

Novel Polymeric Dispersants for Improved Dispersion of Polycyclic Pigments

Anthony Gilbert



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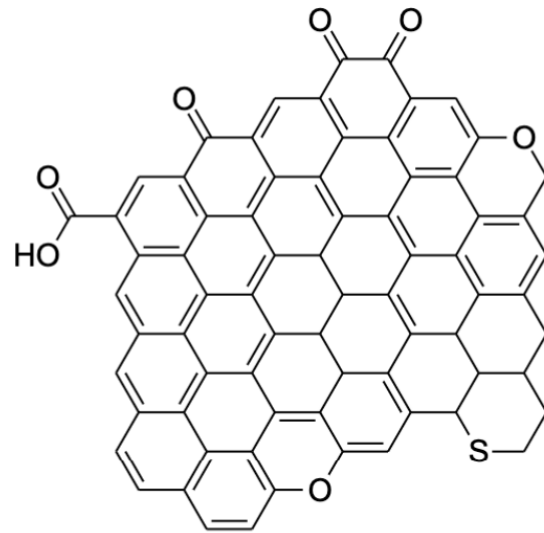
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Agenda

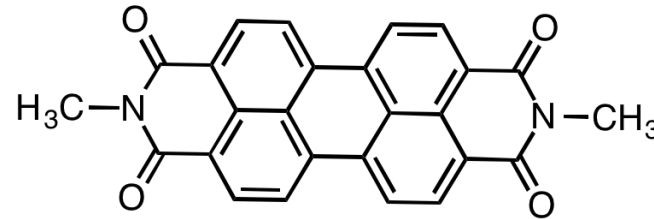
- Defining “Polycyclic” pigments
- Introduction to dispersant design
- Types of water borne dispersants
 - Anchoring mechanisms and interactions
- Novel dispersant for “polycyclic” pigments
- Perylene black case study
- Perylene red case study
- Indanthrone blue case study
- High jetness carbon black case study

“Polycyclic” Pigments

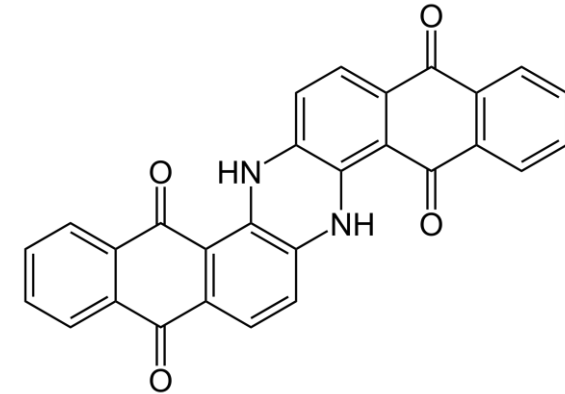
- High degree of aromaticity in the form of conjugated ring structures
 - Carbon black, perylene (black, red), indanthrone, quinacridone, graphite, etc.



Carbon Black (PBk.7)



Perylene Red (PR.179)

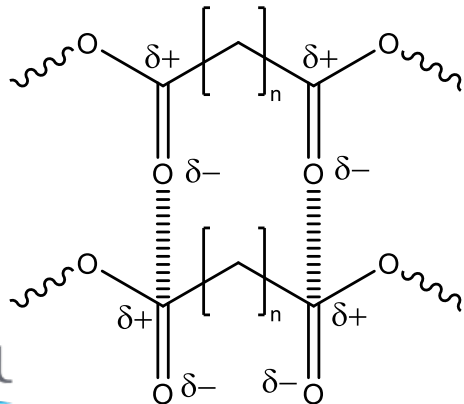
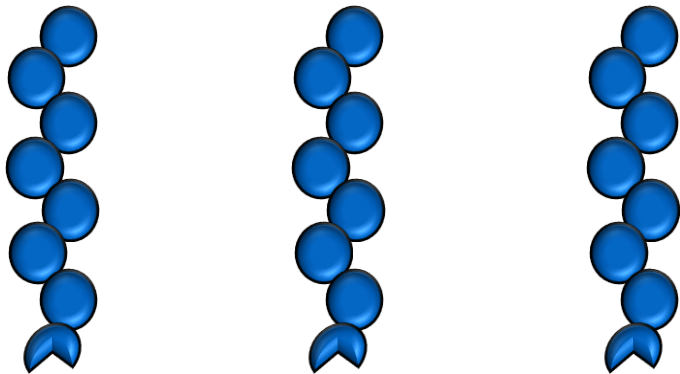


Indanthrone Blue (PB.60)

Polymeric Dispersant Design Considerations

Stabilizing Chains

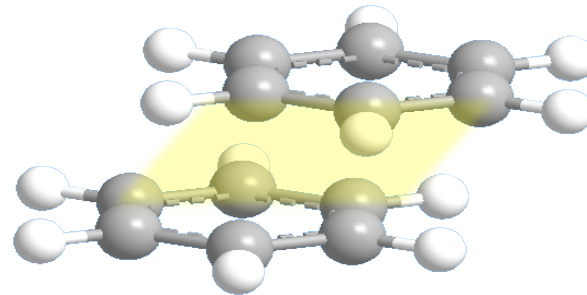
Provide steric barrier to prevent flocculation, must be soluble in continuous phase



Anchor Groups

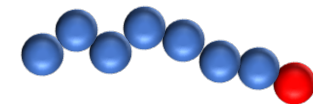
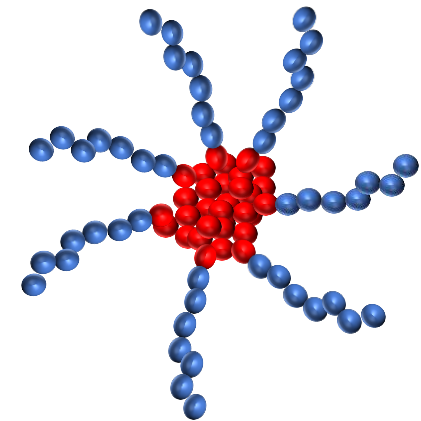
Adsorb to the pigment surface

- Hydrogen bonding
- Dipole interactions
- Van der Waals/hydrophobicity

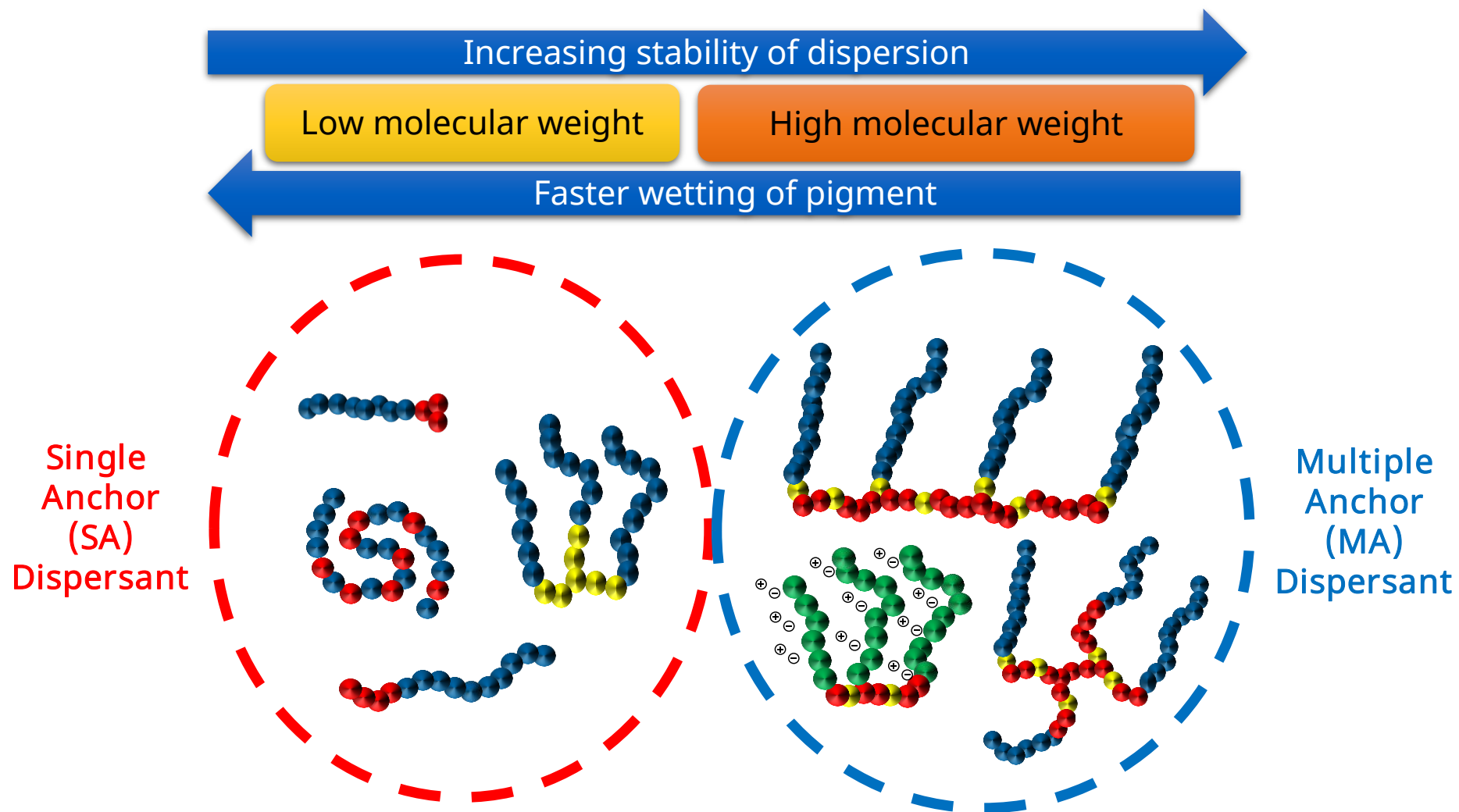


Molecular Weight

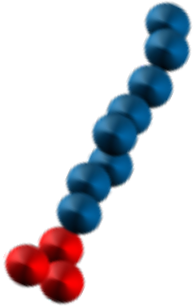
- Mobility
- Flow and physical form
- Stability



Classes of Polymeric Dispersants

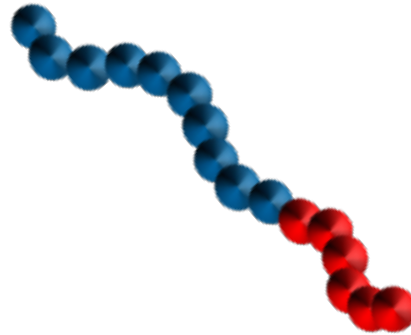


Common Water Borne Dispersant Types



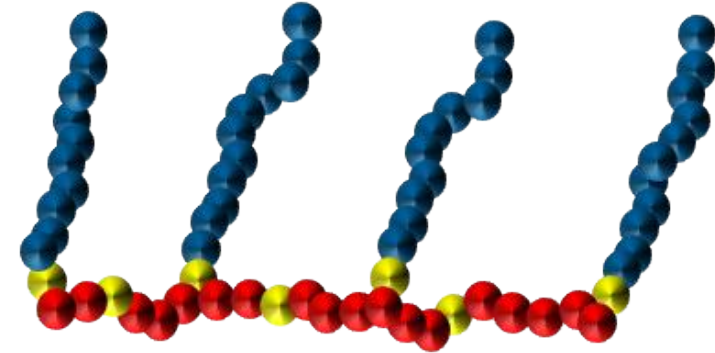
Single anchor, single chain
Commonly acids
(carboxy, phosphate)

Hydrogen and polar
interactions with
particles



Block copolymers
Commonly acrylics
(acrylic acid,
hydrophobic acrylates)

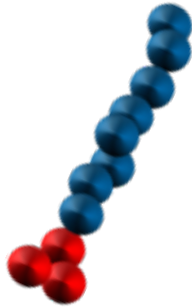
Hydrogen and polar
interactions with some
van der Waals when
using hydrophobic
components



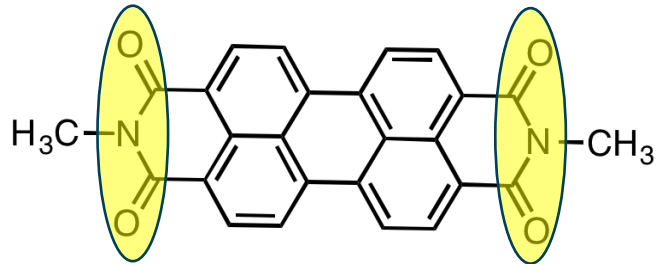
Comb copolymers
Variety of chemistries
(multifunctional,
polyacids)

Hydrogen and polar
interactions with van
der Waals on some
portions of backbone

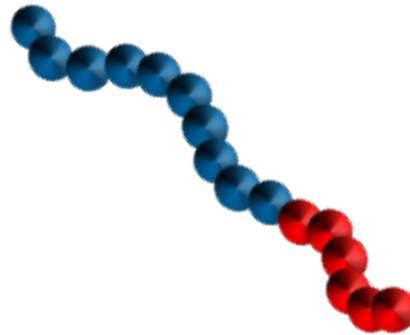
Common Water Borne Dispersant Types



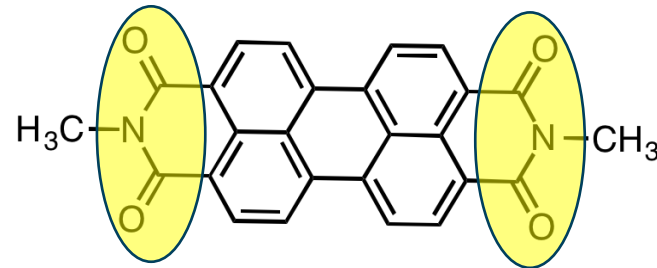
Single anchor, single chain



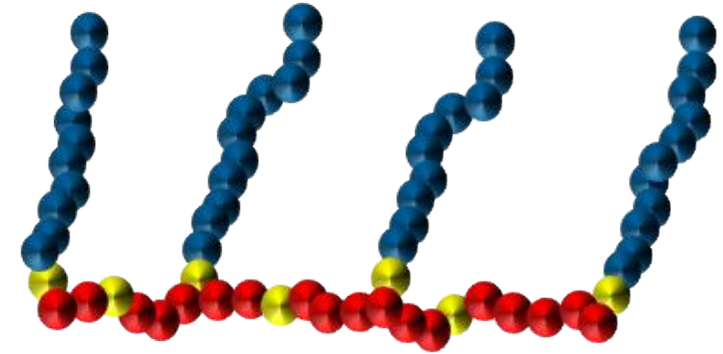
Interaction with pigment:
Acid functionality



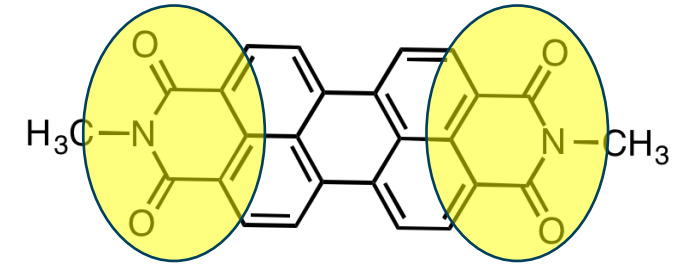
Block copolymers



Interaction with pigment:
poly-acid with some hydrophobicity



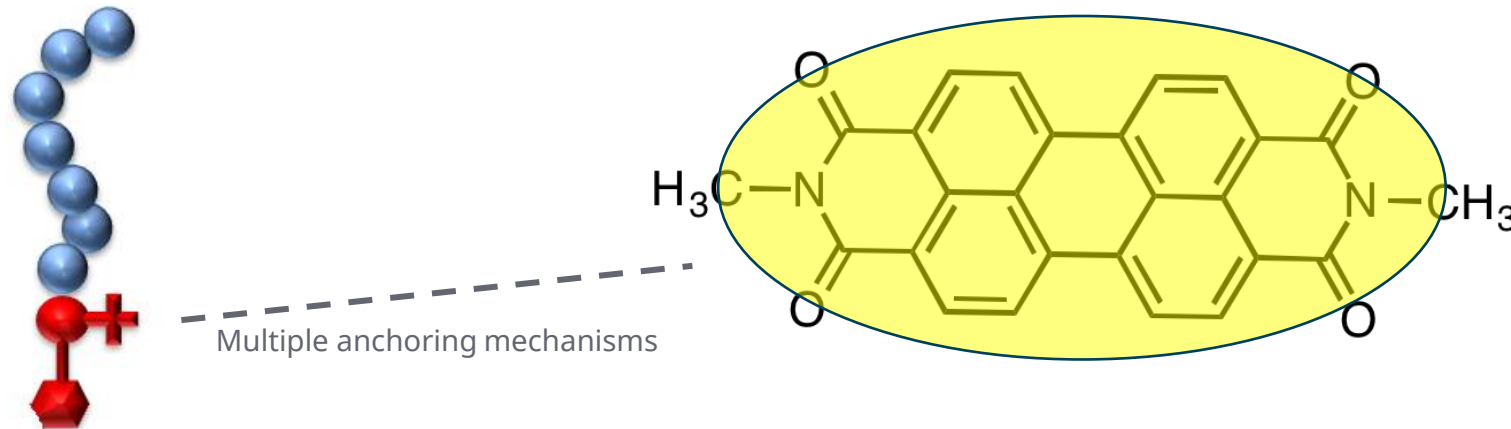
Comb copolymers



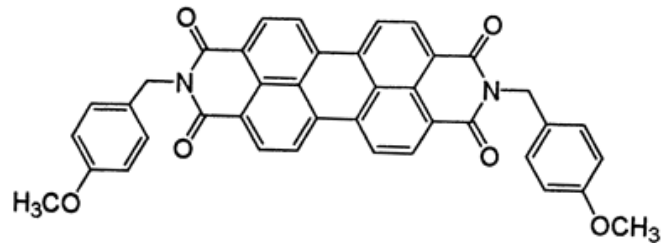
Interaction with pigment:
poly-acid with some hydrophobicity
or other mixed groups

Novel Polymeric Dispersant for “Polycyclic” Pigments

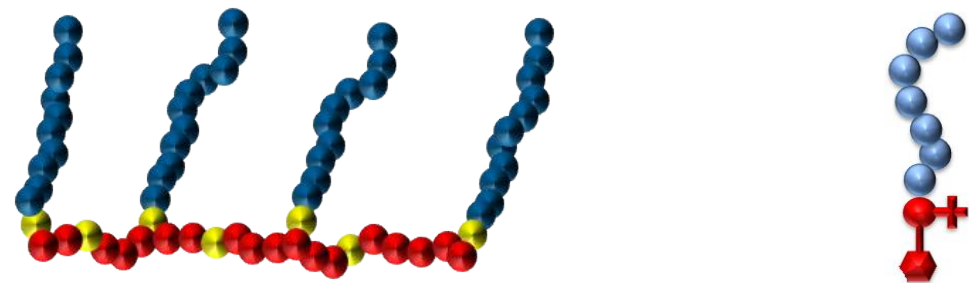
- Novel “multi-anchor, single-chain” dispersant chemistry
 - Designed for stronger interaction with “polycyclic” pigments
 - More permanent attachment provides stability of multi-anchor, multi-chain dispersant without sacrificing wetting and efficiency properties
 - Significantly improved performance in perylenes, indanthrones, carbon blacks



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Dispersion Formulas

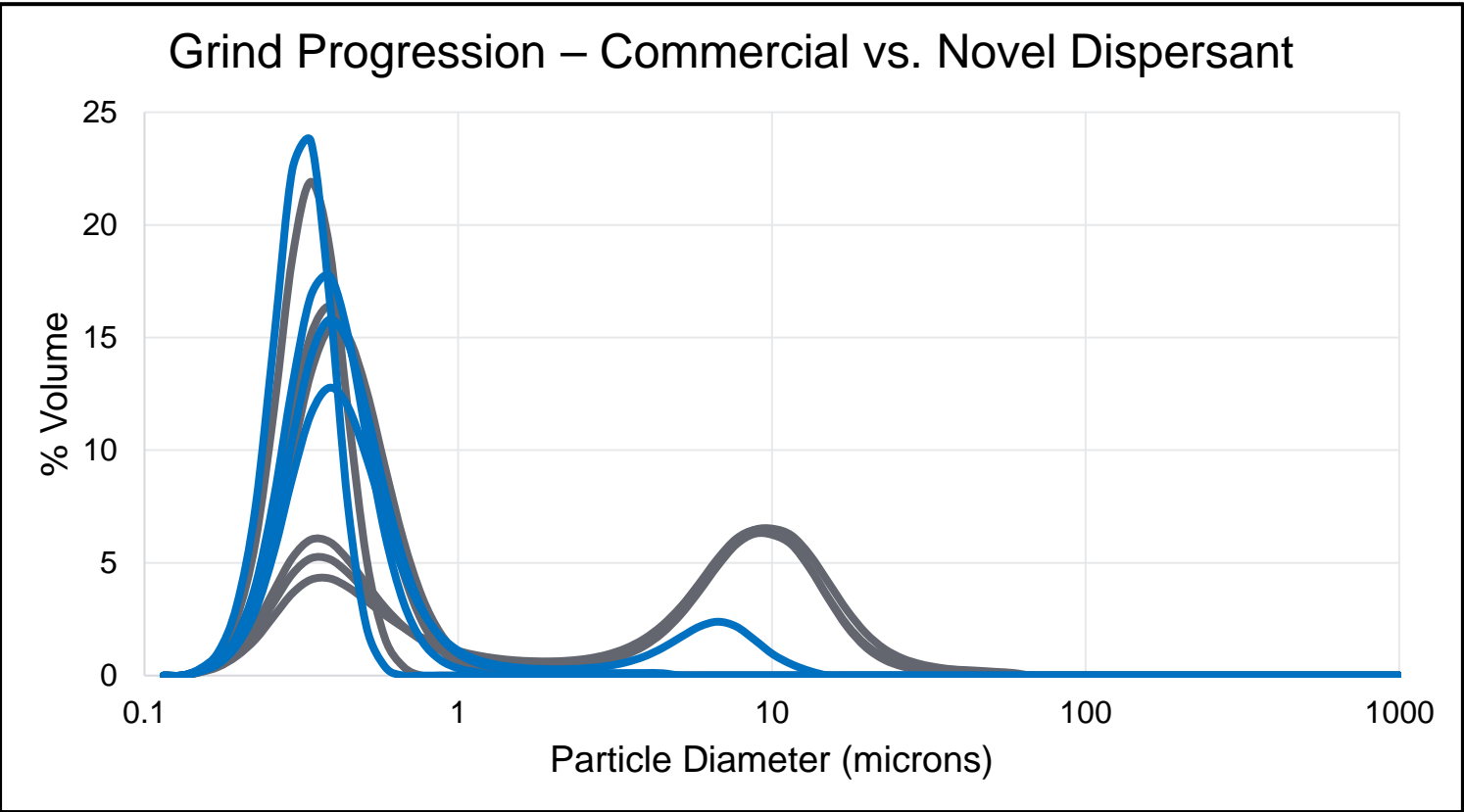


Material	Commercial Benchmark 1 (40% active)	Novel Dispersant (100% active)
Water	51.9	56.7
Dispersant	8.0	3.2
Defoamer	0.1	0.1
Perylene Black 32	40.0	40.0

D:P Ratio	<u>8.0%</u>	<u>8.0%</u>
Pigment Loading	<u>40.0%</u>	<u>40.0%</u>

Perylene Black - Grind Efficiency of Novel Dispersant

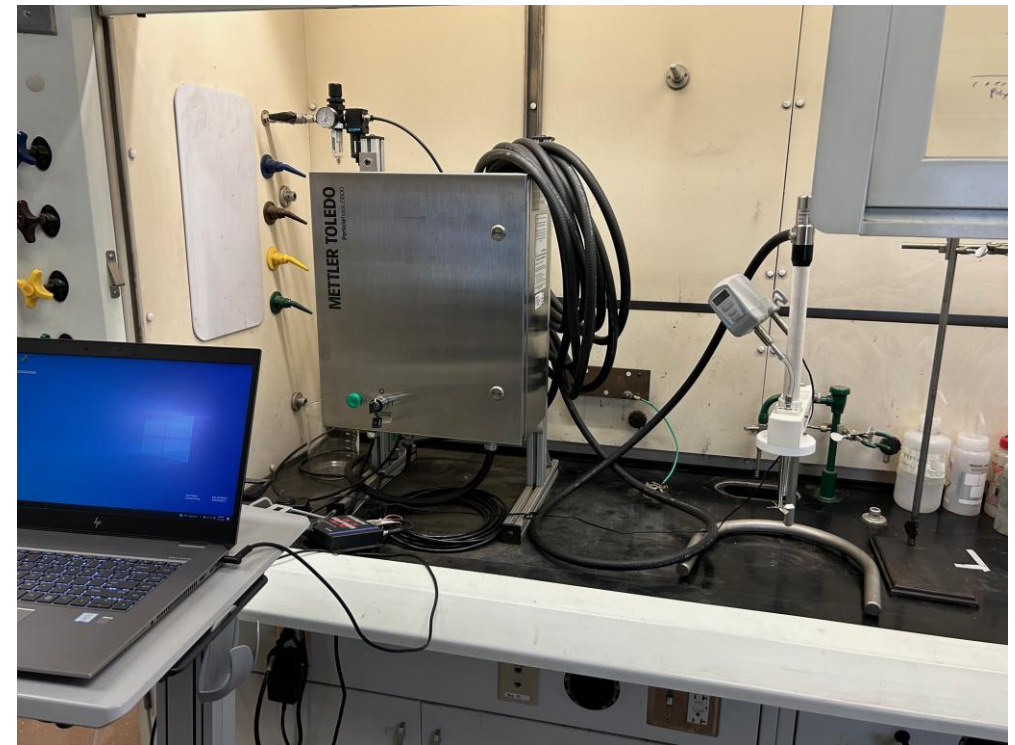
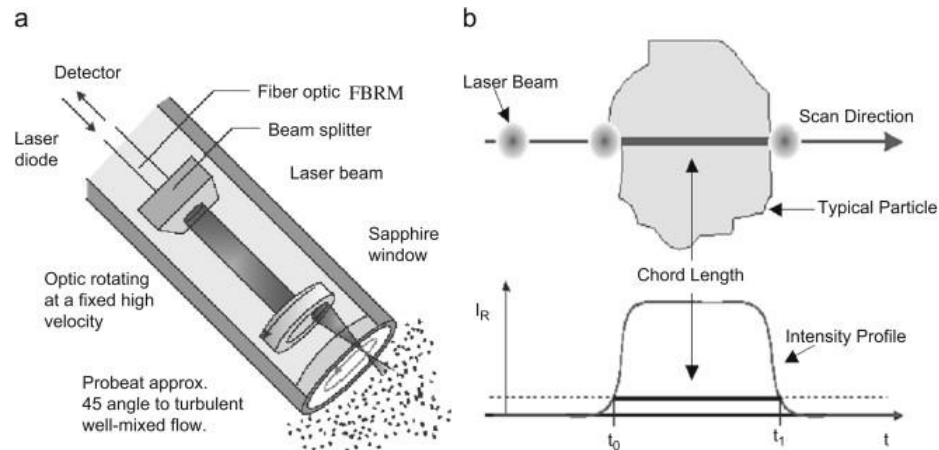
- Agglomerate peak gone within 10 minutes on HSD with NO media milling
- 15 minute media mill with Novel Dispersant = 45 minute media mill with commercial dispersant



D90 Particle Diameter		
Grind Conditions	Commercial Dispersant	Novel Dispersant
5 Minute HSD	14.26 microns	5.10 microns
10 Minute HSD	13.19 microns	0.64 microns
15 Minute HSD	12.67 microns	0.53 microns
15 Minute Media mill	0.63 microns	0.39 microns
30 Minute Media Mill	0.57 microns	
60 Minute Media Mill	0.43 microns	

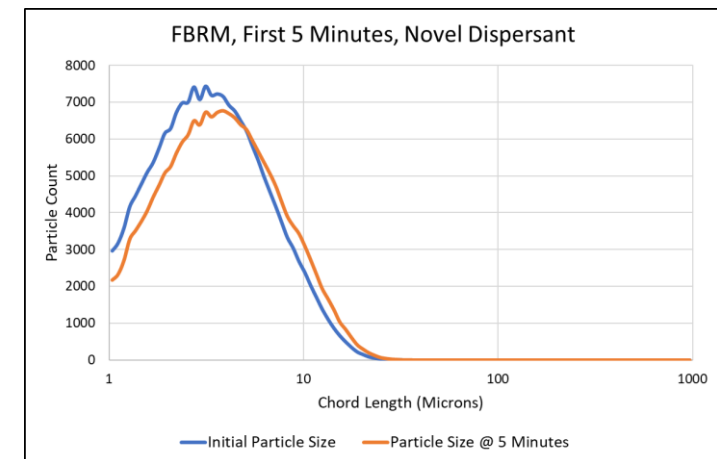
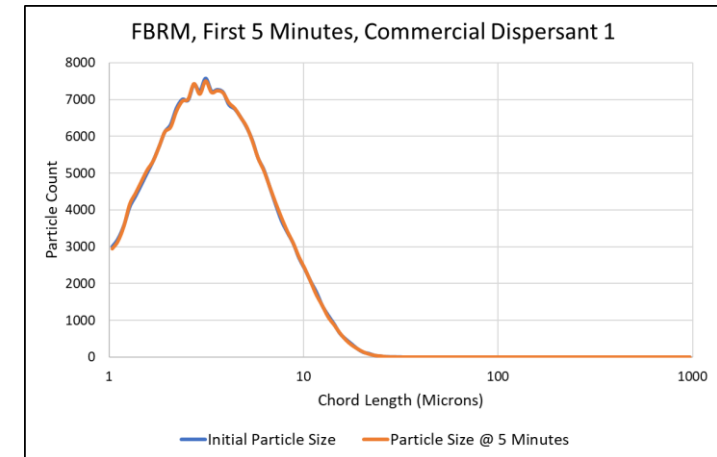
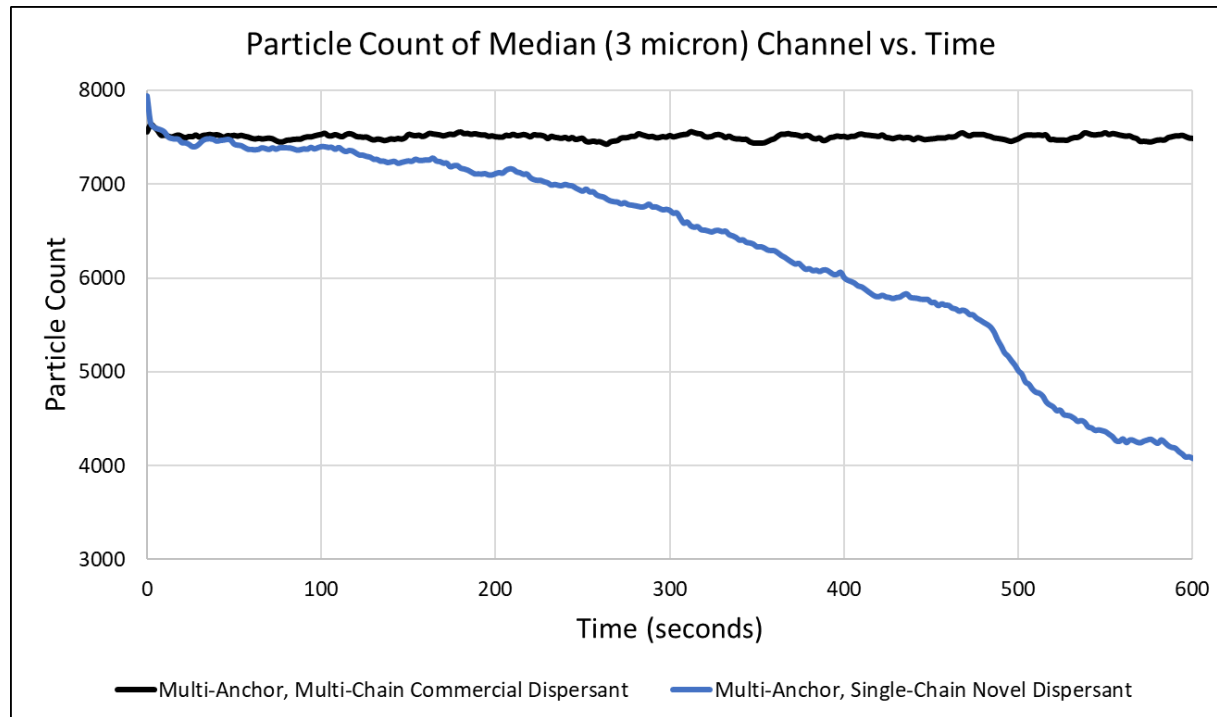
In-Situ Particle Size Analysis with Focused Beam Reflectance Measurement (FBRM)

- Real-time particle size distributions in highly concentrated and active systems
- Particle size measured at 40% weight pigment (perylene) while dispersing with HSD



In-Situ Particle Size Analysis with Focused Beam Reflectance Measurement (FBRM)

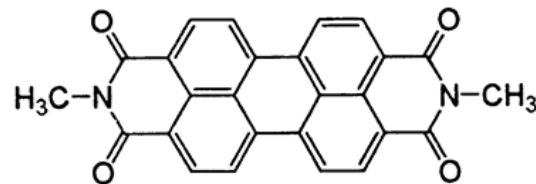
- Novel dispersant shows significant reduction in count of large particles over time



Perylene Red (P.R. 179)

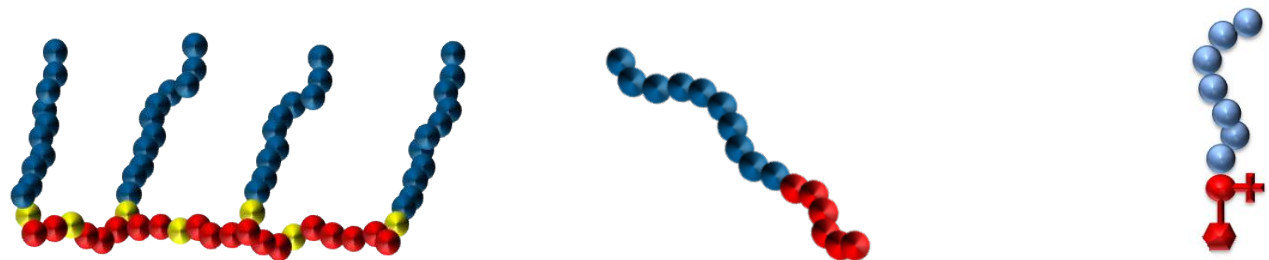


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Perylene Red in Traditional Grind Process

- HSD followed by media milling with 1.0mm ceramic media

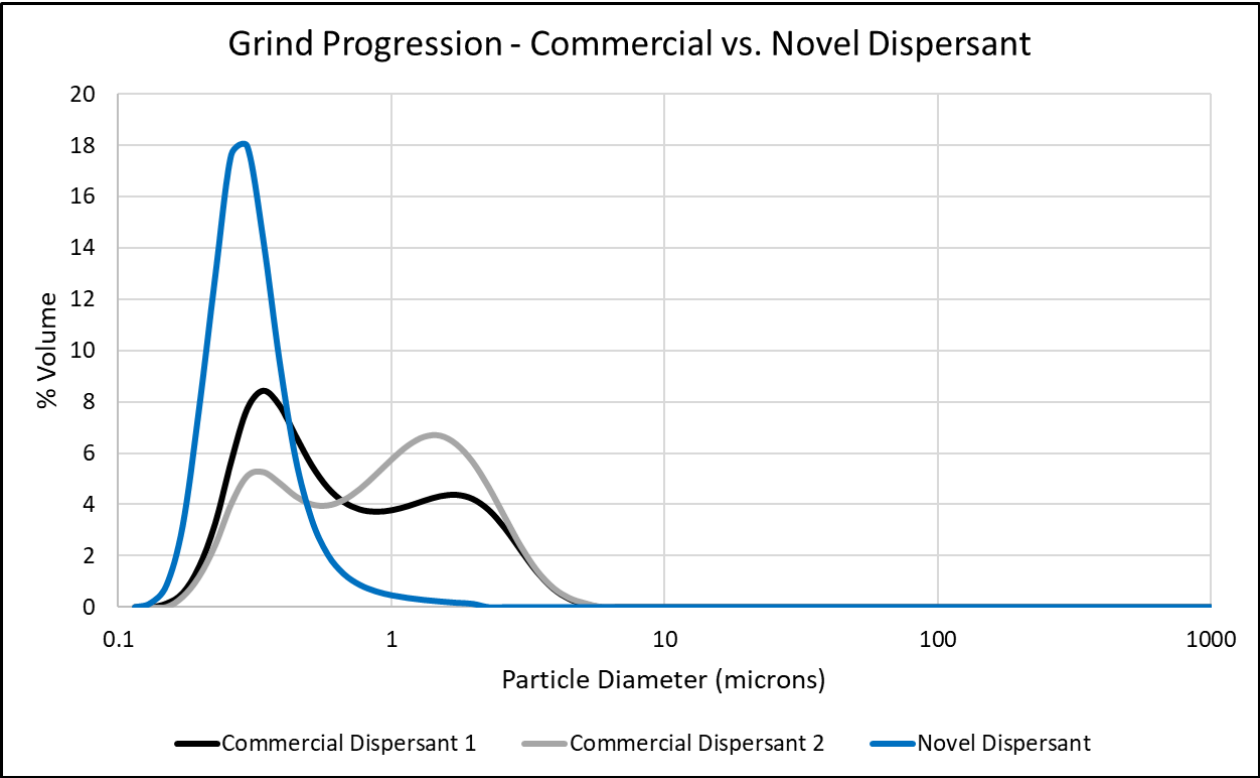


Material	Commercial Benchmark 1 (40% active)	Commercial Benchmark 2 (50% active)	Novel Dispersant (100% active)
Water	69.9	71.9	75.9
Dispersant	10.0	8.0	4.0
Defoamer	0.1	0.1	0.1
Perylene Red 179	20.0	20.0	20.0

D:P Ratio	<u>20.0%</u>	<u>20.0%</u>	<u>20.0%</u>
Pigment Loading	<u>20.0%</u>	<u>20.0%</u>	<u>20.0%</u>
Final Viscosity (10 ^{s-1})	535 cP	Gelled	28 cP

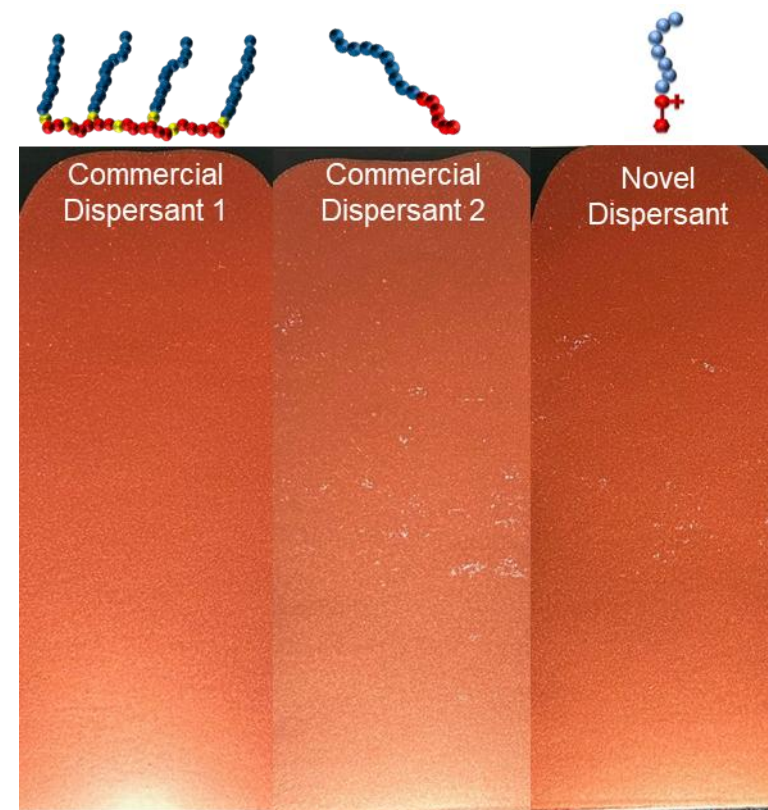
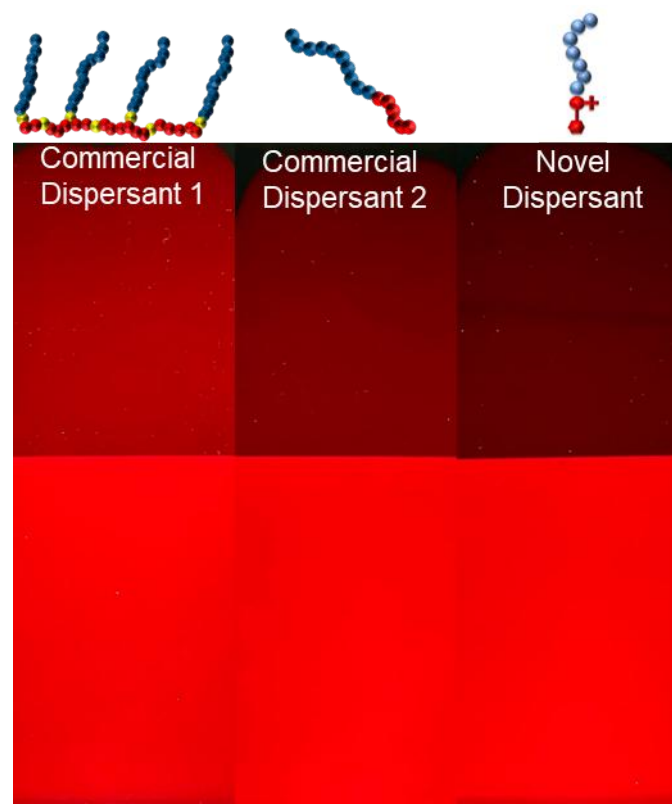
Perylene Red – Grind Progression

- Commercial dispersants still had significant volumes of agglomerated particles present after 6 hours of milling
- Novel dispersant achieved monomodal, sub -micron distribution in 6 hours



D90 Particle Diameter			
Grind Conditions	Commercial Dispersant 1	Commercial Dispersant 2	Novel Dispersant
15 Minute HSD	26.90 microns	23.5 microns	27.8 microns
1 Hour Media Mill	5.70 microns	4.60 microns	5.20 microns
2 Hour Media Mill	4.00 microns	4.00 microns	4.00 microns
4 Hour Media Mill	2.48 microns	2.17 microns	2.61 microns
6 Hour Media Mill	2.10 microns	Gelled, 2.47 µm	0.44 microns

Transparency and Color Strength



Haze, on clear mylar:

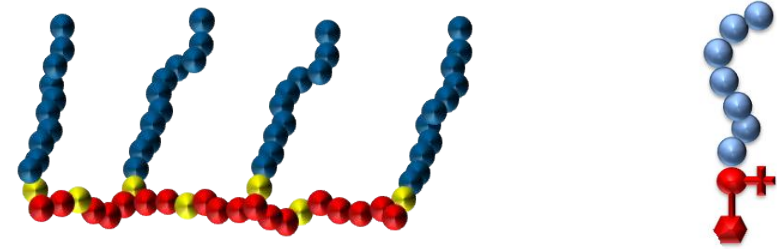
P:B Ratio	Commercial Dispersant 1	Commercial Dispersant 2	Novel Dispersant
2.5% P:B	48.12	41.74	22.70
5.0% P:B	67.42	75.5	36.53

Color strength, 45° in metallic letdown:

Pigment Ratio	Commercial Dispersant 1	Commercial Dispersant 2	Novel Dispersant
80/20 Al:R.179	137%	100% (ref.)	147%

Perylene Red 179 Nano Dispersions

- 2-stage process
- 4 hours w/ 1.0mm ceramic
- 8 hours w/ 0.1mm ceramic
- Novel dispersant reaches significantly smaller particle size at a reduced viscosity

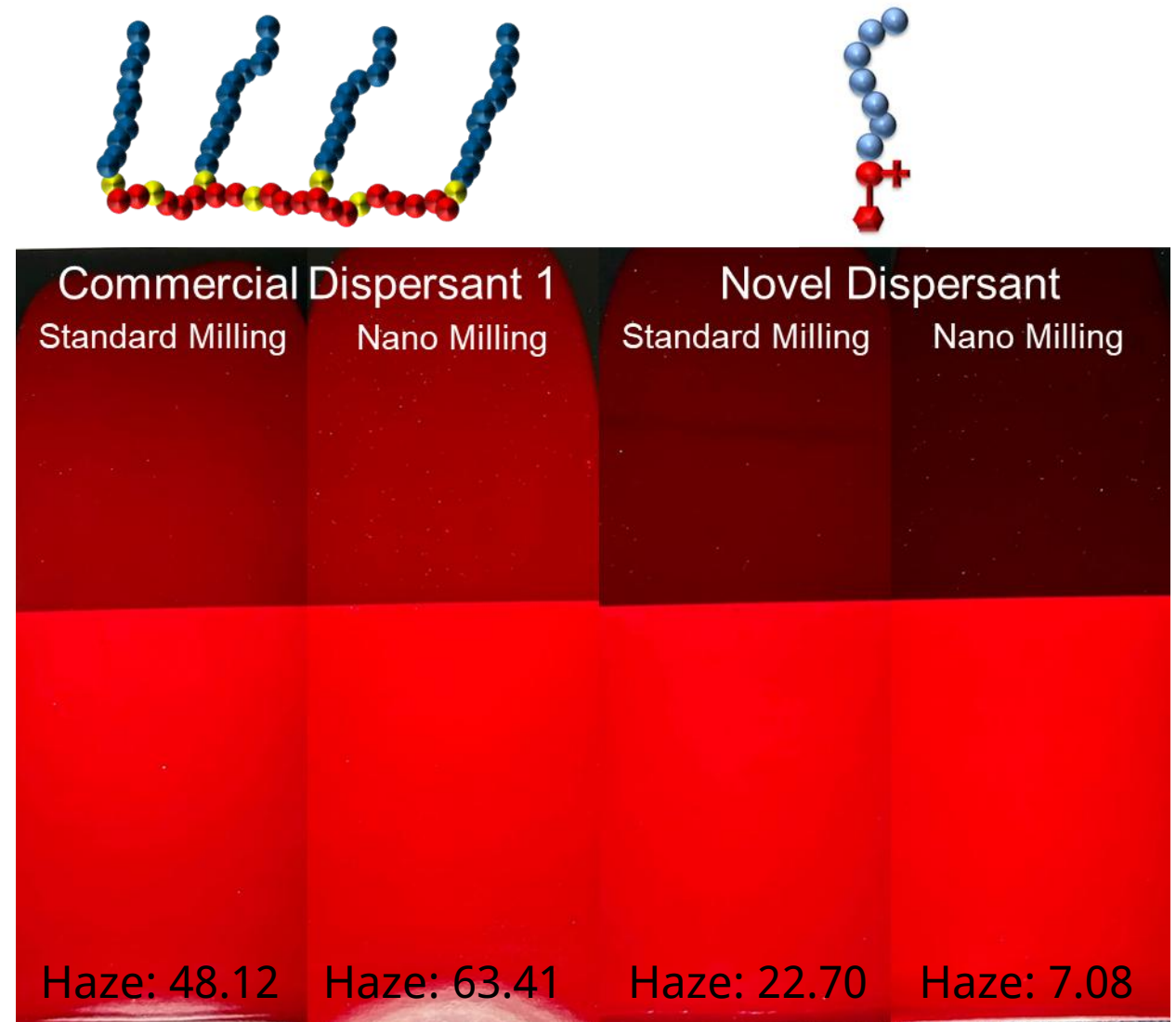


Material	Commercial Benchmark 1 (40% active)	Novel Dispersant (100% active)
Water	47.4	69.9
Dispersant	37.5	15.0
Defoamer	0.1	0.1
Perylene Red 179	15.0	15.0

D:P Ratio	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
Pigment Loading	<u>15.0%</u>	<u>15.0%</u>
Final Viscosity (10^{-5})	517 cP	19 cP
Z-Average Diameter	127 nm	60 nm

Transparency in Nano Dispersions

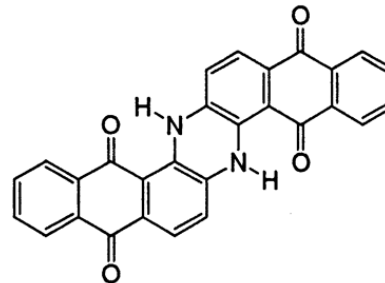
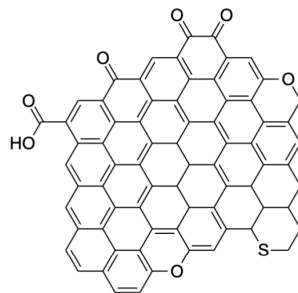
- Novel dispersant significantly outperforms commercial dispersant 1 in both standard and nano milling processes
- Commercial dispersant performs worse in nano process than standard process



Other Pigments, Indanthrone (P.B 60) and Carbon Black (P.Bk 7)

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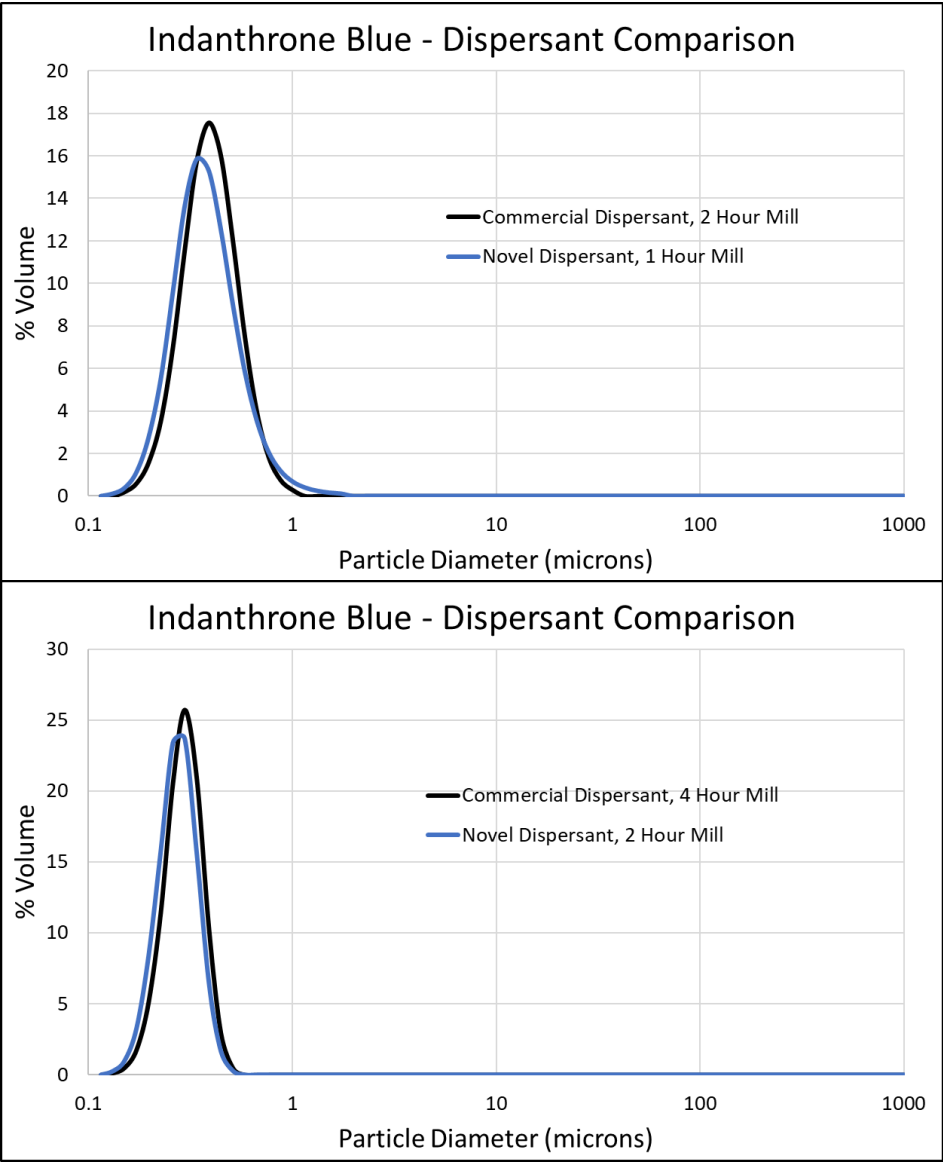
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- 50% less time needed to reach same dispersion quality (particle size)

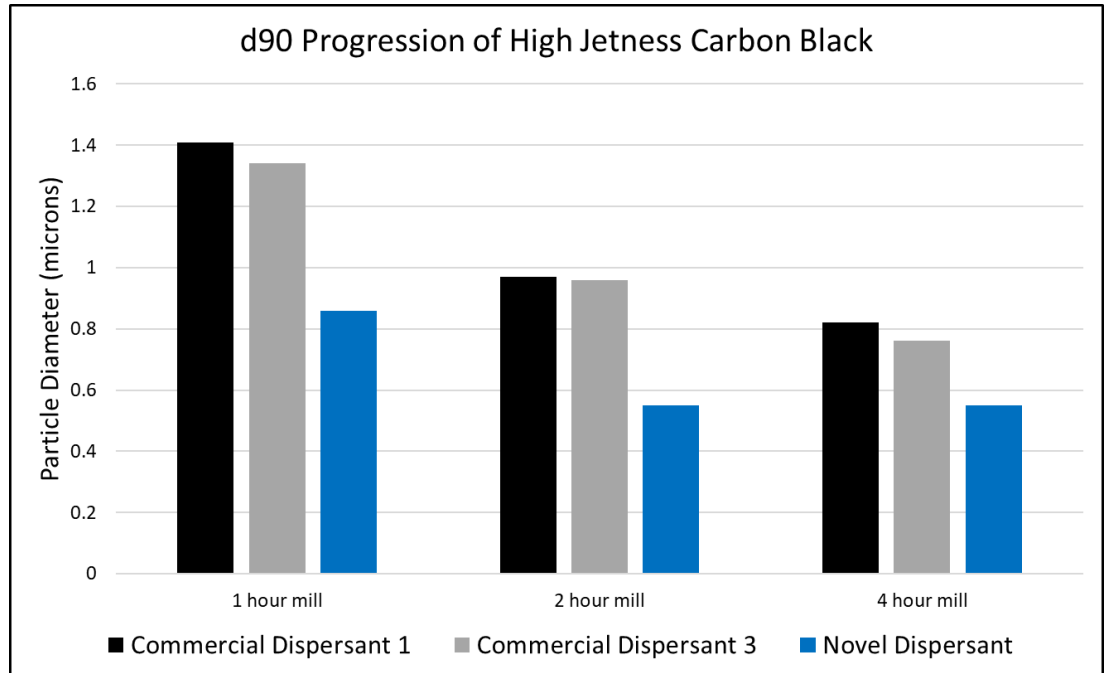
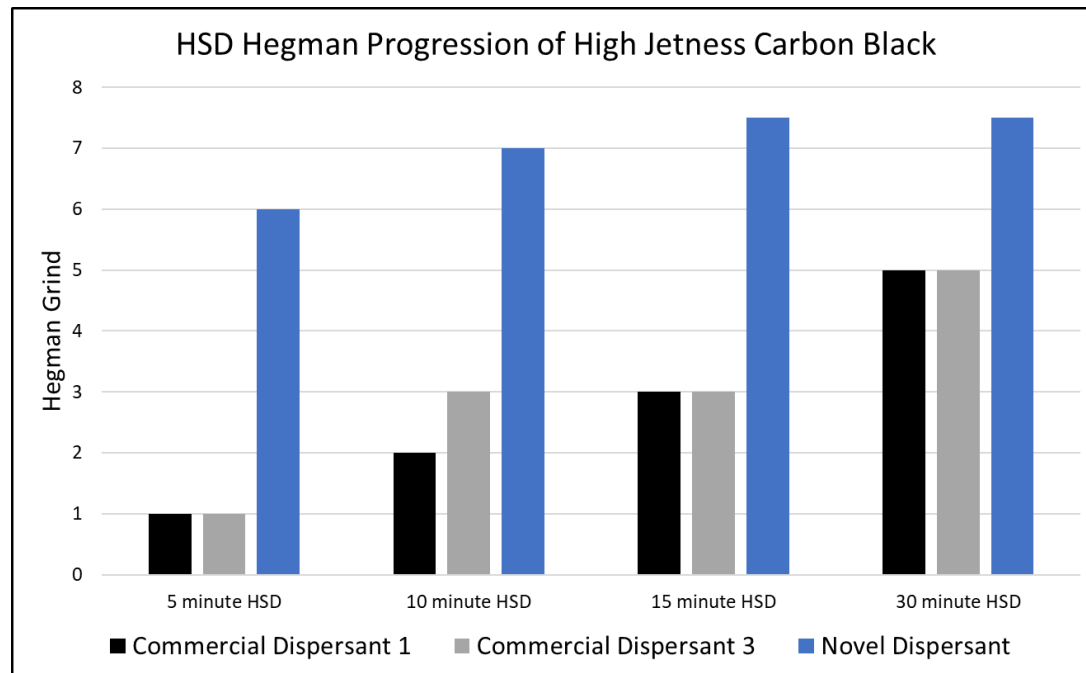
Material	Commercial Benchmark 1	Novel Dispersant
Water	54.9	63.9
Dispersant	15.0	6.0
Defoamer	0.1	0.1
Pigment Blue 60	30.0	30.0

D:P Ratio	<u>20.0%</u>	<u>20.0%</u>
Pigment Loading	<u>30.0%</u>	<u>30.0%</u>
Final Viscosity (10 ^{s-1})	23 cP	32 cP



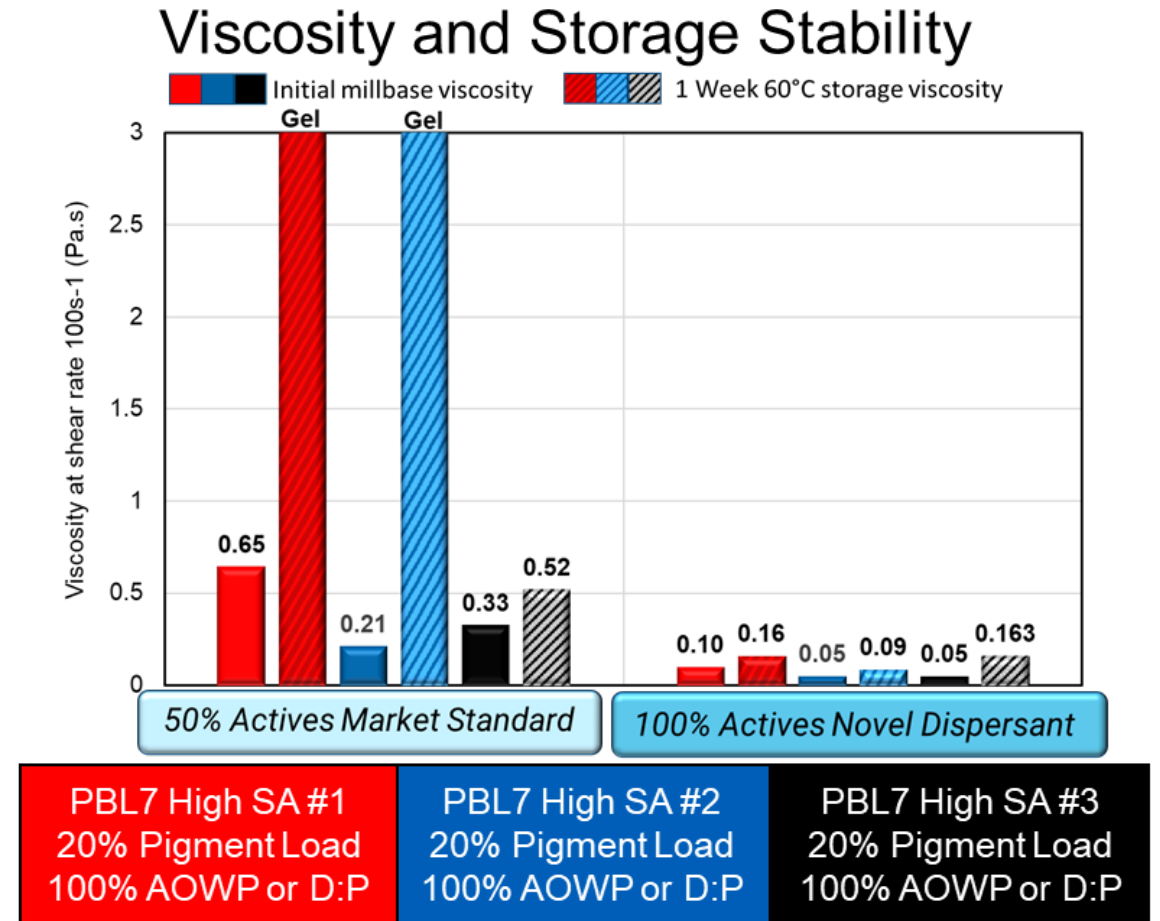
Carbon Black Particle Size Reduction

- Novel Dispersant drastically improves efficiency of grind with HSD
 - Hegman 7.5 in 15 minutes
- Novel dispersant achieves significantly finer d90 in media milling, indicating improved breakup of aggregated particles



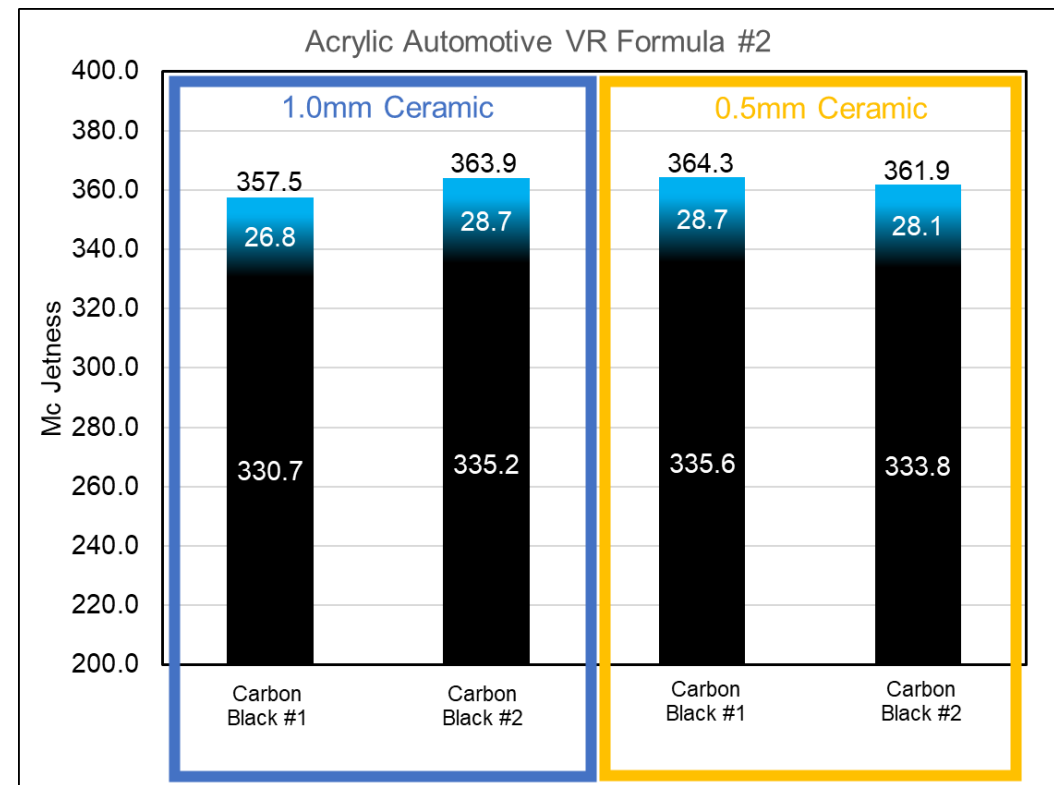
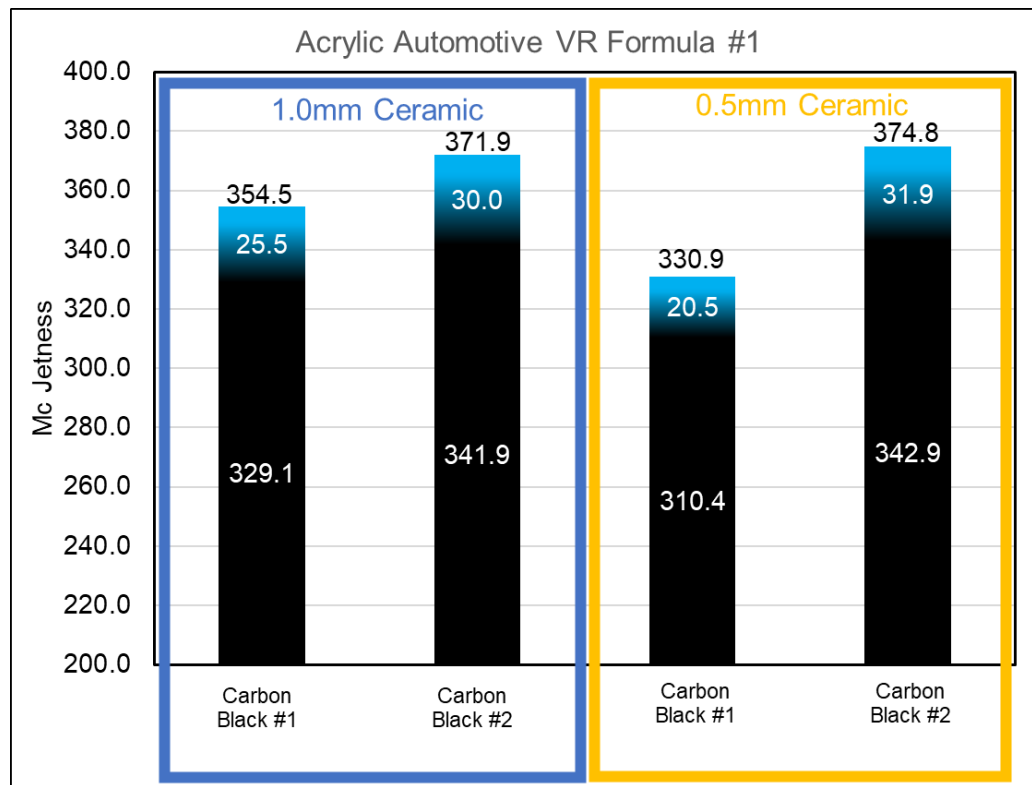
Carbon Black Viscosity and Stability

- Novel dispersant allows for significantly stronger viscosity reduction in all 3 major jet black pigments
- No significant viscosity increase after 1 week accelerated aging in oven
- Newtonian viscosity still present at 20% pigment loading



Carbon Black Jetness

- Able to achieve ~375 Mc jetness with Carbon Black #2 in Auto VR Formula #1
- Able to achieve strongest color properties with just 1.0mm ceramic media



Acknowledgements

- Anil Agiral
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- Andy Shooter

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