



UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE

**CENTER FOR  
COMPOSITE MATERIALS**

*Celebrating 50 Years*

# **Lab-scale Production of Coal-derived Graphene Particle Bonded Filaments**

DE-FE0032147

Kelvin Fu

Assistant Professor

Center for Composite Materials

University of Delaware

---

U.S. Department of Energy

National Energy Technology Laboratory

Resource Sustainability Project Review Meeting

April 2-4, 2024

kfu@udel.edu, <https://www.kfu-group.com/>

# Project Overview

---

- **Funding**

DOE share: \$1,000,000; cost share: \$250,000

- **Overall Project Performance Dates**

February 01, 2022 – January 31, 2025

- **Project Participants**

Prof. Kelvin Fu, Mechanical, University of Delaware

Prof. Feng Jiao, Chemical, Washington University in St. Louis

# Project Overview

---

## – Overall Project Objectives

The main goal of this project is to develop a lab-scale manufacturing process to fabricate filaments containing coal-derived graphene for 3D printing use.

- To develop filaments for 3D printing that are both carbonizable and highly enriched with coal-derived graphene.
- To develop 3D carbon structures from coal-derived carbon.
- To produce composites reinforced with coal-derived carbon, aiming to achieve mechanical properties suitable for use in structural components.

# Technology Background

- Filament extrusion 3D printing is a cost-effective and popular method for producing plastic components.
- Integrating ceramic and metal particles into the plastic filament, followed by the removal of plastic and sintering, allows for the creation of purely ceramic or metal parts.
- Filaments filled with metal or ceramic materials are already commercially available.
- Filaments designed for 3D printing that can be carbonized have not yet been developed.

Metal-filled filaments



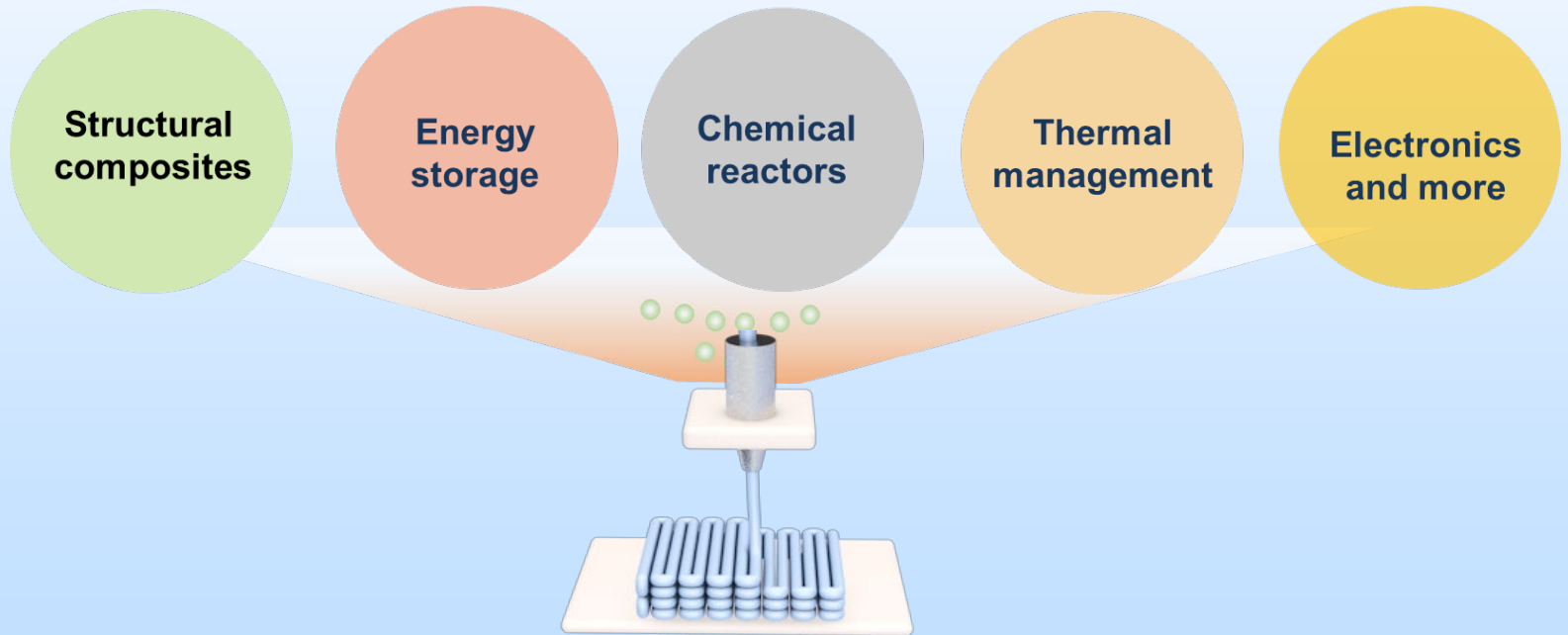
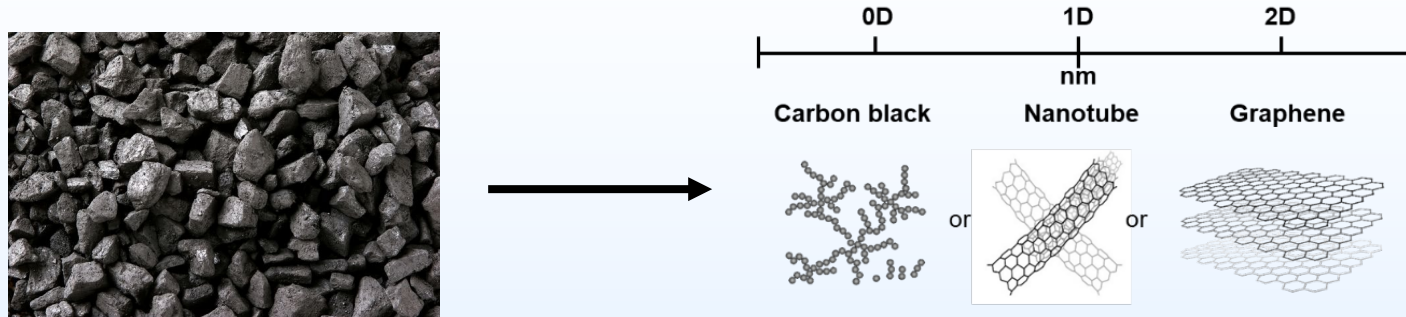
\$465, 3kg, 1.75mm, filaments

Coal-filled filaments



Low cost, 1.75mm, filaments

# Value-added Coal Applications



***Carbonizable filaments, 3D printing, and post processing***

# Technical Approach/Project Scope

## a. Project steps and work plan

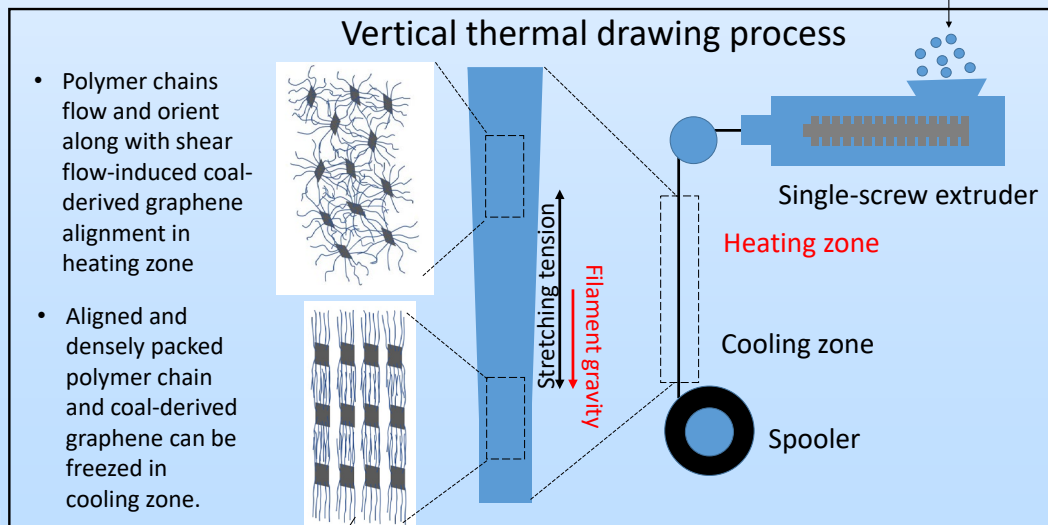
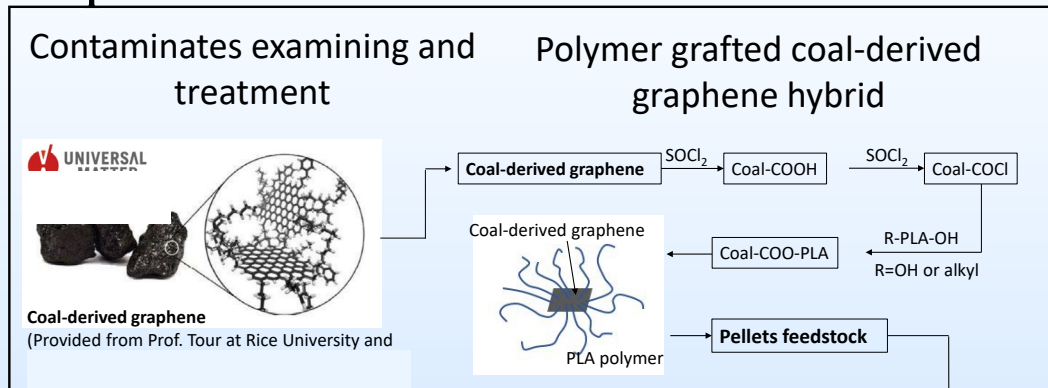
### Particle Bonded Filament Technology

Coal-derived carbon treatment and polymer crafting

Phase I

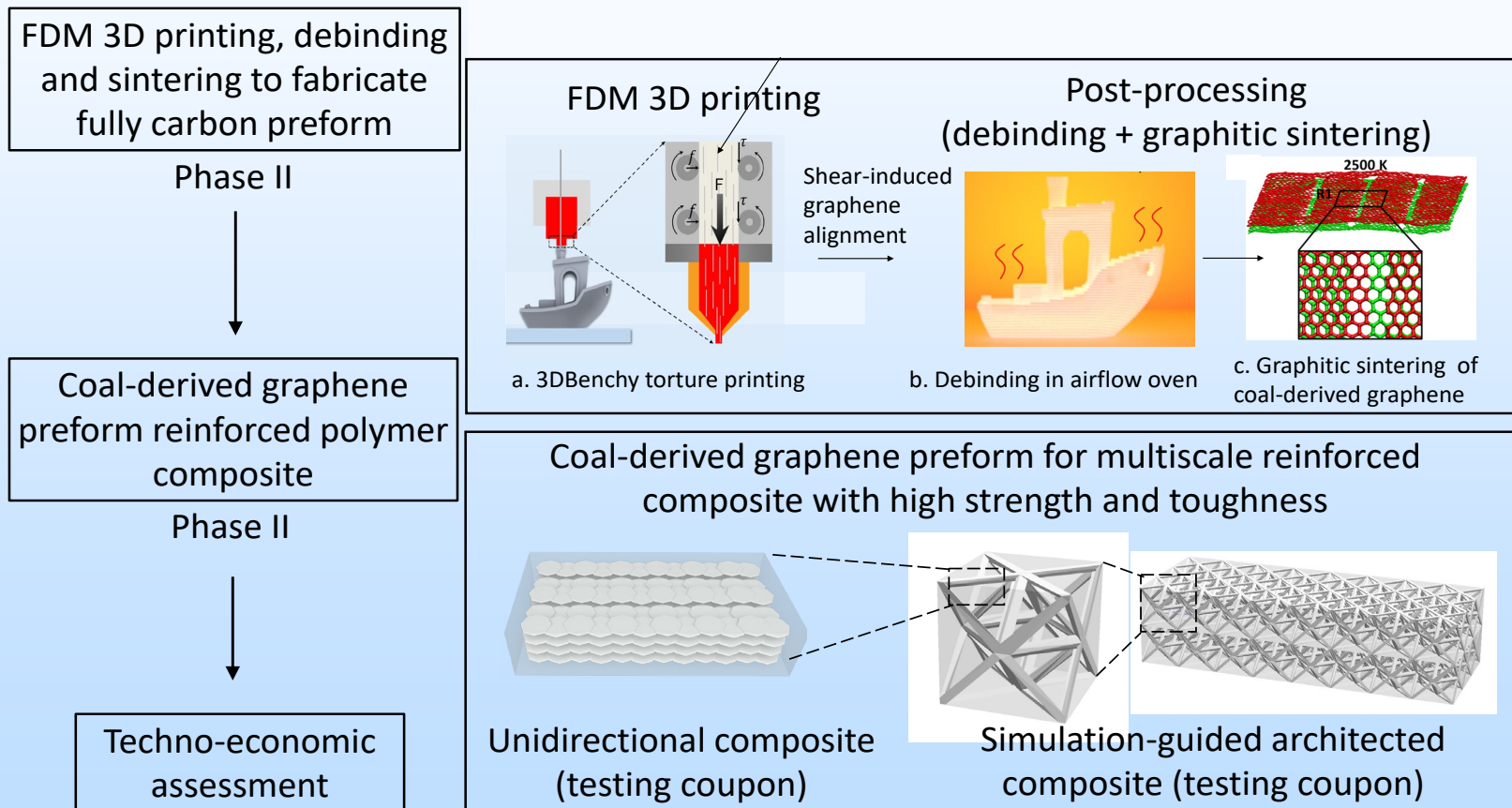
Filament production (target loading 50 wt. %)

Phase I



# Technical Approach/Project Scope

## a. Project steps and work plan



# Technical Approach/Project Scope

---

## b. Key milestones

- Develop filaments containing carbon loadings of 20 and 50 weight percent (wt.%).
- Utilize an FDM (Fused Deposition Modeling) 3D printer to produce objects using the developed filament.
- Fabricate carbon reinforcement through 3D printing and carbonization.
- Manufacture coal carbon reinforced composites (tensile strength 800 MPa).



# Technical Approach/Project Scope

## c. Project risks and mitigation strategies

### Risk:

- Filaments (diameter 1.75 mm; carbon loading >30 wt.%) cannot be created using the traditional horizontal drawing method.



### Mitigation strategy:

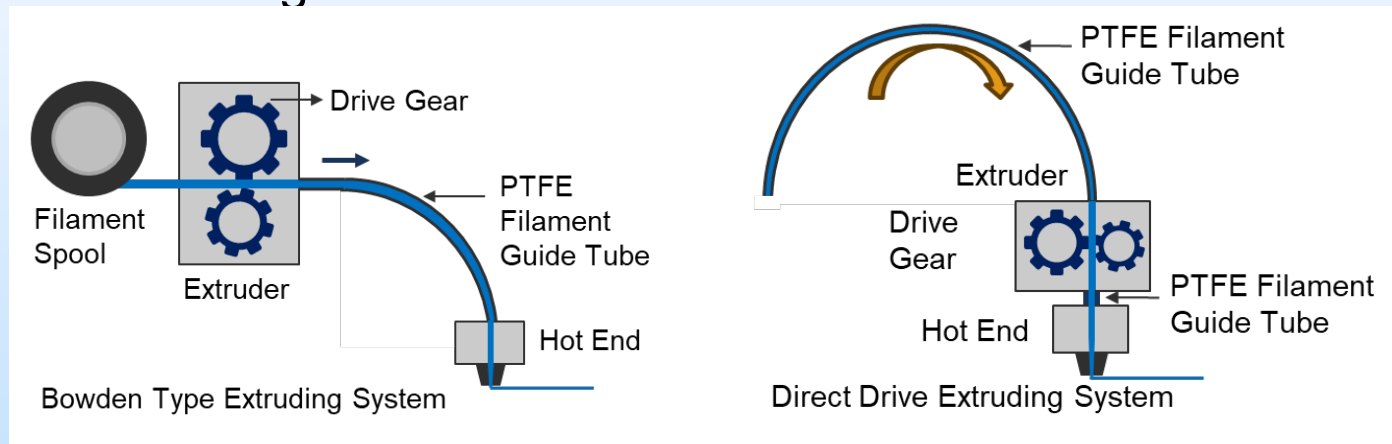
- Utilize a vertical drawing method to fabricate the filaments.

# Technical Approach/Project Scope

## c. Project risks and mitigation strategies

### Risk:

- The extruder head of a FDM printer is not capable of printing filaments with a high carbon content.



### Mitigation strategy:

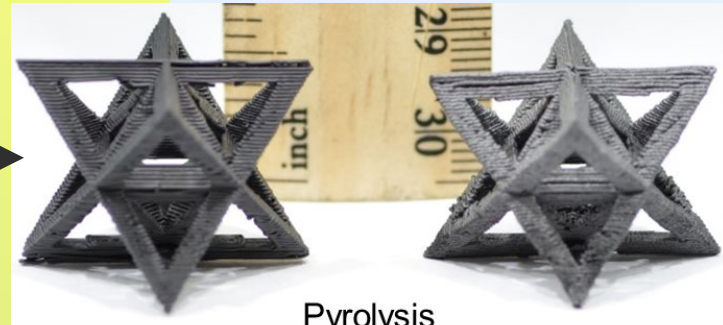
- Design and develop a specialized extruder head tailored for 3D printing with filaments that have a high carbon load.

# Challenges

## Coal-derived carbon



\* Filament production



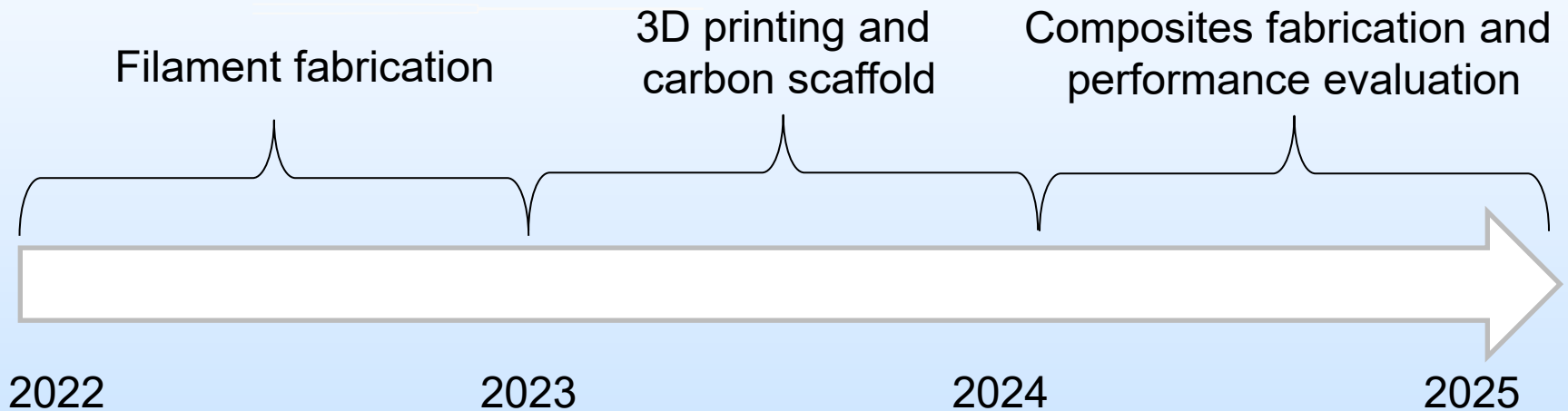
\* 3D printing

\* Polymer removal

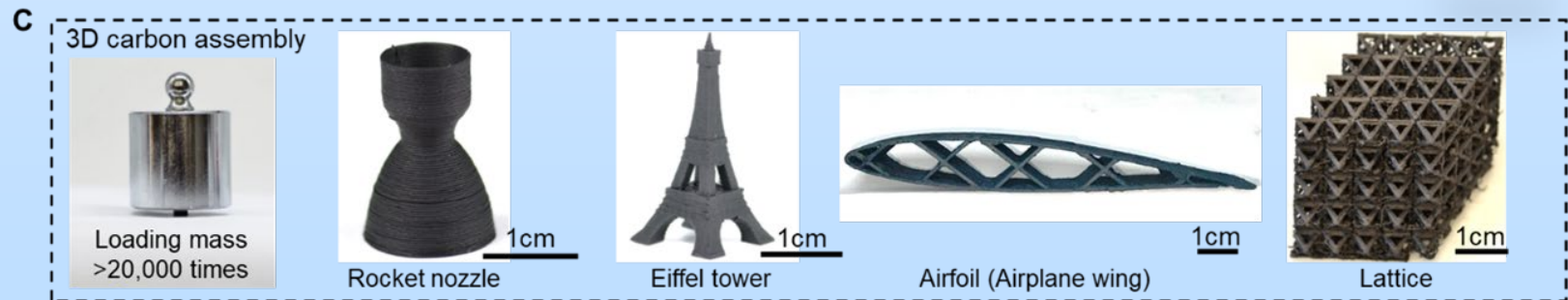
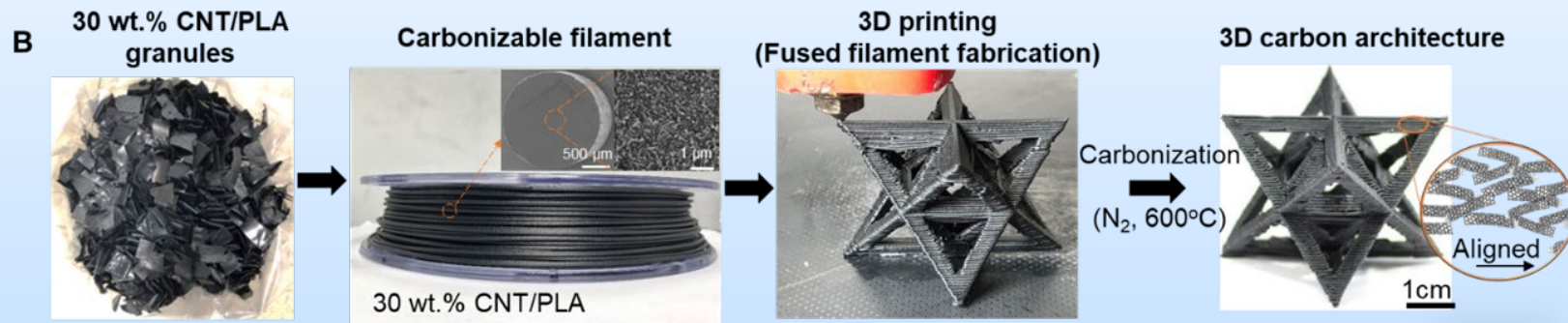
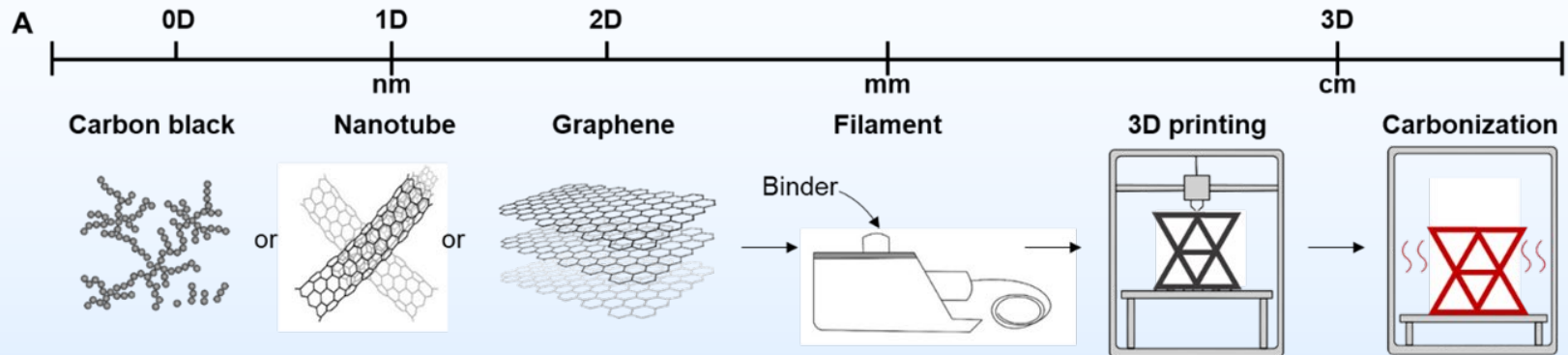
"Green" state  $\xrightarrow[\text{(N}_2, 1100^\circ\text{C)}]{\text{Pyrolysis}}$  "Brown" state

## Carbon reinforced thermoset composites

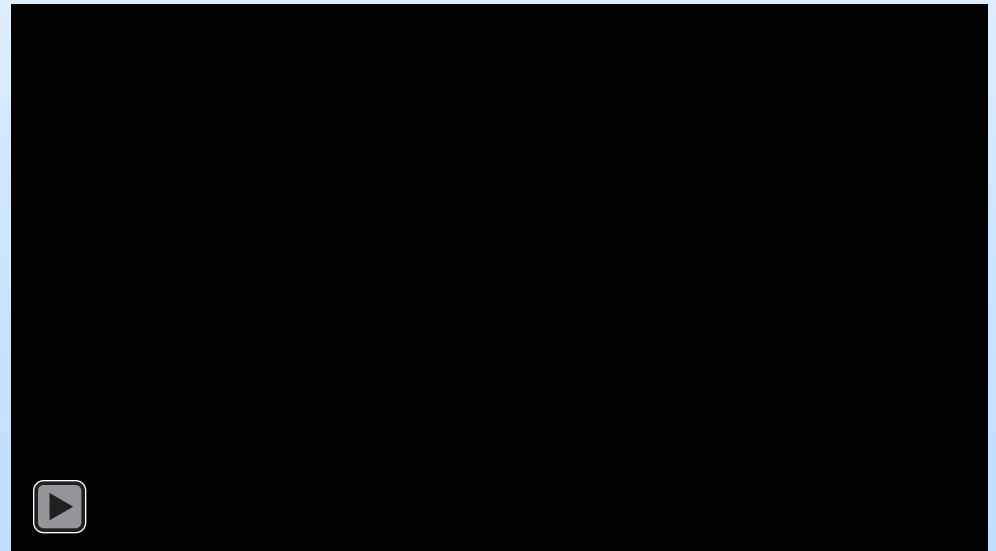
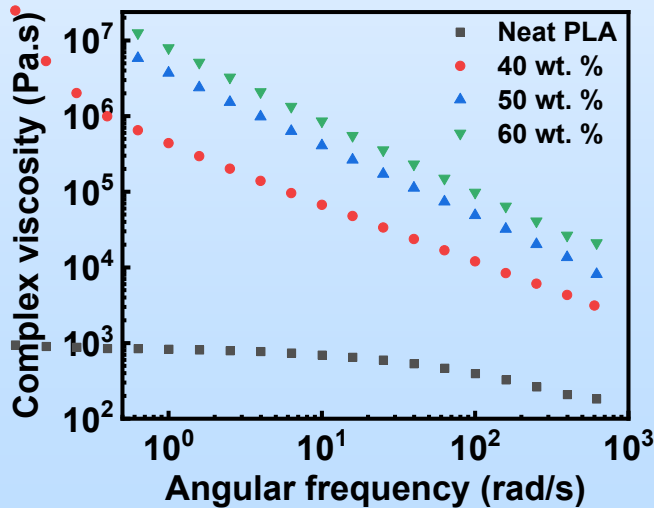
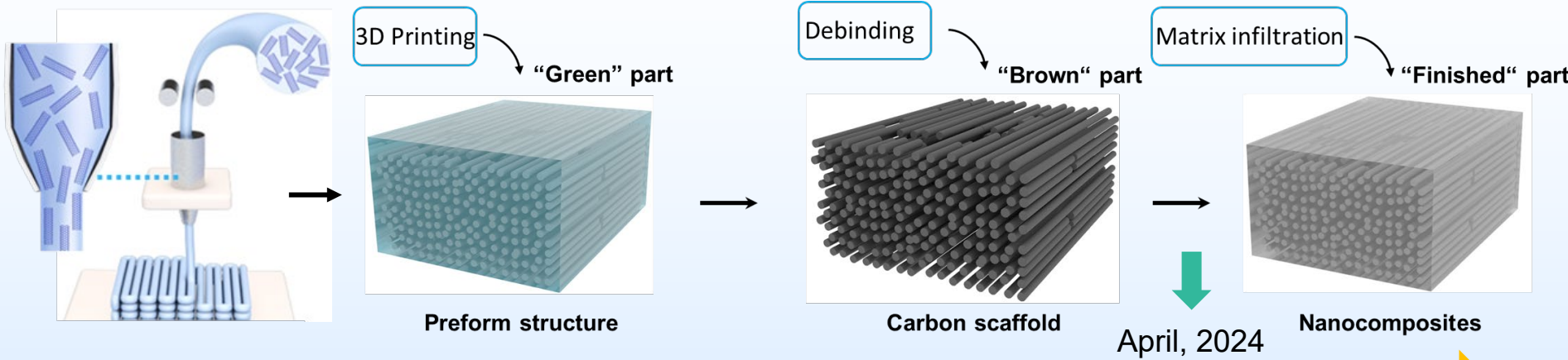
# Project Schedule



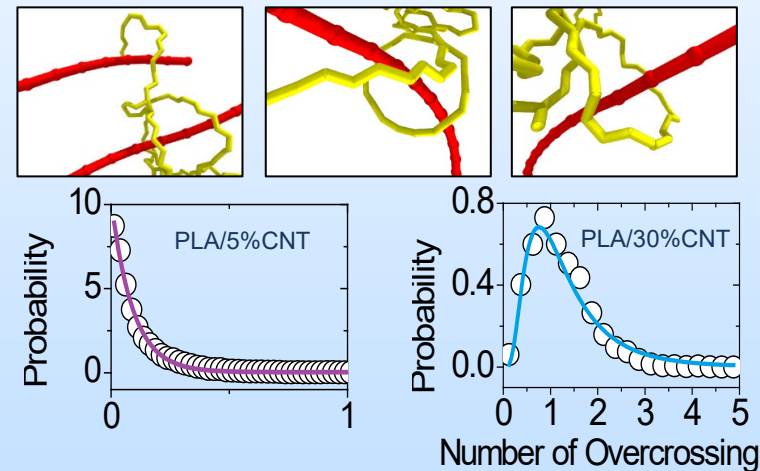
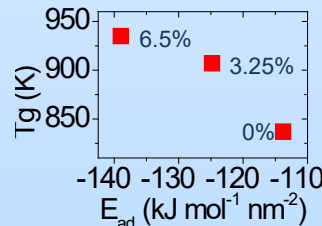
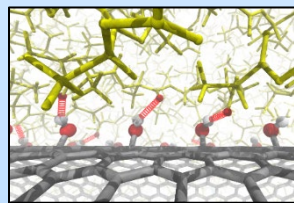
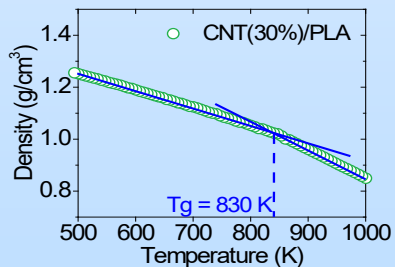
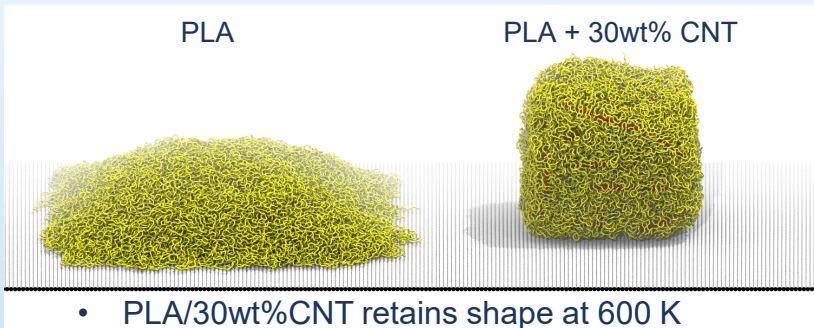
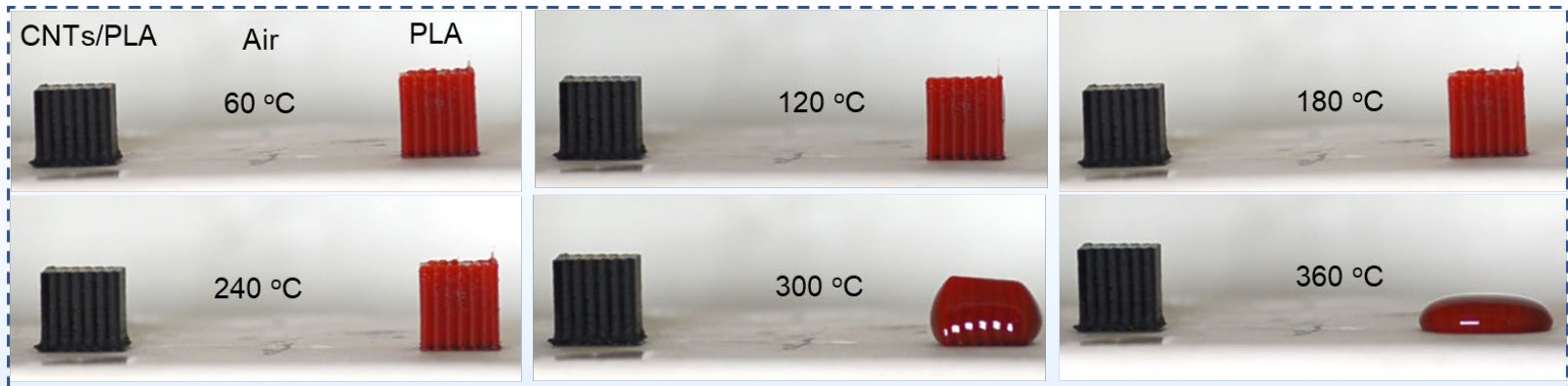
# Progress and Current Status of Project



# “Green-to-Brown” States Transition



# Molecular Origins of Enhanced Thermal Stability



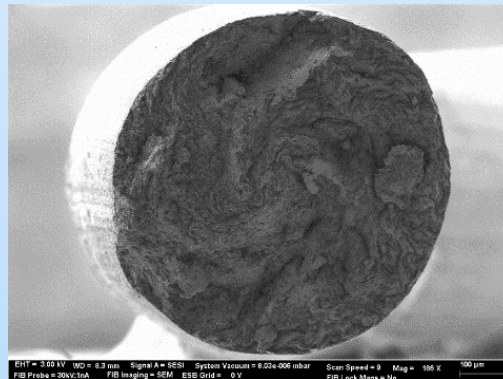
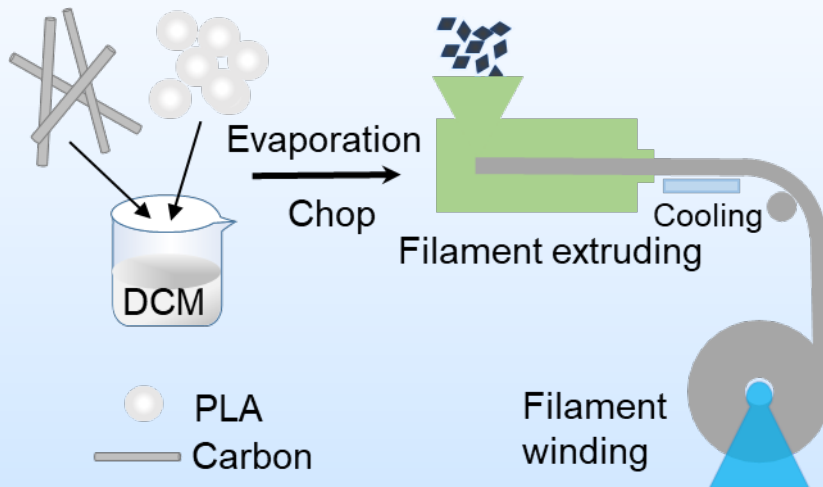
- Adding 30wt% CNT improves the glass transition temperature from 346 K to 830 K

- H bonds improves  $T_g$

- Molecular origin: overcrossing (entanglement) is enabled by adding sufficient CNT

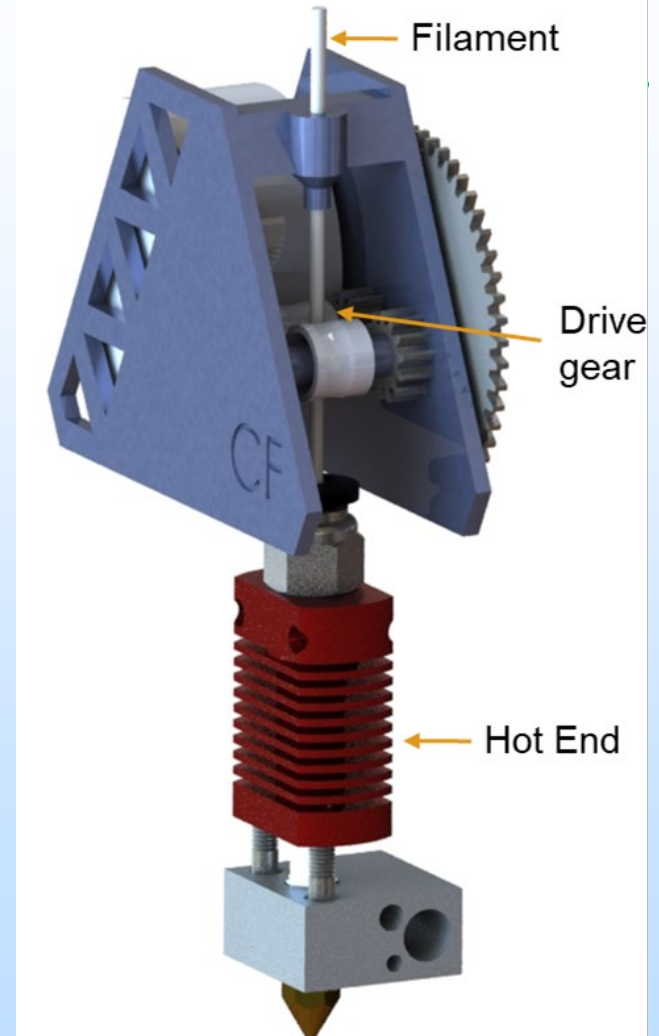
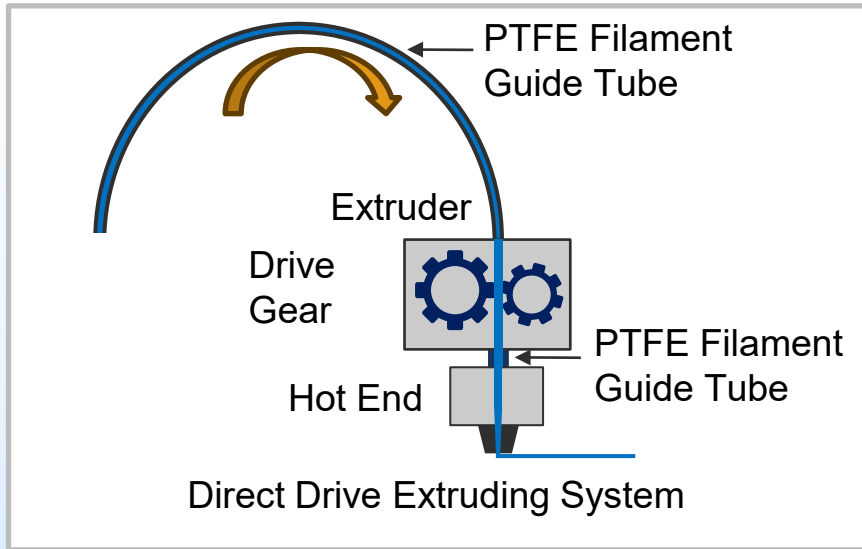
# Filament Fabrication

- The vertical drawing method addresses the issues of sagging and low stretchability of filaments with high carbon content encountered in the horizontal drawing process.





# 3D Printing and Extruder Design



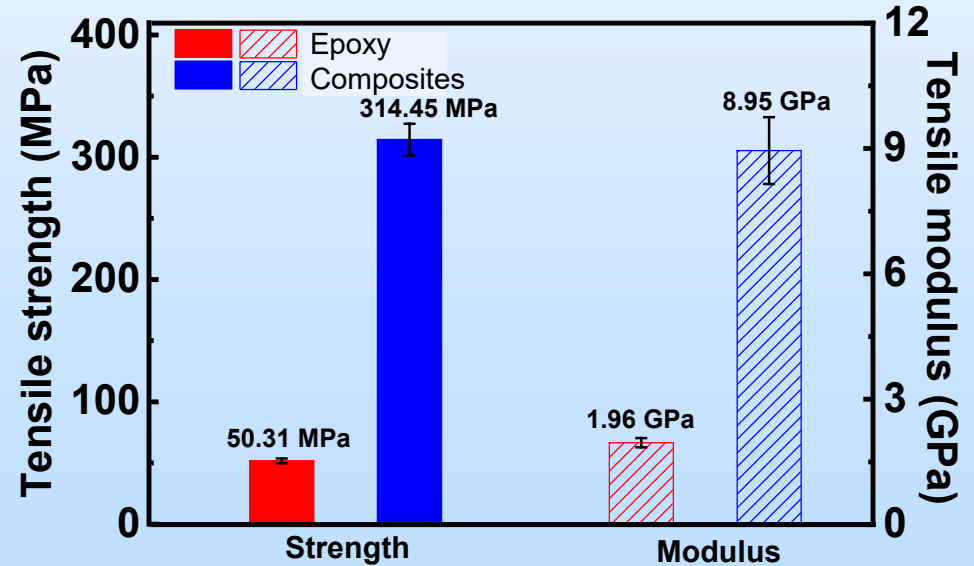
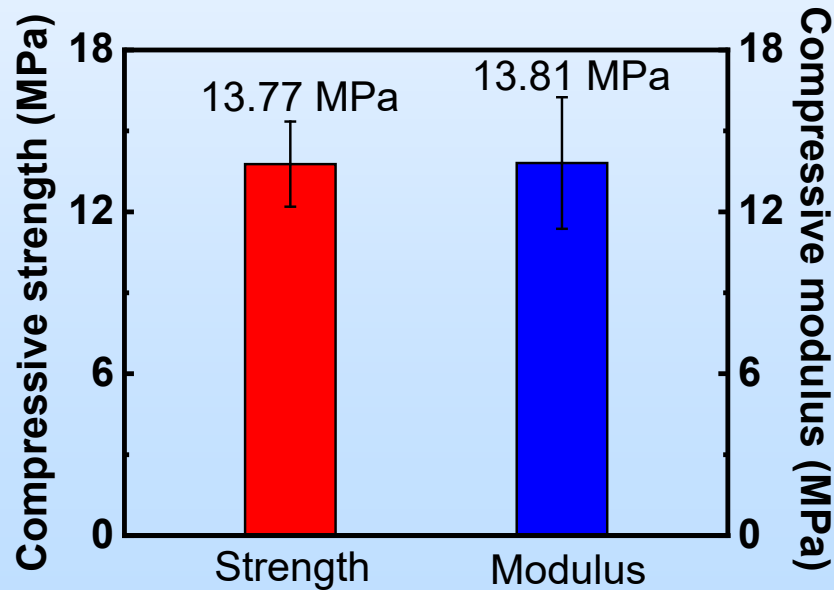
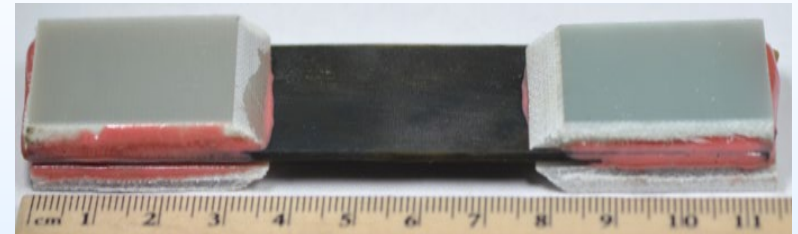
# Carbon scaffold and composites fabrication

3D printing

Carbonization



Vacuum-assisted epoxy infiltration and curing



# Plans for future testing/development

---

In this project, our ongoing efforts include:

1. **Enhancing the bonding strength** of coal-derived carbon particles to improve structural integrity.
2. **Increasing the density** of the carbon scaffold to achieve greater material robustness.
3. **Improving the printability** of high carbon-loaded filaments by refining the extruder head design, adapting it for more effective processing of these materials.
4. **Elevating the carbon volume fraction** in composites, aiming for superior performance characteristics.

# Plans for commercialization

---

Our commercialization strategy post-project includes the following key initiatives:

1. **Diversifying our range of coal-derived carbons** to encompass various forms such as powders, carbon nanotubes (CNTs), graphene, and fibers. This expansion aims to produce a versatile array of carbonizable filaments tailored for 3D printing applications.
2. **Launching a specialized extruder head**, uniquely engineered for the efficient 3D printing of high carbon-loaded filaments, thereby meeting a specific market need.
3. **Developing a complete 3D printer system**, which includes our specially designed extruder head and a heating enclosure. This system is engineered to minimize part delamination during printing, offering a robust solution for high carbon filament printing.

# Summary

---

- We can now produce **carbonizable filaments** with up to 50 wt.% carbon loading
- The **vertical drawing method** for filament fabrication shows better results compared to the horizontal approach.
- Our **redesigned extruder head** has improved the printing process, reducing issues like nozzle clogging and filament breakage.
- Using **hot isostatic pressure** during carbonization could help in minimizing delamination of samples.

# Acknowledgement

---

- Team members
- Program manager: Sandy J Napolitano

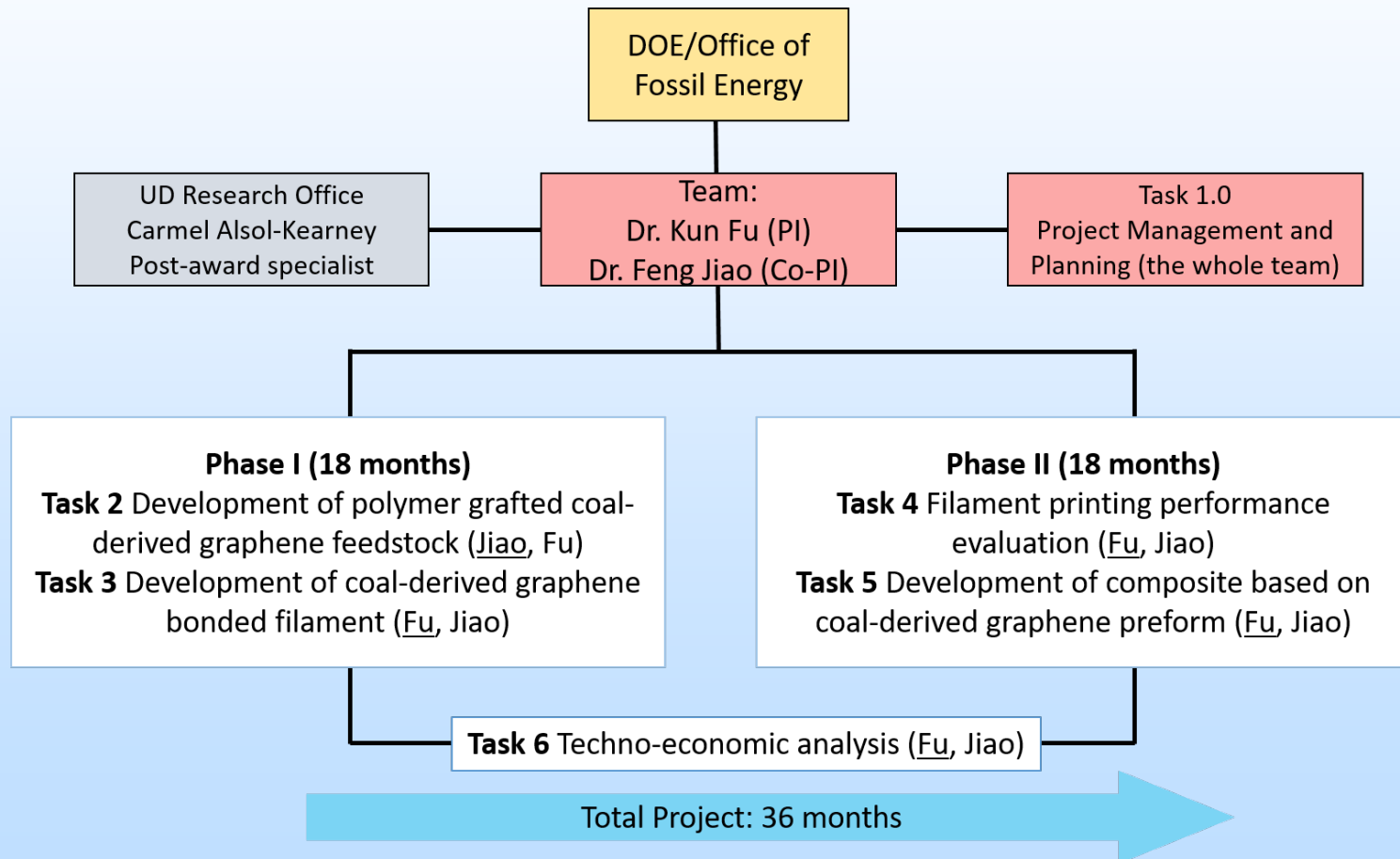
**Thank you!**

# Appendix

---

- These slides will not be discussed during the presentation **but are mandatory.**

# Organization Chart





# Gantt Chart

