

# Inkjet Application Process Development Using Functional Fluids

Stephanie Scattareggia  
Fujifilm Dimatix Inc.  
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# Dimatix Materials Printer for R&D



## Product Description

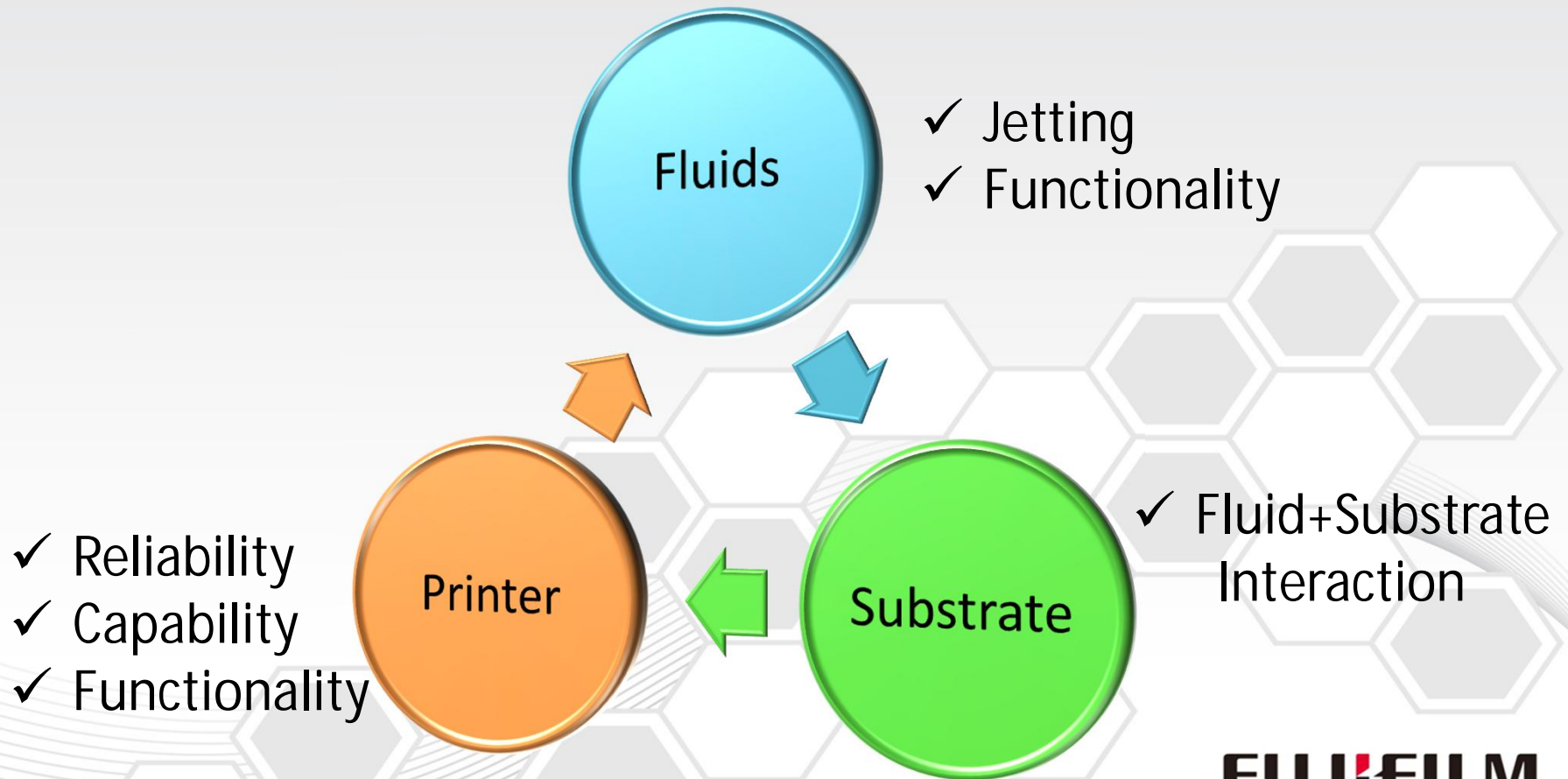
- ✓ Self-contained deposition printer
- ✓ Disposable cartridges with user fillable 1.5 mL reservoirs
  - ✓ 16 nozzles
  - ✓ 10 pL & 1 pL drop sizes



# Process Development Method

- ✓ Define fluid variables
- ✓ Confirm fluid compatibility
- ✓ Establish jettability
  - ✓ Focus on waveform and drop watching
- ✓ Identify drop spread and resolution
- ✓ Consider drop volume and fluid/substrate interaction
- ✓ Measure print quality
- ✓ Plan pre-treatments and post-processing
- ✓ Using test and qualifications patterns

# System Functionality Development



# Define Fluid Variables

- ✓ Viscosity – 8 to 12 cP at jetting temperature
- ✓ Surface Tension – 28 to 33 dynescm<sup>-1</sup>
- ✓ Boiling Point(s) – greater than 100°C
- ✓ pH – between 3 and 10
- ✓ Particle size and shape
- ✓ Concentration – dependent on jetting performance feedback and application requirements

# Determine Fluid Compatibility

- ✓ Determine correct print cartridge components to use with fluid based on solvent compatibility:
- ✓ Dimatix Chemical Compatibility Kit (soak test)
- ✓ Samples of all components that contact the fluid

Material	DMC	DMCLCP	Common Name
Polypropylene	X		Bag
Polypropylene	X		Bag Fitting
EPDM	X		O-Ring Seal
Liquid Crystal Polymer	X	X	Die Cap
Tecnoflon PFR95		X	O-Ring Seal
Ticona Vectra		X	Bag Fitting
Liquid Crystal Polymer		X	Bag
E & C Epoxy Glue	X	X	Epoxy Glue

# Fluid Handling, Preparation, & Storage

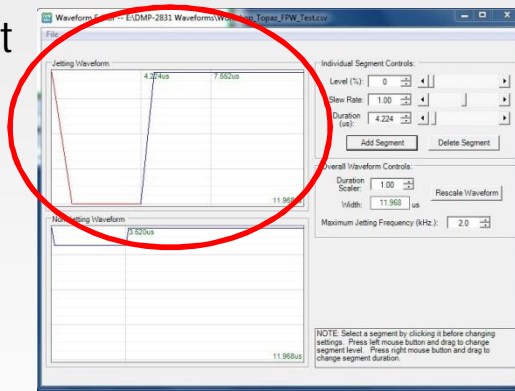
- ✓ Determine shelf life and required storage conditions
- ✓ Determine if agitation is required
- ✓ Ultrasonic water bath
- ✓ Ultrasonic probe
- ✓ Shaking
- ✓ Filtration requirements
  - ✓ 0.2 $\mu$ m to 0.45 $\mu$ m
- ✓ Determine filter materials compatibility with fluid
- ✓ Degas fluid if required



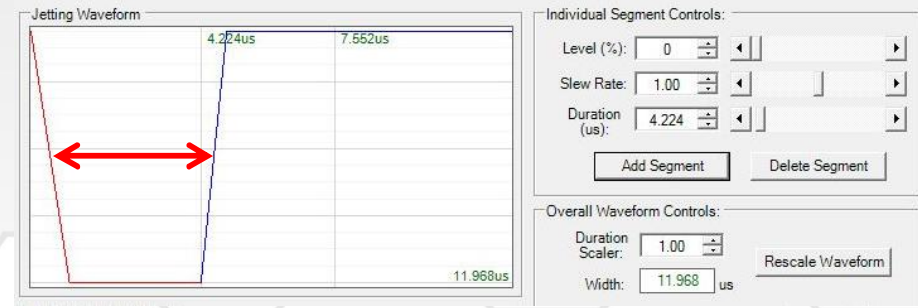
# Waveform Development- Structured Approach

- ✓ Start new for every new fluid
- ✓ Different operators will produce similar results

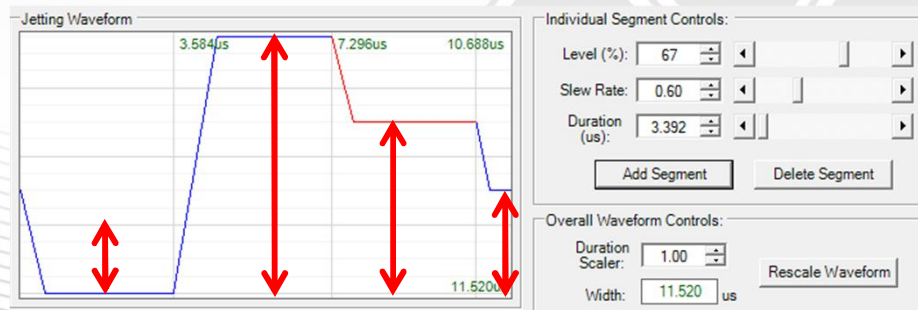
1) Create start parameters



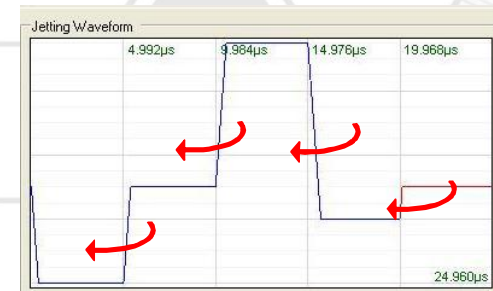
2) Adjust Pulse Width



3) Adjust Level Settings



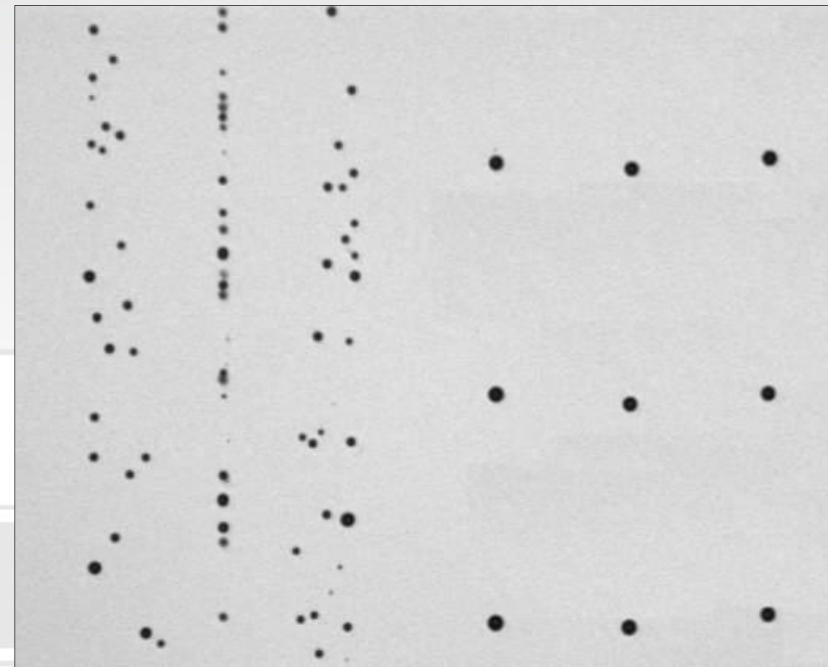
4) Adjust Slew Rates





# Evaluating Jetting Characteristics

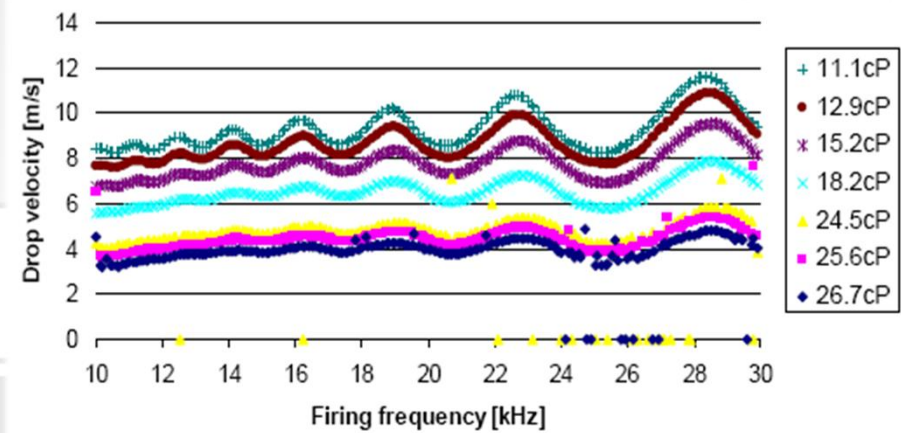
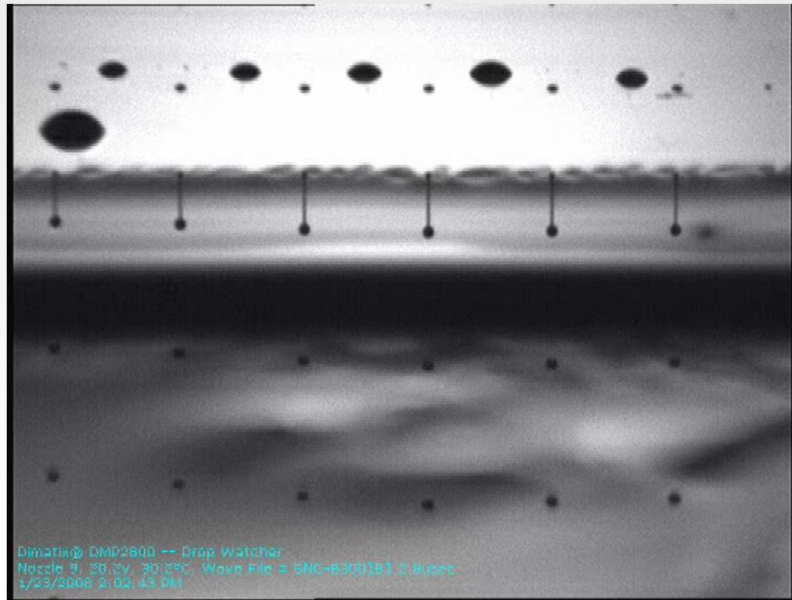
- ✓ Primary factors to scrutinize:
  - ✓ Drop formation
  - ✓ Drop stability
  - ✓ Maximum drop velocity
- ✓ Secondary Factors:
  - ✓ Nozzle on/off time
  - ✓ Printhead Maintenance
  - ✓ Leader Bar Requirement
  - ✓ Maximum Firing Frequency



Untuned

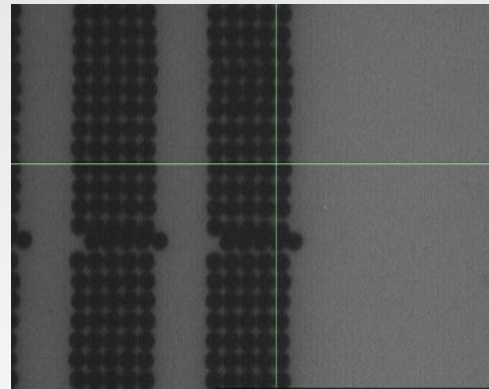
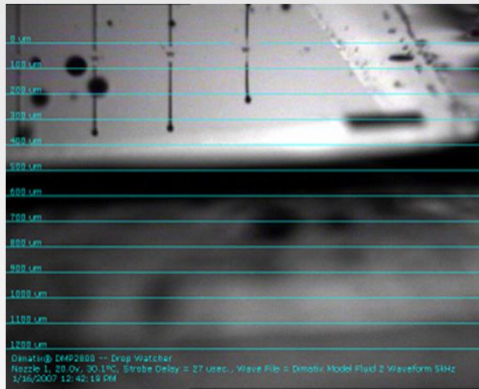
Tuned

# Maximum Firing Frequency

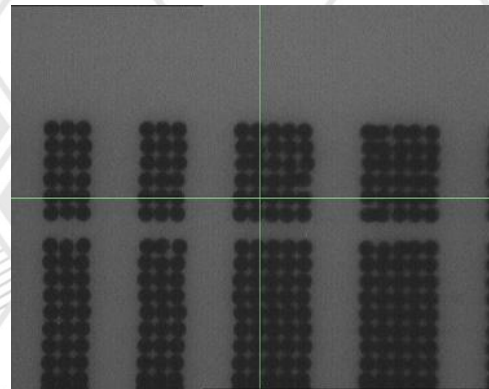
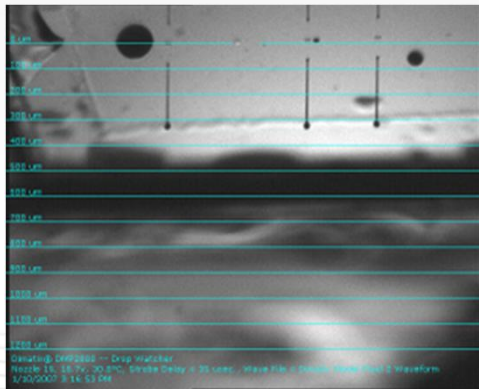


# Jetting Issues

Unmatched  
Drop  
Velocities

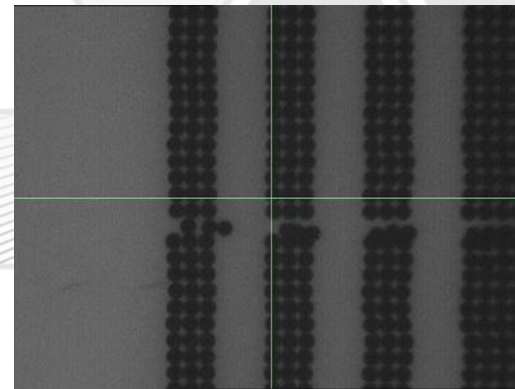
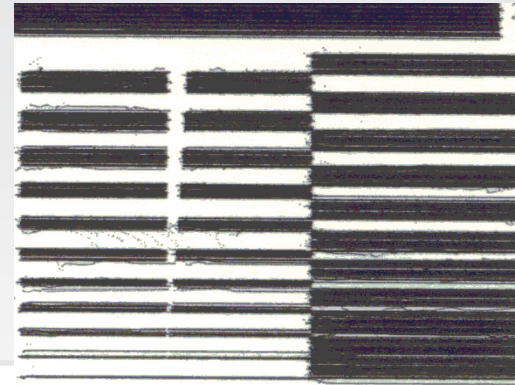
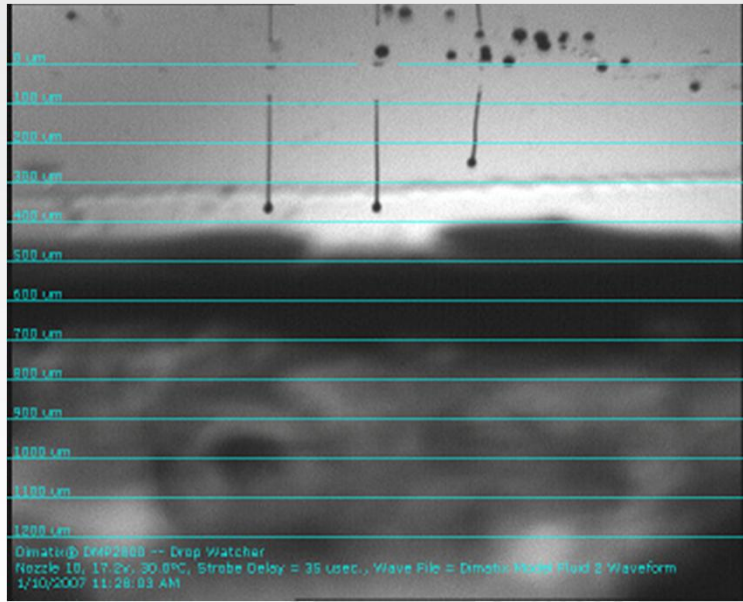


Missing Nozzle

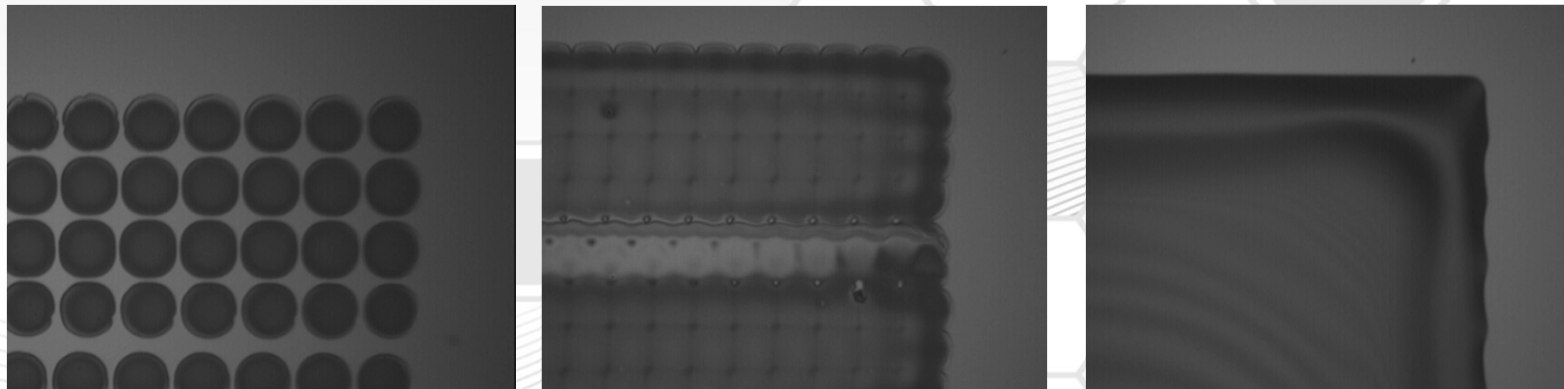
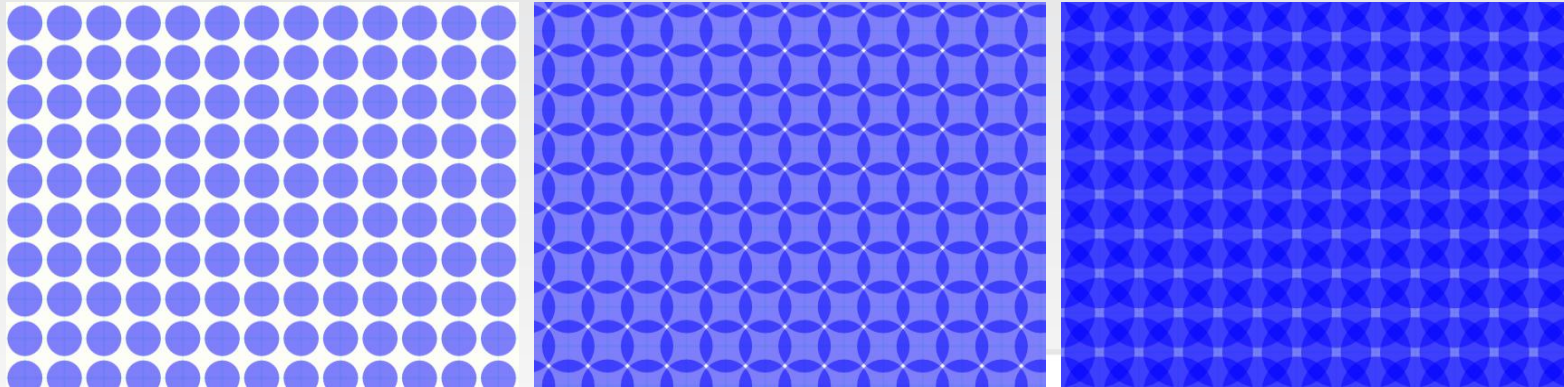


# Jetting Issues

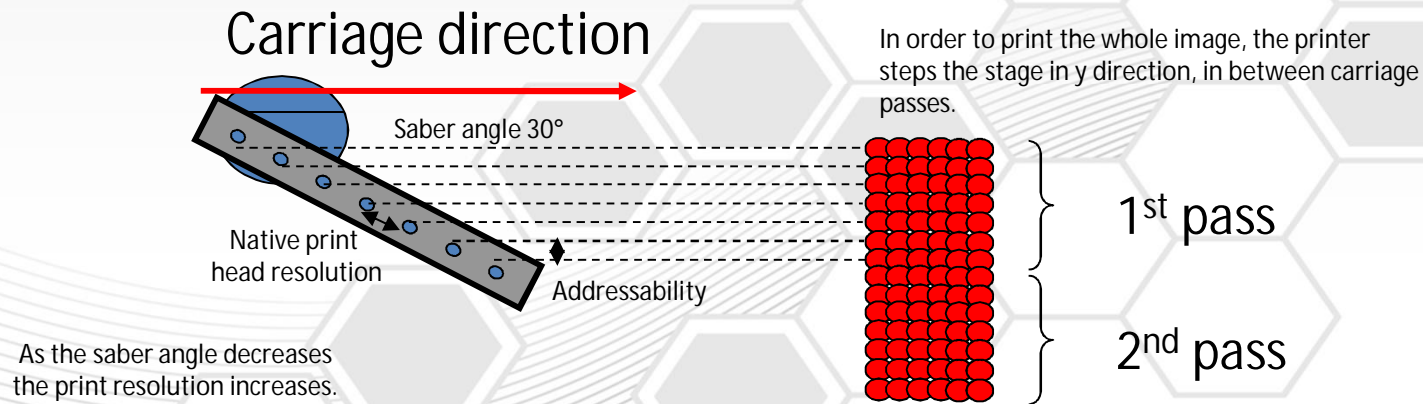
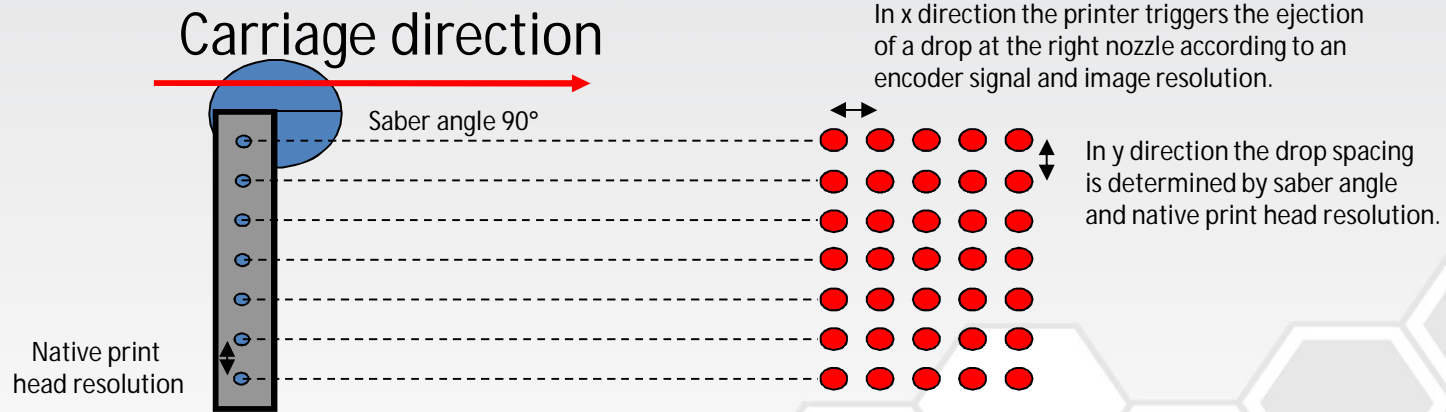
Misdirected  
Jets



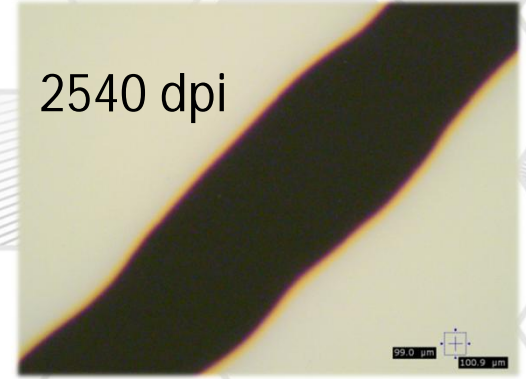
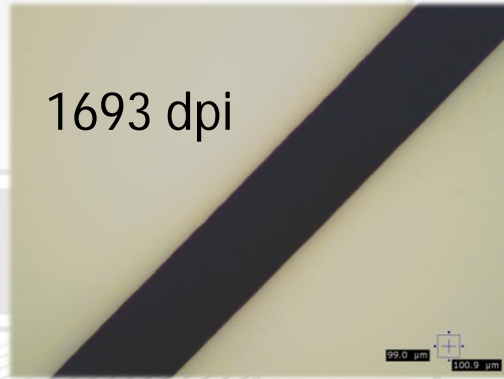
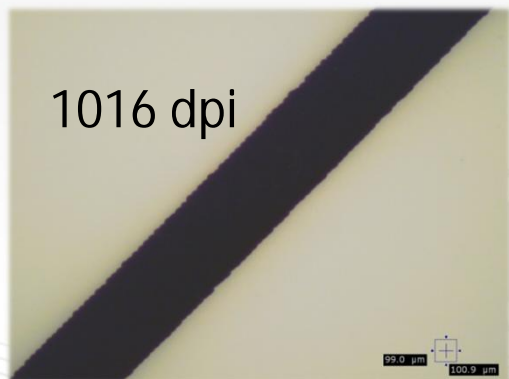
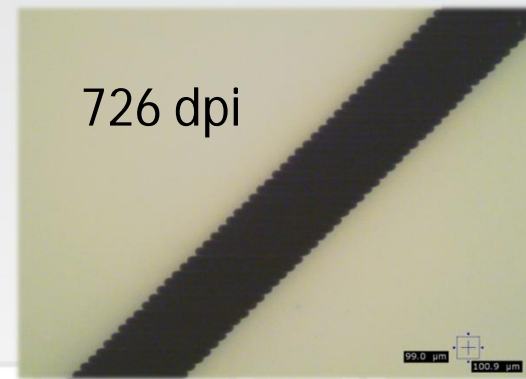
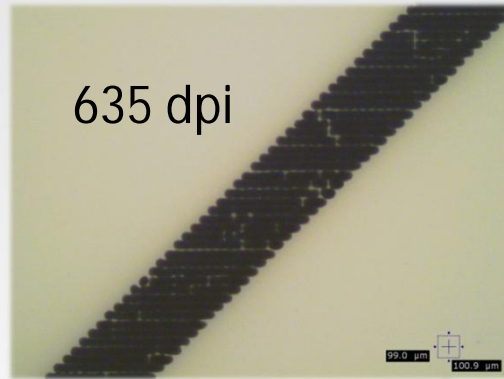
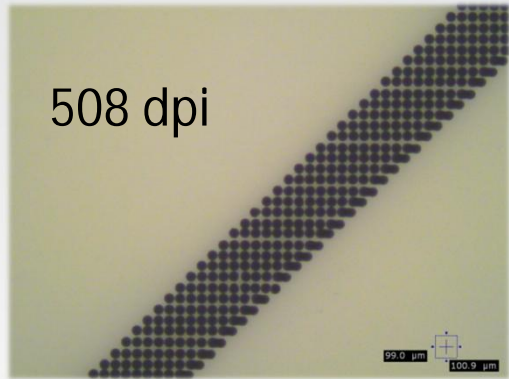
# Drop Spread vs. Resolution



# Sabre Angle



# Resolution



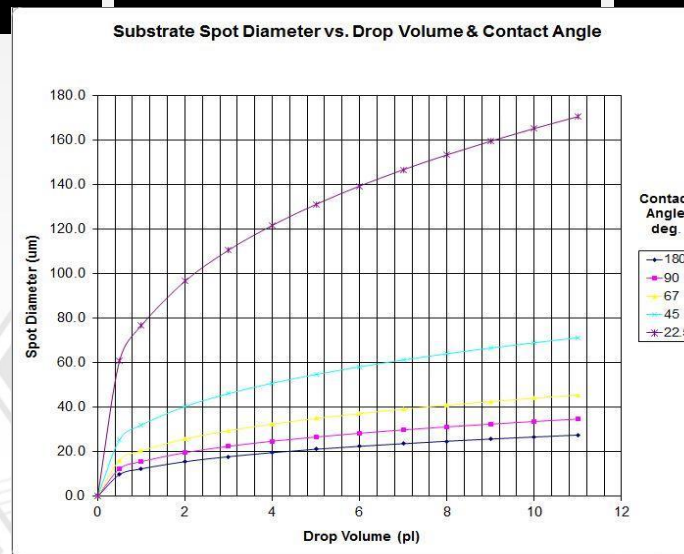
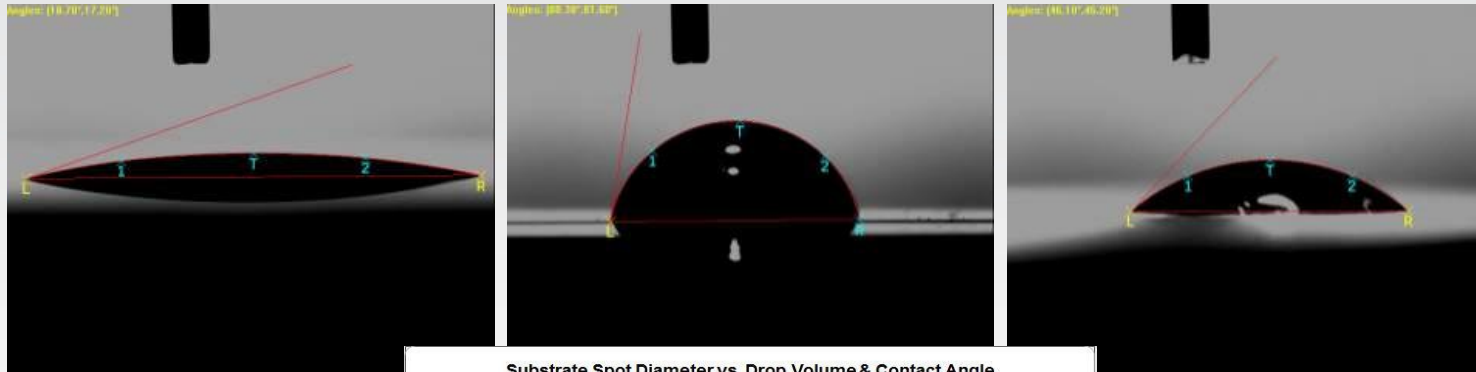
# Process Knobs

- ✓ Drop Spacing
- ✓ Print Height
- ✓ Print Head Temperature
- ✓ Drop Velocity
- ✓ Platen Temperature
- ✓ Jetting Frequency





# Fluid/Substrate Interaction

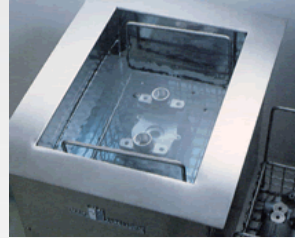


# Surface Treatment (pre-printing)

Control chemical properties of the surface:



Jelight Company Inc.



Control physical properties of the surface:

Chemical cleaning



Printed on polished substrate



Printed on ground substrate

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Value from Innovation

# After Printing



**NOVACENTRIX**



**EXFO**  
Life Sciences &  
Industrial Division  
putting you in control



**Thermo**  
SCIENTIFIC



**LOCTITE**

**FUJIFILM**  
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# Print Quality

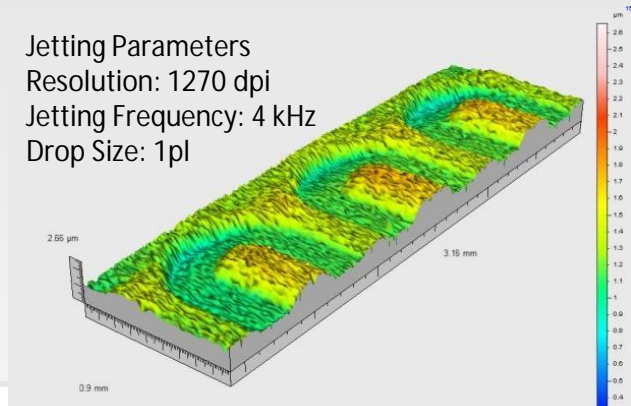
Example: Silver electrode on PZT

Determining print quality:

- ✓ Optical inspection
- ✓ Layer thickness
- ✓ Cross section
- ✓ Profile
- ✓ Feature tolerances

Application dependent quality measurements:

- ✓ Conductivity
- ✓ Mass of material left behind after drying/curing



304µm

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# Designing Studies to Verify Process

Setup a matrix to test the attributes of the application requirements:

- ✓ Check viscosity vs surface tension vs contact angle
  - ✓ If viscosity is “high”, the printhead can be heated to bring it down unless it causes the surface tension to become too low
- ✓ Data will have a visual observation category
- ✓ Make sure velocity is the same when comparing the drop formation of two or more fluids
- ✓ Try to design a test that will exhaust a single cartridge

# Using Test Patterns to Verify Process

- ✓ Horizontal and Vertical Lines
  - ✓ Horizontal and vertical lines that have the same attributes proves process control
  - ✓ Be aware: the more little tricks you have to use to achieve acceptable printing the more you are probably subtracting from the overall robustness of the process
- ✓ Print Test Troubleshooting
  - ✓ Test patterns to verify printer is working correctly
- ✓ Qualification Patterns

# Conclusions

- ✓ Define fluid variables and try to meet formulation guidelines
- ✓ Be sure the fluid is compatible
- ✓ Determine if you need to develop a strict regime for fluid storage and preparation
- ✓ Evaluate jetting characteristics and optimize
- ✓ Evaluate print quality
- ✓ Plan/add surface pre-treatments and post-print method of functionalizing the material(s)
- ✓ Design jetting studies using developed criteria
- ✓ Create qualification patterns that challenge the jetting performance