

## MEDIA RELEASE

***Embargoed Release for 29 April 2008***

### **Singapore research produces world's best protection from moisture and oxygen**

*A breakthrough barrier technology from Singapore A\*STAR's Institute of Materials Research and Engineering (IMRE) protects sensitive devices like organic light emitting diodes (OLEDs) and solar cells from moisture 1000 times more effectively than any other technology available in the market, opening up new opportunities for the up-and-coming plastic electronics sector.*

A team of scientists from Singapore's Institute of Materials Research and Engineering (IMRE) has developed a new patented film that has the highest reported water vapour barrier performance to date, as tested by the UK Centre for Process Innovation. The tests have shown that the new film is 1,000 times more impervious to moisture than existing technologies. This means a longer lifetime for plastic electronic devices such as solar cells and flexible displays that use these high-end films but whose sensitive organic materials are easily degraded by water vapour and oxygen. The new technology is a boon to the burgeoning plastic electronics industry that aims to deliver flexible, lightweight and cheap electronics products to consumers in ways that silicon electronics may never reach such as disposable or wraparound displays, cheap identification tags, low cost solar cells and chemical and pressure sensitive sensors.

A research institute of the Singapore's Agency of Science, Technology and Research (A\*STAR), IMRE's breakthrough technology comes as Singapore seeks to jumpstart a plastic electronics industry locally as part of the country's long-term plan to anchor new knowledge-intensive industries in the economy. The global plastic electronics industry is projected to grow to a market size of more than US\$23 billion in the next 5 years<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Source: Nanomarkets LLC

### **The Science – Plugging gaps in current technologies**

The performance of devices like *organic light emitting diodes* (OLEDs) and solar cells is sensitive to moisture because water and oxygen molecules seep past the protective plastic layer over time and degrades the organic materials which form the core of these products. Current commercially available films used to protect these materials have a barrier property or water vapour transmission rate<sup>2</sup> of about  $10^{-3}\text{g/m}^2$  per day, or one thousandth of a gram per square meter per day at  $25^\circ\text{C}$  and 90% relative humidity (RH). However, the ideal film for organic devices would require a barrier property of better than  $10^{-6}\text{g/m}^2/\text{day}$  at  $39^\circ\text{C}$  and 90% RH, or one millionth of a gram per square meter per day. Defects such as pinholes, cracks and grain boundaries are common in thin oxide barrier films when fabricated onto plastic substrates. These defects cause a ‘pore effect’, where oxygen and water molecules are able to seep through and penetrate the plastic barrier. Current barrier technologies focus on reducing these defects by using alternate organic and inorganic multi-layers coated on plastic. These multiple layers “stagger” corresponding pores in adjacent layers and create a ‘tortuous’, lengthy pathway for water and oxygen molecules, making it more difficult to travel through the plastic.

In contrast, IMRE has taken an innovative approach to resolve the ‘pore effect’ by literally plugging the defects in the barrier oxide films using nanoparticles. This reduces the number of barrier layers needed in the construction of the barrier film down to two layers in this unique nanoengineered barrier stack. IMRE’s barrier stack consists of barrier oxide layers and nanoparticulate sealing layers. The nanoparticles used in the barrier film have a dual function - not only sealing the defects but also actively reacting with and retaining moisture and oxygen.

The result is a breakthrough moisture barrier performance of better than  $10^{-6}\text{g/m}^2/\text{day}$ , or one millionth of a gram per square meter per day, which surpasses the requirements for flexible organic device substrates. The barrier film also has a lag time of more than 2300 hours at  $60^\circ\text{C}$  and 90% RH (i.e. the time required for moisture to pass through the barrier film under those conditions). These plastic barrier properties were tested and validated by the Centre for Process Innovation, UK.

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<sup>2</sup> Water vapour transmission rate (wvtr) refers to the rate at which moisture penetrates the barrier

"With a level of protection that surpasses the ideal requirements for such films to date, manufacturers now have the opportunity to extend the lifetime of plastic electronic devices by leaps and bounds!", says Senthil Ramadas, principal investigator of the project.

### **Research that offers total solutions**

A stumbling block in developing ultra-high barrier substrates has been the availability of an appropriate testing methodology. Overcoming this hurdle, the IMRE project team has developed a highly sensitive moisture and oxygen permeation measurement system in tandem with the development of the film which is able to effectively measure permeation of less than  $10^{-8}$ g/m<sup>2</sup>/day. This system has been successfully implemented in a number of service based industry projects.

Adds Senthil, "Together with our expertise in encapsulation processes and permeation measurement technologies we are also able to provide a total solution package for industries such as flexible solar cells and OLED displays producers".

### **The Next Step**

Recognising the potential of the high performance substrate technology, Exploit Technologies Pte Ltd (ETPL), the commercialisation arm of A\*STAR, has funded the team through a 'flagship project' that seeks out research with excellent commercialisation potential.

Mr Boon Swan Foo, the Executive Chairman of ETPL said, "Exploit Technologies sees commercial potential in A\*STAR IMRE's breakthrough barrier film technology. It has excellent promise for enabling the fast growing plastic electronics industry. We want to take this technology from the lab to the market."

"The research team is already in talks with solar cells and flexible displays and lighting industry manufacturers who are currently evaluating the barrier films for product qualification", says Dr. Mark Auch, a member of the IMRE team who is actively involved in the commercialization of the technology.

IMRE has already signed agreements with a number of companies to advance the technology into the commercial domain. This includes a collaboration agreement with G24Innovations, a thin film solar cell manufacturer to look into developing the films for use in solar cells.

Mr Clemens Betzel, the president of G24Innovations, who was in Singapore for the signing of the cooperation agreement, said, "The cutting edge work of IMRE's Barrier Substrates is likely to mean significant progress for Dye Sensitized Solar Cells, as exclusively manufactured today by G24I. We are looking forward to broadening our relationship with IMRE in the coming months."

IMRE has also signed a commercialisation agreement with KISCO (Asia), a subsidiary of the Japanese parent company KISCO Ltd., to commercialise and market the barrier films in the Asia Pacific region.

"We have a long-standing research relationship with IMRE and are very familiar with their work. We have high confidence in the quality of IMRE's barrier films and we believe, that this partnership will be beneficial to both parties," says Mr. Albin Tan, General Manager of KISCO (Asia), Singapore.

**Encl.**      **Annex A:**      Corporate Profiles

**Annex B:**      IMRE's Barrier Film Technology

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## **Annex A – Corporate Profiles**

### **About the Institute of Materials Research and Engineering (IMRE)**

The Institute of Materials Research and Engineering (IMRE) is a state-of-the-art materials research institute of the Agency for Science, Technology and Research (A\*STAR). Its mission is to create materials knowledge, develop human capital and transform technology through our innovative research. IMRE undertakes researches in selected fields of materials science and engineering, including optoelectronics, nonmaterial, chemicals and polymers. IMRE's innovations and discoveries are constantly being explored to further the applications of advanced materials and processes. (Website: [www.imre.a-star.edu.sg](http://www.imre.a-star.edu.sg))

### **About Exploit Technologies Pte Ltd (ETPL)**

Exploit Technologies is the strategic marketing and commercialisation arm of the Agency for Science, Technology and Research (A\*STAR). Its mission is to support A\*STAR in transforming the economy through commercialising R&D. Exploit Technologies enhances the research output of A\*STAR scientists by translating their inventions into marketable products or processes. Through licensing deals and spin-offs with industry partners, Exploit Technologies is a key driver of technology transfer in Singapore. It actively engages industry leaders and players to commercialise A\*STAR's technologies and capabilities, bridging the gap from Mind to Market. Exploit Technologies' charter is to identify, protect and exploit promising intellectual property (IP) created by A\*STAR's research institutes. For more information, please visit <http://www.exploit-tech.com>

### **About the Agency for Science, Technology and Research (A\*STAR)**

The Agency for Science, Technology and Research (A\*STAR) is Singapore's national agency for science and technology, supporting the development of industry clusters. Its mission is to foster world-class scientific research and talent for a vibrant knowledge-based Singapore. The Agency comprises the Biomedical Research Council, the Science and Engineering Research Council, A\*STAR Graduate Academy, Policy and Personnel, and Corporate Planning and Administration Divisions, and a commercialisation arm, Exploit Technologies Pte Ltd. The two research councils fund and oversee 12 public research institutes engaged in cutting edge research in the physical sciences, engineering and biomedical sciences. These institutes build up

intellectual capital and train research talent to deepen Singapore's scientific capabilities.  
(Website: [www.a-star.edu.sg](http://www.a-star.edu.sg))

A\*STAR's **Science and Engineering Research Council (SERC)** promotes public sector research and development in Science and Engineering with a focus on fields essential to Singapore's manufacturing industry especially electronics, infocomms, chemicals and precision engineering. SERC's objectives are to develop a foundation of high quality research in key disciplines; to nurture human capital for research; and to promote information dissemination and technology transfer. (Website: [www.a-star.edu.sg/science\\_and\\_engineering/5-Science-Engineering](http://www.a-star.edu.sg/science_and_engineering/5-Science-Engineering))

#### **About KISCO (Asia) Pte. Ltd.**

KISCO Ltd., with many years of experience, is specialized in raw materials and equipment for LCDs and PDPs. We extend our wide network coverage over Asia Pacific, Europe as well as USA, integrating information, technology, and materials to create solution kits for customization.

(Website: [www.kisco-net.com.sg](http://www.kisco-net.com.sg))

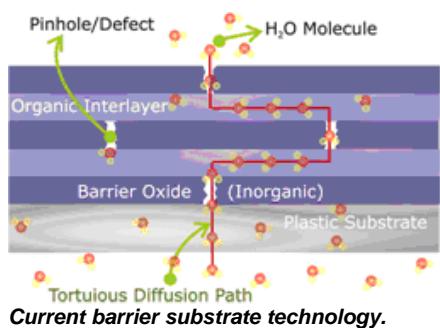
#### **About G24Innovations (G24I)**

G24i is a UK company that is personalising solar for the global community. It is the world's first company to produce commercial grade Dye-Sensitised Thin Film solar cells.

Dye-Sensitised Thin Film cells do not contain silicon, are extremely lightweight and durable and produce electricity in low-light and even indoor conditions. Combined with the fact that G24i's proprietary roll-to-roll manufacturing process accommodates large volume production, G24i believes that the technology makes solar a viable and affordable energy option for a range of new geographies and industries.

G24i's production facility is located in Cardiff, Wales with an initial 30 MW capacity. For more information, please visit: [www.g24i.com](http://www.g24i.com)

## Annex B – IMRE's Barrier Film Technology



### About IMRE's Barrier Film Technology



**Flexible barrier substrates enable greater cost savings in manufacturing such as in allowing roll-to-roll processing.**

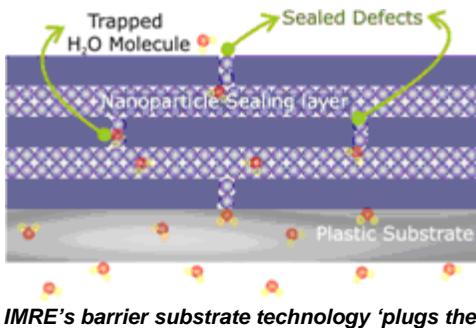
Current barriers have a series of alternating polymer and metal oxide layers that make up the plastic. This staggers adjacent 'pinholes', natural defects in the layers, thus slowing the passage of moisture and air through the 'pinholes'.

The secret behind the effectiveness of IMRE's technology lies in the unique barrier stack design, where nanoparticles are used when layering the barrier films.

The design has a special layer of nanoparticles between the "pinhole" oxide layers. The innovativeness becomes clear as the nanoparticles "plug" the gaps and cracks in the oxide layer thus making for a more impermeable layer. In addition to sealing of oxide barrier film's defects, the nanoparticles absorb and retain the water and oxygen molecules. This concept helps reduce the number of barrier stacks to two or three only.

IMRE has successfully resolved the 'pore effect issue' in multi-layered barrier stacks and developed ultra high barrier plastic substrates (barrier properties  $< 10^{-6}$  g/m<sup>2</sup>/day) for high barrier applications. Our calcium test results show that there is no calcium oxidation up to 2300hrs at 60°C and 90% relative humidity.

For more information about the barrier films, please contact Dr Mark Auch at [m-auch@imre.a-star.edu.sg](mailto:m-auch@imre.a-star.edu.sg).



**IMRE's flexible substrates have higher barrier properties compared to existing market technologies thus potentially enhancing the lifetime of existing thin film photovoltaic solar cells, inorganic EL displays and other flexible electronics products.**