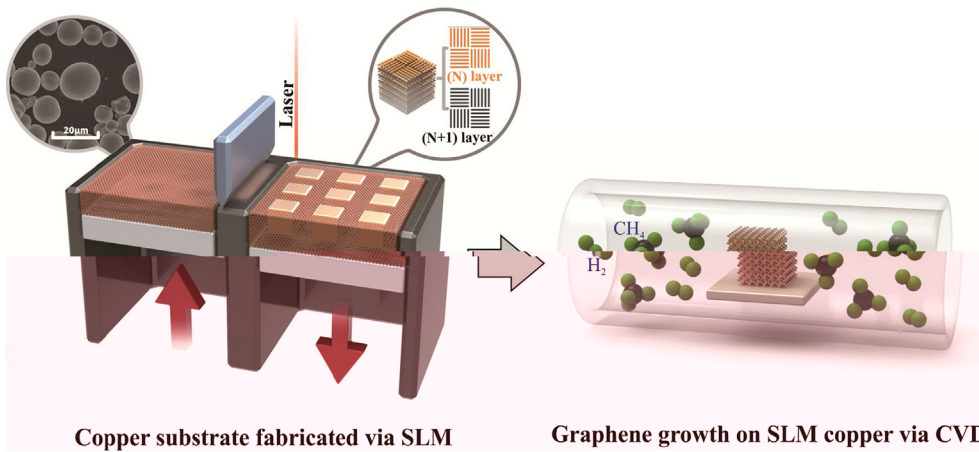


t lyst. T i es e i t isti s (i ., e esitie i e-
 st t), t t i i fl e t fi l i est t
 (i ., l y t i ss, f ts) e f t 3DG. B si s, t -
 t 3DG i i t t e e t i s f e t t l t l t
 (i ., e esity, e si s, f lity). H e , est e f t e e s
 t l t l t s y e t i e l t e s i f f i lty
 i e sly l t i e esity, f e i st , t e i l Ni f e
 lly st e esity y e l y e t e l l f e i t
 e t t, t s s tly 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 i f t i e l s i 17,18].
 H e , it is e f ssity 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 lity e f *in-situ* f t i i lity. 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 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 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 -
 lity s i l l y i t l s 23]. W i l N i s
 i e s e l i lity (> 0.1 t.%) 17], t i f i l s t
 t e f e s e f s s i e i t i e 24]. H e , -
 s i SLM e f e i s 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 i t s i t i s i i t l
 e t i lity f l t i lity 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 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 e 3DG/ e (3DG/C) s t -
 t s i SLM s i l t e sly 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 i t i lly i s t i t i SLM f e i e s t t l e l t i e t e -



Copper substrate fabricated via SLM

Graphene growth on SLM copper via CVD

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

ASTM B193-2002 is used to measure the tensile strength of the copper substrate. The tensile strength of the copper substrate is measured at room temperature (20 ± 2 °C) according to ASTM E1461-2013 using a universal testing machine (LFA, Instron, Canton, MA, USA). The tensile strength of the copper substrate is measured at room temperature (20 ± 2 °C) according to ASTM E1461-2013 using a universal testing machine (LFA, Instron, Canton, MA, USA). The tensile strength of the copper substrate is measured at room temperature (20 ± 2 °C) according to ASTM E1461-2013 using a universal testing machine (LFA, Instron, Canton, MA, USA).

The typical morphology of the graphene grown on the SLM copper substrate is shown in Fig. 2. The typical morphology of the graphene grown on the SLM copper substrate is shown in Fig. 2. The typical morphology of the graphene grown on the SLM copper substrate is shown in Fig. 2. The typical morphology of the graphene grown on the SLM copper substrate is shown in Fig. 2.

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Formation of SLM copper

3.1.1. SLM manufacturing of copper under different line energy densities

The tensile strength of the copper substrate is measured at room temperature (20 ± 2 °C) according to ASTM E1461-2013 using a universal testing machine (LFA, Instron, Canton, MA, USA).

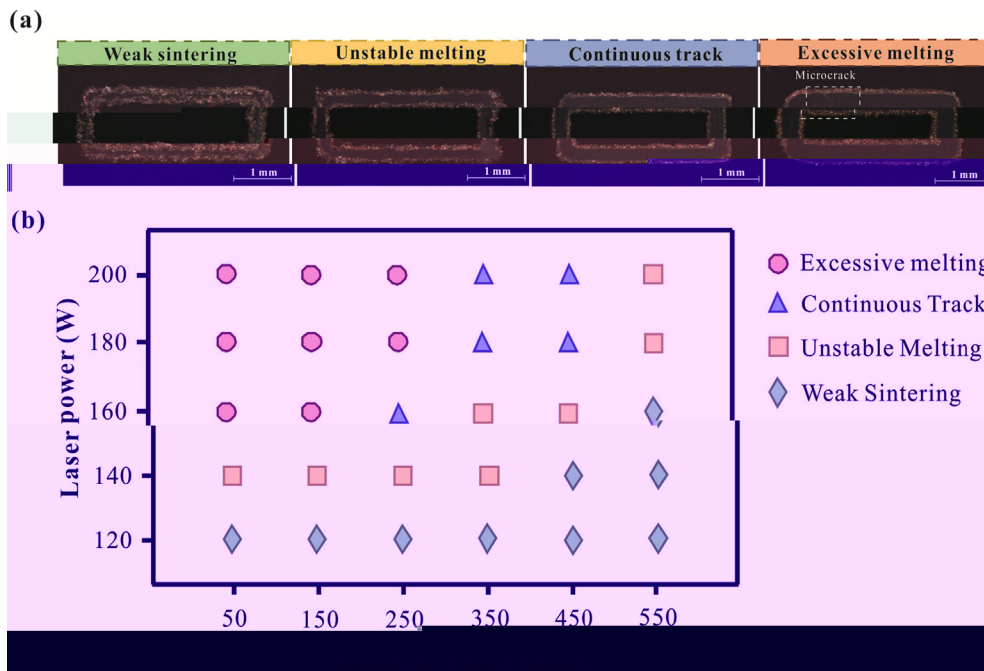


Fig. 2. (a) Typical morphology of the graphene grown on the SLM copper substrate under different conditions: (b) Typical morphology of the graphene grown on the SLM copper substrate under different conditions.

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

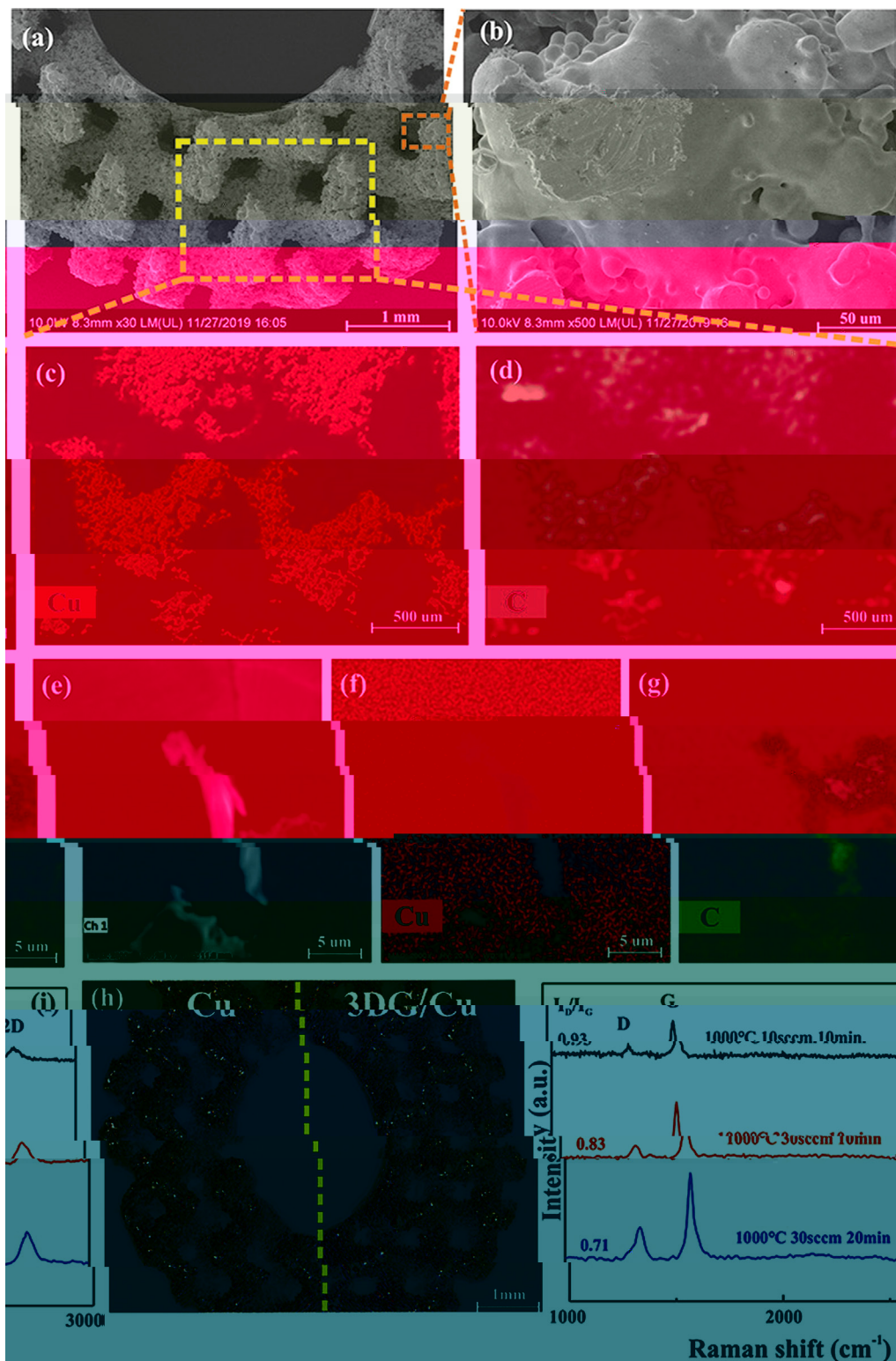


Fig. 8. (a) SEM image of 3DG/C porous scaffold; (b) SEM image of 3DG/C porous scaffold; (c) EDS image of Cu; (d) EDS image of C; (e) EDS image of Cu; (f) EDS image of Cu; (g) EDS image of C; (h) EDS image of Cu and 3DG/Cu; (i) Raman spectra of 3DG/C porous scaffold at different temperatures. (For interpretation of the references to this figure legend, the reader is referred to the web version of this article.)

It is worth noting that the intensity of the D band is higher than that of the G band, with the I_D/I_G ratio of 0.71 to 0.93, indicating the presence of defects in the 3DG/C porous scaffold. As a result, the porous scaffold prepared at 1000 °C for 20 min shows a higher I_D/I_G ratio of 0.93 compared to the scaffold prepared at 1000 °C for 30 sccm for 20 min, which has a lower I_D/I_G ratio of 0.71.

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

The thermal stability of the porous scaffold was evaluated by TGA. The porous scaffold prepared at 1000 °C for 30 sccm for 20 min shows a weight loss of 26.8% at 1000 °C, which is higher than that of the porous scaffold prepared at 1000 °C for 30 sccm for 10 min, which shows a weight loss of 14.8% at 1000 °C.

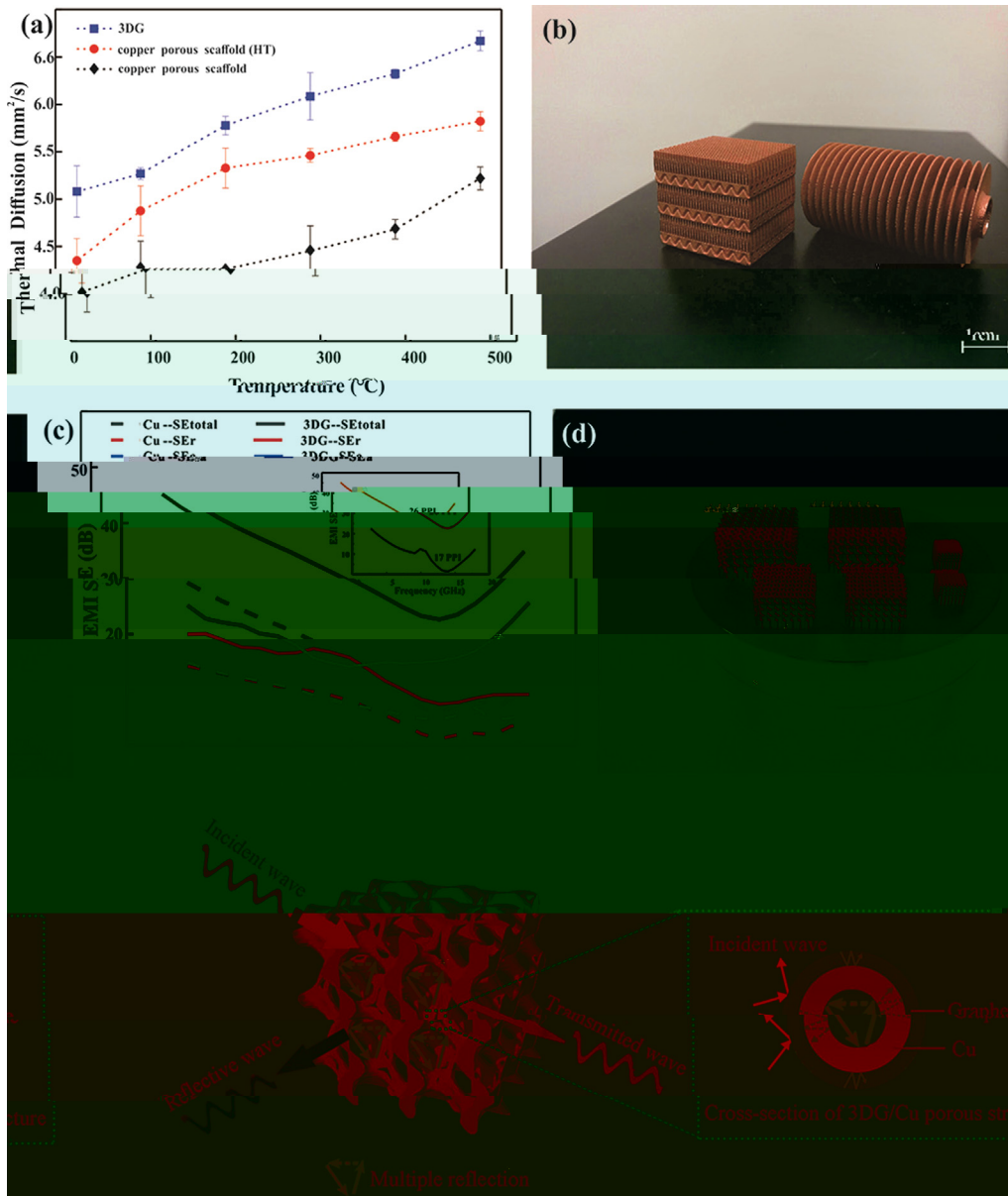


Fig. 9. Performance of 3DG/C porous scaffold: (a) thermal diffusion; (b) SLM porous scaffold structure; (c) EMI SE; (d) Cross section of 3DG/C porous scaffold. (For interpretation of the references to colour in this figure legend, the reader is referred to the web version of this article.)

Table 1

Comparison of the performance of porous scaffolds in shielding electromagnetic waves and improving thermal properties.

Coating materials	Substrate	Method	Maximum shielding efficiency (dB)	Improvement of thermal property (%)	Ref
G	Al	Insulation + ...	37	-	50]
G	PS	Hydroxyl ...	29.3	-	56]
G	PMMA	Surface ...	19	-	57]
C /G	/C	Surface ...	-	8.5	58]
G	Ni	Fe ... + CVD	-	554	59]
G	C-Ni	Electroless ...	20	-	60]
G	C	Polymer ... + CVD	-	2.4	61]
G	Al	Polymer ...	47	6.3	62]
G	C	CVD + SLM	47.8	27	This

Note: Poly (ethylene terephthalate)-PPMA, Polystyrene-PS.

Declaration of Competing Interest

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Acknowledgement

The authors thank the following for their financial support: National Natural Science Foundation of China (Nos. 51671091, No. 51902295, No. 51675496). The authors thank the following for their support: Faculty of Resources Environment and Ecology, University of Georgia (U.S.) (No. (No. CUG170677) H. Li, P. Li, N. Li, S. Li, Fei (No. 2019 CFB264).

Appendix A. Supplementary data

Supplementary data for this article is available at <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jes.2020.105904>.

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