

# High-resolution gravure printing of graphene for biomedical applications

T. Knoll<sup>a</sup>, R. Warmers<sup>b</sup>, C. Spacie<sup>c</sup>, A. Brenner<sup>a</sup>, T. Velten<sup>a</sup>, E. Gorjup<sup>a</sup>, G. Jenke<sup>b</sup>, A. Urban<sup>d</sup>, J. Wiest<sup>e</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Fraunhofer-Institut für Biomedizinische Technik, St. Ingbert, Germany, <sup>b</sup> Saueressig GmbH + Co. KG, Vreden, Germany, <sup>c</sup> Haydale Ltd., Ammanford, UK, <sup>d</sup> AiCuris GmbH & Co. KG, Wuppertal, Germany, <sup>e</sup> cellasys GmbH, München, Germany.

## INTRODUCTION

- Objectives:
  - Roll-to-roll printing of graphene electrodes on large-area polymer foils
  - Apply biofunctional coatings (e.g. proteins) on printed graphene structures
  - Fabrication of biosensors for impedimetric or electrochemical measurements

## EXPERIMENTAL

- Ink composition
  - Basis: graphene ink for screen printing
  - Various solvents and solvent concentrations
  - Modified milling of graphene flakes
- Fabrication of printing cylinders
  - Masking and chemical etching
  - Alternatively direct engraving with ultrashort pulse laser
- Gravure printing with graphene ink
  - PET foil (50  $\mu\text{m}$ )
  - Corona activation of PET foil (600 W)
  - Printing speed 20 – 30 m/min
- Electrical characterization of printed graphene electrodes (sheet resistance measurements)
- Cell adherence and cell growth
  - Cytotoxicity testing according ISO 10993 with MRC5 (human fibroblasts)
  - Further tests with TZM-bl cells (human cervical carcinoma)

## CONCLUSION / OUTLOOK

- Roll-to-roll gravure printing of graphene ink with line width < 60  $\mu\text{m}$  on PET foils
- Sheet resistance of gravure printing graphene ink similar to conventional screen printing ink
- Good compatibility with biological cells
- Parameters to be optimized for smaller line widths and more homogeneous structures
- Patterning of proteins to be established

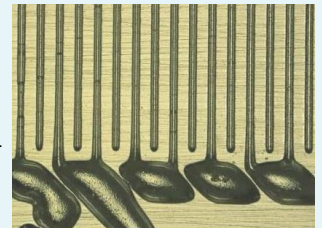
## CONSORTIUM / PROJECT FUNDING



## RESULTS

### Printing cylinder

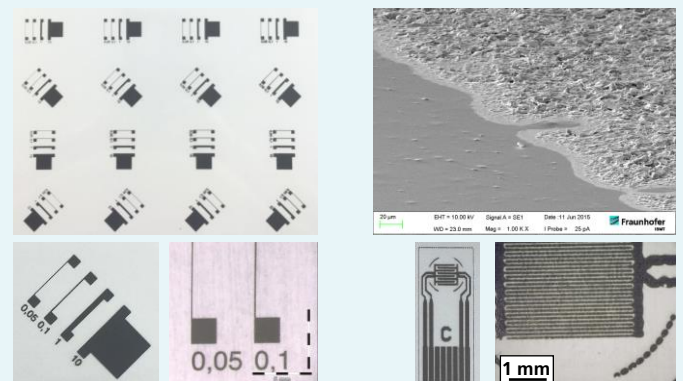
- Customized cell geometry for graphene ink
- Line width and orientation influence etching behaviour
- Small lines at high depth for sufficiently high ink transfer



**Figure 1.** Biosensor structure on printing cylinder (40  $\mu\text{m}$  lines)

### Gravure printed graphene electrodes on PET film

- Thickness of printed structures: 2 – 5  $\mu\text{m}$
- Minimum line width < 60  $\mu\text{m}$
- Structure quality depends on cell depth, grid width and orientation (angle) relative to printing direction



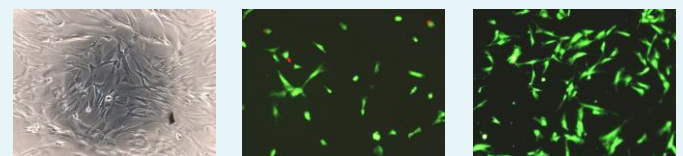
**Figure 2.** Left: Printed graphene patterns on PET foil (web width: 200 mm), top right: SEM image of graphene surface, bottom right: biosensor with IDA electrodes.

### Sheet resistance (gravure vs. screen printing)

- Adapted inks show similar values compared with original screen printing ink
  - Screen printing ink: 12 – 15  $\Omega/\text{sq}$ . (at 25  $\mu\text{m}$ )
  - Adapted gravure printing ink: 15 – 20  $\Omega/\text{sq}$ .

### Cell adherence and cell growth

- Graphene gravure printing inks are not toxic to cells
- Reduced cell adherence on pure graphene structures
- Adherence proteins on graphene improve cell adhesion



**Figure 3.** Left: Bright-field image of adhered cells on pure graphene structures, middle and right: fluorescent cells on graphene without (middle) and with (right) adherence protein.