



Highlights

Next generation manufacturing of

- highly porous polylactide fibers (PLA)
- acrylate polymer optical fibers (POF)
- amphiphilic POFs

Applications

- bioactive medical textiles, health monitoring, radiation dosimetry
- biophysical or biochemical sensing, energy harvesting

Background	Certain fibers, such as highly porous PLA, PU resin, acrylate POF, amphiphilic POF and ultra- soft siloxane resin POF, cannot be produced easily by conventional methods (melt spinning, standard wet spinning). However, such fibers are desired for a wide range of applications.
Invention	Empa has established a method which uses microfluidic wet-spinning. In a continuous two- step process (i) a core-shell fiber is produced with the desired polymer as the core, and (ii) the shell is removed in a sodium chloride bath.
Technology Status	Lab prototype established and used to produce, e.g. protein-loaded PLA fibers (>10m); soft PDMS fibers (>1m); acrylate resin optical fibers (>30m).

• ultrasoft siloxane resin POFs

• polyurethane resin fibers

Technology Readyness Level (TRL) 3-4



As an interdisciplinary research institute of the ETH Domain, Empa, the Swiss Federal Laboratories for Materials Science and Technology, conducts cutting-edge research in materials science and technology development. Empa's R&D activities focus on meeting the requirements of industry and the needs of society, and thus link applications-oriented research to the practical implementation of new ideas. As a result, Empa is capable of providing its partners with customized solutions that not only enhance their innovative edge and international competitiveness, but also help to improve the quality of life for the public at large, true to its mission statement: "Empa – The Place where Innovation Starts".

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