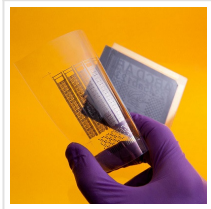


## Stanford Researchers Develop New Manufacturing Technique for Flexible Electronics



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The long-sought future of flexible electronics that are wearable has proven elusive, but Stanford researchers say they have made a breakthrough.

Ultrathin, flexible computer circuits have been an engineering goal for years, but technical hurdles have prevented the degree of miniaturization necessary to achieve high performance. Now, researchers at [Stanford University](#) have invented a manufacturing technique that yields flexible, atomically thin transistors less than 100 nanometers in length – several times smaller than previously possible. The technique is detailed in a paper published June 17 in [Nature Electronics](#).

With the advance, said the researchers, so-called “flextronics” move closer to reality. Flexible electronics promise bendable, shapeable, yet energy-efficient computer circuits that can be worn on or implanted in the human body to perform myriad health-related tasks. What’s more, the coming “internet of things,” in which almost every device in our lives is integrated and interconnected with flexible electronics, should similarly benefit from flextronics.



Illustration of transfer process for 2D semiconductor with nanopatterned contacts (left) and photograph of flexible transparent substrate with transferred structures (right).

### Technical difficulties

Among suitable materials for flexible electronics, two-dimensional (2D) semiconductors have

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shown promise because of their excellent mechanical and electrical properties, even at the nanoscale, making them better candidates than conventional silicon or organic materials.

The engineering challenge to date has been that forming these almost impossibly thin devices requires a process that is far too heat-intensive for the flexible plastic substrates. These flexible materials would simply melt and decompose in the production process.

The solution, according to Eric Pop, a professor of electrical engineering at Stanford, and Alwin Daus, a postdoctoral scholar in Pop's lab, who developed the technique, is to do it in steps, starting with a base substrate that is anything but flexible.

Atop a solid slab of silicon coated with glass, Pop and Daus form an atomically thin film of the 2D semiconductor molybdenum disulfide (MoS<sub>2</sub>) overlaid with small nano-patterned gold electrodes. Because this step is performed on the conventional silicon substrate, the nanoscale transistor dimensions can be patterned with existing advanced patterning techniques, achieving a resolution otherwise impossible on flexible plastic substrates.

The layering technique, known as chemical vapor deposition (CVD), grows a film of MoS<sub>2</sub> one layer of atoms at a time. The resulting film is just three atoms thick, but requires temperatures reaching 850 C (over 1500 F) to work. By comparison, the flexible substrate – made of polyimide, a thin plastic – would long ago have lost its shape somewhere around 360 C (680 F), and completely decomposed at higher temperatures.

By first patterning and forming these critical parts on rigid silicon and allowing them to cool, the Stanford researchers can apply the flexible material without damage. With a simple bath in deionized water, the entire device stack peels back, now fully transferred to the flexible polyimide.

After few additional fabrication steps, the results are flexible transistors capable of several times higher performance than any produced before with atomically thin semiconductors. The researchers said that while entire circuits could be built and then transferred to the

flexible material, certain complications with subsequent layers make these additional steps easier after transfer.

“In the end, the entire structure is just 5 microns thick, including the flexible polyimide,” said Pop, who is senior author of the paper. “That’s about ten times thinner than a human hair.”

While the technical achievement in producing nanoscale transistors on a flexible material is notable in its own right, the researchers also described their devices as “high performance,” which in this context means that they are able to handle high electrical currents while operating at low voltage, as required for low power consumption.

“This downscaling has several benefits,” said Daus, who is first author of the paper. “You can fit more transistors in a given footprint, of course, but you can also have higher currents at lower voltage – high speed with less power consumption.”

Meanwhile, the gold metal contacts dissipate and spread the heat generated by the transistors while in use – heat which might otherwise jeopardize the flexible polyimide.

### **Promising future**

With a prototype and patent application complete, Daus and Pop have moved on to their next challenges of refining the devices. They have built similar transistors using two other atomically thin semiconductors (MoSe<sub>2</sub> and WSe<sub>2</sub>) to demonstrate the broad applicability of the technique.

Meanwhile, Daus said that he is looking into integrating radio circuitry with the devices, which will allow future variations to communicate wirelessly with the outside world – another large leap toward viability for flextronics, particularly those implanted in the human body or integrated deep within other devices connected to the internet of things.

“This is more than a promising production technique. We’ve achieved flexibility, density, high performance and low power – all at the same time,” Pop said. “This work will hopefully move the technology forward on several levels.”

Read the [original article](#) on Stanford University.