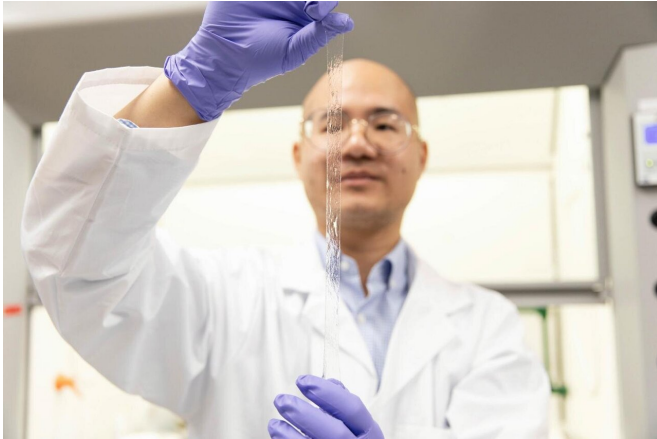


Skin-like sensors bring a human touch to wearable tech

8 January 2020



Super stretchy, transparent and self-powering, researchers Xinyu Liu (MIE) and Binbin Ying (MIE, pictured) believe their AISkin will lead to meaningful advancements in wearable electronics, personal health care, and robotics. Credit: Daria Perevezentsev

University of Toronto Engineering researchers have developed a super-stretchy, transparent and self-powering sensor that records the complex sensations of human skin.

Dubbed artificial ionic skin—or AISkin for short—the researchers believe the innovative properties of AISkin could lead to future advancements in wearable electronics, personal health care and robotics.

"Since it's [hydrogel](#), it's inexpensive and biocompatible—you can put it on the skin without any toxic effects. It's also very adhesive, and it doesn't fall off, so there are so many avenues for this material," Professor Xinyu Liu, whose lab is focused on the emerging areas of ionic skin and soft robotics.

The adhesive AISkin is made of two oppositely charged sheets of stretchable substances known

as hydrogels. By overlaying negative and [positive ions](#), the researchers create what they call a "sensing junction" on the gel's surface.

When the AISkin is subjected to strain, humidity or changes in temperature, it generates controlled ion movements across the sensing junction, which can be measured as electrical signals such as voltage or current.

"If you look at [human skin](#), how we sense heat or pressure, our neural cells transmit information through ions—it's really not so different from our artificial skin," says Liu.

AISkin is also uniquely tough and stretchable. "Our human skin can stretch about 50 percent, but our AISkin can stretch up to 400 percent of its length without breaking," says Binbin Ying, a visiting Ph.D. candidate from McGill University who's leading the project in Liu's lab. The researchers recently published their findings in *Materials Horizons*.

The new AISkin could open doors to skin-like Fitbits that measure multiple body parameters, or an adhesive touchpad you can stick onto the surface of your hand, adds Liu. "It could work for athletes looking to measure the rigour of their training, or it could be a wearable touchpad to play games."

It could also measure the progress of muscle rehabilitation. "If you were to put this material on a glove of a patient rehabilitating their hand for example, the health care workers would be able to monitor their finger-bending movements," says Liu.

Another application is in soft robotics—flexible bots made completely out of polymers. An example is soft robotic grippers used in factories to handle delicate objects such as light bulbs or food.

The researchers envision AISkin being integrated onto soft robots to measure data, whether it's the temperature of food or the pressure necessary to

handle brittle objects.

Over the next year, Liu's lab will be focused on further enhancing their AISkin, aiming to shrink the size of AISkin sensors through microfabrication. They'll also add bio-sensing capabilities to the material, allowing it to measure biomolecules in body fluids such as sweat.

"If we further advance this research, this could be something we put on like a 'smart bandage,'" says Liu. "Wound healing requires breathability, moisture balance—ionic skin feels like the natural next step."

More information: Binbin Ying et al, An ambient-stable and stretchable ionic skin with multimodal sensation, *Materials Horizons* (2019). [DOI: 10.1039/C9MH00715F](https://doi.org/10.1039/C9MH00715F)

Provided by University of Toronto

APA citation: Skin-like sensors bring a human touch to wearable tech (2020, January 8) retrieved 18 September 2021 from <https://techxplore.com/news/2020-01-skin-like-sensors-human-wearable-tech.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.