

# Melt Electrowriting of Polymers



Microsystems laboratory (LMIS1)

Biranche Tandon



## Biranche Tandon

Additive manufacturing, functional materials, biomedical materials

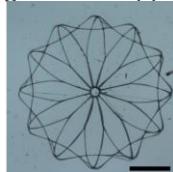
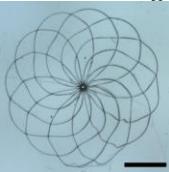
### Hobbies

Photography, cooking, Brazilian Jiu-jitsu, swimming, watching cricket and soccer

## Experience and Education

- Post Doctoral Research Scholar with Prof Paul Dalton (Germany and US)

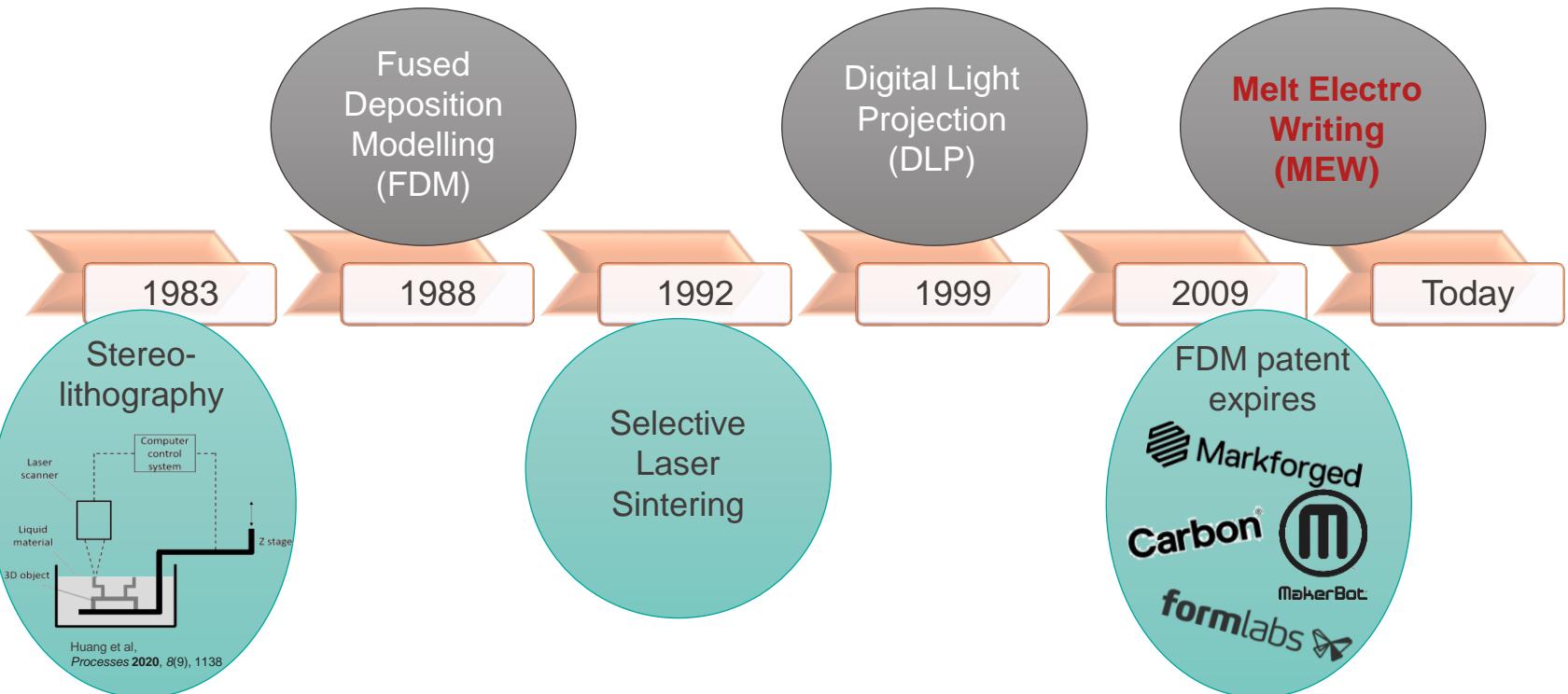
- Introduction to AM/3D printing
- Melt electrowriting of a variety of polymers
- Building high end MEW systems including custom applications



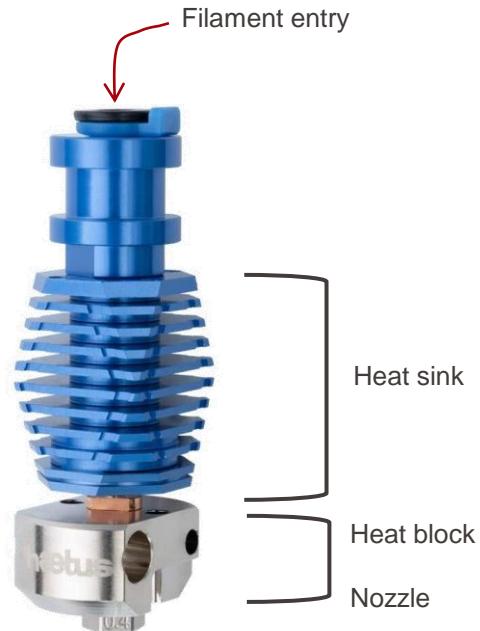
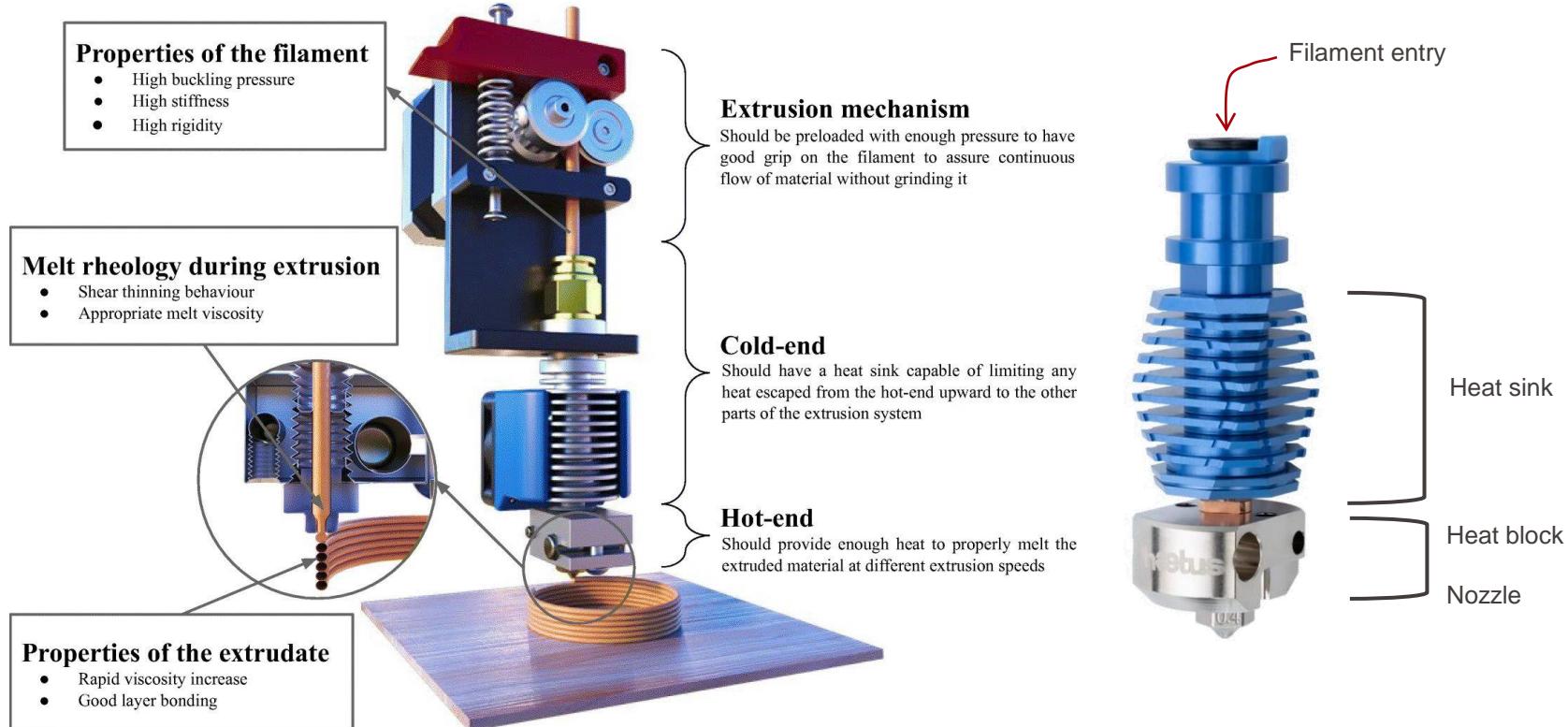
MEW structures  
printed to learn the  
technique

- PhD with Prof Sarah Cartmell and Dr Jonny J Blaker (United Kingdom)
  - Fiber fabrication using electrospinning and solution blow spinning
  - Material characterisation techniques and *in vitro* biomaterial characterisation
- Undergraduate and Postgraduate education at Indian Institute of Technology (IIT, Varanasi, India)
  - B.Tech in Bioengineering and M.Tech in Biomedical Technology

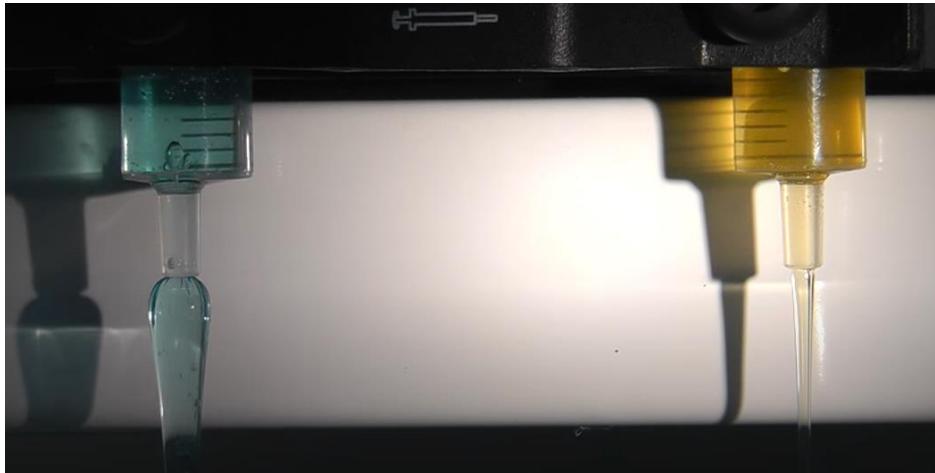
# Developmental Timeline – Additive Manufacturing



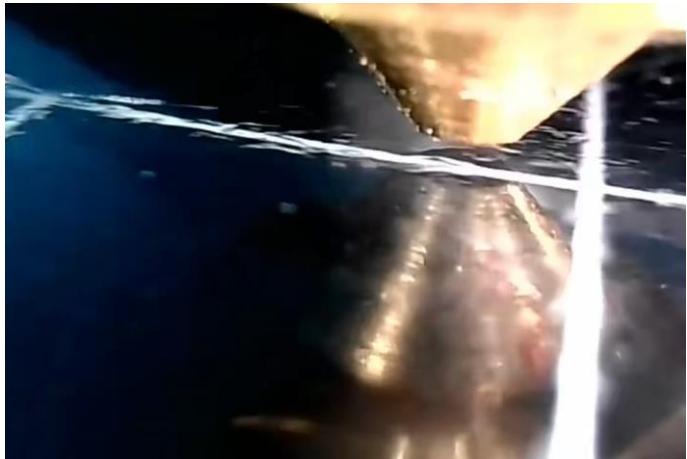
# Fused Deposition Modelling



# Polymer Melt/Viscous Solution Extrusion

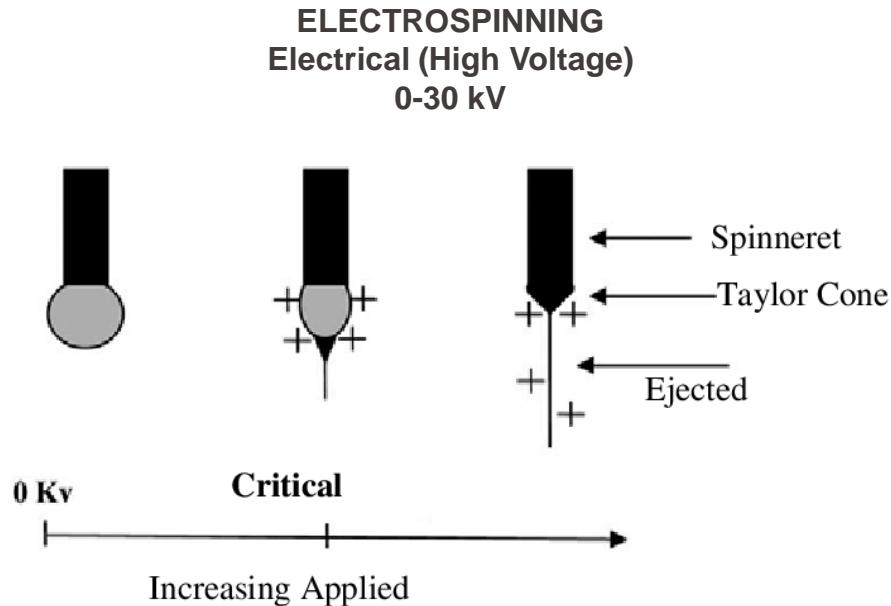


Die Swell or Barus effect

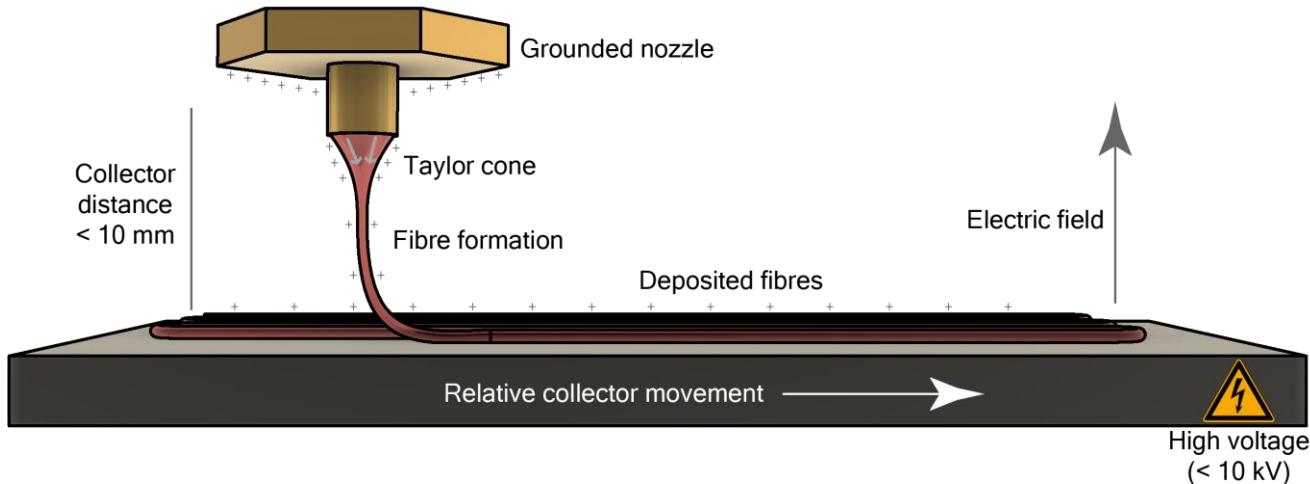


Fused Deposition Modelling

# Cone Behaviour at the Nozzle Tip



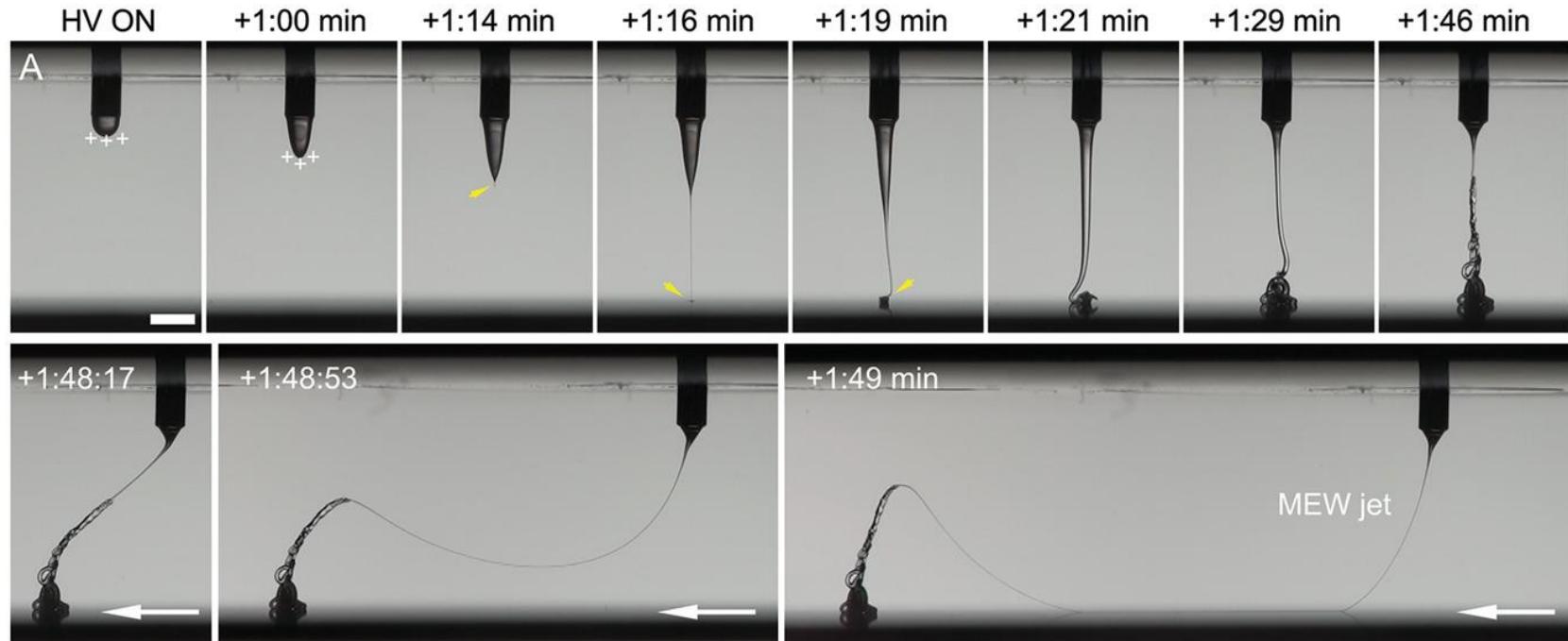
# Melt Electrowriting



# Comparison Table

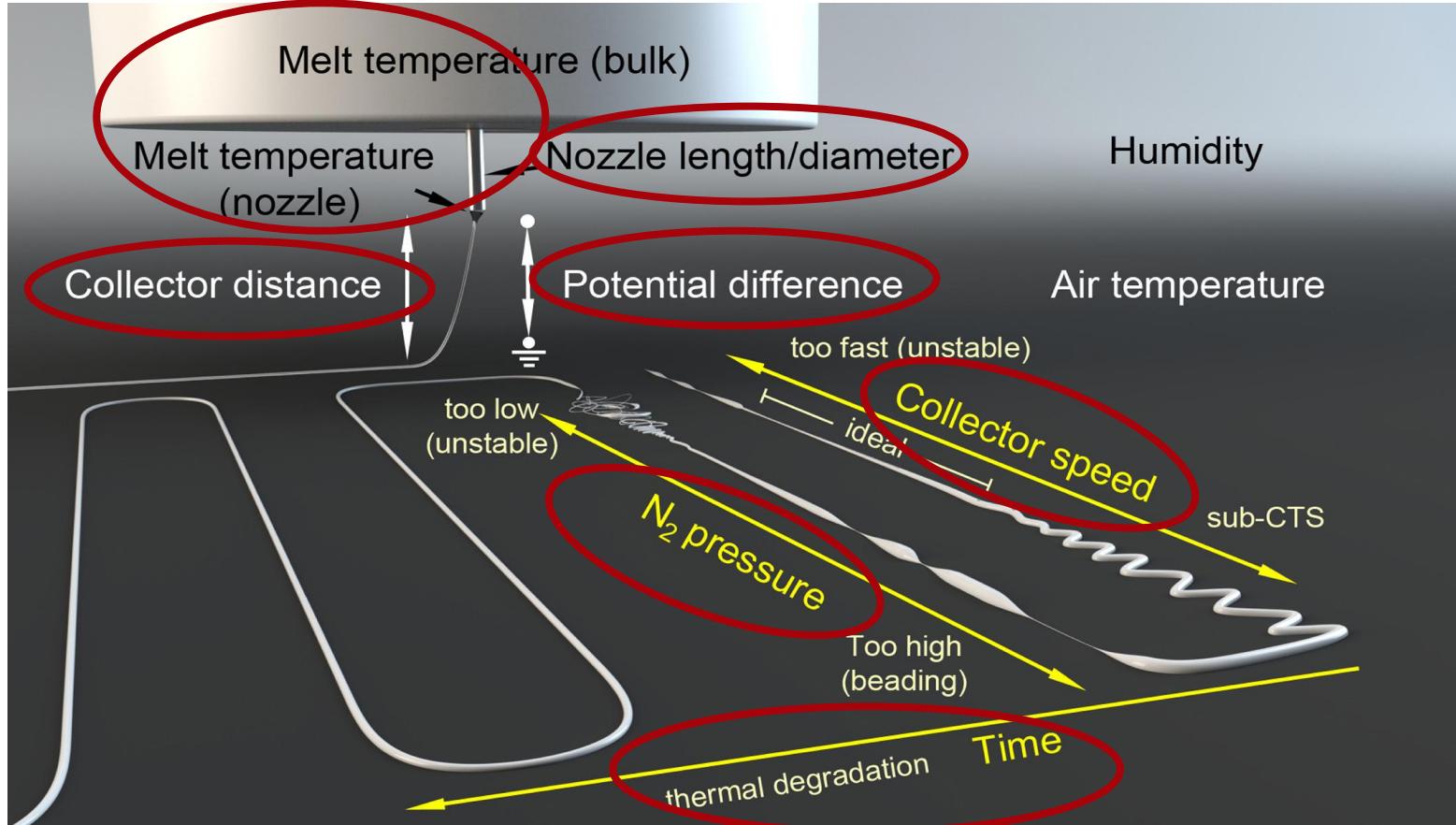
	FDM	MEW
<b>Flow rate [µL/h]</b>	3,600 - 36,000	0.5-20 (>180x reduction)
<b>Temperature ranges [°C]</b>	150 - 430	60 - 250
<b>Material feed system</b>	Pushing filament	Pressurized syringe Pushing filament
<b>Movement speed [mm/min]</b>	1,800 - 4,800	300 – 500 (>3x slower)
<b>Amount of heated material at one time [µL]</b>	30 - 50	500 – 1000 (>10 x) 30 - 50
<b>Minimum fiber size [µm]</b>	100	5 (20x smaller)

# Taylor Cone Formation – MEW

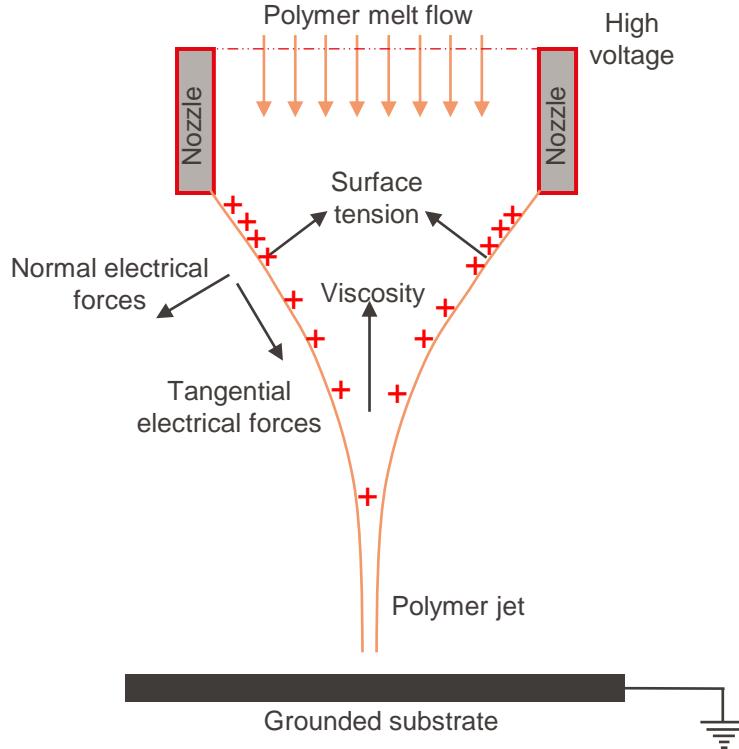


Scale bar: 1 mm

# Parameteric Control of MEW

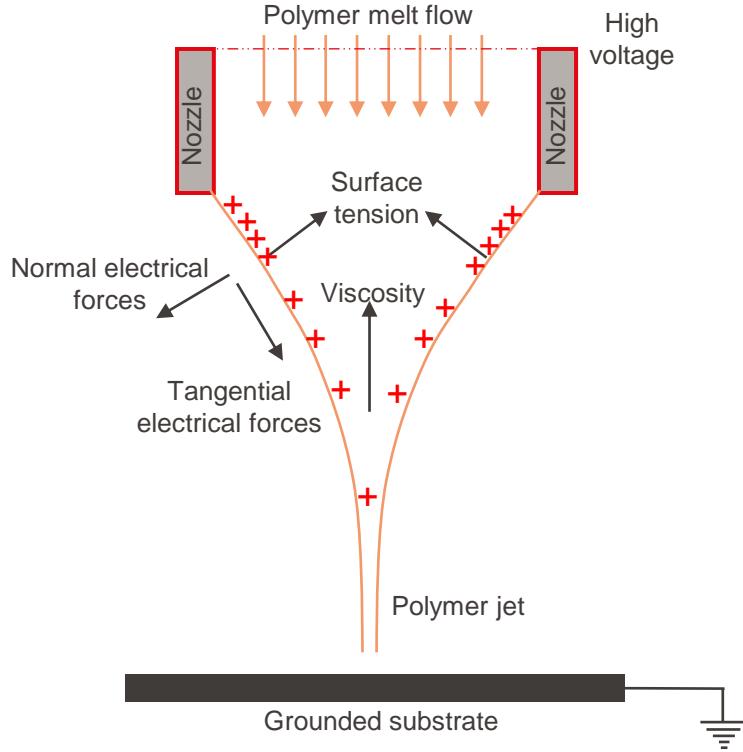


# Forces Acting on a Taylor Cone



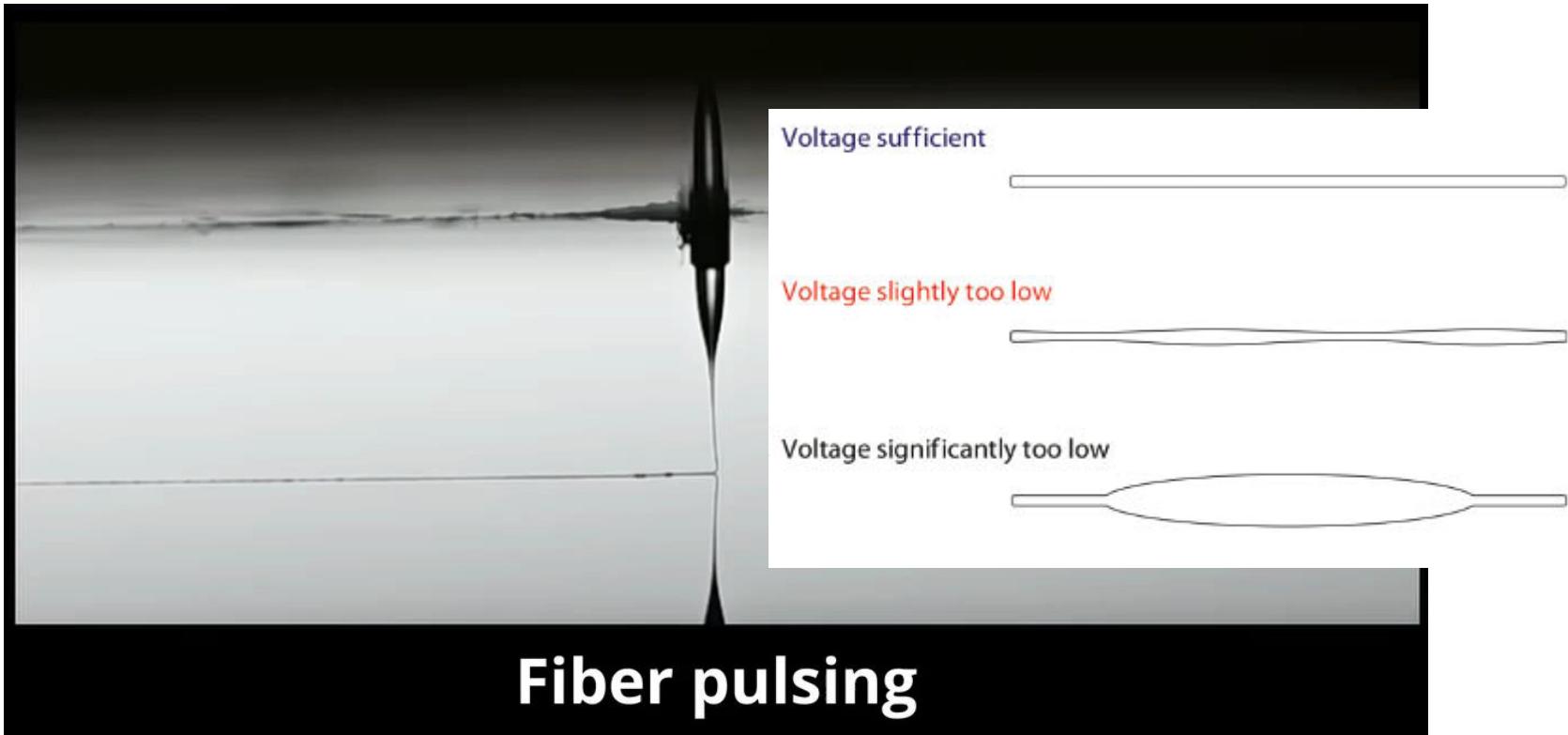
How can we control or  
balance the forces????

# Forces Acting on a Taylor Cone

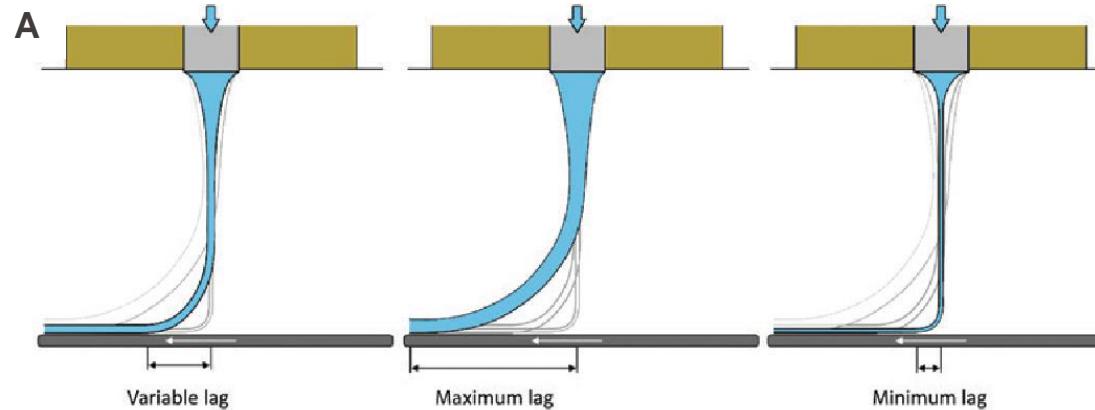
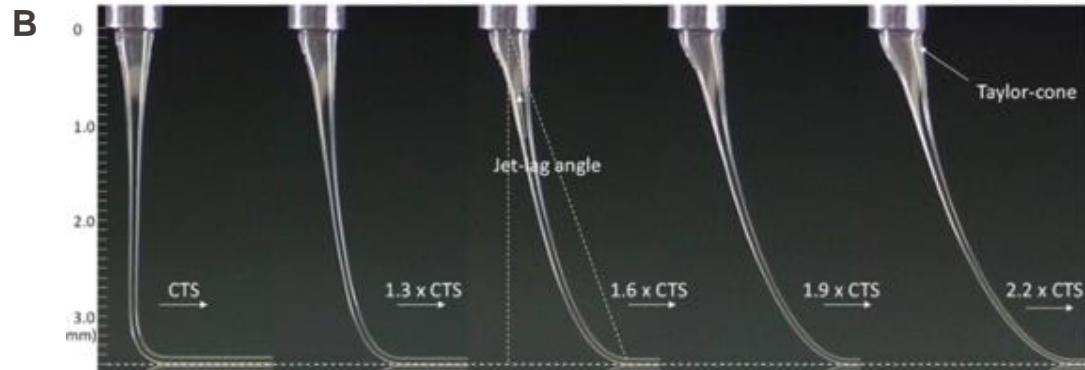
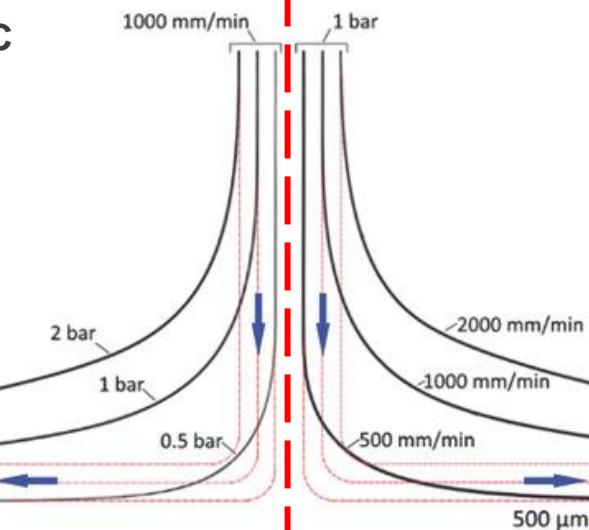


- Type of polymer
- Temperature at the nozzle
- Amount of applied voltage (limiting factor?)
- Environmental?
- Additives?

# Balancing the Force

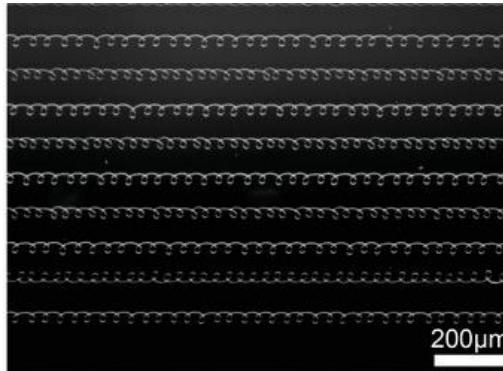
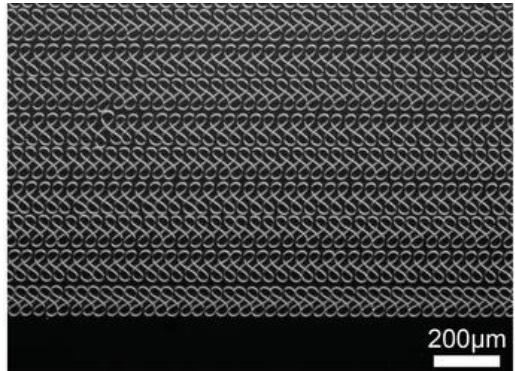


# Jet Lag

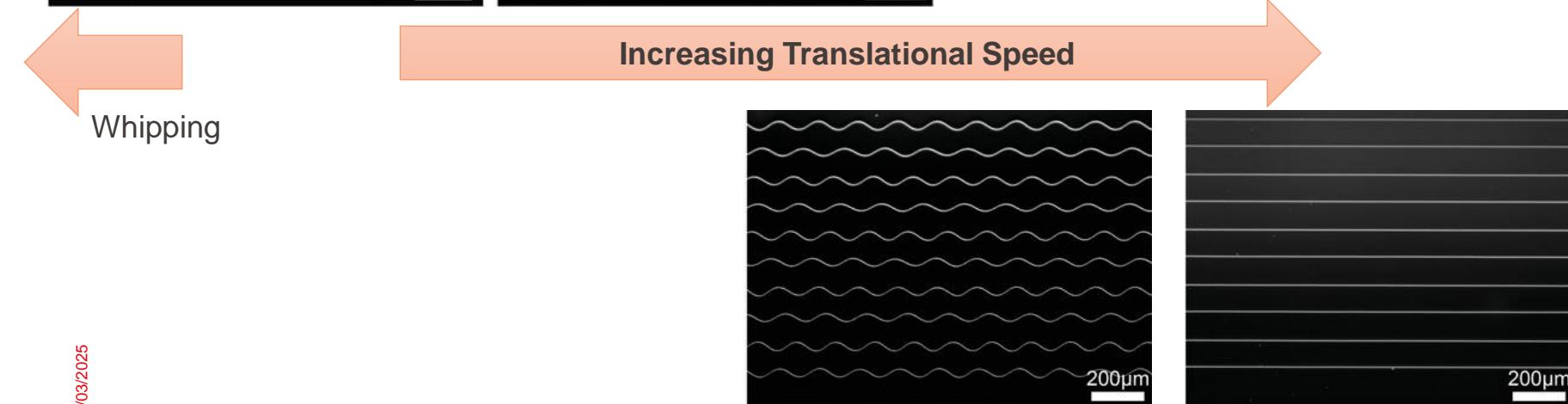
**C**

Hochleitner et al, Fibre pulsing during melt electrospinning writing, *BioNanomaterials*, 2016  
 Hrynevich et al. *Small*, 2018, Dimension-Based Design of Melt Electrowritten Scaffolds  
 Xu et al, Kinematical analysis of melt electrowritten jet at various print speeds, 2022

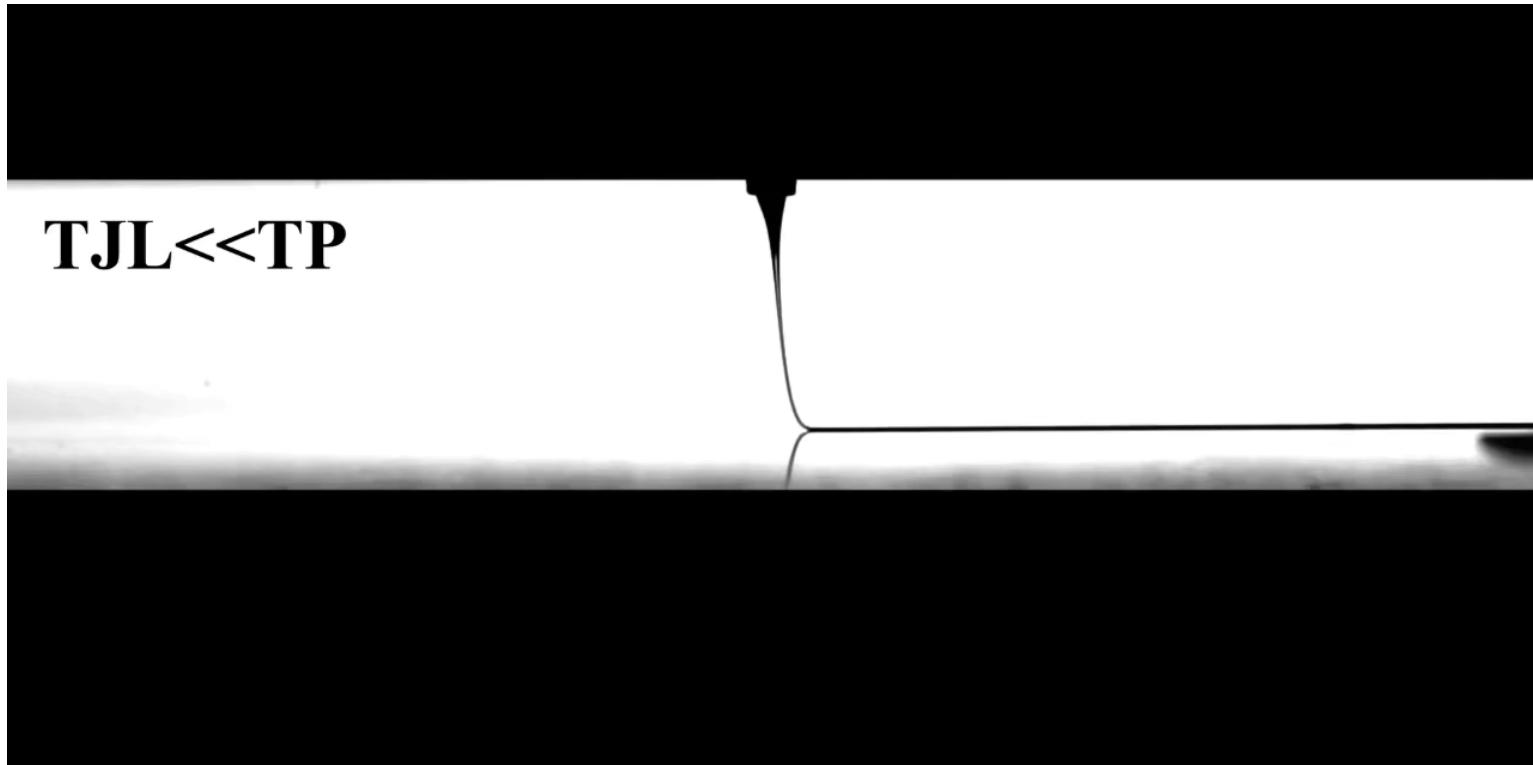
# Critical Translational Speed (CTS)



Increasing Translational Speed

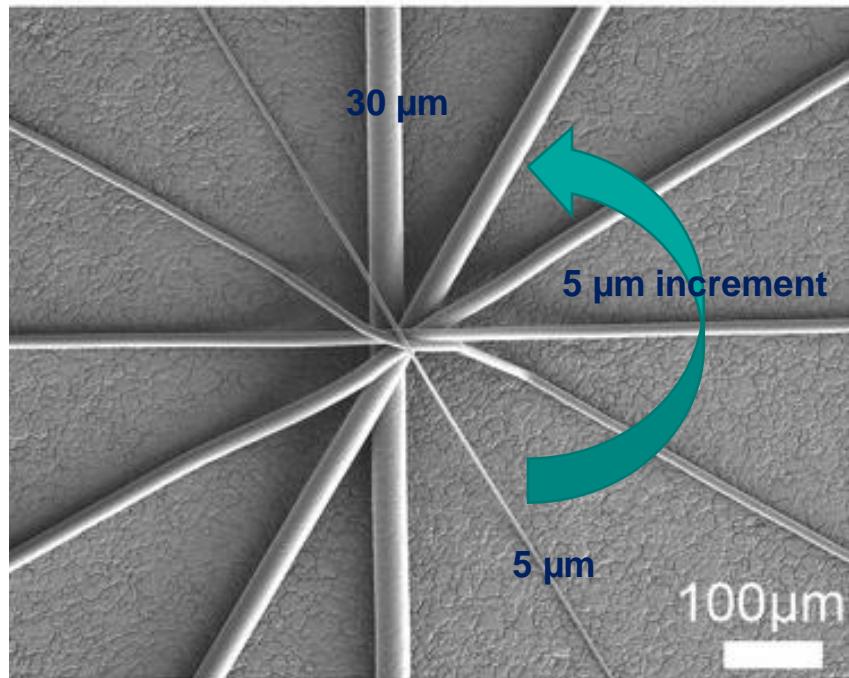


# Jet Lag and Pausing: Direction Change



TJL – time taken by jet lag to recover  
TP – pausing time before direction change

# Controlling Structure and Properties



	15 to 10 $\mu\text{m}$	5 to 25 $\mu\text{m}$
Voltage	$\uparrow$	$\downarrow$
Pressure/ Extrusion	$\downarrow$	$\uparrow$
Translational Speed	$\uparrow$	$\downarrow$
Temperature	?	?

$D_2 = D_1 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{P_2}{P_1}}$

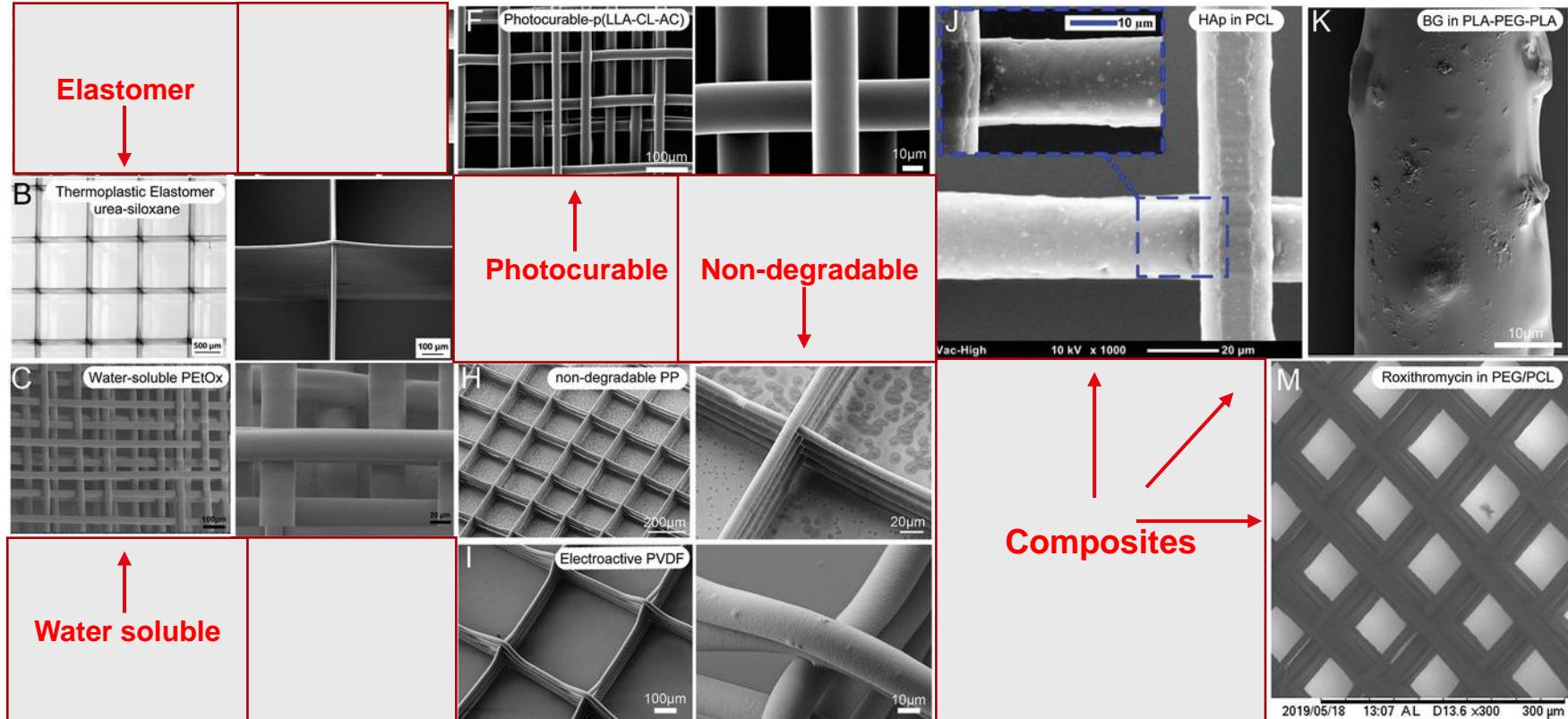
$D_2 = D_1 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{V_1}{V_2}}$

# Mass Conservation on Extruding Polymer

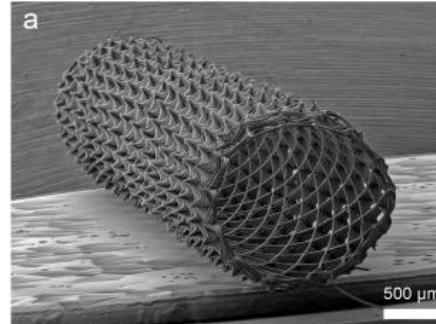
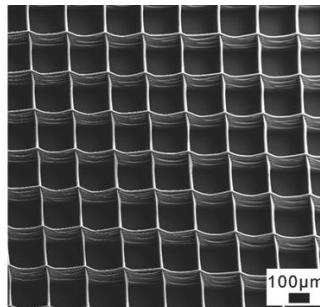
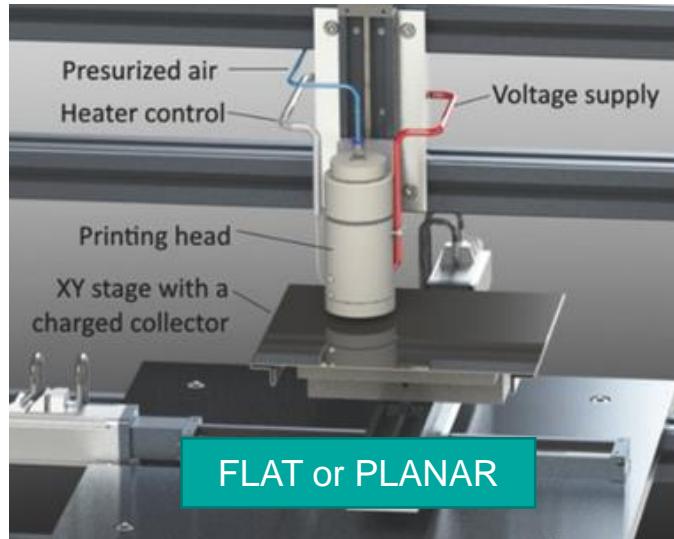
$$d(F, E) [\text{mm}] = 2 \sqrt{\frac{0.179 \cdot 10^{-3}}{F} \cdot E}$$

Feed rate F  
Extrusion rate E

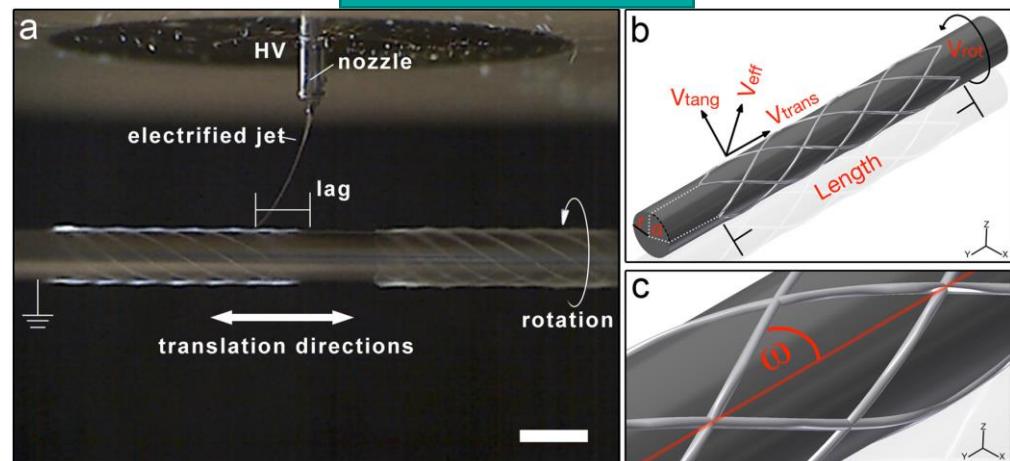
# Variety of Polymers



# Collectors



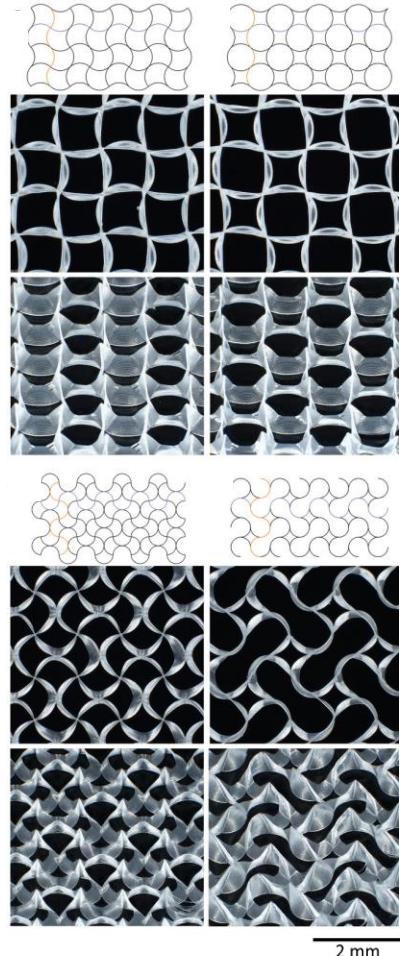
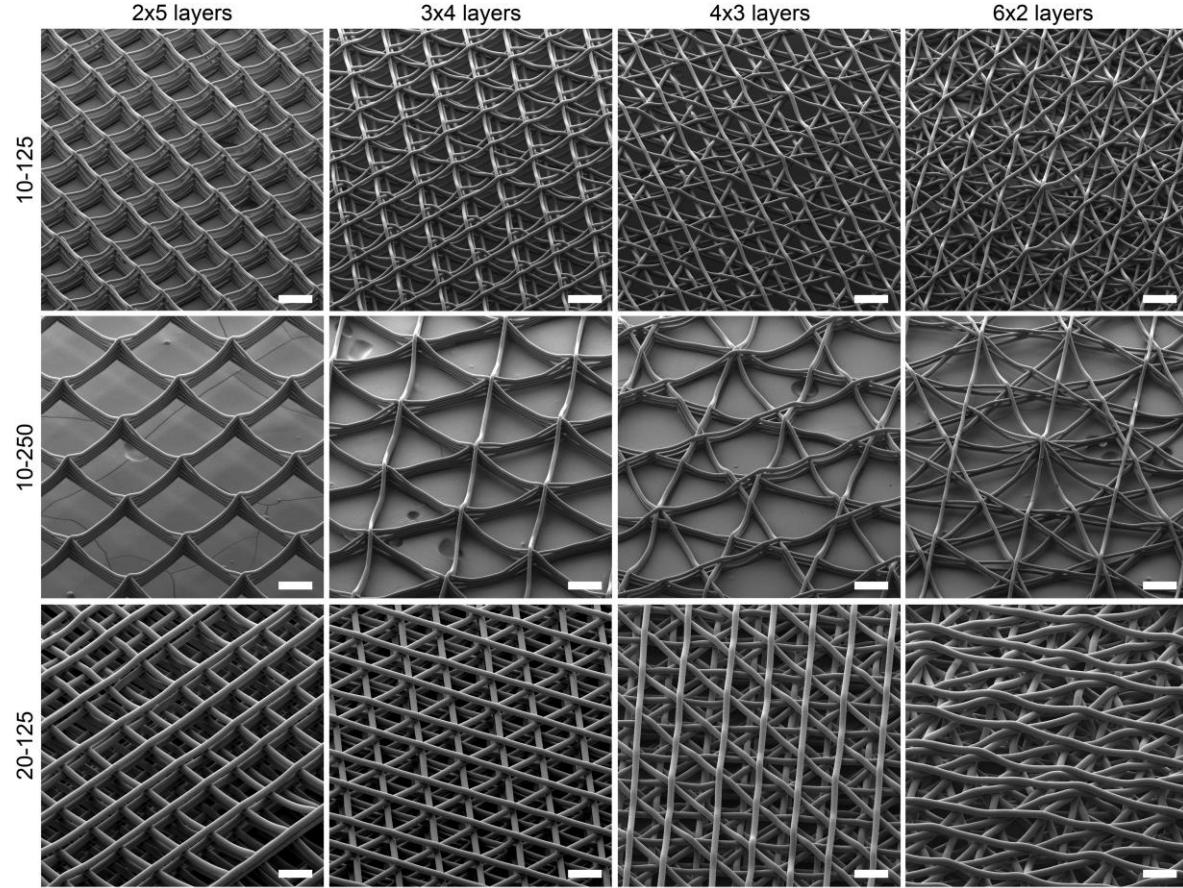
TUBULAR



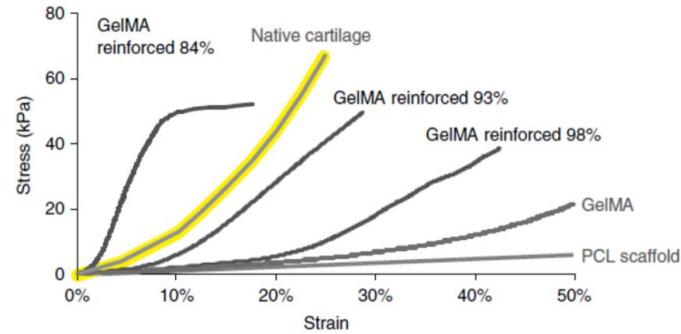
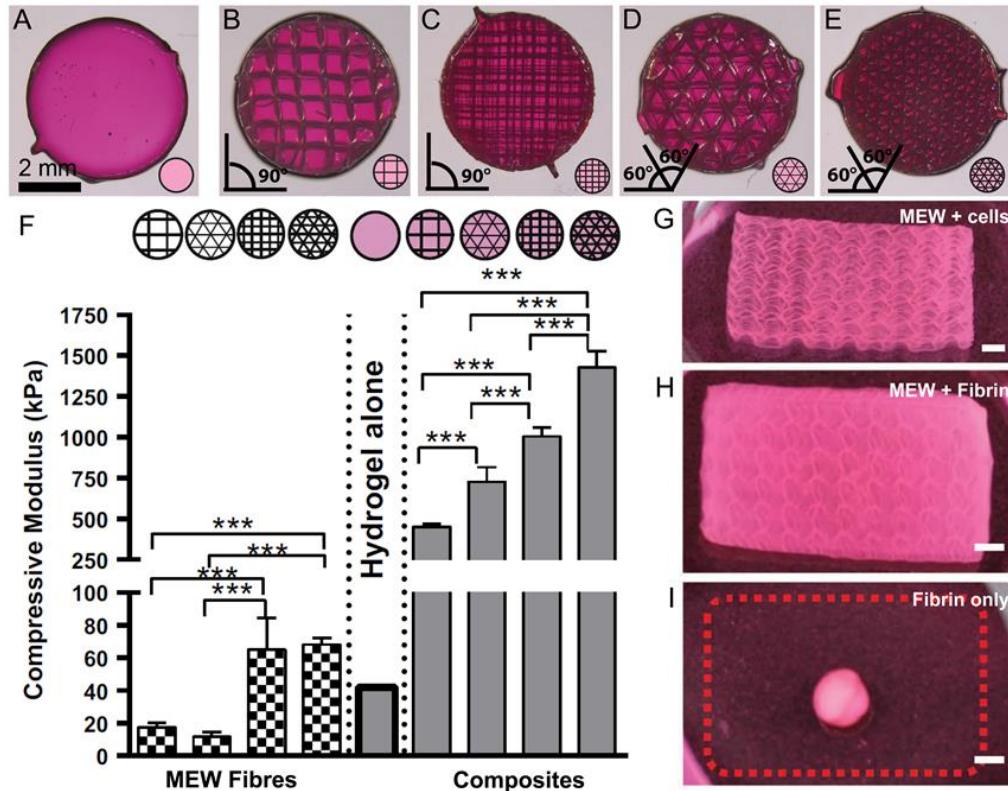
# Examples of collector materials

- Metal plate or cylindrical collectors
- 3D printed PLA or PVA collectors
- Glass substrates
- Glass coated with polymer or metal
  
- Key is to have a good grounding and minimal charge build up

# Freedom of Design – Poly (Capro-Lactone) (PCL)



# Reinforcement meshes

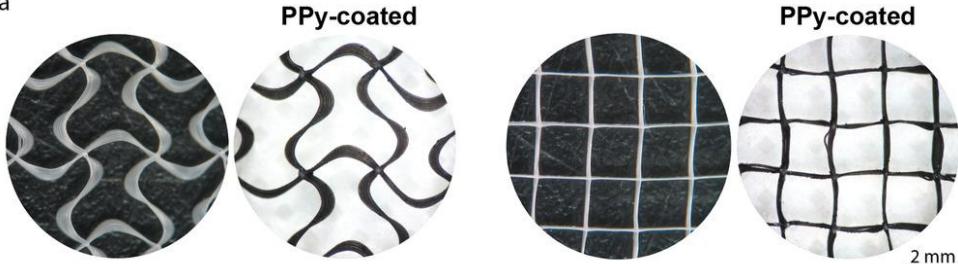


Factors affecting mechanics:

- Fiber diameter
- Number of layers
- Orientation of fibers
- Fiber interspacing
- Fiber patterns

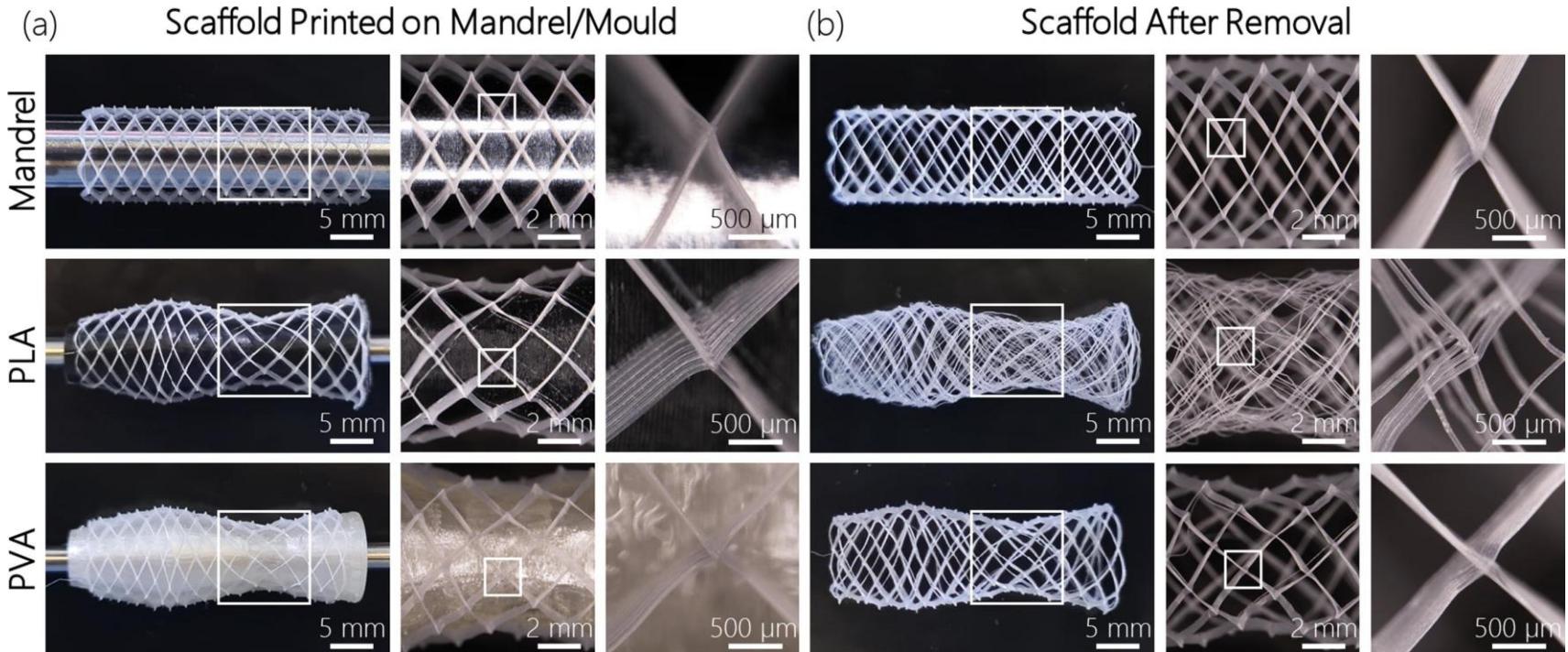
# Electroconductive Patches

a

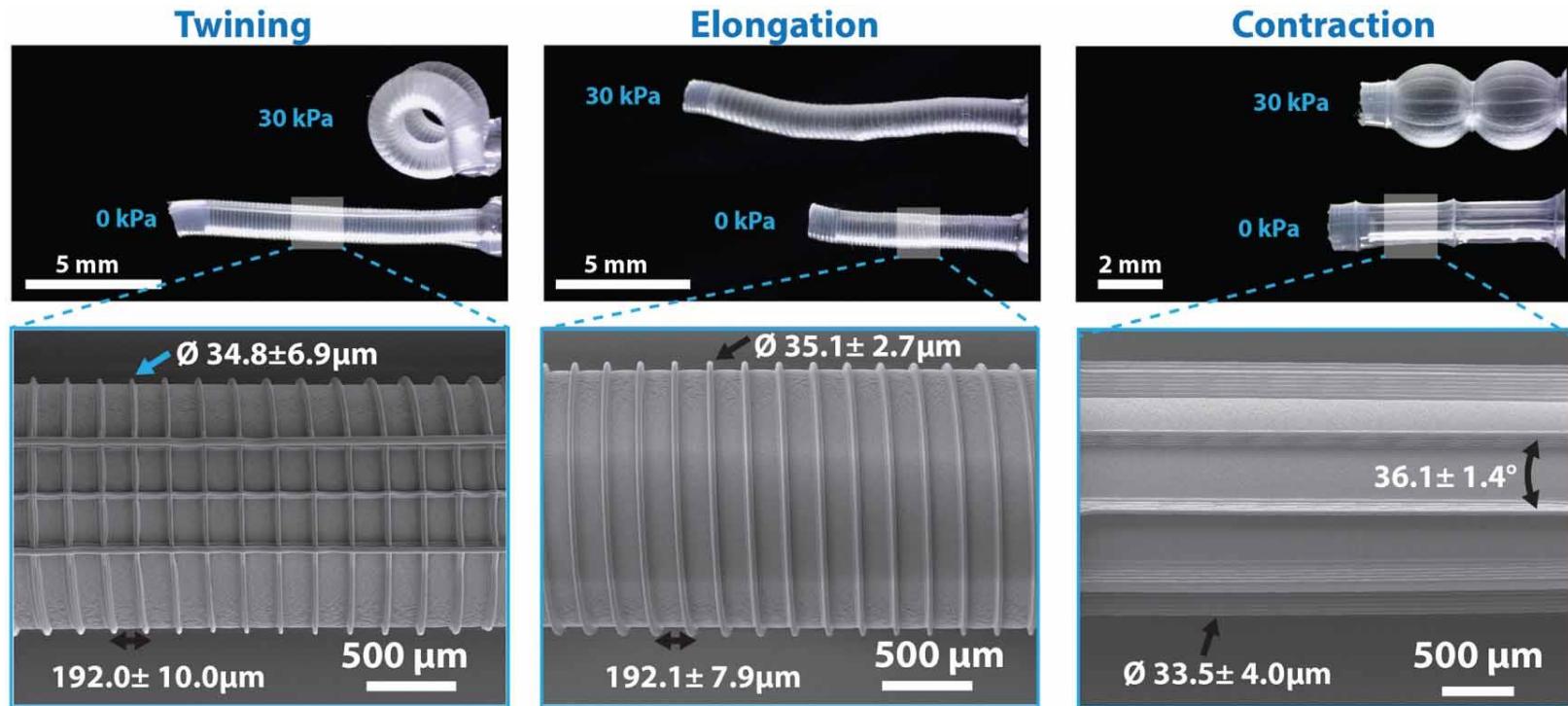


- Cardiac tissue engineering application
- Conduction of electrical impulses
- Mechanical anisotropy due to design freedom

# Tubular (poly vinyl alcohol)



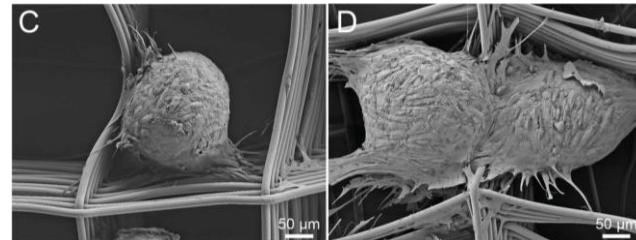
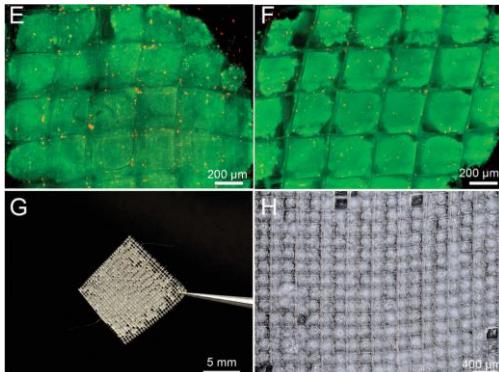
# Tubular for Soft Robotics (poly caprolactone)



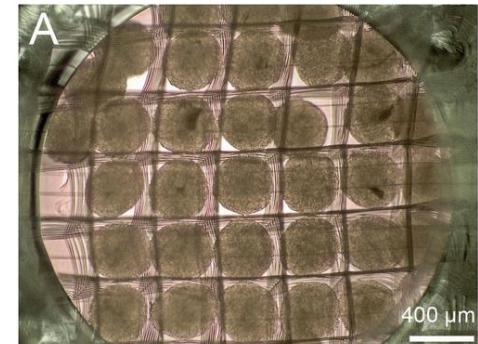
- Artificial heart valve:
  - Designed after mech. properties of heart valve
  - Printed via MEW from PCL
  - Shown in bioreactor
- Sheet-like Tissue Constructs:
  - 13 – 15  $\mu\text{m}$  fibre
  - 7 – 8  $\mu\text{m}$  catching fibres for spheroids



Saidy et al., *Small* 2019, 15 (24), 1900873.  
<https://youtu.be/s79VhOGqSwo?si=DvhR1B3iufGJMw3j>



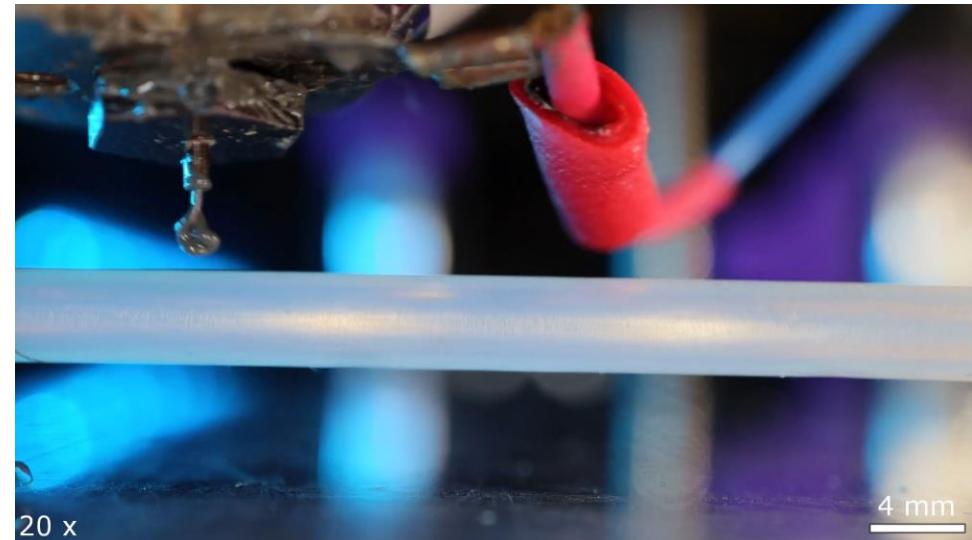
McMaster et al., *Advanced Healthcare Materials*  
2019, 8 (7), 1801326.



# Materials in MEW

## Metal filled filament

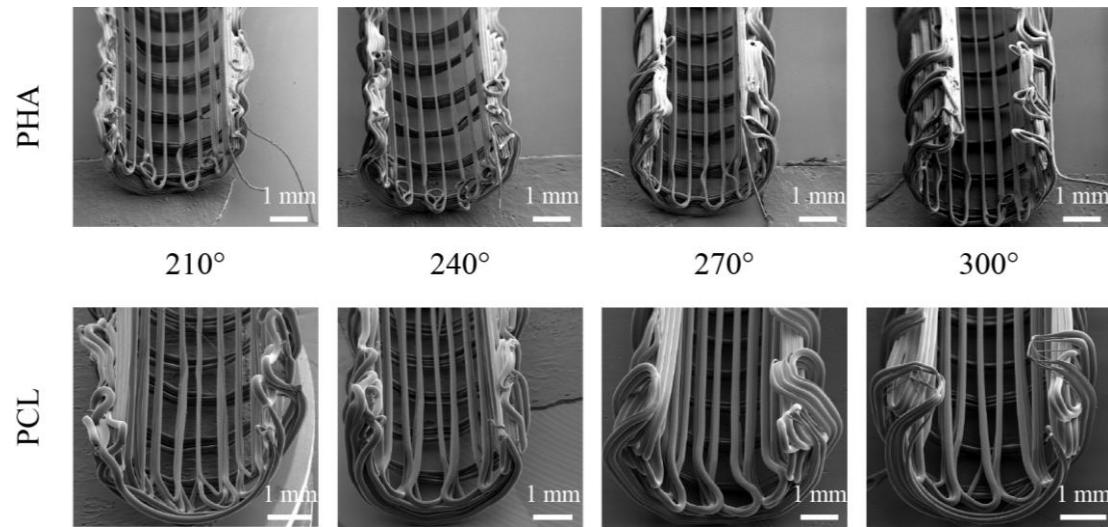
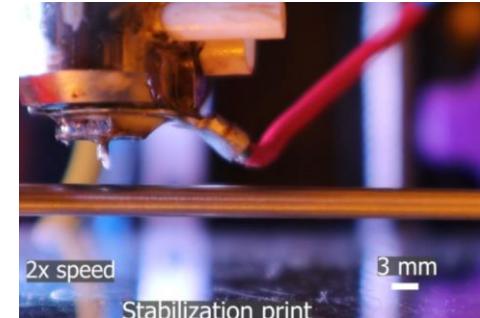
Successful fabrication of multi-layer scaffold in < 8 min



# Materials in MEW

## Poly(hydroxyalkanoate)

- Biodegradable polymer
- Fibre diameter:  $26.1 \pm 8 \mu\text{m}$
- Printing of novel design  
→ theta tubes



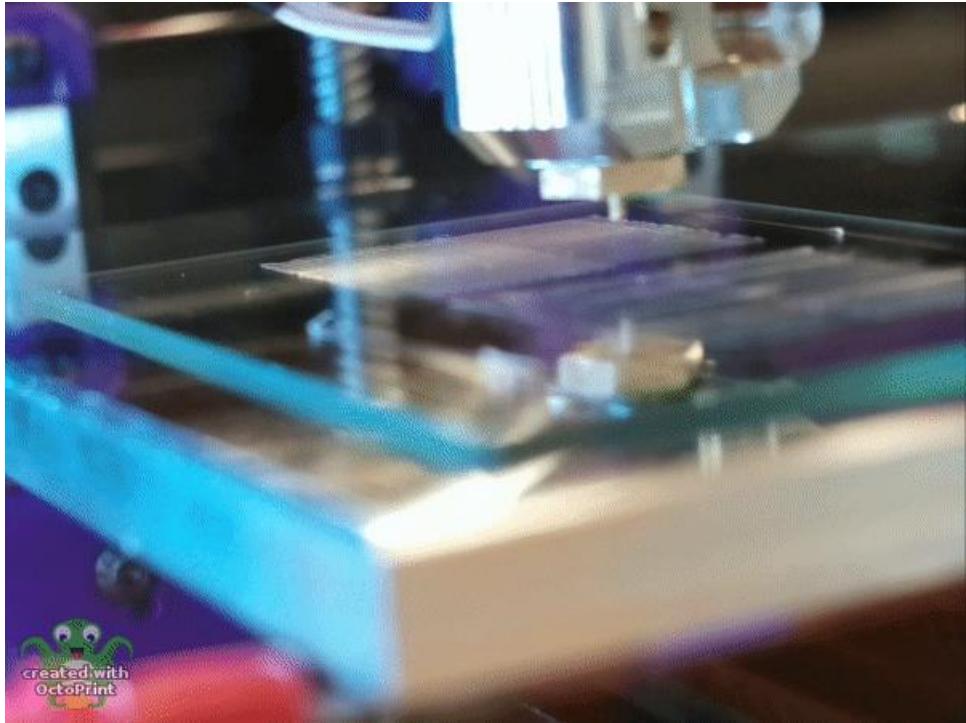
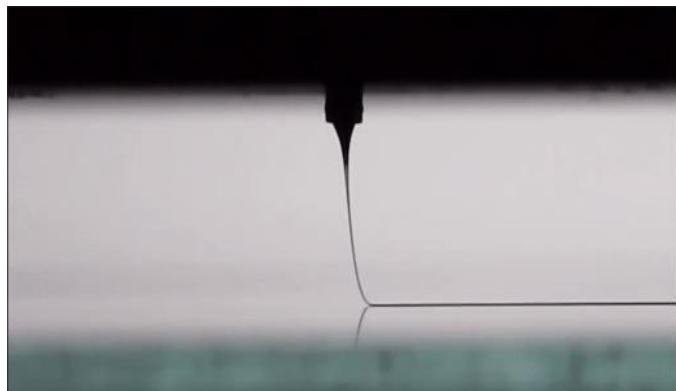
# Take away

- Comparison of FDM with Melt Electrowriting (MEW)
- MEW and High voltage
- Critical Translational speed (CTS)
- Parameters required to control characteristics of polymer fibers
- Variety of polymers processable using MEW
- Types of collectors
- Some applications of flat and tubular scaffolds



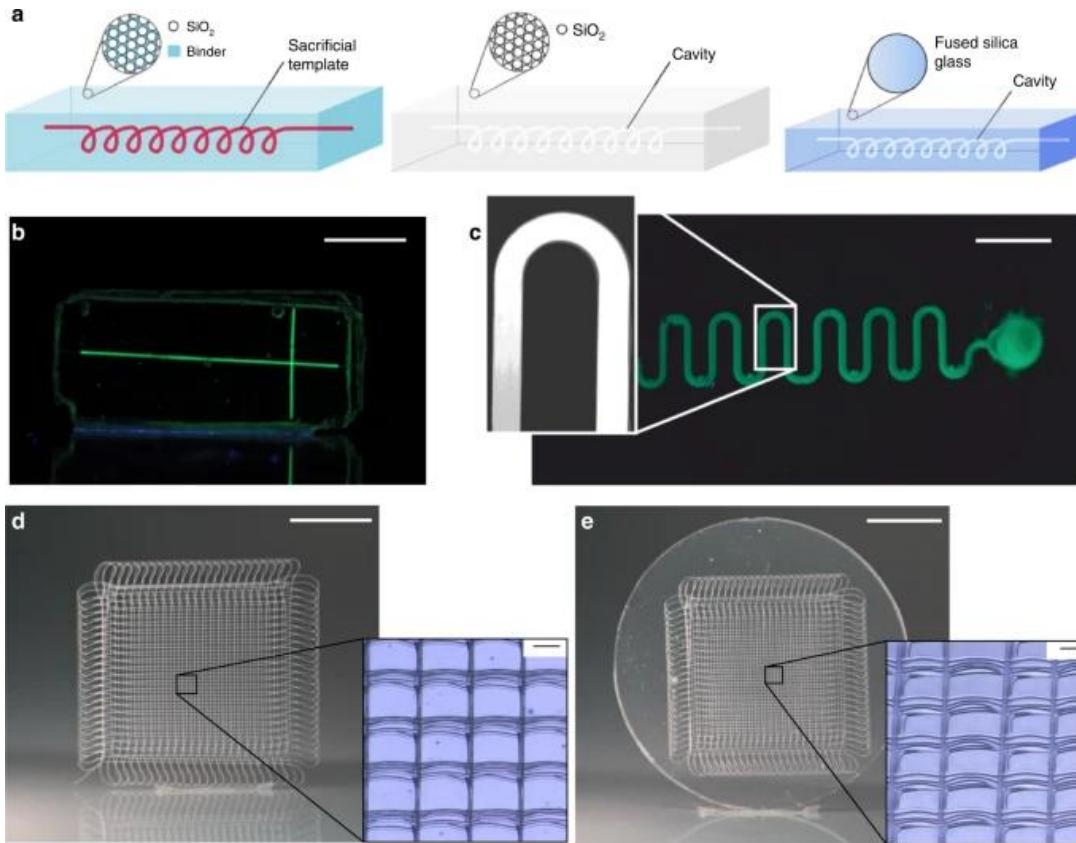


# Conversion to MEW



Thanks to Taavet Kangur for this slide

# Sacrificialal Template





# Hybrid Manufacturing

