

Investigating surface pre-treatment and diamond nano-seed deposition on glass by ultrasonic spraycoating and inkjet printing for industrial applications

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Surface pre-treatment on fused silica glass substrates

UV-Ozone treatment

Low Pressure Mercury Lamp

185nm
 $O_2 \Rightarrow O + O$
 $O + O_2 \Rightarrow O_3$

254nm
 $O_3 \Rightarrow O_2 + O^*$

[1]

A surface treatment → improving surface conditions

- Duration: 15-120 minutes
- + Removes organic contaminants
- + Basic lamp system
- Inorganic contaminants remain
- Staining and discoloration
- Precleaning needed

- Duration: 1-3 minutes + vacuum drawing
- + Removes organic contaminants
- Expensive vacuum system
- Etches surface deeply
- Degrades rapidly

O₂-Plasma treatment

Gas plasma

Contaminants broken down into volatile organics

High surface energy groups can be produced

[2]

Ultrasonic spraycoating

Piezoelectric transducers

Liquid feed

Ultrasonic Atomization

Height

α

- + Uniform small droplets ($\pm 25 \mu m$)
- + Pressureless atomization resulting in low impact speed
- + Multiple nozzle types
- + Ultrasonic vibration keeps dispersions and solutions homogeneous dissolved
- + Multiple controllable parameters
- No fine patterns
- Multiple layers (± 120)
- Non-uniform coverage when overlapping

Used for coating areas

Methodology

3 sets of samples for each pre-treatment method during a period of 21 days, samples are printed and spraycoated

Contact angle measurement

Estimating surface free energy by measuring contact angle

High surface energy preferable for spraycoating

Low surface energy preferable for inkjet printing

Inkjet printer results

3131,3 μm

Ultrasonic spraycoater results

UV-O₃ treatment day 3

O₂-plasma treatment day 3

Inkjet printing

Ink

Nozzle

Droplet

Image

Glass substrate

- Image data

Piezoelectric element

- + High resolution ($\pm 30-50 \mu m$)
- + Flexible patterning
- + Low ink consumption
- + Clean working conditions
- Slow process
- High fail rate
- Very strict ink formula

Used for printing fine patterns

Fully covered spraycoated sample visualized by scanning electron microscope

Results & conclusion

Summary

Contact angle (Degrees)

Time after pre-treatment (Day)

Legend:

- 1. Ultrasonic spraycoating
- 2. Inkjetting with UV-O₃
- 3. Inkjetting with O₂-Plasma

Treatments shown:

- O₂-Plasma
- Untreated
- UV-O₃ 15'
- UV-O₃ 30'
- UV-O₃ 60'
- UV-O₃ 120'

Fully covered inkjetted sample visualized by scanning electron microscope

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[1] K. Umeda, T. Miyasako, A. Sugiyama, A. Tanaka, M. Suzuki, E. Tokumitsu, T. Shimoda, "Impact of UV-O₃ treatment on solution processed amorphous InGaZnO₄ thin-film transistors", Journal of Applied Physics, 2013, 10.1063/1.4804667.

[2] E. Spooner, "A Guide to Surface Energy", Aug. 2020, <https://www.ossila.com/pages/a-guide-to-surface-energy>

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