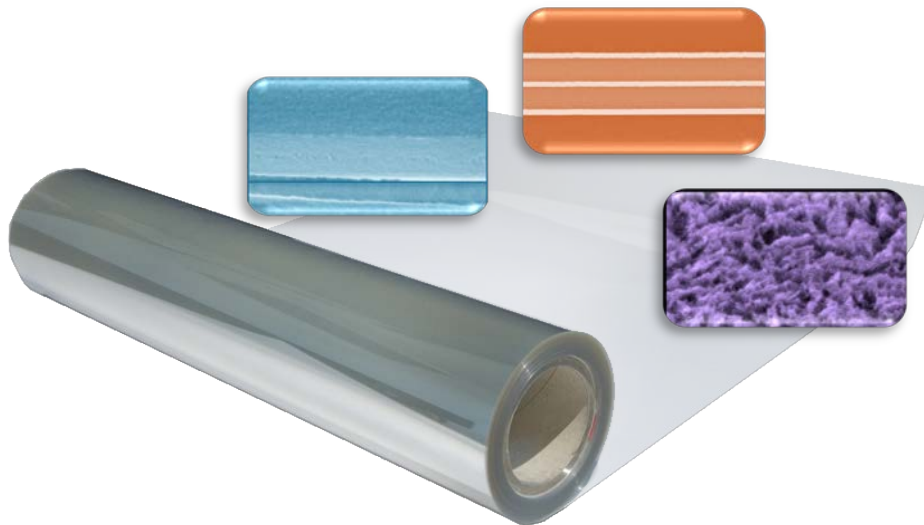

Vacuum plasma treatment and coating of fluoropolymer webs – challenges and applications

AIMCAL 2016



Cindy Steiner

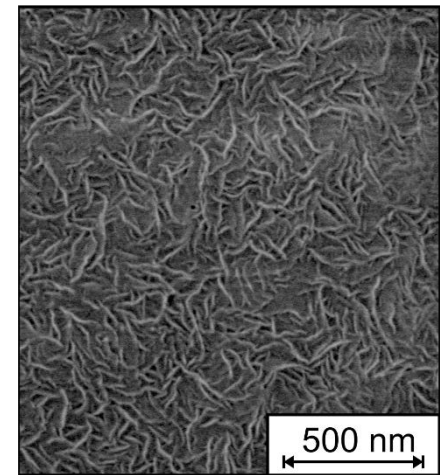
John Fahlteich

Dresden, 01.06.2016

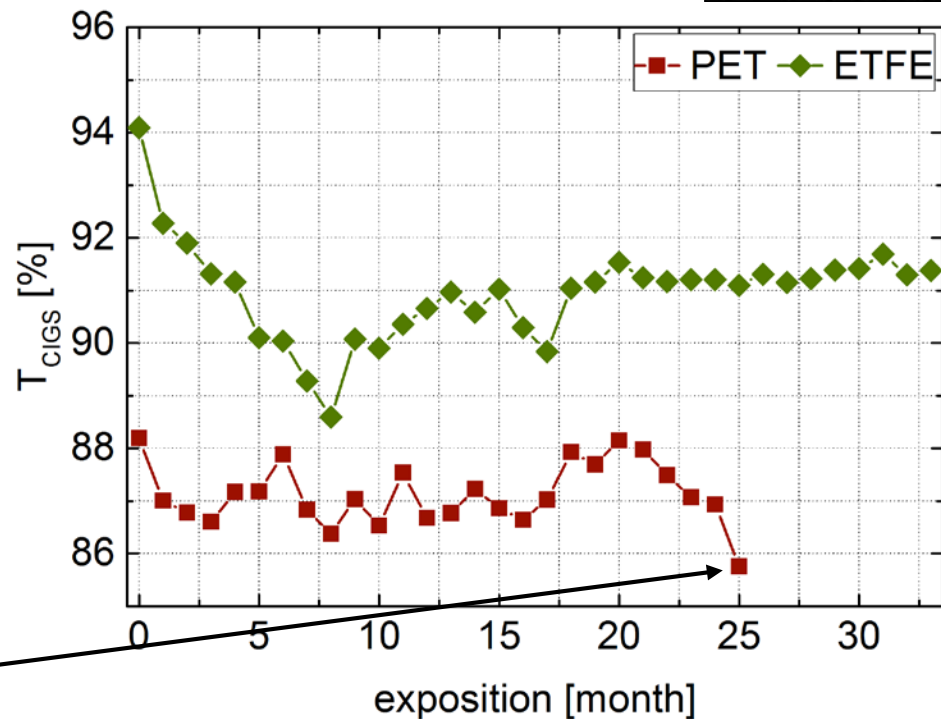
Ethylene Tetrafluoroethylene (ETFE)

semi-crystalline co-polymer of ethylene and tetrafluoroethylene

- high weathering stability and high transmittance



- low surface energy
- low elastic modulus
- strong shrinkage at high process temperatures

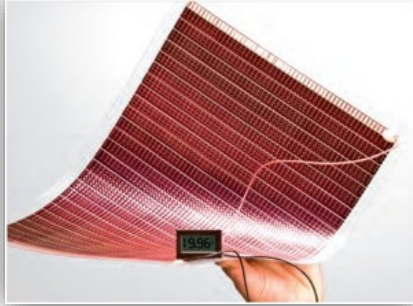


cracking
mechanical destruction

Applications and Requirements

electronic devices

flexible solar cell



© Fraunhofer FEP

organic light emitting diode (OLED)

Manufacturing /
processing

- roll-to-roll
- temperature
- tensile forces
- radiation

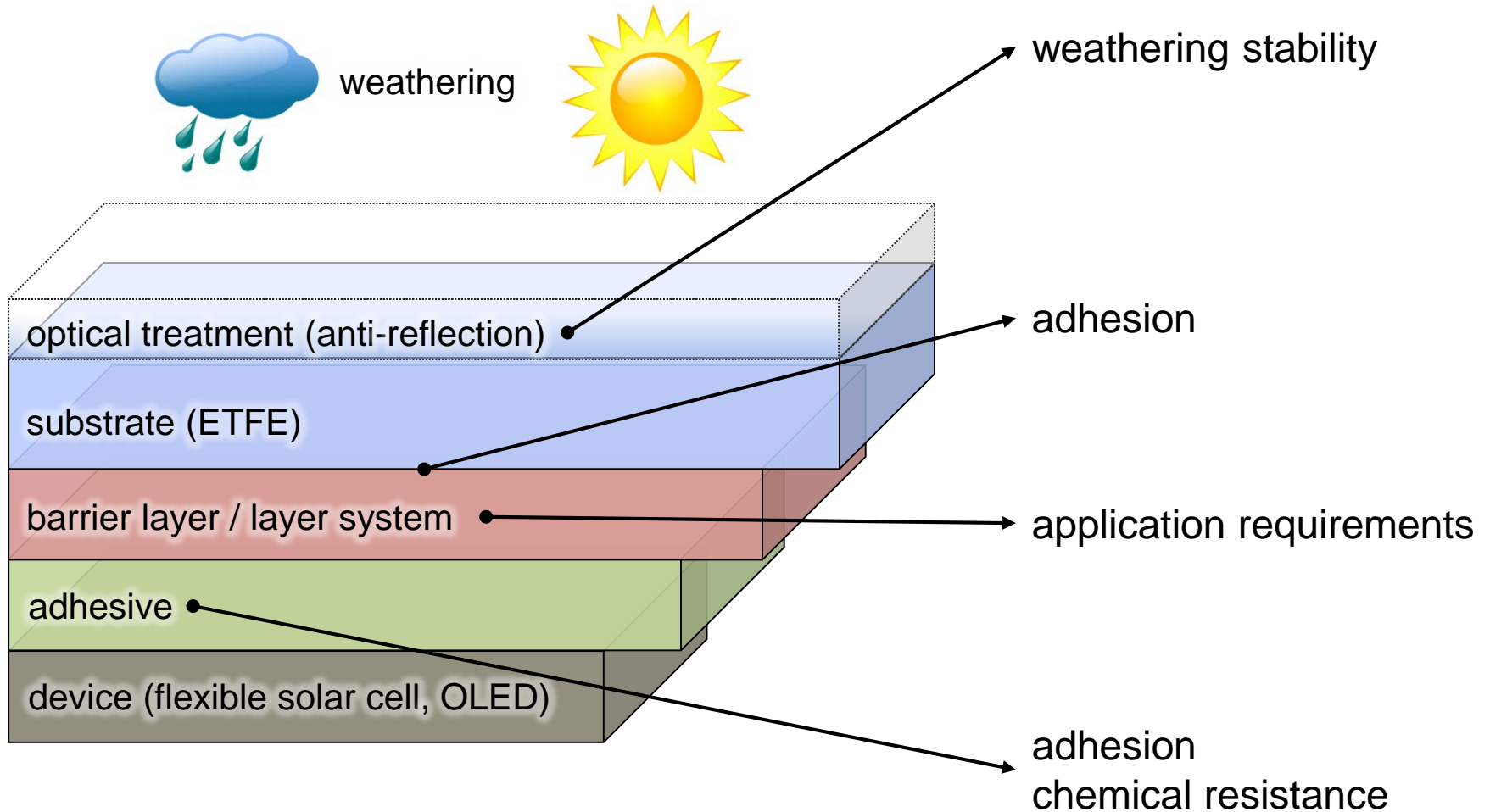
Application

- temperature /
humidity at place
of use
- mechanical load
- outdoor / indoor
- decorative
aspects

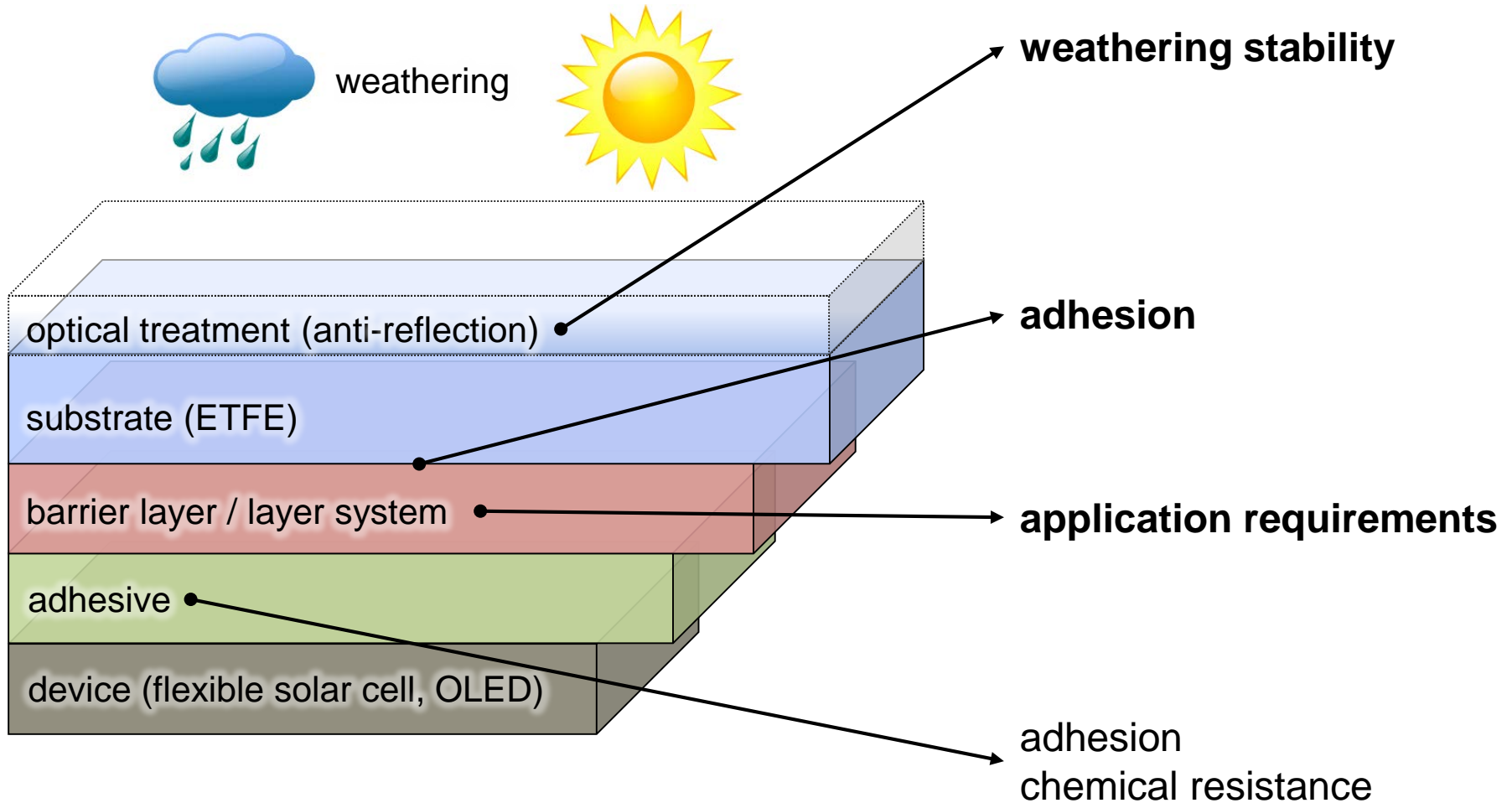
architecture



Challenge

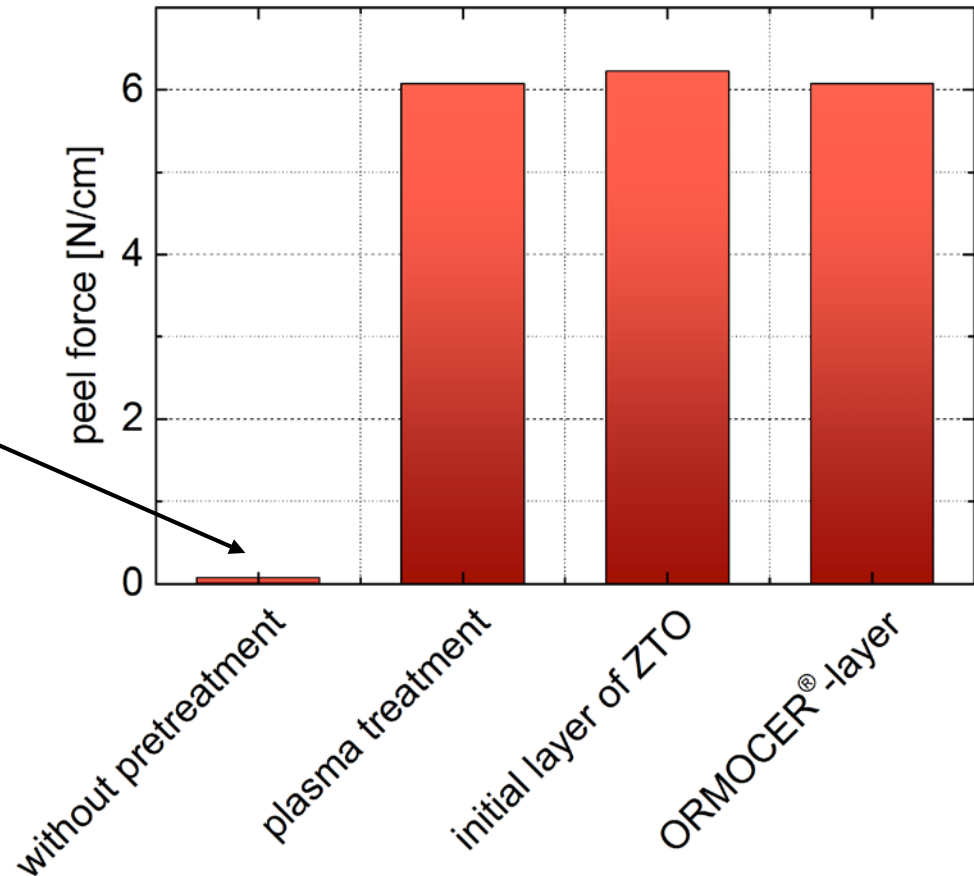


Challenge



Layer adhesion – barrier oxides and ORMOCER®

substrate	layer material and thickness [nm]	peel force ¹ [N/cm]
PET Melinex 400	ZTO 100 nm	> 12
	ZTO 50 nm	7.2
ETFE ET6235-Z	Al ₂ O ₃ 100 nm	< 0.5
	ORMOCER® 1000 nm	11.5

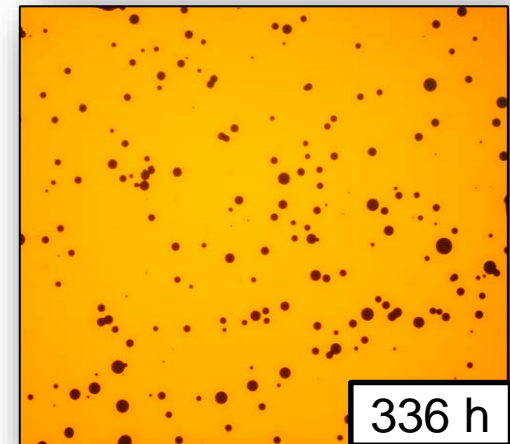
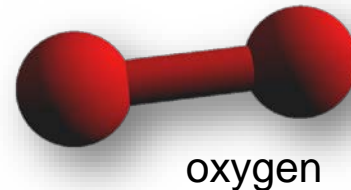
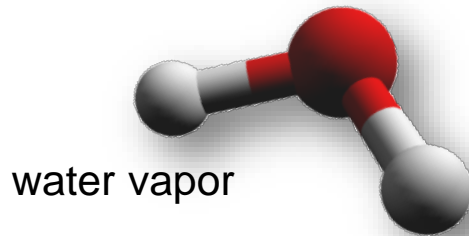


- three possibilities to improve adhesion of aluminum oxide
- ≥ 6 N/cm \rightarrow destruction of adhesive

¹90° Peel-Test according to IPC-TM-650

Transparent Permeation Barrier

protection of electronic and organic devices against

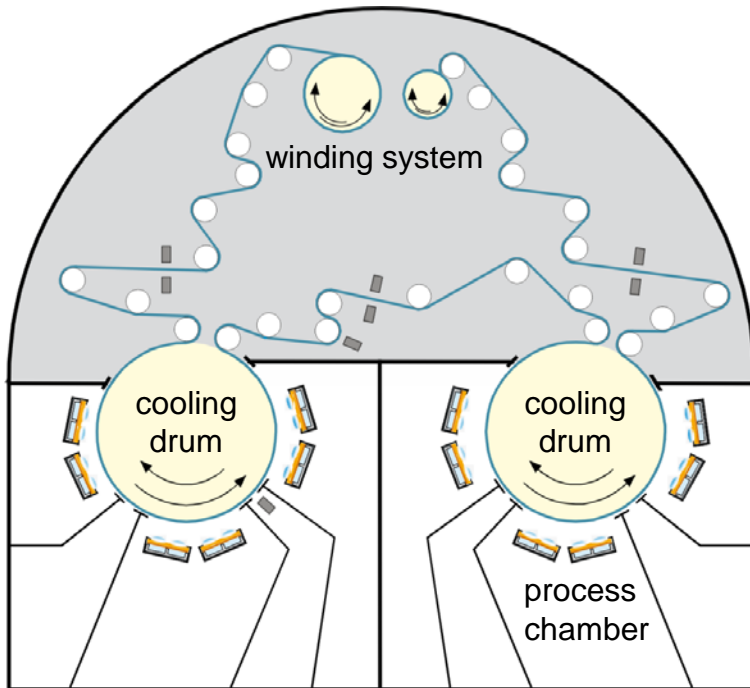


■ Water vapor transmission rate
WVTR

■ Oxygen transmission rate
OTR

Oxygen	1 cm³/(m²d bar)	= 4.5 · 10 ⁻⁵ mol/(m ² d)	= 1.4 · 10 ⁻³ g/(m ² d)
Water vapor	10³ cm³/(m²d bar)	= 5.6 · 10 ⁻² mol/(m ² d)	= 1 g/(m²d)

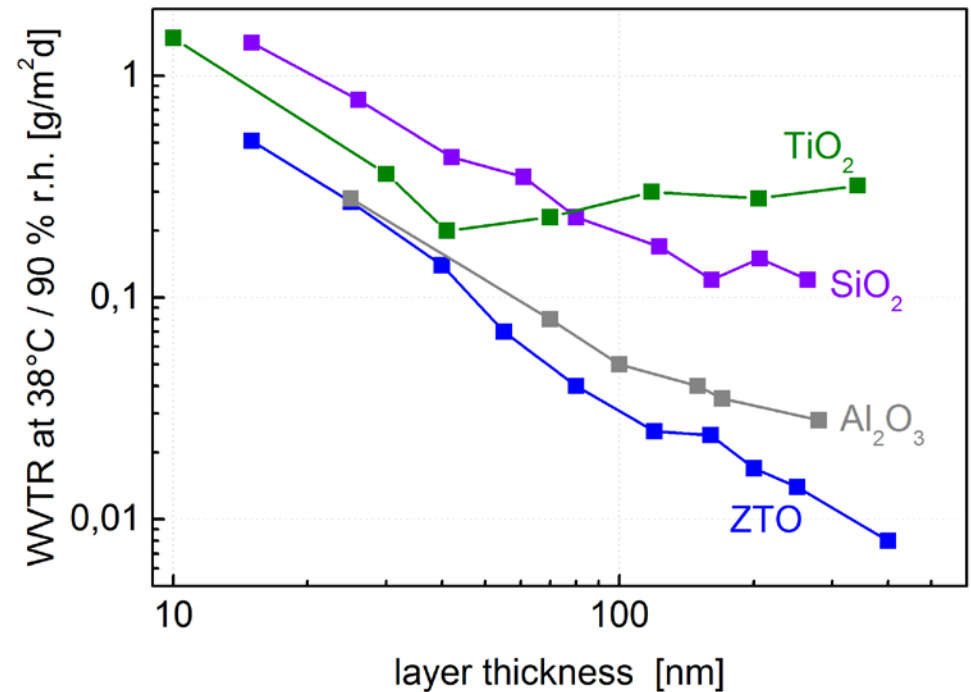
Layer materials



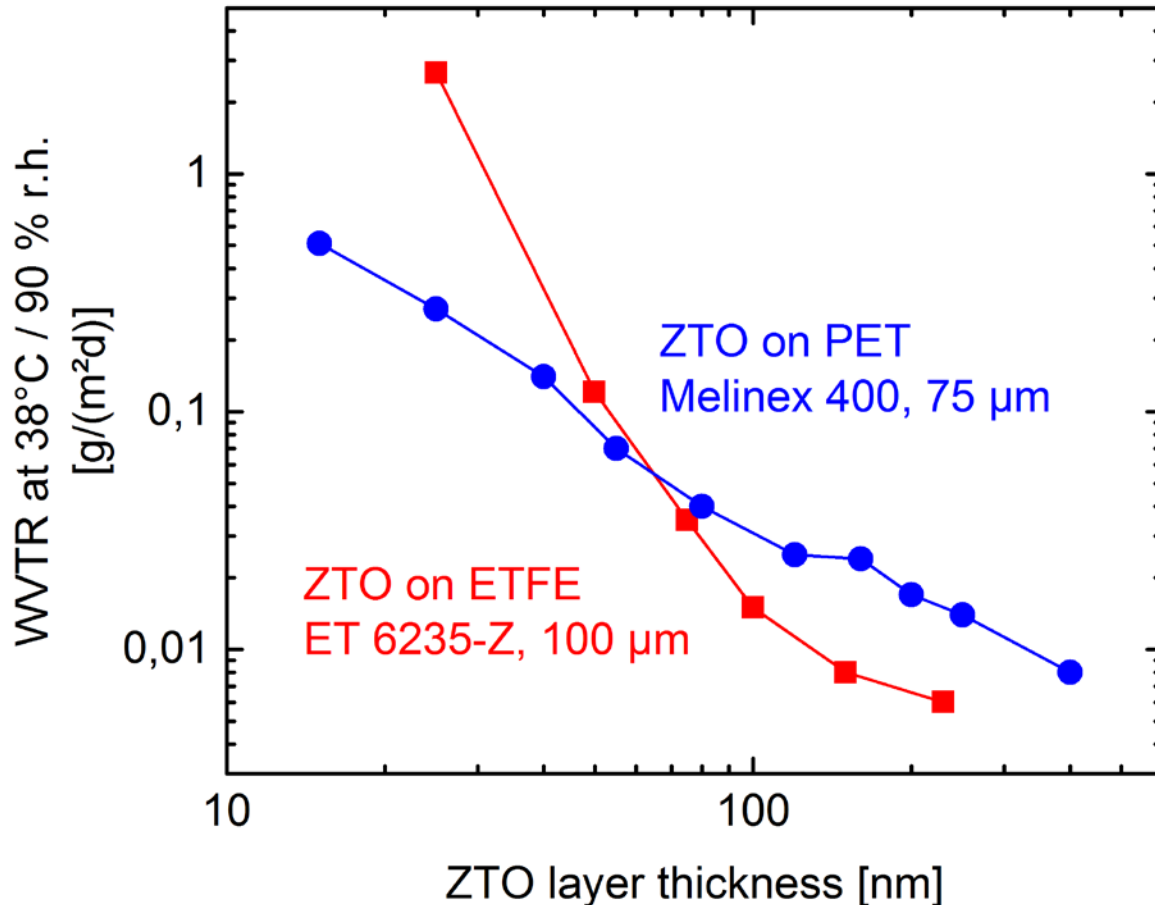
pilot scale roll-to-roll-coater

- six process chambers
- roll length up to 500 m
- roll width up to 650 mm

- sputtered layers on low-cost standard PET Melinex 400 CW



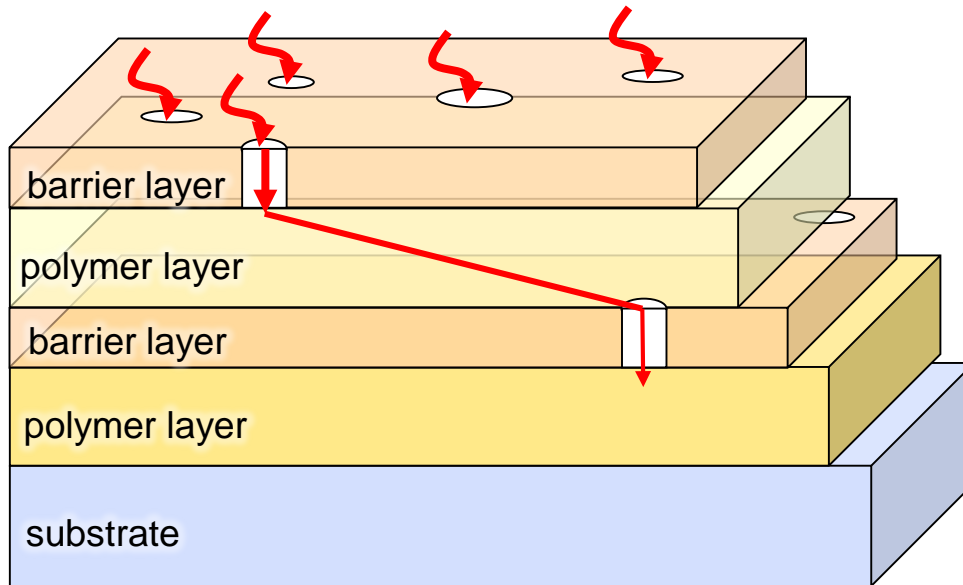
Barrier performance of single layers



- coulometric measurement
- Oxygen transmission rates – 150 nm ZTO: < 0.1 cm³ / (m²d bar) on **PET and ETFE**
- Layer thickness ↑ → crack onset strain ↓¹

¹more Details about dimensional stability of ETFE in presentation of O. Miesbauer from Fraunhofer IVV

Barrier performance of layer systems

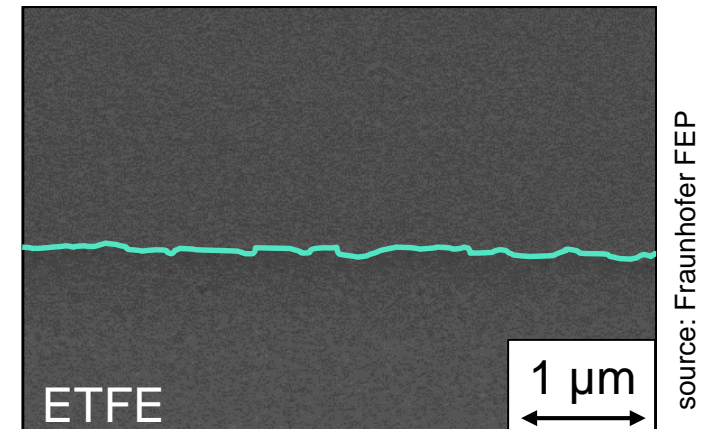


Tasks of first polymer layer

- Planarization of substrate
- UV-protection
- improved adhesion
($> 11 \text{ N/cm}$ ORMOCER® auf ETFE)

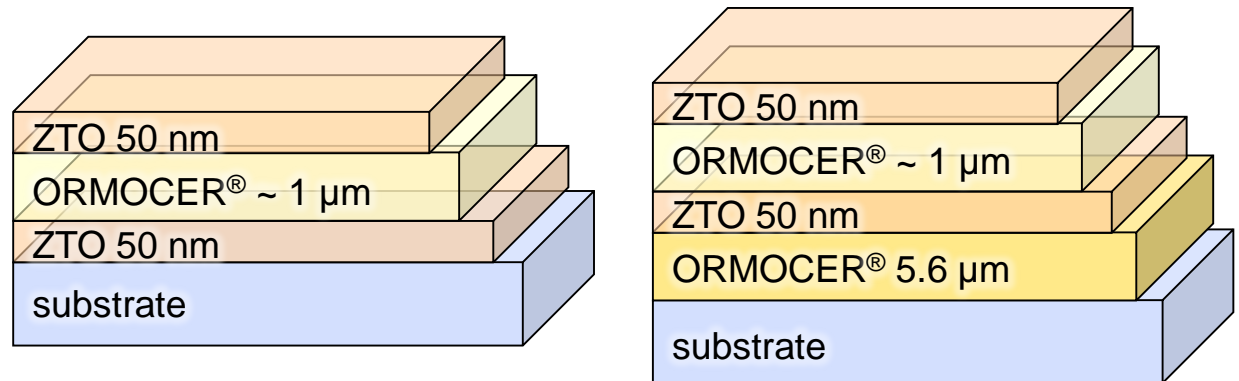
Tasks of second polymer layer

- interrupt growth of defects
- surface planarization and defect coverage
- reduce mechanical stress – improve flexibility



Barrier performance of layer systems

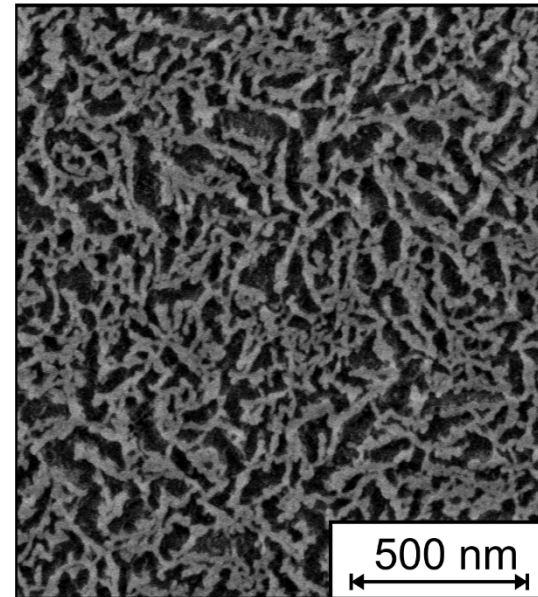
parameter



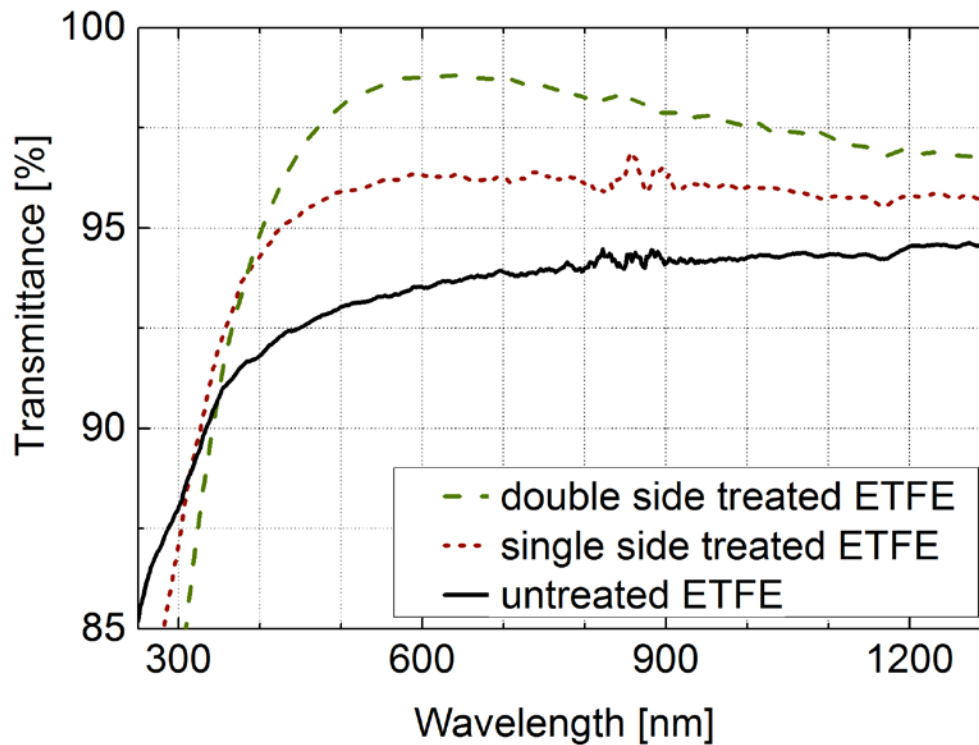
Substrate	PET	ETFE	ETFE
WVTR [g/m ² d]	0.002	0.035	0,002
OTR [cm ³ /m ² dbar]	< 0.1	-	< 0.1
T _{CIGS} [%]	76.5	78.3	74.4

Anti-reflection (AR) properties by nanostructuring

- based on moth-eye-effect
 - structure size lower than wavelength of visible light → no scattering
 - refractive index gradient
 - without absorption and scattering
 - reducing reflection (R) results in transmission (T) increase
 - $T + R = 100$
- stochastic structures
- direct structuring of ETFE
- plasma induced nanostructuring



Optical Properties



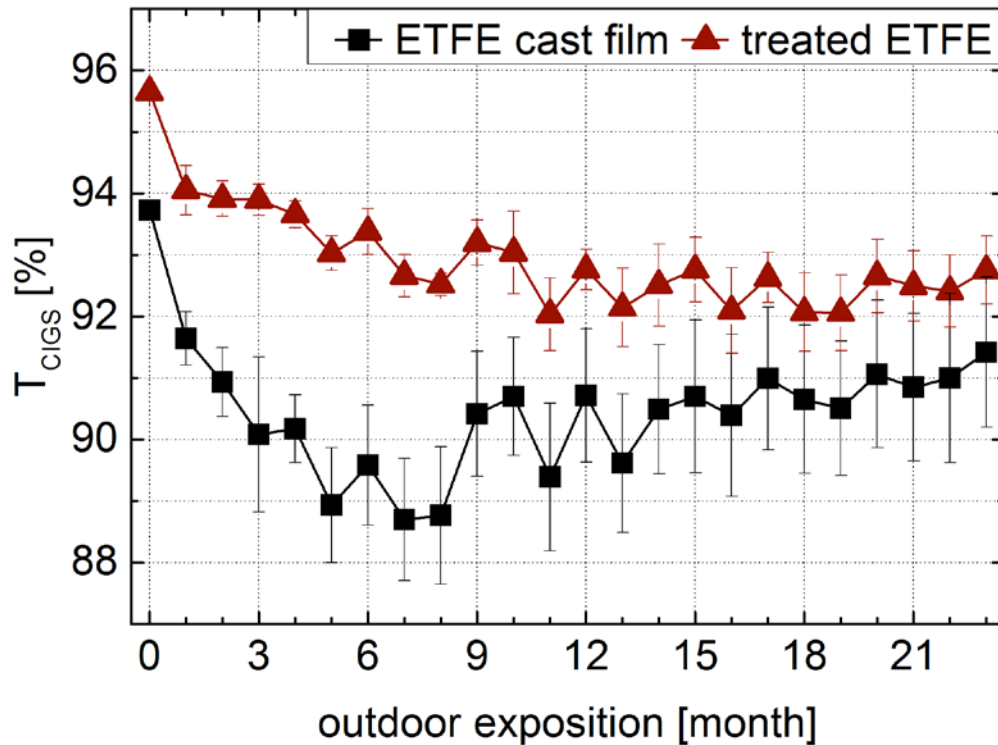
- broadband AR-effect
- maximum in transmittance at 600 nm
 - untreated ETFE 93.7 %
 - single side treatment 96.3 %
 - double side treatment 98.7 %

Outdoor Weathering Equipment

- four racks with 25 samples (150 mm x 150 mm) per rack
- located in Dresden (Germany) on top of a roof with nearly 45° tilt and adjusted southwards
- samples in aluminum frames
- monitoring of climate data
- monthly measurement of optical properties of the samples

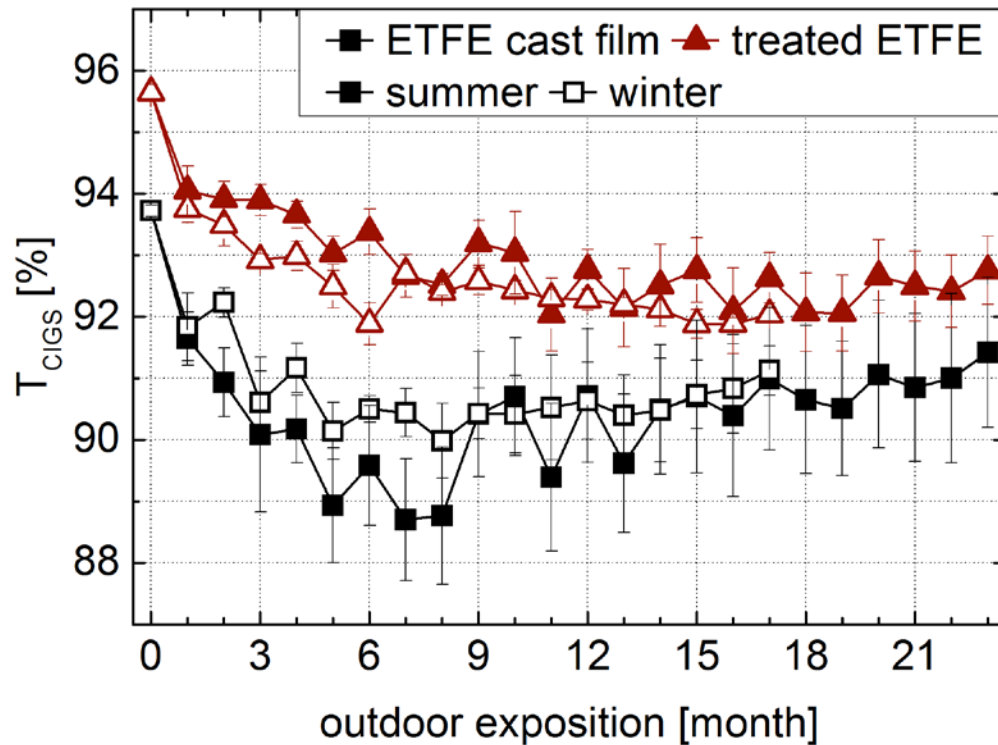


Results of Outdoor Weathering Test

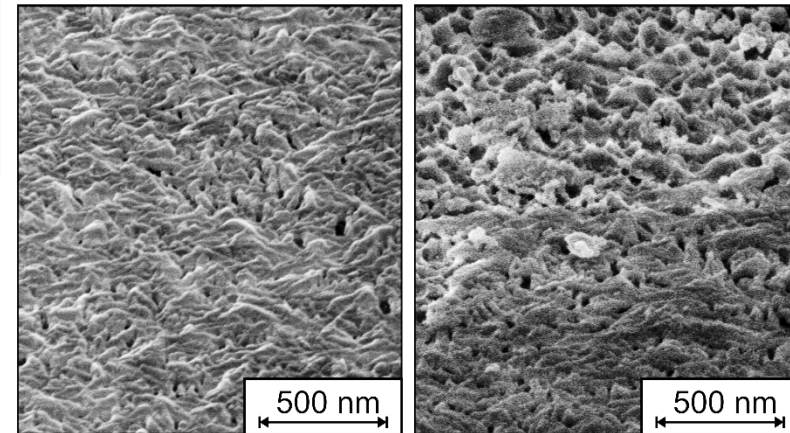


- results without additional cleaning
- start of exposition in April 2014
- after 12 month \rightarrow difference \approx 2%
- transmittance ETFE increases after 9 months
 - less pollution
 - cleaning effect because of more rain

Results of Outdoor Weathering Test



- results without additional cleaning
- start of exposition in April 2014 and November 2014
- Independent of the start of exposition



original state

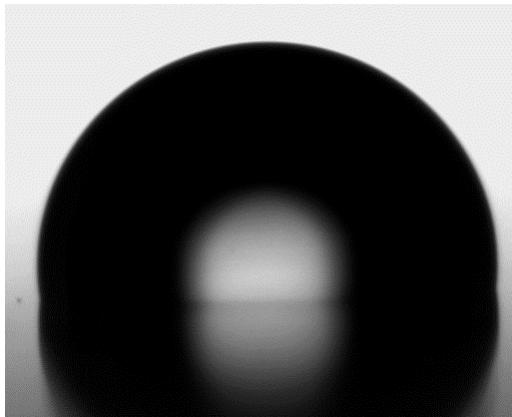
after 6 months

Wetting behavior of nanostructured ETFE

- static contact angle measurement with water

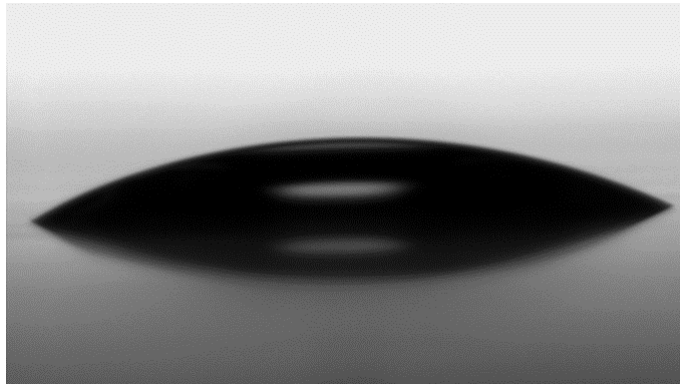
ETFE - cast film

~ 95°



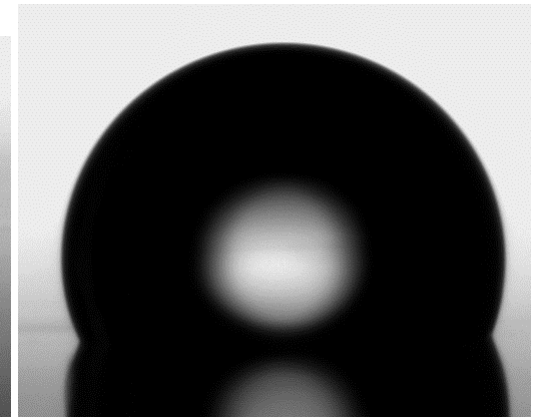
SiO₂ - top coat

~ 30°



TiO₂ - top coat

~ 110°



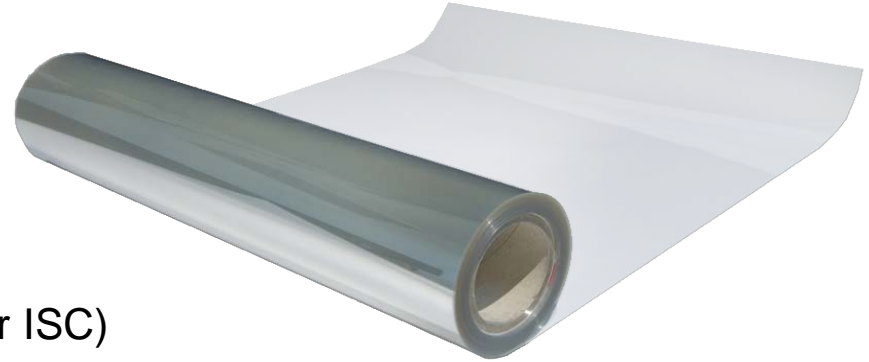
→ wetting behavior adjustable from hydrophilic to hydrophobic

Conclusion

- ETFE has specific requirements to processing and handling, but we show you:
 - pretreatments to improve layer adhesion
 - coating of transparent barrier layers
 - coating of layer systems including laque hardening at 120°C in R2R process
 - nanostructuring to
 - improve optical properties → AR-effect
 - adjust wetting behavior → hydrophilic to hydrophobic
 - weathering stability of nanostructures

Thank you

- project partners for great co-operation, work and constructive discussions
- Dr. Sabine Amberg-Schwab (Fraunhofer ISC) for providing the ORMOCER®-lacquer
- Oliver Miesbauer (Fraunhofer IVV) for providing printed ORMOCER®-layers by roll-to-roll processing
- colleagues of Fraunhofer FEP for coating and material characterization



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Bundesministerium
für Bildung
und Forschung

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