

A SENSOR, SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR DETECTING OR SENSING MOISTURE OR WETNESS OF AN ARTICLE

5 TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001] The present disclosure generally relates to a sensor, system and method for detecting or sensing moisture or wetness of an article to which the sensor is attached.

BACKGROUND

10 **[0002]** Many different types of articles are used in a typical household. During use of these articles they may come into contact with a liquid such as water and or aqueous solutions or mixtures. The presence of the liquid may not be immediately observable, and so timely and adequate actions in response cannot be determined.

15 **[0003]** The article must then be constantly checked to determine the presence of water.

[0004] An example of such an article is an absorbent article, in particular a disposable personal care article, such as a nappy, a diaper, a baby pant, an adult incontinent garment, and the like. Once the nappy has been fitted there is no way to tell whether liquid (such as urine) is present in the nappy.

20 **[0005]** A further example may be a piece of clothing for example a layer in a multi layered outfit. The outfit may have an external waterproof layer, with multiple under layers to ensure the wearer is kept warm. If the waterproof layer is breached an outer layer of the under layers is exposed to the elements, the outer layer may become wet. Because of the other intermediate layers between the wearer and the
25 outer layer, the breach of the waterproof layer may not be immediately apparent to the wearer leading to further water ingress.

[0006] Chemically activated indicators are available which contain various chemical compounds which undergo a chemical reaction when exposed to moisture. These indicators are generally single use and may not indicate the amount of
30 moisture present.

[0007] Indicators containing sensors are also available, utilising capacitive, resistive, inductive, optical and sonar sensors.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0008] In a first aspect, the present invention may broadly consist in a sensor for detecting or sensing moisture or wetness of an article to which the sensor is attached, the sensor comprising:

5 a first plate and a second plate, the first plate and the second plate being electrically conductive,

wherein the first plate and second plate are oriented along and/or parallel to a sensor plane, the sensor plane configured to be oriented, in use, substantially parallel to the article to which the sensor is attached,

10 wherein the first plate is located between a first portion of the second plate, and a second portion of the second plate.

[0009] In a further aspect, the present invention may broadly consist in a sensor for detecting or sensing moisture or wetness of an article, preferably an absorbent article, to which the sensor is attached, the sensor comprising:

15 a first plate (11) and a second plate (12), the first plate and the second plate being electrically conductive,

wherein the first plate is separated from the second plate by a dielectric intermediate layer (20),

20 wherein seen in a projection on a plane including the second plate, one of the following conditions is fulfilled:

the projection of the first plate on the plane does not overlap with the second plate; or

the projection of the first plate on the plane overlaps over less than 5% of the surface area of the second plate with the second plate;

25 said sensor further comprising a measurement means configured for measuring a value representative for an electrical charge influenced by moisture in the vicinity of the first plate.

[0010] According to a further aspect when seen in a projection on a plane including the second plate, the shape of the projection of the first plate on the plane
30 is substantially complementary with the shape of the second plate.

[0011] According to a further aspect when seen in a projection on a plane including the second plate, the projection of the first plate on the plane is at a distance (d) of the second plate.

5 **[0012]** According to a further aspect the first portion of the second plate is located at or adjacent a first edge of the first plate, and wherein the second portion of the second plate is located at or adjacent a second edge of the first plate.

[0013] According to a further aspect the first edge is located adjacent the second edge and/or wherein the first edge is located opposite the second edge.

10 **[0014]** According to a further aspect a portion of the second plate is located on each side of the first plate.

[0015] According to a further aspect the second plate comprises one or more further portions, located at or near one or more edges of the first plate.

[0016] According to a further aspect the first plate comprises an elongate strip.

15 **[0017]** According to a further aspect the second plate comprises a pair of elongate strips, each elongate strip of the pair of elongate strips being one of the first portion or the second portion of the second plate.

20 **[0018]** According to a further aspect the first plate is vertically offset from the second plate, and wherein the first plate is configured to be located, in use, nearer to article to which the sensor is attached than the second plate, or the second plate is configured to be located, in use, nearer to article to which the sensor is attached than the first plate.

[0019] According to a further aspect an intermediate layer is provided between the first plate and the second plate.

25 **[0020]** According to a further aspect the intermediate layer is an insulating layer and/or a dielectric layer.

[0021] According to a further aspect the intermediate layer is a substrate to which the first plate and second plate are attached, preferably a PCB, more preferably a flexible PCB.

30 **[0022]** According to a further aspect the intermediate layer extends past an edge of the first plate or second plate to provide for a surface to which electrical components may be attached.

[0023] According to a further aspect optionally in combination with any one of the previous clauses, wherein the intermediate dielectric layer (20) is a substrate to which the first plate and second plate are attached, preferably a PCB, more preferably a flexible PCB, wherein the intermediate dielectric layer extends past an edge of the first plate and/or the second plate to provide for a mounting surface, wherein the measurement means are provided on the mounting surface.

[0024] According to a further aspect optionally in combination with any one of the previous clauses, wherein the measurement means are configured to charge a capacitor formed by the first and the second plate and the intermediate dielectric layer, to actively discharge said capacitor, and to measure an electric signal, preferably a voltage, between the first and the second plate after said actively discharging.

[0025] According to a further aspect the electrical components are one or more of:

- 15 a micro controller
- a battery or other energy source
- a comparator
- an analog to digital converter
- an integrated component
- 20 a resistor
- a transistor
- a capacitor
- an inductor
- a switch
- 25 a diode and/or LED
- a resonance crystal
- an antenna

a transistor

a communications module

a display module.

5 **[0026]** According to a further aspect the intermediate layer is less than 25mm in thickness, or between about 0.05 and 25mm in thickness, or between about 0.02mm and 2.5mm in thickness.

[0027] According to a further aspect the first plate is provided on a first side of the sensor, wherein the first side is configured to be located towards the article in use.

10 **[0028]** According to a further aspect the second plate is provided on a second side of the sensor, wherein the second side is configured to be located away from the article in use.

[0029] According to a further aspect the sensor has a protective layer.

15 **[0030]** According to a further aspect the protective layer is provided as an external layer configured to provide protection of the sensor.

[0031] According to a further aspect the protective layer is configured to encapsulate the sensor.

[0032] According to a further aspect the protective layer is or comprises one or more of: a polymer layer, or paint, or latex paint, or rubber or glass.

20 **[0033]** According to a further aspect the protective layer is configured to be an electrically insulating material.

[0034] According to a further aspect the protective layer is configured to be less than about 25mm in thickness, or between about 5 and about 20 mm in thickness.

25 **[0035]** According to a further aspect the sensor comprises an attachment portion.

[0036] According to a further aspect the attachment portion is provided on a side (optionally a first side) of the sensor.

[0037] According to a further aspect the attachment portion is configured to allow for attachment of the sensor to the article.

[0038] According to a further aspect the attachment portion allows for connection and disconnection of the sensor to the article.

[0039] According to a further aspect the attachment portion comprises one or more of:

- 5 a hook and/or loop material
- an adhesive
- a pin or button
- an electrostatic attachment mechanism.

10 **[0040]** According to a further aspect the sensor is integrally formed with the article.

[0041] According to a further aspect the sensor comprises a least one isolation layer.

15 **[0042]** According to a further aspect the isolation layer being located on a side (optionally a second side) of the sensor configured to be located away from the article in use.

[0043] According to a further aspect the isolation layer comprises an insulating layer.

[0044] According to a further aspect the insulating layer of the isolation layer is a polymer layer.

20 **[0045]** According to a further aspect the isolation layer comprises a conducting sheet.

[0046] According to a further aspect the isolation layer is configured to isolate the sensor from the external environment.

[0047] According to a further aspect the article is one or more of:

- 25 an absorbent article, in particular a disposable personal care article, such as a nappy, a diaper, a baby pant, an adult incontinent garment, and the like
- dressing (for example a wound dressing)

bedding

clothing

a cover or container

an object or material which is configured to take on or absorb moisture

5 an object or material which is configured to dry over time (for example concrete, or wood).

[0048] In a further aspect, the present invention may broadly consist in a system for detecting or sensing moisture or wetness of an article to which the system is attached, the system comprising:

10 a controller or processor,

 a sensor, the sensor being configured to store an electrical charge, and wherein the electrical charge storing capacity of the sensor is based on the moisture or wetness of the article,

 wherein the controller is configured to:

15 charge the sensor for a first period of time, and after the first period of time partially discharge the sensor for a second period of time, and subsequently measure an output of the sensor, optionally at a predetermined time,

 wherein the controller is configured to determine an output of
20 the sensor indicative of the moisture or wetness of the article based on the measured output of the sensor.

[0049] According to a further aspect the controller is configured to after the first period of time actively at least partially discharge the sensor for a second period of time.

25 **[0050]** According to a further aspect the sensor comprise a first and a second plate separated by a dielectric layer (20), and wherein the controller is configured to after the first period of time actively at least partially discharge the sensor by connecting the first and the second plate to substantially the same potential.

[0051] According to a further aspect the sensor comprises one or more plates (optionally the plates are electrically conductive).

[0052] According to a further aspect the sensor is the sensor of any one of the previous clauses.

5 **[0053]** According to a further aspect the sensor is charged by providing or applying a voltage or potential difference across the sensor.

[0054] According to a further aspect the sensor is charged by providing or applying a voltage or potential difference across a or the first plate and a or the second plate.

10 **[0055]** According to a further aspect the sensor is charged with a constant voltage .

[0056] According to a further aspect the first period of time is about 30 μs .

[0057] According to a further aspect the first period of time is about 20 μs , or about 10 μs , or about 5 μs , or about 2 μs .

15 **[0058]** According to a further aspect the second period of time is about 7 μs .

[0059] According to a further aspect the sensor is discharged through a known resistance.

[0060] According to a further aspect the output of the sensor is measured by an analog to digital converter (optionally via a voltage divider circuit).

20 **[0061]** According to a further aspect the system comprises at least one memory element.

[0062] According to a further aspect the system comprises one or more switches configured to be controlled by said processor to charge and/or discharge the sensor (optionally the switches are one or more transistors).

25 **[0063]** According to a further aspect the output indicative of the moisture or wetness of the article is further based on an initial base-line measurement.

[0064] According to a further aspect the output of the sensor is proportional to the wetness or moisture of the article.

[0065] According to a further aspect the output of the sensor is higher when the article is wet or moist than when the article is dry.

[0066] According to a further aspect the output of the sensor is lower when the article is dry than when the article is wet or moist.

5 **[0067]** According to a further aspect the output indicative of the moisture or wetness of the article is based on a comparison between a first derivative of the output of the sensor and/or optionally a second derivative of the output of the sensor.

10 **[0068]** In a further aspect, the present invention may broadly consist in a processor implemented method for detecting or sensing moisture or wetness of an article, the method comprising:

charging a sensor for a first period of time, and after the first period of time,

15 partially discharging the sensor for a second period of time, and subsequently measuring an output of the sensor optionally at a predetermined time, and

determining an output indicative of the moisture or wetness of the article based on the measured output of the sensor.

20 **[0069]** According to a further aspect the sensor comprises one or more plates (optionally the plates are electrically conductive).

[0070] According to a further aspect the sensor is the sensor of any one of the previous clauses.

[0071] According to a further aspect the sensor is charged by providing apply a voltage or potential difference across the sensor.

25 **[0072]** According to a further aspect the sensor is charged by providing a voltage or potential difference across a or the first plate and a or the second plate.

[0073] According to a further aspect the sensor is charged with a constant voltage.

[0074] According to a further aspect the first period of time is about 30 μ s.

[0075] According to a further aspect the first period of time is about 20 μ s, or about 10 μ s, or about 5 μ s, or about 2 μ s.

[0076] According to a further aspect the second period of time is about 7 μ s.

[0077] According to a further aspect the sensor is discharged through a known
5 resistance.

[0078] According to a further aspect the output of the sensor is measured via an analog to digital converter (optionally via a voltage divider circuit).

[0079] According to a further aspect the processor is interfaced and/or connected to at least one memory element.

10 **[0080]** According to a further aspect one or more switches are configured to be controlled by said processor to charge and/or discharge the sensor (optionally the switches are one or more transistors).

[0081] According to a further aspect the output indicative of the moisture or wetness of the article is further based on an initial base-line measurement.

15 **[0082]** According to a further aspect the output of the sensor is proportional to the wetness or moisture of the article.

[0083] According to a further aspect the output of the sensor is higher when the article is wet or moist than when the article is dry.

[0084] According to a further aspect the output of the sensor is lower when the
20 article is dry than when the article is wet or moist.

[0085] According to a further aspect the output indicative of the moisture or wetness of the article is based on a comparison between a first derivative of the output of the sensor and/or optionally a second derivative of the output of the sensor.

[0086] According to a further aspect an event signal is generated in response to
25 the first derivative and/or second derivative satisfying a predetermined threshold.

[0087] In a further aspect, the present invention may broadly consist in a processor implemented method for determining the moisture or wetness of an article, the method comprising:

receiving a series of measurement readings from a sensor indicative of the moisture or wetness of the article,

calculating the first derivative of the difference between consecutive measurement readings,

5 optionally calculating the second derivative of the difference between consecutive first derivative calculations, and

comparing the first derivative calculation and the second derivative calculation.

10 **[0088]** According to a further aspect the receiving of a series of measurement readings from a sensor indicative of the moisture or wetness of the article comprises the method of any one of the above method clauses.

15 **[0089]** According to a further aspect the series of measurement readings from the sensor indicative of the moisture or wetness of the article is the output indicative of the moisture or wetness of the article based on the measured output of the sensor of any one of the above sensor clauses.

[0090] According to a further aspect the sensor is the sensor of any one of the above sensor clauses.

[0091] According to a further aspect the method is performed by the system of any one of the above system clauses.

20 **[0092]** According to a further aspect the first derivative calculation is further compared to at least a previous first derivative calculation.

[0093] According to a further aspect the second derivative calculation is further compared to at least a previous second derivative calculation.

25 **[0094]** According to a further aspect no first derivative peak and no second derivative peak indicates that the moisture or wetness of the article as measured by the sensor is constant or unchanging.

[0095] According to a further aspect a small first derivative peak and no or almost no second derivative peak indicates that the sensor has been attached to an article.

[0096] According to a further aspect a large negative first derivative peak and a second derivative peak going from a positive value to a negative value indicates that the sensor has been removed from an article having a high level of moisture or wetness.

5 **[0097]** According to a further aspect a positive first derivative peak and second derivative peak going from a negative value to a positive value indicates that the moisture or wetness of the article as measured by the sensor is increasing.

[0098] According to a further aspect a slight positive first derivative peak and a second derivative peak going from a negative value to a positive value indicates that
10 the article is approaching saturation point.

[0099] According to a further aspect a decreasing first derivative peak and a decreasing second derivative peak following an indication of an increase in moisture or wetness of the article indicates that the article has reached saturation point.

[00100] According to a further aspect the measurement is automatically
15 performed, for example according to a predetermined period, and/or wherein the measurement is performed upon receipt of a trigger, for example upon request of a user, or upon on a sensed signal.

[00101] A technical advantage of the present invention is achieved by measuring the ionisation of the environment around the sensor accurately by using the sensor
20 configuration (having a first and second plate) as described.

[00102] A further technical advantage may be achieved as the present arrangement does not require full discharge of the electromechanical cell between measurements as is required with capacitive measurement techniques.

[00103] It should be understood that alternative embodiments may comprise any
25 or all combinations of two or more of the parts, elements or features, or applications illustrated, described or referred to in this specification.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[00104] Fig. 1 shows a bottom view of a sensor.

[00105] Fig. 2 shows a top view of a sensor.

30 **[00106]** Figs. 3 to 5 show cross sections of a sensor.

- [00107]** Fig. 6 shows an example output of a sensor.
- [00108]** Fig. 7 shows top and bottom views of a system including a sensor.
- [00109]** Fig. 8 shows a system attached to an article.
- [00110]** Fig. 9 shows a circuit of the sensor/system.
- 5 **[00111]** Fig. 10 shows a flow diagram of a measurement cycle for the system.
- [00112]** Fig. 11 shows a diagrammatic overview of the system.
- [00113]** Fig. 12 shows a graph of measurement readings taken from a sensor at different moisture or wetness levels, and other associated data points.
- [00114]** Fig. 13 shows a flow diagram of a method using 1st and 2nd derivatives.
- 10 **[00115]** Fig. 14 shows a series of output graphs (200, 300, 400) from an exemplary sensor wherein series 200 is raw sensor output, and series 300 is a filtered output, and series 400 is a first derivative output.
- [00116]** Fig 15A shows a schematic illustration front view (looking at second side 22) of a sensor, having an array of sub sensors 10.
- 15 **[00117]** Fig 15B shows a schematic illustration back to view (looking at first side 21) of a sensor, having an array of sub sensors 10.
- [00118]** Fig 15C shows a schematic cross section view of the sensor of figure 15 A.
- [00119]** Fig 16A shows a schematic illustration of a further alternative sensor 10
20 configuration.
- [00120]** Fig 16B shows a schematic cross section view of the sensor of Fig. 16A, along line AA.
- [00121]** Fig 16C shows a schematic cross section view of the sensor of Fig. 16A, along line BB.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[00122] Disclosed is a sensor, system including the sensor, and method for detecting or sensing moisture or wetness of an article to which the sensor is
5 attached.

[00123] The sensor may be configured to measure the presence of any liquid or fluid. For example, in the case where the article is a nappy for a child, the sensor may be configured to measure the presence of urine.

[00124] The sensor 10 may be a sensor 10 which has an output which is
10 indicative of the moisture or wetness of an article 28.

[00125] In particular, it will be appreciated that the sensor is preferably capable of sensing moisture or wetness of an article without being directly in contact with the moisture or wetness. That is, the sensor is capable of sensing the moisture or wetness within a nappy (for example), when attached to the outside (dry side) of the
15 nappy.

[00126] This feature is highly desirable as it allows any one or more of the following advantages:

- ease of adding/removing sensor from article
- ease of access to sensor (particularly useful where sensor module provides
20 visual and/or audible output, or requires other interaction and/or servicing such as charging, re-charging, downloading data etc)
- keep sensor hygienically clean, which makes the apparatus more user-friendly and/or more easily re-usable.

[00127] The sensor 10 may be a capacitive type sensor which varies in
25 capacitance depending on the moisture or wetness content of the article 28. For example, an article with a relatively higher moisture content would lead to a relatively higher capacitance of the sensor 10 as compared to an article with a relatively lower moisture content.

[00128] In some embodiments, the sensor may be a sensor for which the
30 sensor's charge storage capacity changes depending on the moisture or wetness content of the article 28. For example, an article with a relatively higher moisture

content would lead to a relatively higher charge storage capacity of the sensor 10 as compared to an article with a relatively lower moisture content.

[00129] In some embodiments the sensor may be an inductive type sensor, and the inductance may vary based on the moisture content of the article.

5 **[00130]** Figs. 1 to 5 show a sensor 10. The sensor may comprise a first plate 11 and a second plate 12. The first plate 11 and the second plate 12 may be electrically conductive.

[00131] The first plate 11 and second plate 12 may be made of a metallic material such as copper, or aluminium, or tin, or lead or any conductive metal, or
10 alloy.

[00132] The first plate 11 and second plate 12 may be oriented along and/or substantially parallel to a nominal sensor plane 13. The sensor plane 13 may be oriented, in use, substantially parallel to the article 28 to which the sensor 10 is attached.

15 **[00133]** The first plate 11 may be located between a first portion 14 of the second plate 12, and a second portion 15 of the second plate 12 (when viewed in plan view).

[00134] The first portion 14 of the second plate 12 may be located at or adjacent a first edge 18 of the first plate 11, or alternatively near a first edge 18 of the first
20 plate 11 such that no overlap occurs, or such that less than approximately 5% (of the area of the second plate) of overlap occurs when viewed in plan view. Alternatively still, a small gap (equivalent to 'd' in Figs. 15 and 16) may be present.

[00135] The second portion 15 of the second plate 12 may be located at or
25 adjacent a second edge 19 of the first plate 11, or alternatively near a second edge 19 of the first plate 11 such that no overlap occurs, or such that less than approximately 5% (of the area of the second plate) of overlap occurs when viewed in plan view. Alternatively still, a small gap (equivalent to 'd' in Figs. 15 and 16) may be present.

30 **[00136]** The first portion 14 of the second plate 12 may be located at or adjacent a first edge of the sensor, or alternatively near a first edge of the sensor such that no overlap occurs, or such that less than approximately 5% (of the area of the second

plate) of overlap occurs when viewed in plan view. Alternatively still, a small gap (equivalent to 'd' in Figs. 15 and 16) may be present.

5 **[00137]** The second portion 15 of the second plate 12 may be located at or adjacent a second edge of the sensor 10, or alternatively near a second edge of the sensor such that no overlap occurs, or such that less than approximately 5% (of the area of the second plate) of overlap occurs when viewed in plan view. Alternatively still, a small gap (equivalent to 'd' in Figs. 15 and 16) may be present.

[00138] The first edge of the sensor 10 may be located adjacent the second edge and/or the first edge of the sensor 10 may be located opposite the second edge.

10 **[00139]** The first edge 18 of the first plate 11 may be located adjacent the second edge 19 and/or the first edge 18 of the first plate 11 may be located opposite the second edge 19.

[00140] Each portion (for example the first portion 14 and the second portion 15) of the second plate 12 may be located on each side of the first plate 11.

15 **[00141]** The second plate 12 may comprise one or more further portions. The one or more further portions may be located at or adjacent one or more edges of the first plate 11.

[00142] The first plate 11 may be or comprise an elongate strip.

20 **[00143]** The second plate 12 may comprise a pair of elongate strips. Each elongate strip of the pair of elongate strips may be one of the first portion 14 or the second portion 15 of the second plate 12.

[00144] In preferred embodiments, when seen in a projection on a plane including the second plate, the shape of the projection of the first plate on the plane is substantially complimentary with the shape of the second plate.

25 **[00145]** The first plate 11 may be for example a X or + shape which each portion of the second plate 12 being located between adjacent arms or projections of the first plate 11.

30 **[00146]** For example, the sensor may be configured as an array of sub sensors (equivalent to sensor 10), in order to provide output from separate zones. Such a configuration is shown schematically in Fig. 15, including a battery 30 and controller/IC/measurement means 31.

[00147] Fig. 15A shows a second side of a sensor, and illustrates a gap 'd' between the first plate 11 and the second plate 12, such that when viewed in a projection on a plane including the second plate 12 the projection of the first plate does not overlap with the second plate.

5 **[00148]** Fig. 15B shows a first side of the sensor 10 of Fig. 15A. Fig. 15C shows a cross-section view illustrating a preferred offset through the thickness of sensor 10 between the first plate(s) 11, and the second plate(s) 12.

[00149] If present, such zone output data may be used to derive further useful information such as directionality and/or migration of moisture or wetness
10 between/across zones. Alternatively, this could be achieved with the use of multiple sensors.

[00150] Fig. 16 schematically illustrates yet another alternative configuration of sensor 10. In this alternative configuration, the second plate 12 tapers towards one edge of sensor 10. In a similar manner to that described above with reference to Fig.
15 15, this embodiment illustrates a gap 'd' such that when viewed in a plan view, there is no overlap between first plate 11, and second plate 12. Alternatively, when viewed in plan view the gap 'd' may approach zero, or alternatively still a small overlap may represent up to approximately 5% of the area of the second plate 12.

[00151] Fig.16B schematically illustrates a cross section along line AA, while Fig.
20 16C schematically illustrates a cross section along line BB.

[00152] The first plate 11 and/or the second plate 12 may comprise at least one angled section.

[00153] The second plate 12 may be about 50mm long, and each portion of the second plate, or the second plate may be about 15mm or about 30mm wide.

25 **[00154]** The first plate 11 may be about 50mm long, and about 5mm wide.

[00155] It is anticipated that the external shape of the sensor 10 may take a number of forms. For example, the sensor may be approximately round, elongate rectangle, elongate oval, droplet shaped and/or any other practical variant. In the most preferred embodiments, the thickness of the sensor is small in order for the
30 sensor to generally form a flexible strip appropriate for attachment to an article.

[00156] It will be appreciated that various regions of the sensor module may vary in dimension, particularly in sections where additional electronics such as the power supply, PCB, IC controller, communications module etc may be present.

[00157] The first plate 11 may be in the same plate as the second plate 12.

5 **[00158]** The first plate 11 may be vertically offset from the second plate 12. The first plate 11 may be configured to be located, in use, nearer to article 28 to which the sensor 10 is attached than the second plate 12.

[00159] The second plate 12 may be configured to be located, in use, nearer to article 28 to which the sensor 10 is attached than the first plate 11.

10 **[00160]** The sensor 10 may comprise an intermediate layer 20 provided between the first plate 11 and the second plate 12.

[00161] The intermediate layer 20 may be an insulating layer and/or a dielectric layer.

15 **[00162]** The intermediate layer 20 may be or comprise a polymer or a fibreglass layer, or a gas, or air or oil filled polymer pocket or any nonconductive and/or dielectric material. In some embodiments the intermediate layer 20 may be a printed circuit board (PCB).

[00163] The intermediate layer 20 may be a substrate to which the first plate and second plate are deposited, etched and/or attached.

20 **[00164]** The intermediate layer 20 may extend past an edge of the first plate 11 or second plate 12 to provide for a surface or area to which electrical components may be attached.

[00165] In some embodiments the sensor or system may comprises one or more wings to provide for a surface or area to which electrical components may be
25 attached.

[00166] The electrical components may be housed in one or more housings. The housing may protect the electrical components from the surrounding environments.

[00167] The electrical components may be one or more of:

a micro controller and/or processor

30 a battery or other energy source

a comparator

an analog to digital converter

an integrated component

a resistor

5 a capacitor

an inductor

a switch

a diode and/or LED

a resonance crystal

10 an antenna

a transistor

a communications module.

a display module.

15 **[00168]** The intermediate layer 20 may be less than 25mm in thickness, or between about 0.05 and 25 mm in thickness, or between about 0.05mm and 2.5mm in thickness.

[00169] The first plate 11 may be provided on a first side 21 of the sensor. The first side 21 is configured to be located towards the article 28 in use.

20 **[00170]** The second plate 12 may be provided on a second side 22 of the sensor. The second side 22 may be configured to be located away from the article 28 in use.

[00171] The system and/or sensor 10 may have a protective layer 23 for example as shown in Figs 7 and 8.

[00172] The protective layer 23 may be provided as an external layer configured to provide protection of the system and/or sensor.

25 **[00173]** The protective layer 23 may be configured to encapsulate the system and/or sensor.

[00174] The protective layer 23 may be a polymer layer.

[00175] The protective layer 23 may be comprise one or more of: paint, or latex paint, or rubber or glass.

5 **[00176]** The protective layer 23 may be configured to be an electrically insulating material.

[00177] The protective layer 23 may be configured to provide for a waterproof covering to stop the ingress of water into the sensor 10.

[00178] The protective layer 23 may be configured to be less than about 25mm in thickness, between about 5 and about 20 mm in thickness.

10 **[00179]** As shown for example in Fig. 7 the sensor 10 may comprise an attachment portion 24.

[00180] The attachment portion 24 may be provided on a side and/or a first side of the sensor 10.

15 **[00181]** The attachment portion 24 may be configured to allow for attachment of the sensor 10 to the article 11. Fig. 8 shows the sensor 10 affixed or attached to a nappy using by the attachment portion 24.

[00182] The attachment portion 24 may allow for connection and disconnection of the sensor 10 to and from the article 28. For example, the sensor 10 could be removed and repositioned if required, or removed and transferred to another article.

20 **[00183]** In some embodiments the sensor 10 may be reused multiple times on various articles 28.

[00184] The attachment portion 24 may comprise one or more of:

a hook and/or loop material

an adhesive

25 a pin or button

an electrostatic attachment mechanism.

[00185] In some embodiments, the article 28 may comprise a pocket or feature configured to retain the sensor 10.

[00186] The sensor 10 and/or system may be integrally formed with the article 28.

[00187] The sensor 10 may comprises at least one isolation layer 25.

[00188] The isolation layer 25 may be located on a side and/or the second side 5 22 of the sensor 10 configured to be located away from the article 28 in use.

[00189] The isolation layer 25 may comprise an insulating layer 26.

[00190] The insulating layer 26 of the isolation layer 25 may be a polymer layer. In some embodiments, the isolation layer 25 may comprise fiberglass, or glass, or a printed circuit board (PCB), an air, or gas filled pocket.

10 **[00191]** In some embodiments one or more of the first plate 11 and/or the second plate 12 may be deposited, etched and/or attached to the isolation layer 25.

[00192] The isolation layer 25 may comprise a conducting sheet 27.

[00193] The conducting sheet 27 may provide for a conductive plane.

15 **[00194]** The isolation layer 25 may be configured to isolate the sensor from the external environment.

20 **[00195]** The article may be one or more of: a nappy, a dressing (for example a wound dressing), bedding, clothing or a part of clothing, or cover or container of any kind, an object or material which is configured to take on or absorb moisture, or an object or material which is configured to dry over time (for example concrete, or wood).

[00196] In some embodiments, the article may be a wound dressing. When the wound dressing is fitted to cover a wound, it might be difficult to tell whether some liquid, such as blood or pus or other kind of body discharge, or water from outside, is there under the dressing or how much of such liquid is there.

25 **[00197]** Also disclosed is a system 9 comprising a sensor 10.

[00198] Also disclosed is a method for detecting or sensing moisture or wetness of an article to which the system is attached.

[00199] The system 9 may detect or sense moisture or wetness of an article to which the system is attached.

[00200] The system 9 may comprise a controller or processor.

[00201] The system 9 may comprise a sensor 10. The sensor 10 may be the sensor as described above.

[00202] The sensor 10 may be configured to store an electrical charge, and
5 wherein the electrical charge storing capacity of the sensor is based on the moisture or wetness of the article.

[00203] The controller may be configured to charge the sensor for a first period
50 of time, and after the first period of time 50 discharge the sensor for a second
period of time 51, and subsequently measure an output of the sensor. Preferably the
10 output of the sensor is measured at a predetermined measurement time (e.g after
discharging time). The predetermined measurement time may vary depending on the
expected use of the sensor, and/or expected charge or discharge rate. In some
embodiments the predetermined time may be approximately 10-1000 micro seconds
after discharging.

15 **[00204]** The first period of time 50 and/or the second period of time 51 may be
predetermined.

[00205] Fig. 6 shows an example of the charge and discharge of the sensor –
explained in more detail below, Fig. 9 shows part of an example circuit for the system
and Fig. 10 shows an example of a measurement cycle of the sensor.

20 **[00206]** The measurement cycle 64 contains a charging phase 60, a partial
discharge phase 61, and a measurement phase 62.

[00207] The measurement cycle 64 may be undertaken in a sequential manner
with the charging phase 60 being undertaken first followed by the partial discharge
phase 61, and then the measurement phase 62.

25 **[00208]** Subsequent to the or each measurement cycle 64 the sensor 10 may be
allowed to discharge to equilibrium.

[00209] The measurement cycle may be undertaken multiple times per second.

[00210] At this point an output of the sensor in this case being a voltage across
the sensor 10 is V1a or V2a. In the partial discharge phase 61 the sensor 10 is
30 discharged. In some embodiment the switch S2 is closed to introduce an additional
discharge path so as to provide for a faster discharge rate. The switch S2 may be
opened at the end of the discharge phase 61.

[00211] The measurement cycle starts with activating S1. This will charge the sensor (electrochemical cell like) and the parasitic capacitance of the circuit. In the charging phase 60 of the measurement cycle 64 the sensor 10 is charged for a first time period 50 to a time T1. At this point an output of the sensor in this case being a voltage across the sensor 10 is V1 or V2. The sensor 10 is charged by applying a voltage across the sensor 10 for example by closing switch S1 as shown in Fig. 9.

[00212] In the discharge or partial discharge phase 61 of the measurement cycle 64 the sensor 10 is discharged for a second period of time 51 from time T1 to time T2. E.g. the source is disconnected and S2 is activated to connect to ground for about $7\mu\text{s}$ ($T2-T1$). This will drain the parasitic capacitance in the circuit and invert the electrochemical cell and start the electromotive force to flow back. After this short time of starting to discharge both S1 & S2 are opened to make R1 connected to a high impedance. At the moment S2 becomes high-Z, the ionized environment keeps discharging. This discharge current or EMF will result in a voltage across R3, which is measured by the sensor, preferably at a predetermined time ($T3$).

[00213] When an environment with a better ability to be charged, (a wet nappy for example), more charge will build up and current will flow through R2 and R3 and thus resulting in a higher voltage measured by the ADC which correlates to the wetness of the environment.

[00214] The observed behavior is that of a small electrochemical cell. When energy is "injected", the electrolyte (air/diaper/wet diaper) is ionized. A wet diaper has a better ability to get ionized than a dry one. After the charging cycle, the cell changes from a electrolyte cell to a galvanic cell by shorting the circuit for a very small time. Due to the slowness of the cell the EMF starts to flow after this shorting of the circuit which can be measured to indicate the moisture in the environment surrounding the sensor.

[00215] In the measurement phase 62 of the measurement cycle 64 an output of the sensor is measured. The output may be based on the amount of charge and/or the amount of charge which has been discharged. In some embodiments the output of the sensor may be based on an electrical property of the sensor. In some embodiments the output of the sensor may be based on voltage across the sensor, or another voltage in the circuit, or a current drawn from the sensor (for example through a known resistor. In the circuit of Fig. 9 for example the output is a voltage measured at point A. In Fig. 9 the output is measured using a voltage divider circuit and an analog-to-digital converter. The output of the sensor is then provided to the processor or controller 33.

[00216] The processor or controller 33 may, based on the output of the sensor, determine an output indicative of the moisture or wetness of the article based on the measured output of the sensor 10.

[00217] As shown in Fig. 6, line 52 (broken line) shows an example measurement cycle 64 for a sensor where moisture or wetness is present, while line 53 shows an example measurement cycle 64 for a sensor where moisture or wetness is not present.

[00218] For line 52 where moisture or wetness is present at time T1 the voltage V1 the same as voltage V2 for line 53 where no moisture is present at the sensor 10. The sensor has a larger charge carrying capacity where moisture is present than where no moisture is present. Therefore, given the same charge time (the first period of time 50) and a charge time which ensures the sensor 10 will be fully charged regardless of moisture content, the sensor 10, where moisture is present will hold more charge than the sensor 10 where no moisture is present, however the voltage across the sensor will be the same (i.e. $V1=V2$).

[00219] Subsequently, at the end of the partial discharge phase 61 the output of the sensor 10 voltage V1a for line 52 where moisture or wetness is present will be larger than voltage V2a for line 53 where no moisture is present.

[00220] The processor or controller 33 may communicate the output indicative of the moisture or wetness of the article based to an external device 31 via communication module 30.

[00221] The communications module 30 may be a wireless communications module such as Bluetooth, Wi-Fi or other suitable RF communication module. It will be apparent that the choice of communication frequency and/or protocol may have advantages applicable to particular use scenarios. For example, relatively low frequency (800 to 900 MHz), may be advantageous in large scale environments such as hospitals, elderly homes and daycare centres where a longer wavelength can penetrate obstacles better.

[00222] Protocols such as Bluetooth (BLEv5+, Z-wave and others) may provide mesh technology to communicate over a wider area.

[00223] Alternatively, the communications module 30, may be a wired solution such as USB, ethernet, or other protocol. It will be appreciated that a wired protocol may also be used to deliver power to the sensor 10, and/or charge/recharge the sensor.

[00224] It will also be appreciated that various inductive power transfer technologies may be useful for charging/recharging an on-board battery.

[00225] The sensor 10 may comprise one or more plates. The plates may be electrically conductive. The plates may have any of the features of characteristics of the plates as described above.

[00226] The sensor 10 may be charged by providing or applying a voltage or potential difference across the sensor.

[00227] The sensor 10 may be charged by providing a voltage or potential difference across a or the first plate and a or the second plate.

10 **[00228]** The sensor may be charged with a constant voltage

[00229] The first period of time may be about 30 μ s.

[00230] The first period of time may be about 20 μ s, or about 10 μ s, or about 5 μ s, or about 2 μ s.

[00231] The second period of time may be about 7 μ s.

15 **[00232]** The sensor is discharged through a known resistance.

[00233] The output of the sensor is measured by an analog to digital converter and/or via a voltage divider circuit or any other suitable measuring method.

[00234] The system may comprises at least one memory element 34.

20 **[00235]** The system may comprise one or more switches (for example S1 and S2) configured to be controlled by said processor to charge and/or discharge the sensor.

[00236] The switches may be any switch known in the art for example one or more transistors.

25 **[00237]** The output of the sensor may be proportional to the wetness or moisture of the article.

[00238] The output of the sensor may be higher when the article is wet or moist than when the article is dry.

[00239] The output of the sensor may be lower when the article is dry than when the article is wet or moist.

[00240] Fig. 11 shows a diagrammatic overview of the system. The system may comprise one or more communications modules 30. The communication module 30
5 may be provided as part of the processor or other electrical components.

[00241] The communication module 30 may provide for communication between the system and an external device 31. The communication module 30 may provide for communication via a wired, and/or wireless connection.

[00242] The communication module 30 may be configured to provide any output
10 of the sensor and/or system.

[00243] A display module may also be provided. The display module may display any output of the sensor and/or system.

[00244] In some embodiments the output indicative of the moisture or wetness and the point of saturation of the article is determined using first and second
15 derivatives of the difference between consecutive measurement readings from the sensor, as shown in Fig. 13.

[00245] The output indicative of the moisture or wetness and the point of saturation of the article is further based on the comparison between first and second derivatives of the difference between the consecutive measurement readings from
20 the output of the sensor.

[00246] In some embodiments, the raw data output from the sensor 10 may be processed on board the sensor.

[00247] Alternatively, the raw data from the sensor 10 may be communicated by the communications module 30 to an external device which may further process the
25 data, by calculating for example:

- filtering the data,
- calculating a first derivative,
- calculating a second derivative
- averaging

- comparing any of the above to a predetermined set point
- any other calculation described herein.

[00248] The external device may for example be a smart phone, tablet, computer, cloud server, database server or dedicated controller. It will be appreciated that the environment in which the device is intended to be used will at least to some degree dictate preferred configurations. For example, offboard calculation and analysis of the data stream output (wired, or wirelessly) from a sensor 10, may reduce the power requirements of the central module 10 thereby prolonging the expected life from a given battery/charge.

10 **[00249]** Alternatively, in configurations where a standalone system is preferred, the sensor module 10 may incorporate additional processing steps of the data output and/or may include a user interface in order to enable alerts and/or user interaction to communicate events related to the wetness or moisture of an article etc.

15 **[00250]** Fig. 12 shows a graph detailing a series of measurement readings from the sensor over time and the corresponding first and second derivatives of these readings.

[00251] The determination of the output indicative of the moisture or wetness and the point of saturation of the article based on a comparison between the first and second derivatives will be explained further.

20 **[00252]** At each period of time, the sensor undertakes a measurement cycle as described in relation to Fig. 6. This measurement cycle is recurrent and independent of the previous cycles. Each measurement cycle produces a reading.

[00253] Preferably measurements are taken autonomously, and may occur for example periodically at a predetermined interval, or alternatively still may occur in response to a trigger such as an input from a user or external source.

[00254] Each measurement reading is taken by charging and discharging the sensor as shown in and described in relation to Fig. 6. The value obtained at T2 is used as the measurement reading.

30 **[00255]** Each value obtained at T2 is taken and stored as a measurement reading as an input for analysis. In one embodiment, a number of values are obtained at T2 for each measurement cycle. The number of readings may be averaged to determine the measurement reading for the measurement cycle. This helps to eliminate noise.

[00256] Line 120 of Fig. 12 shows an example series of measurement readings over time as described above for a sensor as it progresses through a number of stages (121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133) of varying moisture or wetness levels of the article, as will be described.

5 **[00257]** The output indicative of the moisture or wetness of the article is based on an initial base-line measurement or an earlier measurement, as shown by line 122. The initial base-line measurement in this embodiment is the sensor measurement readings taken before the sensor is placed on the article, as shown by region 121 of the graph in Fig. 12.

10 **[00258]** The base-line measurement or earlier measurement is dependent on the material used to construct the sensor.

[00259] In some embodiments, after a measurement reading is taken by the sensor, the base-line measurement or earlier measurement is then removed from this reading, as shown by the readings of line 124 in Fig. 12.

15 **[00260]** In this embodiment the controller or processor determines a first derivative of the difference between the consecutive measurement readings at each time period, as will be appreciated.

[00261] In this embodiment the controller or processor then determines a second derivative of the difference between the consecutive first derivative calculations at
20 each time period, as will be appreciated.

[00262] Line 128 shows the series of first derivative calculations of the measurement readings shown by line 124 over time. Line 126 shows the second derivative calculations over time.

[00263] In this embodiment each first derivative and second derivative are
25 calculated in real time as the sensor takes measurement readings.

[00264] Once calculated, the first and second derivative are compared by the controller or processor. This comparison between the first and the second derivative calculations can be used to determine when of the moisture or wetness of the article is changed and/or when the saturation point of the article has been reached.

30 **[00265]** In this embodiment the controller or processor compares the current or most up-to-date first and second derivative data points. In some embodiments, the controller or processor also compares the current or most up-to-date first derivative

data point to previous first derivative data points, and the current or most up-to-date second derivative data point to previous second derivative data points.

5 **[00266]** Comparing these data points allows for the different states of varying moisture or wetness, including the saturation point, to be determined. As will be explained by way of example and with reference to Fig. 12 below, the different regions of the graph 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133 each indicate an example of a different or varying moisture or wetness level of the sensor or article.

10 **[00267]** Firstly, no first derivative peak and no second derivative peak indicates that the sensor is in constant or unchanging state of moisture or wetness. This is shown in region 121 where the sensor has not yet been placed on the article, and region 127, where the sensor is reading a constant level of moisture or wetness.

[00268] A small first derivative peak and no or almost no second derivative peak indicates that the sensor has been attached to an article. This is shown by way of example in region 123 of Fig. 12.

15 **[00269]** A large negative first derivative peak and a second derivative peak going from positive to negative indicates removal of the sensor from an article having a high moisture or wetness level. An example of this is shown in region 133.

20 **[00270]** A positive first derivative peak and second derivative peak going from negative to positive indicates that the moisture or wetness level is increasing. This is shown in region 125 where there is a large moisture or wetness increase.

[00271] A slight positive first derivative peak and a second derivative peak going from negative to positive indicates that the article is approaching its saturation point. This is shown at region 129 of Fig. 12.

25 **[00272]** A decreasing first derivative peak and a decreasing second derivative peak following states indicating a change in moisture or wetness levels such as those described in relation to regions 123, 125 or 129 of Fig. 12 indicates that the article has reached its saturation point.

30 **[00273]** It will be appreciated that different articles will have different saturation points and the saturation point of each article will be determined by the material of the article.

[00274] In some embodiments, once the saturation point of the article has been reached, and this has been determined by the controller or processor, this will trigger a signal. This signal may alert the user to the saturation of the article.

[00275] With reference to Fig. 14 test results of a sensor 10 according to the present invention will be described. In this test, a sensor 10 was attached to the exterior (dry side) of a nappy, and water was periodically injected into the inside of the nappy. In these tests, the nappy remained stationary throughout the duration of the test.

[00276] The test protocol adopted (and shown in Fig. 14) comprised:

10 step 1 - injecting 45 mL of water over a 14 second time period

 step 2 - wait 6 minutes

 step 3 - inject 25 mL of water over a 7 second time period

 step 4 - wait 1 minute

 step 5 - repeat 25 mL injection over a 7 second time period until leakage
15 occurs.

[00277] With reference to series 200 shown in Fig. 14, the raw sensor output data is shown. Broken line 201 represents the baseline (with sensor 10 attached to the nappy) before any water is added to the nappy. It can be seen that the final part of the plot 202, drops below the original baseline because the sensor was removed
20 from the nappy.

[00278] With reference to series 300 shown in Fig.14, a filtered plot of the raw data is shown.

[00279] The first portion of the plot shows 45 mL of water injected over a 14 second time period. The plot then stabilises for a time period of 6 minutes
25 corresponding to the 6 minute wait, where no further moisture was added.

[00280] Subsequent to the 6 minute wait period, a series of one-minute steps are shown within which 25 mL of water were injected.

[00281] In the final portion of the plot, the nappy becomes saturated and further injections of water are masked in the sensor output as leakage occurred.

[00282] It can be seen from analysing the series 200 and series 300 plots that there is a strong correlation between the volume of water injected and the sensor output sensed by sensor 10. This strong correlation is particularly useful given that the sensor 10 is a non-contact type sensor and was attached to the exterior (dry
5 side) of the nappy.

[00283] Further, with reference to series 400 as shown in Fig. 14 a plot of the first derivative of the filtered data is shown. From this plot peaks corresponding to the injection of liquid into the nappy can clearly be seen. Accordingly, the first derivative data can be used to very strongly correlate with and identify an injection
10 event occurring.

[00284] Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, throughout the description and the claims, the words "comprise", "comprising", and the like, are to be construed in an inclusive sense as opposed to an exclusive or exhaustive sense, that is to say, in the sense of "including, but not limited to."

[00285] Where, in the foregoing description reference has been made to integers or components having known equivalents thereof, those integers are herein incorporated as if individually set forth.

[00286] The invention may also be said broadly to consist in the parts, elements and features referred to or indicated in the specification of the application,
20 individually or collectively, in any or all combinations of two or more of said parts, elements or features.

[00287] Reference to any prior art in this specification is not, and should not be taken as, an acknowledgement or any form of suggestion that that prior art forms part of the common general knowledge in the field of endeavour in any country in the
25 world.

[00288] Certain features, aspects and advantages of some configurations of the present disclosure have been described with reference to use of the gas humidification system with a respiratory therapy system. However, certain features, aspects and advantages of the use of the gas humidification system as described
30 may be advantageously be used with other therapeutic or non-therapeutic systems requiring the humidification of gases. Certain features, aspects and advantages of the methods and apparatus of the present disclosure may be equally applied to usage with other systems.

[00289] Although the present disclosure has been described in terms of certain embodiments, other embodiments apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art also are within the scope of this disclosure. Thus, various changes and modifications may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the disclosure. For instance, various components may be repositioned as desired. Moreover, not all of the features, aspects and advantages are necessarily required to practice the present disclosure. Accordingly, the scope of the present disclosure is intended to be defined only by the claims that follow.

PREFERRED FEATURES

[00290] The sensor wherein the intermediate layer (20) is an insulating layer (26) and/or a dielectric layer.

[00291] The sensor wherein the intermediate layer (20) extends past an edge of the first plate (11) and/or the second plate (12) to provide for a surface to which electrical components may be attached.

[00292] The sensor wherein the electrical components are one or more of:

- a micro controller
- a battery or other energy source
- a comparator
- an analog to digital converter
- an integrated component
- a resistor
- a transistor
- a capacitor
- an inductor
- a switch
- a diode and/or LED
- a resonance crystal

an antenna

a transistor

a communications module

a display module.

- 5 **[00293]** The sensor wherein the first plate (11) is provided on a first side (21) of the sensor (10), wherein the first side (21) is configured to be located towards the article (28) in use.

- 10 **[00294]** The sensor wherein the second plate (12) is provided on a second side (22) of the sensor (10), wherein the second side (22) is configured to be located away from the article (28) in use.

[00295] The sensor wherein the protective layer (23) is provided as an external layer configured to provide protection of the sensor (10).

[00296] The sensor wherein the protective layer (23) is configured to encapsulate the sensor (10).

- 15 **[00297]** The sensor wherein the protective layer (23) is or comprises one or more of: a polymer layer, or paint, or latex paint, or rubber or glass.

[00298] The sensor wherein the protective layer (23) is configured to be an electrically insulating material.

- 20 **[00299]** The sensor wherein the protective layer (23) is configured to be less than about 25mm in thickness, or between about 5 and about 20 mm in thickness.

[00300] The sensor wherein the sensor (10) comprises an attachment portion (24).

[00301] The sensor wherein the attachment portion (24) is provided on a side, optionally a first side, of the sensor (10).

- 25 **[00302]** The sensor wherein the attachment portion (24) is configured to allow for attachment of the sensor (10) to the article (28).

[00303] The sensor (10) of any one of claims 26 to 29, wherein the attachment portion (24) comprises one or more of:

a hook and/or loop material

an adhesive

a pin or button

an electrostatic attachment mechanism.

5 **[00304]** The sensor wherein the isolation layer (25) comprises an insulating layer (26).

[00305] The sensor wherein the insulating layer (26) of the isolation layer (25) is a polymer layer.

10 **[00306]** The sensor wherein the isolation layer (25) comprises a conducting sheet.

[00307] The sensor wherein the isolation layer (25) is configured to isolate the sensor 10 from the external environment.

[00308] The system wherein the sensor (10) is charged by providing or applying a voltage or potential difference across the sensor (10).

15 **[00309]** The system wherein the output of the sensor (10) is proportional to the wetness or moisture of the article (28).

[00310] The system wherein the output of the sensor (10) is higher when the article (28) is wet or moist than when the article (28) is dry.

20 **[00311]** The system wherein the output of the sensor (10) is lower when the article (28) is dry than when the article (28) is wet or moist.

[00312] The method wherein the output of the sensor (10) is proportional to the wetness or moisture of the article (28).

[00313] The method wherein the output of the sensor (10) is higher when the article (28) is wet or moist than when the article (28) is dry.

25 **[00314]** The method wherein the output of the sensor (10) is lower when the article (28) is dry than when the article (28) is wet or moist.

CLAIMS

1. A sensor for detecting or sensing moisture or wetness of an article to which the sensor is attached, the sensor comprising:

5 a first plate and a second plate, the first plate and the second plate being electrically conductive,

 wherein the first plate is separated and offset from the second plate by a dielectric intermediate layer,

10 wherein when seen in a perpendicular projection on a plane including the second plate, one of the following conditions is fulfilled:

 the projection of the first plate on the plane does not overlap with the second plate; or

 the projection of the first plate on the plane overlaps over less than 5% of the surface area of the second plate with the second plate;

15 said sensor further comprising a measurement means configured for measuring a value representative for an electrical charge influenced by moisture in the vicinity of the first plate.

2. The sensor according to claim 1, wherein when seen in a projection on a plane including the second plate, the shape of the projection of the first plate on the plane is substantially complementary with the shape of the second plate.

3. The sensor of claim 1 or 2, seen in a projection on a plane including the second plate, the projection of the first plate on the plane is at a distance (d) of the second plate.

4. The sensor of any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein a portion of the second plate is located on each side of the first plate.

30 5. The sensor of any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the second plate comprises one or more further portions, located at or near one or more edges of the first plate.

8. The sensor of any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein the first plate comprises an elongate strip.

35

7. The sensor of any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein the second plate comprises a pair of elongate strips, each elongate strip of the pair of elongate strips being one of the first portion or the second portion of the second plate.

8. The sensor of any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein an intermediate layer is provided between the first plate and the second plate.

5

9. The sensor of claim 8, wherein the intermediate layer is a substrate to which the first plate and second plate are attached.

10. The sensor of claim 1, wherein the intermediate dielectric layer is a substrate to which the first plate and second plate are attached and wherein the intermediate dielectric layer extends past an edge of the first plate and/or the second plate to provide for a mounting surface, wherein the measurement means are provided on the mounting surface.

11. The sensor of claim 1, wherein the measurement means are configured to charge a capacitor formed by the first and the second plate and the intermediate dielectric layer, to actively discharge said capacitor, and to measure an electric signal, preferably a voltage, between the first and the second plate after said actively discharging.

20

12. The sensor of any one of claims 8 to 11, wherein the intermediate layer is less than 25mm in thickness, or between about 0.05 and 25mm in thickness, or between about 0.02mm and 2.5mm in thickness.

13. The sensor of any one of claims 1 to 12, wherein the sensor has a protective layer.

14. The sensor of any one of claims 1 to 13, wherein the attachment portion allows for connection and disconnection of the sensor to the article.

30

15. The sensor of any one of claims 1 to 13, wherein the sensor is integrally formed with the article.

16. The sensor of any one of claims 1 to 15, wherein the sensor comprises a least one isolation layer.

35

17. The sensor of claim 16, wherein the isolation layer being located on a side (optionally a second side) of the sensor configured to be located away from the article in use.

5 18. The sensor of any one of claims 1 to 17, wherein the article is one or more of:

a nappy

dressing (for example a wound dressing)

bedding

10 clothing

a cover or container

an object or material which is configured to take on or absorb moisture

an object or material which is configured to dry over time (for example concrete, or wood).

15

19. A system for detecting or sensing moisture or wetness of an article to which the system is attached, the system comprising:

a controller or processor,

a sensor, the sensor being configured to store an electrical charge, and

20 wherein the electrical charge storing capacity of the sensor is based on the moisture or wetness of the article,

wherein the controller is configured to:

charge the sensor for a first period of time, and after the first period of time partially discharge the sensor for a second period of time, and subsequently
25 measure an output of the sensor, optionally at a predetermined time,

wherein the controller is configured to determine an output of the sensor indicative of the moisture or wetness of the article based on the measured output of the sensor.

30 20. The system of the previous claim, wherein the controller is configured to after the first period of time actively at least partially discharge the sensor for a second period of time.

21. The system of the previous claim, wherein the sensor comprise a first and a
35 second plate separated by a dielectric layer, and wherein the controller is configured to after the first period of time actively at least partially discharge the sensor by connecting the first and the second plate to substantially the same potential.

22. The system of claim 19, wherein the sensor comprises one or more plates and optionally the plates are electrically conductive.

23. The system as claimed in any one of claims 19 to 22, wherein the sensor is
5 the sensor of any one of claims 1 to 18.

24. The system of any one of claims 19 to 23, wherein the sensor is charged by providing or applying a voltage or potential difference across a or the first plate and a or the second plate.

10

25. The system of claim any one of claims 19 to 24, wherein the sensor is charged with a constant voltage.

26. The system of claim any one of claims 19 to 25, wherein the first period of
15 time is about 30 μ s.

27. The system of claim any one of claims 19 to 26, wherein the first period of time is about 20 μ s, or about 10 μ s, or about 5 μ s, or about 2 μ s.

20 28. The system of claim any one of claims 19 to 27, wherein the second period of time is about 7 μ s.

29. The system of claim any one of claims 19 to 28, wherein the sensor is discharged through a known resistance.

25

30. The system of claim any one of claims 19 to 29, wherein the output of the sensor is measured by an analog to digital converter (optionally via a voltage divider circuit).

30 31. The system of claim any one of claims 19 to 30, wherein the system comprises at least one memory element.

32. The system of claim any one of claims 19 to 31, wherein the system comprises one or more switches configured to be controlled by said processor to
35 charge and/or discharge the sensor (optionally the switches are one or more transistors).

33. The system of claim any one of claims 19 to 32, wherein the output indicative of the moisture or wetness of the article is further based on an initial base-line measurement.

5 34. The system of claim any one of claims 19 to 33, wherein the output indicative of the moisture or wetness of the article is based on a comparison between a first derivative of the output of the sensor and/or optionally a second derivative of the output of the sensor.

10 35. A processor implemented method for detecting or sensing moisture or wetness of an article, the method comprising:

charging a sensor for a first period of time, and after the first period of time,
partially discharging the sensor for a second period of time, and
subsequently measuring an output of the sensor optionally at a predetermined time,
15 and

determining an output indicative of the moisture or wetness of the article based on the measured output of the sensor.

20 36. The method of claim 35, wherein the sensor comprises one or more plates (optionally the plates are electrically conductive).

37. The method of claim 35, or claim 36 wherein the sensor is the sensor of any one of claims 1 to 18.

25 38. The method of claim any one of claims 35 to 37, wherein the sensor is charged by providing apply a voltage or potential difference across the sensor.

39. The method of claim any one of claims 35 to 38, wherein the sensor is charged by providing a voltage or potential difference across a or the first plate and a
30 or the second plate.

40. The method of claim any one of claims 35 to 39, wherein the sensor is charged with a constant voltage.

35 41. The method of claim any one of claims 35 to 40, wherein the first period of time is about 30 μ s.

42. The method of claim any one of claims 35 to 41, wherein the first period of time is about 20 μ s, or about 10 μ s, or about 5 μ s, or about 2 μ s.

43. The method of claim any one of claims 35 to 42, wherein the second period
5 of time is about 7 μ s.

44. The method of claim any one of claims 35 to 43, wherein the sensor is discharged through a known resistance.

10 45. The method of claim any one of claims 35 to 44, wherein the output of the sensor is measured via an analog to digital converter (optionally via a voltage divider circuit).

46. The method of claim any one of claims 35 to 45, wherein the processor is
15 interfaced and/or connected to at least one memory element.

47. The method of claim any one of claims 35 to 46, wherein one or more switches are configured to be controlled by said processor to charge and/or discharge the sensor (optionally the switches are one or more transistors).

20 48. The method of claim any one of claims 35 to 47, wherein the output indicative of the moisture or wetness of the article is further based on an initial base-line measurement.

25 49. The system of claim any one of claims 35 to 48, wherein the output indicative of the moisture or wetness of the article is based on a comparison between a first derivative of the output of the sensor and/or a second derivate of the output of the sensor.

30 50. The system of the previous claim, wherein an event signal is generated in response to the first derivative and/or second derivate satisfying a predetermined threshold.

51. A processor implemented method for determining the moisture or wetness of
35 an article, the method comprising:

receiving a series of measurement readings from a sensor indicative of the moisture or wetness of the article,

calculating the first derivative of the difference between consecutive measurement readings,

optionally calculating the second derivative of the difference between consecutive first derivative calculations, and

5 comparing the first derivative calculation and the second derivative calculation.

52. The method of claim 51, wherein the receiving of a series of measurement readings from a sensor indicative of the moisture or wetness of the article comprises
10 the method of any one of claims 35 to 38.

53. The method of claim 51 or claim 52, wherein the series of measurement readings from the sensor indicative of the moisture or wetness of the article is the output indicative of the moisture or wetness of the article based on the measured
15 output of the sensor of any one of claims 35 to 38.

54. The method of any one of claims 51 to 53, wherein the sensor is the sensor of any one of claims 1 to 18.

20 55. The method of any one of claims 51 to 54, wherein the method is performed by the system of any one of claims 19 to 33.

56. The method of any one of claims 51 to 55, wherein the first derivative calculation is further compared to at least a previous first derivative calculation.
25

57. The method of any one of claims 51 to 56, wherein the second derivative calculation is further compared to at least a previous second derivative calculation.

58. The method of any one of claims 51 to 57, wherein no first derivative peak
30 and no second derivative peak indicates that the moisture or wetness of the article as measured by the sensor is constant or unchanging.

59. The method of any one of claims 51 to 58, wherein a small first derivative peak and no or almost no second derivative peak indicates that the sensor has been
35 attached to an article.

60. The method of any one of claims 51 to 59, wherein a large negative first derivative peak and a second derivative peak going from a positive value to a

negative value indicates that the sensor has been removed from an article having a high level of moisture or wetness.

5 61. The method of any one of claims 51 to 60, wherein a positive first derivative peak and second derivative peak going from a negative value to a positive value indicates that the moisture or wetness of the article as measured by the sensor is increasing.

10 62. The method of any one of claims 51 to 61, wherein a slight positive first derivative peak and a second derivative peak going from a negative value to a positive value indicates that the article is approaching saturation point.

15 63. The method of any one of claims 51 to 62, wherein a decreasing first derivative peak and a decreasing second derivative peak following an indication of an increase in moisture or wetness of the article indicates that the article has reached saturation point.

20 64. The method of any one of claims 51 to 63, wherein the measurement is automatically performed, for example according to a predetermined period, and/or wherein the measurement is performed upon receipt of a trigger, for example upon request of a user, or upon on a sensed signal.