

# Design and Fabrication of Partially Foamed Grid Structure Using Additive Manufacturing and Solid State Foaming

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The diffusion coefficient and saturation concentration can be approximately estimated from the CO<sub>2</sub> concentration values experimentally measured as function of time, based on the following solution of diffusion equation [22];

$$\frac{C_t}{C_{sat}} = 1 - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{\alpha_n^2 a^2} \exp(-D\alpha_n^2 t), \quad (S1)$$

where  $C$  is CO<sub>2</sub> concentration (the ratio between mass of CO<sub>2</sub>, and copolymer filament measured),  $a$  is the radius of cylindrical rod,  $J_0(x)$  is the Bessel function of the first kind of order zero, and  $\alpha_n$ s are the eigenvalues, that is, the roots of  $J_0(a\alpha_n) = 0$ .  $C_t$  and  $C_{sat}$  denote the concentration of diffusing substance (CO<sub>2</sub>) entering the cylinder in time  $t$  and after infinite time, respectively.

Figure S1 shows the sorption behavior of CO<sub>2</sub> in the copolymer filaments at 10 MPa as function of time in order to confirm the partial sorption and degree of saturation. As expected, the CO<sub>2</sub> concentration steeply increased initially, and gradually converged to a saturation concentration. The measured data are well fitted to Equation (S1), and the estimated CO<sub>2</sub> uptake and charging diffusivity at −20°C are  $C_{sat} = 73.31 \text{ mg(CO}_2\text{)/g(copolymer)}$  and  $D = 1.095 \times 10^{-9} \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$ , respectively at the confidence level of 95%.

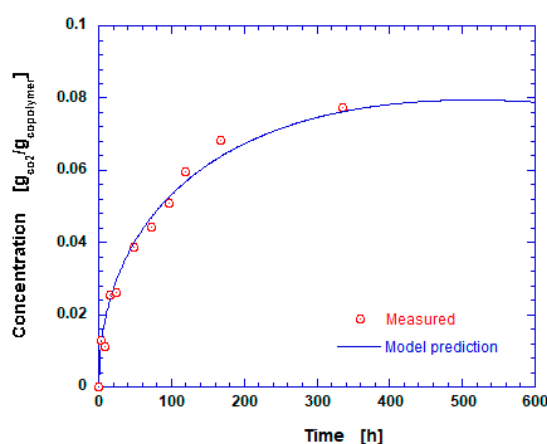


Figure S1 CO<sub>2</sub> Sorption kinetics in the copolymer considered.