

# Transparent, scratch-resistant layers on large area substrates

*Indoor interior*

## Technology

- High-rate electron beam evaporation
- Plasma-activation by hollow cathode arc discharge (HAD process)
- Organic modification by combination with PECVD
- High deposition rates on large areas (50 ... 600 nm/s)
- High productivity – low cost
- Low thermal load (plastic, e. g. PC, max. temperature < 130°C)
- Wet chemical cleaning of metals prior vacuum processing
- (Pulse) plasma pre-treatment
- Technology development to customized requirements
- Pilot production for metal strips, plastic films (300 mm width) and large sheets (500 mm × 500 mm) in large scale pilot plant MAXI

## Applications

- Kitchen
- Indoor interior
- Architecture
- Automotive
- Rail-bound transportation
- Lighting
- Solar thermal absorber
- Photovoltaic

## Substrates

- Materials:
  - plastics (e. g. polycarbonate)
  - metals (e. g. stainless steel)
  - glasses (e. g. float glass)
  - ceramics (e. g. tiles)
- Shape:
  - small, medium size and large area flat substrates (sheets, strips, films)
  - simple shaped 3D substrates

## Contact

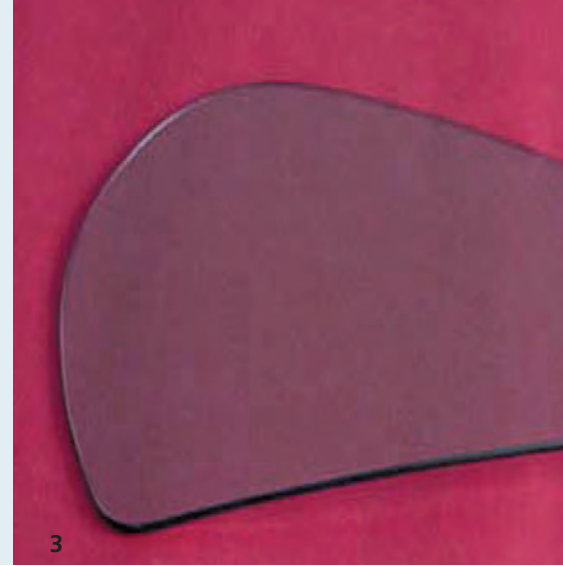
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## Characteristics

### General:

Transparent, scratch-resistant layers on large area substrates from plastics, metals, glasses and ceramics.

The optical appearance of the surface will not be altered by coating.

### Layers:

- Silica based ( $\text{SiO}_x$ ) and alumina based ( $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ) coatings
- Thickness 1 ... 10  $\mu\text{m}$
- Organic modification by incorporation of carbon
- Improved elasticity
- Incorporation of nano-crystalline Si in the  $\text{SiO}_x$  layer matrix for extremely high hardness

### Mechanical properties:

- High hardness (2 ... 15 GPa) compared to substrate (see table)
- High abrasion resistance (see graph, fig. 4)
- Excellent adhesion, even in the presence of moisture (plastic substrates)
- Low intrinsic layer stress
- Elastic and plastic deformability up to 3%
- Stability against temperature cycling
- High corrosion resistance
- Low fingerprint sensibility

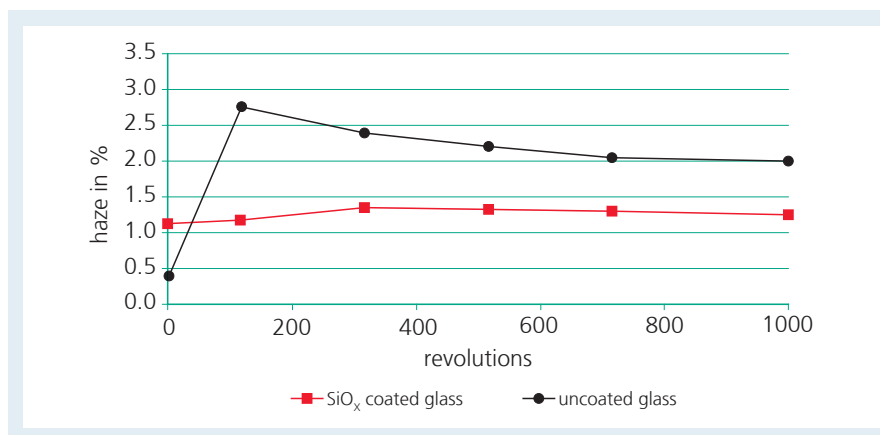
### Hardness of substrates and abrasion-resistant $\text{SiO}_x$ layers

Substrate	Hardness of the substrate [GPa]	Hardness of the $\text{SiO}_x$ layers [GPa]
Polycarbonate	0.11*	2 ... 3
PET	0.15*	2 ... 3
PMMA	0.18*	2 ... 3
Ferritic steel (St 14)	ca. 1	8 ... 15
High-alloy steel (X5 CrNi 18.10)	3 ... 4	8 ... 15
Float glass	ca. 6	8 ... 10

### Optical properties:

- High transparency ( $k$ : 0.001 ... 0.01 @ 550 nm)
- High uniformity of layer thickness

Hardness measurement by nano-indentation; \* Ball indentation



4 Transparent, hard (ca. 9 GPa)  $\text{SiO}_x$  layers on glass substrates subjected to the Taber Abraser test. Parameters: Friction wheels CS-10F, 500 g load

- 1 Indoor interior
- 2 High abrasion resistance
- 3 Automotive