# Researchers create power-generating, gel electret-based device for wearable sensors

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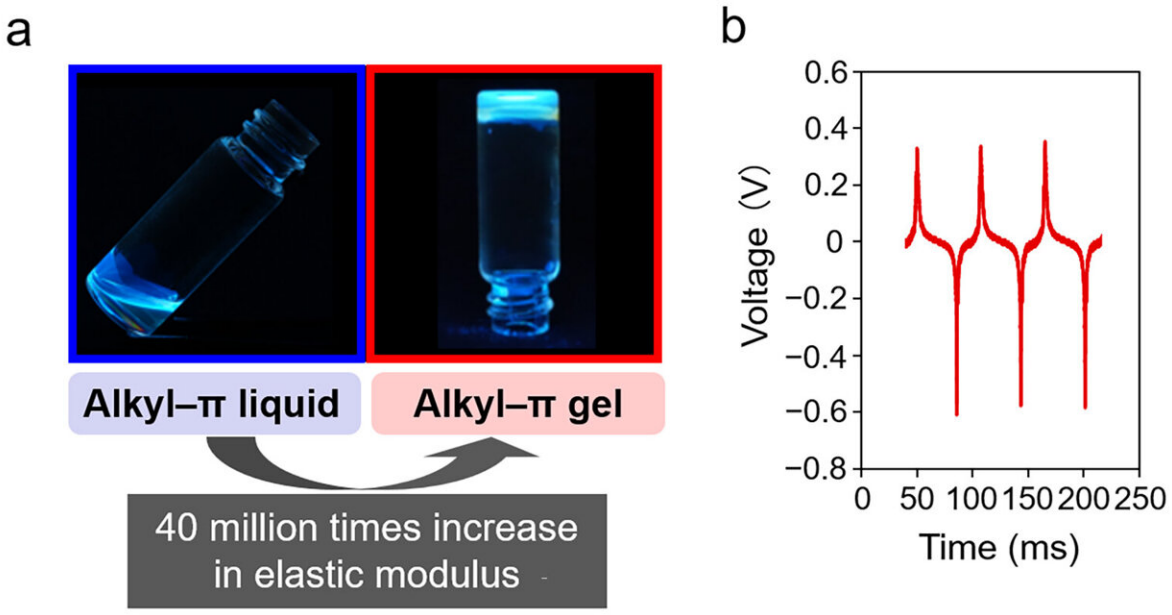


(a) Photographs of an alkyl–π liquid and an alkyl–π gel in vials. (b) Response of an alkyl–π gel-based vibration sensor to 17 Hz vibrations. Credit: Takashi Nakanishi National Institute for Materials Science

A team of researchers from NIMS (National Institute for Materials Science), Hokkaido University and Meiji Pharmaceutical University has developed a gel electret capable of stably retaining a large electrostatic

charge. The team then combined this gel with highly flexible electrodes to create a sensor capable of perceiving low-frequency vibrations (e.g., vibrations generated by human motion) and converting them into output voltage signals. This device may potentially be used as a wearable health care sensor.

The study is published in the journal *Angewandte Chemie International Edition*.

Interest in the development of soft, lightweight, power-generating materials has been growing in recent years for use in soft electronics designed for various purposes, such as health care and robotics. Electret materials capable of stably retaining electrostatic charge may be used to develop vibration-powered devices without external power sources.

NIMS has been leading efforts to develop a low-volatility, room-temperature alkyl–π liquid composed of a π-conjugated dye moiety and flexible yet branched alkyl chains (a type of hydrocarbon compound). The alkyl–π liquids exhibit excellent charge retention properties, can be applied to other materials (e.g., through painting and impregnation) and are easily formable.

However, when these liquids have been combined with electrodes to create flexible devices, they have proven difficult to immobilize and seal, resulting in leakage issues. Moreover, the electrostatic charge retention capacities of alkyl–π liquids needed to be increased in order to improve their power generation capabilities.

The research team recently succeeded in creating an alkyl–π gel by adding a trace amount of a low-molecular-weight gelator to an alkyl–π liquid. The elastic storage modulus of this gel was found to be 40 million times that of its liquid counterpart, and it could be simplified by fixation and sealed.

Moreover, the gel-electret obtained by charging this gel achieved a 24% increase in charge retention compared to the base material (i.e., the alkyl–π liquid), thanks to the improved confinement of electrostatic charges within the gel. The team then combined flexible electrodes with the gel-electret to create a vibration sensor. This sensor was able to perceive vibrations with frequencies as low as 17 Hz and convert them into an output voltage of 600 mV—83% higher than the voltage generated by an alkyl–π liquid electret-based sensor.

In future research, the team aims to develop wearable sensors capable of responding to subtle vibrations and various strain deformations by further improving the charging electret characteristics (i.e., charge capacity and charge life) and strength of the alkyl–π gel. Additionally, since this gel is recyclable and reusable as a vibration sensor material, its use is expected to help promote a circular economy.

**More information:** Akito Tateyama et al, Alkyl–π Functional Molecular Gels: Control of Elastic Modulus and Improvement of Electret Performance, *Angewandte Chemie International Edition* (2024). DOI: 10.1002/anie.202402874

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