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OF FRIBOURG  
excellence in pure and applied nanoscience | SWITZERLAND



# Engineering smart nanocomposites for novel biomedical implants



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And

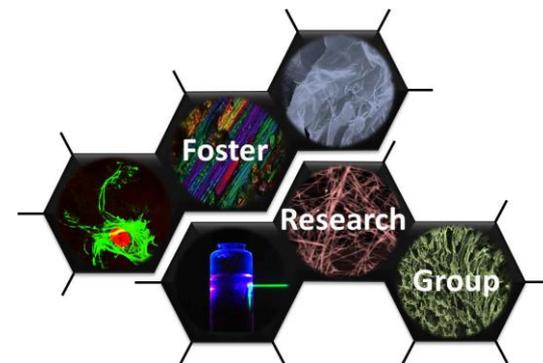
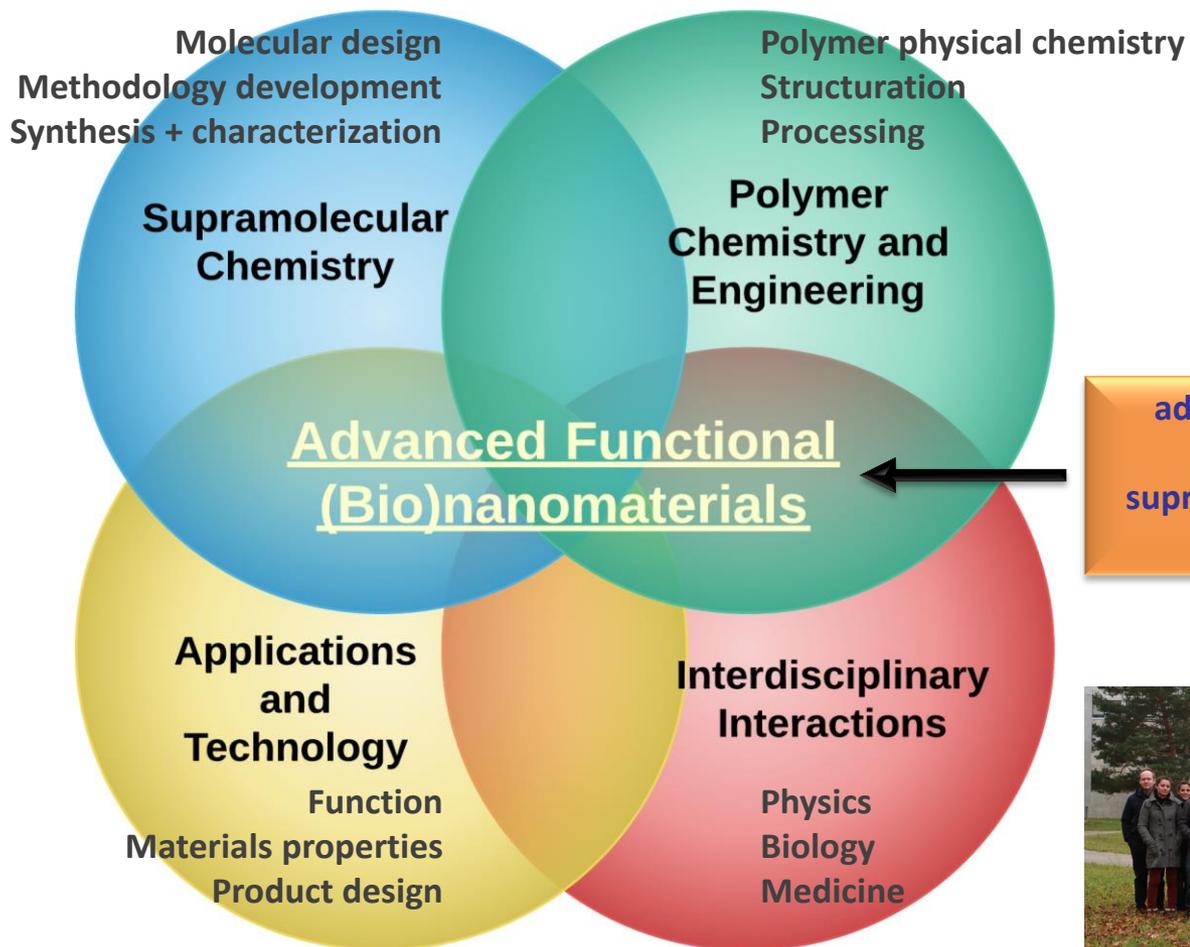
Virginia Tech, Material Science and Engineering (USA)

**Meet and Match Event:  
Surface Technologies for Medical Devices**





# The Foster Research Group



advanced functional (bio)nanomaterials through micro/nano-structuring, supramolecular, dynamic covalent and non-covalent interactions

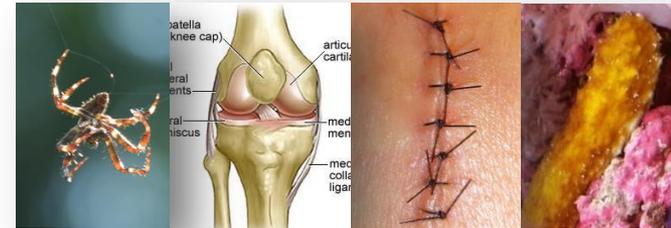




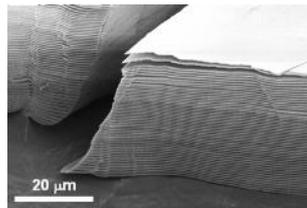
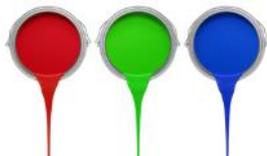
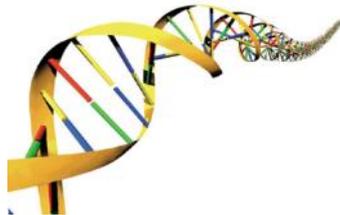
# Responsive ("Smart") Materials

“Smart Materials” change their properties in response to an external stimulus in predictable and useful manner

Temperature  
**Light**  
Magnetic field  
**Electrical field**  
Mechanical force  
Chemicals ...



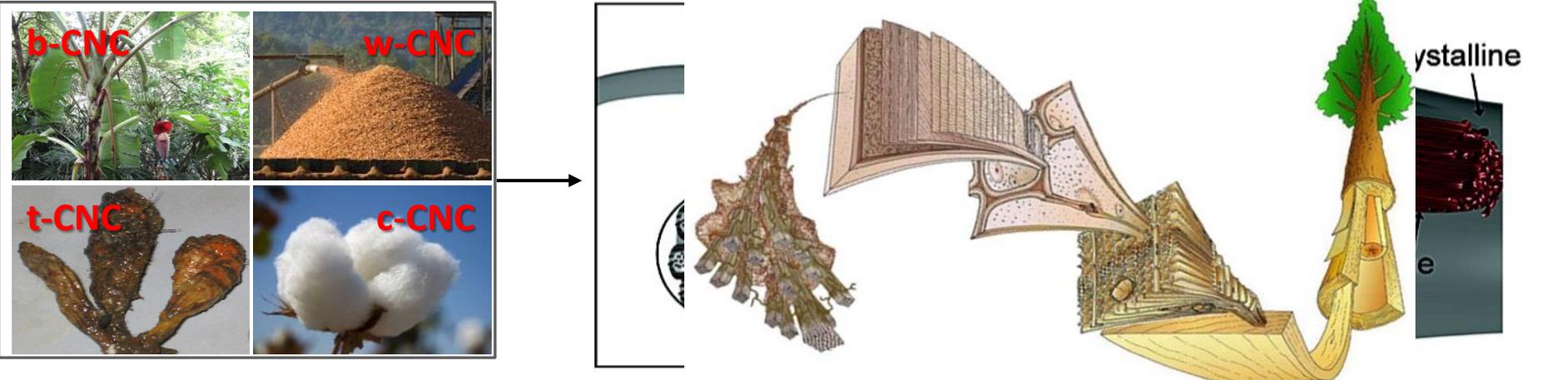
**Inspiration From Nature**



We also work on smart approaches to develop not-so-smart materials

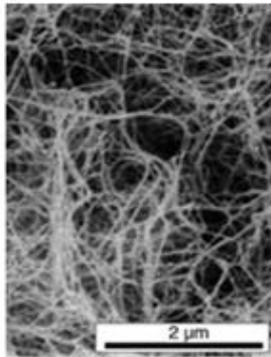
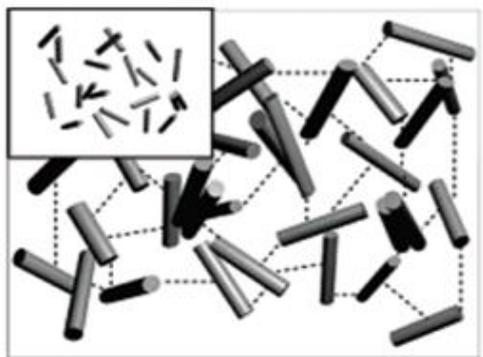
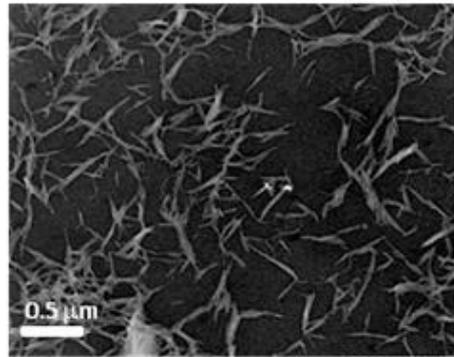


# Nanofibers from Nature



Strong acid hydrolysis + sonication

Enzymatic hydrolysis and shearing



**CNC Cellulose Nanocrystals  
(or Cellulose Nanowhiskers)**

$L = 100 - 2000 \text{ nm} // d = 5 - 20 \text{ nm}$

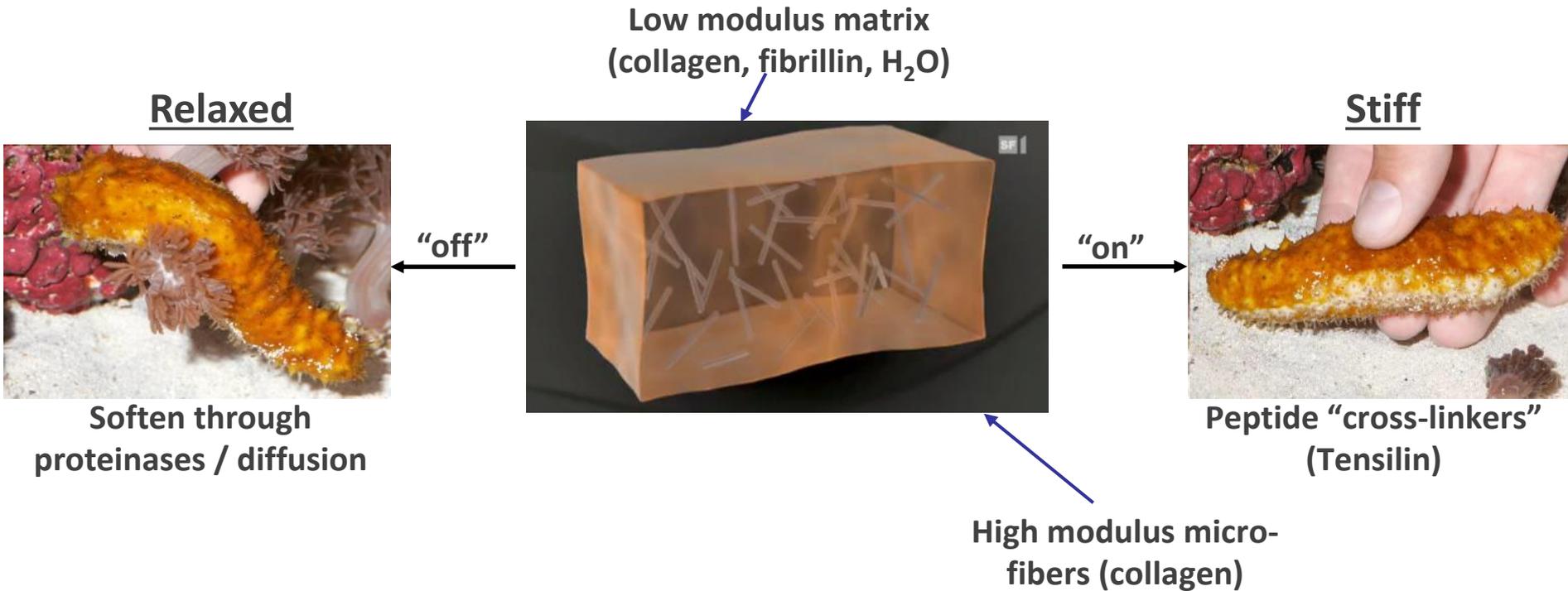
**MFC or NFC (Micro-/Nano-fibrillated Cellulose)**

$L = 10 - 100 \text{ μm} // d = 15 - 100 \text{ nm}$

Assembled from: Paakko, M. *et al. Biomacromolecules* 2007, 8, (6), 1934-1941. Paakko, M. *et al. Soft Matter* 2008, 4, (12), 2492-2499. Capadona, J. R. *et al. Biomacromolecules* 2009, 10, (4), 712-716.



# Mechanically Adaptive Materials in Nature



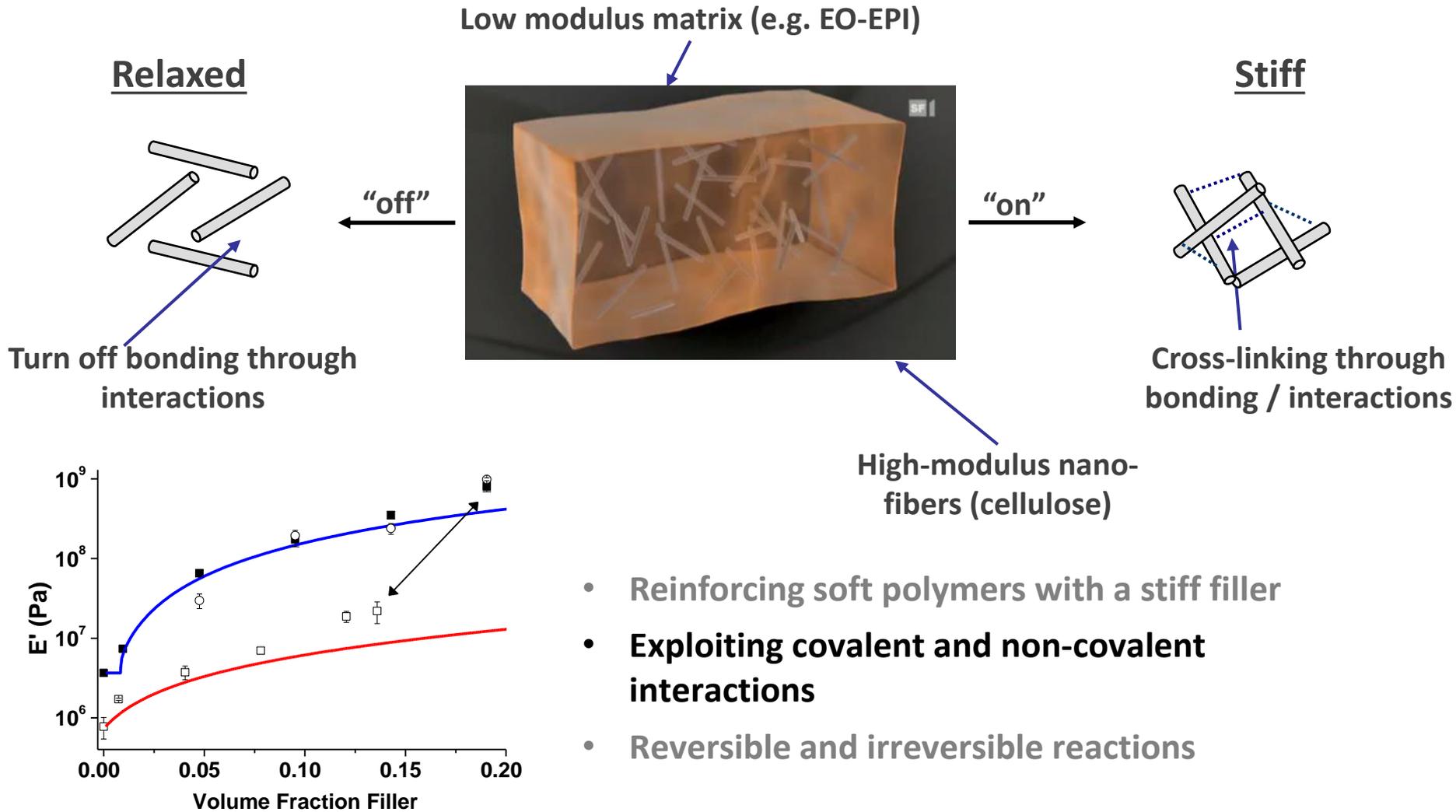
Deep dermis features mutable mechanical properties

Animal can reversibly switch the modulus of its skin between ‘soft’ and ‘rigid’ within microseconds

*In vitro*: 5 to 50 MPa

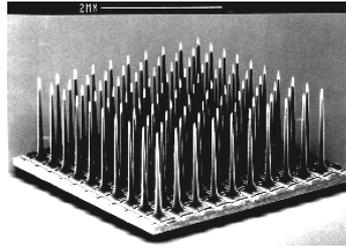
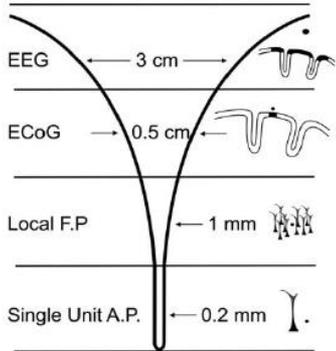


# Mechanically Adaptive Materials in the Lab

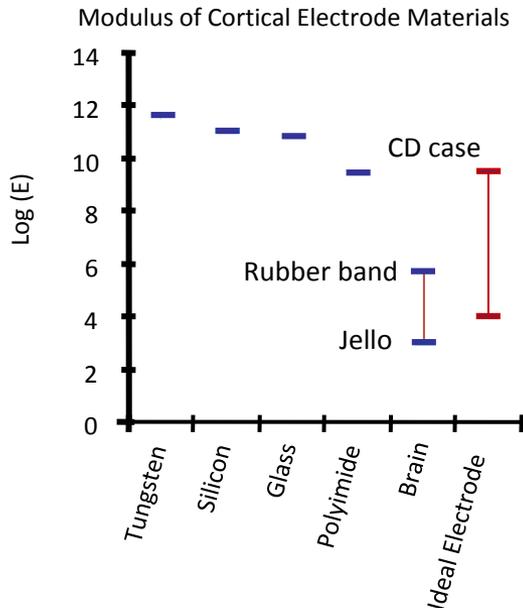




# Cortical Interfacing



<http://www.bioen.utah.edu/cni/projects/blindness.htm#overview>



## Lifetime of Probes / Tissue Response (Gliosis)

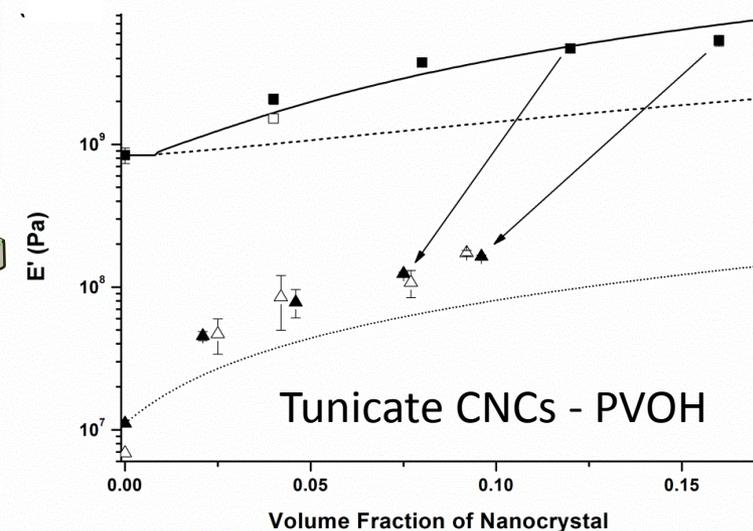
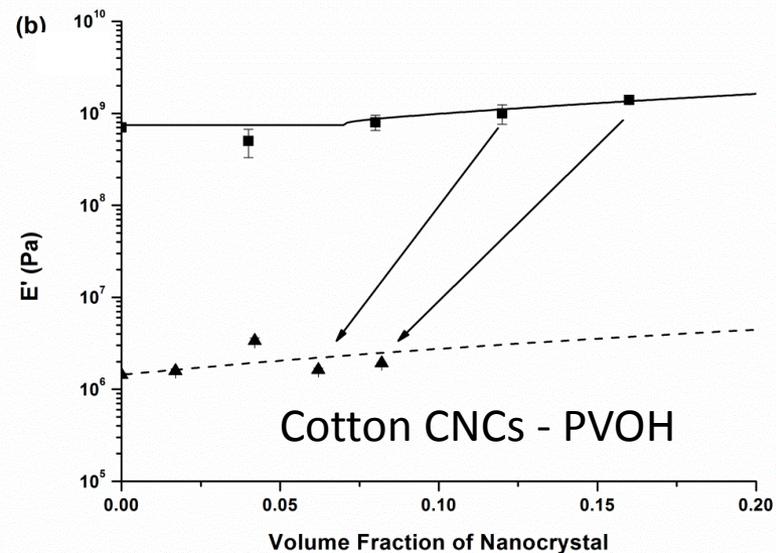
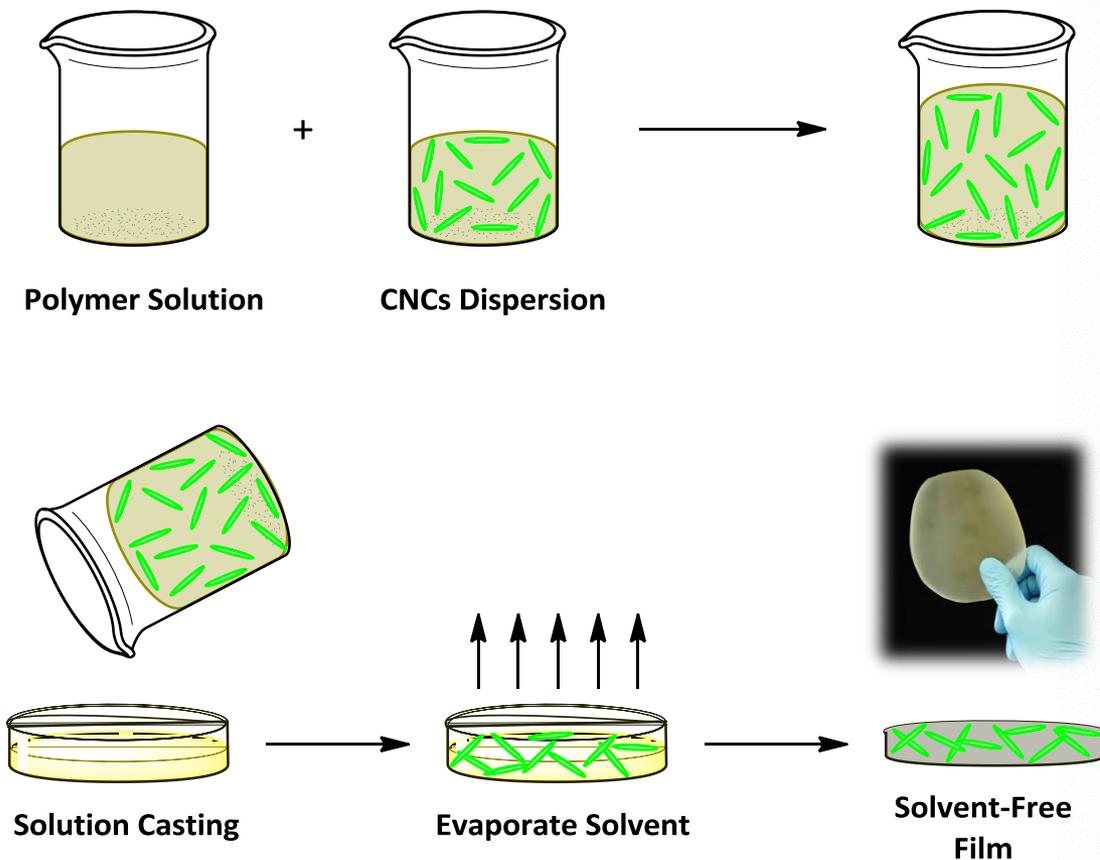
- Cellular Response to Implanted Material
- **Mechanical Mismatch**
- Micromotion

## Mechanical Restrictions

- Dura Mater (Stiffness  $E = 40 - 200$  MPa)
- Pia Mater ( $E=40$  MPa) -> Need stiff probe to insert
- Brain Stiffness: 6 – 600 KPa



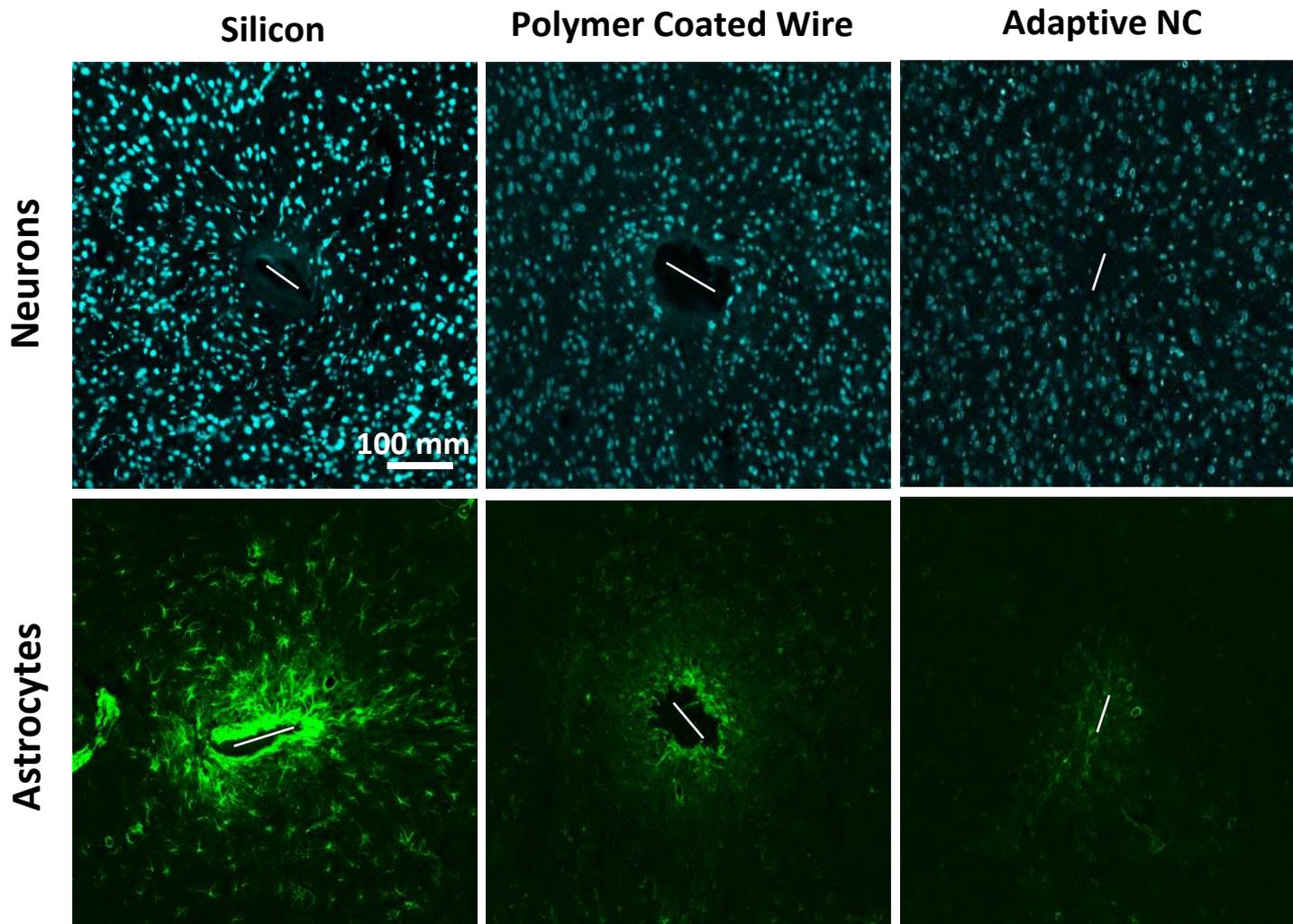
# Adaptive-Nanocomposite Processing





# *In Vivo* Neuroinflammatory Response

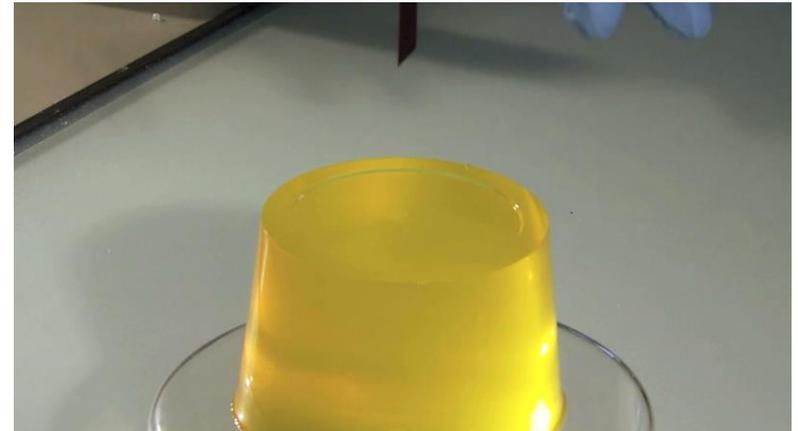
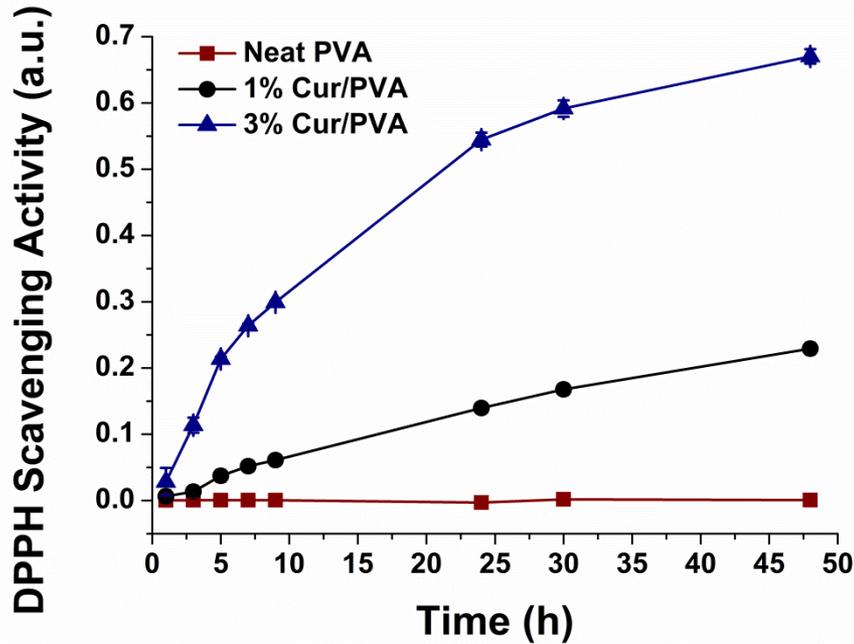
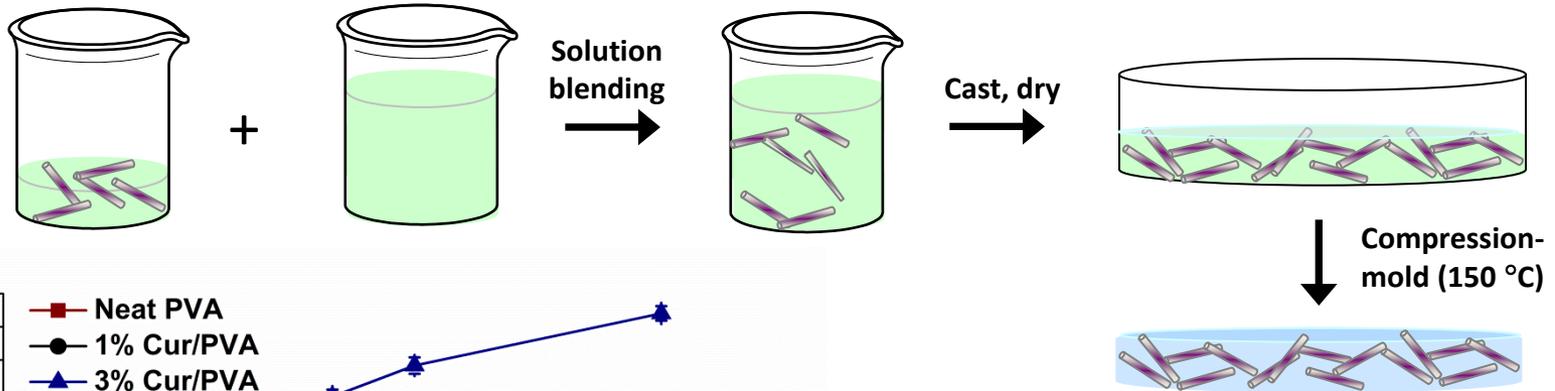
16 Week end point





# Drug Releasing, Mechanically Adaptive NCs

With t-CNCs and Curcumin or Resveratrol



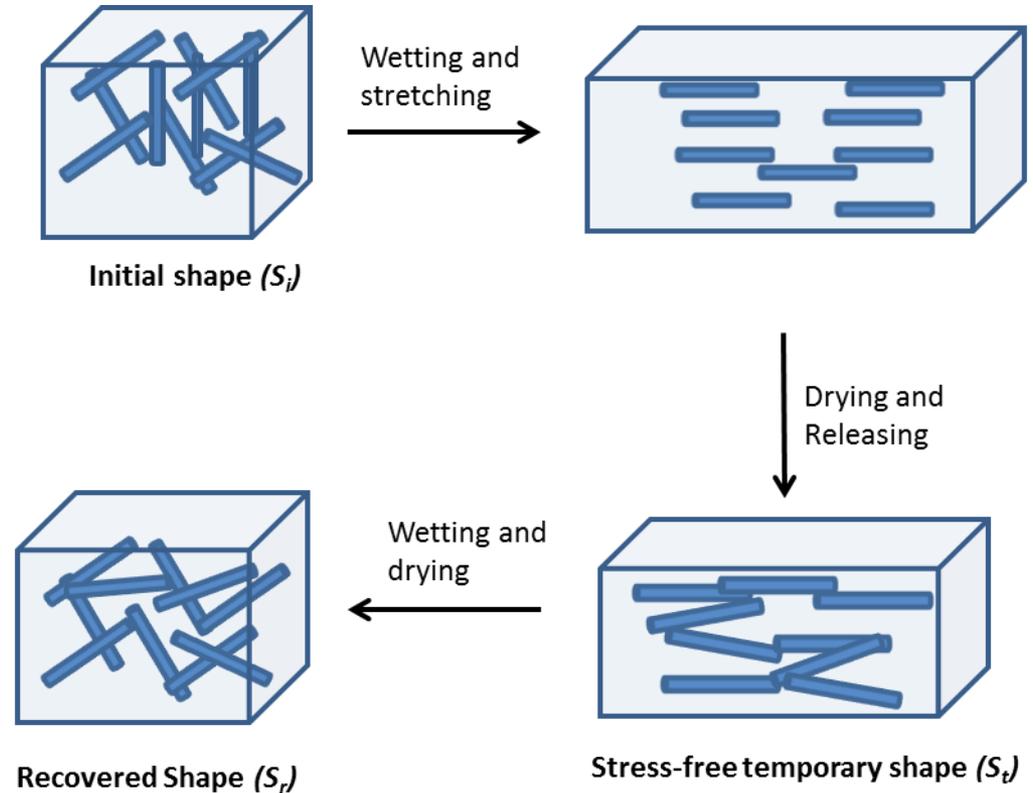
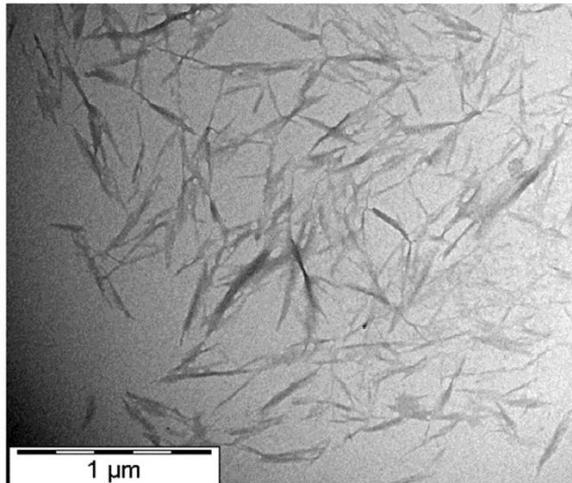
Supress acute inflammation by incorporation of anti-inflammatory drugs



# Water-Activated Shape-Memory Nanocomposites

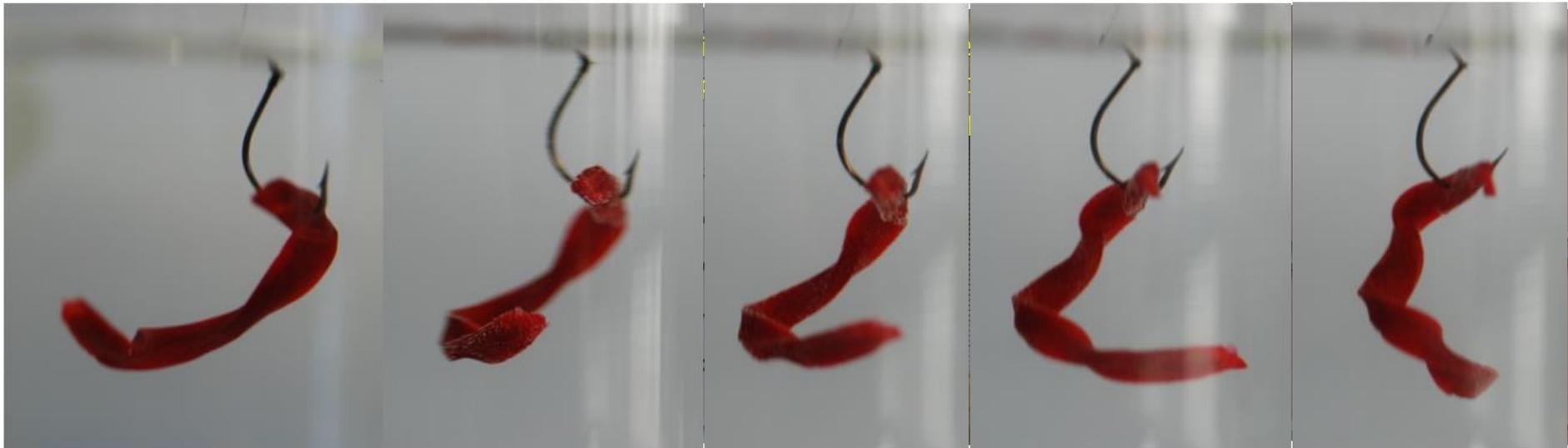
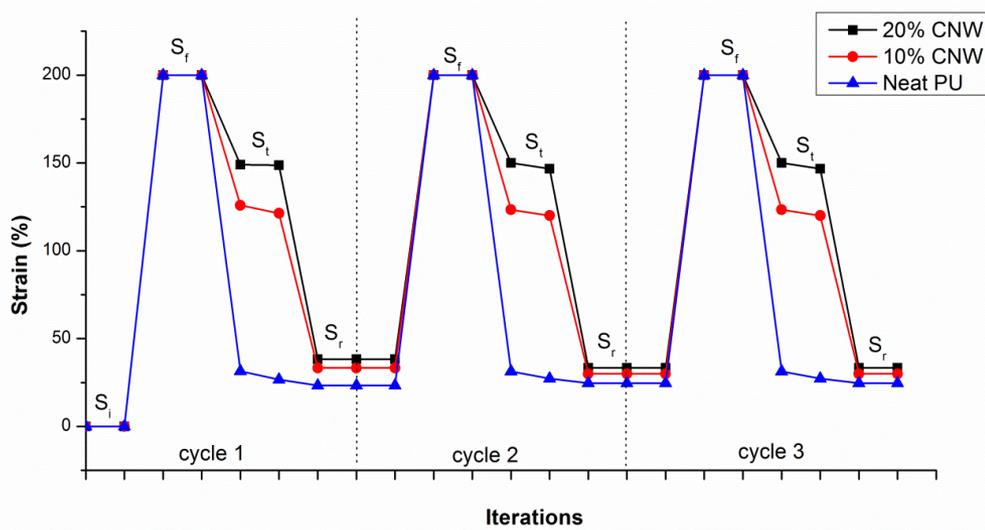
## Water Shape Memory Effect

- Water disrupts hydrogen bonded percolating network
- Lower tensile strength upon wetting
- Temporary shape maintained by reestablished network
- Re-wetting allows return to original shape (with hysteresis)





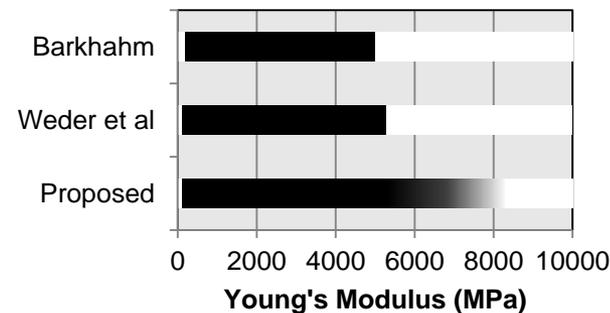
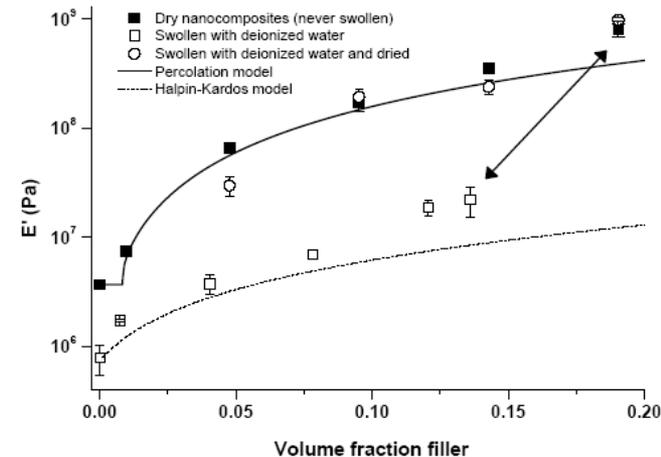
# Water-Activated Shape-Memory Nanocomposites





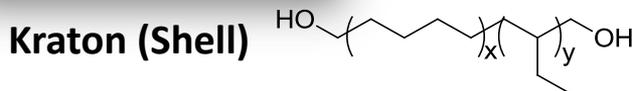
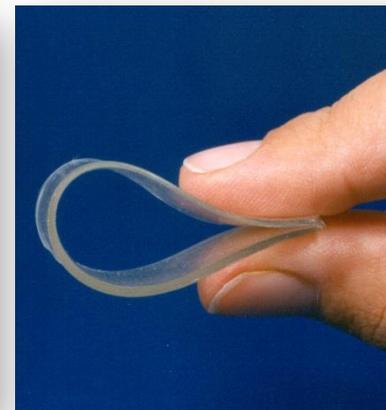
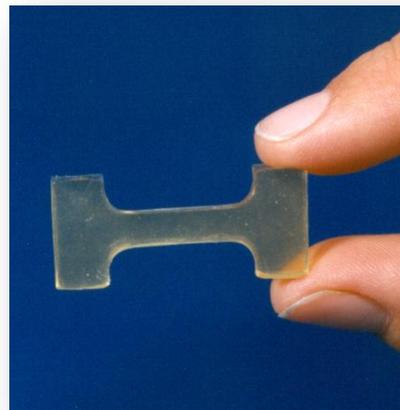
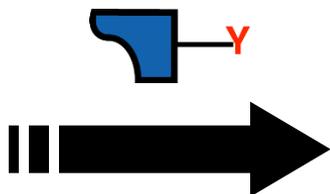
# Mechanically Adaptive Injection Needles

- Need to significantly increase the initial stiffness of mechanically adaptive materials; switching contrast must be lower; brittleness must be reduced
- Maximize whisker content; maximize whisker-matrix interactions; explore uniaxially oriented mechanically adaptive nanocomposite with anisotropic mechanical properties
- Mechanically adaptive nanocomposite needle with high initial stiffness





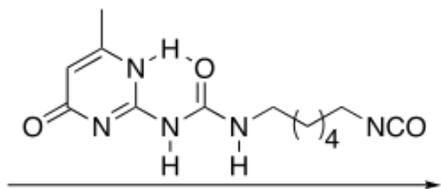
# Supramolecular Functionality



end-functionalized polymer

Synthesis of a simple synthon out of commercially available unit:

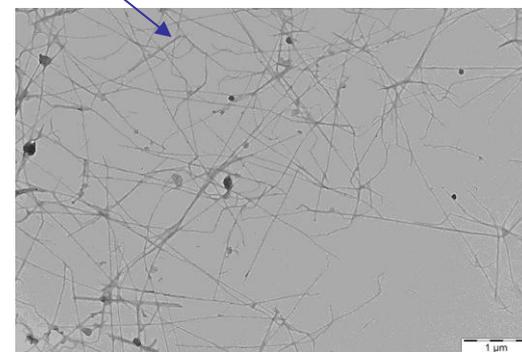
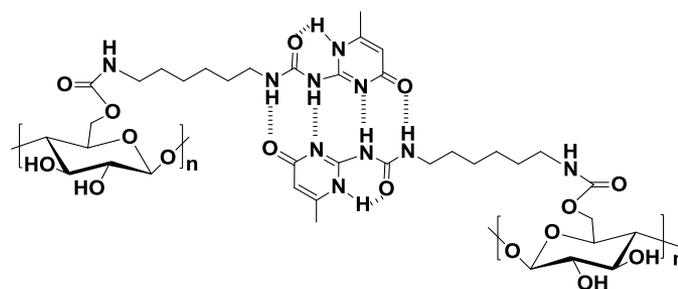
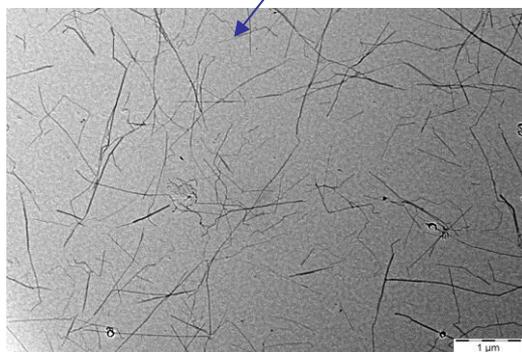
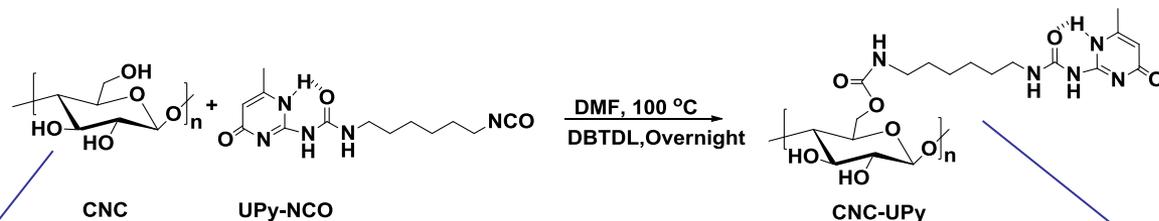
X-Polymer-X  
X = -OH, -NH<sub>2</sub>



Makes a nice material, but it is soft!



# Supramolecular Photoactive Cellulose Nanocrystals



Neat CNC UPy-CNC

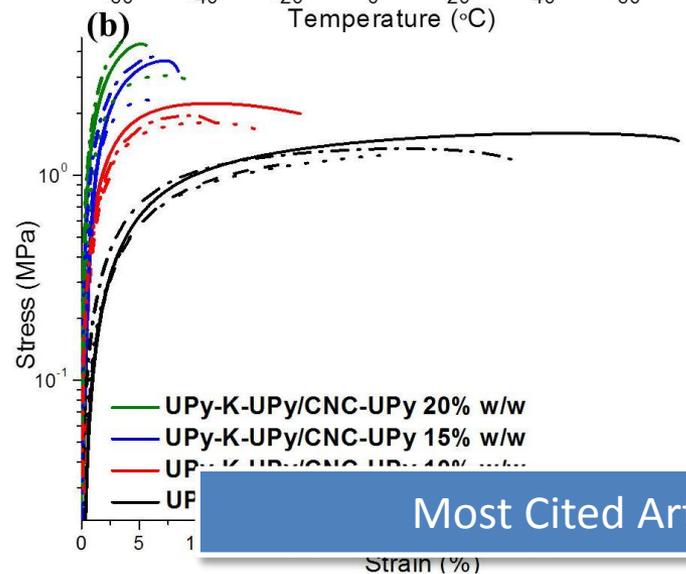
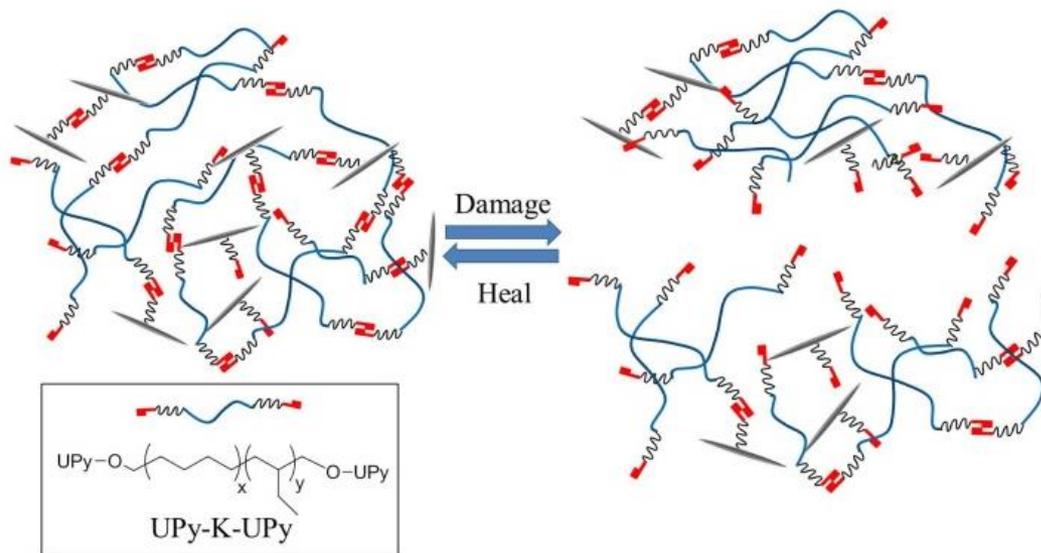
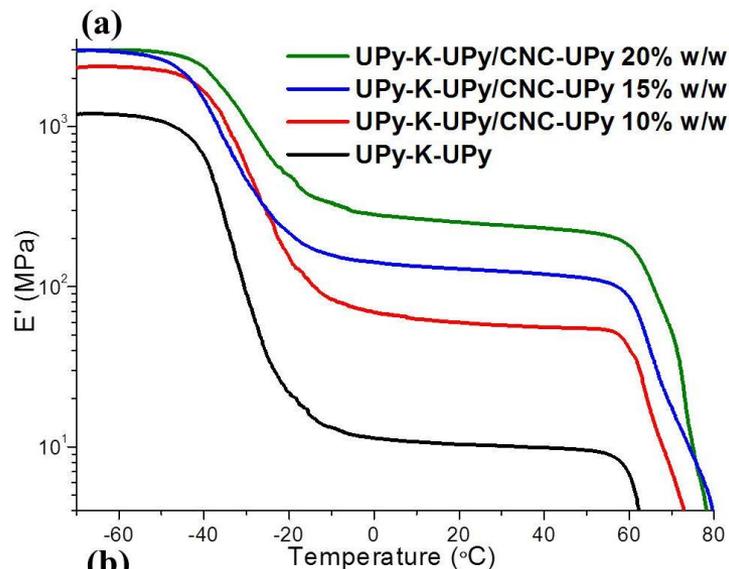


Neat CNC UPy-CNC

- Modification of polymers (PVAc, kraton, PEG), to look at matrix-filler interactions
- Exploiting light (non-diffusive) to change hydrogen bonding character within the nanocomposite
- Using heat and chemical (eg. acid) for 'slow' diffusive mechanical change



# A 'Better' Supramolecular System

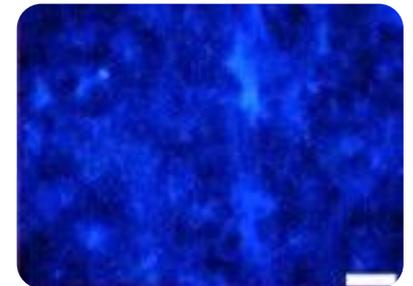
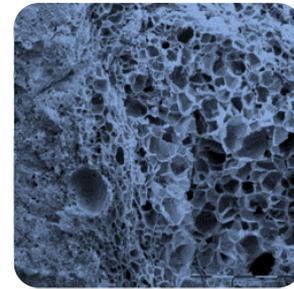
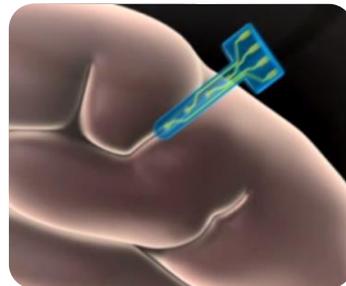
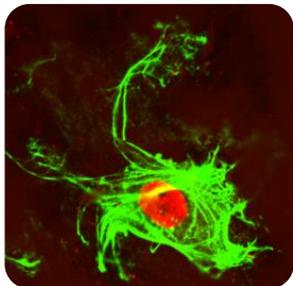


Most Cited Article in ACS Macro Letters in 2013



# General Conclusions

- **Smart design can provide the next generation of materials. Moderating non-covalent and covalent interactions between small molecules, particles, telechelic building blocks, or combinations thereof by external stimuli, is a powerful and simple approach to create useful new materials with adaptive properties**
- **CNC provide a fantastic opportunity to reinforce and add smart aspects to polymeric systems**
- **Synthetic protocols have been developed to process a wide variety of smart and 'dumb' materials for a variety of potential medical and industrial applications**





# Acknowledgements

## Current Group Members

- Mahesh Biyani (IN)
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- Janak Sapkota (NP)
- Apiradee (May) Nicharat (TH)
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- Anuja Shirole (IN)
- Jeremie Loup (CH)

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- Christian Heinzmann (DE)
- David Thevenaz (CH)
- Marcus Forand (US)
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- Dr. Sandeep Kumar (IN)
- Agueda Sonseca Olalla (ES)
- Ainara Saralegui Otamendi (ES)
- Dr. Matthew Roberts (US)

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- Jeffrey Capadona, VA Med, US
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- Brett Helms, Molecular Foundry, US
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