

原位聚合尼龙6热塑性复合材料成型工艺方法研究进展

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文 摘 尼龙热塑性复合材料的制备方法主要有热熔预浸料法和原位聚合法。相较于原位聚合法,热熔预浸料方法制备其复合材料成本高、效率低。针对尼龙热塑性复合材料高效、低成本制造的迫切需求,本文以纤维增强尼龙6复合材料为研究对象,综述了原位聚合制备尼龙6热塑性复合材料的工艺方法的研究进展,主要的工艺方法包括浇注、离心与旋转、拉挤以及液体模塑成型,着重论述了该种热塑性复合材料液体模塑成型工艺方法,并对其发展方向进行了简述。

关键词 尼龙6,热塑性,复合材料,工艺方法

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Research Progress on the Forming Process of In-Situ Polymerization Nylon 6 Thermoplastic Composites

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Abstract The preparation methods of nylon thermoplastic composite mainly include hot-melt prepreg method and in-situ polymerization method. Compared to the in-situ polymerization method, the hot-melt prepreg method always has higher cost and lower efficiency in producing composites. In response to the urgent demand for efficient and low-cost manufacturing of nylon thermoplastic composite, this article takes fiber reinforced nylon 6 composites as the research object, summarizes the research progress of in-situ polymerization methods for preparing nylon 6 thermoplastic composites, including casting, centrifugation and rotation, pultrusion, and liquid molding. It focuses on the liquid molding process of this thermoplastic composite and briefly describes its development direction.

Key words Nylon 6, Thermoplastic, Composite, Molding

0 引言

热塑性复合材料因其良好的抗冲击性、低成本、高制造效率、可重复回收等优异的特性,使其在航空、航天、机械工程等领域得到广泛的应用^[1-4]。以工程应用为使用背景的高性能复合材料热塑性基体树脂主要包括:聚酰亚胺(PI)、聚醚醚酮(PEEK)、聚醚酮酮(PEKK)、聚酰胺(PA)、聚苯硫醚(PPS)、聚醚砜(PES)等^[5-8]。PA是一类重要的热塑性树脂,因其具有良好的热稳定性、可焊接性、重复利用回收等优点,其复合材料在航空、汽车等领域有着广泛的应用^[9-13]。

PA热塑性复合材料的制备方法主要有两种:第一种是热熔预浸料法(Pre-preg)^[14-16];第二种是单体原位聚合法^[17-20](In-situ polymerization)。PA热熔预浸料法制备其复合材料的工艺方法与环氧、双马等热固性复合材料的相似,连续纤维经过浸渍PA树脂获得热熔预浸料,经过模压、自动铺放、缠绕等成型工艺方法得到热塑性复合材料构件,该方法因热塑性树脂黏度大出现树脂的流动性受限、纤维浸渍困难等不足而使得复合材料构件内部质量、构件尺寸等受到一定的限制。单体原位聚合PA热塑性复合材料成型方法是增强材料在反应性单体中,反应性

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单体(主要指的是环状酰胺单体、引发剂和活化剂等)原位聚合,最终直接获得PA热塑性复合材料,该方法中反应性单体黏度较低,可以充分浸渍增强材料,这就使得该方法可制得厚度大、结构更为复杂的热塑性复合材料构件。

本文就纤维增强尼龙6(PA-6)单体原位聚合获得热塑性复合材料的高效、低成本成型工艺方法进行综述,并对未来的发展进行展望。

1 浇注成型工艺

浇注成型是热塑性和热固性复合材料原位聚合最为经典的成型方法之一,它可实现大尺寸构件的高效制造。在PA热塑性复合材料的成型技术中,浇注成型主要用于非连续纤维作为增强材料的复合材料构件制造。

浇注成型用于制造PA热塑性复合材料有两种方法:第一种方法是直接在模具上浇注,其过程见图1,即在模具上,直接进行PA树脂的混合,树脂直接在模具上进行原位聚合反应,反应过程中树脂与纤维在相同模具中,反应后从模具中脱模得到复合材料,该方法适用于简单结构的PA热塑性复合材料成型;第二种方法是将单体、引发剂、活化剂以及填料等先在密闭的环境中搅拌均匀,获得均匀的反应性体系,再将这种均匀的反应体系浇注在模具中,反应性体系在模具中原位聚合得到PA热塑性复合材料,其过程见图2,从该种工艺过程中可知,与第一种方法相比,该方法可用于制造相对复杂的热塑性复合材料构件。

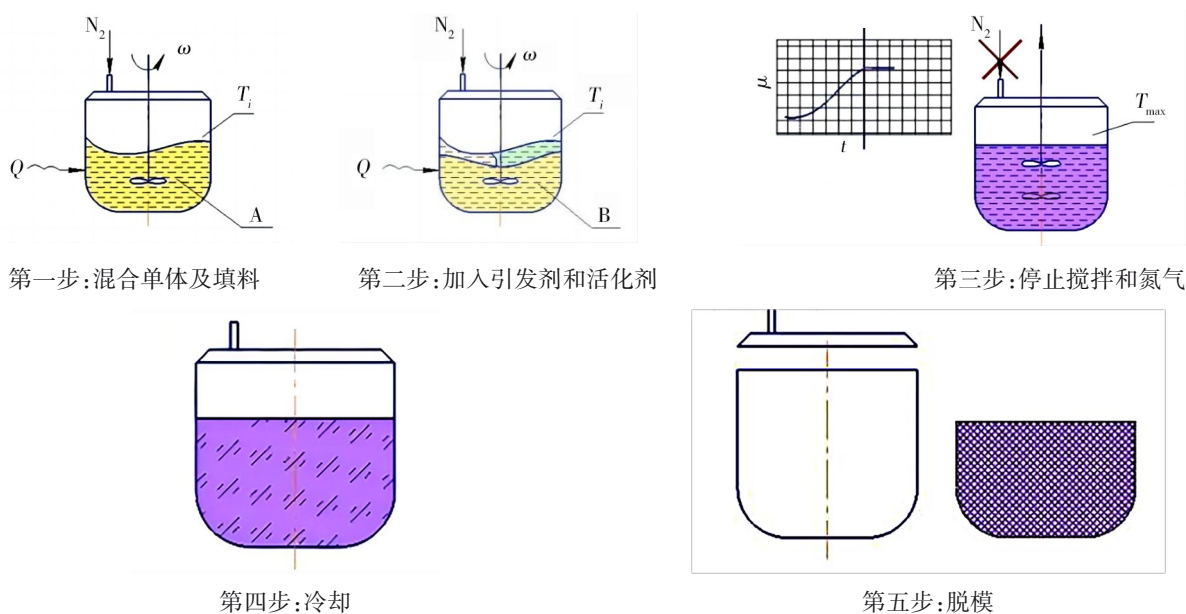


图1 直接浇注获得PA热塑性复合材料工艺示意图^[21]

Fig. 1 Process diagram for directly casting PA thermoplastic composite^[21]

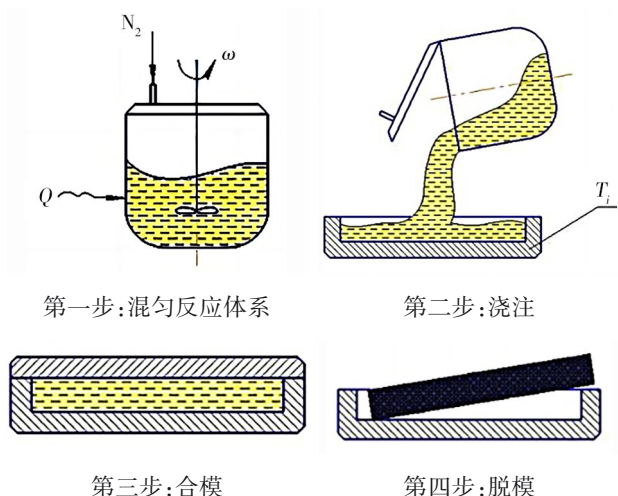
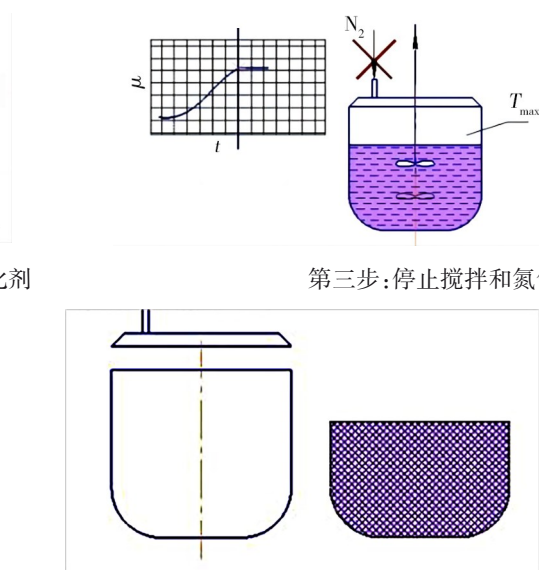


图2 反应体系转移浇注获得PA热塑性复合材料工艺示意图^[21]

Fig. 2 Process schematic diagram of PA thermoplastic composite obtained by reaction system transfer casting^[21]



浇注工艺可获得单一树脂基体的热塑性复合材料^[22-24],如Morton H. LITT等^[23]以己内酰胺为单体、Thornel 50S和75 S石墨纤维为增强材料,采用浇注成型的方法得到纤维体积分数在25%~40%的PA热塑性复合材料,由于反应性体系在浇注后的浸润中容易在复合材料内部留下空隙,因此得到的最终断裂延伸率与强度有较大的差别,当纤维体积分数超过35%时,采用浇注成型的方法较难获得高内部质量的复合材料构件。

浇注工艺因操作方便,亦可获得混合树脂的复合材料,通过调节不同基体树脂的比例来调控复合材料最终的性能^[25-33],如DENG Xin等^[27]以己内酰胺为单体、己内酰胺钠盐为催化剂,以三官能团的聚氨酯(PU)低聚物为活化剂,获得混合树脂的复合材料,随着PU含量的增加,材料拉伸强度降低,韧度提高,

混合树脂复合材料在-50~25 °C的冲击强度得到了改善。

2 离心与旋转成型工艺

离心与旋转成型(CRM)也是针对短切纤维增强PA热塑性复合材料制造提出的工艺方法,该方法可便捷、高效地制备出回转结构的管状、车轮状及滑轮状的构件^[34-39]。离心与旋转成型工艺过程(图3)与浇注成型工艺获得PA热塑性复合材料的过程具有相似之处,主要区别在于浇注工艺在浇注后模具静止不动,树脂在模具中原位聚合得到构件,而离心或

旋转成型在反应体系浇注后需将旋转结构的模腔旋转,充分填满回转模腔而得到构件。

BARHOUMI N等^[37]认为与传统的浇注成型工艺相比,该工艺方法中旋转的过程能够辅助反应性系统更好地浸润增强材料,同时使得树脂的流动更为顺畅,进而使得材料的模量、强度和断裂延伸率均有一定程度的提高。该工艺初始模温对基体的树脂结晶度和晶体大小有重要影响,HARKIN-JONES E等^[39]认为当模温超过140 °C时树脂结晶度降低,但晶体尺寸增大。

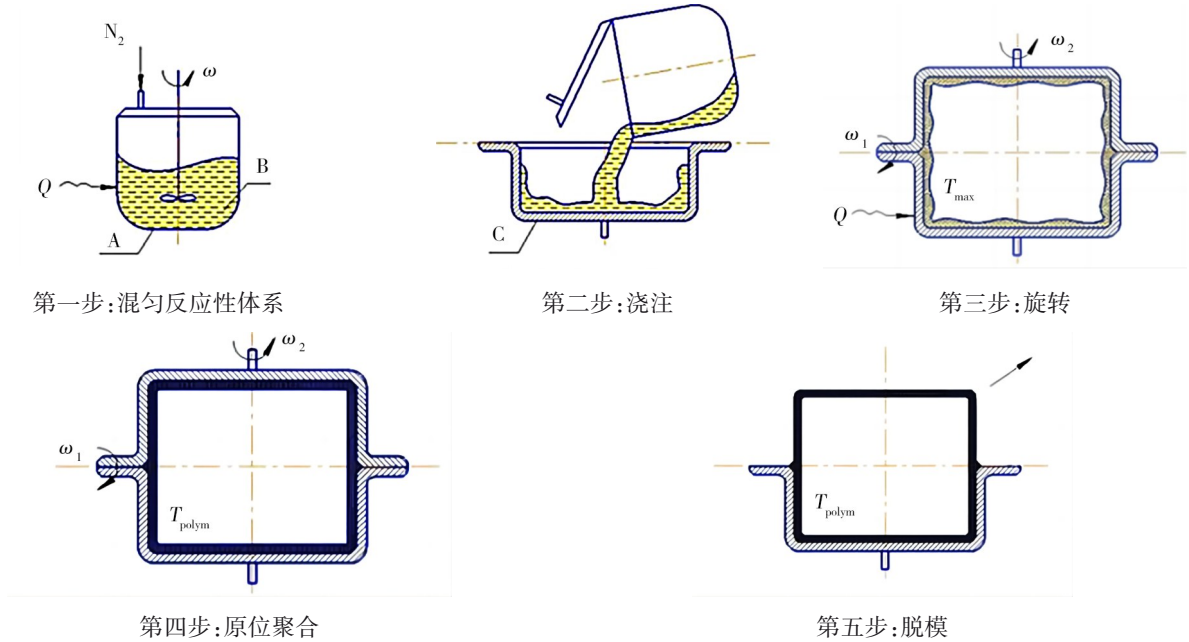


图3 离心与旋转成型工艺过程示意图^[21]

Fig. 3 Schematic diagram of centrifugal and rotary forming process^[21]

3 拉挤成型工艺

PA热塑性复合材料成型工艺中的拉挤成型又称“反应注射拉挤成型”(TRI-pultrusion),该工艺方法可用于制造连续纤维增强的热塑性复合材料,PA热塑性复合材料拉挤成型的工艺过程见图4。

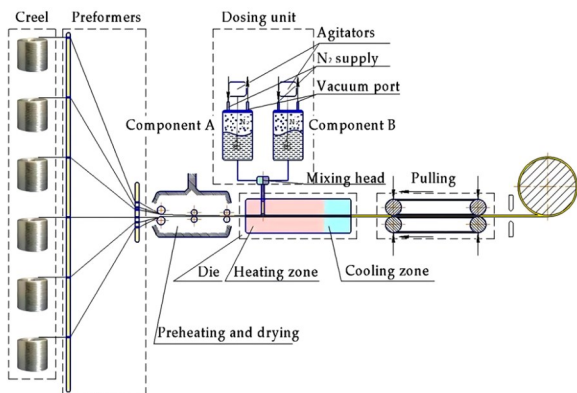


图4 PA热塑性复合材料拉挤成型工艺过程示意图^[21]

Fig. 4 Schematic diagram of PA thermoplastic composite extrusion process^[21]

连续增强纤维经展纱后经过预热通道,随后与双组分的反应性体系浸渍、预成型,反应体系在一定界面形状的成型模具上原位聚合,最后经过牵引,连续出模得到制品,该种用拉挤成型工艺得到的原位聚合热塑性复合材料是一种自动化的生产工艺方法,挤出的速度、挤出力、温度等工艺参数对复合材料性能有重要影响^[40]。快速反应体系(通常<1 min)使得PA复合材料可采用拉挤成型,如己内酰胺、十二内酰胺等,可通过在反应体系中加入填料进一步改善复合材料的综合性能,如在材料中加入橡胶增韧体提高材料的整体韧性^[41]。

CHEN等^[42-43]以己内酰胺为单体,以己内酰胺溴化镁(C1)、己内酰胺酸钠(C10)为引发剂、以双官能团的六亚甲基-1,6-二氨基甲酰己内酰胺(C20)为活化剂,用阴离子原位聚合的方法开展拉挤成型工艺研究,结果表明引发剂与催化剂的不同组合、浓度、聚合反应温度等工艺参数对材料的性能有较大的影响,与市售PA-6(中石化,YH3400)相比,阴离子原位

聚合得到的材料性能见表1,材料的拉伸和弯曲强度均有较大的提升,用拉挤成型工艺方法得到了玻璃纤维增强热塑性PA-6构件(图5),纤维体积分数为

50%,扫描电子显微镜(图6)结果表明拉挤成型得到的热塑性复合材料构件中树脂较好地浸润了纤维,保障了该种工艺得到复合材料构件的性能。

表1 阴离子原位聚合热塑性PA-6与市售材料性能对比^[42]

Tab. 1 Comparison of properties between anionic in-situ polymerization thermoplastic PA-6 and commercial materials^[42]

热塑性	密度 /g·cm ⁻³	转化率 /%	黏均分子量 /g·mol ⁻¹	数均分子量 /g·mol ⁻¹	重均分子量 /g·mol ⁻¹	分子量分布 宽度(M _w /M _n)	齐聚物 比率/%	拉伸强度 /MPa	断裂延伸 率/%	弯曲强度 /MPa	弯曲模 量/GPa
阴离子原位聚合PA-6	1.14	97.2	33 398	16 843	36 910	2.191 415	8.95	75.4	24.3	69.2	2.944
市售PA-6(中石化, YH3400)	1.15	99.7	35 041	19 690	38 087	1.934 332	4.16	60.7	48.1	86.6	2.087



图5 拉挤成型的玻璃纤维增强聚合热塑性PA-6构件^[42]
Fig. 5 Glass fiber reinforced thermoplastic PA-6 components fabricated by pultrusion process^[42]

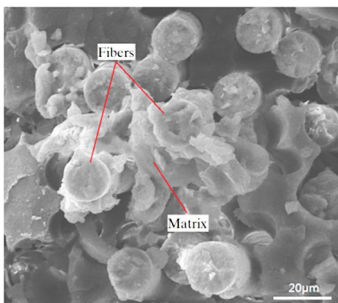


图6 拉挤成型的复合材料断面SEM图^[42]
Fig. 6 SEM image of the fracture surface of composite fabricated by pultrusion process^[42]

EPPL等^[44]采用自制设备(图7)的拉挤成型工艺制得连续玻璃纤维增强热塑性PA-6复合材料构件。SEM结果表明拉挤获得的该类型构件两侧存在富树脂区(图8)。

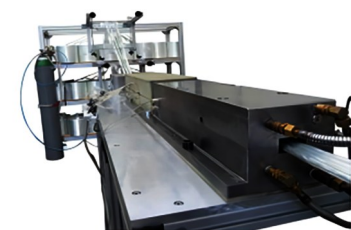


图7 自制拉挤成型设备^[44]
Fig. 7 Equipment for pultrusion^[44]

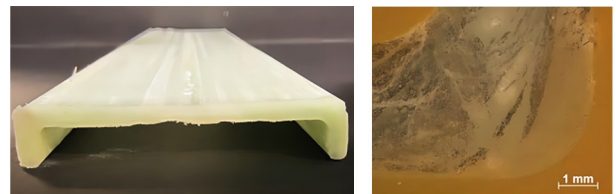


图8 连续玻璃纤维增强热塑性PA-6复合材料构件和SEM图^[44]
Fig. 8 Continuous glass fiber reinforced thermoplastic PA-6 composite component and its SEM image^[44]

热塑性树脂的黏度通常较大(0.1~10 kPa·s),大黏度使得树脂在原位聚合过程中较难完全浸渍纤维,这就是使得部分树脂在拉挤原位聚合过程中内部出现一定的富树脂或者空隙,降低了构件质量。一种拉挤用的热塑性预浸材料:丝束预浸带、分切预浸带等^[45-47]用于拉挤成型,可以得到性能优异的热塑性复合材料。



图9 德国的Krauss Maffei等公司研发的iPul连续拉挤生产线^[48]
Fig. 9 The iPul continuous extrusion production line developed by German companies such as Krauss Maffei^[48]

拉挤成型制备热塑性复合材料,因具有自动化程度高、制造效率高的特点,在工业上得到一定的应用。德国的Krauss Maffei公司联合Thomas Technick、Fraunhofer IGCV、Evonik和Covestro等公司^[48]研发了一种iPul的拉挤成型系统(图9),该系统中特殊的注射单元可将热塑性树脂的快速反应性体系应用拉挤成型工艺中,与热固树脂拉挤速率为0.5~1.5 m/min相比,该系统的拉挤速率可达到3 m/min,大幅

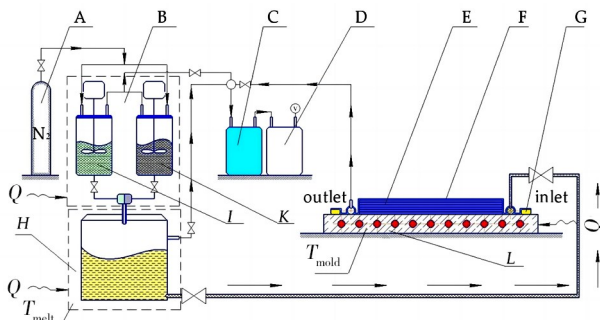
提升了构件的制造效率。

4 液体模塑成型工艺

液体模塑成型(LCM)工艺技术在热固树脂基复合材料的制造中较为成熟,在原位聚合热塑性复合材料成型中,液体模塑成型主要以织物作为增强材料,其工艺主要有三类:真空辅助树脂转移模塑(VARTM)、热塑性树脂转移模塑(T-RTM)、结构反应注射成型(SRIM)。

4.1 真空辅助树脂转移模塑(VARTM)成型工艺

在热塑性复合材料成型中,真空辅助树脂转移模塑(VARTM)成型工艺过程是在密闭的环境中进行,两个分别装着单体和引发剂、单体和活化剂的反应罐在氮气保护下进入缓冲瓶进一步混合形成反应性体系,形成一个定量加料系统,在真空辅助下,反应性体系注入预先铺放好的增强材料中,反应性体系原位聚合得到热塑性复合材料构件,详细工艺过程见图10。



注:A—氮气;B—定量加料系统;C—冷阱;D—真空泵;E—织物增强材料;F—真空袋;G—密封胶带;H—缓冲罐;I—单体和引发剂罐;K—单体和活化剂罐;L—预热的金属模具。

图10 热塑性复合材料VARTM成型工艺示意图^[21]

Fig. 10 Schematic diagram of VARTM molding process for thermoplastic composite^[21]

DONG等^[49]利用真空带进行原位聚合PA6热塑性复合材料VARTM成型,获得了力学性能良好的玻璃纤维/PA6热塑性复合材料,复合材料170℃的层间剪切强度为43.7 MPa。VAN等^[50-53]对PA6热塑性树脂原位聚合及复合材料的VARTM工艺进行了全面的研究,以己内酰胺为单体,以C1、C10为引发剂,以C20为活化剂研究了引发剂-活化剂种类、配比、引发剂和活化剂各自浓度以及聚合温度对己内酰胺阴离子原位聚合的影响规律,研发了适合VARTM工艺原位聚合的材料体系和工艺参数(图11)。结果表明浓度为0.6 mol%的C1-C20的引发-活化体系在聚合温度超过150℃时具有18 min的工艺窗口,较长的工艺窗口适合进行VARTM成型,并在注射7 min后

转化率高达95%,复合材料的层间剪切强度(图12)超过70 MPa。



注:(1)自制混料单元;(2)树脂缓冲装置;(3)模具和加热系统;(4)压力控制系统。

图11 VAN等制备PA6热塑复材VARTM工艺过程图^[50]

Fig. 11 Process diagram of PA-6 thermoplastic composite prepared by VAN et al using VARTM process^[50]

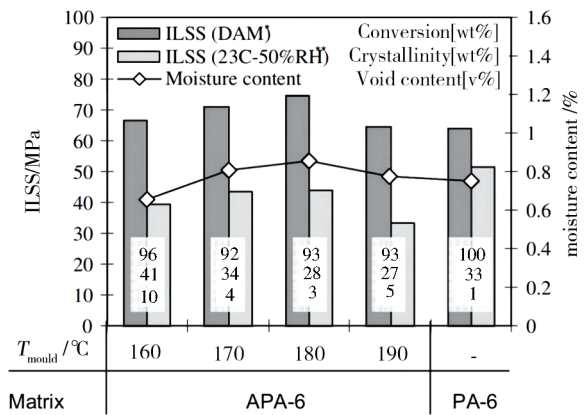


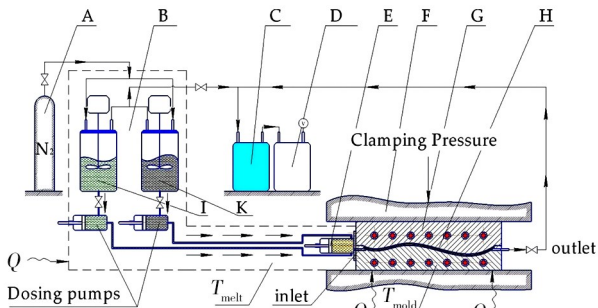
图12 VAN等用VARTM工艺制得的热塑性复合材料性能^[53]

Fig. 12 Properties of thermoplastic composite prepared by VAN et al using VARTM process^[53]

YAN等^[54]用VARTM成型工艺方法得到玻璃纤维/PA热塑性复合材料,并研究了后处理工艺对复合材料力学性能的影响,结果表明缓慢冷却工艺能将该材料的层间剪切强度提升18.9%。PILLAY等^[55]用VARTM的成型工艺方法制备了碳纤维/PA热塑性复合材料,注射温度对结晶度有重要影响,进而影响材料力学性能,树脂在100℃注射比150℃注射的结晶度高5%。PA单体在进行VARTM原位聚合时,聚合系统中的质子给体(水汽、羟基、羧基等)将终止己内酰胺的原位聚合,使得聚合失败,KAN等^[56]研究了PA聚合反应的影响因素,结果表明剥离反应产生的质子给体将会使聚合终止而无法得到聚合物。ZINGRAFF等^[57]将此种PA6的VARTM成型工艺推广到PA12热塑性复合材料的成型中,通过合理控制工艺参数获得了孔隙率低于1%的PA12热塑性复合材料。

4.2 热塑性树脂转移模塑(T-RTM)成型工艺

热塑性树脂转移模塑(T-RTM)工艺与VARTM有相似之处,都依靠了真空辅助,但T-RTM与VARTM的定量加料系统、最终加压方式不同,T-RTM中单体和引发剂、单体和活化剂的两个系统并未像VARTM一样提前混合,而是各自进入管道中,在注入模腔前的混合头中混合,这三个系统组成了T-RTM的定量加料系统,避免了反应性体系的过早聚合;注入模腔后,T-RTM还可依靠外压对原位聚合的体系施加一定的压力,促进树脂的进一步流动。具体过程见图13。



注:A—氮气;B—定量加料系统;C—冷阱;D—真空泵;E—动态混合头;F—模架;G—金属模;H—增强材料;I—单体和引发剂罐;K—单体和活化剂罐。

图13 热塑性复合材料T-RTM成型工艺流程图^[21]

Fig. 13 Schematic diagram of T-RTM molding process for thermoplastic composite^[21]

LEE等^[58]将0.4 nm的沸石颗粒引入原位聚合的PA6复合材料T-RTM成型工艺中,沸石颗粒的引入缩短了工艺过程中的干燥时间和湿度变化带来的原位聚合问题。为提高T-RTM工艺制得复合材料零件的均匀性和可重复性,MARTINS等^[59]引入两阶段的压力装置,在聚合阶段压力达到0.35 MPa时,零件内部质量最优。AGEYEVA等^[60]对T-RTM工艺过程的建模和模拟进行全面的综述总结,认为T-RTM工艺过程建模的难点在于热塑性树脂原位聚合的建模,目前较难有一个合适的模型能够准确地、适应性树脂流动、纤维浸润以及阴离子原位聚合进行模拟、仿真。WENDEL等^[61-62]系统中的潮气对T-RTM工艺方法的反应体系的影响,结果表明系统中微量的水(0.029wt%)将使得原位聚合反应停止,由此可见干燥的反应系统对原位聚合反应具有重要影响。TEUWEN等^[63-64]认为T-RTM工艺在注入反应性体系后,在原位聚合的模腔中增加适当的外压能够降低复合材料的内部孔隙,使复合材料的层间剪切强度提升约15%。DONG等^[49]对T-RTM的注射条件进

行了研究,结果表明等温注射可获得孔隙率低(约为0.6%)、高结晶度(57%)的热塑性复合材料,使得热塑性PA复合材料具有更高的层间剪切强度(47 MPa)。ROSSO等^[65]将T-RTM工艺用来制备PA12热塑性复合材料,得到的复合材料具有较低的单体残余率(<0.5wt%)。

4.3 结构反应注射成型(SRIM)成型工艺

与树脂转移模塑(RTM)成型工艺相比,结构反应注射成型(SRIM)相对较为简单,其工艺过程见图14,主要是依靠较大的外压(0.8~1.0 MPa)将树脂注入已铺放好干纤维的模腔内,PA6的反应性树脂体系在模腔内浸渍纤维,原位聚合得到PA6热塑性复合材料^[17]。

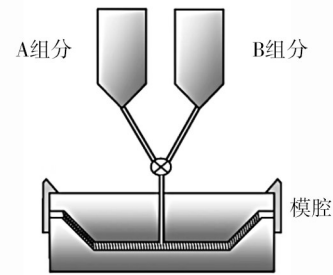


图14 结构反应注射成型SRIM工艺示意图^[17]

Fig. 14 Schematic diagram of SRIM process for structural reaction injection molding^[17]

用SRIM工艺制备PA热塑性复合材料时,为了使树脂能够更好地流动和浸渍纤维增强材料,通常要求树脂的黏度低于 $1 \text{ Pa}\cdot\text{s}$ ^[52]。随着产品尺寸的增加,在树脂注入过程中保持模具关闭所需的夹紧力也会增加,因此,SRIM方法限制了生产的零件尺寸。SRIM的最大优点是循环时间快,而模具成本高是主要缺点^[17]。

用SRIM工艺方法亦可制备优异综合性能的热塑性复合材料。OTAIGBE等^[66]用SRIM工艺制备了玻璃纤维/PA6热塑性复合材料,纤维体积分数为33%复合材料的冲击韧性达到 1.37 MJ/m^3 。MAIRTIN等^[67]用该工艺方法获得了纤维体积分数为60%的碳纤维/热塑性尼龙复合材料,该复合材料的拉伸强度为788.3 MPa,拉伸模量为62.9 GPa,压缩强度为365.7 MPa。YOO等^[68]将SRIM工艺方法推广到了环氧复合材料的制备中,并提高了复合材料的摩擦因数。

5 结语

尼龙6热塑性复合材料高效、低成本的制造工艺方法多样,依据构件的结构特点、体系要求选择适合

的成型工艺方法。PA6热塑性复合材料原位聚合的研究已成为热点,未来可能的研究方向如下。

(1)建立合适的覆盖树脂流动、原位聚合、浸渍纤维等过程的仿真模型,创造性地指导并解决成型过程中出现的富树脂、纤维曲皱、阻聚等问题。

(2)结晶度对PA6热塑性复合材料的性能有重要影响,结合PA6热塑性复合材料的制造工艺过程,树脂的结晶模型、晶体增长等过程将得到更广泛的关注。

(3)除了本文所述成型工艺方法外,结合热塑性复合材料的可回收、可焊接性等特性进行梯度材料设计、3D打印、增材制造等新型的结构设计与工艺方法的研究。

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