

# Nanoencapsulation by Interfacial Polymerisation

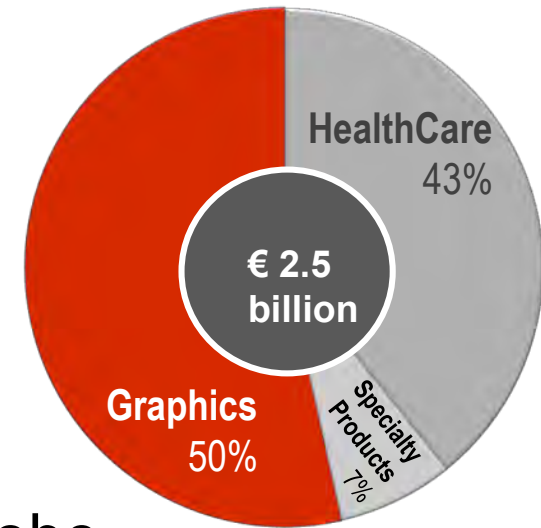
Lionel Petton

*Innovations in Encapsulation 2017*



# Agfa-Gevaert Group

- Founded in 1867, IPO in 1999 (Brussels)
- Headquartered in Antwerp, Belgium
- Sales of EUR 2.537 billion in 2016
- 10,360 employees (FTEs) worldwide
- Wholly owned sales organizations in more than 40 countries
- 25 R&D and production sites around the globe
- Global market leader in each of its divisions



# Encapsulation at Agfa-Gevaert

- An old history to build upon: First patents filed in 1962

## PATENT SPECIFICATION

NO DRAWINGS

1034437



1034437

*Date of Application and filing Complete Specification Feb. 20, 1963.*

*No. 6860/63.*

*Application made in Netherlands (No. 275045) on Feb. 20, 1962.*

*Complete Specification Published June 29, 1966.*

*© Crown Copyright 1966.*

Index at acceptance:—B8 CA

Int. Cl.:—A 61 j 5/00

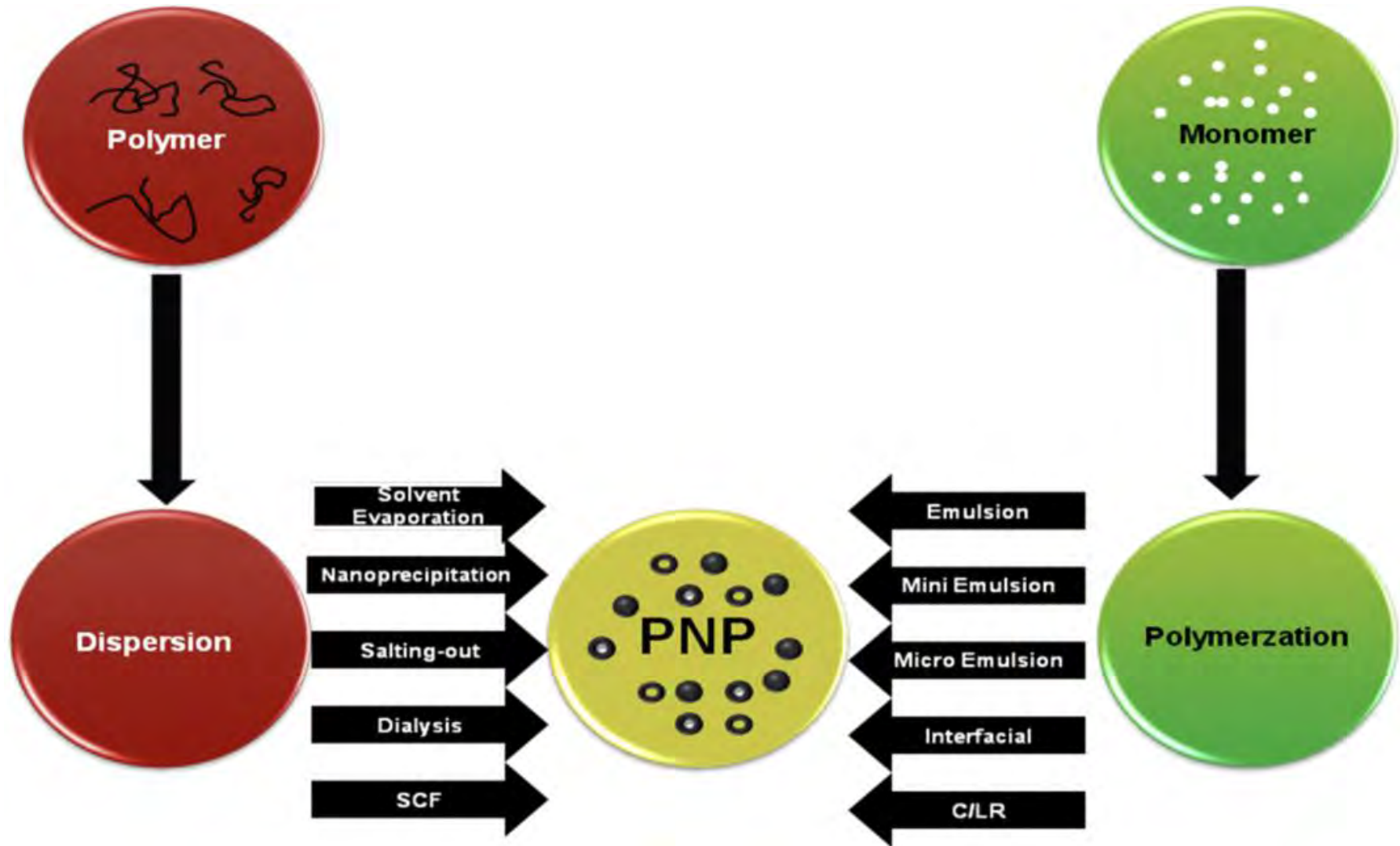
### COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

#### Preparation of Microcapsules

5 We, GEVAERT PHOTO-PRODUCTEN N.V. a Belgian Company of Mortsel-Antwerp, Belgium, do hereby declare the invention, for which we pray that a patent may be granted to us, and the method by which it is to be performed, to be particularly described in and by the following statement:—

the oil with only one gellable hydrophilic colloidal sol whereupon coacervation occurs 45 by adding a strongly concentrated salt solution to the emulsion. The colloid material is deposited around the oil droplets and the capsule-forming colloid material is gelled by 50 cooling.

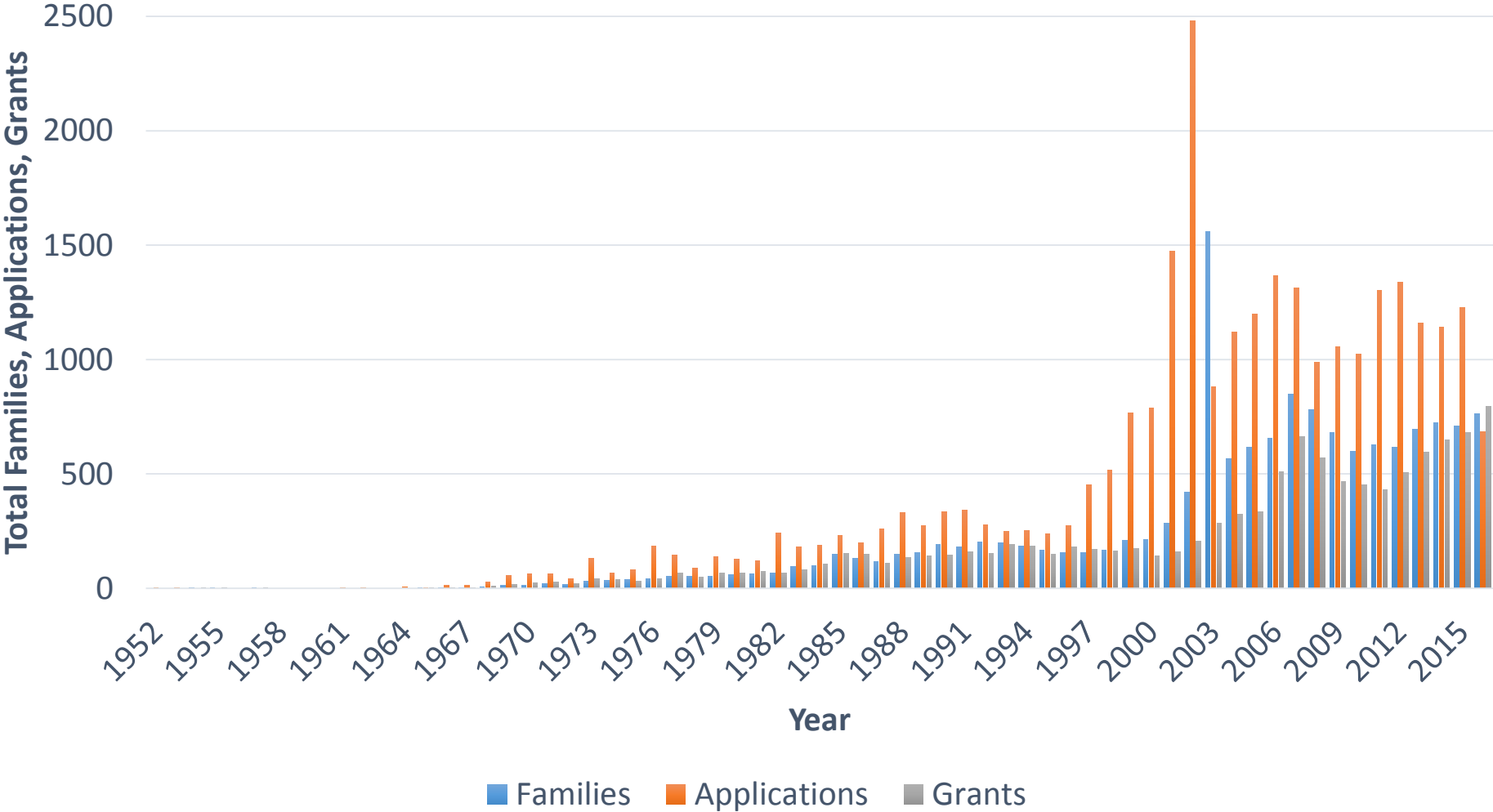
# Encapsulation Methods



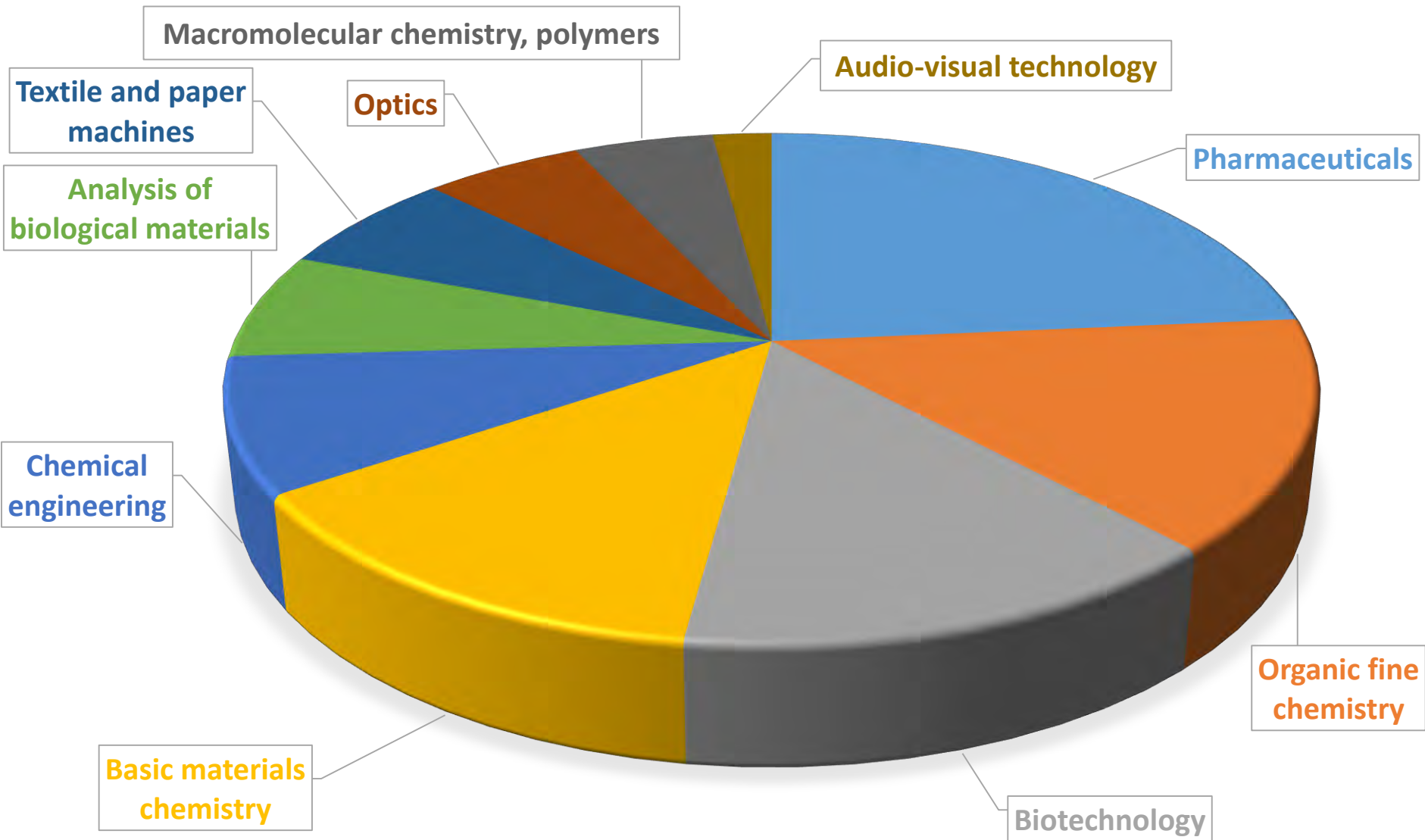
Rao, J. P.; Geckeler, K. E., *Progress in Polymer Science* **2011**, 36 (7), 887-913.

# Patent Landscape

PatBase Search (1/12/17): \*encapsulation and (interfac\* w1 polymeri?ation)



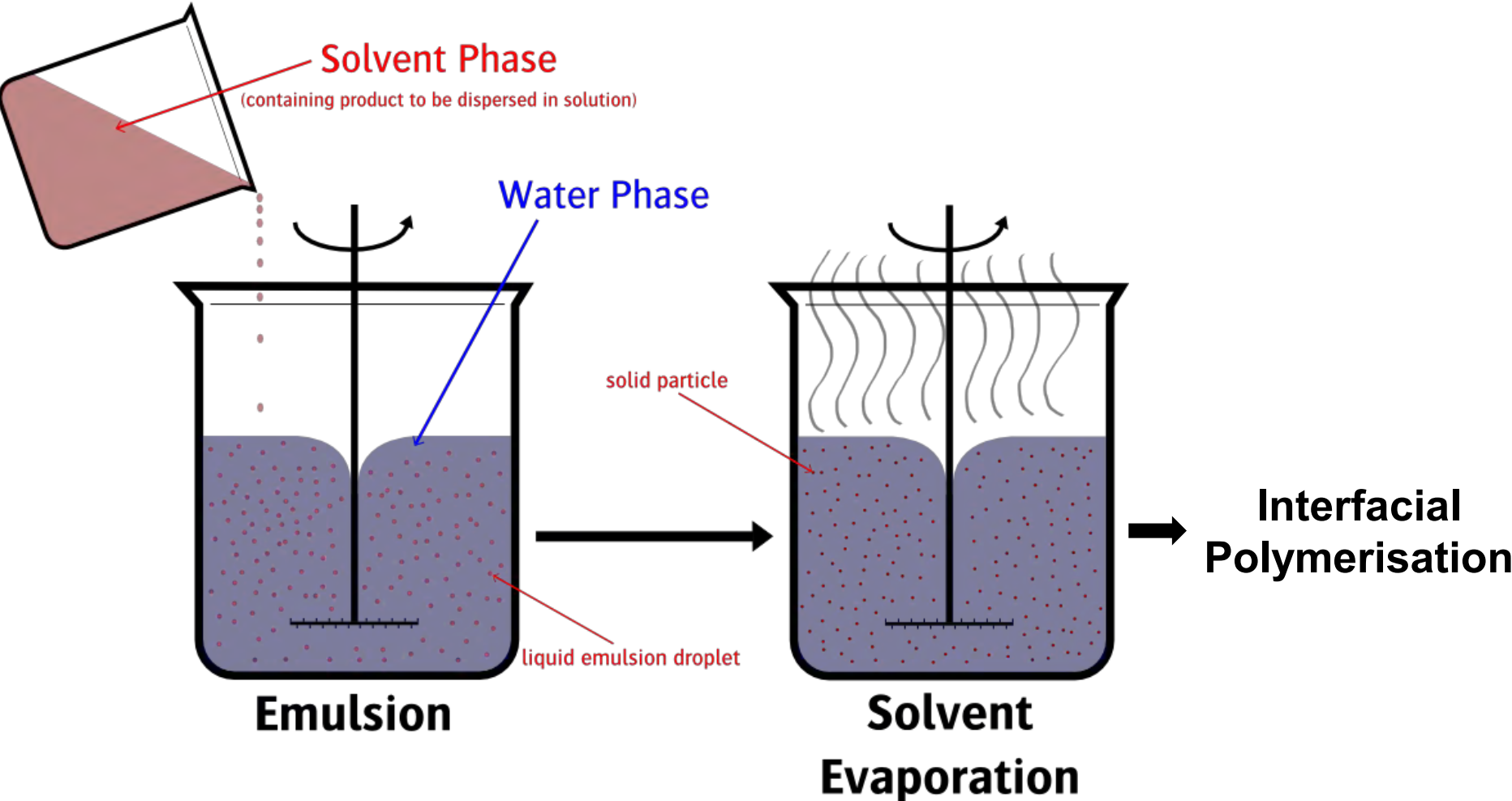
# International Patent Classification (IPC): Application Fields



# Encapsulation: Interfacial Polymerisation

- **Advantages:**
  - Good encapsulation degree
  - Can obtain a shell from a polymer not soluble in common solvents
  - Crosslinked capsules possible
  - Core-shell morphology
- **Disadvantages:**
  - Reactive chemistry
    - Residual monomer
    - Not always compatible with ingredients to be encapsulated

# Encapsulation: Interfacial Polymerisation





# Encapsulation: Interfacial Polymerisation

- Process:
  1. Oil phase:
    - Active product
    - Monomer (e.g. isocyanate)
    - Solvent (e.g. ethyl acetate)
  2. Emulsification:
    - Oil in water (O/W)
    - Dispersing agent(s)
  3. Solvent evaporation
  4. Interfacial polymerisation

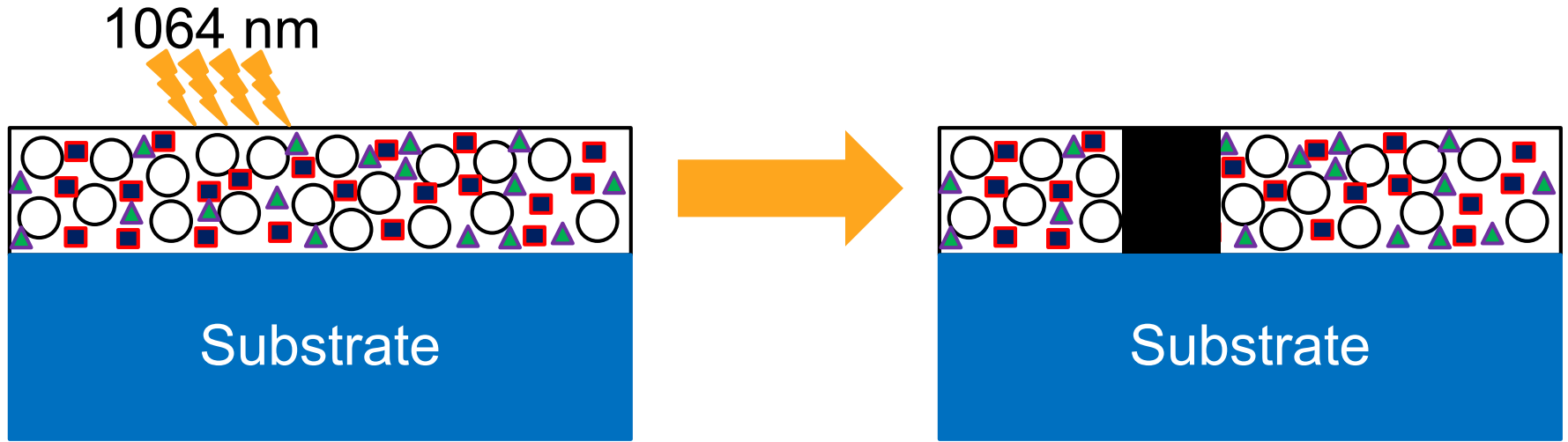
# Nanoencapsulation

- Often in literature Microcapsule = Nanocapsule
  - $1\ \mu\text{m} < \text{Microcapsules} < 100\ \mu\text{m}$
  - $1\ \text{nm} < \text{Nanocapsules} < 1\ \mu\text{m}$  (EU definition: nano  $< 100\ \text{nm}$ )
- Why nanoencapsulation?
  - System constraints
  - Optical properties
- How?
  - Intensive emulsification process
  - High dispersing agent concentration

# Laser Marking



# Laser Marking: Concept



○ Capsule containing a leucodye (furan dye):



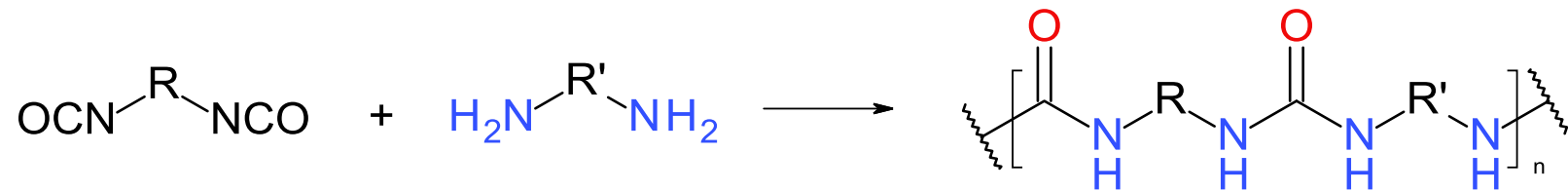
■ Developer: Acid (e.g. zinc 3,5-bis( $\alpha$ -methylbenzyl) salicylate).

▲ Infrared Absorber: e.g. carbon black or cyanine dye

# Laser Marking: Capsules

Capsule shell formed by interfacial polymerisation:

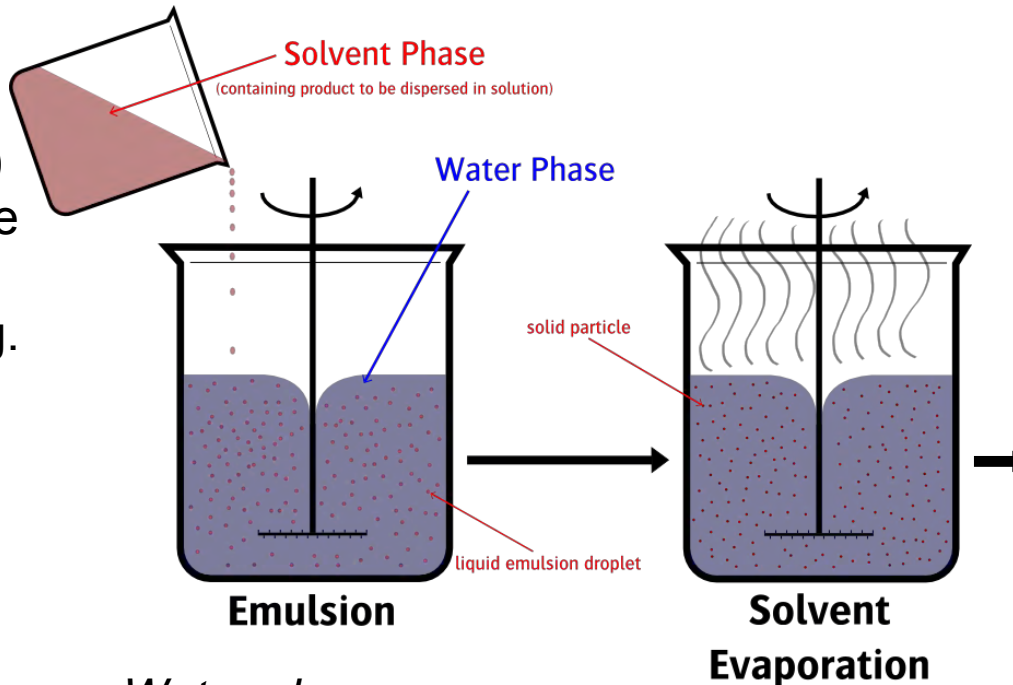
isocyanate + amine  $\rightarrow$  polyurea shell (linear or cross-linked)



# Laser Marking: Capsules

## Organic phase:

- Leuco dye(s)
- Isocyanate(s) (e.g. Takenate D120N)
- Additives (e.g. UV absorber)
- Solvent (e.g. EtOAc)



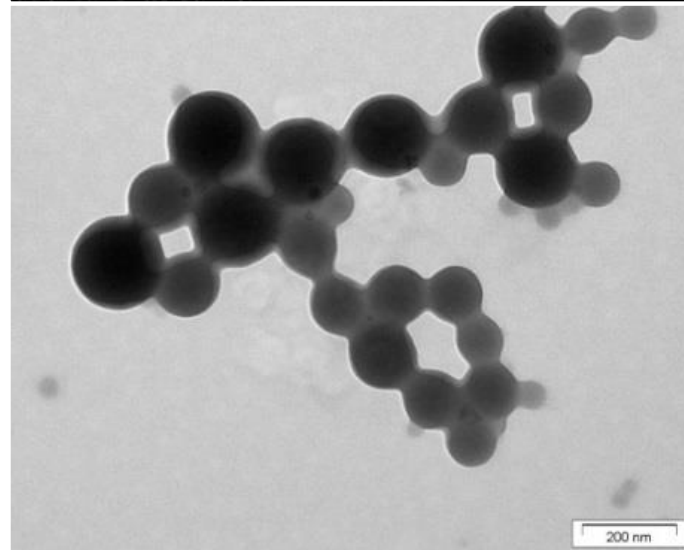
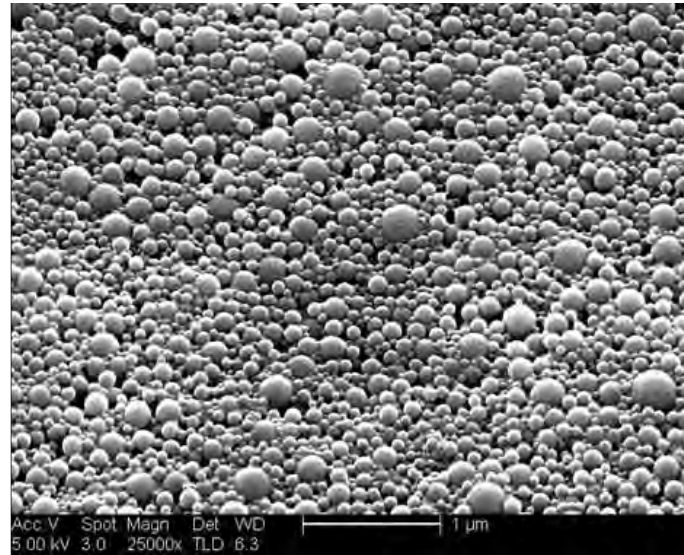
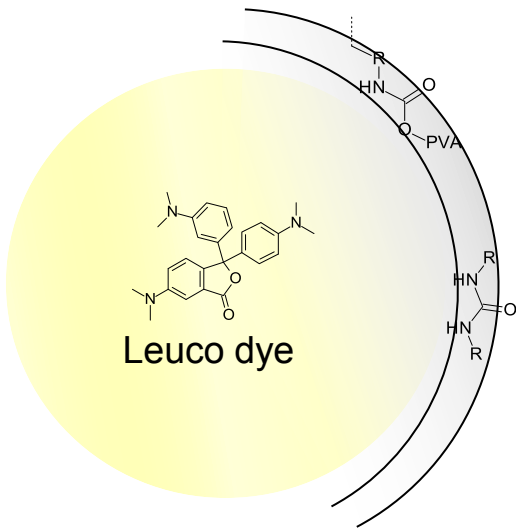
## Water phase:

- Water
- Polyvinyl Alcohol

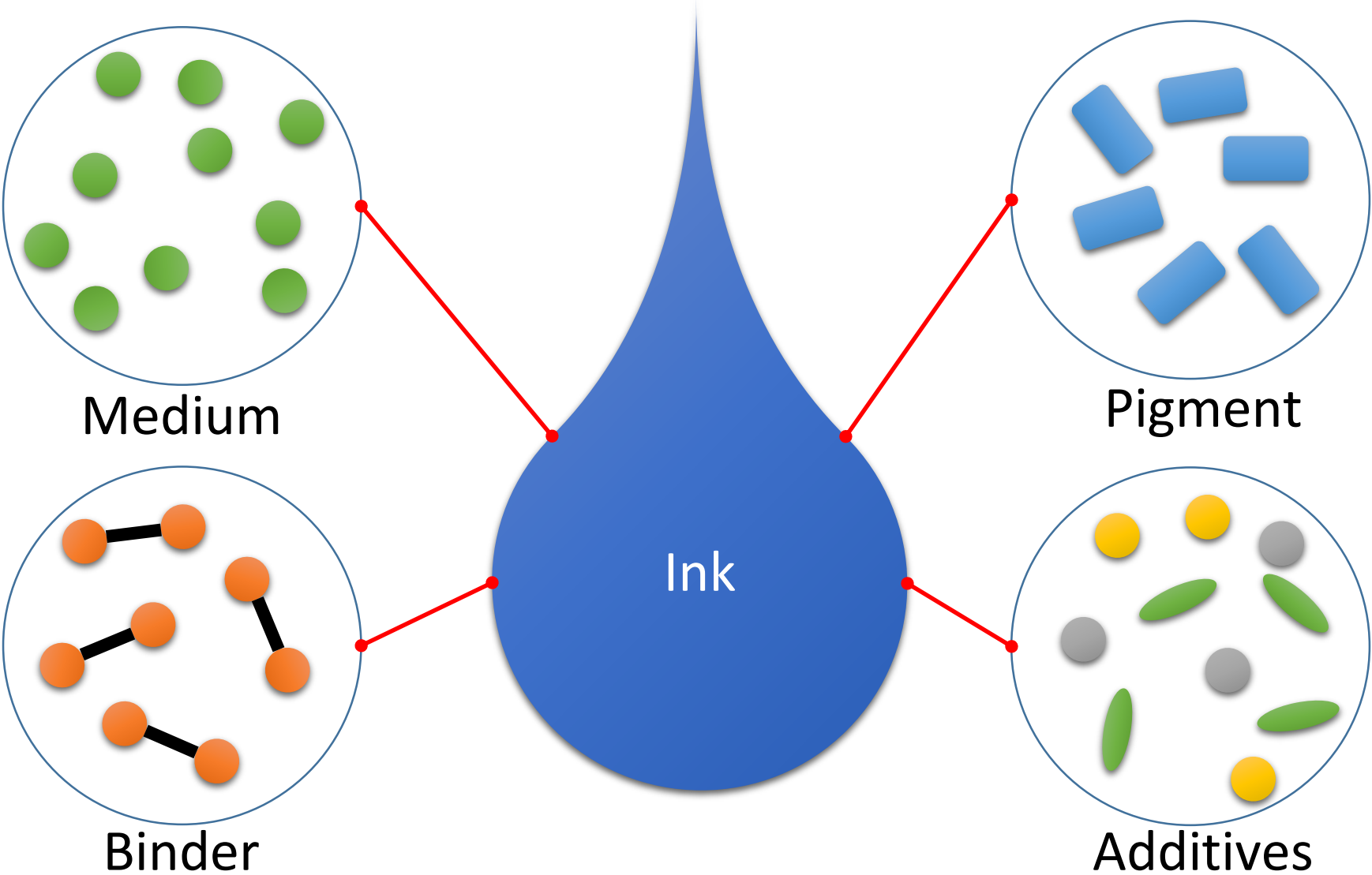
## **Interfacial Polymerisation**

- Water phase:
- Amine (e.g. pentamine)

# Laser Marking: Capsules



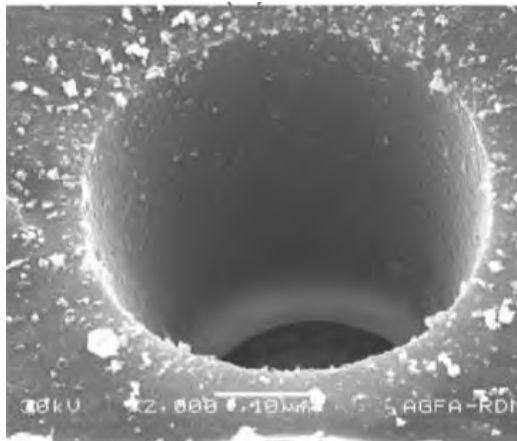
# Inkjet Inks



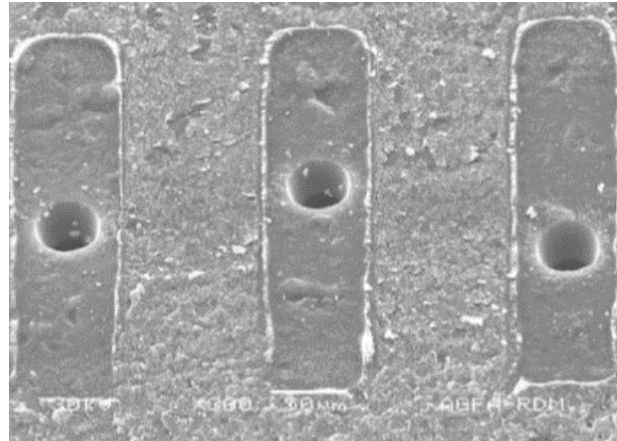


# Inkjet Inks

- Print head nozzle → 20 – 50  $\mu\text{m}$  diameter
- Low viscosity → 1 – 15 mPa.s at jetting temperature
- Colloidal stability and rheology critical



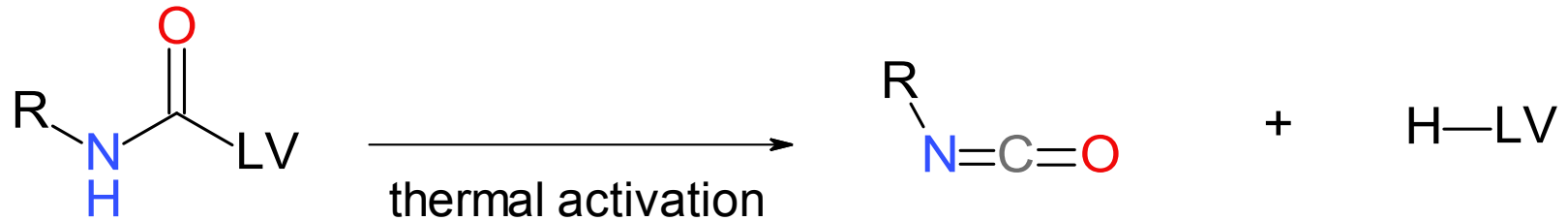
Print head nozzle



Ink Jetting

# Inkjet Inks: Self-Dispersing Capsules

- Core: Blocked isocyanate

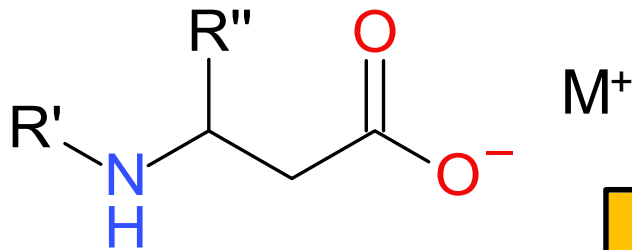


- Improved ink adhesion after thermal treatment (100 °C – 160 °C):
  - Capsule breaks-up
  - Reactive isocyanate generated in-situ

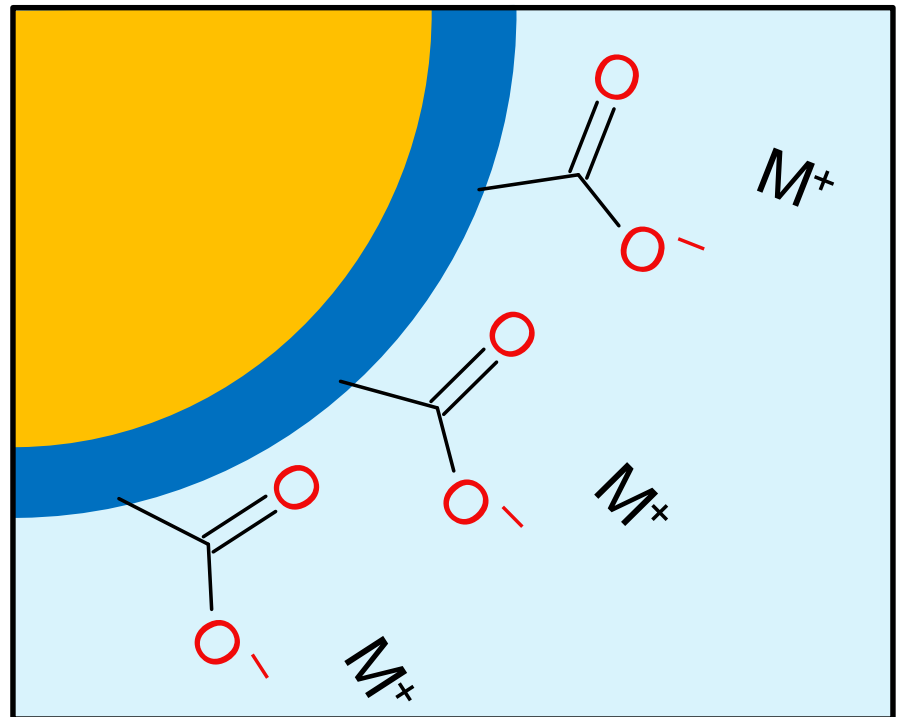
# Inkjet Inks: Self-Dispersing Capsules

- Shell

- Self-dispersing: reactive surfactant copolymerised with isocyanate



- High colloidal stability:



# Encapsulation by Interfacial Polymerisation

A versatile tool



# Thanks

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- Fabienne Goethals
- Johan Loccufier
- Amandine Ligot



YEARS 150 JAAR

Agfa

1867 - 2017