

## **High performance piezoelectric-triboelectric hybrid energy harvester by synergistic design**

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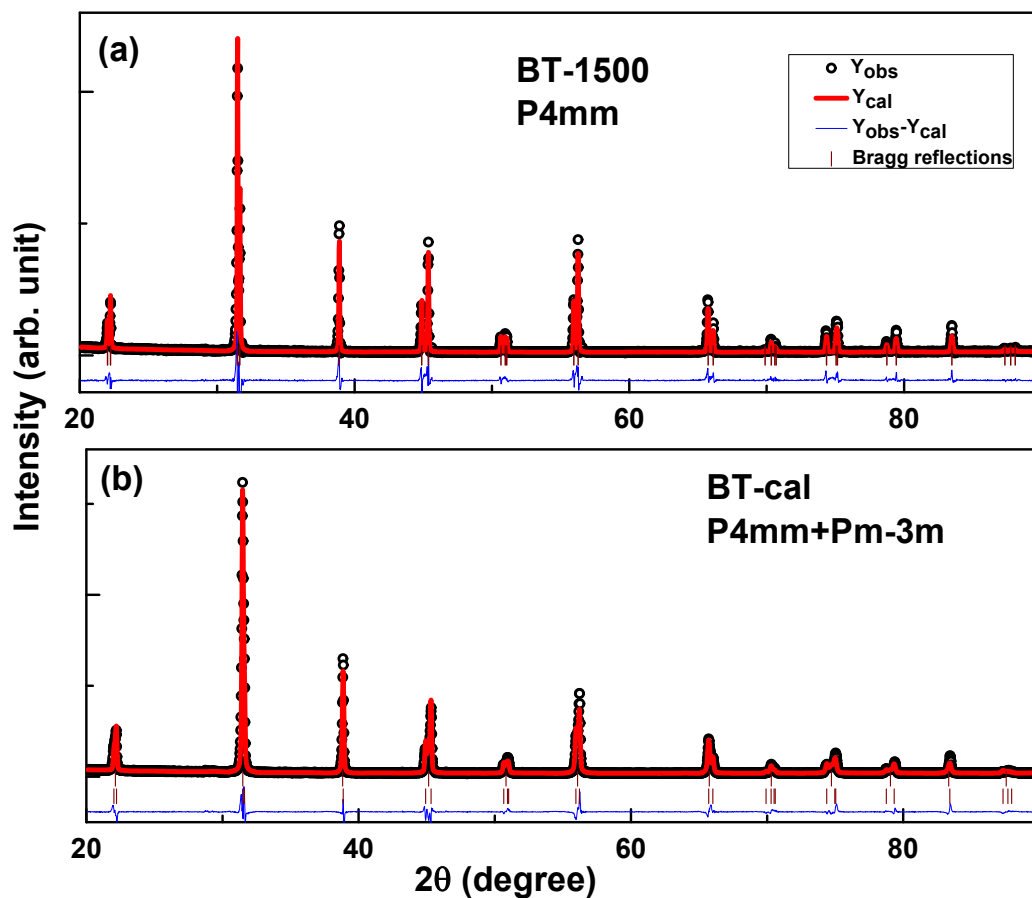
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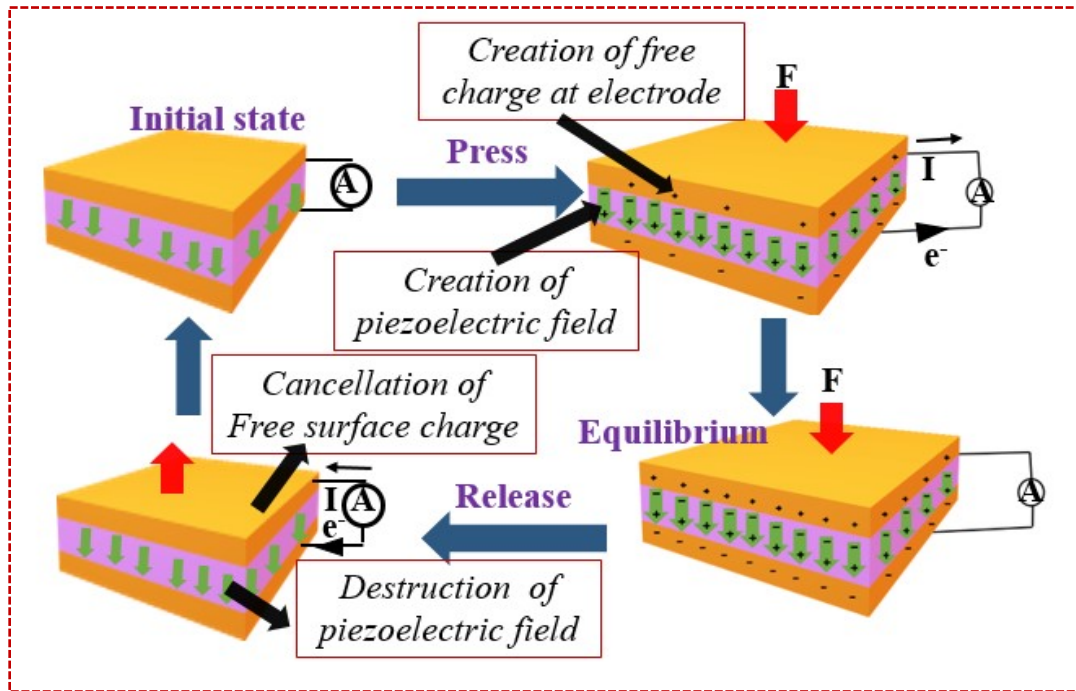
**Figure S1:** Rietveld refinement of the X-Ray powder diffraction (XRPD) patterns of different  $BaTiO_3$  specimens – (a) BT-1500 with P4mm space group and (b) BT-cal with P4mm + Pm-3m phase coexistence model. In the figure  $Y_{obs}$  implies data points,  $Y_{cal}$  signifies calculated pattern using respective space group model and  $Y_{obs} - Y_{cal}$  indicates difference plot among observed and calculated patterns.

**Table. S1:** Refined structural parameters of X-Ray powder diffraction data of BT-1500. Numerical values inside brackets of all the parameters indicate error in the refined value.

<b>Tetragonal (P4mm) structural parameters of BT-1500</b>				
Atomic Coordinates	x	y	z	Isotropic Thermal Parameters ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )
Ba	0	0	0	0.02(0)
Ti	0.5	0.5	0.476(3)	0.03(0)
O1	0.5	0.5	0.012(0)	1.0(0)
O2	0.5	0	0.520(0)	1.0(0)
a =b= 3.9947(1) $\text{\AA}$ ; c = 4.0348(5) $\text{\AA}$ ; Rp = 9.03; Rwp =11.6; Rexp = 9.43; $\chi^2$ = 3.81				

**Table. S2:** Refined structural parameters of X-Ray powder diffraction data of BT-cal. Numerical values inside brackets of all the parameters indicate error in the refined value.

<b>Tetragonal (P4mm) structural parameters of BT-cal</b>				
Atomic Coordinates	x	y	z	Isotropic Thermal Parameters ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )
Ba	0	0	0	0.125(0)
Ti	0.5	0.5	0.526(9)	0.125(0)
O1	0.5	0.5	0.014(0)	1.0(0)
O2	0.5	0	0.590(0)	1.0(0)
a =b= 3.9992(1) $\text{\AA}$ ; c = 4.0329(5) $\text{\AA}$ ; Rp = 7.79; Rwp =11.7; Rexp = 5.33; $\chi^2$ = 4.82; Phase fraction %=55.22(5)				
<b>Cubic (Pm-3m) structural parameters of BT-cal</b>				
Atomic Coordinates	x	y	z	Isotropic Thermal Parameters ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )
Ba	0	0	0	0.36 (0)
Ti	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.08(7)
O	0.5	0.5	0	1.0(0)
a =b=c= 4.0138(2) $\text{\AA}$ ; Phase fraction %=44.78(9)				



**Figure S2:** Mechanism of energy generation by mechanical impact on the PEH device shown schematically.

**Table. S3:** Comparison of electrical output performance of hybrid (TEH + PEH) mechanical energy harvesters from literatures. Emphasize is given to the nature of the composite in the hybrid device.

Ref. no.	Device structure	Active material/ Surface modification type	Voltage	Current
1	PVDF hollow pipe with PDMS valve	Nanoporous PVDF hollow pipe	105.5 V	16.7 $\mu$ A
2	Rectangular	BaTiO <sub>3</sub> /PDMS/ plain surface	60 V	1 $\mu$ A
3	Rectangular	PVDF/PANI composite with large pores inside	246V	122 $\mu$ A
4	Cantilever resonator	BaTiO <sub>3</sub> /PDMS/ microroughness (sandpaper template)	14 V	4.5 $\mu$ A
5	Spring type contact-separation	Ti <sub>0.8</sub> O <sub>2</sub> nanosheets silver nanoparticles co-doped BaTiO <sub>3</sub> /PDMS/ plain surface	150 V	0.03 $\mu$ A
6	C-shaped	PDMS/micropatterned PCB/NMF	150 V	3.8 $\mu$ A
7	Planar device-Electrospun	Electrospun PVDF fibers	210 V	45 $\mu$ A
8	Planar device	Porous PVDF film	200 V	0.5 $\mu$ A
9	Planar deice	ZnO/ Paper/ PMMA	38.4 V	1.3 $\mu$ A
This work	Planner device	Grain size enhanced BaTiO <sub>3</sub> /PDMS	100 V	2 $\mu$ A

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