

INTERFACING MATERIALS ADVANCES WITH EMERGING TOOLS AND SOCIETAL NEEDS

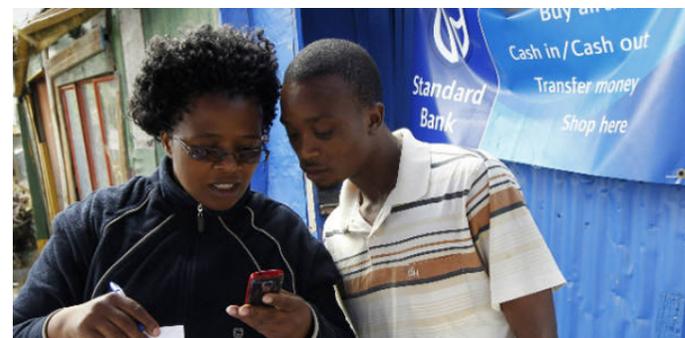
JANUARY 28, 2021

Chris Hammel (thanks to Jinwoo Hwang, La'Tonia Stiner-Jones and Michelle Richard
(hammel@physics.osu.edu)

Beyond the “10 Big Ideas”

Three questions we seek to address

- Opportunities in materials research
 - New Frontier: accelerate massive integration of novel materials into key goals
 - Benefit from MRSEC strengths creativity and productivity through collaboration
 - Continue to diversify and grow universe of partners
- Delineating current impediments such as
 - Access to the rapidly vast materials knowledge universe
 - Diversifying our teams in multiple dimensions
- Impact in materials research
 - Scientific
 - Technological
 - Societal

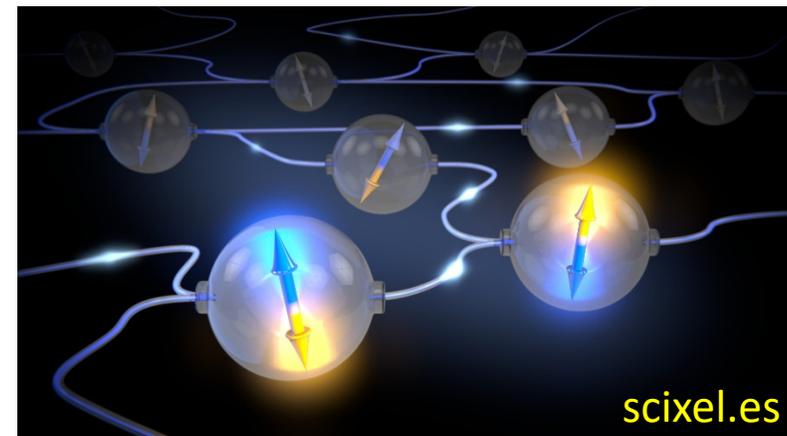


Tools and Resources: Computational design High throughput and advanced synthesis/characterization

- Materials discovery and design through coupling between materials prediction, synthesis and characterization.
- Computational techniques
 - Electronic structure beyond standard DFT for high-throughput applications
 - Computational infrastructures for data generation
 - Verification and validation for electronic structure databases
- High-throughput combinatorial methods, advanced characterization approaches
- Predicting synthesizability
- Access to this information: Materials databases
 - Materials informatics; development of user interfaces that ease access to materials data

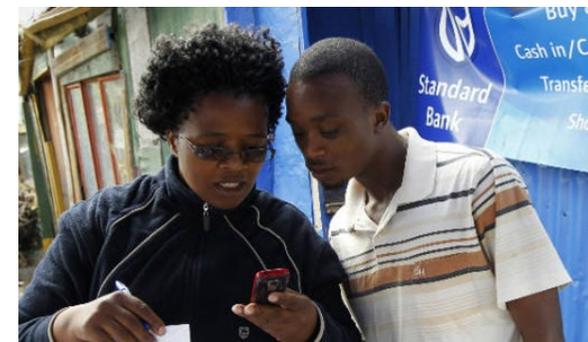
Industries of the Future

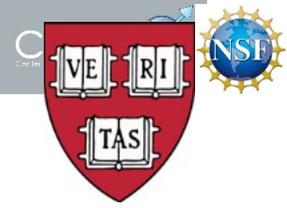
- Artificial intelligence (AI),
 - Enhance medicine, security, transportation and education
 - Accessing burgeoning materials knowledge
- Quantum information science
 - Materials research, security, communications
- Biotechnology
 - Health, food security, sustainability
- Wireless communication
- Advanced manufacturing
 - Smart and digital manufacturing, robotics



Opportunities and Barriers

- Broaden the reach of materials for addressing societal challenges
 - Climate change
 - Food security
 - Sustainability
 - Privacy and equitable access to information
- Expanded concept of team
 - Need diverse points of view to identify problems and their solutions
 - Diversity—gender, racial and ethnic, gender identity, age, academic rank, background, disability status—expands ability to imagine and conceive solutions and approaches
 - Computing, informatics, computer science, economics, law, ethics, political science
 - Other research sectors, Air Force Research and Labs, industry
- Barriers
 - Ready, continuous access to state-of-the-art imaging, characterization, fabrication and computation
 - Requires resources
 - Excellence of IRG fundamental science is foundational and must be protected
 - Separate funding: multi-year iSuperSeeds, leveraged MIPs, MRSEC-dedicated MRI





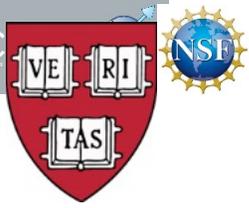
PANEL DISCUSSION



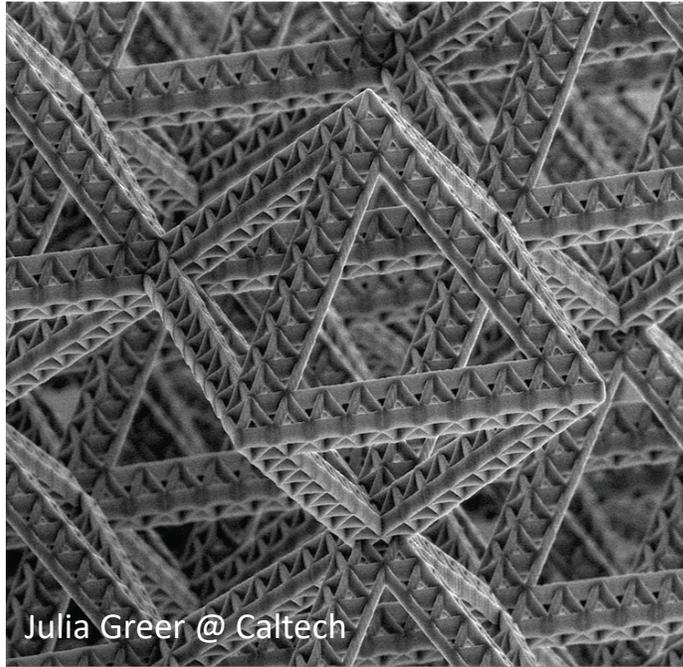
Emerging Frontiers in Materials Research: Opportunities, Challenges, and Impact

Jennifer A. Lewis

Harvard MRSEC Director
Wyss Professor of Biologically Inspired Engineering



IDEA #1: Voxelated Matter via Digital Assembly

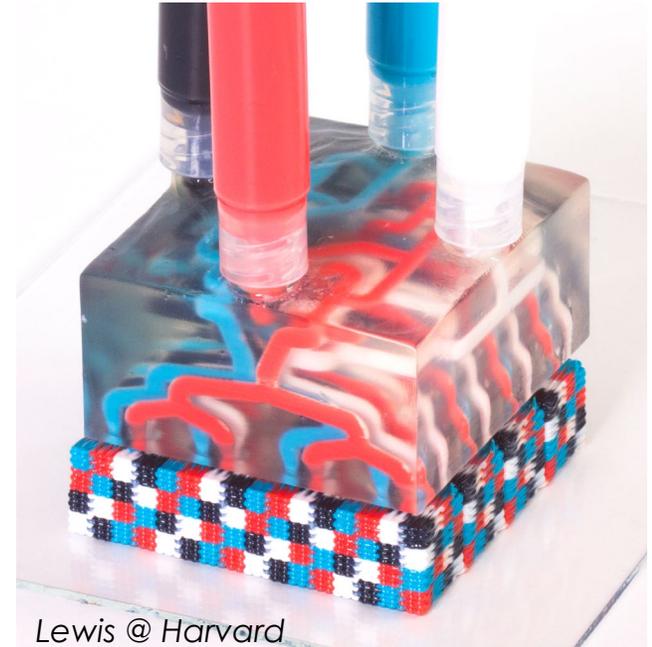


Challenges & Knowledge Gaps:

- Multiscale modeling to predict and validate optimal designs with targeted properties
- Heterogeneously integrating multiple classes of materials
- Real-time feedback and error correction via *in situ* characterization coupled with machine learning

Center effort required:

Multidisciplinary team with expertise in materials chemistry, 3D printing, computational modeling

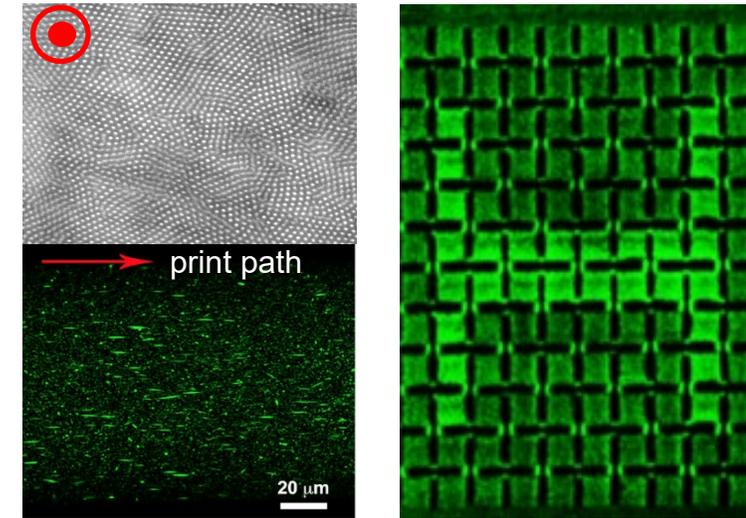
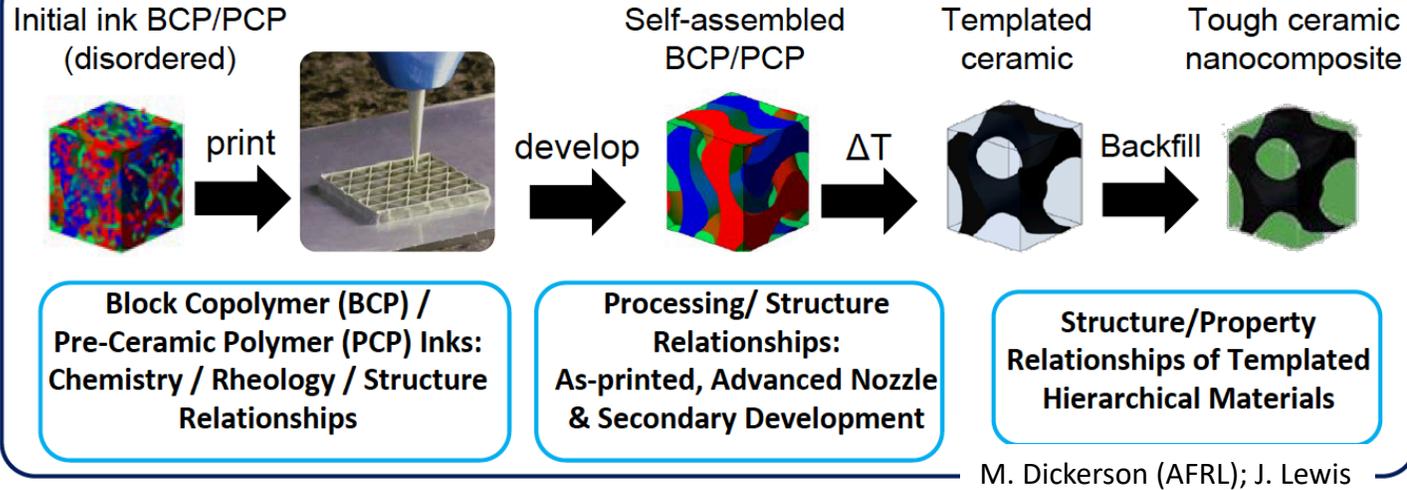


New opportunities: Programming materials composition, structure, and function voxel-by-voxel in 3D enabled by predictive design and *in situ* characterization tools

Impact: New classes of programmable materials with optimized performance

IDEA #2: Merging Digital and Self-Assembly

Nano to macroscale control: Printing with self-assembling inks



Alivisatos, Yang, Lewis

Challenges & Knowledge Gaps:

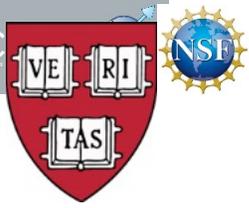
- Design and synthesis of self-assembling inks
- What parameters control sub-voxel structure?
 - Need for *in situ* characterization methods
 - Data-driven, multiscale models

Center effort required:

Multidisciplinary team with expertise in materials chemistry, mechanics, functional properties, 3D printing, computational modeling

New opportunities: Controlling materials composition, structure, and function at the *sub-voxel scale*

Impact: Nanocomposites for extreme environments and/or multifunctional response



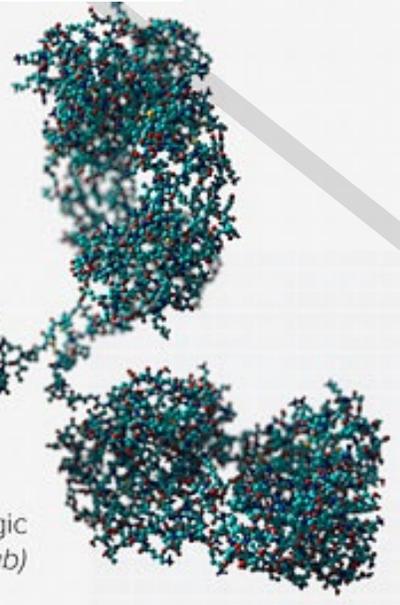
IDEA #3: Biomaterials for Cell-Based Therapeutics



Small molecule drugs

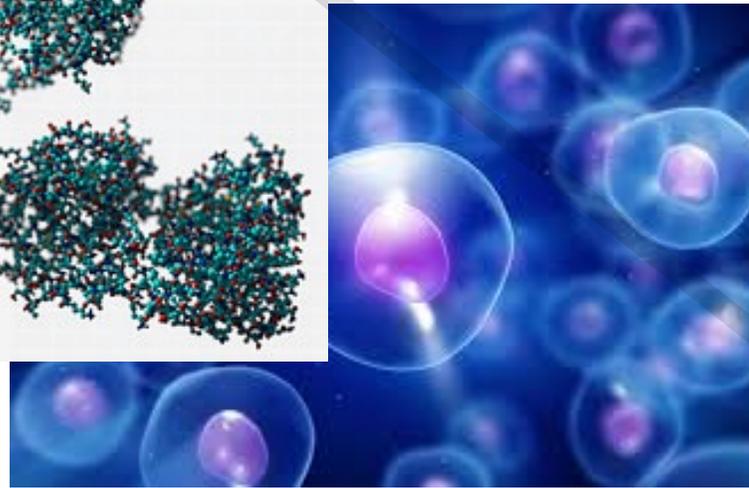


Biologics



Monoclonal antibody biologic
(such as Humira or Infliximab)

Cell Therapies



Challenges & Knowledge Gaps:

- Creating biomaterials that emulating the chemo-mechanical niches in native tissues
- Massively parallel, high throughput methods for assembling cells with biomaterials
- Imaging coupled with AI/ML
- Understanding how biomaterials serve as control algorithms for cells

Center effort required:

Multidisciplinary team with expertise in biomaterials, cell biology, microfluidics, imaging, AI/ML

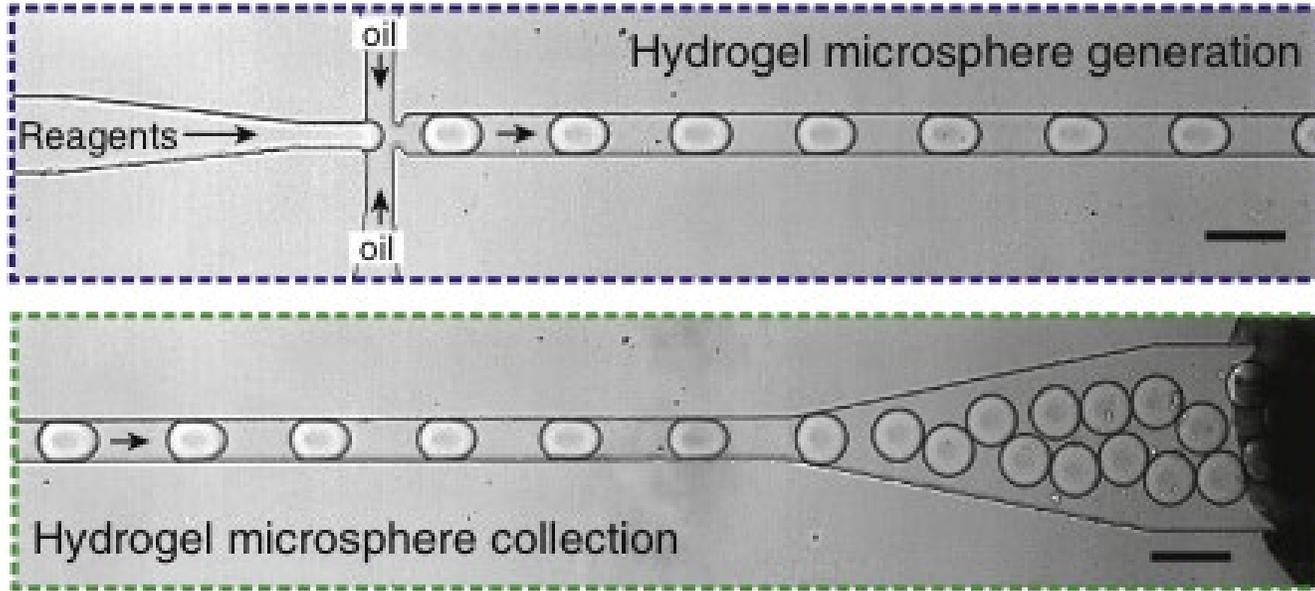
Regenerative
medicine

Impact: New cell-based therapeutics that address clinical needs (e.g., cancer, tissue repair & regeneration)

Idea #3 (example): Cell Encapsulation and Control

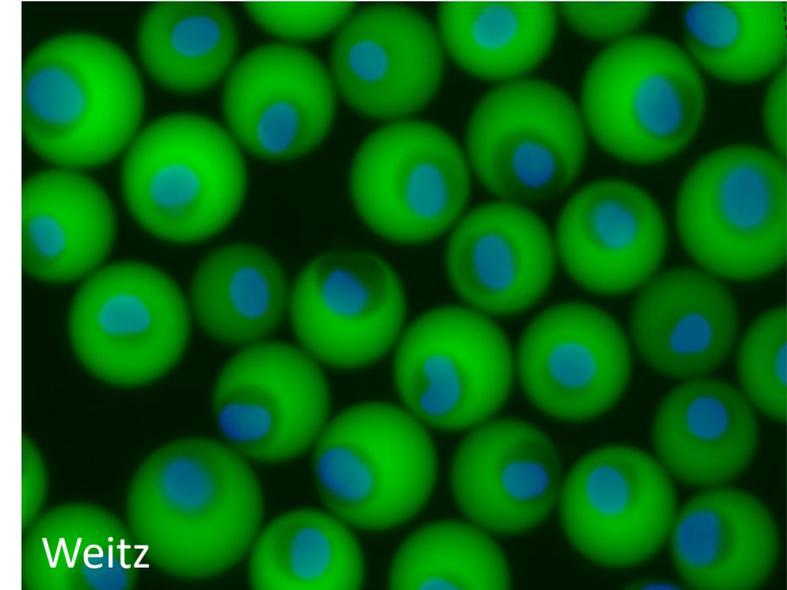
New Opportunity:

Droplet-based microfluidics for cell encapsulation and high-throughput screening



Impact:

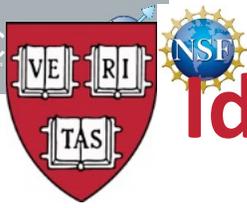
Has already revolutionized single-cell sequencing



Biomaterials that guide stem cell fate

Combinatorial screening platform for investigating effects of biomaterials (chemistry, mechanics, etc.) on stem cell differentiation, phenotype & function

→ Large data-sets coupled with machine learning methods

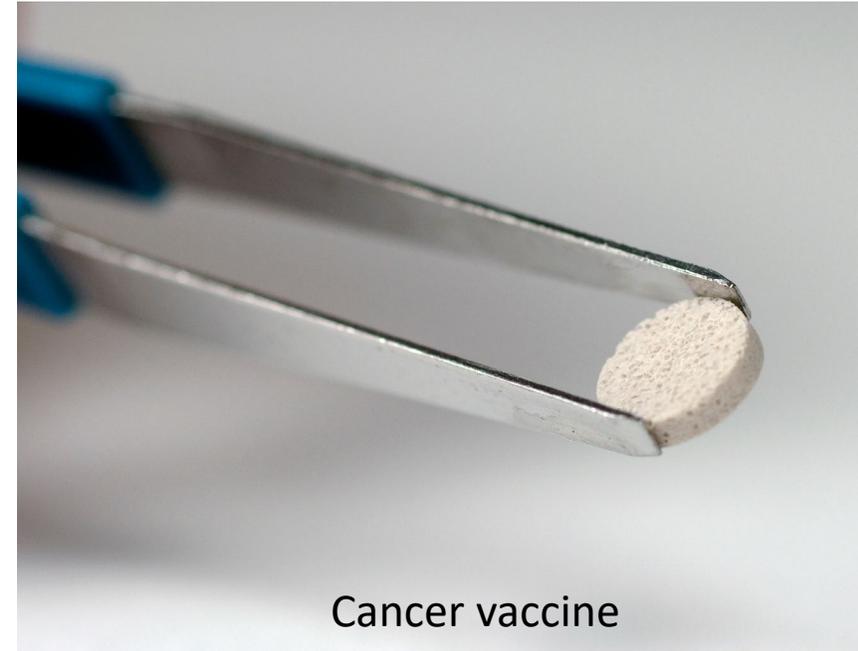
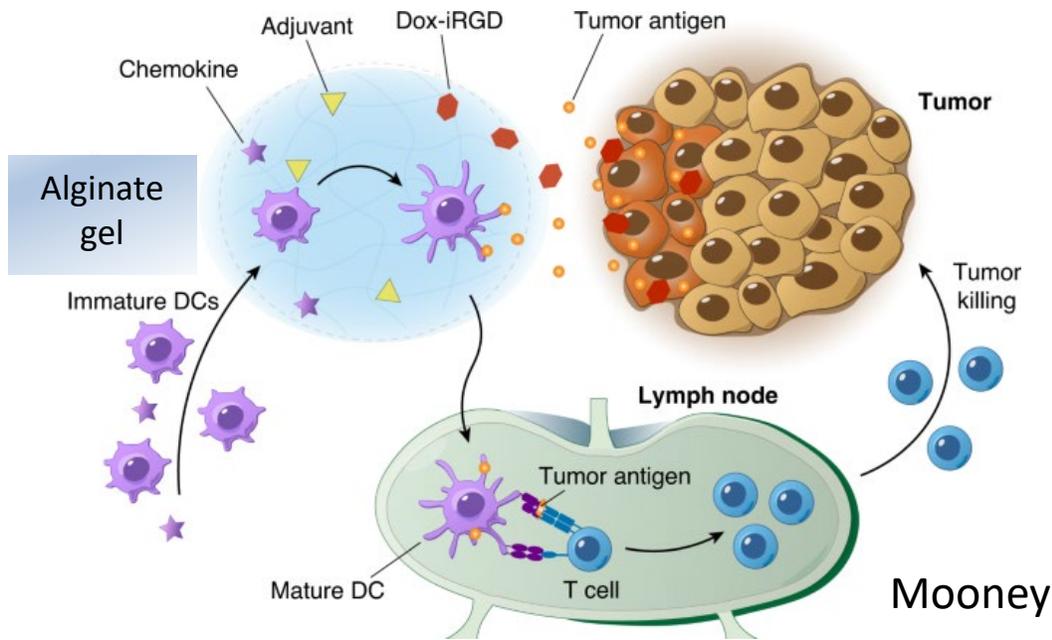


Idea #3 (example): Programming Immune Cells *in vivo*



New opportunity:
Program T-cells *in vivo* via
biomaterial scaffold

Future impact:
Cancer is one of the leading
causes of death in U.S.



Cancer vaccine

Biomaterials that regulate our immune response

Control release of immunomodulatory agents, enhance cell trafficking and function to maximize therapeutic efficacy

Beyond the "10 Big" Ideas

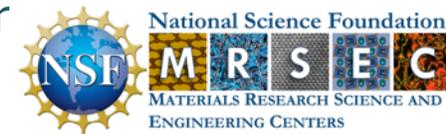
The Return of Manufacturing

The Future of Water

Ram Seshadri (with Chris Bates)
Director, NSF MRSEC at UC Santa Barbara

Thanks to: Michael Chabynec, Craig Hawker, Tresa Pollock, Rachel Segalman, Susanne Stemmer

Presented virtually at the NSF Director's Meeting, January 28 and 29, 2021



The Return of Manufacturing



President Biden to Sign Executive Order Strengthening Buy American Provisions, Ensuring Future of America is Made in America by All of America's Workers

January 25, 2021

Related January 15th 2020 document from OSTP on *Industries of the Future*

Additive manufacturing (AM) of soft (and less frequently, hard) materials has advanced greatly in structural applications.

Ideal for high value and low-to-moderate volumes



Fundamental science challenges remain:

1. Printing *functionality*, particularly in the hard materials world

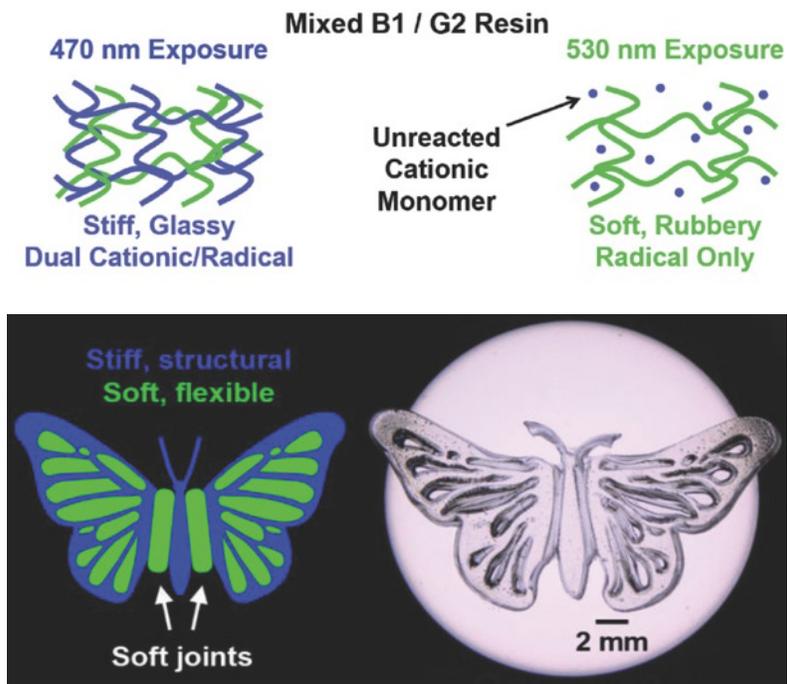


Shaped magnetic fields in a tweeter (not made by AM)

2. AM strategies for composite materials
3. Experimental and computational tools for monitoring processing

The Return of Manufacturing

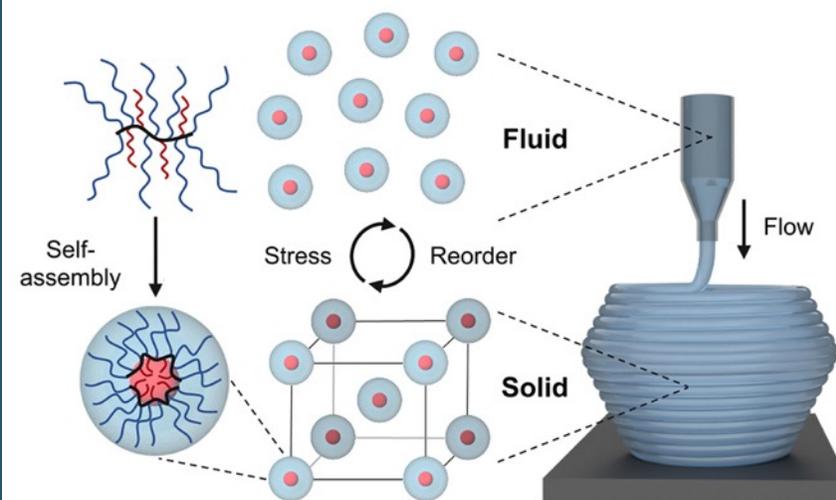
3D objects printed with spatially resolved mechanical and chemical properties



Solution Mask Liquid Lithography (SMaLL) for one-step, multimaterial 3D printing, Dolinski, Page, Callaway, Eisenreich, Garcia, Chavez, Bothman, Hecht, Zok, Hawker, *Adv. Mater.* **30** (2018) 1800364.

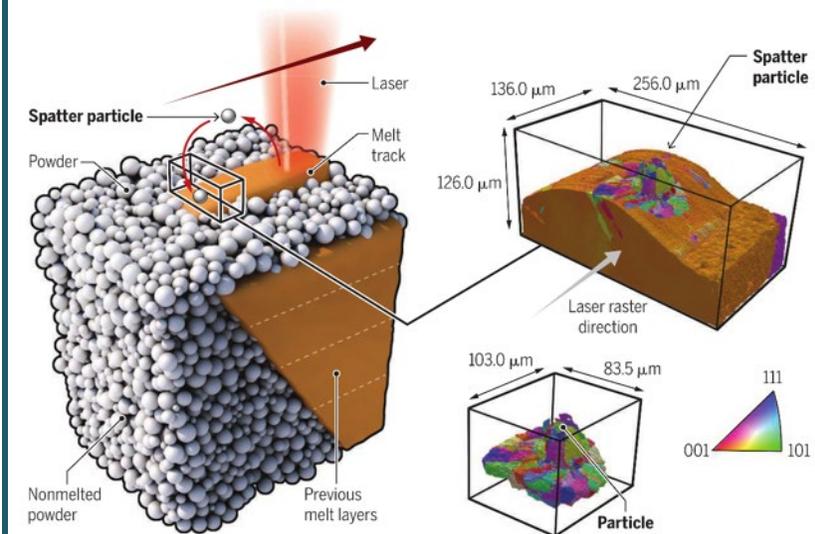
3D printing of soft and solvent-free statistical bottlebrush polymers that self-assemble into well-ordered body-centered cubic sphere phases.

Applications in capacitive sensors.



Room temperature 3D printing of super-soft and solvent-free elastomers, Xie, Mukherjee, Levi, Reynolds, Wang, Chabiny, Bates, *Science Advances* **6** (2020) eabc6900.

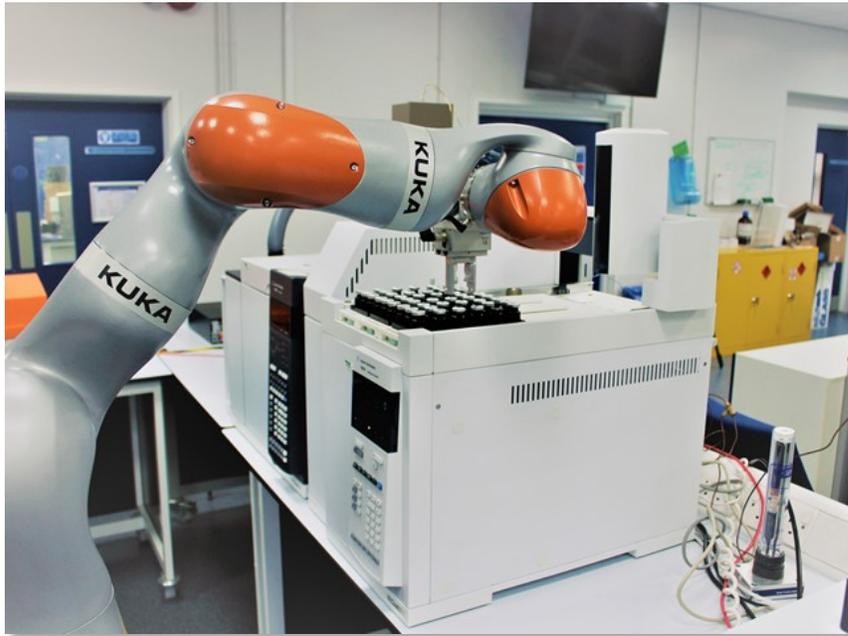
In situ synchrotron x-ray observations of powder dynamics coupled to thermal and hydrodynamic flow modeling to study energy absorption at the scale of powder particles during an AM process.



Closing the science gap in 3D metal, Polonsky, Pollock, *Science* **368** (2020) 583–584, based on Khairallah *et al.* *Science* **368** (2020) 660–665.

Whither US science leadership in materials discovery?

Are we falling behind in innovation?



Industrial robots in use in the Materials Innovation Factory at the University of Liverpool [Andrew I. Cooper FRS group]

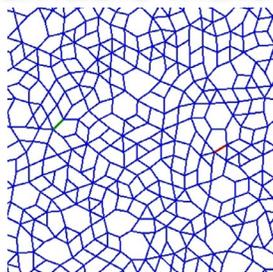
Particularly apropos during a pandemic.

MIPs are a great enabler of science at this scale. We perhaps need more of them? Private foundations?

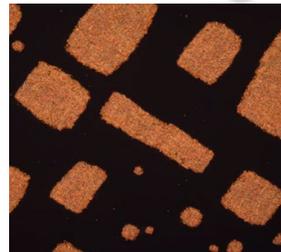




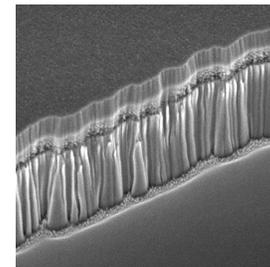
IRG 1:
Trainable Materials



IRG 2:
Active Soft & Living Materials



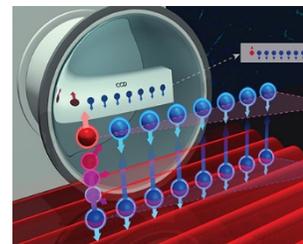
SuperSeed:
Driven Quantum Materials



Rules of Life



Quantum Leap



“BEYOND BIG IDEAS” FOR BIOMATERIALS & BIOTECHNOLOGY

Opportunities in Biomaterials & Biotechnology

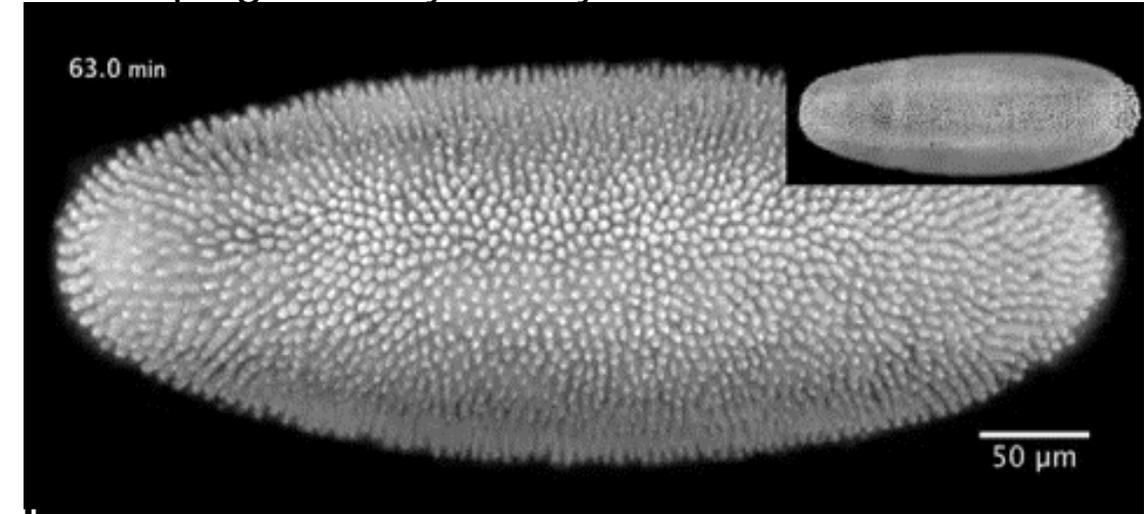
Inspiration for Materials Design

Rules of Life

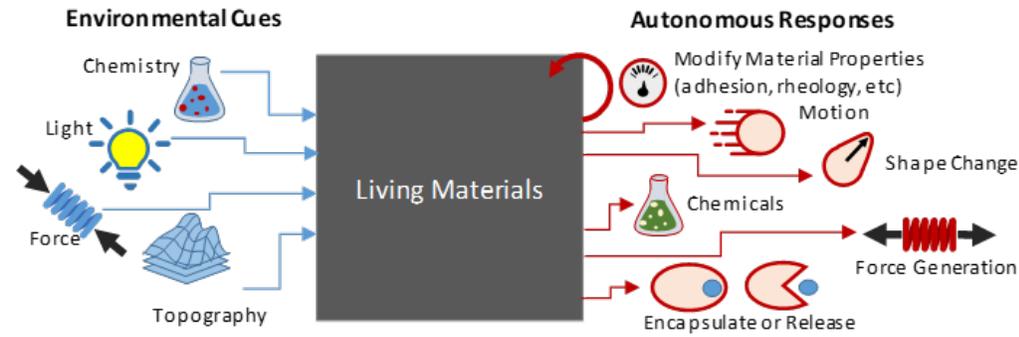


- Adaptation & Evolution
- Self-Organization & Healing
- Motion and Shape Control
- Sustainable

Developing Fruit Fly Embryo



New Materials: “pluripotent” and “autonomous” materials that could sense their environment and change properties



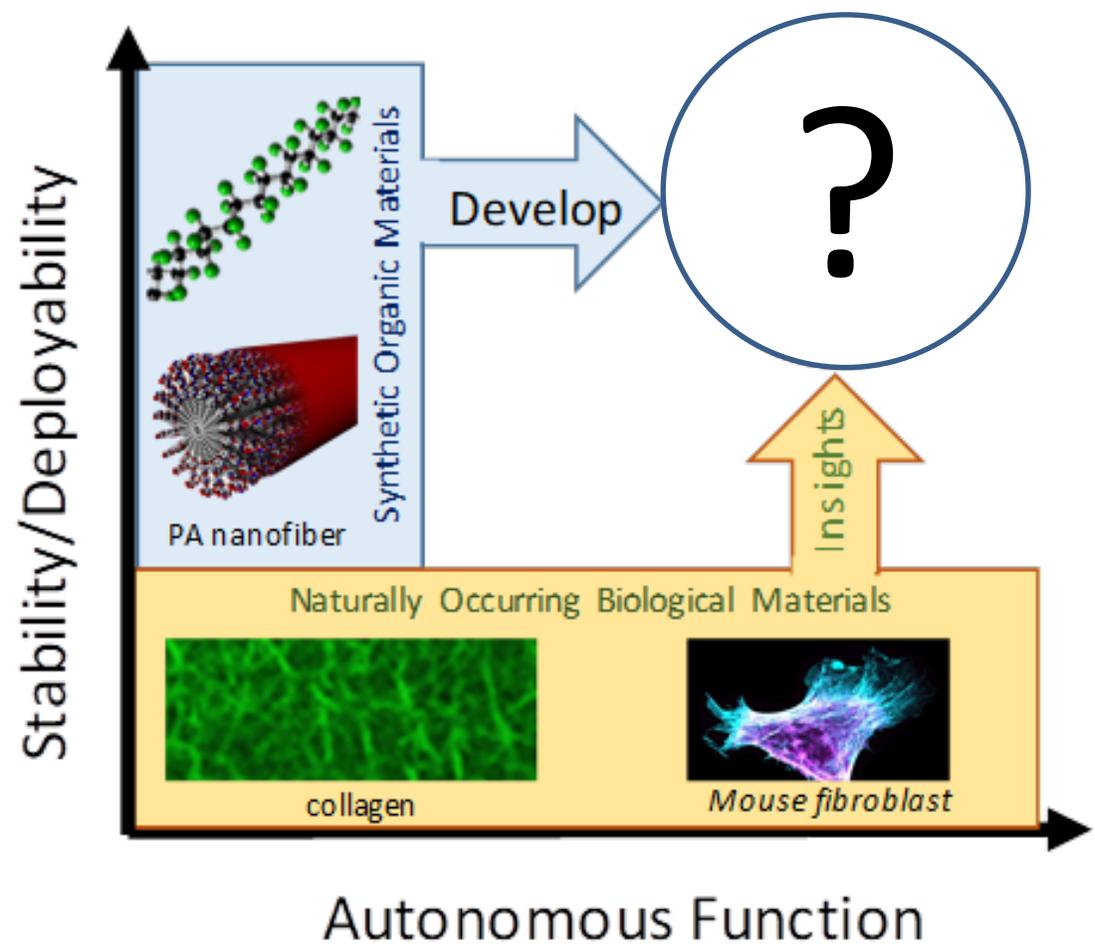
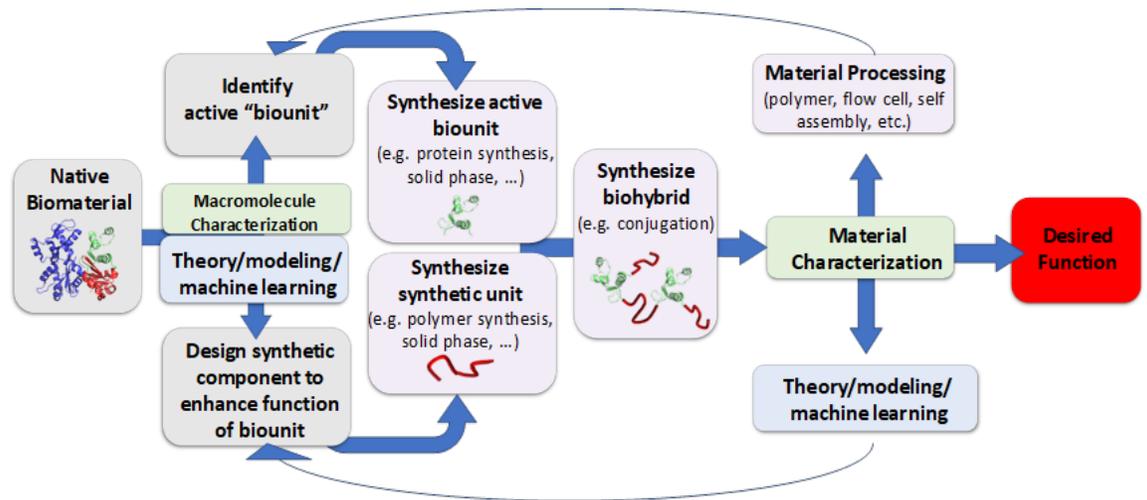
Technology: trainable sensors, actuators and impact absorbers, “lifecycle” materials

CHALLENGE 1: SYNTHESIS CHALLENGES

NEW BUILDING BLOCKS

- Local force generation
- Reconfigurable bonds
- Actuable
- Stability & sustainability

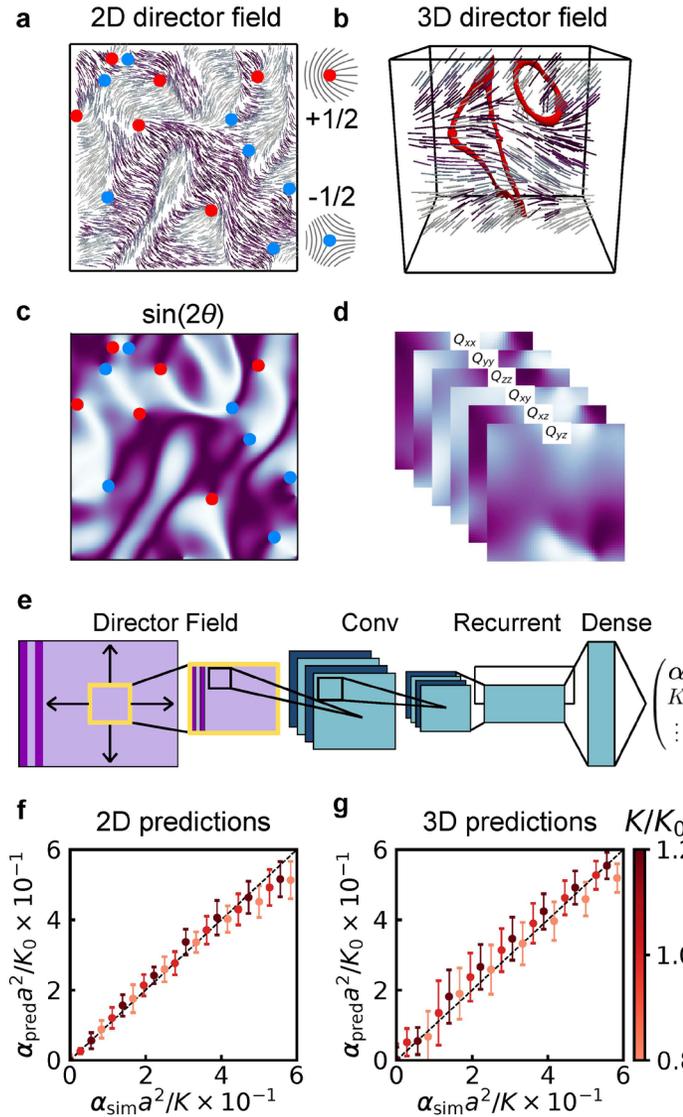
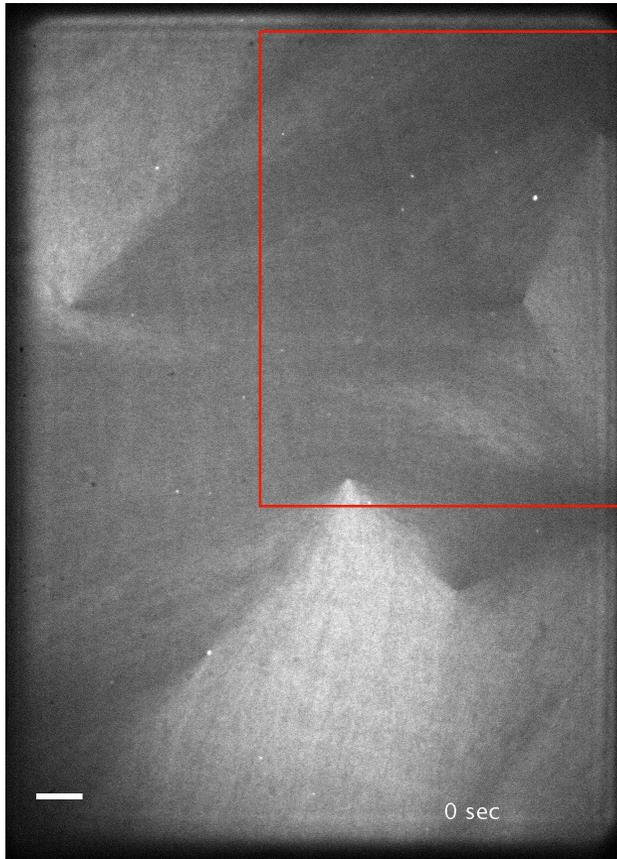
Automated synthesis strategies?



CHALLENGE 2: COMPLEX DATA SETS REQUIRE AI/ML APPROACHES

DATA RICH

- Time-dependent
- Spatial control
- Mechanochemical Feedback



Data Storage & Analysis

Active Learning to inform
Experiment and Simulation

Constrain Parameters and
Modeling Approaches

Model Repositories

Macromolecular Materials

Ubiquitous in daily life: plastics, fibers, films, adhesives, rubber, coatings,...

Essential elements of biology: proteins, polysaccharides, DNA, RNA,...

- \$500B global synthetic polymer industry (30× semiconductors, but comparable to cardboard boxes...)
- Sizeable majority are commodity materials (PE, PP, PS, PVC...) at *ca.* \$1/kg
- Increasingly important as valued-added materials (biomedicine, semiconductor processing, Boeing 787, automobiles, membranes for gas separation, fuel cells, batteries, water purification...)
- Value-added properties derive from increased control of both molecular and nanoscale structure
- Advances are increasingly interdisciplinary: requires synthesis, characterization, structure, properties, processing, theory and simulation



NSF Workshop

Frontiers in Polymer Science and Engineering

Aug 17-18, 2016 Arlington, VA

(Co-sponsored by AFRL/AFOSR, ARO, DOE/BES, FDA, NIST, and ONR)

<https://sites.google.com/a/umn.edu/nsf-polymer-workshop/report>

Bespoke Polymer Materials

Precision synthesis

- Protein-like polymers [*synthetic biology for materials*]
- Sequence control
- Architectural control

Advanced characterization

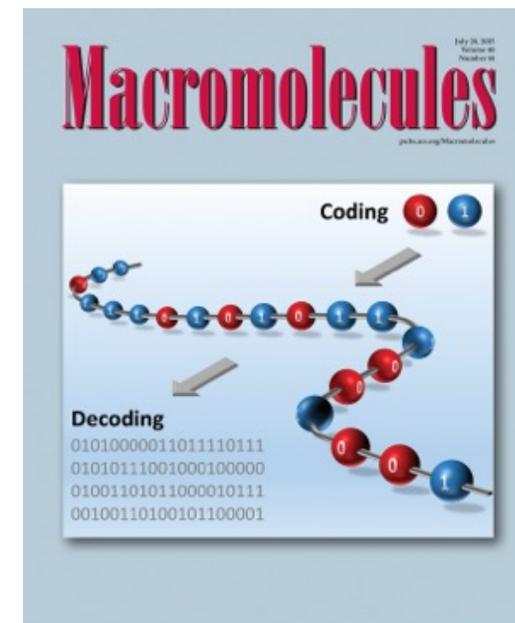
- Molecular characterization: heterogeneity in multiple variables
- Rapid property screening on small samples

Predictive theory

- Parameter space effectively infinite
- Opportunities for artificial intelligence [*machine learning*]

Optimized processing

- Challenge of preserving nanostructure at high flow rates
- Feeds into additive manufacturing [*advanced manufacturing*]



J.-F. Lutz, *Macromolecules*
2015, 48, 4759

Sustainable Polymer Materials

Bio-sourced vs petroleum

- 3 days worth is enough
- Too much oxygen, in general
- Requires significant energy input to modify chemistry

New bio-based polymers

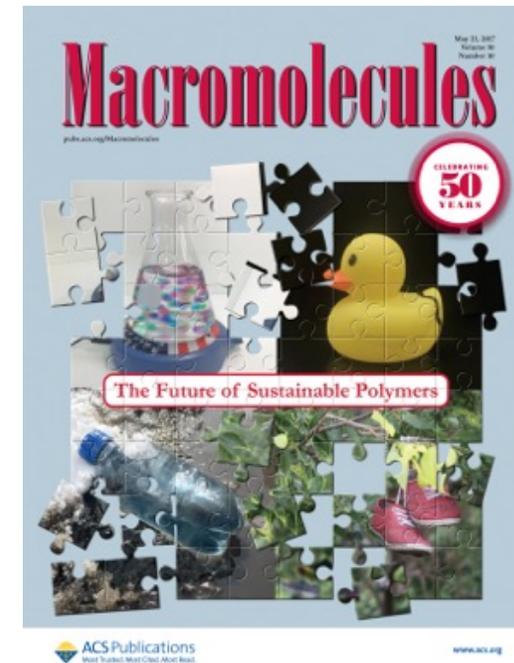
- Will not be price-competitive for commodity use (without regulatory control)
- Will not be property-competitive for commodity use

Need better re-use/recycling strategies

- Degradability for carbon backbone polymers; dynamic covalent bonds
- Blending/compatibilization of mixed streams

Convert biomass into common monomers

- Important strategy, but not a materials problem *per se*



D. K. Schneiderman, M. A. Hillmyer
Macromolecules **2017**, *50*, 3733

Additive Manufacturing

Cuts across materials classes

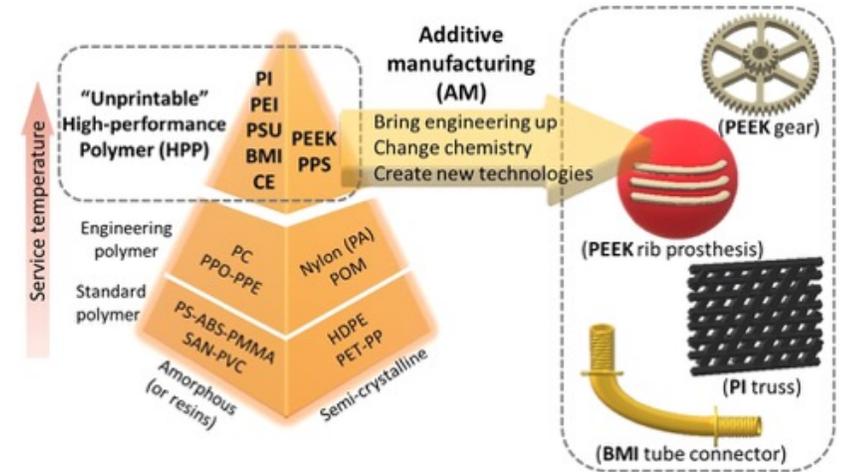
- Polymers, soft materials, metals, ceramics,...

Processing strategies currently ahead of material design

- Need attention to linear/non-linear rheological response
- Diverse solidification strategies
- Speed is of the essence
- Need modelling/materials feedback loop

Opportunities for hierarchical structure

- Self-assembly (bottom-up) combined with top-down
- Produce/preserve nanostructure on macroscale
- “4D printing”



Boydston, Cui, Lee, Lynde, Schilling ACS
Macro Lett. **2020**, 9, 1119

Beyond Big Ideas...



What versus How

Prescriptive: do this
Proscriptive: not that

Liberating
Dynamic

Research in a given area or following a given theme, implicitly excluding creativity that reaches beyond our current imagination.

Team-scale research that is fluid and trans-disciplinary. “Bell Labs reborn”

Beyond Big...



MRSEC is not What

MRSEC is *How*

Team-level, sustained over time, dynamically adaptive.

Beyond Big...



Deliberately capacious thematic research umbrellas coupled to high expectations for management practices that foster creative discovery **and that can generalize and scale.**

Beyond Big...



Seek transformative innovations in *research management* that are **agile, frictionless, adaptive**, and that **collapse distance** in space, time and between disciplines.

Recognize that transformative creative scientific advances are definitionally unforeseeable, yet they can nevertheless be fostered through advances in research management practice and culture. And MRSEC is an ideal hotbed for this.

Beyond Big...



Thematic research umbrellas:

Material Platforms for Quantum Information Science

Enabling Materials for Sustainable Earth Systems

Materials Discovery informed by Deeply Connected Data

How will you innovate *frameworks of discovery* in this domain?