

Supporting information

## **Self-Powered Sucrose Detection Using a Superhydrophobic Liquid–Solid Triboelectric Nanogenerator**

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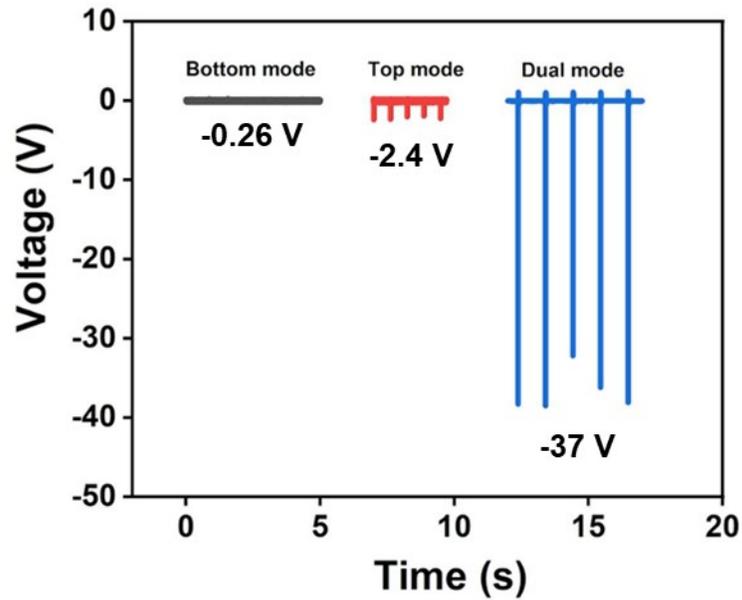
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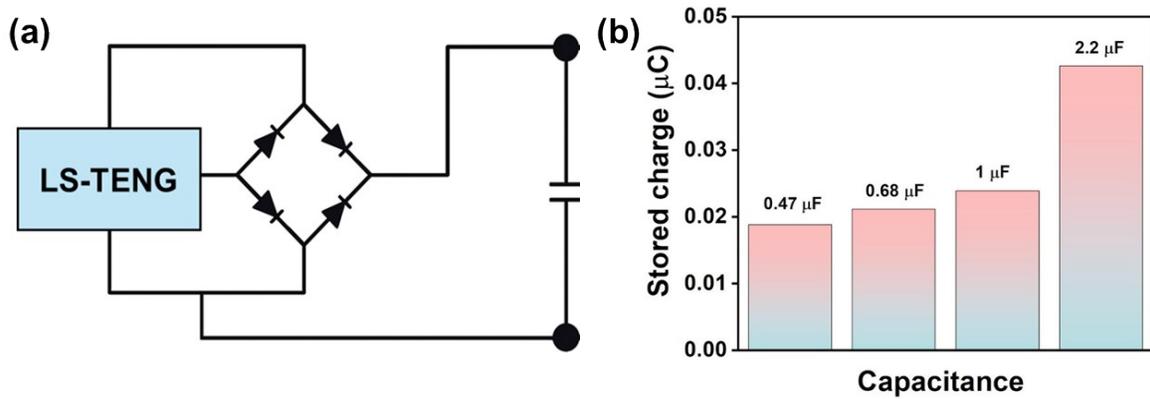
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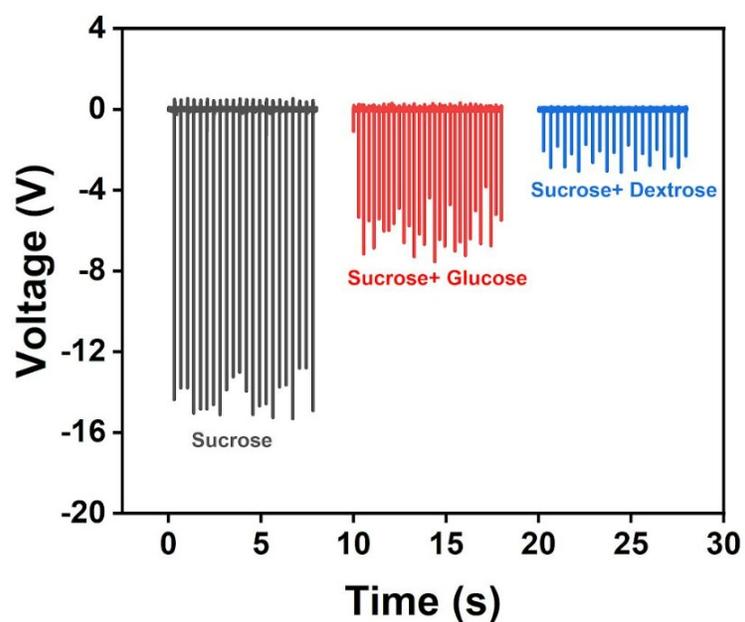


**Figure S1:** Voltage output comparison of L-S TENG having various configuration such as bottom electrode, top electrode, and dual electrode mode.



**Figure S2:** (a) Circuit diagram of the L-S TENG for charging of capacitors and (b) stored charge by the capacitors using L-S TENG.

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**Figure S3:** Voltage output comparison of the L-S TENG for a fixed solid layer PTFE varying liquid, such as 50 ml of DI water, 8 wt% sucrose, 50 ml of DI water mixed with 8 wt% sucrose+ 8 wt% glucose, and 50 ml of DI water mixed with 8 wt% sucrose+ 8 wt% dextrose.

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**Table S1:** Comparison of sucrose sensing techniques with the proposed L–S TENG system

<b>Sensing Technique</b>	<b>Power Requirement</b>	<b>Sensitivity</b>	<b>Key Advantages</b>
Electrochemical Sensors	External power required	High	High accuracy and quantitative detection
Optical Sensors (Spectroscopic/Colorimetric)	External instrumentation required	High	High precision and non-contact detection
Enzymatic Sensors	External power required	Very high	Excellent molecular selectivity
Superhydrophobic L–S TENG	Self-powered	High	Sustainable sensing and energy harvesting capability