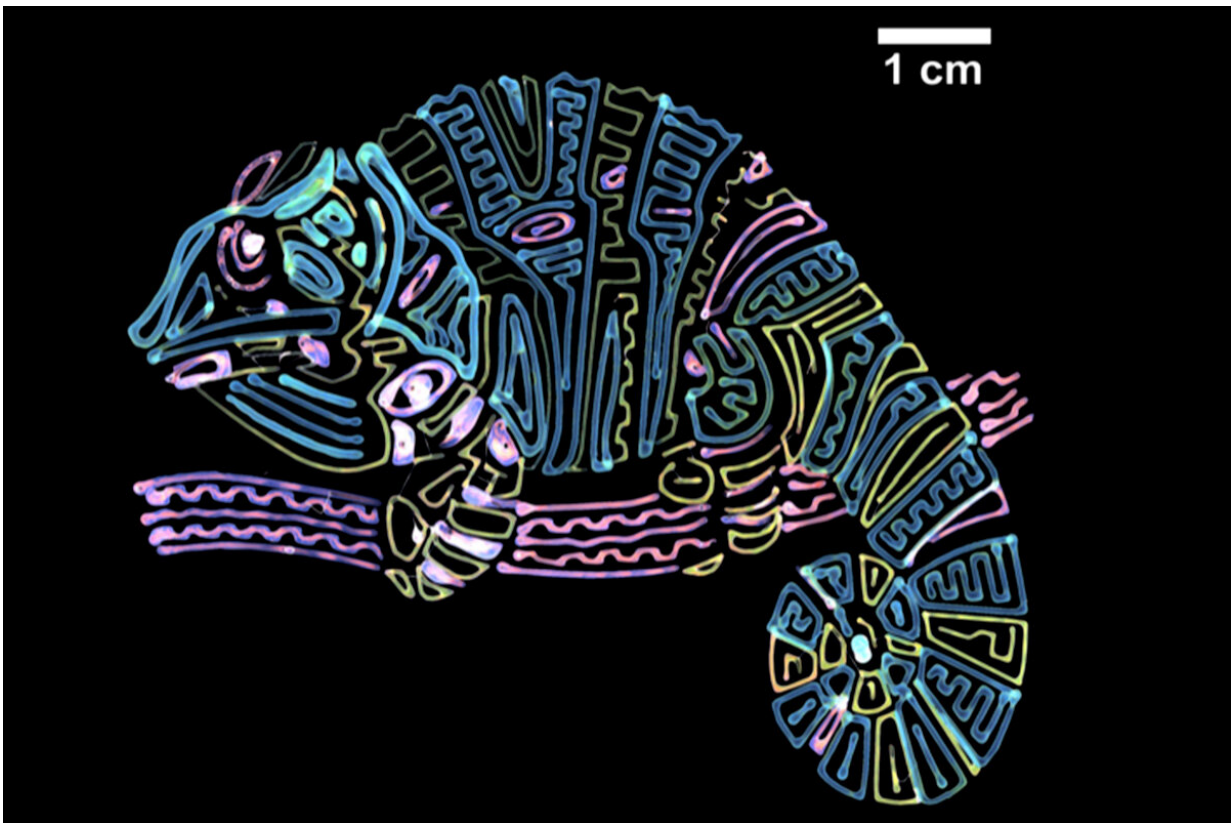


Researchers mimic nature for fast, colorful 3-D printing

June 10 2020



Inspired by nature, Illinois researchers developed synthetic structure-based color materials - like those found in chameleon skin -- for polymer inks used in 3D printing. Credit: Diao Research Group.

Brilliantly colored chameleons, butterflies, opals—and now some 3-D-

printed materials—reflect color by using nanoscale structures called photonic crystals.

A new study that demonstrates how a modified 3-D-printing process provides a versatile approach to producing multiple colors from a single ink is published in the journal *Science Advances*.

Some of the most [vibrant colors](#) in nature come from a nanoscale phenomenon called structural coloration. When [light rays](#) reflect off these periodically placed structures located in the wings and skins of some animals and within some minerals, they constructively interfere with each other to amplify certain wavelengths and suppress others. When the structures are well ordered and small enough—about a thousand times smaller than a [human hair](#), the researchers said—the rays produce a vivid burst of color.

"It is challenging to reproduce these vibrant colors in the polymers used to produce items like environmentally friendly paints and highly selective optical filters," said study leader Ying Diao, a chemical and biomolecular engineering professor at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. "Precise control of [polymer](#) synthesis and processing is needed to form the incredibly thin, ordered layers that produce the structural color as we see in nature."

The study reports that by carefully tuning the [assembly process](#) of uniquely structured bottlebrush-shaped polymers during 3-D printing, it is possible to print [photonic crystals](#) with tunable layer thicknesses that reflect the visible light spectrum from a single ink.

The ink contains branched polymers with two bonded, chemically distinct segments. The researchers dissolve the material into a solution that bonds the polymer chains just before printing. After printing and as the solution dries, the components separate at a microscopic scale,

forming nanoscale layers that exhibit different physical properties depending on the speed of assembly.

"The biggest challenge of the polymer synthesis is combining the precision required for the nanoscale assembly with the production of the large amounts of material necessary for the 3-D-printing process," said co-author Damien Guironnet, a professor of chemical and biomolecular engineering.

In the lab, the team uses a modified consumer 3-D printer to fine-tune how fast a printing nozzle moves across a temperature-controlled surface. "Having control over the speed and temperature of ink deposition allows us to control the speed of assembly and the internal layer thickness at the nanoscale, which a normal 3-D printer cannot do," said Bijal Patel, a graduate student and lead author of the study. "That dictates how light will reflect off of them and, therefore, the color we see."

The researchers said the color spectrum they have achieved with this method is limited, but they are working to make improvements by learning more about the kinetics behind how the multiple layers form in this process.

Additionally, the team is working on expanding the industrial relevance of the process, as the current method is not well suited for large-volume printing. "We are working with the Damien Guironnet, Charles Sing and Simon Rogers groups at the U. of I. to develop polymers and printing processes that are easier to control, bringing us closer to matching the vibrant colors produced by nature," Diao said.

"This work highlights what is achievable as researchers begin to move past focusing on 3-D printing as just a way to put down a bulk material in interesting shapes," Patel said. "Here, we are directly changing the

physical properties of the material at the point of [printing](#) and unlocking new behavior."

More information: "Tunable Structural Color of Bottlebrush Block Copolymers through Direct-Write 3D Printing from Solution" *Science Advances* (2020). advances.sciencemag.org/content/6/24/eaaz7202

Provided by University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Citation: Researchers mimic nature for fast, colorful 3-D printing (2020, June 10) retrieved 26 April 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2020-06-mimic-nature-fast-d.html>

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