University of Minnesota Wearable Technology Lab

Surface-Mount Fabrication of Stitched E-Textile **Circuits for Garment-Integrated Technologies**

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Introduction

The objective of this project is the development of a manufacturing method for electronic textiles where and traces interconnects are stitched to a textile substrate, and surface-mount components populated using reflow soldering are processes. A simulated high-intensity wear test and a long-term launderability test ensured that the method can produce highly durable electronic textiles. Further, we implement the manufacturing technique in an LED matrix display application, a motion responsive visual display shirt, and a sensing garment.



	5mm LEDs	3mm LEDs	Total
2 stitch	10	10	20

Low-melt solder paste mixed along with equal amount of gel flux and direct contact heating method was used.

Methods Surface-Mount Manufacturing of E-Textiles



	5mm LEDs	3mm LEDs	1mm LEDs	Total
2 stitch	5	5	5	15
4 stitch	5	5	5	15
6 stitch	5	5	-	10

Failure Categorization



A. Failure between the solder joint and the LED pad (48%)



Samples were tested using a tumble dryer for 14 hours.

Refined Method Results



- The failure rate reduced to 3% from 26%.
- Poor mechanical connection was identified as the main reason for the failures.

Launderability of E-Textiles

After around 17 hours of rigorous washing and drying, measured a 1.5% failure rate for component solder joints.

LED Matrix and A Motion Responsive Visual **Display Shirt**



Solder paste applied manually onto traces and radiant heating was used for LED population.

Tumble Durability Testing

Samples remained in active dryer for a pre-Samples were determined placed in a time standard increment home tumble dryer, along with five hand towels and three tennis balls

Testing process repeated for a total of 845 minutes (around 14 hours)

- **C.** Failure within the LED package (5%)

Causes of Failure

- Variation in the amount of solder
- Quality of joint structure
- Quality of the mechanical connection betwee LED & solder and solder & thread

Not enough

Cold joint True Poor mechanical joints

New reflow

technique using a

PowerPress

industrial plate

heat press

Method Refinement





D. Failure within the solder joint (2%)

B. Failure between the solder

joint and the thread trace (45%)







Current work: A Sensing Garment



Tumble Durability Testing Results **Total Joint Failures**



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Solder stencil

reflow