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**Palmieri et al.**

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(54) **HIGH PRESSURE SOFT LITHOGRAPHY FOR MICRO-TOPOGRAPHICAL PATTERNING OF MOLDED POLYMERS AND COMPOSITES**

(58) **Field of Classification Search**  
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(71) Applicant: **U.S.A. as represented by the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, DC (US)**

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(72) Inventors: **Frank L. Palmieri, Hampton, VA (US); Vincent B. Cruz, Hayes, VA (US); Christopher J. Wohl, Jr., Portsmouth, VA (US)**

(73) Assignee: **U.S.A. as represented by the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, DC (US)**

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*Primary Examiner* — Philip C Tucker

*Assistant Examiner* — Jimmy R Smith, Jr.

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Jennifer L. Riley; Robin W. Edwards; Helen M. Galus

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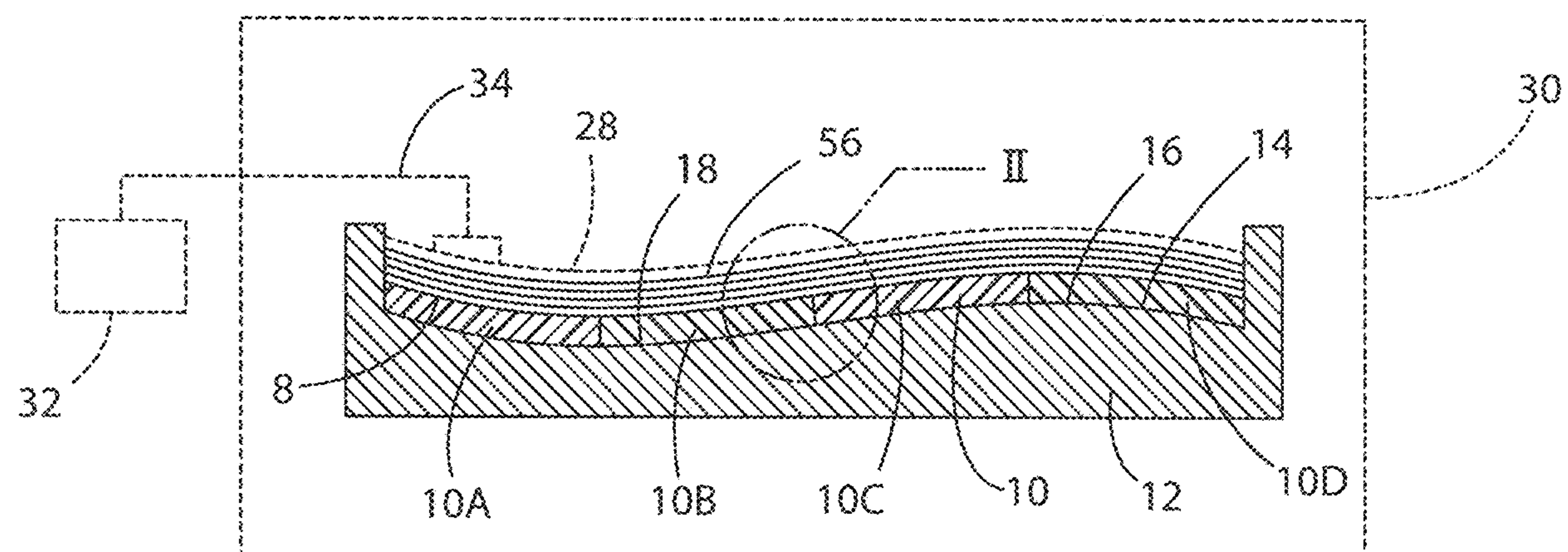
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A soft lithography template or stamp is made by casting a polydimethylsiloxane (PDMS) or other suitable elastomeric precursor onto a master pattern. The master pattern may be formed utilizing known micro-fabrication techniques. The PDMS template includes an inverse copy of the micro-structures on the master pattern, and can be placed into a mold used to prepare a carbon-fiber reinforced polymer composite part or other polymer molding systems where a matrix material passes through a fluid state during the cure process. The liquid resin material flows into the structures on the surface of the PDMS template and hardens during the

(Continued)



curing cycle. After the part is released from the mold, the PDMS template can be peeled from the surface of the part to reveal the free standing micro structures which are a replica of the master pattern.

20 Claims, 9 Drawing Sheets

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See application file for complete search history.

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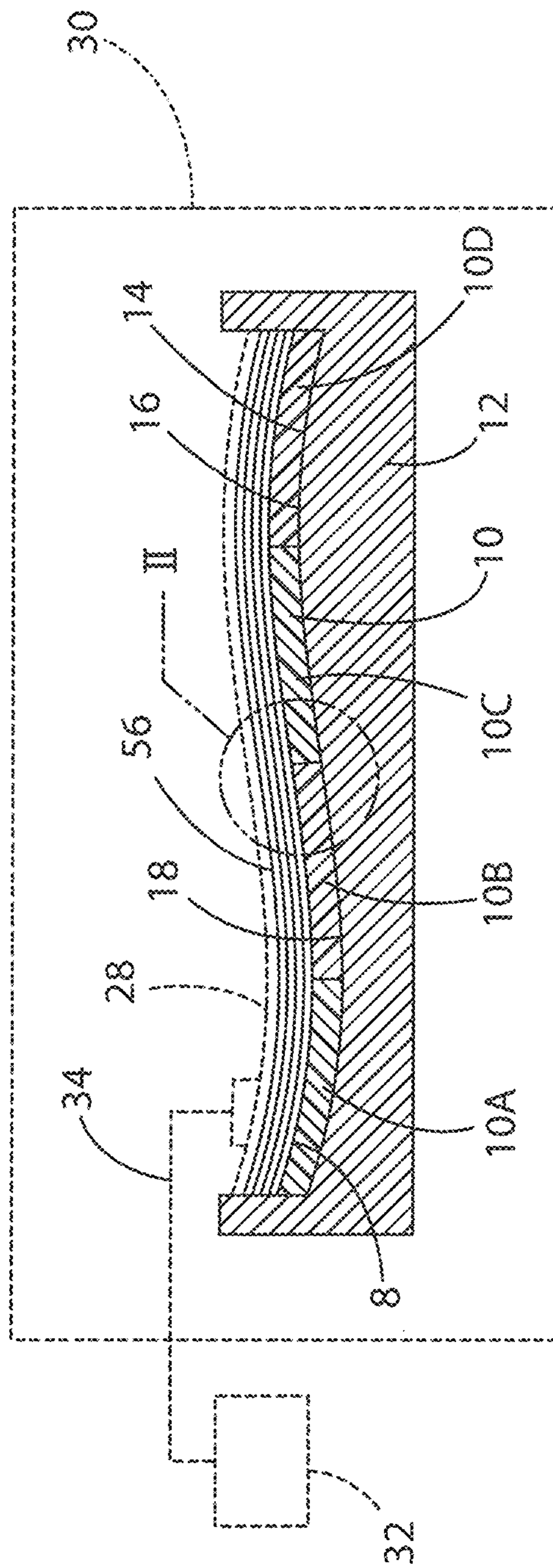
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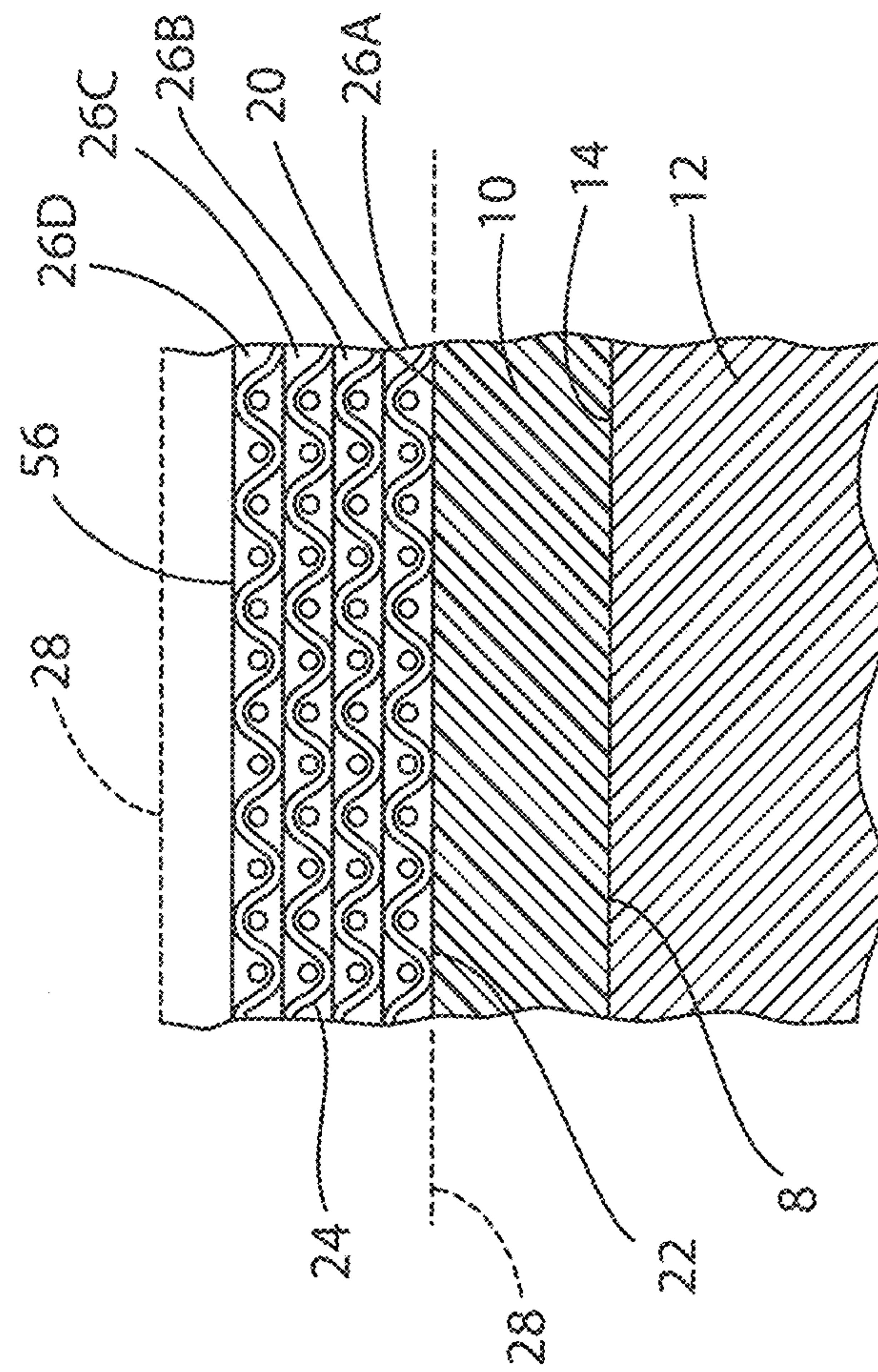
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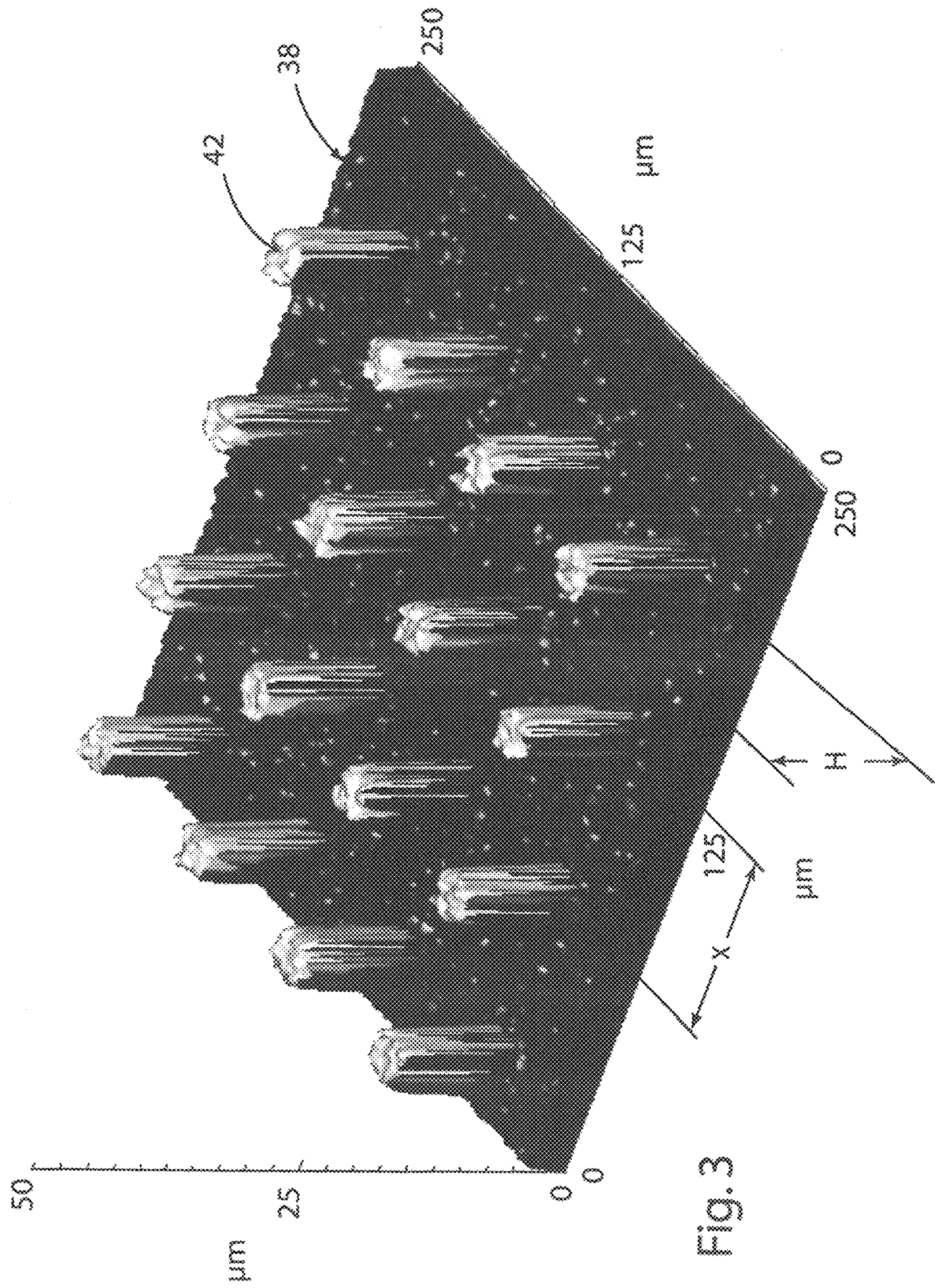


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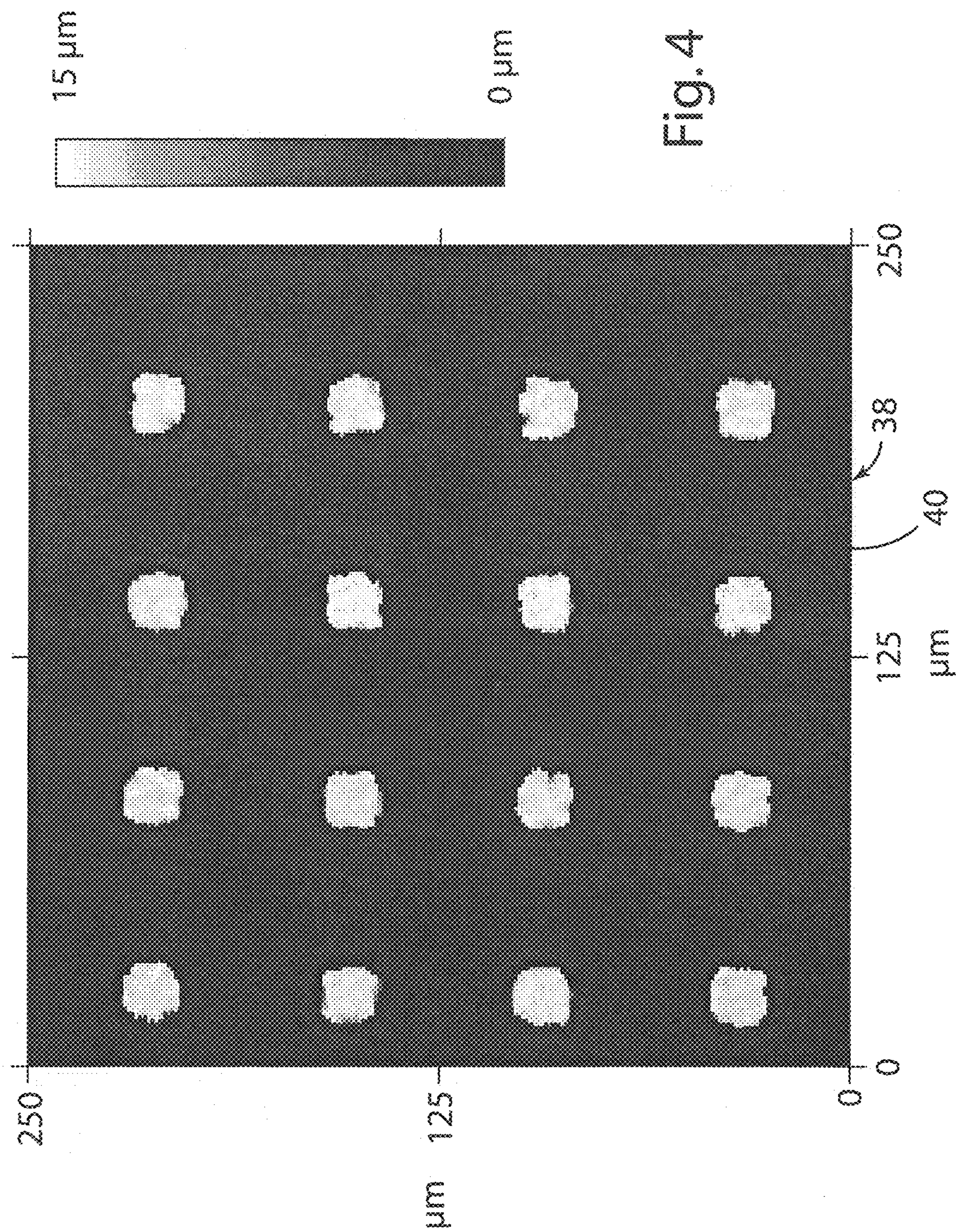
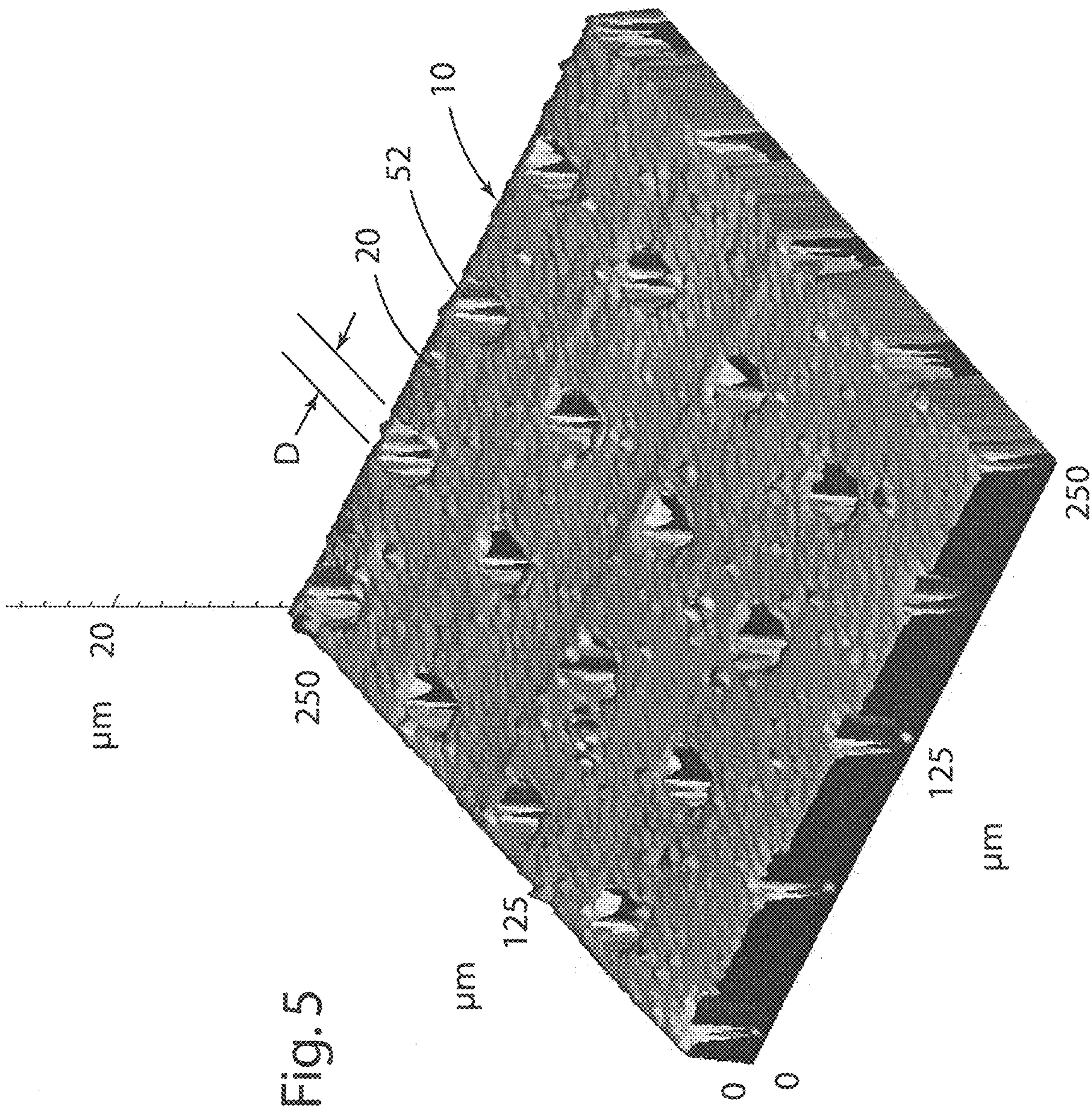


Fig. 4







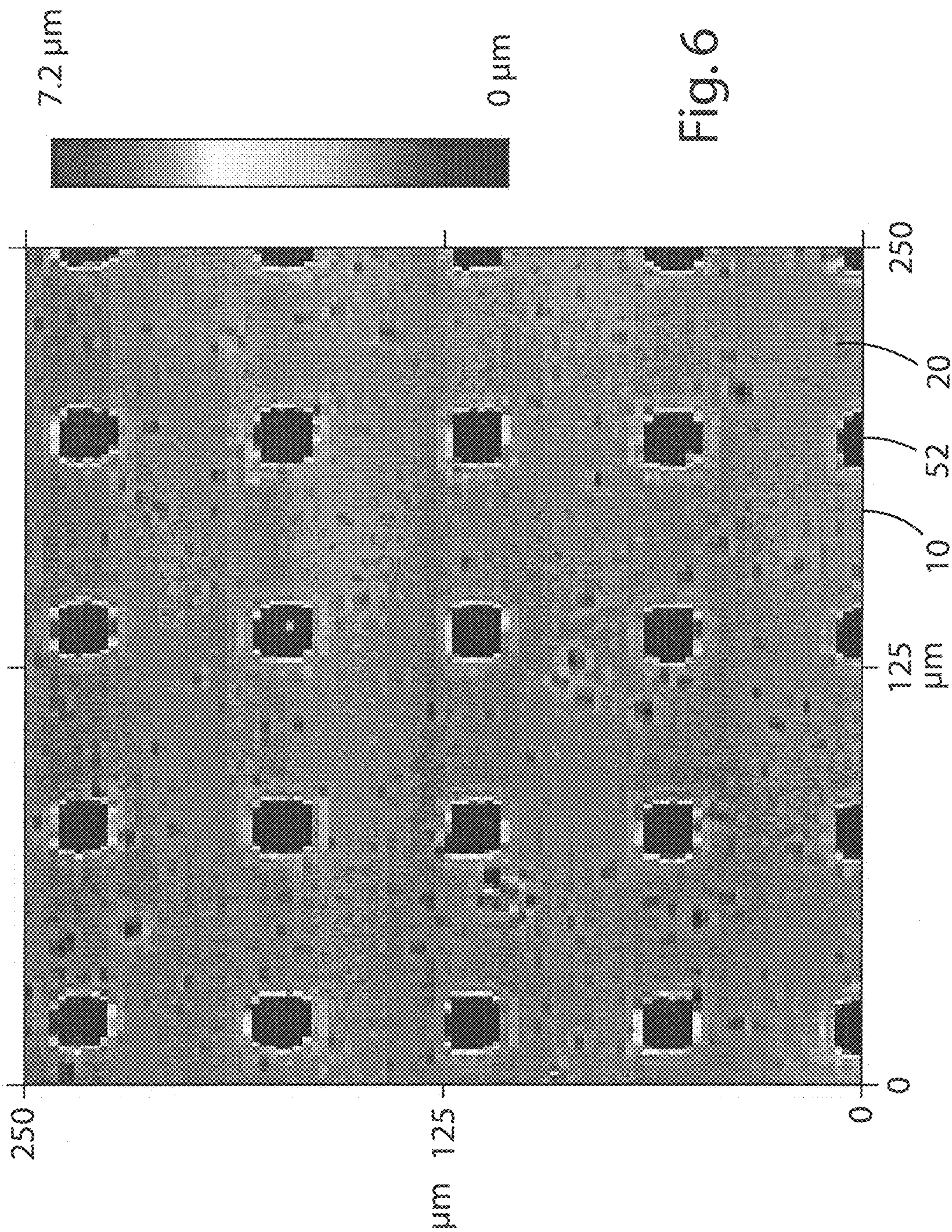
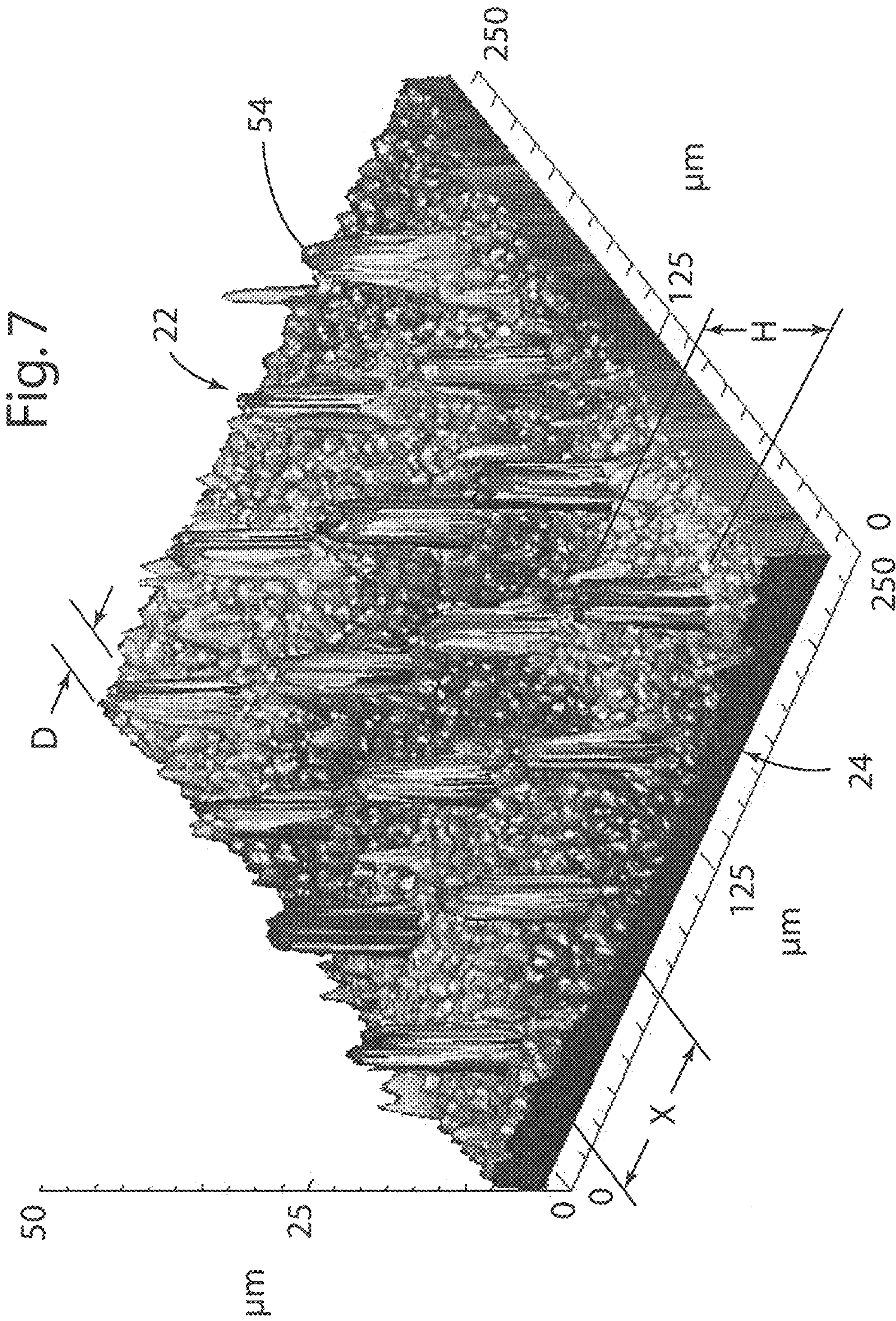
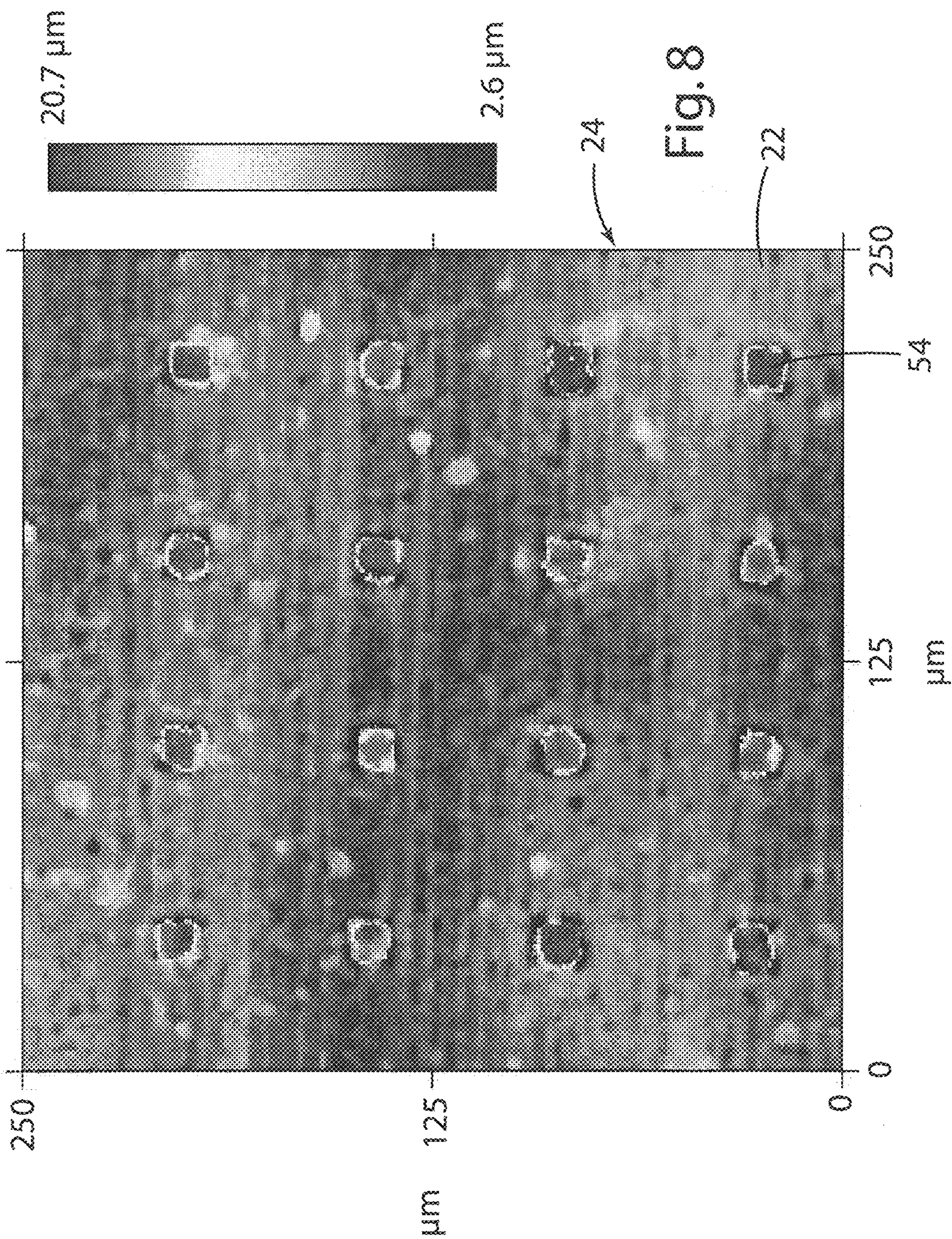


Fig. 6











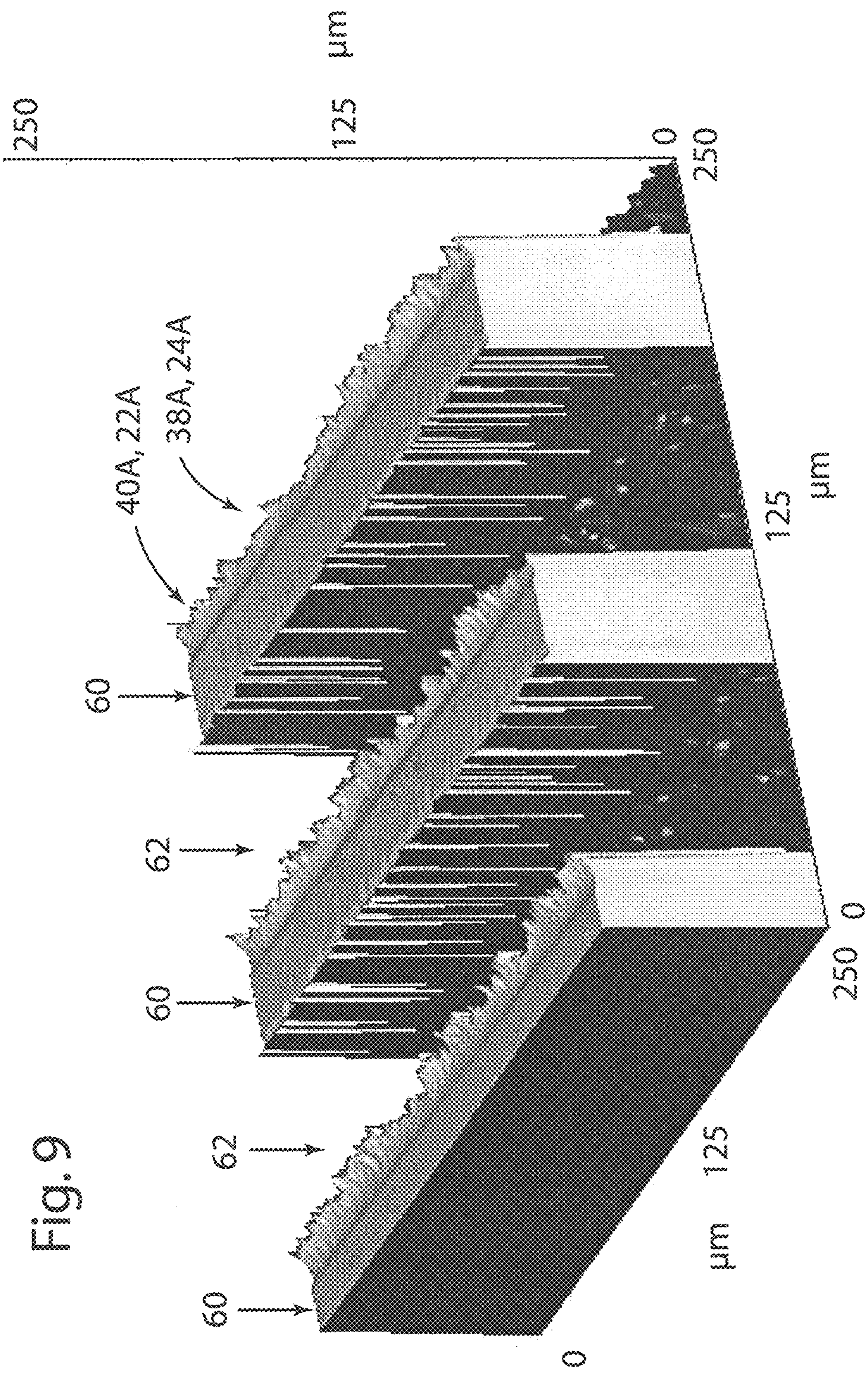
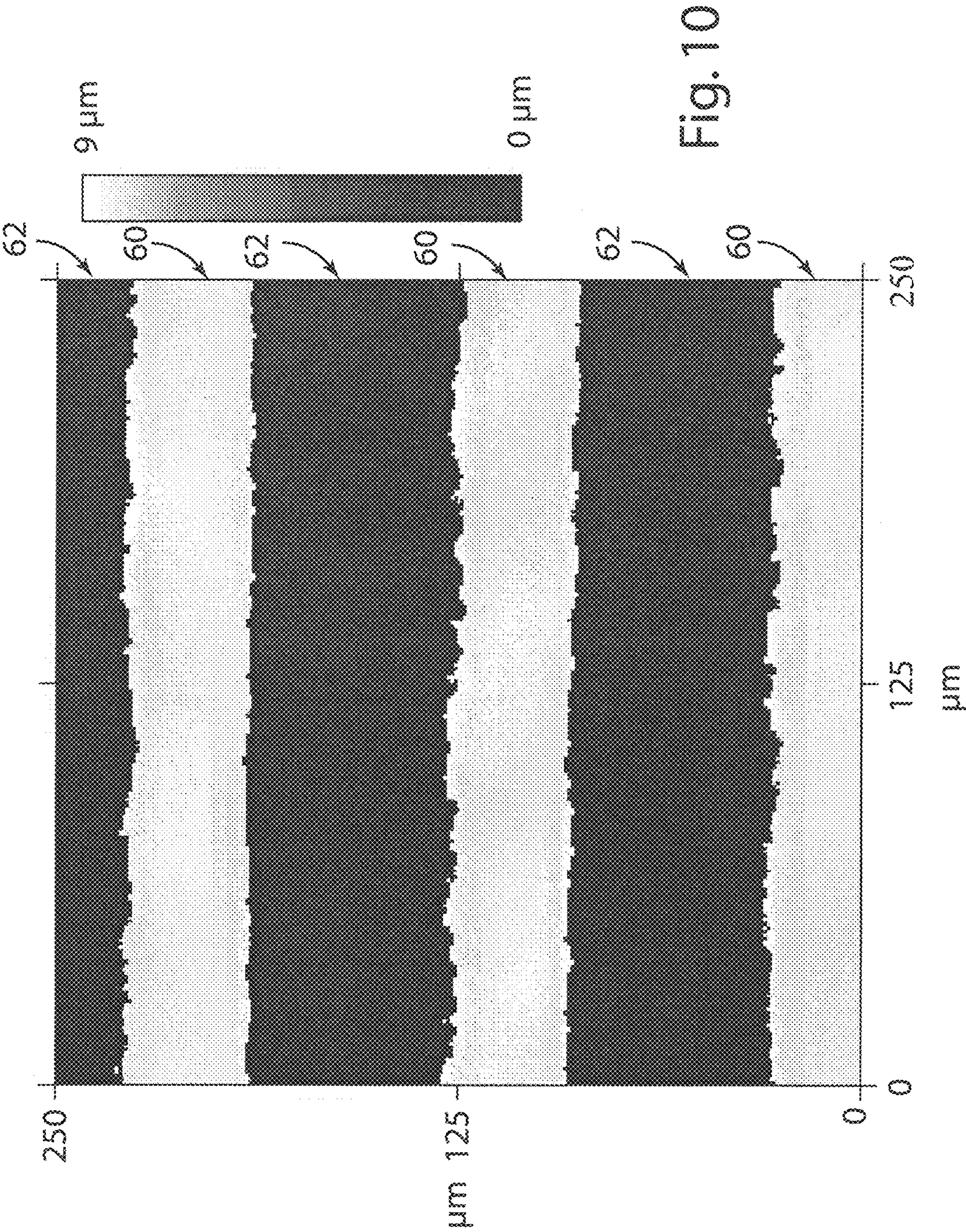


Fig. 9







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# HIGH PRESSURE SOFT LITHOGRAPHY FOR MICRO-TOPOGRAPHICAL PATTERNING OF MOLDED POLYMERS AND COMPOSITES

## CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED PATENT APPLICATION(S)

This patent application claims the benefit of and priority to U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/777,748, filed on Mar. 12, 2013, the contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety.

## STATEMENT REGARDING FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH OR DEVELOPMENT

The invention described herein was made in the performance of work under a NASA contract and by employees of the United States Government and is subject to the provisions of Public Law 96-517 (35 U.S.C. § 202) and may be manufactured and used by or for the Government for governmental purposes without the payment of any royalties thereon or therefore. In accordance with 35 U.S.C. § 202, the contractor elected not to retain title.

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Known soft lithography techniques utilize a soft polymeric mold or template made from a material such as polydimethylsiloxane (PDMS). The mold is cast using a master that comprises a hard material. The master is fabricated using photolithography, e-beam, micro-machining or other suitable process. The mold or template is an exact structural inverse of the master surface. The molds can be used to transfer the master pattern to various surfaces.

Various types of micro-topographical surface patterns or features have been developed. A known type of surface includes moderate to high aspect ratio micro-structures that allow for reduced interactions of particles and fluids with the surface. A reduced contact area reduces the energy that would otherwise be required to remove contamination from the surface. In the case of superhydrophobic surfaces, fluids are suspended over air that is trapped between micro-structures on the surface in a Cassie-Baxter state. Adhesive and superhydrophobic surfaces help protect a part from contamination and fouling.

Various types of micro surface structures have also been developed to reduce drag in aerodynamic and hydrodynamic applications. An example of a naturally-occurring drag reducing surface structure can be found on the skin of a shark, which helps the sharks swim more efficiently.

Other surfaces have been developed to improve adhesion between two parts in an adhesively bonded joints. Surface roughness may be created by mechanical abrasion such as sand blasting or sanding. However, such techniques may not provide the desired degree of control of the surface roughness, and may introduce contamination into the material that can be difficult to remove. Furthermore, if a composite material is blasted or sanded, removal of the matrix resin from the surface may expose the reinforcing fibers, which creates a point of ingress for degenerative environmental components such as water and oxygen.

## BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

One aspect of the present invention is a method of forming a surface in a composite material having at least a

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curable matrix and a fiber reinforcement. The method includes forming a flexible template having a template surface that has at least a plurality of surface features. The surface features can be inverses of micro-structures to be formed in the surface of an object. The object can be any physical or tangible thing, such as for example, a part, a component, a piece, a portion, a segment, a section, a fragment, a tool, a die, a sheet, a patch, a layer, and/or a design, and so on. In some embodiments, the inverses of micro-structures can have a specifically defined shape that can be uniform or non-uniform. In some embodiments, the inverses of micro-structures can cover any portion of the template surface or, in the alternative, the entire template surface.

The flexible template is positioned in a mold tool such that it conforms to the surface of the mold. In some embodiments, the mold tool has a non-planar surface. In an embodiment, the flexible template is positioned in a mold tool having a curved surface, and the flexible template flexes to conform to the curved surface of the mold. In some embodiments, the flexible template flexes by bending, moving, deforming, distorting, and/or changing shape. Next, at least a portion of the template surface is covered with a composite. The composite includes at least a matrix material and a fiber reinforcement. When the composite material is applied to the flexible template, the matrix material is in a flowable, malleable, and/or deformable state. Pressure is applied to the composite material while the matrix material is in a flowable, malleable, or deformable state to cause at least some of the matrix material to enter and/or flow into the surface features of the template surface. The matrix material is solidified to form a composite object having an object surface defining micro-structures that are inverses of the surface features of the template surface. Solidifying the matrix material includes hardening, becoming a solid form, and curing. Once the matrix material is in a solid or cured form, the object formed from the composite material is disengaged from the flexible template to expose the object surface.

Another aspect of the present invention is a method of forming a surface having at least a plurality of predefined microscopic features. The method includes forming a flexible template having a plurality of microscopic cavities on the template surface. The flexible template is flexed or deformed by positioning the flexible template in contact with a non-planar surface. The method includes causing a material, such as a polymer or polymer composite, to flow into at least a portion of the cavities while the flexible template is in contact with the non-planar surface. The material can be solidified or cured while it is in contact with the non-planar surface. The material is disengaged from the template to reveal a surface having at least a plurality of protrusions formed by the cavities. The material may be in a liquid or flowable state at the time it enters at least a portion of the cavities, and the material may be cured prior to disengaging the material from the template. The material may comprise at least a polymer material forming a matrix of a fiber reinforced composite material that is cured utilizing heat. The flexible template may be formed from an elastomeric material that is brought into contact with a master surface while the elastomeric material is in a liquid or flowable form, and curing the elastomeric material while it is in contact with the master surface. The master surface may be formed utilizing an etching process. The non-planar surface may comprise a curved mold surface that is positioned in a curing device, a pressure and/or temperature vessel, or the like. Examples of devices/vessels into which



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the curved mold can be placed include an autoclave, a heated press, a heated vacuum press, or the like. Any suitable means of applying a load to the mold to achieve the desired results can be used. In some embodiments, the load applied to the mold is pressure. In some embodiments, heat is applied to the mold in addition to the load.

These and other features, advantages, and objects of the present invention will be further understood and appreciated by those skilled in the art by reference to the following specification, claims, and appended drawings.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a partially schematic cross sectional view of a composite part positioned in a mold in an autoclave;

FIG. 2 is a fragmentary, enlarged view of a portion of the composite part and mold of FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is an isometric view of a master surface formed in a polyimide film, wherein the image was formed utilizing an optical profilometer;

FIG. 4 is a plan view of the master surface of FIG. 3;

FIG. 5 is an isometric view of a flexible template formed from the master surface of FIGS. 3 and 4, wherein the image is formed utilizing an interferometric microscope;

FIG. 6 is a plan view of the flexible template of FIG. 5;

FIG. 7 is an isometric view of the surface of a part formed utilizing the flexible template of FIGS. 5 and 6, wherein the image is formed utilizing an interferometric microscope;

FIG. 8 is a plan view of the surface of FIG. 7;

FIG. 9 is an isometric view of a surface topography according to another aspect of the present invention; and

FIG. 10 is a plan view of the surface topography of FIG. 9.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

For purposes of description herein, the terms “upper,” “lower,” “right,” “left,” “rear,” “front,” “vertical,” “horizontal,” and derivatives thereof shall relate to the invention as oriented in FIG. 1. However, it is to be understood that the invention may assume various alternative orientations and step sequences, except where expressly specified to the contrary. It is also to be understood that the specific devices and processes illustrated in the attached drawings, and described in the following specification, are simply exemplary embodiments of the inventive concepts defined in the appended claims. Hence, specific dimensions and other physical characteristics relating to the embodiments disclosed herein are not to be considered as limiting, unless the claims expressly state otherwise.

With reference to FIGS. 1 and 2, the present invention involves forming a flexible template 10 that may be positioned on or in a mold tool 12 having a mold surface 14. The mold surface 14 may include a convexly curved portion 16 and/or a portion 18 having a concave curvature. It will be understood that the mold surface 14 may also comprise a more complex curvature such as a “saddle surface” (e.g. a hyperbolic paraboloid). The template 10 is preferably made of a flexible material such as a cast polydimethylsiloxane (PDMS) or other suitable elastomeric material. As discussed in more detail below, a surface 20 of template 10 includes a plurality of micro-structures that are the inverse of micro-structures formed in a surface 22 of a part 24. The part 24 may comprise a composite material, such as a carbon fiber reinforced structure having a thermosetting polymer matrix.

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Referring again to FIG. 1, the template 10 may comprise a one piece member, or it may comprise a plurality of pieces 10A-10D that are positioned directly adjacent one another on the mold surface 14. In the illustrated example, the part 24 is formed from a prepreg carbon fiber material. The layers 26A-26D of uncured prepreg material are laid on the mold surface 24 in the orientations required for a particular application. It will be understood that the number of layers 26 of the carbon fiber material utilized will vary depending upon the requirements of a particular application. In the illustrated example, the layers 26A-26D of composite part 24 are positioned inside an impermeable envelope 28, and the layers 26A-26D are subject to a vacuum resulting from vacuum pump or device 32 which is operably connected to the envelope 28 by a vacuum line 34. The mold tool 12 and part 24 (i.e. layers 26A-26D) may be positioned in an autoclave 30 to cure the matrix material of the layers 26. As known in the art, the autoclave 30 may be utilized to provide heat and pressure that cures a thermosetting polymer material forming the matrix of the layers 26A-26D. This forms a rigid composite part having a shape that generally conforms to the shape of the mold surface 14.

The present invention generally involves forming a master part 38 (FIGS. 3 and 4) having a master surface 40 having a plurality of surface features such as protrusions 42. A template 10 (FIGS. 5 and 6) is then cast from master part 38 utilizing an elastomeric material such as a PDMS material. The template 10 includes a surface 20 having a plurality of features such as openings or cavities 52 that are an inverse of the master surface 40 and surface features 42 of master part 38. A part 24 is then formed utilizing a high pressure and/or heat process such as the autoclave process described above in connection with FIGS. 1 and 2 to form a part 24 having a surface 22 (FIGS. 7 and 8) that may include a plurality of micro-structures such as protrusions 54.

Referring again to FIGS. 3 and 4, a master part 38 is first formed utilizing standard micro-fabrication techniques. In the illustrated example, the master part 38 is formed from a KAPTON® (polyimide) film having a master surface 40 including a plurality of surface features such as protrusions 42 that are formed using an etching process. However, the master part 38 may be fabricated from a wide range of materials utilizing various known processes. For example, the protrusions 42 and/or other surface features may be formed by a laser writing or electron beam writing process. The master part 38 may be formed from virtually any material having the required characteristics for a particular application. The master surface 40 is formed such that it includes a plurality of surface features corresponding to the surface features that are to be formed in the final part 24 (FIGS. 7 and 8). In the illustrated example, the protrusions 42 have a generally square cross-sectional shape with sides having a dimension “D” of about 20 microns. It will be understood that protrusions 42 or other such features may have a uniform cross-sectional shape and size, or the protrusions may have a non-uniform or tapered configuration whereby the bases of the protrusions 42 have a greater cross-section area than the end portions. Also, in the illustrated example, the protrusions 42 have a height “H” of about 20 microns. In the illustrated example, the protrusions 42 are equally and/or evenly spaced apart in a square grid pattern with spacing of “X” (center-to-center) spacing between protrusions 42 of about 60 microns.

The master surface 40 is not limited to the arrangement shown in FIGS. 3 and 4, and the surface 22 of the final part 24 is not limited to the configuration of FIGS. 7 and 8. Rather, the master surface 40 and surface 22 may be



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configured as required to provide a particular surface property. For example, the surfaces **22** and **40** may comprise superhydrophobic surfaces having a moderate to high aspect ratio. The aspect ratio is the ratio of the height of the micro-structures (e.g. height “H” in FIG. 3) divided by the diameter or transverse dimension (e.g. “D” in FIG. 3). In general, moderate to high aspect ratio micro-structures (e.g. aspect ratios greater than about 1.0) allow for reduced interactions of particles and fluids with a surface. A reduced contact area reduces the energy needed to remove contamination from the surface. In the case of superhydrophobic surfaces, fluids may be suspended over air trapped between the micro-structures (e.g. protrusions **42**) in a Cassie-Baxter state. Abhesive (non-stick) and superhydrophobic surfaces help protect a part from contamination and fouling. The surface **22** (FIGS. 7 and 8) of the part **24** may comprise an outer surface of a wing or other aerodynamic structure. The size, configuration, spacing, and other geometric features such as protrusions **54** may be utilized to form superhydrophobic surfaces that act to repel water, prevent water damage, and also prevent accumulation of foreign matter such as dirt, bug splatter, and ice on aircraft wings and other structures.

Still further, the protrusions **42-54** may be configured to reduce skin drag if surface **22** of part **24** comprises an aerodynamic surface (e.g. an outer wing surface) or a hydrodynamic surface (e.g. an outer surface of a boat hull or submarine). The protrusions **42/54** may comprise riblets, pyramids or other such structures (not shown) that reduce skin drag. Micro-structures of the type that reduce aerodynamic and/or hydrodynamic drag are generally known in the art. Examples of such structures are disclosed in “Effects of Riblets on Skin Friction and Heat Transfer in High-Speed Turbulent Boundary Layers,” Lian Duan and Meelan M. Choudhari, 50<sup>th</sup> AIAA Aerospace Sciences Meeting including the New Horizons Forum and Aerospace Exposition, Jan. 9-12, 2012, Nashville, Tenn., “Riblets as a Viscous Drag Reduction Technique,” Michael J. Walsh, AIAA Journal, Vol. 21, No. 4, April 1983 and “Delaying Transition to Turbulence by a Passive Mechanism” Jens H. M. Fransson, Alessandro Talamelli, Luca Brandt, and Carlo Cossu, PRL 96, 064501 (2006), the entire contents of each being incorporated herein by reference.

Furthermore, the master surface **40** of master part **38** (FIGS. 3 and 4) may be configured to produce a part surface **22** (FIGS. 7 and 8) having improved adhesion properties for an adhesive bonded joint. In general, an average surface roughness in the range of about 1.0 microns to about 2.0 microns provides significantly improved adhesion compared to a smooth surface. As used herein, the definition of surface roughness is the arithmetic average deviation of the average line profile. For purposes of providing improved adhesion, the master surface **40** and surface **22** of part **24** may have an average roughness in the range of about 100 nm to about 100 microns.

As discussed above, a master part **38** (FIGS. 3 and 4) having a master surface **40** is fabricated utilizing a suitable known micro-fabrication technique. A template **10** (FIGS. 5 and 6) is then formed from a PDMS or other suitable elastomeric precursor. In the illustrated example, liquid PDMS material is poured onto the master surface **40** of master part **38**, and the material is then cured. The template **10** is then peeled away from the master part **38**. As shown in FIGS. 5 and 6, the template **10** includes features that are the inverse of the master surface **40** and the surface **22** of the part **24**. In the illustrated example, the openings or cavities **52** formed in template **10** have an opening size “D” that is

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substantially similar to the dimension “D” (FIG. 3) of the protrusions **42**. Similarly, the openings **52** may have a depth that is substantially the same as the height “H” of protrusions **42**. As discussed above, the protrusions **42** of master part **38** have a generally square cross-sectional shape. The openings or cavities **52** of template **10** also have a generally square cross-sectional shape. However, because the PDMS material of template **10** does not exactly match the geometry of surface **40** of master part **38**, the openings or cavities **52** may have a shape that is somewhat rounded relative to the square cross-sectional shape of the protrusions **42**. It will be understood that the protrusions may have virtually any cross-sectional shape, height, spacing, and other geometric features as required to provide the desired surface characteristics.

As discussed above, the template **10** is positioned on a tool surface **14** with surface **20** of template **10** facing upwardly. The layers **26A-26D** of prepreg carbon fiber composite material are then positioned on surface **20** of template **10**, and the uncured layers **26** are positioned in an autoclave **30** or other suitable device.

As known in the art, the layers **26** may be heated to lower the viscosity of the thermosetting polymer matrix material of the prepreg layers **26**. As pressure is applied to surface **56** (FIGS. 1 and 2) of an outer layer **26D**, the matrix material flows into the openings or cavities **52** of template **10**. As the temperature is increased, the matrix material cures, thereby forming a surface **22** (FIGS. 7 and 8) having a plurality of protrusions **54** or other such features. The amount of pressure applied to surface **56** and the temperatures utilized in the autoclave **30** will vary as required for a particular application.

If the layers **26A-26D** comprise prepreg carbon fiber, thermosetting polymer matrix material of layers **26** may have sufficiently low viscosity to flow into openings or cavities **52** at a temperature in the range of about 65° F. to about 700° F., more specifically from about 65° F. to about 350° F., and even more specifically from about 150° F. to about 300° F. In some embodiments the thermosetting polymer matrix flows at a temperature of about 150° F. The matrix material may cure/solidify, for example, at temperatures of about 200° F. to about 400° F., more specifically at temperatures of about 250° F. to about 350° F., even more specifically at temperatures of about 300° F. to about 350° F. In some embodiments the thermosetting polymer matrix cures/solidifies at a temperature of about 350° F.

In general, pressures in the range of about 100 psi to about 200 psi may be applied to surface **56** to cause the thermosetting polymer matrix material to flow into the cavities or openings **52** of template **10**. The temperature within the autoclave **30** may be held at a flow temperature (e.g. about 65° F. to about 700° F.) for a period of time at an elevated pressure (e.g. about 100 to about 200 psi) for a period of time (e.g. about 30 to about 60 minutes) to ensure that the matrix material flows into cavities **52**. The temperature can then be raised to a cure temperature (e.g. about 200° F. to about 400° F.). Alternatively, the temperature within the curing device and/or the pressure/temperature vessel, such as the autoclave **30**, may be gradually increased at a relatively slow rate. For example, the temperature can be gradually increased at a rate of about 2° C. per minute to about 10° C. per minute (about 3° F. per minute to about 18° F. per minute), specifically at a rate of about 5° C. per minute to about 10° C. per minute (about 9° F. per minute to about 18° F. per minute) while pressure is applied to the surface **56** to thereby ensure that the polymer matrix material is in a flowable state for a period



of time that is sufficient to permit the matrix material to flow into the apertures or openings **52** of template **10**.

Because the template **10** is made from a relatively thin layer of elastomeric material, the template **10** curves and conforms to curved portions **16** and **18** (FIG. 1) of mold surface **14**. This enables forming of parts **24** having a curved outer profile **8**. The outer profile **8** may comprise an aerodynamic surface of an aircraft fuselage, wing, or other structure.

After the part **24** is cured, the part **24** is released from the mold **12**, and the template **10** is peeled from the surface **22** of part **12** to reveal the freestanding micro-structures (e.g. protrusions **54**) which are substantially a replica of the master pattern (e.g. master surface **40**). If templates **10** are formed from a PDMS material, the templates typically have a low stick surface that permits removal of templates **10** from surface **22**. However, a mold release agent may be utilized if required.

In general, the templates **10** can be re-used indefinitely. Before loading the template **10** into a mold **12** the template **10** is inspected for damage and/or debris. Debris is removed from the template **10** with a solvent rinse to the extent possible. Although damaged templates **10** cannot normally be repaired, a new copy of the master pattern or part **38** can be made.

As discussed above, the surface topography of part surface **22** may vary as required for a particular application. Accordingly, it will be understood that the protrusions **54** are merely an example of one possible surface topography. In general, the surface **22** may include a wide range of micro-structures or features as required to produce a desired surface characteristic. Also, in the example described above, the part **24** comprises a composite part made from layers **26** of prepreg carbon fiber material. However, it will be understood that other materials and processes may also be utilized according to other aspects of the present invention. For example, the part **24** may be fabricated from a polymer material that does not include a fiber reinforcement. Still further, the part **24** may be fabricated from materials other than thermosetting polymers. For example, the part **24** may be formed from a thermoplastic polymer material. In this case, a sheet of thermoplastic material may be positioned on a mold surface **14**, and the material may be heated to lower the viscosity of the thermoplastic polymer. Pressure may then be applied to the polymer material to thereby cause the surface of the material to form a surface that substantially conforms to the surface of template **10**.

With further reference to FIGS. 9 and 10, a master part **38A** according to another aspect of the present invention includes a master surface **40** comprising a plurality of raised ridges **60** forming channels **62** therebetween. In this example, master part **38A** comprises an epoxy-based SU-8 photoresist. The master part **38A** can be utilized to form a part **24A** having a surface **22A** that is substantially identical to the master surface **40A**. The master surface **40A** may be formed in a suitable material utilizing a standard micro-fabrication technique such as laser writing or electron beam writing, and a template **10** may be formed from PDMS or the like utilizing the master surface **40A**. A template **10** formed utilizing master surface **40A** will generally have a surface (not shown) that is an inverse of the micro-structures shown in FIGS. 9 and 10. A template **10** can then be utilized to form a part **22A** having surface **24A** as described in more detail above in connection with FIGS. 1 and 2.

The ridges **60** and channels **62** of FIGS. 9 and 10 may have tapered surfaces to form a dovetail structure. In this case, a master template having a plurality of channels **62** in

the form of dovetails is formed. A template **10** is then formed from PDMS or other suitable material, and utilized in a molding process to form a part having a dovetail surface. A pair of parts having interlocking dovetail surfaces can be formed in this way to provide a mechanical bond between the parts to hold the joint together in the event that a chemical bond is too weak (e.g. due to contamination or corrosion in the joint).

All cited patents, patent applications, and other references are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. However, if a term in the present application contradicts or conflicts with a term in the incorporated reference, the term from the present application takes precedence over the conflicting term from the incorporated reference.

All ranges disclosed herein are inclusive of the endpoints, and the endpoints are independently combinable with each other. Each range disclosed herein constitutes a disclosure of any point or sub-range lying within the disclosed range.

The use of the terms “a” and “an” and “the” and similar referents in the context of describing the invention (especially in the context of the following claims) are to be construed to cover both the singular and the plural, unless otherwise indicated herein or clearly contradicted by context. “Or” means “and/or.” As used herein, the term “and/or” includes any and all combinations of one or more of the associated listed items. As also used herein, the term “combinations thereof” includes combinations having at least one of the associated listed items, wherein the combination can further include additional, like non-listed items. Further, the terms “first,” “second,” and the like herein do not denote any order, quantity, or importance, but rather are used to distinguish one element from another. The modifier “about” used in connection with a quantity is inclusive of the stated value and has the meaning dictated by the context (e.g., it includes the degree of error associated with measurement of the particular quantity).

Reference throughout the specification to “another embodiment”, “an embodiment”, “some embodiments”, and so forth, means that a particular element (e.g., feature, structure, and/or characteristic) described in connection with the embodiment is included in at least one embodiment described herein, and can or cannot be present in other embodiments. In addition, it is to be understood that the described elements can be combined in any suitable manner in the various embodiments and are not limited to the specific combination in which they are discussed.

It is to be understood that variations and modifications can be made on the aforementioned structure without departing from the concepts of the present invention, and further it is to be understood that such concepts are intended to be covered by the following claims unless these claims by their language expressly state otherwise.

The invention claimed is:

1. A method of forming an outer surface of an aerodynamic or hydrodynamic structure including an object surface of a composite object, the method comprising;

forming a flexible template having a template surface comprising a plurality of surface features that are inverses of micro-structures to be formed on a surface of a composite material, wherein the flexible template comprises a plurality of casted pieces, and wherein dimensions of respective micro-structures are in a range up to about 100 microns;

positioning the plurality of casted pieces of the flexible template in a mold tool having curved surfaces such that the plurality of pieces engage concave and convex portions of the curved surfaces of the mold tool and are



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directly adjacent to one another, the plurality of casted pieces are un-affixed to the mold tool, and the template surface faces away from the curved surfaces;  
 flexing the plurality of casted pieces of the flexible template to conform to the curved surfaces of the mold tool;  
 covering at least a portion of the template surface with one or more layers of the composite material after flexing the flexible template such that the flexible template separates the composite material from the curved surfaces, wherein the composite material comprises a matrix material having a flowable state and fiber reinforcement;  
 positioning an impermeable envelope over the one or more layers of the composite material and the flexible template and subjecting the layers to a vacuum pressure;  
 heating the one or more layers of the composite material to a flow temperature and applying pressure to the one or more layers of the composite material to cause at least some of the matrix material to flow into the surface features of the template surface;  
 solidifying the matrix material to form the composite object having the object surface with defined micro-structures comprising protrusions that are inverses of the surface features of the template surface;  
 removing the composite object and the flexible template from the mold tool together; and  
 peeling the flexible template from the composite object to expose the object surface after removing the composite object and the flexible template from the mold tool together.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein:  
 at least some of the surface features of the template surface comprise cavities or openings.

3. The method of claim 2, wherein:  
 the protrusions are sized and positioned relative to one another in a manner that tends to reduce a contact area of fluids that are brought into contact with the object surface.

4. The method of claim 3, wherein:  
 the protrusions on the object surface form a superhydrophobic surface whereby fluids are suspended over air trapped between the protrusions when a fluid comes into contact with the object surface.

5. The method of claim 2, wherein:  
 the protrusions are generally columnar in shape.

6. The method of claim 2, wherein:  
 the protrusions have an aspect ratio of about 1.0 to about 10.0.

7. The method of claim 6, wherein:  
 the protrusions are spaced apart from each other about 1.0 microns to about 100 microns.

8. The method of claim 6, wherein:  
 the protrusions have a variable cross sectional area.

9. The method of claim 2, wherein:  
 the protrusions are spaced apart in rows to form a grid.

10. The method of claim 1, including:  
 forming a planar master pattern defining micro-structures on a surface of the master pattern;  
 forming the template by casting an elastomeric material onto the master pattern.

11. The method of claim 10, wherein:  
 pressure is applied to the composite material in a curing device or a pressure and/or temperature vessel.

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12. The method of claim 1, wherein:  
 the object surface comprises an aerodynamic surface that is, in use, exposed to airflow, and wherein the micro-structures of the object surface are configured to reduce aerodynamic or hydrodynamic drag and/or reduce adhesion of foreign matter.

13. The method of claim 1, wherein:  
 at least some of the micro-structures of the object surface are configured to improve bond strength of an adhesive joint and define an average surface roughness in a range of about 100 nanometers to about 100 microns; and including:  
 providing a second component;  
 adhesively bonding the composite object to the second component by bringing at least a portion of the object surface and the second component into contact with an adhesive material;  
 wherein at least some of the micro-structures of the composite object surface are ridges and channels having tapered surfaces to provide a composite object dovetail structure, and where the second component has correspondingly shaped dovetail surfaces configured to interlock with the composite object dovetail structure, and wherein the corresponding dovetail surfaces on the composite object and the second component are brought into contact.

14. A method of forming an outer surface of an aerodynamic or hydrodynamic structure including an object surface having a plurality of micro-structures, the method comprising:  
 forming a flexible template having a plurality of microscopic cavities or openings, the flexible template comprising a plurality of casted pieces;  
 deforming the flexible template by positioning the flexible template in contact with a non-planar surface such that the plurality of casted pieces engage portions of curved surfaces of a mold tool and are directly adjacent to one another, the plurality of casted pieces are un-affixed to the non-planar surface, and the cavities or openings face away from the non-planar surface;  
 subjecting a material and the flexible template to a vacuum and heating the material to a flow temperature to cause it to flow into at least a portion of the cavities or openings while the flexible template is in contact with the non-planar surface, wherein the flexible template separates the material from the non-planar surface;  
 removing the material and the flexible template from the non-planar surface together;  
 disengaging the material from the template to form the object surface having the plurality of micro-structures including protrusions formed by the cavities or openings after removing the material and the flexible template from the non-planar surface together, wherein dimensions of respective micro-structures are in a range up to about 100 microns; and  
 wherein at least some of the micro-structures of the object surface are elongated ridges and elongated channels having tapered surfaces to provide a composite object dovetail structure and are configured to provide a mechanical bond of an adhesive joint.

15. The method of claim 14, including:  
 applying pressure to the material to cause the material to flow into at least a portion of the cavities or openings.



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16. The method of claim 15, wherein:  
 the material is in a flowable state at a time that it flows into  
 at least a portion of the cavities or openings; and  
 including:  
 causing the material to cure prior to disengaging the 5  
 material from the template.

17. The method of claim 16, wherein:  
 the material comprises a polymer material forming a  
 matrix of a fiber reinforced composite material; and  
 wherein: 10  
 the material is cured utilizing heat.

18. The method of claim 14, including:  
 forming a planar master surface having a plurality of  
 protrusions; and wherein:  
 the flexible template is formed from an elastomeric mate- 15  
 rial that is brought into contact with the planar master  
 surface in a flowable form and cured.

19. The method of claim 14, wherein:  
 the non-planar surface comprises a curved mold surface.

20. A method of forming an outer surface of an aerody- 20  
 namic or hydrodynamic structure including a surface of a  
 composite material having a curable matrix and fiber rein-  
 forcement, the method comprising:  
 providing a generally planar master part having a gener- 25  
 ally planar master surface including a plurality of  
 micro-structures, wherein dimensions of respective  
 micro-structures are in a range up to about 100  
 microns;  
 forming a generally planar flexible casted template piece 30  
 by pouring uncured liquid template material onto the  
 generally planar master surface;  
 curing the liquid template material to form a template  
 surface comprising a plurality of surface features that  
 are inverses of micro-structures to be formed on the 35  
 surface of the composite material;  
 removing the generally planar flexible casted template  
 piece from the generally planar master surface;  
 causing, after removal from the master surface, the flex-  
 ible casted template piece to flex into a non-planar

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shape by positioning the flexible casted template piece  
 in a mold tool having curved surfaces, thereby flexing  
 the flexible casted template piece so that it is non-  
 planar and conforms to the curved surfaces of the mold  
 tool, wherein the flexible casted template piece is  
 positioned in the mold tool such that the template  
 surface faces away from the curved surfaces, the flex-  
 ible casted template piece is directly adjacent to at least  
 one other flexible casted template piece in the mold  
 tool, and the flexible casted template piece and the at  
 least one other flexible casted template piece each  
 engage portions of the curved surfaces of the mold tool  
 and are un-affixed to the mold tool;  
 covering at least a portion of the template surface with the  
 composite material such that the flexible casted tem-  
 plate piece separates the composite material from the  
 curved surfaces, wherein the composite material com-  
 prises a first material having a flowable state and fiber  
 reinforcement;  
 heating the first material to a flow temperature and  
 applying pressure to the composite material to cause at  
 least some of the first material to flow into the surface  
 features of the template surface;  
 solidifying the first material to form a composite object  
 having an object surface with defined micro-structures  
 that are inverses of the surface features of the template  
 surface; and  
 removing the composite object, the flexible casted tem-  
 plate piece, and the at least one other flexible casted  
 template piece from the mold tool together;  
 separating the flexible casted template piece and the at  
 least one other flexible casted template piece from the  
 composite object after the flexible template piece, the at  
 least one other flexible casted template piece, and the  
 composite object have been removed from the mold  
 tool together.

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