

Greener Solutions: SLA 3D Printing Resin for Autodesk



December 8th, 2015

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CONTEXT

METHODS

ALTERNATIVES

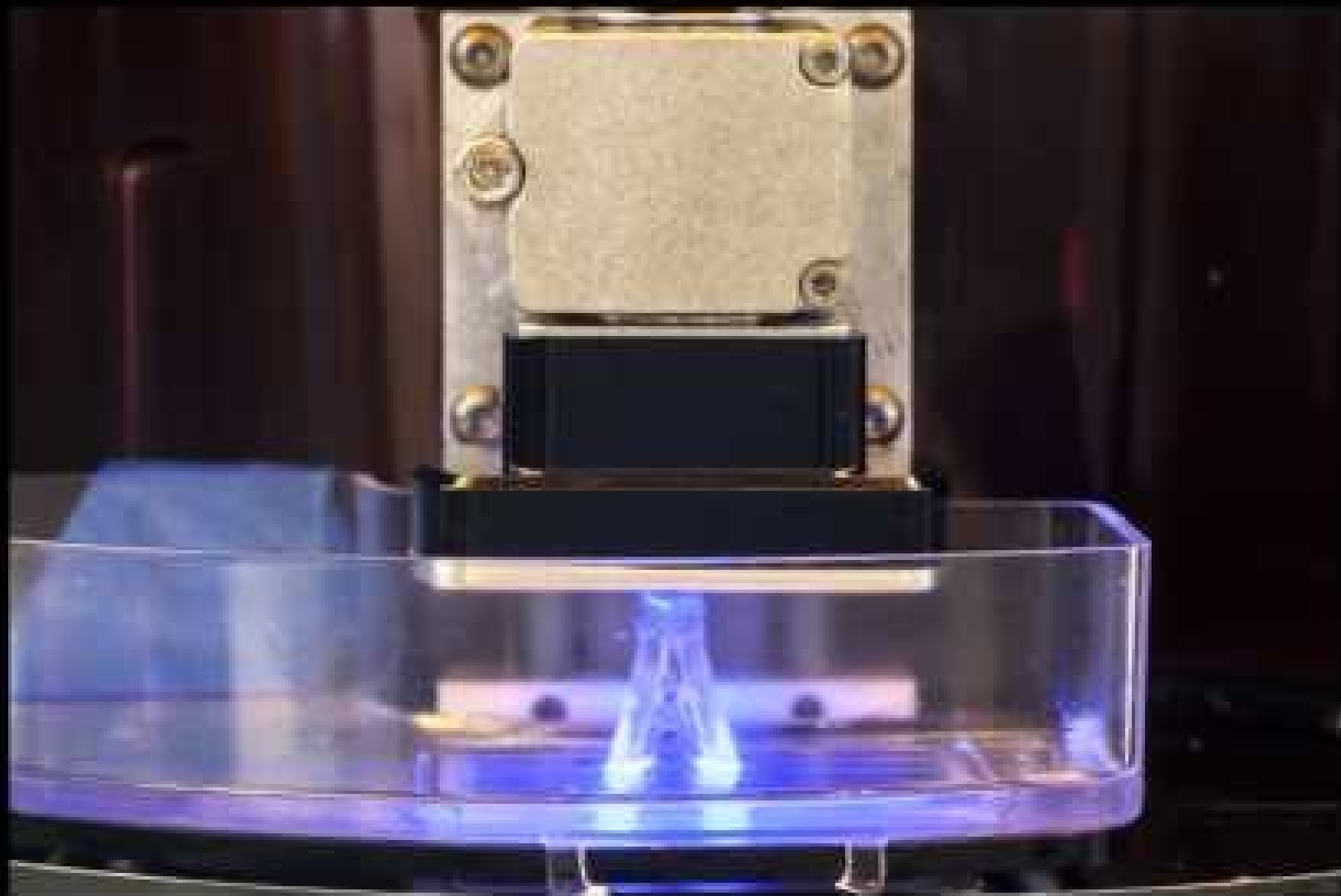
EVALUATION

CONCLUSIONS



CONTEXT





Photoinitiator
(0.4%)

Reactive
Oligomers
(79.55%)

Reactive
Monomer
(19.88%)

UV-blocker
(0.16%)



Reproductive
toxicant

Eye irritant

Skin irritant

Aquatic toxicant

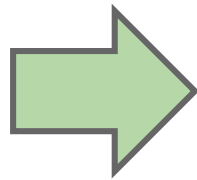
Skin sensitizer

*Explore and evaluate
biomimetic, green chemistry
and life-cycle solutions for less
hazardous stereolithography
(SLA) resins*

METHODS

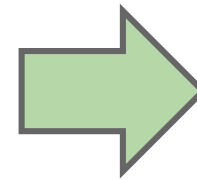
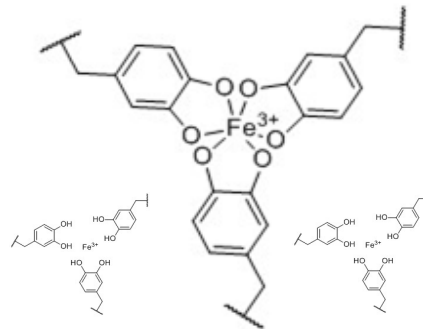
Explore

Bio-inspired
Approaches



Identify

Alternative
Resin Materials



Evaluate

New Resin
Materials



How Does Nature Inspire Design?



Unity within Diversity



Hierarchy Across Linear Scales



Multitasking Monomers



Self Organization



The Optimal Activator



Composite Construction



Shape is Strength



Functionally Graded Materials



Taking Advantage of Gradients



Water is the Universal Medium



Bottom-Up Construction

Martin Mulvihill, Justin Bours, Berkeley Center for Green Chemistry, and Tom McKeag, BioWerks (April 2015)

Evaluation Criteria

Technical Feasibility



Hazard Potential



Use Cases

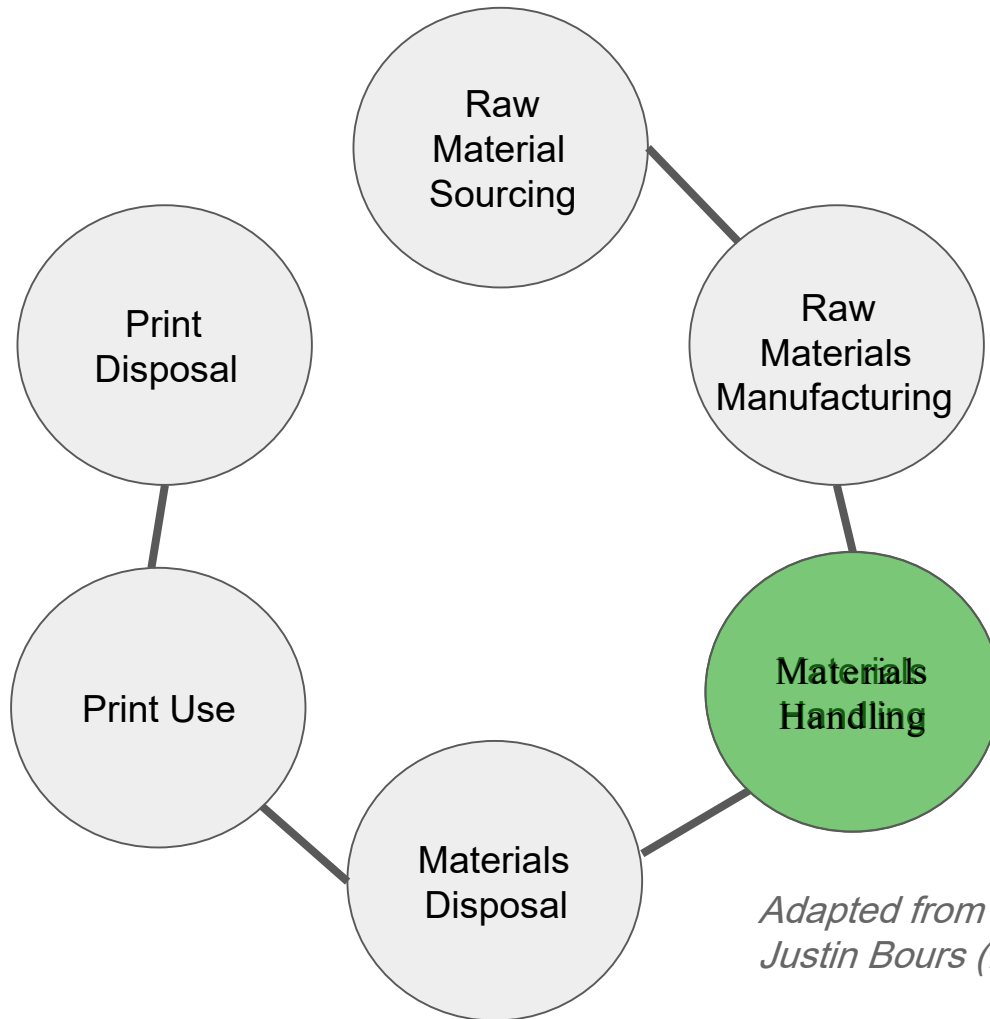


Technical Feasibility

PR48 Resin

Strength	
Polymerizable	
Time	
Commercially available	
Price	

Hazard Potential



*Adapted from
Justin Bours (Nov 2015)*

Skin Sensitization

Eye Irritation

Skin Irritation

Aquatic Toxicity

Reproductive Toxicity

Use Cases



Current Use Cases

Experimental Use Cases

Biocompatibility

ALTERNATIVES

I. REPLACING THE PHOTOINITIATOR

Strategy A: Curcumin & Riboflavin

II. MODIFYING ACRYLATE-BASED RESINS

Strategy B: Triglycerides

Strategy C: Chitosan

III. pH PHOTOINITIATED RESINS

Strategy D: Calcite

Strategy E: Metal Ligand Complexes

1

Replacing the Photoinitiator

STRATEGY A: CURCUMIN &
RIBOFLAVIN

**STRATEGY A:
CURCUMIN & RIBOFLAVIN**

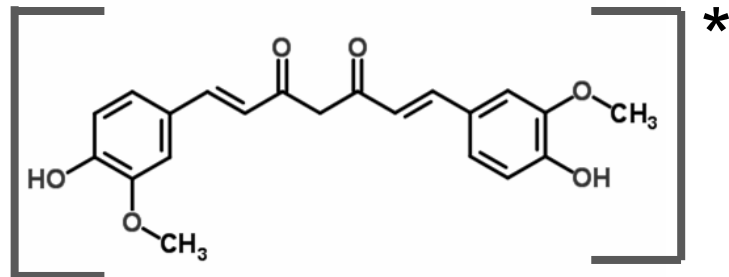
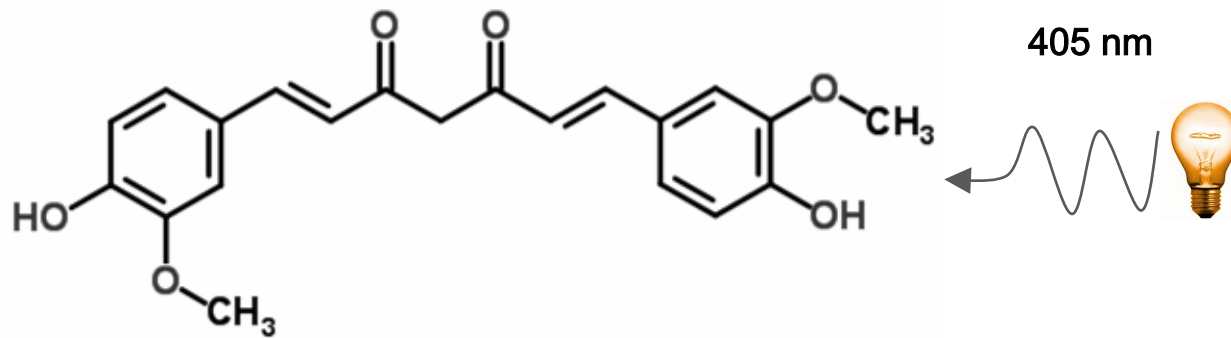


The Optimal
Activator

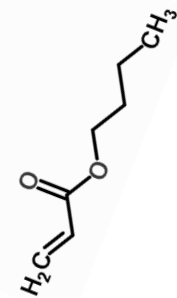
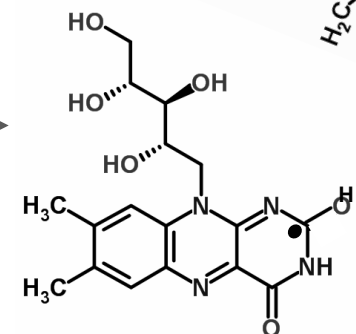
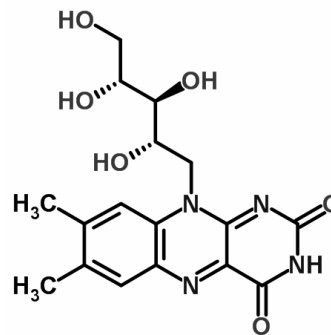


STRATEGY A: CURCUMIN & RIBOFLAVIN

TECHNICAL
FEASIBILITY


















+



STRATEGY A: CURCUMIN & RIBOFLAVIN



Hazard Endpoints	Current Photoinitiator	Curcumin	Riboflavin (B2)
Skin Irritation			
Eye Irritation			
Aquatic Toxicity			
Reproductive Toxicity			

KEY:	 <i>Significant Data Gap</i>	 <i>Identified Hazard</i>	 <i>Decreased Hazard</i>
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**STRATEGY A:
CURCUMIN & RIBOFLAVIN**



2

Modifying Acrylate-based Resins

STRATEGY B:TRIGLYCERIDES

STRATEGY C:CHITOSAN

STRATEGY B:
TRIGLYCERIDES

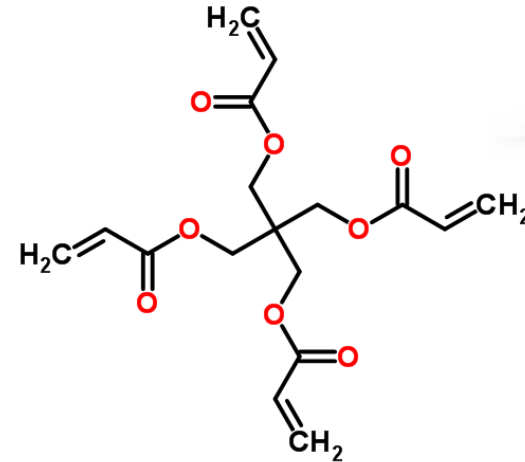


Unity within
diversity

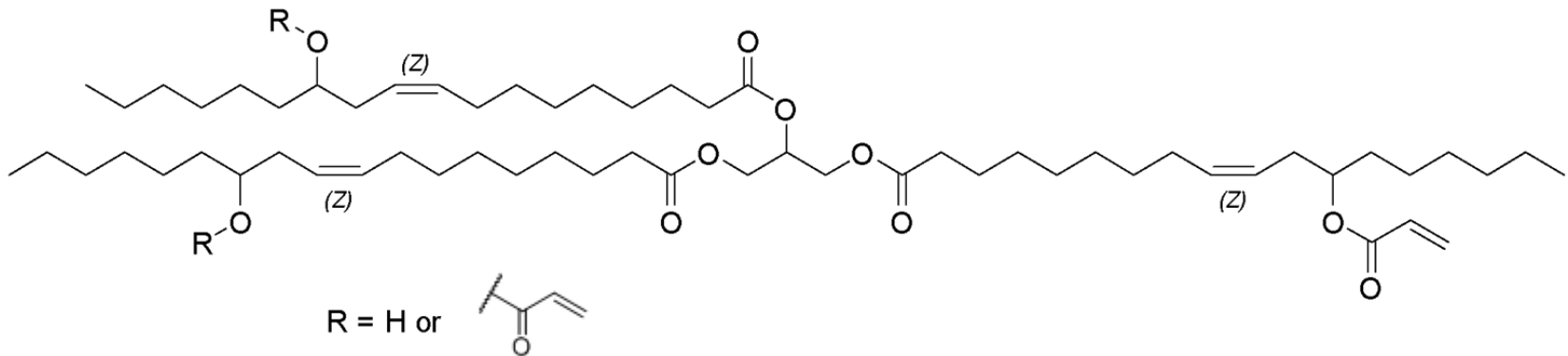


STRATEGY B: TRIGLYCERIDES

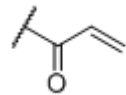
- Similar mechanism of polymerization
- Potentially reduced bioavailability and hazard due to the increase in the molecular weight



Sartomer SR 494



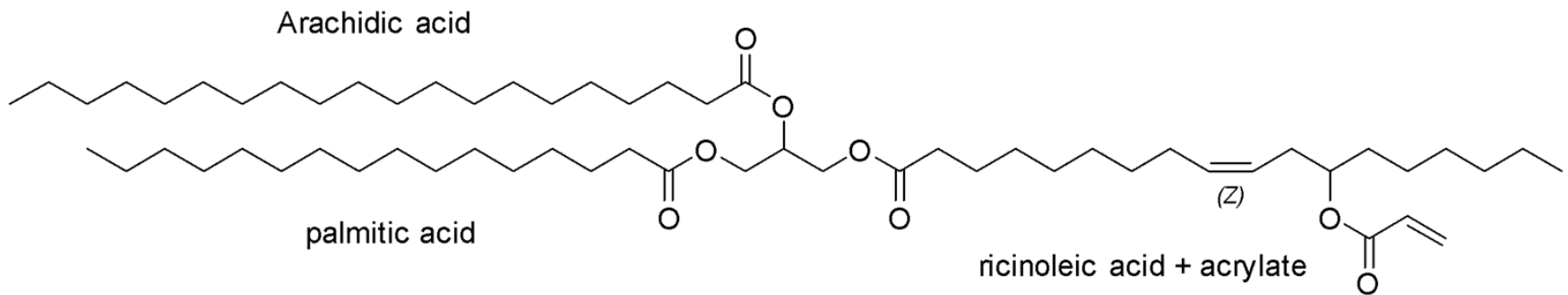
R = H or



STRATEGY B: TRIGLYCERIDES



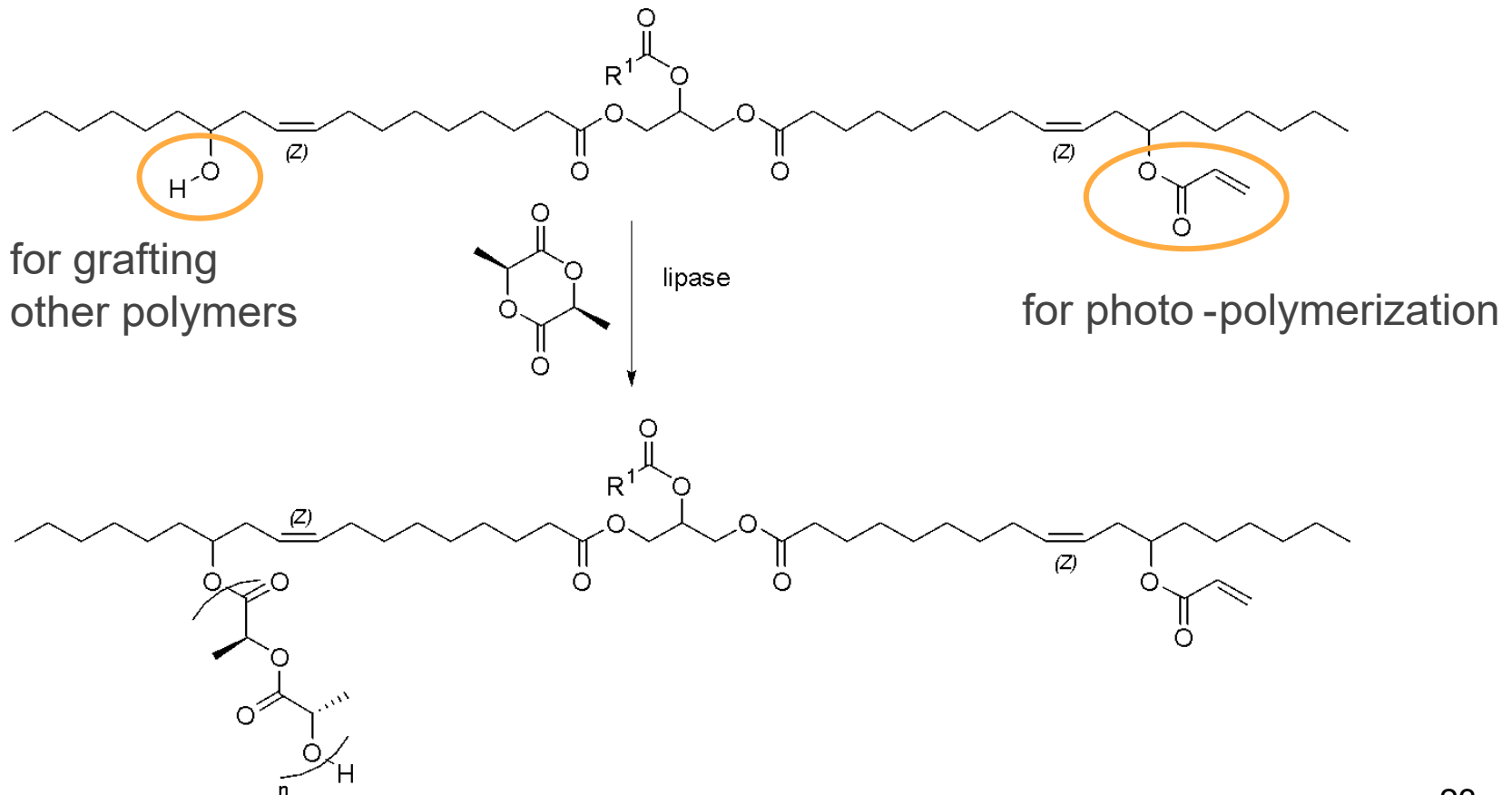
- Tuning physical properties of the monomers by varying the fatty acid chains



STRATEGY B: TRIGLYCERIDES



- Diversifying polymer architecture by grafting polymers from the fatty acid chains



STRATEGY B: TRIGLYCERIDES



Hazard Endpoints	PR48 Resin	Triglyceride Acrylate
Eye Irritation	●	●
Skin Irritation	●	●
Aquatic Toxicity	●	●
Reproductive Toxicity	●	●

KEY:	● <i>Significant Data Gap</i>	● <i>Identified Hazard</i>	● <i>Decreased Hazard</i>
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STRATEGY B: TRIGLYCERIDES



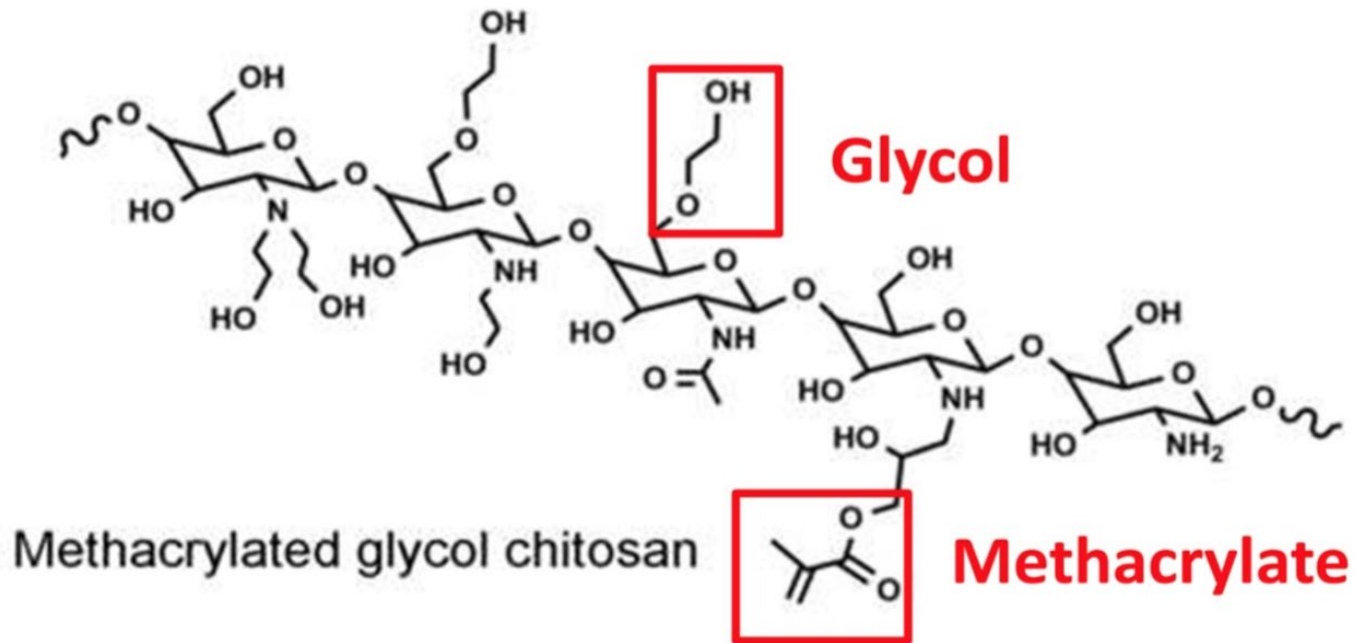
STRATEGY C:
CHITOSAN

BIOLOGICAL
INSPIRATION



Self Organization

STRATEGY C: CHITOSAN



Arakawa et al. 2014

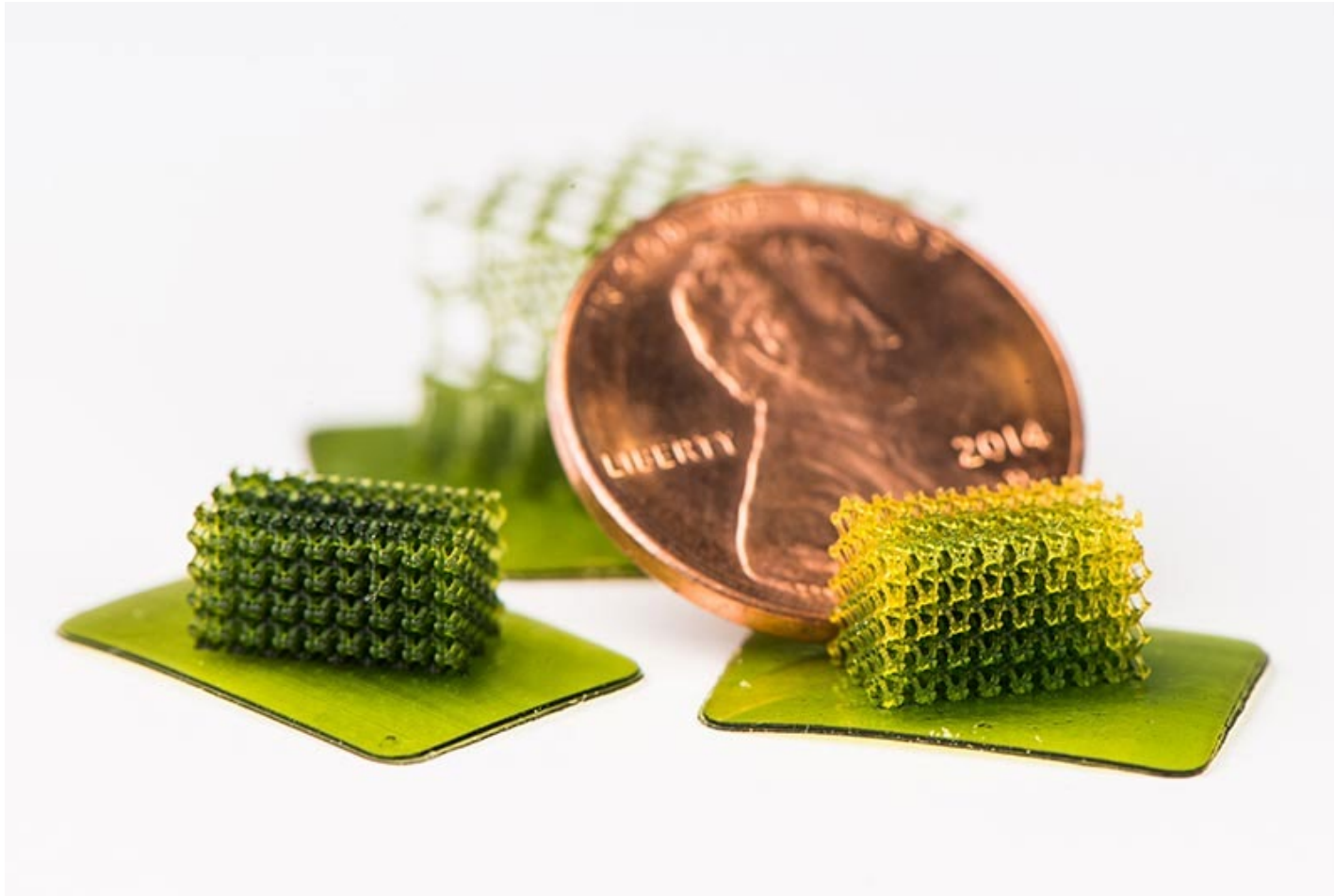
STRATEGY C: CHITOSAN



Hazard Endpoints	PR48 Resin	Methacrylate Glycol Chitosan
Eye irritation	●	●
Skin Irritation	●	●
Aquatic Toxicity	●	●
Reproductive Toxicity	●	●

<i>KEY:</i>	● <i>Significant</i>	● <i>Identified</i>	●
	<i>Decreased</i>	<i>Hazard</i>	<i>Hazard</i>
	<i>Data Gap</i>		

STRATEGY C: CHITOSAN



Arakawa et al. 2014

3

pH-Photoinitiated Resins

Strategy D: Calcite

Strategy E: Metal-catechol complexes

Strategy D:
Calcite

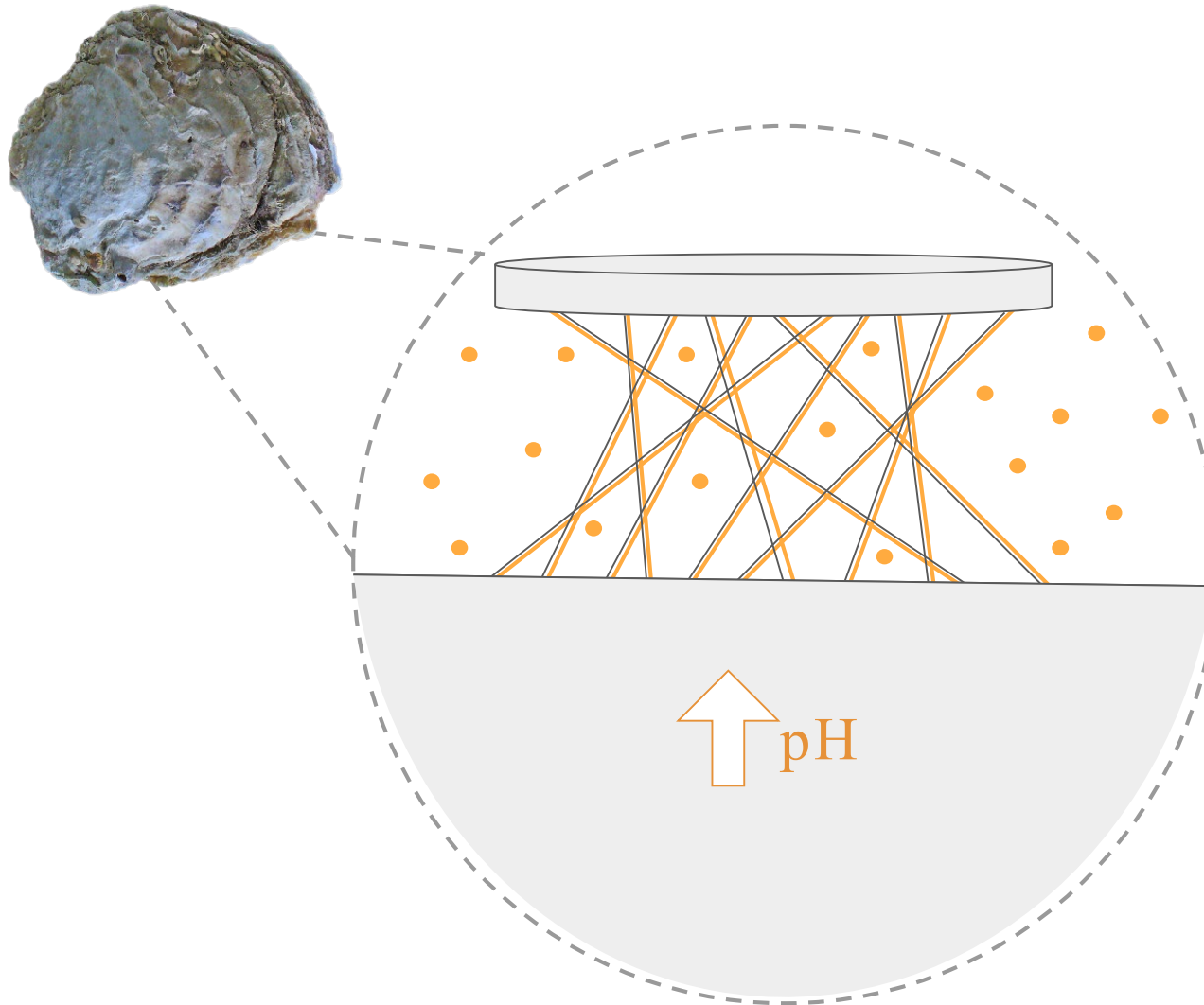


Taking Advantage of Gradients

BIOLOGICAL
INSPIRATION



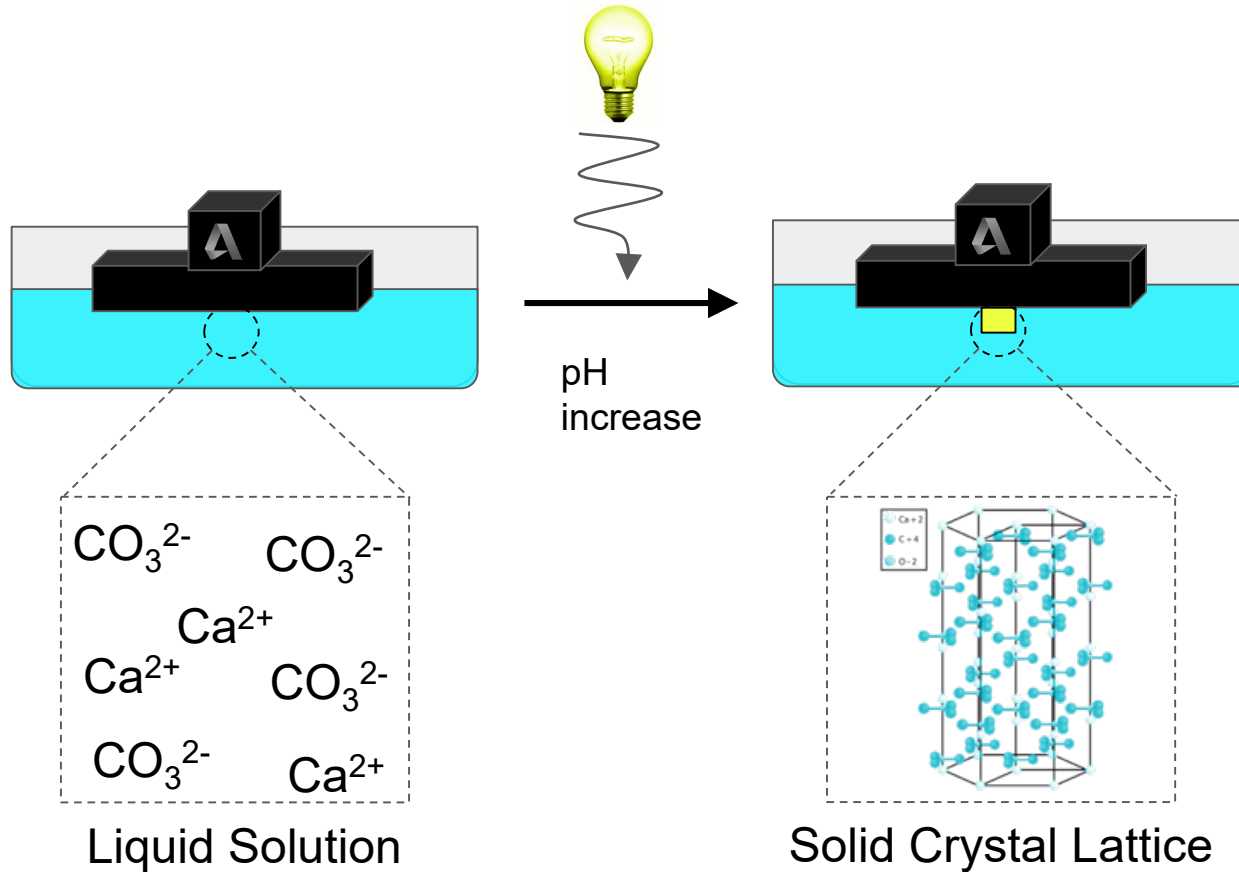
Strategy D:
Calcite



Strategy D:
Calcite



Can we pattern a liquid to solid using pH?



Strategy D:
Calcite

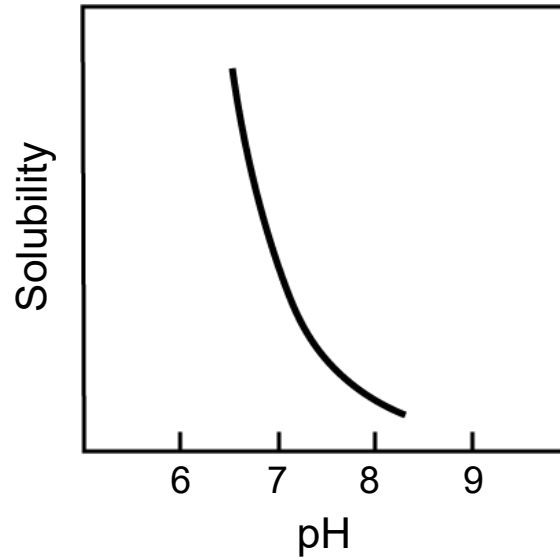


INITIATION



BIOMason Brick

PROPAGATION



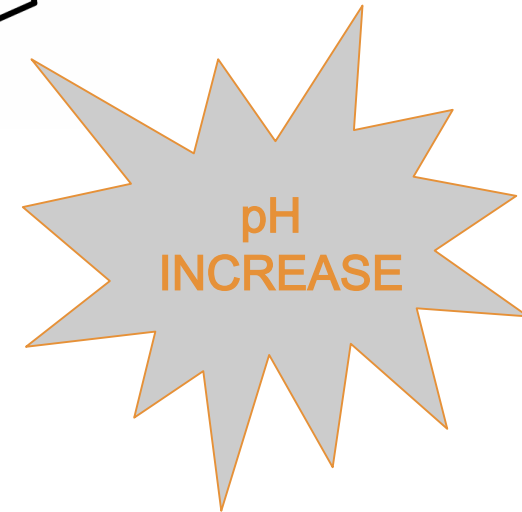
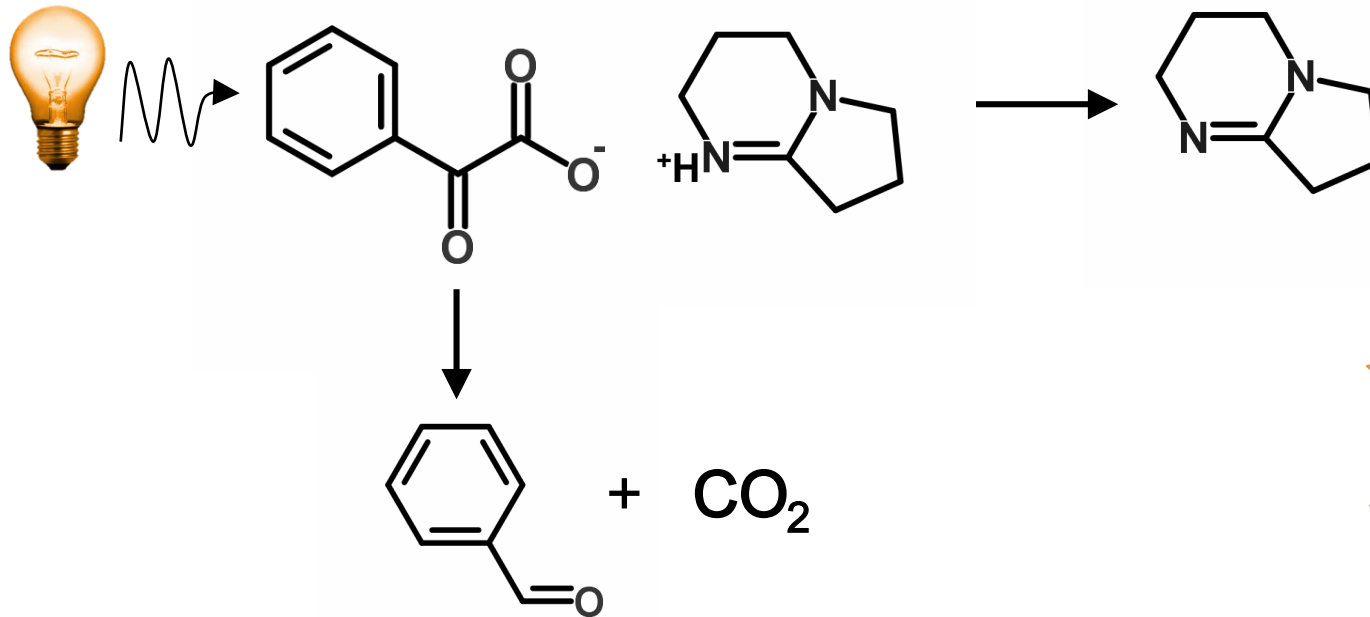
TERMINATION



Shapeways T Rex

Strategy D:
Calcite

Photo Base Generator (PBG)



Salmi et al. (2014)

**Strategy D:
Calcite**



Hazard Endpoints	PR48 Resin	Calcite	PBG
Eye irritation	●	●	●
Skin Irritation	●	●	●
Aquatic Toxicity	●	●	●
Reproductive Toxicity	●	●	●

KEY: ● Significant Data Gap ● Increased Hazard ● Decreased Hazard

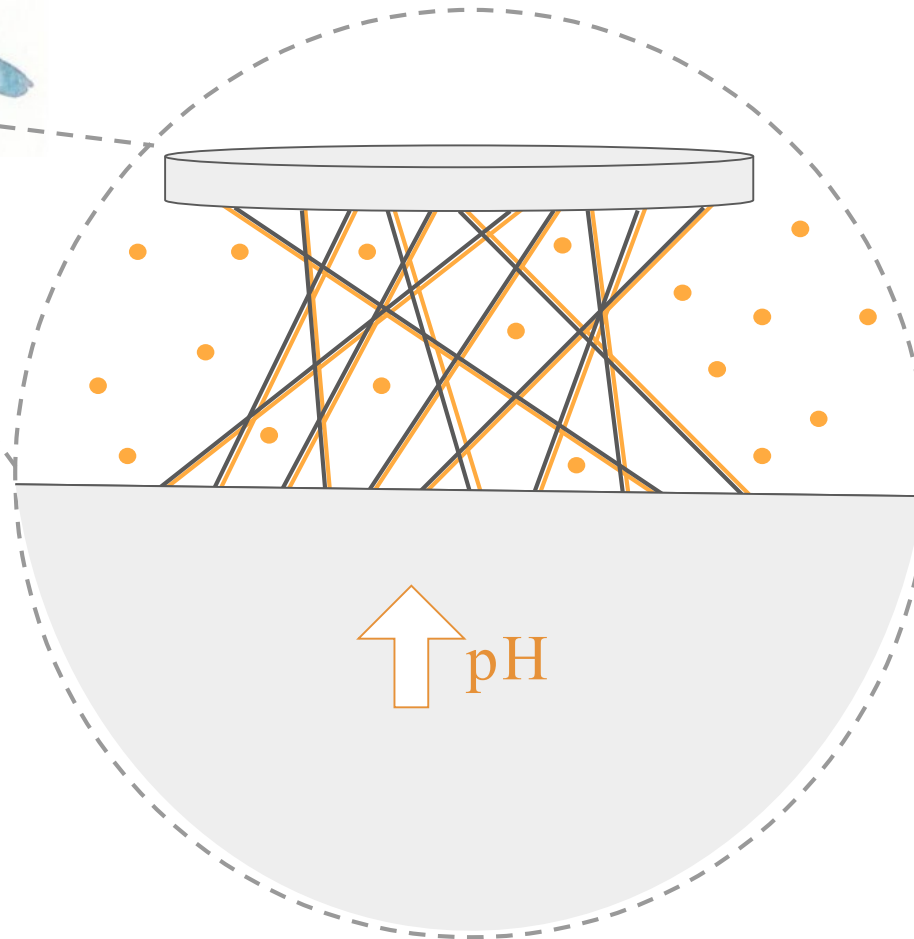
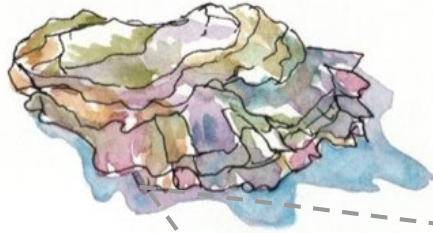
Strategy D:
Calcite



Strategy D & E:

Calcite (PBGs)

Calcium Alginate (PAGs)



A photograph of a turtle shell resting on a concrete ledge. The shell is light brown and shows distinct concentric growth rings. The background is a blurred outdoor setting with a building and a fence.

PATTERN WITH PH

BIOLOGICAL MATERIALS

HARD & SOFT COMPOSITES

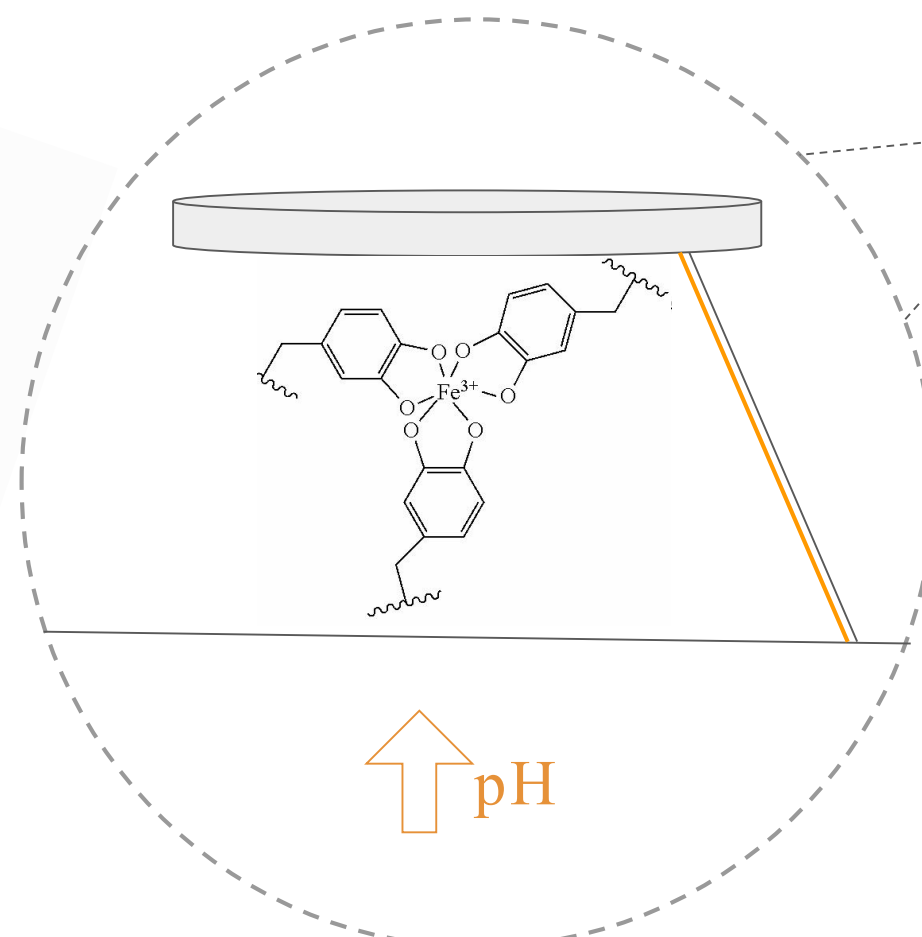
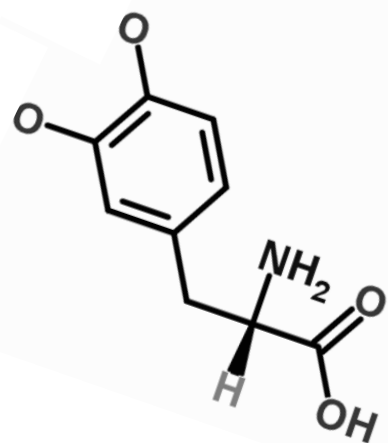
Strategy E:
Metal-Catechol Complex

BIOLOGICAL
INSPIRATION



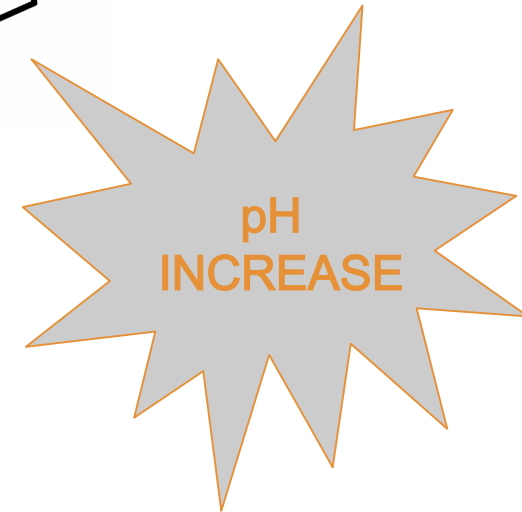
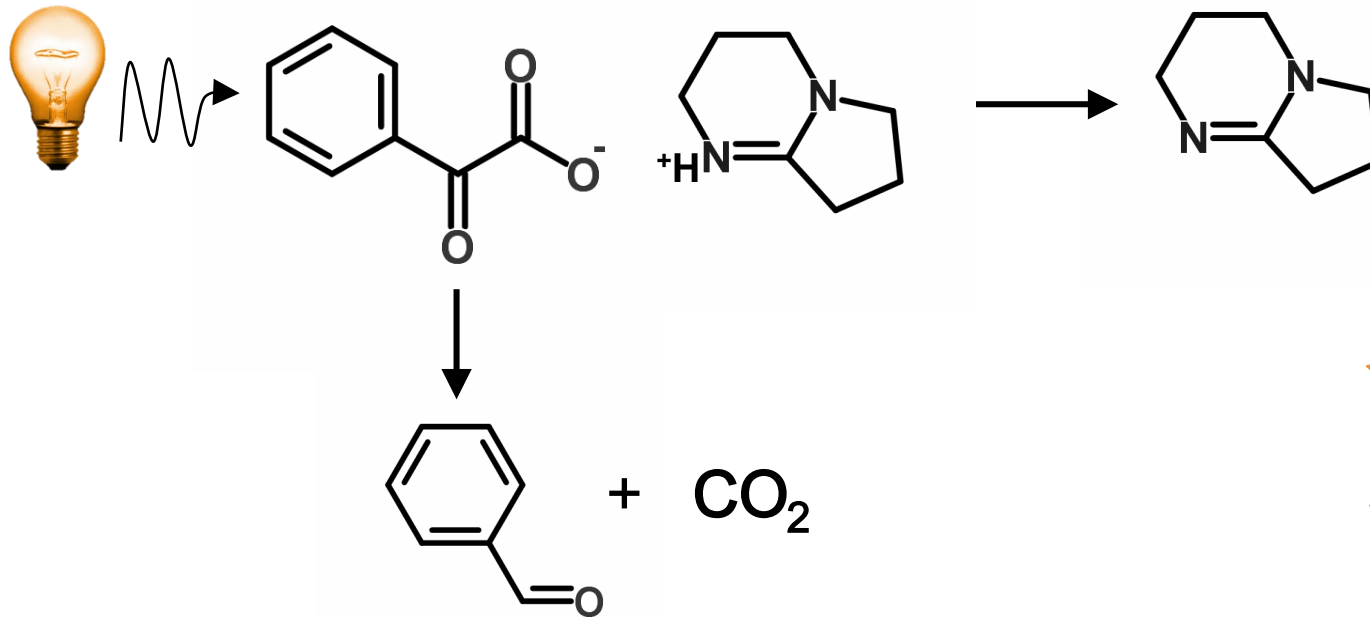
Functionally Graded Materials

Strategy E:
Metal-Catechol Complex



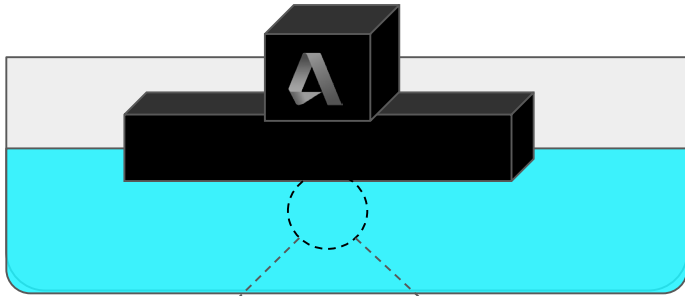
Strategy E:
Metal-Catechol Complex

Photo Base Generator (PBG)

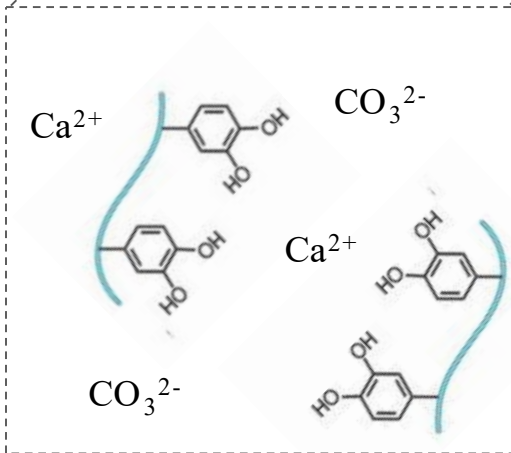
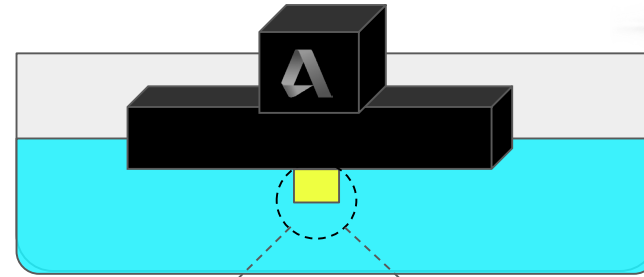


Salmi et al. (2014)

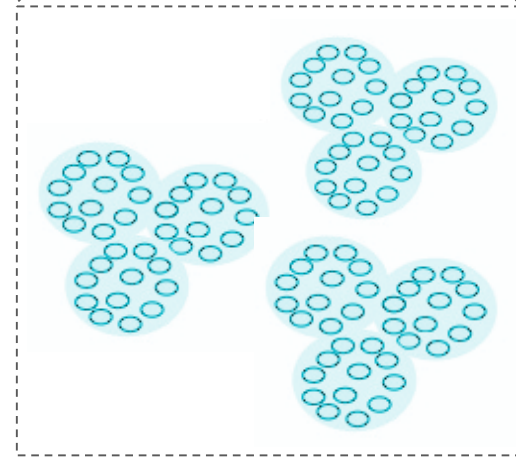
Strategy E:
Metal-Catechol Complex



pH
increase



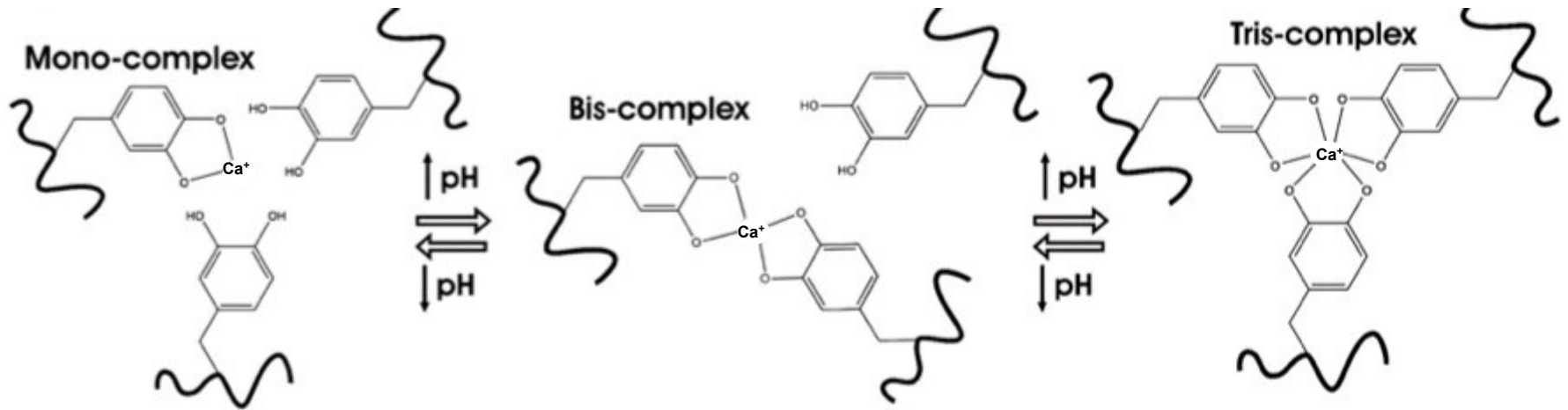
Liquid Resin



Crosslinked matrix

Stewart et al. (2004)

Strategy E: Metal-Catechol Complex



Functionally graded materials

Holtén-Andersen et al. (2004)

Strategy E:
Metal-Catechol Complex



Hazard Endpoints	PR48 Resin	Metal Ligand Complex	PBG
Eye Irritation	●	●	●
Skin Irritation	●	●	●
Aquatic Toxicity	●	●	●
Reproductive Toxicity	●	●	●

KEY:	● <i>Significant Data Gap</i>	● <i>Identified Hazard</i>	● <i>Decreased Hazard</i>
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Strategy E:
Metal-Catechol Complex



Alternatives

I. REPLACING THE PHOTOINITIATOR

Strategy A: Curcumin & Riboflavin

II. MODIFYING ACRYLATE BASED RESINS

Strategy B: Triglycerides

Strategy C: Chitosan

III. NON-ACRYLATE RESINS via pH PHOTOINITIATION

Strategy D: Calcite

Strategy E: Metal Ligand Complexes

EVALUATION

Technical Feasibility



Hazard Potential



Use Cases



Technical Feasibility Comparison

Strategy	A: New Photo - initiators	B: Triglyceride acrylates	C: Glycol Chitosan acrylates	D: Calcite Resin	E: Metal - ligand complex
Mechanical properties	✓	?	✓	+	+
Initiation, propagation, termination	? ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	? ✓ ?	✓ ✓ ?
Resolution	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Commercially availability	✓	✓	+	✓ -	-
Price	+	✓	-	?	?

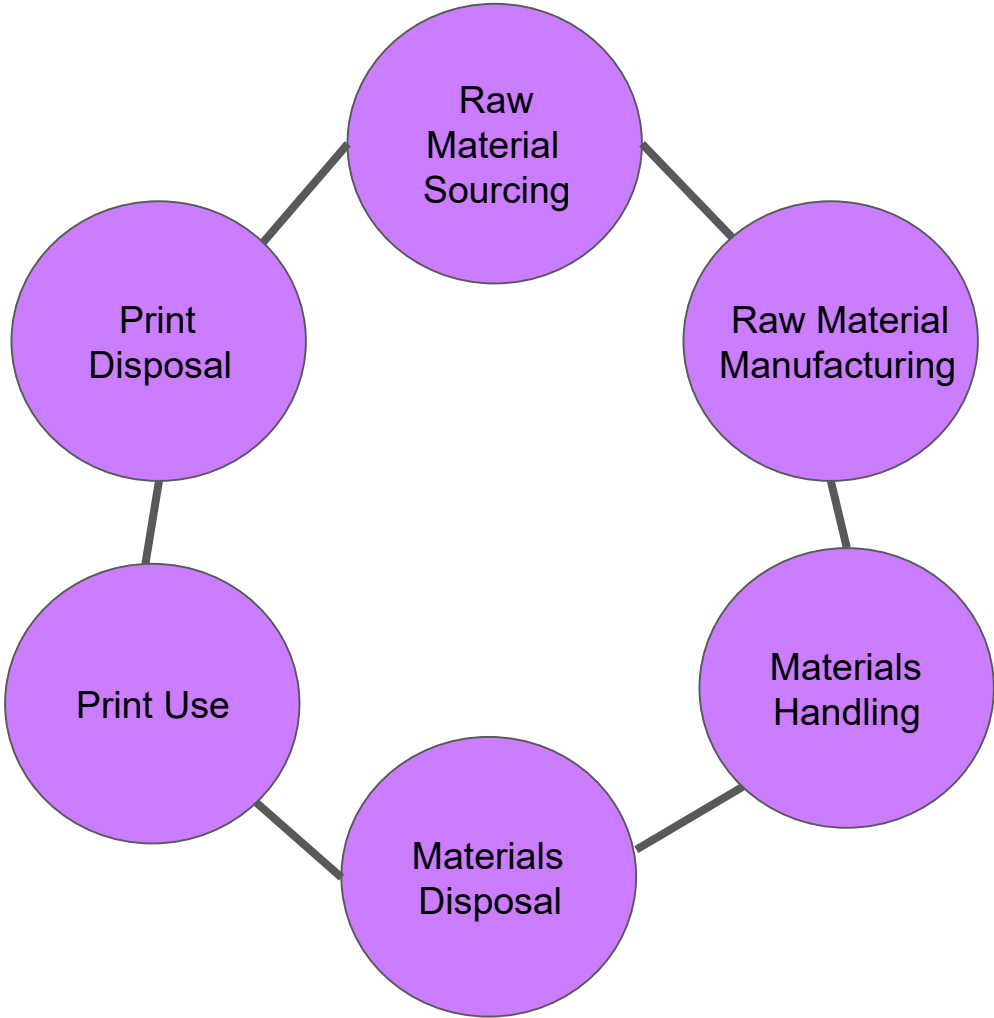
KEY: ✓ Feasible + Improvement - Drawback ? Uncertain

Material Hazard Comparison

Strategy	A: New Photo- initiators	B: Triglyceride acrylates	C: Glycol Chitosan acrylates	D: Calcite Resin	E: Metal- ligand complex
Skin sensitization	○	○	○	○	○
Eye Irritation	●	●	●	●	●
Skin Irritation	●	●	●	●	●
Aquatic Toxicity	●	●	●	●	●
Reproductive Toxicity	●	○	○	●	●

KEY: ○ Data Gaps ● Identified Hazard ● Decreased Hazard

Future Hazard Considerations



Hazard Level

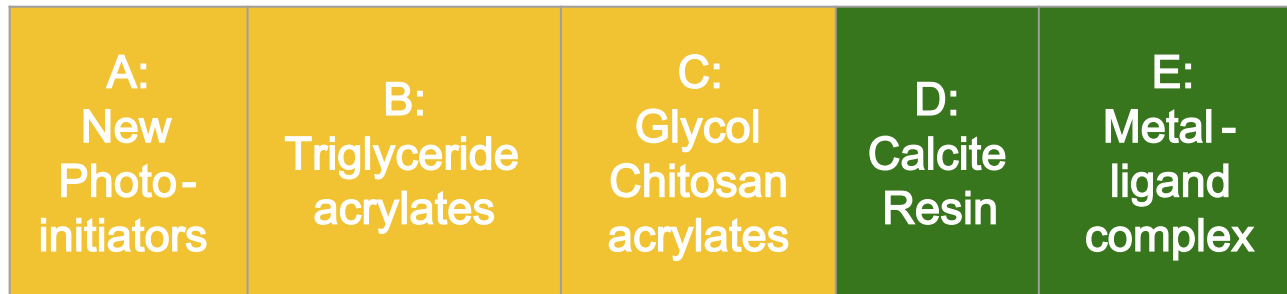


Evaluation Confidence



*Adapted from
Justin Bours
(Nov 2015)*

CONCLUSIONS



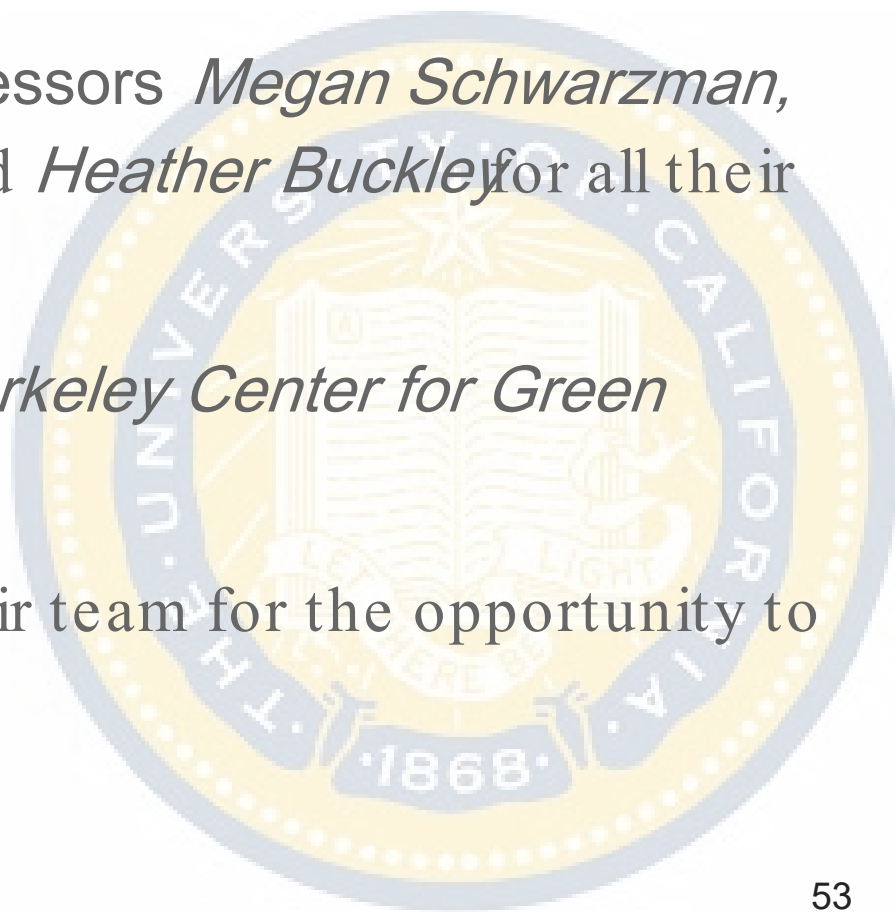
Incremental  Breakthrough

Acknowledgements

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We thank the support of the *Berkeley Center for Green Chemistry*.

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Questions?

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