



# Printing piezoelectric materials for energy harvesting applications

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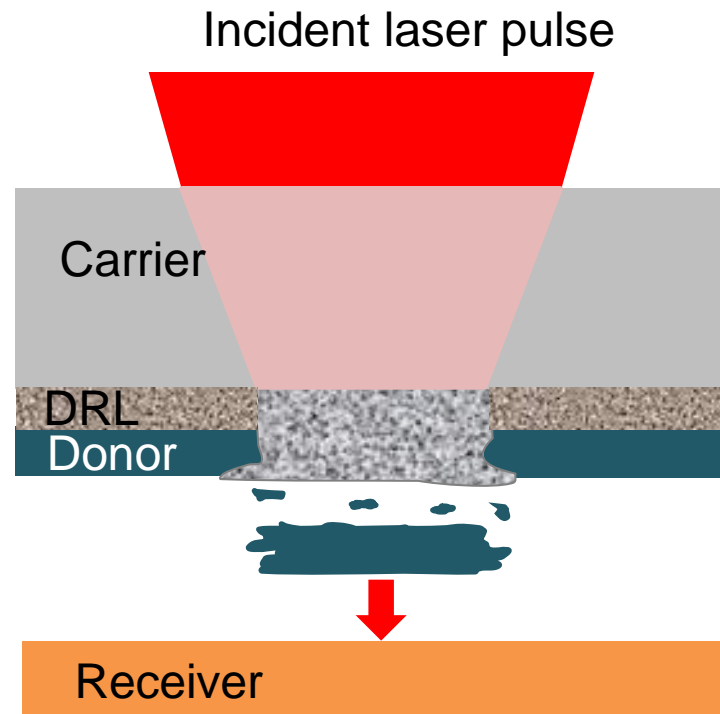


# Outline

- ❑ Introduction
- ❑ fs-DRL-LIFT printing and characterization of PZT
- ❑ Printing large area pellets using beam shaper
- ❑ ns-DRL-LIFT printing and characterization of PZT
- ❑ Conclusions and Outlook

## Introduction

- Piezoelectric energy harvesters as alternative sources of energy
- PZT the most efficient piezoelectric material
- Screen printing is not suitable for printing micron sized features, on pre-metallized and on flexible substrates



Introduction

fs-DRL-LIFT printing  
characterization of PZT

Printing large area pellets  
using beam shaper

ns-DRL-LIFT printing and  
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# Printing of PZT using fs-DRL-LIFT

- PZT film (150 nm) deposited using PLD on top of **triazene polymer** (TP) (200 nm)
- Ti:sapph (800 nm, 150 fs)
- Fluence  $\sim 360 \text{ mJ/cm}^2$

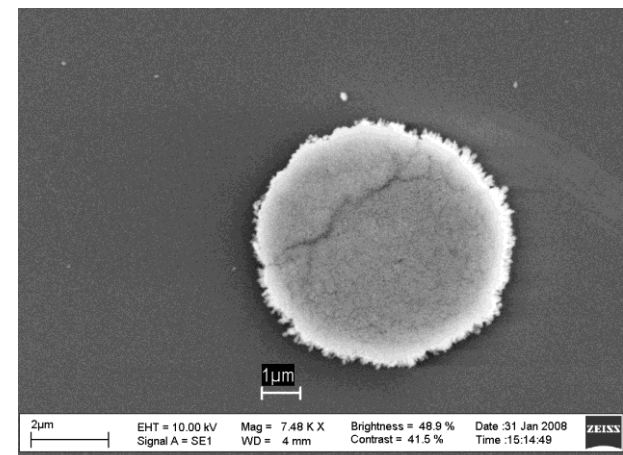
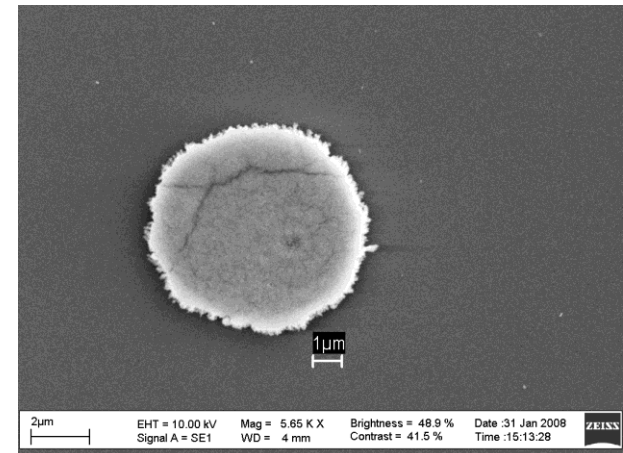
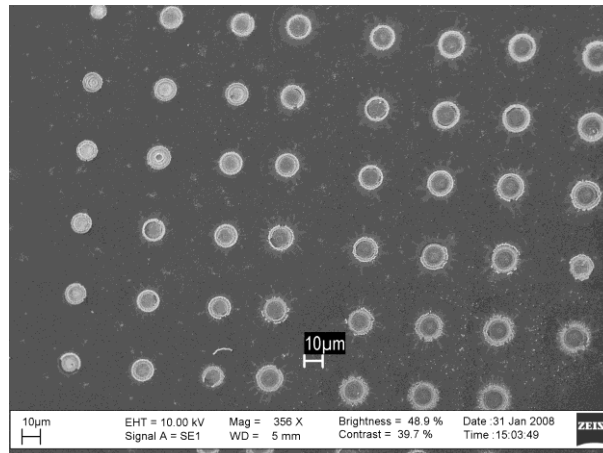
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# Characterization using PFM

- Baking at 100°C at ramp rate of 2°/min for a dwell time of 1 hour
- Voltages of + 100 and – 100 were applied for 20 s each

**No signal recorded!!!**

## **Possible reasons for no mechanical response:**

- Small dimensional change to be detected
- Absence of any internal net polarization

**Thicker deposits and in-situ heating and poling**

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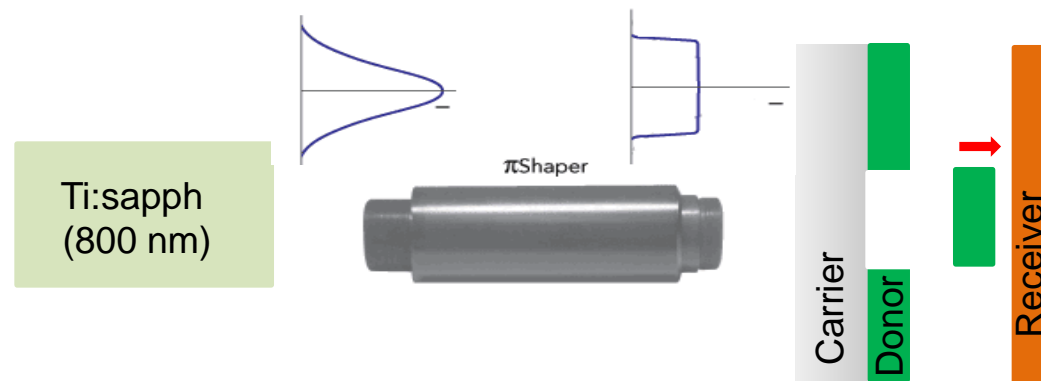
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# Printing large area deposits using fs-DRL-LIFT

- mm<sup>2</sup> size deposits for in-situ heating and poling
- Refractive beam shaper ( $\pi$ shaper) for converting Gaussian to flat-top beam



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# Light

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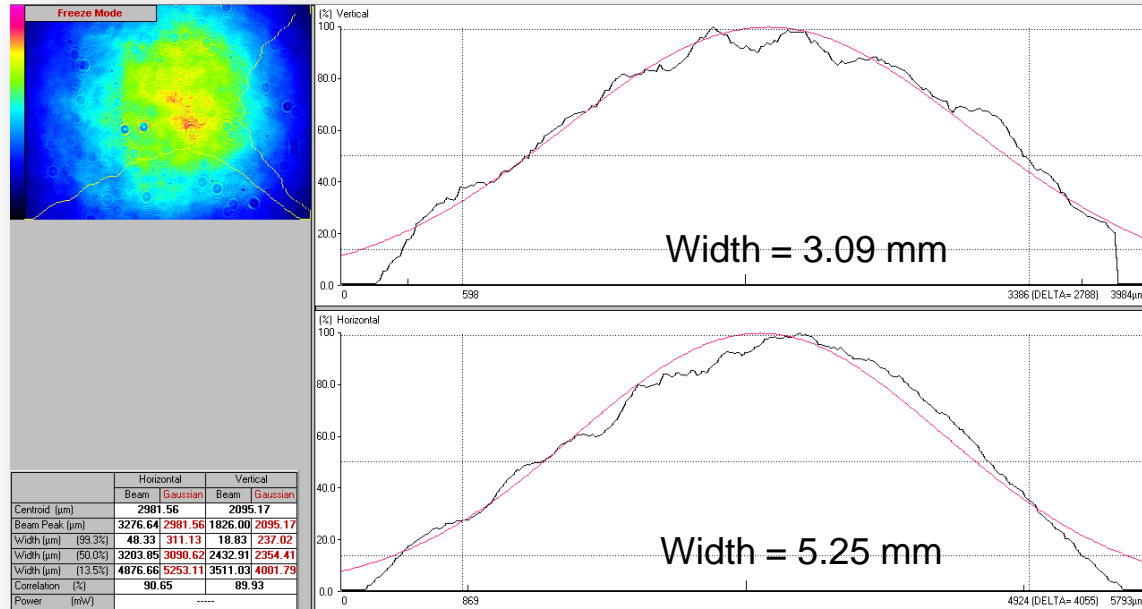
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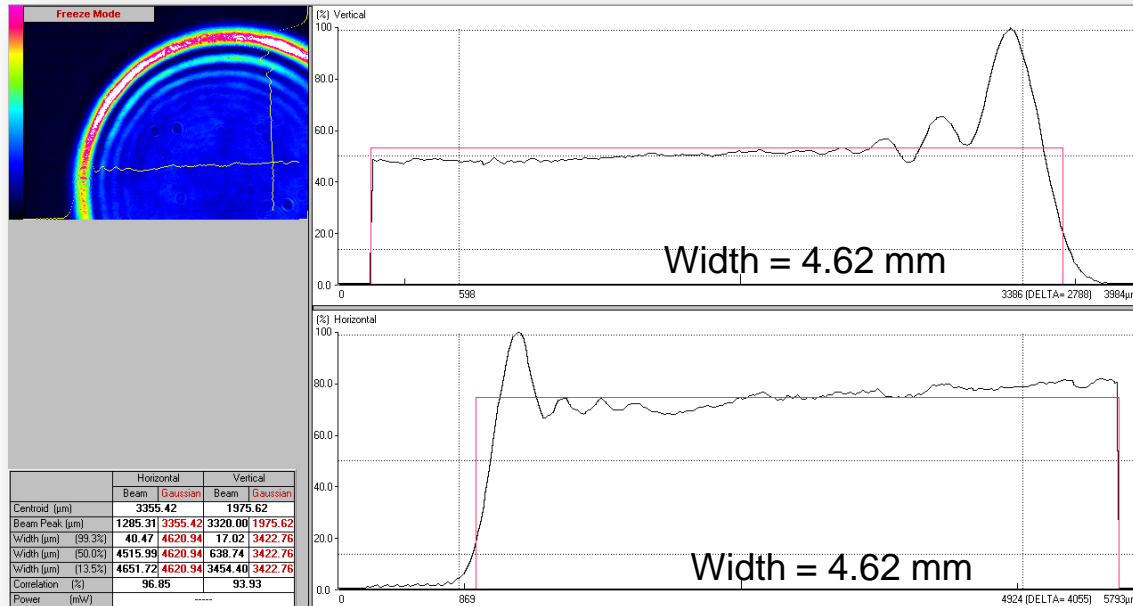
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## Input beam profile

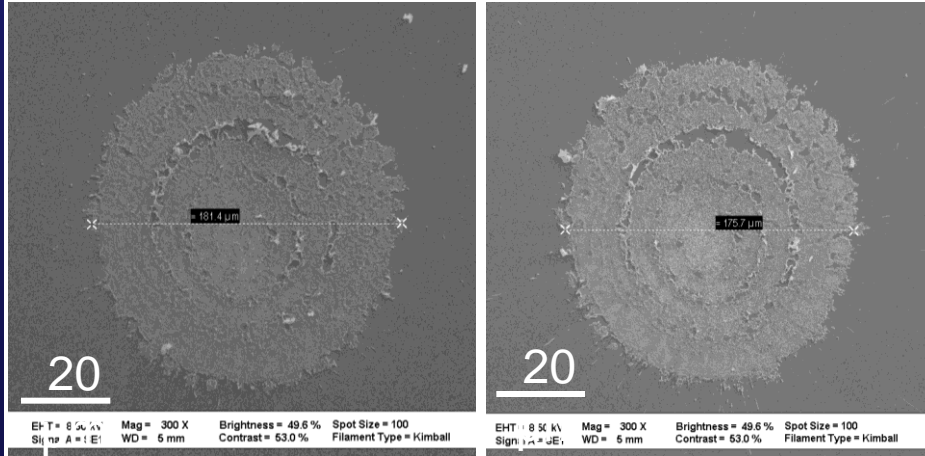


## Output beam profile at 45 cm

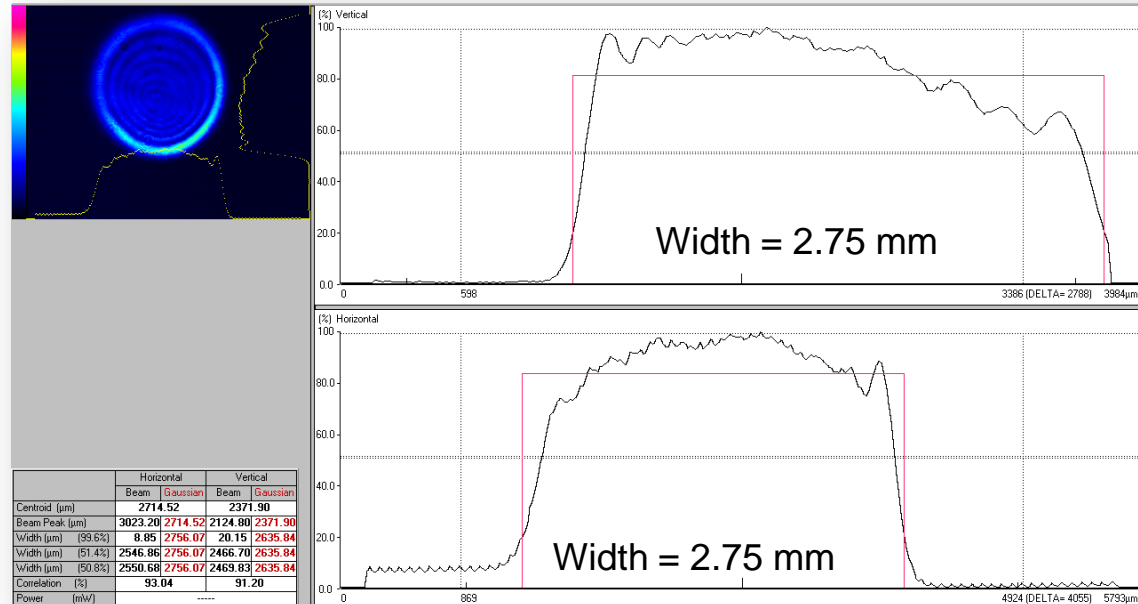


## Deposits printed using pi-shaper

- Ti donor film (~ 150 nm thick)
- Ring patterns visible in the deposits



### Intensity profile of the output beam from pi-shaper at ~ 150 cm



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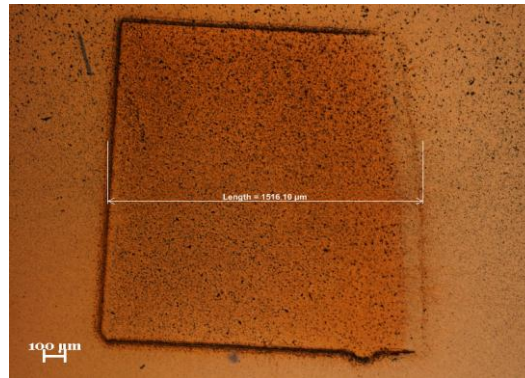
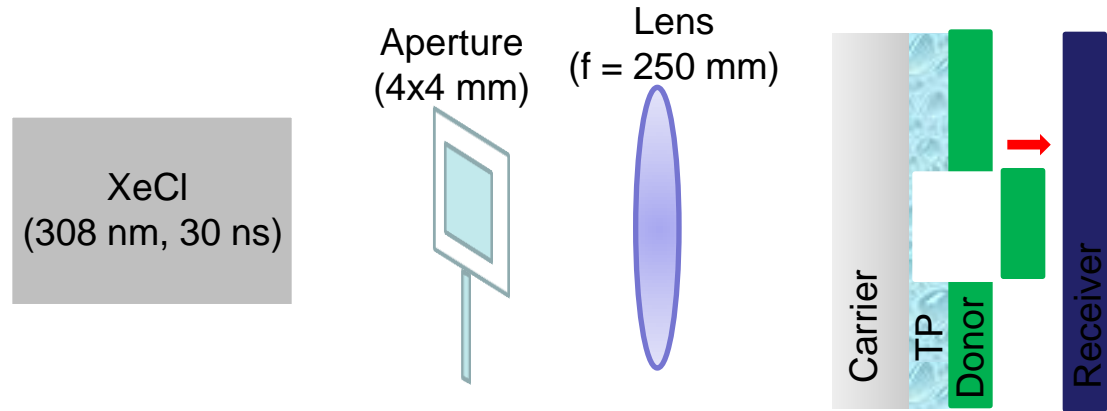
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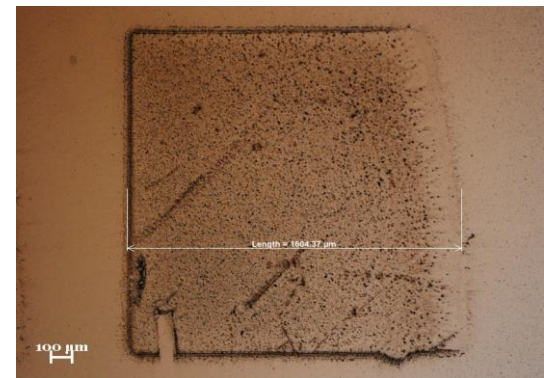




# Printing mm<sup>2</sup> pads of PZT using ns-DRL-LIFT

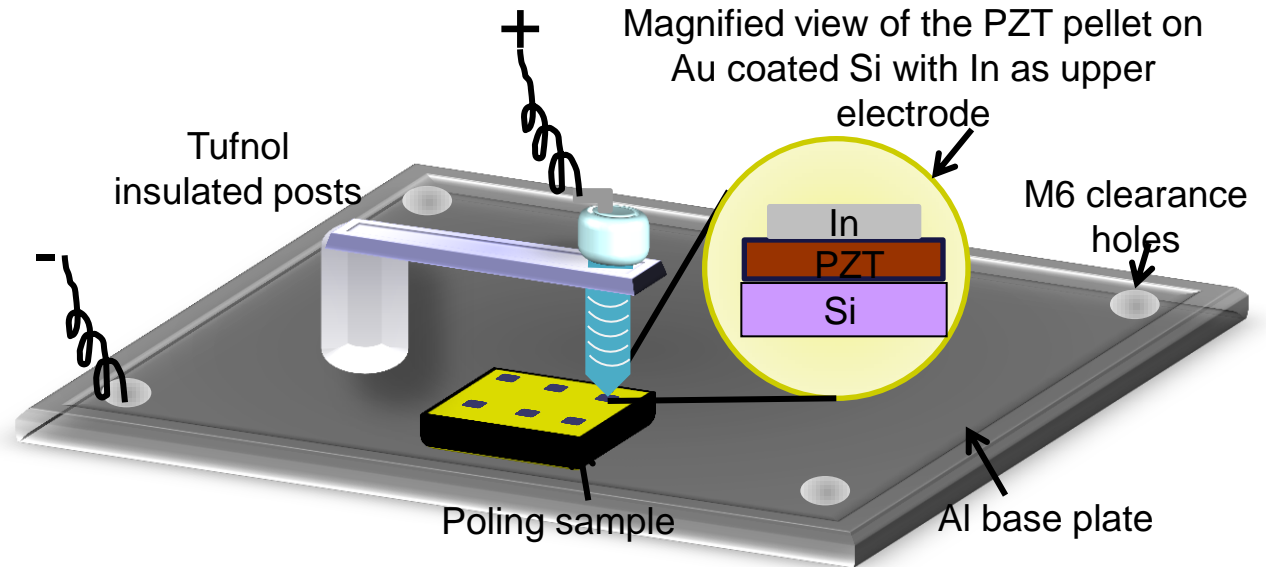


150 nm thick; 380 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup>

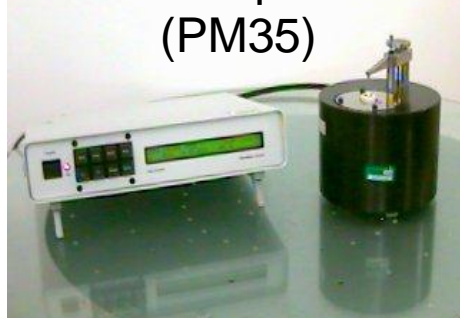


1 μm thick; 1.5 J/cm<sup>2</sup>

## Characterization employing in-situ heating and poling



Commercial piezometer  
(PM35)



**Longitudinal  $d_{33}$  piezoelectric coefficients  $\sim 20$  pC/N were recorded for  $1 \mu\text{m}$  thick pellets**

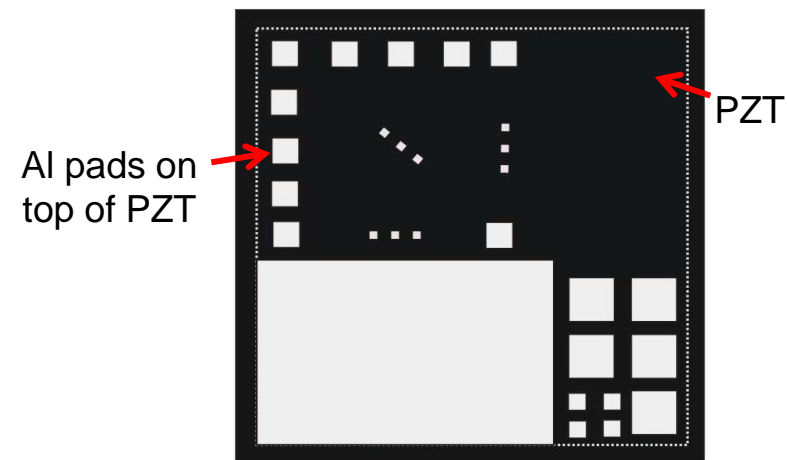


# Problems

- Difficult to place the metal foil on top of the deposits - not an optimum method
- Pellets get damaged during measurements leading to short-circuiting
- Difficult to repeat the measurements

## Printing multilayers

- ✓ Metal (Al) pads underneath PZT films
- ✓ Metal film serves dual purpose- acts as a DRL and upper electrode



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# Conclusions and Outlook

- PZT pellets were printed using the fs/ns-DRL-LIFT techniques
- Post printing characterization using PFM and in-situ heating and poling
- Longitudinal  $d_{33}$  piezoelectric  $\sim 20$  pC/N were measured
- Printing of multilayers (PZT + metal) can be employed to avoid damage to the deposits during measurements

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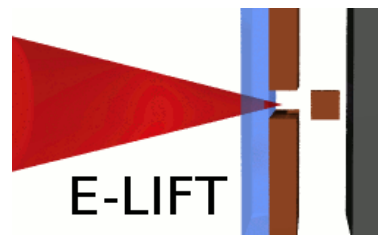
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