



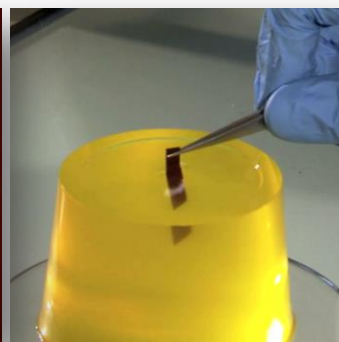
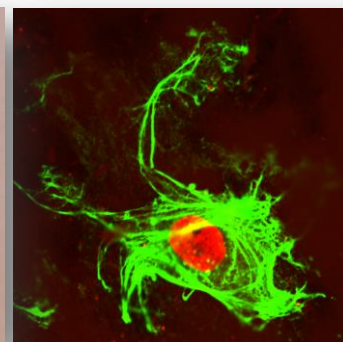
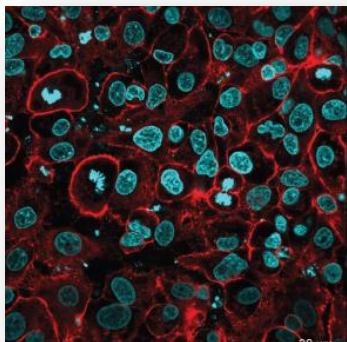
adolphe merkle institute
excellence in pure and applied nanoscience

UNIVERSITY
OF FRIBOURG
SWITZERLAND



VirginiaTech

Engineering smart nanocomposites for novel biomedical implants



E. Johan Foster

Adolphe Merkle Institute, Polymer Chemistry and Materials (CH)

And

Virginia Tech, Material Science and Engineering (USA)

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



AMI – A New Research Institute in Fribourg, CH

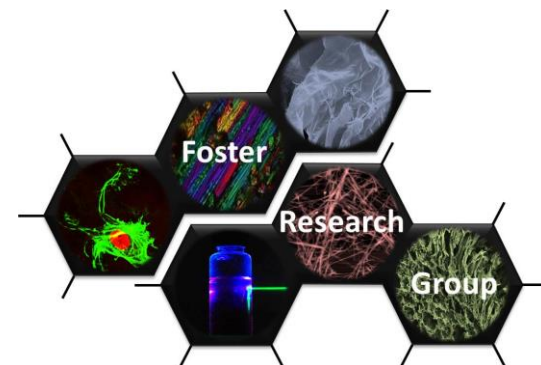
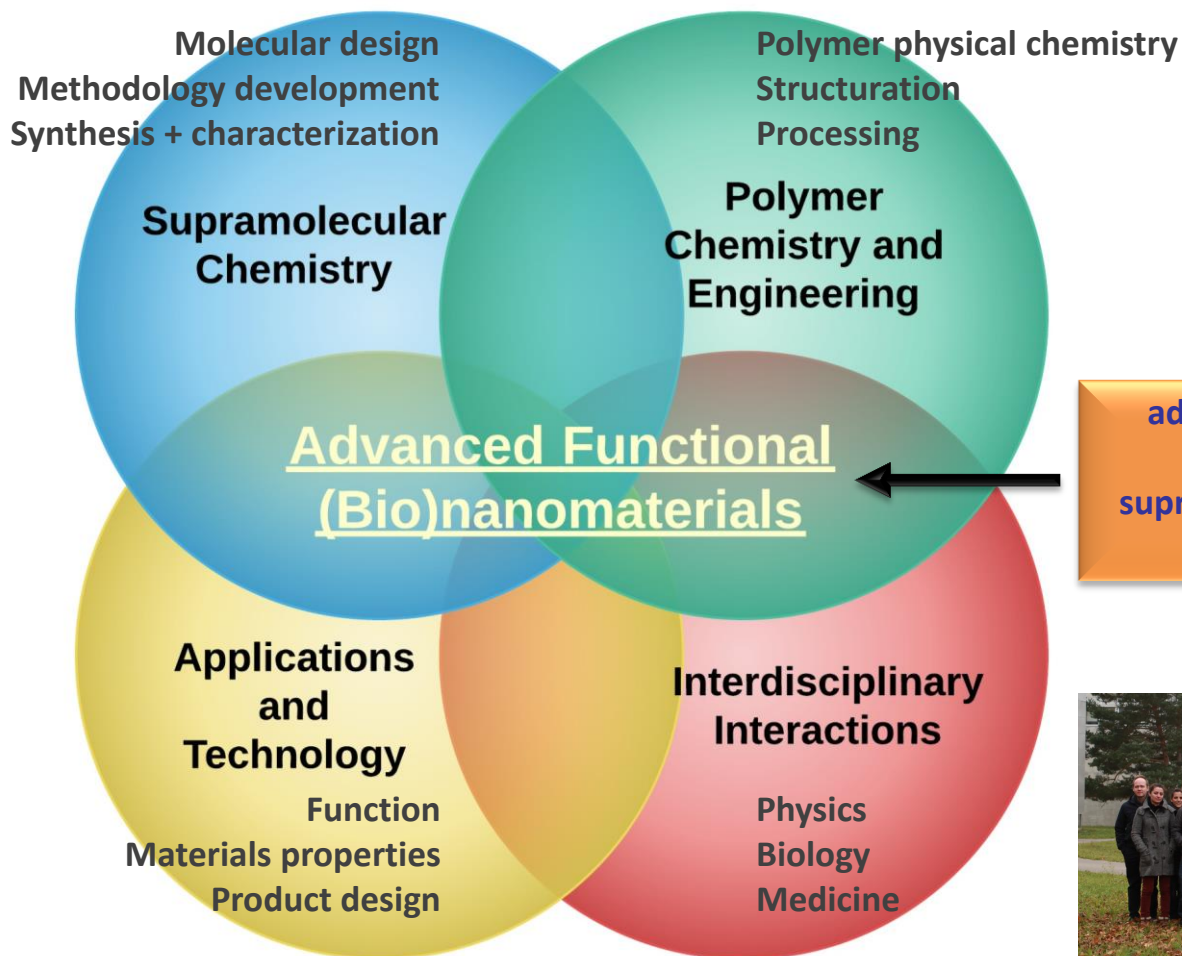


Creation of Adolphe Merkle foundation 2007
Creation of Adolphe Merkle Institute 2008





The Foster Research Group



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

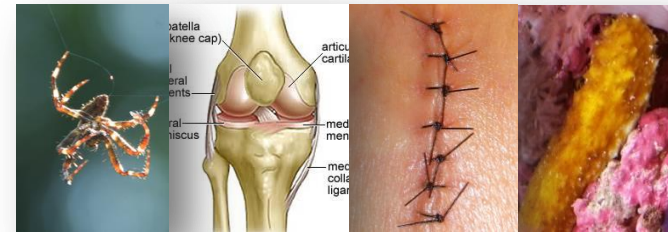




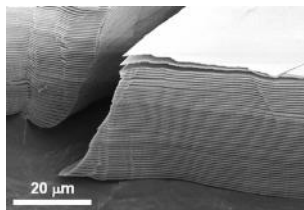
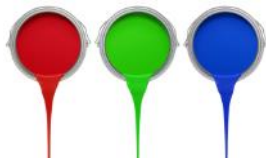
Responsive ("Smart") Materials

“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 ...



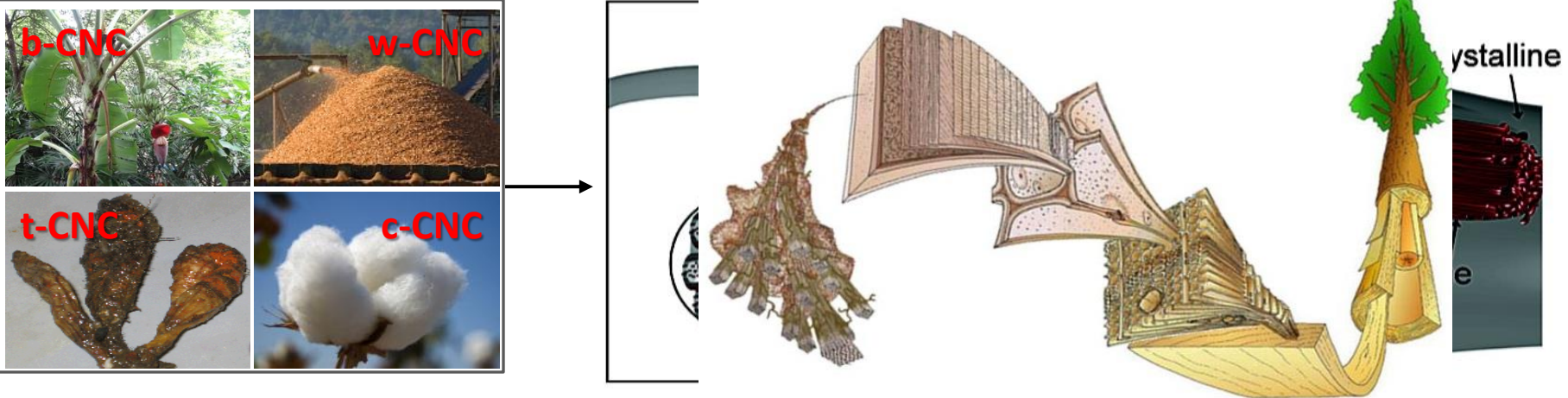
Inspiration From Nature



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

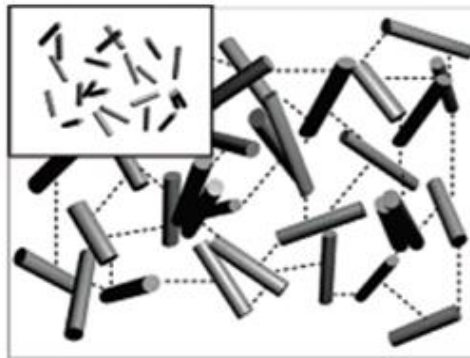
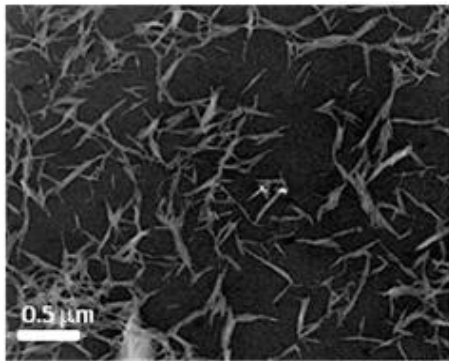


Nanofibers from Nature



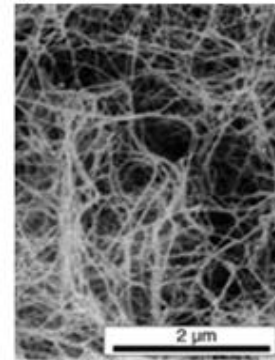
Strong acid hydrolysis + sonication

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)**

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



Mechanically Adaptive Materials in Nature

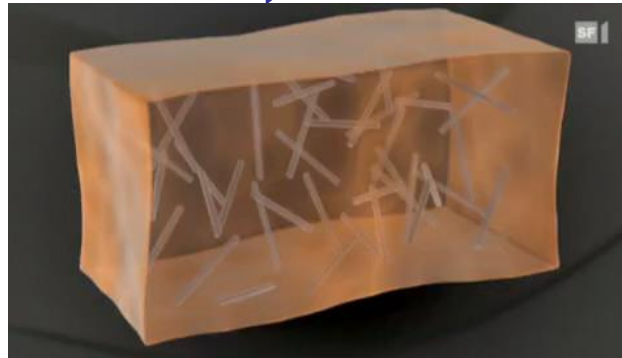
Relaxed



Soften through
proteinases / diffusion

“off”

Low modulus matrix
(collagen, fibrillin, H₂O)



“on”

Stiff



Peptide “cross-linkers”
(Tensilin)

High modulus micro-
fibers (collagen)

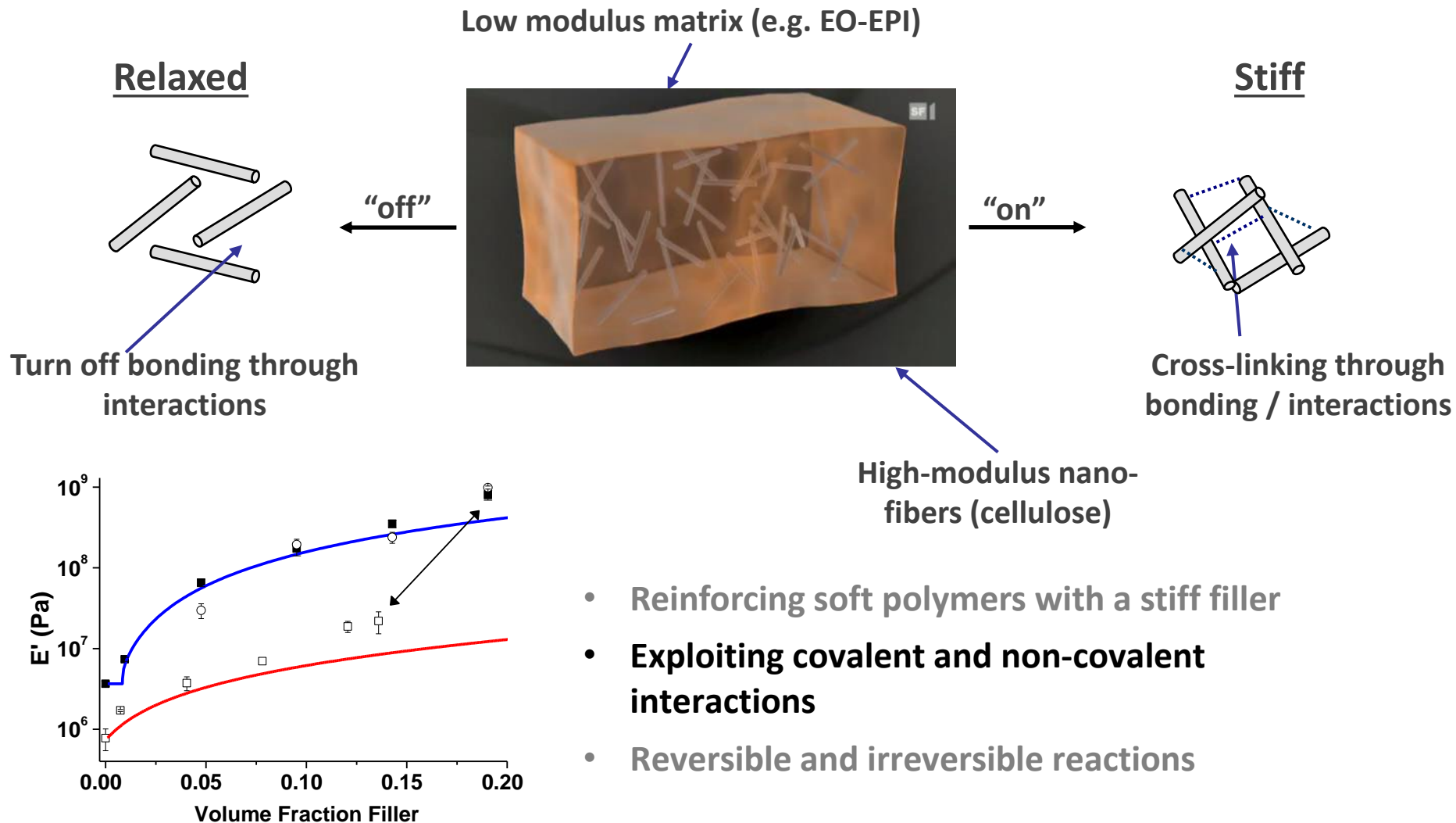
Deep dermis features mutable mechanical properties

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

In vitro: 5 to 50 MPa

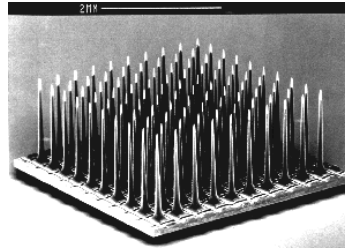
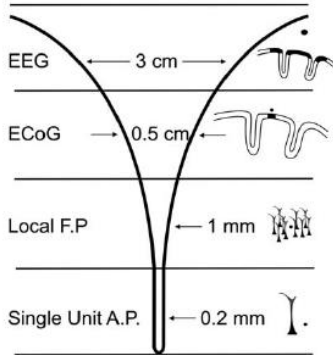


Mechanically Adaptive Materials in the Lab

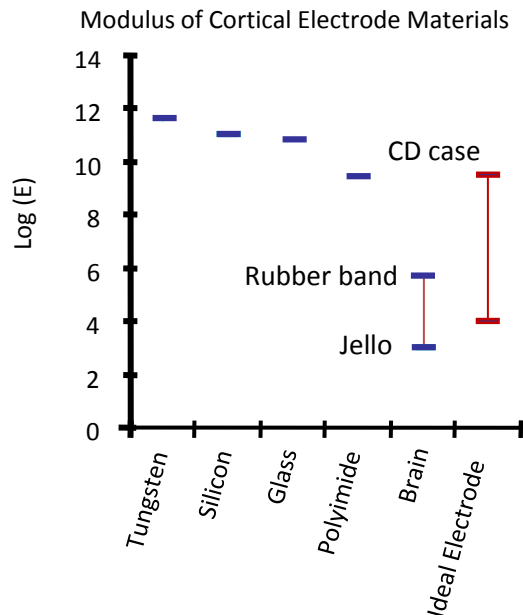




Cortical Interfacing



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



Lifetime of Probes / Tissue Response (Gliosis)

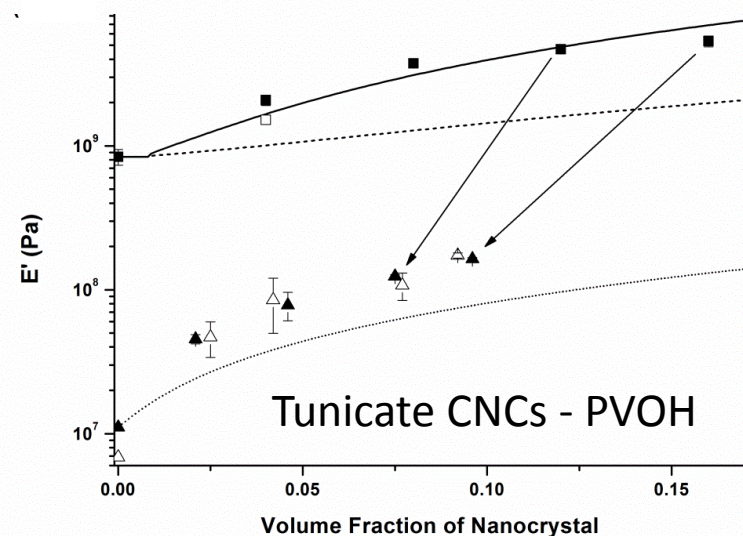
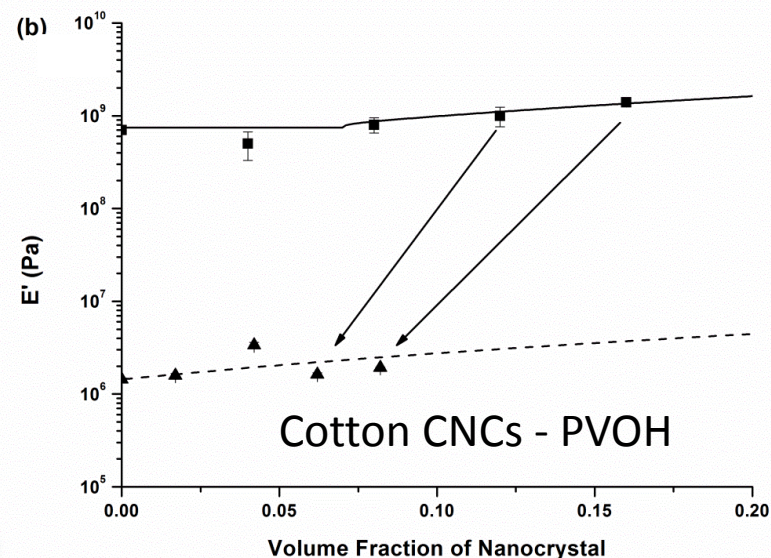
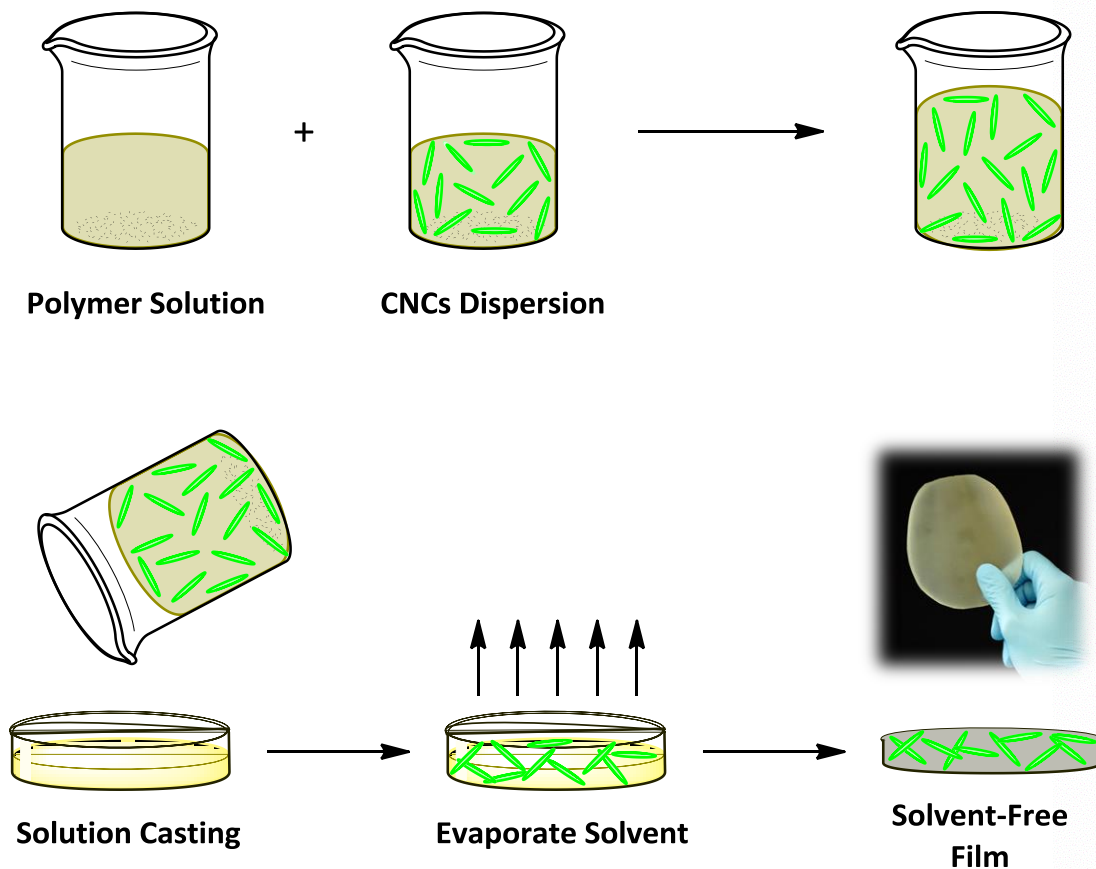
- Cellular Response to Implanted Material
- **Mechanical Mismatch**
- Micromotion

Mechanical Restrictions

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



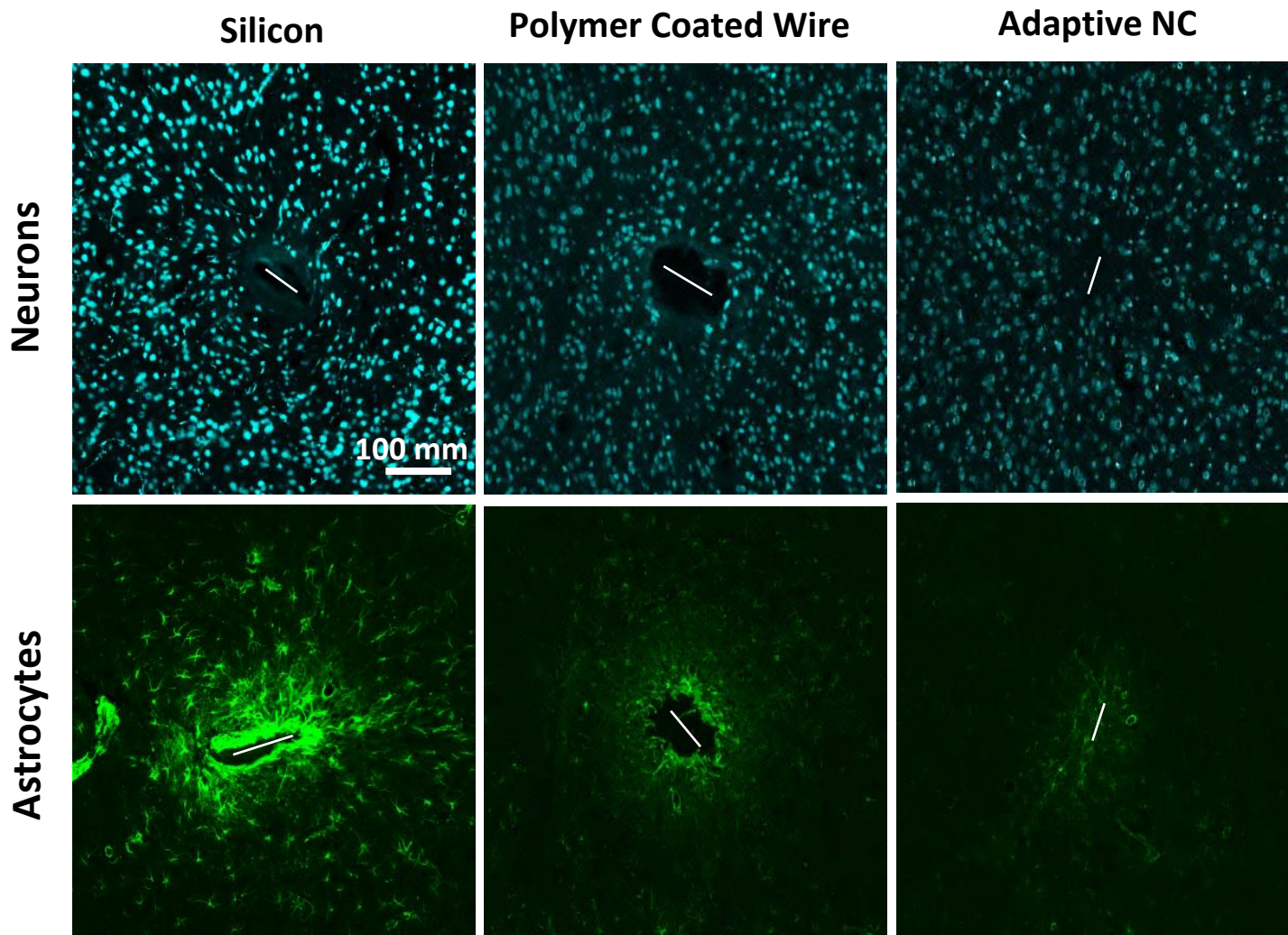
Adaptive-Nanocomposite Processing





In Vivo Neuroinflammatory Response

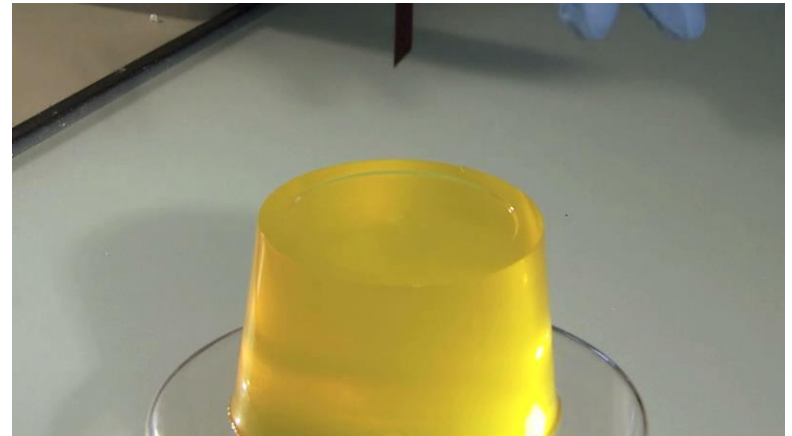
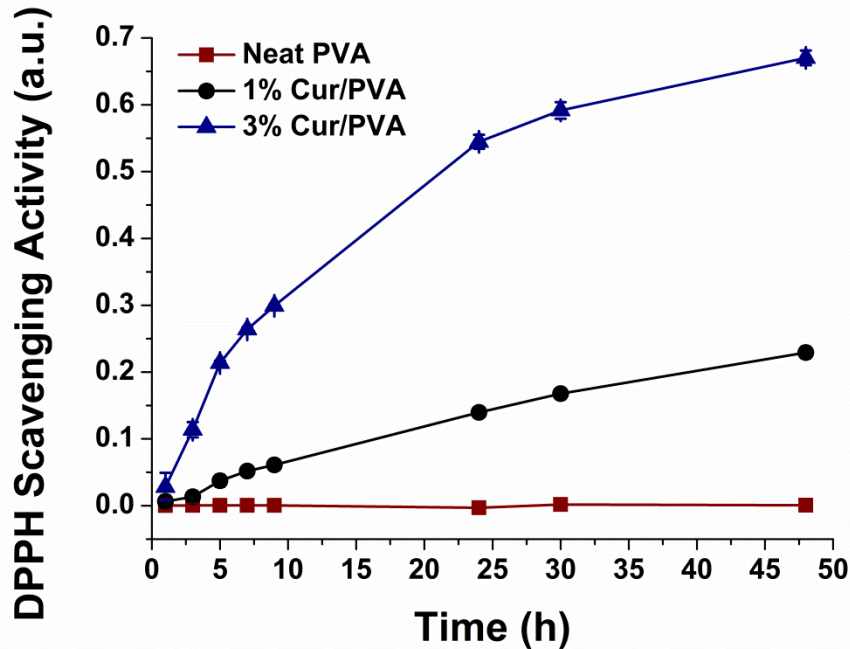
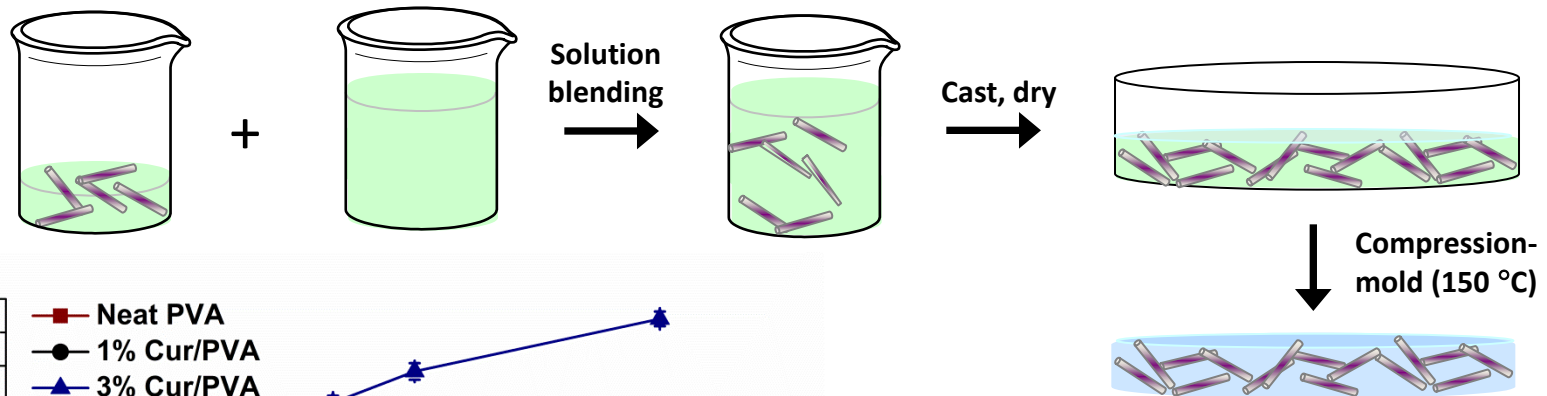
16 Week end point





Drug Releasing, Mechanically Adaptive NCs

With t-CNCs and Curcumin or Resveratrol



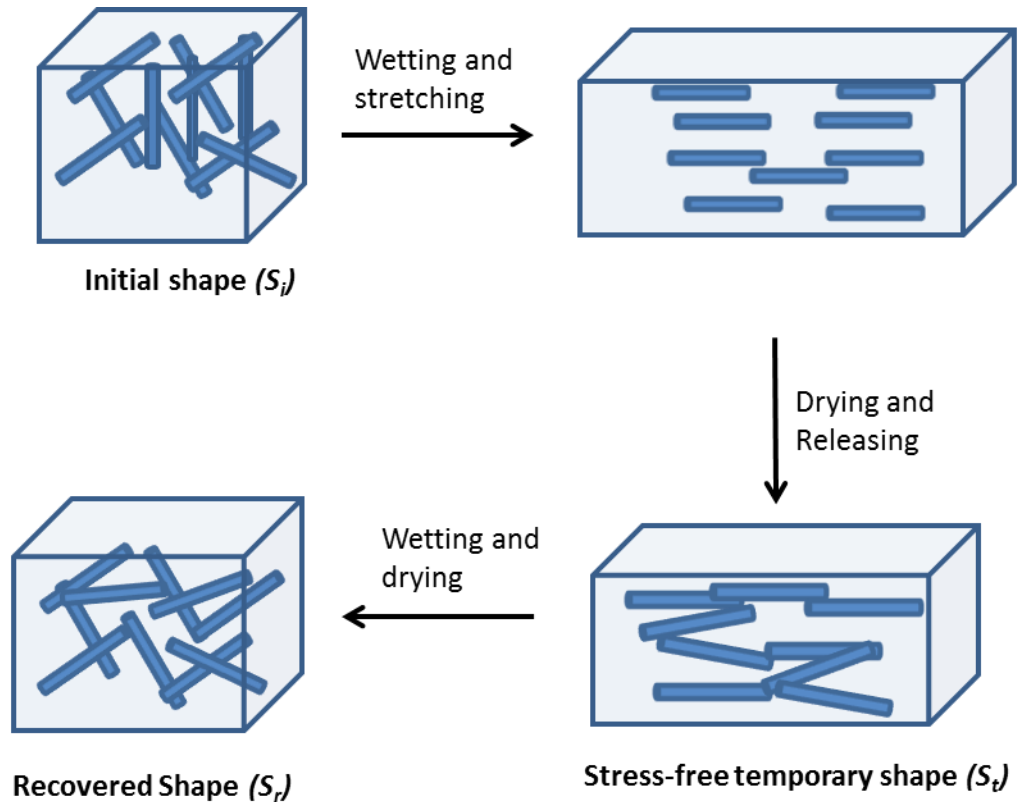
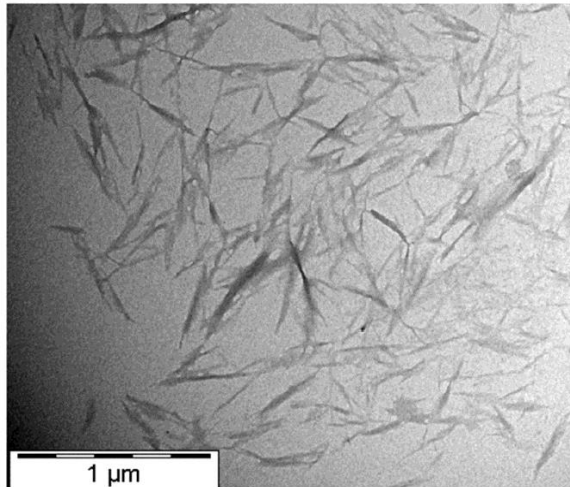
Supress acute inflammation by incorporation of anti-inflammatory drugs



Water-Activated Shape-Memory Nanocomposites

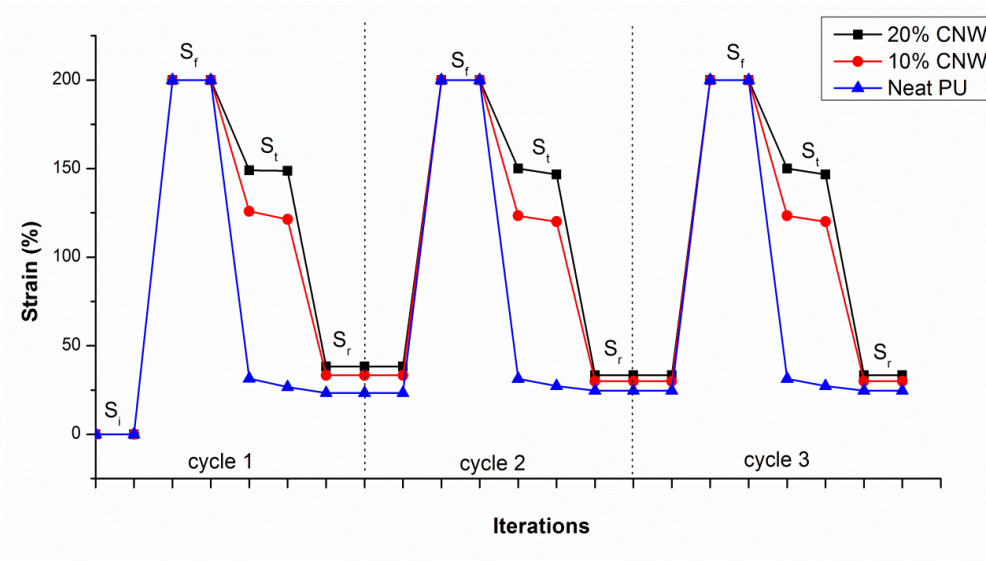
Water Shape Memory Effect

- 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)





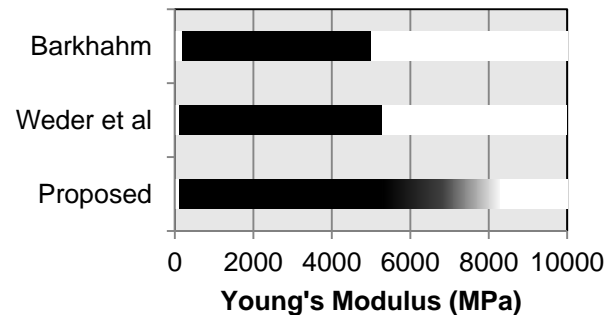
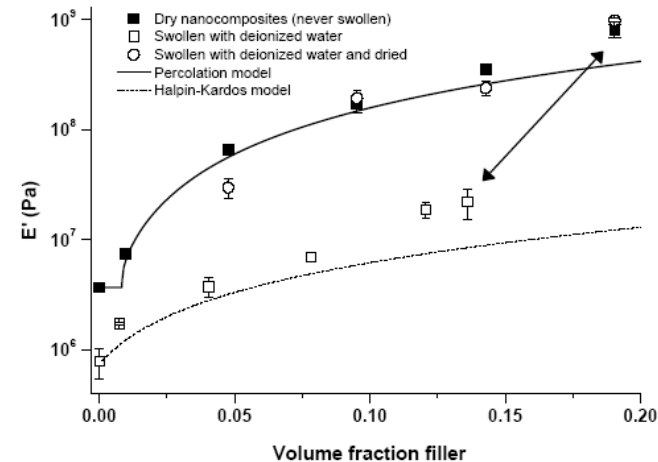
Water-Activated Shape-Memory Nanocomposites





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

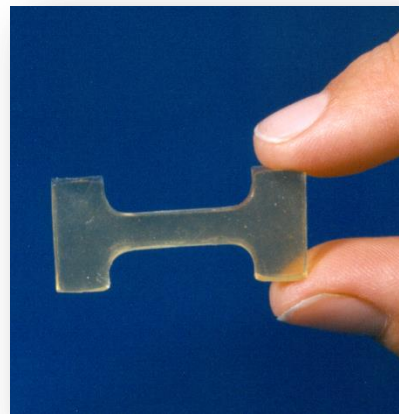
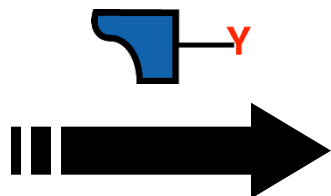
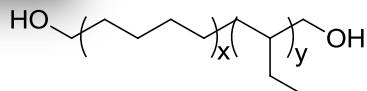




Supramolecular Functionality

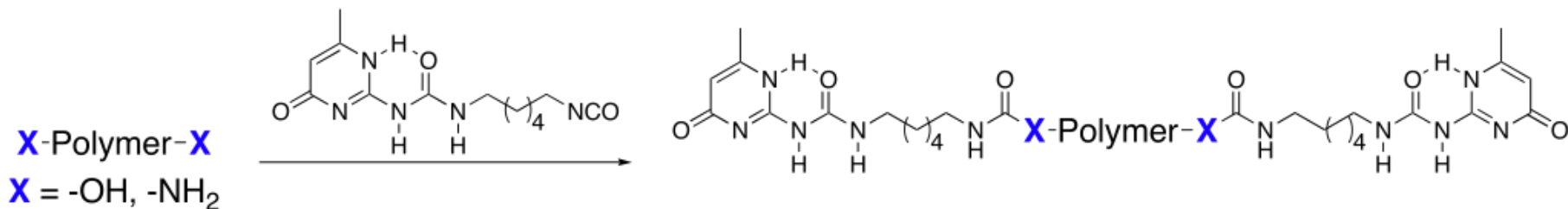


Kraton (Shell)



end-functionalized polymer

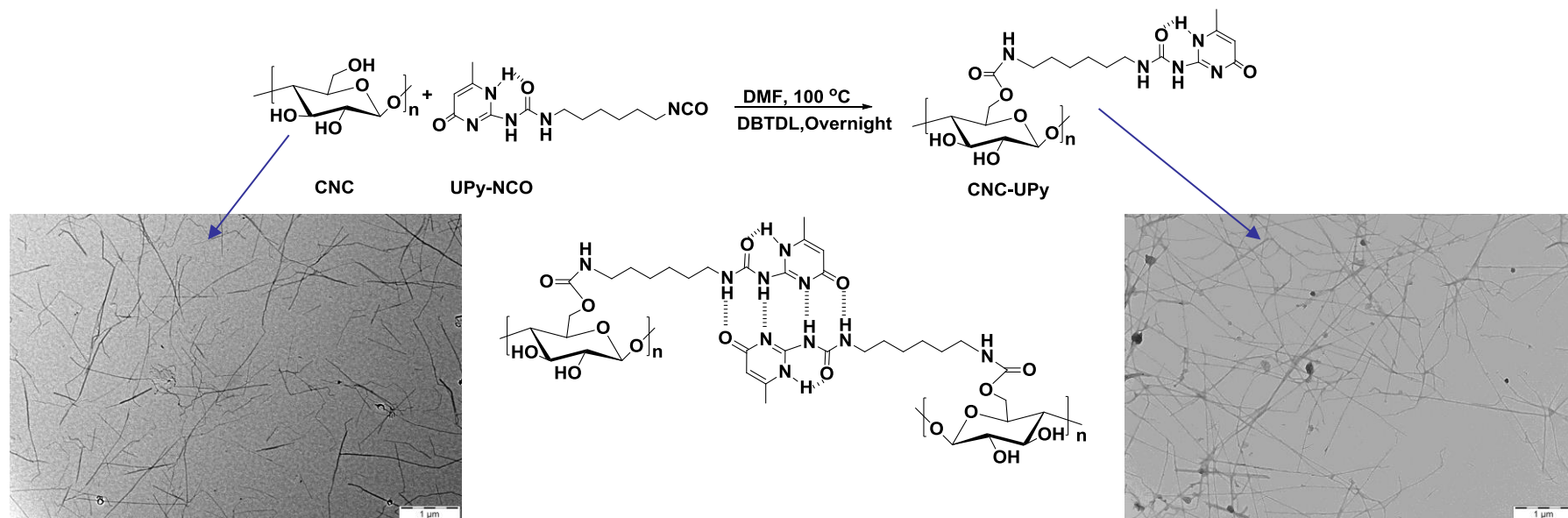
Synthesis of a simple synthon out of commercially available unit:



Makes a nice material, but it is soft!



Supramolecular Photoactive Cellulose Nanocrystals



Neat CNC UPy-CNC

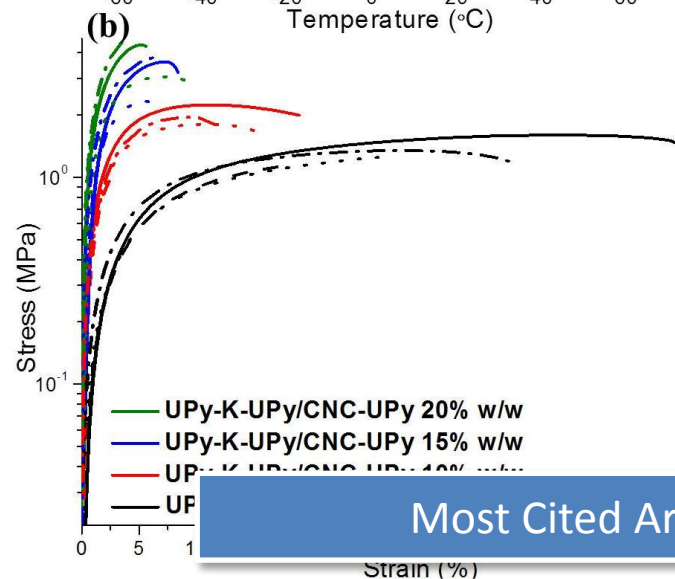
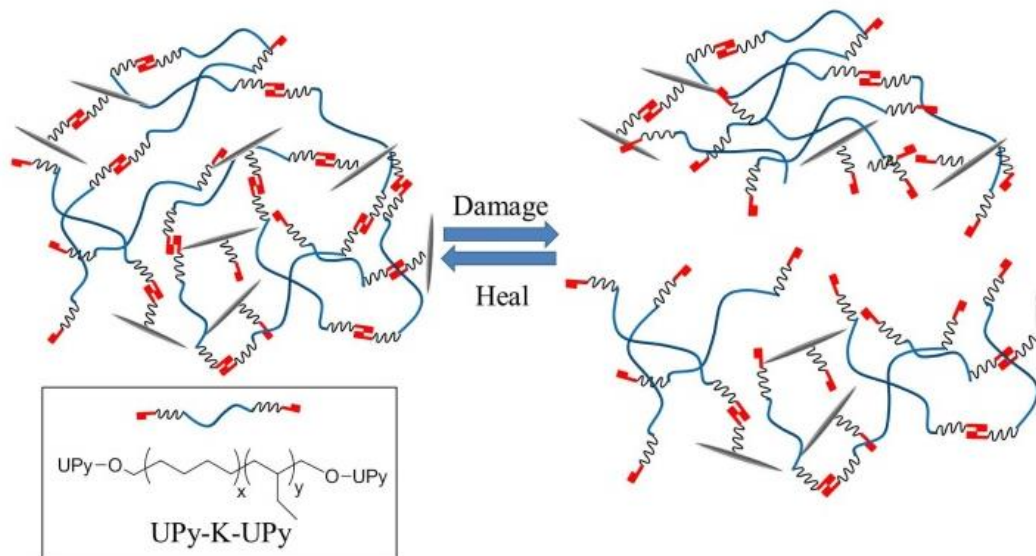
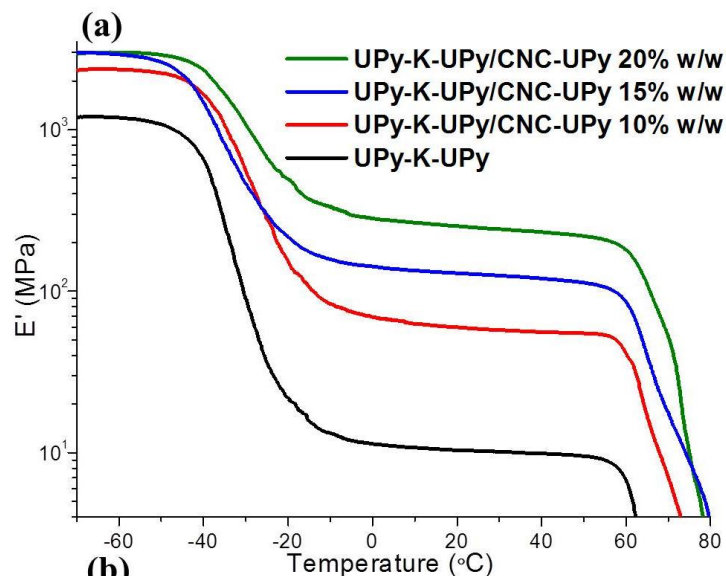


Neat CNC UPy-CNC

- 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

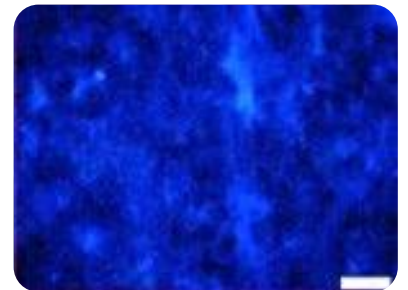
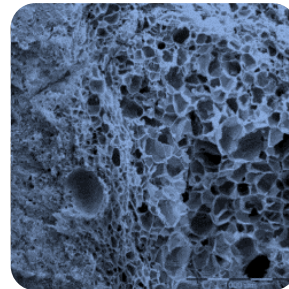
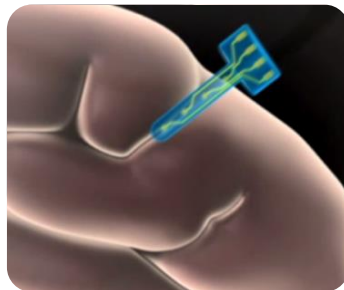
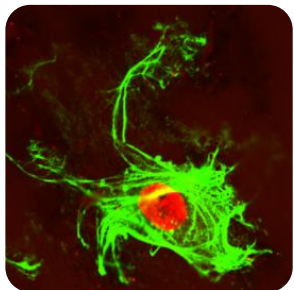


Most Cited Article in ACS Macro Letters in 2013



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) Nihararat (TH)
- Jens Natterodt (DE)
- Anuja Shirole (IN)
- Jeremie Loup (CH)

Past Group Members

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

Collaborators (some of them at least)

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- Stuart Rowan, CWRU, US
- Robert Moon, Purdue U, US
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- Marco Giacinti Baschetti, U Bologna, IT
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- Julien Bras, Grenoble, FR
- Dylan Boday, IBM, US



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Nanotechnologie Netzwerk



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