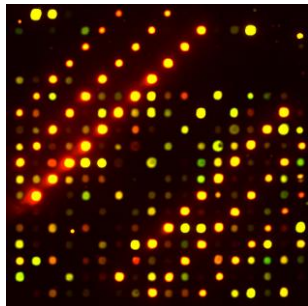
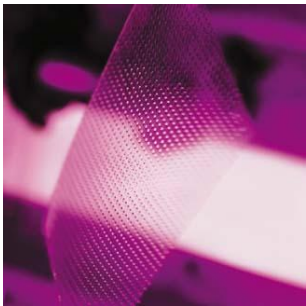
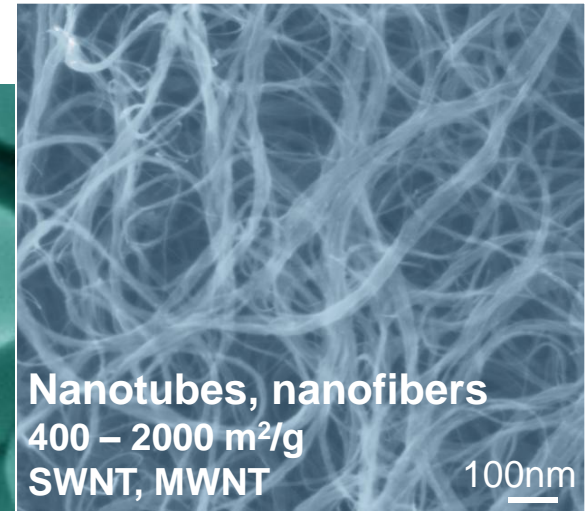
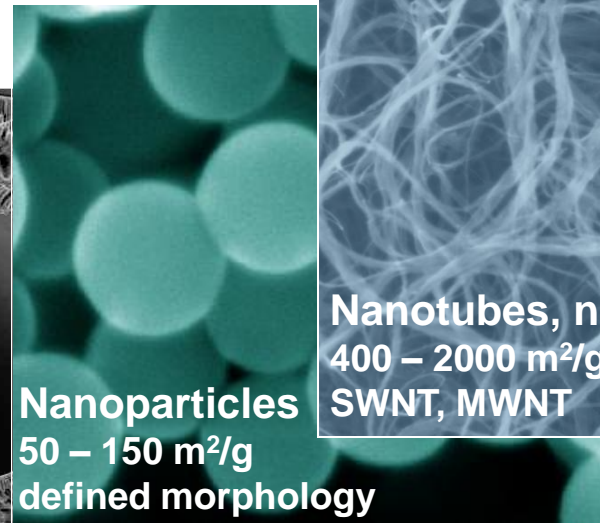
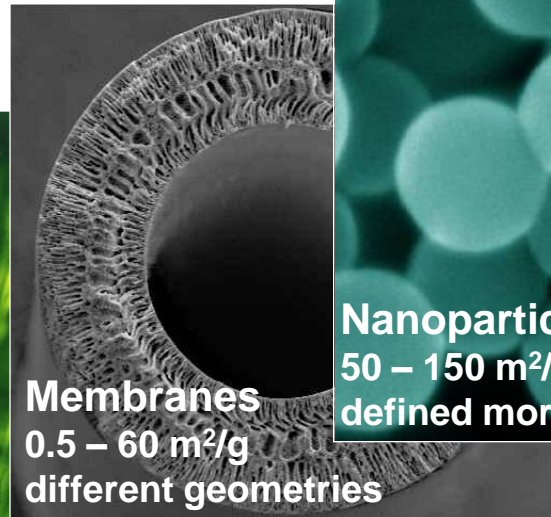
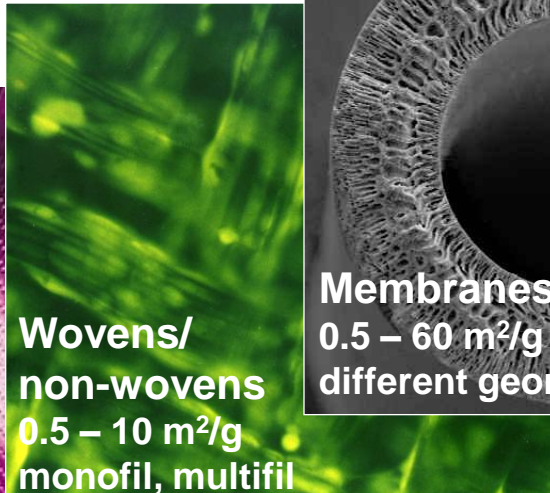

Statement for *Techbreak*

Christian Oehr
Fraunhofer Institute for
Interfacial Engineering and Biotechnology



Materials and their interfaces

- Synthesis
- Functionalisation
- Coating
- Characterization
- Application



Joseph von Fraunhofer (1787 - 1826)



Researcher

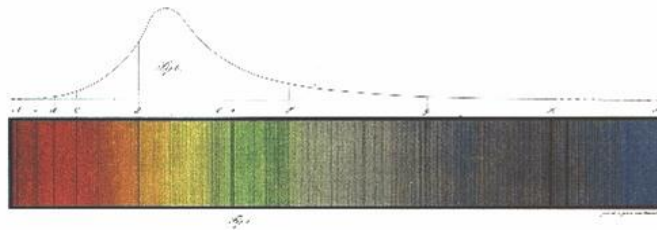
discovery of »Fraunhofer Lines«
in the sun spectrum

Inventor

new methods of lens processing

Entrepreneur

head of royal glass factory



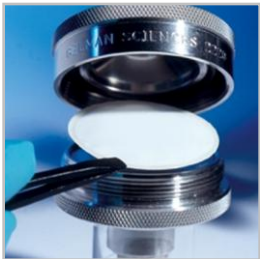
Frontline themes - **Tomorrow's opportunities**



Assisted Personal Health
The electronic guardian angel



Decentralized integrated water management
Saving precious water



Bio-functional surfaces
High tech with a sensitive skin



Energy-efficient modernization
More than just a facade

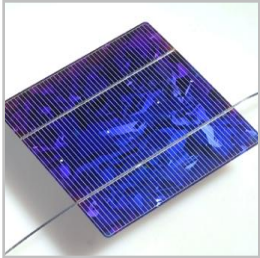


Food chain management
Always fresh on the table



Solid-state light sources
Bright and efficient illumination

Frontline themes - **Tomorrow's opportunities**



Energy storage in power grids

Solar and wind-generated electricity on demand



Visual analytics

A clear overview in the data jungle



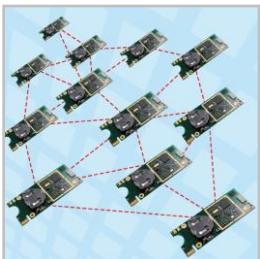
Green powertrain technologies

New impetus for eco-friendly cars



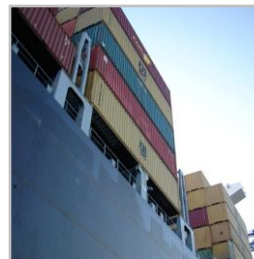
Hybrid material structures

Combining the best of the best



Energy self-sufficient sensors and sensor networks

Vigilant clusters



Integrated localization technology

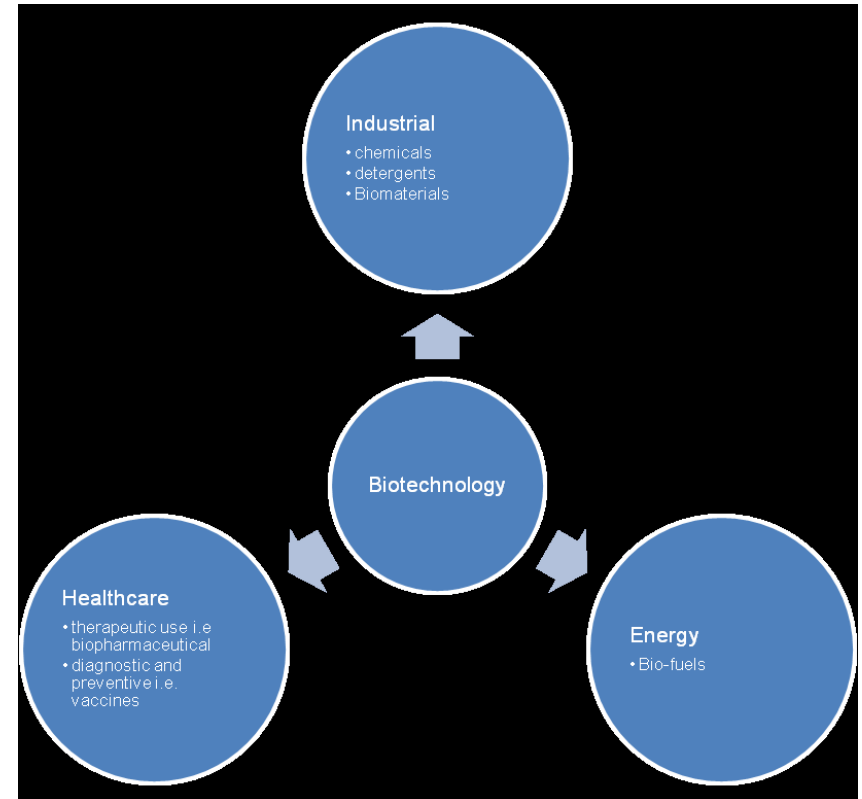
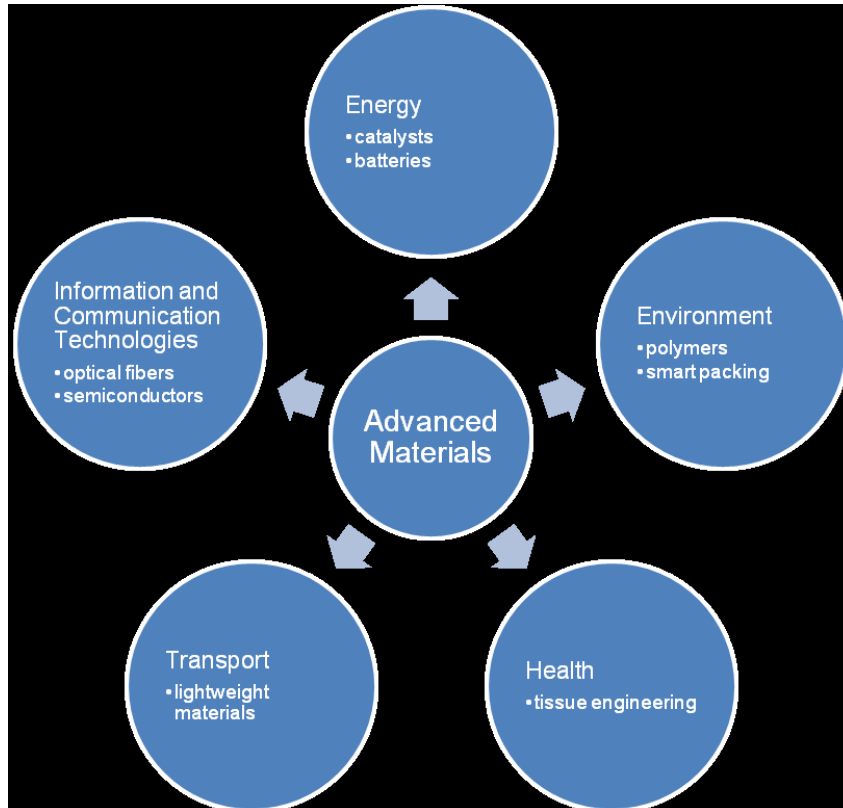
On the move – quick and safe

Shift of topics in technology forecast (according VDI Meta-Study, Sept.2010)

2004	2006	2010
ICT	Sustainability & Environment	Energy
Electronics	ICT	Sustainability & Environment
Materials Technology	Biotechnology & Life Sciences	Health & Food
Biotechnology & Life Sciences	Health (incl. med. technol.) & Food	ICT
Health (incl. med. technol.) & Food	Energy	Transport and Traffic Logistics
Production and process techniques	Production and process techniques	Biotechnology & Life Sciences
Energy	Materials Technology	Defense and Security
Nano- and Microsystems Technol.	Nano- and Microsystems technol.	Buildings & Living
Transport and Traffic Logistics	Transport and Traffic Logistics	Production and process techniques
Defense and Security	Aerospace	Materials Technology
Sustainability & Environment	Buildings & Living	Nano- and Microsystems technol.
Aerospace	Defense and Security	Aerospace
Ocean engineering and navigation	Electronics	Ocean engineering and navigation
Services	Optical technologies	Optical technologies
Optical technologies	Services	Services
Buildings & Living	Sustainability and environment	Electronics

Countries: USA, UK, France, Spain, India, Japan

Goals in Material Science and Technology



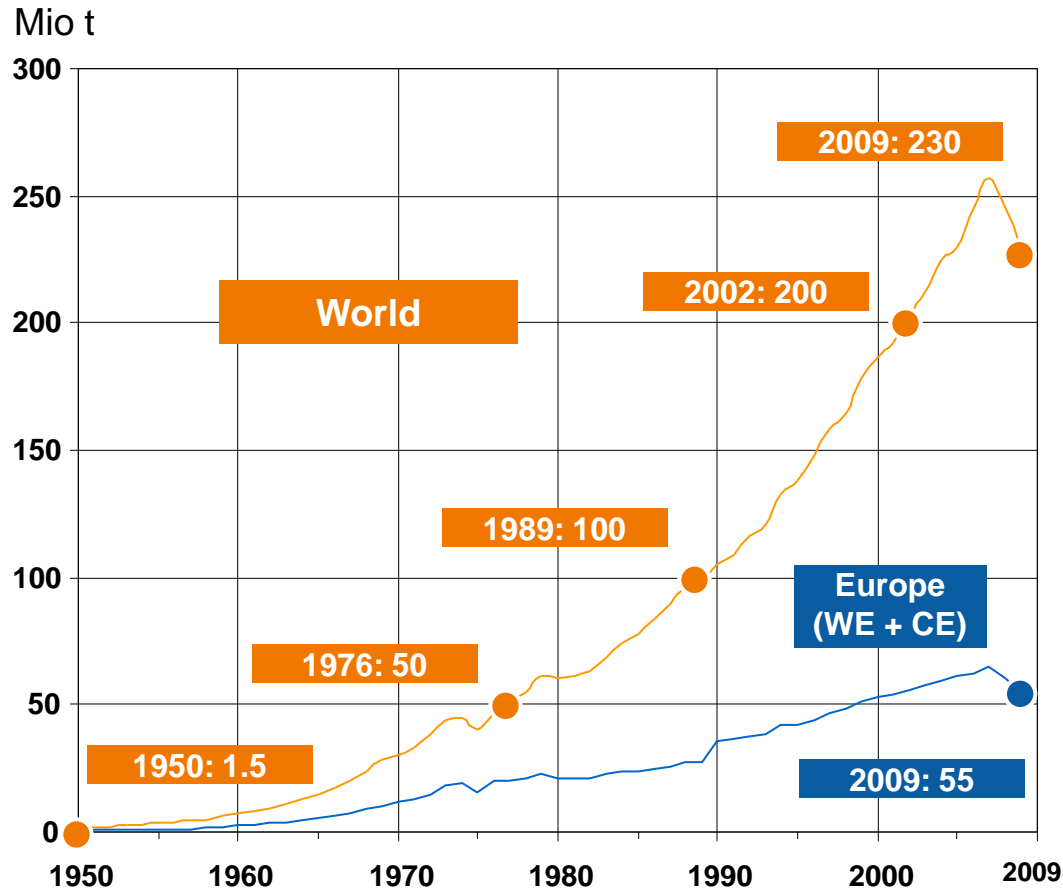
ESPI Report, June 2010

Advanced Materials

- Metals
- Ceramics
- **Polymers**
- Composites

Plastics – a success story

Plastics Production 1950 - 2009



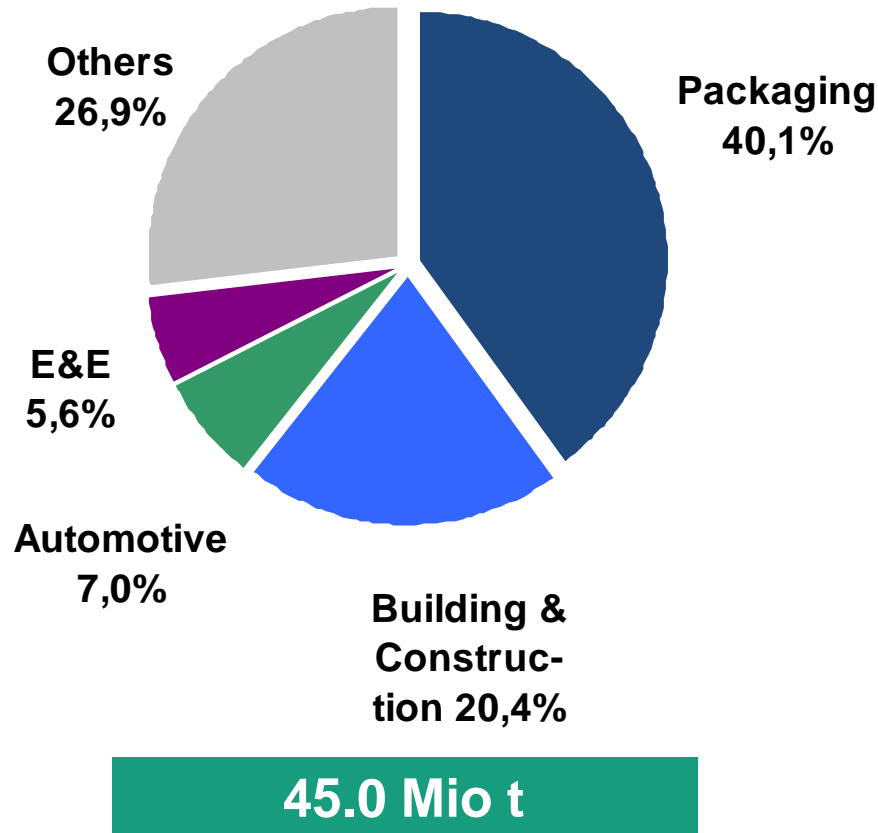
Includes Thermoplastics, Polyurethanes, Thermosets, Elastomers, Adhesives, Coatings and Sealants and PP-Fibers. Not included PET-, PA- and Polyacryl-Fibers

- **Plastics are a global success story**
- **Continuous growth** for more than 50 years
- **Plastics production** ramped up from 1.5 Mio t in 1950 to 230 Mio t in 2009
- **Plastics Production** be gripped by the **Economic Crises** by end of 2008 and in 2009

Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) is **about 8,7%**

Europe 2009

Plastics demand* by market segments



* EU27+N, CH incl. Other Plastics (~5.4 Mio t)

- **Packaging**
by far represents the largest end-use market
- **Building & Construction, Automotive and E & E follow**
- **Others**
includes consumer, household, appliances, furniture, agriculture, medical, etc.
- **Over the last years**
the share of end-use applications remained fairly stable

Drivers for plastics use

Low density

Copper	8.90 g/cm ³		
Steel	7.80 g/cm ³	PVC	1.40 g/cm ³
Aluminium	2.70 g/cm ³	PE	0.96 g/cm ³

Tailor-made properties

scratch resistant - impact resistant - galvanizable - oil resistant - stiff - flexible
heat resistant - sterilisable - insulating - conducting - corrosion resistant -
biologically degradable - inflammable - non-inflammable - transparent -
intransparent...

Easy processability

low energy and little investment, but skilled and qualified staff

Good price/performance relation

Energy efficiency

Challenges for plastics in application

Temperature Stability

energy engineering

Conductivity and Transparency

- thin film photovoltaics
- replacement for ITO

UV Stability

lots of efforts with polycarbonate (automotive)

Permeability

transparent barriers for

food
insulation panels
flex. Photovoltaics
flex. OLEDs

Coatings are needed for Thin films (micro...)

- **Protection**
 - against mechanical stress scratch and wear resistance, hardness
 - against chemical attack corrosion and solvent resistance

- **Specified transport properties**
 - Optical transport lenses, mirrors, waveguides etc...
 - Electrical transport conductive and dielectric layers etc...
 - Material transport
 - Material specific permeation separation membranes permeation $\rightarrow 0$ barrier layers

- **Material transport out of layered systems**
 - Defined release (medicament) dosage systems

Surface Functionalisation is needed for Ultra-thin films (nano...)

- Tailored surface energy (wettability \leftrightarrow water repellency) (solid-liquid-gaseous)
- Tailored contact between polymers and other phases
static: solid-solid, (Adhesion)
dynamic: solid-(liquid)-solid (Tribology)
- Interaction with biological systems
(binding and adsorption of biomolecules,
biocompatible or bioactive surfaces)
- Separation membranes and ion-exchange materials
- Basic research and analytical methods

Example: light weighting in transportation

Innovative products make it possible to cut CO₂ emissions and energy consumption:

- On average only 12-15% of modern cars are now made from plastics
- The resulting weight savings reduce fuel consumption by 750 liters for the 150, 000 km life of the average car
- Oil consumption for European car owners is reduced by 12 Mtonnes a year and CO₂ emissions are reduced by 30 Mtonnes.



Top 10 GHG reducing products of the Chemical Industry

Thermal insulation of buildings

Fertilizers and crop protection

Efficient lighting

Plastic packaging

Anti-fouling coatings for ships

Man made fibres

Plastics in cars

Low temperature laundry detergents

Fuel additives, lubricators

Plastic piping

Example: packaging, barriers for

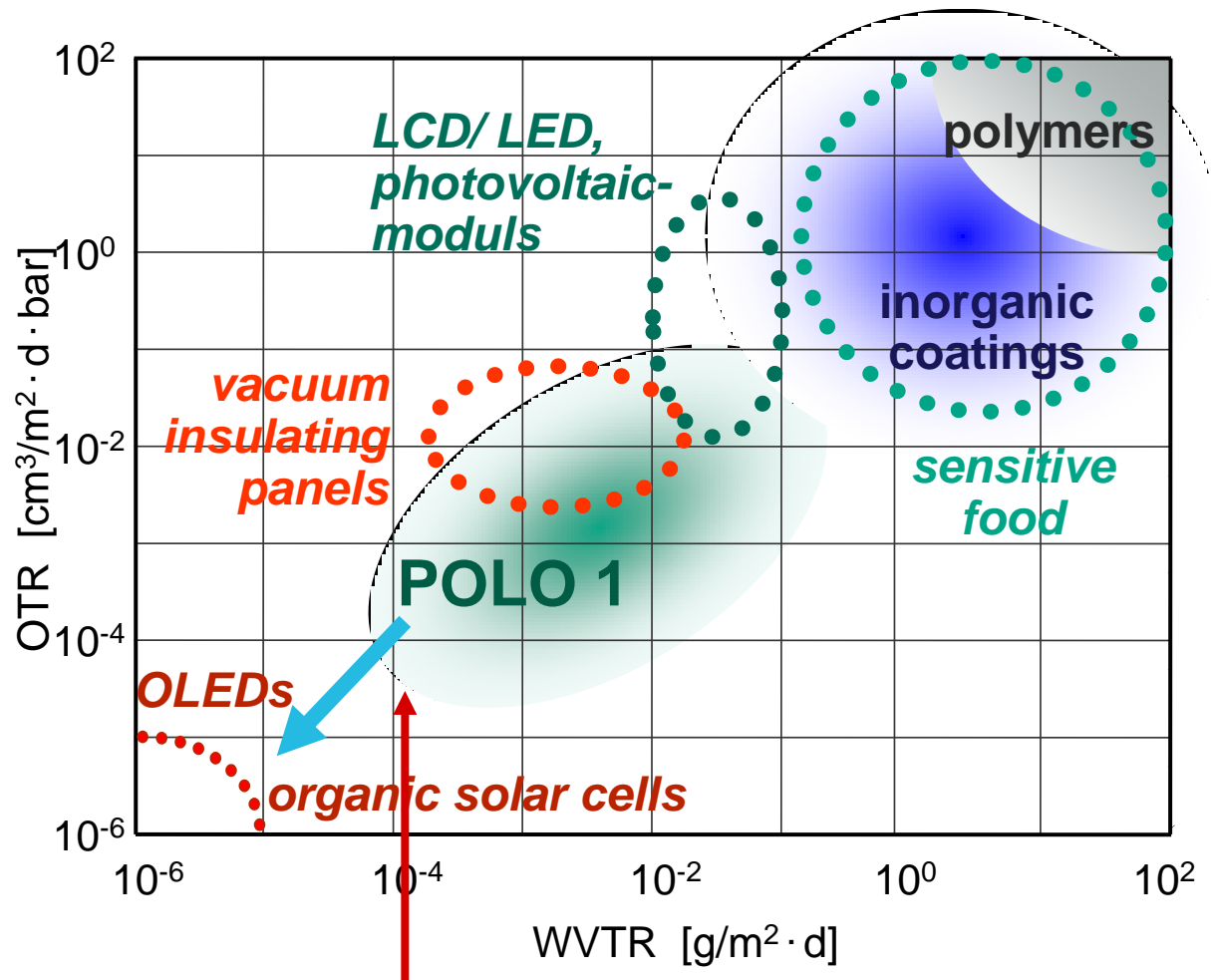
- Food
- Vacuum panels
- Photovoltaics
- Org. LEDs

Other properties by coating: enhanced emptying, anti counterfeiting, integr. sensors and O₂ scavengers etc.

Barriers

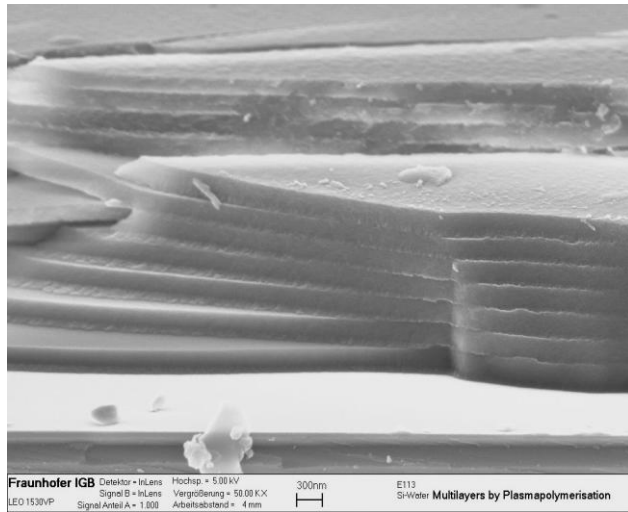
Performance of polymers and film systems (shaped regions)

wanted barrier values for special products (dotted areas)



POLO 1:
PET- Al_2O_3 -ORMOCER®

Plasmadeposited multilayer



- for barriers (div. application) e.g. for OLEDs
- liquid and gas phase deposition of stacks of inorganic and organic layers
- „Pilot Production of UltrabARRIER Substrate for Flexible Displays“ (Vitex Systems, mixed process)

Problem: incremental success in barrier properties/measurements reliability
Solution: highly sensitive IR-Spectrometer?

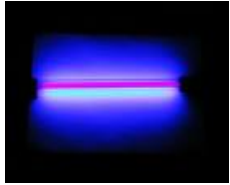
Composites

- New materials for gas separation (high temperature)
(problem: coefficient of thermal expansion)
O₂, CO/H₂ (chemical process engineering)
CO₂ separation from biogas etc
- New materials for water treatment, reverse osmosis
and osmosis power plants
- New materials for energy conversion (photovoltaic
thermo-voltaic etc.), energy distribution and efficient
use.
- Strategies against corrosion may differ in space and on
ground application (Self healing corrosion protection?)

Thin film deposition, methods highly recommended

- Sol-Gel Deposition
- Printing
- Gasphase Processes (**Plasma** enhanced)

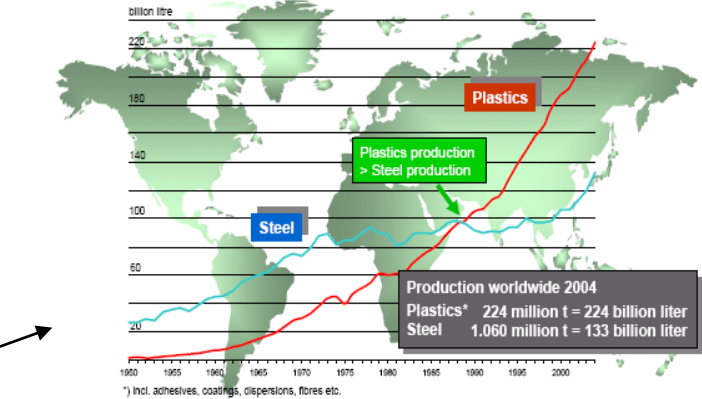
Development of plasma technology



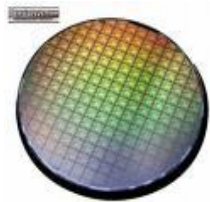
lightening, lamps



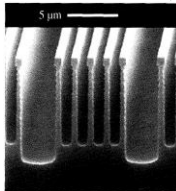
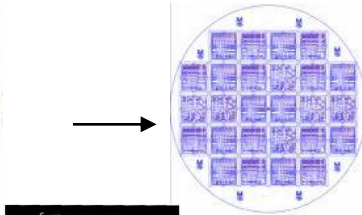
Plastics and Raw-Steel Production 1950 - 2004
volume: 1kg plastic = 1 litre; 8 kg steel = 1 litre



PlasticsEurope
Der Verband der Kunststoffhersteller



micro electronics



Glass coating



wear/corrosion protection



Success stories of Plasma technique

example 1: coating of architecture glass



Heat insulation

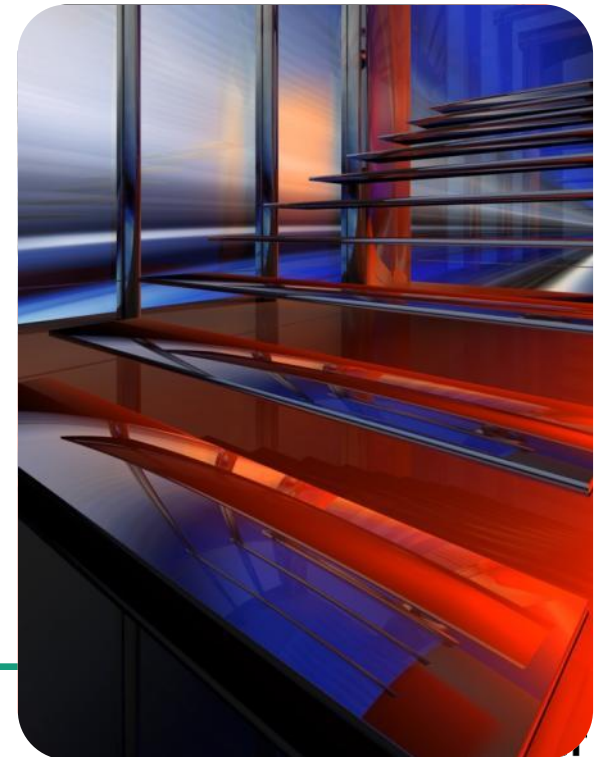
Switchable sun protection

Selfcleaning

Permanent sun protection



Without Plasma surface techniques
no chance,
To fulfill the German
Energy-saving-decree 2002



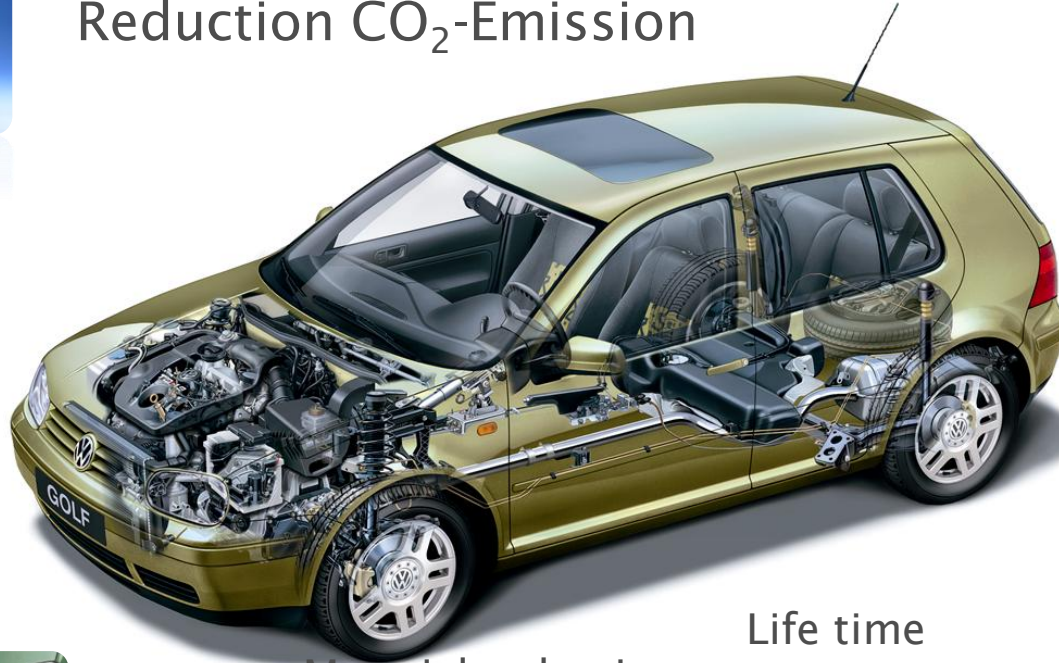
Success stories of plasma technique

example 2: Automotive



fuel -reduction

Reduction CO₂-Emission



Life time

Material reduction

Light construction

corrosion protection

Wear protection



Reflection



Success stories of plasma techniques to be expected

Example 3: Solar cells



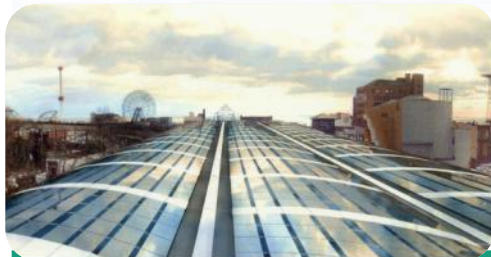
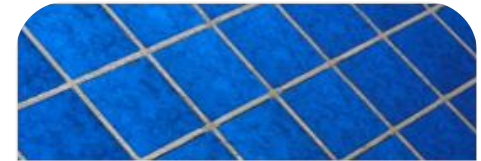
Photovoltaic with Plasma

Flexible cells on soils

Growth rates
of 15 - 30 %

Integration in
Gebäude-Architektur

High
efficiency



Ressource efficiency

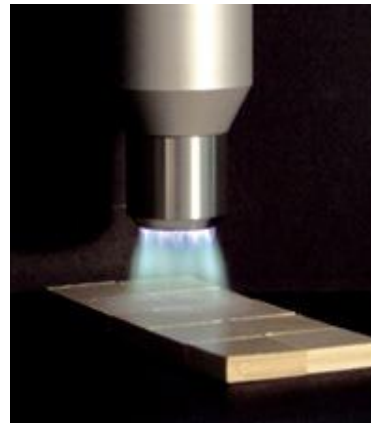
Surface treatment by:

Liquid based methods



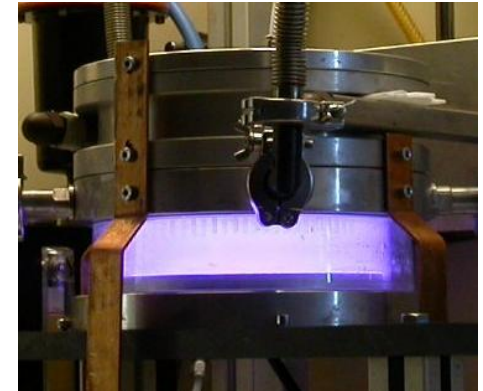
solvent: e.g. H₂O
3,3 10²² molecules cm⁻³

Gasphase based methods
(atmos. pressure plasma)



“solvent”: air, N₂, Ar, He
2,7 10¹⁹ molecules cm⁻³

Gasphase based methods
(low pressure plasma)



“solvent”: vacuum, carrier gas
2,7 10¹⁵ molecules cm⁻³
(working pressure: 0.1 mbar)

BMBF-identified topics for Innovation in the future

Material technologies

Barriers, protective coatings

Information- and Communication technology

Silicium-Technology / printed circuits

Research for health and medical devices

Dialysis, Implants, contact lenses

Nanotechnology

ultrathin films, CNT-Functionalization

Micro system techniques

Hydrophilic / hydrophobic pattern

Optical Technologies

Antireflective layers, corrosion protection for reflectors, lamps

Safety Technology

copy ,protection antimicrobial finish

Space technologies

Tribological films

Energy technologies

Photovoltaics, films for fuel cells for osmosis power plants

Plasma contribution

Aeronautic technologies

Aluminum Corrosion protection

Automotive - and traffic technologies

Aluminum corrosion protection, polymer activation

Biotechnology

antibacterial active coatings

Production technologies

gluing, de-smearing for printed circuits, Replacement of chromic-sulfuric acid, membranes

Maritime Technologies

Plants

Services

Climate- und environmental technologies

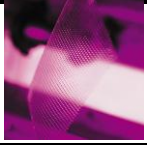
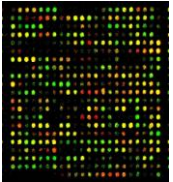
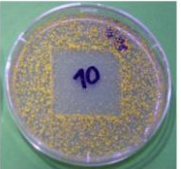

gluing, Replacement of chromic-sulfuric acid, Teflon processing, coating of architecture glass

- Essential contrib.
- Important contrib.
- Contribution
- No application

Biotechnology and Healthcare

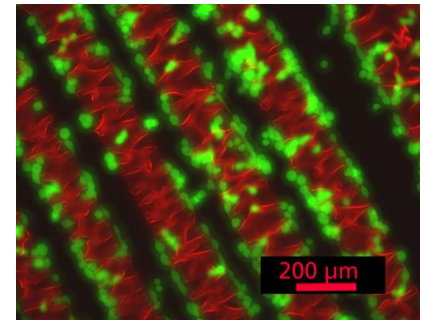
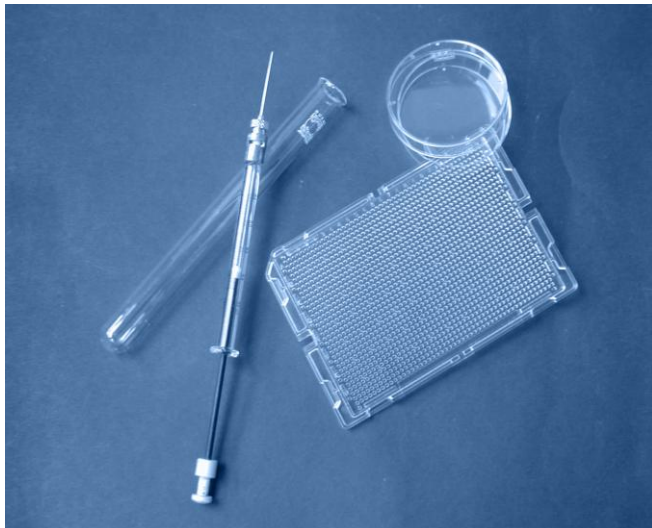
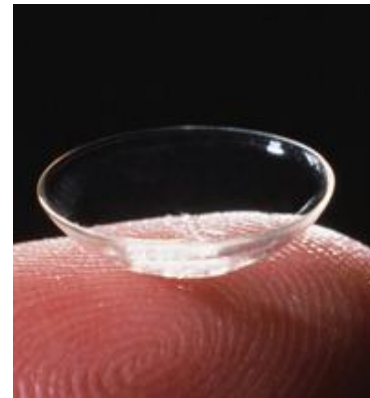
- **Materials that do not disturb biological functions**
- **Materials that trigger biological response**
- **Minimized unspecific protein adsorption**
- **Replacement for collagen as syn. Scaffold**
- **Replacement of PVC ?**
- **Prologation of implant function**
- **Materials with sustainable antimicrobial activity for temporarily use and long-term implants**

Interface between Technical Materials and Biology

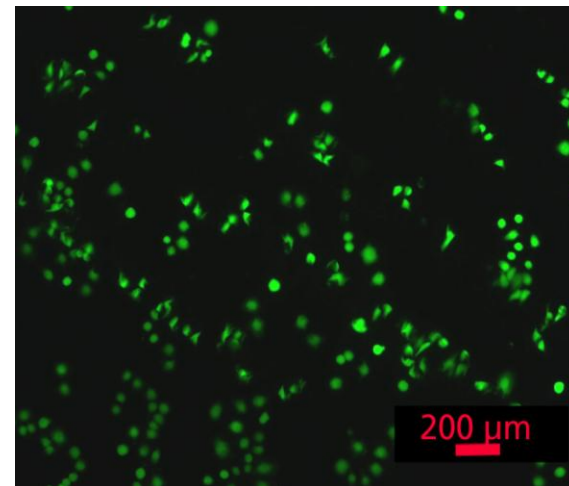
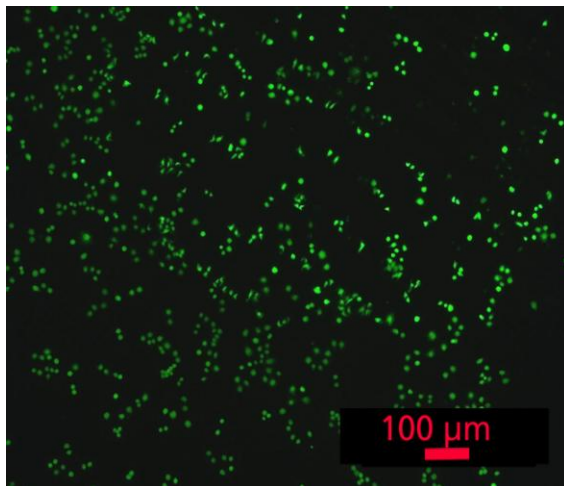
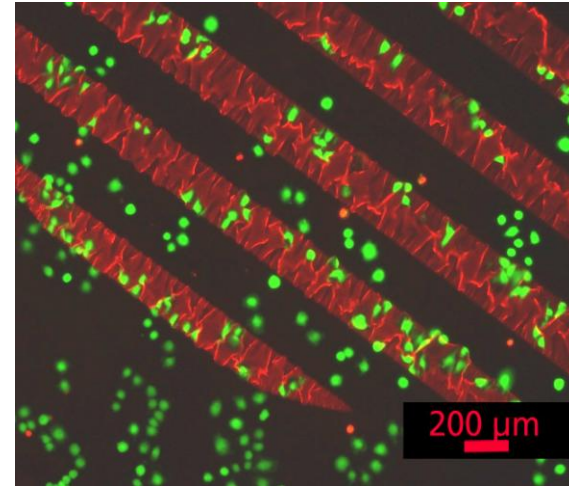
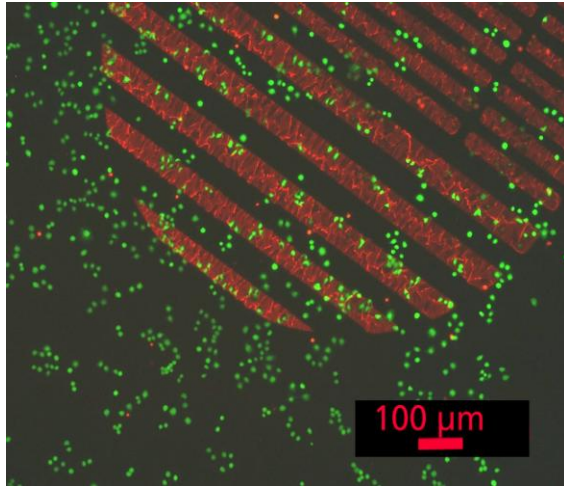
	Interface and...	enhanced Interaction	decreased Interaction
Proteins and other biological active molecules		Specific binding of bio-molecule >> diagnostics e.g. new pyrogene test, heterogeneous bio-catalysis, specific scavengers	Decreased protein adsorption >> minimized fouling
Microbes		Immobilized Microbes/ plasma sterilization	bacteriophobic, bacteriostatic, bacteriocidal surfaces
Mammalian cells		Growing and proliferation of cells for artificial organs and test-kits	minimizing problems with temporary Implants, minimized restenosis etc.

Thin Plasma Films deposited for Diagnostics and Therapy

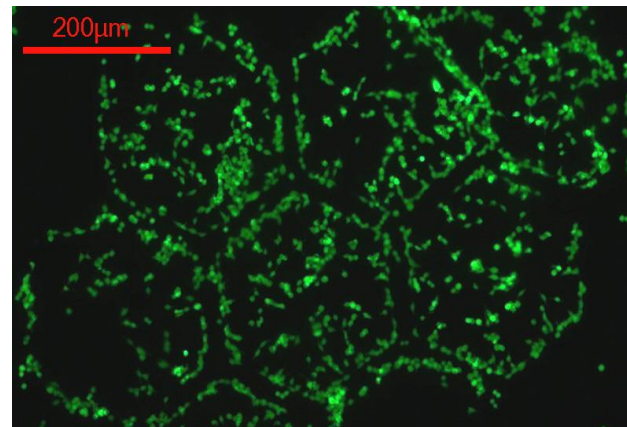
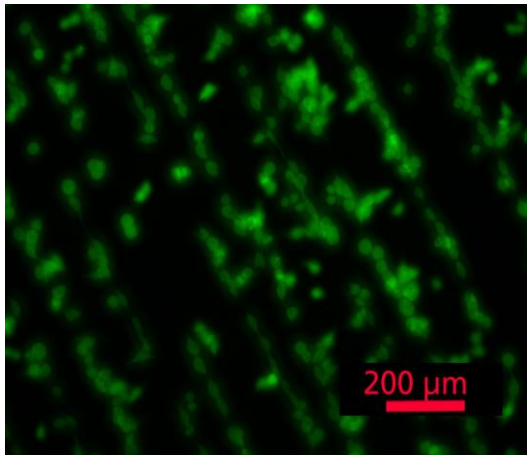
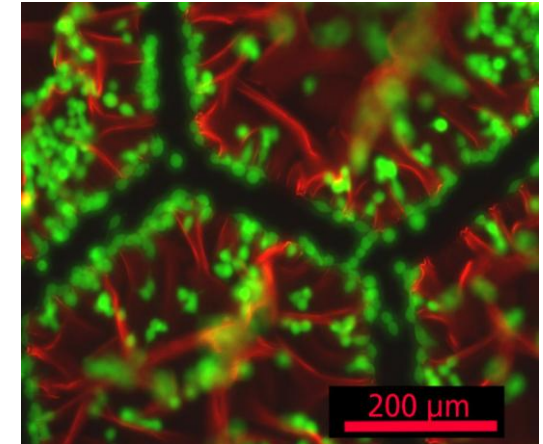
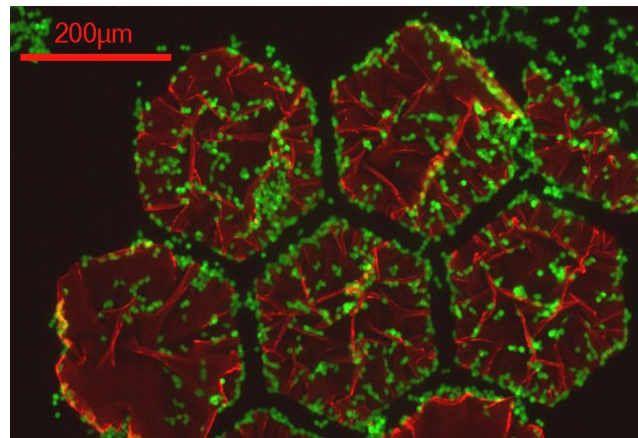
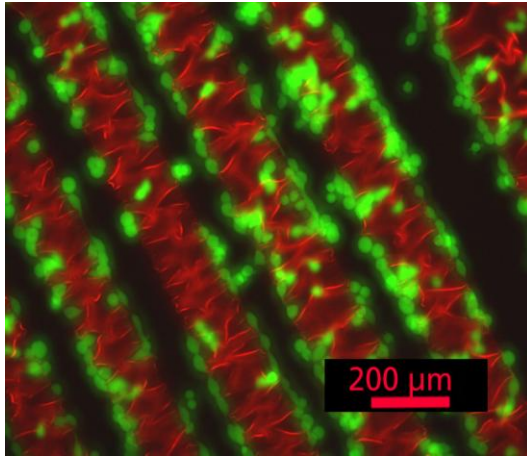
Replacement of Glass
in Medicine and Pharmacy



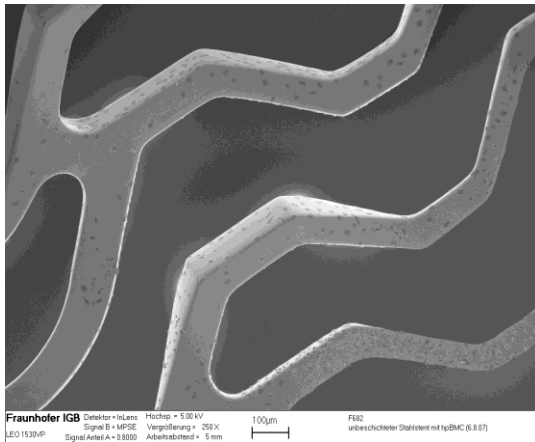
Human rhabdomyosarcoma cells: dyed with ethidium bromide (red) and calcein (green)



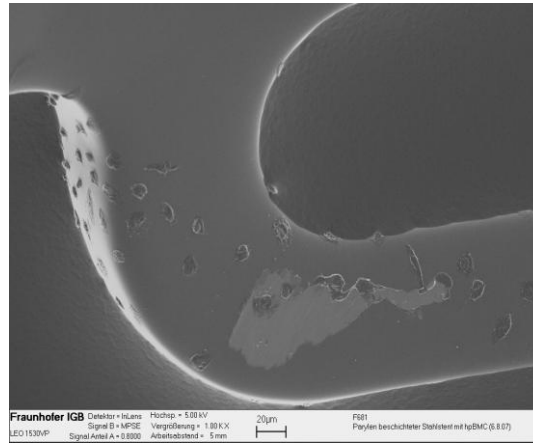
Rat insulinoma cells (Pancreas): dyed with ethidium bromide (red) and FDA (green)



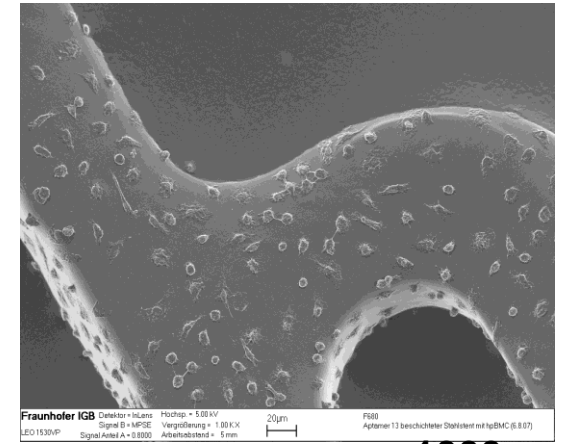
Progenitor endothelial growth on coated stents after two days of cultivation



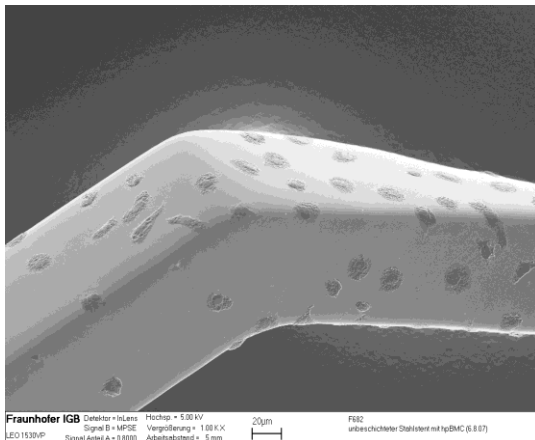
250x



1000x

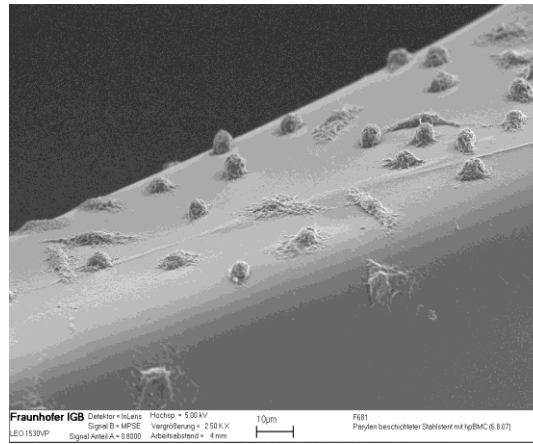


1000x



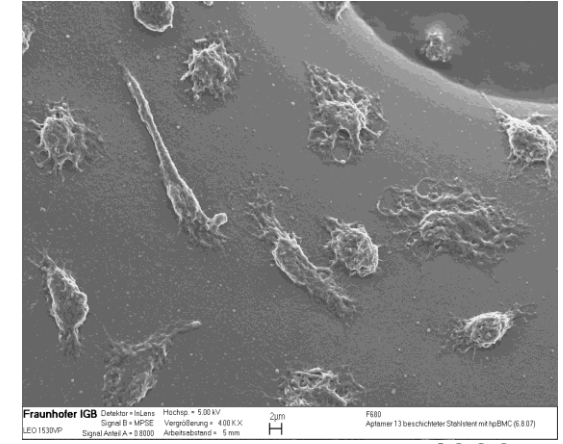
1000x

Not coated



2500x

+Parylene



4000x

+Parylene +Aptamer

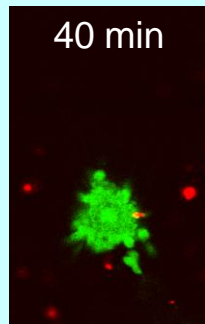
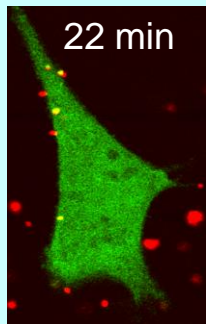
NANOCYTES[®]-Applications

Life Sciences

Particle based Biochips



TNF-NANOCYTES[®]

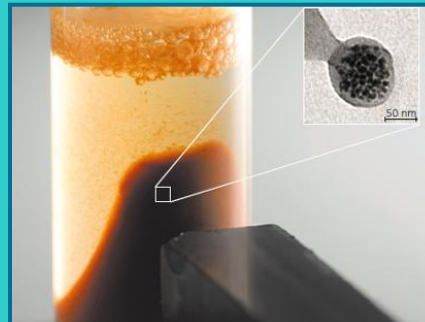


Functional materials

MIP-Membrane



Magnetit-MIP



Consumer

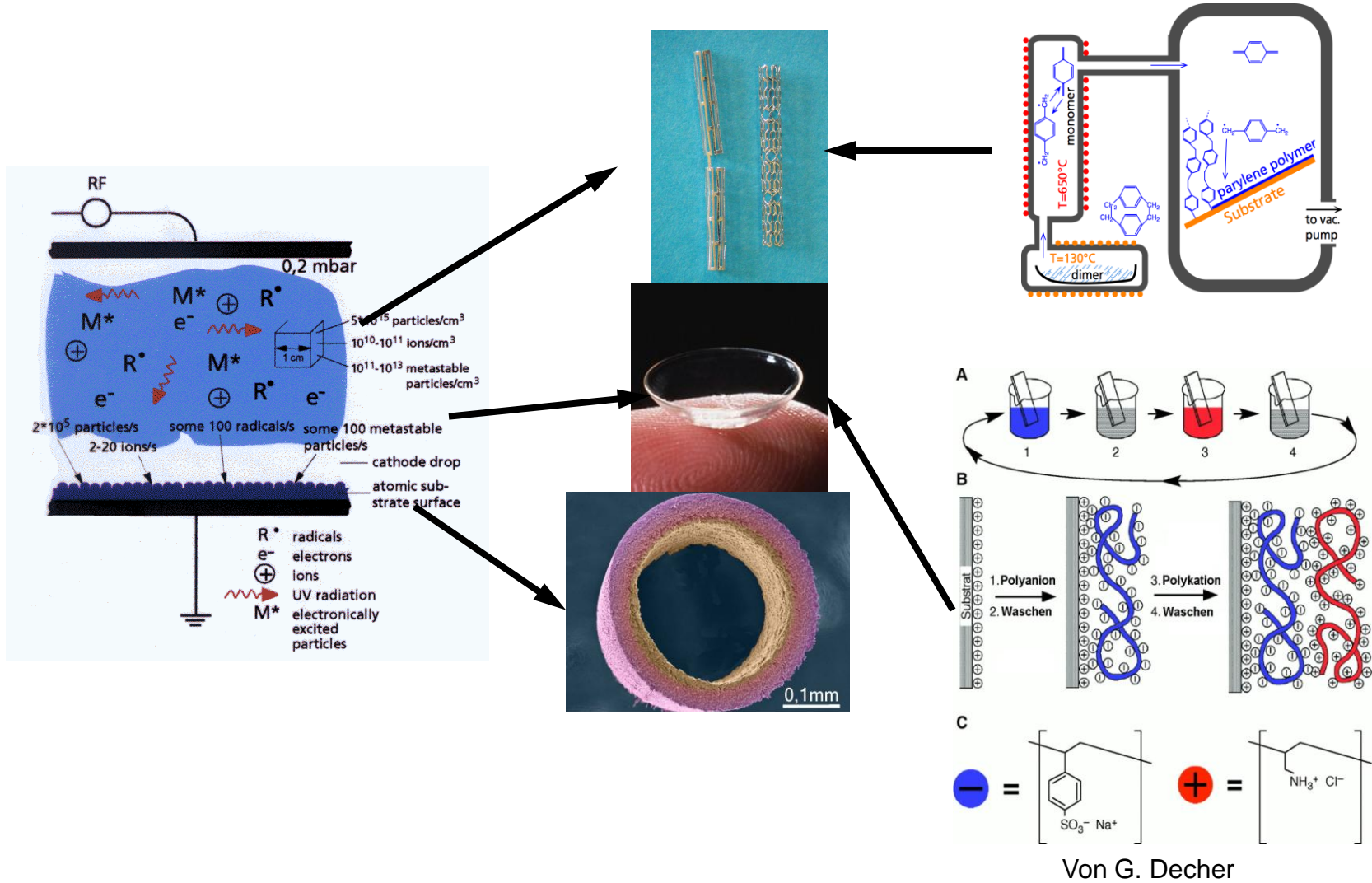
Enzyme immobilisation



Tailored inks for ink-jet printing



Competitive surface treatment methods



Application – plasma based products

Life Sciences

Medical devices



Sterilisation / Desinfection

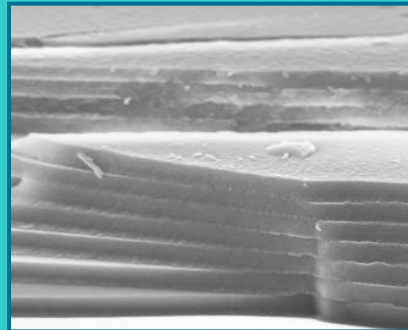


Protective Layers

scratch-/wear protection



Barrier coatings



Functional films

wetting



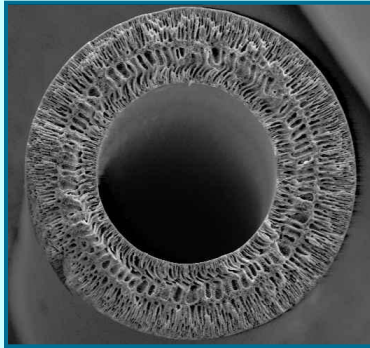
Friction reduction



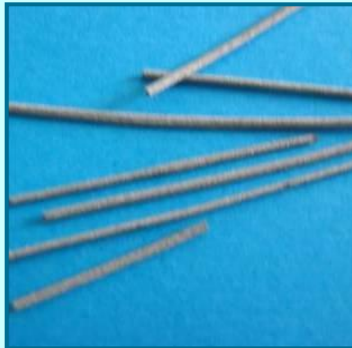
Types and applications of capillary membranes

Filtration

Al_2O_3



Metal

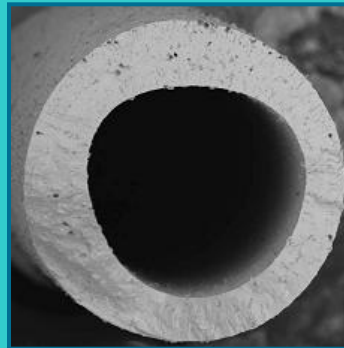


Gas separation

Palladium-coated

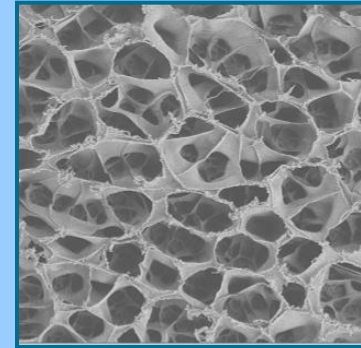


Dense perovskite

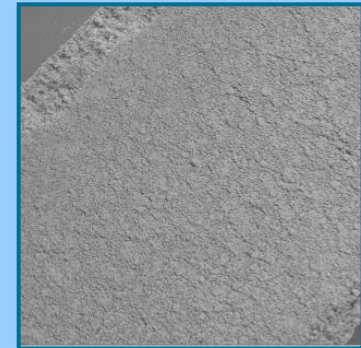


Life sciences

Biodegradable polylactide



Calcium phosphate



Using PET instead of glass for beverage packaging



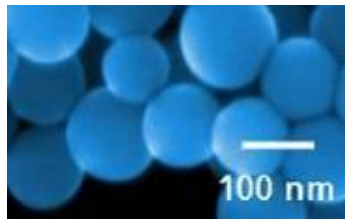
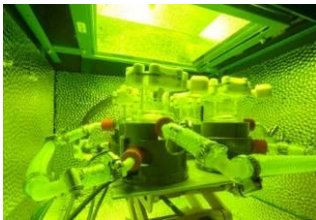
according BASF

Particle based systems and formulation



■ tailored core-shell particles

- Drug Delivery, Drug Release & Drug Targeting
- Biodegradable und biocompatible particles
- Encapsulation of drugs
- Organic and inorganic particle core with functional shell

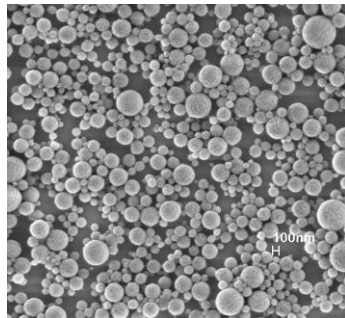


■ Formulation of

- Drug-Matrix systems
- Tailored inks for Micro-Printing

■ Molecular imprinted polymers (MIP) for synthetic receptors

- Sensoric and selective Absorption
- Enrichment of components



Some characteristics of liquid phase and gas phase with respect to surface treatment

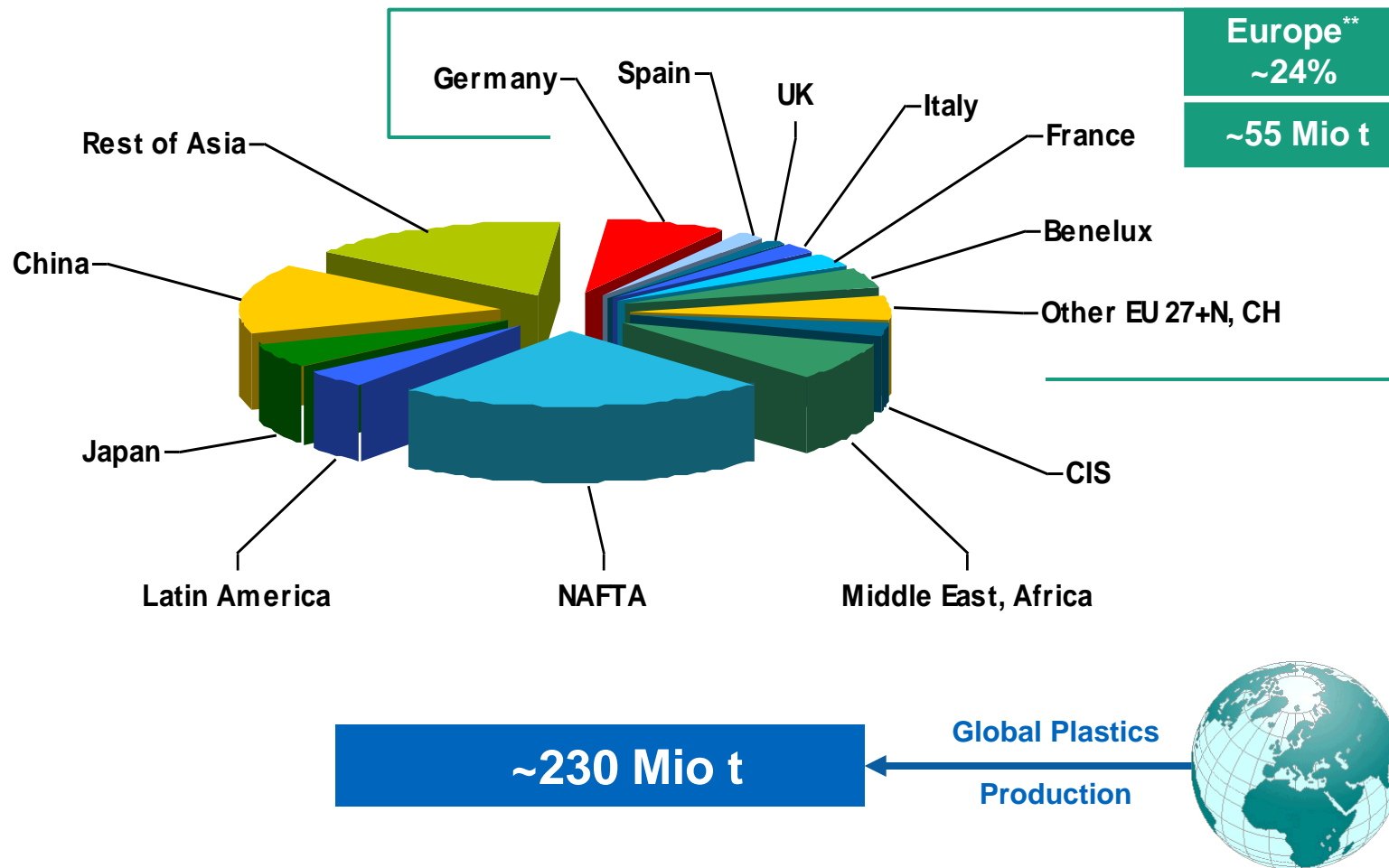
Liquid phase

- Material consuming
- Conc. of reactive species: 10^{-2} - 20%
- Diff. coeff. ca. 10^{-5} cm²/s (e.g. Albumin $6 \cdot 10^{-7}$ cm²/s)
- Geometric restrictions (e.g. due to capillary depression)

Gas phase

- 10^6 less material consuming
- Conc. of reactive species: 10^{-5} -50% (in-situ produced)
- Diff. coeff. ca. 10^{-1} to 1 cm²/s at atm. press.) (prop. to mean free path)
- Geometric restrictions prop. to mean free path (relat. to pressure)

Plastics production World 2009

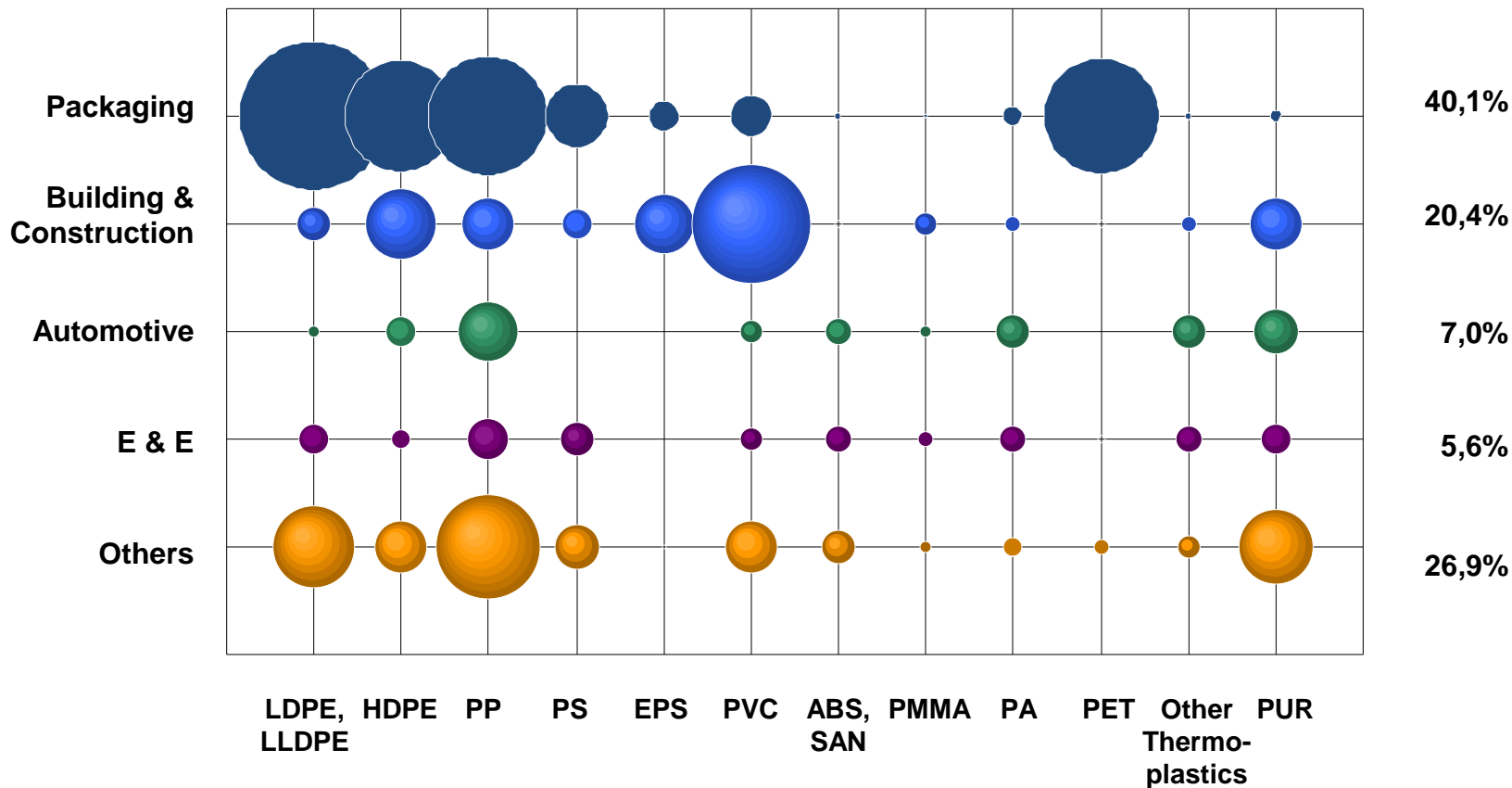


*) Includes Thermoplastics, Polyurethanes, Thermosets, Elastomers, Adhesives, Coatings and Sealants and PP-Fibers. Not included PET-, PA- and Polyacryl-Fibers

***) EU27 plus Norway and Switzerland

Europe 2009

Plastics demand* by market segments



45.0 Mio. t

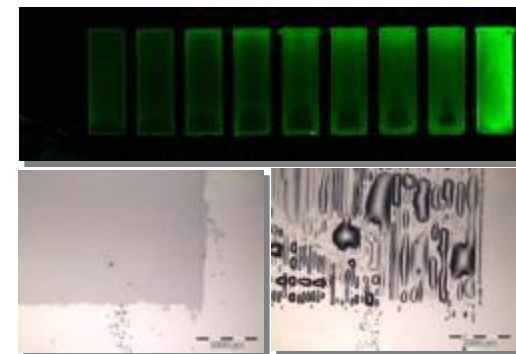
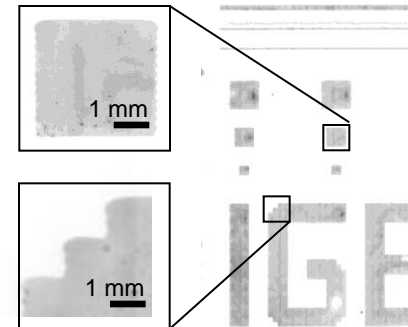
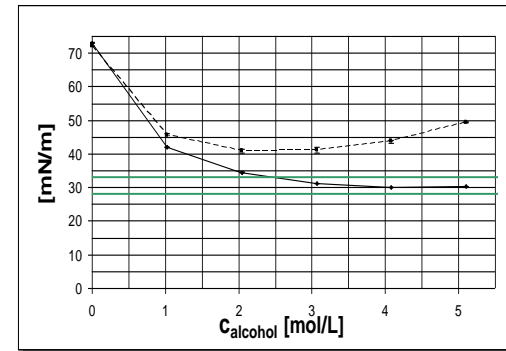
* EU27+N, CH incl. Other Plastics (~5.4 Mio t)

Inkjet Printing

- Ink Formulation
- Semiconducting Inks, Inks Containing Nanomaterials, MOFs, CNTs, etc.
- Biofunctional Inks, Protein Printing
- Printing of Functional Nanomaterials and Microparticles
- Substrate Preparation, Thin Films



Source: Dimatix

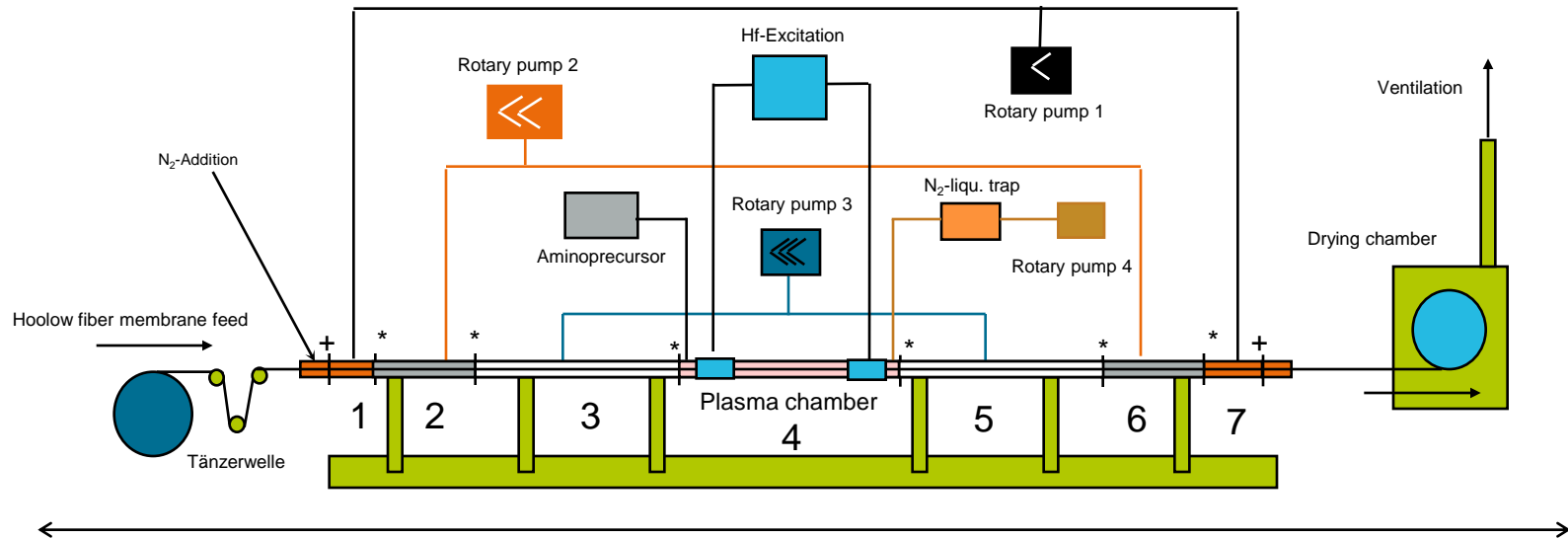


Scalable in-line air to air low pressure plasma modification unit

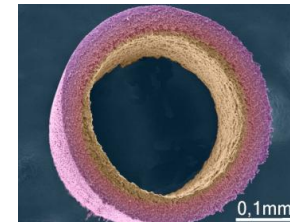
Transport velocity variation: 5 - 100 m/min



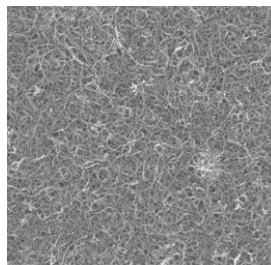
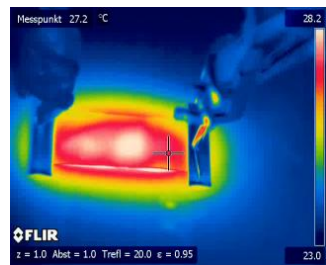
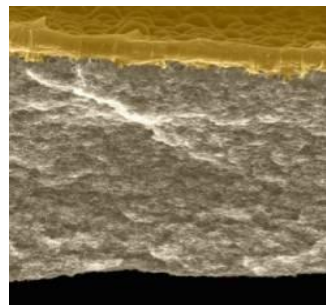
Plasma exposure time: 4 s – 200 ms



- + Feed through: 0.5 mm Ø
- * Feed through: 0.7 mm Ø



Carbon based Materials



- **Characterization and processing of carbon nanotubes, graphene and carbon fibers**
 - Optimisation of Dispersion of CNTs in polymers
 - Characterization of CNTs by ESCA, REM, AFM, BET oder Raman-Spektroskopie
 - Plasma-Functionalisation of CNT-powder and Bucky Papern
 - Testing of biocompatibility and toxicity
 - Production of: polymercomposites, electric conducting polymer composites, membranes and electrode materials

Cost comparison: Plasma- or wet chemical treatment for contact lenses

	LBL-Coating (20 nm)		Plasmacoating (20 nm)	
	Material needed for coating (kg)	Cost in US Dollar	Material needed for coating (kg)	Cost in US Dollar
Invest cost		250 000		3 000 000
Coating materials	7,6 Mio. kg (0,05% aqueous)	181 277	11 kg	290
Effluent treatment cost		5 971 292		0
Depreciation		25 000		300 000
Total coast without labor		6 177 569		300 290
28 Mio. lenses /year		22 Cent per Lense		1 Cent per Lense

H. Yasuda: LCVD and Interf. Engin. 2005,

Coating techniques used for surface tailoring

Irradiation

e-beam, γ crosslinking

Corona

hydrophilicity

Plasma(-CVD,-Polym.)

regioselective deposition,

Photocoupling

grafting,

Texturing

*photoresist, screening
or *printing* techniques*

Polymer coating

Sputter coating

radiopacity

Dip coating

LbL, SAM, nanocytes

Electroless deposition

metallic layers

®

Ozonisation

activation for grafting

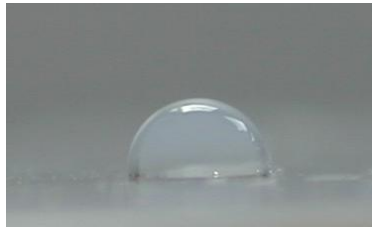
Silanization

coupling to metals

Parylene®

barrier, lubricity

Wettability is relevant for:



Water transport
capillarity, goretex[®], sympatex[®]

Protein-Adsorption
fouling, biocompatibility

Gluing

Soldering

Printing

Microfluidics
diagnostics

Wetting

Adhesion

Coating

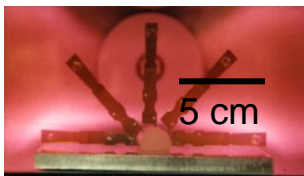
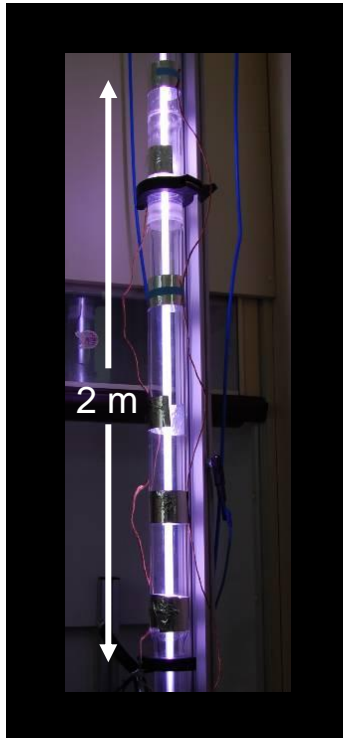
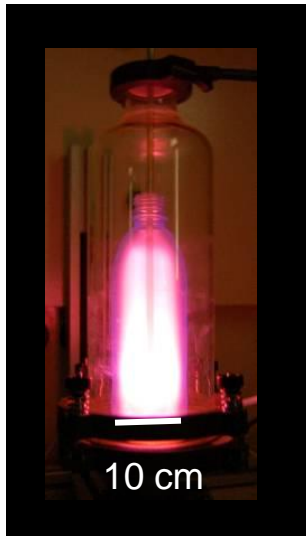
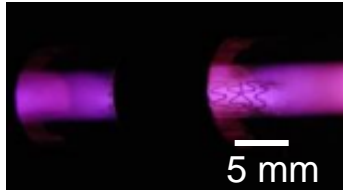
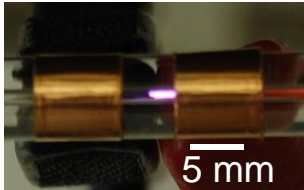
Lamination

Varnishing

Contamination

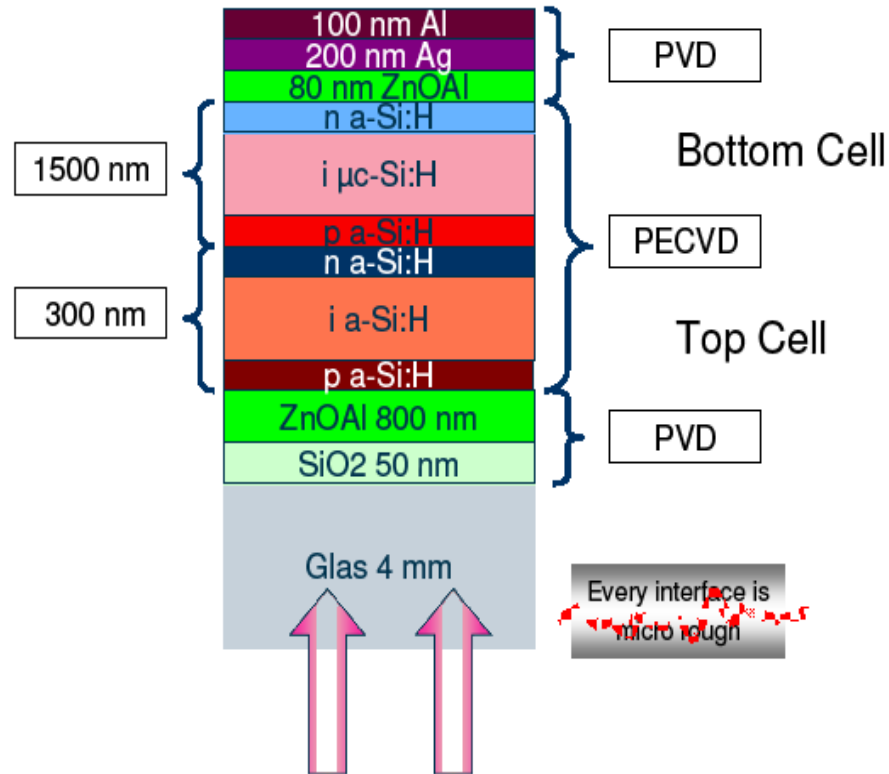
Cleanability
easy-to-clean

Plasma – from micro to macro



- Plasma purification/sterilization/medical engineering
 - Inactivation of bacterial contaminations
 - Pyrogen degradation
- Plasma modification
 - Hydrophilic / hydrophobic / oleophobic
 - Functionalization: amino, carboxy...
- Coating
 - High-efficiency barriers, permselective layers
 - Scratch-resistant, wear protection
 - Easy-to-clean, reduced friction
- Geometries
 - 1D, 2D, 3D
 - Coating (\geq nanoparticle size)
 - Coating inside of capillaries (diameter $\geq 100 \mu\text{m}$)

Schematic Design of an a-Si/ μ c-Si Tandem Cell



16/11/08

3