

# ELECTROSPUN NANOFIBRES

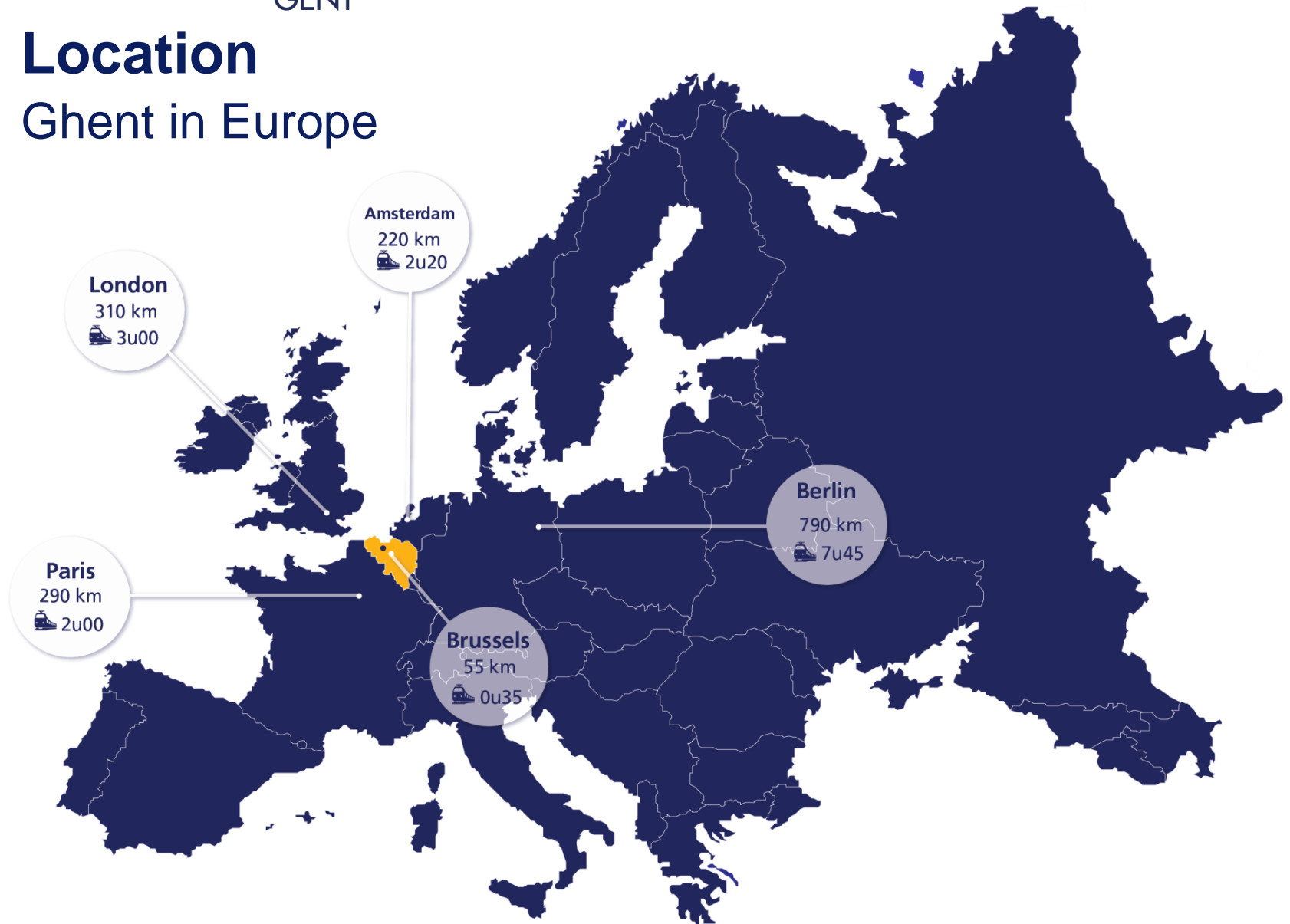
## NEW POTENTIALS AND CHALLENGES FOR TEXTILE MATERIALS

Karen DE CLERCK – Paul KIEKENS  
[karen.declerck@ugent.be](mailto:karen.declerck@ugent.be)

ETP CONFERENCE  
25-26<sup>TH</sup> MARCH 2015  
BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

# Location

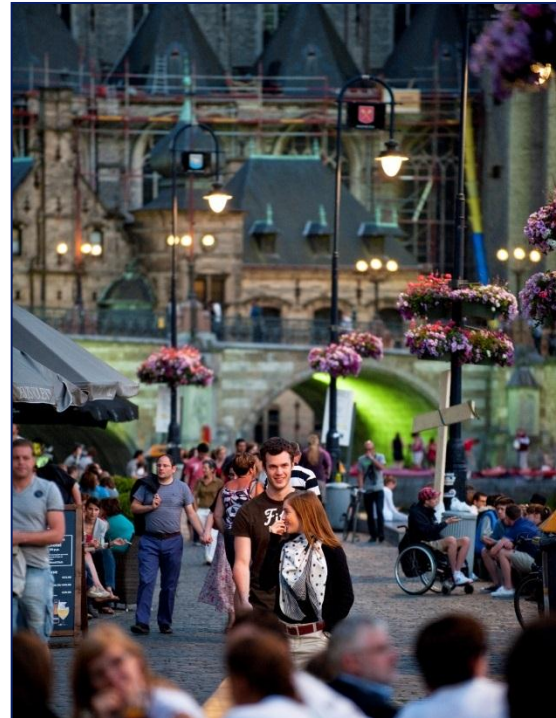
## Ghent in Europe



## The city of Ghent



Students:  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  of the city population



Ghent University

Faculty of Engineering and Architecture

Department of Textiles

**Chemical and  
Physical  
Textile Technology**

Prof. Dr. Paul  
KIEKENS

**Polymer  
Technology**

Prof. Dr. ir. Dagmar  
D'HOOGE

**Fibrous Structures  
Smart textiles**

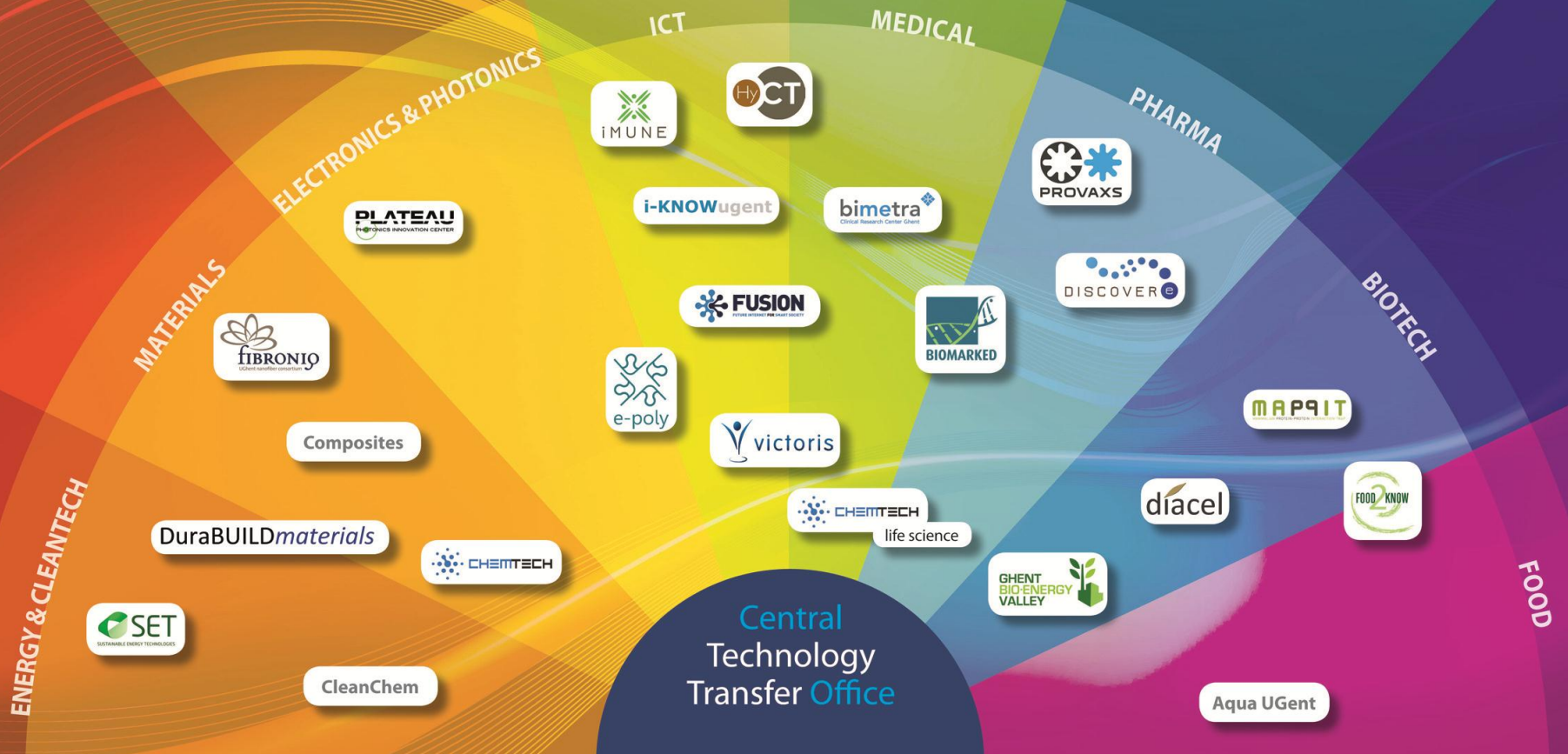
Prof. Dr. ir. Lieva  
VAN LANGENHOVE

**Fibre and  
Colouration  
Technology**

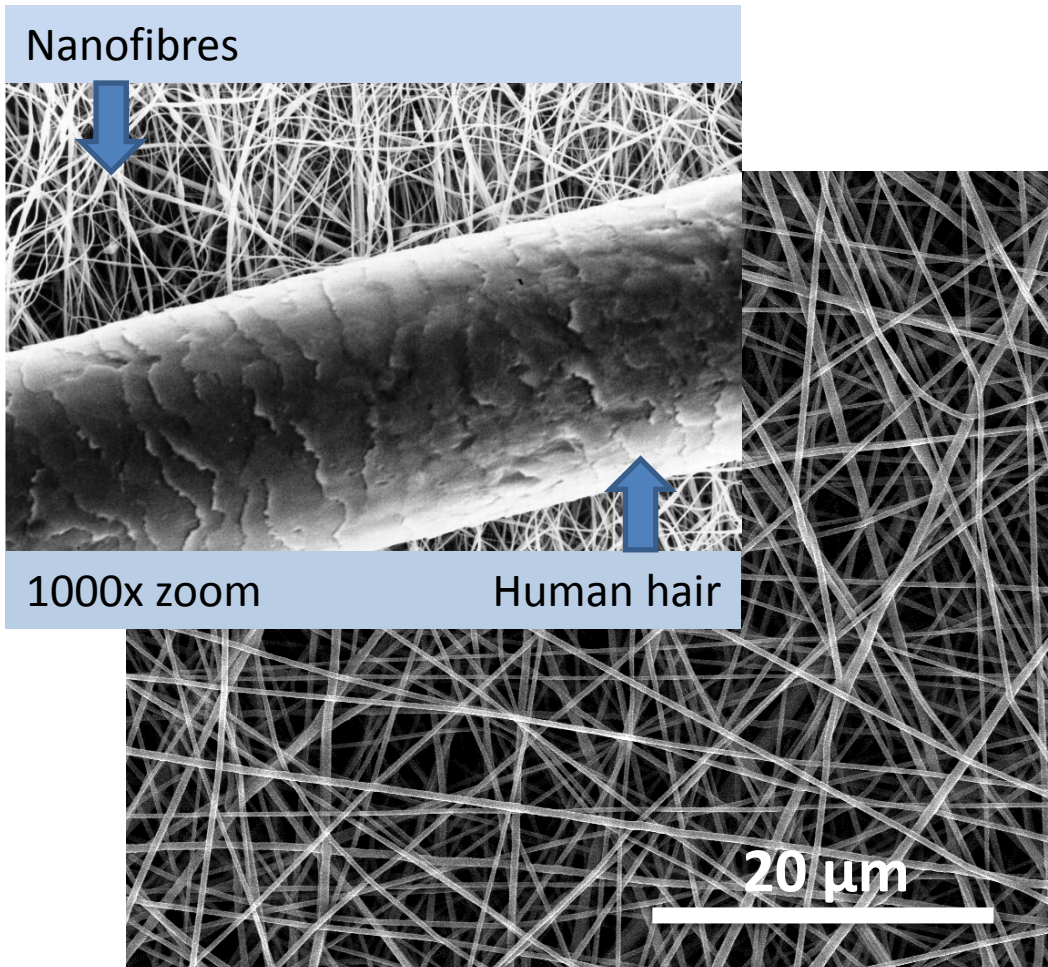
Prof. Dr. ir. Karen  
DE CLERCK

# Technology Transfer at Ghent University

Technology transfer at Ghent University wants to facilitate the commercial application of promising technologies developed within the Ghent University Association. Key technology transfer activities include industrial collaboration programs, IP licensing and spin-off creation. For its liaison with industry, UGent uses a network of specialized business development centres backed by a Central Technology Transfer Office.



# Nanofibrous nonwovens have unique characteristics



Very small fibre diameters  
( $< 500$  nm)

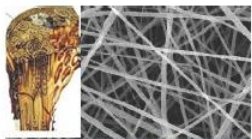


High specific surface area

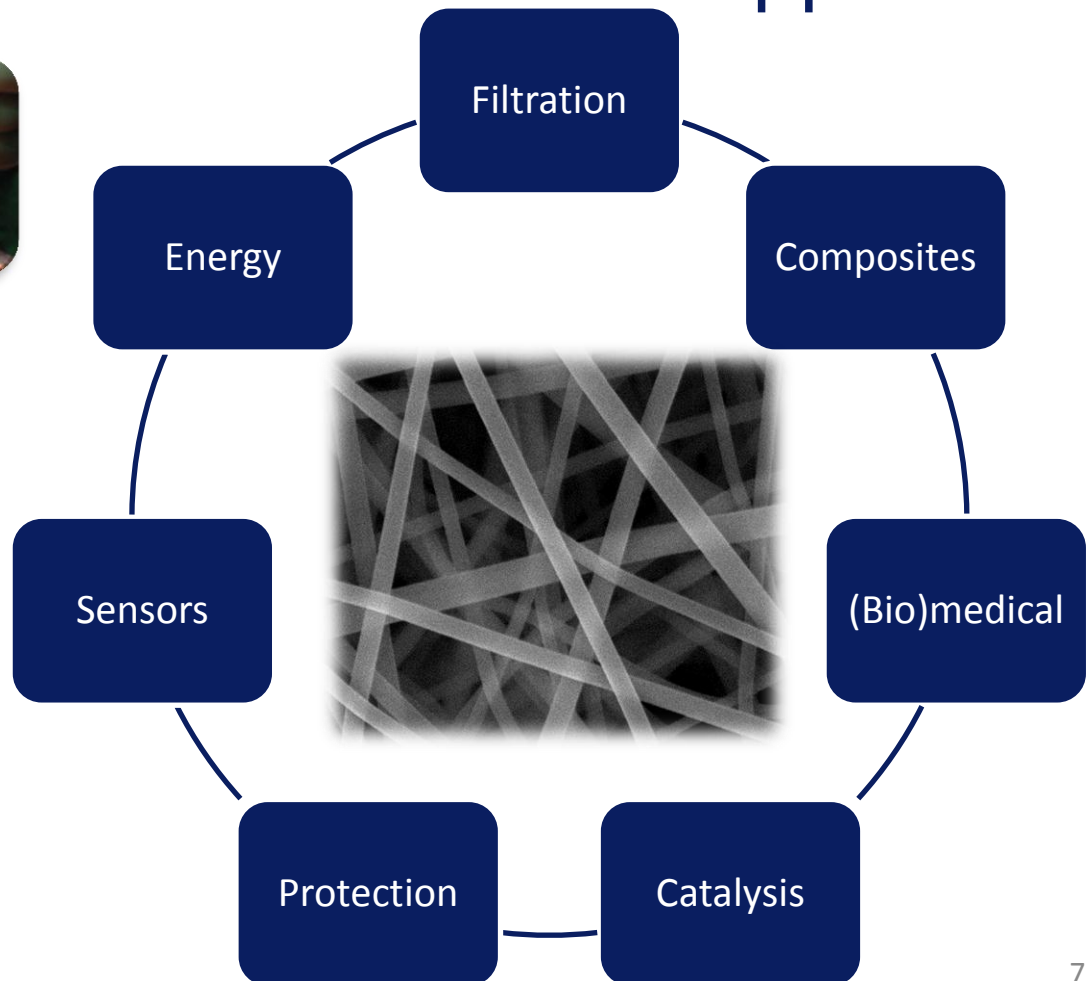
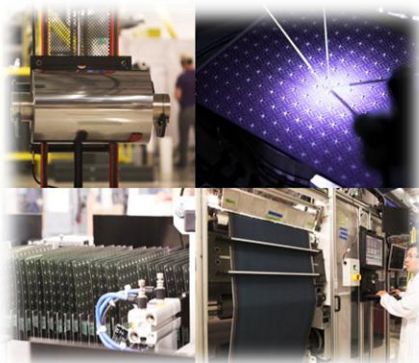
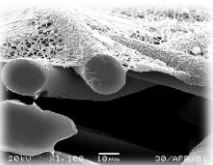
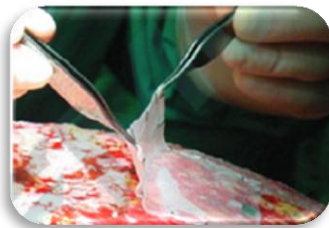
Small pore size

High porosity

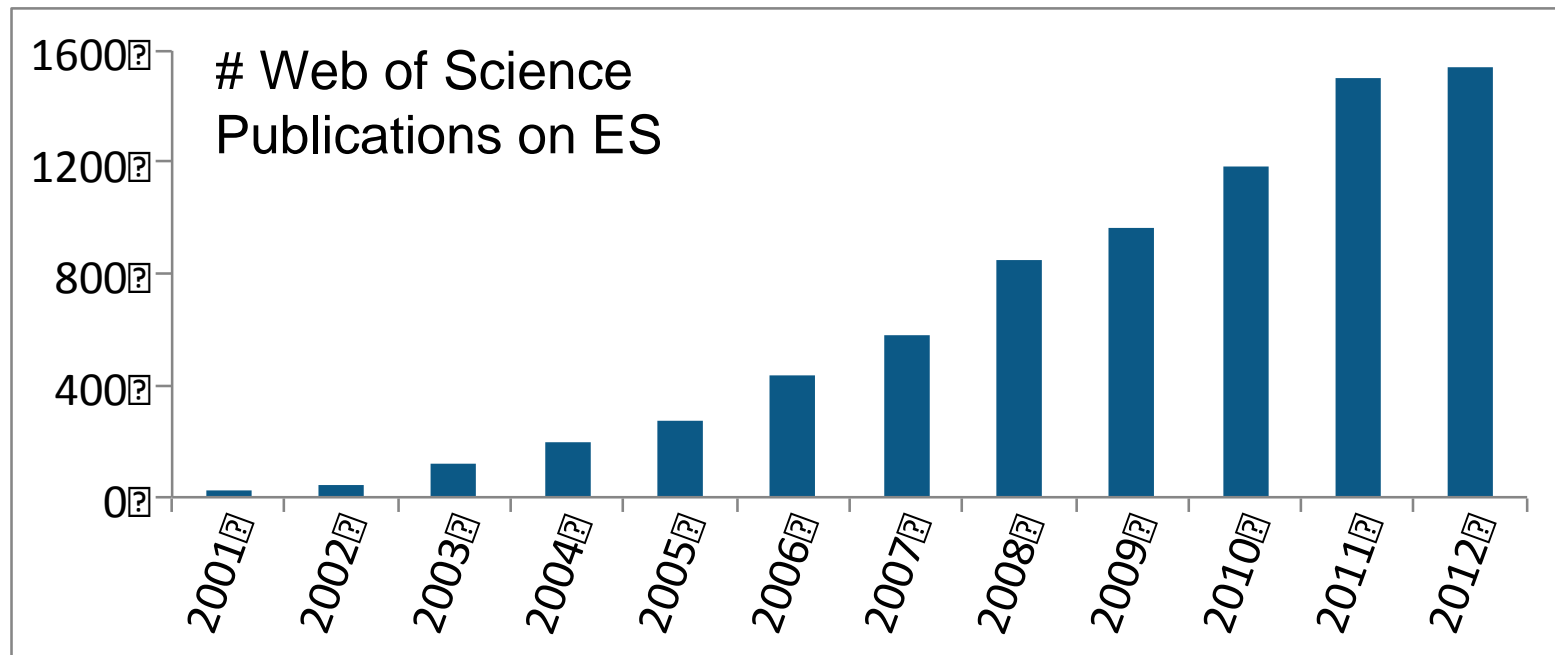
# Nanofibres have various dedicated end-applications



Bone  
Regeneration  
Implant



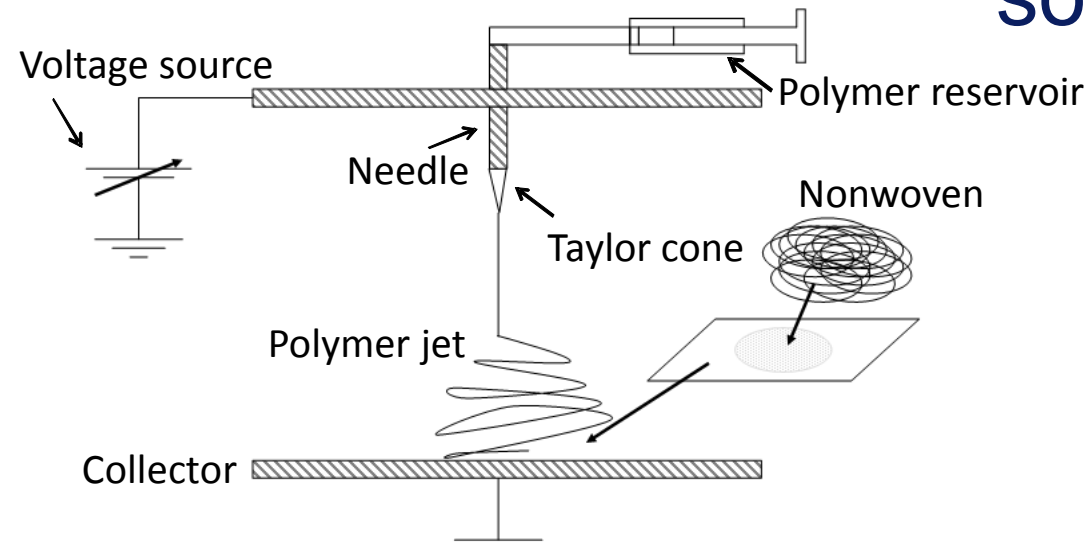
# Electrospinning (ES) in literature



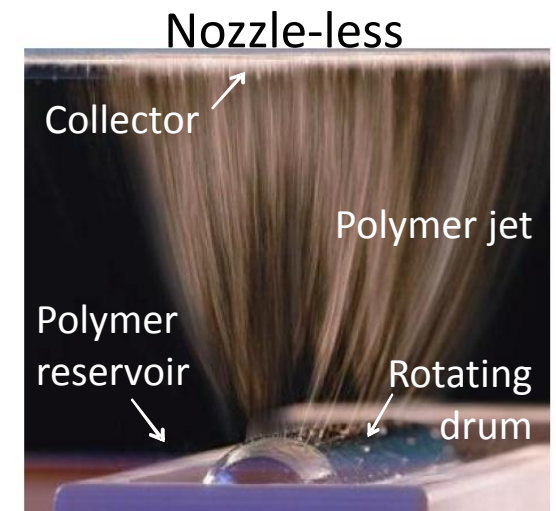
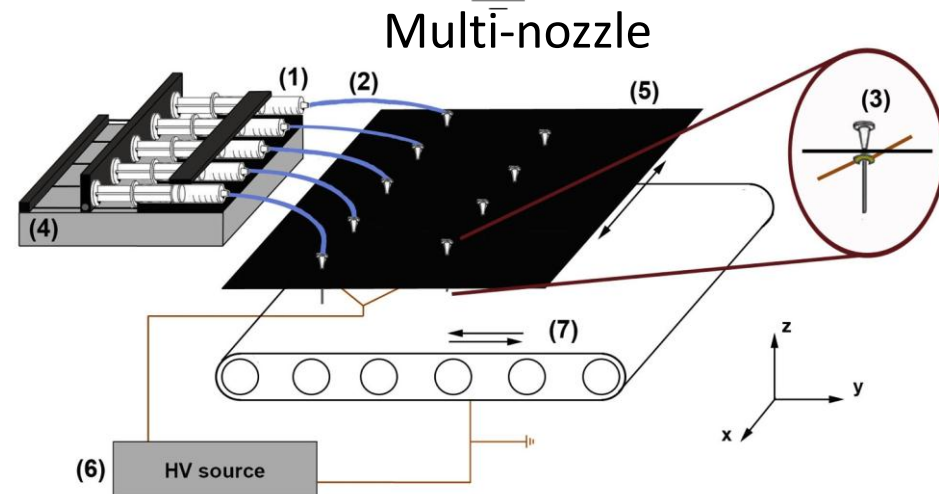
Highlights: Electrospinning technology and modelling  
Novel polymer-solvent systems  
Advanced applications for nanofibres



# Electrospinning technology @ UGent: solvent electrospinning



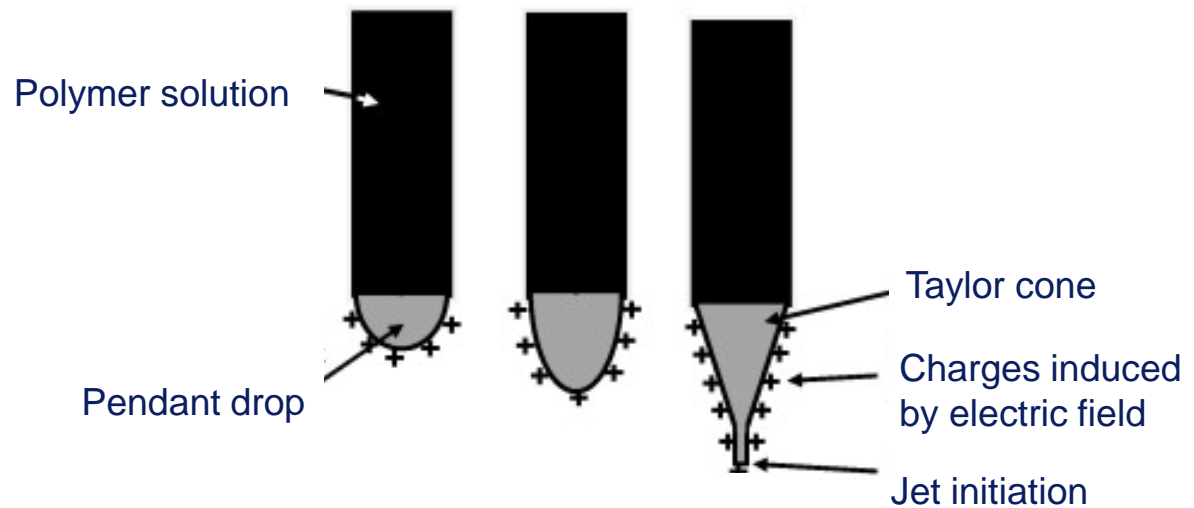
- ☑ High stability
- ☑ High reproducibility
- ☑ Fine fibres (nm-range)
- ☒ Use of solvents



# Principle of nozzle solvent electrospinning: a simple yet complex process

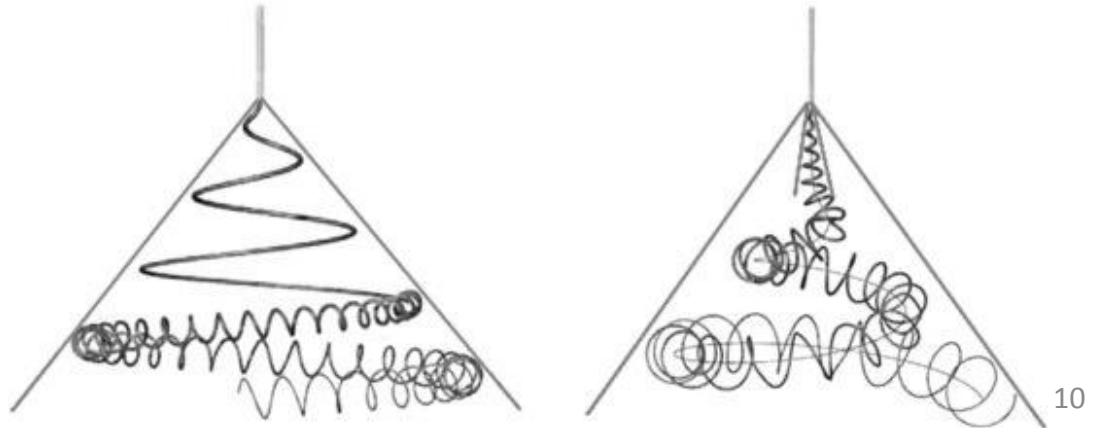
## Initiation:

Formation of the Taylor cone



## Bending instability:

Formation of the nanofibres  
by solvent evaporation,  
jet stretching and splitting



# The electrospinning process is governed by a multitude of parameters

## **Polymer solution parameters**

Solvent (type, mixture)

Polymer (concentration, MW)

Viscosity, surface tension, electrical properties

## **Processing conditions**

Voltage

Distance

Flow rate

Needle, collector

## **Ambient parameters**

Humidity

Temperature

Atmosphere



Stable process

Reproducible nanofibres

Upscaling

# Upscaling

Semi-industrial multinozzle setup:  
+100 nozzles, modular based prototype

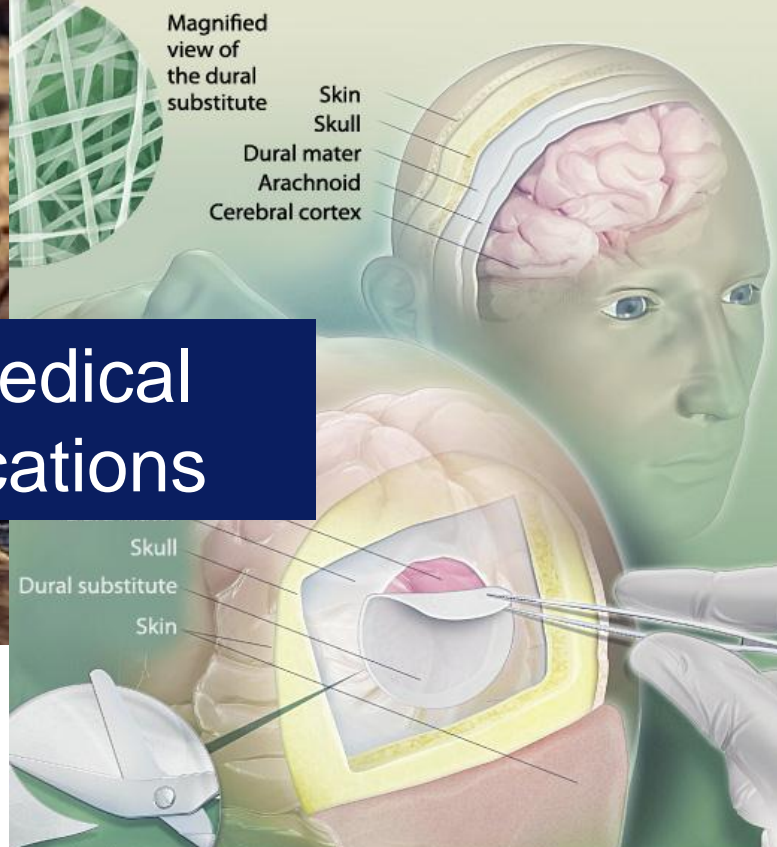


Production of nanofibre  
based media

- As rolled goods with or without substrate
- With grammage between 0.05 - 100 g m<sup>-2</sup>



Waterfiltration



Biomedical applications

Composites

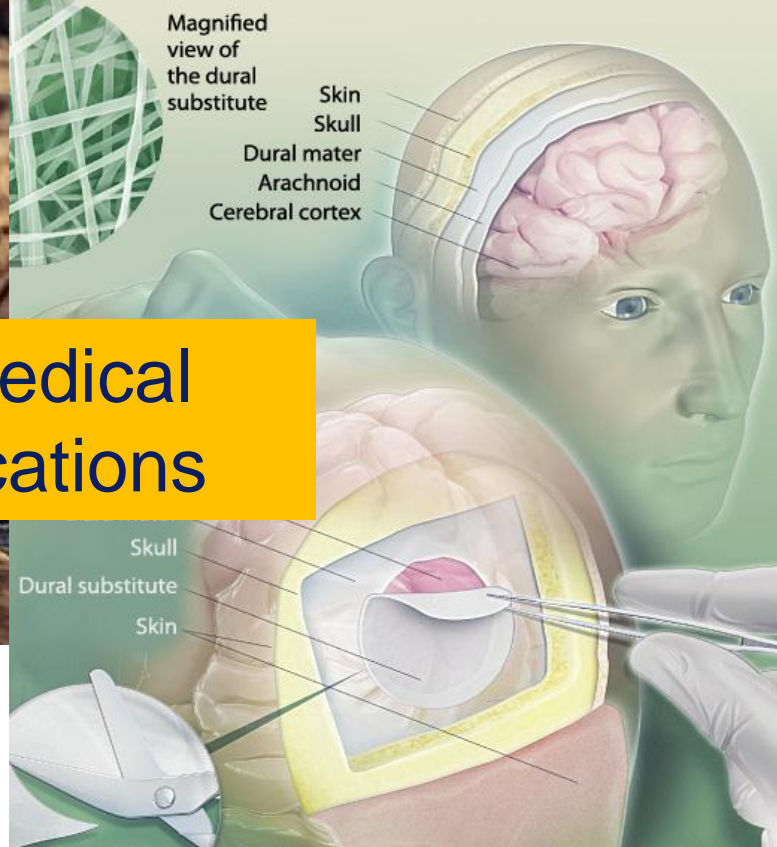


Optical monitoring: pH-sensors





Waterfiltration



# Biomedical applications

Composites

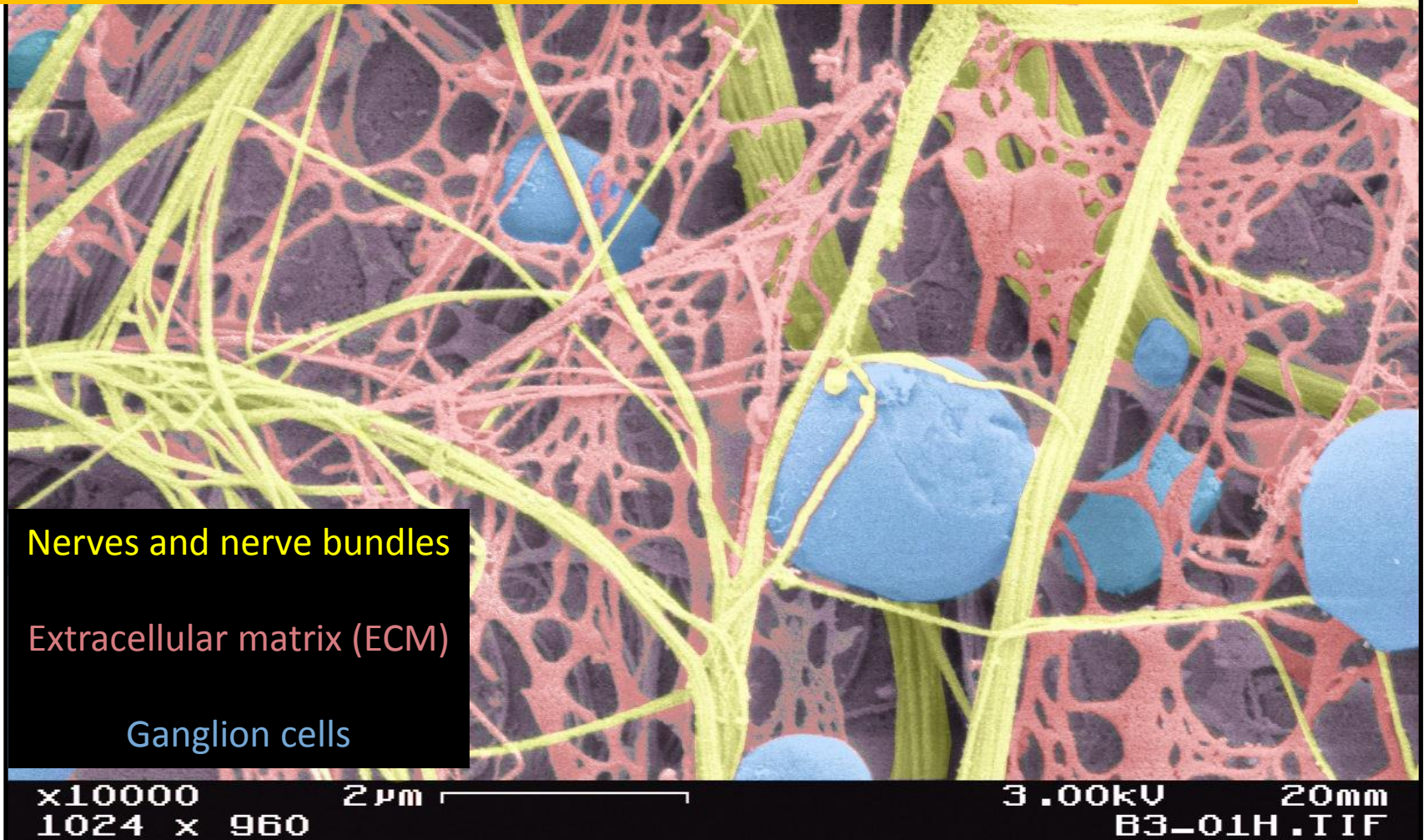


Optical monitoring: pH-sensors



# Biomedical applications

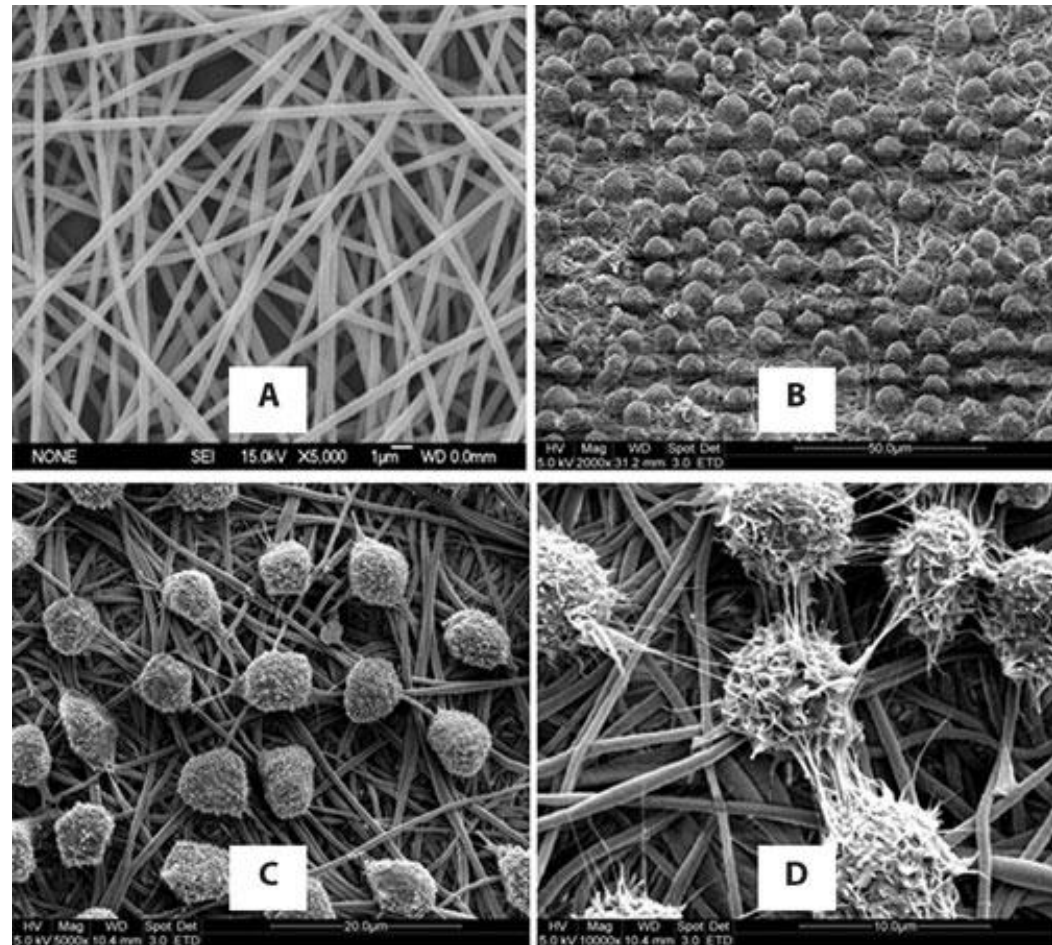
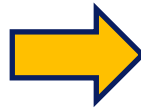
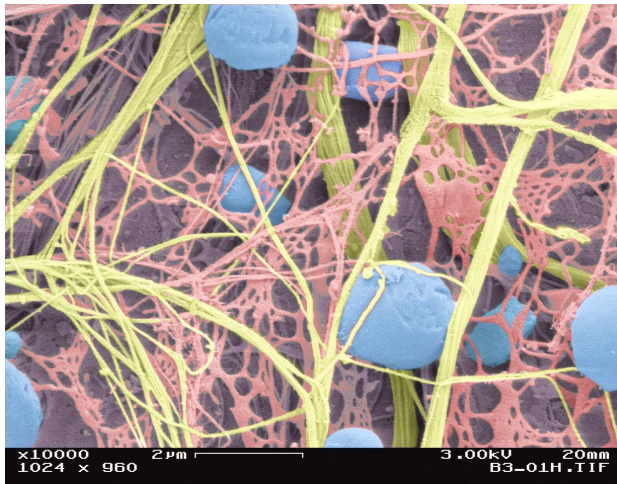
The ECM, the structural and biomedical support for cells, has a nanofibrous structure



# Electrospun nanofibres are the ideal candidate to mimic the ECM in biomedical applications

## Stem cell cultures on man-made electrospun nanofibres

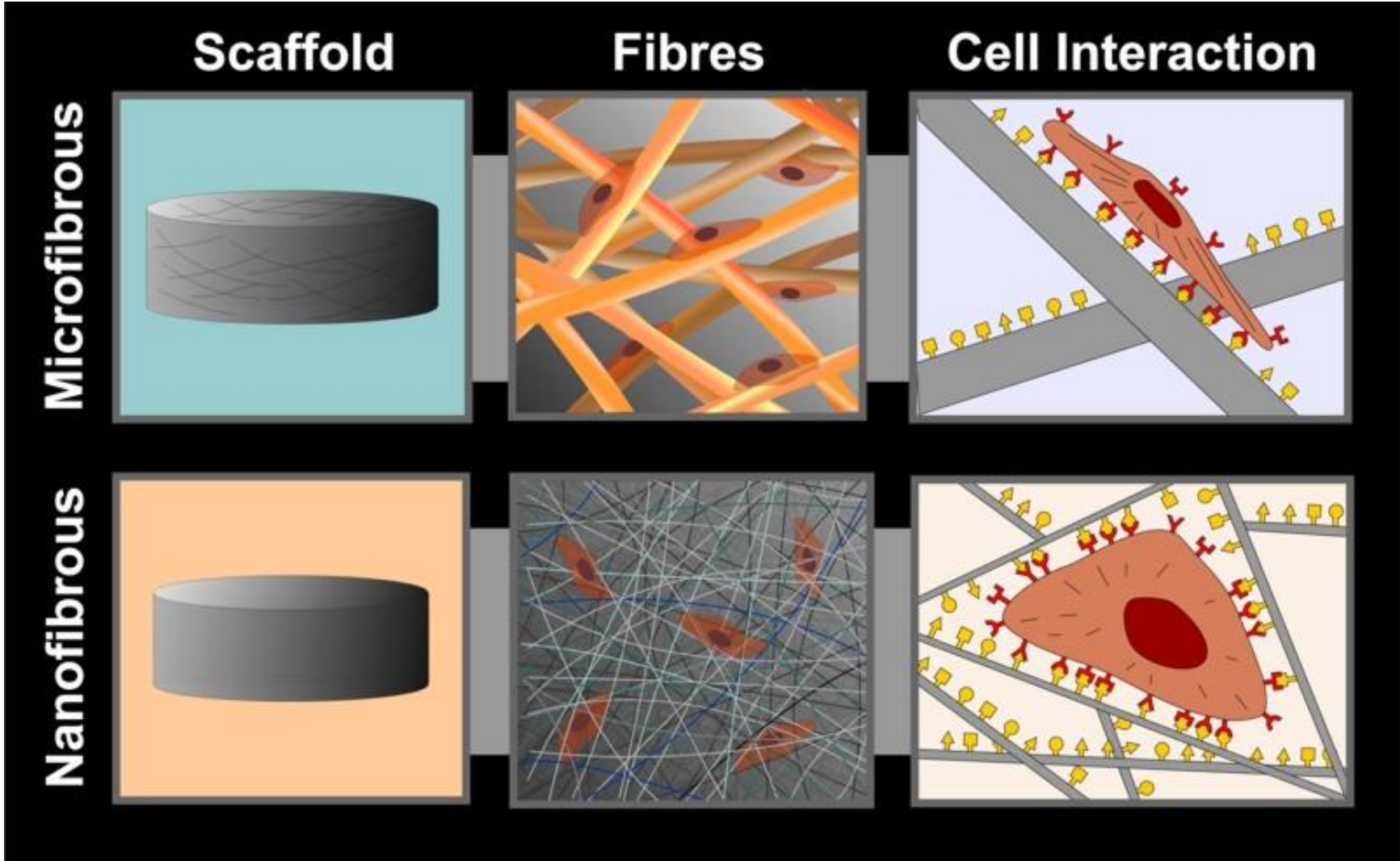
The ECM, the structural and biomedical support for cells, has a nanofibrous structure



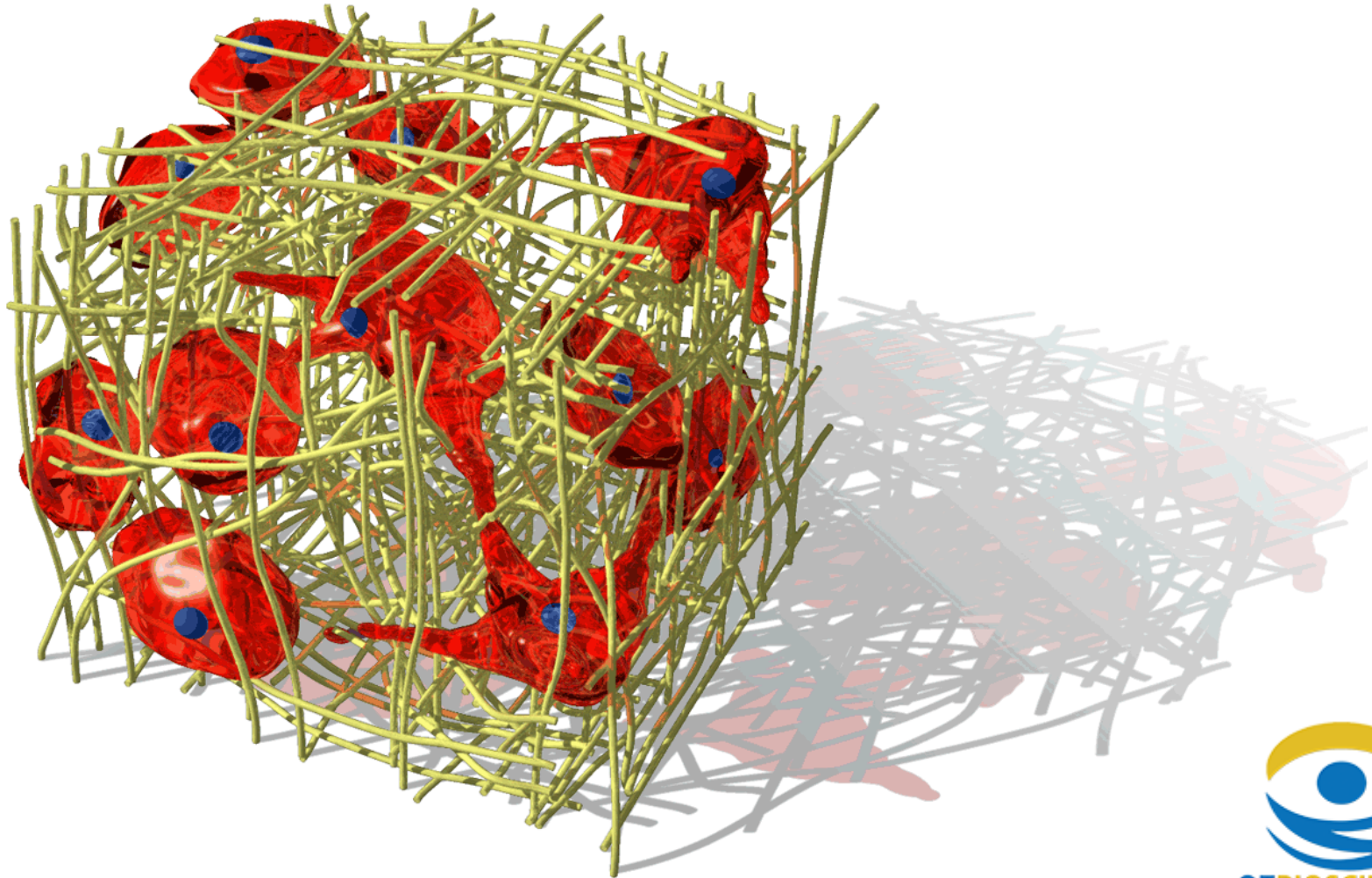
R. Sakthivel & Y. Zhao  
Genetic Engineering &  
Biotech news (2010), 30 (16)



# Cells are well-supported by nanofibrous scaffolds, making them suitable for cell cultures

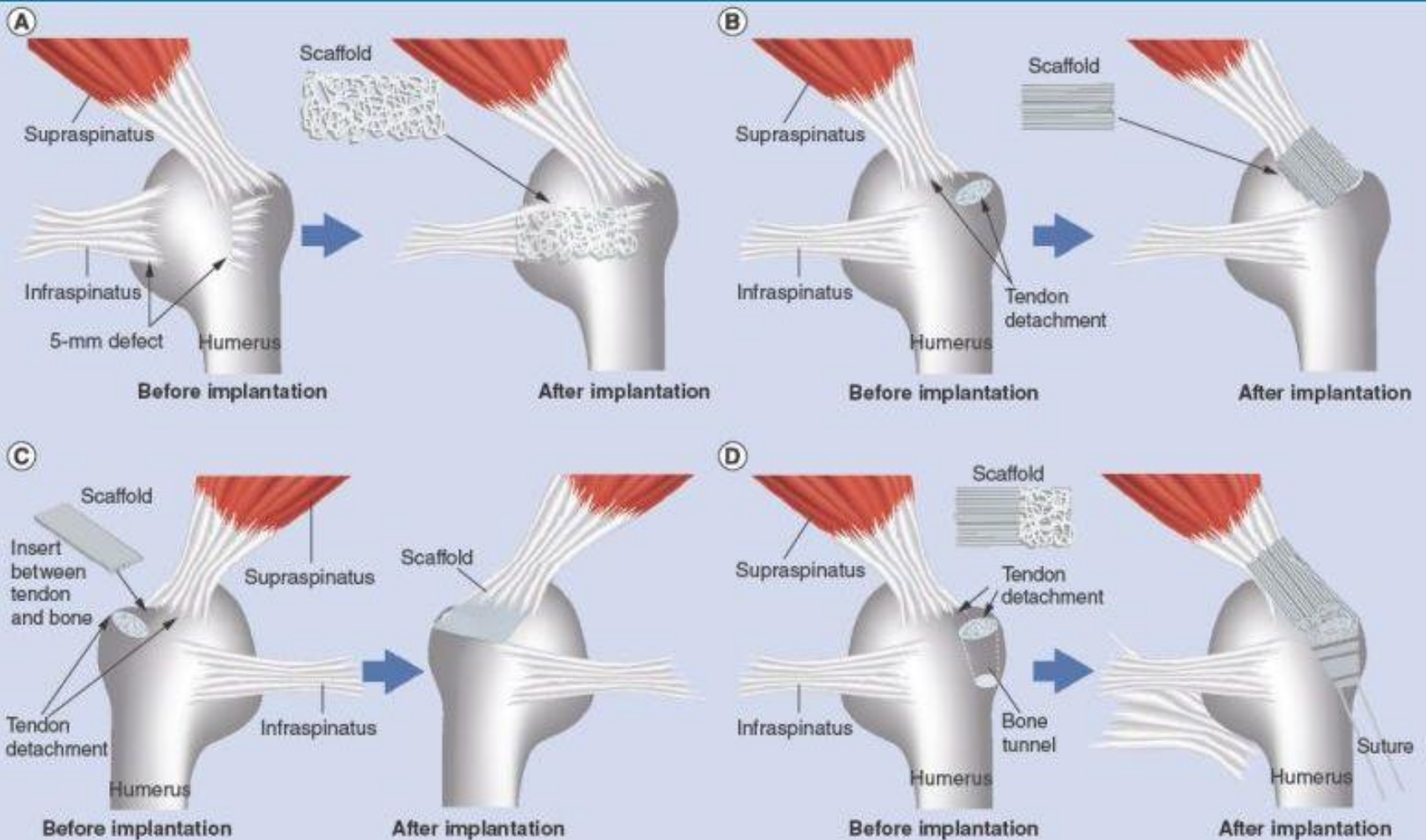


Infiltration of cells into the scaffold is important:  
scaffold design needs to be adapted

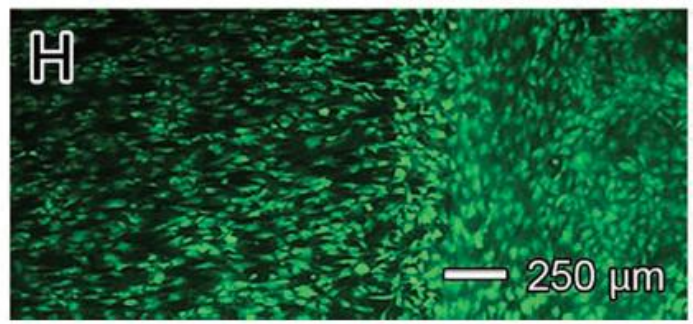
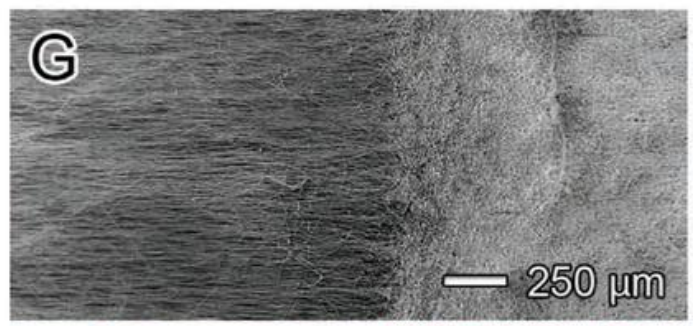
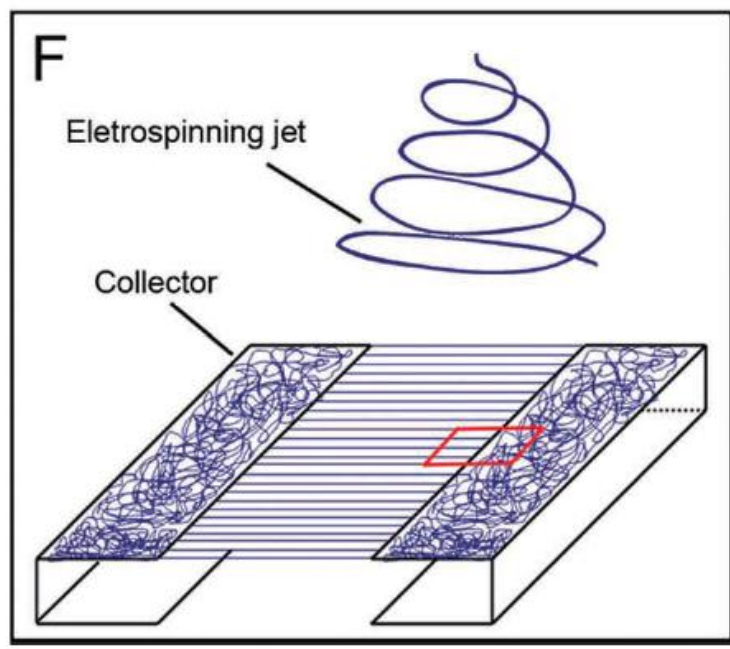
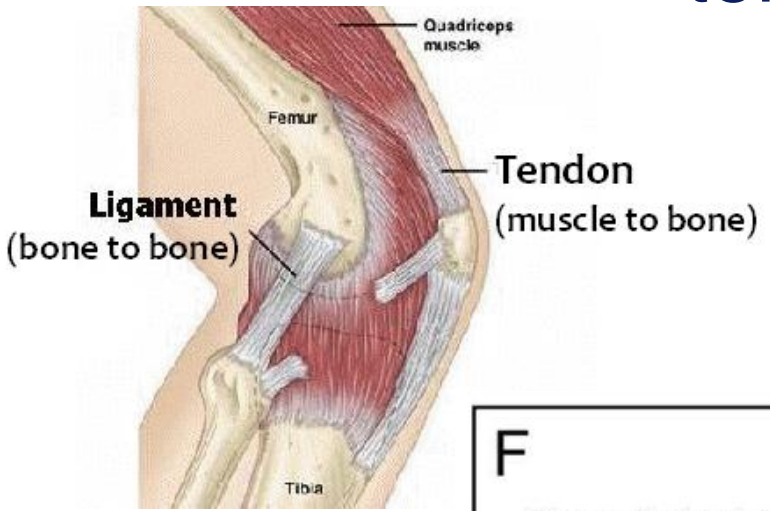


# Repair of tissues, including bone, cartilage, tendon, muscle, ligament, meniscus

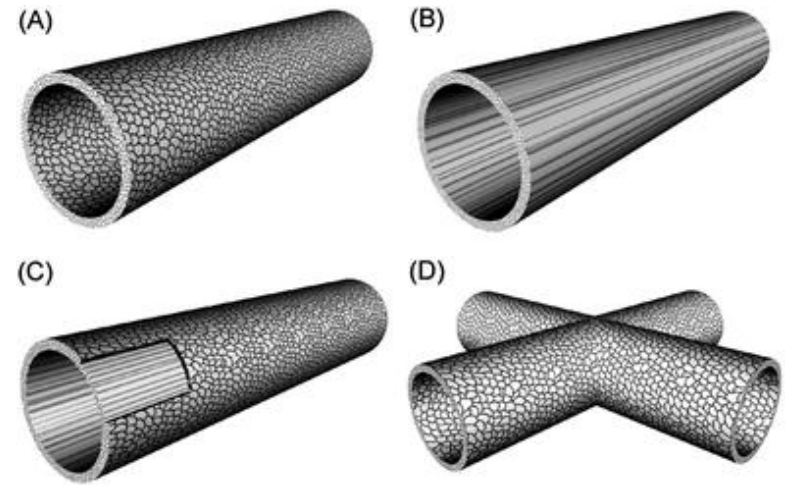
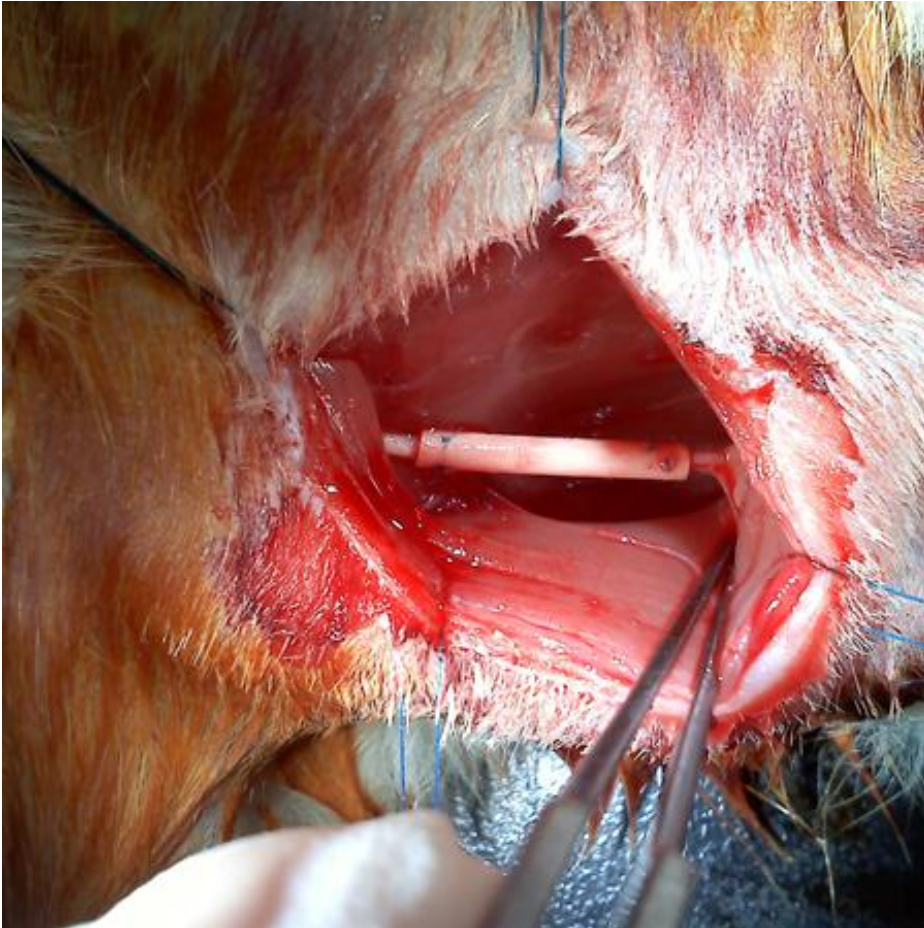
Medscape



# The importance of fibre alignment in tendon/ligament-to-bone repairs



# Tubular grafts make repairing of nerves and arteries possible



J. Xie et al. *Nanoscale* (2010)  
2, 35-44

# Materials for wound dressings: a wide variety and an important choice

## Natural polymers

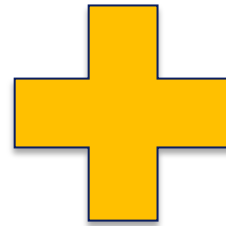
Better interaction with cells  
Low immunogenicity

Collagen / gelatin  
Chitosan  
Silk

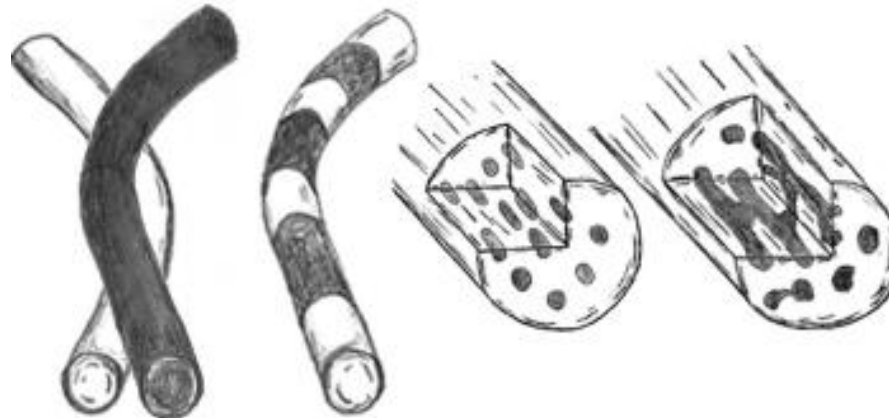
## Synthetic polymers

Mechanical properties  
Tailorable biodegradation  
Easy processing

Synthetic polyesters (PGA, PLA, PCL)  
Polyurethane  
Polyvinyl alcohol

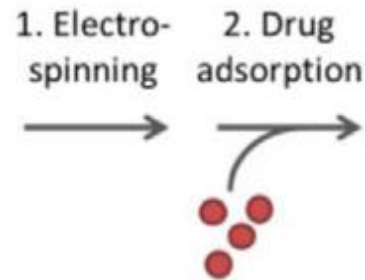
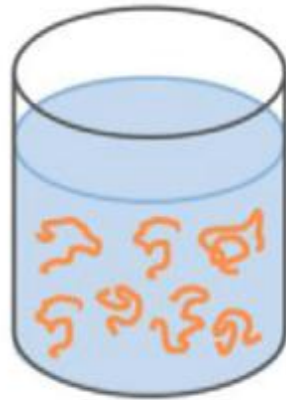


Combining them takes advantage of the best of both worlds

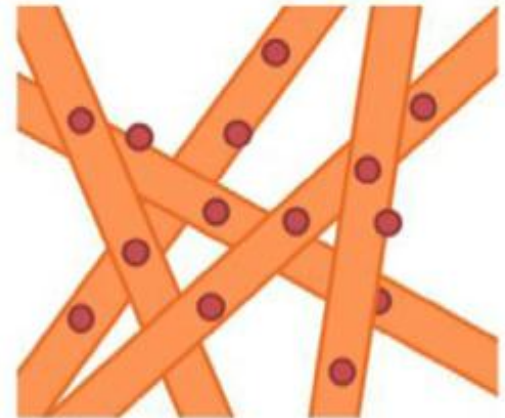
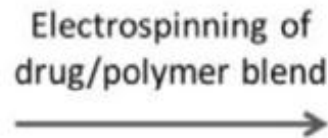
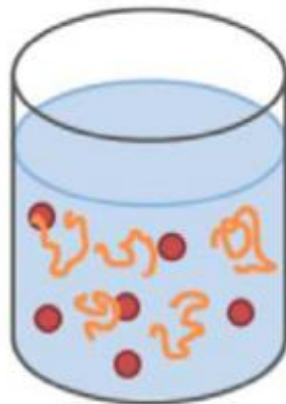


# Drug delivery using nanofibres: several production methods and materials available, making tailored release possible

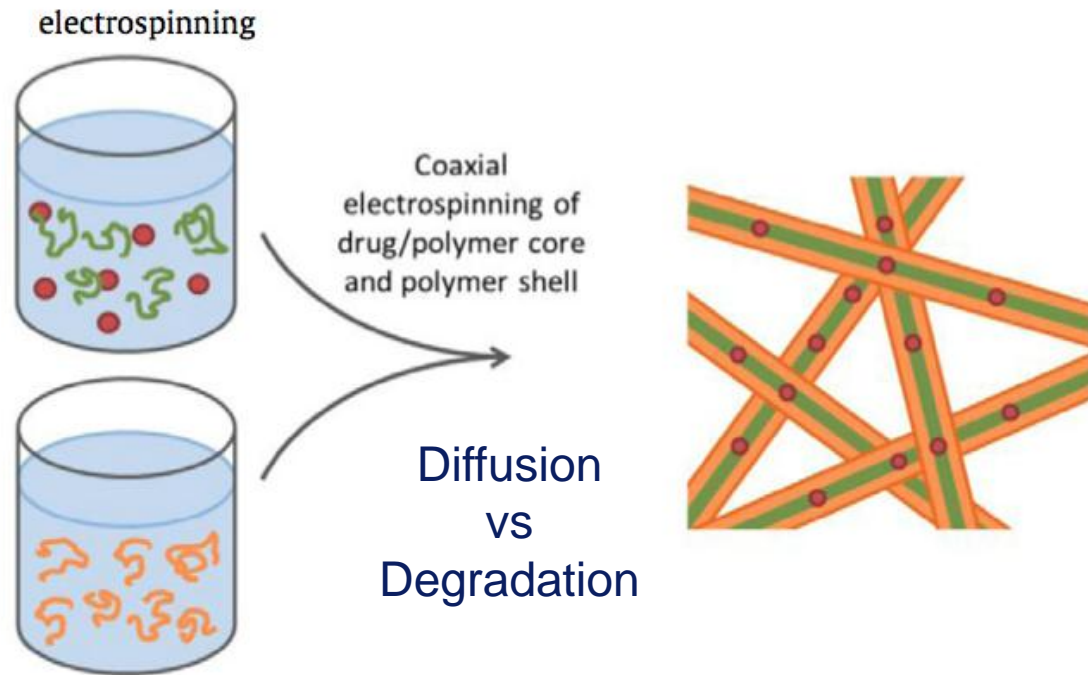
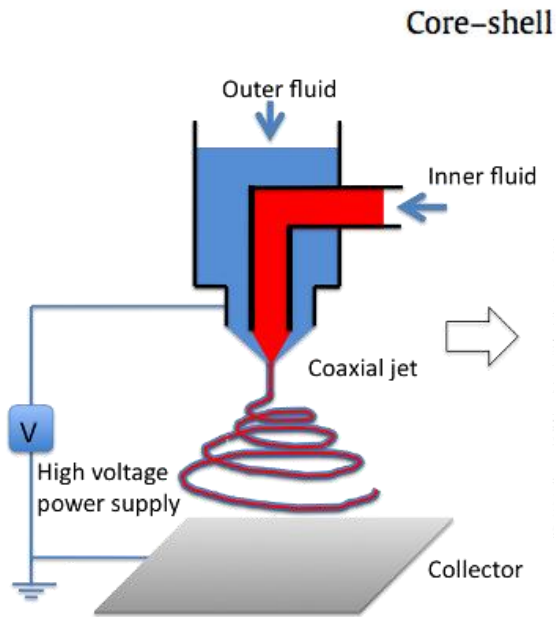
Post-spinning modification



Electrospinning of drug/polymer blend

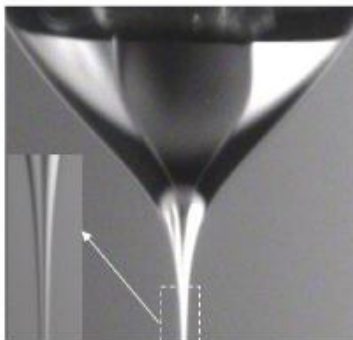


# There are several possible production methods and materials available, making tailored release possible



Delayed onset of drug release until the shell is degraded

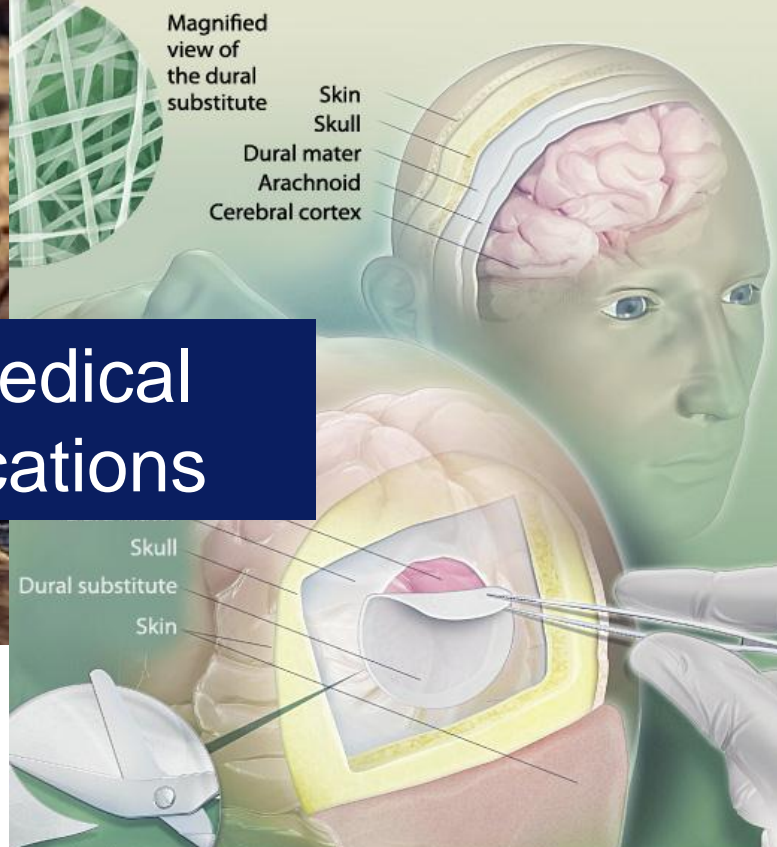
Compound Taylor cone







Waterfiltration



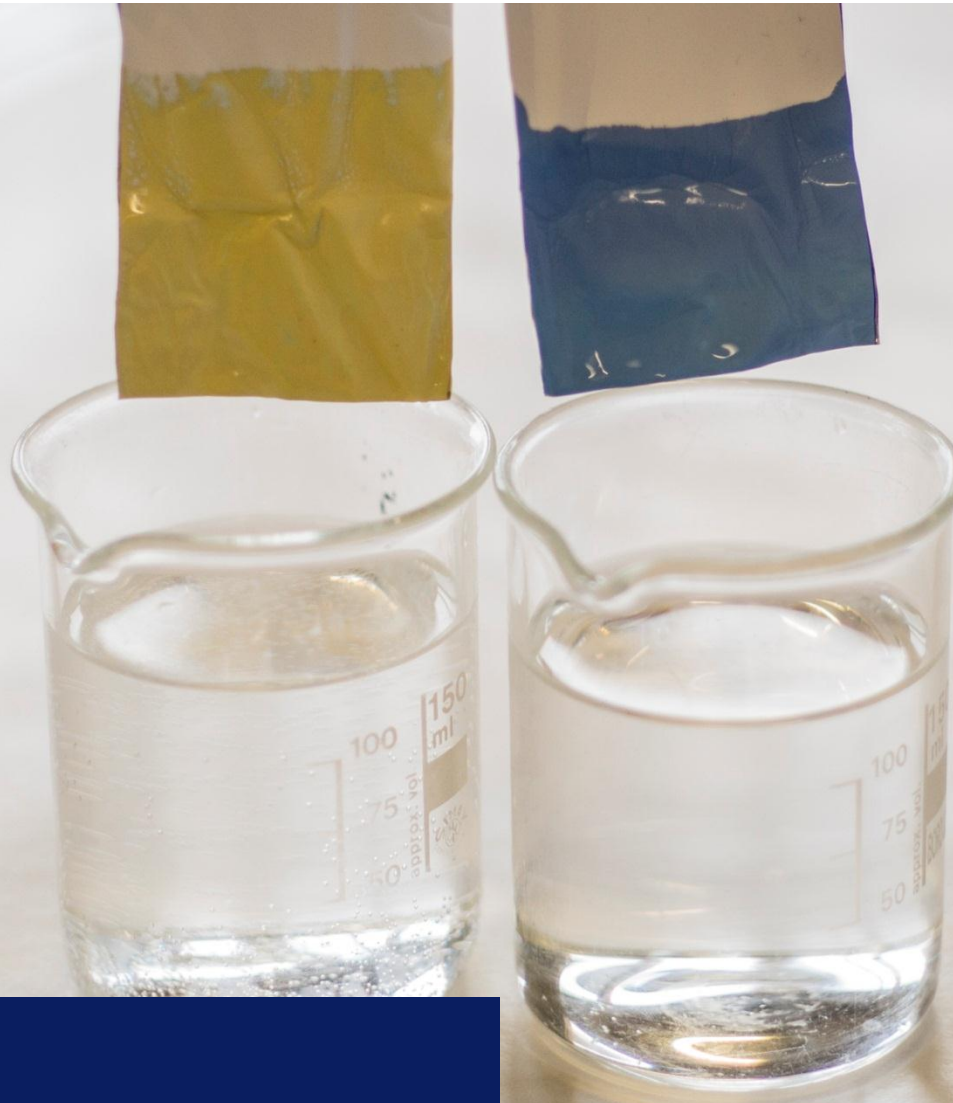
# Biomedical applications

Composites



Optical monitoring: pH-sensors





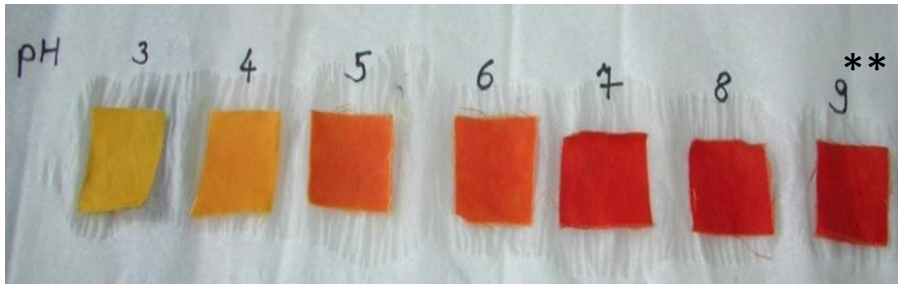
## pH sensors

First signal or warning

Application in wound dressings, protective clothing, ....

# Various combinations of pH-indicators and textile fibres are promising

Dyes applied through conventional dyeing technique



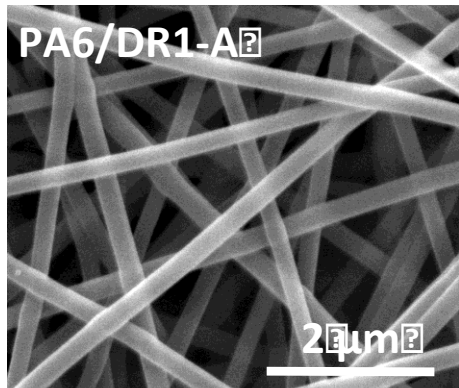
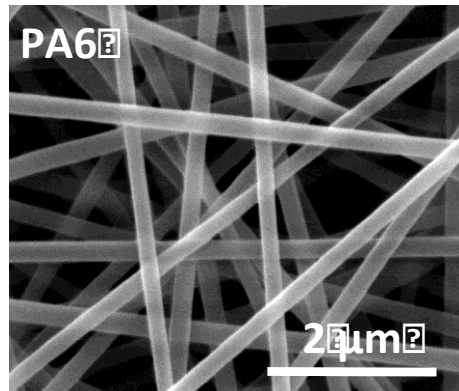
√ acceptable dyeing performance  
 ■ clear halochromic sensitivity

pH-indicator	cotton	polyamide
Xylenol Blue		√
Cresol Red		√
Methyl Orange	√	√
Ethyl Orange	√	√
Congo Red	√	√
Alizarin Red	√	√
Methyl Red		√
P-Rosolic Acid		√
Bromocresol Purple		√
Alizarin	√	√
Nitrazine Yellow		√
Bromothymol Blue		√
Brilliant Yellow	√ **	√
Neutral Red	√	√
Phenol Red		√

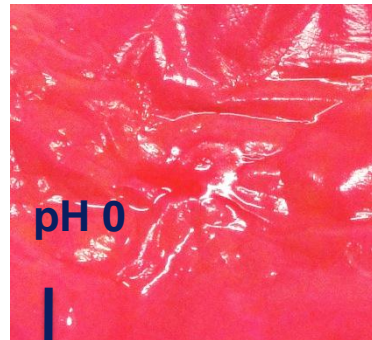
Van der Schueren et al.  
 Text Res J 80 (2010) 590

# Production and analysis of nanofibres functionalised with a pH-sensitive dye

## Influence on the electrospinning process



## Colour change with pH

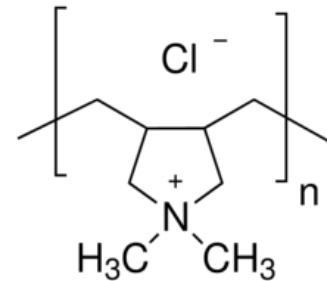


Reversible  
Quick response  
time



## Minimising dye migration

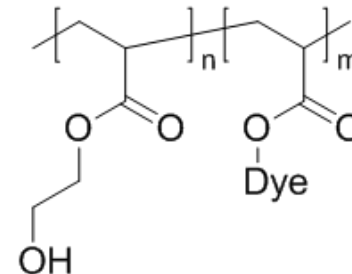
Use of a complexing agent



Faster  
response time

Minimal dye  
leaching

Use of functionalised polymers



# Halochromic PCL/chitosan nanofibres show potential for wound dressing applications

Dagarville et al.  
Biosens Bioelectron 41 (2013) 30

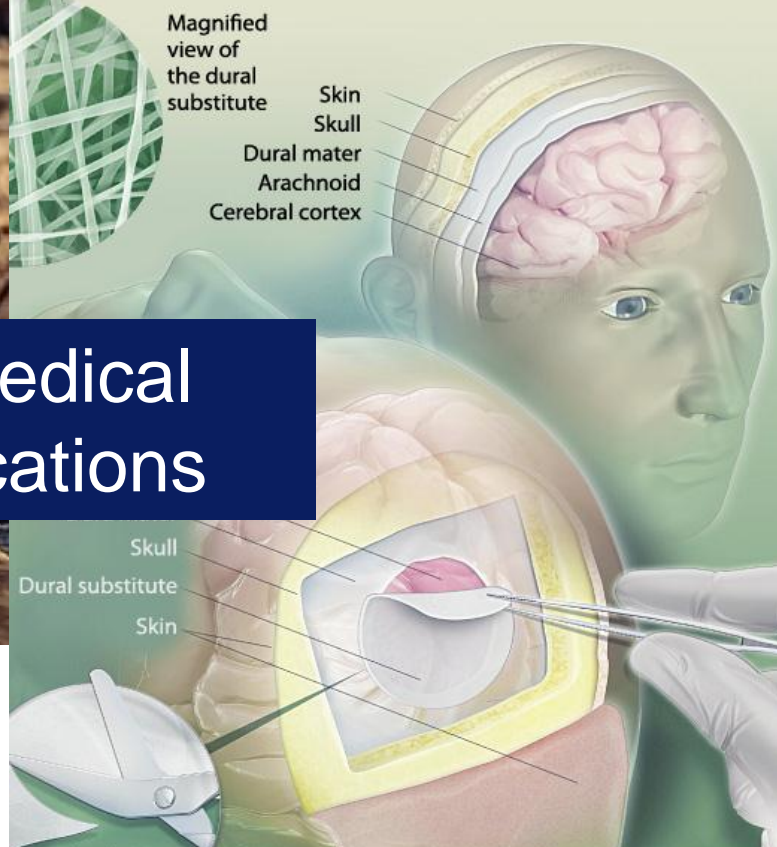


- ✓ Biocompatible  
Antibacterial
- ✓ Stimulation of  
wound healing
- ✓ Monitoring of pH:  
indication on  
- healing stage  
- infections

Van der Schueren et al.  
Carbohydr. Polym. 91(1) (2013) 284-293



Waterfiltration



# Biomedical applications

# Composites



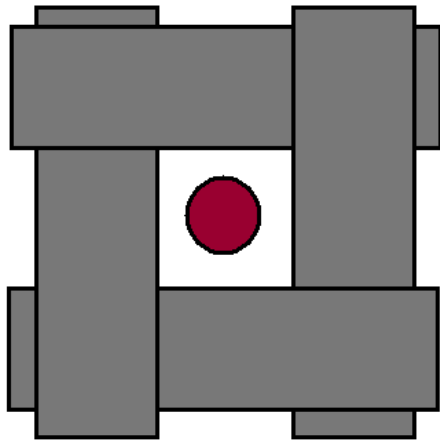
# Optical monitoring: pH-sensors



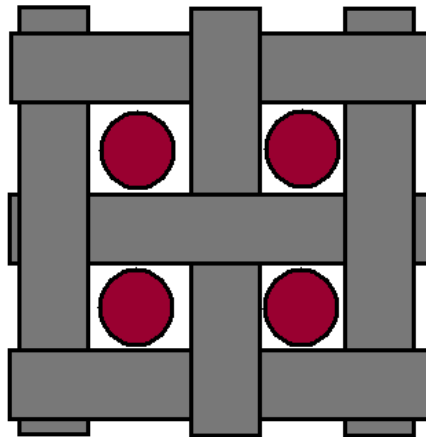
# High potential for water filtration

Same filter surface, high porosity, higher flux

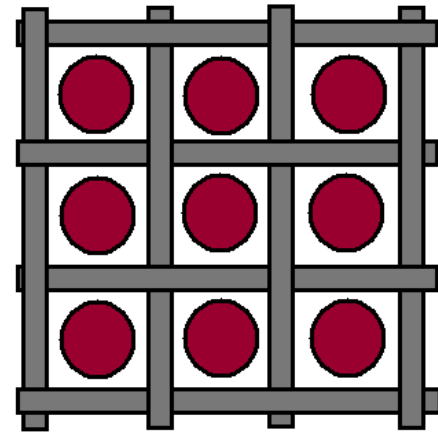
High potential for water filtration



Conventional membrane



Microfibre membrane



Nanofibre membrane

2 000 l/m<sup>3</sup>.h.bar ↔ 20 000 l/m<sup>3</sup>.h.bar

# Effluent microfiltration

Secondary effluent is often discharged into surface waters, while there is an increased interest in water reuse.



## Removal after filtration with nanofibres:

- 69% turbidity
- 76% biological activity
- 44% humic acids

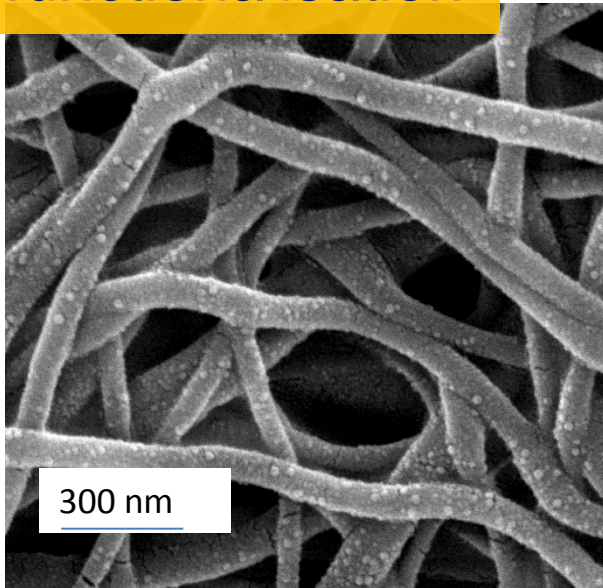


High-flux filtration technique for effluent recuperation.

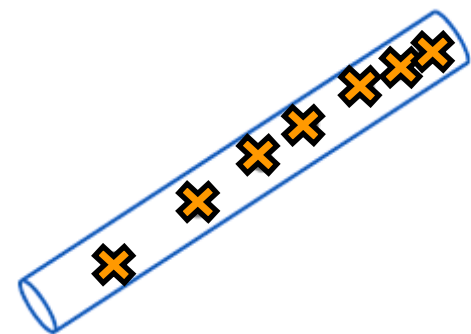
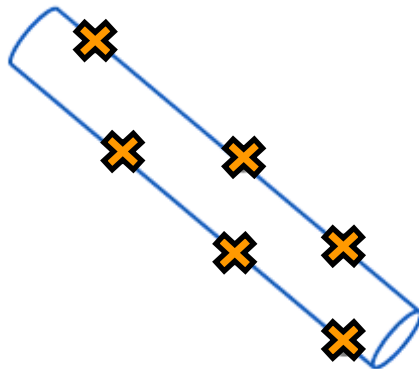
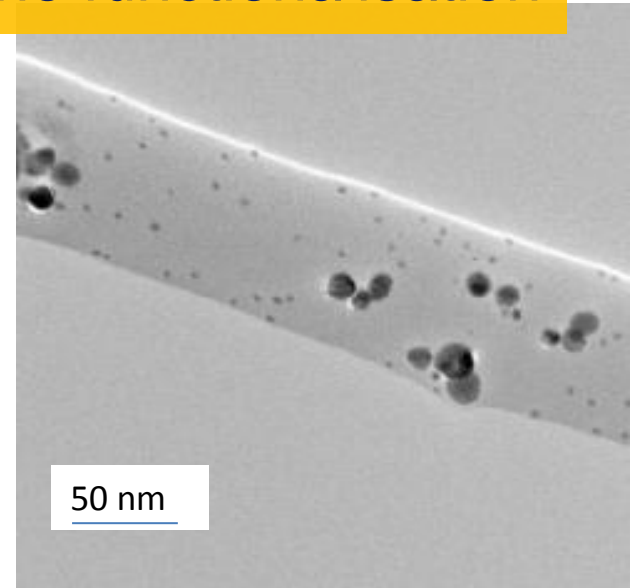


# Functionalisation of nanofibres

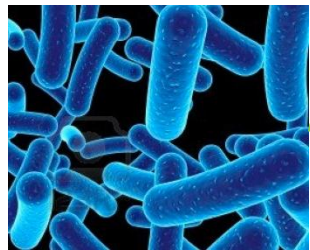
## Post-functionalisation



## Inline functionalisation



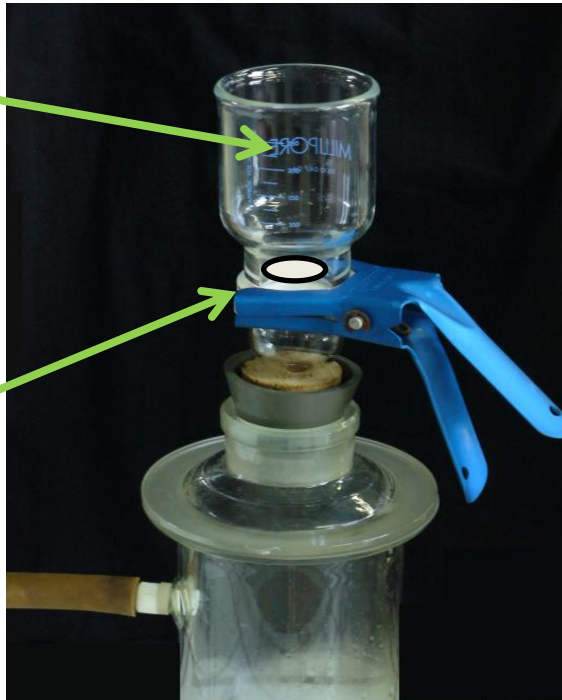
# Functionalisation with biocides/active nanoparticles



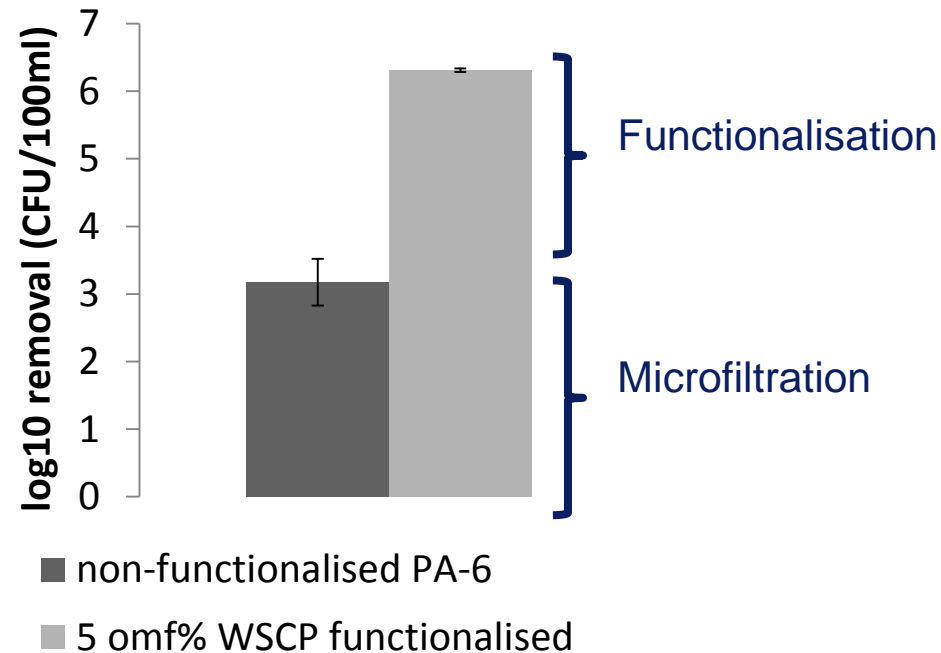
Bacteria



Nanofibre membrane

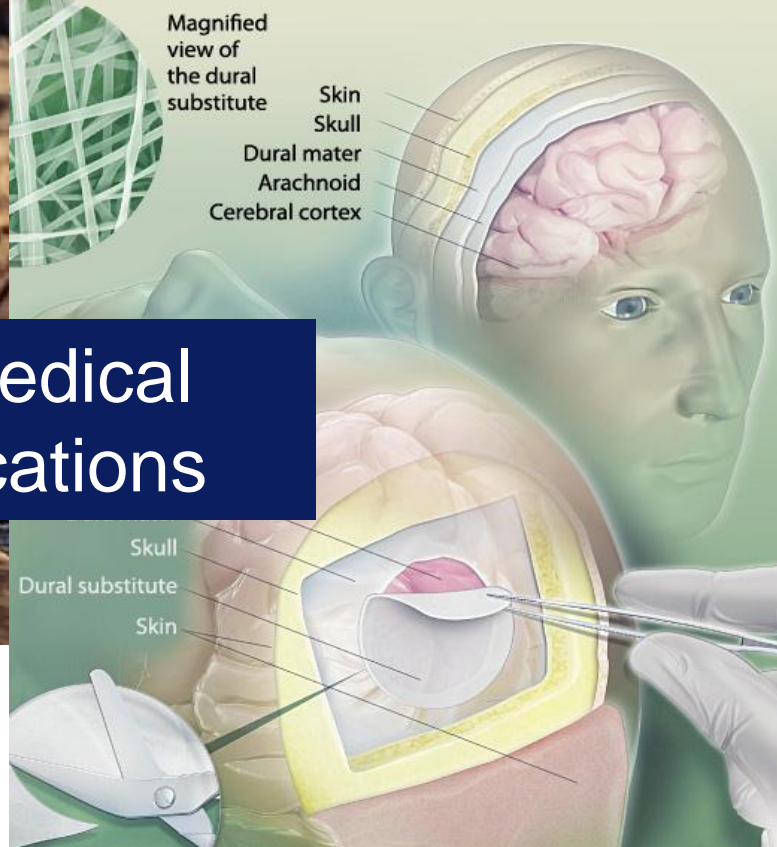


Lab scale filtration set-up





Waterfiltration



Biomedical applications

Composites



Optical monitoring: pH-sensors



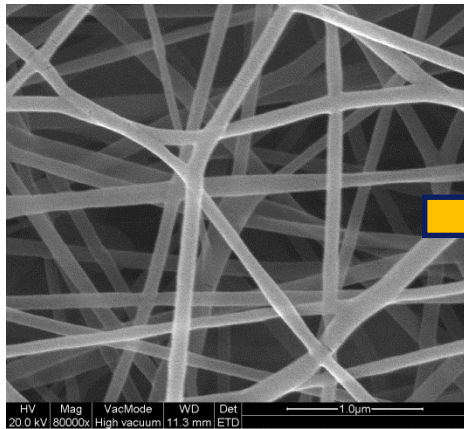
# Composites

***“Delamination is the most frequently encountered type of damage occurring in composites during service.”***

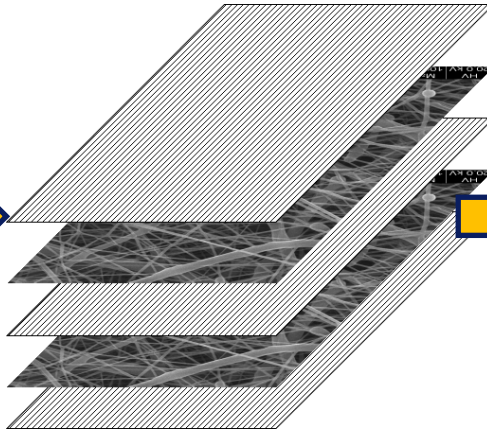
***S.W. Tsai***



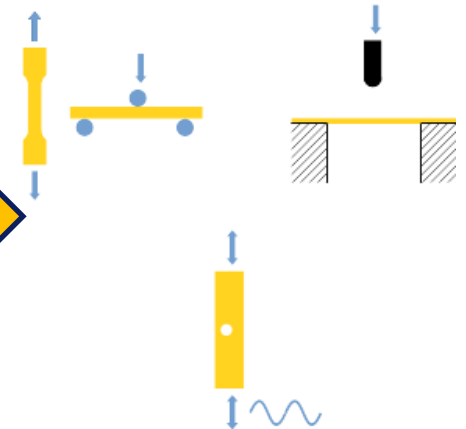
**1.**  
**Producing nanofibrous webs**



**2.**  
**Interleaving composite laminates**

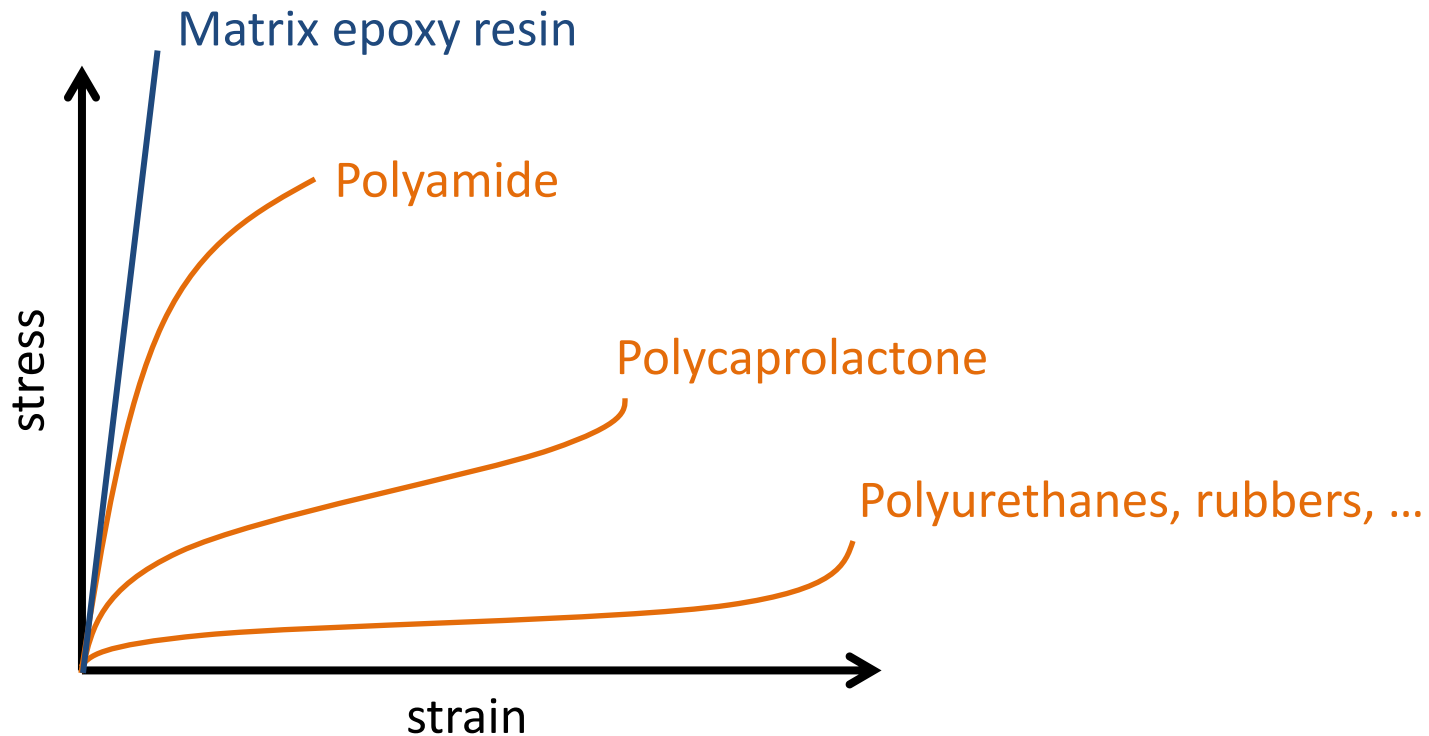


**3.**  
**Testing for mechanical properties**

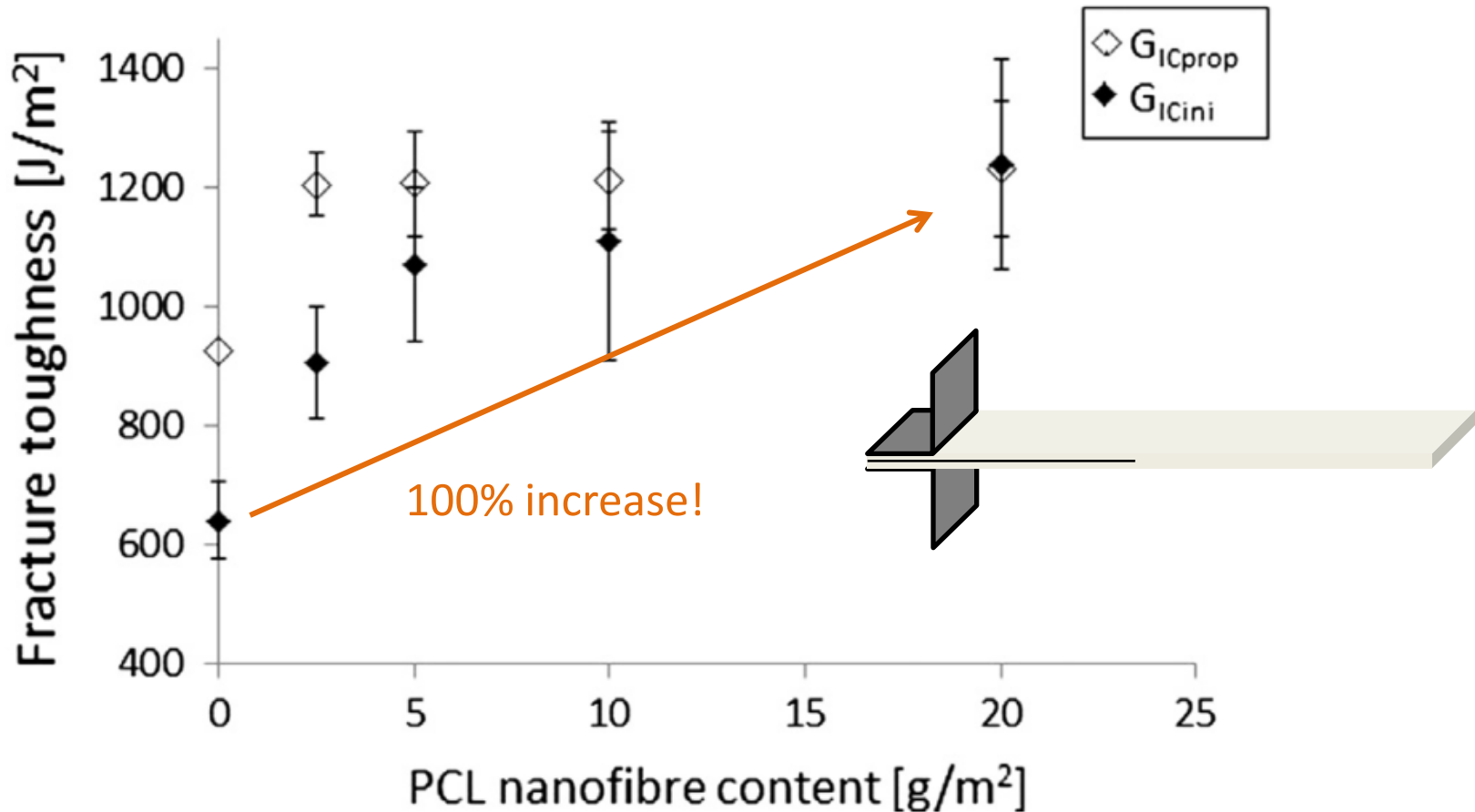


# A whole range of polymers can be electrospun into nanofibrous webs

Freedom to choose whatever properties you like, e.g. Young's modulus

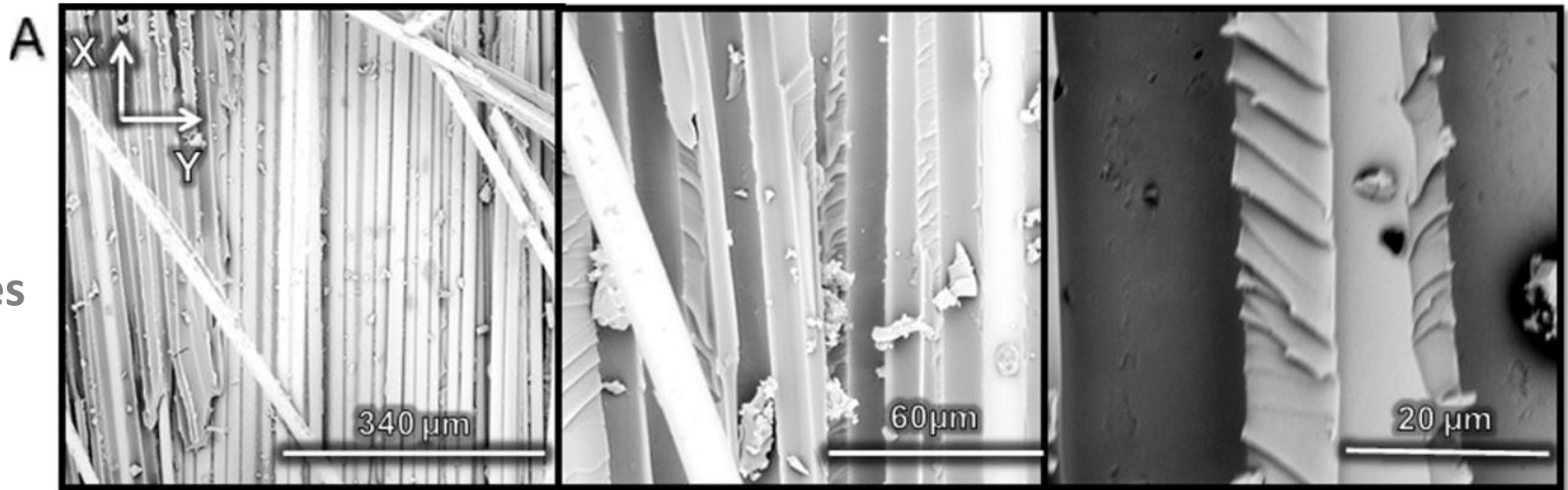


# PCL nanofibres double the Mode I interlaminar fracture toughness

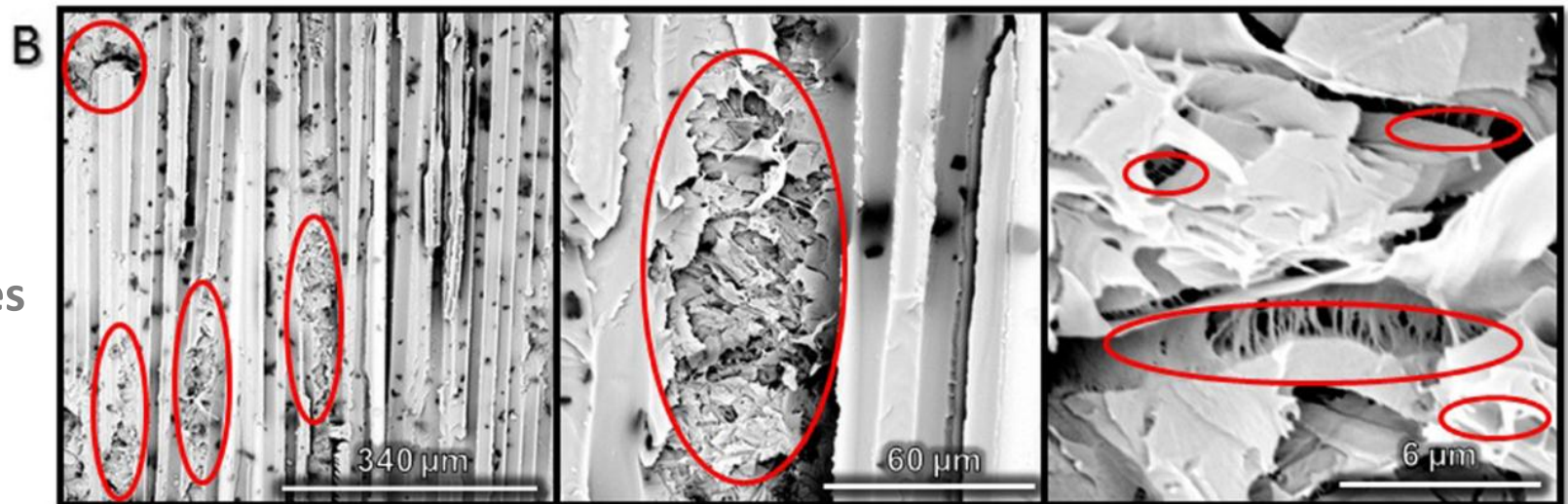


# Nanofibres can bridge cracks and absorb energy

without  
nanofibres



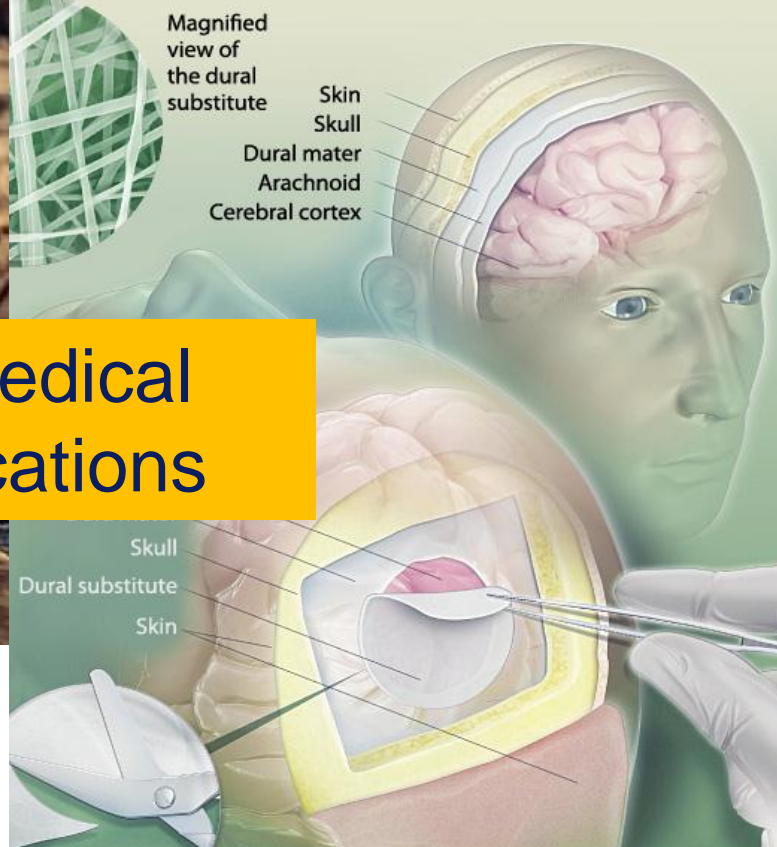
with  
nanofibres







Waterfiltration



Biomedical applications

Composites



Optical monitoring: pH-sensors





**cost**

EUROPEAN COOPERATION IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

COST Action MP1206

Electrospun nanofibres  
for bio-inspired  
composite materials  
and innovative  
industrial applications



Participating Countries : 33

Country of proposer/chair : red

Participating countries: blue

# THANK YOU

Karen DE CLERCK – Paul KIEKENS  
[karen.declerck@ugent.be](mailto:karen.declerck@ugent.be)

European Technology  
Platform *for the future of  
textiles and clothing*



**10**  
**years**  
*of European Textile Innovation*

# Textile Research & Innovation in Europe **from 2005 to 2025**

10th Annual Textile ETP Conference,  
25-26 March 2015, Brussels

[www.textile-platform.eu](http://www.textile-platform.eu)

Conference supporters



## Conference Programme

### Day 1 – 25 March 2015

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- 10.30 -11.00 Registration and welcome coffee
- 11.00 – 12.30 Opening session: Textile Research & Innovation for a Better Europe**  
Session chair: Jacques Tankéré, Textile ETP Vice-President
- Opening keynote by Clara de la Torre, European Commission, DG Research and Innovation
  - European Textile Research and Innovation - from 2005 to 2025, Paolo Canonico, Textile ETP President
  - Research on Emerging Textile Technologies – the role and strategies of Europe’s Universities for Textiles, Dominique Adolphe, President of AUTEX
  - Applied Textile Research – the role and strategies of Europe’s Textile Research and Technology Organisations, Braz Costa, President of TEXTRANET
- 12.30 – 13.45 Networking lunch
- 13.45 – 15.30 Textile Materials of the Future – sustainability & functionality**  
Session chair: Emanuele Pivotto, Sinterama, Textile ETP Board Member
- Sustainable fibre innovation, Robert van de Kerckhof, Lenzing AG, Austria
  - Bio-polymer based fibres & biofunctional coatings, Luc Ruys, Centexbel, Belgium
  - Nanofibres and electrospinning – a new frontier for textile materials, Karen De Clerck, Ghent University, Belgium
  - Electroactive textiles with fibers for sensing, energy harvesting and heating, Bengt Hagstrom, Swerea, Sweden
  - From wired clothing to real printed electronics on textiles, João Gomes, CeNTI, Portugal
- 15.30-16.00 Coffee break
- 16.00 – 17.45 Textile Materials of the Future – high-performance and new applications**  
Session chair: Mustafa Denizer, Diktas, Textile ETP Board Member
- Market trends in carbon and other high-performance fibre based materials, Hendrik van Delden, Gherzi, Switzerland
  - Textile reinforced buildings and infrastructures – the future of construction, Matthias Tietze, TU Dresden, Germany
  - Textile-based medical materials and devices , Erhard Mueller, ITV Denkendorf Produktservice GmbH & Michael Doser, ITV Denkendorf, Germany
  - Innovative technical textiles for off-shore bio-mass production, Joost Wille, Sioen Industries, Belgium
  - Potential of warp-knitted technical textiles for wound dressings, composites and agricultural applications, Nadège Boucard, MDB Texinov, France
- 17.45-18.30 Formal General Assembly – for full and associated (premium & standard level) ETP members only**
- 19.00 – 21.00 Networking dinner**

## Day 2 – 26 March 2015

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- 9.00 – 10.45**     **Textile Manufacturing Technologies of the Future**  
Session chair: Michael Kamm, Sympatex, Textile ETP Board Member
- A new world of textile functionalisation, Marc Van Parys, Unitex, Belgium
  - Textile biotechnology, Jan Marek, Inotex, Czech Republic
  - Manufacturing of technical textiles in 3D, Dominique Maes, Van de Wiele, Belgium
  - New technology developments in non-woven production and advanced non-wovens from recycled carbon fibres, Petra Franitza, Saxon Textile Research Centre STFI, Germany
  - Will 3D Printing also revolutionise the textile industry?, Ger Brinks, Saxion University of Applied Sciences, The Netherlands
- 10.45 – 11.15     Coffee break
- 11.15 – 13.00**     **The Textile and Fashion Industry of the Future and its New Business Models**  
Session chair: Pierre Van Trimont, TIC, Textile ETP Board Member
- ManuTex 4.0 - the future of textile manufacturing, Yves Gloy, ITA RWTH Aachen, Germany
  - The SpeedFactory, Gerd Manz, Adidas AG, Germany
  - Digitalising the Fashion Industry, Philippe Ribera, Lectra, France
  - Collaborating creative value chains for textiles and fashion, Meike Tilebein, DITF-MR, Germany
  - New business models for personalised fashion products, Michel Byvoet, Bivolino.com, Belgium
- 13.00 - 14.00**     **Networking Lunch**
- 14.00-15.30**     **Closing session: The Textile & Clothing Industry in an European Industrial Renaissance – European and national strategies**  
Session chair: Francesco Marchi, EURATEX, Textile ETP Board Member
- European policies for an Industrial Renaissance, Jean-François Aguinaga, European Commission - DG Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs
  - Euratex strategies for a competitive and innovative EU Textile and Clothing industry, Serge Piolat, Euratex
  - A strategic plan for the future of the French Textile and Clothing industry, Yves Dubief, Union des Industries Textiles, France
  - A new joint Technology Platform for the Italian Textile and Clothing industry, Aldo Tempesti, TexClubTec, Italy
  - The European Technology Platform – the next 10 years, Lutz Walter, Textile ETP

## Practical Information

### Venue

HUSA President Park Hotel, Blvd. du Roi Albert II, 44, B-1000 Brussels,  
[www.husapresidentpark.com](http://www.husapresidentpark.com)



### Conference organiser

The European Technology Platform for the Future of Textiles and Clothing a.i.s.b.l., Brussels

### Contacts

Agenda, sponsorships, communication  
Lutz Walter  
Ph. +32-2-285.48.85  
[lutz.walter@euratex.eu](mailto:lutz.walter@euratex.eu)

Registration, invoicing, conference logistics  
Paulette De Wilde  
Ph. +32-2-285.48.83  
[paulette.de.wilde@euratex.eu](mailto:paulette.de.wilde@euratex.eu)

### Conference Materials

All validly registered conference participants will receive hand-out documentation containing programme, participants list, speech abstracts and various other information materials.

Conference presentations will be made available electronically, subject to clearance by the speaker, within 2 weeks after the conference.

[www.textile-platform.eu](http://www.textile-platform.eu)

The conference facilitates dissemination of results of collaborative research projects and is for this purpose supported by the following projects and organisations:

