









Tailored Biobased Resins for LCD 3D Printing: Synthesis, Characterization, and Performance

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The development of photopolymeric resins from renewable sources has gained relevance as a sustainable alternative to traditional fossil-based resins. In this context, unsaturated vegetable oils are renewable, economical, and versatile raw materials for obtaining photopolymerizable monomers suitable for biomaterials and other advanced materials[1,2]. This study describes the synthesis of photopolymeric resins derived from chia, cottonseed, and grape seed vegetable oils, functionalized via epoxidation followed by methacrylation, yielding methacrylic monomers photopolymerizable by a radical mechanism. Structural characterization using ¹H NMR indicated an average of four double bonds per triglyceride molecule before functionalization, with high grafting yields of approximately 88% (cottonseed), 82% (grape seed), and 73% (chia). Photo-DSC assays showed good conversion degrees, especially for cottonseed oil, also enabling optimized parameters for exposure to light during printing. Three-dimensional prototypes fabricated via LCD vat photopolymerization demonstrated good quality and resolution. These results confirm the potential of these sustainable materials for practical applications in additive manufacturing, particularly in the production of scaffolds.

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References

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