

# Fabrication of photo-activating Acryl-polyurethane through short curing time

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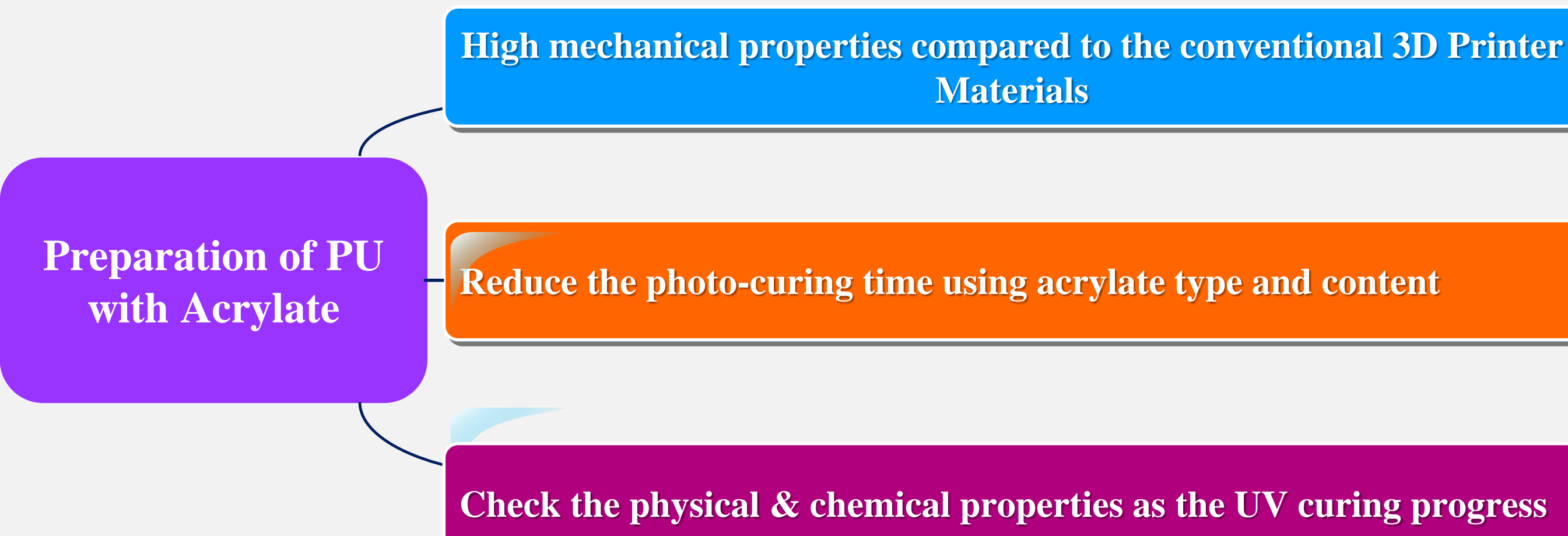
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## Abstract

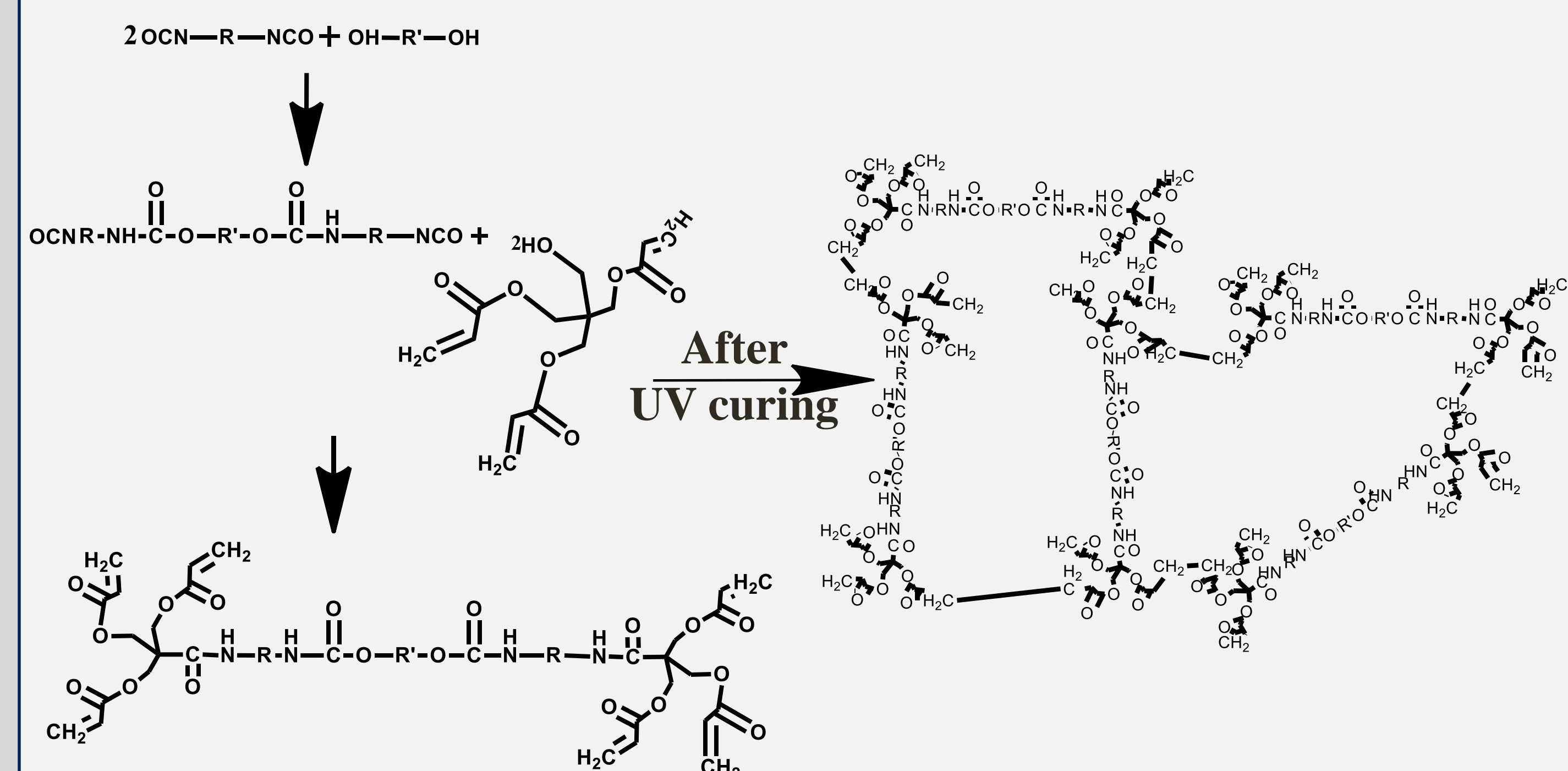
Thermoplastic UV-curable PU was successfully synthesized by using methylene diphenyl diisocyanate (MDI), poly(tetramethylene ether) glycol, and the tri-acrylate derivatives as a crosslinking point. The short exposure to 200~400nm UV radiation formed the crosslinked PU-acrylate elastomers. The structures and properties of the resulting Acryl-PUs were evaluated by Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FT-IR), ultra violet spectroscopy (UV-Vis), differential scanning calorimetry (DSC), gel permeation chromatography (GPC), and universal testing machine (UTM). The different molecular weight of the PU-acrylate elastomers led to higher tensile strength and hardness due to the increased crosslinking density and the enhanced interchain hydrogen bonding.

## Objective

1. To synthesize a Acryl-PU series composed of PTMG as a polyol and acrylate and MDI as an isocyanate
2. To evaluate the physical properties and reduce the photo-curing time of Acryl-PUs
3. To compare the film as the UV curing progress

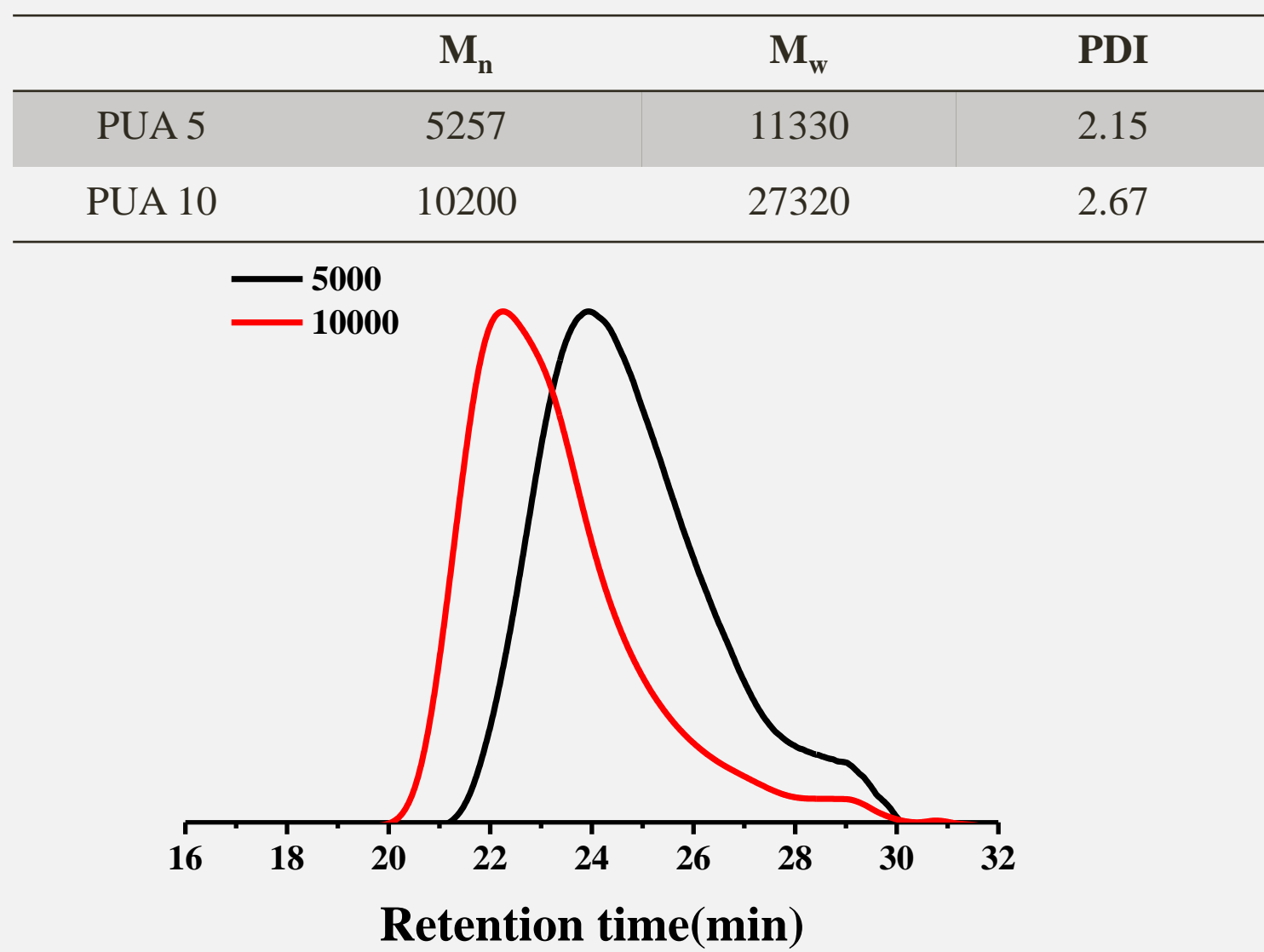


## Experimental

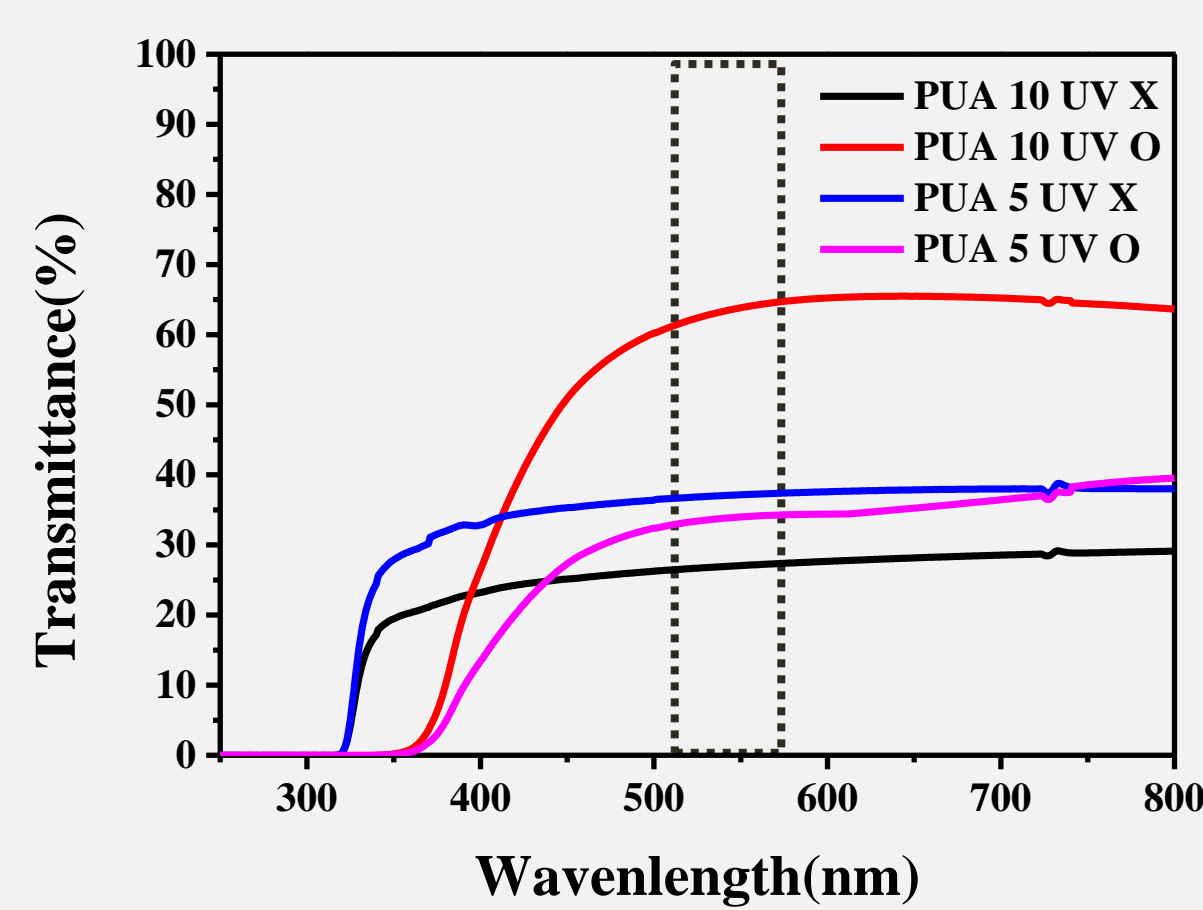


## Results

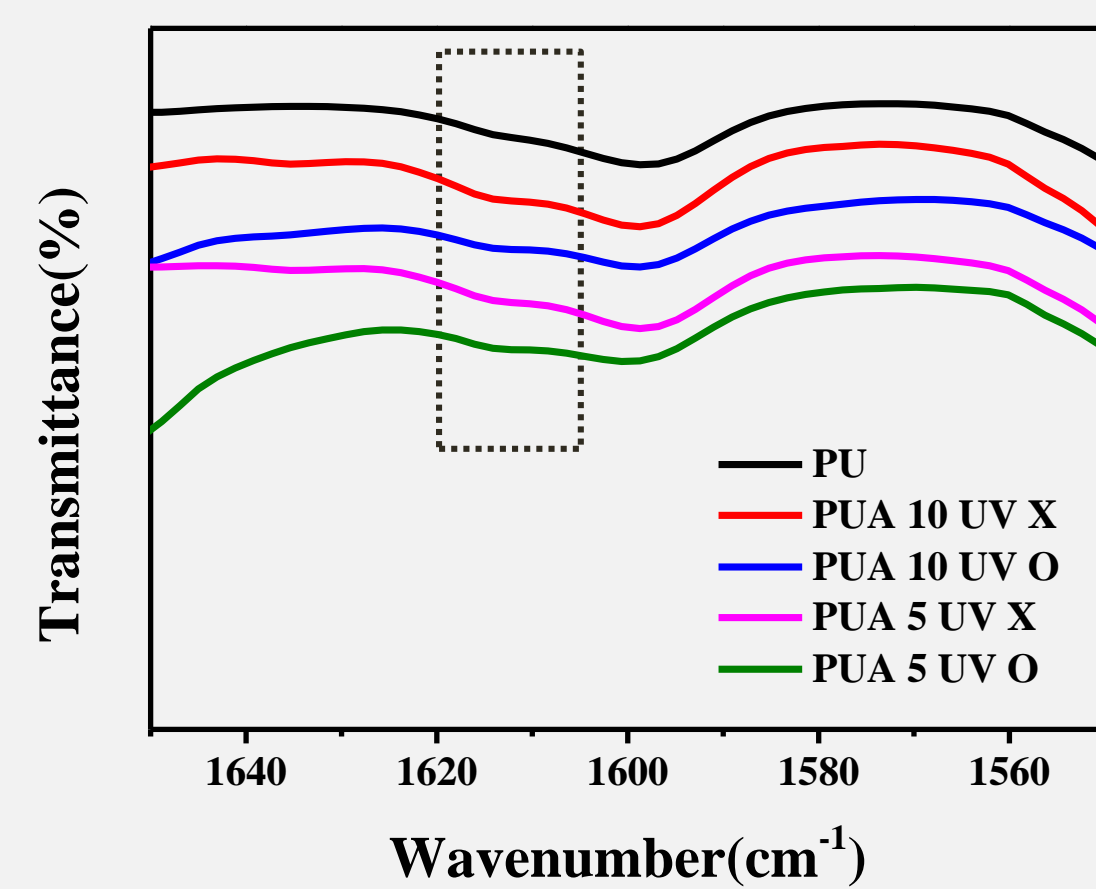
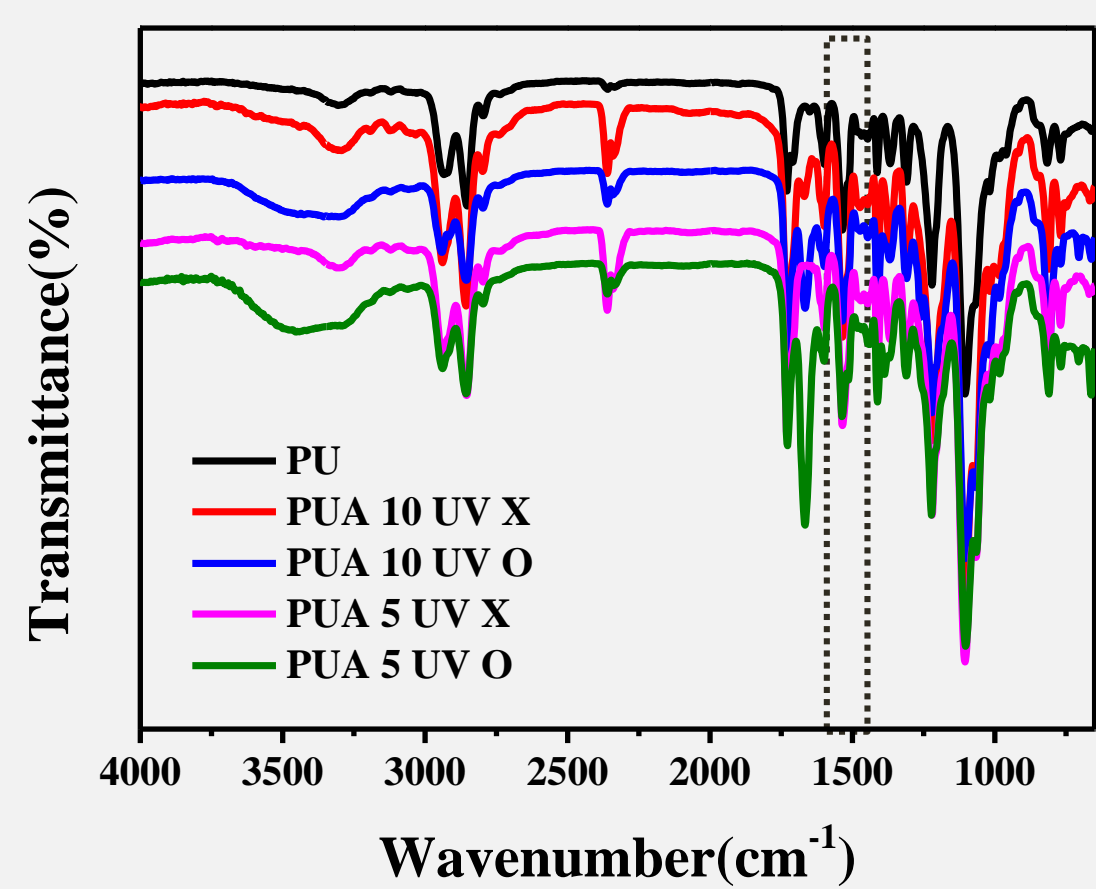
### GPC



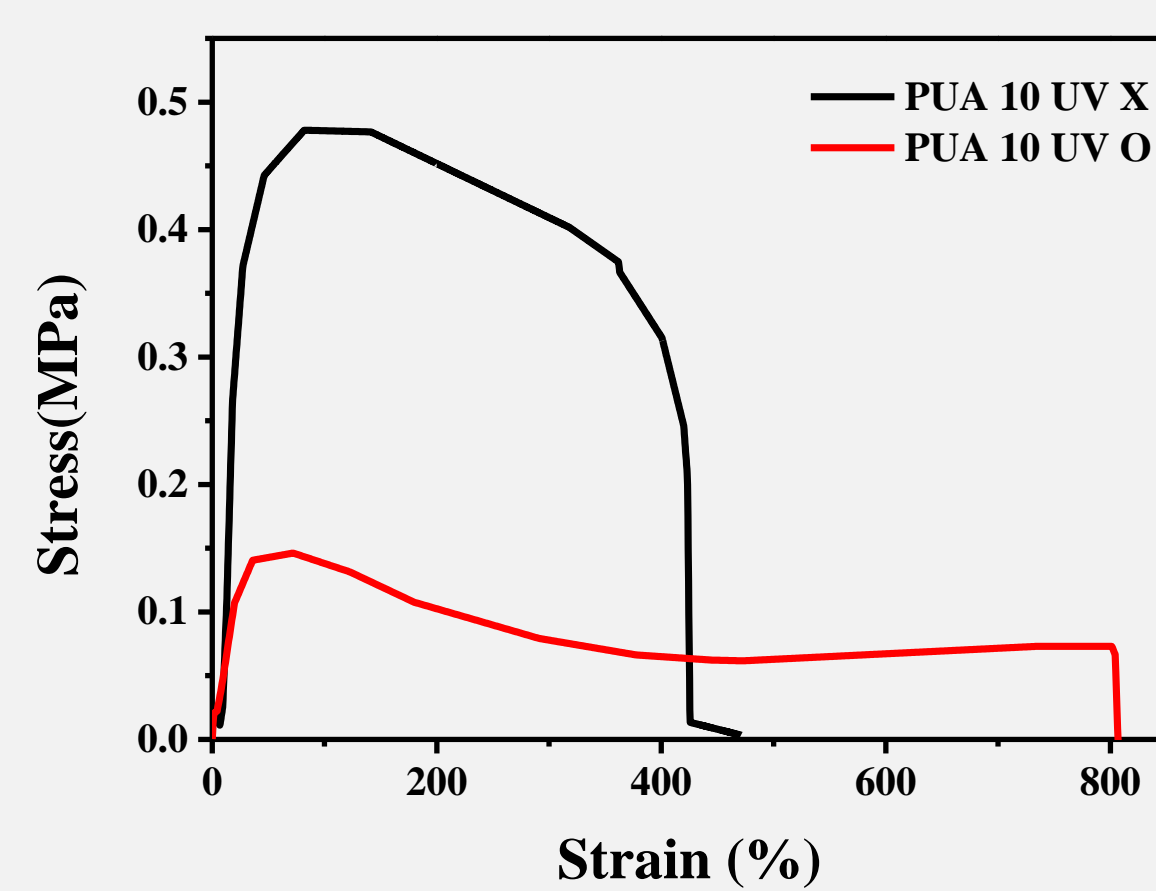
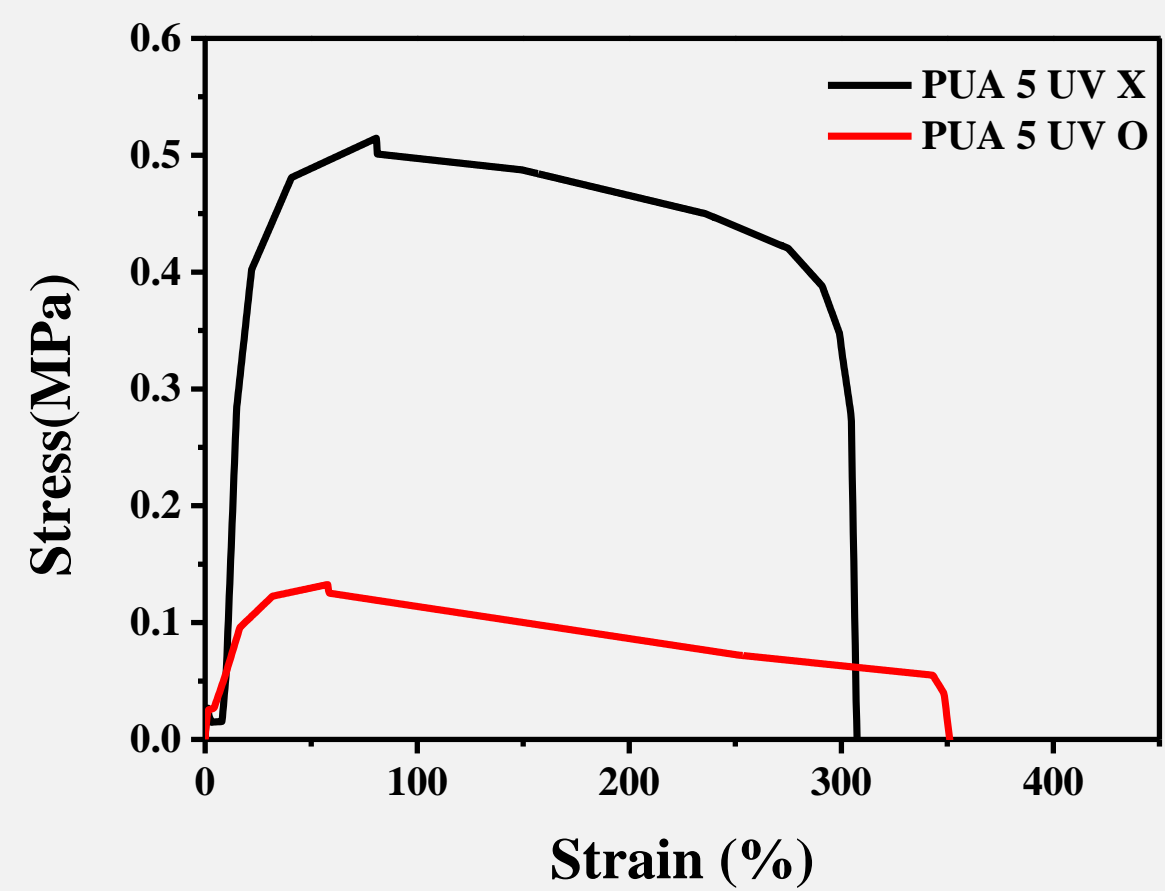
### UV Transmittance



### FT-IR



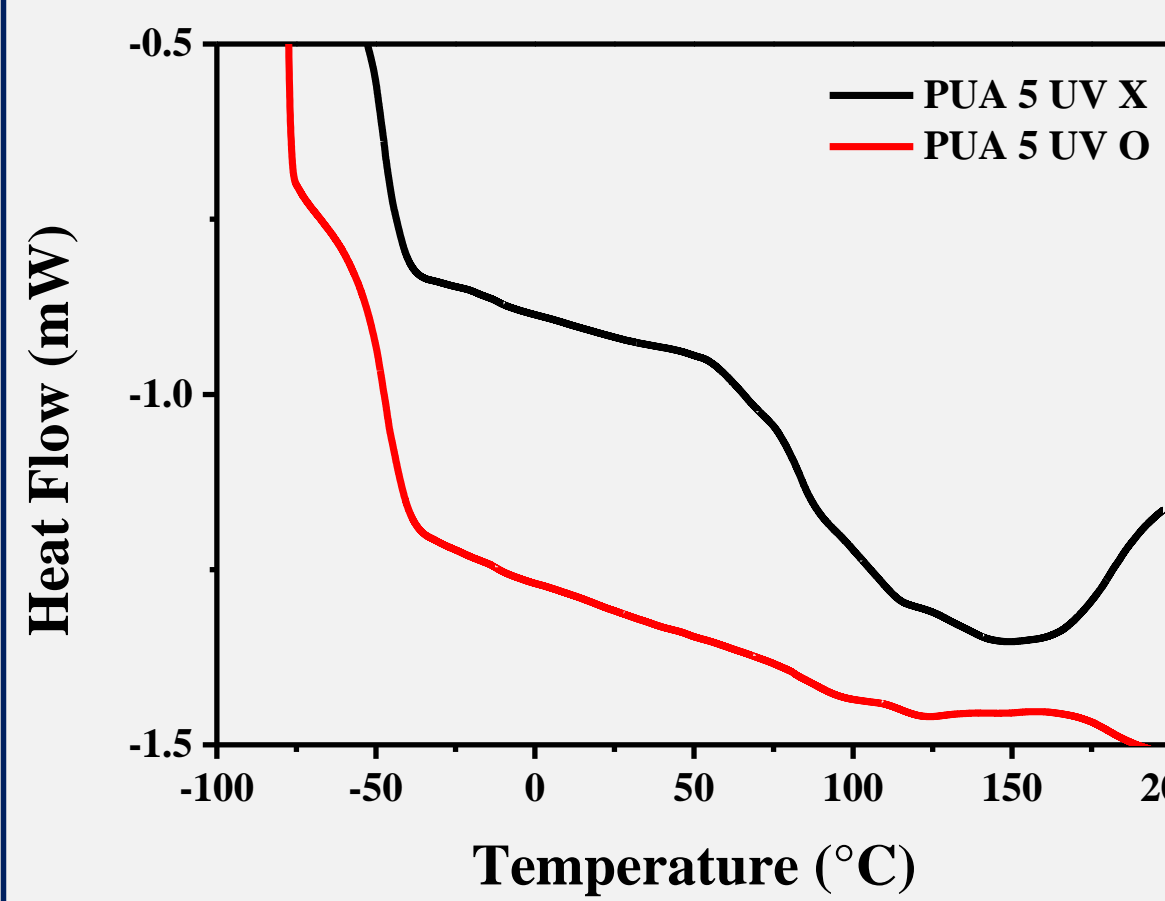
### UTM



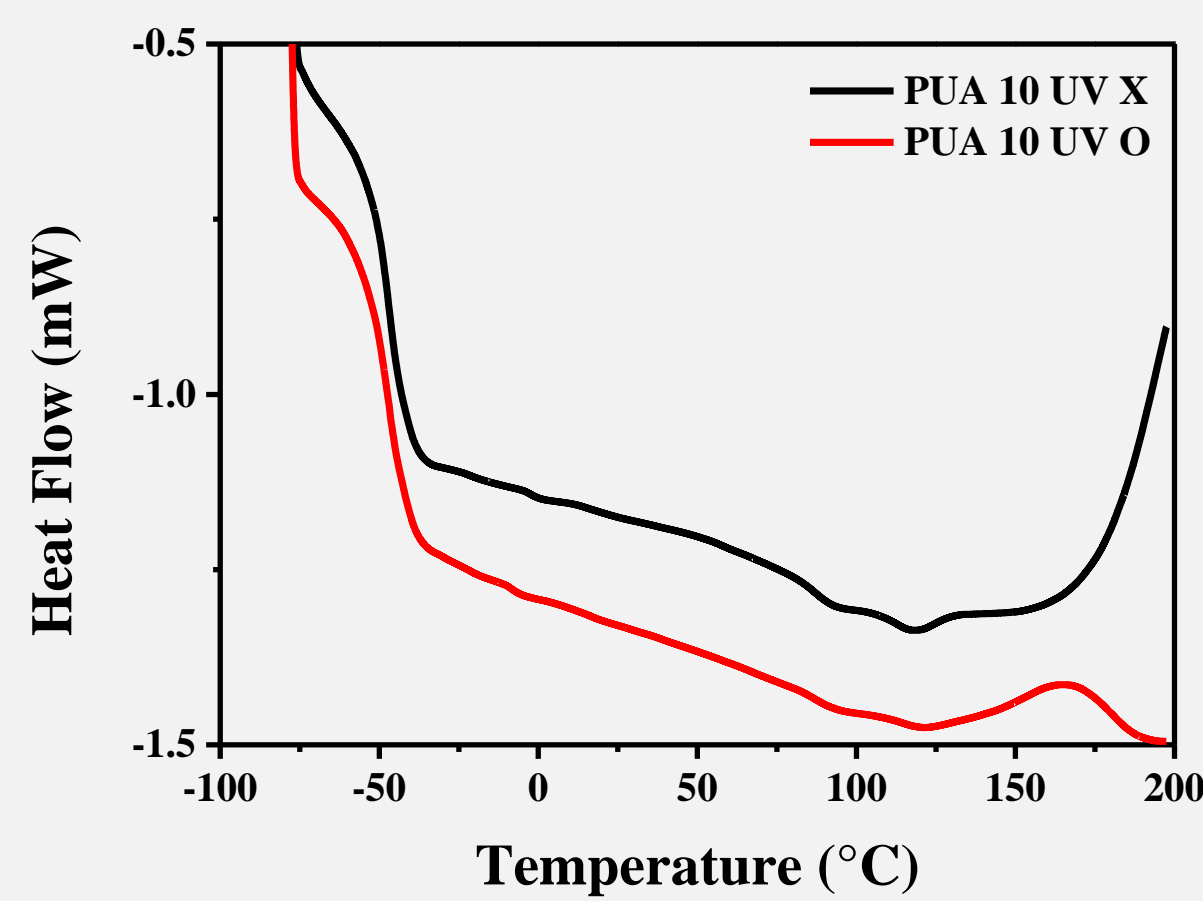
	Stress (MPa)	Strain(%)	Young's Modulus (MPa)
UV X	0.51350	291.278	4.6590
UV O	0.13117	343.127	0.0058

	Stress (MPa)	Strain(%)	Young's Modulus (MPa)
UV X	0.47799	401.197	4.6590
UV O	0.14607	804.029	0.0056

### DSC



	ΔH <sub>m</sub> (J/g)
UV X	1.726
UV O	0.9635



	ΔH <sub>m</sub> (J/g)
UV X	1.716
UV O	1.101

## Conclusion

- The successful synthesis Acrylate-PU and UV-cured by the photo-initiator
- The special optical properties of the PUA after UV-curing (UV transmittance : 25 to 65%)
- The increase of percentage strain and decrease of tensile strength & Young's modulus after UV-curing
- To demonstrate potential applications of 3D printer materials

## Acknowledgement

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