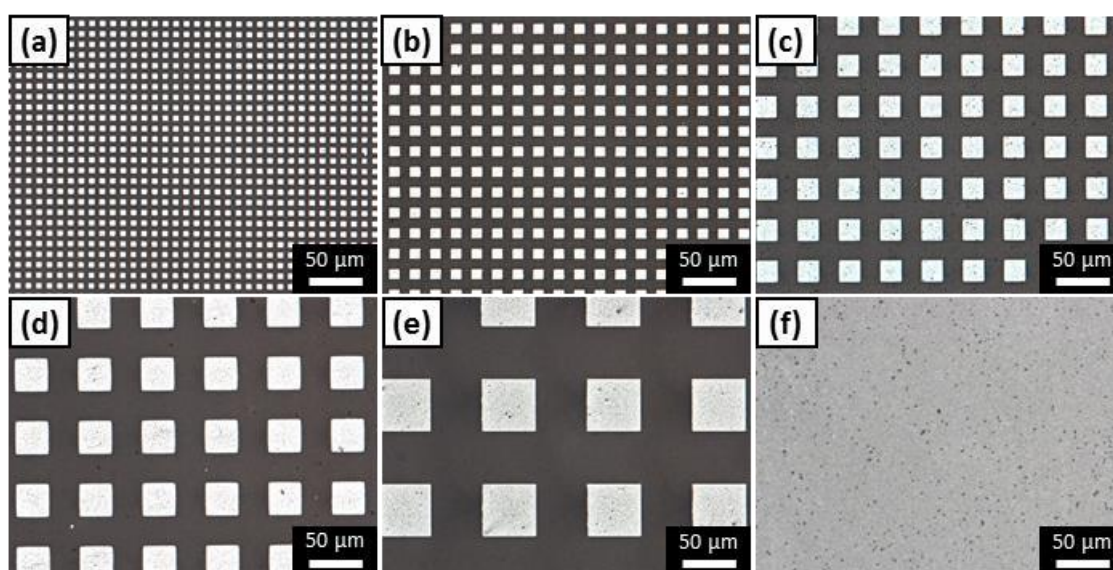


## Supplementary Information

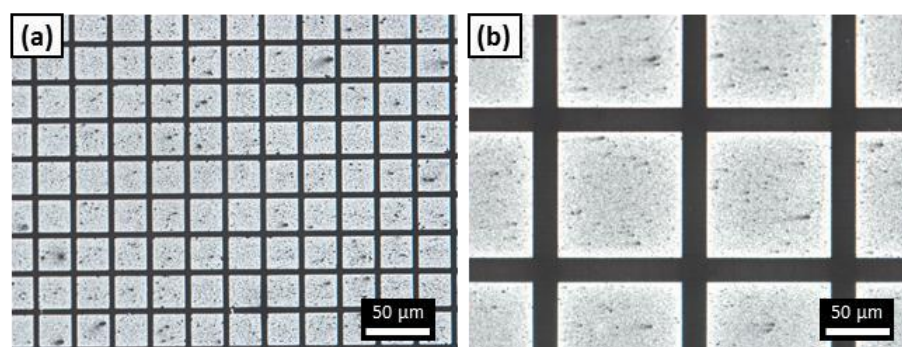
### Highly sensitive metal-grid strain sensors via water-based solution processing

*Seungwoo Oh, Jin Kim, and Suk Tai Chang\**

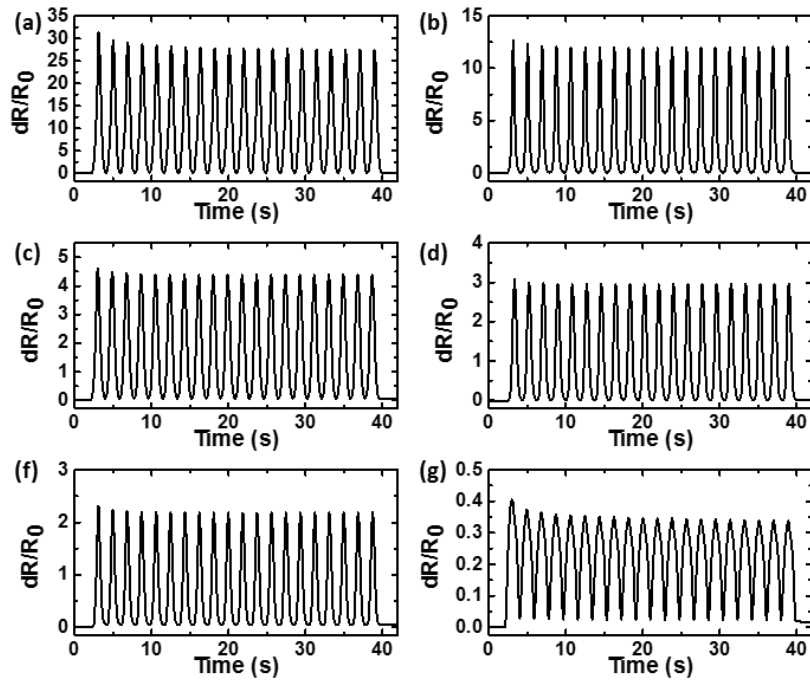
School of Chemical Engineering and Materials Science, Chung-Ang University  
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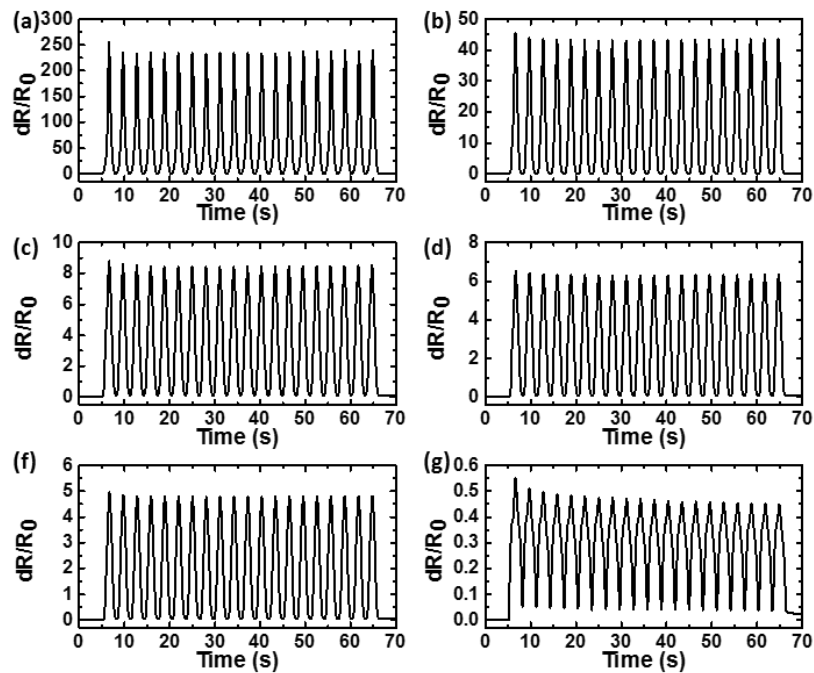
**Fig. S1.** Optical microscopic images of metal grid structures on PDMS with sizes of (a) 5:5 (width:spacing, μm), (b) 10:10 (c) 20:20 (d) 30:30 (e) 50:50 (f) complete metal film without pattern.



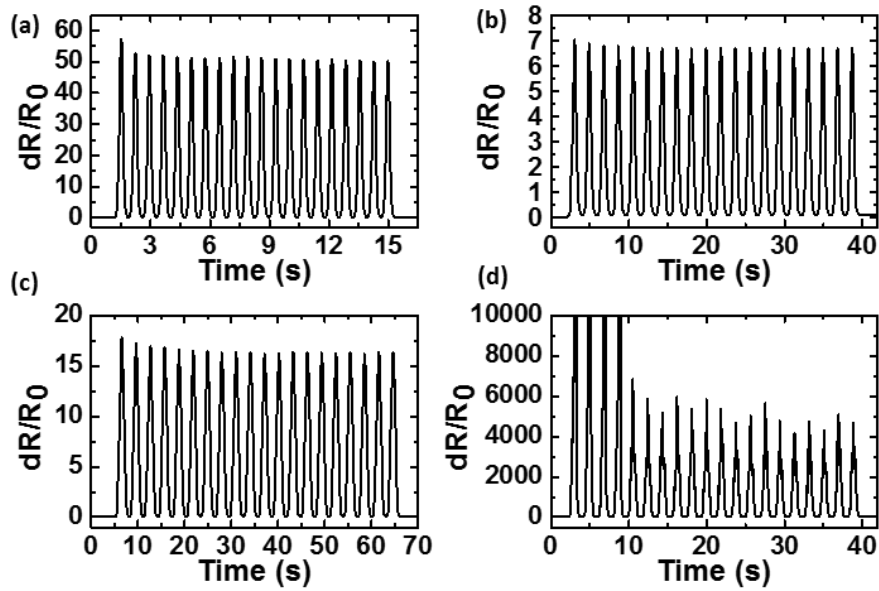
**Fig. S2.** Optical microscopic images of metal grid structures on PDMS with sizes of (a) 5:25, (b) 20:100.



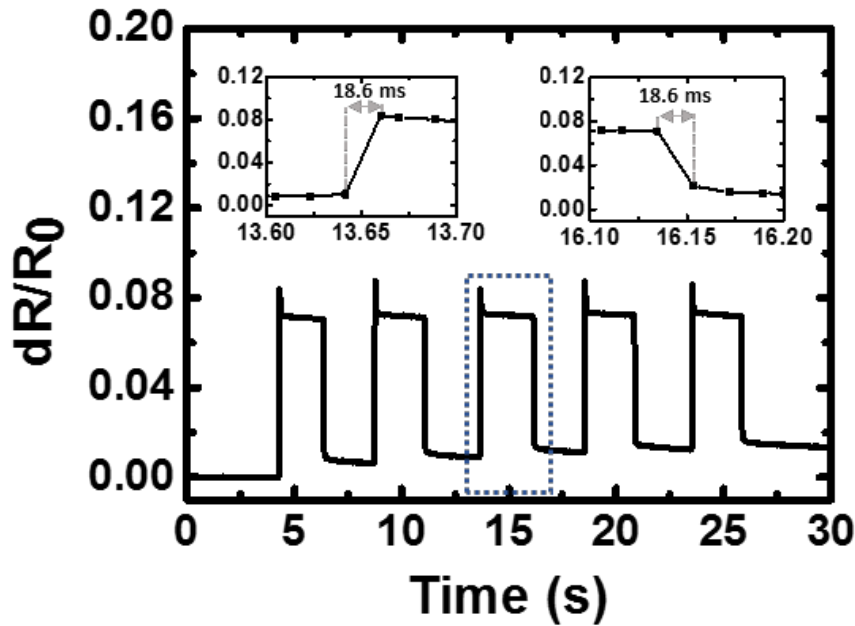
**Fig. S3.** Piezoresistance curves from repeated stretch/release cycles up to a strain,  $\epsilon = 3\%$  using strain sensors with different width and same width/spacing ratio. (a) 5:5, (b) 10:10, (c) 20:20, (d) 30:30, (e) 50:50, (f) whole film.



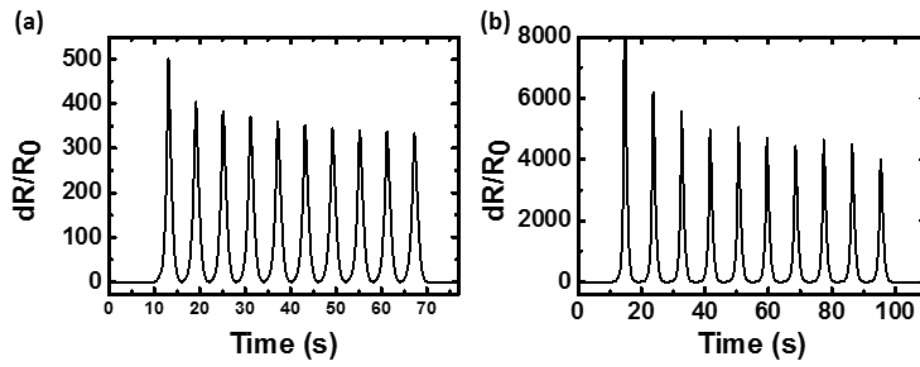
**Fig. S4.** Piezoresistance curves from repeated stretch/release cycles up to strain,  $\epsilon = 5\%$  using strain sensors with different width and same width/spacing ratio. (a) 5:5, (b) 10:10, (c) 20:20, (d) 30:30, (e) 50:50, (f) whole film.



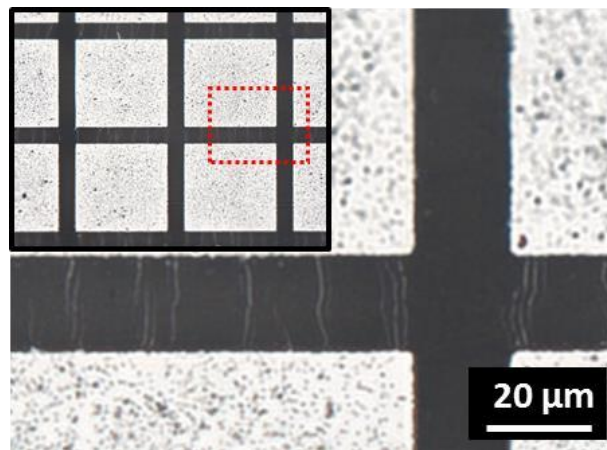
**Fig. S5.** Piezoresistance curves from repeated stretch/release cycles up to  $\epsilon = 3\%$  or  $5\%$  using strain sensors with different size (width:spacing,  $\mu\text{m}$ ). (a) 20:100, up to  $\epsilon = 3\%$ , (b) 20:100, up to  $\epsilon = 5\%$ , (c) 5:25, up to  $\epsilon = 3\%$  (d) 5:25, up to  $\epsilon = 5\%$ .



**Fig. S6.** Relative changes in resistance of 5:5 metal grid strain sensor as a function of time with cyclic stretch/release at  $\epsilon = 0.2\%$ . Insets show response time of 5:5 grid strain sensor at both stretch and release motion.



**Fig. S7.** Electrical response converted from tensile strain up to (a)  $\epsilon = 10\%$ , (b)  $\epsilon = 15\%$  using a 5:5 grid strain sensor.



**Fig. S8.** OM image of 20:100 grid strain sensor as strained,  $\epsilon = 3\%$ . Inset is a lower magnification image, where the region indicated by the red box is shown in the higher magnification image.

**Table S1.** Comparison of the performance and methods of recently reported strain sensors.

Reference	Material	Fabrication method	Structure	Gauge Factor	Max. Strain (%)	Response Time
1	Pt/PUA	Sputtering	Metal film /Elastomer	2000	2	$\geq 659$ Hz <sup>a)</sup>
2	Pt/PUA	Sputtering	Metal film /Elastomer	16000	2	$\geq 50$ Hz <sup>a)</sup>
3	Pt/PU	Magnetron sputtering	Metal film /Elastomer	30	150	< 30 ms
4	Pt/PUA	-	Metal coating /Nanofiber	11.45	5	$\geq 10$ Hz <sup>a)</sup>
5	Au/PDMS	Electron beam evaporation	Metal film /Elastomer	5000	1	988 Hz <sup>a)</sup>
6	AuNP/PET	Convective assembly	AuNP/Film	300	-	> 20000 Hz <sup>a)</sup>
7	CrNP/Ag /PET	Magnetron sputtering /Mask evaporation deposition	CrNP/Interdigital electrode/Film	100	3	-
8	Ag NP /PDMS	Stamping	Metal NP film /Elastomer	2.05	20	-
9	AgNW /PDMS	Drop casting	Elastomer /Metal NW film /Elastomer	2-14	70	~ 200 ms
10	AuNW /PDMS	Dipping	Elastomer/AuNP /Interdigital Electrode (Elastomer)	7.38	25	< 17 ms
11	Graphite /Ecoflex	Bar coating	Carbon film/Elastomer	522.6-11344	>50	14 Hz <sup>a)</sup>
12	CB/Paper	Solvent mixing /Brushing	Carbon film/Paper	647	0.22	0.625 s
13	PEI-rGO /PDMS	Dipping /Spin coating	Elastomer /Carbon-multilayer /Elastomer	754	5	~ 0.6 s
14	CNT /PDMS	Filtering /Spin coating	Carbon paper /Elastomer	$10^7$	50	300 ms
<b>This work</b>	<b>Ag/AuNPs /PDMS</b>	<b>Solution process (Ag enhancement on AuNPs) /Spin coating</b>	<b>Grid metal /Elastomer</b>	<b>4685.9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>18.6 ms</b>

a) When the response time is not given in the report, response time is estimated by the highest frequency.

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