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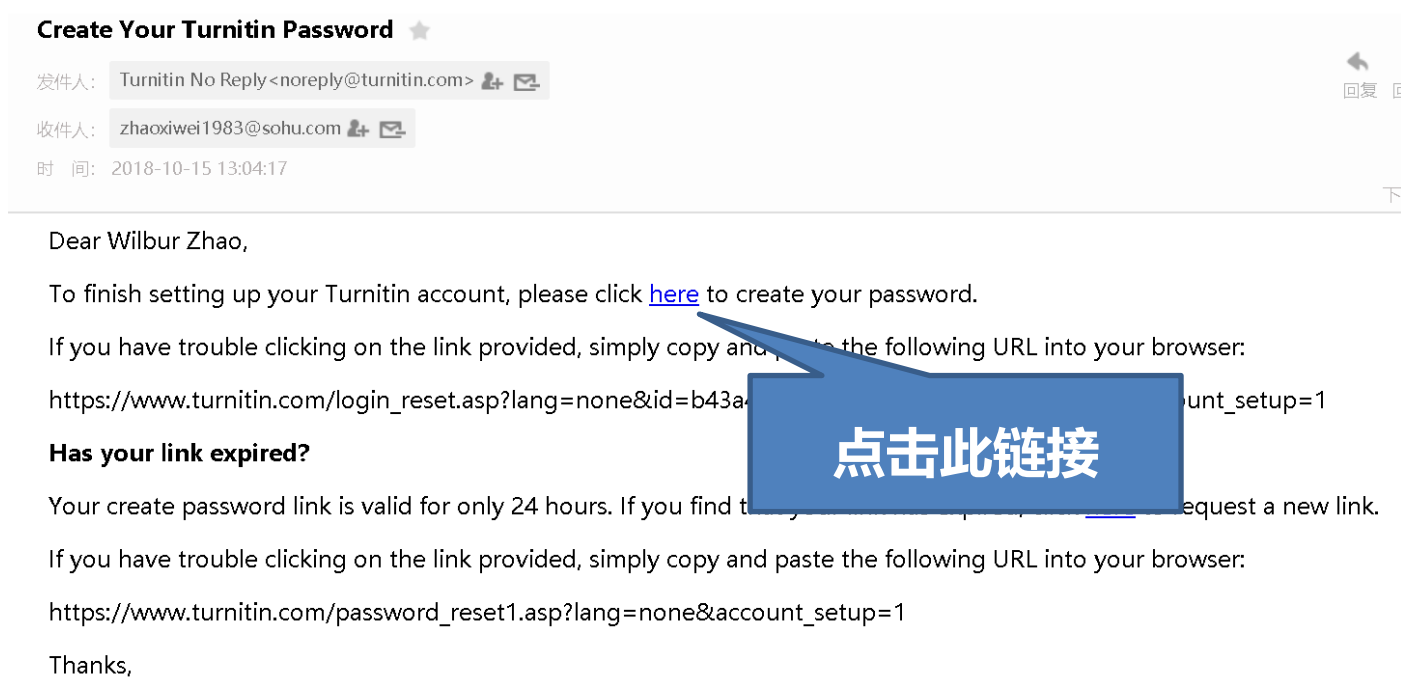
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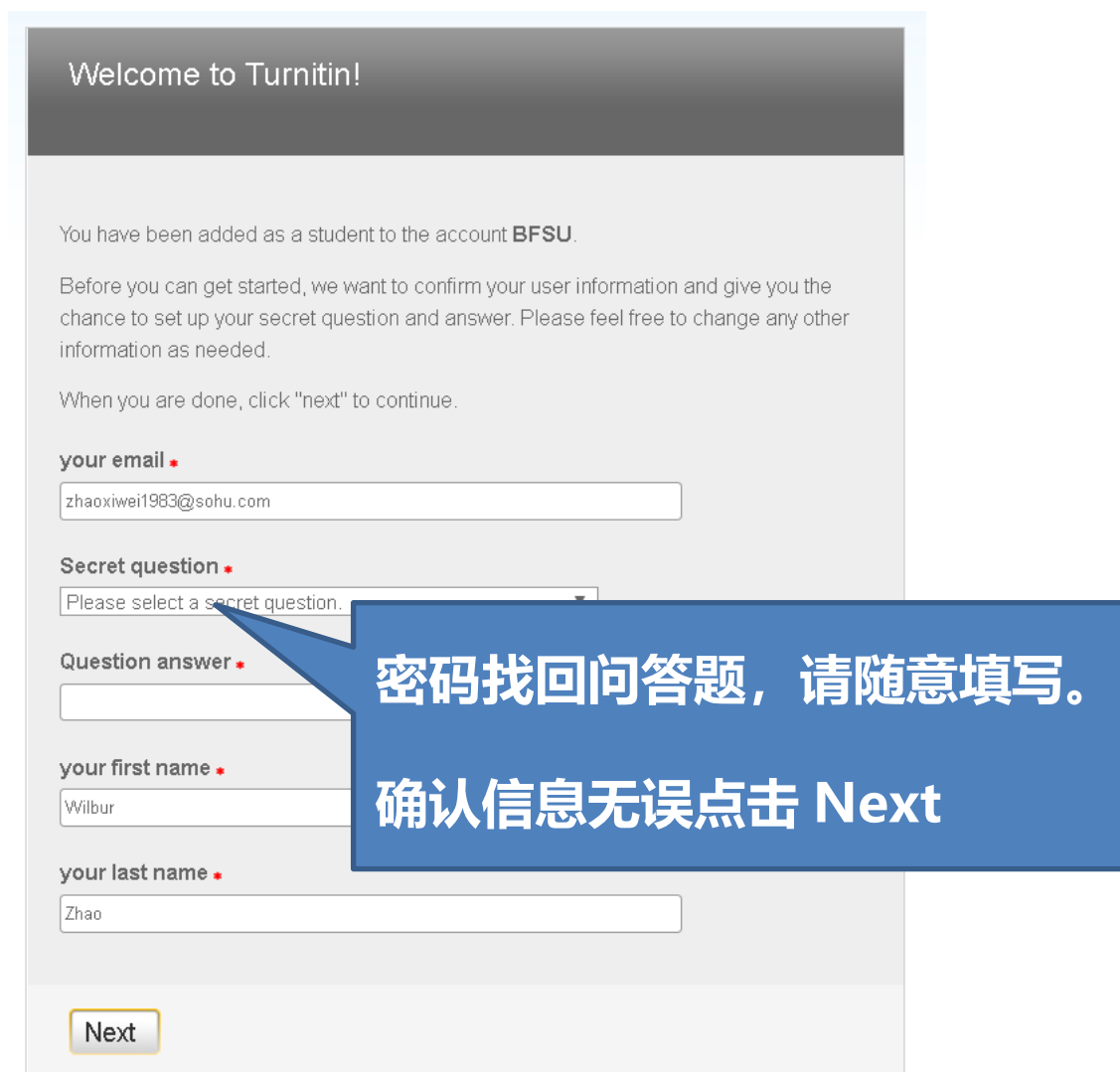
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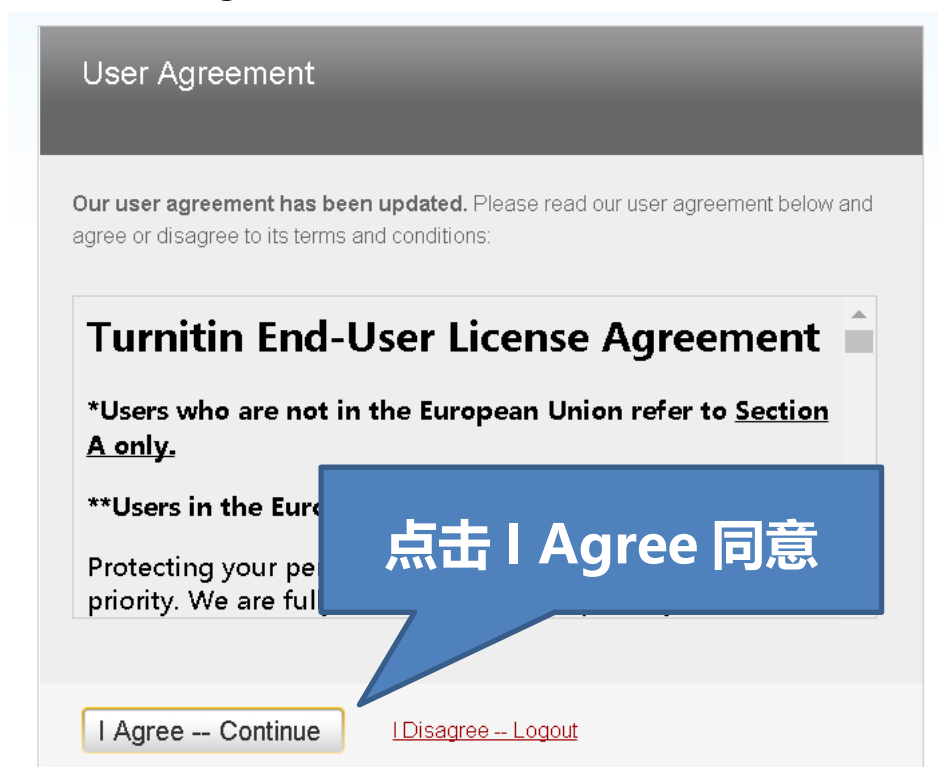
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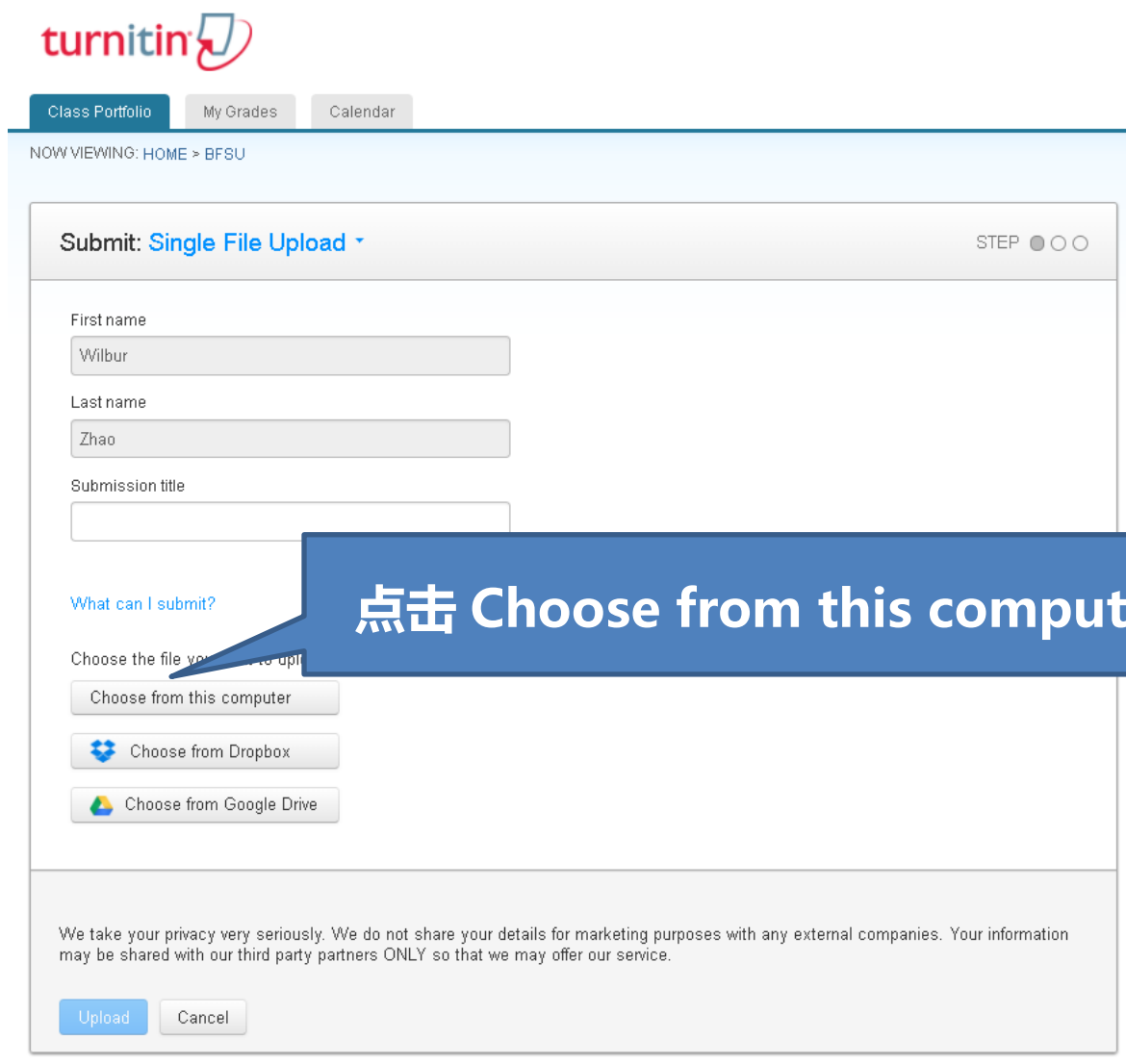
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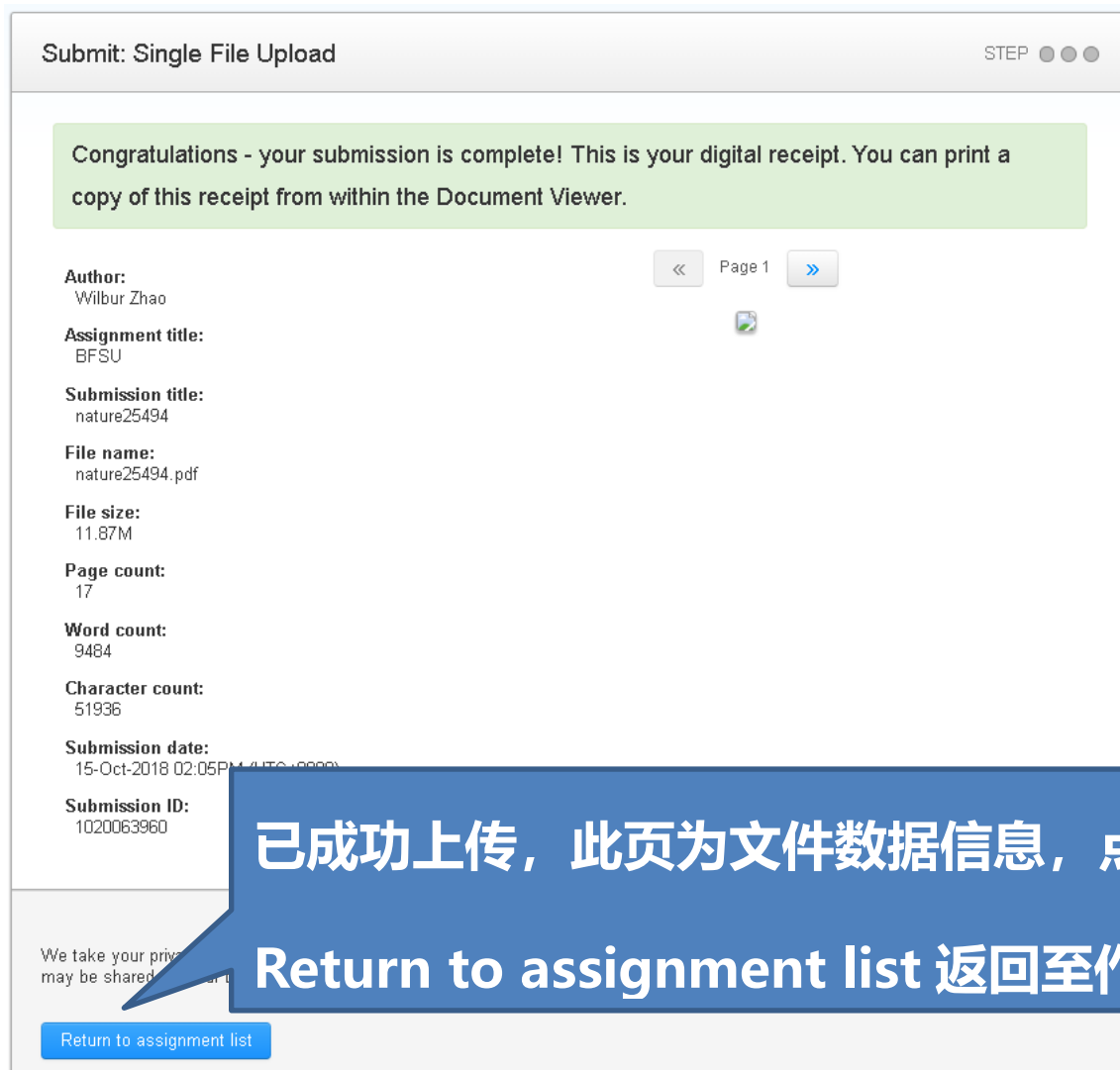
LETTER

Skin electronics from scalable fabrication of an intrinsically stretchable transistor array

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## LETTER

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jun Yun<sup>1, 4</sup>, Boris Murmann<sup>6</sup>, Jeffery B.-H. Tok<sup>1</sup> & Zhenan Bao<sup>1</sup> Nature volume 555, pages 83–88 (01 March 2018) | Download Citation Subjects Biomedical materials Electronic devices Polymers Abstract Skin-like electronics that can adhere seamlessly to human skin or within the body are highly desirable for applications such as health monitoring<sup>1,2</sup>, medical treatment<sup>3,4</sup>, medical implants<sup>5</sup> and biological studies<sup>6,7</sup>, and for technologies that include

Skin-like electronics that can adhere seamlessly to human skin or within the body are highly desirable for applications such as health monitoring<sup>1,2</sup>, medical treatment<sup>3,4</sup>, medical implants<sup>5</sup> and biological studies<sup>6,7</sup>, and for technologies that include machine interfaces, soft robotics and augmented reality<sup>8,9</sup>. Rendering such electronics soft and stretchable—like human skin—would make them more comfortable to wear, and, through increased contact area, would greatly enhance the fidelity of signals acquired from the skin. Structural engineering of rigid inorganic and organic devices has enabled circuit-level stretchability, but this requires sophisticated fabrication techniques and usually suffers from reduced densities of devices within an array<sup>2,10–12</sup>. We reasoned that the desired parameters, such as higher mechanical deformability and robustness, improved skin compatibility and higher device density, could be provided by using intrinsically stretchable polymer materials instead. However, the production of intrinsically stretchable materials and devices is still largely in its infancy<sup>13–15</sup>; such materials have been

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## Skin electronics from scalable fabrication of an intrinsically stretchable transistor array

Sihong Wang<sup>1\*</sup>, Jie Xu<sup>1\*</sup>, Weichen Wang<sup>2</sup>, Simiao Niu<sup>1</sup>, Vivian R. Feig<sup>2</sup>, Jeffery Lopez<sup>2</sup>, Andrea Gasperini<sup>1</sup>, Youngjun Yun<sup>1, 4</sup>, Boris

Skin-like electronics that can adhere seamlessly to human skin or within the body are highly desirable for applications such as health monitoring<sup>1,2</sup>, medical treatment<sup>3,4</sup>, medical implants<sup>5</sup> and biological studies<sup>6,7</sup>, and for technologies that include machine interfaces, soft robotics and augmented reality<sup>8,9</sup>. Rendering such electronics soft and stretchable—like human skin—would make them more comfortable to wear, and, through increased contact area, would greatly enhance the fidelity of signals acquired from the skin. Structural engineering of rigid inorganic and organic devices has enabled circuit-level stretchability, but this requires sophisticated fabrication techniques and usually suffers from reduced densities of devices within an array<sup>2,10–12</sup>. We reasoned that the desired parameters, such as higher mechanical deformability and robustness, improved skin compatibility and higher device density, could be provided by using intrinsically stretchable polymer materials instead. However, the production of intrinsically stretchable materials and devices is still largely in its infancy<sup>13–15</sup>; such materials have been

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# LETTER

doi:10.1038/nature25494

## Skin electronics from scalable fabrication of an intrinsically stretchable...

Sihong Wang<sup>1\*</sup>, Jie Xu<sup>1\*</sup>, Weichen Wang<sup>2</sup>, Ging-Ji Niu<sup>1</sup>, Simiao Niu<sup>1</sup>, Vivian R. Feig<sup>2</sup>, Jeffery Lopez<sup>2</sup>, Ting Lei<sup>1</sup>, Andrea Gasperini<sup>1</sup>, Youngjun Yun<sup>1,4</sup>, Boris Murmann<sup>1</sup>

Skin-like electronics that can adhere seamlessly to the body or within the body are highly desirable for applications such as health monitoring<sup>1,2</sup>, medical treatment<sup>3,4</sup>, medical implants<sup>5</sup> and biological studies<sup>6,7</sup>, and for technologies that include machine interfaces, soft robotics and augmented reality<sup>8,9</sup>. Such electronics soft and stretchable—like human skin—would greatly enhance the fidelity of signals acquired from the skin. Structural engineering of rigid inorganic and organic devices has enabled circuit-level stretchability, but this requires sophisticated fabrication techniques and usually suffers from reduced densities of devices within an array<sup>2,10–12</sup>. We reasoned that the desired parameters, such as higher mechanical deformability and robustness, improved skin compatibility and higher device density, could be provided by using intrinsically stretchable polymer materials instead. However, the production of intrinsically stretchable materials and devices is still largely in its infancy<sup>13–15</sup>; such materials have been

violet light. In general, they are incompatible with standard photolithography microfabrication technology, making it highly challenging to produce functional electronics *en masse* beyond individual transistors. Another obstacle lies in the incorporation of new materials, which typically necessitates an entirely new fabrication process. Therefore, a universal fabrication process or platform for generating intrinsically stretchable transistor arrays is needed to move materials development systematically to electronics and, finally, to desired applications. Here, we describe a fabrication platform with high yield and uniformity, which results in intrinsically stretchable transistor arrays (Fig. 1a)

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