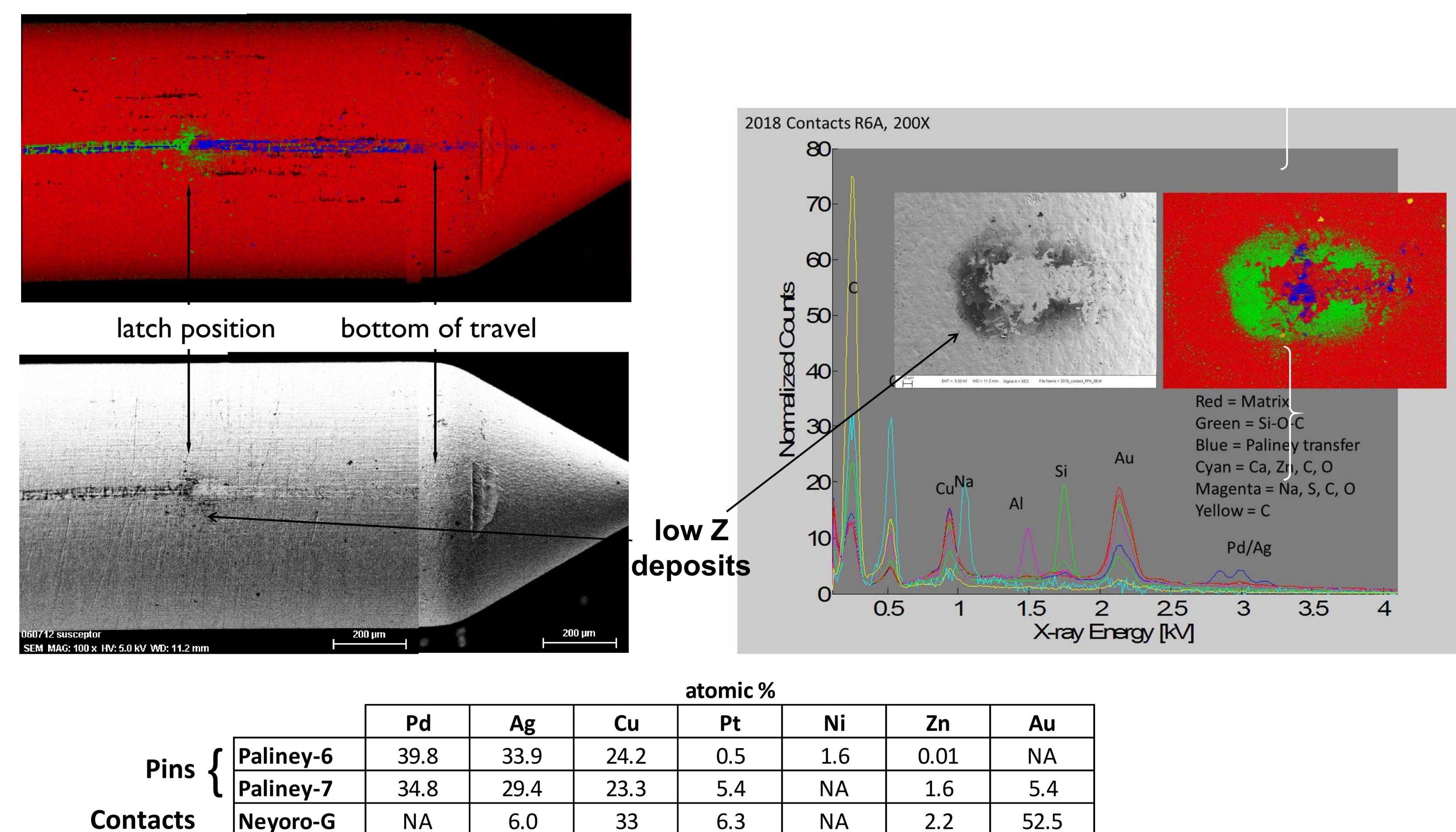


Tribochemically-Induced PDMS Crosslinking and Impact on Electrical Contact Resistance

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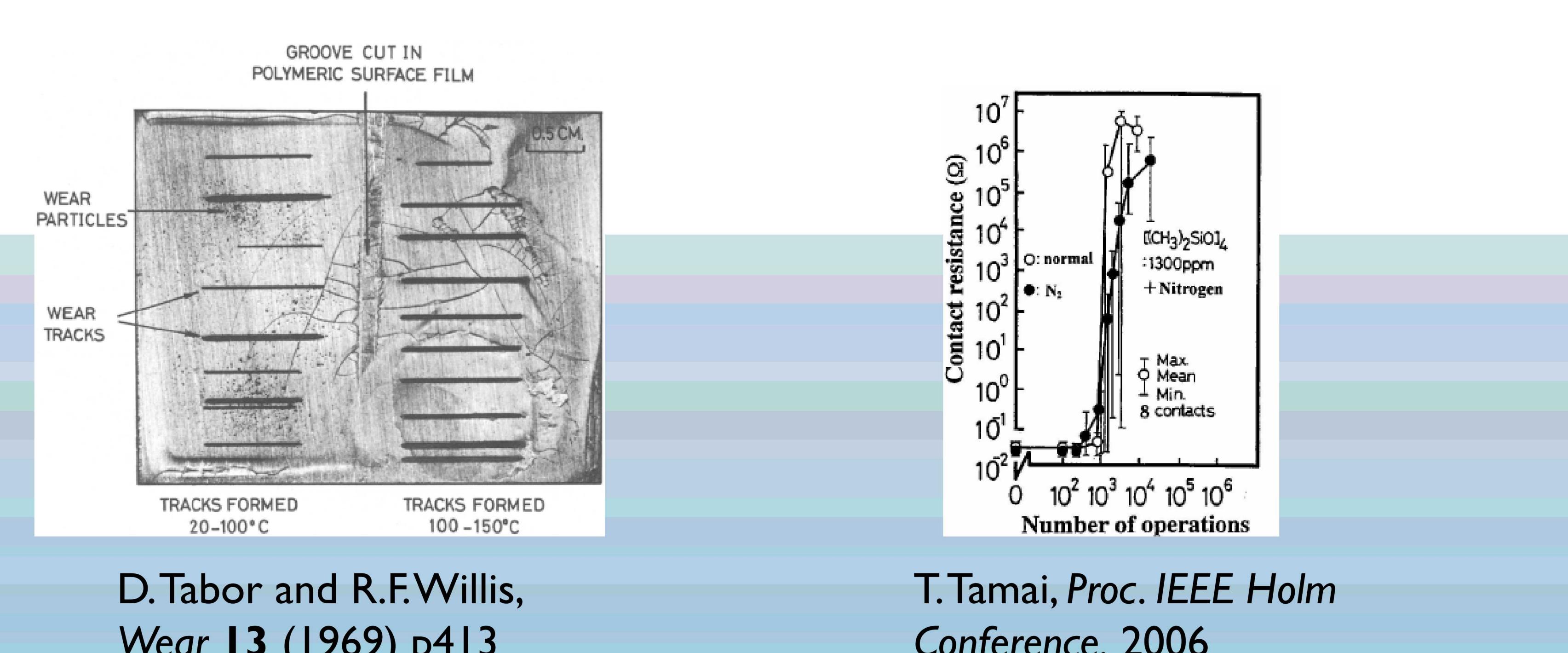
Problem

- Abnormal electrical contact resistance (ECR) behavior was exhibited during centrifuge testing of fluid-filled accelerometers
- SEM imaging indicated a low atomic number material on pins and contacts

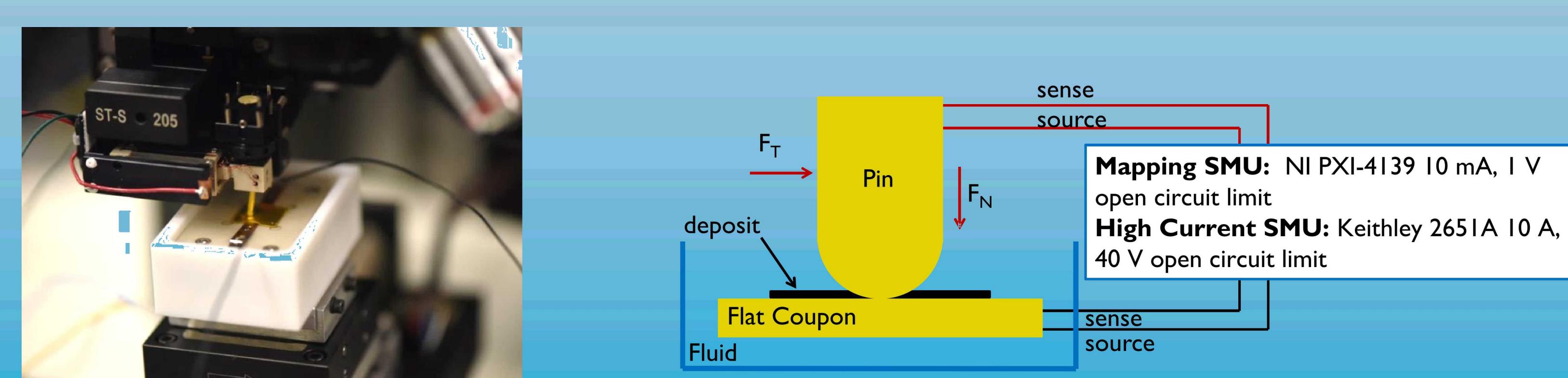


Approach

- Prior work indicated crosslinking on metal surfaces at $T > 100^\circ\text{C}$
- Thermal decomposition observed due to arcs in electrical switches
- Developed unique electrical contact nanotribometer to study material interactions under relevant conditions in the laboratory
- Room temperature PDMS degradation was previously unknown



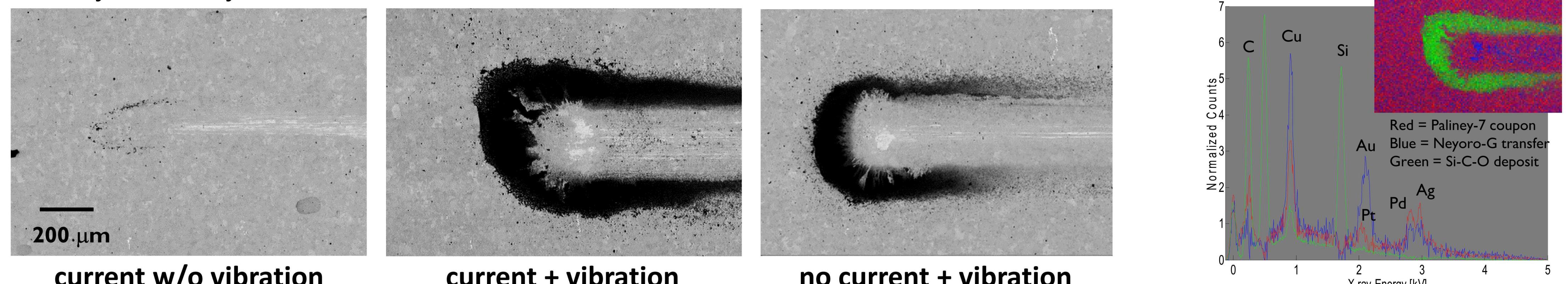
Sandia ECR Tribometer



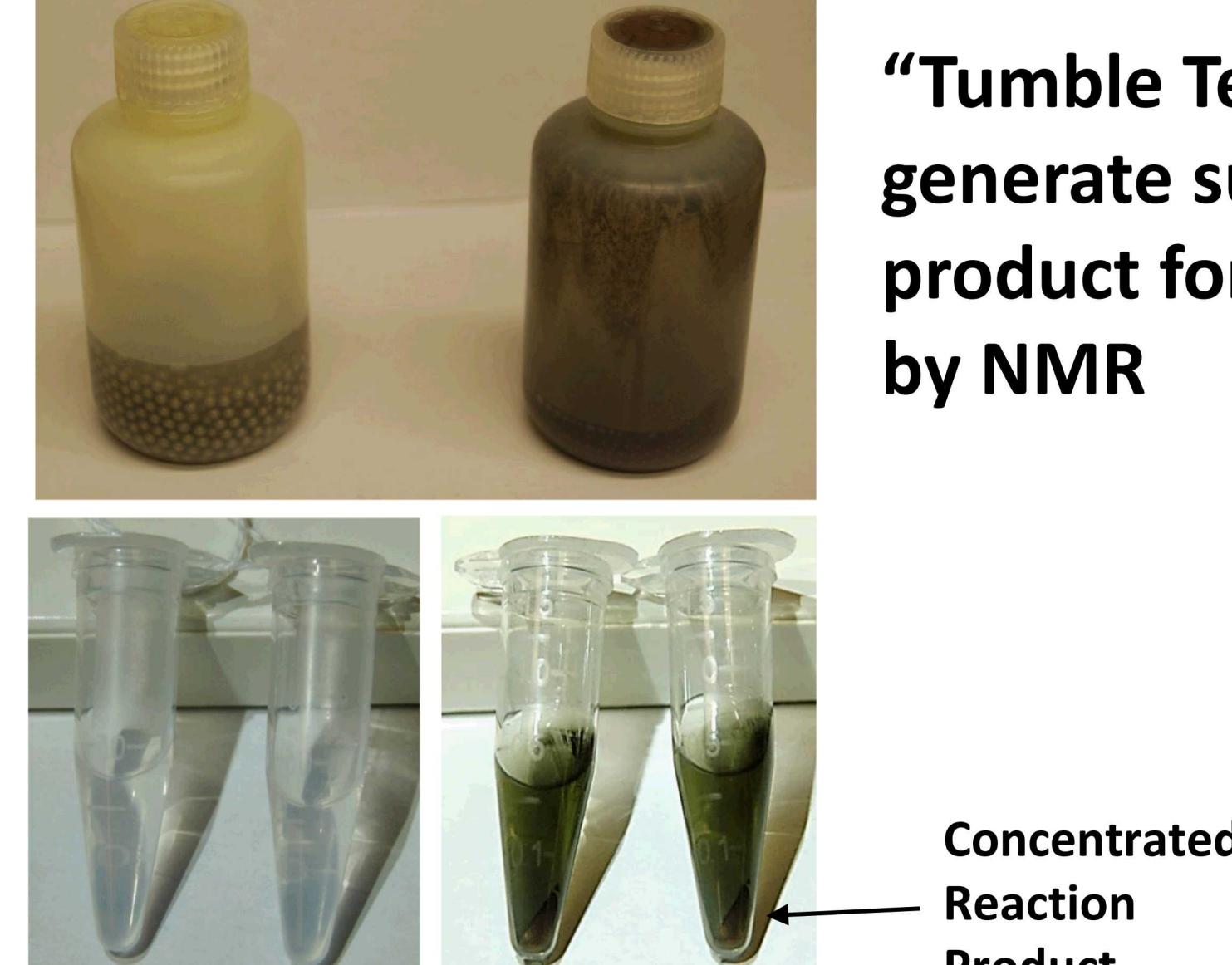
Results

- Discovered that electric current is not required for deposit formation
- Isolated a sample of deposit for characterization by Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR); led to identification of the reaction sequence
- Identified an alternative fluid resistant to degradation and crosslinking

Paliney-7 on Neyoro-G in PDMS Fluid

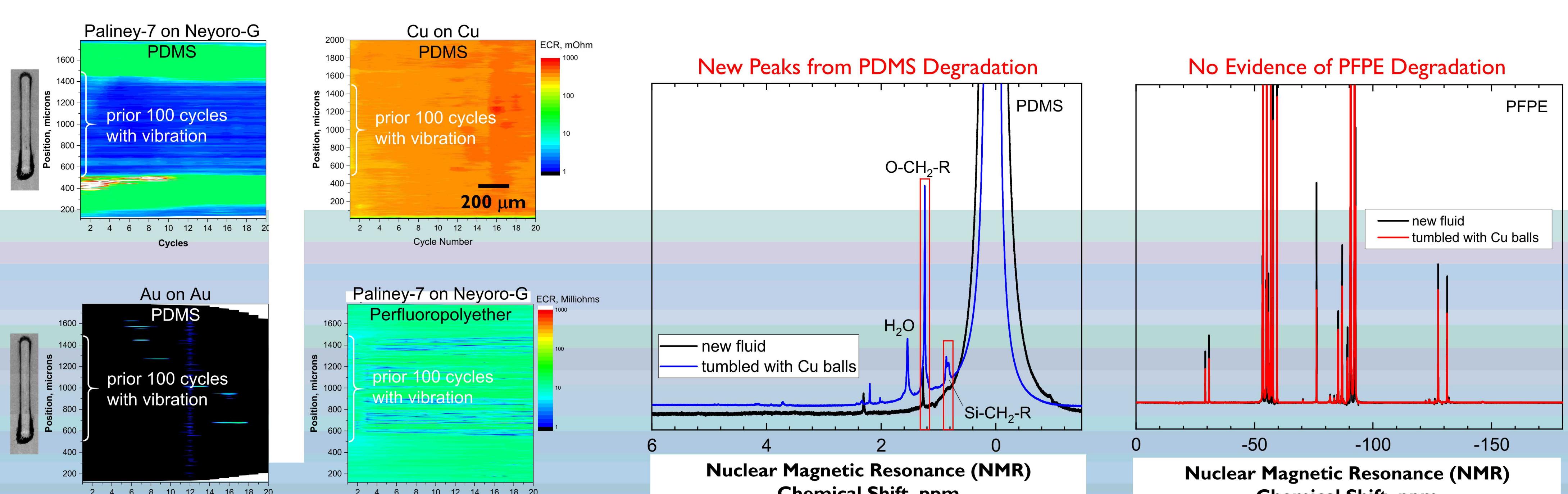
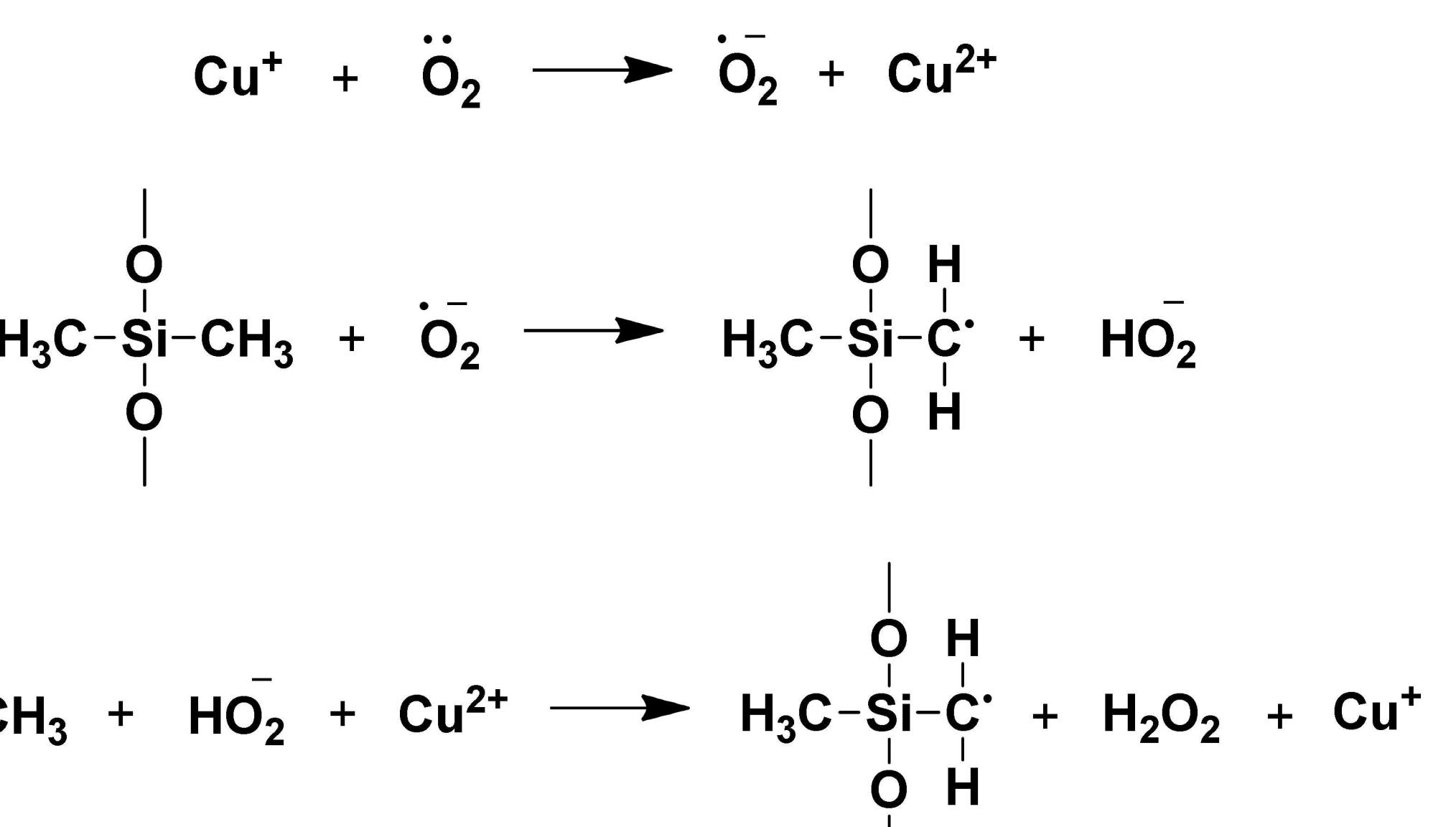


Stainless Steel Balls Cu Balls



“Tumble Test” to generate sufficient product for analysis by NMR

Reaction Sequence



Summary

- A previously unknown material incompatibility was discovered
- Sliding of Cu-containing contacts in PDMS fluid catalyzes the formation of an insulating deposit at room temperature
- Damping fluids with alternative chemistry prevent deposit formation