

Melt Electrowriting of Polymers

Microsystems laboratory (LMIS1)

Biranche Tandon



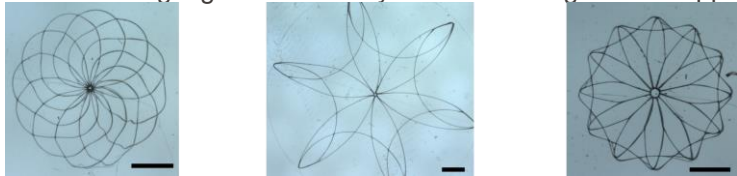
Biranche Tandon

Additive
manufacturing,
functional materials,
biomedical materials

Hobbies

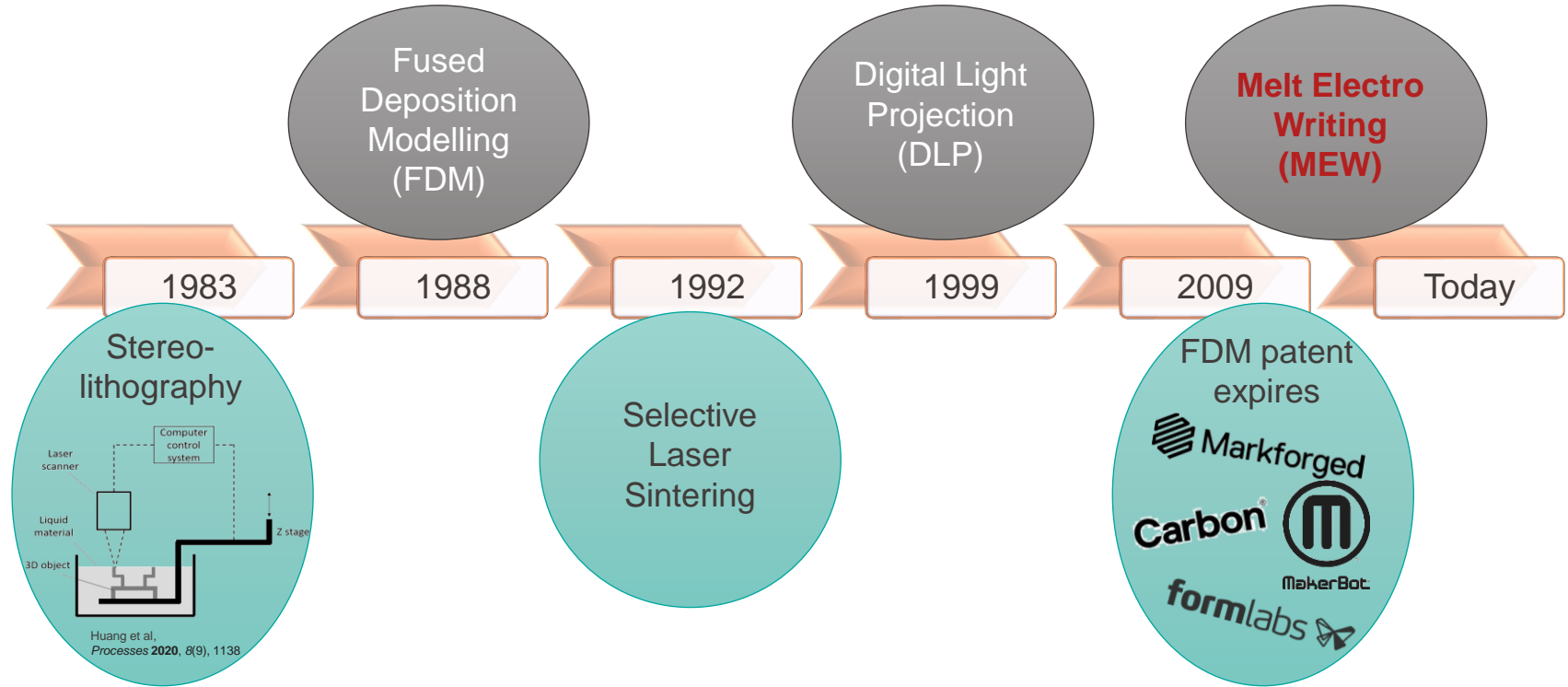
Photography, cooking,
Brazilian Jiu-jitsu,
swimming, watching
cricket and soccer

Experience and Education

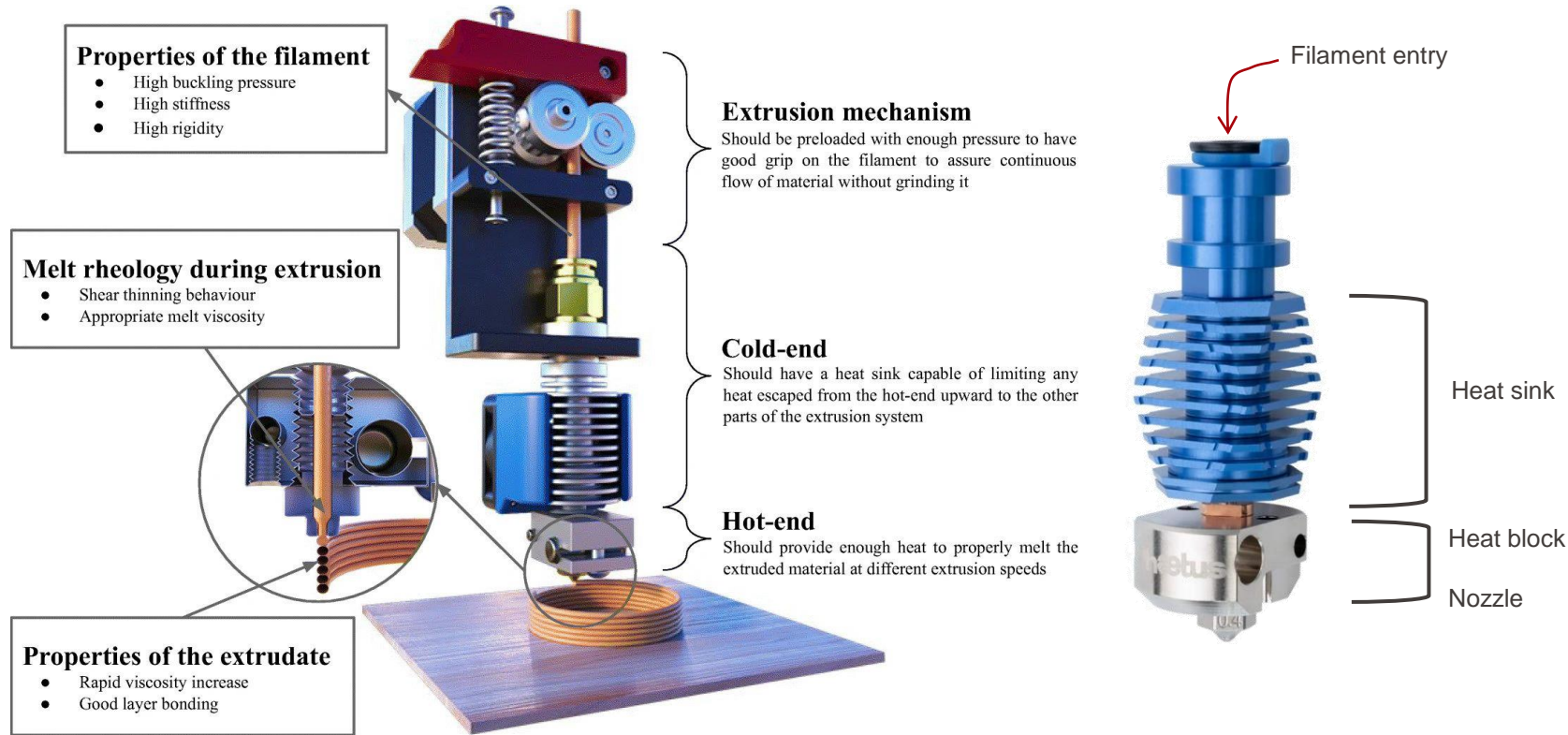
- Post Doctoral Research Scholar with Prof Paul Dalton (Germany and US)
 - Introduction to AM/3D printing
 - Melt electrowriting of a variety of polymers
 - Building high end MEW systems including custom applications
- 

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

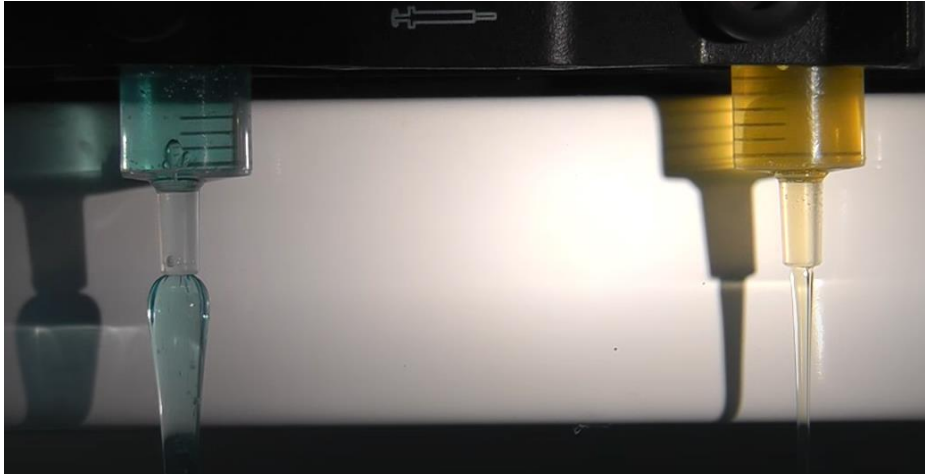
Developmental Timeline – Additive Manufacturing



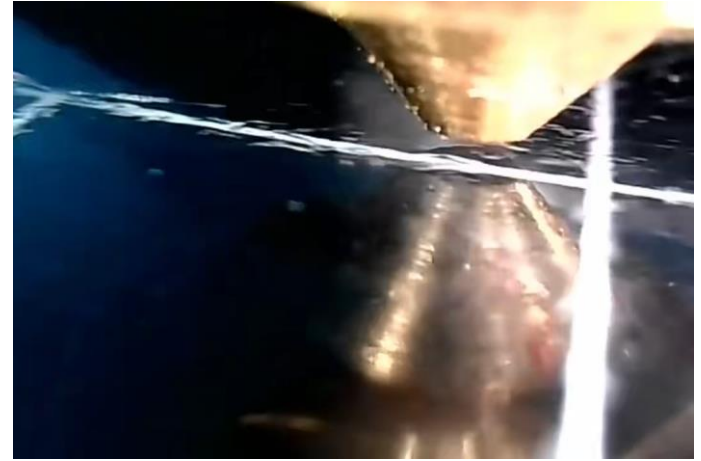
Fused Deposition Modelling



Polymer Melt/Viscous Solution Extrusion

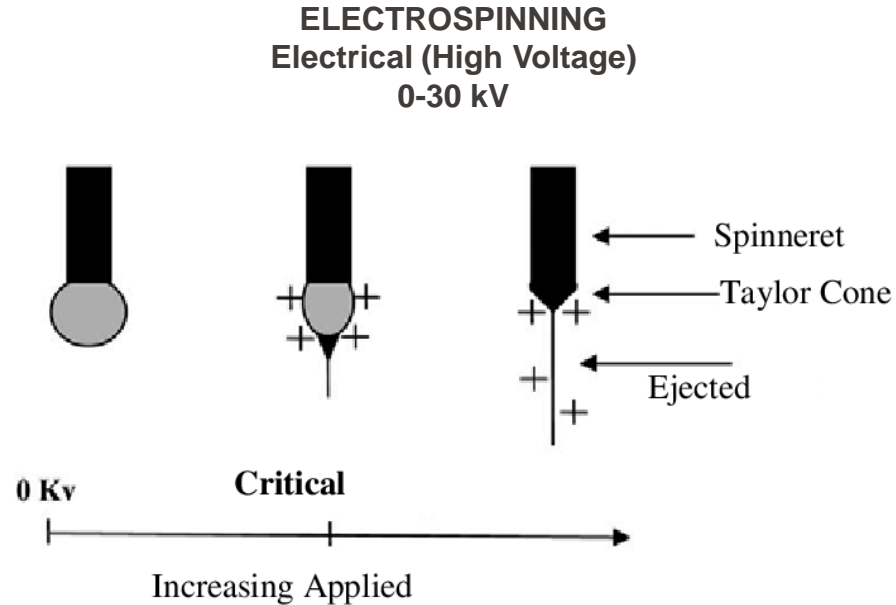


Die Swell or Barus effect

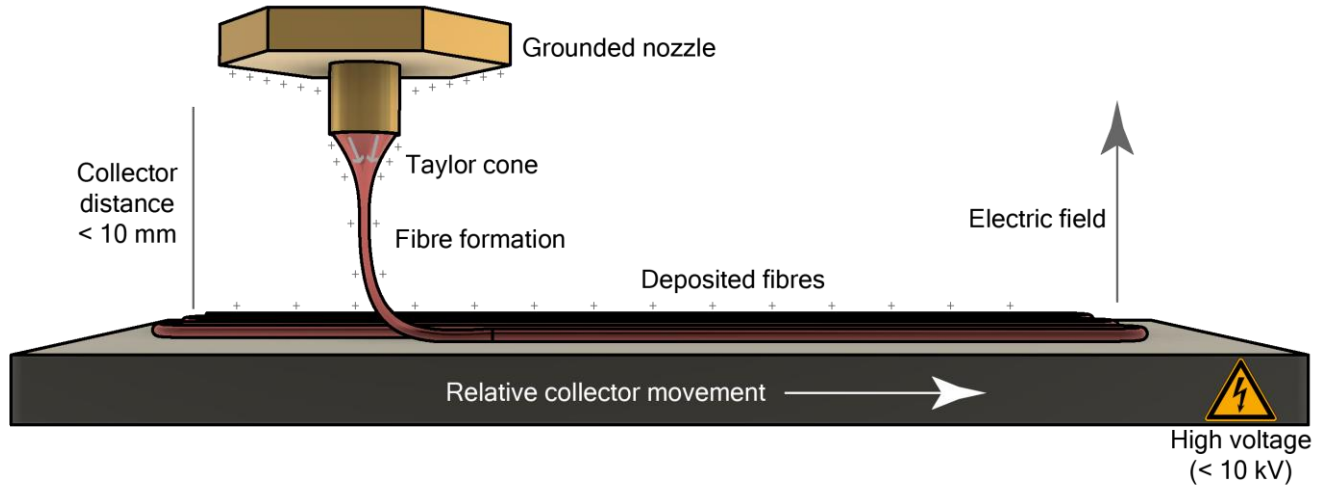


Fused Deposition Modelling

Cone Behaviour at the Nozzle Tip



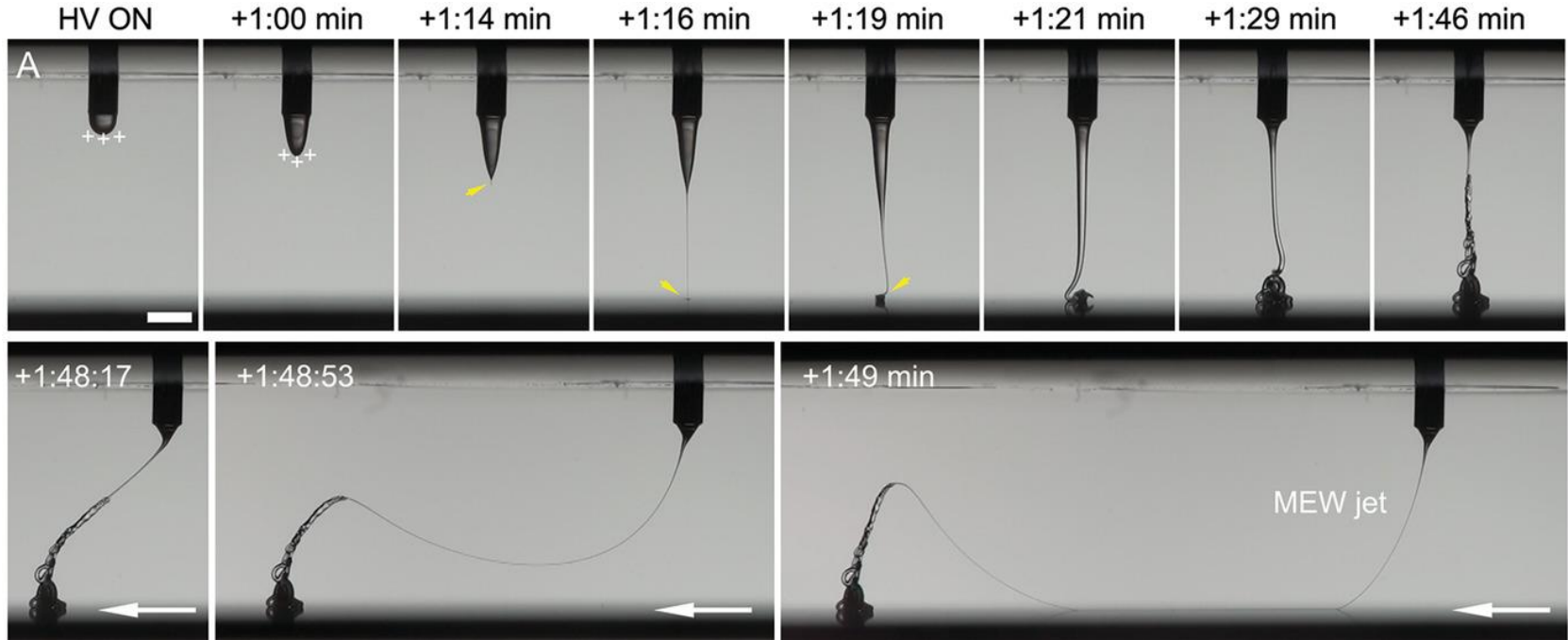
Melt Electrowriting



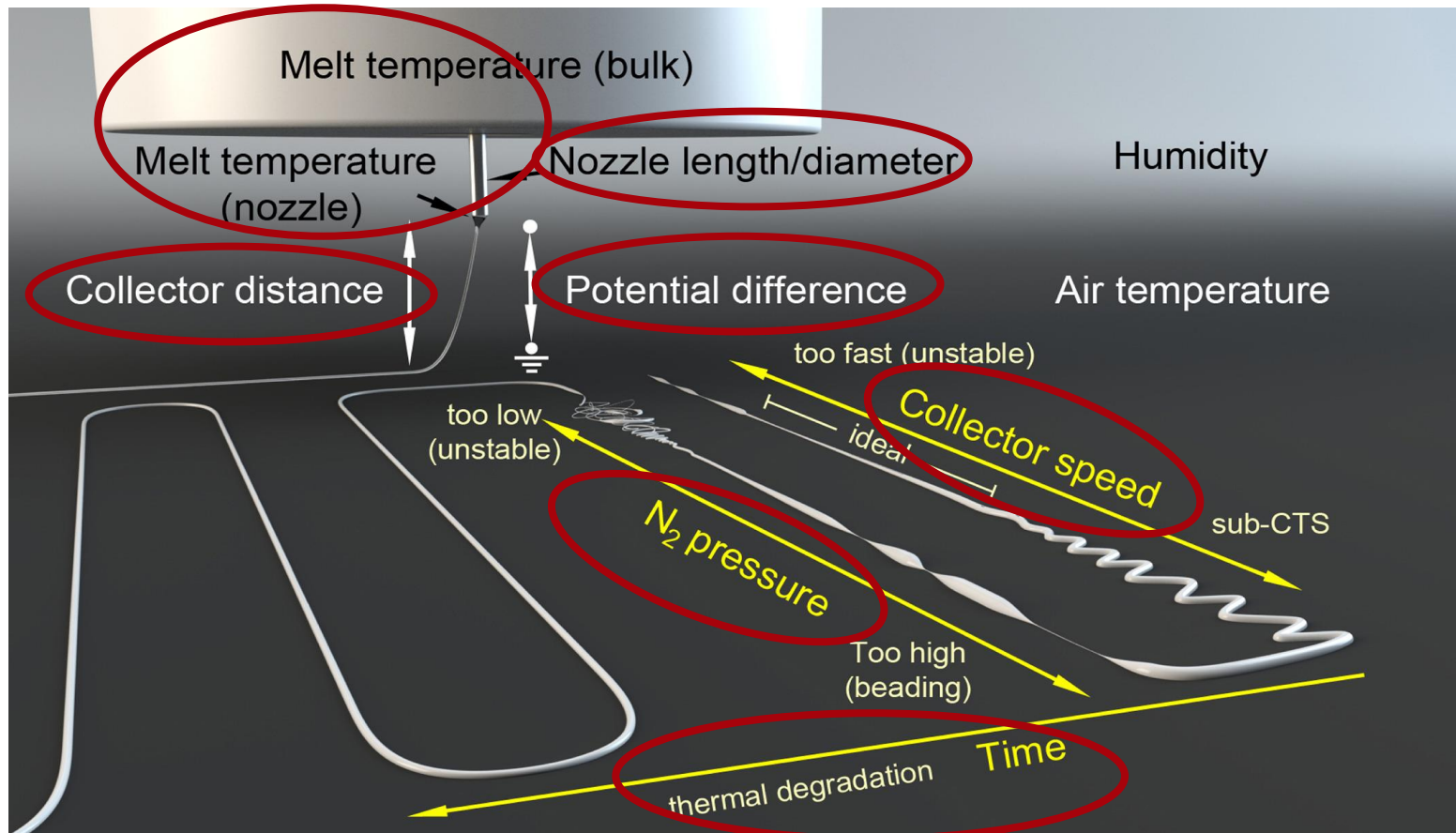
Comparison Table

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

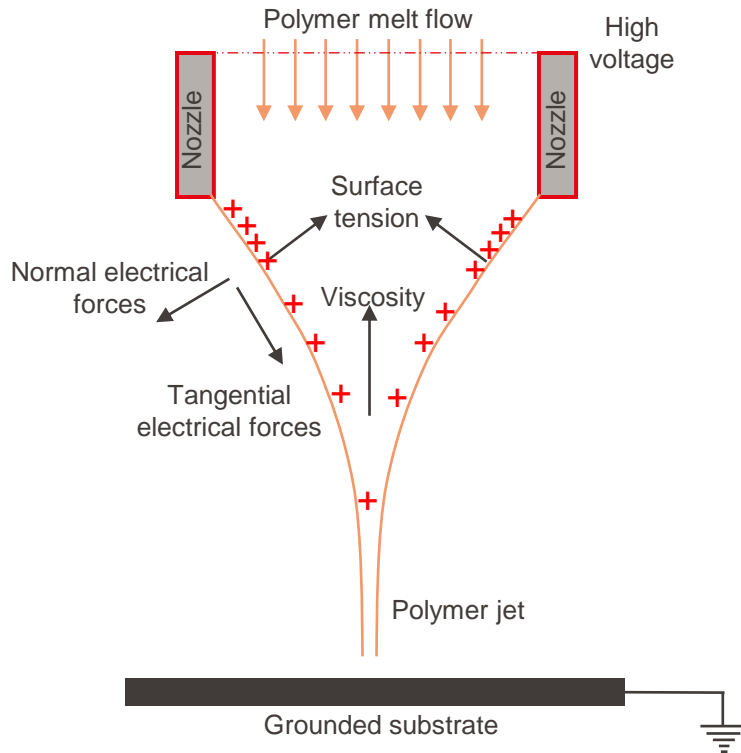
Taylor Cone Formation – MEW



Parameteric Control of MEW

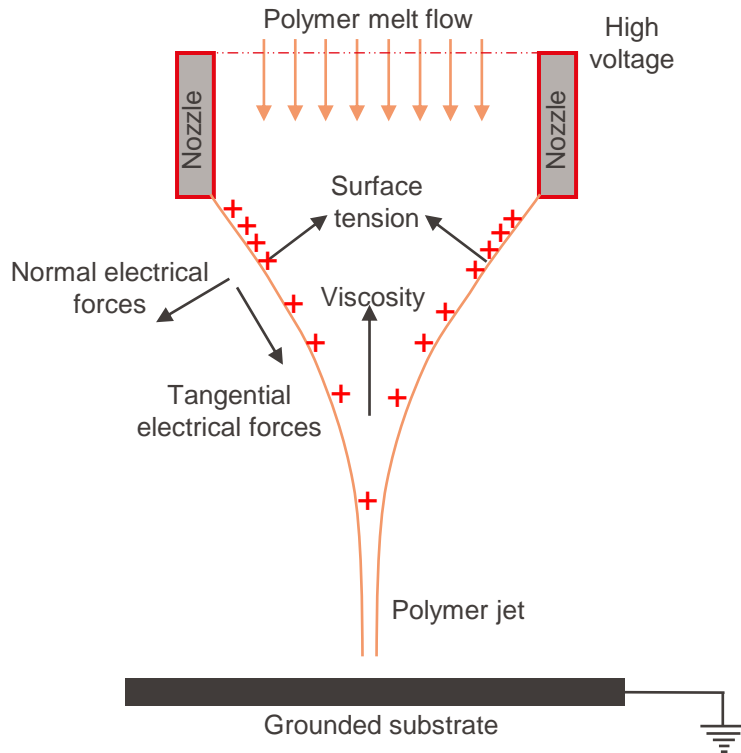


Forces Acting on a Taylor Cone



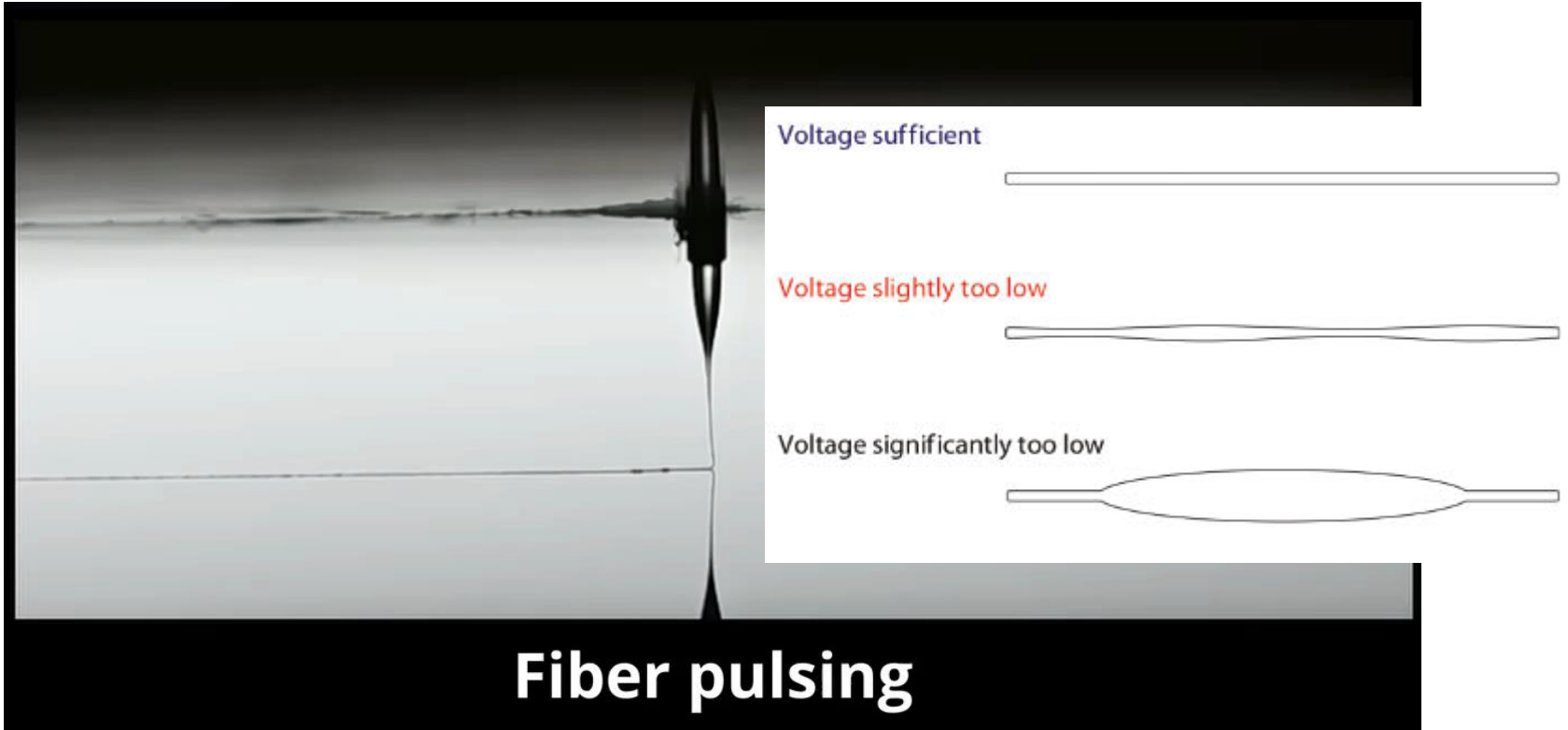
How can we control or balance the forces????

Forces Acting on a Taylor Cone

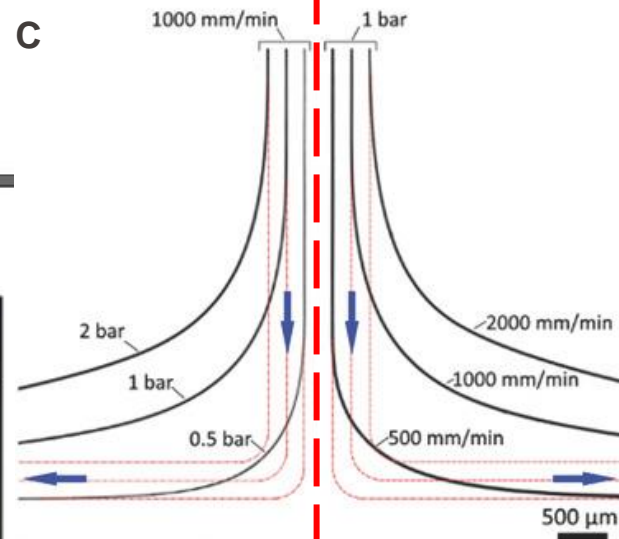
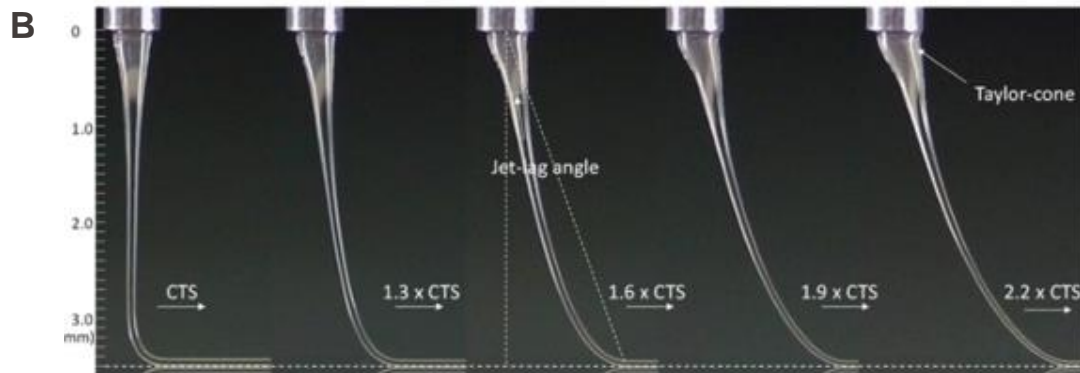
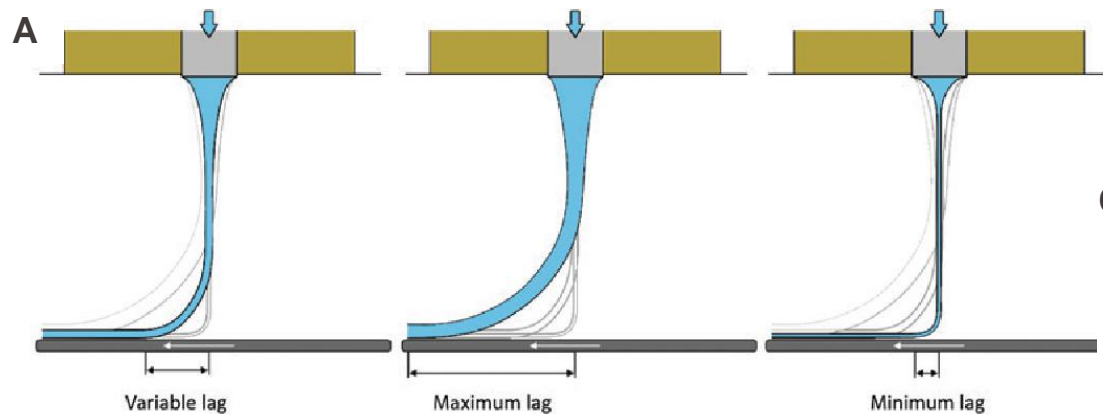


- Type of polymer
- Temperature at the nozzle
- Amount of applied voltage (limiting factor?)
- Environmental?
- Additives?

Balancing the Force

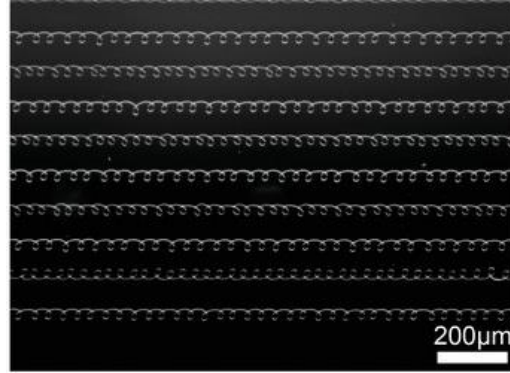
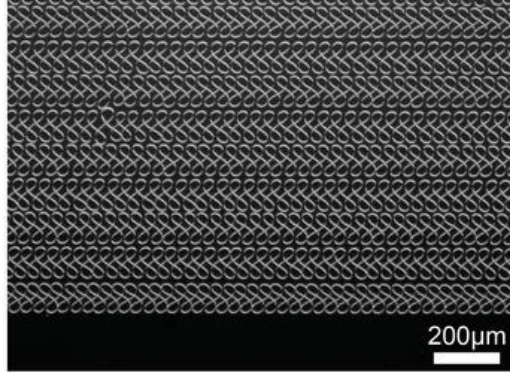


Jet Lag



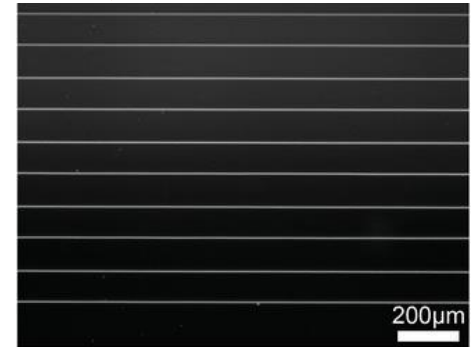
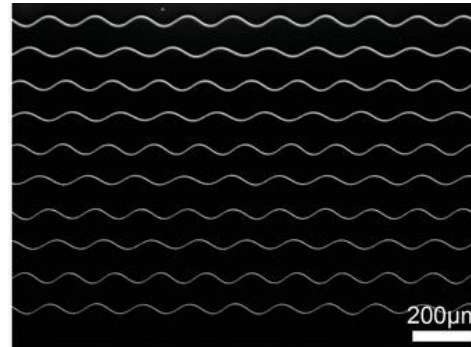
Hochleitner et al, Fibre pulsing during melt electrospinning writing, BioNanoMaterials, 2016
 Hrynevich et al. *Small*, 2018, Dimension-Based Design of Melt Electrowritten Scaffolds
 Xu et al, Kinematical analysis of melt electrowritten jet at various print speeds, 2022

Critical Translational Speed (CTS)

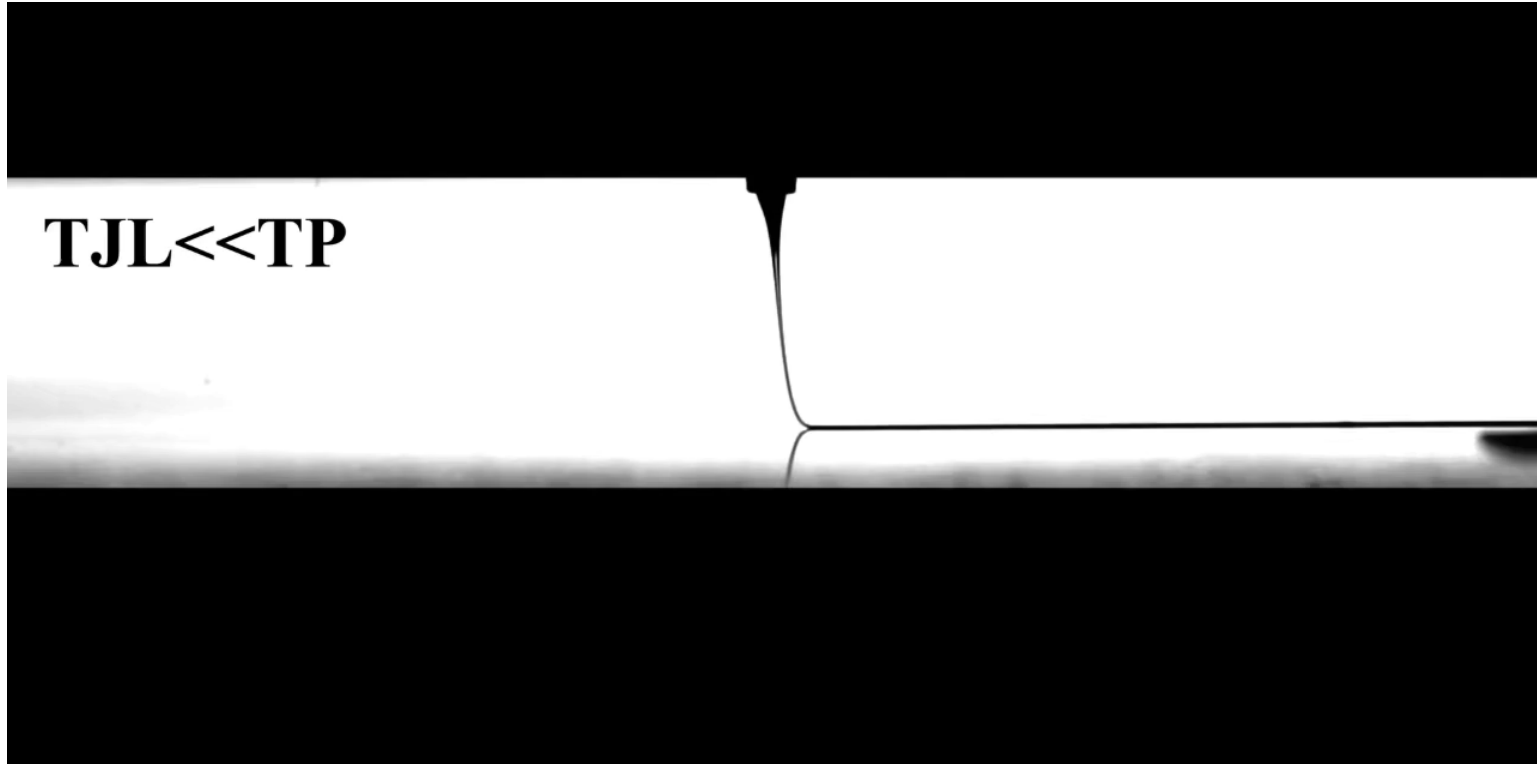


Increasing Translational Speed

Whipping

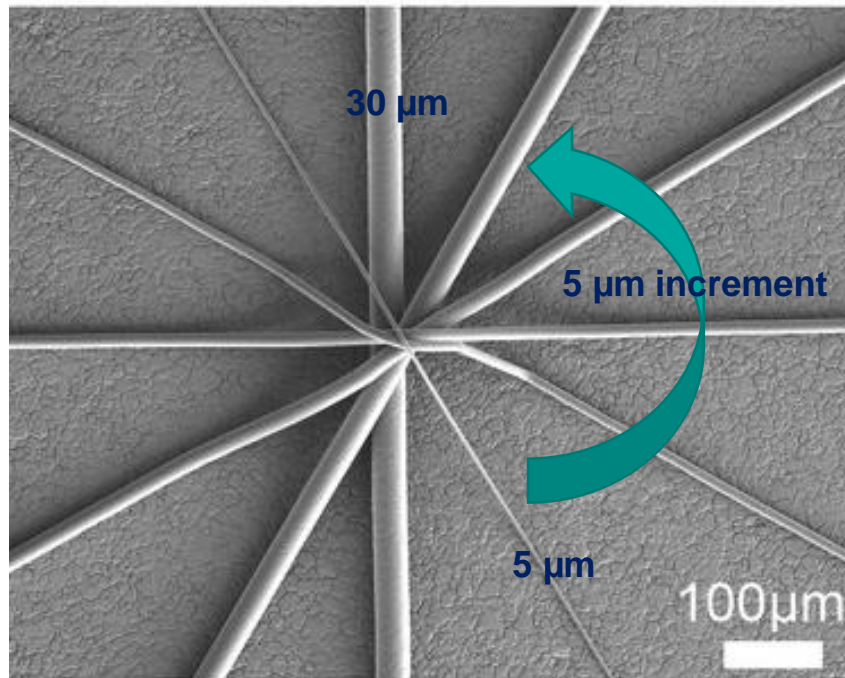


Jet Lag and Pausing : Direction Change



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

Controlling Structure and Properties



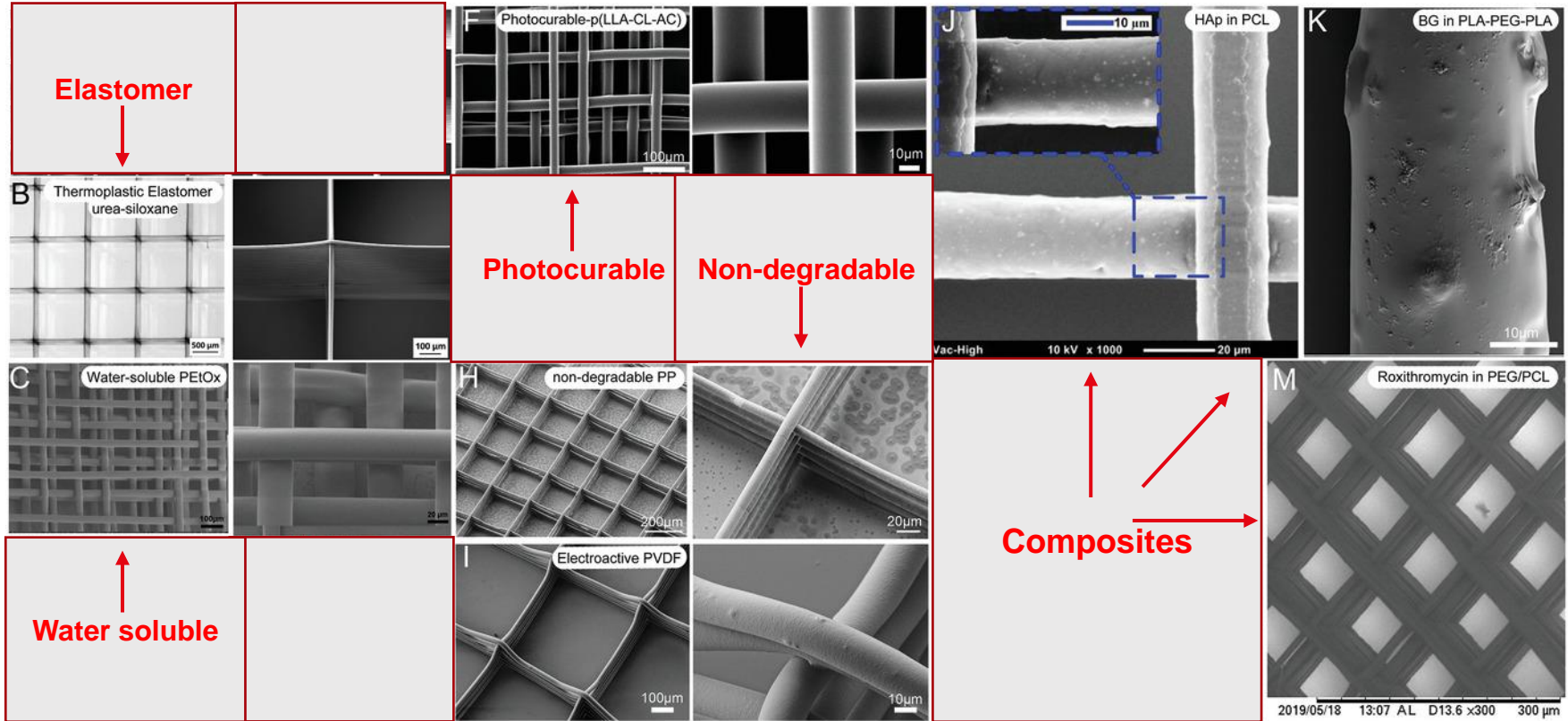
	15 to 10 μm	5 to 25 μm
Voltage	↑	↓
Pressure/ Extrusion	↓	↑ $D_2 = D_1 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{P_2}{P_1}}$
Translational Speed	↑	↓ $D_2 = D_1 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{V_1}{V_2}}$
Temperature	?	?

Mass Conservation on Extruding Polymer

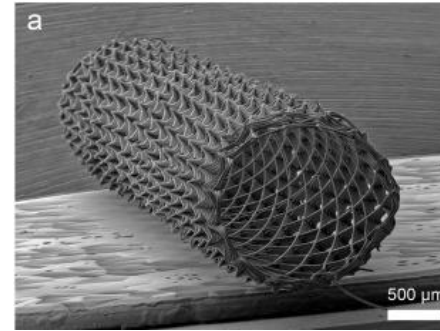
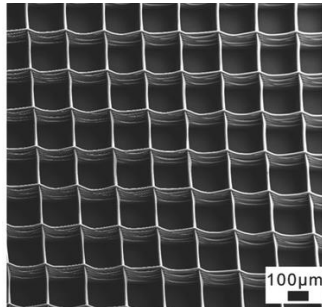
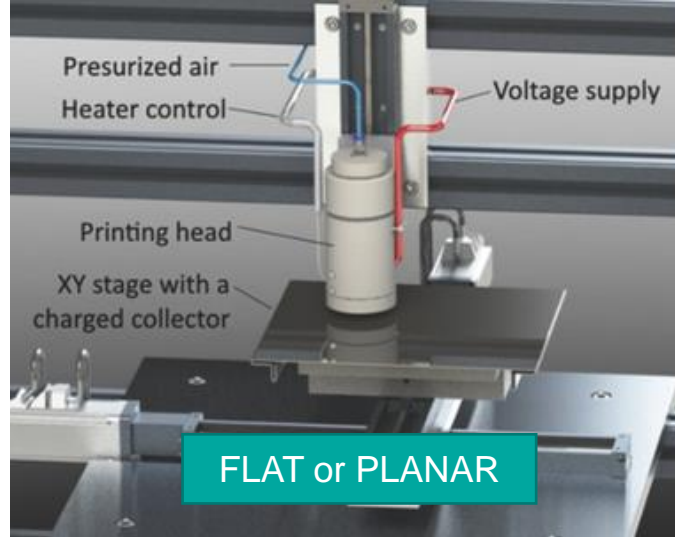
$$d(F, E) [\text{mm}] = 2\sqrt{\frac{0.179 \cdot 10^{-3}}{F} \cdot E}$$

Feed rate F
Extrusion rate E

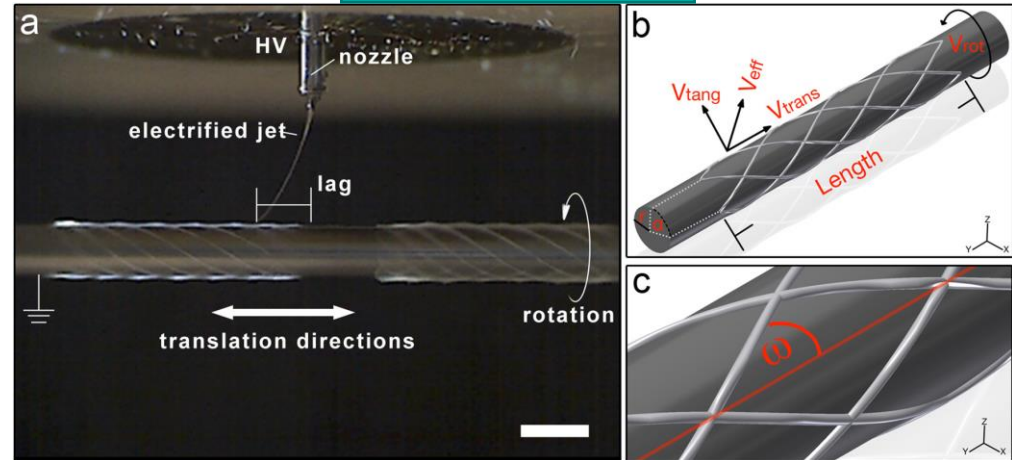
Variety of Polymers



Collectors



TUBULAR

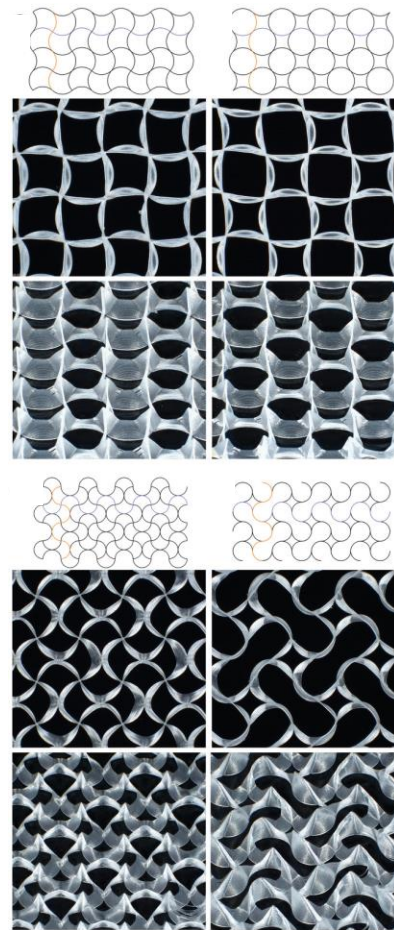
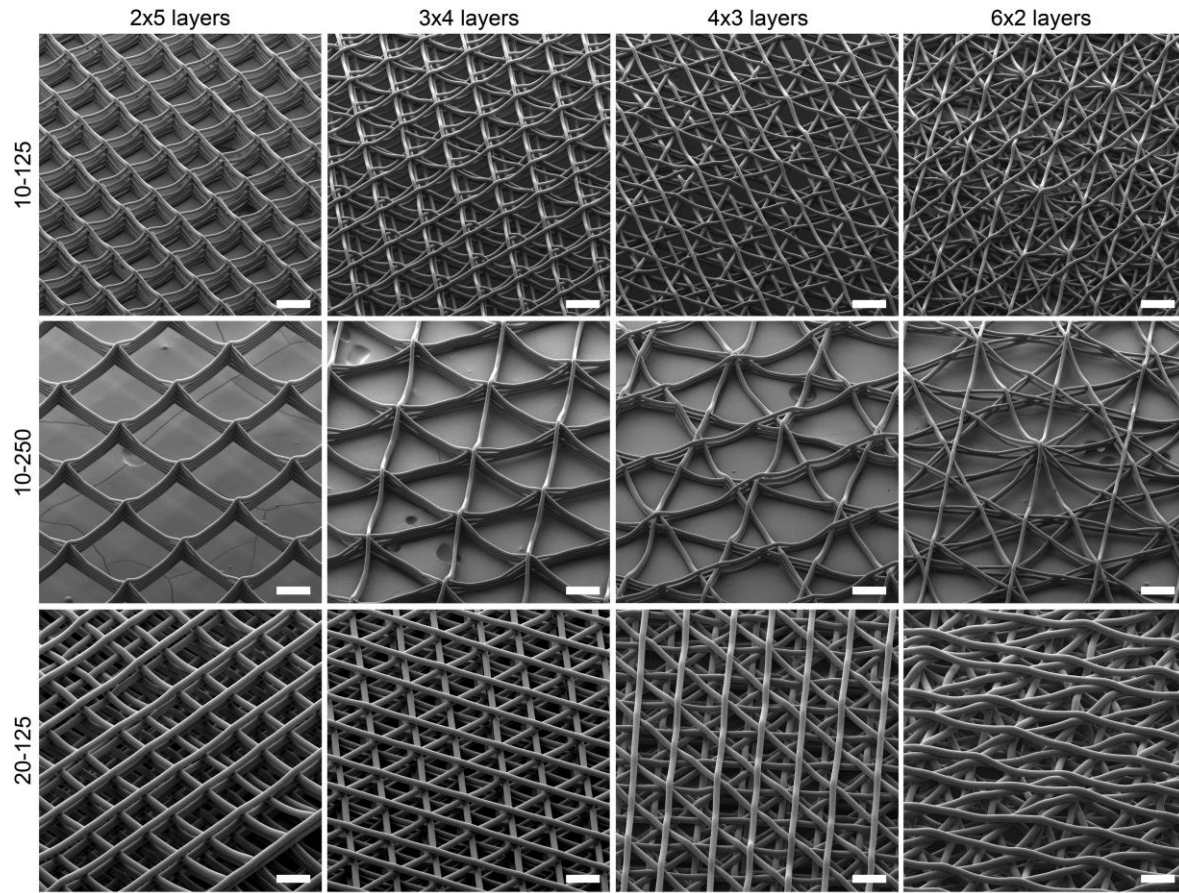


McColl et al, Design and fabrication of melt electrowritten tubes using intuitive software, Materials and Design, 2020
Hrynevich et al. *Small*, 2018, Dimension-Based Design of Melt Electrowritten Scaffolds

Examples of collector materials

- Metal plate or cyclindrical 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)



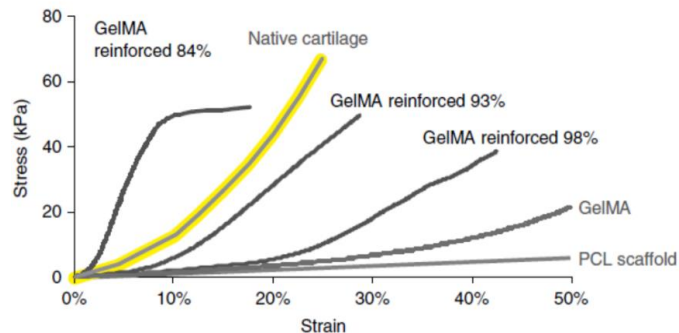
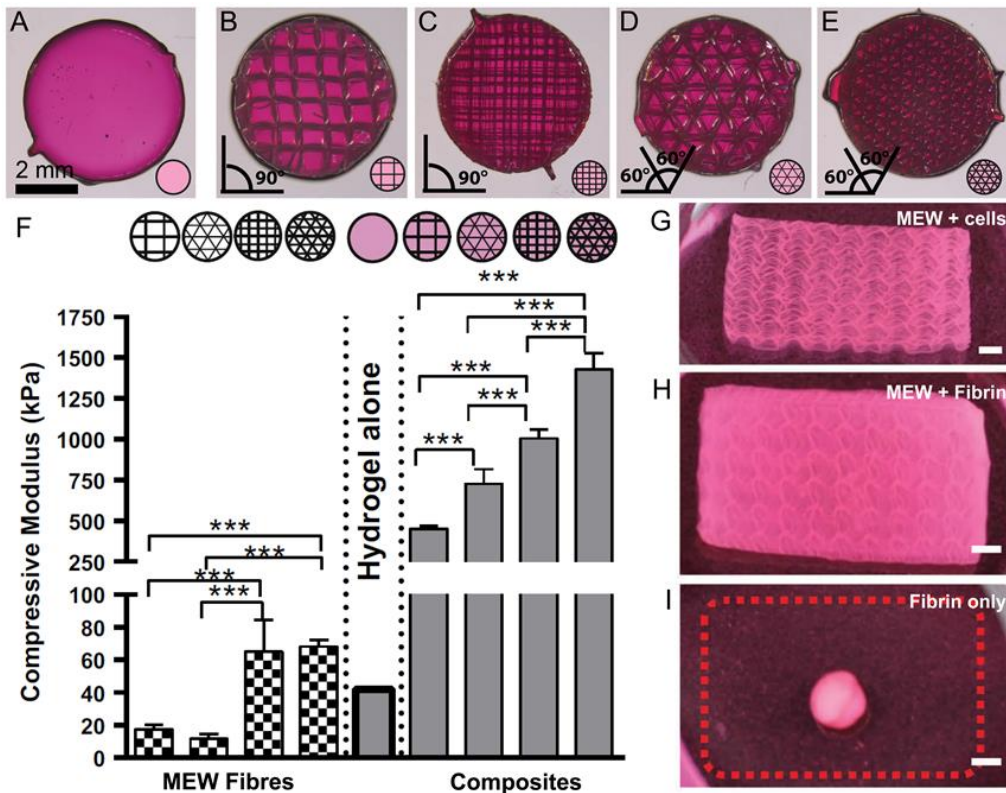
12/03/2025

Youssef et al, Tissue Engineering Part C, 2019 (Left) (100 μ m)

Xu et al, Advanced Material Technologies, 2022 (Right)

2 mm

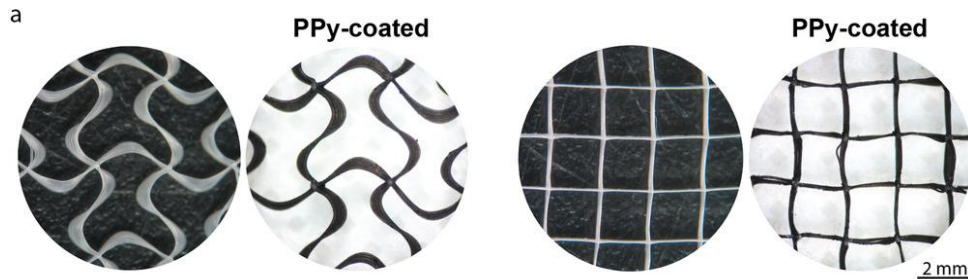
Reinforcement meshes



Factors affecting mechanics:

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

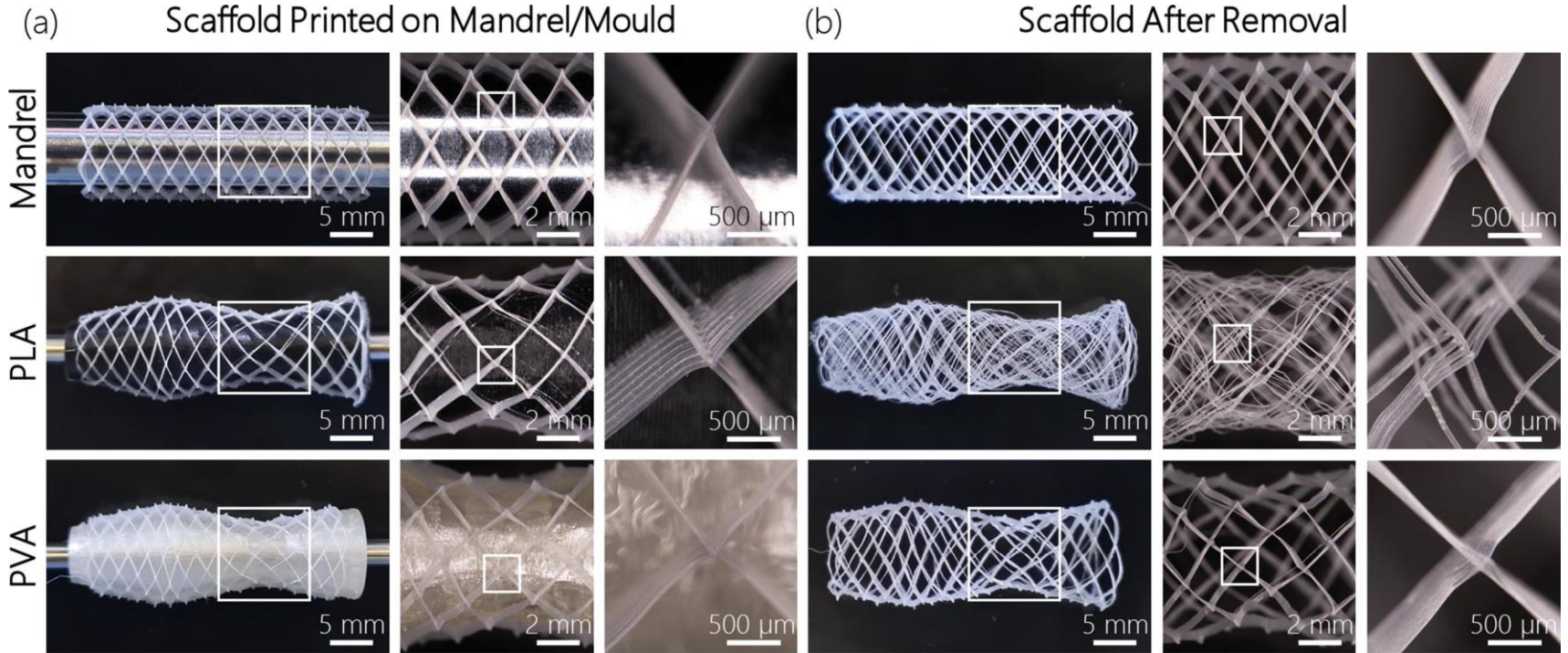
Electroconductive Patches



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



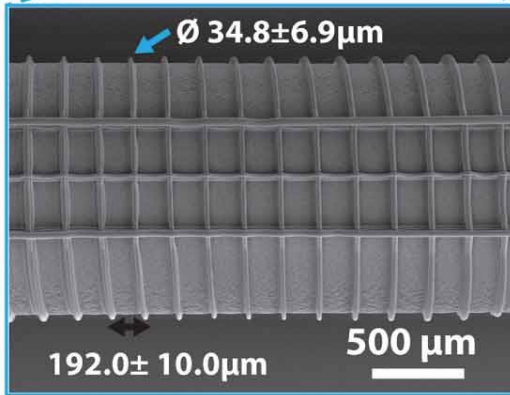
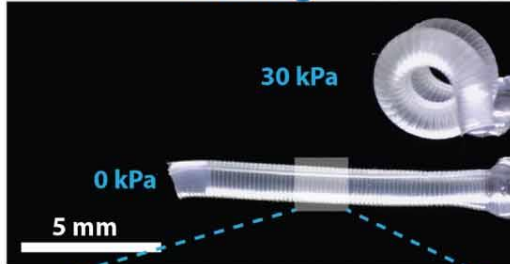
Tubular (poly vinyl alcohol)



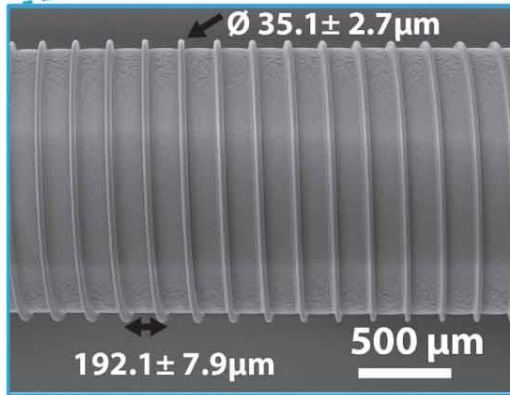
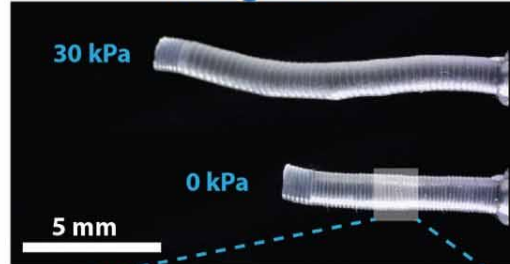
Brooks-Richard et al, Dissolvable 3D printed PVA moulds for melt electrowriting tubular scaffolds with patient-specific geometry, Materials & Design, 2022

Tubular for Soft Robotics (poly caprolactone)

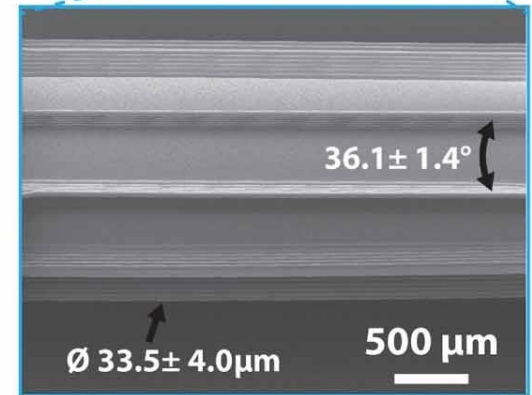
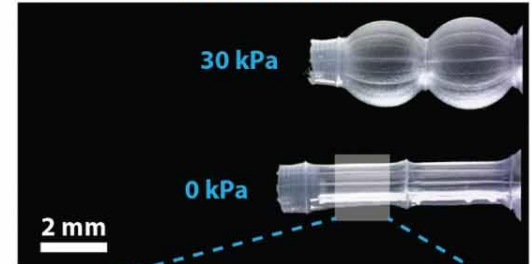
Twining



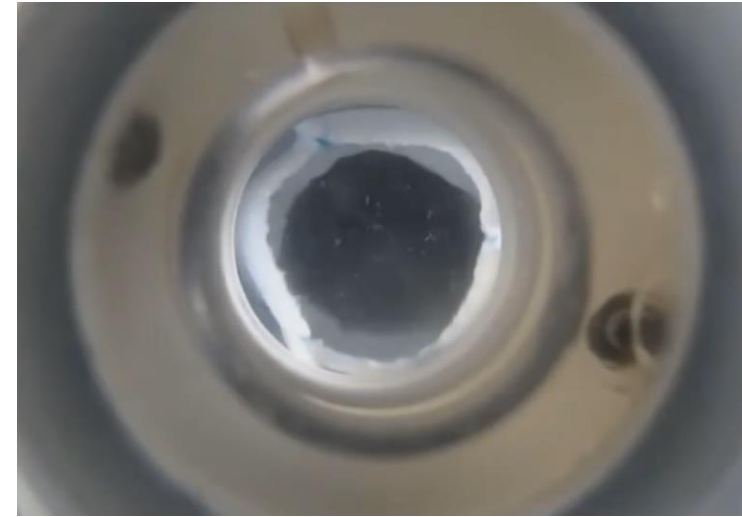
Elongation



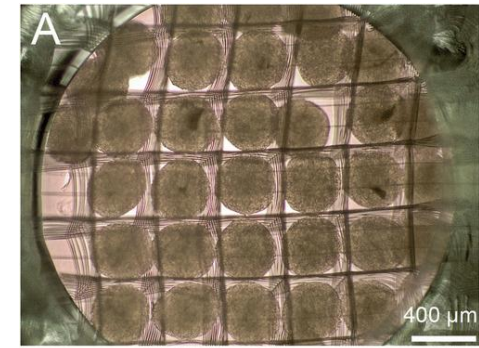
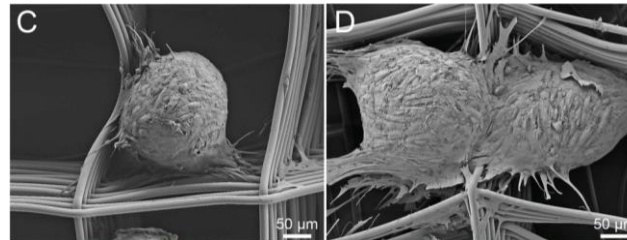
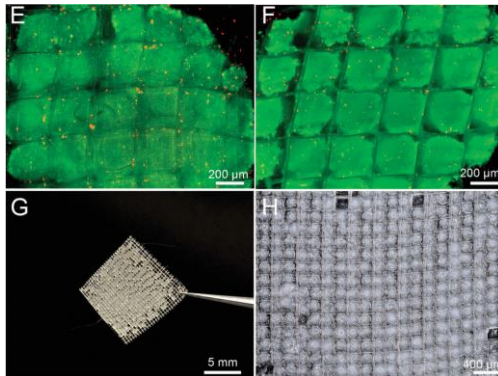
Contraction



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



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

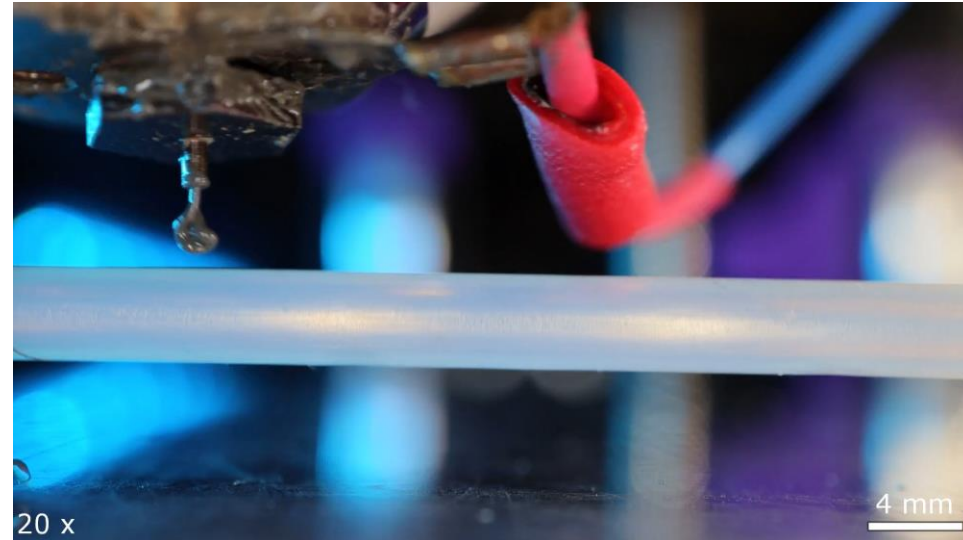


McMaster *et al.*, *Advanced Healthcare Materials* **2019**, 8 (7), 1801326.

Materials in MEW

Metal filled filament

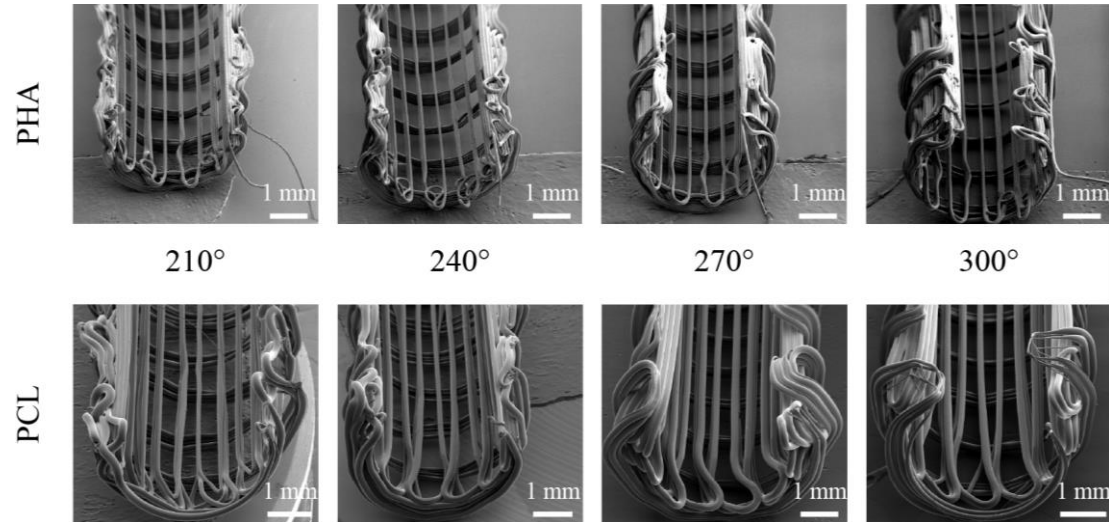
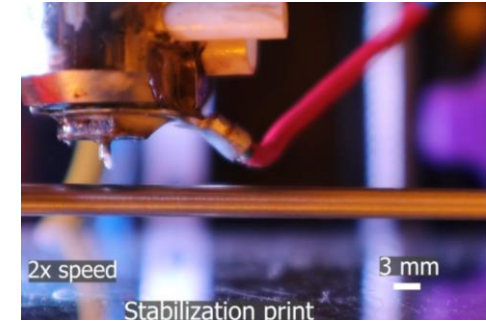
Successful fabrication of multi-layer
scaffold in < 8 min



Materials in MEW

Poly(hydroxyalkanoate)

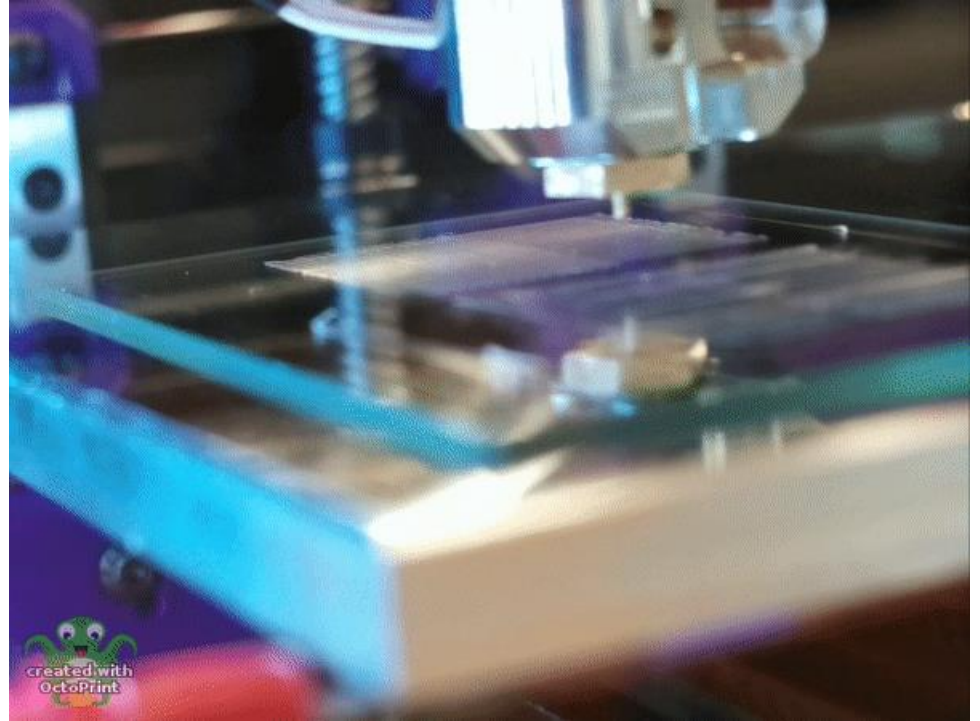
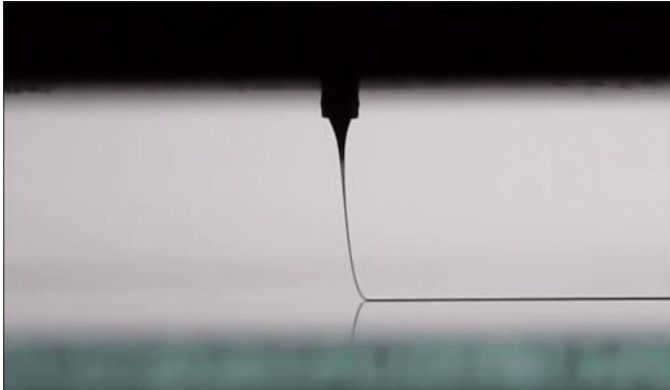
- Biodegradable polymer
- Fibre diameter: $26.1 \pm 8 \mu\text{m}$
- Printing of novel design
→ theta tubes



Take away

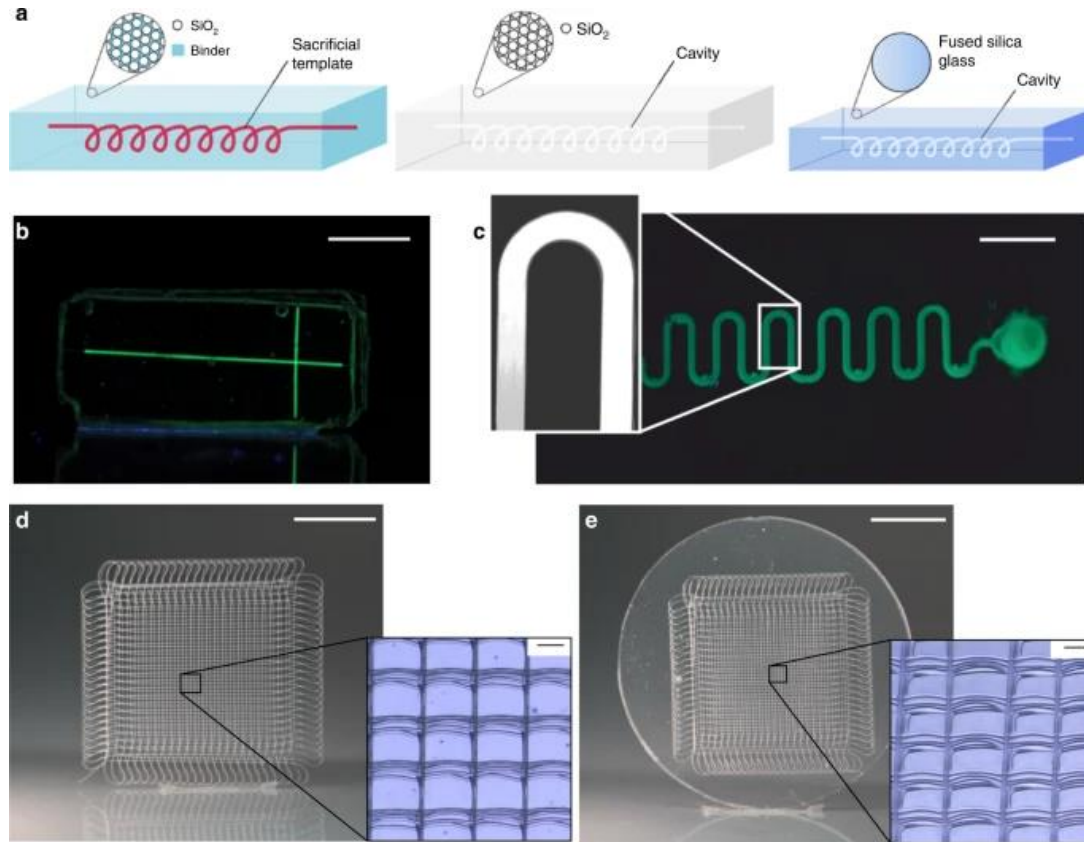
- Comparison of FDM with Melt Electrowriting (MEW)
- MEW and High voltage
- Critical Translational speed (CTS)
- Parameters required to control characteristics of polymer fibers
- Variety of polymers processable using MEW
- Types of collectors
- Some applications of flat and tubular scaffolds

Conversion to MEW



Thanks to Taavet Kangur for this slide

Sacrificial Template



Hybrid Manufacturing

