



Fabrication and Design of 3D Printed Transparent Tissue Chips

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Rationale

- Fused Filament Fabrication (FFF) is effective for iterative design of custom parts and allows for insertion of non-FFF during a pause.
- Cyclic Olefin Copolymer (COC) is a biocompatible material with good transmittance from 300-700nm.
- Here we demonstrate the use of COC and a Prusa FFF printer to fabricate in vitro tissue chip components (windows and channels), while optimizing the smallest replicable channel size and highest transparent first layer window.

Methodology

$$\text{Transmittance \%} = 10^{(2-\text{Absorbance})}$$

Equation 1: Absorbance to transmittance

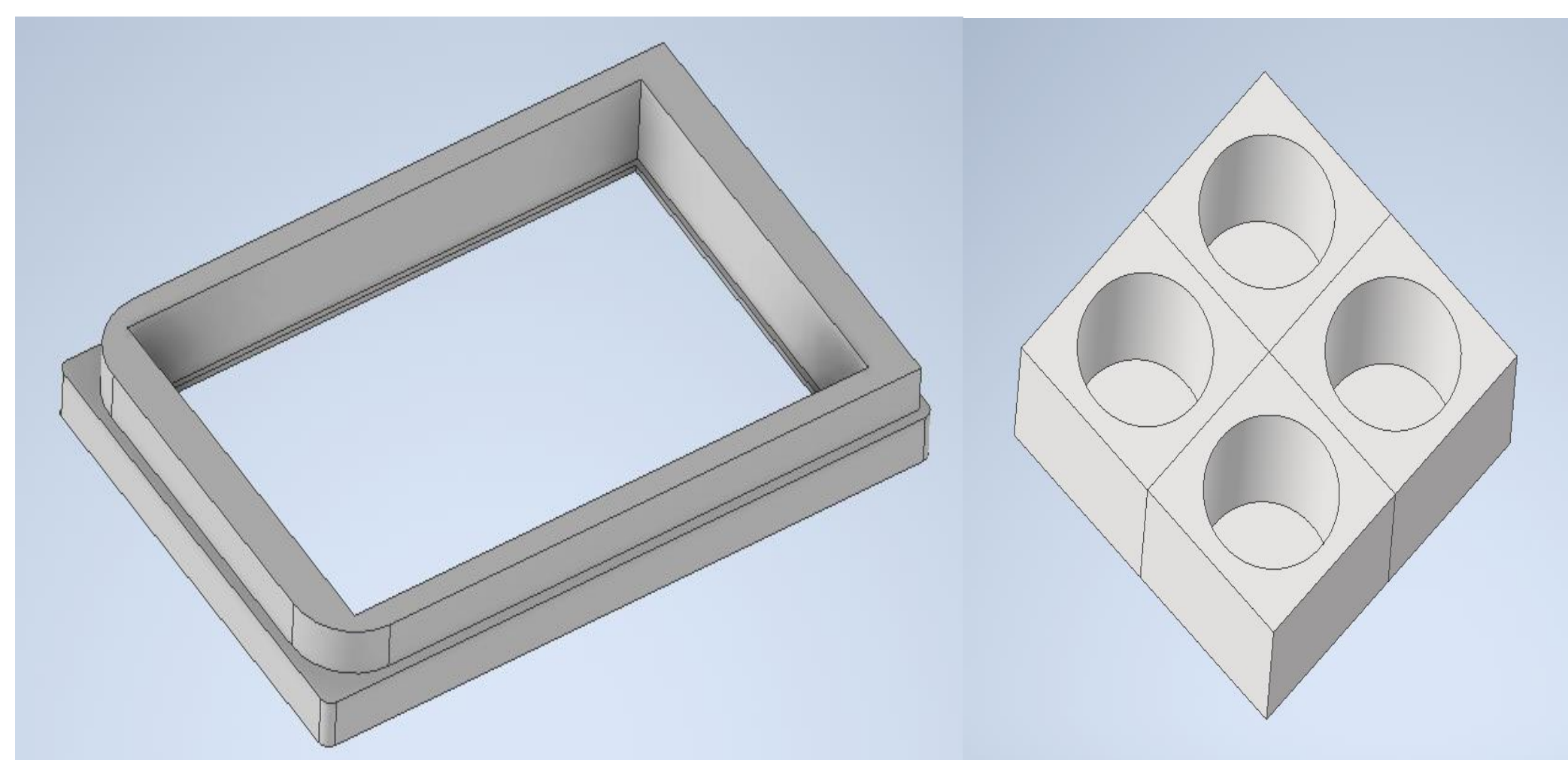


Figure 1: 24 well plate device designed to hold 6 units of 4 wells each for cell culturing and transmission testing.

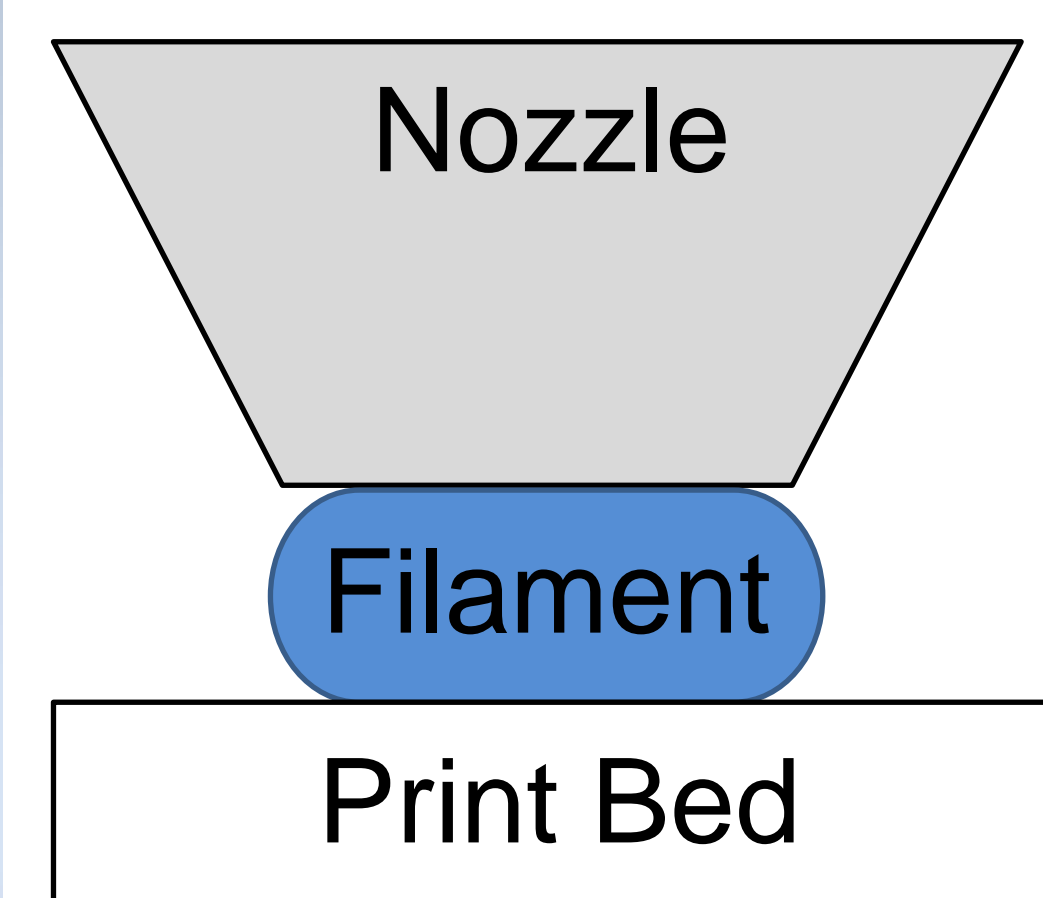


Figure 2: Extrusion of filament for FFF printers

Results

Figure 3: Autodesk Inventor® image of 200-micron channel.

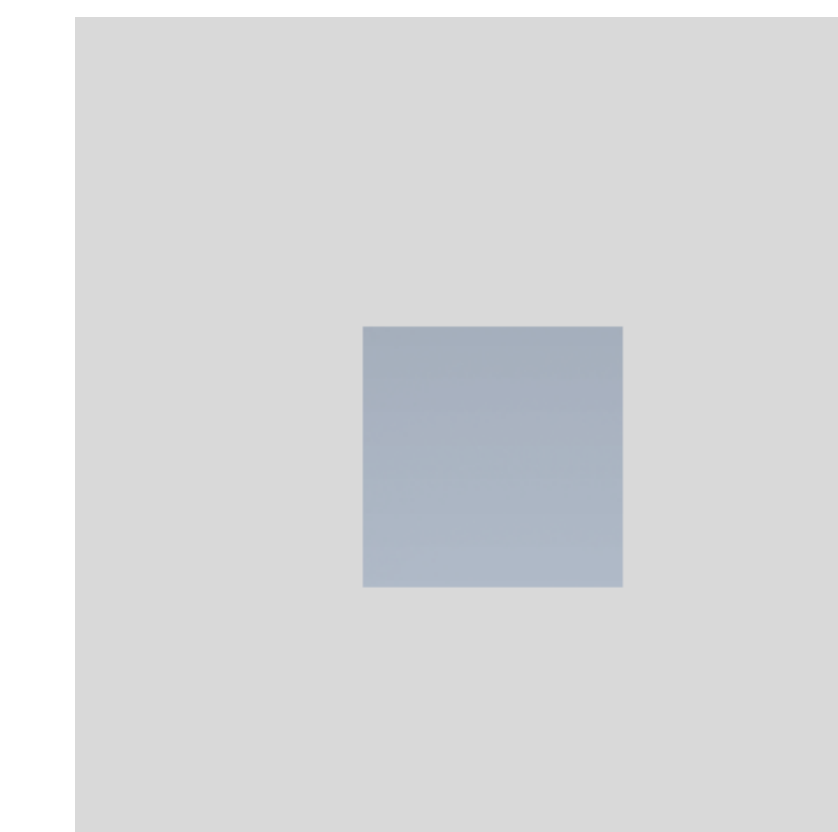
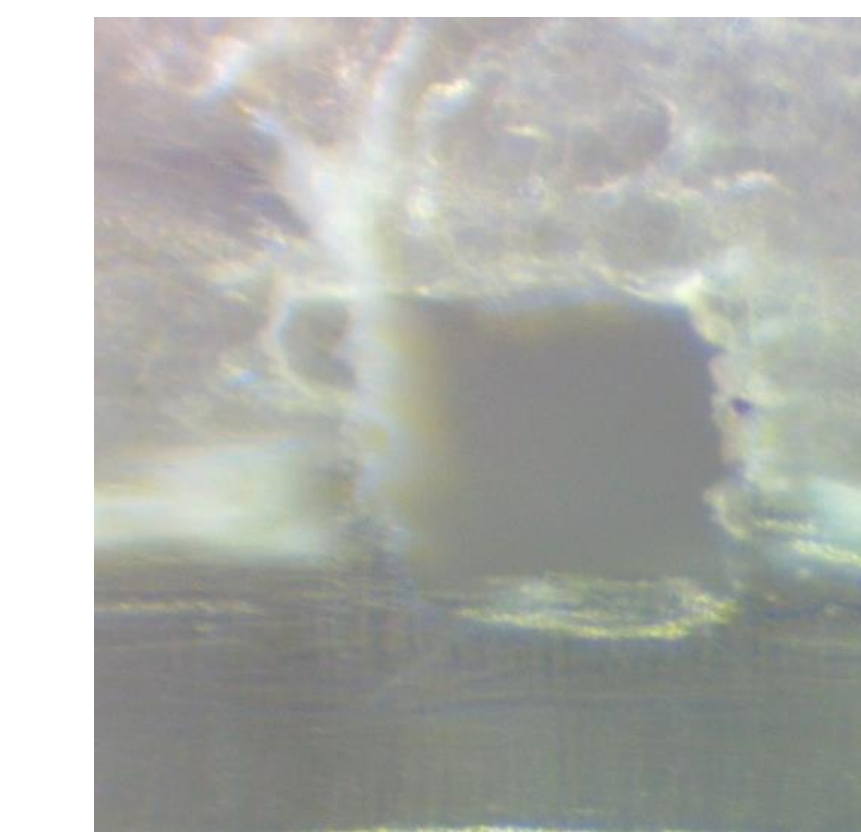


Figure 4: Microscope image of 200-micron channel.



Channels

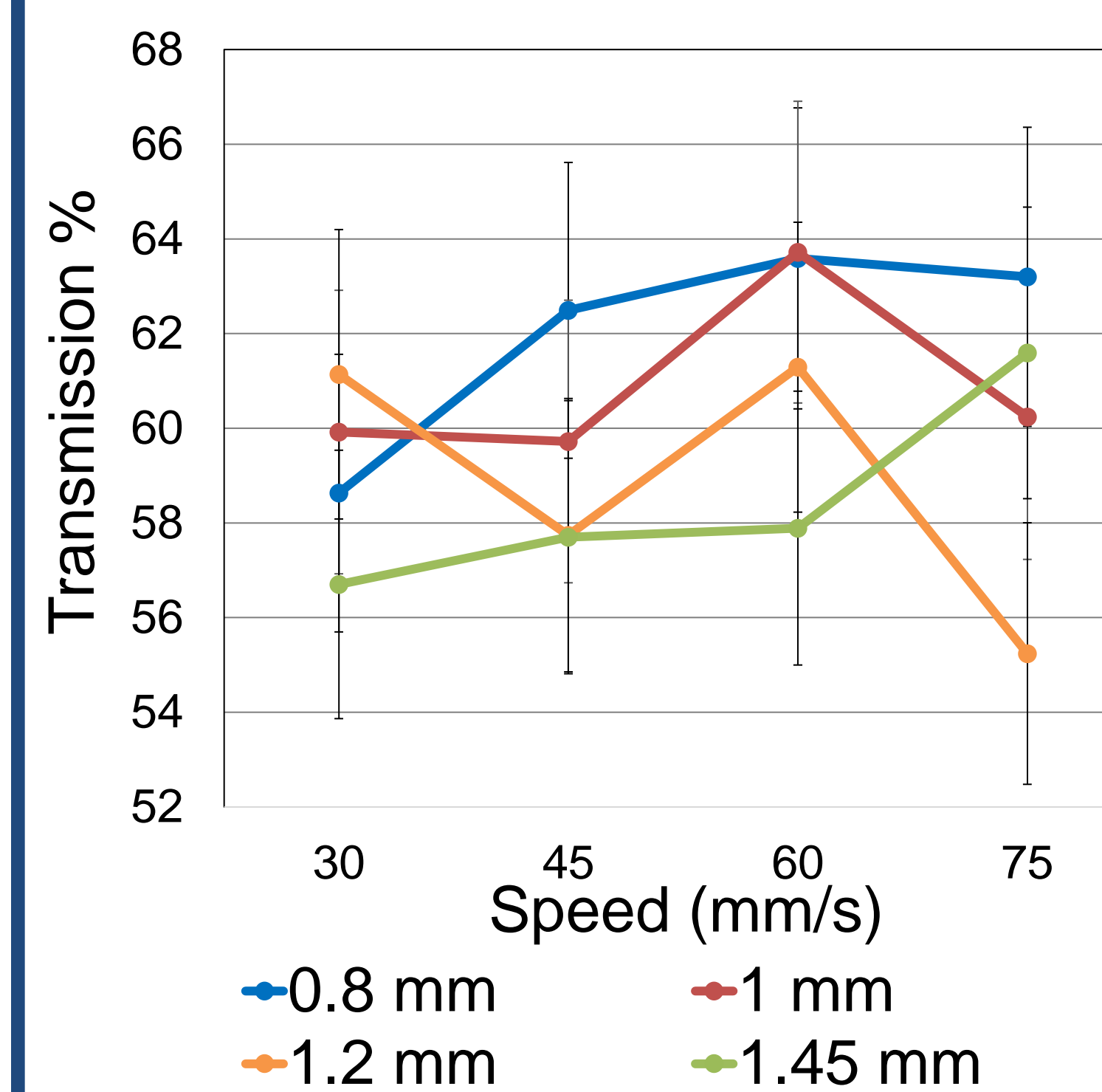


Figure 5: Maximization of extrusion width and speed.

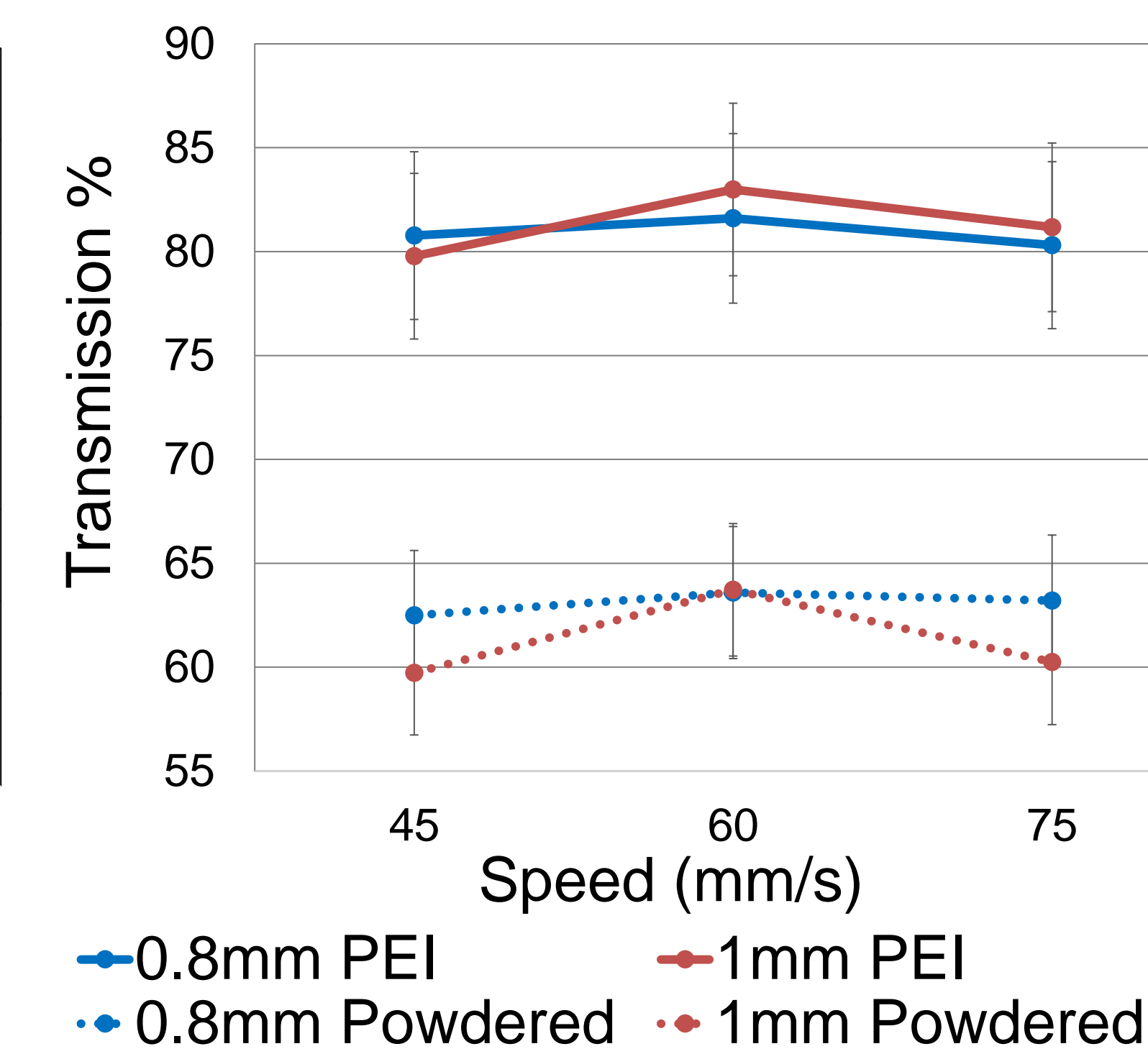


Figure 6: Control samples 0.8mm and 1mm printed on PEI and Powdered coated beds

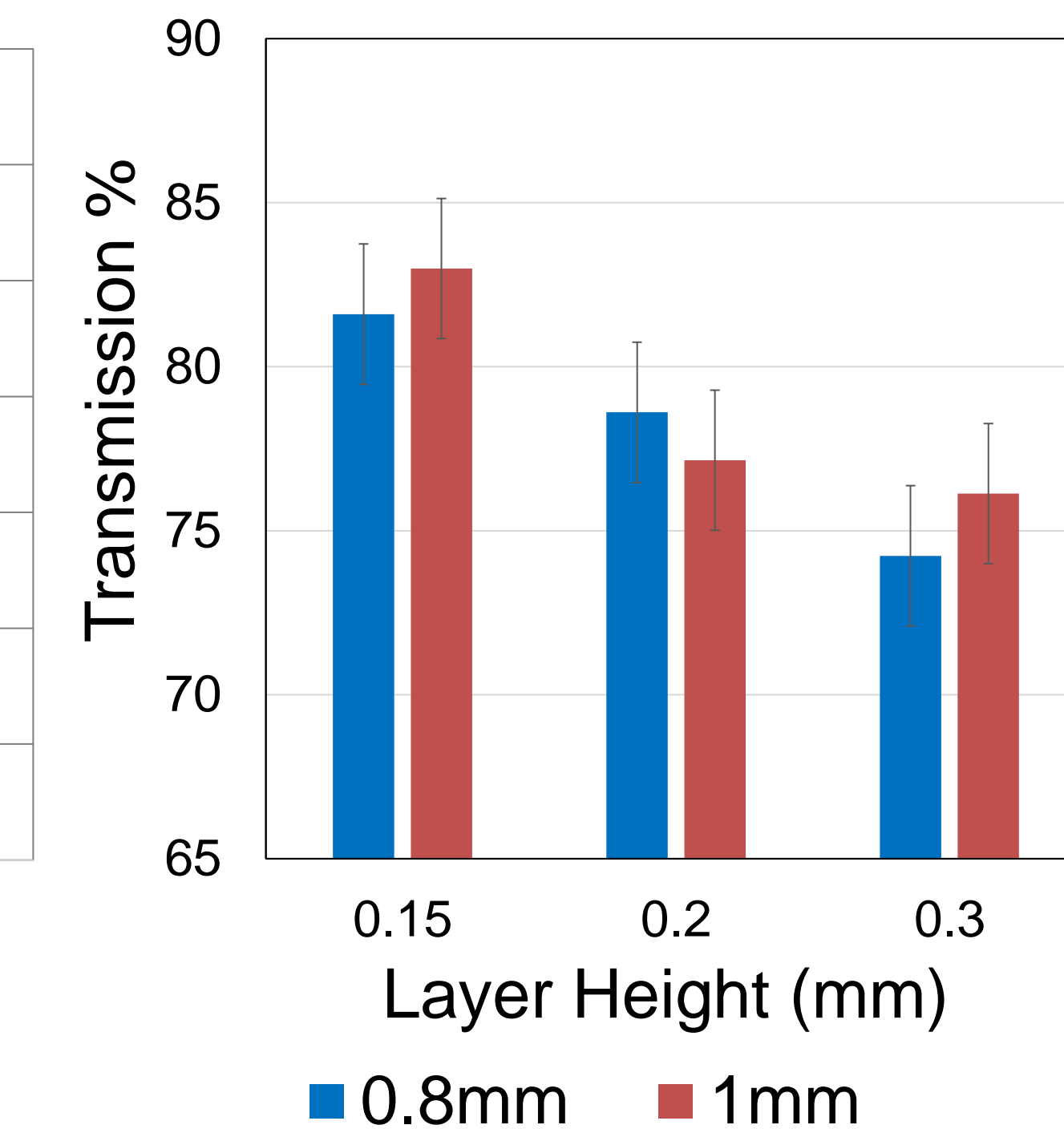


Figure 7: Varying layer heights of controlled samples 0.8mm and 1mm.

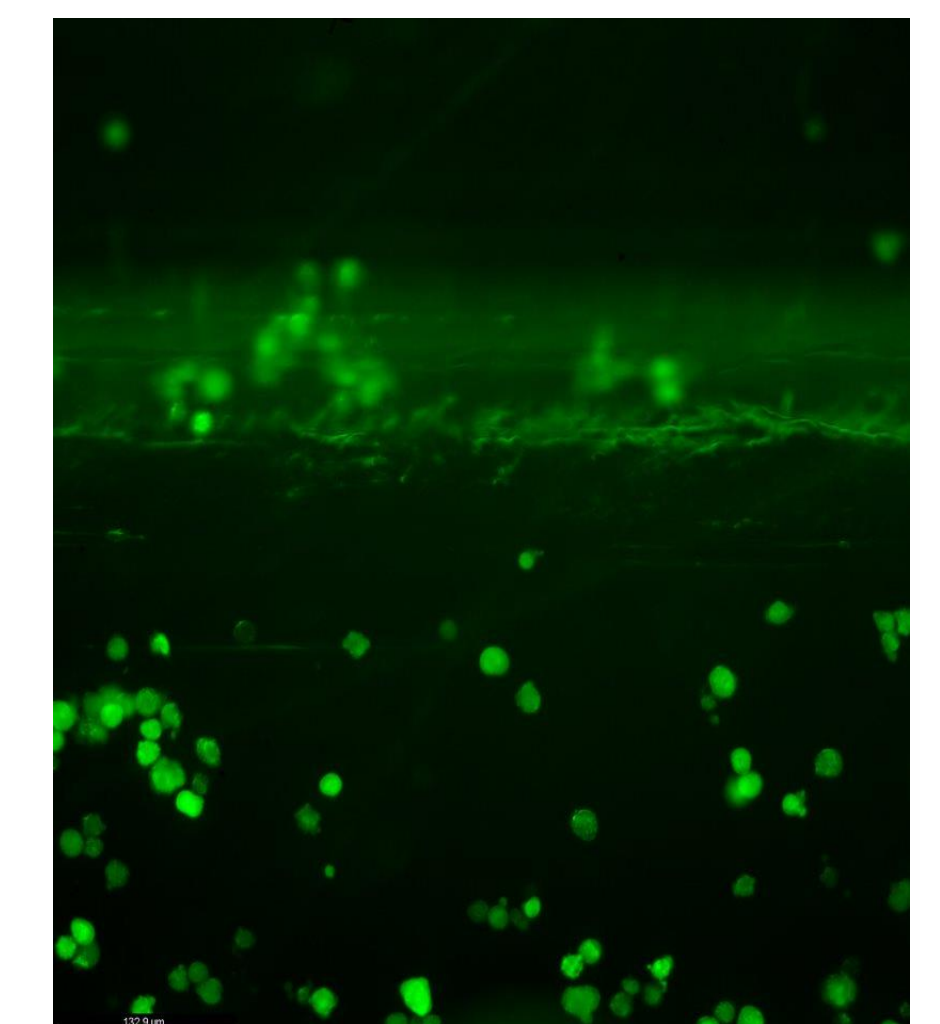


Figure 8: Cultured cells the size of 10-microns on transparent window.

Transmission

Conclusions

- Utilizing COC filament, a PEI coated print bed, and optimizing the print settings at an extrusion width of 1mm, speed 60 mm/s, and layer height 0.15mm, Prusa FFF printer is capable of printing windows at 83% transmission that visibly detects cells and 200-micron square channels.
- Next step, further develop microfluidic channels to withstand pressure and flow testing. Perform additional transparency testing to replicate results.

Acknowledgements and References

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