

Roll-to-roll Advanced Materials Manufacturing Lab Consortium

Consortium Lead: Claus Daniel (ORNL)

Email: danielc@ornl.gov; Phone: 865-946-1544

National Renewable Energy Laboratory Lead: Michael Ulsh

Argonne National Laboratory Lead: Gregory Krumdick

Oak Ridge National Laboratory Lead: David Wood

Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory Lead: Ravi Prasher

AIMCAL R2R Conference

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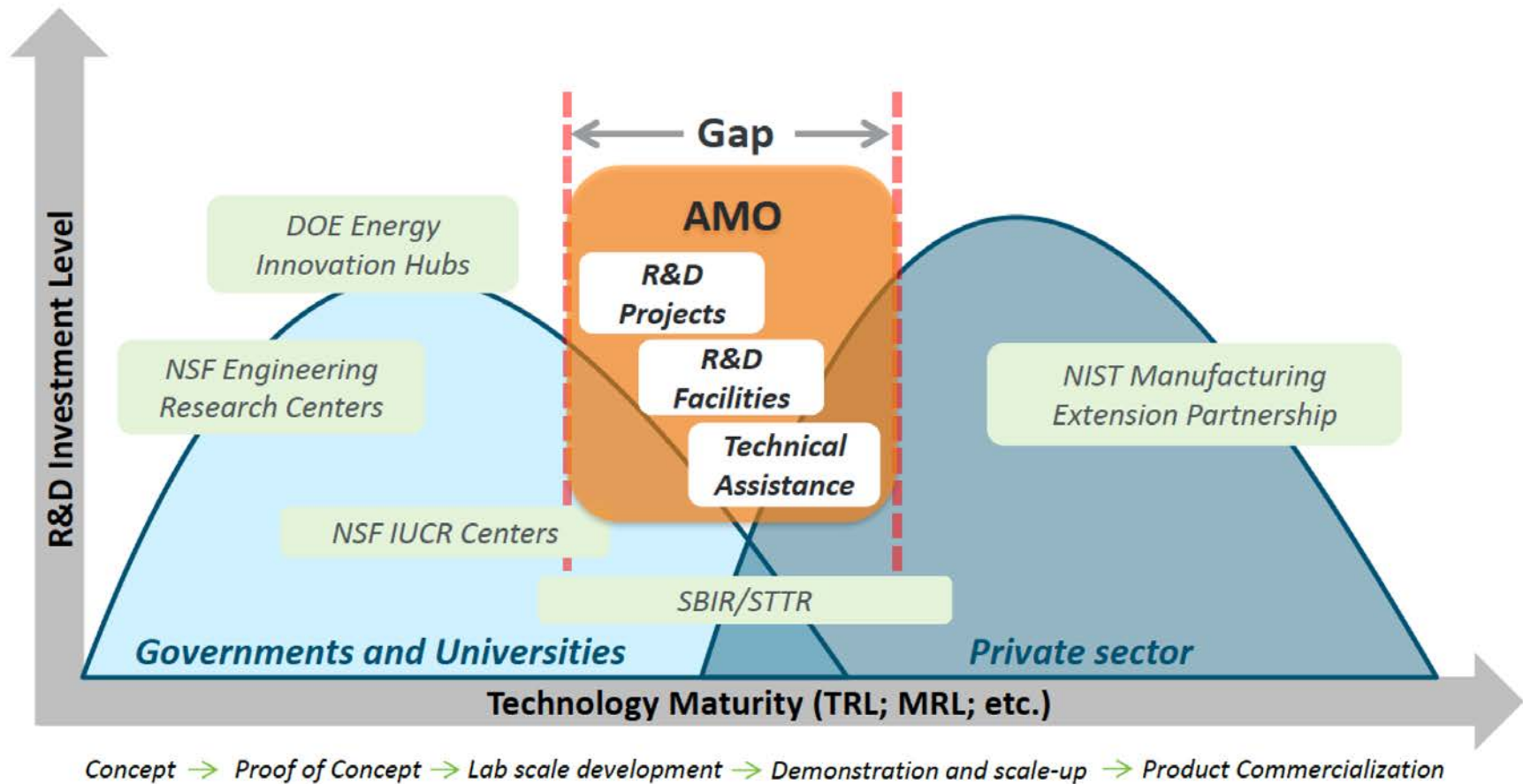
Energy Efficiency &
Renewable Energy



Outline

- Introduction to DOE Advanced Manufacturing activity
- R2R Advanced Materials Manufacturing Consortium
 - Goals
 - Approach
- Lab capabilities
- Opportunity to collaborate

Taking Materials to Products: A Big Challenge



- The DOE Advanced Manufacturing Office (AMO) is interested in bridging the gap between R&D investment and private sector investment, especially regarding processing technologies

AMO mission and organization

■ AMO supports the development of manufacturing technologies via:

- R&D Consortia
- R&D Projects
- Technical Assistance

Mission: Catalyze research, development and adoption of energy-related advanced manufacturing technologies and practices to drive U.S. economic competitiveness and energy productivity.

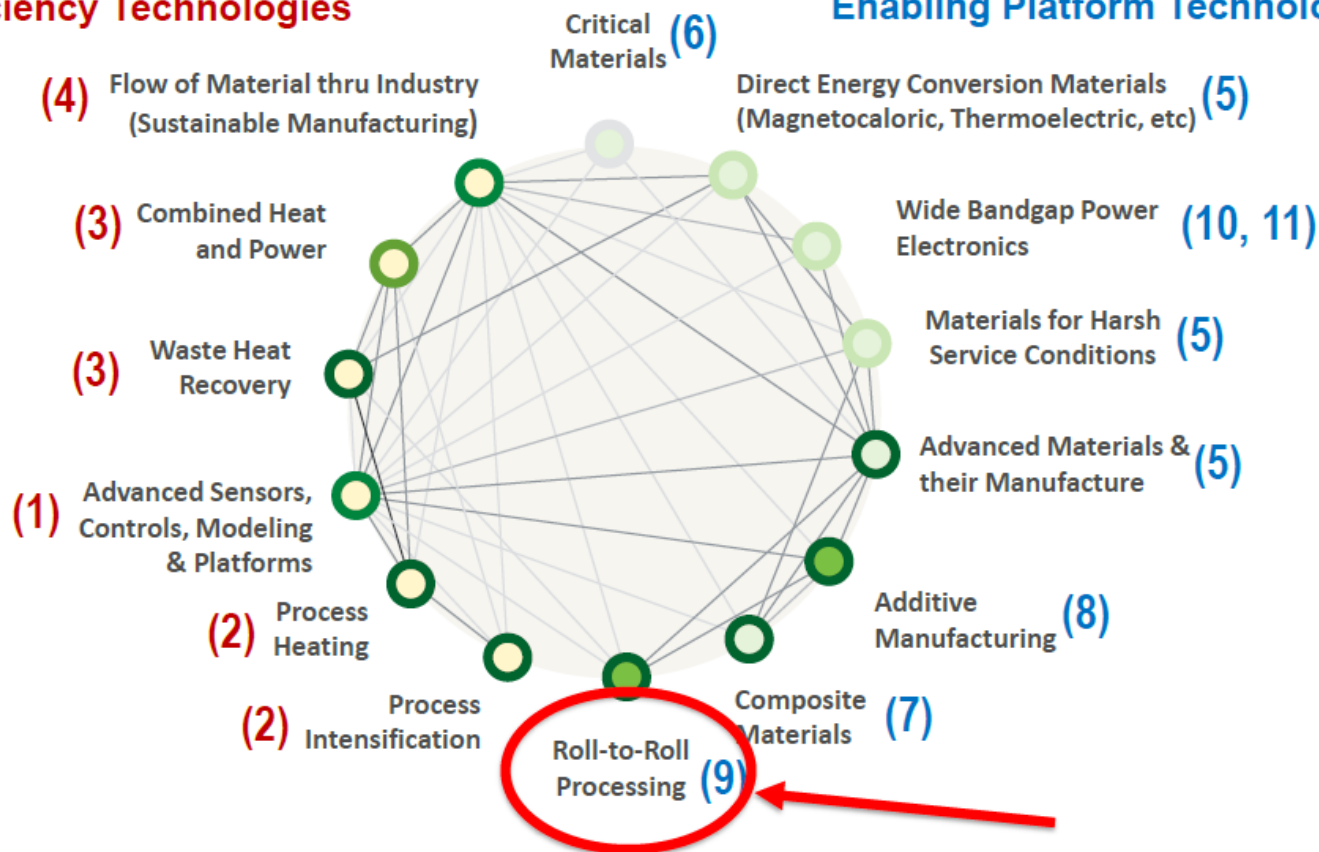


DOE Critical Manufacturing Technologies: R2R

- Roll-to-roll manufacturing is identified as a critical technology because of its relevance to many clean energy technologies
- DOE seeks to support R&D related to R2R manufacturing that industry can't or wouldn't support by itself

Efficiency Technologies

Enabling Platform Technologies



Breadth of technologies related to DOE mission that are relevant to R2R

Solar PV Cell



Carbon Fibers



Light Emitting Diodes



Electro-Chromic Coatings



Membranes



EV Batteries

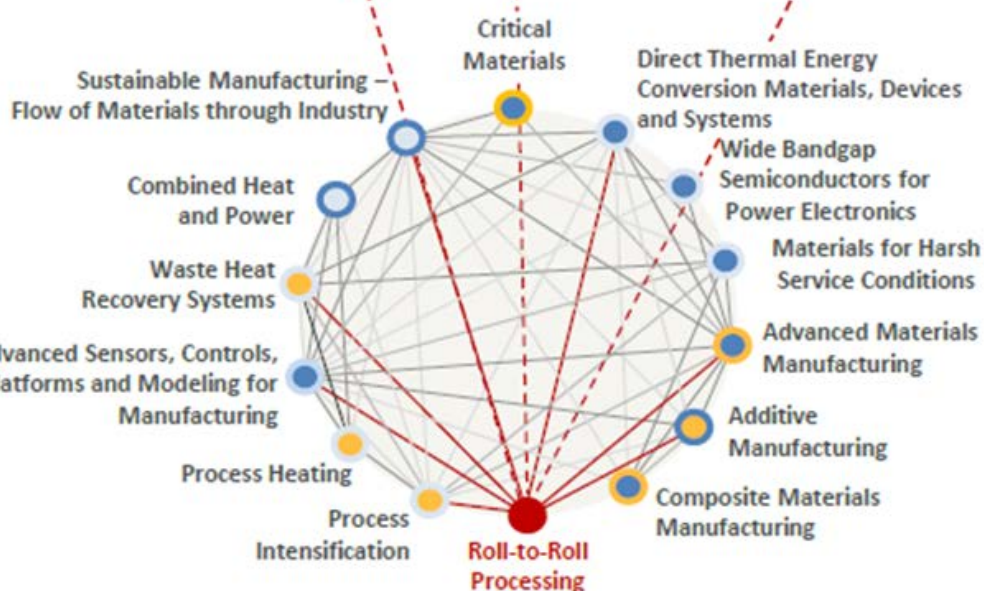


Multi-Material Joining



R2R evaluated in DOE quadrennial technology review

Connections to other QTR Chapters and Technology Assessments



Key Extra-Chapter Connections

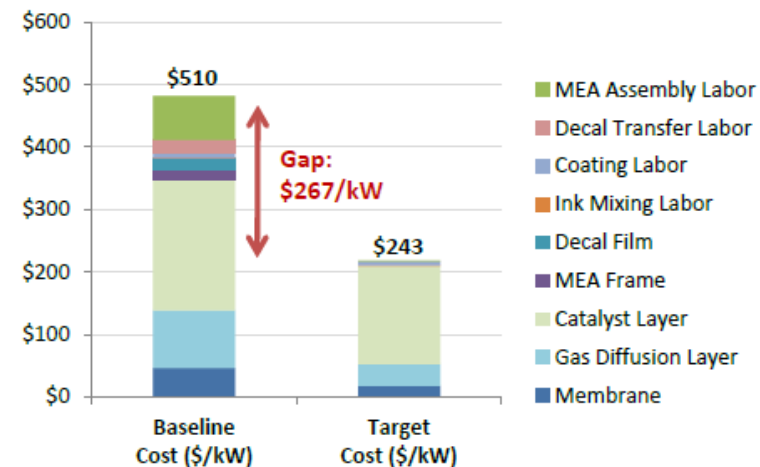
- **Electric Power:** flexible solar panels
- **Buildings:** window insulation films
- **Transportation:** battery electrodes

Ch. 6 – Roll-to-Roll Processing Technology Assessment

Scope

- Roll-to-roll (R2R) applications such as flexible solar panels, printed electronics, thin film batteries, and membranes
- Deposition processes such as evaporation, sputtering, chemical vapor deposition, and atomic layer deposition
- Metrology for inspection and quality control

Strategy for meeting cost targets for automotive fuel cell membrane electrode assembly using roll-to-roll processing techniques*



*Source: Manufacturing Fuel Cell Manhattan Project, presented by the Benchmarking and Best Practices Center of Excellence, Office of Naval Research, ACI Technologies, 2012.

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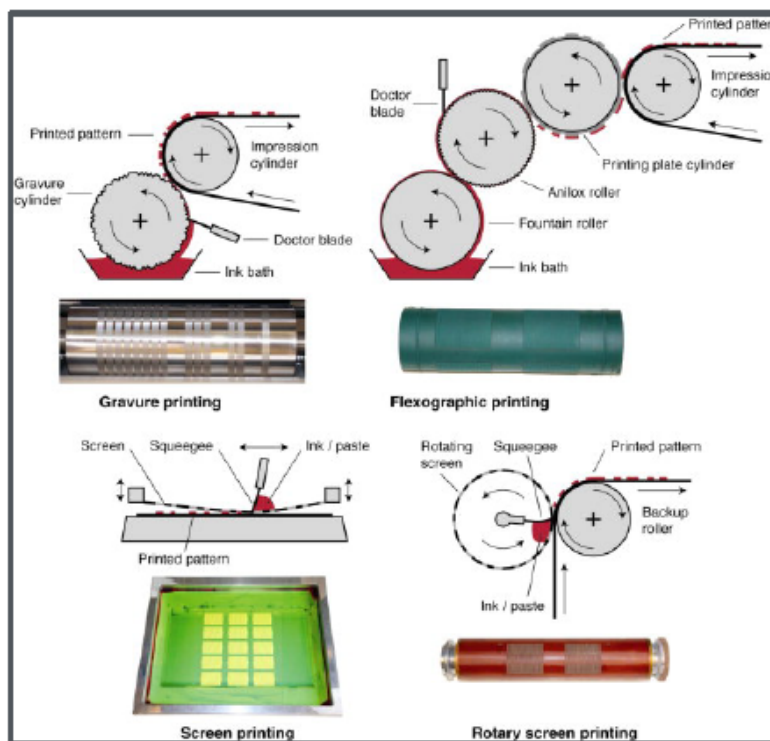
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Motivation

Ultra-high-quality, high-throughput, energy efficient roll-to-roll manufacturing processes that are cost-competitive (High Value Roll-to-Roll) can both enable advanced clean energy applications, particularly in the nanomanufacturing sector, as well as capture significant energy savings compared to traditional manufacturing processes.

Challenge

Although R2R processes have been around for more than forty years, rapid evolution of use, application and require dramatic improvements in quality, feature size, consistency, metrology and process modularity in order to maintain cost competitive. DOE is focused on identifying the key technologies and processes that will unlock high-value roll-to-roll across a number of industries.



R2R Processing diagrams for organic electronics/thin films

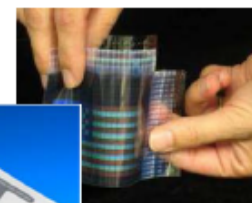
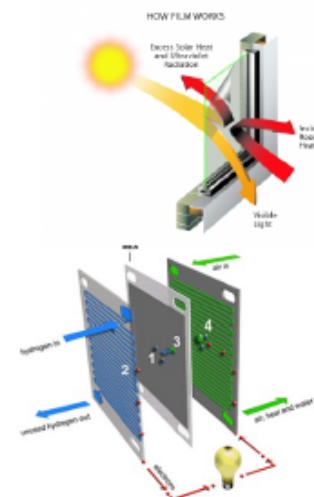
AMO R2R Workshop: Breakout topics and key research areas

- Advanced Deposition & Processing
 - Low temperature processing
 - Multi-scale processes
 - Scalability of new processes
 - Printing dense and vertically integrated devices
 - In-line QC
- Metrology & Quality Systems
 - QC technique development
 - Integrations with process control
- Membranes & Substrates
 - Materials and substrates
 - Membrane design and fabrication
 - Metrology and process control
 - Scalability
- Transitioning to R2R
 - From batch
 - From plate-to-plate
- Continuous Processing
 - Scale-up and commercialization
 - Predictive modeling and computational tools
 - Multi-layer deposition
 - Process monitoring and control



AMO R2R Workshop: Applications

- Multilayer capacitors (MLC, i.e. NPO to XR7/Relaxer/etc.)
- Thick and thin-film substrates (Al_2O_3 , AlN , Si_3N_4 , SiC , GaN , MgO , ZrO)
- Thick-film sensor materials (temperature sensors, positioners, transducers, e.g. negative temperature coefficient thermistors, Piezoelectric/lead zirconate titanate (PZT), active/passive, selective gas)
- Fabric (clothing textiles, fiber reinforce mat/fiberglass/carbon/polymer)
- Anti-static, release, reflective and anti-reflective coatings (glass, MylarTM, polyethylene)
- Barrier coatings (thermal and environmental)
- Fuel cells (laminar solid oxide fuel cells (SOFC), proton exchange membranes (PEM), membrane electrode assemblies and gas diffusion media)
- Batteries (laminar Li ion, etc.)
- Flexible electronics for displays, heaters, sensors, circuit substrates, consumer appliances, etc.
- Metal ribbon (transformer “coils”, etc.)
- Paper industry
- Chemical separation membranes (RO, catalyst)
- CIGS Photovoltaic (PV) and other flexible PV products



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Why a National Laboratory consortium?

Materials synthesis
Device assembly and testing



Materials processing
Materials characterization



Modeling and simulation
of process conditions and
resulting performance



Metrology of coatings
Understand morphology and
porosity

- Utilization of combined national lab resources to solve complex problems

Lab-Industry partnership created with Eastman Business Park



- Objective is to ultimately provide a scale-up path to industry partners who don't have access to pilot/production equipment



DOE Goals for R2R Consortium

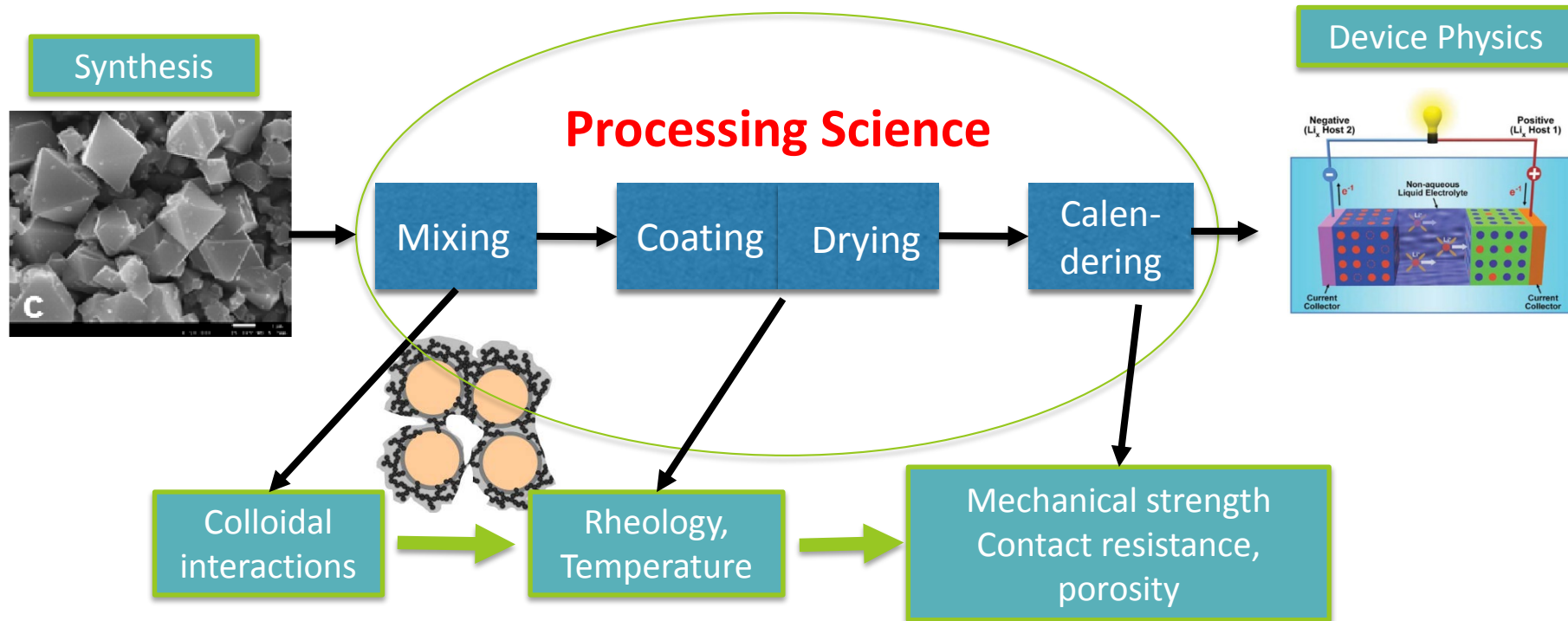
■ Enabling R2R potential

- Low manufacturing costs
- Low energy processes
- High volume production
- High throughput due to thinner membranes
- Compatible with many material platforms
- Large areas
- Varying feature sizes and dimensions

■ Goals depending on technology area

- Increase throughput by 5x and reduce production footprint
- Reduce energy consumption by 2x
- Increase production yield by 2x
- Enable substantial shift of manufacturing to the United States by assisting in the development of a domestic supply chain

Consortium approach

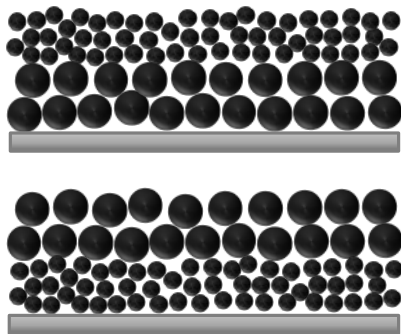


How do we link materials processes to device performance?

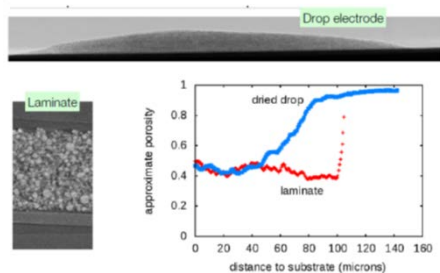
- Elucidate particle-polymer-solvent interactions in active layer ink formulation and mixing, to improve coating throughput, uniformity and quality
- Understand the physics of scalable coating and drying/curing processes and how they affect active layer morphology and device performance
- Determine the impact that process-based defects in active layer and substrate materials have on performance and lifetime of devices
- Study material-excitation interactions to facilitate the development of real-time instrumentation and measurement of active layer uniformity and properties

From theory to full device with understanding of defects and performance limitations

R2R processing and materials assumptions

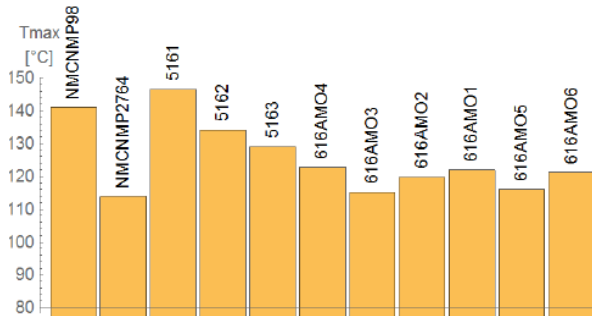


Modeling, simulation, and in-situ observation



V. Srinivasan et al. J. ECS (2017)

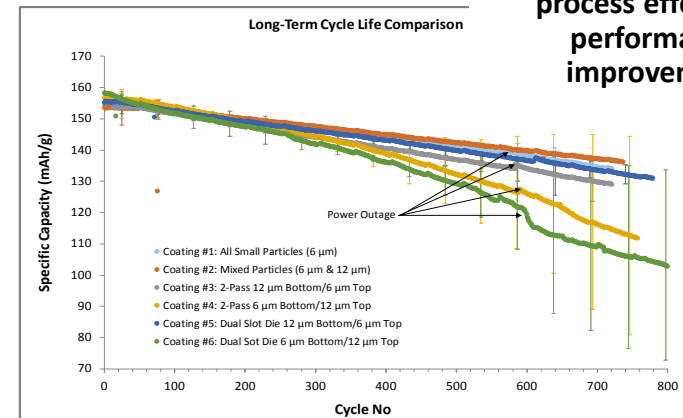
Process validation Defect and coating analysis



Device fabrication and testing



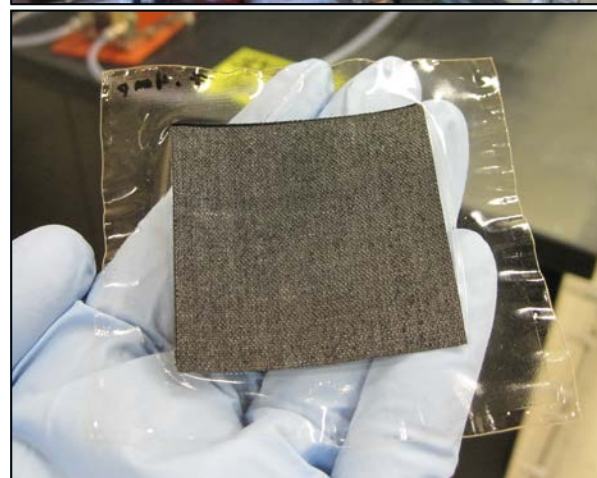
Understanding of process effect and performance improvement





Leveraging and coordinating capabilities across the labs

1. **[NREL]** Explore phase-separation and other single-coating-layer methodologies to achieve an ionomer-rich surface on the GDE electrode using slot and/or micro-gravure coating
2. **[ORNL]** Explore dual-slot coating of electrode/ionomer to achieve a similar structure
3. **[LBNL]** Develop and provide flow visualization and process modeling, under conditions relevant to the processes being explored by NREL and ORNL, of single and bi-layer electrode ink structures, with a focus on particle-ionomer interactions
4. **[ANL]** Provide USAXS characterizations of inks under different ultrasonic and shear mixing conditions
5. **[ANL]** Provide high-throughput exploration of ink synthesis parameter space, as necessary, based on initial formulation studies at NREL and ORNL
6. **[ANL]** Provide nano- and/or micro- x-ray tomography of coated electrodes
7. **[ORNL]** Provide high-resolution microscopy of coated electrodes
8. **[NREL]** Make MEAs from the GDE sheets made in 1 and 2 using standard methods
9. **[ORNL]** Explore roll lamination of GDE sheets (made in 1 and 2) and membranes using the calender
10. **[NREL, ANL]** Test hot-pressed and calendered MEAs for performance

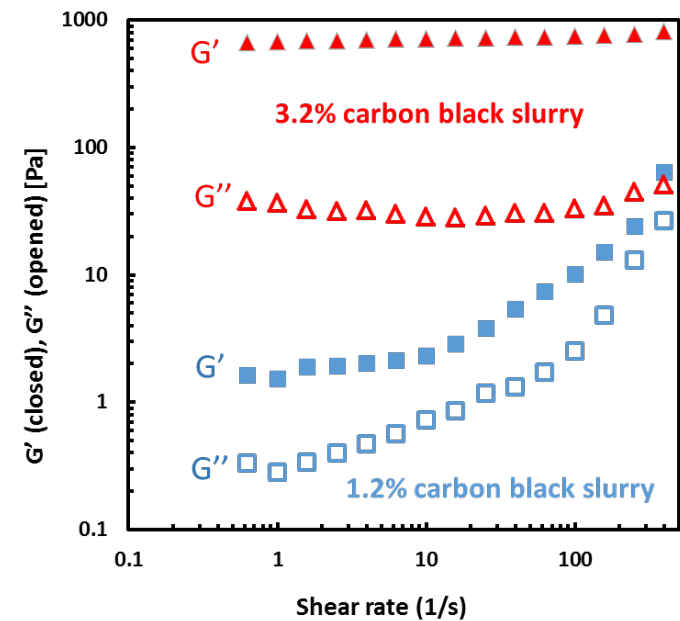
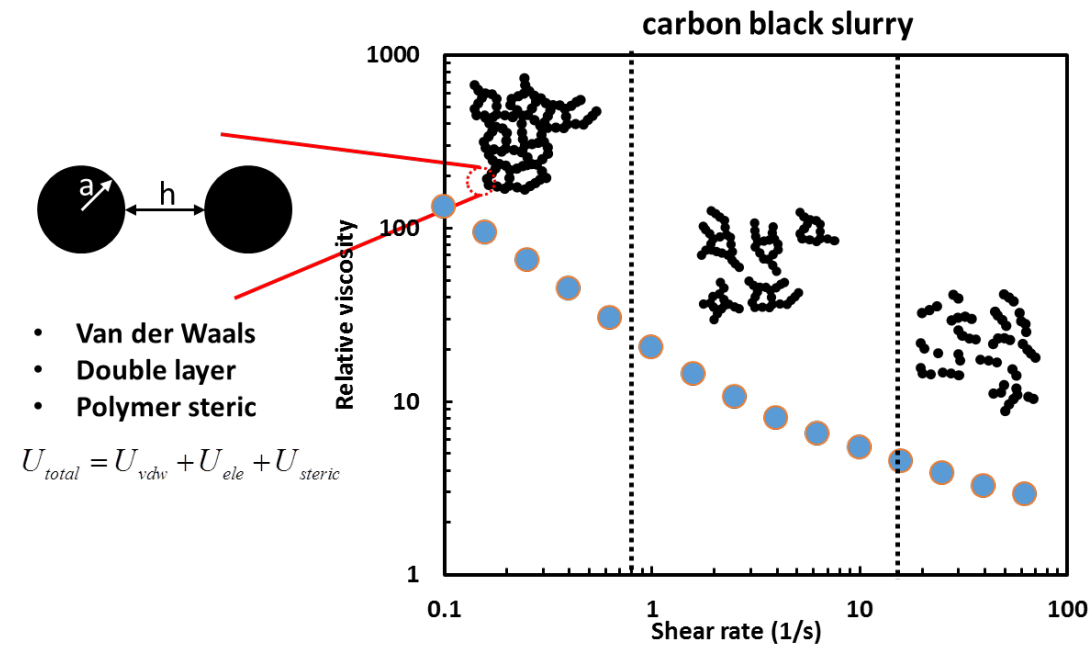


ANL: Materials Engineering Research Facility (MERF)

- Develop scalable manufacturing processes
- Evaluate emerging manufacturing technologies
- Develop analytical methods and quality control procedures – establishing materials specifications
- Make kilogram quantities of the material available for industrial evaluation and further research



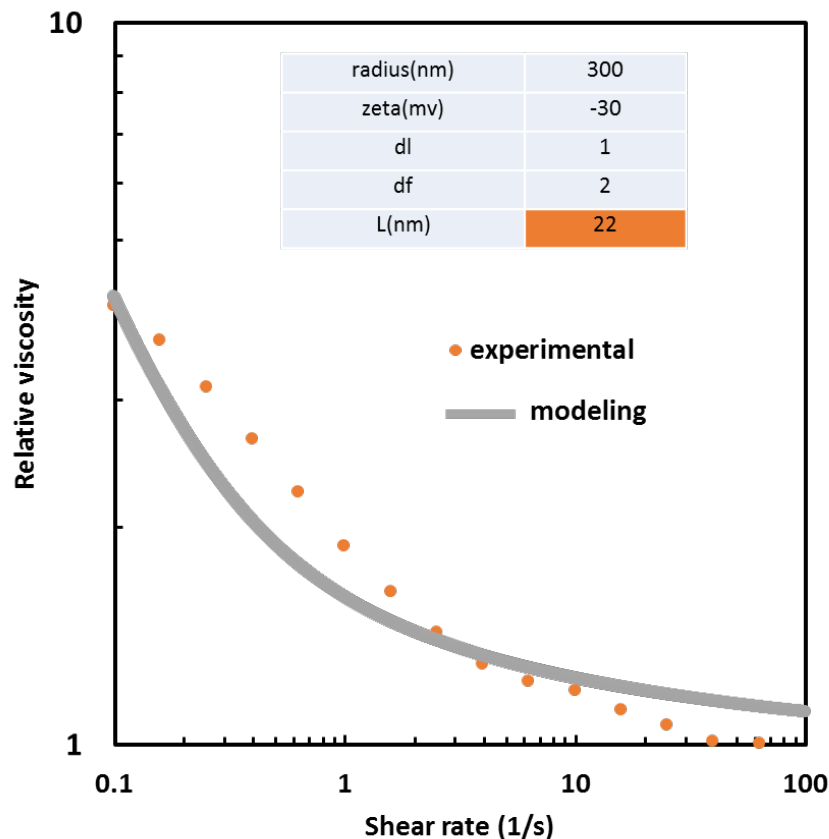
LBNL: Fundamental ink modeling and characterization



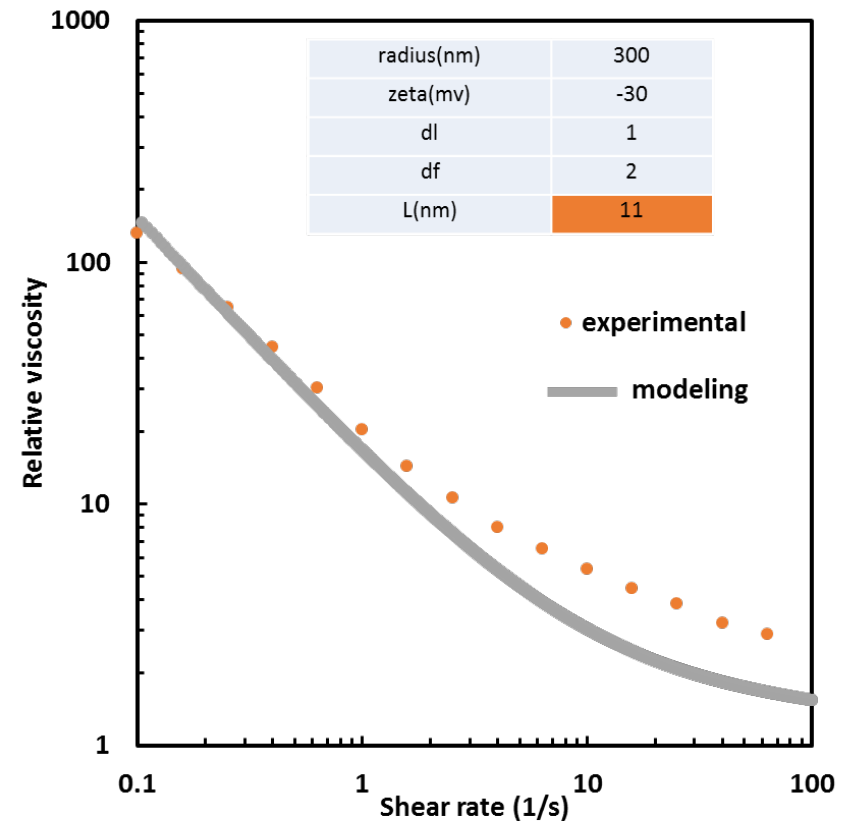
- Study: Role of colloidal interactions in Li-ion battery fabrication

LBNL: Fundamental ink modeling and characterization

Viscosity of 1.2% carbon black in PVDF+NMP



Viscosity of 3.2% carbon black in PVDF+NMP



- Study: Role of colloidal interactions in Li-ion battery fabrication

ANL: Polymer extruder R2R pilot plant

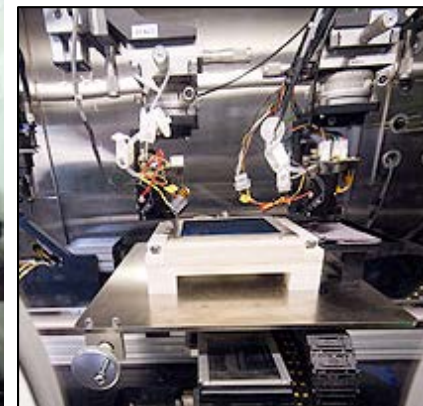
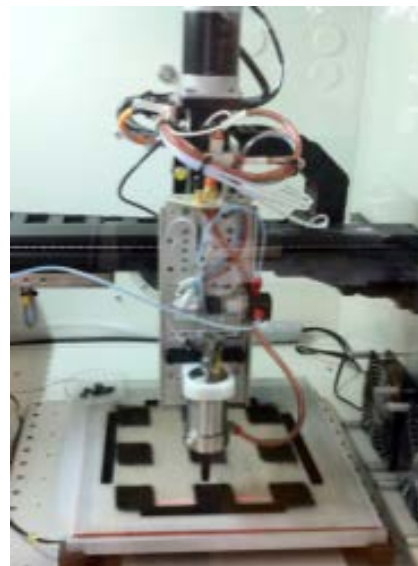
- Can produce experimental polymer rod or sheet with specified solids loading



NREL: Understanding scaling science and process-performance relationships

Understanding Process Science

- Synthesis of active materials
- Ink and solution formulation and properties
- Substrate-coating interactions
- Material-process-performance relationships
- Gradient structures
- Scalability of new multi-layer, multi-functional structures
 - Explore pathways to low cost using industrially relevant processes



Ultrasonic and jet spraying

Processing Capabilities

- Small-scale solution processing
 - Formulation, mixing, viscosity, rheometry
- Small-scale coating
 - Spin, knife, rod
- Spray coating
 - Ultrasonic, aerosol jet, ink jet, electro-spin/spray
- R2R coating
 - Slot die, gravure



Fuel cell electrode



OPV BHJ layer

ANL: Cell Analysis, Modeling and Prototyping (CAMP)

- Coat and hot press electrodes
- Fabricate xx3450 pouch and 18650 cells
- Electrochemical evaluation for electrode matching



ORNL: Pilot-scale active layer processing



Planetary Mixer (≤ 2 L)



Corona Plasma Treater



Slot-Die Coating Line



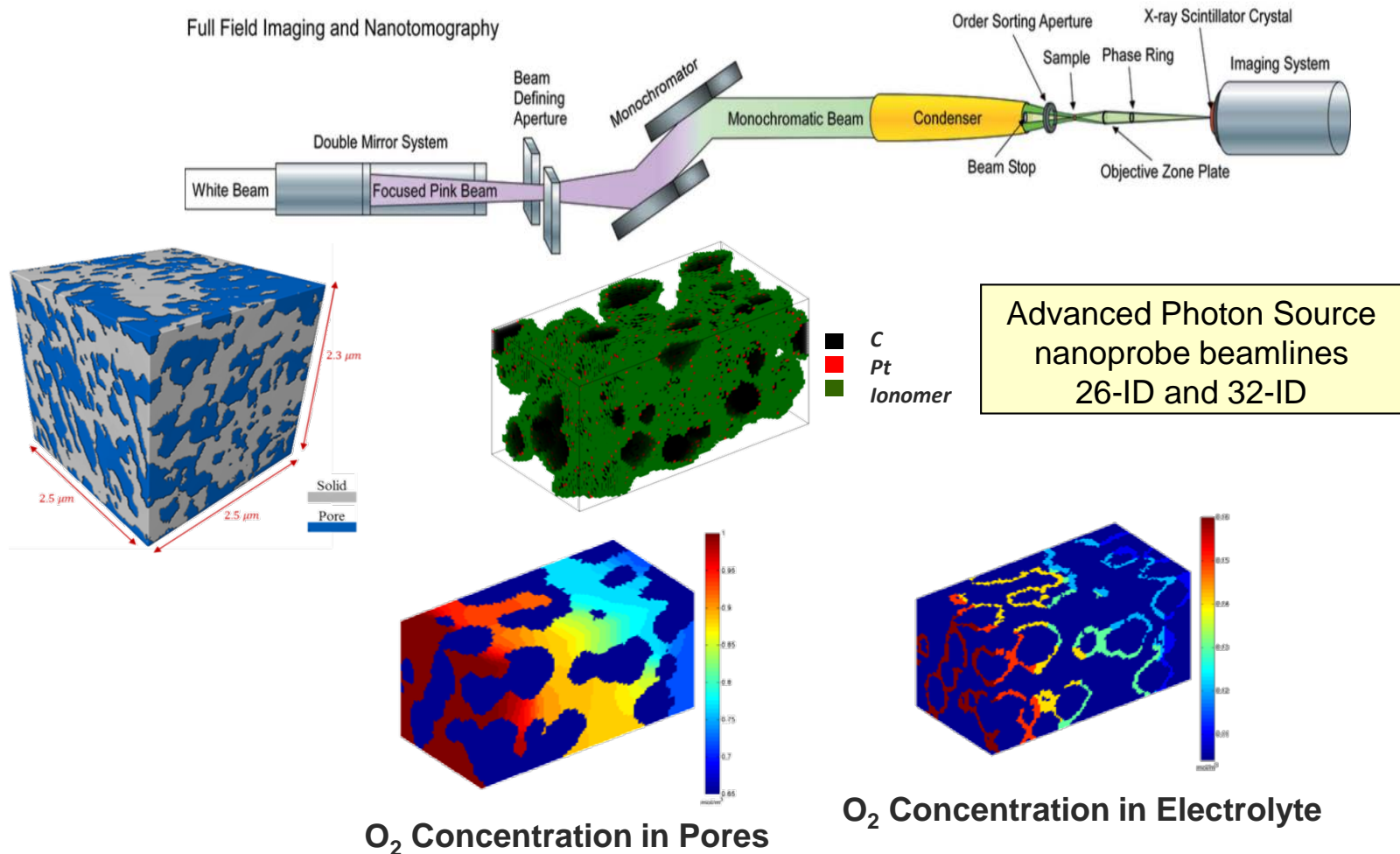
Heated Calender (80,000 lb_f)



Patch Coating



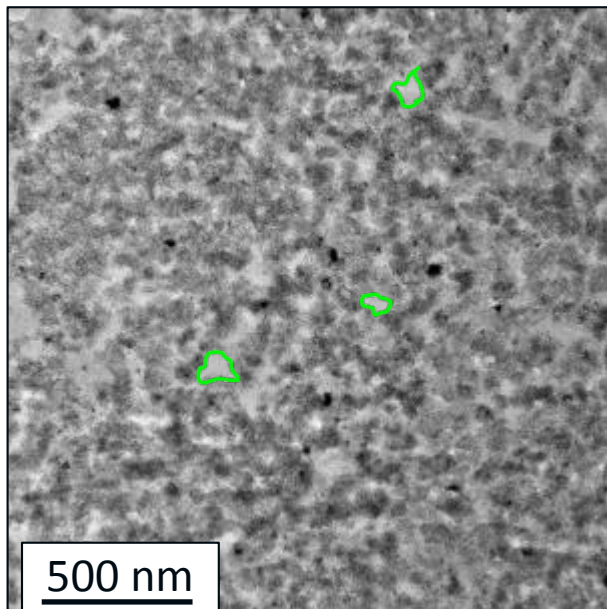
ANL: X-ray tomographic structural characterization of active layers



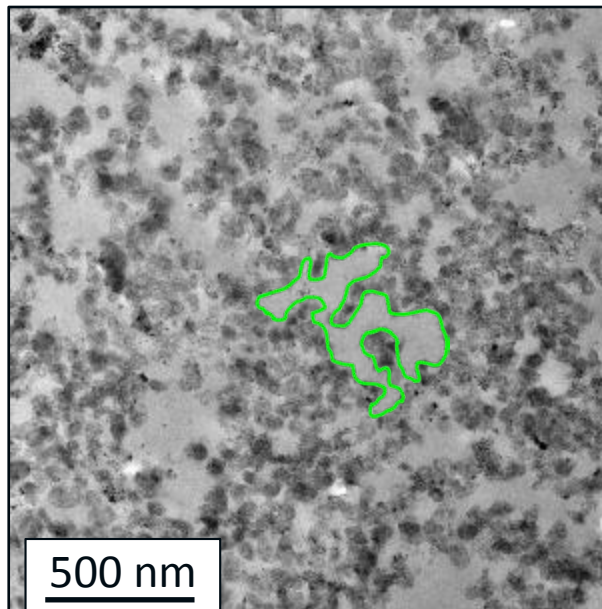
- Hard X-rays can penetrate and image the full thickness of active layers
- Reconstructed images can be used to determine structural properties limiting performance

ORNL: High resolution electron microscopy

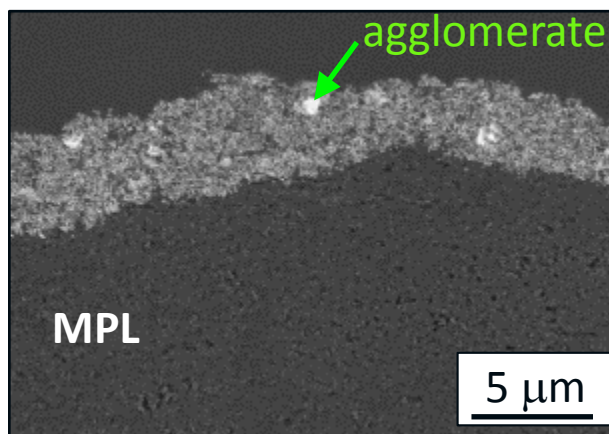
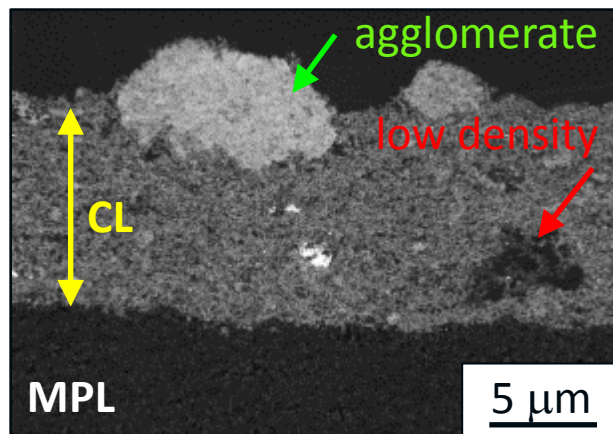
Coating #1



Coating #2



- TEM imaging of nano-scale morphology of coated active layers



NREL: Application-specific device testing

- Understand materials-interfaces-process-performance relationships
- E.g., fuel cells, electrolysis, solar, window films, HVAC membranes
- Performance, durability, lifetime, reliability, efficiency
- Accelerated aging

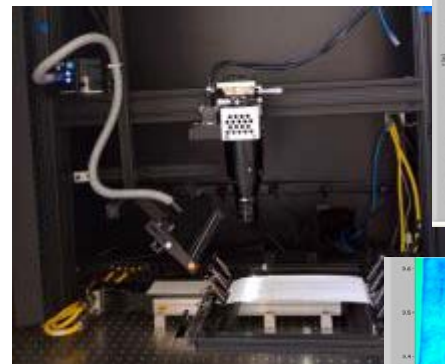
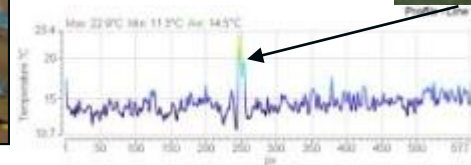
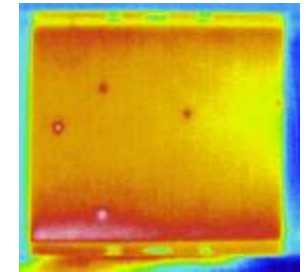


NREL: In-line quality diagnostic development

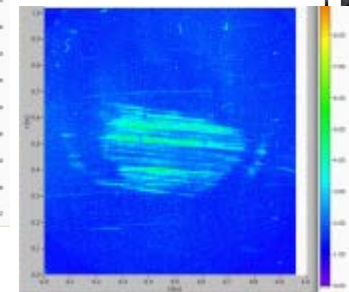
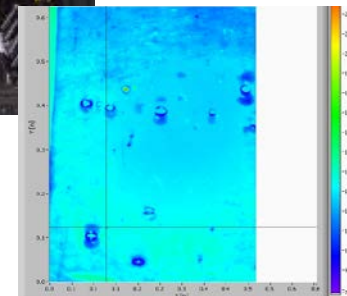
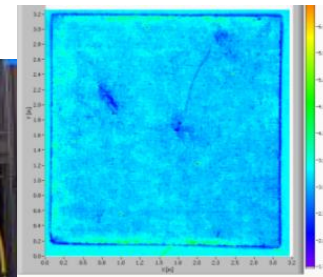
- Large clean energy material portfolio, e.g. fuel cell, battery, and electrolyzer materials
- Membrane defect imaging and thickness mapping
- Active layer uniformity
- Thru-plane defects, e.g. shorting and gas crossover
- Property measurement, e.g. porosity
- Optical and IR diagnostic platforms
- Non-destructive, 100% inspection



Infrared imaging of electrode and cell defects



Optical reflectance imaging of membrane and electrode defects



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Roll-to-Roll Advanced Materials Manufacturing DOE Laboratory Consortium

Consortium Background

A DOE laboratory consortium comprised of Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL), Argonne National Laboratory (ANL), National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL), and Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (LBNL), working with industry partners, was formed to address enhancing manufacturing performance and roll-to-roll (R2R) manufacturing deficiencies using an advanced materials manufacturing (AMM) approach. A FY 2016 seed project developed a materials genome synthesis process amenable to R2R manufacturing and process modeling, simulation, processing, and manufacturing techniques that demonstrate the feasibility of process controls and scale-up potential for enhanced battery electrodes. The FY 2017 program takes a similar approach for the following technology areas:

- Polymer electrolyte fuel cells (PEFCs) and membrane electrolyzers
- Advanced battery materials
- Flexible electronics and displays
- Energy efficient window films
- Flexible solar photovoltaic (PV) cells
- Water separation and purification membranes

Mission

The mission of the Consortium is to address the manufacturing "gap" that is developing in R2R between U.S. manufacturers and the rest of the world. The consortium will enable U.S. manufacturers of energy-efficient storage devices and water purification conversion technologies that reduce and waste pollution to better compete in the world market. The Consortium Laboratories have unique capabilities that complement each other for the research, development, testing and evaluation of energy saving technologies.

Objective

The objective of the Consortium is to partner with material, component, device, and system manufacturers in order to investigate, improve, and scale R2R process methodology that will increase manufacturing levels to internationally significant quantities. Creation and preservation of domestic manufacturing jobs is a primary goal.

Laboratory Capabilities

The R2R AMM DOE Consortium Laboratories possess the following infrastructure, testing, operations, characterization, and analysis capabilities:

- Precision coating equipment
- Pilot-scale R2R operations support
- Device assembly assistance
- Electrochemical and cell performance evaluation
- State-of-the-art microscopy and tomography
- Surface characterization
- X-ray and neutron characterization facilities
- Computational science
- Process modeling and characterization capabilities
- World-class data analysis
- In-line quality control

Current Efforts

In addition to a core program of manufacturing technology and process development for the various technology areas, FY 2017 plans also include the release of 12 to 18 joint Cooperative Research and Development Agreements (CRADAs) between ORNL, ANL, LBNL, NREL, and industrial partners requiring industry to provide at least a 50% cost share, which can be monetary funds or in-kind contribution (e.g., facilities, services, and staff time).

Closing the Commercialization Gap

The Consortium works with industry to develop solutions that difficult R2R manufacturing problems that will allow rapid transfer of manufacturing and processing technologies resulting in cost-effective and energy efficient products to the market place. This requires a process "ecosystem" approach with a materials to prototyping vision.

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    TEST --> ANALYZE
    ANALYZE --> THINK_MODIFY[THINK & MODIFY]
    THINK_MODIFY --> MANUFACTURE
    subgraph Cycle
        TEST
        ANALYZE
        THINK_MODIFY
    end
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For more information, contact: B2RAMM@ornl.gov

chemical engineering, materials science, applied materials science and engineering, and systems engineering and integration. Current Consortium efforts are in gradient electrode development, R2R porosity studies, resin wafer-to-electrode conversion process conversion from batch to continuous, multilayer Pt-skin nanoparticles and unique geometry catalyst development for PEFCs, X-ray absorption and scattering studies of catalyst-ionomer interactions, catalyst-ionomer ink development, simulations of electrode

Consortium efforts are to develop a large-scale database of synthesis for battery materials, develop an *in situ* visualization technique for mixing and drying to mimic the R2R process to understand colloidal interactions, relate colloidal models to rheological properties and fluid dynamic properties (viscosity, thixotropic properties, elasticity), provide a detailed drying model to predict the data with various process conditions, model particles in the different layers formed by single pass, dual pass and slot die processes, model electrical conductivity of pass and dried layers, and collaborate with battery electrodes during calendaring, and collaborate with industry on manufacturing problems requiring modeling.

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CRADA solicitation

- Industry-proposed work
- Work done at the labs, funded by DOE
- 50% cost share requirement
- Standard (no negotiation) cooperative research and development agreement (CRADA)
 - Protects IP and proprietary information
- Selection criteria
 - Potential change in MRL due to proposed barrier being removed
 - Technology alignment with EERE mission and consortium goals/capabilities
 - Impact of primary metrics of success: throughput, energy, yield
- 10-18 month project duration



CRADA solicitation: examples for collaboration with the consortium

- Development of processes
 - Synthesis
 - Coating/deposition
 - Drying/curing
 - Thermal/treatment
- Application of new materials to R2R
 - Use of lab facilities for small-scale testing
- Development of material-specific inspection techniques
- Application of advanced and high-energy characterization tools
 - Inks and slurries
 - Membranes and active layers
- Modeling and simulation
- Testing R2R equipment/processes in new applications
- Application-specific device fabrication and testing

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Acknowledgements

David Hardy, DOE AMO

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Many collaborating researchers
at ORNL, NREL, ANL, and LBNL



Backup Slides

AMO R2R Workshop: Cross-agency linkages

• DOE

- FCTO – FCEVs, PEM fuel cells, fuel cell backup power, Hydrogen gas separation
- SETO – CIGS PVs, flexible PVs
- BTO – Airflow panel membranes, electrochromic window coatings, sensors
- AMO – CdTe solar cells, solar reactive coatings, battery/supercapacitor/superconducting cable/sensor technologies
- OFE - Polymeric and ceramic/metallic membranes for CO₂ separation
- NREL – Defect diagnostics, quality control for scale-up of fuel cells on weblines

• DOD

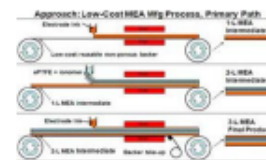
- Micro-electronics for flat panel displays, thin film transistor arrays for flexible displays, digital x-ray detectors, flexible reflective displays, self-aligned imprint lithography, zinc-polymer battery chemistries, R2R processed OLED, flexible Si CMOS chips on paper

• NSF

- Nanomanufacturing research

• Others -

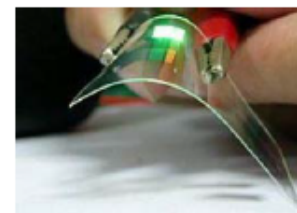
- Organic-based TFTs for displays and RFID, flexible electronic OLED displays, anodes and cathodes in a continuous process, planarization, imprint embossing and patterning, alternative materials and membranes, functional hybrids, viscoelastic fluids, thermoelectrics, micro-electronics lithography printing



**PEM
Membranes**



**Flex
Electronics**



OLEDs

Key R2R applications for investment by DOE

R2R

Membranes

Flexible devices

Chemical
separation

Water
purification

Water
desalination

Batteries

Fuel cells

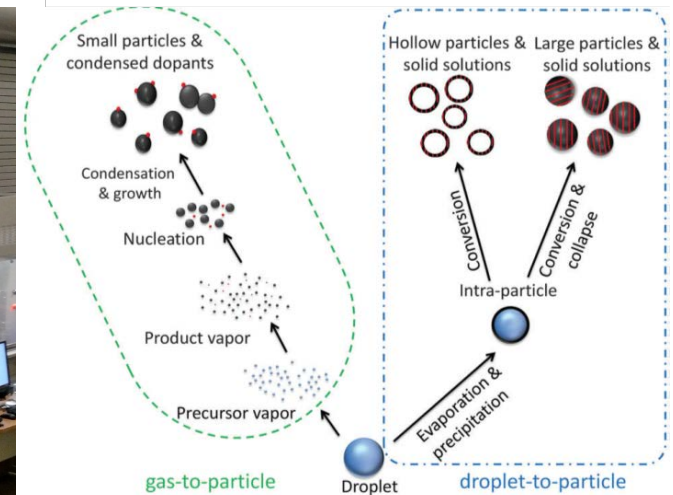
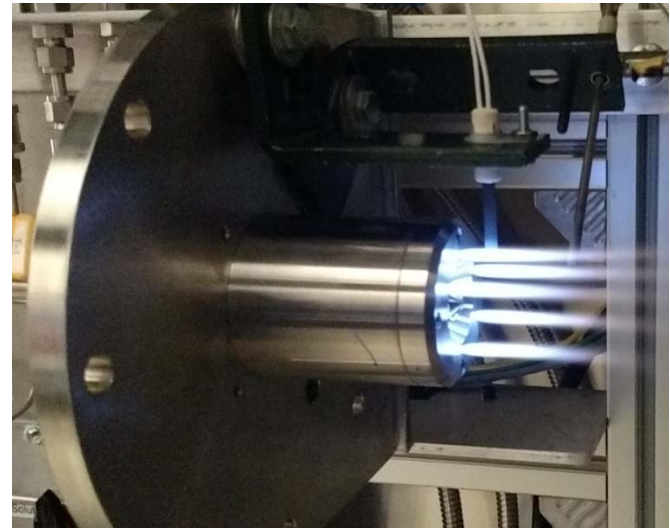
Photovoltaics

Electronic
films

Window films

ANL: Flame Spray Pyrolysis Facility

- 20 g/hour production
- Daily operation turnover (new material day after day)
- Industry standard safety systems
- In-situ annealing section
- Extensive front-end controls (combustion flows and liquid feed)

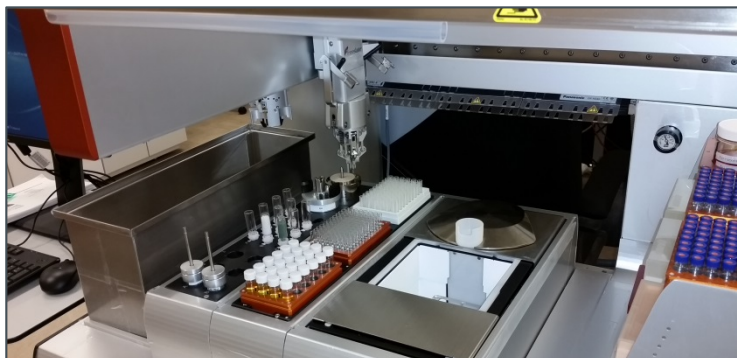


ANL: High-Throughput Research Laboratory

Synthesis/Fabrication

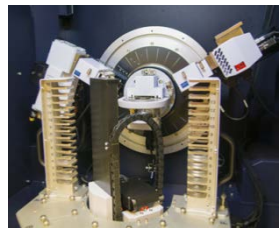


Robotic System – Air Sensitive Synthesis

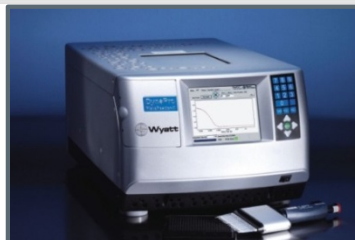


Robotic System – non-Air Sensitive Synthesis

Characterization



X-ray Diffractometer



Particle Size Analyzer

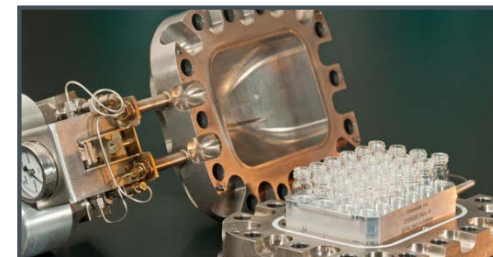


25-electrode Fuel Cell

Treatment/Evaluation



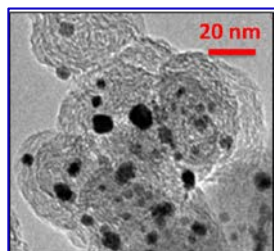
Parallel Plug-Flow Reactor



Screening Pressure Reactor

- Two robotic systems for exploring a wide range of compositional phase space
- X-ray diffractometer designed to integrate seamlessly with HT equipment
- Nuvant 25-electrode array fuel cell hardware for electrocatalytic activity and electrode performance evaluation
- Reactors with variety of analytic capabilities (e.g., GC-MS, liquid chromatography)

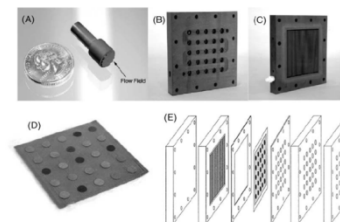
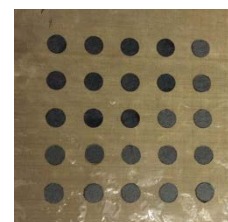
ANL: High-Throughput/Combinatorial Synthesis and Characterization of Inks and Electrodes



Pt/C Catalyst



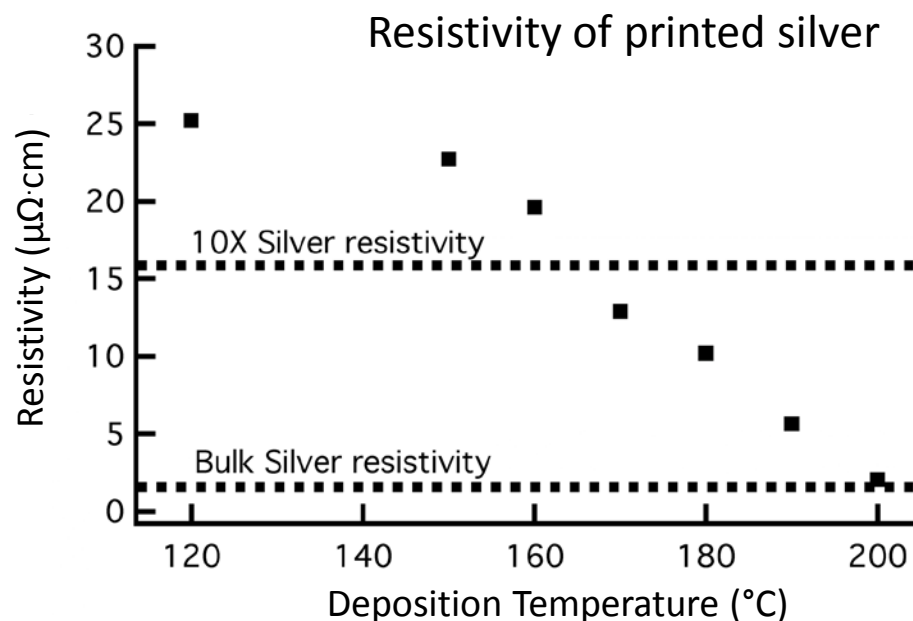
FreeSlate High Throughput
Catalyst Ink Synthesis and
Deposition



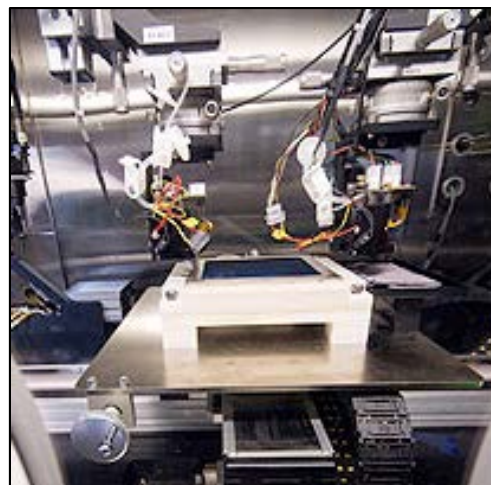
Combinatorial Fuel Cell
Test Fixture
NuVant Systems, Inc.
Nuvant.com

- High throughput/robotic synthesis of catalyst-ionomer-solvent inks of various ionomer to carbon ratio and solvent type, as defined by NREL and ORNL effort
- Analysis of microstructure of inks and dried inks via SEM and TEM for microstructure
- High throughput/robotic deposition of inks on substrates (blanks or gas diffusion layers)
- Combinatorial performance testing and characterization of twenty-five electrodes in a membrane-electrode assembly

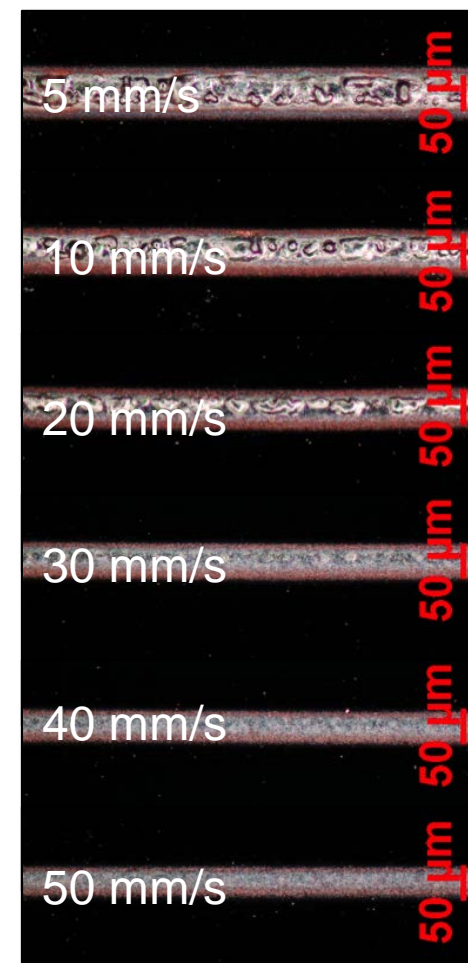
NREL: Printing of metal contacts



- Inkjet printing and Aerosol Jetting in inert atmosphere
- Metals: Ag, Cu, Ni, Al with resistivity close to bulk
- Patterns with line widths < 50 μm
- Organic and inorganic insulators can also be printed

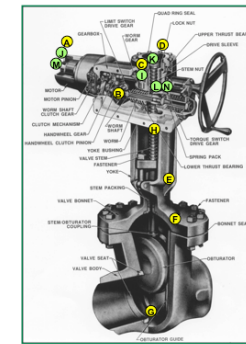


Copper lines

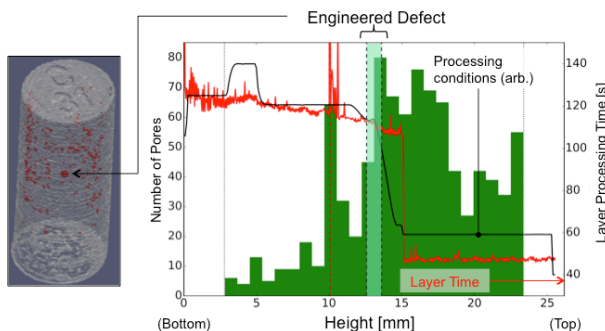
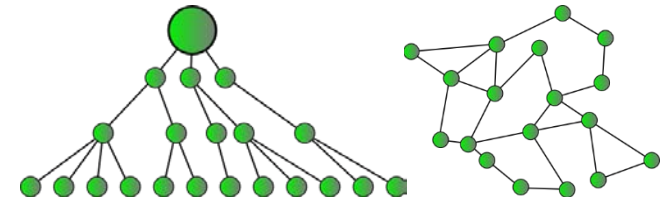
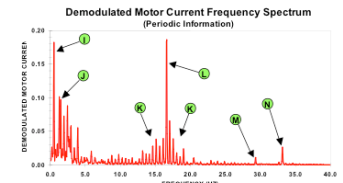
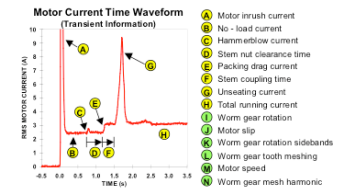


ORNL: Data and controls

- Advanced sensor technologies
- Electrical signature analysis
- Large scale structured and unstructured data management and utilization
- Multi-dimensional data visualization
- In-situ process monitoring of additive manufacturing
- Distributed, stochastic model predictive controls development



Motor-Operated Valve



Anomaly/interruption: Execution ↔ Outcome correlation
Late stage porosity: Planning ↔ Outcome

Eden (ORNL - <http://cda.ornl.gov/projects/eden/>)

