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## Supporting Information

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Stretchable Sweat-Activated Battery in Skin-Integrated Electronics for Continuous Wireless Sweat Monitoring

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## Supplementary Information

### Stretchable Sweat-activated Battery in Skin-Integrated Electronics for Continuous Wireless Sweat Monitoring

Yiming Liu<sup>1†</sup>, Xingcan Huang<sup>1†</sup>, Jingkun Zhou<sup>1, 2†</sup>, Chun Ki Yiu<sup>1, 2†</sup>, Zhen Song<sup>3, 4†</sup>, Wei Huang<sup>1</sup>, Sina Khazaei Nejad<sup>1, 2</sup>, Hu Li<sup>1</sup>, Tsz Hung Wong<sup>1</sup>, Kuanming Yao<sup>1</sup>, Ling Zhao<sup>1</sup>, Woojung Yoo<sup>1</sup>, Wooyoung Park<sup>1</sup>, Jiyu Li<sup>1, 2</sup>, Ya Huang<sup>1, 2</sup>, Hiuwai Raymond Lam<sup>1</sup>, Enming Song<sup>2, 5</sup>, Xu Guo<sup>3, 4</sup>, Yanwei Wang<sup>6</sup>, Zhenxue Dai<sup>\*6</sup>, Lingqian Chang<sup>\*7</sup>, Wen Jung Li<sup>\*8</sup>, Zhaoqian Xie<sup>\*3, 4</sup>, and Xinge Yu<sup>\*1, 2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Biomedical Engineering

City University of Hong Kong

Kowloon Tong 999077 (Hong Kong)

<sup>2</sup>Hong Kong Center for Cerebra-Cardiovascular Health Engineering

Hong Kong Science Park

New Territories 999077 (Hong Kong)

<sup>3</sup>State Key Laboratory of Structural Analysis for Industrial Equipment

Department of Engineering Mechanics

International Research Center for Computational Mechanics

Dalian University of Technology

Dalian 116024 (China)

<sup>4</sup>Ningbo Institute of Dalian University of Technology

Dalian University of Technology

Ningbo 315016 (China)

<sup>5</sup>Shanghai Frontiers Science Research Base of Intelligent Optoelectronics and Perception

Institute of Optoelectronics

Fudan University

Shanghai 200433 (China)

<sup>6</sup>College of Construction Engineering

Jilin University

Changchun 130012 (China)

<sup>7</sup>Beijing Advanced Innovation Center for Biomedical Engineering

School of Biological Science and Medical Engineering

Beihang University

Beijing 100191 (China)

<sup>8</sup>Department of Mechanical Engineering

City University of Hong Kong

Kowloon Tong (Hong Kong)

E-mail: [dzx@jlu.edu.cn](mailto:dzx@jlu.edu.cn) (ZD); [lingqianchang@buaa.edu.cn](mailto:lingqianchang@buaa.edu.cn) (LC); [wenjli@cityu.edu.hk](mailto:wenjli@cityu.edu.hk) (WL); [zxie@dlut.edu.cn](mailto:zxie@dlut.edu.cn) (ZX); [xingeyu@cityu.edu.hk](mailto:xingeyu@cityu.edu.hk) (XY)

**Keywords:** Sweat activated battery, sweat analysis, wireless communication, stretchable electronics, microfluidic system

**Table S1.** The electrical performances of recently reported stretchable power sources.

Powering type	Energy capacity	Power output	Demonstrations	Reference
SAB	42.5 mAh	7.46 mW/cm <sup>2</sup>	Capable of continuously powering 120 LEDs, and self-developed wireless microelectronics for sweat analysis.	This work
Triboelectric nanogenerator	None	66.14 mW/m <sup>2</sup>	Powering 250 LEDs	<sup>1</sup>
Triboelectric nanogenerator	None	95.4 mW/m <sup>2</sup>	Powering a watch	<sup>2</sup>
Triboelectric nanogenerator	None	230 mW/m <sup>2</sup>	Powering 170 LEDs	<sup>3</sup>
Piezoelectric nanogenerator	None	81.25 μW/cm <sup>3</sup>	Powering a commercial calculator	<sup>4</sup>
Biofuel cells	None	3.5 mW/cm <sup>2</sup>	Intermittently wireless sweat monitoring and human-machine interfaces	<sup>5</sup>
Biofuel cells	None	1.2 mW/cm <sup>2</sup>	Light LED and a Bluetooth Low Energy radio	<sup>6</sup>
Photovoltaics	None	11.46 W/g	Cardiac signal recording	<sup>7</sup>
Photovoltaics	None	20 mA/cm <sup>2</sup> 0.81 V	Self-powered strain sensors	<sup>8</sup>

**Table S2.** The reported fluid activated batteries over the past 10 years.

Fluid	Flexibility	Functional Materials	Power density	Reference
Blood	Flexible, and conformal	Aluminum, Silver Oxide	476.11 μW/cm <sup>2</sup> μm	<sup>9</sup>
Simulated body fluids	Flexible, and folding	Znic, Polypyrrode-carbon nanotube composites	60 μA/cm <sup>2</sup>	<sup>10</sup>
Sweat	Flexible	Mg, Ag/AgCl	~580 Wh/kg	<sup>11</sup>
Buffer	Flexible	Mg, AgNO <sub>3</sub>	3 mW/cm <sup>2</sup>	<sup>12</sup>
Sweat	Flexible, and	Mg, Ag/AgCl	2 mW	<sup>13</sup>

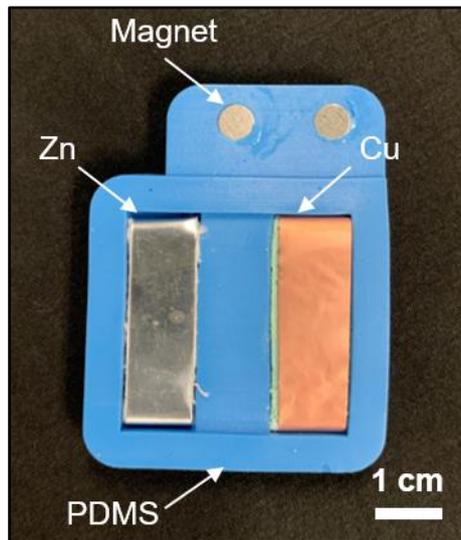
	conformal			
Body Fluid	Rigid	Mg, Fe	0.1 mA/cm <sup>2</sup>	<sup>14</sup>
<b>Sweat</b>	<b>Stretchable</b>	<b>Zn, CuSO<sub>4</sub></b>	<b>7.46 mW/cm<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>This work</b>

**Table S3.** Average estimated SAB activated time mounted onto human subjects as the users are doing various exercises<sup>15</sup>.

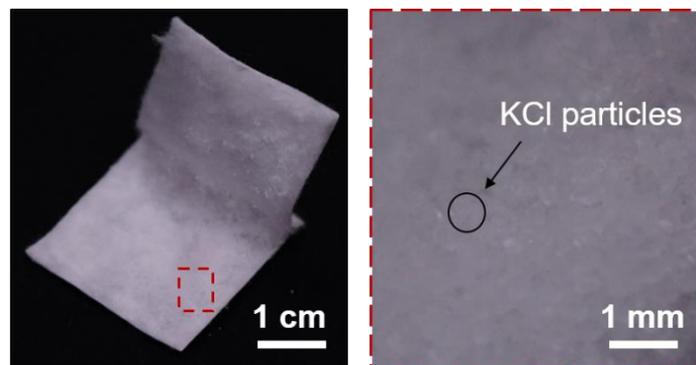
User with different professions	Age	Body weight (kg)	Exercise duration (h)	Whole body sweating rate (L/h)	Estimated battery activated time (min)
Individual power athletes	24 ± 3	108.1 ± 23.9	1.1 ± 0.3	0.88 ± 0.25	<b>48.82</b>
Fitness athletes	30 ± 4	66.1 ± 14.9	1.3 ± 0.2	1.05 ± 0.50	<b>40.91</b>
Action athletes	25 ± 5	70.4 ± 10.5	1.5 ± 0.9	0.90 ± 0.50	<b>47.73</b>
Endurance	35 ± 1	70.3 ± 9.8	1.2 ± 0.7	1.28 ± 0.57	<b>33.56</b>
Team/skill sport athletes	21 ± 5	87.8 ± 24.6	1.9 ± 0.7	1.10 ± 0.58	<b>39.05</b>
Baseball	22 ± 4	88.6 ± 12.4	2.0 ± 0.8	0.83 ± 0.34	<b>51.76</b>
Basketball	23 ± 5	92.1 ± 18.0	2.1 ± 0.8	0.95 ± 0.42	<b>45.22</b>
American football	24 ± 4	111.6 ± 23.2	2.1 ± 0.6	1.51 ± 0.70	<b>28.45</b>
Soccer	18 ± 6	65.7 ± 15.4	1.5 ± 0.3	0.94 ± 0.38	<b>45.70</b>

**Table S4.** Sweat rate in men and women during moderate exercise-heat stress<sup>16</sup>, and corresponding estimate SAB activated time.

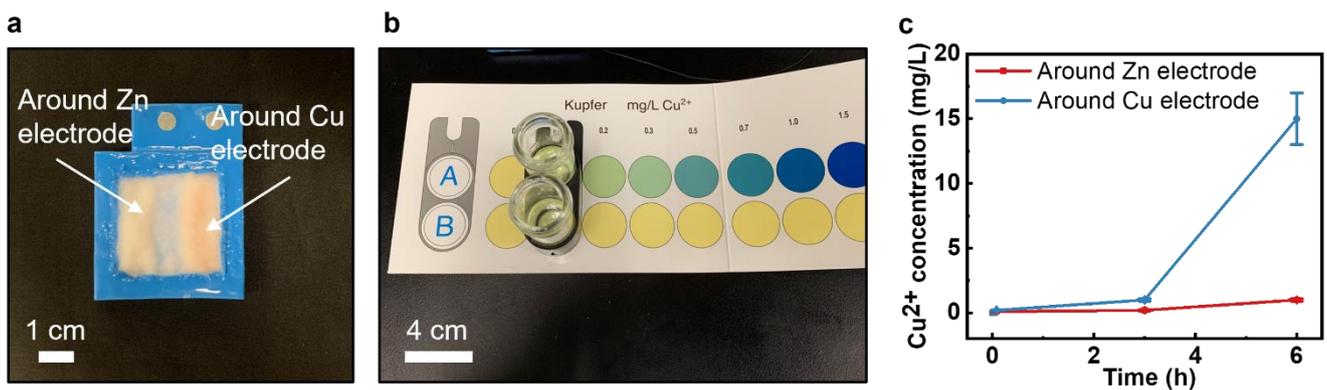
Area	Men Sweating Rate, mL.cm <sup>-2</sup> .min <sup>-1</sup>	Male Estimated battery activated time (min)	Women Sweating Rate, mL.cm <sup>-2</sup> .min <sup>-1</sup>	Female Estimated battery activated time (min)
Whole body	(0.712 ± 0.173)×10 <sup>-3</sup>	56.18	(0.610 ± 0.139)×10 <sup>-3</sup>	65.57
Dorsal forearm	(1.562 ± 0.603)×10 <sup>-3</sup>	25.61	(1.313 ± 0.497)×10 <sup>-3</sup>	30.46
Ventral forearm	(1.603 ± 0.510)×10 <sup>-3</sup>	24.95	(1.240 ± 0.357)×10 <sup>-3</sup>	32.26
Triceps	(1.273 ± 0.623)×10 <sup>-3</sup>	31.42	(0.916 ± 0.306)×10 <sup>-3</sup>	43.67
Chest	(1.555 ± 0.636)×10 <sup>-3</sup>	25.72	(1.127 ± 0.425)×10 <sup>-3</sup>	35.49
Scapula	(2.036 ± 0.771)×10 <sup>-3</sup>	19.65	(1.509 ± 0.590)×10 <sup>-3</sup>	26.57
Lower back	(1.800 ± 0.556)×10 <sup>-3</sup>	22.22	(1.556 ± 0.775)×10 <sup>-3</sup>	25.71
Ventral thigh	(1.030 ± 0.282)×10 <sup>-3</sup>	38.83	(0.866 ± 0.374)×10 <sup>-3</sup>	46.19
Calf	(0.765 ± 0.344)×10 <sup>-3</sup>	52.29	(0.731 ± 0.349)×10 <sup>-3</sup>	54.72
Forehead	(5.931 ± 3.005)×10 <sup>-3</sup>	6.74	(2.433 ± 1.319)×10 <sup>-3</sup>	16.44
9-Site	(1.644 ± 0.515)×10 <sup>-3</sup>	24.33	(1.171 ± 0.405)×10 <sup>-3</sup>	34.16



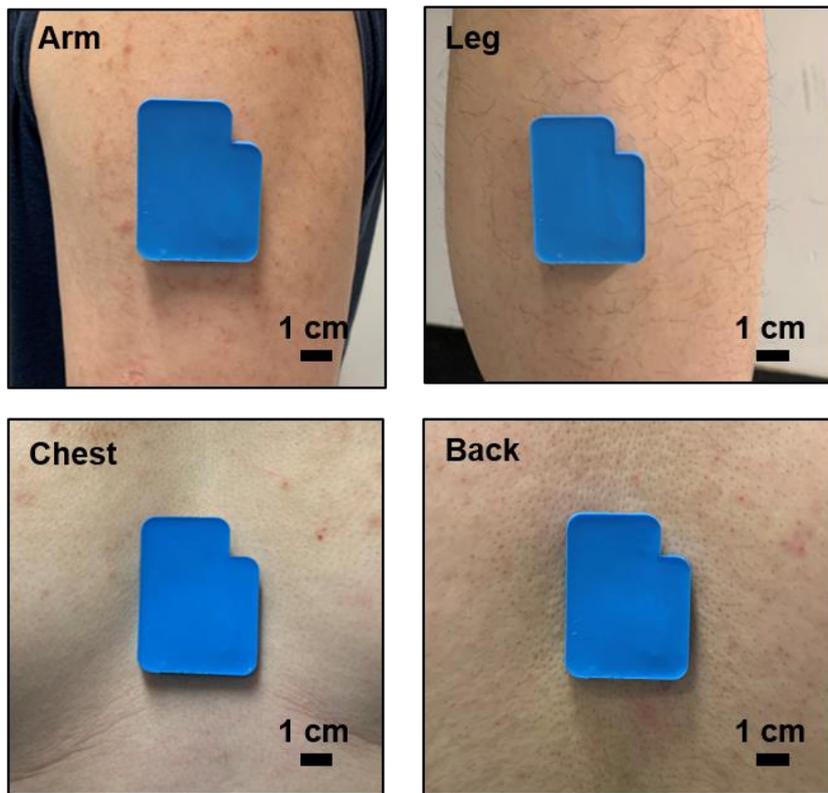
**Fig. S1.** Optical image of the inner view of the sweat activated battery cell.



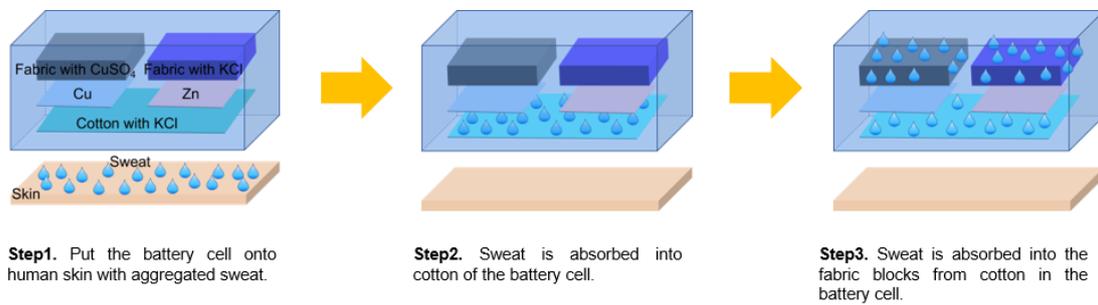
**Fig. S2.** Optical images of the water absorption cotton with KCl powder inside.



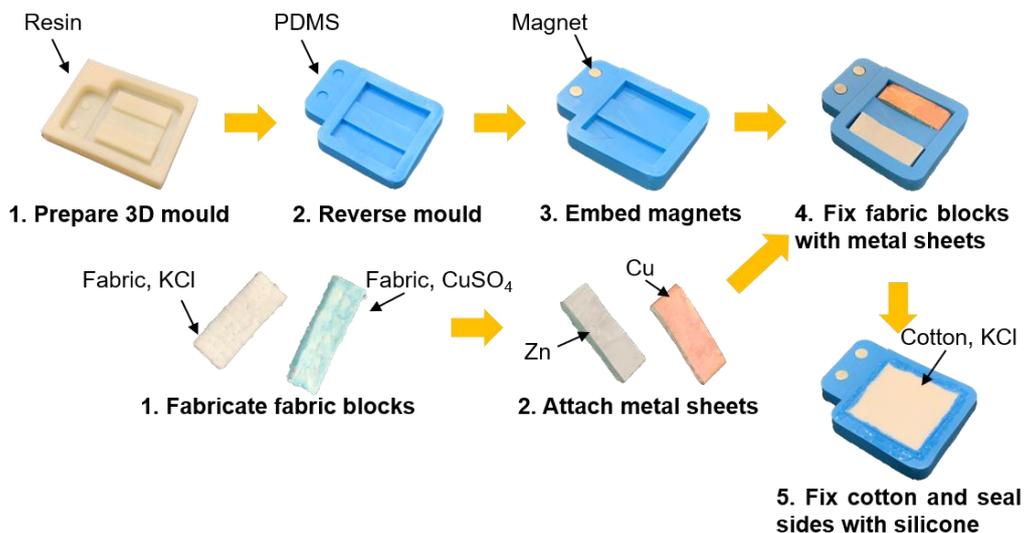
**Fig. S3.** The  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$  concentration test around the SAB with  $0.7 \text{ mL/cm}^2$  artificial sweat injected. (a) Optical image of the SAB as  $0.7 \text{ mL/cm}^2$  artificial sweat has been injected for 6 hrs. (b) The experiment setup of the  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$  concentration test. (c) The  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$  concentrations around Zn and Cu electrode as a function of the battery operation time. Here the battery has been powering a constant resistance,  $180 \Omega$ .



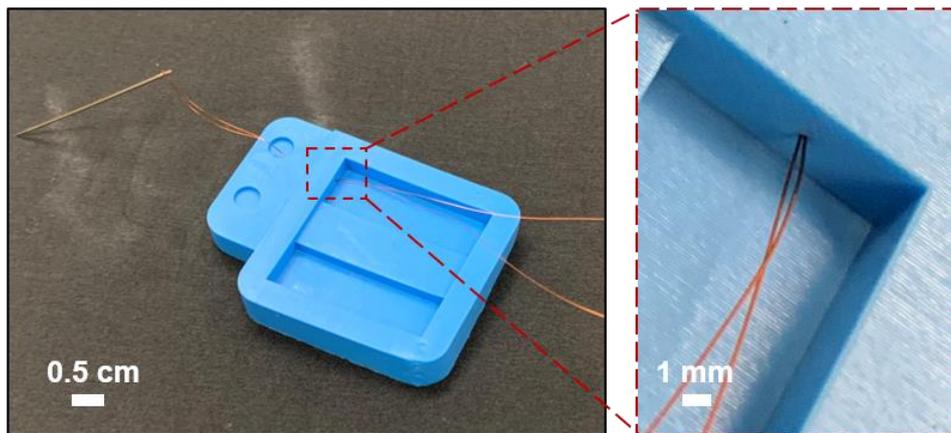
**Fig. S4.** Optical images of the sweat activated battery cell mounted onto human body, including arm, back, and chest.



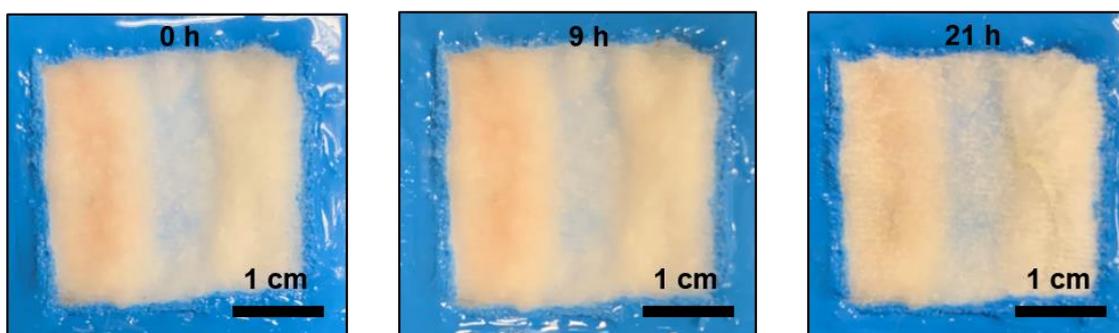
**Fig. S5.** Schematic diagram of the working principle of the sweat activated battery cell.



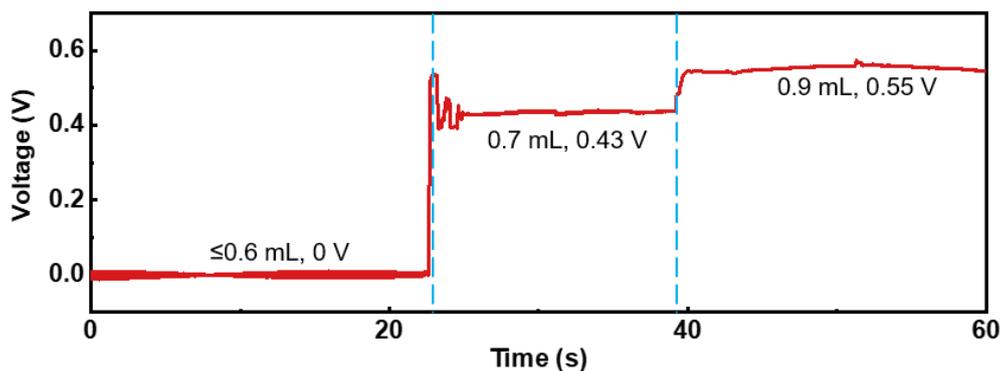
**Fig. S6.** Schematic diagram of the fabrication process of the sweat activated battery cell.



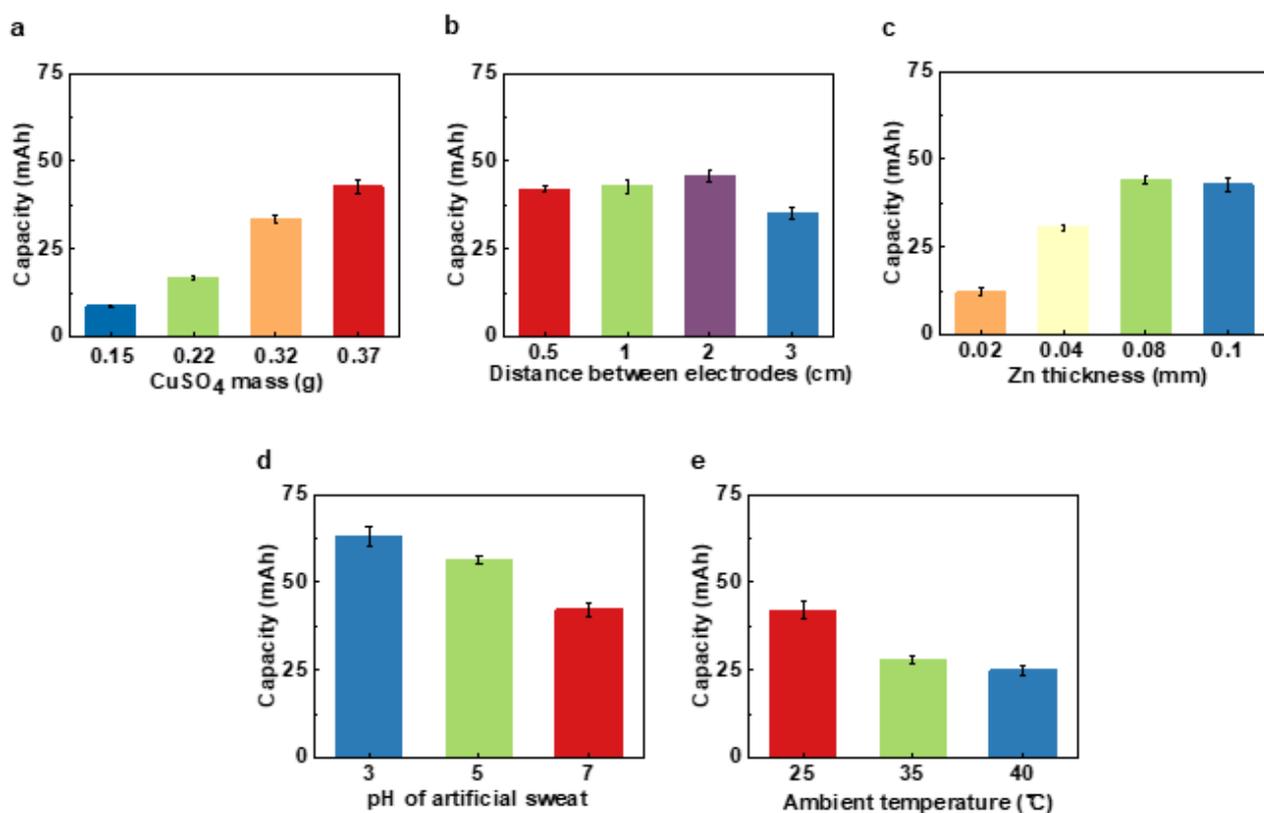
**Fig. S7.** Optical images of the battery cell encapsulation, showing that a needle is used to embed wires for later connecting magnets and working metal sheets (Cu, and Zn).



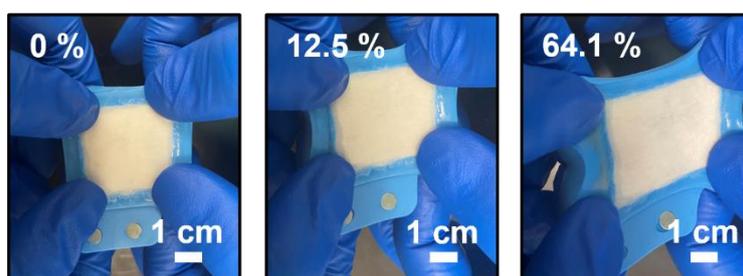
**Fig. S8.** Optical images of the sweat activated battery cell injected 0.6 mL artificial sweat for over 21 h. Here, it is obvious that the cotton can perfectly prevent the chemicals leakage from the inner space of the battery as the battery is injected 1 mL artificial sweat.



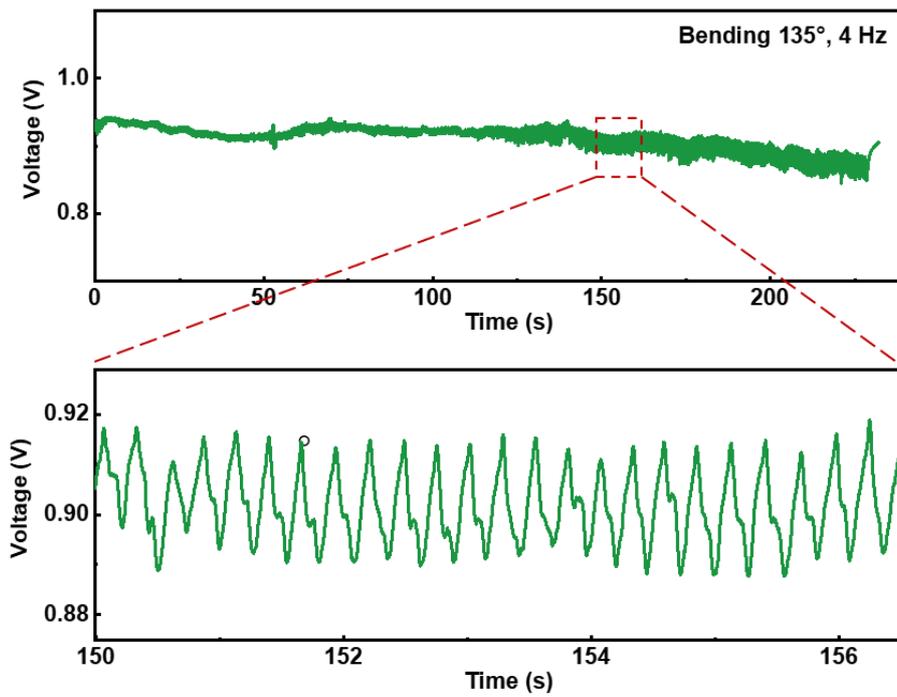
**Fig. S9.** Electrical response of one battery cell without any ionic chemicals in cotton as a function of time as added artificial sweat gradually from 0 to 0.9 mL.



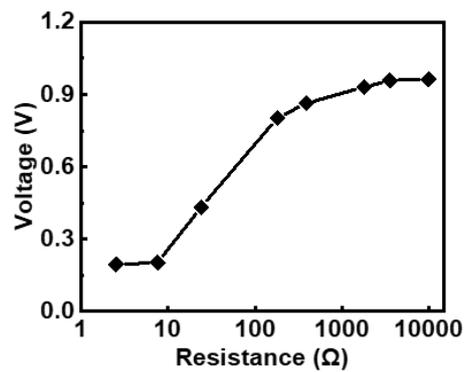
**Fig. S10.** Capacity of the sweat activated battery as a function of CuSO<sub>4</sub> mass in the fabric block (a), distance between the two electrodes (b), thickness of Zn sheet (c), pH of the artificial sweat (d), and ambient temperature under the neutral condition (pH = 7) (e).



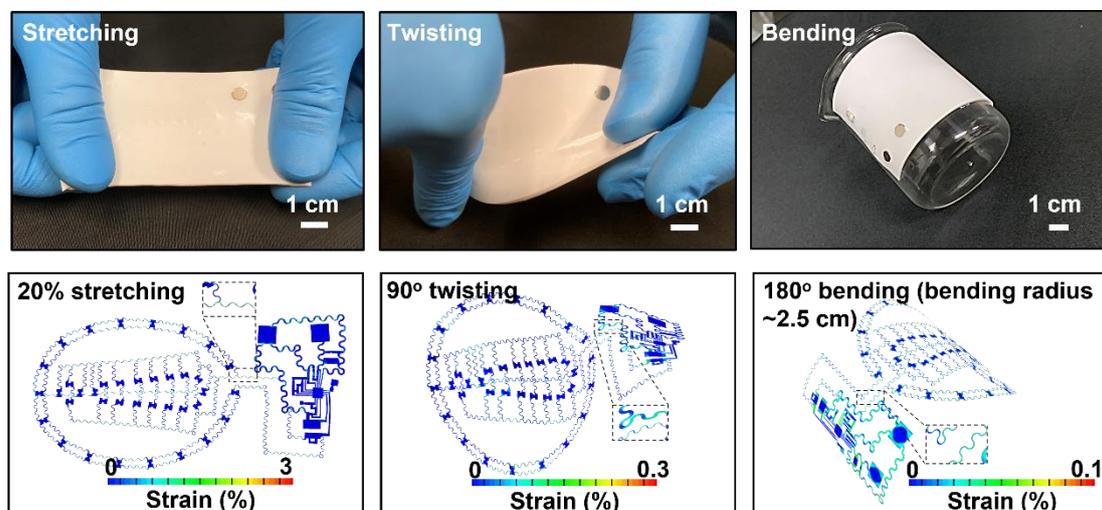
**Fig. S11.** Optical images of the sweat activated battery under various stretching conditions, including 0, 12.5%, and 64.1%.



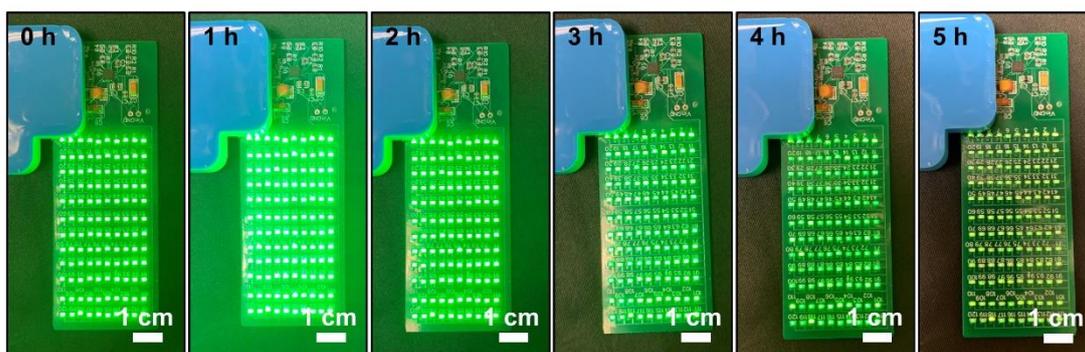
**Fig. S12.** Electrical response of the sweat activated battery under a bending angle and frequency of  $135^\circ$  and 4 Hz, respectively.



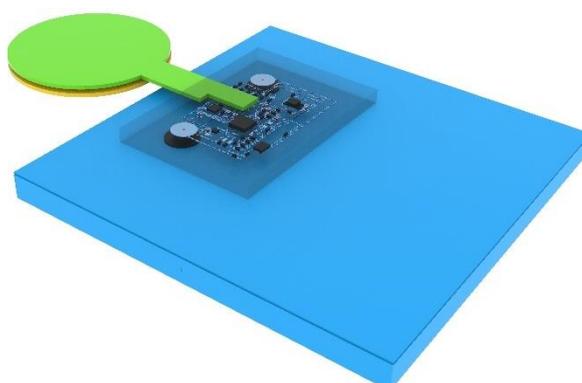
**Fig. S13.** Voltage output of one battery cell as a function of connected resistance from  $2.5 \Omega$  to 10 k $\Omega$ .



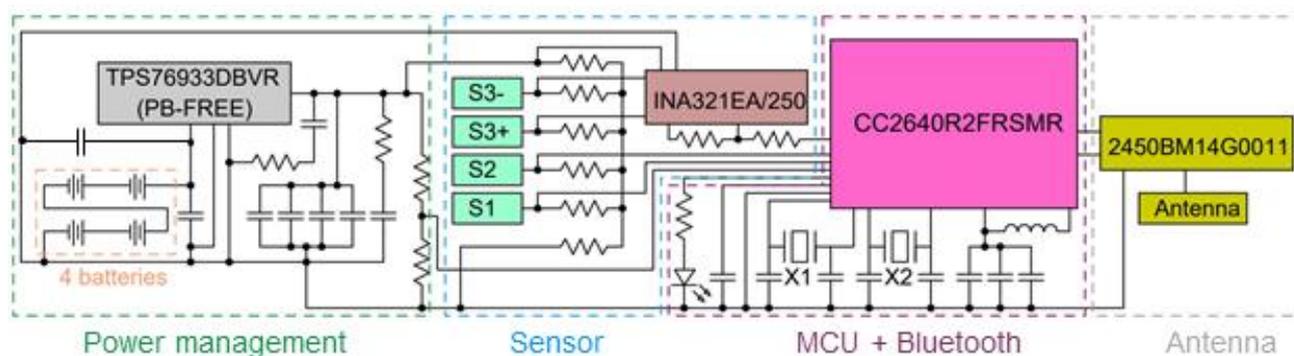
**Fig. S14.** Optical images and FEA models of the lighting electronics under the three different mechanical deformations, including stretching, twisting, and bending.



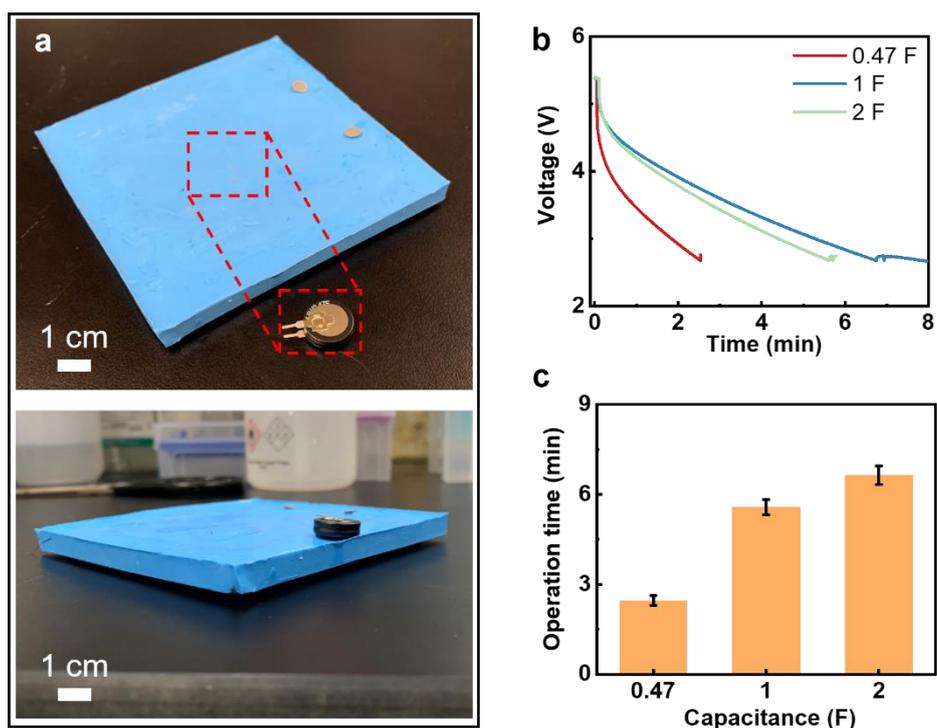
**Fig. S15.** Optical images of the 120-LED electronics powered by the flexible battery at 0 h, 1 h, 2 h, 3 h, 4 h, and 5 h.



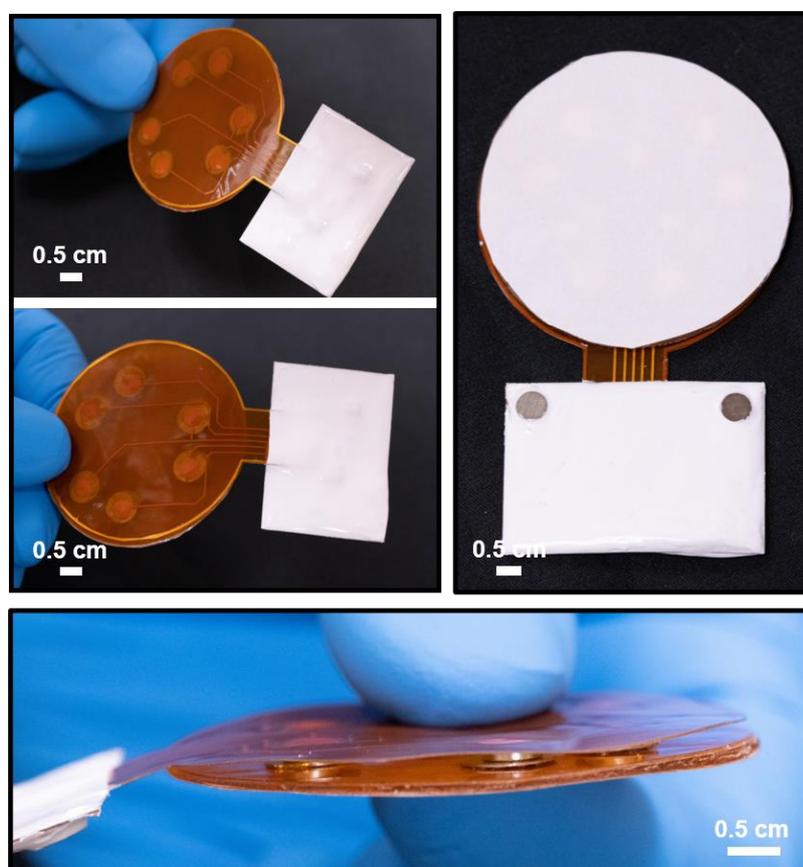
**Fig. S16.** Schematic diagram of the sweat electronics powered by the four integrated sweat activated battery cells.



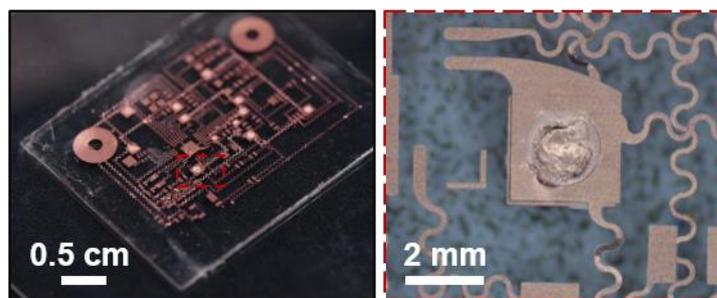
**Fig. S17.** The circuit design of the sweat microelectronics.



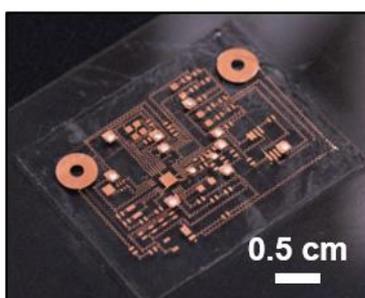
**Fig. S18.** Discharging curves of three supercapacitors in powering the microelectronics. (a) Optical images of the SABs with supercapacitors embedded. (b) Electrical response of three supercapacitors powering the microelectronics. (c) Operation time of the microelectronics powered by the three supercapacitors.



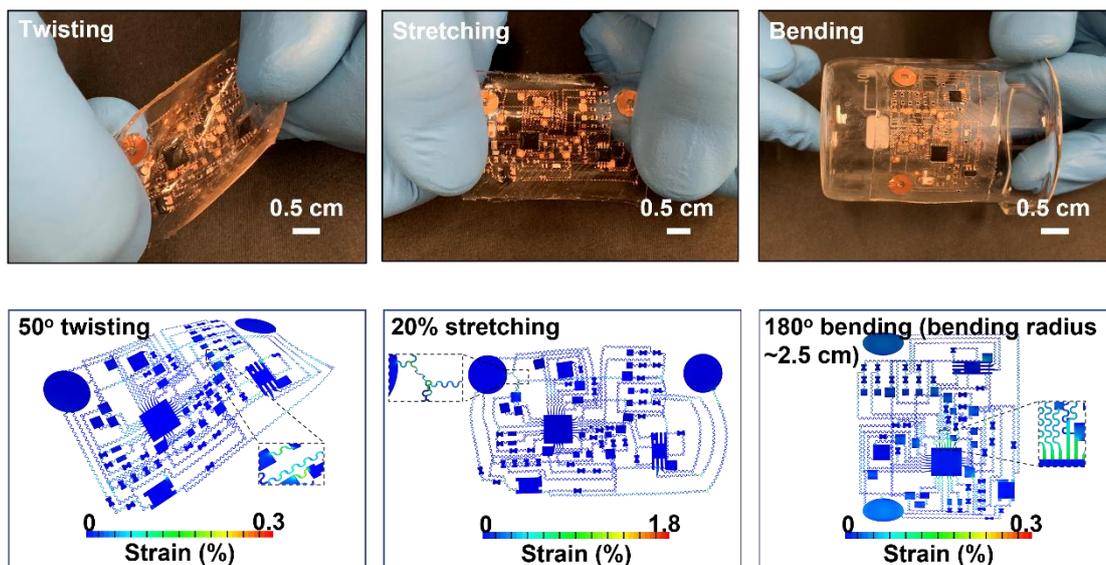
**Fig. S19.** Optical images of the sweat microelectronics.



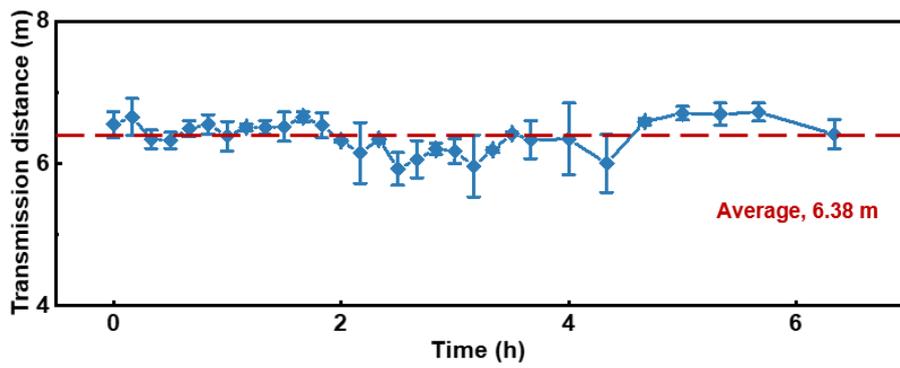
**Fig. S20.** Optical images of the Cu based circuit of the sweat microelectronics with the enlarged detail.



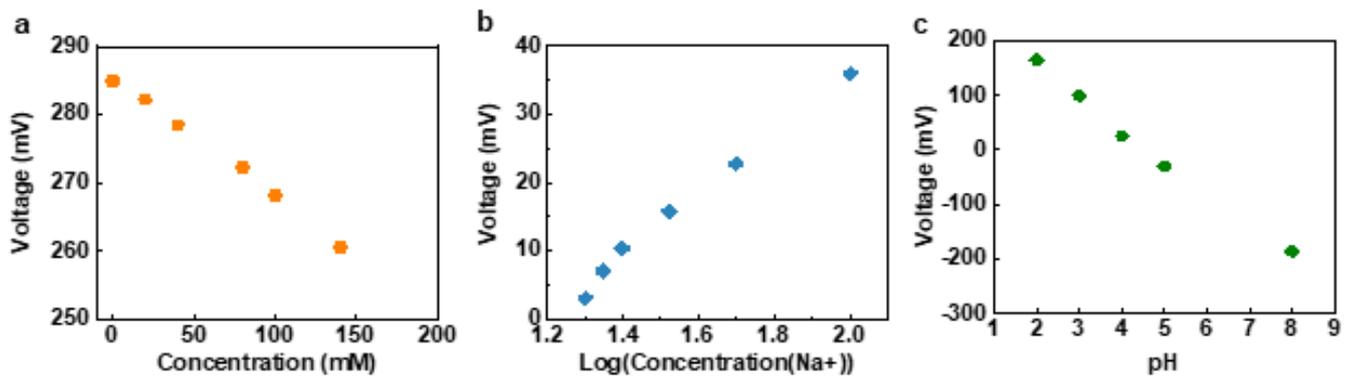
**Fig. S21.** Optical image of the Cu based circuit with vertical bridge of the sweat microelectronics.



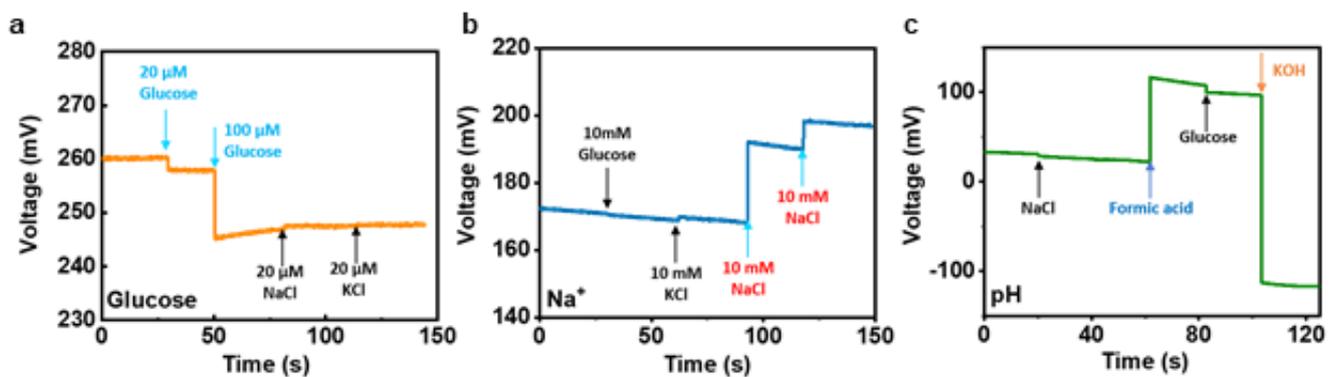
**Fig. S22.** Optical images and FEA models of the sweat microelectronics under the three different mechanical deformations, including twisting, stretching, and bending.



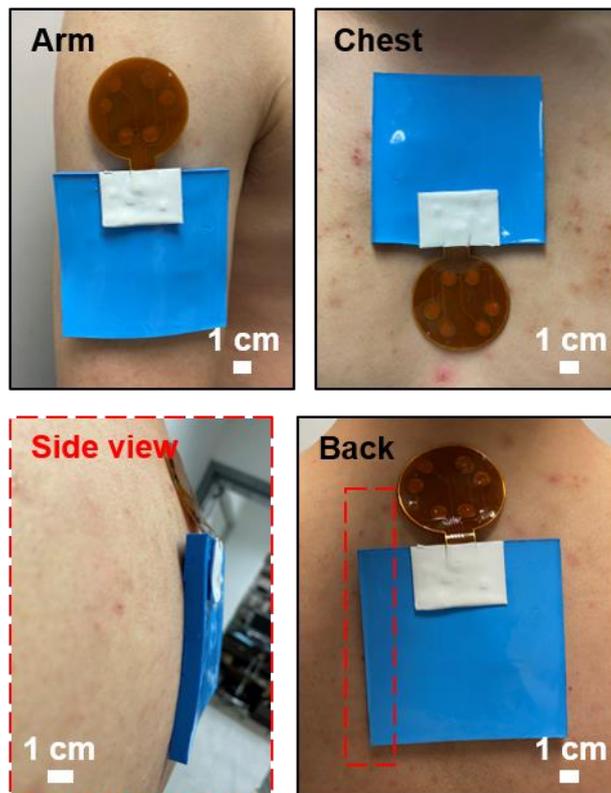
**Fig. S23.** Transmission distance of the sweat electronics, powered by the four integrated sweat activated battery cells, as a function of time as mounted onto human back for over 6 h.



**Fig. S24.** Open circuit voltage responses of glucose,  $\text{Na}^+$  and pH sensors.



**Fig. S25.** Anti-interference capabilities of glucose,  $\text{Na}^+$ , and pH biosensors.



**Fig. S26.** Optical images of the sweat microelectronics with the four integrated battery cells mounted onto human body, including arm, chest, and back.

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