



US 20180140207A1

(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication** (10) **Pub. No.: US 2018/0140207 A1**
(43) **Pub. Date: May 24, 2018**(54) **FERROELECTRIC COMPOSITE
MATERIAL-BASED ARTIFICIAL
ELECTRONIC SKIN****Publication Classification**(51) **Int. Cl.***A61B 5/0205* (2006.01)*A61B 5/00* (2006.01)*A61L 27/40* (2006.01)*A61L 27/26* (2006.01)*A61L 27/60* (2006.01)(52) **U.S. Cl.**CPC *A61B 5/02055* (2013.01); *A61B 5/6824*(2013.01); *A61B 5/02438* (2013.01); *A61L**27/26* (2013.01); *A61L 27/60* (2013.01); *A61L**27/40* (2013.01)(71) Applicant: **UNIST(ULSAN NATIONAL
INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY)**, Ulsan (KR)(72) Inventors: **Hyunhyub KO**, Ulsan (KR); **Jonghwa
PARK**, Ulsan (KR); **Heon Sang LEE**,
Ulsan (KR)(73) Assignee: **UNIST(ULSAN NATIONAL
INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY)**, Ulsan (KR)(21) Appl. No.: **15/570,449**(22) PCT Filed: **Nov. 11, 2015**(86) PCT No.: **PCT/KR2015/012107**

§ 371 (c)(1),

(2) Date: **Oct. 30, 2017**(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Sep. 7, 2015 (KR) 10-2015-0126515

(57)

ABSTRACT

An artificial electronic skin according to the present disclosure comprises: a lower electrode; a first layer laminated on the lower electrode; a first micro dome formed on the first layer in a semispherical shape so as to stand upright upwards; a second layer laminated on the first layer; a second micro dome formed on the lower portion of the second layer, which lies opposite the first layer, in a semispherical shape to be able to engage with the first micro dome; an upper electrode laminated on the upper end surface of the second layer; and a pattern layer laminated on the upper end surface of the upper electrode so as to receive an external pressure applied thereto. The artificial electronic skin according to the present disclosure is advantageous in that a dynamic pressure, a static pressure, and a temperature can be sensed and distinguished by a single element, using different signals.

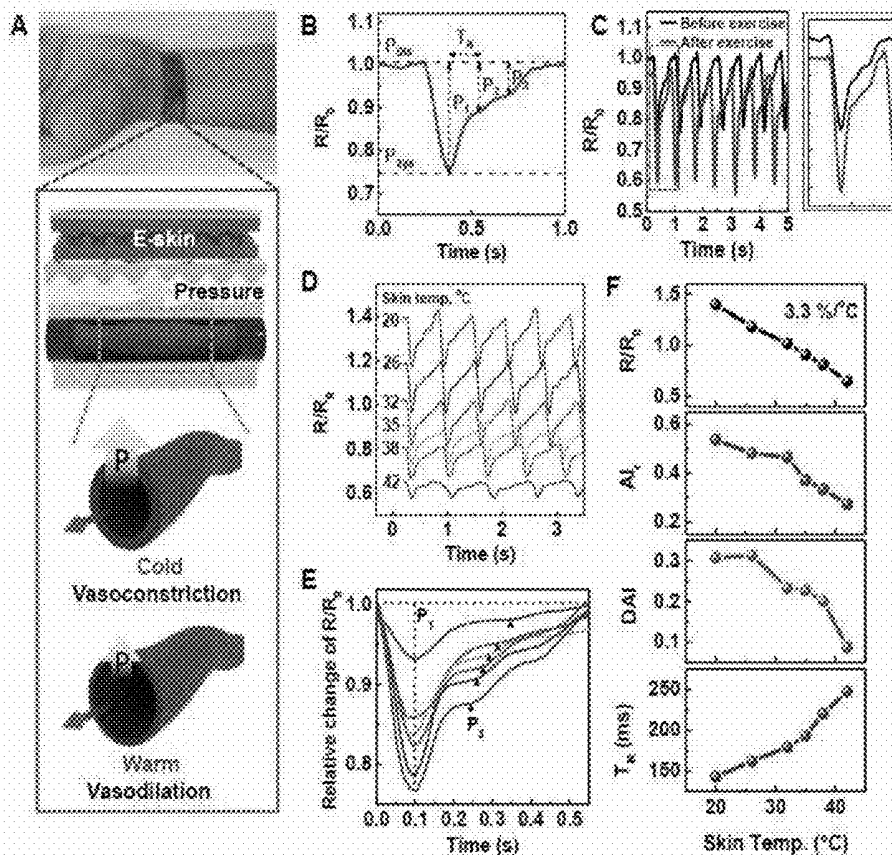


FIG. 1

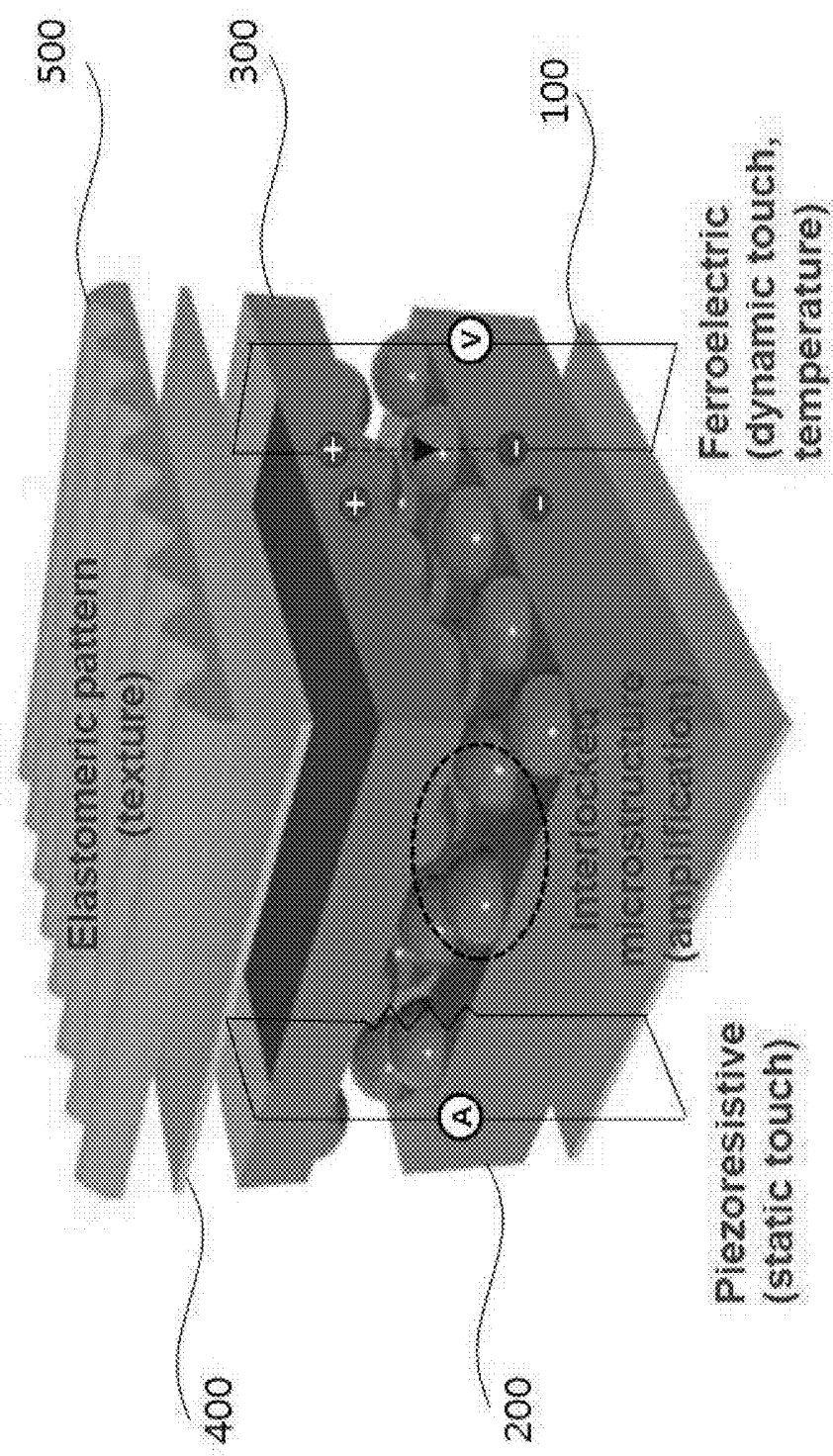


FIG. 2

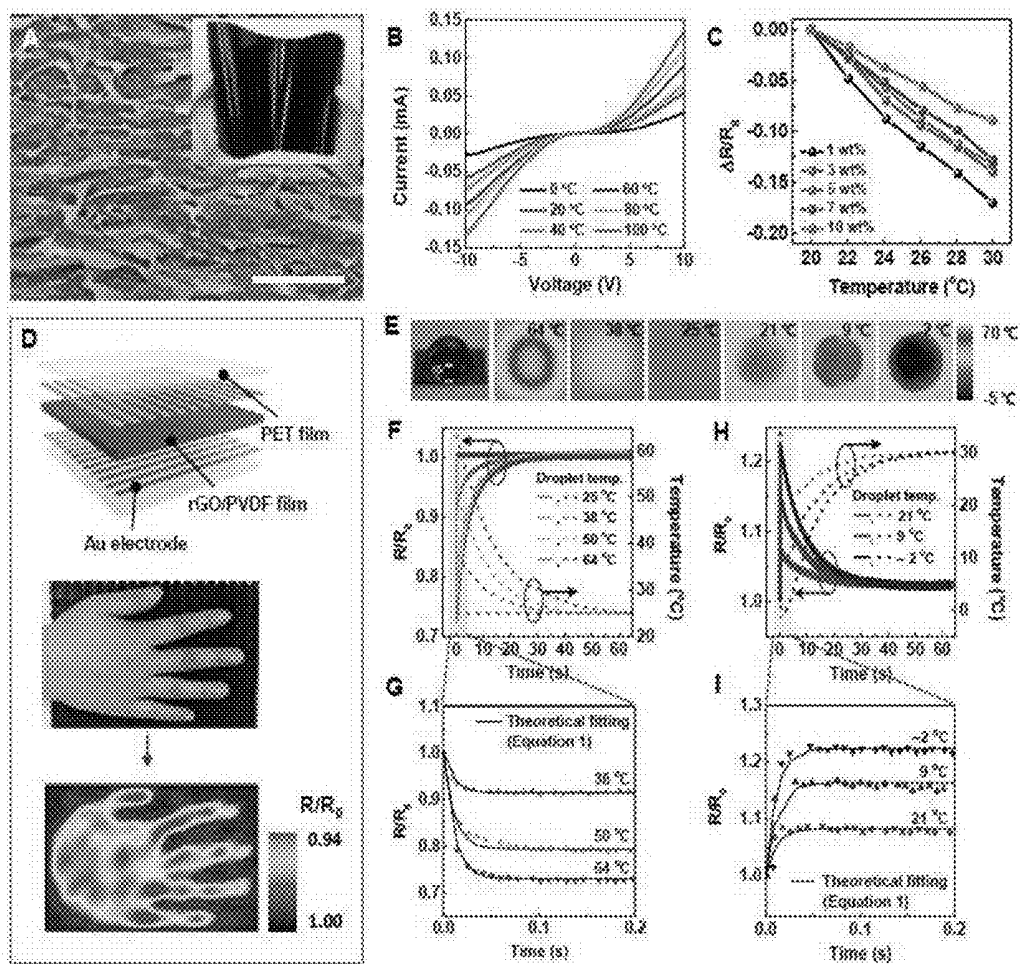


FIG. 3

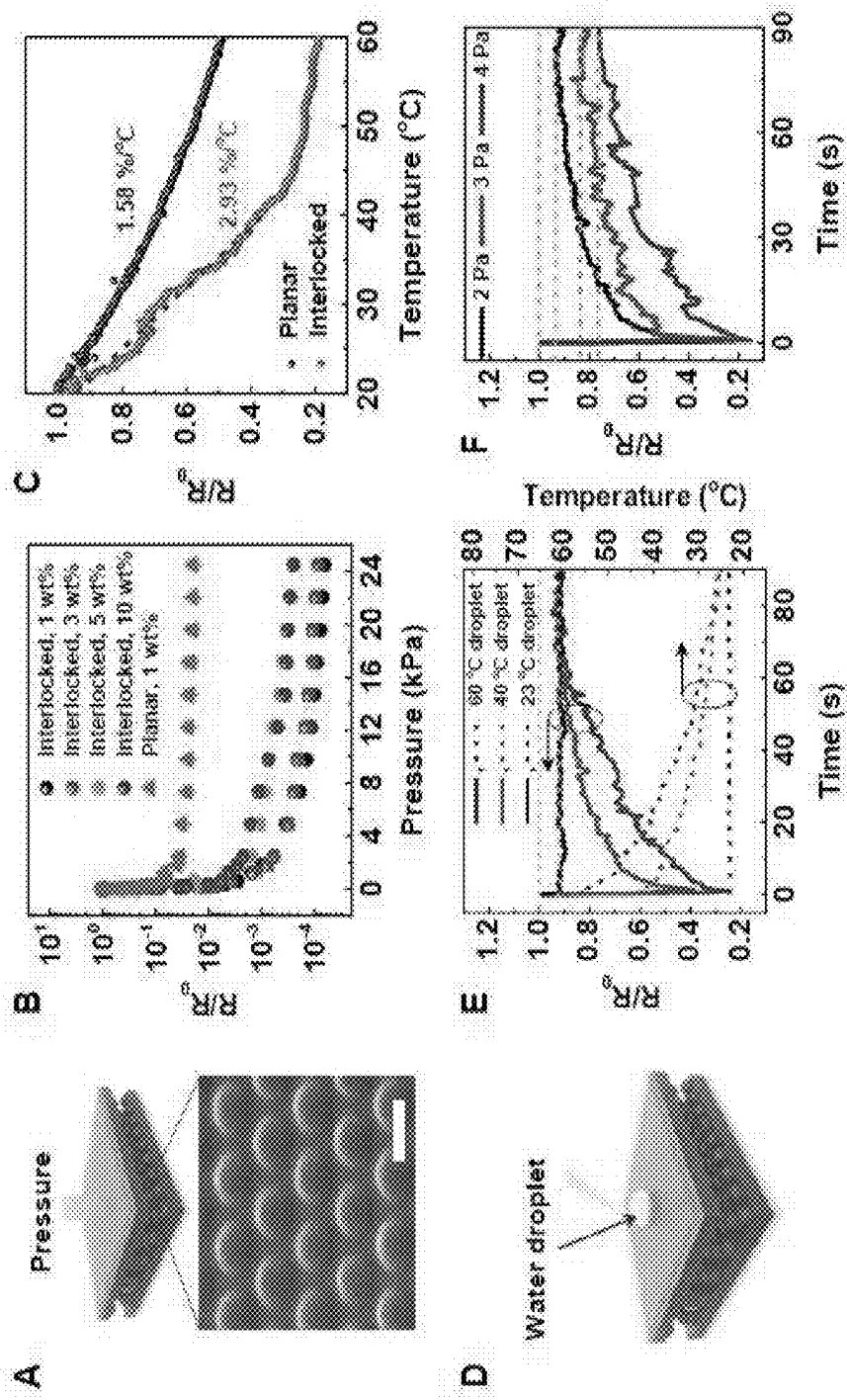


FIG. 4

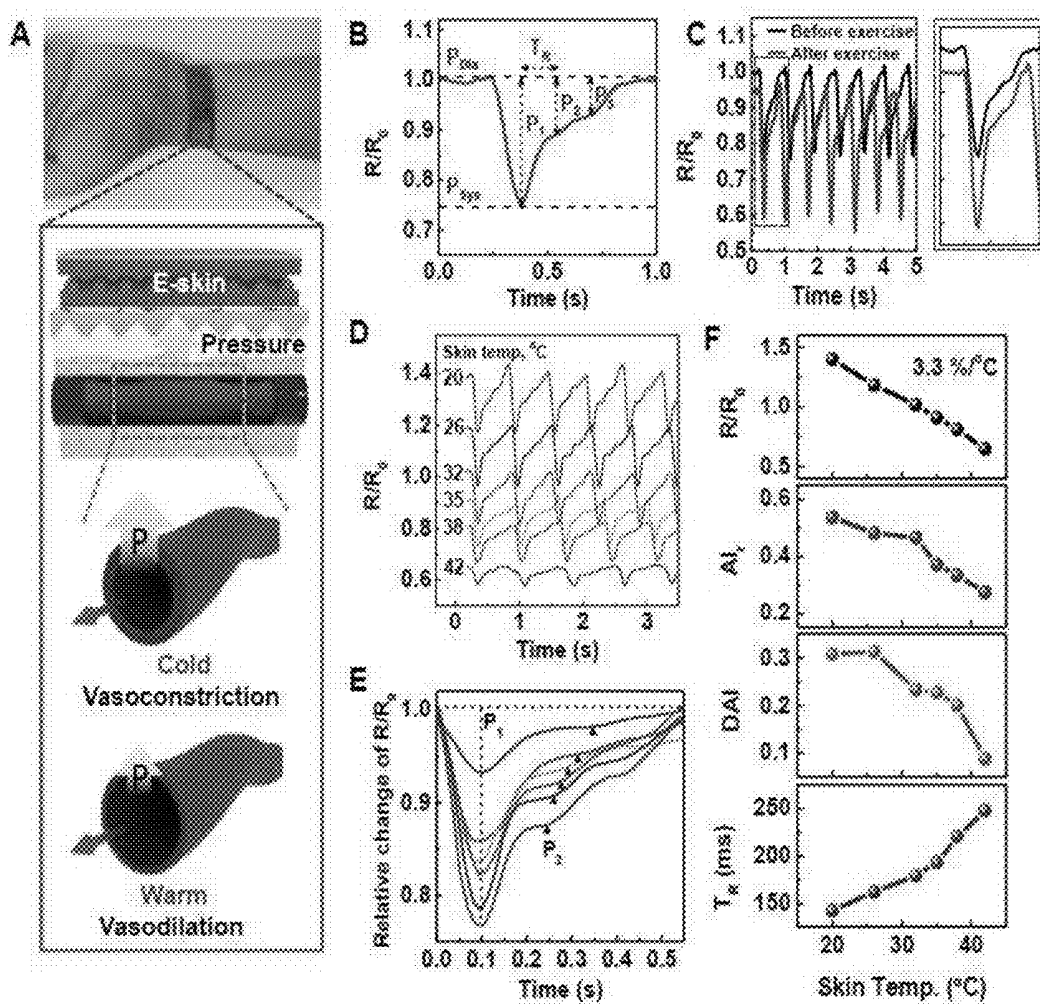


FIG. 5

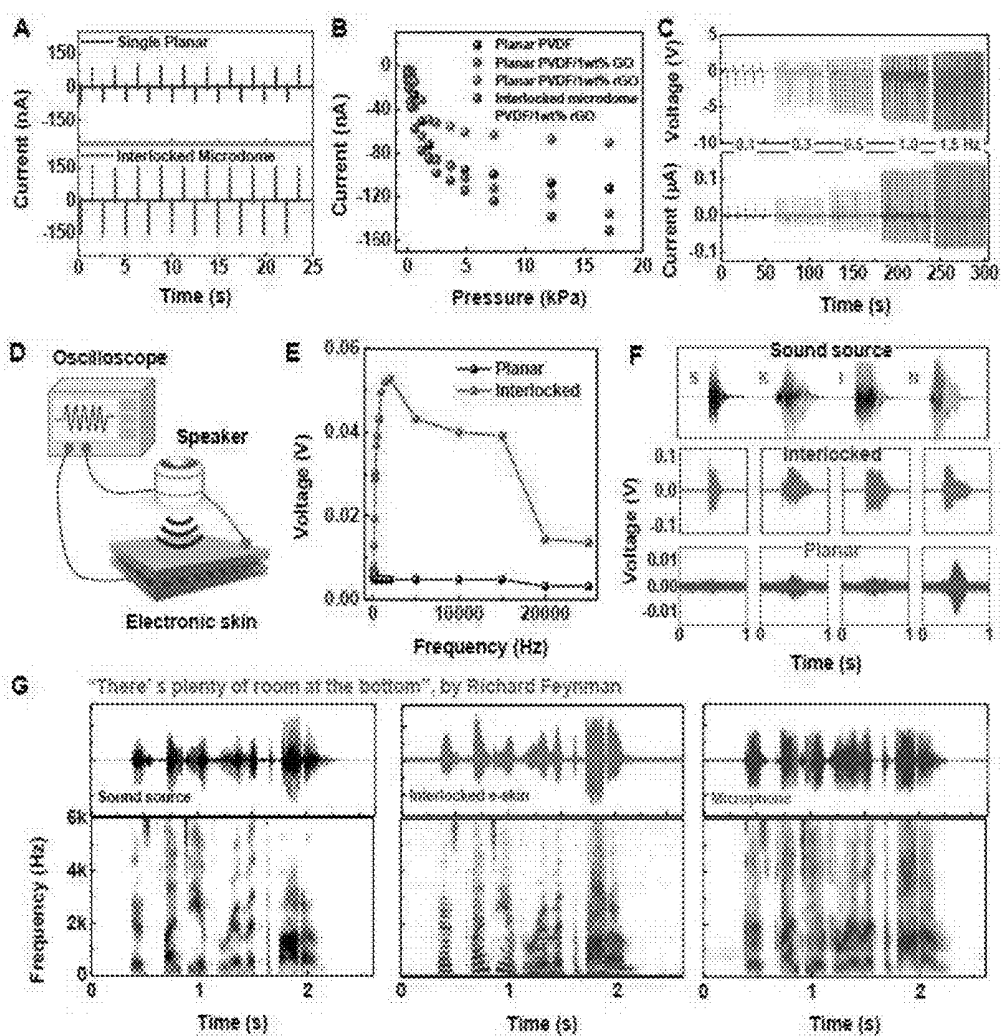
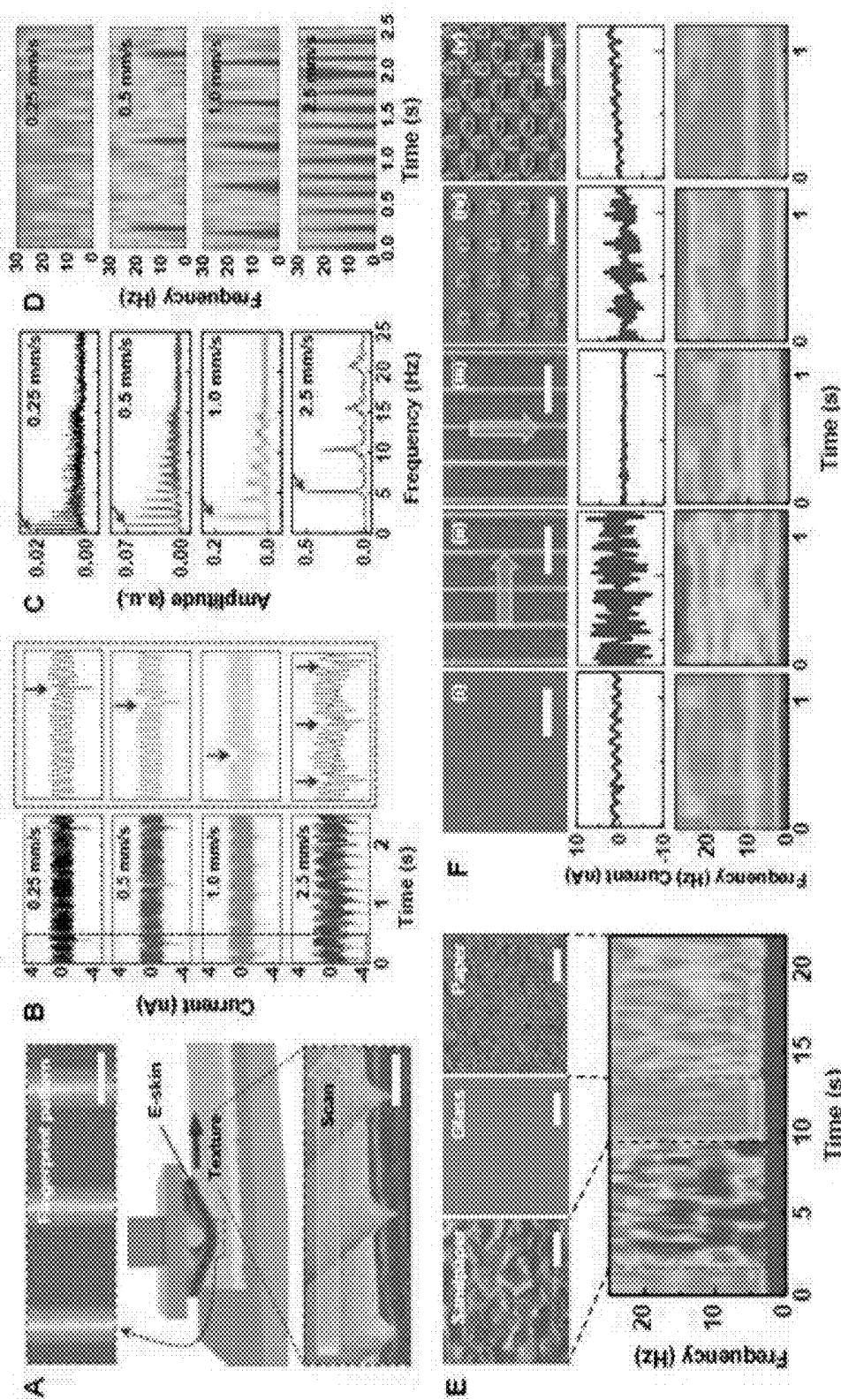


FIG. 6



FERROELECTRIC COMPOSITE MATERIAL-BASED ARTIFICIAL ELECTRONIC SKIN

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001] The present invention relates to a ferroelectric composite material-based artificial electronic skin, and more particularly, to a ferroelectric composite material-based artificial electronic skin in which a composite material of polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF) having a ferroelectric property and reduced graphene oxide (rGO) is controlled by an interlocked micro dome structure, wherein a static touch and a temperature may be sensed using a resistance property which changes according to physical and thermal stimuli and conventional dynamic touch sensing based on a piezoelectric property.

[0002] In addition, the present invention relates to an application technique of an artificial electronic skin which may monitor a pulse change according to a temperature and distinguish and sense a sound wave and a surface texture by distinguishing and sensing properties of dynamic and static touches and the temperature and introducing a fingerprint simulation pattern.

BACKGROUND ART

[0003] A conventional artificial electronic skin has a limitation in simultaneously measuring a static or dynamic touch through a single measurement mode and has difficulty in separating a sensing signal for distinguishing and sensing a physical touch and temperature most of all.

[0004] In addition, since pulse signal sensing using the conventional artificial electronic skin cannot include an influence on a temperature and has difficulty in simultaneously measuring static and dynamic touches, it is difficult for the conventional artificial electronic skin to accurately sense a roughness, a texture, or the like of a surface like real skin.

DOCUMENT OF RELATED ART

Patent Document

[0005] Korea Patent Registration No. 10-1449410 (registered on Oct. 2, 2014)

DISCLOSURE

Technical Problem

[0006] The present invention is directed to providing an artificial electronic skin in which a composite material of polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF) and reduced graphene oxide (rGO) is controlled by an interlocked micro dome structure, wherein a static touch and a temperature may be distinguished and sensed using a resistance property which changes according to a pressure and the temperature and a dynamic touch sensing property of a conventional piezoelectric material.

Technical Solution

[0007] One aspect of the present invention provides an artificial electronic skin including a lower electrode, a first layer laminated on the lower electrode, a hemispherical first micro dome formed on the first layer to stand upright, a second layer laminated on the first layer, a hemispherical

second micro dome formed on a lower portion of the second layer, which faces the first layer, to be interlocked with the first micro dome, an upper electrode laminated on an upper end surface of the second layer, and a pattern layer laminated on an upper end surface of the upper electrode and configured to receive an external pressure applied thereto.

Advantageous Effects

[0008] An artificial electronic skin according to the present invention can sense and distinguish a dynamic pressure, a static pressure, and a temperature with a single element by using different signals.

[0009] In addition, the artificial electronic skin according to the present invention can sense a temperature by using a temperature change property of a composite material of polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF) and reduced graphene oxide (rGO), and can implement temperature sensitivity through an interlocked dome structure.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[0010] FIG. 1 is a configuration diagram of a multifunctional electronic skin obtained by simulating human skin.

[0011] FIG. 2 illustrates diagrams for describing a temperature sensing property of a flexible nanocomposite film of reduced graphene oxide (rGO) and polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF).

[0012] FIG. 3 illustrates diagrams for describing properties of a piezoresistive electronic skin having an interlocked micro dome array to sense stimuli of a static pressure and a temperature.

[0013] FIG. 4 illustrates diagrams for describing properties of a piezoresistive electronic skin having an interlocked micro dome array to monitor stimuli of an arterial pulse pressure and a temperature.

[0014] FIG. 5 illustrates diagrams for describing properties of a piezoelectric electronic skin having an interlocked micro dome array to sense a dynamic touch and an acoustic sound.

[0015] FIG. 6 illustrates diagrams for describing properties of a piezoelectric electronic skin having a fingerprint pattern to sense a texture.

Modes of the Invention

[0016] Hereinafter, embodiments of the present invention will be described in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings. Before describing the present invention, terms and words used in this specification and claims should not be interpreted as limited to commonly used meanings or meanings in dictionaries and should be interpreted as having meanings and concepts which are consistent with the technological scope of the present invention based on the principle that the inventors have appropriately defined concepts of terms in order to describe the present invention in the best way.

[0017] Therefore, since the embodiments described in this specification and configurations illustrated in the drawings are only exemplary embodiments and do not represent the overall technological scope of the present invention, it should be understood that the present invention may cover various equivalents, modifications, and substitutions at the time of filing of this application.

[0018] FIG. 1 is a configuration diagram of an artificial electronic skin according to the present invention.

[0019] As illustrated in FIG. 1, the artificial electronic skin according to the present invention includes a lower electrode 100, a first layer 200, a second layer 300, an upper electrode 400, and a pattern layer 500.

[0020] The lower electrode 100 is a copper (Cu) electrode, is laminated on a lowermost portion of the artificial electronic skin according to the present invention, and is used as an electrode for measuring a piezoelectric property and a piezoresistive property.

[0021] The first layer 200 is formed by being laminated on the lower electrode 100 and made of a composite material of polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF) and reduced graphene oxide (rGO) to sense static and dynamic touches, and a temperature.

[0022] In this case, a plurality of hemispherical first micro domes 210 are formed at an upper end of the first layer 200. The first micro domes 210 may have an expanded surface area to improve sensitivity with respect to a vertical pressure.

[0023] The second layer 300 is formed by being laminated on the first layer 200 and made of a composite material of PVDF and rGO to sense the static and dynamic touches, and the temperature, in the same manner as the first layer 200.

[0024] However, it is preferable for a plurality of second micro domes 310 to be formed at a lower end of the second layer 300 to be interlocked with the first micro domes 210 formed at the upper end of the first layer 200.

[0025] The upper electrode 400 is laminated on the second layer 300 and used as an electrode for measuring a piezoelectric property and a piezoresistive property, in the same manner as the lower electrode 100.

[0026] The pattern layer 500 is made with a fabric having an elastomeric pattern, is configured with a pattern obtained by simulating a fingerprint, and amplifies a signal, thereby implementing an effective transmission of force.

[0027] The lower electrode 100 and the upper electrode 400 are adhered to the first layer 200 and the second layer 300, respectively, by a silver paste. The silver paste is annealed at 90° C. for one hour to minimize a contact resistance.

[0028] A temperature may be measured via a current value or a voltage value which is measured through wires connected to the lower electrode 100 and the upper electrode 400.

[0029] As illustrated in FIG. 2, it can be seen that a current increases as the temperature increases from 0° C. to 100° C. (FIG. 2B).

[0030] On the other hand, as illustrated in FIG. 2C, it can be seen that a resistance decreases as the temperature increases.

[0031] Meanwhile, as illustrated in FIG. 2A, a cross-sectional scanning electron microscope (SEM) image of a composite film of reduced graphene oxide (rGO) and PVDF with an rGO concentration of 1 wt % (weight percent) shows that an rGO sheet is uniformly dispersed and laminated in a PVDF matrix.

[0032] For example, as illustrated in FIG. 2D, when a human hand is placed on the artificial electronic skin according to the present invention, temperature changes over all contact portions are displayed by a temperature sensor.

[0033] Also, a representative optical image and infrared camera images when water droplets having different temperatures are dropped onto the artificial electronic skin according to the present invention are illustrated in FIG. 2E.

[0034] As illustrated in FIGS. 2F and 2H, a solid line shows a time-dependent resistance change of the artificial electronic skin while a dotted line shows a temperature of a water droplet. When water droplets are dropped onto the artificial electronic skin in a space at 25° C., an electrical resistance of the artificial electronic skin does not change.

[0035] On the other hand, when warm water droplets at 38° C., 50° C., and 64° C. are dropped thereon, a relative resistance thereof instantaneously decreases from 0.74 to 0.92 (FIG. 2G), and, conversely, when cold water droplets are dropped thereon, the relative resistance thereof instantaneously increases (FIG. 2I).

[0036] Meanwhile, a pressure-induced electrical property, a piezoelectric resistance, and a piezoelectric signal are measured by using a semiconductor parameter analyzer and a source meter which are connected to the lower electrode 100 and the upper electrode 400 by wires.

[0037] A planar composite film is not sensitive to an instantaneous pressure change induced by water droplets on the artificial electronic skin. Therefore, in the present invention, an interlocked structure of a micro dome array may be employed on a sheet composite film to significantly improve pressure sensitivity (FIG. 3A).

[0038] Pressure sensitivity of the interlocked micro dome array is significantly higher than that of a planar film due to a large change of a contact area between adjacent micro dome arrays and a stress concentration effect (FIG. 3B).

[0039] Also, the interlocked structure of the micro dome array has a higher temperature coefficient of resistance (TCR) value (2.93%/° C.) than a TCR value (1.58%/° C.) of a planar film (FIG. 3C).

[0040] Meanwhile, in order to evaluate a temporal response of the artificial electronic skin having the interlocked structure according to simultaneous and continuous temperature and pressure changes, time-dependent changes of an electronic skin resistance and a water temperature are analyzed immediately after water droplets are dropped at various temperatures.

[0041] The dropping of water droplets onto the electronic skin at room temperature results in a relative resistance decrease to 0.92 due to a pressure applied by the water droplets (FIG. 3E).

[0042] When warm water droplets at temperatures of 40° C. and 60° C. are dropped onto the electronic skin, the resistance instantaneously decreases to 0.38 and 0.25, respectively, due to a pyroelectric effect and a piezoresistive effect.

[0043] In this case, as time elapses, the resistance gradually increases due to cooling of the warm water droplets, and finally reaches a resistance value of 0.92, which is a thermal equilibrium state corresponding to a static pressure applied by the water droplets.

[0044] When a water droplet pressure changes, an equilibrium value of the relative resistance depends on different pressure values (FIG. 3F).

[0045] Meanwhile, as illustrated in FIG. 4A, both surfaces of the artificial electronic skin according to the present invention are encapsulated by a polyimide film with a size of 1 to 2 cm in a wearable manner and the artificial electronic skin is wrapped around a wrist to monitor an arterial pressure pulse.

[0046] A change of the arterial pressure pulse and a body temperature are observed after running and exercising for 5 minutes and soaking the wrist in warm and cold water for 2 minutes.

[0047] A blood vessel expands or contracts according to a skin temperature by a decrease or increase in a pulse pressure.

[0048] FIG. 4B illustrates a typical piezoelectric resistance readout of a wrist pulse pressure and illustrates three distinguishable peaks P_1 , P_2 , and P_3 . A pulse pressure P_1 is a difference between a systolic pressure P_{Sys} and a diastolic blood pressure P_{Dia} due to a blood flow derived by cardiac contraction.

[0049] Meanwhile, reflection wave pressures P_2 and P_3 are generated by waves reflected from peripheral regions (P_2 is a hand and P_3 is a lower body).

[0050] In FIG. 4C, a radial artery augmentation index (AI_r) (P_2/P_1) and a radial diastolic augmentation index (DAI) (P_3/P_1) are observed to be 0.45 and 0.31, respectively, under normal conditions before exercise.

[0051] In FIG. 4D, as the skin temperature increases from 20° C. to 42° C., a relative resistance of the diastolic blood pressure P_{Dia} decreases from 1.40 to 0.64. In FIG. 4E, the arterial pressure pulse clearly shows different waveforms according to the temperature.

[0052] Here, all of the pulses and the reflection wave pressures P_1 , P_2 , and P_3 decrease as the temperature increases.

[0053] A detailed analysis of parameters in addition to the pulse waveforms is as illustrated in FIG. 4F.

[0054] In FIG. 3C, the relative resistance linearly decreases as the skin temperature increases. Such a linear relationship between the resistance and the temperature may be used to directly monitor the skin temperature while measuring the arterial pressure pulse.

[0055] The ferroelectric artificial electronic skin having the interlocked structure according to the present invention is capable of piezoelectric recognition of a dynamic touch stimulus.

[0056] In FIG. 5A, when compared to a planar piezoelectric film, since an interlocked electronic skin has a wide contact area and has a pressure concentration effect at a narrow contact area between micro domes, piezoelectric performance thereof may be improved.

[0057] As illustrated in FIG. 5B, a piezoelectric current of an interlocked micro dome film varies according to a general force, which is applied at a sensitivity of 35 $\mu A/Pa$ at a pressure of 2.45 kPa or less and at a sensitivity of 5 $\mu A/Pa$ in a pressure range of 2.45 to 17.15 kPa.

[0058] As illustrated in FIG. 5C, a piezoelectric current and voltage gradually increase as an applied impact frequency (a range of 0.1 Hz to 1.5 Hz) increases.

[0059] Instantaneous deformation and relaxation after a change of the piezoelectric current of the interlocked micro dome array allow detection of a sound wave composed of high frequency vibration.

[0060] As illustrated in FIG. 5D, as a sound waveform generated from a speaker is monitored by the interlocked electronic skin according to the present invention, a sound-sensing ability may be explained.

[0061] As illustrated in FIG. 5E, a piezoelectric voltage of the interlocked electronic skin increases in proportion to a frequency until the frequency reaches a maximum value of 2,000 Hz and gradually decreases after 2,000 Hz.

[0062] On the other hand, a piezoelectric voltage of a planar electronic skin does not significantly change according to a frequency change.

[0063] As illustrated in FIG. 5F, it can be seen that a piezoelectric voltage waveform responds with sounds of different alphabet letters such as S, K, I, and N from a speaker.

[0064] In order to describe the monitoring of an entire sentence of an acoustic waveform, a well-known Richard Feynman's speech entitled "There's plenty of room at the bottom" is output on the interlocked electronic skin through a commercial microphone.

[0065] As illustrated in FIG. 5G, it can be seen that, in the interlocked electronic skin according to the present invention, a spectrogram corresponding to a position and an intensity of a piezoelectric voltage waveform according to time closely matches a spectrogram of an acoustic waveform of an acoustic sound of a sentence.

[0066] On the other hand, in the commercial microphone, it can be seen that a change of an acoustic waveform and a spectrogram of a sentence according to time may not be accurately observed.

[0067] A rapidly adapting piezoelectric electronic skin may allow spatial and temporal encoding of touch signals of a surface texture that are easy to recognize.

[0068] To this end, the electronic skin is attached to a microstage, as illustrated in a middle portion of FIG. 6A, and scans through a surface texture at different scanning speeds, as illustrated in a lower portion of FIG. 6A.

[0069] Specifically, a ridge (a pitch of 470 μm and a width of 163 μm) parallel to a surface of the electronic skin is used to amplify a texture-induced vibration, as illustrated in an upper portion of FIG. 6A, to simulate a fingerprint pattern of a human hand.

[0070] FIG. 6B illustrates a change of a piezoelectric current according to time when the interlocked electronic skin scans through a surface texture having a parallel line pattern at different scanning speeds (a range of 0.25 to 2.5 mm/s).

[0071] In FIG. 6C, a high-speed Fourier transform spectrum for the piezoelectric current signal indicates that there is a fundamental frequency (an arrow) related to a high frequency having each of the scanning speeds and a decreased amplitude.

[0072] As illustrated in FIG. 6D, a short-time Fourier transform (STFT) for a current signal better illustrates a change of the piezoelectric current according to time.

[0073] Scanning for regular surface patterns induces periodic line patterns regarding time in a frequency range of 30 Hz or less, which increases with an increase of a scanning speed in the same time domain.

[0074] The interlocked artificial electronic skin having a fingerprint pattern according to the present invention may sense various surfaces having different roughnesses, such as sandpaper, glass, and paper, as illustrated in FIG. 6E.

[0075] As illustrated in FIG. 6F, it can be seen that during detection of fine textures, the electronic skin scans a silicon substrate having different surface patterns and sizes (a line with a pitch size $P=80 \mu m$ and a width $W=10 \mu m$, a rectangle with $P=80 \mu m$ and $W=20 \mu m$, and a pentagon with $P=90 \mu m$ and $W=20 \mu m$) at a scanning speed of 2.5 mm/s.

[0076] Scanning across a silicon line pattern in a vertical direction induces a periodic output current wave, as illustrated in a middle portion of FIG. 6F, and induces a

proprietary frequency band near 30 Hz in a clearly recognizable STFT spectrogram, as illustrated in a lower portion of FIG. 6F, in comparison with a soft silicone surface (FIG. 6F(i)).

[0077] The 30 Hz frequency band observed at a scanning speed of 2.5 mm/s corresponds to a pitch of 83 μ m close to an internal ridge distance of 80 μ m.

[0078] On the other hand, scanning in a parallel direction (FIG. 6F(iii)) through the silicon line pattern cannot represent an important frequency band close to 30 Hz.

[0079] A square pattern (FIG. 6F(iv)) generates a frequency band close to 30 Hz similar to a band observed through scanning perpendicular to the line pattern.

[0080] On the other hand, scanning a pentagonal pattern (FIG. 6F(v)) without any continuous internal pattern spacing cannot represent any notable frequency band close to 30 Hz.

[0081] While the present invention has been described above with reference to specific embodiments and drawings, the present invention is not limited thereto. It should be clear to those skilled in the art that various modifications and alterations may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention and equivalents of the appended claims.

1. An artificial electronic skin comprising:
 - a lower electrode (100);
 - a first layer (200) laminated on the lower electrode (100);
 - a hemispherical first micro dome (210) formed on the first layer (200) to stand upright;
 - a second layer (300) laminated on the first layer (200);
 - a hemispherical second micro dome (310) formed on a lower portion of the second layer (300), which faces the first layer (200), to be interlocked with the first micro dome (210);
 - an upper electrode (400) laminated on an upper end surface of the second layer (300); and
 - a pattern layer (500) laminated on an upper end surface of the upper electrode (400) and configured to receive an external pressure applied thereto.
2. The artificial electronic skin of claim 1, wherein the first layer (200) and the second layer (300) are made of a composite material of polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF) and reduced graphene oxide (rGO).

3. The artificial electronic skin of claim 1, wherein the pattern layer (500) is configured with a pattern obtained by simulating a fingerprint.

4. The artificial electronic skin of claim 1, wherein, when water droplets having different temperatures are dropped onto the pattern layer (500), the temperatures of the water droplets are sensed according to resistance values measured through the lower electrode (100) and the upper electrode (400).

5. The artificial electronic skin of claim 4, wherein the resistance values and the temperatures of the water droplets are inversely proportional to each other.

6. The artificial electronic skin of claim 1, wherein, when water droplets having different temperatures are dropped onto the pattern layer (500), pressures applied by the water droplets are sensed according to resistance values measured through the lower electrode (100) and the upper electrode (400).

7. The artificial electronic skin of claim 6, wherein the resistance values and the pressures applied by the water droplets are inversely proportional to each other.

8. The artificial electronic skin of claim 1, wherein, in a state of being encapsulated by a polyimide film and worn on a wrist, an intensity of a pulse transferred to the pattern layer (500) through the lower electrode (100) and the upper electrode (400) is sensed while a skin temperature is measured by measuring a resistance value according to the intensity of the pulse.

9. The artificial electronic skin of claim 8, wherein the skin temperature and the resistance value are inversely proportional to each other.

10. The artificial electronic skin of claim 1, wherein, when sounds having different frequencies are transferred to the pattern layer (500), sound waves are detected through piezoelectric currents and voltages measured through the lower electrode (100) and the upper electrode (400).

11. The artificial electronic skin of claim 1, wherein, when surfaces having different textures and patterns are scanned on the pattern layer (500), information on the surfaces is detected through piezoelectric currents and voltages measured through the lower electrode (100) and the upper electrode (400).

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	基于铁电复合材料的人造电子皮		
公开(公告)号	US20180140207A1	公开(公告)日	2018-05-24
申请号	US15/570449	申请日	2015-11-11
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	UNISTULSAN NAT INST SCI & TECH的		
申请(专利权)人(译)	UNIST (蔚山国家研究所科技)		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	UNIST (蔚山国家研究所科技)		
[标]发明人	KO HYUNHYUB PARK JONGHWA LEE HEON SANG		
发明人	KO, HYUNHYUB PARK, JONGHWA LEE, HEON SANG		
IPC分类号	A61B5/0205 A61B5/00 A61L27/40 A61L27/26 A61L27/60		
CPC分类号	A61B5/02055 A61B5/6824 A61L27/40 A61L27/26 A61L27/60 A61B5/02438 A61B5/01 A61B5/024 A61B5/053 A61F2/10		
优先权	1020150126515 2015-09-07 KR		
其他公开文献	US10456050		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

根据本公开的人造电子皮肤包括：下电极；层压在下电极上的第一层；第一微型穹顶，其以半球形状形成在第一层上以向上直立；层压在第一层上的第二层；形成在所述第二层的下部上的第二微型穹顶，所述第二微型穹顶以半球形状与所述第一层相对置，以能够与所述第一微型穹顶接合；层压在第二层的上端表面上的上电极；以及层压在上电极的上端表面上的图案层，以承受施加到其上的外部压力。根据本公开的人造电子蒙皮的优点在于，可以使用不同的信号通过单个元件来感测和区分动态压力，静态压力和温度。

