## **Supporting Information**

## **Object recognition by a heat-resistant coresheath triboelectric nanogenerator sensor**

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**Fig. S1** Stress-strain curve of the single network elastomer (SN-PEA) and the double network elastomer (DN-PEA). The DN-PEA has higher tensile strength.



(i)

15-C			
	element	wt%	
	С	65.90	
1	N	0.00	
10-	0	33.81	
s/e/		0.08	
<del>0</del> -	S	0.21	
5-0		100.00	
- Ž			
- N S			
0-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1		operen en	
	)	15	keV

(ii)



**Fig. S2** (i) EDS images of DN-PEA and the ionogel, (ii) Element content diagram of DN-PEA, (iii) Element content diagram of ionogel.



Fig. S3 ATR-FTIR spectra of ionic liquid (IL), ionogel and DN-PEA.



**Fig. S4** Stress-strain curve of the ionogel. Inset: the ionogel has good mechanical properties and can be stretched (i), twisted (ii) and bended (iii).



Fig. S5 Pictures of I-TENG sensor burned on an alcohol lamp for 20s and then selfextinguishing after being removed.



Fig. S6 Confusion map for machine learning outcome with total data of weights.



**Fig. S7** Confusion diagram of machine learning results for different object shapes: (a) total data, (b) maximum and mean data, (c) maximum and standard data, and (d) mean and standard data.



Fig. S8 The assembled setup to generate the necessary contact-separate process.

Movie S1: Preparation of a 3D-printed patterned silicone sheath.

Movie S2: Conductivity test of the ionogel at different temperatures.

Movie S3: Electric output of I-TENG induced by tapping one finger on hand back

with different intensities and speeds.

Movie S4: The catching process of a sand-loaded cup (806g).