

Adhesion of inkjet inks: Pain or gain?

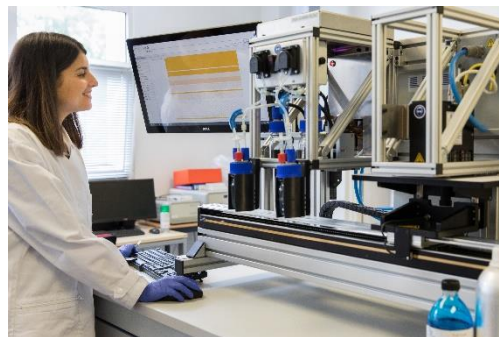
Dr. Yolanda Justo



Chemstream: The Chemical R&D Company

Profile

- Founded in April 2010
- **Staff profile:**
 - Chemistry
 - Material Science
 - Bio Engineer
- **Located near Antwerp – Belgium**
- **Lab-facilities (500 m2)**
 - Organic Synthesis
 - Chemical Formulation
 - Characterization



Chemstream: The Chemical R&D Company

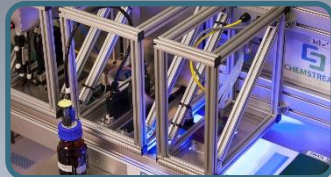
Mission

To translate customer requirements into chemical formulations with dedicated functionalities, from **design to prototyping and implementation**



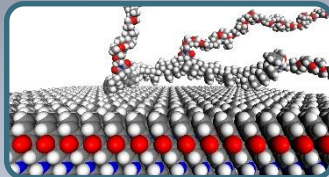
Organic Synthesis

- * Crystal, colorant and dispersant design
- * Photochemistry
- * Interfacial chemistry, wetting and adhesion
- * Superabsorbing polymers



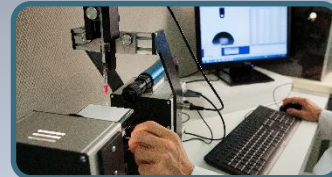
Technology

- * Dispersion technology
- * Coating, printing, jetting (Modular printing unit MPU)
- * Radiation curing (UV, UV-LED, e-Beam)
- * Atmospheric plasma



Methodology

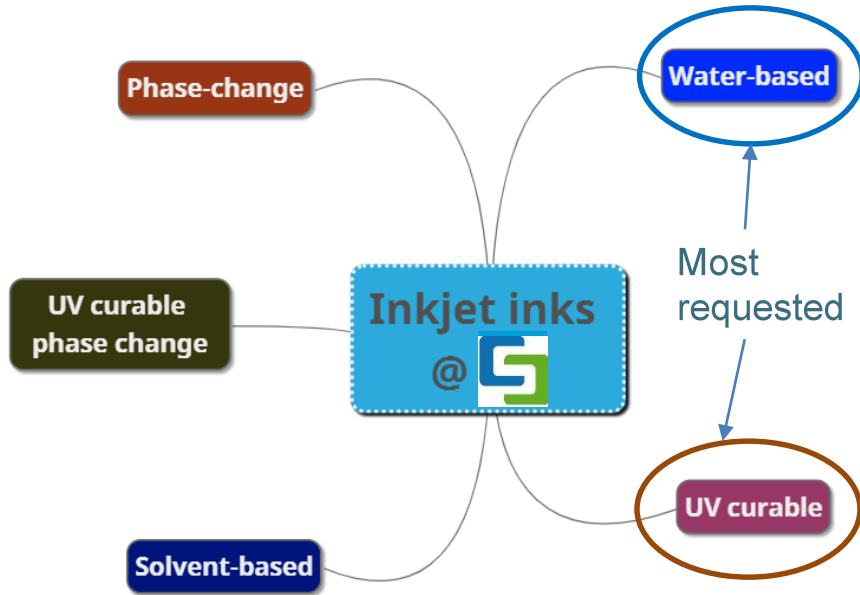
- * Molecular Modeling
- * Design of Experiment (D.O.E.)
- * Smart throughput screening
- * Hansen solubility parameters (HSP)



Analytical and physical chemical tools

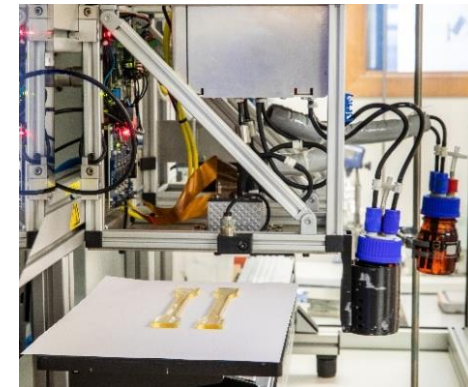
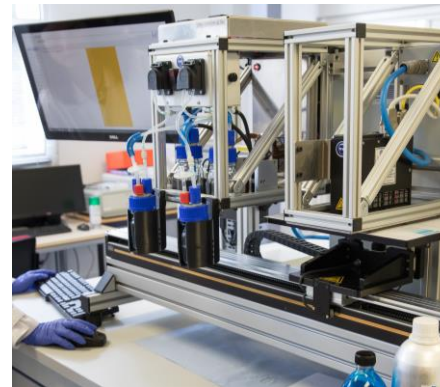
- * UVVIS, FTIR, GCMS, LCMS, GPC
- * Particle size distribution (PSD)
- * Contact angle, surface tension, Viscosity

Inkjet @ ChemStream



Modular Printing Units

- Mimic of an in line printing process
- Fast iterations of ink prototypes
- Different inkjet printheads
- Low investment level for customer
- 3D printing



Adhesion: the challenge

Water-based

- ✓ Good adhesion porous or specially treated substrates



- ✓ Challenging adhesion on non-absorbing substrates.
- ✓ Use of binders.

UV curable

- ✓ Ideal for non-absorbing substrates: metals, glass, plastics...



- ✓ Shrinkage of the cured film due to retraction during the polymerization of monomers.
- ✓ Pre-treatment often needed for a better wetting.
- ✓ In some cases, use of adhesion promoters needed.

Adhesion: the challenge

Tunable adhesion

Some applications require a tunable adhesion.

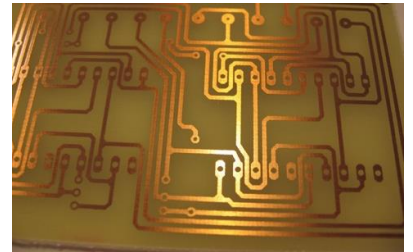
Extra challenge:

1. Excellent ink or primer adhesion
2. Deinkable @ high temperature, basic conditions

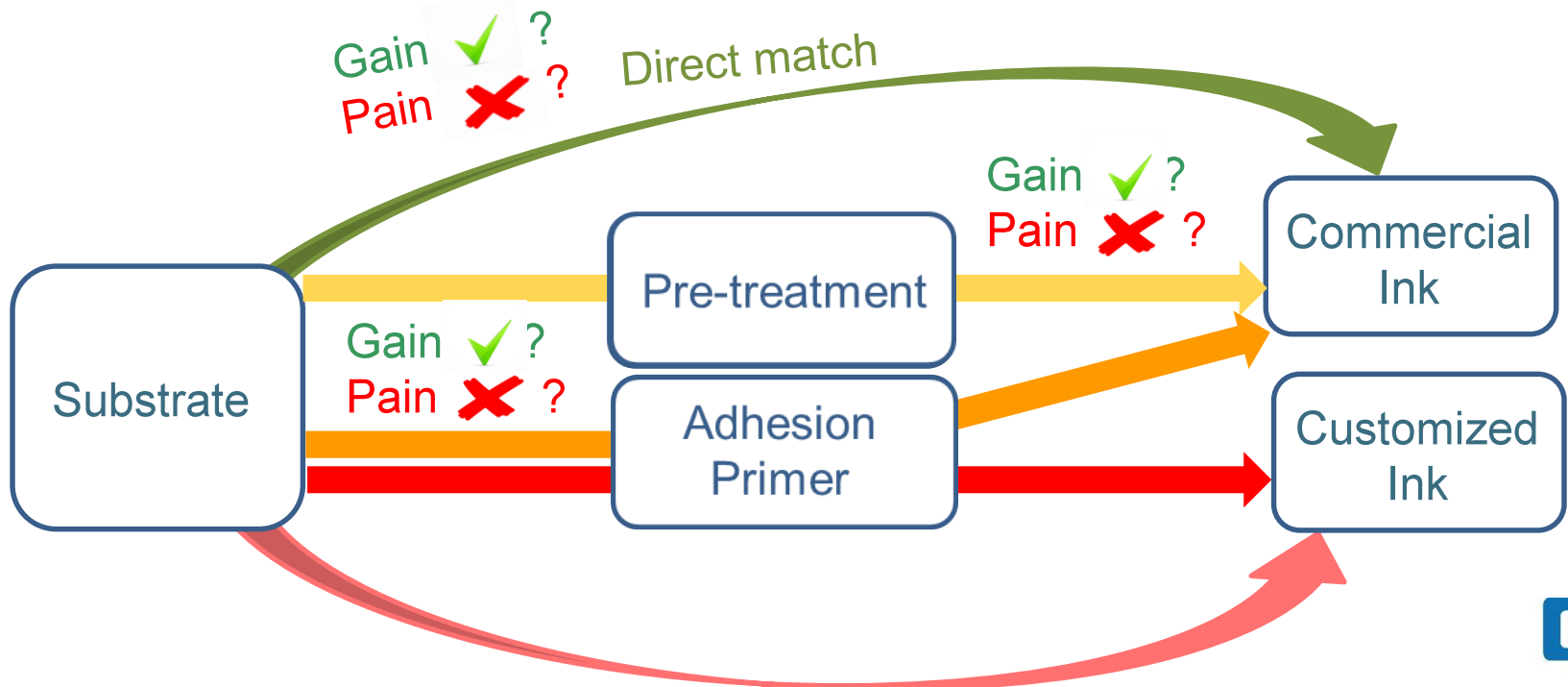
Examples:
Returnable bottles



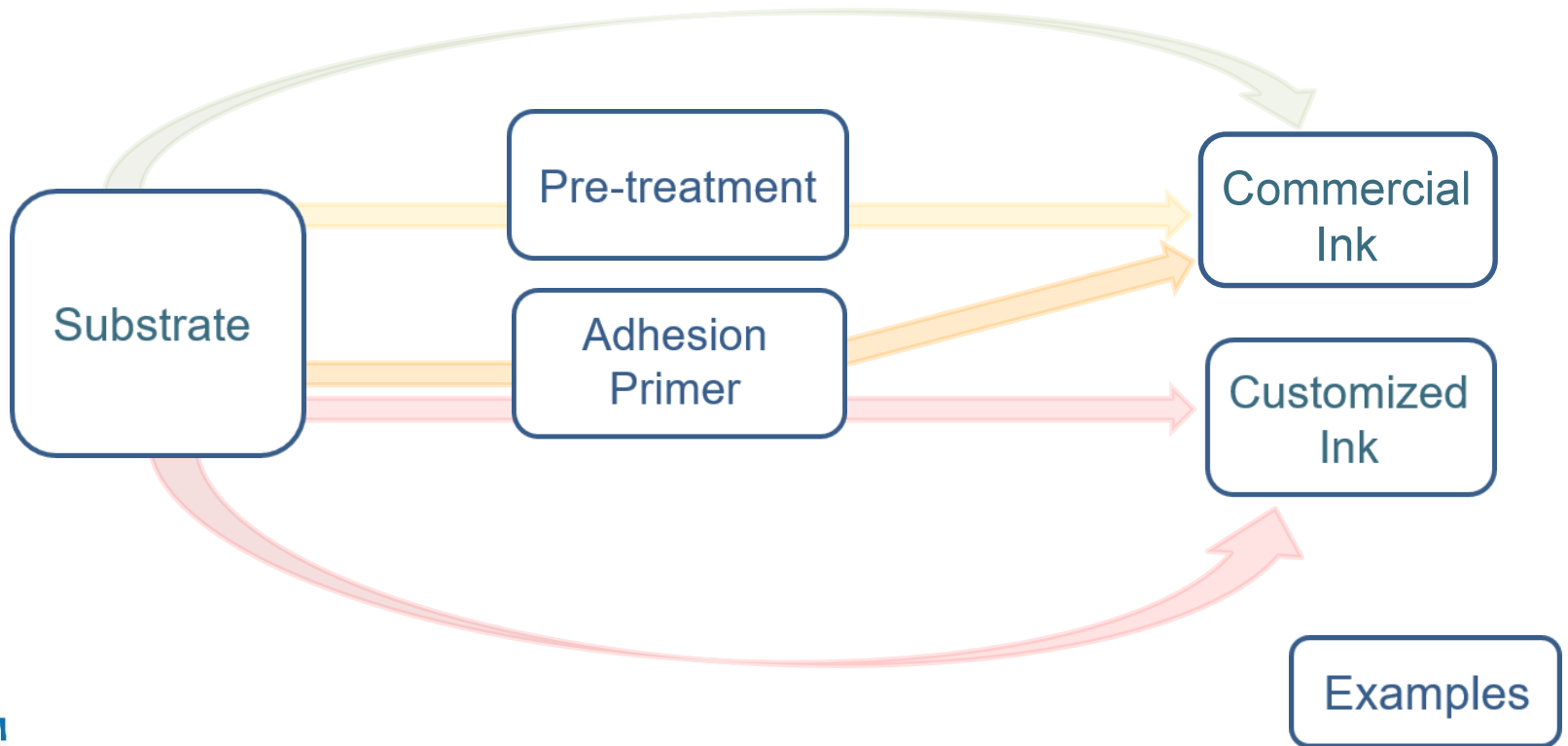
Examples:
Printed PCBs
(ink → stripping)



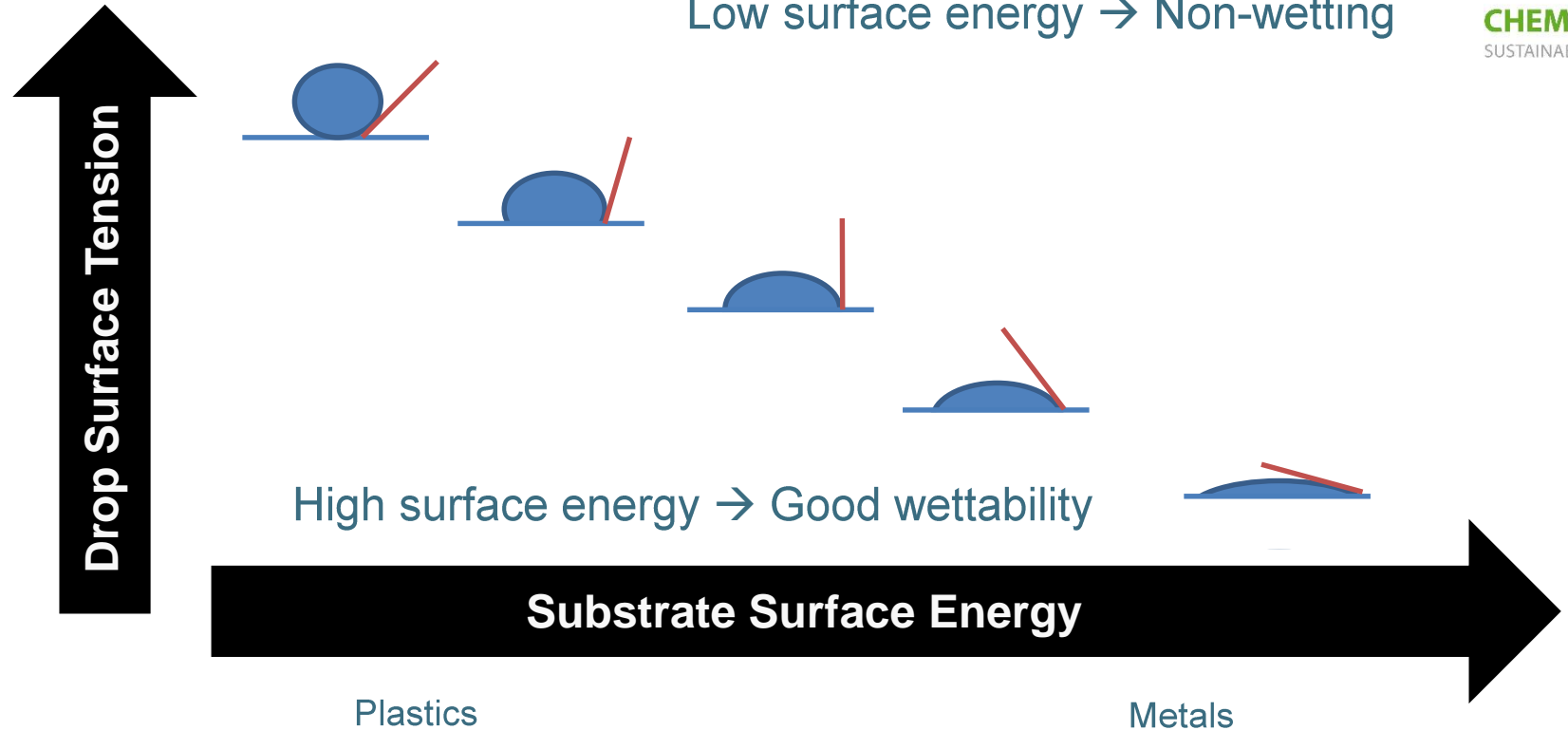
Adhesion: the challenging process



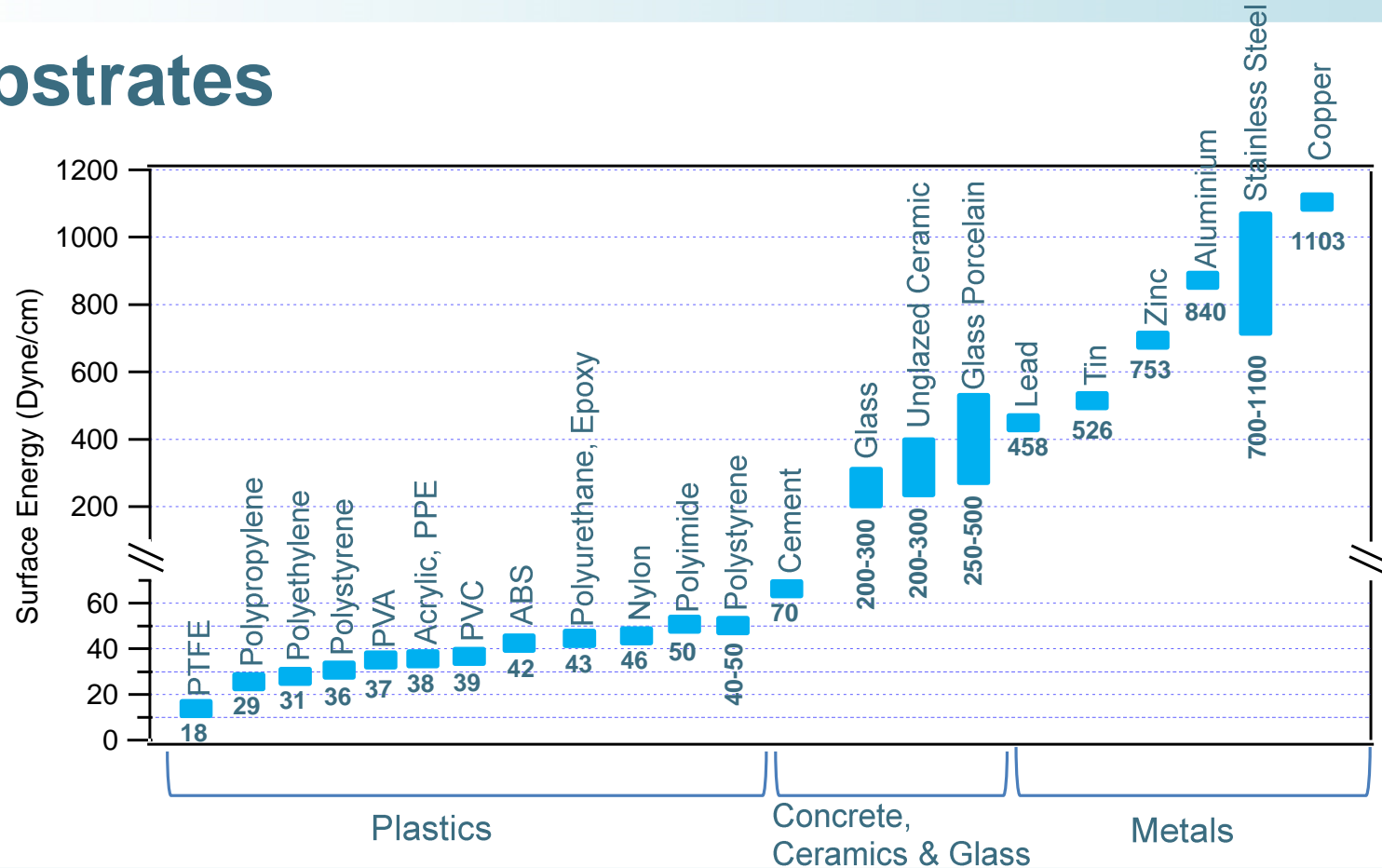
Adhesion: the challenging process



Substrates

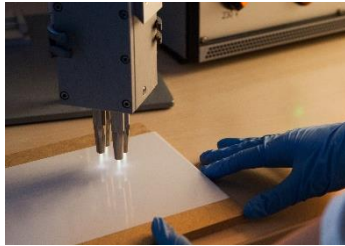


Substrates



Pre-treatment: Activation and/or cleaning

Examples of possible methods



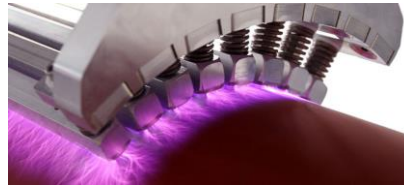
Atmospheric plasma

Surface activation

Surface cleaning

Air plasma forms:
-OH, -CO, -COOH
on the surface

Air plasma removes:
Impurities, lubricants,
oils, etc. from the
surface



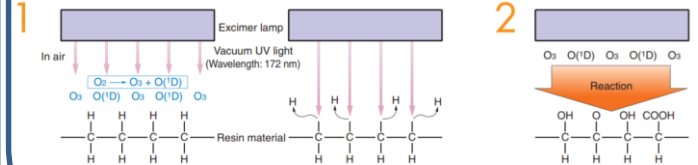
Corona

Surface activation

High-voltage discharge that
ionizes the air forming:
-OH, -CO, -COOH
on the surface



UV-Ozone O₃ activation and cleaning



Pre-treatment: Activation and/or cleaning

Low surface energy substrates, e.g. Plastics

Creation of polar groups → wetting improvement

Breakage of polymer crystals, open of new surface → slight adhesion improvement



Drawback → Only a small amount of C atoms are functionalized:

✓ Enough for a better wetting

✓ Not enough for a good adhesion

❖ Adhesion → The most important is the ink formulation

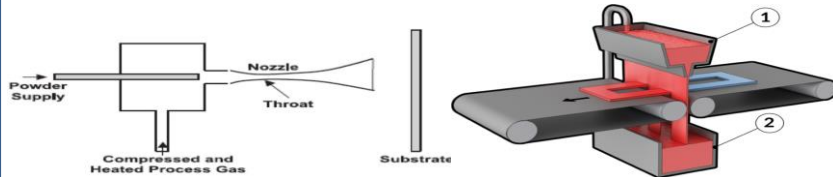
Adhesion Primer

Adhesion coating

Compatible with coloured commercial inks.

Extra step needed

Coating method: e.g. Spraying or curtain coating



Jetable adhesion primer

Compatible with coloured commercial inks.

In line with the other coloured inkjet inks

Extra step needed

Extra print head



Customized ink

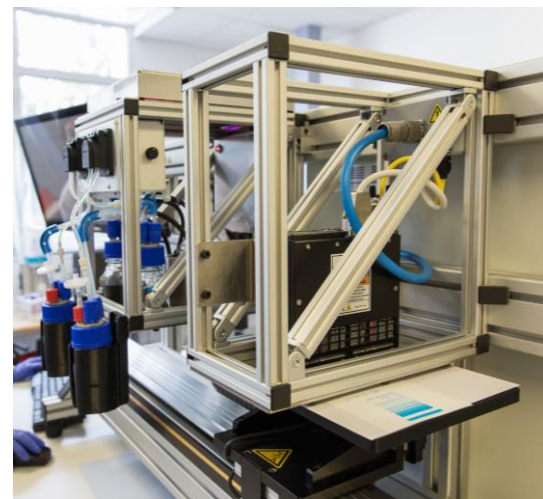
Ink with improved adhesion

No extra step needed

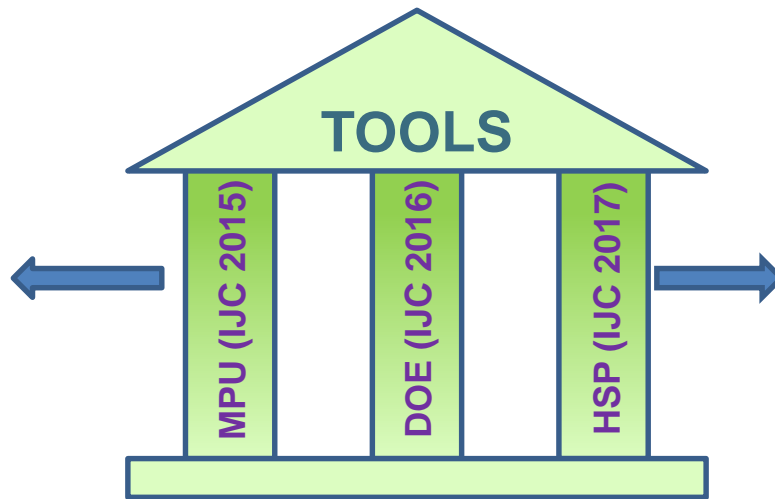
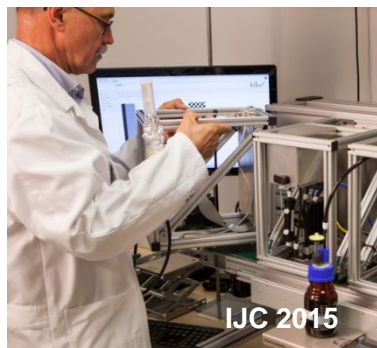
Less equipment space

All coloured inks should be adhesive

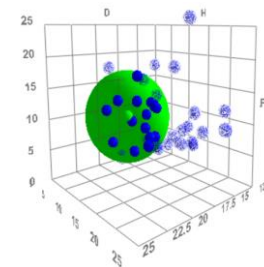
Challenging ink design



Ink Design @ ChemStream



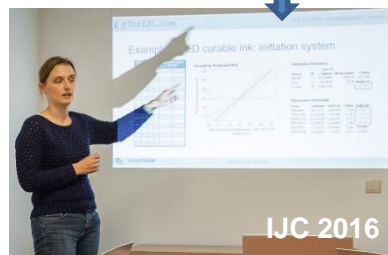
Hansen Solubility Parameters
Best Speaker Presentation IJC 2017



➤ "Like likes like"

Modular Printing Unit:

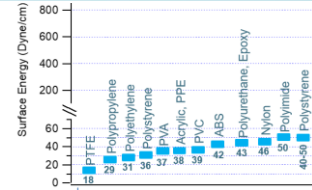
- Mimic of an in line coating/printing process
- Fast iterations of ink prototypes
- Fast iterations with different printheads



Smart throughput

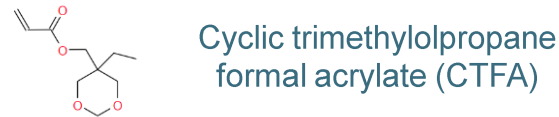
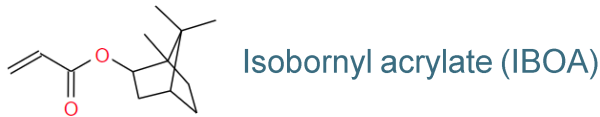
- Design of experiments
- All parameters are changed simultaneously
- Short development time of formulations

Adhesion on plastics



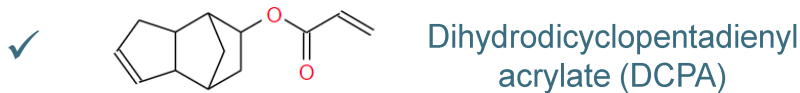
Ink formulation:


- ✓ Use of monofunctional monomers for a better adhesion



e.g. Printing on plastic bottles

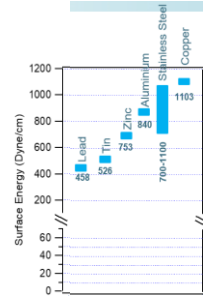
- ✓ Use of components to minimize shrinking → better adhesion



Multifunctional oligomers (better crosslinking but high viscosity )



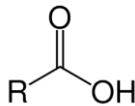
Adhesion on metals. Anodized Aluminium



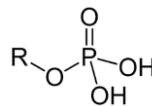
Ink formulation:

- ✓ Use of monomers to minimize shrinking → better adhesion
- ✓ Use of adhesion promoters needed for a good adhesion

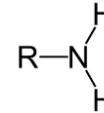
Carboxyl functional



Phosphate functional



Amine functional



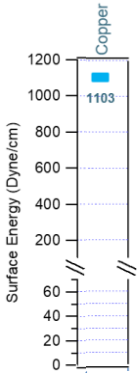
e.g. Printing on Al bike frame

- ✓ Most adhesion promoters are acidic → Not always compatible with pigment dispersions

Alternative: sandwich adhesion primer + coloured inks on top

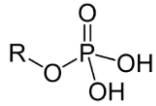


Adhesion on metals. Copper

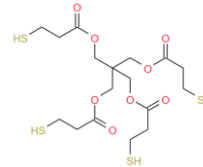


Ink formulation:

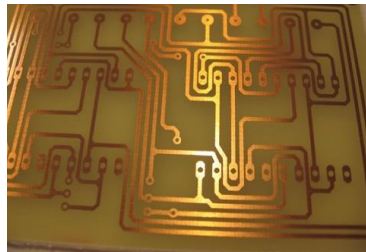
- ✓ Use of monomers to minimize shrinking → better adhesion
- ✓ Use of adhesion promoters needed for a good adhesion



Phosphate functional
(challenge: Acidity & pigments)

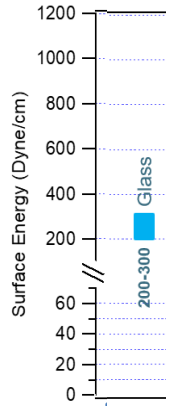
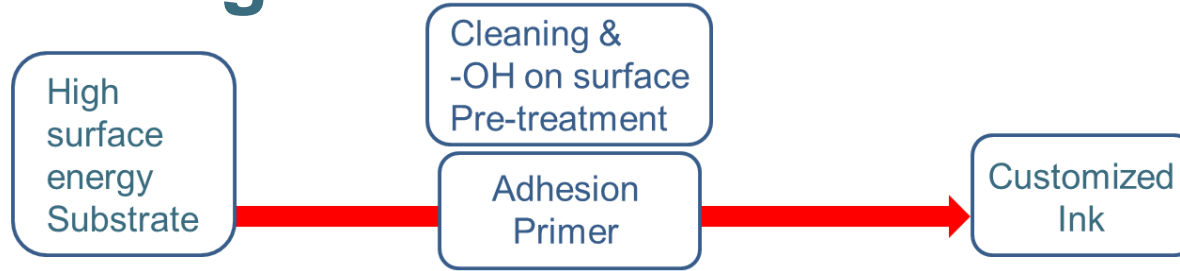


Polythiol
(challenge: Ink stability)



Printed PCBs
Reversible adhesion
(ink → stripping)
Important! amount of adhesion promoter (reversibility)

Adhesion on glass

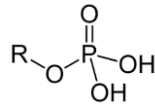


Ink formulation:

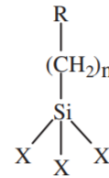
- ✓ Use of monomers to minimize shrinking → better adhesion
- ✓ Use of adhesion promoters needed for a good adhesion (mostly acidic)
- ✓ Adhesion more difficult to achieve than on metals. **Phosphate & Silane best options**



Phosphate functional



Silane functional

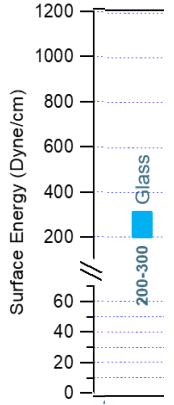


e.g. Printing on beer glasses

Adhesion on glass

Phosphate functional groups

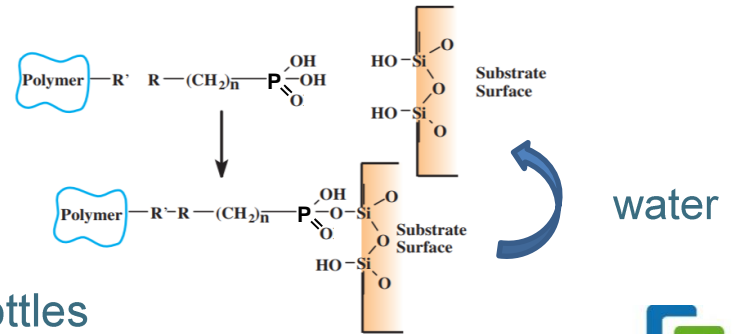
- ✓ Adhesion promoter with strongest adhesion on glass.
- ✓ Drawback → Phosphates desorb in prolonged contact with water.



Printed beer glass → Not suitable option → e.g. dishwasher removes ink



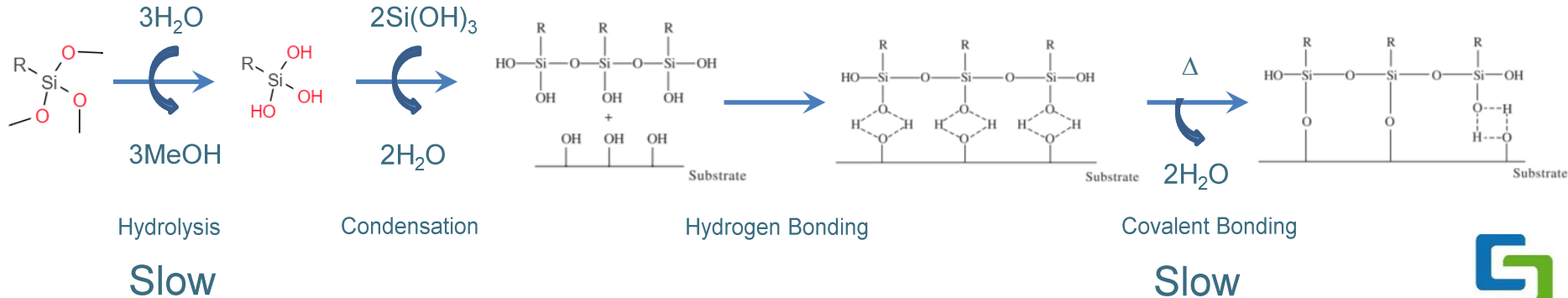
Perfect for e.g. printing on wine bottles



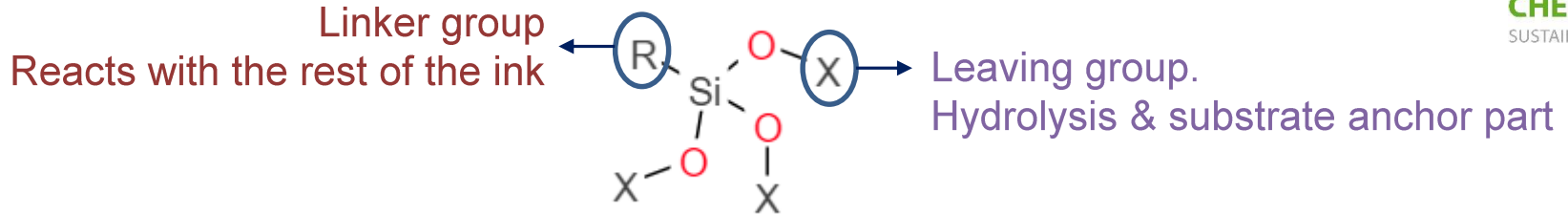
Adhesion on glass

Silane functional groups

- ✓ Once the covalent bond is formed, excellent & resistant adhesion.
- ✓ Drawback: Kinetics are very slow. Formulation adapted to speed up the hydrolysis and condensation of the silanes (e.g. catalyst)



Adhesion on glass. Silane functional group

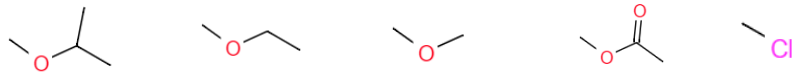


Linker Group → Chosen depending the composition of the ink.
UV curable ink: e.g. (Meth)acrylic, Vinyl, Mercapto...

Leaving group → Trade-off between reactivity & stability.

Reactivity (Hydrolysis): $\text{Cl}^- > \text{AcOH} > \text{MeOH} > \text{EtOH} > \text{iPrOH}$

Stability: $\text{iPrOH} > \text{EtOH} > \text{MeOH} > \text{AcOH} > \text{Cl}^-$

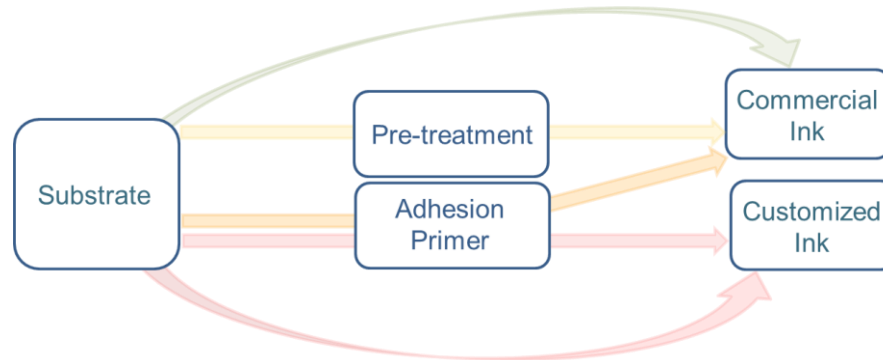


e.g. "MEMO"

- ✓ Price
- ✓ Ink interaction
- ✓ Slow hydrolysis

Conclusions

- ✓ Adhesion is one of the most critical attributes of an ink
- ✓ And also one of the biggest challenges
- ✓ A good adhesion between a substrate and an ink → complex process



ChemStream → Experts in ink formulations with strong adhesion know-how

PAIN →  → GAIN
CHEMSTREAM
SUSTAINABLE CHEMISTRY

Thanks for your attention

You are invited at our booth for further information and discussions.

Not enough time during IJC 2018?
Don't worry! More info on our website:

www.chemstream.be

