

CENTER FOR GREEN CHEMISTRY & GREEN ENGINEERING AT YALE

SAFE BY DESIGN:
EMERGING SUSTAINABLE NANOTECHNOLOGY



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Massachusetts TUR Continuing Education Conference
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Unique At The Nanoscale (<100 nm)



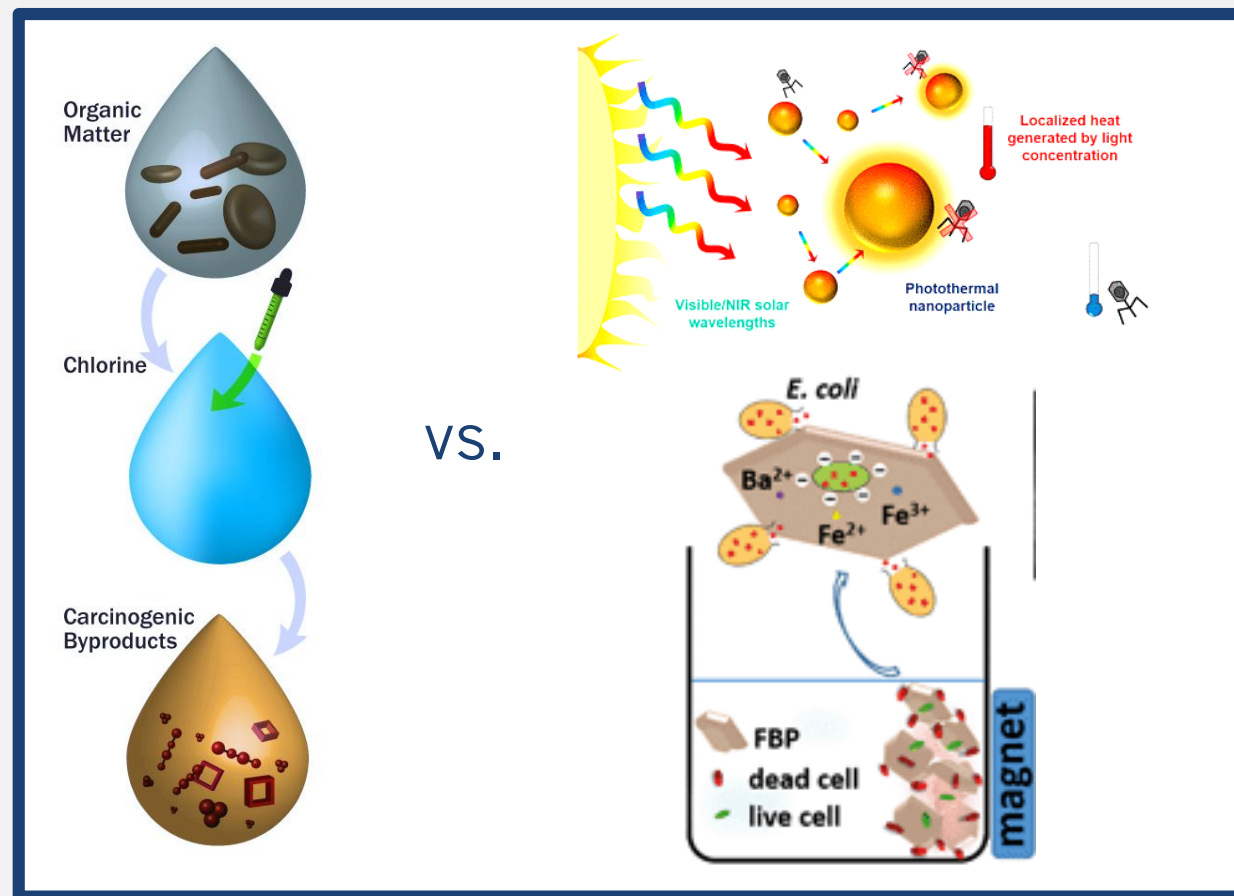
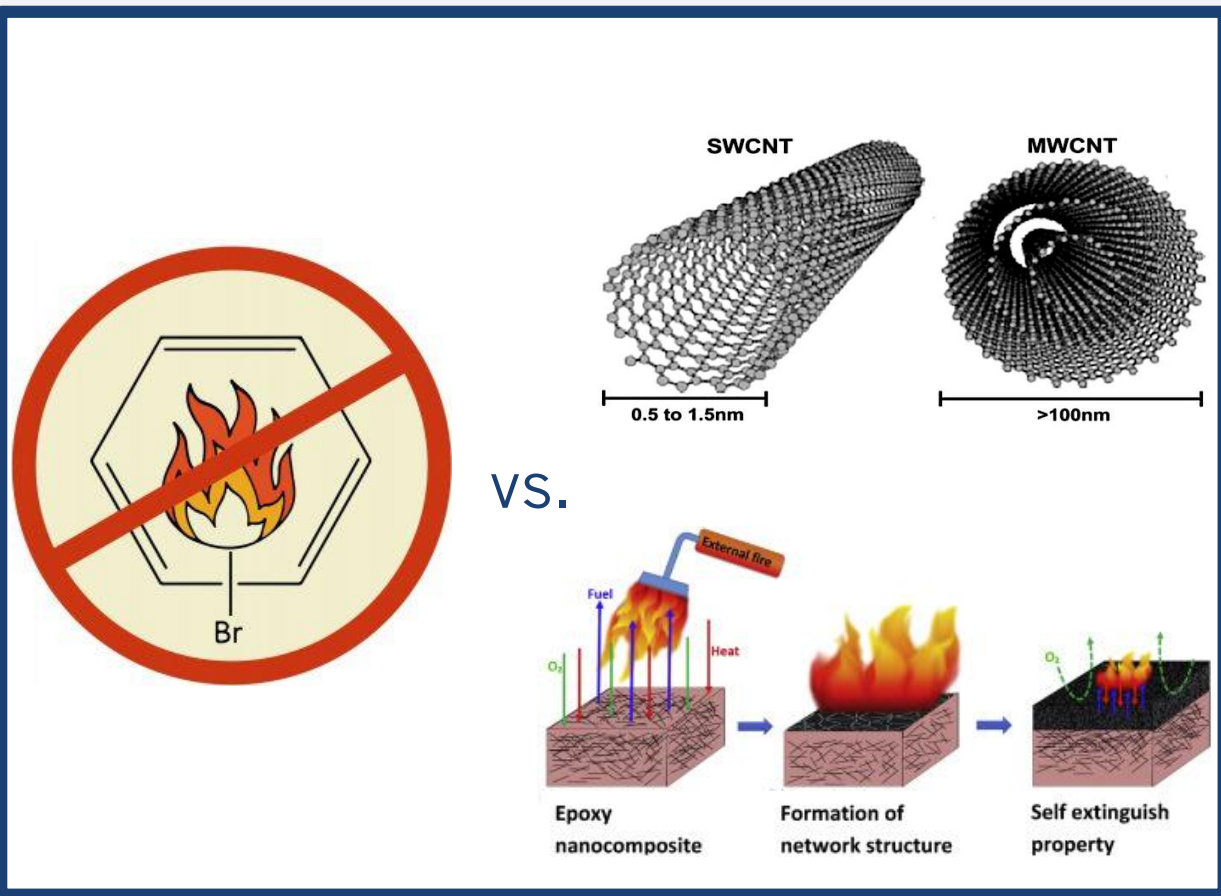
Properties	Applications
High thermal conductivities	Water treatment
Superparamagnetism	Electronics
High surface area	Drug delivery
Enhanced photocatalytic activity	Energy production and storage
Short intraparticle diffusion distance	Textiles
Solar adsorption	Antimicrobial agents
Surface plasmon resonance	Agriculture and food
Enhanced mechanical properties	Paints and coatings
Tunable electrical properties	Optical engineering
	Biomedical applications



What are we trying to “nano-replace”?

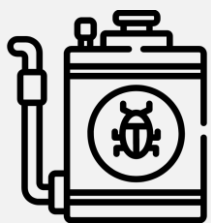
Example:
Brominated Flame Retardants

Example:
Chlorinated Disinfection Byproducts



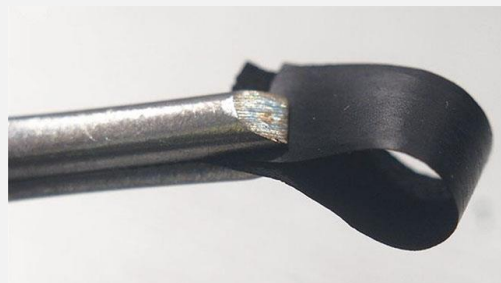
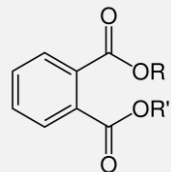
Other potential or in-use nano-replacements

Chemical Pesticides



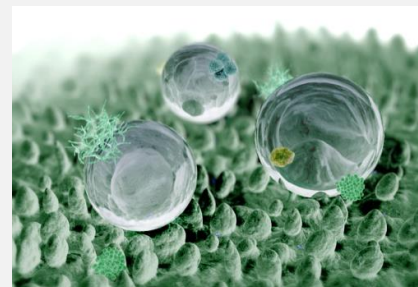
Nano-metal/metal oxide nanopesticides

Phthalate Plasticizers



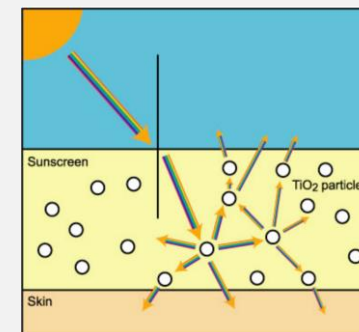
Carbon nanotube plastic composites

PFAS (in clothing)



Nano-enabled clothing fibers

Chemical Sunscreens



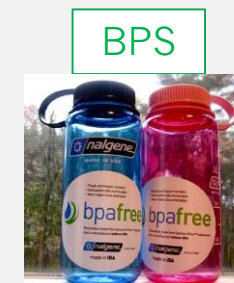
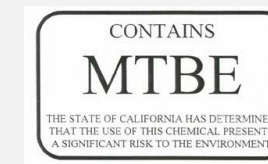
TiO₂ and ZnO nanoparticle sunscreens



Emerging Technology Concerns and Risks

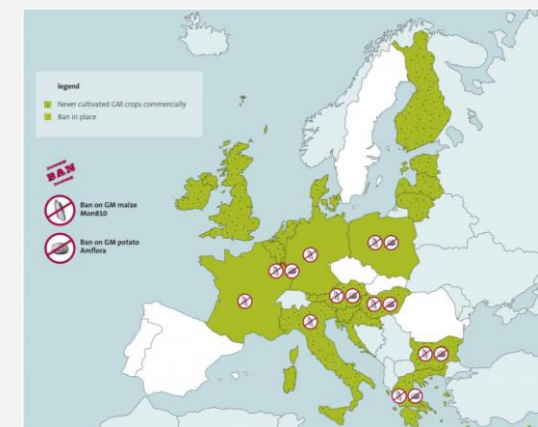
Regrettable Substitution

The replacement of a toxic chemical by one with unknown (maybe greater) toxic effects



Public Perception Risk

Public concern and over-regulation can effectively kill nascent industries



How do we ensure emerging nanomaterials don't suffer the same fate, while maintaining functional performance?



Limiting Nanomaterial Risk

$$\text{RISK} = \text{HAZARD} \times \text{EXPOSURE}$$

Can be limited through encapsulation or capture techniques, but difficult to completely eliminate

f(material, surrounding environment)



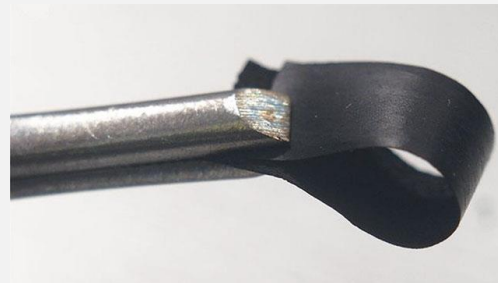
Nano-replacement exposure

Sprayed into the environment



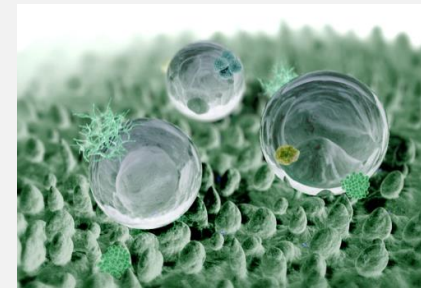
Nano-metal/metal oxide nanopesticides

Abrasion-based release of NPs



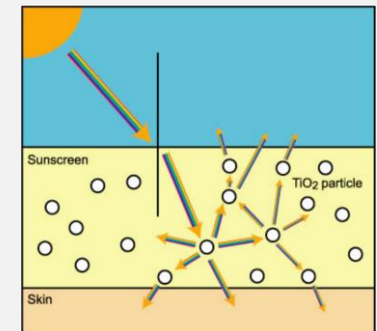
Carbon nanotube plastic composites

Washing clothes releases NPs into water



Nano-enabled clothing fibers

Washes off body into water while swimming



TiO₂ and ZnO nanoparticle sunscreens



Safe by Design: Limiting Nanomaterial Risk

$$\text{RISK} = \text{HAZARD} \times \text{EXPOSURE}$$

f(material)

Can be limited through material design

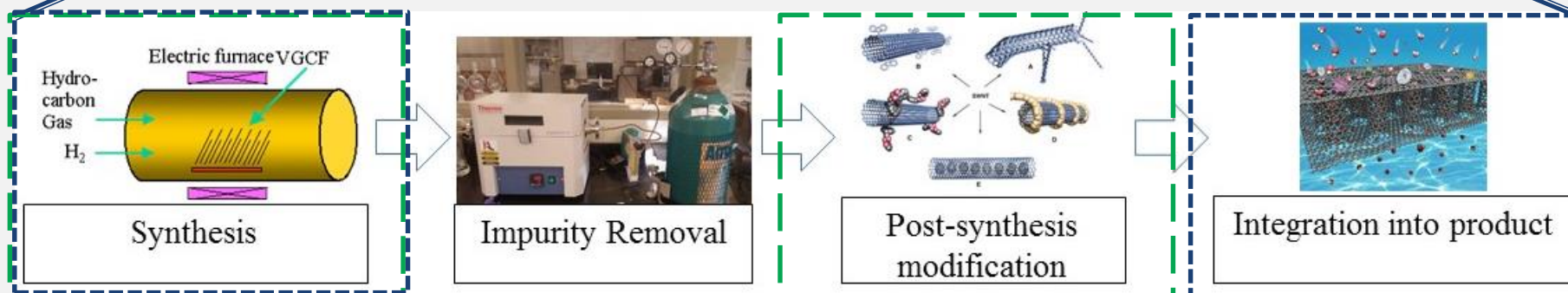
We must aim to make our nanotechnologies Safe By Design to reduce or eliminate hazard



Nano-Enabled Device Design/Manufacture



Design/Manufacturing



1. How do we select a safe (yet functional) ENM “type” for use in our products, especially as toxic chemical replacements?

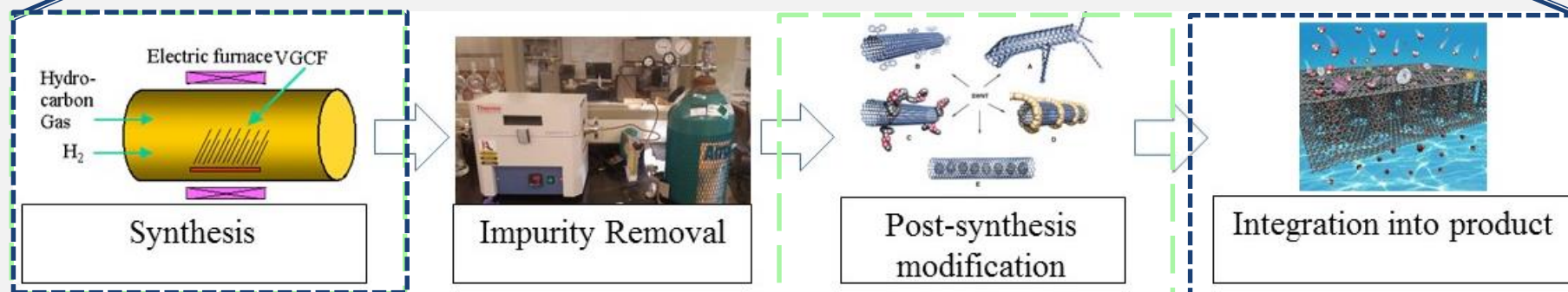
2. How do we design the ENM itself to limit risk, while maintaining performance?



Nano-Enabled Device Design/Manufacture



Design/Manufacturing



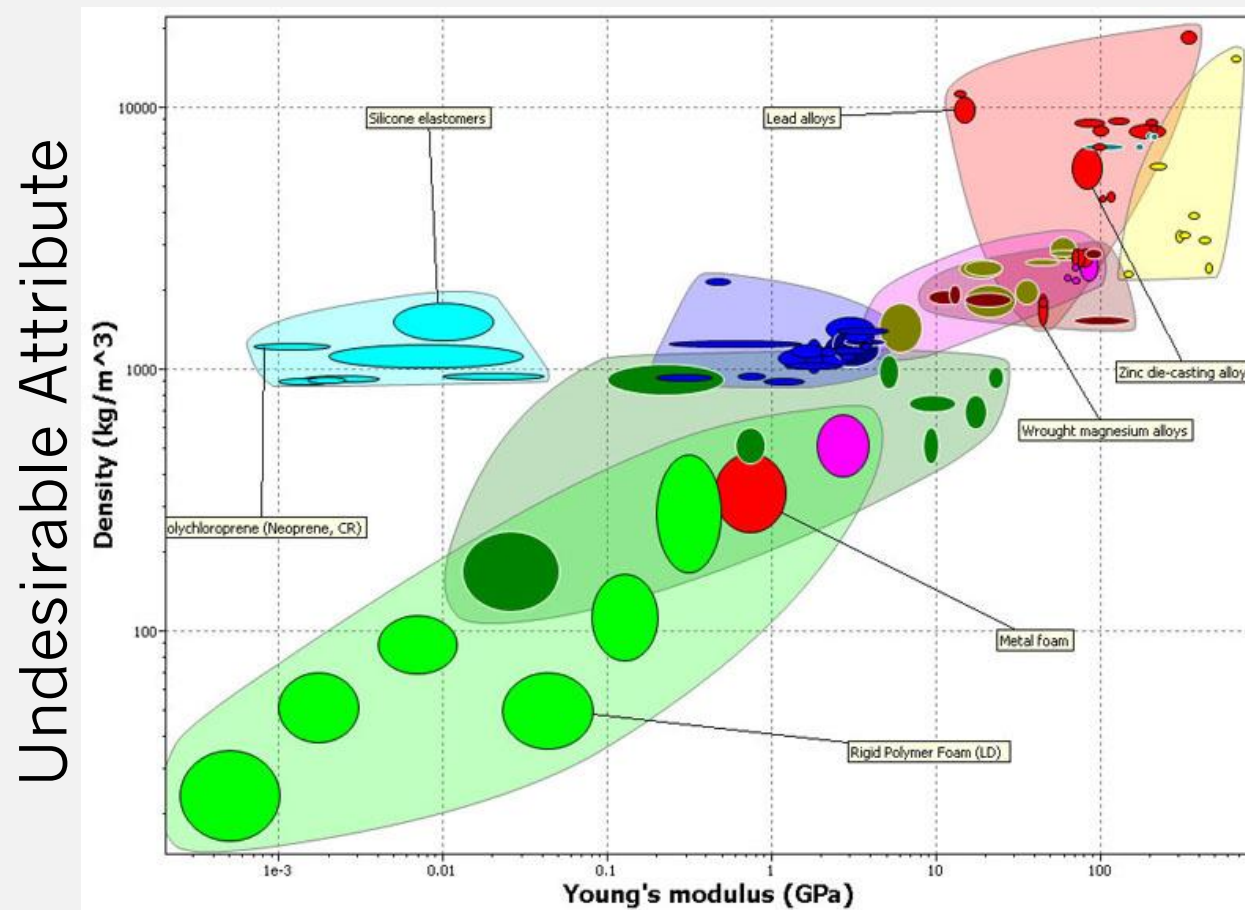
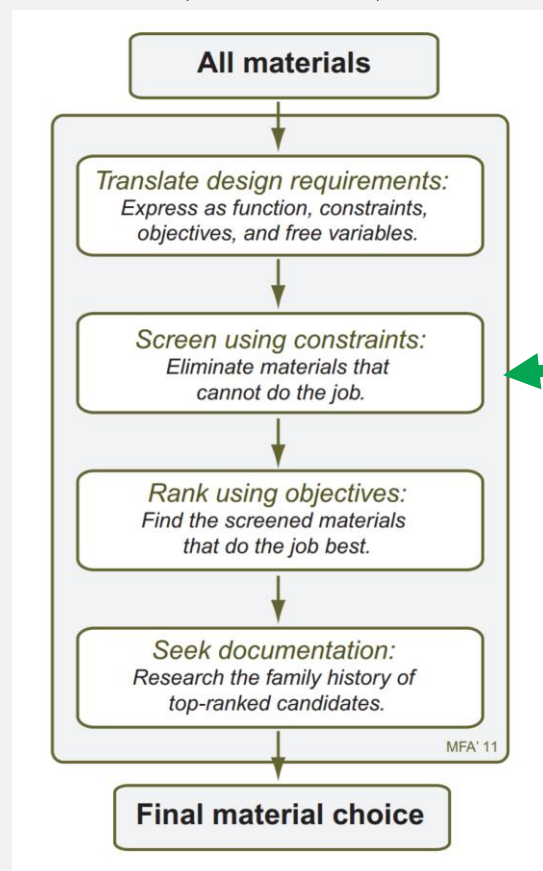
1. How do we select a safe (yet functional) ENM “type” for use in our products, especially as toxic chemical replacements?

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A Framework For Safe and Sustainable Nano-Selection

Inspired by the Ashby
Material Selection Strategy
(AMSS)

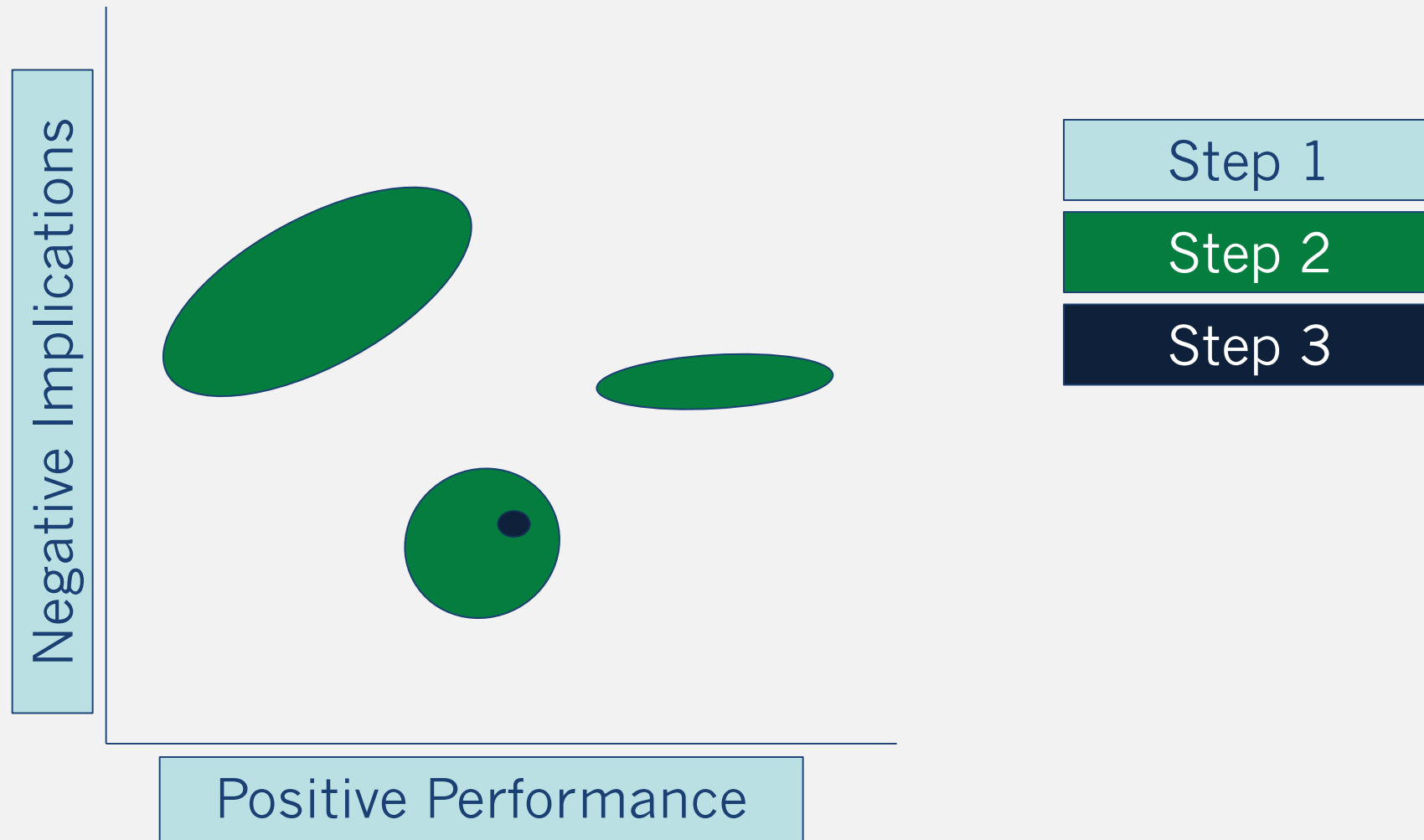


Undesirable Attribute

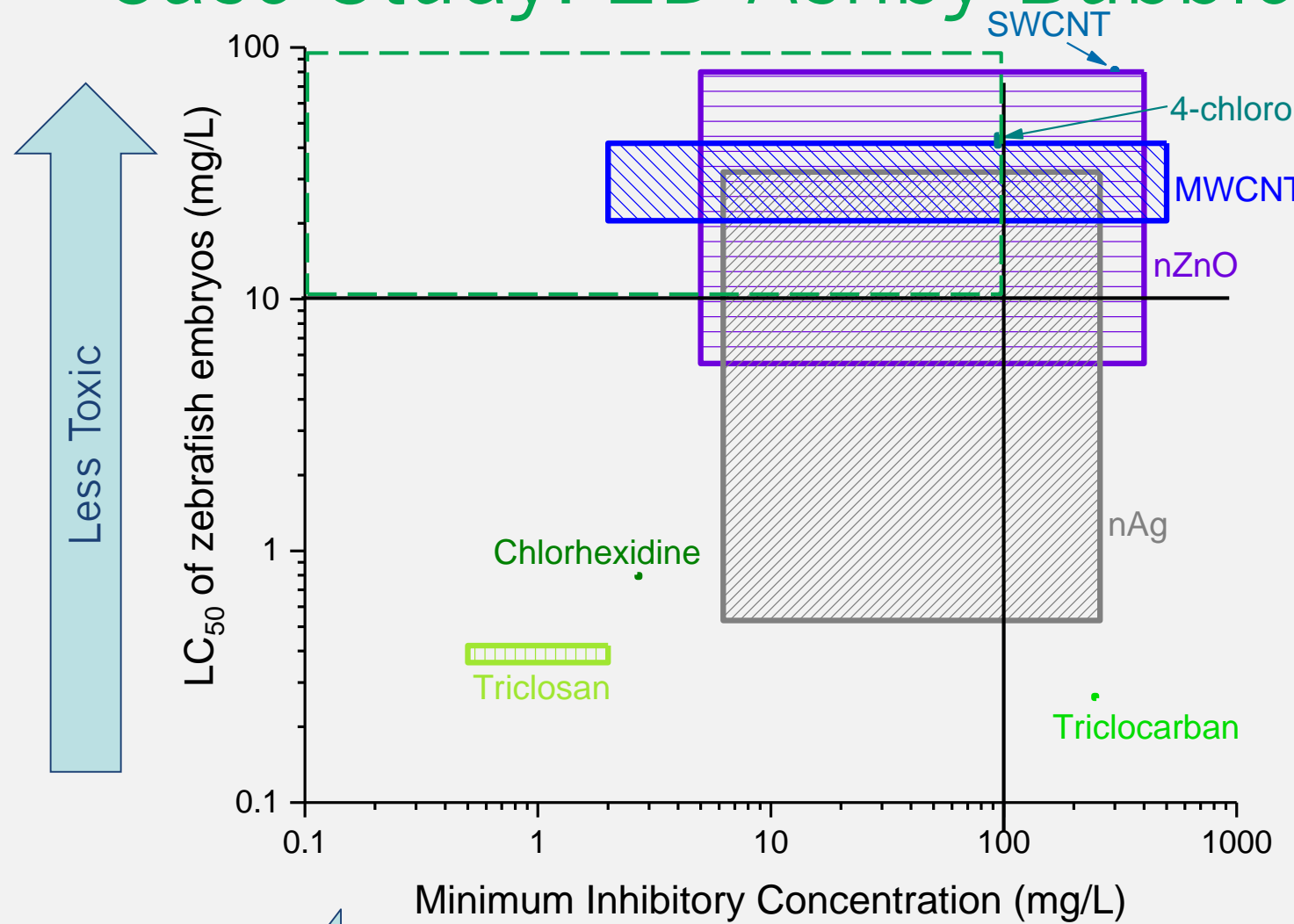
Positive Attribute



Developing Responsible Nanomaterial Selection Charts



Case Study: 2D Ashby Bubble Charts

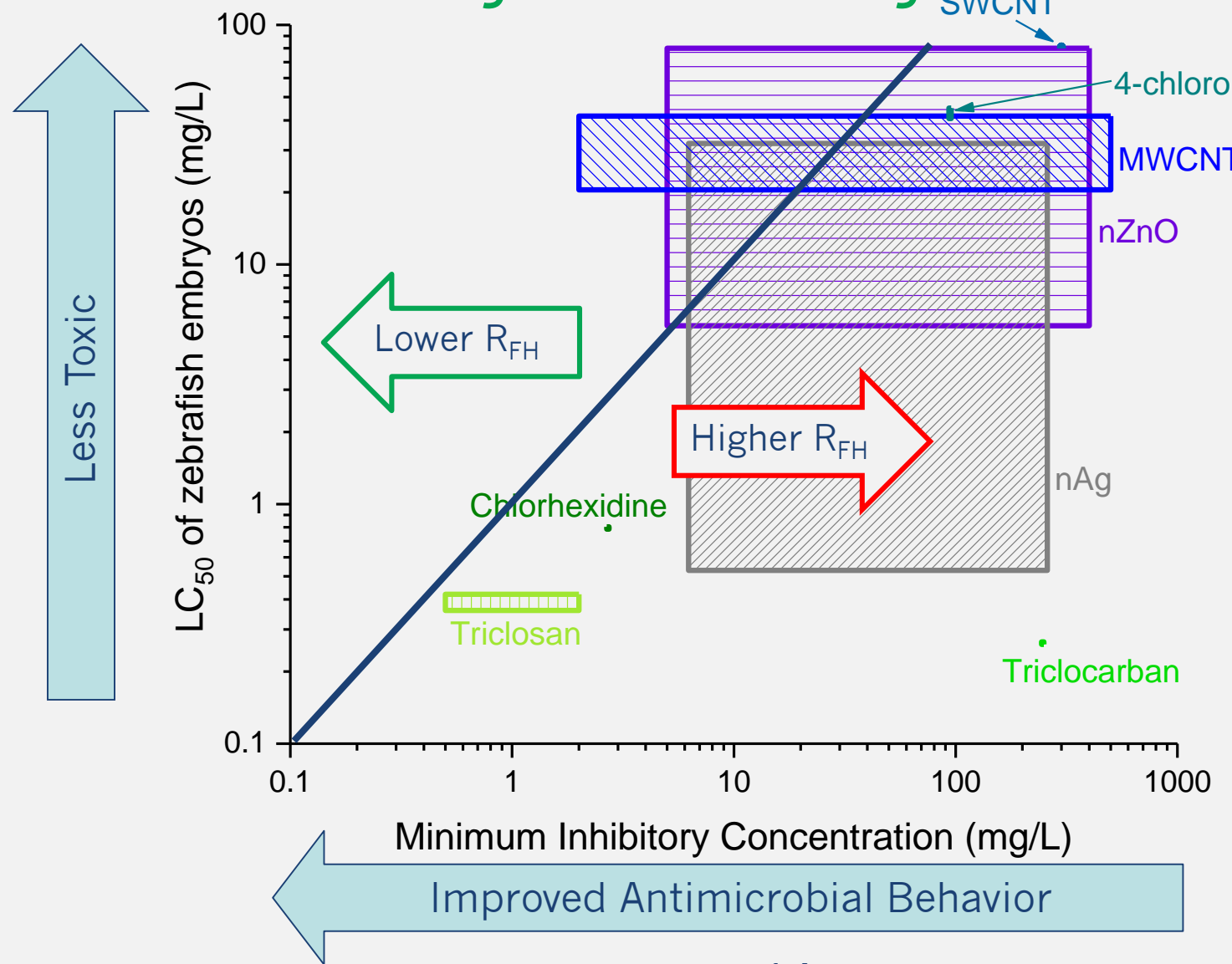


Applying constraints leaves only:

- MWCNT
- nAg
- nZnO
- 4-chlorophenol



Case Study: 2D Ashby Bubble Charts



$$R_{FH} = \frac{\text{Hazardous Impacts}}{\text{Functional Performance}}$$

Low R_{FH} = Good

High R_{FH} = Bad

$$R_{FH} = 1 \rightarrow \text{MIC} = \text{LC}_{50}$$

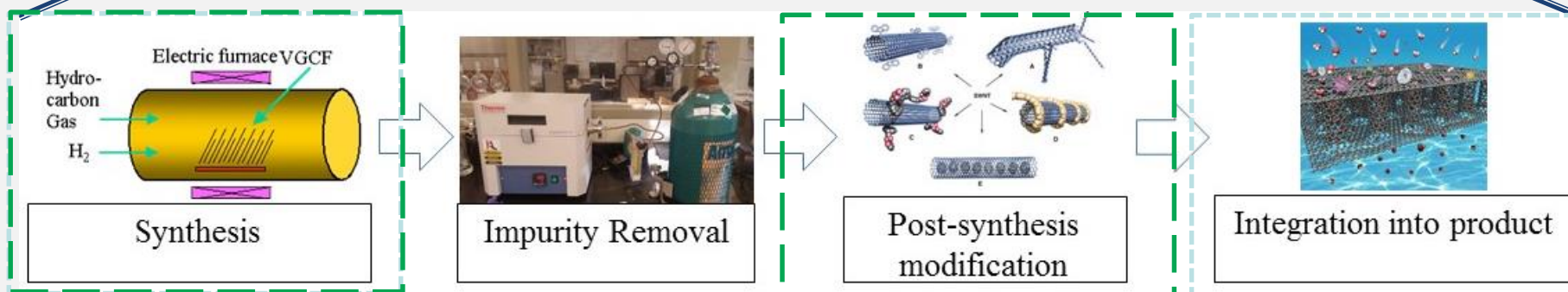


*Based on Impact-Benefit Ratio by Gilbertson et. al, ES&T, 2014

Nano-Enabled Device Design/Manufacture



Design/Manufacturing

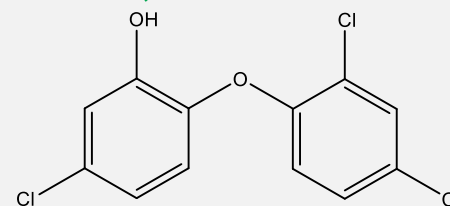
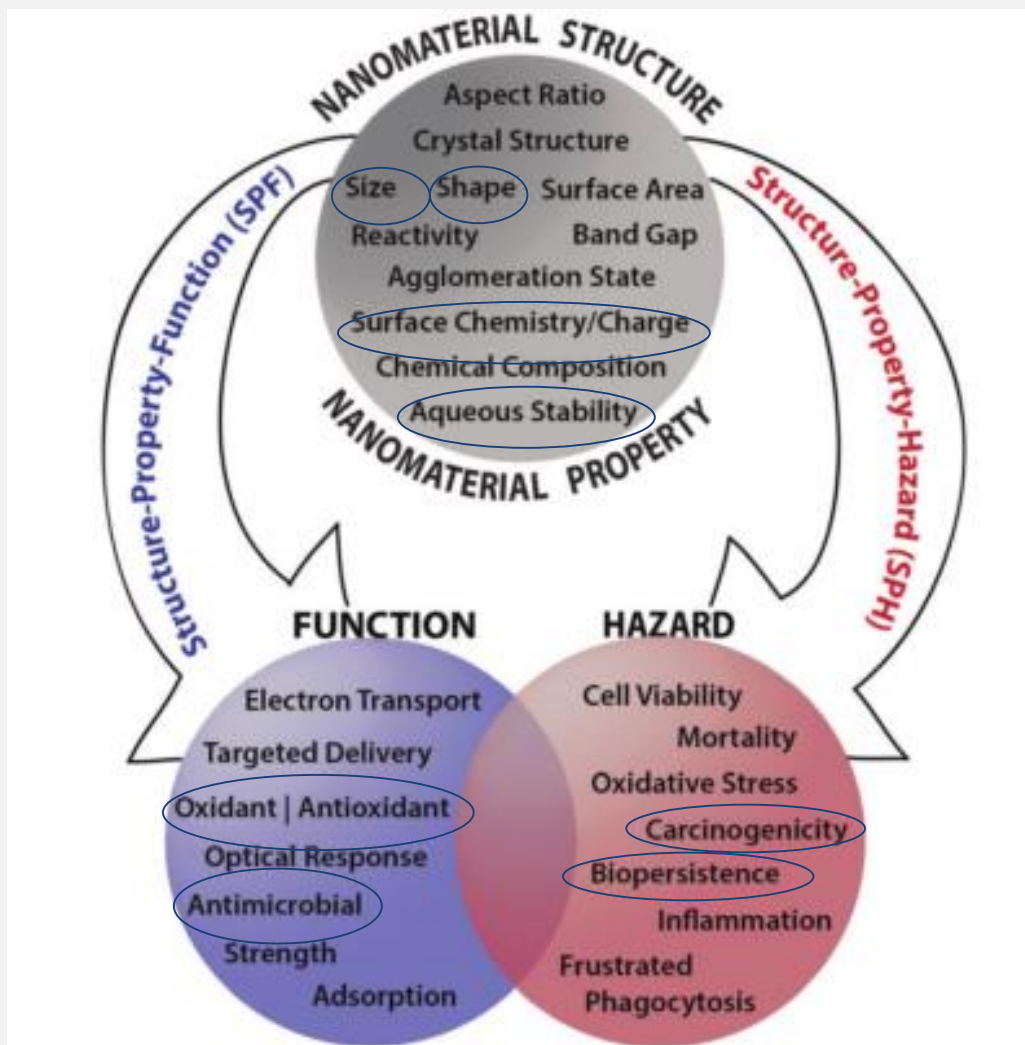


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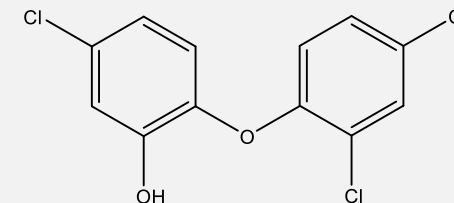


Structure-Property-Function-Hazard Relationships (SPFH)

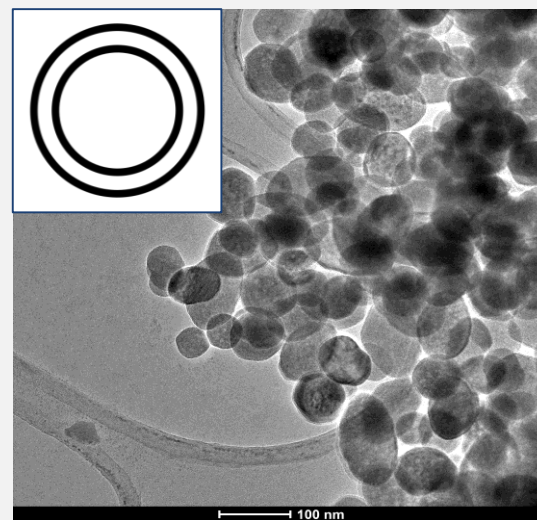


Triclosan

=

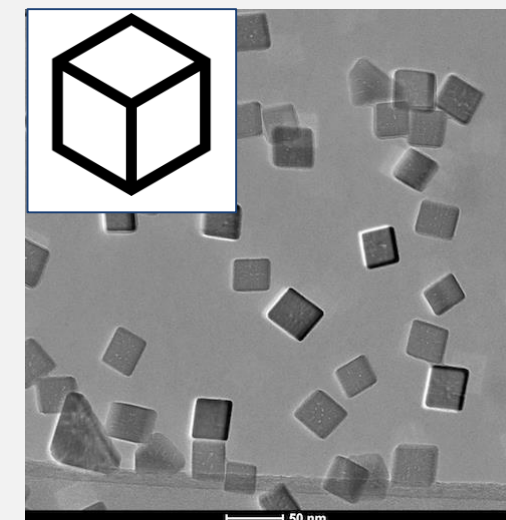


Triclosan



$n\text{-}\alpha\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$

≠



$n\text{-}\alpha\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$



Size

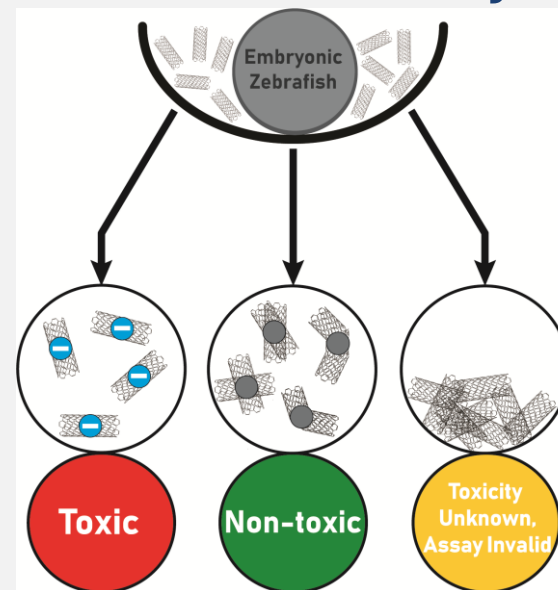
Example **TiO₂ NPs** with endothelial cells



Modified from: Liao et al., Env Tox, 2019

Surface Charge/Aggregate State

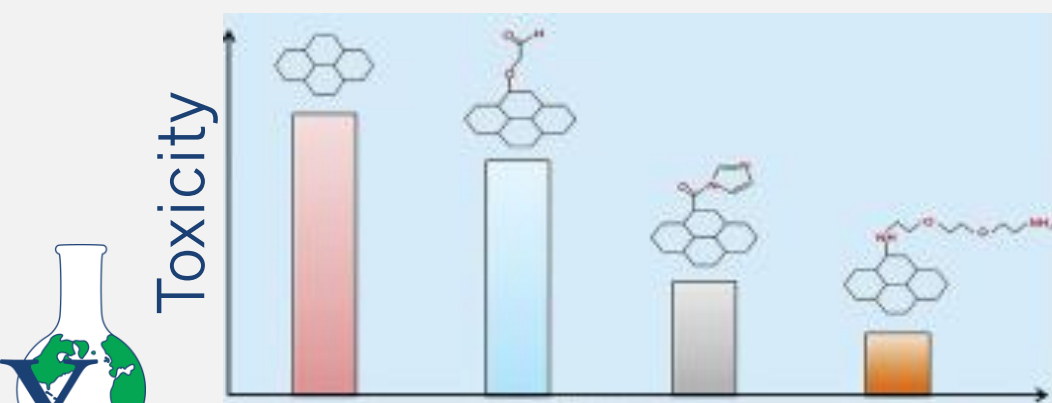
Example **MWCNTs** with embryonic zebrafish



Modified from: Falinski et al., Carbon, 2019

Surface Functional Groups

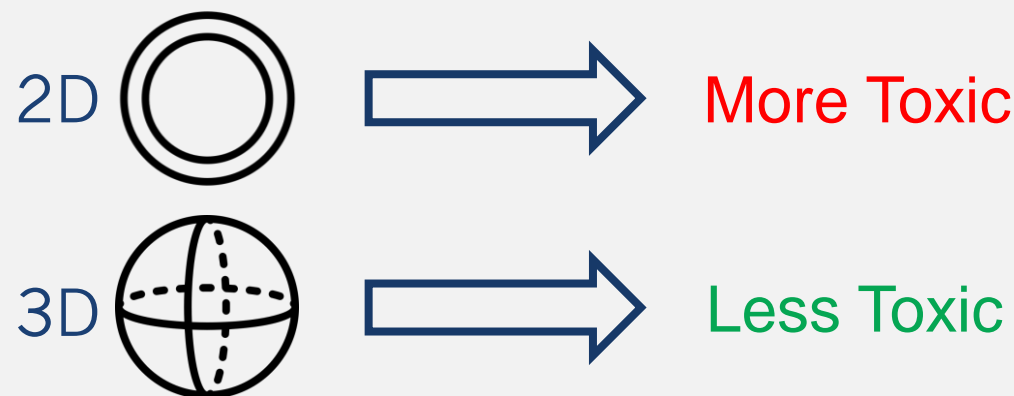
Example **Graphene** with *Daphnia magna*



Modified from: Liu et al., Env Poll, 2018

Shape

Example **Ag NPs** with embryonic zebrafish



Modified from: Abramenko et al., J Haz Mat, 2018

Size

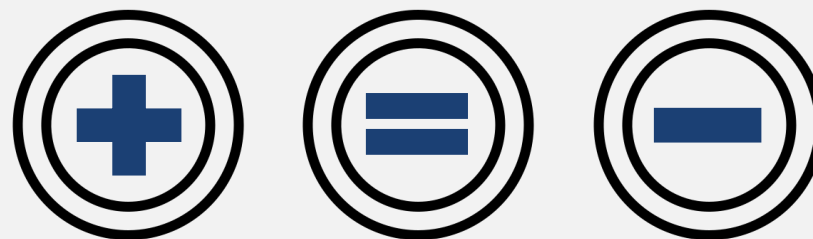
Example $\alpha\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ NPs for Cr(IV) sorption



Modified from: Xiao et al., App Surf Sci, 2015

Surface Charge/Aggregate State

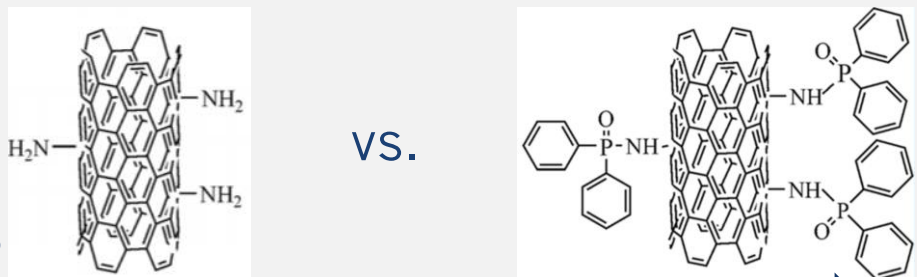
Example Charged Ag NPs for *S. aureus* inactivation



Modified from: Abbaszadegan et al., J Nano, 2015

Surface Functional Groups

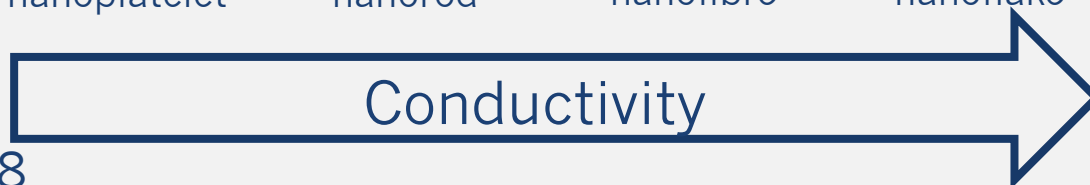
Example CNTs for flame retardant fabrics



Modified from: Xing et al., App Mat Int, 2016

Shape

Example Al_2O_3 NPs for conductive fibers



Modified from: Falinski et al., Nat Nano, 2018

Impact-Benefit Ratio

Nano-Enabled Products

$$\text{Impact-Benefit Ratio (IBR)} = \frac{\text{Upstream Impacts}}{\text{Downstream Benefits}}$$

- < 1** ✓ Pursue Development and Implementation
Realization of downstream benefits outweigh production impacts
- = 1** Net Neutral Impact
- > 1** ✗ No Added Value, Redesign
Production impacts outweigh realization of downstream benefits



Safe by Design

- Eliminate **hazard** early in the design process, not just exposure
 - Select nanomaterial classes for nano-enabled products based on performance *and* negative implication metrics
 - Synthesis and Material Integration
 - Design physicochemical structure of nanoparticles to minimize Impact-Benefit Ratio
 - Synthesis and Post-synthesis Modifications

Questions?

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