



# Paper Electronics

Paper as Substrate for  
Printed Electronics and Sensors

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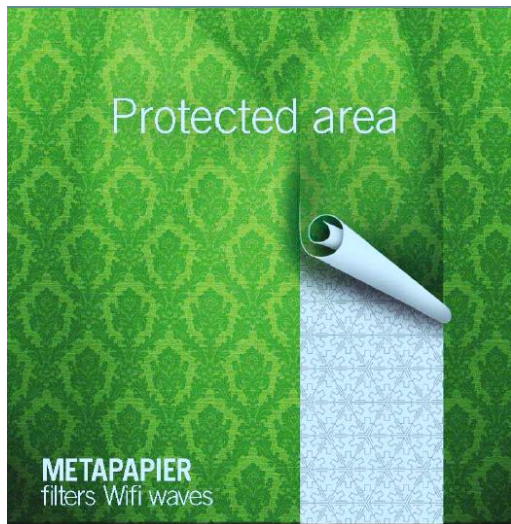


COST is supported by  
the EU Framework Programme  
Horizon 2020

# Printed Electronics has Created Hype (and Unreasonable Expectations...)



# Paper Electronics = Disposable Printed Electronics on/in Paper with Commercial Potential



Electro-magnetic blocking,  
De Barros et al.

Incontinence detection, Sensible Solutions Sweden AB



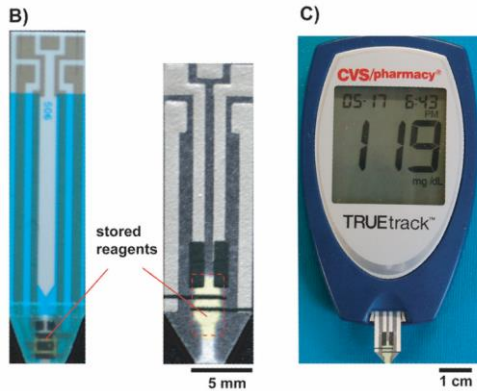
Self-cooking soup packaging  
Fulton Innovation



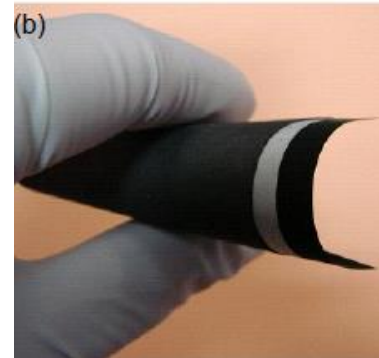
Patient adherence tracking  
Pharma DDSi, StoraEnso



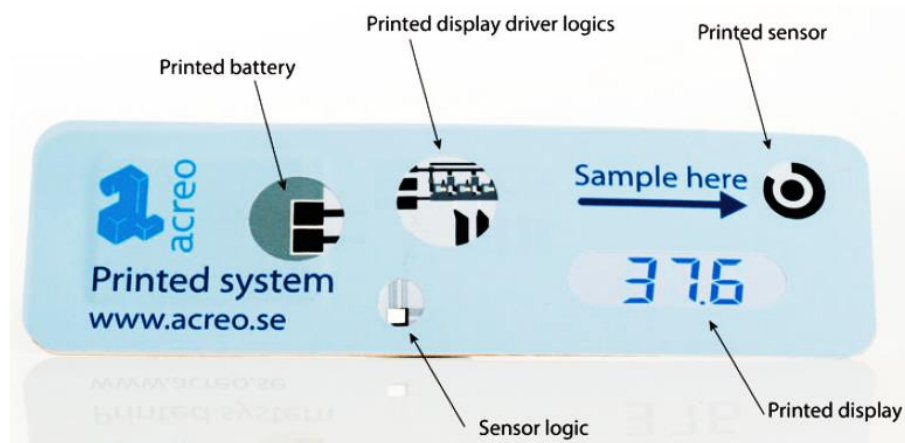
# Product Concepts Based on Electrochemistry



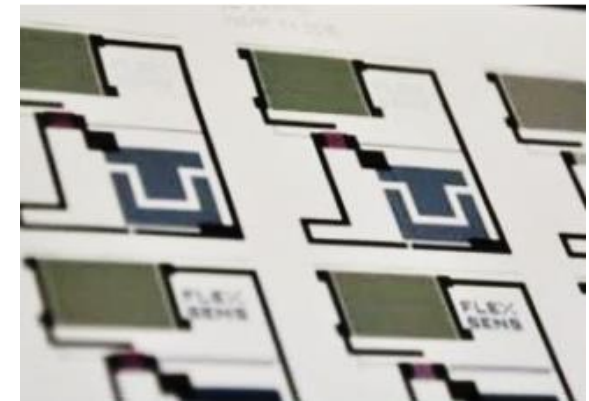
"Zero-Cost Diagnostics"  
G.M. Whitesides



Li-ion paper-batteries,  
Jabbour et al.



Printed bio-sensing platform, Acreo



Gas sensor on paper,  
Peltonen et al., FunMat/FlexSens



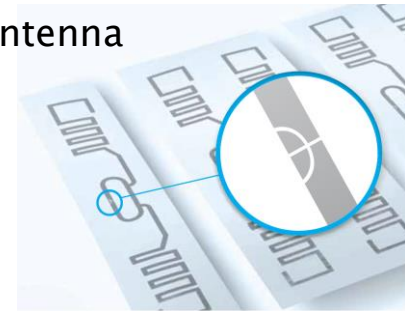
# Hybrid Products

- Combine, e.g. silicon-based RFID-chips with printed antenna:
  - Contactless smartcards and tickets
  - Product tracing and copy protection

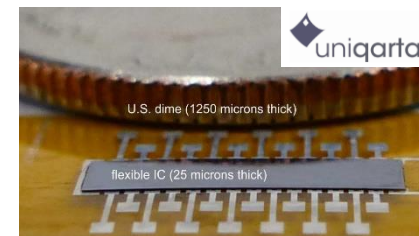
Confidex



Walki® Pantenna



Ultra thin chips



Printable LEDs



Powercoat® Alive



NDSU

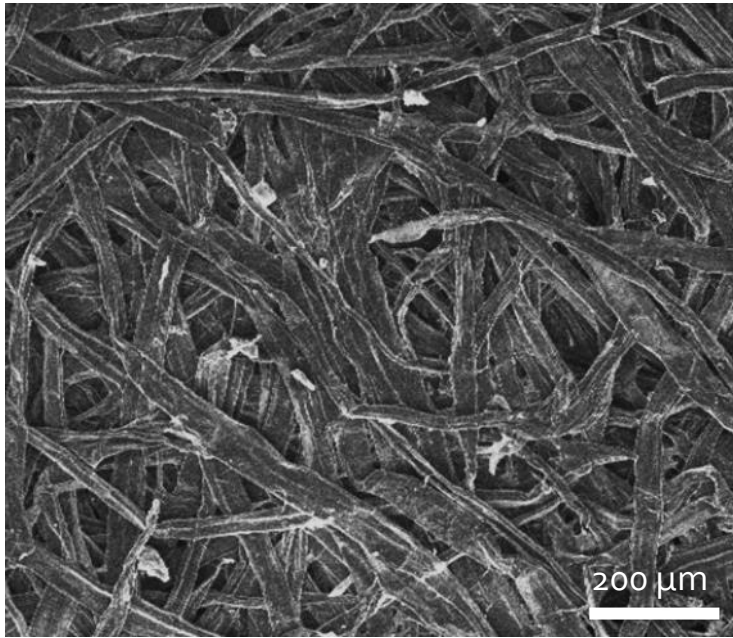


Laser-enabled advanced packaging (LEAP)

# Advantages of Using Paper as Substrate for Printed Electronics

- Low cost and large existing product base
- Biodegradability, compostability, ease of disposal → one-time use, “throw-away electronics”\*
- Mechanical properties: stiffness, foldability
- Adjustable printability of functional materials
- High temperature tolerance → inexpensive infrared sintering
- Transparency by using nanopaper (=nanocellulosic films)
- Biocompatibility beneficial for biological applications

# Functional Printing on Uncoated Paper



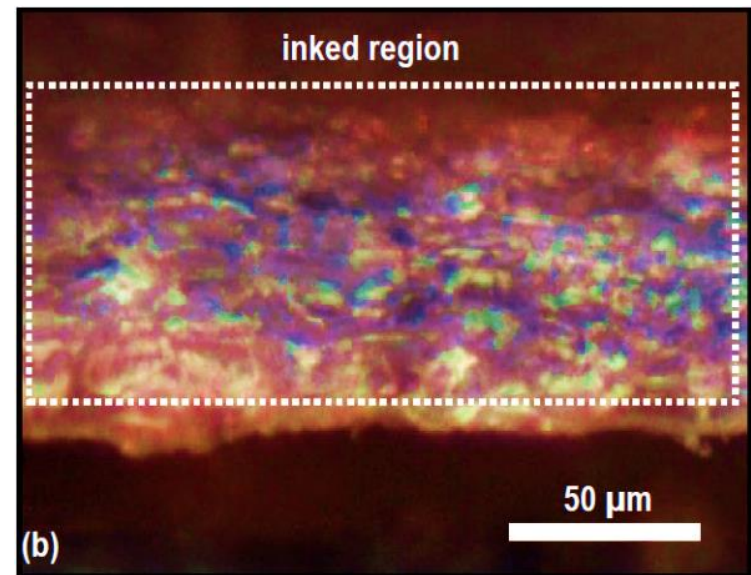
- Poor performance due to:
  - high surface roughness
  - uncontrolled spreading
  - uncontrolled absorption

## Inkjetted Particulate Silver Ink



R. Bollström et al., 2013.

## Inkjetted PEDOT:PSS-SWCNT Ink



P. Angelo et al. NPPRJ 27(2):486, 2012

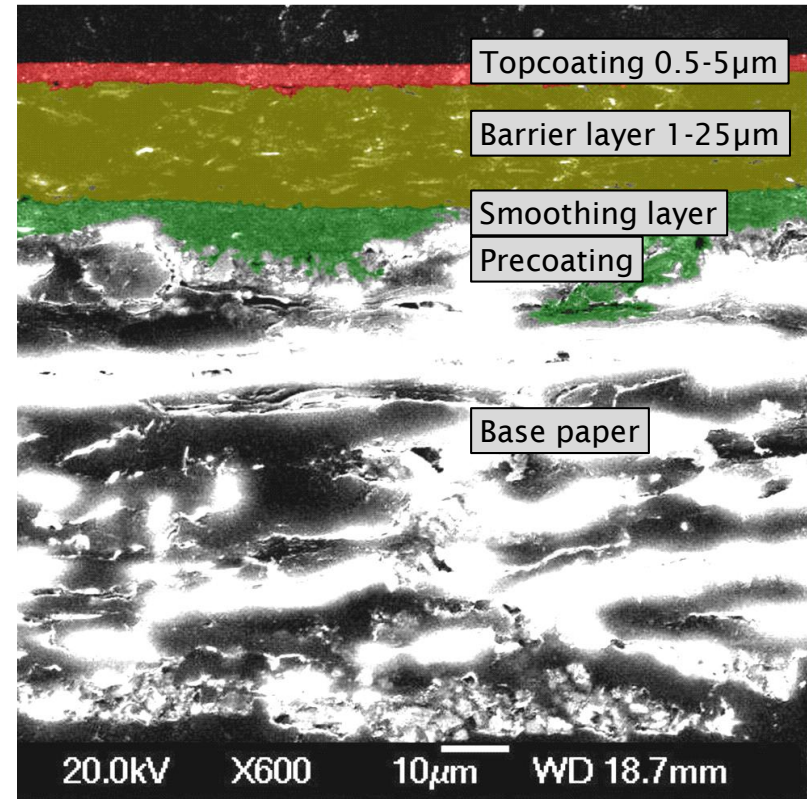
# Challenges of Using Paper as Substrate for Printed Electronics

- High surface roughness and porosity, large pore size
- Hygroscopicity and poor dimensional stability
- Poor long time heat resistance
- Complex surface chemistry
- Poor barrier properties
- Dusty material not allowed in clean room environment used by printed electronics manufacturers



# Multilayer Paper-based Substrate for Printed Electronics → Paper Electronics

- A combination of:
  - sufficient **smoothness** ( $\sim 50\text{nm RMS}$ ),
  - solvent **barrier/sealing** properties (DCB, acids, bases etc.),
  - adjustable **printability** for given functional ink through control of surface energy and surface porosity,
  - **thermal performance** allowing for IR sintering
- Roll-to-roll processable, recyclable and compostable

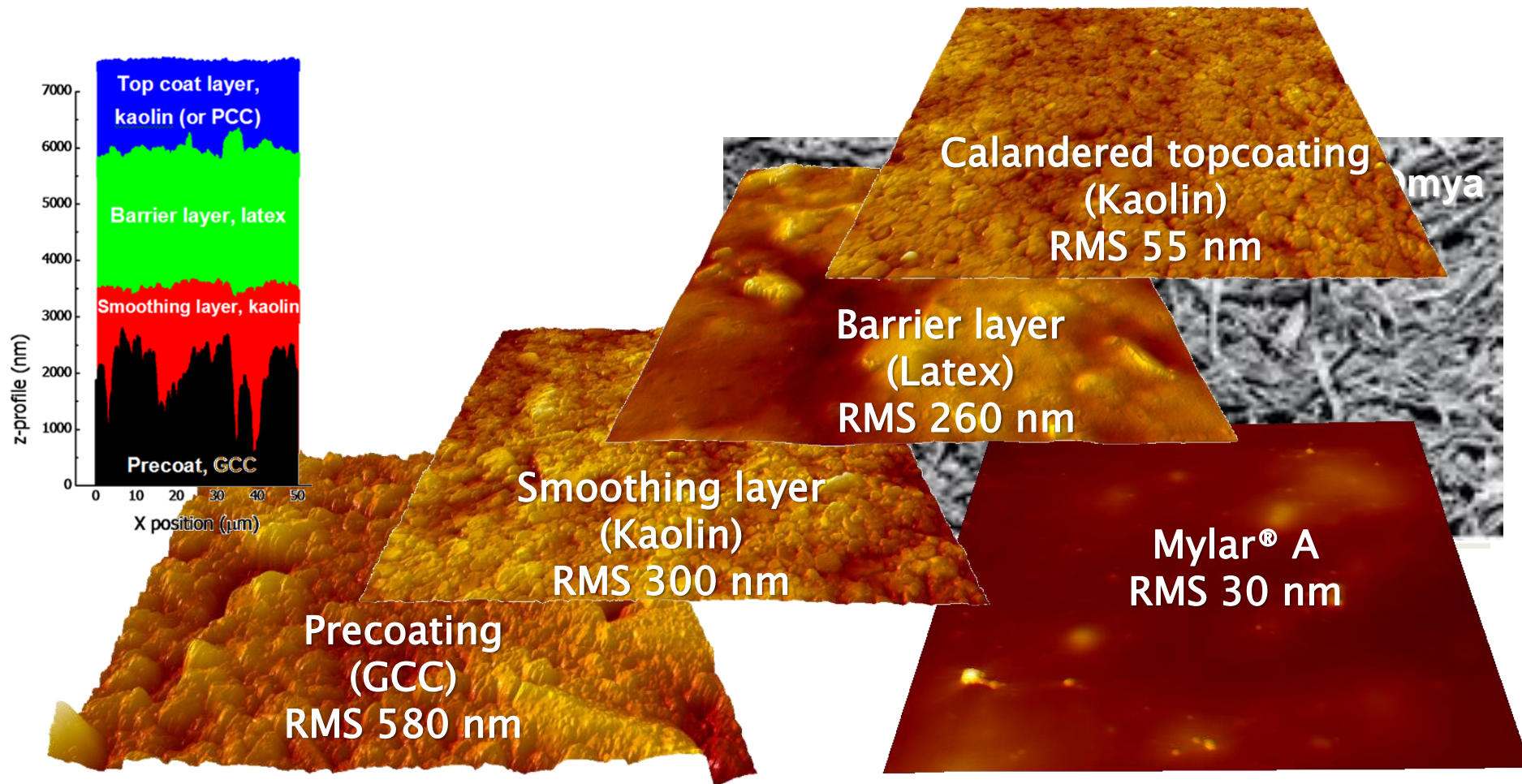


Bollström, R., A. Määttänen, D. Tobjörk, P. Ihalainen, N. Kaihovirta, R. Österbacka, J. Peltonen, and M. Toivakka.

"A multilayer coated fiber-based substrate suitable for printed functionality." *Organic Electronics* 10:1020–1023.

Bollström et al. "Method for creating a substrate for printed or coated functionality, substrate, functional device and its use", EPO Patent EP2392197, Chinese Patent ZL 201080006446.5

# Printed Electronics Requires Surface Smoothness



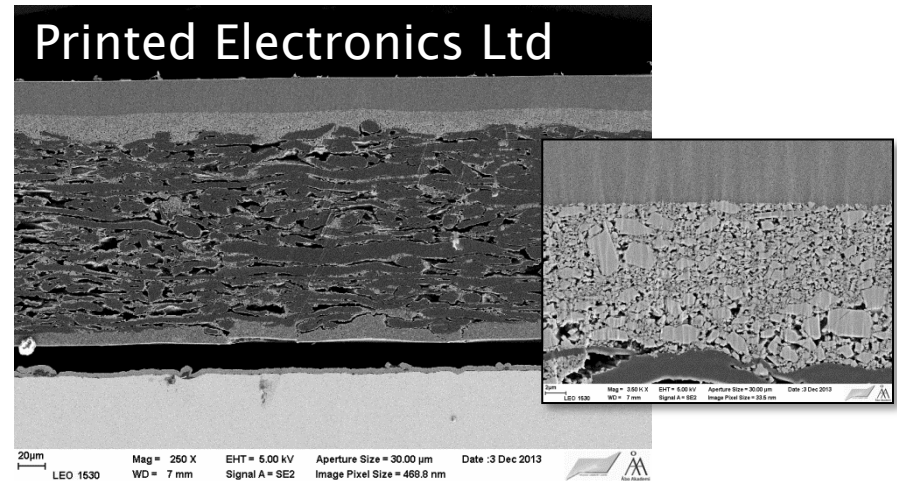
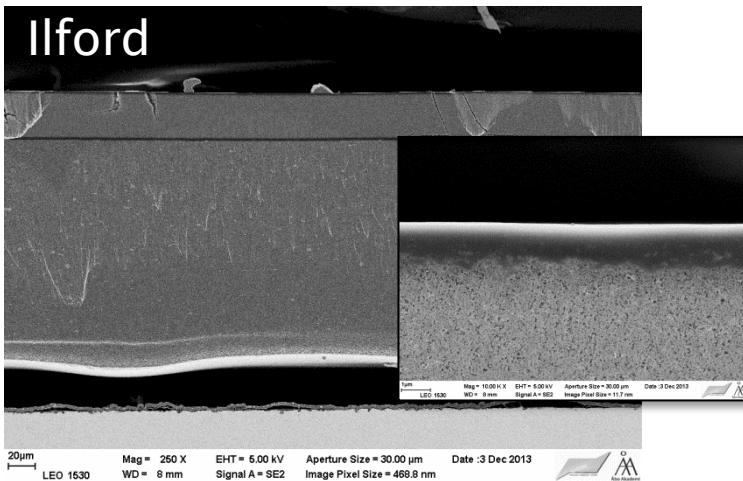
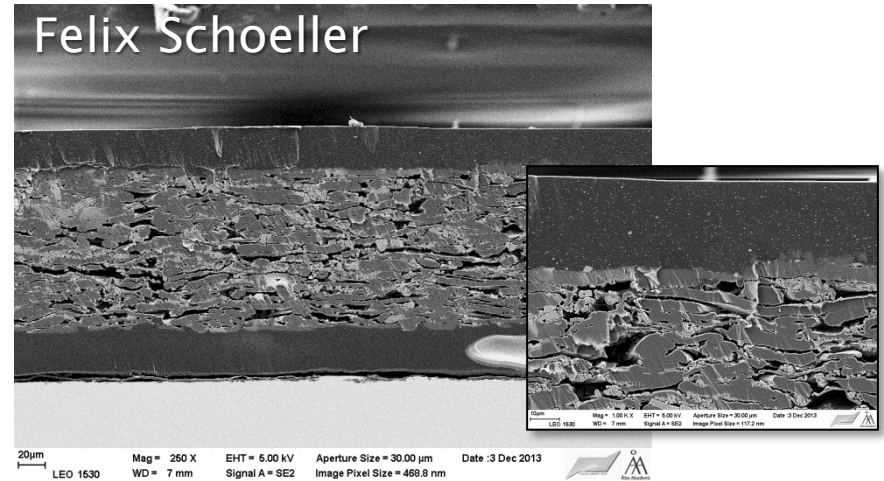
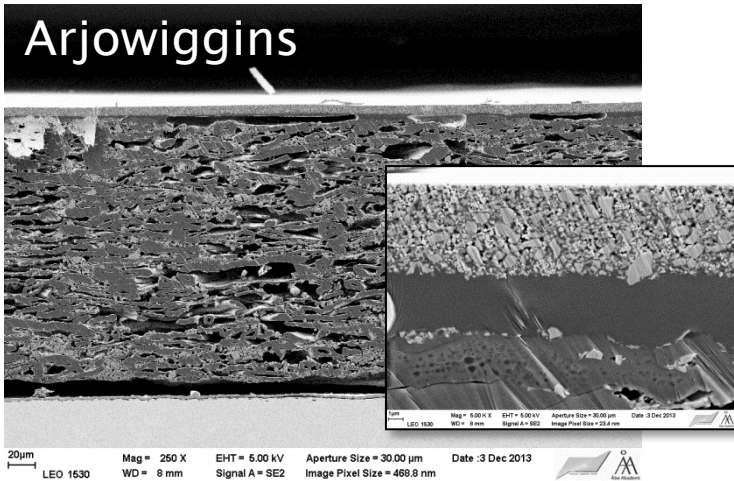
J. Järnström, P. Ihalainen, K. Backfolk, J. Peltonen: **Applied Surface Science** 2542:5741

R. Bollström, A. Määttänen, P. Ihalainen, M. Toivakka, J. Peltonen: **Chinese patent (ZL 201080006446.5)**, **European patent (2392197)**

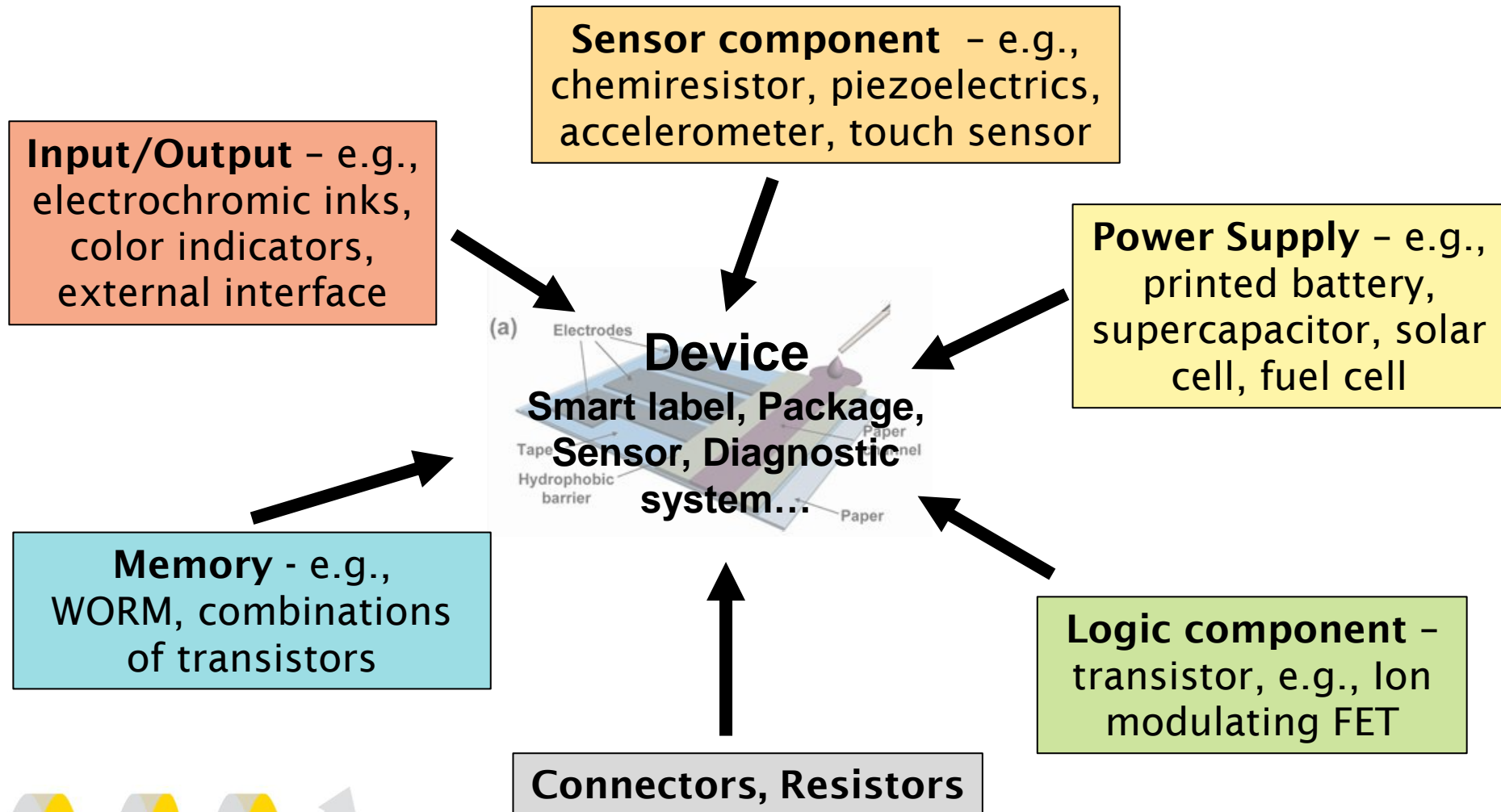
R. Bollstrom, D. Tobjörk, A. Määttänen, P. Ihalainen, R. Österbacka, J. Peltonen, M. Toivakka,: **Org. Electronics** 10:1020



# Commercial Papers for Printed Electronics

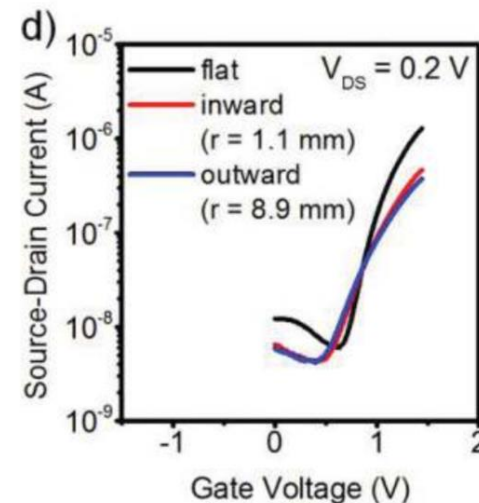
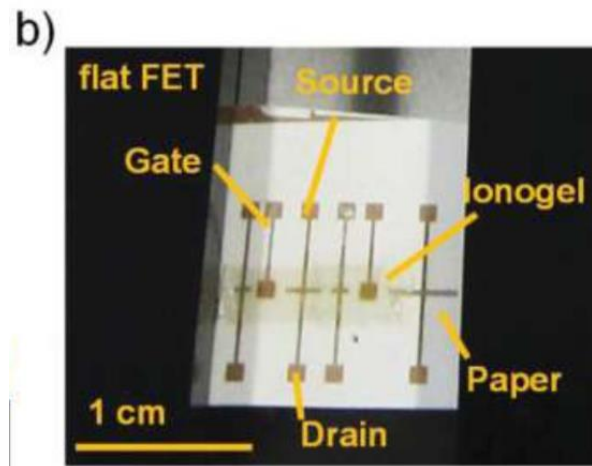
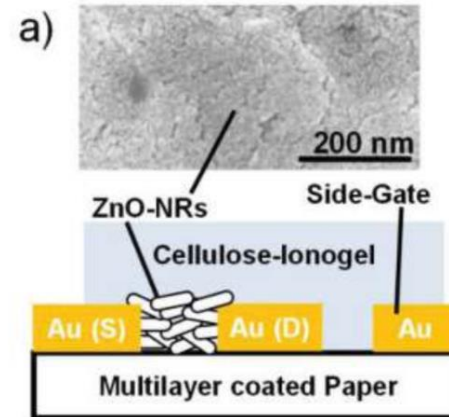
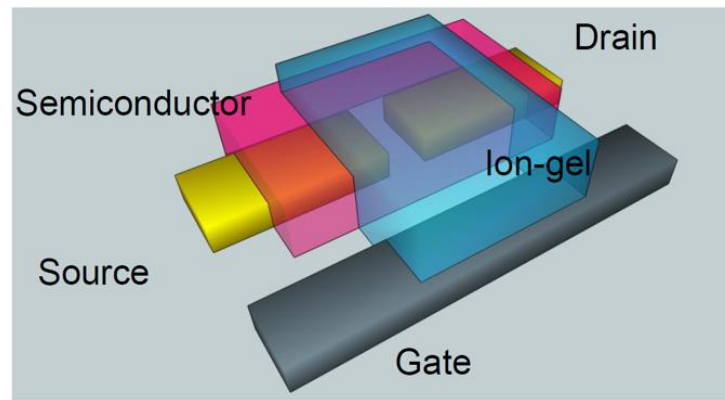


# Paper Electronics – from Components to Devices and Products



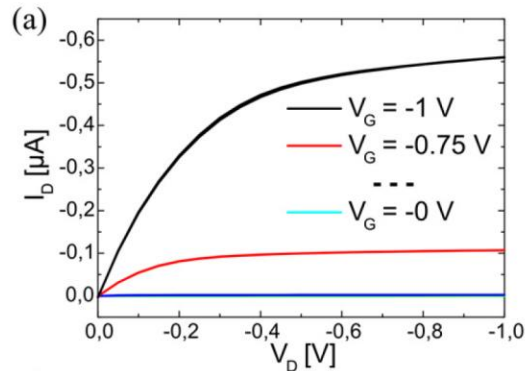


# Lateral Electrolyte-gated Field Effect Transistors on Paper



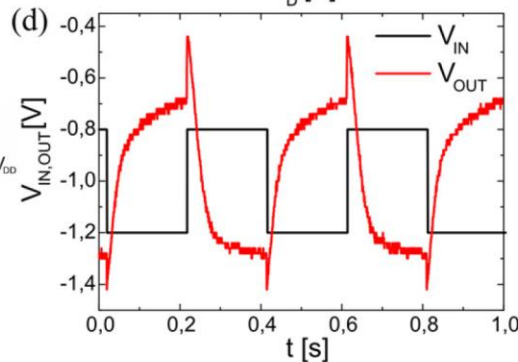
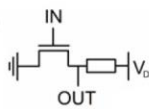
# Towards Logic Circuits on Paper

CSorb transistor characteristics

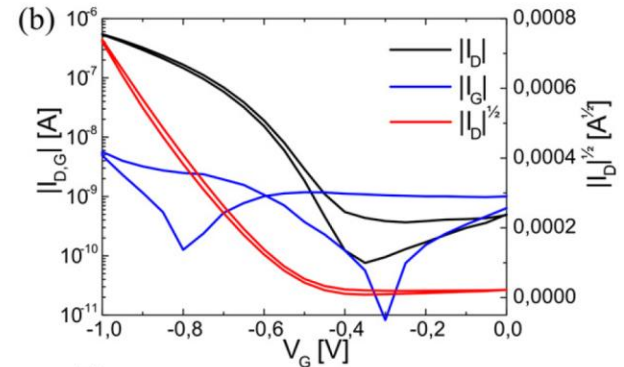
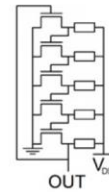


Inverter

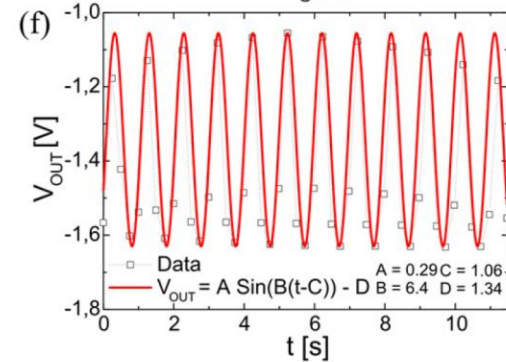
(c)



(e)

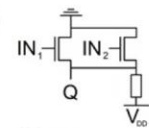


Ring-oscillator

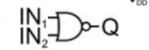


NOR-gate

(g)

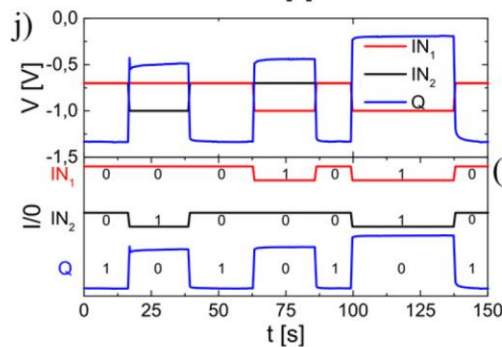


(h)

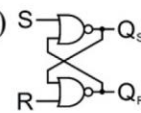


(i)

IN <sub>1</sub>	IN <sub>2</sub>	Q
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	0

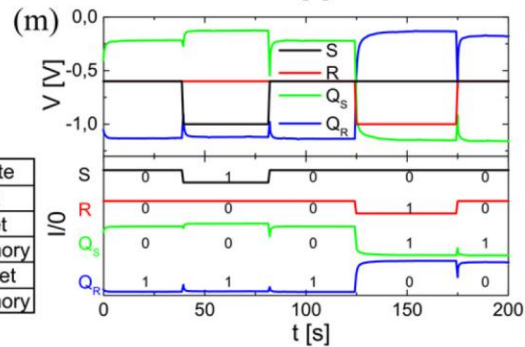


(k)



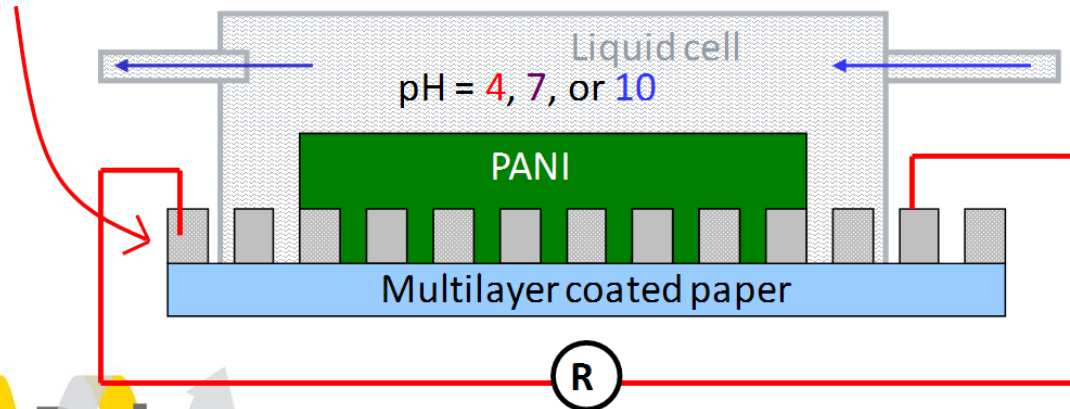
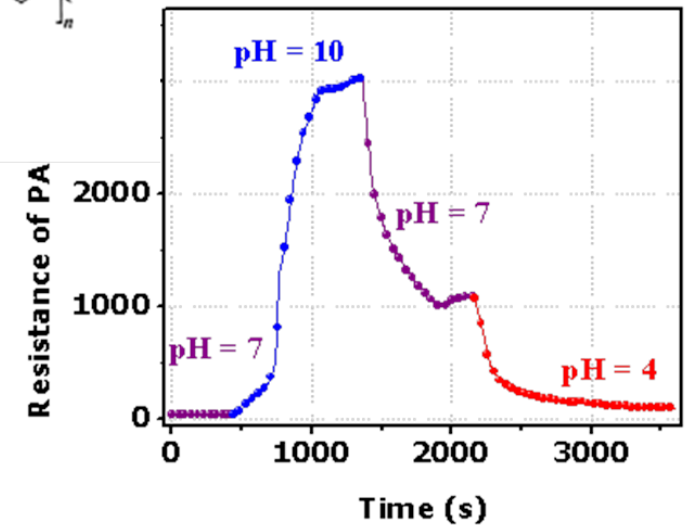
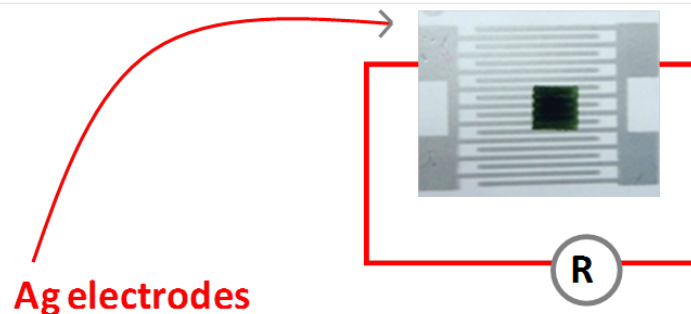
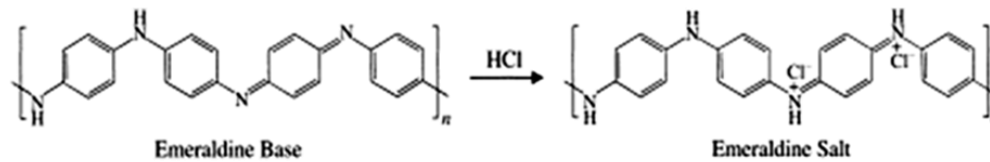
(l)

S	R	Q <sub>S</sub>	Q <sub>R</sub>	state
0	0	X	X	X
1	0	0	1	set
0	0	0	1	memory
0	1	1	0	reset
0	0	1	0	memory

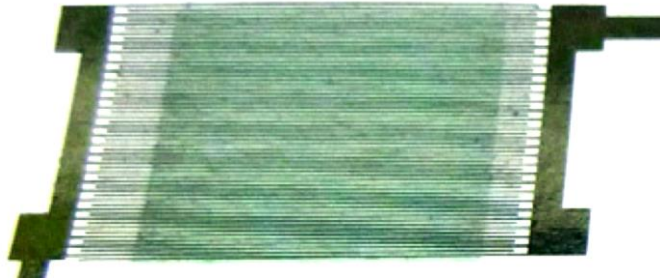
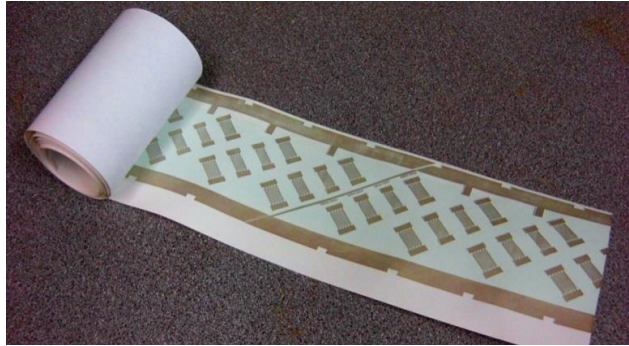


SR-latch

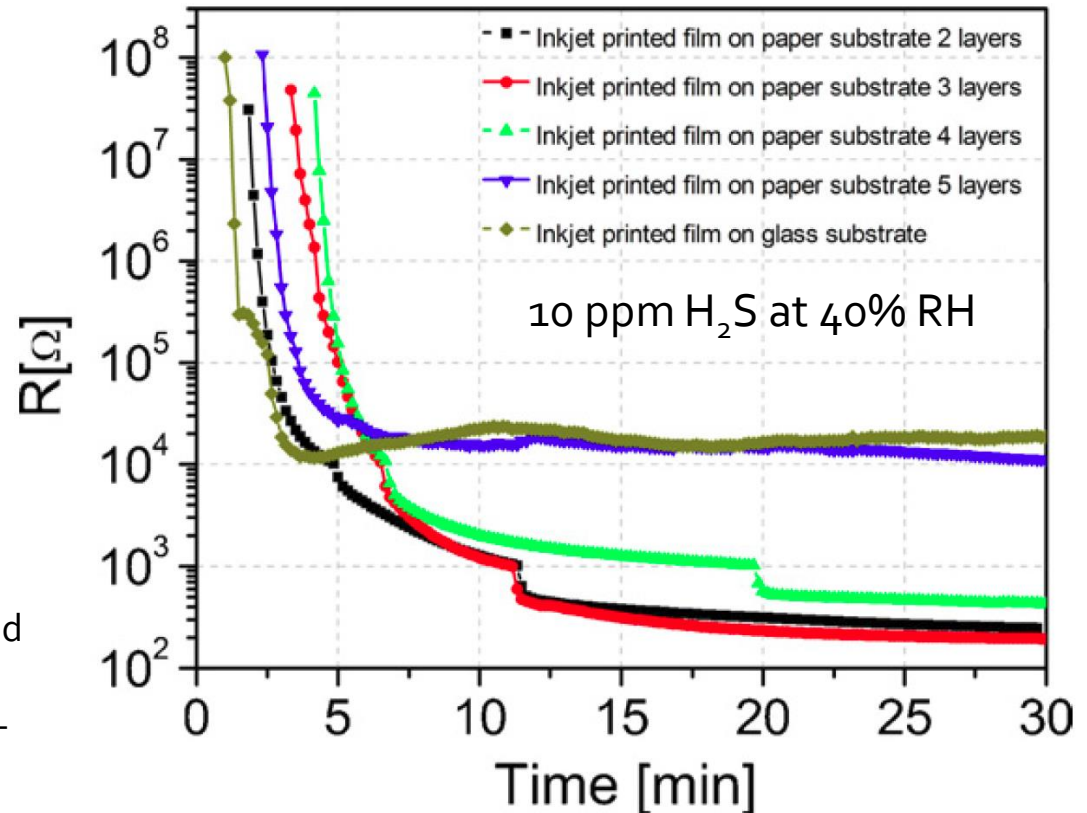
# Electronically Readable, Printed pH Sensor on Paper



# Simple Hydrogen Sulfide Sensor



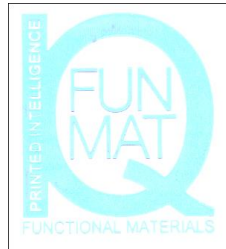
- Flexography/Inkjet-printed interdigitated electrodes
- Spray-/reverse gravure coated, or inkjet-printed
  - Copper chloride
  - Copper acetate





# Oxygen Sensor

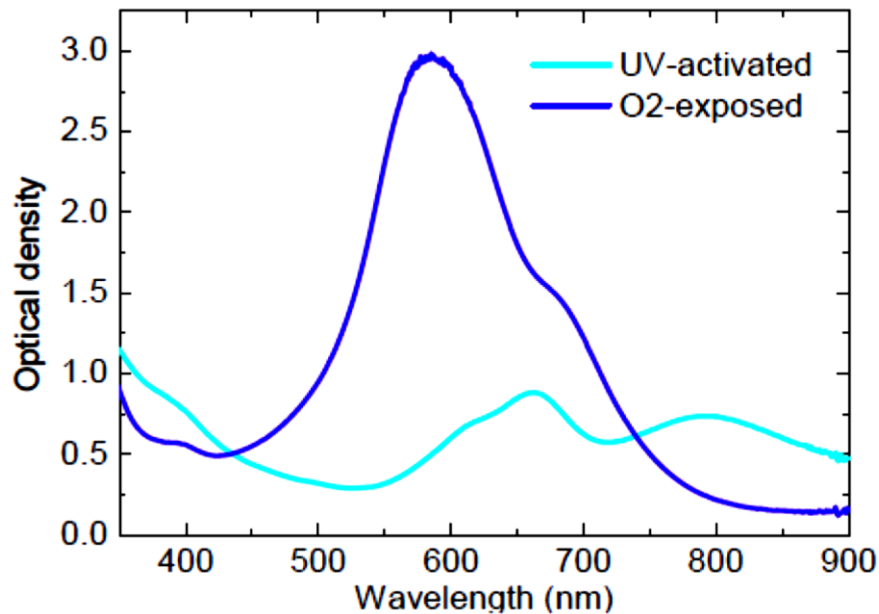
Methylene blue + TiO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticles



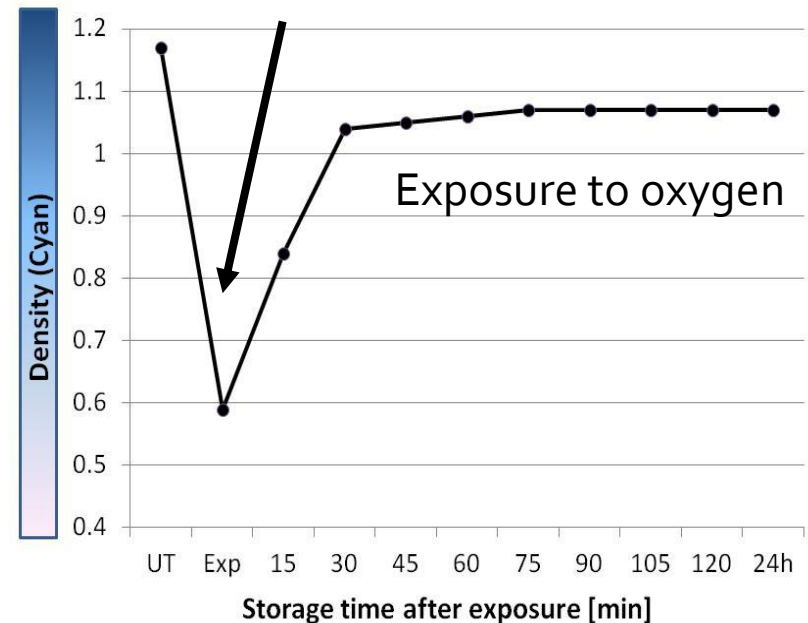
Exposure to oxygen



UV-activation



UV-activation



# Adjustable Packaging Line for the Future

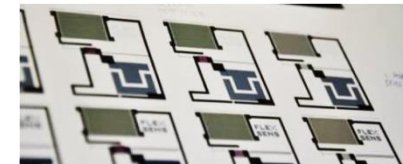
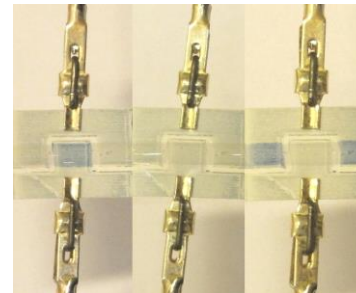
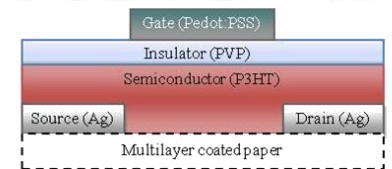
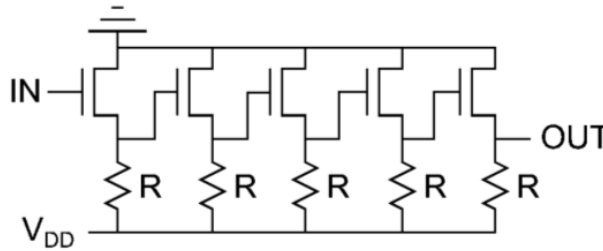
- Sensors and indicators for modified atmosphere packaging
  - E.g. for oxygen and hydrogen sulfide



European Union  
European Regional Development Fund

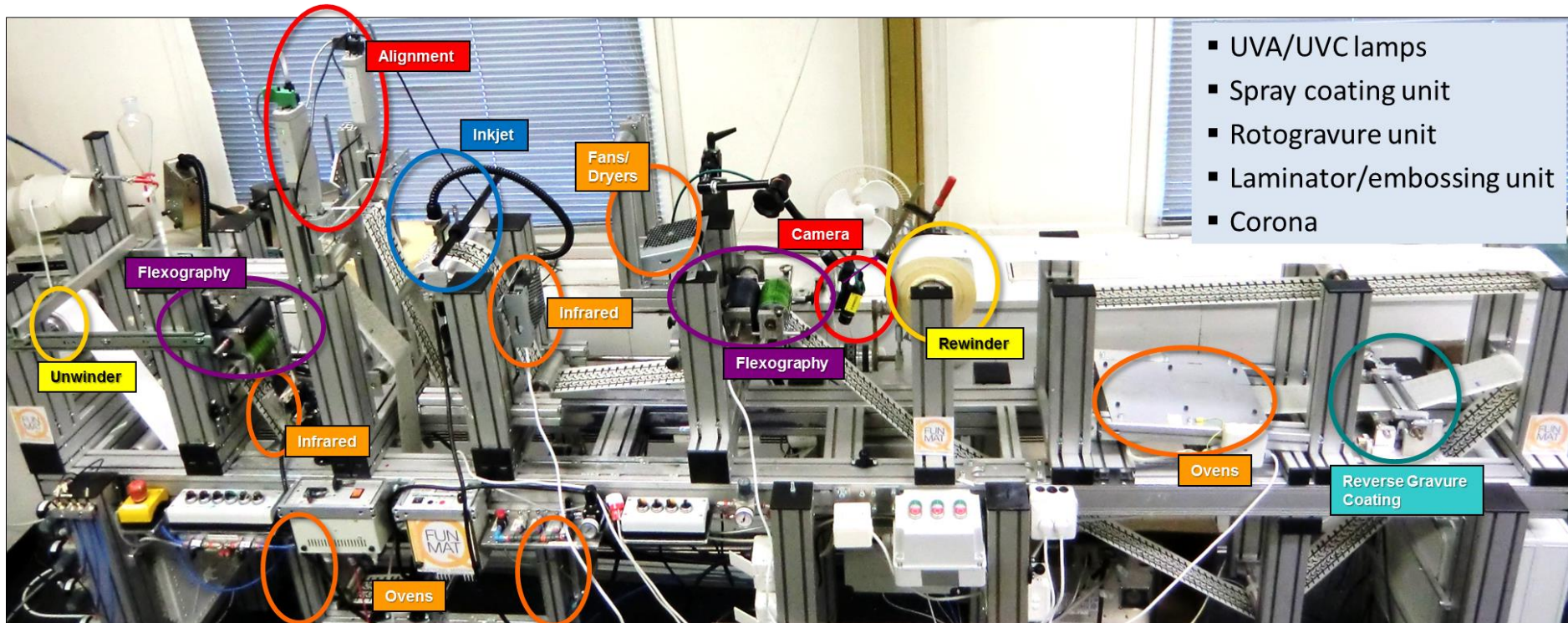
# Proof-of-concept Devices on Paper

- Transistors
- Ring oscillators
- 1-bit memory
- Electrochromic pixels
- Light-emitting electrochemical cells
- Ion-selective electrodes
- Hydrogen sulfide sensors
- Oxygen sensors
- Printable circuit for gas sensors
- Reaction arrays
- Digital microfluidics





# “FunPrinter” - Custom-built Hybrid Printer for Functional Materials



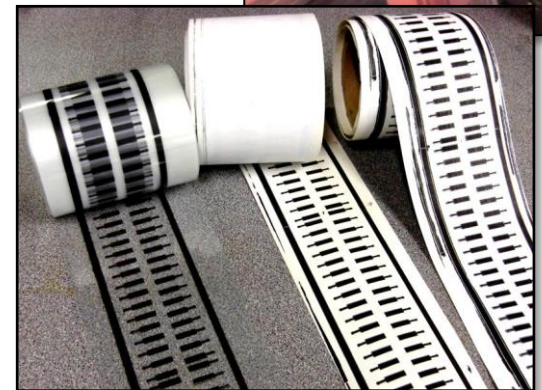
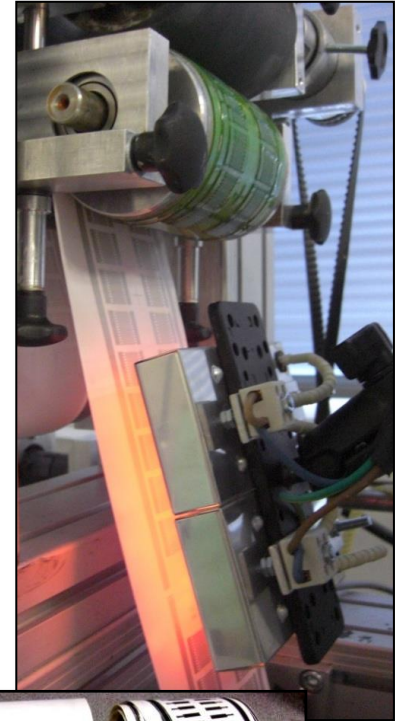


# Paper as a Substrate for Printed Electronics and Functionality

- No universal “Paper for printed electronics” exists (excluding perhaps plastic coated paper)
- Device(s) to be fabricated, i.e. end-use application, determine which paper properties must to be measured and controlled:
  - Barrier properties, surface roughness, surface energy, surface porosity, dimensional stability, thermal resistance...
  - ...while maintaining the low cost and recyclability
- Devices often need to be adapted for paper
- Fabrication of complex devices directly in/onto paper challenging in existing converting and printing processes:
  - Separate production of devices/components (on paper/silicon/plastic)
  - Integration in/onto products, e.g., as stickers

# Conclusions and Outlook for Paper Electronics

- Printed transistors, simple circuits and numerous other devices as well as sensors can be fabricated on multilayer coated specialty paper
- Hybrid products and simple products based on conductive lines already on market
- Numerous challenges remain, including shortage of profitable business cases and market "resistance", expensive materials and processes, scale-up issues, non-existence of suitable hybrid printer facilities (paper not allowed in clean rooms)
- Highest commercialization potential for low-cost "large area" applications and simple sensors



<http://www.abo.fi/lpcc>

<http://www.funmat.fi/>

