< Supplementary materials >

Portable Skin analyzers with Simultaneous Measurements of Transepidermal Water Loss, Skin Conductance, and Skin Hardness

Daniel (Jai Kyoung) Sim^{1,2}, Sung Mok Kim¹, Steve S. Kim², and Il Doh^{1,3,*}

- ¹ Center for Medical Convergence Metrology, Korea Research Institute of Standards and Science (KRISS), 267 Gajeong-ro, Yuseong-gu, Daejeon 34113, Republic of Korea
- ² 711th Human Performance Wing, Air Force Research Laboratory (AFRL), Wright-Patterson Air Force Base,
 Ohio 45433, United States
- ³ Department of Medical Physics, University of Science and Technology (UST), 217 Gajeong-ro, Yuseong-gu, Daejeon 34113, Republic of Korea
- * Corresponding author at: Korea Research Institute of Standards and Science (KRISS), Daejeon 34113, Republic of Korea
- E-mail address: il.doh@kriss.re.kr (I. Doh)



Figure S1. TEWL measurement comparison between the commercial GpSkin device and the present multimodal device.



Figure S2. Conductance law data reading from the present pen-type device.



Figure S3. PDMS cylindrical blocks' hardness measurement by the conventional durometer type 00 where PDMS's mixing ratio of the base and the curing agent varies from 40:1 to 10:1.



Figure S4. Load cell reading depending on the hardness for the three different spring wire diameters of: (a) 1.6 mm; (b) 1.7 mm; and (c) 1.8 mm.