



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

Energy Efficiency &
Renewable Energy

DOE – DoD Multi-topic
Ft worth, TX workshop
R2R Breakout Session
October 8, 2014



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OUTLINE

Institute elements

Challenges and Rational

Deposition/Printing Technologies

Equipment and Process Control (Integration)

Substrate Materials

Applications Technology Application Areas

(Electronics, Buildings, Membranes, Energy Specific)

Metrology

Development Path/Expectation

Summary



Printed RFIDs



Possible Institute Elements

- Establishments of the 2-D R2R platform as a foundational manufacturing technology for energy applications
- Embedded electronics to enable “smart” applications
- Enabling High-rate, industrial-scale manufacturing platforms for continuous large-area roll-to-roll processing.
- Equipment for small-scale (e.g., microelectronics) to medium-scale (windows and window films) to large-scale (membranes for biofuel and natural gas processing) applications
- Development of detailed “Roadmaps” introducing initial technologies at TRL/MRL 3 - 4 with production demonstrations in 2-3 years and enabling select sustaining products from Industry at 5 – 7 years.

Challenges/Needs/Metrics

- Meters-per-minute rates on plastic film, paper, fabric or foil achieving feature dimensions as small as ten nanometers encompassing billions of identical devices. (100k mm²/min.)
- Develop paths for the electronic manufacturing service to move from plate-to-plate standard lithography to continuous R2R processing or blend of the technologies.
- Large format “smart” process equipment including “feed-back” process control, metrology, quality control/assurance, and embedded sensing
- Cost/Area vs. Throughput (25%/5 years)
- Materials cost for substrates? (5%/year)
- Size Scale (Kerfless, mm to Sub-micron to nano)

Why Us, Why Now?

- High risks and costs for R2R technologies preclude investment by a single company, but can be addressed effectively using a public-private partnership
- An Institute will accelerate technology development to higher TRL/MRL with concurrent technology transfer to industry.
- Flexible electronics, which is well supported using R2R technology, is currently a DOD technology development priority and has been discussed for inter-agency collaboration to enable leveraging of mutual assets.

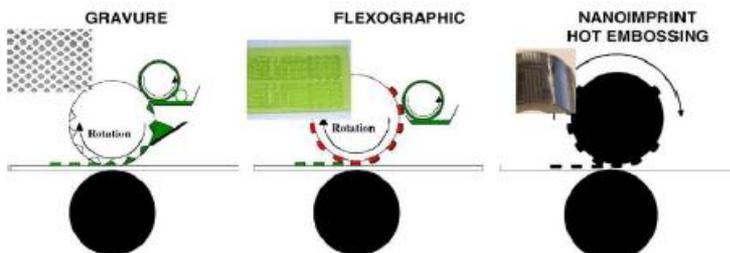
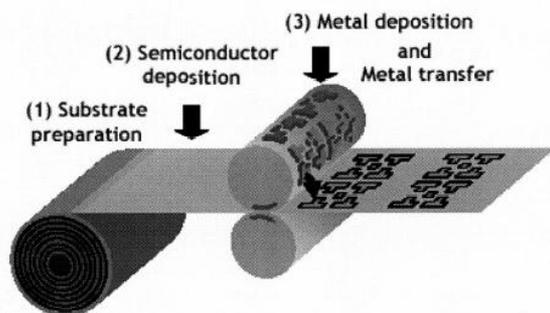
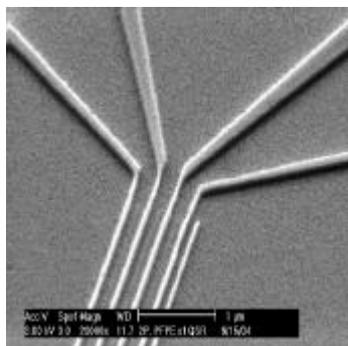


Figure 2 Schematic of roll to roll patterning techniques⁷

Evaporation (Shadow Mask)	Ink-Jet Printing	LITI



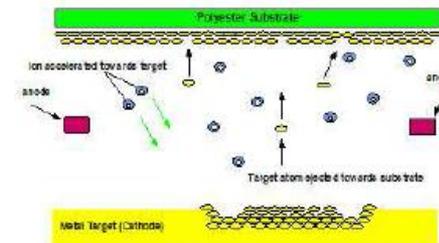
Direct or Off-set Printing Method



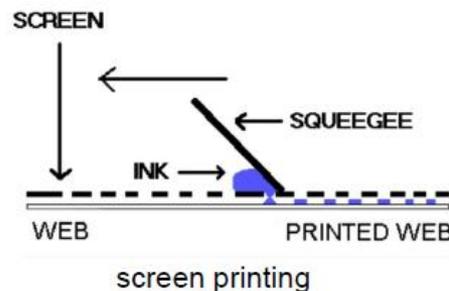
40 nm features on 50µm polyimide film at 5 m/minute



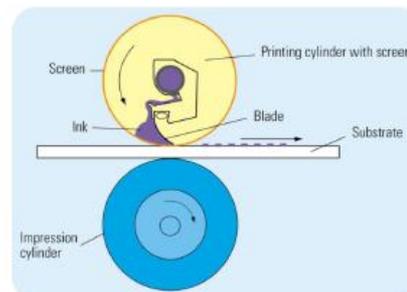
a) Very large multilayer sputtering system



b) Schematic of sputtering process in which inert gas ions are accelerated into target, expelling atoms of the target onto the film

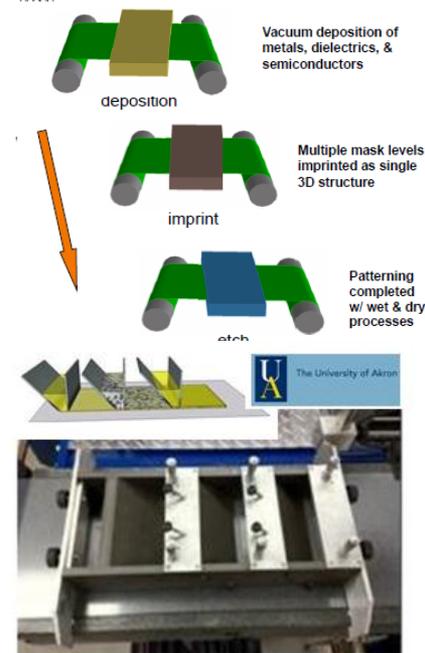


screen printing



Rotary screen printing

d) hp R2R SAIL Process Flow

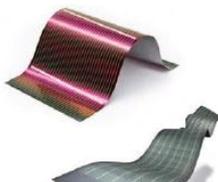


Multilayer Blade Casting (Electromagnetic assist)

R&D

Pilot

Volume
Production



Thick-film deposition (Screen-Print and Casting)



Electrochromic
deposition

Parallel Detecting, Spectroscopic
Ellipsometer (PDSE)

IR/visible material
characterization
(bandgap, conductivity,
surface properties, etc.)



Rolling Mask Lithography

CIGS continuous
deposition Chamber

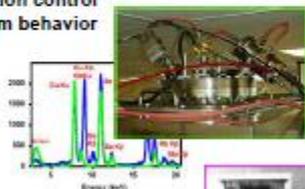
Nanoscale Offset Printing System (NanoOPS)



Northeastern University
Center for High-rate Nanomanufacturing

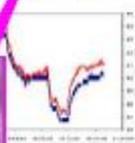
X-Ray Florescence (XRF)

Composition control
and system behavior



Atomic Absorption
Spectroscopy (AAS)

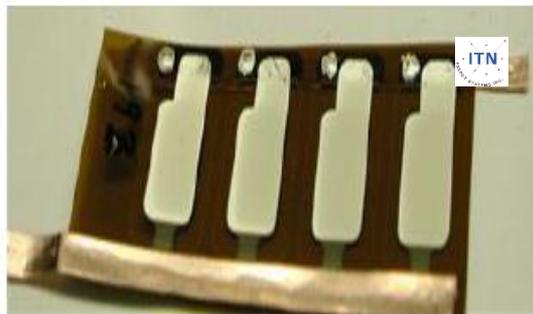
Elemental flux
measurement



Additive/Subtractive micro-electronic printing on Flex-Glass



Metal Foil

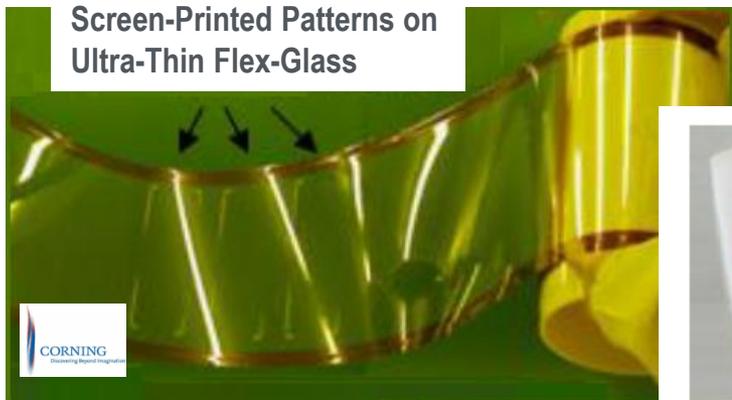
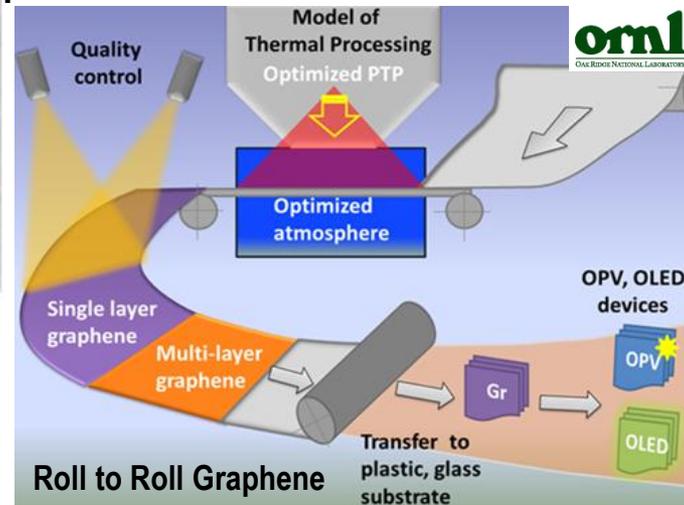


Polyimide

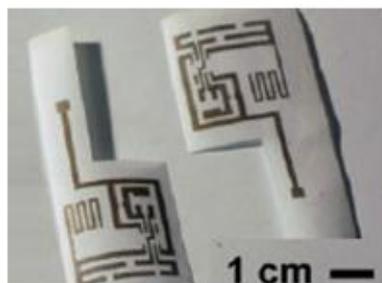
MCC, YSZ, Spinel



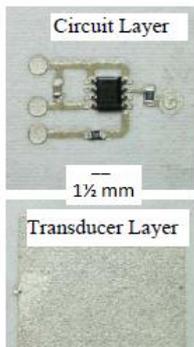
Flexible Ceramic



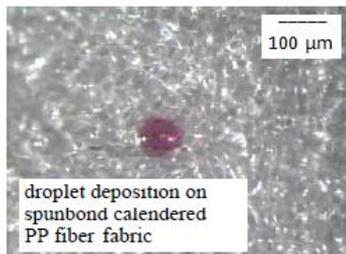
Screen-Printed Patterns on Ultra-Thin Flex-Glass



paper substrate



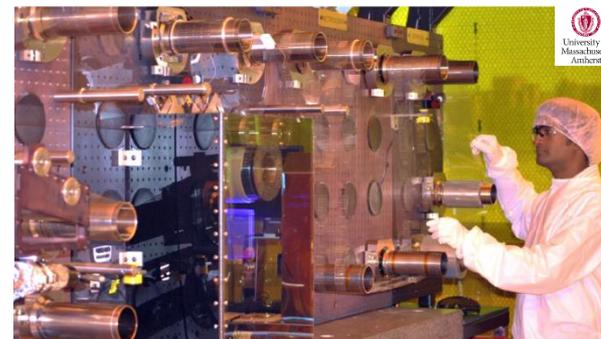
Screen-printed active electrodes.



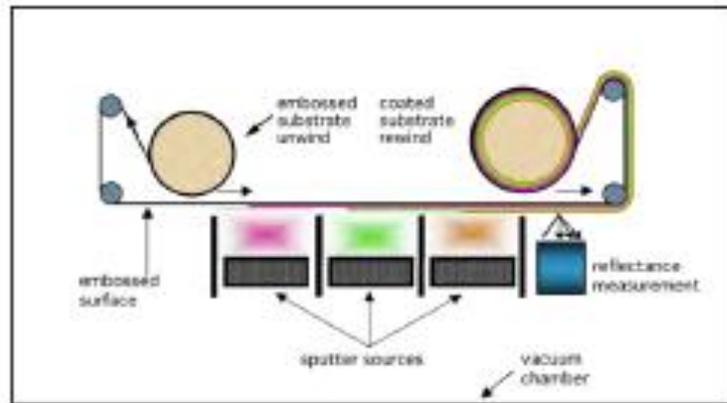
droplet deposition on spunbond calendared PP fiber fabric

Woven and nonwoven coated textile fabrics

NC STATE UNIVERSITY

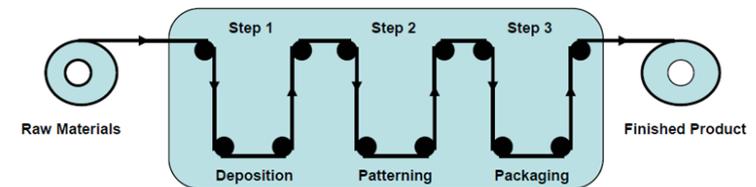


Other polymer materials: Polyester (Mylar™), Polyethylene (PE), Polyethylene Naphthalate (PEN), Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET), Polycarbonate (PC), Vinyls, Insulated Metal (IMS), Thermal Conductive (TAC)



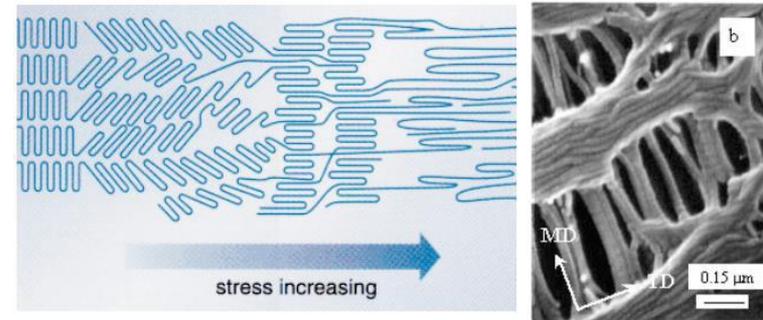
Technology Areas

- Membranes (Fossil and Separation)
- Flexible Electronics and Interconnects (active and passive, etc.)
- Battery Technology
- PEM and SOFC Fuel Cells
- Flexible - Photovoltaics
- Formatted, Higher Quality Depositions
- Photonics, Magnetics, Conductors/superconductors, electrochromics, Transducers/MEMs, TFTs
- Structural Electronics/Infrastructure Health Monitoring/sensors

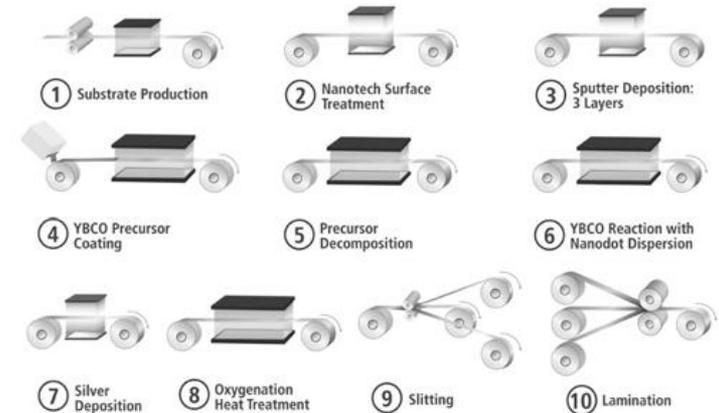


Manufacturing Issues

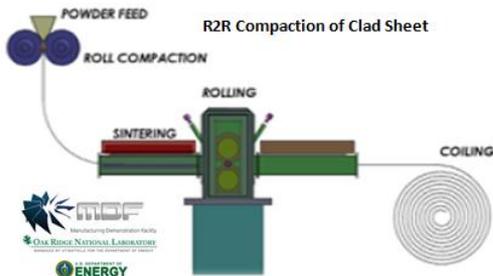
- Reproducible Scalable Solutions
- Metrology and In-Process Control
- Quality Control and systems
- Cost-Competitive, Economic Solutions
- Process Equipment and Materials



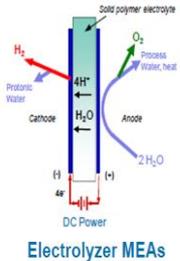
Size Specific Crystalline/Semi-crystalline Polymer Membrane Stretch preparation



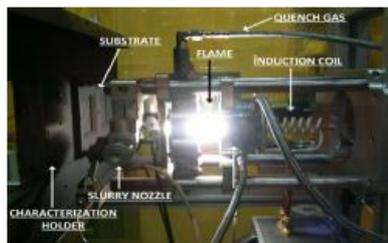
R2R processing of high-temperature YBC Superconductor on Ni at AMSC



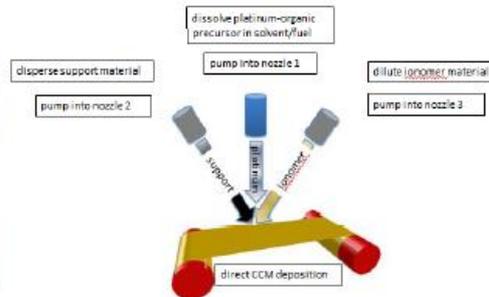
Metals Processing



Electrolyzer MEAs



Co-Fired Ceramic Composites (LTCC and HTCC)



Current RSDT equipment at UCONN (left) and a schematic of proposed roll-to-roll process (right).

Pilot Processing Equipment Supporting MEA Membrane Fabrication for Proton OnSite

Daylight Redirecting Films (3M)



Electrochromic Windows (Sage, View)



Metric	Proposed Target
R-value	R-20
Cost	<\$1/ft ²
SHGC	0.2-0.8

Payback < 1 year

Market Ready in < 5 years



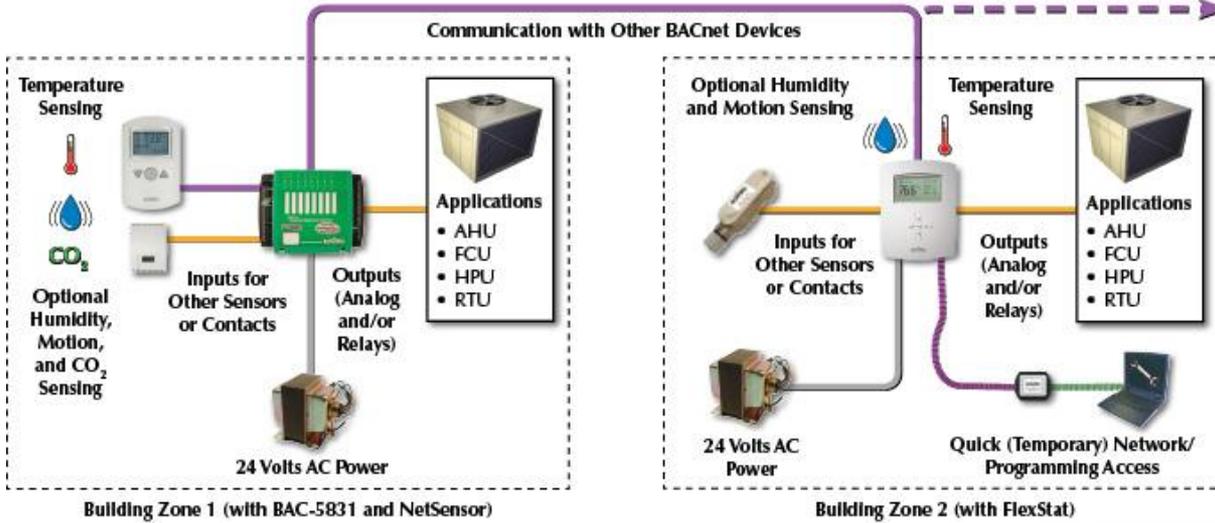
Low-e Window Films (Solutia)



Manufacturing Challenges/Barriers

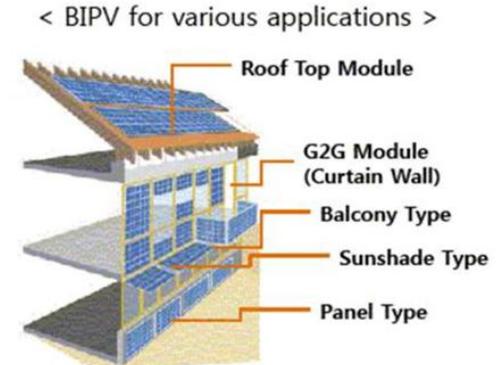
- Large/Customized area
- Process automation and integration
- Low defect tolerance, Clarity
- Improved yields (dynamic products)

Facility/Infrastructure Automation



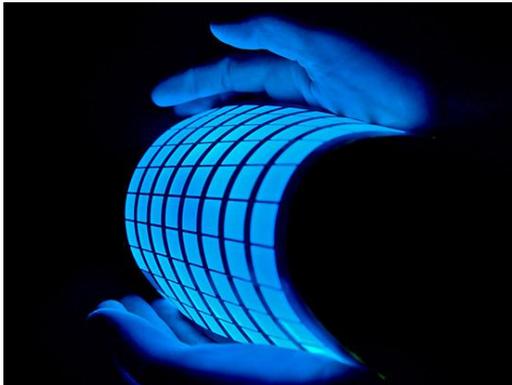
Passive Energy Generation

Building integrated photovoltaics (BIPV)



Building with Piezoelectric Flooring (PVDF, PZT, etc)

OLEDs



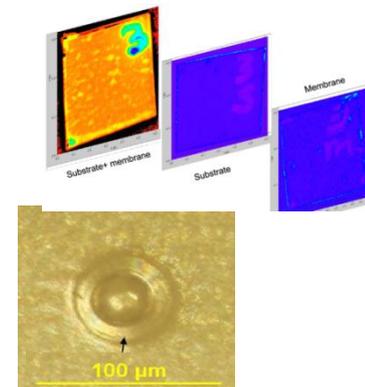
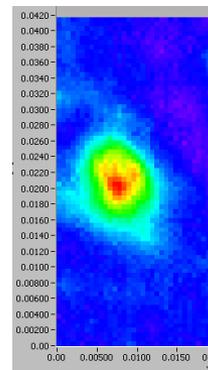
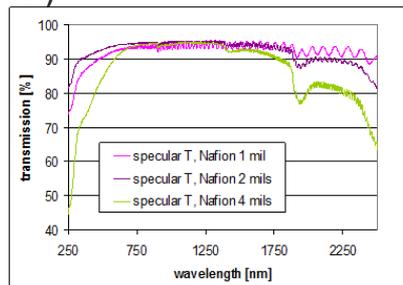
Manufacturing Challenges/Barriers

- Quality Substrates
- Resolution (sensors), patterning
- Process tolerance, temperature
- Inspection Tools, Metrology, Standards
- Defect density and repair
- Capacity, Yield and Size scale
- Materials/Equipment-availability and cost



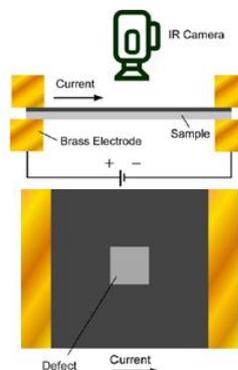
Optical Reflectometry

- Spectral (Reflection, Transmission, or Absorption)
- Very rapid data-acquisition (msec)
- Areal thickness measurement
- Identification of defects (10-100 μ m)
- Multi-layer, multi-component, etc.

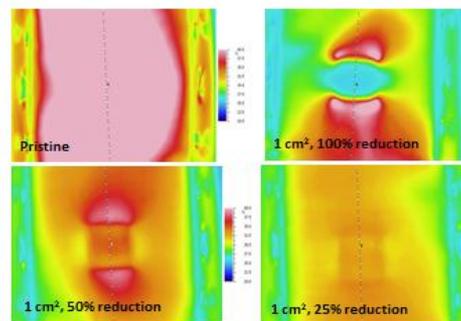


Active Infrared Thermography

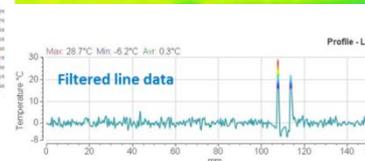
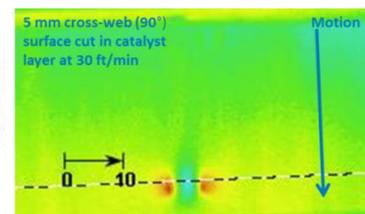
- Apply voltage across electrode layer
- Resulting current causes resistive heating
- Rapid data-acquisition (~sec)
- Areal measurement of resistive uniformity
- Pilot Tested at 10-60 ft/min.



All samples: 25 cm² active area, 5 second excitation at 21 V DC

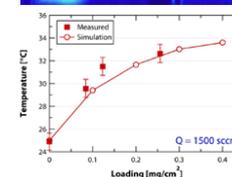
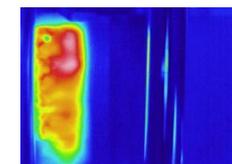
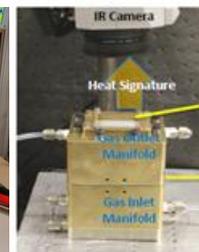


Aieta et al., *J. Power Sources*, 211 (2012), pp.4-11.



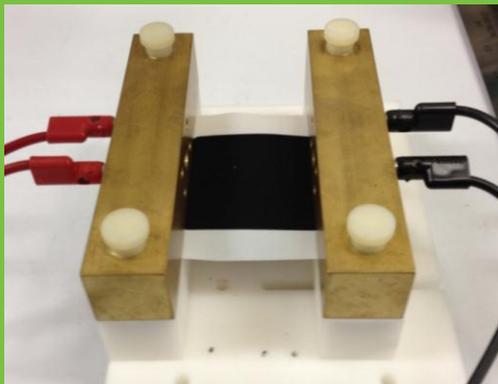
Reactive gas excitation

- Impinge reactive, non-flammable but reactive gas mixture onto electrode
- Detect uniformity of thermal response
- Demonstrated with moving sheets
- Evaluate at Δ Defect Loading



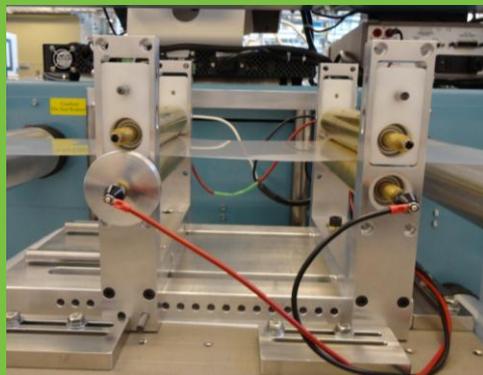
Bench-top

*Technique development
Material validation*



Prototype

*Parametric studies
Process validation*



Full-scale

*In-line validation
Industry roll goods*



Technical/Scale Up Challenges: The challenges for R2R manufacturing are primarily in providing a low cost, high yield, materially-consistent and homogeneous, R2R-manufactured products that can scale up to high-speed production rates processed on proven technology “SMART” equipment meeting current and to-be established Quality Standards that are consistent with environmental, industry and commercial needs by overcoming issues with substrates, control drift, web drift, size scale, metrology, and alignment/registration, etc.



- Hear from across DOE and DoD community
- Hear from across AMNPO & across Government, such as DOC's AMTECH Investments
- Hear from You: Industry and Research Community

Thank You

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