



Automotive Brands



The fundamental role of the nanoscale materials characterization in the automotive industry

CRF- Group Materials Labs

Nello Li Pira,
Physical Analysis Department Manager, Material Manager
+39 366 7830 932, nello.lipira@crf.it



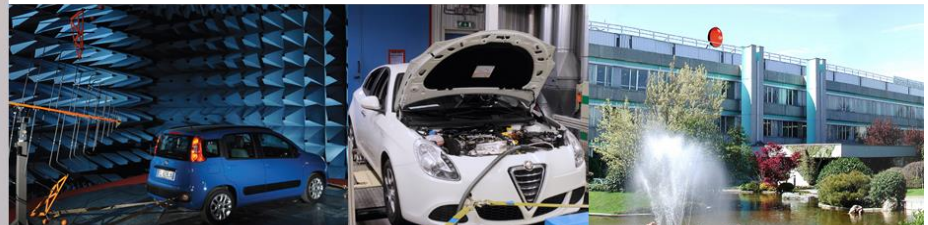
- I. Main drivers and targets for novel components
- II. Where and Why materials integration: need a new approach in characterization
- III. Three main examples of characterization improvements:
 - I. Optical finishing
 - II. Embedded electronics
 - III. Multi-materials and miniaturization
- IV. Conclusions



To develop and transfer innovative powertrains, vehicle systems & features, materials, processes and methodologies together with innovation expertise in order to improve the competitiveness of FCA products

To represent FCA in European and National collaborative research programs, joining pre-competitive projects and promoting networking actions

To support FCA in the protection and enhancement of intellectual property



Group Materials Labs: worldwide operations



900+
MATERIAL ANALYSIS
EQUIPMENTS

350
QUALIFIED RESOURCES
AS ENGINEERS, CHEMISTS,
PHYSICIST AND
MATHEMATICIANS

65
RESEARCH PROJECTS

50
YEARS EXPERIENCE

28
SUBJECT AREAS

16
RESEARCH LABORATORIES
ALL OVER THE WORLD

5
TECHNICAL DEPARTMENTS

27
COMPETENCE CENTERS



Started on May 1st 2010



Headcount EU 193 | WW 350



Locations EU 9 | WW 16



Assure up-to dated **competences**

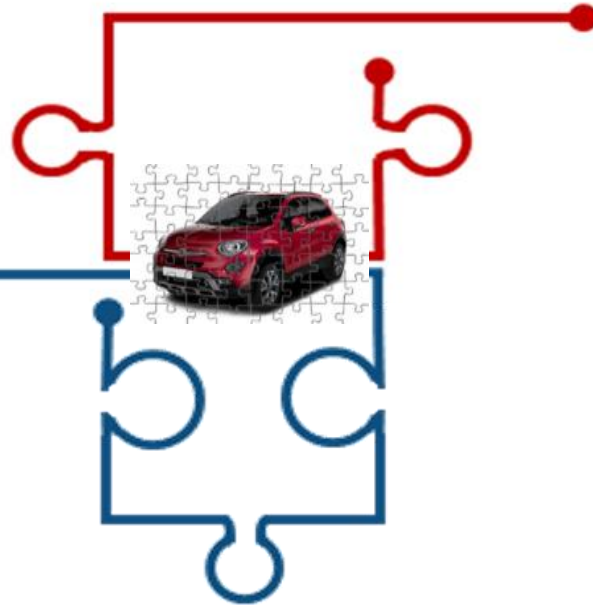
Share best practices

Assure **equipment sharing and saturation**

Efficient labs activities

DECOUPLED Innovative Actions

- Research
- Innovation
- Methodologies
- Materials application feasibility
- Materials characterization
- Materials environmental issues



COUPLED Activities on Products

Product Development:

- Materials engineering
- Materials Testing on components/vehicle
- Failure analysis

Product in production:

- Failure analysis
- Product materials compliance

Automotive Brands



Research projects examples

- H2020
- M-Eranet
- KIC RawMaterials



Hub of Application Laboratories for Equipment Assessment in Laser Based Manufacturing

appolo



Thermo-plastically deformable circuits for embedded randomly shaped electronics

Development of smart machines, tools and processes for the precision synthesis of nanomaterials with tailored properties for Organic Electronic



Multiscale modelling and characterization to optimize the manufacturing processes of Organic Electronics materials and devices



Micro Quantum Dot-Light Emitting Diode/Organic Light Emitting Diode - Direct patterning

Micro QD-LED/OLED Direct micro patterning



Smart in-line metrology and control for boosting the yield and quality of high-volume manufacturing of Organic Electronics



High-Power Ultrafast LaSers using Tapered Double-Clad Fibre



COUPLED: Brand Product Development



Automotive Brands



New materials scouting
Assess application of new materials on PSP
Standards and specifications update taking also "lesson learned".

Chemical and Physical analysis on materials
Metals & Polymers Testing
Tribology, Fatigue, Aging (Thermal & environmental), Surface

Metrology
 • Components measurements;
 • Instruments calibration
Validation and qualification
 Assess feasibility on Style proposals

Anti-Corrosion
Environment
Paints aesthetical performance
 Components assessment
Methodology survey and update
Failure analysis

- I. Main drivers and targets for novel components
- II. Where and Why materials integration: need a new approach in characterization
- III. Three main examples of characterization improvements:
 - I. Optical finishing
 - II. Embedded electronics
 - III. Multi-materials and miniaturization
- IV. Conclusions

Needs, Targets, Priorities & Challenges

Every day our cars are being coming more like ...



Movable living rooms:

- Entertainment
- Relaxing
- Autonomous Driving
- ...



Movable batteries:

- Battery Electric Vehicle
- Tesla model S: 100kWh
- Nissan Leaf to Home
- ...



Movable Computers:

- Autonomous driving
- ADAS
- Cameras
- RADAR
- LIDAR
- ...



Movable smatphone:

- IoT
- Large area infotainment
- Entertainment devices
- Connectivity
- Touch
- ...

Needs, Targets, Priorities & Challenges

Interior & HMI

Chrysler Portal, EV of FCA
@ CES 2018 Las Vegas

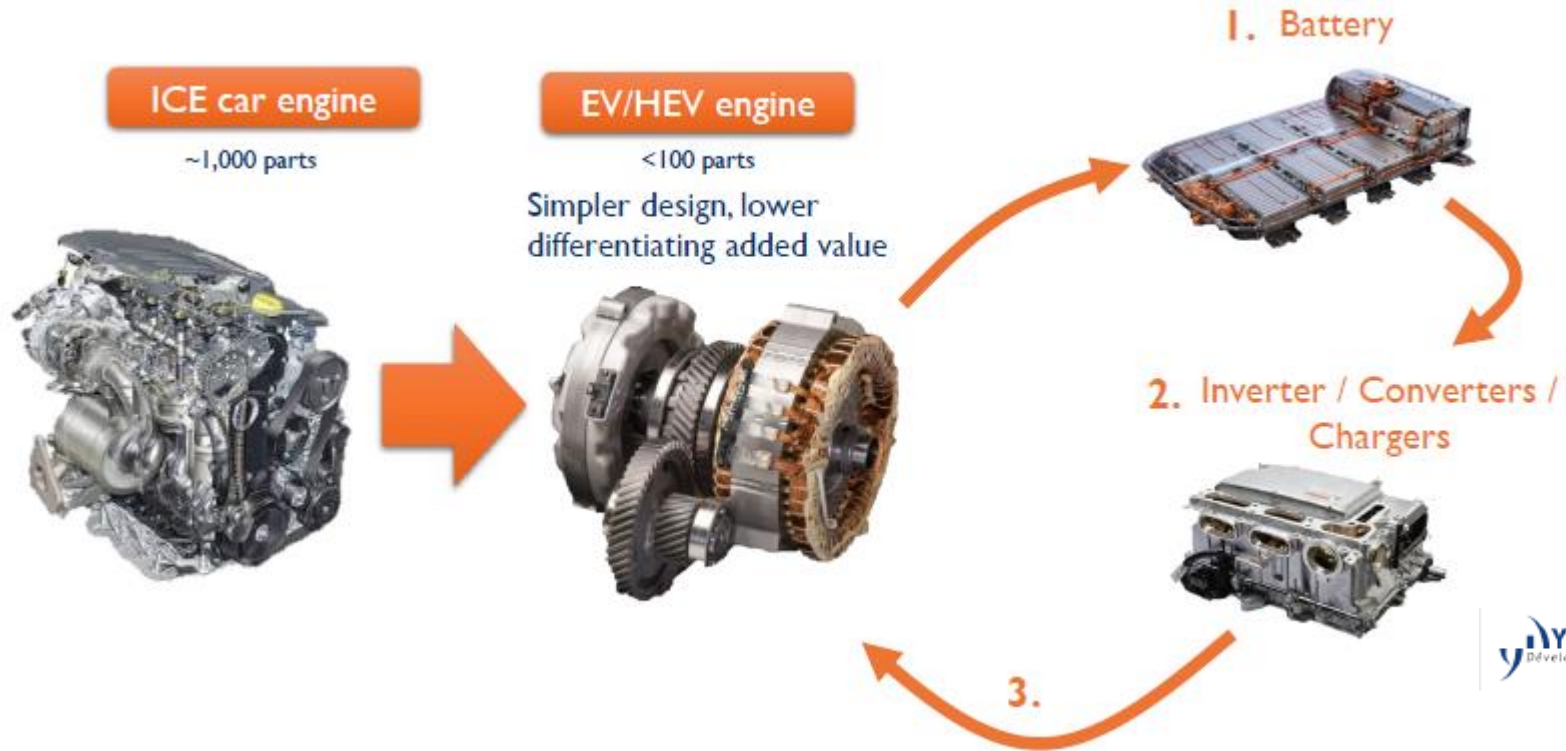


Mitsubishi concept
2017



Needs, Targets, Priorities & Challenges

EV/HEV



Needs, Targets, Priorities & Challenges

Materials:

- Bulk structural materials
- Coatings
- Resins



Functions (as electronics):

- Cabling
- Displaying
- Connectivity



Functional Active Materials:

- Embedded Organic Electronics
- Adaptive sensing
- Data communication controls

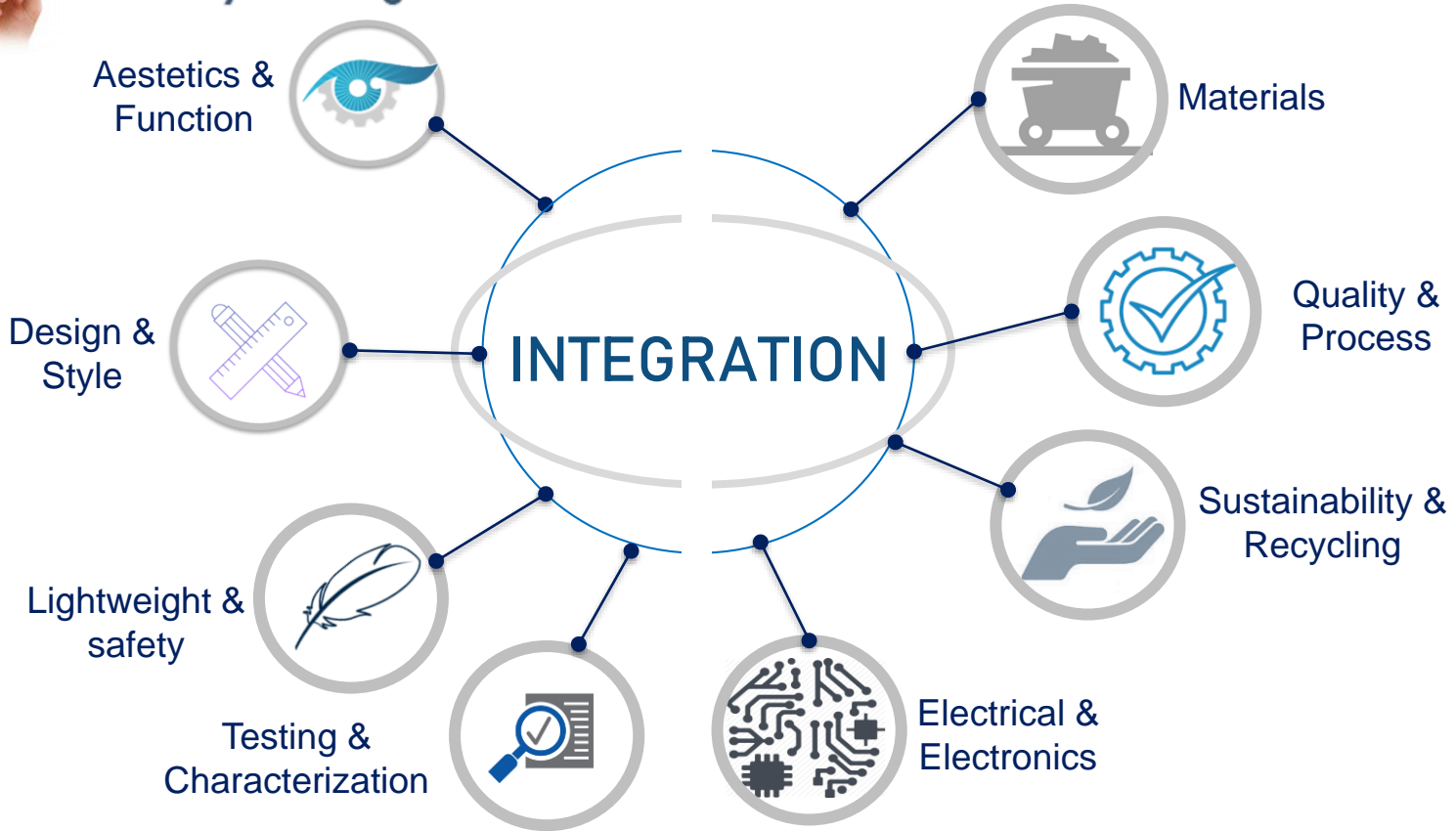


Needs, Targets, Priorities & Challenges

KEYWORDS



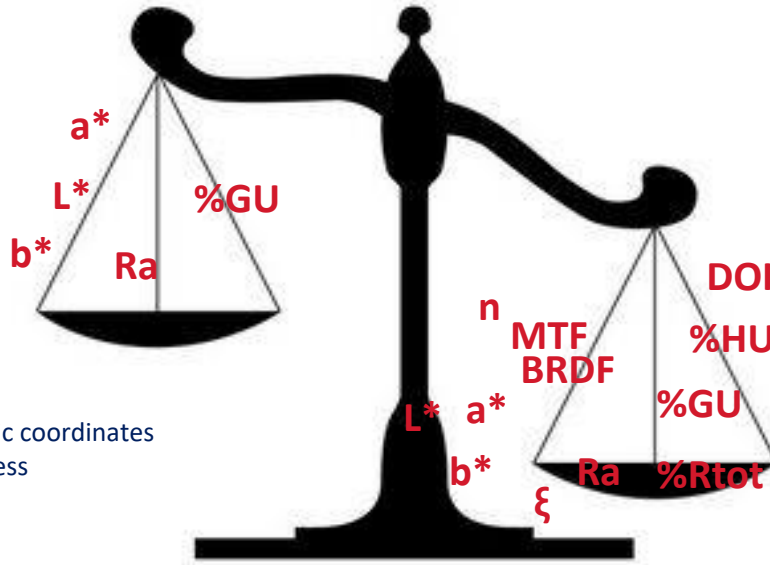
“The key challenge is non-technical. OEMs will need an overall culture shift.”



New paradigm in characterization is needed (the case of Optical materials)

Today

Tomorrow



L*, a*, b*
Ra
GU

CIELAB chromatic coordinates
Surface Roughness
Gloss

λ RF

Clarity

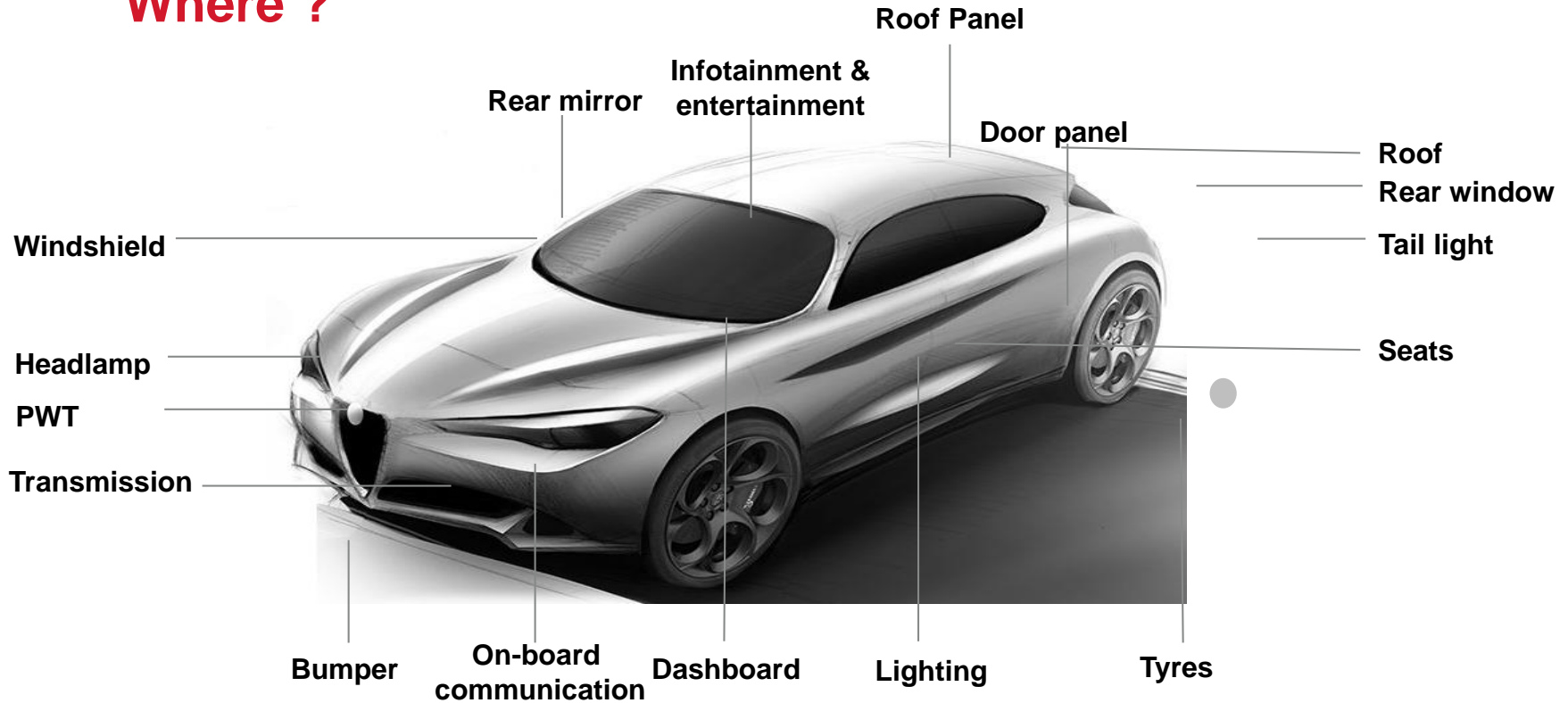
%Rdiff

%Rspec

%Rtot	Total reflectance
%Rdiff	Diffuse reflectance
%Rspec	Specular reflectance
DOI	Distinctness of image
DAF	Distribution of amplitude in profile
ξ	Horizontal Correlation Length
Haze	Turbidity or cloudiness
Clarity	Clearness as to perception
BRDF	Bidirectional Reflectance
Distribution Function	
λ RF	Birefringence
MTF	Modulation Transfer Function
n	refractive index

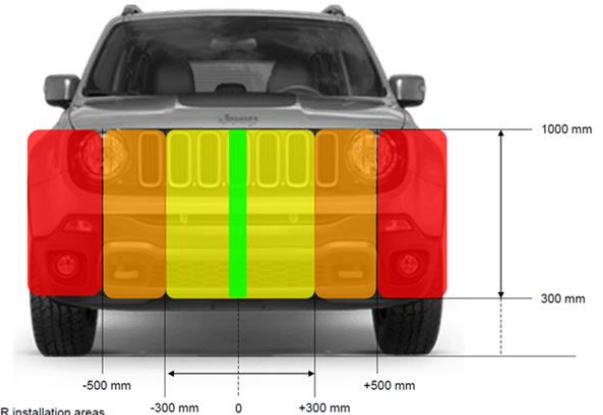
- I. Main drivers and targets for novel components
- II. Where and Why materials integration: need a new approach in characterization
- III. Three main examples of characterization improvements:
 - I. Optical finishing
 - II. Embedded electronics
 - III. Multi-materials and miniaturization
- IV. Conclusions

Where ?



Description

- Displays exposed to sunlight are hard to read due to glare.
- Antennas and embedded communication
- Transparent materials for EM transmission
- Reflection issues to be managed on glass/plastic surface
- Fingerprinting issues



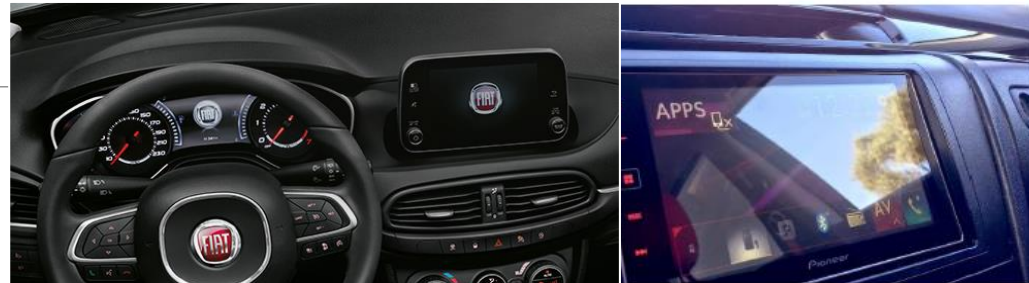
- = preferred MRR installation areas
- = acceptable MRR installation areas
- = not recommendable MRR installation areas
- = not allowed MRR installation areas

Effect

- Read-ability
- Clarity of the projected images
- Read-ability, visibility, blur, sparkling
- Mura effect

Development needs

- New coatings development
 - AntiGlare AG
 - AntiReflective AR
 - Antifingerprint AF
- Conductive coating and plating
- Definition of standard with EE Ergonomy



- • BirCinifreyentdesparkions



Materials: optical finishing

Optical finishing: AntiGlare and Clarity (Haze)

BRDF



R_t R_s R_d

BTDF



T_t H C

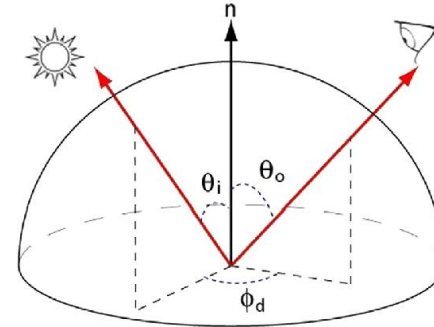
Where:

Bidirectional reflectance distribution function

Bidirectional Transmittance distribution function

R_t is total reflection, **R_s** Specular Reflection, **R_d** Diffuse reflection

T_t Total Transmittance, **H** Haze and **C** Clarity



Haze and Clarity

- **Haze:** $T_{d,2.5^\circ}^{90^\circ} = \frac{I_{d,2.5^\circ}^{90^\circ}}{I_i} \rightarrow H = \frac{T_{d,2.5^\circ}^{90^\circ}}{T_t}$
- **Clarity:** $T_{d,0^\circ}^{0.1^\circ} = \frac{I_{d,0^\circ}^{0.1^\circ}}{I_i} \rightarrow C = \frac{T_{d,0^\circ}^{0.1^\circ}}{T_t}$

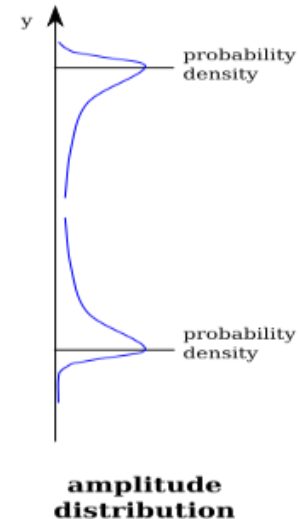
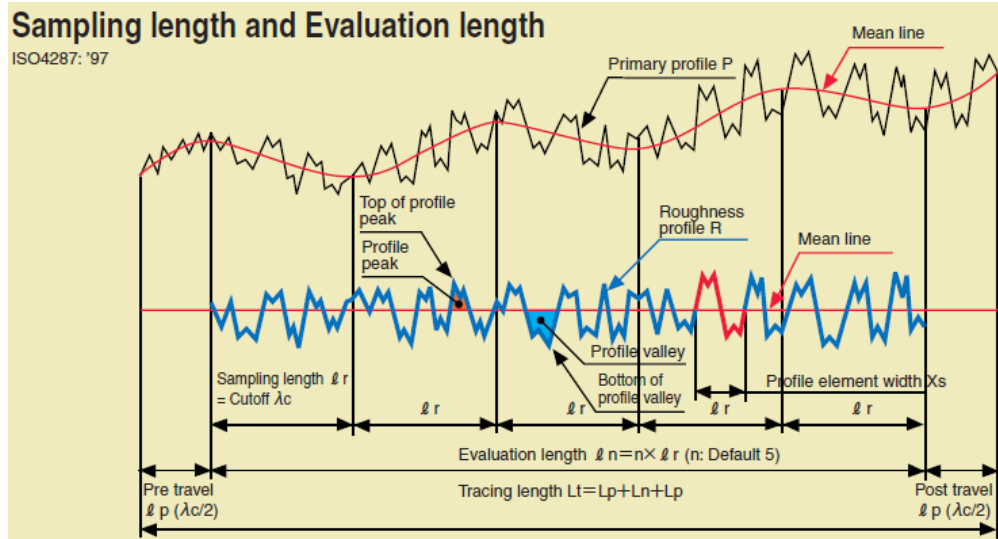


- **Same Ra** (Arithmetic mean of the absolute ordinate values $Z(x)$ within a sampling length) for surfaces of widely different profiles
- **Horizontal Correlation Length (ξ)** and **Amplitude Density Function (ADF)** give information about the material and void volumes characterizing the surface topography

Average Roughness:

$$R_a = \frac{1}{l} \int_0^l |z(x)| dx$$

$$BRC(c) = \int_c^0 ADF(z) dz$$



Description

- Transparent conductive layer
- Organic and flexible electronics
- Multi-layered structures
- Joining and bonding materials
- Plating (selective)

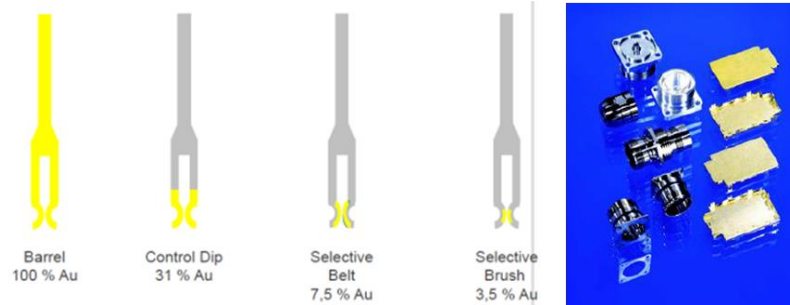
Effect

- EM noises
- Failure anticipation
- Feedback sensitivity
- Miniaturization
- Sintering and processing

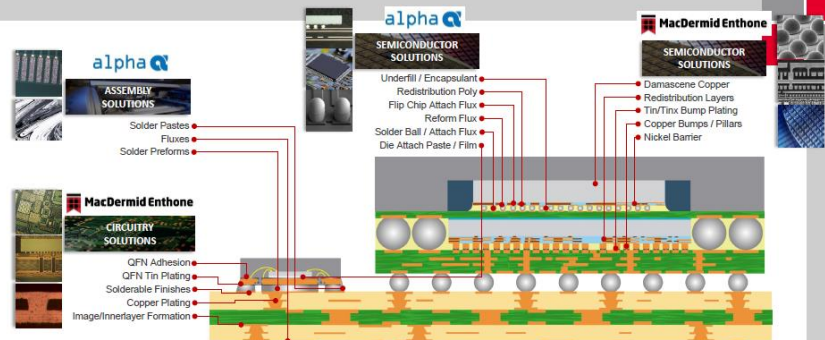
Development Steps

- Procedure to measure thickness
- Interlayers
- Processes and low T sintering
- 3D joining
- Definition of new EE standards

Multimetal plating on connectors



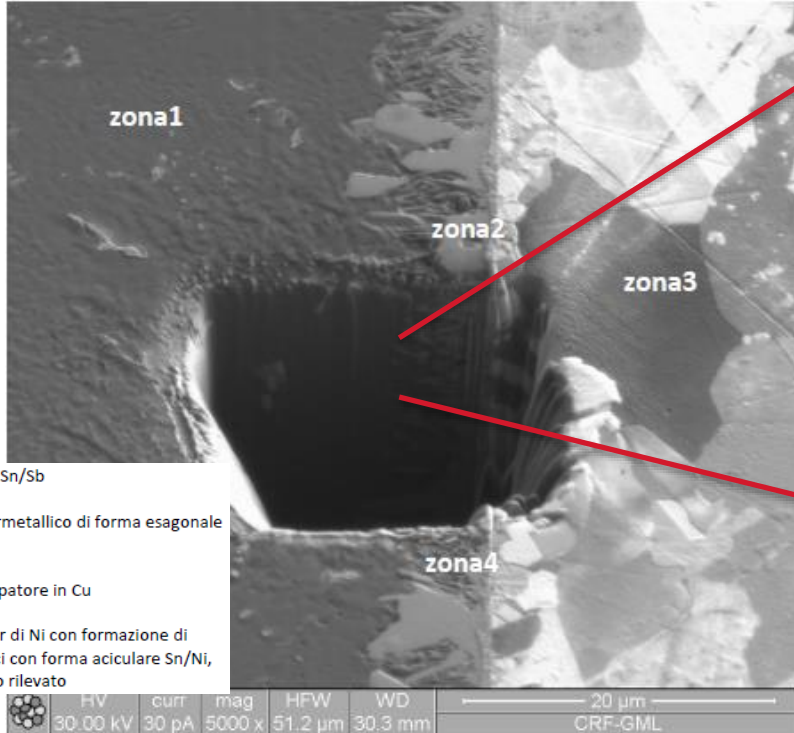
Proven integration in electronics manufacturing



Supporting for product development of advance cross section analysis

- Section by Focused Ion Beam Microscopy FIB

Soldering → Cu thermal dissipater on substrate Sn/Sb → Tin/Antimony

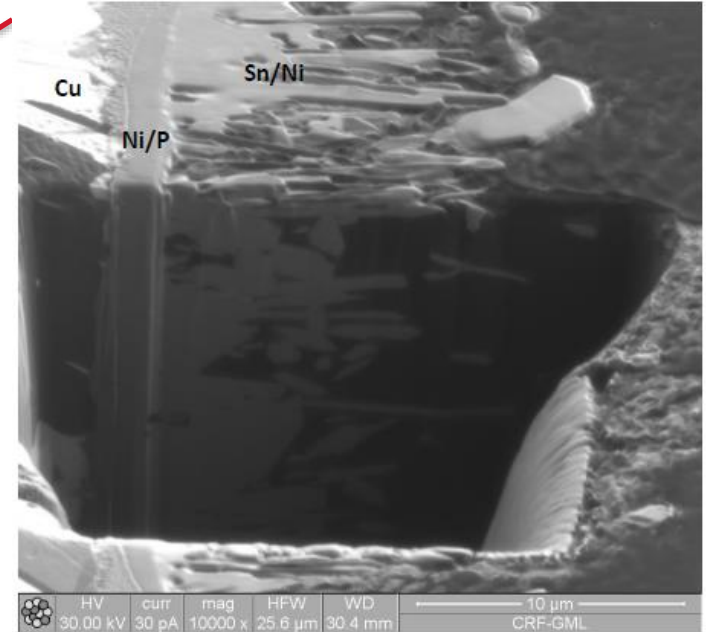


Zona 1: lega Sn/Sb

Zona 2: Intermetallico di forma esagonale Sn/Cu/Ni

Zona 3: dissipatore in Cu

Zona 4: Layer di Ni con formazione di intermetallici con forma aciculare Sn/Ni, P non è stato rilevato



- Intermetallic migration within substrate structure

Description

- Miniaturized connections
- Miniaturized sensors
- Multi-layered multi-materials
- Additive manufacturing powders
- Electrodes and electrolytes for batteries

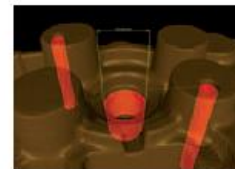
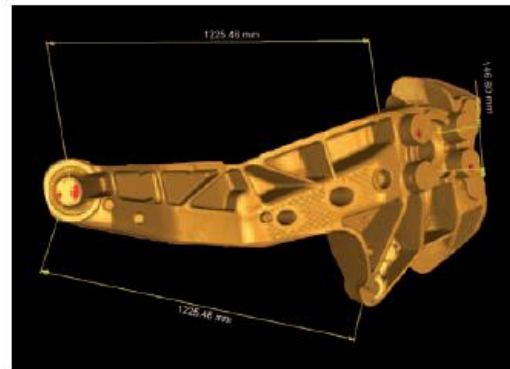


Effect

- Failures anticipation
- Custom components manufacturing
- Miniaturization

Development Steps

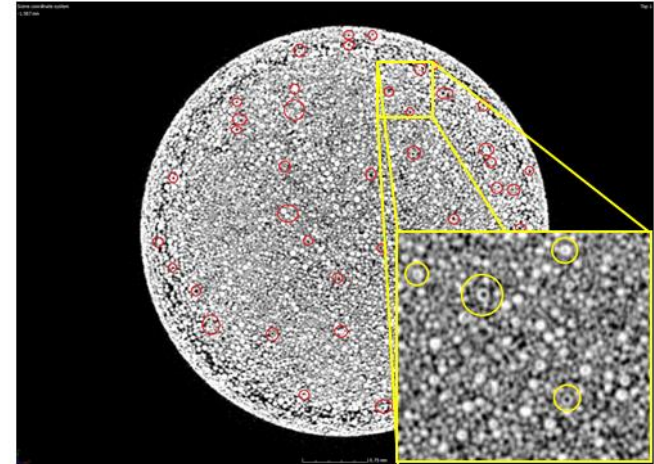
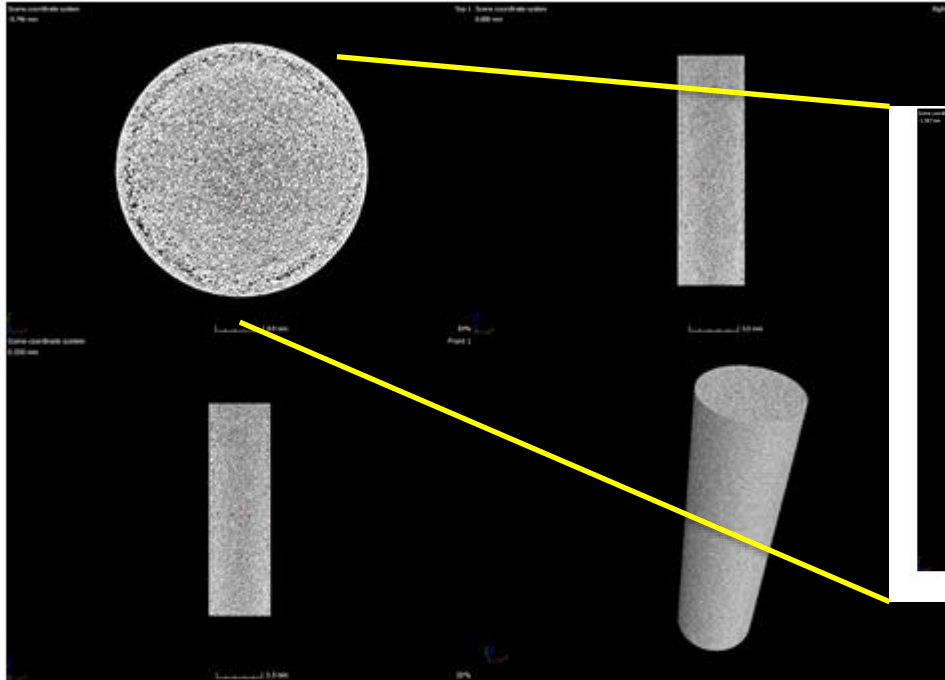
- Non-destructive testing
- Geometrical and metrological reconstructions
- Definition of new standards



Case Studies

Nell'Additive Manufacturing è fondamentale la **qualità delle polveri**

Esempio: analisi tomografica di un set di polveri con una **risoluzione a 10 µm**



Nell'esempio sono evidenziati in rosso granelli con porosità interne

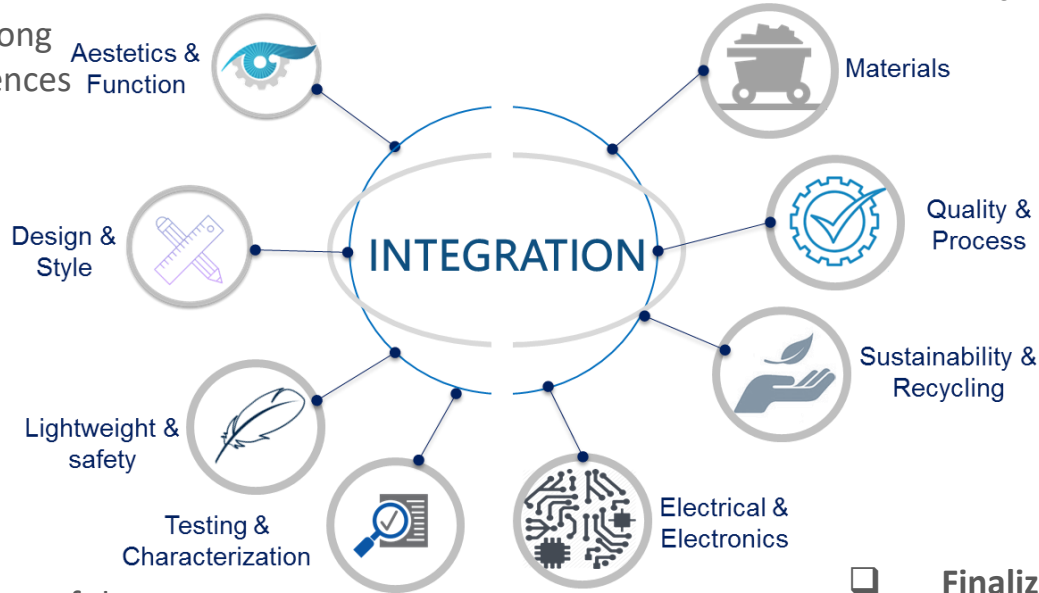
Controllo Preventivo Polveri

Per gentile concessione del Sig. Leone Politecnico di Torino
Servizi di scansione con Tomografia Assiale Computerizzata (TAC)



- I. Main drivers and targets for novel components
- II. Where and Why materials integration: need a new approach in characterization
- III. Three main examples of characterization improvements:
 - I. Optical finishing
 - II. Embedded electronics
 - III. Multi-materials and miniaturization
- IV. Conclusions

- Integration is possible by trade-off and collaborations among technical competences



- OEMs have to and need to drive the suppliers

- Continuous update of the materials' skill in testing

- Finalization of product/ technology/ materials to expected targets

New paradigm in characterization is needed

Two steps of characterization:

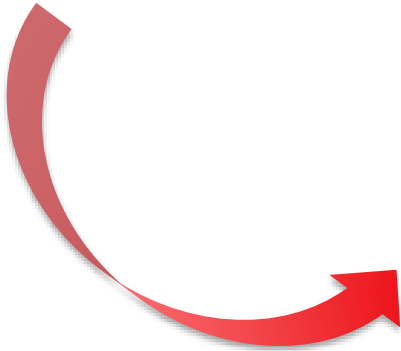
Characterization clusters

1. Materials Analysis
2. Components Analysis



Characterization methodologies :

1. Chemical
2. Mechanical
3. Photo-electro physical
4. Interface and superficial
5. Environmental and aging



Wrap-up



MC: Major Challenges in methodologies



Red: CRF
Violet: LFoundry
Blu: Common

Five characterization Methodologies	Main characterization analysis				
	Materials	Components			
	Chemicals & Elements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •XRD •EDS •Raman •ICP-MS •TERS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •EDS •Raman •XRD •VPD-ICP-MS •EDS •Raman •XRD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •FTIR •ICP-OES •UV-Vis •Titration •SIMS •XRF •APT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Corrosion •Humidity •Temperature
	Mechanical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Tensile stress •Traction •Ball test 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Tensile stress mapping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Tensile stress •Traction •Ball test 	
	Photo- Electro Physical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •<u>Ultrasonics</u> •IR •Penetrating liquid •Endoscopic •Radiography 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •CTS •IR emissivity •Neutron •Electrical Failure Analysis •Dark current spectroscopy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •IR emissivity •XRD •Mercury probe •Parametric Analyzer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •SRP •DLTS
Physics & superficial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Tensile stress •Ultrasounds •IR •Endoscopic •Eddy current 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Contact profilometry •Optical profilometry •Micrography (SEM-FIB-TEM) •XPS •AFM 		
Environment & aging		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Wear •Abrasion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •UV exposure •Humidity •Temperature •Operative endurance 		



Thank you

nello.lipira@crf.it , Mob. +39 366 78 30932