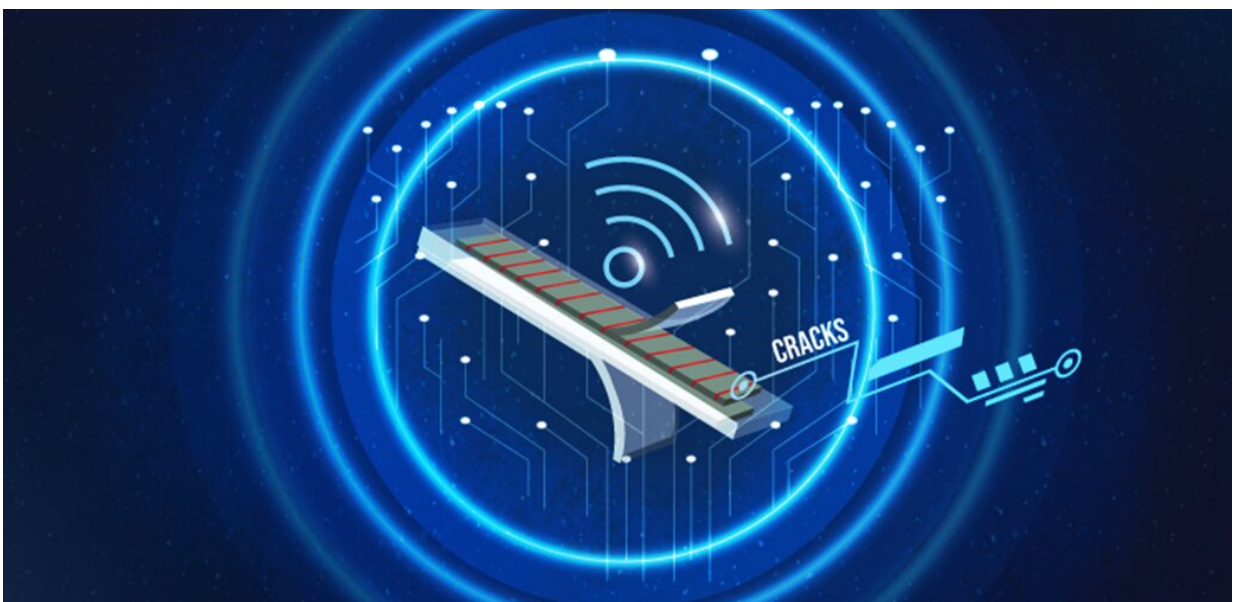


Incorporating regular cracks in electrodes for wireless strain sensors brings better sensitivity

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KAUST scientists develop a sensor that can monitor the strain in materials and wirelessly communicate the signal, which is particularly useful for measuring strain in hard-to-reach places. Credit: KAUST; Veronica Moraru.

Controlling the structure of fragmented electrodes composed of carbon nanotubes could offer improved wireless monitoring of the strain on materials in a wide range of applications.

"This opens endless possibilities for every situation where accurate wireless monitoring of structures is important," says Gilles Lubineau, Professor of Mechanical Engineering at KAUST.

Lubineau developed the technology with postdoc Hussein Nesser. Nesser says, "Our sensor can directly be used to assess, in-situ and with great accuracy, the strain exerted on materials."

Monitoring the strains imposed on materials is crucial for checking the safety of everything from buildings and bridges to ships and aircraft. Strain sensors are also important subdevices for monitoring aspects of health, sports performance and robotics. Natural, manufactured and living structures are all exposed to stresses and strains that can compromise their integrity.

Most strain sensors are composed of a material that can convert physical deformation into changes in [electrical resistance](#) or capacitance. The resulting [electrical signals](#) have traditionally been carried to the detecting devices along wires, but more recently, [wireless technology](#) is bringing the obvious advantages of remote sensing. This is especially useful for detecting the [strains](#) on materials in difficult-to-reach locations, such as inbuilt structures, vehicles or inside the body.

Existing [wireless systems](#), however, are beset by problems of low sensitivity. KAUST researchers have tackled these problems by introducing a special pattern of cracks into fragmented electrodes in a way that greatly increases the sensitivity of the electrical responses. While the team was working on such a concept in the past for resistive sensors, this is the first time it has been applied to capacitive sensors that are more suitable for passive wireless applications.

Their sensor is essentially an electrical capacitor with carefully fragmented electrodes made of [carbon nanotube](#)-containing paper. The

electrical changes caused by different levels of strain generate signals that can be captured wirelessly by electromagnetic coupling.

"Our innovation brings high gauge factor to the world of wireless strain detection," says Lubineau. Gauge factor describes the ratio of the generated electrical signal to the level of strain.

Having demonstrated their concept in principle, the researchers now plan to embed it into readily deployable systems suitable for commercialization. They will also investigate using it to detect other physical properties of materials in addition to strain.

"Our ultimate objective is to make a new generation of wire-free, battery-free and ultralow-cost [sensors](#)," says Nesser.

More information: Hussein Nesser et al, Achieving Super Sensitivity in Capacitive Strain Sensing by Electrode Fragmentation, *ACS Applied Materials & Interfaces* (2021). [DOI: 10.1021/acsami.1c07704](https://doi.org/10.1021/acsami.1c07704)

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