

Supporting information for

Polydiacetylene hydrogel self-healing capacitive strain sensor

V. Kesava Rao,¹ Nitzan Shauloff,¹ XiaoMeng Sui,² H. Daniel Wagner² and Raz Jelinek^{1,3*}

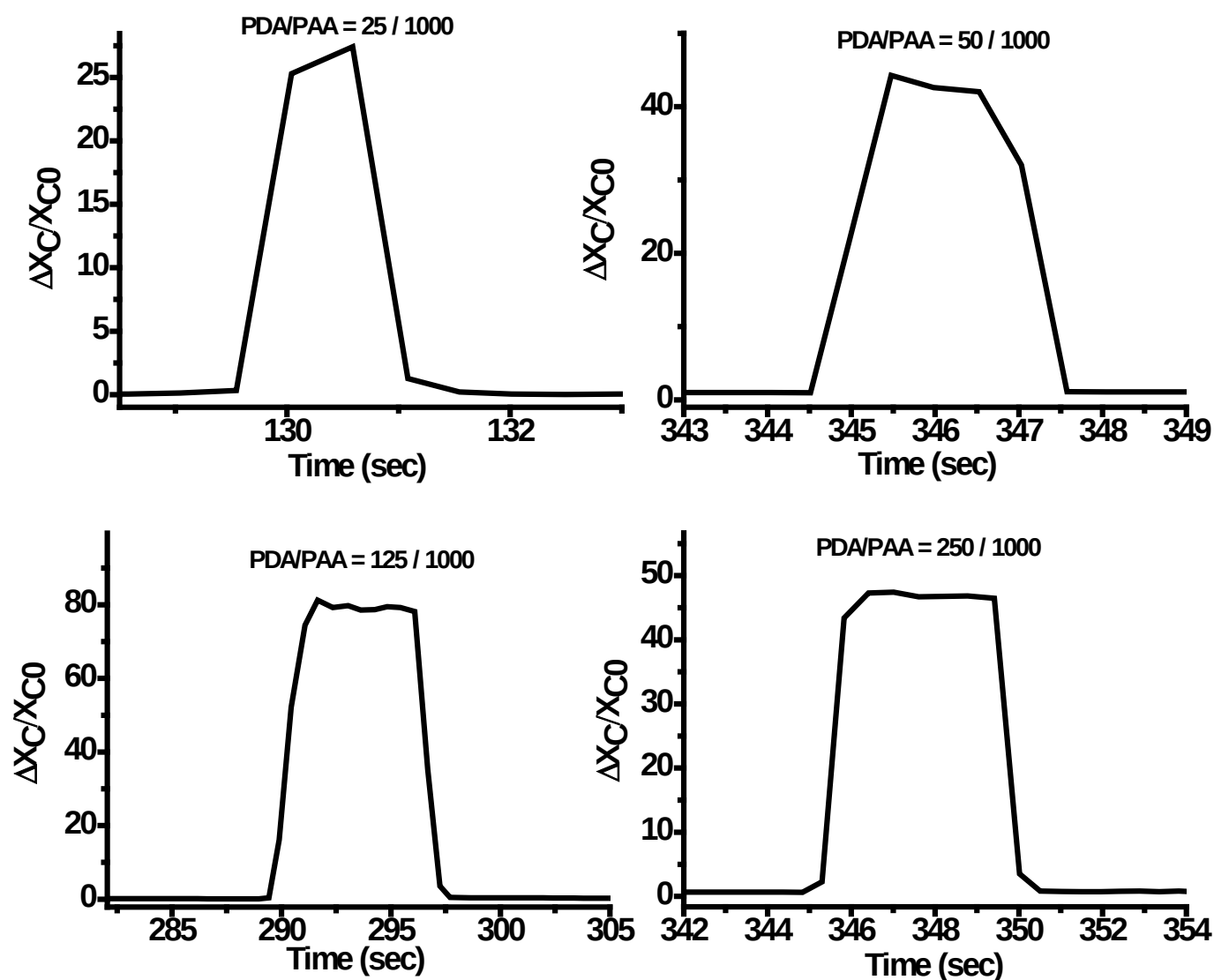


Figure S1. Capacitive reactance change of the PDA-PAA-Cr³⁺ hydrogel sensor with weight ratio range (0.025 to 0.25). The strains applied were approximately 350%.

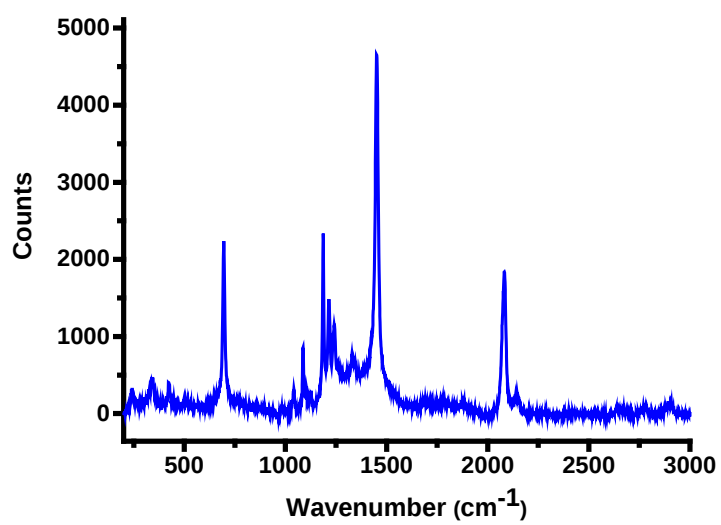


Figure S2. Raman spectra of the PDA-PAA-Cr³⁺ hydrogel.

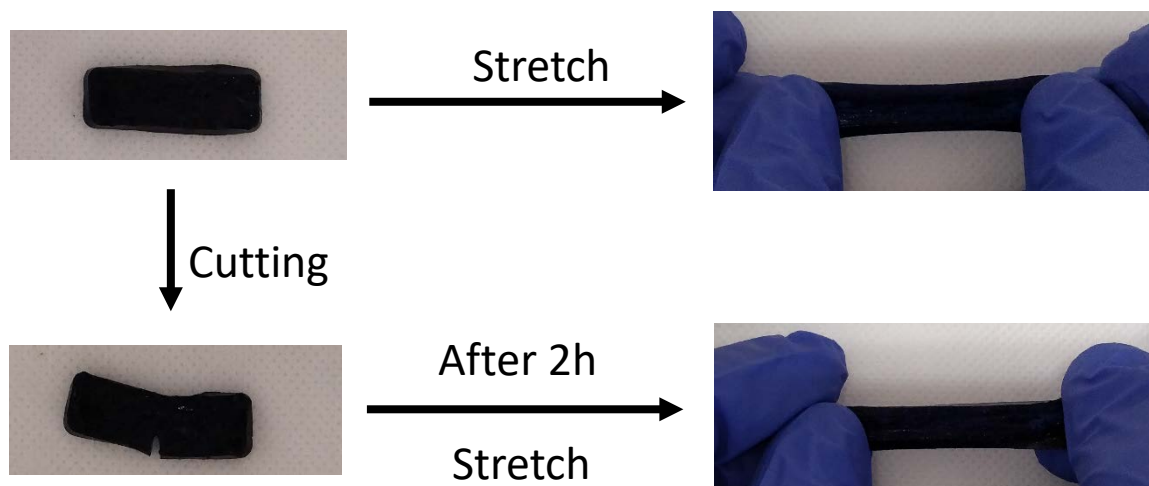


Figure S3. Photographs demonstrating the self-healability and stretchability of the prepared PDA-PAA-Cr³⁺ hydrogel.

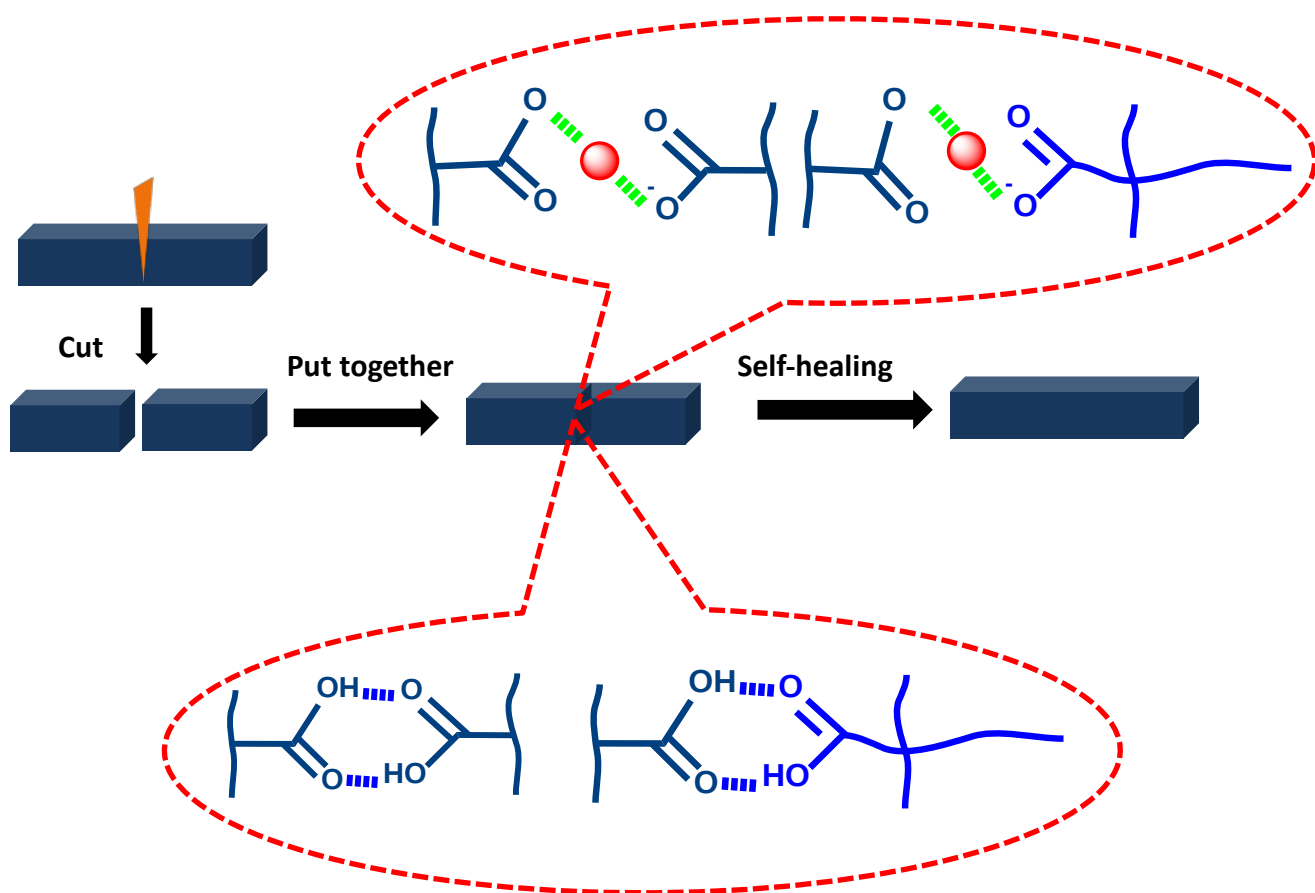


Figure S4. Illustration of the self-healing process in the PDA-PAA-Cr³⁺ hydrogel

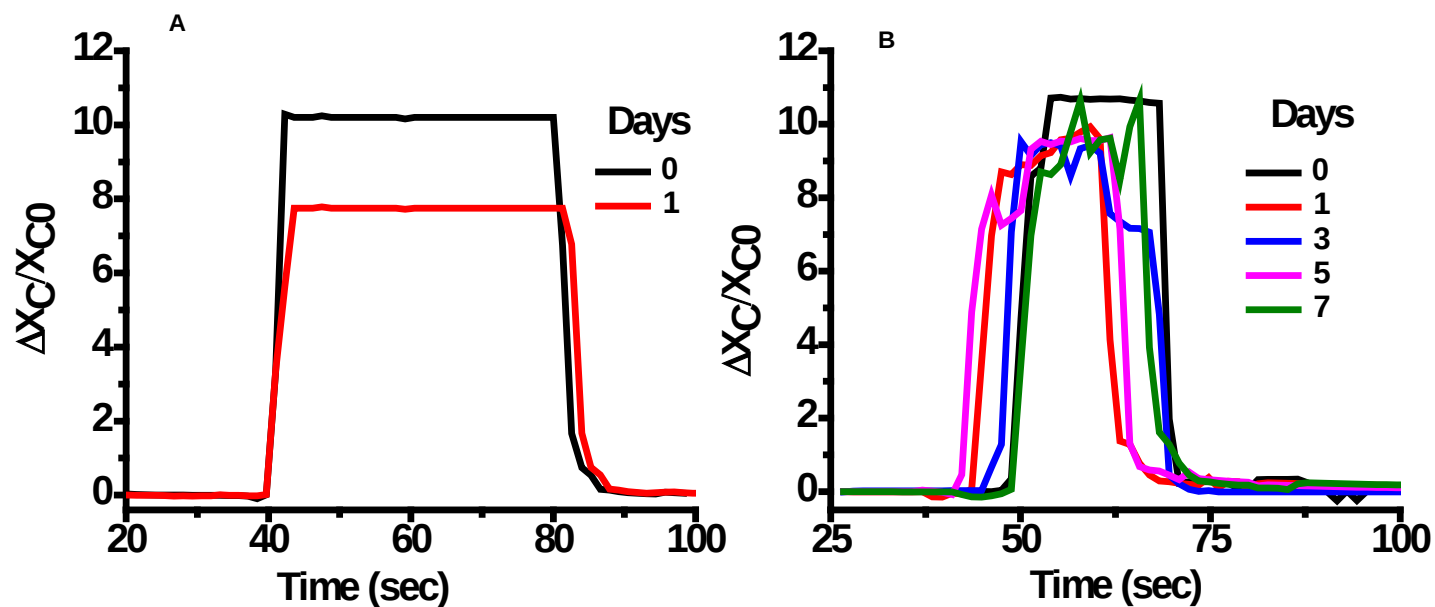


Figure S5. Stability of PDA-PAA-Cr³⁺ hydrogels: Capacitive strain sensing of (A) bare hydrogel (B) hydrogel sandwiched between VHB tape. The strains applied were approximately 200%.

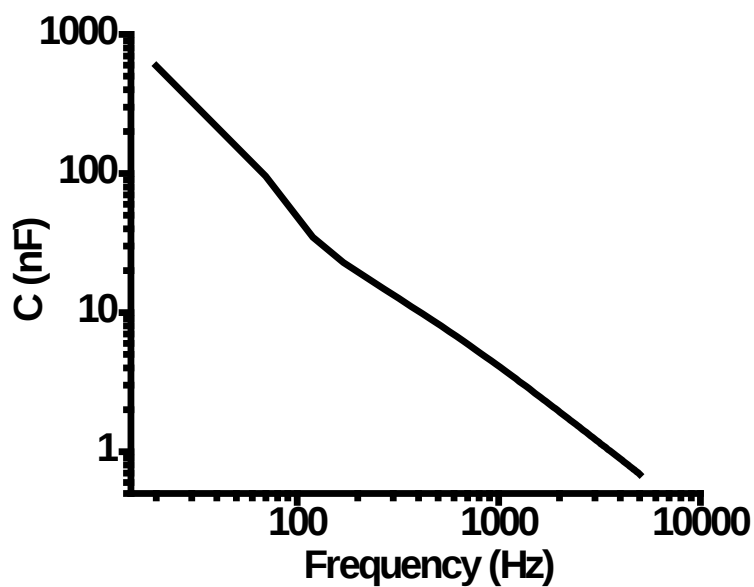


Figure S6. Capacitance plotted versus frequency of the PDA-PAA- Cr^{3+} hydrogel.

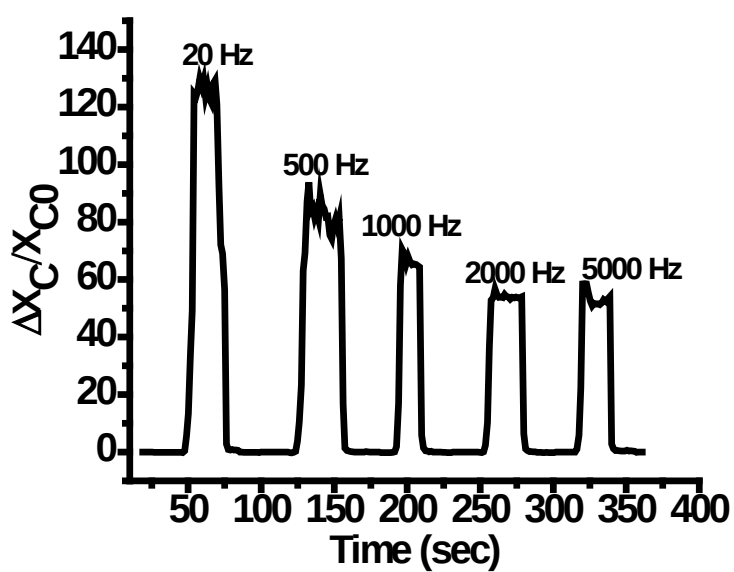


Figure S7. Capacitance response of the PDA-PAA- Cr^{3+} hydrogel sensor at 20 Hz. The strains applied were approximately 350%.

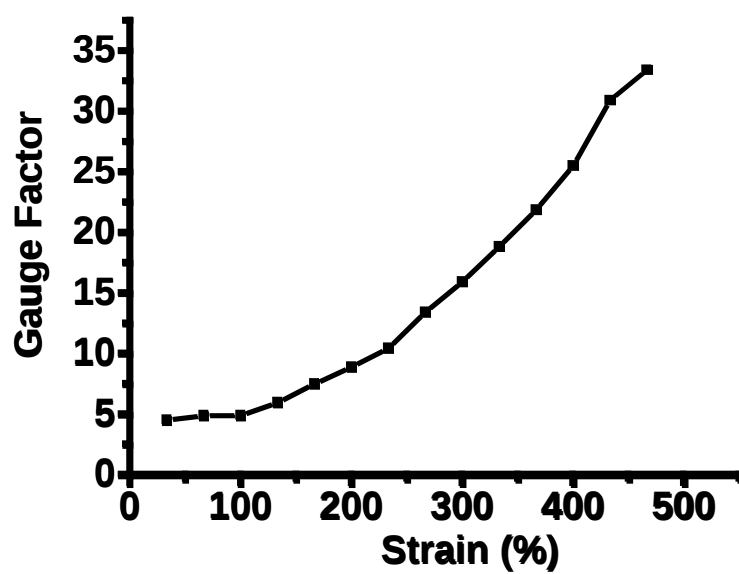


Figure S8. Gauge factors versus strain, calculated for the PDA-PAA-Cr³⁺ hydrogel at 1000 Hz.

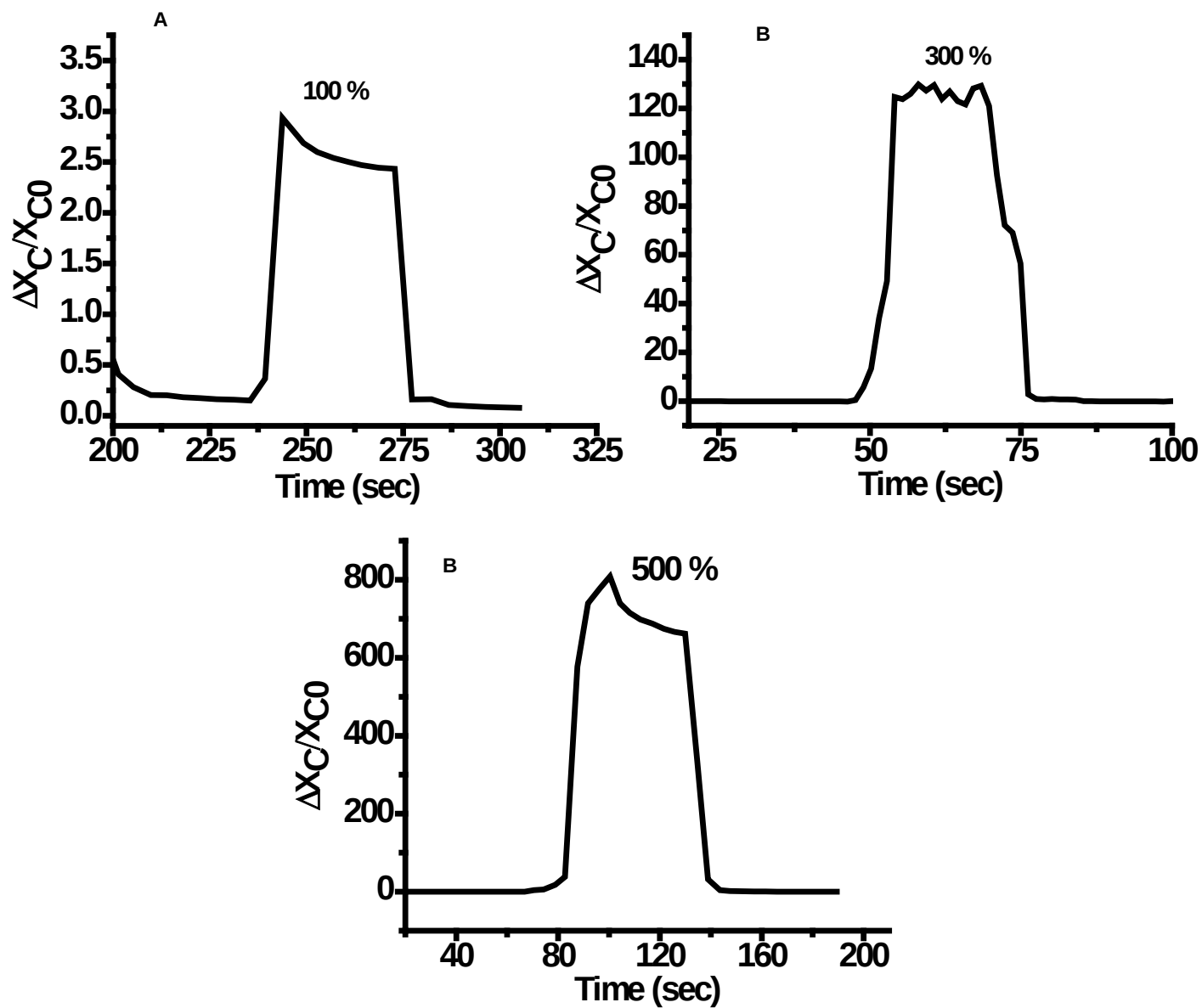


Figure S9. Capacitance response of the PDA-PAA- Cr^{3+} hydrogel sensor at 20 Hz for (A) 100 %, (B) 300 % and (C) 500 % strain.

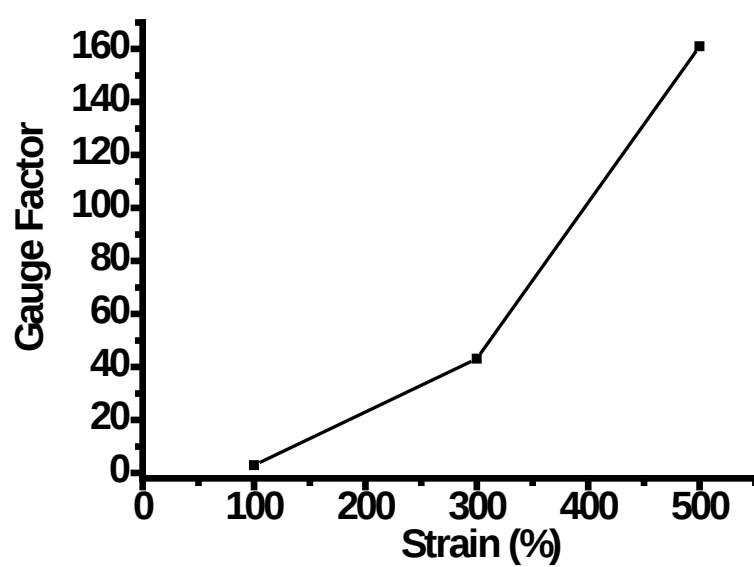


Figure S10. Gauge factors versus strain, calculated for the PDA-PAA-Cr³⁺ hydrogel at 20 Hz.