Joseph M. DeSimone, PhD

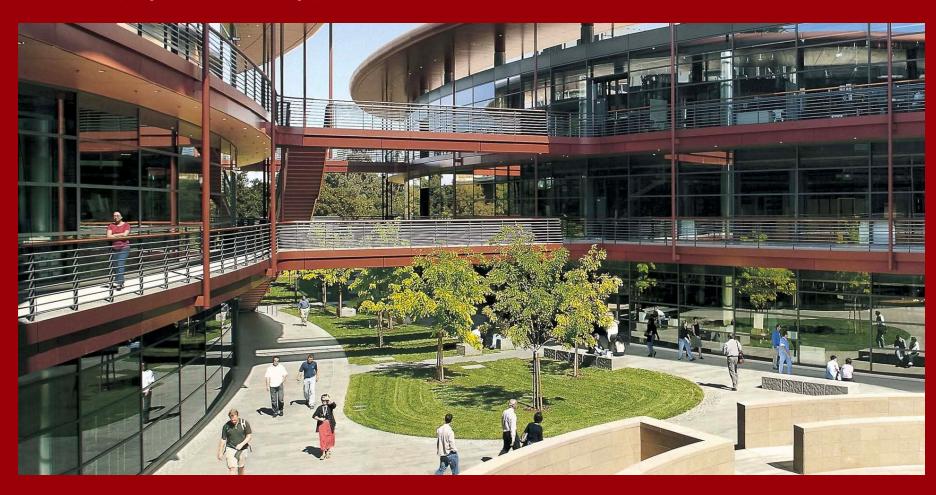
Department of Radiology

Department of Chemical Engineering

Department of Chemistry (by courtesy)

Graduate School of Business (by courtesy)





Presentation at the US Patent and Trademark Office TC 2800 Virtual Tech Fair, May 18, 2021

Academic Career

THE UNIVERSITY

of NORTH CAROLINA

at CHAPEL HILL



- Mentored 80 PhD students
 - 50% women and those underrepresented in STEM
- 80+ postdocs







Entrepreneurial Career













Innovation Drives the Global Economy





















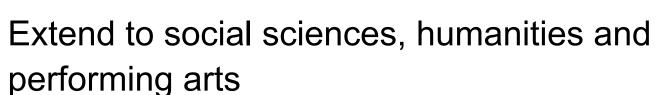
"Research is an expression of faith in the possibility of progress. The drive that leads scholars to study a topic has to include the belief that new things can be discovered, that newer can be better, and that greater depth of understanding is achievable. Research, especially academic research, is a form of optimism about the human condition."

Henry Rosovsky: The University: An Owners Manual

Convergence as a strategy to drive innovation

National Academies study





The coming together of different fields of study through collaboration and the integration of approaches that were originally viewed as distinct and potentially contradictory.











Convergence & Diversity

EDITORIAL

INNOVATION

Driving Convergence with Human Diversity - Joseph M. DeSimone and Crista L. Farrell

- "We learn the most from those we have the least in common with."
- "History shows that the most innovative solutions often arise from diverse teams composed of talented individuals with different areas of expertise, backgrounds, and life experiences."
- "Without being intentional about human diversity, we risk detracting from the opportunity that exists to achieve innovation and societal impact through convergent science."



Emily Stein



Cooper Shea



Brian Gabriel Lee, PhD Lipkowitz



Madison Audrey Gloria Netra Driskill Shih Rajesh Chyr



DeSimone Lab Stanford



Rhys De Sota



Tim Samuelson



Harrison Lin



Kaiwen



Alex Hsiao, PhD Abramson, PhD Zhang, MD



Michael



Sydney Stoker, DDS



Ayinwi Muma



Leah Brickson



Shaomin Tian, PhD



Jillian Perry, PhD



Gunilla Jacobson, PhD



Maria Dulay, PhD



Crista Farrell



Sofia Gonzales



In this lab, WE BELIEVE



SCIENCE is real



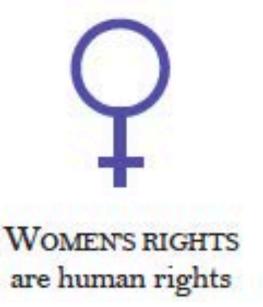
LOVE is love



BLACK LIVES matter



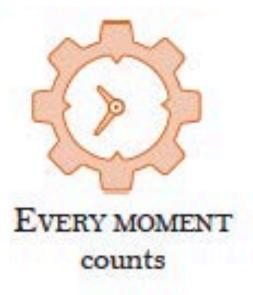
KINDNESS is everything





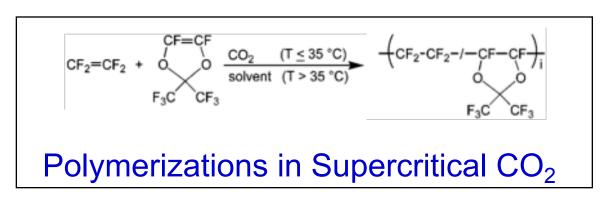






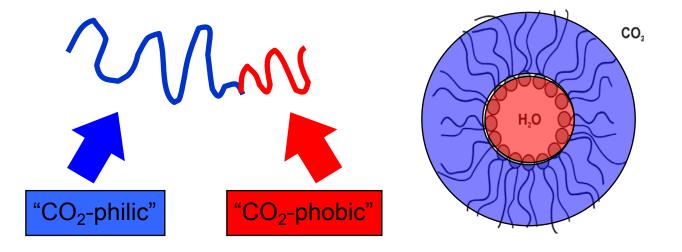
Synthetic Organic Chemistry Integrated with Novel Processes

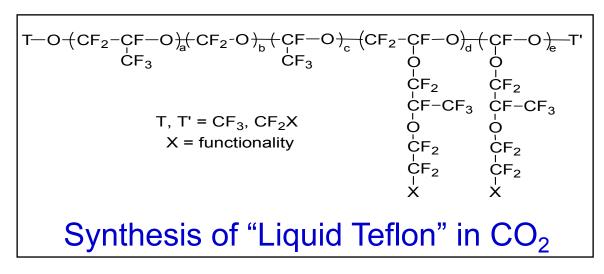
Novel fluoropolymers & Surfactants



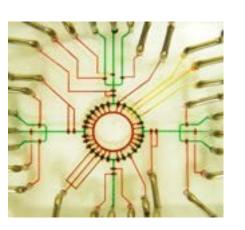


Science 1992, 257, 945
Science 1994, 265, 356
Langmuir 1995, 11, 4241
Science 1996, 274, 2049
Nature 1997, 389, 368
Macromolecules 1999, 32, 8224
J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2001, 123, 7199
Langmuir 2004, 20, 1065
Macromolecules 2006, 39, 3427
Macromolecules 2009, 42, 148.



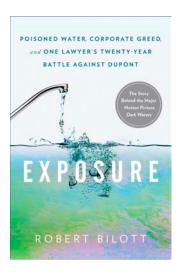


Merging Lithography with Therapeutics. Vaccines and More...

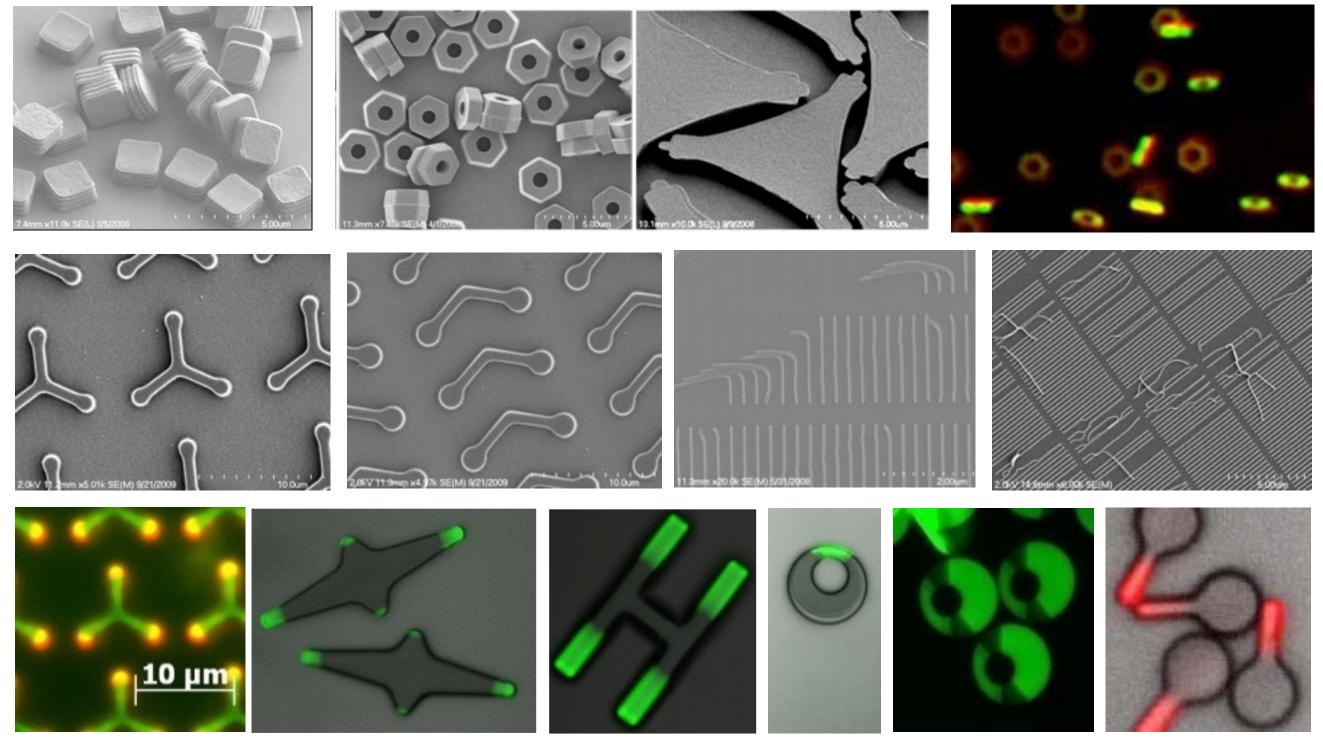


Presidential Green Chemistry Challenge: 1997 Academic Award





Extremely Uniform, Shape-Specific Particles with a Wide Range of Spatio-Chemical Composition Control

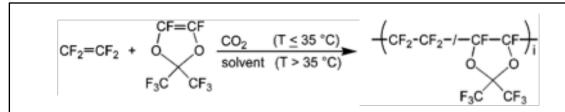


"Scalable, Shape-Specific, Top-Down Fabrication Methods for the Synthesis of Engineered Colloidal Particles"; Merkel, Herlihy, Nunes, Orgel, Rolland, DeSimone. *Langmuir* **2010**, *26* (*16*), 13086

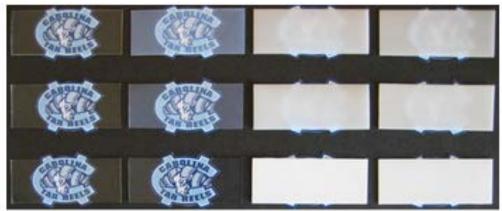


Synthetic Organic Chemistry Integrated with Novel Processes

Novel fluoropolymers & Surfactants



Polymerizations in Supercritical CO₂



"Optically Transparent, Amphiphilic Networks Based on Blends of PFPEs and PEG"; J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2008, 130, 14244



Nonflammable perfluoropolyether-based electrolytes for lithium batteries

Dominica H. C. Wong^{a,1}, Jacob L. Thelen^{b,1}, Yanbao Fu^c, Didier Devaux^c, Ashish A. Pandya^a, Vincent S. Battaglia^c, Nitash P. Balsara^{b,c,d,2}, and Joseph M. DeSimone^{a,e,2}

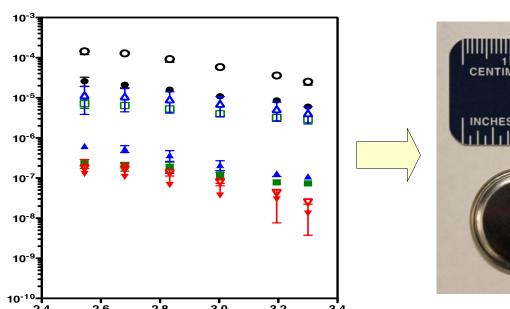
^aDepartment of Chemistry, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, NC 27599; ^bDepartment of Chemical Engineering University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720; ^cEnvironmental Energy Technologies Division and ^dMaterials Science Division, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720; and ^eDepartment of Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC 27695

Edited by Yushan S. Yan, University of Delaware, Newark, DE, and accepted by the Editorial Board December 30, 2013 (received for review August 8, 2013)



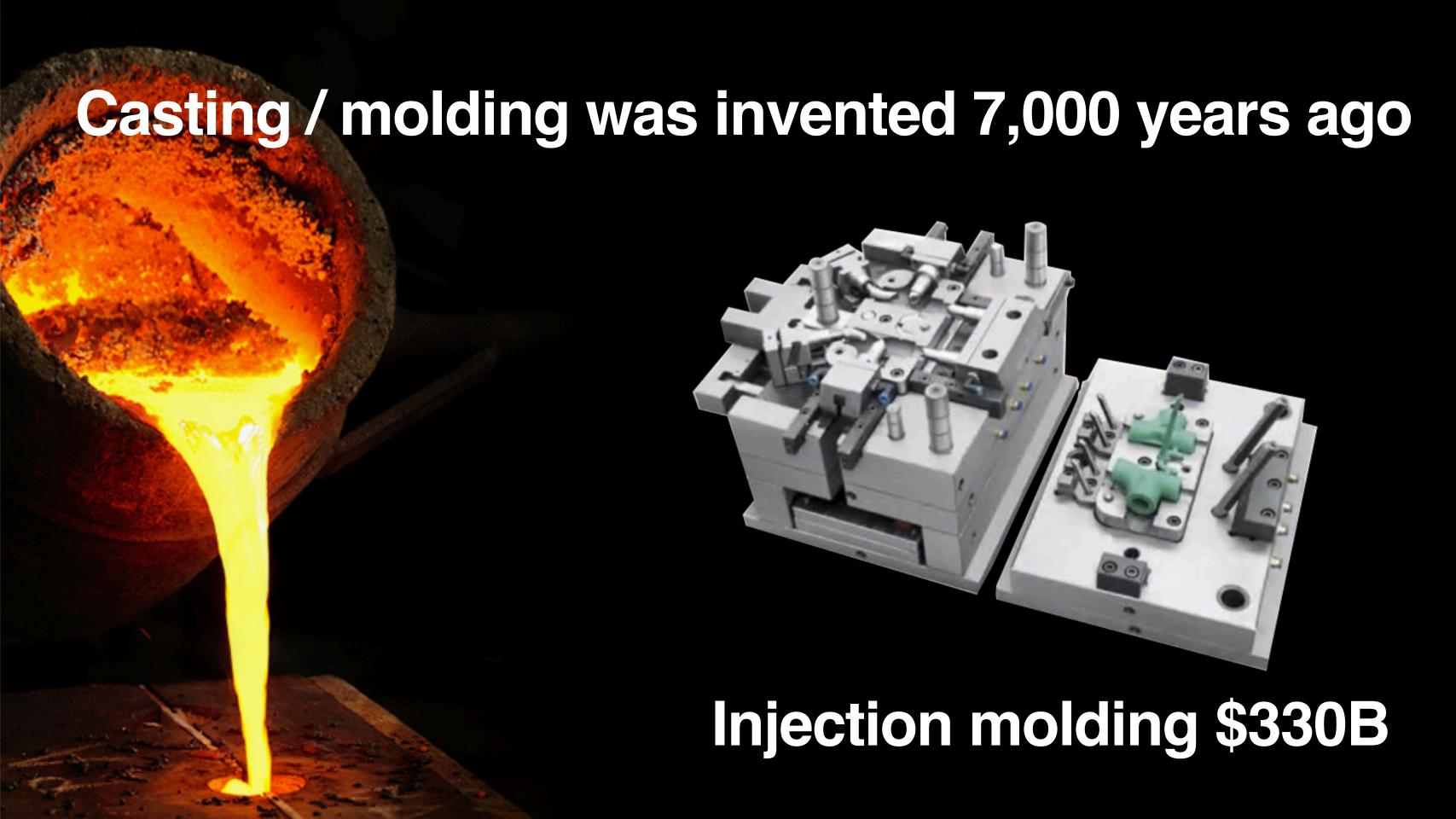


Science **2015**, *347*, 1349-1352 TED2015, Vancouver



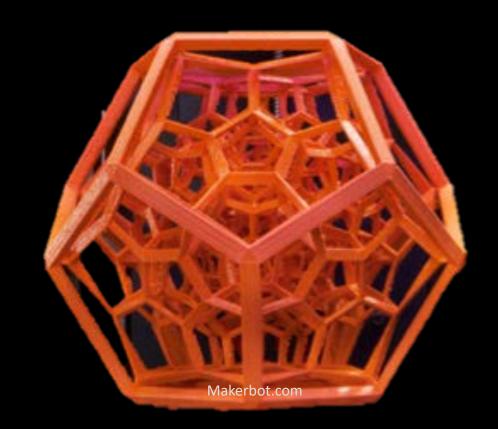






Why 3D printing? (a digital printing technology)

- Complexity is free
- Unlimited design space
- Zero lead time
- Precise replication from scanner
- Compact, portable manufacturing
- Zero skill manufacturing
- Empowering to everyone...

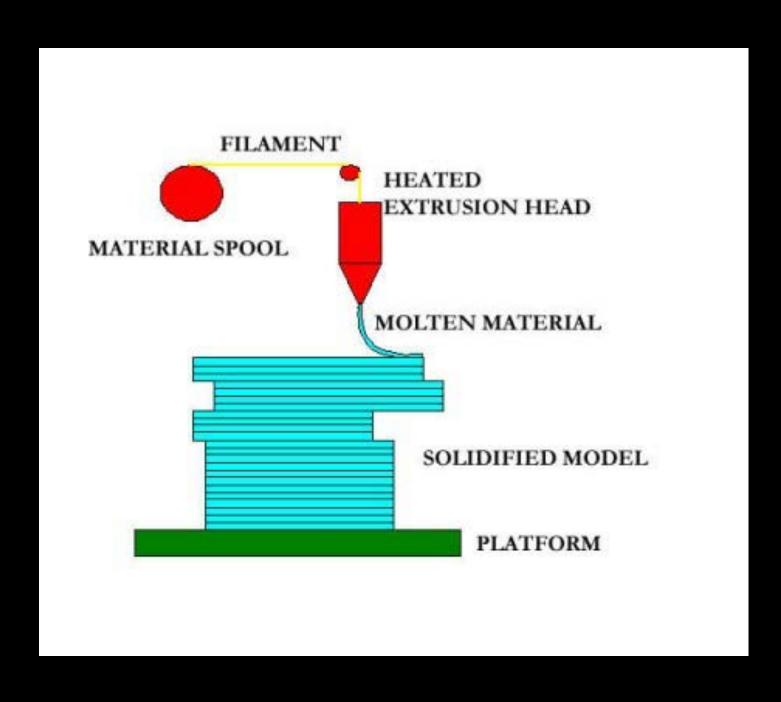


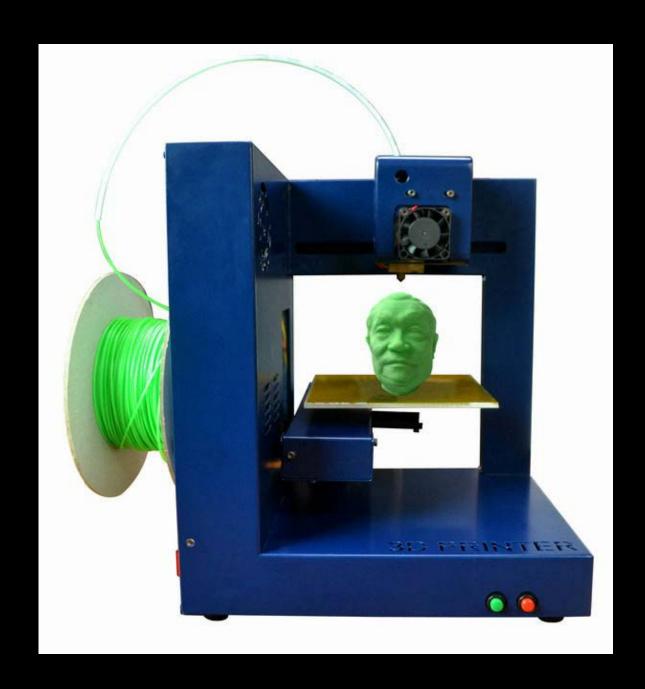


Polymer-Based 3D Printing Processes

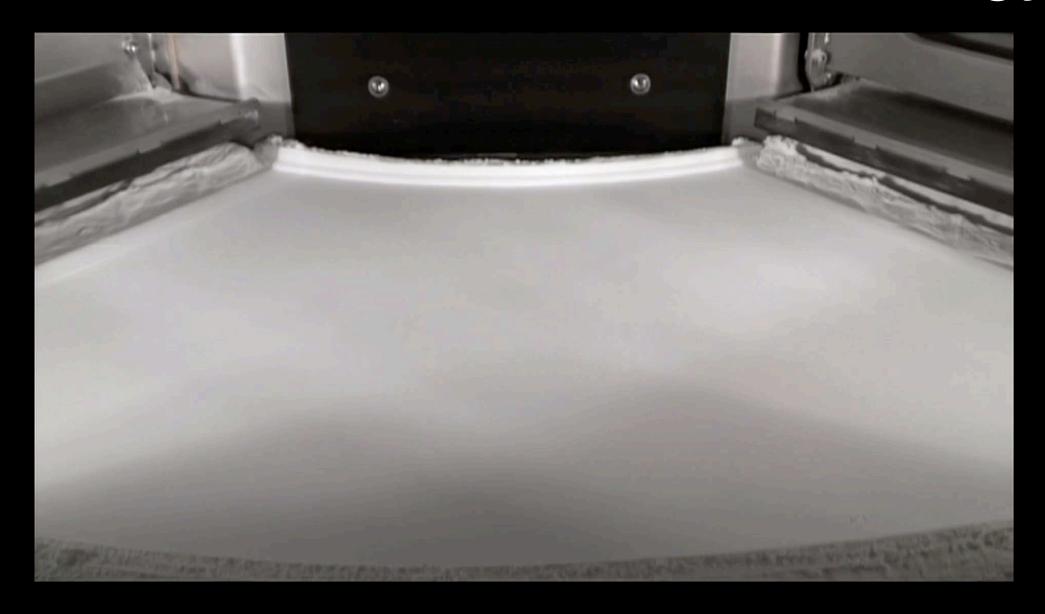
	Extrusion	Powder Bed Fusion	Binder Jetting	Material Jetting	Photo- Polymerization
Tradename	FDM	SLS	Binder Jetting	Polyjet	SLA
Description	Heated material selectively dispensed through a nozzle	Laser selectively fuses regions of powder bed	Liquid bonding agent selectively deposited to join powder	Droplets of build material selectively deposited	Liquid polymer selectively cured by laser or DLP
Example Printer	Stratasys	EOS 3DS MJF	3DS ZCorp	Objet 3DS Polyjet	3DS Envisiontec

Extrusion Technology





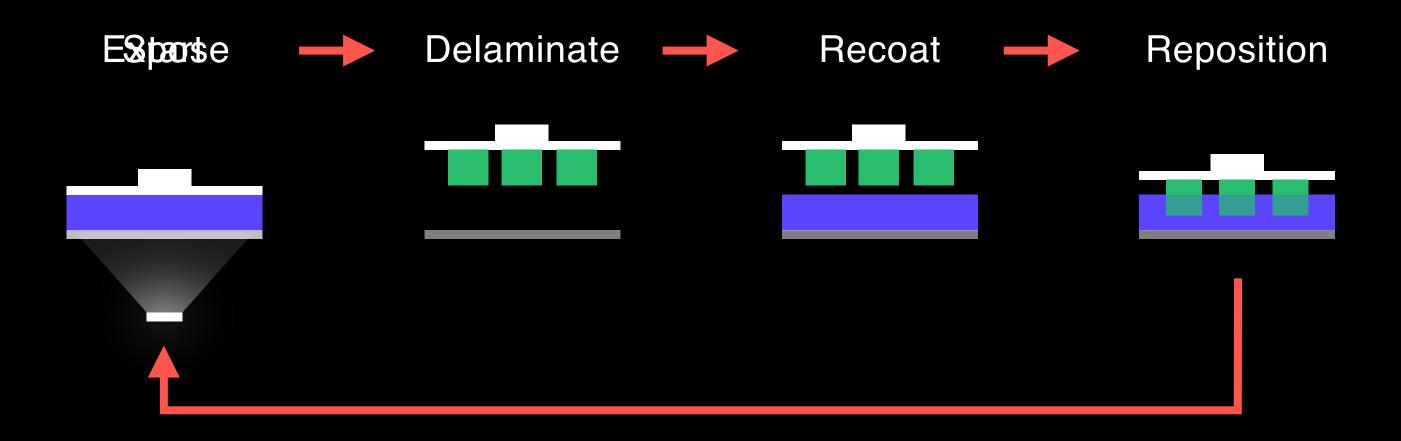
Powder Bed Fusion Technology



- Slow typically 1-3 mm/hr; build takes hours
- Prototype-quality shale effect
- Limited functionality, low Tg plastics
- Materials too expensive, lots of waste

Original Photo-polymerization Technology (circa 1980)

Traditional Mechanical Approach for resin renewal



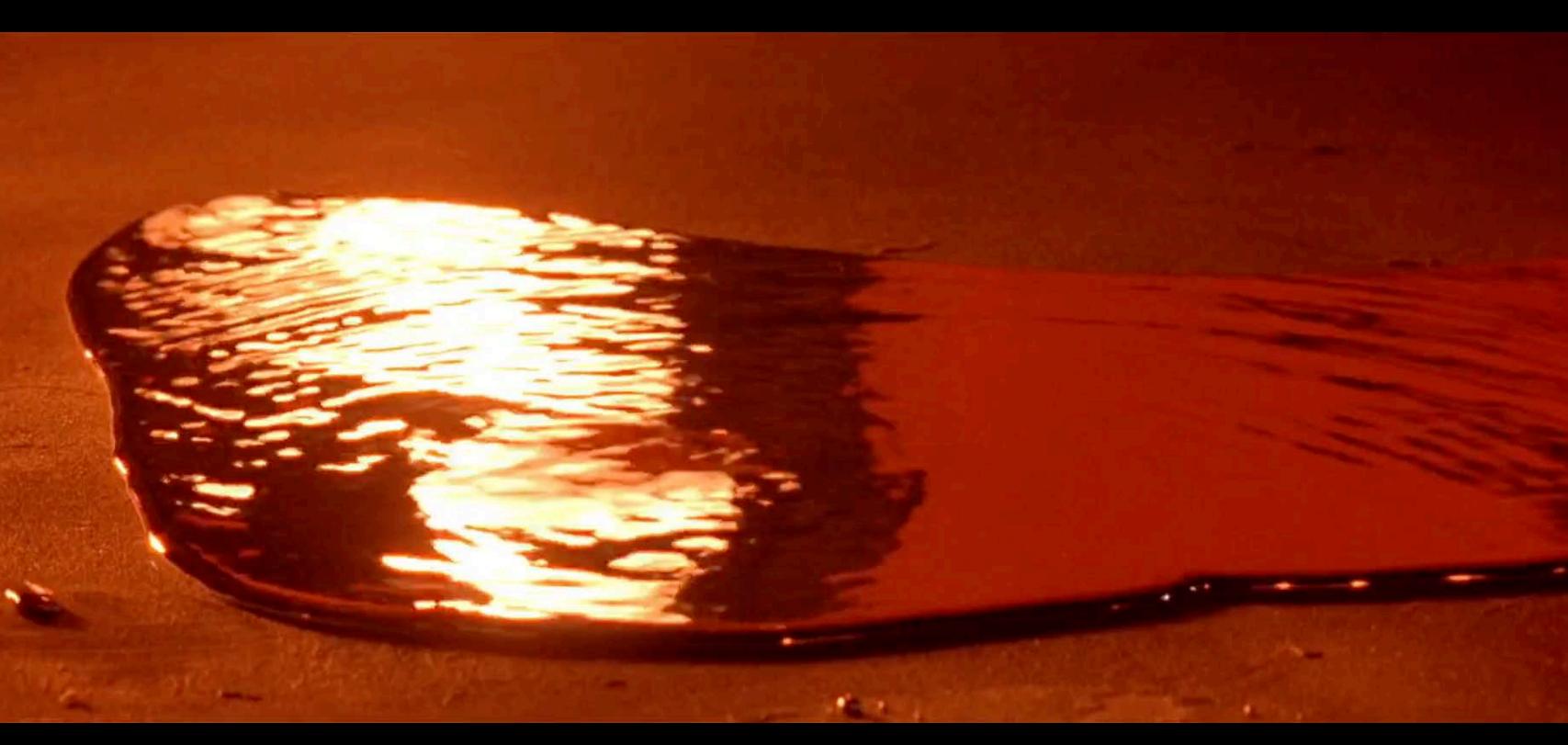
2DPRHNTHG OVER AND OVER

3D Prints Take Forever

Printed Parts exhibit Anisotropy

Layers or Particles are Not Fully Fused

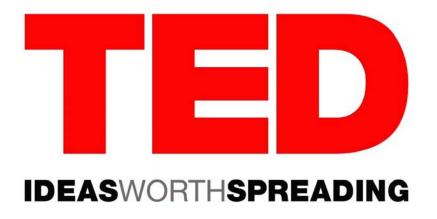
Material Choices are Far Too Limited

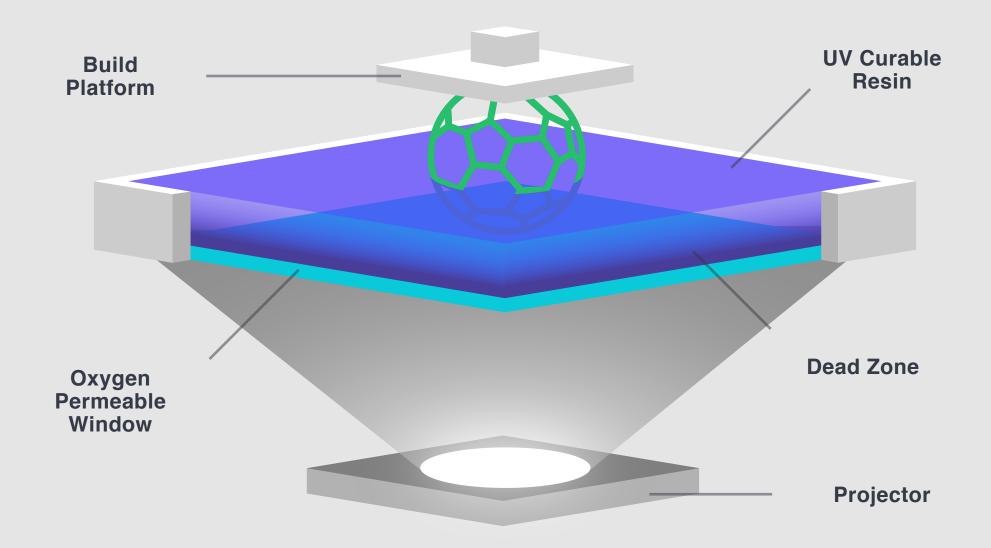


Terminator 2: Judgment Day Tri-Star Pictures



Science **2015**, 347(6228), 1349-1352





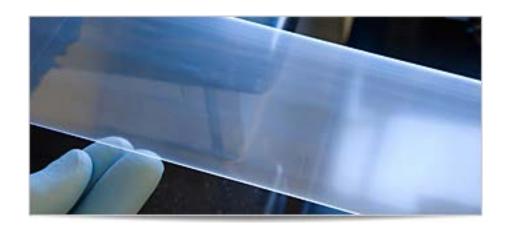






Key Features of the CLIP Window

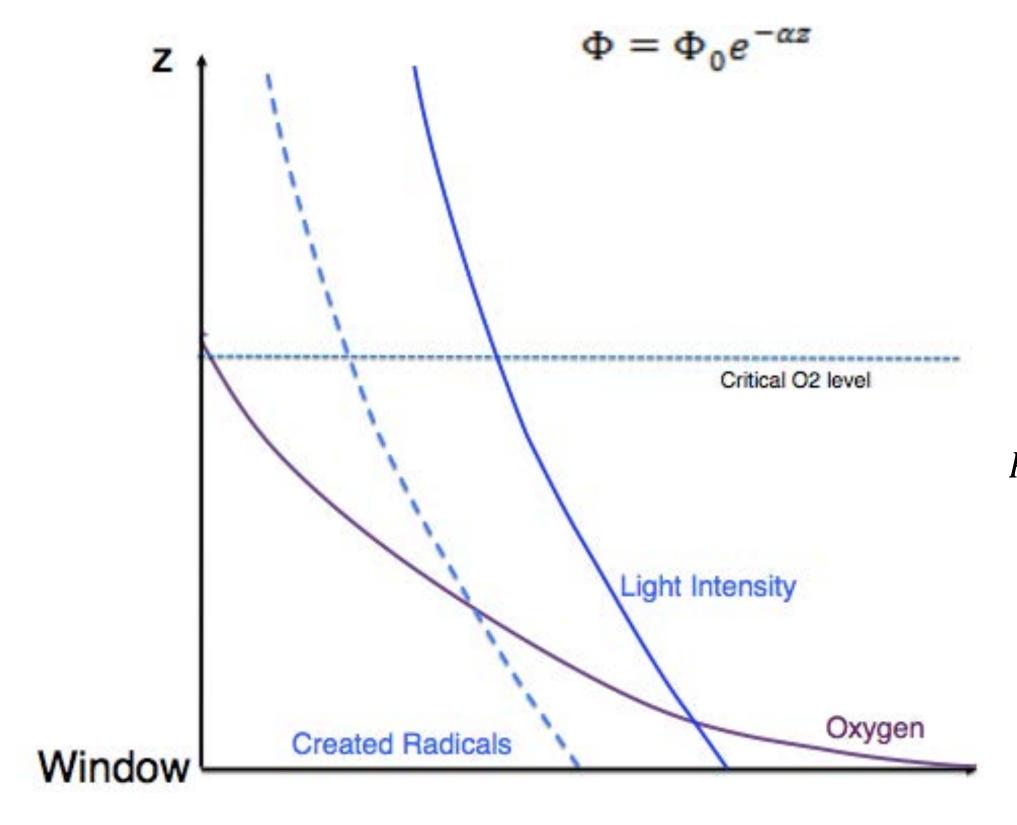
Science 2015, 347(6228), 1349-1352



Polymerizations in Supercritical CO_2 $CF_2 = CF_2 + O CF_3 CCF_3 CCF_3 CCF_3 CCF_3 CCF_3 CCF_3 CCF_3 CCF_3 CCF_3 CCF_3$ Science 1992, 257, 945 Macromolecules 2003, 36, 7107

- Optically transparent at 385 nm
- Highly permeable to oxygen
- Chemically resistant to a wide range of organic liquids
- Thermally stable
- Photochemically stable
- Mechanically strong and durable
- Works well for small areas, not for areas > 10 cm² due to "drumming"

At the Interface



$$PI \xrightarrow{hv} PI^* \xrightarrow{k_d} 2R \cdot$$

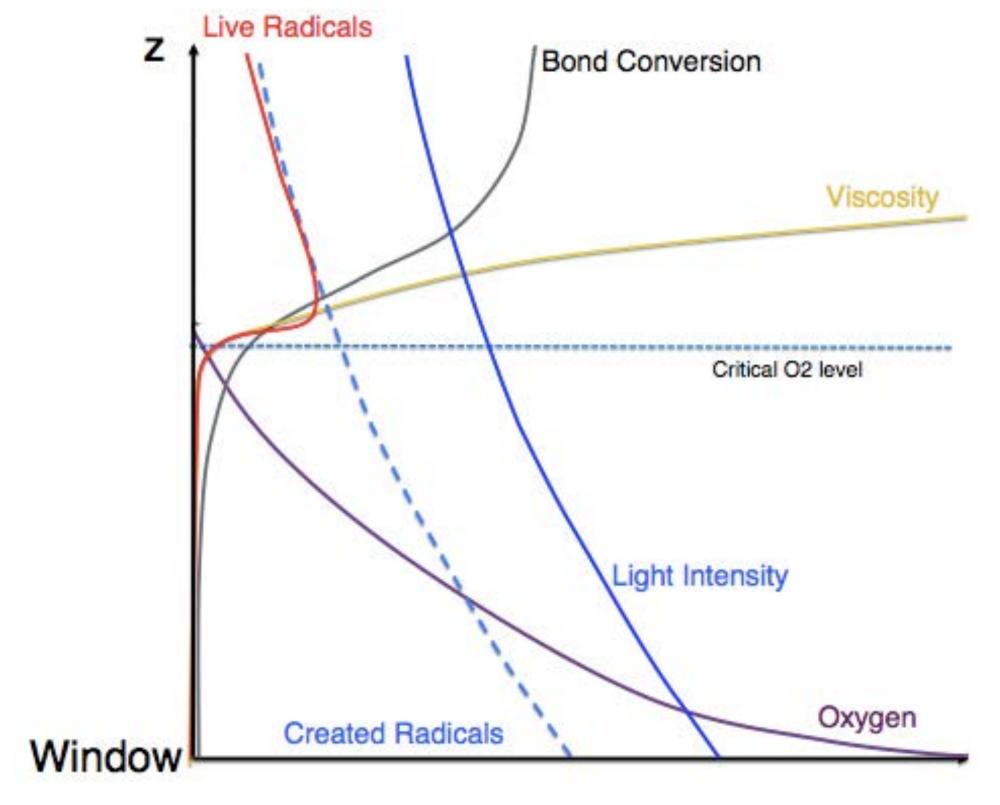
$$R \cdot + M \xrightarrow{k_i} RM \cdot$$

$$RM_n \cdot + M \xrightarrow{k_p} RM_{n+1} \cdot$$

$$PI \xrightarrow{hv} PI^* + O_2 \xrightarrow{k_Q} Quenching$$

$$RM \cdot + O_2 \xrightarrow{k_O} RMOO \cdot$$

At the Interface



$$PI \xrightarrow{hv} PI^* \xrightarrow{k_d} 2R \cdot$$

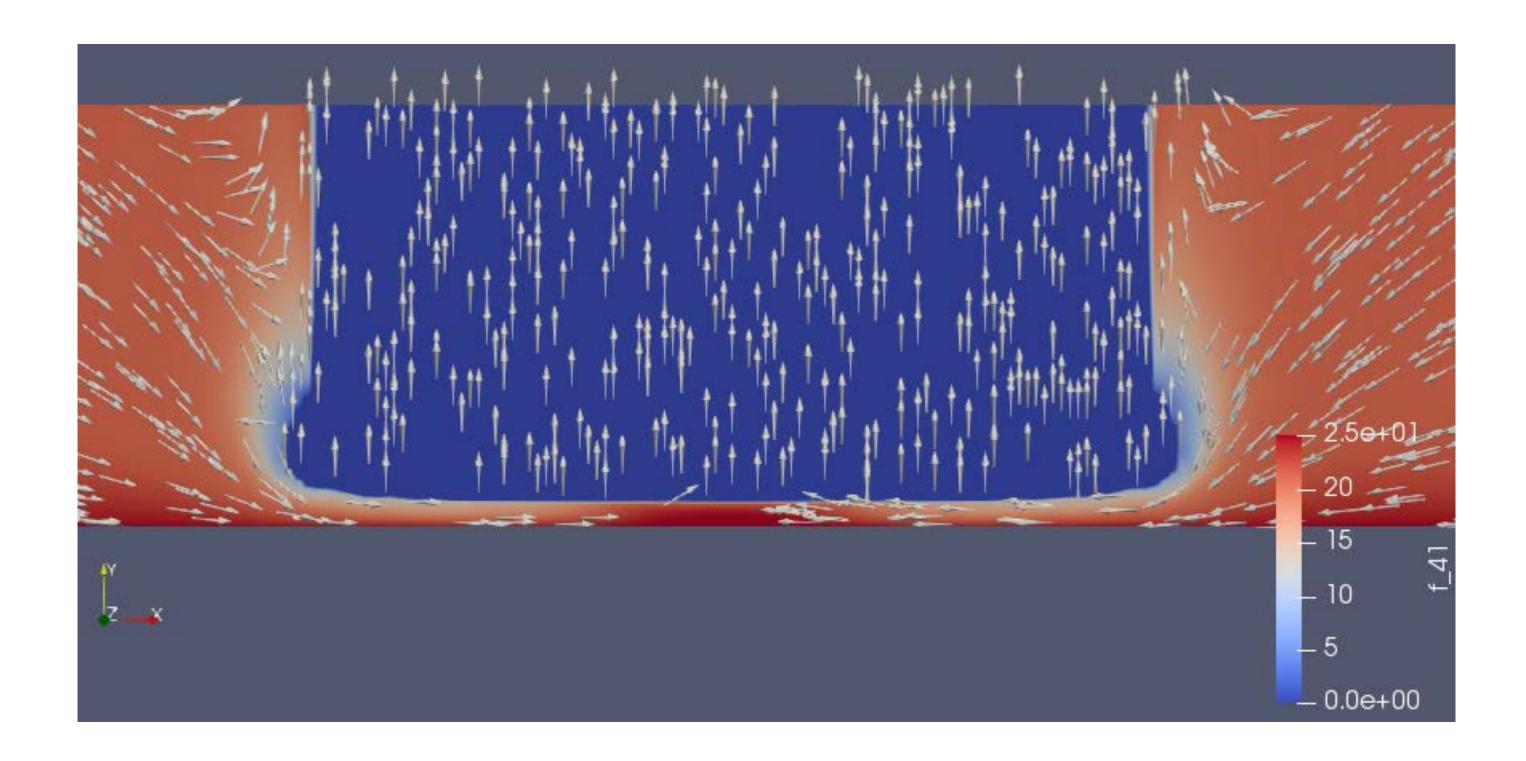
$$R \cdot + M \xrightarrow{k_i} RM \cdot$$

$$RM_n \cdot + M \xrightarrow{k_p} RM_{n+1} \cdot$$

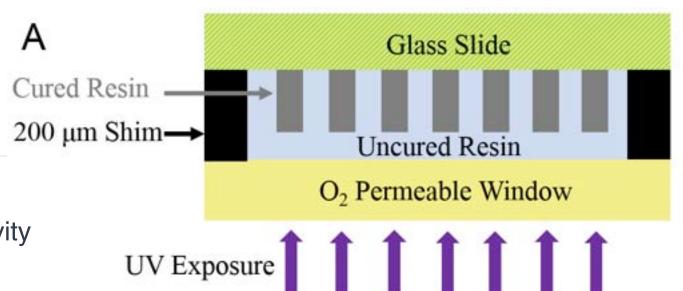
$$PI \xrightarrow{hv} PI^* + O_2 \xrightarrow{k_Q} Quenching$$

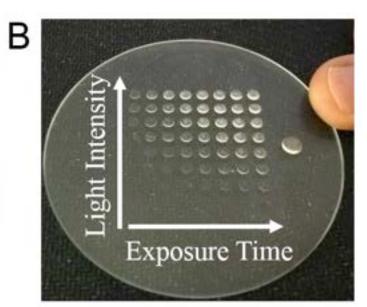
$$RM \cdot + O_2 \xrightarrow{k_O} RMOO \cdot$$

FEA simulation: O₂ and resin flow



Print Planner





Resin properties

- Dose-to-cure
- Molar absorptivity
- Viscosity
- Green strength of resin

Machine configuration

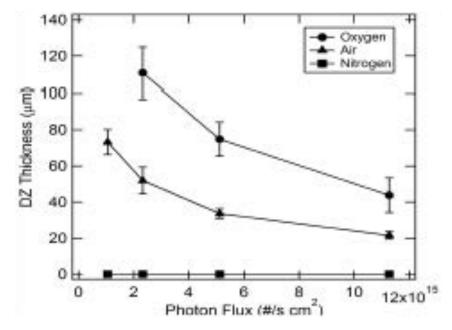
- Available light intensity
- Oxygen flux
- Pixel size

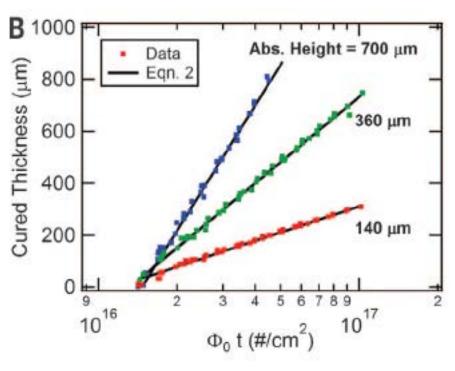
Part geometry

- Cross-sectional area
- Cavities
- "Hero" surface orientation

Desired operating conditions

- Accuracy
- Trade-off between resolution and speed
- Use of latent heat
- General Purpose Printer mode vs Manufacturing mode





"Print Button"

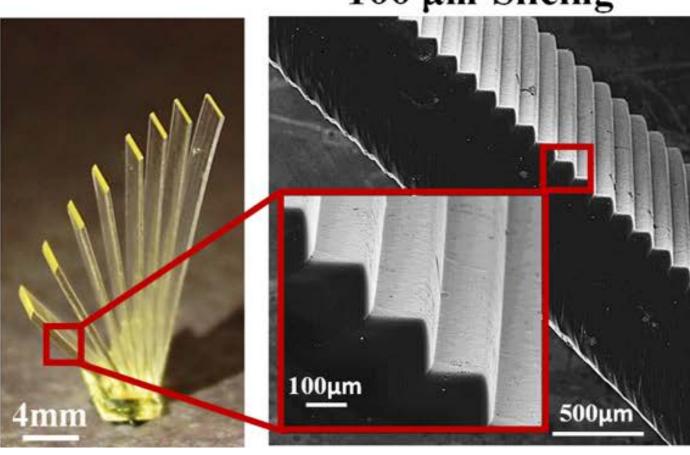
Surface Roughness with CLIP

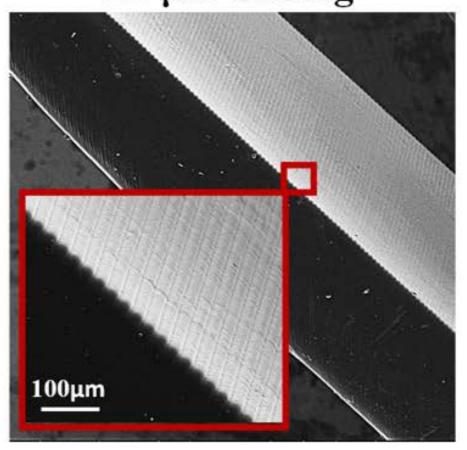
PNAS | October 18, 2016 | vol. 113 | no. 42 | 11703-11708

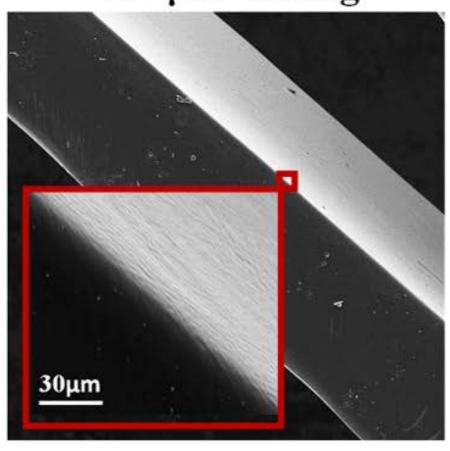
100 μm Slicing

20 μm Slicing

0.4 μm Slicing





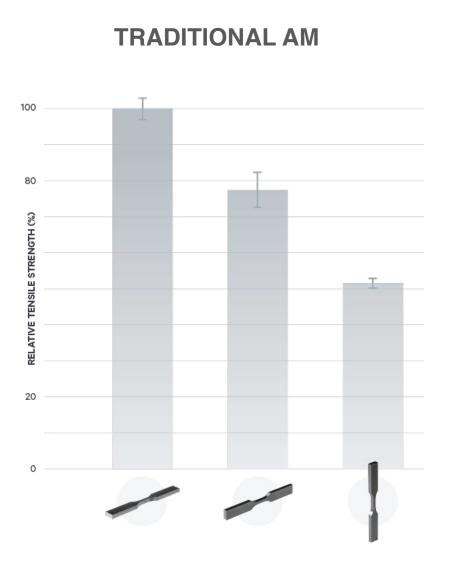


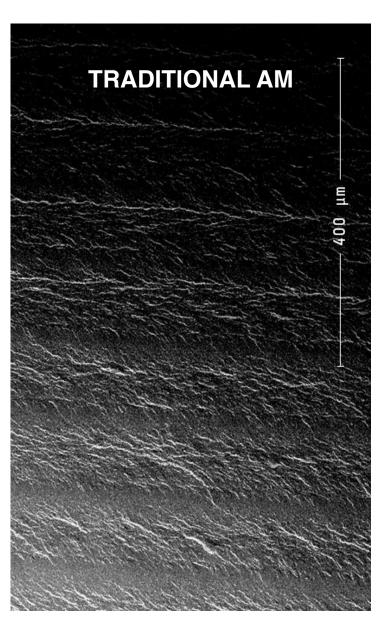
Open Book Fabrication Time: 31.21 n	nin
Build Speed: 40 mm/hr.	

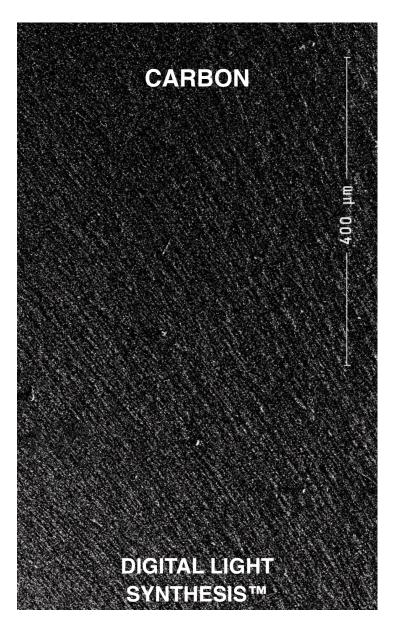
UNC Chemistry L	_at
------------------------	-----

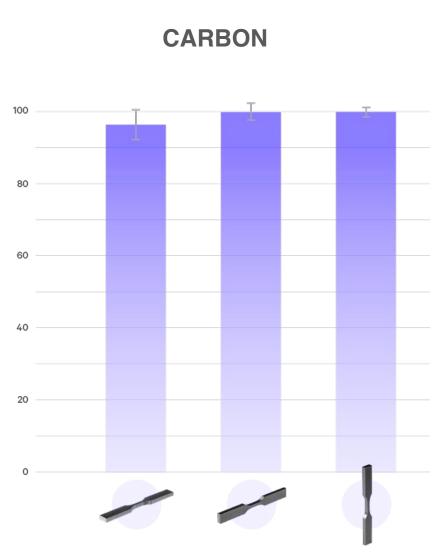
Slicing (µm)	R_a (μm): 20°	R_a (μm): 90°	$R_{Sm}(\mu m)$: 20°	Experimental Step Height (µm)
100	13.78 ± 0.79	0.006 ± 0.001	145.65 ± 0.42	92.23 ± 6.01
20	0.82 ± 0.03	0.006 ± 0.001	28.74 ± 0.22	18.20 ± 1.19
0.4	0.012 ± 0.004	0.005 ± 0.001	0.72 ± 0.06	0.45 ± 0.05

Consistent and Predictable Isotropic Mechanical Properties









Data centric

Digital thread maintained through each unit operation

Design files are local and can be encrypted

Analytics & Business Intelligence

OTA software upgrades

M2



SMART PART WASHER



L1



EPOXY

$$HO + Si - O + H$$
 R
 n

SILICONE

Most polymers are not light curable. How can we adapt other chemistries to a broader platform?

CYANATE ESTER NETWORK

$$\begin{bmatrix} -CH_3 & -C-C \\ -CH_3 & -C-C \end{bmatrix}_n$$

POLYCARBONATE

POLYURETHANE

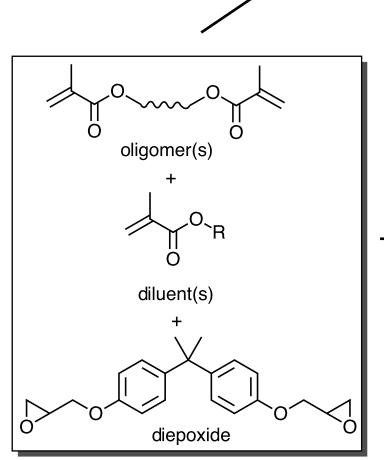
Dual cure resins





EPX Epoxy





385 nm

RPU-130

Excellent temperature & impact resistance Comparable to unfilled thermoplastics

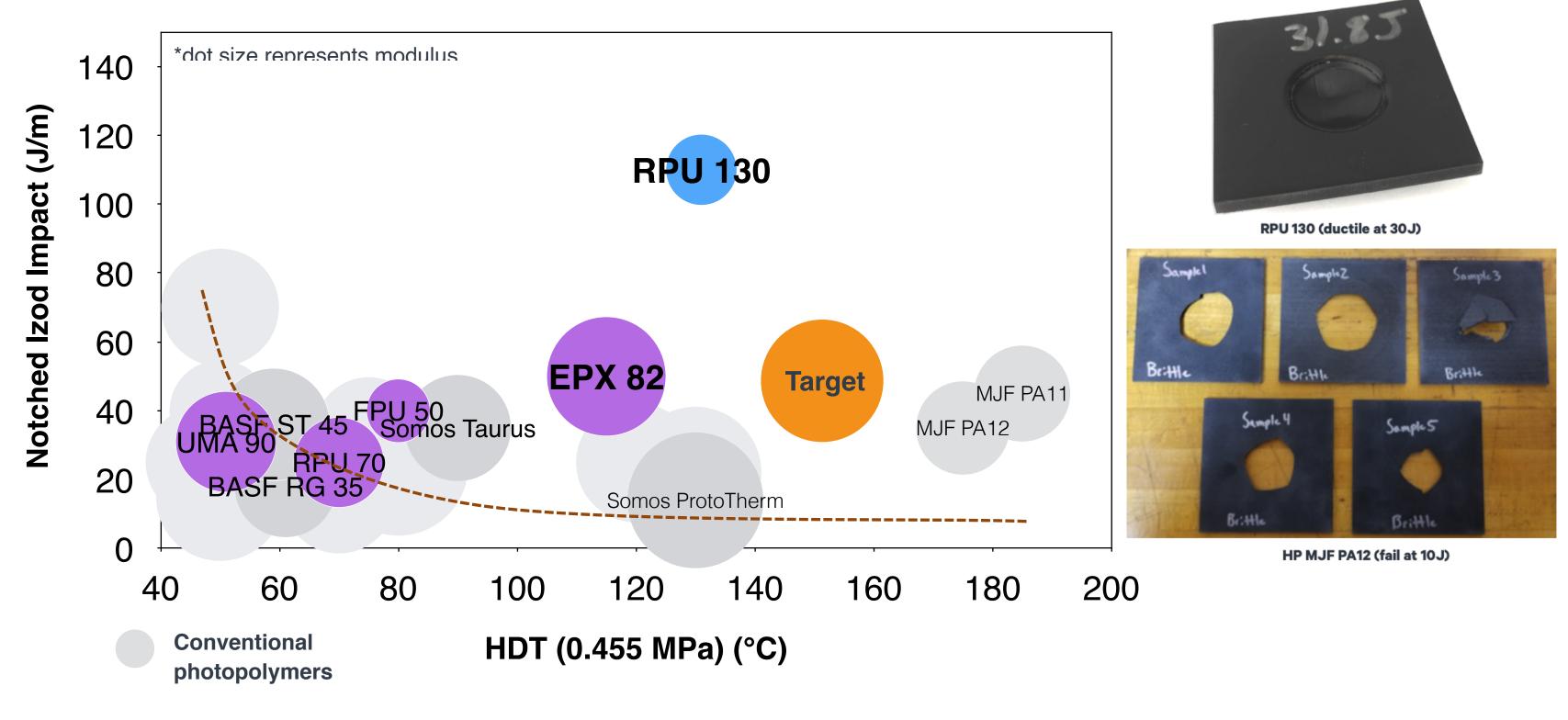
TENSILE MODULUS	1000 MPa
TENSILE YIELD STRENGTH	30 MPa
ELONGATION AT BREAK	>50%
CHARPY IMPACT (NOTCHED, RT)	10 kJ/m ²
IZOD IMPACT (NOTCHED, -40°C)	50 J/m
GARDNER IMPACT (TEST GC, RT)	~20 J
HEAT DEFLECTION TEMPERATURE	120°C+



Passes interior/exterior thermal cycling Passes interior chemical resistance Passes interior odor & fogging

RPU 130

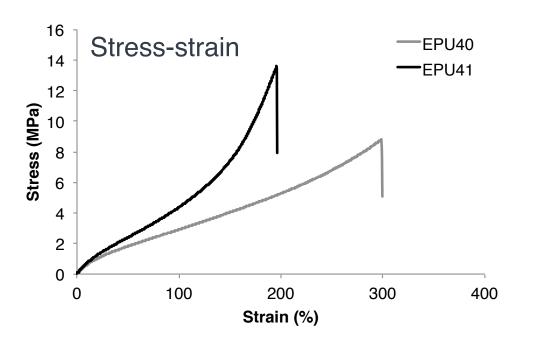
Tough, temperature- and impact-resistant polyurethane 25% bio-based feedstock (propanediol polyol)

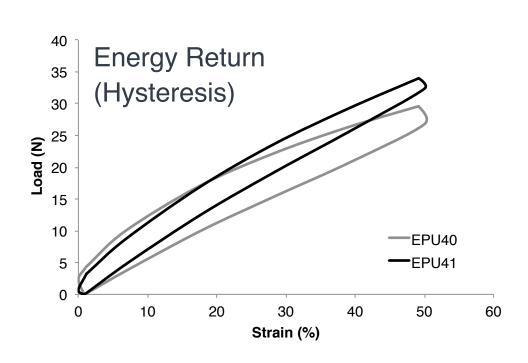


EPU40 & EPU41 Elastomeric Polyurethanes

EPU41 is our next-generation elastomeric engineering material. It has higher energy return and improved cold temperature performance, making it useful in a variety of industrial and consumer applications.

	EPU40	EPU41
SHORE HARDNESS	69A	76A
ELONGATION AT BREAK	300%	190%
TEAR STRENGTH	26 kN/m	19 kN/m
ULTIMATE TENSILE STRENGTH	9 MPa	13 MPa
ENERGY RETURN	72%	84%
GLASS TRANSITION TEMPERATURE	8°C	-9°C







Resins To Fit Design Needs



EPX 82Automotive



FPU 50 Enclosures



CE 221
Fluidics



RPU 70 Nozzles



SIL 30 Padding



EPU 41 Energy return



EPU 40 Impact absorption



DPR 10 Models



MPU 100 Medical



RPU 130 Consumer

Data centric

Digital thread maintained through each unit operation

Design files are local and can be encrypted

Analytics & Business Intelligence

OTA software upgrades

M2



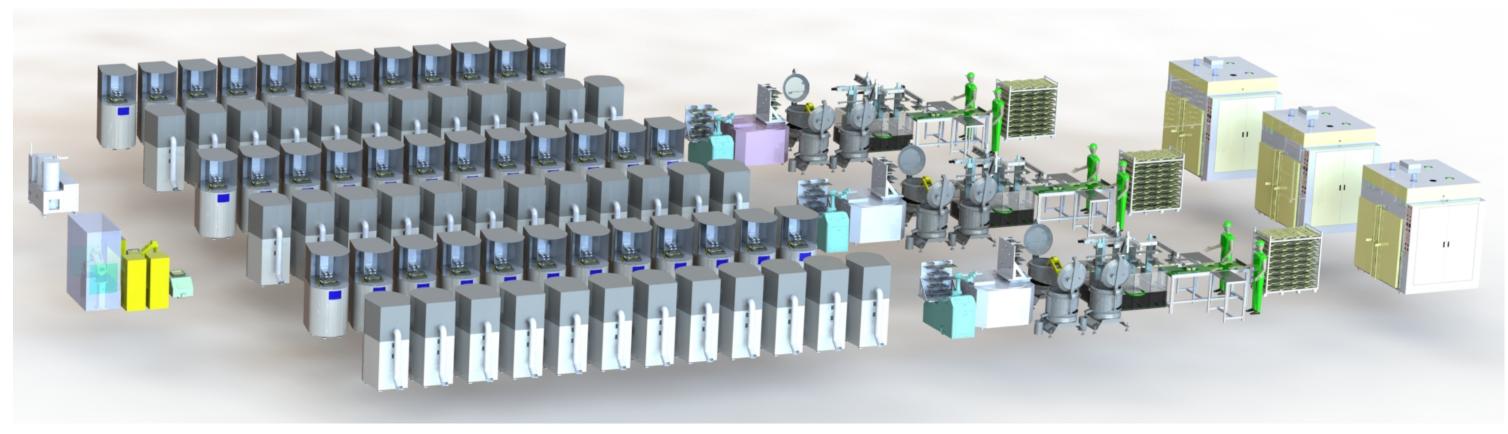
SMART PART WASHER



L1



Digital Factory of the Future



Unit Operations Mixing

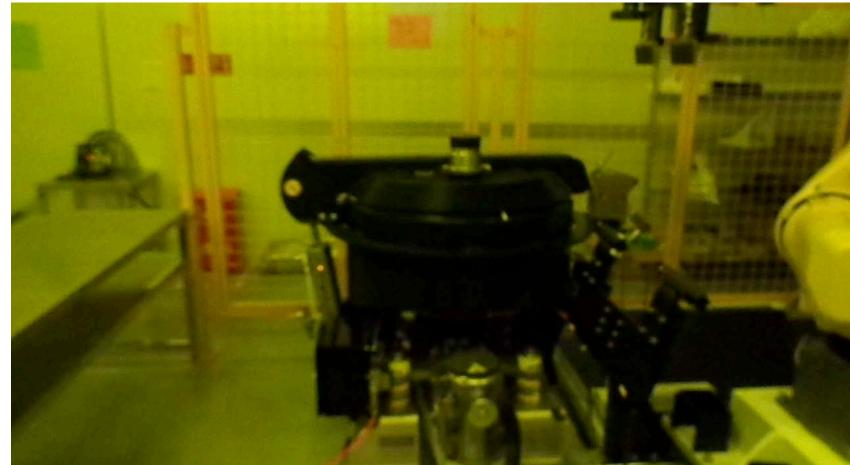
Printing

Platform Spinning

Part Removal

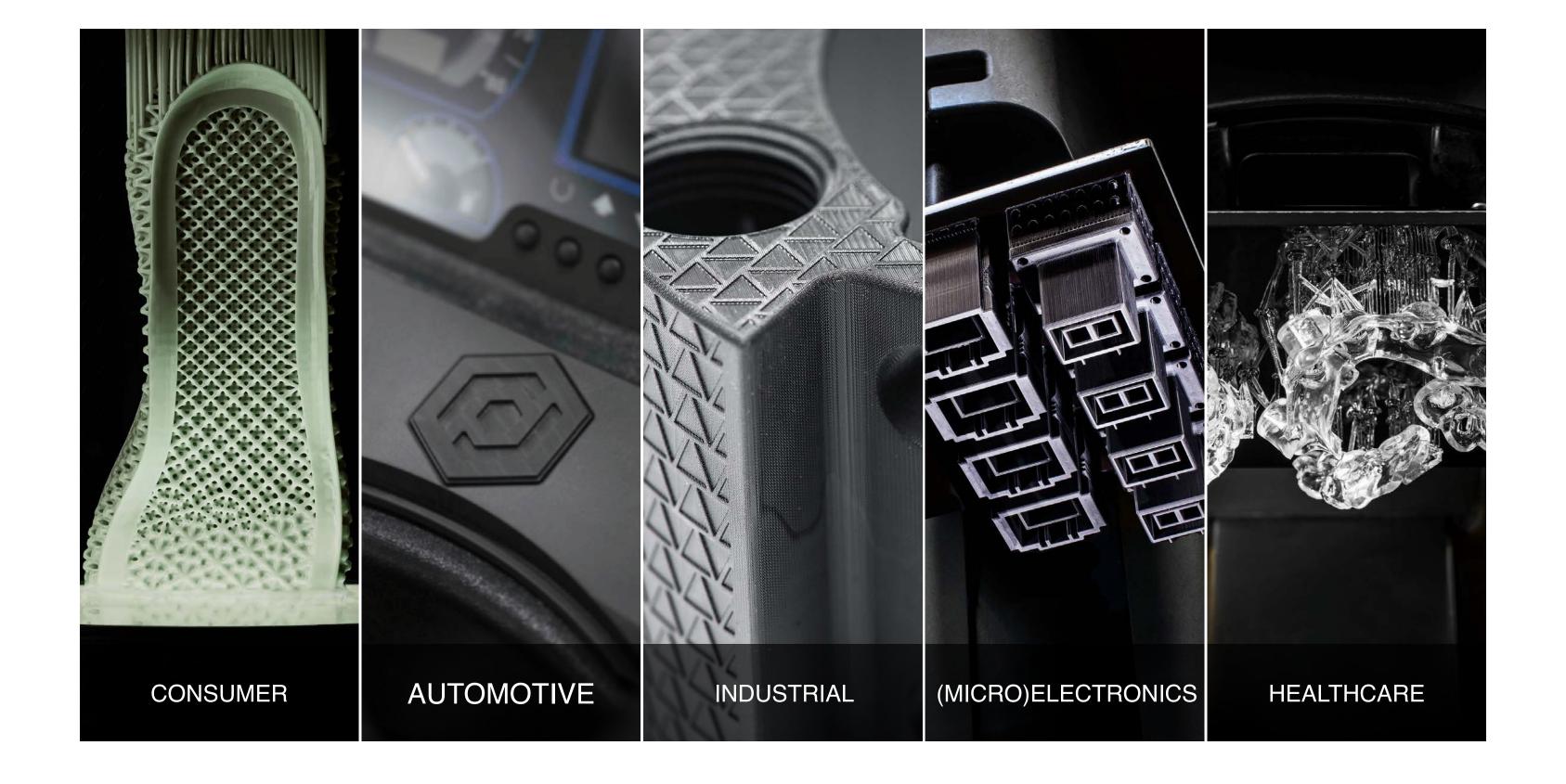
Inert Baking





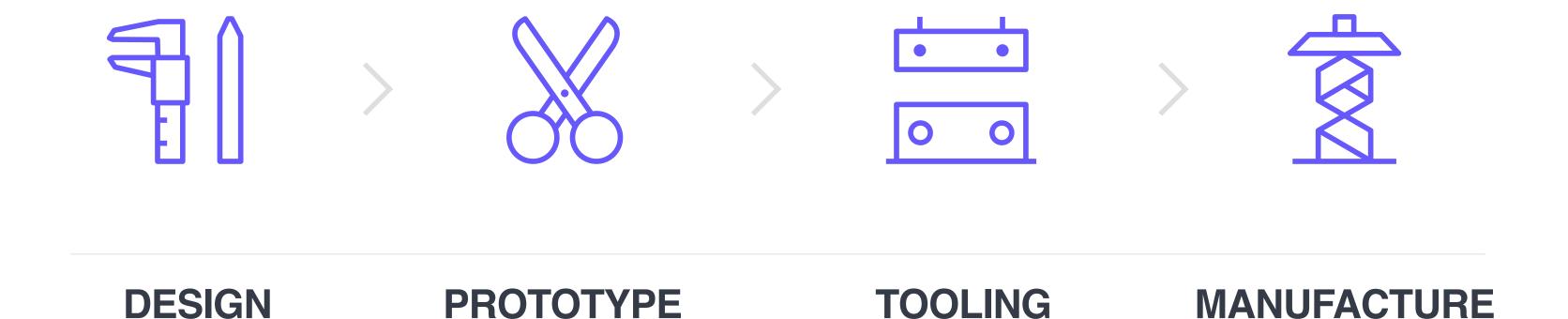
Making what the world needs

Challenge what's acceptable. Create extraordinary.



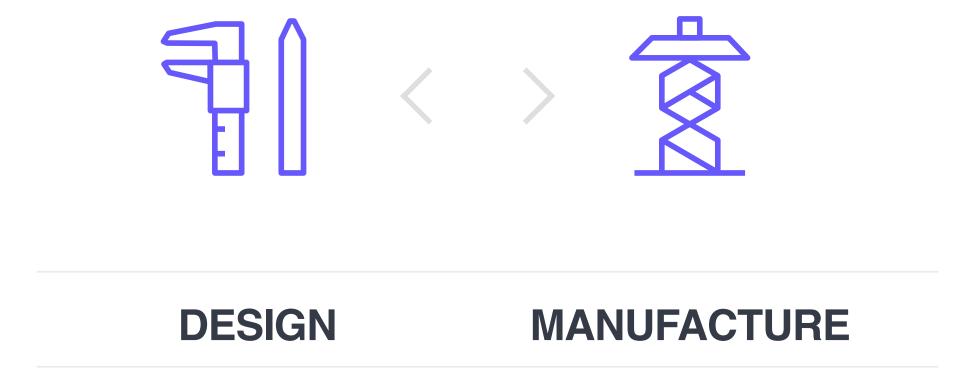
Going Digital

DIS-INTERMEDIATION OF PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT CYCLES



Going Digital

DIS-INTERMEDIATION OF PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT CYCLES





Our Expanding Portfolio of Dental Resins and Markets



Family: Model production Resin: Carbon's DPR 10



Family: Surgical guides



Family: Impression trays

Resin: Dreve Fotodent® tray for Carbon printers



Family: **Denture base**

Resin: Whip Mix Surgical Guides for carbon printesin: DENTCA Denture Base II for Carbon print



Family: Gingiva masks

Family: **Denture teeth**

Resin: Dreve Fotodent® gingiva for Carbon printers DENTCA Denture Teeth for Carbon printers



First FDAcleared 3D printed dentures



FIRST FDA-CLEARED 3D PRINTED DENTURES

Dentures



Lucitone Digital Print







DENTURES

FIRST FDA CLEARED 3D PRINTED DENTURES TO EXCEED HIGH-IMPACT STANDARDS

Making what the world needs

Challenge what's acceptable. Create extraordinary.





Face Shields Summary







Derby Dental Laboratory Inc
93 followers
1w • 🚱

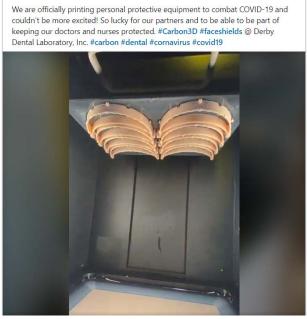


Chris Kabot + 1st
VP Tech, R&D core3d sentres & The Aurum Group
Te + ©



Byrnes Dental Laboratory donates 100s of face shields to local facilities





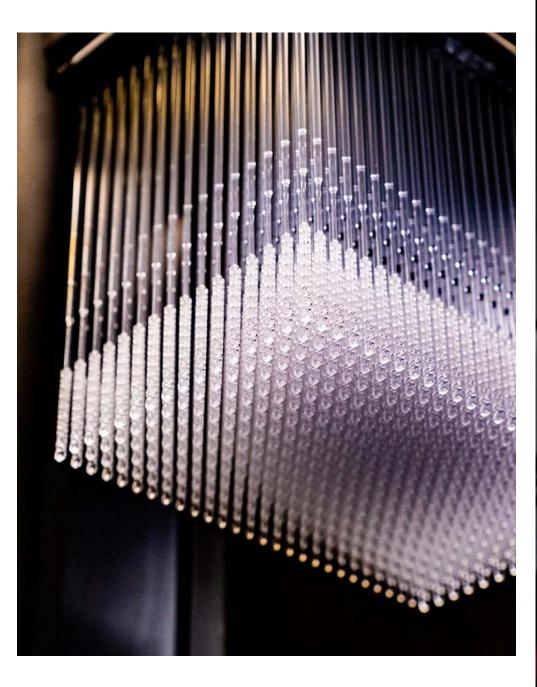
+ Follow ***



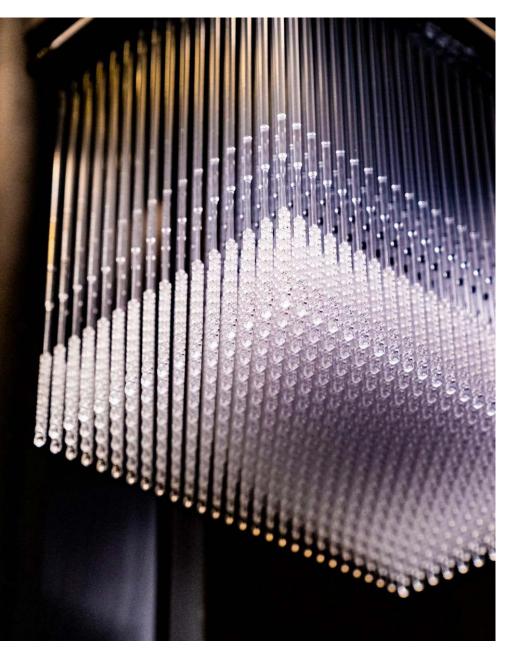


Face Shields Produced by Apex Dental Sleep Laboratory

Resolution Medical Lattice Swabs, Crafted with Carbon™ Technology





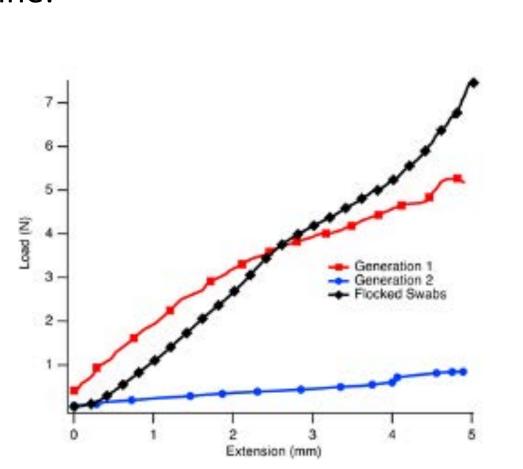


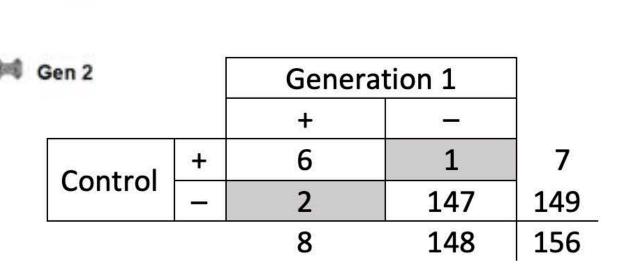
Generation 2 Design



The Rapid Deployment of a 3D Printed "Latticed" Nasopharyngeal Swab for COVID-19 Testing Made Using Digital Light Synthesis

Carbon
Resolution Medical
Stanford Medicine:





 $\kappa = 0.790 (0.56-1.00 \text{ at } 95\% \text{ CI})$

		Generation 2		
		+	=	
Control	+	21	1	22
	-	2	217	219
		23	218	241



Addressing Unmet Needs in CLIP

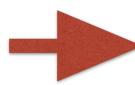
Advances in printing

Faster printing

Multiple material printing

High resolution printing

Advances in resins

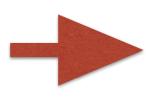


Recyclable resins

Composites

Bio-absorbable resins

Advances in software

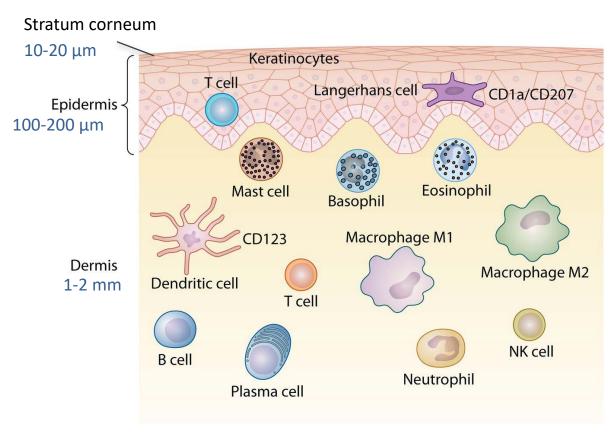


Topology optimization &
Software Controlled Chemical
Reactions to Grow Parts

Cloud & circular economy

Imaging & bespoke products

Intradermal and Transdermal Vaccination



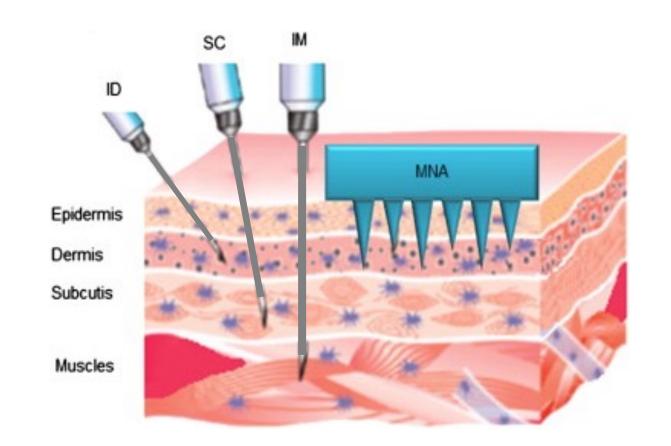
Juarez Antonio Simões Quaresma Clin. Microbiol. Rev. 2019

Advantages

- Skin rich in immune cells
- Dose sparing

<u>Challenges</u>

- Penetration of stratum corneum
- Precise injection into the skin requires professional training



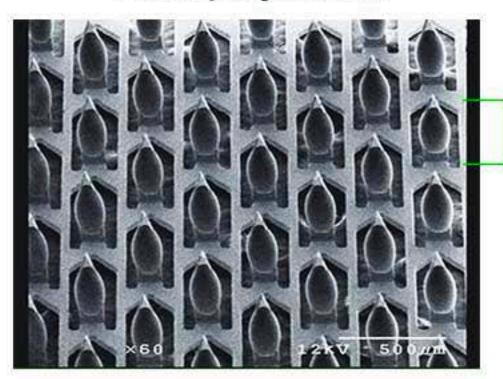
Microneedles

- Micron-scale projections that penetrate stratum corneum
- Allow delivery of both small and large, hydrophilic vaccine components
- Minimally invasive
- Self-administration

"Microneedles for drug and vaccine delivery" Mark R. Prausnitz et. al. *Adv Drug Deliv Rev.* **2012,** 64, 1547.

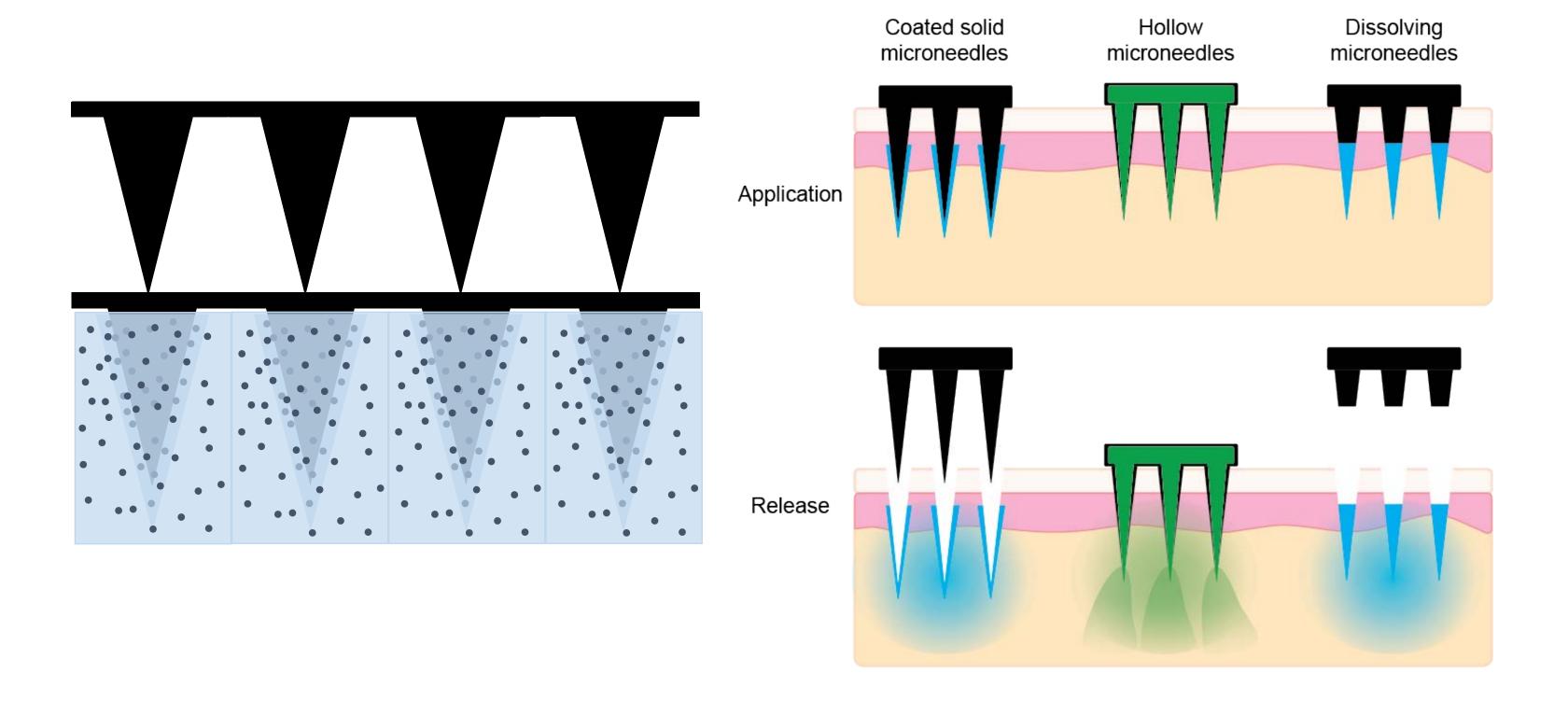
- Current microneedle fabrication methods:
 - Photolithographic processes
 - Silicon etching
 - Laser cutting
 - Metal electroplating
 - Metal electropolishing
 - Micro-molding
 - Limitations:
 - Design, geometries, molded needle quality, and materials
 - Loss of the fidelity & limited geometries

Microprojections



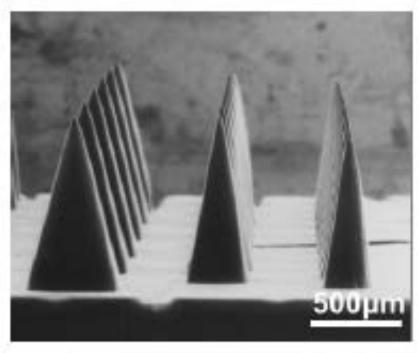
500 µm

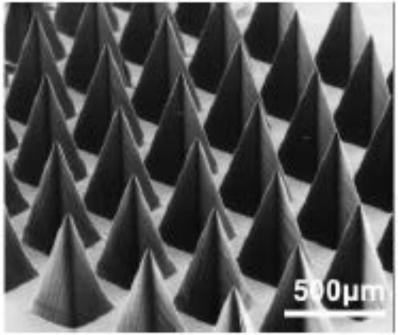
Microneedle Classes

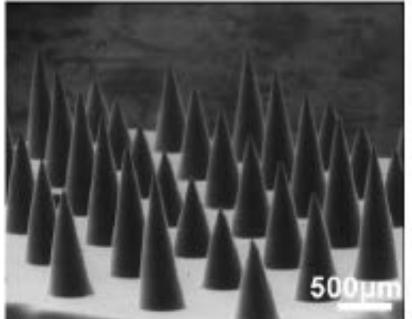


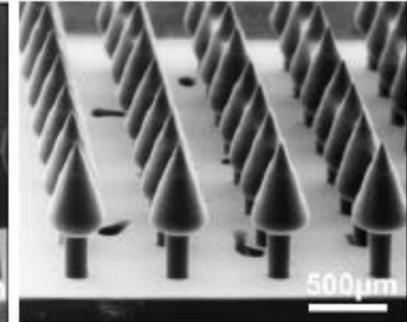
Micro-needles Via CLIP with 20 um Pixels

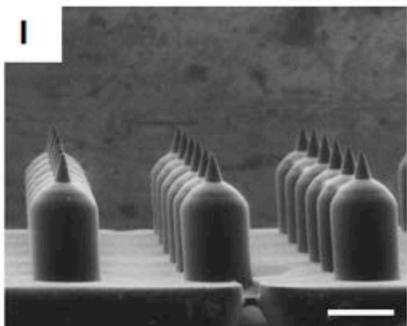
Tumbleston et. al (2015), Science; Johnson et. al (2016), PLOS One.

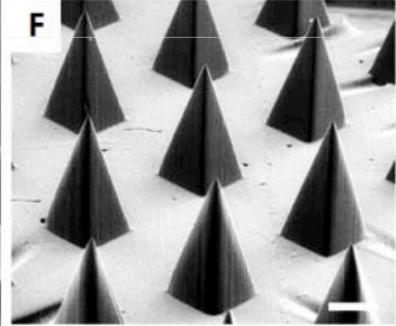






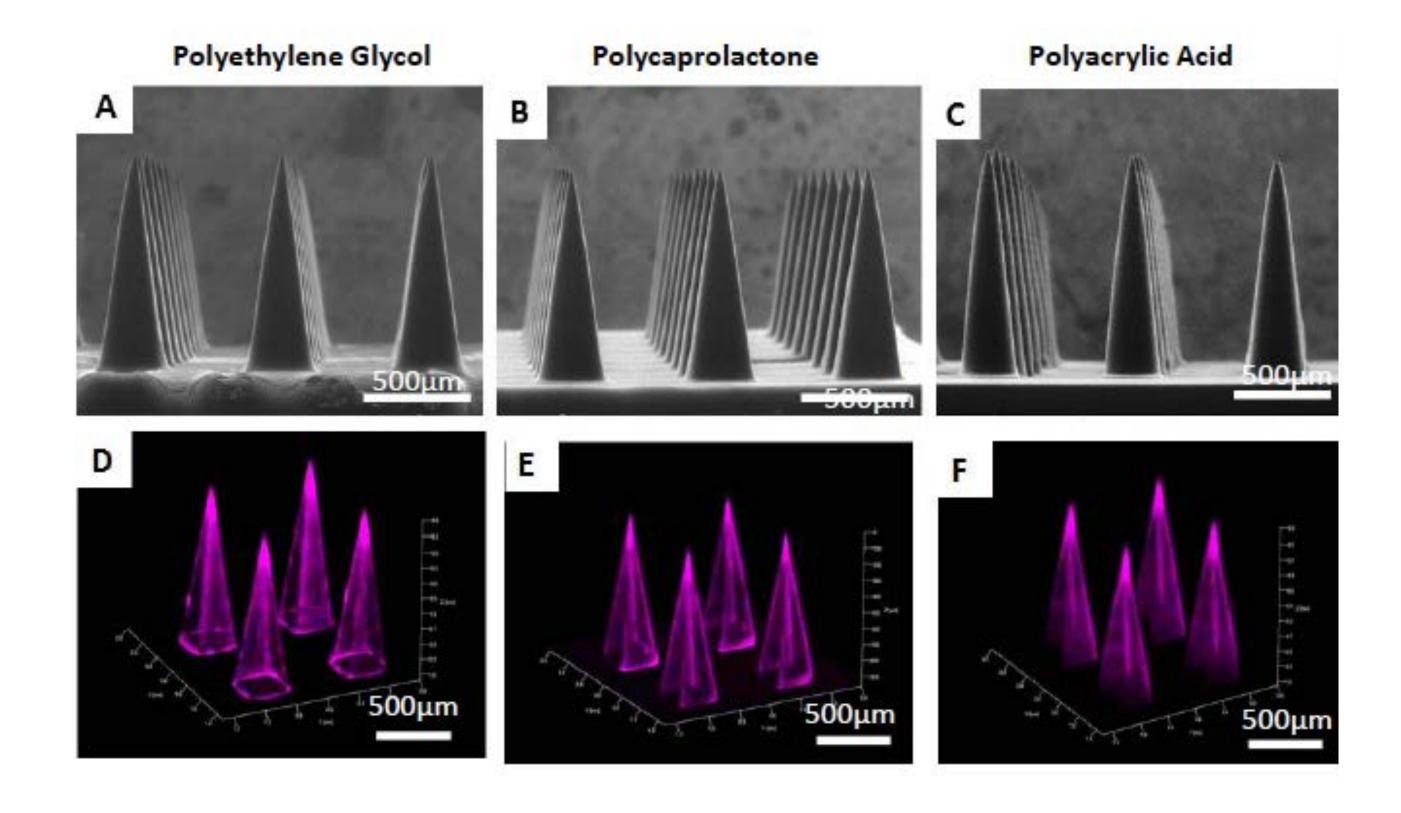






17

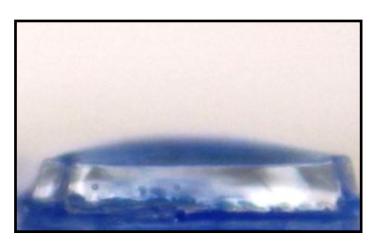
Micro-needles Via CLIP with Different Materials



Micro-needles Via CLIP with Different Materials

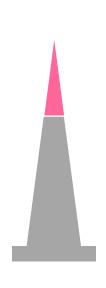


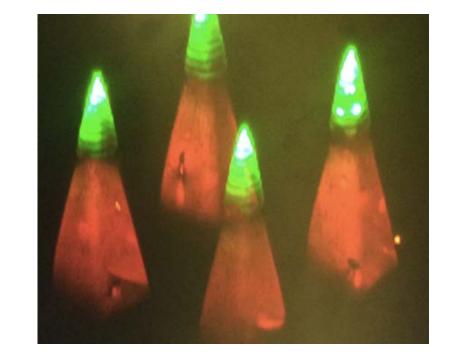
Dissolvable PAA microneedles

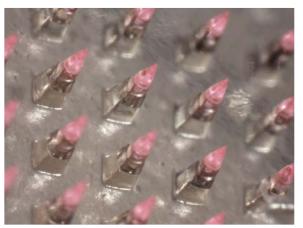


After 5 min in Saline

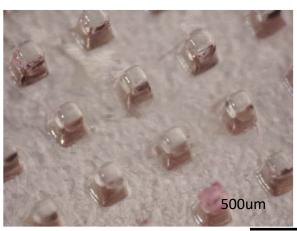






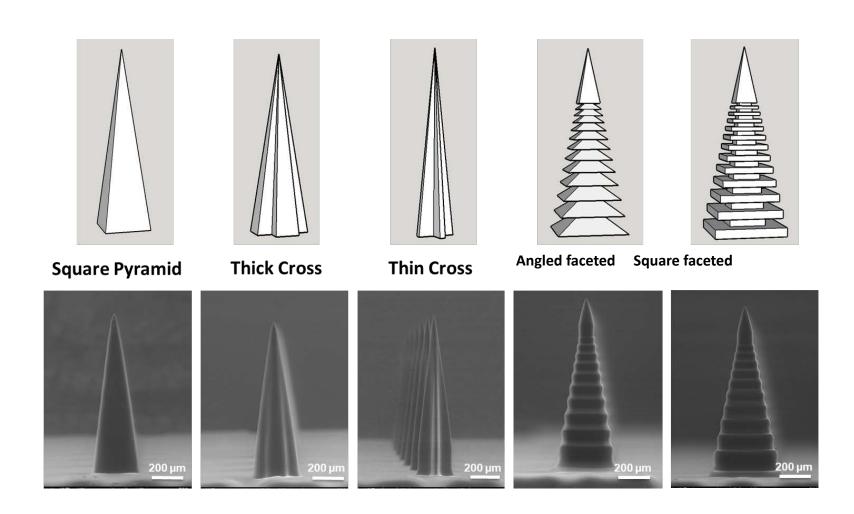


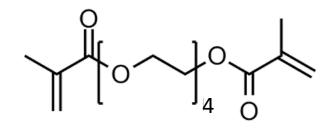
Pre-Skin Application



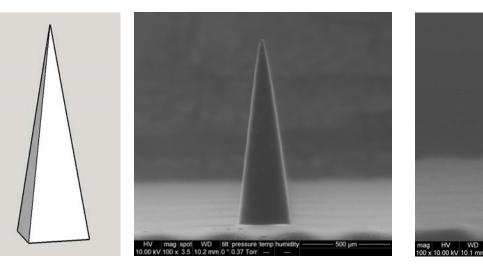
After 5 min in skin

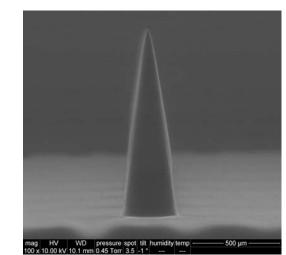
Novel Geometric Designs with 20 um Pixels



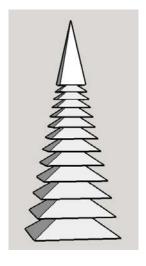


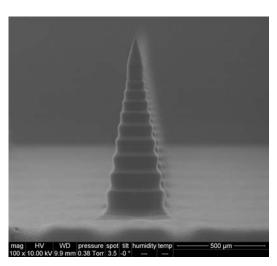
Square Pyramidal

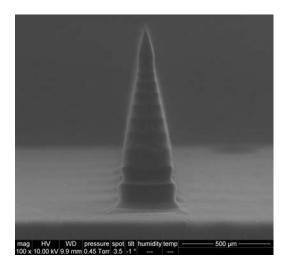




Angled Faceted



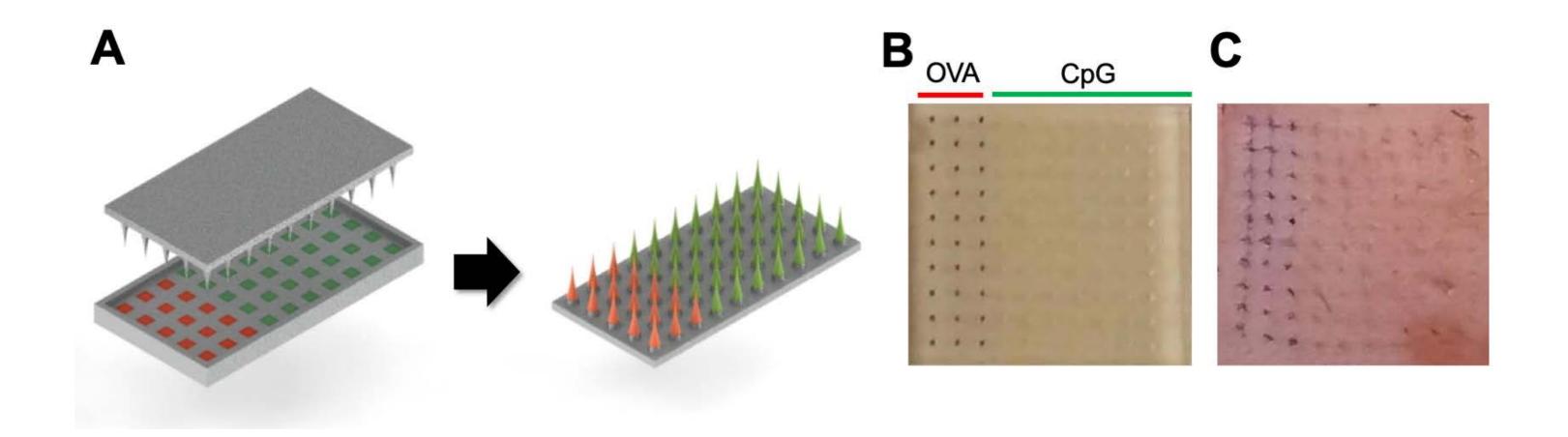




Uncoated

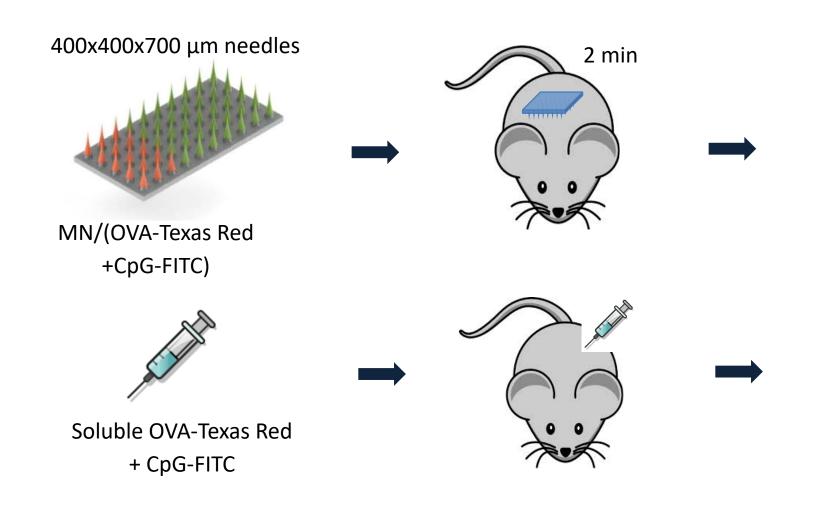
Coated

Solid Microneedle Vaccine Delivery

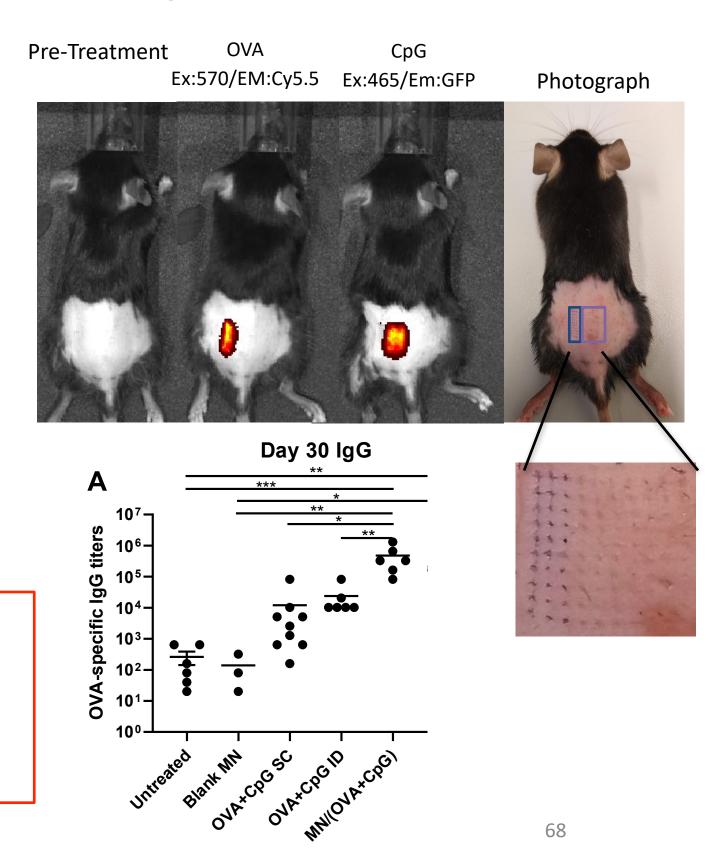


Vaccine stabilized as a thin film in vitrified sugar matrix (should be) stable for 24 months at 25 °C

Vaccine Kinetics: Tracking Cargo Delivery in Mice



 MN-based vaccine induced 50X higher antigen-specific antibody response after boost

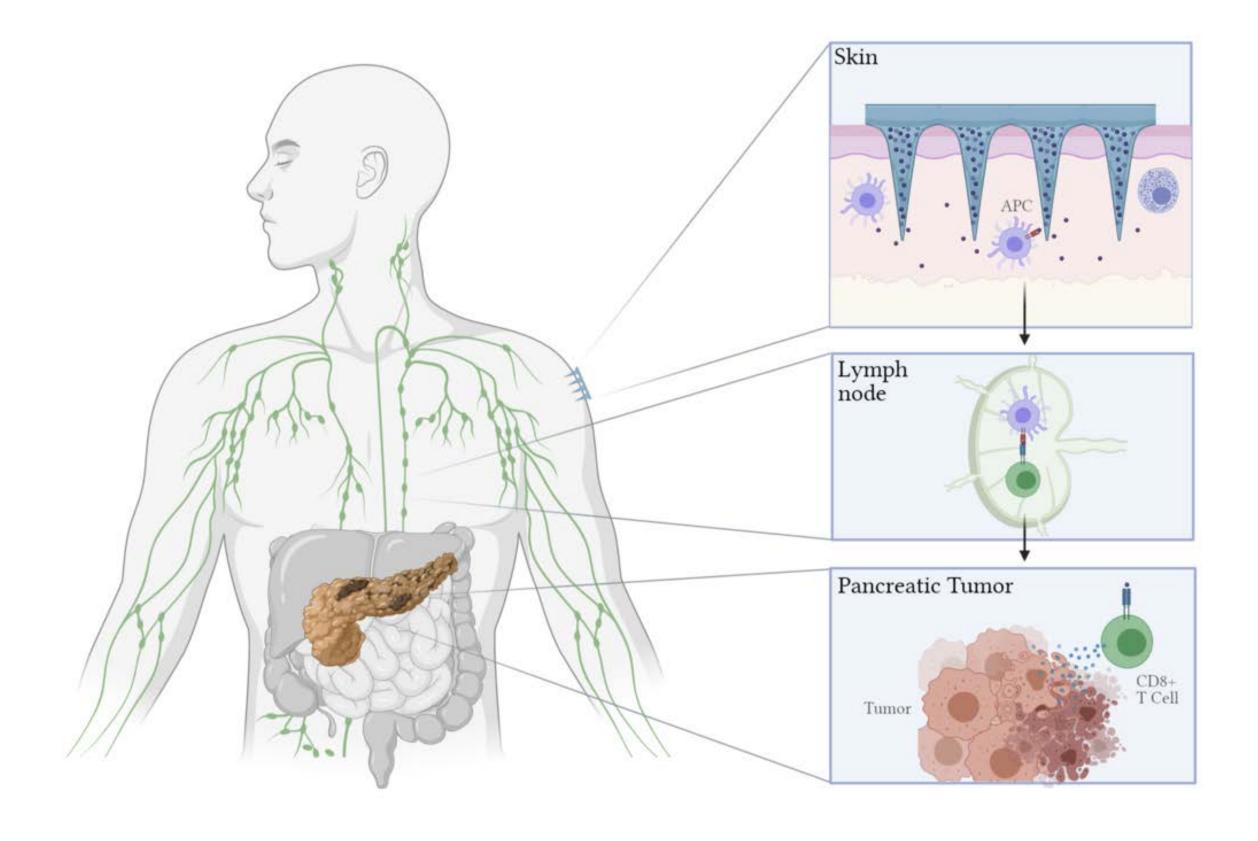


What the world needs now...

- Deliver whatever suite of antigen(s) and adjuvant(s) that are needed
- Cold chain independent
- Prime-plus-boost in single dose
- Self-administerable
- Scaleable to billions of doses

Design Vaccines on the Means of Delivery

Cancer Vaccines Delivered via Microneedles



A Future Fabricated with Light

