

Supporting Information

Intelligent multiple liquid evaporation power generation platform using distinctive Jaboticaba-like Carbon nanosphere@TiO₂ nanowire

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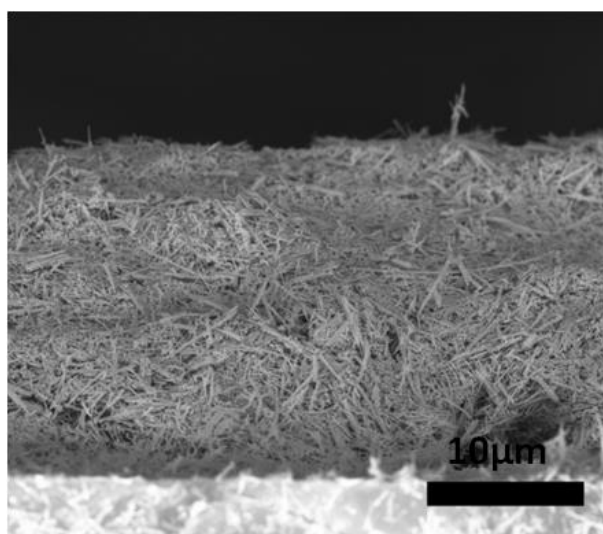


Figure S1. Cross-section SEM image of C@T.

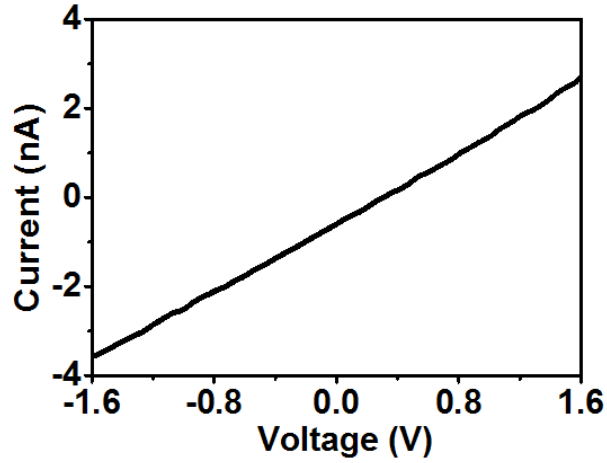


Figure S2. Current-voltage curves of EPG devices. The linearity of the curves indicates a good ohmic contact between the C@T and the carbon paste electrodes.

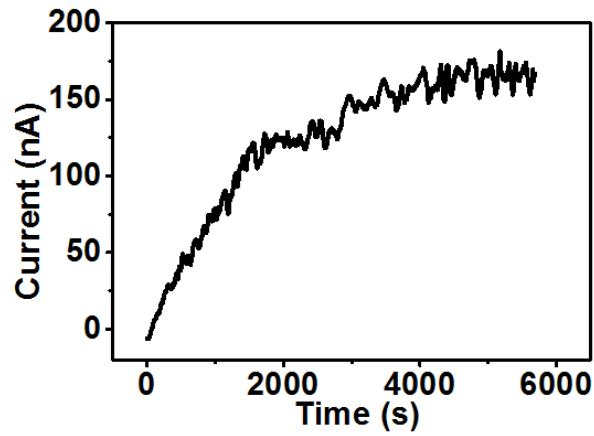


Figure S3. FIC by water-evaporation induced under normal pressure and 25°C.

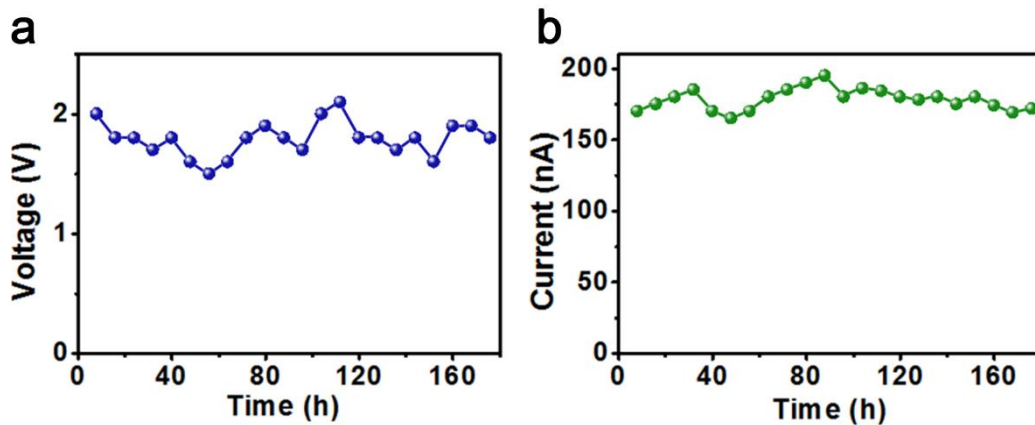


Figure S4. The long term stability of FIV (a) and FIC (b).

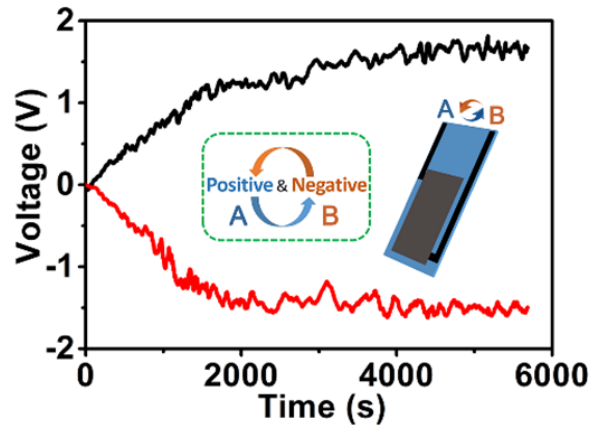


Figure S5. Effect of electrodes interchange on FIV.

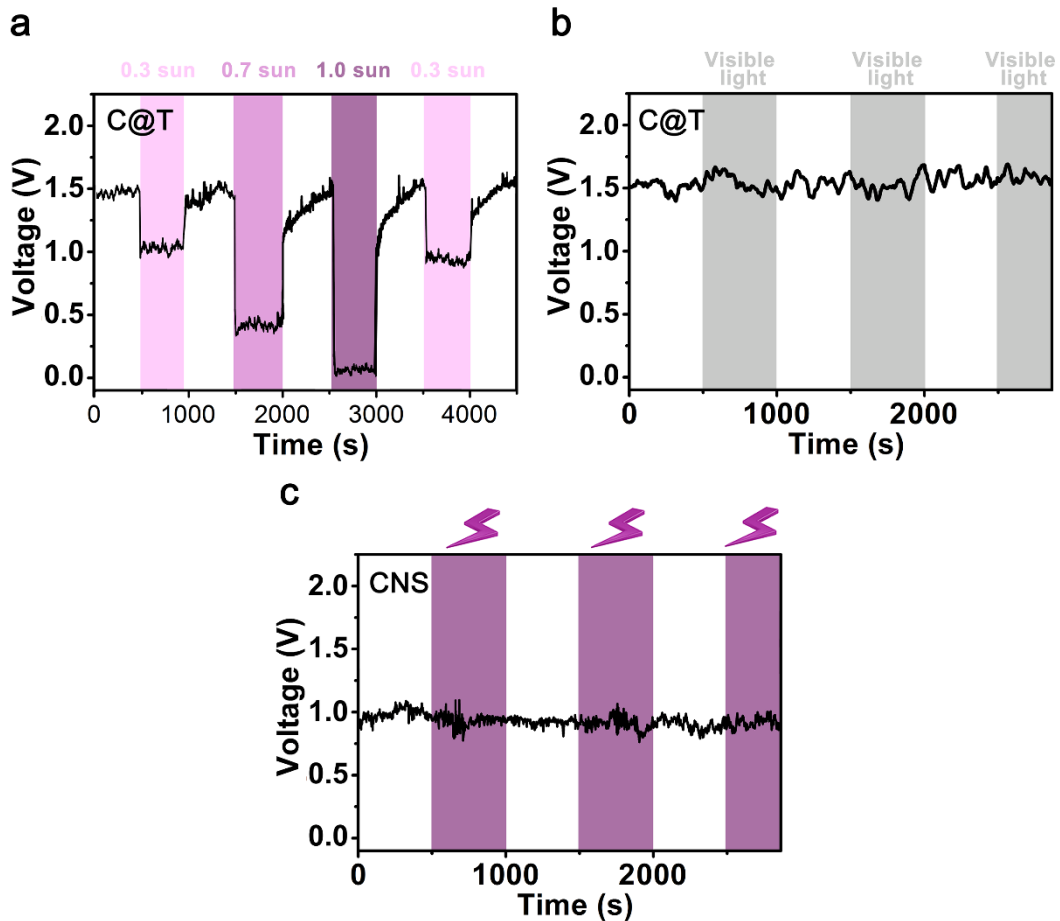


Figure S6. (a) The influence of simulated solar irradiation on the FIV using C@T (light intensity from left to right: 0.3 sun, 0.7 sun, 1 sun, and 0.3 sun). (b) The FIV using C@T under visible light. (c) The effect of simulated solar irradiation on FIV using CNS, the FIV did not change under UV-containing simulated solar irradiation (1 sun).

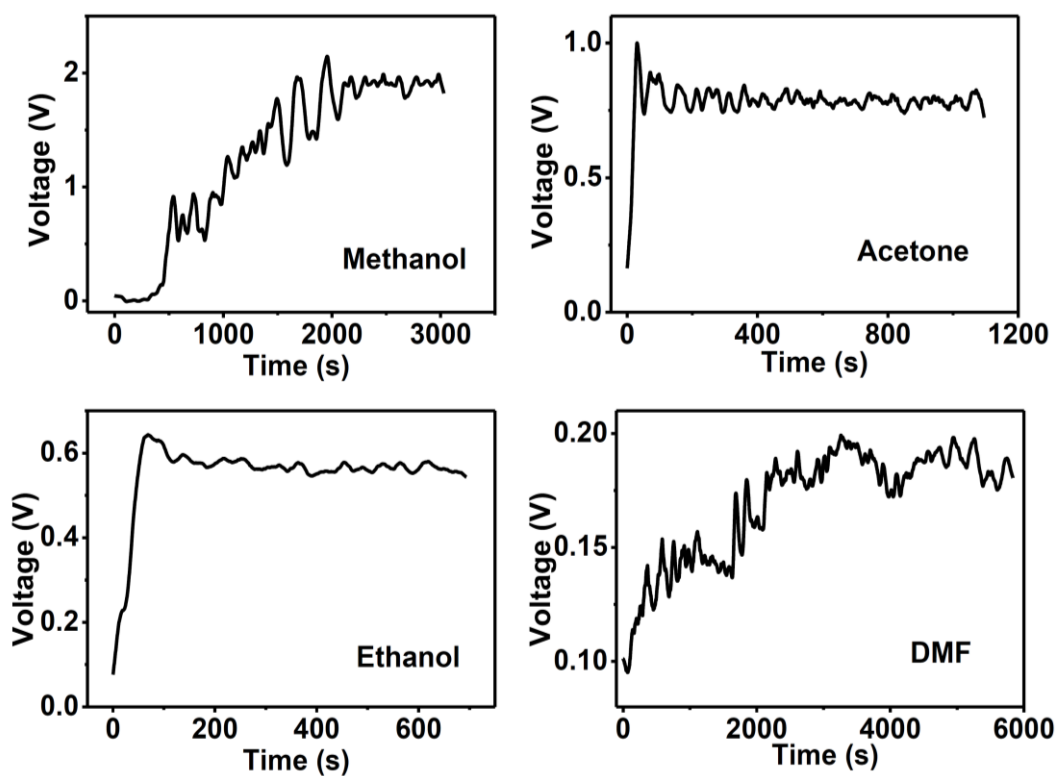


Figure S7. The FIV curves of the EPG device using different liquids.

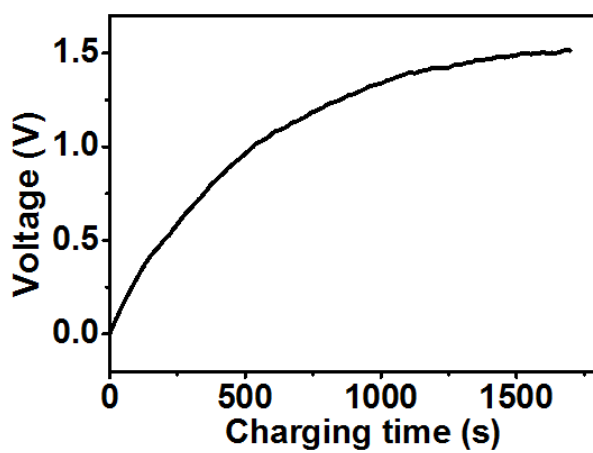


Figure S8. Charging curve for 100 μF capacitors connected to an EPG device.

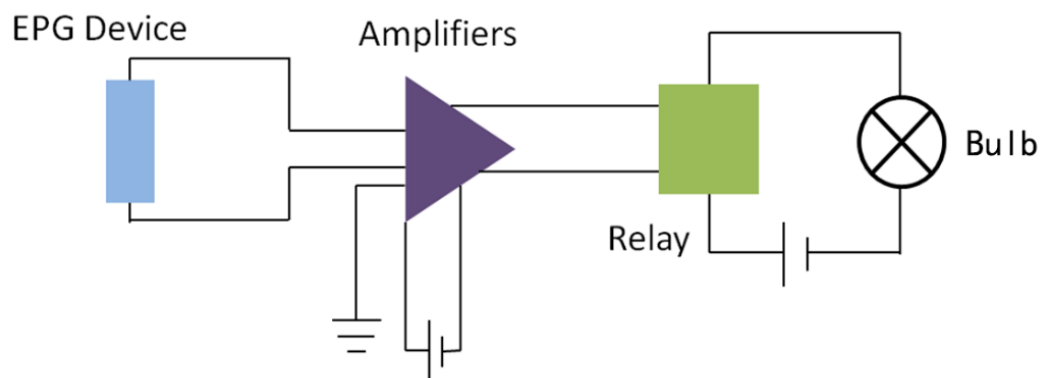


Figure S9. A circuit of light-control switch that is composed of EPG device, bulb, amplifiers and an electric relay. The ON/OFF states of bulb can be controlled by changes in external light intensity.