Supporting Information for

A Liquid-Solid Interface based Triboelectric Tactile Sensor with Ultrahigh Sensitivity of 21.48 kPa^{-1}

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Supplementary Figures

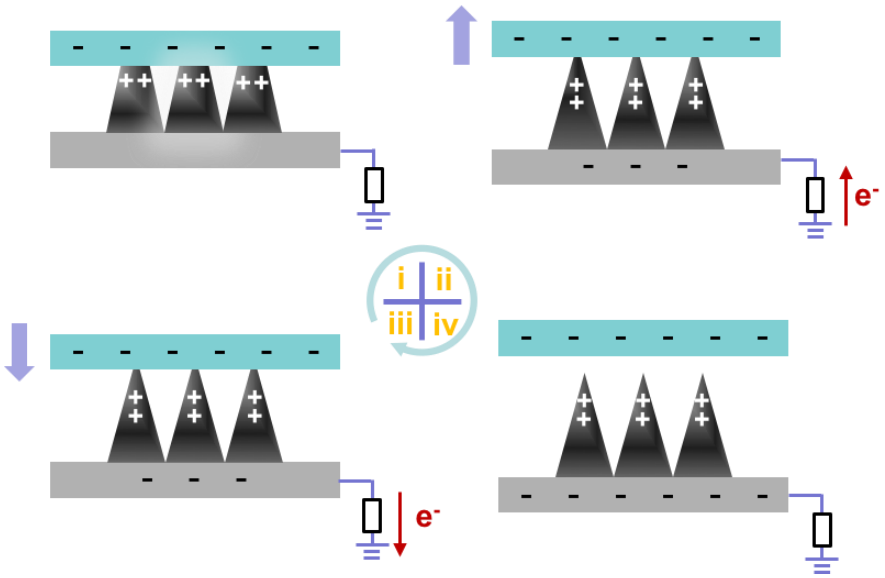

Fig. S1 Complete working principle of the FTTS

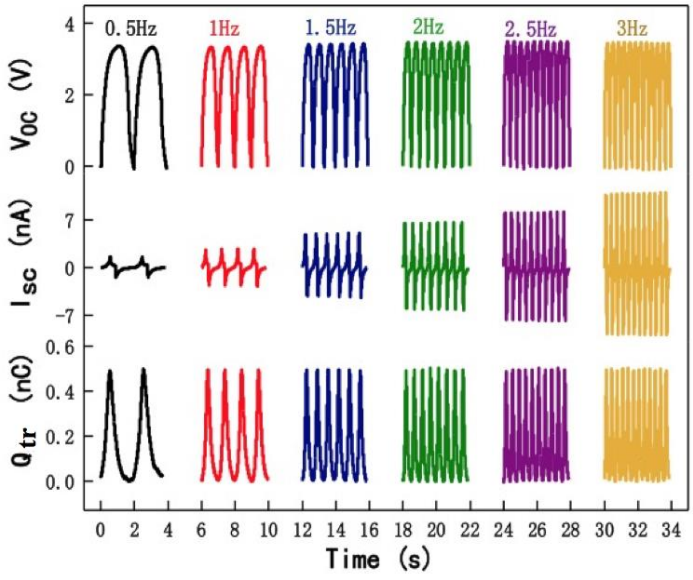

Fig. S2 Electrical output of the FTTS including open-circuit voltage (V_{oc}), short-circuit current (I_{sc}) and transfer charge (Q_{tr})

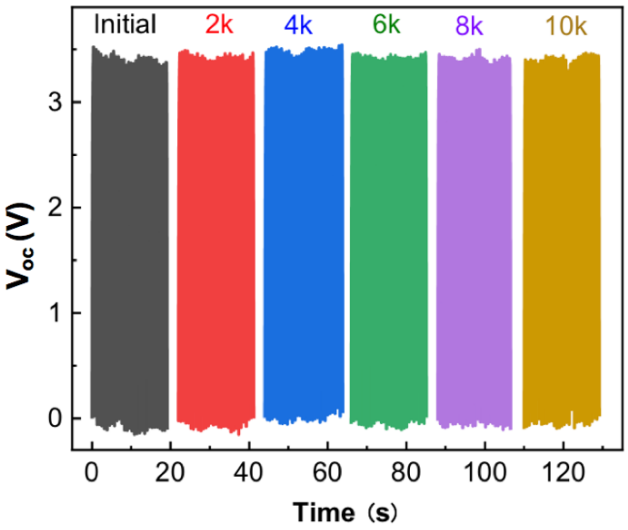

Fig. S3 Stability testing of the FTTS with 10000 cycles

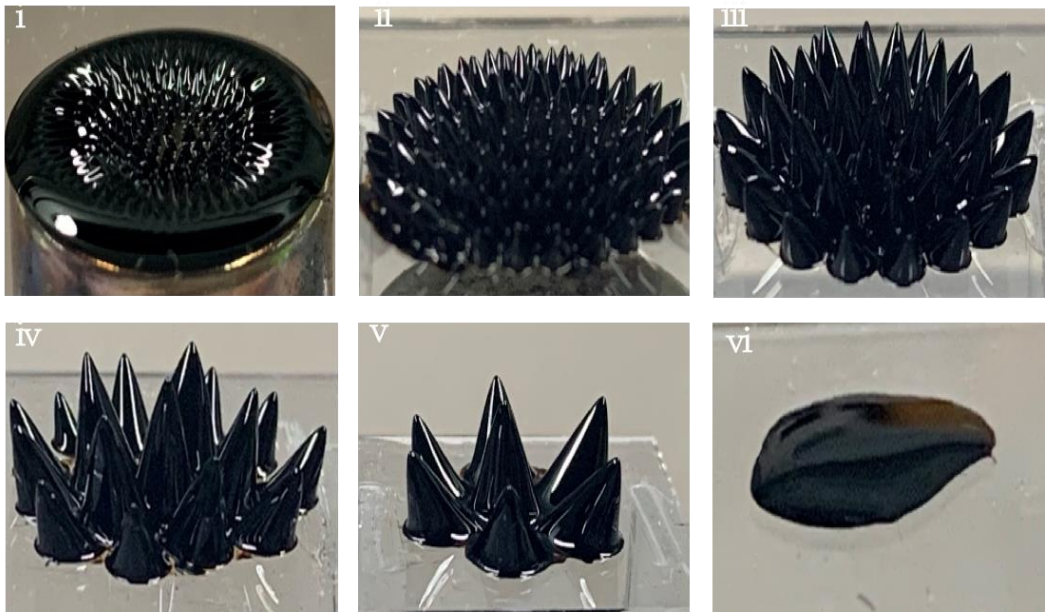

Fig. S4 Photograph of the topography of ferrofluid patterns at all six distances with magnet, from 0 to 2 cm at intervals of 4 mm

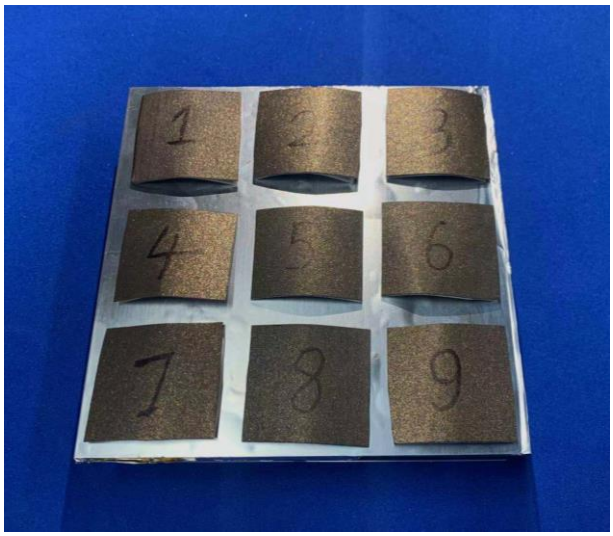

Fig. S5 Photograph of FTTS array as a nine-digit password lock

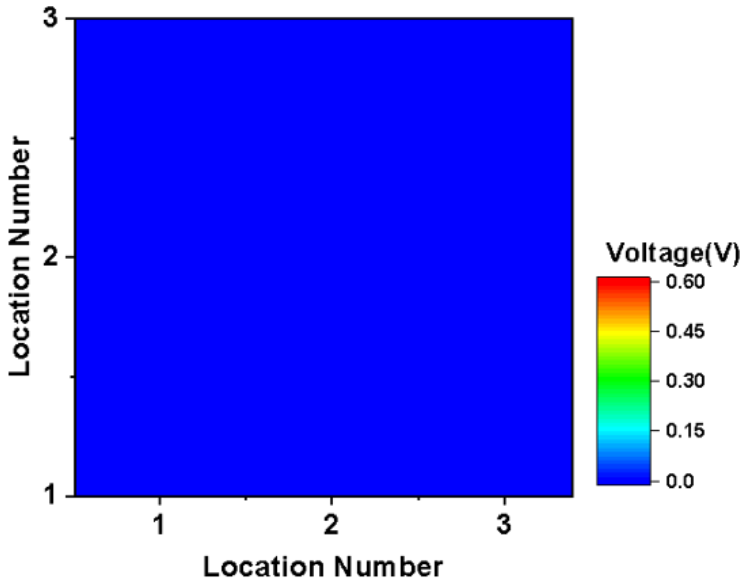

Fig. S6 Contour map of voltage output of all FTTS units in the matrix is at the background level before any pressing

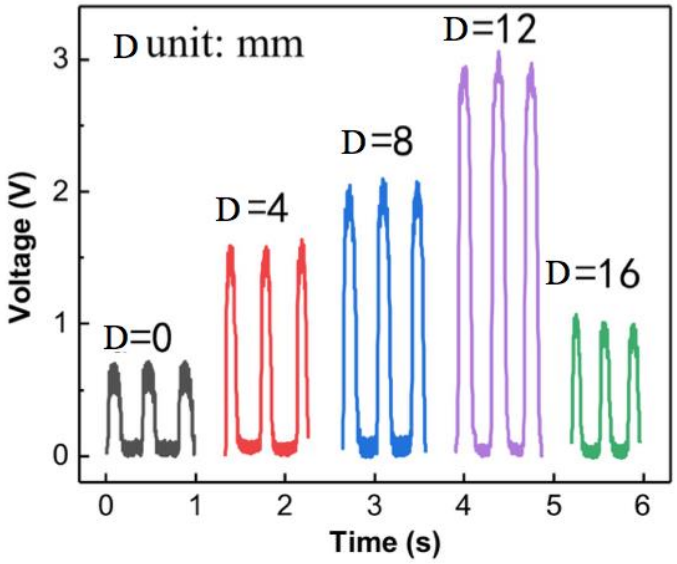

Fig. S7 Different voltage output when changing distance with magnet under the same external pressing (F = 20 N)