

UTPA-UMN PREM

FORCESPINNING OF NOVEL NANOFIBERS

Presented by:

Karen Lozano (PI)

Professor, Julia Beecherl Endowed Chair

At: Annual PREM Meeting May 20, 2013





UTPA-UMN PREM

- 1) To expand and consolidate a team of researchers at UTPA into a sustainable Center of Excellence to support materials science research in a Hispanic serving institution.
- 2) Provide junior faculty with a research platform to start or promote their materials science research and education careers.





Research Objectives

1.To explore NP based materials including laser-induced aggregation of nanocrystallites, and NP-in-photonic crystal materials systems for application in photovoltaic solar cells.

UTPA partners: Yuankun Lin, Jose J. Gutierrez; MRSEC partners: Uwe Kortshagen, Eray Aydil

2.To explore soluble conjugated polymers for spin-processable, low cost, plastic light emitters, and to explore conjugated-polymer-in-photonic crystal systems as a low-threshold laser.

UTPA partners: Jose J. Gutierrez, Yuankun Lin MRSEC partners: Russell J. Holmes and Dan Frisbie







3.Photocatalytic, Multiferroic and Electrochemical Active Nanostructured Materials

UTPA – Yuanbing Mao MRSEC Partner – Eray Aydil and Andre Mkhoyan

4.To develop self-healing materials with block copolymers as key ingredients to ultimately produce smart flexible materials.

UTPA partners- Magda Chipara, Karen Lozano MRSEC partners- Timothy Lodge, Marc Hillmyer

5. Nanofiber Development (added project) UTPA partners- Karen Lozano MRSEC partner- Marc Hillmyer



To attract, energize, and recruit students to **provide** them with state of the art research opportunities (develop their skills and abilities) to **foster** their desire to pursue graduate degrees in the materials science field.

STATISTICS #/URM #/URM TEAM #/URM #/URM **Pipeline** Graduated REU 09-10 11-12 10-11 12-13 **UMN/UTPA** 23 (60%) UG 25/20 28/26 36/26 28/25 38/34 16 MS 5/315/14 15/1011/6 15/113 (20%) 2/2 Postdoc 1 1 1

Where are they now?

Rice University Georgia Tech Texas A &M Vanderbilt Medical School University of Minnesota University of North Texas Tufts University UT Medical School



"An Alternative Method to Mass-Produce Nanofibers"





REM				TEFLO	N AF®
				2.0 µm	
Orifice (Gauge)	Angular velocity (rpm)	Fiber Diameter (nm)	Collector distance (cm)	Contact angle (°)	Rolling Angle (°)
25	8000	826 ± 226	7	156 ± 3	4±1
27	8000	673 ± 137	7	162 ± 2	2 ± 1
30	8000	362 ± 58	15	169 ± 3	2 ± 1

113**±**1

>15

TAF 1600 Film













Y. Rane, <u>A. Altecor</u>, and K. Lozano; "Preparation of Superhydrophobic Teflon® AF 1600 sub-micron fibers and yarns using the ForcespinningTM Technique" In press Journal of Engineered Fibers and Fabrics



Polyvinylidene Fluoride Enhanced piezoelectric/pyroelectric properties



 <u>Vazquez, B</u>., Vasquez, H., Lozano, K. (2012). Preparation and ⁷⁰characterization of Polyvinylidene Fluoride Nanofibrous Membranes by ForceSpinning methods, Polymer Engineering and Science, <u>Volume 52, Issue 10, pages 2260–2265, 2012</u>



<u>Altecor, A.</u>, **Mao, Y.**, **Lozano, K.** "Large-scale synthesis of tin-doped indium oxide nanofibers using water as solvent" *Functional Materials Letters*, 5 (2012)





BEH-PPV nanofibers







Simon Padron, Richard Patlan, Jose Gutierrez, <u>Nestor Santos</u>, Thomas Eubanks, and Karen Lozano; "Production and Characterization of Hybrid BEH-PPV/PEO Conjugated Polymer Nanofibers by Forcespinning[™] Journal of Applied Polymer Science, <u>Volume 125</u>, <u>Issue 5</u>, pages 3610–3616,.





Titanium Dioxide











TiO₂ Nanofibers , before (A, C) and after (B, D) calcination.

SEM image showing the mesoporus structure on the surface (A) and TiO, crystals in the interior of the nan (B-D).



FIBER JET INITIATION STUDIES

Evolution of fiber jet at needle orifice for nanofiber production through forcespinning.





Rotation



High speed capture of fiber jet produced through forcespinning



FORCESPINNING[™] MODELING

- × Components
 - Coordinate systems
 - Derivation of the Governing Equations
 - Determine constraints, initial, and boundary conditions
 - Approximation method (ex. Method of Multiple Scales)
 - Differential Equation Solving Software (ex. Matlab, Mathematica)
- Trajectory and final diameter size of the produced fibers are based on:
 - Angular velocity of spinneret
 - Spinneret geometry
 - Body Forces
 - + Collector Diameter
 - Polymer properties
 - Solvent Evaporation Rate (solutions)
 - + Temperature (melts)
 - + Environment





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