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## Characterization of Friction during the Demolding of Microstructures Molded by Hot Embossing

M. Worgull, J.-F. Héту\*, K.K. Kabanemi\*, M. Hecke

Forschungszentrum Karlsruhe, Institut für Mikrostrukturtechnik,  
Postfach 36 40, 76021 Karlsruhe, Germany,  
Phone: +49(7247)82-6828, fax: -4331, e-mail: [Matthias.Worgull@imt.fzk.de](mailto:Matthias.Worgull@imt.fzk.de)

\*Industrial Materials Institute, National Research Council of Canada

### Abstract

Today, hot embossing and injection molding belong to the established plastic molding processes in microengineering. Based on experimental findings, a variety of microstructures have been replicated so far using the above processes. However, with increasing requirements regarding the embossing surface and the simultaneous decrease of the structure size down into the nanorange, increasing know-how is needed to adapt hot embossing to industrial standards. To reach this objective, a German-Canadian cooperation project has been launched to study hot embossing theoretically by a process simulation and experimentally. The present publication shall report about an important aspect - the determination of friction during the demolding of microstructures.

### 1. Introduction

For the first time and independently of [1], embossing technology for replicating microstructures was applied by the Institute for Microstructure Technology of Forschungszentrum Karlsruhe in the early 1990s as part of the LIGA process [2]. In the course of further development, hot embossing has advanced to an independent process used apart from injection molding, injection embossing, and thermoforming. All processes mentioned have specific advantages. Consequently, they hardly compete with, but complement each other, thus covering a wide spectrum of replicated microstructures [3, 4, 5]. Process selection above all depends on the geometry of the microstructures and the surface to be patterned.

### 2. Hot Embossing

#### 2.1 Process Steps

The hot embossing process is divided into four major steps:

- 1) Heating of the semi-finished product to molding temperature
- 2) Isothermal molding by embossing (displacement-controlled and force-controlled)
- 3) Cooling of the molded part to demolding temperature, with the force being maintained
- 4) Demolding of the component by opening the tool

One-sided embossing is represented schematically in Figure 1.

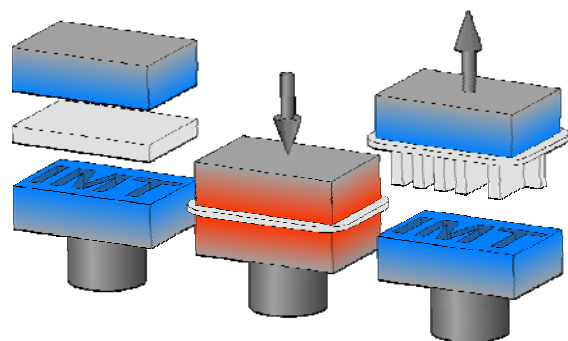


Fig. 1: The hot embossing process: Heating, molding, and demolding are the characteristic process steps. The hot embossing process is characterized by a residual layer that allows for an easy handling of the molded part.

Between the tool and substrate, a semi-finished product, i.e. a polymer foil, is positioned. Thickness of the foil exceeds the structural height of the tool. The surface area of the foil covers the structured part of the tool. The tool and substrate are heated to the polymer molding temperature under vacuum. When the constant molding temperature is reached, embossing starts. At a constant embossing rate (in the order of 1 mm/min), tool and substrate are moved towards each other until the pre-set maximum embossing force is reached. Then, relative movement between the tool and substrate is controlled by the embossing force. The force is kept constant for an additional period (packing time, holding time), the plastic material flows under constant force (packing pressure). At the same time, tool and substrate move further towards each other, while the thickness of the residual layer decreases with packing time. During this molding process, temperature remains constant. This isothermal embossing under vacuum is required to completely fill the cavities of the tool. Air inclusions or cooling during mold filling already may result in an incomplete molding of the microstructures, in particular at high aspect ratios. Upon the expiry of the packing time, cooling of the tool and substrate starts, while the embossing force is maintained. Cooling is continued until the temperature of the molded part drops below the glass transition temperature or melting point of the plastic. When the demolding temperature of the polymer is reached, the molded part is demolded from the tool by the opening movement, i.e. the relative movement between tool and substrate. Demolding only works in connection with an increased adhesion of the molded part to the substrate plate. Due to this adhesion, the demolding movement is transferred homogeneously and vertically to the molded part. Demolding is the most critical process step of hot embossing. Depending on the process parameters selected and the quality of the tool, demolding forces may vary by several factors. In extreme cases, demolding is no longer possible or the structures are destroyed during demolding. Apart from the one-sided molding described above, the process is also used for double-sided positioned embossing. The principle of the process remains the same. Instead of the substrate, however, another tool is applied. To demold the molded part from one of both tool halves, special demolding mechanisms, such as ejector pins or pressurized-air demolding, are used. For a better understanding, the schematic representation of embossing in Figure 1 is limited to the major process steps. Depending on the tool and polymer, the process and process parameters have to be adapted accordingly.

### **3. Analyzing the Hot Embossing Process**

Hot embossing may be analyzed theoretically by means of a process simulation. Today, FEM simulation tools are state of the art in plastic molding. However, no simulation tool exists that satisfactorily reproduces the entire process chain of hot embossing. Complete FEM modeling of a typical LIGA mold insert using PC-based FEM systems is not yet possible due to the excessively high computational resources required to perform such an analysis. Flow behavior of polymers during embossing has already been studied for a simple microstructure [9, 10]. However, not only the individual free-standing microstructure is of interest, but also the structural field, the type of arrangement of the individual microstructures. Modeling of structural fields allows statements to be made with respect to the arrangement and mutual influence of individual structures and, thus, a tool can be designed well in advance [8, 11, 12].

The joint project covered here is aimed at analyzing the individual process steps of hot embossing, understanding related effects, and deriving improvement potentials from the findings obtained for simply structured tools. Theoretical and practical analyses focus on the demolding process, as the risk of destroying microstructures is highest during this process step. Based on simulation models, parameter studies are performed, from which conclusions are drawn with respect to optimized process parameters, above all to reduce demolding forces.

### **4. Measurement of Friction Behavior**

The problem of demolding microstructures gains importance with increasing size of the embossing surface and smaller structures. A central task of the project described here therefore is the development of a measurement method, by means of which static and dynamic friction can be determined during demolding under typical hot embossing conditions. Static and dynamic friction forces in microstructured tools, however, can only be measured as the sum of demolding forces. Detailed analysis fails, as it is impossible to determine normal forces acting on the individual side walls of the structured tool, which largely depend on the shrinkage of the component and, thus, on a multitude of process parameters and influencing factors. Moreover, force measurement systems of high spatial resolution, which might be integrated in the microstructured tool, are lacking. For this reason, static and dynamic friction forces were measured using a macroscopic measurement

system. The approach to determining friction coefficients according to DIN/ISO is not suited, as the boundary conditions defined in these standards do not reflect those of the hot embossing process. Within the framework of the project described here, a measurement process has been developed, which includes an embossing process prior to the measurement of static and dynamic friction forces. Apart from the surface roughness of the specimen and the defined adjustable normal force, the influence of the process parameters of hot embossing, i.e. embossing pressure, embossing temperature, demolding temperature, and demolding rate, on the demolding force is considered.

As far as the material and surface roughness are concerned, the specimens used represent typical values of microstructured tools. Both surface roughnesses of tools produced by electroplating and of tools manufactured by micromechanical processes are considered. The advantage of this measurement method is that the history of the plastic, namely, the embossing process, is taken into account. Furthermore, the individual parameters influencing the demolding force can be assessed systematically.

#### 4.1 The Measurement System

##### Components of the Measurement System:

The measurement system may be integrated in any tensile testing machine. The embossing force and tension movement required for friction measurement are applied via the tensile testing machine. The embossing force is transmitted from the tensile testing machine to a wedge-shaped clip and further to two movable slides with die inserts. Between them, a metal specimen is located that is connected with the tensile testing machine via a spring system. The normal force between the metal specimen and polymer required for measurement is applied by a spring system independently of the tensile testing machine. To control the normal force and embossing force, both slides are equipped with a force transducer each. To reach the embossing temperature required, heating elements are installed in the slides (Figures 2 and 3).

##### Functioning:

At the beginning of the experiment, a thin polymer foil is positioned between test metal specimen and the slides each. This foil is fixed by the slides. The die surface is provided with undercuts, such the polymer is fixed after embossing and a relative movement between specimen and polymer is

possible only. Embossing is started by the tensile testing machine being loaded by pressure. The force is transmitted to the metal specimen and the polymer platelets via both wedge-shaped clips. With increasing temperature of the dies, polymer and specimen are heated far above the glass transition temperature of the polymer. Embossing takes place. As the plastic flows during embossing, the force has to be readjusted. After embossing, the specimen and polymer are cooled down to demolding temperature and measurement of the friction forces is started. The embossing force is reduced by reducing the pressure forces until a defined normal force can be applied by the spring system of the slides.

Friction forces are measured by a velocity-controlled tensile test. Velocity corresponds to the typical demolding rates of the hot embossing process. Construction of the measurement system allows for a displacement of about 1 – 2 mm, before tensile forces are determined as a measure of friction forces. In this way, it is ensured that the system is in a stationary state and that the break-away force is determined at constant tensile velocity.

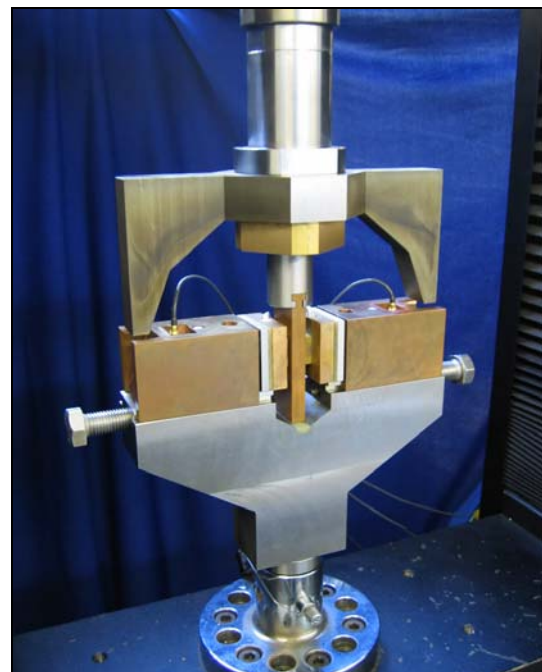


Fig. 2: Test arrangement as part of a tensile testing machine.

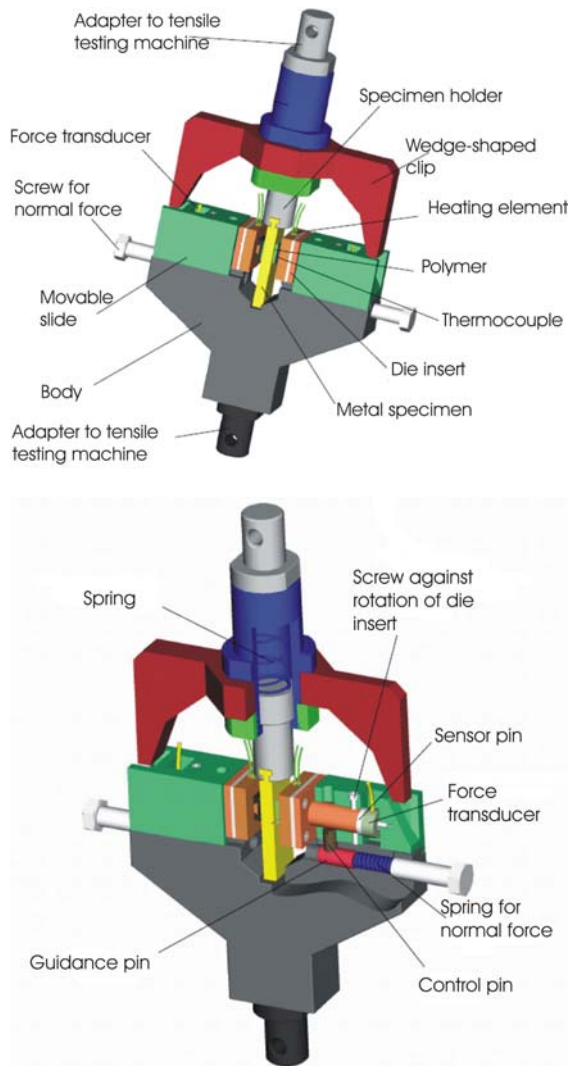


Fig. 3: Test arrangement to determine adhesion and friction under typical hot embossing conditions. This test arrangement can be used in a tensile testing machine. The advantage of the arrangement is an integrated molding cycle before the measurement of friction is started.

#### Typical Measurement Curves and Information Derived from Them:

Two characteristic measurement curves of the high number of measurements are shown in Figure 4. Breaking away of the structures at the beginning of demolding is of decisive importance to demolding the microstructures, as the highest forces are encountered at this moment. This point is characterized by static friction. In contrast to dynamic friction, static friction is defined clearly by the peak of the measurement curve. After the plastic has broken away from the tool, further demolding is characterized by sliding along the vertical side walls. Dynamic friction is reflected by the stick-slip effect, as evident from Figure 4. The

results obtained in the form of static and dynamic friction coefficients are used for modeling hot embossing.

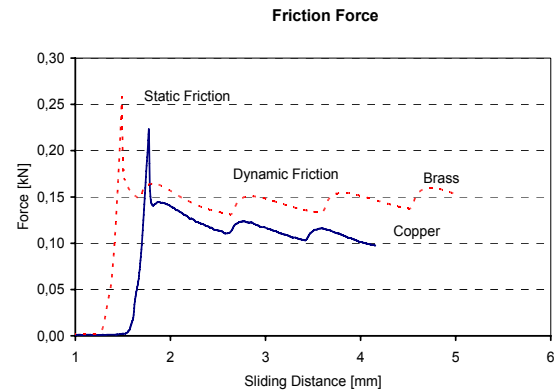


Fig. 4: Friction force measured between the molded polymer and a brass and a copper surface. Due to the integrated molding cycle, static and dynamic friction forces can be measured under typical demolding conditions. With the measurement arrangement, friction coefficients can be calculated for different material combinations.

Based on the friction forces measured, static and dynamic friction coefficients are determined assuming Coulomb's friction.

$$\mu_H = F_{RH} / F_A \quad (1)$$

$$\mu_G = F_{RG} / F_A \quad (2)$$

$F_{RH}$  ≡ static friction force measured  
 $F_{RG}$  ≡ mean dynamic friction force measured  
 $F_A$  ≡ normal force between tool and polymer

## 5. Influence on the Friction Behavior

To obtain information about the friction behavior, systematic measurements of friction have been carried out, with the following aspects being considered:

- Surface roughness (20 nm and 200 nm)
- Molding temperature (110°C up to 170°C)
- Tensile velocity (1 mm/min or 5 mm/min)
- Molding force (1 -3 kN)
- Use of release agent

The influence of the parameters and factors mentioned above on the friction behavior shall be outlined. The experiments are carried out under the following boundary conditions:

- Material: PMMA Lucryl G77Q11
- Surface, polished or smoothed
- Molding area 2 x 25 mm<sup>2</sup>
- Sliding distance between 3 and 5 mm

### 5.1 Surface Roughness

To determine the influence of surface quality on the friction behavior, three specimens with surfaces typical of microstructured tools have been fabricated.

- Ground surface – grinding direction corresponds to the direction of tension, surface roughness 200 nm
- Ground surface – grinding direction is vertical to tension, surface roughness 200 nm
- Polished surface, surface roughness 22 nm

Figures 5 to 7 show the typical friction forces measured for each surface quality.

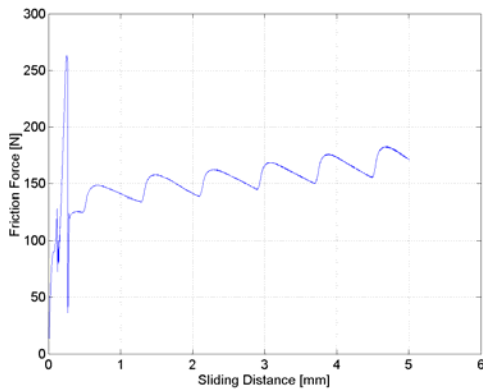


Fig. 5: Measurement of typical static and dynamic friction forces. Surface roughness is oriented in the direction of tensile velocity. Roughness 200 nm.

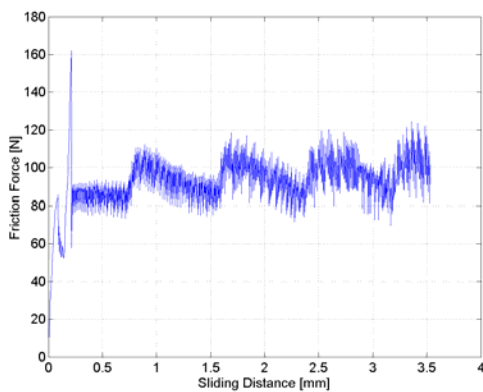


Fig. 6: Typical static and dynamic friction forces. The orientation of surface roughness is perpendicular to the direction of tensile velocity. Roughness 200 nm.

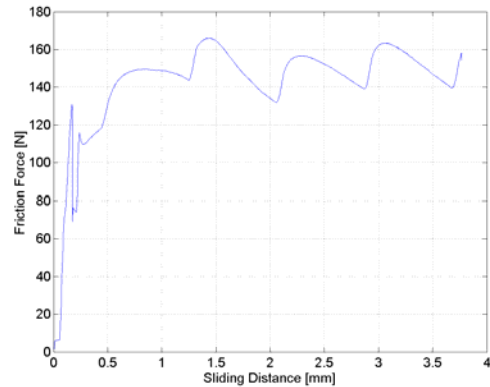


Fig. 7: Measurement of typical static and dynamic friction forces. The surface is polished, roughness is 20 nm.

All three surfaces are characterized by a pronounced stick-slip effect in the dynamic friction range. For the surface ground transverse to tension, the stick-slip effect is superimposed by noise.

To evaluate the influence of surface quality on friction forces, friction coefficients of a ground specimen with a roughness of 200 nm are compared with those of a polished specimen of 20 nm roughness. It is obvious from Figure 8 that the static friction coefficients of the polished specimen are only slightly (about 9%) below those of the ground specimen on the average. In contrast to this, the mean dynamic friction coefficient of the polished specimen exceeds that of the ground specimen by about 57%, i.e. significantly.

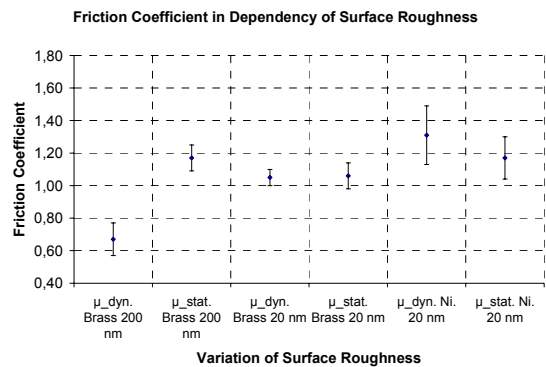


Fig. 8: Influence of surface roughness on the static and dynamic friction coefficients.

### 5.2 Influence of Molding Temperature

To analyze the influence of the molding temperature on the friction behavior, the former was varied between 110°C and 170°C. The embossing force, tensile velocity, and demolding force were kept constant. Figure 9 shows the influence of the variable molding temperature on

the friction behavior. It is evident that the static friction coefficient increases significantly with temperature. As compared to a molding temperature of 110°C, the mean static friction coefficient at a molding temperature of 170°C increases from 0.86 to 2.13, corresponding to about 247%. In contrast to this, the dynamic friction coefficient does not vary significantly as a function of the molding temperature.

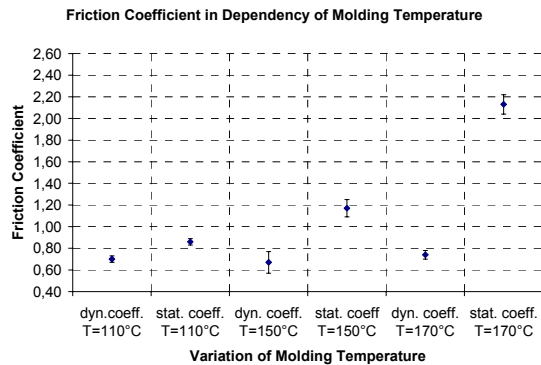


Fig. 9: Influence of the molding temperature on the static and dynamic friction coefficients. With increasing molding temperature, the mean static friction coefficients increase.

### 5.3 Influence of Molding Force

The influence of molding force on static and dynamic friction was studied systematically with the molding force being varied in the range from 1 kN to 3 kN, corresponding to a mean molding pressure of 2.5 – 7.5 N/mm<sup>2</sup>. It is obvious from Figure 10 that the mean static friction coefficient decreases significantly with increasing molding pressure. Compared to a molding pressure of 2.5 N/mm<sup>2</sup>, the mean static friction coefficient at a molding pressure of 7.5 N/mm<sup>2</sup> is reduced by 39%. Dynamic friction is not influenced significantly by the variation of molding force. The results are in the range of the measurement uncertainties.

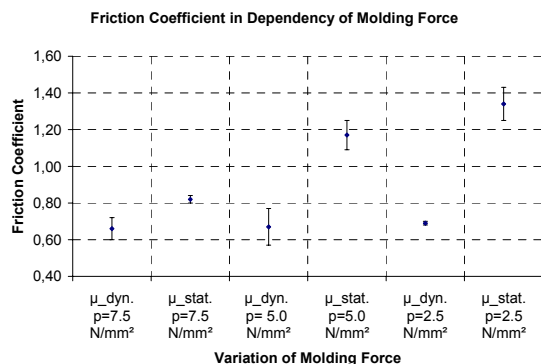


Fig. 10: Influence of molding force on the static and dynamic friction coefficients. With increasing molding pressure, static friction between tool and molded part is reduced.

### 5.4 Influence of Tensile Velocity

Influence of the demolding rate is reflected by tensile velocity in the measurement arrangement used. Friction forces were determined at velocities of 1 mm/min and 5 mm/min. Due to the relatively high tensile velocity, no unambiguous static friction force could be determined. The forces measured, however, were far below those obtained at a velocity of 1 mm/min (Figure 11).

Mean dynamic friction decreases slightly with increasing tensile velocity, as the stick-slip effect is less pronounced.

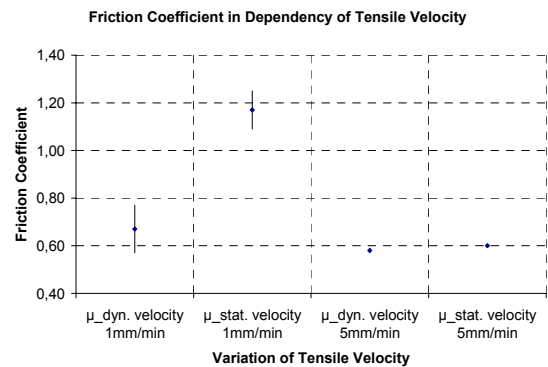


Fig. 11: Influence of the demolding rate (tensile velocity) on the static and dynamic friction coefficients. No clear static friction is determined. The mean dynamic friction coefficient decreases with increasing tensile velocity due to the less pronounced stick-slip effect.

### 5.5 Influence of the Release Agent

Finally, the influence of a release agent used in hot embossing was analyzed. Comparison with a reference experiment revealed a significant decrease in the static friction coefficient by about 30%. Due to the release agent, the stick-slip effect was less pronounced, such that scattering of the dynamic friction coefficients was reduced. The mean dynamic friction coefficient remained nearly unchanged.

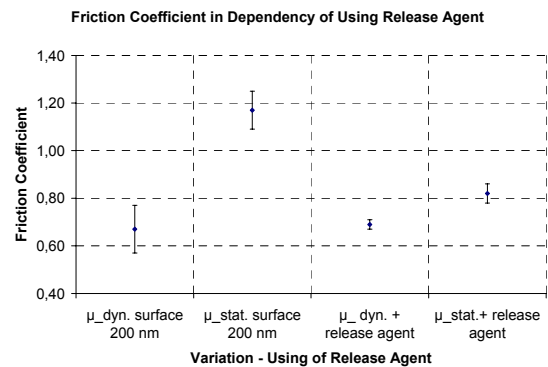


Fig. 12: Influence of the release agent on the static and dynamic friction coefficients. The use of a release agent reduces static friction by 30% in the present case.

## 5.6 Discussion of the Results

Demolding is determined by static friction between the tool and polymer, which is also referred to as break-away force and responsible for potential damage of microstructures during demolding.

Therefore, it is focused on influencing static friction. It was demonstrated by the experiments that static friction can be influenced considerably by the process parameters chosen. In contrast to this, dynamic friction was not found to be influenced significantly within the range of measurement accuracy.

Major parameters to reduce the break-away forces are the molding temperature, molding force, and the use of release agents.

The molding temperature influences static friction in particular by the viscosity of the plastic. Due to the higher molding temperature, the plastic fills the micro roughnesses much better, which results in improved interlocking. This interlocking is reflected by increased demolding forces.

An increase in the molding force or the resulting surface pressure leads to a reduction of static friction. This may be due to a reduction of the shrinkage of the plastic by the higher holding pressure during cooling from molding temperature to demolding temperature.

Reduction of the static friction coefficient by the use of a release agent may possibly be due to the formation of a lubricating film that improves sliding. Within the framework of the experiments, a reduction of the stick-slip effect was observed. The reduced static friction may be attributed to the filling of micro roughnesses with the release agent. As a result, sticking of the plastic to the roughnesses of the tool surface can be reduced.

## 6. Conclusions

To meet future requirements in terms of an increasing embossing surface area and a simultaneously decreasing structure size, a German-Canadian cooperation project was initiated between Forschungszentrum Karlsruhe (FZK) and the National Research Council Canada (NRC) to systematically analyze the hot embossing process for the replication of microstructures. Using selected microstructured tools, the process was modeled, and the simulation results were compared with practical experiments.

For simulation, the influence of adhesion and friction was accounted for when simulating the demolding behavior. Systematic measurement of adhesion and friction coefficients under typical process conditions was a major part of the project.

Under the project mentioned, surface roughness and the influence of the hot embossing parameters on static and dynamic friction were studied systematically. Static and dynamic friction coefficients were derived. It was found that static friction is reduced in particular by the reduction of the molding temperature, increase in the molding force, and the use of release agents. In contrast to this, dynamic friction is much less influenced by the parameters mentioned. However, the stick-slip effect was observed to be reduced in case of a polished surface and when using release agents.

## 7. Acknowledgement

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