



Technical Data Sheet

DOWSIL™ Q1-9226 Thermally Conductive Adhesive

FEATURES & BENEFITS

- Mix ratio: 1 to 1
- Accelerated heat cure
- Self priming adhesion to many substrates
- Long pot life for ease of use

COMPOSITION

- Thermally conductive filler
- Two part silicone adhesive

Two-part, semi-flowable thermally conductive adhesive

APPLICATIONS

- DOWSIL™ Q1-9226 Thermally Conductive Adhesive typical applications include bonding organic and ceramic substrates to heat sinks for control modules in automotive applications

TYPICAL PROPERTIES

Specification Writers: These values are not intended for use in preparing specifications.

Property	Unit	Result
One Part or Two Part		Two
Color		Gray
Viscosity (Part A)	cP	48,000
	Pa-sec	48
	mPa-sec	48,000
Viscosity (Part B)	cP	43,000
	Pa-sec	43
	mPa-sec	43,000
Viscosity (Mixed)	cP	59,000
	Pa-sec	59
	mPa-sec	59,000
Specific Gravity (Cured)		2.14
Durometer Shore A		67
Tensile Strength	psi	600
	MPa	4.15
	kg/cm ²	42
Elongation	%	124
Unprimed Adhesion - Lap Shear (Al)	psi	375
	MPa	2.6
	N/cm ²	260
Dielectric Strength	volts/mil	630
	kV/mm	25
Thermal Conductivity (hot disk)	btu/hr-ft-°F	0.46
	W/mK	0.8

DESCRIPTION

The heat-cure, thermally conductive adhesives produce no by-products in the cure process, allowing their use in deep section and complete confinement. These adhesives will develop good, primerless adhesion to a variety of common substrates including metals, ceramics, epoxy laminate boards, reactive materials and filled plastics. PCB system assemblies

are continually designed to deliver higher performance. Especially in the area of consumer devices, there is also a continual trend towards smaller, more compact designs. In combination these factors typically mean that more heat is generated in the device. Thermal management of PCB system assemblies is a primary concern of design engineers. A cooler device allows for more efficient operation and better

reliability over the life of the device. As such, thermally conductive compounds play an integral role here. Thermally conductive materials act as a thermal “bridge” to remove heat from a heat source (device) to the ambient via a heat transfer media (i.e. heat sink). These materials have properties such as low thermal resistance, high thermal conductivity, and can achieve thin Bond Line Thicknesses (BLTs) which can help to improve the transfer of heat away from the device.

APPLICATION METHODS

- Automated or manual dispensing

SUBSTRATE TESTING

To ensure maximum bond strength for adhesives on a particular substrate, 100 percent cohesive failure of the adhesive in a lap shear or similar adhesive strength test is needed. This ensures compatibility of the adhesive with the substrate being considered. Also, this test can be used to determine minimum cure time or to detect the presence of surface contaminants such as mold release agents, oils, greases and oxide films.

MIXING AND DE-AIRING

Upon standing, some filler may settle to the bottom of the liquid after several weeks. To ensure a uniform product mix, the material in each container should be thoroughly mixed prior to use. Two-part materials should be mixed in the proper ratio either by weight or volume. The presence of light-colored streaks or marbling indicates inadequate mixing. Automated airless dispense equipment can be used to reduce or avoid the need to de-air. If de-airing is required to reduce voids in the cured elastomer, consider a vacuum de-air schedule of > 8 inches Hg (or a residual pressure of 10–0 mm of Hg) for 10 minutes or until bubbling subsides.

PROCESSING/CURING

Addition-cure silicones should be cured at 100°C (212°F) or above. The cure rate is rapidly accelerated with heat (see heat-cure times in Typical Properties table). For thicker sections, a pre-cure at 70°C (158°F) may be necessary to reduce voids in the elastomer. Length of pre-cure will depend on section thickness and confinement of adhesive. It is recommended that 30 minutes at 70°C (158°F) be used as a starting point for determining necessary pre-cure time. Addition-curing materials contain all the ingredients needed for cure with no by-products from the cure mechanism. Deep-section or confined cures are possible. Cure progresses evenly throughout the material. These products generally have long working times.

POT LIFE AND CURE RATE

Cure reaction begins with the mixing process. Initially, cure is evidenced by a gradual increase in viscosity, followed by gelation and conversion to its final state. Pot life is defined as the time required for viscosity to double after Parts A and B (base and curing agent) are mixed.

ADHESION

Dow silicone adhesives are specially formulated to provide unprimed adhesion to many reactive metals, ceramics and glass, as well as to selected laminates, resins and plastics. However, good adhesion cannot be expected on non-reactive metal substrates or non-reactive plastic surfaces such as Teflon®, polyethylene or polypropylene. Special surface treatments such as chemical etching or plasma treatment can sometimes provide a reactive surface and promote adhesion to these types of substrates. Dow primers can be used to increase the chemical activity on difficult substrates. For best results, the primer should be applied in a very thin, uniform coating and then wiped

off after application. After application, primers should be thoroughly air dried prior to application of the silicone elastomer. Alternatively, use a low-viscosity primerless adhesive to pot your components. Poor adhesion can be experienced on plastic or rubber substrates that are highly plasticized, since the mobile plasticizers act as release agents. Small-scale laboratory evaluation of all substrates is recommended before production trials are made. In general, increasing the cure temperature and/or cure time will improve the ultimate adhesion.

USEFUL TEMPERATURE RANGES

For most uses, silicone adhesives should be operational over a temperature range of -45 to 200°C (-49 to 392°F) for long periods of time. However, at both the low and high temperature ends of the spectrum, behavior of the materials and performance in particular applications can become more complex and require additional considerations. For low-temperature performance, thermal cycling to conditions such as -55°C (-67°F) may be possible for most products, but performance should be verified for your parts or assemblies. Factors that may influence performance are configuration and stress sensitivity of components, cooling rates and hold times, and prior temperature history. At the high-temperature end, the durability of the cured silicone elastomer is time and temperature dependent. As expected, the higher the temperature, the shorter the time the material will remain useable.

SOLVENT EXPOSURE

In general, the product is resistance to minimal or intermittent solvent exposure, however best practice is to avoid solvent exposure altogether.

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USABLE LIFE AND STORAGE

The product should be stored in its original packaging with the cover tightly attached to avoid any contamination. Store in accordance with any special instructions listed on the product label. The product should be used by the indicated Exp. Date found on the label.

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LIMITATIONS

This product is neither tested nor represented as suitable for medical or pharmaceutical uses.

HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

To support customers in their product safety needs, Dow has an extensive Product Stewardship organization and a team of product safety and regulatory compliance specialists available in each area.

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