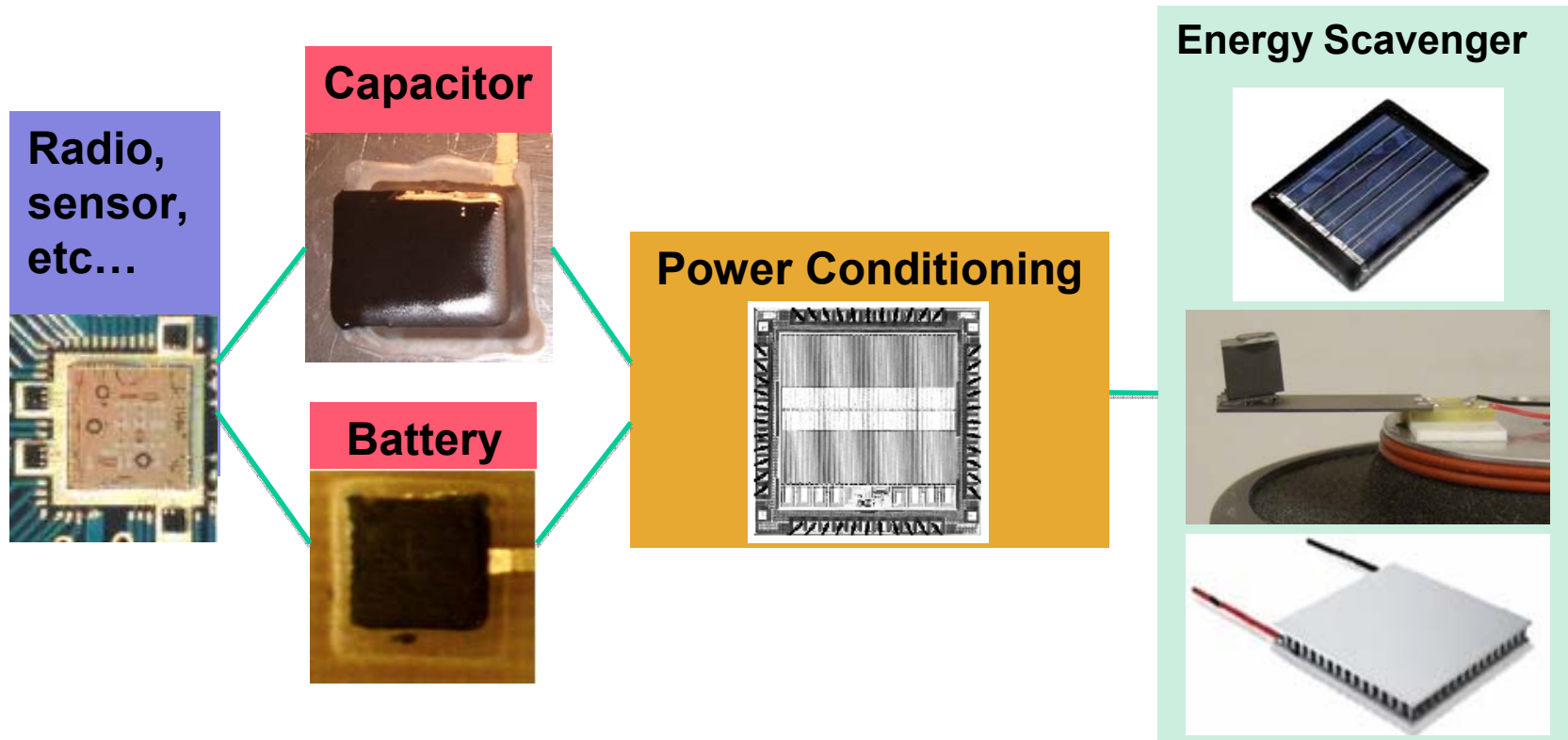


Tailoring Energy Storage Using Direct Write Printing Methods

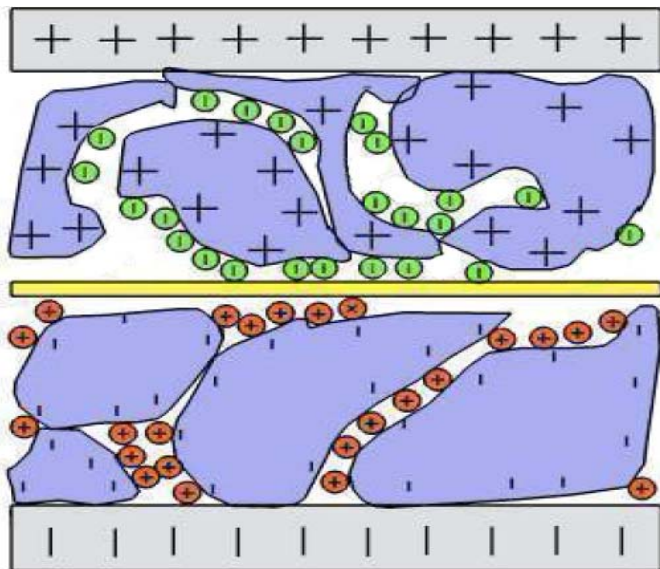
Christine Ho, Jay Keist, Ba Quan,
Jim Evans, Kazuhiro Murata, and
Paul Wright

Energy Storage for Wireless Sensors

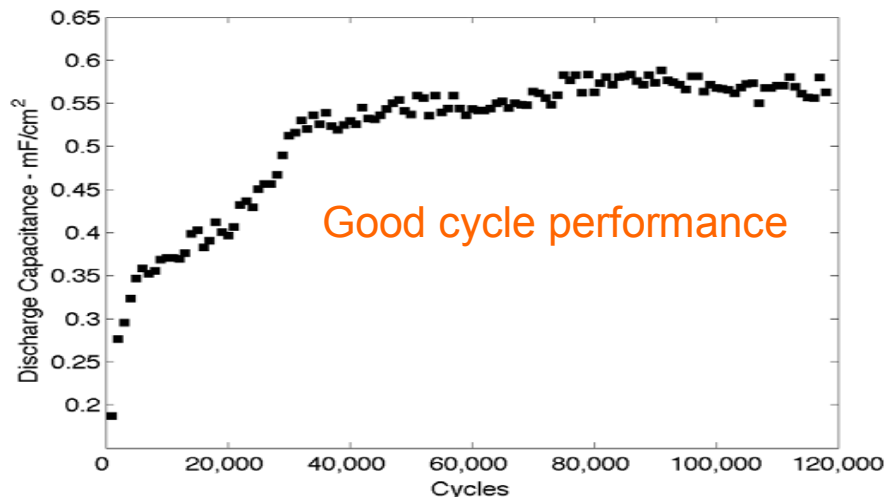
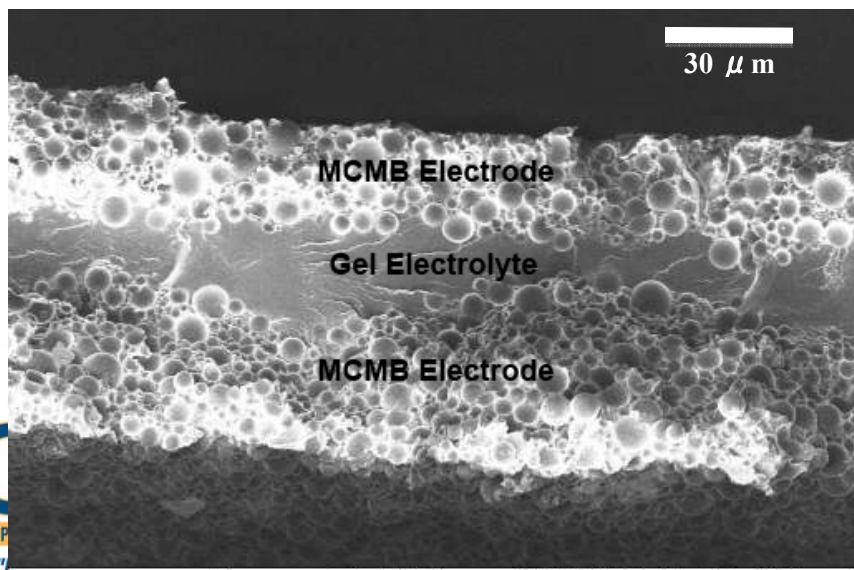
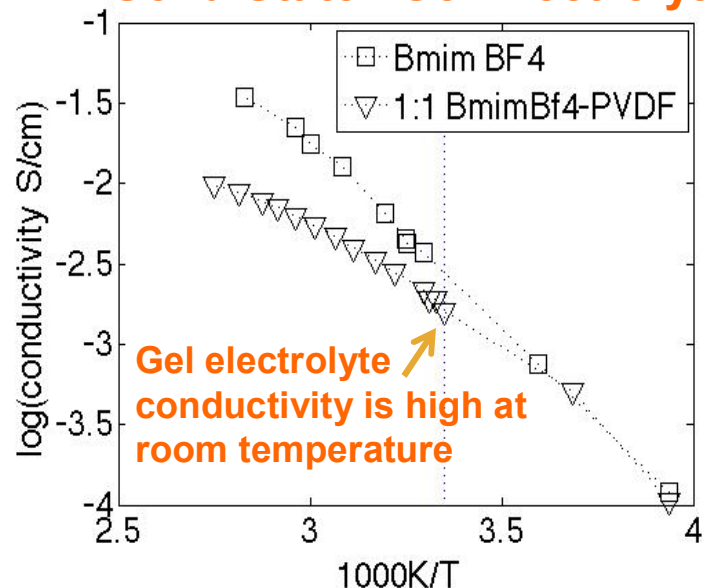


Battery: $3.5\text{mAh}/\text{cm}^2$ and $5\text{mWh}/\text{cm}^2$
Capacitor: $>2\text{mW}$ pulses.

Solid State Electrochemical Capacitors



“Solid State” Gel Electrolyte

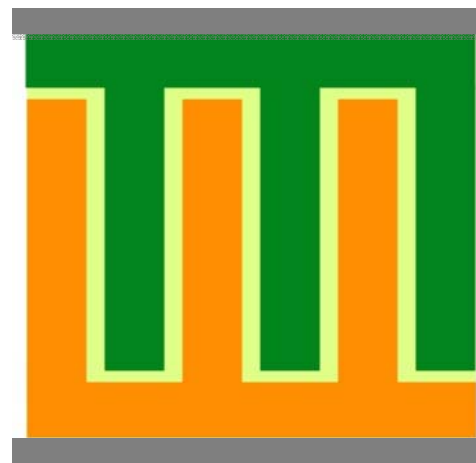


3D Microbatteries

2D thin film battery

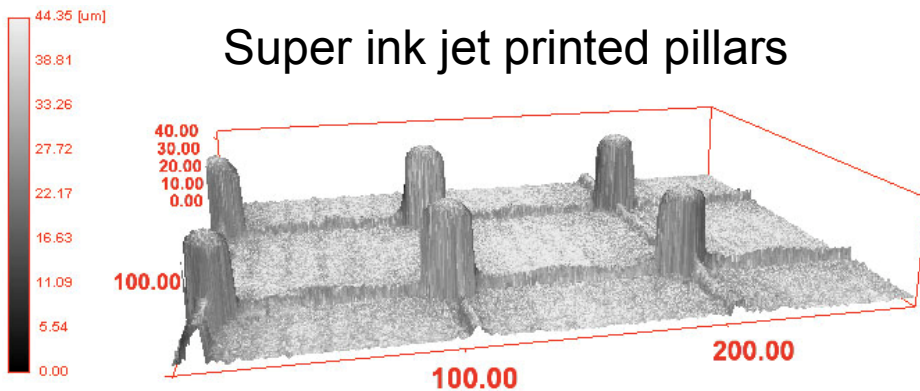


3D battery

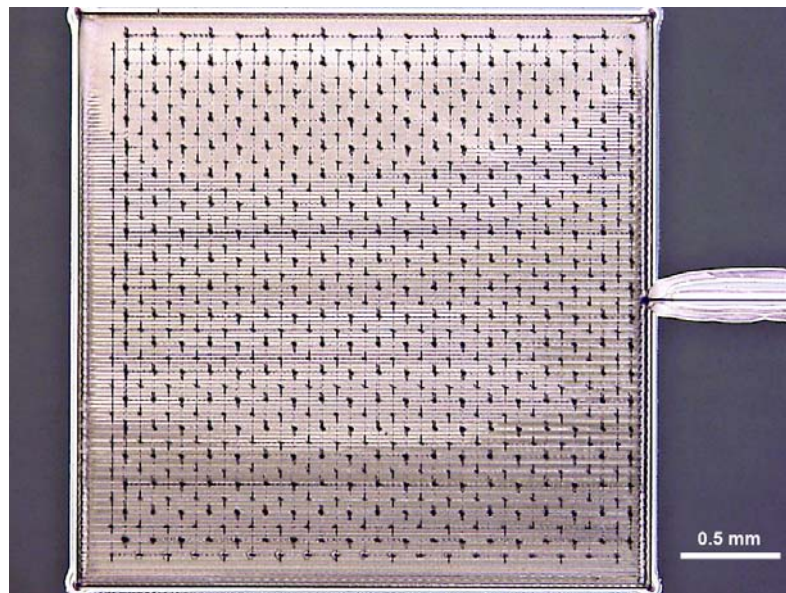


More volume and surface area

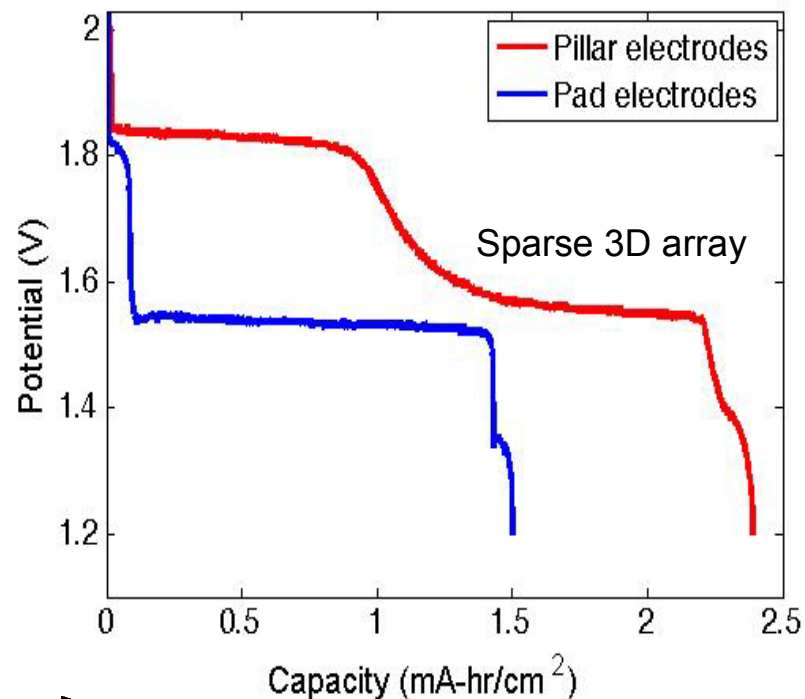
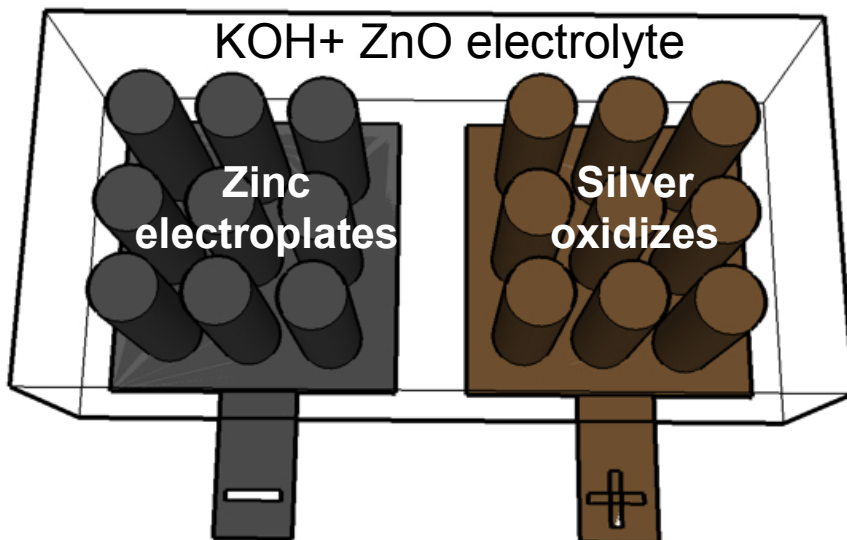
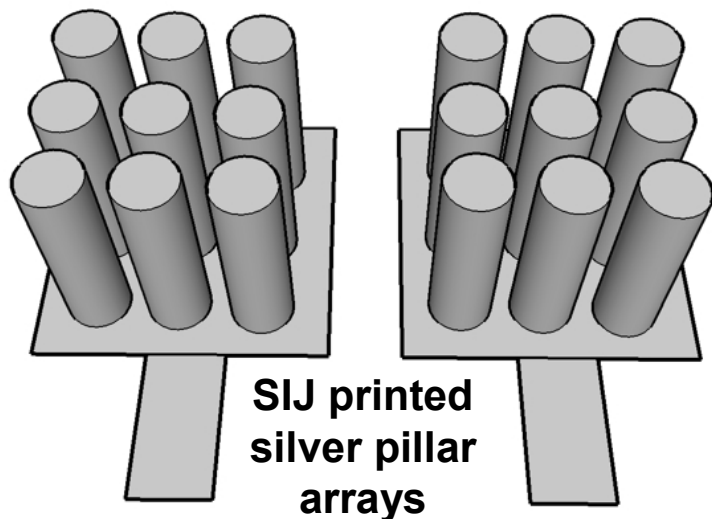
Super ink jet printed pillars



3x3 mm pad
722 pillars
40 μm height
10 μm diameter



3D Zinc Silver Alkaline Microbattery



Summary

- Wireless sensor nodes need energy storage units that can provide 3.5 mAh/cm^2 (5 mWh/cm^2) and current pulses $>2 \text{ mW}$.
- Printed solid state electrochemical capacitors store $\sim 50 \text{ mF/cm}^2$
- 3D zinc silver microbatteries increase electrode volume and surface area for a footprint area have shown a 60% increase capacity over thin film electrodes