

BIODEGRADABLE POLY (ETHYLENE GLYCOL) DIACRYLATE FILLED
ARAMID NANOFIBER HYDROGEL THREE DIMENSIONAL PRINTED
TISSUE ENGINEERING SCAFFOLD

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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my father, who taught me that the best kind of knowledge to have is that which is learned for its own sake. It is also dedicated to my mother, who taught me that even the largest task can be accomplished if it is done one step at a time.

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ABSTRACT

Digital Light Processing (DLP) process is one of the additive manufacturing techniques and has been widely used to fabricate tissue engineering scaffold based on Poly (ethylene glycol) diacrylate (PEGDA) material. However, the existing PEGDA scaffold via DLP 3D printing commonly exhibits poor mechanical and biocompatible properties. The PEGDA 3D scaffolds also have low cells viability which can cause tissue engineering failure. Therefore, this study aims to develop a novel soft tissue engineering scaffold biomaterial, using PEGDA filled with Aramid nanofibers (ANFs), with enhanced mechanical strength and biocompatible properties via DLP 3D printing technique. ANFs was first synthesized from macro size Kevlar fibre (0.2 %wt.) prior to crosslinking with Diphenyl (2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl) phosphine oxide (TPO) photo initiator. The mixing ratio of PEGDA resin to ANFs was fixed to 9:1. During the mixing, the concentration of TPO was varied at 0.5, 1.0 and 1.7% wt., while the resin concentration was fixed at 30% wt. to produce three sets of biomaterials. Preliminary study was conducted prior to the actual printing for the purpose of eliminating unprintable TPO concentration. The final scaffold was printed using a FEMTO3D DLP machine at two different curing times; 70s and 80s to obtain good shape and printable 3D structure. It was found that 1.7%wt of TPO failed to produce a 3D profile shape. It was observed the printed 3D scaffold of 1%wt TPO at 70s curing time produced the most discernible shape of the compression specimen (ASTM D695). Based on the printable photo initiator results, the experiments were expanded further by taking into account the PEGDA concentration, resin to ANFs ratio and DLP curing time. At this stage, both resin-PEGDA/TPO ratio and TPO concentration were fixed at 8:2 and 1.0 % wt. respectively. A two level factorial design involving three factors was used to determine the feasible printing parameter where the response is the Young's Modulus. The resin to ANFs ratio (9:1, 8:2, 7:3), PEGDA concentrations (30, 40, 50 %wt.) and curing time (70, 80, 90s) were varied during the experiments. Response surface method was used to determine the optimum setting for maximizing the Young's Modulus. The synthesized ANFs have shown a nano diameter size distributions ranging from 20 nm to 80 nm. The optimum condition was found at 7:3 resin to ANFs ratio, PEGDA concentration at 50 %wt. and at 100s curing time, which recorded the highest Young's modulus (0.55 MPa). 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyl tetrazolium bromide assay showed a weak condition of the cells viability at a ratio of 10:0 (61.4 %) after 3 days of incubation. Increased ratio of ANFs enhanced the cell viability where 81.6%, 89.3 % and 96.3 % of cells viability were recorded at the ratios of 9:1, 8:2 and 7:3, respectively. Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy and Diffraction Scanning Calorimetry analyses also proved that the presence of Aramid functional group in the printed PEGDA/ANFs scaffold. The optimized dried sample after freeze-drying process for 24 hours confirmed that their physical reliability with minimal volume shrinkage (30%) and 80% water content remained in the final scaffold with high interconnected internal porous structure. The mechanical strength of the optimized printed scaffold also increased at 69.1% (0.93 MPa) after the freeze dried. Overall, the mechanical and biocompatibility properties of the fabricated PEGDA filled with ANFs exhibits significant improvement as compared to PEGDA without ANFs. It has proved that the newly developed PEGDA-ANFs scaffold has a great potential to be used as an articular cartilage in soft tissue engineering applications.

ABSTRAK

Pemrosesan cahaya digital (DLP) adalah salah satu teknik pembuatan bahan tambahan yang semakin banyak digunakan untuk membuat perancah kejuruteraan tisu berdasarkan bahan *Poly (ethylene glycol) diacrylate* (PEGDA). Walau bagaimanapun, perancah 3D PEGDA yang di hasilkan melalui percetakan DLP biasanya menunjukkan sifat mekanik dan biokerasian yang lemah. Perancah 3D PEGDA juga mempunyai daya tahan sel yang rendah yang boleh menyebabkan kegagalan tisu kejuruteraan. Oleh itu, kajian ini di jalankan bertujuan untuk meningkatkan keupayaan bahan bio dalam pembuatan perancah kejuruteraan tisu lembut baru, menggunakan PEGDA yang diisi dengan gentian nano *Aramid* (ANFs) dengan kekuatan mekanikal dan sifat biokerasian yang dipertingkat melalui teknik percetakan 3D DLP. ANFs disintesis terlebih dahulu dari serat *Kevlar* bersaiz mikro (0.2 %wt.) sebelum dicampurkan dengan fotopemula *Diphenyl (2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl) phosphine oxide* (TPO). Nisbah campuran damar PEGDA ke ANFs ditetapkan pada 9:1. Pembolehkan kepekatan TPO ditetapkan pada kepekatan berat 0.5, 1.0 dan 1.7%, sementara kepekatan damar ditetapkan pada 30% untuk menghasilkan tiga set bahan bio. Kajian awal dilakukan sebelum percetakan sebenar bagi mengenal pasti kepekatan TPO yang dapat dicetak. Perancah terakhir dicetak menggunakan mesin percetakan FEMTO3D DLP pada dua masa percetakan yang berbeza iaitu pada 70 dan 80 saat untuk memperoleh bentuk dan struktur 3D yang baik. Didapati bahawa kepekatan TPO pada 1.7% gagal menghasilkan susuk 3D. Diperhatikan bahawa perancah 3D yang dicetak dengan kepekatan berat TPO pada 1% pada masa 70 saat telah menghasilkan bentuk susuk 3D mengikut saiz piawai ujian mampatan (ASTM D695). Berdasarkan hasil fotopemula yang dapat dicetak, ujikaji diperluas dengan mempertimbangkan kepekatan PEGDA, nisbah damar ke ANFs dan tempoh masa percetakan DLP. Pada tahap ini, kedua-dua nisbah damar PEGDA/TPO dan kepekatan TPO masing-masing ditetapkan pada 1.0% dan 8:2. Satu reka bentuk ujikaji faktor penuh dua tahap yang melibatkan tiga faktor telah digunakan untuk menentukan parameter percetakan yang boleh dimana tindak balasnya adalah Modulus Young. Nisbah damar kepada ANFs (9:1, 8:2, 7:3), kepekatan PEGDA (30, 40, 50%) dan masa cetakan (70, 80, 90 saat) telah dipelbagaikan semasa ujikaji. Kaedah permukaan tindakbalas telah digunakan bagi menentukan tetapan optimum bagi menghasilkan Modulus Young yang maksimum. ANFs yang disintesis menunjukkan taburan ukuran garis pusat bersaiz nano pada ukuran 20 nm hingga 80 nm. Keadaan optimum diperolehi dengan catatan Modulus Young tertinggi (0.55 MPa) adalah pada nisbah 7:3 damar ke ANFs, kepekatan PEGDA pada 50% dan percetakan pada 100 saat. Ujian ke atas *3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyl tetrazolium bromide* menunjukkan kebolehyataan sel pada nisbah 10:0 adalah sebanyak 61.4% pada 3 hari pengeraman. Peningkatan nisbah ANFs telah meningkatkan perkembangan sel yang mana 81.6%, 89.3% dan 96.3% perkembangan sel masing-masing dicatatkan pada nisbah 9:1, 8:2 dan 7:3. Spektroskopi Infra-merah Jelmaan Fourier dan Analisis Permeteran Kalori Pengimbasan Kebezaan juga membuktikan kewujudan kumpulan berangkap *Aramid* dalam perancah PEGDA/ANFs yang telah dicetak. Sampel optimum yang telah di sejuk-beku setelah proses pengeringan selama 24 jam telah menunjukkan kebolehppercayaan fizikal dengan pengecutan isipadu minimum (30%) dan kandungan air 80% kekal dalam perancah serta mempunyai struktur berliang yang saling terhubung. Kekuatan mekanikal optimum perancah juga meningkat pada 69.1% (0.93 MPa) selepas process pengeringan beku. Secara keseluruhan, sifat mekanikal dan biokerasian PEGDA yang diisi dengan gentian ANFs menunjukkan peningkatan yang ketara berbanding dengan PEGDA tanpa ANFs. Dibuktikan bahawa, perancah PEGDA-ANF yang baru berpotensi besar untuk digunakan sebagai tulang rawan bersendi dalam aplikasi kejuruteraan tisu lembut.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	TITLE	PAGE
	DECLARATION	iii
	DEDICATION	iv
	ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	v
	ABSTRACT	vi
	ABSTRAK	vii
	TABLE OF CONTENTS	viii
	LIST OF TABLES	xiii
	LIST OF FIGURES	xv
	LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xix
	LIST OF SYMBOLS	xx
	LIST OF APPENDICES	xxi
CHAPTER 1	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	Introduction	1
1.2	Background of Problem	1
1.3	Problem Statement	3
1.4	Research Objectives	7
1.5	Scopes of Research	7
1.6	Significance of Research	8
1.7	Thesis Outline	8
CHAPTER 2	LITERATURE REVIEW	9
2.1	Introduction	9
2.2	Tissue Engineering	9
2.3	Tissue Engineering Scaffold	11
2.3.1	Hard Tissue Engineering Scaffold	13
2.3.2	Soft Tissue Engineering Scaffold	17
2.3.3	Cartilage Tissue Engineering	18

2.3.3.1	State-of-the-Art in Cartilage Tissue Engineering Scaffold	20
2.3.3.2	Mechanical Testing for Cartilage Tissue Engineering Scaffold	22
2.4	Fabrication of 3D Tissue Engineering Scaffold	24
2.4.1	Additive Manufacturing in Tissue Engineering Fabrication	30
2.5	Stereolithography (SLA) based 3D Printing	35
2.5.1	Properties of SLA 3D Printed Scaffold	45
2.5.2	Type of Resin Used in SLA Based 3D Printing	48
2.6	Materials for Tissue Engineering Scaffold	57
2.6.1	Hydrogels Biomaterials for Tissue Engineering Scaffold	61
2.6.2	Poly (ethylene glycol) diacrylate (PEGDA) Hydrogel Resin	63
2.6.2.1	Photoinitiator (PI) Used for PEGDA Hydrogel Resin	66
2.6.2.2	Printability of Hydrogels as 3D Tissue Engineering Scaffold	73
2.6.2.3	Stability of Printed Hydrogel Scaffold by Freeze Drying Technique	74
2.6.3	Nanomaterials	79
2.6.3.1	Aramid Nanofiber (ANF)	79
2.7	Biocompatibility Test for Tissue Engineering Scaffold	81
2.7.1	Swelling Ratio	81
2.7.2	Biodegradation Rate	82
2.7.3	In-Vitro Biocytotoxicity	83
2.8	Summary	85
CHAPTER 3	METHODOLOGY	87
3.1	Introduction	87
3.2	Research Framework	87
3.3	Experimental Materials	89
3.4	Synthesis of Aramid Nano Fiber (ANFs)	90
3.5	Bioresin Preparation Procedure	90

3.5.1	Preparation of Poly (ethylene glycol) diacrylate (PEGDA) Solution	90
3.5.2	Preparation of Photoinitiator Solution 2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl-diphenylphosphine oxide (TPO)	91
3.5.3	Preparation of PEGDA Solution to TPO	91
3.5.4	Preparation of Bioresin PEGDA/TPO to ANFs Composition Ratio	92
3.5.5	Coagulation Test	92
3.6	Preliminary Study	93
3.7	Experimental Setup for DLP 3D Printing Process	94
3.8	Experimental Plan	95
3.8.1	Method of Steepest Ascent	96
3.8.2	Central Composite Design (CCD) Procedure	97
3.9	Compression Test Procedure	97
3.10	Characterization of PEGDA Filled Aramid Nanofiber Properties	99
3.10.1	Morphology Characterization Procedure	99
3.10.2	FTIR Spectroscopy Analysis Procedure	99
3.10.3	X-ray Diffraction (XRD) Analysis Procedure	100
3.10.4	Differential Scanning Calorimetry (DSC) Analysis Procedure	100
3.10.5	Thermogravimetric Analysis (TGA)	100
3.10.6	Roughness Measurement Procedure for the Printed 3D Scaffold	100
3.11	Biocompatibility Test	101
3.11.1	Swelling Ratio	101
3.11.2	Degradation Rate	101
3.11.3	Procedure for In-vitro Biocytotoxicity	102
3.12	Procedure for Developing and Analysis the Internal Porous Structure of 3D Printed PEGDA/ANFs Scaffold	103
CHAPTER 4	RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	105
4.1	Introduction	105

4.2	Characterization of the Synthesized Aramid Nanofibers (ANFs)	105
4.3	Coagulation Test Result	109
4.4	Preliminary Study Result	109
4.4.1	Preliminary Printing Result of PEGDA/TPO Resin without ANFs	110
4.4.2	Preliminary Printing Result of PEGDA/TPO Resin with ANFs	111
4.5	Design of Experiment Result	119
4.5.1	ANOVA Analysis	120
4.5.2	Augmentation	124
4.5.2.1	Effect of Resin-ANFs Composition Ratio on Young's Modulus	129
4.5.2.2	Effect Curing Time Setting on Young's Modulus Scaffold	131
4.5.2.3	Effect of PEGDA Concentration (%wt.) on Young's Modulus of Scaffold	133
4.5.3	Steepest Ascent Method	134
4.5.4	Central Composite Design (CCD)	137
4.5.5	ANOVA Analysis	138
4.5.6	Confirmation Test	143
4.6	Morphology and Materials Characterization of PEGDA/ANFs Tissue Engineering Scaffold on Optimum Condition	144
4.6.1	VP-SEM and FESEM Morphology Characterization	145
4.6.2	X-ray Diffraction (XRD) Analysis	147
4.6.3	Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR) Analysis S	149
4.6.4	Differential Scanning Calorimetry (DSC) Analysis	151
4.6.5	Thermogravimetric (TGA) Analysis	153
4.6.6	Surface Topographic Analysis	155
4.7	Biocompatibility Studies	156
4.7.1	Swelling Ratio	156

4.7.2	Biodegradation Rate	158
4.7.3	In-Vitro Biocytotoxicity Test Results	160
4.8	Development of 3D Printed PEGDA/ANFs Scaffold with Internal Porous Structure	164
4.8.1	Physical Stability of PEGDA/ANFs Tissue Engineering Scaffold	165
4.8.2	Formation of Internal Porous 3D Printed PEGDA/ANFs Scaffold After Freeze Dried	168
4.9	Summary	172
CHAPTER 5	CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	173
5.1	Introduction	173
5.2	Conclusions	173
5.3	Recommendations for Future Work	174
	REFERENCES	177
	LIST OF PUBLICATIONS	227

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE NO.	TITLE	PAGE
Table 2.1	A summary on the advantages and disadvantages of different techniques for bone grafts (Tang et al., 2016)	11
Table 2.2	Mechanical properties of hard (bone) tissue by different structure level	15
Table 2.3	Selected physical properties of trabecular (cancellous) and cortical (compact) hard tissue (Marzec et al., 2017)	16
Table 2.4	Mechanical properties of soft connective tissue (Holzapfel, 2000)	17
Table 2.5	Mechanical testing method for articular cartilage tissue engineering scaffold	23
Table 2.6	Advantages and disadvantages of various 3D tissue engineering scaffold fabrication techniques	25
Table 2.7	Typical advanced manufacturing processes for 3D tissue engineering scaffold fabrication	31
Table 2.8	Comparison between laser scanning type -SLA and projection type- SLA (DLP) 3D printing	39
Table 2.9	Influences of parameter selections in stereolithography 3D printing process	41
Table 2.10	Mechanical properties of various SLA 3D printed tissue engineering scaffold	46
Table 2.11	Mechanical properties of various biomaterials SLA resin for 3D scaffold	51
Table 2.12	Most common synthetic polymeric biomaterial scaffold for tissue engineering	59
Table 2.13	Mechanical strength and biocompatibility properties of photocurable biomaterials PEGDA as tissue engineering scaffold	65
Table 2.14	Common photoinitiator for polymerization Poly(ethylene glycol) (PEG) hydrogel used in SLA	69
Table 2.15	A summary of studies on the use of freeze drying technique in the fabrication of hydrogel scaffold	76
Table 2.16	Advantages and limitation of biocompatibility tests (Sakaguchi et al., 2012)	84

Table 3.1	List of materials used in the research	89
Table 3.2	Summarize conversion table for composition used to fabricate 3D printed PEGDA/ANFs scaffold	92
Table 3.3	Factors and levels investigated in the design of experiment	95
Table 3.4	Complete full factorial design with 2-level 3 factors	96
Table 4.1	3D printed profile result of PEGDA/TPO resin without ANFs at varied curing time	110
Table 4.2	3D printed profile result of PEGDA/TPO bioresin with ANFs at varying TPO concentration	112
Table 4.3	Volume of 3D printed profile increased with increasing curing time	114
Table 4.4	Repeatability of 3D printed profile results	117
Table 4.5	Result of printing 3D printed compression test sample	118
Table 4.6	Three factors experimental layout of design of experiment (DOE) with results	120
Table 4.7	ANOVA analysis for three factors	121
Table 4.8	Complete design layout upon augmentation	125
Table 4.9	ANOVA results after augmentation	126
Table 4.10	Response along the path of steepest ascent	136
Table 4.11	Central composite design level setting	137
Table 4.12	Data central composite design and responses	138
Table 4.13	ANOVA analysis of CCD	139
Table 4.14	Predicted and the actual experimental values	144
Table 4.15	Result of cell viability after 24 hours	162

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE NO.	TITLE	PAGE
Figure 2.1	Triad of tissue engineering (Rami and Anwarul, 2007)	10
Figure 2.2	Cross-section of trabecular (cancellous) and cortical (compact) hard tissue (Bankoff, 2012)	14
Figure 2.3	Hierarchical structural organization of bone (Hamed et al., 2010)	15
Figure 2.4	Image of various zones of articular cartilage (Johnstone et al., 2013)	19
Figure 2.5	A schematic representation of free-radical chain-growth photopolymerization (Anseth and Quick, 2001)	36
Figure 2.6	Schemes equipment and technique for bottom-up SLA (left) and top-down SLA (right) (Billiet et al., 2012)	36
Figure 2.7	Overview of the processes involved in the design and fabrication of structures by SLA (Ferry et al., 2010)	37
Figure 2.8	Working principle of DLP 3D printing (Kim et al., 2016)	38
Figure 2.9	Illustration chart for classification group of hydrogels materials (Sherbiny and Yacoub, 2013)	62
Figure 2.10	Chemical structure of (a) PEG and (b) PEG diacrylate (PEGDA) where the acrylate group at end enable crosslinking through radical polymerization (Koskela, 2010)	63
Figure 2.11	Mechanisms of photopolymerisation and photocrosslinking (Decker, 2002)	67
Figure 2.12	Examples of (a) hydrogel and (b) solid scaffolds (Izadifar et al., 2012)	74
Figure 2.13	Schematic illustration of interactions aramid in the deprotonation and dissolution process (Guan et al., 2017)	80
Figure 3.1	Research framework	88
Figure 3.2	A 3D profile design created in the software for calibrating the printed structure by the DLP machine	93
Figure 3.3	Experimental setup; (a) Actual machine setup and (b) Schematic diagram of DLP 3D printing process	94
Figure 3.4	Dimension of compression test sample (Lorandi, 2012)	98

Figure 3.5	Schematic diagram of compression test	98
Figure 4.1	Synthesizing of ANFs; (a) Bulk Kevlar (332.58 μ m), (b) Kevlar dissolved in DMSO and KOH, (c) ANF dispersion in orange color after stirred for one week (168h) at room temperature	106
Figure 4.2	Deprotonation equation (removal a hydrogen cation, H ⁺) of bulk Kevlar fibers to aramid nanofibers (Burch et al., 1990)	106
Figure 4.3	Images of dried ANFs; (a) Nanofiber mat ANFs under digital camera, (b) and (c) Diameter of single ANFs under FESEM observation at 50 KX magnification	107
Figure 4.4	Result of synthesized ANFs; (a) XRD pattern and (b) FTIR spectrum	108
Figure 4.5	ANFs dissolved completely in PEGDA/TPO bio-resin without formation of coagulation solvent	109
Figure 4.6	Enlarged images of PEGDA/TPO printed profile without aramid at curing time; (a) 2s and (b) 60s	111
Figure 4.7	Printing profile formation for (a) 0.5 %wt. TPO (b) 1.0 %wt. TPO at 20s curing time	113
Figure 4.8	Formation of printed burned layer without any 3D profile for 1.7 %wt. TPO concentration	114
Figure 4.9	Example of sharp edge formation for 3D printed profile as per designed software	115
Figure 4.10	Over cured printed profile occurred starting at 80s for 0.5 %wt. TPO	115
Figure 4.11	3D printed profile over cured starting at 120s of curing time for 1.0 %wt. TPO	116
Figure 4.12	Compression testing for PEGDA/ANFs sample	119
Figure 4.13	ANOVA analysis study for Half-normal plot of effects	121
Figure 4.14	Analysis of (a) Box-Cox plot diagnostic, (b) Final equation as shown in Design expert software	123
Figure 4.15	Adequacy checks; (a) Normal probability plot and (b) Residual versus predicted values	124
Figure 4.16	Final equation of coded factor generated from Design expert software	127
Figure 4.17	Adequacy checks; (a) Normal probability plot, and (b) Residual versus predicted values	128

Figure 4.18	Young's Modulus; (a) 3D surface plot and (b) Contour plot	128
Figure 4.19	Effect composition of ANFs in 50 %wt. PEGDA for printed scaffold at (a) 70s and (b) 90s curing time on mechanical properties	130
Figure 4.20	Effect of curing time on the Young's modulus of PEGDA/ANFs scaffold for 50 %wt. PEGDA at 70 and 90s	132
Figure 4.21	Effect of PEGDA concentration (%wt.) on Young's modulus at 70s and 90s for composition 7:3	133
Figure 4.22	Strength of scaffold (Young's modulus) along the path of steepest ascent	136
Figure 4.23	Final mathematical model equation of curvature around the optimum point in terms of coded factors for Young's modulus for generate from Design expert software V12	140
Figure 4.24	Adequacy checks (a) Normal probability plot, (b) Residual versus predicted value plot	141
Figure 4.25	Young's Modulus (a) The 3D surface graph for CCD, (b) Contour plot of Young's Modulus	142
Figure 4.26	VP-SEM images of (a) Pure PEGDA, (b) PEGDA/ANFs scaffold	145
Figure 4.27	FESEM images of (a) Cross section of optimum sample PEGDA/ANFs scaffold, (b) enlarge image area of ANFs	146
Figure 4.28	Diameter size of ANFs was observed at range 60 nm to 80 nm under FESEM	147
Figure 4.29	X-ray crystallography (XRD) result; (a) Pure PEGDA, (b) Comparative between pure ANFs and PEGDA/ANFs	148
Figure 4.30	Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) spectrum of the PEGDA/ANFs printed scaffold at optimum condition	149
Figure 4.31	Comparison FTIR spectra of pure PEGDA and PEGDA/ANFs printed scaffold	150
Figure 4.32	Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) result conducted on PEGDA scaffold	151
Figure 4.33	Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) result conducted on PEGDA/ANFs scaffold	152
Figure 4.34	Comparative curve of weight loss (%) for printed PEGDA and PEGDA/ANFs scaffold via thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) study	153

Figure 4.35	Derivative thermogravimetric analysis (DTG) of printed PEGDA and PEGDA/ANFs scaffold	154
Figure 4.36	Optical profiler data for printed scaffold; (a) PEGDA, (b) PEGDA/ANFs	155
Figure 4.37	Swelling ratio of printed scaffold PEGDA/ANFs for composition ratio 9:1, 8:2 and 7:3	157
Figure 4.38	Images of swelling ratio for each composition at 0, 4 and 8 weeks of incubation time	158
Figure 4.39	Result of biodegradation test for each composition ANFs over 8 weeks	159
Figure 4.40	Images of biodegradation rate for each composition at 0, 4 and 8 weeks of incubation time	160
Figure 4.41	Cytotoxicity at the different printable composition ratio of PEGDA/ANFs for 24, 48, and 72 hours (* = $p < 0.05$)	161
Figure 4.42	Comparison images of live cell result; (a) Control 24 hours and (b) Sample 7:3 at 24 hours	163
Figure 4.43	Comparison image capture for sample aerogel and hydrogel for each composition ratio; (a) 10:0, (b) 9:1, (c) 8:2, and (d) 7:3	165
Figure 4.44	Comparison 3D shape of aerogel scaffold; (a) Scaffold at 10:0 ANFs have worst shrinkage after freeze drying and (b) Scaffold with ratio 7:3 ANFs retained 3D structure after freeze drying process	166
Figure 4.45	Volume percentage (%) of PEGDA/ANFs scaffold before and after freeze drying process within 24 hours	166
Figure 4.46	Percentage of water content (%) remain in 3D printed scaffold before and after freeze drying process	167
Figure 4.47	Cross section morphology images of pure PEGDA hydrogel scaffold under FESEM	168
Figure 4.48	Sponge-like porous structure was observed in cross section PEGDA/ANFs hydrogel scaffold under FESEM	169
Figure 4.49	FESEM images of PEGDA/ANFs aerogel scaffold with different ratio of ANFs	170
Figure 4.50	Young's modulus value of 3D printed PEGDA/ANFs scaffold before and after freeze drying process	171

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AM	-	Additive Manufacturing
ANFs	-	Aramid Nanofibers
BAPO	-	Bis(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl) phenyl-phosphine oxide
BMA	-	Butyl methacrylate
CCD	-	Central Composite Design
CNT	-	Carbon Nanotube
CQ	-	Camphorquinone
DEF	-	Diethyl Fumarate
DLP	-	Digital Light Processing
DSC	-	Differential Scanning Calorimetry
ECM	-	Extracellular Matrix
FAME	-	Fumaric acid mono ethyl ester
FDM	-	Fused Deposition Modelling
LAP	-	Phenyl-2,4,6-trimethylbenzoylphosphinate
NVP	-	N-vinyl-2-pyrroli
OLMA	-	Methacrylated oligolactones
PCL	-	Poly (ε-caprolactone)
PEGDA	-	Poly(ethylene glycol) diacrylate
PLA	-	Poly lactide
PPF	-	Poly (propylene fumarate)
RSM	-	Response Surface Methodology
SLA	-	Stereolithography
SLS	-	Selective Laser Sintering
TGA	-	Thermogravimetric Analysis
TPO	-	Diphenyl (2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl) phosphine oxide
UDMA	-	Urethandimethacrylate
UV	-	Ultraviolet

LIST OF SYMBOLS

α	-	Alpha
Δ	-	Delta
D	-	Diameter
H	-	Height
H	-	Hour
λ	-	Lambda
mm	-	Millimetre
%	-	Percentage
s	-	Second

LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX	TITLE	PAGE
Appendix A	Result of Cell's Viability	217
Appendix B	Material Specification Data Sheet PEGDA	219

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the background of study, research problems, objectives, scopes, and significance of research. It ends with outline of thesis.

1.2 Background of Problem

The failure of organs or tissues due to trauma or ageing is a primary concern in healthcare as they are costly and result in devastating problems. This has led to the development of tissue engineering (TE), which aims to create biological substitutes to repair or replace the failing organs and tissues (Hassanajili et al., 2019). One of the best approaches in tissue engineering is by growing biodegradable scaffold cells, which attempts to imitate the natural extracellular matrix function and provide a temporary tissue growth template (Mondschein et al., 2017).

Tissue engineering scaffolds are unique in a way; as they are able to establish three-dimensional environments for propagated cells and provides specific recognition molecules which capable of mimicking the environment of natural tissues. The scaffolds can be either natural, synthetic or hybrid (Annabi et al., 2016). Tissue engineering scaffold should fulfil the biological and mechanical target tissue requirements. The scaffolds should have an appropriate microstructure to support cell proliferation, contained with open-porous geometry with a highly porous surface enabling cell growth, appropriate surface morphology and a predictable degradation rate of non-toxic material (Miri et al., 2019).

Tissue regeneration in scaffolds through cell implantation relies primarily on the scaffold structure and the nature of the biomaterials (Heljak et al., 2020). The interaction between biomaterials and surrounding tissues is a crucial concern when choosing the proper material for scaffolds. Although the specific material requirements depend on the nature of the application, all biomaterials must be evaluated for their biocompatibility (Bil et al., 2010). The biomaterial scaffolds allow cells containment and signalization of molecules as a transplant, to enable functional tissue regeneration in the host as an alternative to common organ transplantation and tissue reconstruction practices (Annabi et al., 2016). Essentially, an optimal biomaterial scaffold could mimic the natural structure and process tissue regeneration (Lim et al., 2017).

Fat, skin, tendon, muscle, articular cartilage, nerves, fascia, intervertebral disc, synovium, joint capsule, and blood vessels are all included in the category of soft tissues. These tissues generally surround, support, or connect the body's structure and organs. Currently, autologous implantation has been the major way of treating the defects or illnesses of soft tissue. However, autologous tissue is easily absorbed and rapidly lost in volume, leaving just 40–60 percent of soft tissue cells alive. Other than that, autologous transplantation is also limited by donor site allogeneic response and morbidity. Therefore, tissue engineering has been used to produce novel biological replacements for healing and regenerating injured soft tissues, overcoming the limitations of current clinical treatments (Pei et al., 2017).

Nanoscale fibrous structures have gained much interest in tissue engineering field application such as musculoskeletal tissues (including bone, cartilage, ligament, and skeletal muscle), skin tissue engineering, neural tissue engineering, vascular tissue engineering, and controlled delivery drug, protein, and DNA (Stocco et al., 2018). Nanofiber has emerged as promising biomimetic candidates of scaffold due to their small size (1–100 nm), which is comparable with peptides and small proteins. The high surface-to-volume ratio of nanofibers for tissue engineering applications is extremely desired due to quickly spread through membranes (Xue et al., 2019). This nano-environment allows for cells grow and it has potential to promote cell adherence, proliferation, migration and cell differentiation, which similar to natural extracellular matrices (ECM) of tissues and organs (Rasouli et al., 2019). Nanoparticles are also

extremely mobile when in a free state, which results in incredibly slow sedimentation rates (Hasan et al., 2018). Therefore, the use of the right type of nanofibers in tissue engineering can significantly improve the biological and mechanical properties of scaffolds, depending on the application.

There are two main methods of fabricating scaffold, viz. through the use of conventional and additive manufacturing processes. Conventional fabrication methods include electrospinning, phase separation, freeze drying, self-assembly, solvent casting, textile technologies, and material injections. Additive manufacturing, commonly referred to as 3D printing, includes stereolithography (photopolymerization), inkjet printing, bioprinting, fused deposition modeling (FDM), extrusion, laser beam melting, selective laser sintering (SLS), digital light processing (DLP), electron beam melting, and polyjet (Roseti et al., 2017). Even though these methods are commonly used in manufacturing industries, however, they become a new technique in biomedical industries due to their several advantages including the ability to create complex geometries, multiple materials, and a wide range of biomaterials can be used compare to conventional technique (Jammalamadaka and Tappa, 2018).

1.3 Problem Statement

Current research is tremendously focused on the development of light-curable and highly biocompatible resin under Digital Light Processing (DLP) 3D printing. The resin used in DLP printing process is usually composed of photoinitiator, polymerizable oligomers, and additives (Ronca and Ambrosio, 2017). To date, common biocompatible photopolymers, such as poly(ethylene glycol) diacrylate (PEGDA) (Eshel et al., 2016), poly(ethylene glycol) dimethacrylate (Burke et al., 2019), gelatin methacrylate (Na et al., 2018), and poly(propylene fumarate) (Mishra et al., 2016) have been successfully used in DLP printing.

Among them, poly(ethylene glycol) diacrylate (PEGDA) hydrogel polymer has been extensively used as tissue engineering scaffold in comparison to other biopolymers due to its excellent performance in biocompatibility and hydrophilicity

properties (Gigli et al., 2016; Palaganas et al., 2017; Scaffaro et al., 2016). Even though various 3D printed PEGDA scaffolds were reported, none of them fulfill all the requirements for tissue engineering applications (Kotturi et al., 2017). The existing 3D printed PEGDA scaffolds show low cell's viability and exhibit poor mechanical properties due to the weakness in their physical and mechanical stability, which becomes the main shortcoming for it to be used as tissue engineering scaffolds (Naahidi et al., 2017; Park et al., 2017; Sivashankari and Prabakaran, 2016; Turnbull et al., 2018).

In order to enhance the performance of PEGDA scaffold, some researchers added PEGDA hydrogels polymers using different types of nanofiller such as carbon nanotube (CNT), nano-silica, laponite nanoparticle, and others (Mishra et al., 2015; Palaganas et al., 2017; Vashist et al., 2018). It has been revealed that nanofibers are capable of enhancing cell adhesion, increase cell proliferation, and improve mechanical properties of tissue engineering scaffold (Barhoum et al., 2019). Incorporation of certain types of nanofibers into scaffolds can significantly increase scaffold's surface area and surface wettability. These hydrophilicity behavior provide favorable conditions for cell adhesion and the same time enhanced the cellular behavior which result in enrichment of proliferation rate and cells formation (Udomluck et al., 2020; Zhu et al., 2020). The mechanical strength and decreasing degradation rate of scaffold can be enhanced by crosslinking the nanofibers with the biomaterial (Nemati et al., 2019). Thus, the use of nanofibers can produce new tissue engineering scaffolds that possess optimal mechanical and biological features.

Unfortunately, the current types of nanofiller used have several limitations. For example, bioceramic and bioglass nanofillers appear to have brittle properties, fragile and low fracture strength (Munir et al., 2019). These materials are also challenging to fabricate due to poor flexibility properties. Low fatigue strength behavior also makes them incompatible with being used in the formulation of tissue engineering hydrogels (Mondschein et al., 2017). Other than that, the use of carbon nanotube (CNTs) as a filler also faced limitation due to lack in their biodegradability properties. CNTs are nonbiodegradable and may remain in an organism as reported by researchers (Gao et al., 2017; Raphey et al., 2019). High concentration of CNT used will also contribute

to negative effect for cell proliferation (Peng et al., 2020). On the other hand, one of obvious limitation of CNTs application in tissue engineering is their high stiffness properties, which never be able to mimic the mechanical properties of tissues and considered to be critical for the proliferation of cell (Newman, 2016).

Though a lot of works on application of PEGDA as tissue engineering scaffold has been published, but there is still no literature reported on the development of PEGDA hydrogels biomaterials filled with Aramid nanofibers (ANFs) as a tissue engineering scaffold. Previous studies only discussed issues related to kinetic crystallization and morphology of PEGDA hydrogel with Kevlar fibers in a macro scale. Aramid nanofibers (ANFs) offer an excellence biodegradable properties, good mechanical strength and relatively favorable hydrophilicity (Wang et al., 2018; Yang et al., 2019). ANFs are also light, strong, resistance to fatigue, and stress rupture which make it suitable for tissue engineering scaffold applications (Rho et al., 1998; Yang et al., 2019). However, the application of PEGDA filled with ANFs as a tissue engineering scaffold also has not been reported elsewhere, and therefore their mechanical and biodegradable properties remain unknown. In addition, the capability to print PEGDA/ANFs scaffold via DLP 3D printing process also has not been reported in any literature to date. Thus, the present work is aimed to close the gap.

In practice, conventional methods such as molding, solvent casting, and particulate leaching, gas foaming, and electrospinning are used to construct tissue engineering scaffolds. Although many traditional fabrication methods can be used to produce scaffold, unfortunately, each method has their own limitations precisely the internal topology and architecture. Based on the reviewed literature, none of the traditional methods are able to produce scaffolds satisfactory with fine control architecture dimensions, porosity, and face the difficulty to mimic the biological function of natural tissue (Mondschein et al., 2017; Osama and Darwish, 2011; Wei et al., 2016).

As an alternative to conventional scaffold fabrication methods, additive manufacturing techniques have been developed in tissue engineering such as rapid prototyping by which a 3D scaffold is fabricated by laying down multiple, precisely formed layers in series. Subia et al. (2010) has claimed that the rapid prototyping technique (RP) has drawn tremendous attention with its potential to overcome most of the limitations faced by conventional technique for the fabrication 3D scaffolds (Subia et al., 2010). Even though there are numerous additive manufacturing processes, DLP 3D printing (photopolymerization) technology has become the easiest method with lowest cost and fast printing speed compared to other additive manufacturing techniques such as Selective Laser Sintering (SLS) and Fused Deposition Modelling (FDM) (Geng and Shan, 2015; Stansbury and Idacavage, 2016).

It is noteworthy that photopolymerizable system in DLP 3D printing is usually composed of photopolymer, photoinitiator and additives (Yang et al., 2020). The addition of ANFs in photopolymerization system would affect the curing time printing parameter and the properties of printed scaffold. Therefore, further studies on their printability are necessary. The properties such as printing fidelity, internal structures, mechanical and biocompatibility properties of the produced scaffold also need to investigate.

This research aimed to develop a novel biomaterial 3D printed PEGDA/ANFs scaffold via DLP 3D printing process. The experiment were designed thoroughly to evaluated the curing time printing parameter, mechanical and biocompatibility properties, stability and internal pores structures of 3D printed PEGDA/ANFs scaffold.

1.4 Research Objectives

The objectives of the research were:

- (a) To develop a new biomaterial PEGDA/ANFs with enhanced mechanical and biocompatibility properties for soft tissue engineering scaffold.
- (b) To determine feasible curing time of DLP 3D printing for providing high Young's modulus value of 3D printed PEGDA/ANFs scaffold.
- (c) To modify 3D printed PEGDA/ANFs scaffold with internal pores structure via freeze drying technique and investigate their shrinkage behavior and mechanical strength.

1.5 Scopes of Research

The scopes of research were as follow:

- i. Digital Light Processing (DLP) 3D printing process was used to develop Poly(ethylene glycol) diacrylate (PEGDA) filled with Aramid nanofibers (ANFs) for 3D soft tissue engineering scaffold
- ii. Preliminary study was carried out to identify the feasible printable curing setting. The testing were limited to 10:0, 9:1, 8:2, and 7:3 for resin to ANFs ratio while PEGDA concentration was limited to 30, 40 and 50% wt.
- iii. Investigation on the mechanical properties was limited to Young Modulus by compression technique.
- iv. Biocompatibility studies only involved biodegradation, swelling ratio and MTT assay tests.
- v. Freeze drying technique was carried in freeze drier machine at -58 °C within 24 hours in order to enhance the internal porous structure of printed scaffold.

1.6 Significance of Research

A novel combination of biomaterial PEGDA containing ANFs is useful in the fabrication of biodegradable tissue engineering scaffold. The PEGDA/ANFs scaffold developed has both the required mechanical strength and biocompatibility to function as a tissue engineering cartilage. In addition, the novel PEGDA/ANFs 3D tissue engineering scaffold also has the potential to minimize the frequency a patient has to undergo implant surgery and can minimize complications after surgery. Other than that, the information on the DLP 3D printing process parameters to produce optimum Young's modulus value and biodegradation properties of 3D PEGDA/ANFs scaffold with porous structure has been disclosed. These findings can also improve time and cost of fabrication.

1.7 Thesis Outline

General information on research, objectives and scope is presented in the first chapter of this thesis. Chapter 2 summarizes the literature review on tissue engineering, including the previous analysis of the microstructure, function and mechanical properties of human tissue. Chapter 3 provides a research framework and a detailed description of each process to explain the methodology of the experiments performed. Chapter 4 presents the outcomes of this study. This chapter is divided into three main sections: preliminary discussion, DLP 3D Printing process optimization using Design of experiment (DOE) and Response surface measurement (RSM) analysis study, and the last part in Chapter 4 is material characterization and fabrication of 3D scaffold with internal porous structure. In Chapter 5, the conclusion was made according to the results obtained

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LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

Indexed Journal

1. **Nurulhuda, A.**, Izman, S., Ngadiman, N.H.A. (2020) ‘Fabrication a novel 3D tissue engineering scaffold of Poly (ethylene glycol) diacrylate filled with Aramid Nanofibers via Digital Light Processing (DLP) technique ’, *Journal of Mechanical Engineering*, 9, pp. 1-12. **(Indexed by Scopus)**
2. **Nurulhuda, A.**, Izman, S., Ngadiman, N.H.A. (2019) ‘Fabrication 3D tissue engineering scaffold poly(Ethylene) diacrylate filled with aramid nanofiber: Mechanical evaluation and toxicity’, *International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering (IJITEE)*, 8(12), pp. 1997-2006. **(Indexed by Scopus)**
3. **Nurulhuda, A.**, Izman, S., Ngadiman, N.H.A. (2019) ‘Fabrication PEGDA/ANFs biomaterial as 3D tissue engineering scaffold by DLP 3D printing technology’, *International Journal of Engineering and Advanced Technology (IJEAT)*, 6(8), pp. 751-758. **(Indexed by Scopus)**

Research and Innovation

1. **Nurulhuda, A.**, Izman, S., Ngadiman, N.H.A (2019) ‘A Novel 3D Scaffold of PEGDA/ANFs for Tissue Engineering by DLP 3D Printing Process’, *International Research Conference and Innovation and Exhibition 2019 (IRCIE 2019)*. **(Gold Award)**