

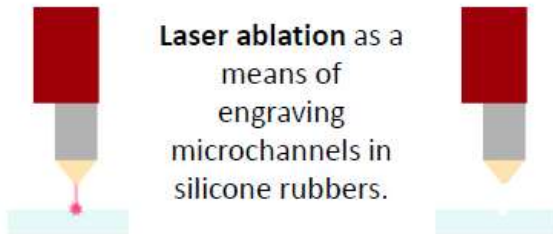
2.5D direct laser engraving of silicone microfluidic channels for stretchable electronics

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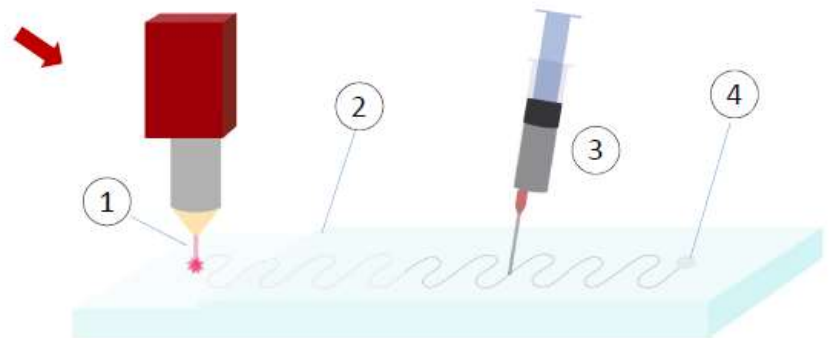
Concept.



Laser ablation as a means of engraving microchannels in silicone rubbers.

Stretchable electronics.

Combine with RT liquid conductor. Stretchable conductive traces can be created within a single working day.



1. Laser engrave
2. Enclose channels
3. Fill with RT liquid conductor
4. Encapsulate liquid

2,5D.

Vary laser power or apply multiple passes during a single engraving production step. 2,5D structures are achieved.



e.g. capacitive pressure sensor

Further possibility: buried vias.

Poisson effect on microchannel

Stretchability.

Mostly limited by silicone material properties.

Necking induces resistance change.

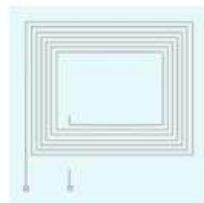
Self-healing capacity after channel pinch-off.

Use cases.

Whenever application calls for traces which are:

- single or few in number
- finely detailed
- low in resistance
- conformable
- self-healing

Component based solution not an integrated production method.

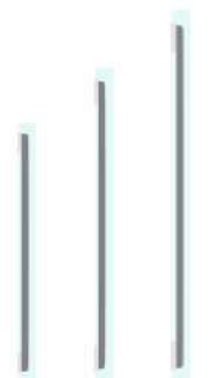


Applications.

Soft robotics

On-skin electronics

Wearables



IMO-IMOMEC

UHASSELT

imec

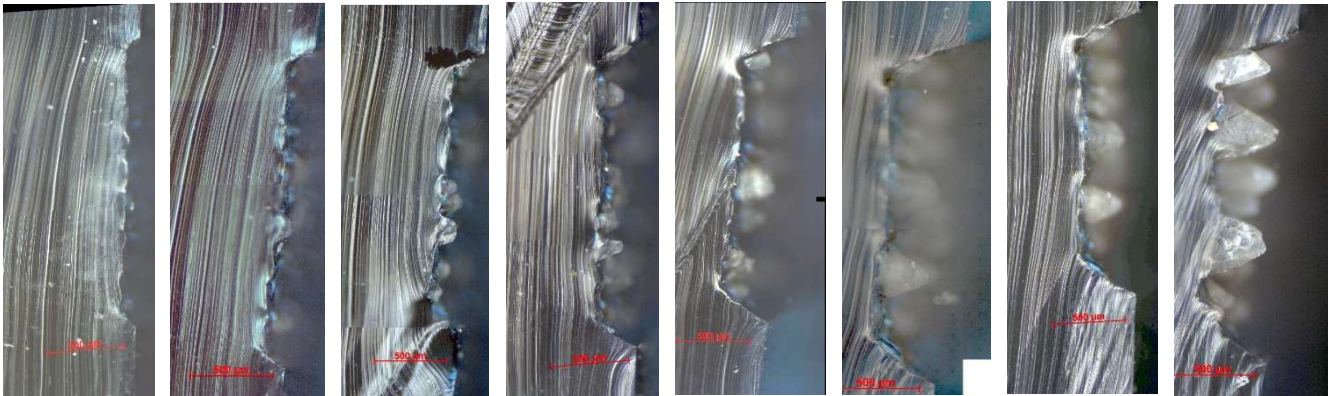
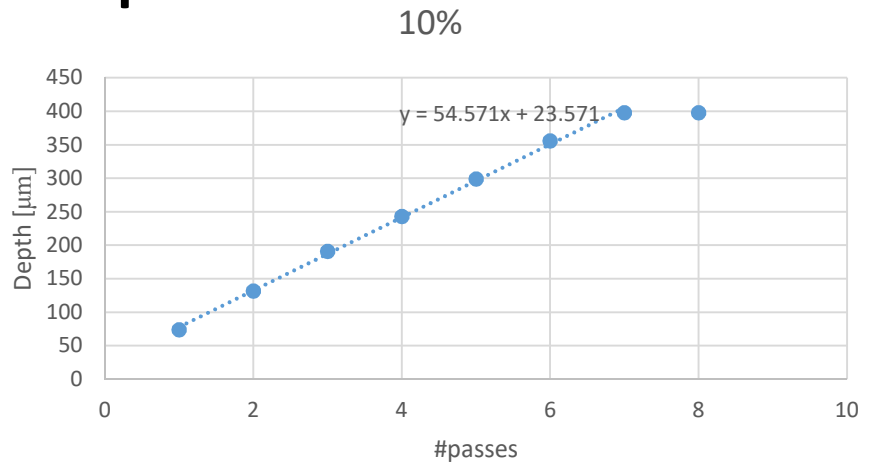
FLANDERS
MAKE
MANUFACTURING INNOVATION NETWORK

Scientific results

Laser P vs passes vs depth

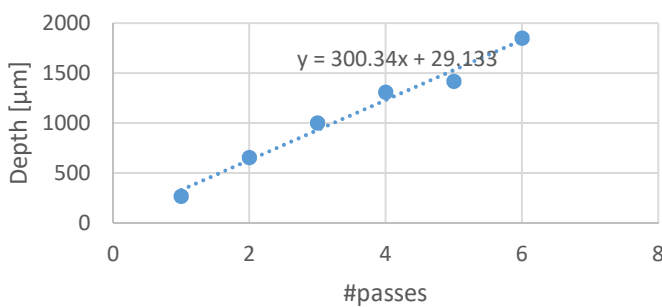
POWER SET TO 10%

10x10xn	Depth	Calc depth
1	74	78.1
2	132	132.7
3	191	187.3
4	243	241.9
5	299	296.4
6	356	351.0
7	398	405.6
8	398	460.1

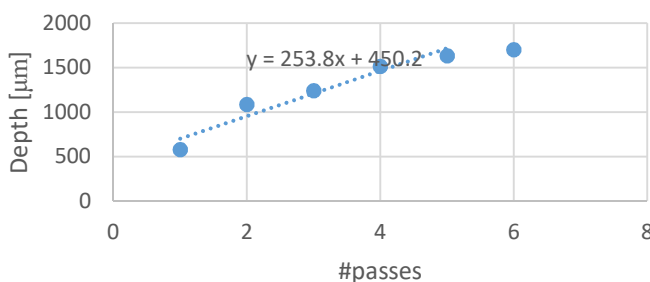


1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

20%



30%



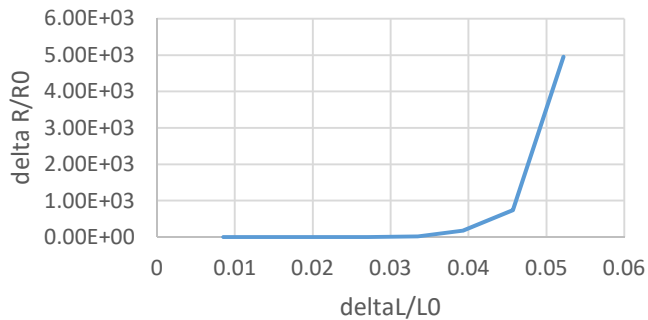
Conclusions:

- Laser gets out of focus with engravement depth
 - higher power = deeper cuts with each pass = faster roughness increase with each pass
 - More or less linear correlation (ignoring roughness)
 - First passes are in focus; nice and smooth
 - do not modulate engravement depth by number of passes
- ➔ directly use laser power to set engravement depth

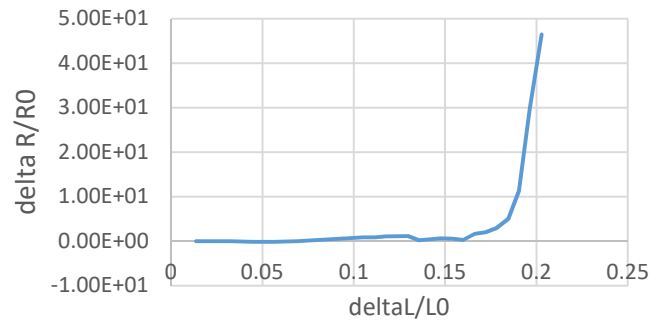
Scientific results

Mechanical characteristics of conductive encapsulant

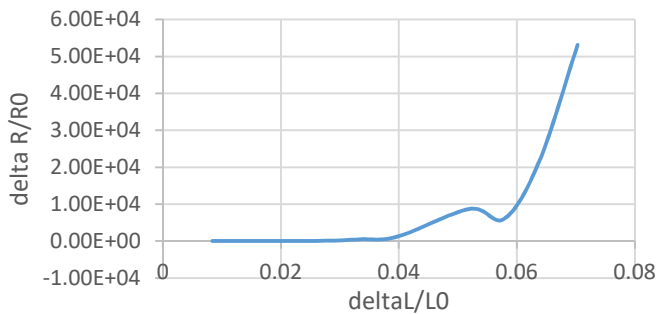
untreated PDMS + Polytec PU1000



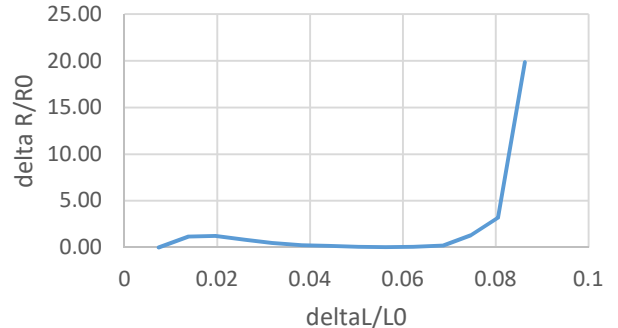
untreated PDMS + Shieldokit Ag epoxy



corona treated PDMS + Polytec PU1000



corona treated PDMS + Shieldokit Ag epoxy



Conclusions:

- Ag PU has a much lower starting resistance
- Ag PU does not adhere well at all
- Ag epoxy delaminates on untreated PDMS, explains 'favorable' measurement
- Ag epoxy makes for a stiffer match but adheres more or less ok when PDMS was pretreated with corona