



DIRECT PRINTING OF (ORGANIC) LIGHT EMITTING DEVICES ON TEXTILE

Inge Verboven

OUTLINE

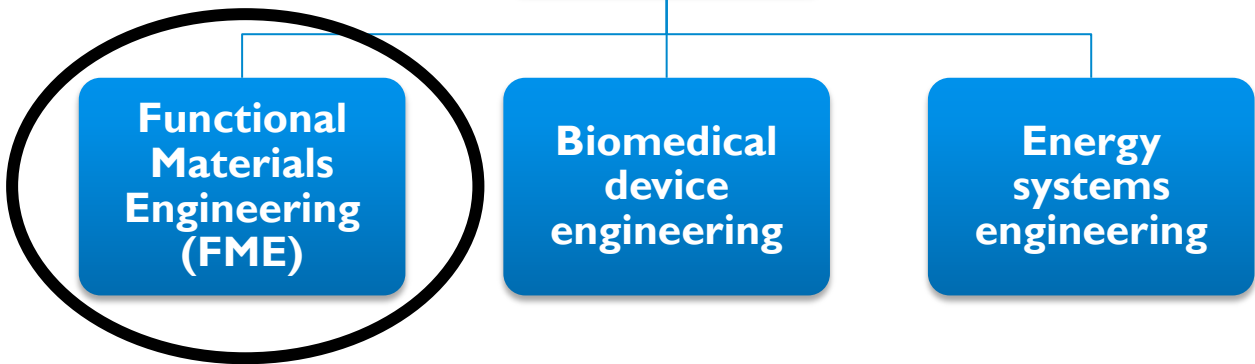
- ▶ Introduction
- ▶ Smart textiles
- ▶ Approaches for light emission
- ▶ OLED
 - Light emitting mechanism
 - Advantages and disadvantages
 - Structures
 - Techniques
 - Results
 - Challenges

INTRODUCTION



**Institute for
Materials
Research
(IMO)**

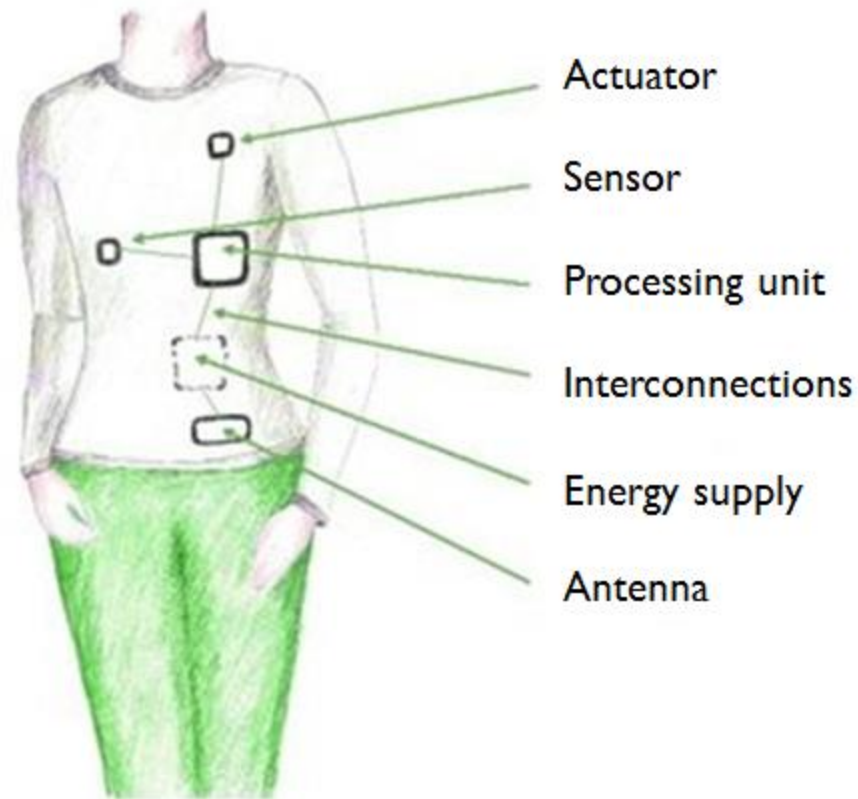
**Engineering
Materials &
Applications
(EMAP)**



SMART TEXTILES

= textiles with enhanced functionality

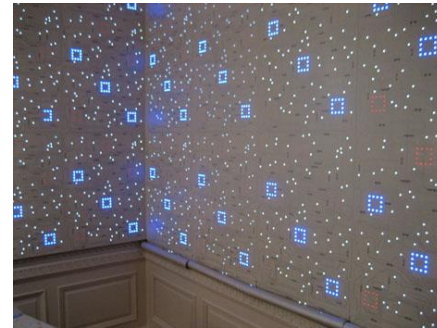
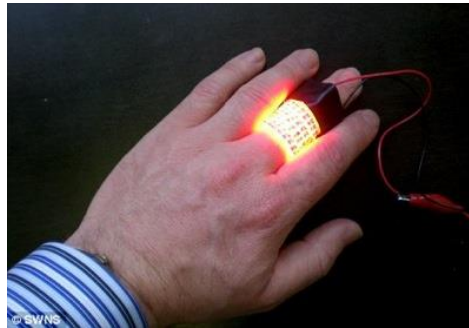
= **Smart textile system**



SMART TEXTILES

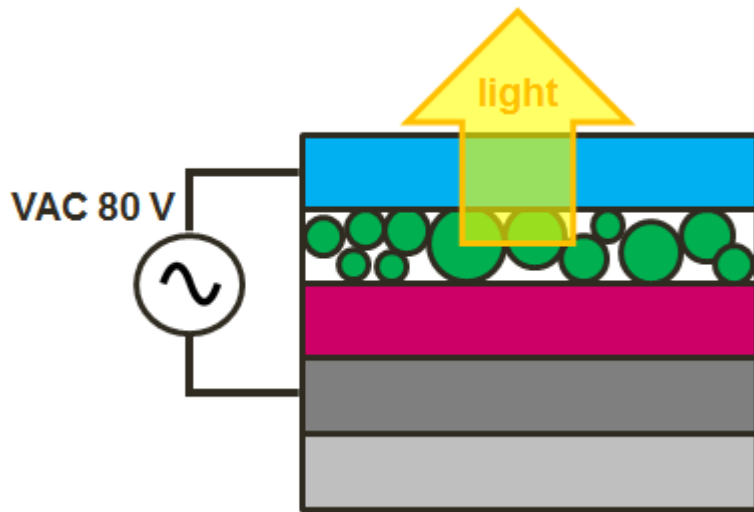
Integration of light-emitting properties in textiles

- ▶ **Protective or safety clothing**
- ▶ **Fashionable clothing**
- ▶ **Indoor and outdoor applications**
- ▶ **Healthcare applications**



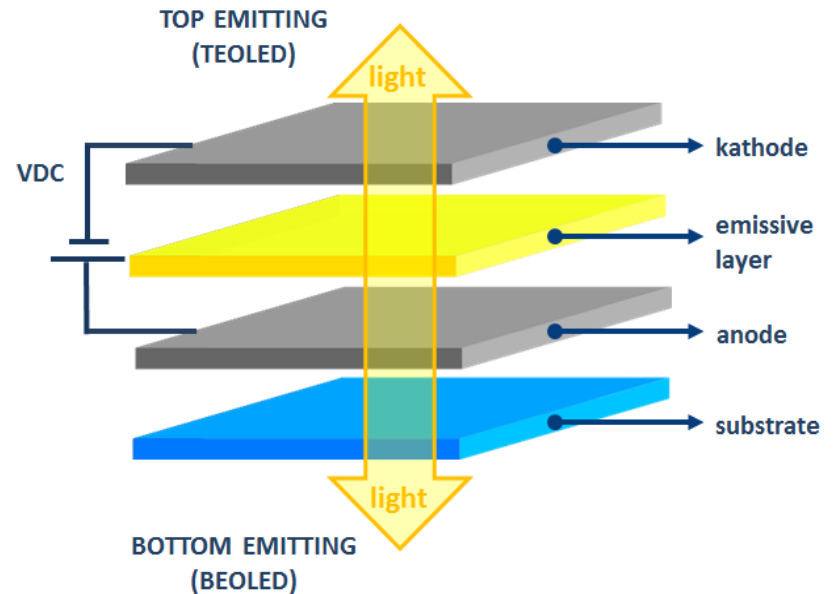
APPROACHES FOR LIGHT EMISSION

EL devices



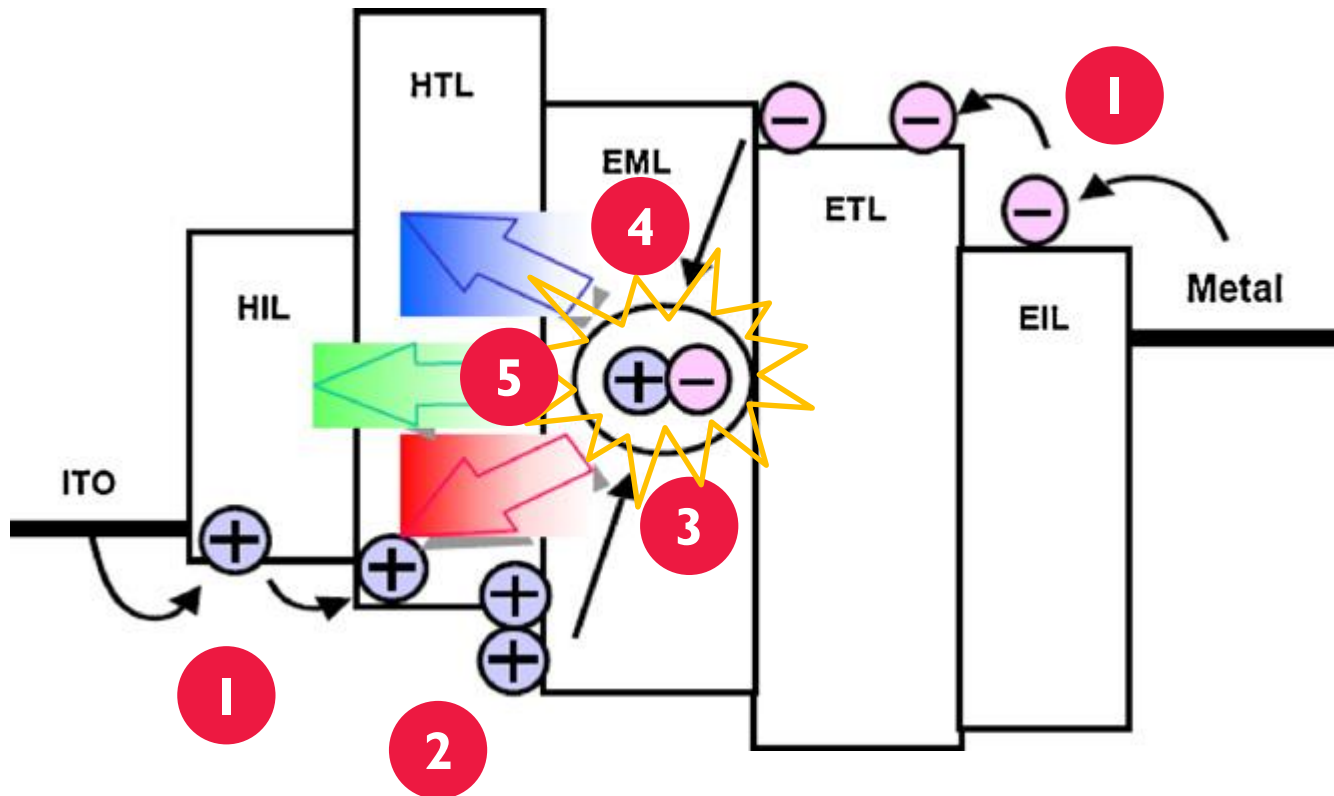
Indoor and outdoor applications

OLEDs



Wearable applications

OLED: LIGHT EMITTING MECHANISM

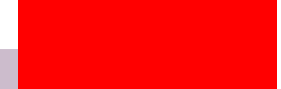


- 1) Charge injection
- 2) Charge migration
- 3) Recombination
- 4) Exciton formation
- 5) Relaxation / light emission

OLED: ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES



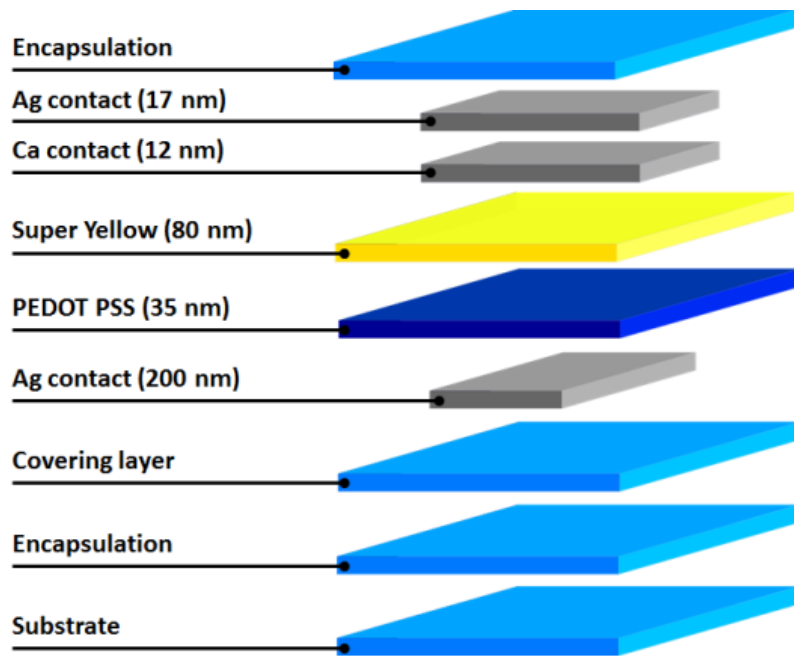
Thin layers
Flexible substrates
High brightness
Low power supply (3-5 V)
Low energy consumption
Good efficacy
Large fields of view



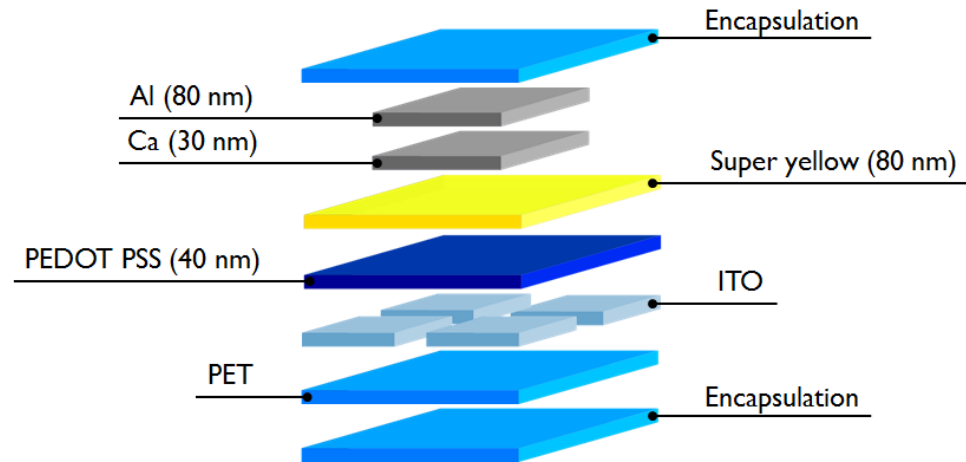
Encapsulation necessary (to avoid exposure to water vapor and oxygen)
Low lifetime
Harmful solvents (toluene, chlorobenzene, ...)
Expensive production techniques (vacuum deposition, ..)

OLED: STRUCTURE TEOLED

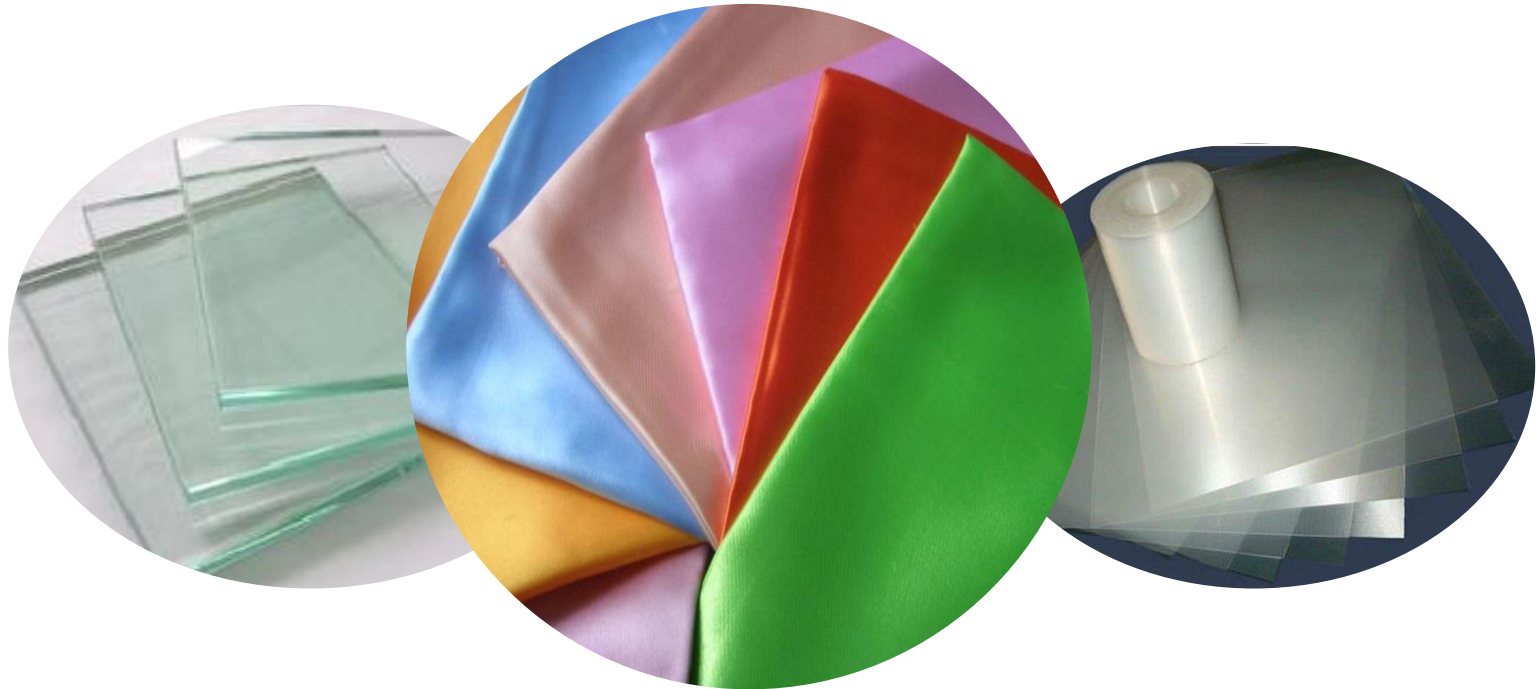
BEOLED on PET



TEOLED on textile

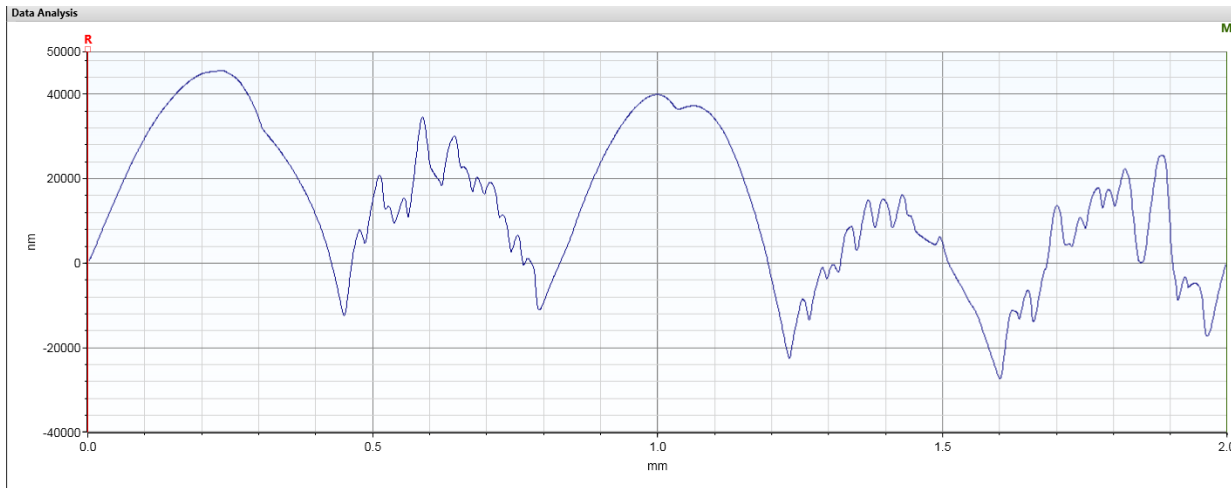


OLED:TECHNIQUES



Substrate

OLED: TECHNIQUES



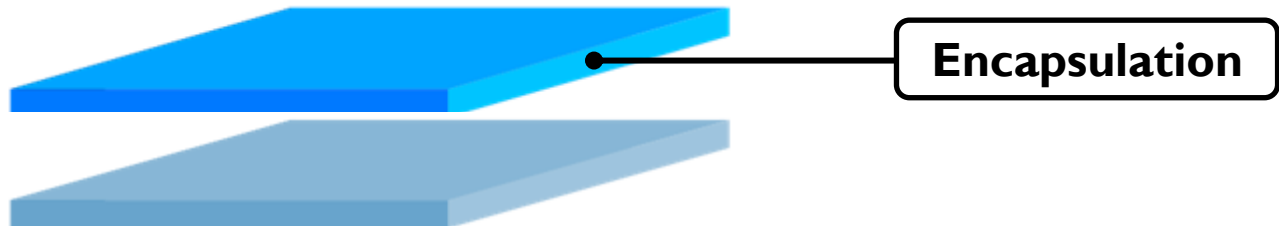
Dektak surface profile measurement on polyester



Covering layer

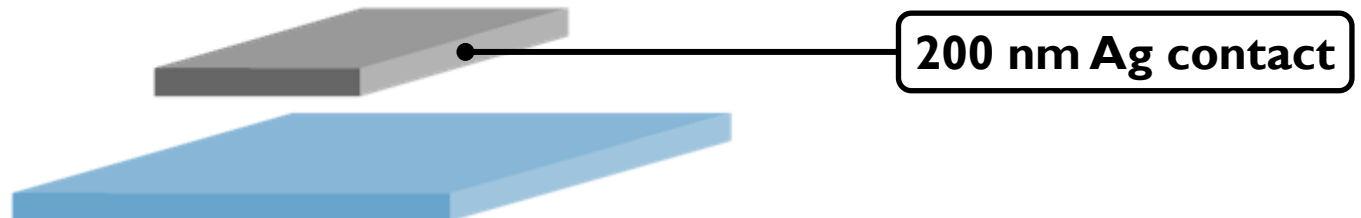
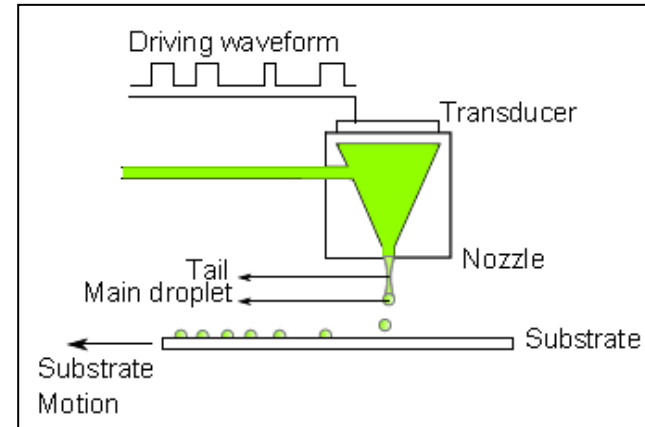
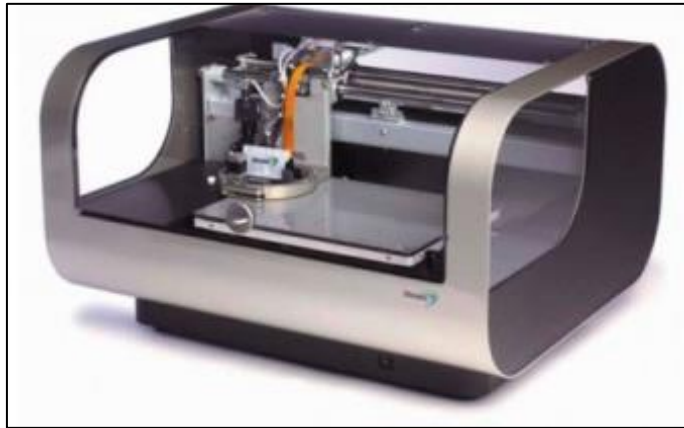
OLED:TECHNIQUES

Plasma techniques



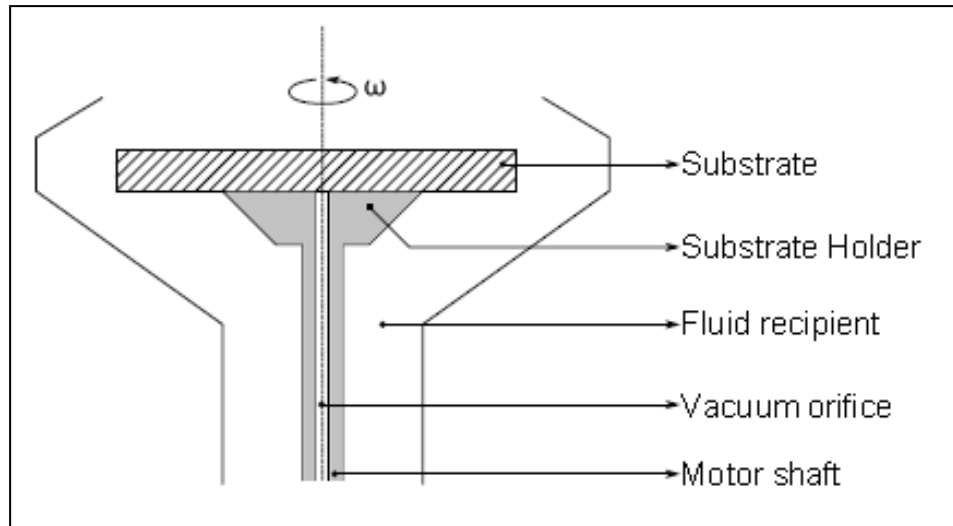
OLED:TECHNIQUES

Inkjet printing



OLED:TECHNIQUES

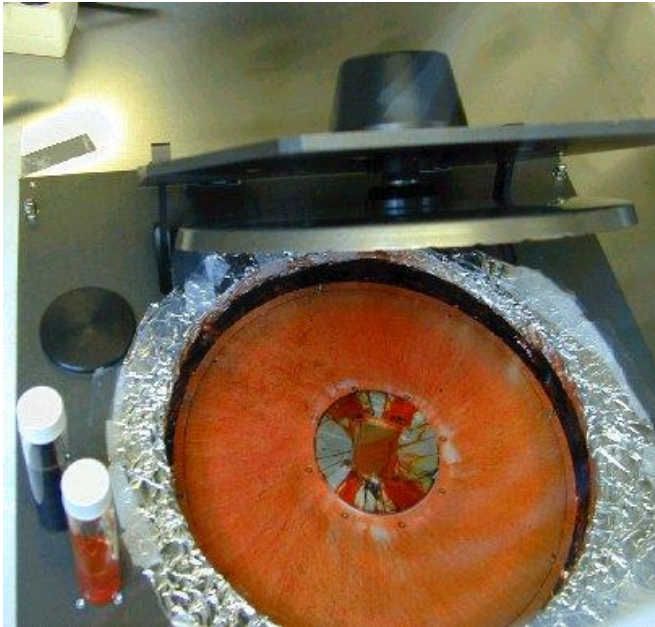
Spin coating



35 nm PEDOT PSS

OLED:TECHNIQUES

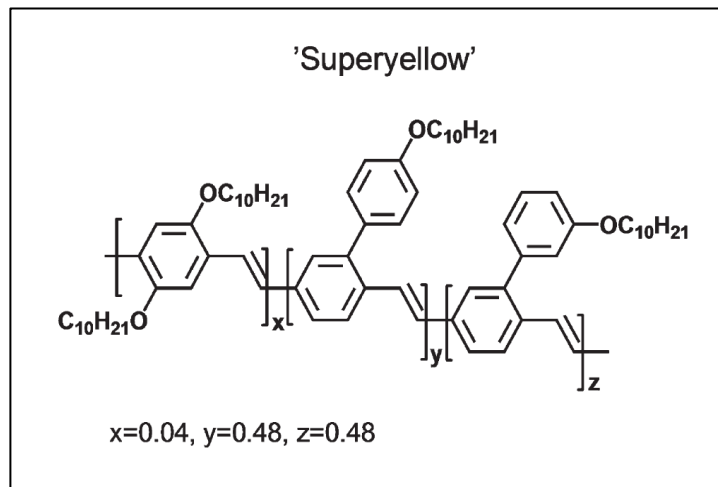
Spin coating and ultrasonic spray coating



80 nm Super Yellow

OLED: TECHNIQUES

Super Yellow PDY-I32



Parameter	Technique	Value	Unit	Ref.
Maj. Carrier Mobility	Time Of Flight (TOF)	$10^{-7} - 10^{-6}$	cm^2/Vs	[2]
External Quantum Efficiency (EQE)	n/a	5.3	%	[2]
Dielectric Constant ϵ_r	Impedance Spectroscopy	3.1	unit less	[3]
HOMO	n/a	4.8/5.2/5.4	eV	[4]/[5]/[6]
LUMO	n/a	2.4/2.7/3.0	eV	[4]/[5]/[6]

[1] M. Al-Sa'di, et. al., "Electrical and optical simulations of a polymer-based phosphorescent organic light-emitting diode with high efficiency," *J. Polym. Sci. Part B Polym. Phys.*, vol. 50, no. 22, pp. 1567–1576, Nov. 2012.

[2] S. Gambino, et. al., "Comparison of hole mobility in thick and thin films of a conjugated polymer," *Org. Electron.*, vol. 11, no. 3, pp. 467–471, Mar. 2010.

[3] A. Munar, et. al., "Shedding Light on the Operation of Polymer Light-Emitting Electrochemical Cells Using Impedance Spectroscopy," *Adv. Funct. Mater.*, vol. 22, no. 7, pp. 1511–1517, Apr. 2012.

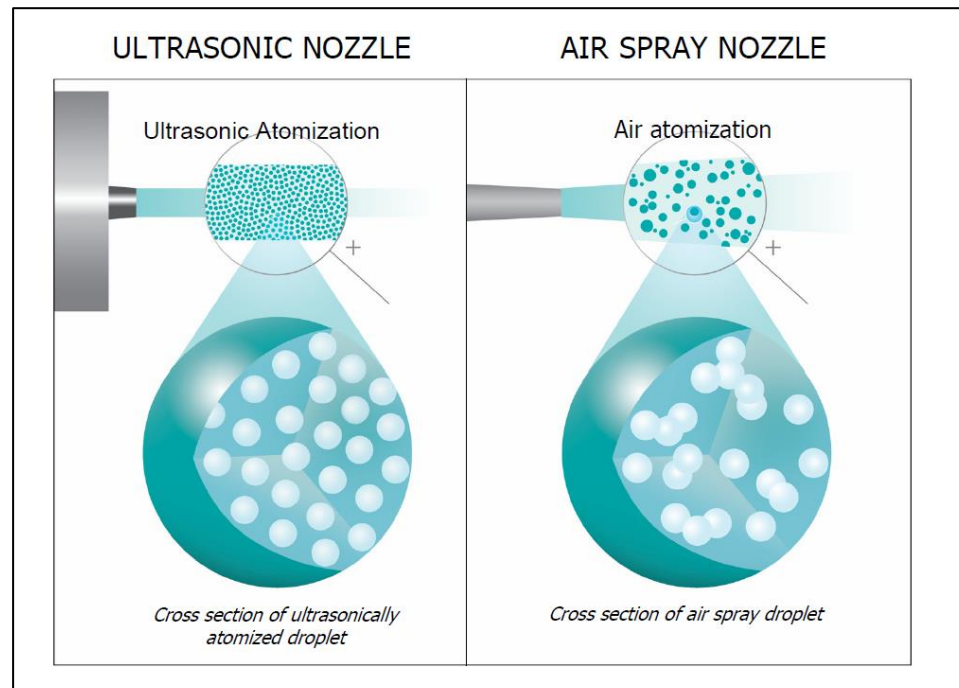
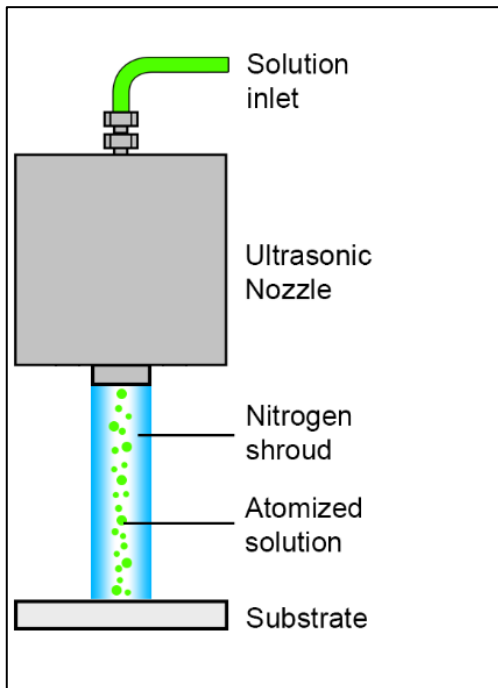
[4] E. B. Nandas, et. al., "Organic light emitting complementary inverters," *Appl. Phys. Lett.*, vol. 96, no. 4, p. 043304, 2010.

[5] H. J. Bolink, et. al., "Efficient Polymer Light-Emitting Diode Using Air-Stable Metal Oxides as Electrodes," *Adv. Mater.*, vol. 21, no. 1, pp. 79–82, Jan. 2009.

[6] W. Syu, et. al., "Efficient multilayer red fluorescent polymer light-emitting diodes by host and guest blend system," *Synth. Met.*, vol. 160, no. 9–10, pp. 871–875, 2010.

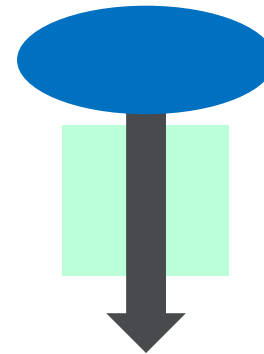
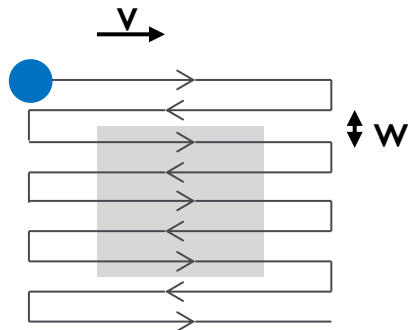
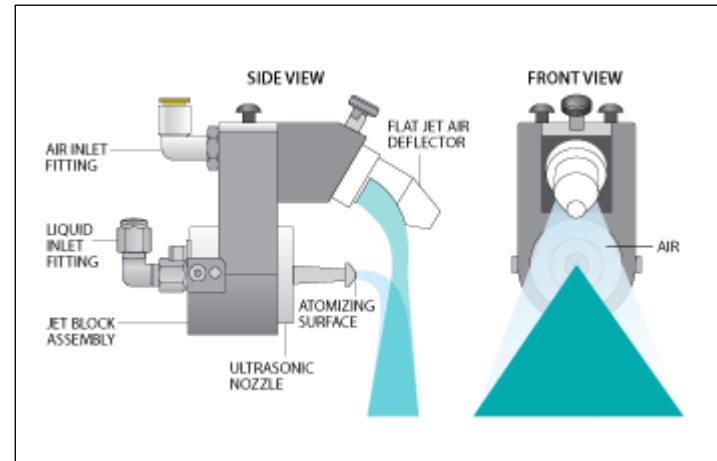
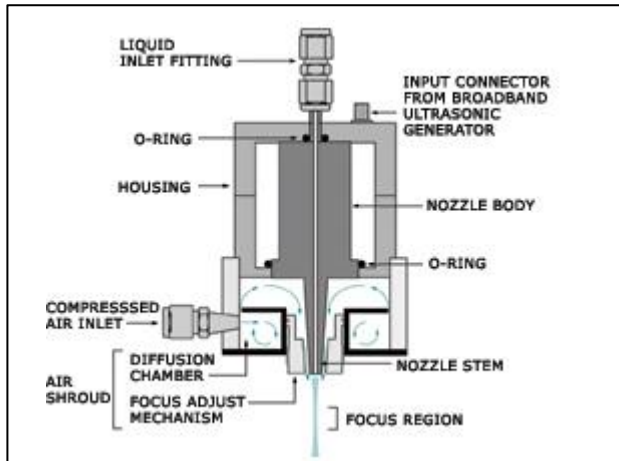
OLED:TECHNIQUES

Ultrasonic spray coating



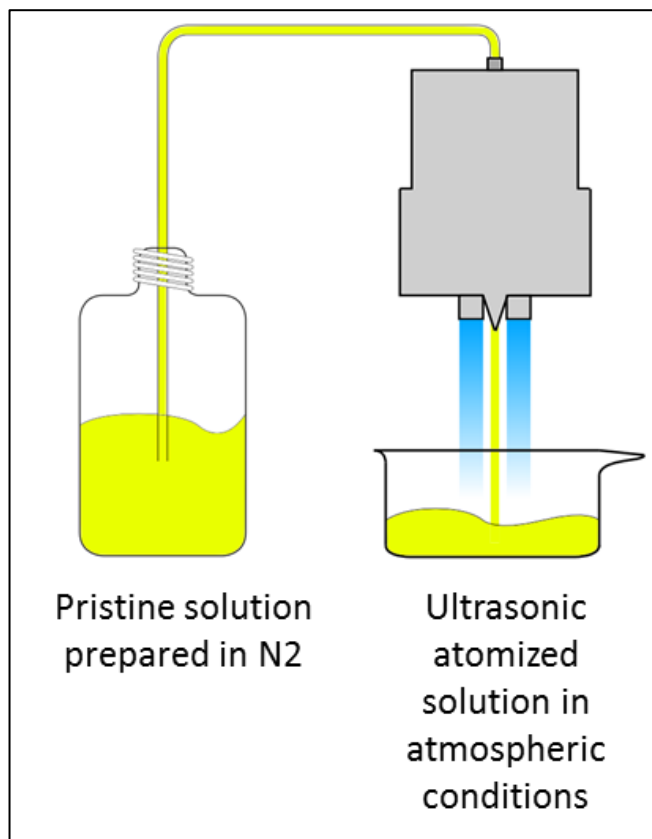
OLED: TECHNIQUES

Ultrasonic spray coating



OLED:TECHNIQUES

Ultrasonic spray coating of SY



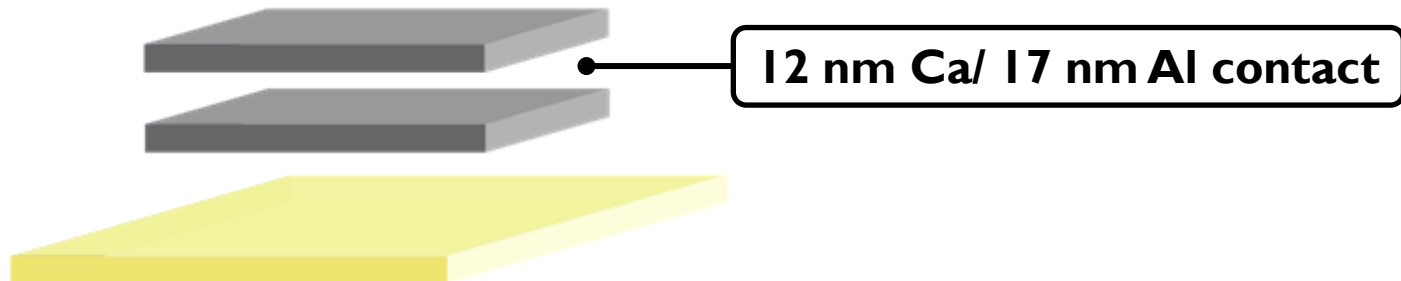
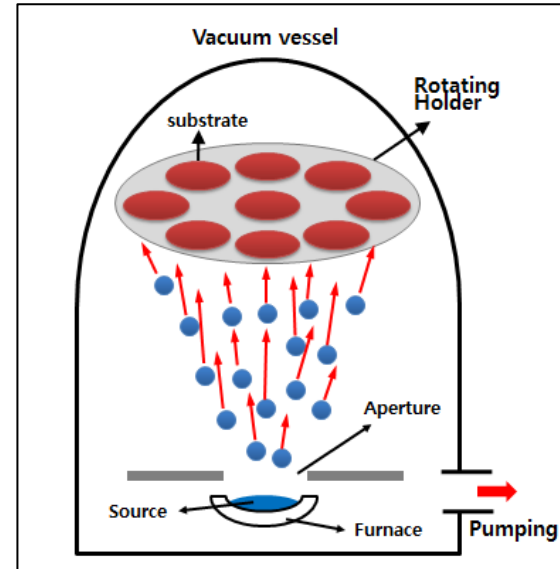
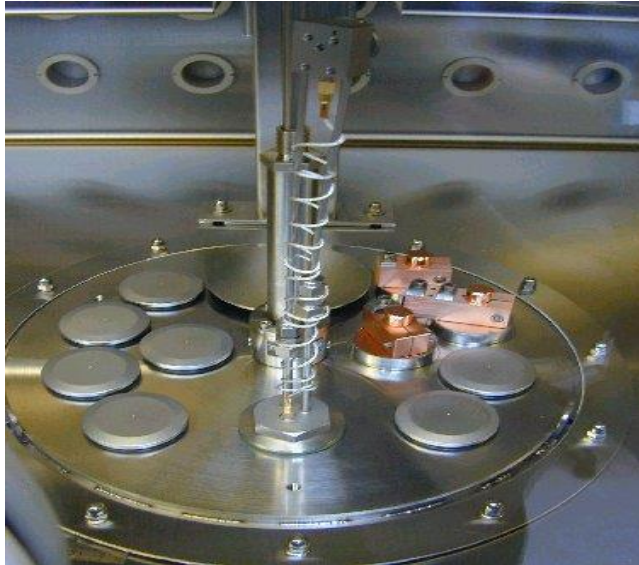
Effect of ultra sonication on polymer chain

side-chain scission?
backbone cleavage?

No changes to side-chain or backbone

OLED: TECHNIQUES

Thermal evaporation



OLED:TECHNIQUES

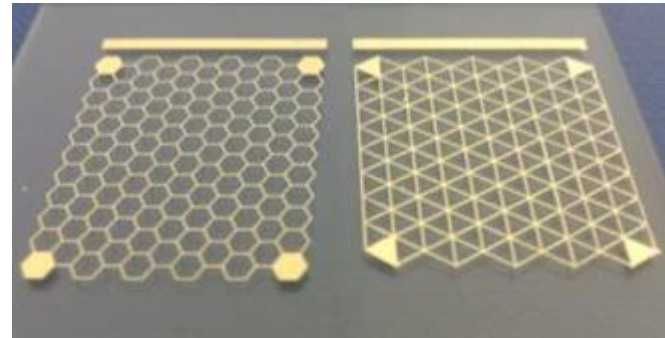
Optimal transparent top contact

Au layers



- ▶ Thermal evaporation
- ▶ **Layer thickness 1-15 nm**
- ▶ Sheet resistance 3,2-123,7 Ω/\square
- ▶ Transparency 25-70 %

Ag grids

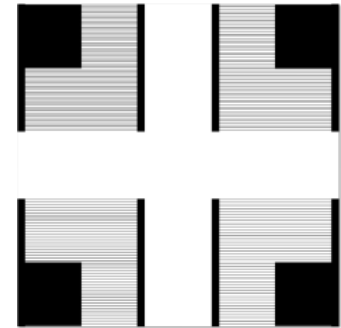
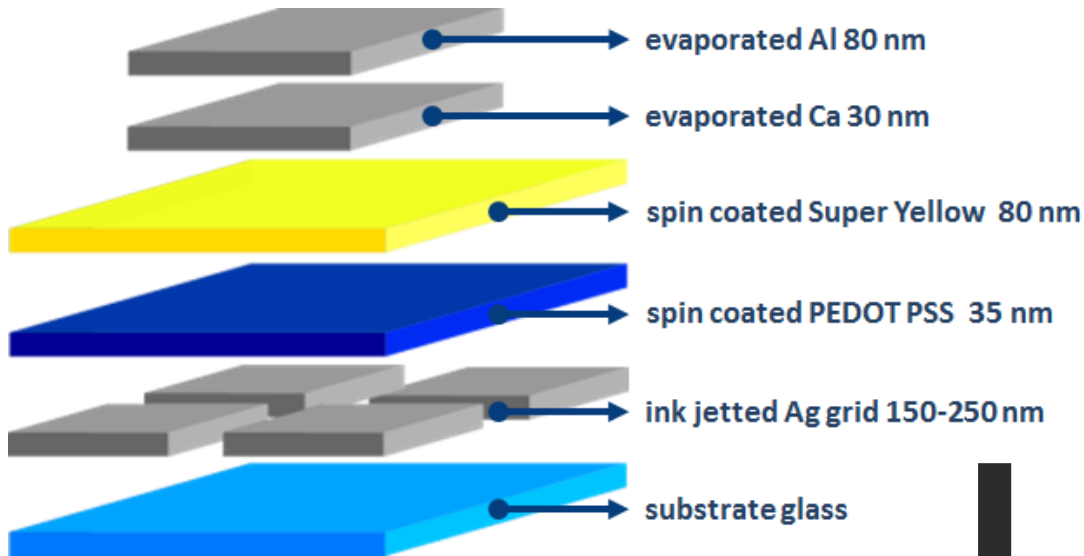


- ▶ **Ink jet printing**
- ▶ Layer thickness 150-250 nm
- ▶ **Sheet resistance 0,82-2,7 Ω/\square**
- ▶ **Transparency 70-90 %**

OLED:TECHNIQUES

Optimal transparent top contact

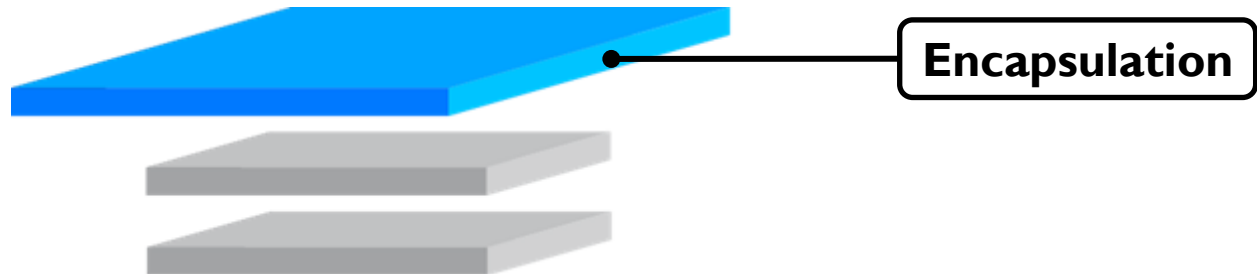
Testing of a BEOLED with Ag grid



Sintered at 200 °C
Problem with TEOLED!
Sintering damages other layers!

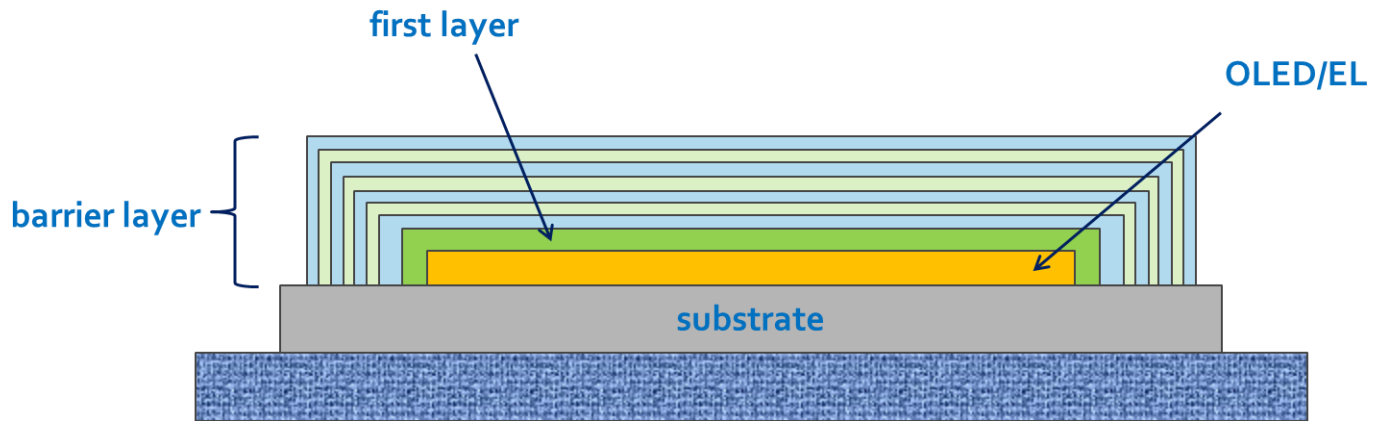
OLED: TECHNIQUES

Plasma techniques



OLED:TECHNIQUES

Plasma techniques

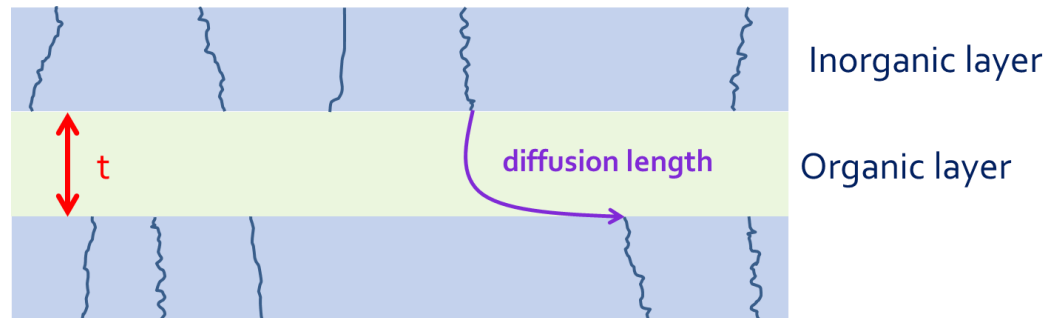


Alternation of organic and inorganic layers

Diffusion length is greatly increased



Good barrier properties

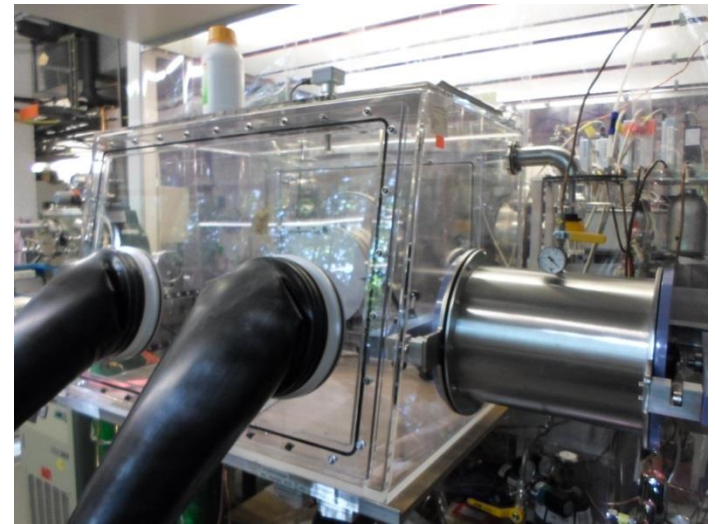


OLED:TECHNIQUES

Plasma techniques



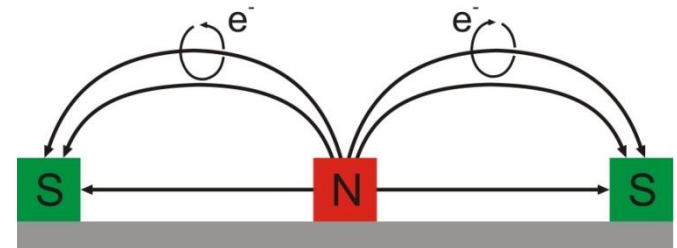
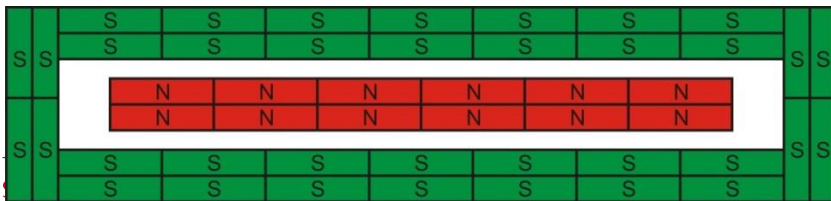
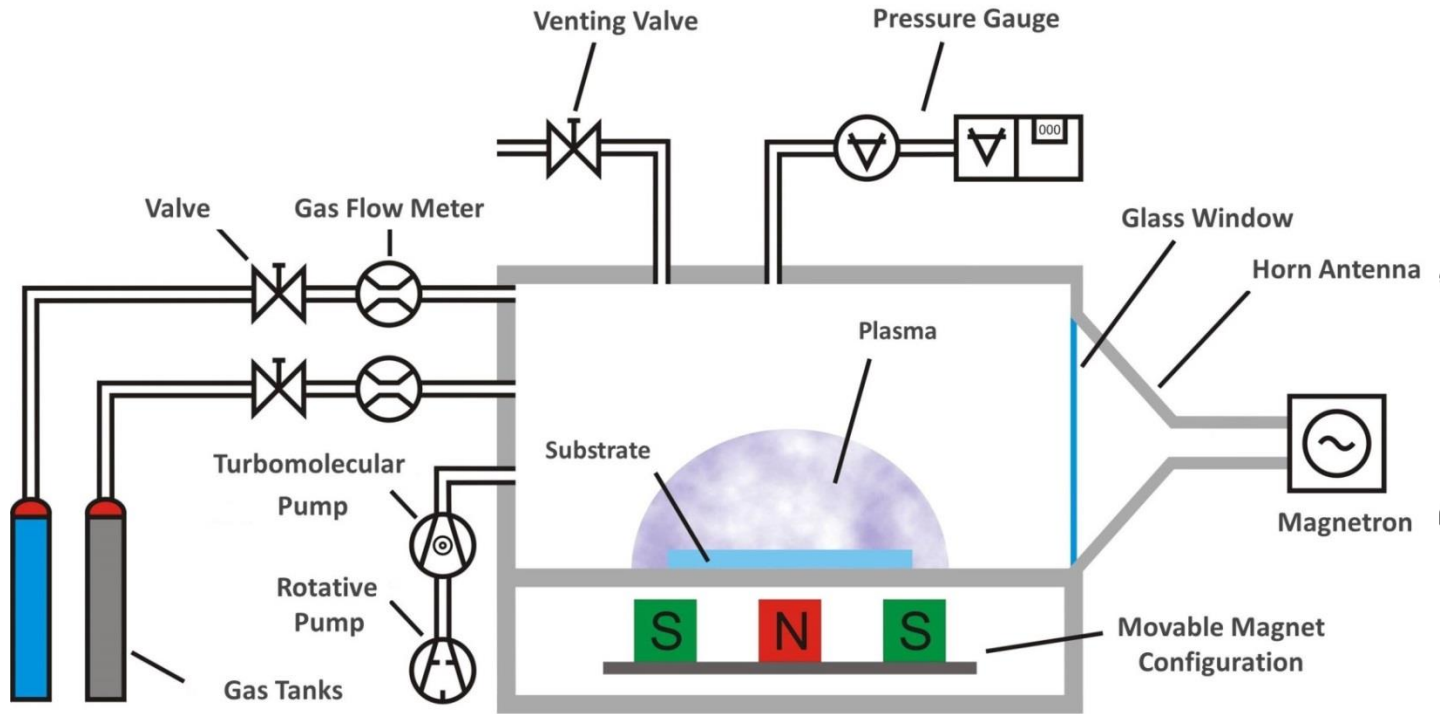
ECR plasma reactor



Glovebox

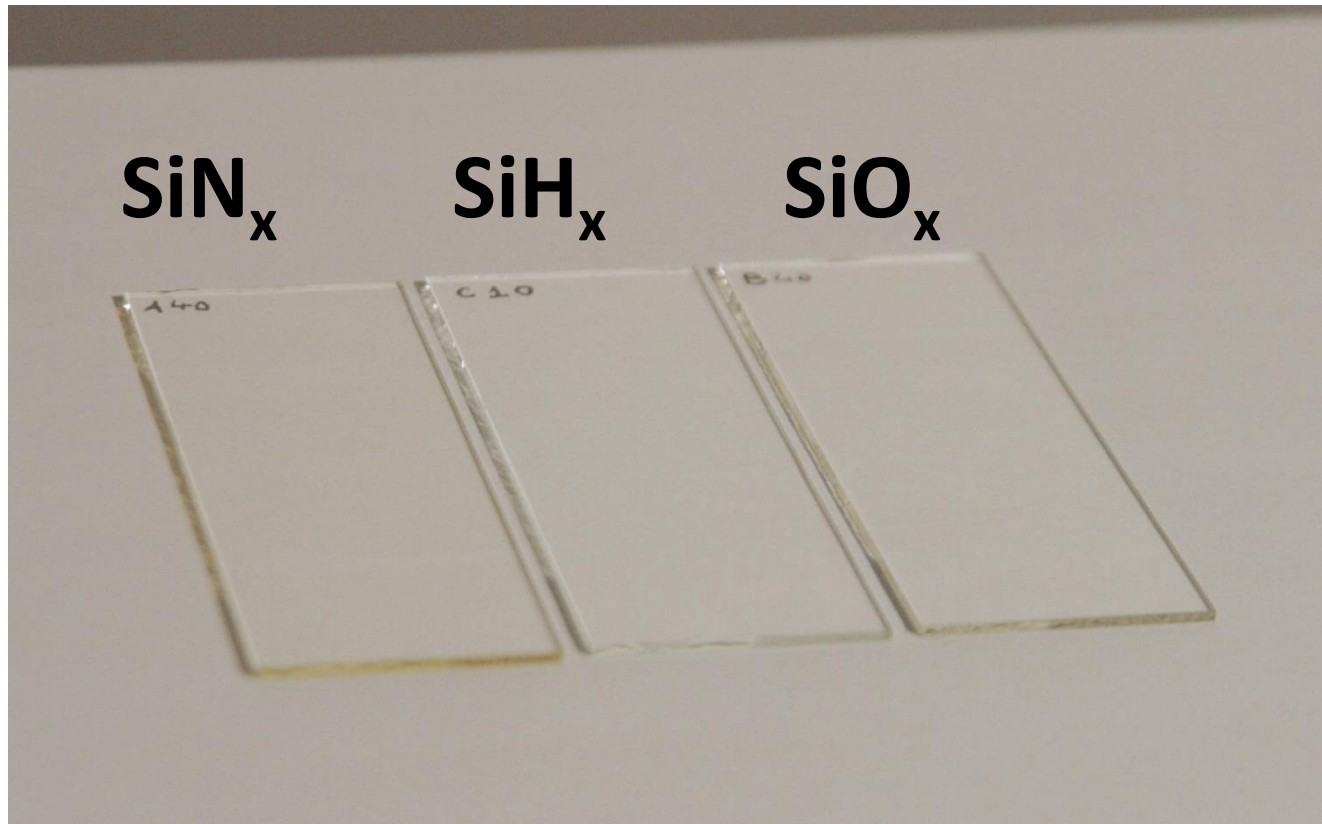
OLED: TECHNIQUES

Plasma techniques



OLED:TECHNIQUES

Plasma techniques

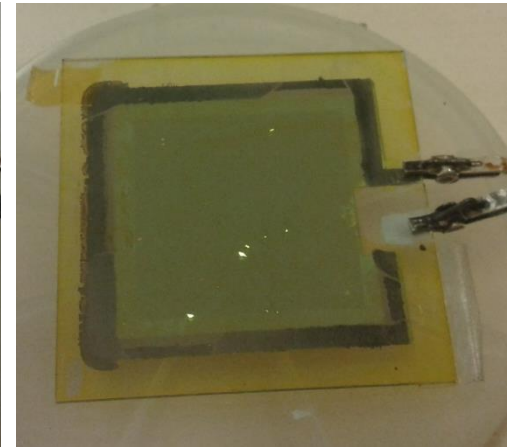
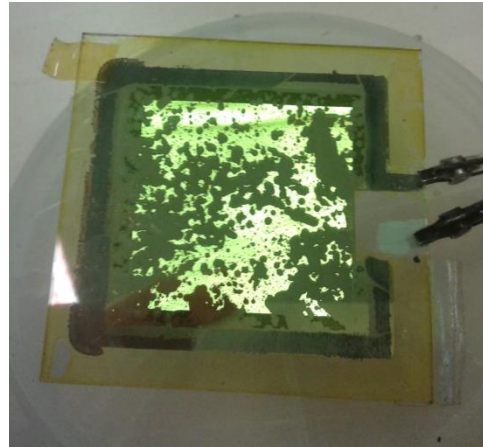
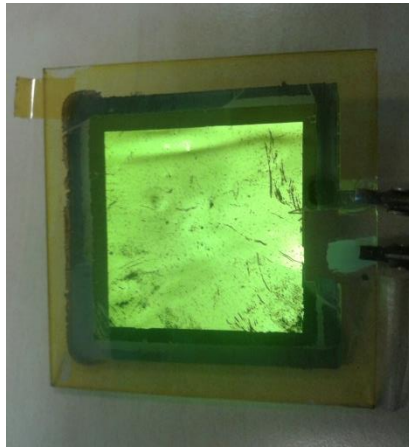
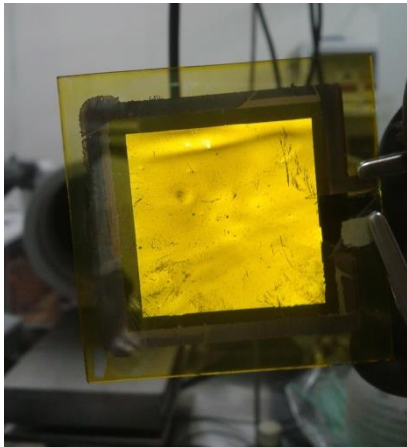


OLED:TECHNIQUES

Plasma techniques

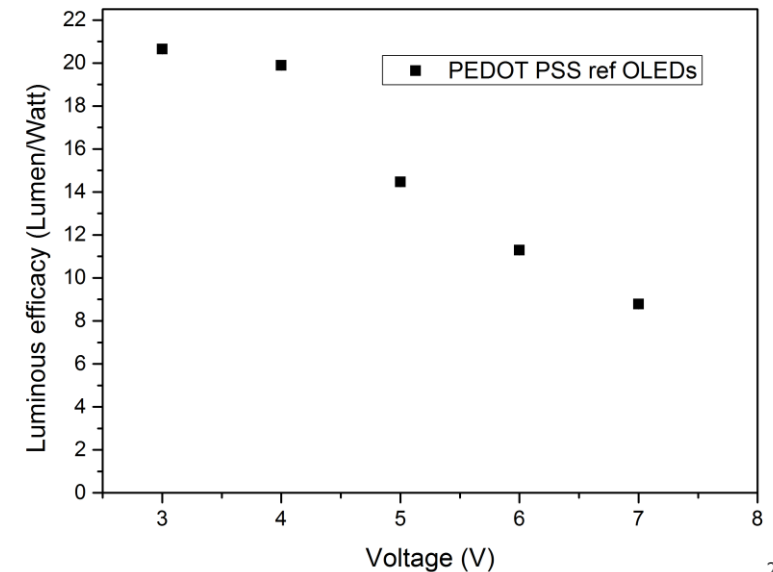
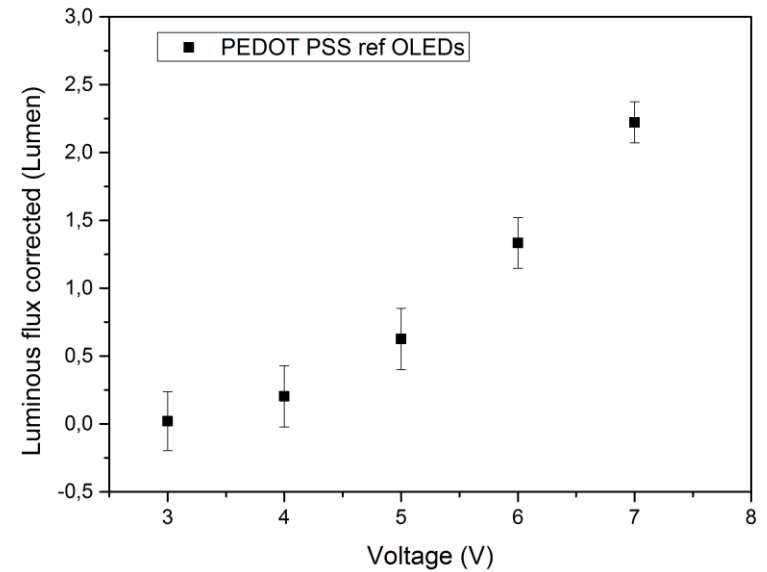
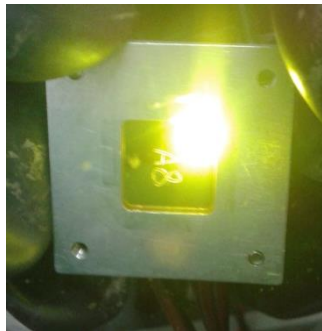
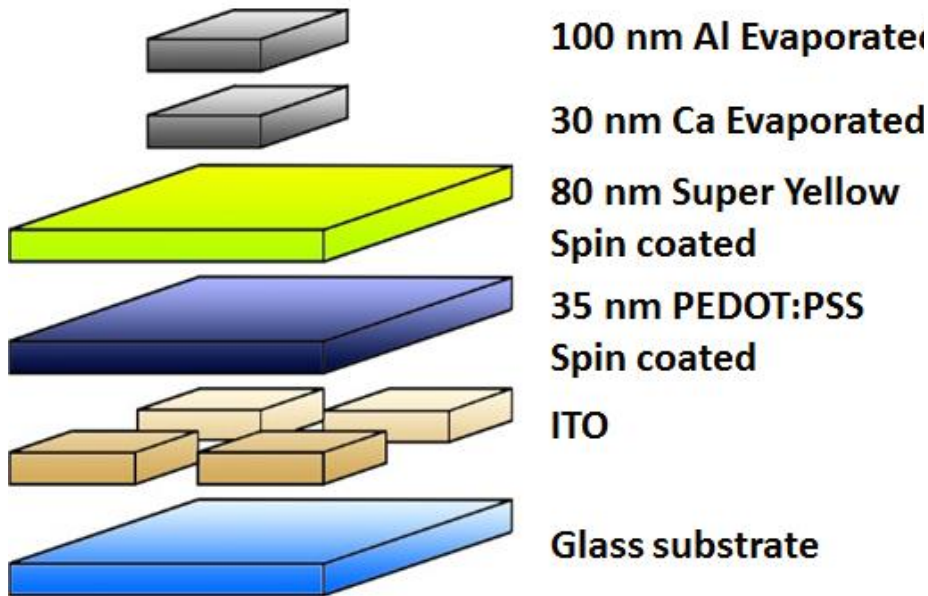
Challenges

- ! Transportation of the OLEDs to Stuttgart!
- ! O₂ level too high (5000 ppm inside glovebox)!
- ! Effectiveness encapsulation !

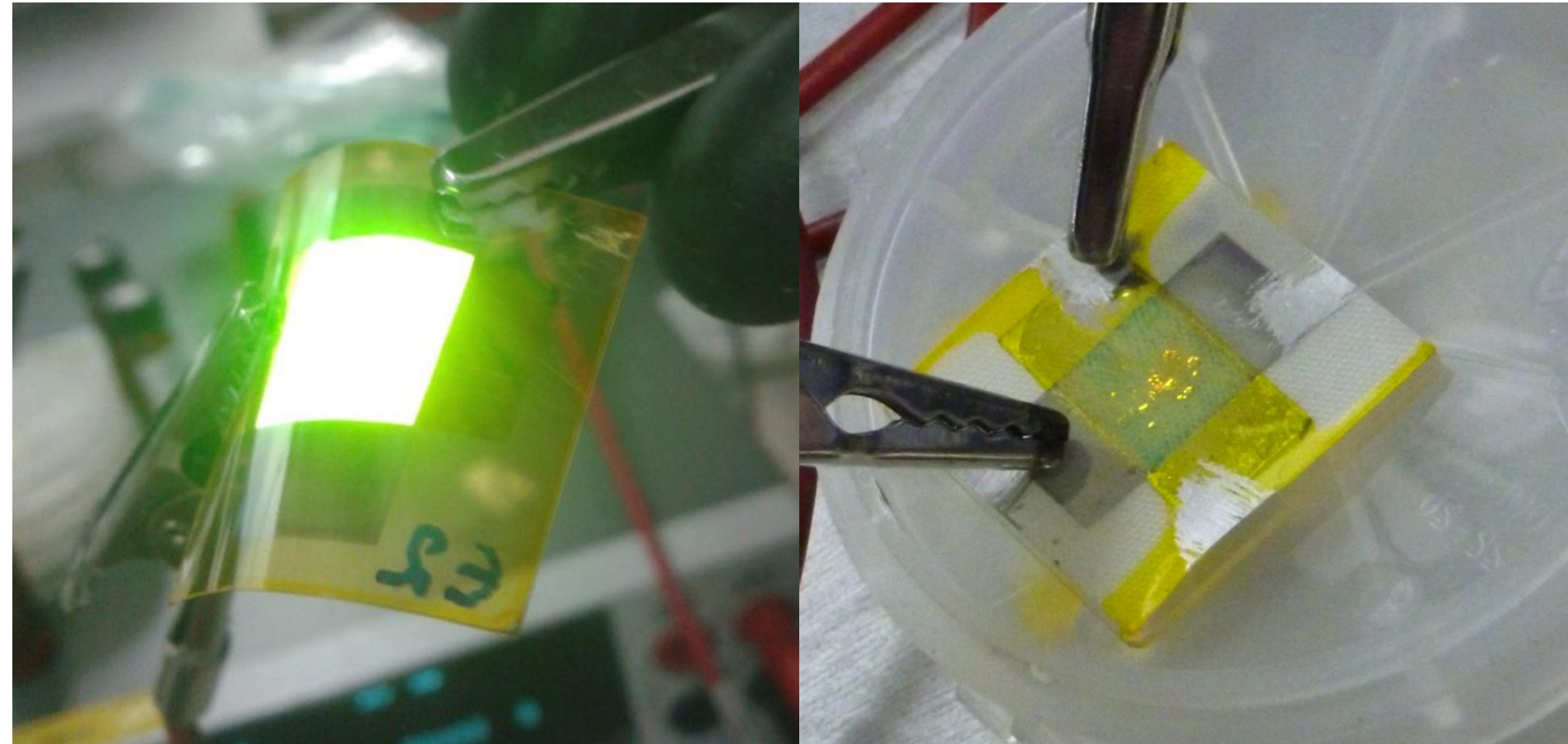


OLED: TECHNIQUES

Measurements



OLED: RESULTS



OLED: CHALLENGES

Transparent top contact: metal grids or thin metal layers

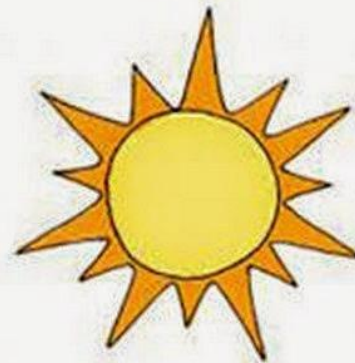
Covering layer on textile substrates

Encapsulation of OLED



CHALLENGE ACCEPTED

A PHOTON CHECKS INTO A HOTEL AND
IS ASKED IF HE NEEDS ANY HELP WITH
HIS LUGGAGE.



"NO, I'M
TRAVELLING LIGHT."