

COMPLETE TURNKEY SYSTEMS FOR NEXT  
LEVEL ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING



# THE NEXT BIG WAVE

Multi-Layer  
Multi-Material  
Digital Printing  
Solutions for  
Tomorrow's Electronics

# Who We Are

- Research, development and manufacturing company of specialty materials for Additive Manufacturing (3D Printing)
- Technical and business professionals with over 25 years experience in the printing industry
- Focused on end-use applications for the material properties and the final product specifications



# Key Market Segments

Advanced  
Manufacturing

Aerospace

Automotive

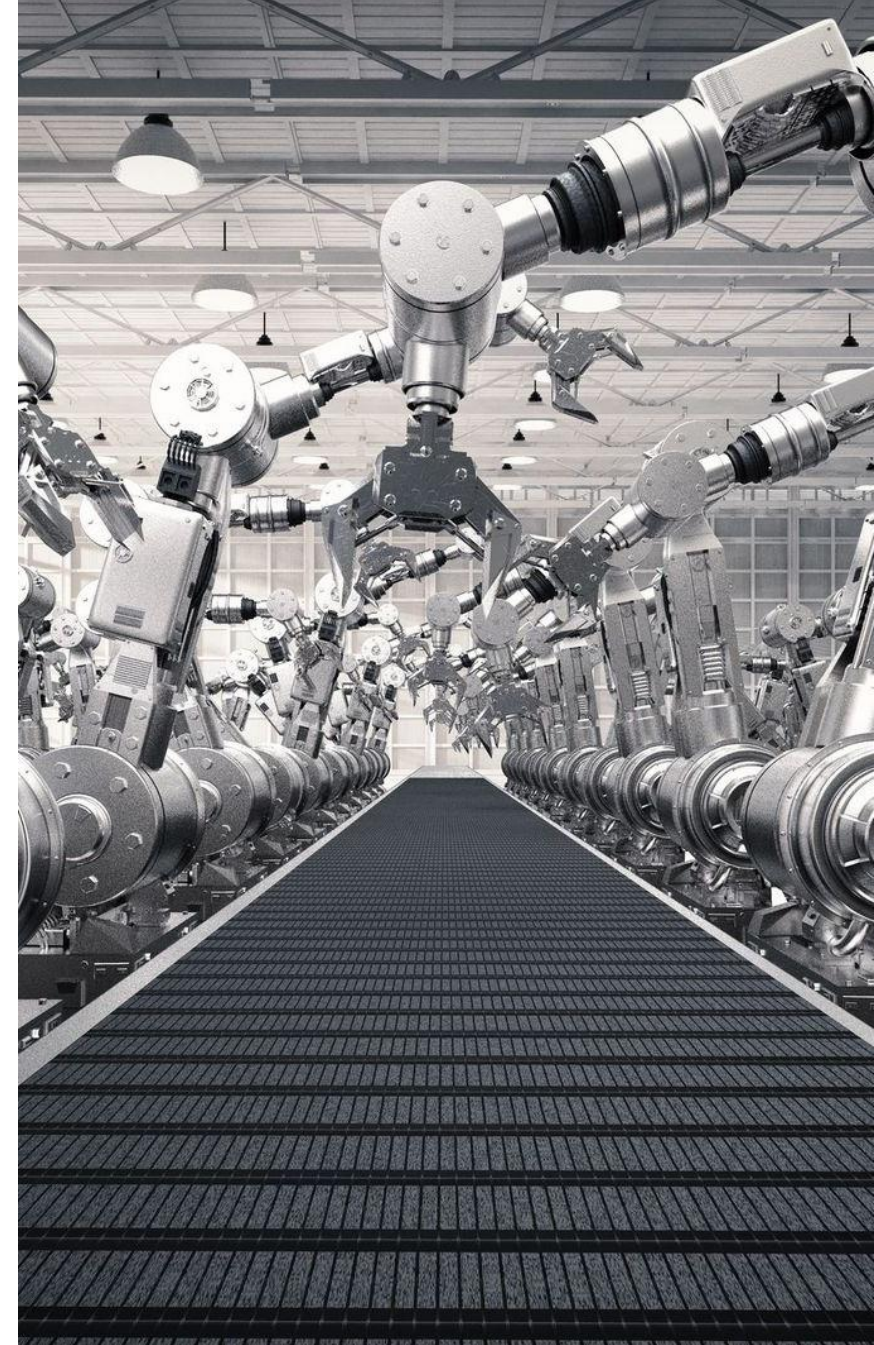
Electronics

Medical/Dental

Military/Defense

Optics

Security



# Engineered for Performance ChemCubed Brand Solutions



## NANOCOMPOSITE PHOTOPOLYMERS FOR EXPONENTIAL PERFORMANCE

- RIGID AND FLEXIBLE MATERIALS
- OPTICAL MATERIALS



## MULTI-LAYER, MULTI MATERIAL DIGITAL PRINT SOLUTIONS FOR ELECTRONICS

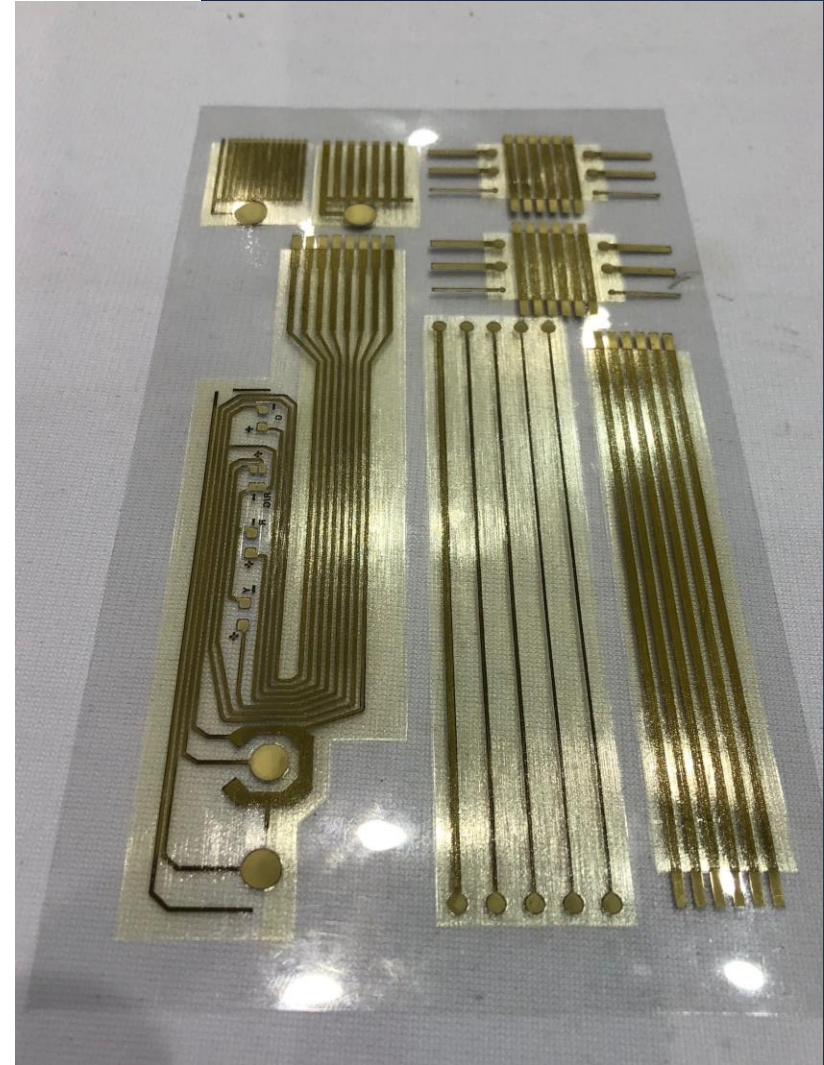
- NANOPARTICLE-FREE SILVER  
CONDUCTIVE INKS AND DIELECTRICS
- UV 3DPRINTING TECHNOLOGY



# Printed Electronics Defined

Printed electronics is an all-encompassing term for the printing method used to create electronic devices by printing on a variety of substrates

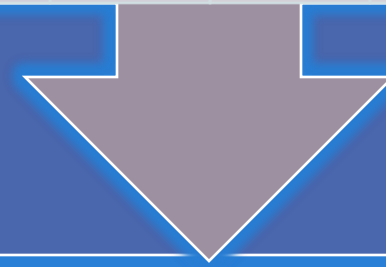
- Originally related to organic or plastic electronics that use inks made of carbon-based compounds
- Demand for wearable devices, thinner electronics, higher performing applications are driving material and printer developments
- Evolving over time toward print technologies capable of speed and cost efficiencies
- Printed materials are becoming thin, light and flexible enough to be integrated into existing production lines



# Printed Electronics Methods

Multiple Methods of deposition technology but not all are equal

|             |         |             |        |              |                  |              |               |              |                                    |
|-------------|---------|-------------|--------|--------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|------------------------------------|
| Silk Screen | Syringe | Aerosol Jet | Inkjet | Direct Write | Thermal Transfer | Flexographic | Spray Coating | Spin Coating | Direct metal / other emerging tech |
|-------------|---------|-------------|--------|--------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|------------------------------------|



Many considerations when reviewing deposition technology for an application

|                                          |                                                 |                                                                             |                                |                                |
|------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Digital printing<br>(variable vs. fixed) | Multi-material /<br>Multi-layer<br>requirements | Specialty vs.<br>Commodity output<br>(resolution, speed,<br>size dimension) | Planar vs. 3-axis / 5-<br>axis | Compatible materials<br>(Inks) |
|------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|



# Benefits of printed electronics



## **Sustainable Impact (additive vs. subtractive)**

Fewer input materials  
Less energy



## **Design, Development and Rapid Prototyping**

Hours vs. weeks /  
Immediate design  
testing feedback  
Speed of modification /  
Speed to market  
In-house vs. outsourcing  
potential (IP security)



## **Custom fabrication / retrofits**

Mitigate fleet electronics  
obsolescence  
Reduced technical  
constraints typically  
associated with mass  
producing electronics



## **Component miniaturization / weight reduction**



## **Functional optimization - multi-layering / embedding / protective encapsulation**

# Additive vs. Subtractive

## Traditional etch process

- Mask resist to determine copper trace
- Etch away unmasked copper
- Fixed subtractive process
- Changes require new mask/etch

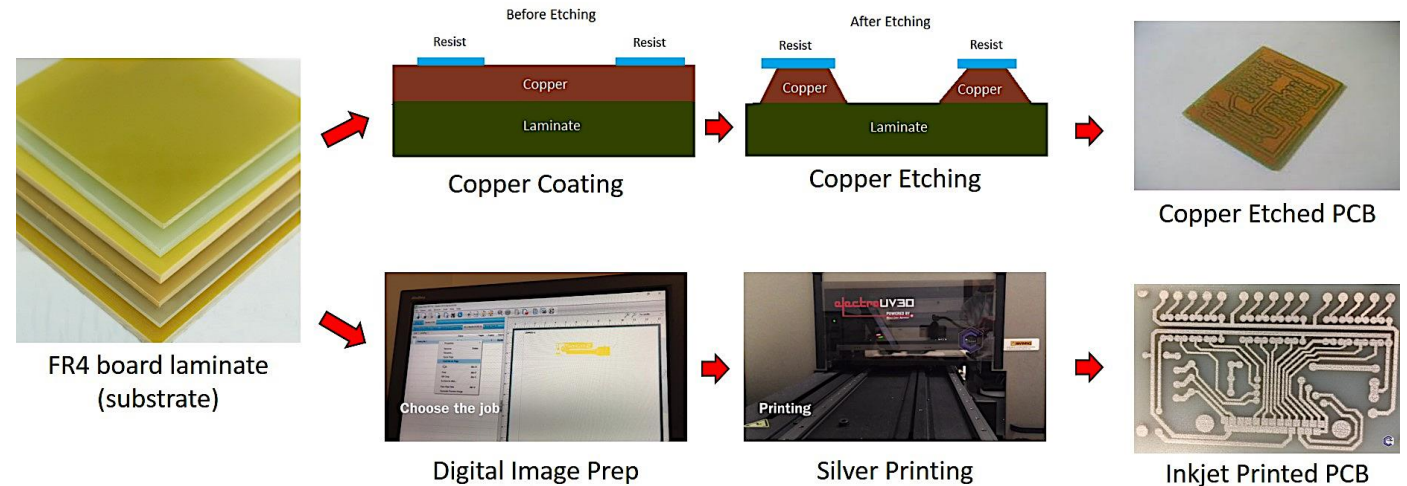
## Digital print process

- Computerized image for copper trace
- Print directly on substrate
- Variable additive process
- Changes by file and reprint

## Multi-layer process

- Traditional by repeat etch, lamination, drilling
- Inkjet by sequence of file print / materials

## Digitally printed circuits vs. traditional copper etching (additive vs. subtractive mfg)



# The **ElectroJet™** System

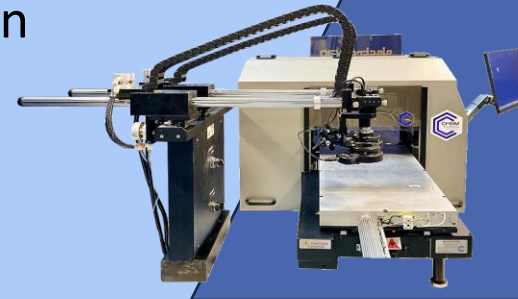
Additive Printed Electronics

THE ELECTROJET™ BRAND IS A CULMINATION OF HIGH-PERFORMANCE MATERIALS, INKJET PRINTING TECHNOLOGY, AND PROCESS CAPABILITIES

- **Materials** are commercially available for a wide variety of applications
- Our eight-channel **printers** provide multi-layer, multi-material electronics with unparalleled performance
- Our **process** support gets your team trained within hours; our dielectric templating supports printing accuracy < 10 microns.

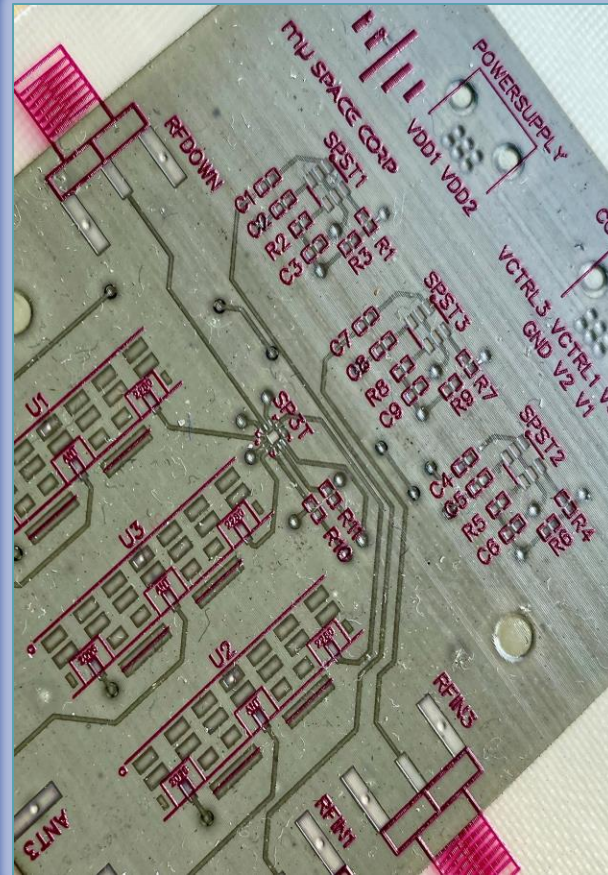


The trio provide a full synergistic solution for our end-user



# Nanoparticle-free Silver CONDUCTIVE Ink

- Best-in-Class Conductive Performance
    - near bulk conductivity of silver
    - bulk resistivity in the range of  $10^{-8}$  ohm-m
  - Unmatched Sintering Efficiency
    - as low 80°C in 5 minutes
    - as fast as seconds >100 °C
  - Superior printability and reliability with repeatability to within 1%
  - Excellent Adhesion to multiple substrates
- C3-Ag-1037-2: Standard for electroUV3D printer
- C3-Ag-1037-2h: Viscosity tuned for brand inkjet heads



# UV Curable DIELECTRIC Insulating Ink

- Superior Insulating performance between conductive layers
- Adhesion promoter to high surface energy substrates
- Encapsulation to protect from moisture, chemicals and physical abrasion of the external environment
- Multiple formulations optimized to end-use applications

C3-DI-7: Standard workhorse formula

C3-OPT-7: Optically clear high-pot insulating

C3-DI-8: Optically clear flexible layers

# ElectroJet™ Materials

It is more about the ink than you think



# ElectroJet™ Materials

## The difference is clear

Nano-particle Silver Inks



- Opaque in color
- 15 - 40% silver particle loading
- Contains other fillers/resins
- Particles settle and require recirculation prior/during use

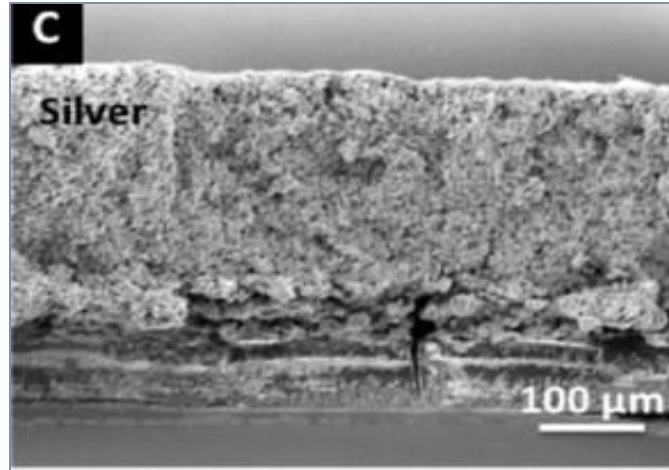
ElectroJet™ Particle-Free Silver Ink



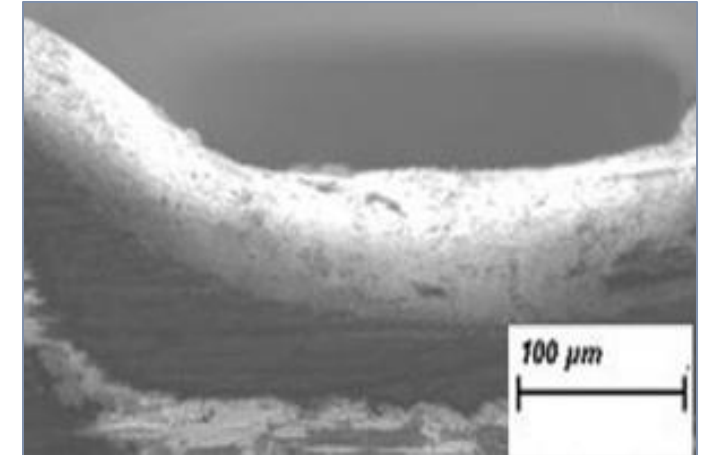
- Transparent in color
- Particle-free
- Contains NO fillers or resins
- Simply filter prior to use and ink remains stable without recirculation

## Materials

Clearly, there is a difference



- Particles can clog inkjet heads
- Sintering temp 130c / 30 min
- Sintered silver and fillers (40 – 60%)
- Filler and/or voids are non-conductive



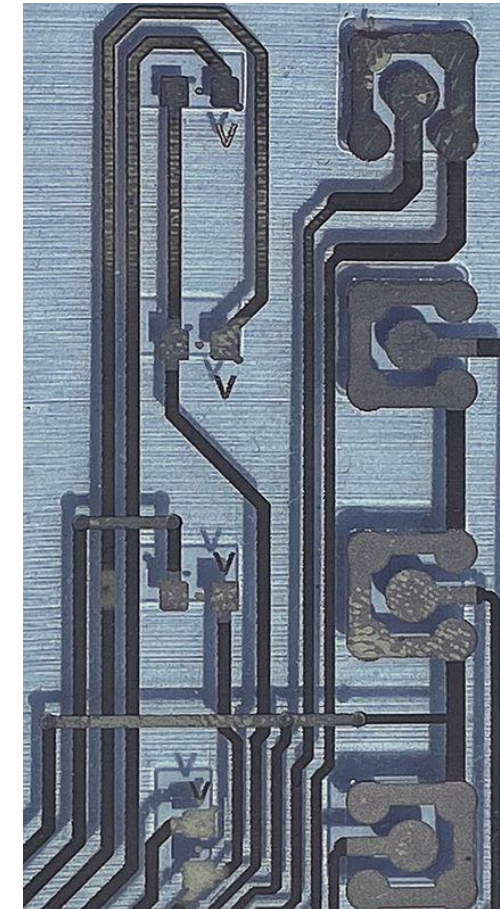
- Jettable reliability
- Sintering temp 80c / 5 min
- Sintered silver only (99%)
- Void-free silver is fully conductive

# High Performance Dielectric – our newest ink

Our most recent formulation is a revolutionary nanocomposite dielectric material that:

- insulates layers between the circuits,
- masks material for soldering, and
- supports at connection points; thereby allowing it to replace F board for two-sided boards

|                                                  | DI-7 | HPD-3D |
|--------------------------------------------------|------|--------|
| Coefficient of Thermal Expansion ( $10^{-6}/K$ ) | 177  | 25     |
| $T_g$ ( $^{\circ}C$ )                            | 70   | 133    |
| Young's Modulus (MPa)                            | 400  | 1150   |
| Tensile Strength (MPa)                           | 21.1 | 66     |
| Elongation (%)                                   | 25   | 15     |

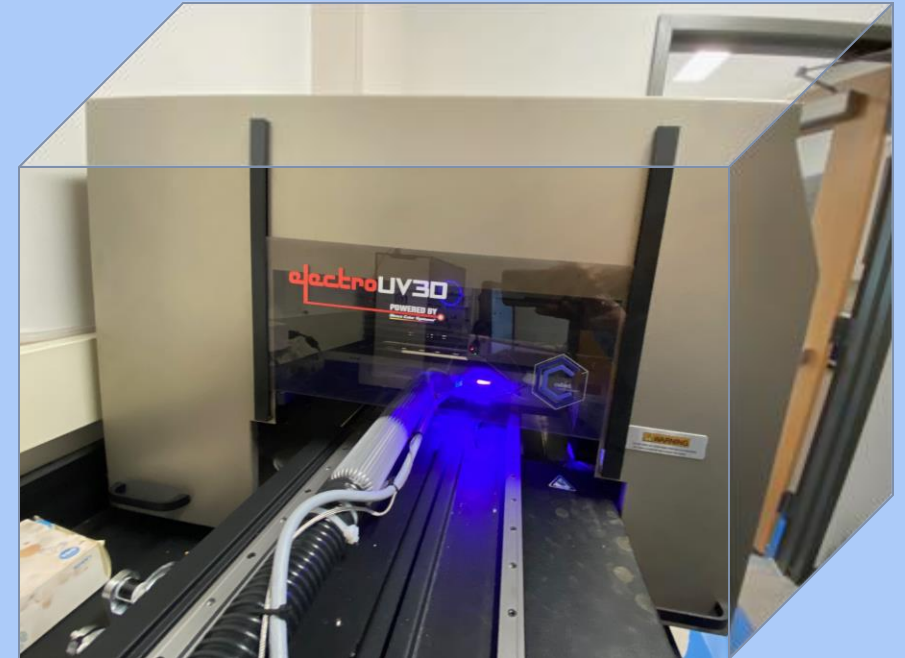


# Printing Technology

There is not only a need for higher performing materials,  
but also, the combined solution of a ready-to-use and fully capable printing  
technology

## Needs of a Commercial Printing Tool Solution:

- Inkjet process to replace multiple steps and hands-on techniques
- Unprecedented low cost and efficient production
- Flexibility to design/develop/prototype *and finally PRODUCE* for the majority of digitally printed electronic applications
- Multi-material layering of functional coatings and laminations



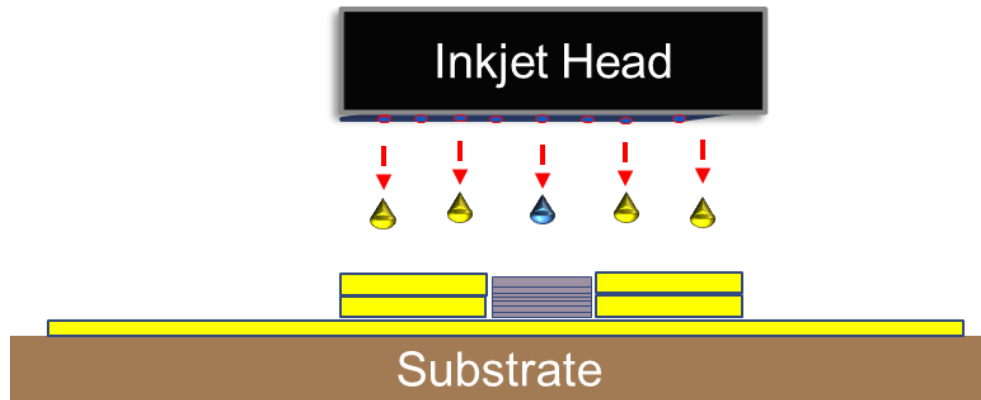
# *The Original ElectroUV3D Printer*

*ElectroUV3D-1216*

*ElectroUV3D-3200*



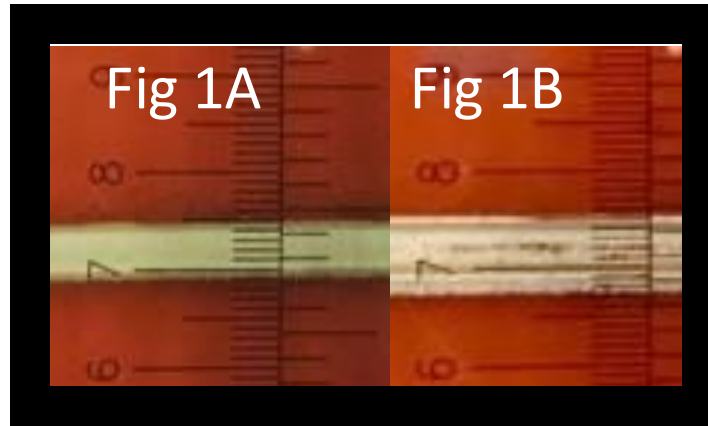
# Dielectric Templating



- Controlled Trace Widths
- Increased Trace Heights
- Optimized Conductivity

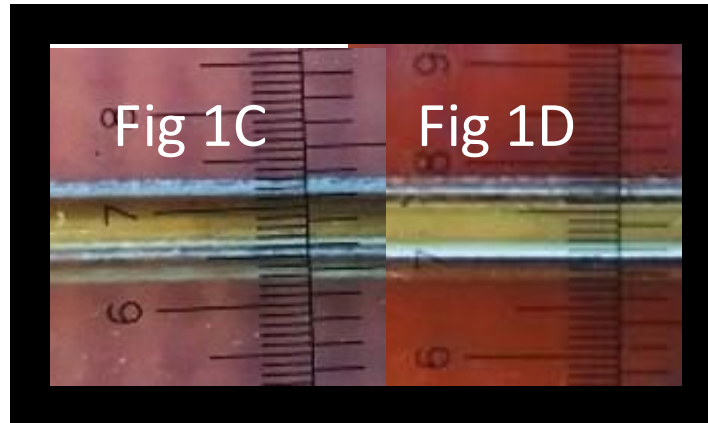


# Silver trace layering effect



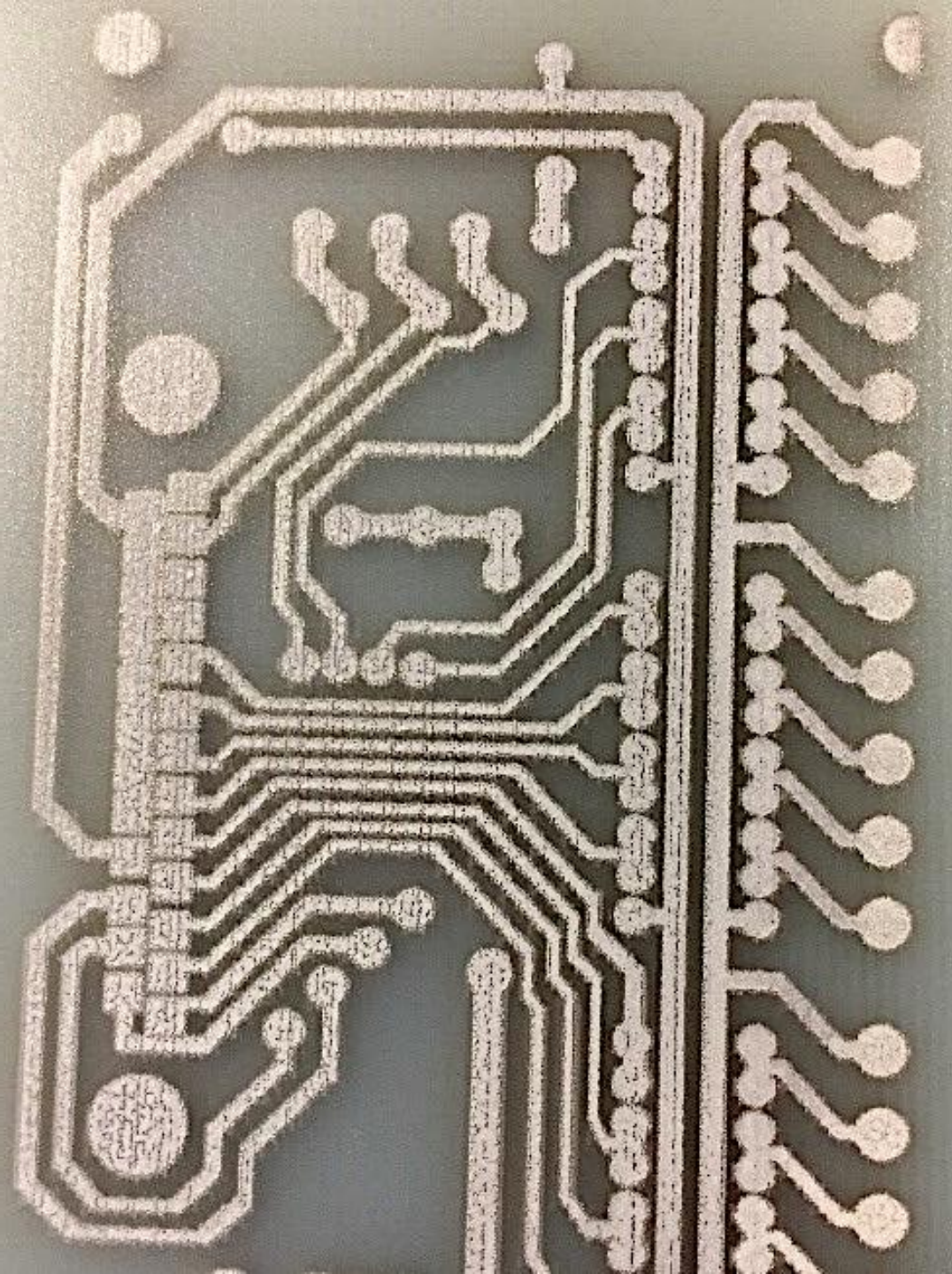
## Without dielectric templating:

- Fig1A – 3 passes of silver ink
- Fig1B – 18 passes of silver ink
- Trace height fails to build in z-direction effectively ( $\sim$ max 5  $\mu$ m)
- Trace width continues to spread (0.55mm to 0.80mm)



## With dielectric templating:

- Fig1C – 3 passes of silver ink
- Fig1D – 18 passes of silver ink
- Trace height builds effectively in z-direction ( $\sim$ 24  $\mu$ m)
- Trace width is maintained (0.40mm)



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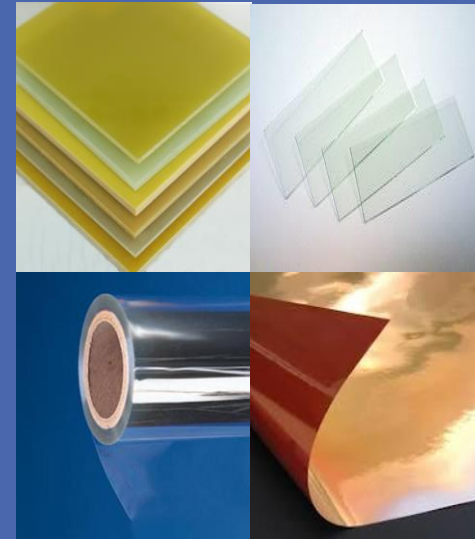
## Post Print Process

- Solder Mask Procedure
  - Protects a printed circuit against oxidations/prevents solder bridges between solder pads
  - Widely used in reflow soldering
  - Printed by ElectroUV3D printer, same process as dielectric ink

# Substrates

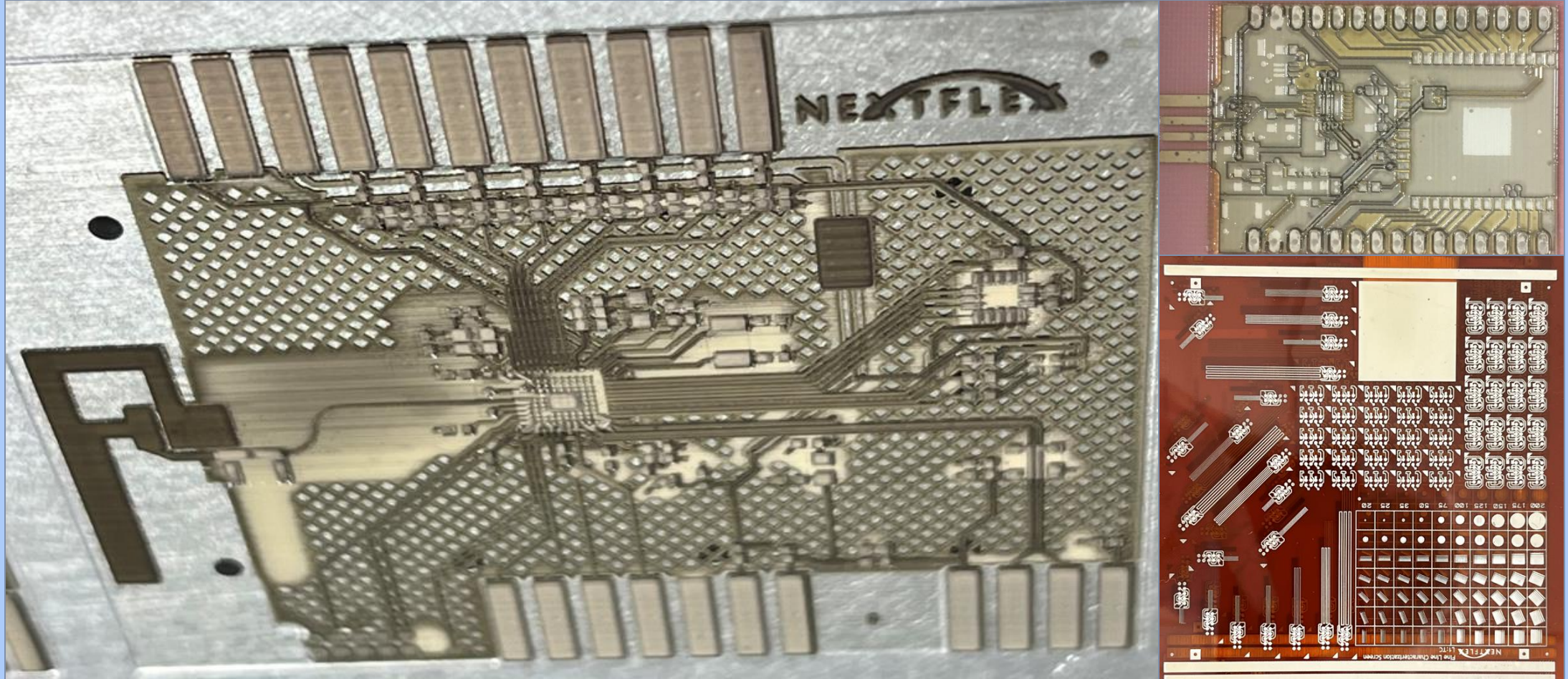
## Rigid, Flexible and Rigid/Flex\* planar materials

- FR4 board
- Liquid Crystal Polymer (LCP)
- Polyester (PET)
- Polycarbonate
- Polyimide Film (Kapton)
- Glass
- ITO coated glass
- Ceramic
- Foil / Metal
- Paper / Coated Paper
- Label stock



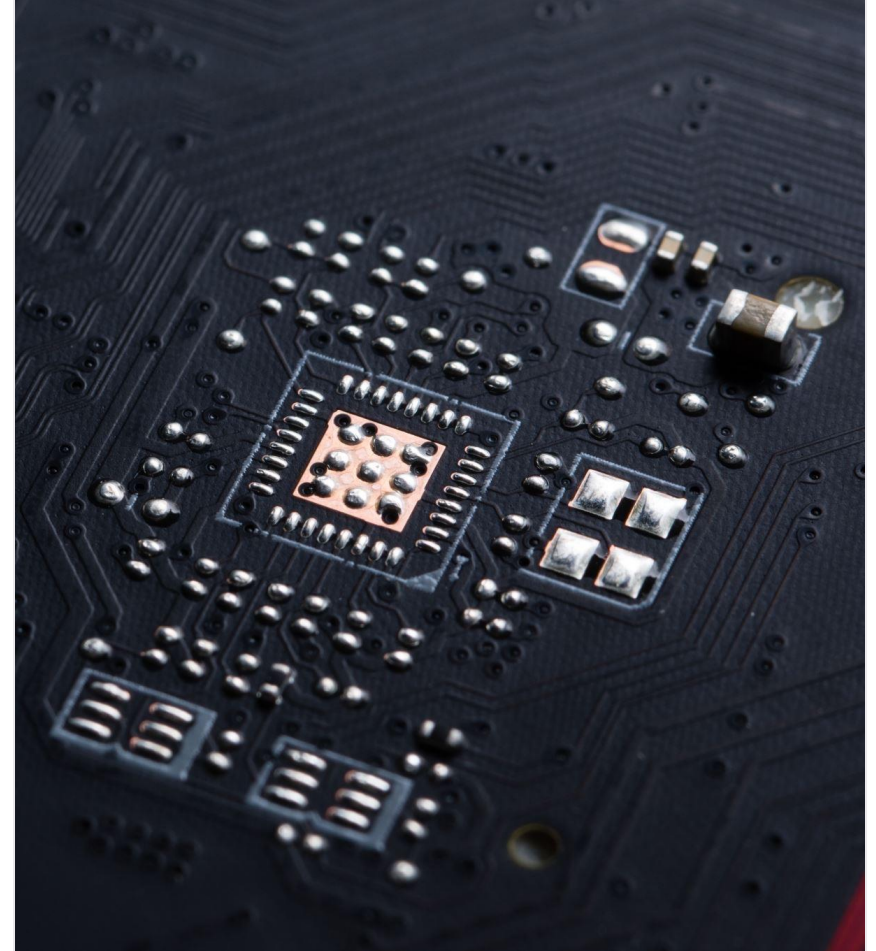
\*Rigid material may be printed on flexible substrates

# Multi-layer Processes



# Applications

- Printed circuitry/circuit boards/electronics packaging
- Displays
- Flexible hybrid electronics, wiring harnesses
- Passive components (resistors, capacitors, inductors)
- RFID, sensors, shielding and antennae applications
- Semiconductor manufacturing
- Photovoltaics
- Wearables



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