Supporting information

Wearable Smart Silicone Belt for Human Motion Monitoring and Power Generation

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Table S1. Triboelectric series for some common materials.

Figure S1. Comparison of our results with other published results.

Figure S2. Stability test of the BWS.

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Positive			Negative
	Aniline-formol resin	Polyvinyl alcohol	
	Polyformaldehyde 1.3-1.4	Polyester (Dacron) (PET)	
	Etylcellulose	Polyisobutylene	
	Polyamide 11	Polyuretane flexible sponge	
	Polyamide 6-6	Polyethylene terephthalate	
	Melanime formol	Polyvinyl butyral	
	Wool, knitted	Formo-phenolique, hardened	
	Silk, woven	Polychlorobutadiene	
	Polyethylene glycol succinate	Butadiene-acrylonitrile copolymer	
	Cellulose	Nature rubber	
	Cellulose acetate	Polyacrilonitrile	
	Polyethylene glycol adipate	Acrylonitrile-vinyl chloride	
	Polydiallyl phthalate	Polybisphenol carbonate	
	Cellulose (regenerated) sponge	Polychloroether	
	Cotton, woven	Polyvinylidine chloride (Saran)	
	Polyurethane elastomer	Poly(2,6-dimethyl polyphenyleneoxide)	
	Styrene-acrylonitrile copolymer	Polystyrene	
	Styrene-butadiene copolymer	Polyethylene	
	Wood	Polypropylene	
	Hard rubber	Polydiphenyl propane carbonate	
	Acetate, Rayon	Polyimide (Kapton)	
	Polymethyl methacrylate (Lucite)	Polyethylene terephtalate	
	Polyvinyl alcohol	Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC)	
	(continued)	Polytrifluorochloroethylene	
		Polytetrafluoroethylene (Teflon)	

Table S1. Triboelectric series for some common materials following a tendency to easily lose electrons (positive) and to gain electrons (negative) [1].

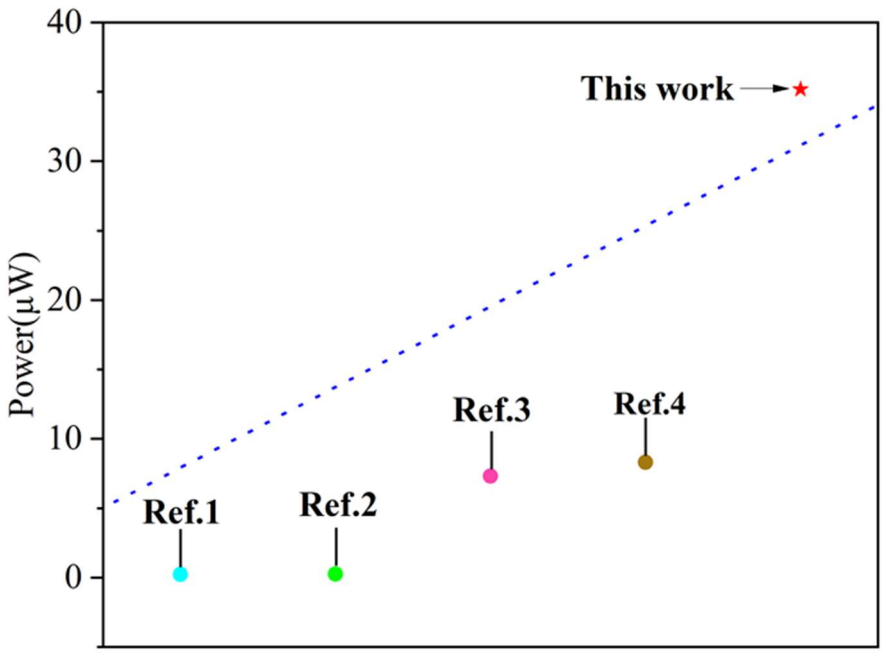

Figure S1. Comparison of our results (output power) with other published results, Ref. 1 (the self-powered TENG sensor) [2], Ref. 2 (the SLG-TENG) [3], Ref. 3 (the WP-TENG) [4], and Ref. 4 (the wearable PyNG) [5].

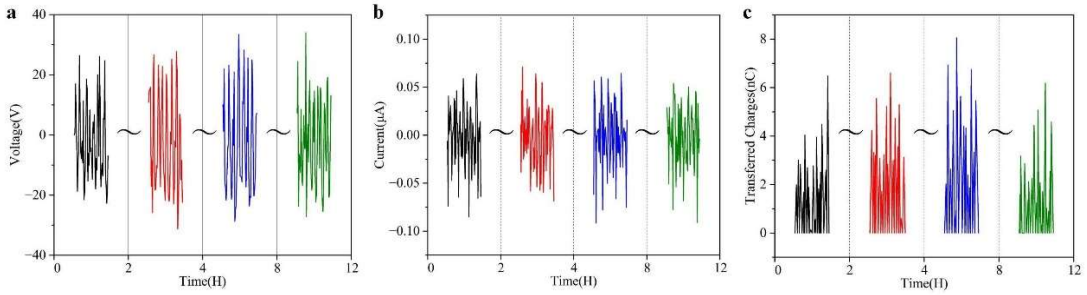

Figure S2. Stability test of the BWS.

Reference

1. Wang Z L. Triboelectric nanogenerators as new energy technology for self-powered systems and as active mechanical and chemical sensors. *ACS Nano* **2013**,7 (11), 9533–9557.
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