



Block copolymers distribution in coating formulations

Catarina Esteves, Stefan Govers

a.c.c.esteves@tue.nl

RSC Formulating Functional Films and Coatings IV

Coatings are functional materials

- Decoration
- Protection
- Surface functionality





Sagging

Cracking & peeling

Orange peel

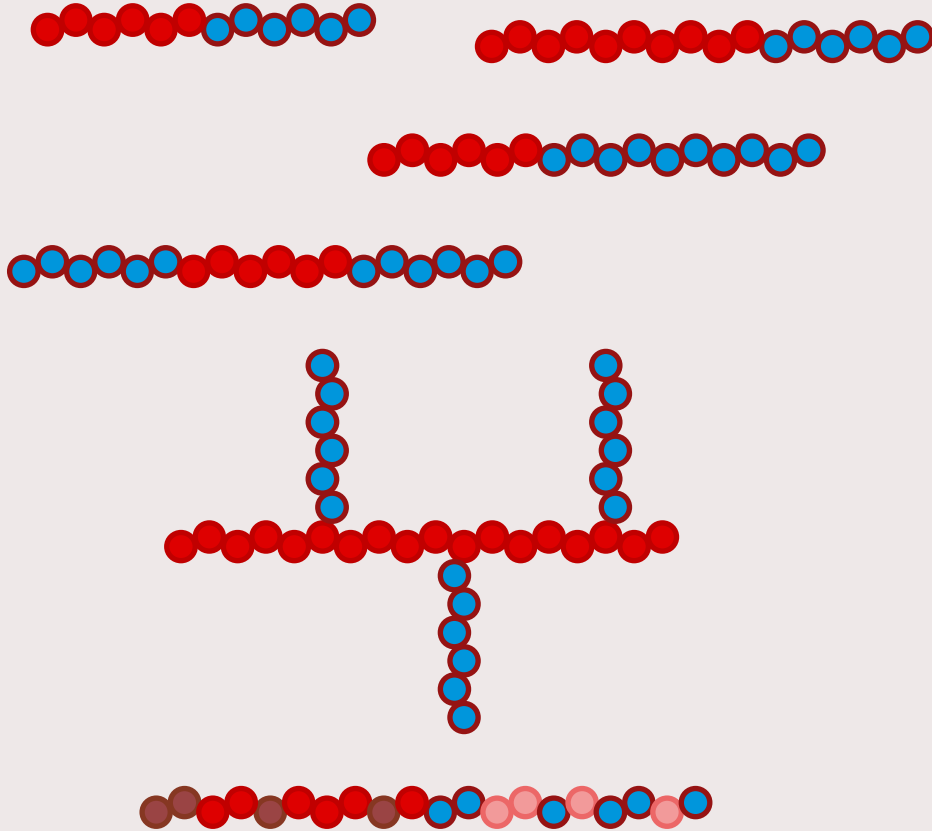
Crawling

Solvent bubbles & blisters

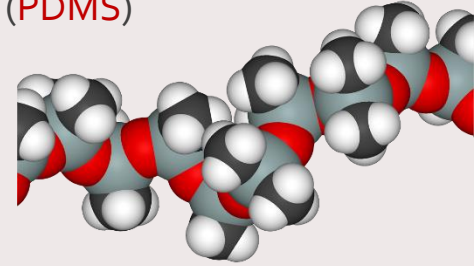
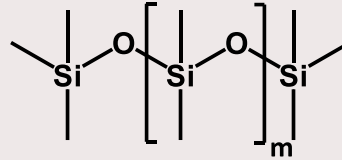
Cratering

Poor levelling

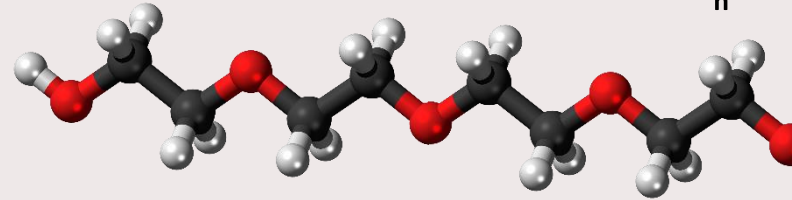
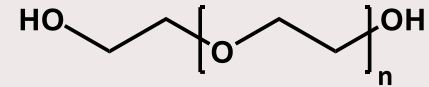
Surface tension differences prevent levelling of the applied film → **surface additives**



● Polydimethylsiloxane (PDMS)



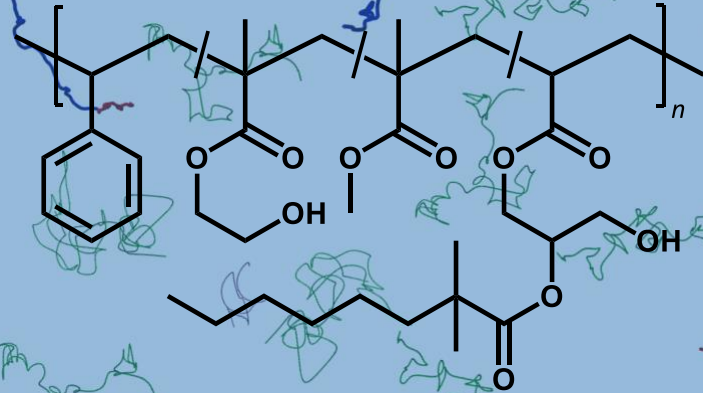
● Poly(ethylene oxide) (PEO) or PPO



Solvent-borne coating formulation

Acrylic resin

Macrynal[®] SM515/70BAC



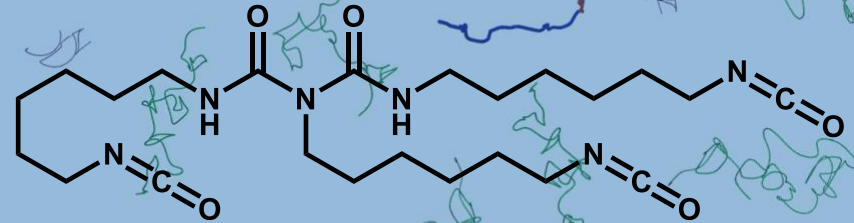
Block copolymer

PDMS-PEO



Isocyanate crosslinker

Desmodur[®] N 75 BA



Synthesis of PDMS-polyether
block copolymer surface additives ...



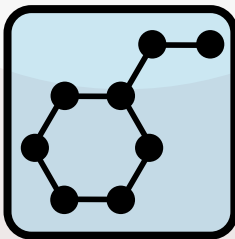
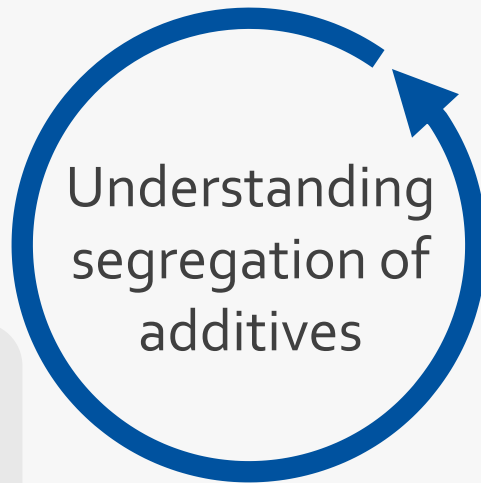
... and testing in a
2K clearcoat system



Surface rearrangement and
recovery of functionality



SCF modelling on BCP
surface segregation and
phase stability

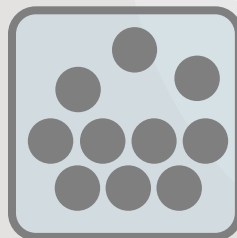


Synthesis of new binders

with controlled composition



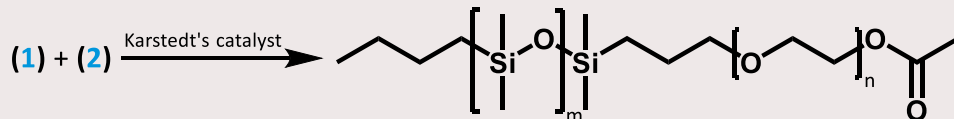
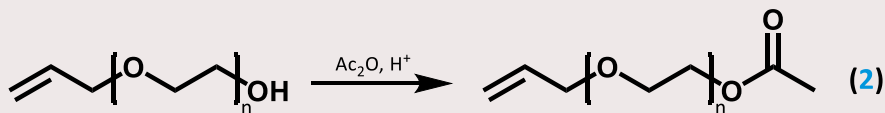
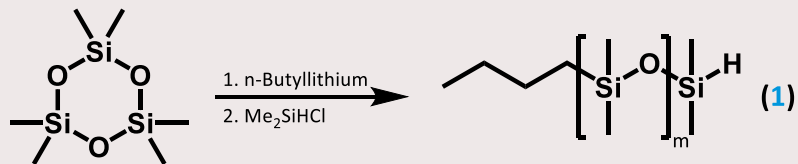
Characterization of BCP
surface segregation
in applied films



Characterization of film
formation and structuring



Additive synthesis and coating formulation

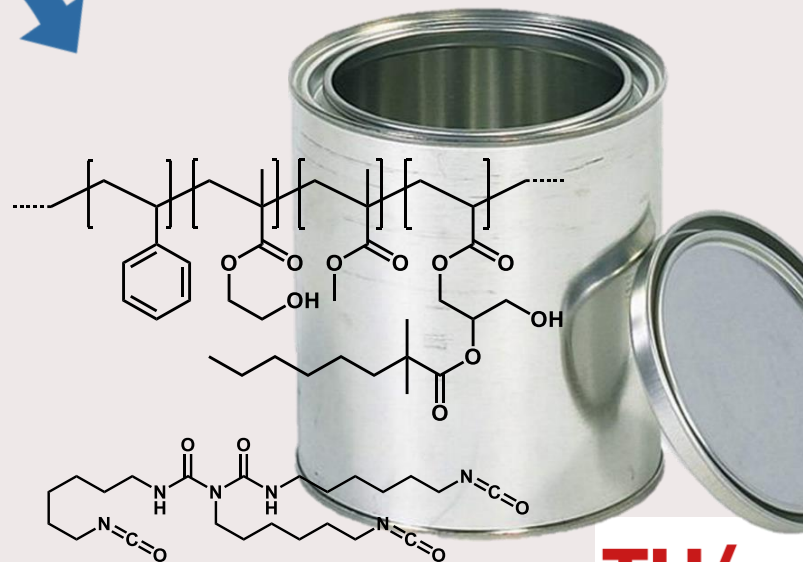


Model clearcoat for automotive applications

Macrynal® SM 515/70BAC acrylic resin

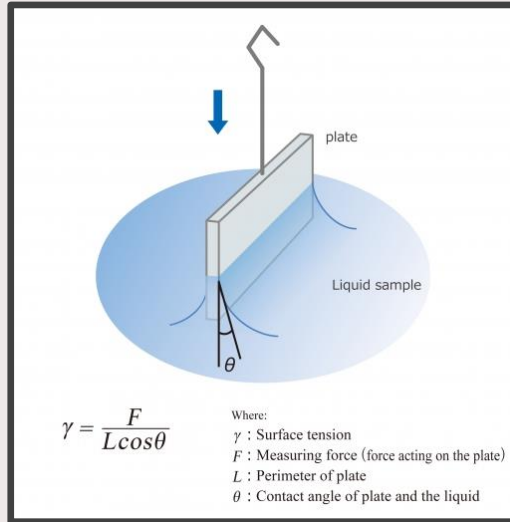
Desmodur® N 75 BA isocyanate crosslinker

Butyl acetate + BCP additive

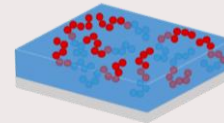
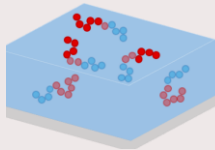
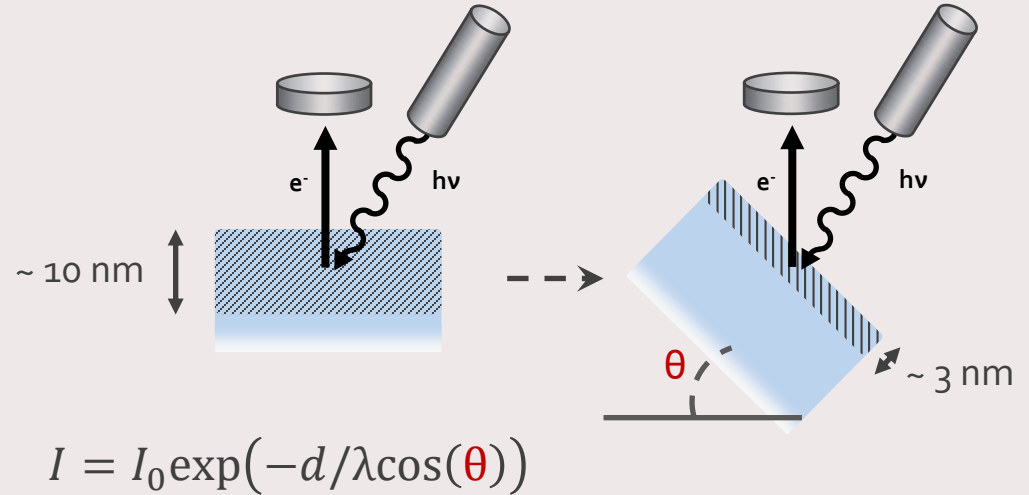


Characterization techniques

Surface tension measurements



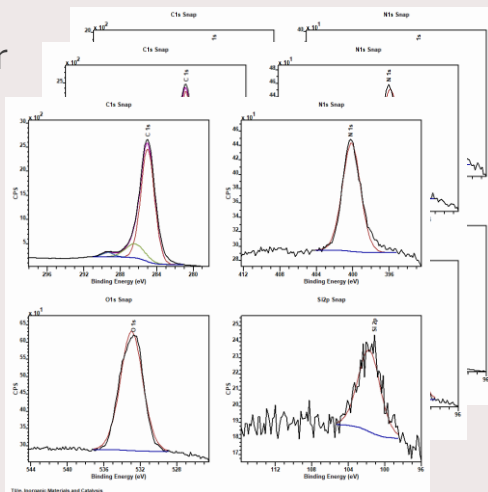
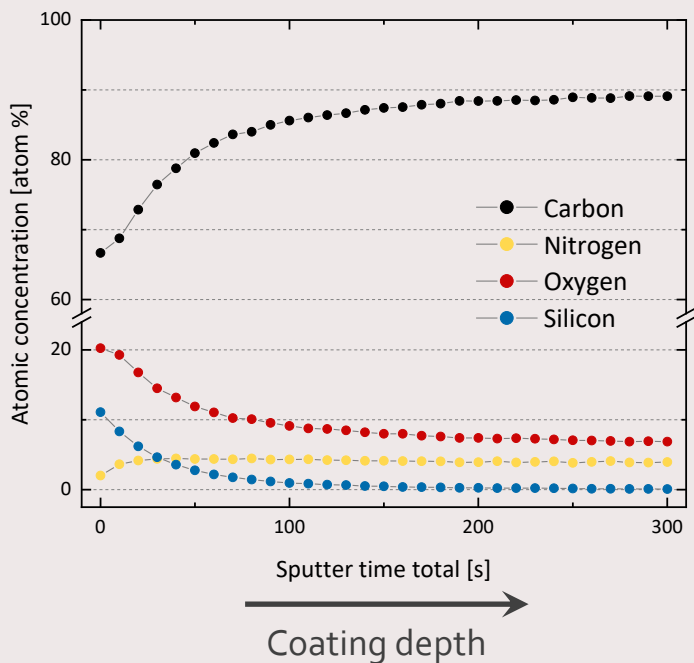
Angle-resolved X-ray Photoelectron Spectroscopy (XPS)



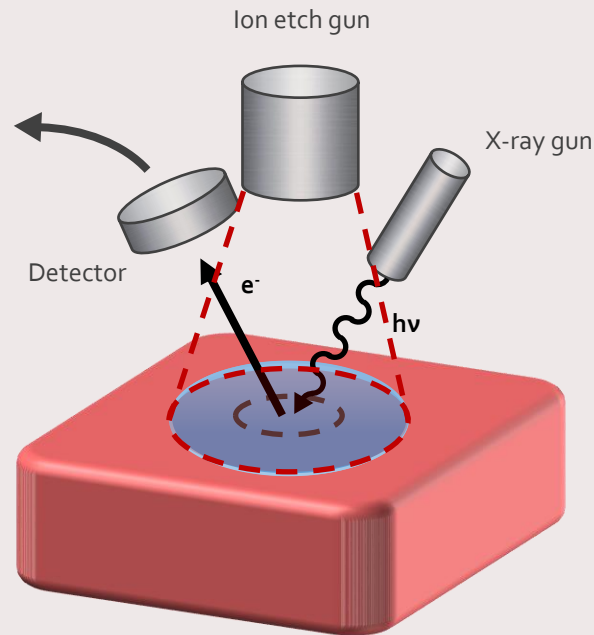


XPS – Concentration profile

Chemical composition layer by layer



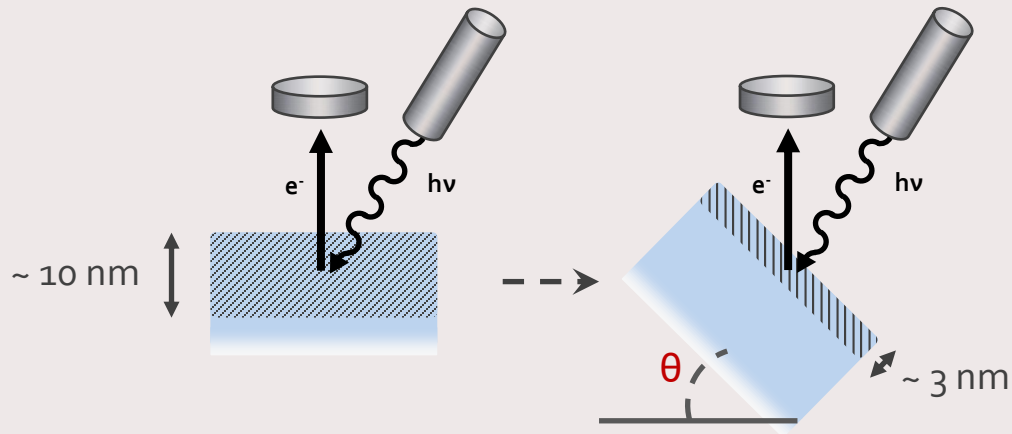
Van der Vliet, Materials and Catalysis



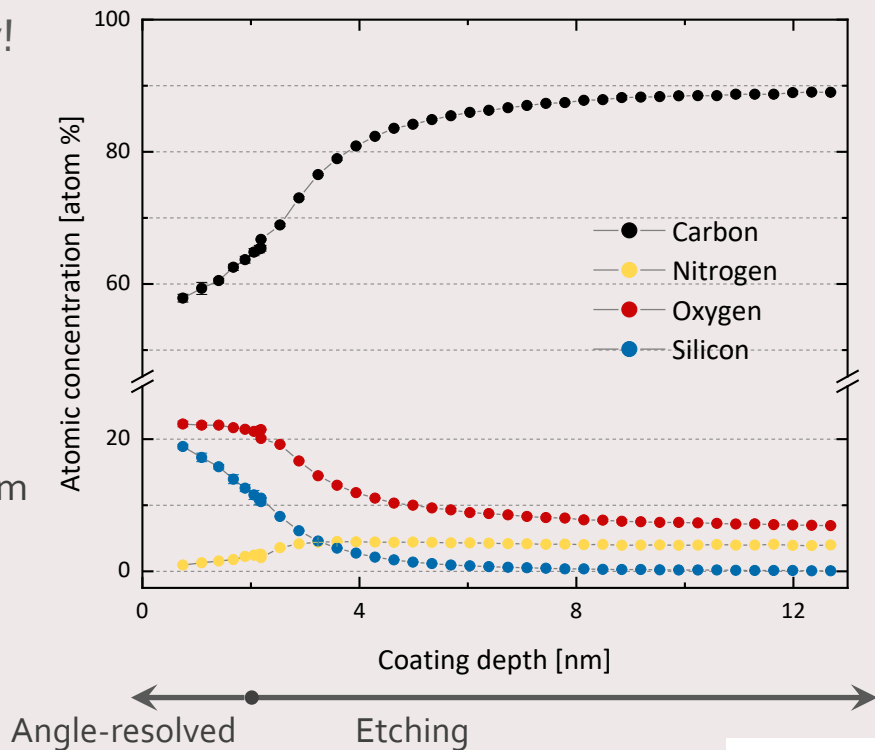


XPS – Concentration profile

Angle-resolved XPS: greater surface sensitivity!



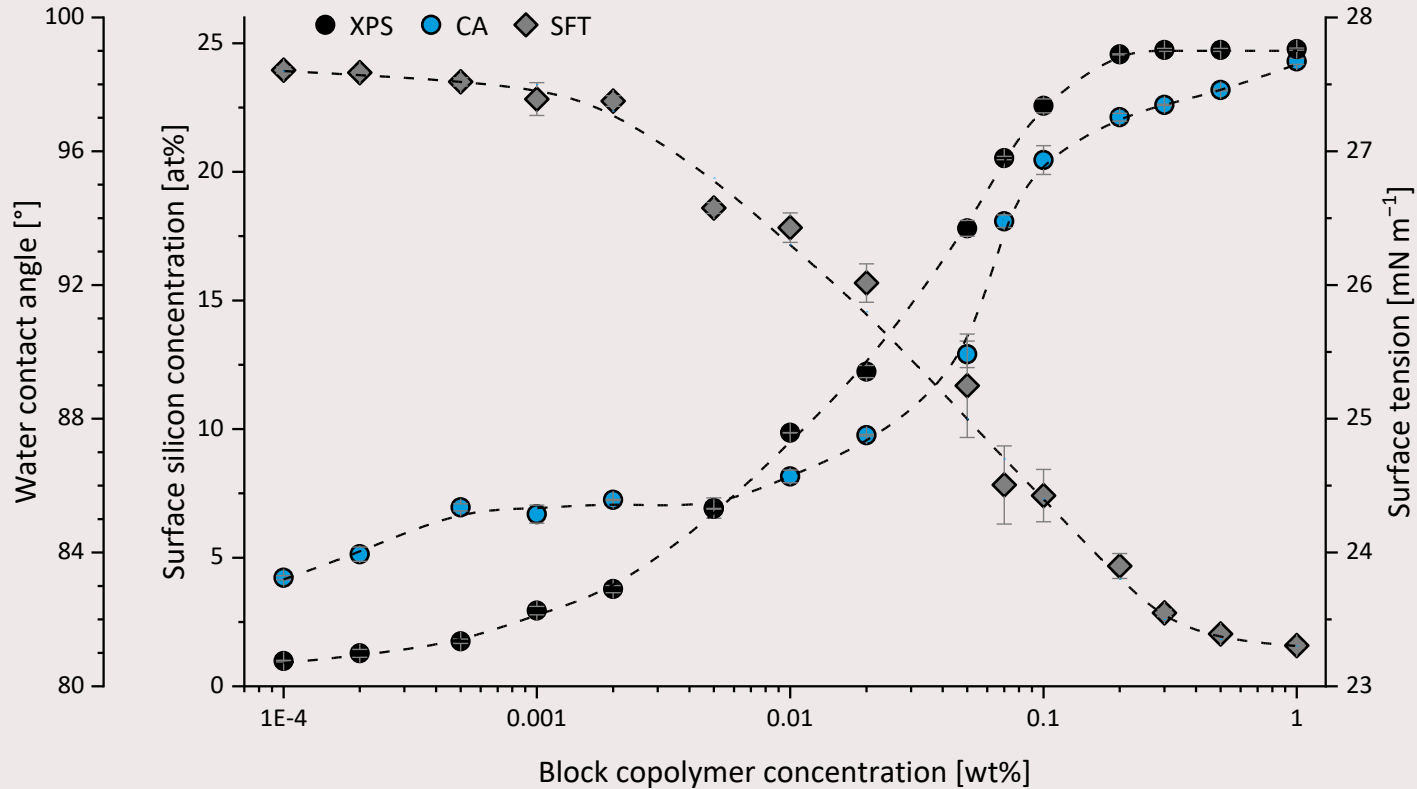
$$I = I_0 \exp(-d/\lambda \cos(\theta))$$





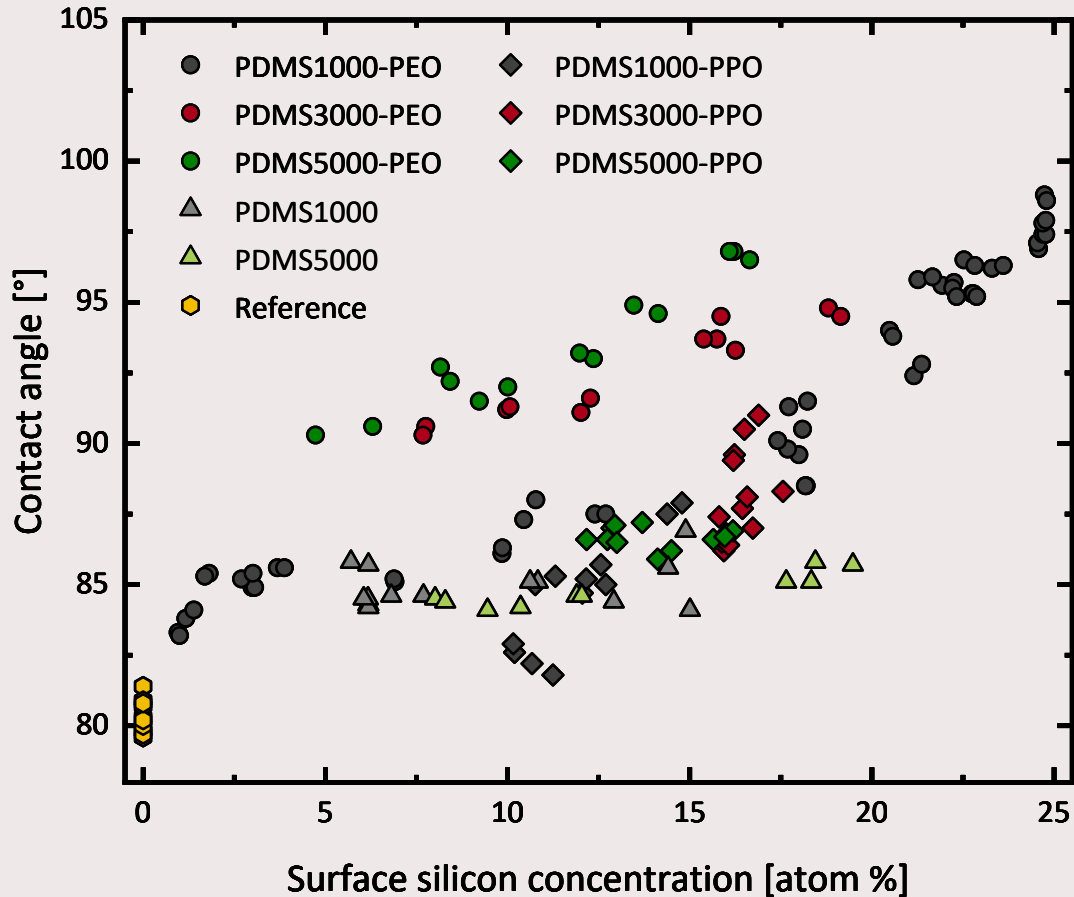
BCP segregation – PDMS-PEO

PDMS 1000-PEO 500





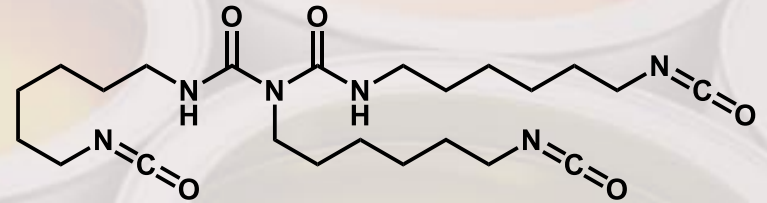
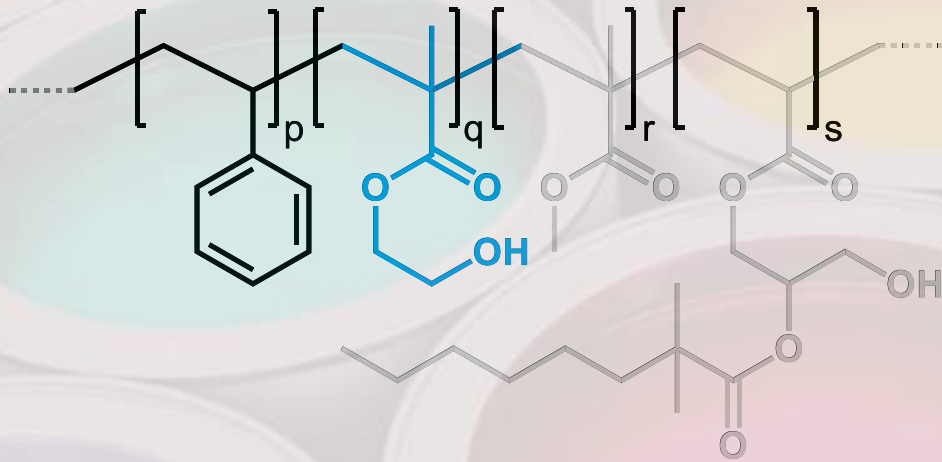
PDMS surface 'effectivity'





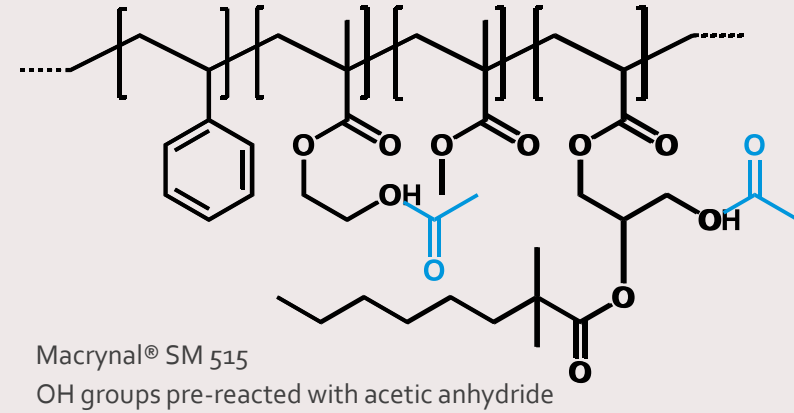
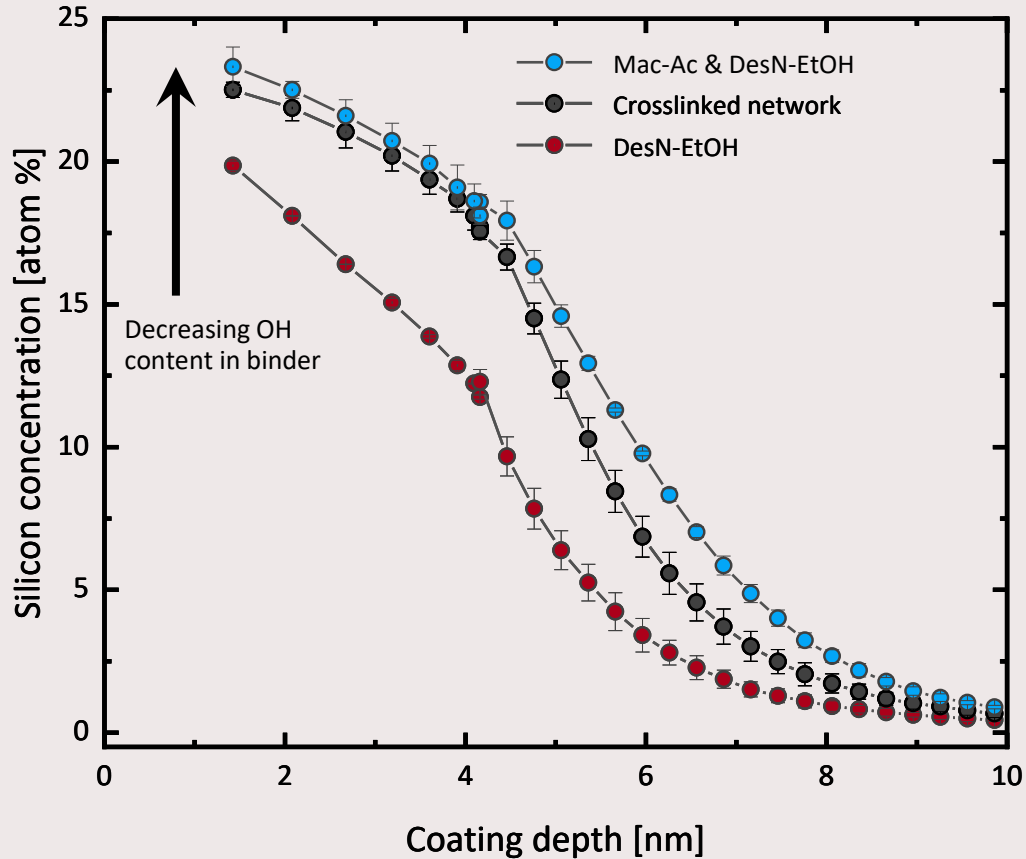
Binder composition – network crosslinking

Macrynal® SM 515-based resin

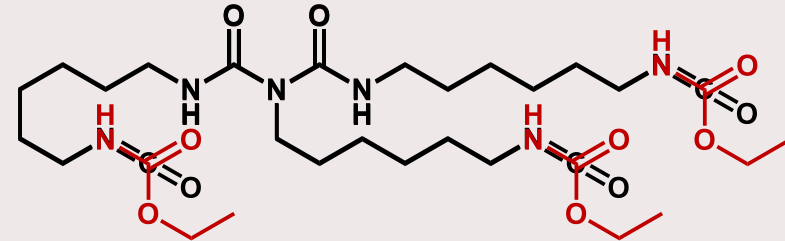




Binder composition – network crosslinking



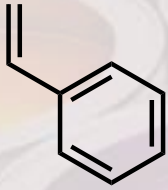
“Mac-Ac”



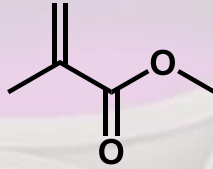
“DesN-EtOH”

with 0.1 wt% PDMS 1000-PEO 500

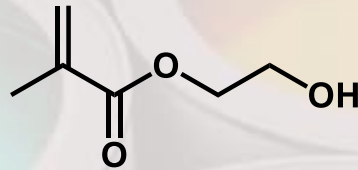
Styrene



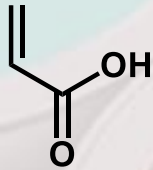
Methyl methacrylate (MMA)



Hydroxyethyl methacrylate (HEMA)

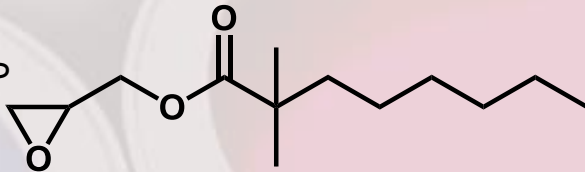


Acrylic acid (AA)

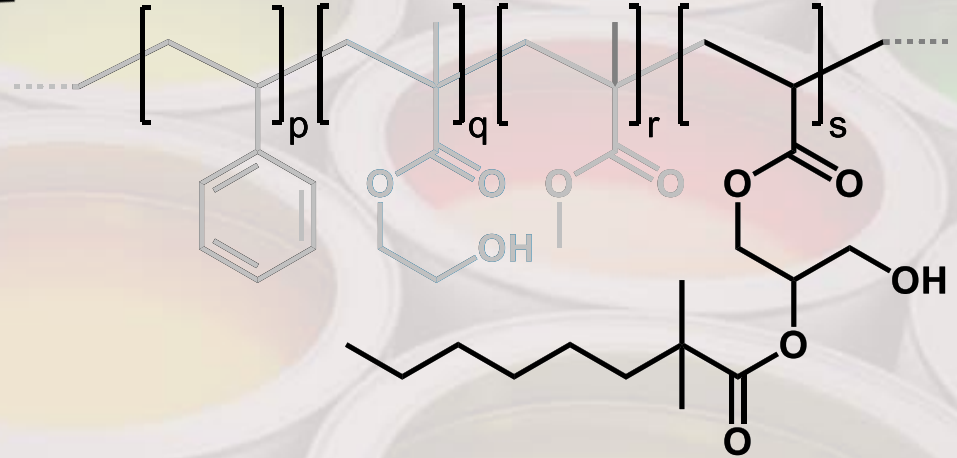


+

Cardura™ E10P



Macrynal® SM 515-based resin



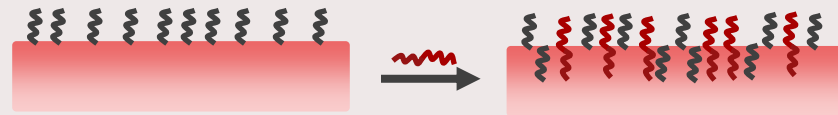
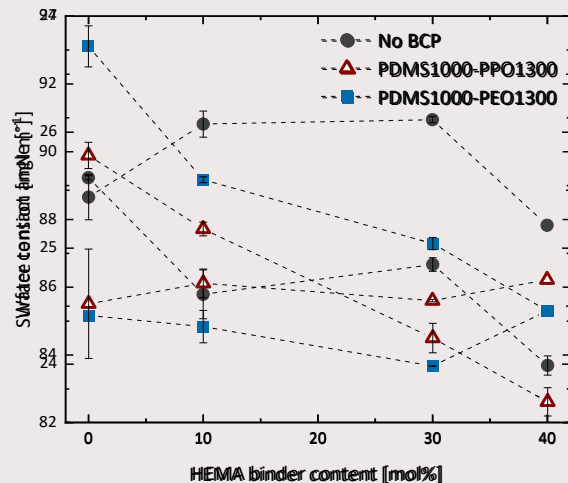
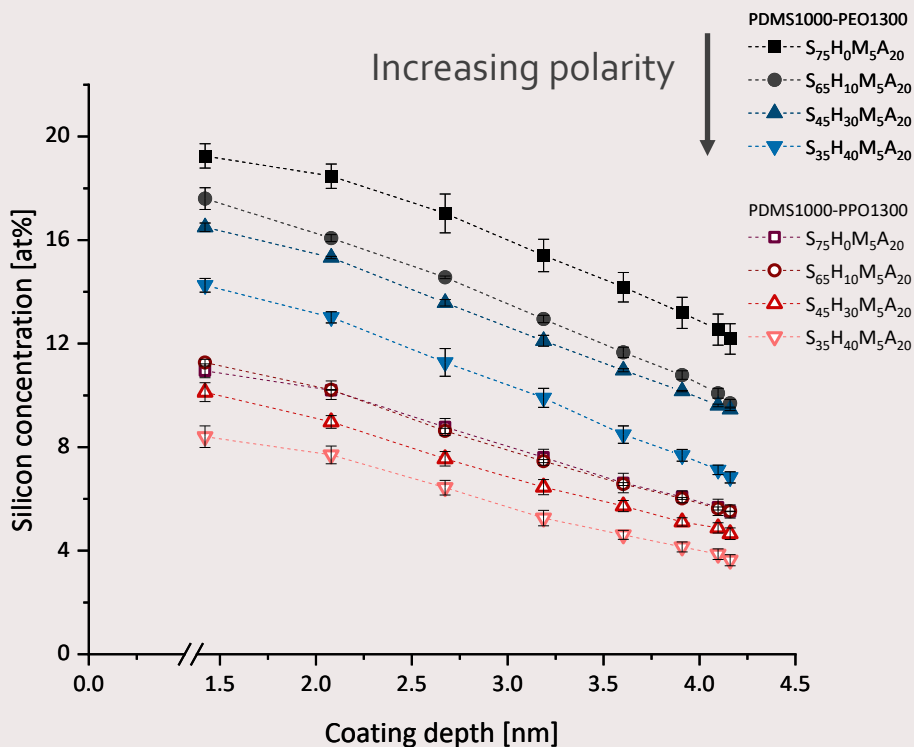
- Increasing polarity
Styrene : HEMA ratio
- Architecture of the apolar parts
AA-Cardura content



Binder influence on BCP segregation

Merel Nooijens
Patrick Schara

20% AA-Cardura, 5% MMA, varying Styrene: HEMA



Block copolymer may be an effective levelling agent, but an ineffective solid surface modifier!

Conclusions

PDMS-polyether block copolymers show high surface affinity in solvent-borne coatings

Strong influence of molecular characteristics on segregation and resulting surface functionality

Compatibility changes drive the segregation processes

Occurrence of phase separation is detrimental to the final surface enrichment

Binder characteristics play a key role in the compatibility of all components

Specific BCP may be effective levelling agents, but poor surface modifiers

Acknowledgements

Stefan Govers

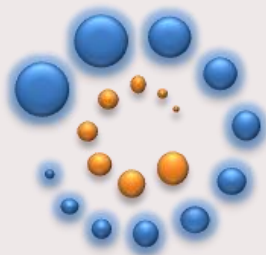
Joeri Opdam

Prof Bert de With

Ing Leo van der Ven

Prof Remco Tuinier

Dr Mark Vis



Laboratory of Physical Chemistry



Dr Marc Eberhardt

Dr Christian Schaumberg

Dr Jürgen Omeis

Dr Guillaume Jaunky

Dr Majdi Al-Masri

Ing Petra Della Valentina

Ing Volker Thyssen-Wallner

Luuk Moone

Patrick Schara

Julio Melio

Merel Nooijens

Maud de Wilde

Nicky Alexander

Silvia Prati

Limi Kalapurackal

Sabine van der Sanden

