

# Ellustate: Towards Epidermal Interactions

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## ABSTRACT

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Fabrications; wearable

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H.5.m. Information Interfaces and Presentation (e.g. HCI):  
Miscellaneous

## INTRODUCTION

Everyday, we interact with the world through our skin. The human skin senses important events that happen closest to us, and serves as an expressive medium when adorned with tattoo art. In this paper, we present Skintillates, a class of temporary tattoo epidermal wearable interactive devices. Skintillate devices presented in this paper include electronic tattoo as passive and active on-skin display, capacitive sensors for mobile devices electronic instrument control and strain gauge for posture detection. Similar to traditional tattoo, Skintillates can be customized to be a variety of different

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Figure 1. Skintillates is a tattoo interactive platform that can be fabricated with an accessible process.

sizes and colors to fit the users intended functions. Moreover, we demonstrate an accessible fabrication method that involves all commercially available materials and easy-to-obtain equipment. Skintillates is inspired by a line of research in micron-thin epidermal electronics pioneered by material scientists. Since these epidermal electronics directly contacts the skin, they can be made into extremely accurate, yet comfortable, sensors. However, due to their intricate fabrication method, epidermal sensors remain to be a device mainly used in specialized medical and military applications. However, there is a clear need in the field of human-computer interactions for on-skin wearable electronics to enable a natural and always-available interactions with the electronics and data around us [cites]. In addition to giving commands using a wearable device, Skintillates can also serve as a programmable/addressable LED temporary tattoo display.

Temporary tattoo is a natural platform for on-skin wearable. With the rich history of tattoo within the human culture, we can learn a few things from tattoos about some design parameters of on-skin wearable devices:

### Public and private:

Just as tattoos can be worn as a display to the public, they can also serve as a private intimate body art as well. Depending on the users outfit, tattoos on different body parts can interchange from a private display to a public one. Skintillates can be designed with these principles in mind, where the size, shape, colors, and luminosity can be tailored to the

specific use cases. In the examples presented in this paper, we explored a few interaction scenarios where Skintillates serve as a public display or private message to the user.

#### *Aesthetic and Electronic Customizability:*

Wearers of tattoos, both permanent and temporary ones, expect control of the aesthetic of tattoo because body arts send a strong message about the wearer. The message carried by a large vividly colored dragon tattoo and the message carried by a small white inside-arm tattoo is vastly different. This is a type of control that most users have been forced to give up in most wearable devices buyers can choose the color of the FitBit, but for the most part the shape and functions of the device is predetermined. Skintillates explores the benefits of customizing the aesthetic and electronic functions, separately and individually, in an on-skin wearable device.

#### *Biocompatibility:*

The biocompatibility of on-skin wearable is extremely complicated and nuanced. For this reason, we used materials that have been safely used on the human skin before. To minimize the possibility of negative skin-reaction to Skintillates, we used commercially available temporary tattoo paper as the substrate, and a medical electrode grade silver screen-printing ink as the conductive material for the circuitry.

## RELATED WORK

### Optical Projection

### polymer On-skin Overlay

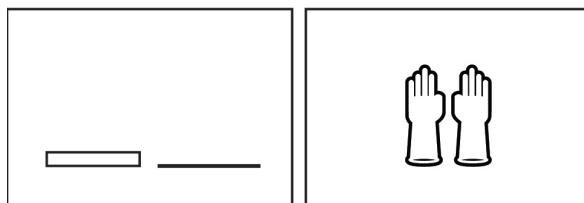


Figure 2. Comparison between polymeric and epidermal wearable. a) A micrograph of a 170  $\mu\text{m}$ .

### Epidermal Electronics

Epidermal work done by John Rogers the fabrication process of epidermal electronics require expensive cleanroom equipment epidermal electronics generally involve extremely fine gold traces and electrodes (less than 1um) that are capable of resolving EEG signals with amplitude of 0.5V. temporary tattoo substrate was explored as a decorative covering in some of the work, but it was not used as the substrate for the electronics. - PVA substrate as temporary support - Skintillates is inspired by

## FABRICATION

### Material selection

1. The substrate has to be easily customizable to enable artistic expression with the temporary tattoo
2. The electronic has to be conductive enough to support basic functions.

3. The tattoo must be easily applicable, stay on skin for a reasonable amount of time, and removable.

Similar to epidermal electronics, we aimed for an integrated-with-skin tattoo aesthetic in Skintillates. The amplitude of signals that we expect Skintillates to be used with for HCI applications are much larger than the signal strength of what epidermal electronics experiences (down to 500uV). Additionally, the flexibility of epidermal electronics enabled by the ultra-thin geometry that attaches to skin without substrate backing comes at the expense of complicated fabrication method and equipment.

With the aforementioned considerations in mind, we chose to directly screenprint the circuits and electronics onto commercially available inkjet printable temporary tattoo papers. The silver ink used in this study was CreativeMaterials 118-38 Screen-printable ink, and the temporary tattoo substrates used is Silhouette Inkjet Printable tattoo paper. Although the Skintillates devices, with conductive ink printed on top of temporary tattoo papers, are not as thin as epidermal electronics, it enables Makers to prototype on-skin interactive wearables with a much more accessible process. (Temporary tattoo papers are commonly used among crafters, it is therefore reasonable to assume that consumers find it acceptable to wear on skin although its not as conformable to skin as epidermal electronics.)(reword) Makers can inkjet print their own custom tattoo design, and screenprint the electronics with relatively inexpensive equipment. Screenprinting has also been shown to be able to create extremely fine and complicated electronic structures, and therefore this proposed fabrication method can be adapted by entry level to advanced Makers.

Due to the need to make a large number of Skintillates display and sensors in this project, we fabricated almost all of the Skintillates devices by screen-printing conductive ink. We have successfully created these devices with conductive inkjet printing and conductive pens, but we will focus on the screen-print method in this paper.

## Fabrication Process

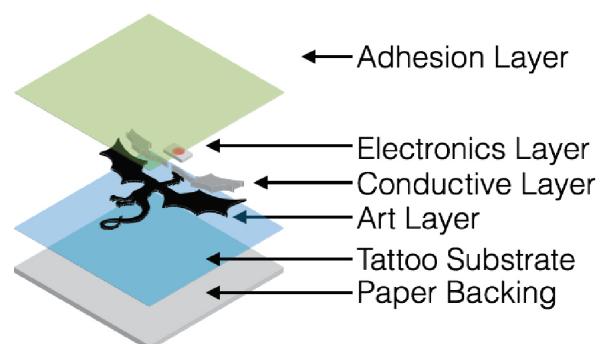
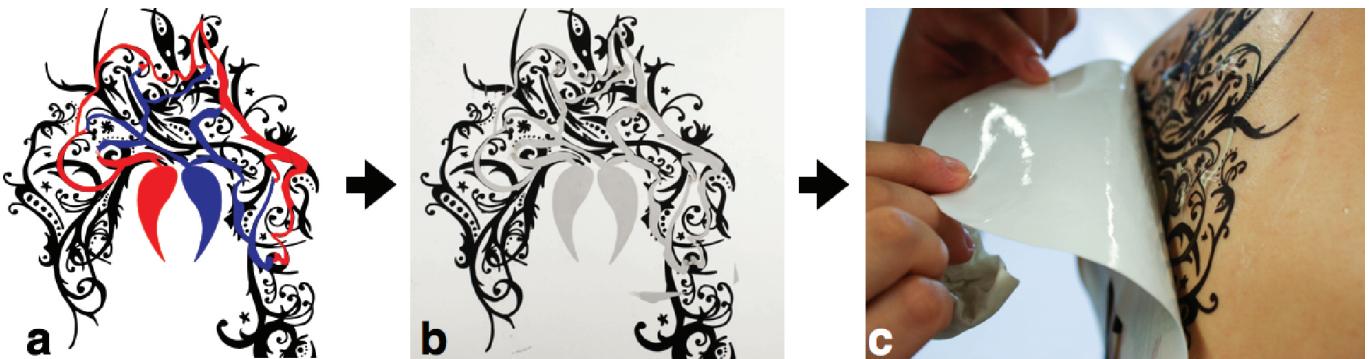


Figure 3. An illustration of the different layers of a basic Skintillate device.

1. Design an art layer (nonconductive) with a graphic design tool of choice. Design the circuit and/or sensors to be screen-printed as the conductive layer.



**Figure 4.** With Caption Below, be sure to have a good resolution image (see item D within the preparation instructions).

2. Use an inkjet printer to print the art layer design onto the tattoo substrate (still attached to the paper backing).
3. Cut a negative mask with vinyl cutter for screen-printing the conductive layer.
4. Apply vinyl mask onto the silkscreen.
5. Screen-print the circuit and/or sensors using the silver screen-printing ink.
6. Let the ink dry in ambient temperature for 3-4 hours or 10 minutes in an oven at 100°C.
7. Mount electronics onto the circuit using z-conductive tape at appropriate locations.

Increased complexity in electrical functionality and aesthetic design could be achieved by using deviations of this basic fabrication method. The specific changes will be discussed in the application section.

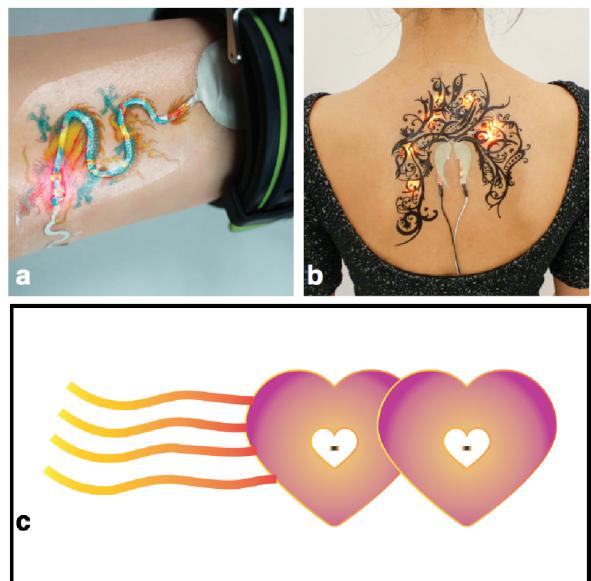
#### Designing the Visual Appearance of Skintillates

explain how covering/or not the conductive layer

#### EXAMPLE APPLICATIONS

##### On-skin Display

One of the most important aspect of wearing tattoos, either temporary or permanent, is to express personal identity. Skintillates aims to augment the self-expression of tattoo artwork with electronics. In this paper, we present a few examples that we imagine Skintillates to make a useful tattoo display. In Figure 5, we show a few examples of decorative Skintillates public and private displays. Figure 5a shows a simple dragon tattoo with red LED eyes. The Skintillate dragon tattoo is electrically connected to the watch, and could potentially serve as a point-light display for a smart watch. Figure 5b demonstrates a back tattoo with LEDs that flash with music. The tattoo is controlled by an Arduino hidden under the wearers clothing. In this example, we also briefly explored the aesthetic of electronically functionally components on the tattoo. The power pads, which are traditionally circular or square in shape in printed circuit boards, are designed to look like wings to fit with the aesthetic of the art layer of the tattoo. In Figure 5c-d, we investigated the potential of using Skintillates as a private wearable display for intimate bio-data. We



**Figure 5.** Example of Skintillates tattoo displays

downloaded two sets of publicly available test electrocardiogram (ECG) signals from PhysioNet to simulate the heartbeats from two people. In real-life setting, the Skintillates bio-data display can be interfaced with many of the biomonitoring wearable devices in the market to obtain the data. The LEDs are programmed to blink as the signal strength reaches a certain amplitude (Figure 5c). In Figure 5d, the user wore the Skintillate display under a jacket, which he/she can lift and glance at the private display when desired.

##### Multi-layer Display

Multilayer devices can be fabricated for aesthetic or electronic purposes. (Figure x) In printed circuit board design, multiple layers are often needed to achieve desired form and function. Epidermal electronics have also explored using multilayer device to support more complicated function. In arts practices, layers are often used as a mean to create dimensions (need citing). In order to fully explore combining arts and electronics on a wearable device, the Skintillates fabrication should be able to support electronic function and aesthetically attractive multi-layer devices.

## **Sensing**

Advanced sensing, including capacitive sensing, using epidermal devices is well-established. In many research studies, special algorithms, data processing methods, and grounding schemes are utilized to overcome the technical difficulties usually associated with wearable sensing. In this paper, we would like to present Skintillates capacitive sensor as a device that can be used with interfacing electronics popular amongst makers, the MakeyMakey and the Arduino. silver being a good conductivity makes capacitive measurement easier. The ability of charge density (related to conductance of the electrode materials) to build up directly affects the capacitance (Gauss law= $\frac{\sigma}{\epsilon}$ ), the silver electrode used in Skintillates. Also the conductive surface is only separated from the finger by 30  $\mu$ m.

## **Strain Gauge**

### **USER STUDY**

## **DISCUSSION AND LIMITATION**

### **CONCLUSION**

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### **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

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### **REFERENCES**

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<http://www.adobe.com/products/acrobat/>.