

## Supplementary Information

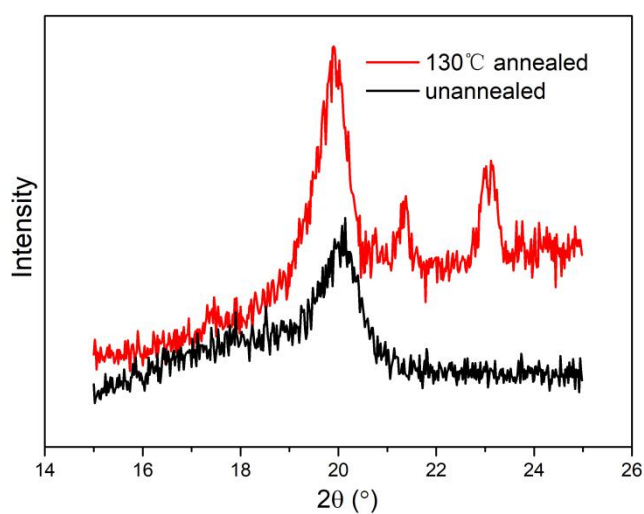
### Aligned P(VDF-TrFE) Nanofibers for Enhanced Piezoelectric Directional Strain Sensing

Yonggang Jiang <sup>a</sup>, Longlong Gong <sup>a</sup>, Xiaohe Hu <sup>a</sup>, Yong Zhao <sup>b</sup>, Huawei Chen <sup>a</sup>,  
Lin Feng <sup>a, c, \*</sup>, Deyuan Zhang <sup>a</sup>

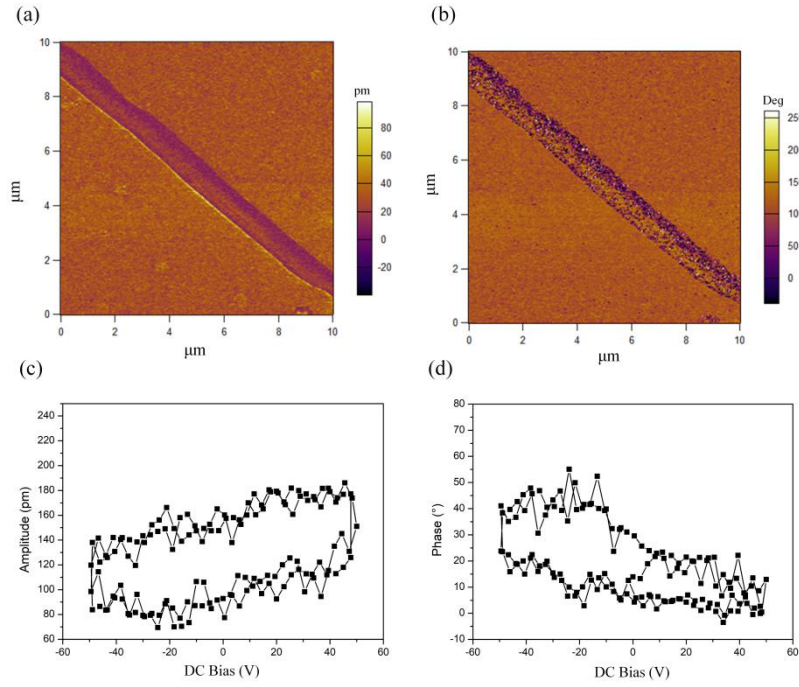
<sup>a</sup>Institute of bionics and Micro-Nano systems, Beihang University, Beijing, 100191, P.R. China.

<sup>b</sup>Laboratory of Bio-inspired Smart Interfacial Science and Technology of the Ministry of Education, School of Chemistry, Beihang University, Beijing, 100191, P.R. China.

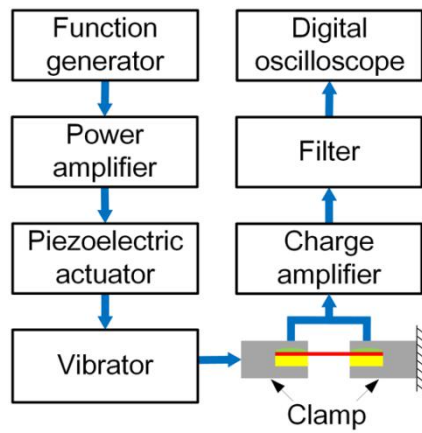
<sup>c</sup>International research institute of Multidisciplinary Science, Beihang University, Beijing, 100191, P.R. China



**Fig. S1.** XRD analysis results of spin-coating P(VDF-TrFE) films, indicate that annealing treatment contributes to the formation of  $\beta$ -phase in spin-coating P(VDF-TrFE) film.



**Fig. S2.** PFM images of P(VDF-TrFE) nanofiber without annealing. (a) Out-of-plane PFM amplitude image and (b) PFM phase image of P(VDF-TrFE) nanofiber with 2 V driving voltage. (c) PFM amplitude and (d) PFM phase of the P(VDF-TrFE) film varying with the DC bias in single point measurements.



**Fig. S3.** Schematic illustration of the measurement setup for piezoelectric output in the nanofiber's longitudinal direction. The P(VDF-TrFE) nanofiber mat was fixed to a movable clamp that was driven by a piezoelectric vibrator. In order to drive the piezoelectric actuator, a power amplifier was used to amplify the signal from a function generator. The piezoelectric output charge was measured by a charge amplifier, and a low-pass filter was used for noise reduction.