

Adhesion and Thermo-Mechanical Reliability in Emerging Thin-Film Device and Energy Technologies

Organosilicate Films

Mark Oliver, Taek-Soo Kim, Yusuke Matsuda, Scott Isaacson

Polymers and Hybrid Nanomaterials

Jeffery Yang, Ruiliang Jia, Marta Giachino, Chaohui Wang, Linying Cui

Ultra-Thin Barrier Films

Ryan Birringer and Tissa Mirfakhrai

Chip Package Interactions

Alex Hsing and Ryan Brock

Photovoltaic and Flexible Electronic Materials

Fernando Novoa, Chris Bruner, Stephanie Dupont, Warren Cui

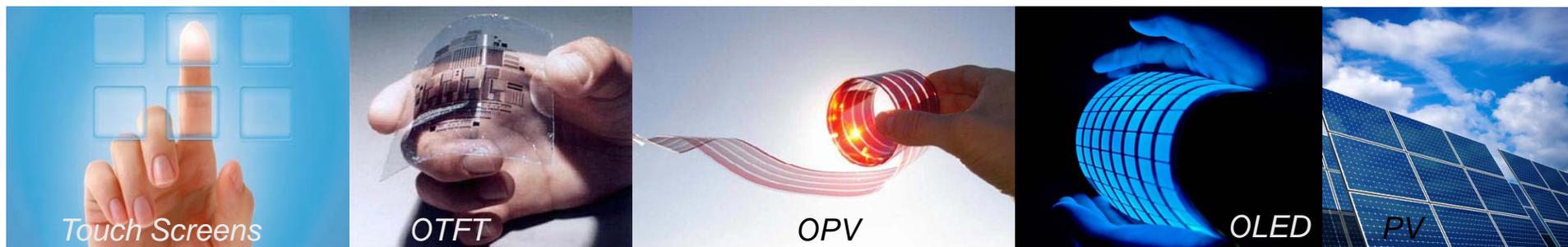
Biological Hybrids

Krysta Biniek, Olgaby Martinez, Mai Bui, Kemal Levi

Reinhold H. Dauskardt (dauskardt@stanford.edu)

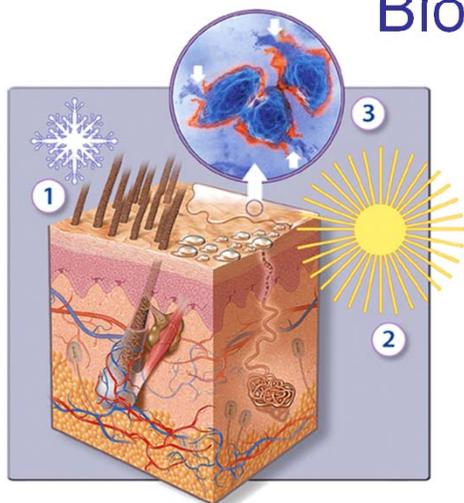
Department of Materials Science and Engineering

Molecular Hybrid Films in Device Technologies

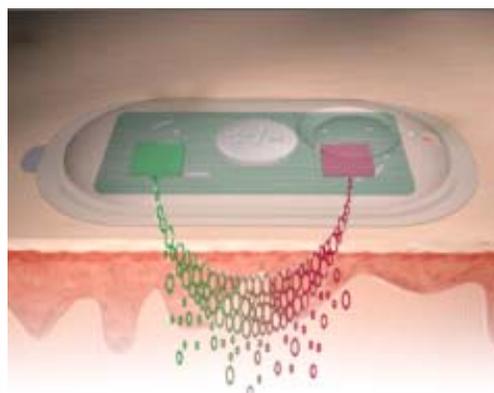


...but hybrid films can be fragile and exposed to harsh environments!

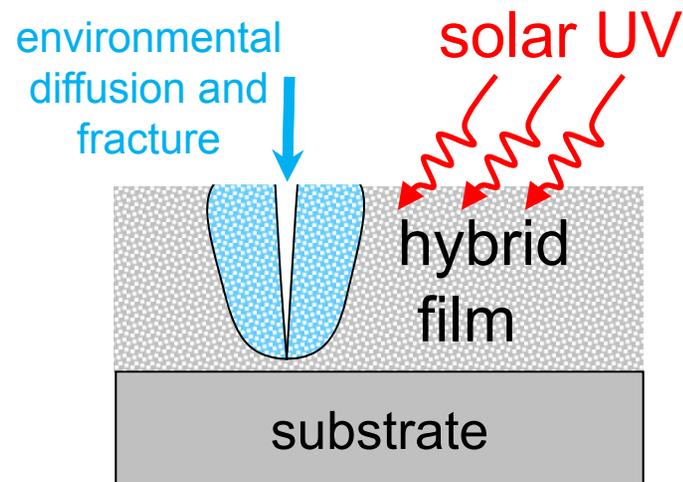
Bioscience



skin science



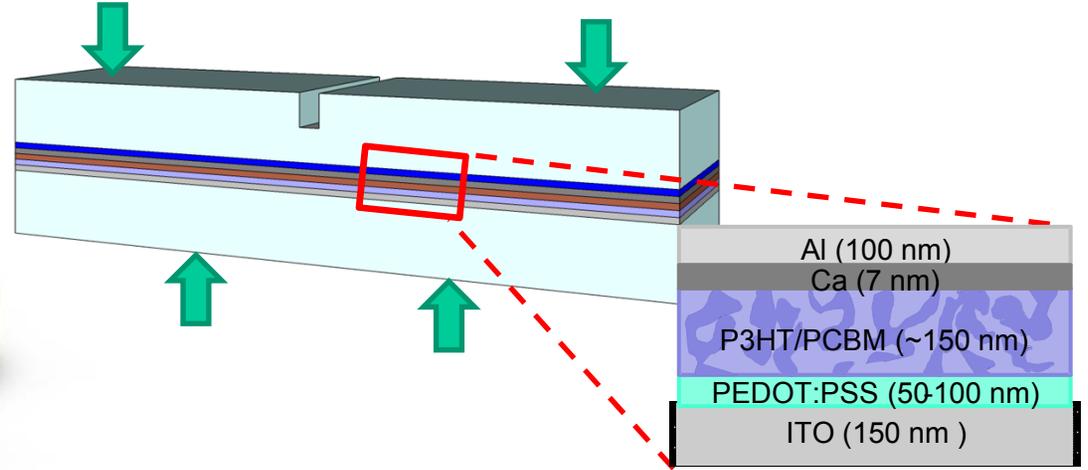
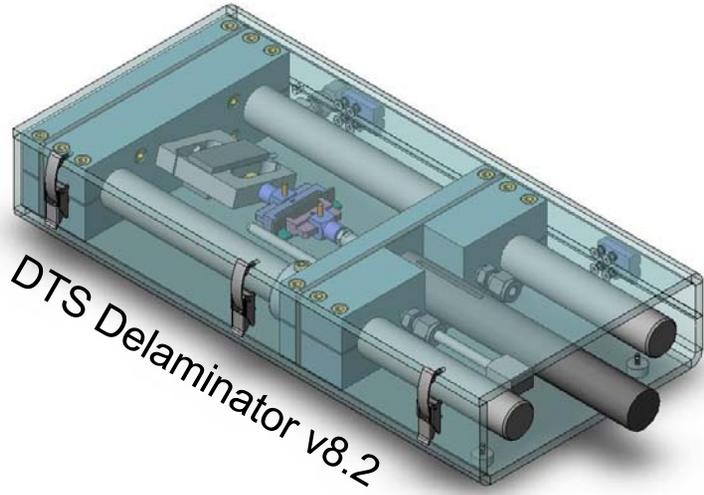
sensing and drug delivery



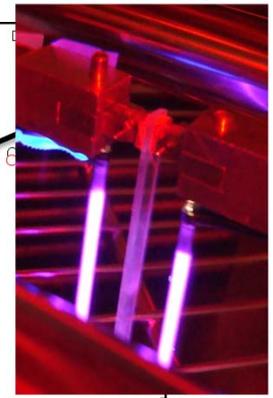
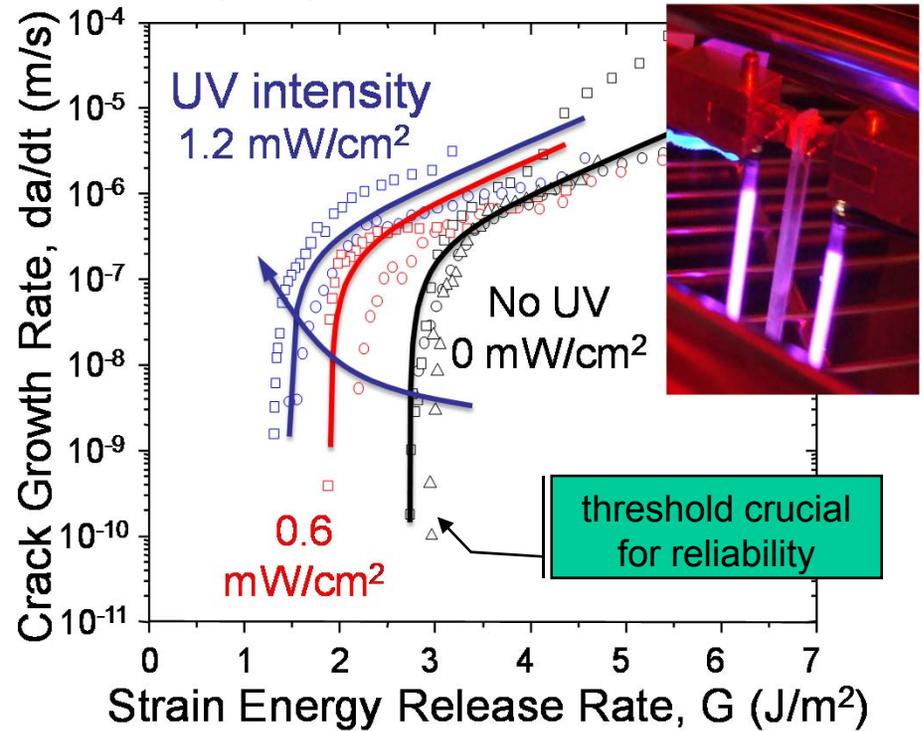
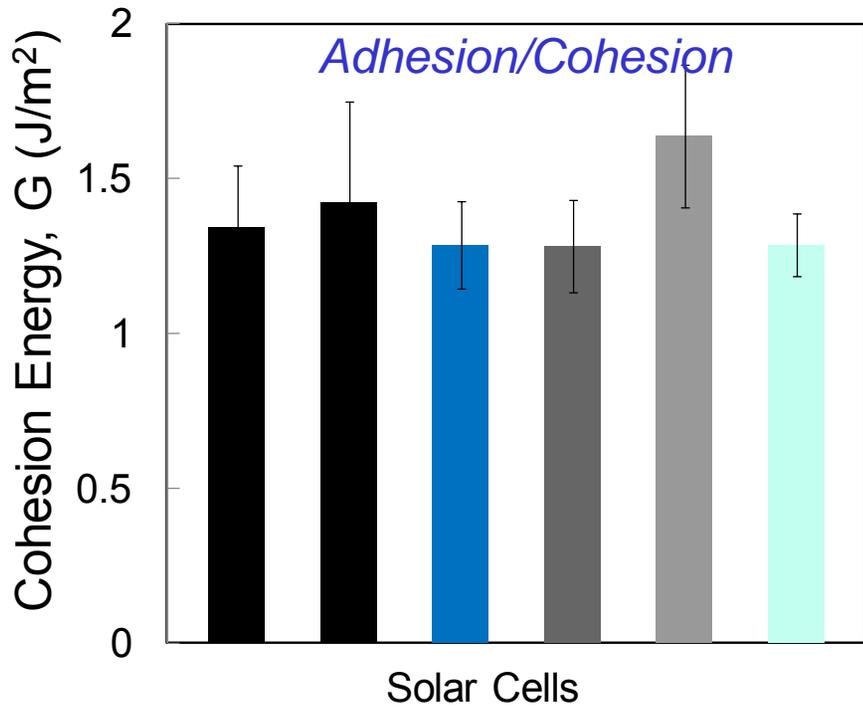
Outline

- Molecular Modeling and Design of Hybrids
 - molecular structure and mechanical properties
- High-Toughness Ceramic-Like SiC:H Films
 - toughening devices with plastic a-SiC:H layers
- Hybrid Materials in Plastic Electronics and OPV
 - cohesion and adhesion, kinetics and lifetimes
- Biological Hybrid Films and Treatments
 - biomechanics of human skin, UV exposure and treatment

Quantitative Adhesion/Cohesion and Debond Kinetics

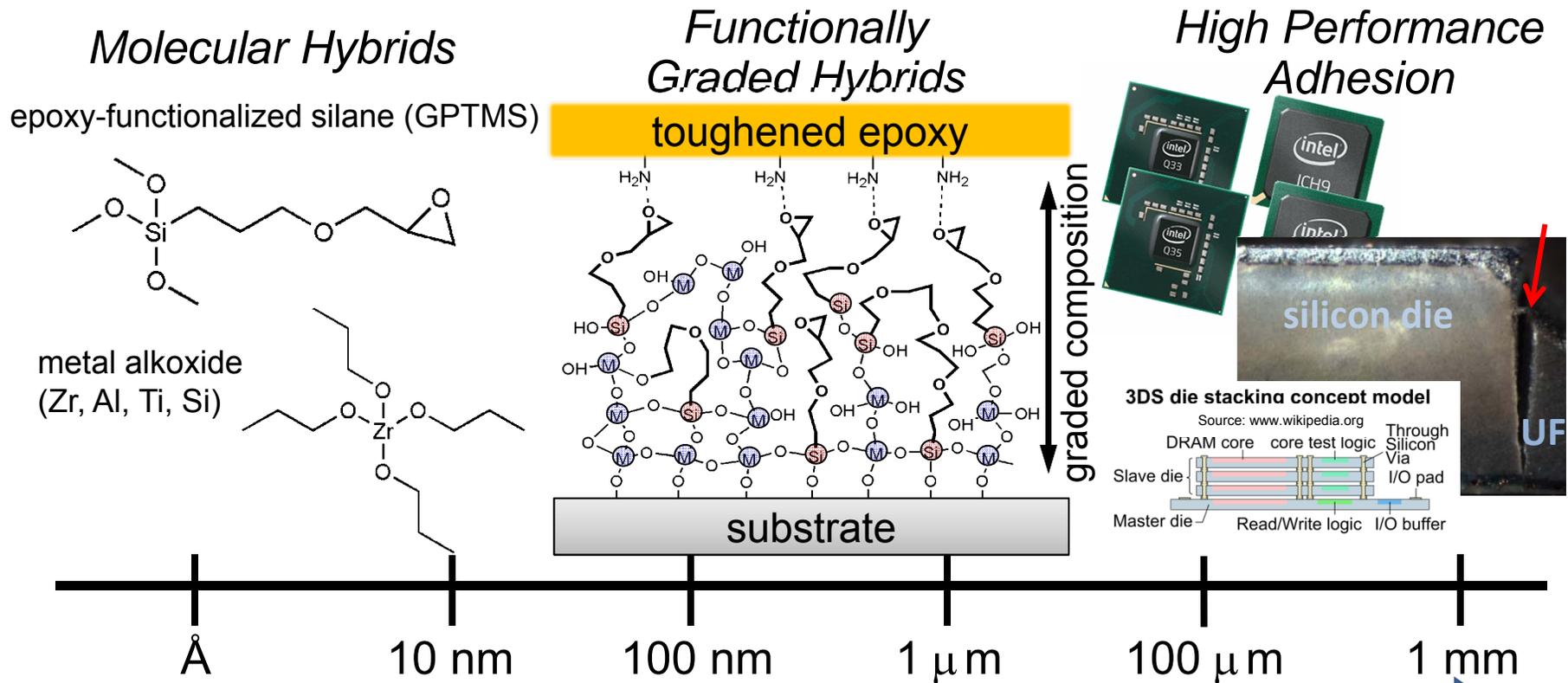


*Degradation Kinetics
(temp/environment /UV effects)*



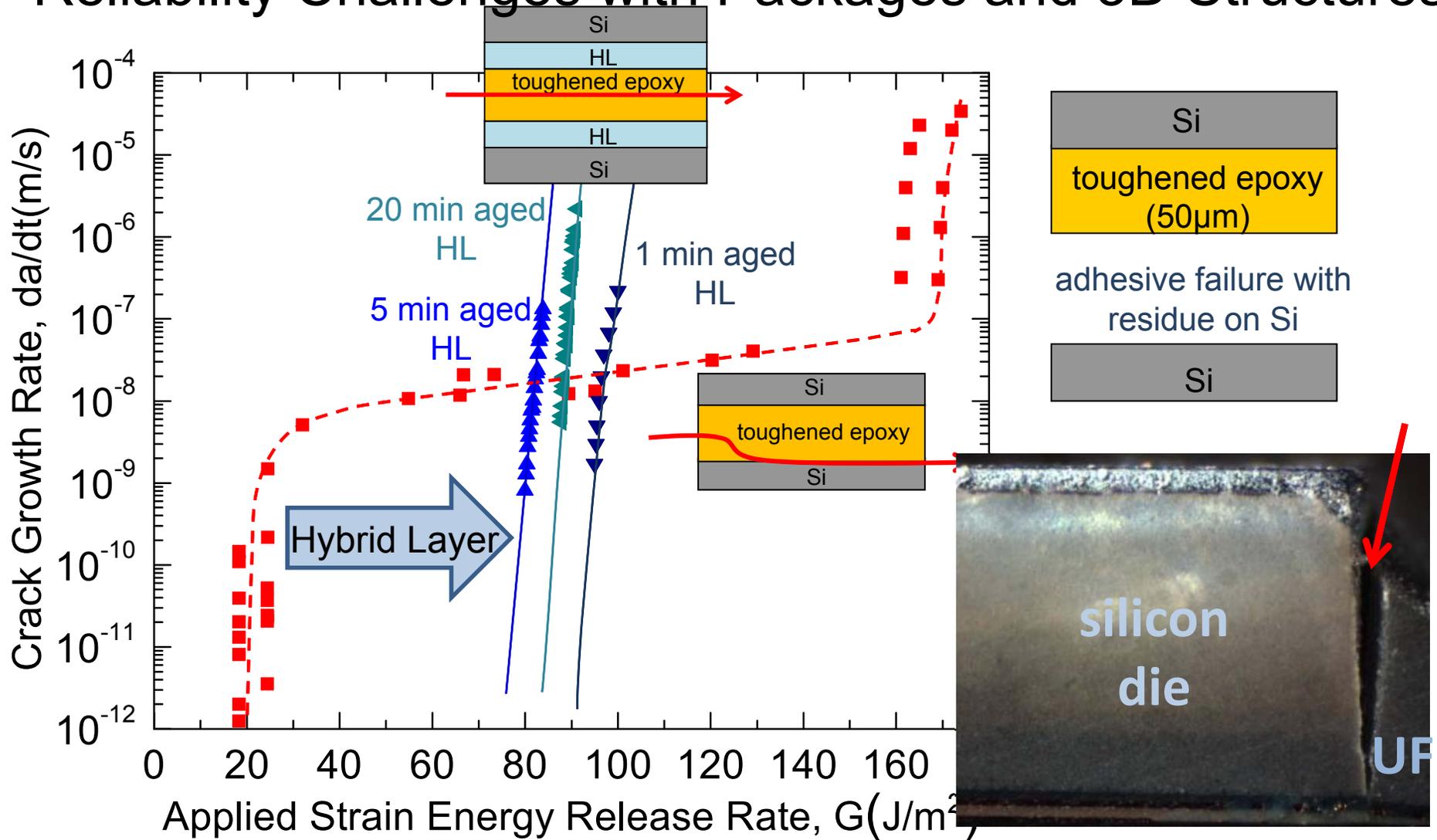
Functionally-Graded Hybrid Layers for High-Performance Adhesion

- combination of organic and inorganic components from molecular to macro length scales enables materials with multifunctional property sets
- opportunity to tailor mechanical, thermal, electrical, and optical properties



Bottom-Up Design of Multifunctional Hybrid Materials

Reliability Challenges with Packages and 3D Structures

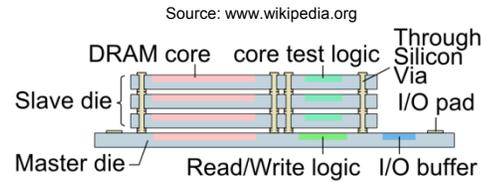


...environmental degradation of toughened UF epoxy, causing continued growth of interfacial defects even at very low loads

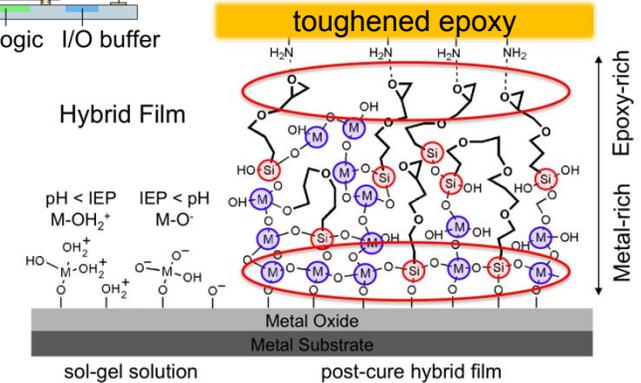
Hybrid Layers for High-Performance Adhesion

Performance Bonding

- multiple substrates, 3D structures, embedded sensors, ...
- hybrid layer optimization
- single-step dual bonding/barrier layer

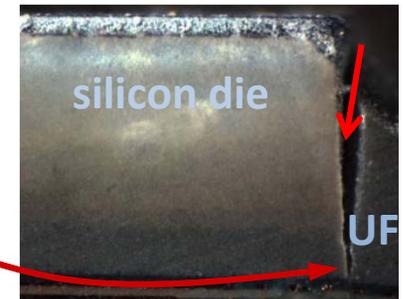
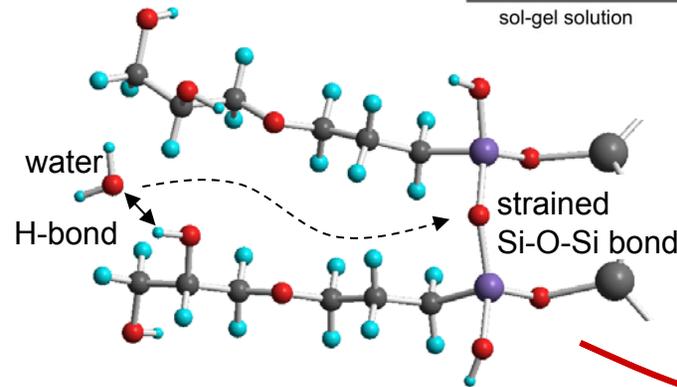


Adhesive Joints



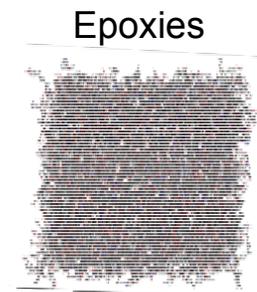
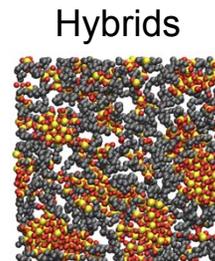
Debonding and Fracture

- moisture, temperature and fatigue
- kinetic mechanisms and long-term reliability



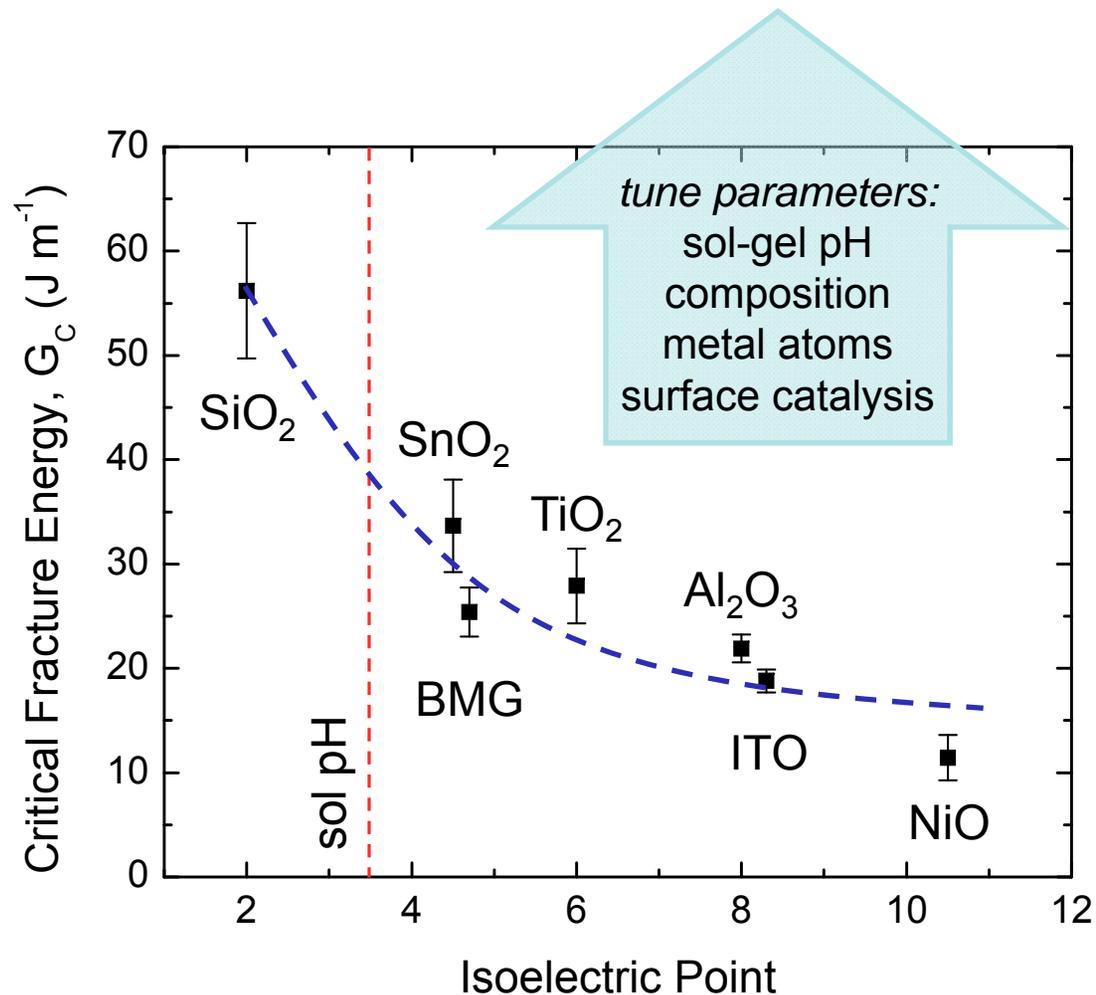
Computational Modeling

- molecular structure and properties
- new materials discovery



- properties
- deformation
 - fracture
 - fatigue...

Hybrid Layers for High-Performance Adhesion



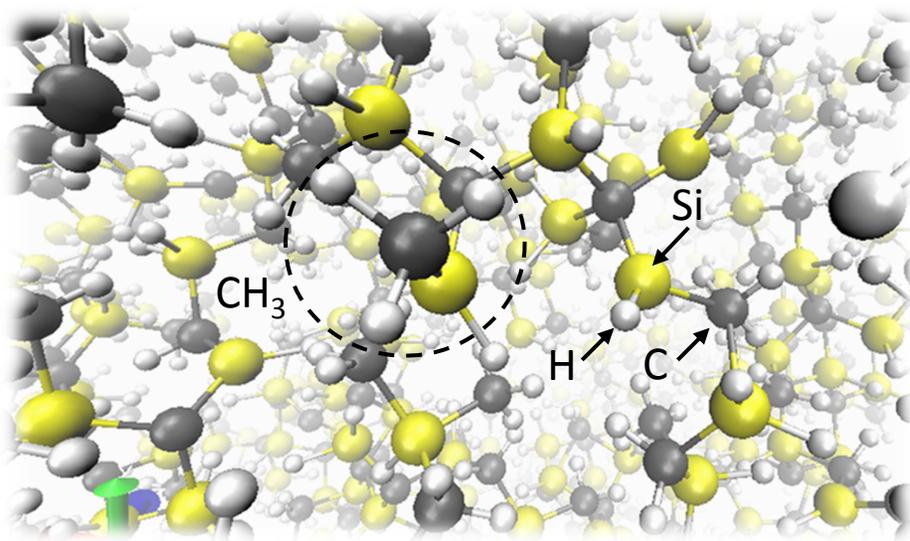
Substrate	IEP	Max G_c (J/m^2)
WO ₃	0.2-0.5	---
SiO ₂	1.7-3.5	57.4 ± 7.4
SnO ₂	4.5-5	33.6 ± 4.4
BMG	4.7	25.4 ± 2.4
TiO ₂	6	27.9 ± 3.6
Al ₂ O ₃	7-8	21.9 ± 1.3
ITO	8.3	18.8 ± 1.1
NiO	10-11	11.4 ± 2.2

Outline

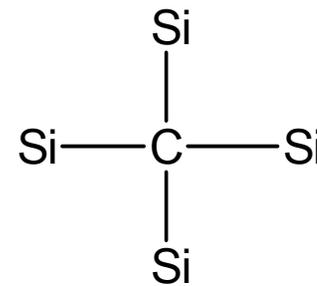
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Hydrogenated Amorphous Silicon Carbide (a-SiC:H)

network backbone: Si-C, C=C
terminal groups: -H, -CH₃

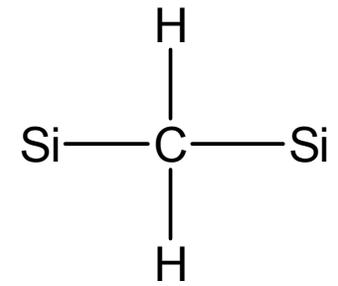


crystalline SiC



fully connected

a-SiC:H



reduced
connectivity

- chemical and thermal stability
- unique opt-electrical properties

Si-O-Si bond free...

- low sensitivity to moisture cracking
- can exhibit high fracture resistance

PE-CVD at 400°C

precursors: methylsilane, phenylsilane, He, H₂

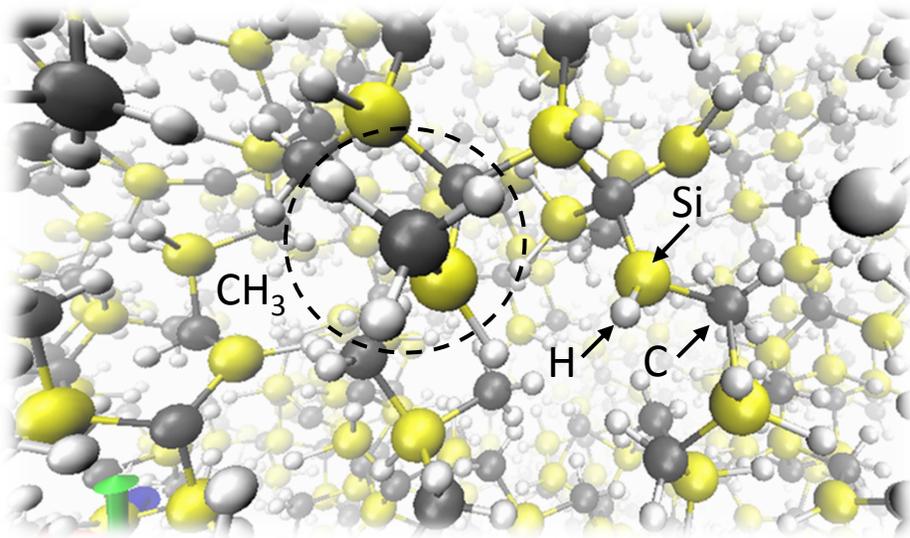
stoichiometric (C/Si ~ 1)

non-stoichiometric (C/Si ~ 5)

phenyl organic porogen

Hydrogenated Amorphous Silicon Carbide (a-SiC:H)

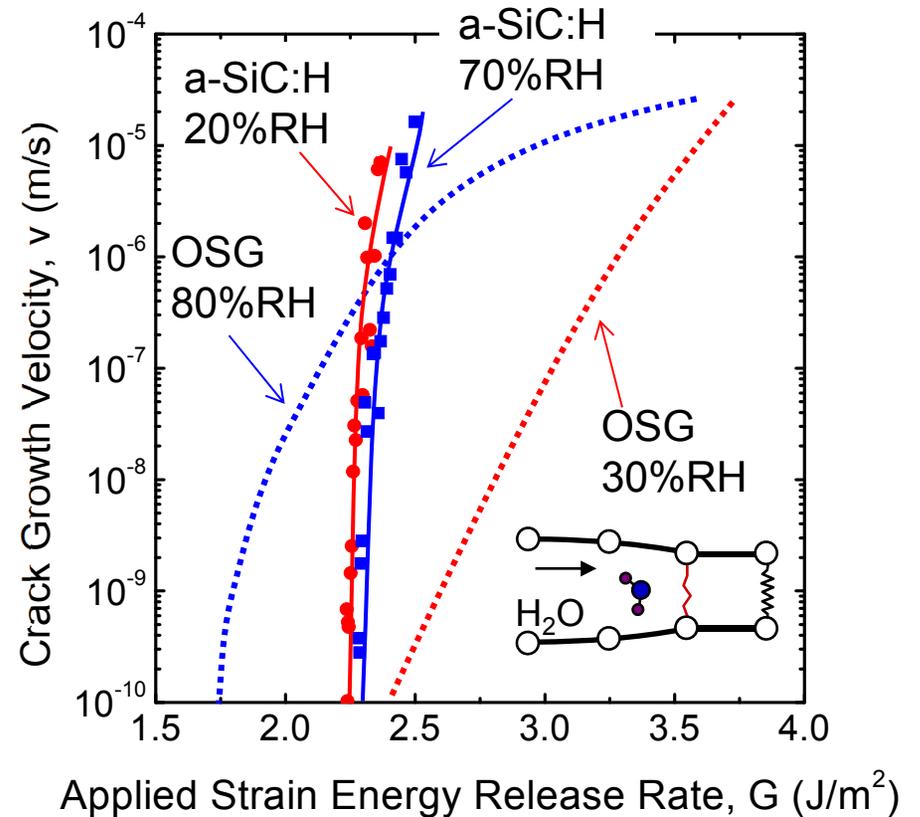
network backbone: Si-C, C=C
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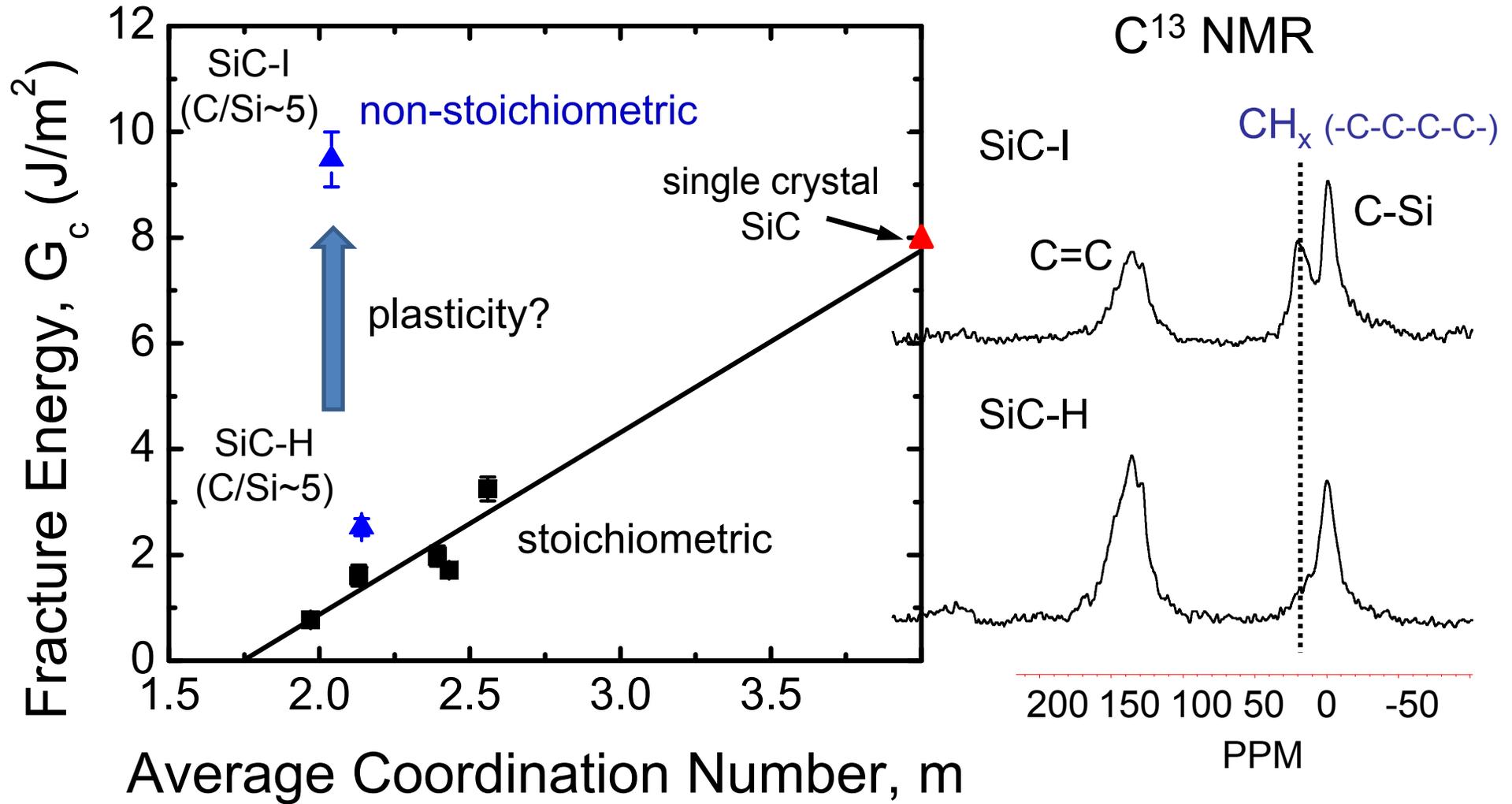
- chemical and thermal stability
- unique opt-electrical properties

Si-O-Si bond free ... (trace amounts)

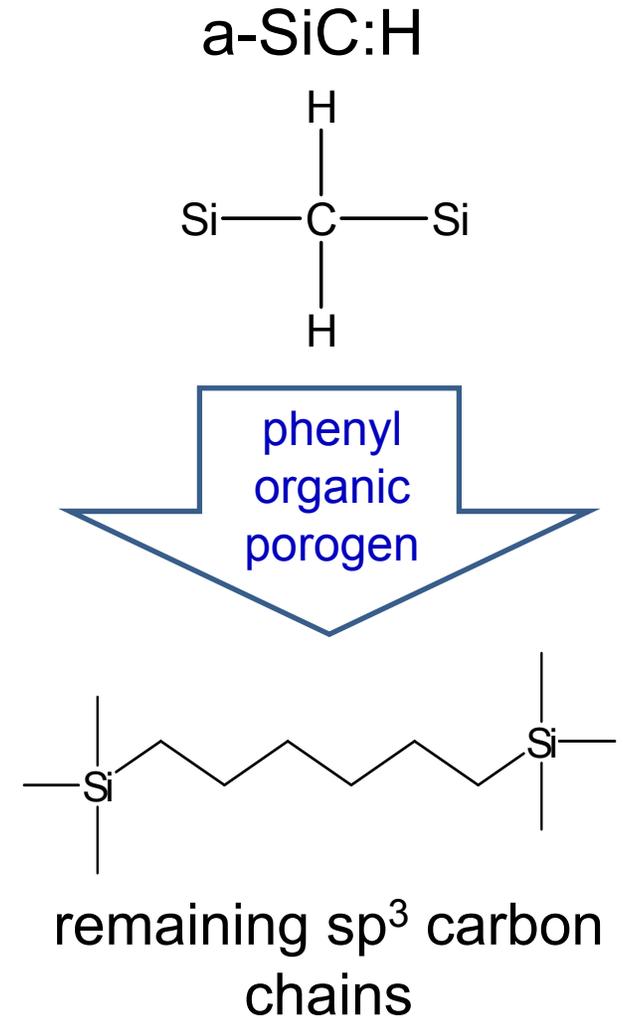
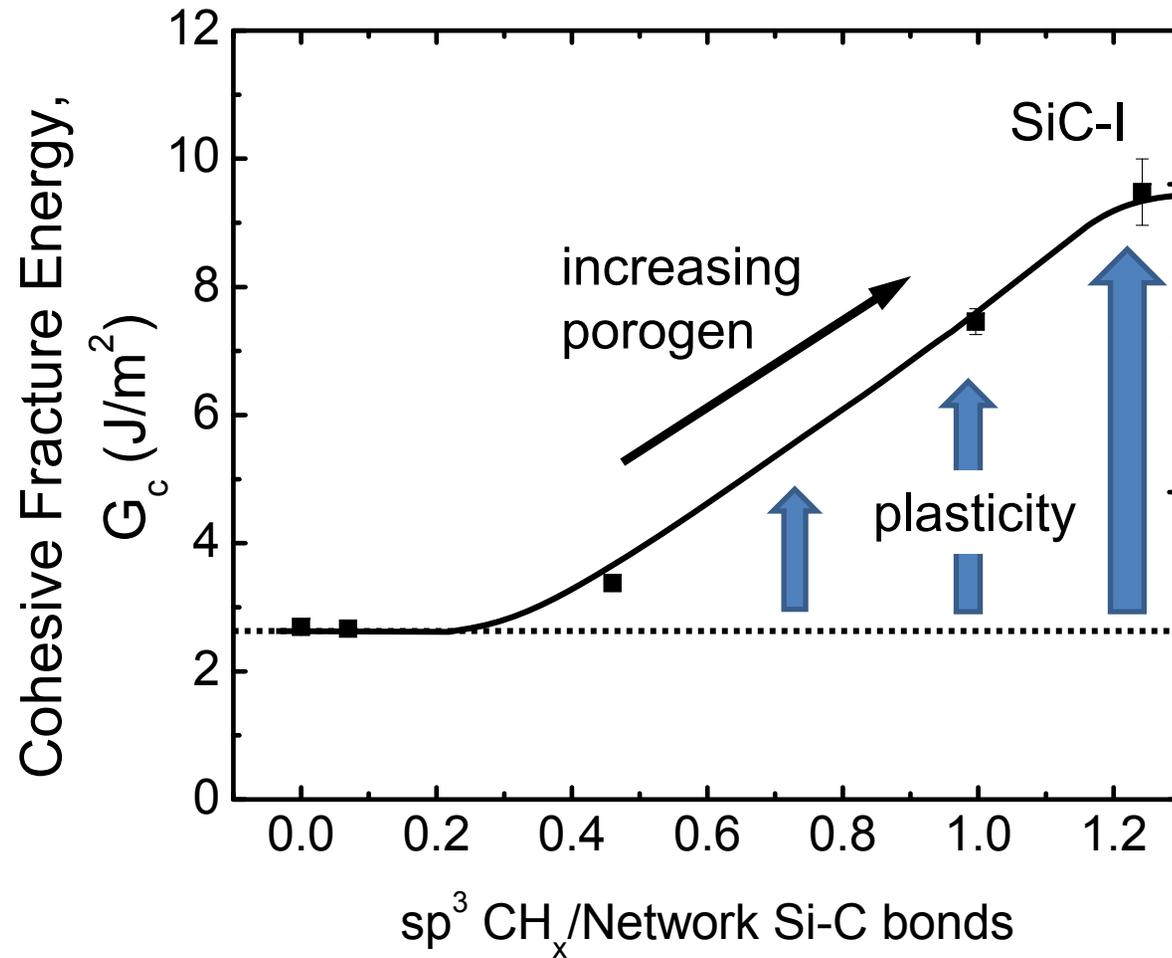
- low sensitivity to moisture cracking
- can exhibit high fracture resistance



Cohesive Fracture Energy and Connectivity



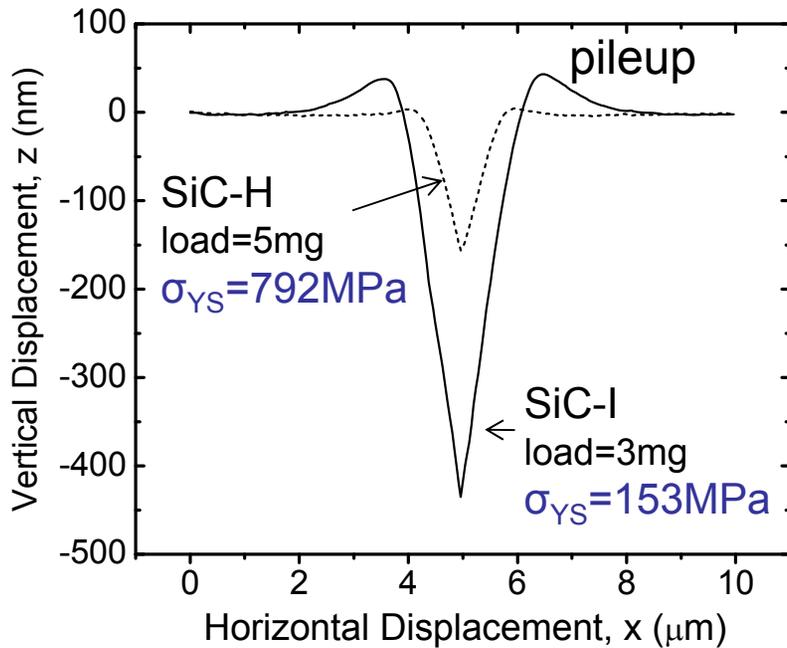
Plasticity in Non-Stoichiometric a-SiC:H Films



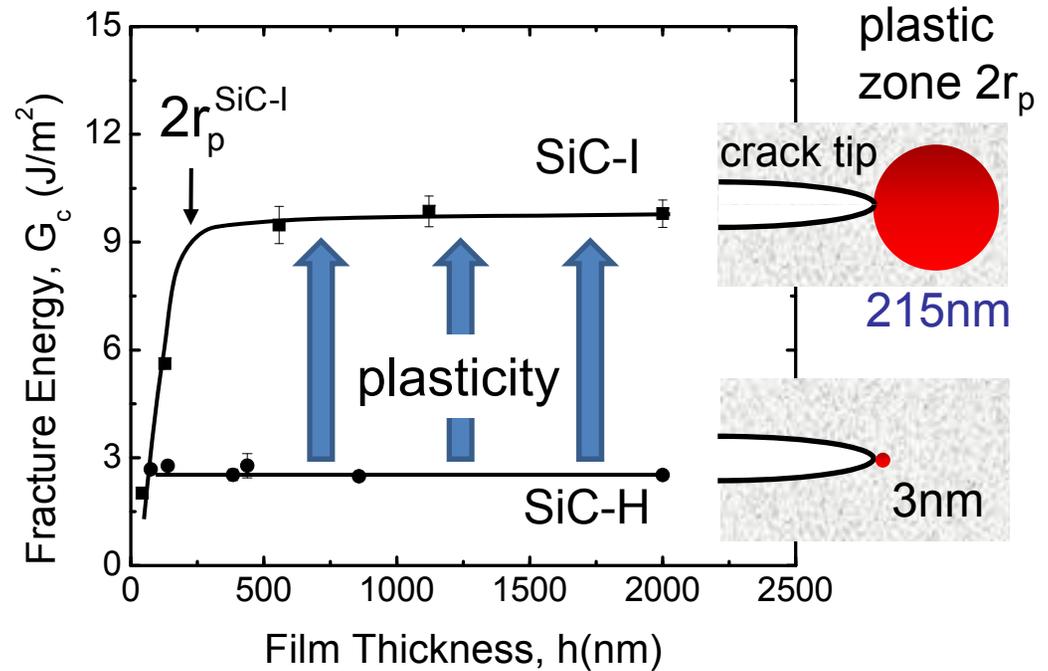
$sp^3 CH_x / \text{Network Si-C bonds}$ were characterized by FTIR, XRR, and RBS.

Plasticity in Non-Stoichiometric a-SiC:H Films

nanoindentation

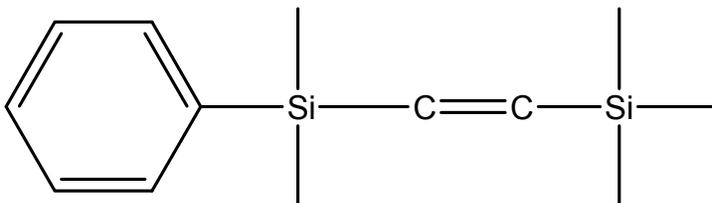


thickness dependence of G_c



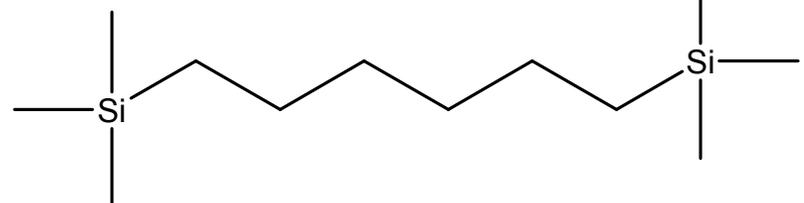
SiC-H (brittle)

phenyl, C=C



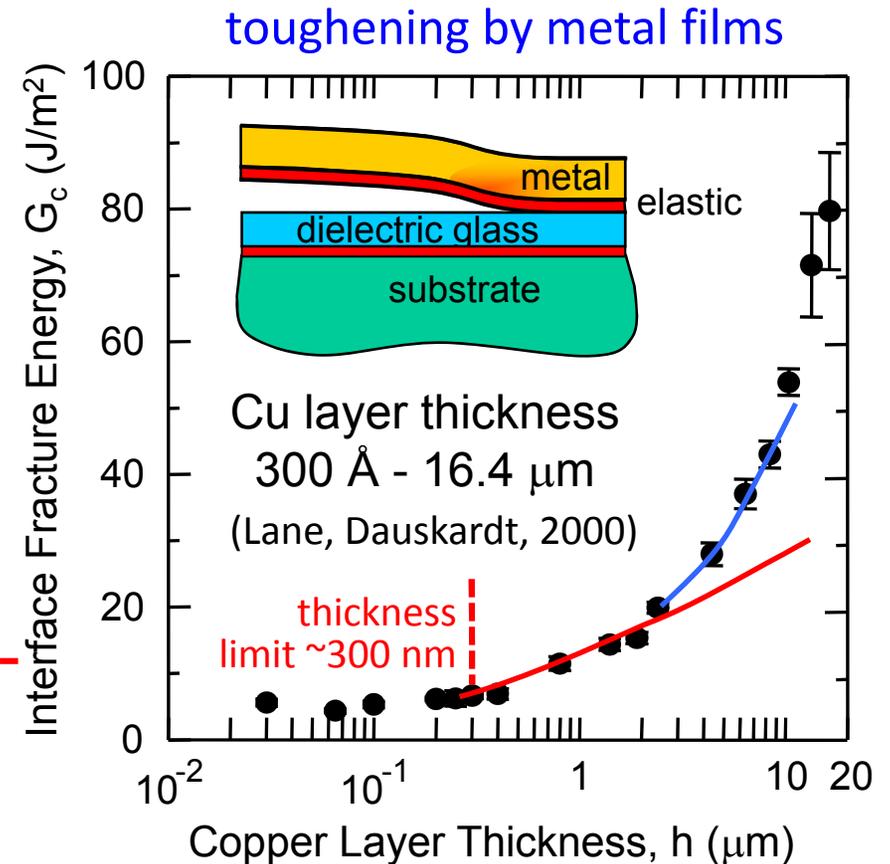
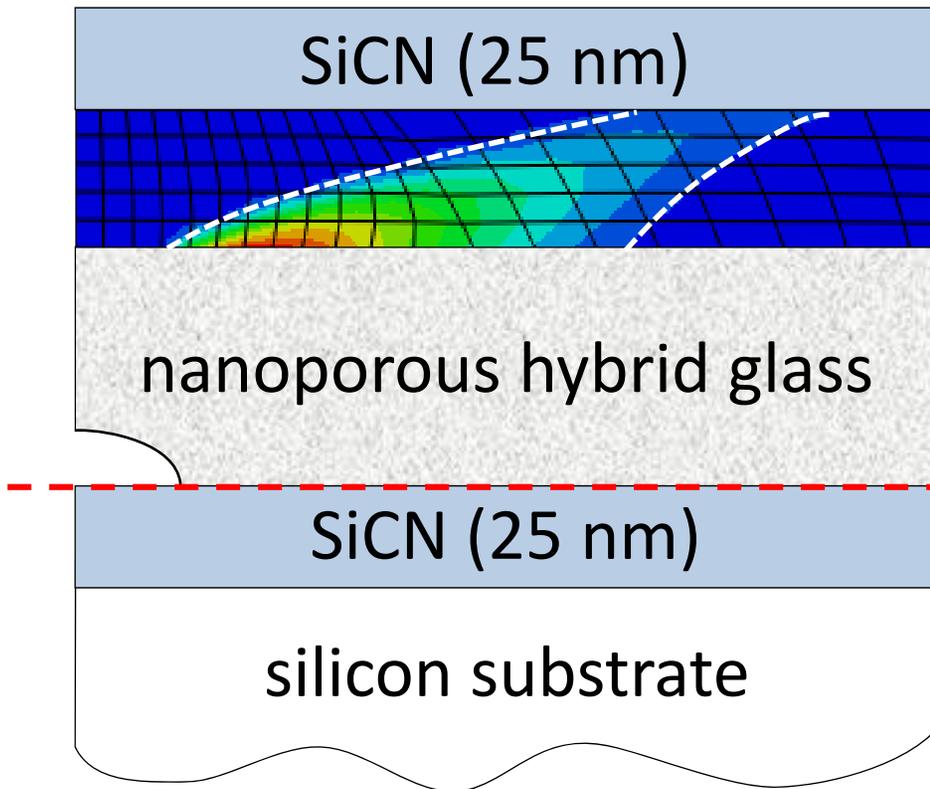
SiC-I (plasticity)

porogen \rightarrow sp_3 C chain \rightarrow plasticity



Toughening with Ceramic-Like a-SiC:H Films

$$G_C = G_0 + G_{\text{plasticity}}$$

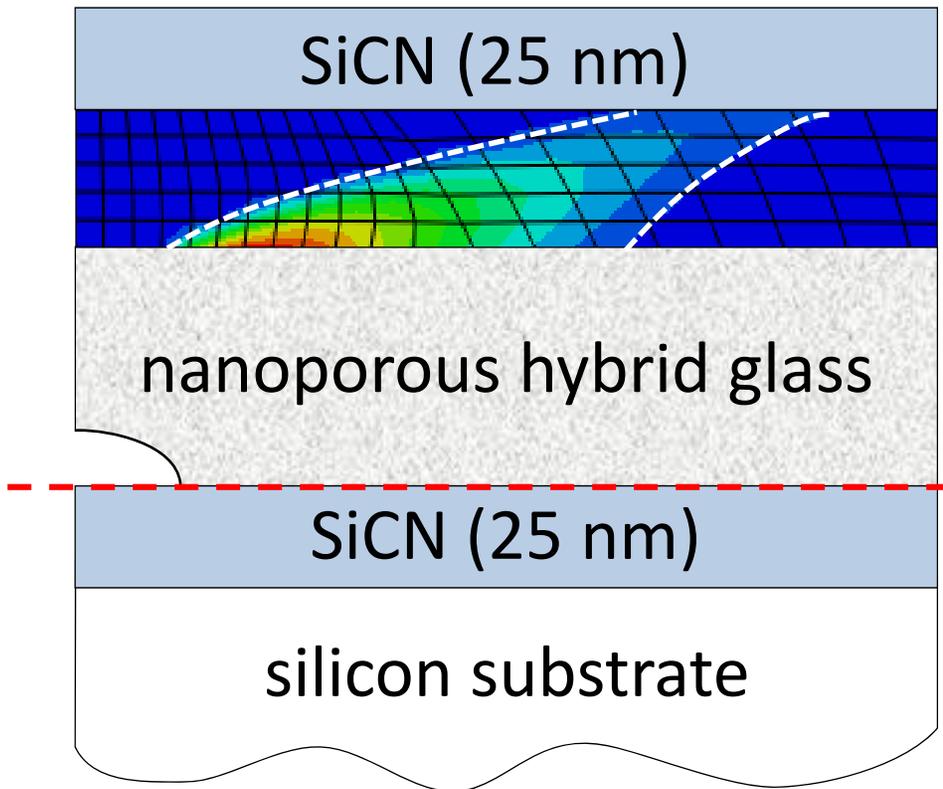


limited metal plasticity
at nanoscale

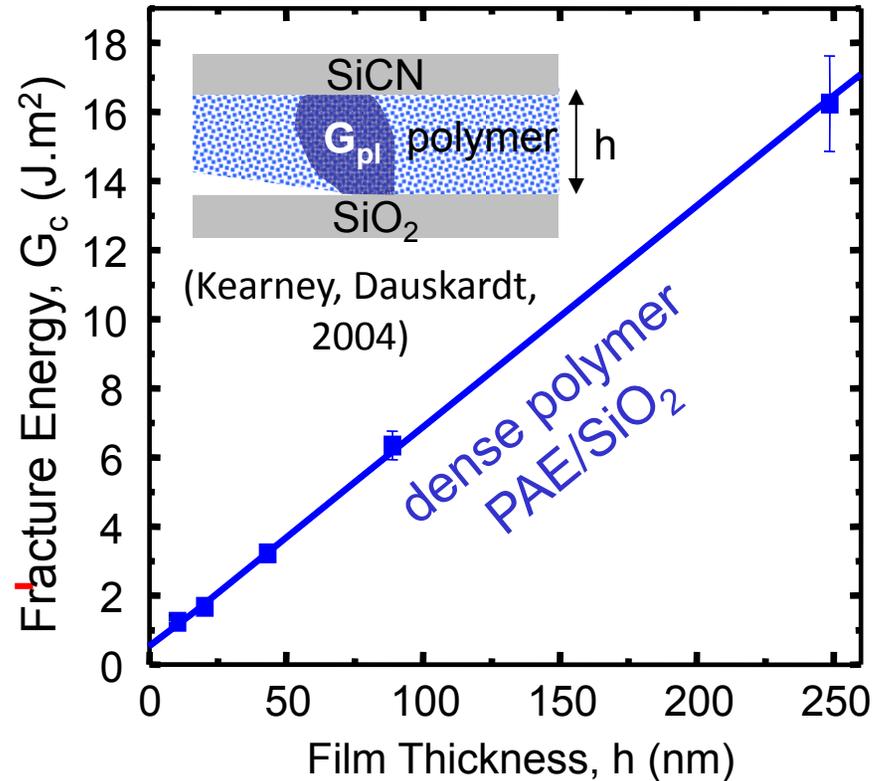
- low dislocation ρ and mobility
- small grain size (Hall-Petch)

Toughening with Ceramic-Like a-SiC:H Films

$$G_C = G_0 + G_{\text{plasticity}}$$



toughening by polymer films

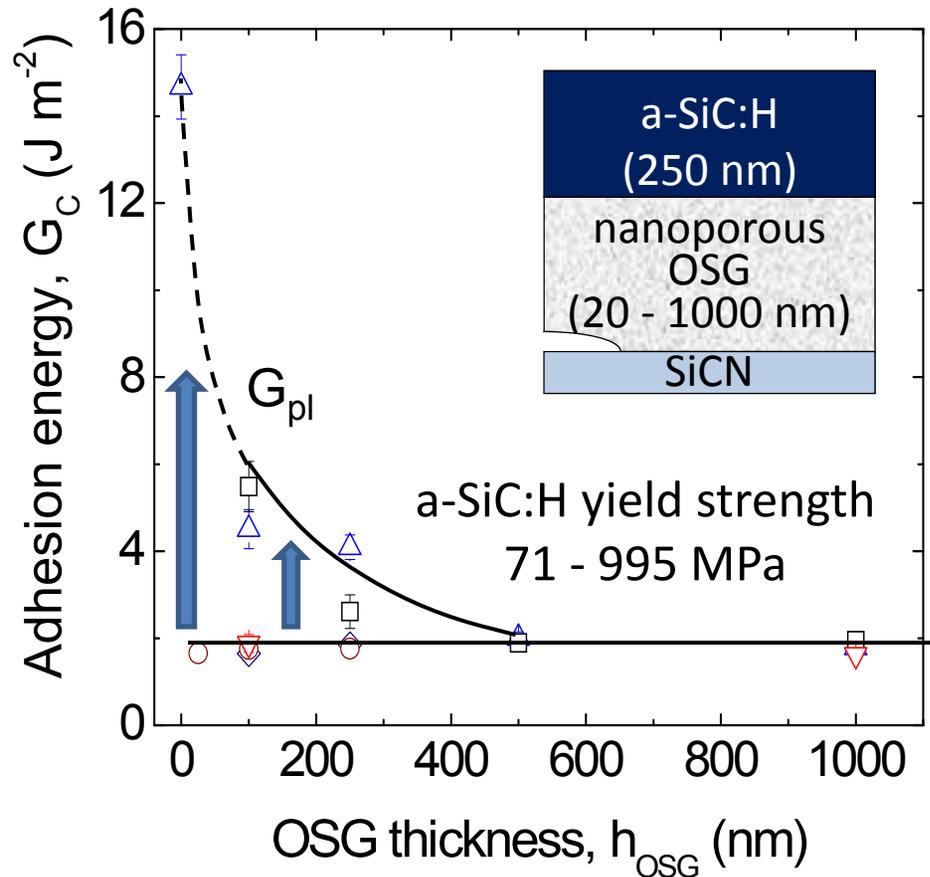
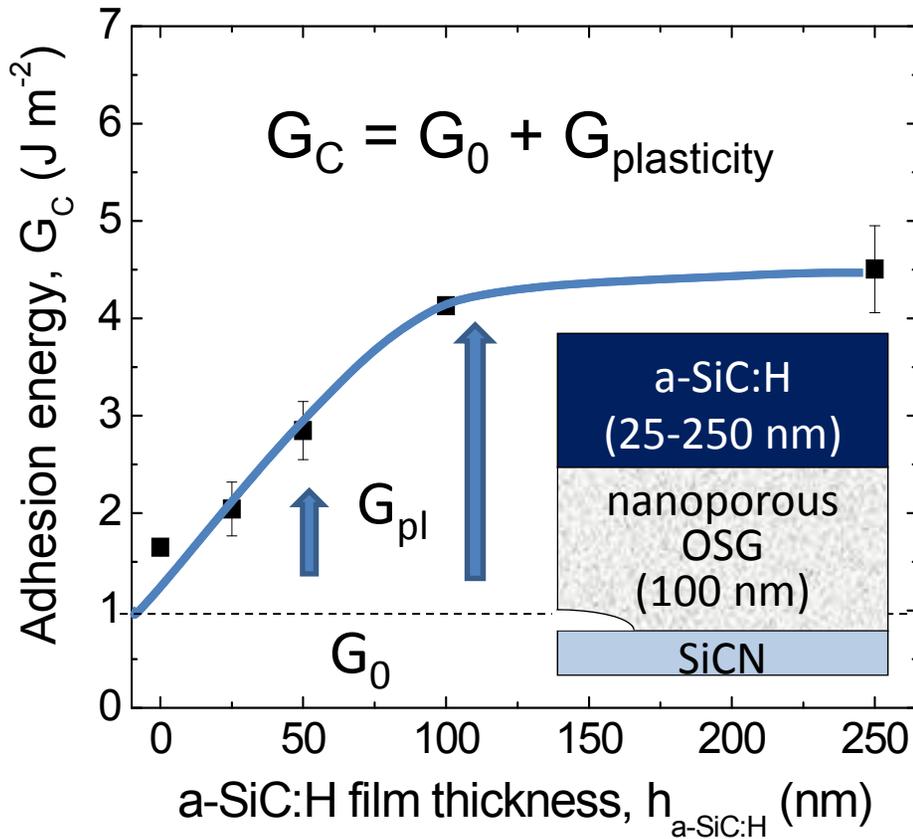


polymer plasticity
at nanoscale

- limited thermal stability
- incompatible deposition

Toughening with Ceramic-Like a-SiC:H Films

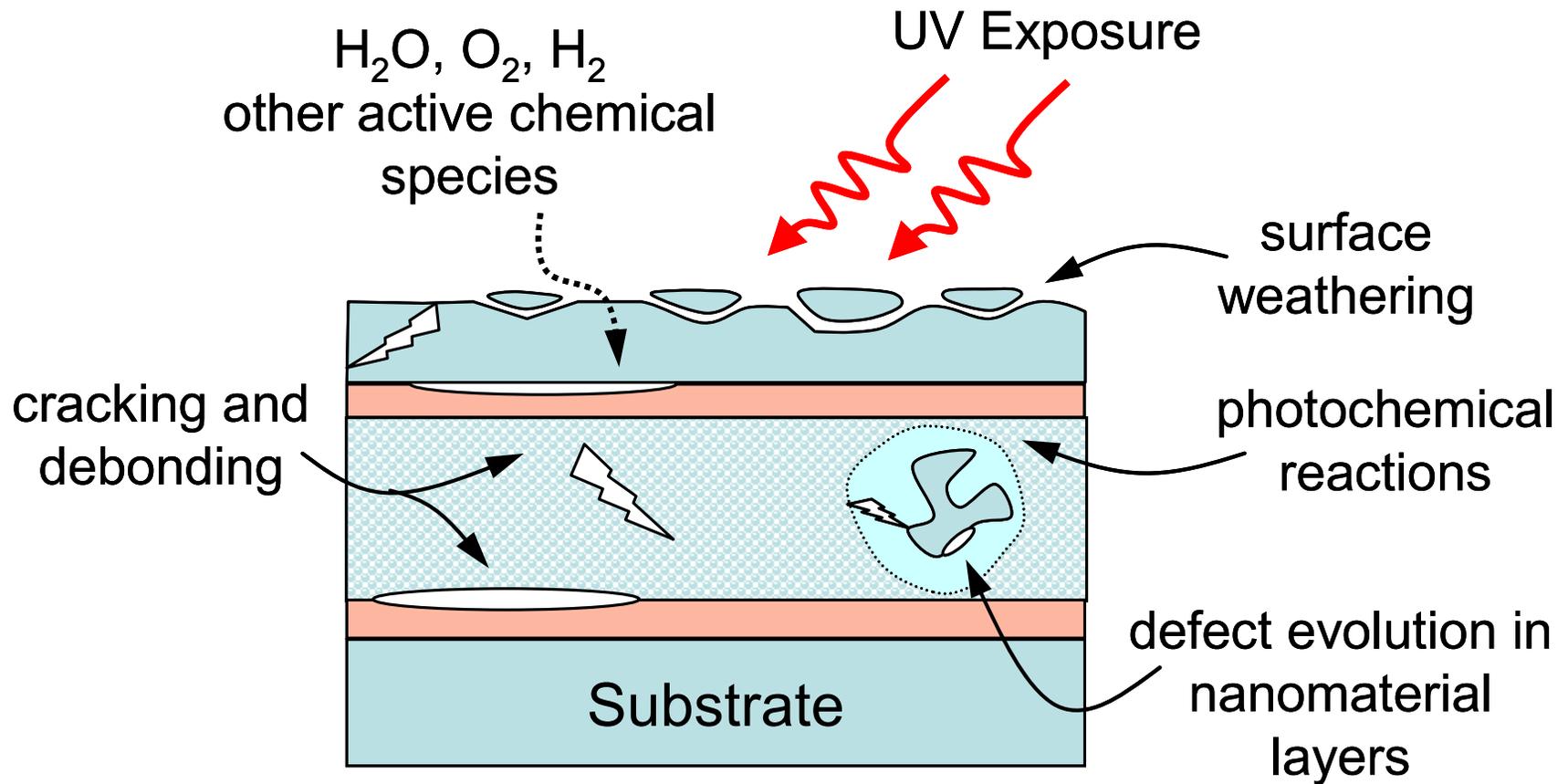
much more effective toughening than metal films, more thermally stable than polymers



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Degradation and Reliability of PV Devices and Modules



Severe operating environments:

Thermal cycling, mechanical stress, moisture, chemically active environmental species, and solar UV.

Uncertain degradation kinetics and reliability models.

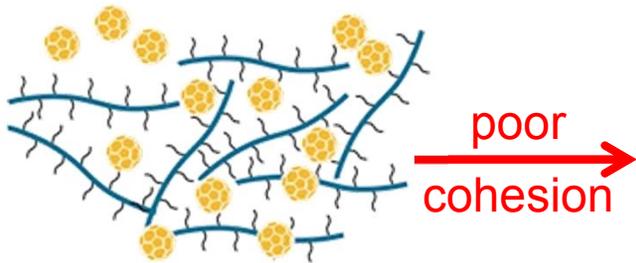
Roll-to-Roll Flexible Inverted Polymer Solar Cell



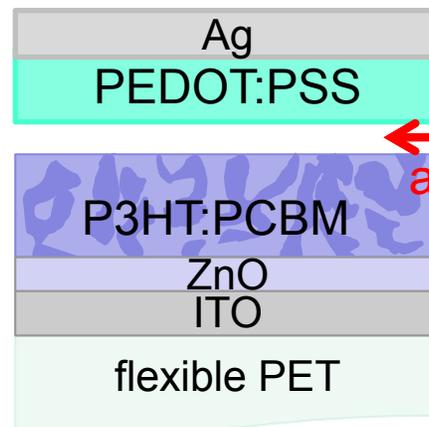
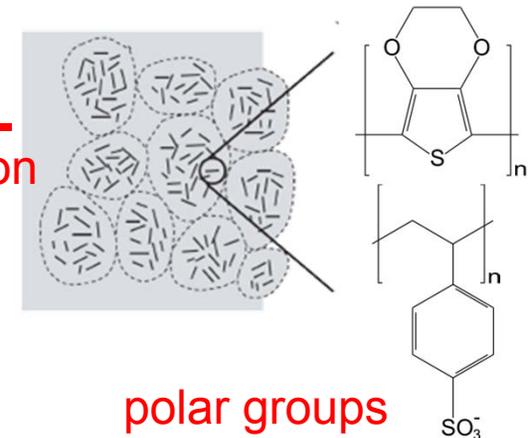
- Manufacturing: automated R2R
 - high throughput
 - large area
- Materials
 - abundant
 - cheap
 - light weight
- Flexible Substrates

Typical Inverted Polymer Solar Cell

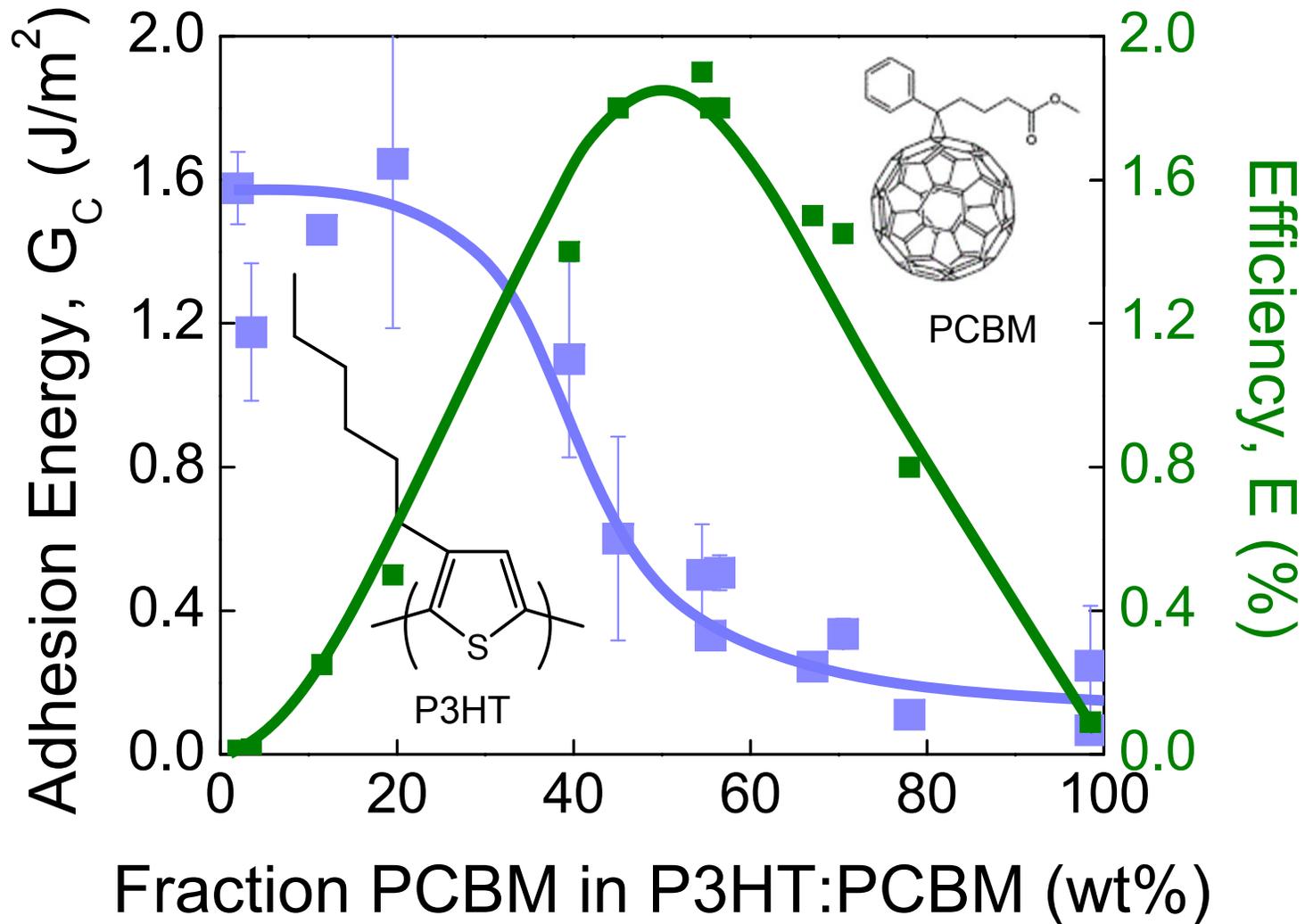
P3HT:PCBM \rightarrow hydrophobic



PEDOT:PSS \rightarrow hydrophilic



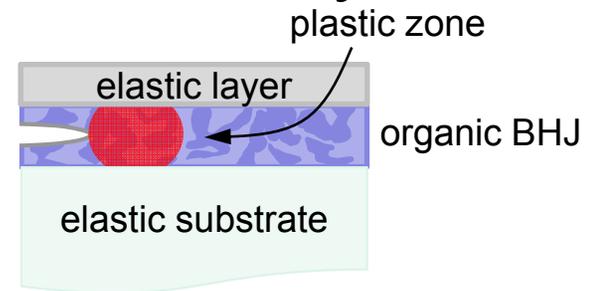
Effect of BHJ Composition on Adhesion



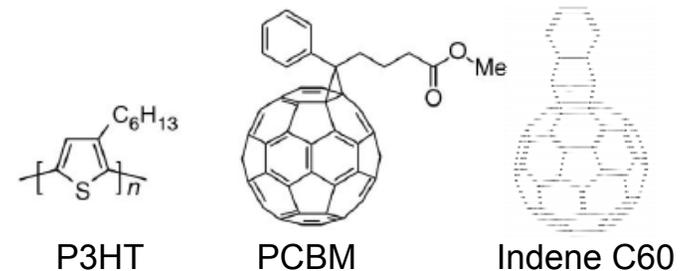
Fullerene rich layers lead to very poor adhesion

Factors Effecting Cohesion of BHJ Layers

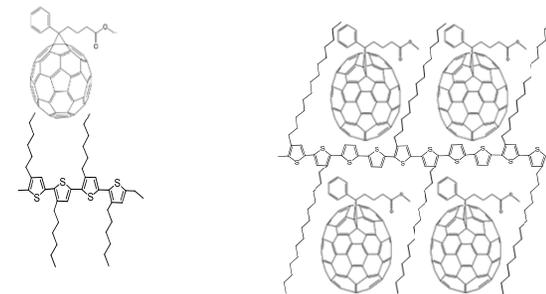
- Heterojunction layer thickness
 - is cohesion in organic layers sensitive to layer thickness?



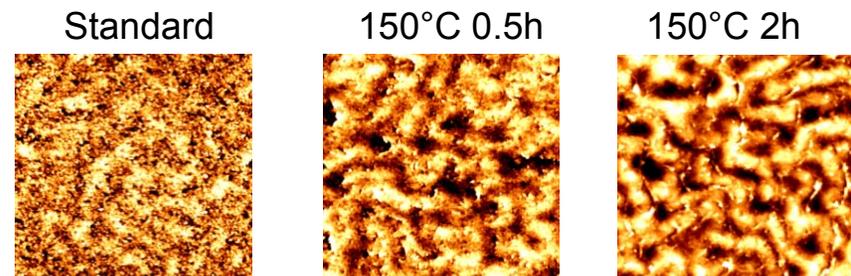
- Composition of the heterojunction layer
 - limited bonding to fullerene
 - polymer/PCBM ratio makes stronger layer



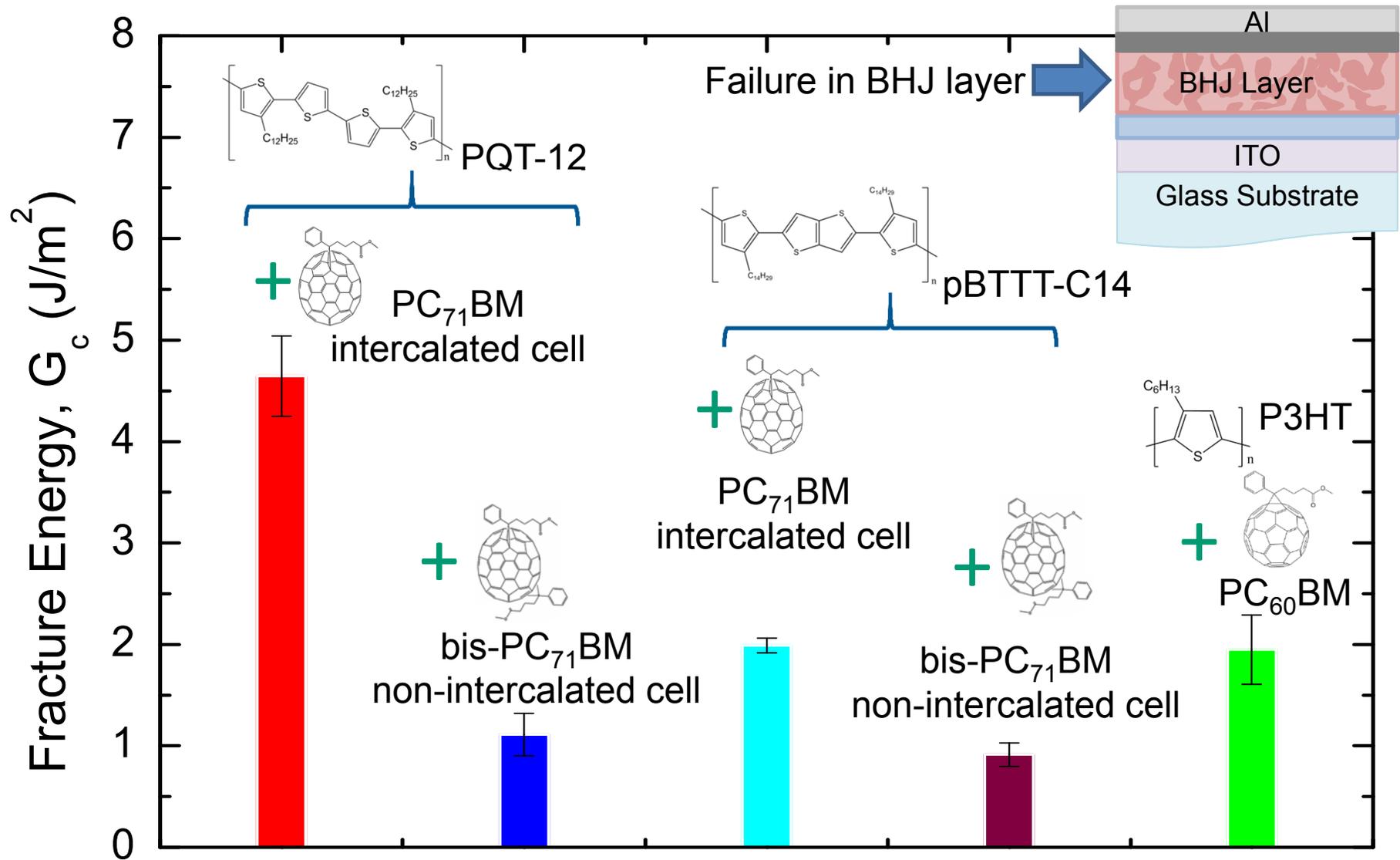
- Molecular intercalation
 - manipulating the types of intermolecular interactions



- Annealing
 - morphology of the BHJ layer changes with annealing

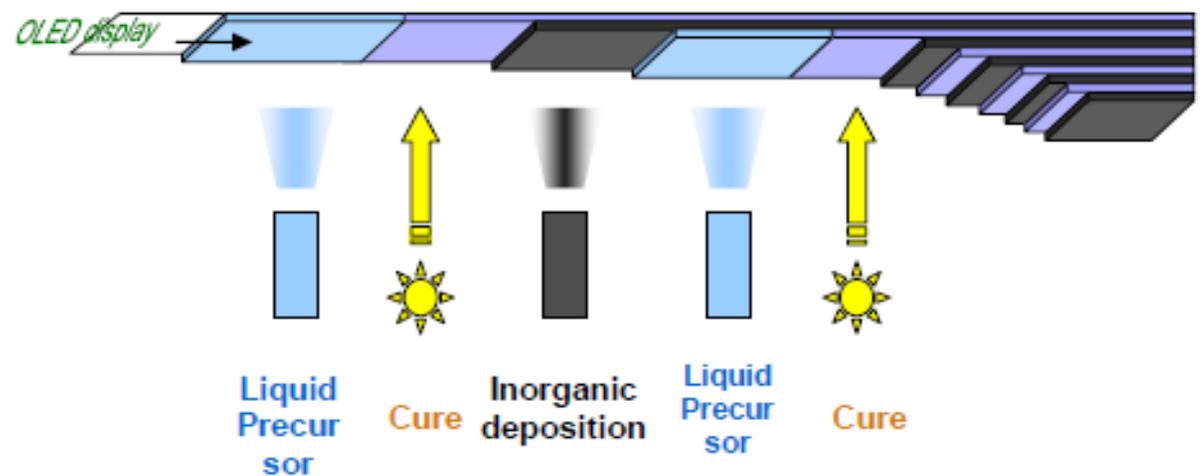


Effect of Molecular Intercalation on Cohesion



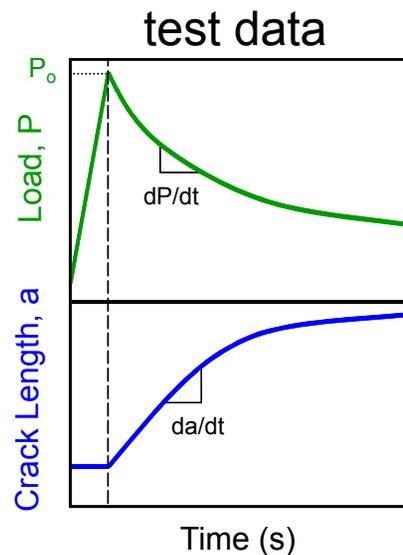
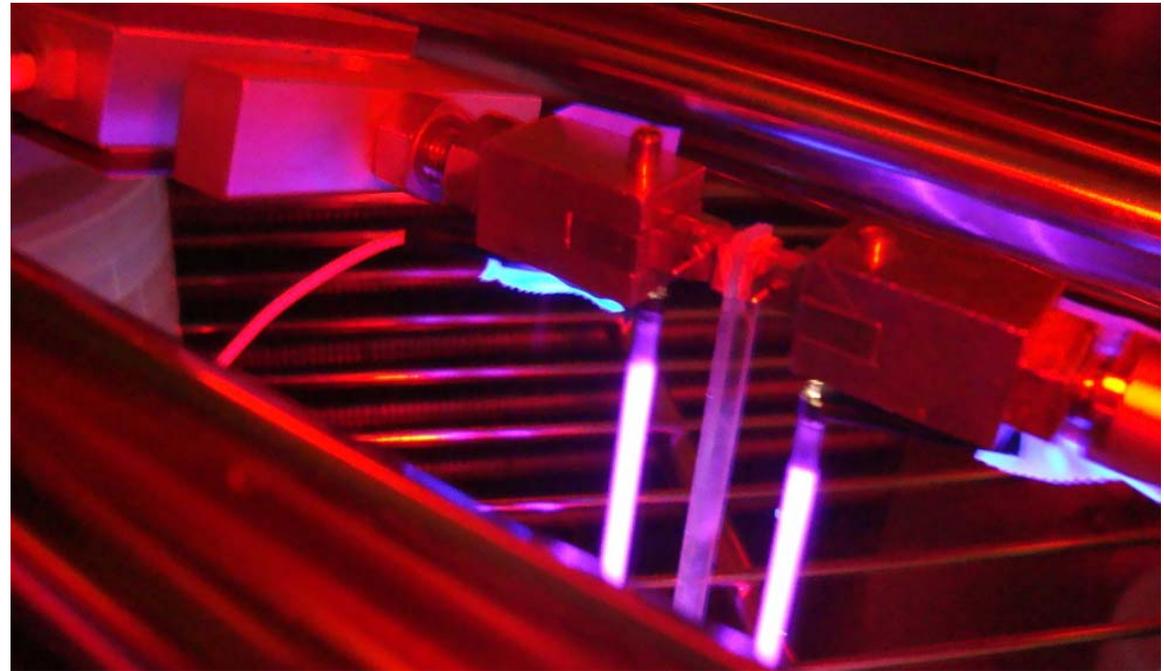
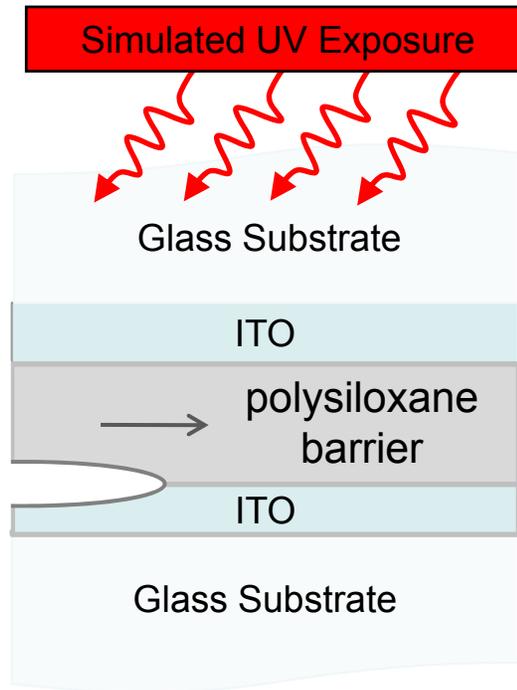
1:1 polymer to fullerene mass ratio

Barrier Films in Solar Modules



Source: Vitex Systems

Assessing UV and Environment on Debonding Kinetics



DTS Delaminator v8.2
automated load
relaxation debond
growth analysis

compliance analysis

sensitivity to $< 10^{-10}$ m/s

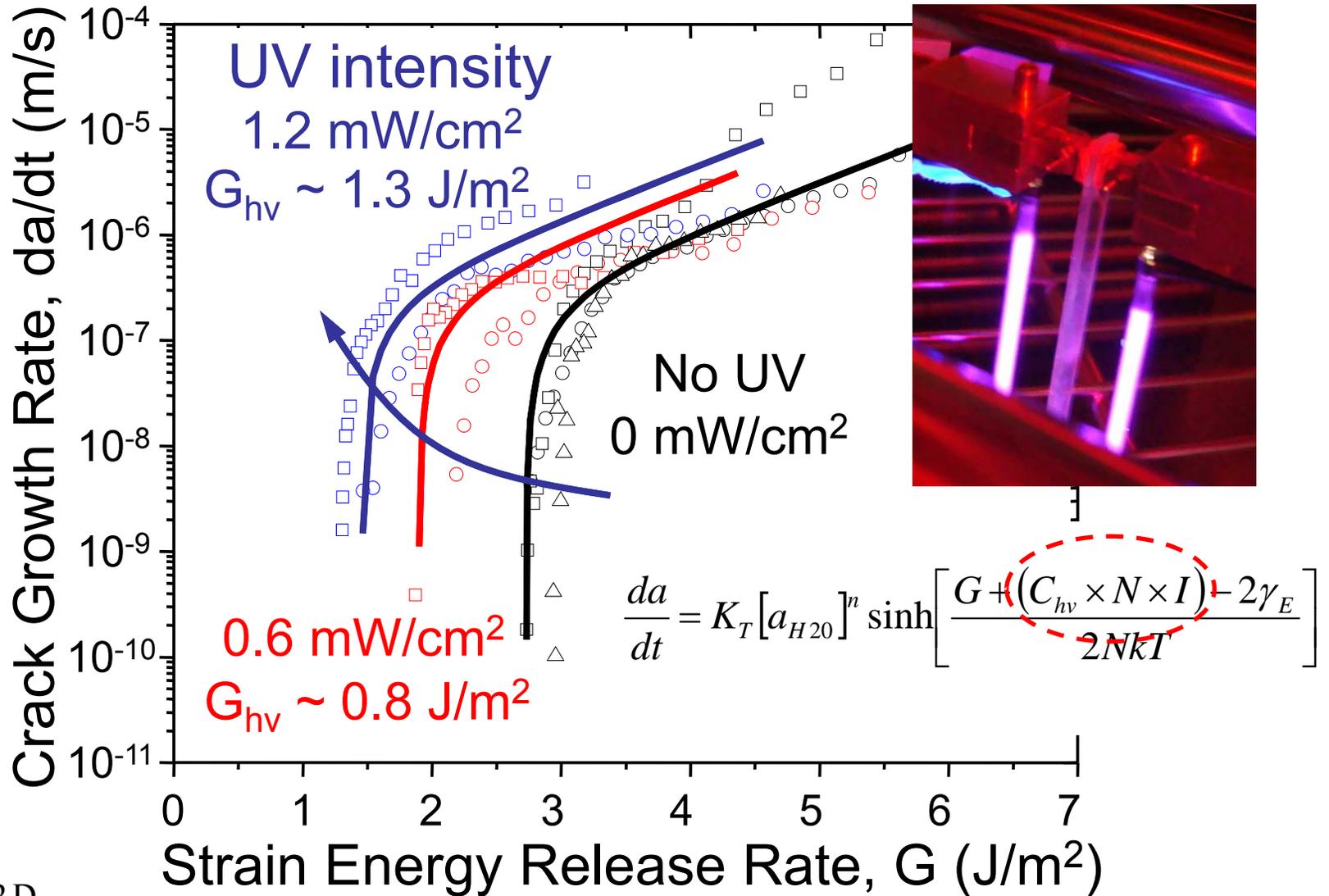
Debonding Kinetics

explore role of:

- UV flux
- humidity, O_2 , OH, ...
- temperature
- mechanical loading

UV Effects on Molecular Bond Rupture

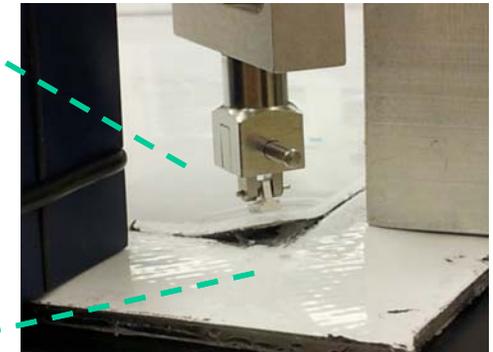
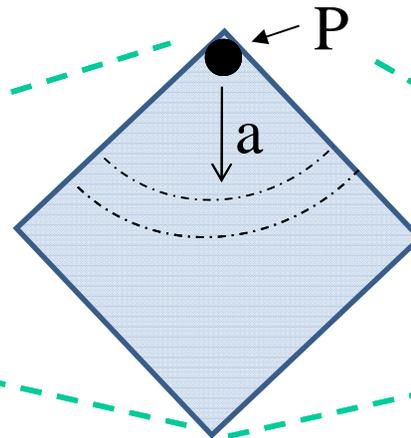
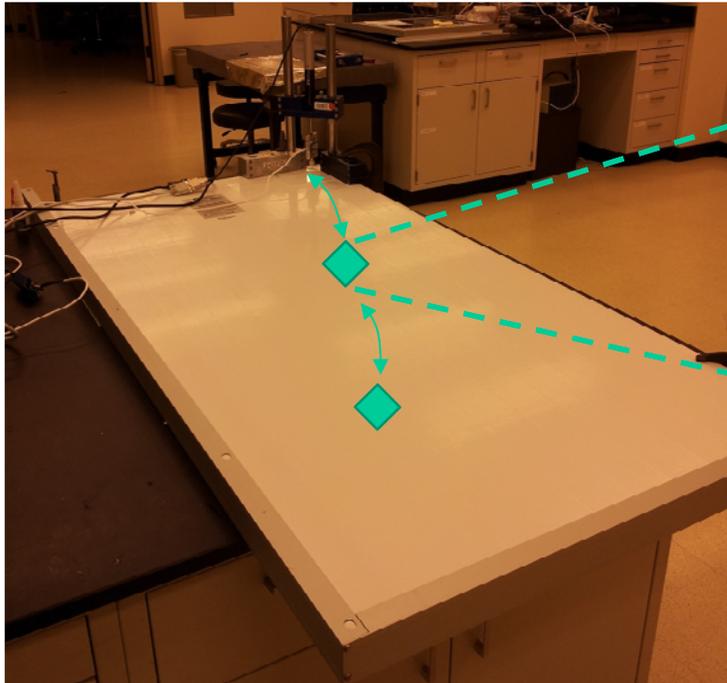
UV Exposure (3.4 eV)



Backsheet and Encapsulant Debonding in Solar Modules

New Portable Full Panel Adhesion

Back Side of Full Panel



Delaminator (v8.2)
Adhesion Test System

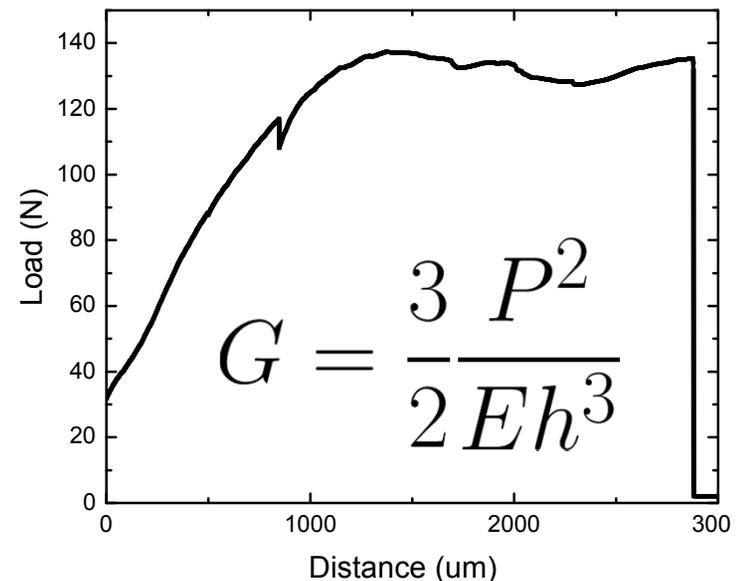
Square Cantilever Beam Adhesion

Adhesion energy, G_c , depends on:

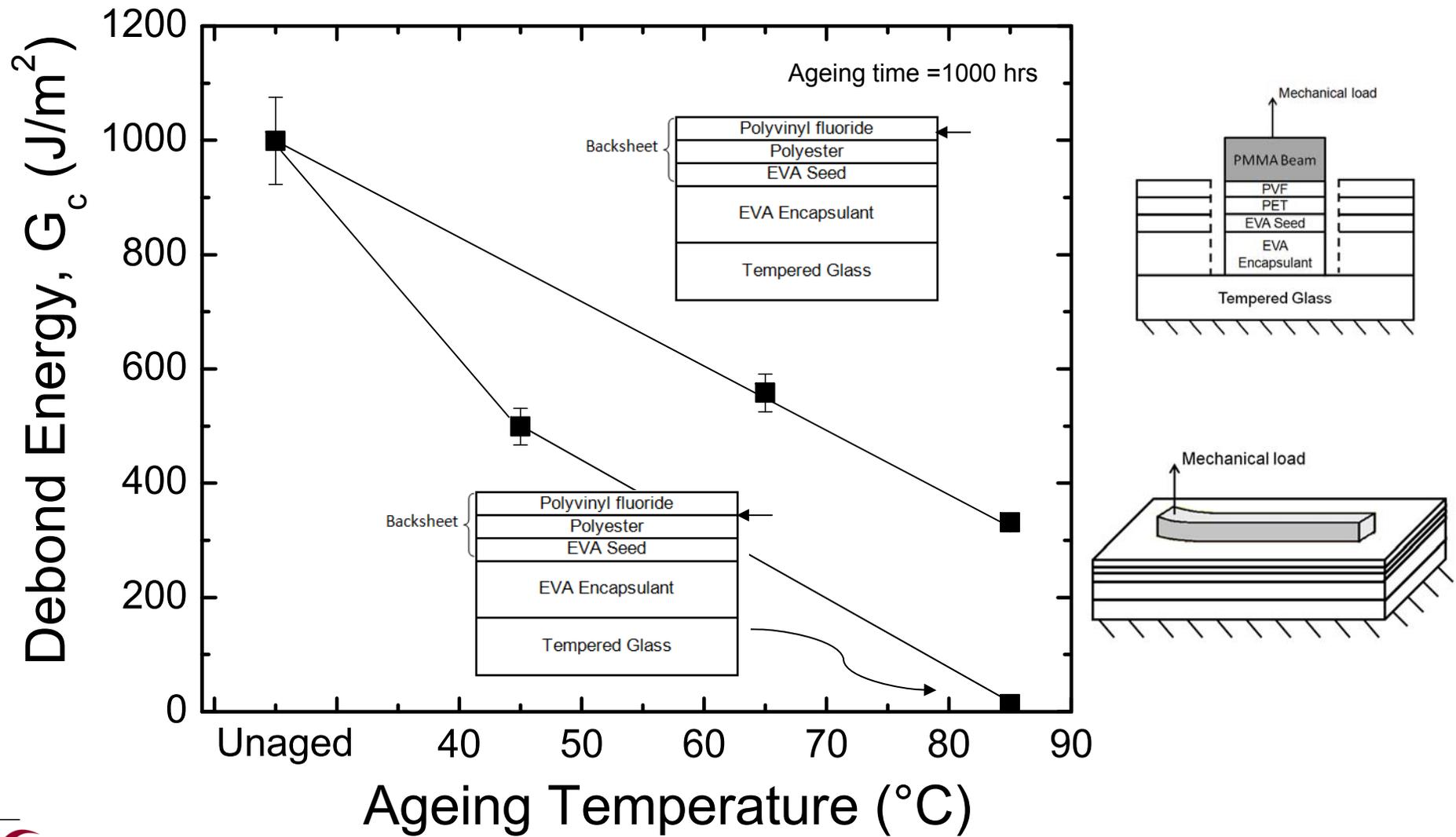
P (delamination force)

E (young modulus of the square)

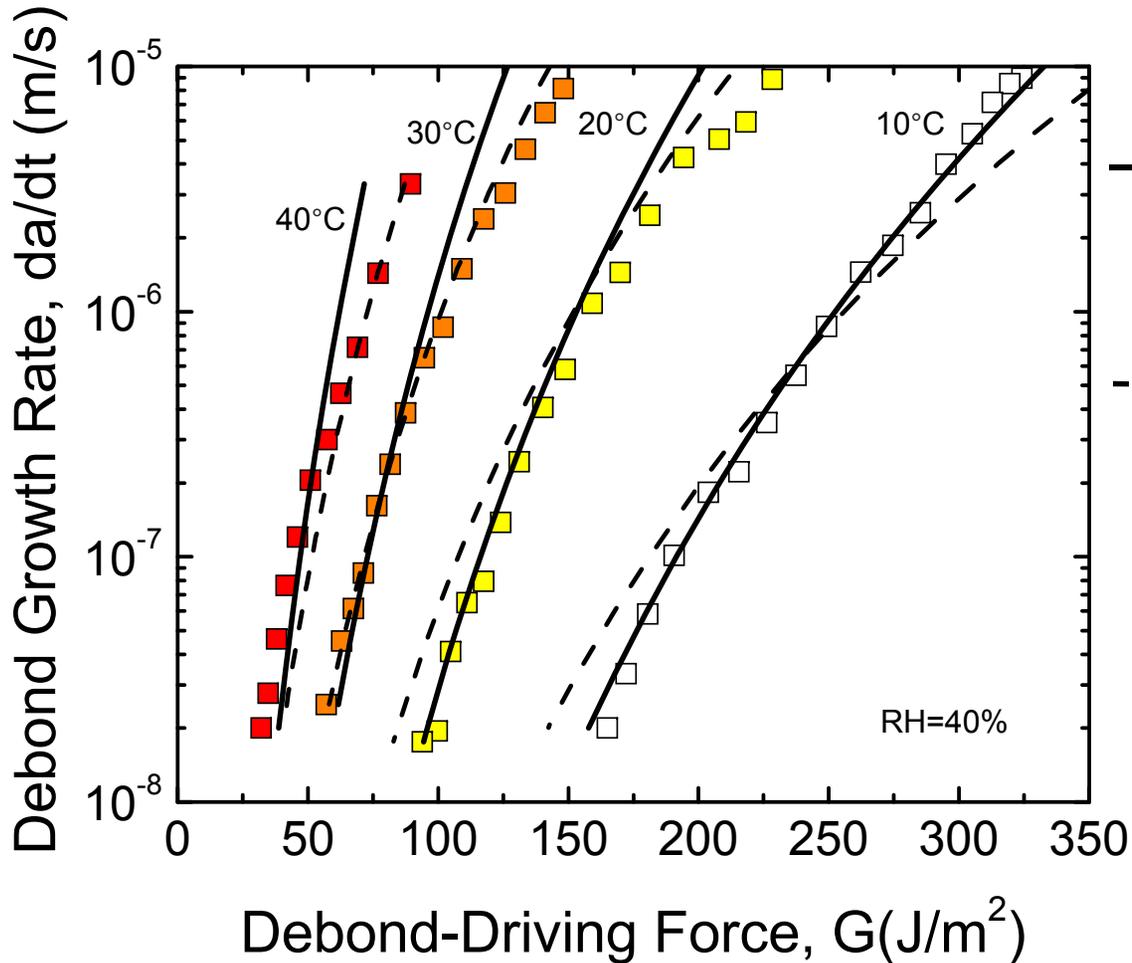
h (thickness of the square)



Ageing Temperature Effect on Debond Energy



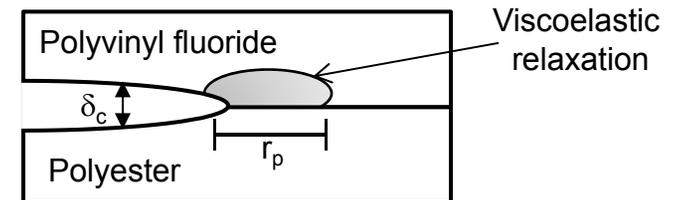
Temperature Effect on Debond Kinetics



Debond Kinetics Model

$$\text{---} \quad \frac{da}{dt} = \frac{\pi}{8} \frac{\delta_c}{\varepsilon_y (\delta_c \varepsilon_y)^{1/n}} \left(\frac{G}{E_0(RH)} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \underbrace{e^{-\frac{E_a}{R} \left(\frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{T_r} \right)}}_{\text{Arrhenius}}$$

$$\text{---} \quad \frac{da}{dt} = \frac{\pi}{8} \frac{\delta_c}{\varepsilon_y (\delta_c \varepsilon_y)^{1/n}} \left(\frac{G}{E_0(RH)} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \underbrace{10^{\frac{C_a(T-T_g)}{C_b+(T-T_g)}}}_{\text{Williams-Landel-Ferry (1955)}}$$



Outline

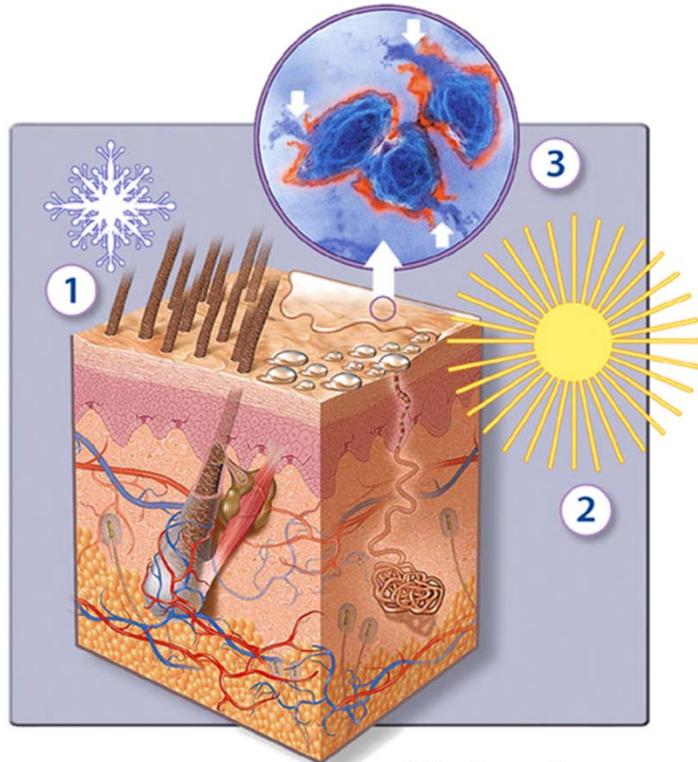
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Biological Hybrid Films and Treatments



<http://www.npr.org/blogs/health/2012/10/02/162159367/how-sunlight-weakens-your-skin>

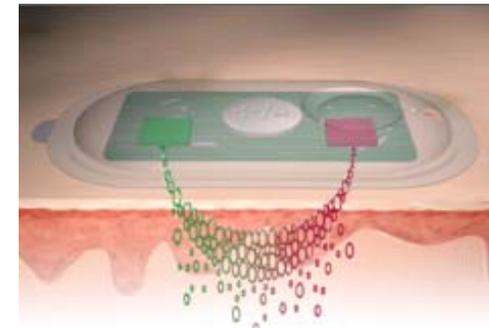
Mechanical Function of Human Skin



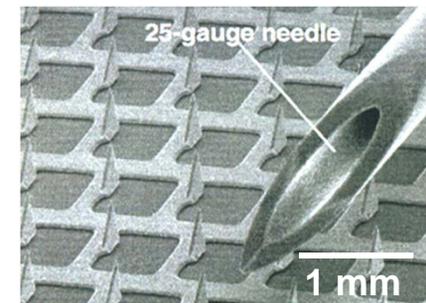
Skin Care Forum

mechanical behavior effects
cosmetic aspects of skin
appearance, feel, and firmness...

mechanical function and solar UV
exposure, wound care,
biosensing, drug delivery, and
scar formation...



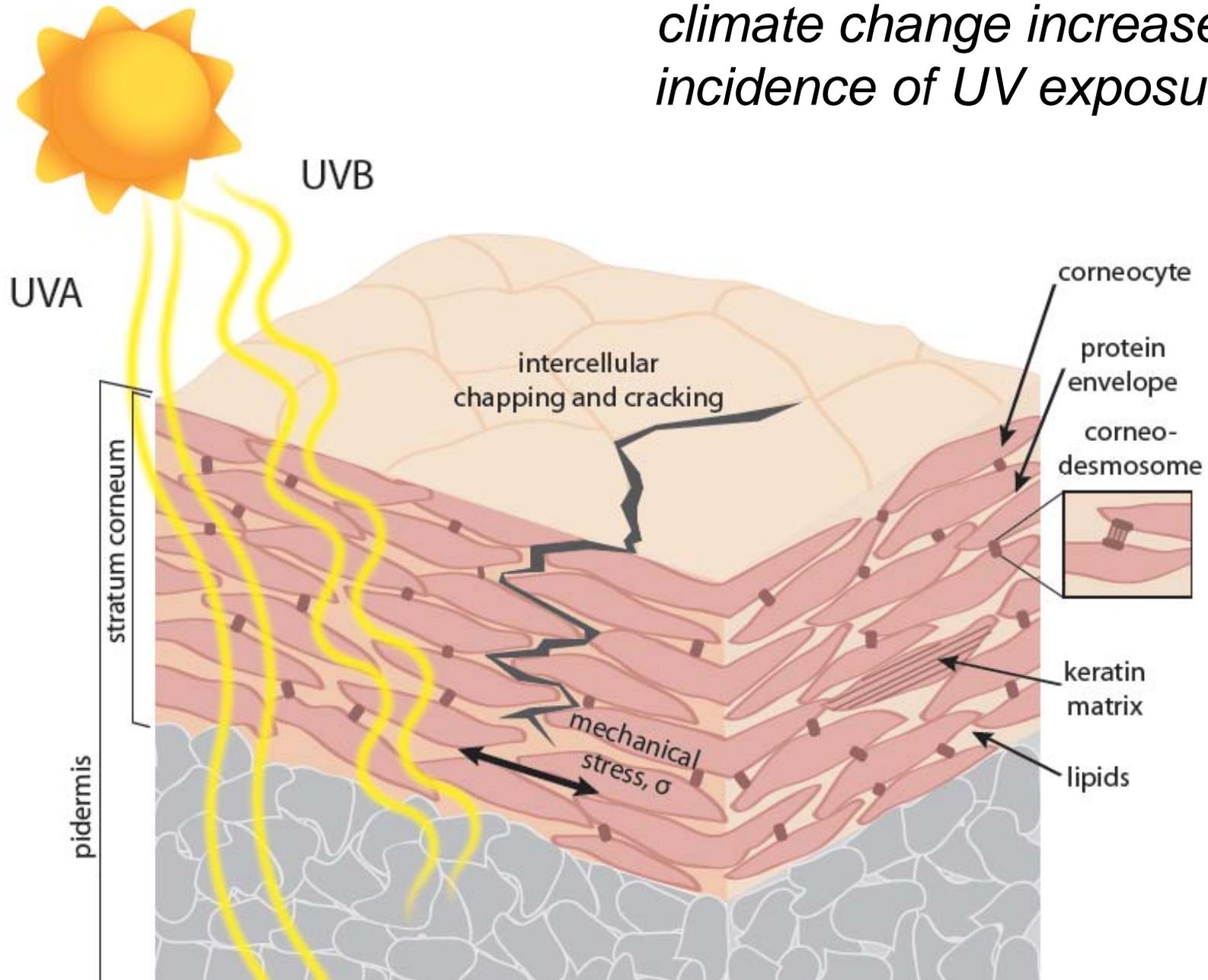
Alza E-Trans ®



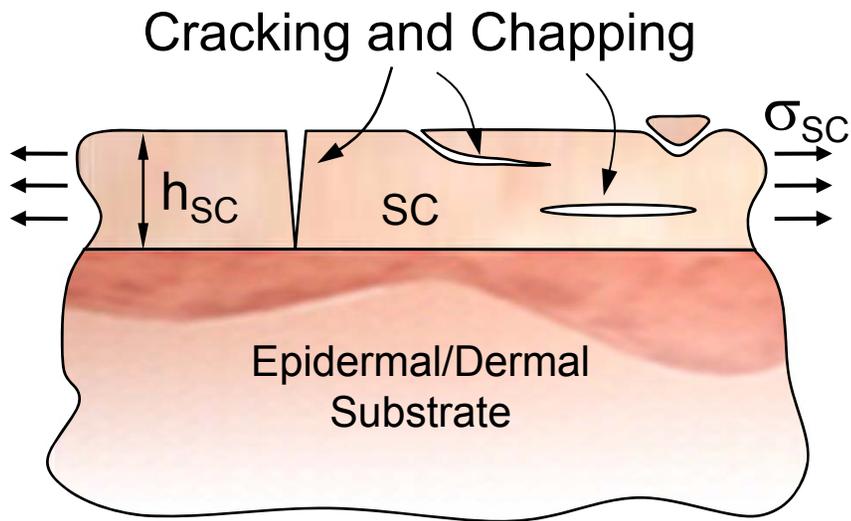
Alza Macroflux ®

Solar UV Effects on Biomechanical Function

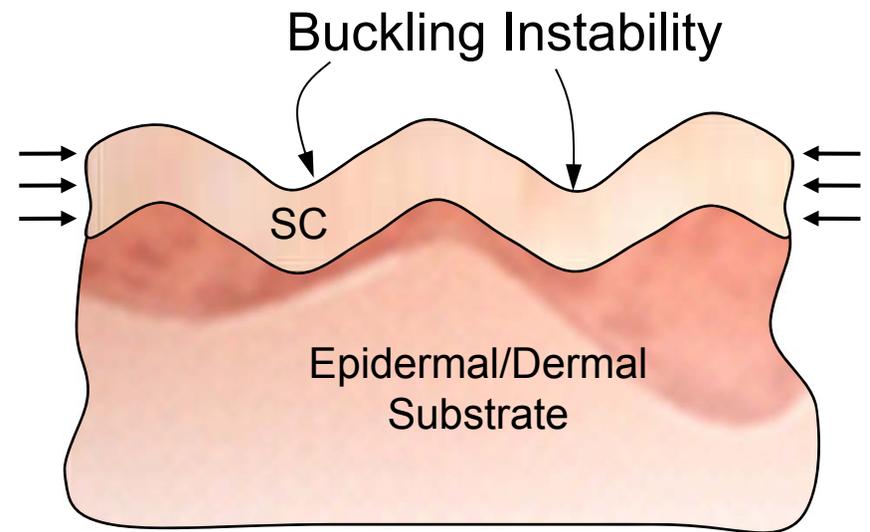
climate change increases incidence of UV exposure



Biomechanical Model for SC Damage

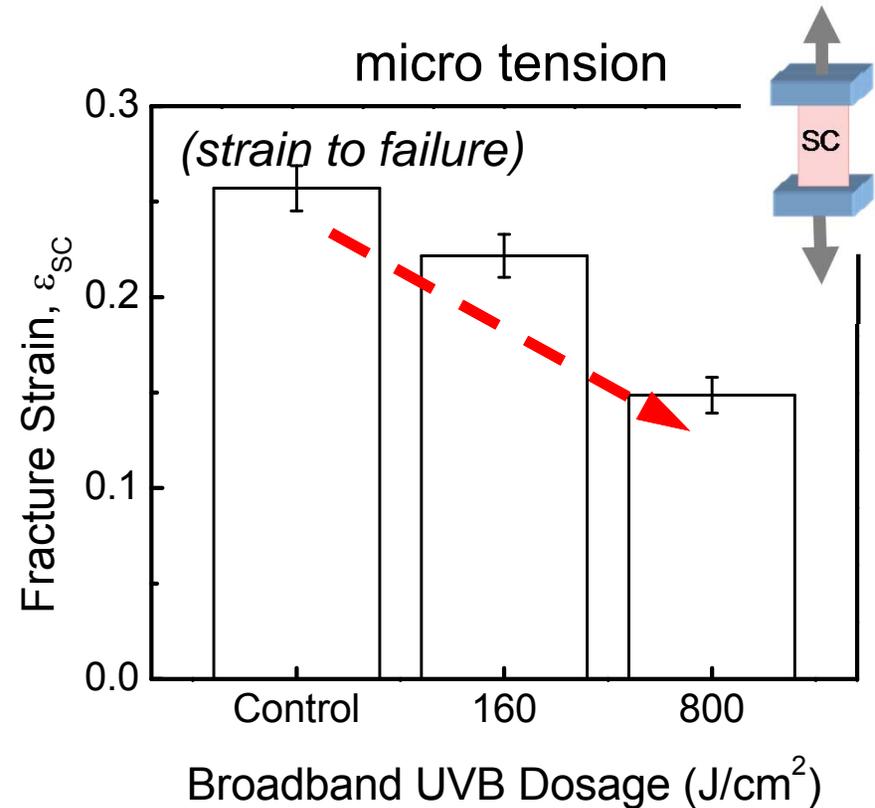
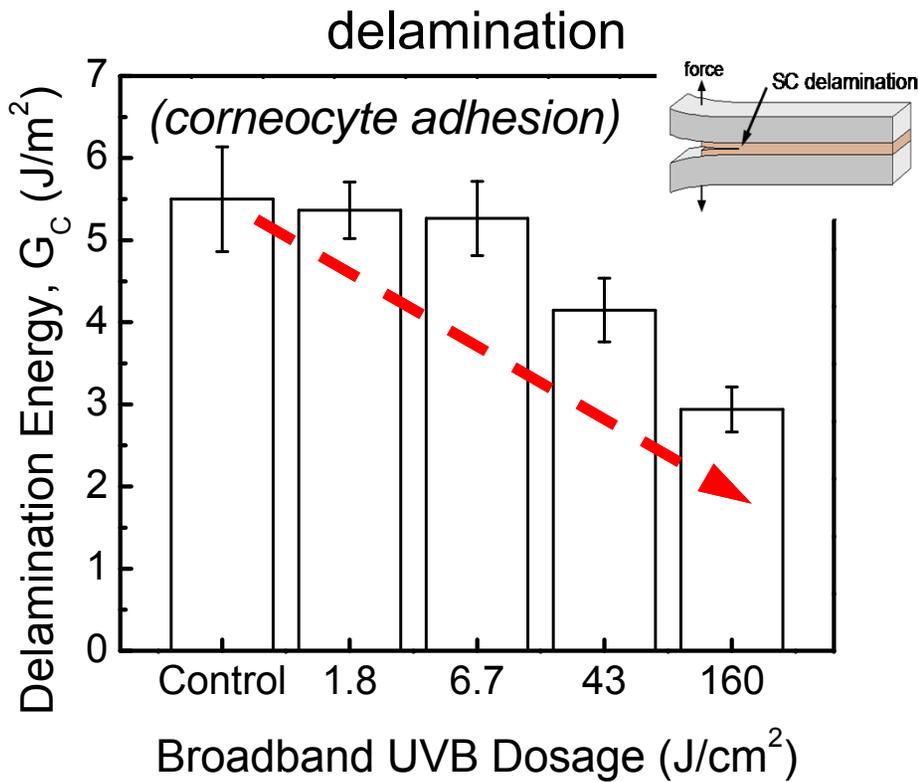
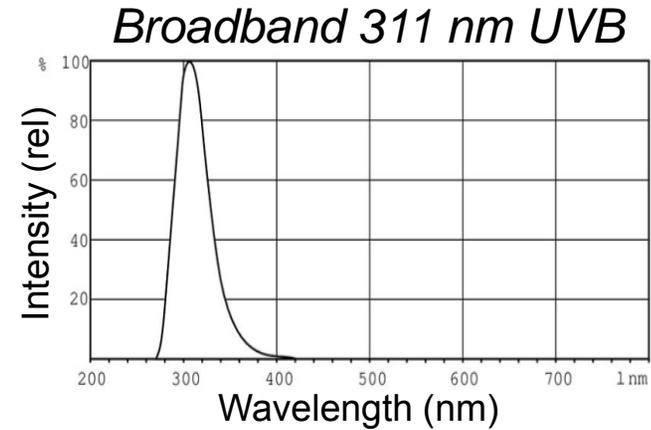
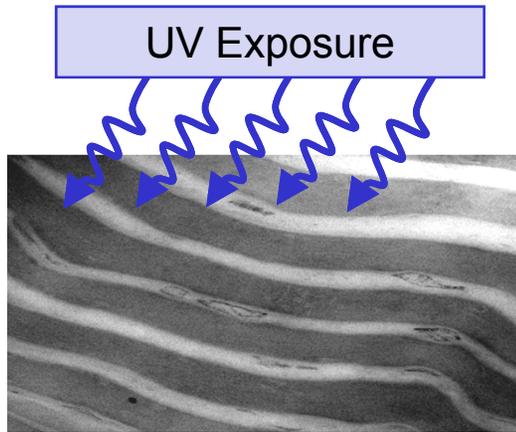


SC in tension

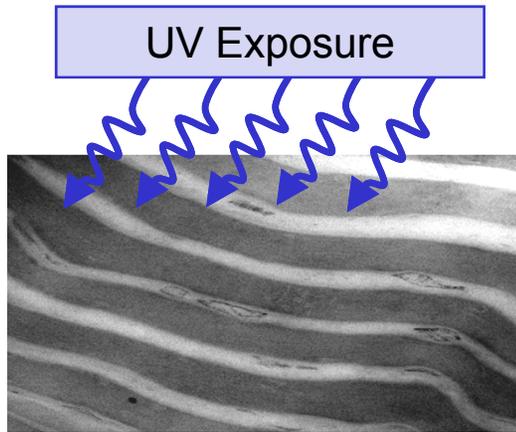


SC in compression

Solar UV Effects on Biomechanical Function

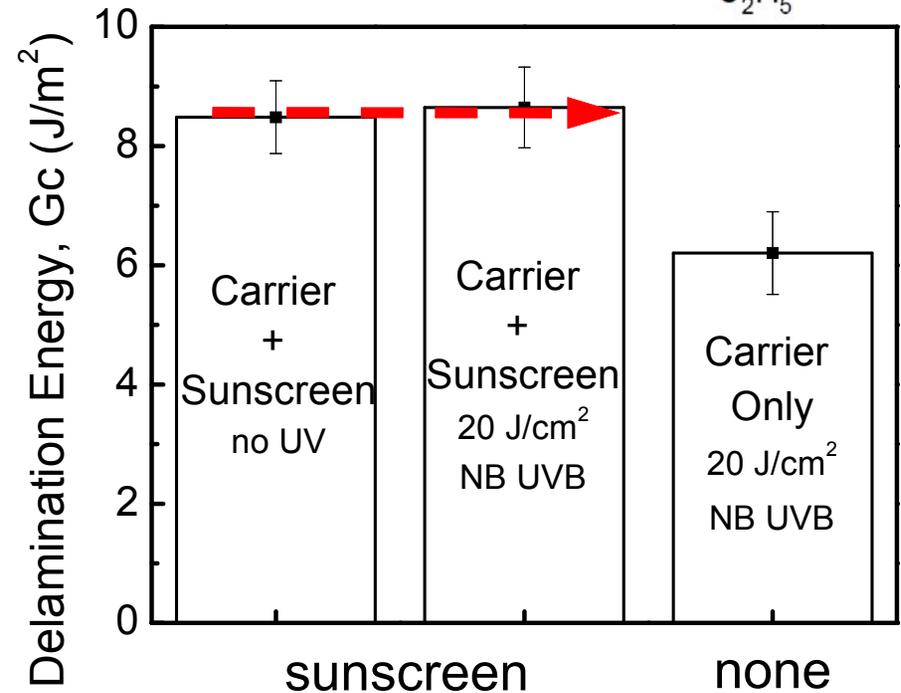
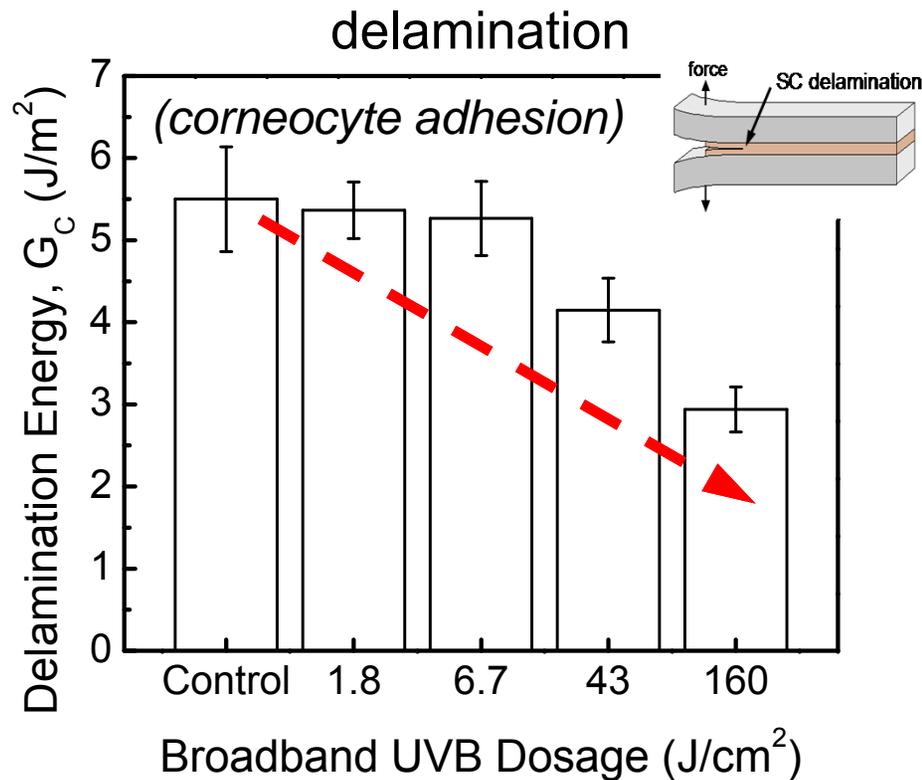
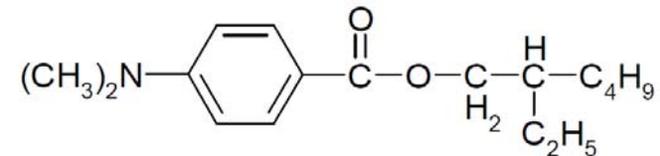


Solar UV Effects on Biomechanical Function



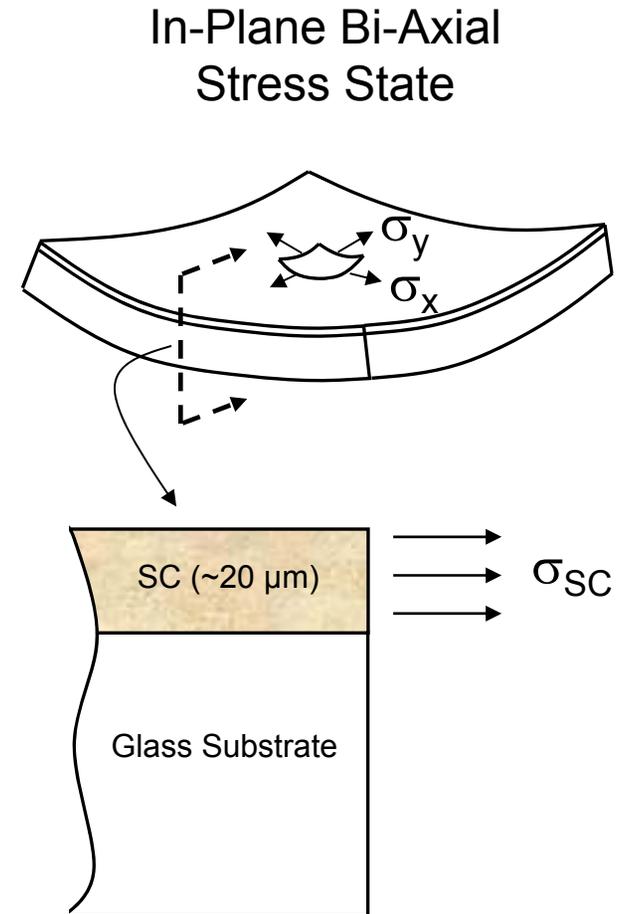
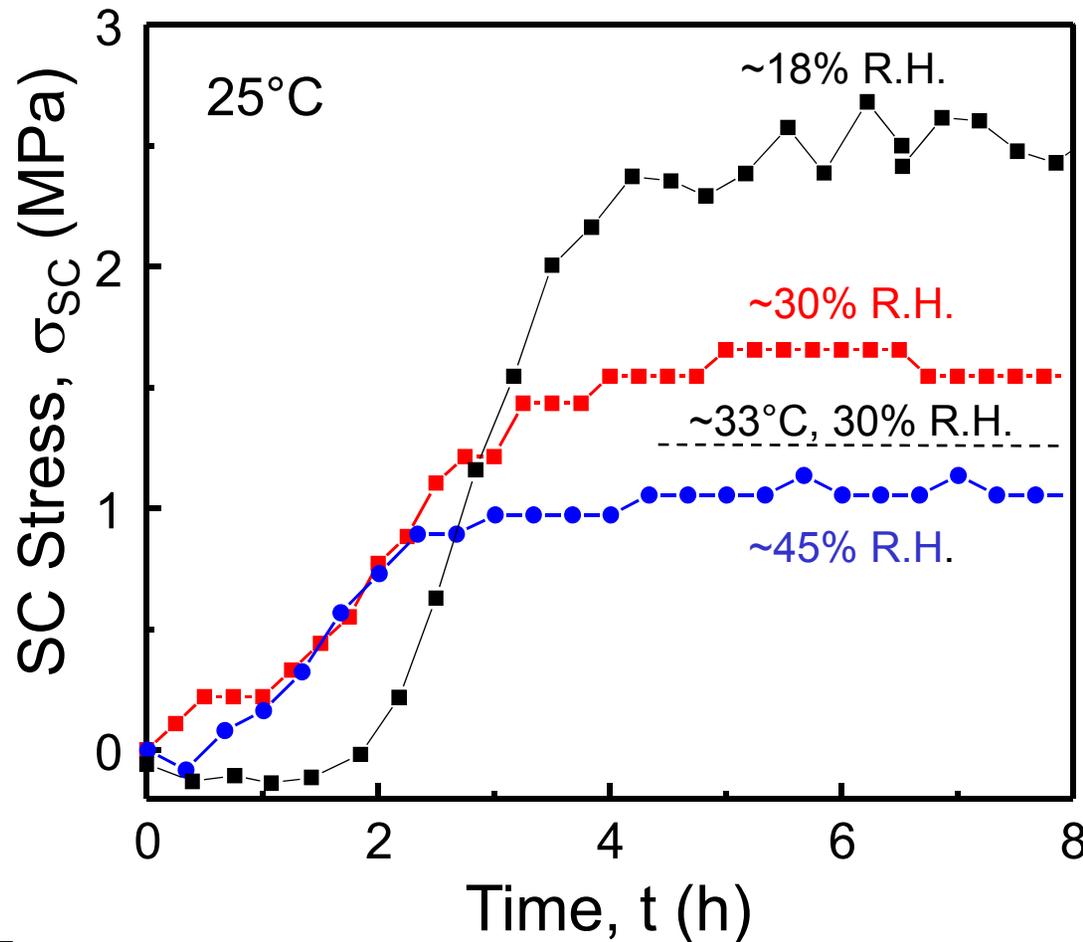
UVB Sunscreen
 Carrier (Phenethyl Benzoate)
 + Sunscreen (8% Padimate O)

UVB absorber
 Ethylhexyl Dimethyl PABA



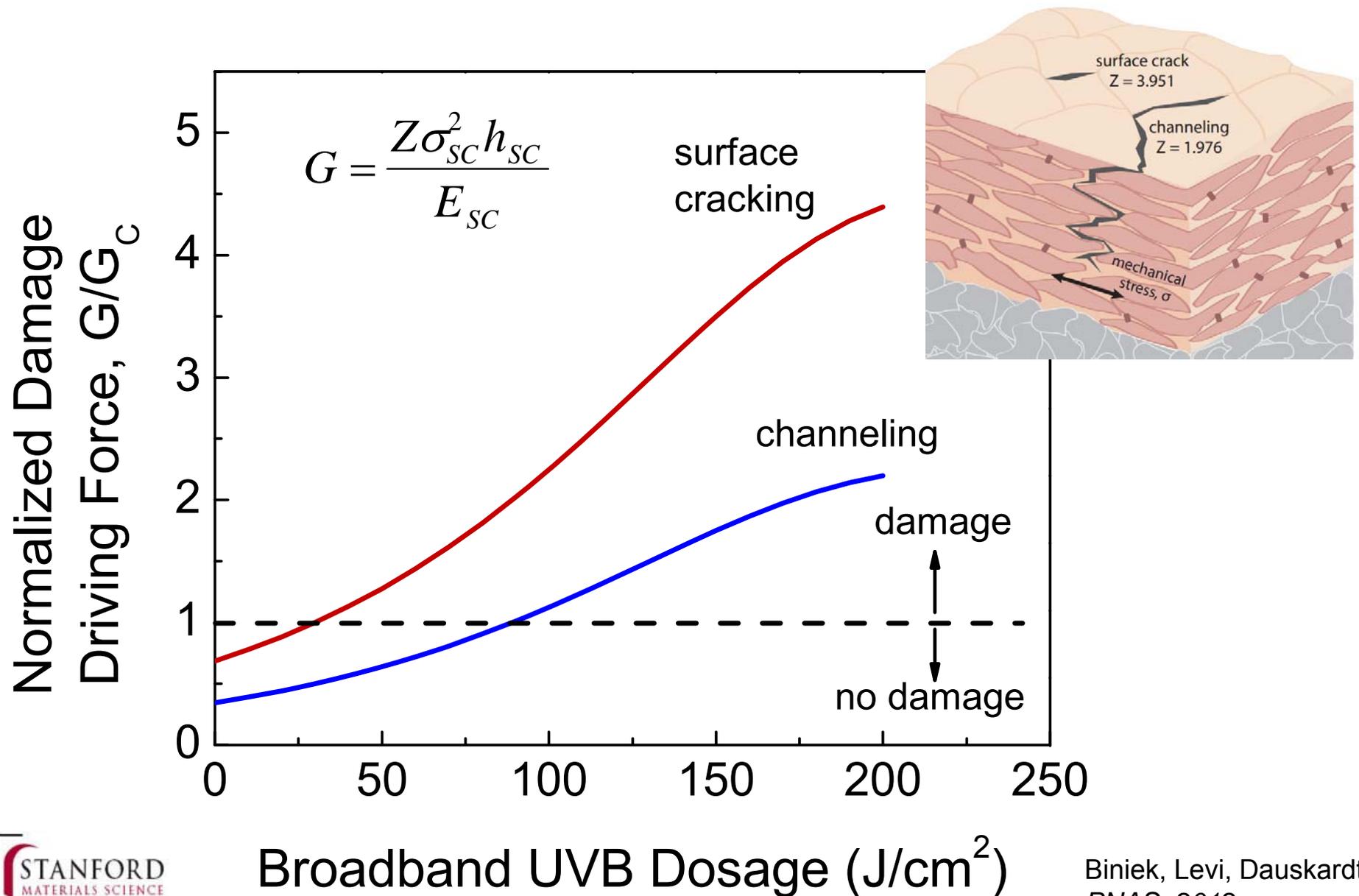
Skin Stresses and the Driving Force for Damage

- wafer curvature technique for SC stresses
- effects of treatment on stresses



$$G = \frac{Z \sigma_{SC}^2 h_{SC}}{\bar{E}_{SC}}$$

Predicted UVB Effects on SC Damage



Summary

- Molecular Modeling and Design of Hybrids
 - molecular structure and mechanical properties
- High-Toughness Ceramic-Like SiC:H Films
 - toughening devices with plastic a-SiC:H layers
- Hybrid Materials in Plastic Electronics and OPV
 - cohesion and adhesion, kinetics and lifetimes
- Biological Hybrid Films and Treatments
 - biomechanics of human skin, UV exposure and treatment