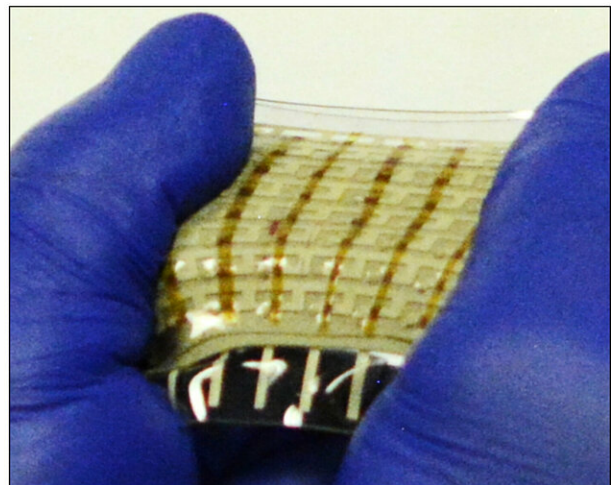
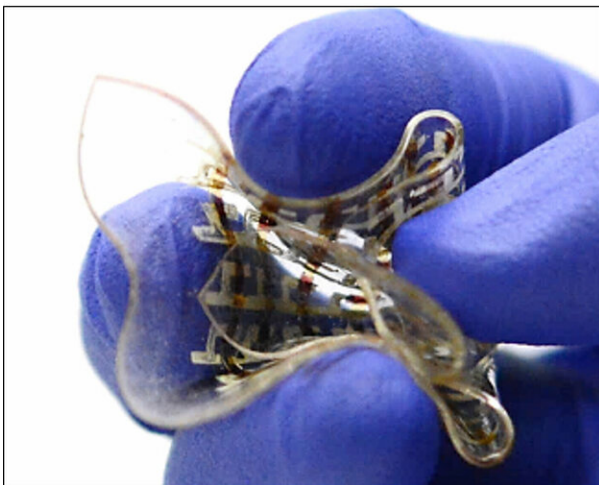
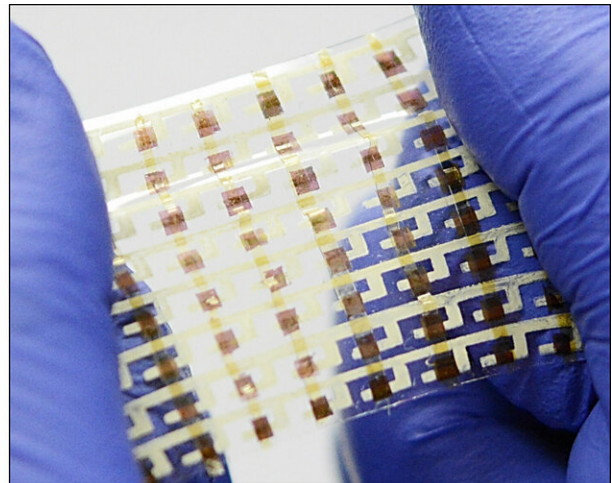
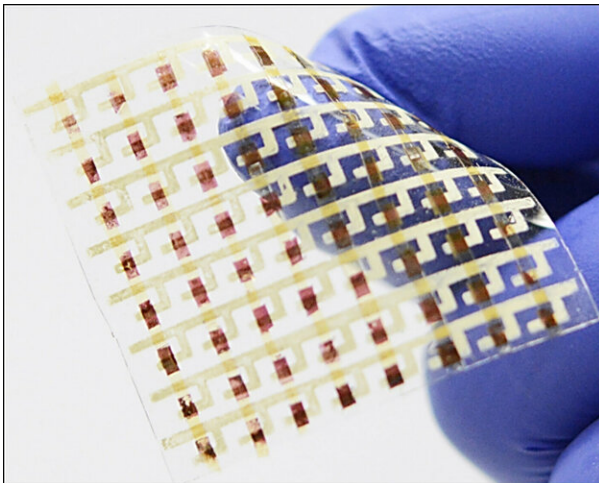


Researchers report advances in stretchable semiconductors, integrated electronics

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Researchers from the University of Houston have reported significant advances in the field of stretchable, rubbery electronics. Credit: University of Houston

Researchers from the University of Houston have reported significant advances in stretchable electronics, moving the field closer to commercialization.

In a paper published Friday, Feb. 1, in *Science Advances*, they outlined advances in creating stretchable rubbery semiconductors, including rubbery integrated electronics, logic circuits and arrayed sensory skins fully based on rubber materials.

Cunjiang Yu, Bill D. Cook Assistant Professor of mechanical engineering at the University of Houston and corresponding author on the paper, said the [work](#) could lead to important advances in smart devices such as robotic skins, implantable bioelectronics and human-machine interfaces.

Yu previously reported a breakthrough in semiconductors with instilled mechanical stretchability, much like a rubber band, in 2017.

This work, he said, takes the concept further with improved [carrier mobility](#) and integrated electronics.

"We report fully rubbery integrated electronics from a rubbery [semiconductor](#) with a high effective mobility ... obtained by introducing metallic carbon nanotubes into a rubbery semiconductor with organic semiconductor nanofibrils percolated," the researchers wrote. "This enhancement in carrier mobility is enabled by providing fast paths and, therefore, a shortened carrier transport distance."

Carrier mobility, or the speed at which electrons can move through a material, is critical for an electronic device to work successfully, because it governs the ability of the semiconductor transistors to amplify the current.

Previous stretchable semiconductors have been hampered by low carrier mobility, along with complex fabrication requirements. For this work, the researchers discovered that adding minute amounts of metallic carbon nanotubes to the rubbery semiconductor of P3HT—polydimethylsiloxane composite—leads to improved carrier mobility by providing what Yu described as "a highway" to speed up the carrier transport across the semiconductor.

More information: "Fully rubbery integrated electronics from high effective mobility intrinsically stretchable semiconductors" *Science Advances* (2019). DOI: [10.1126/sciadv.aav5749](https://doi.org/10.1126/sciadv.aav5749) , advances.sciencemag.org/content/5/2/eaav5749

Provided by University of Houston

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