Rapid and Sustainable Manufacturing of Multifunctional Composites via Through-Thickness Frontal Polymerization



Mostafa Yourdkhani, Iman Naseri

Department of Mechanical Engineering School of Advanced Materials Discovery Colorado State University





Challenges with Current Composite Technologies



- Slow, energy-inefficient, and expensive manufacturing processes
- Lack of non-structural functional properties

Frontal Polymerization (FP)

• Self-propagative exothermic reaction wave driven by heat of polymerization





In-Plane Frontal Curing of Composites

• Frontal ring-opening metathesis polymerization of dicyclopentadiene (DCPD)



Limitations:

- Highly thermally insulating tooling
- Low resin pot life (20 min)
- Fabrication time scales with travel distance

Through-Thickness Frontal Curing

• Through-thickness curing of composites

- Curing composite components in <5 min irrespective of the part size
- Composite curing on any tooling material with a high degree of cure (92-98%)
- 100,000 times less energy than conventional oven-curing approaches





Nanostructured Ply

Buckypaper



Concordmonitor.com

Laser-induced graphene on aramid fabric



Naseri et al., ACS Omega, 2022

Composite Fabrication

• Fabricating a 10 cm × 10 cm composite panel on a glass tool in 1 min



• Only 4.2 kJ of energy is consumed

Naseri & Yourdkhani, ACS Applied Materials & Interfaces, 2022

Temperature and Power Monitoring



Effect of Processing Parameters



- No post-heating or post-curing required
- Heater ply can be placed under the layup but leads to longer cure times
- Successful curing of composites on various tooling with degree of cure > 95%

Electrothermal Characterization of Cured Laminates

• Cured laminates show excellent Joule heating properties at low input voltages



De-icing Demonstration

- Complete melting of a 50 \times 50 \times 3 mm³ cube of ice within 3 min
- Power requirement: 6 W/in²



Summary

- Through-thickness heating enables frontal curing of composites within 5 min, irrespective of part size
- 100 and 100,000 times reduction in cure time and energy input, respectively
- High degree of cure in produced composite panels
- Eliminating the need for expensive equipment and reducing periodic maintenance costs
- Reduced weight and cost of composite structures
- Demonstrated de-icing functionality in produced composites