ATIPIC and BPG invite you to a workshop on the interface of their respective activities with the theme:



Where Polymers meet Coatings

Date:Tuesday October 8th 2024Time:13:30 hrs. – 17:00 hrs.Venue:BerkenhofRuisbroekstraat 24, 3360 BierbeekTel:016 46 16 28www.berkenhof.be



Time	PROGRAM / Titles	Speakers / Company
13:30 hrs.	Welcome / Registration (coffee/tea)	
14 :00 hrs.	Opening Session 1 by <u>Dr Jacques Warnon</u> president ATIPIC	
14:05 hrs.	Fluoropolymer Coatings: high-performance in extreme environments	Alexander Van den Eynde (Chemours)
14:40 hrs.	On the use of liquids, gases, and plasma to characterize and treat surfaces	Dr. Navid Mostofi Sarkari (KULeuven)
15:15hrs.	Coffee Break & time for networking	
15:30 hrs.	Opening session 2 by <u>Prof Dr Louis Pitet</u> president BPG	
15:35 hrs.	Supramolecular networks and vitrimers: Influence of the precursor topology, functionality and crosslinking density on their flow properties	Prof. Dr. Evelyn Van Ruymbeke (UC Louvain)
16:10 hrs.	Self-healing polymers for coatings, encapsulants and additive manufacturing.	Prof. Dr. Joost Brancart (VUB)
16:45 hrs.	Closure and networking drinks	



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Abstracts

Fluoropolymer Coatings: high-performance in extreme environments

Alexander Van den Eynde (Chemours)



14:05 hrs.

Fluoropolymers are well known for their non-stick properties and low coefficient of friction, as well as their outstanding chemical resistance, even at high temperatures, and unique electrical properties. Coatings made with fluoropolymers also possess these properties and Chemours has developed a wide range of fluoropolymer coatings, both in liquid and powder forms, allowing to coat a wide variety of parts for an unlimited number of applications. From the aerospace and automotive industry to medical and bakeware applications, a wide range of industries and substrates benefit from the versatility and unique properties of Teflon™ coatings. This presentation will dive deeper

into the types of fluoropolymers used, their distinct properties in coatings, typical applications, and regulatory landscape.

14:40 hrs.

On the use of liquids, gases, and plasma to characterize *Navid Mostofi Sarkari* and treat surfaces *(KULeuven)*



Abstract: The COMPLEXURF group (Department of Materials Engineering, KU Leuven) is dedicated to the study of complex surfaces and interfaces and supported by a group of scientists and engineers offering complementary key expertise that contributes to acquire novel and holistic views to unravel highly complex physico-chemical interfacial phenomena. Surfaces and interfaces are indeed prone to unpredictable physical and chemical modifications due to interactions with uncontrolled atmospheres, surface re-organization, and contamination. A good control of surface properties (flat monoliths, fibers, particles) can therefore only be obtained if surfaces are prepared, treated, and

analyzed with great attention. COMPLEXURF then aims at linking fundamental studies and more applied research for which scale effects, repeatability, speed of measurements and versatility without compromising accuracy, play an important role. This approach will be illustrated by case studies focusing on plasma-polymerized aluminum surfaces, basalt fibers, and silica aerogel particles.

15:35 hrs.

Supramolecular networks and vitrimers: Influence of the
precursor topology, functionality and crosslinking
density on their flow propertiesProf. Dr. Evelyn Van
Ruymbeke
(UC Louvain)



These last years, supramolecular networks and vitrimers have demonstrated their interesting properties and recyclability, making them an attractive alternative to traditional polymers, as well as a promising solution to decrease the environmental impact of polymer materials. With the increasing focus on the development of new transient polymer networks, it is now crucial to better understand the relationship between their composition and their viscoelastic properties, to allow their rational design as well as for their large-scale processing and manufacturing. Indeed, today the impact of the molecular weight, architecture and functionality of the polymer precursor, of the crosslinker

density, and of the temperature on the viscoelastic properties remains unclear. Therefore, the objective of this work is to study the viscoelastic properties of well-defined model supramolecular networks and vitrimers in order to elucidate the effects of these composition parameters on the material' rheological behavior. In particular, we would like to understand how their flow properties can be tuned, by playing with the building blocks architecture. We then analyze the



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data with the Time-Temperature-Superposition principle to investigate the influence of temperature on these samples and extract the activation energy of the exchange bond reactions, in function of their composition.

16:10 hrs.

Self-healing polymers for coatings, encapsulants and Brancart additive manufacturing.



Introducing dynamic covalent chemistries into the design of polymer networks enables reversible network polymerization upon the application of the corresponding trigger (heat, light ...). Thermally dissociative chemistries enable to combine the superior properties of chemically crosslinked networks with the (re)processability of thermoplastics. The Diels-Alder cycloaddition reaction is by far the most popular and widely studied thermally dissociative dynamic covalent chemistry. The polymer network structure can be dissociated thermally into a polymer melt, which can be processed using common thermoplastic methods. The viscoelastic properties, thermal

and rheological behaviour can be adjusted widely to meet the processing requirements. Judicious design of the monomers, resin formulation, fillers and additives resulted in the successful additive manufacturing of these thermally reversible polymer networks using fused filament fabrication and selective laser sintering. The low melt viscosity and the covalent bonding across the deposited layers result in a low porosity and high isotropy.

The Diels-Alder bonds can also be broken mechanically in a reversible fashion. The broken bonds can reform to recover the polymer network structure and its properties. These self-healing materials have been applied in various applications. Self-healing thermosets have been applied as coatings for the corrosion protection of metallic substrates and on photovoltaics. Self-healing elastomers find applications in, among others, flexible electronics and soft robotics.



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REGISTRATION FEES

Member ATIPIC/BPG: Member AFTPVA/NVVT: Non-member ATIPIC/AFTPVA/BPG/NVV Student: Speaker: Free Free **90,00** EUR (VAT included) Free Free

REGISTRATION & CANCELLING

Registrations are to be made at the latest on <u>September 27TH 2024</u> and exclusively with this link:

Registration form

The payment has to be made by transfer on the ATIPIC banking account number BE22 2710 6182 9347 before <u>September 27TH 2024</u> or by cash or mobile at the entrance of the conference room. Please mention your first name and last name as communication on your bank transfer.

To cancel your registration please contact by mail <u>info@atipic.be</u> at the latest by <u>October 3rd</u> 2024. Any canceling after this date will induce the sending of an invoice for the mentioned amount on the fill-in registration form.

ATIPIC Next events in 2024

October 19thATIPIC Relax (visit to Mechelen - Kazerne Dossin + dinner)December 11thVisit at SIRRISATIPIC Next events in 2025All-day Symposium & GA at Martin's Red Hotel at Tubize

ATIPIC Management

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Address ATIPIC:

Avenue Emile Gryzon 1, Bâtiment 10, B 1070 Bruxelles www.atipic.be

