

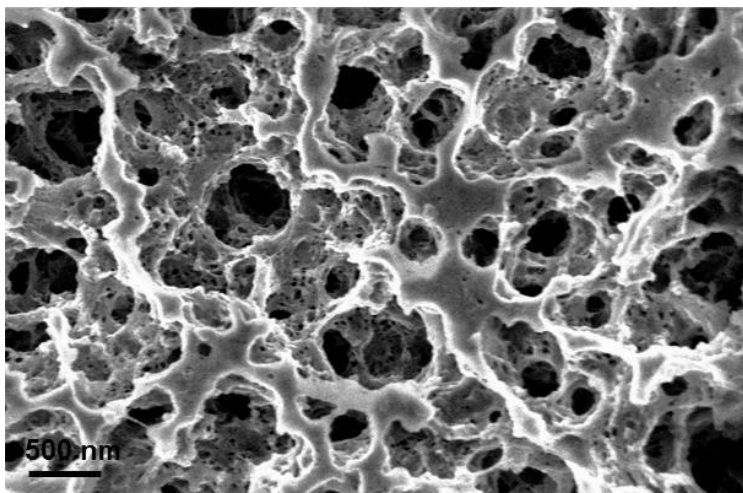
## Supporting Information

### Biocompatibility and In Vivo Operation of Implantable Mesoporous PVDF-Based Nanogenerators

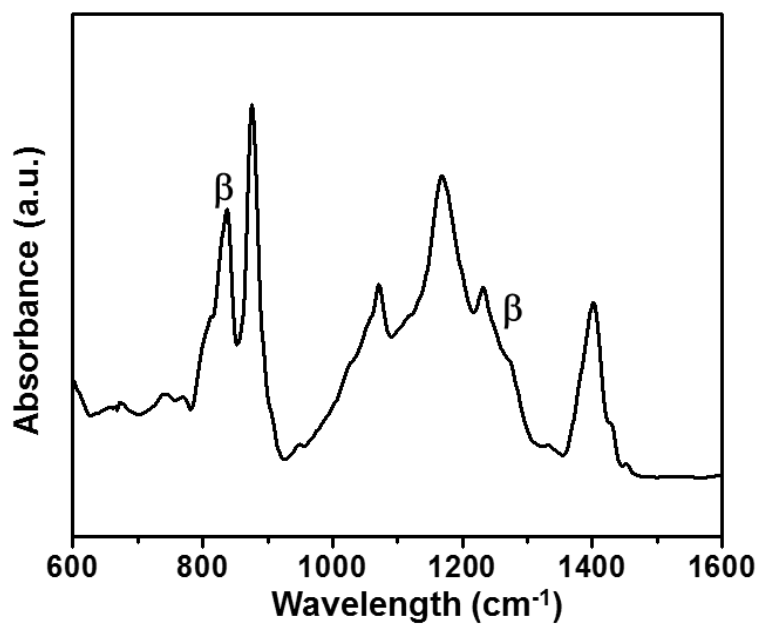
Yanhao Yu,<sup>1</sup> Haiyan Sun,<sup>2</sup> Hakan Orbay,<sup>3</sup> Feng Chen,<sup>2</sup> Christopher G. England,<sup>4</sup> Weibo Cai,<sup>2,4</sup>  
Xudong Wang<sup>1,\*</sup>

1. Department of Materials Science and Engineering, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, WI 53706, USA.
2. Department of Radiology, University of Wisconsin-Madison, WI 53705, USA.
3. Department of Surgery, University of California-Davis, Sacramento, CA 95817, USA.
4. Department of Medical Physics, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, WI 53705, USA.

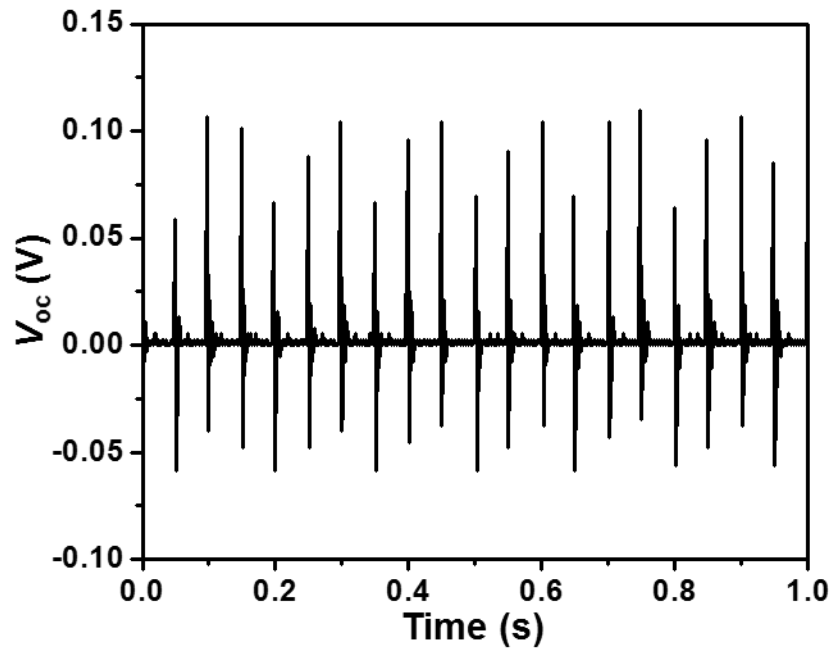
\*Email: [xudong.wang@wisc.edu](mailto:xudong.wang@wisc.edu)



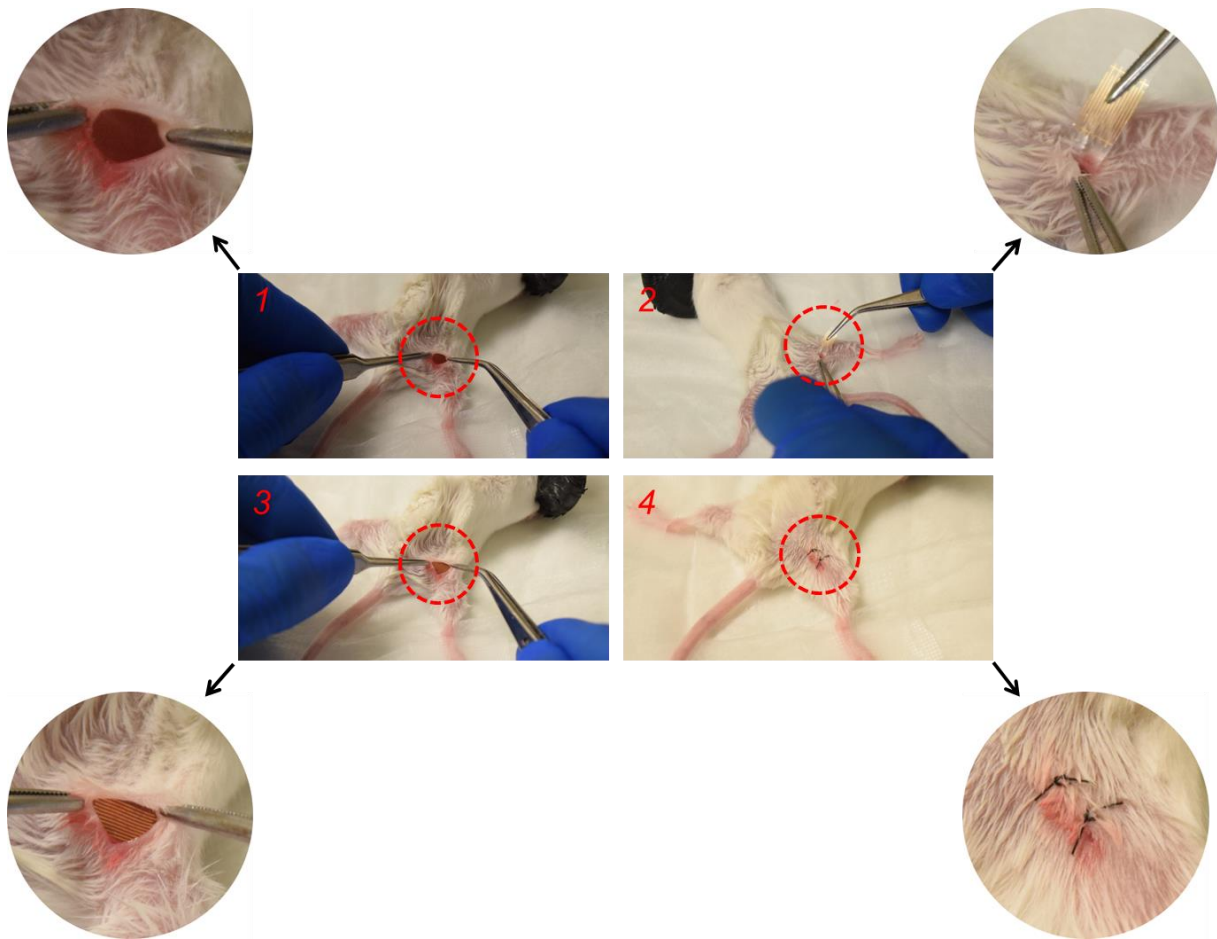
**Figure S1.** SEM image of the mesoporous PVDF film with pore sizes ranging from 30-500 nm.



**Figure S2.** Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectrum of the mesoporous PVDF film, where representative peaks of the piezoelectric  $\beta$ -phase at 840 and 1280  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  could be clearly identified.



**Figure S3.** The voltage output of the PDMS NG responding to a 20 Hz periodical deflection in a cantilever mode.



**Figure S4.** The surgery process of NG implantation into mouse's right leg. Enlarged pictures of 1-4 present a closer look of the surgical incision (1), NG device (2), NG inside the body (3) and incision suturing step (4), respectively.

**Video 1.** In vivo and instantaneous electrical output of the implanted PVDF NG responding to movement of the rat's leg.