

# STRETCH.flex – A stretchable printed circuit board

## Introduction



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Circuit Board Technology

Advanced Solution Center

# AGENDA

- 1 Basic concept of stretchable printed circuit boards
- 2 Process Flows
- 3 Design Basics
- 4 Summary & Outlook on Part II





# AGENDA

**1** Basic concept of stretchable printed circuit boards

2 Process Flows

3 Design Basics

4 Summary & Outlook on Part II



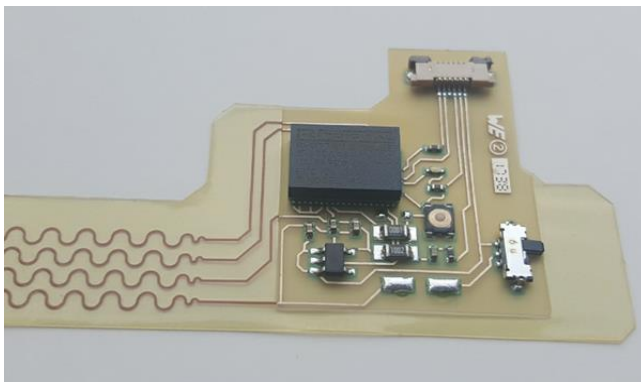
# STRETCH.flex

## Basics and Concept



### Concept – stretchable printed circuit board

- Thermoplastic polyurethane (TPU) acts as new copper clad substrate material
- Design of the tracks in meander form to realize the stretchability
- Use of established manufacturing processes
- Various further processing options e.g. thermoforming/deep drawing, back injection moulding, laminating, etc.:



Assembly with SnBi-solder paste



Laminated onto textiles

Source: Fraunhofer IZM



Example „Conformable Electronics“

Source: Fraunhofer IZM

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## Basics and Concept



### Your advantages

- Depending on the layout: dynamic stretchability of 5 – 20%
- Wide property profile of TPU
- Very adaptable material – almost every shape is realizable
- Multiple rotation without influence on stability and electrical properties

The material and advantages are aimed at applications in

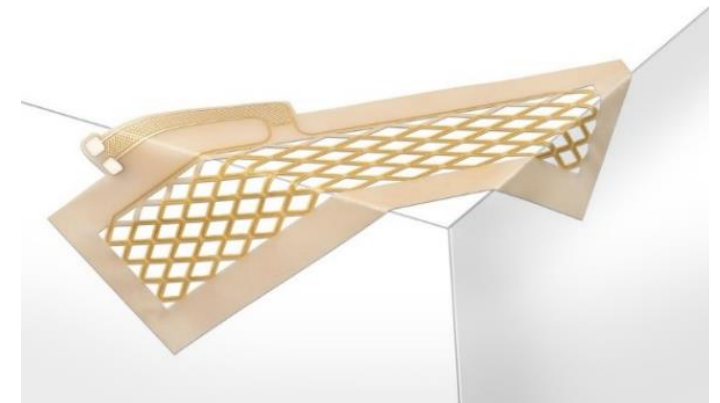
- Medical Technology
- Sensor Technology
- Smart Textiles
- (Soft) Robotics
- Internet of Things (IoT)
- and in your business



Dynamic stretch



Multiple rotation ( $n \times 180^\circ$ )



Adaptable material

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## Properties of TPU (without Copper)



### Material properties

- Skin-friendly / biocompatible
- very flexible / limp
- Hydrolysis-resistant
- Microbe-resistant
- Good weathering resistance
- High wear resistance

### Chemical properties

- Free from plasticisers/softeners
- Stable against oils, greases, ozone, tar, many solvents and diluted acids

### Physical properties

- Softening area 155 – 185°C
- Thermal decomposition as of 250°C
- Fracture strain 500%
- Elastic over a wide temperature range
- UV and radiation resistant

### Electrical properties

- Dielectric constant: 4,4
- Dielectric strength:  
Dry: 9,0 kV/100µm  
Humid (80% r.H.): 7,5 kV/100µm



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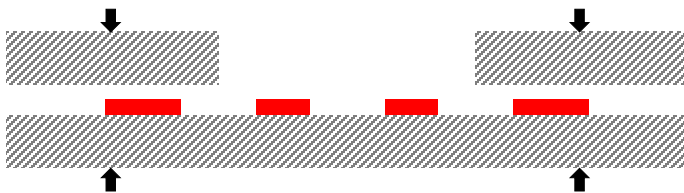
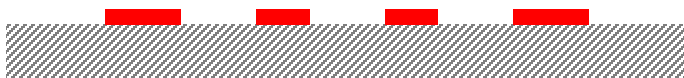


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## Basics and Concept – Process Flow / Manufacturing Concept



### Single-sided (1S) stretchable PCBs



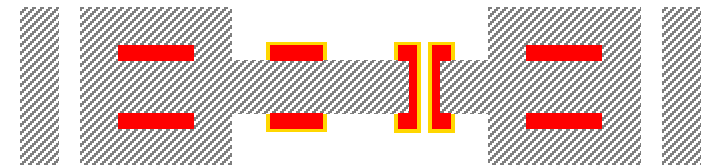
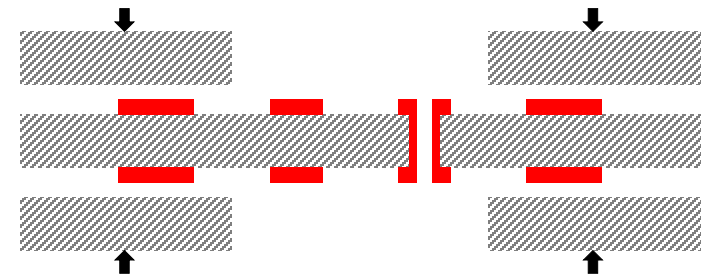
Copper clad  
TPU

if necessary drilling of vias and  
structuring of copper

lamination of  
pre-structured TPU

solder surface and  
final routing

### Double-sided (2S) stretchable PCBs





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## Basics and Concept



### Nomenclature – single-sided (1S) and double-sided (2S) stretchable printed circuit boards

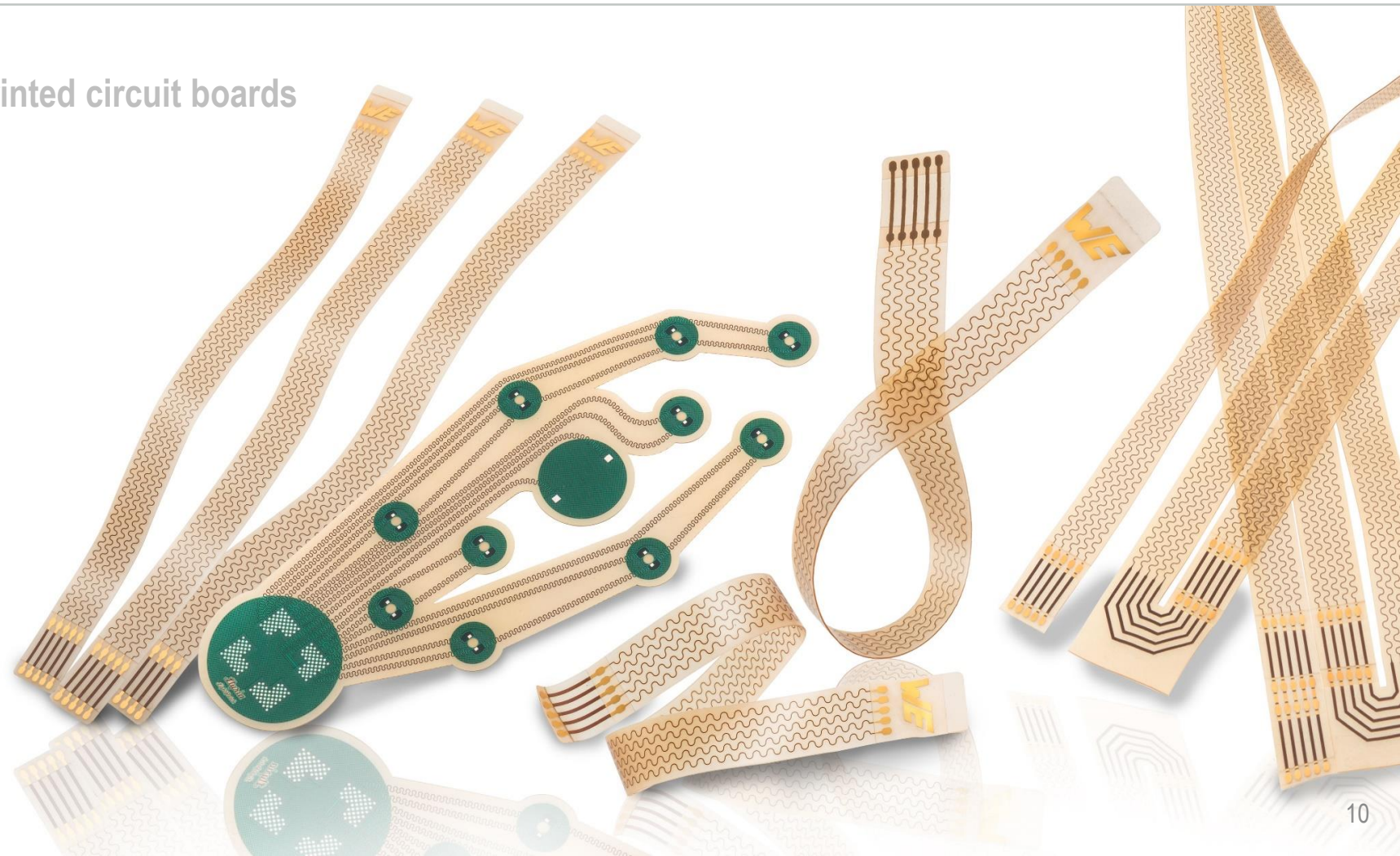
- 1S
- 2S
- 1S-0Ri
- 1S-1Ri

#### Legend

-  TPU
-  Copper
-  Solder Surface
-  FR4
-  Solder Resist

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# STRETCH.flex – INTRODUCTION

Short Poll



## POLL

**Which factors have an influence  
on the stretchability?**

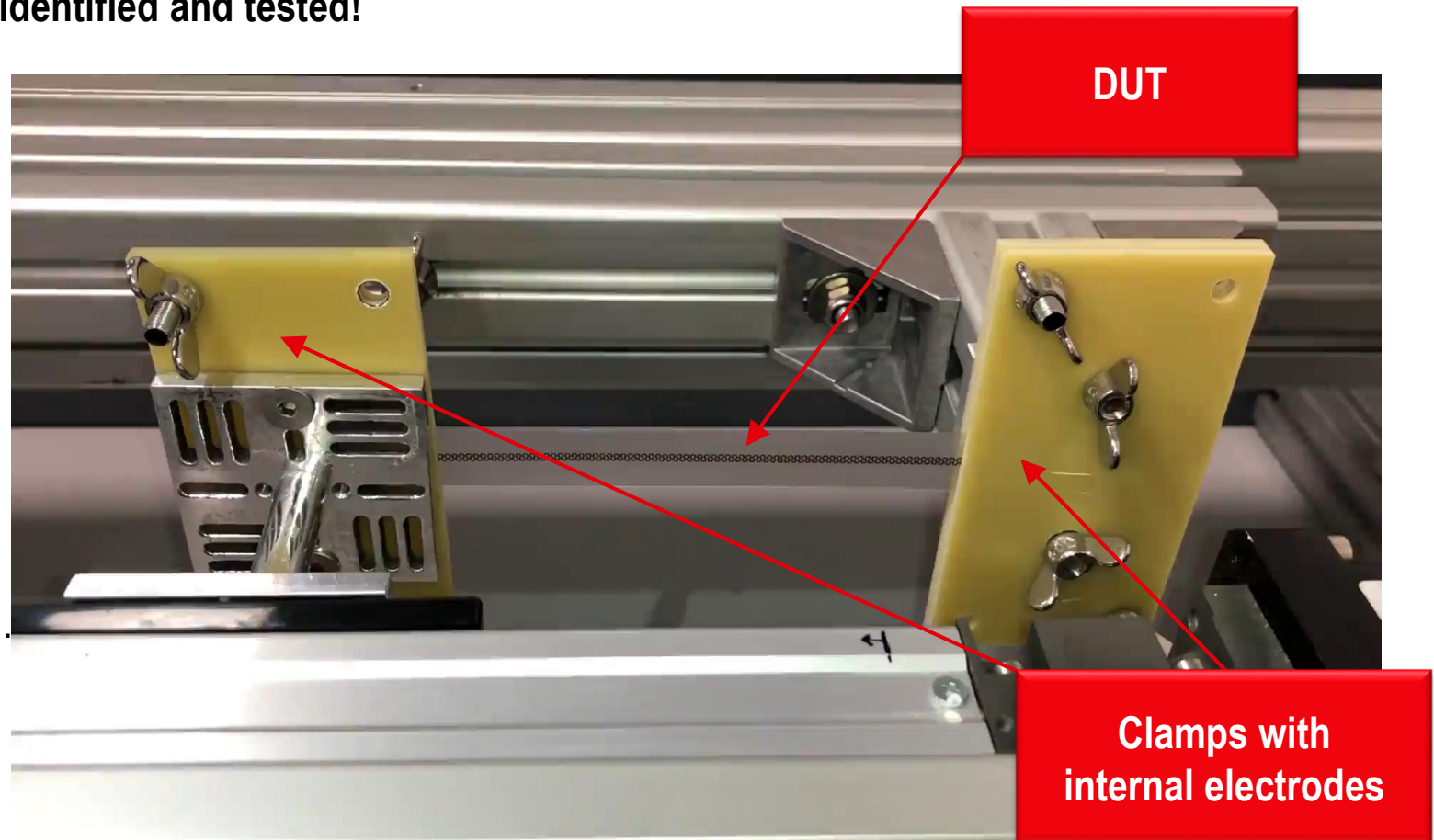


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## Investigations into the Elongation of Copper Structures



- New reliability requirements must be identified and tested!
- Example:  
Cycling strength of different copper structures at defined elongation
- Approach:
  - production of dedicated samples
  - construction of a device for cyclic stretching with in-situ measurement
  - and measure, measure, measure...
- The resistance is measured at the min. and max. elongation points

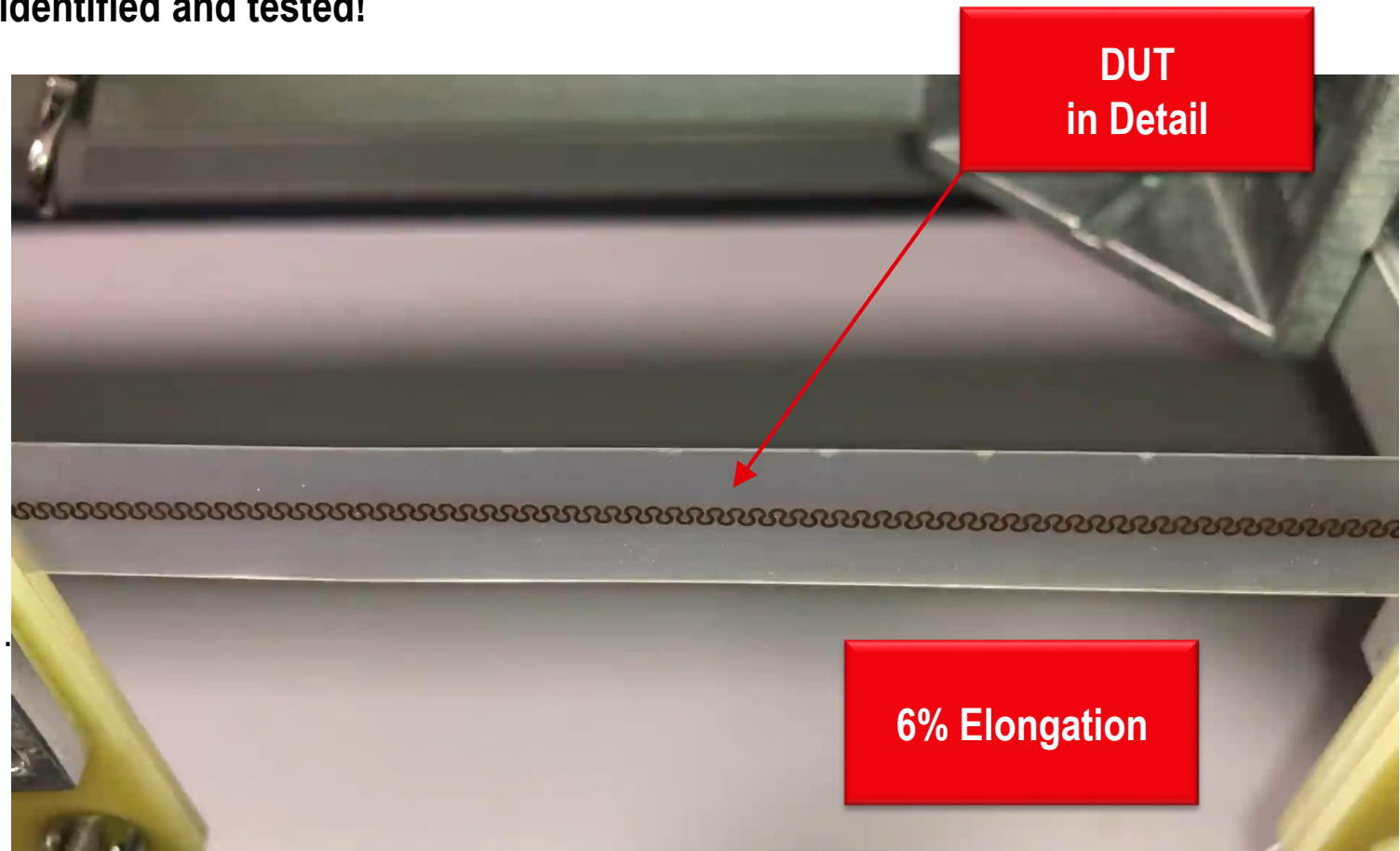


# STRETCH.flex

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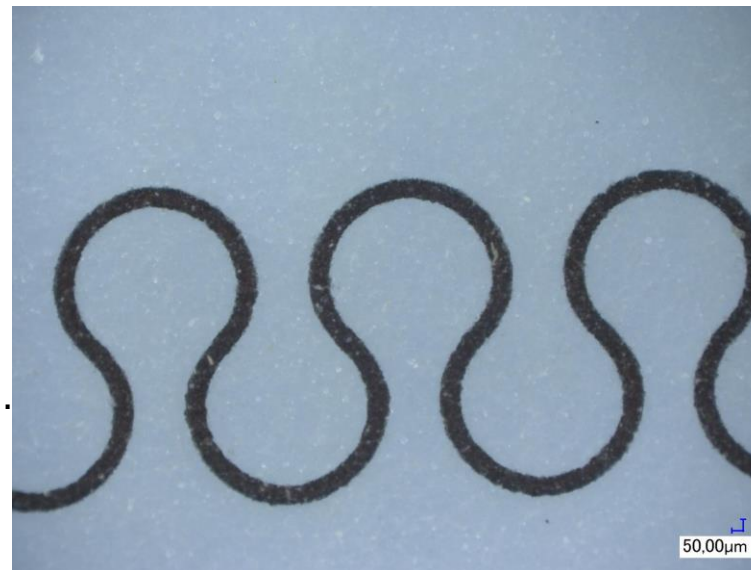


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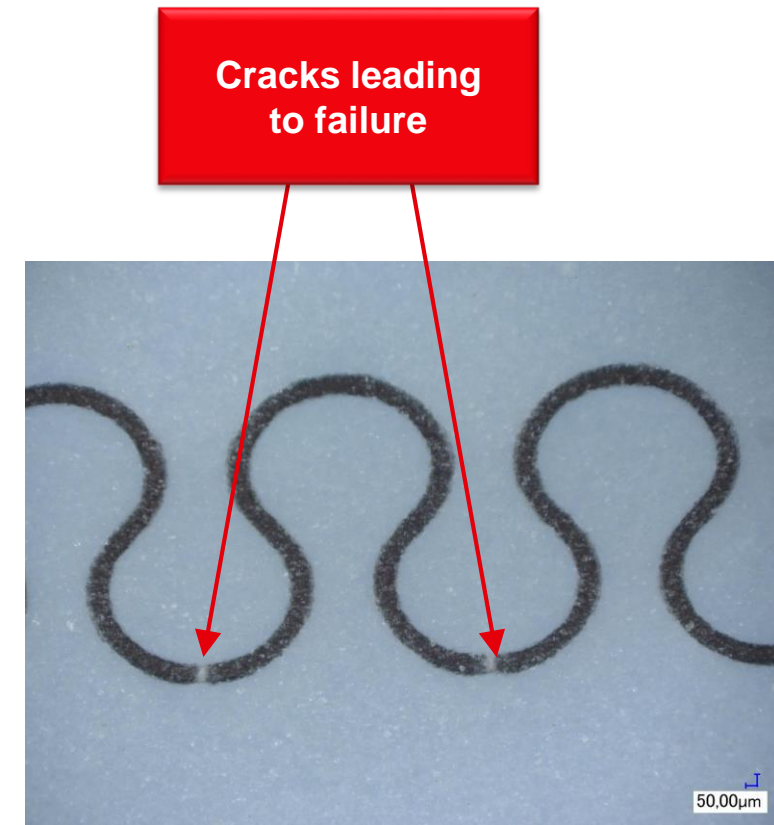
## Investigations into the Elongation of Copper Structures



- New reliability requirements must be identified and tested!
- Example:  
Cycling strength of different copper structures at defined elongation
- Approach:
  - production of dedicated samples
  - construction of a device for cyclic stretching with in-situ measurement
  - and measure, measure, measure....
- The resistance is measured at the min. and max. elongation points
- Defect is being evaluated



„Horseshoe“ before cyclic stretching



„Horseshoe“ after cyclic stretching

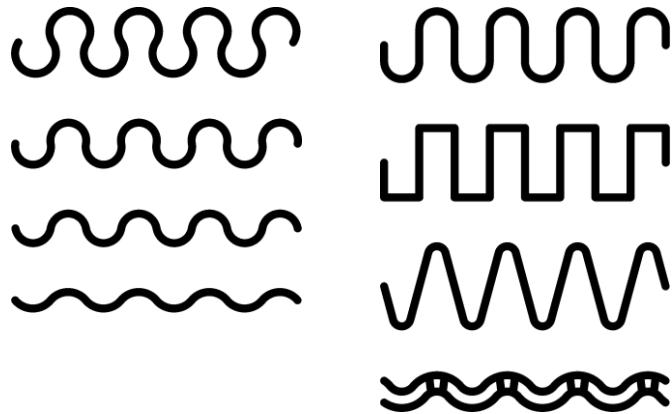


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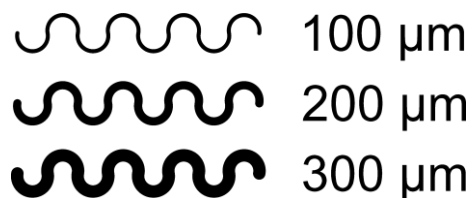
## Design Basics – Elongation of Copper Structures



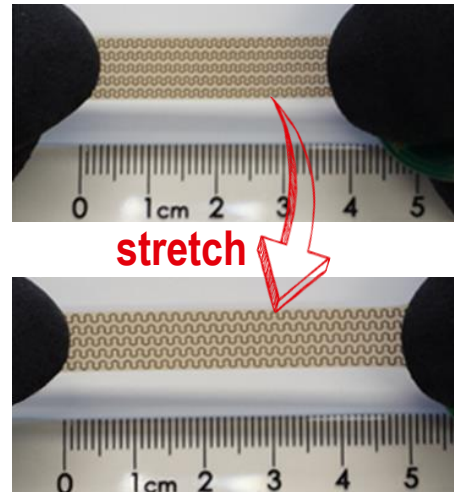
- Meandering shapes



- Track width and spacing



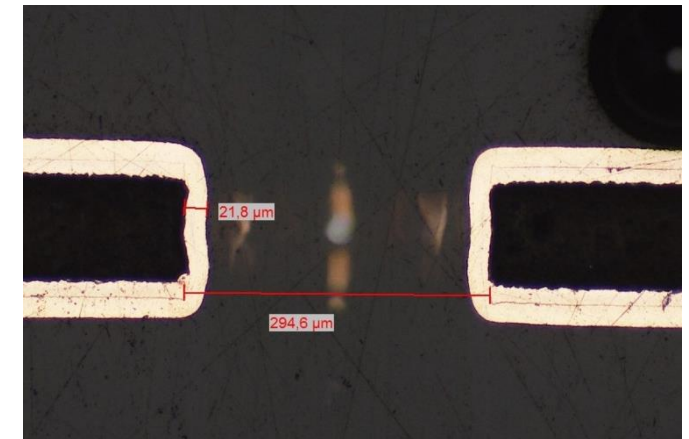
- Exemplary Stretching



- Of course, your own meander designs are also possible!

- Through holes

Drilling diameter  
 $\varnothing 0,25 - 0,70 \text{ mm}$



- Different copper end thicknesses are possible

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## Design Basics – Further Design Parameters



- Local Copper reinforcement in the assembly areas

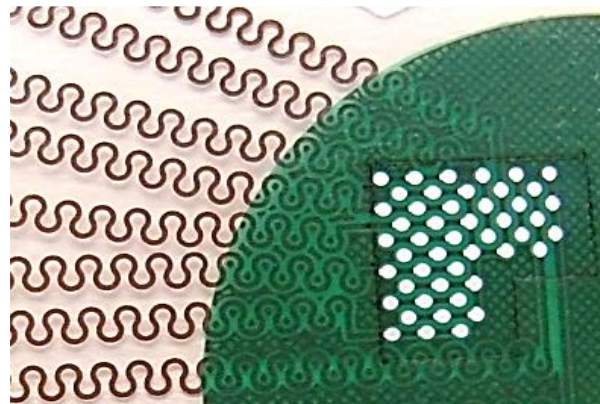


- Reinforcement in the assembly area by reducing the meander amplitude

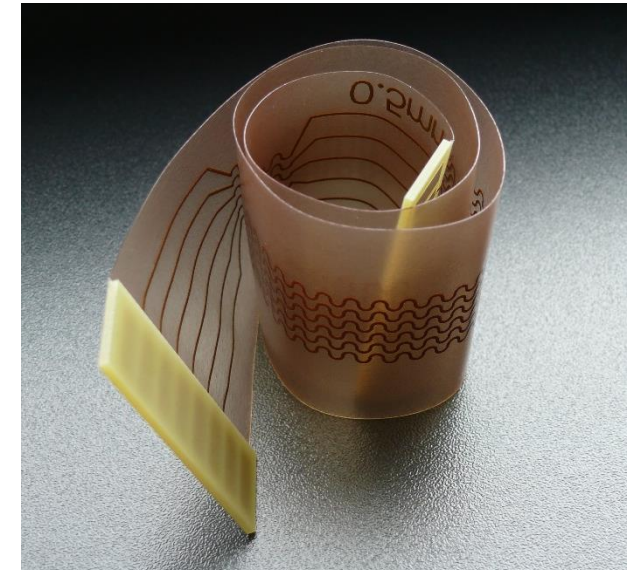


- Stabilisation of the assembly areas through mesh structures

- Partially applied solder resist in the assembly area



- FR4 Stiffener (shown on an 1S-0Ri)



# STRETCH.flex – INTRODUCTION

Short Poll



# POLL

**Which meandered track  
will break first?**



# STRETCH.flex – INTRODUCTION

## Outlook for Part II



You will receive the results of the survey in part II of the webinar on 04.05.2021 😊  
Then we will continue with the following topics:

- More detailed insights into the different layout forms and their reliability
- Implementation in EDA-Tools?
- How to assemble STRETCH.flex PCBs?
- Application examples



# STRETCH.flex

## Summary

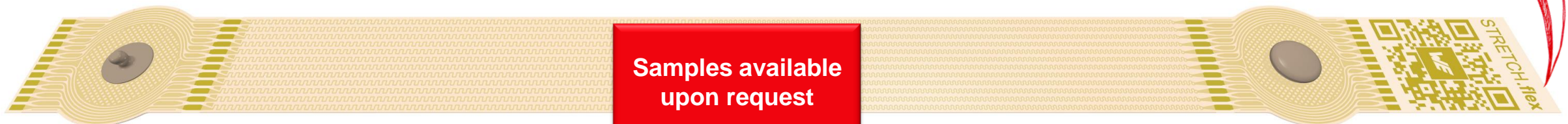


### Material properties

- Extensive testing necessary
- Multiple rotation ( $n \times 180^\circ$ ) without influence on stability and electrical properties
- Dynamic stretchability of 5 – 20 %
- Skin-friendly material
- Softening area: 155 – 185°C
- Multiple processing options (assembly in reflow, thermoforming/deep drawing, laminating...)

### Fields of application

- Medical Technology
- Sensor Technology
- Smart Textiles
- (Soft-) Robotics
- IoT (Internet of Things)
- Wearable Technology



Samples available  
upon request

**THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION!**



**What kind of  
application  
do you have?**



[www.we-online.com/stretch](http://www.we-online.com/stretch)

**How can *WE*  
support you?**

**Contact:**  
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Advanced Solutions Center  
+49 7940 946-1234  
[stretch@we-online.com](mailto:stretch@we-online.com)