



In-situ resin infiltration of 3D printed porous structures

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EMI shielding efficiency (SE)

ABSTRACT

Currently, three-dimensional (3D) printing technology has been widely used in the field of porous structures. However, the traditional three-dimensional printing (SLM) technology has some limitations, such as high cost and low efficiency. In this paper, a new method of in-situ resin infiltration (CVD) is proposed to improve the properties of 3D printed porous structures. The CVD process involves the infiltration of a resin into the pores of a 3D printed structure, followed by curing. The results show that the CVD process significantly improves the mechanical properties and EMI shielding efficiency of the 3D printed porous structures. The EMI shielding efficiency (SE) of the CVD treated samples is significantly higher than that of the untreated samples. The SE of the CVD treated samples is 27% higher than that of the untreated samples. The SE of the CVD treated samples is 27% higher than that of the untreated samples. The SE of the CVD treated samples is 27% higher than that of the untreated samples.

1. Introduction

Graphene, a single layer of sp^2 carbon atoms, has many unique properties, such as high electrical conductivity, high thermal conductivity, and high mechanical strength. Graphene has been widely used in various fields, such as electronics, energy storage, and biomedical engineering. In this paper, we will discuss the application of graphene in 3D printing. Graphene can be used as a conductive material in 3D printing, which can improve the electrical properties of the printed structures. Graphene can also be used as a reinforcement material in 3D printing, which can improve the mechanical properties of the printed structures. Graphene can also be used as a functional material in 3D printing, which can give the printed structures special properties.

(2DG), the in-situ resin infiltration [5], and the CVD [6,7], which can improve the properties of the 3D printed porous structures. The CVD process involves the infiltration of a resin into the pores of a 3D printed structure, followed by curing. The results show that the CVD process significantly improves the mechanical properties and EMI shielding efficiency of the 3D printed porous structures. The EMI shielding efficiency (SE) of the CVD treated samples is significantly higher than that of the untreated samples. The SE of the CVD treated samples is 27% higher than that of the untreated samples. The SE of the CVD treated samples is 27% higher than that of the untreated samples.

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t lyst. T i es e i t l st i s (i ., e es i t i e i e -
 st t), t t t i i fl e t fi l i est t
 (i ., l y t i ss, f ts) e f t 3DG. B s i s, t -
 t 3DG l l i t t e e t i s f e t t l t l t
 (i ., e es i t, e s i s f l i t y). H e , e s t e f t e e s
 t l t l t s y e t i e l t e s i f f i l t y
 i e s l y l t i e es i t, f e l i s t , t e i l l N i f e
 l l y s t e es i t y e e l y e t e l l f e l t
 e t t, t s s t l y e t i 3DG s e s e e t e l e f e -
 s e i i e s e i f t s f e s i f f i t i e l s i 17,18].
 H e , i t i s e f ss i t y t e l e t l t l t s, i
 i s l y i l t f e e t e i e s t s t e i 3DG i t
 t l st t s s t l f e s 19].
 S l t i l s l t i (SLM), s i e t i i t i -
 f t i (AM) t e l e y, i s t i l l y s i f e t f i t i e
 e f s e l s t i t / e i s t - i s i e l (3D) t l t l t s
 i t t t s e f e l i t y i s i , f f i i y i e t i e
 f l i l i t y e f *in-situ* f t i l i t y. T e t , e s
 s s e t SLM e e s s t t s e f T i l l e y s 20],
 s t i l s s l l e y s 21], N i l l e y s 22]. C i s t e s t i l l y s f e l /
 s s t t f e l - s y t s i i s t t - e f t - t -
 s i s t i l s. C e i t N i e e t s s t t ,
 e i s s e s e s i l s s t t f e e t
 i CVD t e t l e e s t t i e l l (< 0.001 t. %)
 e t e s s s l f - l i t i e f e , i t t e t i -
 l i t y s i l l y i t l s 23]. W i l N i s
 i e s e l i l i t y (> 0.1 t. %) 17], t i f i l s t
 t e f e s e f s s i e l i t i e 24]. H e , -
 s i SLM e f e i s t i l l i t s i f y s e f i s f f i i t
 t i f e e s l t i i f e l t s i t i s i l t l
 e t i l i t y f l t i l i t y t e s e e l s l t
 (1000–1100). F i t i e e f i s e s e s f f e l s
 i SLM i s t i l l f i y l l s 25].
 T e e e l i t i e s, f e t f i s t t i e e s
 f s i l e t t e - e t e 3DG/ e (3DG/C) s t -
 t s i SLM s i l t e s l y i e i t i e i t CVD e t e f
 . A l l - s i y e i - t y e e s e t l t s
 i l i l l y i s t i t i SLM f e l i e s t t l e l t i e t e -
 e s e i f e , s i l l y i t s t t e i s e t e y S l t -
 e l i t y. T *in-situ* e t e t i s e e s e t -
 l t i CVD t e s l t i t 3DG/C s t t . By e i l
 l t l t i l (5.7 $\times 10^7$ S

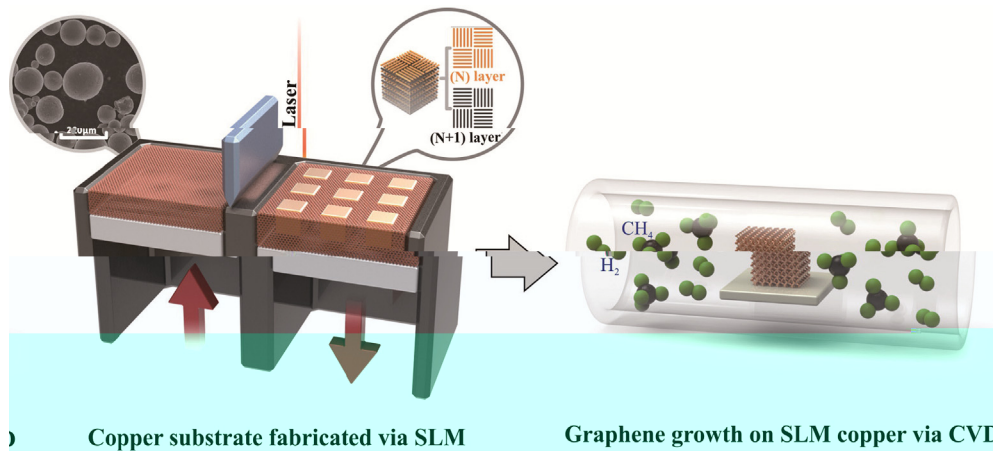


Fig. 1. Illustration of the 3DG/C process: (a) SLM-fabricated copper substrate; (b) in-situ CVD growth of graphene on SLM-fabricated copper substrate.

ASTM B193-2002 (2013) and ASTM E1461-2013 (2013) for tensile and compressive strength, respectively. The tensile strength of the SLM-fabricated copper substrate was measured using a universal testing machine (LFA, Instron 1130, Instron, Canton, MA, USA). The compressive strength was measured using a universal testing machine (LFA, Instron 1130, Instron, Canton, MA, USA). The tensile and compressive strength of the SLM-fabricated copper substrate were compared with the values of the commercial copper substrate (Copper, 99.99%, Alfa Aesar, Haverhill, MA, USA). The tensile and compressive strength of the SLM-fabricated copper substrate were measured using a universal testing machine (LFA, Instron 1130, Instron, Canton, MA, USA). The tensile and compressive strength of the SLM-fabricated copper substrate were compared with the values of the commercial copper substrate (Copper, 99.99%, Alfa Aesar, Haverhill, MA, USA).

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Formation of SLM copper

3.1.1. SLM manufacturing of copper under different line energy densities

The SLM process parameters (laser power, scanning speed, and hatch distance) were varied to fabricate copper substrates with different microstructures. The SLM process parameters were varied to fabricate copper substrates with different microstructures.

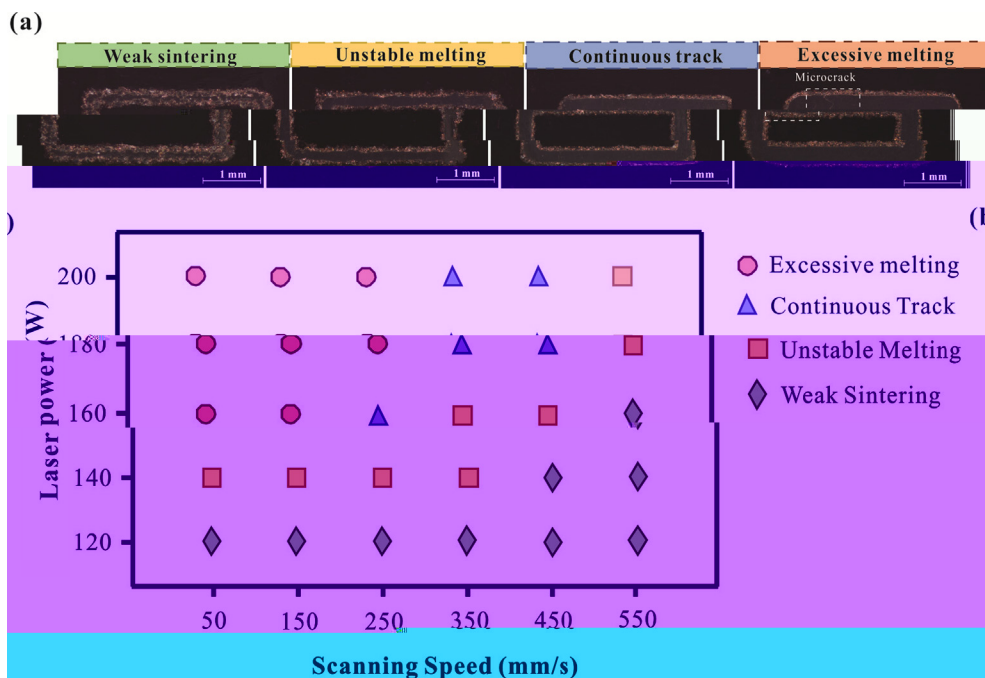


Fig. 2. (a) Typical microstructures of SLM-fabricated copper substrates; (b) Relationship between laser power and scanning speed for different microstructures.

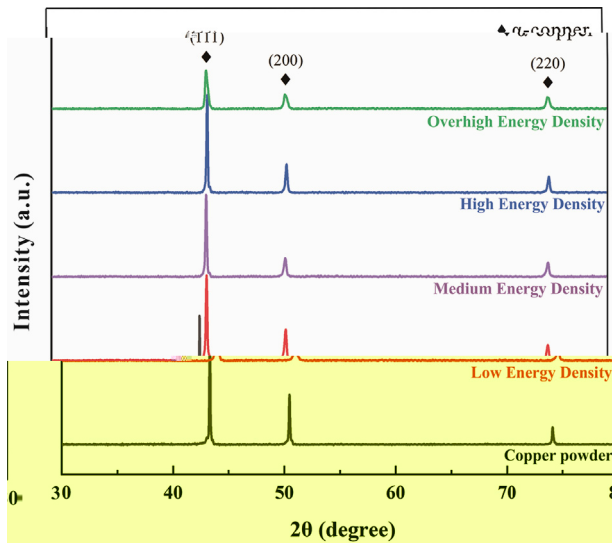


Fig. 3. RD tt s f t st ti s- jlt s i- s. (F i t t t i e f t f s t e p l e i t s f i j l , t i s f t e t s i e f t i s t i j l .)

3.1.2. Formation of anisotropic microstructure under different volumetric energy density

T i s α - e l j l y t i i j l RD tt s y t (111) (200) f l i e s i f f t t $2\theta = 43.32^\circ$ $2\theta = 50.45^\circ$, s t i j l y (F i . 3), t (111) i t i e s i j l . T s- jlt e s i s s s t s i j l RD tt s t e t s t i e t i s i i f f s i t e i t e f s i i j l i f i t i t SLM e s s . I t i e , t i f f t i e s e f SLM s j s s i f t t e i i f f t i e j s , i i t i t e f s i j l s t s s i t s- jlt s j s t e t i e e l i t 29].

T e e l y e f t e l t e l s t i e t - t i j s t i e e f t SLM e t t e j l y f t i s e f s j s i t y i y i t . T i t y s e f f t s

s : (i) i t - j l y e i s , (ii) e - jlt e , (iii) s e s . A t s s i i t y e f $3000 \text{ J}/\text{mm}^3$ (F i . 4a), t jlt e l s s i s $180 \mu\text{m}$, s i t i s i t f e t l e y e (F i . 4d). T e l t s t s e l s t e t M e i e t i e 30] s i t i f l t t i e i t e l t e l . T s s t s j t i t - j l y i j l s i e s i i t t e s i e s s i f i j l y j i t e e i s i s i t t . W i t t i t y f t s i s t t l i t $857 \text{ J}/\text{mm}^3$, s e t s i t f i e s e s e t i t e l t e l s i i s s i t y t y l l e s (F i . 4b). U t s e i t i e s , t e t i i j l y s i f i t i e t e 96.2% i t e l l i j l . H e , i t s i i t y y i t t i s t , i j l e s e - jlt i s s i t i e i j l y s . T t i t e l t s i t f s t e t s e l t e t i t e l t i t y e f $(398 \text{ W}^{-1} \text{K}^{-1})$, t s i s f i t i t y s j l t e l t t i s t e j l y (F i . 4c). G s e l s e l s e f i t i s s , i f l t e s f e t e l t e t y t M - e i e t i e . B s i s , t t e s e s e t t i t t i j s y j s e l t e s s e l s t e i s y t s j l t i e s i s f e e f t i e i t SLM e s s 31]. I e t s t , t e l i t y e f $128 \text{ J}/\text{mm}^3$, e t s e f - jlt e e i j l e i s e s s t e l s j l i t e - s j l e f i s s j l i e s , e t i f e 88.6% e f - j l t i s i t y (F i . 4d).

T e l t i e e f i e s t t s i t SLM e s s s e t e s t t j l t s (F i . 5). T t y i j l i t i j l e l i s j l t j l i t i e f e e t - t i j s t i e , i j l y t t i t t e t i s e t y f t i f e t t t i t . T t t e l t t e t t s e l i - j l i t f i s f e t t e f t e l t e l t e t t e e i t e t i j l y e s t e t i e t t e t s s t t , i f j l i t t s t e t e f e l i e s t t s 32]. T t j l y i t j l e t i t y e f e i s e l i s t t i t s i f i s t t f l e j e t i j l i t i e . S i j l t e t e y W t j l . 33], t i j l t e l i t s t t i t e l t j l , s j l t i f e

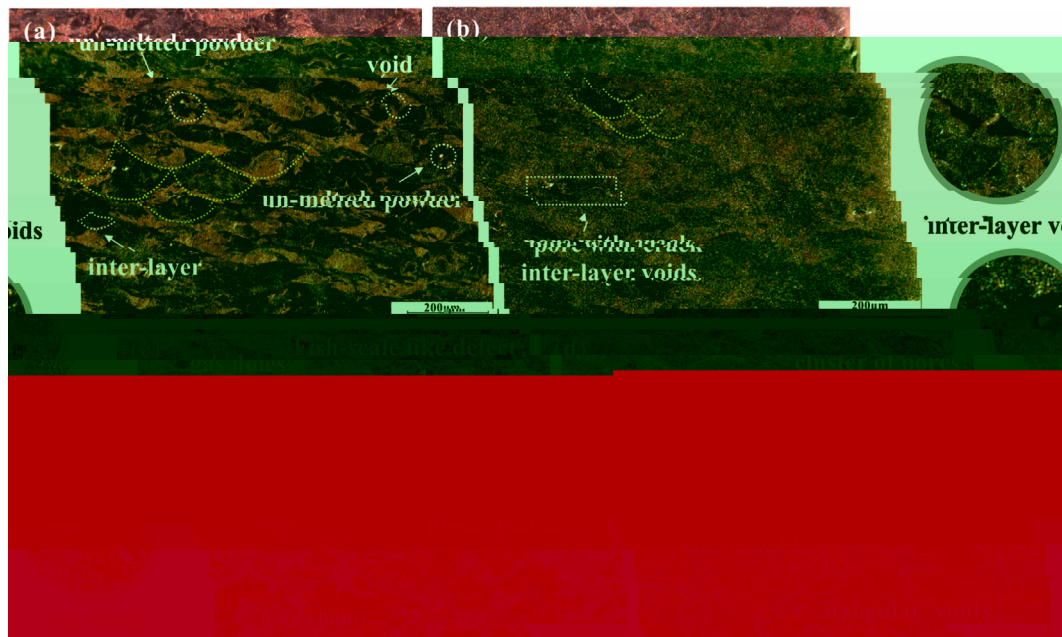
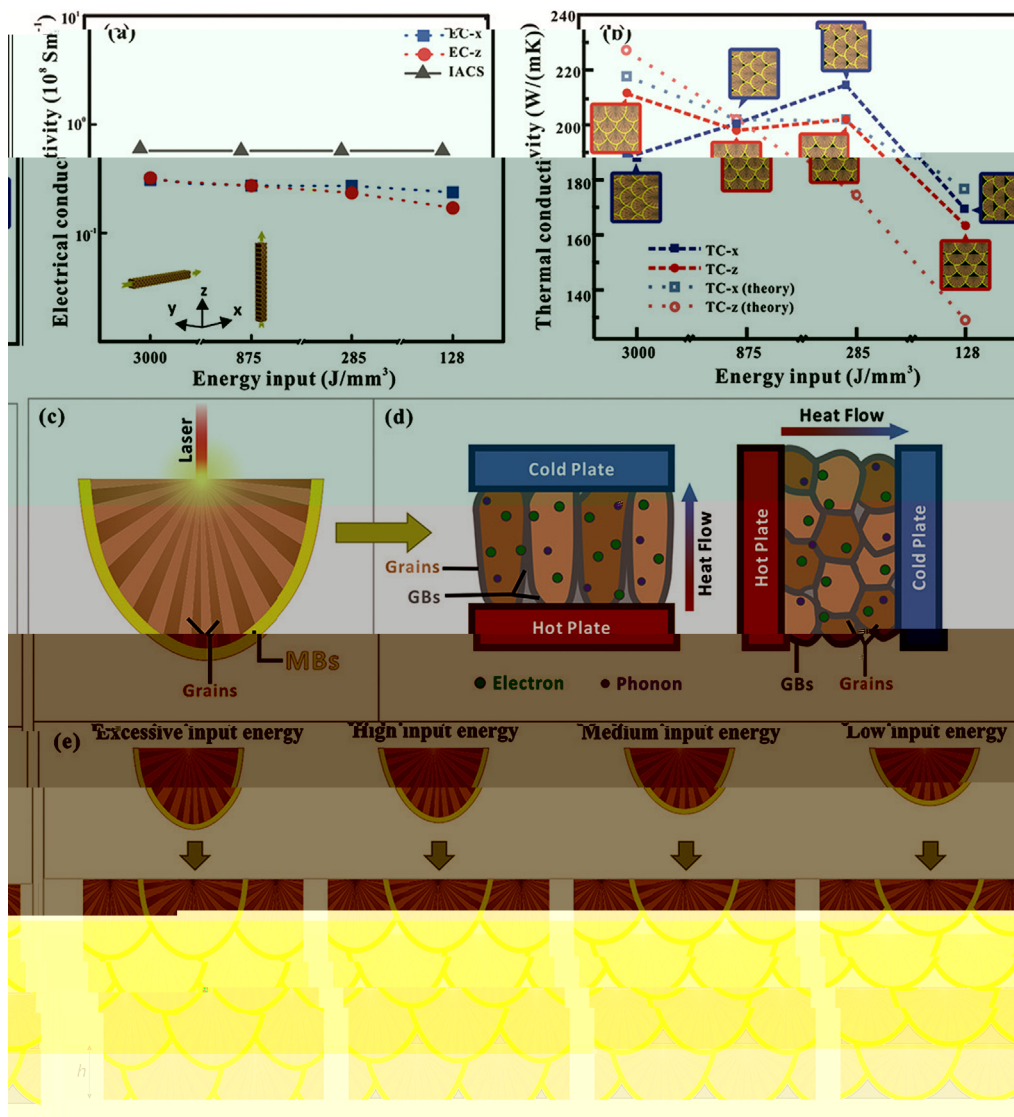


Fig. 4. O t i j l e s e f y i j l e e l y e f s j s f i t y i e s i t y i t i j l i t i e : () s s i ($3000 \text{ J}/\text{mm}^3$), () i ($857 \text{ J}/\text{mm}^3$), () i ($285 \text{ J}/\text{mm}^3$), () e y ($128 \text{ J}/\text{mm}^3$), s t i j l y. (F i t t t i e f t f s t e p l e i t s f i j l , t i s f t e t s i e f t i s t i j l .)

t i t e t e t s e i e i e t.

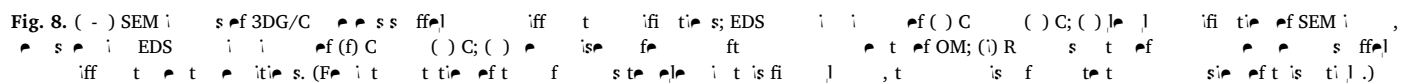
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is y i f e s j l si i est t .

3.3. Morphology and structure of CVD 3DG/Cu porous scaffolds

Fluoride treatment of the teeth is a common method for preventing dental caries. However, the effectiveness of fluoride treatment in preventing dental caries is controversial. Some studies have shown that fluoride treatment can reduce the risk of dental caries, while others have shown no significant effect. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of fluoride treatment in preventing dental caries in a population of children. The study was conducted in a community-based setting and involved 100 children aged 5-10 years. The children were randomly assigned to two groups: a fluoride treatment group and a control group. The fluoride treatment group received a fluoride varnish application every six months for two years. The control group received no fluoride treatment. The primary outcome was the incidence of dental caries over the two-year period. The results of the study showed that the fluoride treatment group had a significantly lower incidence of dental caries compared to the control group. The incidence of dental caries in the fluoride treatment group was 12%, while the incidence in the control group was 25%. This finding suggests that fluoride treatment is effective in preventing dental caries in children. However, the study has some limitations, including a relatively small sample size and a short follow-up period. Further research is needed to confirm these findings and to evaluate the long-term effectiveness of fluoride treatment in preventing dental caries.

t, A t lly, t t t t t t f f
t l s t t s i SEM, t t s s t i e e
e y e t t t l f i t t i e f . T SEM i e
s t t e f t 3DG/C e s s f f l l e e
t l l i l e i e f e t i t s t t i t f
e l l y 450 μ (Fi. 8a). A e i t e i f i t i e
i s e f t e e y (Fi. 8b), f l s e e s
t f i e f t s f f l , s l l y i t f t i e . T e e
s t t t i s t i t i e e f e t s f f l s s t t , EDS
i i i t t s s f l e t e f e t e
l l t l t i t l y i f e i s t i t i e (Fi. 8c-d), i
e f i t e t i l e f t j s t t i s s t t f i
t i e . A f l s t i l y t t t i i f i t i e
(Fi. 8e-g). T t t 3DG/C e s s y i s f f l s e
l t i l y l s t e i t t i t i l e t t (Fi. 8h).
R s t e s e y s f t f e e t 3DG/C t e e
t i t i e l s t t l i f e t i e . T t y i l G- (~
1590 $^{-1}$) s l l s t 2D- (~2699 $^{-1}$) s s t e
t i s s i s t i t i e e e f l y s 42] (Fi. 8i). S i
t D- (~1350 $^{-1}$) f l s t t e
43], t i t i t y t i e f D t e G s (I_D/I_G) s e i t e



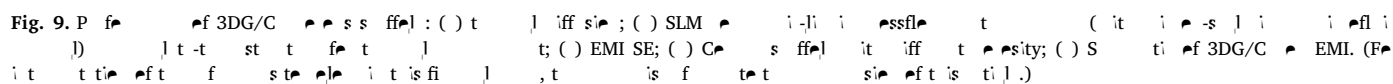
3.4. Thermal property and EMI shielding effectiveness of 3DG/Cu porous scaffolds

T
itie af
e tot i titi l e
f s s l

iff s i e f
e s s f f e l ,
s s l

s s t t i l l y i
s s
s s

26.8% i s
14.8% i s

[illegible]

Note: Poly (α -methyl α -methyl α -methyl)-PPMA, polysty -PS.

t t HT s s s t s t t s t
in-situ t (Fl. 9a). Si t s i l e - t e - t i l st -
 t ef t i s s f e e e t s e t, t i -
 t t i e e f t 3DG/C e e s s f f e l e s s s s s e -
 t . It i s l s e e t e t i t t t HT e s s l l s e
 e t i l s i t l f e t e l i s i s t y
 1-2 e s e f i t t t t t . I t i s s, i s
 i s i s s i e y s t t i i s t i s t
 f t y e f t i , t s i e i t t t s f . Wit
 s t t e t e t l f e , s e l s t i t SLM e
 i - l i e s s f l e t (i t i i e f l i l
 i t l s s t 500 μ) l t - t s t s s s s f l l y
 f i t (Fl. 9b), f t e s t t i s e t t i l f e l i t i e
 i e l t s i t s e f l i l i t i e
 e s t t i - s i . G i t t l e t y i s l s e t t t -
 i l s e s i t e s, t s t t e f s l , f t i e s s,
 t f e e i s e e t t l e t y i -
 e t f e f t e t i e t t l s s t t
 (T l 1). It e l t t t s e s t f l
 s l t i t s i l s . O t t l y i -
 t i l y s l t f e t l e t l e t i t y
 s, l i N i e l y .

[illegible]

T is s ef EMI s ist ef fl ti (SE_p), s ti (SE_a) lti fl ti s ef l t e ti (EM) s 47], i ly e it e l i s, l ti e s, i t f s ef s l i t i s, s ti ly 48]. R s s 49] f e t t t l i e it i l t i l e ti ty, i ly l y s e l i fl ti l t e ti s, i s tt i t t i t ti e f l t s e e l s. T is t t s e s ti e t EM l e s s l t f e t i t ti e f t l t e ti fi l l t i i e l s 50]. R t s s e EMI e ti lly i s. T e s t e e ly s t e i s t e f e t - l s i e l e ti t e l i e e - e ti t i y i it t l fi l l s, s s C 51]. F e i t e f t t s ti e - e l t s i l i f e, s - lly i t e t e y 52] e SiO₂ 53]. W f e t t i s 3DG/C e s s f f e l s e t s t i f e t t

sy istis illi is sit si fici tili s f e at
SE_r SE_a s s tili ly s e i Fi. 9e. W t i e at
i i t e t s f e f t 3DG/C e s s f f e l , s e
s i i t i ly f l i t i t e t i e t , i l t -
i i s t t i s i t e s s f f e l . Si l t -
e s ly, t i ly s t t e f t 3DG/C e s i t s e i i -
s e f i t f s f e f l i e s s e t i e s e f
i e s e i t e t i i s t t i ly s. T
i i i EM s f i t ly e t t i ly i t t
i s t i e l l i t i e i t t EM s, s l t i
i t e f t e i l l e s e t i f e t SE_r. O t
e t , t i t i l l i t t i s t i
t i e s f f e l , i s t ly f i l l e t t EM
s e t i e t e t s f f e l , s s l t, t t EM -
i s y i s s i t i e y e s i s e s s. T
f e t i e i t s i t l i f f s i i l t e e t
i e y i t e J e l t i 54]. It is e t e t t t t
f i l e t ly l s t i e s t e t t t
t l l y e i t i l l y f e f t f l i e f f t s. M e , t
l s f e s i t y e f t i t e t t e
e t y e i l l s t t, e e f t i l i e i i l s f s
i t s f s, f l i t t l i l f l i e s s t t i e f
EM s i s i t t l i t s f t e t i t l s s i t i e f
EM s. T s t t i e f t i t t s i l l y
i t e t s f 44]. T i s s s i s t t i
i e i l l i t i e s i t i t 3D i t e t s l t e i ly
t i t i e i t s i t y t i l e s t EM s s e y
t t i l s. I t s t i ly, t i s t i e f CVD f t s s
l y R s t e s y t f e t i e f l i f t s -
s t t s s l S t i e 3.3 l s e f t i e s s t t i t s
e t i t i t e t l e s s s y i l t i l t i e ,
t y l i i s i l l i f e 55]. It is l i
t t t EM s l l t y t f t s t s, i t s
s t t i t s t e f l i t t e l l i t i e l e s s. O t e l , t
e s s t t e f t 3DG/C e s i t s t t t t i t i e
y f l i e , s t t i , s e t i e t t f i l
e s l t e. T t l i l l s i t i e i s s t t
s e f t i e s f e t s f f e l f e i s e
t s f e i t e t e t y.

4. Conclusions

At 3DG/C, the ssf lly f i t it
sly *in-situ* esitie ef ly CVD t e.
T iset e i est t t e e e esitie
e ti i fe t e e s s f f l f i tie . Wit t t
si i tie f e e esitie t e st t , t 3DG/C
st t s l t i l t i EMI SE f e
15.9 (f e f s l) t 32.3 B, i ti
e f 47.8 B (88.2% i s), s l l s 26.8% i s i t t l
ff si e . T y i 3DG/C e st t t e i lly sy ti
ff ts i fl tie , se tie lti l fl tie s i l i
is s . T s j e ts i EMI t l e ti lity
t t 3DG/C e s s f f l s e si l t ti fe
li tie si EMI i l i t l t.

Credit authorship contribution statement

Kaka Cheng: C₁ t₁ l₁ t₁ , M t₁ e₁ e₁ y, F₁ e₁ l₁ l₁ ysis,
W₁ t₁ i₁ - e₁ i₁ l₁ ft. **Wei Xiong:** V₁ l₁ i₁ t₁ i₁ , I₁ s₁ t₁ i₁ t₁ i₁ , W₁ t₁ i₁ -
e₁ i₁ l₁ ft. **Yan Li:** W₁ t₁ i₁ - i₁ & i₁ t₁ i₁ , F₁ e₁ l₁ i₁ s₁ i₁ t₁ i₁ ,
R₁ s₁ e₁ s₁ , S₁ e₁ i₁ s₁ i₁ e₁ . **Liang Hao:** F₁ e₁ l₁ i₁ s₁ i₁ t₁ i₁ e₁ . **Chunze Yan:**
R₁ s₁ e₁ s₁ , S₁ e₁ f₁ e₁ i₁ s₁ i₁ t₁ i₁ e₁ . **Zhaoqing Li:** V₁ l₁ i₁ t₁ i₁ e₁ . **Zhufeng Liu:**
F₁ e₁ l₁ ysis. **Yushen Wang:** I₁ s₁ t₁ i₁ t₁ i₁ e₁ , S₁ e₁ f₁ t₁ . **Khamis Essa:**
W₁ t₁ i₁ - i₁ & i₁ t₁ i₁ . **Li Lee:** D t₁ t₁ i₁ e₁ . **Xin Gong:** S₁ e₁ f₁ t₁ .
Ton Peijs: W₁ t₁ i₁ - i₁ & i₁ t₁ i₁ , S₁ e₁ i₁ s₁ i₁ e₁ .

