

EnerHarv 2024 Workshop:

Sustainable Fabrication of Low-Environmental Impact Devices for Future Green Wearable Electronics





Presented By –

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OVERVIEW

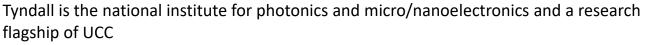
- E-waste, eco-design approaches
- **Direct Laser Writing (DLW) as sustainable fabrication**
- DLW of biomaterials
- Realisation of biodegradable modules
- 🔯 Conclusions





Tyndall: Deep-Tech Research & Innovation





Largest ICT research centre in Ireland

Specialising in electronics and photonics – materials, devices, circuits and systems Tyndall employs 600 researchers, engineers and support staff, including 120 full-time graduate students.







Team Research Expertise & Research Themes



Health & Wellbeing



EnerHa 2024

Sustainable Electronics

Food Monitoring

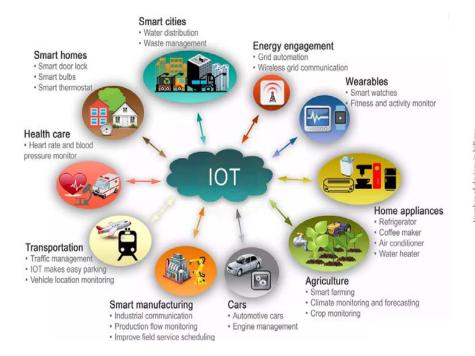


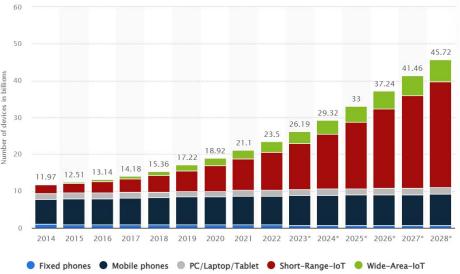
Security





IoT is Going Mainstream





5G Technology & Industrial IoT (Internet of Things) - DREAMLNK (iot-rf.com)

2024

Connected devices worldwide 2014-2028 | Statista

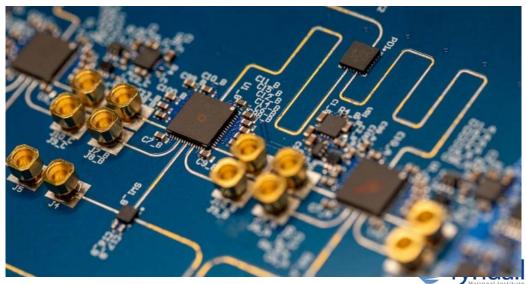


Electronics Production & Environmental Impact

- Significant carbon footprint => energy-intensive processes needed to produce printed circuit boards (PCBs) and integrated circuits
- Electronics production = mining and extracting of different materials, including critical raw materials . leakage of toxic chemicals into the environment, high levels of water use,
- Recycling these materials is inefficient and labor-intensive.

Energy consumption

- Reduce battery need
- Incorporate harvesting solutions



E-waste: a Global Environmental Crisis

- Disposal of electronic devices is the root problem of an environmental crisis: the production and management of electronic waste (e-waste)
- > 50 million tons of e-waste produced globally every year, Less than 20% recycled (UN SDG Report, 2020)
- Expected production of trillions of smart connected devices will lead to an increase of e-waste of 6.5% yearly
- Projected 74 million tons in 2030

 Global consumption of material resources expected to double between 2015 and 2050, access to materials at risk reduced





Health, Environmental & Societal Concerns

- ENVIRONMENTAL: spread over far distances. Water, soil, air, aquatic ecosystems and food sources
- HEALTH: include brain, heart, liver, kidney, and skeletal system damage, adverse birth outcomes.
- Children exposed to lead in e-waste recycling have a higher chance of developing neurocognitive issues, and the presence of chromium, manganese, and nickel affected their lung function as well
- SOCIETAL: disproportionately affects developing countries, where e-waste is often shipped by developed nations.
- 75% of the global e-waste is shipped to Africa and Asia (up to 1.3 million tons only from EU)
- But many of these developing countries do not have the right facilities to properly dispose of the waste, which can affect the people and the environment.







Transition Linear to Circular Economy

Circular economy





Make Use Recycle

- Up to 80% of a product's environmental footprint is predetermined at the design board*
- Implement Eco-design approaches
 - Design with circularity in mind: LCA approaches
 - Modular designs
 - Longevity
 - 4R sustainable circle = repair, reduce, reuse and recycling

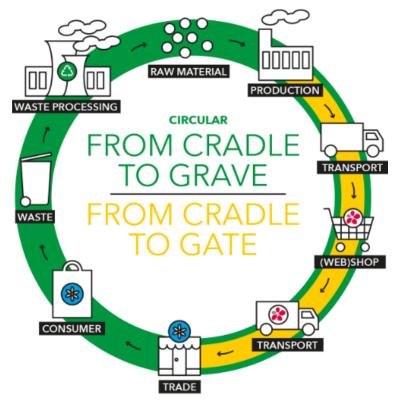
*Circular economy action plan - European Commission (europa.eu)



Design for Circularity: Life Cycle Assessment Models

Three main product lifecycle models in LCA:

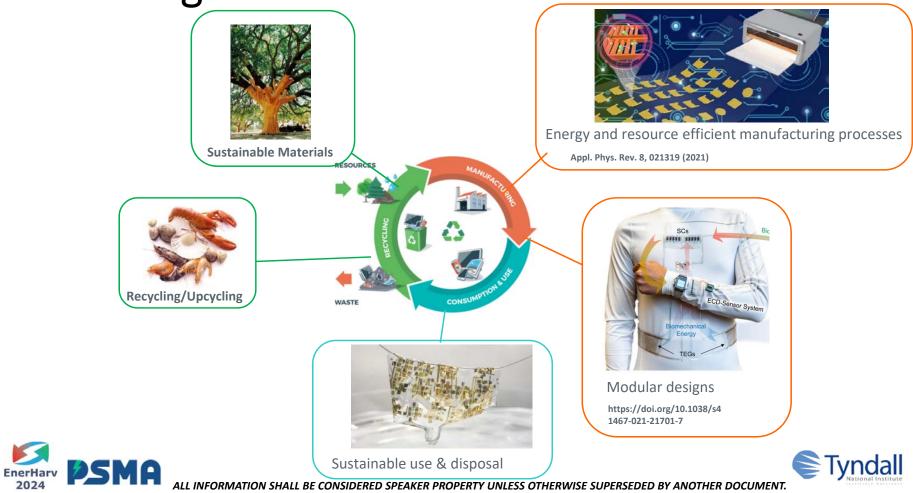
- Cradle-to-gate: only assesses a product's footprint until it leaves the factory gates before it is transported to the consumer
- Gradle-to-grave: includes all life stages in your footprint measurements. Full footprint representation from start to end.
- Cradle-to-cradle: exchanges the waste stage with a recycling/upcycling process that makes it reusable for another product – essentially "closing the loop".



https://www.dillewijnzwapak.nl/en/respect-for-people-and-planet/environmental-impact-of-our-products



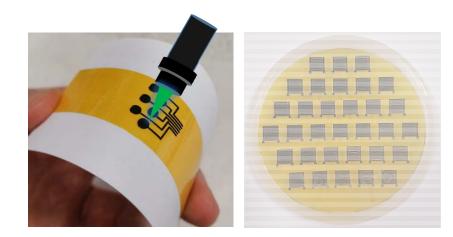
ECO-Design



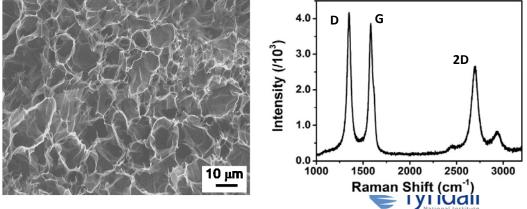
Alternative Fabrication: Direct Laser Writing



- breakage of C-N, C-C bonds
- Formation of volatiles and solid carbonized materials (char)
- Char degradation => refined aromatic chemicals formation

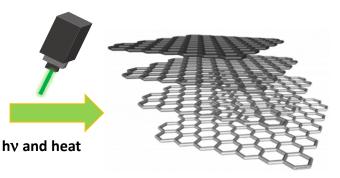


- Versatility of design
- Suitable for scaling up (wafer scale and above)
- direct patterning (no waste material, no chemicals)
- Low cost equipment (hobbyist lasers are used)
- Mild fabrication conditions (room temperature and ambient conditions)
- Resolution ca. 200 um
- Low resistance < 50 Ohm/sq



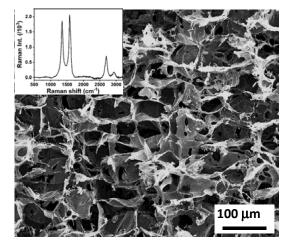
Direct Laser Writing of Cork



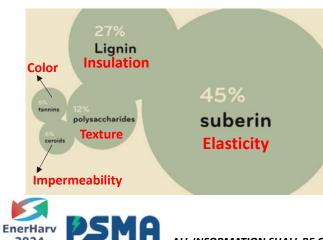


Aromatisation & intramolecular condensation





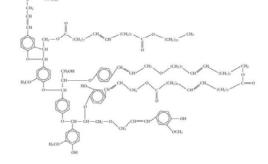


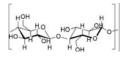


2024

Lignin

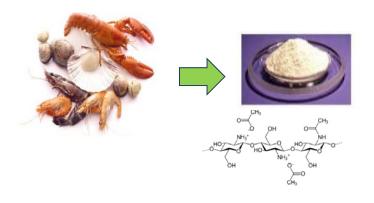
Suberin

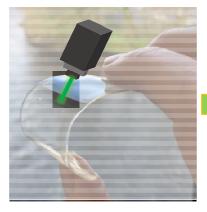


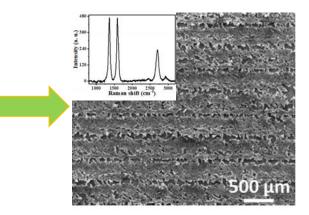




Fabrication: Direct Laser Writing of Bio-Polymers





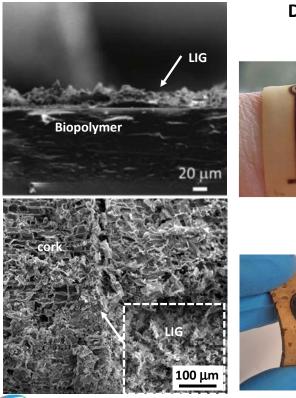


- 2019: > 16 million metric tonnes global crustacean production
- 60% of crustacean is inedible = waste
- Chitosan extracted from crustacean waste.
- Biocompatible and biodegradable
- Valorisation of crustaceans' waste aligns well with SDGs





The Substrate



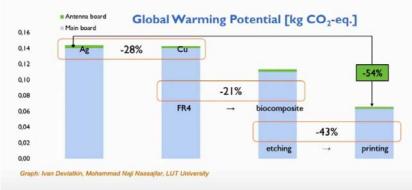
EnerHarv PSMA

2024

DLW = electrode materials on sustainable substrates

Substrate Sensing Energy Storage/ sensors amplifiers Harvesting Units Control Microcontroller Displaying Communication 201 Display Antennas

Environmental impact of PCB - example





CODV



ECOTronics, www.ecotronics.fi, https://doi.org/10.3390/su132112126



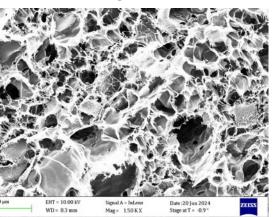
Biodegradable Robust LIG

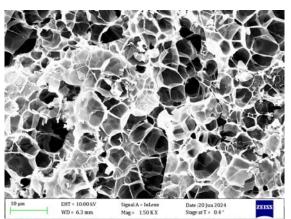
Water immersion, 1 week

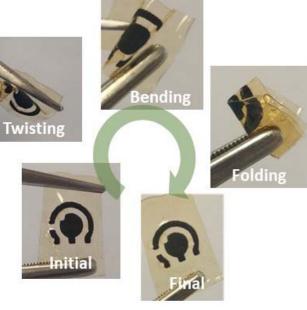


Transferred

Original











Sensing Units

1.5 -

1.0

0.5

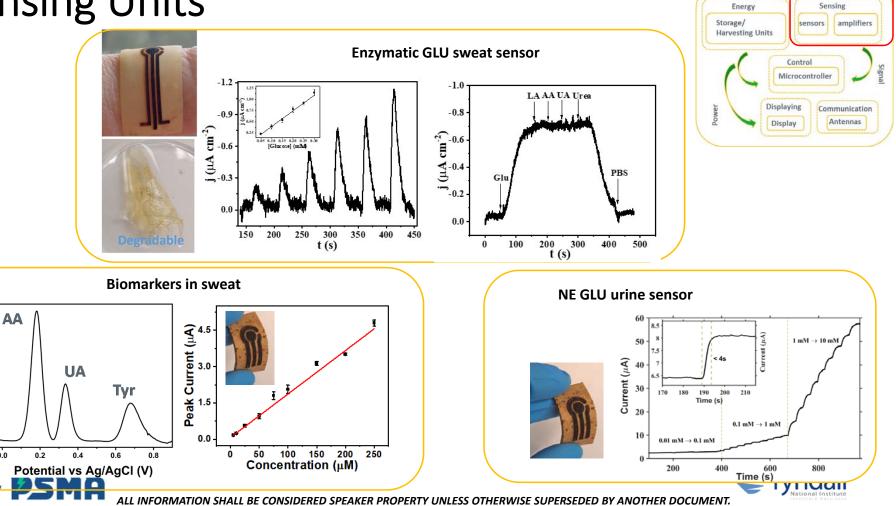
0.0

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2024

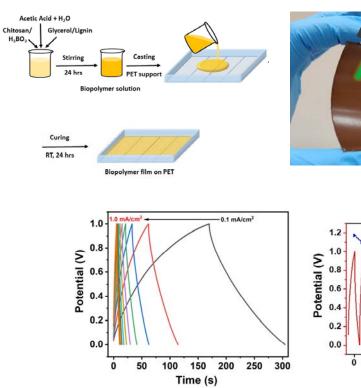
0.0

Current (µA)

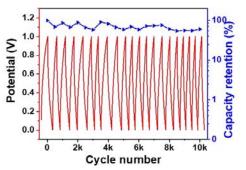


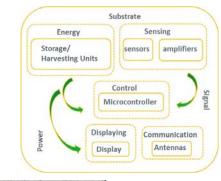
Substrate

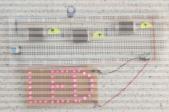
Energy Storage Units: Supercapacitors

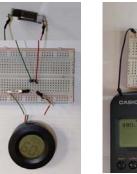


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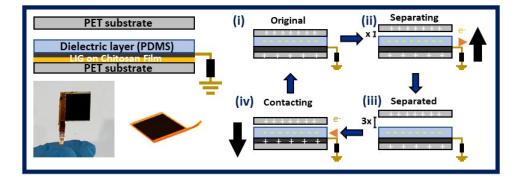


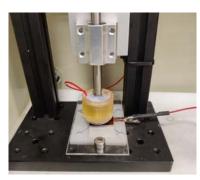


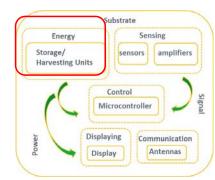


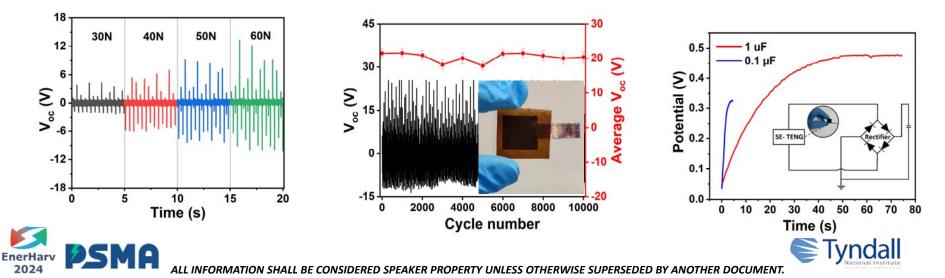


Energy Harvesting Units: TENG



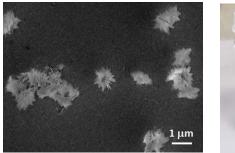






Antennas, Circuits & Electrodes

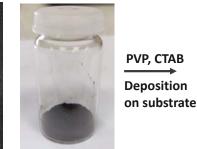
Laser Induced Copper (LIC)



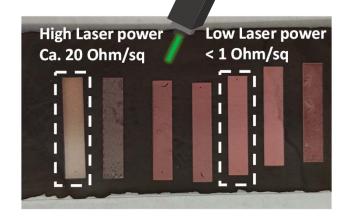
CuO NPs

SMA

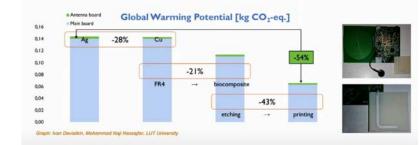
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CuO NP inks



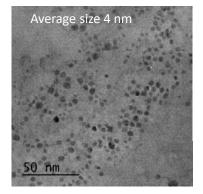
Environmental impact of PCB - example

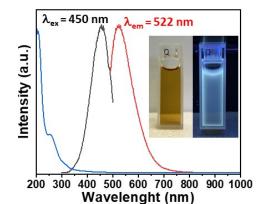


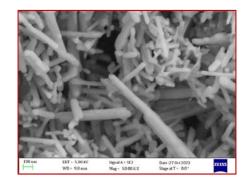


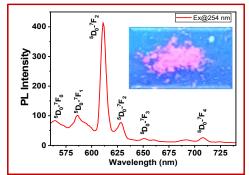


EL Materials









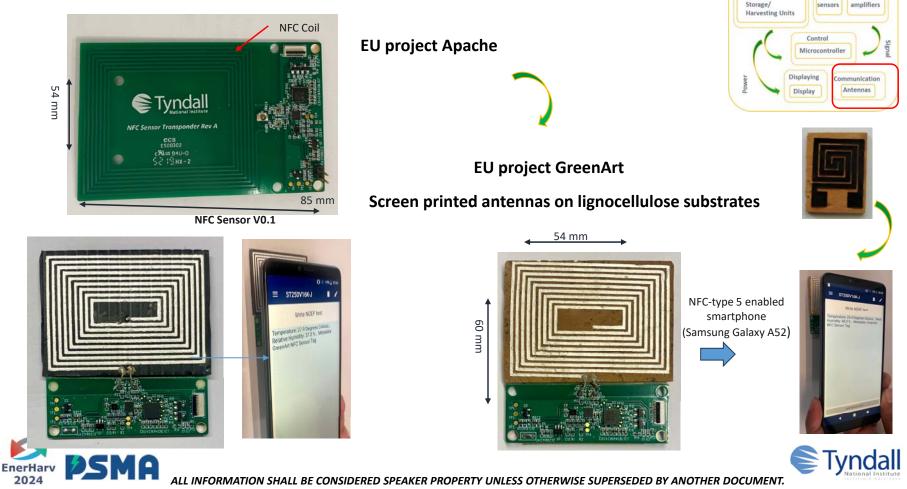








Communication Units

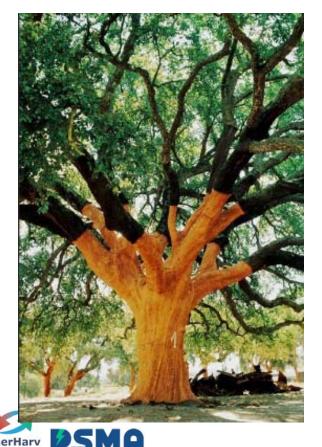


Substrate

Energy

Sensing

Conclusions



- DLW Simple, cost effective, scalable production of technological components
- Can be used in combination with abundant materials for the production of functional units
- Will likely play a relevant role in FUTURE market of flexible technologies
- Energy harvesting, storage and sensor devices fabricated
- Synthesised EL inks compatible with printing technologies useful for displays



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- 🔯 Tyndall WSN
- Dr Brendan O'Flynn

2024

- 🔯 🛛 Dr John Buckley
- 🔯 🛛 Dr Sanjeev Kumar

Ireland For what's next









Q & A



Thanks very much for your time and attention!

Questions/comments???



