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Emerging transfer printing processes provide means to realize a range of mechanically flexible and stretchable electronics, opening up a new prospect in many emerging applications. In this talk, I will introduce a wafer-scale interfacial debonding process that can controllably liberate thin film integrated circuits from their native fabrication substrate in a defect-free manner. The resulting 'wafer-free' thin film system can be then thinly mounted on any place of interest, allowing the surface to become functional with desired electronic properties in a ubiquitous manner. This methodology is versatile to incorporate dissimilar kinds of single-crystal semiconductor nanomaterials into the system in either homogeneous or heterogeneous layouts, thereby providing high electronic performance and sensor efficiency. Uniquely, this approach is capable of providing desired add-on electronic features on nearly any kind of existing surfaces or objects to meet the user-specific needs, which would be particularly useful in recently emerging electronics applications such as Internet of Things (IoT). Detailed experimental and computational studies reveal the underlying mechanism of the defect-free interfacial debonding process and provide a quantitative guidance to improve the manufacturability in terms of scalability, controllability, and reproducibility. System-level demonstrations illustrate the utility of this approach in the construction of thin film nanoelectronics on a wide range of arbitrary substrates or surfaces including wood blocks, building windows, and paper stickers to endow them with smart functions.