Claims

1. A method ~~(110)~~ for producing an analyte sensor ~~(112)~~, the method ~~(110)~~ comprising the steps of:
   a) providing a first substrate ~~(114)~~ having
      - a first side ~~(116)~~, and
      - a second side ~~(118)~~, wherein the second side ~~(118)~~ has a first layer ~~(120)~~ comprising a first conductive material ~~(122)~~;
   b) providing a second substrate ~~(124)~~ having
      - a first side ~~(126)~~, wherein the first side ~~(126)~~ has a second layer ~~(130)~~ comprising a second conductive material ~~(132)~~, and
      - a second side ~~(128)~~, wherein the second side ~~(128)~~ has a third layer ~~(134)~~ comprising a third conductive material ~~(136)~~;
   c) applying a layer ~~(138)~~ of a conductive preparation ~~(140)~~ onto at least one of the first side ~~(116)~~ of the first substrate ~~(114)~~ or the third layer ~~(134)~~ or a portion thereof, wherein the conductive preparation ~~(140)~~ comprises
      - a plurality of conductive particles, and
      - at least one polymeric binder;
   d) laminating the first side ~~(116)~~ of the first substrate ~~(114)~~ with the second side ~~(128)~~ of the second substrate ~~(124)~~; and
   e) obtaining the analyte sensor ~~(112)~~.

2. The method ~~(110)~~ according to claim 1, wherein the conductive particles comprise carbon, Ag, AgCl or Ag/AgCl.

3. The method ~~(110)~~ according to any one of claims 1 or 2, wherein the at least one polymeric binder is selected from at least one of a thermoplastic polyurethane and an acrylate.

4. The method ~~(110)~~ according to any one of the claims 1 to 3, wherein the conductive preparation ~~(140)~~ is applied until the layer ~~(138)~~ of the conductive preparation ~~(140)~~ has a thickness of 5 µm to 20 µm.

5. The method ~~(110)~~ according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein a first electrode ~~(144)~~ is formed on the first layer ~~(120)~~, or wherein the first layer ~~(120)~~ is or comprises the first electrode ~~(144)~~.

6. The method ~~(110)~~ according to claim 5, wherein the first electrode ~~(144)~~ is or comprises a first working electrode ~~(154, 160)~~.

7. The method ~~(110)~~ according to any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein a second electrode ~~(146)~~ is formed on the second layer ~~(130)~~, or wherein the second layer ~~(130)~~ is or comprises the second electrode ~~(146)~~.

8. The method ~~(110)~~ according to claim 7, wherein the second electrode ~~(146)~~ is or comprises a second working electrode ~~(156)~~ or a counter electrode ~~(162)~~.

9. The method ~~(110)~~ according to any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein an interlayer ~~(150)~~ is formed by the third layer ~~(134)~~ and the layer ~~(138)~~ of the conductive preparation ~~(140)~~.

10. The method ~~(110)~~ according to claim 9, wherein the interlayer ~~(150)~~ is or comprises a third electrode ~~(148)~~.

11. The method ~~(110)~~ according to claim 10, wherein the third electrode ~~(148)~~ is or comprises a combined counter/reference electrode ~~(158)~~ or a reference electrode ~~(164)~~.

12. The method ~~(110)~~ according to any one of claims 1 to 11, wherein a laminated substrate is obtained by step d), wherein the laminated substrate is cut after step d) and prior to step e).

13. The method ~~(110)~~ according to claim 12, wherein the laminated substrate is cut by using at least one separation process, wherein the at least one separation process is selected from at least one of a laser cutting process and a dye cutting process.

14. An analyte sensor ~~(112)~~ obtainable by the~~a~~ method ~~(110)~~ according to any one of claims 1 to 13.

15. A use of the~~an~~ analyte sensor ~~(112)~~ according to claim 14 in a continuous glucose monitoring system.