

Electronic Supplementary Information

Photo-chemically assisted redox-nano welding for high conductive and robust copper-based electrodes

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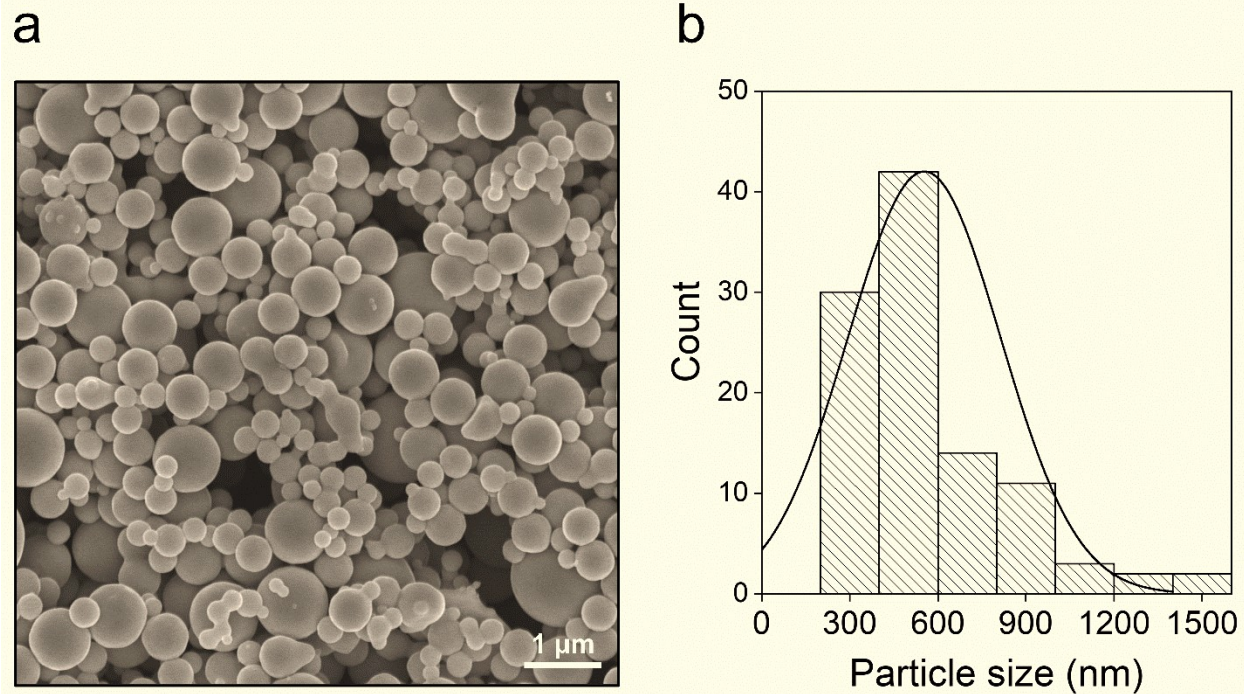


Fig S1. (a) SEM image and (b) the corresponding particle size distribution histogram of bare Cu particles

The corresponding normalized particle size distribution histograms shown in Fig. S1b revealed that Cu particles have an average lateral diameter of 551 nm.

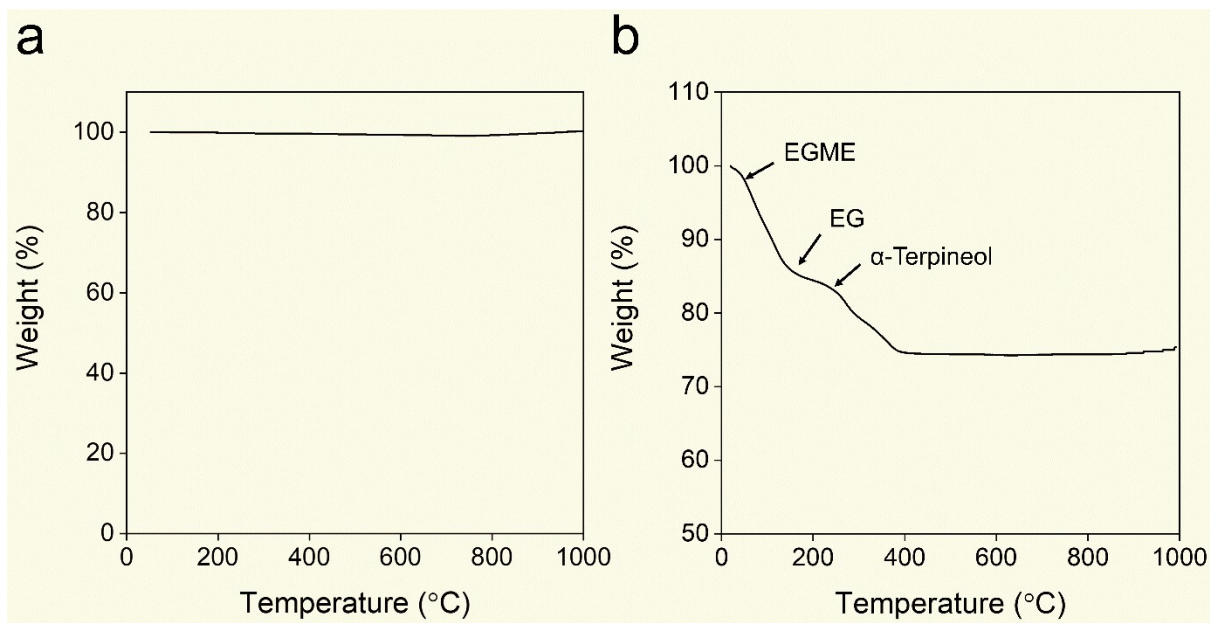


Fig S2. TGA results of (a) Cu sub-μPs and (b) Cu sub-μPs based pastes used in this study

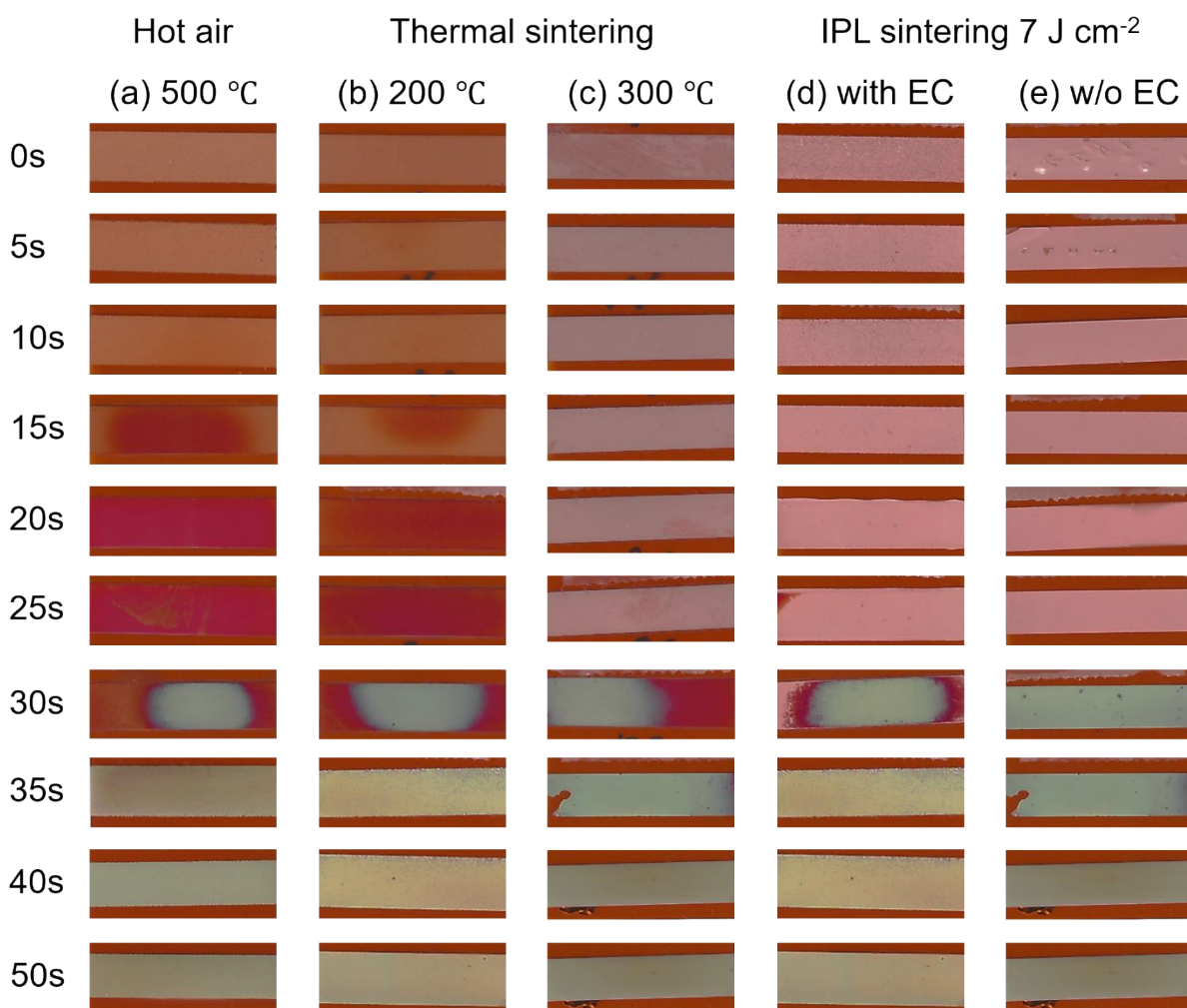


Fig S3. Photograph of (a) oxidized Cu sub- μ Ps electrodes prepared under various oxidation times. Cu sub- μ Ps electrodes sintered by thermal sintering (b) 200 °C, (c) 300 °C. Cu sub- μ Ps electrodes sintered by IPL irradiation (energy density of 7 J/cm²) (d) with reducing agent, (e) without reducing agent

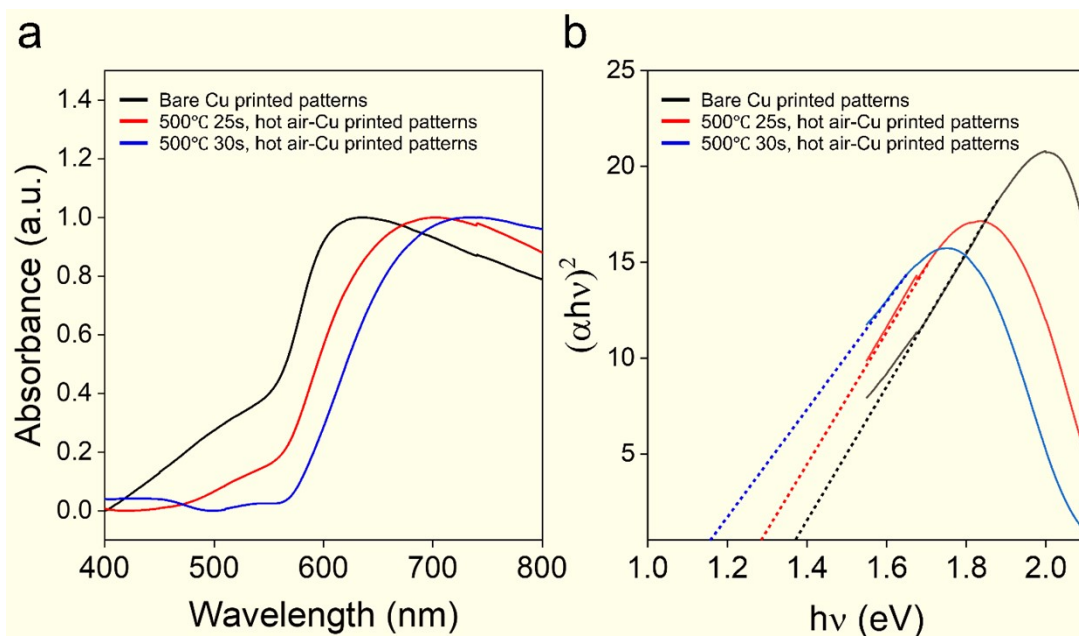


Fig S4. (a) Optical properties of bare Cu and oxidized Cu sub- μ P patterns (hot air exposure times: 25, 30 s) (a) UV absorption and (b) optical band gap

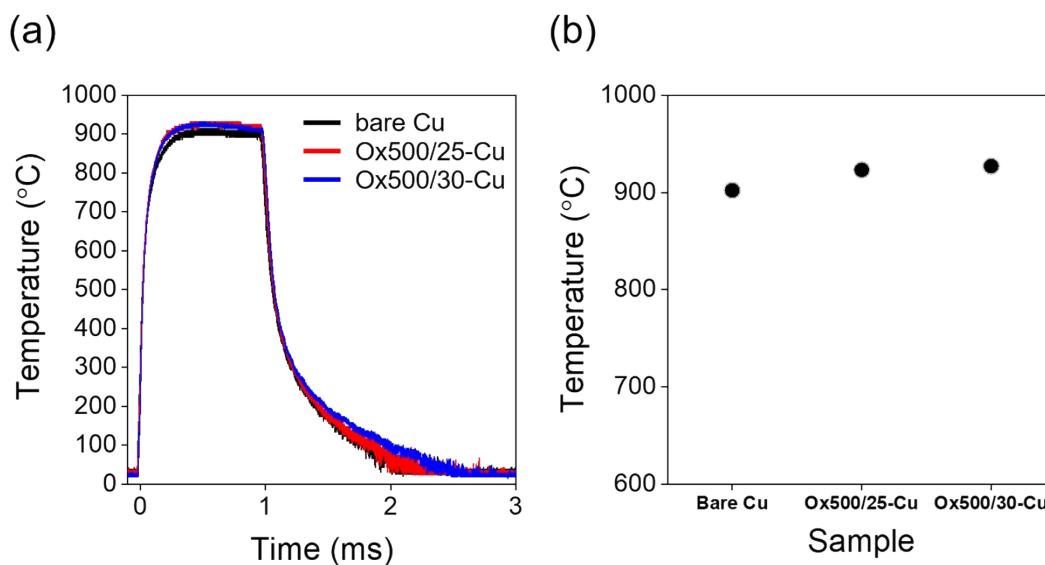


Fig S5. (a) Temperature-time profiles of bare Cu and oxidized Cu sub- μ P patterns (hot air exposure times: 25, 30 s) during IPL irradiation with a single shot at energy density of 7 J/cm². (b) Maximum temperatures of bare Cu sub- μ P and oxidized Cu sub- μ P patterns during IPL irradiation.

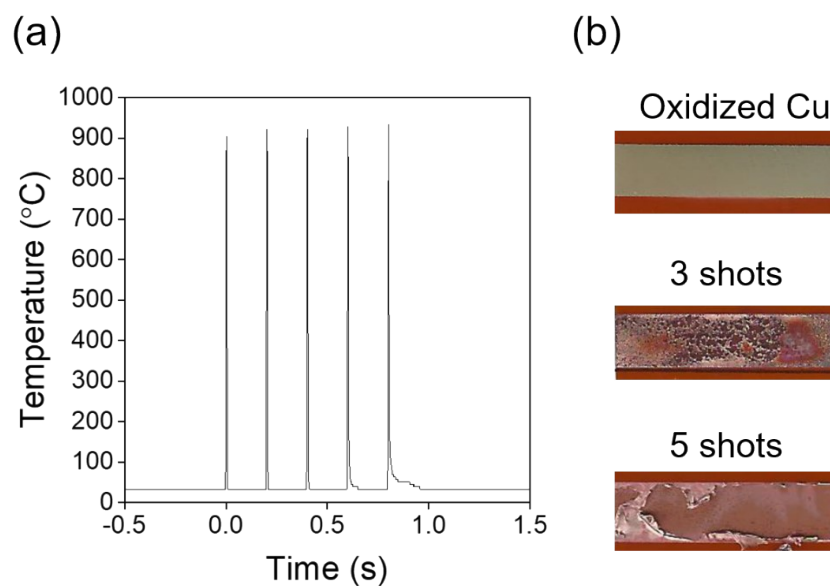


Fig S6. (a) Measured temperature variation of oxidized Cu sub- μ P patterns during multi-pulse IPL irradiation and (b) photographs of sintered Cu sub- μ P patterns for each condition.

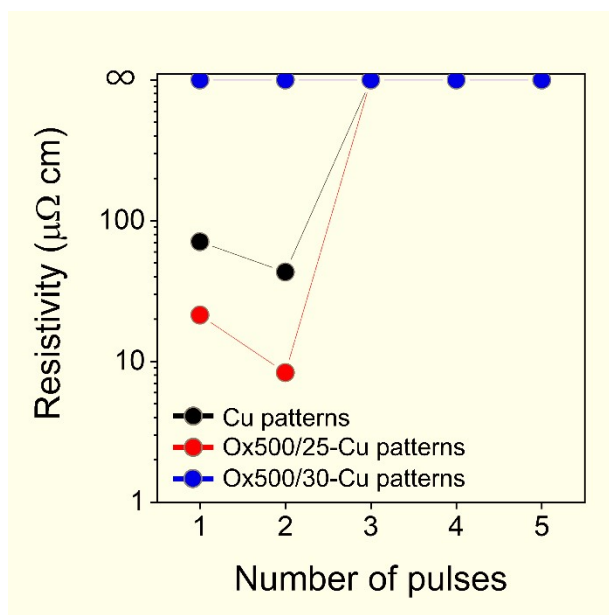


Fig S7. Measured electrical resistivities of bare Cu, Ox500/25, and Ox500/30-Cu sub- μ P electrodes during multiple IPL irradiation for pulse repetition rate of 1.0 Hz with 5 shots.

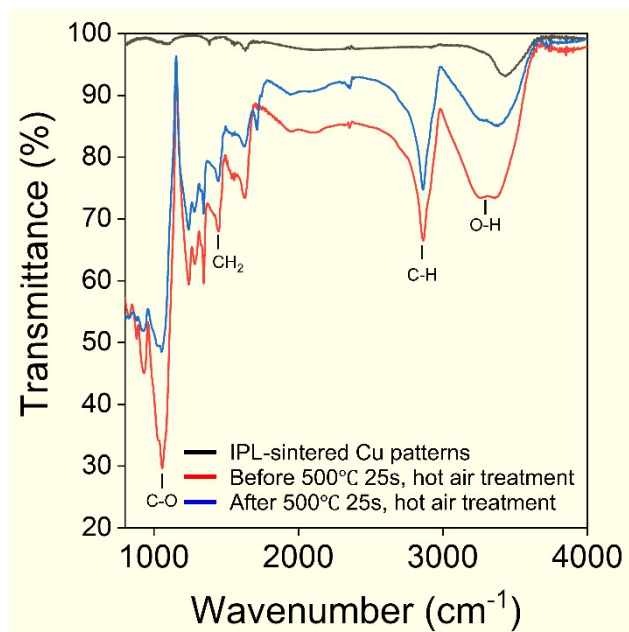


Fig S8. FTIR spectra of printed Cu patterns before and after 500 °C-25 s hot air treatments.

According to the FT-IR spectra, the broad band at 3294 cm^{-1} and 2938 cm^{-1} related to the stretching vibration of the O-H group and C-H in ethylene glycol. In addition, EG-vibrational bands at 1452 cm^{-1} to the CH₂ bending, and 1069 cm^{-1} to functional groups, namely C-O stretching.

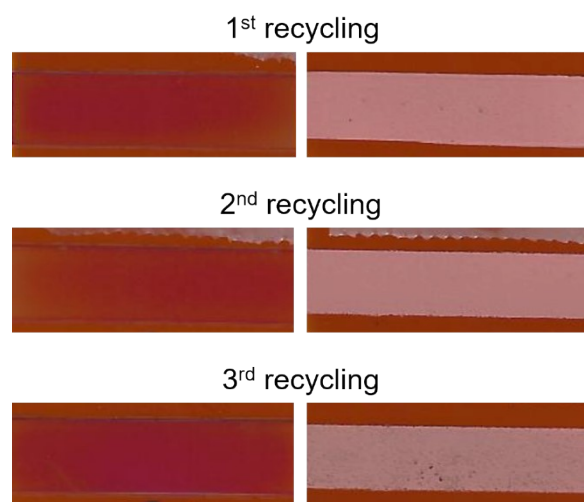


Fig S9. Photographs of Cu sub- μ P patterns during recycling test.

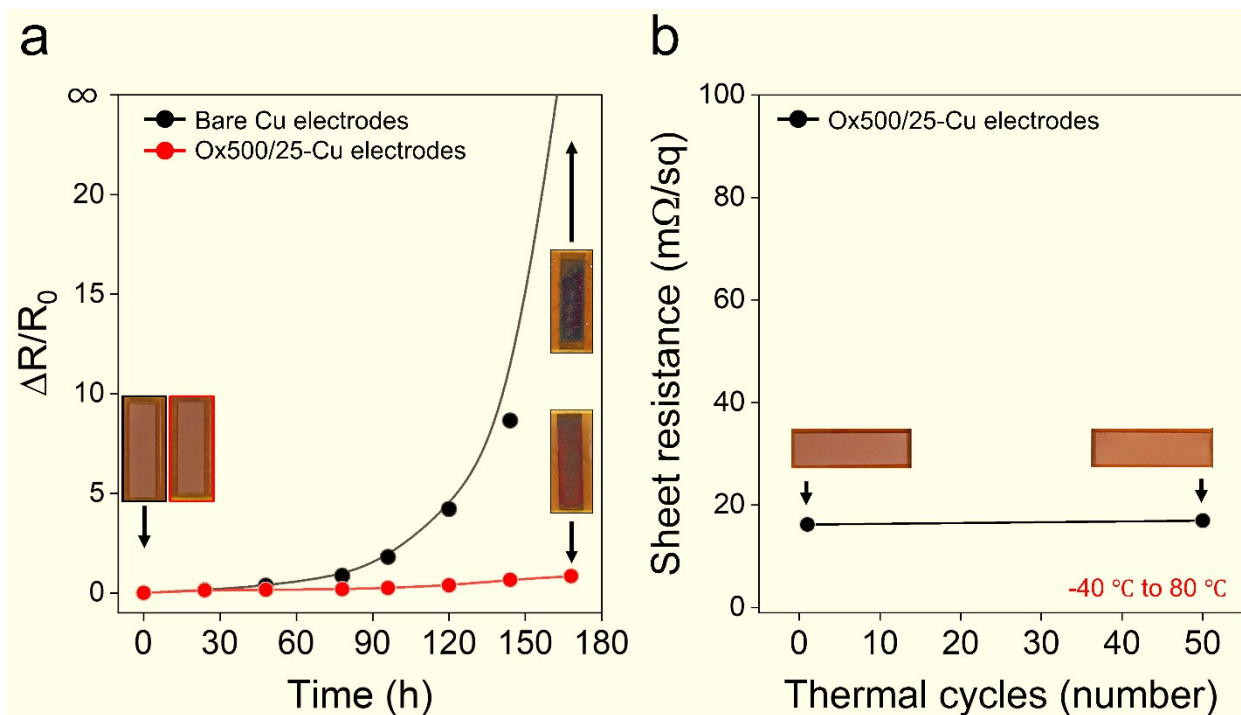


Fig S10. Variation of the normalized resistance with time for the bare Cu patterns and Ox500/25-Cu μ P electrodes during environmental stability tests under (a) 85°C/RH85% and (b) thermal shock (-40 to 80 °C, 50 cycles)

To investigate the oxidation resistance of sintered Cu μ P electrodes, we have conducted a temperature and humidity test (85 °C/RH85 %) of the bare Cu and Ox500/25-Cu μ P sintered electrodes for 168 hours. After the test for 168 hours, the normalized resistance varied, with values of 9.14 and 0.84 for the bare-Cu and Ox500/25-Cu μ P sintered electrodes, respectively. Also, in the thermal shock test (-40 °C to 80 °C), the electrical performance of the Ox500/25-Cu μ P sintered electrodes did not deteriorate even after 50 cycles (50 hours). These results showed that Ox500/25-Cu μ P sintered electrodes had higher oxidation resistance and thermal shock resistance due to their high densification levels and uniformly sintered morphologies than the bare Cu sintered electrodes.

Strategy	Energy density (J cm ⁻²)	Number of pulses	Resistivity (μΩ cm)	Substrate	Reference
Cu microparticles	4	5	9.54	PI	1
Cu microparticles	7	1	16	PI	2
Cu microparticles/ Cu nanoparticles	12.5	1	72.8	PI	3
Bimodal Cu nanoparticles	6	5	5.68	PI	4
CuO nanoparticles	11.7	1	9	Silica coated PET	5
Cu nanoparticles/ CuO nanoparticles	3.08	1	70	PI	6
Cu/Cu ₂ O precursor	17.23	10	94	PET	7
Cu nanoparticles/Cu MOD	2.7 and 2.9	1	18.2	PI	8
Cu precursor/nanoparticles	5.17	1	12.2	PI	9
Cu nitrate hydroxide	12.8	40	125	Glass	10
This work	7	2	8.34	PI	

Table S1. Comparison of previously reported works on IPL sintering of Cu based-patterns with the present study in terms of the Cu filler type, IPL sintering conditions, and electrical performance.

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