



# Organic-inorganic Hybrid (OIH) Low-temperature Curable System For Industrial Coatings.

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*Eastern Michigan University*



**CTT Conference  
September 2023**



# AGENDA

Background

Introduction of Sol-Gel

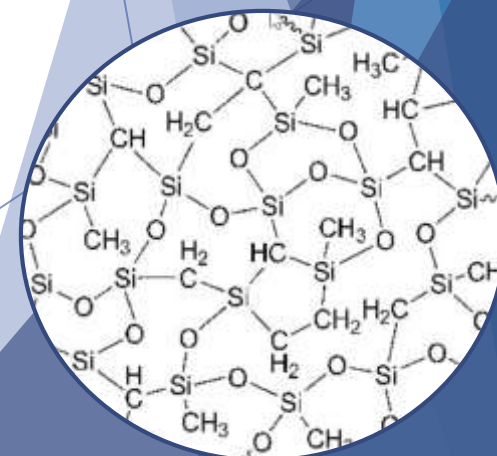
Introduction of New Approach/New Precursor

Development of Bio-Based Precursor

Results and Discussion

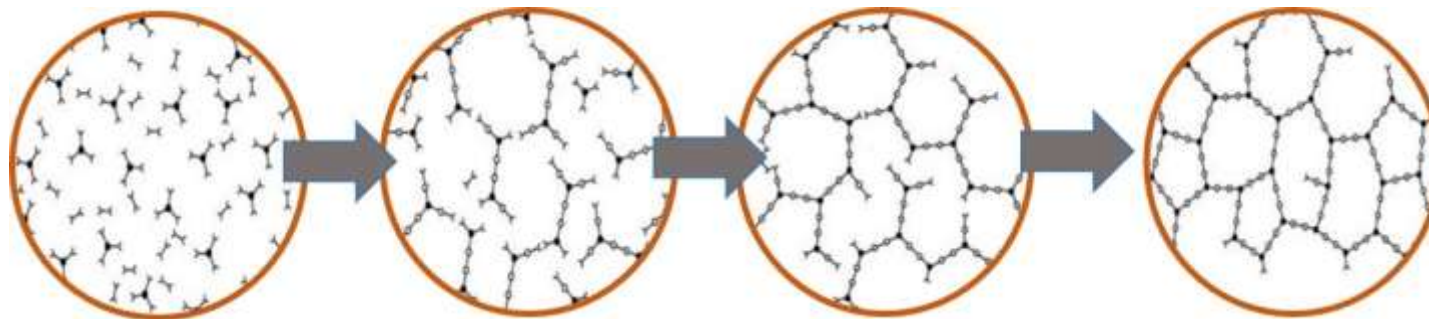
Reactive Diluent Study

Conclusion

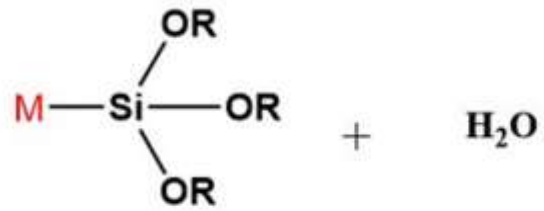


# Conventional Thermally Curable Coatings

- ❖ Usually, High Temperature
  - Thermally Resistance Substrates: 120 to 160 °C
  - Plastics: 80 to 90 °C
- ❖ Substrate Limitation
- ❖ Needs Flash-off time around 10 min and baking time around 20 to 30 min
- ❖ High CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent
- ❖ High Energy Consumption



# Sol-Gel

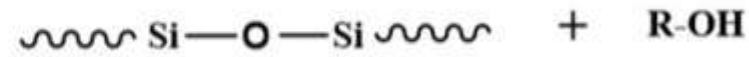
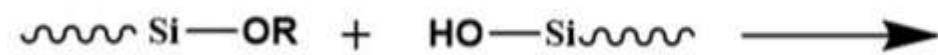
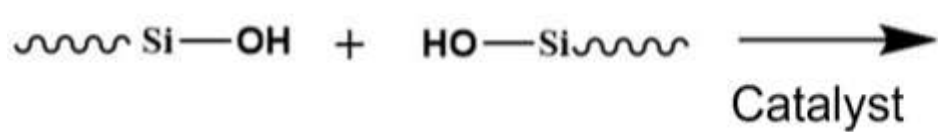


Organo-Silane

Catalyst



Organo-Silanol



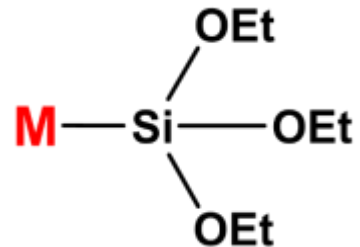
Organo-Siloxane

# INTRODUCTION

Sol

Sol-gel  
Reactions

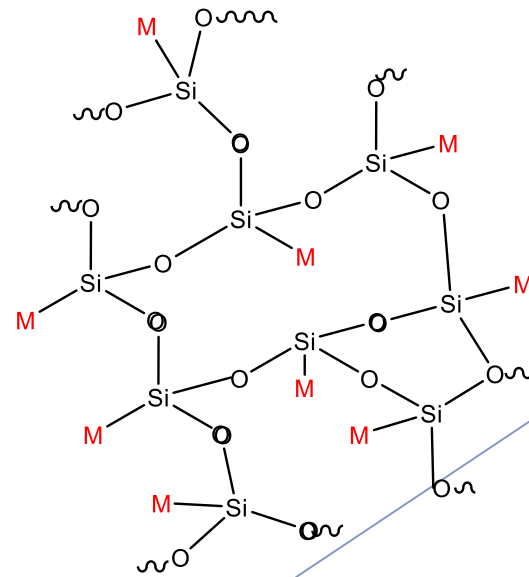
Gel



Organo-Silane Precursor

i H<sub>2</sub>O / Catalyst

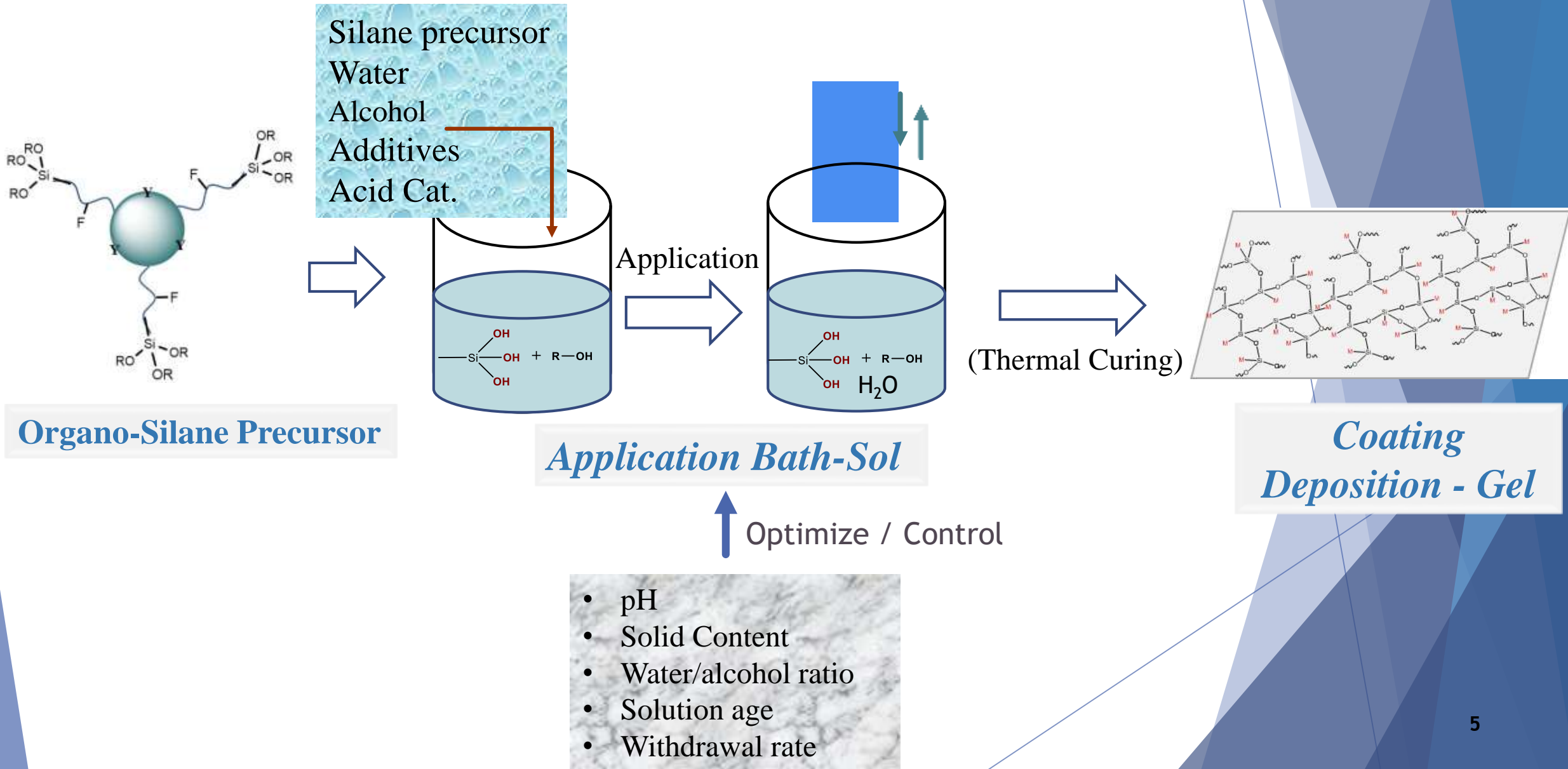
ii - H<sub>2</sub>O, -EtOH



Organic-Inorganic Hybrid  
(OIH) Network

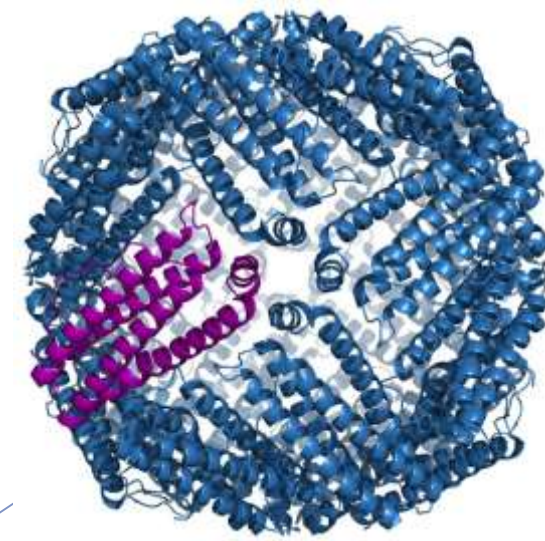
**M:** Alkyl, Aryl, or Organo-functional group

## Conventional Sol-Gel Application Process

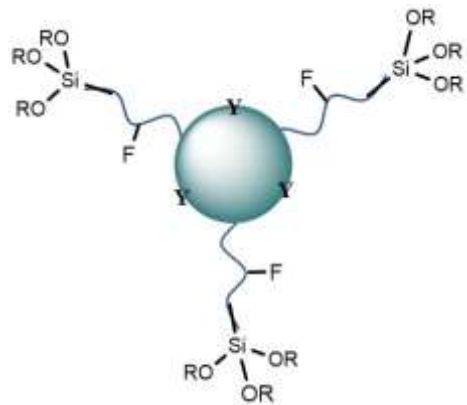


## Challenges (Aqueous Process)

- Limited bath-solids
- Limited film thickness
- Limited self-life of application bath
  - Reduced operating freedom
- Needs careful monitoring of bath parameters
  - pH, solids, concentration...
- Often require post-curing
  - extra step, time/energy consuming step
- Produces hazardous waste



# UV-SOL-GEL



**Photo-Latent Base (PBG)**

**OR**

**Photo-Latent Acid (PAG)**

**Organo-Silane Precursor**

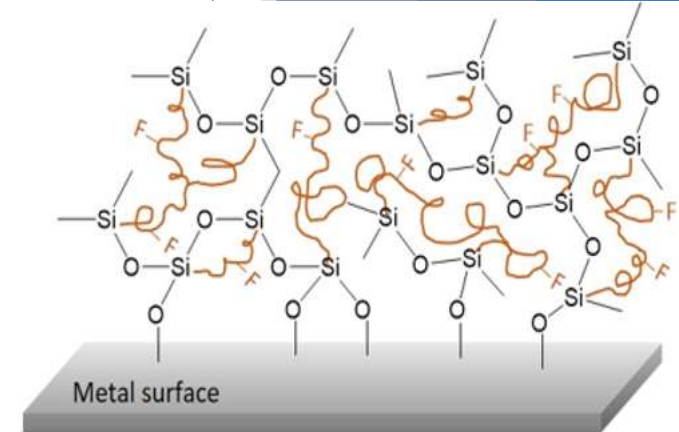
UV radiation H-Bulb



UV Energy Density  
2500 mj/cm<sup>2</sup>



**Ambient Moisture**



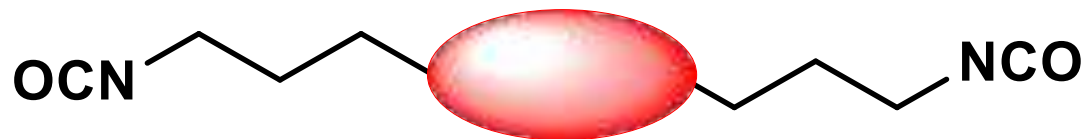
**Organic-Inorganic Hybrid  
(OIH) Coating**

- *Mannari et al, US Patent – 11,414,524, Aug 16, 2022, Eastern Michigan University, USA*
- *Guillaume Bano, Céline Croutxé-Barghorn, Xavier Allonas / Laboratory of Macromolecular Photochemistry and Engineering / Mulhouse, France*

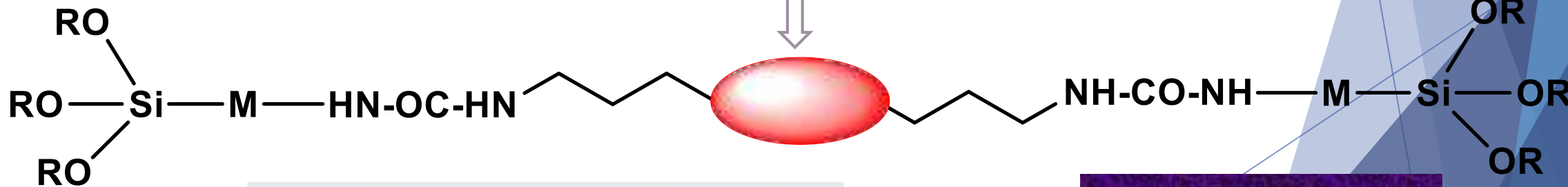
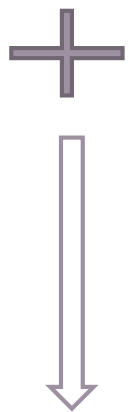
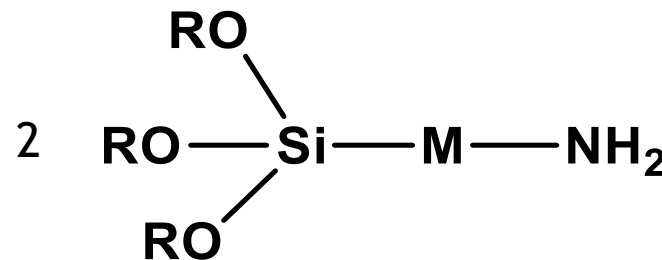
# Innovative Approach

**NEW PRECURSOR**

Isocyanate Prepolymer



Amino Silane



Multi-Functional Silane Precursor

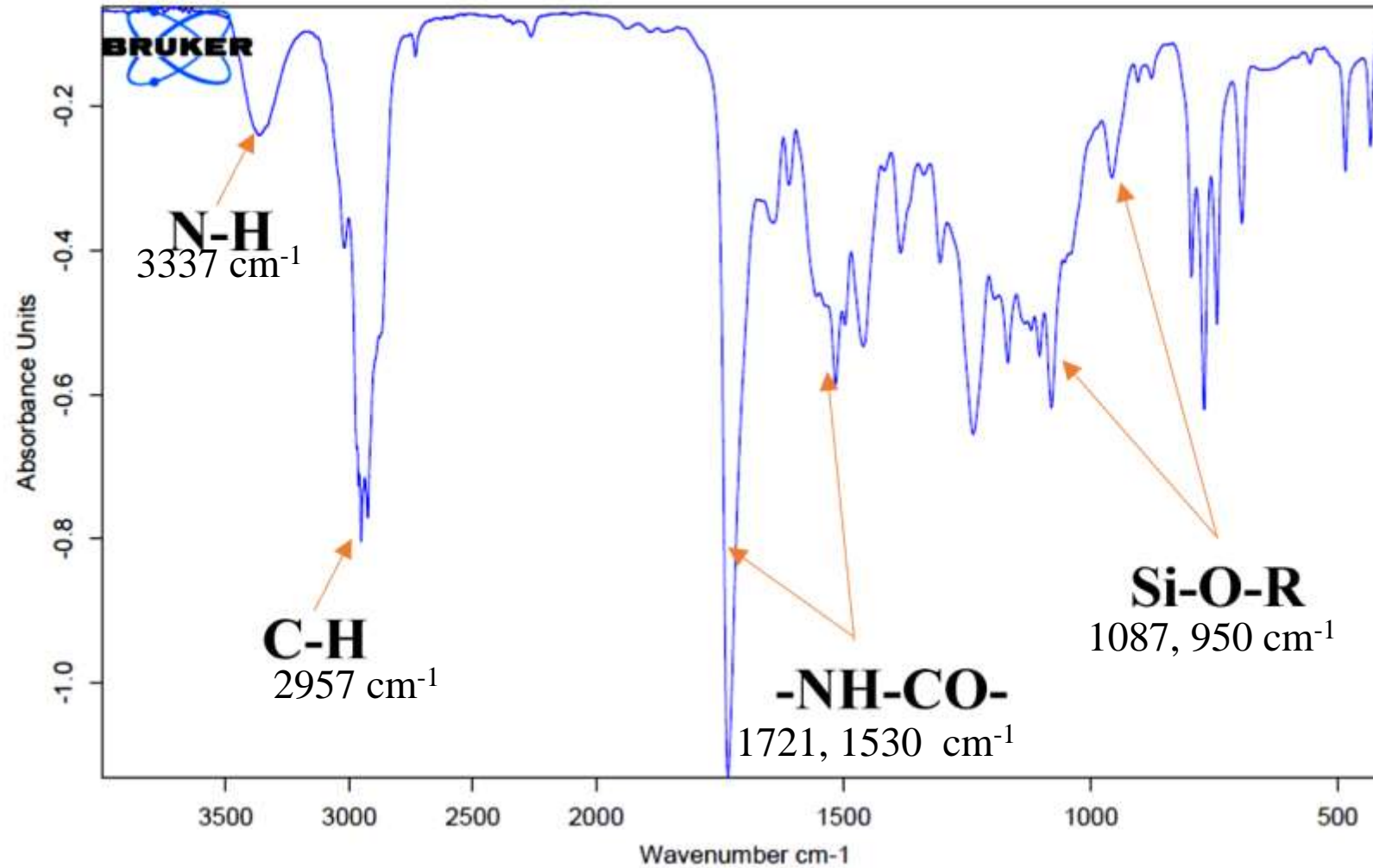
High Solid  
Curable at Low  
Temperature



# Characterization- FT-IR

TEST

## *Multi-functional Silane Precursor*

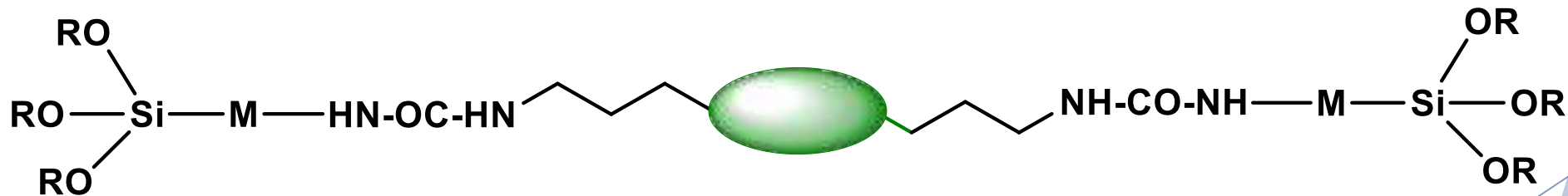
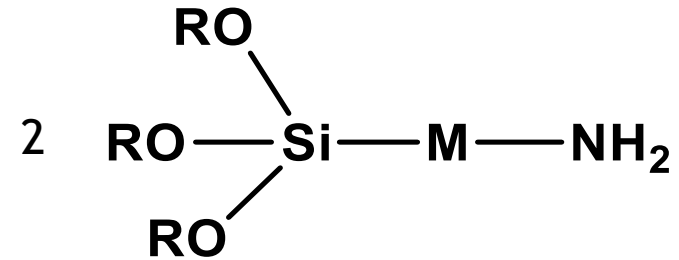


# BIO-BASED PRECURSOR

Bio-Based Isocyanate Prepolymer



Amino Silane

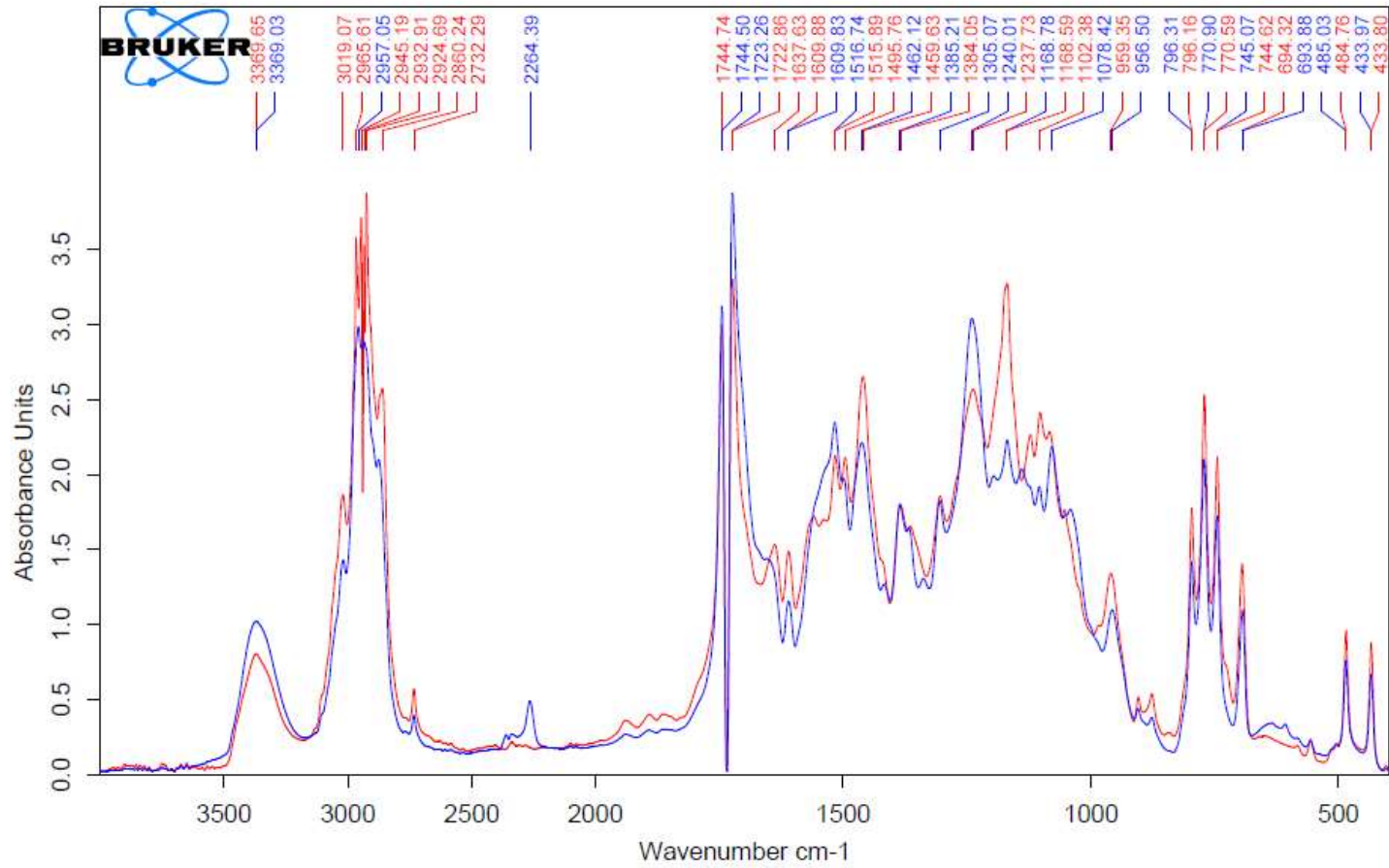


Bio-Based Multi-Functional Silane Precursor

100% Solid  
VOC/HAPS Free

# Characterization- FT-IR

**TEST**



- Petroleum-Based Oligomer
- Bio-Based Oligomer

# Coating Formulation

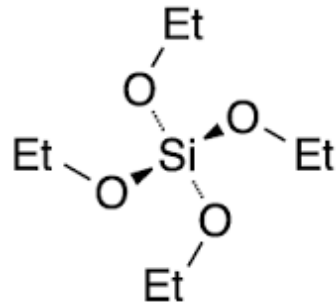
**TEST**

➤ **Multi-Functional Silane Precursor; Petroleum-Based and Bio-Based**

➤ **Curing Catalysts**

✓ CXC-1612; King Industry (Thermally Blocked Super Acid)

➤ **Reactive Diluent (TEOS)**



**TEOS**

“Tetraethyl Orthosilicate”

# Cure Study by FT-IR

**Peak of Interest:** 1050 cm<sup>-1</sup> to 1140 cm<sup>-1</sup>

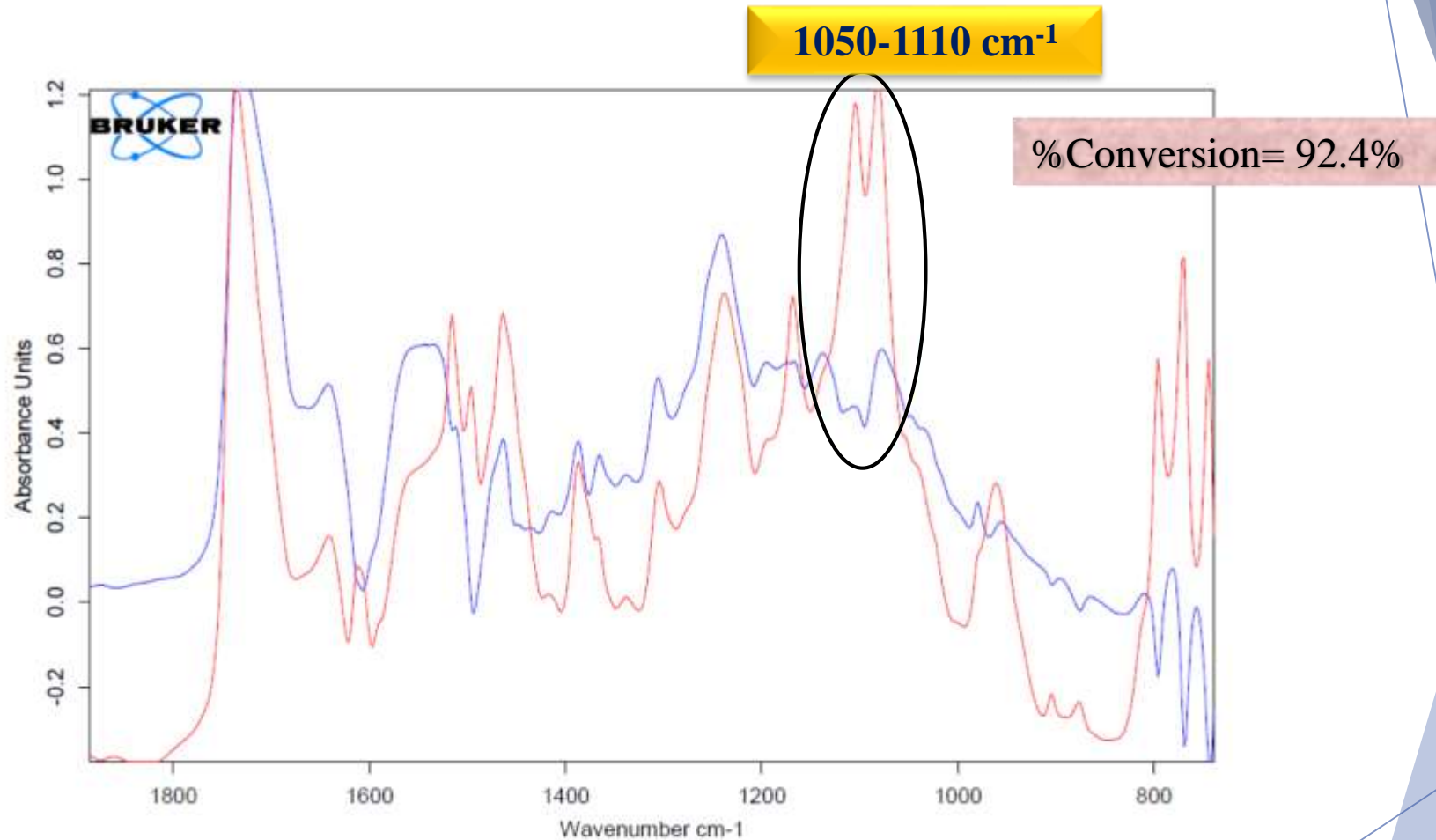
**Reference Peak:** C=O, 1721 cm<sup>-1</sup>

Bruker-Tensor 27 FT-IR  
spectrometer in the range of  
4000 to 500 cm<sup>-1</sup> wavelengths

$$\text{Conversion (\%)} = 100 \times \mathbf{1} \frac{(A_{1087 \text{ cm}^{-1}}/A_{1720 \text{ cm}^{-1}})_{\text{Cured}}}{(A_{1087 \text{ cm}^{-1}}/A_{1720 \text{ cm}^{-1}})_{\text{UnCured}}}$$

# Cure Study by FT-IR

**RESULT**



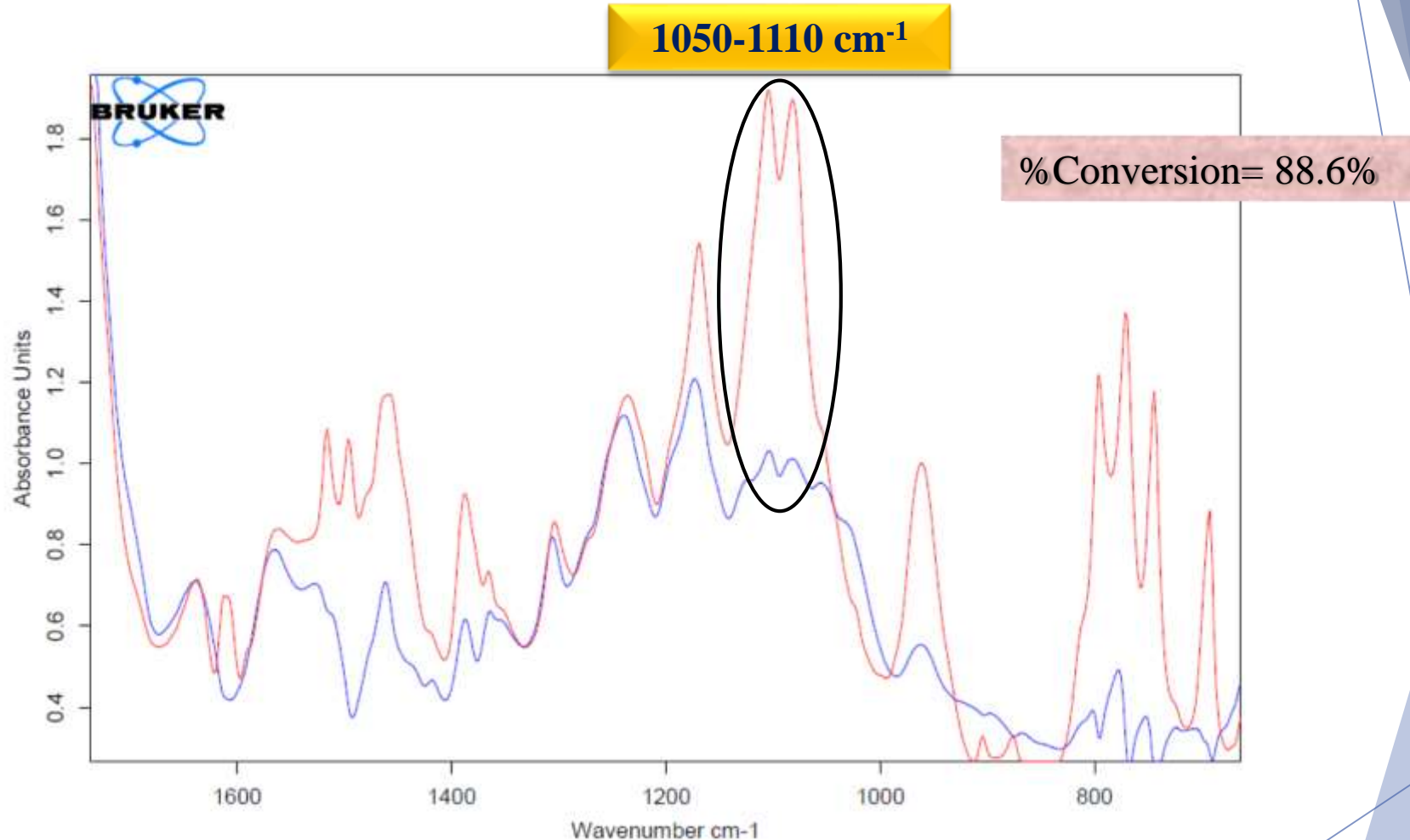
*Coating with Petroleum-Based OIH binder system*

*before (Red) and after (Blue)*

*Curing in the oven (20 min at 90 °C)*

# Cure Study by FT-IR

**RESULT**

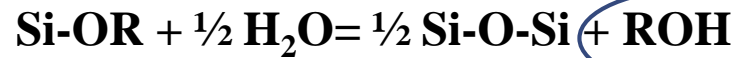


*Coating with Bio-Based OIH binder system*

*before (Red) and after (Blue)*

*Curing in the oven (20 min at 90 °C)*

# Cure-Extent Study (Gravimetric Method)



Volatile losses  
Correspond to the Cure-Extent

- ✓ Variables
  - ❖ **Binder Nature;** Petroleum-Based and Bio-Based
  - ❖ **Curing Temperature;** 80 °C, 90 °C, 110 °C, 130 °C
  - ❖ **Curing Time;** 5 min, 10 min, 15 min, 20 min

Analyze by MINITAB statistical software through Design of Experiment (DOE)



Analysis

Source

Model

Linear

Binder

Curin

Curin

2-Way

Binde

Binde

Curin

3-Way

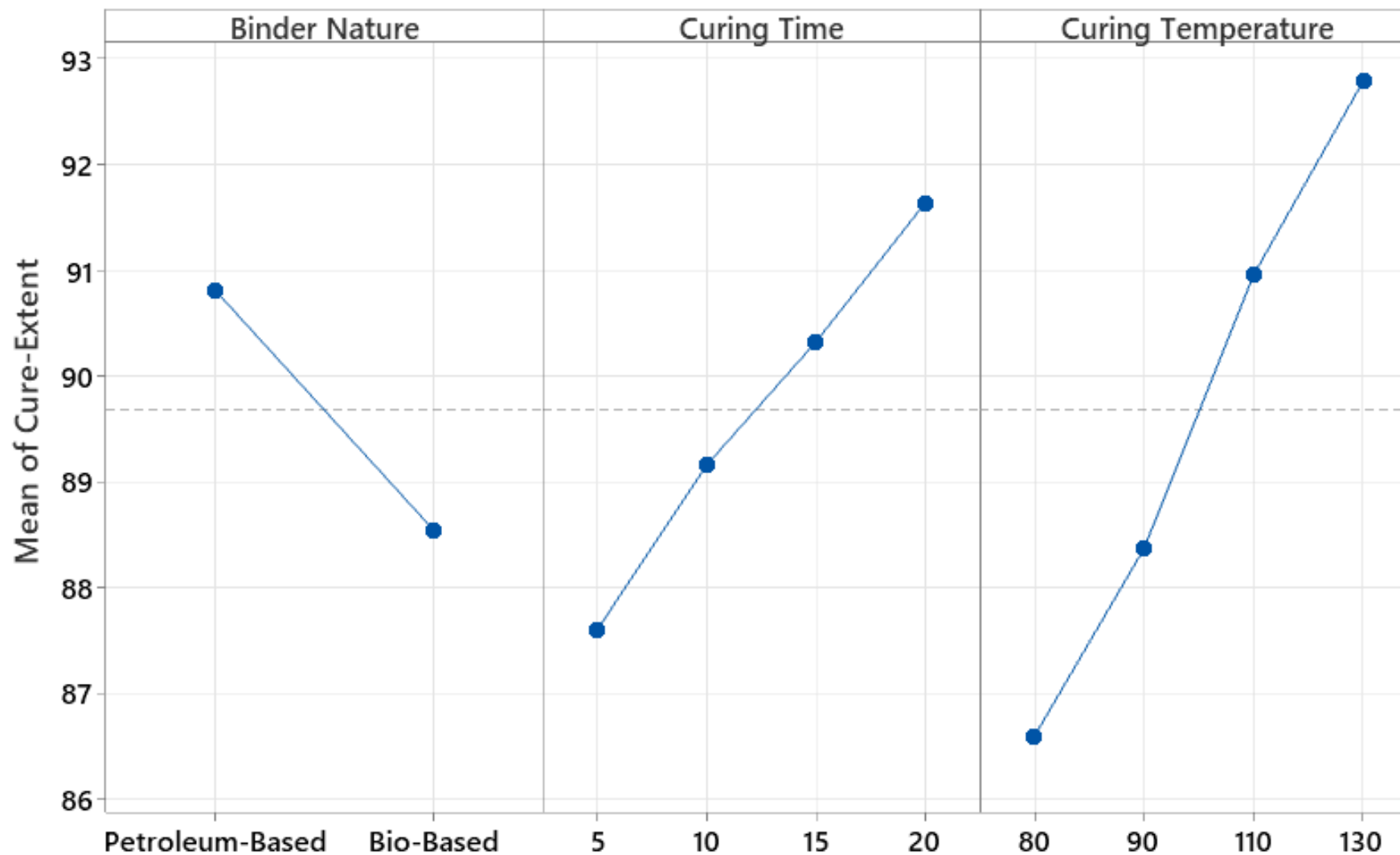
Binde

Error

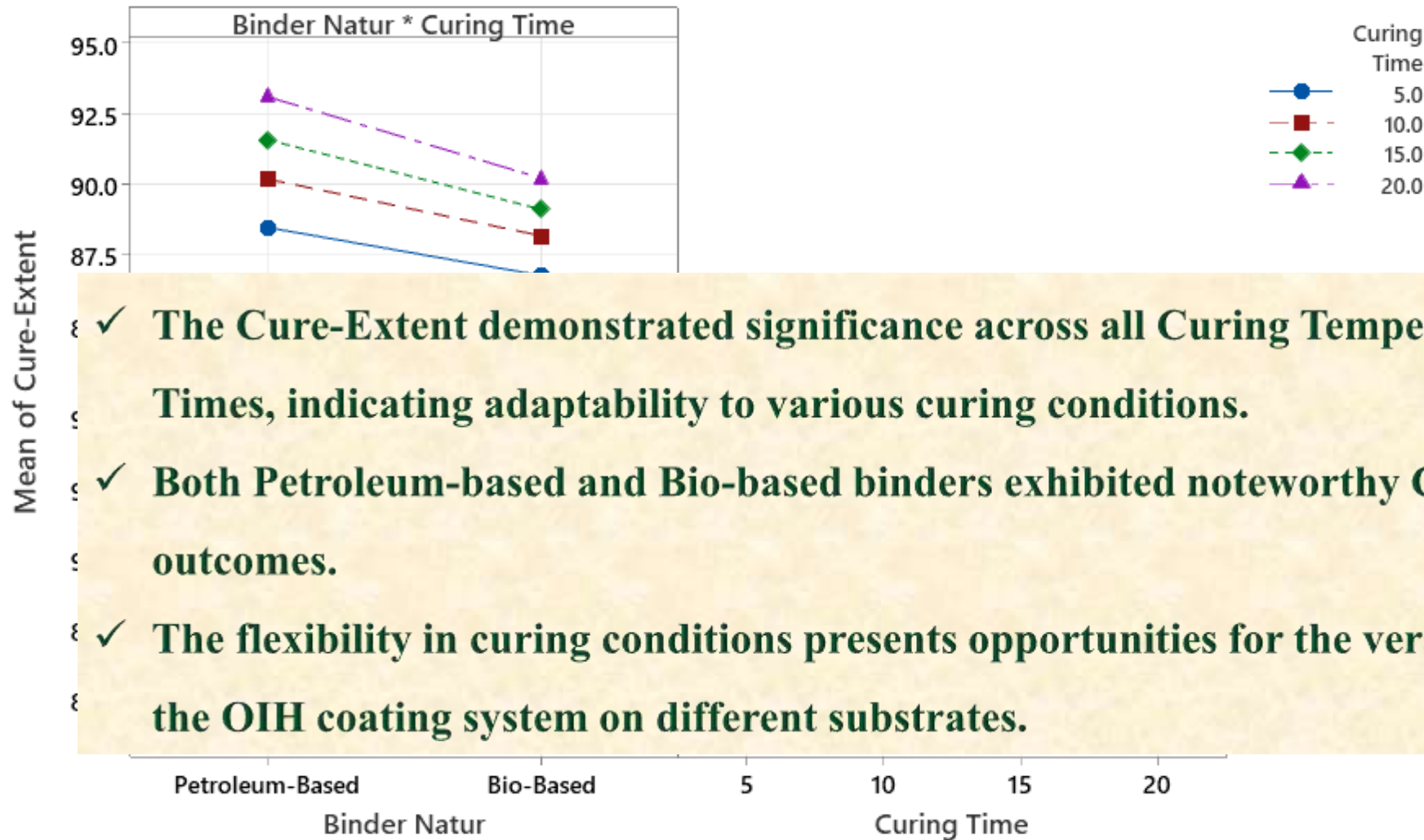
Total

Main Effects Plot for Cure-Extent

Fitted Means



**Interaction Plot for Cure-Extent**  
Fitted Means



- ✓ **The Cure-Extent demonstrated significance across all Curing Temperatures and Curing Times, indicating adaptability to various curing conditions.**
- ✓ **Both Petroleum-based and Bio-based binders exhibited noteworthy Cure-Extent outcomes.**
- ✓ **The flexibility in curing conditions presents opportunities for the versatile application of the OIH coating system on different substrates.**

# Performance

- ▶ Primary properties have been tested.
- ▶ Significance in cure-extent across all curing conditions prompted evaluation of properties for each specific curing scenario.
  - ❖ MEK- Double Rub
  - ❖ König Pendulum Hardness
  - ❖ Static Contact Angle
  - ❖ Adhesion by Cross- Cut

**Wet Film Thickness: 2 mill**  
**Substrate: Aluminum**



Chart of Mean( MEK-DR )- Petroleum-Based Binder

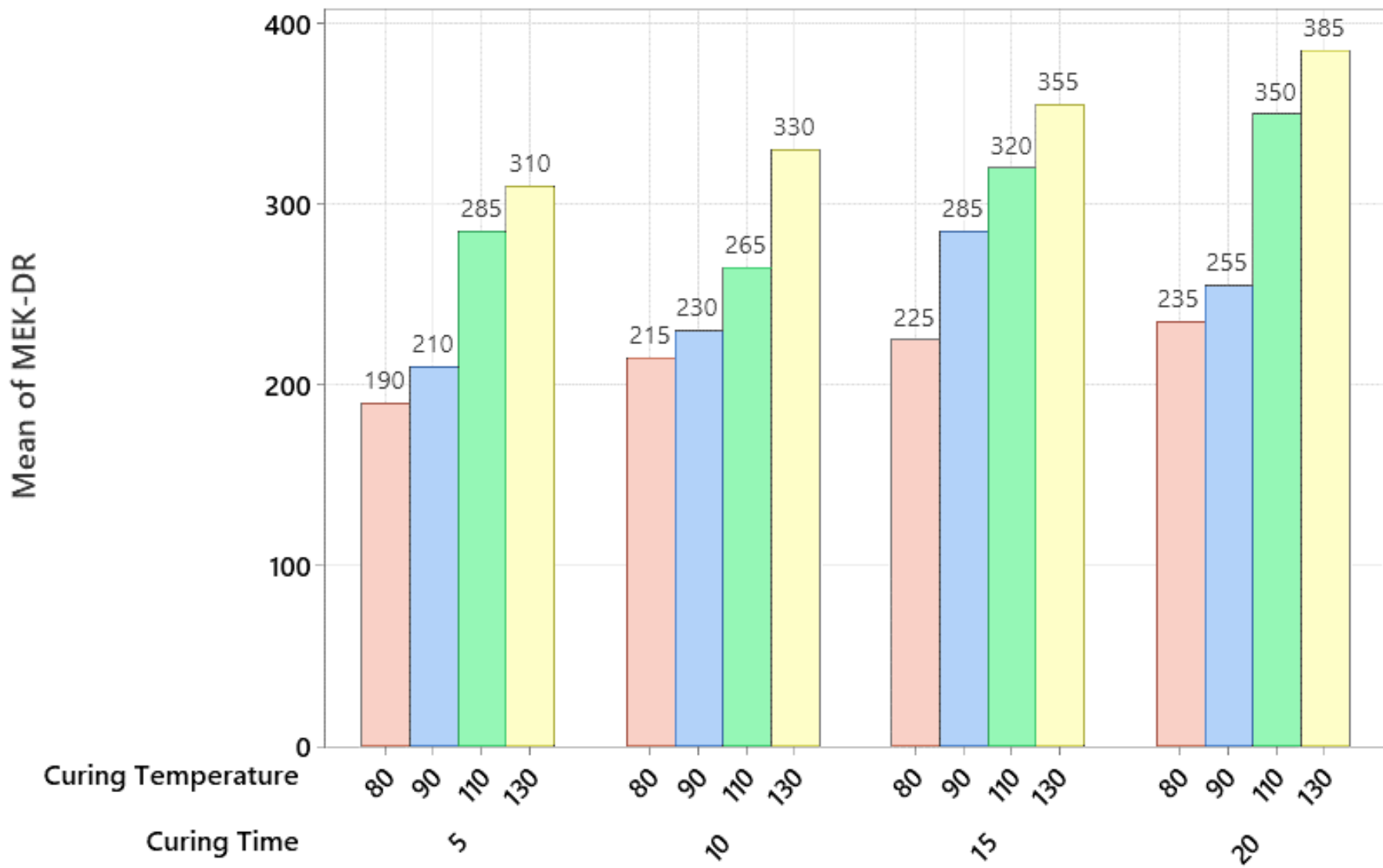


Chart of Mean( MEK-DR )- Bio-Based Binder

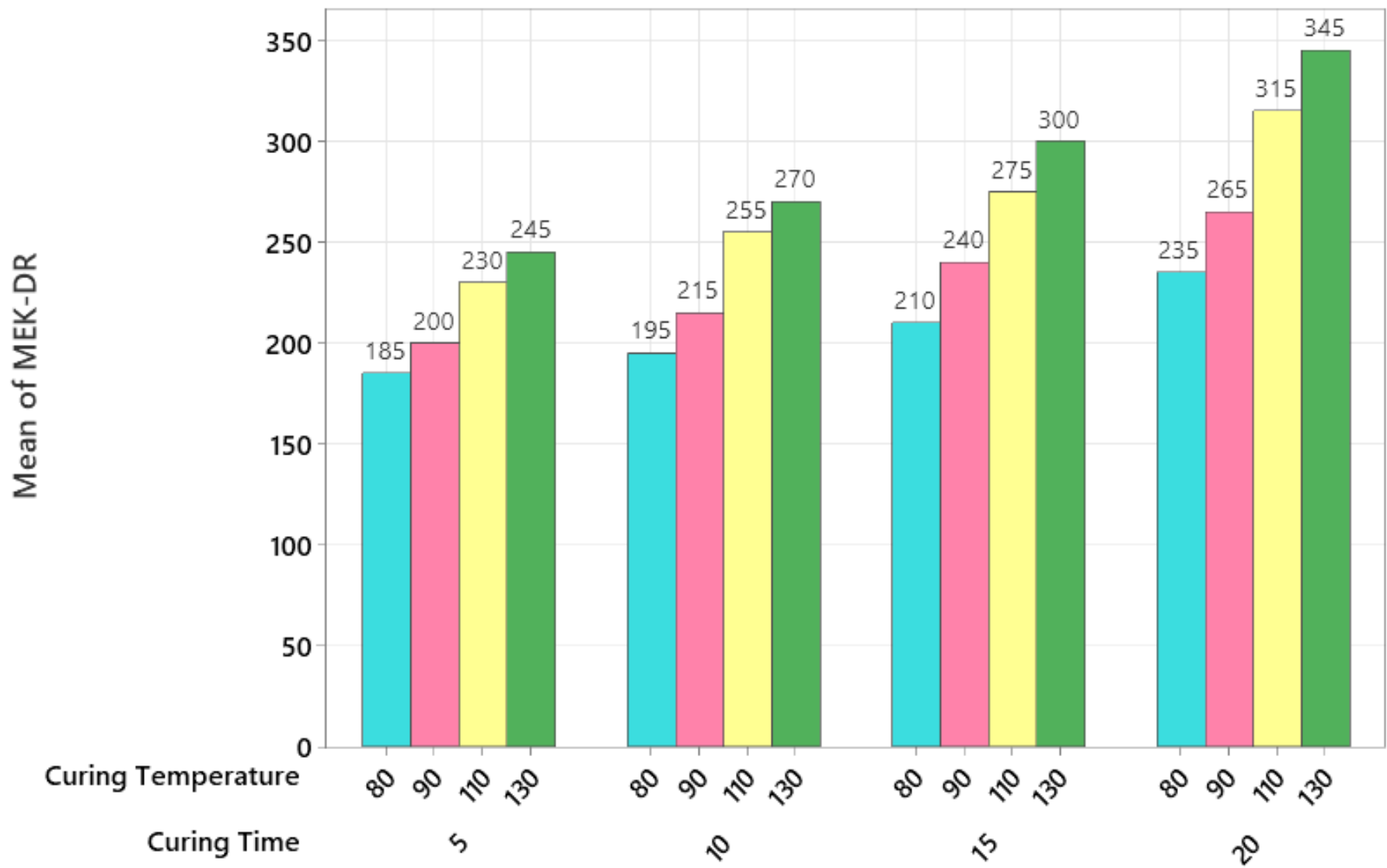
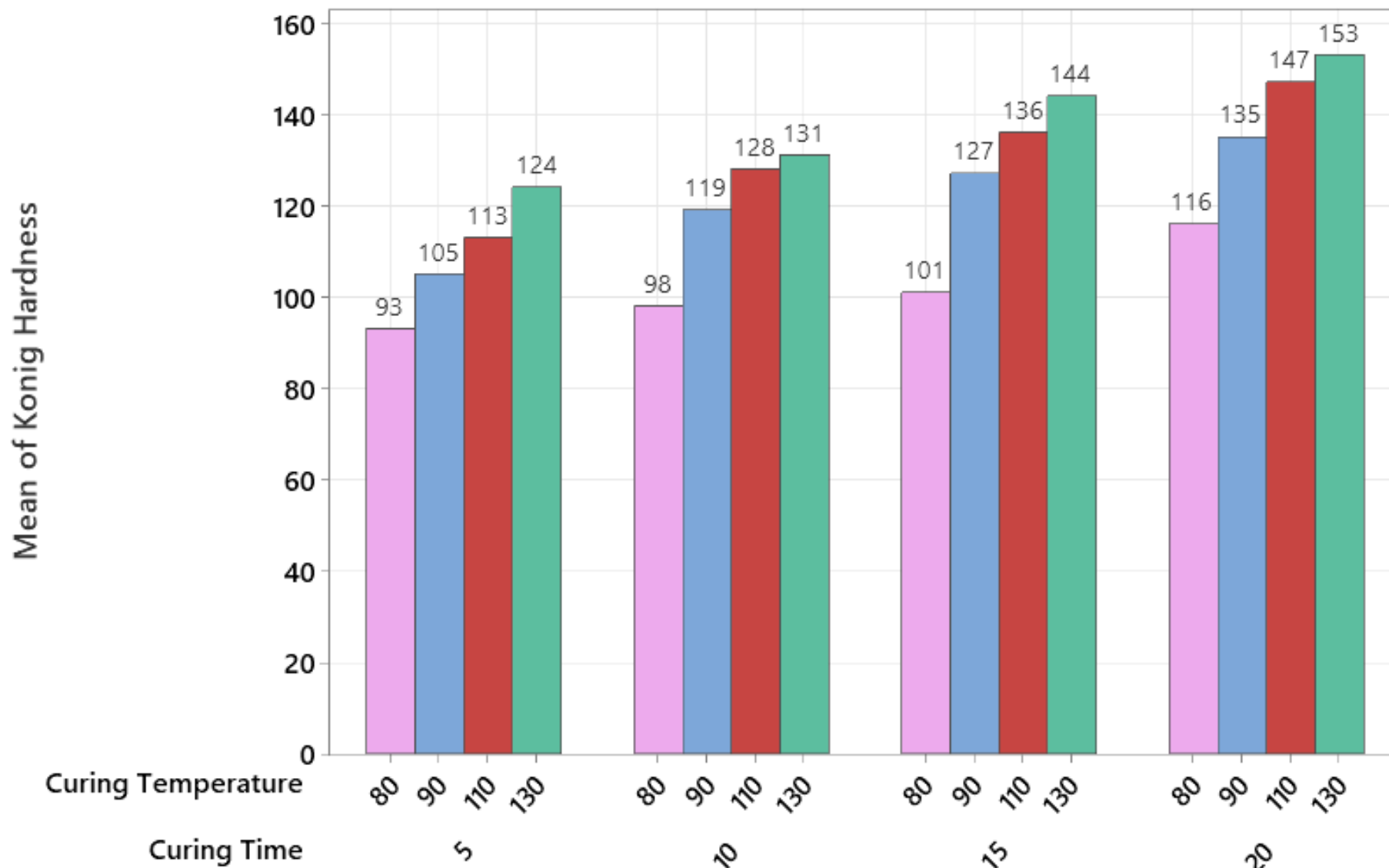


Chart of Mean( Konig Hardness )- Petroleum-Based Binder



**Chart of Mean( Konig Hardness )- Bio-Based Binder**

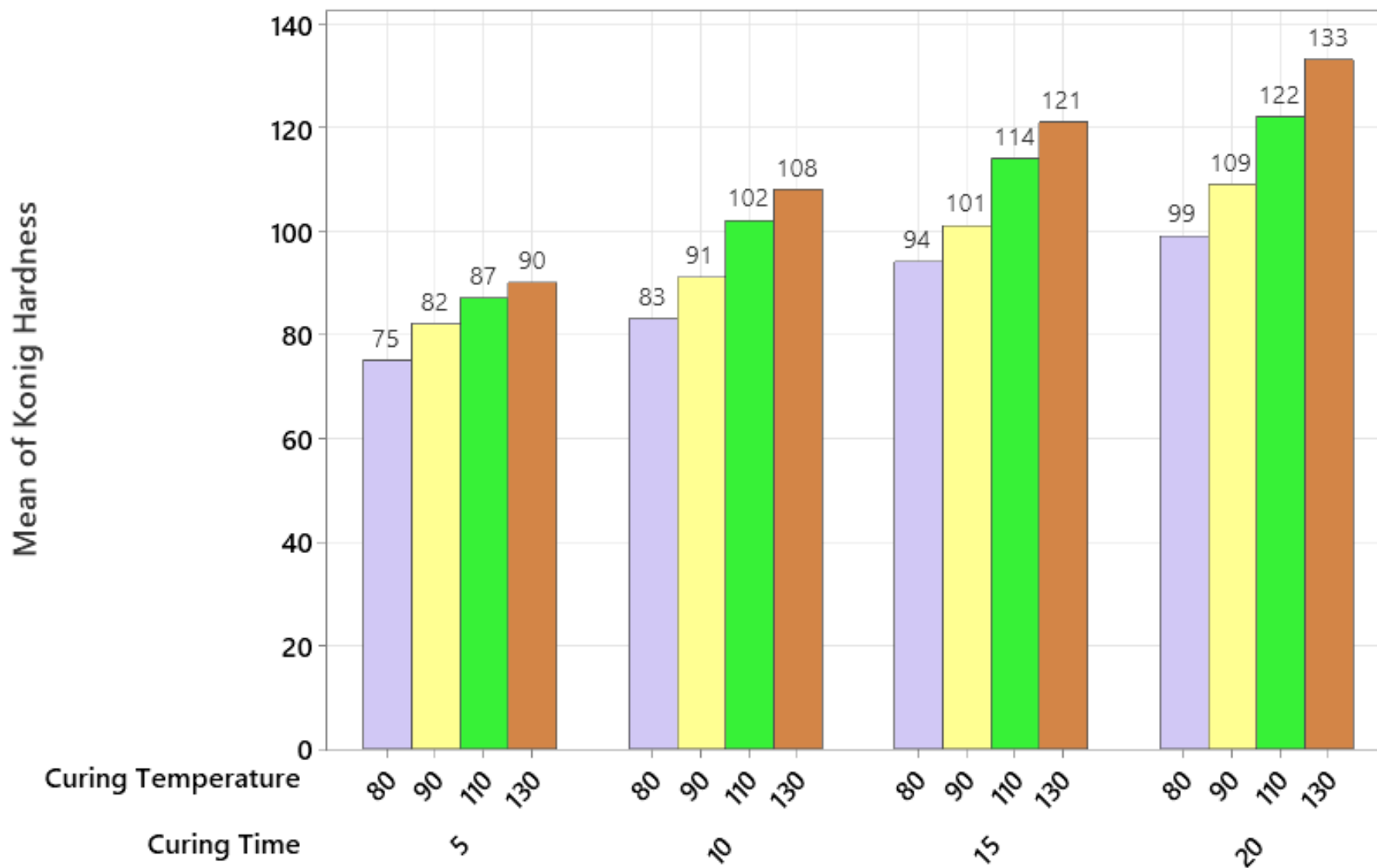


Chart of Mean( Contact Angle )- Petroleum-Based Binder

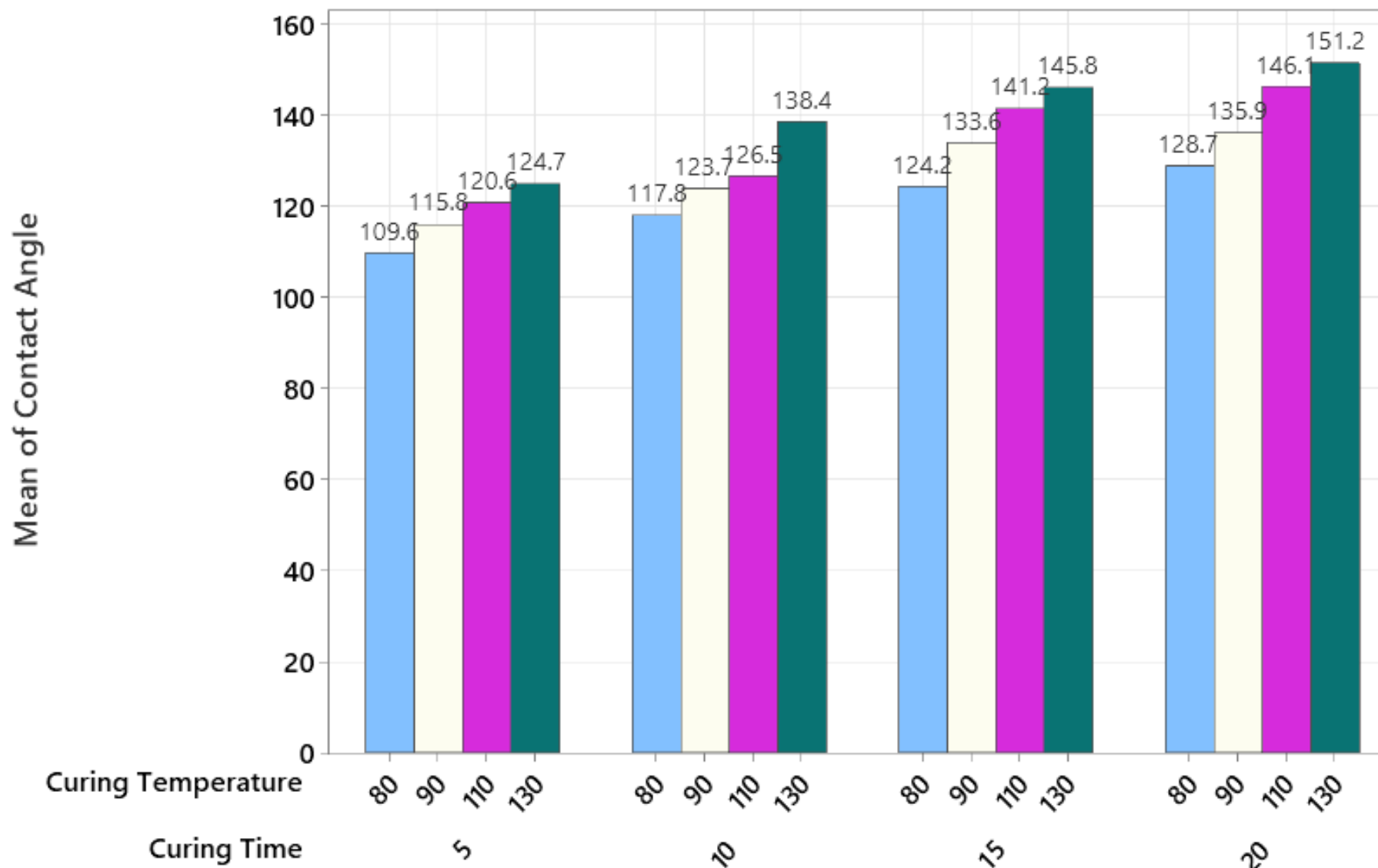
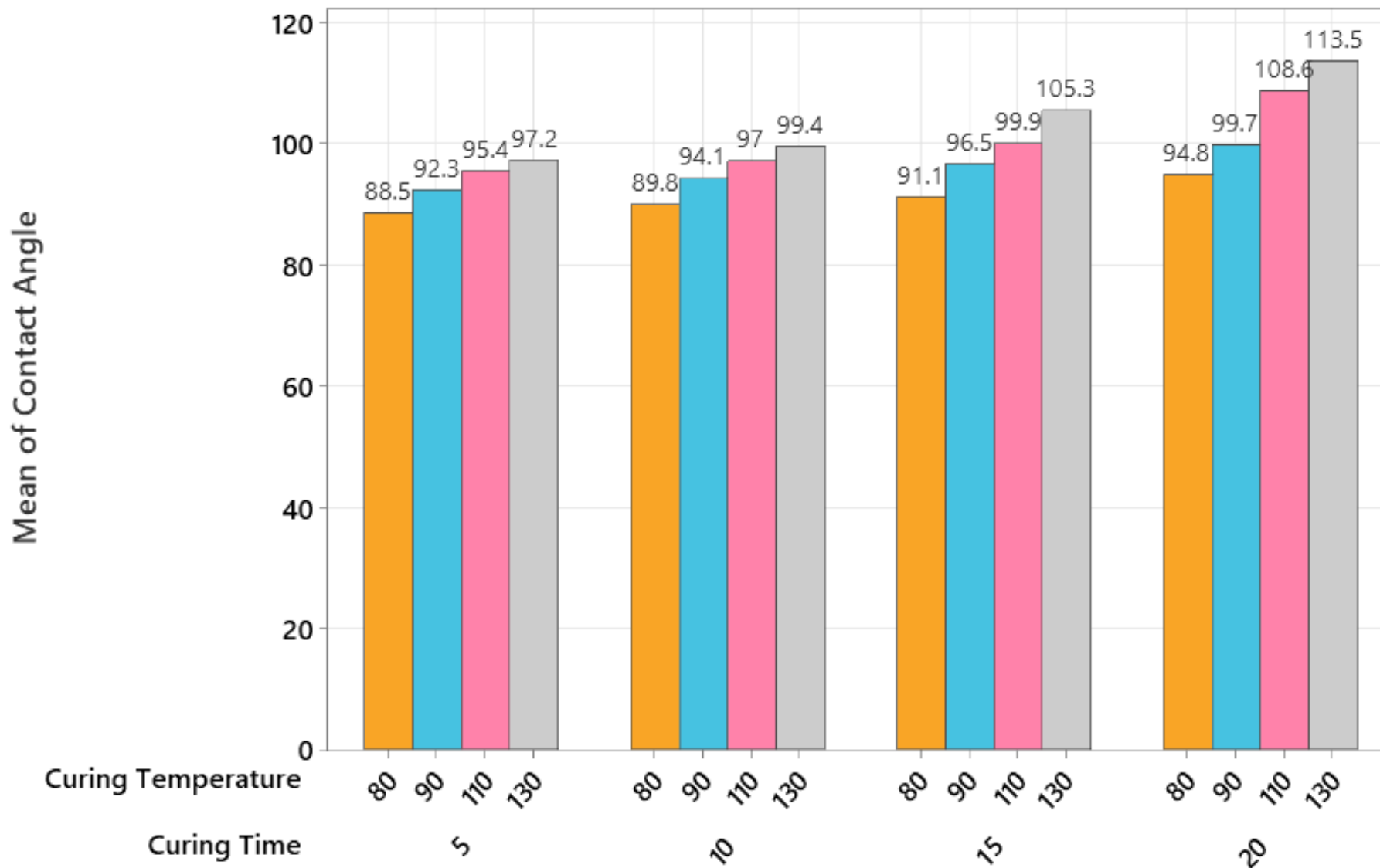
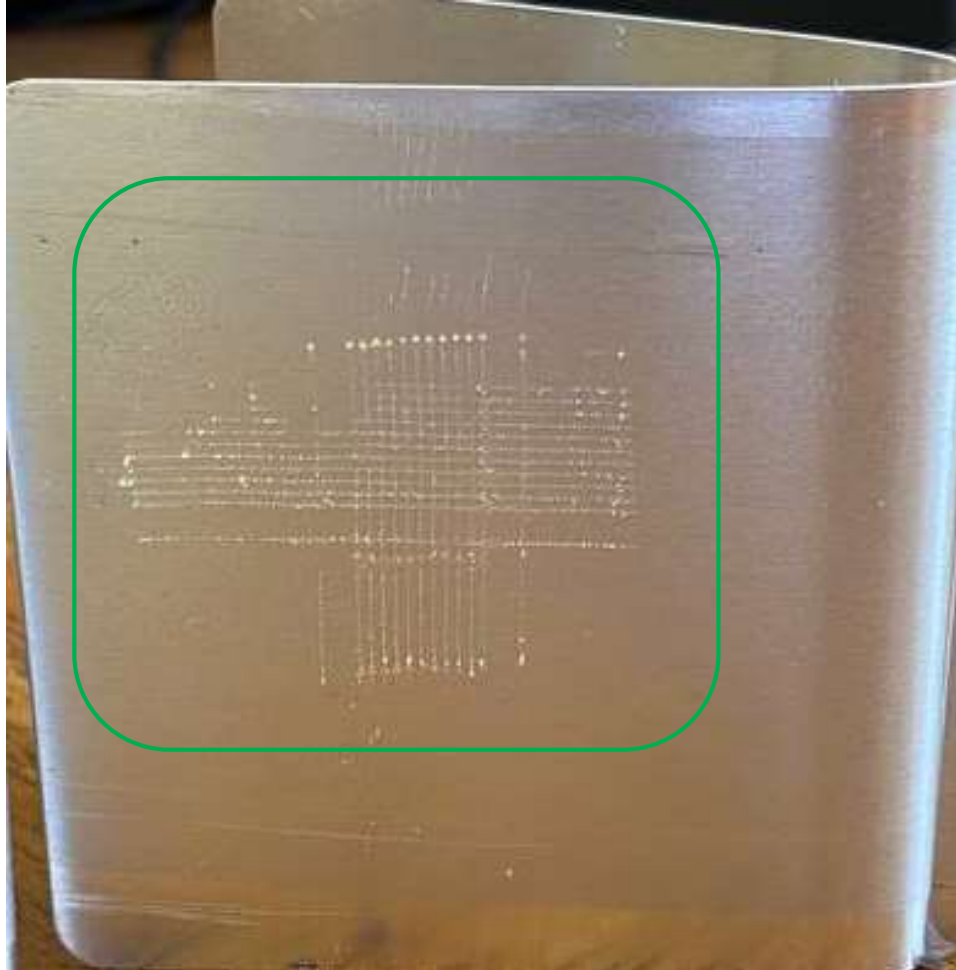




Chart of Mean( Contact Angle )- Bio-Based Binder



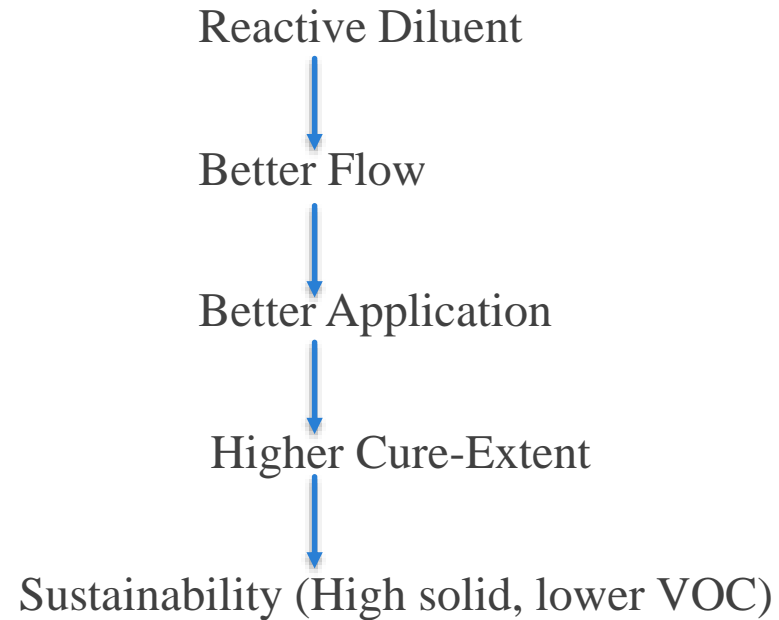
# Adhesion by Cross-Cut



All coatings, under various curing conditions, demonstrated satisfactory cross-cut adhesion, achieving a grade 5B rating as per ASTM D3359.

# Reactive Diluent Study

- ▶ High solid, High Molecular Weight, High Viscosity, VOC



## Silane/Organo-Silanes

Cure Mech.: Sol-gel

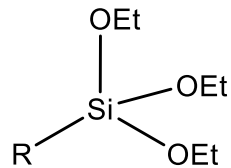
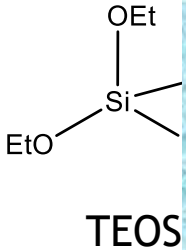
Catalyst: AG

## 3 & 4 membered rings, Vinyl ethers

Cure Mech.: Cationic  
Polymerization

Catalyst: AG

- ❖ The coating systems, utilizing both petroleum-based and bio-based binders, exhibited compatibility with all reactive diluents tested.
- ❖ By employing different reactive diluents, properties can be fine-tuned, resulting in enhanced performance across various application domains.



Oxetanes



Vinyl ethers

# CONCLUSION

- ▶ New oligomers offer versatility in curing conditions, allowing for application at various temperatures and with different curing times.
- ▶ Synthesis of new oligomers has led to the creation of 100% solid and environmentally friendly options, both in Bio-Based and Petroleum-Based variants.
- ▶ The current progression involves the incorporation of environmentally safe reactive diluents in the formulation.
- ▶ The synthesis of oligomers with diverse backbones is currently in progress.
- ▶ The application of new oligomers has been successfully demonstrated on diverse substrates, including Metal and ABS, with ongoing investigations into results for other substrates.
- ▶ Formulation possibilities are extensive, enabling new oligomers to cater to a wide array of applications, such as Automotive Interiors, Clear-coats, Wood Coatings, Anti-Corrosion coatings, and Pre-treatments.



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