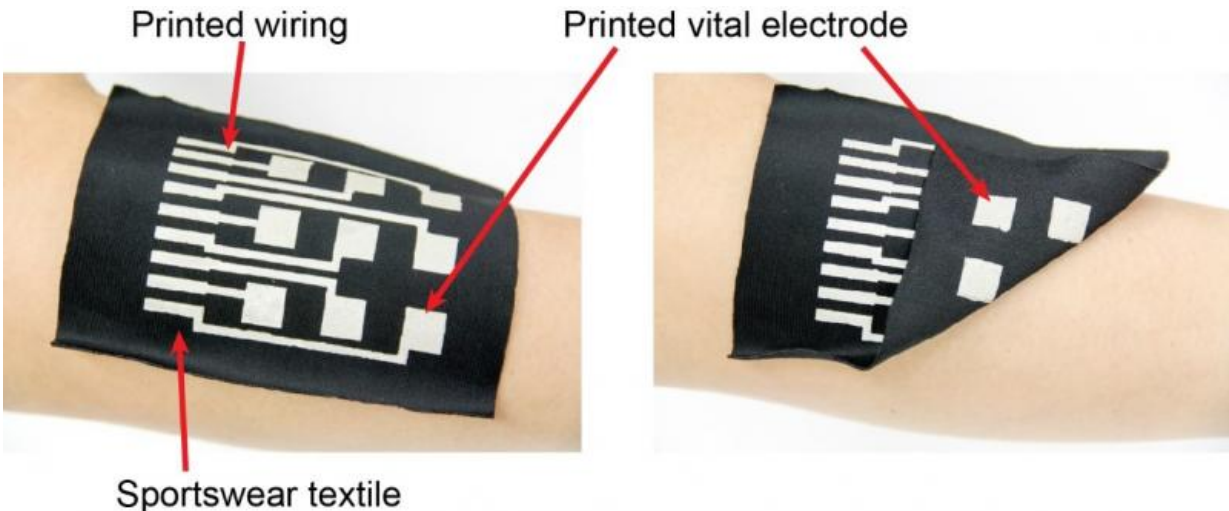


New conductive ink for electronic apparel

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Electrodes, wires, and via holes can be printed by a single step printing process. The muscle activity sensor was produced by printing once on each side of the material's surface. Credit: (c) 2015 Someya Laboratory

University of Tokyo researchers have developed a new ink that can be printed on textiles in a single step to form highly conductive and stretchable connections. This new functional ink will enable electronic apparel such as sportswear and underwear incorporating sensing devices for measuring a range of biological indicators such as heart rate and muscle contraction.

Current [printed electronics](#), such as transistors, light emitted diodes and solar panels, can be printed on plastic or paper substrates, but these

substrates tend to be rigid or hard. The use of soft, stretchable material would enable a new generation of wearable devices that fit themselves to the human body. However, it has proved difficult to make an [ink](#) that is both highly conductive and elastic without a complicated multi-step [printing process](#).

Now, Professor Takao Someya's research group at the University of Tokyo's Graduate School of Engineering has developed an elastic conducting ink that is easily printed on textiles and patterned in a single printing step. This ink is comprised of silver flakes, organic solvent, fluorine rubber and fluorine surfactant. The ink exhibited high conductivity even when it was stretched to more than three times its original length, which marks the highest value reported for stretchable conductors that can be extended to more than two and a half times their original length.

Using this new ink, the group created a wrist-band muscle activity sensor by printing an elastic conductor on a sportswear material and combining it with an organic transistor amplifier circuit. This sensor can measure [muscle activity](#) by detecting muscle electrical potentials over an area of 4x4 square centimeters with nine electrodes placed 2 centimeters apart in a 3x3 grid.



An elastic conductor was created by a one-step printing process on a sportswear material. The top shows the elastic conductor at its original length. The middle and bottom images show the stretched elastic conductor at about two times and over three times its original length. The elastic conductor exhibited high conductivity even when it was stretched to more than three times its original

length. Credit: (c) 2015 Someya Laboratory

"Our team aims to develop comfortable [wearable devices](#). This ink was developed as part of this endeavor," says Someya. "The biggest challenge was obtaining high conductivity and stretchability with a simple one-step printing process. We were able to achieve this by use of a surfactant that allowed the silver flakes to self-assemble at the surface of the printed pattern, ensuring high conductivity."

More information: Naoji Matsuhisa, Martin Kaltenbrunner, Tomoyuki Yokota, Hiroaki Jinno, Kazunori Kuribara, Tsuyoshi Sekitani, and Takao Someya, "Printable elastic conductors with a high conductivity for electronic textile applications," *Nature Communications*: 25 June, 2015. [DOI: 10.1038/ncomms8461](https://doi.org/10.1038/ncomms8461)

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