

A grayscale background image showing a hand holding a flexible, patterned electronic device, possibly a sensor or display, which is being bent to demonstrate its flexibility. The device has a grid-like pattern of small, dark squares.

EP2DS.20 & MSS.16

July 1, 2013

Ultraflexible and stretchable organic devices

Takao Someya & Tsuyoshi Sekitani
The University of Tokyo

Outline

- **Introduction**
- **Ultrathin OPV, OLED & OTFT**
- **Emerging applications**
- **Summary**

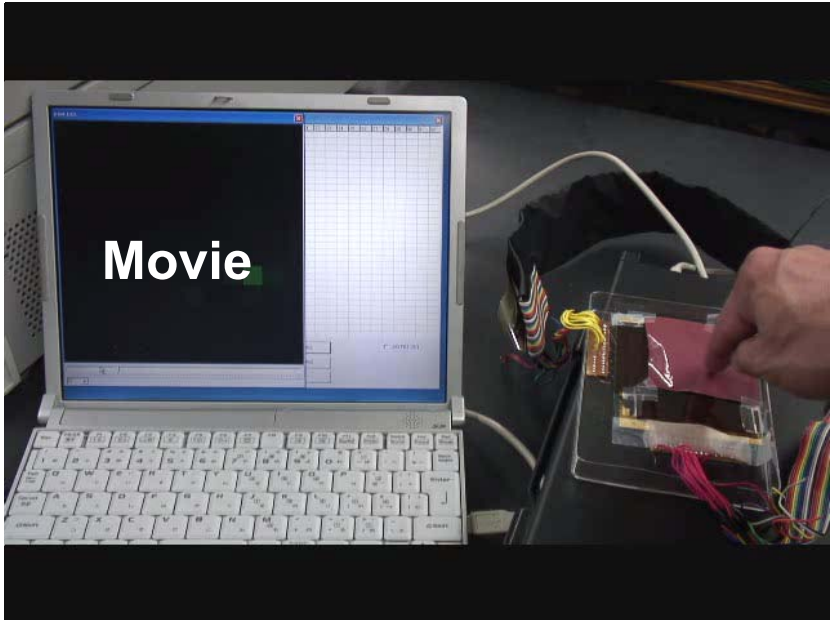
Robotic E-skin



- T. Someya, et al., IEDM #8.4, 203 (2003).
- T. Someya, et al., PNAS 101, 9966 (2004).
- T. Someya, et al., PNAS 102, 12321 (2005).
- T. Sekitani, et al., Nature Mat. 6, 413 (2007).
- T. Sekitani, et al., PNAS 105, 4976 (2008).
- T. Sekitani, et al., Science 321, 1468 (2008).

In 2003

2nd Generation E-skin in 2006



Touch panel



Intuitive

From Apple Homepage

Impact of iPad

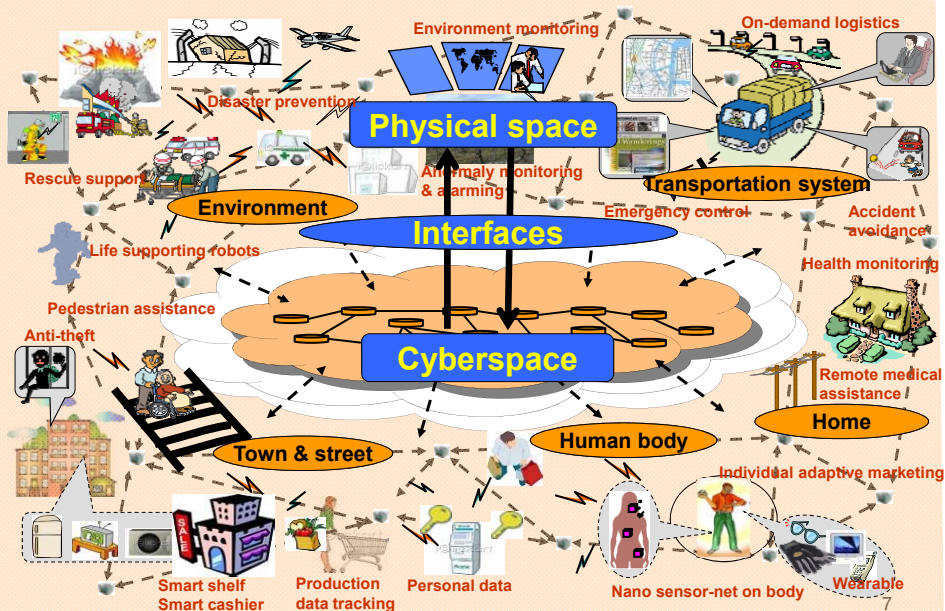
All the cyberspace applications have been covered.



All the required platforms are almost the same.

➔ **Network connection, IT processing, and IT services**

New electronics targets physical space



Courtesy: Professors Morikawa and Sakurai

Ultraflexible OPV & OLED

World's thinnest and lightest OPV

TV program on December, 2012
"Chikyu Astech - Solar Cell on Thin Film"

U.S. JAPAN

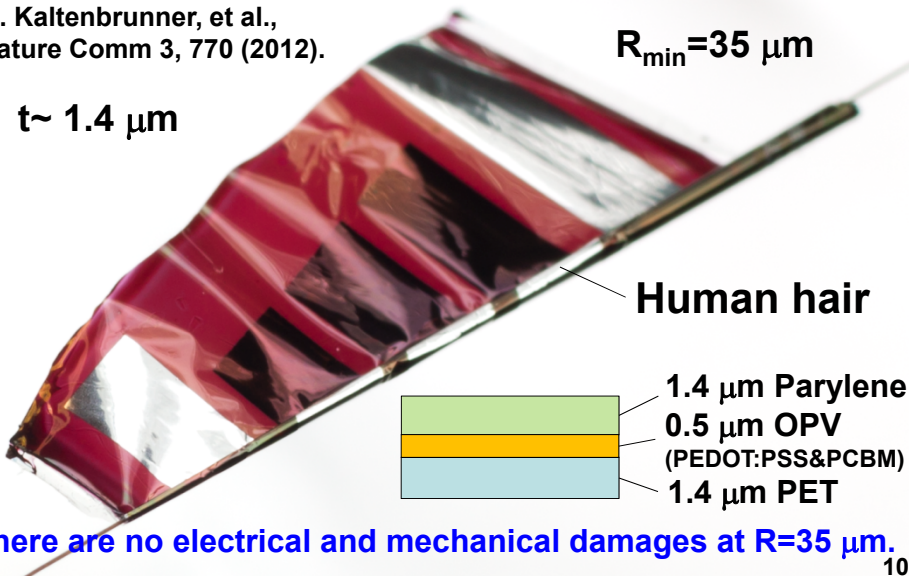
Movie

Ultrathin and lightweight organic solar cells with high flexibility

M. Kaltenbrunner, et al.,
Nature Comm 3, 770 (2012).

$R_{\min} = 35 \mu\text{m}$

$t \sim 1.4 \mu\text{m}$



Human hair

1.4 μm Parylene

0.5 μm OPV
(PEDOT:PSS&PCBM)

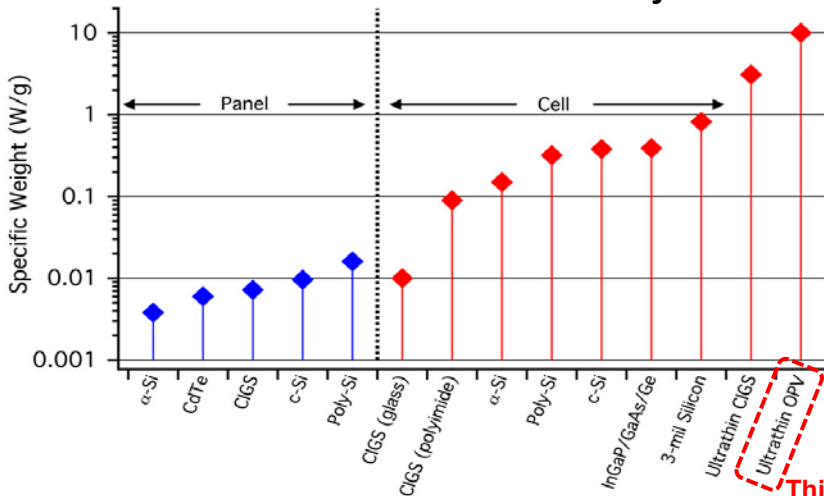
1.4 μm PET

There are no electrical and mechanical damages at $R = 35 \mu\text{m}$.

Performance per weight (W/g)

Martin Kaltenbrunner, et al.,
Nature Comm 3, 770 (2012).

4 g/m² and ~40 W/m²
yields **10 W/g**



Highest specific weight (10 W/g) due to 1.4-μm-thick substrate

Performance per weight (W/g)

Martin Kaltenbrunner, et al., Nature Comm 3, 770 (2012).



Highest specific weight (10 W/g) due to 1.4- μ m-thick substrate

Stretchable OPVs

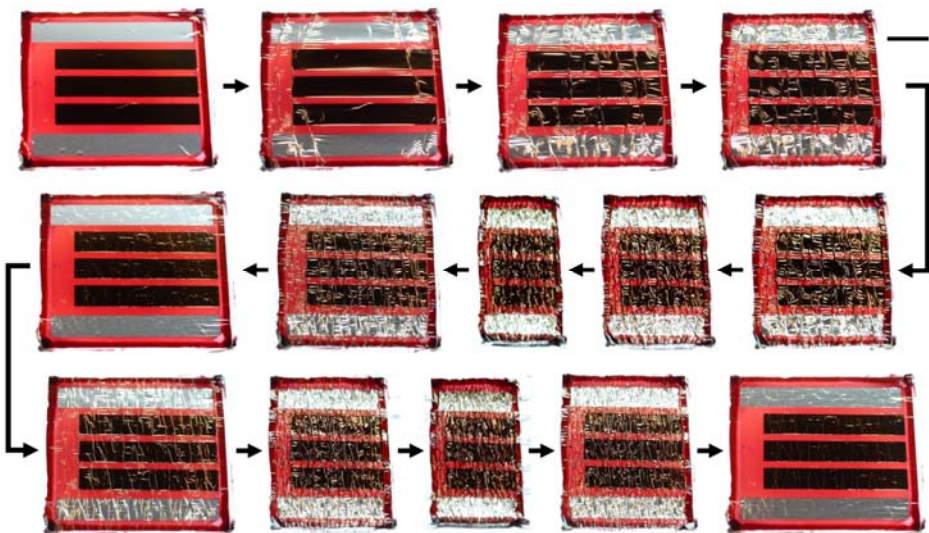
1- μm -thick OPV



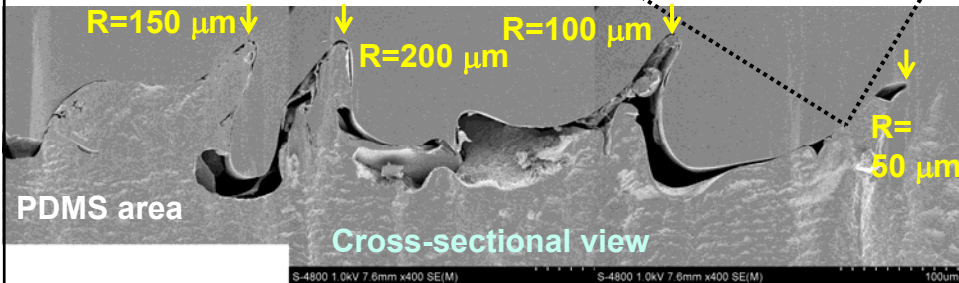
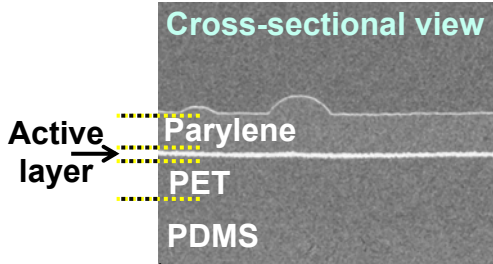
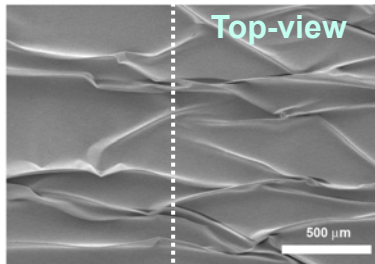
Martin Kaltenbrunner & TS, et al.,
Nature Communications 3, 770 (2012).

2 mm

Stretchable OPV



Cross-sectional SEM image



Ultraflexible solar cell forms into steep wavy structure → stretchable

Stretchable OLED



Movie

Brightness: 100 cd/m² Stretching >100%!

Matthew S. White, et al., TT3.01, MRS Spring 2013.

***Ultraflexible* organic transistor**

Flexible thin-film transistors

**This
Study**

	Poly-Si TFTs (ref. 1) EPSON	Oxide TFTs (ref. 2) TIT	CNT TFTs (ref. 3) Illinois U.	Organic TFTs (ref. 4) UT	a-Si TFTs (ref. 5) Princeton U.	Organic TFTs (ref. 6) Erlangen	Organic TFTs UT
Mobility	>10 cm ² /Vs	>7 cm ² /Vs	15 cm ² /vs	0.5 cm ² /Vs	1.0 cm ² /Vs	0.1 cm ² /Vs	3 cm ² /Vs
Voltage	4 V	10 V	20 V	40 V	15 V	2.5 V	< 2 V
Bending radius	10 mm	30 mm	10 mm	0.5 mm	0.5 mm	2.5 mm	0.01 mm

1. *Journal Soc. Inf. Displays* 16, 107(2008).
2. *Nature* 432, 488-492 (2004).
3. *Appl. Phys. Lett.* 86, 243502 (2005).
4. *Appl. Phys. Lett.* 87, 173502 (2005).
5. *Appl. Phys. Lett.* 96, 042111 (2010).
6. *Appl. Phys. Lett.* 95, 103309 (2009).

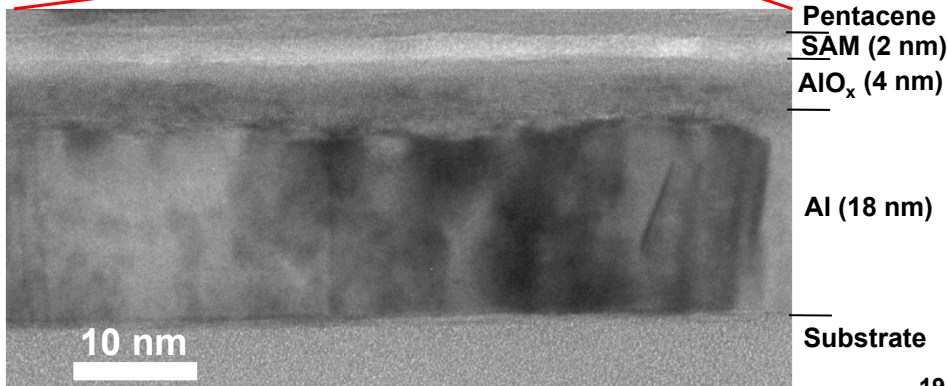
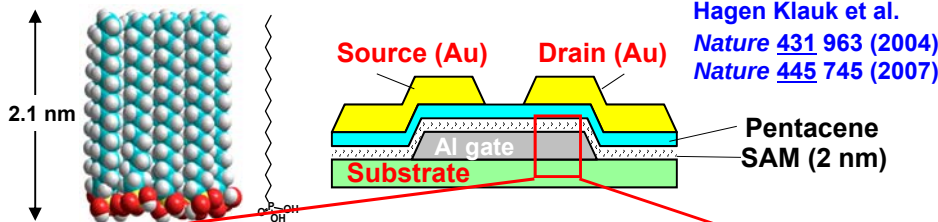
Small radius, small voltage, and high mobility?

Organic transistors with SAM

Hagen Klauk et al.

Nature **431** 963 (2004)

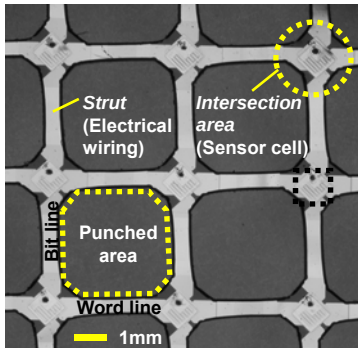
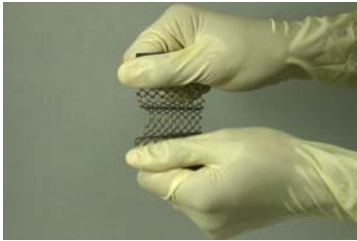
Nature **445** 745 (2007)





Stretchable integrated circuits

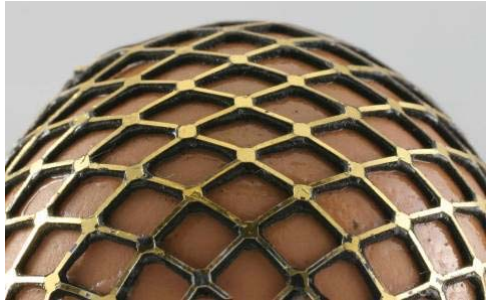
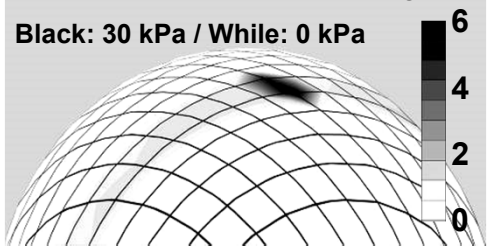
Stretchable E-skins



Pressure distribution

Black: 30 kPa / While: 0 kPa

I_{DS} (μA)



T. Someva et al., PNAS 102, 12321 (2005), 21

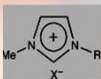
Printable elastic conductors

Resolution: $100\text{ }\mu\text{m}$

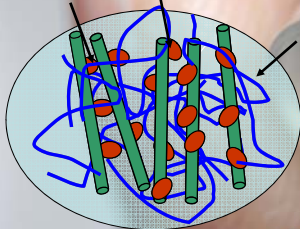
Conductivity: $\sim 100\text{ S/cm}$

Stretchability: $\sim 140\%$

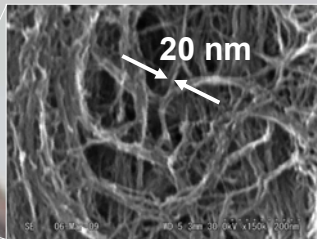
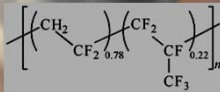
$R = n\text{-C}_4\text{H}_9$,
 $X = (\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_2)_2\text{N}$
Ionic liquids



Carbon
nanotubes

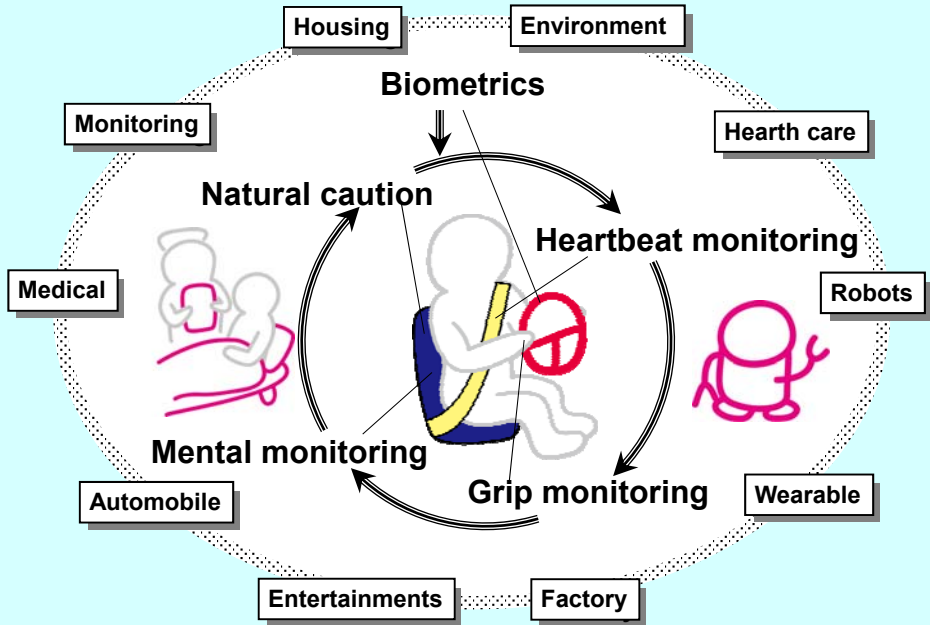


Fluorinated
copolymer



T. Sekitani, TS, et al., Science 321, 1468 (2008).

A scene using soft electronics



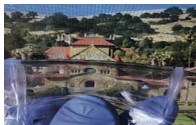
Flexible electronics: New applications

High-sensitive pressure sensor



S.C.B. Mannsfeld, Z. Bao
Nature Materials (2010).

Transparent touch skin



D. J. Lipomi, Z. Bao
Nature Nanotech (2011).

In-vitro & in-vivo neural interfaces

S.P. Lacour, S. Wagner, B. Morrison III
J.Neurotrauma, 2009, vol. 26, p. 1135-1145.

Neural Stem Cells

M. Berggren, et al.,
PLoS ONE, 6, e18624 (2011).

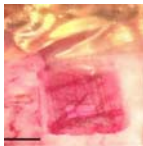
Neural interfaces



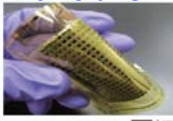
G. G. Malliaras, et al, Adv. Mater., 23, H268 (2011)

G. G. Malliaras, et al, Nature Comm., 4:1575

[DOI: 10.1038/ncomms2573 (2013)]

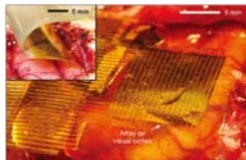


Artificial skin



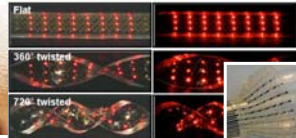
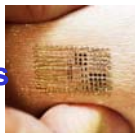
K. Takei, J. Ali
Nature Materials (2010).

Neural interfaces



J. Viventi, J. A. Rogers et al,
Nature Neuroscience, 14, 1599 (2011)

Medical sensors & lighting Intelligent balloon catheter Epidermal electronic skin



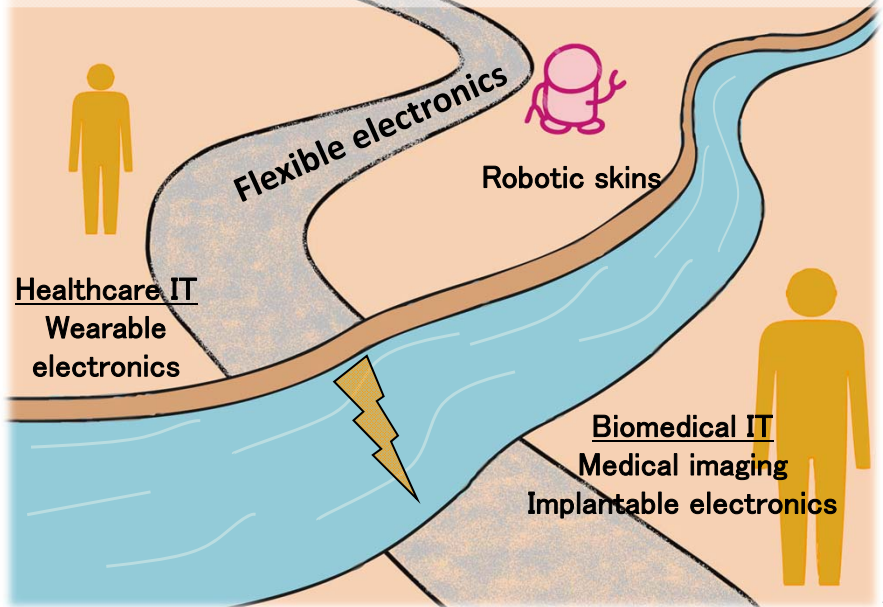
D. H. Kim, J. A. Rogers, Nature Materials 10, 316 (2011).

D. H. Kim, J. A. Rogers, Nature Materials 9, 316 (2010).

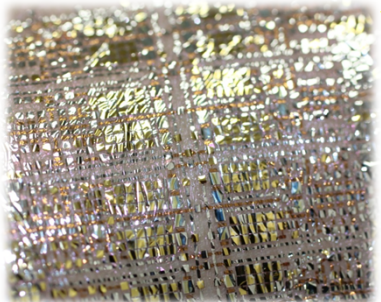
D. H. Kim, J. A. Rogers, Science 333, 6044 (2011).#24/33

New paradigm in organic electronics

Toward biomedical applications with soft materials

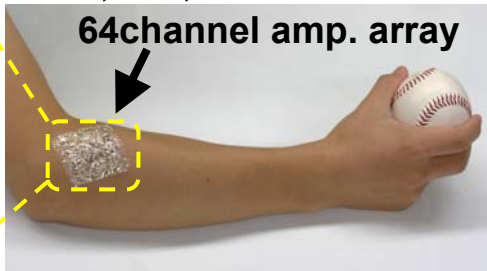


Surface electromyogram monitoring

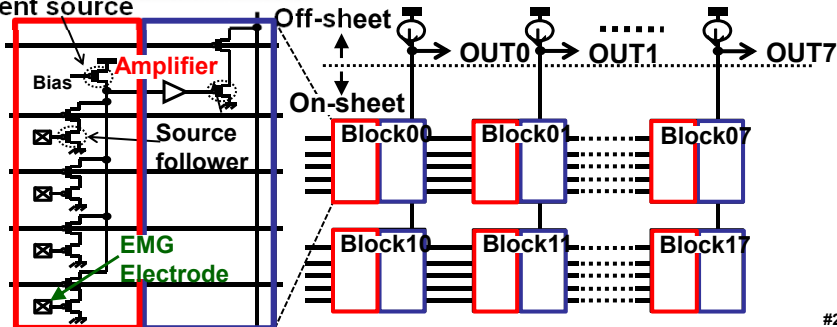


Fuketa, et. al., IEEE/ISSCC2013 #6.4.

64channel amp. array

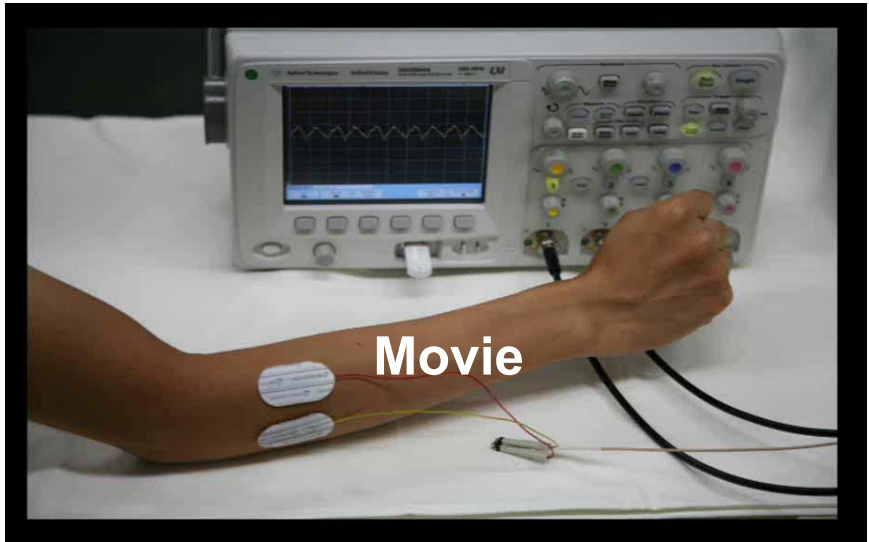


Current source



Demo: Electromyogram measurement

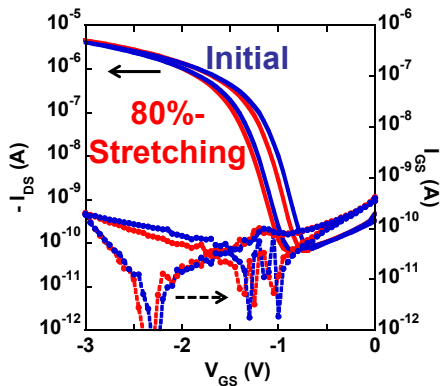
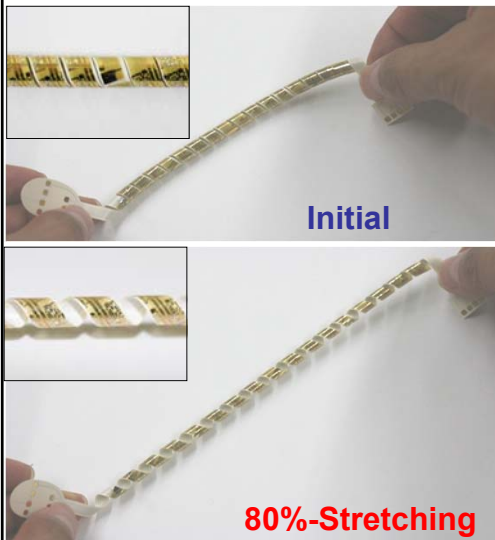
For stress-free healthcare-monitoring and welfare IT



Fuketa, et. al., IEEE/ISSCC2013 #6.4.

Example: Helical organic circuits on shape-memory polymer

T. Sekitani, T. Someya, et al., Nature Materials **9**, 1015–1022 (2010).



Helical circuits for catheters

T. Sekitani, T. Someya, et al., Nature Materials 9, 1015–1022 (2010).

Catheter
Endoscope
Stent

Helical
OTFT

Shape-
Memory
Polymer

Gate-source voltage

Pressure
sensitive
rubber
(Sensor)

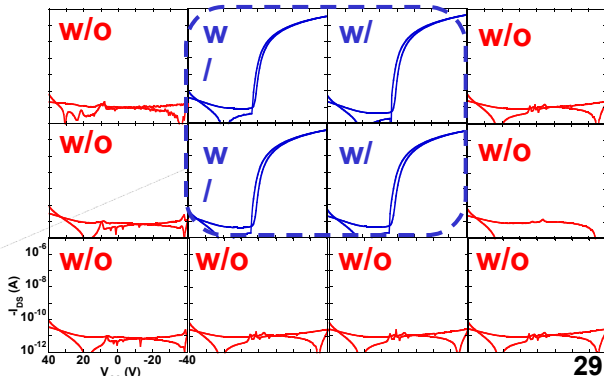
Drain-source
voltage

2 mm

Au
ICs
Catheter
Tube

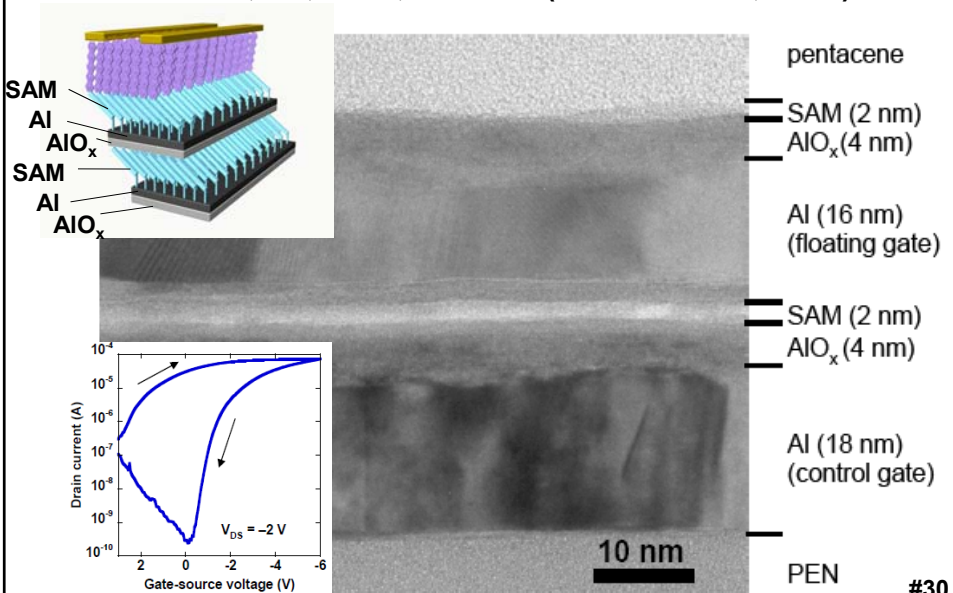
Mapping

Pressure sensor

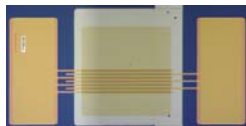


Floating gate using SAMs

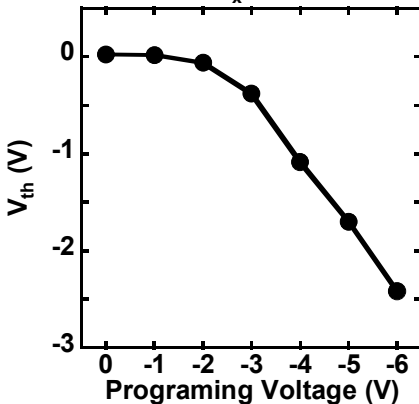
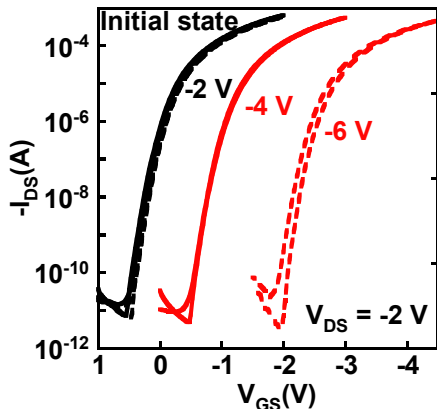
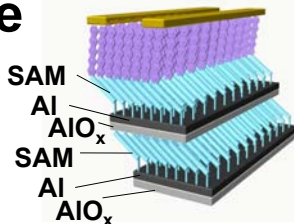
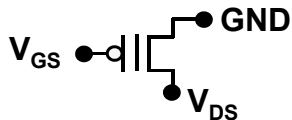
T. Sekitani, TS, et. al, Science (December 11, 2009).



Floating gate structure

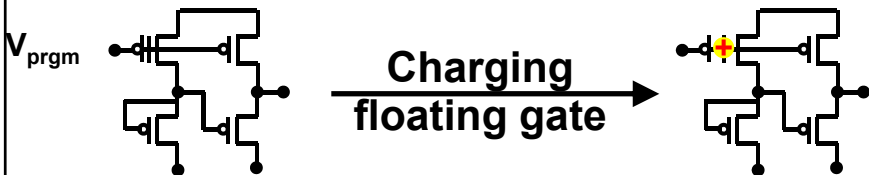


500 μm

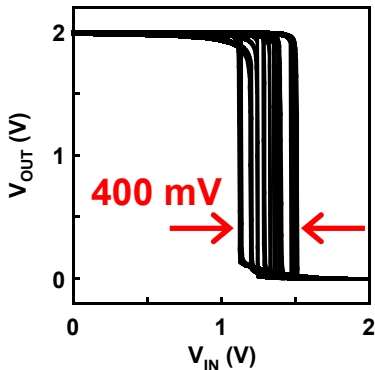


V_{TH} is shifted from 0 to -2.4 V when V_{prgm} is -6 V

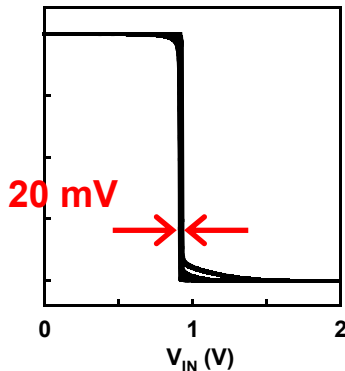
Switching voltage control



Before programming



After programming



What are remaining issues?

Mechanical

Durability:

Done

Comformability:

Done

Electronic performance

Low voltage:

Done

Bandwidth:

Almost

Biocompatiblity & Safety

Environmental stability

The world's first sterilizable flexible organic transistor



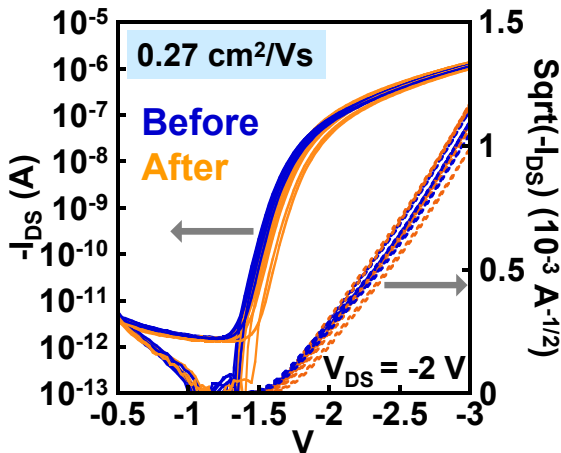
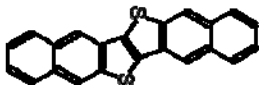
A flexible, 2V-driven, organic transistor can be sterilized in a standard sterilization process (150 °C heat treatment).

K. Kuribara, et al., Nature Comm 3, 723 (2012).

Sterilization with OTFTs

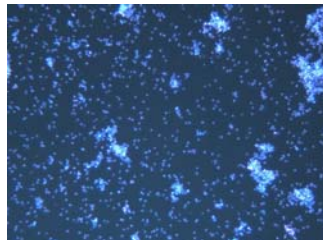
Sterilized at 150 °C for 20 sec

DNTT

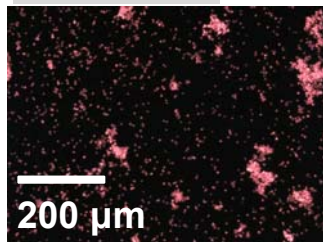


No degradation at 150 °C

Total cells

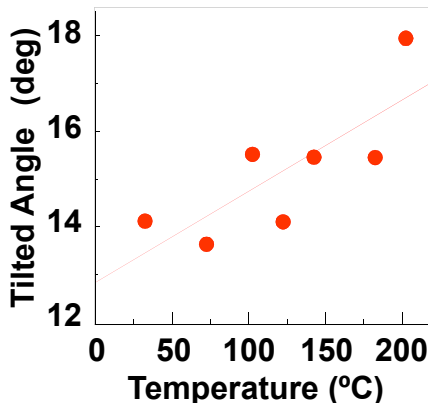
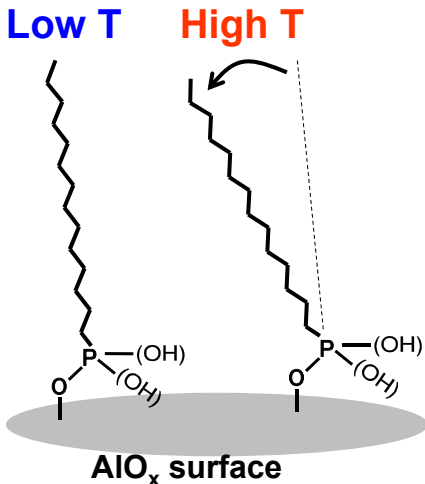


Dead cells



Characterization of SAM by NEXAFS

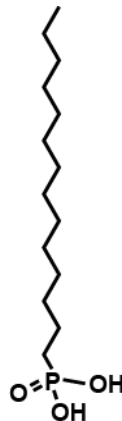
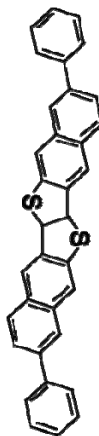
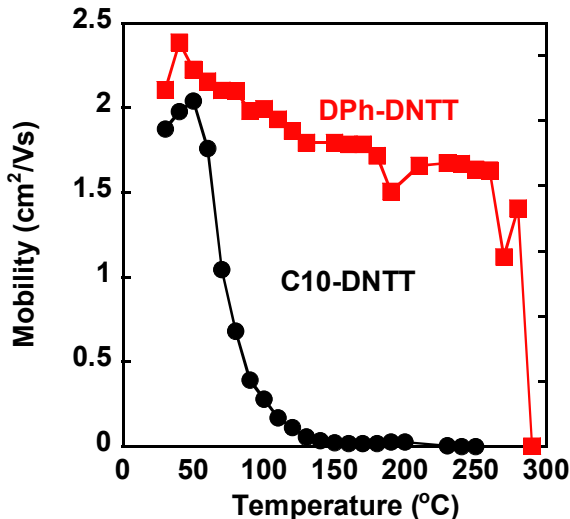
Collaboration with Lynn Loo & He Wang



SAM is thermally stable above 200°C.

DPH-DNTT at 250 °C

Tomoyuki Yokota et al., Adv. Mat. Online (25 APR 2013).



OTFT is thermally stable up to 250°C.

Washing & Boiling



Acknowledgements



Funding
JST/ERATO
JST/CREST
NEDO JAPER A

T. Sakurai
(T Tokyo)



M. Takamiya
(U Tokyo)



Circuit design

T. Aida
(U Tokyo)



T. Fukushima
(TIT)



H. Klauk
(MPI)



SAM

Lynn Loo
(Princeton)



NEXSAFS

S. Bauer
(JKU)



Ultrathin

M Sekino
(U Tokyo)



Animal

T. Isoyama
(U Tokyo)



Artificial heart

Elastic conductors

M. Hirata, MD
Osaka U, Hospital
Brain surgery
BMI



H. Onodera, MD
Nishitaga Hospital
Footprint

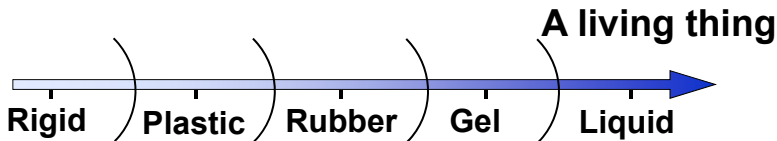


Y. Abe, MD
U Tokyo, Medicine
Animal Experiment
Artificial Hearts



The work will continue.....

Electronics in the future?



My approach: Step-by-step toward a living thing.

How to sense emotion electrically?