

Contactless Handling of Thin Substrates using Air Bearing Technology

Ron van Ostayen,
Mechatronic System Design and Tribology,
Dep. of Precision and Microsystems Engineering

KIVI Mechanics Symposium "To grease or not to grease"
November 3, 2016



Delft University of Technology

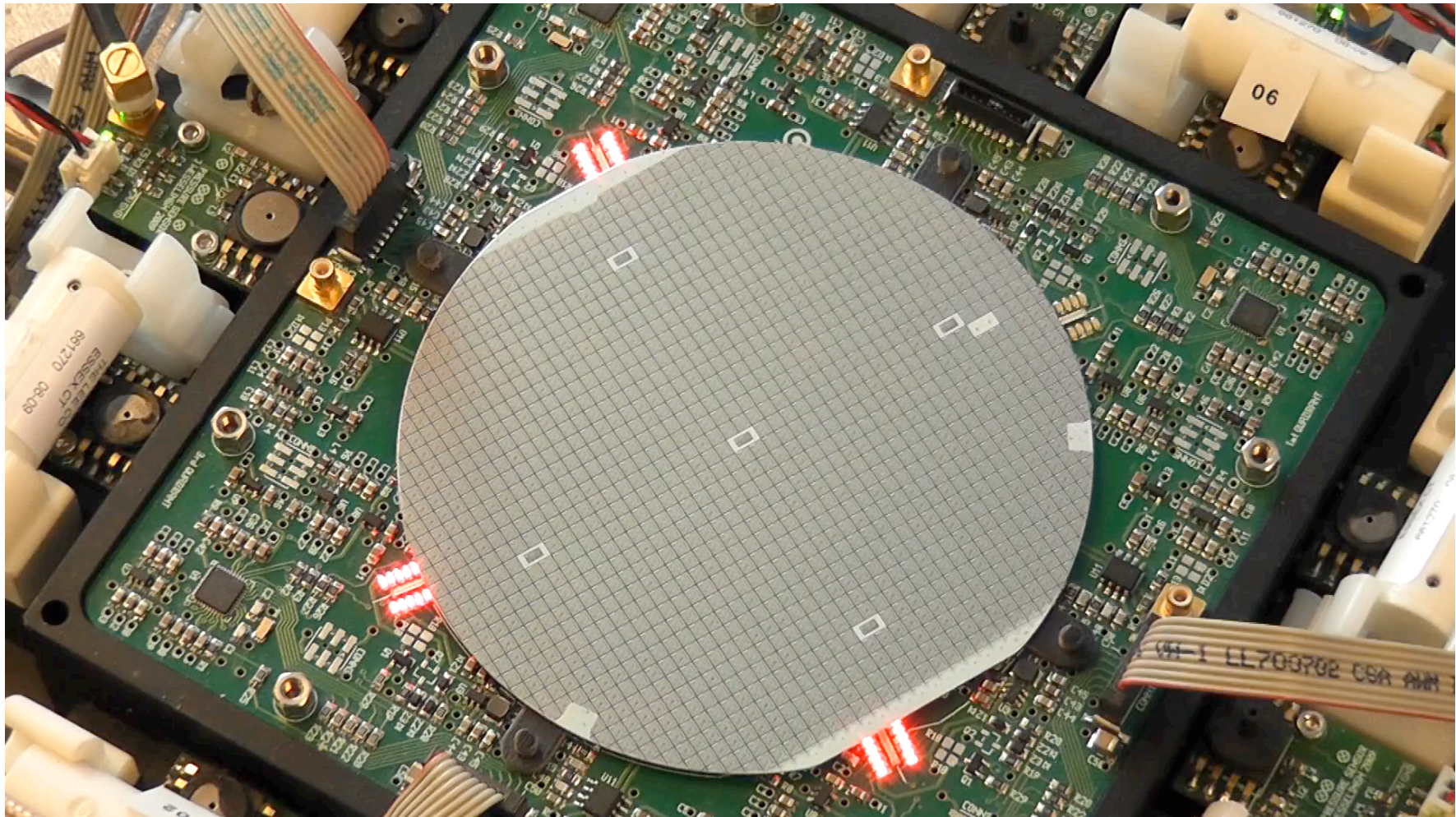


Challenge

Thin, fragile, substrates are susceptible to contamination, damage or even breakage at every occurrence of mechanical contact.

So: Is it possible to carry, transport, and position, thin, fragile, substrates, without any mechanical contact? (2006)

YES!



J. Wesseling, e.a., Euspen, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011
J. van Rij, e.a., Tribology International, 2009
J. Wesseling, TU Delft PhD-thesis, 2011

Contents

1. Delft University of Technology: Intro
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3. Gen-1: Fixed geometry, controlled pressure
4. Gen-2: Deformable surface, fixed pressure

A living campus





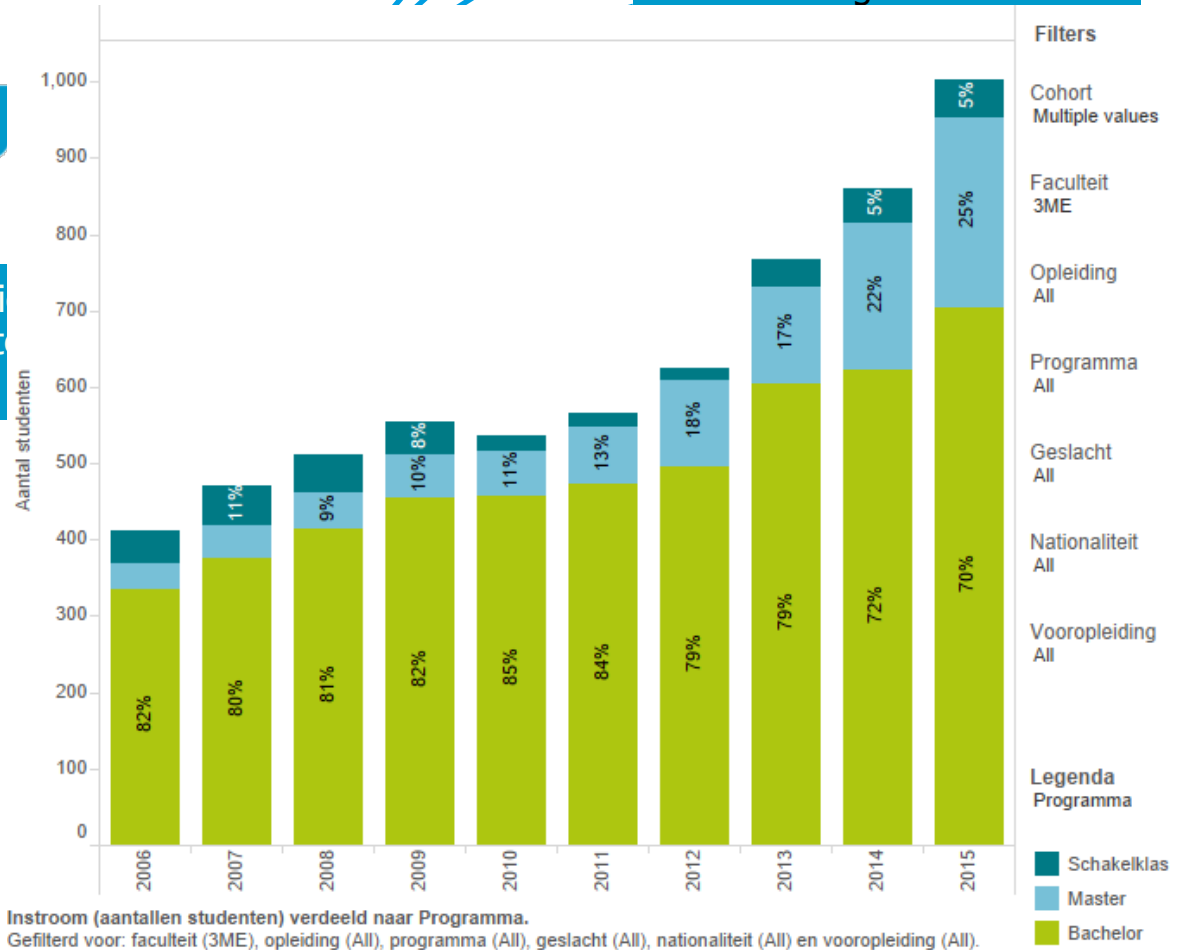
Mechanics and Mathematics (3mE)

Aerospace Eng.

Applied Sciences

Architecture

Electrical Eng. Mathematics



Instream (aantallen studenten) verdeeld naar Programma. Gefilterd voor: faculteit (3ME), opleiding (All), programma (All), geslacht (All), nationaliteit (All) en vooropleiding (All).



Mechanical, Maritime and Materials Eng. (3mE)

Aerospace Eng.

Applied Sciences

Architecture

Electrical Eng. Mathematics and Computer Sciences

Civil Eng. and Geosciences

Technology, Policy and Management

Industrial Design Eng.

Precision and Micro-systems Engineering (PME)

DCSC

MSE

M&TT

P&E

BmechE

Micro and Nano Engineering
U. Staufer

Micro-optics and opto-mechatronics
Vacancy

Mechatronic System Design
J. Herder

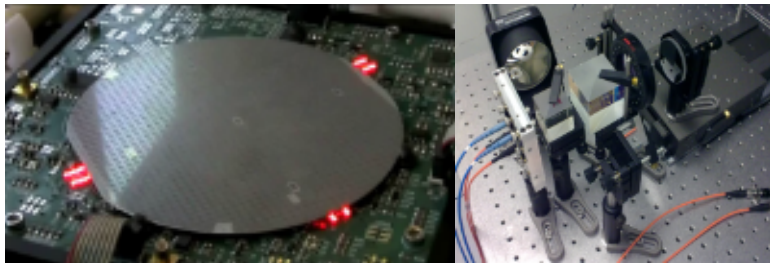
Structural Optimization and Mechanics
F. van Keulen

Engineering Dynamics
Vacancy

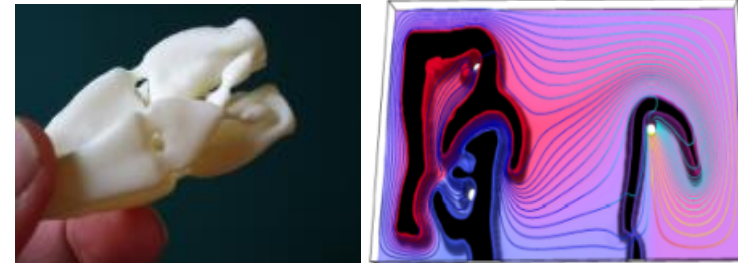
- PME is a **Department** within the **Faculty of Mechanical, Maritime and Materials Engineering**, and is focused on high-tech systems and materials

PME research program

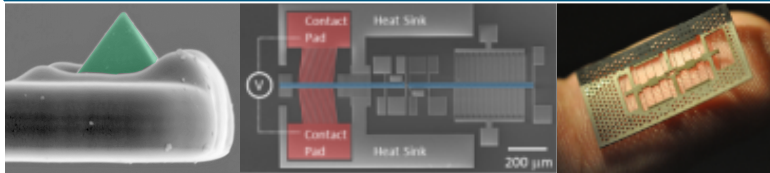
Systems



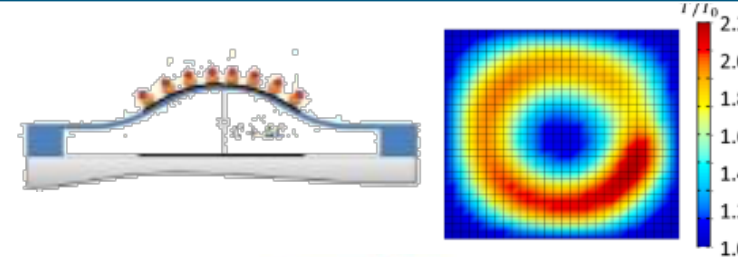
Design optimization



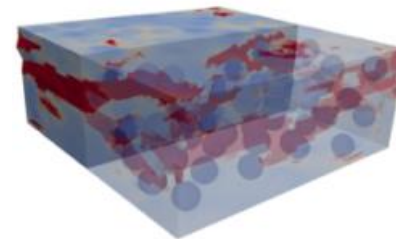
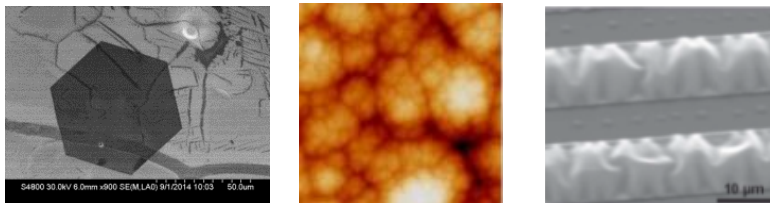
Devices and processes



Numerical modelling

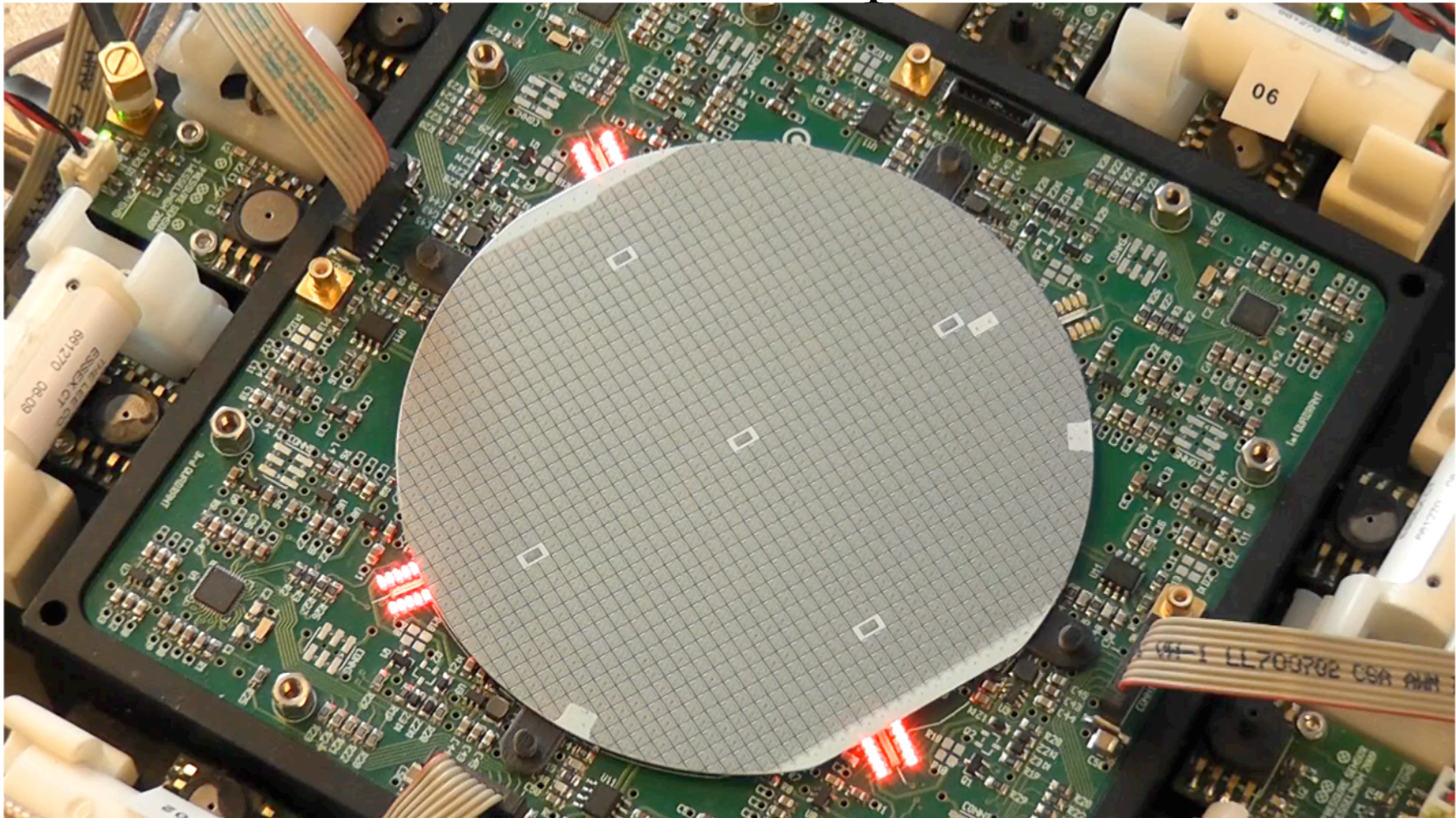


(Nano)material structures

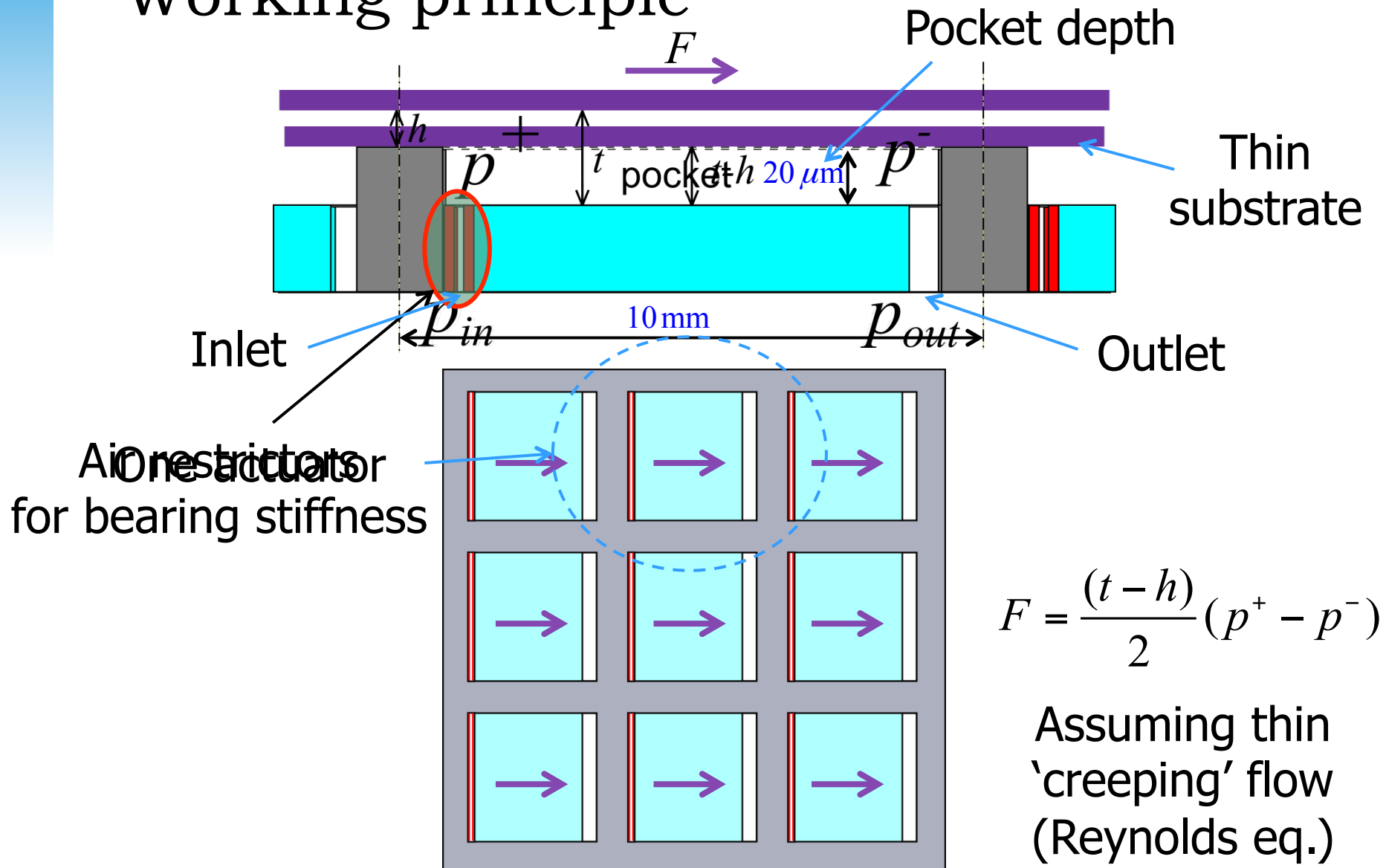


PME is focused on the **high-tech systems and materials domain**,
and has the mission to **integrate micro/nano-science into Mechanical Engineering**

Viscous traction concept: Intro



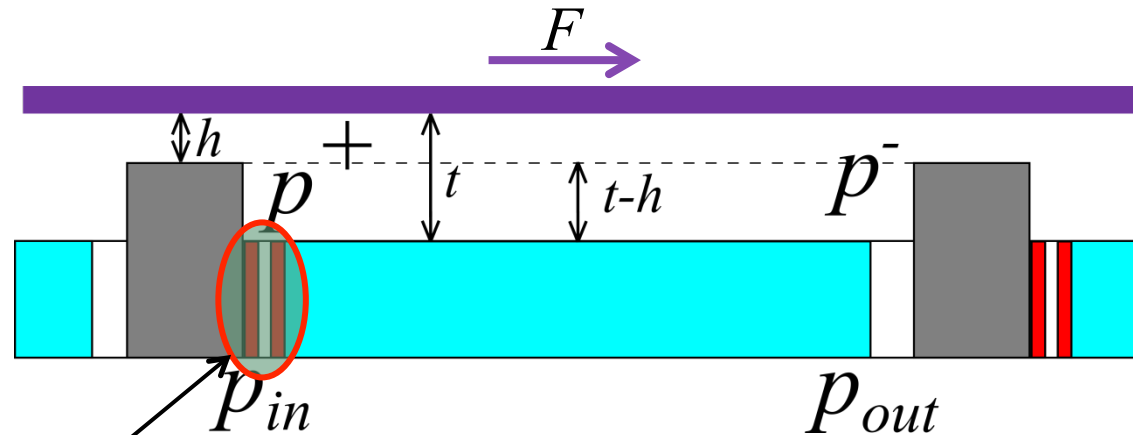
Working principle



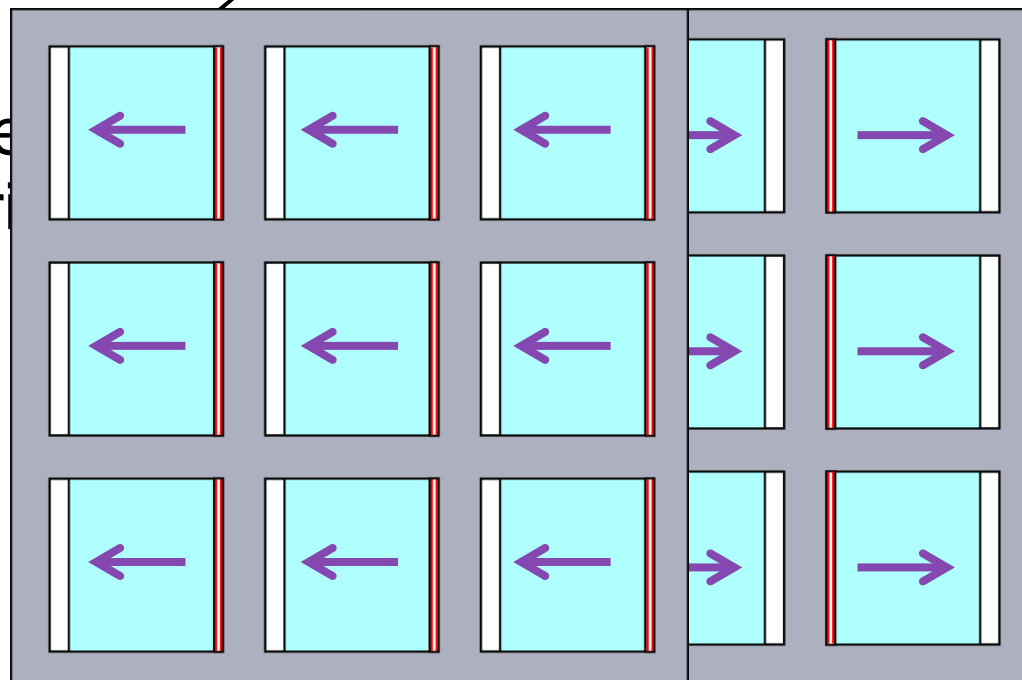
$$F = \frac{(t - h)}{2} (p^+ - p^-)$$

Assuming thin 'creeping' flow (Reynolds eq.)

Position control



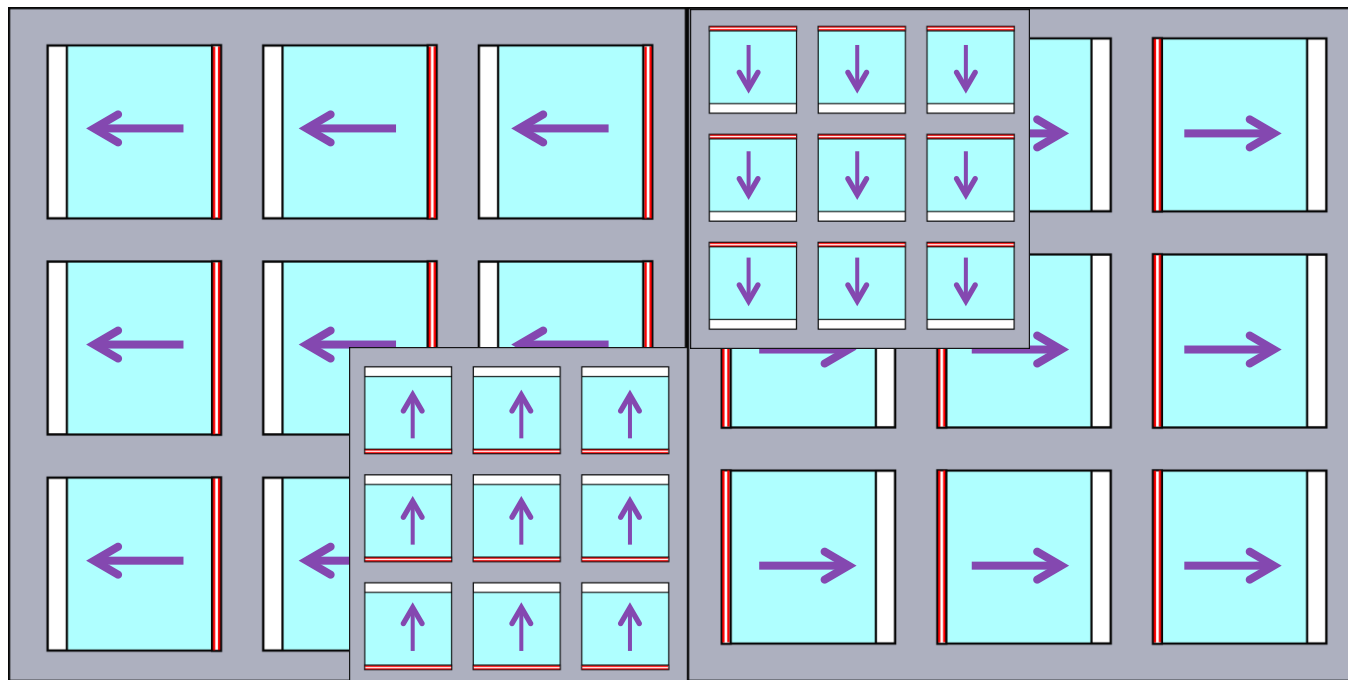
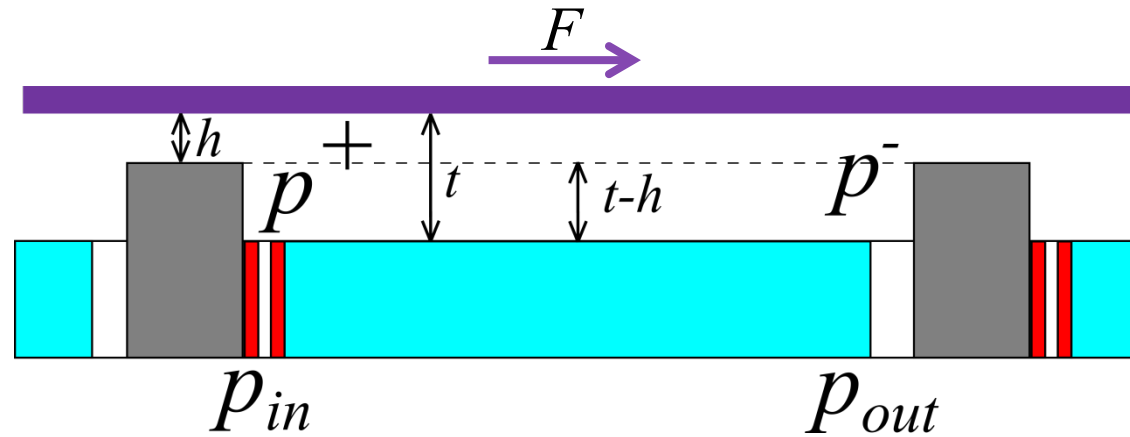
Air re
for bear



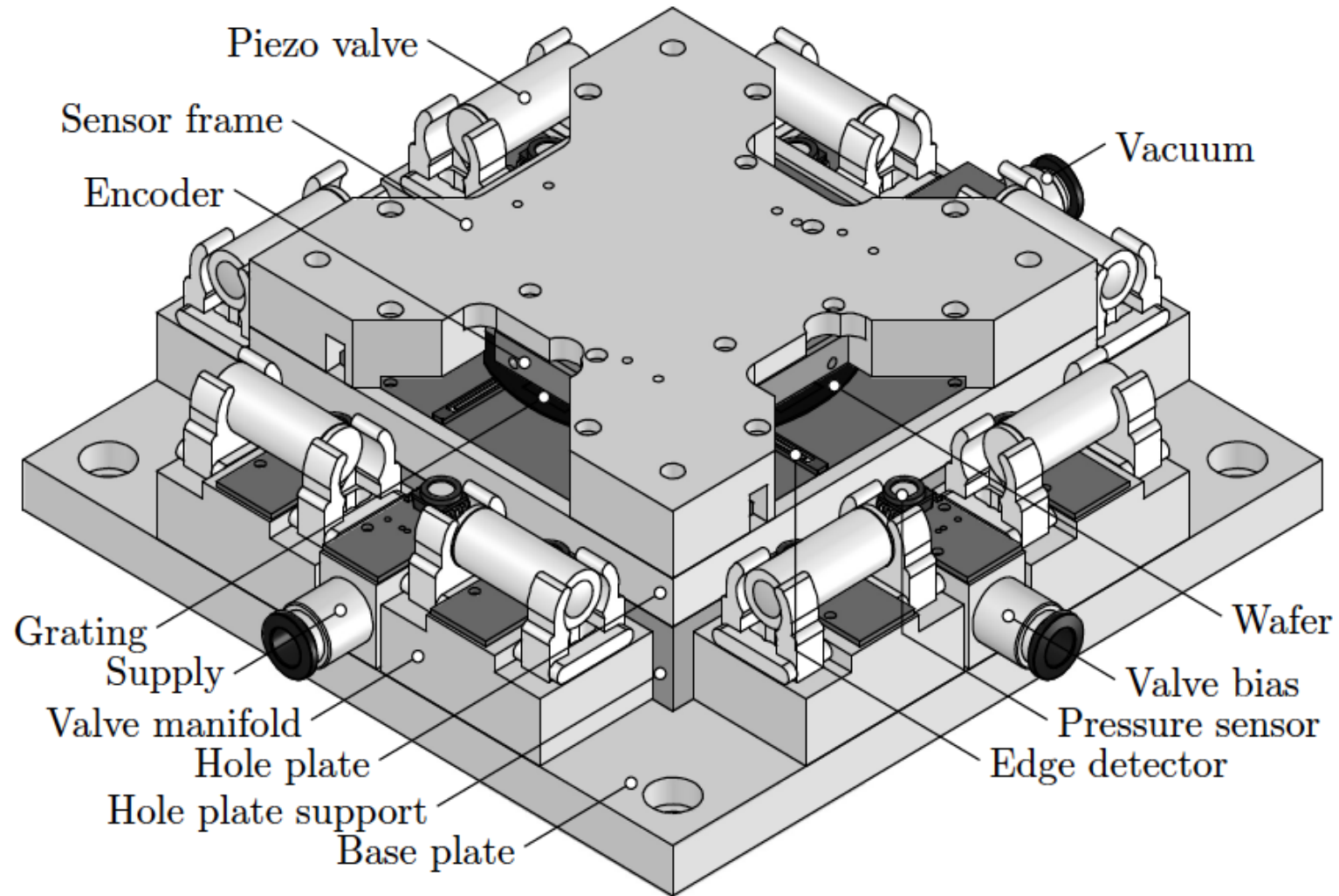
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'creeping' flow
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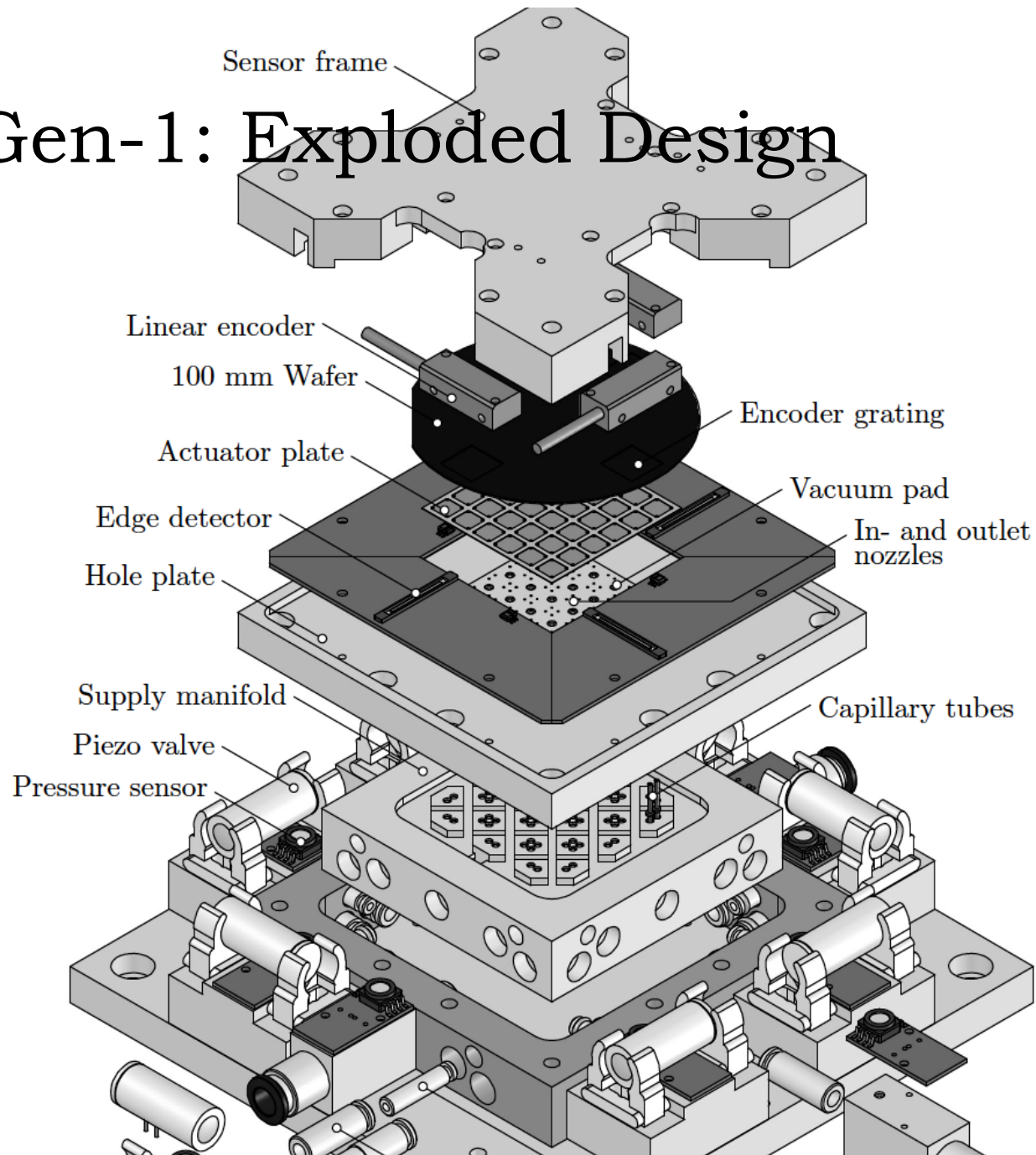
Position control



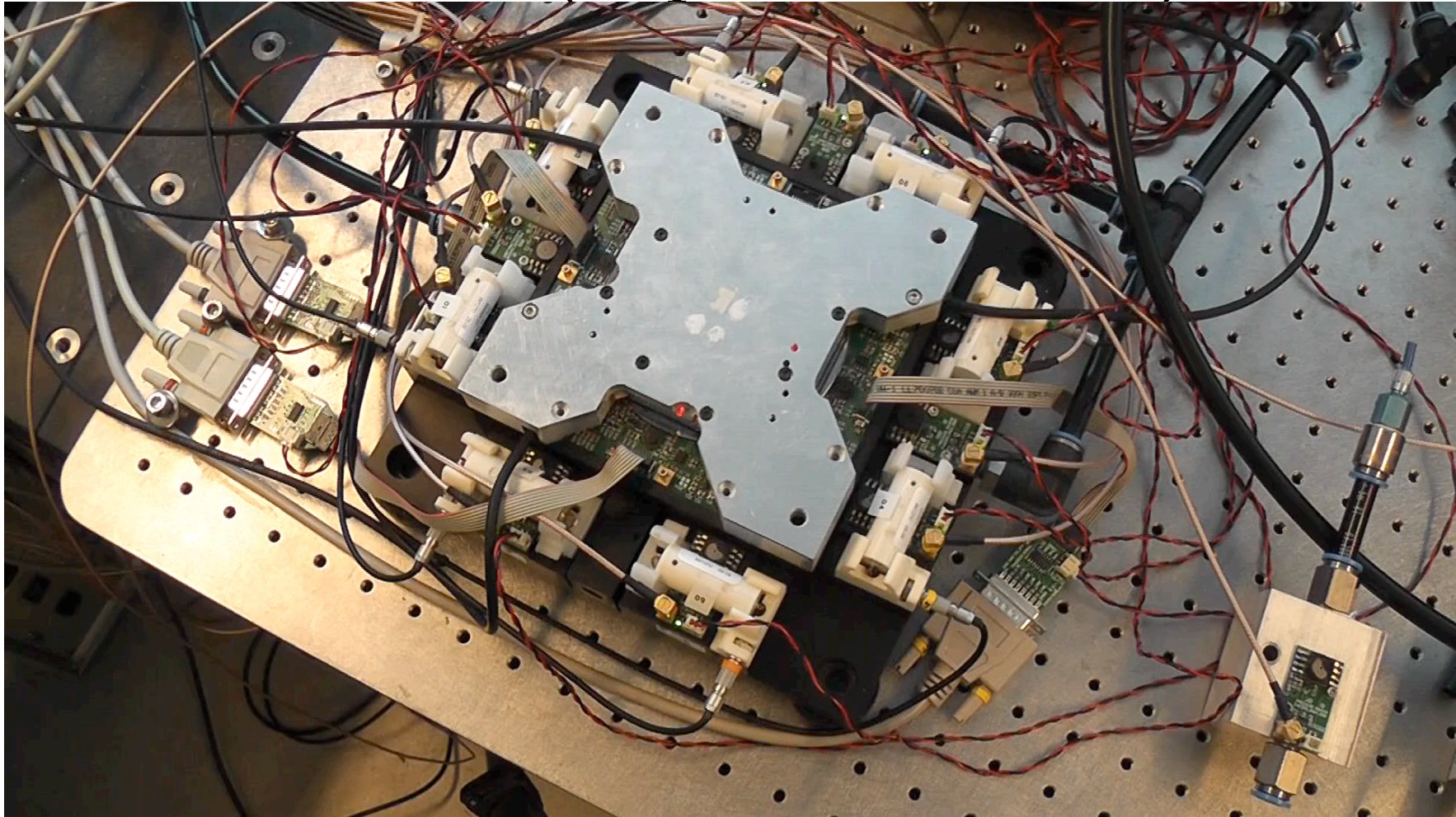
Gen-1: Design



Gen-1: Exploded Design



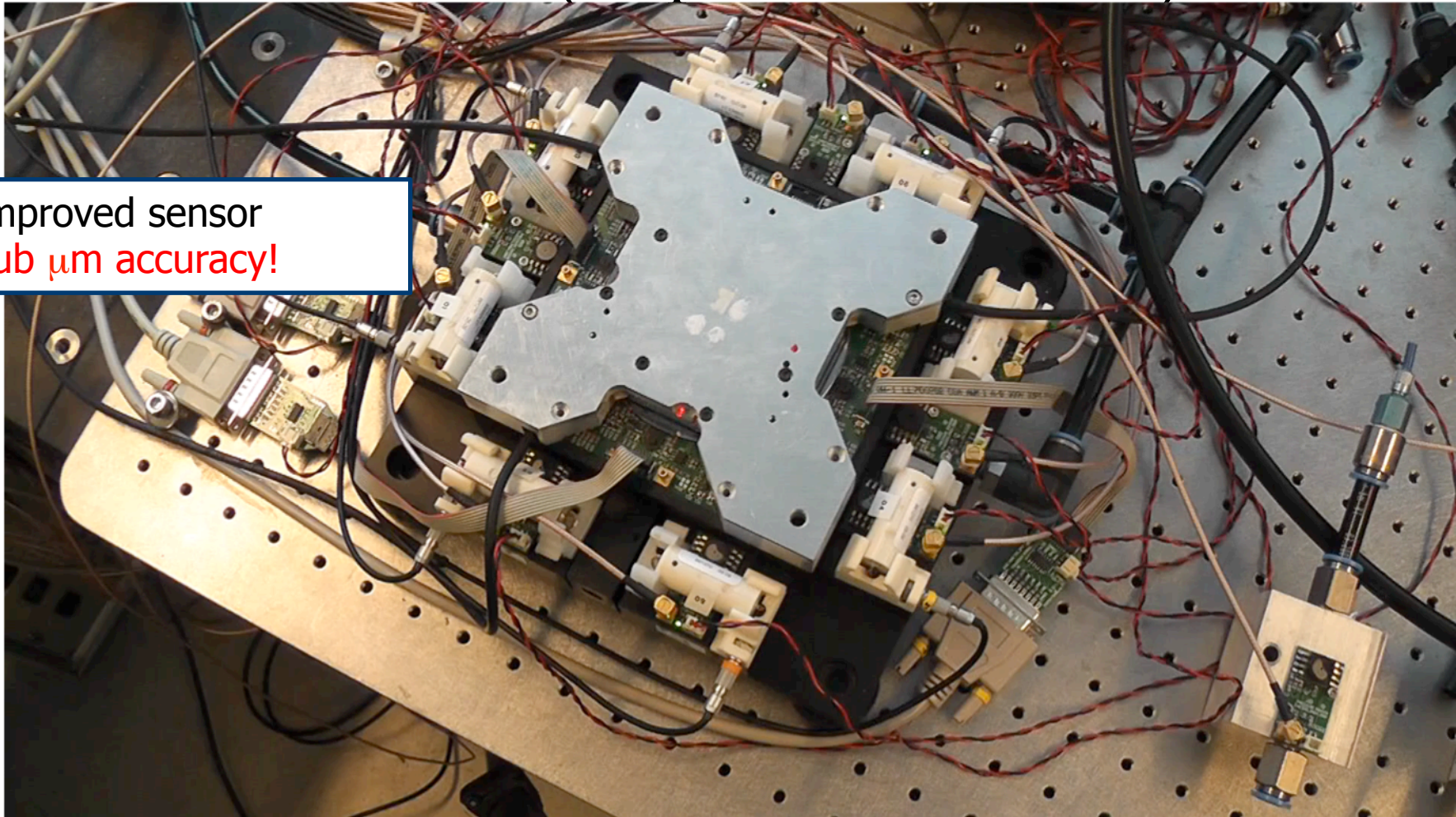
Gen-1: Demo (improved sensor)



J. Wesseling, e.a., Euspen, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011
J. van Rij, e.a., Tribology International, 2009
J, Wesseling, TU Delft PhD-thesis, 2011

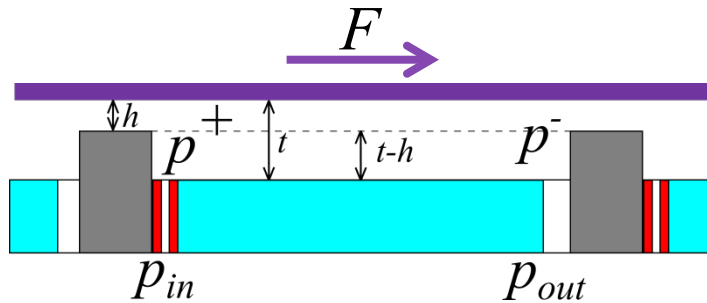
Gen-1: Demo (improved sensor)

Improved sensor
Sub μm accuracy!



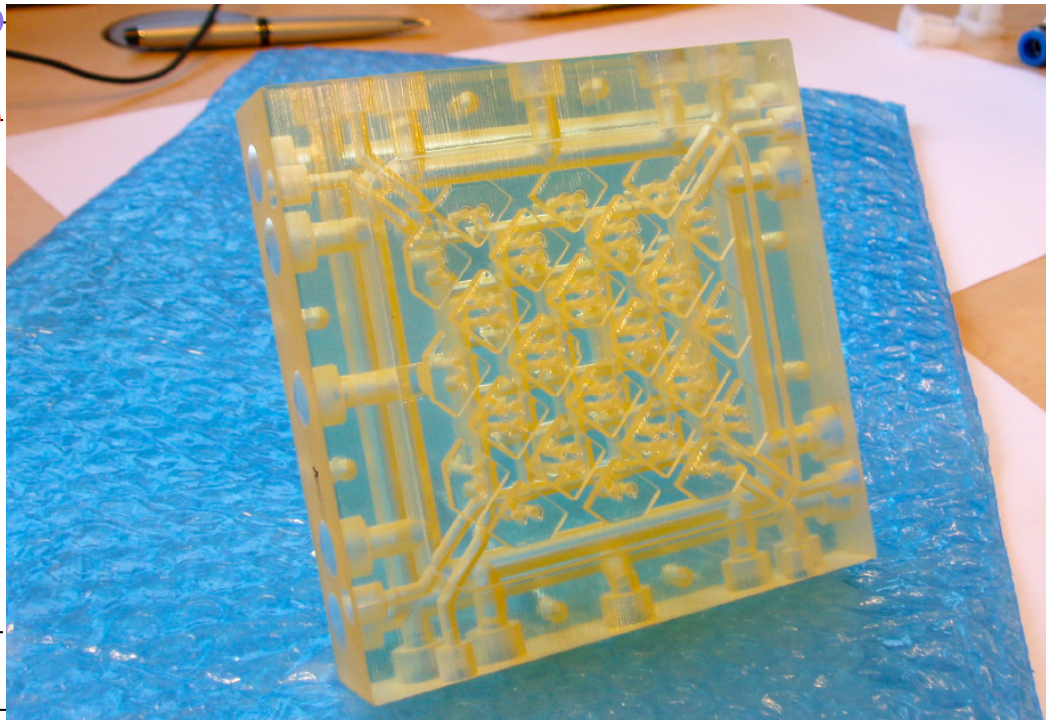
J. Wesseling, e.a., Euspen, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011
J. van Rij, e.a., Tribology International, 2009
J. Wesseling, TU Delft PhD-thesis, 2011

Gen-1: Increased surface area?

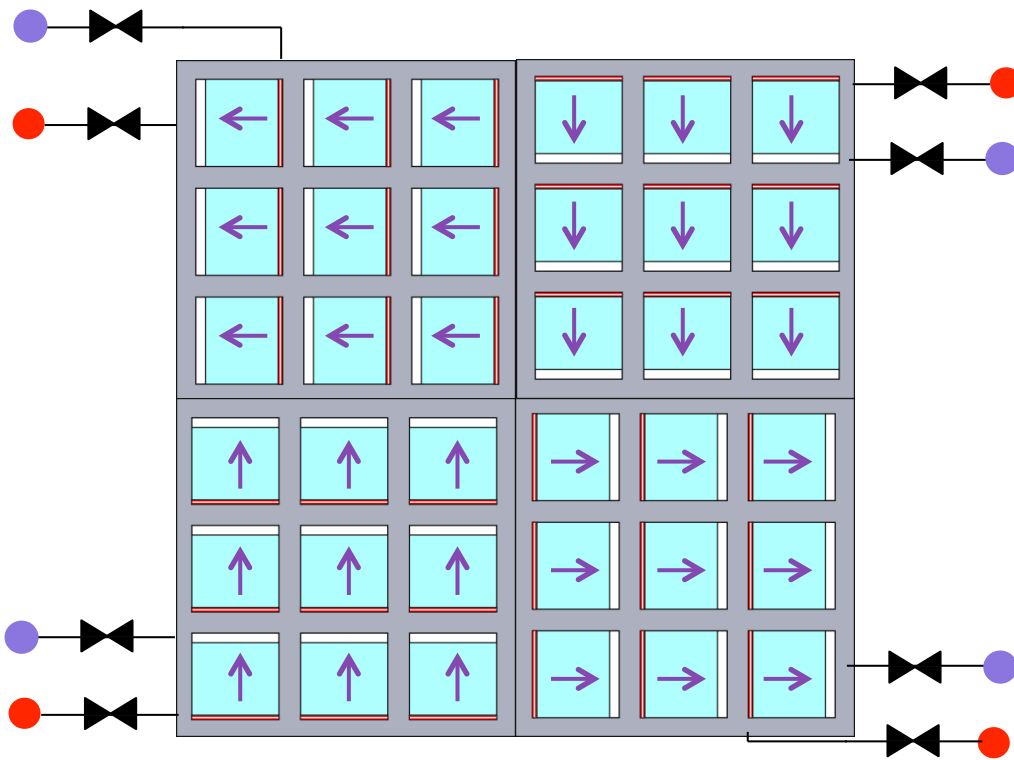
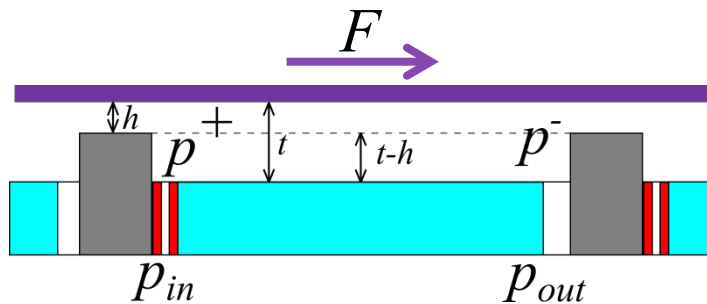


Limited number of valves controlling large surface area:

- External placement, limiting bandwidth
- Big valves, limiting bandwidth
- Proportional valves combining high flow rate and high resolution, design challenge
- Snakes nest manifold design



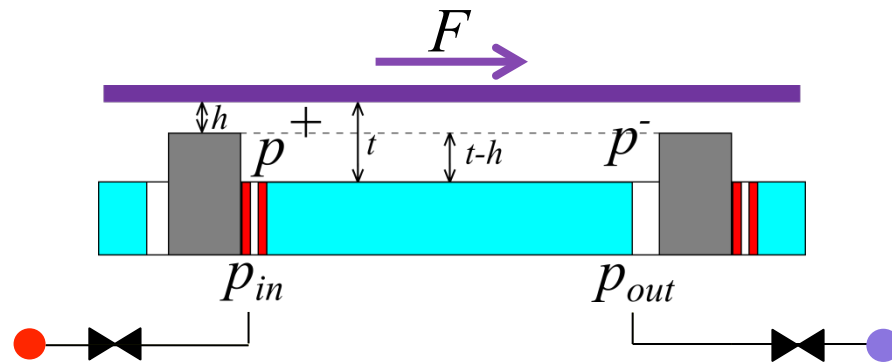
Gen-1: Increased surface area?



Large number of valves
controlling
small surface area:

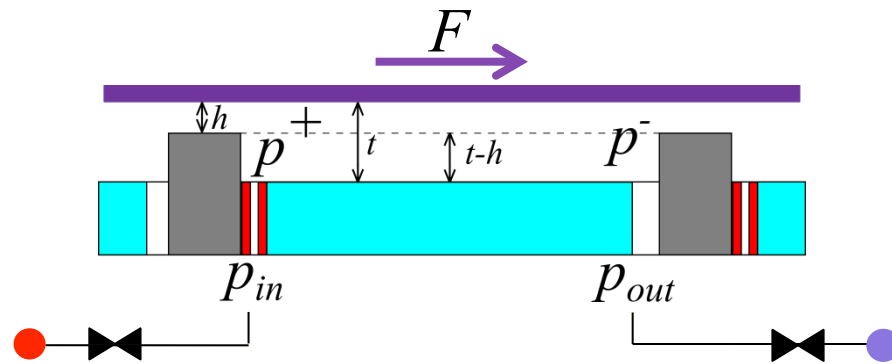
- Local, integrated valves
- On-going research..

Gen-1

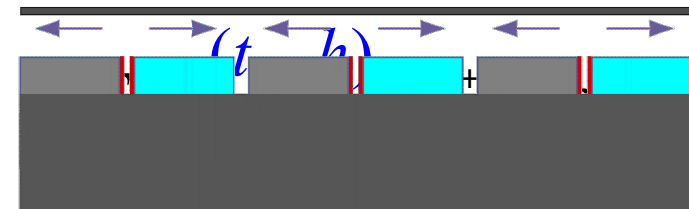
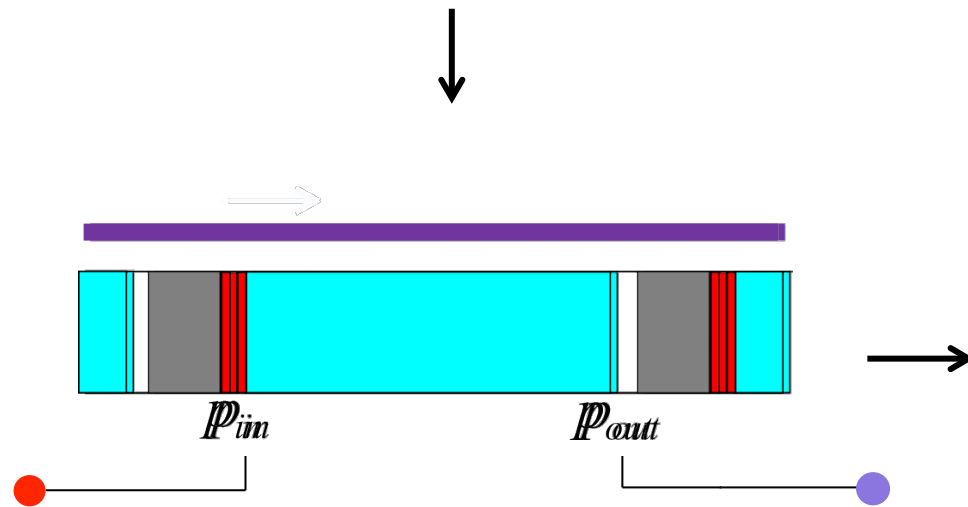


$$F = \frac{(t - h)}{2} (p^+ - p^-)$$

Gen-1 vs. Gen-2

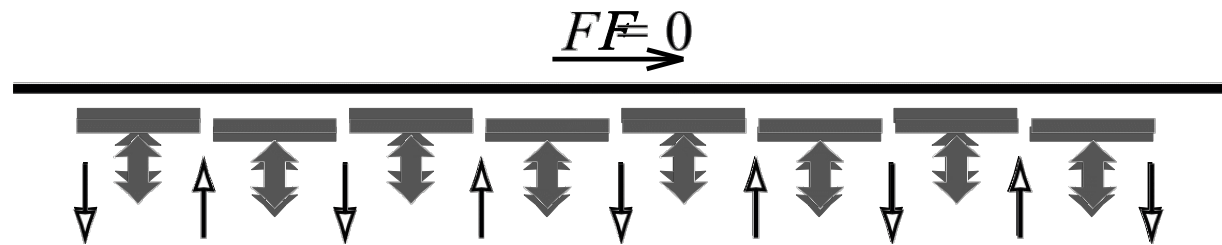


$$F = \frac{(t-h)}{2} (p^+ - p^-)$$

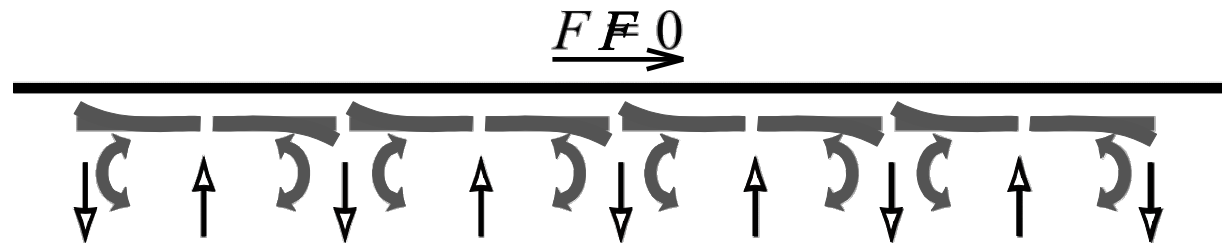


Gen-2: Different realizations

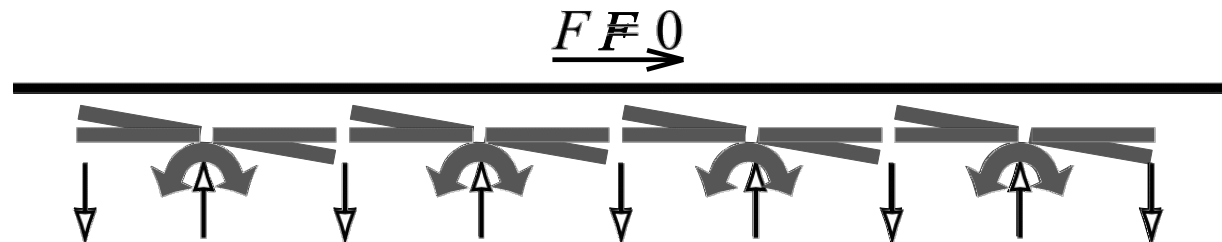
Up-down



Bending

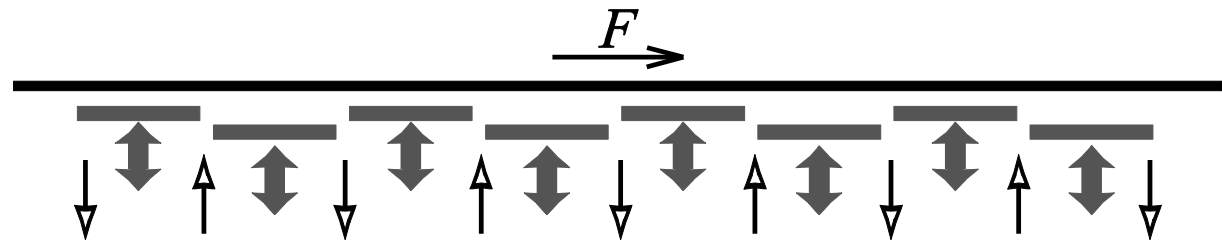


Tilting

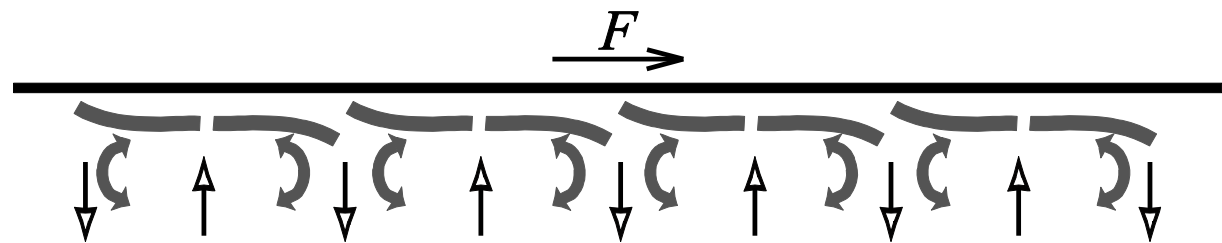


Gen-2: Different realizations

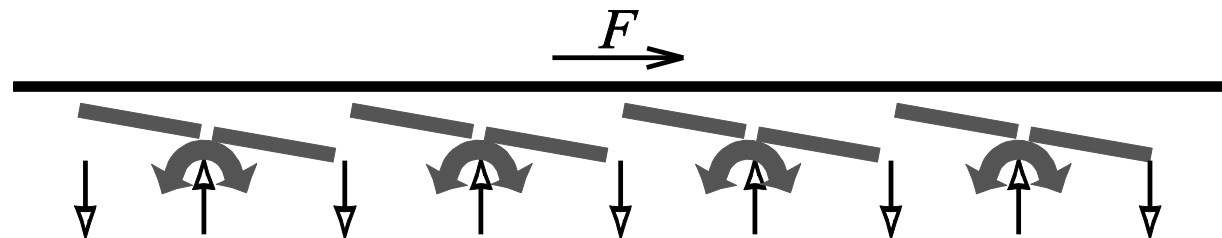
Up-down



Bending



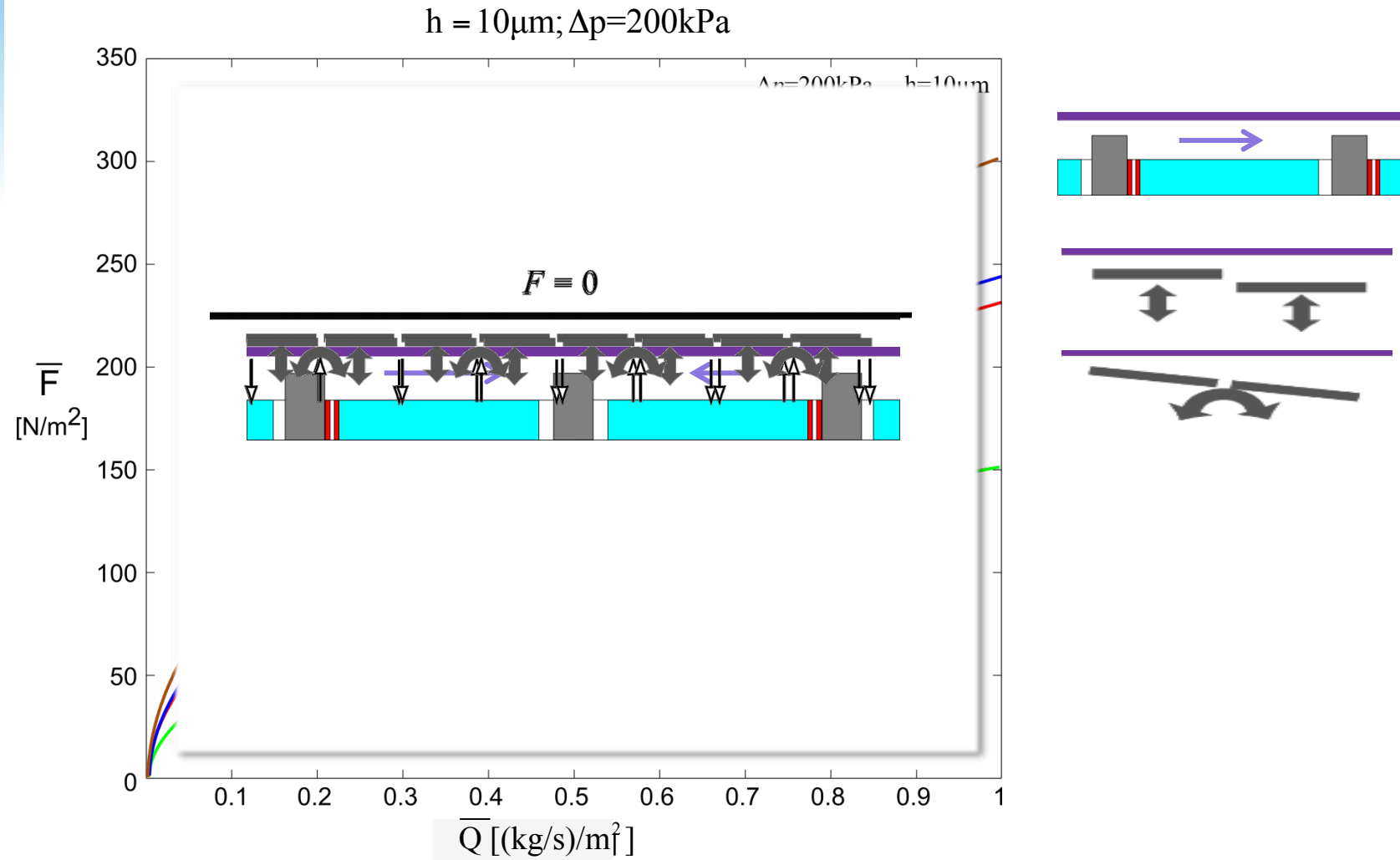
Tilting



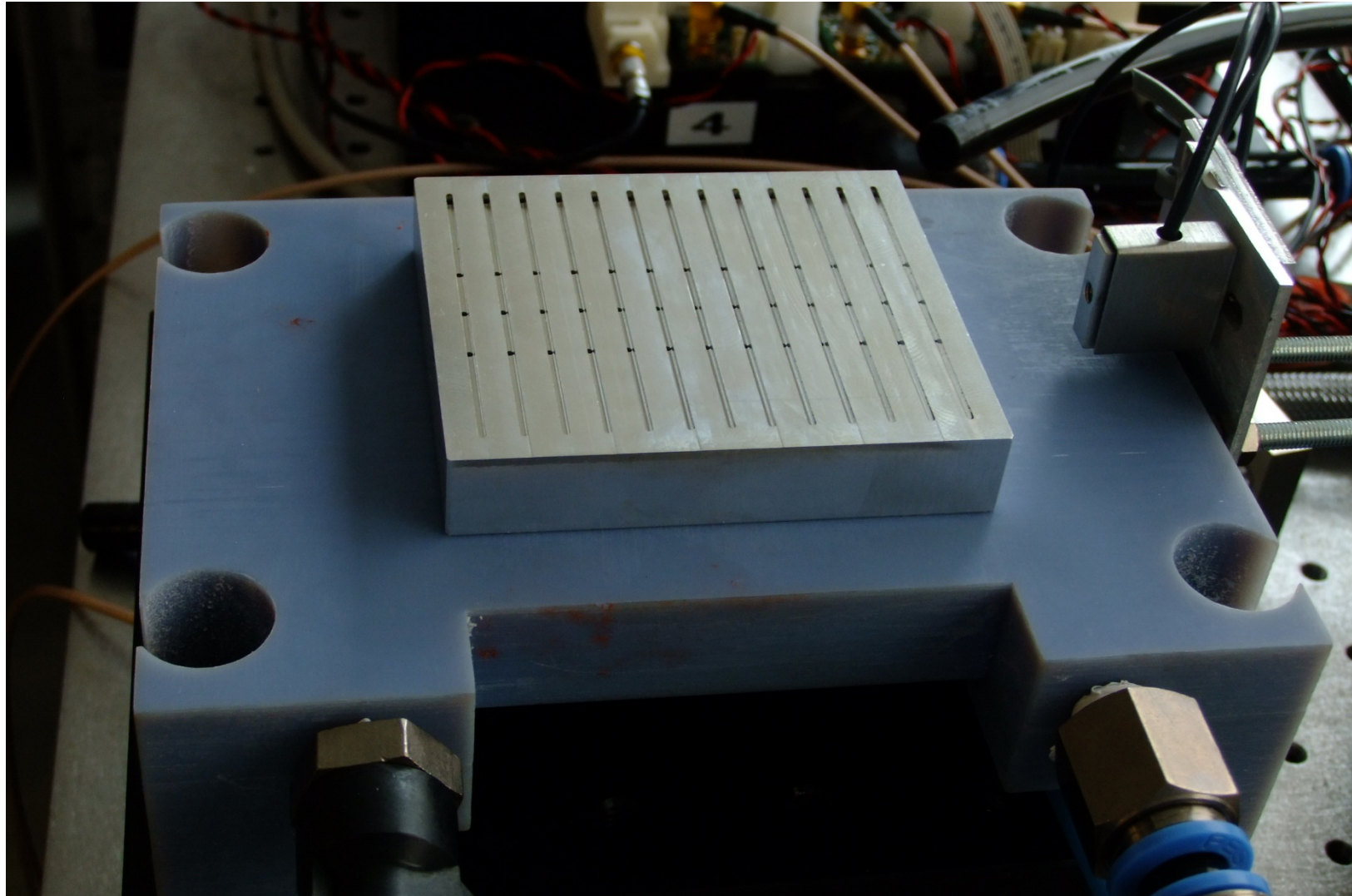
Gen-1 vs. Gen-2: Concept comparison metric

$$\frac{\text{Force density [N/m}^2\text{]}}{\text{Flow density [(kg/s)/m}^2\text{]}}$$

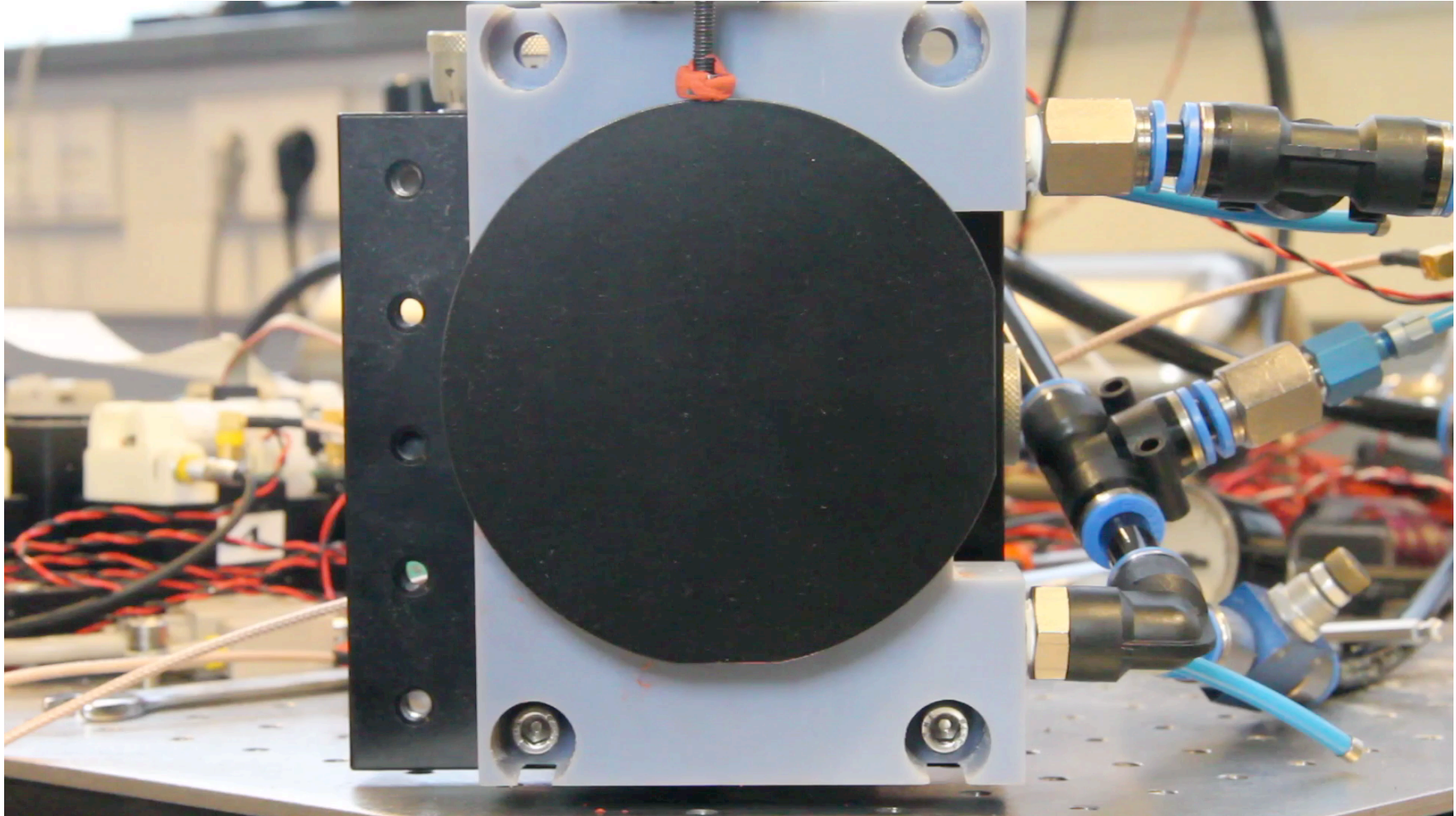
Traction vs. flow



Gen-2: Proof-of-concept

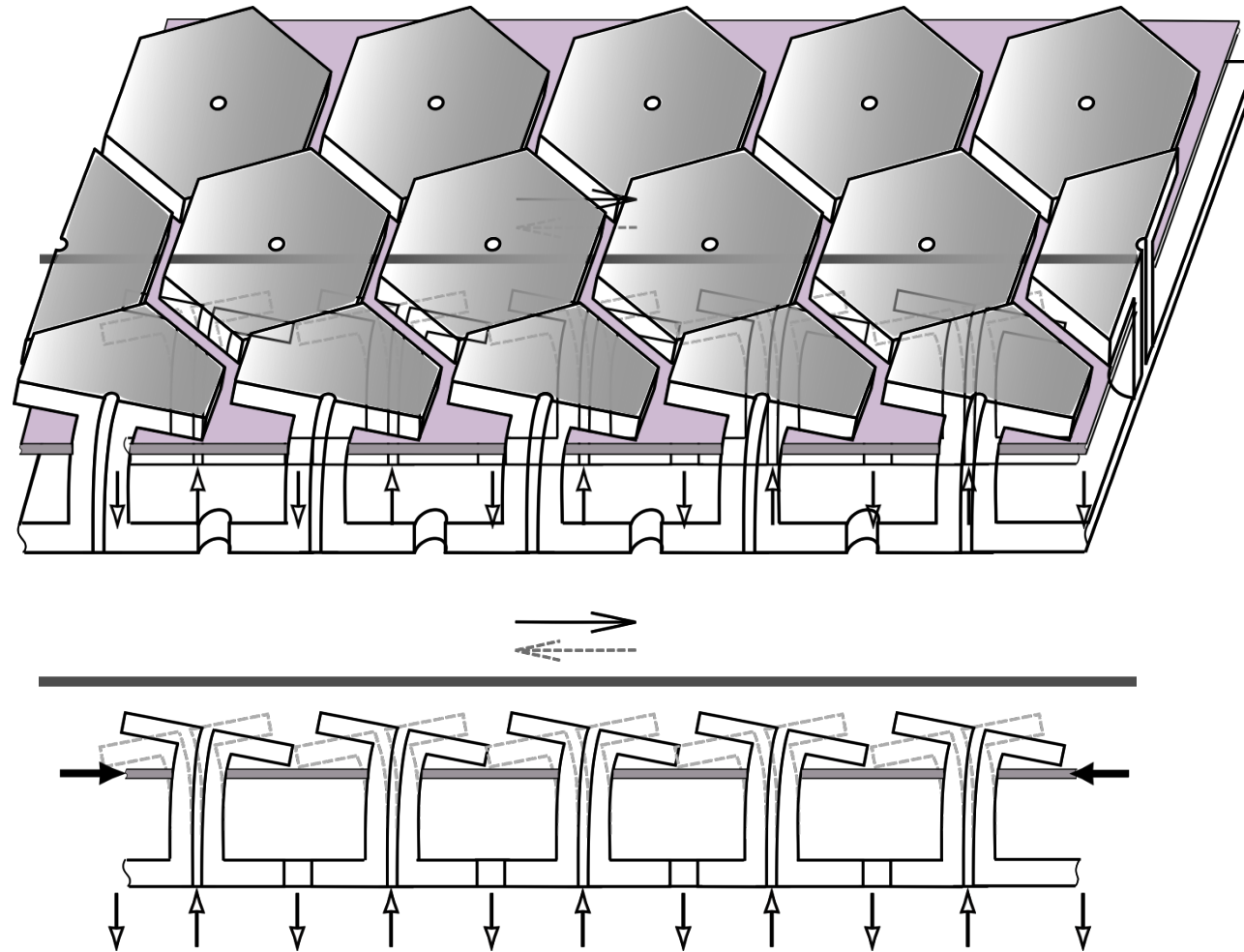


Gen-2: Proof-of-concept

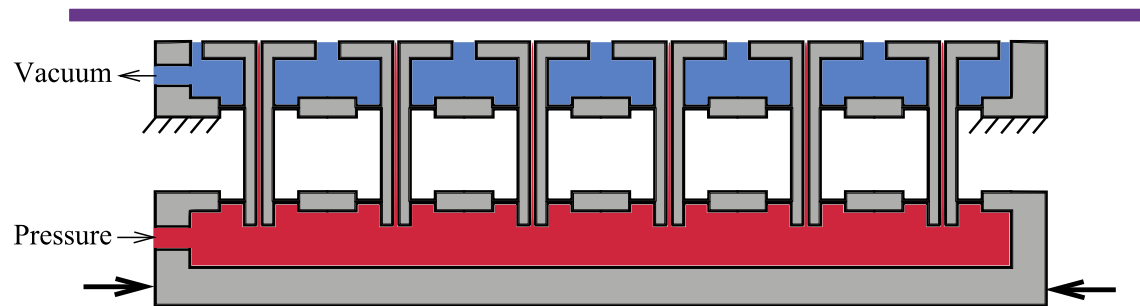
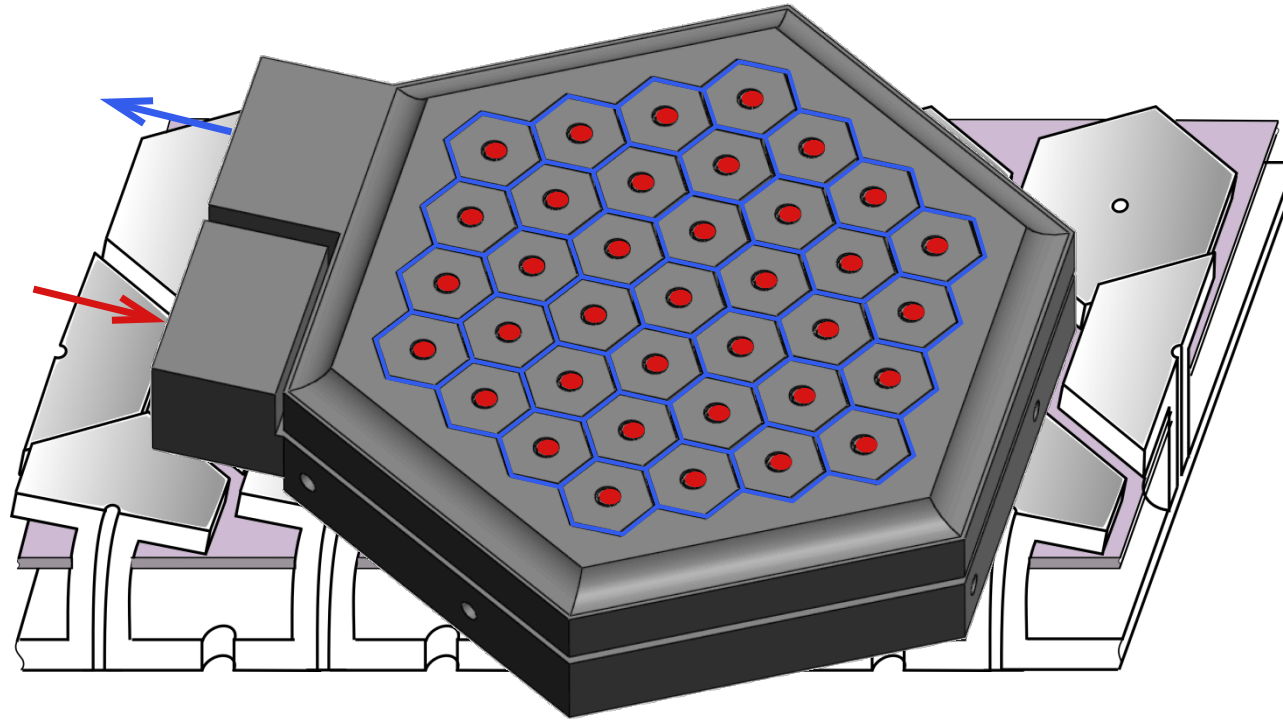


P. Vuong, e.a., ASPE Spring Topical, 2013

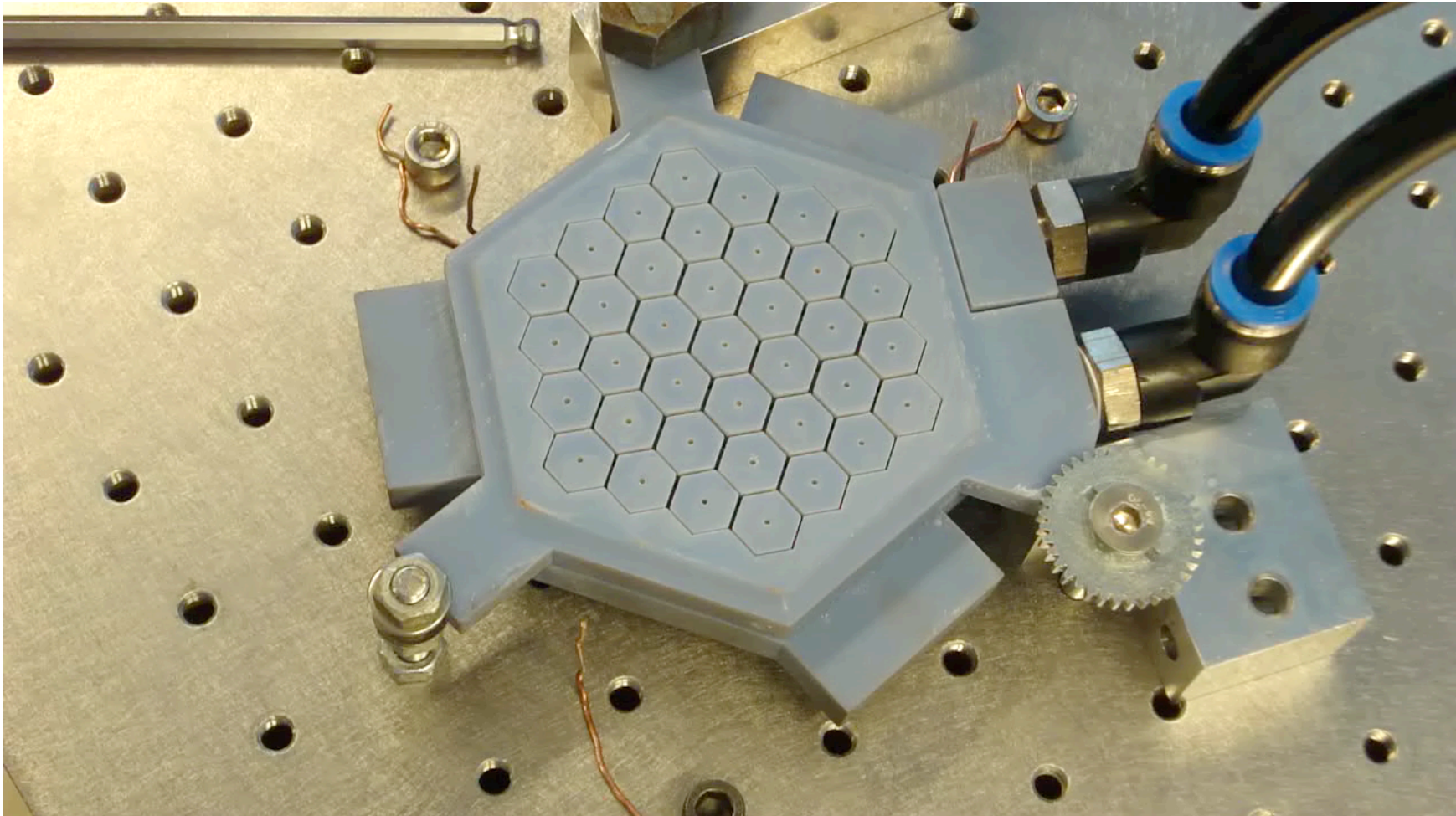
Gen-2: The Flower-bed



Gen-2: The Flower-Bed

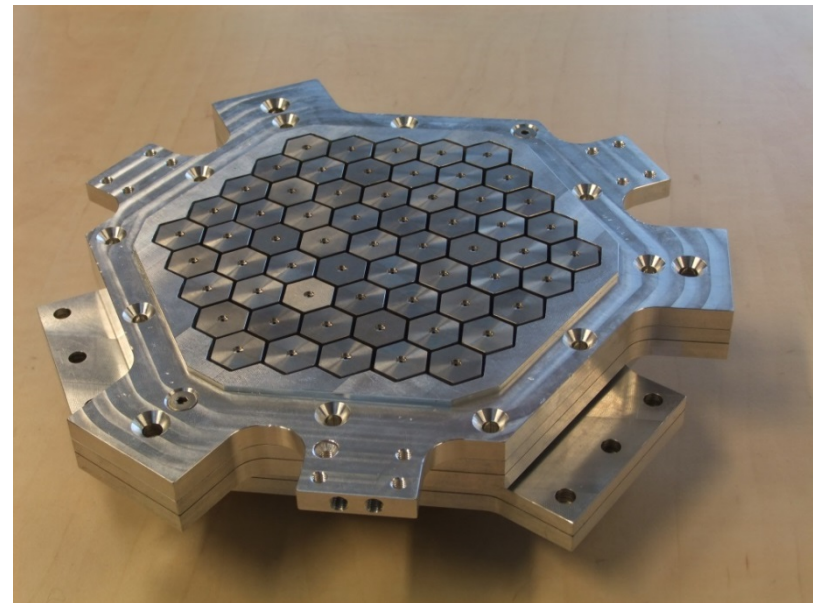
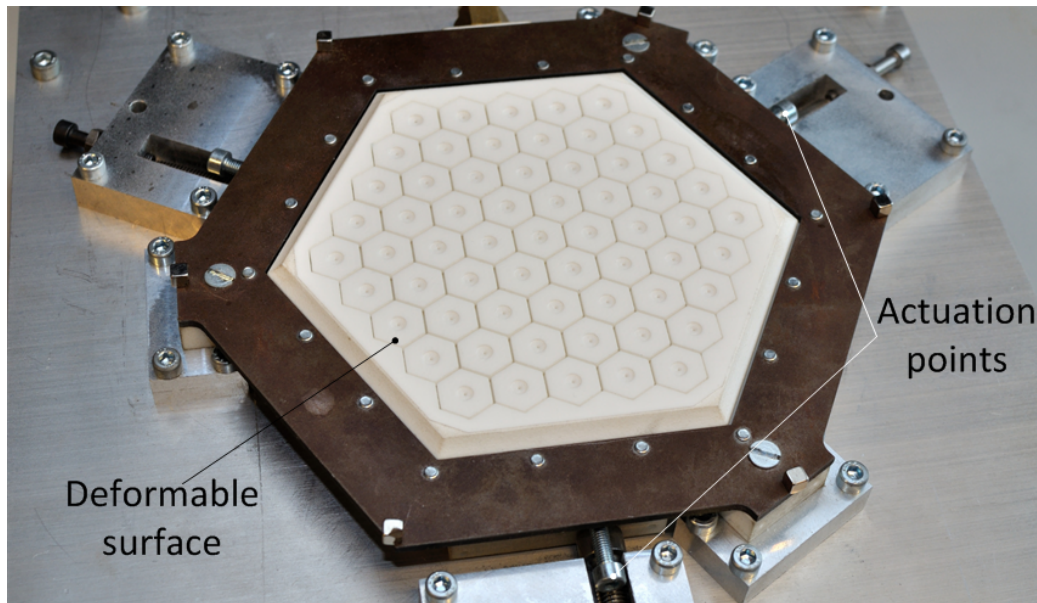


Gen-2: Flower-Bed demo 1



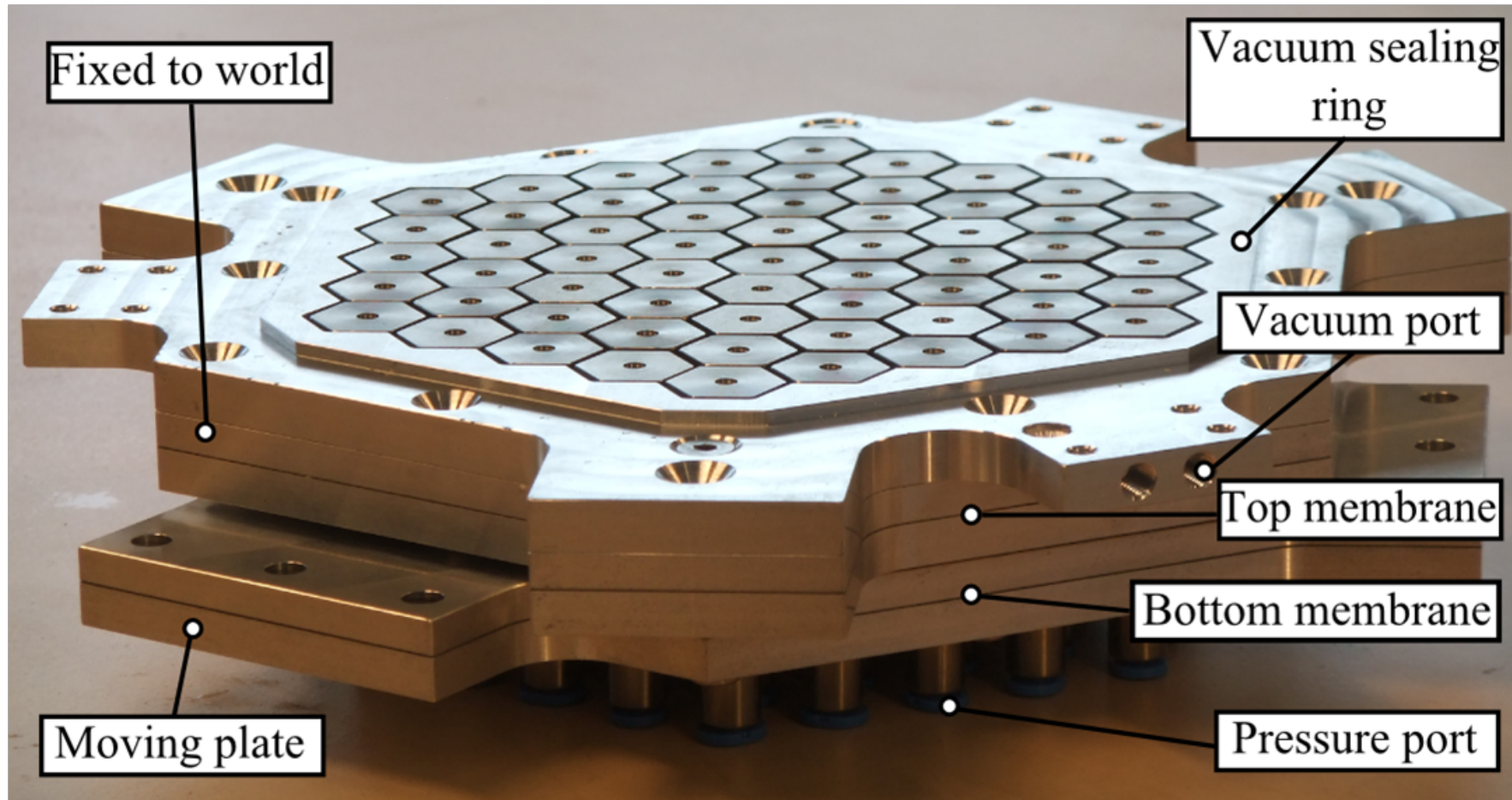
Gen-2: Flower-Bed demo 2, 3

- Manufacturability improvements
- Polymer design → Metal design
(higher accuracy, higher performance)



P. Vuong, et al., EUSPEN, 2014.
P. Vuong, TU Delft PhD-thesis, 2016

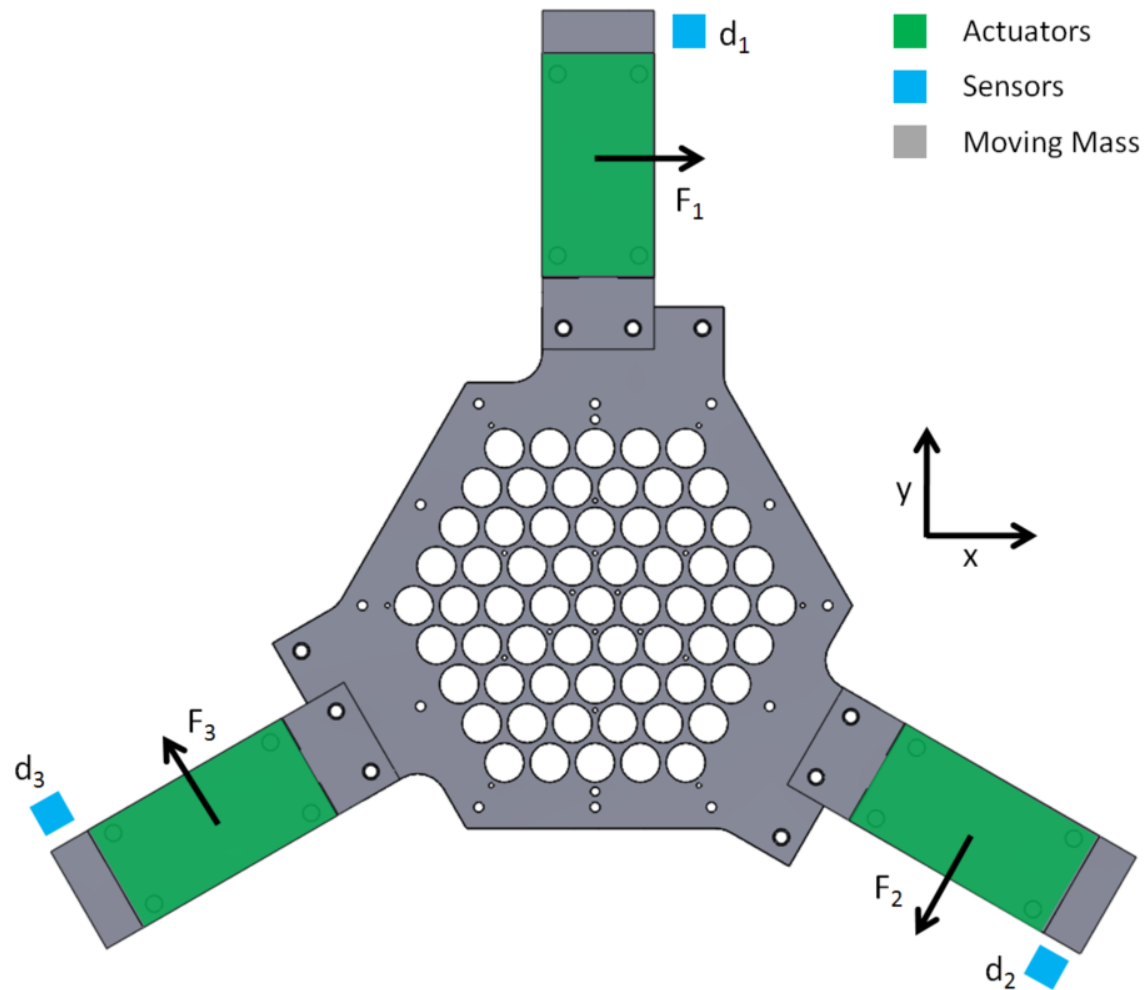
Gen-2: Flower-Bed demo 3



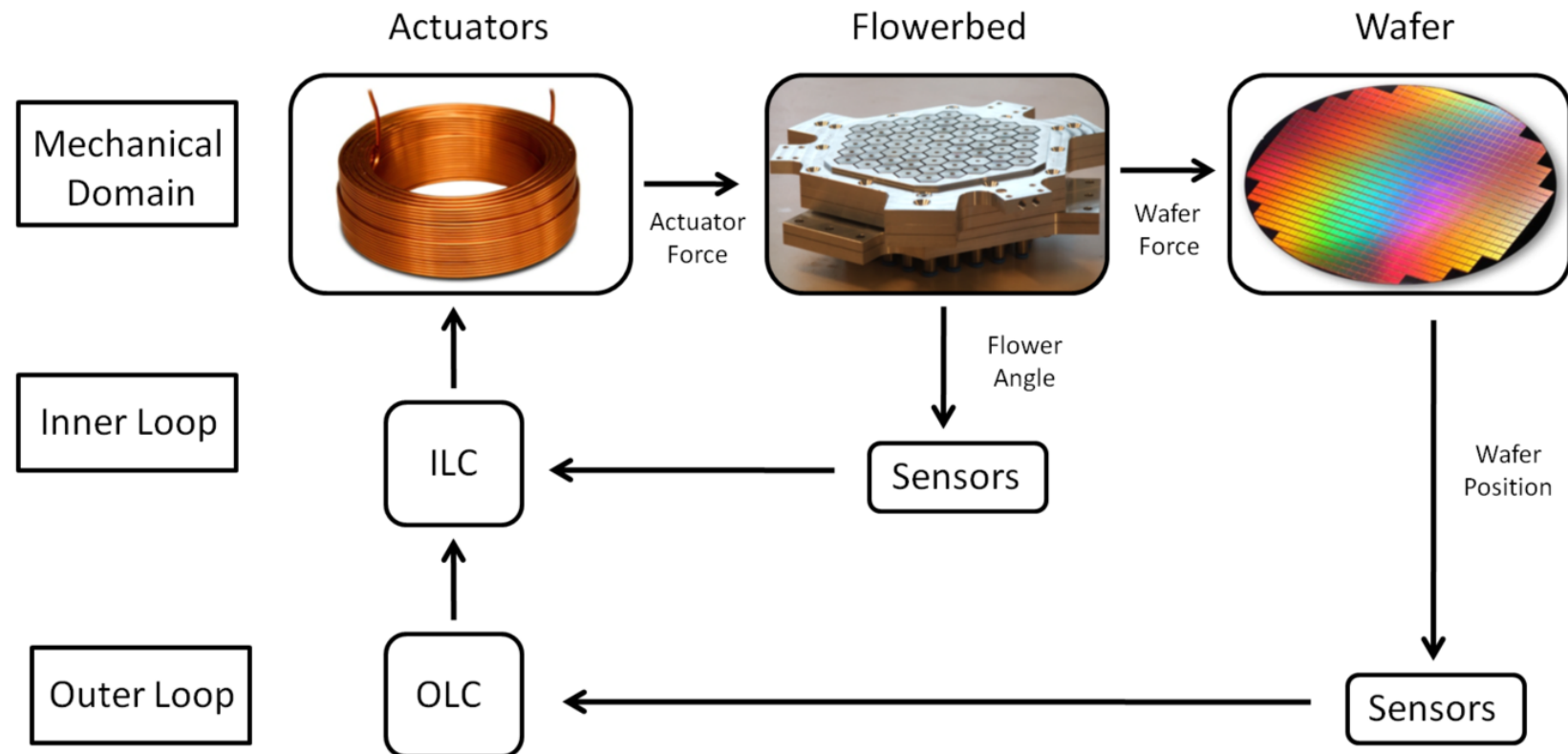
Gen-2: Flower-Bed demo 3

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Sl0hHmhfxFc>

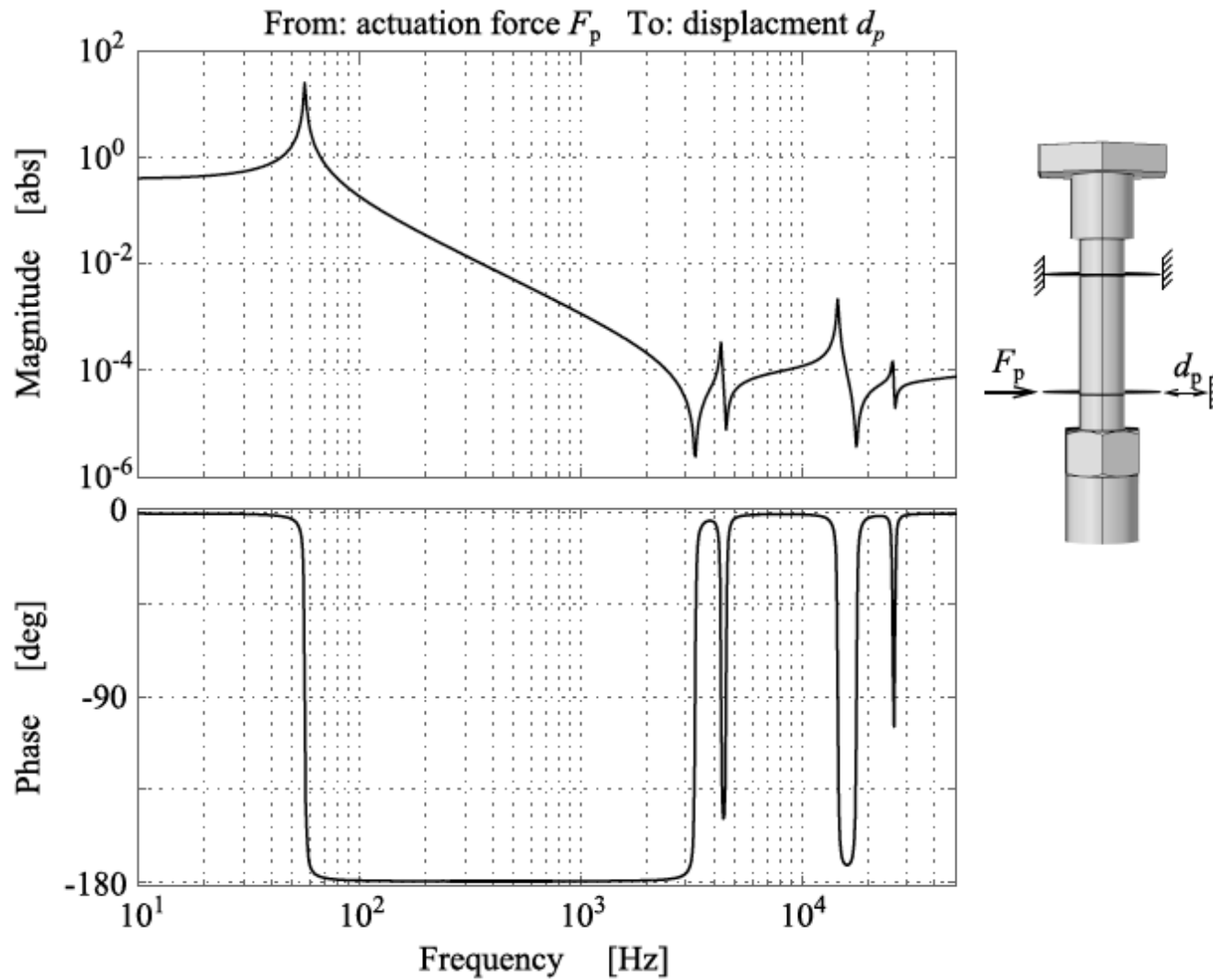
Gen-2: Flower-Bed actuation



Gen-2: Flower-Bed control design

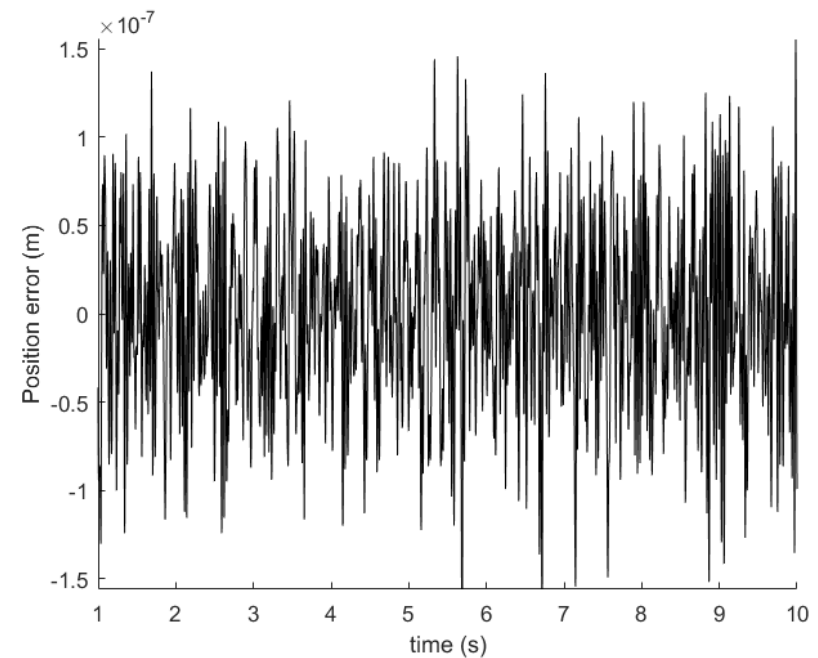


Gen-2: Expected performance



Gen-2: Actual performance

- Positioning BW: 60 Hz
- Positioning error: 50nm RMS
- Performance limitations:
 - **Actuator mass**
 - External vibrations
 - Pressure noise
 - **Sensor noise**



Recommendations

- Get closer to theoretical Flower-Bed performance:
 - Improve sensor
 - Improve actuation
- Improve Gen-2 design: Manufacturability
- Improve Gen-1 design: Micro-pneumatics
- Gen-3: Mixed control
- From positioning to transport
- Killer application (industrial partners)

Conclusion

- Validated the mathematical model of the viscous traction concept
- Determined the performance limit curves for different realizations, both Gen-1 and Gen-2
- Performed design and preliminary tests of both Gen-1 and Gen-2 designs
- Defined future research and development



Thank you