Hochschule für Technik, Wirtschaft und Kultur Leipzig Leipzig University of Applied Sciences

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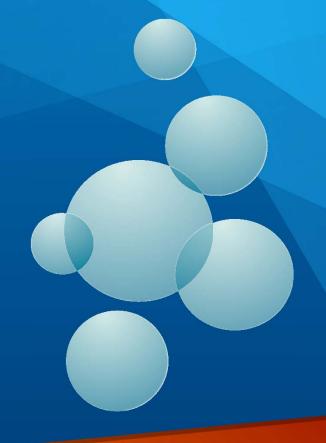




### IC Leipzig 2016

## On the Penetration Behaviour of Paper in Terms of Printability

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Faculty of

Media





#### cooperative PhD Program

TU Dresden I Faculty of Mechanical Science and Engineering 1 Institute of Wood and Paper Technology I Professorship of Paper Technology HTWK Leipzig I Faculty of Media I Field Materials and Material Testing

Characterization of surface properties of substrates in terms of processability in printing and packaging processes using spectroscopic methods and dynamic penetration measurements



Prof. Dr.-Ing. Harald Großmann





Prof. Dr. rer. nat. Lutz Engisch

#### **Agenda**





- 1. Motivation and Challenge
- 2. Influences on ultrasonic signal changes
- 3. Paper Model of Dynamic Penetration Measurements
- 4. Statistical Analysis

#### 1. Motivation and Challenge





How is the manner of interaction of paper and ink?

Which measurement techniques can be used to identify these interactions?

Dynamic Penetration
Measurement with
Ultrasound
time-resolved detection of all wetting phases

**IR-Spectroscopy** 

static, local-resolved detection of chemical ingredients

Characterization of substrates in terms of relevant ink transfer properties

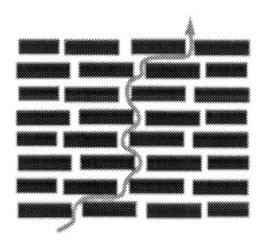
Improving the predictability of the printing process

#### **Substrate Paper**





- Paper is a complex, porous and inhomogenious material with swellable plant fibres
  - Important characteristics:
    - Porosity
    - Tortuosity

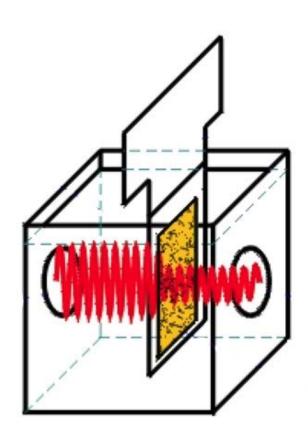


Source: PTS-FB IW 081047

#### **Measurement Device**

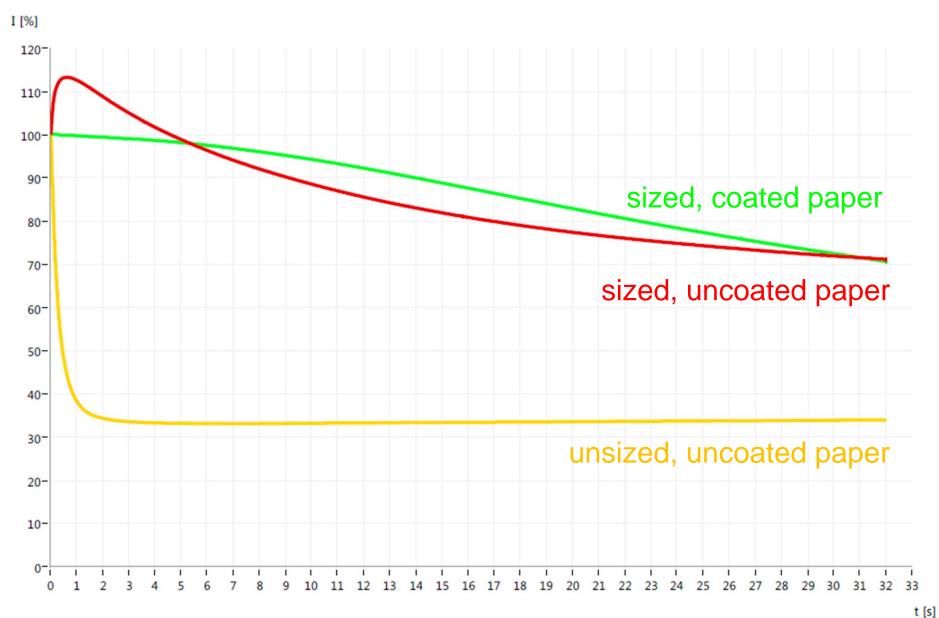








source: emtec



Different graphical paper grades / test liquid: water

# 2. Influences on ultrasonic signal changes





#### **Hypothesis:**

Because of swelling processes small air bubbles are generated in the fiber structure on which the ultrasonic signal is scattered and therefore attenuated.

Which processes are responsible for the attenuation of ultrasound?

Is the main reason really captured air in the fibre network?

Is it possible to remove the air out of the paper?

SEM images of paper cross-sections

Mercury porosimetry of paper

Vakuum tests (Evacuating of Air out of the paper)



Source: PhD Thesis Dr. Arne Krolle



#### **Paper Pores**

#### pore diameters in paper:

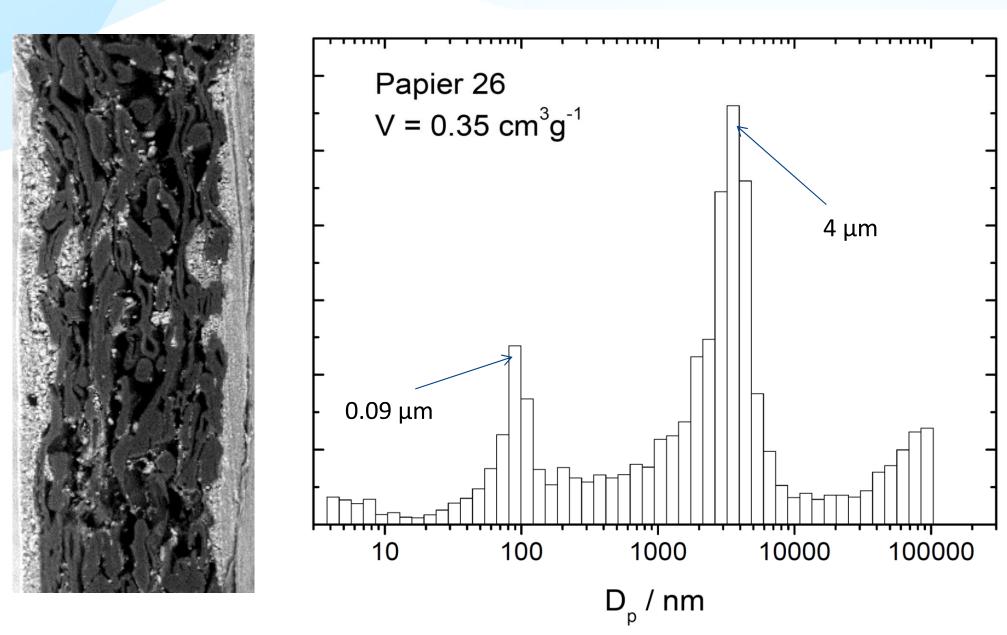
Coating:  $\approx 0.05 \, \mu m - 0.5 \, \mu m$ 

Paper Pores:  $\approx 0.5 \mu m - 10 \mu m$ 

0.05 μm

10 μm

 $0.5 \mu m$ 



**SEM Picture and Mercury Porosity of a sized and coated Papier** 

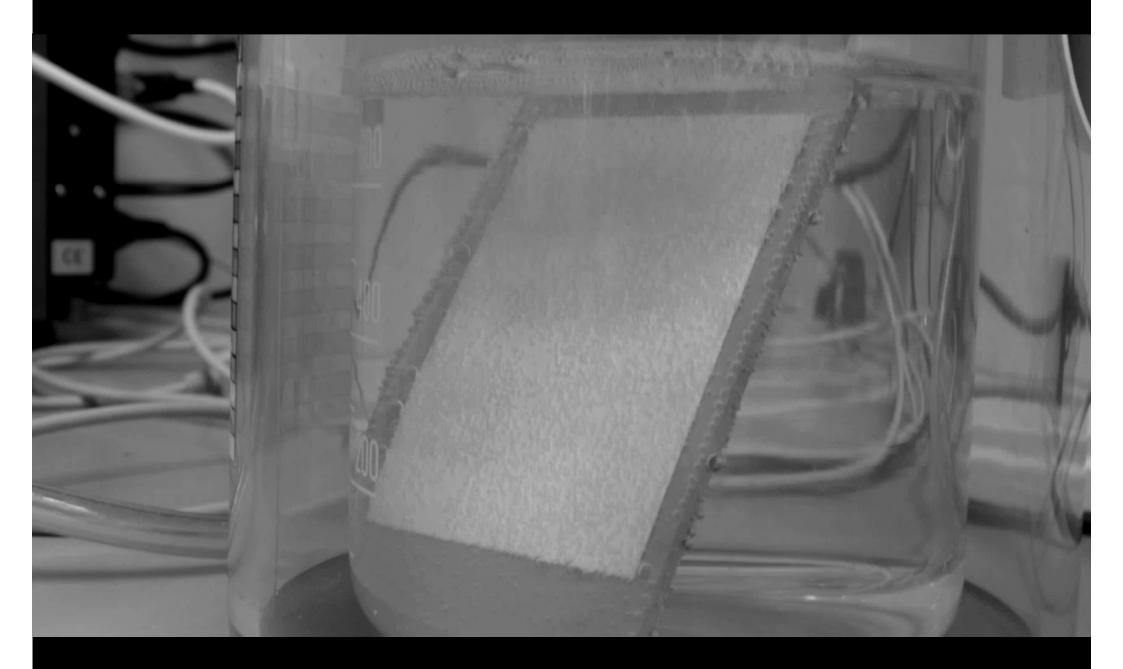
### **Vacuum Tests / Implementation**





"dry" measurement	"evacuated" measurement	"wet" measurement
Conventional DPMU of a paper sample	DPMU of the evacuated paper sample	Comparative measurement of a not evacuated paper sample (10 min "watered")
measuring time 30 s	evacuation to 100 mbar; 1 min pressure holding time (time of this procedure 10 min); DPMU time 30 s	DPMU time 30 s

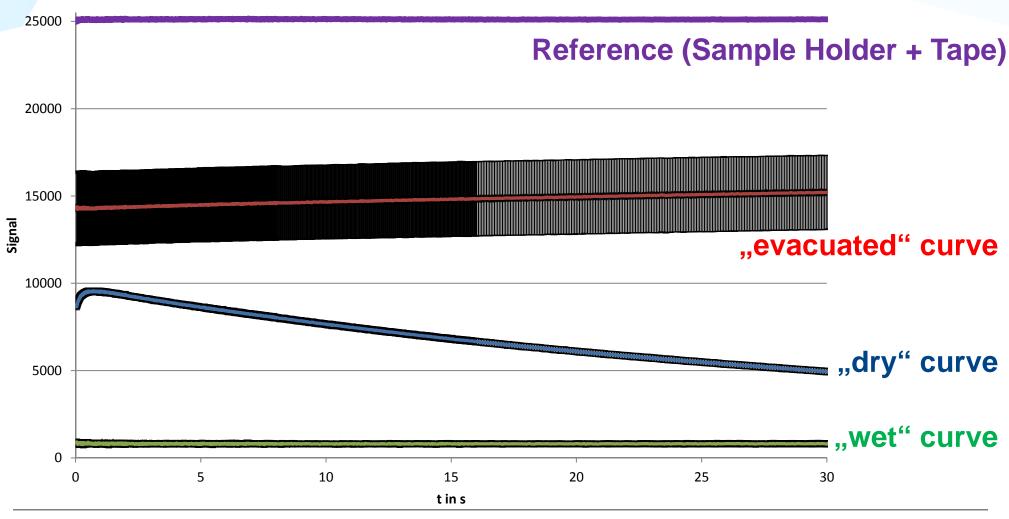
#### Vacuum Test / Evacuation



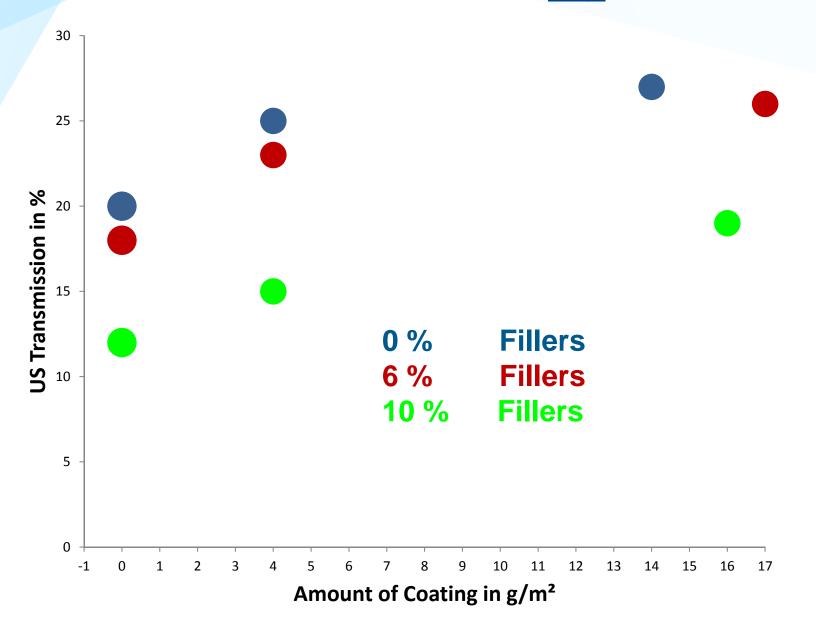




## Vacuum Tests / measurements of the sized, uncoated paper



#### Vacuum Tests / Results of the "dry" measurements

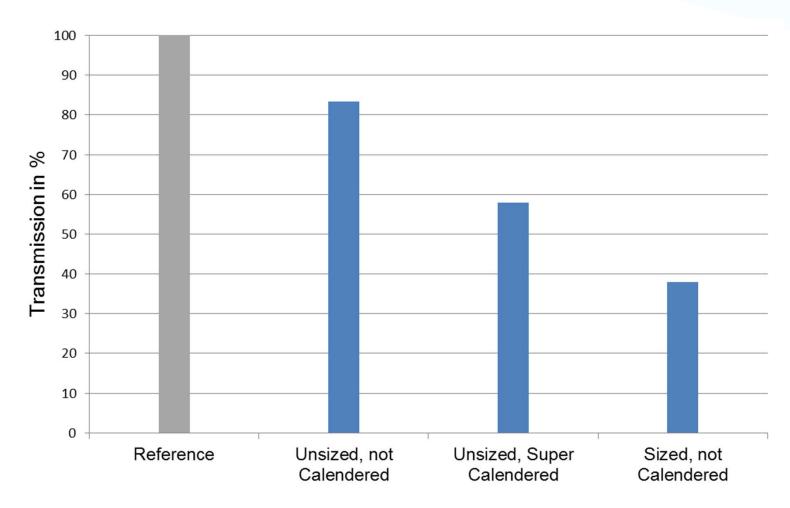


Influence of the filler and the amount of coating on the US Transmission





# Vacuum Tests / Results of the "evacuated" measurements



Influences of Sizing and Calendering



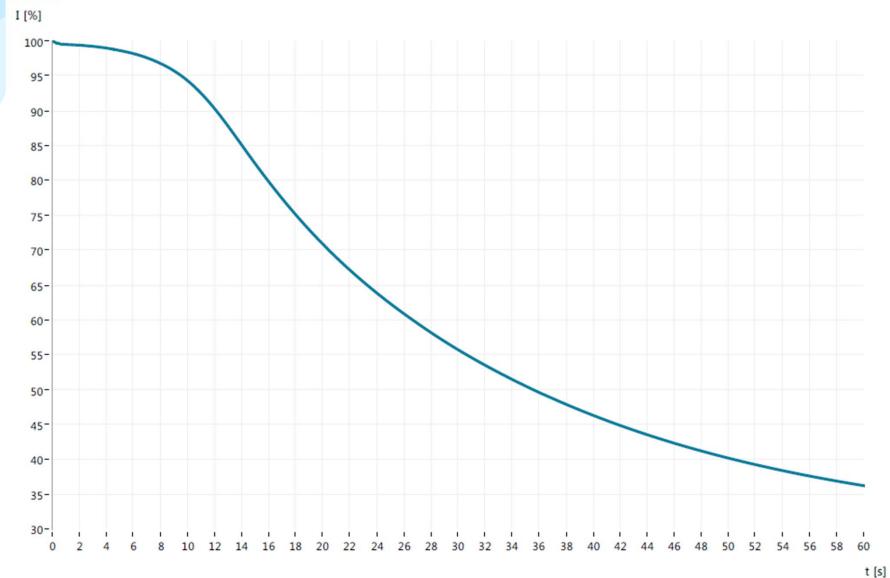


## 3. Paper Model of Dynamic Penetration Measurements

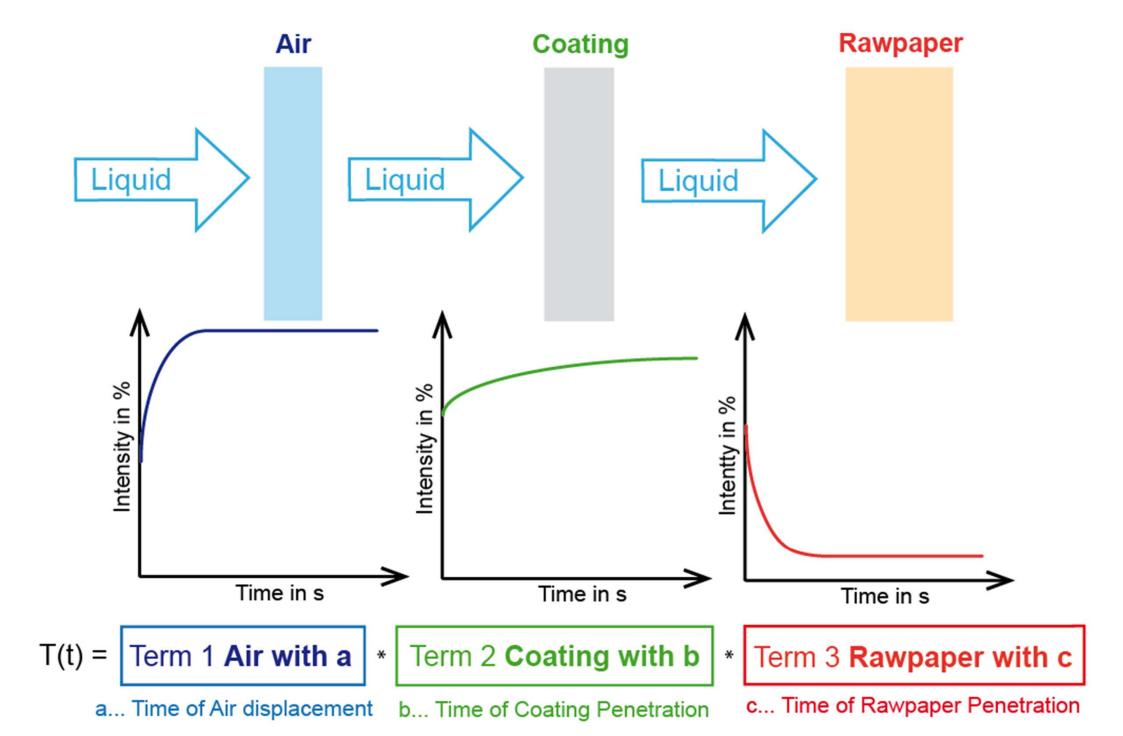
#### **Measured Curve**







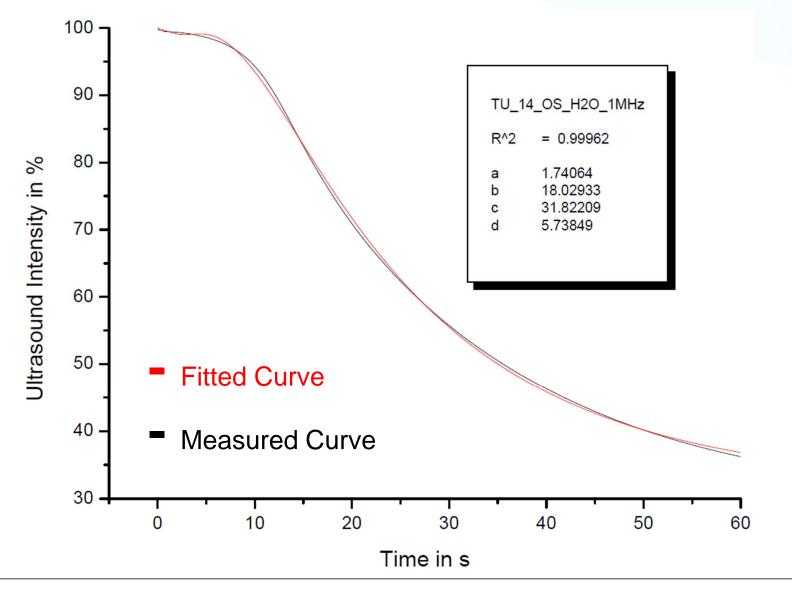
### Paper Model of Dynamic Penetration Measurements



### **Nonlinear Curve Fitting (NLFit)**



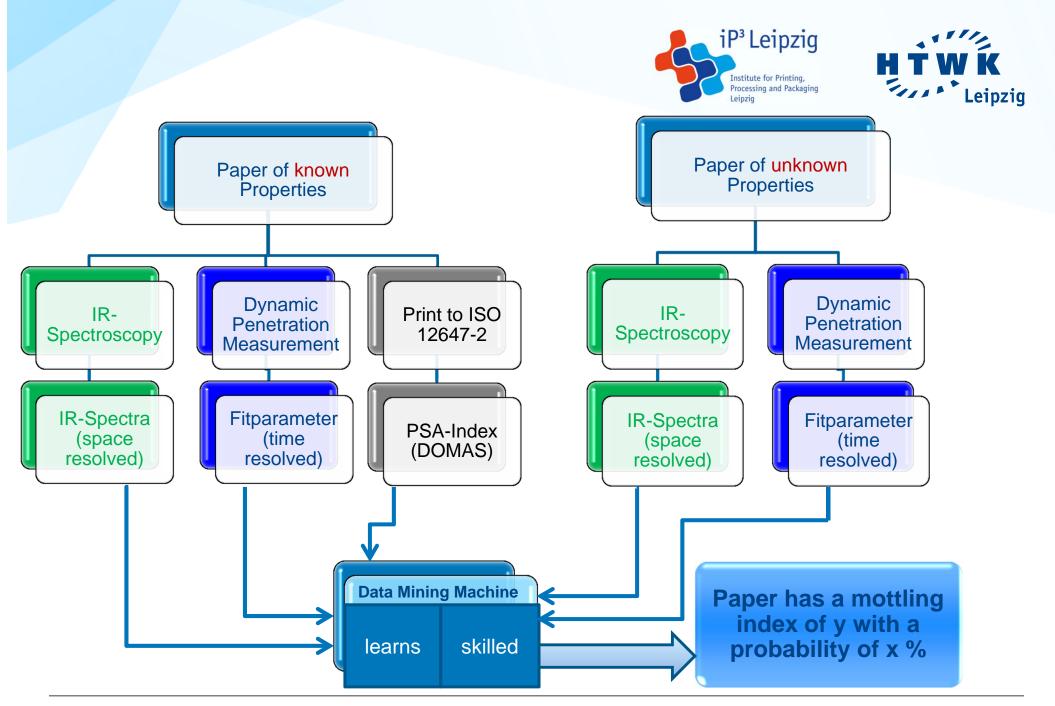








### 4. Statistical Analysis



#### **Thank You!!!**







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