



Measuring Uniformity of UV on Complex Surfaces



Jim Raymont
EIT Instrument Markets

WHY MEASURE?



**Bake at 350°F
for 30 minutes**

Oven Temperature (°F)

Bake Time (minutes)

Toothpicks



WHY MEASURE?

Bake at 350°F for 30 minutes
(350 x 30 = 10,500 Degree Minutes)



Option for Equal Degree Minutes:

- 700°F for 15 minutes?
- 175°F for 60 minutes?



Doubling the temperature from 350°F to 700°F
doesn't bake the cake in half the time.....

WHY MEASURE?

Cake



Time & Temperature

UV Reaction



Wavelength, Energy (Irradiance) &
Time (Energy Density)

Oven Temperature (°F) is similar to Irradiance (Watts/cm²)

Bake Time (Minutes) is similar to Energy Density (Joules/cm²)

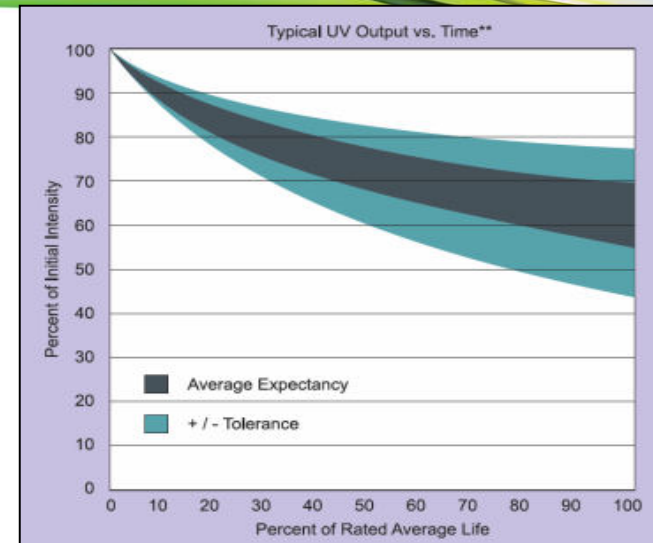
WHY MEASURE?

System Related

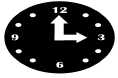
- Lamps Age
- Reflectors become dirty or damaged
- Equipment failure

Operator/Production Related

- Lack of Maintenance
- Controls are inadvertently changed
- Conveyor speed changed
- Part fixtures changed
- Lamps are misaligned



WHY MEASURE?



Time

Both

Money

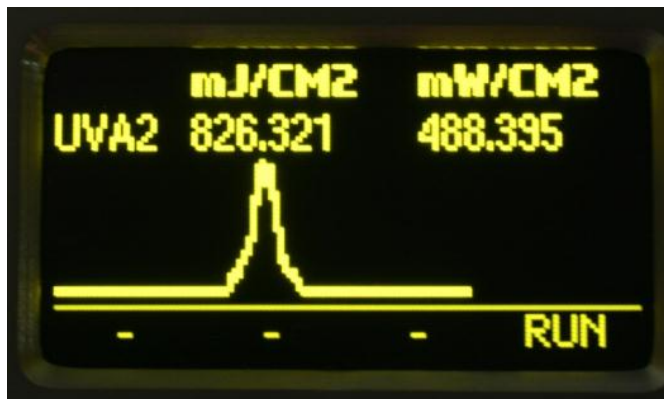
- Repeatability, Reliability, Verification, Documentation, ISO, Training, Quality, Certificate of Conformance, Customer Requirement
- Drive maintenance programs (simple, routine, major)

HOW TO MEASURE?

UV Measurement Strategies

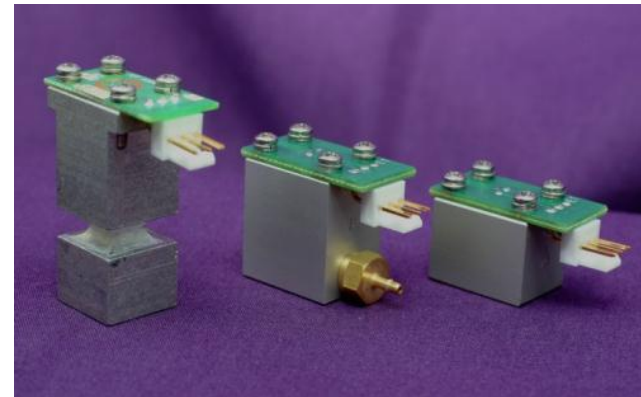
Absolute Measurement

- **Want a “number”**
 - Match a specification
 - Troubleshoot
 - Optimize a process
 - Compare multiple lines
 - Communicate data



Relative Measurement

- **Want to compare**
 - UV changes with time
 - Alarms
 - Constant monitoring
 - Simultaneous readings

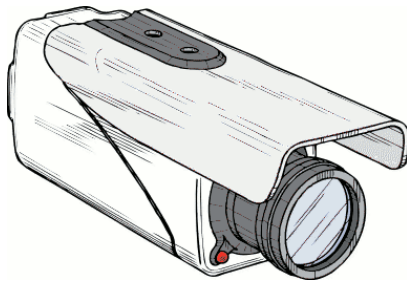


HOW TO MEASURE?



Absolute Measurement

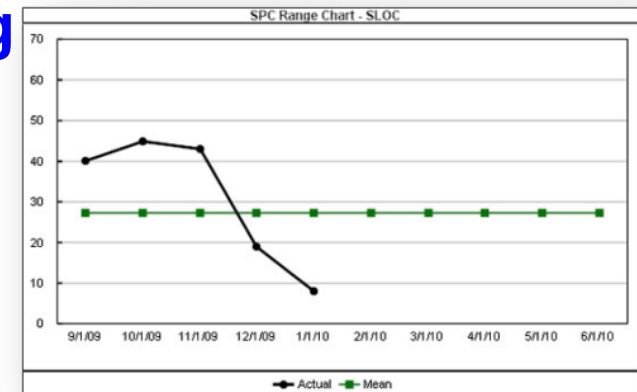
- Snap-Shot of the Line
- Data Logging



Relative Measurement

- Surveillance of the Line
- Real-Time Monitoring

UNIT #/R	UNIT TYPE	FEAR IRRADIANCE (mW/cm2)	ENERGY DENSITY (kJ/cm2)	LED
SN:1000	JVA-S	731.5	435.3	●
SN:1001	JVA-S	522.4	340.1	●
SN:1002	JVA-S	536.3	374.8	●
SN:1003	JVA-S	587.2	300.5	●
SN:1004	JVA-S	958.6	1338.5	●
SN:1005	JVA-S	523.3	334.7	●
SN:1007	JVA-S	474.4	306.8	●
SN:1009	JVA-S	691.2	1235.6	●



Line Speed? Process Window?
Liability? Quantity?

HOW TO MEASURE?

Absolute Measurement Strategies

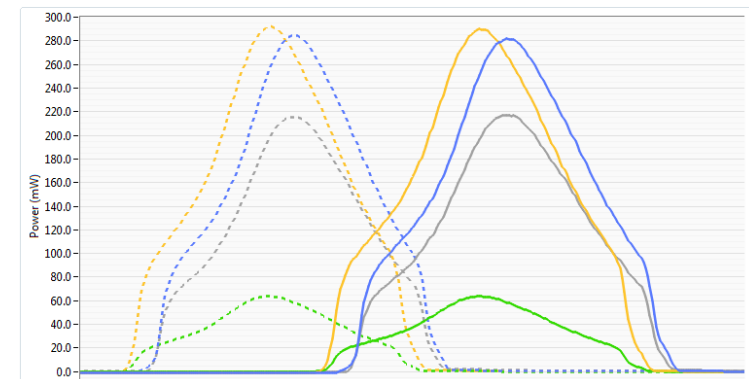
	J/CM2	W/CM2
UVA	5.663	3.355
REF	2.909	3.433
DIFF%	+94.6	-2.3
SEL	-	SET RUN

Radiometers

- Display of Irradiance (W/cm^2) & Energy Density (J/cm^2)

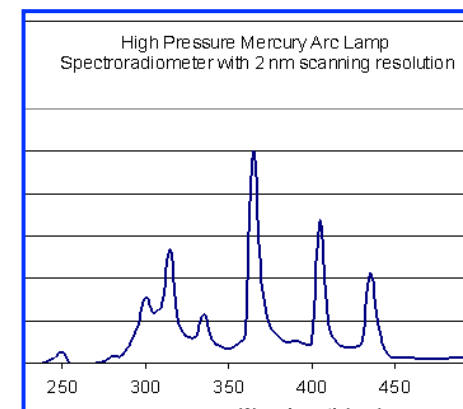
Profiling Radiometers

- Profile the peak irradiance as a function of time
- Measure the peak irradiance and total energy density



Spectral Radiometer

- Irradiance as function of wavelength
- Available from UV bulb/equipment supplier
- R&D value vs. production value?



Radiochromatic Strips

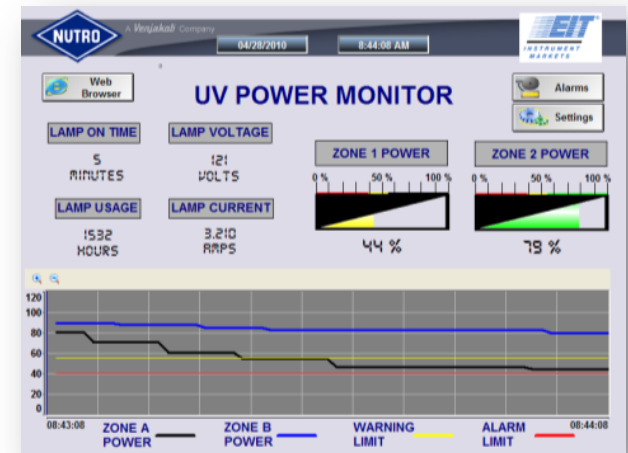
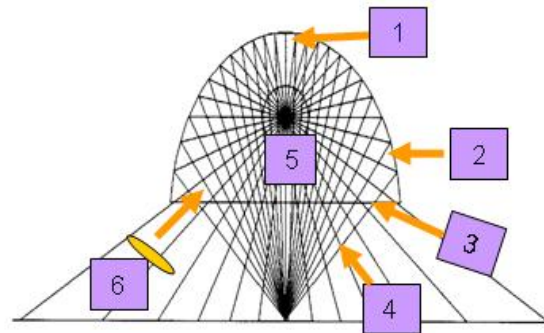
- Web press option
- Correlate to radiometer or color?

HOW TO MEASURE?

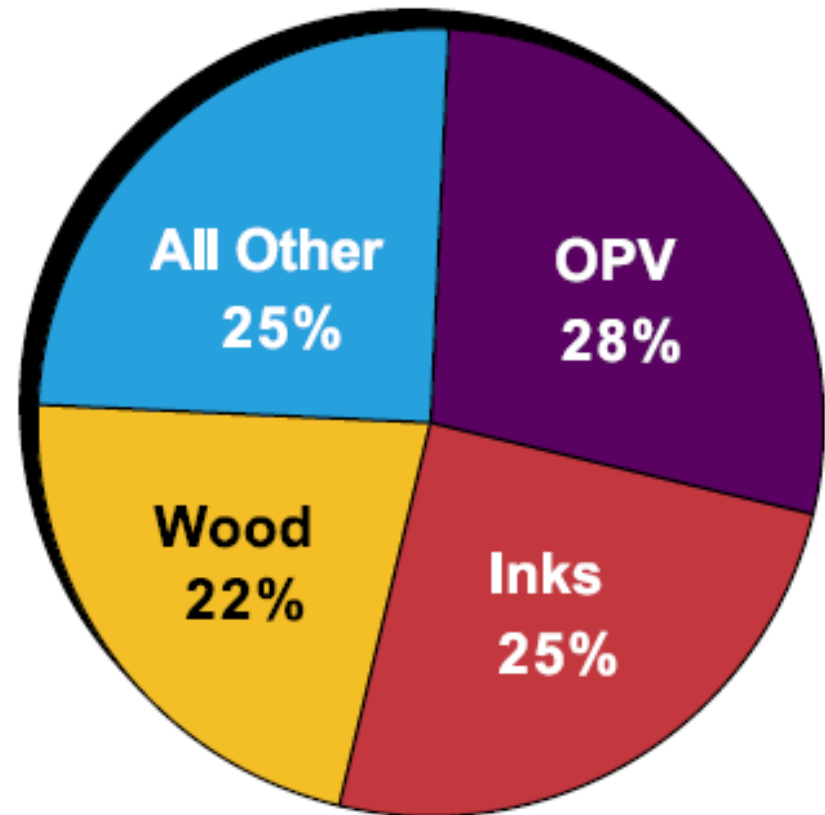
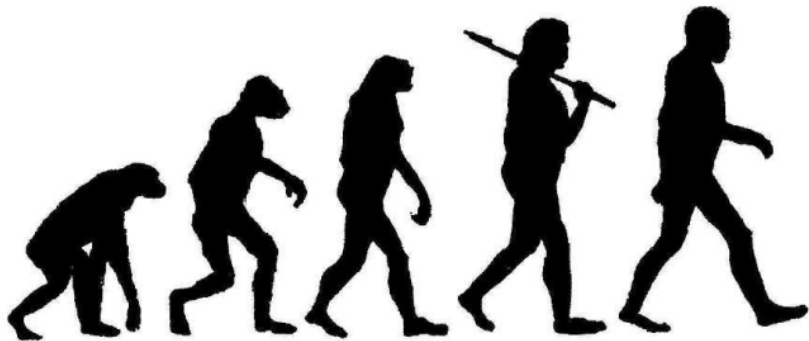
Relative Measurement Strategies

Online Monitoring

- Sensor
- Display
- Electronic signal proportional to lamp brightness (% intensity)



THE EVOLUTION OF UV CURING



RadTech has conducted ongoing surveys of the most popular uses for UV curing.

THE EVOLUTION OF UV CURING



Traditionally, most of these applications are for flat looking parts

THE EVOLUTION OF UV CURING



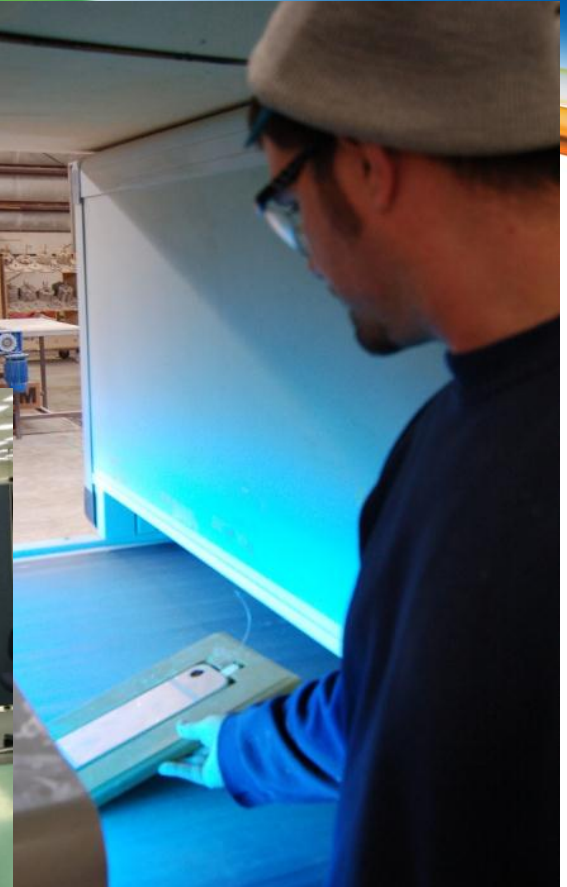
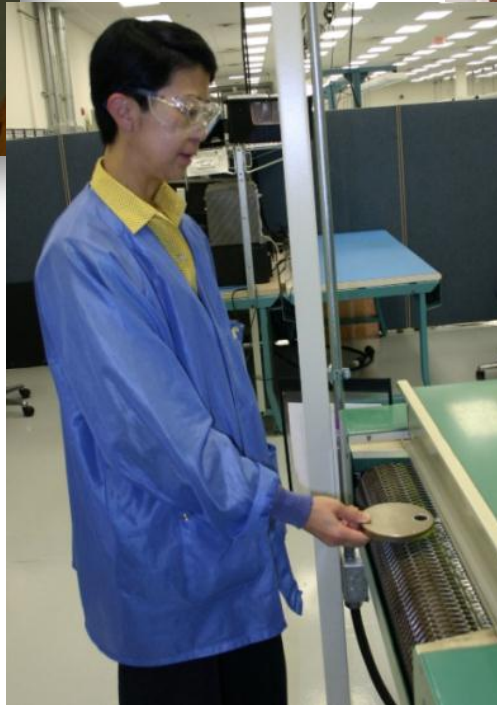
Equipment is designed for flat applications

THE EVOLUTION OF UV CURING



Even much of the growth in UV comes from flat applications

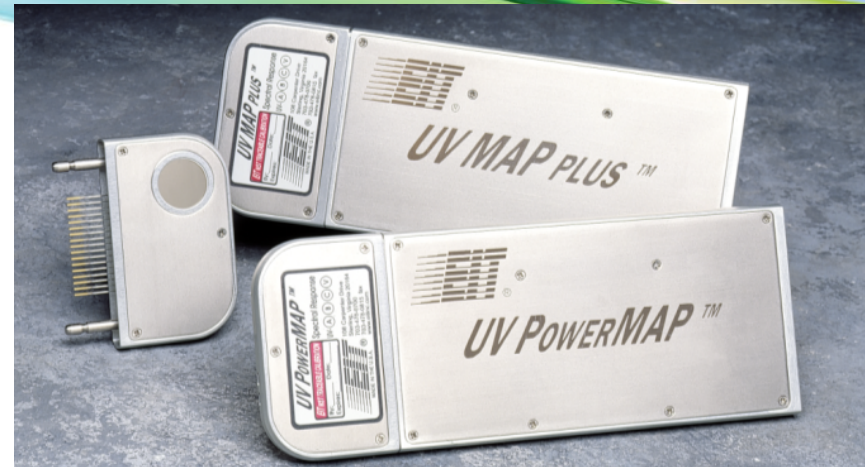
THE EVOLUTION OF UV CURING



Process Control

UV is measured the same way the part is produced

THE EVOLUTION OF UV CURING



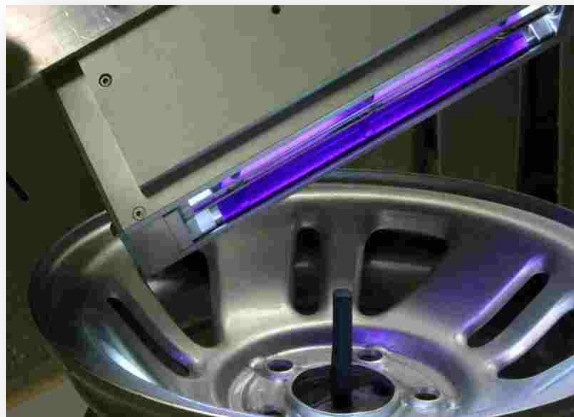
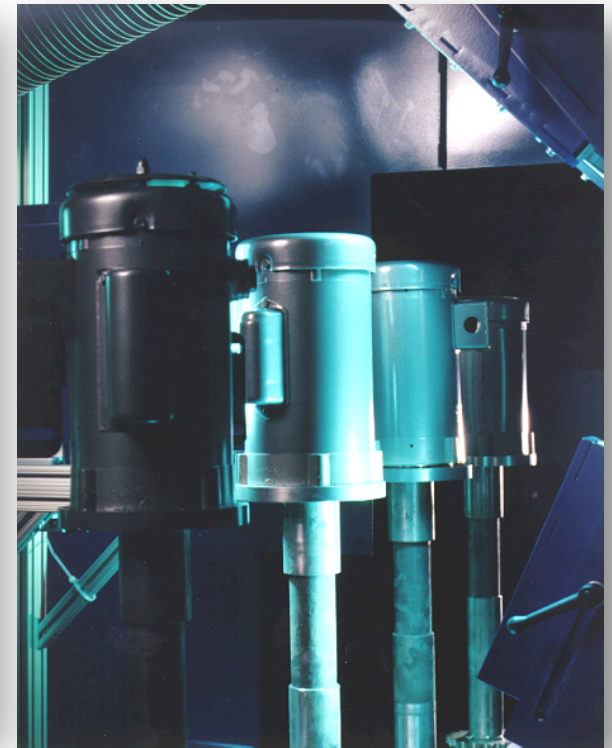
UV radiometers designed to mimic products cured on belts & conveyors

THE EVOLUTION OF UV CURING

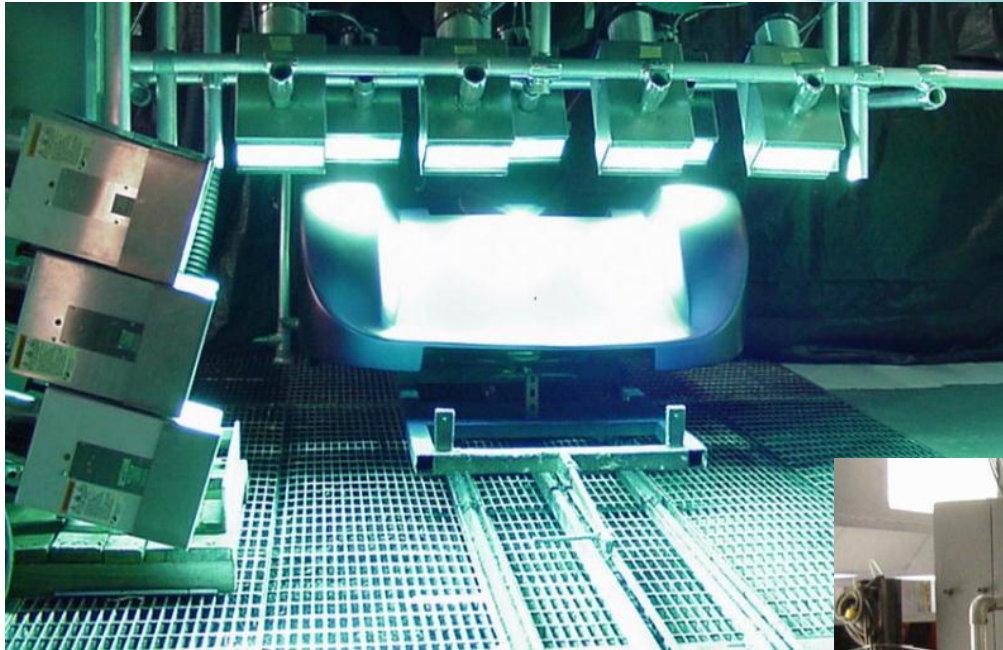


But the World is not flat

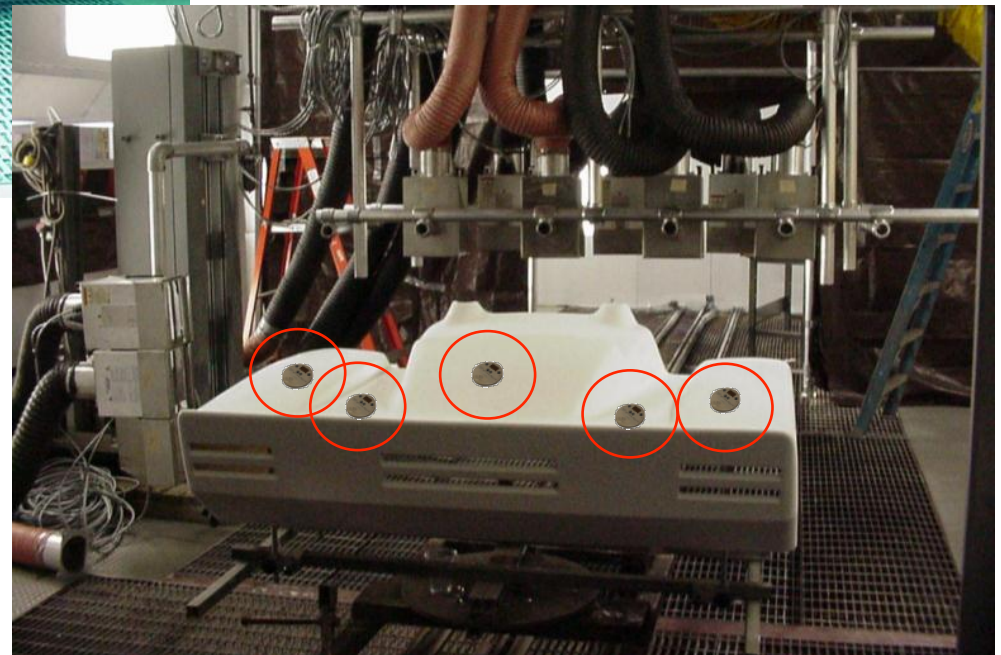
THE EVOLUTION OF UV CURING



A BRUTE FORCE APPROACH



Using multiple puck instruments to measure exposure of a complex 3D part





Aiming visible lamps is easier

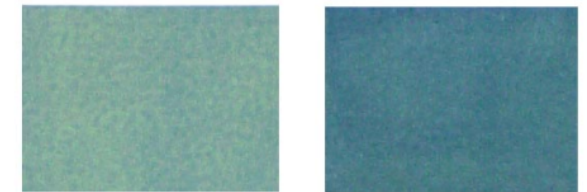
3-D MEASUREMENT RADIOCHROMIC FILMS



System with test strips and a densitometer



The New UV Intensity Labels begin as a bright yellow color (left). As they are exposed to UV, they become increasingly more green.



After continued UV exposure, the Labels take on a deeper shade of green, eventually reaching their maximum exposure color, solid blue.

Radiochromic films (labels) that change color with UV exposure provide a convenient means of measuring UV on complex surfaces.

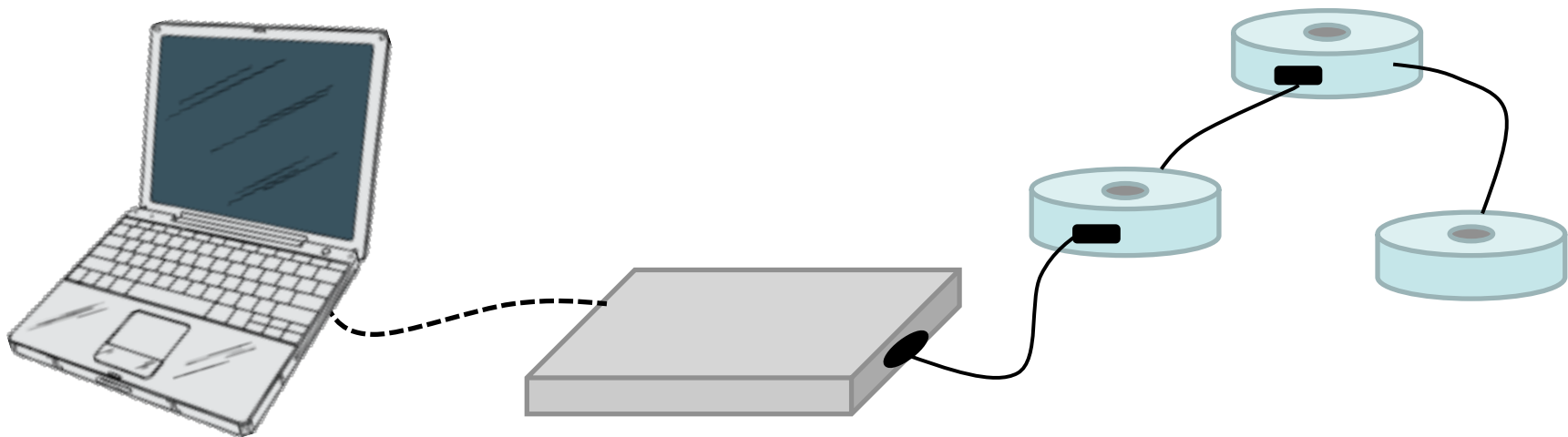
3-D MEASUREMENT RADIOCHROMIC FILMS

- Per label cost can make repeated measurements of dimensional objects costly.
- Labels change with time, temperature, exposure to ambient UV. Evaluate for your application
- Coordinate with calibrated radiometer?
- Labels are prone to blowing off part, or distorting with exposure to high temperatures.
- Without an analytical device such as a densitometer the color change subjective.



3-D MEASUREMENT RADIOMETER

- Multiple sensors that can be mounted at substrate level
- Sensors can be daisy-chained to simplify the wiring
- A single high capacity data collection module



3-D MEASUREMENT RADIOMETER



Radiometer purpose built for Complex Surfaces (3D)

3-D MEASUREMENT RADIOMETER



Sensors:

- Calibrated, Single Spectral Bandwidth Radiometer
- UVA, UVB, UVC, UVV
- Mix & Match Bandwidths in the same string
- Provides mW/cm^2 and mJ/cm^2
- Connect up to 32 sensors in a daisy-chain digital network
- A small LED allows for communications verification of each sensor during setup.
- Powered by a DCM

3-D MEASUREMENT RADIOMETER



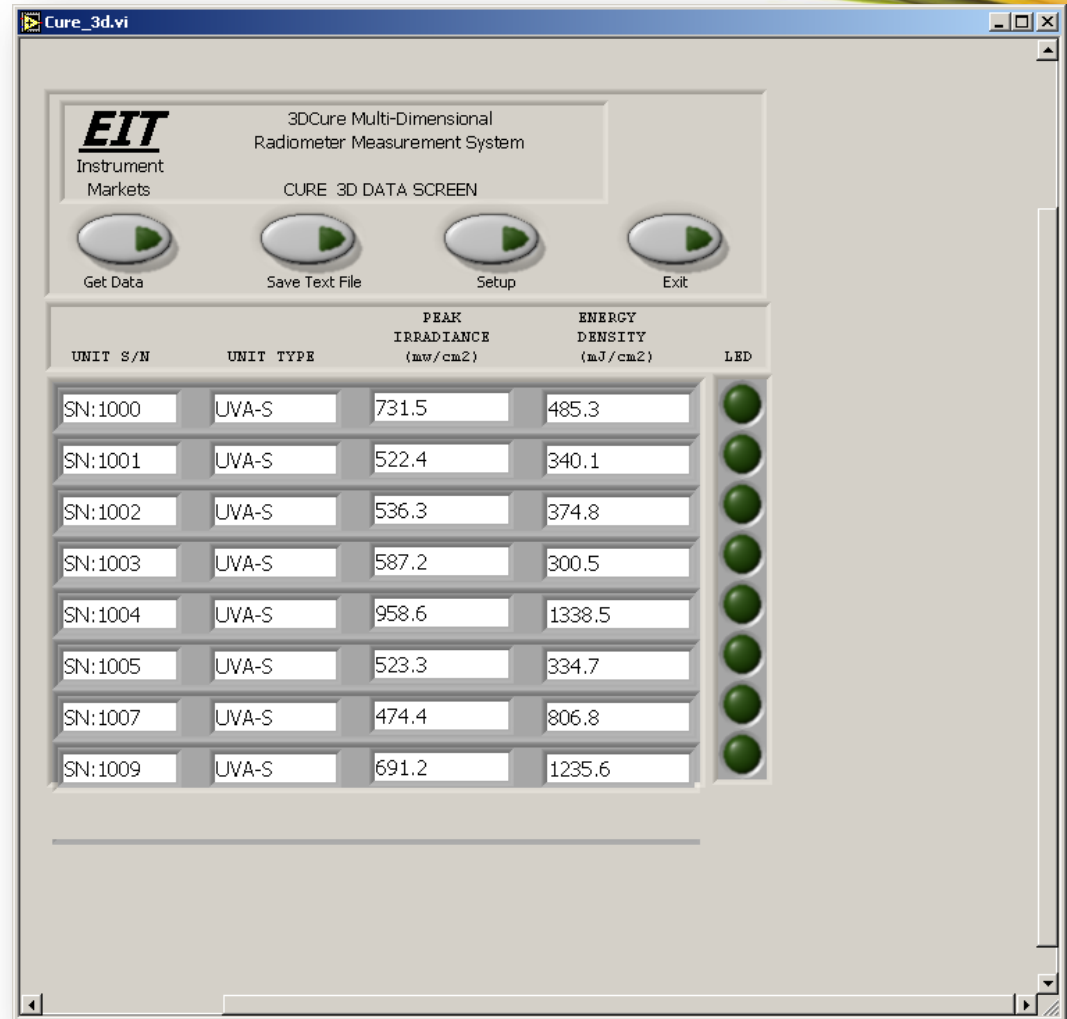
DCM-Data Collection Module:

- Collects and transfers data to a PC via EIT Cure3D Software
- Provides power to the sensors
- Portable, or tethered
- Rechargeable battery

3-D MEASUREMENT RADIOMETER

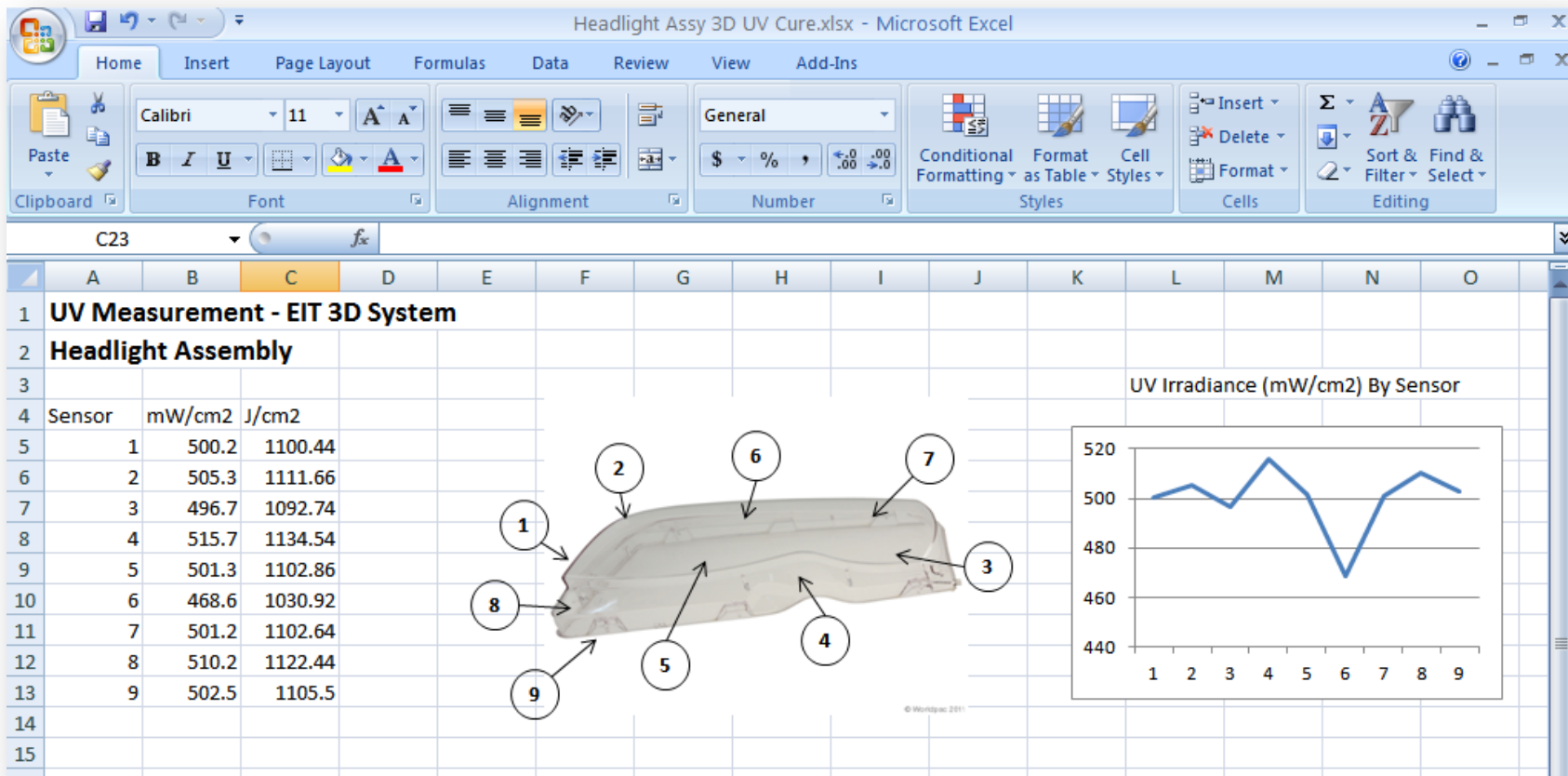
Software

- Easy to read interface provides the identity and type of each sensor
- Peak irradiance and energy density measured for each.



3-D MEASUREMENT RADIOMETER

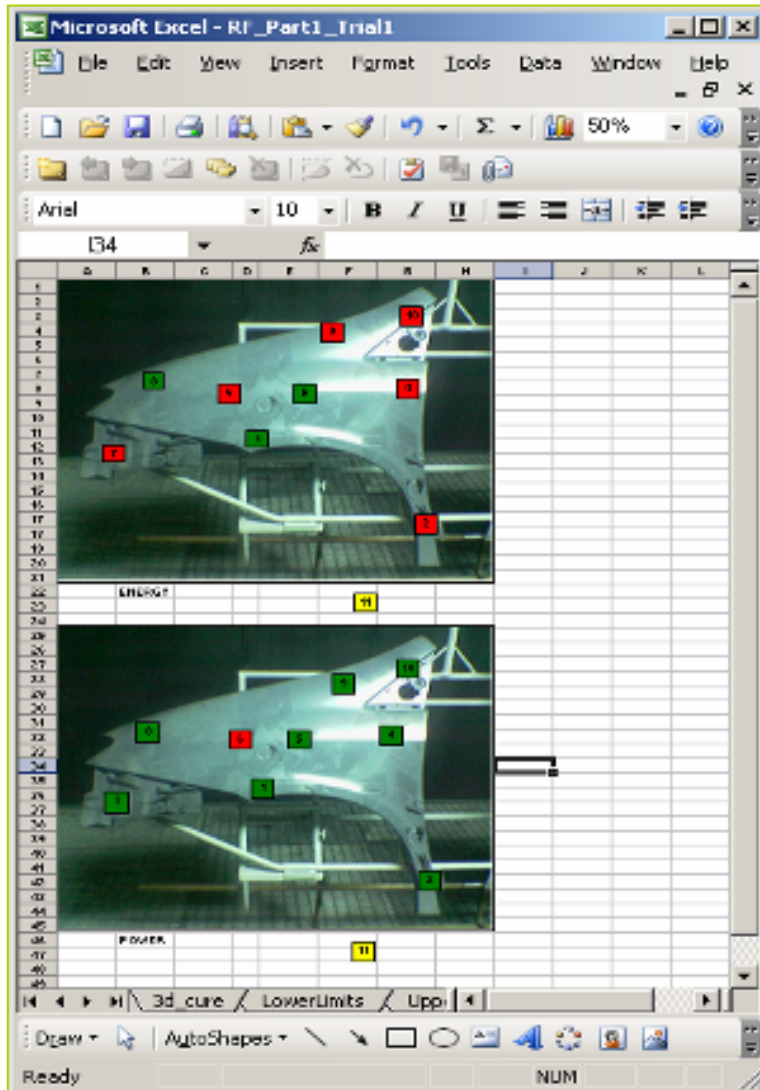
Software



Data is easily exported to Excel for analysis and record keeping

3-D MEASUREMENT RADIOMETER

Software



The screenshot shows a Microsoft Excel window titled "Microsoft Excel - RI_Part1_Trial1". The spreadsheet contains a data table with columns A through K and rows 1 through 11. The table has a header row (row 2) and a data row (row 3). The data row (row 3) contains the following values:

SNR	ENERGY (mJ)	PEAK POWER (mW)	POWER (mW)	
1.800	3153.195	429.877	0.003	7.303398
2.800	4262.671	694.767	-0.073	6.277994
4.800	3714.969	556.574	0.008	6.791115
5.800	2747.921	370.346	-0.048	7.418675
6.800	6727.544	8063.712	-3.062	8.368663
7.800	4269.626	552.308	-0.058	7.772977
8.800	3304.547	294.244	-0.061	11.23198
9.800	5134.688	383.766	-0.058	13.37908
10.800	4996.683	644.266	0.008	6.824077

Ability to use Active-X to
develop custom models

3-D MEASUREMENT RADIOMETER



Sensors mounted to the surface using Velcro®

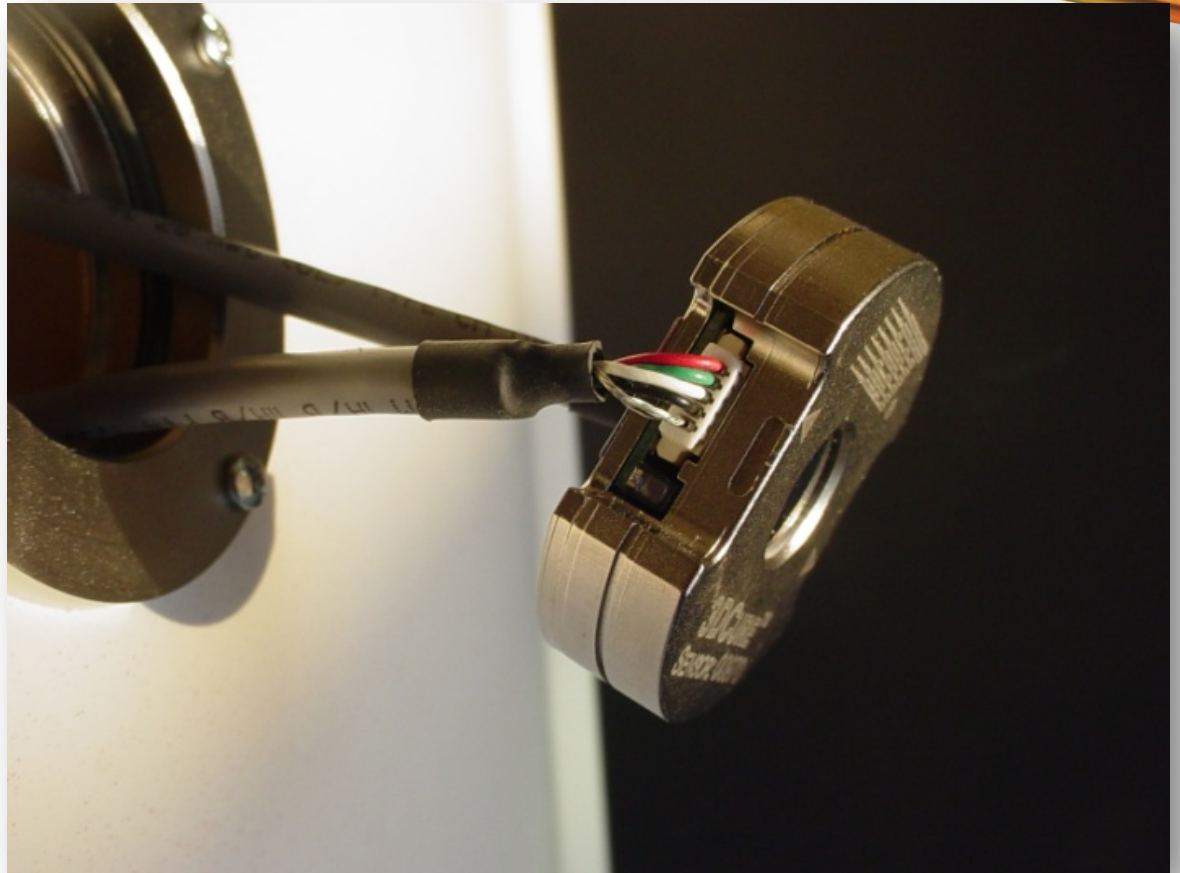
Headlight Bezel

3-D MEASUREMENT RADIOMETER

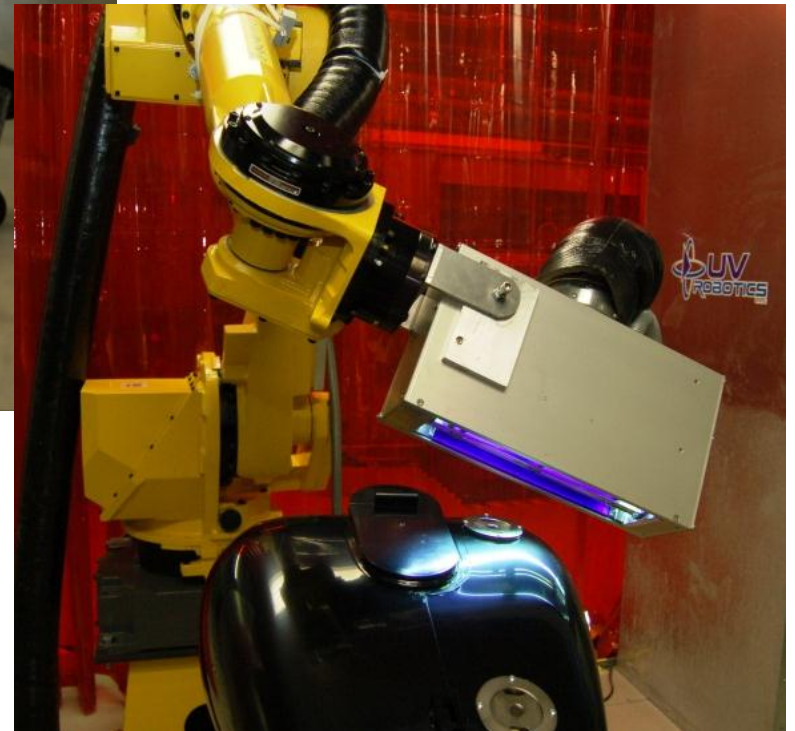
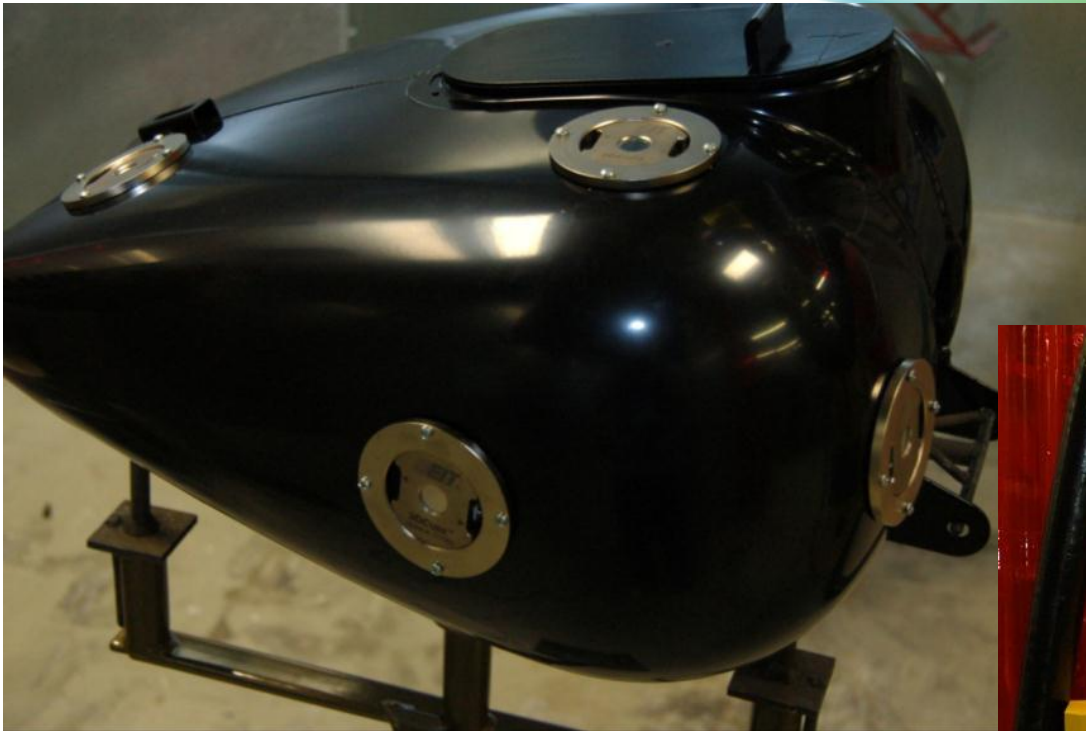


Positioning Rings

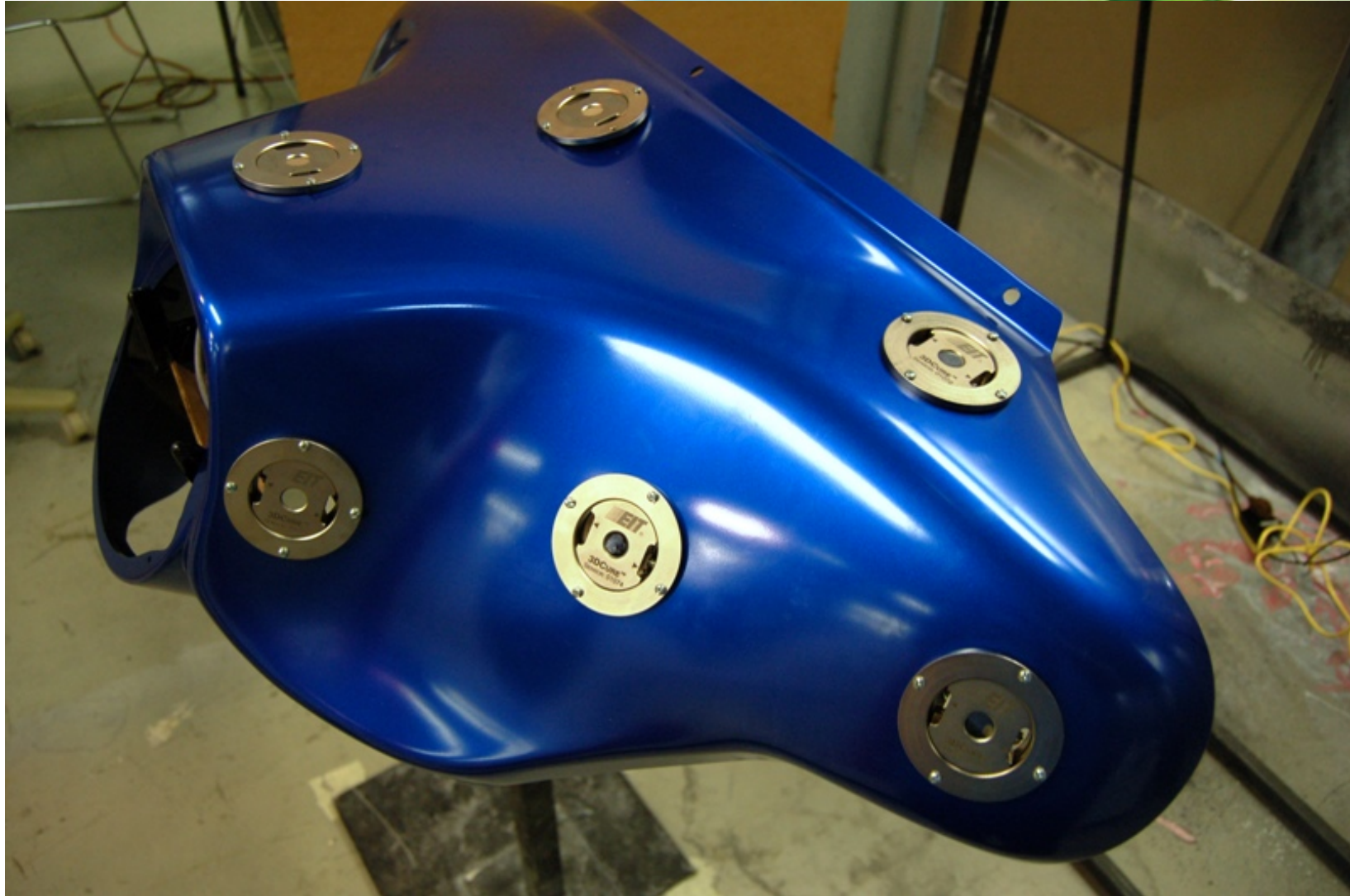
- Allow sensors to mount flush with the surface
- Share sensors between different work pieces



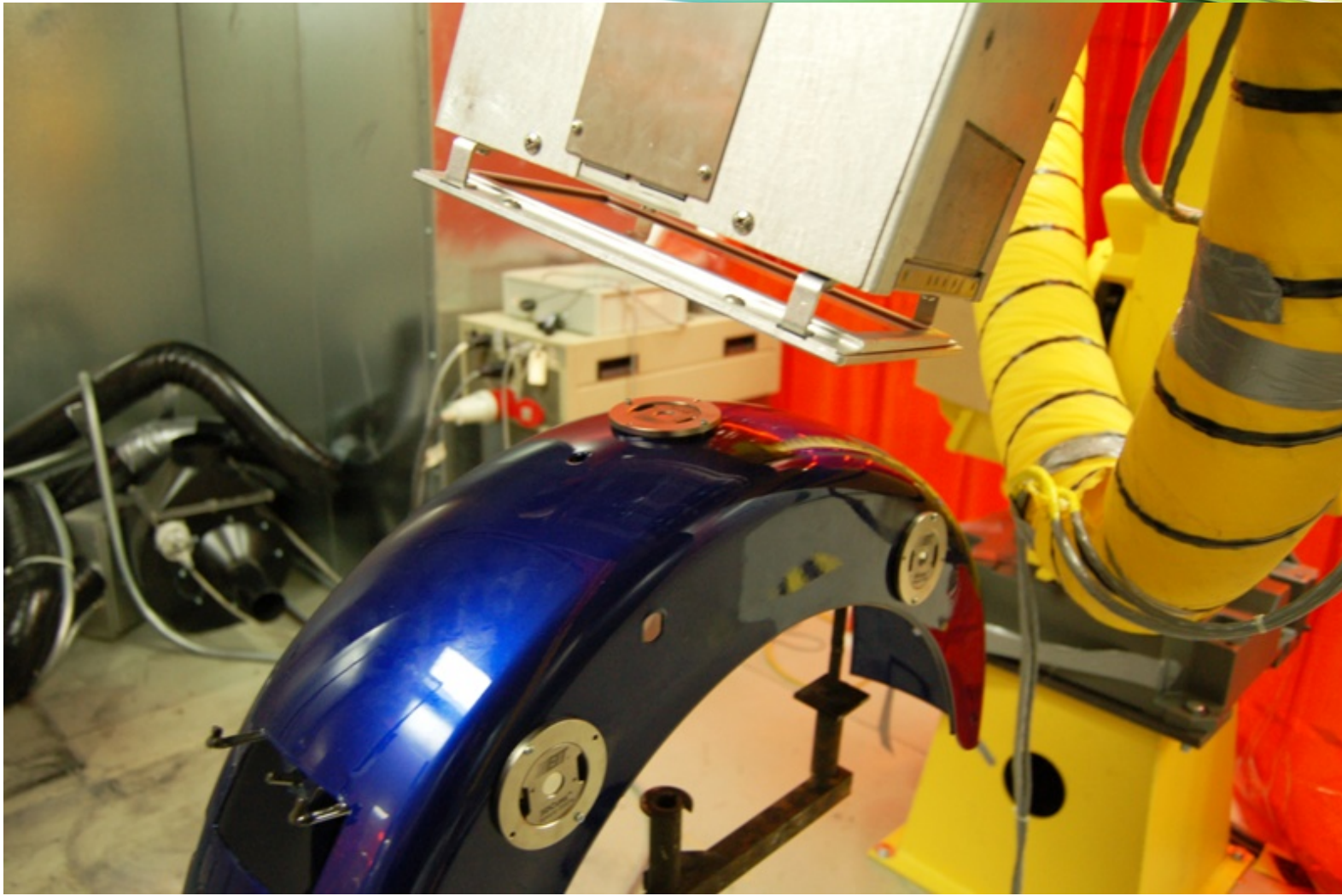
3-D MEASUREMENT RADIOMETER



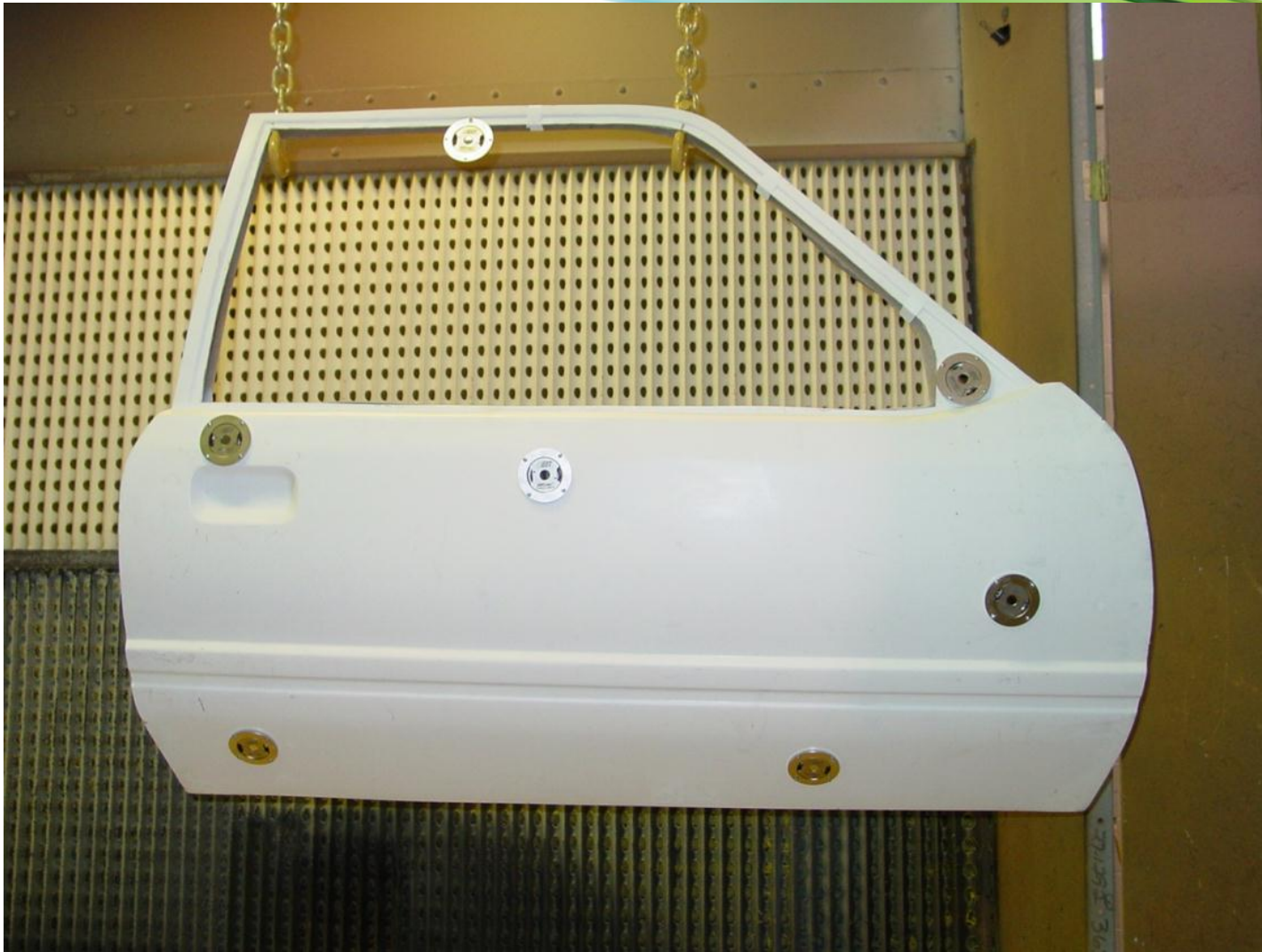
3-D MEASUREMENT RADIOMETER



3-D MEASUREMENT RADIOMETER



3-D MEASUREMENT RADIOMETER



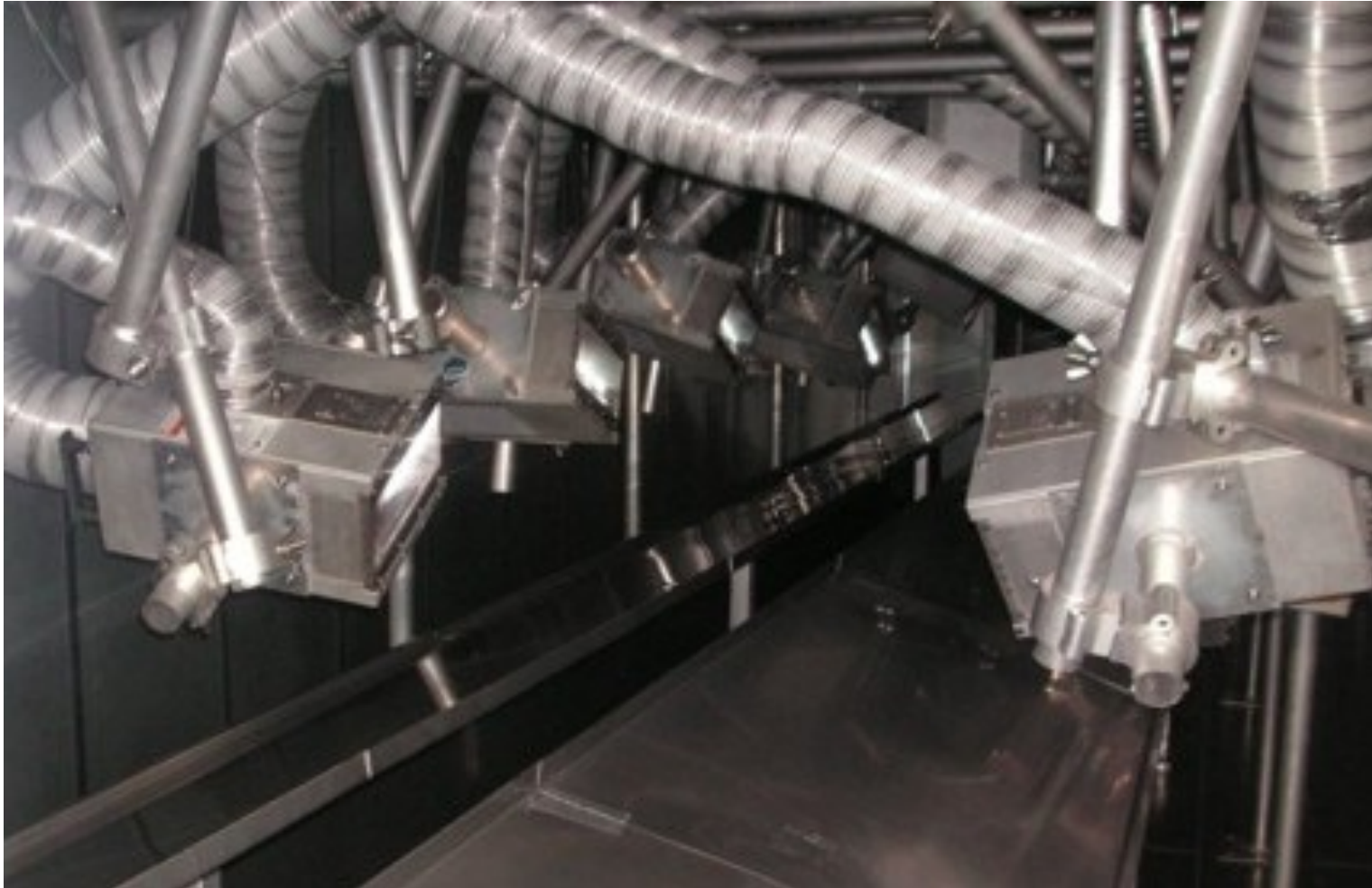
3-D MEASUREMENT RADIOMETER



3-D MEASUREMENT RADIOMETER



3-D MEASUREMENT RADIOMETER



Summary

- UV process window needs to be established and maintained for complex (3D) shapes
- Multiple options for 3D measurement
- Combine absolute measurements with relative measurements?



Thank You



EIT-Instrument Markets
RadTech Booth #301
Jim Raymont
108 Carpenter Drive
Sterling, VA 20164 USA
Phone: 703-478-0700
jraymont@eit.com
uv@eit.com
www.eit.com