Supporting Information

Piezoelectric nanogenerator induced work function on metal phenolic coordination framework from copper oxide nanosphere for efficient biomechanical energy harvesting and physiological monitoring

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Supporting Figures



Figure S1. The SEM images of CuO nanospheres.



Figure S2 The SEM image of (a) PVDF, (b) CuO-TA-PVDF composite, (c) Cu-TA-PVDF composite.



Figure S3 The FT-IR spectra (a) and XRD image (b) of CuO nanosphere.



Figure S4 The FT-IR spectra of PVDF, Cu-TA-PVDF and CuO-TA-PVDF.



Figure S5 The Zeta-potential of (a) Cu-TA nanocubes and (b) CuO-TA nanosheets.



Figure S6 N_2 adsorption-desorption isotherm of (a) CuO-TA nanosheet and (b) Cu-TA nanocubes.



Figure S7 Output voltage recorded for bare PVDF based PNG.



Figure S8 Output voltage responses of (a) CuO-TA PNG without PP tape, (b) Cu-TA PNG without PP tape.



Figure S9 Weight percentage dependents on current and voltage outputs in (a) CuO-TA PNG, (b) Cu-TA PNG.



Figure S10. Frequency dependent voltage variation of (a) CuO-TA PNG, (b) Cu-TA PNG



Figure S11: Circuit diagram for rectification of the output signal of the PNG.

The relative beta phase proportion in Cu-TA/PVDF and CuO-TA/PVDF nanocomposites were calculated from the FTIR spectra using the formula:

$$F_{\beta} = \frac{A_{\beta}}{\left(\frac{K_{\beta}}{K_{\alpha}}\right)A_{\alpha} + A_{\beta}}$$

Wherein, A_{α} and A_{β} denote the absorbance values of alpha and beta phases respectively. K_{α} and K_{β} represents the absorption coefficients with the value of 6.1 x 10⁴ and 7.7 x 10⁴ cm⁻¹/mol.

Using the above formula, F_{β} values for Cu-TA/PVDF and CuO-TA/PVDF nanocomposites were calculated to be 80.89% and 89.18% respectively.

Supporting videos

- **Video S1**: Charging of 3.3 µF capacitor by finger tapping.
- Video S2: Powering a buzzer using CuO-TA PNG.
- Video S3: Lighting up six yellow LEDs in series using CuO-TA PNG.