

Supporting Information

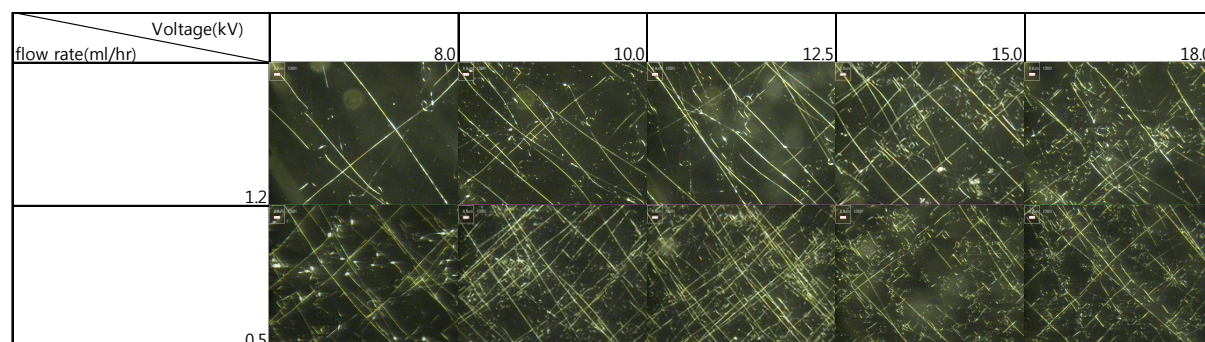
Development of superhydrophobic electrospun poly(vinylidene fluoride) web via plasma etching and water immersion for energy harvesting applications

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Table S1. Optical microscope images of the electrospun PVDF webs with various applied voltages and flow rates.



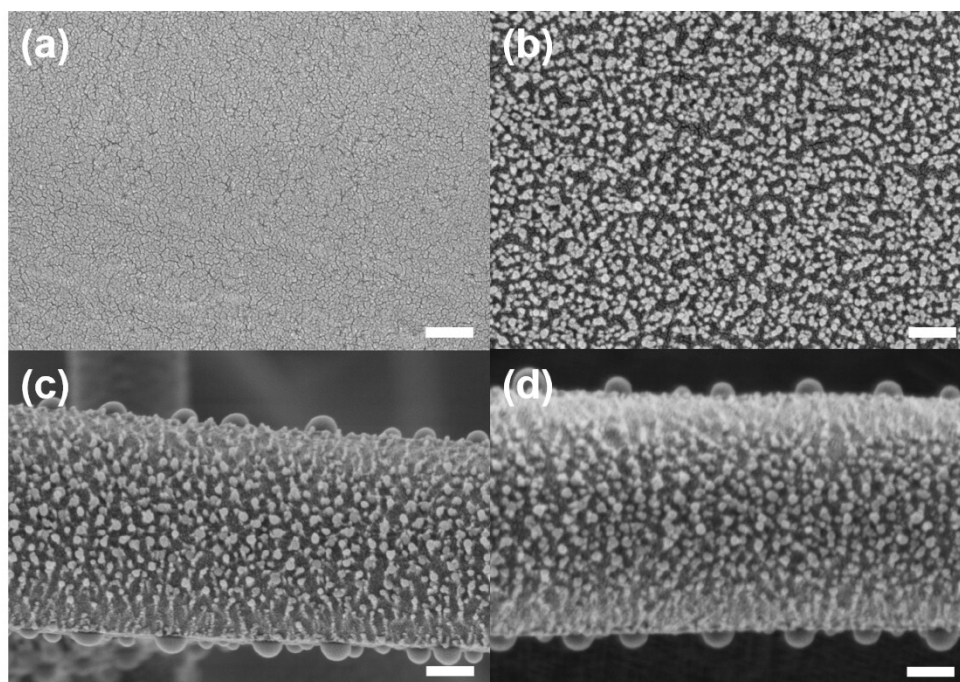


Figure S1. SEM images of (a) the untreated PVDF film, (b) the PVDF film with plasma etching for 15 min and immersed in water, (c) the electrospun PVDF web with plasma etching for 15 min, (d) the electrospun PVDF web with plasma etching for 15 min followed by water immersion. Each scale bar denotes 200 nm.

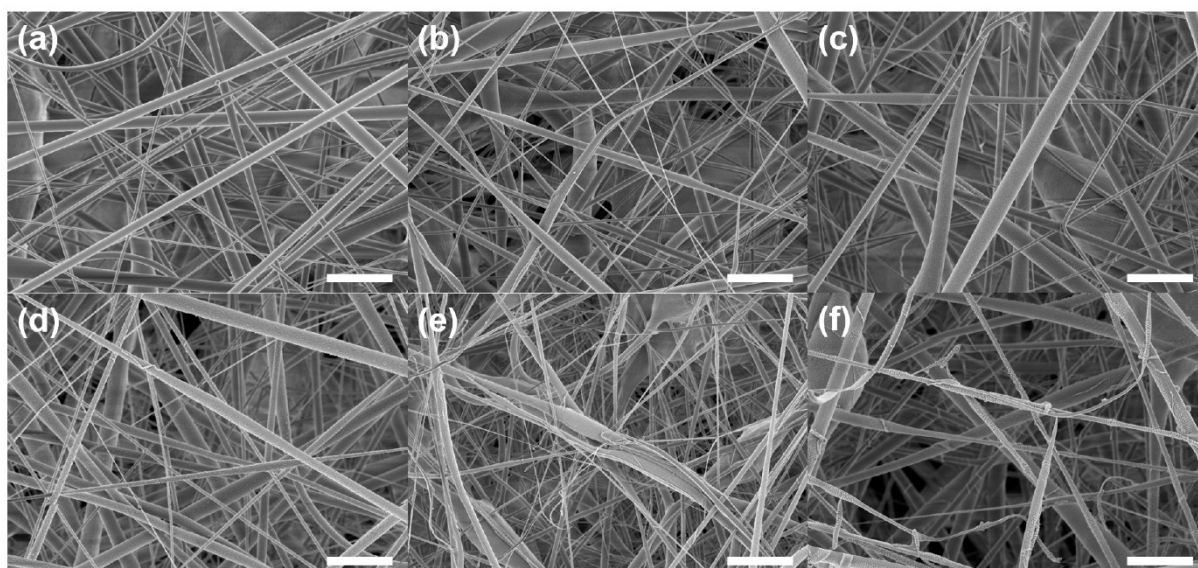


Figure S2. Low resolution SEM images of the electrospun webs after plasma etching for (a) 0, (b) 5, (c) 10, (d) 15, (e) 20, and (f) 30 min. All the samples were subsequently immersed in water. Each scale bar denotes 2 μm .

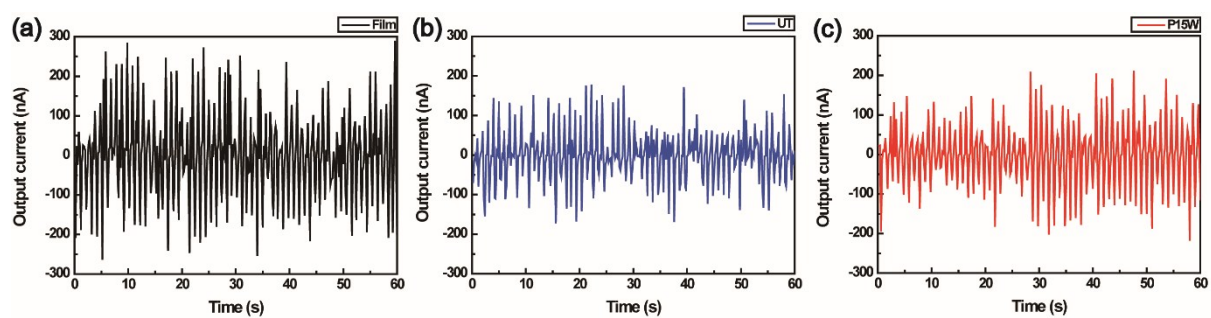


Figure S3. Output current of (b) the PVDF film, (c) the untreated electrospun PVDF web (UT), and (d) the electrospun PVDF web with plasma etching for 15 min followed by water immersion (P15W) under bending motion.