

Supplement Information

Ultralow-crosstalk, microsecond-response resonant SAW multidimensional force sensor for robotic arm integration

Fen Li¹, Xiaojuan Hou^{1}, Xin Zhang¹, Huipeng Zhao¹, Weichun Gao¹, Sha Hu¹, Zhe Wang¹, Wenping Geng¹, Jian He^{1*}, Xiujian Chou¹*

¹ Science and Technology on Electronic Test and Measurement Laboratory, North University of China, Taiyuan 030051, China

*Corresponding author

E-mail address: houxiaojuan@nuc.edu.cn (Xiaojuan Hou), drhejian@nuc.edu.cn (Jian He)

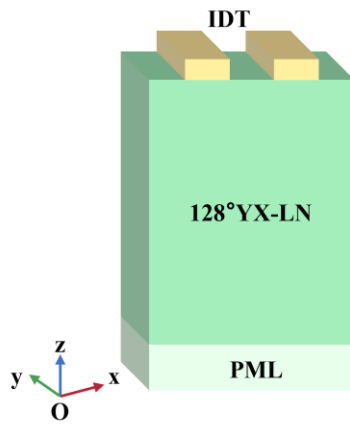


Figure S1 Simulating periodic units

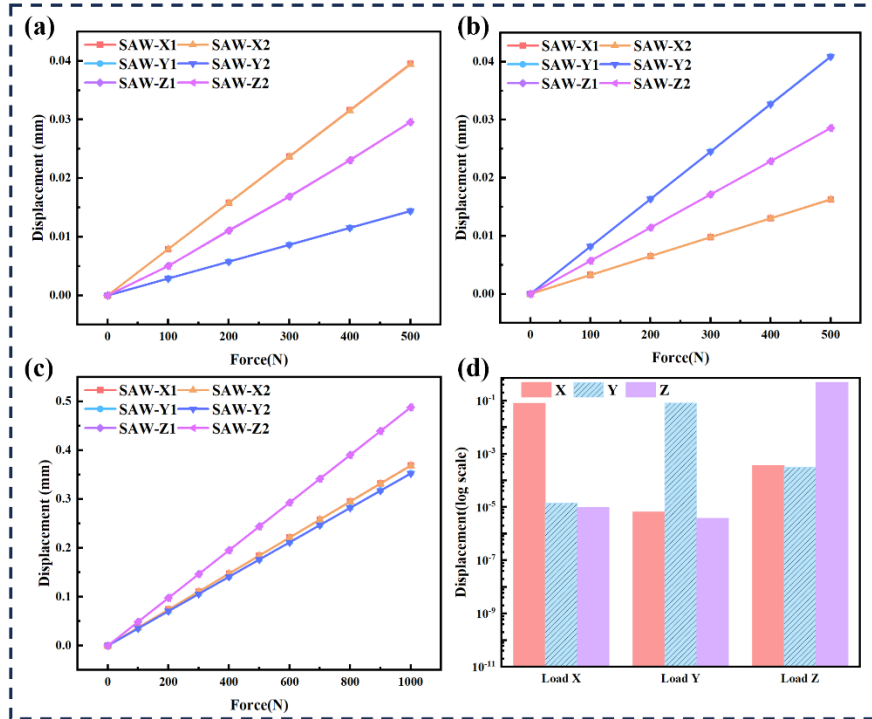


Figure S2 FEM-derived stress distributions for each SAW device under X/Y/Z loading (a)X (b) Y (c) Z (d) the displacement magnitudes across X, Y, and Z directions after differential/average processing (logarithmic scale)

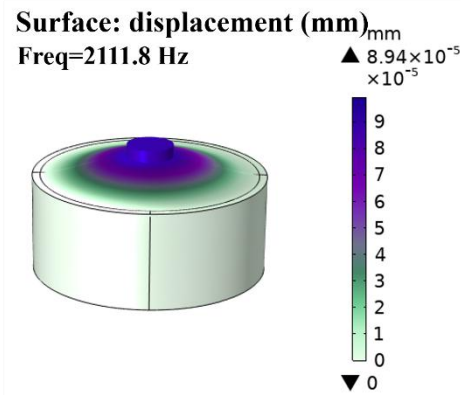


Figure S3 The first-order natural frequency

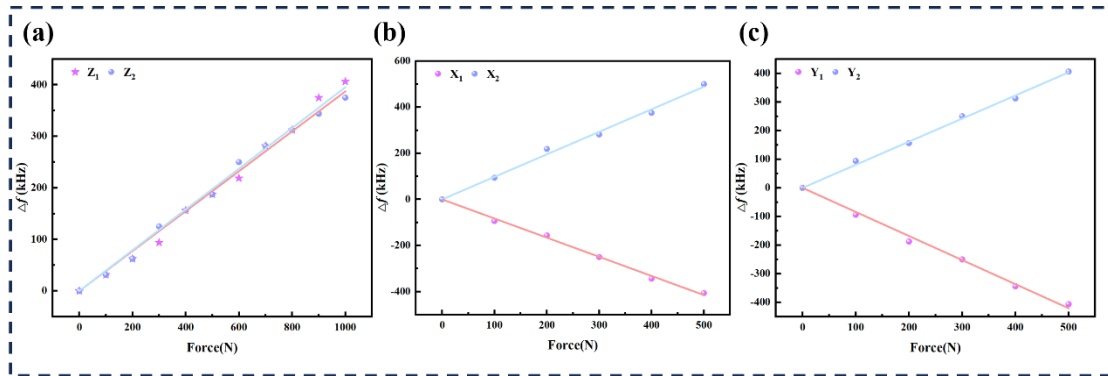


Figure S4 Output frequency change curve (a) Z-axis (b) X-axis (c) Y-axis

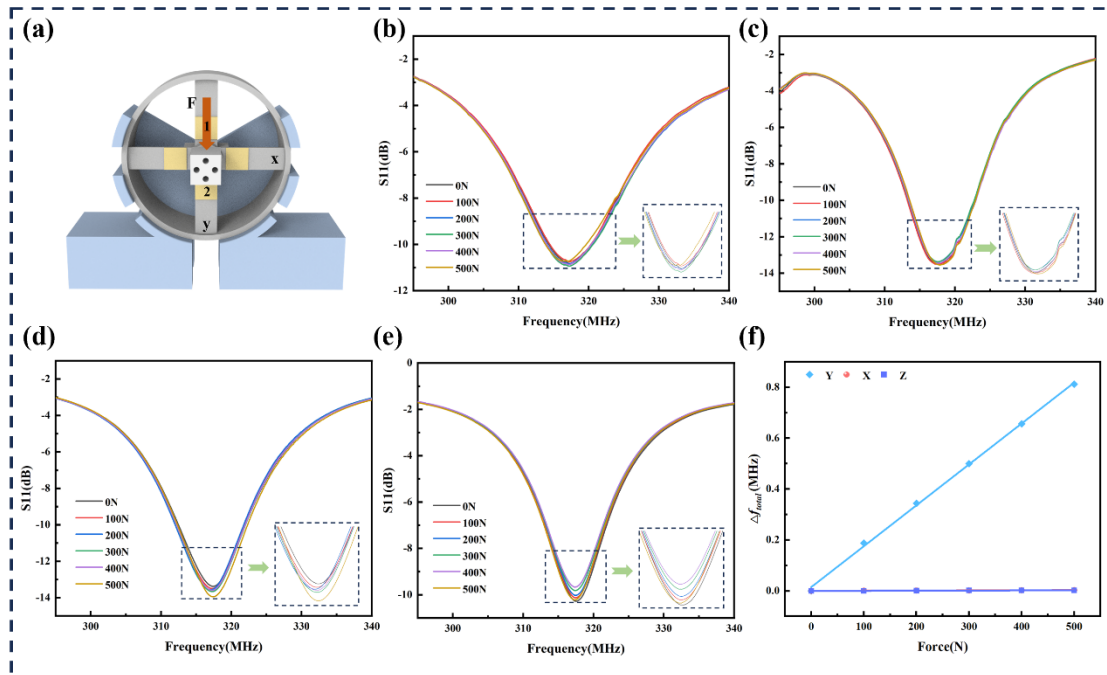


Figure S5 Performance of the SAWMFS (a) Sensor orientation for Y-axis loading; S_{11} curves at different forces (b) Y₁ (c) Y₂ (d) X₁ (e) Z₁ (f) Output frequency change fitting curve

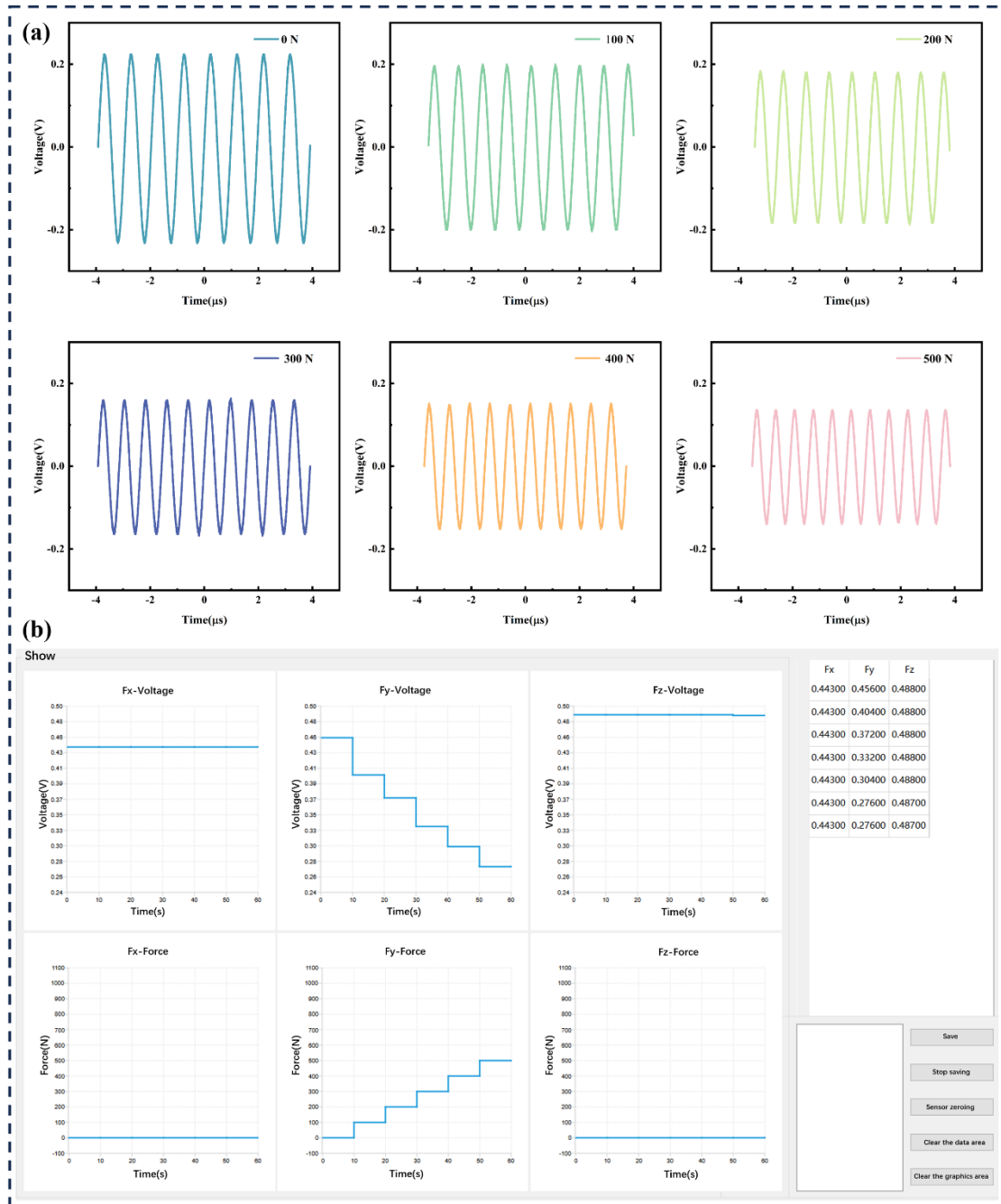


Figure S6 Performance of the SAWMFS (a) SAW- Y_2 voltage waveform e (b) Interface display

Fy

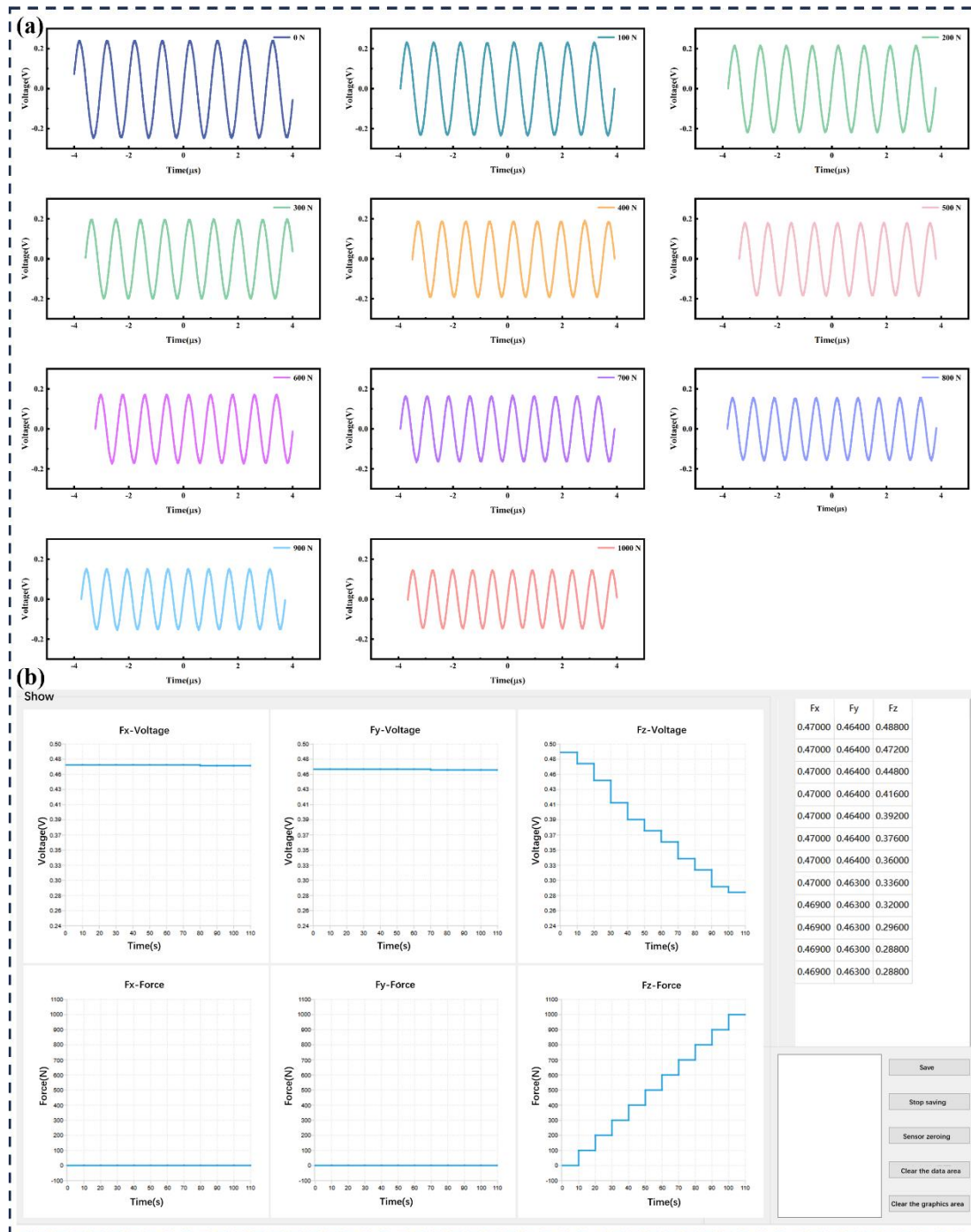


Figure S7 Performance of the SAWMFS (a) SAW- Z_2 voltage waveform e (b) Interface display Fz

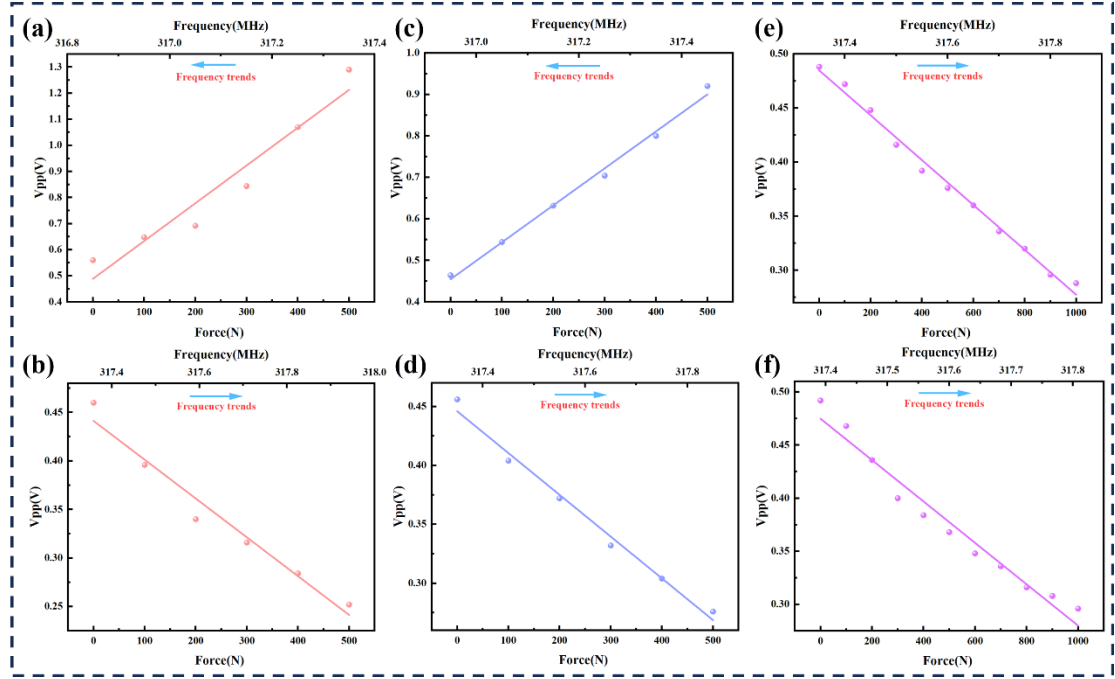


Figure S8 V_{pp} -pressure/frequency fitting curve (a) SAW- X_1 (b) SAW- X_2 (c) SAW- Y_1 (d) SAW- Y_2 (e) SAW- Z_1 (f) SAW- Z_2