

Synthesis and properties of photo-curing PU-acrylate through short curing time

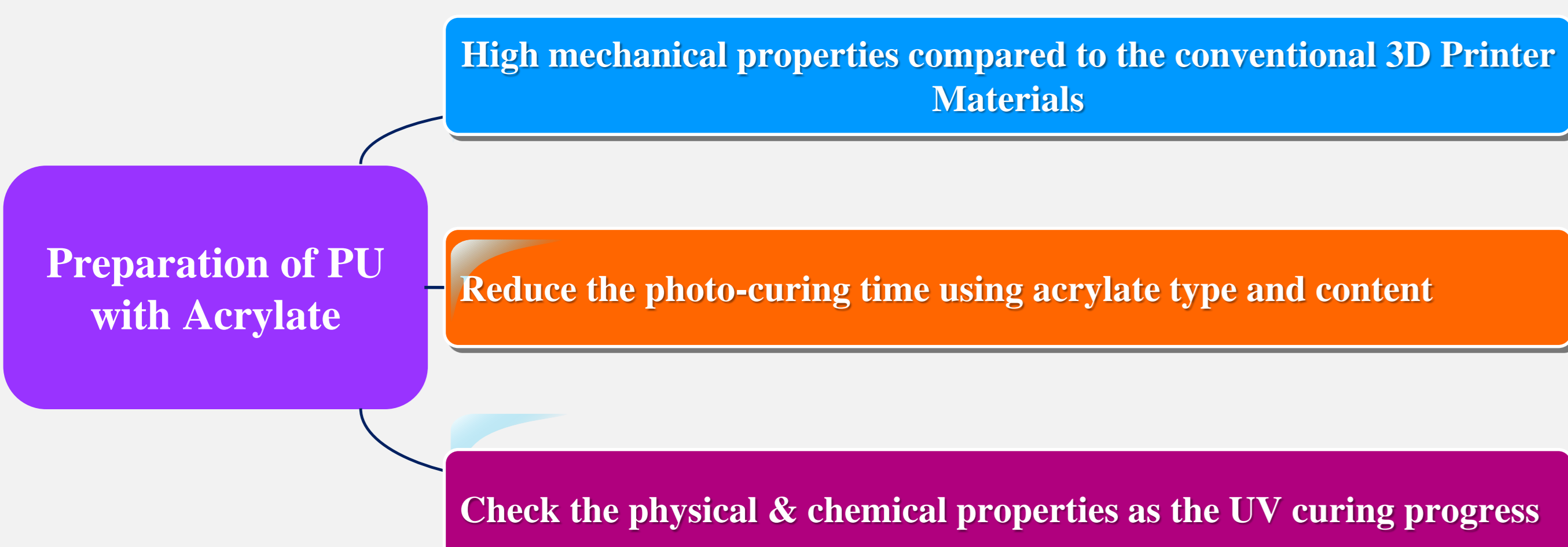
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Abstract

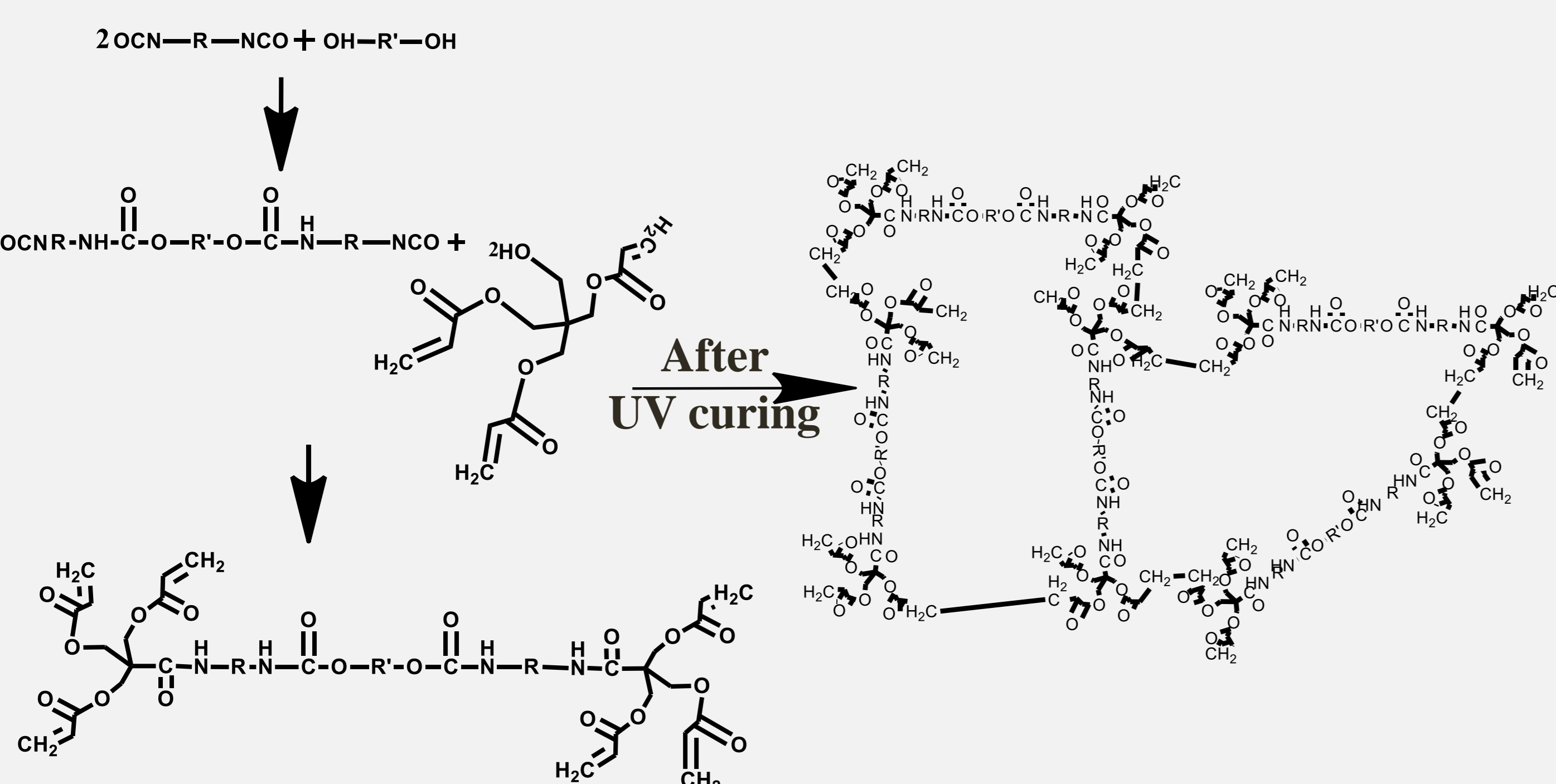
Thermoplastic photo-activating PU was successfully synthesized by the additional reaction of methylene diphenyl diisocyanate (MDI), poly(tetramethylene ether) glycol, and tri-acrylate derivatives as a crosslinking point. The crosslinked PU-acrylate elastomers were fabricated by the exposure to 200~400µm UV radiation. DMF was used as a solvent for the synthesis, but THF with low UV cut off was used to crosslink the PU-acrylate in order to reduce crosslinking time. The structures and properties of the resulting acryl-PU were evaluated by fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FT-IR), gel permeation chromatography (GPC), ultra violet spectroscopy (UV-Vis), differential scanning calorimetry (DSC), and universal testing machine (UTM). The increase of acrylate concentration in acryl-PU elastomers led to higher tensile strength and hardness due to the increased crosslinking density and the enhanced interchain hydrogen bonding. The application as a 3D printing material was verified according to the shortened crosslinking time.

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-PU
3. To compare the film as the UV curing progress

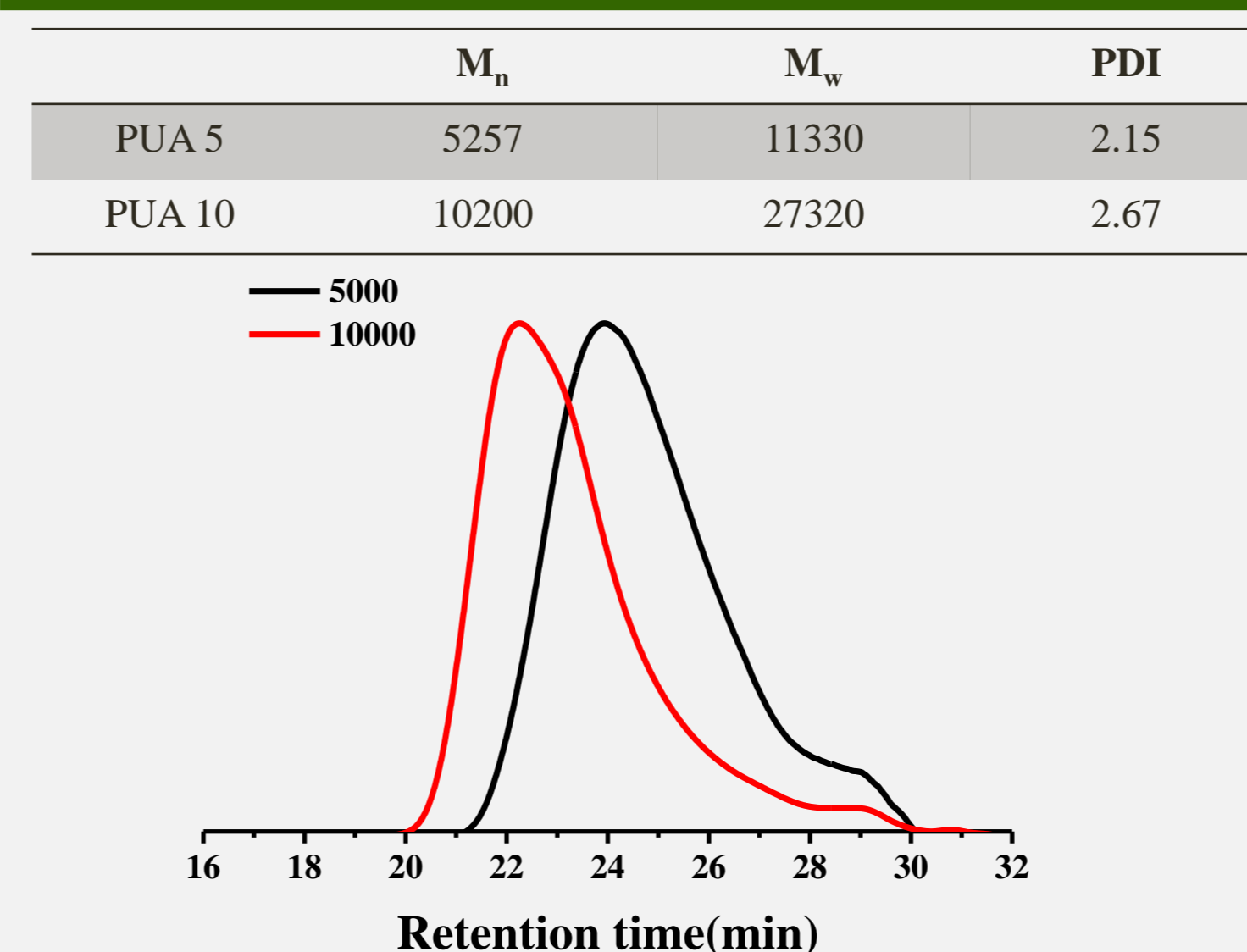


Experimental

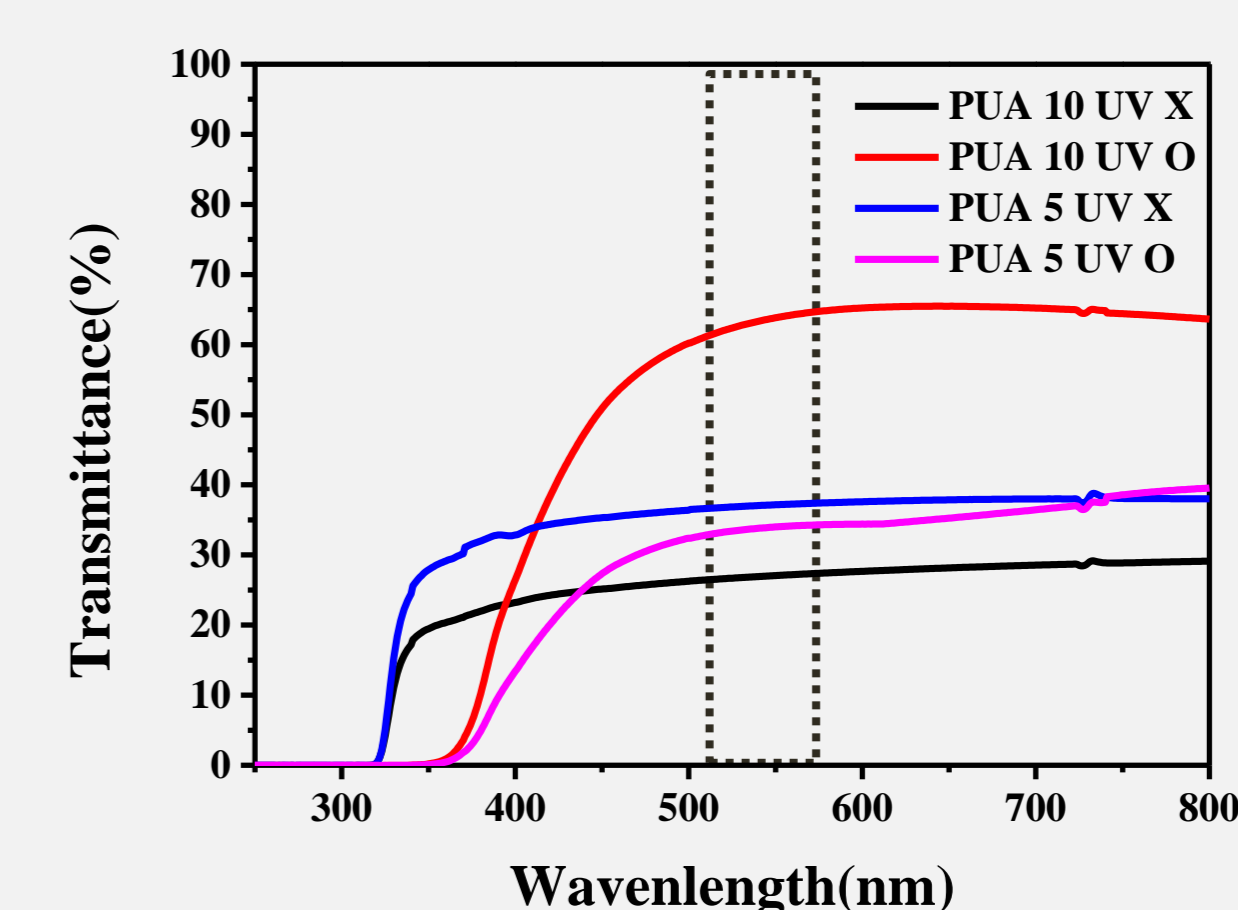


Results

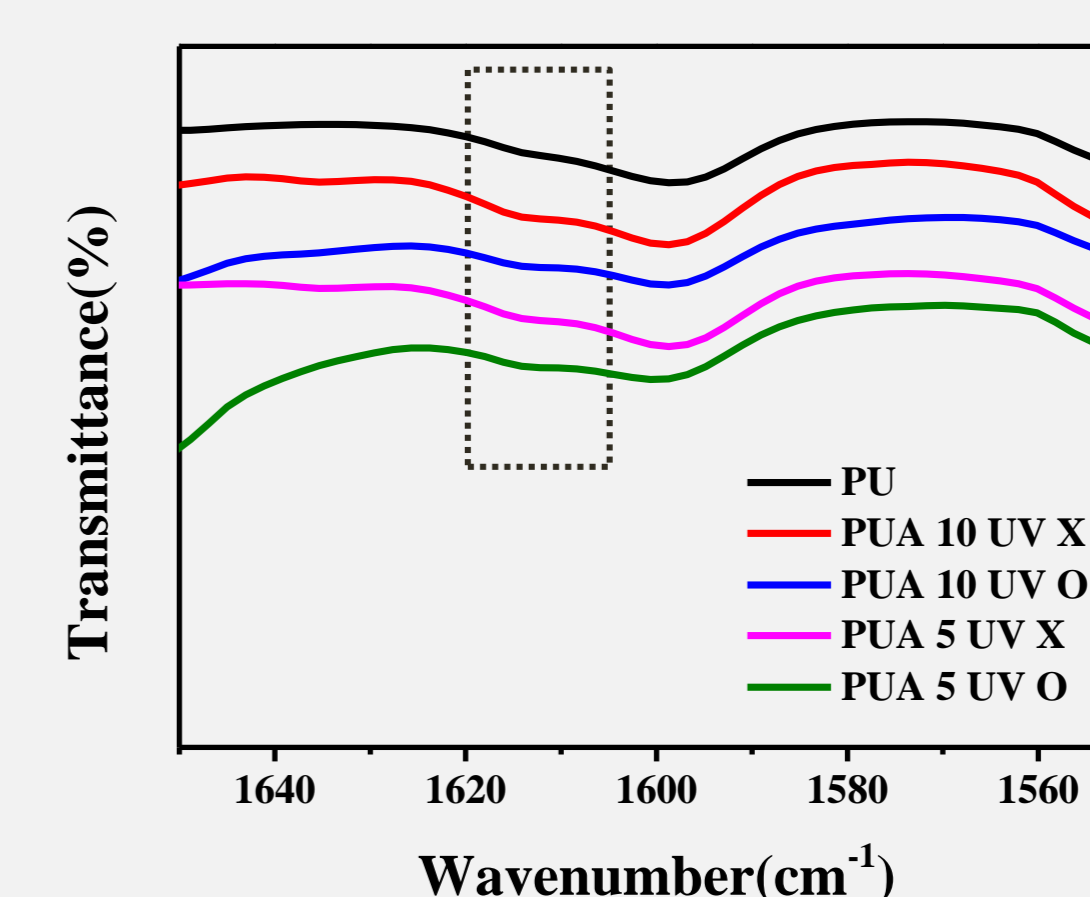
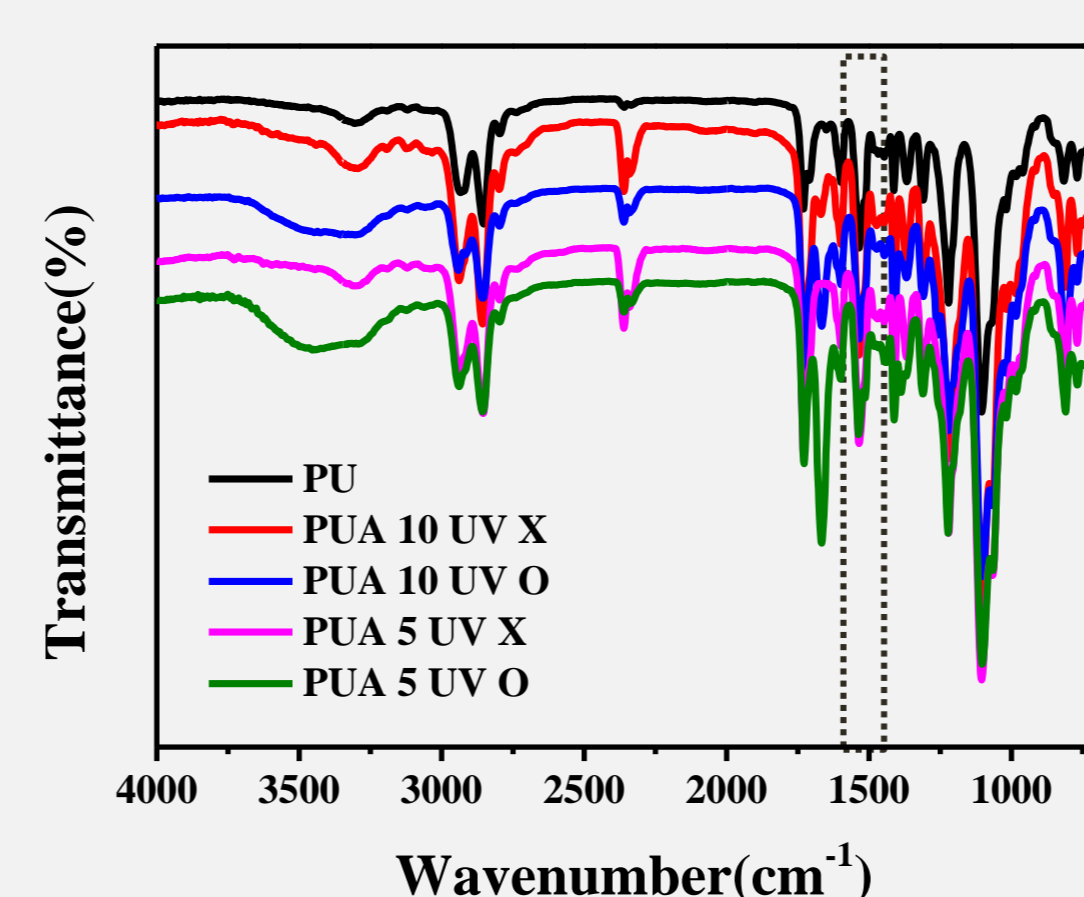
GPC



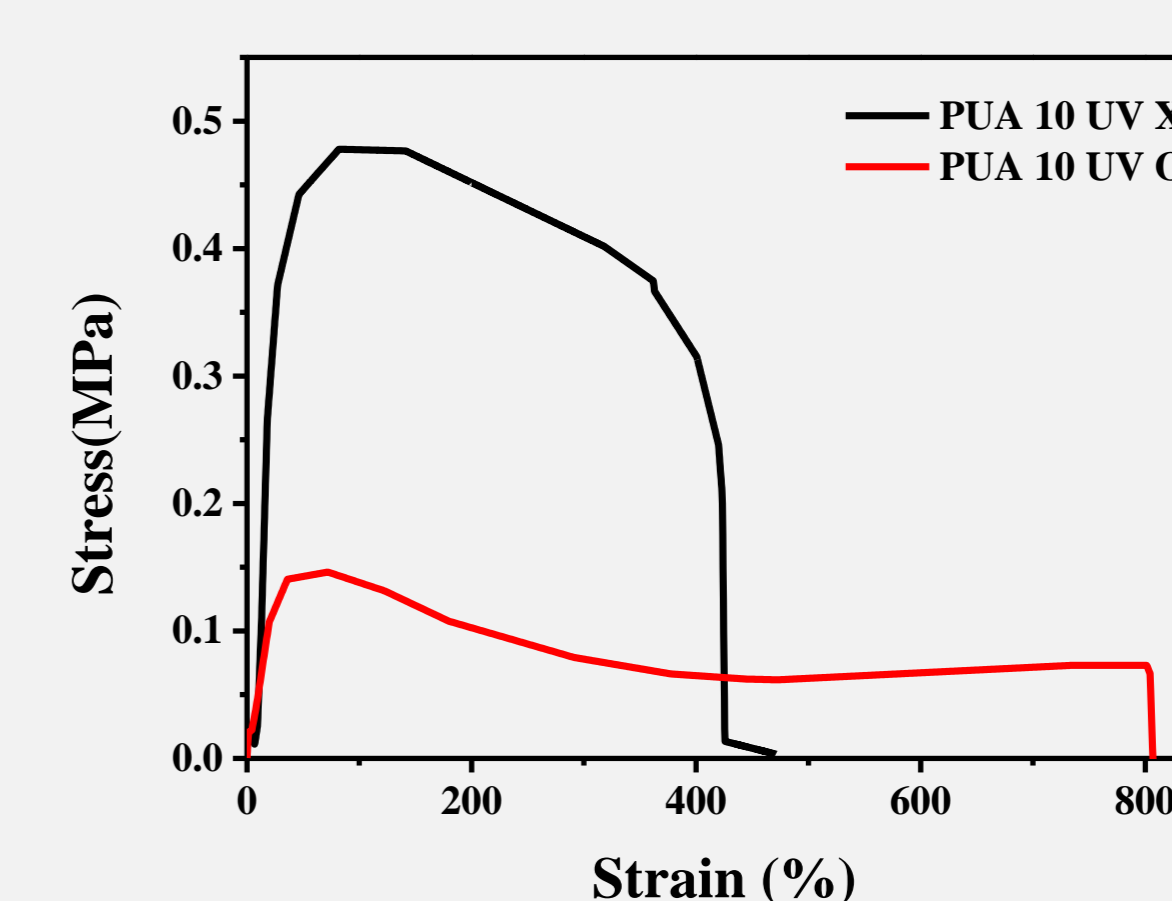
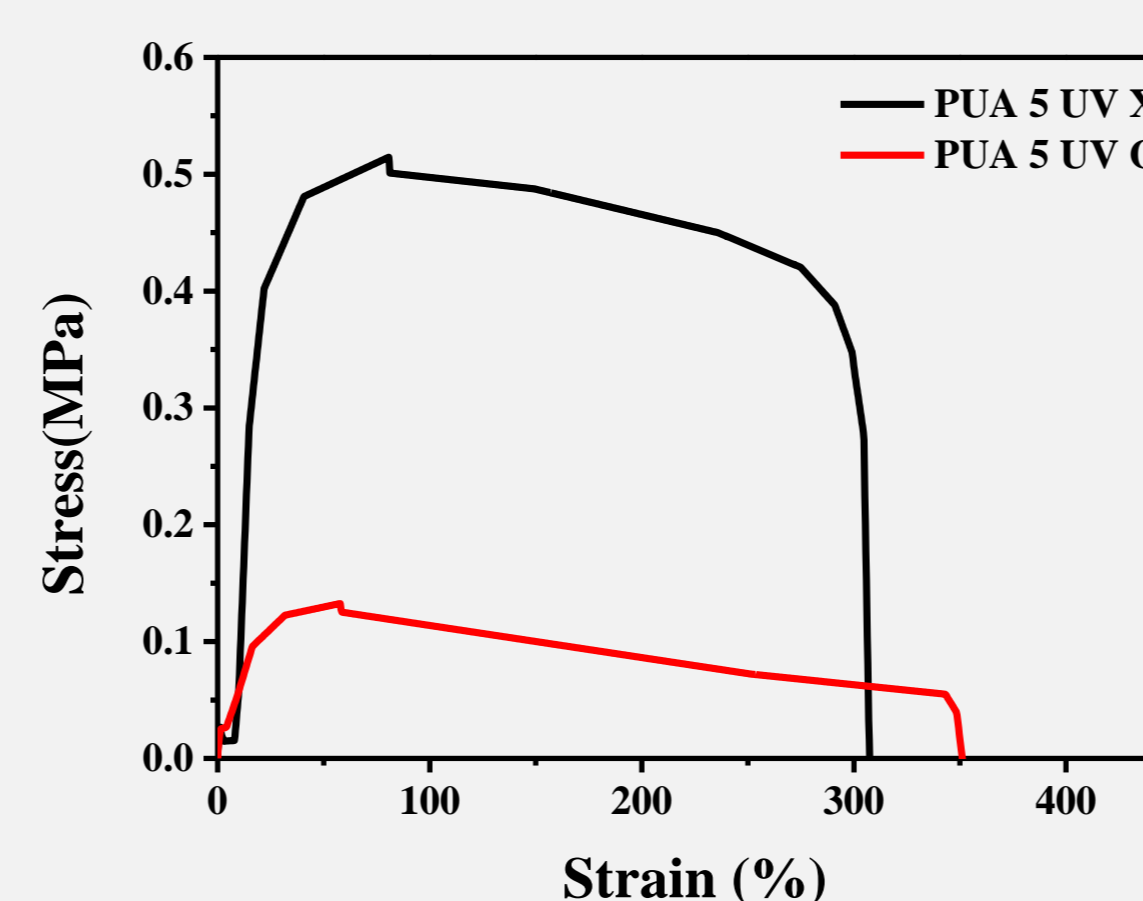
UV Transmittance



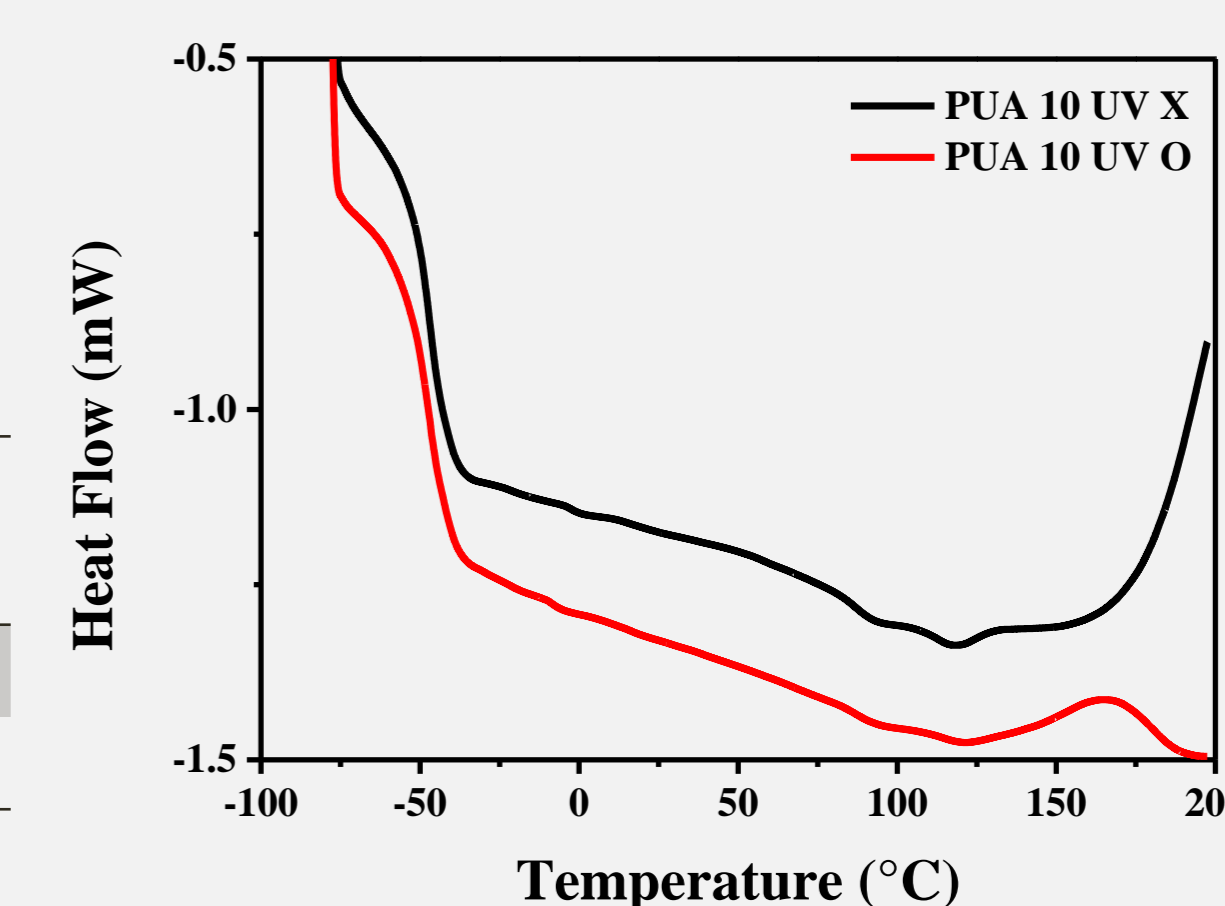
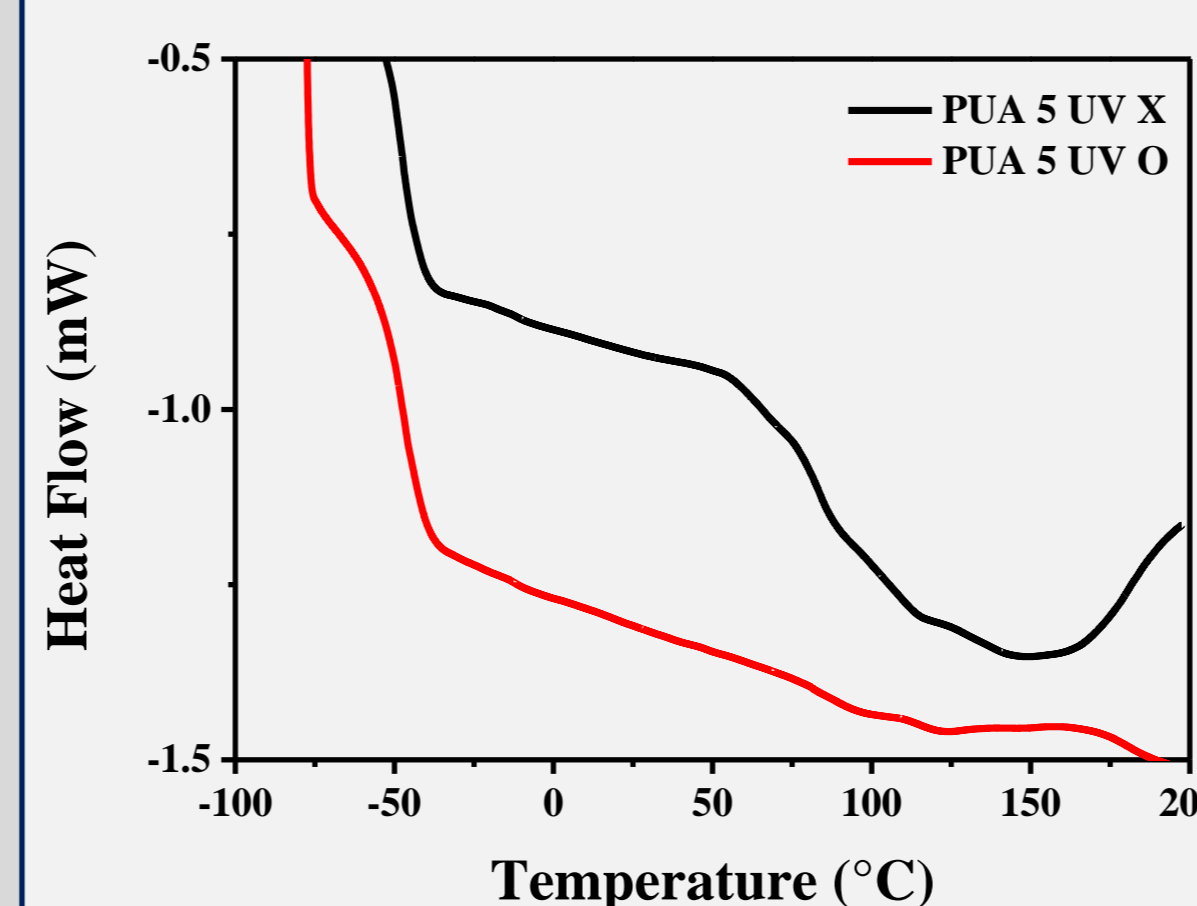
FT-IR



UTM



DSC



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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