

# SOFT CIRCUITS

– E-Textiles Workshop – Fabricademy Bootcamp 2025– Rebekka Jochem

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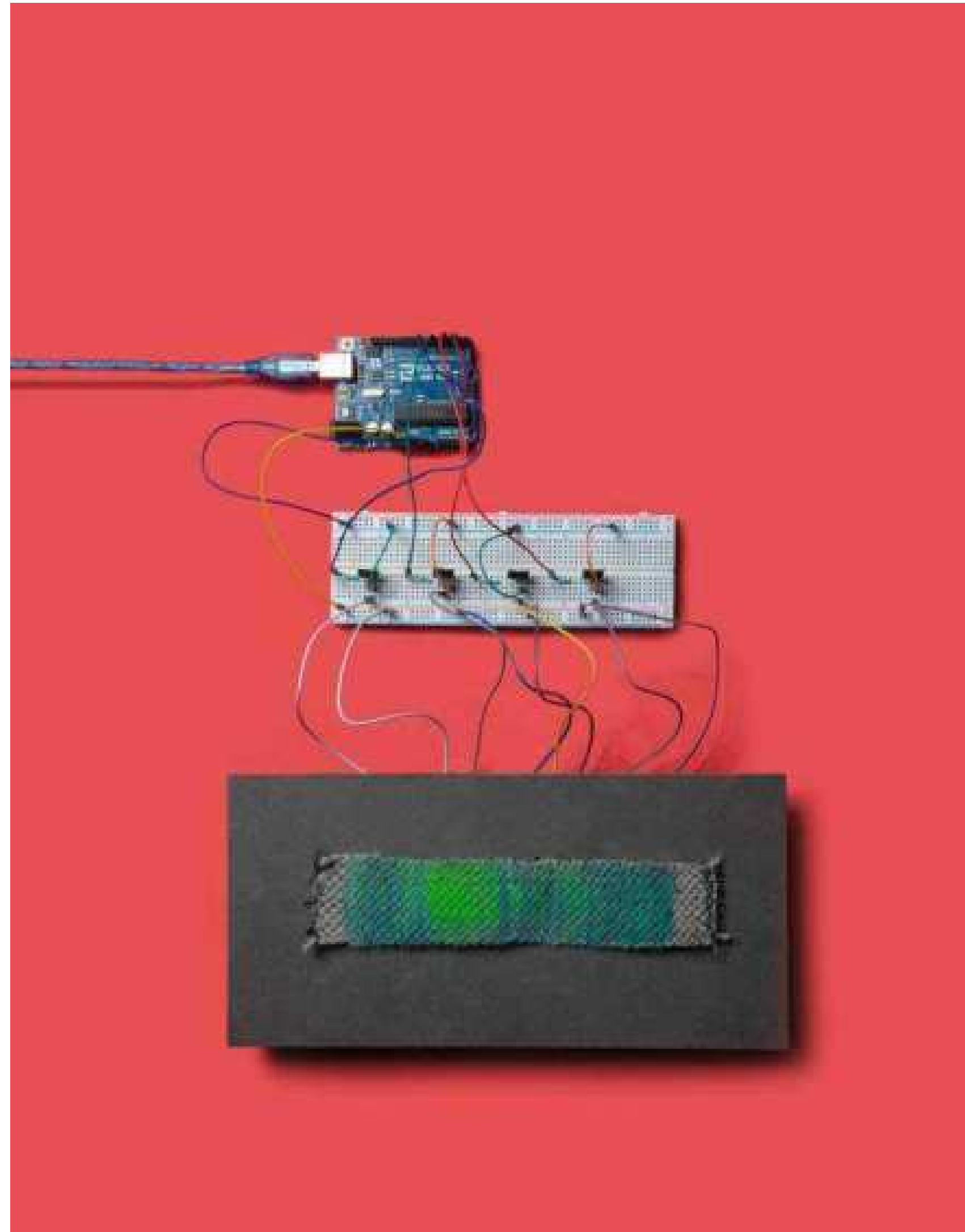
# WELCOME!

- Introduction

What are E-Textiles?

- Soft Electronics 101

- Practical Experimentation



Textile Display/Rebekka Jochem/2019



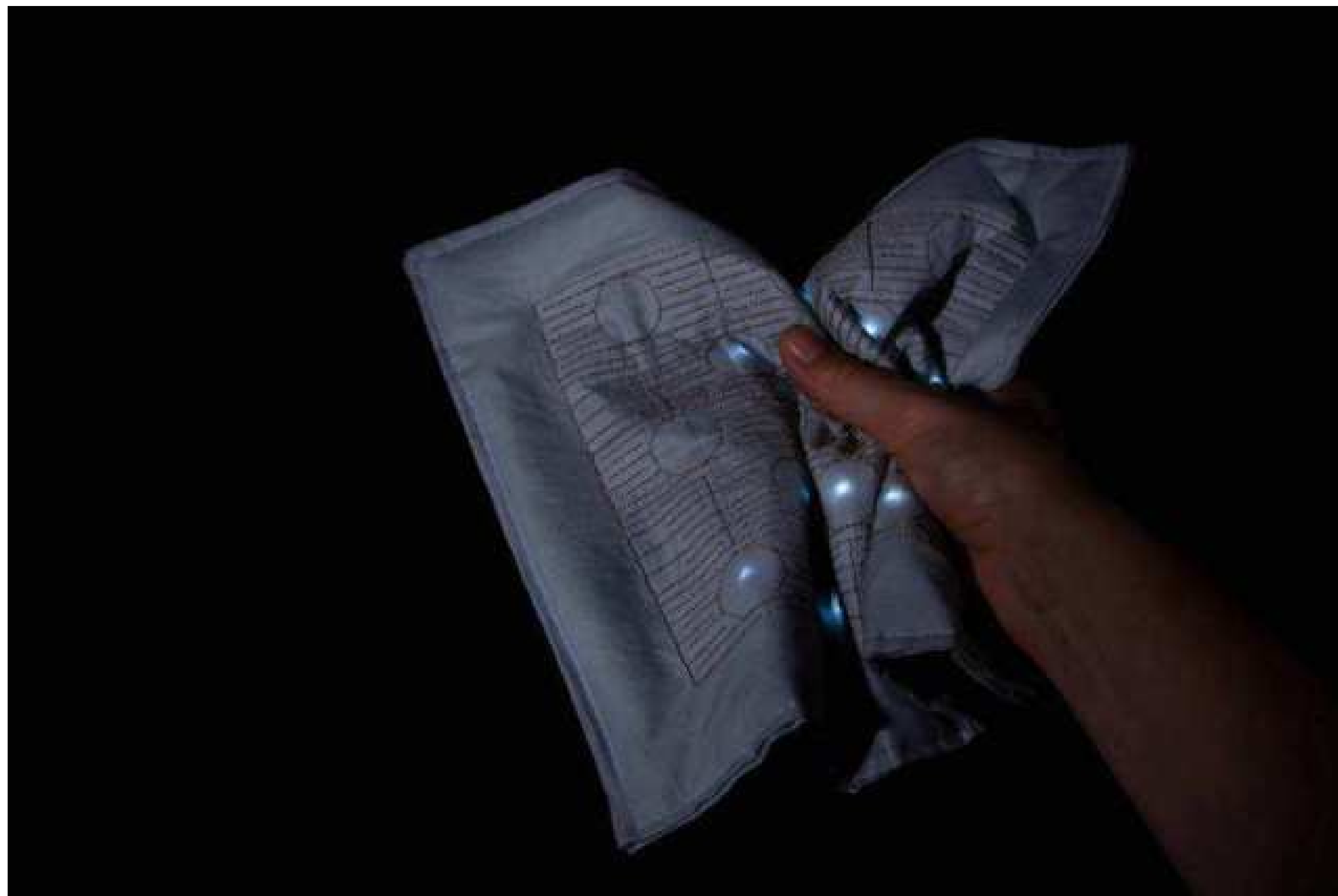
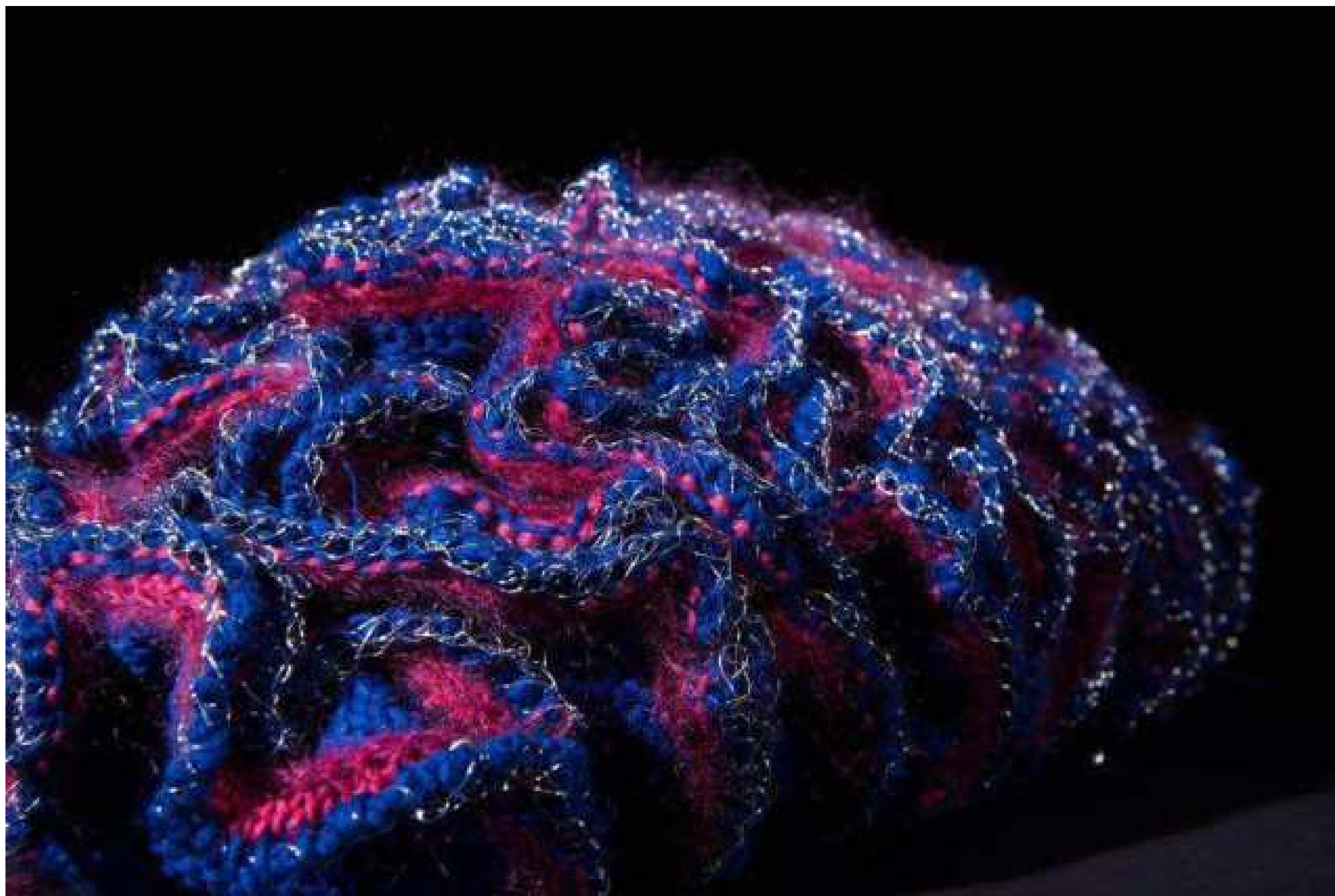
Figure 1



Figure 2

Figure 3

Figure 1: Article published 1967 in the Cosmopolitan Magazine, advertising computer programming as a promising career for young women.  
 Figure 2: Image from an advertisement for Fairchild Semiconductors (1969) , framing the assembly of electronics in their factory as the modern extension of indigenous crafts and reproductive labor.  
 Figure 3: The knitting instructions for Irene Posch's and Ebru Kurbak's Knitted Radio, which is a fully textile FM Transmitter that can also be worn as a sweater.  
 Sources: [Figure 1](#), [Figure 2](#), [Figure 3](#).



Breaking Code/Rebekka Jochem/2020





➤ Snapchat



➤ Google Maps



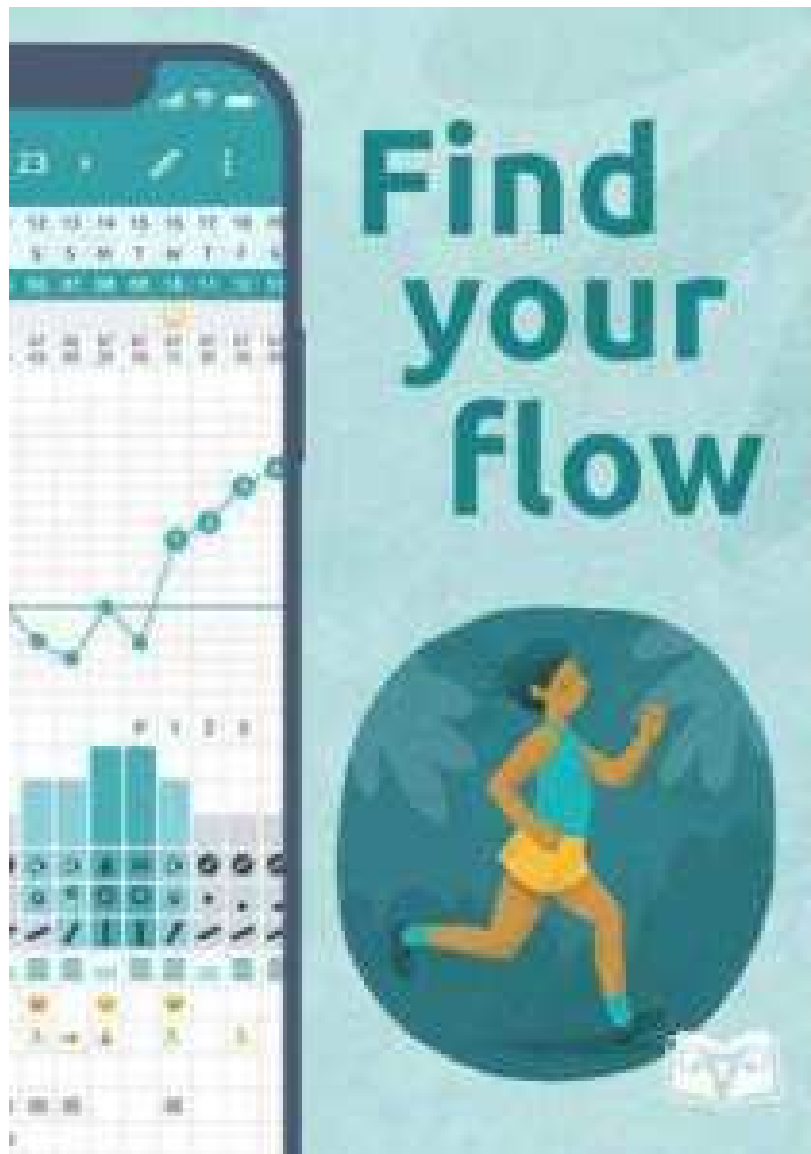
➤ Period Tracker



➤ Clue



➤ Flo Health



➤ Read your body



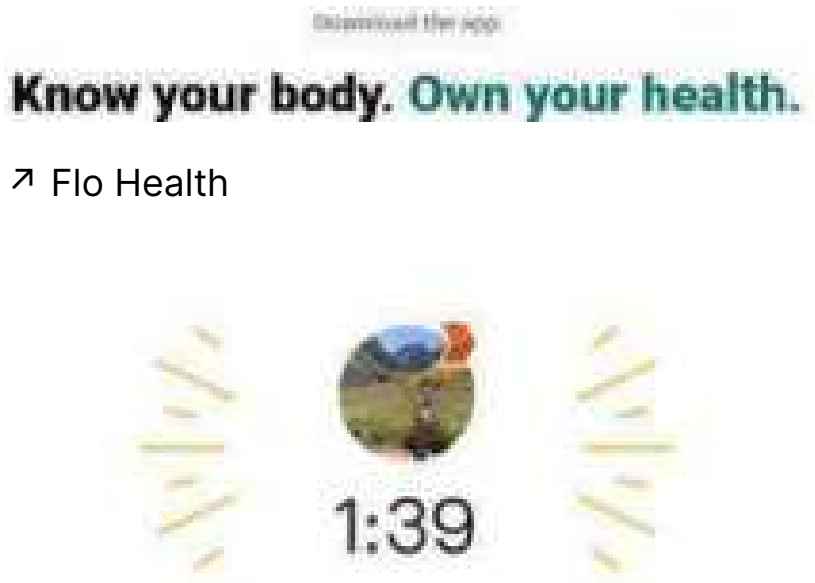
➤ Flo Health



➤ Bellabeat



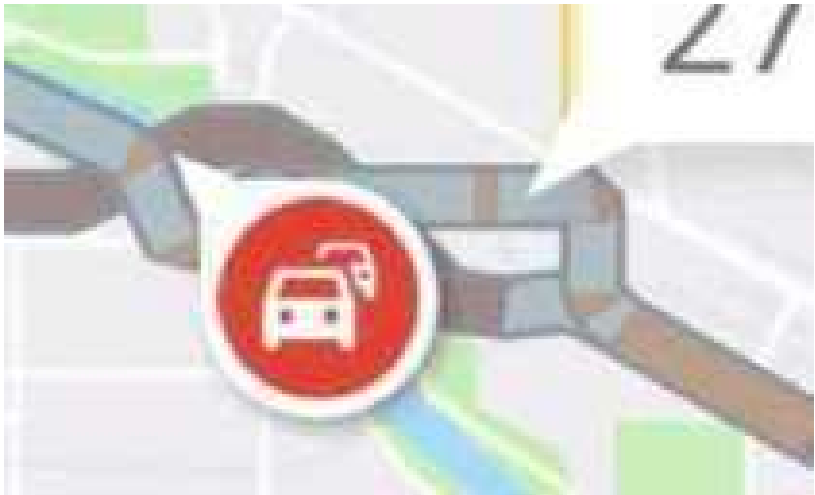
➤ Garmin



➤ Strava

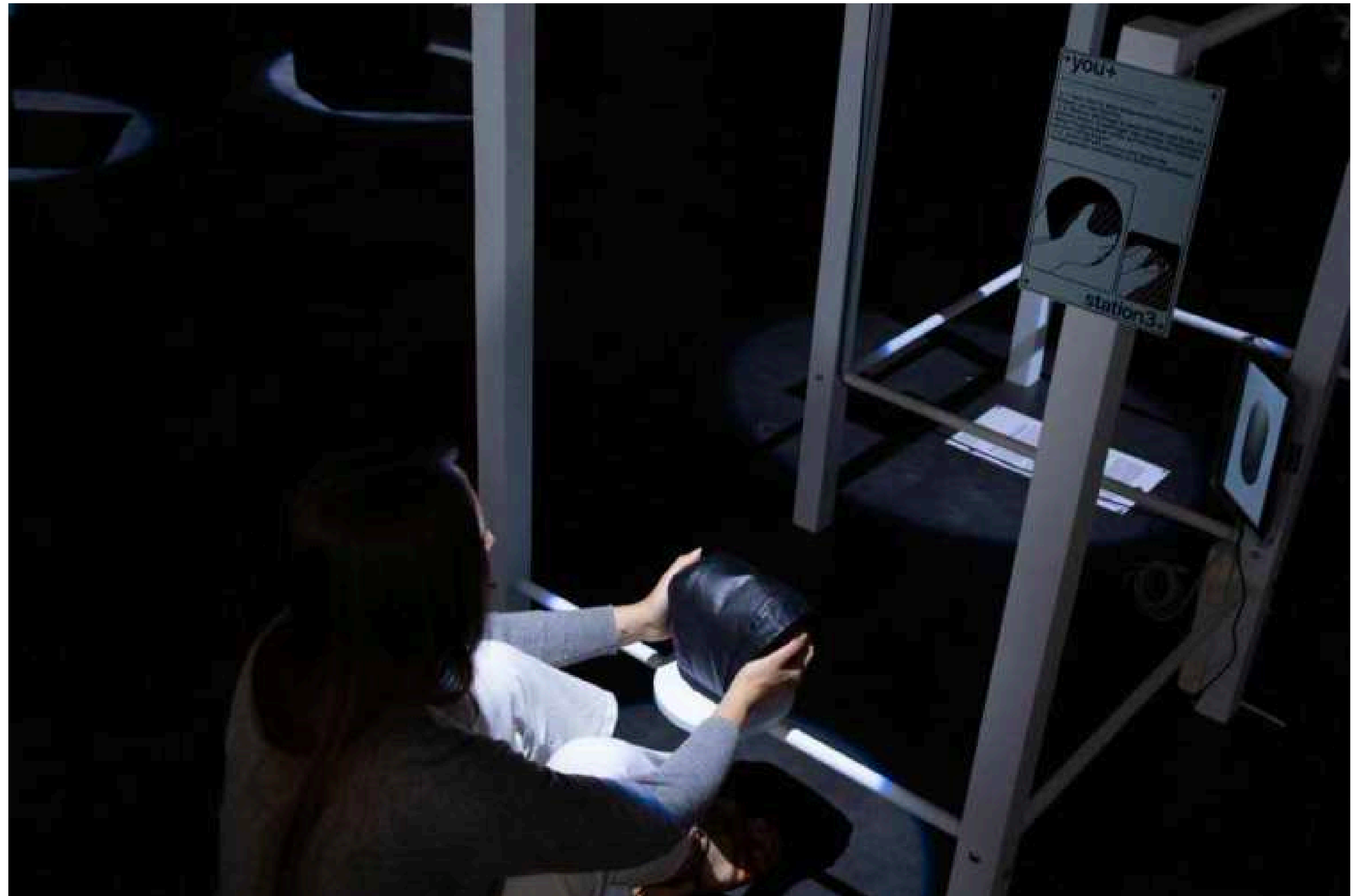
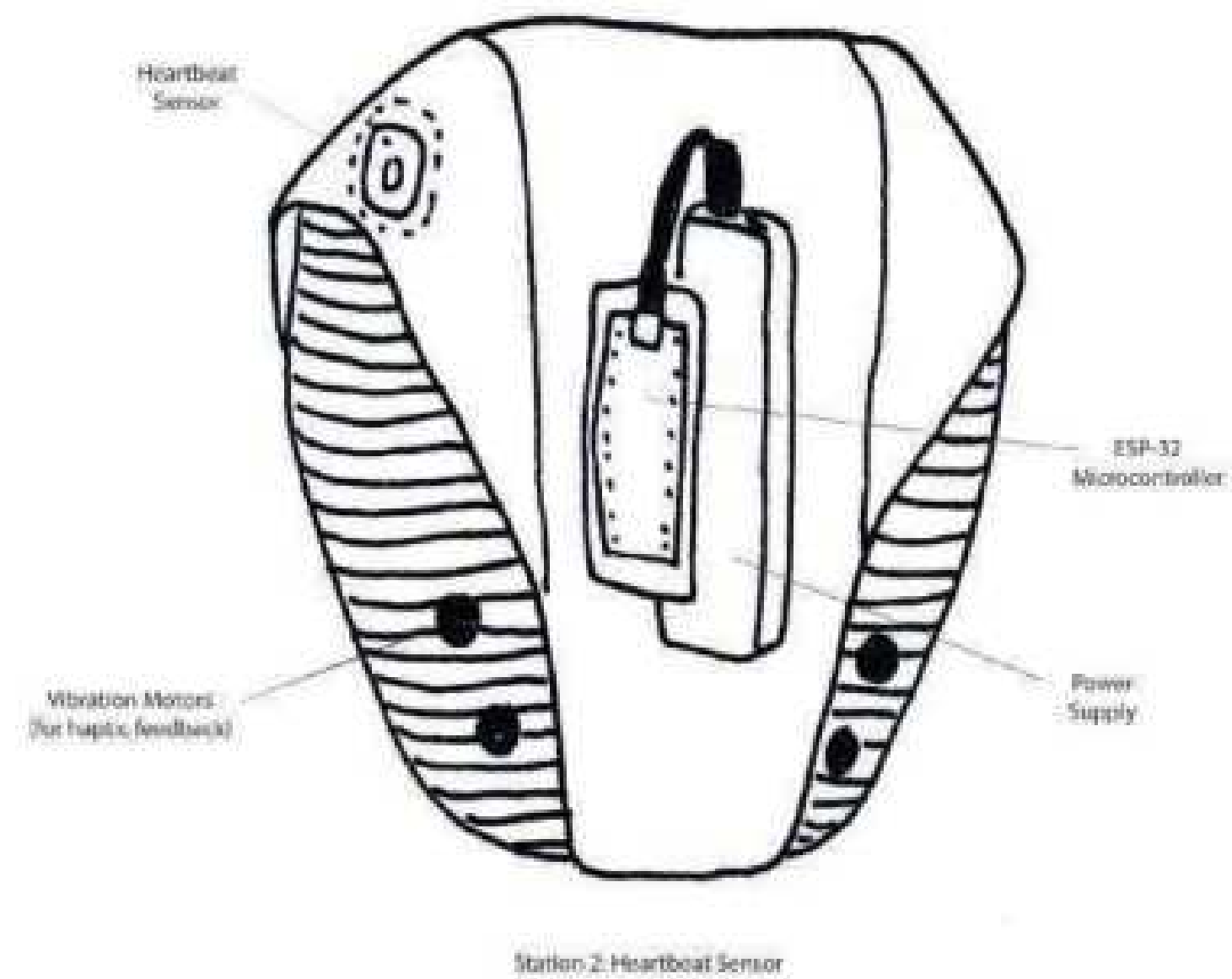


➤ Perfect365



➤ Google Maps

# Research on Biometric Data/ Rebekka Jochem/ 2024





Repatterning/Rebekka Jochem & Agnetha Jaunich/2025



# WHAT ARE E-TEXTILES?

Textiles ❤️ Electronics = Endless Possibilities

# SPACE TRAVEL



I-Suit Spacesuit Gloves / ILC Dover Inc. & SOFTSWITCH Ltd. / 2001

# FITNESS TRACKING



# FILM LIGHTING



Carpet Light

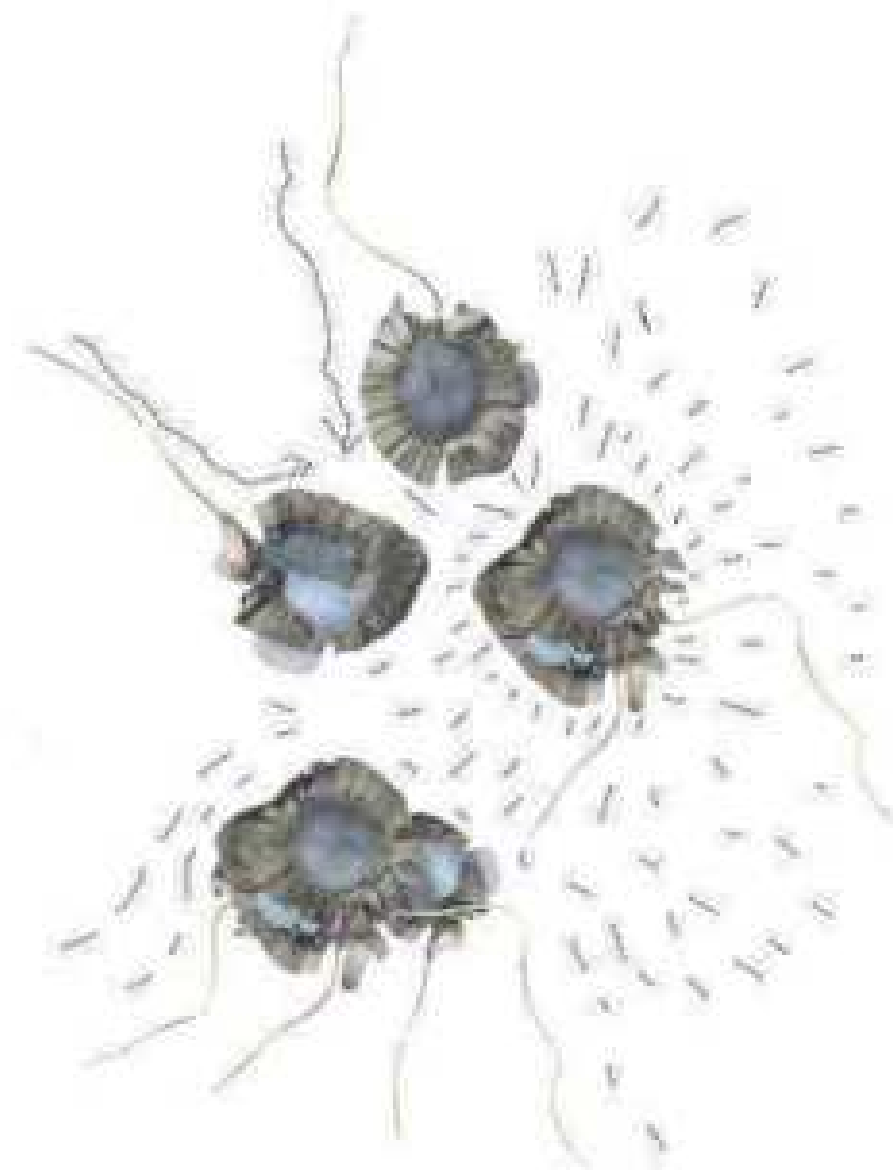
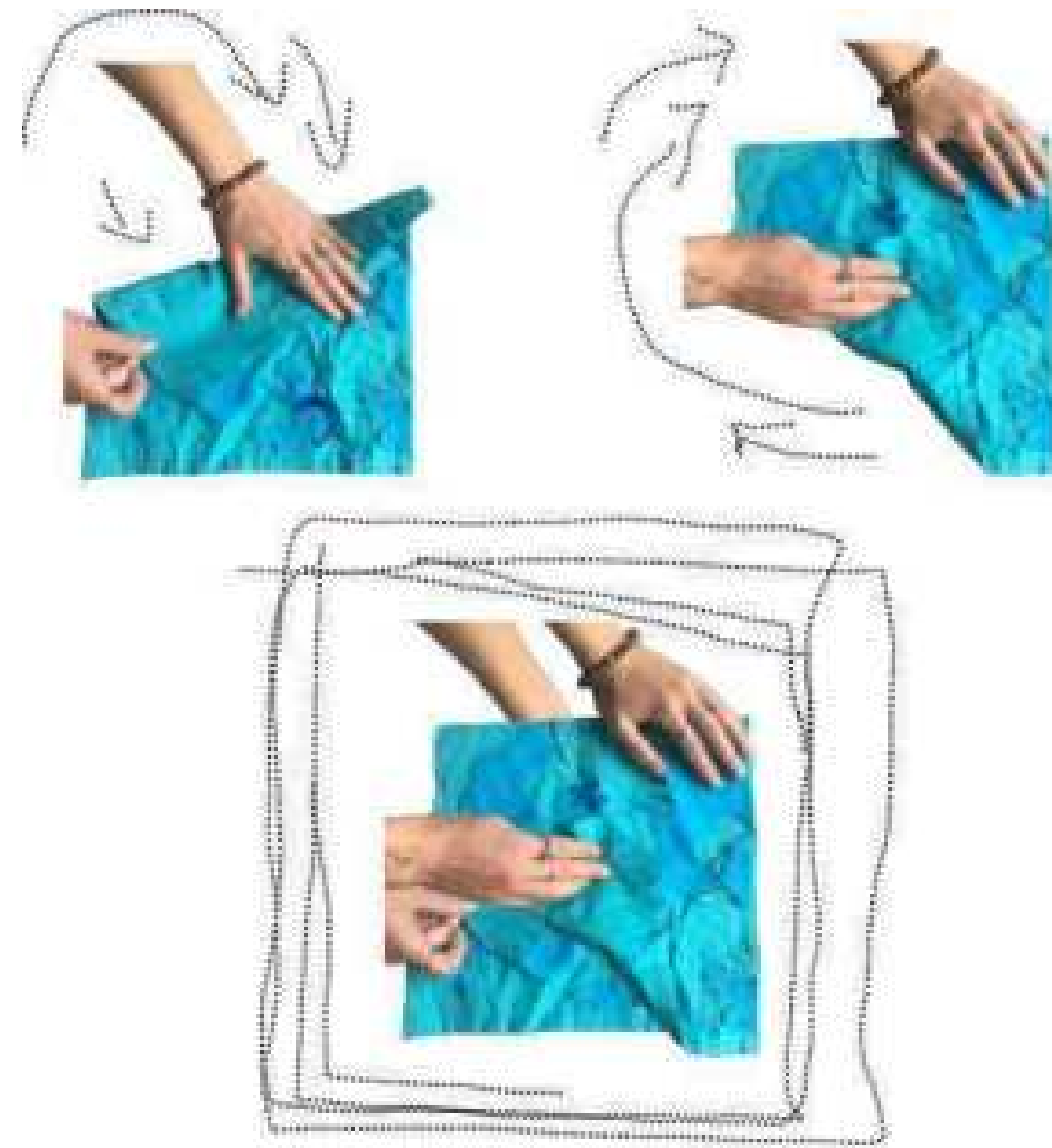
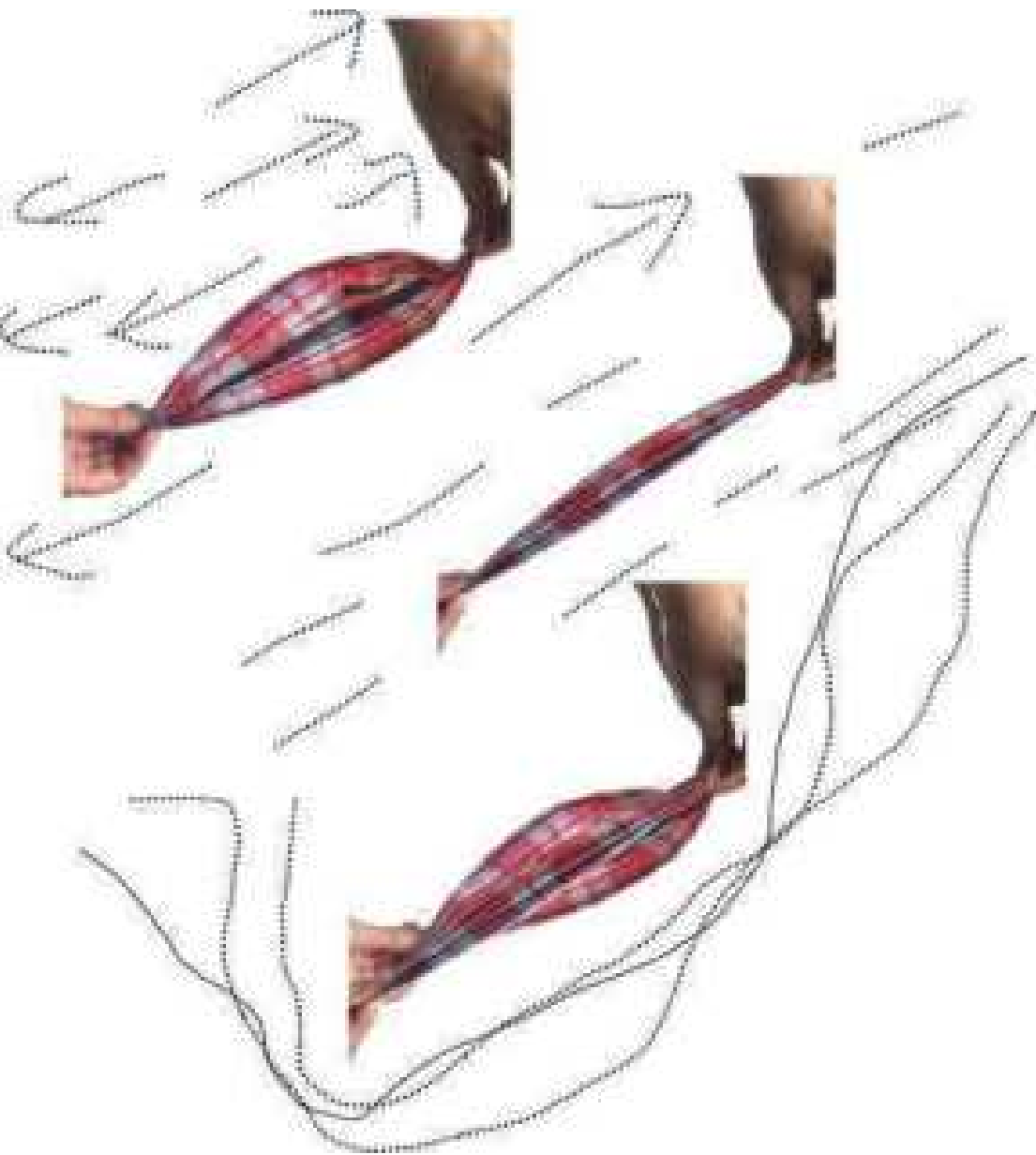


# EDUCATION



Soft MP3 Player Workshop / Lavoslava Bencic

# INTERACTION DESIGN

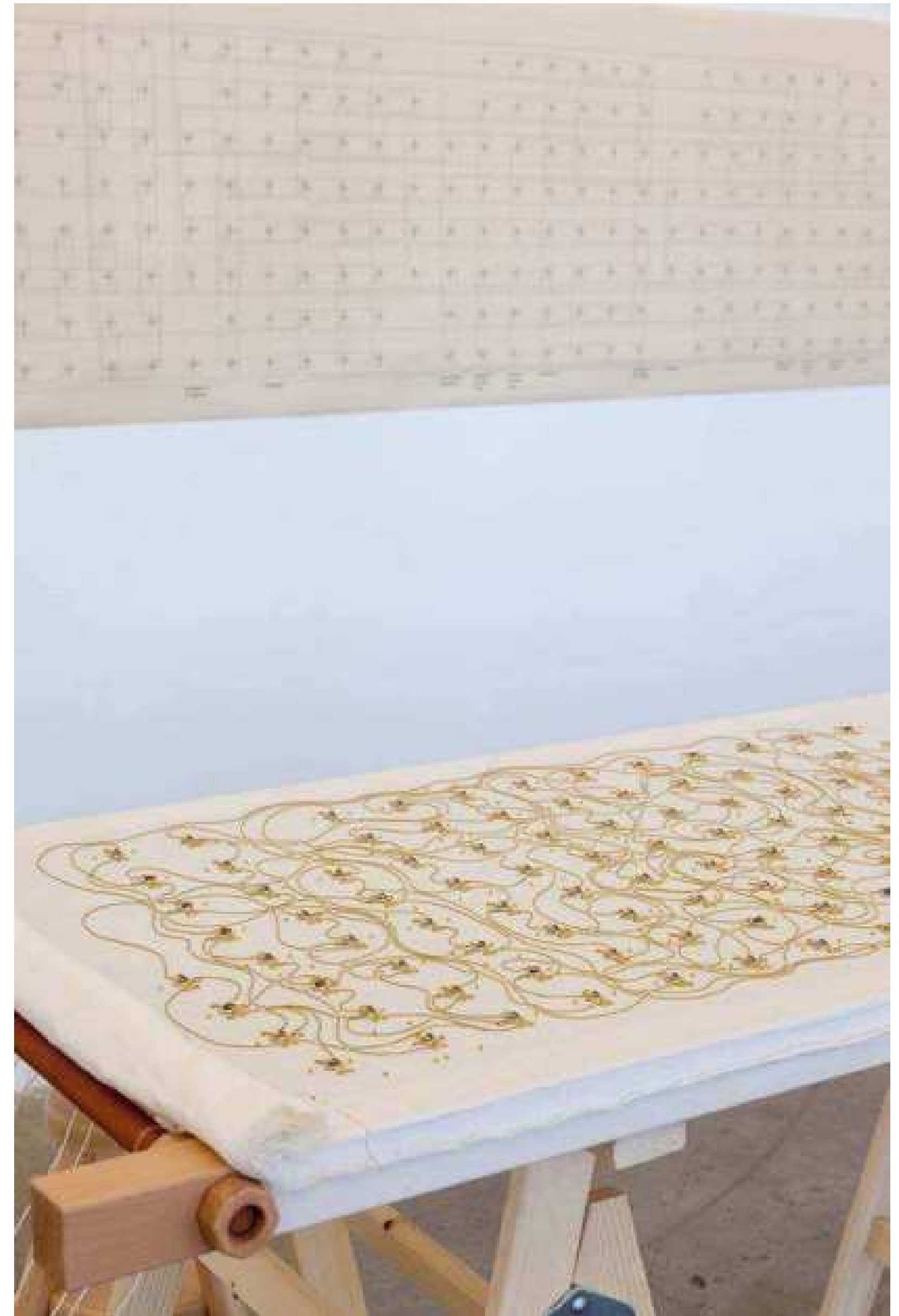


# DESIGN RESEARCH



Crafted Logic / Ebru Kurbak & Irene Posch

# DESIGN RESEARCH



Embroidered Computer / Ebru Kurbak & Irene Posch

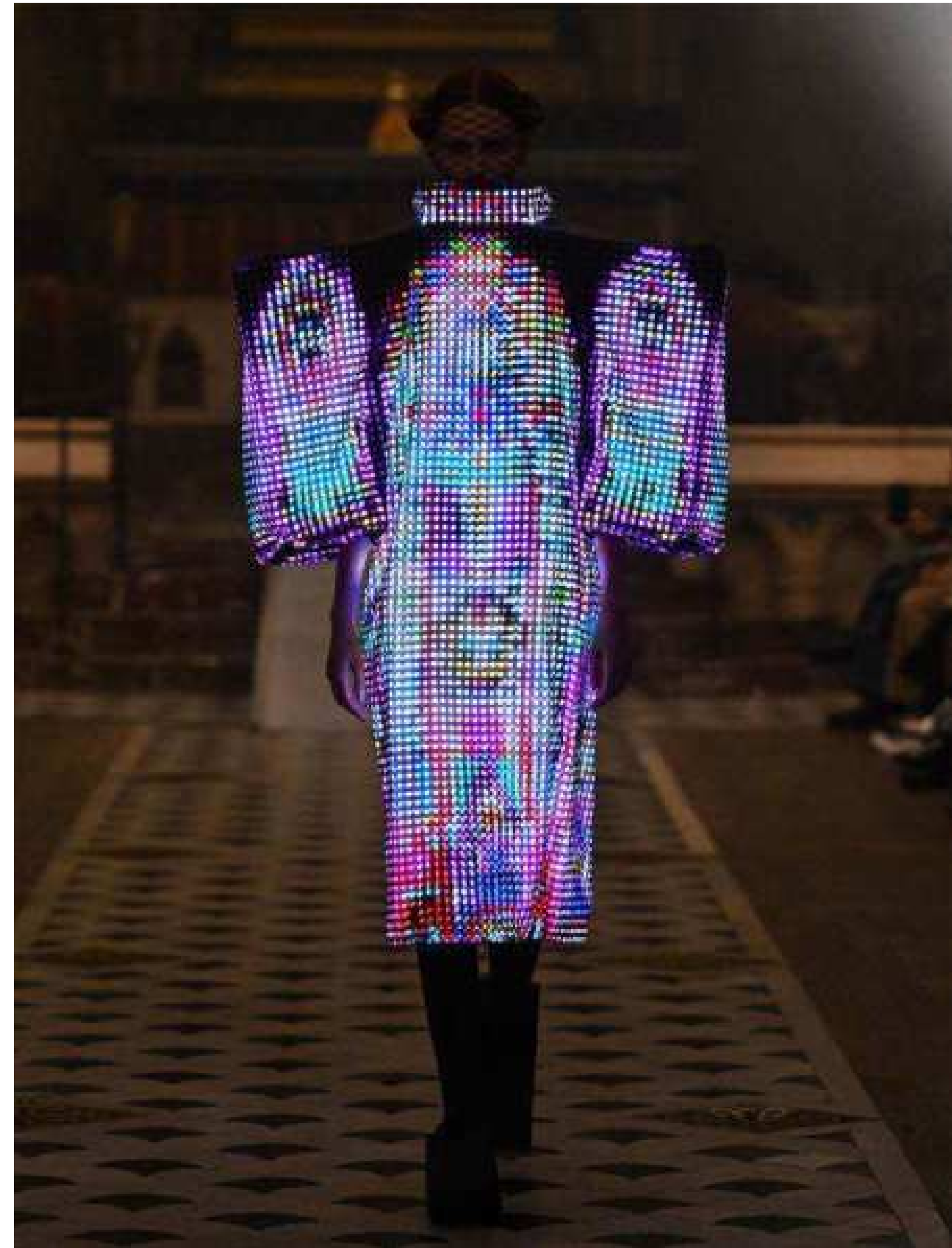
# FASHION



Solar Shirt / Pauline van Dongen

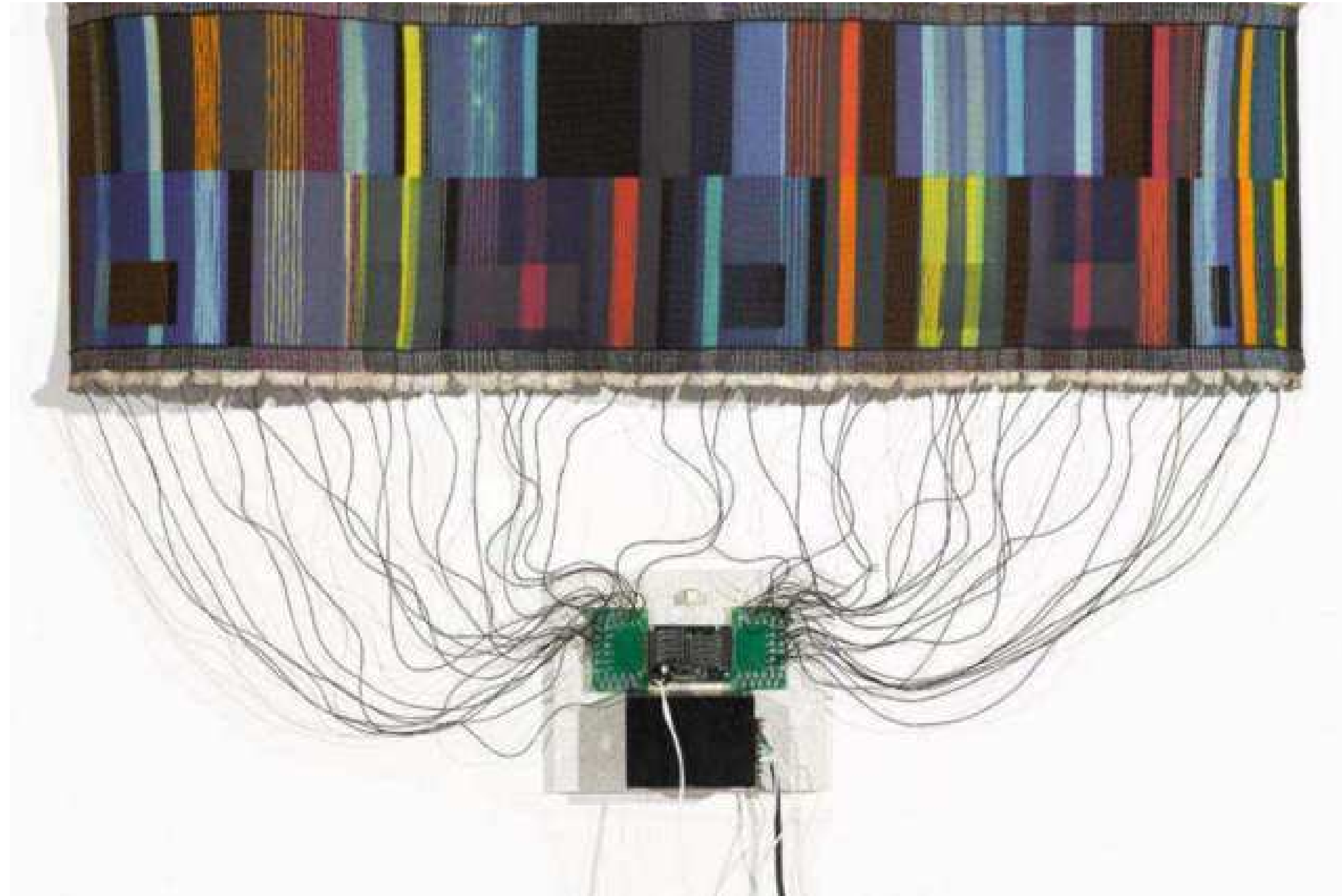


# FASHION



Kunihiko Morinaga for Anrealage / Fall 2025

# ART



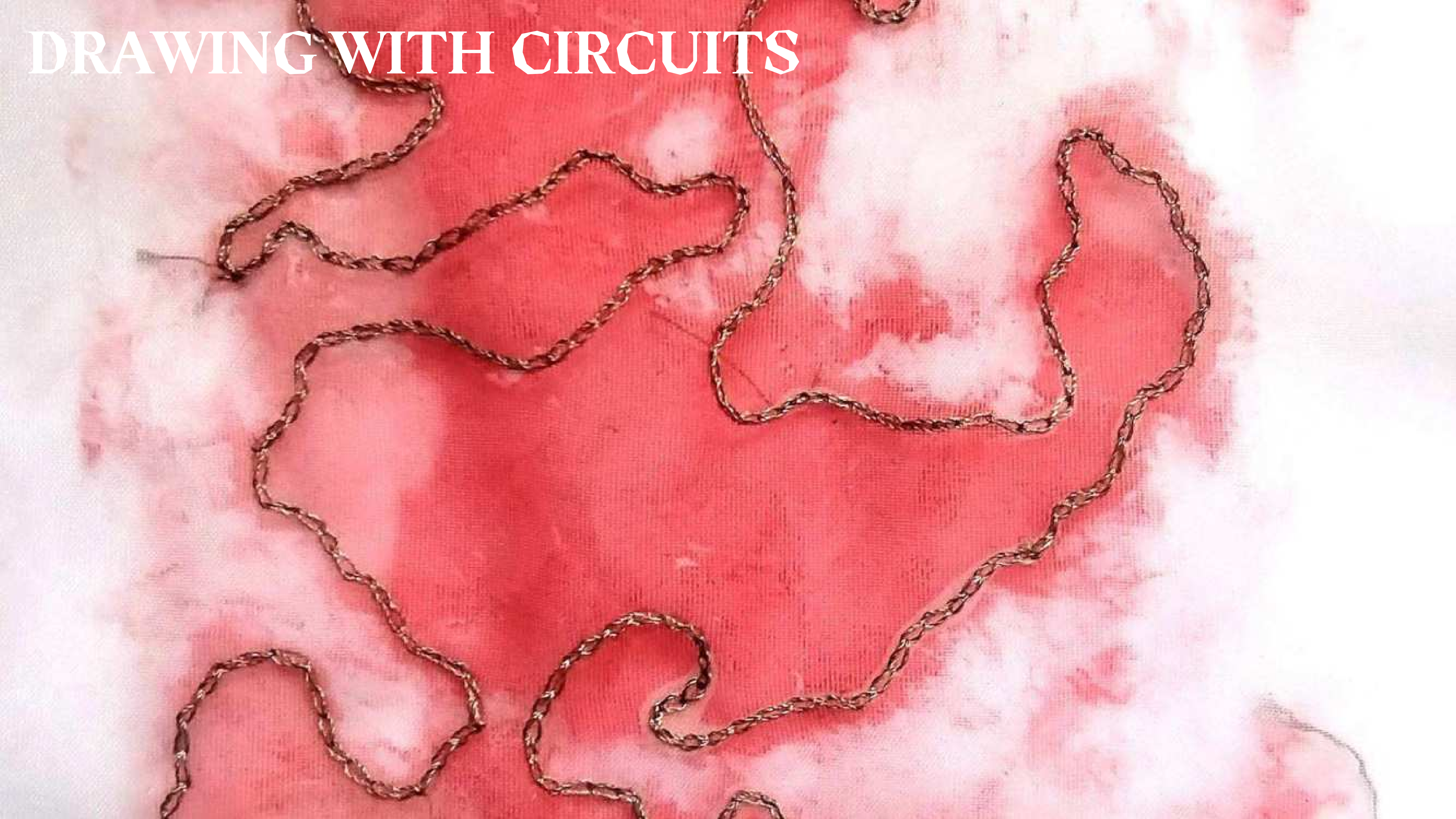
101 Electronic Art Years / Maggie Orth

# ART



Wifi Tapestry / Richard Vijgen





# DRAWING WITH CIRCUITS

# ELECTRONICS

## 101

– explained using pop songs –





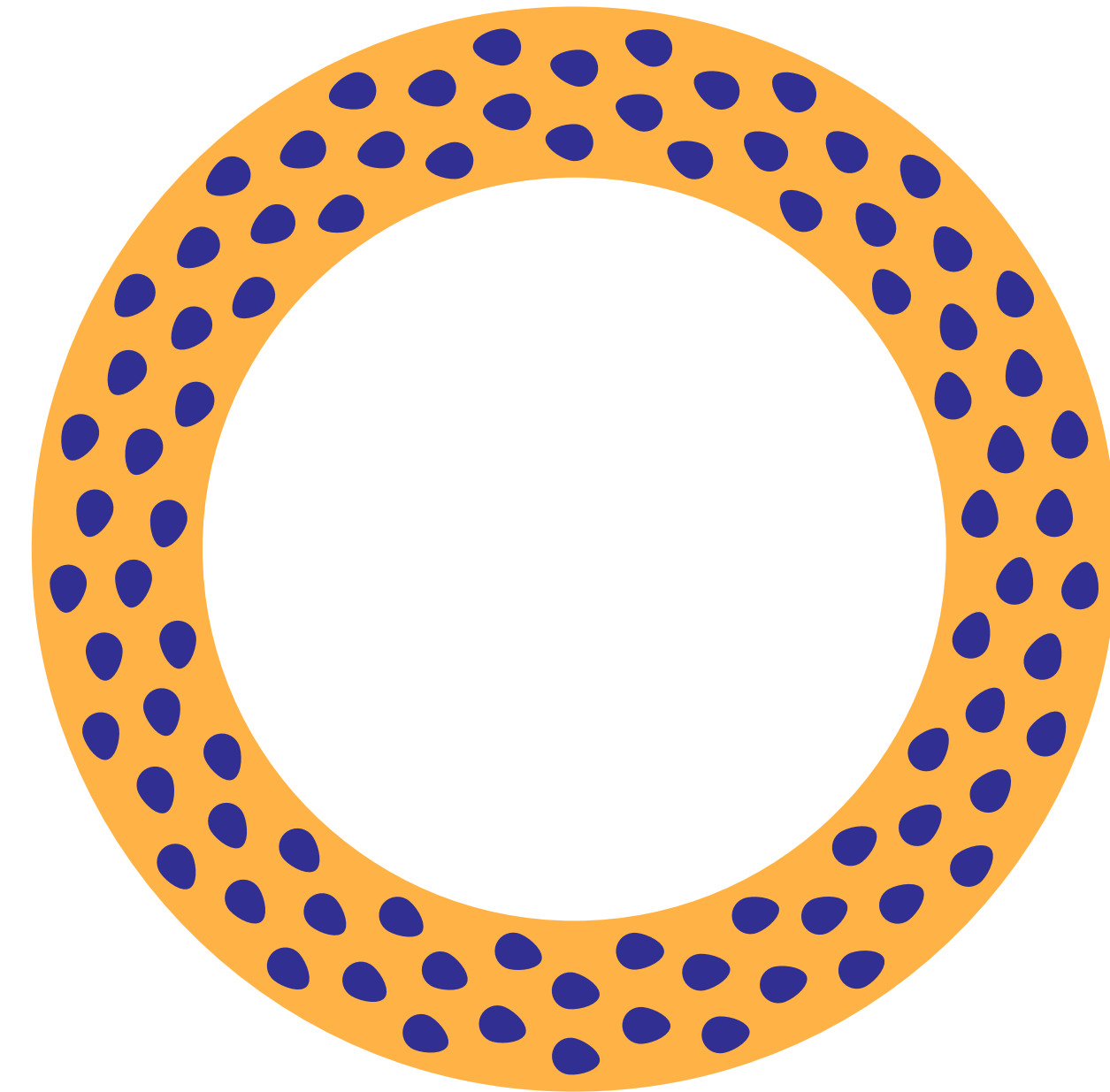
# CIRCUITS

– the circle of life –

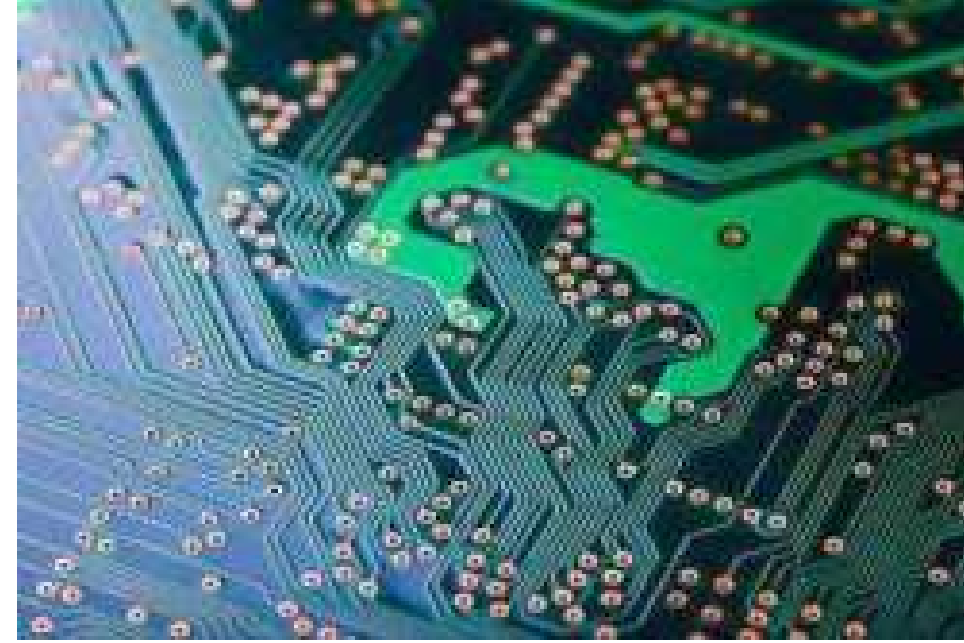
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# AN ELECTRICAL CIRCUIT

A closed conductive loop that features some electrical components, like a power source and a load.

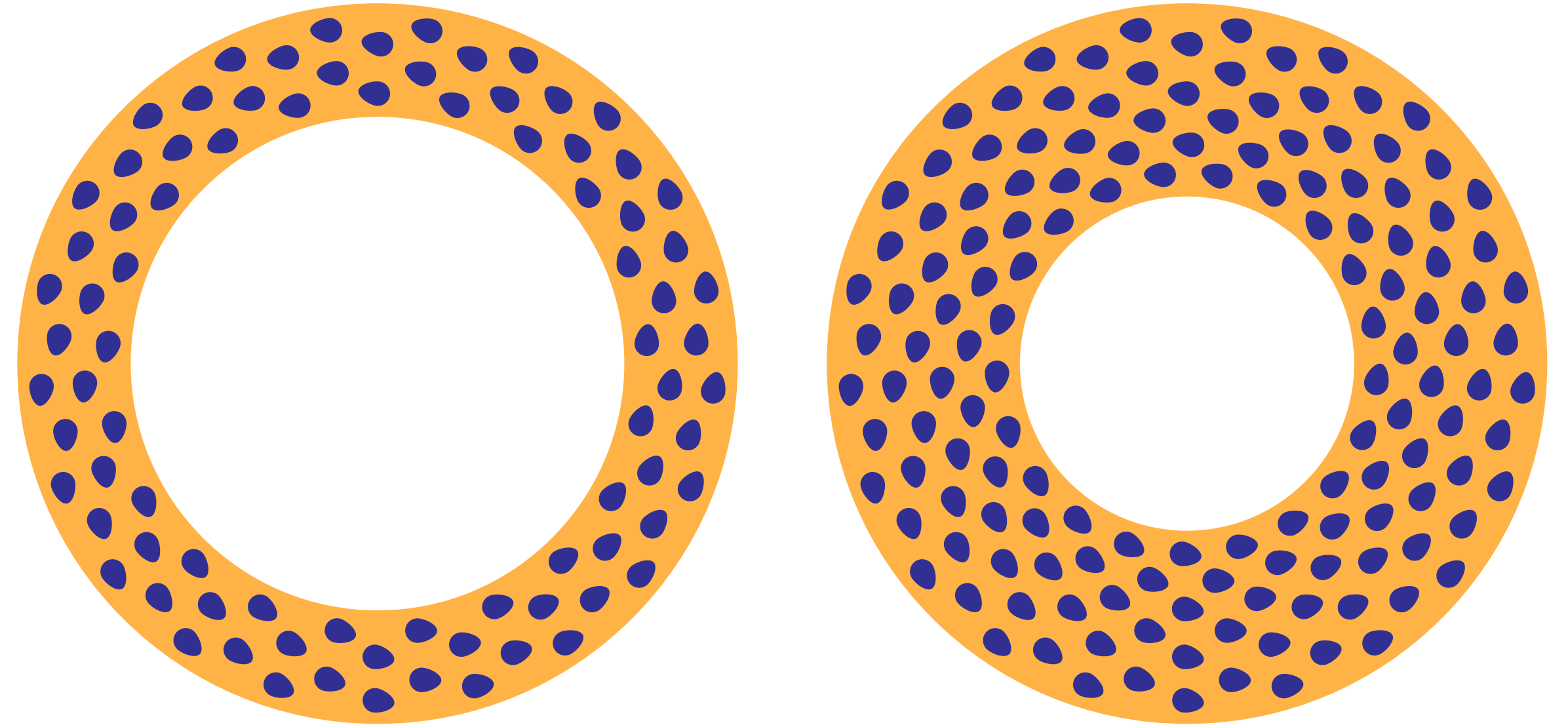


# CONDUCTIVE MATERIALS



# CURRENT

Property of a Circuit  
~ how much electrical charge  
is moving through the circuit?  
Unit: Ampère (A)







Simba & Timon & Pumbaa



the whole animal kingdom



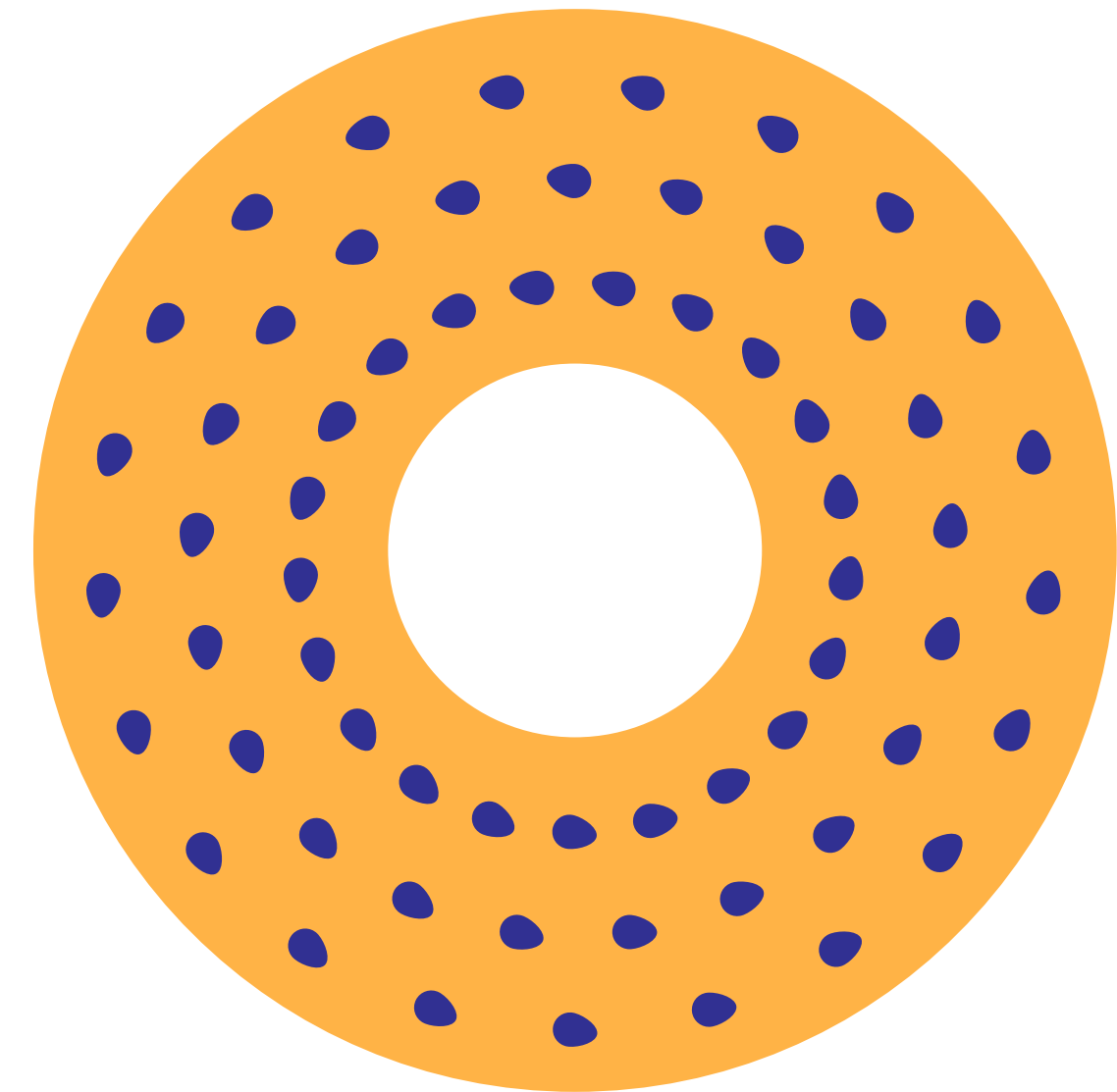
# VOLTAGE

Property of a Circuit

~ motivation for the electrical  
charge to move

Unit: Volt (V)

Electrical components are usually  
rated at a certain voltage.





less motivation to move



high motivation to move

# QUEEN INTERLUDE

– under pressure –

voltage  $\sim$  pressure difference:  
particles move to equalize pressure  
differences





# RECAP

A functional circuit needs to be closed.

Current (Ampère) :  
How much is moving?



Voltage (Volt) :  
How high is the motivation to move?





# SWITCHES

– hot'n'cold –

# SWITCH

A component to open and close the circuit in a controlled way.







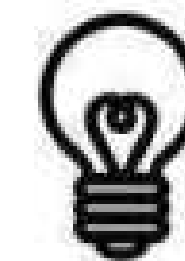
Fullfill societal expectations:  
get married, have kids.

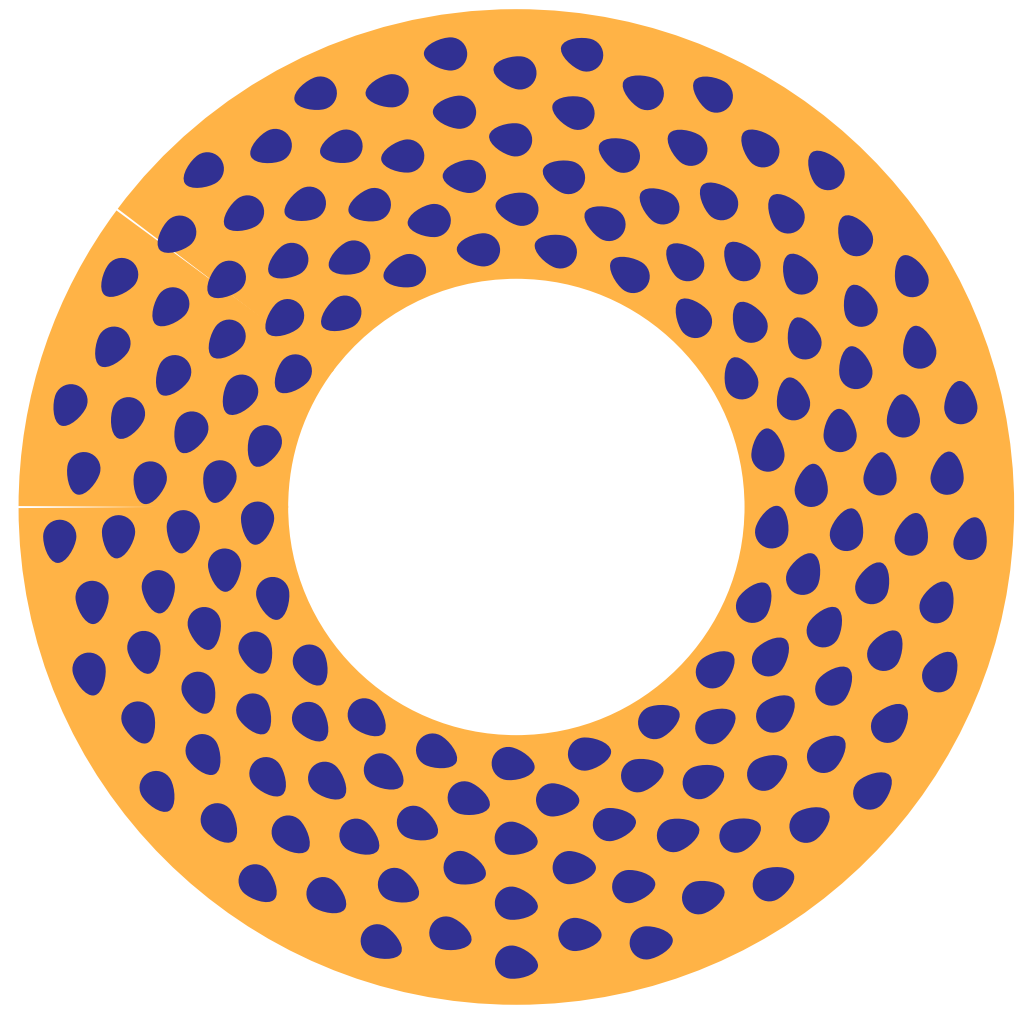
-> current is flowing, components  
can perform as expected



Run away:

find happiness elsewhere.  
-> no current is flowing,  
components are not functional





Once the circuit is broken, no  
current will flow anywhere  
-> it doesn't matter where the  
switch is placed





# SOFT SWITCHES



Toggle Switch - Liza Stark



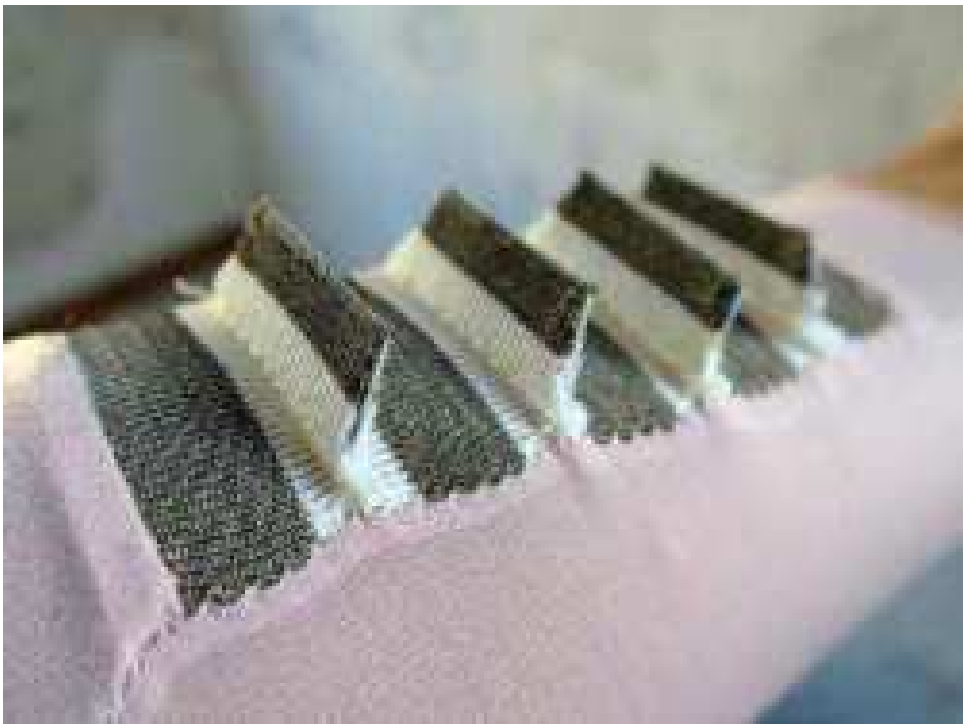
Tilt Switch - Kobakant



Zipper Slider - Joo Youen Paek/  
Kobakant



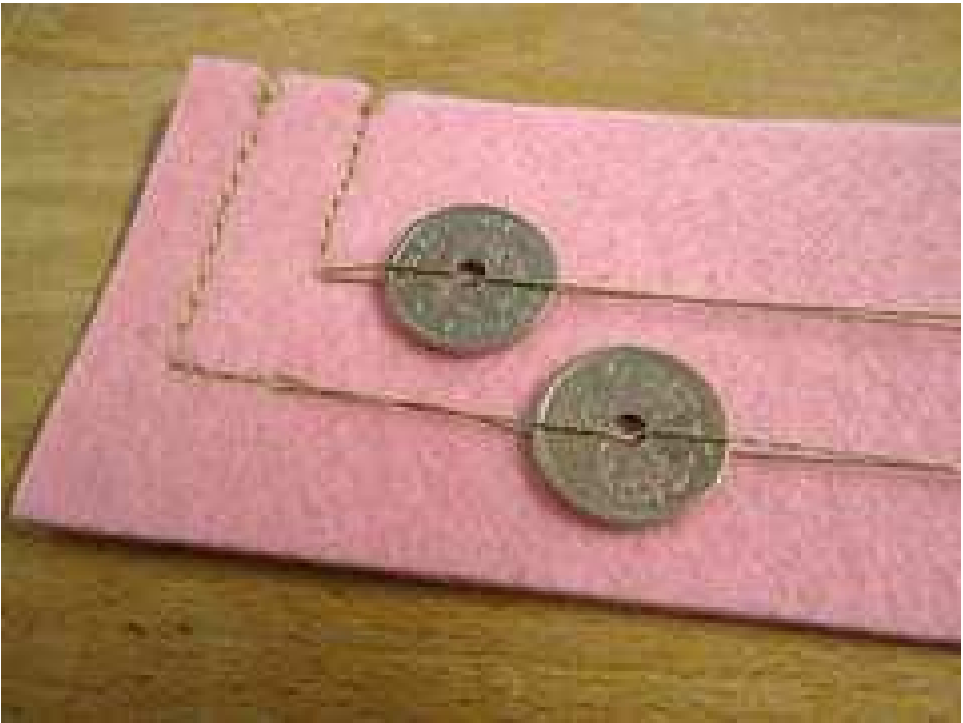
Neoprene Switch - Kobakant



Stroke Switch - Kobakant



Stroke Switch - Liza Stark



Sliding Danish Crown Switch - Kobakant



Push Button - Kobakant



Velcro Switch



Button Switch

# POWER SUPPLIES

— power —

# POWER SUPPLY

A component that provides energy for the circuit.

Usually rated with:

- voltage
- maximum current





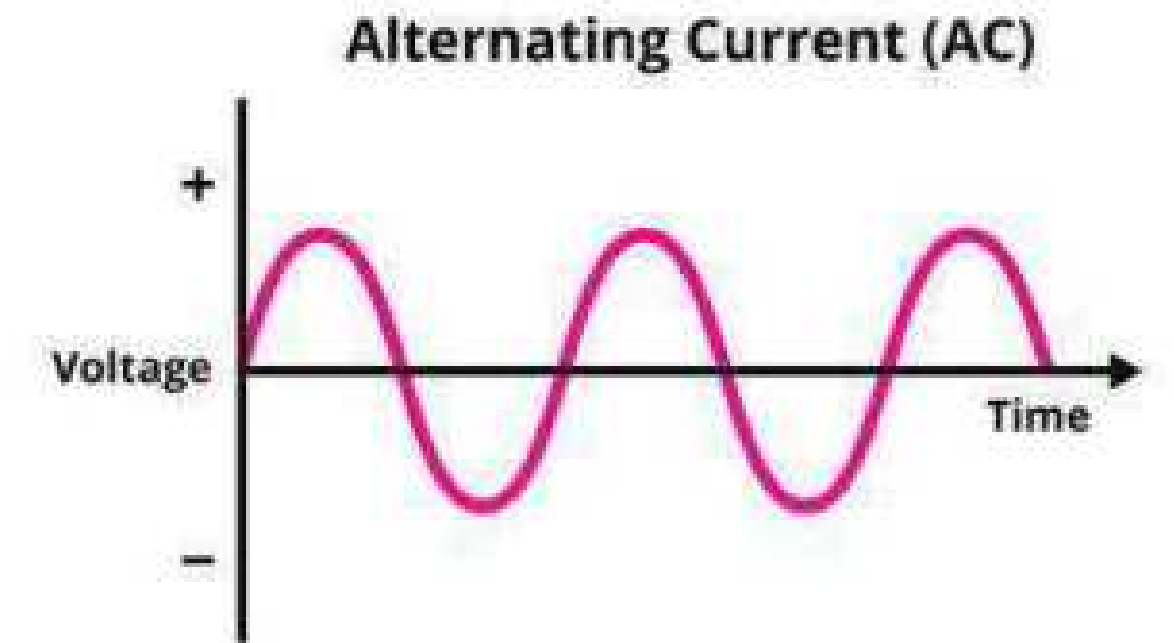
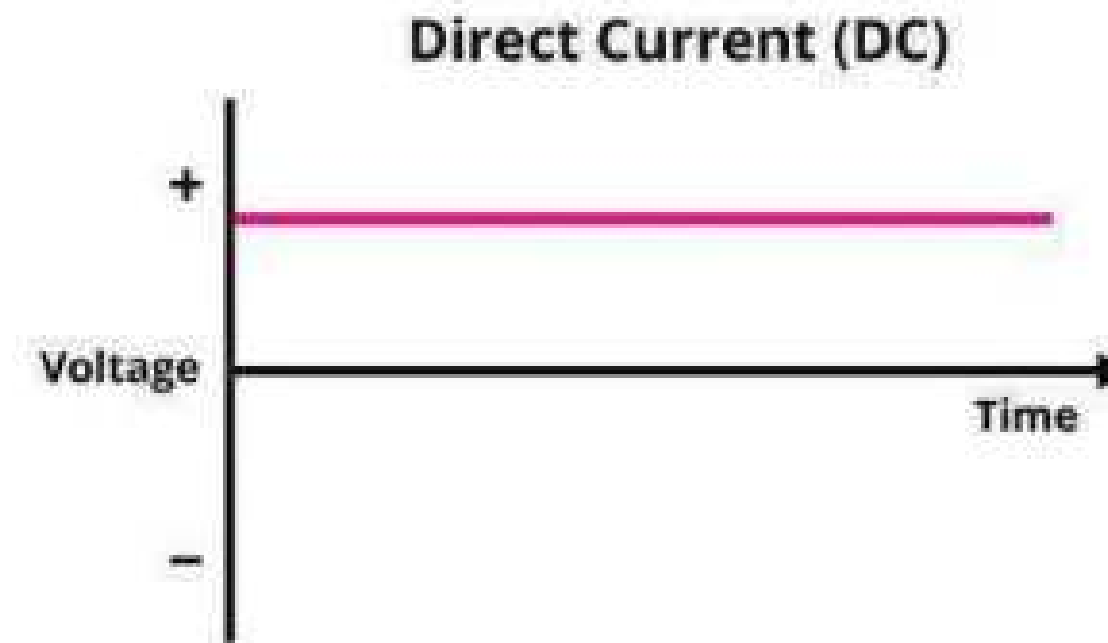
# ACDC INTERLUDE

– thunderstruck –

# AC vs DC

Direct Current:  
More for sensitive electronics  
& storage

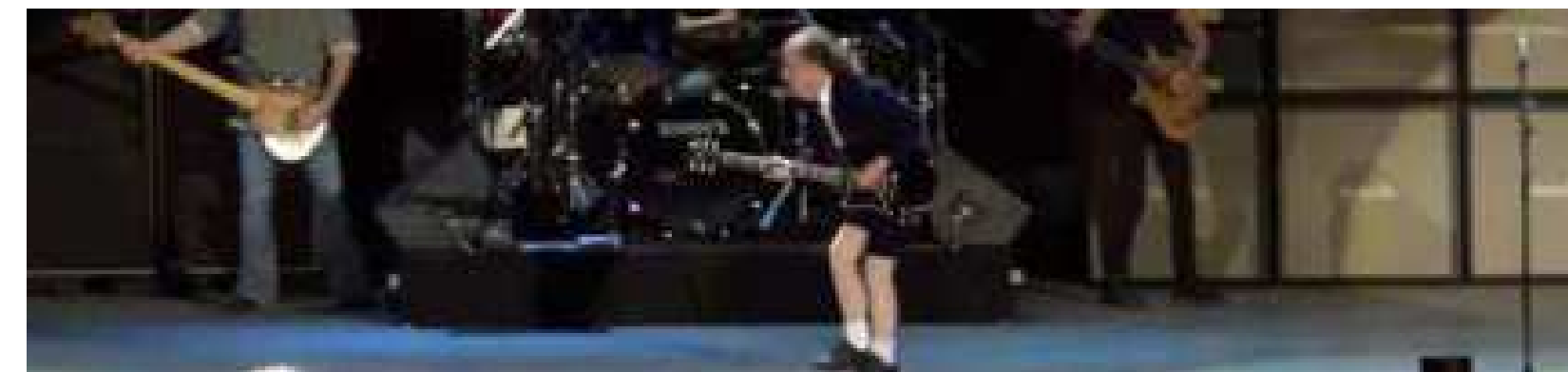
Alternating Current:  
Used for electric grids & heavy  
machinery







~ DC:  
Angus performs the  
„duckwalk“ in same direction



~ AC:  
Angus keeps switching directions

# WHAT'S IMPORTANT:

We will use DC current at max 5V.

-> safe to handle and touch

Still:

Careful with short circuits (🔥)

# POWER SOURCES / SUPPLIES



Disposable Vape Batteries



Heliatex – Flexible Solar Panels



Automatic Watch – Hand movements of wearer are used to generate power



Grandfather clock using gravity as power source



Suntex – Pauline van Dongen – Woven Solar Panels



Computational Compost – Marina Ottero – Using compost as a power source for datacenters



# RESISTORS

— it's getting hotting in herre —



# RESISTORS

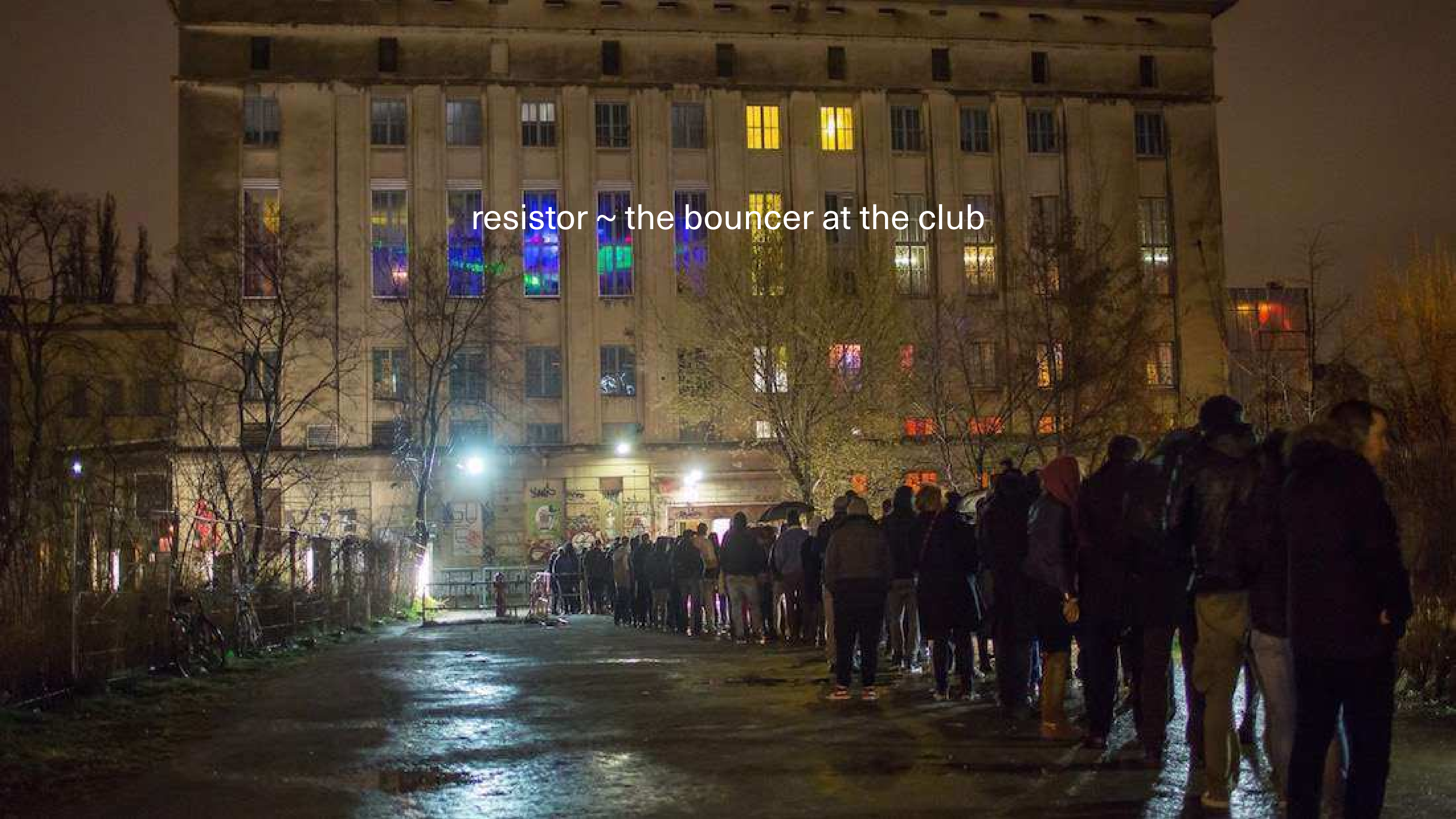
A component that limits the amount of current in a circuit.

Important because:  
No resistance -> unlimited current -> short circuit





resistor ~ the bouncer at the club



# RESISTANCE

Property of materials  
~How well does current pass  
through?  
Unit:  $\Omega$  (ohm)



# THREADED RESISTANCE

The resistance of conductive thread depends on several factors:

- blend of fibres
- tension
- > technique







# EXCESS HEAT

the electrical energy  
dissipates as heat

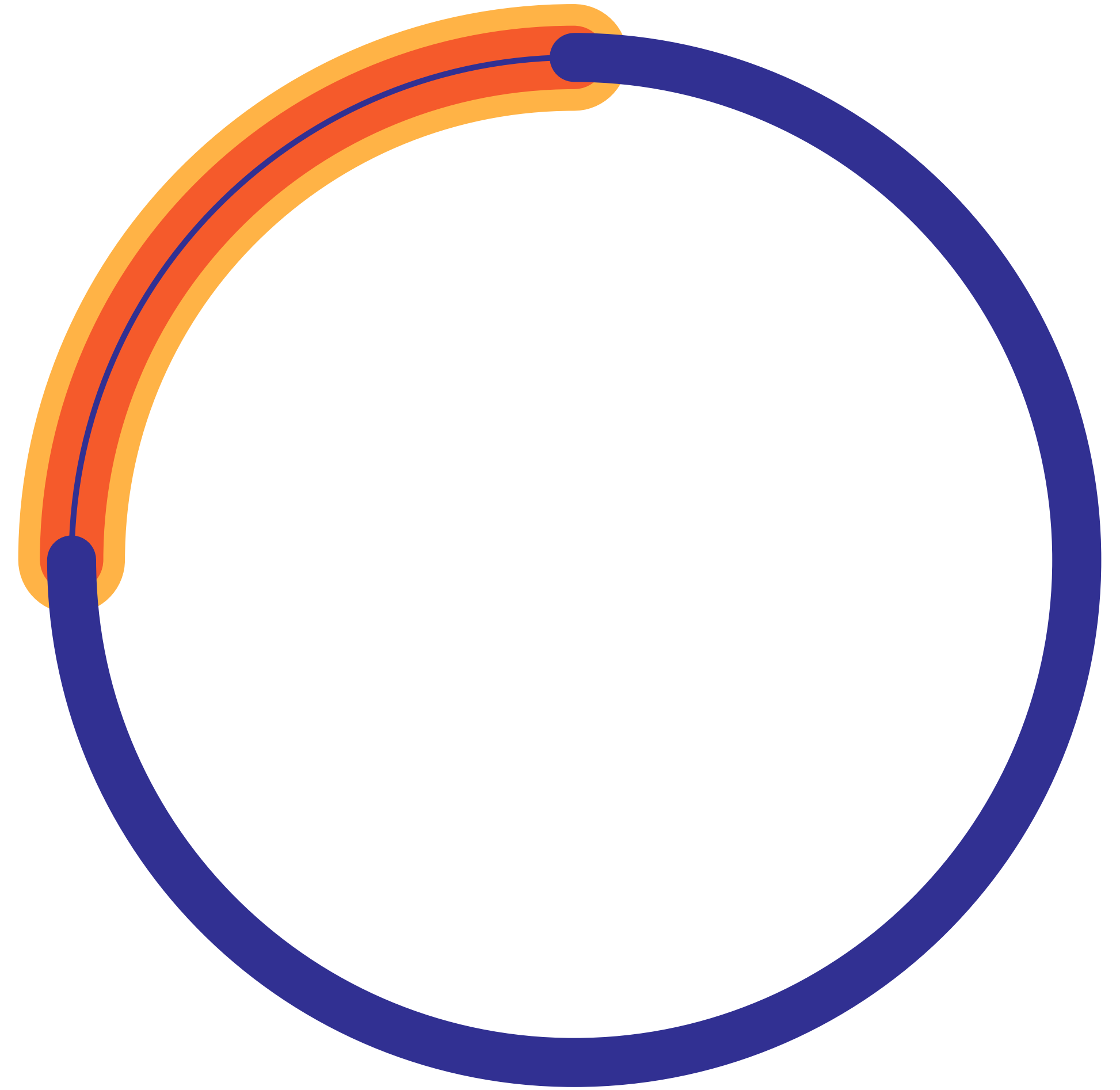
~ things getting hot  
from friction.





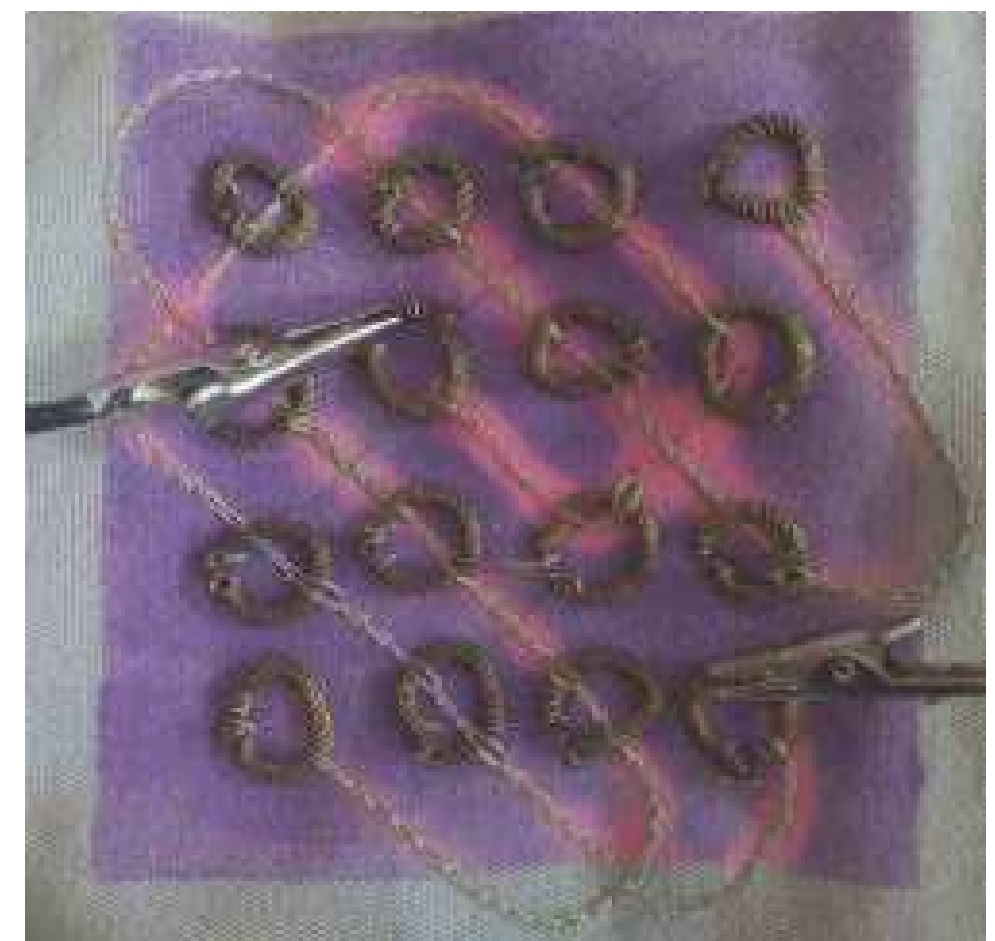
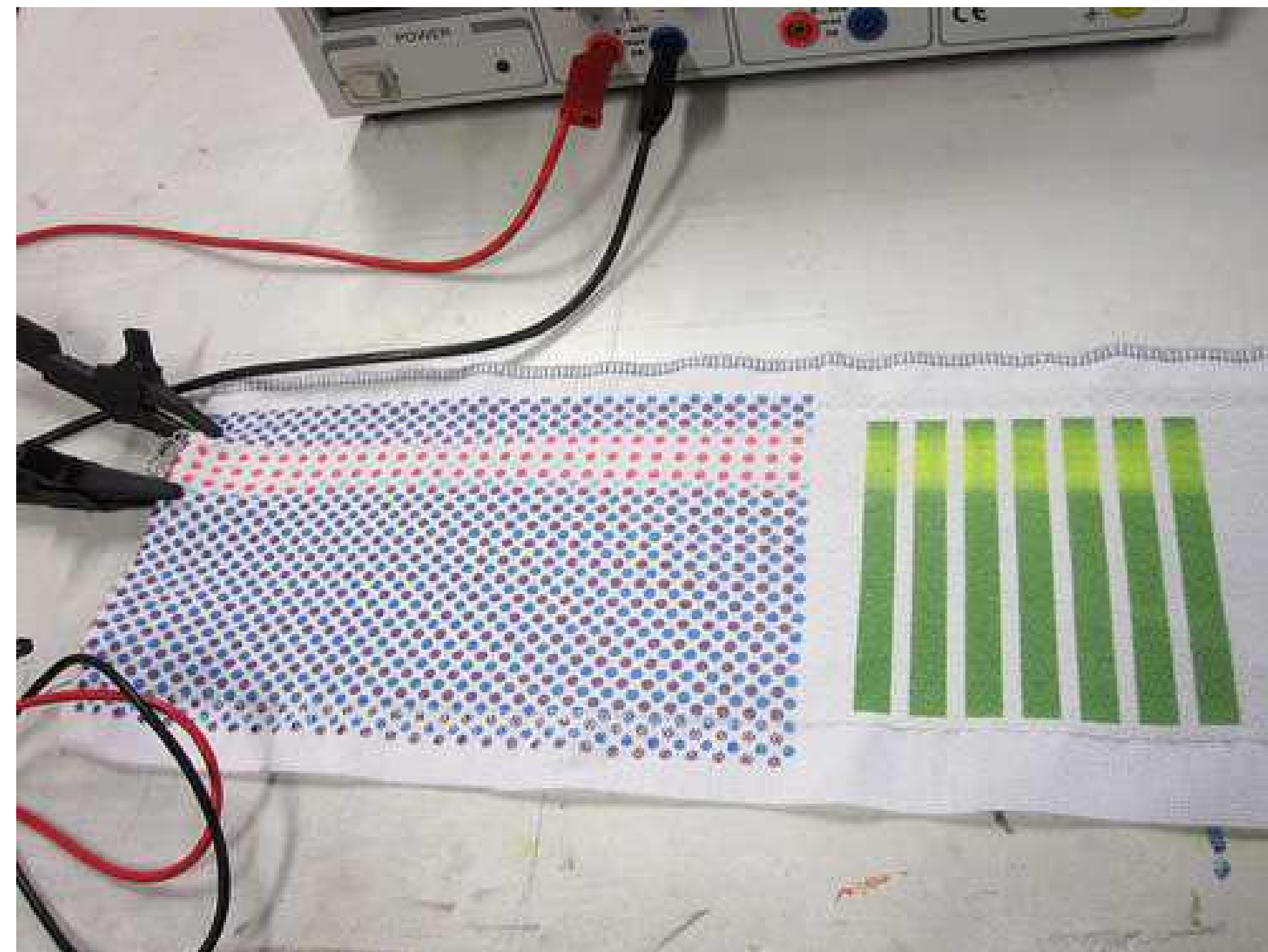
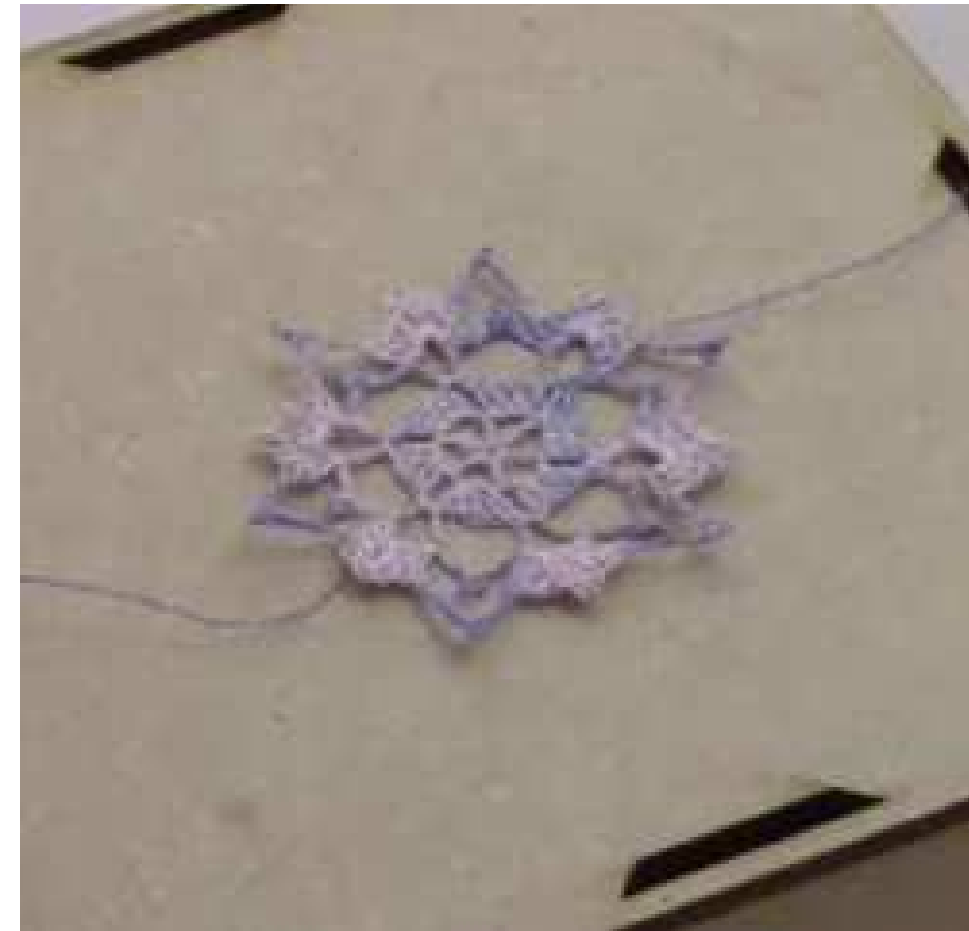
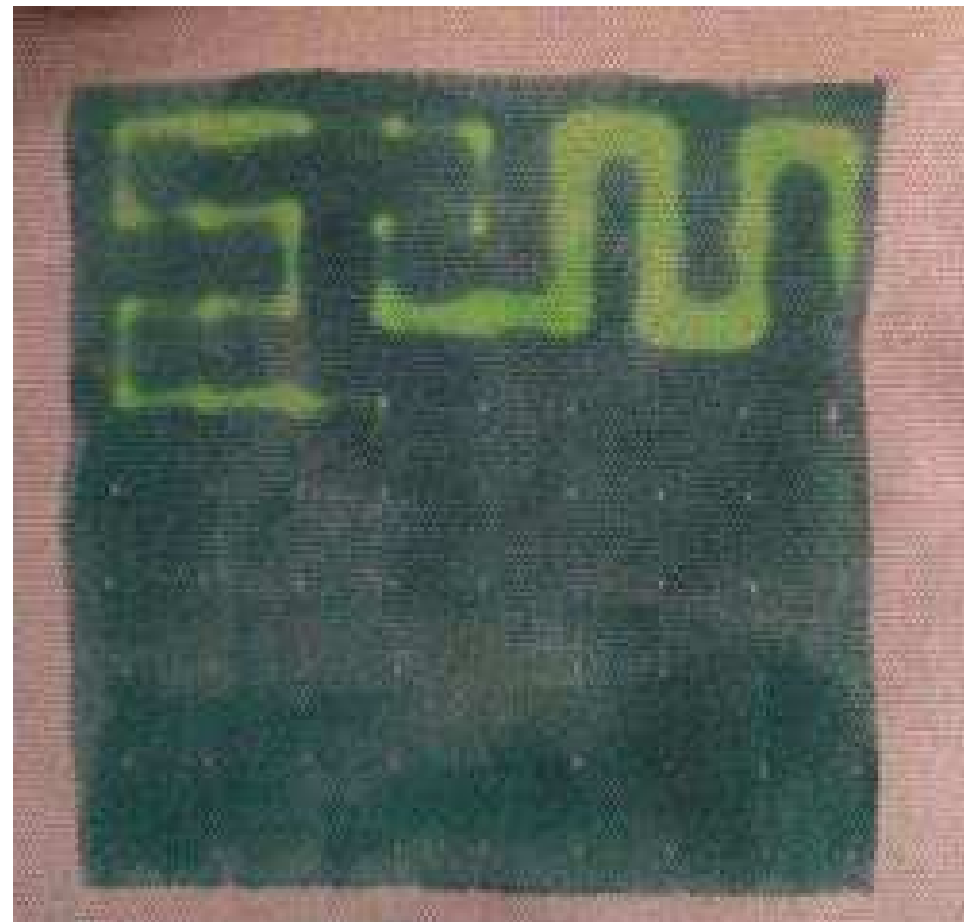
The total resistance limits the current in the ~whole circuit

-> heat dissipates where the resistance is high.



**LET'S GET  
PRACTICAL!**

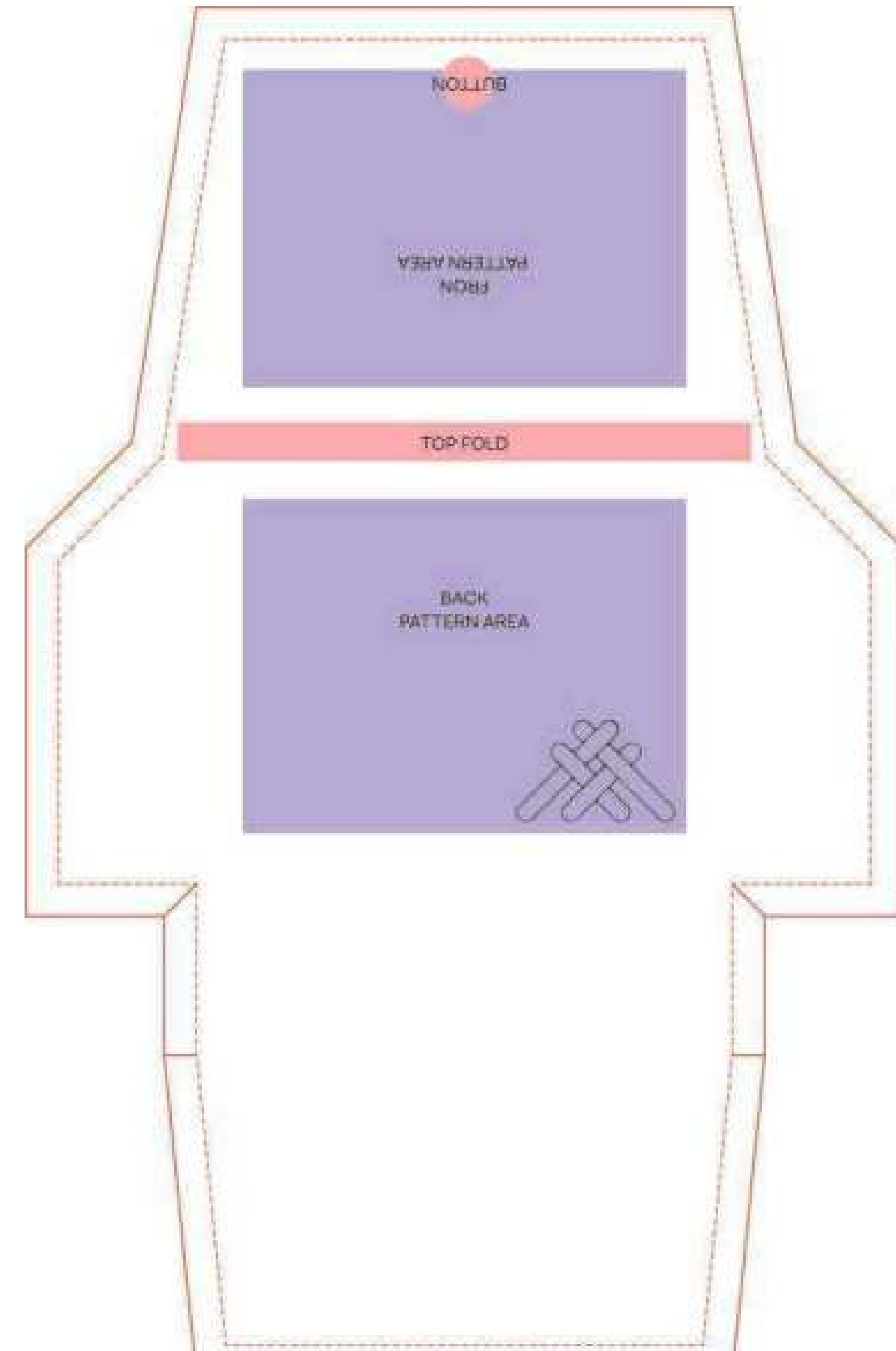
# THERMOCHROMATIC INK







# THE POUCH



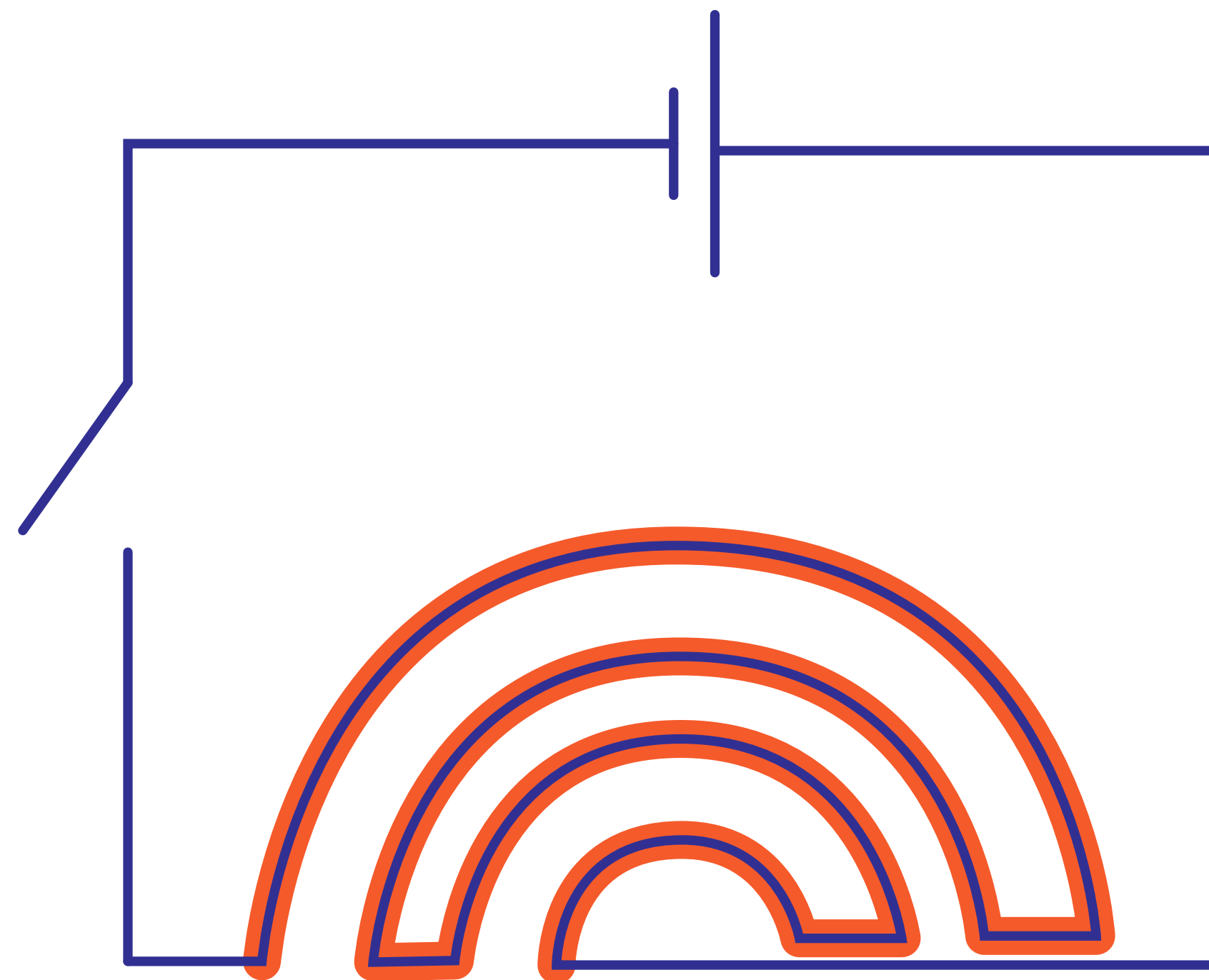
(A4-size)



# THE CIRCUIT



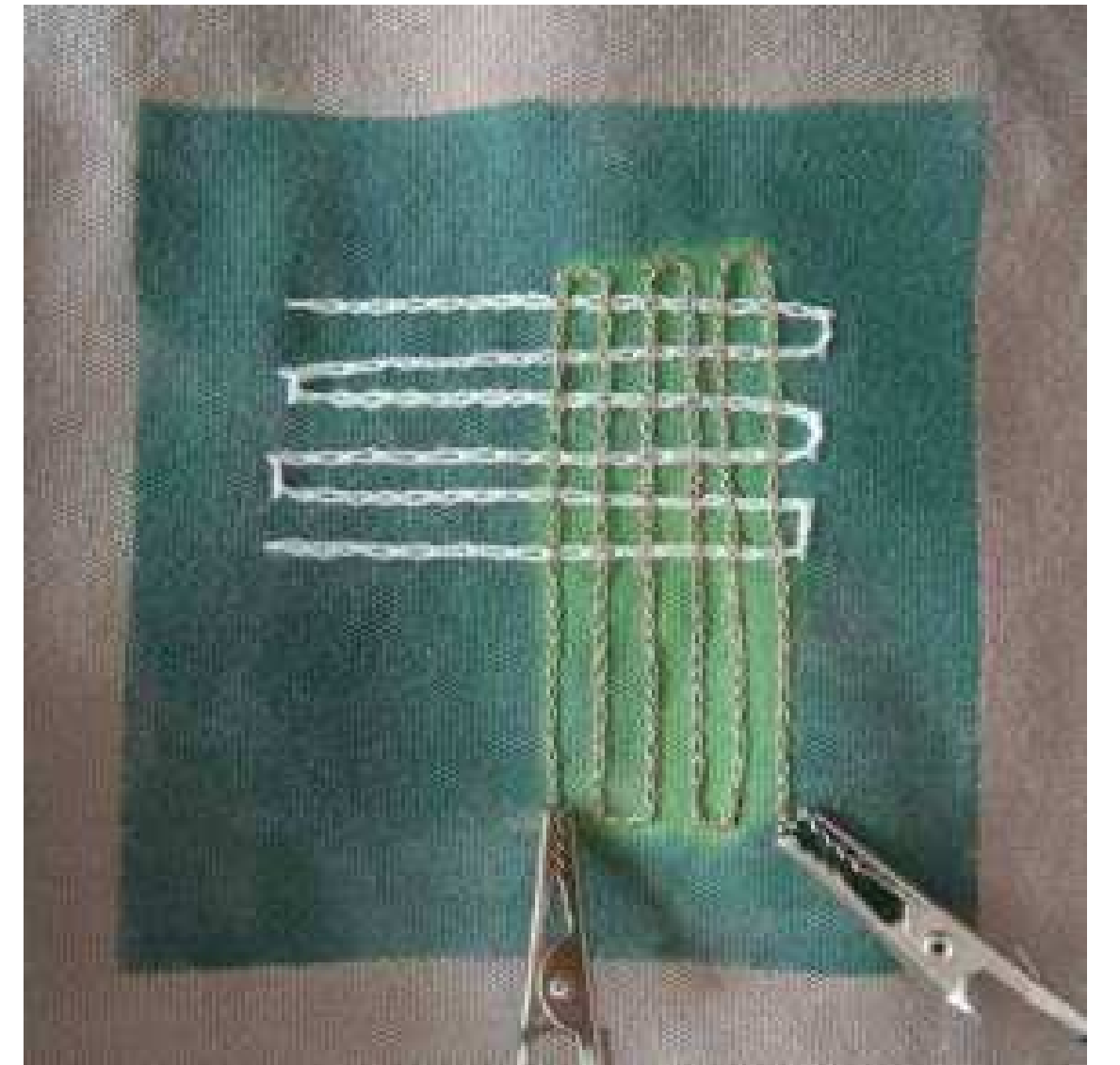
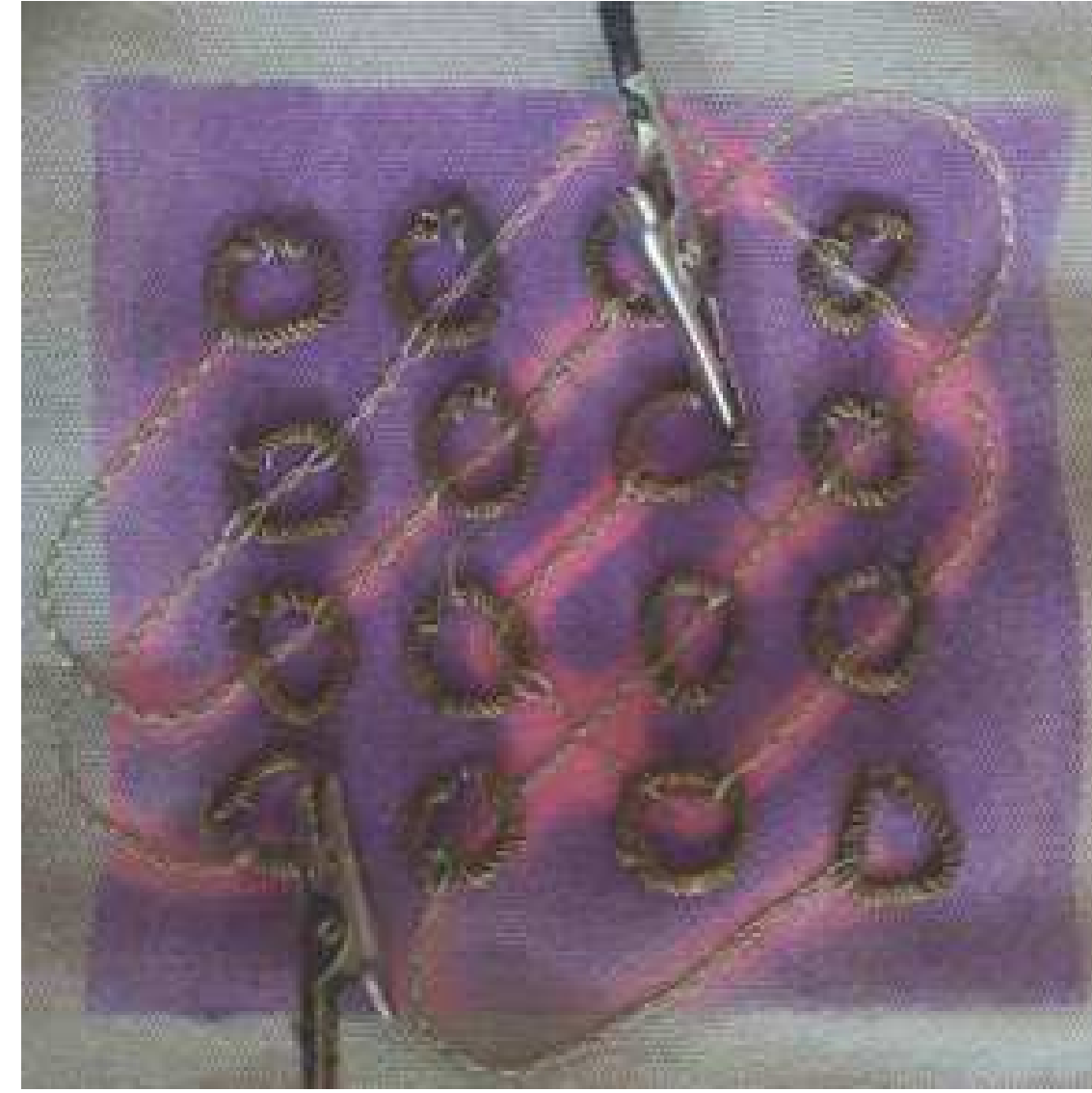
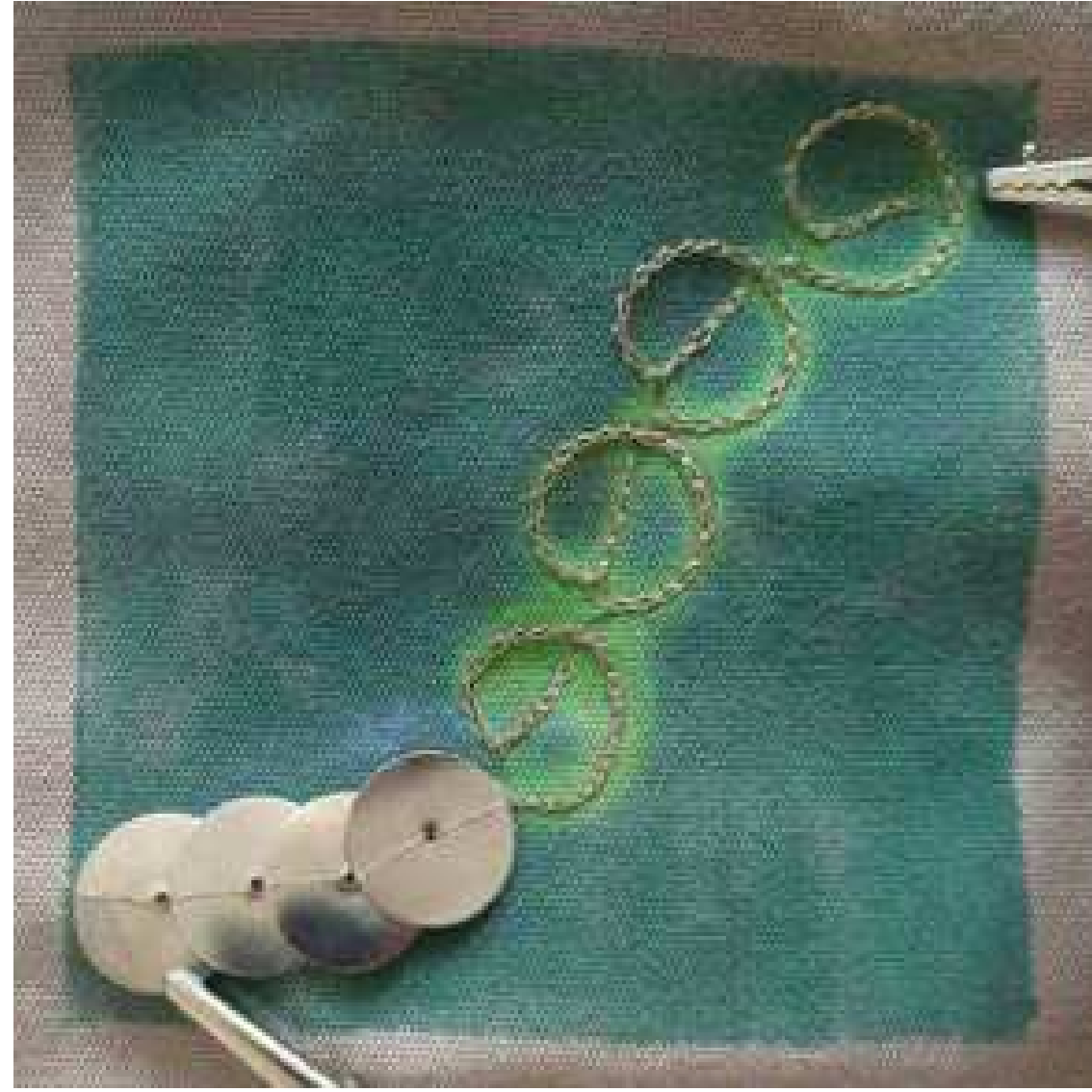
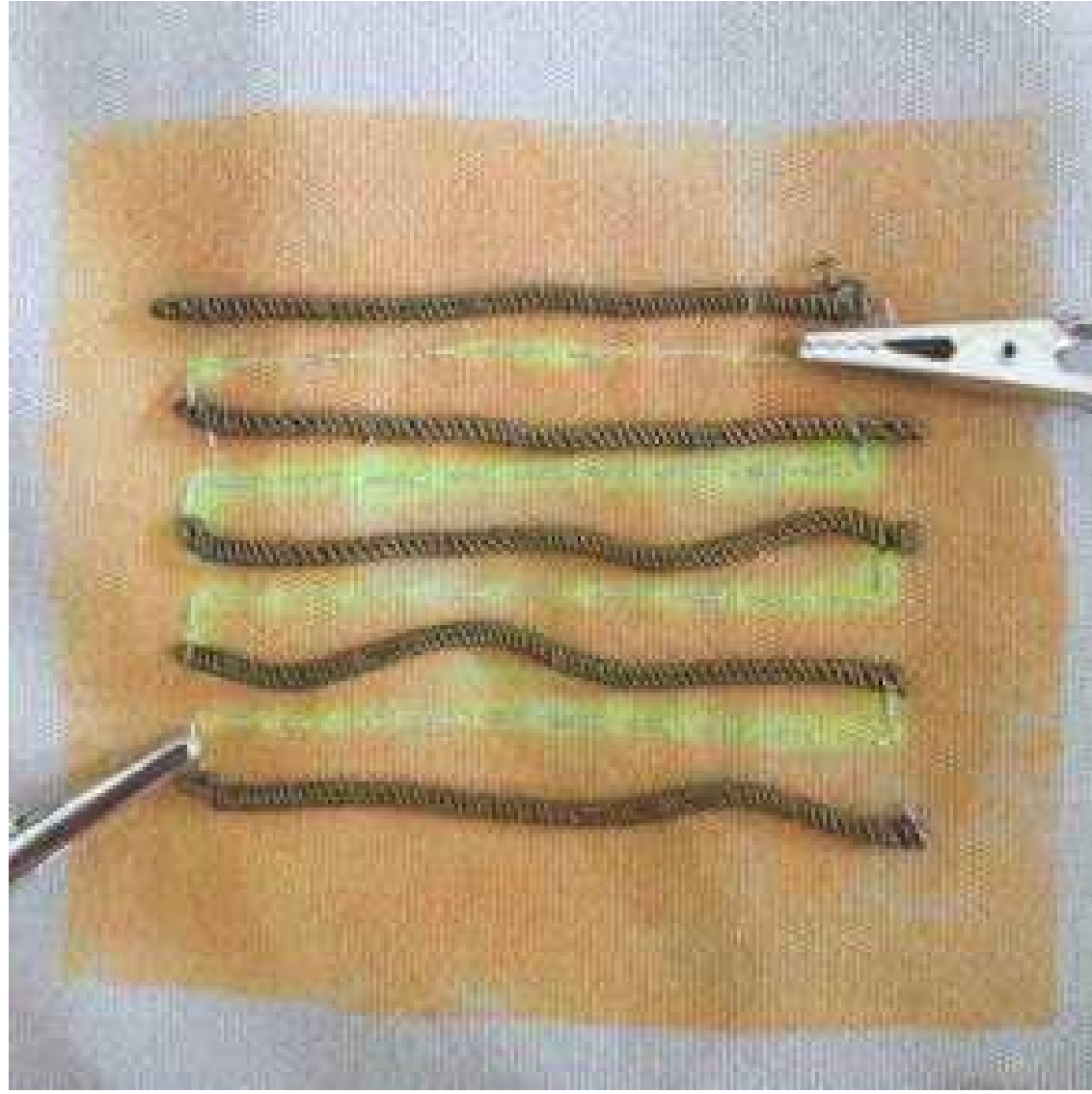
button



thermochromatic  
embroidery




# PATTERN EXAMPLES



# DESIGNING THE CIRCUIT

Basic requirements:

a closed circuit between the  
+ and - of the battery.

a total resistance that's higher than  $5\ \Omega$   
(otherwise )

a total resistance that's lower than  $\sim 85\ \Omega$

# HOW TO MEASURE RESISTANCE

1. Set the multimeter on the  $\Omega$  symbol
2. Touch the beginning and end of the resistor you would like to measure



# THE SET-UP

Create an embroidered pouch with a color-changing design that is revealed when the pouch is closed

1. Design a color-changing circuit, using a battery, a button as a switch and conductive thread as a resistor on the pattern of the pouch.
2. Embroider it on the thermochromatic fabric with the conductive thread.
3. Assemble the pouch!



# EMBROIDERY STITCHES



Running Stitch

1 thread = 1 R



Back Stitch

1 + 2 threads = 1/3 R



Chain Stitch

2 + 1 threads = 1/3 R

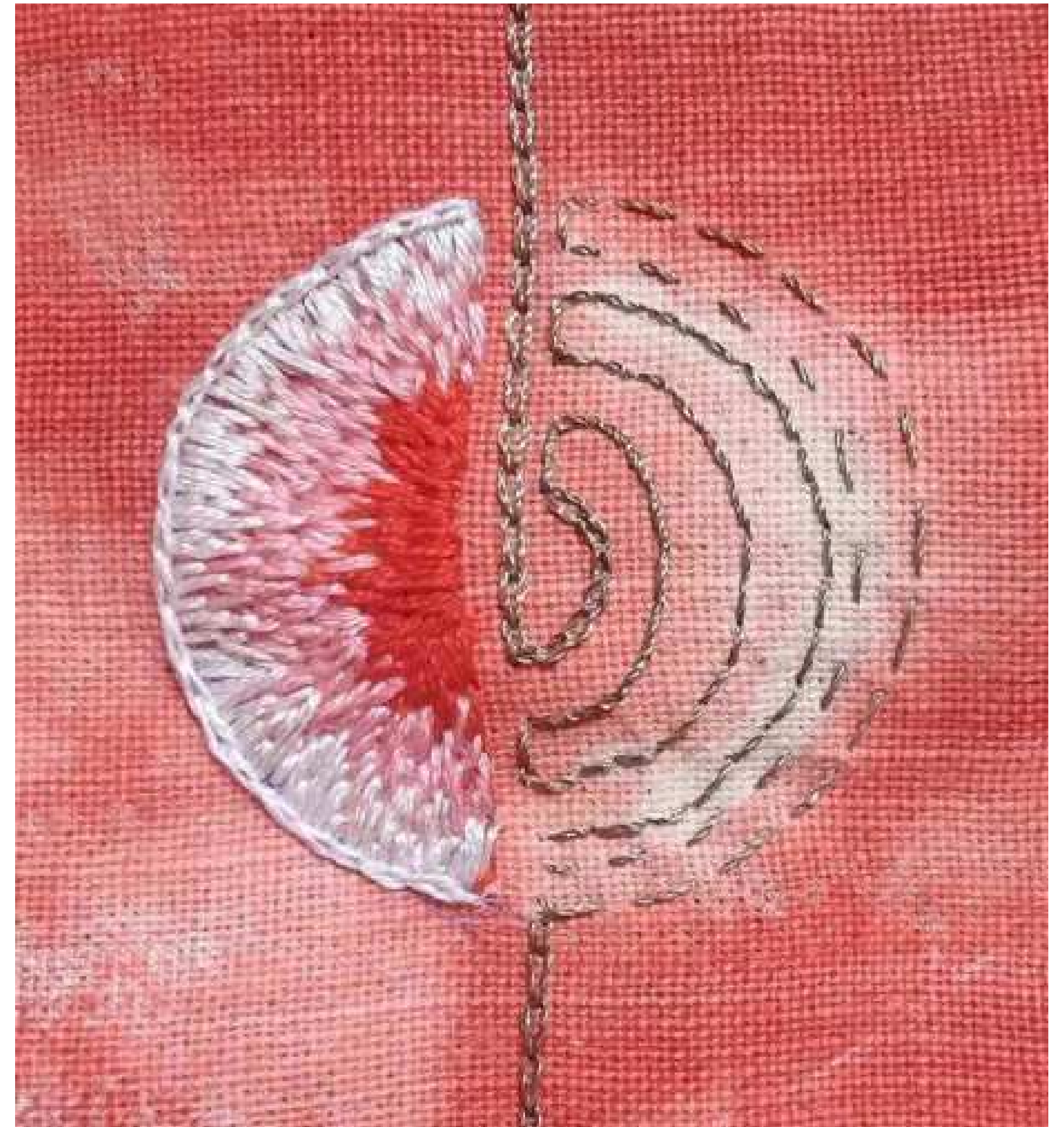
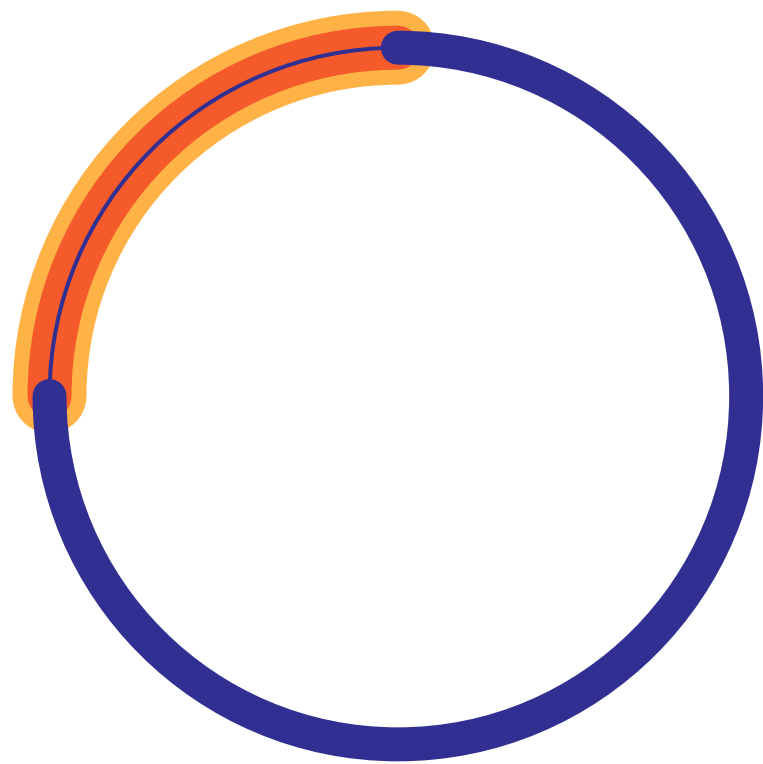


Whipped Back Stitch

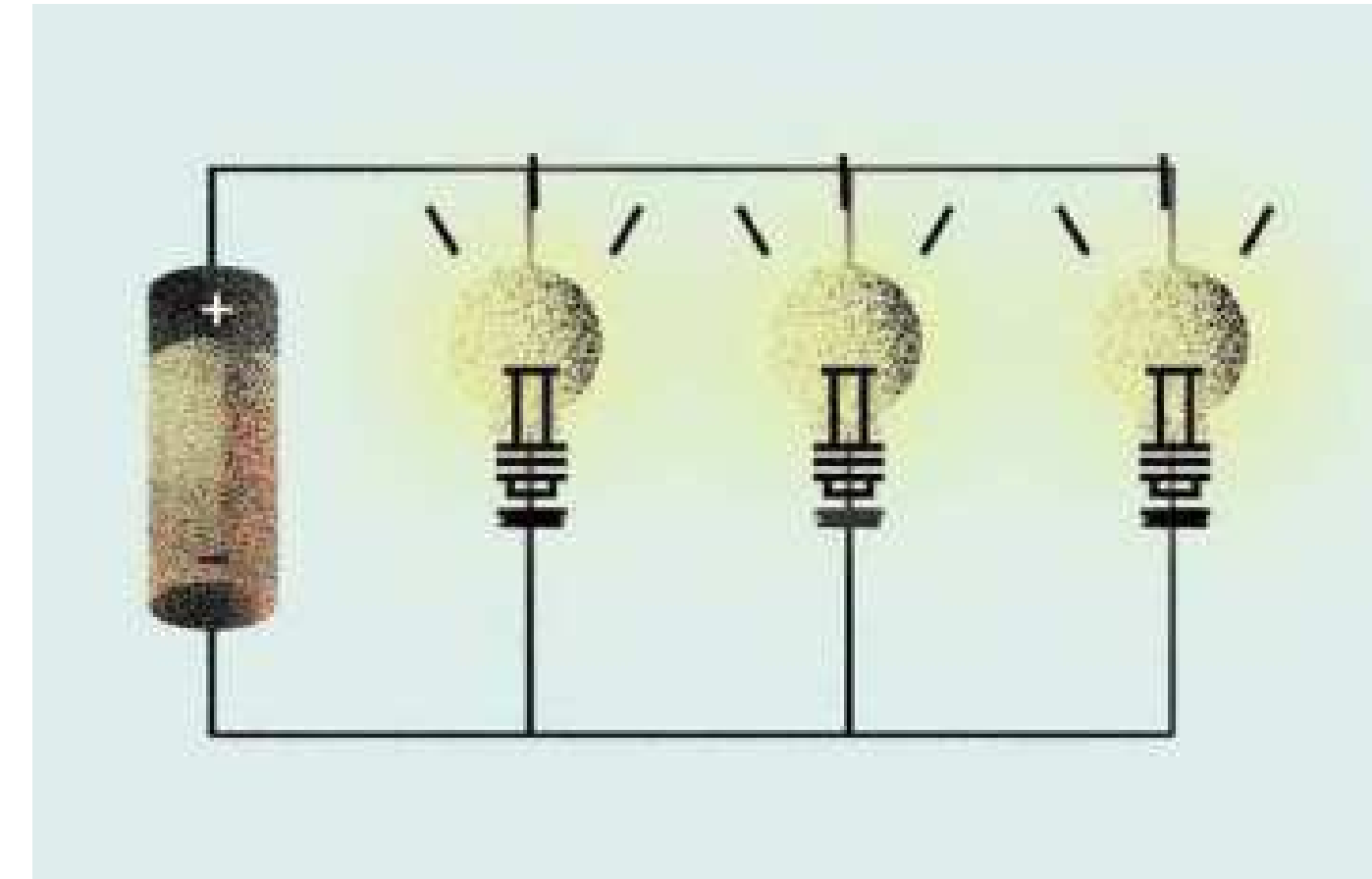
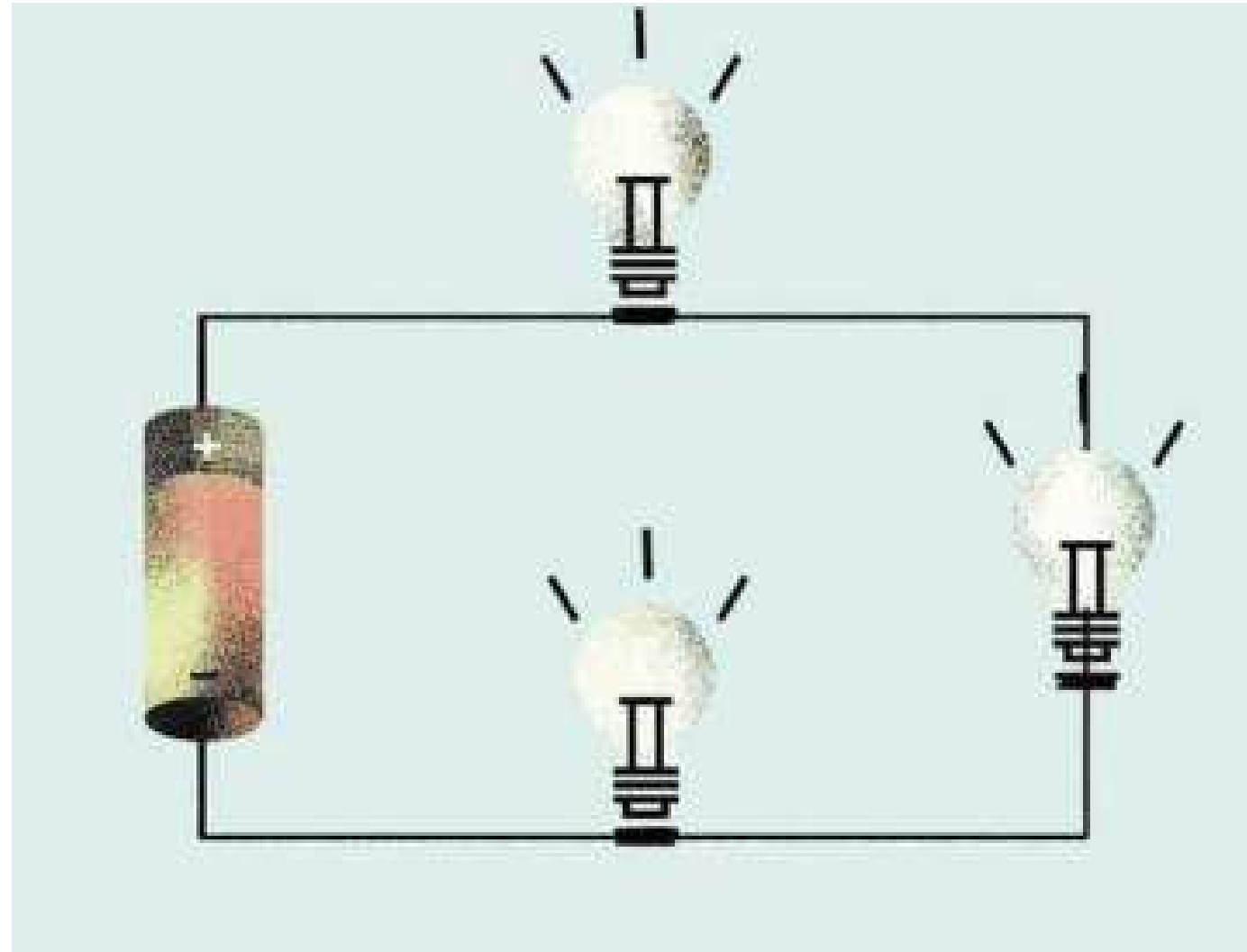
2 + 2 threads = 1/4 R

# DIRECTING THE COLOR CHANGE

if you mix stitches  
-> more color change around stitches with  
high resistance

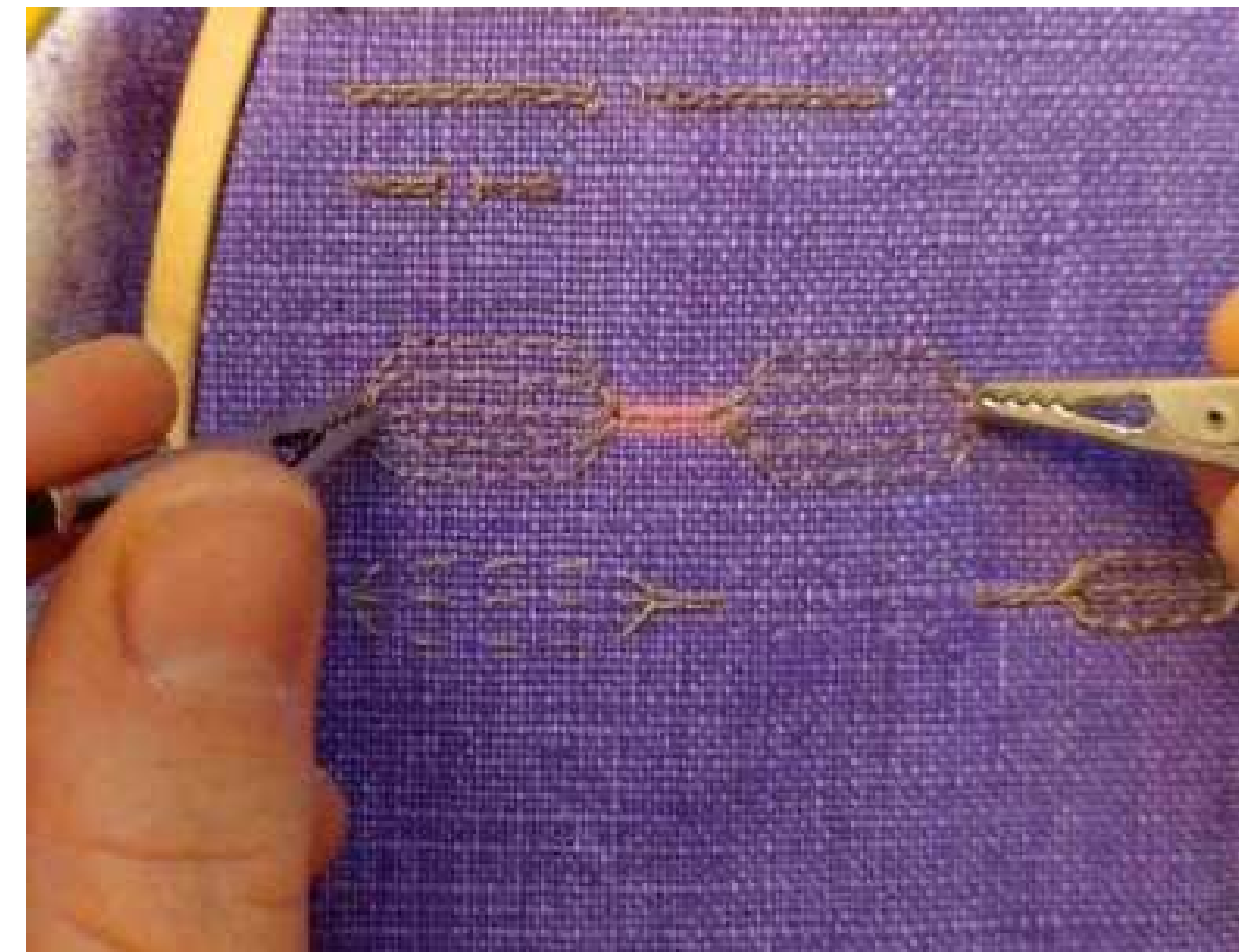
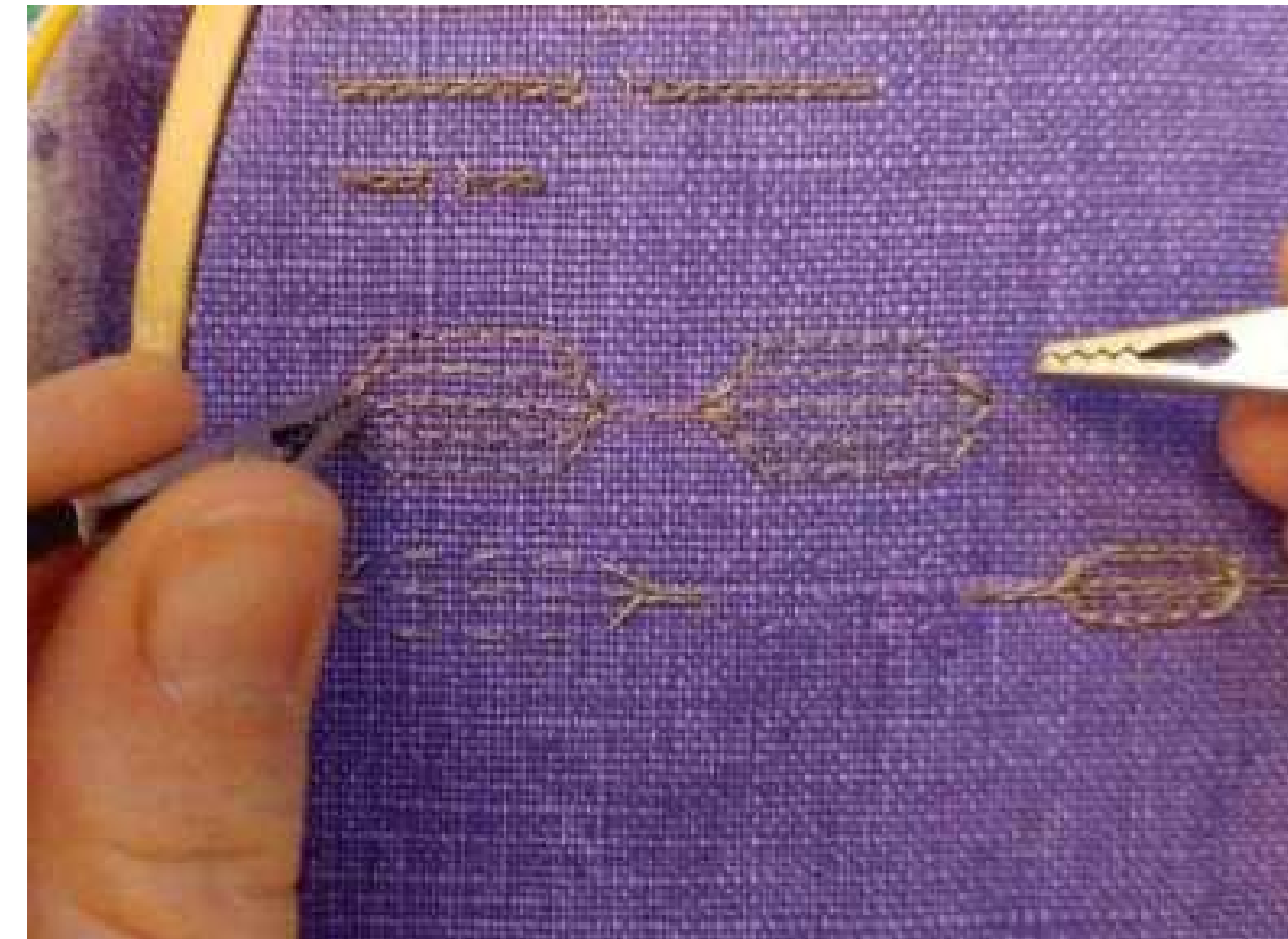
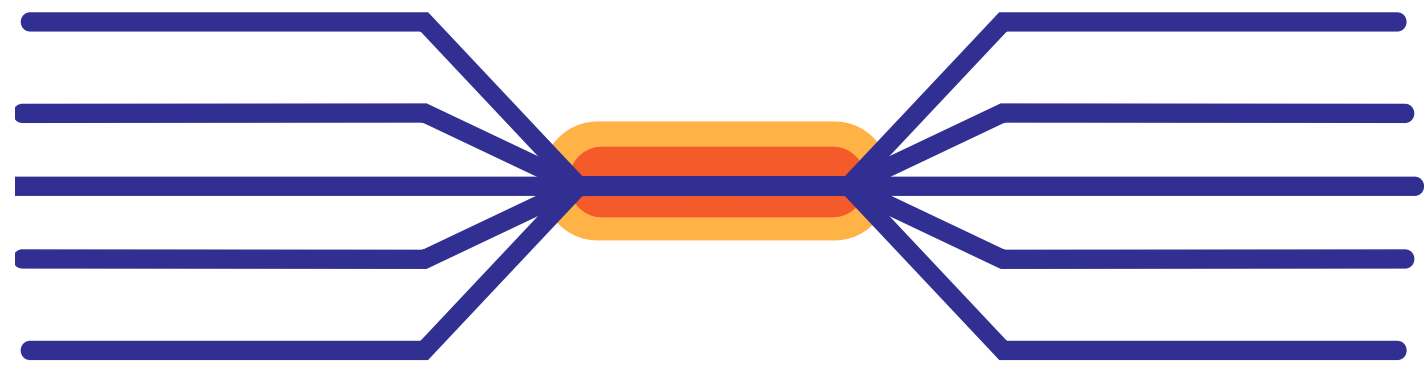


# SERIES vs PARALLEL CIRCUITS



# PARALLEL CIRCUITS

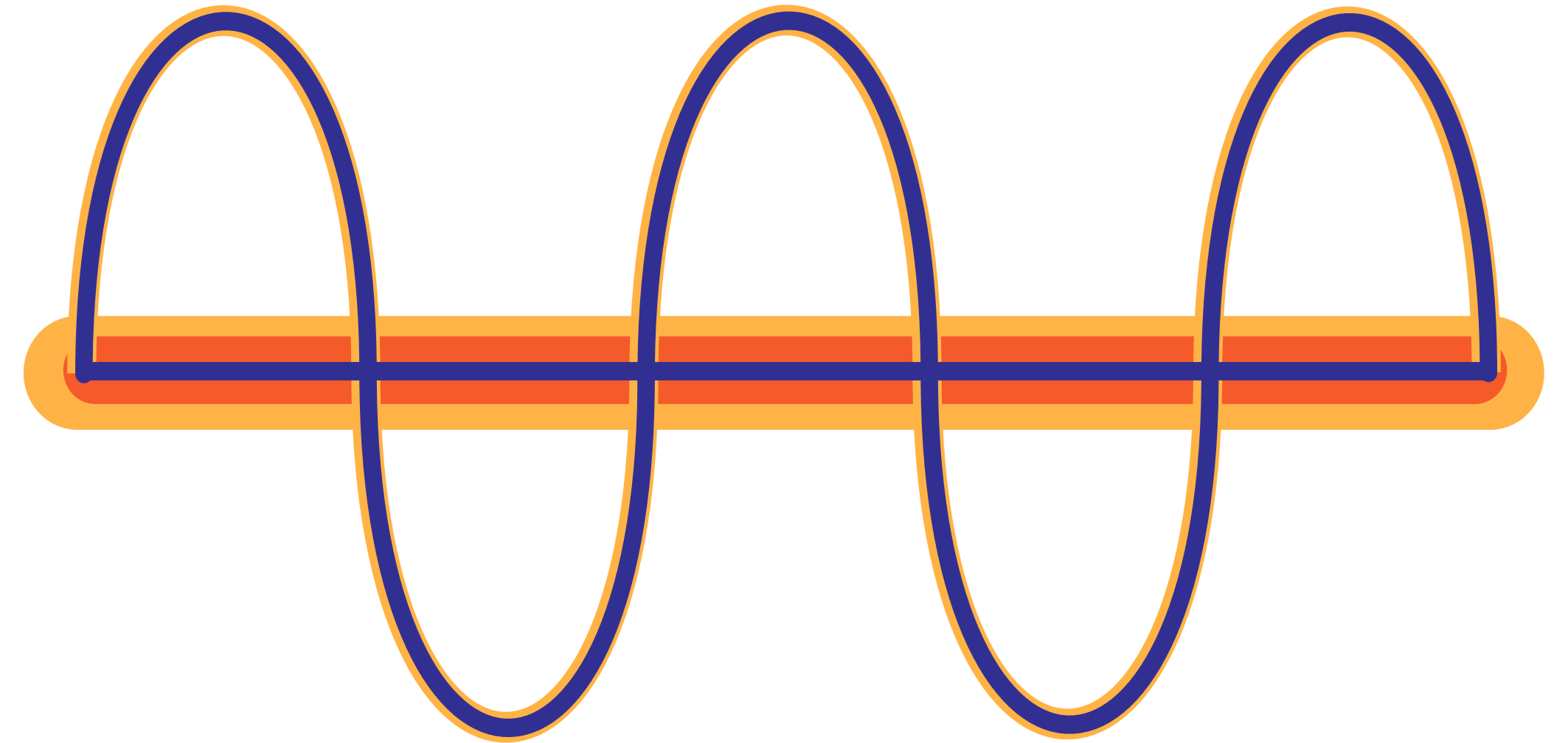
the current is split among several paths  
-> less total resistance



# PARALLEL CIRCUITS II

the current is split proportionally to the resistance of the individual paths

-> the current will primarily chose the path of least resistance





# THANK YOU & LETS KEEP IN TOUCH! :)



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