

Ortho-cresol Novolac

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Effect of Aminosiloxane Modifier on Chemorheological Properties of *Ortho*-cresol Novolac Epoxy

Yun Jin Kim, Byeng-gil Ahn^{*}, Woo Nyun Kim^{**}, Kwang S. Suh,
Whan Gun Kim^{***}, and Ho Gyu Yoon[†]

Department of Materials Science, Korea University

**New Functional Materials Research Department, Korea Institute of Ceramic Engineering & Technology*

***Department of Chemical and Biological Engineering, Korea University*

****Department of Chemistry, Seokyeong University*

†e-mail : hgyoon@korea.ac.kr

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: *ortho*-cresol novolac / /triphenylphosphine
. DSC
가 가
가
modified WLF C₁ C₂
, C₁ C₂ modified WLF

ABSTRACT : The effect of aminosiloxane modifier on the chemorheological properties of *ortho*-cresol novolac epoxy/phenol novolac/triphenylphosphine resin system was investigated at different isothermal curing temperatures. By adding the aminosiloxane to the resin system, not only conversion rate and conversion were increased but also glass transition temperature was promoted. Critical conversion and gelation time obtained at the crossover point between storage and loss moduli were reduced and thus the viscosity was increased by the aminosiloxane. C₁ and C₂ in the WLF equation calculated from the glass transition temperature as a function of conversion and measured viscosity were found to vary with the curing temperature. By applying the change of glass transition temperature with conversion, C₁ and C₂ to WLF equation, it was possible to predict accurately the viscosity change with isothermal curing reaction.

Keywords : chemorheology, curing reaction, *ortho*-cresol novolac epoxy, aminosiloxane, modified WLF equation, glass transition temperature.

Ortho - cresol novolac

$T_g(T, t)$ 가 () , h_g , $C_1(T)$, $C_2(T)$ 가
 (epoxy molding compound : EMC)
 ortho - cresol novolac
 (OCN) , filler OCN
 biphenyl 가
²
 OCN EMC ,
 (chip)

가 가azole
^{3,4}

EMC
 (polysiloxane) , OCN

가 가
 가 가

^{5,6}

modified WLF

$$\log \frac{h}{h_g} = -\frac{C_1(T)[T - T_g(T, t)]}{C_2(T) + [T - T_g(T, t)]} \quad (1)$$

$T_g(T, t)$ 가 () , h_g , $C_1(T)$, $C_2(T)$ 가
 OCN 가
 WLF (1) modified

Table 1
 ortho - cresol novolac(OCN)
 (EOCN - 1020, Nippon Kayaku, s.p. 65)

Table 1. Description of Raw Materials Used in This Study

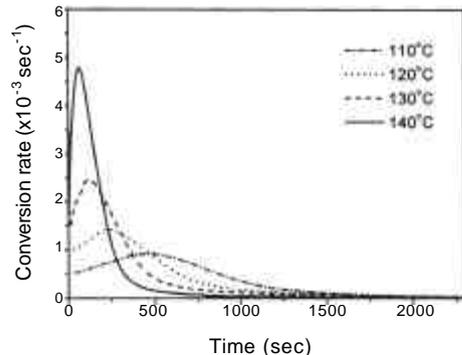
materials	structure	equivalent weight
ortho - cresol novolac epoxy		202
phenol novolac		108
triphenyl-phosphine		-
aminosiloxane		840

phenol novolac(PN, PSM - 4261, Gunei Chemicals)
 triphenylphosphine(TPP, BASF AG.)
 aminosiloxane (X - 22 - 161A, ShinEtsu Co.)
 OCN 1:1
 120 가 85 1.5 phr
 batch 10 melt master 0 4 가 6 phr
 TA Instruments (DSC, TA - 2910) 110, 120, 130 140
 10 /min 0 1 60 300

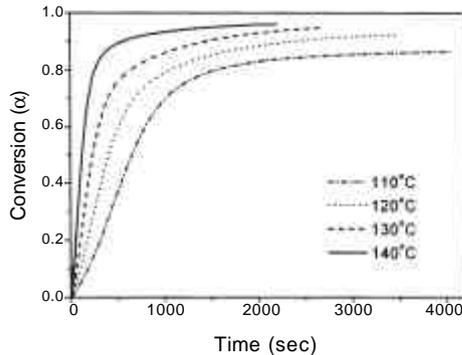
Rheometric Scientific Co. Advanced Rheometric Expansion System (ARES)
 steady time test 가 가 dynamic time sweep parallel plate 25 mm , plate 1 mm 6.28 rad/sec, 10% (G'), (G")

Figure 1

(EPT) EOCN/PN/TPP (da/dt)



(a)



(b)

Figure 1. (a) Conversion rate and (b) conversion with curing time of epoxy - phenol - TPP (EPT) resin system.

(conversion,)

Figure 1 (b)

가 가 가

, 가 140 0.95

Figure 1 (a) (b)

Figure 2

a 가 30 40%

가 가

(autocatalytic reaction model)

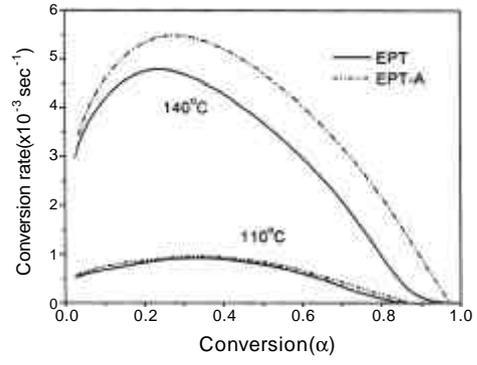
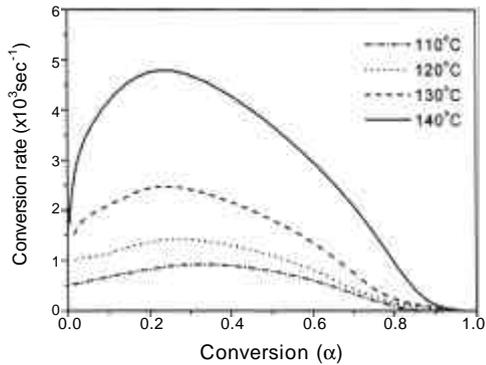


Figure 2. Conversion rate as a function of epoxy conversion at several isothermal curing temperatures for epoxy - phenol - TPP (EPT) resin system.

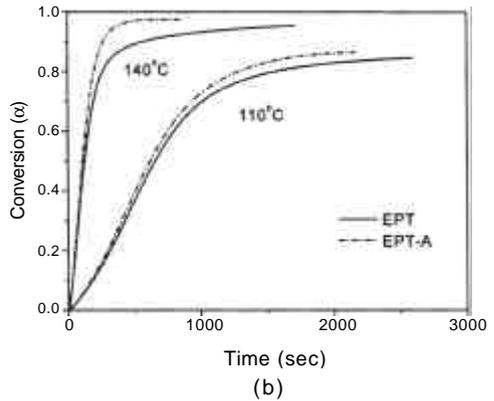


Figure 3. Comparison of the reactivity of epoxy - phenol - TPP (EPT) and epoxy - phenol - TPP - aminosiloxane (EPT - A) resin systems. (a) conversion vs. conversion rate and (b) time vs. conversion.

Figure 1(a) shows the conversion rate as a function of epoxy conversion for epoxy-phenol-TPP (EPT) resin system at several isothermal curing temperatures (110°C, 120°C, 130°C, and 140°C). The conversion rate increases with temperature and peaks around a conversion of 0.2-0.3. The peak conversion rate increases from approximately 1.0 x 10⁻³ sec⁻¹ at 110°C to 4.8 x 10⁻³ sec⁻¹ at 140°C.

Figure 3 compares the reactivity of epoxy-phenol-TPP (EPT) and epoxy-phenol-TPP-aminosiloxane (EPT-A) resin systems. (a) Conversion rate vs. conversion: EPT-A shows higher conversion rates than EPT at both 110°C and 140°C. (b) Conversion vs. time: EPT-A reaches higher conversion faster than EPT at both temperatures, indicating higher reactivity.

The reaction involves the formation of a trimolecular active complex (EPT-A) from epoxy (E), phenol (P), and TPP (T). The reaction is catalyzed by phosphine (C). The reaction scheme is as follows:

$$E + P + T \xrightarrow{C} \text{EPT-A} \quad (2)$$

$$E + P + C \xrightarrow{R} R + C \quad (3)$$

E, P, T, TPP, C
 trimolecular active complex, R
 가
 secondary
 hydroxyl 가 가
 EPT - A
 가 (2) (3)
 primary amine
 , secondary amine , tertiary
 amine
 primary, secondary tertiary amine
 epoxide ring opening, trimolecular
 active complex primary, secondary tertiary
 amine

Figure 3 가
 (isothermal
 conversion rate) Kamal¹³
 8

$$\frac{da}{dt} = (k_1 + k_2 a^m)(1-a)^n \quad (4)$$

da/dt , a , k_1 , k_2
 Arrhenius

$$k_i = k_0 \exp\left(\frac{Q}{RT}\right), \quad i=1,2 \quad (5)$$

k_0 Arrhenius frequency factor, Q
 , R , T
 k_1

Figure 1(a) 0
 , k_2 , m , n 가
 non-linear fitting

Table 2 가 가
 k_1 k_2 가 , Figure 4

Table 2. Kinetic Parameters Obtained from Each Isothermal Test

resin system	curing temperature	k_1 ($\times 10^{-3} s^{-1}$)	k_2 ($\times 10^{-3} s^{-1}$)	m	n
EPT ^a	110	0.49	8.31	1.40	2.22
	120	0.90	10.35	1.26	2.25
	130	1.60	12.83	1.09	2.07
	140	3.10	17.42	0.96	1.68
EPT-A ^b	110	0.57	6.46	1.31	1.92
	120	1.07	8.76	1.22	1.69
	130	2.00	11.47	1.18	1.67
	140	3.00	15.24	0.84	1.26

^a Epoxy - phenol - TPP system.

^b Epoxy - phenol - TPP - aminosiloxane system.

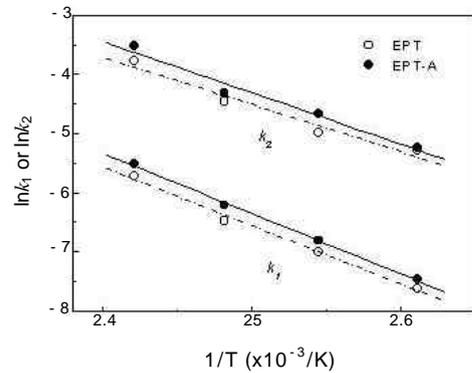


Figure 4. Comparison of rate constants of epoxy - phenol - TPP (EPT) and epoxy - phenol - TPP - aminosiloxane (EPT - A) resin systems.

k_1 k_2 Arrhenius
 plot EPT - A
 가 EPT
 가

Figure 4

Table 2

Table 3

Table 3

Figure 5

EPT

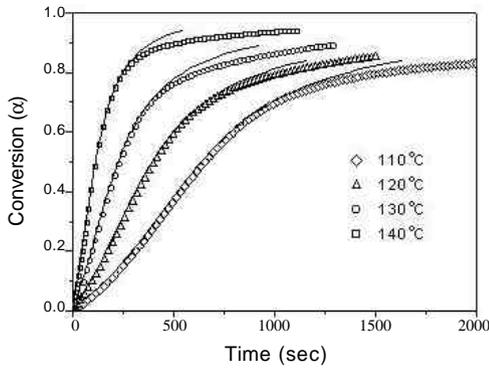
0.7 0.9

Table 3. Generalized Kinetic Parameters

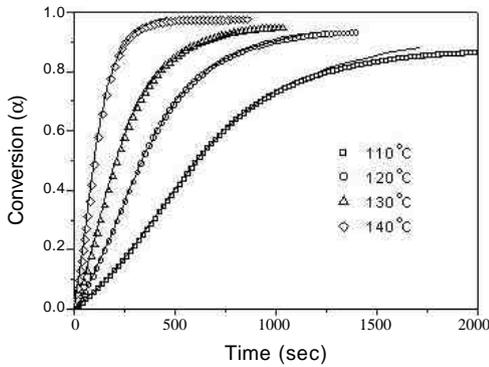
resin system	temperature dependence of rate constant		m	n
	k_1	k_2		
EPT ^a	$4.27 \times 10^7 \times \exp(-80 \text{kJmole}^{-1}/RT)$	$1.78 \times 10^2 \times \exp(-32 \text{kJmole}^{-1}/RT)$	1.18	2.06
EPT - A ^b	$6.99 \times 10^6 \times \exp(-74 \text{kJmole}^{-1}/RT)$	$8.21 \times 10^2 \times \exp(-37 \text{kJmole}^{-1}/RT)$	1.16	1.64

^a Epoxy - phenol - TPP system.

^b Epoxy - phenol - TPP - aminosiloxane system.

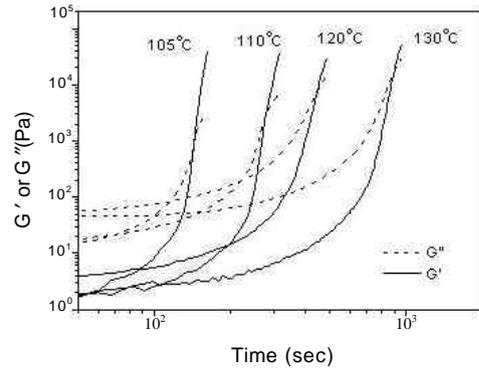


(a)

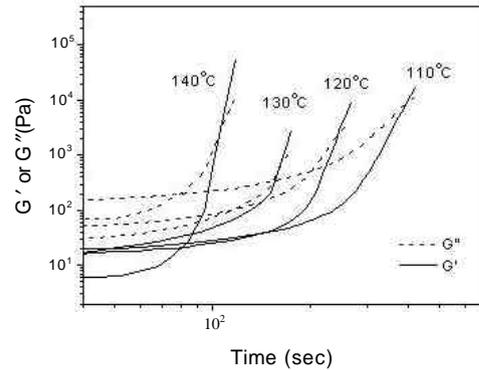


(b)

Figure 5. Comparison of experimental (symbols) and calculated (solid line) conversion at several isothermal temperatures. (a) EPT and (b) EPT - A resin system.



(a)



(b)

Figure 6. Storage modulus G' and loss modulus G'' with isothermal cure time of (a) EPT and (b) EPT - A. The crossover points of G' and G'' represent the gelation time at the isothermal curing temperature.

(vitrification)가

120

EPT - A

EPT

. Non - linear fitting

(Figure 8) T_g (Figure 9)

(T_g)가

T_g

가

가

. Figure 6

Table 4. Gelation Time and Critical Conversion with Isothermal Curing Temperature

temperature ()	EPT		EPT - A	
	time (sec)	a_{gel}	time (sec)	a_{gel}
110	444.59	0.41	391.44	0.38
120	276.29	0.39	240.98	0.37
130	177.45	0.39	158.35	0.38
140	121.09	0.40	105.69	0.39

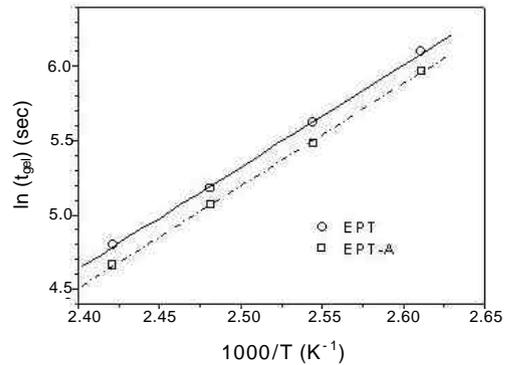


Figure 7. Arrhenius plot of gelation time vs. reciprocal cure temperature for EPT and EPT - A resin systems.

(G') (G'')
 , tan δ 가 1
 Figure 6
 Table 4
 G'' G'
 가 G' 가가
 G''
 가 , EPT - A가 EPT
 (t_{gel})
 Figure 7
 Table 4 Arrhenius
 plot ln(t_{gel}) 1/T

$$\ln(t_{gel}) = \frac{6881}{T} - 12 \quad \text{for EPT resin system} \quad (6)$$

$$\ln(t_{gel}) = \frac{6881}{T} - 12 \quad \text{for EPT - A resin system} \quad (7)$$

EPT - A 가
 EPT 가 가
 가
 (a_{gel})

Table 4
(4)

$$t = \int_0^a \frac{da}{(k_1 + k_2 a^m)(1-a)^n} \quad (8)$$

EPT 0.40,
 EPT - A 0.38
 Flory

3가 가
 15 가
 가 f_e f_p 가

$$a_{gel} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{r(f_e - 1)(f_p - 1)}} \quad (9)$$

r 가 f
 1
 phenol novolac
 가 5.3, 3.2 OCN /
 0.33
 0.40

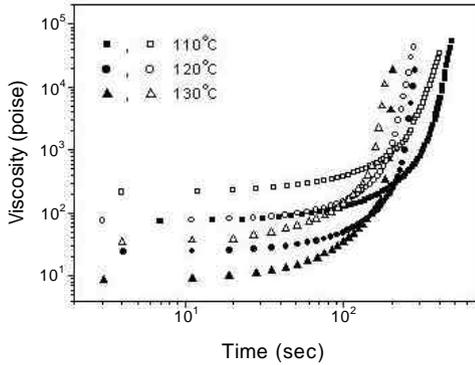


Figure 8. Viscosity change as a function of cure time at several isothermal temperatures; The solid and open symbols show EPT and EPT - A resin systems, respectively.

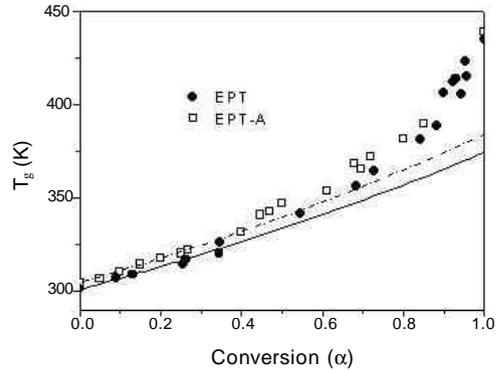


Figure 9. Comparison of T_g vs. conversion of EPT and EPT - A resin systems; The solid and dashed dot line were calculated from eq.(10) for EPT and EPT - A, respectively.

0.38 가 ,
 가
 , Flory 가
 Figure 8
 ()
 가 가
 가
 가
 EPT - A가
 EPT - A가
 EPT - A가
 melt master batch
 10
 ,
 ,¹⁶
 (1) modified
 WLF
 (T_g). Modified WLF
 T_g

EPT EPT - A
 T_g T_g a
 가
 ,
 가
 가 T_g 가
 ,¹⁷
 EPT -
 A T_g 가
 ,
 2
 Figure 9 Hale DiMarzio
¹⁸ T_g

$$T_g = T_{gu} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{T_{g0}} - ka} \quad (10)$$

 T_{gu} 가 T_g
 , k
 , T_{g0} T_g
 (10)
 k EPT 0.00062, EPT - A 0.00068
 가

Figure 9

Figure 9

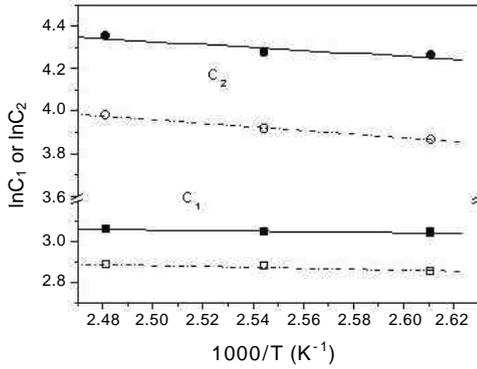


Figure 10. $\ln C_1$ and $\ln C_2$ as a function of reciprocal temperature; The solid and open symbols correspond to EPT and EPT - A resin systems, respectively.

Table 5. Temperature Dependence of C_1 and C_2 in WLF Equation

resin system	C_1	C_2
EPT	$29.48 \times \exp(-1.300 \times 10^2/T)$	$4.35 \times 10^2 \times \exp(-6.989 \times 10^2/T)$
EPT - A	$31.44 \times \exp(-2.281 \times 10^2/T)$	$4.45 \times 10^2 \times \exp(-8.552 \times 10^2/T)$

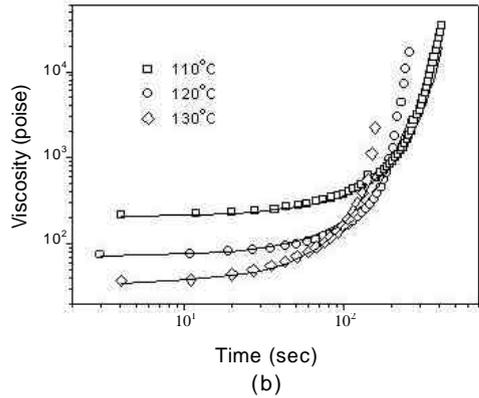
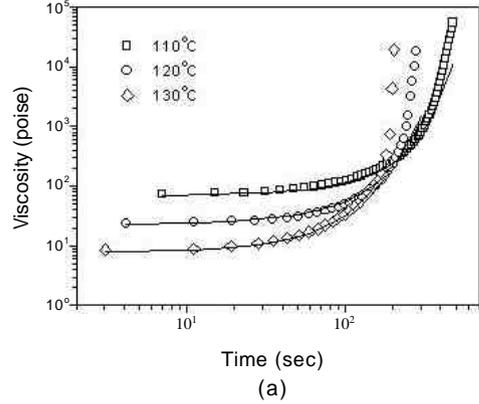


Figure 11. Comparison of measured and predicted viscosity of (a) EPT and (b) EPT - A resin systems at several isothermal temperatures.

branching ¹⁹ T_g
modified WLF 가

modified WLF
 C_1 C_2

(1)

$$-\frac{[T - T_g(t, T)]}{\log h/h_g} = \frac{[T - T_g(t, T)]}{C_1(T)} + \frac{C_2(T)}{C_1(T)} \quad (11)$$

Figure 8 (10)

$$[T - T_g(t, T)] / \frac{h}{h_g} = \frac{C_1}{C_2} [T - T_g(t, T)]$$

C_1 C_2
 C_1 C_2

10 Arrhenius

Table 5

가 modified WLF
 C_1 C_2 , OCN
가

$$T_g, C_1, C_2 \quad (1)$$

Figure 11 Figure 8

modified WLF OCN /phenol novolac
가

가

ortho - cresol novolac
 가
 가
 가 가
 가
 Hale DiMarzio
 modified
 WLF C₁ C₂
 C₂ modified WLF
 C₁
 (: 1998 - 017 - E00199)
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