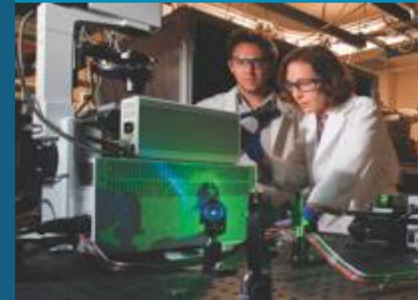




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SAND2019-14590PE

Aerosol jet printing: From fundamentals to graded multimaterial patterning



Ethan B. Secor

Advanced Materials Laboratory, Sandia National
Laboratories



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My Background

- **Undergraduate:** Chemistry and Physics, Drake University, Des Moines, IA
- **Graduate:** Materials Science and Engineering, Northwestern University, Evanston, IL
- **Current:** Advanced Materials Laboratory, Sandia National Laboratories, Albuquerque, NM

Research in printing system design, materials development, and device integration



Advanced Materials Lab:

- Materials chemistry, ink formulation, and advanced manufacturing
- Collaboration with University of New Mexico students



Rebecca R.
Tafoya



Bryan J. Kaehr



Adam W. Cook



P. Randall
Schunk



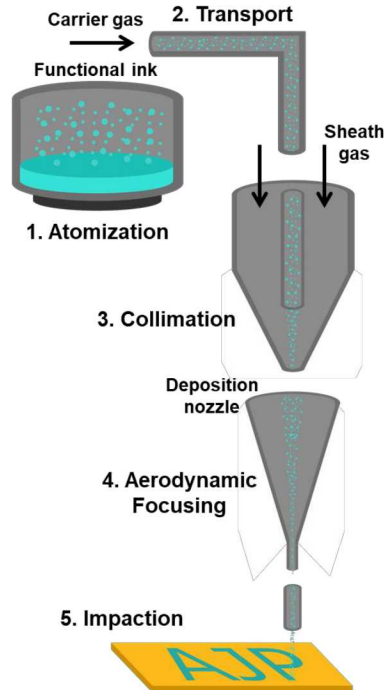
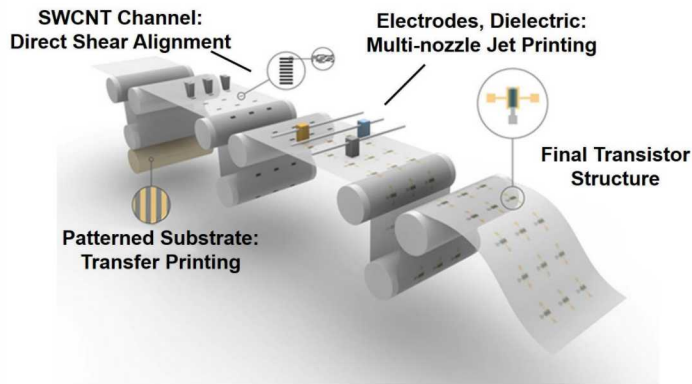
LABORATORY DIRECTED
RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

Funding generously provided by the Sandia LDRD program through the Truman Fellowship



Printed Electronics

- General concept
- Application areas
- Printing methods
- Broader scope

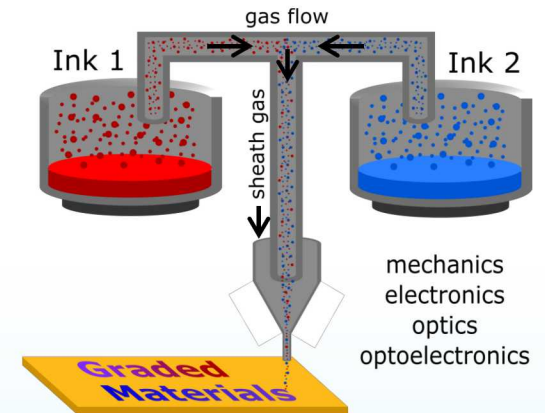


Aerosol Jet Printing

- General mechanism
- Process models
- Print reliability
- Process monitoring
- Future work

Multimaterial Patterning

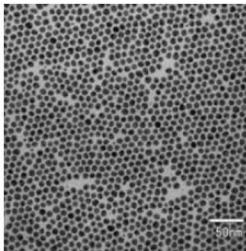
- Concept and motivation
- Printhead design
- Proof-of-concept
- Functional gradients
- Future work



Printed Electronics: Concept



Ag

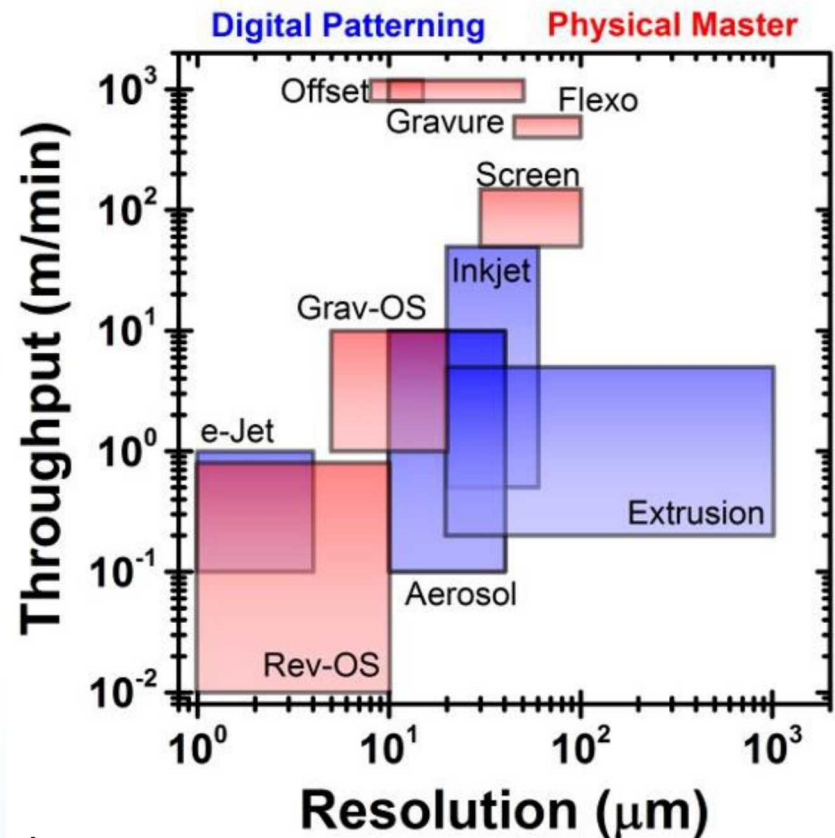
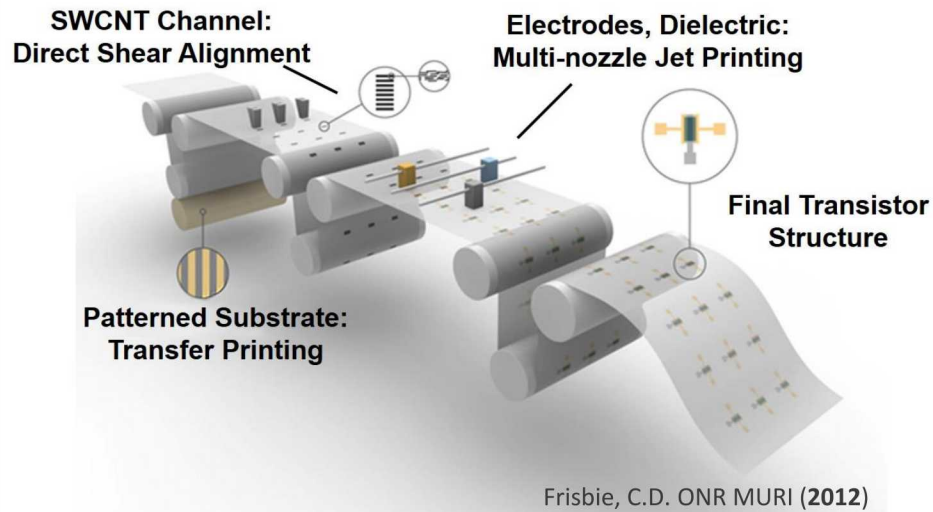


Leverage graphic arts printing methods for functional materials

Printed Electronics: Methods



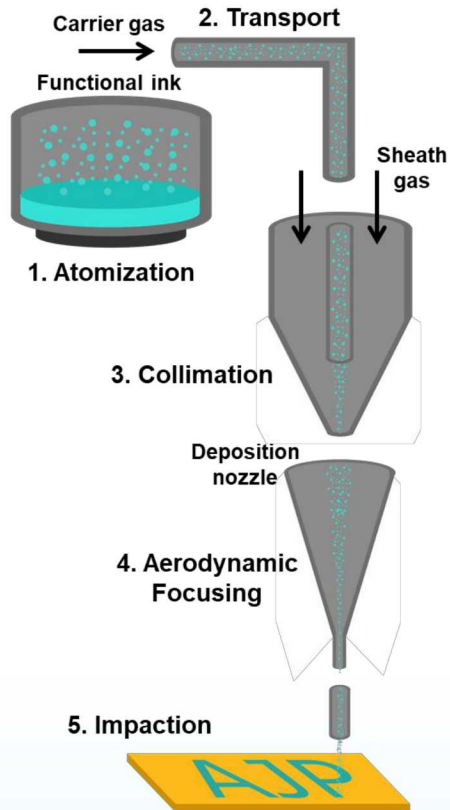
Master-based and digital deposition methods provide wide scope of scalability and customization



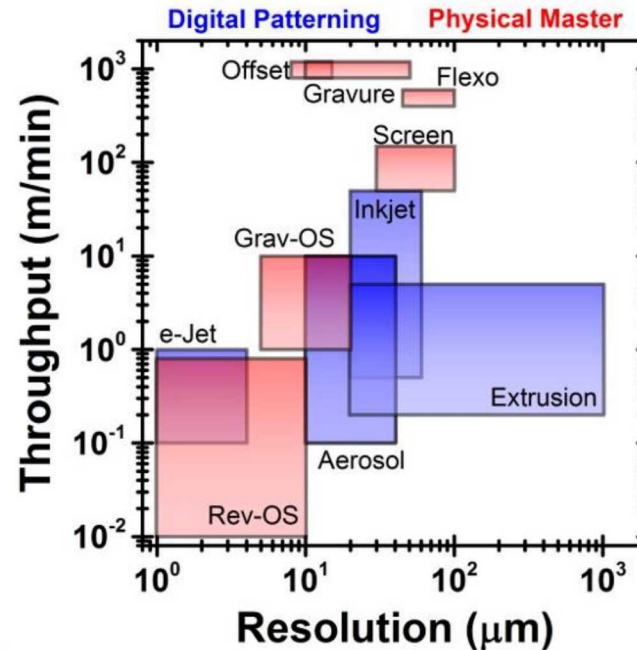
Liquid phase printing with functional inks
Hybrid integration offers microelectronics performance

Aerosol Jet Printing: Background

Aerosol jet printing (AJP) uses focused deposition of micron-scale ink droplets suspended in a carrier gas flow



AJP is a versatile technology for prototyping functional devices

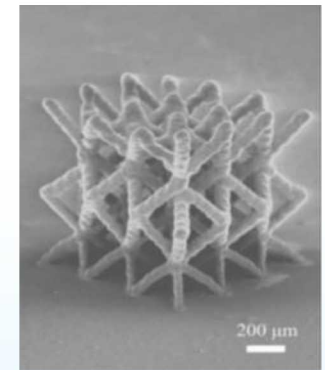
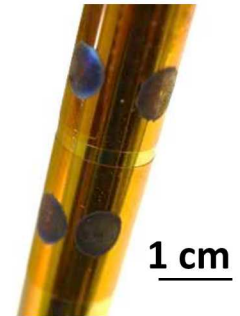
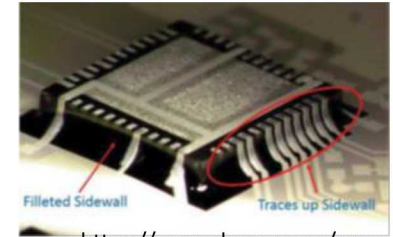


Benefits:

- Digital
- Non-contact
- High-resolution
- Versatile

Limitations:

- Process drift
- Low throughput

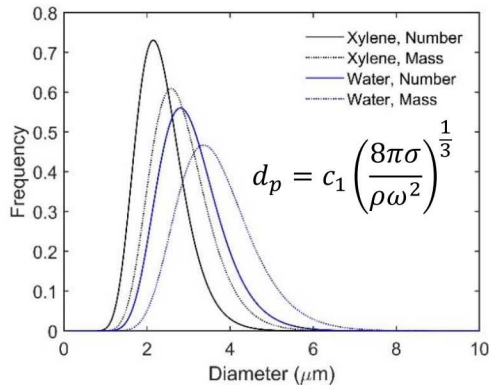


Saleh, H., et al. *Sci. Adv.* (2017) 3, e1601986.



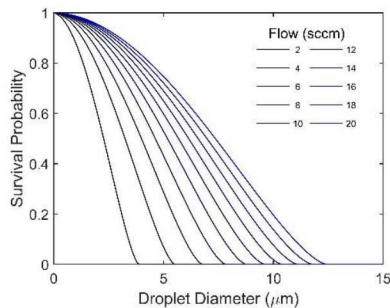
Analytical models of the five physical processes can provide insight when coupled

1. Atomization



2. Transport

$$F = \frac{2}{\pi} (\alpha\beta + \sin^{-1}\beta - 2\alpha^3\beta)$$

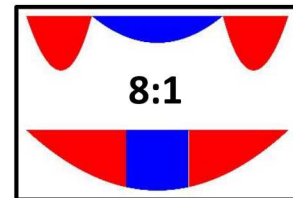


where $\alpha = \left(\frac{3Lu_{TS}}{8u_a R}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$; $\beta = \sqrt{1 - \alpha^2}$;

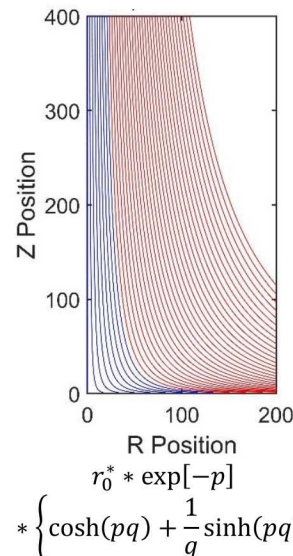
3. Collimation

$$f_a = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{R_a} r dr \left[2u_a \left(1 - \frac{r^2}{R^2} \right) \right] = \pi u_a R_a^2 \left[2 - \frac{R_a^2}{R^2} \right]$$

$$x_c = \sqrt{1 - \frac{FR}{1 + FR}}$$

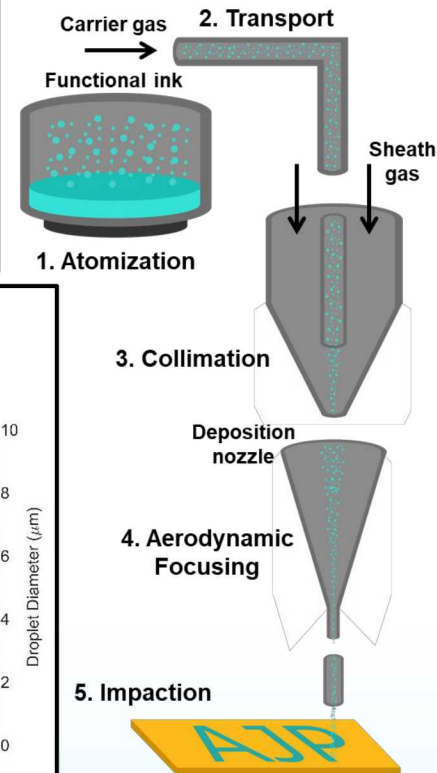
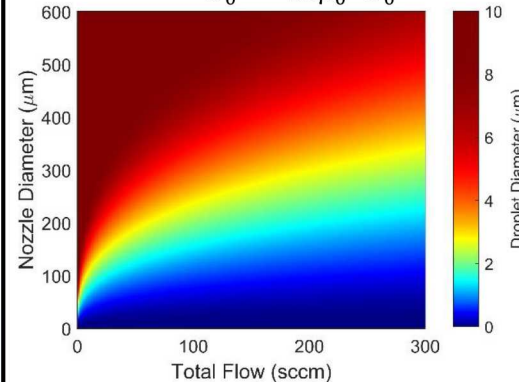


5. Impaction



4. Focusing

$$St = \tau \frac{U_0}{D_0} = \frac{\rho_p d_p^2 C_c U_0}{18\mu_0 D_0}$$

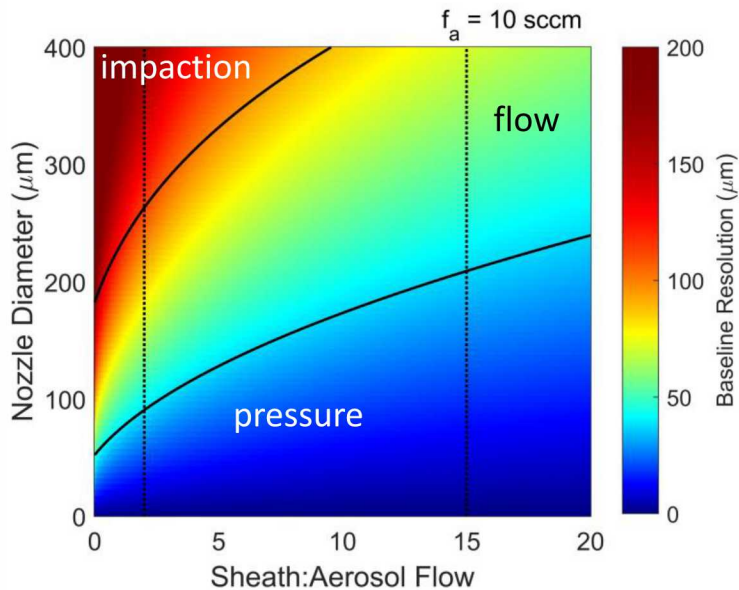


Fundamental description guides printer and process design

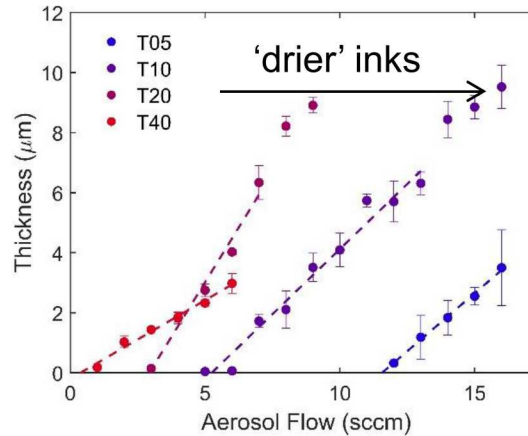
Aerosol Jet Printing: Physics



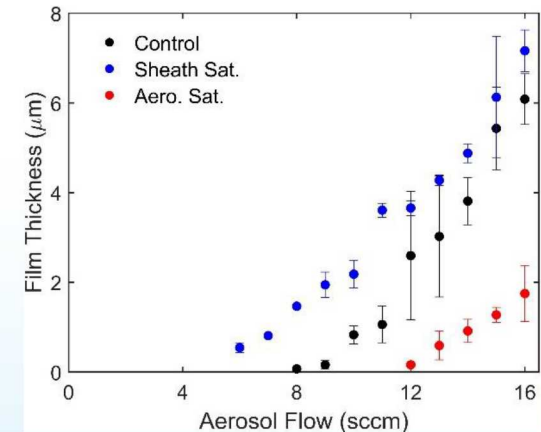
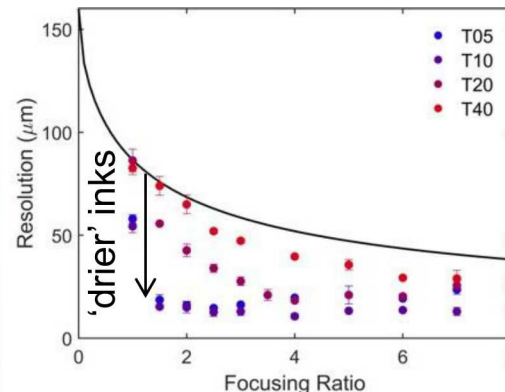
Models identify factors limiting print quality and resolution



Transport effects within the printhead can strongly effect process outcomes



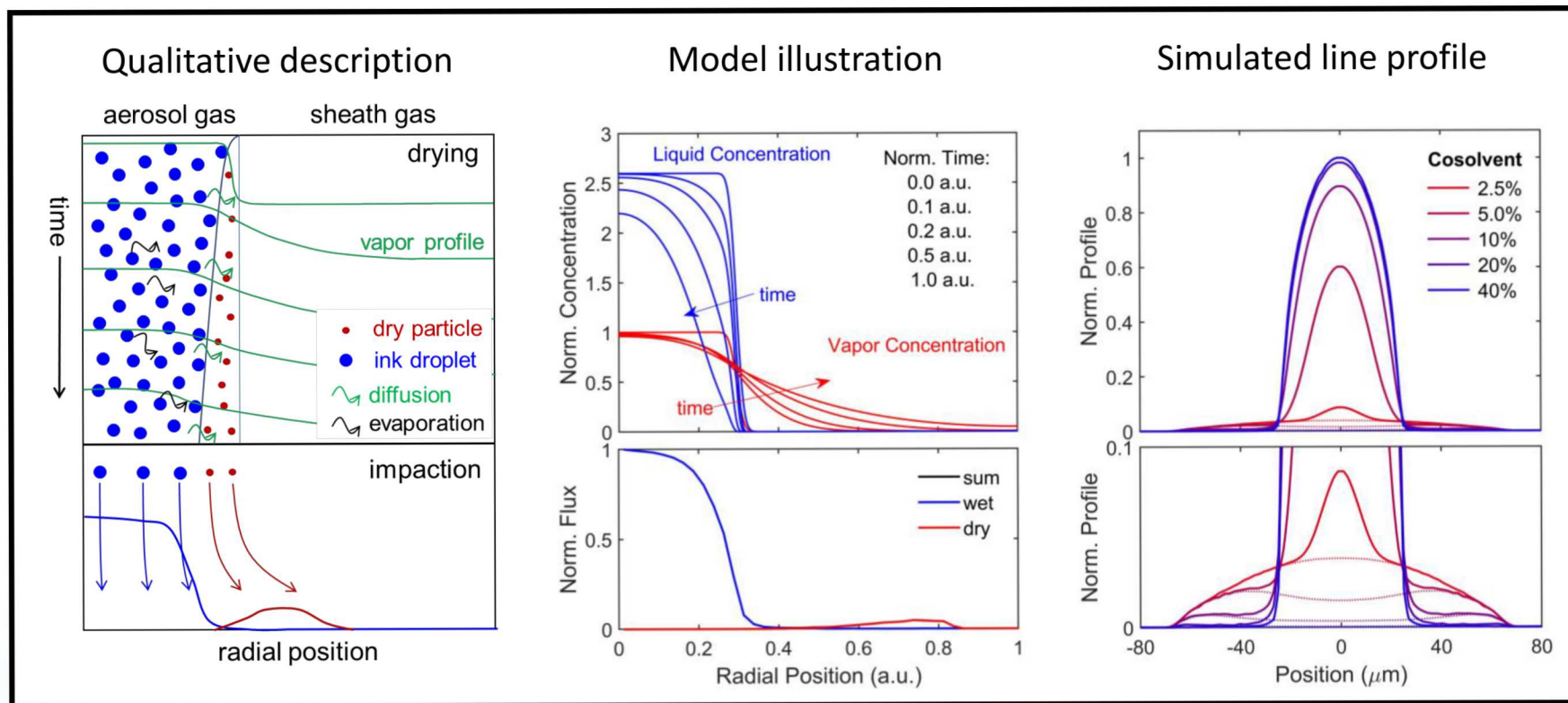
More volatile inks deviate from expected behavior



Aerosol Jet Printing: Physics



A dry sheath gas can induce spatially nonuniform drying within the printhead on timescales of relevance



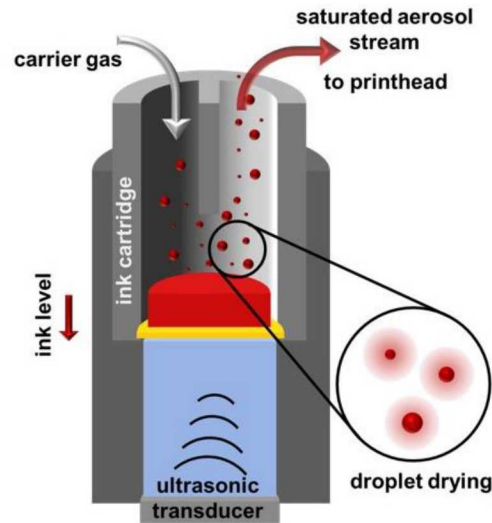
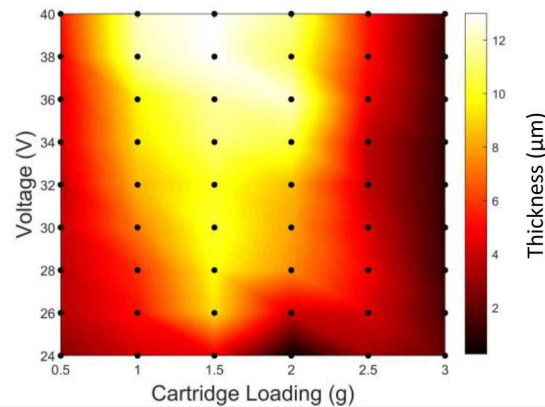
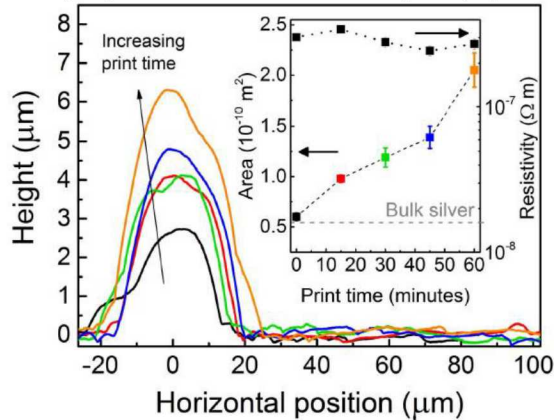
- Radial drying within the printhead is induced by the sheath gas
- Peripheral droplets can be completely dried before vapor saturates

Aerosol Jet Printing: Reliability

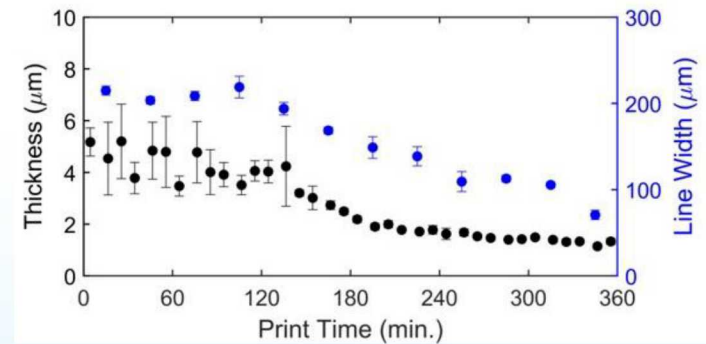
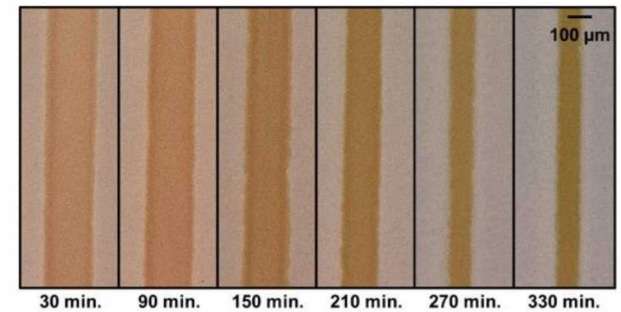


Fundamental mechanisms support understanding of process drift, a major limitation of aerosol jet printing

Smith, M., et al. *Flex. Print. Electron.* (2017) 2, 015004.



Decrease in both deposition rate and line width over 6 hours of printing

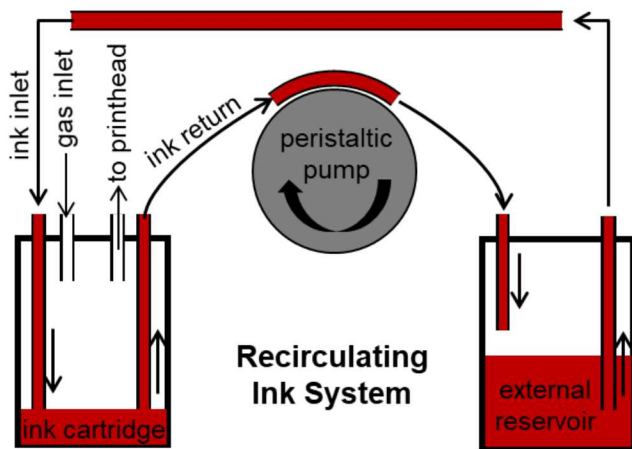


Ink level reduction leads to changes in atomization

Aerosol Jet Printing: Reliability



Custom system design provides flexibility to address causes of printing drift

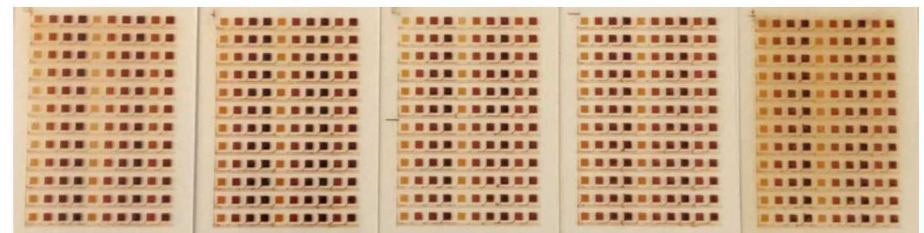
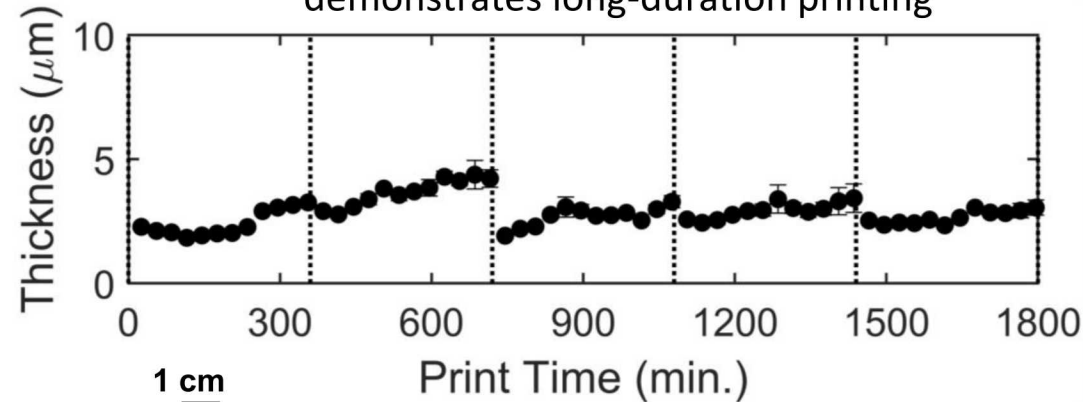


- Maintain consistent ink level within cartridge
- Buffer changes in composition due to drying

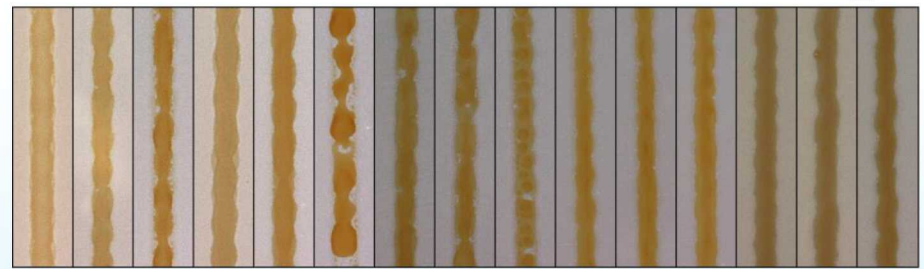


Recirculating ink cartridge shows promise for extending print duration

30 hr print test over 5 sessions demonstrates long-duration printing



200 μm

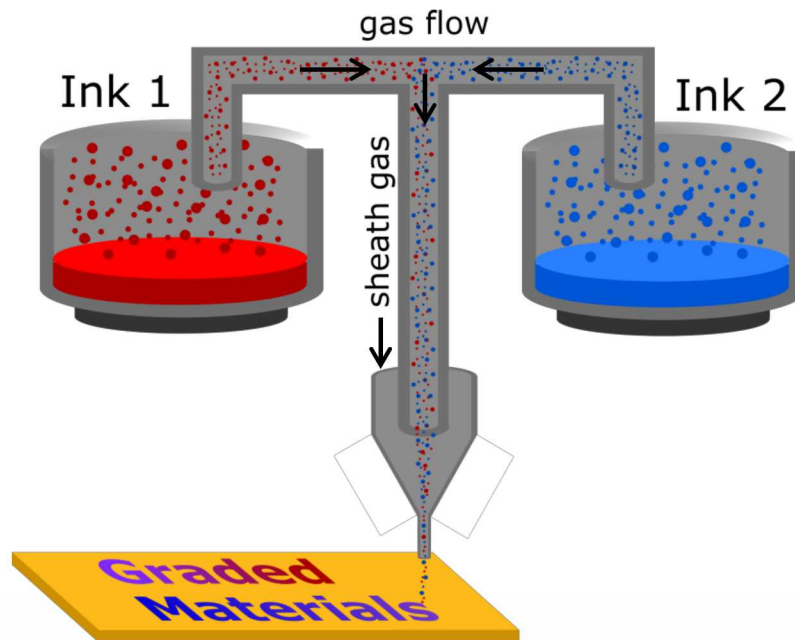


Time (hr.)

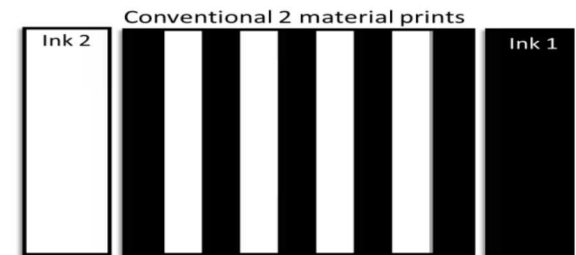
Multimaterial Printing: Concept



In-line mixing of aerosols upstream of the printhead for simultaneous codeposition of distinct inks



Binary multimaterial printing



Graded multimaterial printing

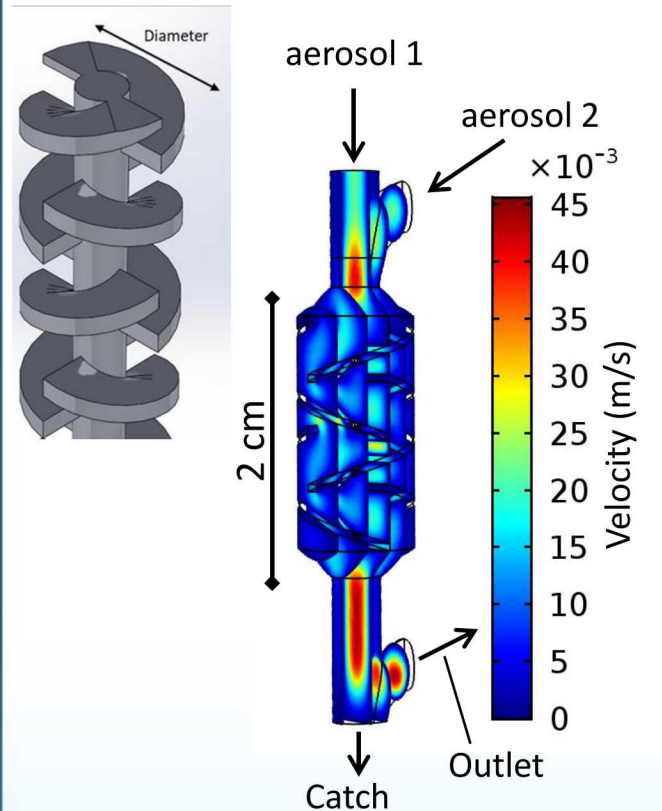


Unique multimaterial printing platform for graded patterning with micron-scale mixing, digital control

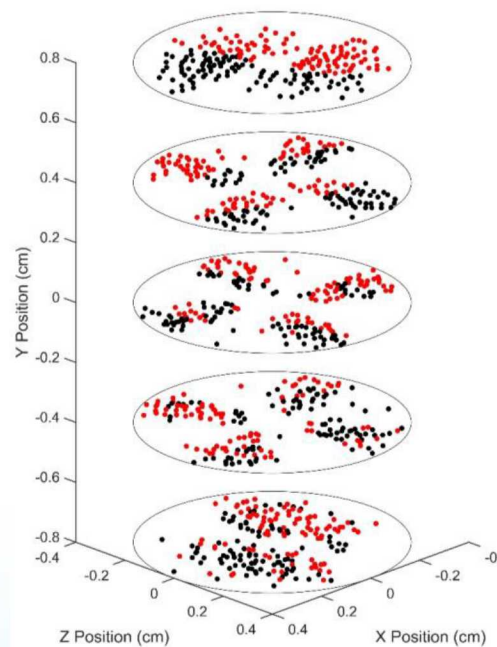
Multimaterial Printing: Printhead Design



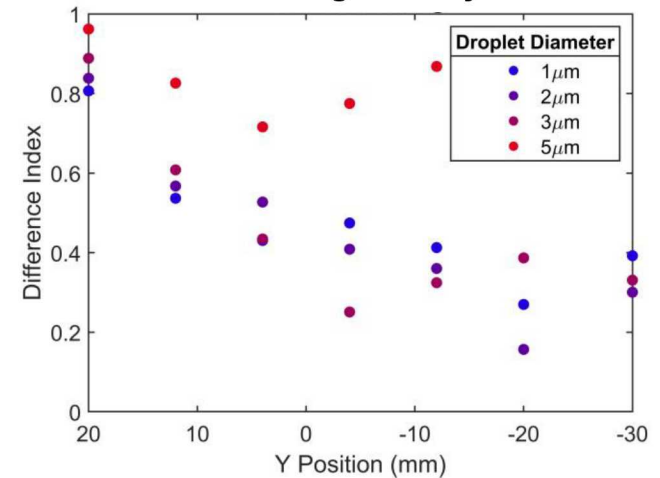
Laminar static mixers modeled for aerosol applications using COMSOL to design custom mixing printhead



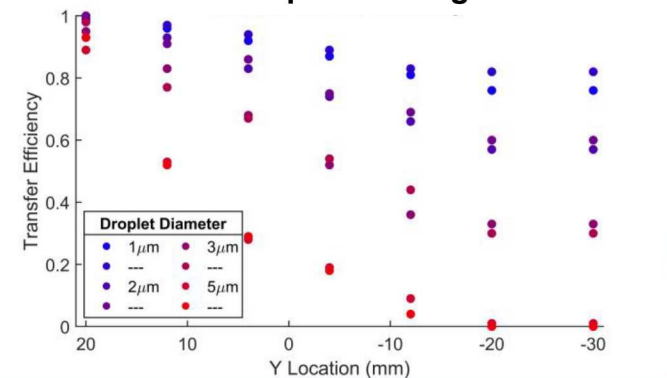
Mixer Cross Sections



Mixing Efficacy



Droplet Settling

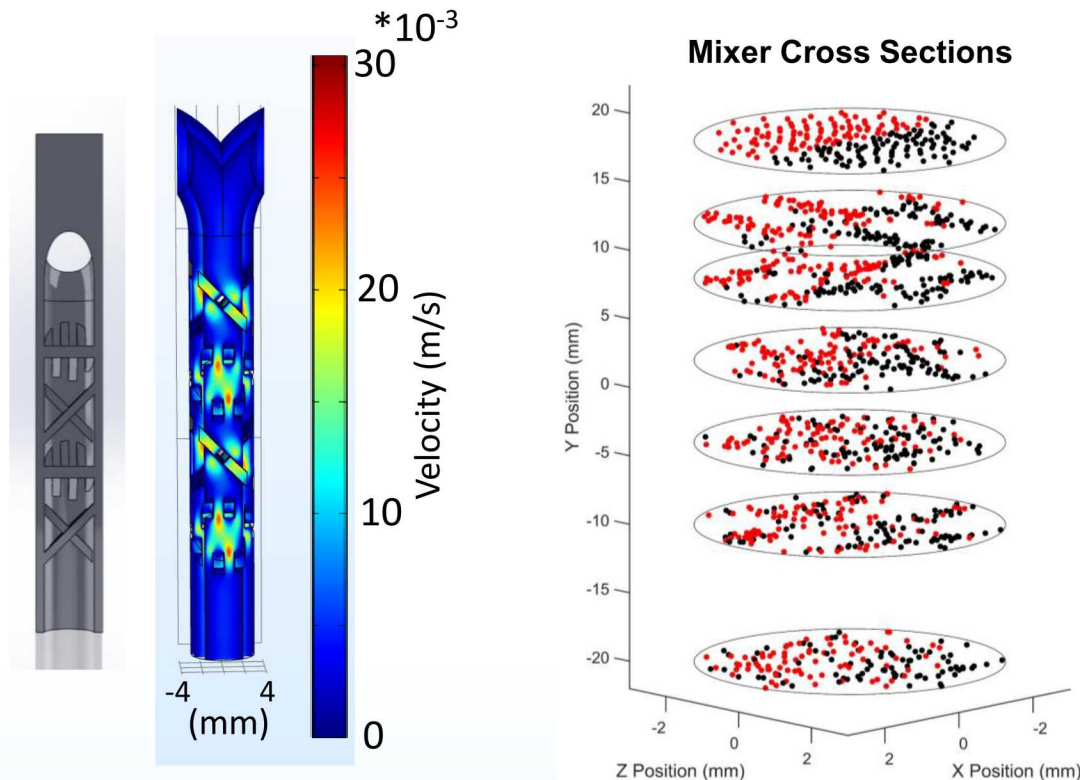


A laminar static mixer provides effective mixing of micron-scale aerosol droplets

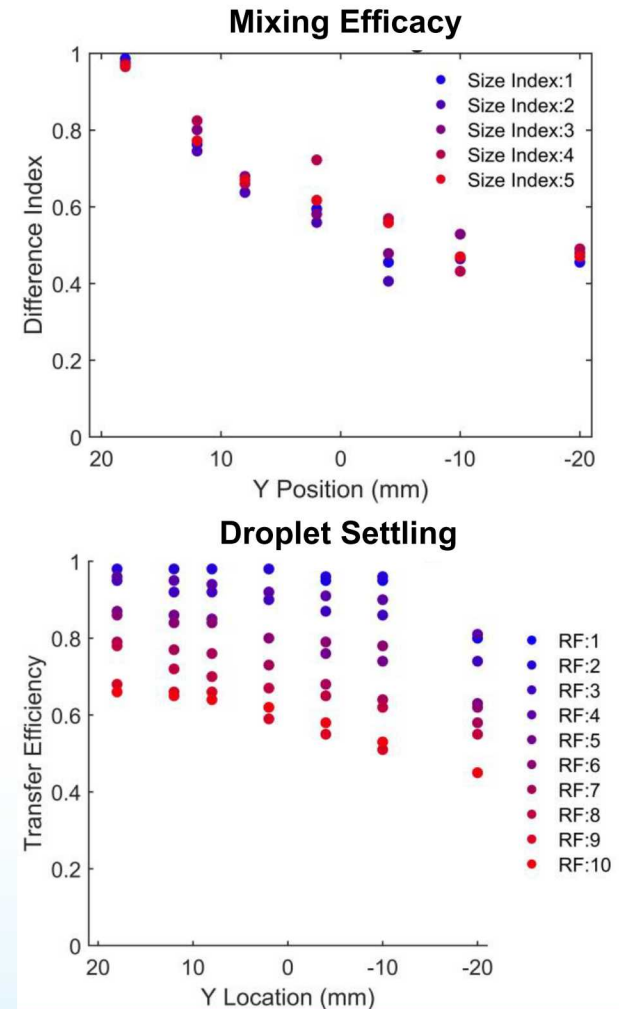
Multimaterial Printing: Printhead Design



Modeling streamlines design optimization under mixing efficacy, settling, and volume constraints



3D-printing provides simple route to experimentally test mixer designs



Multimaterial Printing: Proof of Concept

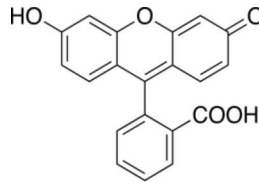


Initial demonstration with optical materials
for straightforward characterization

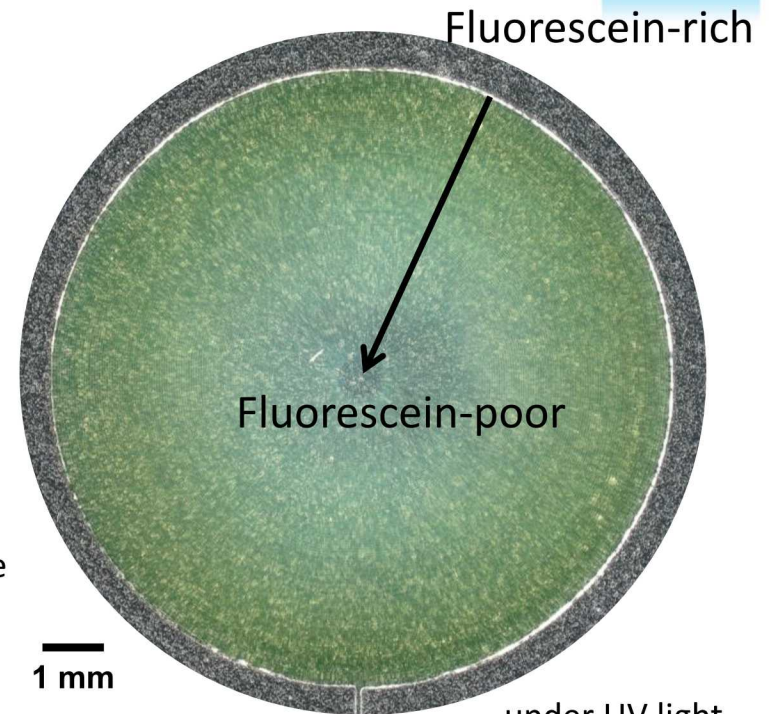
Ink 1: Norland optical adhesive NOA 61

Ink 2: Norland optical adhesive NOA 61
with fluorescein and ZrO_2

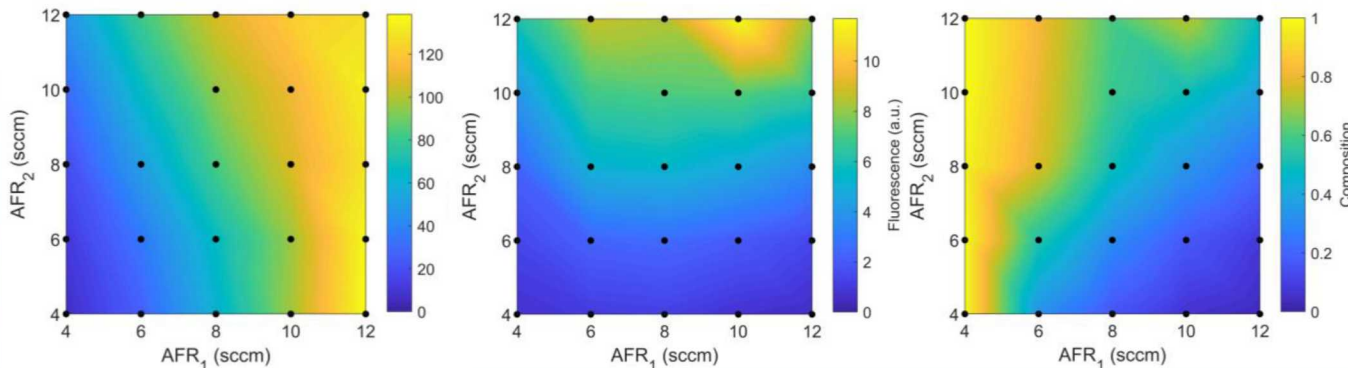
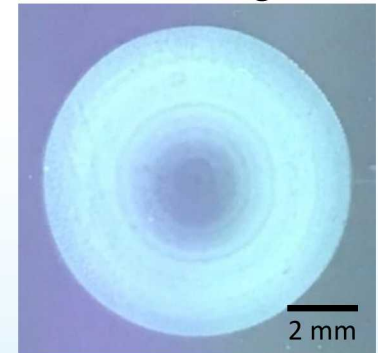
- Fluorescence microscopy to measure amount of fluorescein-containing ink
- Thickness measurement for overall deposition rate
- Calibration required to deconvolute thickness and composition



Fluorescein dye



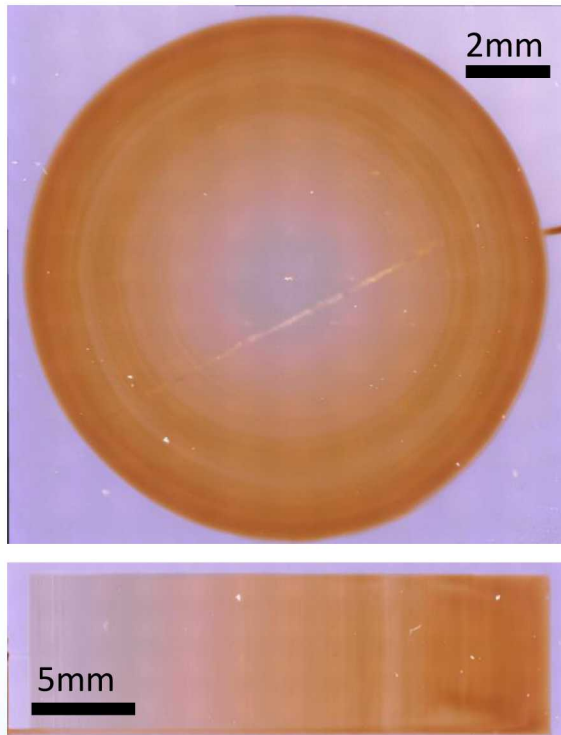
under UV light





Widespread opportunities for functionally graded materials based on broad compatibility of aerosol jet printing

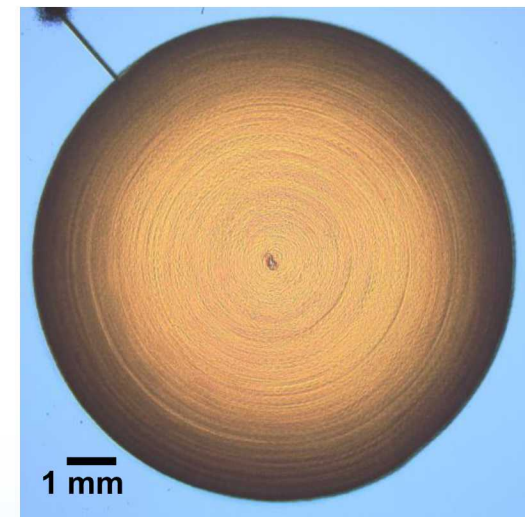
Magnetite composite



Broad scope of compatible materials

Epoxies
Acrylates
Polyimide
PMMA
Magnetite
Silver
Graphene
Gold
Metal oxides
Metal hydrides

Graphene/magnetite composite



Platform for fabricating arbitrary gradients offers extensive design flexibility for widespread applications in mechanical, electronic, magnetic, and thermal systems



Rebecca R. Tafoya

Thanks for your attention!



Bryan J. Kaehr



Adam W. Cook



Contact: ebsecor@sandia.gov



P. Randall Schunk

Thanks to Rebecca R. Tafoya, Adam W. Cook, Bryan J. Kaehr, and P. Randall Schunk

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