



# Electrowetting on dielectric: history effects on rupture voltage

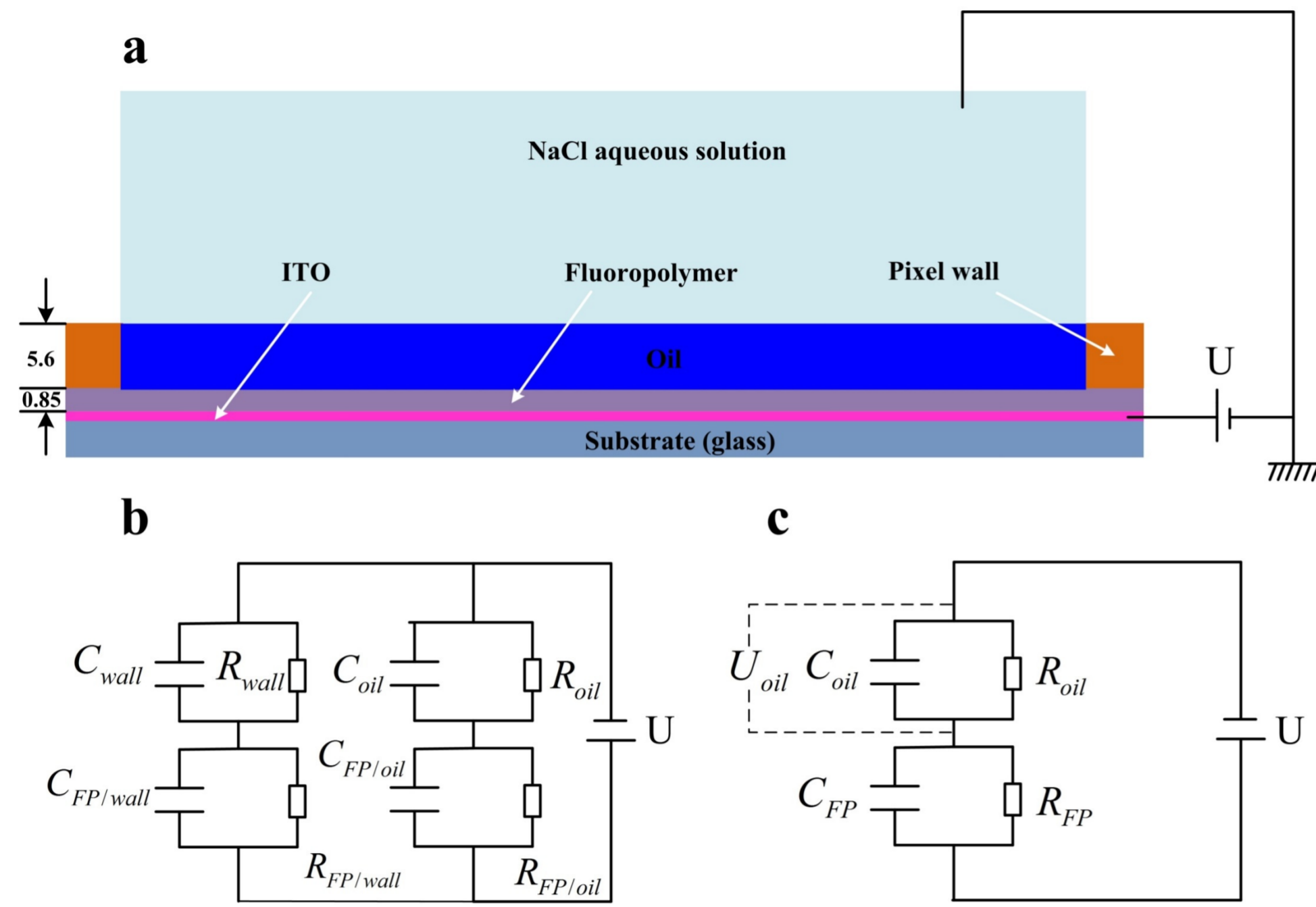
Zhongqian Sun<sup>1</sup>, Biao Tang<sup>1\*</sup>, Jan Groenewold<sup>2</sup>, and Guofu Zhou<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Electronic Paper Display Institute, South China Normal University

<sup>2</sup> Van 't Hoff Laboratory for Physical and Colloid Chemistry, Utrecht University.

## Introduction

For a classical EWOD based two-phase microfluidic system, such as an Electrofluidic displays[1] (EFD) device, the conducting fluid (NaCl aqueous solution) and the isolating fluid (oil) are assumed to be in direct contact.

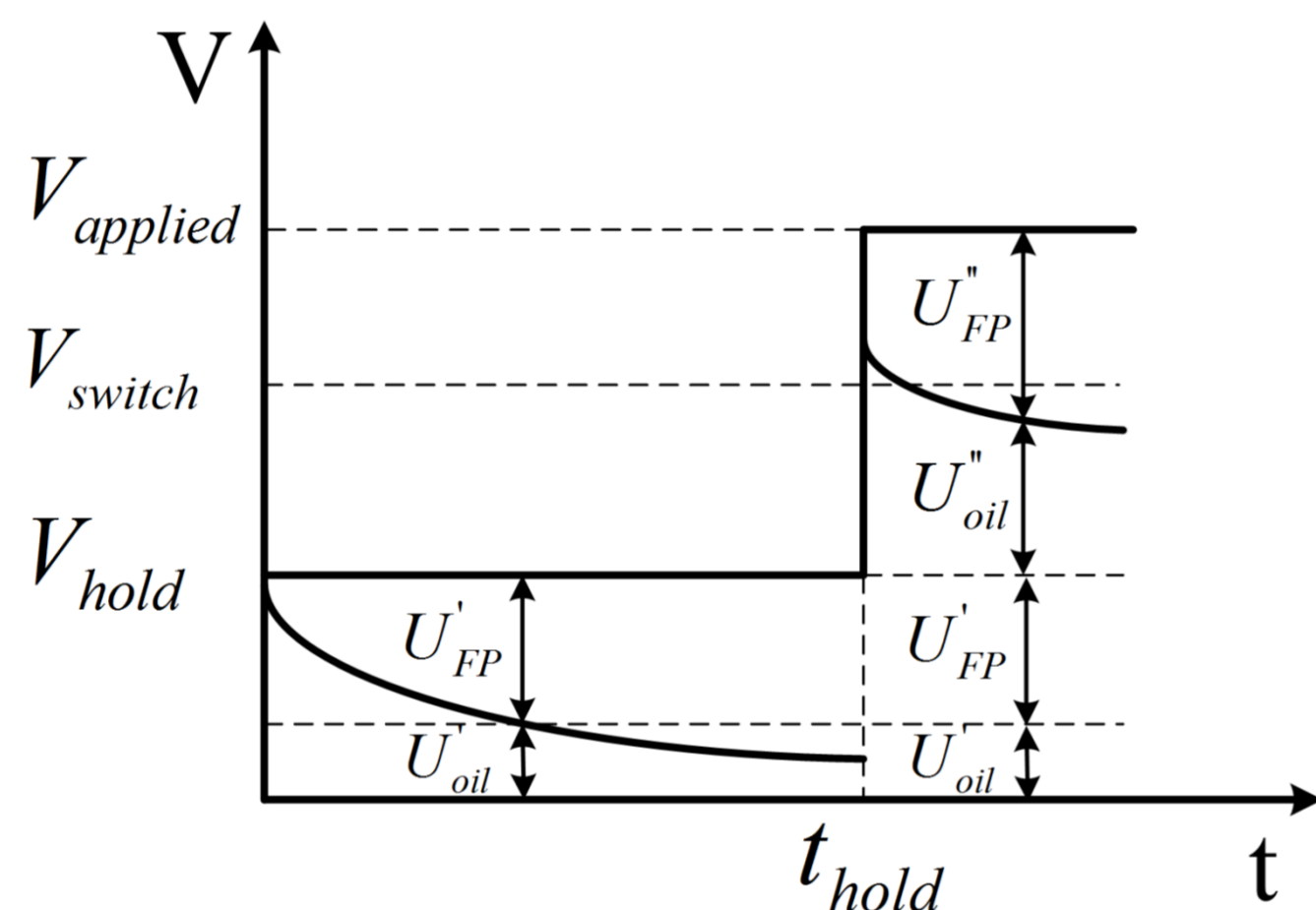


Here, we investigate a problem in the operation of electrowetting on dielectric caused by a finite conductivity of the oil[2].

## Model

### Equivalent circuit model :

We find that the voltage at which the oil film ruptures is sensitive to the application of relatively low DC voltages prior to switching.



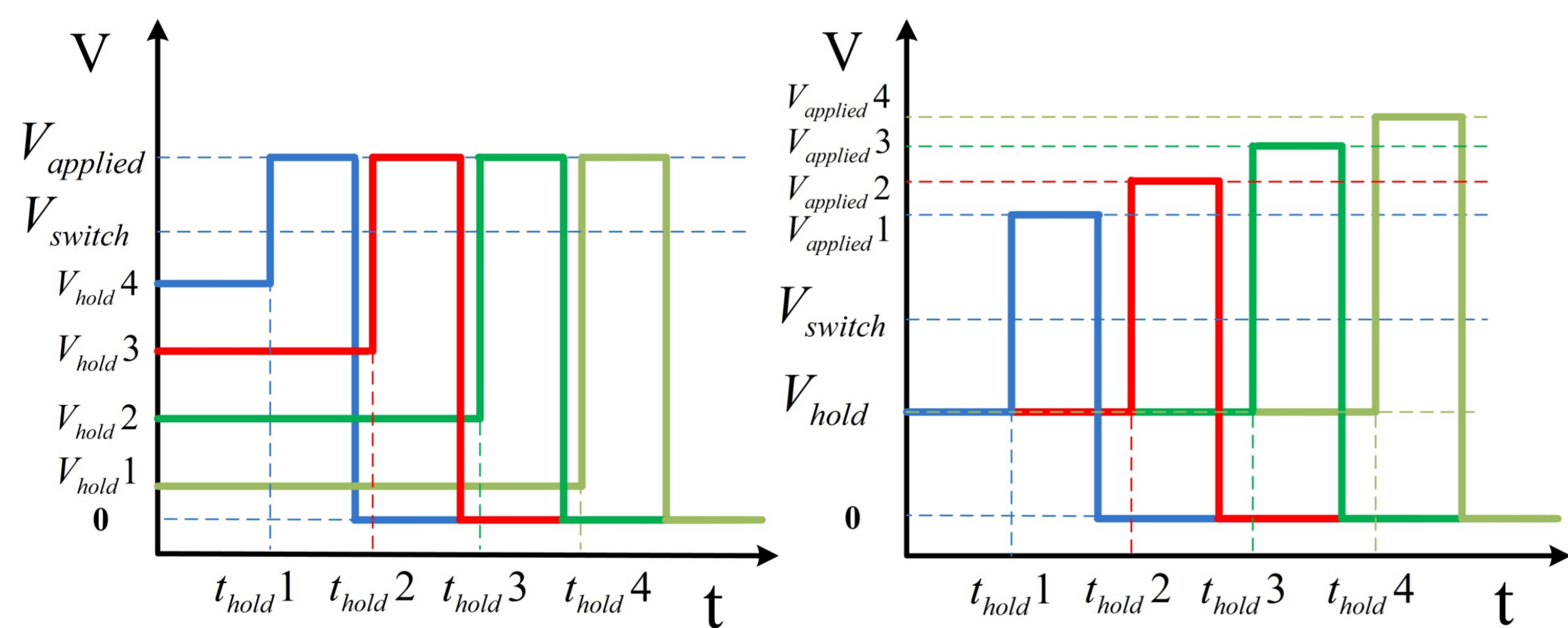
### Equations

$$\tau_{RC} = \frac{\frac{\epsilon_{oil}}{d_{oil}} + \frac{\epsilon_{FP}}{d_{FP}}}{\frac{\sigma_{oil}}{d_{oil}} + \frac{\sigma_{FP}}{d_{FP}}}$$

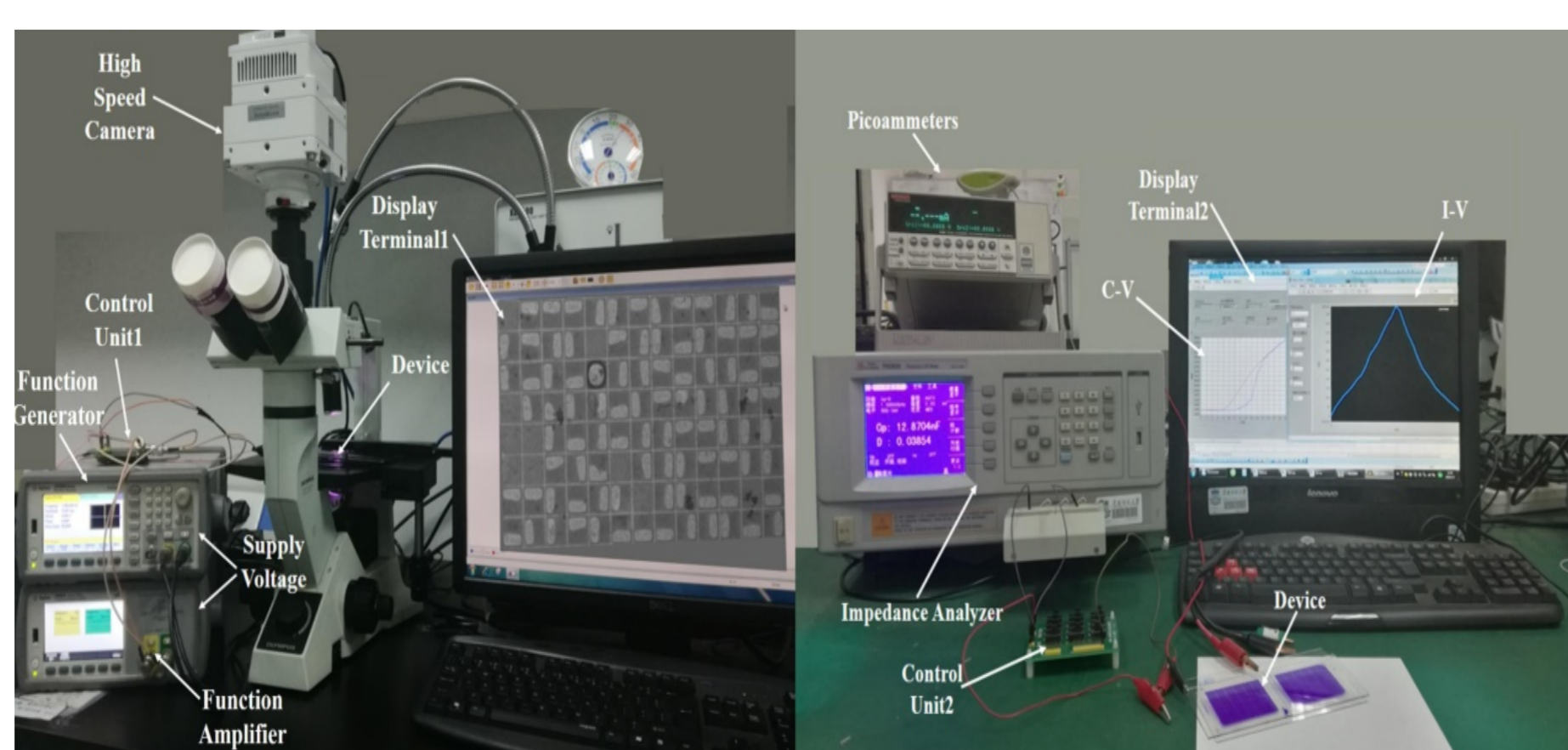
$$t_{hold}^{max} = -\tau_{RC} \ln \left( 1 - \frac{V_{applied} - V_{switch}}{\chi V_{hold}} \right) \quad \chi = \frac{\left( \frac{\sigma_{oil}}{\sigma_{FP}} - \frac{\epsilon_{oil}}{\epsilon_{FP}} \right) \frac{d_{FP}}{d_{oil}}}{1 + \frac{\sigma_{oil}}{\sigma_{FP}} \frac{d_{FP}}{d_{oil}}}$$

## Experiments

### a. driving schemes

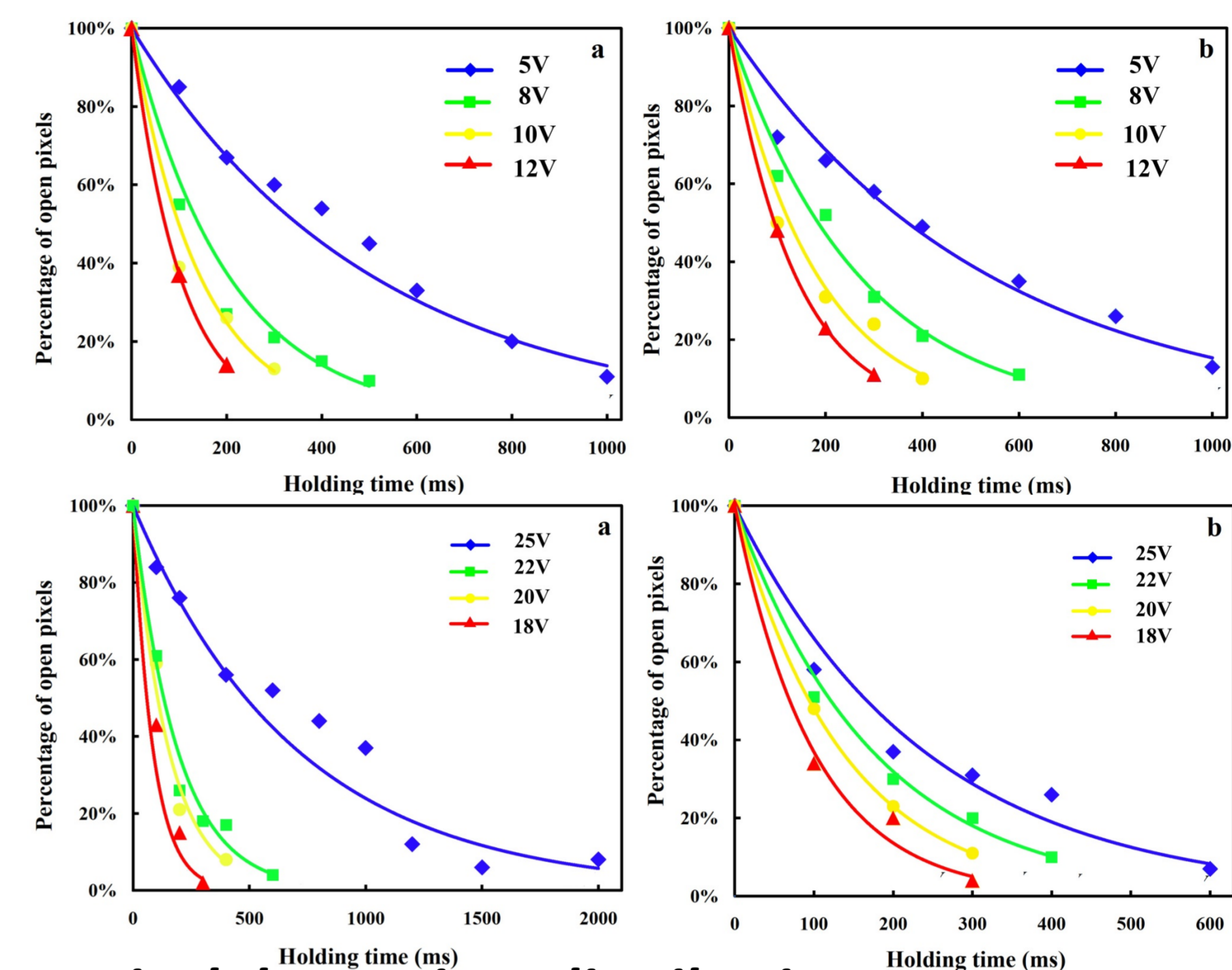


### b. Optical Performance Test System

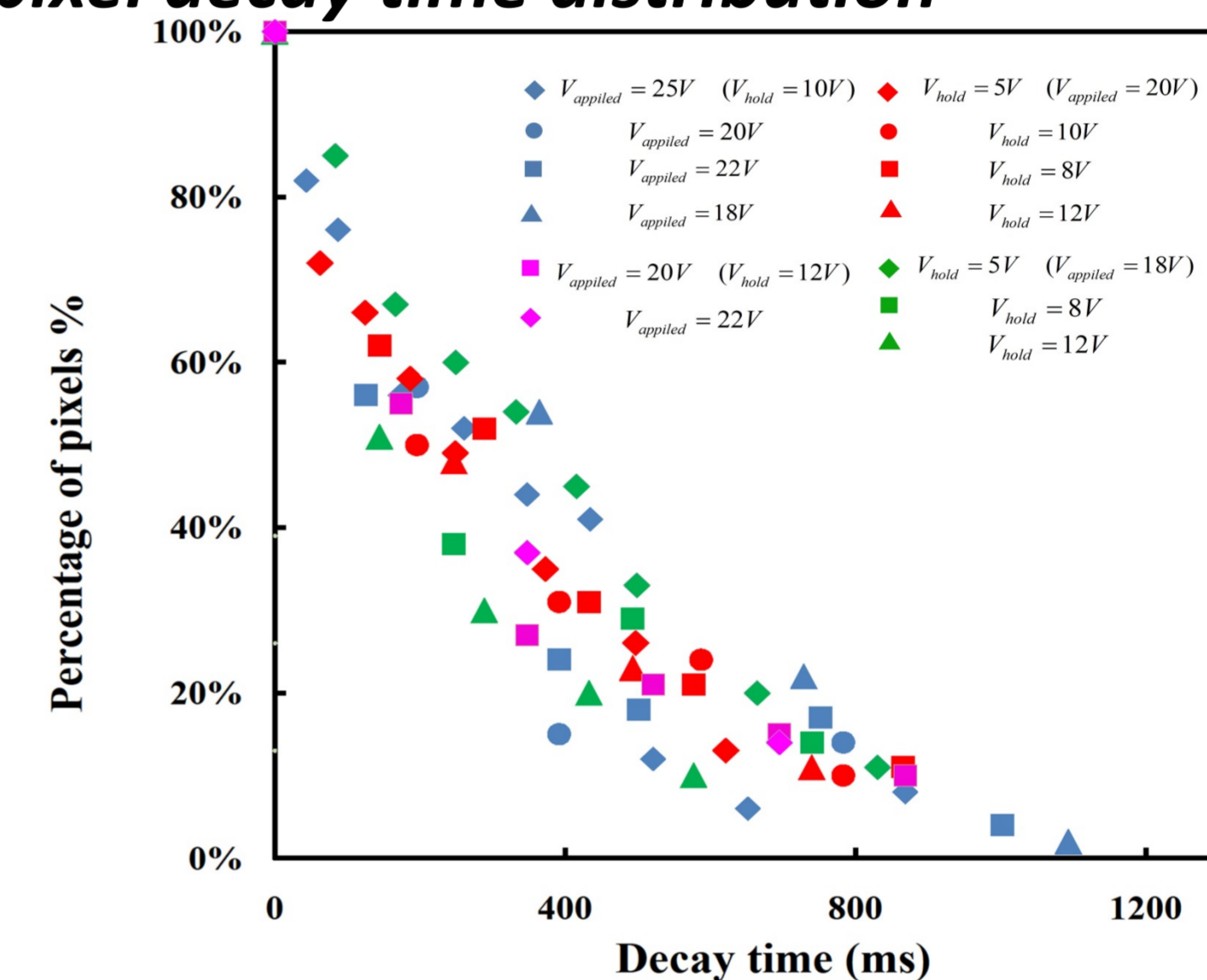


## Results

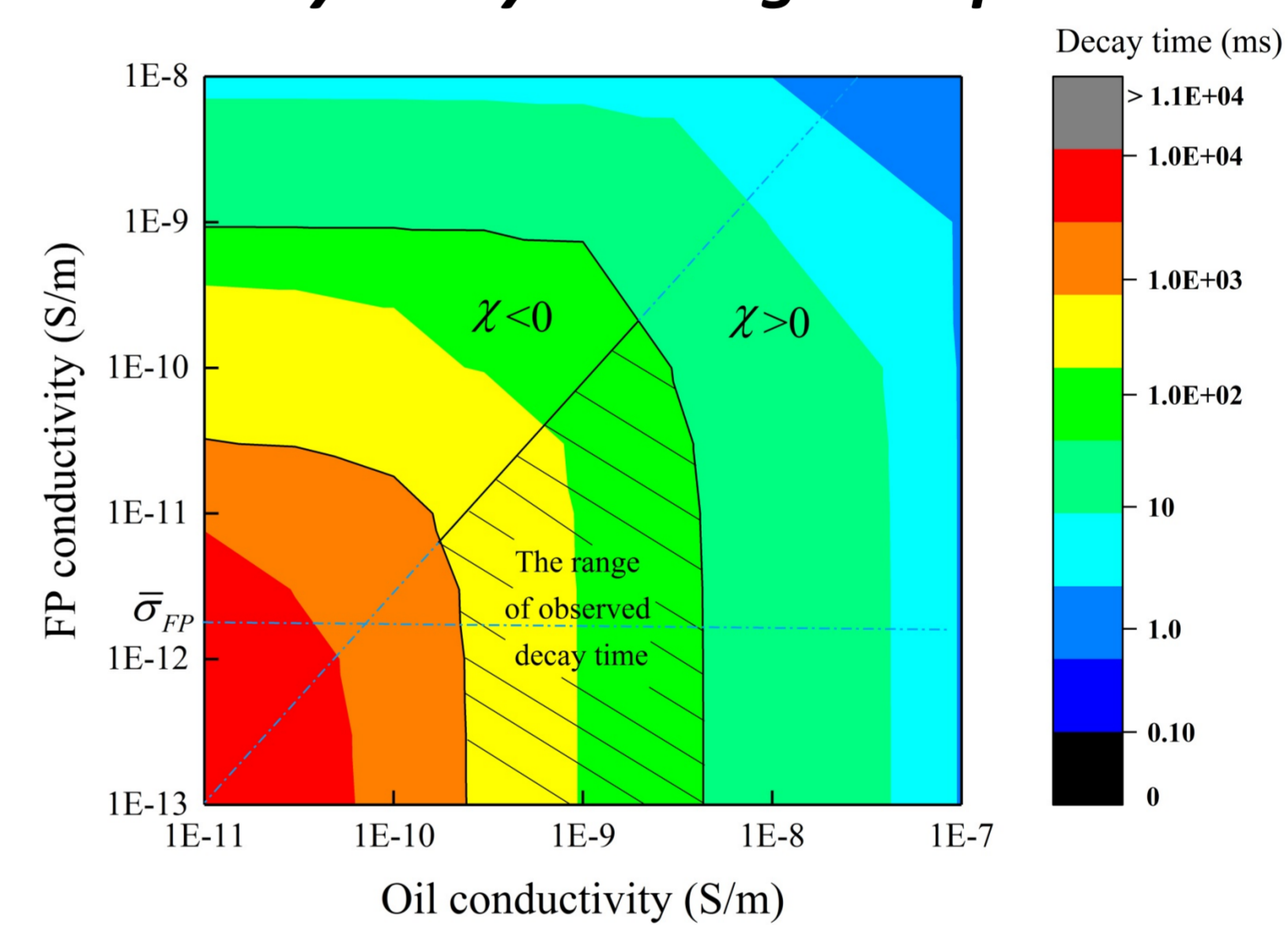
### Holding time statistics with varying holding voltage and applied voltage



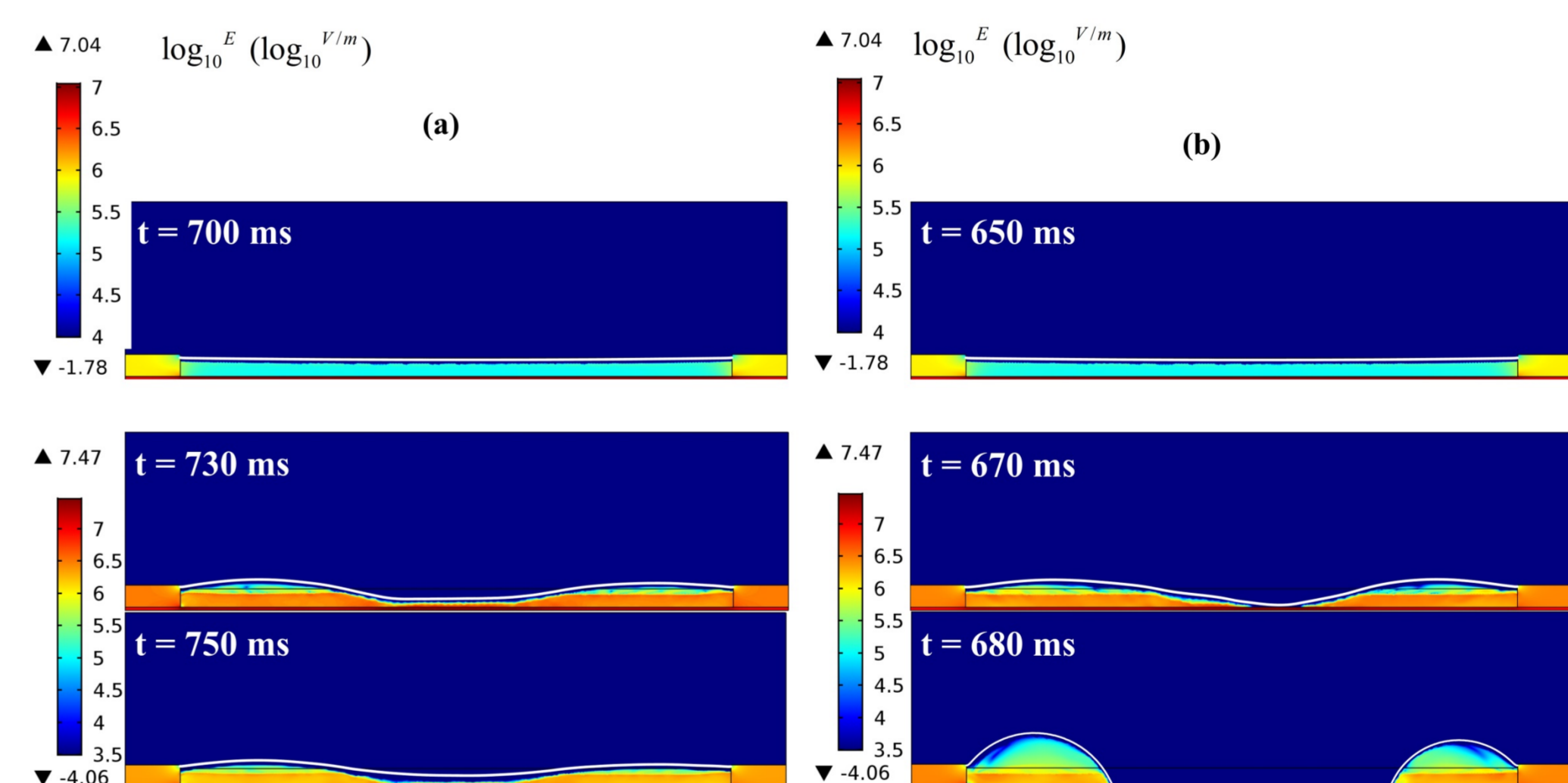
### Mastercurve pixel decay time distribution



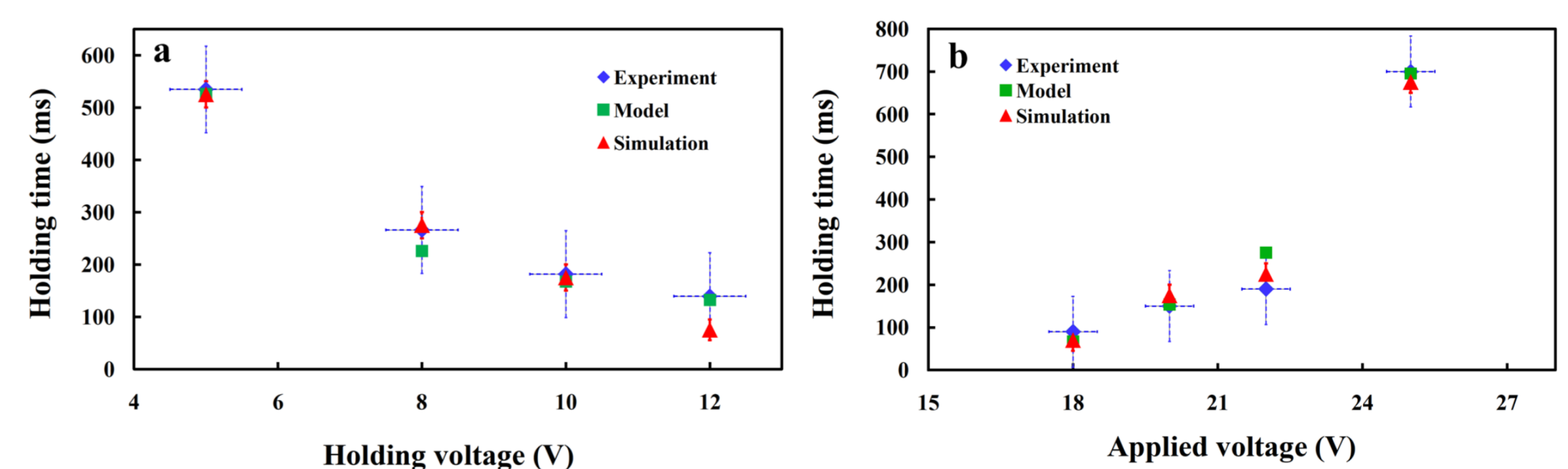
### Pixel-to-pixel variability analysis using an equivalent circuit model



### Simulation



### Comparison of experimental, simulation and model results



## Conclusion

1) We developed an equivalent circuit to model the effective voltage across the oil film. 2) We can only explain the pixel-to-pixel variation well by variations in the oil conductivity. 3) Experiments and models, simulation results are very consistent.

### References:

- R. A. Hayes and B. J. Feenstra., *Nature*, **425**, 383 (2003).
- Jones T B, Fowler J D, Chang Y S, et al. Frequency-based relationship of electrowetting and dielectrophoretic liquid microactuation. *Langmuir*, 2003, **19**(18):7646-7651.