

**Supporting information**

*of*

**Control of Triboelectrification on Al-metal Surfaces through Microstructural Design**

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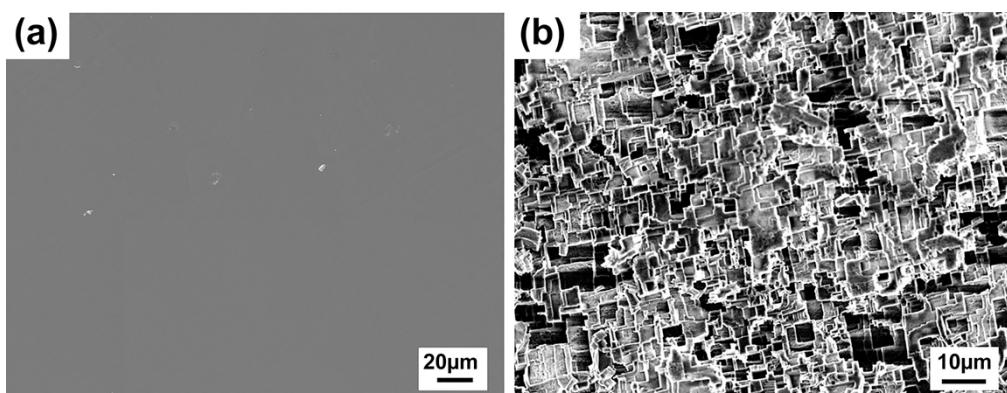
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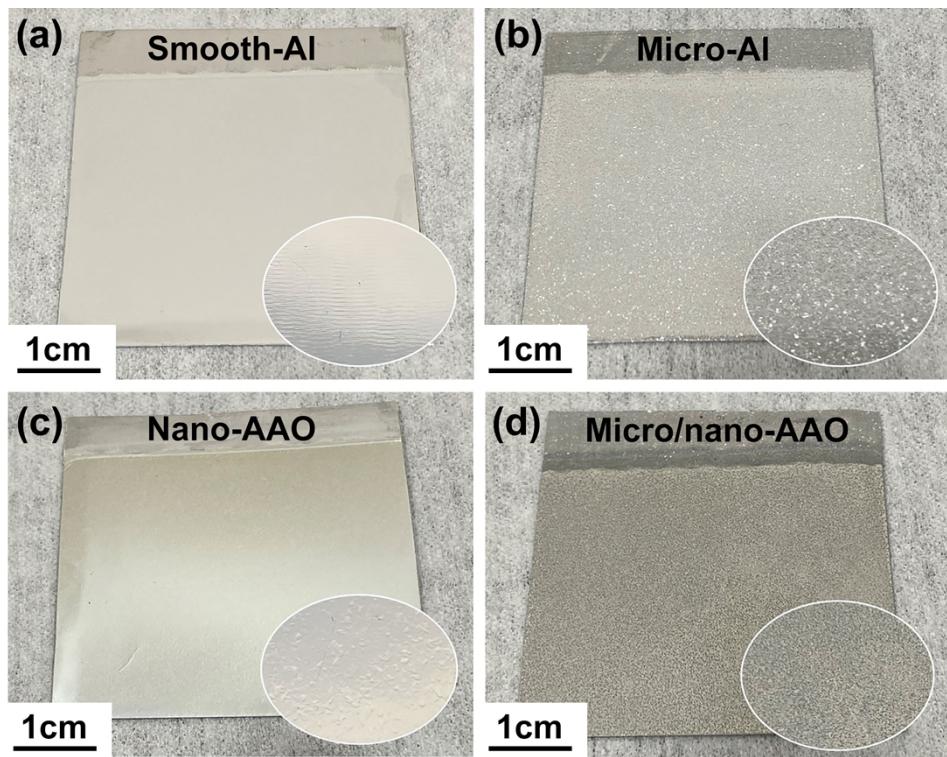
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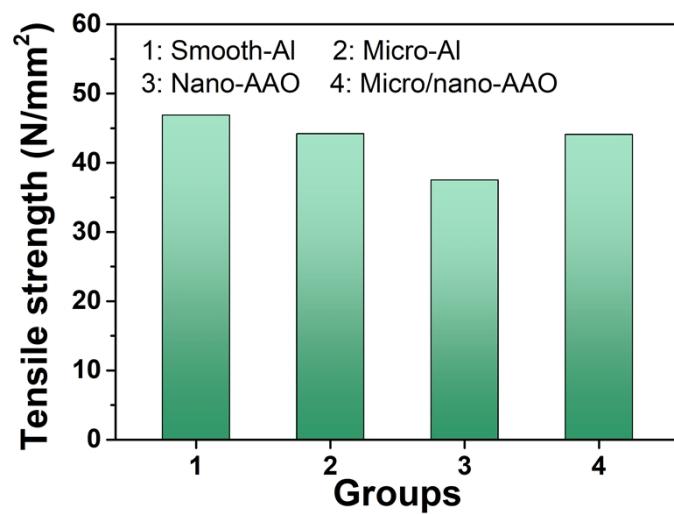
§M.F. and S.M. contributed equally to this work.



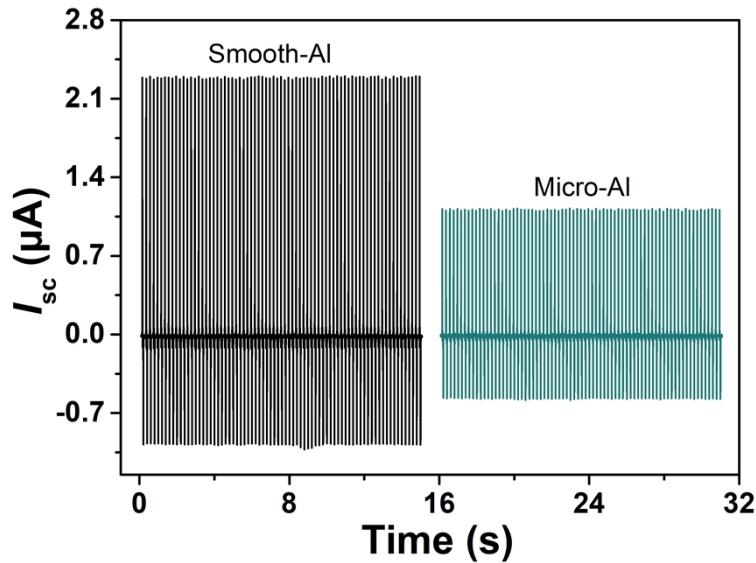
**Fig. S1** Top-view scanning electron micrographs of (a) Smooth-Al and (b) Micro-Al after calcining at 200 °C for 1 h in a muffle furnace, the resulting materials being denoted as Smooth-Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and Micro-Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, respectively.



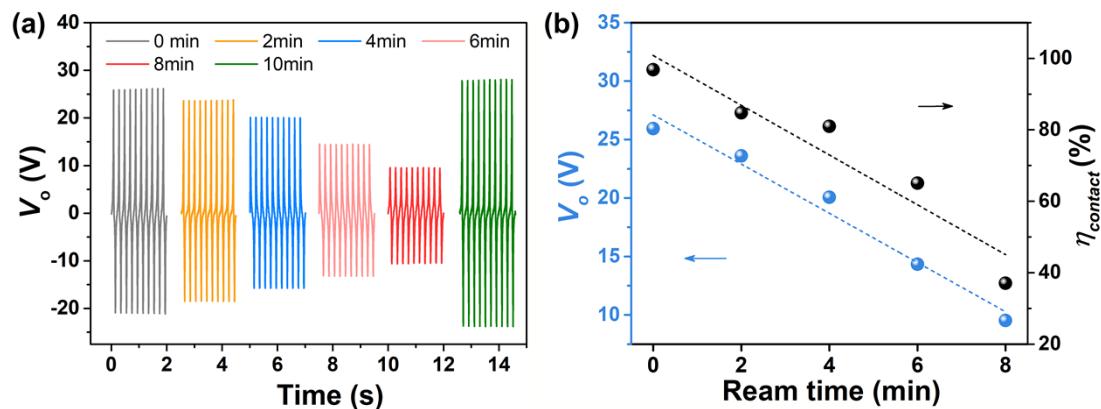
**Fig. S2** Photographic images of (a) ultra-smooth Al (Smooth-Al), (b) hierarchical Al (Micro-Al), (c) nanoporous anodic aluminum oxide (Nano-AAO), and (d) hierarchical nanoporous anodic aluminum oxide (Micro/nano-AAO).



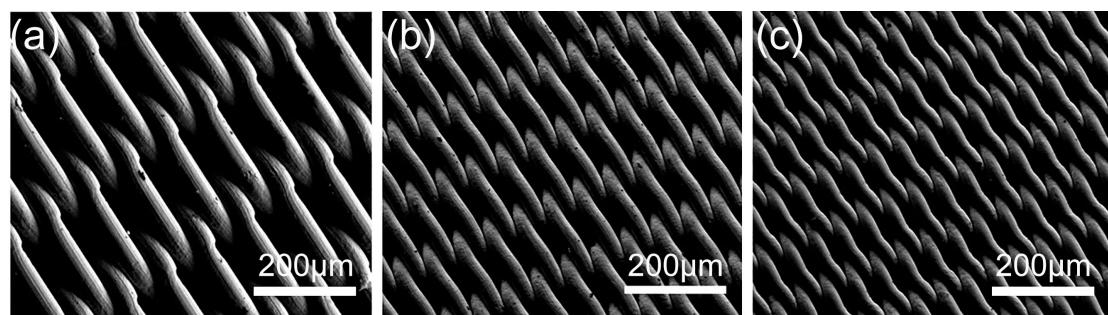
**Fig. S3** Tensile strength of Smooth-Al, Micro-Al, Nano-AAO and Micro/nano-AAO, respectively.



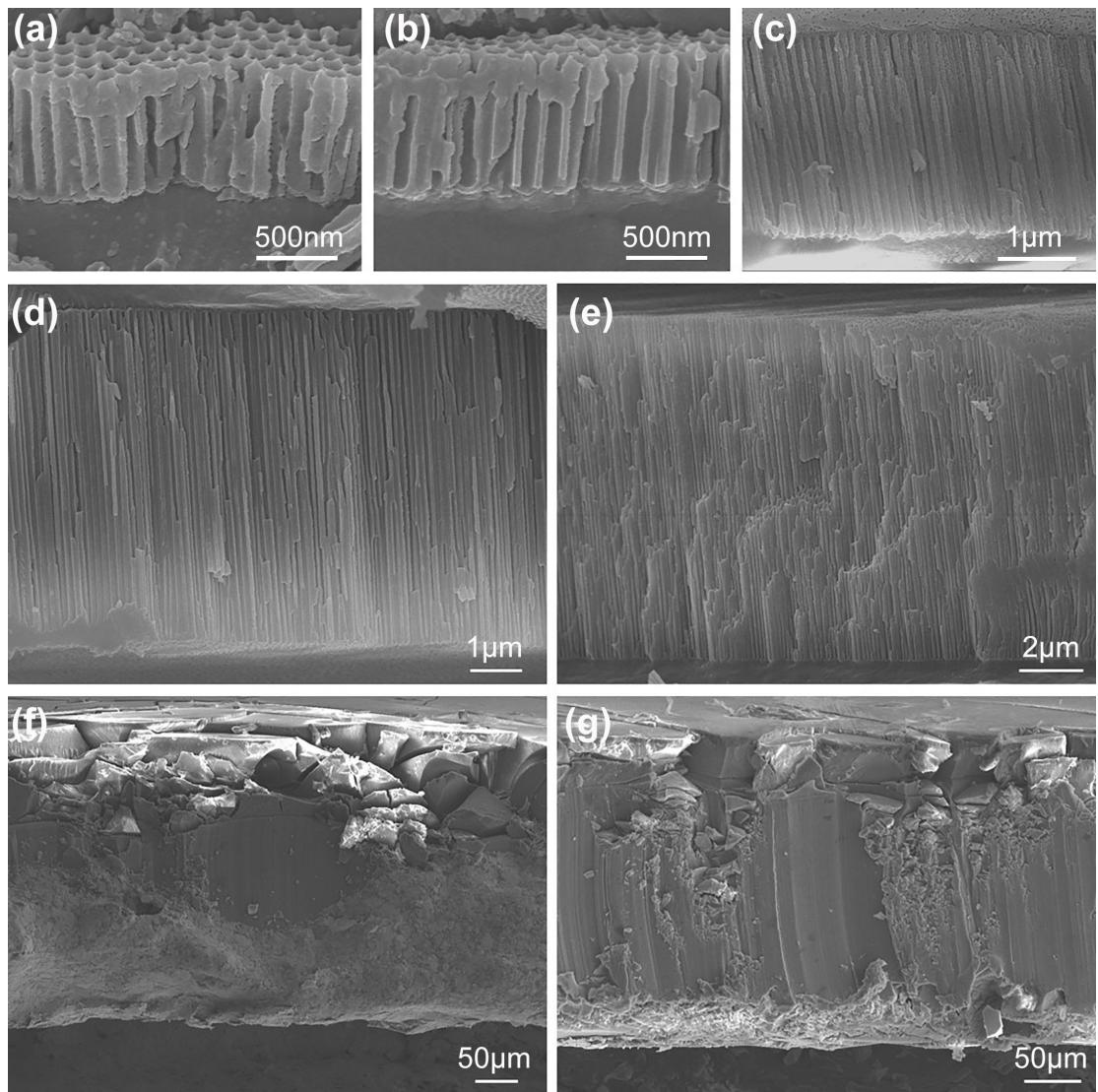
**Fig. S4** The short-circuit current ( $I_{sc}$ ) of ultra-smooth Al (Smooth-Al) (a), and hierarchical Al (Micro-Al) (b).



**Fig. S5** (a) Output voltage ( $V_o$ ), (b)  $V_o$  and contact efficiency ( $\eta_{contact}$ ) of Nano-AAO with different reaming times from 0 min to 10 min.



**Fig. S6** Scanning electron micrographs of steel wire gauze with different mesh numbers, (a) 1000 mesh, (b) 1500 mesh, and (c) 2000 mesh.



**Fig. S7** Cross-sectional scanning electron micrographs of anodic aluminum oxide nanotubes with different oxidation times, (a) 5 min, (b) 10 min, (c) 30 min, (d) 60 min, (e) 120 min, (f) 300 min, and (g) 600 min.