



# Shadow Cure UV Adhesive

Note : The information in this document is  
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# **SHADOW CURE UV ADHESIVE**

YOU CAN'T ESCAPE FROM FULL CURE!

Discover the new technology of UV Adhesive from PENCHEM

Webinar On **5<sup>th</sup> Mar 2021**, 4.00pm (MY Time)

Speaker: Dr Tracy & Ivan

# Content

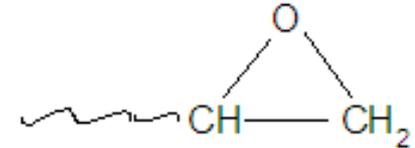
- ✓ Part A: Chemistry of Adhesives
  - ❖ Heat curable adhesive
  - ❖ UV curable adhesive
    - i. Radical polymerization
    - ii. Cationic polymerization\*\*
  - ❖ UV+Heat post curable adhesive
  
- ✓ Part B: Introducing Shadow Cure UV Adhesive
  - ❖ Concept of shadow cure
  - ❖ Product selection

# PART A1

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HEAT CURABLE ADHESIVE

# EPOXY RESINS



- ❑ What are epoxy resins?
- ❖ A family of thermoset resins which have the **epoxide group**
- ❖ When reacted with hardener (or curing agent), they set to a hard mass which does not melt or dissolve in solvents.
- ❖ **Curing agent**: amine, anhydride, DICY
  
- ❑ Epoxy adhesives are supplied in both one-component package and two-component package **depending on curing agent used and curing method applied.**
  
- ❖ Two component epoxy system
  - ✓ are prepared by packing epoxy composition and curing agent composition separately.
  - ✓ **cure at room temperature**
  
- ❖ One component epoxy system
  - ✓ are prepared and supplied by mixing all formulated components in advance
  - ✓ can be **cure rapidly by heat or radiation (UV or Visible light)**

# PART A2

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UV CURABLE ADHESIVE

# Benefits of UV curing

- ❑ Instant bonding (snap cure)
- ❑ component can be positioned precisely before adhesive harden → Production speeds and capacity are much faster
- ❑ Low viscosity light curing adhesives without the use of solvent
- ❑ Minimal emissions; ensuring a safer work place

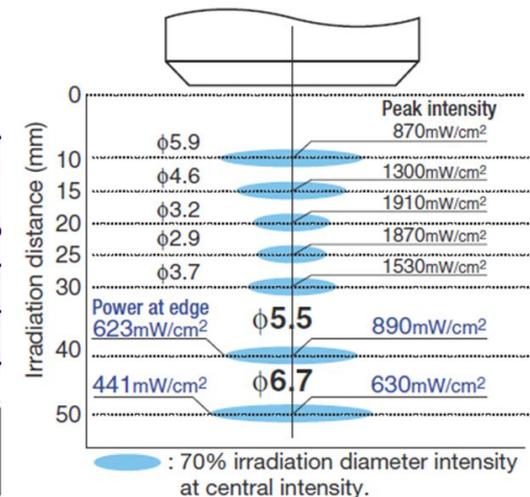
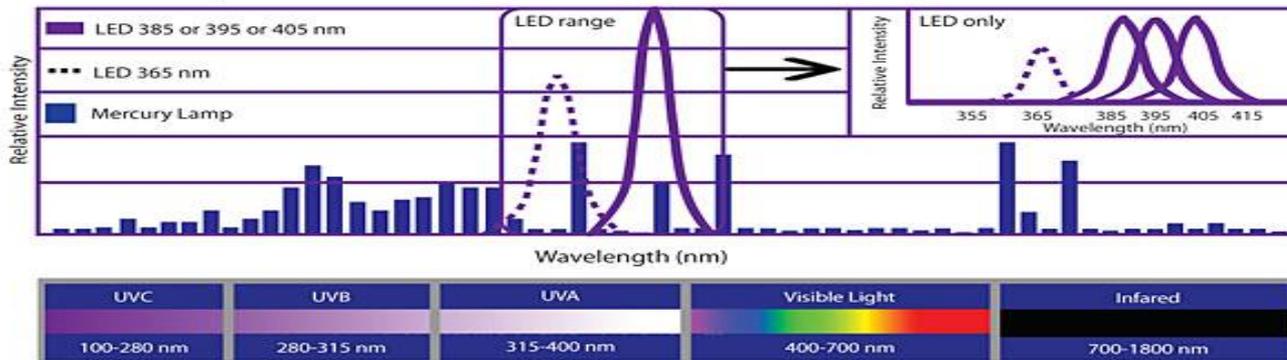


# Light Curing Process

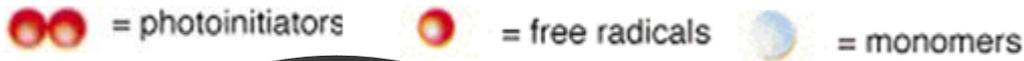
Factors affect the cure performances of UV adhesives:

- ❖ Type of light sources: mercury arc lamp (broad wavelength) vs UV-LED (narrow wavelength)
- ❖ Sport cure (small area) vs conveyor cure (large area)
- ❖ Light Intensity (Not recommended to use very low intensity for extended times)
- ❖ Fix the distance between the light source and the adhesive
- ❖ Light transmission substrates for better cure

**FIGURE 1** » Wavelength output comparison of mercury arc and UV LED lamps.



# Free Radical Polymerization


 = photoinitiators      = free radicals      = monomers

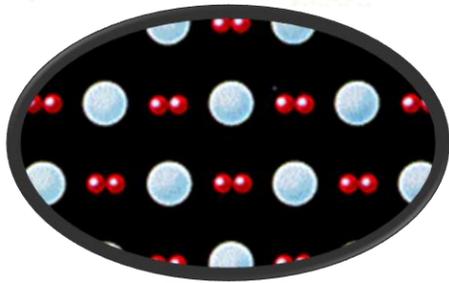


Figure 1: Monomers and photoinitiators coexist without reacting with each other

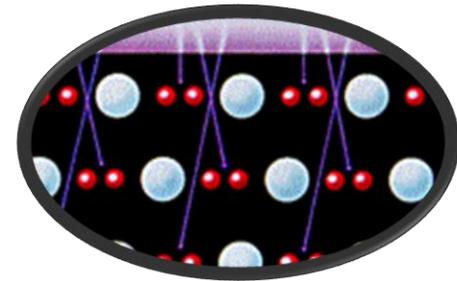
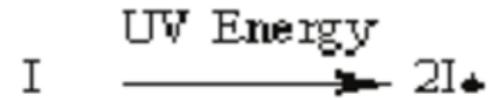
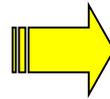


Figure 2: When expose to UV light, PI turn into free radicals.

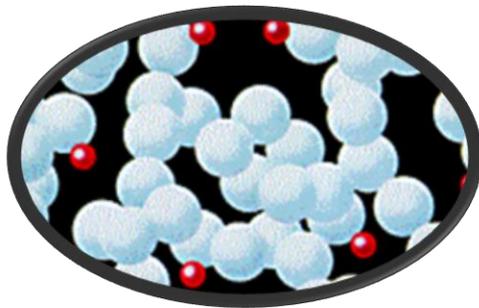


Figure 4: Cross-linked polymer chains in their cured state.

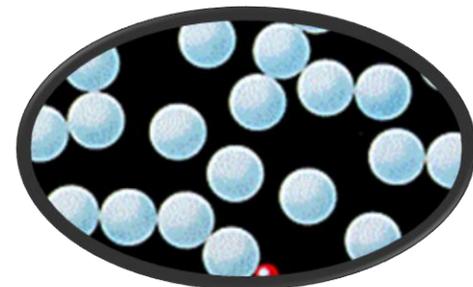
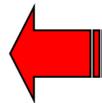
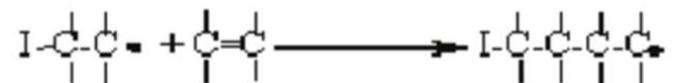


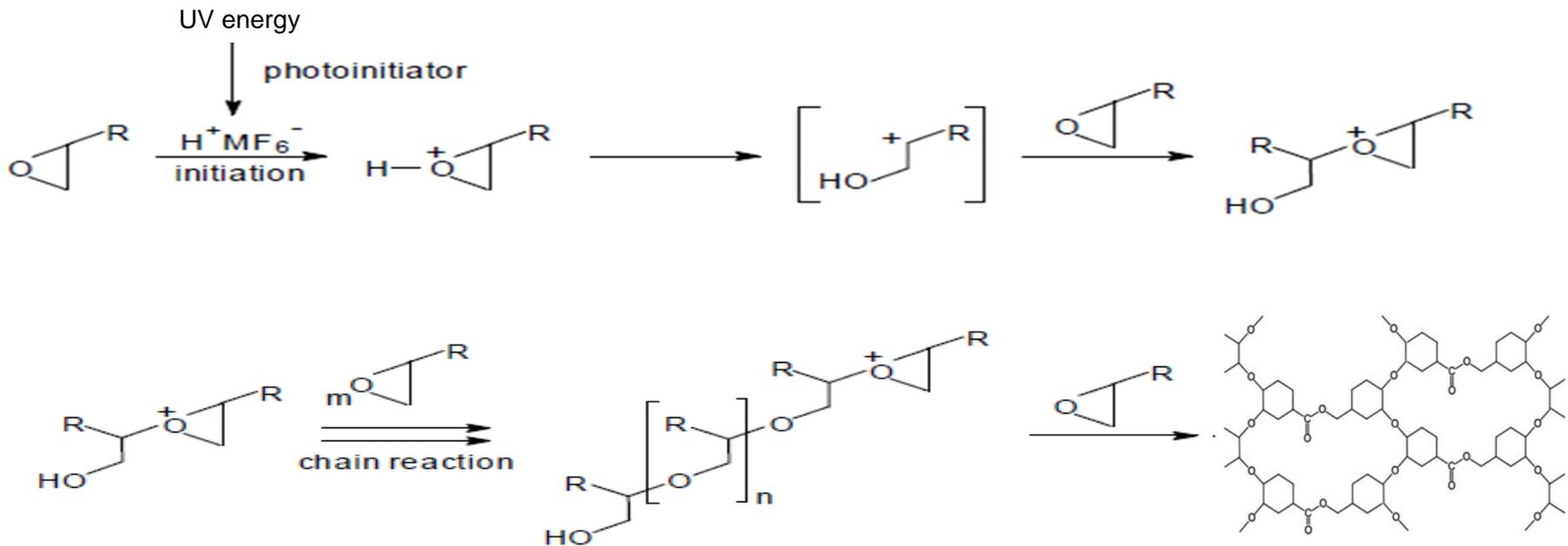
Figure 3: Free radicals initiate the Formation of monomer chains



**Key Take Away:** cured quickly but not shadow curable

# Cationic Polymerization

Once a cationic photoinitiators absorbs UV radiation the initiator molecules is converted into cation, that initiates polymerization.



**Key Take Away:** cationic adhesives continue curing after UV light is turned off (shadow cur effect).

# **PART A3**

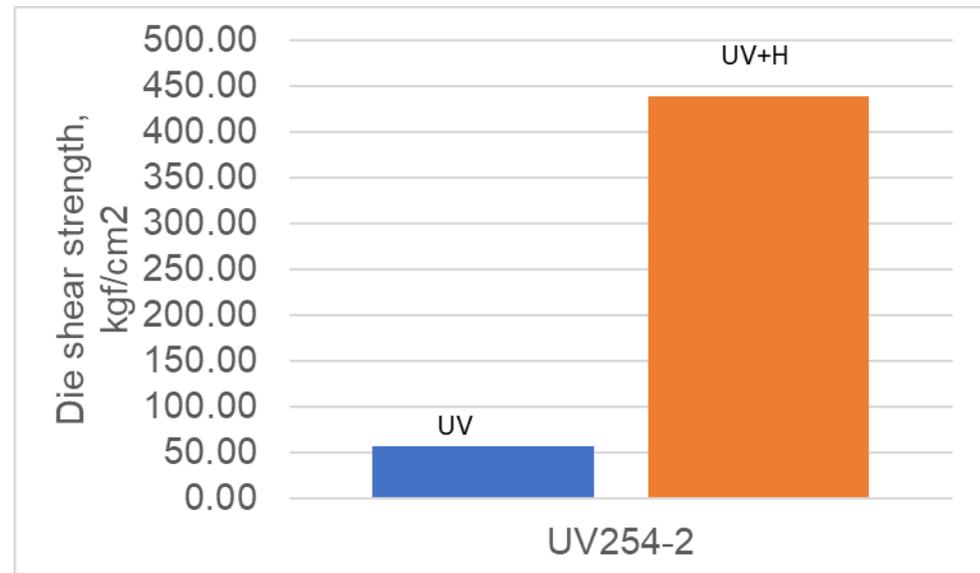
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UV + HEAT CURABLE ADHESIVE

# Thermal Post Cure

The adhesive is thermally post-cured after UV irradiation

- To shorten time needed for cationic curing
- To increase molecules kinetic mobility through higher temperature
- To induce higher degree of cross-linking
- To improve mechanical and physical properties of the adhesive
- To cure area of adhesive that were not or less exposed to UV irradiation during processing (shadow areas)



# PART B

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Introducing Shadow Curable UV Adhesive

# Shadow Curable UV Adhesive

For productivity reasons

- ❖ prefer light-curing adhesives to achieve high productivity levels.
- ❖ provide high positioning accuracy (initially fixed on demand).

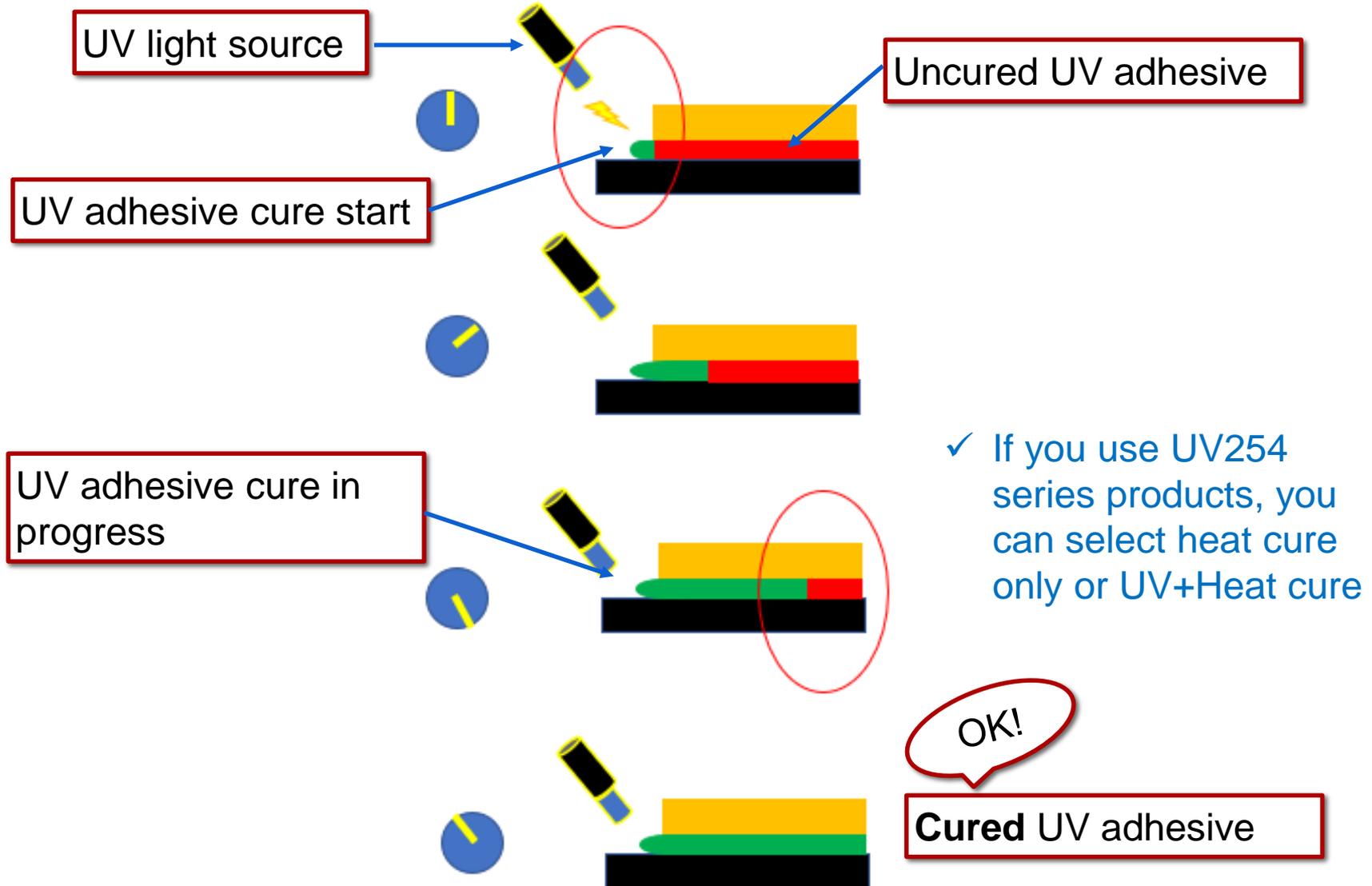
UV adhesive are subject to limitations.

- ❖ UV adhesive can be cured in seconds if fully exposed under high intensity UVA light source, but the challenge is always the shadowed areas.
- ❖ Many of today design with PEI, Nickel, Kovar, Gold, Alumina, Aluminum, Standard Steel, Silicon are not UV light penetrable.

Dual-curing products which able to resolve the UV shadow cure issue.

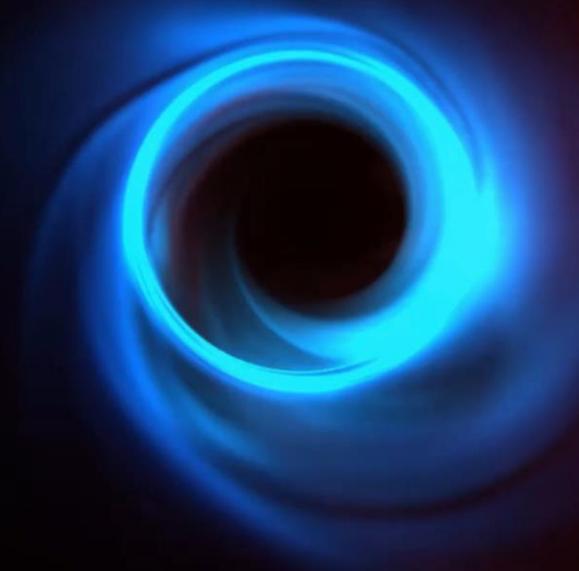
- ❖ offer the benefits of light-curing systems even under a UV shadow cure condition will not compromise on reliability, bond strength, and processing quality.
- ❖ Aside from light, a second heat curing mechanism is used so that adhesives can bond reliably and complete the cross-link, even in shadowed areas.

# Concept of Shadow Cure



# Special Features

- ⊕ UV254 series is UV or/ and heat curable epoxy system.
- ⊕ Glass, Nickel, Ultem to metal substrates.
- ⊕ Viscous adhesive.
- ⊕ Heat curable without UV.
- ⊕ Relatively moderate CTE.
- ⊕ Dual cure (UV/heat curable) systems.
- ⊕ Comply to RoHS and REACH requirements.



Dispense UV254-2 on stainless steel plate

# Product selection guide

**PENCHEM**<sup>®</sup>

Parameter	Unit	UV739-1	UV254	UV254-1	UV254-2
Pot life at 25°C	Hours	72	72	58	33
Curing Profile	-	<u>Pre-curing condition</u> Wavelength 365nm Intensity: 2W/cm2 for 30s	<u>Pre-curing condition</u> Wavelength 365nm Intensity: 2W/cm2 for 15s	<u>Pre-curing condition</u> Wavelength 365nm Intensity: 2W/cm2 for 15s	<u>Pre-curing condition</u> Wavelength 365nm Intensity: 2W/cm2 for 15s
		<u>Post curing condition</u> Optimum 125°C for 1 hour	<u>Post curing condition</u> Optimum 100°C or above for 1 hour	<u>Post curing condition</u> Min 80°C for 2 hours Optimum 120°C for 1 hour	<u>Post curing condition</u> Min 80°C for 2 hours Optimum 110°C for 1 hour
Chemical Type	-	Epoxy	Epoxy	Epoxy	Epoxy
Color & Appearance	-	Off white	Transparent clear	Translucent white	Translucent white
90° incline flow test, 25°C, 10 mins	mm	Slight-flowable	Flowable	Non-flowable	40
Viscosity @ 25°C	cP	70,500	481	7,913	14,620
Refractive index, 589 nm	-	NA	1.51	NA	NA
Coefficient Thermal Expansion, CTE1	ppm/K	33	59	38	21
Glass Transition Temperature	°C	159	165	111	96
Die shear strength Nickel to glass UV + Heat Cure	Kgf/cm <sup>2</sup>	65 (SS) 271 (Alumina)	57	105	45
Die shear strength_ Nickel to glass Heat Cure Only	Kgf/cm <sup>2</sup>	68 (SS) 161 (Alumina)	59	48	57

# UV257-2 UV Pressure Sensitive Adhesive

## Description

- UV257-2 is an epoxy based UV curable pressure sensitive adhesive.
- The epoxy has the capability to provide a tacky surface after UV irradiation and application of pressure may further enhance the adhesion properties.

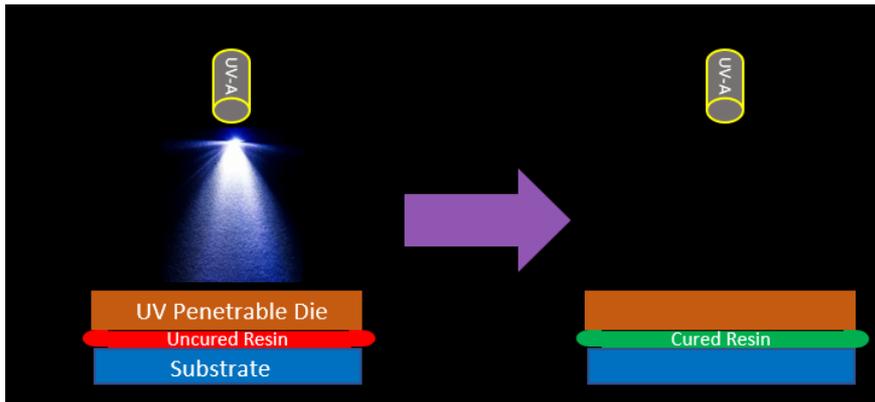
## Features

- Good adhesion properties.
- Capable to join opaque parts together.
- Can be molded into desired shape.

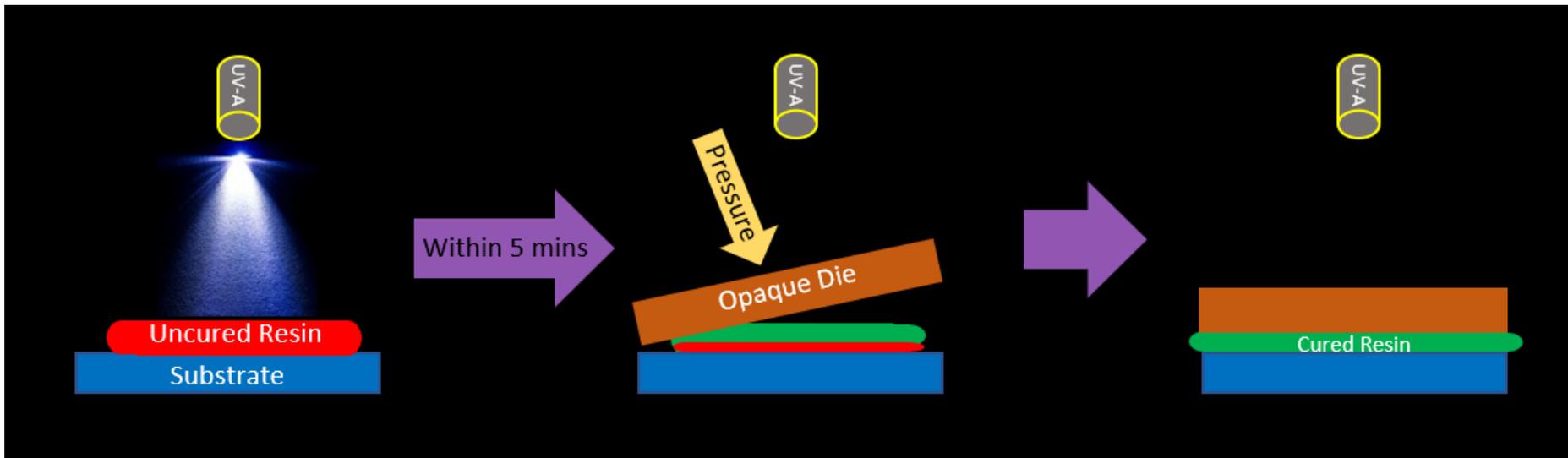
# Application

**PENCHEM**<sup>®</sup>

- ❖ UV curable adhesives for structural application (glass and metal substrates).



- ❖ Suitable to be used as pressure sensitive adhesive application.



# Product selection guide

**PENCHEM**<sup>®</sup>

## Telecommunication Fiber Optic

Heat Cure  
Curable

UV + Heat  
Curable

Heat Curable  
EMI Shielding

Silver  
Die Attach

Flexible  
Die Attach

EN 418-2  
GL 158  
GL 168  
EN 893-2

UV 566-20  
UV 788-2

EM 120-1

AG 803  
AG 824

PT 605-9



# Q & A Session



# THANK YOU!

For more information, please contact our technical and commercial team, who will be always pleased to help.

**PENCHEM**<sup>®</sup>

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