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(54) Title: **STRETCHABLE ELECTRONIC DEVICE**

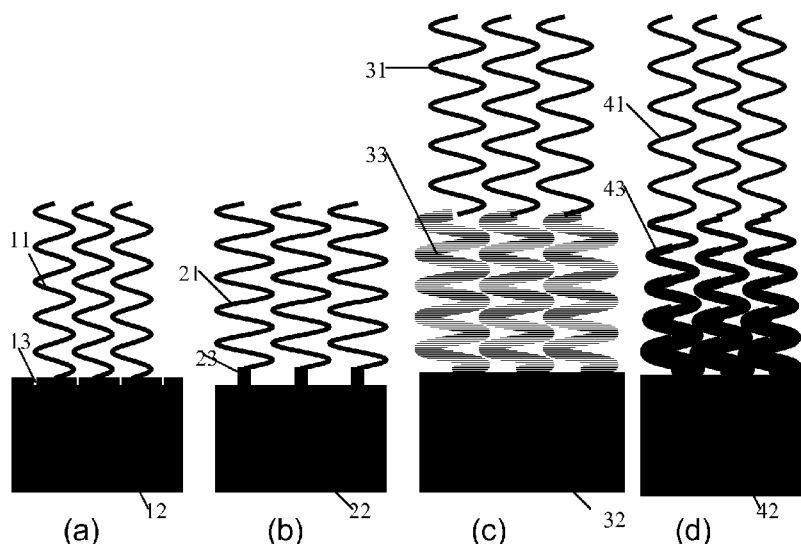


Figure 2

(57) Abstract: An electronic device comprising at least one combination of a stretchable electronic structure having a first young modulus and a rigid or flexible electronic structure having a second young modulus higher than the first young modulus, the stretchable electronic structure and the rigid or flexible electronic structure being electrically connected to each other by a semi-transition structure having a third young modulus with a value in a range between the first and the second young modulus.

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Stretchable electronic device

The present invention relates to an electronic device comprising at least one combination of a stretchable electronic structure having a first young modulus and a rigid or flexible electronic structure having a second young modulus higher than the first young modulus, the stretchable electronic structure and the rigid or flexible electronic structure being electrically connected to each other. The present invention further relates to a method for manufacturing such a combined electronic device.

With "rigid" as used in this application is meant stiff, unyielding, i.e. a rigid structure is not adapted to be deformable during normal use of the structure.

With "flexible" as used in this application is meant non-stiff, non-rigid, i.e. bendable but not stretchable. A flexible structure is adapted to be deformable in a certain direction during normal use of the structure, but does not elongate. The length does not change during bending.

With "stretchable" as used in this application is meant resilient, i.e. elastically deformable with elongation. A stretchable structure is adapted to be elastically deformed during normal use (with elongation). A stretchable structure can be made out of non-stretchable bulk materials, such as flexible materials or even rigid materials. An example is a metallic spring. The metal in itself is a rigid bulk material but the shaping of the material leads to a certain degree of flexibility and even a certain degree of stretchability.

It is known to connect electronic devices with the aid of stretchable interconnections. Such stretchable interconnections allow for relative movement of the electronic devices with respect to each other.

WO2008030960 describes for instance a methodology to generate a stretchable electronic circuit or components, using controlled buckling

structures.

In WO2007116344 a multitude of separate rigid islands are interconnected by stretchable electronic interconnections.

5 US2005280157 describes conductors comprising a series of repeating geometry features which are adapted to stretch the conductor rather than breaking.

10 In many applications, there is a need to connect a stretchable structure of an electronic device, such as for instance a stretchable electrical interconnection, to a rigid or flexible structure, such as for instance a functional electronic circuit. Some fields of application can be smart textile for leisure, medical or professional application, medical application for implant, car application for car furnishing or stretchable cables, aerospace application in harsh environment (vibration, chemical), but not limited thereto.

15 Mechanical tests on such a combined circuit show that the transition between the rigid or flexible structure and the stretchable structure is a weak point where the circuit tends to break easily.

It is an aim of the present invention to provide an electronic device with an increased lifetime.

20 This is achieved according to the present invention with a combined electronic device showing the technical features of the characterizing part of the first claim.

25 Thereto, the at least one combination further comprises a semi-transition structure provided between an end part of the stretchable electronic structure and an end part of the rigid or flexible electronic structure for establishing the electrical connection between them, the semi-transition structure having a third young modulus with a value in a range between the first and the second young modulus.

30 With the known combined electronic devices, a stretchable structure is directly connected to a flexible/rigid structure. An analysis of these prior art structures has shown that, because the strain induced on the stretchable structure is very different under a mechanical stress compared to the strain induced on the flexible/rigid structure, a concentration of plastic deformation at the transition between both structures is introduced. This transition region

creates a weak point where device is likely to break.

Because the young modulus of the semi-transition structure of the electronic device according to the present invention has a value between that of the stretchable structure and the rigid/flexible structure, the semi-transition structure allows improving the repartition of mechanical stress in the stretchable substrate during any strain (elongation or torsion) of stretchable electronics.

The semi-transition structure functions as a semi-stretch transition zone, providing a transition between full stretchability and flexibility/rigidity. The semi-stretch zone is designed to have less deformation under a stress than the stretchable structure, as a result of which it is able to reduce the strain gap between the stretchable structure and the rigid/flexible structure. The result of this design is that the stresses don't come together at a limited region but can spread over a larger area.

The semi-transition structure can be obtained in any way considered suitable by the person skilled in the art. The semi-transition structure can for instance take the form of a cut in an edge of the rigid/flexible structure, a notch provided on the end part of the rigid/flexible structure, a meander shape with a width which is larger than the width of the meander in the stretchable part, or a meander with a width which is increasing gradually, or any combination thereof. Preferably, the semi-transition structure takes the form of a notch provided on an end part of the rigid/flexible structure in combination with a meander shape with a width which is gradually increasing, as this provides in a more sufficient structure.

The invention further relates to a method for manufacturing an electronic device according to the invention.

In one approach, a semi-stretch interconnection is created separately and is attached afterwards during the process to a stretchable structure and a rigid/flexible structure of the electronic device. In another approach the semi-stretch structure can be created by patterning the conductor within the stretchable circuit during fabrication of the stretchable circuit. Both approaches will be described hereinafter in more detail below.

The invention is further elucidated in figures 1-9.

Figure 1 shows an electronic device according to the state of the art comprising a rigid/flexible structure directly connected to a stretchable structure.

5 Figures 2(a) – 2(d) show different examples of a semi-transition structure provided between a stretchable and a flexible/rigid structure.

Figure 3 shows a meander shaped structure, defined by a width, a radius and an angle.

10 Figure 4 shows two types of a semi-transition structure: type 4(a) is patterned together with the stretchable structure; type 4(b) is a separate structure connecting the stretchable structure with the flexible/rigid structure.

Figure 5 shows the different process steps of a preferred manufacturing method for realizing a semi-transition structure according to the present invention.

15 Figure 6 shows different examples of a semi-stretch pattern of conductive tracks in a stretchable circuit: 6(a) a simple cut; 6(b) a notch; 6(c) wider meander; 6(d) gradually wider meander; 6(e) gradually wider and straighter meander.

Figure 7 shows a preferred embodiment of a semi-stretch interconnection between a stretchable circuit and a flexible circuit.

20 Figure 8 shows a semi-stretch structure connecting a stretchable circuit (left) to a flexible circuit (right), using gradual increase of the width of the meander as semi-stretch structure.

25 Figure 9 shows the different process steps of a preferred manufacturing method for realizing a semi-transition structure according to the present invention.

30 Figure 1 shows an electronic device according to the state of the art, comprising a rigid/flexible structure 2 which is directly electrically connected to a stretchable structure 1. From an analysis of this structure, it has been concluded that because the strain of the stretchable structure 1 under a mechanical stress is very different of the strain of the rigid/flexible structure 2 under the same mechanical stress, a concentration of plastic deformation is induced at the transition between both structures. As a result, a weak point is created at the transition where the circuit tends to break.

To increase the lifetime of the electronic device, the concept of a semi-transition structure is introduced between the rigid/flexible structure and the stretchable structure. The semi-stretch transition structure has a young modulus at an intermediate level between the young modulus of the flexible structure and the flexible/rigid structure and is therefore able to reduce the strain gap between the stretchable part and the rigid/flexible part. As a result, the stresses don't come together at a limited region, but can be spread over a larger area, increasing the lifetime of the overall electronic device.

Figures 2(a) – 2(d) show different examples of a semi-transition structure 13, 23, 33, 43 provided between a stretchable 11, 21, 31, 41 and a rigid/flexible structure 12, 22, 32, 42. The semi-transition structures 13, 23, 33, 43 comprise an electrically conductive material, with the aid of which an electrical connection can be established between the rigid/flexible structure 12, 22, 32, 42 and the stretchable structure 11, 21, 31, 41.

The stretchable structures shown in figures 2(a) – 2(d) are made of meander shaped structures 11, 21, 31, 41, defined by an angle with respect to a 0°-baseline, a width and a radius as is shown in figure 3. The stretchable structures can be any other type of stretchable structures known to the person skilled in the art. By gradually varying the width and/or the angle and/or the radius of the meander shaped structures, a semi-transition structure can be obtained.

The rigid/flexible structure 12, 22, 32, 42 shown in figures 2(a) – 2(d) takes the form of a functional electronic component. The rigid/flexible structure can however take any form considered suitable by the person skilled in the art, such as a functional electronic circuit, an electrical interconnection or any flexible or rigid part or device.

In figure 2(a) the semi-transition structure 13 takes the form of cuts provided in an edge of the rigid/flexible structure 12. As a result of the cuts, the rigid/flexible structure is able to absorb part of the stresses induced at the transition between the flexible/rigid part 12 and the stretchable part 11, as a result of which the lifetime of the overall device can be increased.

In figure 2(b) the semi-transition structure 23 takes the form of notches, i.e. protrusions, extending from the flexible/rigid structure 22. The

notches shown in figure 2(b) take the form of a rectangular protruding part, but can take any form considered suitable by the person skilled in the art.

5 In figure 2(c) the semi-transition structure 33 takes the form of a meander shaped structure with a width which is larger than the width of the meander of the stretchable structure 31. In figure 2(d) the semi-transition structure 43 takes the form of a meander shaped structure with a width which is increasing gradually (for example, from a width of 100um to a width of 300um) from the stretchable 41 to the rigid/flexible structure 42. A gradual transition can also be obtained with a meander shaped structure with a gradually decreasing angle (for example from an angle of 45 degree to an angle of 0 degree) from the stretchable to the flexible / rigid part, or with combination of a gradually decreasing angle and a gradually increasing width from the stretchable structure to the rigid/flexible structure. The semi-transition structure can be obtained by any combination considered suitable by the person skilled in the art, for instance by any combination of the structures shown in figures 2(a) – 2(d), for instance by a meander shaped structure with a gradually increasing width in combination with a notch or any kind of variation of geometry which reduce gradually the stretchability on an axis going from the stretchable part to the flexible/rigid part.

20 In general, the semi-transition structure may have a constant stretchability over its entire length, i.e. a constant young modulus along the semi-transition structure, or may have a gradually increasing stretchability from the stretchable to the rigid/flexible structure, i.e. a young modulus which increases gradually from the stretchable to the rigid/flexible structure.

25 There are different ways to create a semi-transition structure. In one approach, the result of which is shown in figure 4(b), the semi-stretch interconnection 53' is created separately from the stretchable 51' and rigid/flexible structure 52' and is attached afterwards to both structures. In another approach, the result of which is shown in figure 4(a), the semi-transition structure 53 is created by patterning the conductor within the stretchable circuit. These approaches will be described in detail below.

Approach 1

The first preferred method of manufacturing an electronic device with a semi-transition structure according to the invention is represented in detail in figures 5(a) – 5(k). In this approach a semi-stretch interconnection 63 is created which is attached afterwards during the process, such that it links the stretchable structure to the flexible/rigid structure.

Figures 5(a)-5(c) show an example of the different processing steps for manufacturing a flexible structure for application in an electronic device according to the invention. In figure 5(a) a substrate 64 is provided, laminated with an electrically conductive layer 65. In a next step shown in figure 5(b), the electrically conductive layer 65 is patterned to obtain electrically conductive tracks. Figure 5(c) shows a next step, wherein an electronic component 66 is soldered on the substrate 64, such that a flexible structure 62 is obtained. The flexible/rigid structure can be made from polyimide comprising copper interconnects, but can also be made from PET, PEN, paper or any kind of flexible/rigid material.

Figure 5(d) shows an example of a stretchable structure 61 obtained by any technology considered suitable by the person skilled in the art for application in an electronic device according to the invention. The stretchable circuit can be made of elastomeric polymer in which components and metallic and conductive tracks can be inserted. Materials for the elastomeric polymer can be PDMS and Polyurethane. The stretchable circuit can also be made of thermo plastic material or any kind of elastic polymer material.

The semi-transition structure is preferably made of polyimide laminated with copper, of polyimide deposited on copper. It can also be made of PET, PEN, paper or any kind of flexible material used for flexible electronic system.

The support can be made of ceramic or epoxy (FR4) plate. It can also be made of metal, plastic. The dimension of the support is related to the dimension of the design and/or related to the standard dimension of the substrate used in the art (for example : 4 inch or 8 inch).

The dimensions of the flexible and stretchable circuits are related to the dimension of the design and/or related to the standard dimension of the substrate used in the art (for example: 4 inch or 8 inch). To realize a semi-stretch part 63 connecting the stretchable and flexible structures, parts can be

cut out of the flexible substrate. At first the flexible substrate 67, 68 is set on the support 69 using adhesive (tape, wax, repositionable glue) to form a substrate suitable for cutting (Figure 5.e). Then the flex can be cut using e.g. a YAG laser in order to form a pattern which is stretchable but with less stretchability than the stretchable circuit (Figure 5.f). The pattern is cut using YAG laser, and the useless cut part is peeled off (Figure 5.g). The flexible structure shown in figure 5(c) can be part of the structured flex of figure 5g. If the circuitry is not included in the flex, then semi-stretchable interconnection is obtained, interconnecting flex and stretch. If the circuitry is included in the flex (Figures 5.c and 5.g in 1 part), a flexible circuit is obtained with semi-stretchable interface. At this stage there are different possibilities amongst others.

In a first approach, the semi-stretch can be peeled off of the substrate (Figure 5.h) and soldered to preferably the stretchable structure (Figure 5.i) and then to the flexible structure (Figure 5.j) (or first to the flexible structure and then subsequently to the stretchable structure). Peeling off of the semi-transition structure from the support can be done by dissolving the glue in solvent (acetone), or heating the adhesive, or mechanically. Then the resulting circuit of figure 5.j can be embedded (preferably molded, but also cast) in elastomer (resulting in Figure 5.k).

In another approach, the semi-strech transition structure can be embedded in an elastic polymer (preferably cast or molding according the technology for stretchable circuit), then is peeled of the substrate and soldered to preferably the stretch and then the flex (or first to the flex and then to the stretch).

In yet another approach the semi-transition structure can be soldered to preferably the stretchable structure and then to the flexible structure (or first to the flex and then to the stretch). Then the semi-transition structure is peeled off of the substrate

The rigid or flex part can be connected via the semi-stretch to the stretchable part by solder or glue. It can be preferably soldered to the flex and/or the stretch using a solder reflow oven. Any kind of soldering technology which is currently used to interconnect flexible circuit can also be

used. It can also be glued using elastic conductive glue like silver filled silicone based conductive isotropic adhesive. Then everything is embedded (preferably molded, but also cast) in elastomer 70.

Approach 2

5 In another approach the semi-stretch can be created by patterning the conductor within the stretchable circuit during the fabrication of the stretchable circuit. The stretchable circuit can be made of elastomeric polymer in where components and metallic and conductive tracks have been inserted. Preferred materials are PDMS and Polyurethane. It can be made also of thermo plastic
10 material or any kind of elastic polymer material. The dimensions of stretchable circuit are related to the dimension of the design and/or related to the standard dimension of the substrate used in the art (for example: 4 inch or 8 inch). In this possibility, the gradual variation of geometry of the conductive tracks is included in the design of the conductor track. The gradual transition
15 can be obtained by a simple cut 73 (Figure 6.a), a notch 83 (Figure 6.b), a meander 93 (Figure 6.c) of which the width is larger than the width in the stretchable part, or a meander of which the width is increasing gradually (for example from a width of 100um to a width of 300um) from the more stretchable to the less stretchable part 103, 113, with or without a gradual
20 decreasing of the angle (for example from an angle of 45 degree to an angle of 0 degree) (Figure 6.d and 6.e). The gradual transition can be also any combination of those transitions (for example gradually increasing width with a notch) or any kind of variation of geometry which reduce gradually the stretchability. The technology used to form this gradual transition can be the
25 same as the technology to create the conductive tracks of the stretchable circuit. It can be lithography, printing, plating, etching or any technology used to deposit or to pattern conductive tracks. It can be a monolayer conductor (for example metal like copper or conductive ink), or a multilayer conductor (for example metal+ flexible polymer).

30 In general, a first embodiment of a method of manufacturing an electronic device according to the present invention comprises the steps of (a) manufacturing a rigid or flexible electronic structure with a first young modulus, (b) manufacturing a stretchable electronic structure with a second

young modulus, (c) manufacturing a semi-transition structure with a third
young modules having a value between that of the first and the second young
modulus, (d) electrically connecting a second end part of the semi-transition
structure opposite the first end part to an end part of the stretchable electronic
5 structure and (e) electrically connecting a first end part of the semi-transition
structure to an end part of the rigid or flexible electronic structure, wherein
step (c) preferably comprises the steps of (i) providing a supporting structure
146, (ii) connecting a substrate 144 on top of the supporting structure, (iii)
laminating an electrically conductive layer 145 on top of the substrate, (iv)
10 patterning the substrate and the electrically conductive layer to obtain a semi-
transition structure, (v) removing the supporting structure 146, as is shown in
figures 9(a))-9(e). In figures 9(f) the back of the semi-transition structure is
covered with a polymer.

In general, a second embodiment of a method of manufacturing an
15 electronic device according to the present invention comprises the steps of (a)
providing a flexible substrate, (b) applying electrically conductive material on
said substrate, (c) patterning a first part of said electrically conductive material
so as to obtain the stretchable structure, (d) patterning a second part of said
electrically conductive material adjacent the first part so as to obtain the semi-
20 transition structure, whereby the patterning is such that the stretchable
structure is electrically connected to a first end part of the semi-transition
structure, (e) providing a rigid/flexible structure, (f) electrically connecting a
second end part the semi-transition structure, opposite the first part, to an end
part of the rigid/flexible structure.

25 Simulations show that a semi-transition structure decreases the
maximum of plastic stress within a stretchable part by 30%, and therefore
increases the life time of the stretchable part.

Experiment 1: Semi-stretch interconnection fabricated as
interconnecting element.

30 The design consists in three parts (Figure 7):

- Connecting pads to the stretchable electronic board
- Semi stretchable interconnects 123
- Connecting pads to the flex.

The connecting pads are polyimide, covered with copper. The connecting pads to the stretch are attached together with a polyimide band to ease the manipulation after removing the support at the end of the process.

5 First, a polyimide foil (18um thick) covered with copper (9 um thick) is patterned using standard photolithography and etching to create the pads and the interconnections between the pads. Then the substrate is stuck to a ceramic plate with double sided tape as a glue layer. Then a YAG laser is used to cut the polyimide foil to shape the semi-stretch interconnections, and then the semi-stretch interconnections are removed from the glue using heat.
10 Then the semi-stretch is soldered with lead free reflow oven to the stretchable circuit and then to the flex board.

Experiment 2: Semi-stretch interconnection fabricated with photolithography.

The production starts with a plain copper foil, TW-YE (Circuitfoil),
15 which is rough at one side and smooth at the other. Polyimide patterns e.g. non-stretchable islands and meanders are fabricated to support the metallic meanders, on the rough side of the copper. Due to the roughness of the copper and the self-priming property of the polyimide, we get a good adhesion. PI2731 was used as photo-definable polyimide to obtain the
20 structures through spin-coating and photo-lithography. The samples are hard-baked in a nitrogen atmosphere following a dedicated temperature profile. With the laser, alignment holes are defined, to be able to pattern the copper on the backside relative to the polyimide structures. The copper with polyimide patterns is then laminated by use of wax on a flexible carrier, with the
25 polyimide structures sandwiched between the copper and the carrier. Again, through standard lithography by use of photoresist AZ4562 and etching of the copper, we define structures in the copper. Embedding is done through moulding or casting by use of a stretchable polymer. Following this procedure, we obtain stretchable parts, e.g. the copper meanders which are supported by
30 the polyimide and non-stretchable flexible parts e.g. islands with components on supported by polyimide. The transition 133 between both is semi-stretchable as the width of the meanders is increasing close to the flexible part (Figure 8).

Claims

1. An electronic device comprising at least one combination of a stretchable electronic structure (11, 21, 31, 41, 51, 51', 61, 71, 81, 91, 101, 111) having a first young modulus and a rigid or flexible electronic structure (12, 22, 32, 42, 52, 52', 62) having a second young modulus higher than the first young modulus, the stretchable electronic structure and the rigid or flexible electronic structure being electrically connected to each other, characterized in that the at least one combination further comprises a semi-transition structure (13, 23, 33, 43, 53', 53, 63, 73, 83, 93, 103, 113, 123, 133, 143) provided between an end part of the stretchable electronic structure and an end part of the rigid or flexible electronic structure for establishing the electrical connection between them, the semi-transition structure having a third young modulus with a value in a range between the first and the second young modulus.

2. An electronic device according to claim 1, characterized in that the value of the third young modulus is constant along the semi-transition structure.

3. An electronic device according to claim 1, characterized in that the value of the third young modulus increases along the semi-transition structure from a first value for a part of the semi-transition structure adjacent the end part of the at least one stretchable electronic structure towards a second value for a part of the semi-transition structure adjacent the end part of the at least one rigid or flexible electronic structure.

4. An electronic device according to any one of claims 1-3, characterized in that the semi-transition structure (13, 73) comprises at least one cut in an edge of the rigid or flexible structure near its end part.

5. An electronic device according to any one of claims 1-4, characterized in that the semi-transition structure comprises at least one notch (23, 83) provided on the end part of the rigid or flexible structure.

6. An electronic device according to any one of claims 1-5, characterized in that the semi-transition structure comprises a meander

shaped structure (33, 43, 53, 53', 93, 103, 113, 123, 133) provided between the end part of the stretchable structure and the end part of the rigid or flexible structure.

5 7. An electronic device according to claim 6, characterized in that the stretchable structure is a meander shaped structure (31, 41, 51, 51', 91, 101, 111) with a width which is smaller than a width of the meander shaped structure of the semi-transition structure (33, 43, 53, 53', 93, 103, 113).

10 8. An electronic device according to any one of claims 6-7, characterized in that the meander shaped structure of the semi-transition structure (43, 53, 53', 103, 113) has a width which increases gradually from the end part of the stretchable structure towards the end part of the rigid or flexible structure.

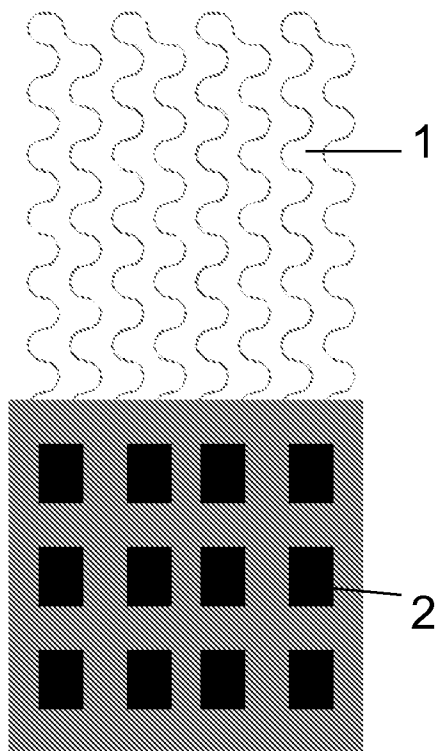
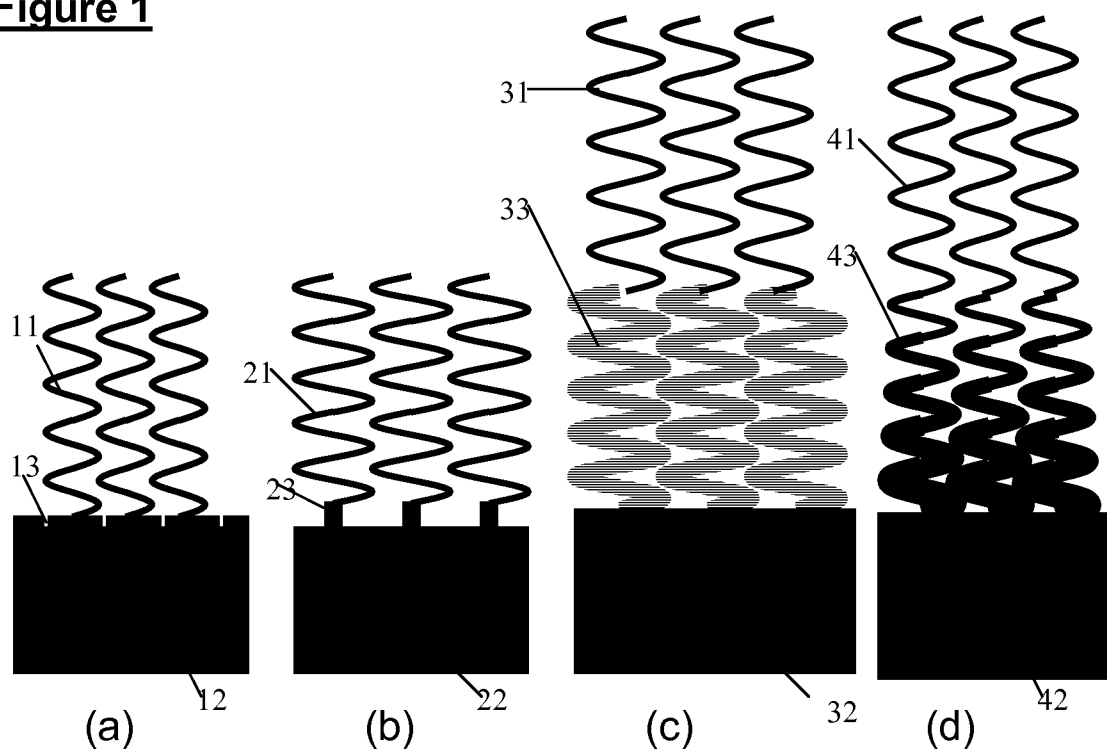
15 9. A method for manufacturing an electronic device according to any one of claims 1-8, characterized in that the method comprises the steps of
(a) manufacturing a rigid or flexible electronic structure with a first young modulus
(b) manufacturing a stretchable electronic structure with a second young modulus
(c) manufacturing a semi-transition structure with a third young modulus
20 having a value in a range between the first and the second young modulus
(d) electrically connecting a first end part of the semi-transition structure to an end part of the rigid or flexible electronic structure
(e) electrically connecting a second end part of the semi-transition structure opposite the first end part to an end part of the stretchable electronic structure

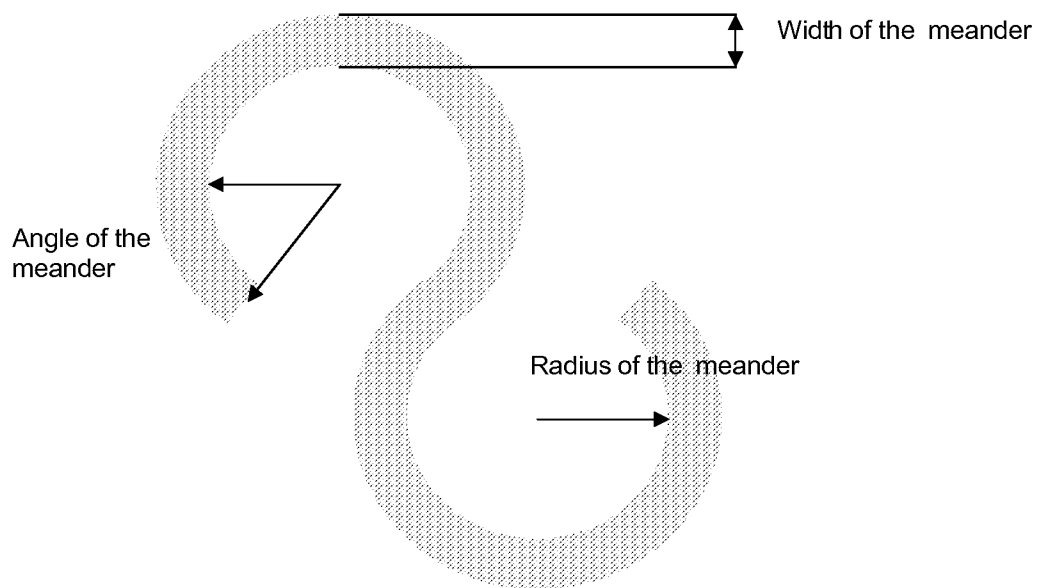
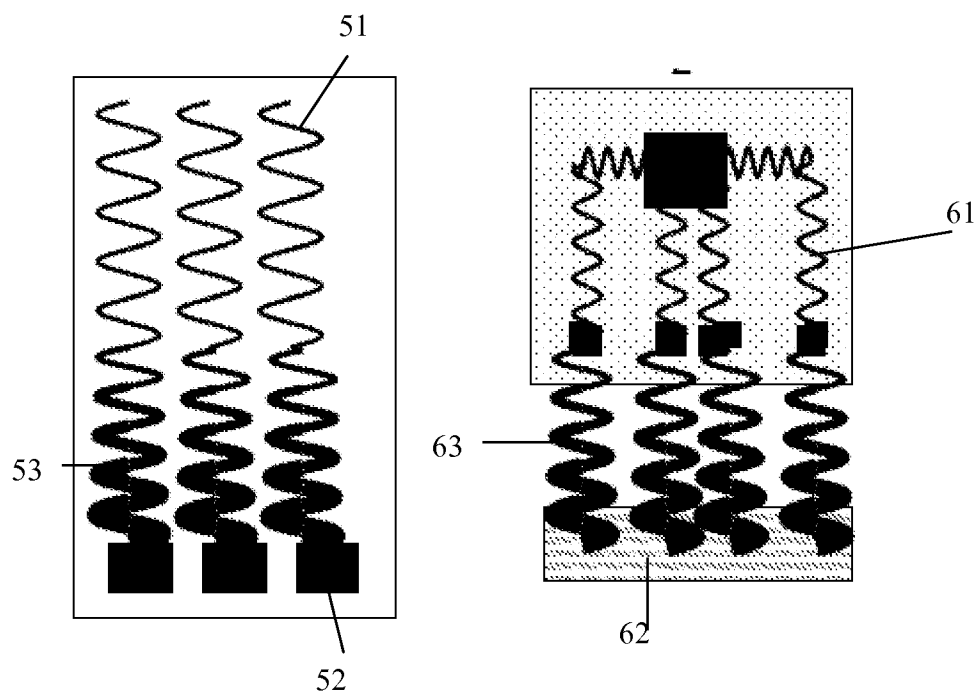
25 10. A method for manufacturing an electronic device according to claim 9, characterized in that step (c) comprises the steps of
(i) providing a supporting structure
(ii) connecting a substrate on top of the supporting structure
(iii) laminating an electrically conductive layer on top of the substrate
30 (iv) patterning the substrate and the electrically conductive layer to obtain a semi-transition structure
(v) removing the supporting structure

11. A method according to claim 10, characterized in that the method

comprises a step (f) of embedding the rigid or flexible structure, the stretchable structure and the semi-transition structure with an additional material.

12. A method of manufacturing an electronic device according to any one of claims 1-8, characterized in that the method comprises the steps of
- 5 (a) providing a flexible substrate
 - (b) applying an electrically conductive material on said substrate
 - (c) patterning a first part of said electrically conductive material and substrate so as to obtain the stretchable structure
 - 10 (d) patterning a second part of said electrically conductive material and substrate adjacent the first part so as to obtain the semi-transition structure, whereby the patterning is such that an end part of the stretchable structure is electrically connected to a first end part of the semi-transition structure
 - (e) providing a rigid/flexible structure
 - 15 (f) electrically connecting a second end part the semi-transition structure, opposite the first part, to an end part of the rigid/flexible structure

**Figure 1****Figure 2**

**Figure 3****Figure 4**

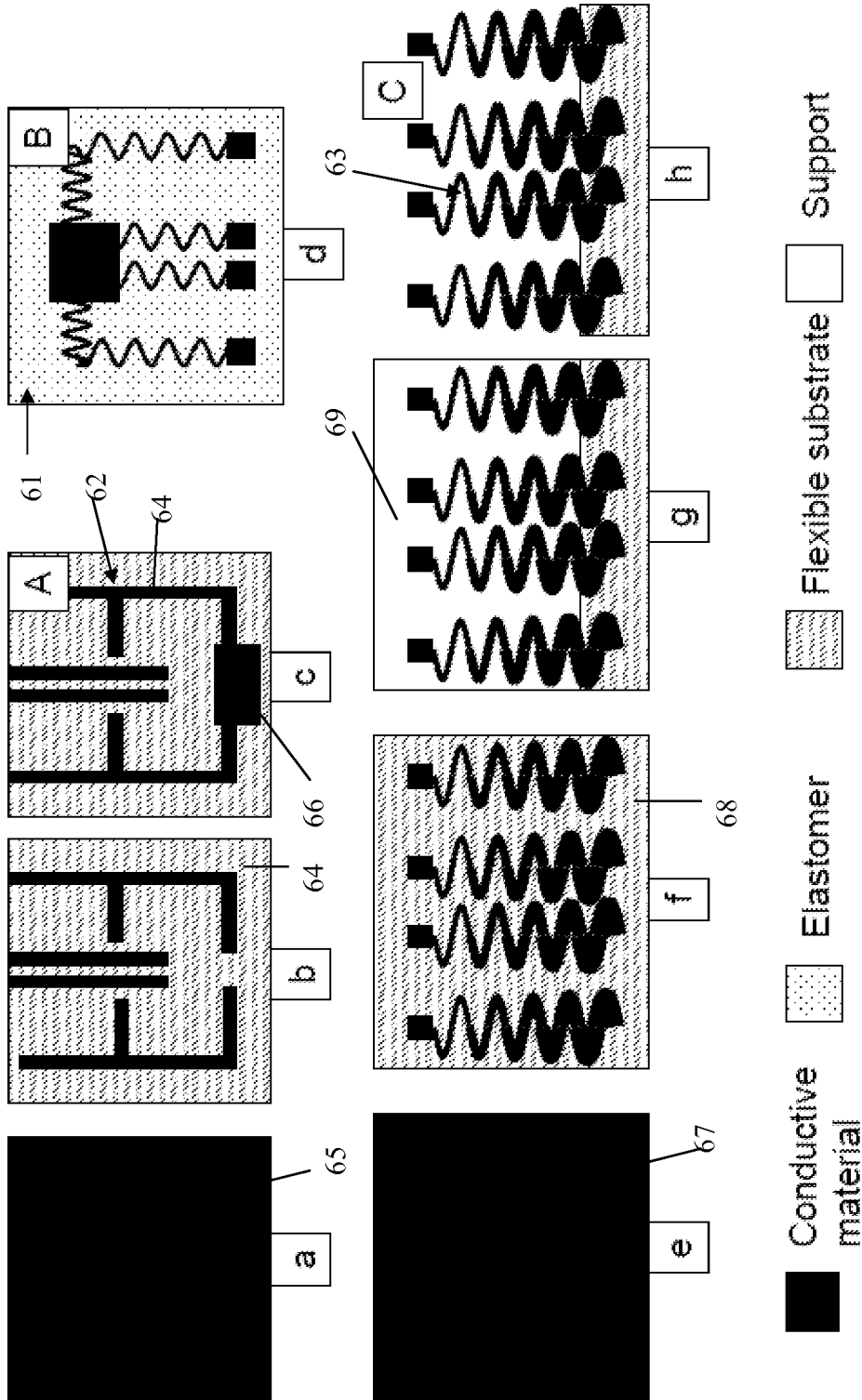


Figure 5

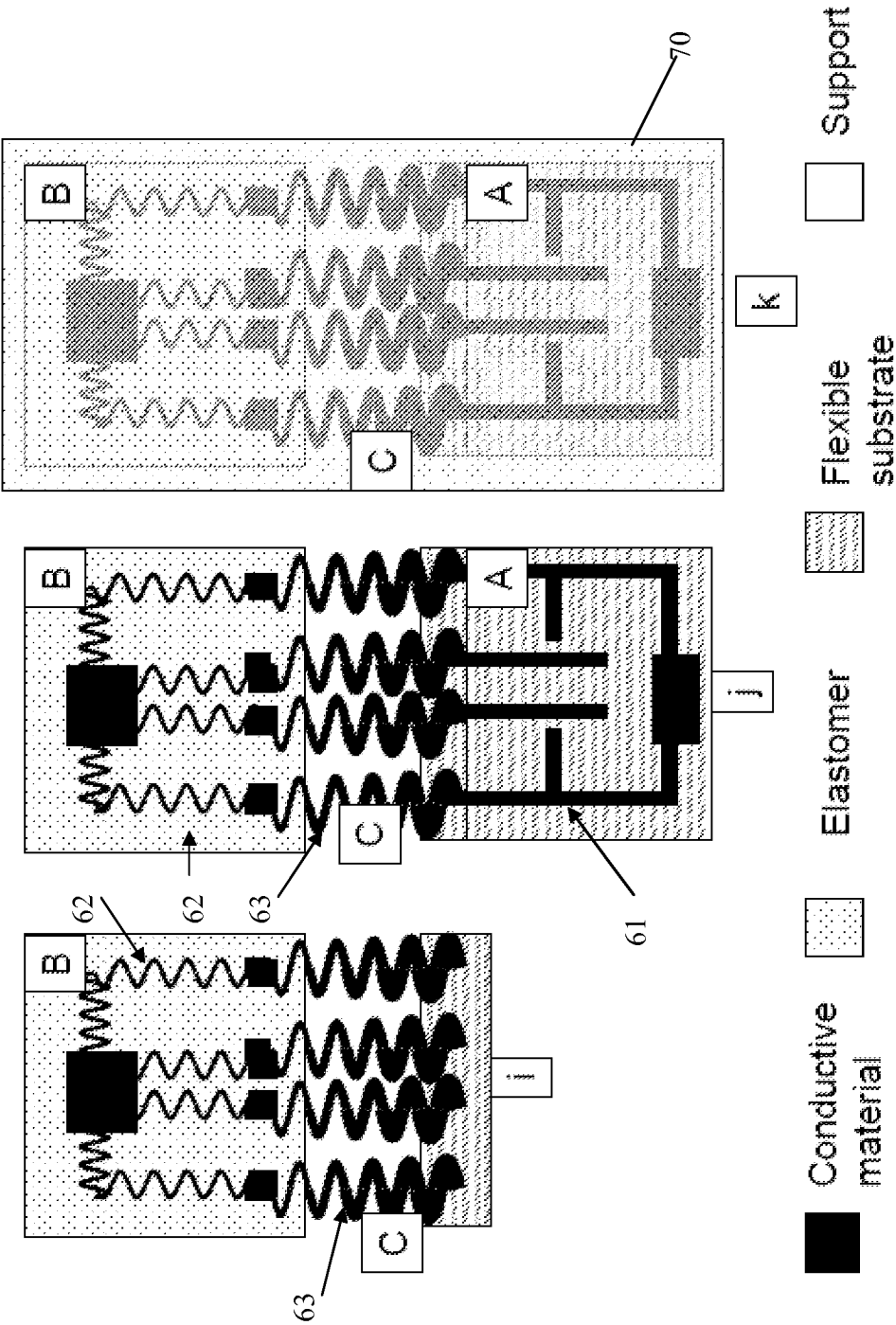


Figure 5

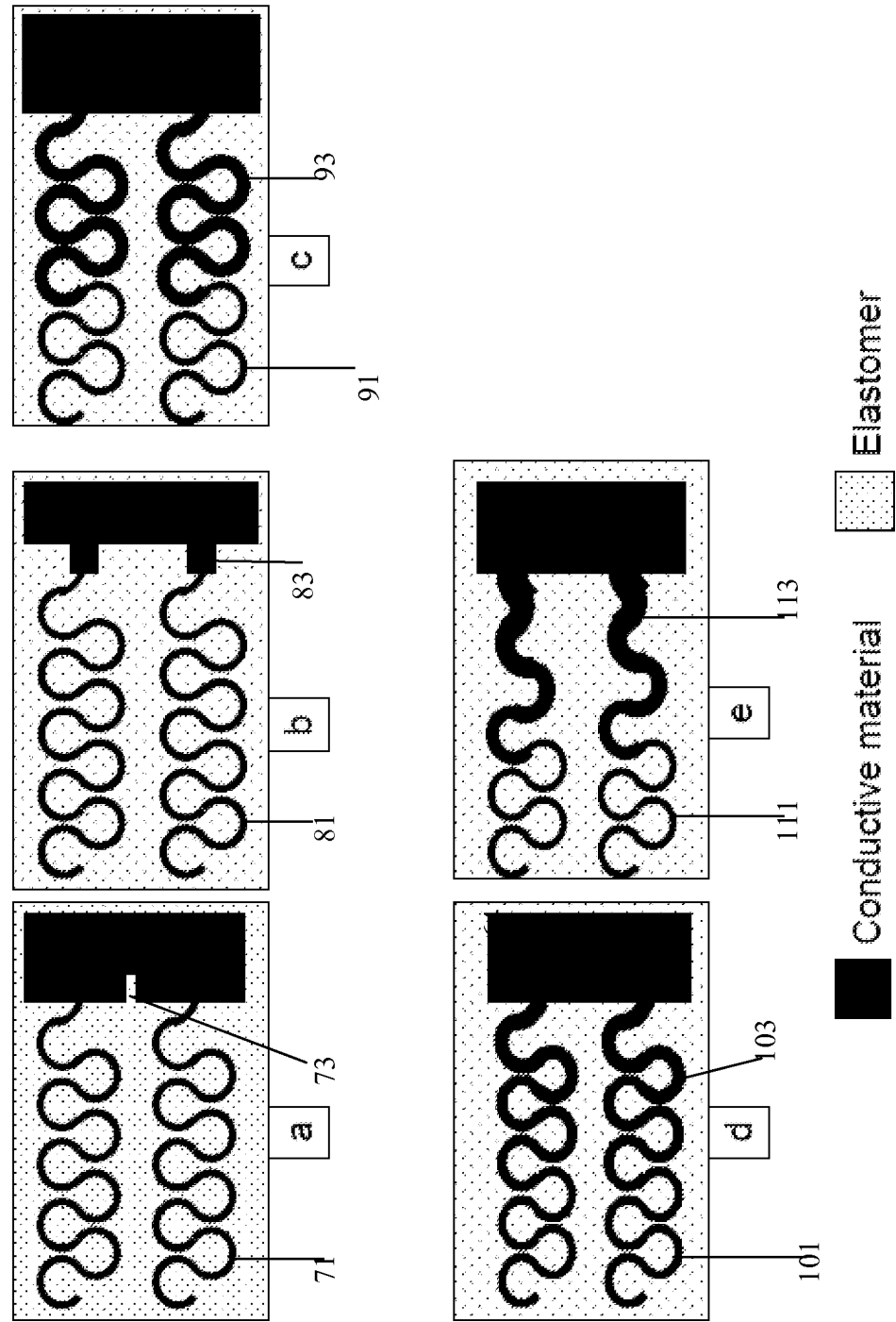


Figure 6

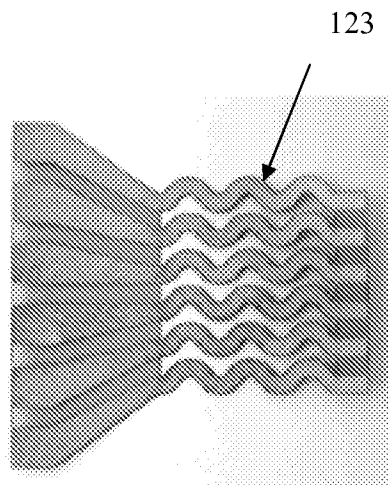


Figure 7

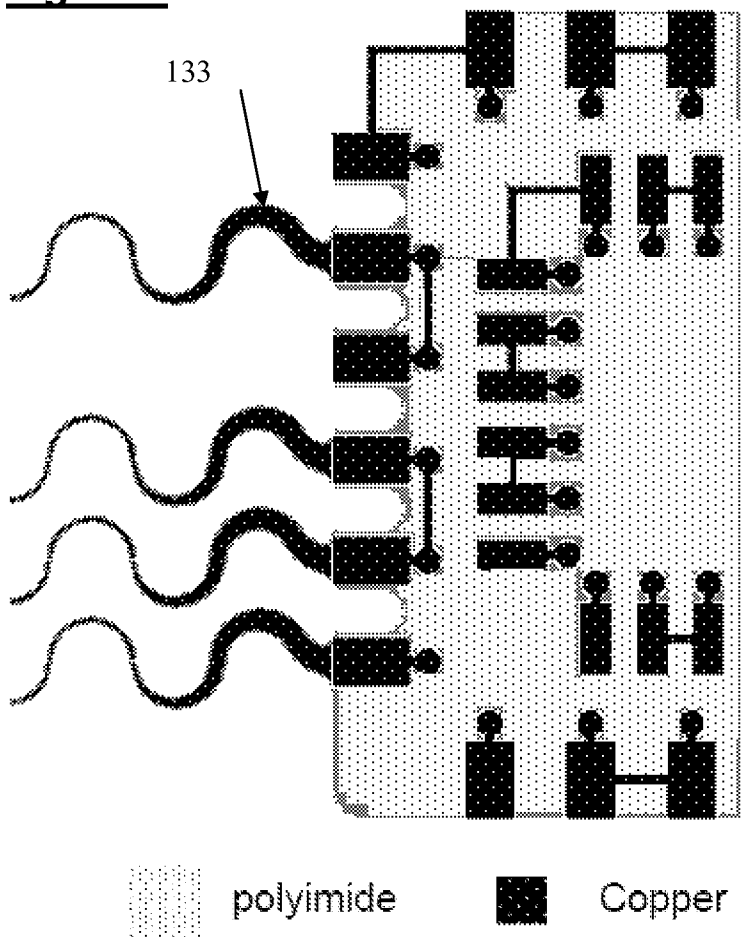


Figure 8

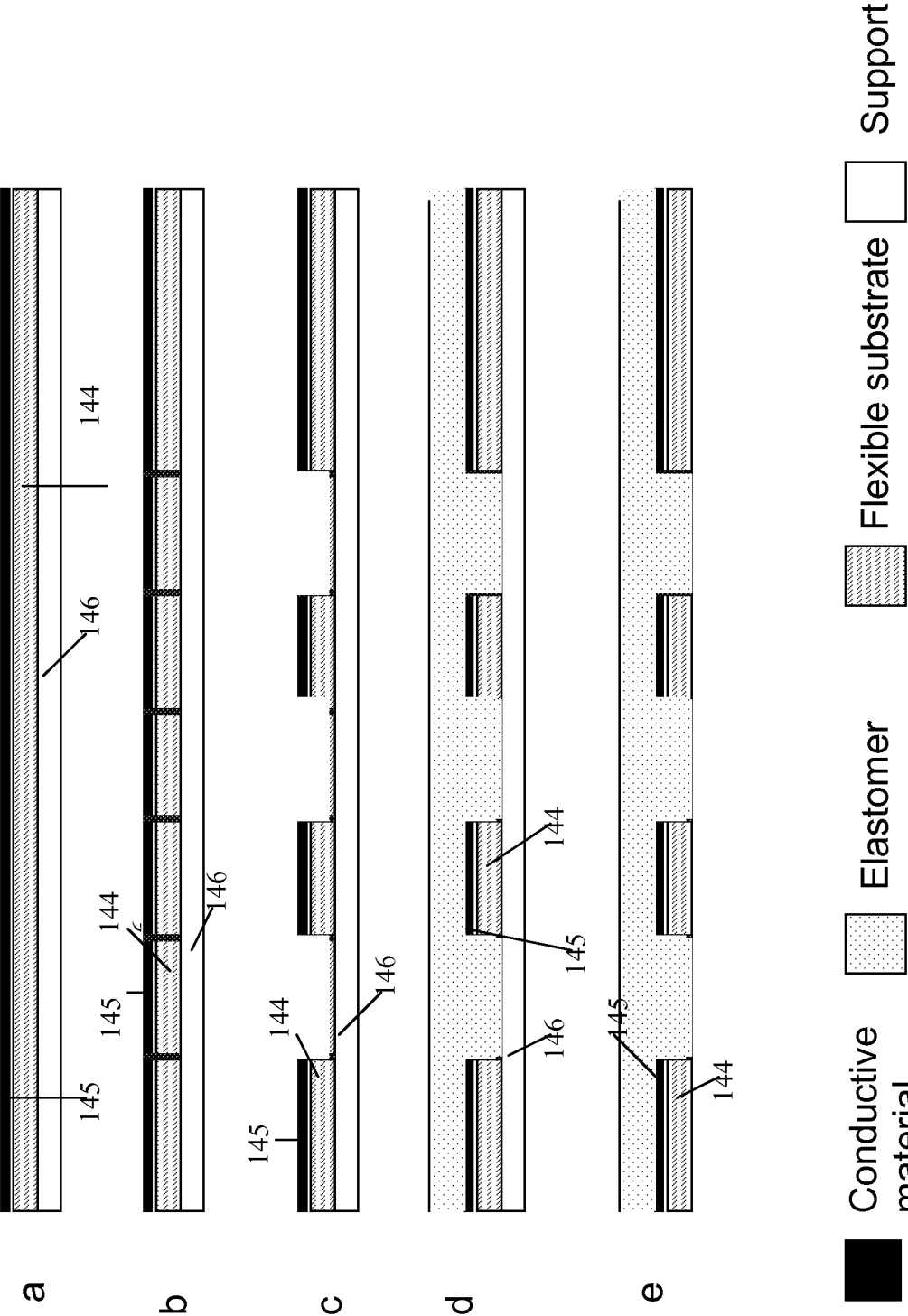


Figure 9

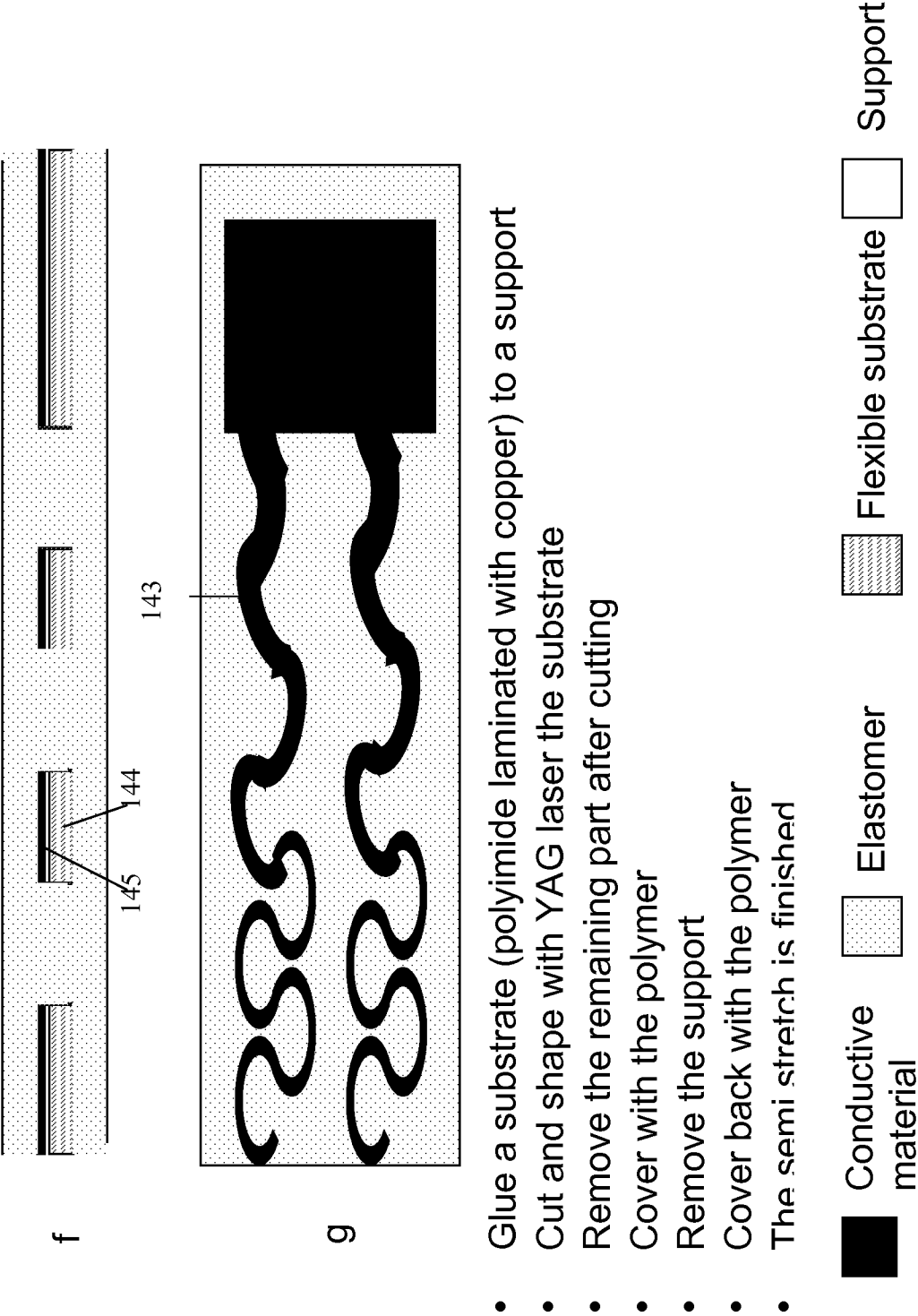


Figure 9

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/EP2009/054353

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
INV. H05K1/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
H05K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	HUYGHE B ET AL: "Design and Manufacturing of Stretchable High-Frequency Interconnects" IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON ADVANCED PACKAGING, IEEE SERVICE CENTER, PISCATAWAY, NJ, US, vol. 31, no. 4, 1 November 2008 (2008-11-01), pages 802-808, XP011233238 ISSN: 1521-3323 Par. II, A-D; figures 1,2,9	1,3,6, 9-12
X	US 2008/257589 A1 (OSTMANN ANDREAS [DE] ET AL) 23 October 2008 (2008-10-23) paragraphs [0035] - [0039]; figures 1-4 ----- -/--	1-2,4-6, 9-11

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

☒ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

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- * & * document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

3 November 2009

Date of mailing of the international search report

09/11/2009

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/EP2009/054353

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	OSTMANN A ET AL: "Manufacturing Concepts for Stretchable Electronic Systems" MICROSYSTEMS, PACKAGING, ASSEMBLY&CIRCUITS TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE, 2008. IMPACT 2008.. 3RD INTERNATIONAL, IEEE, PISCATAWAY, NJ, USA, 22 October 2008 (2008-10-22), pages 24-27, XP031425089 ISBN: 978-1-4244-3623-1 page 25; figure 3 -----	1,3,5-6, 9-11
A	GRAY D S ET AL: "High-Conductivity Elastomeric Electronics" ADVANCED MATERIALS, WILEY-VCH VERLAG, WEINHEIM, DE, vol. 16, no. 5, 5 May 2004 (2004-05-05), pages 393-397, XP007910358 ISSN: 0935-9648 the whole document -----	1-12

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/EP2009/054353

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 2008257589 A1	23-10-2008	DE 102006055576 A1 EP 1926355 A2	29-05-2008 28-05-2008