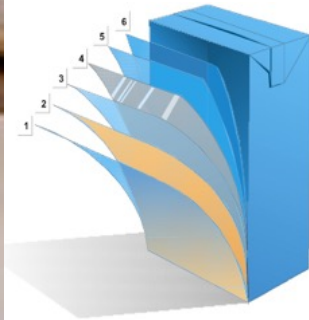


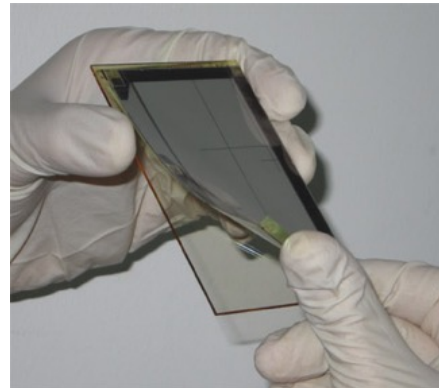
APPLICATION TO SURFACES, NANOSTRUCTURES AND DEVICES

UV-CURABLE POLYMER-BASED MATERIALS AT LPAC

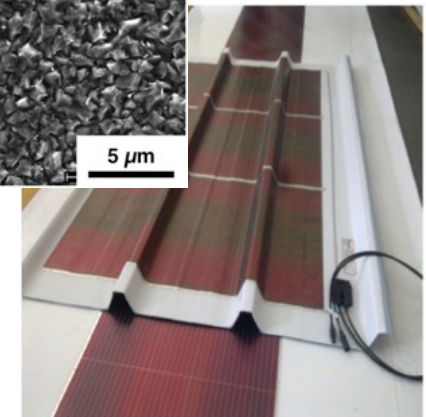
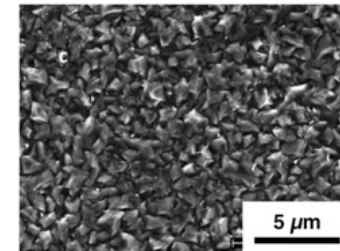
UV inks and gas-barrier films Food & pharma packaging



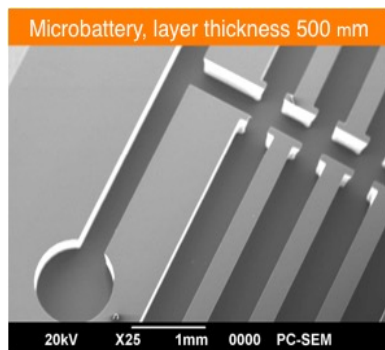
Encapsulation 'hard-coats' Flexible displays



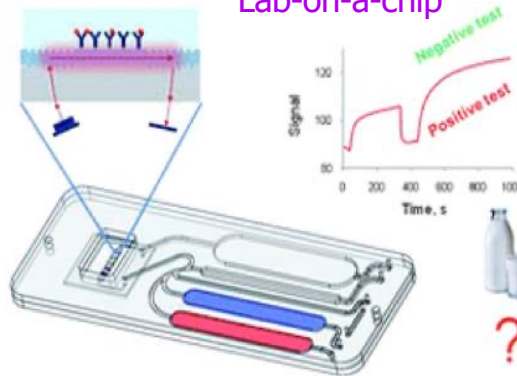
Bioinspired surfaces Light-trapping textures for solar cells



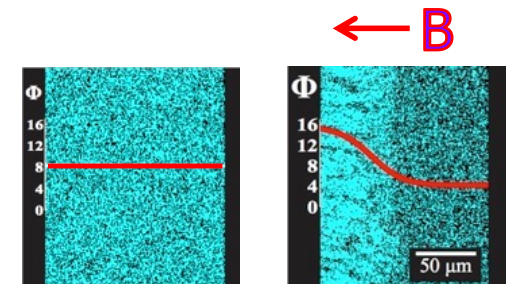
Low-stress UV resists Microdevice structures



Optical polymer sensors Lab-on-a-chip



Functionally graded composites Antibacterial surfaces & ϵ -FGM insulators



★ Nanostructured devices

- ★ Technologies
- ★ Process methods

★ Application examples

- ★ optical biosensors



Valérie Geiser

- ★ bioinspired surfaces



Marina Gonzalez Lazo



Lionel Wasser

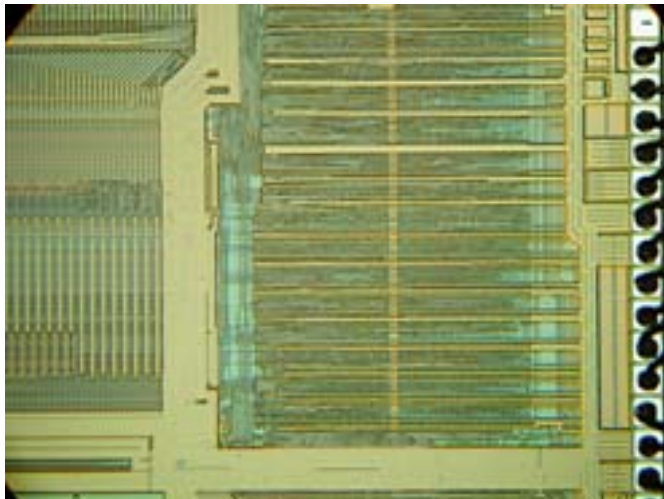
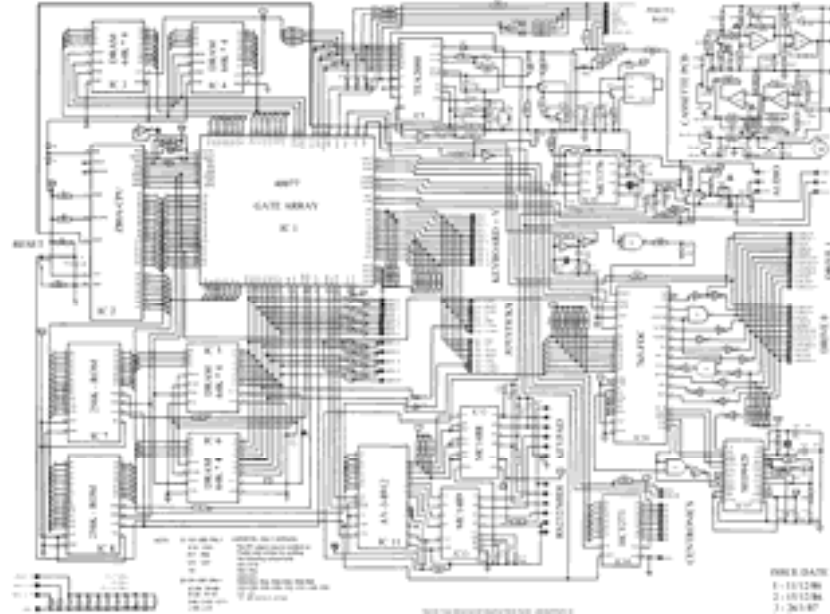


Luca Mueller



Feyza Karasu

NANOSTRUCTURED DEVICE TECHNOLOGIES

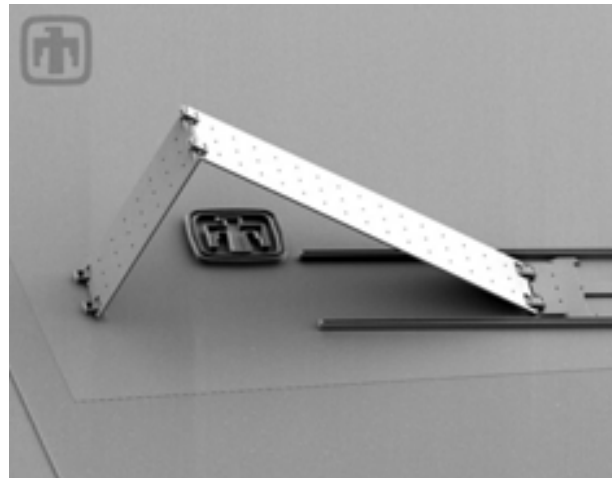
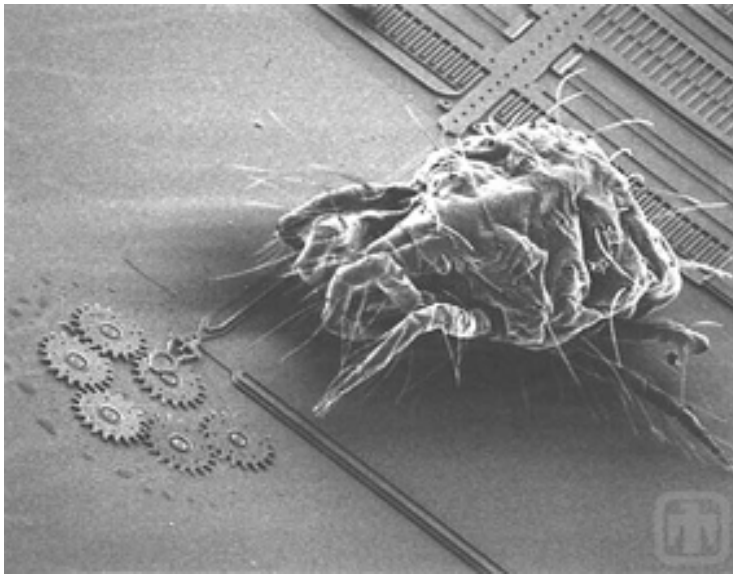


SSI : small-scale integration (early 60's)
MSI : medium-scale integration (late 60's)
LSI : large-scale integration (mid 70's)
VLSI : very large-scale integration (80's)

ULSI (ultra large-scale integration),
WSI (wafer-scale integration)
SOC (system-on-chip)

NANOSTRUCTURED DEVICE TECHNOLOGIES

- Micro(Nano) Electro Mechanical System
- Micromachine / Micro System Technology (MST)
- *Electrical comp.+Mechanical comp.* based on CMOS process
- Application: G-MEMS (inertia MEMS) – accelerometer, gyro, etc.
Optical MEMS – communication, display, etc.
Bio MEMS – DNA chip, lab-on-a-chip, etc.

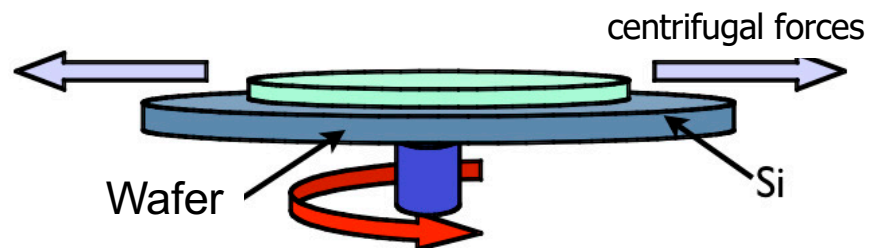


Pictures from Sandia National Laboratory
<http://mems.sandia.gov/gallery/images.html>

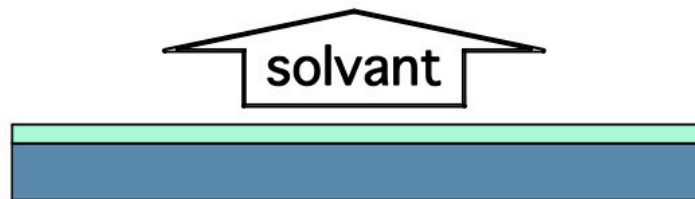
PHOTOLITHOGRAPHY

Photoresist = monomer + photoinitiator + solvent

1. Spin coating (500-8'000 rpm)

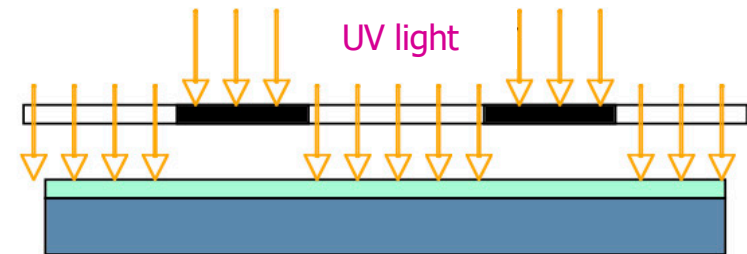


2. Soft bake (90-120° C, minutes)

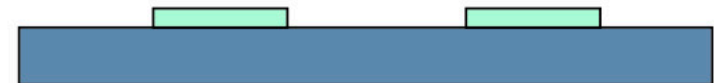


A. Bertsch, EPFL

3. Exposure (seconds)



4. Development

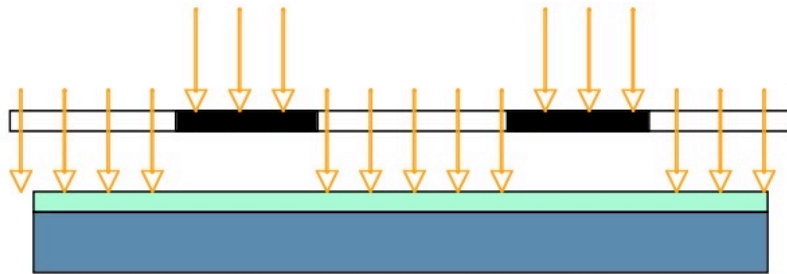


POSITIVE VS NEGATIVE RESISTS

Positive photoresist:

UV-induced chain scission
Exposed parts become soluble

UV exposure



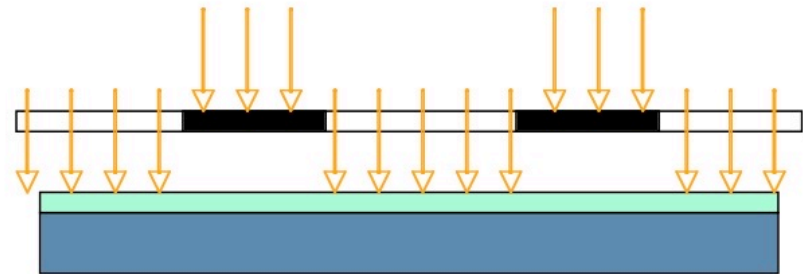
Development



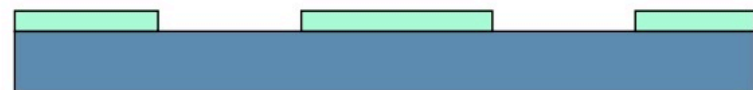
Negative photoresist:

UV-induced chain polymerization
Non-exposed parts become soluble

UV exposure



Development



A. Bertsch, EPFL

POSITIVE VS NEGATIVE RESISTS

Characteristic	Positive	Negative
Adhesion to Silicon	Fair	Excellent
Relative Cost	More Expensive	Less Expensive
Developer Base	Aqueous	Organic
Minimum Feature	0.5 μm and below	$\pm 2 \mu\text{m}$
Step Coverage	Better	Lower
Wet Chemical Resistance	Fair	Excellent
Resin type	Novolac	Epoxy (SU-8)

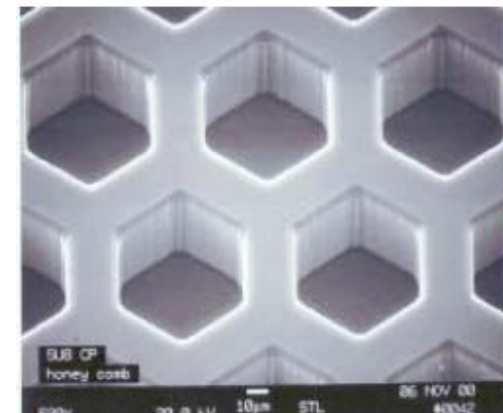
Madou, Fundamentals of Microfabrication (2002)

PHOTOLITHOGRAPHY: SU-8

- epoxy-based negative tone photoresist
- Commercially available from Microchem and Gersteltec.
- for thick polymer microstructures with high aspect ratio
- Process flow

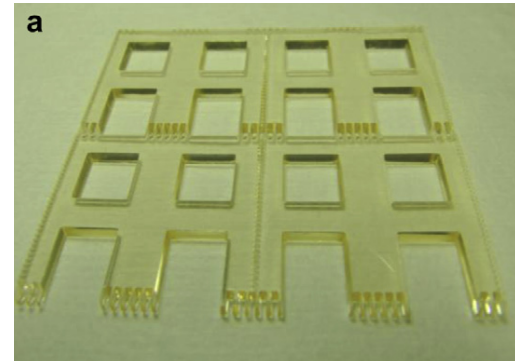
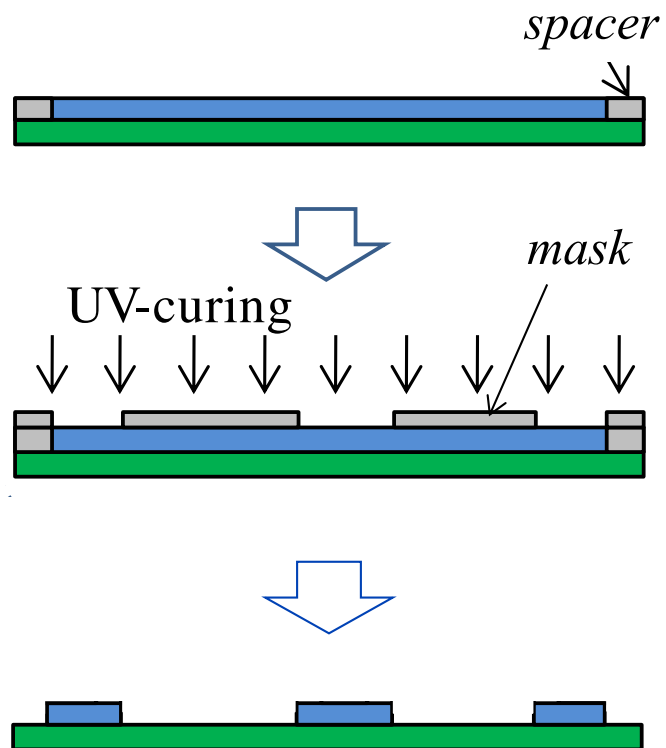
substrate pretreatment $\Rightarrow$ coating $\Rightarrow$ soft bake $\Rightarrow$ expose
 $\Rightarrow$ post expose bake $\Rightarrow$ development $\Rightarrow$ rinse & dry
 $\Rightarrow$ hard bake (optional)

- Process time: > 30 min. up to several hours.
- High resolution, high aspect ratio (+)
- High internal stress, cracks (-)

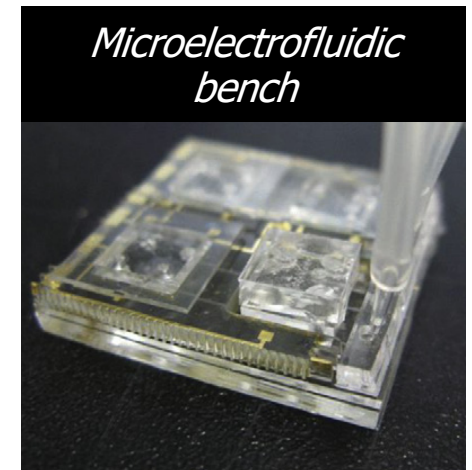


DIRECT PATTERNING

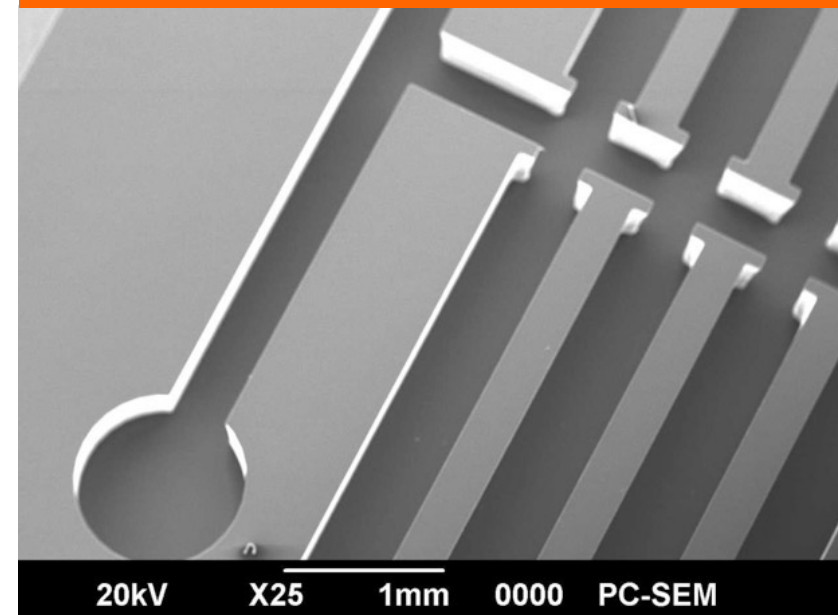
Polymer deposition



Doh et al., Current Appl Phys (2012)

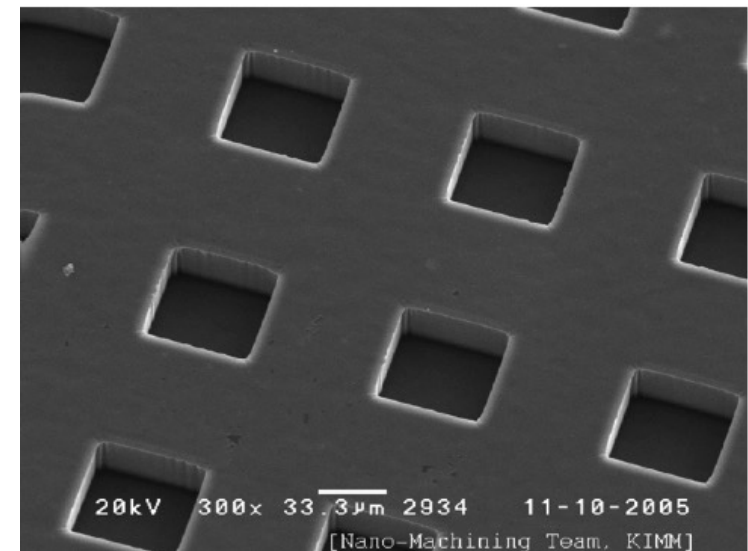
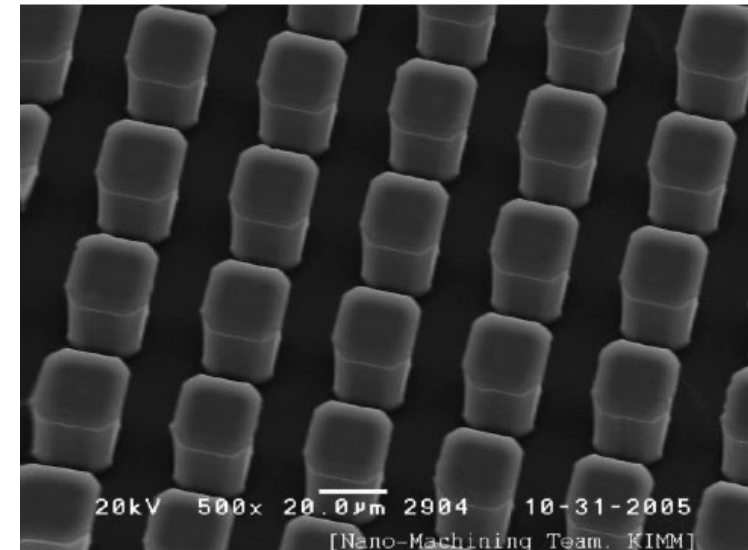
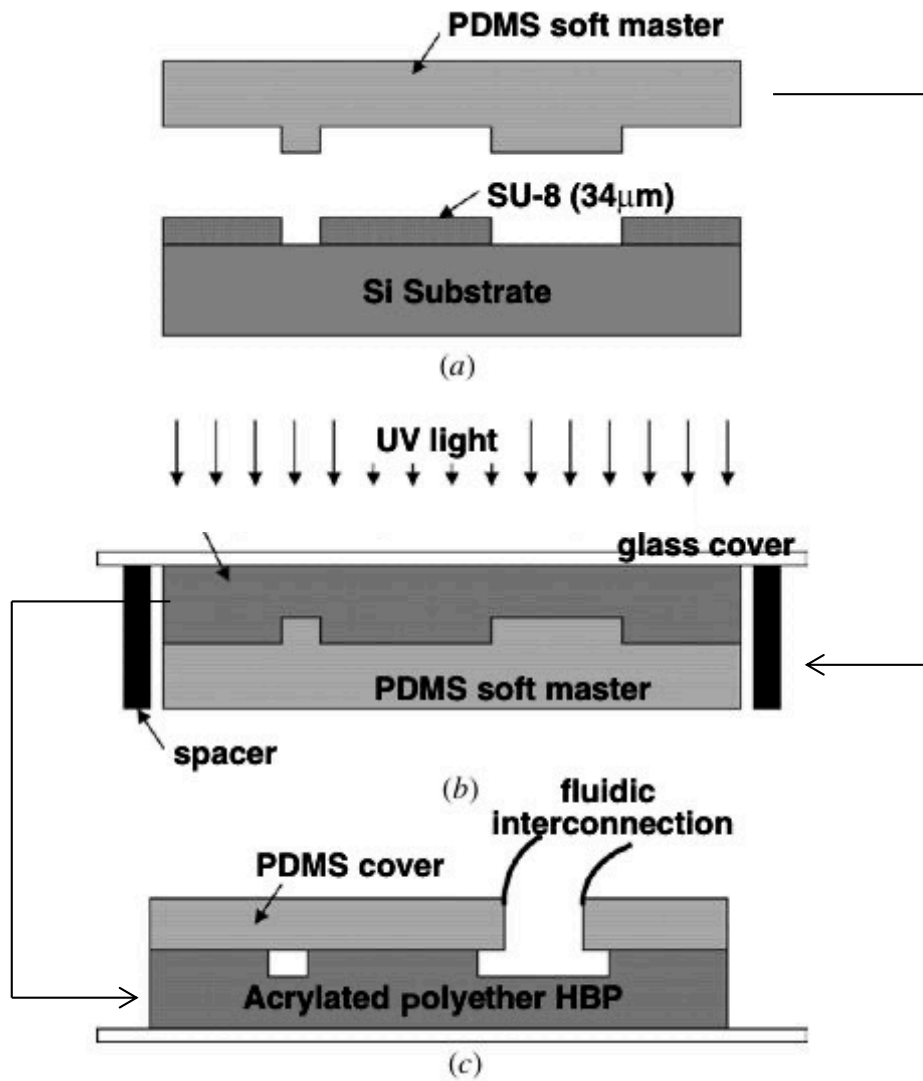


Microbattery, layer thickness 500 μm



Schmidt, L.-E., J Micromech Microeng 2008

UV-MICROMOLDING

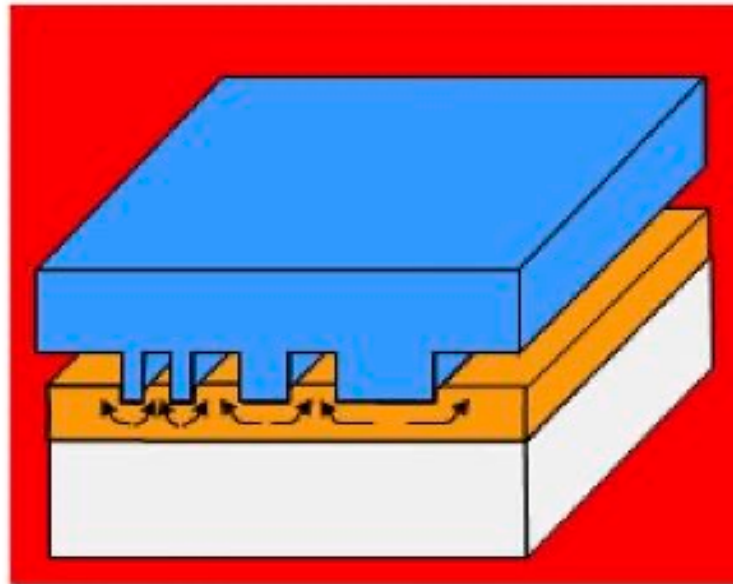


NANO-IMPRINT LITHOGRAPHY (NIL)

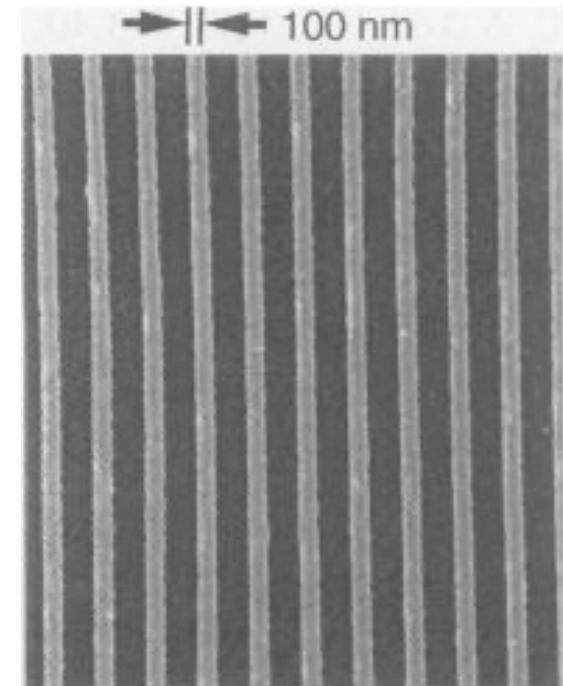
**Thermal
nanoimprint
lithography
(NIL,
T-NIL)**

—
also called

**Hot
embossing
lithography
(HEL)**



Process: Compression of thin thermoplastic film between hard stamp and substrate and molding by squeeze flow



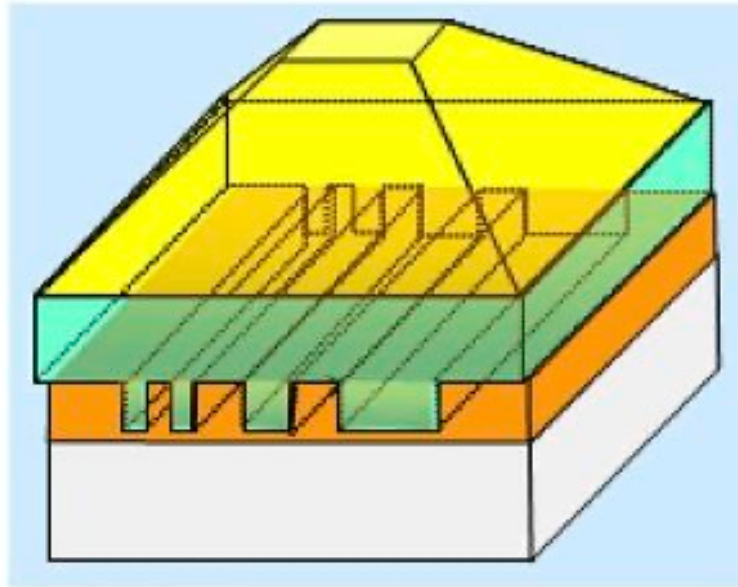
Chou et al., Science (1996)

NANO-IMPRINT LITHOGRAPHY (NIL)

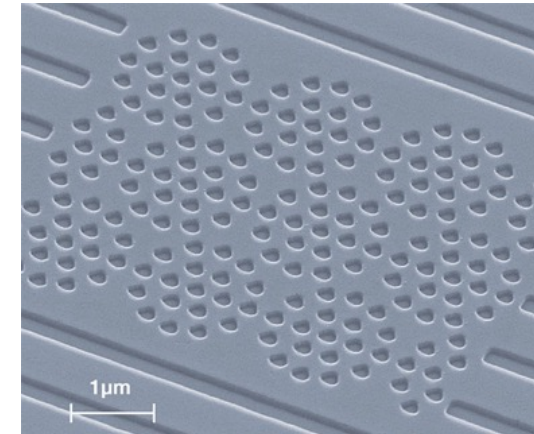
UV-nanoimprint lithography (UV-NIL)

(a) Hard stamp lithography

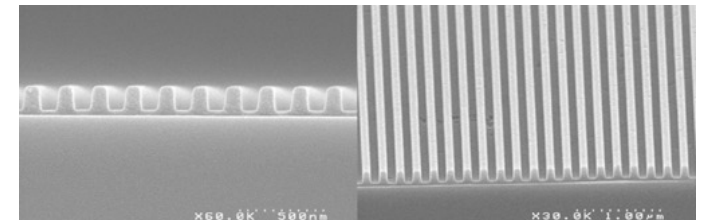
(b) Soft (stamp) lithography (SL)



Process: Low pressure filling of liquid resin at room temperature by capillary action and hardening by UV-exposure through the stamp; coating by dispensing or spin coating of precursor



Suss.com



LTM-CNRS

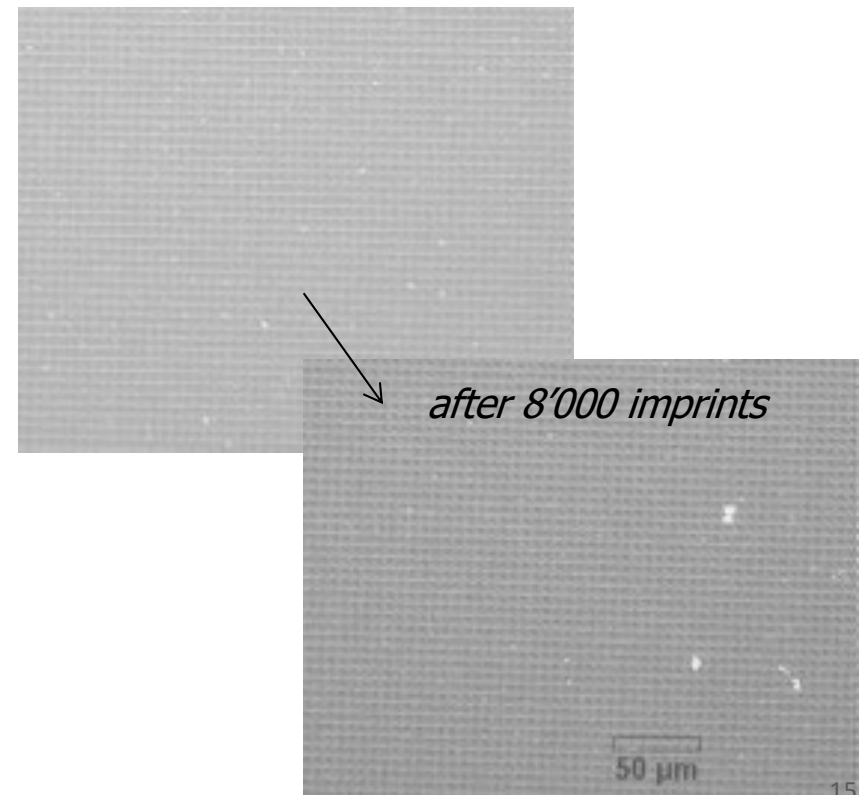
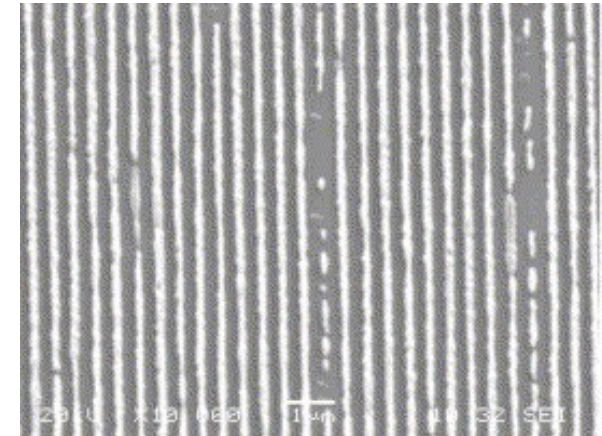
DEMOLDING AND CLOGGING!

Problems:

- adhesion at the surface
- friction due to surface roughness
- shrinkage - stress
- trapping of the polymer in concave geometry

Solutions:

- mold surface treatment (e.g. fluorinated silanes)
- mold design (clearance angle)
- sacrificial layers (SiO_2 ...)
- mold (solvent) cleaning
- mold filling simulation (viscoelasticity and stress effects)



★ Nanostructured devices

★ Technologies

★ Process methods

★ Application examples

★ optical biosensors



Valérie Geiser

★ bioinspired surfaces



Marina Gonzalez Lazo



Lionel Wasser



Luca Mueller



Feyza Karasu



MOTIVATION – FOOD SAFETY



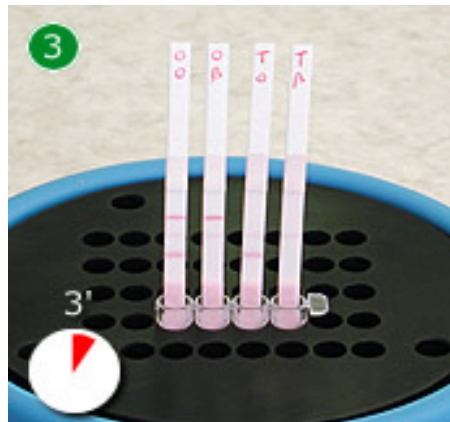
Conventional techniques

- high-screening 😊
- quantitative analysis 😊
- semi-automatic 😊
- skilled user 😞
- lab. environment 😞
- expensive 😞



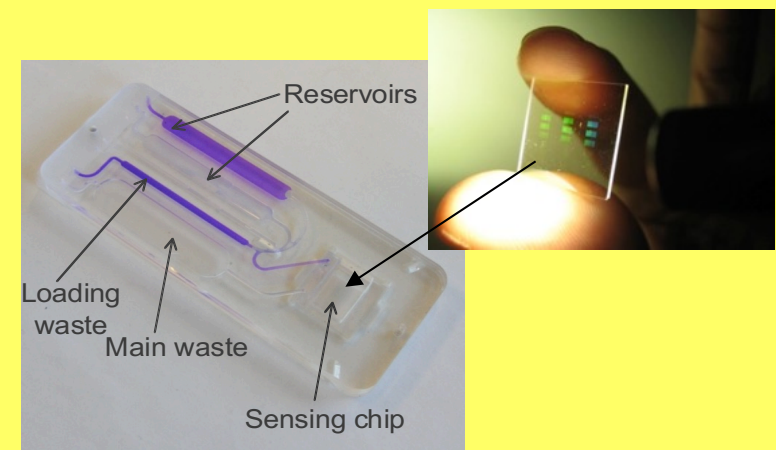
Strip tests

- cheap 😊
- fast 😊
- field environment 😊
- quite easy to use 😊
- max 2 antibiotic families 😞



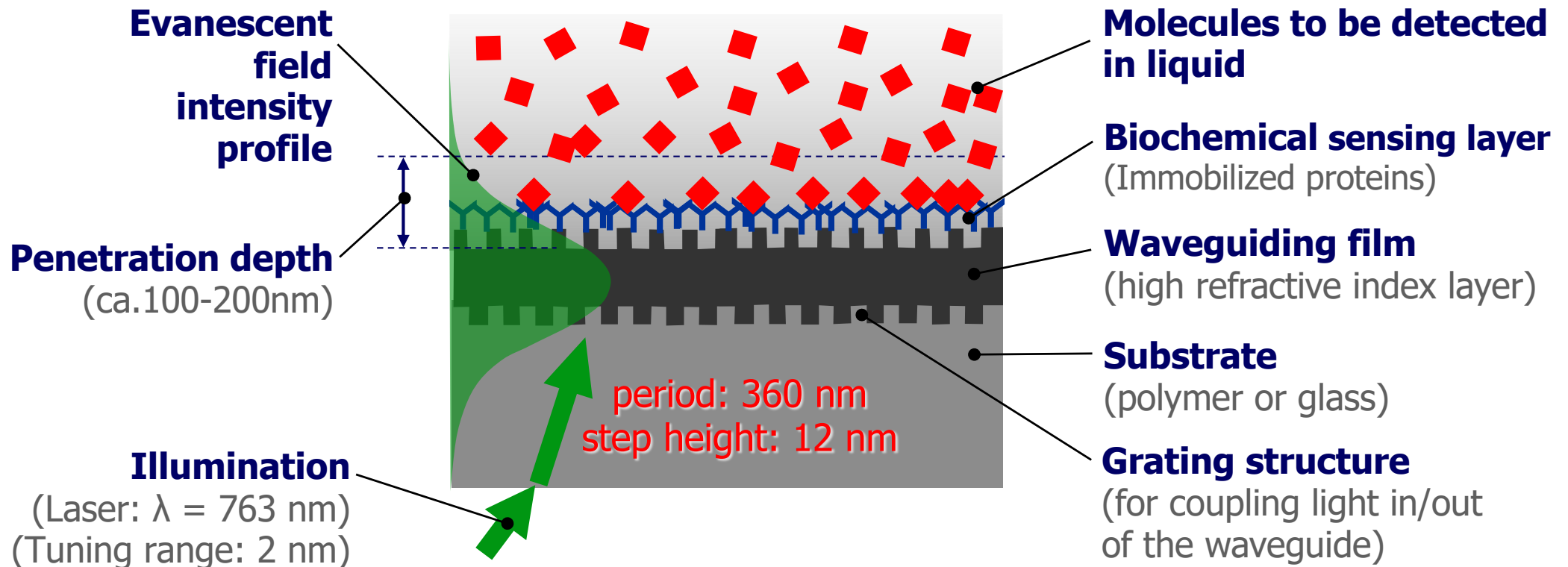
Lab-on-a-chip

- semi-quantitative 😊
- easy to use 😊
- cheap 😊
- fast 😊
- fully-automated 😊
- field environment 😊

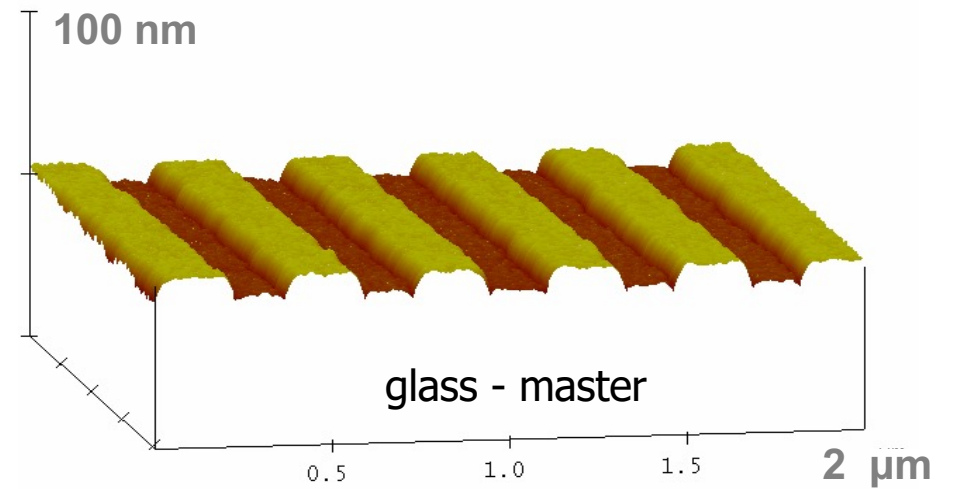
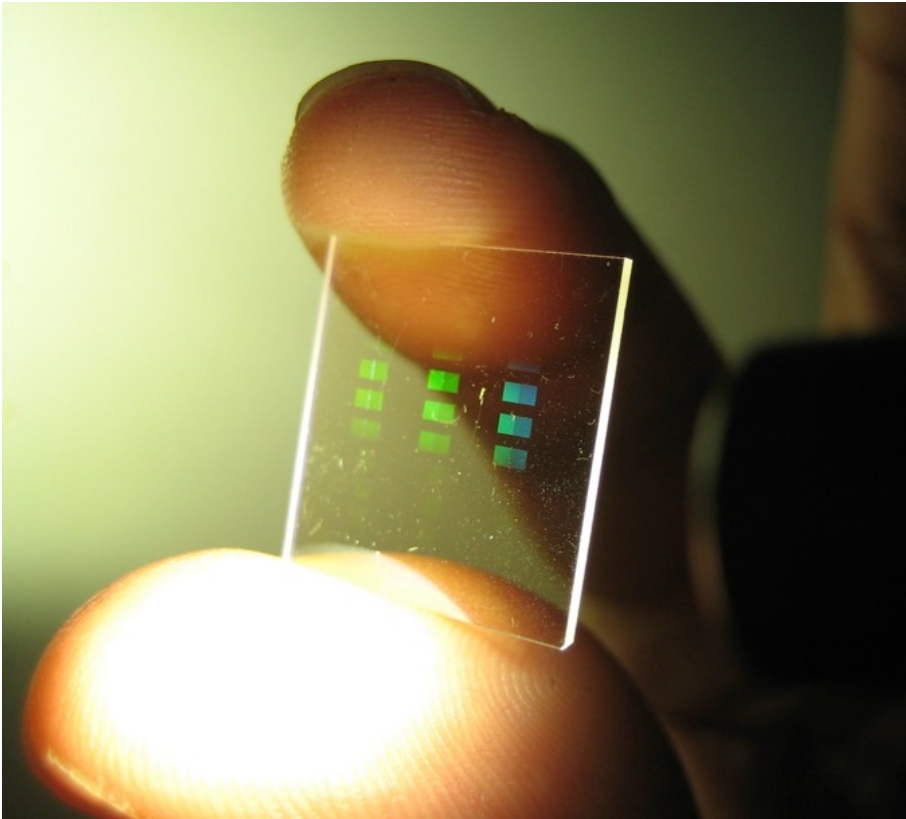


WAVELENGTH INTERROGATED OPTICAL SENSOR

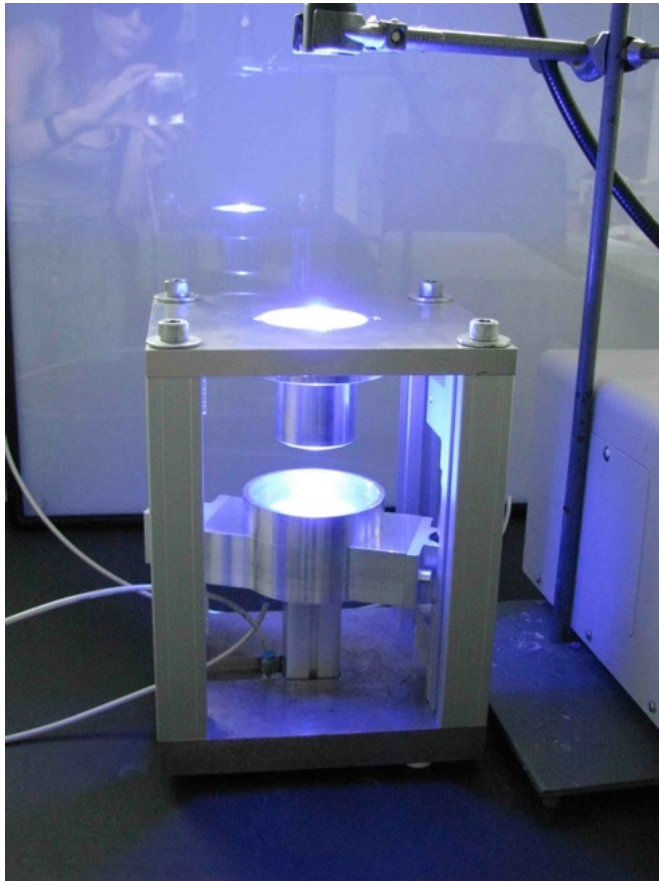
Evanescent field is highly sensitive to changes in refractive index.
Device sensitivity: pg/mm²



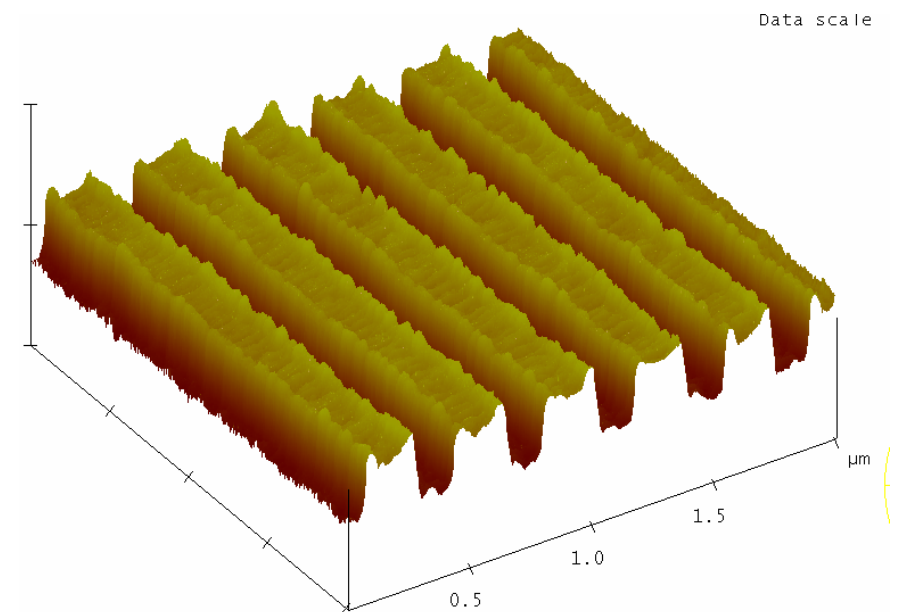
WAVELENGTH INTERROGATED OPTICAL SENSOR



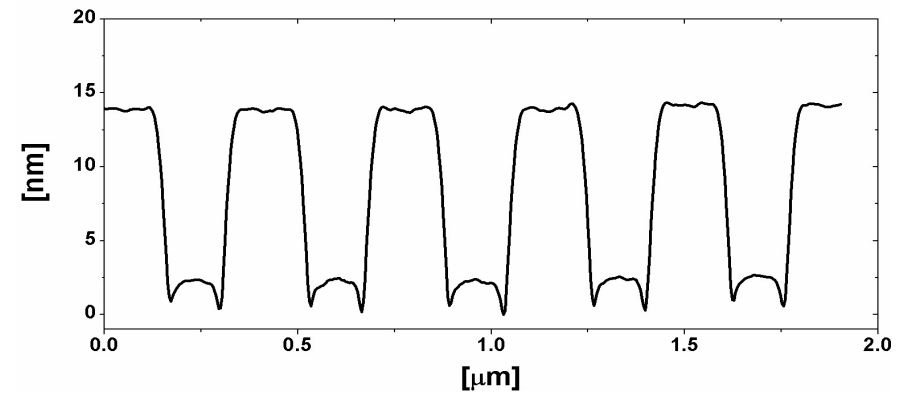
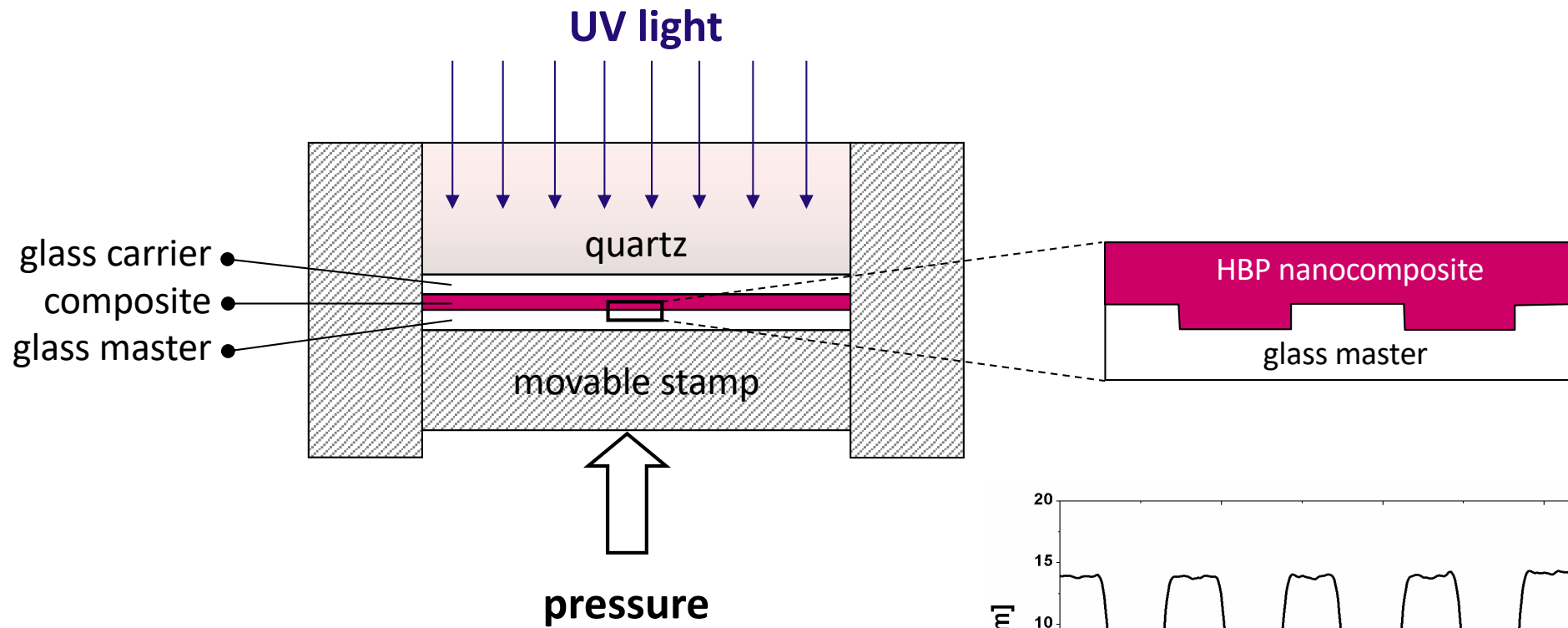
UV-NANOIMPRINT LITHOGRAPHY (UVNIL)



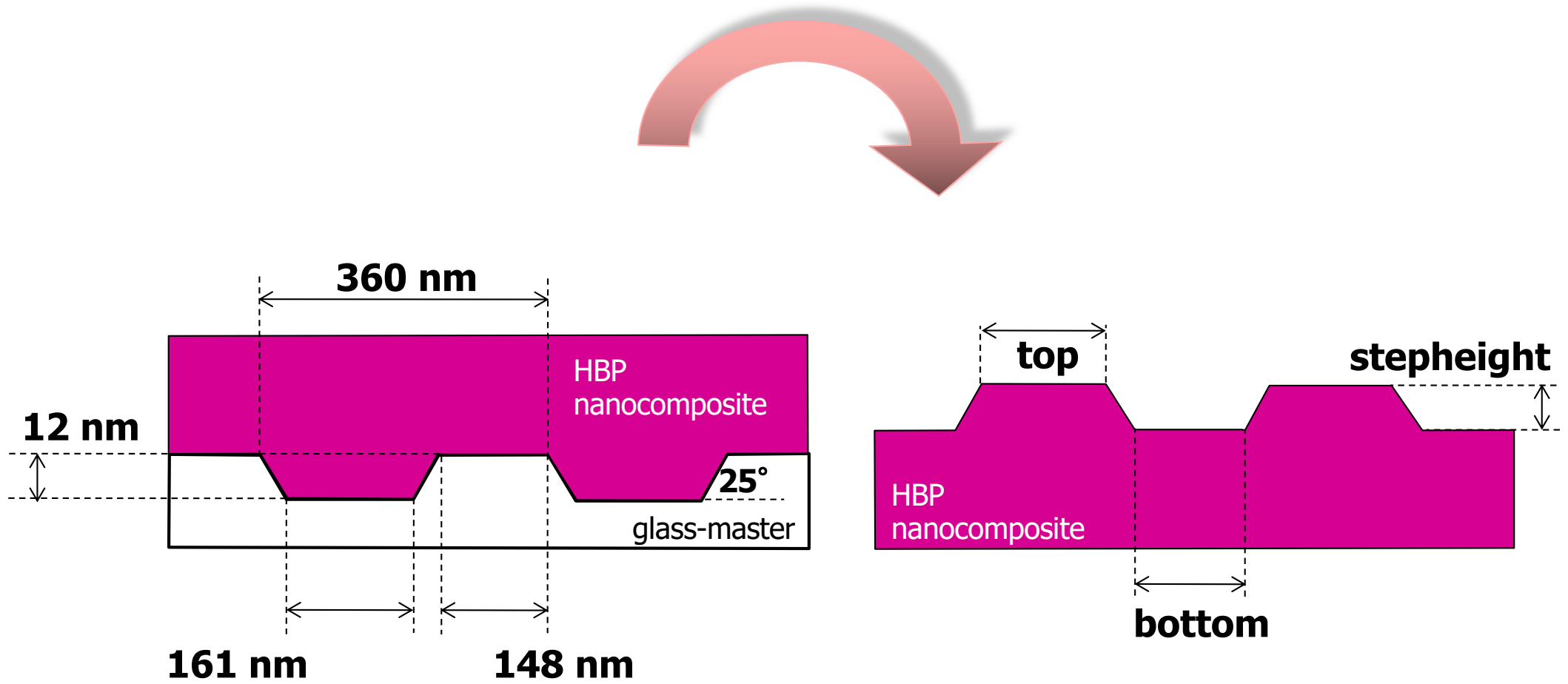
Polymer nanogratings for
optical waveguide devices



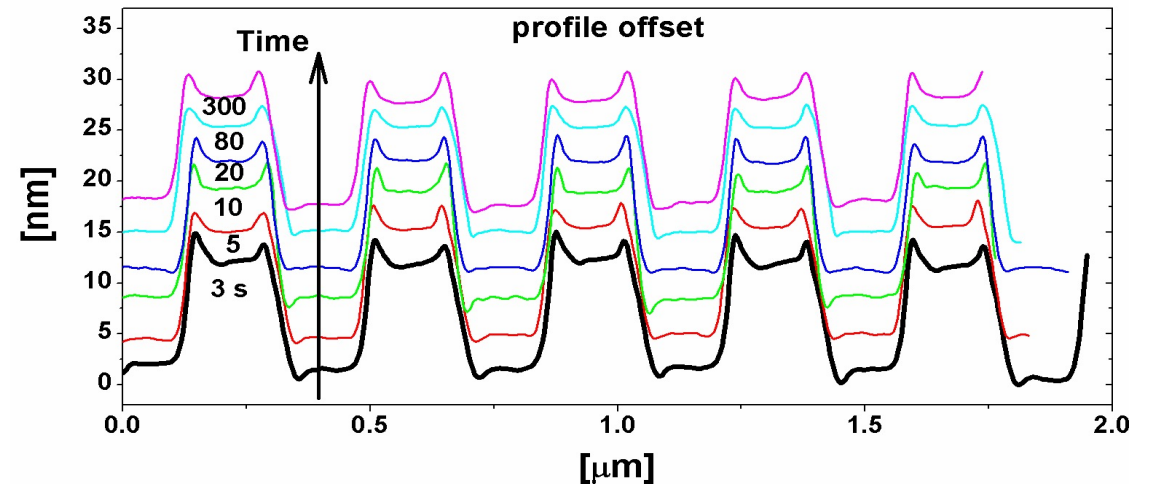
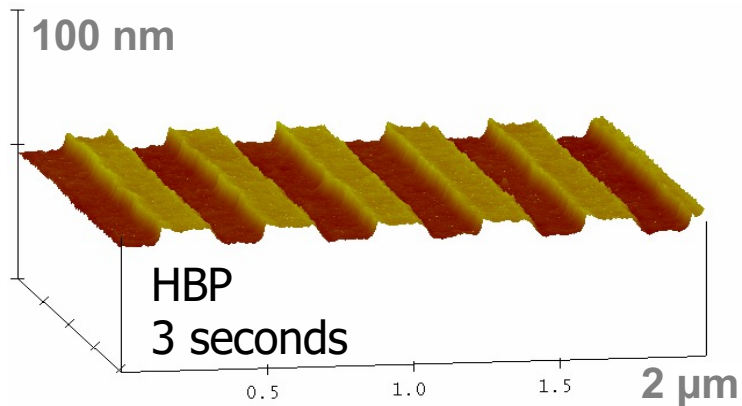
UVNIL SET-UP



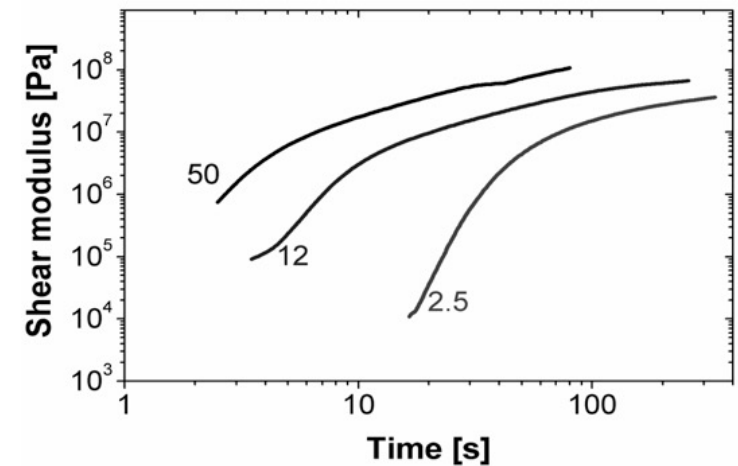
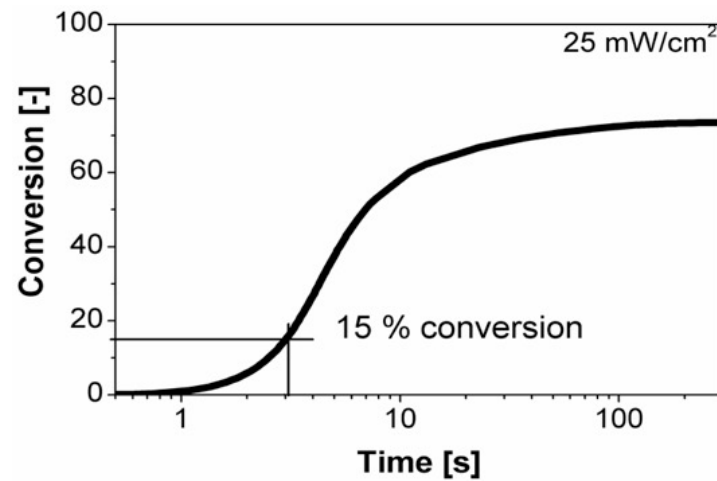
GRATING DIMENSIONS



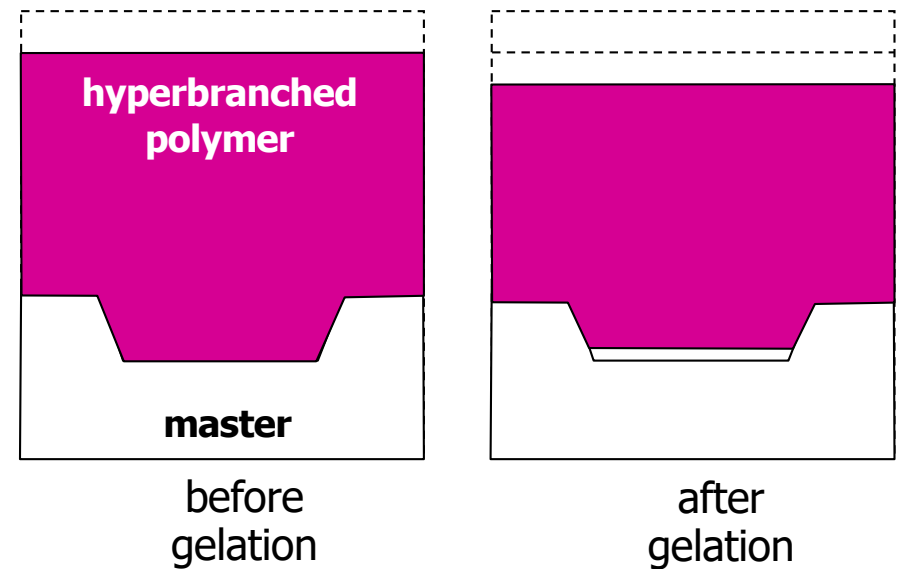
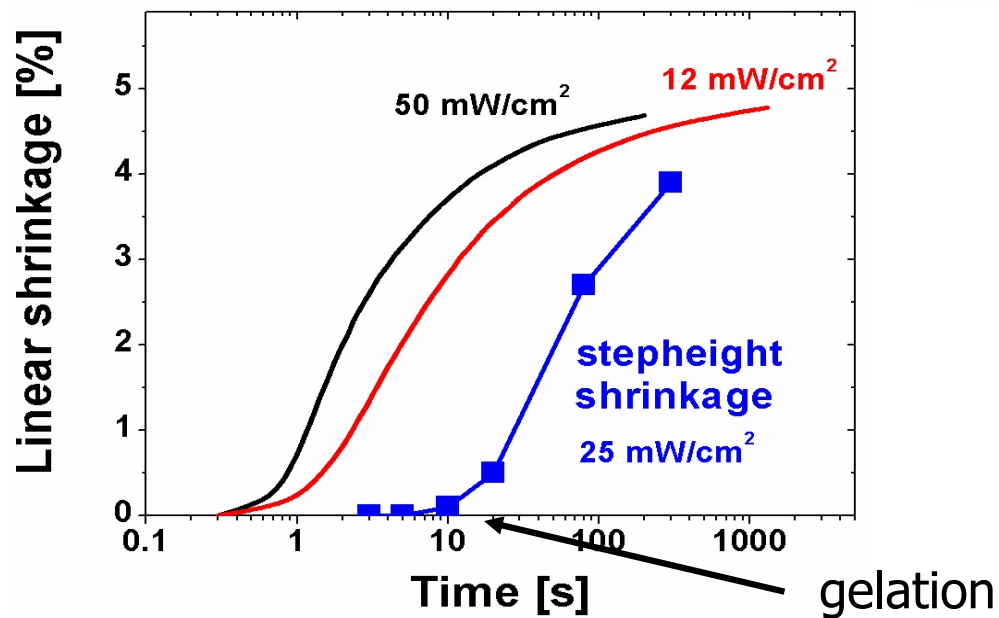
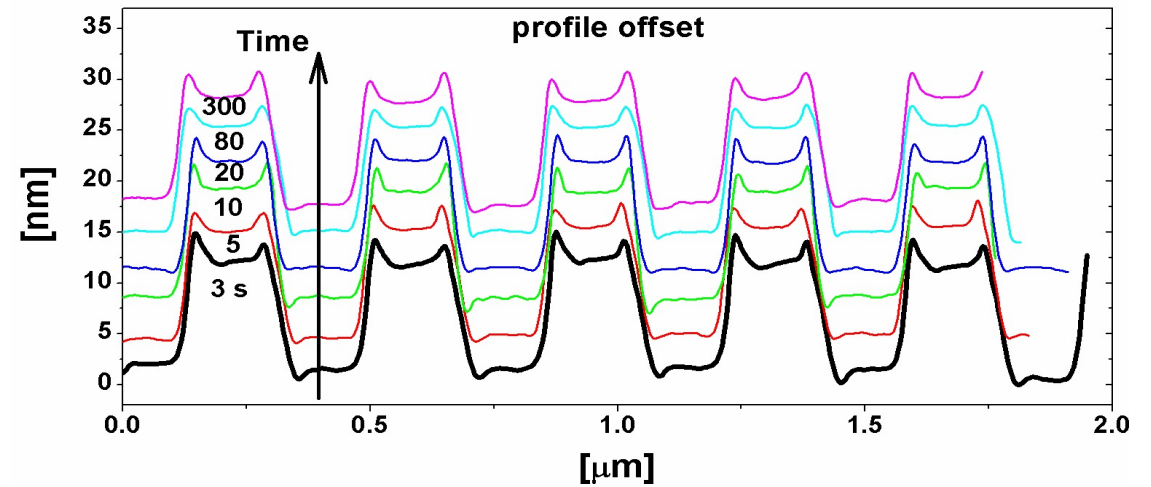
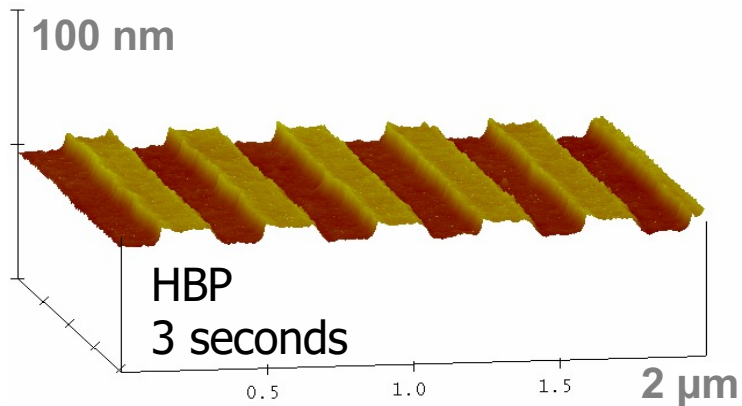
INFLUENCE OF ILLUMINATION TIME



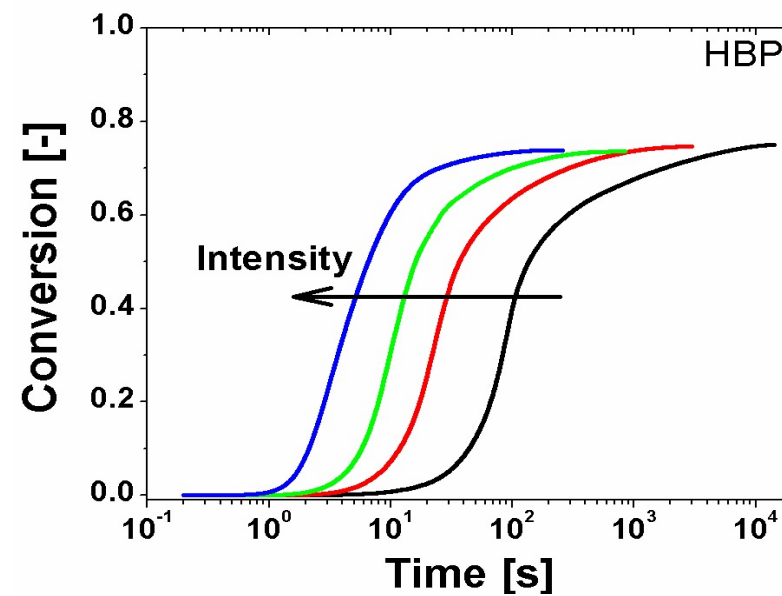
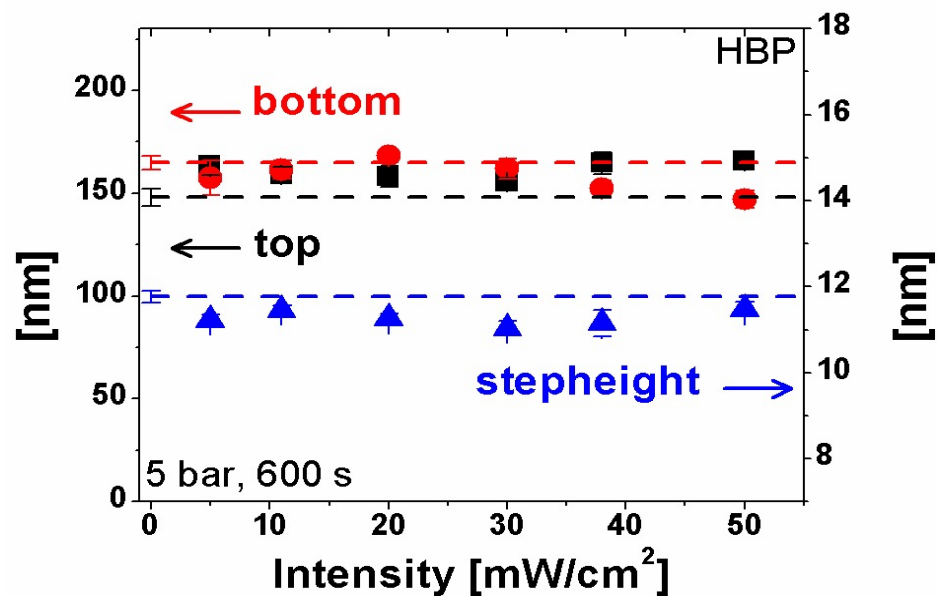
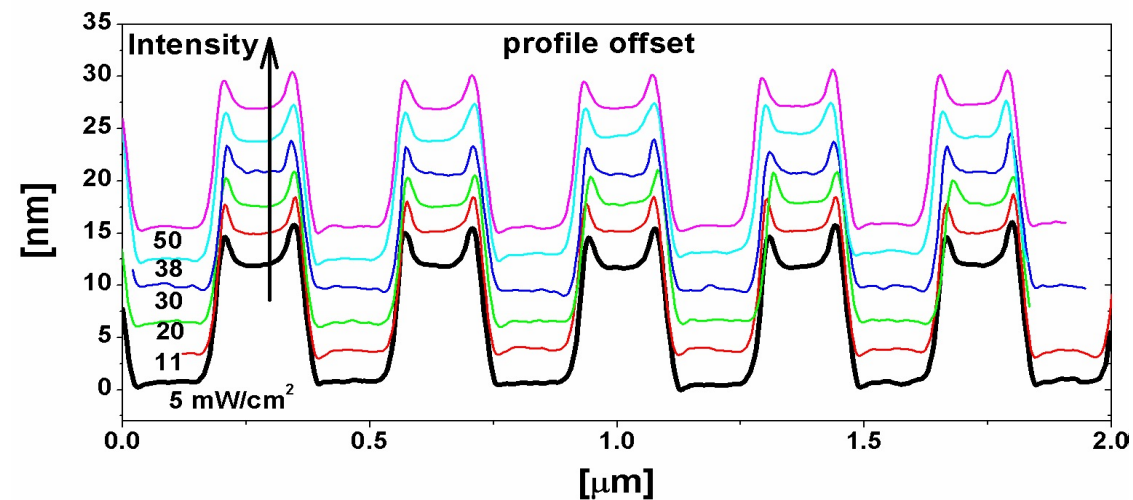
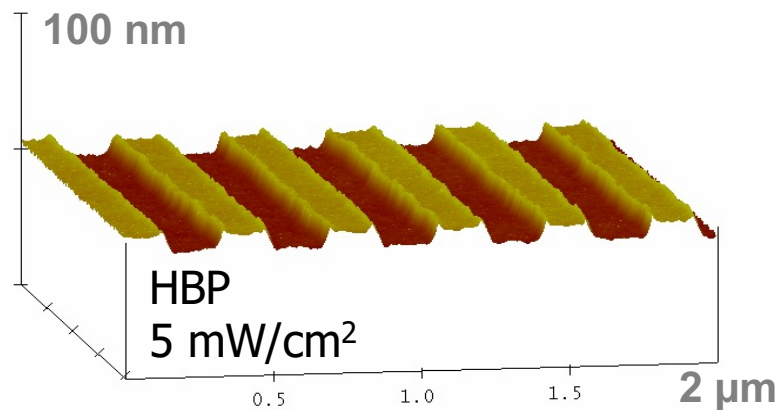
after 3 seconds:
15 % conversion
1 MPa shear modulus



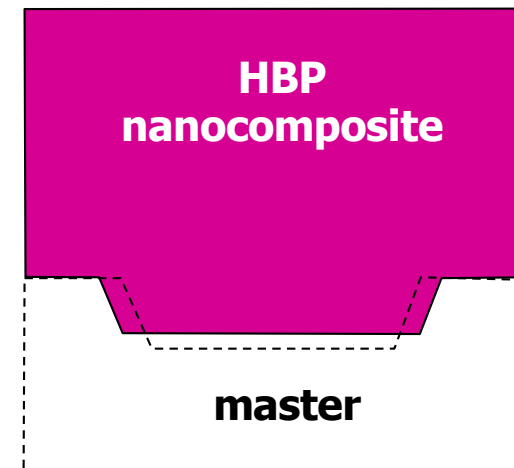
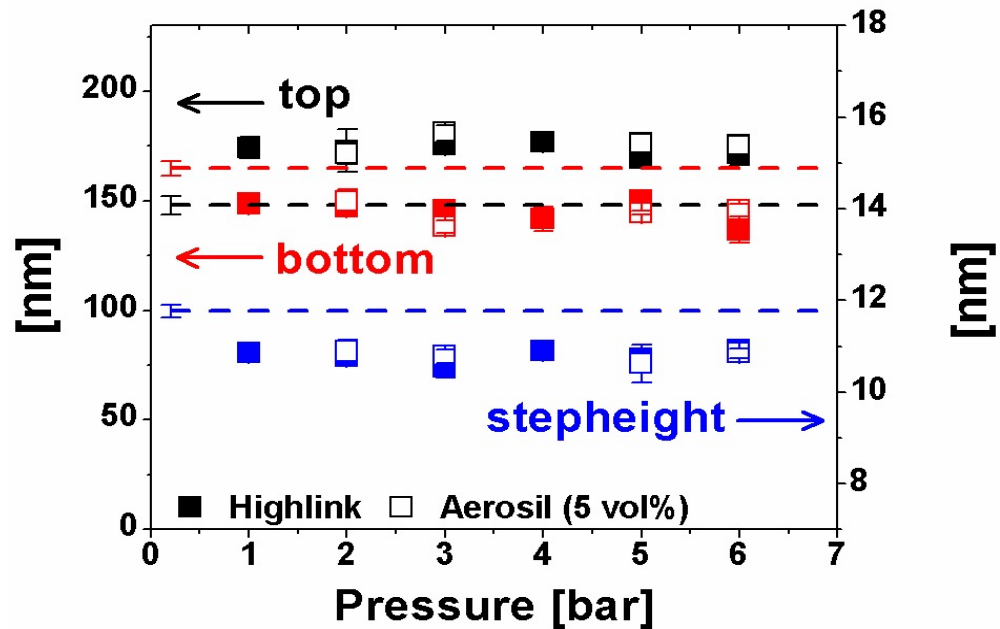
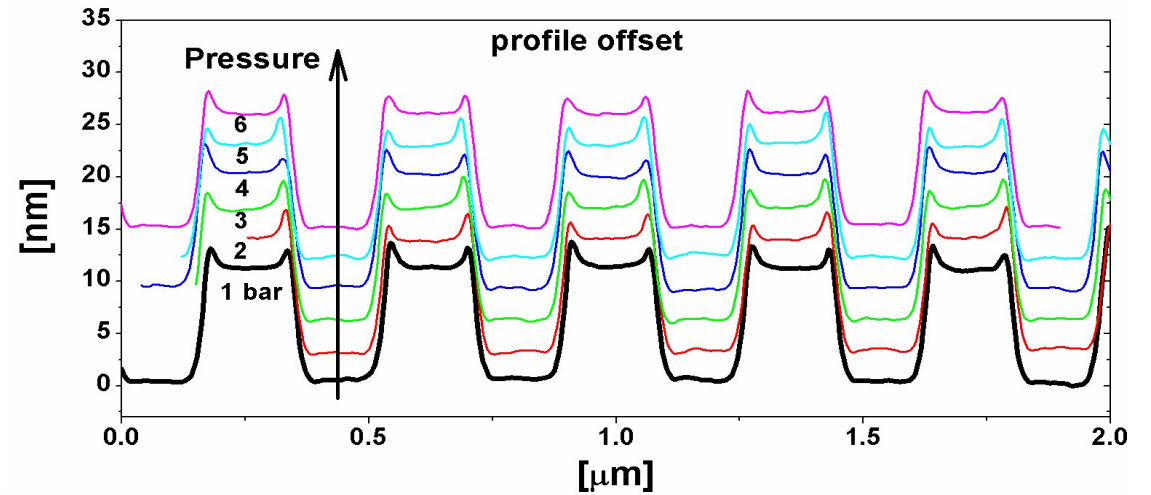
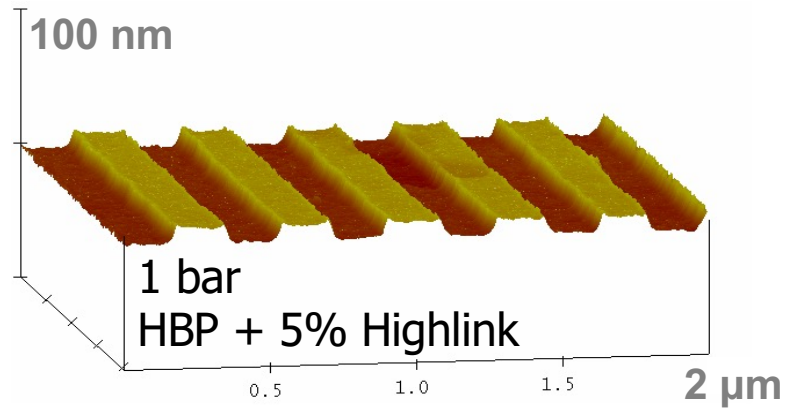
INFLUENCE OF ILLUMINATION TIME



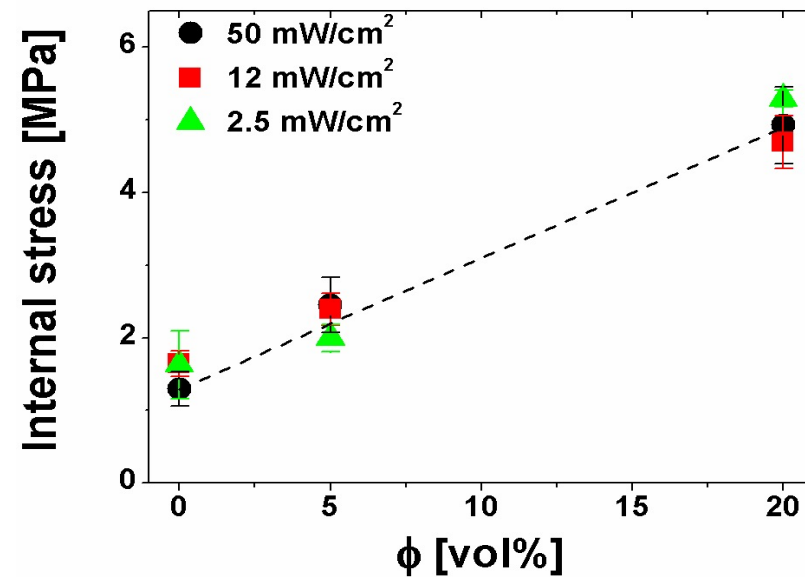
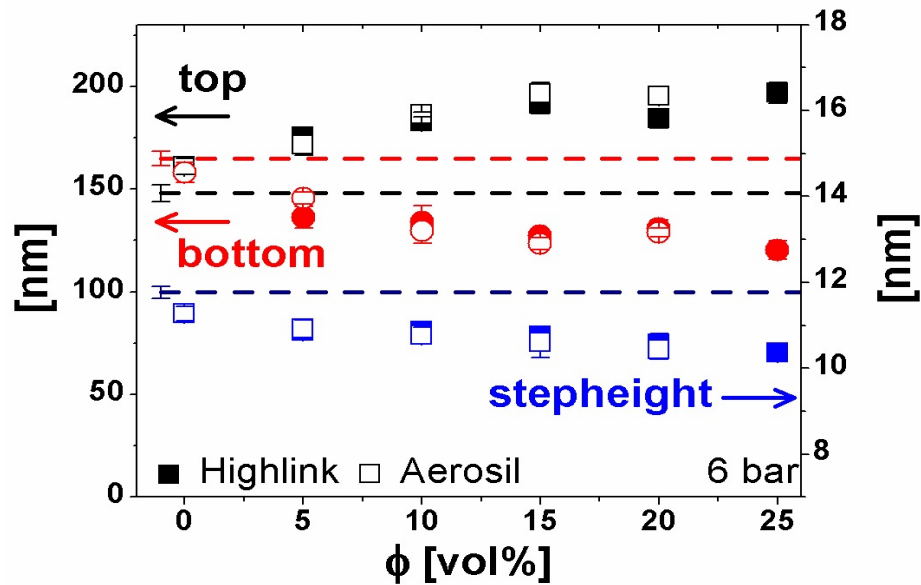
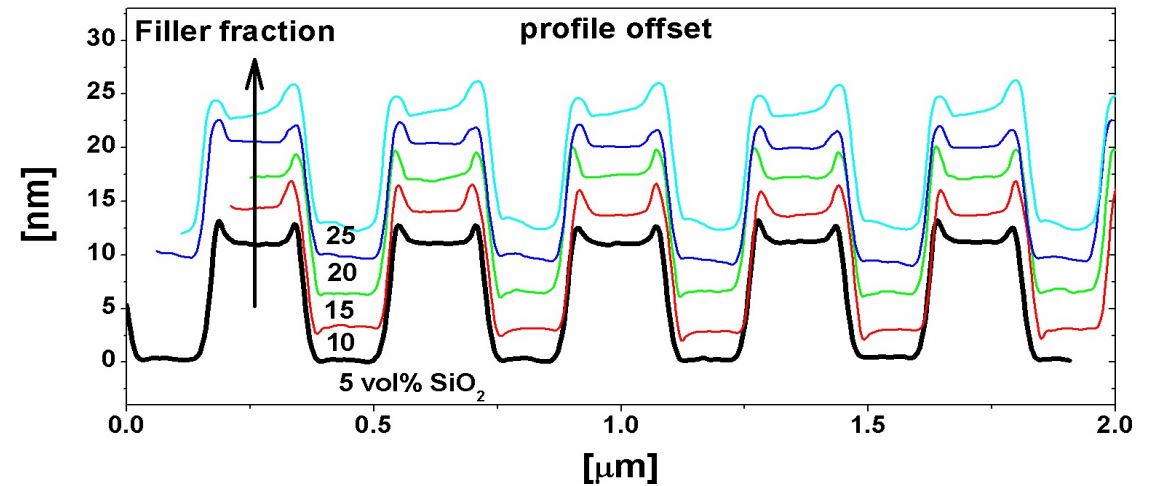
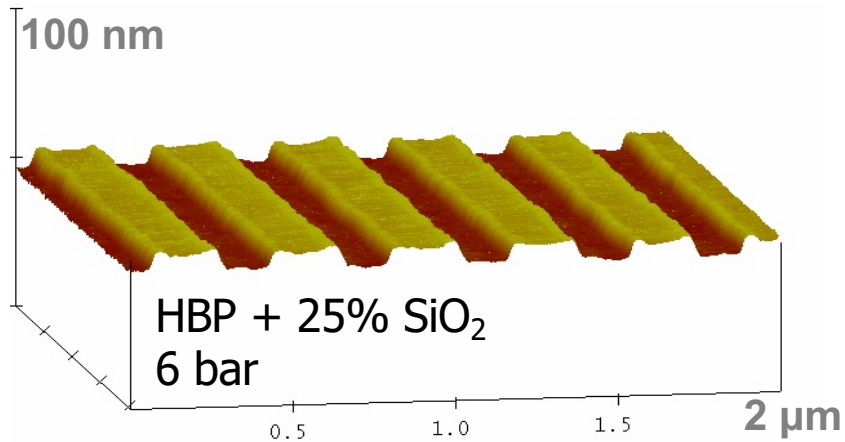
INFLUENCE OF UV-LIGHT INTENSITY



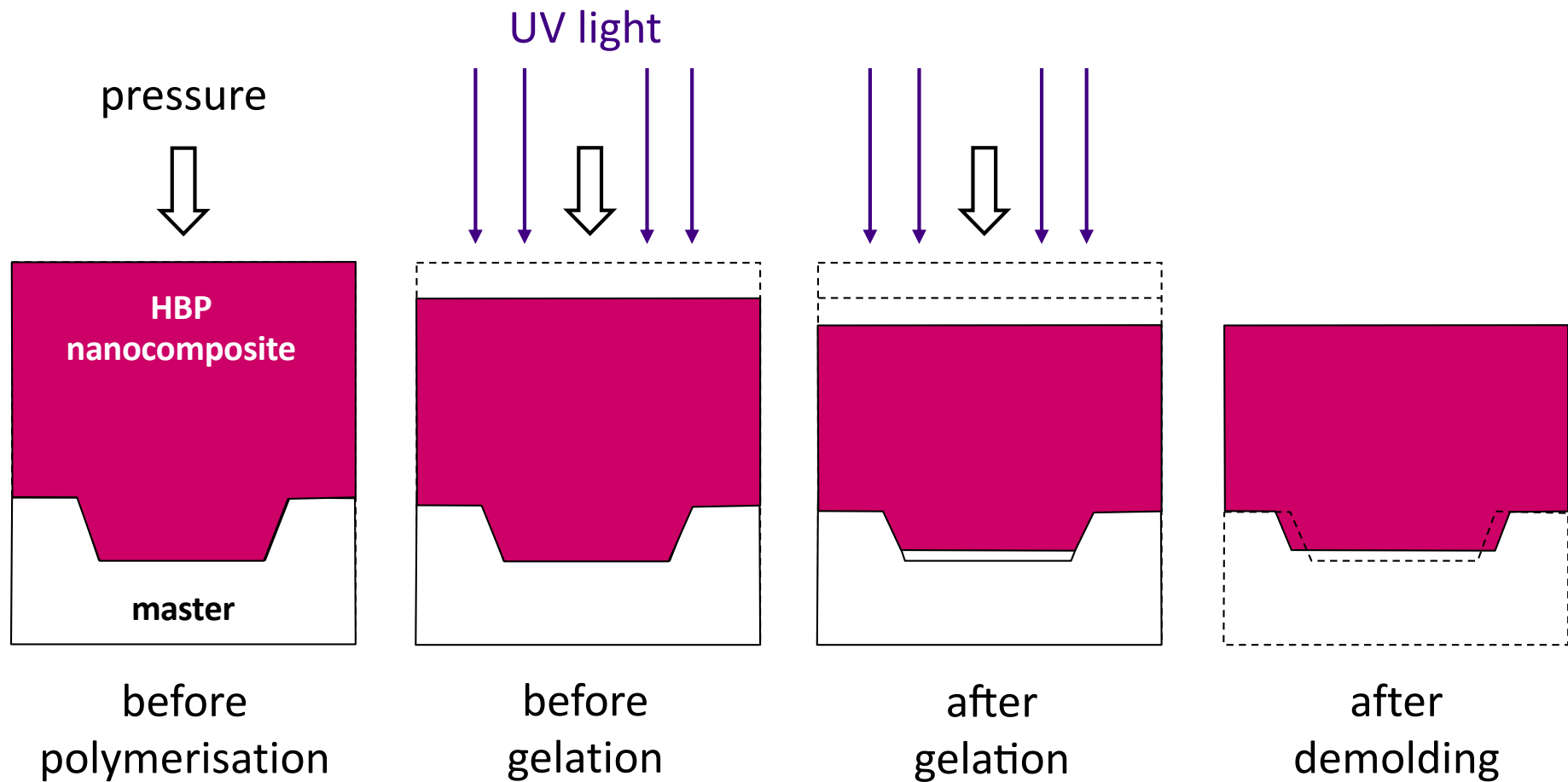
INFLUENCE OF PRESSURE



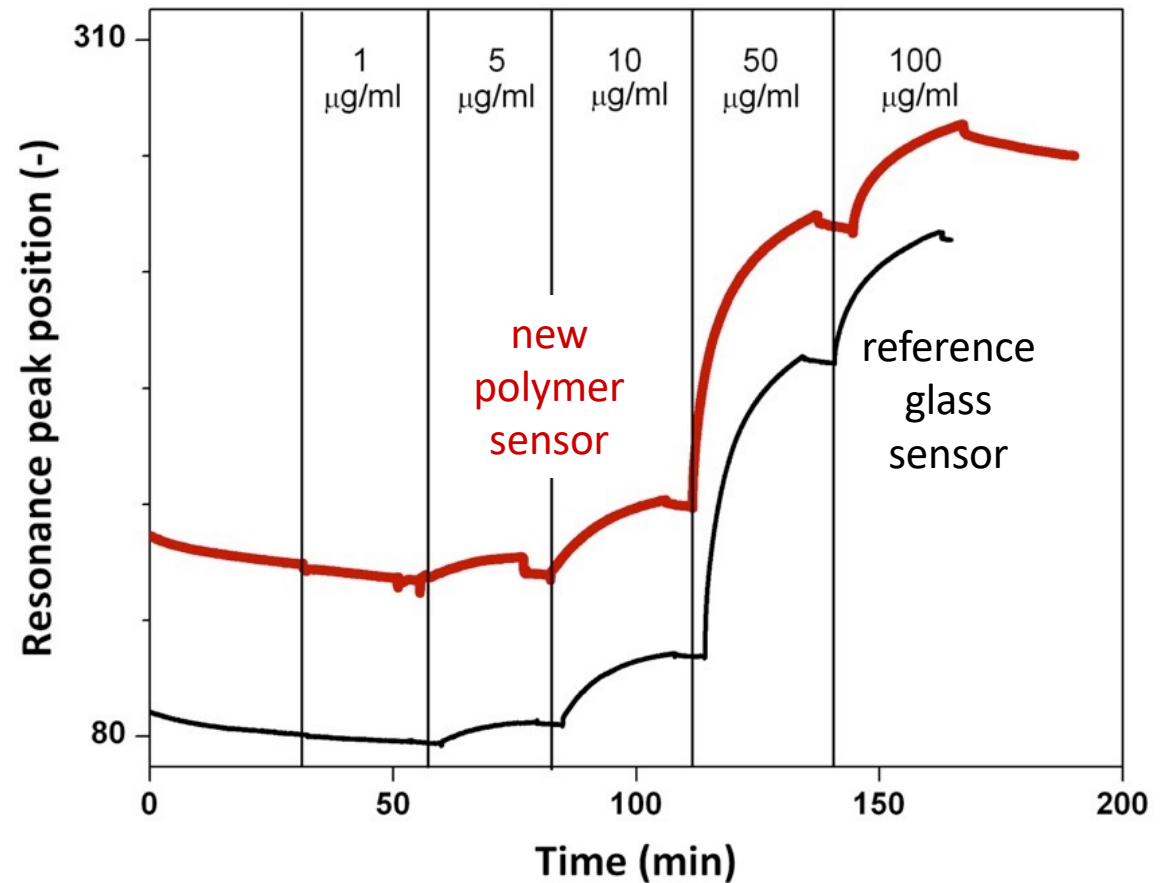
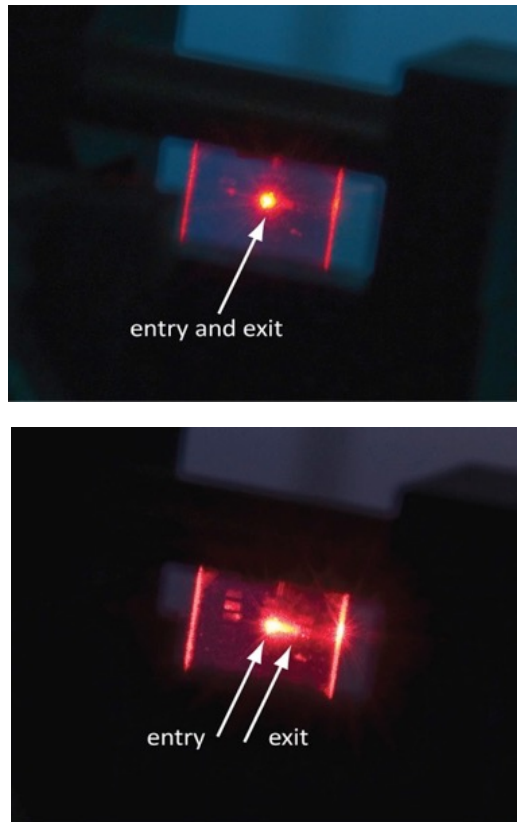
INFLUENCE OF NANOPARTICLES



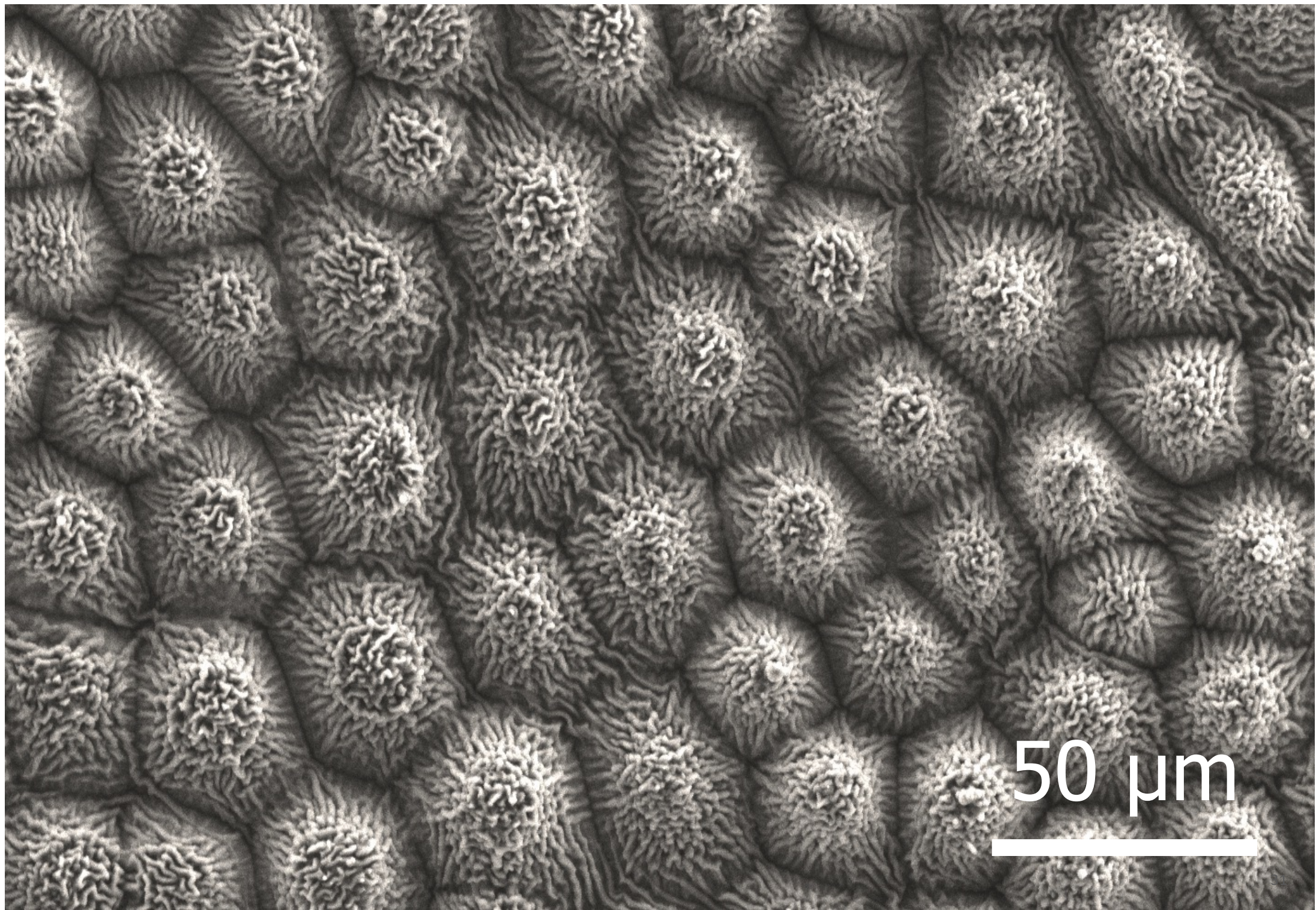
UVNIL SUMMARY



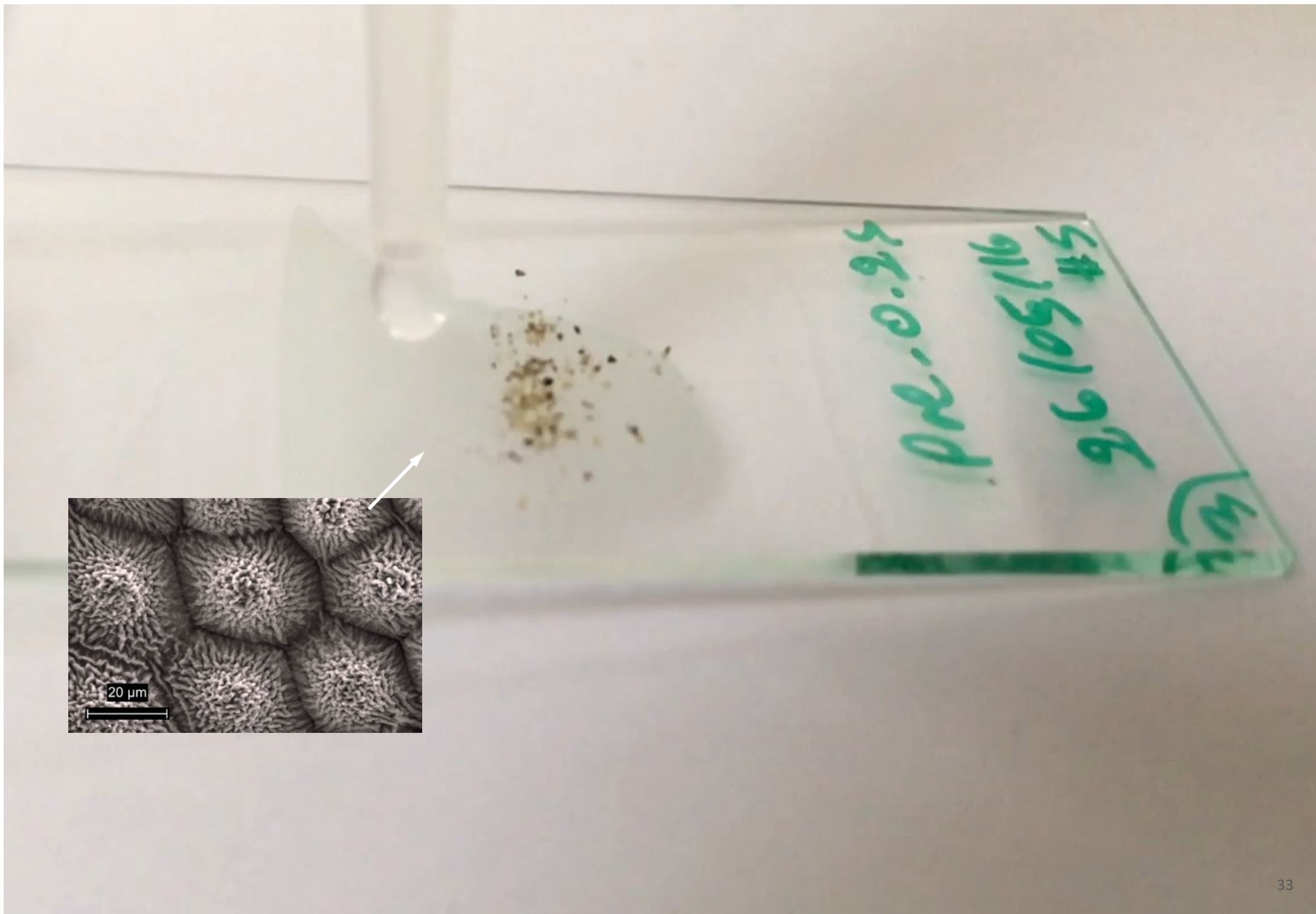
WAVELENGTH-INTERROGATED OPTICAL SENSOR WIOS



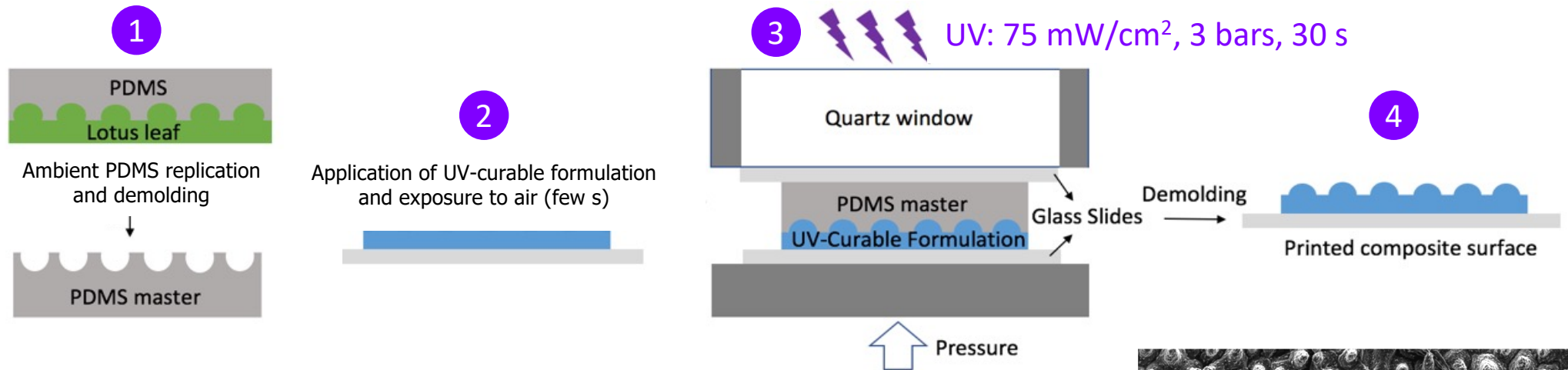
Suarez et al., Lab-on-a-chip (2009)
Geiser et al, Macromol Sympos (2010)



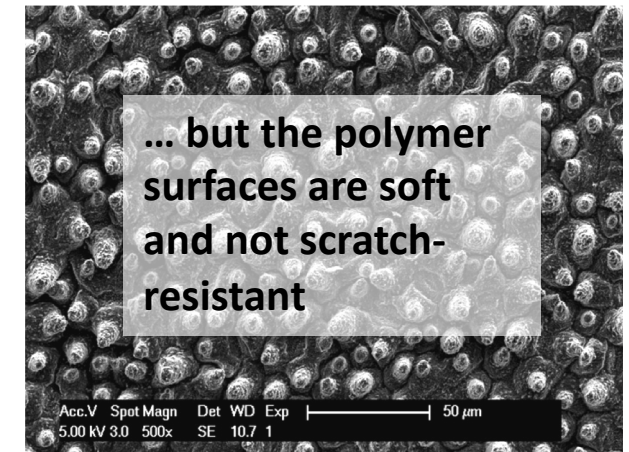
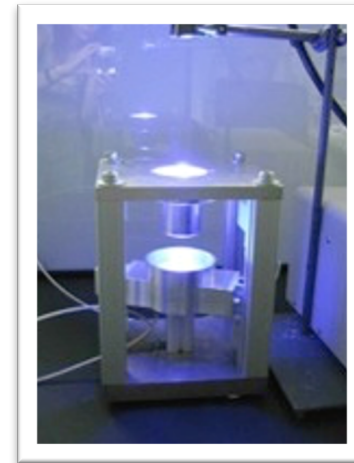
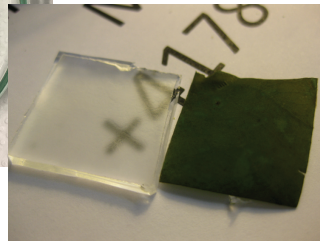
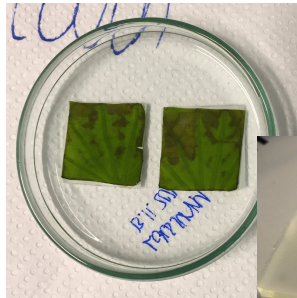




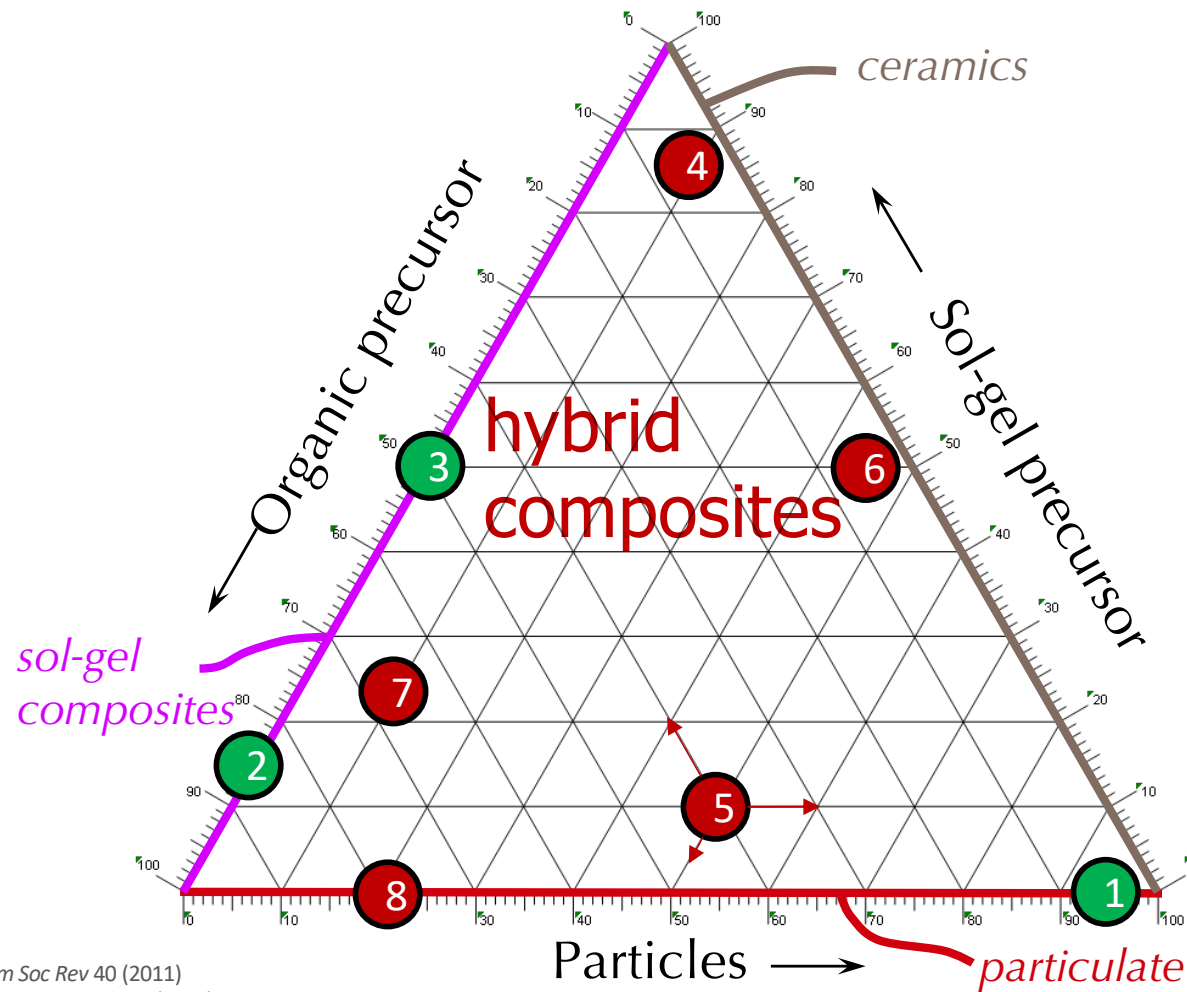
UV nanoimprint lithography process steps



Lausanne botanical garden



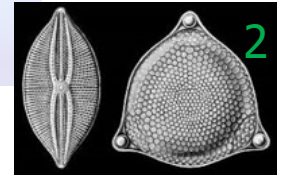
Integrative dual-cure synthesis of hybrid composites



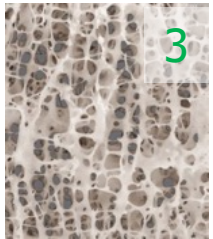
- 1) Nacre
- 2) Diatom
- 3) Bone
- 4) Ophthalmic lenses
(multilayer hybrid coatings)
- 5) Dental restoration
(silica nanocomposites)
- 6) Cancer treatment
(core-shell nanoparticles)
- 7) Solar cells (diffusion barrier layers)
- 8) Tires (clay and silica nanocomposites)



1



2

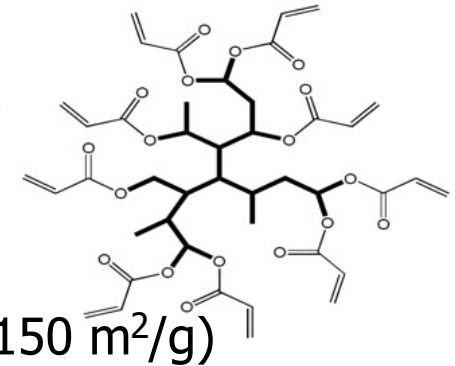


3

INTEGRATIVE SYNTHESIS OF HYBRID COMPOSITES

- **Organic precursor:** Acrylated polyester HBP (**low shrinkage**)

Schmidt et al., J Micromech Microeng 18 (2008), Geiser et al., J Appl Polym Sci 114 (2009)
Geiser et al., Macromol Sympos 296 (2010), Macromol Mater Eng 297 (2012)

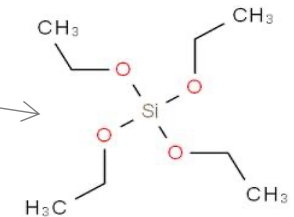


- **Photoinitiator:** Diphenyl-(2,3,4-trimethylbenzoyl)-phosphine oxide

- **SiO₂ nanoparticles:** Methacrylated fused silica (12 nm, aggregates, 150 m²/g)

- **Organometal precursor:** tetraethylortho-silicate (TEOS)

- **Coupling agent:** methacryloxypropyl-trimethoxysilane (MEMO)

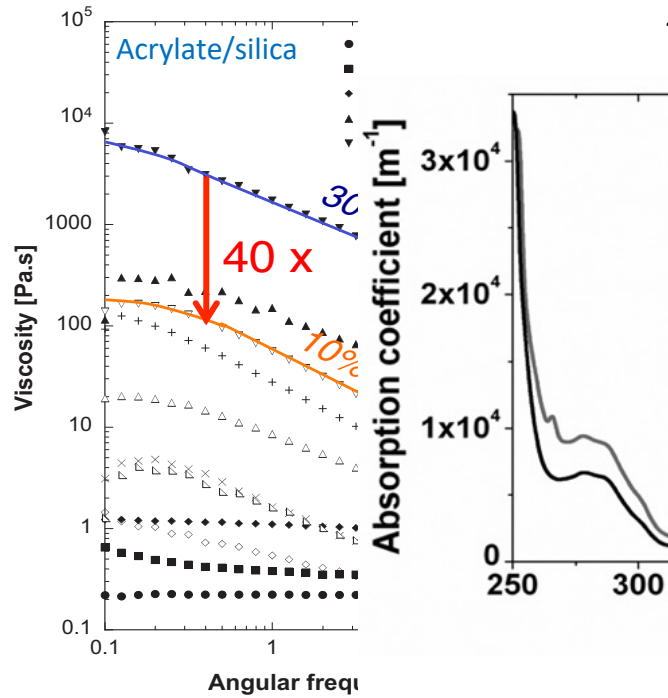


1. Sonication of silica nanoparticles + isopropanol
2. Mixing of nanoparticles/isopropanol with HBP (1 hour at 25° C)
3. Evaporation of isopropanol at 70° C
4. Addition of MEMO (mixing 10 min at 25° C)
5. Addition of TEOS (mixing 10 min at 25° C)
6. Addition of HCl 1M (mixing 10 min at 25° C)
7. Stirring at 25° C for 30 min
8. **Dual-cure: condensation (1h; 4h) + photopolymerization (3 min before, after, or during condensation)**

timing of
the dual-
cure
process!

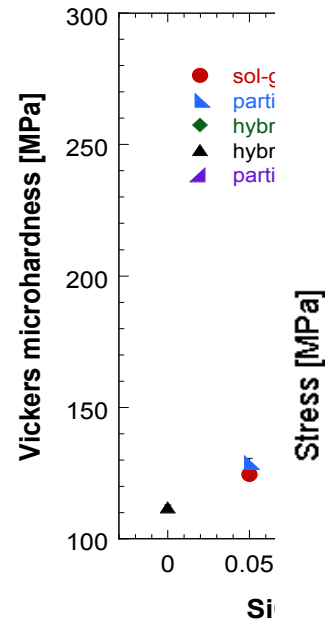
Why hybrid composites

Low viscosity



Transparency

Hardness



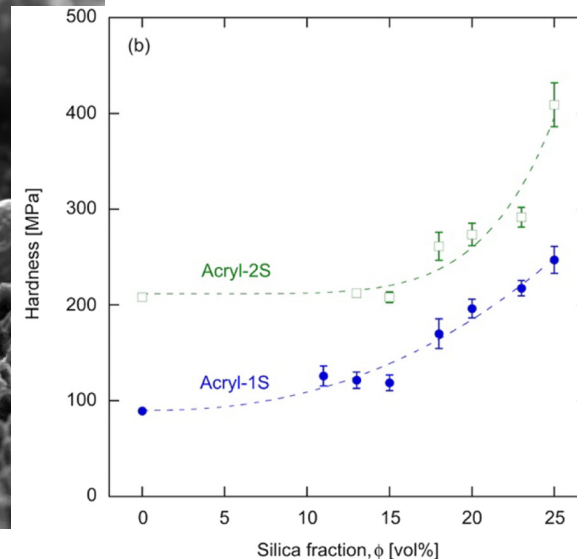
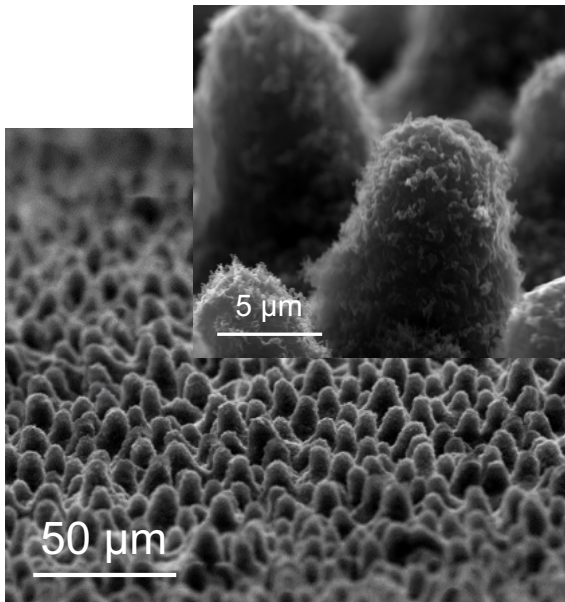
Shrinkage and Stress

Cost effective R2R processing

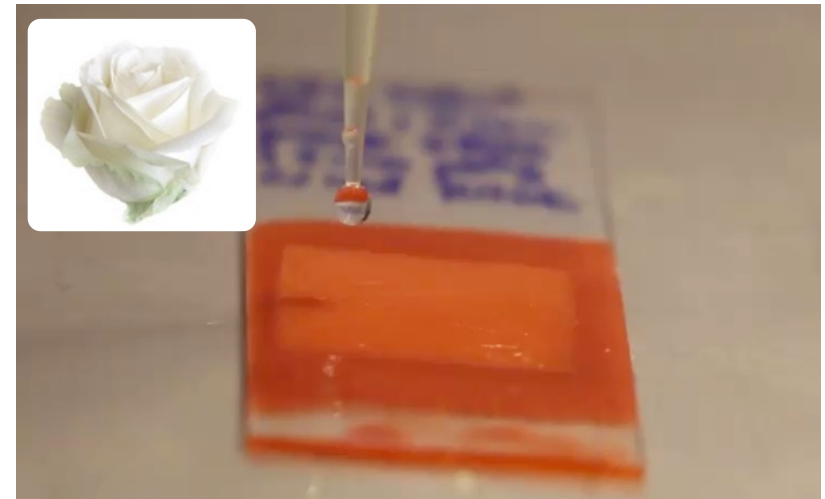
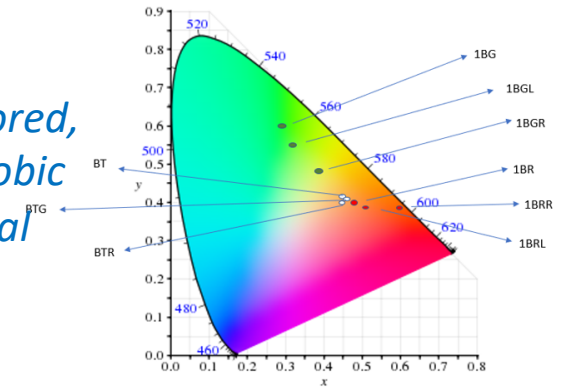


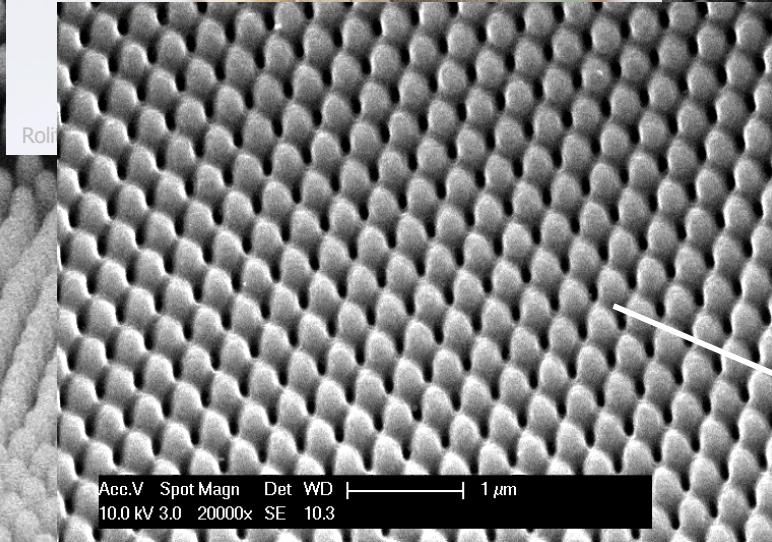
Scratch resistant and colored self-cleaning surfaces

Scratch resistant: no change in WCA > 150° of hybrid composite lotus surface after 7000 sand abrasion cycles (ASTM F735–17)



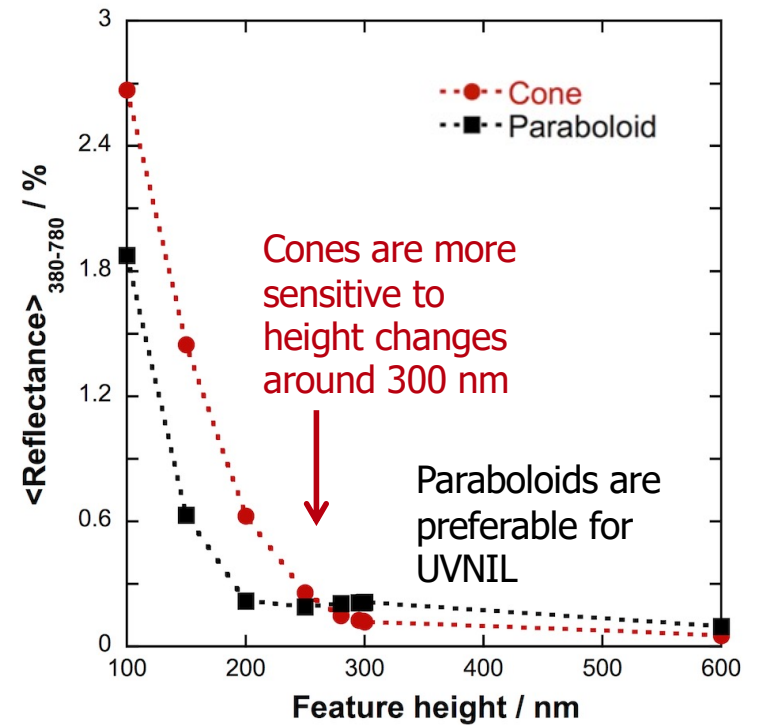
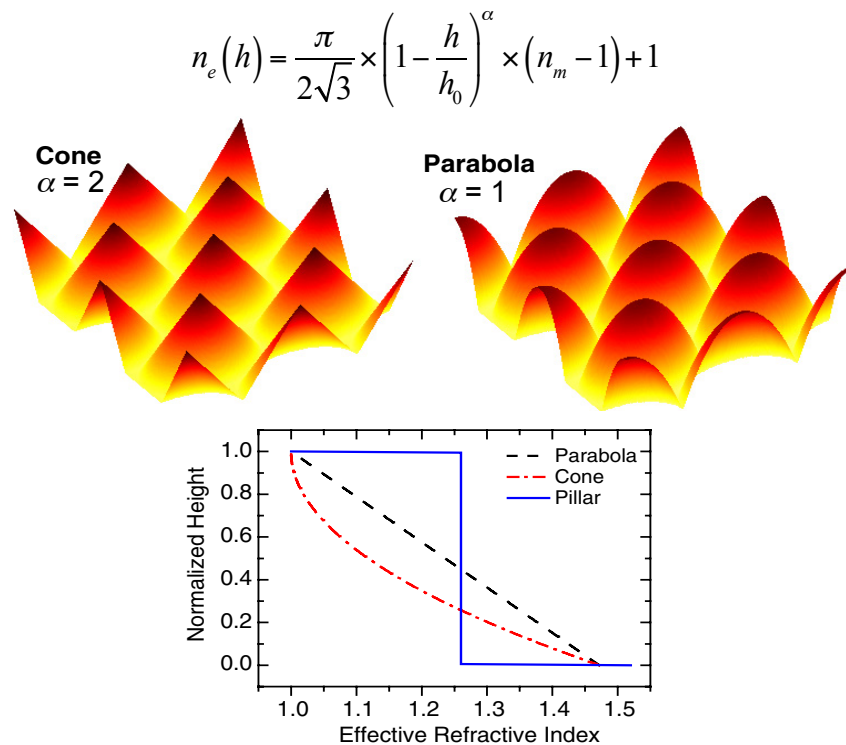
Synthetic, vermillion-colored, superhydrophobic white rose petal surface





Superhard antireflective 'moth-eye' surfaces

Optical modeling of cones and paraboloid arrays:
45 layers with effective refractive index from 1 to 1.5

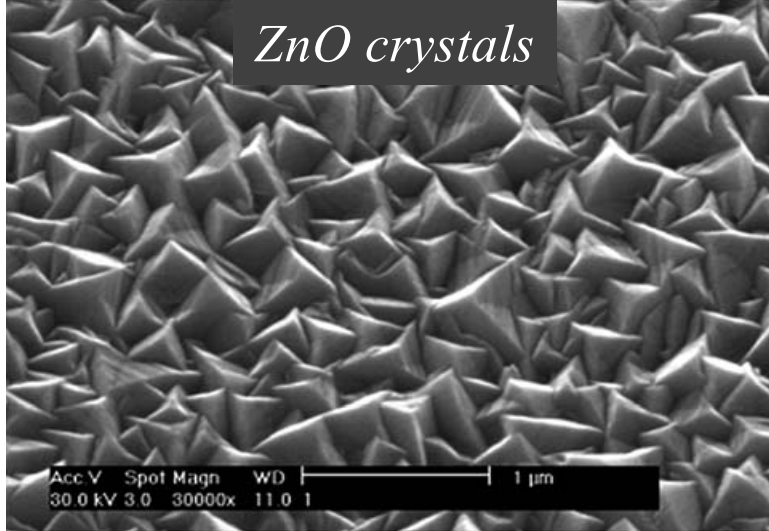


Snow crystals



epod.usra.edu

ZnO crystals



*Specular reflection on
Ag-coated flat surface*

*Diffuse reflection on Ag-coated
synthetic replica of ZnO surface*



Summary

Photopolymerization enables numerous developments in nanostructured device technologies

- fast, simple, room temperature process
- various fabrication techniques adapted to applications / materials
- potential for 3D structures

Integrative synthesis of hybrid composites and functionally graded composites

- combination of improved process stability and thermomechanical endurance
- unique cost-performance ratio

Still, many challenges!

- optimization of filling and demolding processes
- stability of hybrid suspensions
- shape fidelity vs. process conditions
- mass production tools & materials (e.g., injection molding)

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