

## JANUARY 2017 NEWS

### Advantech U.S. Travels to The Netherlands for the 3D Printing Electronics Conference

On January 24, 2017, the 4th edition of the [3D Printing Electronics Conference](#) was held at High Tech Campus in Eindhoven, The Netherlands. Over 90 international delegates were in attendance as well as a display area set-up by Neotech AMT. The focus was on 3D printing of plastic structures and printing of primarily silver inks for metal conductors.

**Key Takeaways** | The general recognition was that inks will never get to bulk material properties. The most advanced company in 3D printing of structures and electronics is Neotech AMT. Neotech has a machine that can build simple plastic structures followed by adding simple printed electronic elements and sensors. The most interesting company was Luxexcel, a company that can print eyeglass lenses and add films and electronic elements.

The program featured 10 speakers who shared their knowledge and expertise on a variety of topics related to 3D Printing Electronics. Topics covered processes for combining functional electronic elements, such as sensors or switches into a 3D printed structure, challenges and future prospects.

Martin Hedges from Neotech AMT spoke about the convergence of 3D Printing and 3D Printed Electronics, while Rob van Asselt, Philips Lighting Research, tackled the opportunities and challenges of integrating 3D electronics in lighting products. Kathrin Reinhardt from Fraunhofer Institute for Ceramic Technologies and Systems IKTS showed how better printing quality of the pastes can be obtained, so that there is a higher reliability for 3D printed electronics. Ruth Houbertz, Multiphoton Optics, talked about high precision 3D printing, while Guido Groet, Luxexcel, explained why and how 3D printing is a game changer in printing eyeglass lenses. Speakers from TNO, Fraunhofer IPA and CTR Carinthian Tech Research AG also shared their views on related topics during the afternoon.



*Advantech U.S. continues to differentiate itself by not using inks. The evaporation printing process can use variety bulk metals, dielectrics and semi-conductor materials. These materials can be placed on a variety of rigid or flexible substrates with feature sizes down to 10 micrometers.*