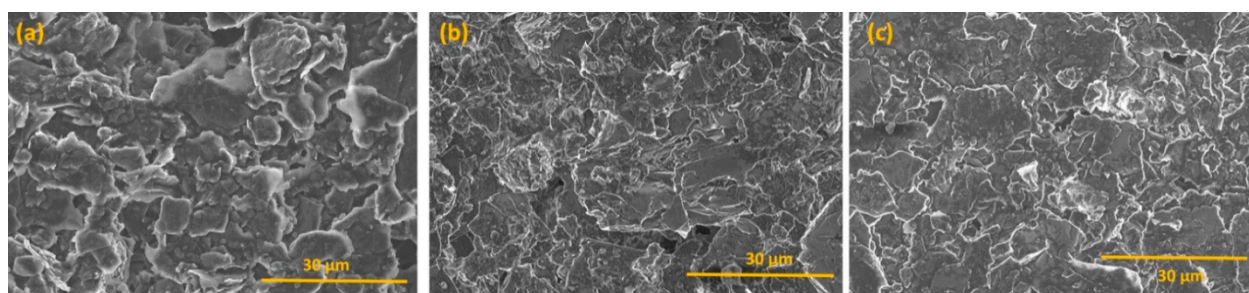
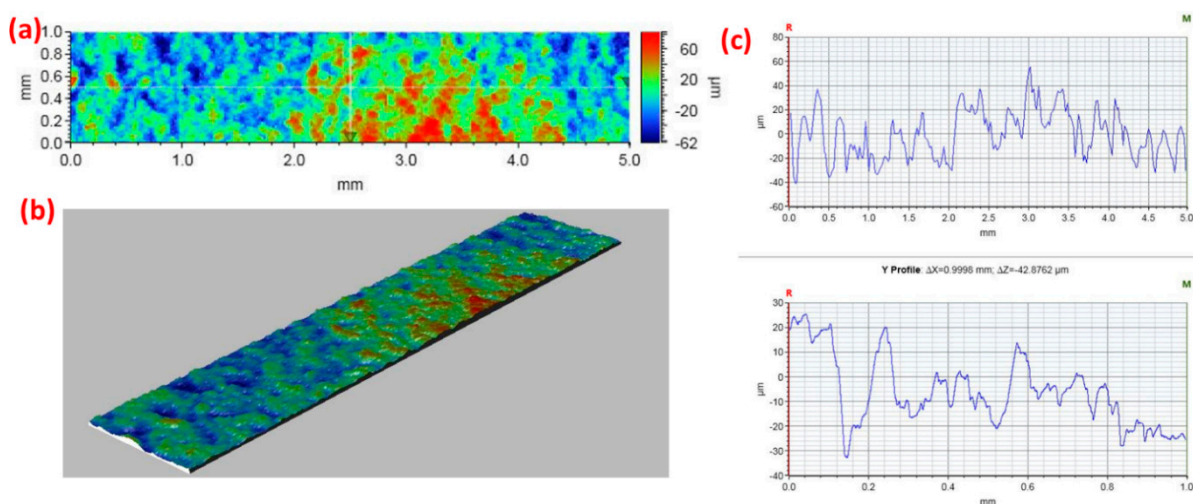


Supplementary Section
Table 1. Comparison of few textile based sensors performance.

Type of Sensors	Applications	Material	Sensitivity	Ref.
Chemical	DNT/TNT explosive detection	Carbon ink/GORE-TEX	DNT ($0.38 \mu\text{A mL } \mu\text{g}^{-1}$) and TNT ($0.33 \mu\text{A mL } \mu\text{g}^{-1}$)	[1]
	Sweat sensor (sweat rate, pH, sodium sensor)	polyester/lycra; bromocresol purple (BCP); polypyrrole;	n/a	[2]
	lactate measurement in saliva	Carbon graphite paste modified with Prussian Blue (C-PB)/cotton fibre	$0.3169 \mu\text{A mM}^{-1}$	[3]
	Glucose measurement	Carbon ink/silk yarn	$0.1098 \mu\text{A dL mg}^{-1}$	[4]
	pH sensor	Conductive fabric/ IrO_2	47.54 mV/pH	[5]
Physical	Motion detector	stainless steel/polyester fibre	n/a	[6]
	Strain sensor	Reduced graphene oxide/cotton fibre	bending radii (from 5 cm to 2.5 cm) increases from $16.7 \text{ k}\Omega$ to $167.9 \text{ k}\Omega$	[7]
	Wearable keyboard	PEDOT:PSS/polyester fabric	n/a	[8]
	Temperature sensor	CNT-PMMA composite/yarn	$0.75\%/K$	[9]


Figure S1. Surface morphology of the film (a) before bending (b) after 50 cycles of bending and (c) after 100 cycles of bending.

Figure S2. (a) Surface profile scanning of the graphite-PU composite film over an area of $5 \times 5 \text{ mm}^2$ on the top of PVC substrate (b) 3D surface image of the sensitive electrode for roughness measurement. (c) Morphological scan on surface roughness.

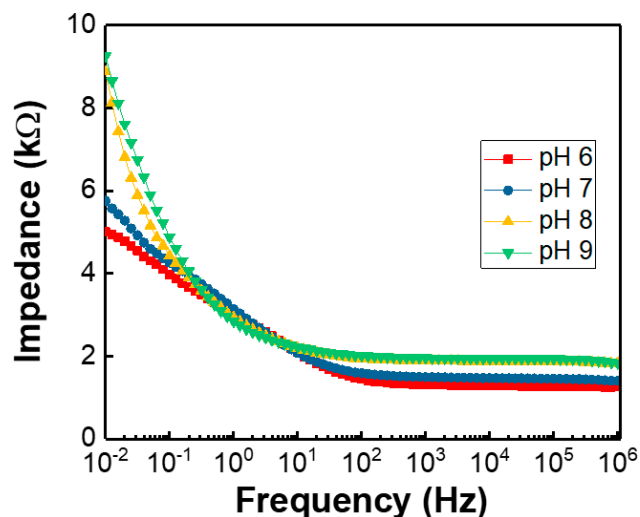


Figure S3. EIS analysis of sensor for different pH value of solution.

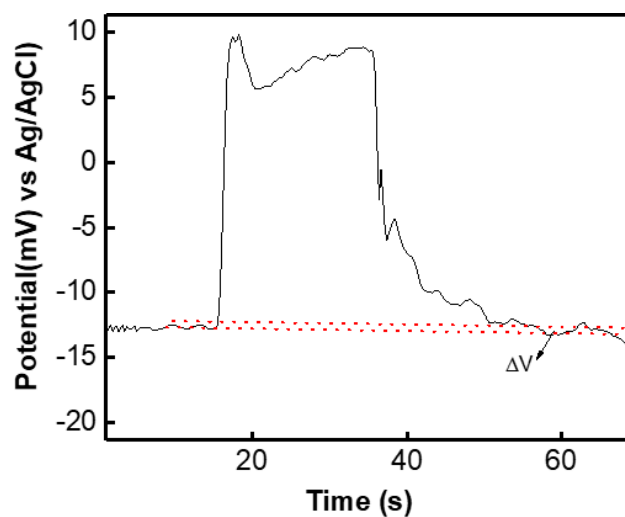


Figure S4. Hysteresis of the potentiometric cloth based sensor for pH 9.8.

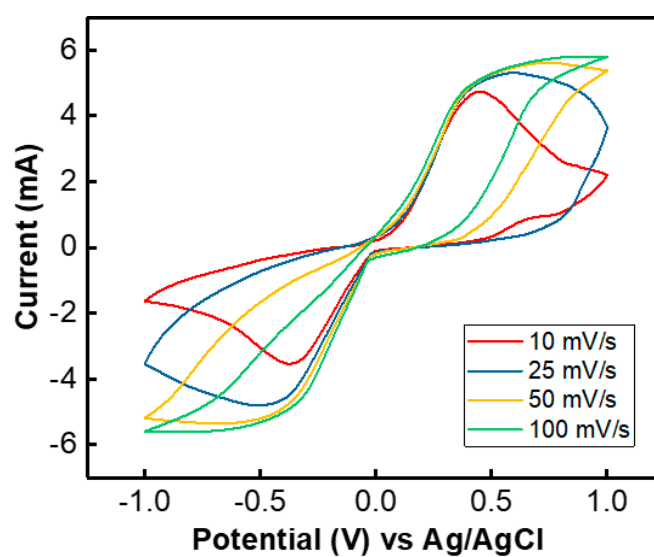


Figure S5. Influence of scan rate on CV response of thick cloth based sensor at pH- 7.4 buffer solution.

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