



## Imicure<sup>®</sup> HAPI Curing Agent

### Description

Imicure HAPI curing agent is an imidazole based product that can be used as a sole curing agent or used as an accelerator for dicyandiamide (DICY) and anhydride cured epoxy systems. It can provide an excellent balance of shelf stability and low temperature reactivity relative to other commercially available imidazoles.

### Applications

- One-Component (1K) Adhesives
- Underfill for Electronics
- Composite - Prepreg
- Small Potting Applications

### Advantages

- Excellent balance of shelf stability and reactivity
- “Snap” Cure above its activation temperature
- Excellent adhesion properties

### Typical Cure Schedule

- Sole Cure: 30 minutes at 130 °C (266 °F)
- Dicy Cure: 30 minutes at 150 °C (302 °F)
- Anhydride Cure: 30 minutes at 160 °C (320 °F)

### Storage and Handling

At least 24 months from the date of manufacture in the original sealed container at ambient conditions. The product is hygroscopic and should be stored in tightly closed containers away from excessive heat and humidity.

Refer to the Material Safety data sheet for Imicure HAPI Curing Agent.

Typical Properties	SI	English
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Appearance	White Micronized Powder	
Amine Value (mg KOH/g)	220	
Water %	<1.0%	
Particle Size Distribution:	D50 < 9 µm	
	D90 < 20 µm	

Typical Formulation, in Parts		
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DGEBA (EEW=190) Epoxy Resin	100 .0	
Amicure <sup>®</sup> CG1200G	6.0	
Imicure HAPI	2.0	
Fumed Silica	1.0	

Typical Handling Properties		
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DSC Activation Temperature, (10 °C/min Scan Rate)	130 °C	266 °F
267 Time to 2X Initial Viscosity @ 25 °C / (104 °F)	40+ Days	
Heat of Reaction (J/g)	409	

Temperature Resistance		
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Glass Transition Temperature (DSC second scan)	128°C	262 °F
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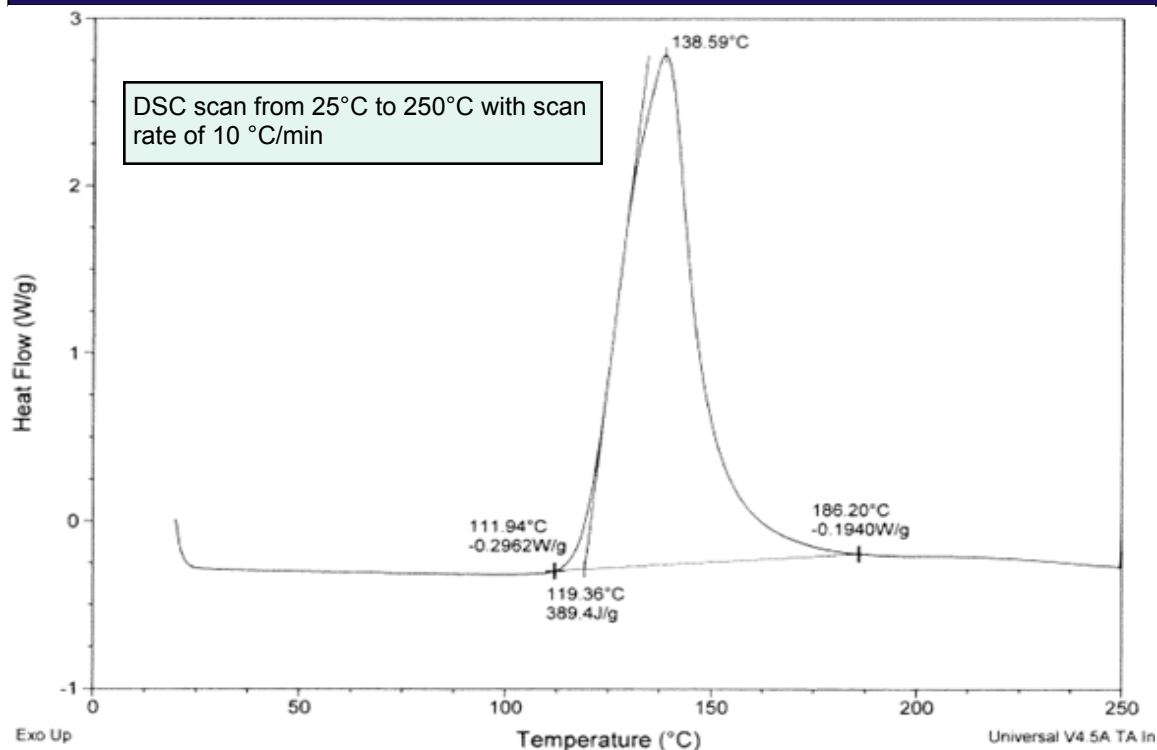
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### Sole Curing Agent

Imicure HAPI can be used as a sole curing agent in epoxy curing agent systems at various loading levels, but most commonly 1-10PHR. Figure 1 shows an example of reactivity using Imicure HAPI at 10PHR. At 10 PHR Loading, the system

exhibits a shelf life of approximately 14 days (defined as time to double initial system viscosity). Figure 2 provides a comparison of Imicure HAPI curing agent and a standard, commercially available Imidazole based product at 5 PHR.

**Figure 1: Imicure HAPI can provide “snap” cure profile when used as a sole curing agent (10 PHR) with a shelf life of 14 days**



**Figure 2: At 5 PHR, Imicure HAPI provides an excellent balance of low temperature reactive while also maintaining superior formulation stability vs. standard imidazoles**

### Formulation, % by weight

DGEBA (EEW=190) Epoxy Resin	100	100
Commercial Imidazole	5	0
Imicure HAPI	0	5

### Reactivity Profile

Onset Temperature, in °C	125	118
Peak Temperature, in °C	155	138
Heat of Reaction, J/g	411	369

### Viscosity Stability at 25 °C, 5 PHR

	Initial (mPa.s)	24 Hours	120 hours	192 hours	288 hours	360 hours	456 hours	504 hours	672 hours	888 hours
Commercial Imidazole	17700	19100	19400	24800	34800	72400	388000	■	■	■
<b>Imicure HAPI</b>	<b>17300</b>	<b>19000</b>	<b>20000</b>	<b>20000</b>	<b>21800</b>	<b>22800</b>	<b>24000</b>	<b>25600</b>	<b>25600</b>	<b>32000</b>

■ - Gelled

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### Acceleration of Anhydride Systems

Six formulations containing three different loadings of Imicure HAPI and Imicure<sup>®</sup> AMI-2 (control) were evaluated as anhydride cure accelerators for curing agents reactivity, glass transition temperature and viscosity increase at 60 °C. Methyltetrahydrophthalic anhydride (MTHPA) was used as the curing agent with a standard liquid epoxy resin as the control.

As shown in Figure 4, Imicure HAPI based formulations provide significantly longer formulation stability and comparable glass transition temperatures with slightly lower reactivity under the same loading conditions. Since Imicure HAPI curing agent is polymeric in nature (unlike Imicure AMI-2), 1.5 parts of the accelerator is required to achieve reactivity similar to a formulation based on 0.5 PHR of Imicure AMI-2 curing agent.

**Figure 4: Imicure HAPI provides superior formulation stability and comparable glass transition temperatures vs. Imicure AMI-2**

Formulation	0.5 PHR loading		1.0 PHR loading		1.5 PHR loading	
Epon 828	100	100	100	100	100	100
MTHPA	80	80	80	80	80	80
Imicure AMI-2	0.5	0	1	0	1.5	0
Imicure HAPI	0	0.5	0	1	0	1.5
<b>Reactivity by DSC</b>						
Onset, °C	138	152	121	146	124	139
Peak, °C	178	190	153	178	152	173
Heat Of reaction (J/g)	302	343	293	295	311	305
Tg, °C after initial scan	115	118	135	125	130	128
<b>Viscosity @ 60 °C</b>						
Initial	100	80	100	100	100	100
2 hours	135	90	305	110	766	115
4 hours	310	105	2925	135	very high	160
6 hours	1260	115	very high	170		230
10 hours	very high	150		275		695
18 hours		270		1215		very high
28 hours		800		very high		
44 hours		20425				

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### Acceleration of Dicy Systems

Imicure HAPI can also be used to accelerate epoxy systems cured with Dicyandiamide. At 2 PHR loading, an activation temperature of 130 °C can be reached, while also providing significantly

more in terms of shelf stability than an imidazole with similar reactivity.

**Figure 3: Imicure HAPI curing agent provides an excellent balance of low temperature reactivity while also maintaining superior formulation stability vs. standard imidazoles**

Formulation, % by weight	A	B										
DGEBA (EEW=190) Epoxy Resin	100	100										
Amicure <sup>®</sup> CG1200G	6	6										
Commercial Imidazole	2	0										
Imicure HAPI	0	2										
<b>Reactivity Profile</b>												
Onset Temperature, in °C	132	130										
Peak Temperature, in °C	144	149										
Heat of Reaction, J/g	228	490										
<b>Viscosity Stability at 25 °C</b>												
Product	Initial (mPa.s)	24 Hours	48 Hours	120 hours	192 hours	288 hours	312 hours	384 hours	552 hours	720 hours	888 hours	
Commercial Imidazole	14400	15000	13200	15000	16400	620000	■	■	■	■	■	
<b>Imicure HAPI</b>	<b>15200</b>	<b>16800</b>	<b>16800</b>	<b>17600</b>	<b>19400</b>	<b>19200</b>	<b>19200</b>	<b>20000</b>	<b>21600</b>	<b>22800</b>	<b>26000</b>	
■ - Gelled												

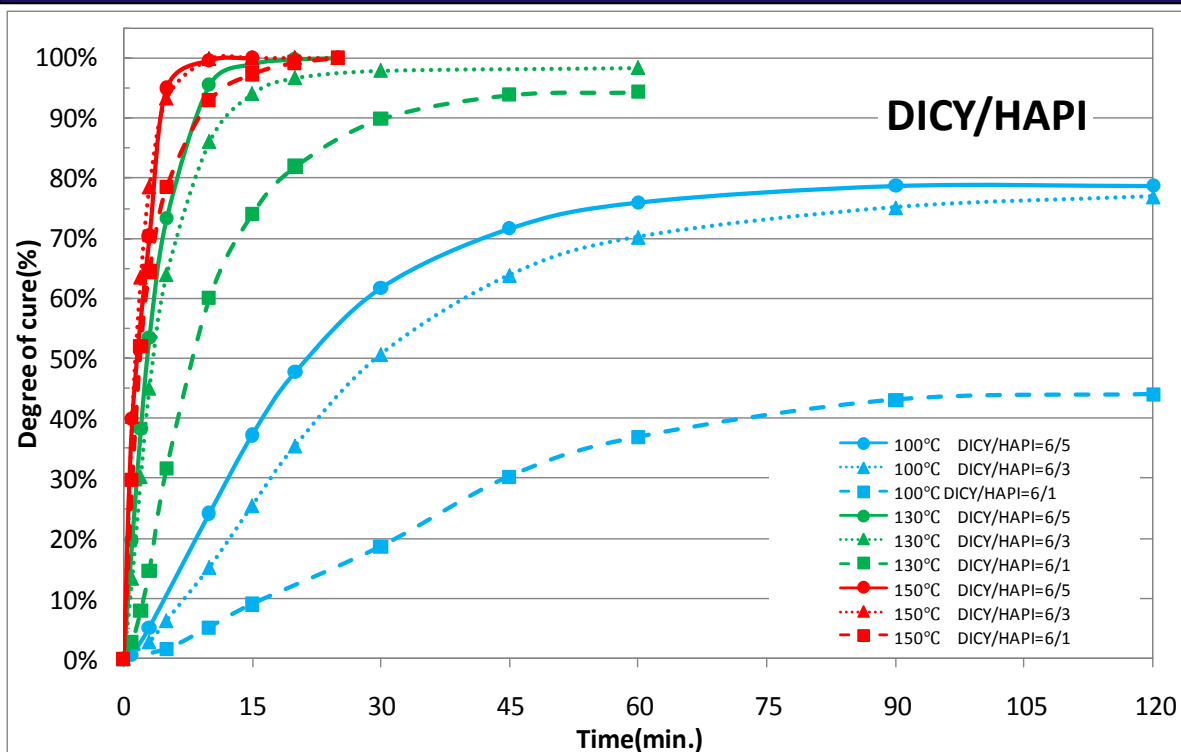
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### Degree of Cure vs. Loading Level and Temperature

Figure 4 provides more detail on how the degree of cure for systems based on Imicure HAPI can be impacted by the loading level used and bake temperature. Loading levels of 1,3, and 5 PHR were studied in systems contained standard liquid epoxy resin and 6 PHR of micronized Dicyandiamide. These systems were then evaluated at 100 °C, 130 °C, and 150 °C to determine the degree

of cure (as a %) vs. time. Imicure HAPI cures very fast at 150 °C, while higher loading is required to reach a reasonable degree of cure (>85%) when the curing temperature is lower. The lowest recommended curing temperature for Imicure HAPI is 120 °C-130 °C, although curing time will be longer than when cured at lower temperatures.

**Figure 4: Imicure HAPI Degree of Cure as a function of loading level and bake temperature**



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