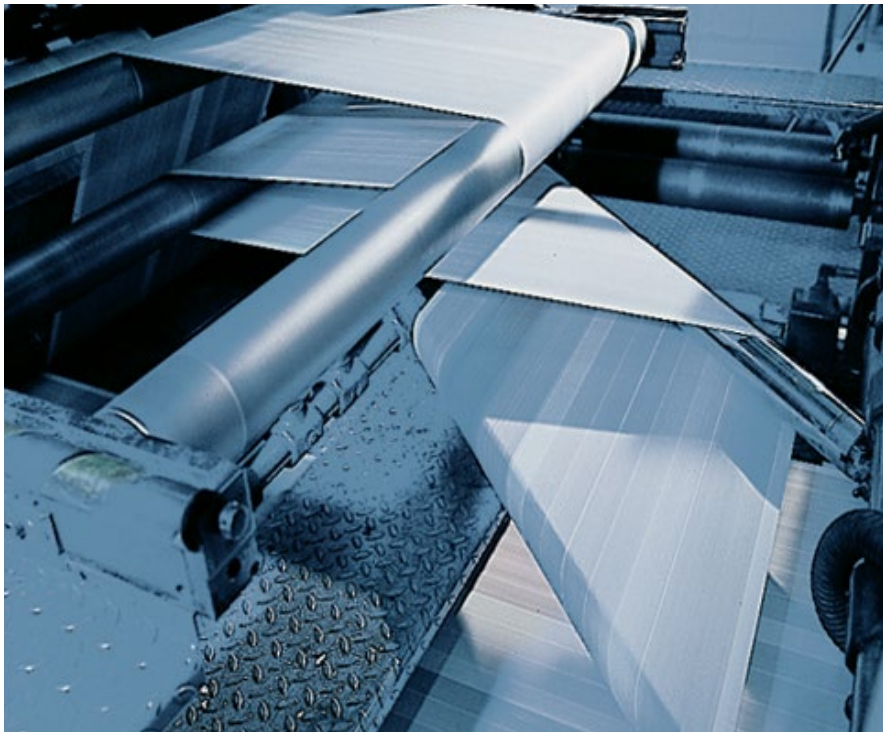


Drive & Control profile

Rexroth solution for digital roll-to-roll web processing is revolutionizing printed electronic production



The mass production of printed electronic devices can be achieved with a roll-to-roll system featuring highly regulated web tension.

Tension control solution for digital roll-to-roll web process enables highest quality, high throughput of printed electronics.

One of the brightest developments in electronics is Organic Light Emitting Diode (OLED) TVs, which are attracting consumers with their eye-popping colors and super-thin designs. Unlike the components

found in traditional flat-screen display technology, OLEDs use thin, flexible sheets of material that emit their own light and are produced using a technique similar to inkjet or sheet-fed printing.

Challenge:

Perform tension adjustments in one tension control zone of a roll-to-roll web process without causing web jitter that compromises ink registration and reduces yield

Rexroth Solution:

Rexroth multi-axis tension control solution allows the web to be decoupled into separate tension control zones. Tension can be adjusted as required in one zone area without destabilizing the entire web.

Results:

- During acceleration, tension control decoupling ensures the web is stable as soon as full production speed is reached, compared to a delay of five seconds or longer with coupled control
- Rexroth multi-axis tension control increases standstill web tension accuracy by a factor of two to four
- The Rexroth multi-axis tension controller initiates a response to step reduction in tension control in one-fourth the time compared to typical controllers

Introduced to the consumer market only a few years ago, OLEDs are still relatively costly to manufacture in large sizes due to limitations in both shadow-mask deposition methods, and in newer laser annealing and inkjet printing techniques. To scale up large area display production economically, printed electronics manufacturers are seeing the benefits of another production method—namely, digital roll-to-roll web processing enabled by Rexroth multi-axis tension control solutions.

Originally developed for digital printing, Rexroth multi-axis tension control has been found to be an excellent solution for roll-to-roll manufacturing of printed electronics, such as large-area OLEDs, e-paper media and integrated circuits. Like an inkjet printer deposits ink on sheets of paper, a digital roll-to-roll press patterns thin-film transistors and other devices directly onto large organic, flexible substrates. But unlike slower sheet-fed digital printing, the substrate in a roll-to-roll press is supplied from an infeed reel through the printing section onto an outfeed reel in one continuous inline web. An array of piezoelectric printheads deposit the ink—comprised of a conductive organic solution—on the substrate at precise locations.

It all happens on the fly. For example, digital printers using Rexroth control operate at speeds up to 800 feet (240 meters) per minute. In roll-to-roll web processing, electroluminescent materials or other microcrystalline layers are deposited on substrate at slower speeds, on the order of 10 to 100 feet (3 to 30 meters) per minute.

The speed of the roll-to-roll process reduces the cost of fabrication

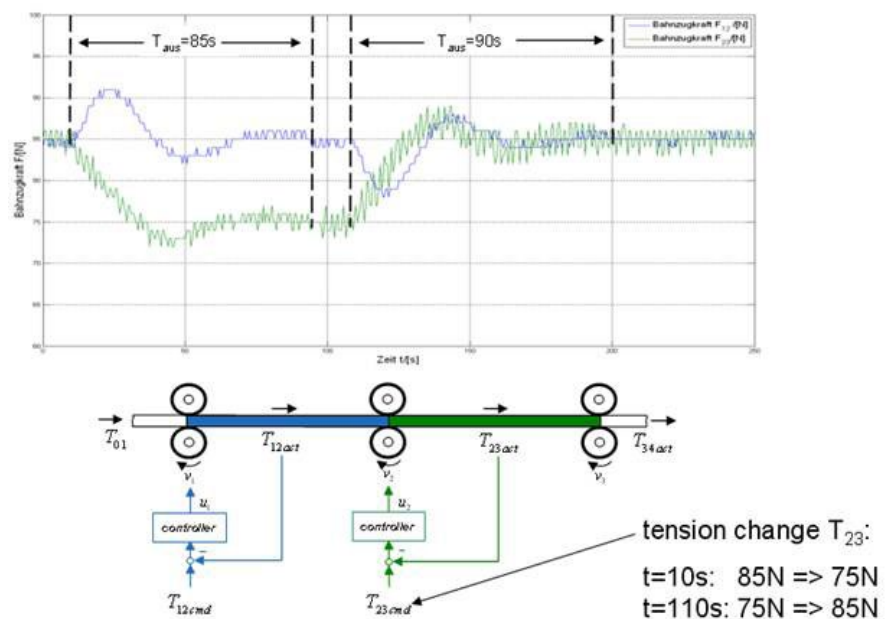


Figure 1. Correcting for tension in one zone often leads to a cascaded disturbance in other zones.

dramatically—but several challenges must be overcome to make it pay off.

Fast speeds create big challenges

Similar to how Sunday newspaper comics require precise color registration to keep images from blurring, printed electronics require far tighter registration. Tolerances for applications such as Thin-Film Transistors (TFTs) or OLEDs require registration smaller than 10 microns. High-speed, high-resolution cameras measure registration accuracy and provide input to the control system. To ensure that degree of accuracy, precise web tension control is required.

From the experience gained as a market leader in digital printing, Rexroth developed web tension control technology that is now being implemented to address digital roll-to-roll processing's main challenge—running at high speeds while maintaining high registration accuracy.

Web tension control is critical

Achieving precise registration accuracy is a factor of two related variables: web tension and transport velocity.

Web transport control ensures proper uniform tension on the substrate web as it travels through the process. Because the substrate changes properties in response to force loading, changes in tension affect the stability of deposited materials. Substrate expansion causes cracks, broken traces, short circuiting and layer delamination. Changes in web velocity in the print zone affect registration, thickness and resolution of fine lines.

As the web travels downstream, constant tension must be maintained in each tension zone, which is defined as an isolated area in a machine where constant tension must be maintained appropriate to the process being performed in that area. A roll-to-roll press has several tension zones.

Problems occur when a change is made in one tension zone and no change is needed in other areas. When tension control is coupled between all zones, a change in one creates a cascade of changes in others, impacting the stability of the entire web.

Figure 1 shows how instability affects a web traveling at five meters per second with two successive tension controllers for two tension zones. A command for a step change tension reduction is sent to the green zone controllers. No change is required in the upstream blue zone. But because the web is continuous, the tension disturbance is carried back to the blue zone, which causes the blue controller to compensate. In turn, this change affects the downstream green zone, sending jitter back to the blue zone. This back and forth jitter takes about 85 seconds to settle down. The web tension finally stabilizes in about 90 seconds. During that time, the machine is yielding waste product.

The challenge of tension adjustment

In an ideal world, web instability would never occur because tension adjustment would never be needed. But tension adjustment is necessary due to several mechanical factors:

- Oscillations caused by mechanical misalignments
- Differing inertial response (lag) of mechanical elements during web acceleration
- Out-of-round unwind and tension rolls
- Slipping through nip rolls
- Over aggressive web-guide correction

Several technical process and control issues also affect tension: tension

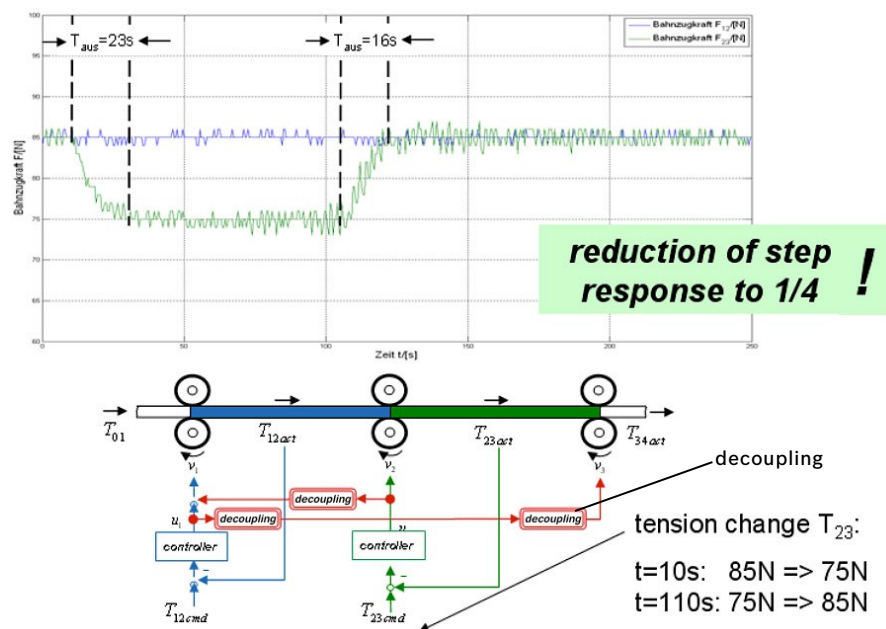


Figure 2. Decoupling each tension zone allows each controller to operate independently.

set point changes, phase offset on driven rolls, tension bleed from one zone to another, and, of course, thermal effect (contraction/expansion) as the substrate passes through various processes.

The factors requiring tension adjustment cannot all be eliminated. Variance in any one factor in a zone necessitates changes in tension control and web speed. Consequently, with coupled tension zone control, jitter is inevitable in a continuous web where the controllers cause a feedback loop.

The benefits of decoupled controllers

There is a solution: Decouple each tension zone, allowing each controller to operate independently.

This has been accomplished in digital printing applications using Bosch Rexroth controllers incorporating a unique tension decoupling function

block. As the name implies, the function block allows tension control for each zone to operate independently. As a result, tension changes can be isolated in one zone without affecting tension change in other areas.

The result can be seen in **Figure 2**. In this example, the press uses two successive controllers. But now the step change signaled by the green section controller doesn't create a cascade effect upstream. Along with decoupling to prevent feedback, the Rexroth controller initiates a response to step reduction in tension control in one-fourth the time compared to typical controllers.

With the Rexroth solution, tension can be controlled for up to eight axes. One or multiple points can be selected to be left uncontrolled. At the selected axis, line speed is held constant. At a standstill, web tension can be maintained. In fact, Rexroth multi-axis

tension control increases standstill web tension accuracy by a factor of two to four. Achieving the desired standstill web tension is also much faster. Without decoupling, a setpoint can be achieved in 13-14 seconds; with decoupling, it takes three to four seconds.

During acceleration, tension control decoupling ensures the web is stable as soon as full production speed is reached, compared to a delay of five seconds or longer with coupled control. And when tension setpoint changes occur during runtime, the transient response with decoupling takes about one second, compared to about four seconds with coupled control.

Not unlike digital printing, the adoption of roll-to-roll web printing will accelerate as the technology demonstrates its ability to provide high accuracy at high speeds. At the outset, however, the process with Rexroth tension control offers several bottom-line benefits: the

roll-to-roll web starts faster, saving time and increasing output; longer periods of web stability reduce waste and increase yield; and less tension deviation on the substrate improves registration and enables the use of more sensitive material.

And, because printed electronic material can be 10 times the cost—or even significantly more expensive—than typical substrate, decoupled multi axis tension control technology promises a significant payback. OEMs get an off-the-shelf solution providing the most stable tension solution for roll-to-roll machines. The result is faster time to market and easier implementation thanks to integrated components, including drives, function blocks and software controls. By enabling tight registration and greater throughput, decoupled tension control can handle the challenges OEMs face when building roll-to-roll presses today—and promises a bright future for large-scale printed electronics manufacturing tomorrow.

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