

## Supplemental Information

### Sliced Graphene Foam films for Dual-Functional Wearable Strain

#### Sensors and Switches

Qingbin Zheng<sup>†a,b</sup>, Xu Liu<sup>†a</sup>, Hongru Xu<sup>a</sup>, Ming-Shu Cheung<sup>a</sup>, Yuk-Wa Choi<sup>a</sup>, Hsing-Chih Huang<sup>a</sup>, Ho-Yin Lei<sup>a</sup>, Xi Shen<sup>a</sup>, Zhenyu Wang<sup>a</sup>, Ying Wu<sup>a</sup>, Soo Young Kim<sup>c</sup> and Jang-Kyo Kim<sup>a\*</sup>

a. Department of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering, The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Clear Water Bay, Kowloon, Hong Kong.

E-mail: mejkkim@ust.hk (J-K Kim)

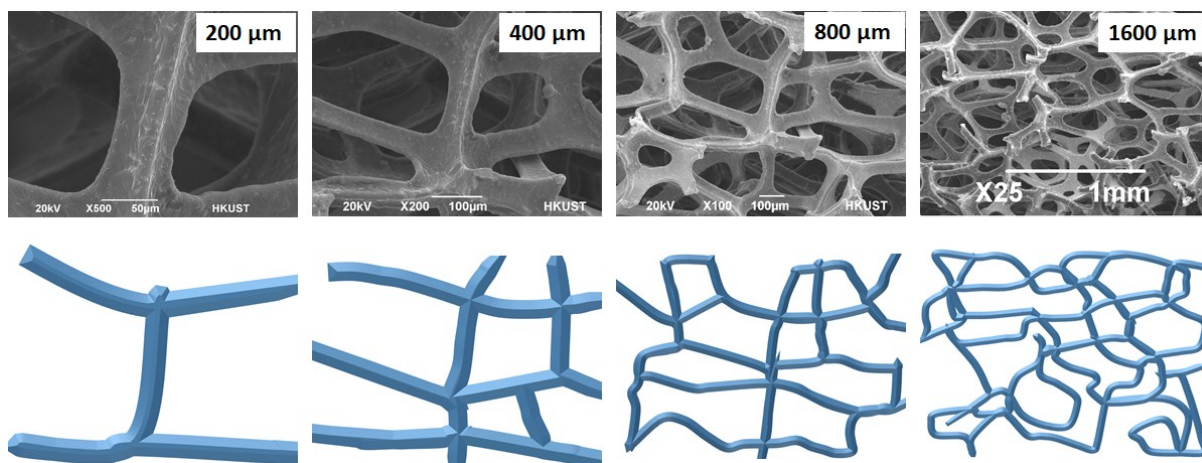
b. Institute for Advanced Study, The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Clear Water Bay, Hong Kong.

c. School of Chemical Engineering and Materials Science, Chung-Ang University, 84 Heukseok-ro, Dongjak-gu, Seoul 06974, Republic of Korea

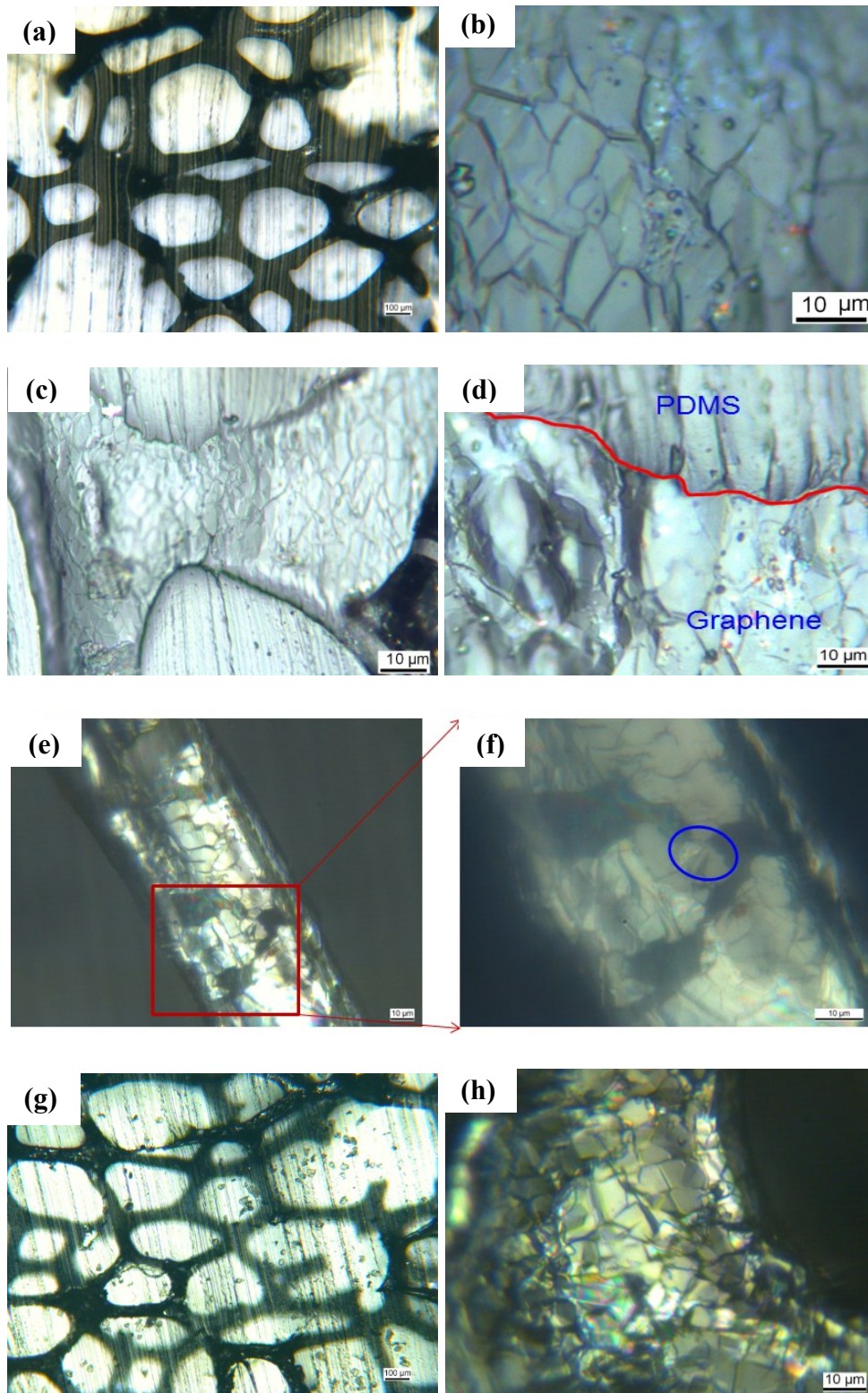
† These authors contributed equally to this work.

**Table S1.** Strain sensing and switching performance and potential applications of GF/PDMS composites with different thicknesses.

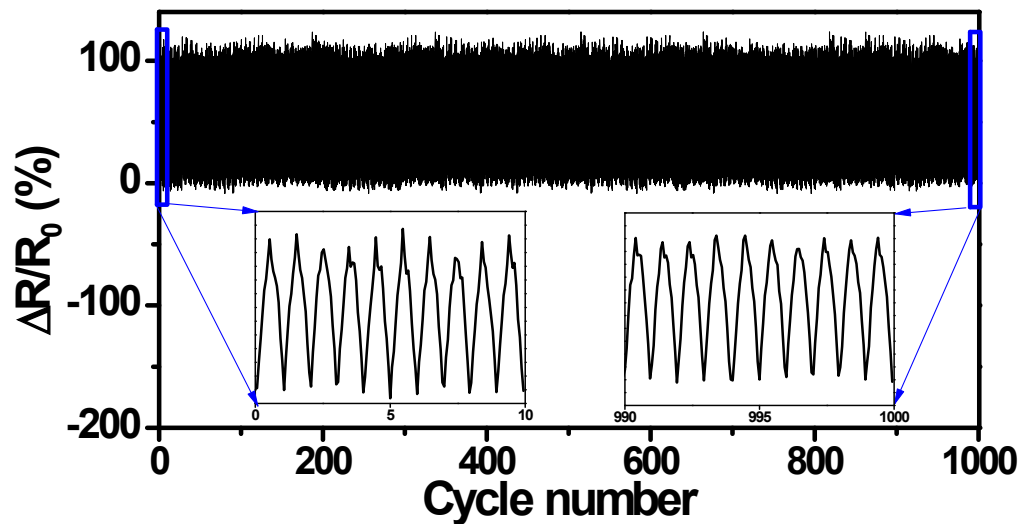
Thickness of GF ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	Strain (%)	Gauge factor/Switch	Applications
1600	5	0.4	Flexible, foldable and stretchable conductors
	10	0.6	
	30	2.3	
	70	6.0	
800	5	3.3	Highly stretchable strain sensors
	10	4.8	
	30	5.7	
	70	10.6	
400	5	11.8	Highly sensitive strain sensors
	10	11.9	
	30	18.9	
	>36	Switch	
200	5	18.4	Highly sensitive and transparent strain sensors
	10	24.1	
	>8	Switch	Electromechanical switches



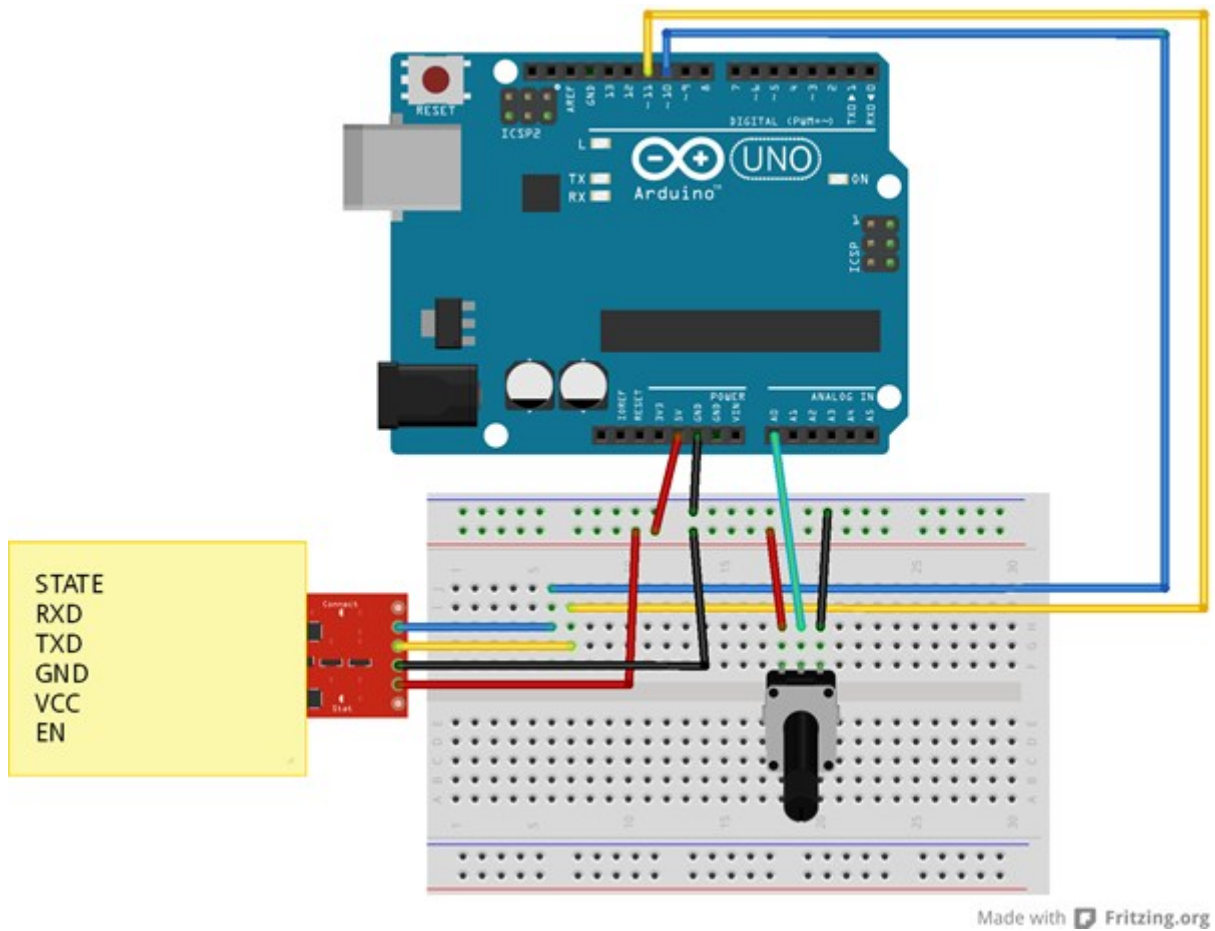
**Figure S1.** Cross-section SEM images and schematics of the corresponding sliced GFs with thicknesses of 200 μm (a), 400 μm (b), 800 μm (c), and 1600 μm (d).



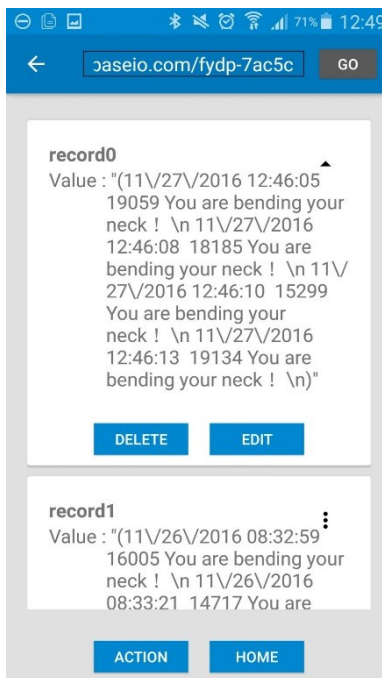
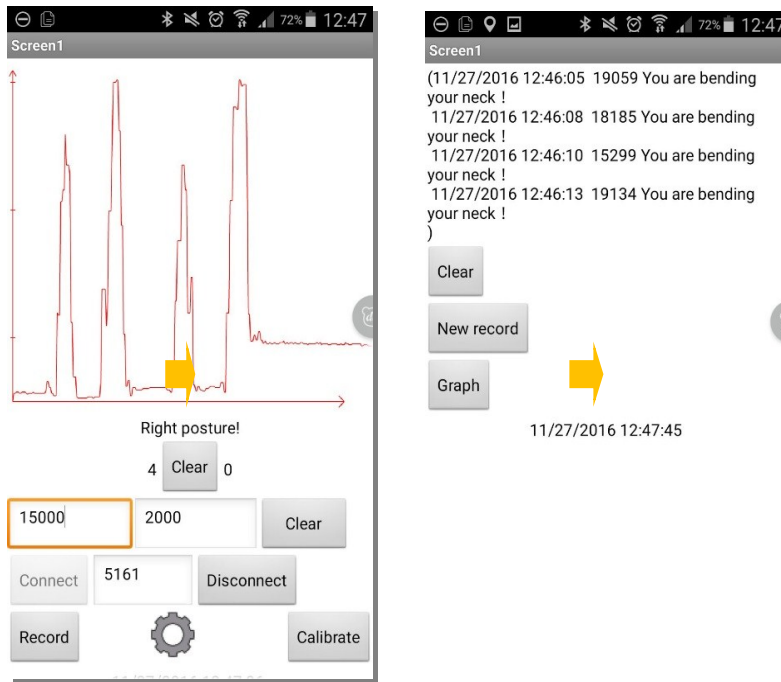
**Figure S2.** Optical images display the morphologies of initial graphene network (a-b), at 10% strain (c-d), at 30% strain (e-f), and after releasing strain (g-h).



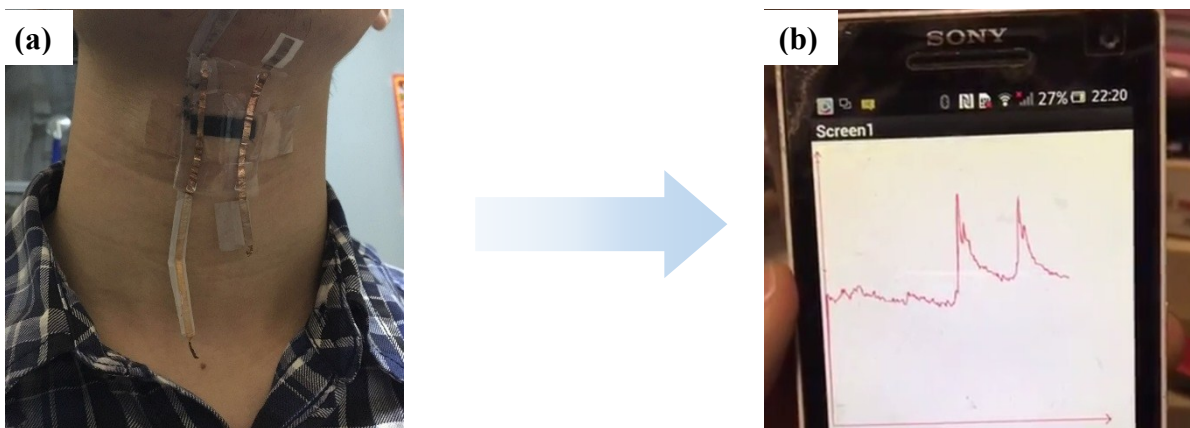
**Figure S3** Normalized resistance changes of GF/PDMS composites ( $\sim 400 \mu\text{m}$  thick) for 1000 cycles at 10% strain.



**Figure S4.** Circuit diagram for wireless communication between a strain sensor/switch and a smartphone.

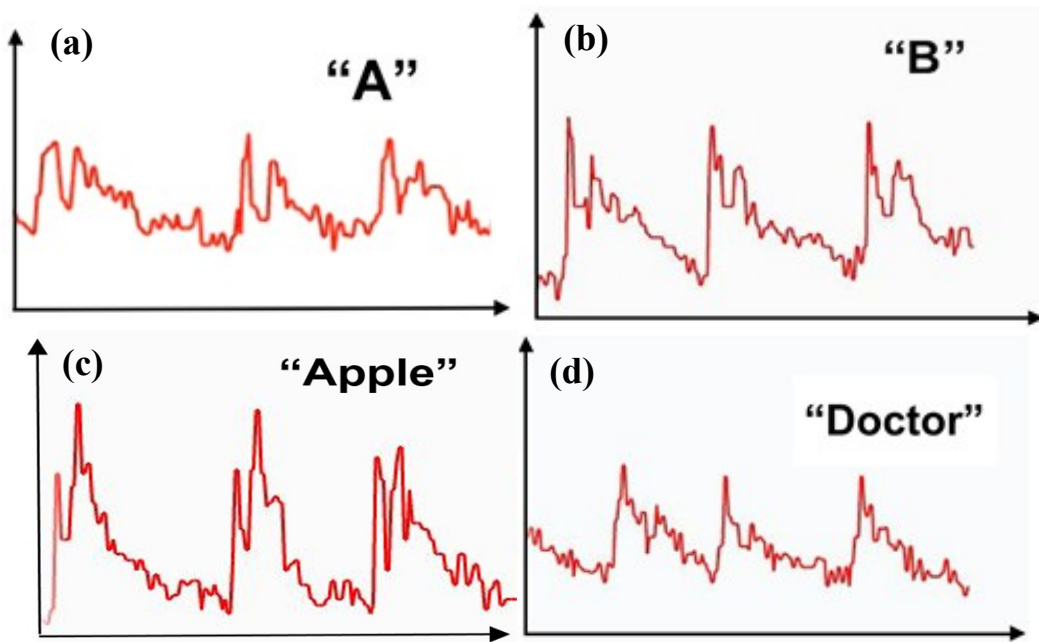


**Figure S5.** Photograph of smartphone running the Android app, which can display, analyze and upload the monitored data.

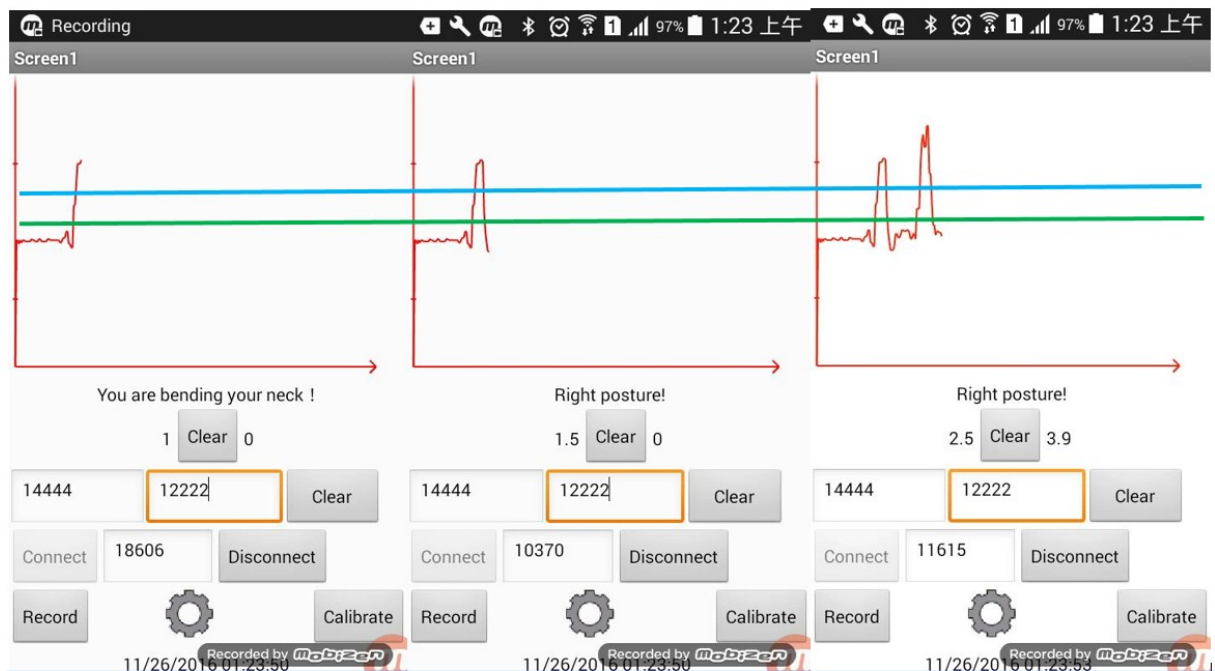


**Figure S6.** The custom-developed mobile app for data display and aggregation. (a) Photograph of wireless and real-time sensing using GF/PDMS sensors integrated with Bluetooth system. (b) Real-time data display of responsive curves for repeatedly spoken words.

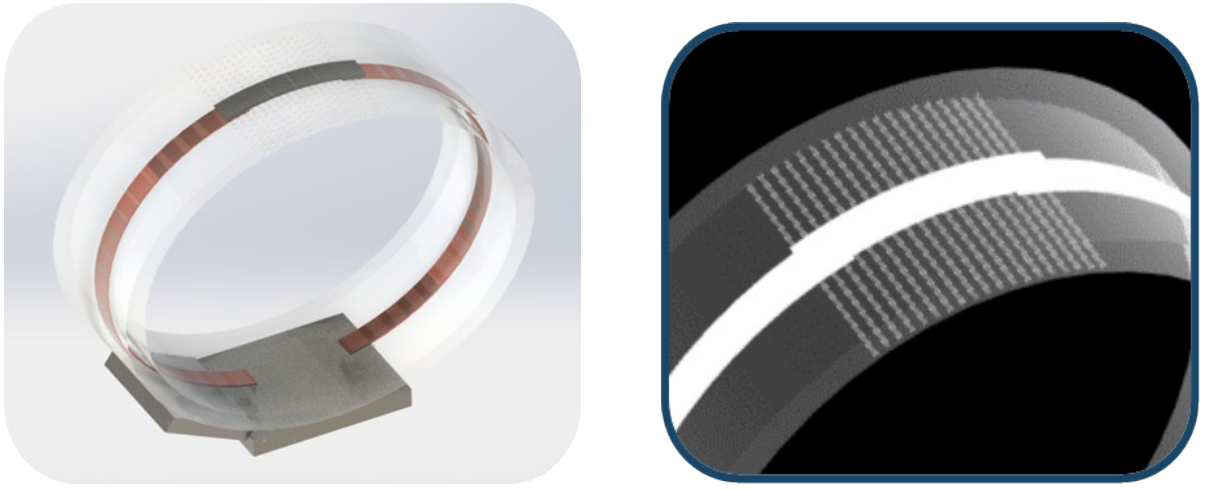




**Figure S7.** Recognition of words and phrases. Relative resistance changes due to throat muscle motions when the tester said (a) "A"; (b) "B"; (c) "Apple"; and (d) "Doctor".



**Figure S8.** The logic of counting waves. A “high threshold” and a “low threshold” are set to count the number of waves. For example, the number of waves will be added by 0.5 when relative resistance rises from “low threshold” to “high threshold” or drops from “high threshold” to “low threshold”.



**Figure S9.** Structure of a fall detector made from GF pressure sensor.