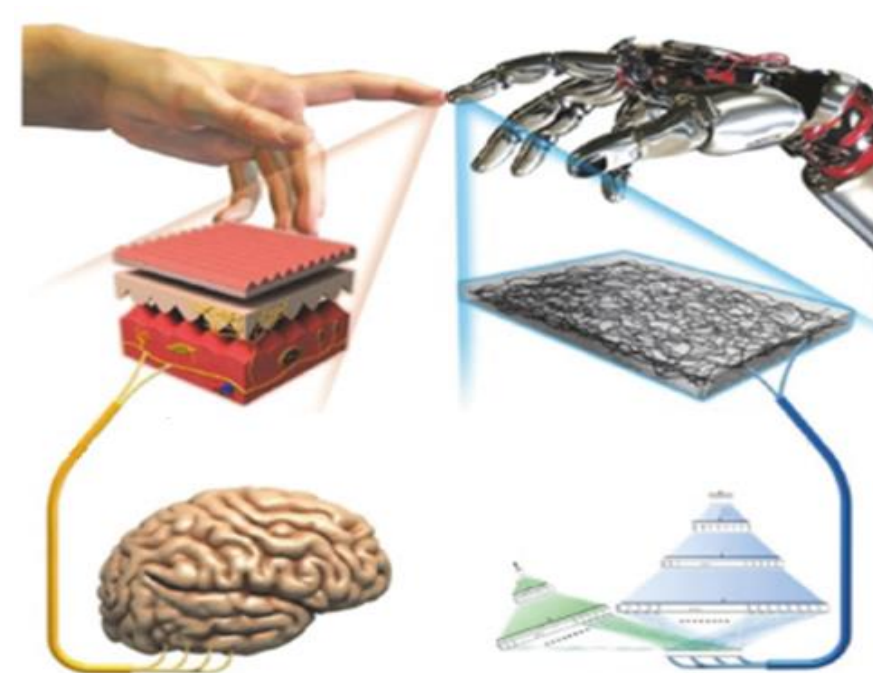


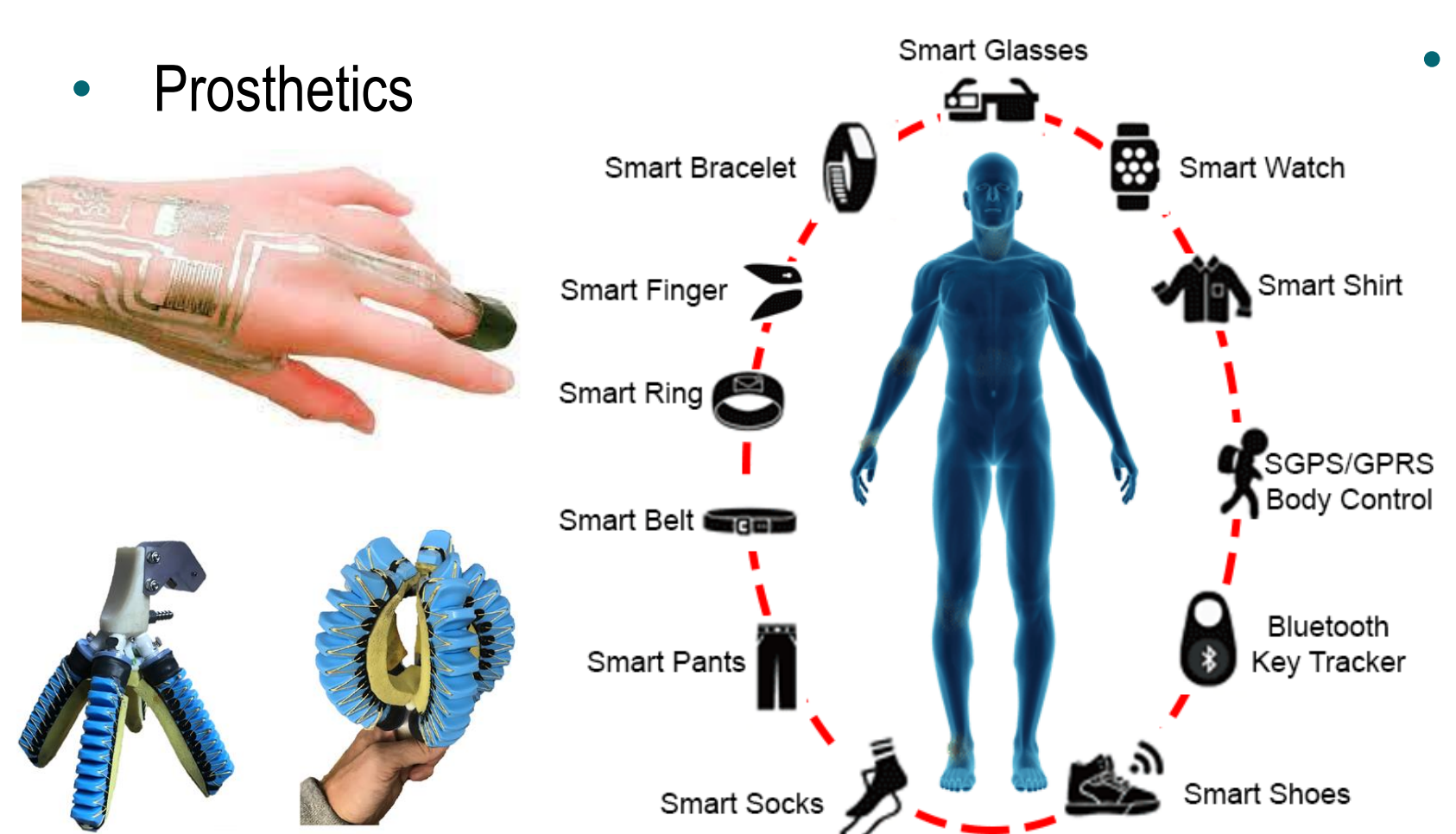
## Research context and motivation

- The exponential expansion of technology has enhanced the need to interface the soft human world with the robotic one.
- Tactile or smart sensors**, namely devices that can mimic the human tactile system sensing external stimuli, could serve as a bridge between the living soft tissues and the rigid electronic components.
- Hydrogels** are optimal candidate to produce flexible sensors due to the tunability of their mechanical and electrical properties.



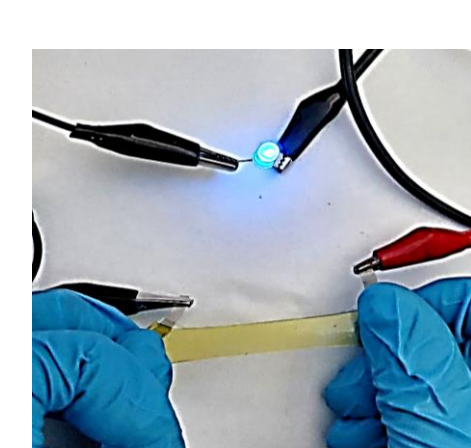
### Applications:

- Soft robotics
- Wearables
- E-skin
- HMI
- Prosthetics



### Tactile sensors main features:

- Flexibility
- Stretchability
- Self-healing
- Sensitivity
- Durability
- Multimodal sensing
- Conductivity
- Biocompatibility

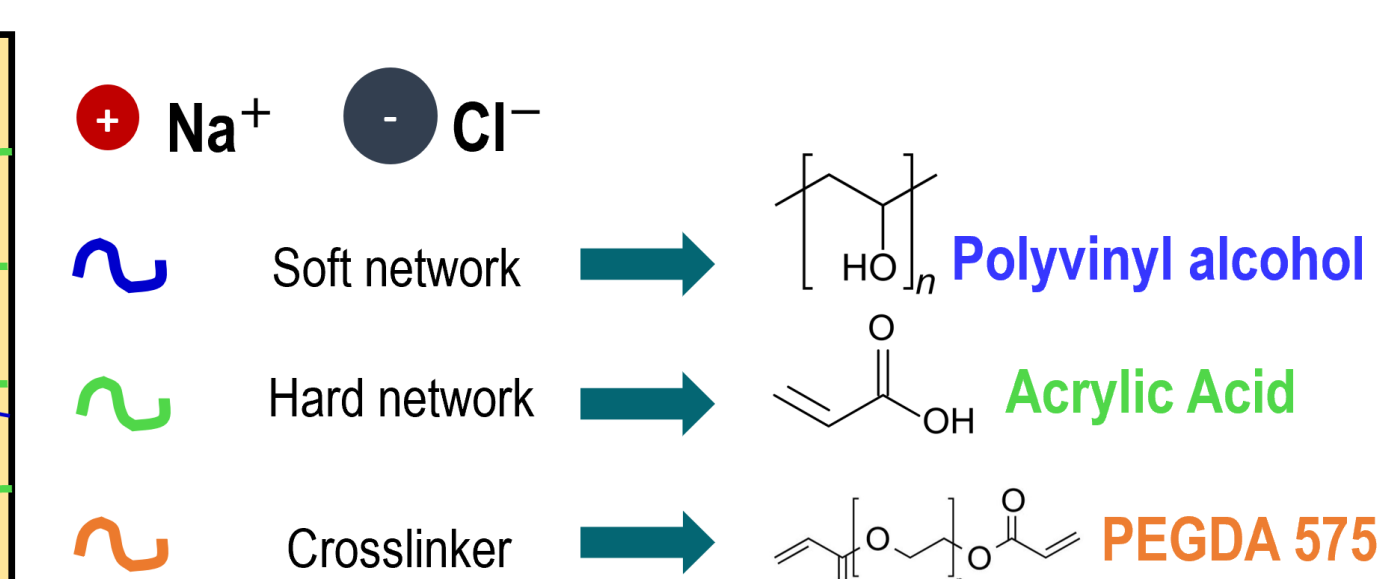
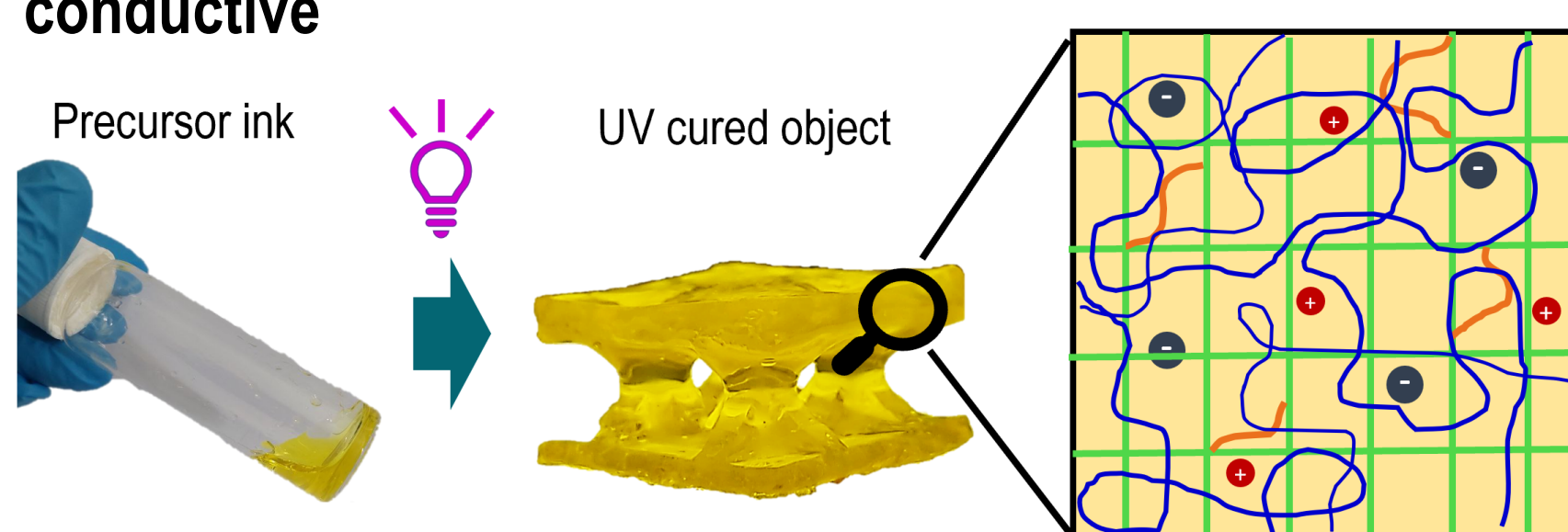


## Addressed research questions/problems

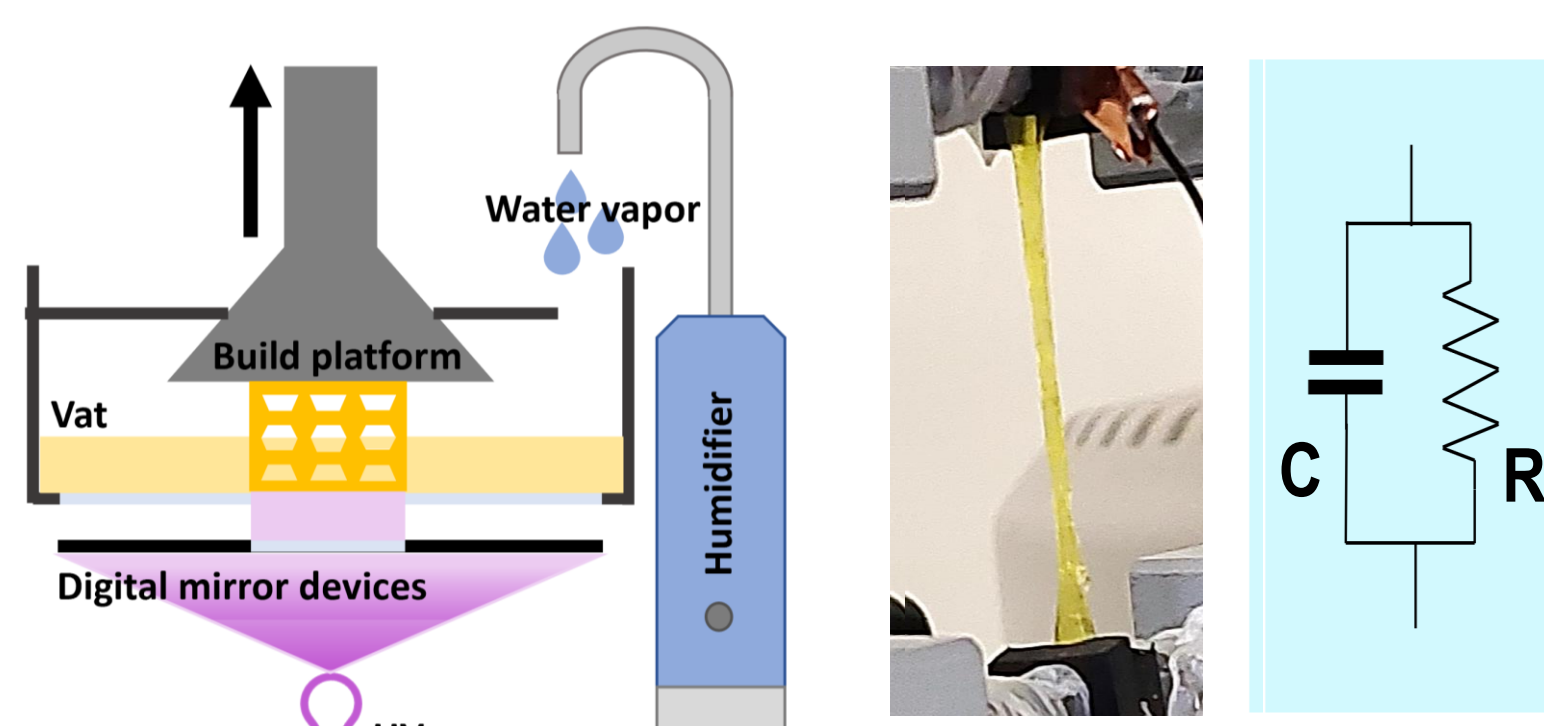
- ❖ **Developing** a tactile sensor that includes the greatest number of the previously mentioned features exploiting **3D manufacturing**
- ❖ Producing sensors with **complex geometries** that could improve their sensitivity
- ❖ **Characterizing** the tactile sensor both **mechanically** and **electrically**
- ❖ **Human bio-signals** monitoring
- ❖ **Power supply**

## Adopted methodologies

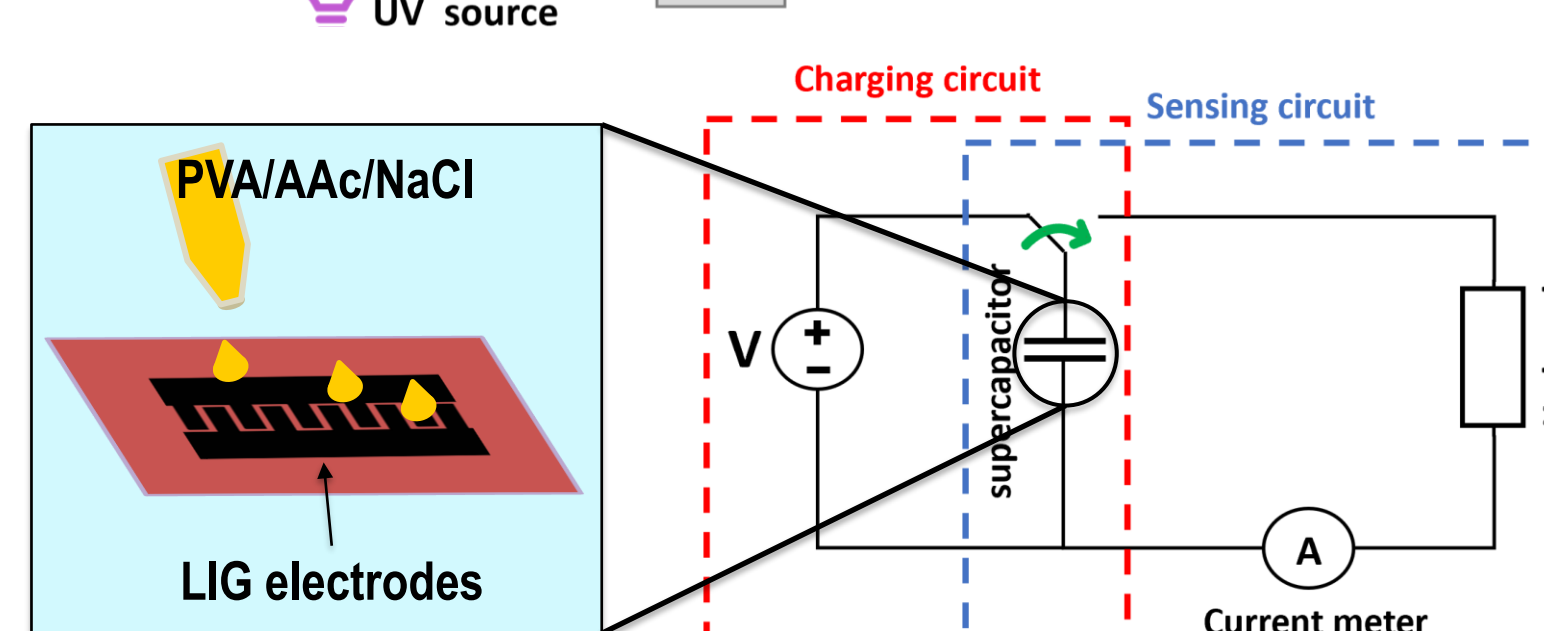
- Dissolving NaCl** in the precursor solution of a UV curable hydrogel (PVA/AAC/PEGDA)<sup>1</sup> to make it **ionically conductive**



- DLP (Digital Light processing)** 3D printing of the ink through the support of a **humidifier** → water evaporation during printing reduced



- LCR meter (1000 Hz, 50 mV) for electrical test, modelling its impedance as a **resistor parallel to a capacitor**



- Tensile and compression** analyses coupled with electrical measures

- Coupling with an interdigitated **LIG supercapacitor**<sup>2</sup> that owns the same PVA/AAC/NaCl hydrogel as electrolyte, analyzed → **self powered integrated system**

[1] M. Caprioli, I. Roppolo, A. Chiappone, L. Larush, C. F. Pirri, S. Magdassi, Nat Commun 2021, 12, 2462. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-021-22802-z>

[2] P. Zaccagnini, A. Lamberti, Appl Phys Lett 2022, 100, 100501. <https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0078707>

## Publications

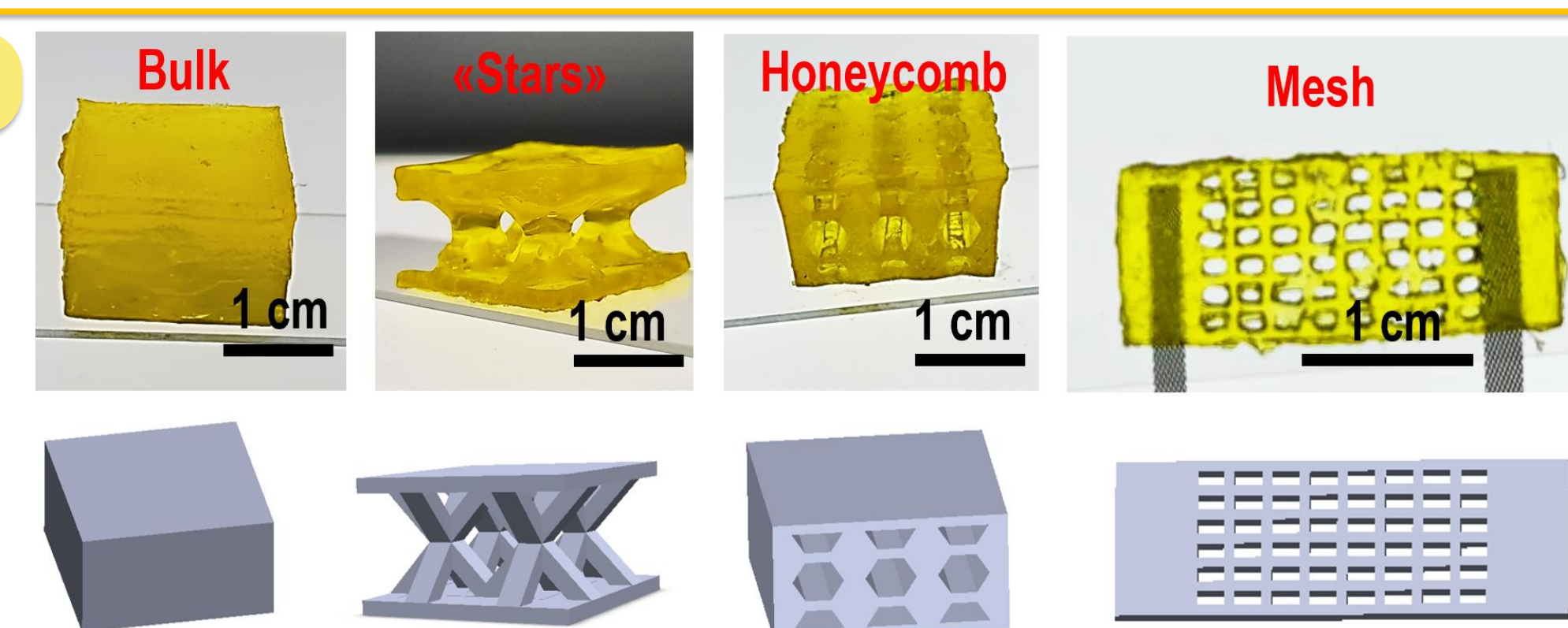
- Published works: 1 journals,
- Submitted works: 2 journals
- Mogli, G., Chiappone, A., Sacco, A., Pirri, C. F., & Stassi, S. (2023). Ultrasensitive Piezoresistive and Piezocapacitive Cellulose-Based Ionic Hydrogels for Wearable Multifunctional Sensing. ACS Applied Electronic Materials, 5(1), 205–215. <https://doi.org/10.1021/acsaem.2c01279>

## Novel contributions

### 3D printability

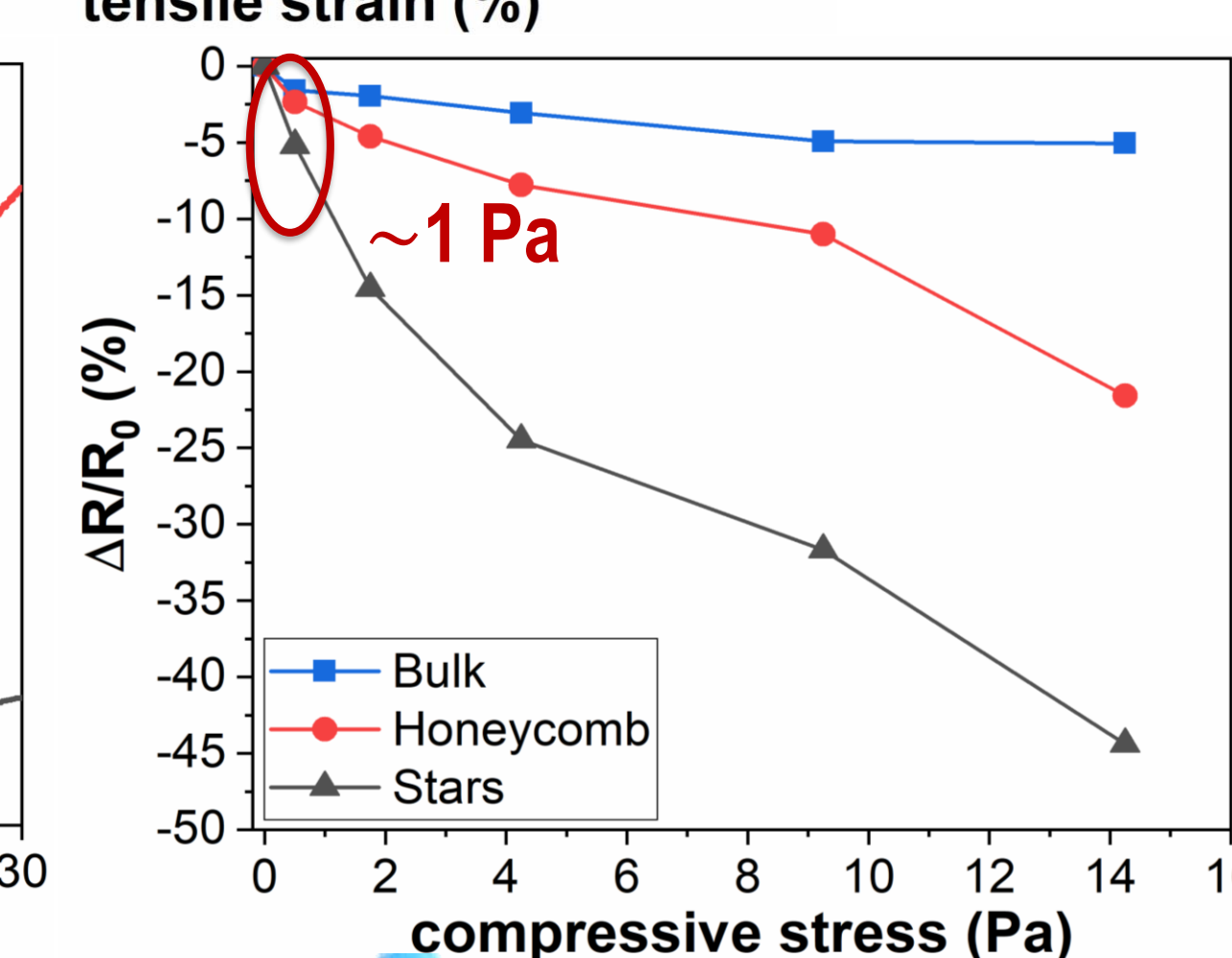
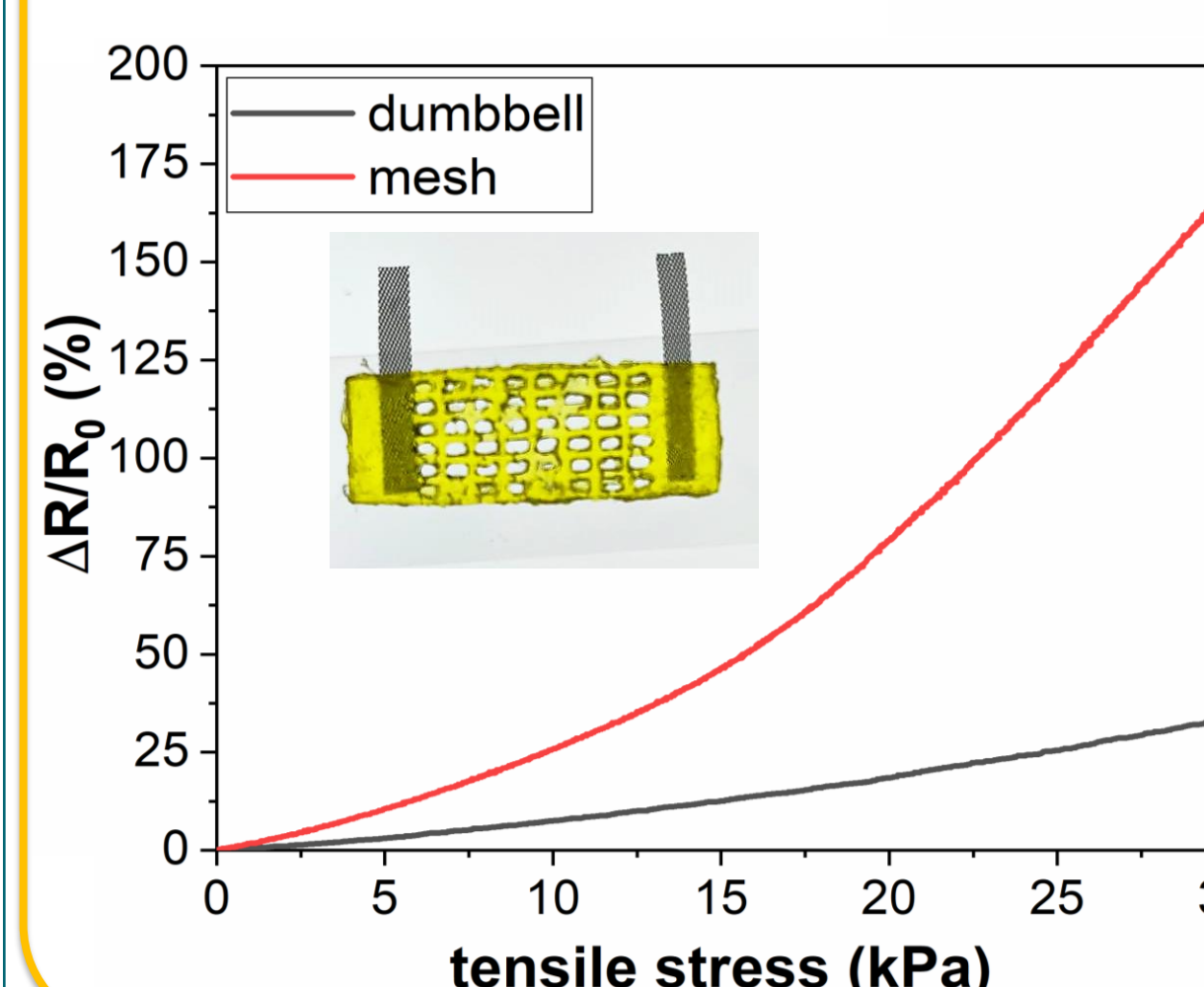
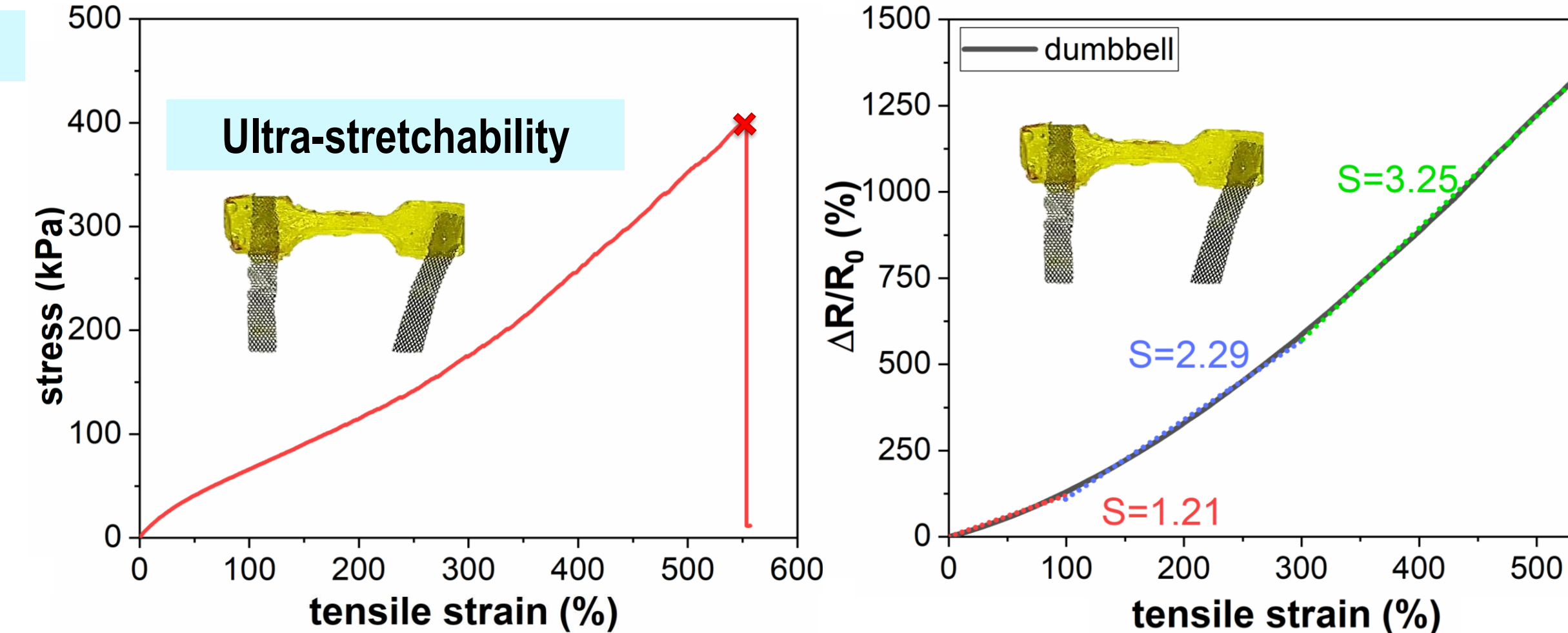
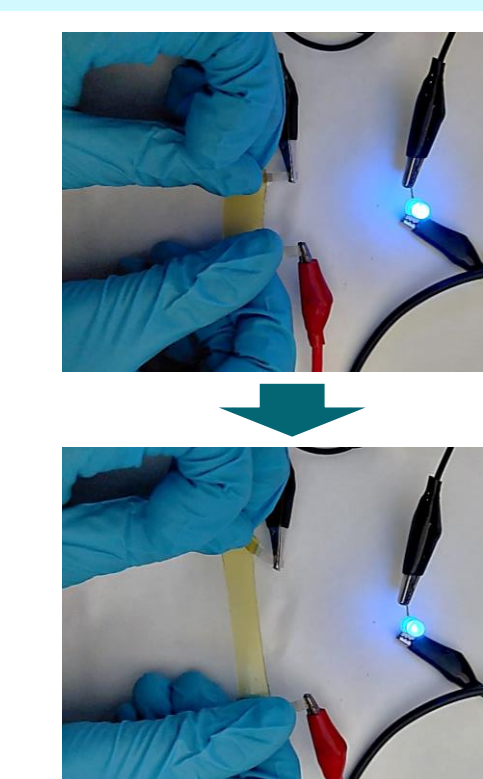
Concentration of **1 M NaCl** ensures the best trade-off between **conductivity** and **viscosity** of the precursor solution

3D printable through DLP technique



### Electro-mechanical characterization

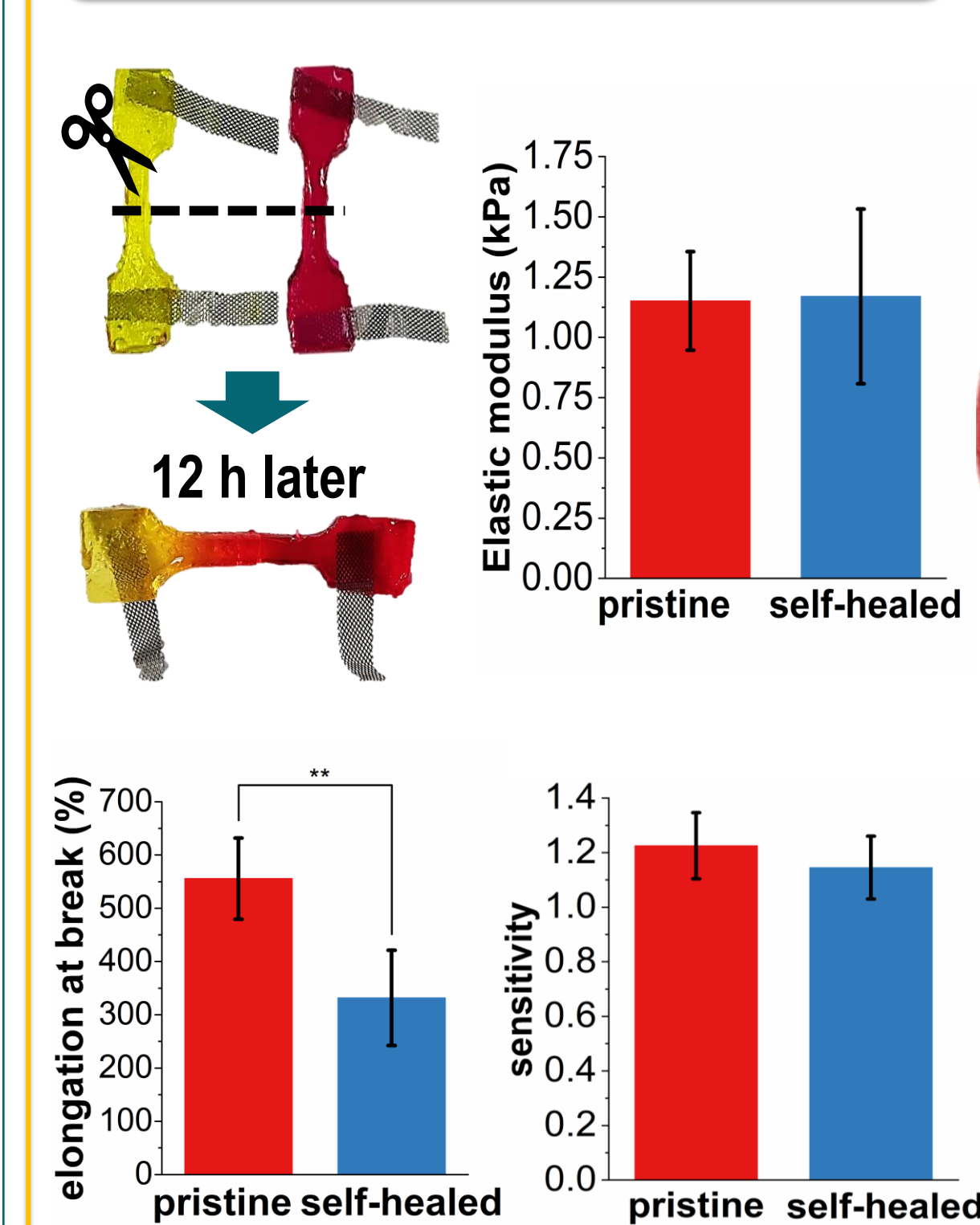
#### Ionic conductivity



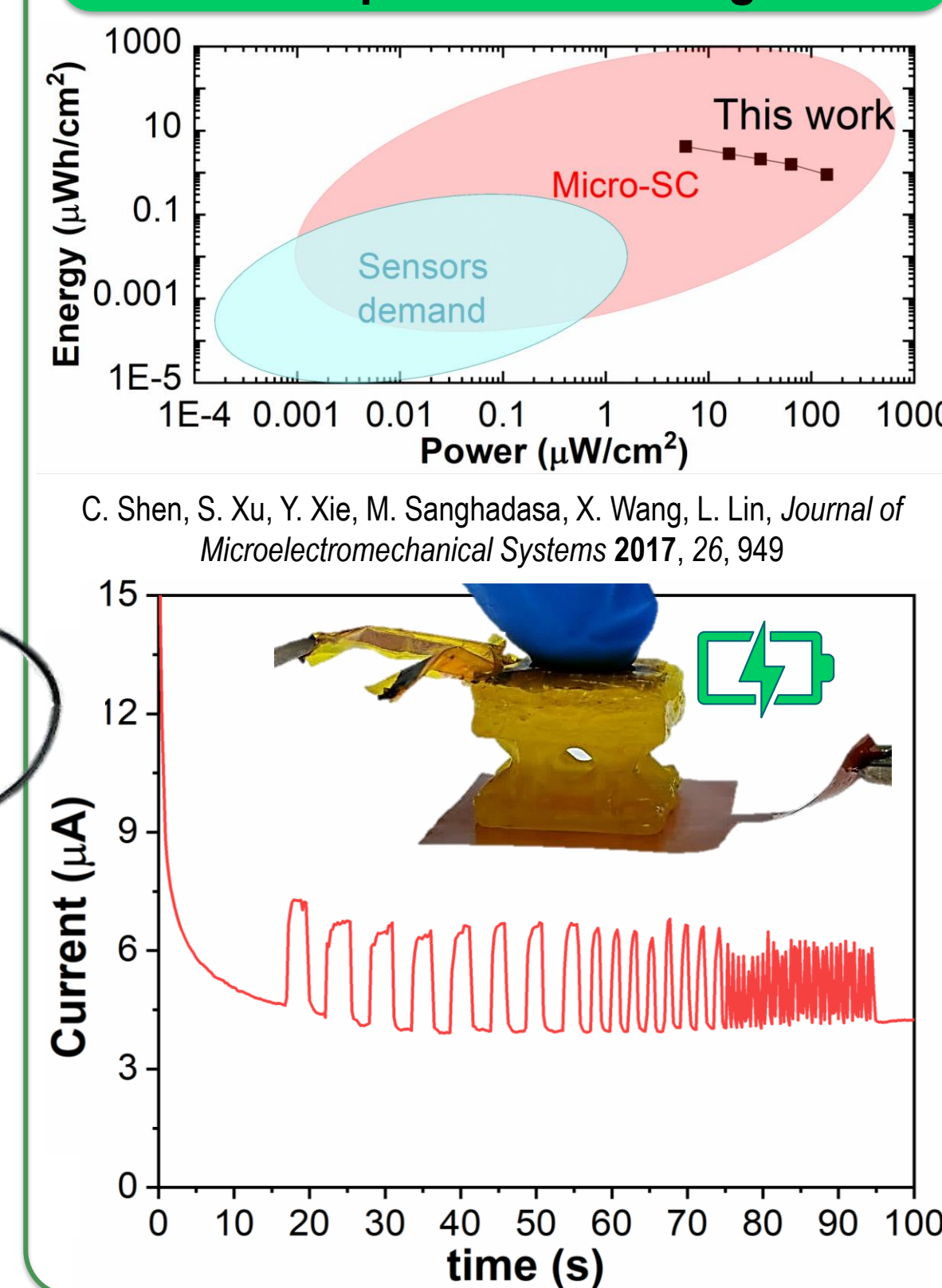
Complex geometries improve **stress** and **pressure** sensing abilities

Low pressure detection limit

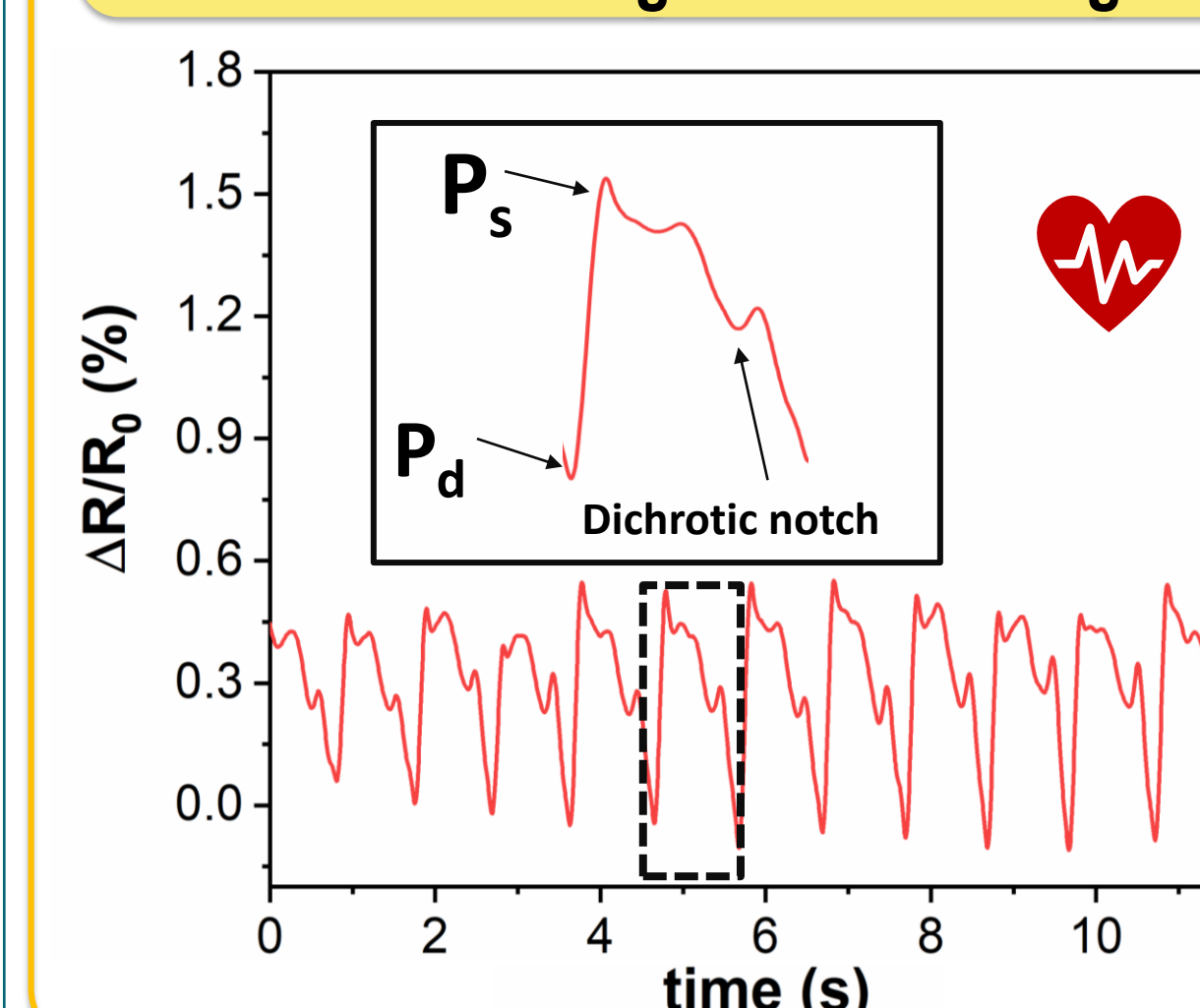
### Self-healing



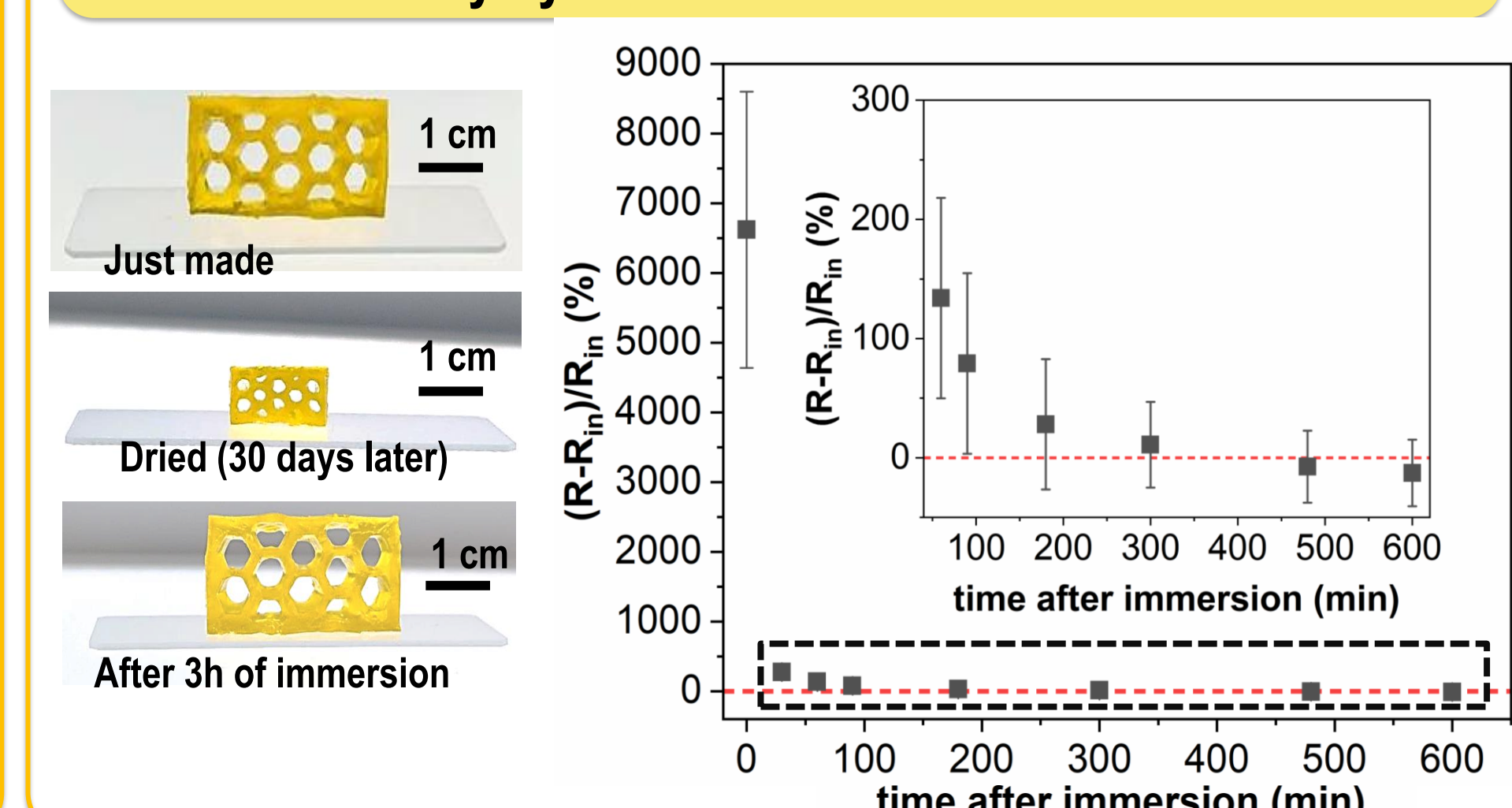
### Self-powered sensing



### Human biosignals monitoring



### Recovery by immersion in DI water 1M NaCl



## Future work

- ❖ Improve **durability** of sensors using a **binary solvent** (glycerol/water)
- ❖ Testing **temperature sensitivity**
- ❖ Further test on the sensor-supercapacitor integrated system
- ❖ Substituting the present materials with more **environmentally-friendly** and **biocompatible** ones (GelMa, Chitosan)
- ❖ **Skin compatibility** test
- ❖ **Piezoionic effect** investigation