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Synthesis of 3D printing materials according to viscosity, molecular weight and ultraviolet curing time of polymer material

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Abstract

The intrinsic viscosity of the photo-curable monomer and polymer is measured to target the molecular weight of the material. The photo-curing polymer is produced through physical or chemical reaction, and the curing time and physical properties of the material are adjusted according to the purpose. It can be controlled the ratio of the photo initiator and urethane. For example, Thermoplastic polyurethane (TPU) series based on poly(tetramethylene glycol) (PTMG1000) as a polyol and methylene diphenyl diisocyanate (MDI) as a isocyanate were synthesized as a function of molecular weight formulation. After that, it is photo-cured by attaching acrylate, and it is designed by applying UV through 3D printing.

Objective

- To synthesize a PU-Acrylate products composed of PTMG as **I**. a polyol and MDI as an isocyanate and acrylate content
- To evaluate the physical properties and reduce the contents of 2. isocyanate of PU-Acrylate
- **To compare the viscosity of PU-Acrylate** 3.

High mechanical properties compared to the conventional

Synthesize of **Polyurethane with** Acrylate

Reduce the photo-curing time used by acrylate ratio

Apply to future 3D Printer due to viscosity control



Results



UV X

7.4429

16.869

891.3

- The successful synthesis PU-Acrylate and UV-cured by the photo-initiator
- The mechanical properties (stress, strain) are increased by UV-curing (Stress : 16.869Mpa 18.335Mpa, Strain : 819.3% 1135.3%)
- Measure the suitable amount and viscosity of initiators for use in 3D printer

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