

Supporting Information for

Green Fabrication of Freestanding Piezoceramic Films for Energy Harvesting and Virus Detection

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Supplementary Figures and Tables

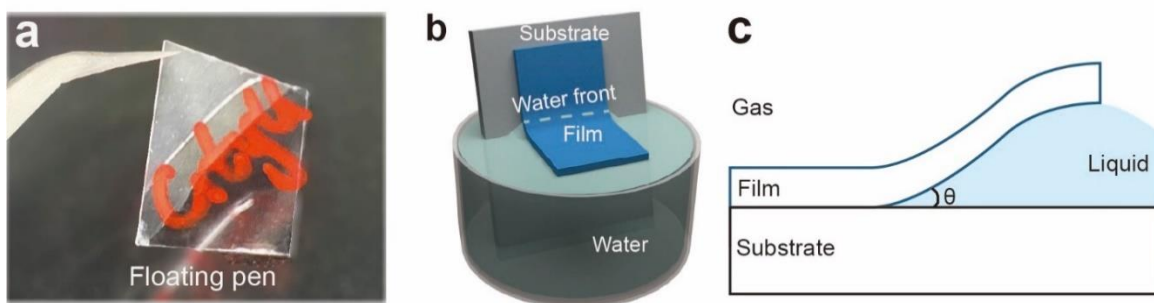


Fig. S1 Capillary transfer phenomena. (a) The "CityU" pattern, written in marker, is half on mica and half floating on water. (b) The schematic diagram of the capillary transfer. (c) The contact angle of the capillary transfer process

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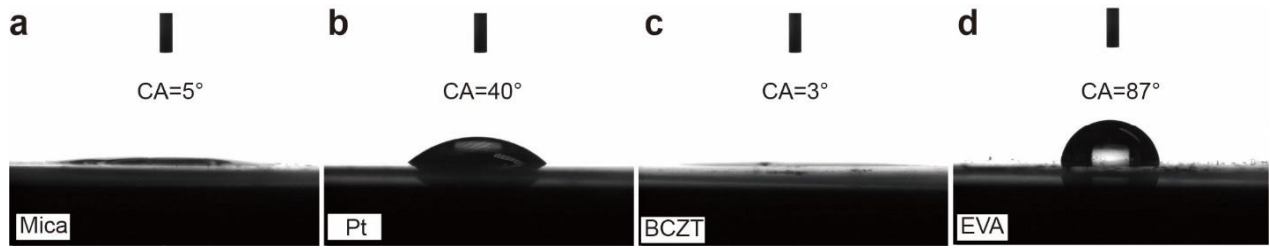


Fig. S2 The water contact angle of (a) mica, (b) Pt (on mica), (c) BCZT film (on mica), and (d) EVA (on mica)



Fig. S3 The freestanding BCZT thin film with supporting layer EVA and bottom electrode Pt floats on water bubbles

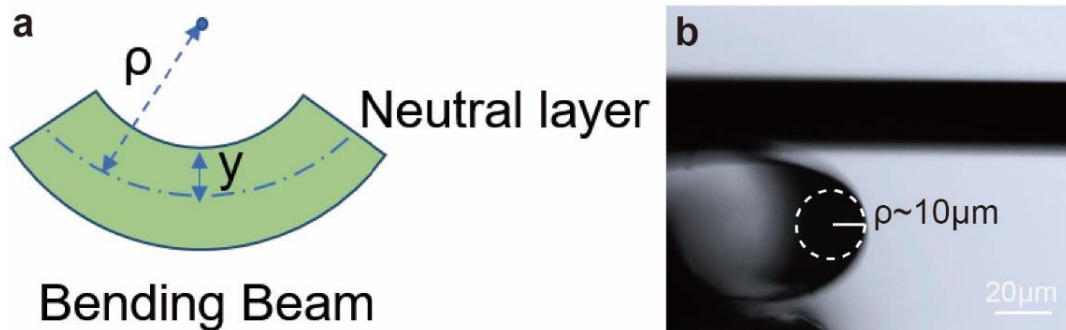


Fig. S4 The calculation of bending strain. (a) The parameter definition of the bending beam. The distance between the beam edge and the neutral layer is y , and the bending radius is ρ . The bending strain is calculated by $\epsilon = y/\rho$. (b) The bending BCZT thin film. The bending radius is estimated as $10 \mu\text{m}$. The film thickness is about $0.4 \mu\text{m}$. Thus the bending strain is $\sim 2.0\%$

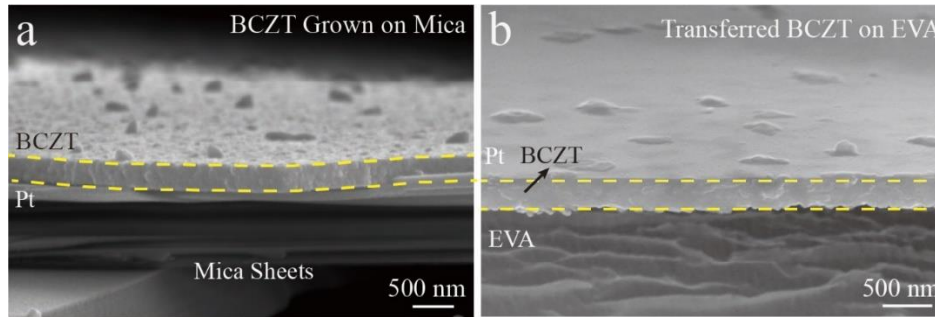


Fig. S5 SEM cross-sectional view of BCZT films. (a) The films grown on mica sheets. (b) The as-transferred BCZT film supported by EVA layer

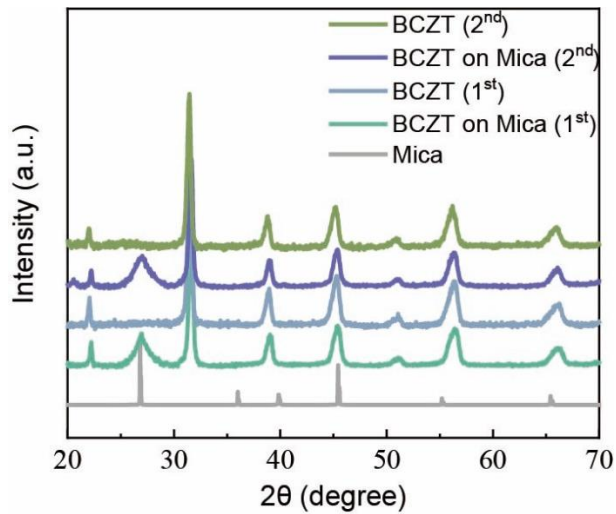


Fig. S6 XRD spectrum of mica, BCZT thin film grown on a single mica, and the transferred freestanding BCZT film (1st). To investigate the recyclability of the mica, another BCZT film is grown on the reused mica and transferred (2nd), which are characterized by XRD

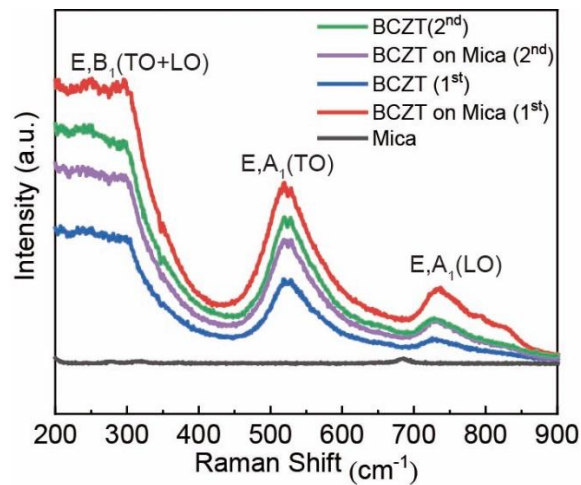


Fig. S7 Raman spectroscopy results of mica, BCZT thin film grown on a single mica for the first/second time, and the corresponding transferred BCZT thin film

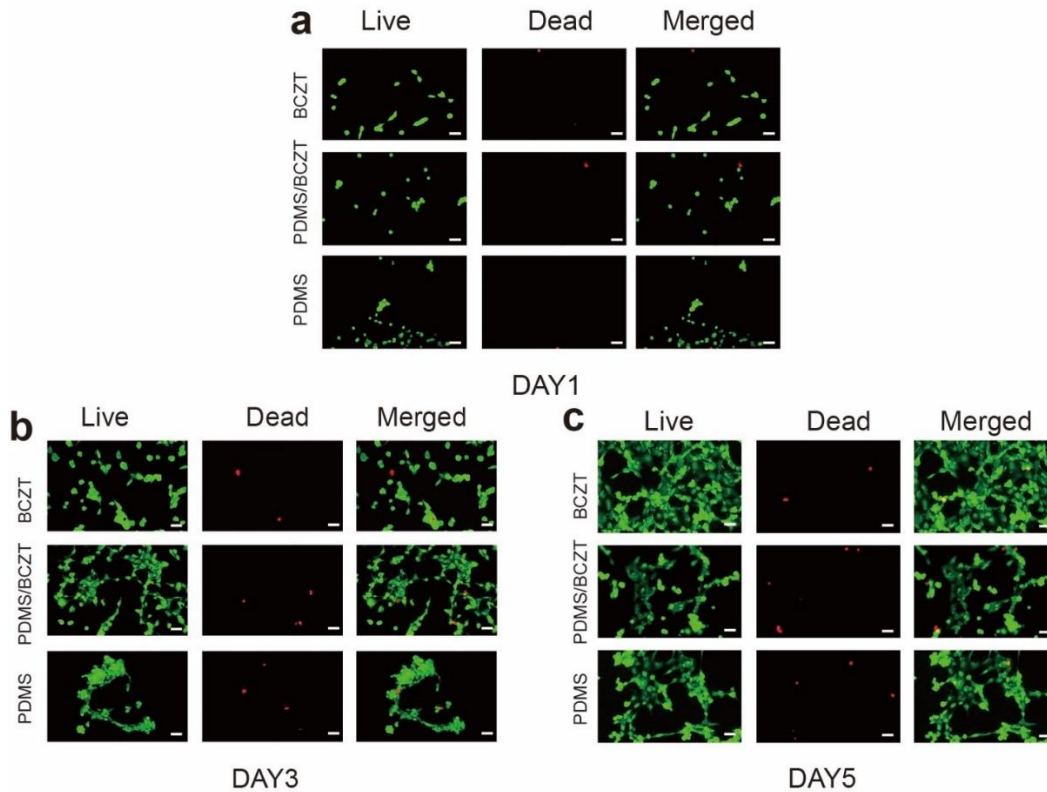


Fig. S8 The representative images of live and dead myofibroblasts on the surface of BCZT film, the BCZT film encapsulated by a 10 μm -thick PDMS layer, and a pure PDMS membrane after (a) 1 day, (b) 3 day, and (c) 5 day incubation

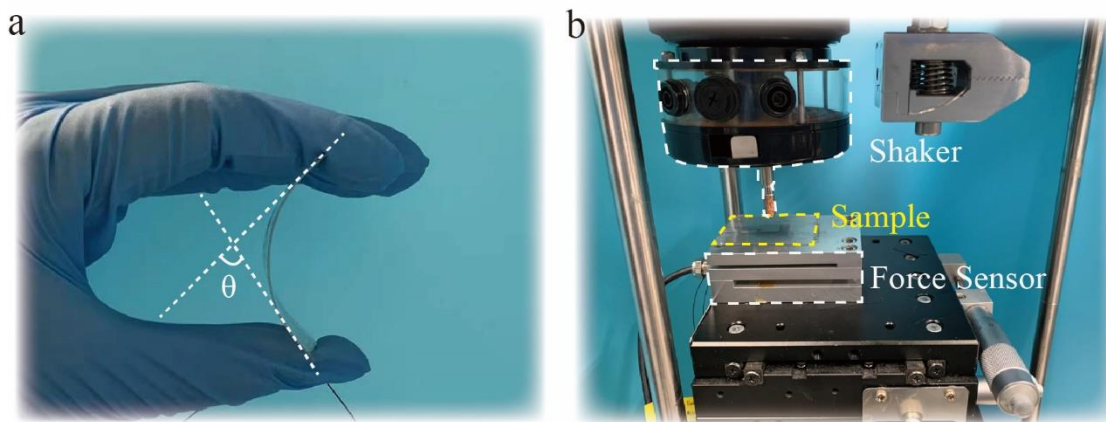


Fig. S9 Experiment setups of the piezoelectric performance tests. (a) The bending angle definition of the work. (b) The pressing experiment is conducted via a shaker under 40 Hz and the spontaneous pressing force is measured by an independent force sensor

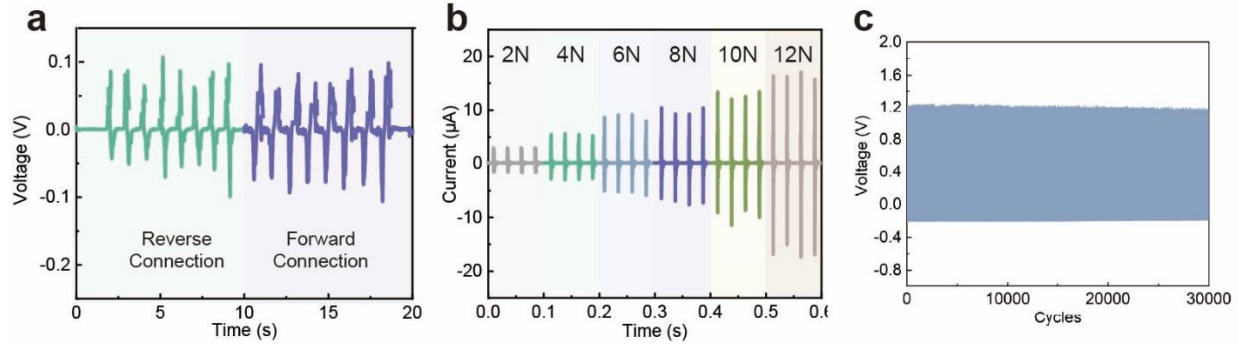


Fig. S10 Piezoelectric output of the energy harvester. (a) The opposite phase voltage output is obtained by connecting the energy harvester forward and reverse. (b) The short-circuit output of the PENG under different tapping forces. (c) The fatigue test shows the energy harvester remains stable under 30,000 times pressing

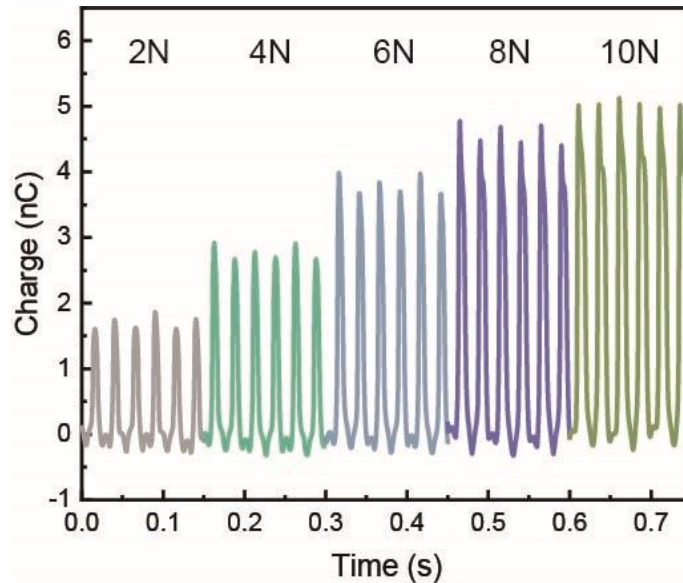


Fig. S11 Transfer charge of the FBEH under pressing stimuli

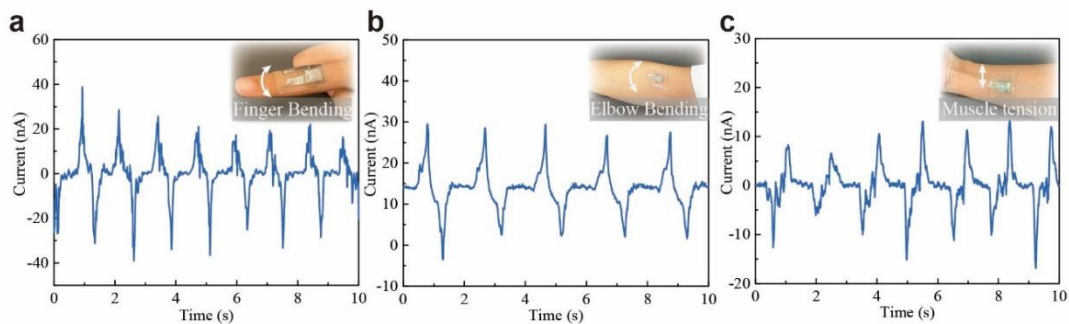


Fig. S 12 The sensing behavior of (a) finger bending, (b) elbow bending, and (c) the muscle tension and relaxation

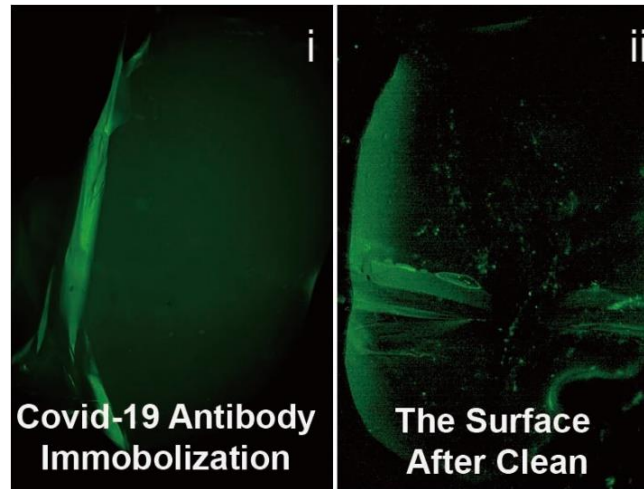


Fig. S13 The fluorescence microscopy images of fluorescently labeled covid-19 antibodies immobilized on the surface of grafted PDMS (i) before cleaning and (2) after cleaning

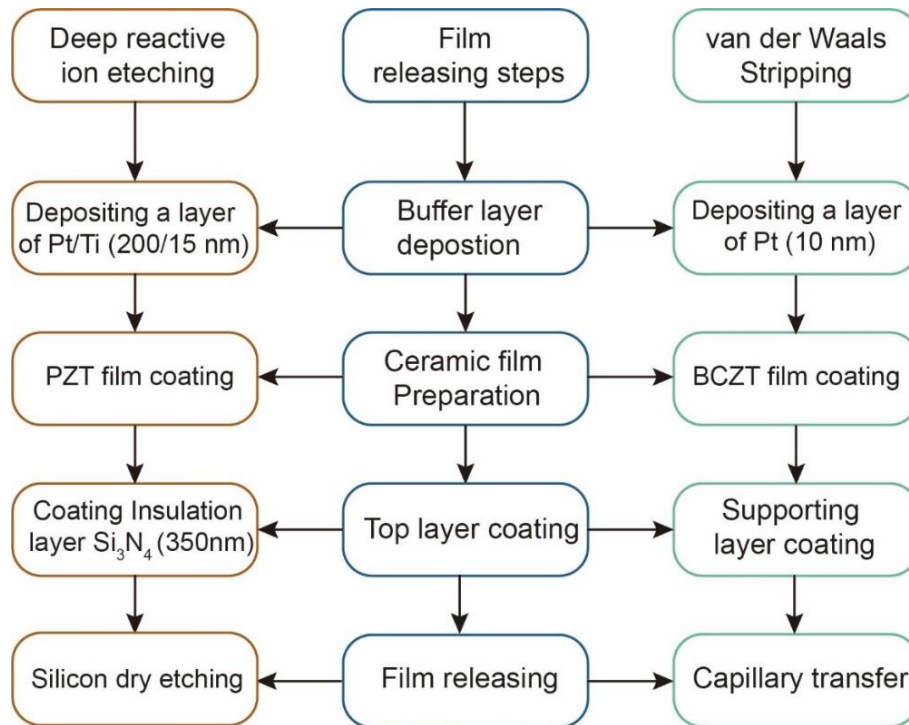


Fig. S14 Processing route of DRIE and vdW stripping

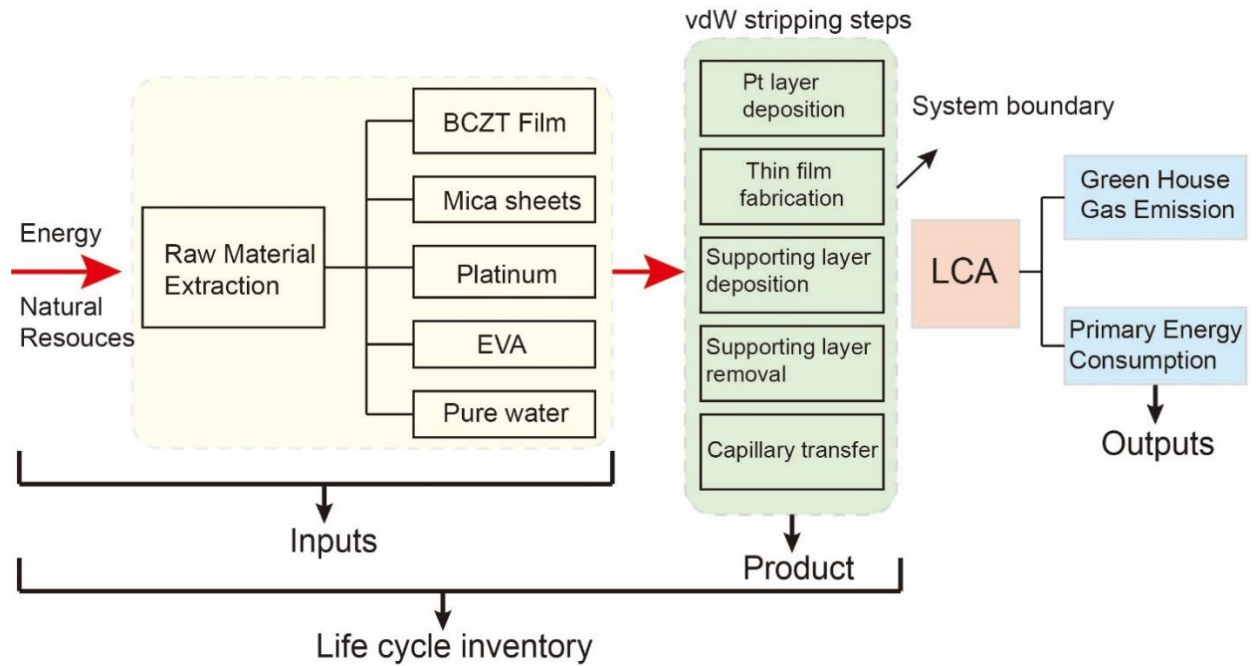


Fig. S15 System boundary and the life cycle inventory of the LCA

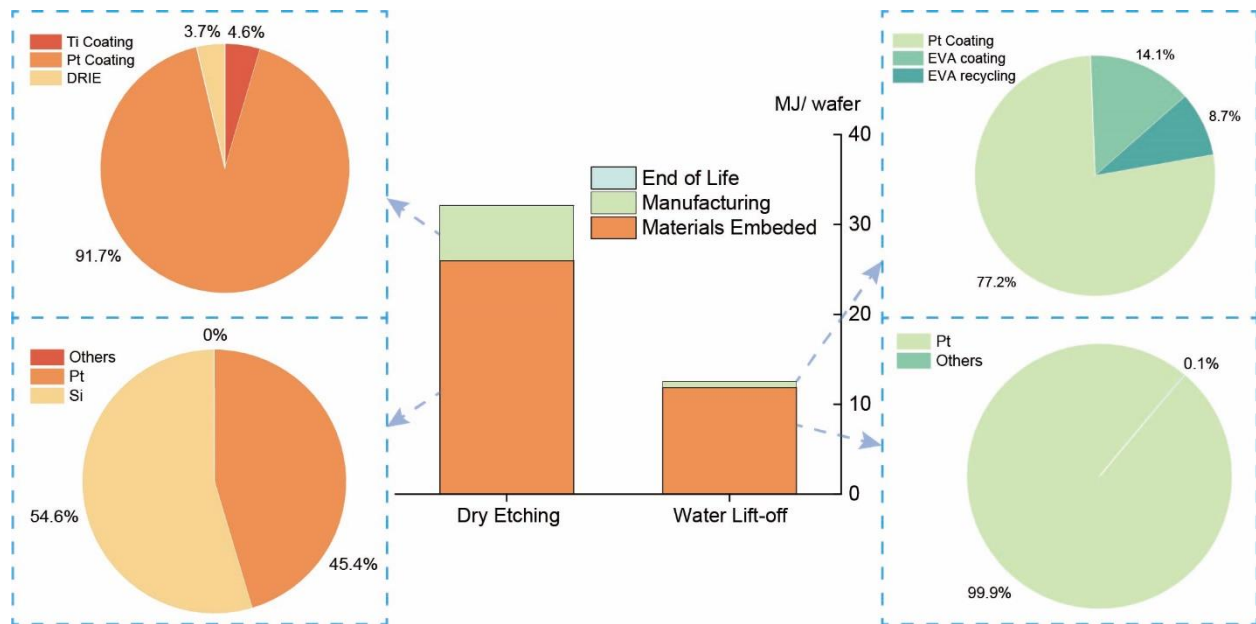


Fig. S16 Cumulative energy demand of the two processes

Table 1 Materials inventory of the substrate removal processes on a substrate of 2-inch diameter

Raw Materials	Mass (g)	Usage
Deep Reactive Ion Etching		
Titanium	1.66×10^{-4}	Electrode layer
Platinum	1.0411×10^{-2}	Electrode layer
Silicon wafer	5.378966	Substrate
Silicon nitride	2.692×10^{-3}	Insulating layer
Van Der Waals Stripping		
Platinum	1.04×10^{-3}	Buffer layer
Mica	1.349	Substrate
ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer	2.23×10^{-2}	Supporting layer
Toluene	0.2	Organic solvent

Table 2 Energy consumption for removing film substrates of 2-inch diameter

Item	Power (W)	Time (s)	Electricity (MJ)
Deep Reactive Ion Etching			
Ti coating	1500	60	0.09
Platinum	1500	1200	1.8
Dry etching	600	120	0.072
Van Der Waals Stripping			
Pt coating	1500	120	0.18
EVA preparing	20	600	0.012
EVA baking	350	60	0.021

Video S1 The film bending test.