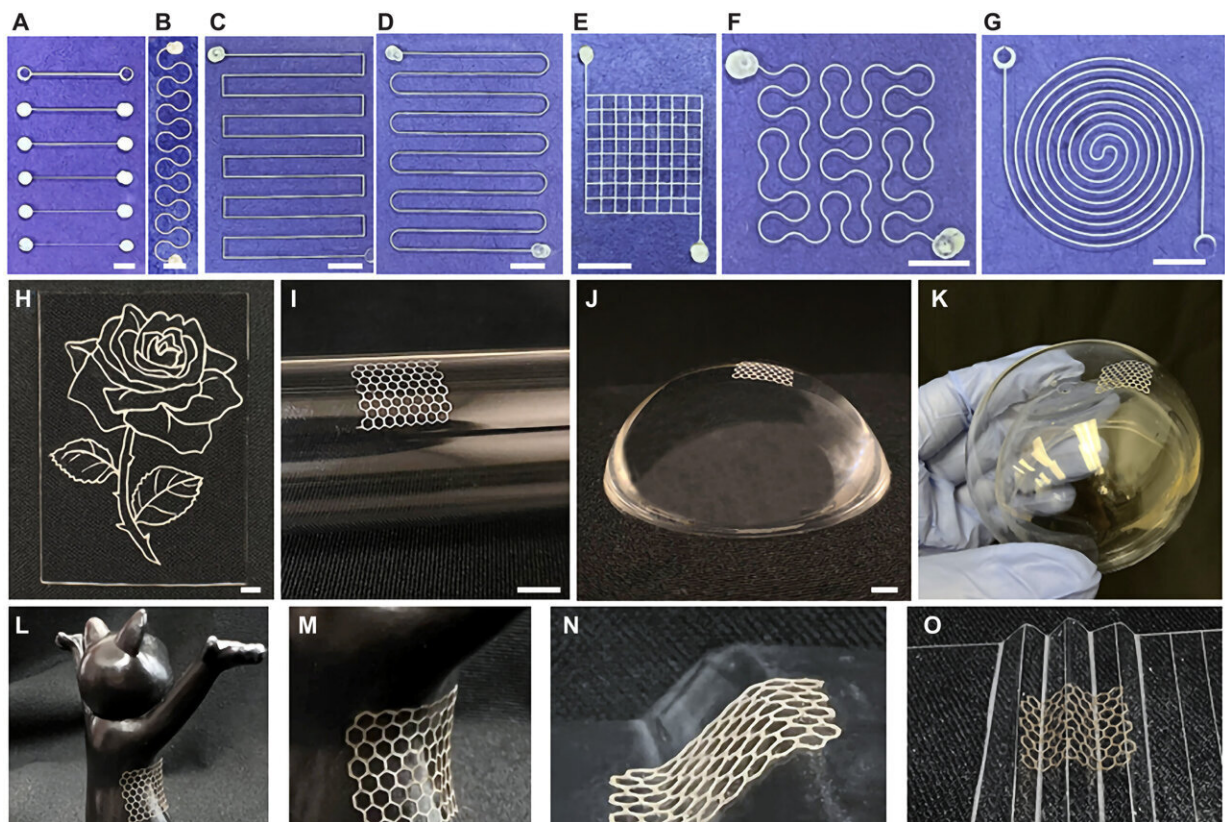


# Technique prints flexible circuits on curved surfaces, from contact lenses to latex gloves

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Representative printed patterns. (A) Straight lines with different linewidths, (B) horseshoe pattern, (C) serpentine curve with right angle corners, (D) serpentine curve with round corners, (E) square grid structure, (F) Peano curve, (G) spiral structure, (H) rose pattern on PDMS, (I) grid structure on a glass tube, (J) hexagon grid structure on a PDMS hemisphere, and (K) hexagon grid structure across the bottom and the side of a glass teacup. (L) Printed hexagon grid structures on a saddle-shaped surface. (M) The magnified image of the printed pattern in (L). Printed hexagon grid structures on a (N) sloped surface and (O)

corrugated surface. (A to G) On glass substrate. Scale bars, 5 mm (A to O). Optical images of (P and Q) curves, (R) corner, (S) crossing area in a grid structure, and (T) spiral structure. Top and bottom show low- and high-magnification images, respectively. Credit: *Science Advances* (2022). DOI: 10.1126/sciadv.add6996

Researchers from North Carolina State University have demonstrated a new technique for directly printing electronic circuits onto curved and corrugated surfaces. The work paves the way for a variety of new soft electronic technologies, and researchers have used the technique to create prototype "smart" contact lenses, pressure-sensitive latex gloves, and transparent electrodes.

"There are many existing techniques for creating printed electronics using various materials, but limitations exist," says Yong Zhu, corresponding author of a paper on the work. "One challenge is that existing techniques require the use of polymer binding agents in the 'ink' you use to print the circuits. This impairs the circuit's conductivity, so you have to incorporate an additional step to remove those binding agents after printing."

"A second challenge is that these printing techniques typically require you to print on [flat surfaces](#), but many applications require surfaces that aren't flat," says Zhu, who is the Andrew A. Adams Distinguished Professor of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering at NC State.

"We've developed a technique that doesn't require binding agents and that allows us to print on a variety of curvilinear surfaces," says Yuxuan Liu, first author of the paper and a Ph.D. student at NC State. "It also allows us to print the circuits as grid structures with uniform thickness."

The first step in the new technique is to create a template for the relevant application that incorporates a specific pattern of microscale grooves. The template is then used to replicate that pattern in a thin elastic polymer film. Researchers then attach the thin polymer film to the relevant substrate, which can be flat or curved. At this point, the tiny grooves in the polymer are filled with a [liquid solution](#) containing [silver nanowires](#).

The solution is allowed to dry at [room temperature](#), leaving behind silver nanowires in a soft material with the desired shape and circuit pattern.

To demonstrate the technique, the researchers created three proof-of-concept prototypes. One was a "smart" contact lens with built-in circuits, which could be used to measure the fluid pressure of the eye—which is relevant for some biomedical applications. One was a flexible, transparent electrode with circuits printed in a grid pattern, which could be used in solar cells or on touch panels.

The third is a latex glove that has circuits printed on it that serve as pressure sensors, which has applications in robotics and human-machine interface applications.

"We think this could be scaled up pretty easily, in terms of manufacturing," Zhu says. "We're open to talking with industries who are interested in exploring this technique's potential."

The paper is published in *Science Advances*.

**More information:** Yuxuan Liu et al, Curvilinear soft electronics by micromolding of metal nanowires in capillaries, *Science Advances* (2022). [DOI: 10.1126/sciadv.add6996](https://doi.org/10.1126/sciadv.add6996)

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