



Tuning the Optical and Rheological Properties of Host-Guest Systems based on an Epoxy acrylate and MMA

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UNI
FREIBURG



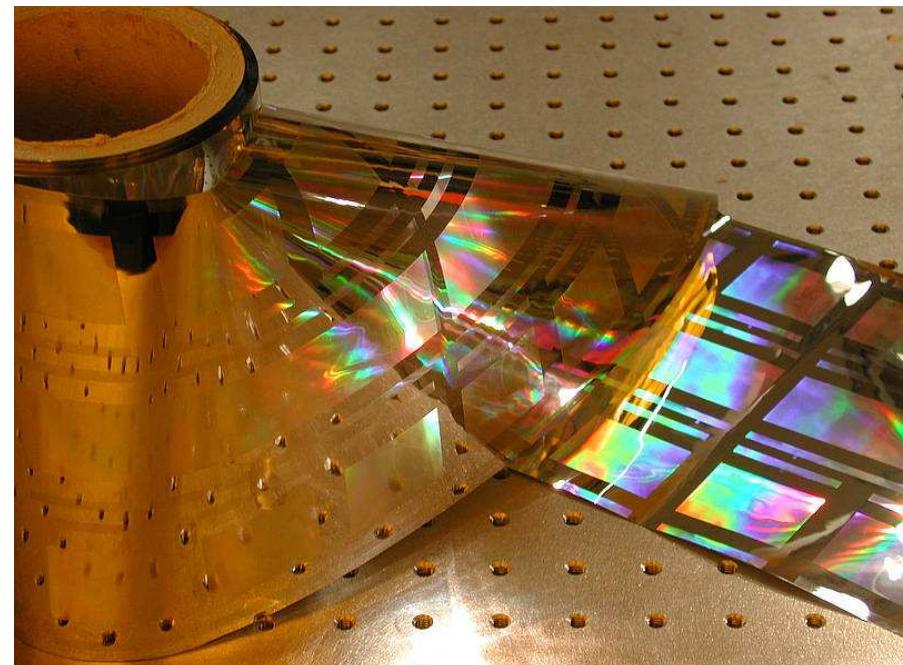
DFG

Planar Optronic Systems



Collaborative Research Center

- Polymer-based sensor network
- Large-area foils
- No electronic components
- Measurement of
 - Temperature
 - Strain
- Sub-projects
 - Suitable materials
 - Construction of fibre optics
 - Light sources
 - Spectrometers / detectors



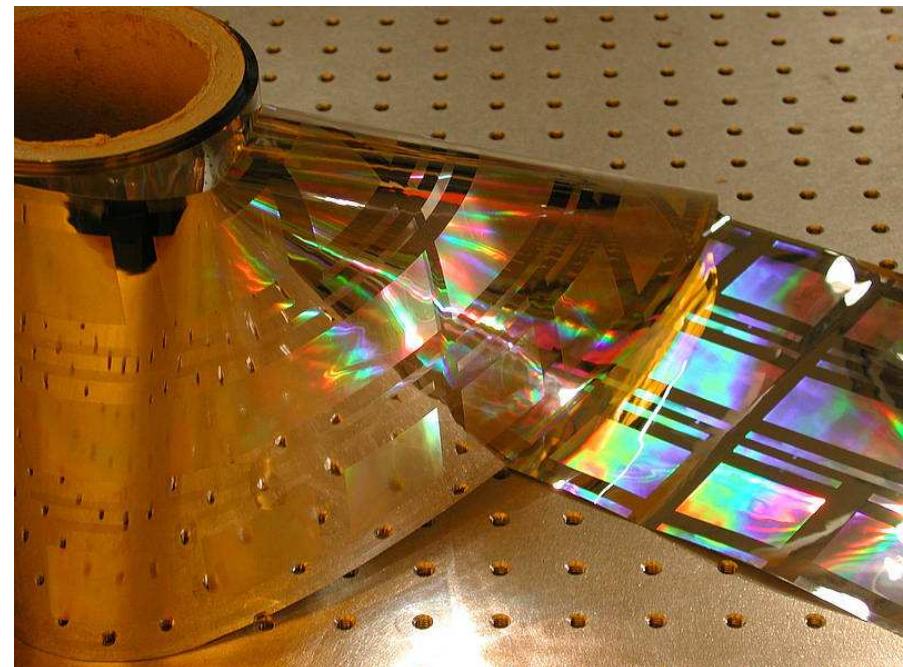
Polymer foil

[<http://www.planos.uni-hannover.de>]

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Why polymers?

- Modifiable to application
- Good processability
 - Hot embossing
 - NIL
 - Inkjet-printing
 - ...
- Large-scale systems possible
- Thin layers = economic



Polymer foil

[<http://www.planos.uni-hannover.de>]

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Tailored polymers

- Adjusting viscosity
- Polymerization by UV-light
- Adjusting refractive indices
- Low optical damping
- Continuous operating temperature



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Tailoring viscosity

- Comonomer content
- Different shaping / molding processes
 - Inkjet printing
≈ 70 mPa·s (@ 70 °C)
 - Offset printing
≈ 200 mPa·s (@ RT)
 - Spin coating
≈ 100 mPa·s – 1000 mPa·s (@ RT)



Dimatix DMP 2831 [www.electronic-data.com]

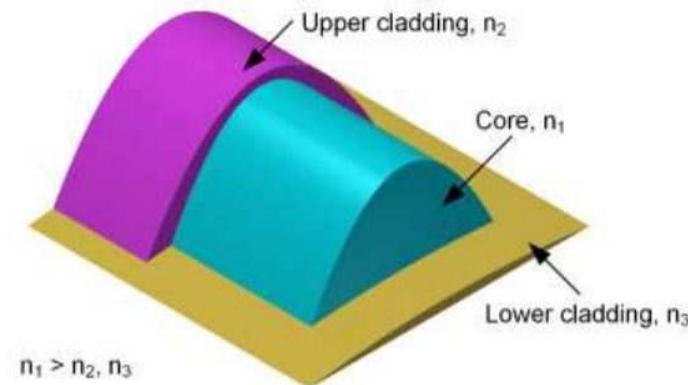


Heidelberg Speedmaster SM 52
[www.heidelberg.com]

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Adjustment of refractive indices

- Comonomer / dopant
- Waveguides
 - Core
 - Cladding
- Coupling structures



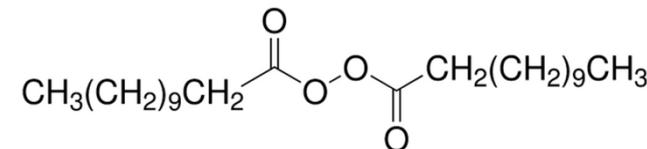
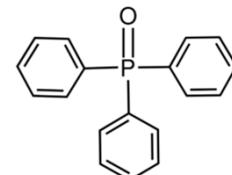
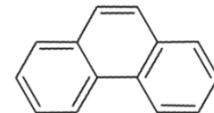
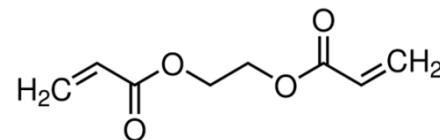
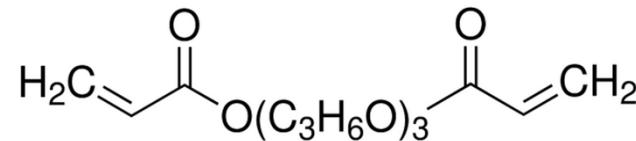
Computed 3D model of printed
waveguide (Wolfer, University of
Hannover 2013)

Friday, 11:00 Track 2

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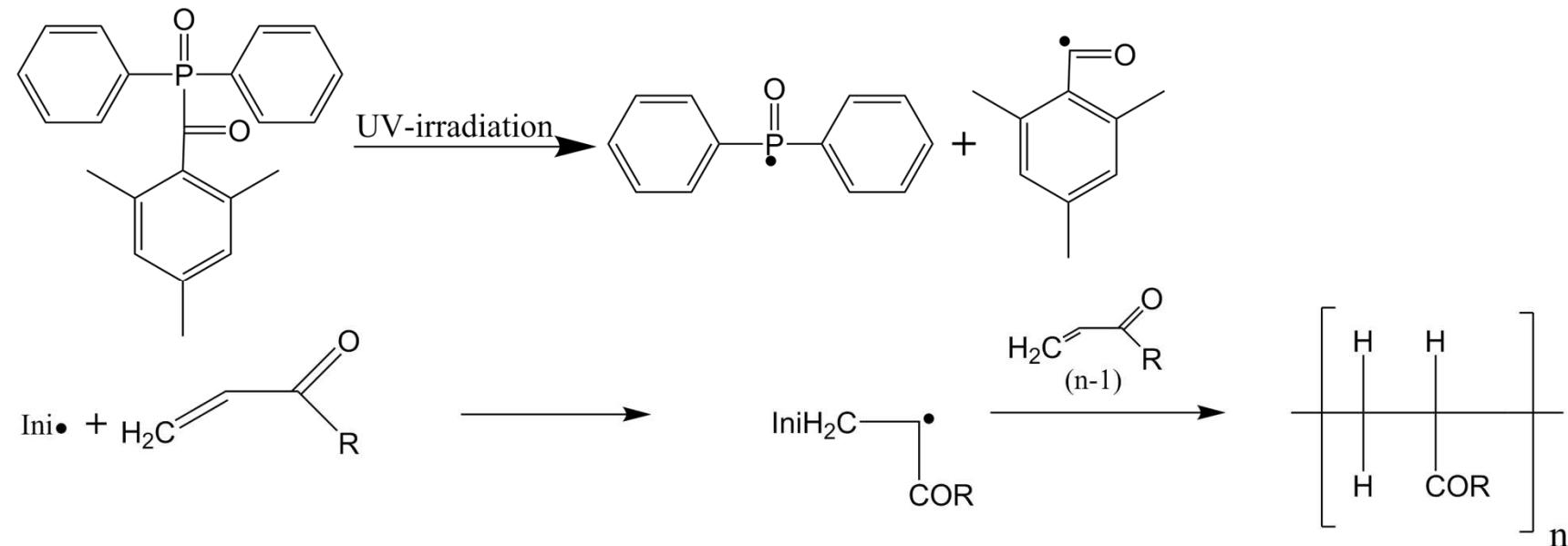
Materials

- Prepolymer
 - Syntholux® (SYNTHOPOL), 80 % TPGDA
- Comonomer
 - EGDMA
- Dopant
 - Phenanthrene
- UV initiator
 - phosphine oxide
- Thermal initiator
 - lauroyl peroxide



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Radical polymerization



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Mixture preparation

- Materials are dispersed
 - up to 30.000 rpm
 - ambient conditions
- Ultrasonic bath
- Viscosity measurement
 - Cone and plate rheometer



IKA T10 basic

[<http://static.coleparmer.com>]



Bohlin Rheometer CVO 50

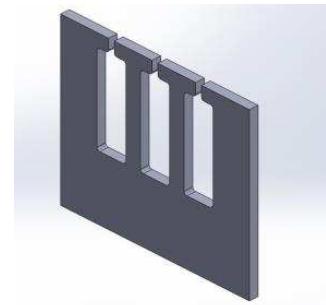
[<http://mb.uni-paderborn.de/>]

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Sample preparation

- For refractive index
 - Casting mold (silicon)
 - Glass plates
 - Fluorine ethylene propylene (FEP) foil
 - Oxygen inhibition



casting mold

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Sample preparation

- For refractive index
 - Casting mold (silicon)
 - Glass plates
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 - Oxygen inhibition



mold assembly

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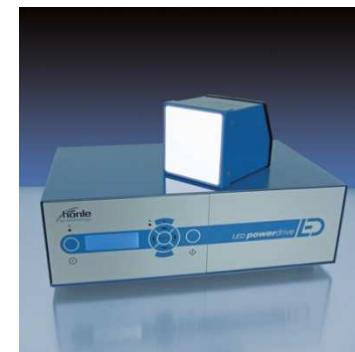
Sample preparation

- For refractive index
 - Casting mold (silicon)
 - Glass plates
 - Fluorine ethylene propylene (FEP) foil
 - Oxygen inhibition

- Polymerization
 - Wavelength 405 nm
 - 8 min, 25 % power



mold assembly



Hönle UV-Spot 100

[www.hoenle.de]

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Sample preparation

- For refractive index
 - Casting mold (silicon)
 - Glass plates
 - Fluorine ethylene propylene (FEP) foil
 - Oxygen inhibition

- Polymerization
 - Wavelength 405 nm
 - 8 min, 25 % power



mold assembly



polymerized sample

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Sample characterization

- Refractive indices
 - Abbe-refractometer
 - Multi-wavelength
- Optical damping
 - UV-Vis spectroscopy
- Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC)
 - Glass transition temperature

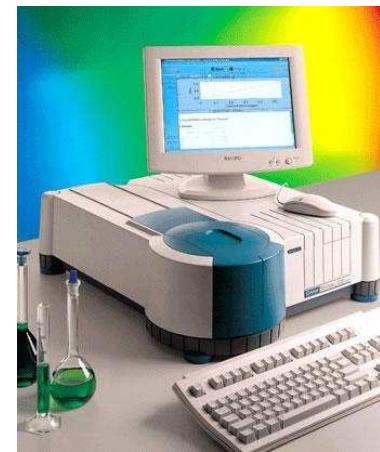


ATAGO DR-M2/1550

[www.atagorus.ru]



refractometer surface



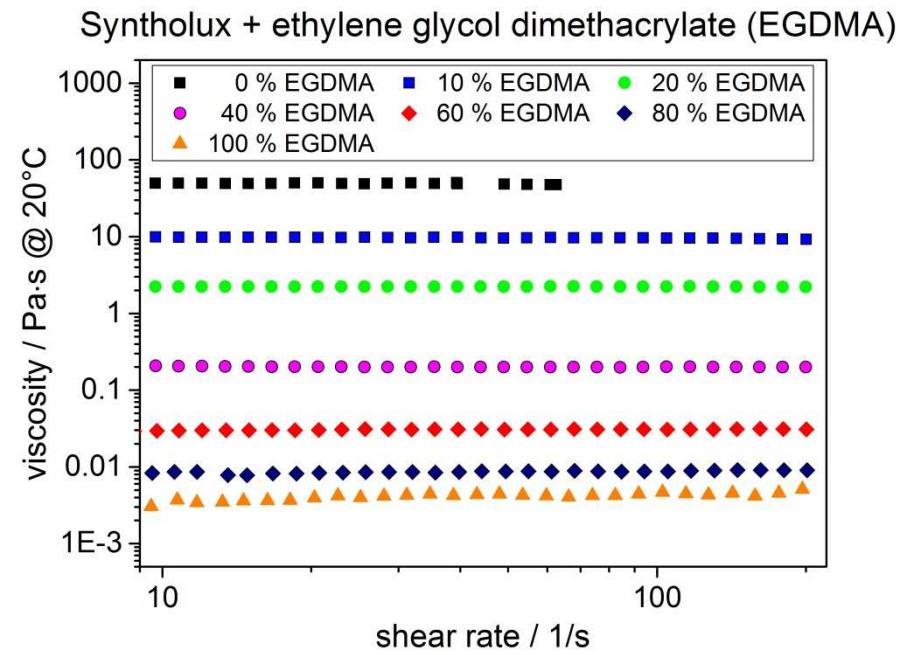
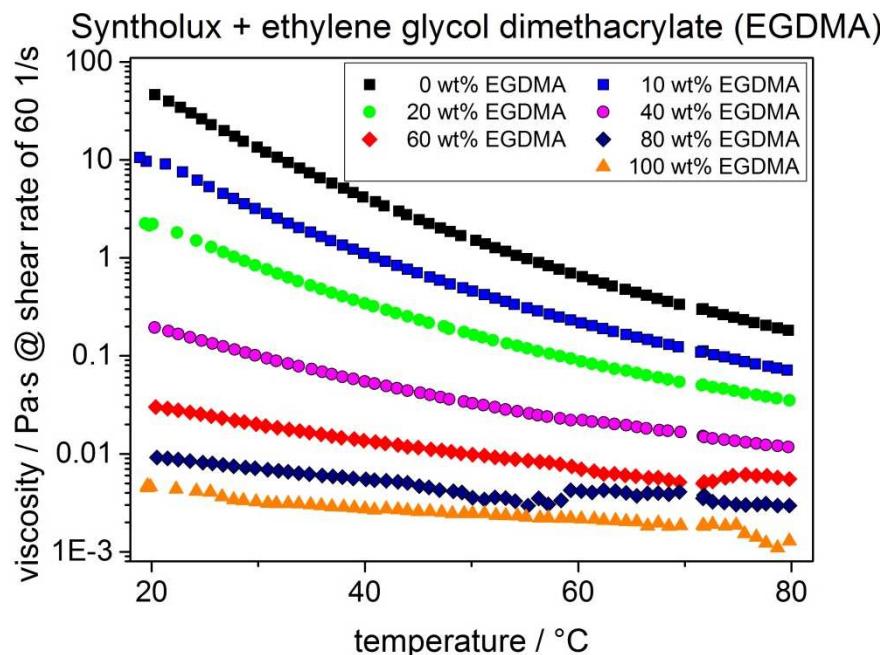
Varian Cary 50 UV-Vis

[www.speciation.net]

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Viscosity Syntholux + EGDMA

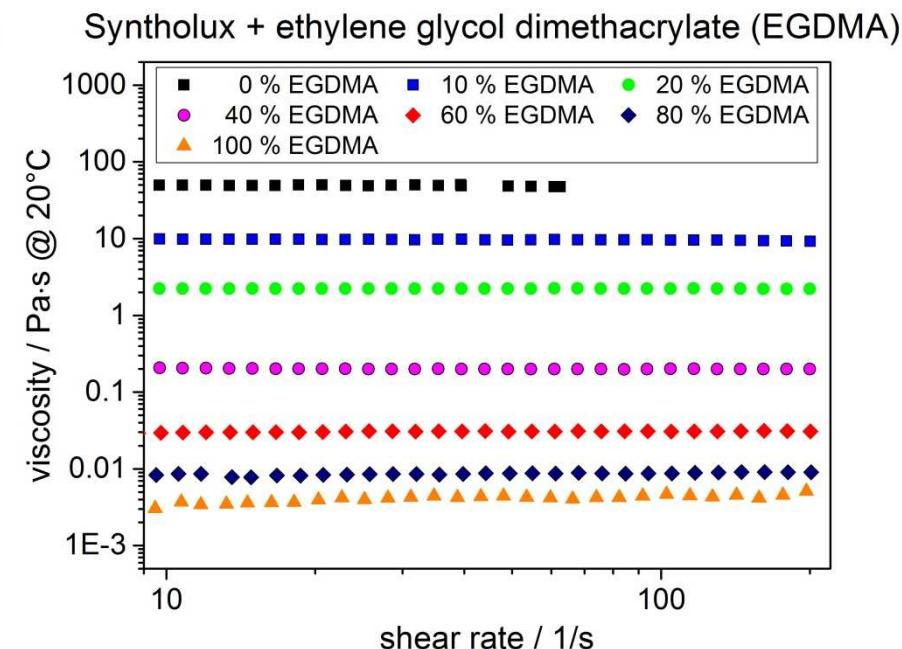
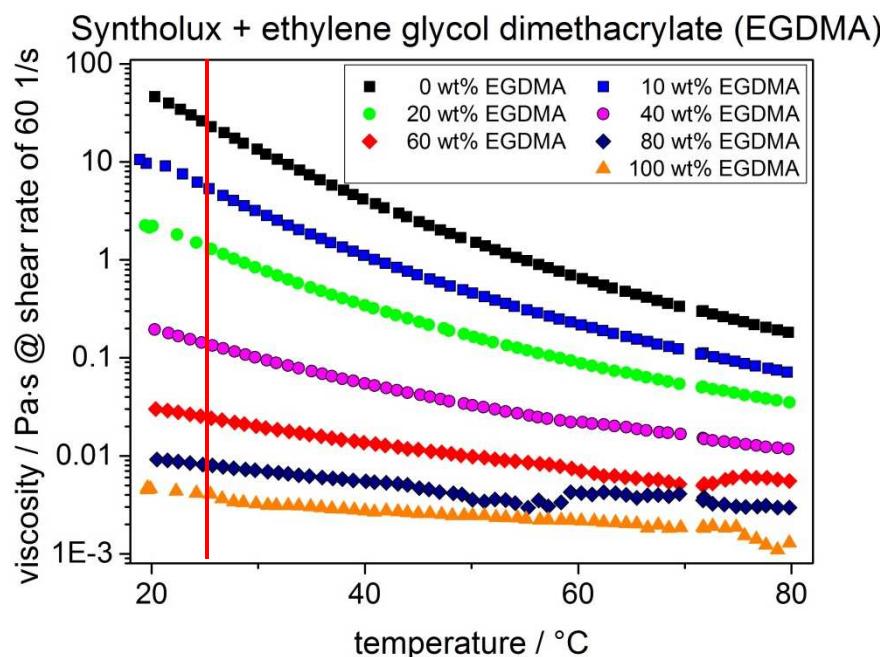
- Temperature dependency
- Newtonian behavior



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Viscosity Syntholux + EGDMA

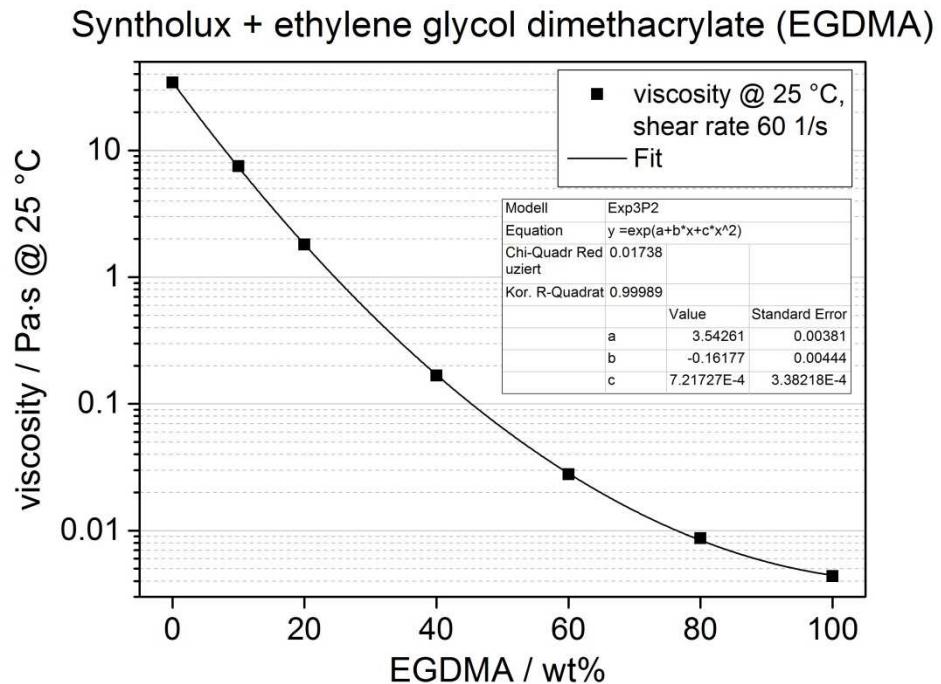
- Temperature dependency
- Newtonian behavior



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Viscosity Syntholux + EGDMA

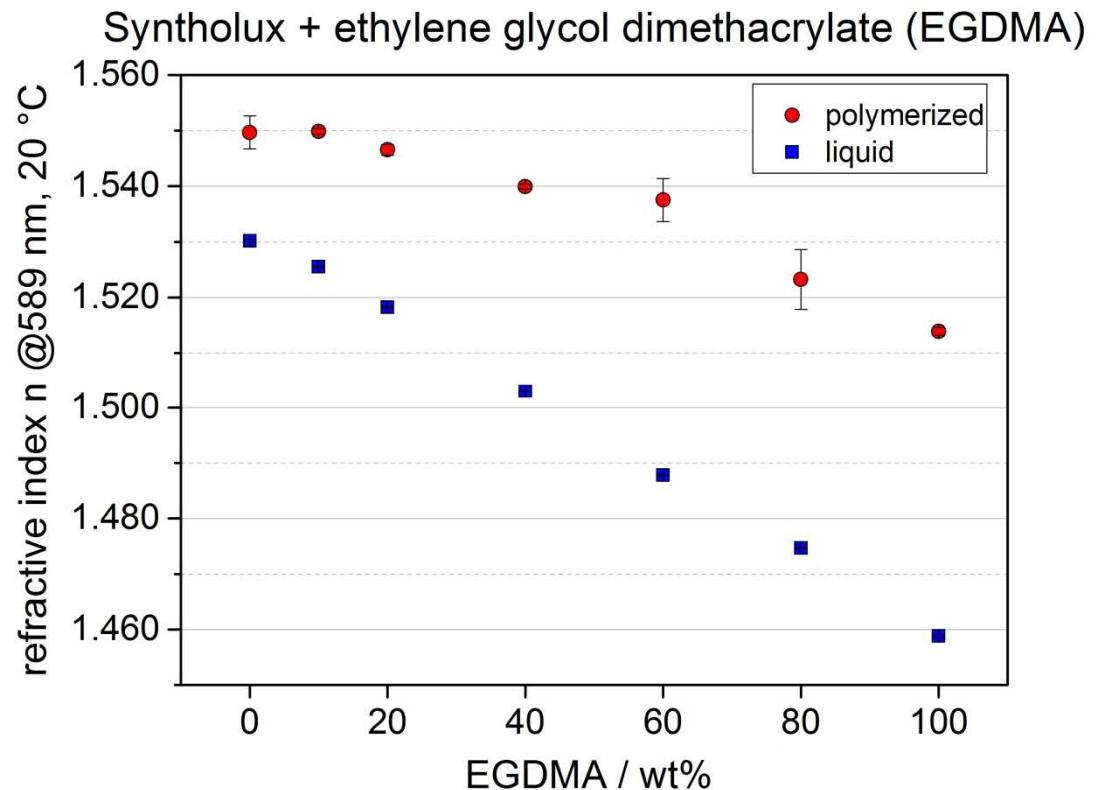
- Temperature dependency
- Newtonian behavior
- Fitting curve for easy lookup



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Refractive index

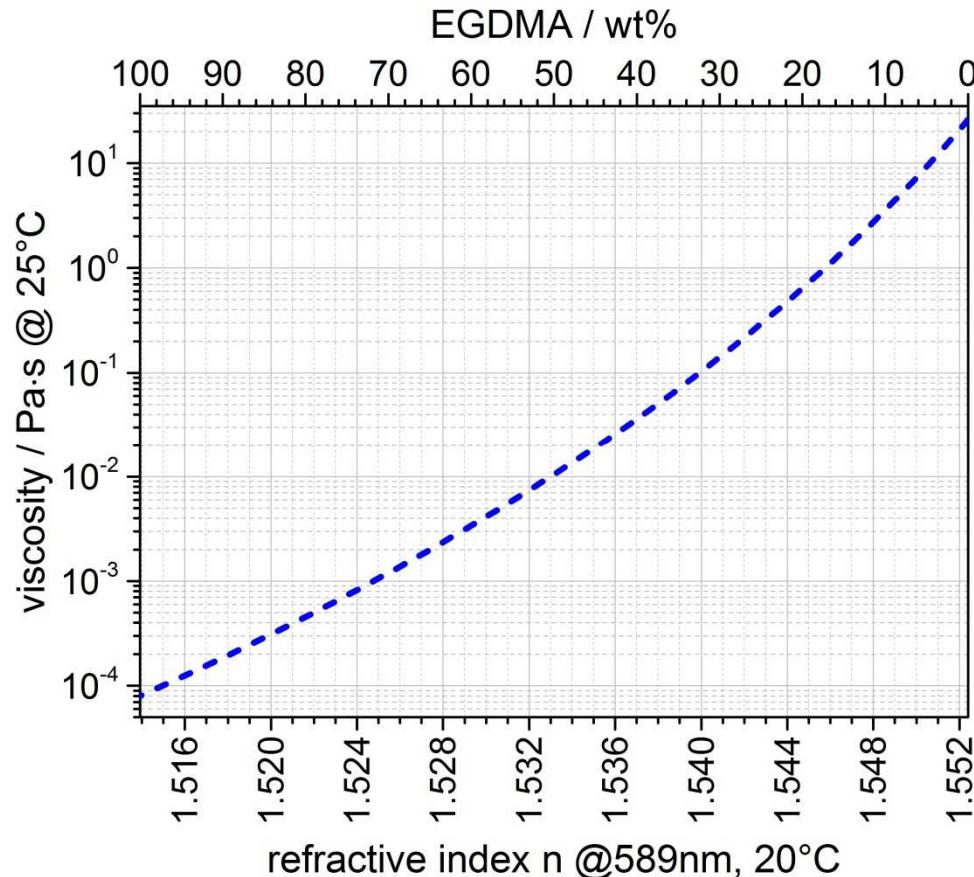
- Liquid
- Polymerized
 - $1.55 > n > 1.515$
 - Shift increases



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Data combined

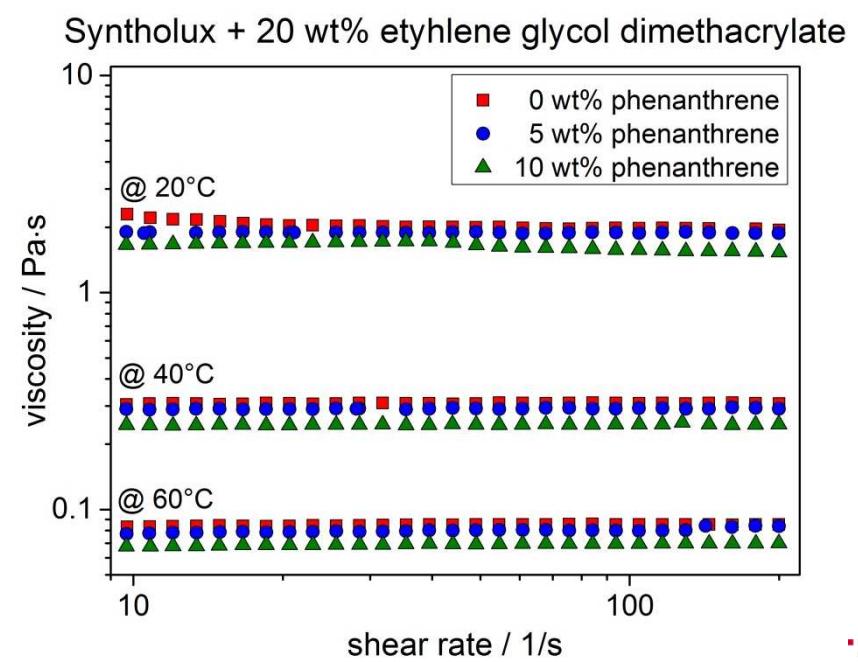
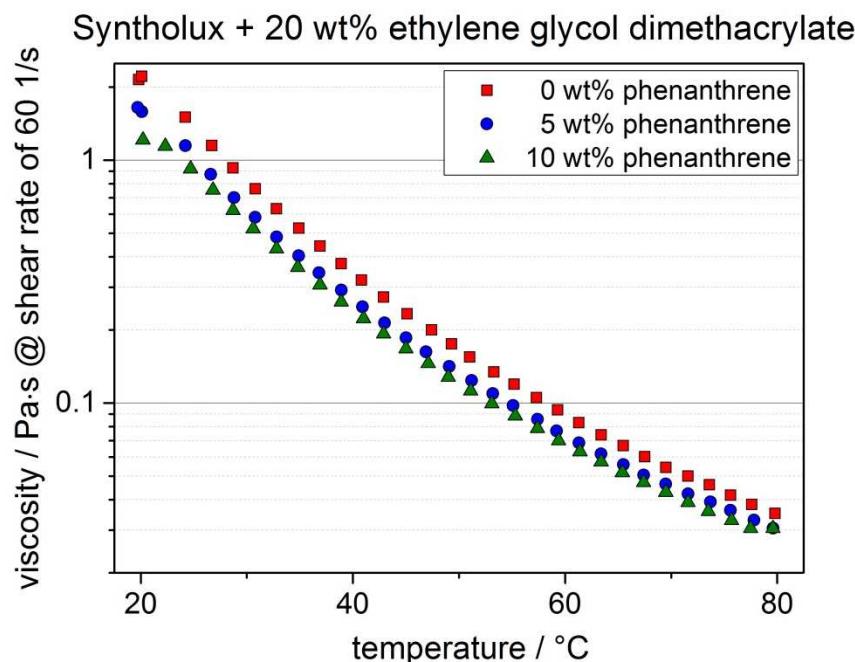
- Viscosity
 - Refractive index
- Refractive index
 - Viscosity
- Easy lookup



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Viscosity Syntholux + EGDMA + phenanthrene

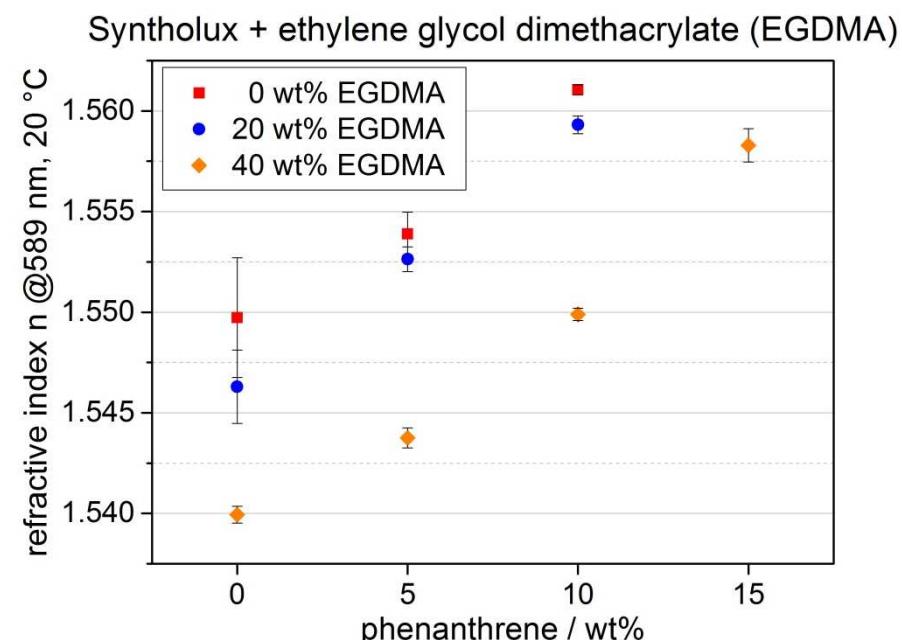
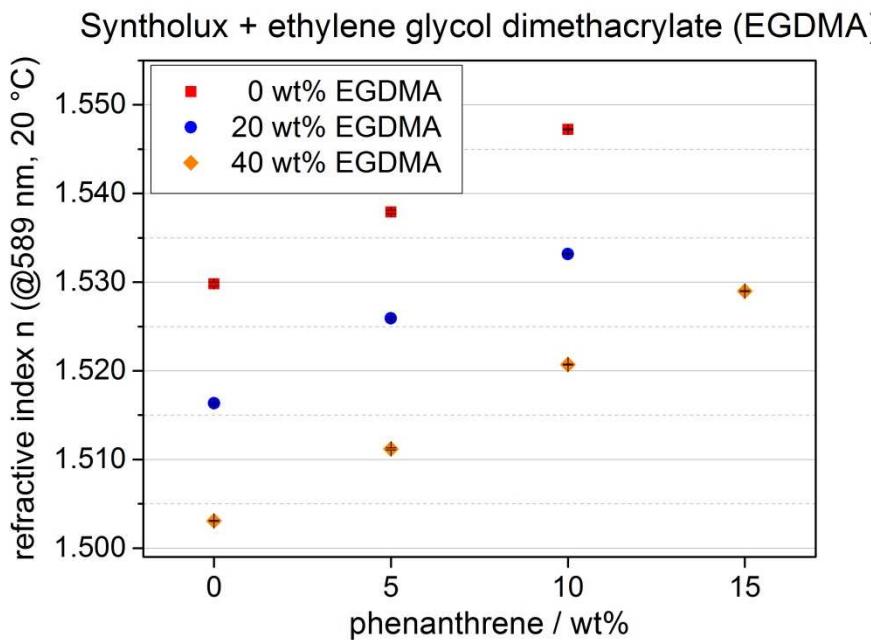
- Temperature dependency
- Newtonian behavior
- Low influence of phenanthrene



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Refractive indices Syntholux + EGDMA + phenanthrene

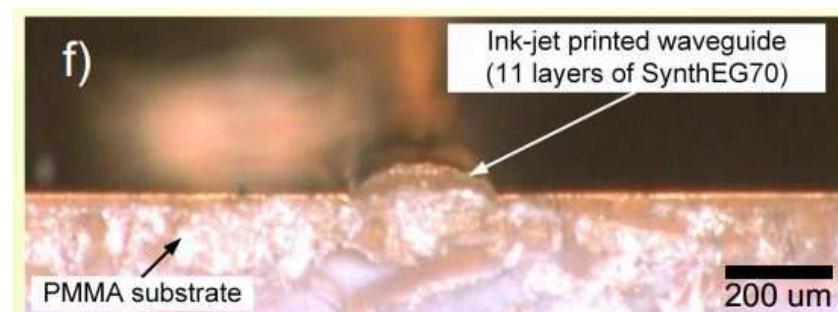
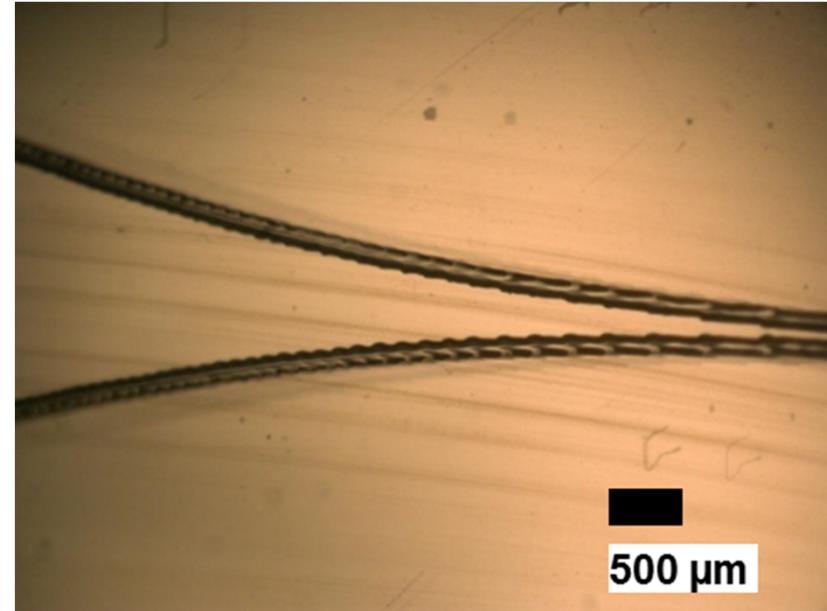
- Phenanthrene increases refractive index
- Maximum phenanthrene content increases with EGDMA content
- Phenanthrene compensates EGDMA influence



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Printed “waveguides”

- Ink-jet
 - width appr. 180 µm
 - height appr. 40 µm



Ink-jet printed waveguides

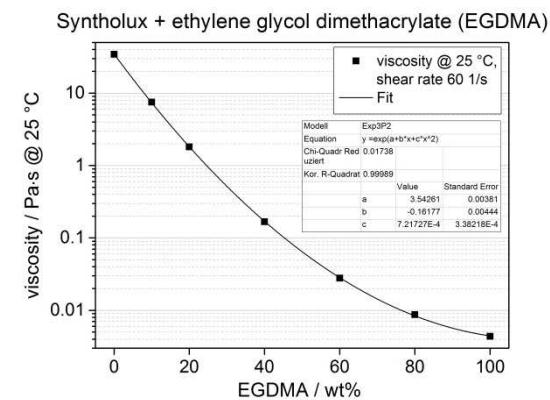
[Bollgrün, University of Freiburg 2013]

Planar Optronic Systems



Summary & Outlook

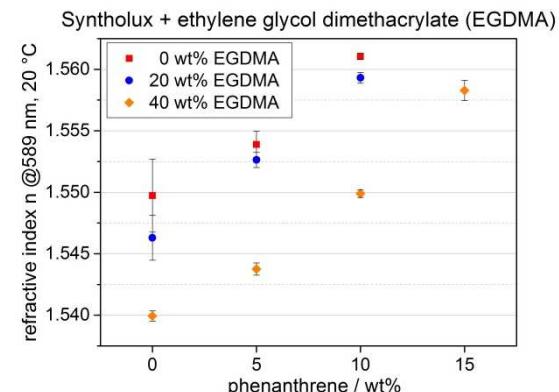
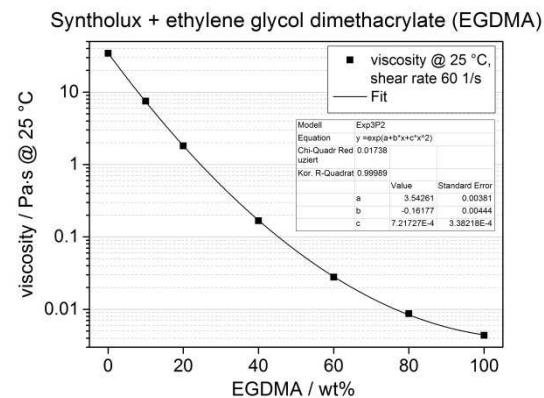
- Viscosity adjustable in a wide range
 - $48 \text{ Pa}\cdot\text{s} > \eta > 4 \text{ mPa}\cdot\text{s}$ (@ 20 °C)
 - Suitable for different shaping methods



Planar Optronic Systems

Summary & Outlook

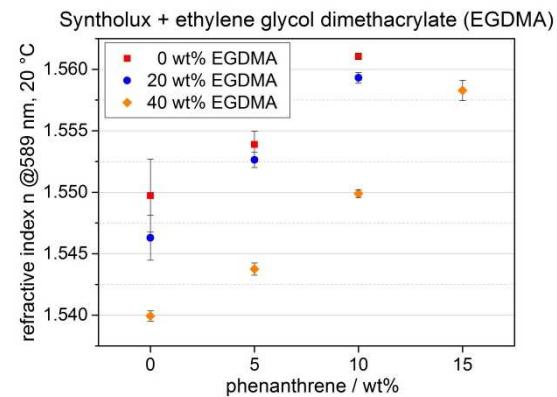
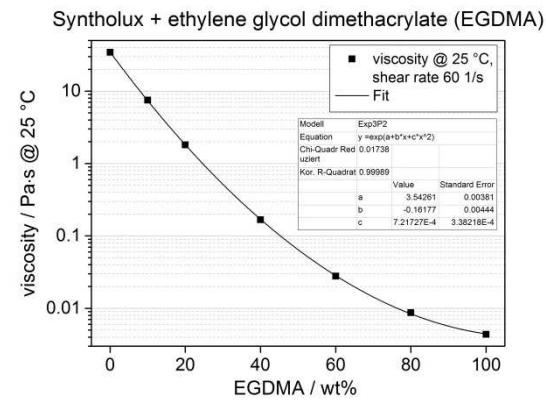
- Viscosity adjustable in a wide range
 - $48 \text{ Pa}\cdot\text{s} > \eta > 4 \text{ mPa}\cdot\text{s}$ (@ 20 °C)
 - Suitable for different shaping methods
- Refractive index tunable
 - $1.51 < n < 1.56$ (@ 20 °C, 589 nm)
 - Phenanthrene can compensate influence of EGDMA



Planar Optronic Systems

Summary & Outlook

- Viscosity adjustable in a wide range
 - $48 \text{ Pa}\cdot\text{s} > \eta > 4 \text{ mPa}\cdot\text{s}$ (@ 20 °C)
 - Suitable for different shaping methods
- Refractive index tunable
 - $1.51 < n < 1.56$ (@ 20 °C, 589 nm)
 - Phenanthrene can compensate influence of EGDMA
- Dispersion
 - Abbe number
- Optical damping
- Glass transition temperature





Acknowledgements



The PlanOS science team (alphabetical order):

| | | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
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