



AURUM[®]

超耐熱・熱可塑性ポリイミド樹脂 ——— オールム[®]

Thermoplastic Polyimide TPI



0→1 MAKE IT HAPPEN

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1. AURUM® Introduction to Thermoplastic Polyimides

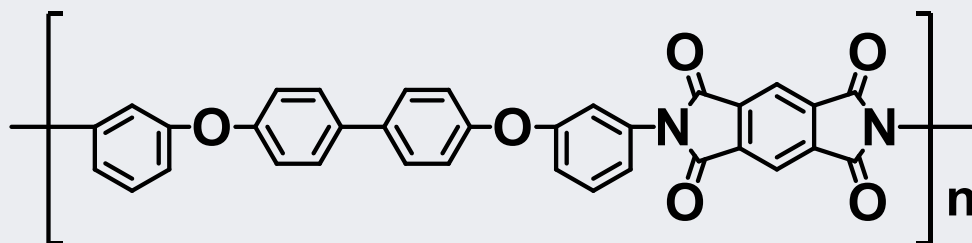
- Features (vs. Competitors), Applications

2. AURUM® Suggestion for insulating coating of magnet wires

3. AURUM Extrusion Processing Recommended Conditions

What is AURUM®?

AURUM® is Semicrystalline Thermoplastic polyimide (TPI) suitable for Injection Molding and Extrusion process with outstanding $T_g = 245^\circ\text{C}$.



Metal & Ceramics replacement

Features of AURUM®



Excellent heat resistance

Usable up to 240°C ($T_g=245^\circ\text{C}$, $T_m=388^\circ\text{C}$)



Excellent dimensional stability & High mechanical properties

Stable CLTE, Excellent creep resistance



Outstanding wear and friction properties

Stable and low coefficient of friction & low abrasion loss



Exceptional Clean properties

Lower amount of Metallic Impurities & out-gasing



Stable in any Environment

Excellent Plasma & radiation resistance, resistance to chemicals Oil & solvents at elevated temps.



Excellent electrical insulation performance

Very good dielectric properties

AURUM[®] Advantages over HPPs

AURUM vs Thermoset PI

- AURUM can be produced with Injection molding & Extrusion and suitable for high production rate
- Thermoset PI: requires special processing and available in semi finished parts which requires machining

AURUM vs PAI

- AURUM No need of post annealing process, Flexibility in parts design
- PAI requires post annealing process, and this time consuming and costly, Special equipment is required for annealing

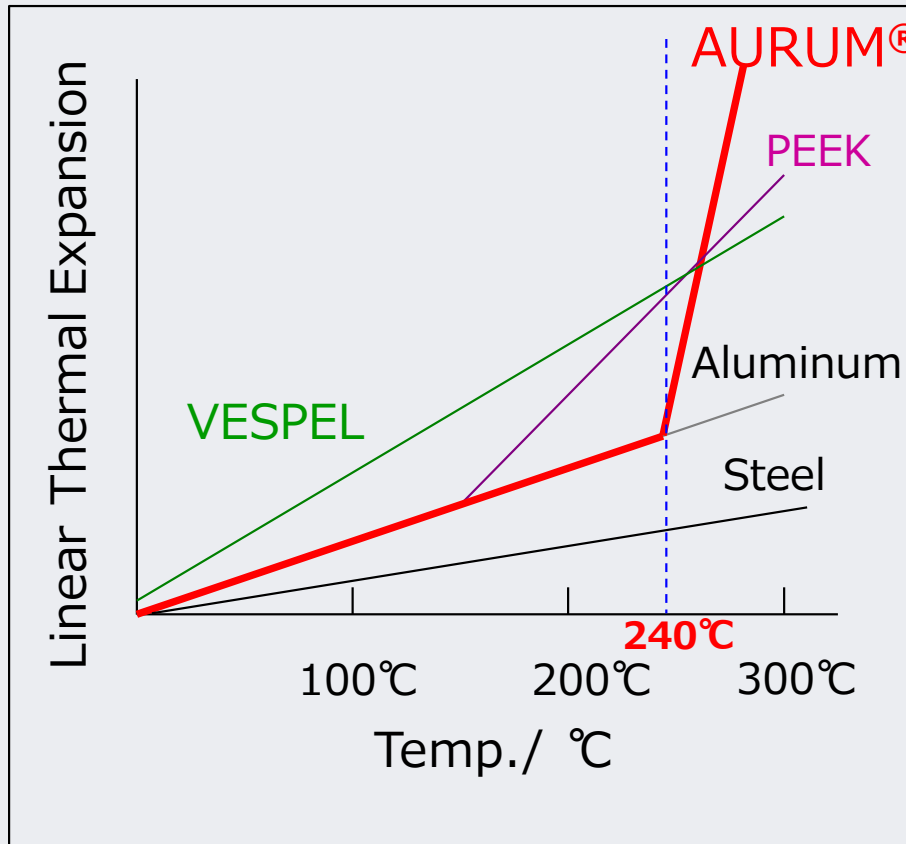
AURUM vs PEEK

- AURUM High temperature stiffness in the 150 ~ 230 °C temperature range (Higher T_g), Low coefficient of thermal expansion above 150 °C, Dimension Stability
- PEEK performance drops over its T_g (140°C)

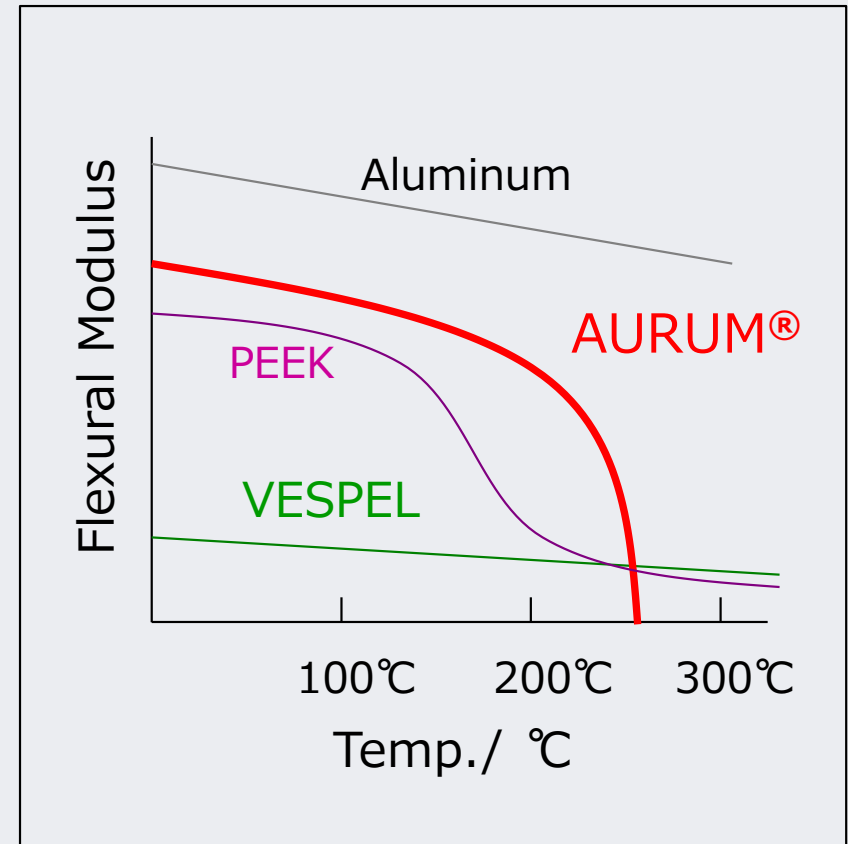
AURUM vs PEI

- AURUM Higher T_g, better chemical resistance

Feature1 : Dimaensional stability



Feature2 : High Modulus up to 240° C



CLTE : Stable up to 240° C , equivalent with Aluminum
Keep high Flexural modulus up to 240 °C

AURUM® vs PEEK

	Test method	unit	AURUM® PL450C	PEEK KT-820NT (solvay)	PEEK AV-630NT (solvay)	PEEK 450G (VICTREX)
MFR	400℃×1.05kg	g/10min	6	-	-	-
	400℃×2.16kg	g/10min	-	3	7	3
Tm(DSC)	ASTM D3418	℃	388	340	340	343
Tg(DSC)	ASTM D3418	℃	245	150	158	143
Tensile Strength	ASTM D638	MPa	100	100	90	90
Tensile Elongation	ASTM D638	%	100	20-30	50-80	70
Flexural Strength	ASTM D790	MPa	130	150	130	150
Flexural Modulus	ASTM D790	GPa	2.6	3.7	3.2	3.7
IZOD	ASTM D256	J/m	90	90	-	80
HDT	ASTM D648	℃	225	157	181	154

Advantages (vs PEEK) : heat resistance, mechanical properties

2. AURUM® Suggestion for insulating coating of magnet wires

Suggestion for insulating coating of magnet wires



**Technology Trend
: Higher Power and Miniaturization**



Requirements For Parts Insulating Coatings

- ① Breakdown voltage (high temp.)
- ② PDIV (high temp.)
- ③ Flexibility (SS-curve)
- ④ Chemical resistance
- ⑤ Heat aging resistance

AURUM[®], in particular, has stable properties at high temperatures, enabling thinner insulating coating, which contributes to higher output and miniaturization of motors.

Competitive Comparison Table

(①Breakdown Voltage, ②PDIV)

Underlines are literature values

Property		unit	AURUM PL450C	PEEK 450G	PAI Catalog data	Epoxy
Coating process			Extrusion	Extrusion	Dipping	Dipping
Tg/Tm		℃	245 / 388	143 / 343	<u>275 / -</u>	<u>~200 / -</u>
Breakdown voltage	23℃	kV/mm	23	18	<u>24</u>	-
	180℃		25	17	-	-
Dielectric Constant (1kHz)	23℃		3.1	3.2	<u>4.0~4.6</u>	<u>3.4~4.4</u> _(1GHz)
	180℃		3.1	3.9	<u>4.2</u> _(1.5kHz)	<u>-</u>

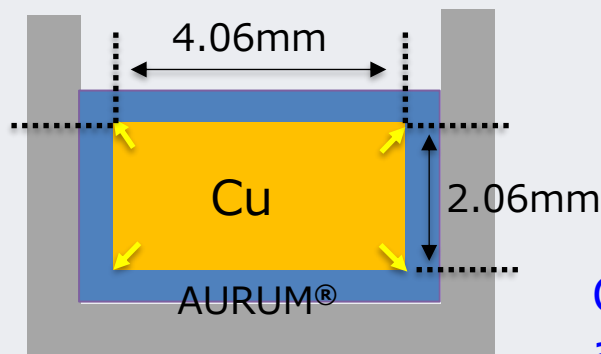
Ex.)PDIV:1200 Vp@180℃

【Dakin formula】 $V = \sqrt{2 \times 163 \times (t/\epsilon_r)^{0.46}}$

V : Partial discharge inception voltage [Vp]

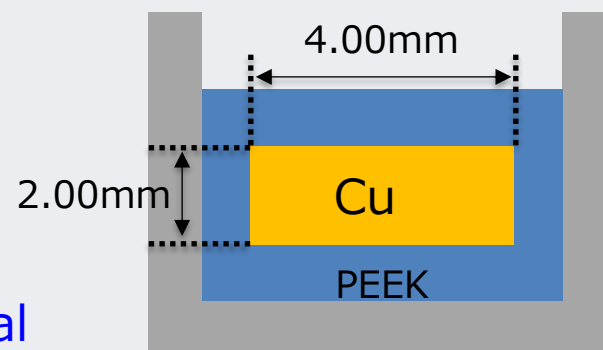
t : Thickness of insulating material [μm]

ϵ_r : Dielectric constant of insulating material



AURUM® : 112 μm

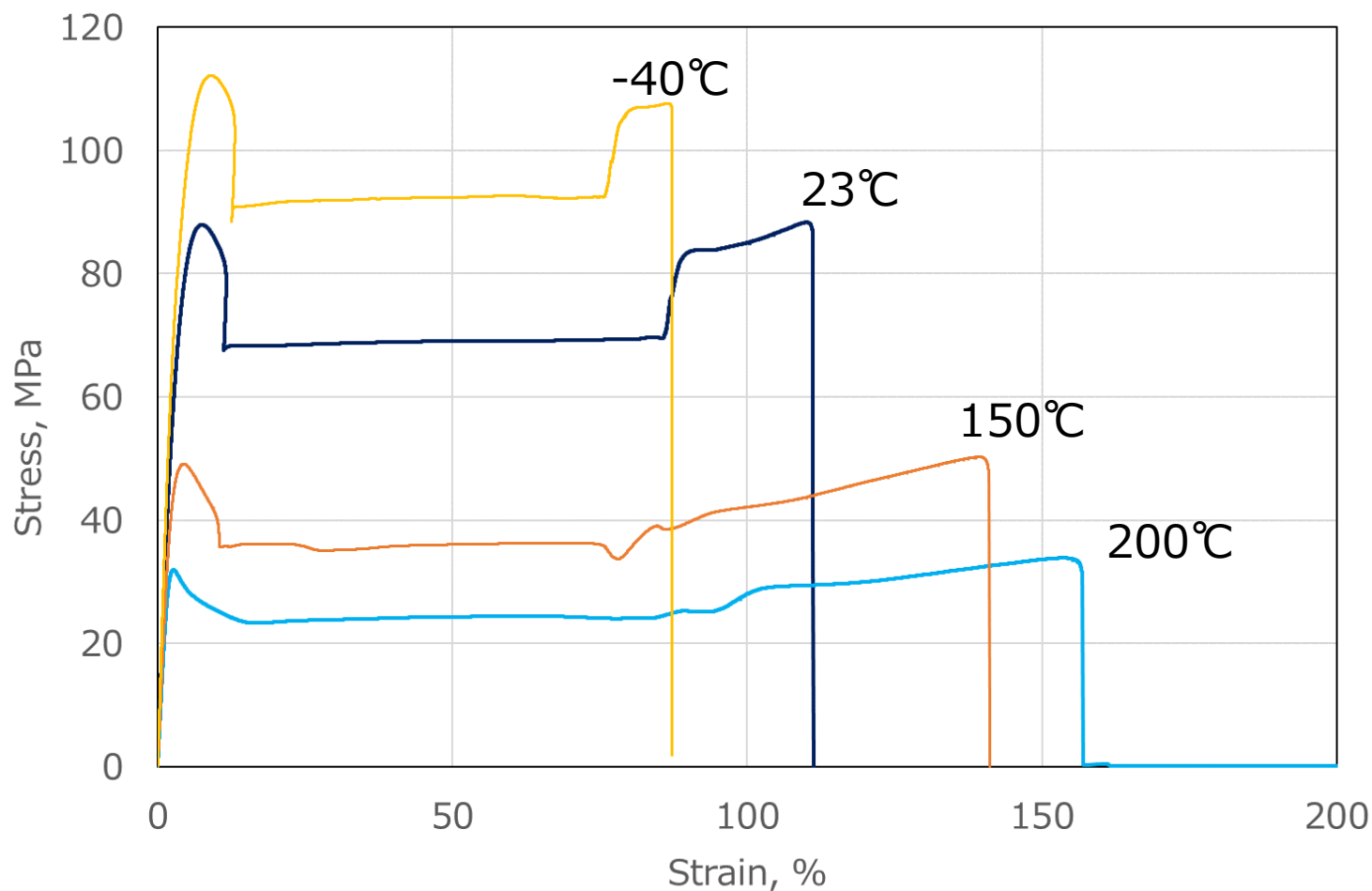
Cross-sectional
area of conductor
improved up to
20%



PEEK : 141 μm

③ Flexibility SS-curve

▼ Tensile test/PL450C



AURUM has sufficient flexibility characteristics.

④ Chemical resistance

Test grade : AURUM PL450C

Evaluation : tensile strength/Elongation、weight loss

chemical : engine oli、ATF

Dip temp : 160 °C

Engine Oil (160 °C)

Dip time	Tensile strength	Tensile elongation	Weight loss
hrs	MPa	%	%
0	96	95	
100	96	96	0.04
200	96	86	0.12
500	97	89	0.11
1000	98	86	0.11

ATF (160 °C)

Dip time	Tensile strength	Tensile elongation	Weight loss
hrs	MPa	%	%
0	96	95	
100	97	96	0.03
200	97	90	0.03
500	97	89	0.06
1000	97	95	0.03

No significant change in properties was observed after immersion for 1000h.

⑤ Heat aging resistance

Test grade : AURUM PL450C

Evaluation : tensile strength/Elongation

Test temp : 230°C

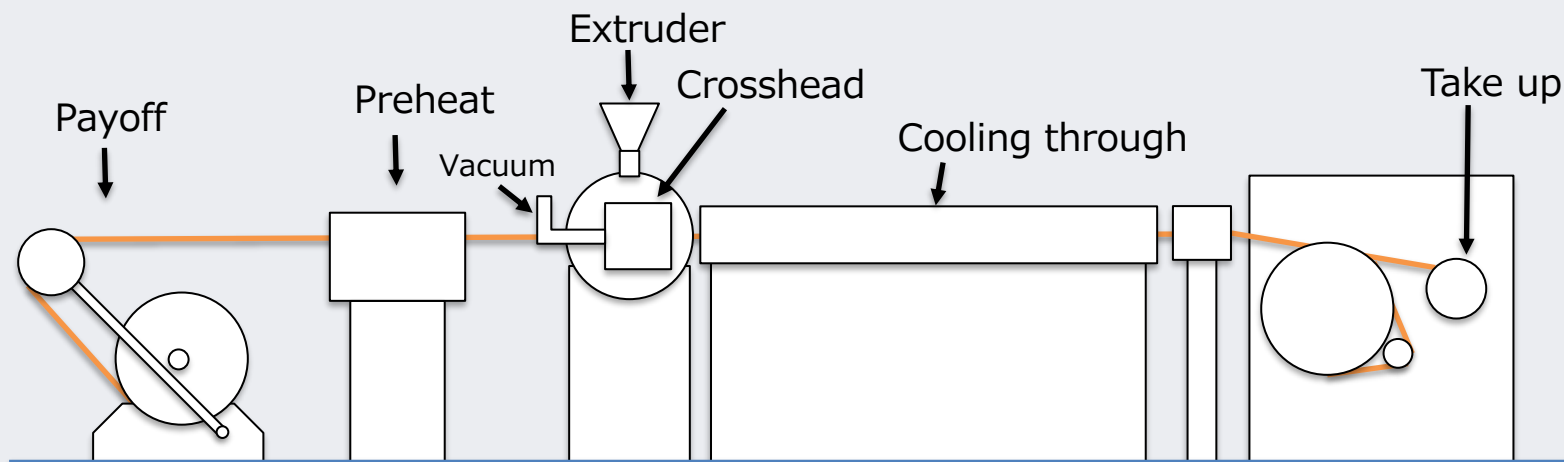
Tensile test	unit	AURUM® PL450C			
		Initial	100 Hrs	500 Hrs	1,000 Hrs
Tensile Strength	%	100	90	90	85
Tensile Elongation	%	100	85	85	80
Tensile Modulus	%	100	110	110	110
Weight loss	%	-	0.1>	0.1>	0.1>

No significant change in properties was observed at 230°C

3. AURUM Extrusion Processing Recommended Conditions

AURUM Extrusion Processing Recommended Conditions

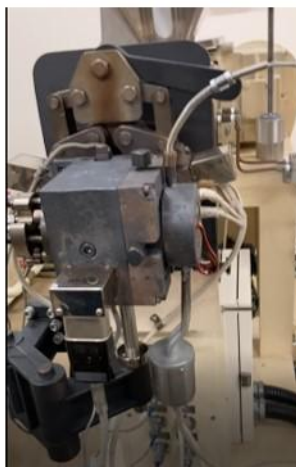
Mitsui Chemicals



Payoff



Preheater



Extruder
Crosshead



Die



Cooling Through

AURUM Extrusion Processing Recommended Conditions Mitsui Chemicals

◆ Initial recommended temperature for each process

Item	Recommended Temperature
First half of cylinder (below hopper)	380-400°C
Middle of cylinder	400-420°C
Second half of cylinder (die side)	400-420°C
Die	400-430°C
Copper Wire; Preheating Temperature	≥ 300°C

◆ Example of Trial Production

• Conductor: Flat angle copper wire (oxygen free copper)
 Size 1.54mm x 2.99mm

• Extruder : 25 mmφ, L/D25
 • Mesh : 30/60/100/100/60

• Die : Tubing Die
 • Grade : PL450C (Standard Brand)

Coating Thickness	Condition							
	Line Speed	Screw Rotation	Extrusion temperature °C					
μm	m/min	rpm	C1	C2	C3	Flange	Head	Die
60	4.0	4.5	390	400	410	410	410	400
120	2.0	3	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
240	1.5	4.5	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
130	2.0	3	390	410	420	420	420	410
220	1.5	4.5	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑



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◆ Extruder Maintenance

- Before extrusion, it is recommended to disassemble and clean the extruder so that the extruder is empty.
 - * To prevent contamination.

◆ Preparation

- It is recommended to dry the pellet at 200°C for 5hr or more, preferably 12hr or more.
 - * If possible, it is recommended to dry the pellet in a dryer until just before it is inserted.
- If necessary, degreasing treatment of the copper wire is recommended.
- If it is necessary to improve adhesion, it is recommended to heat the copper wire beforehand.

◆ Extrusion

■ Extrusion atmosphere

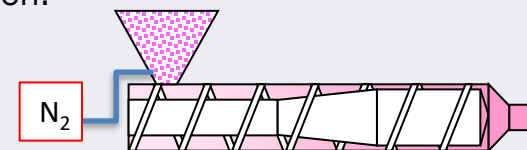
- Nitrogen is introduced into the extruder from the hopper and nitrogen replacement is recommended.

*To prevent viscosity increase and gelation (black spots/fish eyes) due to thermal oxidation.

■ Startup

- At a low screw speed of about 3rpm, take pellets into a heat-resistant cup, etc.

It is recommended to inject a very small amount into the hopper (starvation feed).



■ During extrusion

- We recommend that the amount of pellets taken out of the dryer at one time should be used up within 60min

(Within 30min if nitrogen purge is not possible).

- Just before the pellets run out of the hopper, replenish the dried pellets each time to avoid empty pellets in the hopper.
- Do not stop the rotation of the screw. If sampling is not performed during breaks, place the pellet in a hopper so that it does not short out. Keep the rotation of the screw at a low speed.
- We recommend that the resin residence time in the extruder be 10min or less.
- Keep warm and control the temperature so that the temperature of the extruder or the die does not fall below the melting point (388°C).

*Crystallization (solidification) can lead to problems such as torque over, blockage, and mixing of solids into the coating layer.

■ Purge after extrusion

- It is recommended to replace with an engineering plastic material that is compatible with the extrusion temperature of Aurum, and then replace with a general purge material.

*Recommended engineering plastic/purge material: PEI (ULTEM#1000)



Thanks for Your Attention!



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