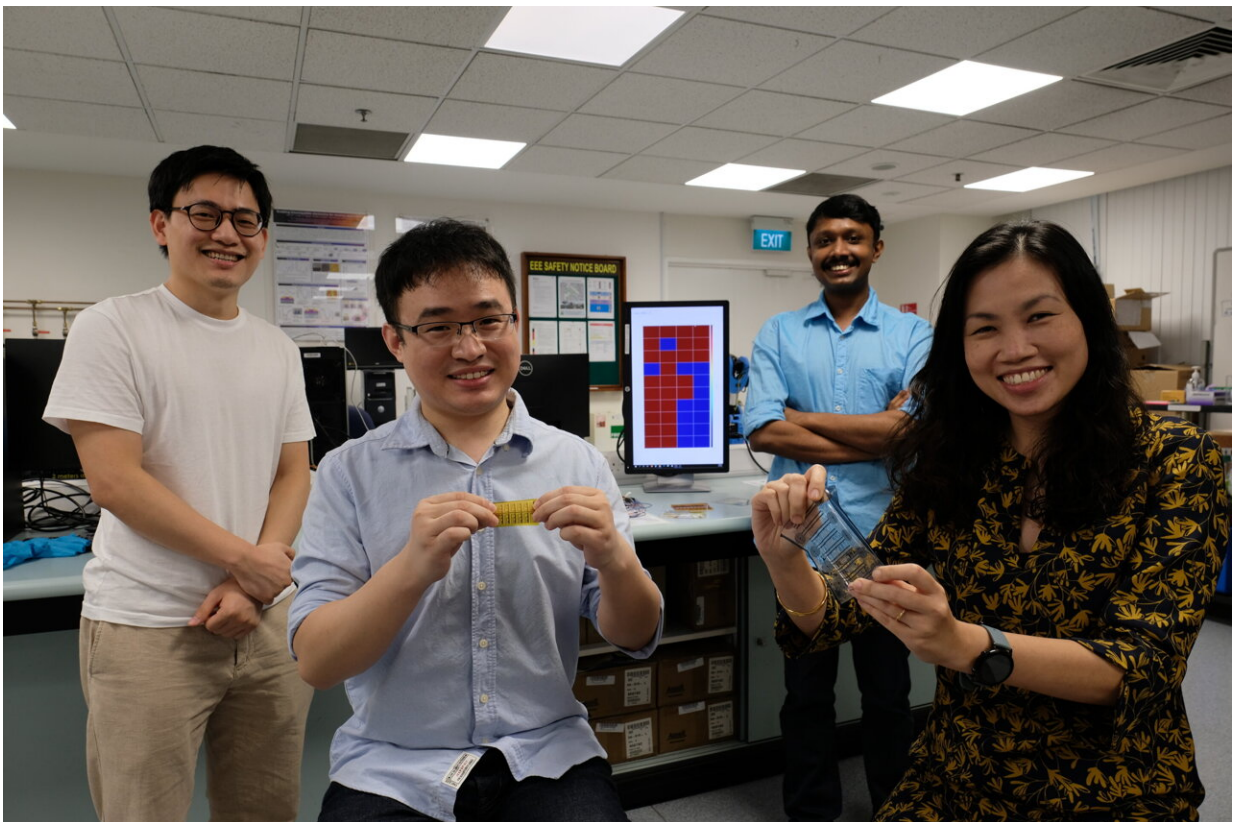


Scientists develop lightweight tactile sensors that could pave the way for robot 'skins' and medical devices

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Ph.D. student Wu Xihu, research fellow Dr. Chen Shuai, Ph.D. student Surendran Abhijith, and Assistant Professor Leong Wei Lin with samples of their ultrasensitive pressure sensors, printed in a variety of materials such as cloth, paper, and plastic film. Credit: Nanyang Technological University

NTU Singapore scientists develop lightweight ultra-sensitive tactile sensors that could pave the way for robot 'skins' and medical devices

Researchers from Nanyang Technological University, Singapore (NTU Singapore) have invented a [pressure](#) sensor that can be 'printed' onto [flexible material](#) such as paper or plastic film, and is so sensitive that it can accurately detect a single flower petal or grain of rice.

A working prototype of the sensor has been integrated into a robotic hand that is capable of gripping delicate objects, such as an egg, and the team believes that their work paves the way for touch-sensitive 'skin' for robots and lightweight health-monitoring medical devices.

Led by Assistant Professor Leong Wei Lin from the School of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, the team, comprising research fellow Dr. Chen Shuai and Ph.D. students Surendran Abhijith and Wu Xihu, is developing further applications for their breakthrough based on a grant from Singapore's National Robotics Program.

These [sensors](#) are created with a new type of thin-film organic electrochemical transistors (OECTs) that use solid-state polymer electrolytes.

OECTs are transistors that conduct both ions and electrons, allowing them to detect biological signals and convert them into electronic signals. This makes them suitable for a variety of applications from medical devices to energy storage. In particular, they have been used as sensors to measure a variety of biological functions, such as heartbeats and brainwaves.

Conventional OECTs use liquid electrolytes for such biosensing applications. However, liquid-based OECTs have limitations—they are large, have a limited operational lifespan and are incompatible with

tactile input or external pressure.

The research team's pressure sensors make use of solid polymer electrolytes instead, which can conduct ions and electrons just as effectively as liquid-based OEECTs while overcoming their limitations.

Asst Prof Leong said: "The all solid-state OEECTs that we developed offer several benefits over liquid electrolytes. These new sensors can be bent, as there is no risk of leaking, are flexible and adaptable to various surfaces, and are cheap to print in various sizes. They also use very little power and are biocompatible, making them safe for applications in healthcare and food handling."

"The development of highly sensitive flexible pressure sensors is particularly attractive for new and disruptive technologies such as cyber-physical systems, soft robotics, and wearable healthcare devices," she added.

New solid-state OEECTs are at least 10x more sensitive

The team's sensors work by creating a voltage change when pressure is applied. Each sensor has a layer of micro-pyramids on top of the electrode layer. The points of the pyramids' tips make them sensitive to detecting extremely lightweight objects.

These micro-pyramids are deformed when pressure is applied on them, pushing mobile ions from the pyramid layer into the conductive layer. The movement of ions generates a voltage change that can be measured and translated into pressure sensitivity.

The pressure sensors can detect objects as light as 1.1 Pa, or 0.0112 grams per square centimeter, making them exponentially more sensitive than the various types of pressure sensors in use today. These include

capacitive sensors, which are used in smartphone touch screens; piezoresistive sensors, used in cars to check for fluid pressure; and piezoelectric sensors, found in accelerometers.

"Our new OEECTs detect large current modulation under small pressure input signals. This translates to high pressure sensitivity—about 10,000 times better than capacitive pressure sensors, about 100 times higher than resistive sensors and about ten times better than organic field effect transistor-type sensors," explained Asst Prof Leong.

Exploring applications with commercial potential

The research team has integrated these sensors into a robot 'hand,' which allows operators to grip onto delicate objects without damaging them, as the precise amount of pressure can be gauged and calibrated through the sensors' feedback. The team is developing this technology further to create smarter robot grippers that use these sensors to distinguish between various shapes and surface textures.

The team is also working on printing these sensors onto large, flexible patches, which can then be used as a 'skin' on autonomous robots for real-time feedback and touch sensing. Robots covered in such a 'skin' can react to stimuli the same way that humans do, making them safer and more responsive when deployed in crowds.

For instance, they can respond to even the slightest touch, such as pausing in their tracks if someone brushes past them, and then moving on when it is clear to do so.

The sensor's low operating voltage of 1 volt allows it to function with extremely low power, reducing the need for bulky battery packs.

The sensors could also be a suitable alternative for monitoring the pulse

rate and blood pressure of patients whose skins might be extremely sensitive to external pressure. They can be printed onto soft, flexible patches as thin as plaster bandages, allowing medical workers to stick them onto patients and take readings without causing discomfort.

The team's current focus on experimenting with various commercial applications for their ultrasensitive [pressure sensor](#) reflects NTU's commitment to innovation in its recently announced 2025 strategic plan, which seeks to accelerate the translation of research discoveries into products that enhance the quality of life.

Provided by Nanyang Technological University

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