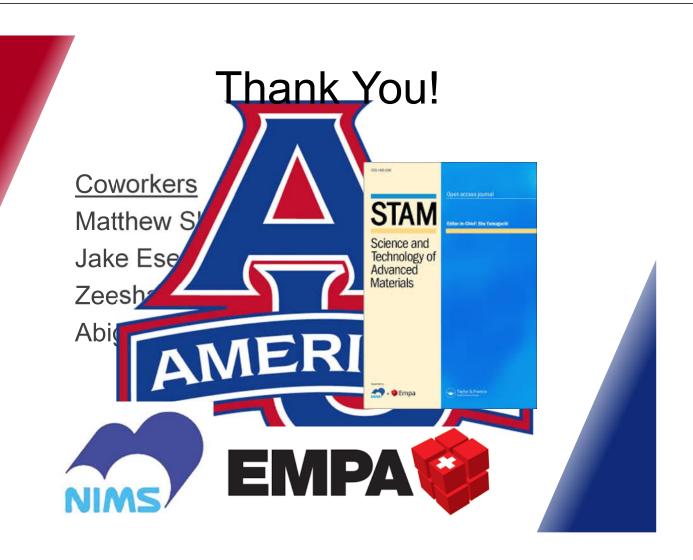


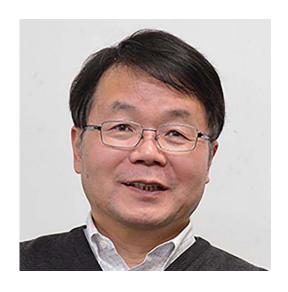
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@sciencegeist

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Congratulations!





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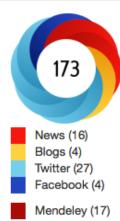
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Organic and soft materials (colloids, liquid crystals, gel, polymers)

The chemical, mechanical, and physical properties of 3D printed materials composed of TiO₂-ABS nanocomposites

 $\mbox{Matthew R. Skorski, Jake M. Esenther, Zeeshan Ahmed, Abigail E. Miller \& \mbox{Matthew R.} \\ \mbox{Hartings} \ \mbox{\ensuremath{\boxtimes}}$

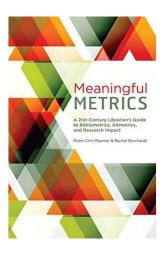
Pages 89-97 | Received 26 Nov 2015, Accepted 08 Feb 2016, Published online: 01 Apr 2016



Communicating chemistry for public engagement

Matthew R. Hartings and Declan Fahy

The communication of chemistry to wider society is dif cult because of 'chemophobia', its inherent complexity and its lack of unifying grand themes. To engage with citizens about the benefits and related dangers of the field, chemists must improve their dialogue with broader sections of the public - but how? NATURE CHEMISTRY | VOL 3 | SEPTEM BER 20 11 | www.nature.com/naturechemistry





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Sensory Info and Romantic Relationships

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Shelter Dog "Rehoming" Study Wants Your Help

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Help Stop TB

March 28, 2016 - Larry Greenemeier



Zooniverse: Jungle Rhythms

February 16, 2016 - Larry



Wisconsin Wildlife Watch

January 12, 2016 - Larry

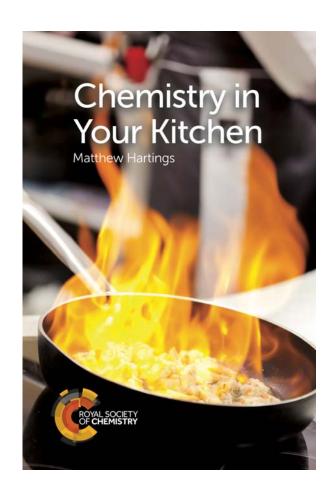








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Can Print Any Shape You Want



Chemically Uninteresting

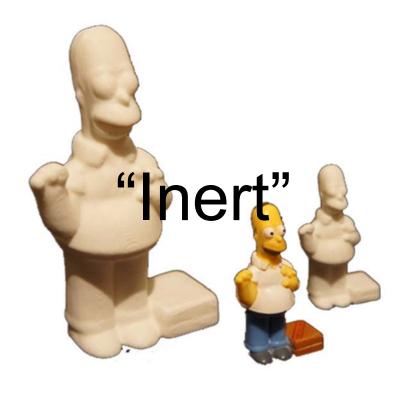


Image Source

Printed Chemistry

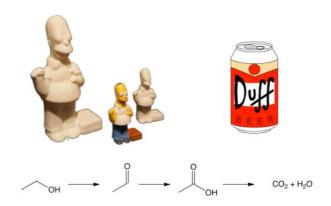






Image Source

$$\bigcirc_{OH} \longrightarrow \bigcirc_{OL} \longrightarrow \bigcirc_{O2+H_2O}$$



Incorporate the following into the print job:

- 1) Flow design to direct chemicals
- 2) Catalysts to facilitate chemical conversion

On Demand Chemistry From 3D Printed Materials



Chemical Reactivity comes from incorporated nanoparticles

Custom filaments made the same way as colored filaments

Printed shape dictated by application

2) Catalysts to facilitate chemical conversion

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF ADVANCED MATERIALS, 2016 VOL. 17, NO. 1, 89–97 http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/14686996.2016.1152879



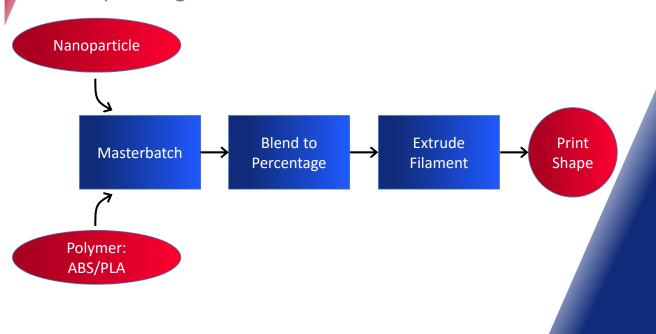
3 OPEN ACCESS

The chemical, mechanical, and physical properties of 3D printed materials composed of TiO₂-ABS nanocomposites

Matthew R. Skorski^a, Jake M. Esenther^a, Zeeshan Ahmed^b, Abigail E. Miller^{a,c} and Matthew R. Hartings^a

Printed Chemistry

Incorporate nanoparticles the same way manufacturers incorporate dyes into 3D printing filaments



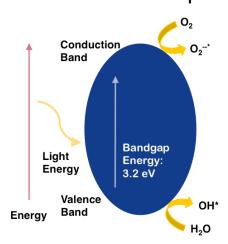
^aDepartment of Chemistry, American University, 4400 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington, DC, 20016, USA

^bThermodynamic Metrology Group, Sensor Science Division, Physical Measurement Laboratory, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD 20899, USA

^cFood and Drug Administration, Washington, DC, USA

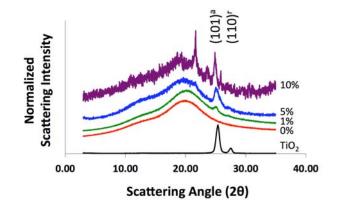
Why TiO₂?

- 1) Cheap
- 2) Abundant
- Photoredox catalyst (generates free radicals in aqueous environments when exposed to light)

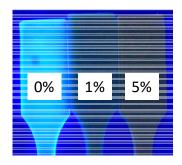


Printed Chemistry

The nanoparticles are not degraded in this process.



TiO₂ signals are present in the X-ray diffraction data

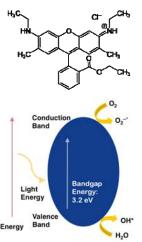


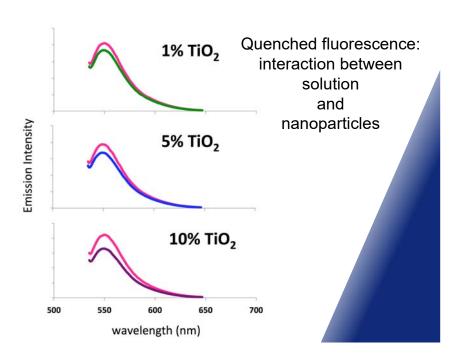
TiO₂ quenches the native fluorescence of ABS

Is the TiO₂ still chemically active?

Does it interact with molecules in solution?

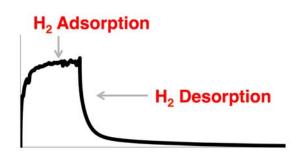
Exposure of a rhodamine 6G solution to sunlight in the presence and absence of a printed structure.

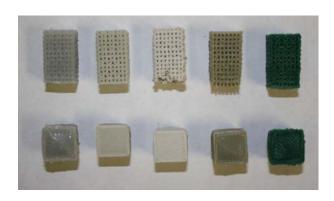




3D printed ABS-metal organic framework composite materials







Outlook

Chemistry

<u>Nanoparticle</u>

Identity Shape

Size

Surface Modification

Blending Catalysis

Polymers

Composites

Processability

<u>Chemistry</u>

Reactivity
Orthogonality

Porosity

Print

Geometry Optimization

Printed Chemistry

Outlook



ARTICLES
PUBLISHED ONLINE: 15 APRIL 2012 | DOI: 10.10.38/NCHEM.1313

Integrated 3D-printed reactionware for chemical synthesis and analysis

Mark D. Symesth, Philip J. Kitsonth, Jun Yanth, Craig J. Richmond¹, Geoffrey J. T. Cooper¹, Richard W. Bowman², Turlif Vilbrandt³ and Leroy Cronin¹*



Letter

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3D Printed Bionic Ears

Manu S. Mannoor, † Ziwen Jiang, † Teena James, ‡ Yong Lin Kong, † Karen A. Malatesta, † Winston O. Soboyejo, † Naveen Verma, $^{\$}$ David H. Gracias, ‡ and Michael C. McAlpine*, †

