

Supporting Information for

Simultaneously Harvesting Mechanical and Chemical Energies by a Hybrid Cell for Self-Powered Biosensors and Personal Electronics

*Ya Yang, Hulin Zhang, Jun Chen, Sangmin Lee, Te-Chien Hou, and Zhong Lin Wang**

[*] Prof. Z. L. Wang, Dr. Y. Yang, H. Zhang, J. Chen, S. Lee, T.-C. Hou
School of Materials Science and Engineering
Georgia Institute of Technology
Atlanta, GA 30332, USA

E-mail: zlwang@gatech.edu

Prof. Z. L. Wang
Beijing Institute of Nanoenergy and Nanosystems
Chinese Academy of Sciences
China

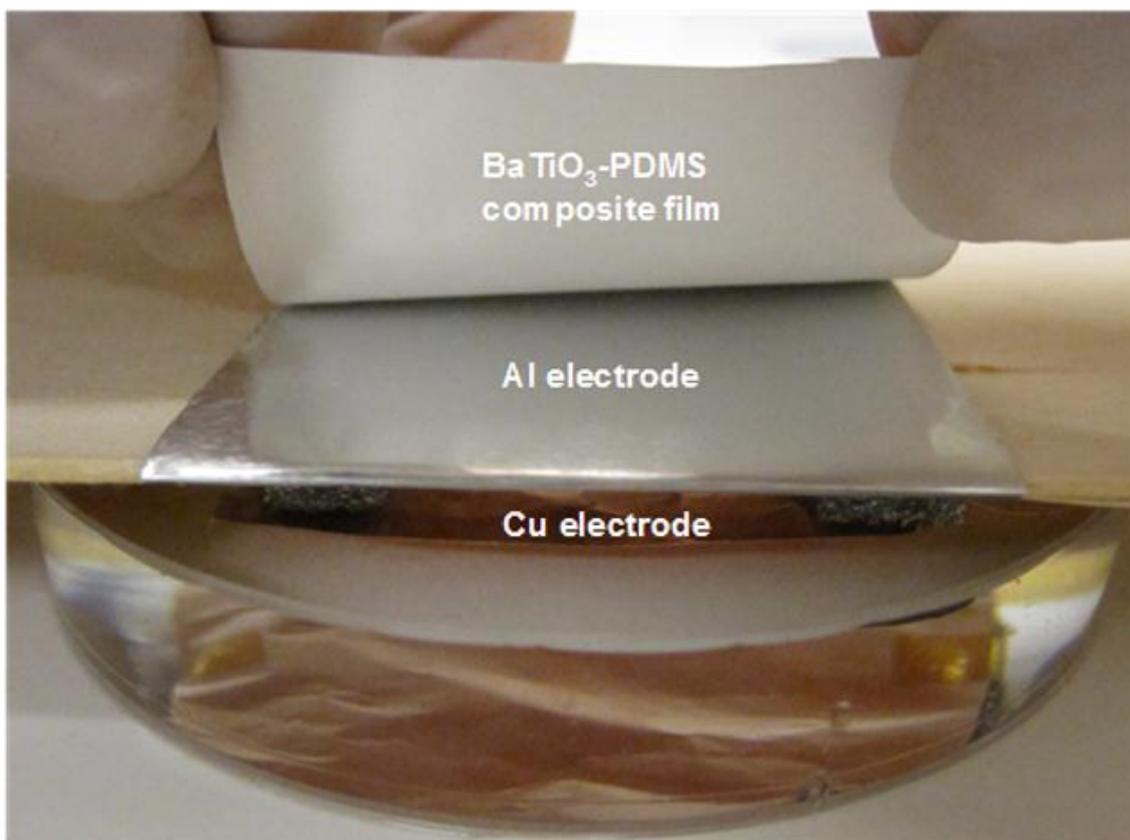


Figure S1 Photograph of the fabricated hybrid energy cell.

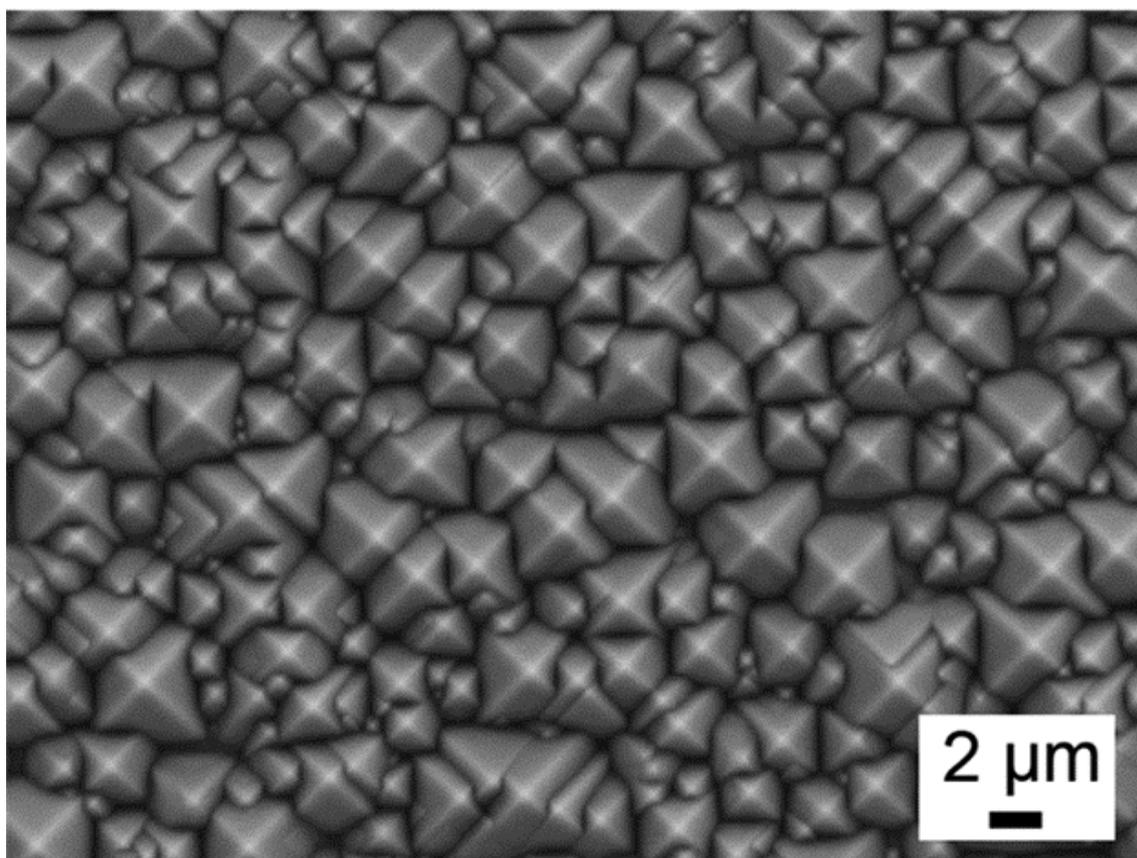


Figure S2 SEM image of the Si micropillar template.

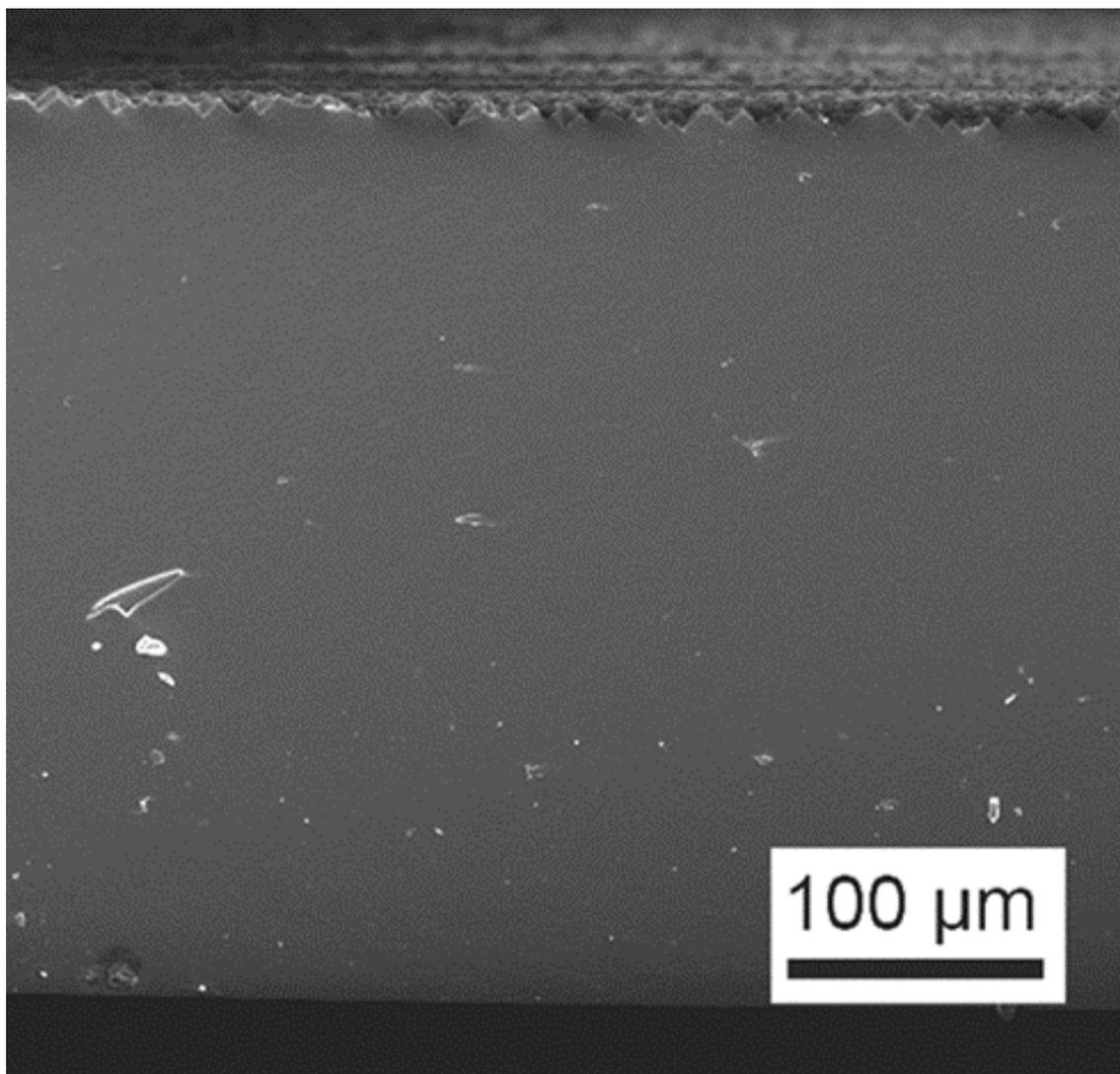


Figure S3 Cross-sectional SEM image of the fabricated PDMS film.

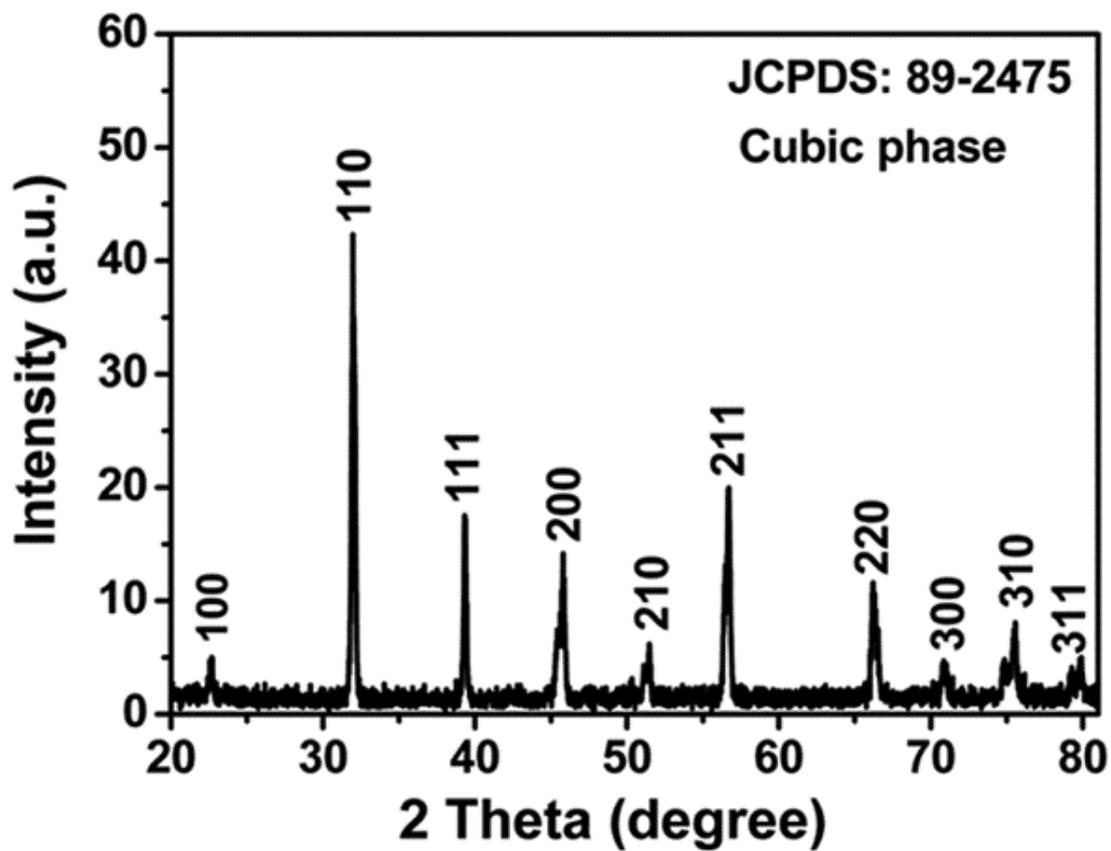


Figure S4 XRD patterns of BaTiO₃ nanoparticles.

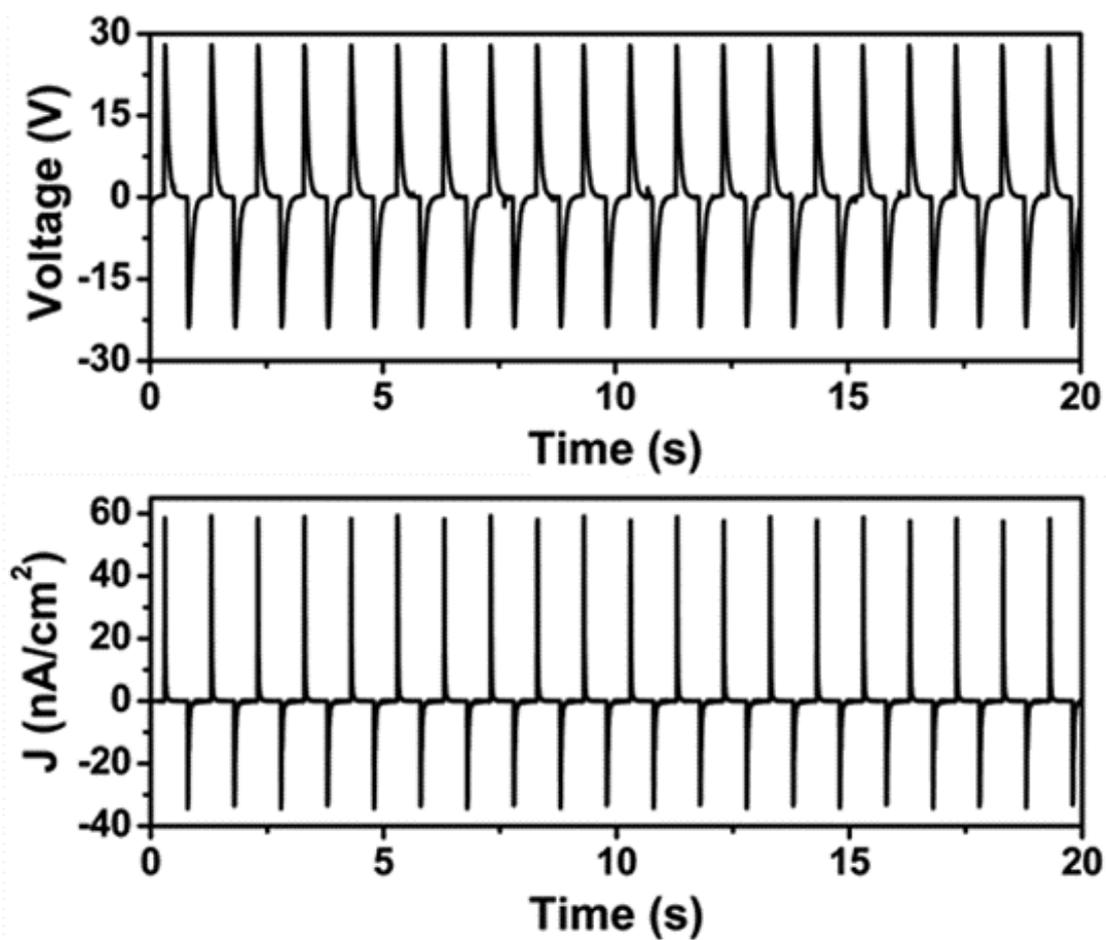


Figure S5 Measured output voltage and current density of the BaTiO₃-PDMS composite film with the volume ratio of the BaTiO₃ nanoparticles (33.3%).

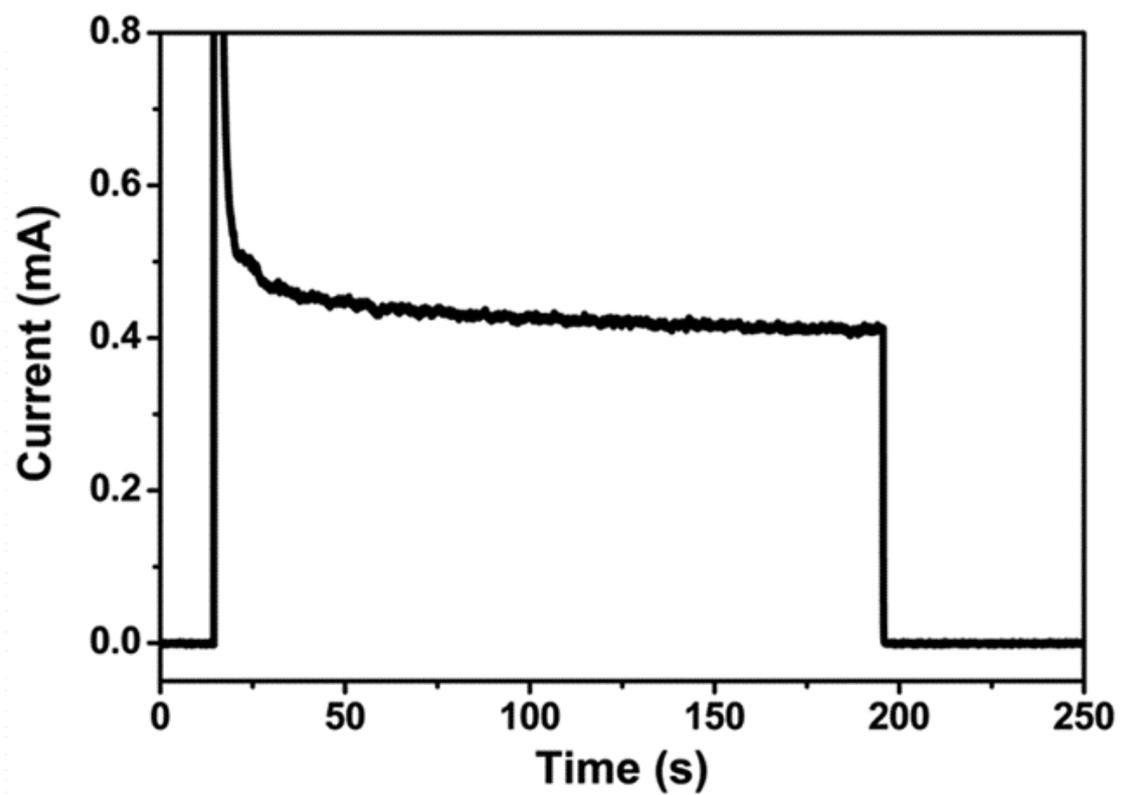


Figure S6 Enlarged output current of the electrochemical cell.

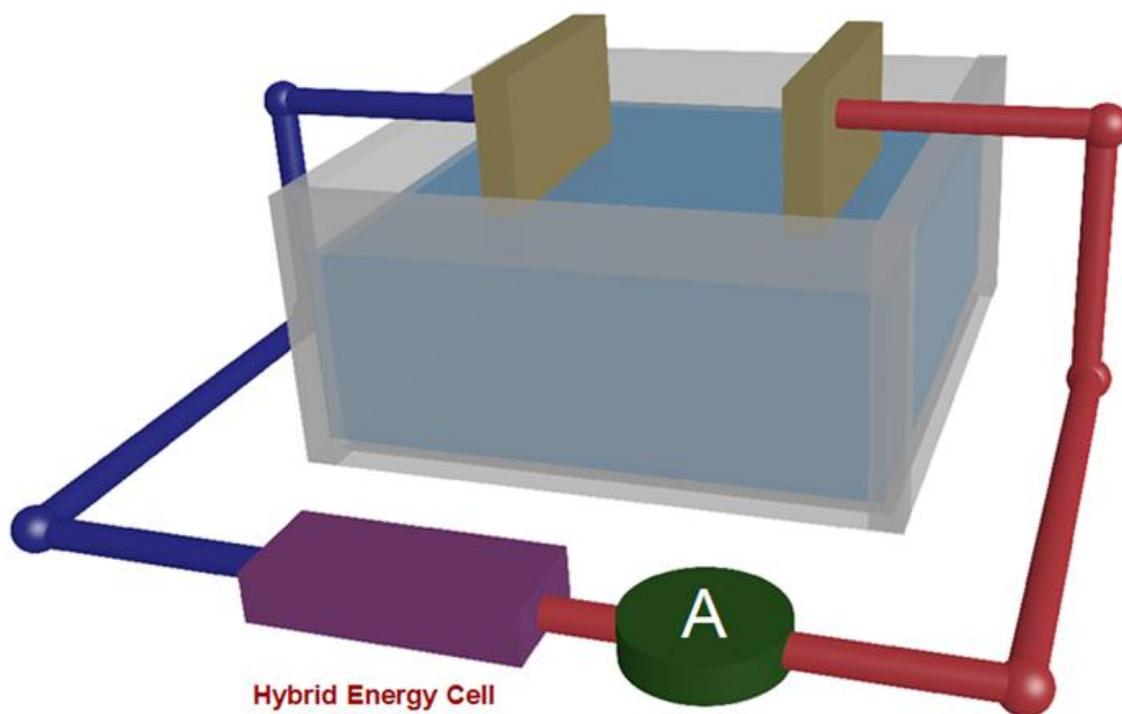


Figure S7 Schematic diagram of the self-powered H_2O_2 biosensor.

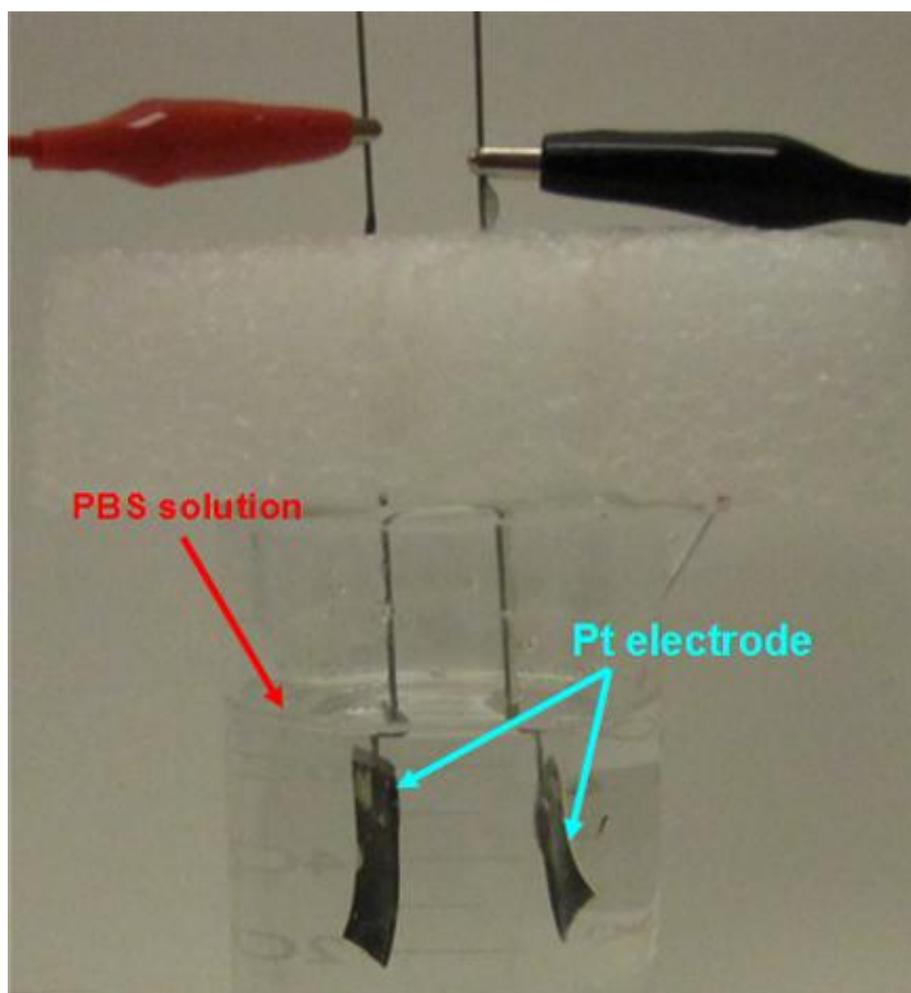


Figure S8 Photograph of the H₂O₂ biosensor.

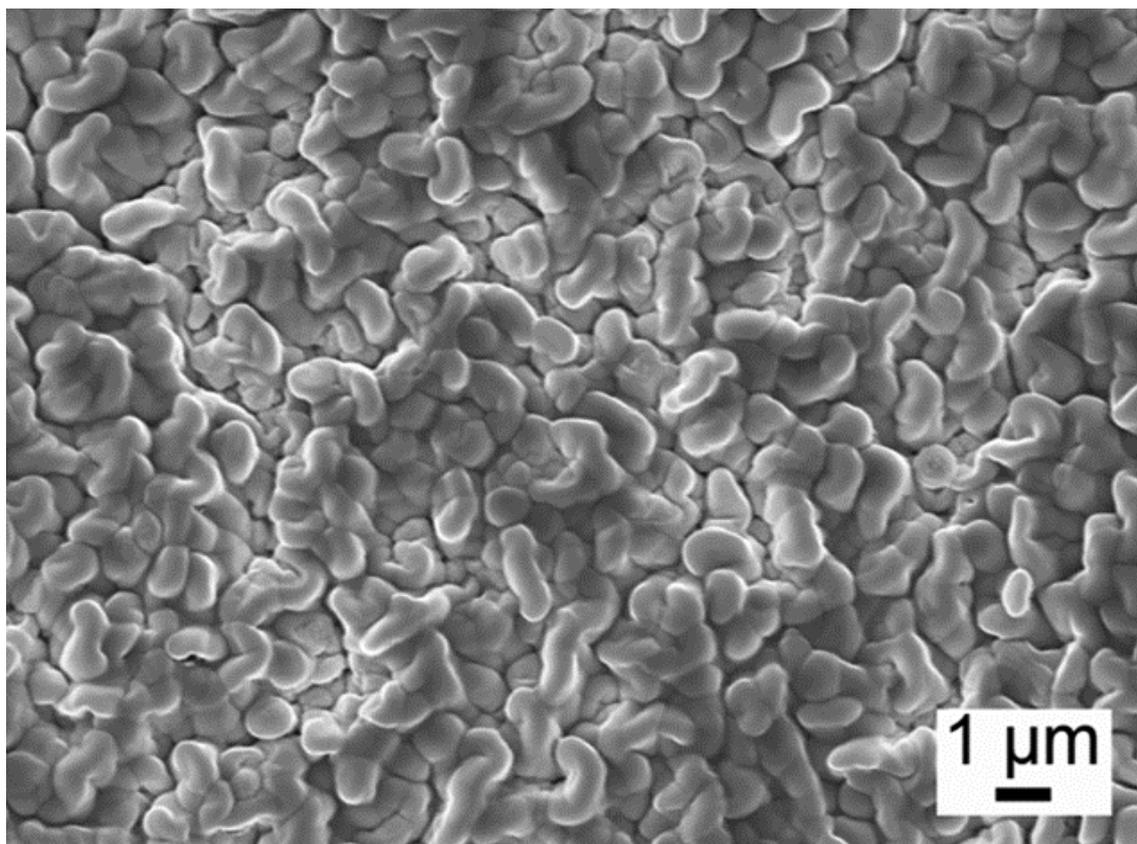


Figure S9 SEM image of the fabricated Pt electrode.

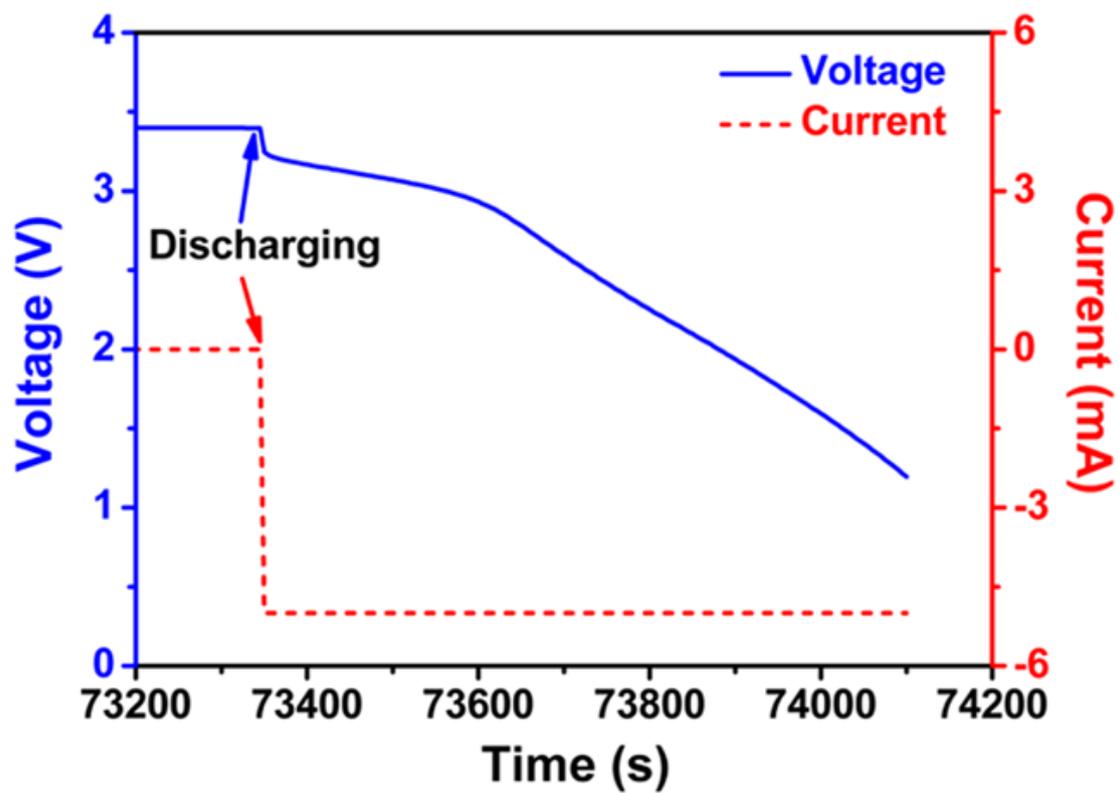


Figure S10 Enlarged discharging curve of the Li-ion battery charged by the hybrid energy cell.