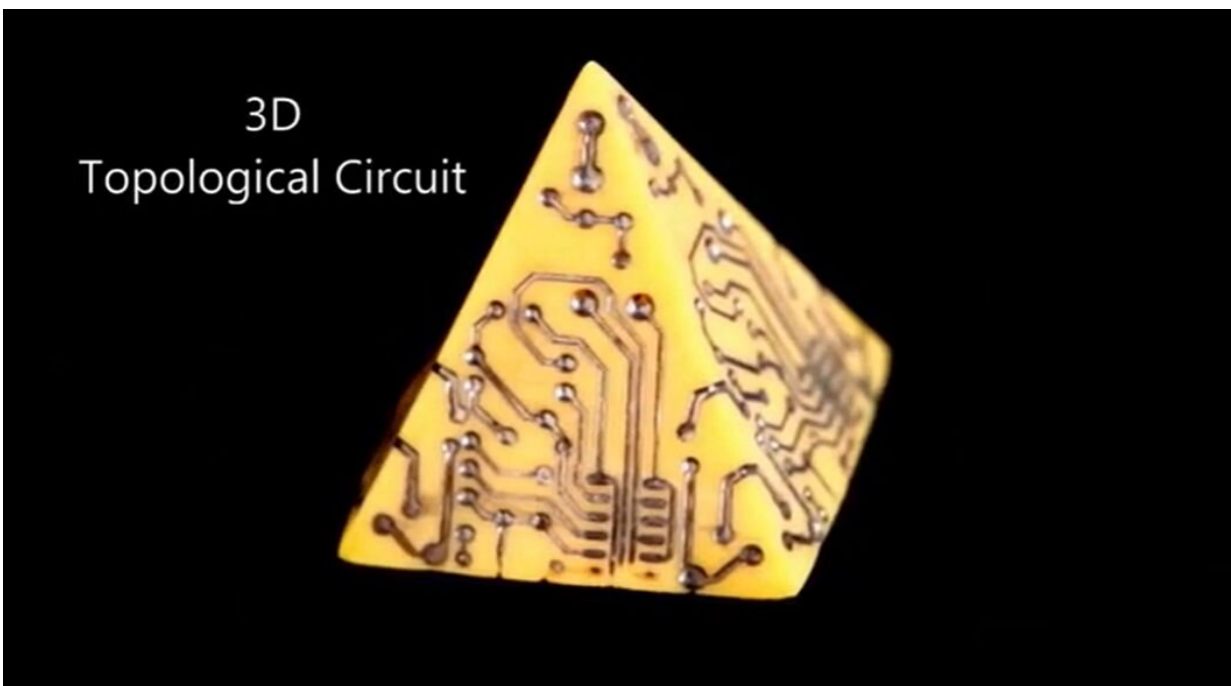


Engineers develop simpler, faster way to build complex and better-performing 3-D electronics

April 21 2020



UCLA engineers have developed a faster, simpler 3-D-printing technique to build electronics, trimming their manufacturing time from hours down to a few minutes. The method can be used to print electronics into complex shapes in volumes that could be used for

antenna arrays, prosthetics, sensors and robots. A study detailing the advance was published in *Nature Electronics*.

Most electronic devices today, including smart phones and laptops, use flat, two-dimensional electronics for components, such as internal sensors or antennas. Three-dimensional electronics can offer curves and shapes that help save space inside devices. And complex shapes, which can only be practically made through 3-D printing, can also improve product performance, for example, by making an antenna's signal stronger.

Current 3-D printing methods for electronics use multi-layer inks that are electrically conductive. This multi-step process can take several hours at a minimum and up to days in order to complete a larger build. In addition, this process can only yield simple shapes. Both are reasons why 3-D electronics are not in wide use.

To change that paradigm, researchers from the UCLA Samueli School of Engineering have developed a new, two-step method that cuts down the process time to only a few minutes: First, the team used a single optical 3-D printer to pattern 3-D shapes with pre-programmed electrostatic charges.

Second, the researchers dipped the printed pieces into a solution that contains a dissolved material, such as electrically conducting copper. Within seconds, the material started to organize and stick itself to the designed shapes.

Not only is the new approach much faster, it also allows electronics to be built with [complex shapes](#) that have details as small as a few tenths of a millimeter.

"Our much faster and simpler method can open the door to integrating

new classes of 3-D electronics, such as lighter, more compact antennas for the next generation of [smart phones](#) and 5G communications, or new classes of sensors and smart materials for wearables," said, Xiaoyu "Rayne" Zheng, principal investigator of the research and assistant professor of civil and [environmental engineering](#), and mechanical and aerospace engineering at UCLA.

The new method could also be used in tactile sensors found in ultrasound machines and soft-bodied robots, said Zheng, who leads a research lab that combines additive manufacturing techniques with smart materials.

The key in instantly programming conducting materials into any predesigned 3-D features is harnessing electrostatic attraction—the same phenomenon that explains why a balloon sticks to a wall after rubbing it against one's hair.

"Imagine having a blank grid with squares you can mark black, grey or white—that's sort of the same idea here as we program where electrodes go," said UCLA engineering graduate student Ryan Hensleigh, lead author of the research article. "Pixel-by-[pixel](#), we fill a patterned grid with materials that are positively or negatively charged, or neutral.

"We then use this pattern of electric charge to deposit electrodes, conducting materials and semiconducting materials throughout the surface of a 3-D-printed product," Hensleigh added.

To demonstrate their new technique's capabilities, the researchers printed several devices, including artificial fingertips that can feel the outlines of shapes and points of pressure. The lattice-like sensor has surface and internal electrodes that detect shapes when they're being squeezed.

The team also built a 2-inch-tall detailed model of the Eiffel Tower, with

electrodes running throughout its structure, in order to show how the method can be used to produce electronics with complex structure.

The new approach, Zheng said, can also unite multiple materials in a finished product, which the previous methods failed to accomplish. This may include magnetic materials; semiconducting materials; ceramics; piezoelectrics, which are materials that create electric charges when pushed; and carbon nanotubes, which are rolled-up sheets of carbon atoms.

More information: Ryan Hensleigh et al. Charge-programmed three-dimensional printing for multi-material electronic devices, *Nature Electronics* (2020). [DOI: 10.1038/s41928-020-0391-2](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41928-020-0391-2)

Provided by University of California, Los Angeles

Citation: Engineers develop simpler, faster way to build complex and better-performing 3-D electronics (2020, April 21) retrieved 13 March 2024 from <https://techxplore.com/news/2020-04-simpler-faster-complex-better-performing-d.html>

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