

Optimized CNT-PDMS Flexible Composite and its Application in Attachable Health-care Device

Jian Du [†], Li Wang ^{*,†}, Yanbin Shi, Feng Zhang, Shiheng Hu, Pengbo Liu, Anqing Li and Jun Chen

Advanced Micro and Nanoinstruments Center (AMNC), School of Mechanical & Automotive Engineering, Qilu University of Technology (Shandong Academy of Sciences), Jinan 250353, China;
1043117031@stu.qlu.edu.cn (J.D.); syb@qlu.edu.cn (Y.S.); 201701040032@stu.qlu.edu.cn (F.Z.);
1043118164@stu.qlu.edu.cn (S.H.); pengbo@qlu.edu.cn (P.L.); akin@qlu.edu.cn (A.L.); chenjun@qlu.edu.cn (J.C.)

* Correspondence: liwang@qlu.edu.cn; Tel.: +86-0531-8963-1702; Fax: +86-0531-8963-1702

[†] Authors equally contributed

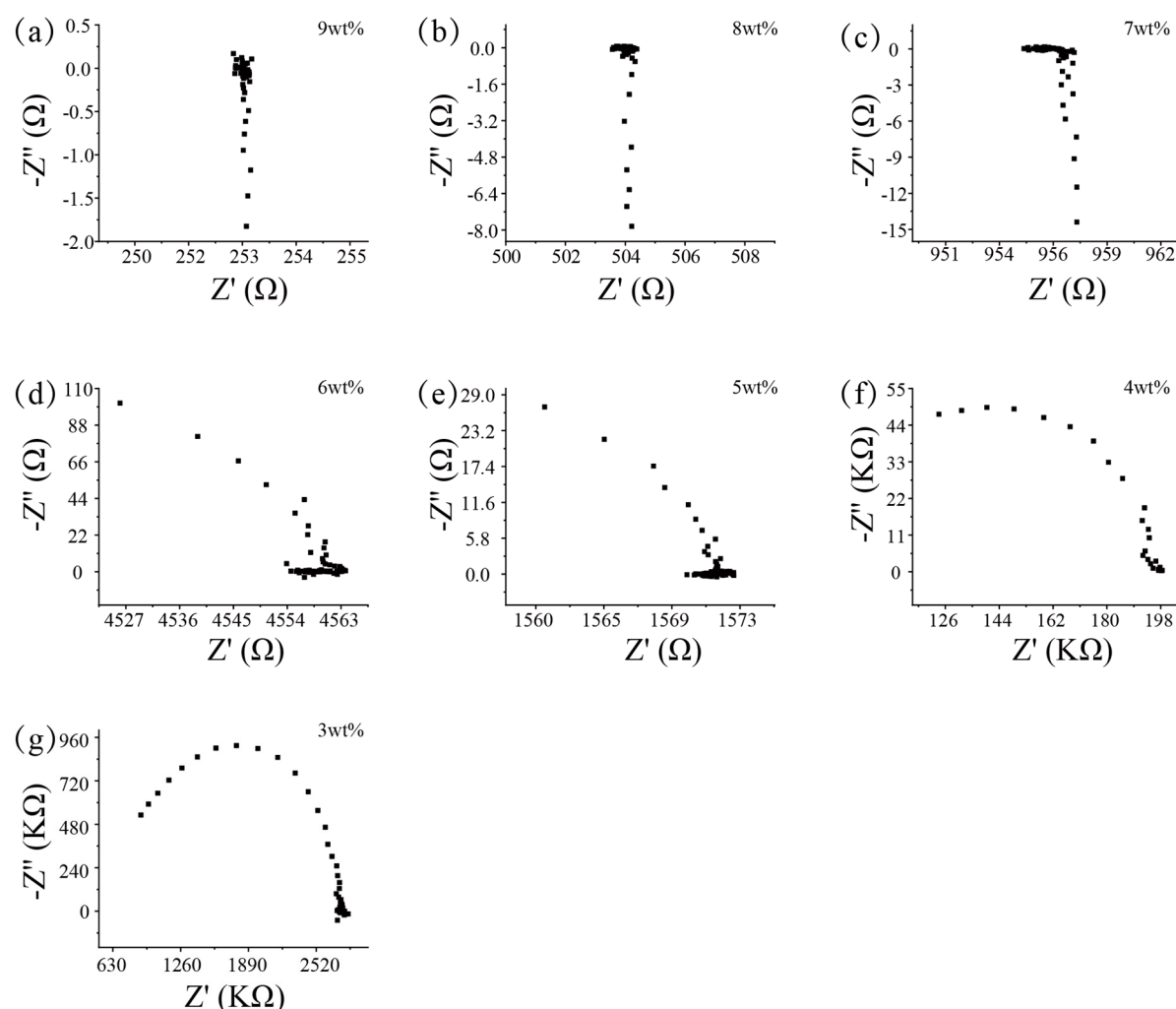


Figure. S1. (a-g) Impedance analysis of CNT-PDMS composite with different CNT mass fraction: (a) 9 wt% CNT-PDMS; (b) 8 wt% CNT-PDMS; (c) 7 wt% CNT-PDMS; (d) 6 wt% CNT-PDMS; (e) 5 wt% CNT-PDMS; (f) 4 wt% CNT-PDMS (g) 3 wt% CNT-PDMS.

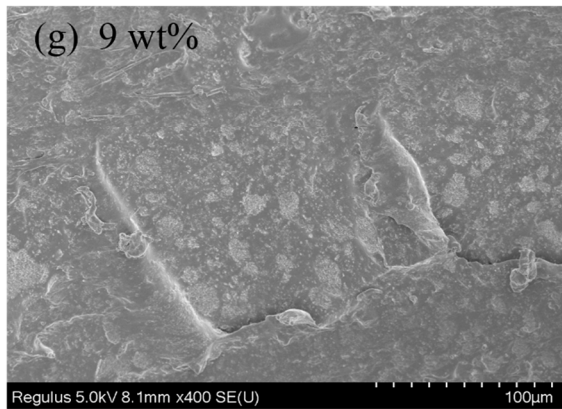
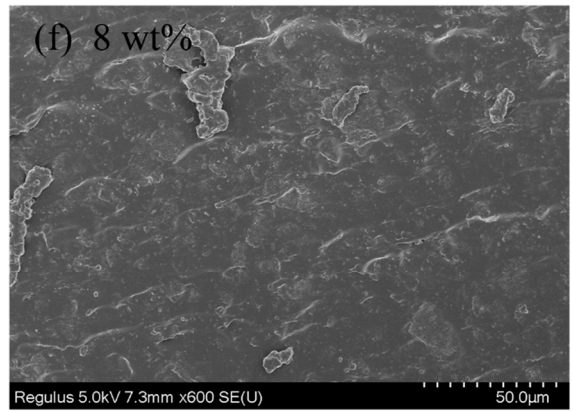
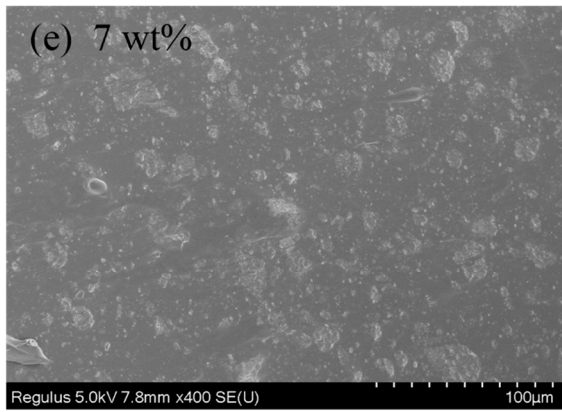
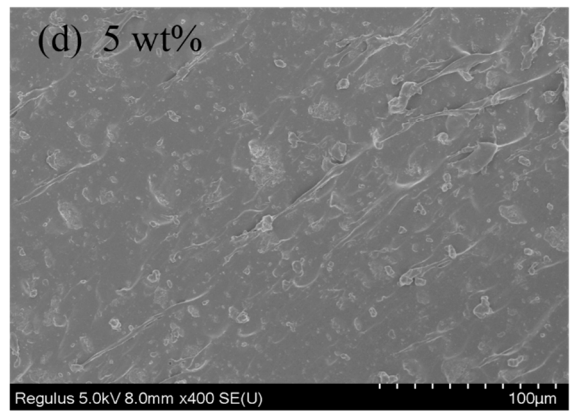
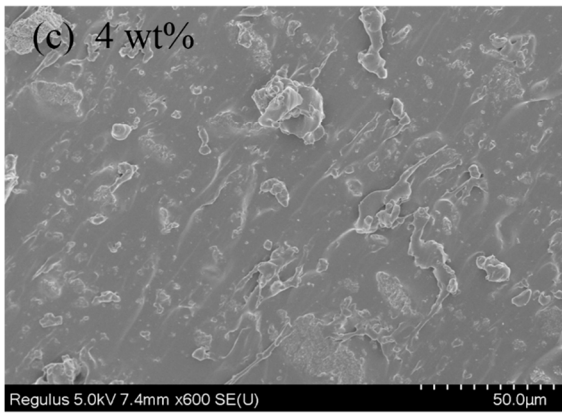
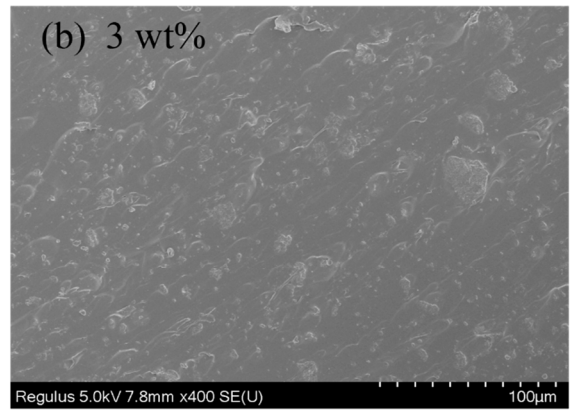
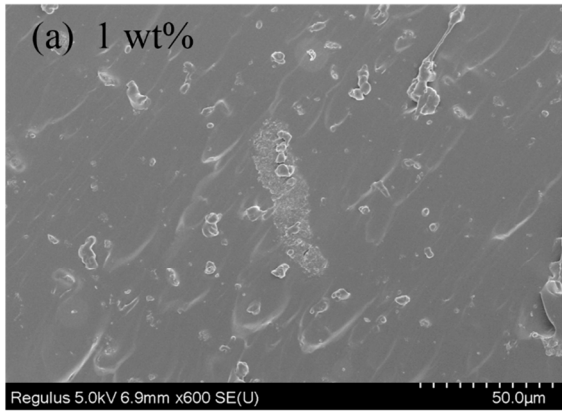
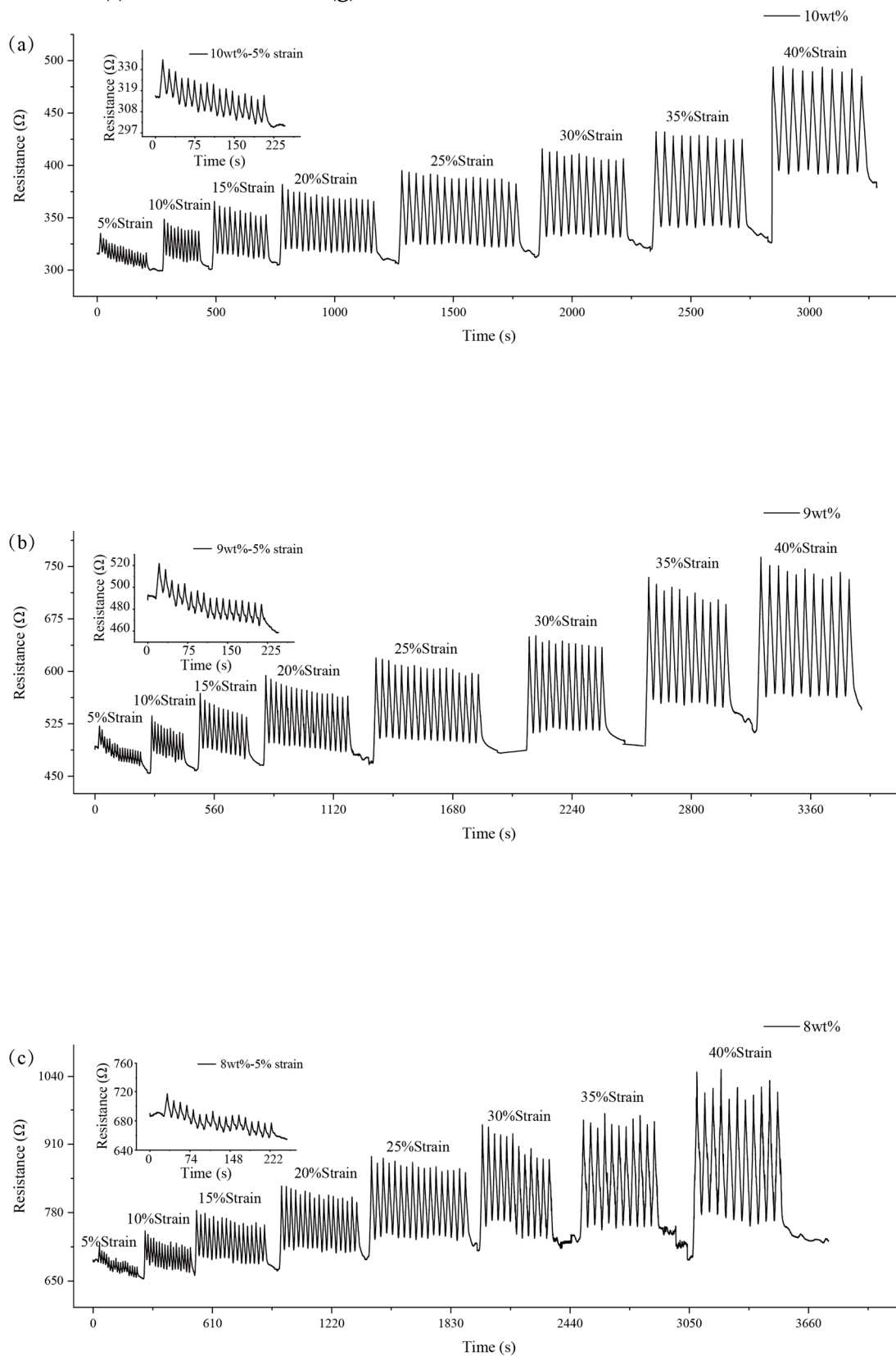
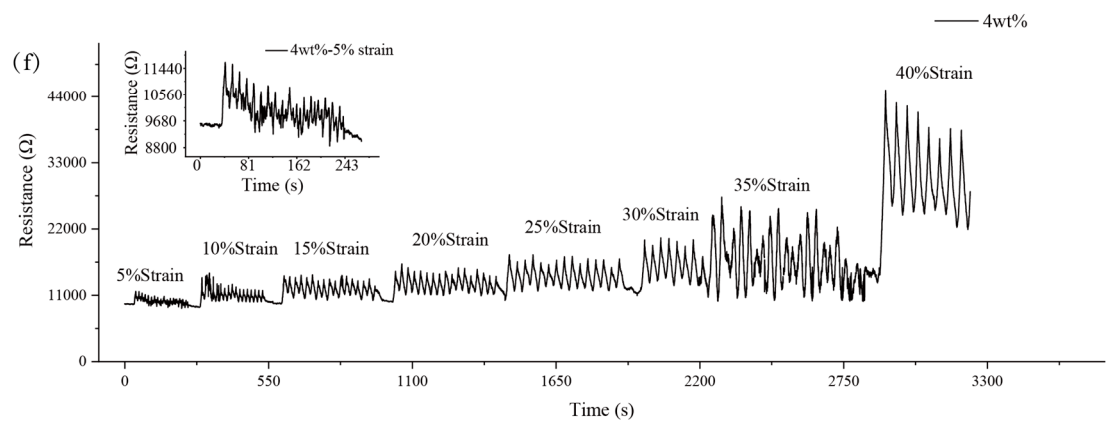
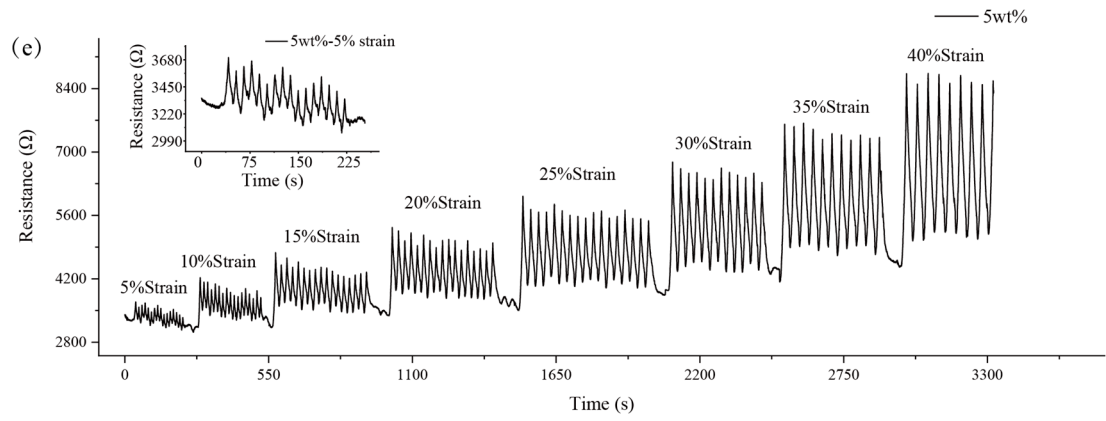
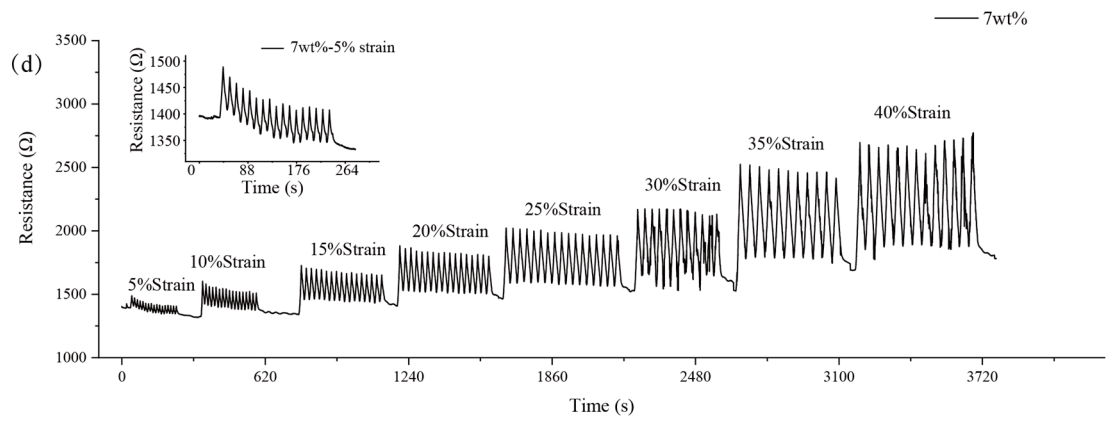


Figure. S2.(a-g) SEM image of CNT-PDMS composites with different weight ratio: (a) 1 wt% CNT-PDMS; (b) 3 wt% CNT-PDMS; (c) 4 wt% CNT-PDMS; (d) 5 wt% CNT-PDMS; (e) 7 wt% CNT-PDMS; (f) 8 wt% CNT-PDMS (g) 9 wt% CNT-PDMS.





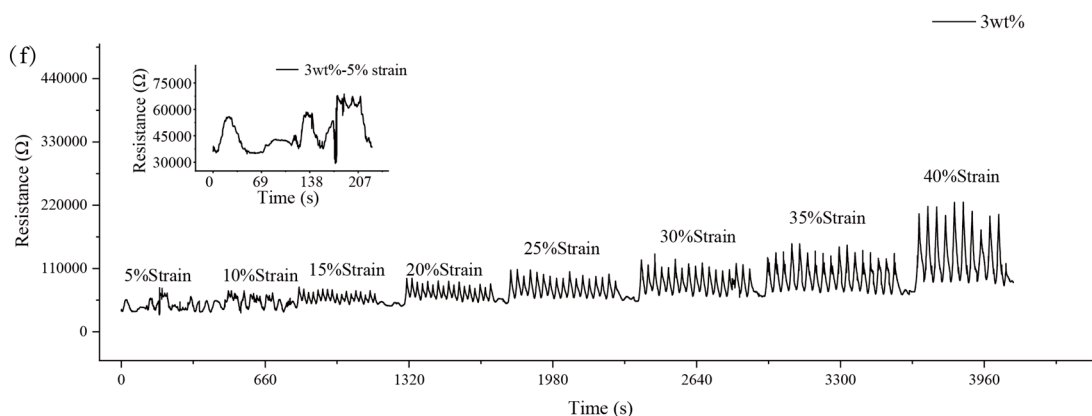


Figure. S3. (a-g) resistance change curves of different CNT mass fraction CNT-PDMS samples during stretching: (a) 10 wt% CNT-PDMS; (b) 9 wt% CNT-PDMS; (c) 8 wt% CNT-PDMS; (d) 7 wt% CNT-PDMS; (e) 5 wt% CNT-PDMS; (f) 4 wt% CNT-PDMS (g) 3 wt% CNT-PDMS.

Table 1. Performance comparison table of flexible sensors with different materials.

Material	Blending method	Sensitivity/ Gauge factor	Linear range	Toxicity	Ref.
15wt% CNT/ETC-PTHF	Organic solvent method	Max. 8900	Not shown	Not sure	[1]
7% MWCNT/PDMS	Organic solvent method	5 - 9	0% - 40% strain	little pentane left in the mixture	[2]
CB-TPU* (25 wt%)	evaporation organic solvent	2.56	0% - 1% strain	None	[3]
Graphene based on stretchable yarns	ayer-by-layer assembly technique	Not shown	0% - 150% strain	Not sure	[4]
TPU/CNT-CNC	Complex method	321	> 500% strain	Not sure	[5]
GnPs/epoxy**	ultrasonic and the ball mill mixing	22.54	0% - 1.2% strain	Not sure	[6]
This work (8%wt CNT-PDMS)	dry blending	1.2097	0% - 40% strain	Good biocompatibility	-

*CB-TPU = Carbon black nanoparticles - Thermoplastic polyurethane

**GnPs/epoxy = graphene platelets /epoxy

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