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DEPARTMENT OF
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Microvascular Channel Bioprinter Shutoff Valve

Overview

- Problem Statement
- Background & Impact
- Competing Designs
- PDS & Client Requirements
- Overview of Designs
- Design Matrix
-



Current Project Status

Problem Statement

To create an automatic, programmable valve to seamlessly shut off or switch between KSM outputs, and therefore multiple hydrogel resolutions.

- Semester Goals:
 - Integrate with Dean Lab setup (**Voron** 3D printer)
 - Improve **IRE design**
 - Investigate **Clamp design**



Voron 3D Printer

- 3D Bioprinting setup in Dean Lab
 - Augment Voron for 3D bioprinting hydrogel extrusion
- Linear Actuator Integration
 - Design a basic mounting fixture for IRE–linear actuator attachment
 - Synchronize IRE rotation with actuator displacement
 - Develop an attachment for both designs that support future integration with the Voron system.
 - Use Raspberry Pi as the central controller



Figure 1: Voron 0.2 R1 (v0.2) CoreXY desktop 3D printer [1].



Electrical Components



Figure 2: Raspberry Pi mount for Voron [3]

- Voron works with Raspberry PI for controlling the printer
 - The main software used is Klipper which is controlled by Raspberry PI handling complicated software [2]
 - Raspberry PI can send motion commands to the Voron controlling speed and time for printing through MCU [2]
- Other motors can also be controlled in the Voron



Electronics Testing

- Test for basic Raspberry Pi connectivity
- Test if the component can control the speed of the printer
- Test internal motors on the motor which control movement of the printer (clockwise/Counterclockwise)
- Movement of IRE and rotation

Integrated Rotary Element (IRE)

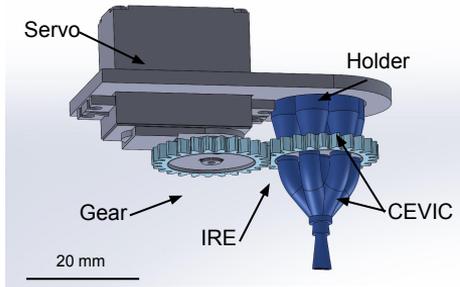


Figure 3: Schematic of IRE setup

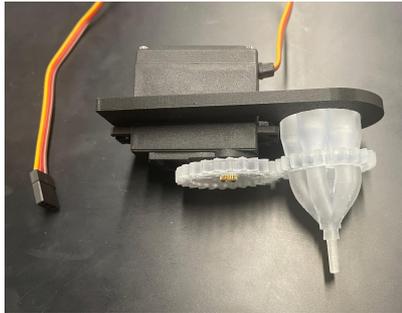


Figure 4: IRE setup

- CEVIC device split into two halves with IRE in between
 - Halves held together with pressure fit pin
- Allows output from one channel at a time to pass through
 - Diameter of IRE hole matches CEVIC channels
- Facilitates rapid switching between KSM outputs
 - Attach to Servo motor via Gear
 - Powered by Arduino

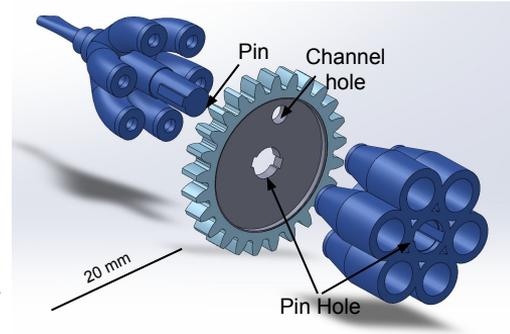


Figure 5: IRE placement in CEVIC

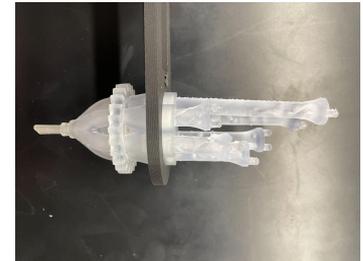


Figure 6: Various KSM sizes within CEVIC

IRE Improvements

- Improved locking mechanism
 - Ensure two CEVIC halves stay in contact with IRE surface
- Higher Torque motor
 - Ensure rotation is possible even with contact between IRE and CEVIC halves
- Alternative IRE material
 - Improved leak prevention
- Voron Integration

Figure 7:
Twist-locking mechanism [4]

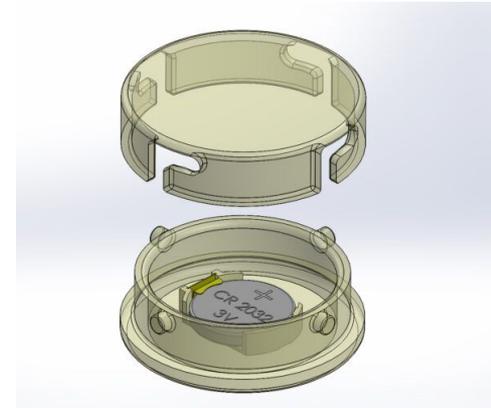


Figure 8: High Torque Servo Motor [5]



Material Improvements - Design Matrix

- **Flexible 80A Resin**
 - Durable, E = 8.9 MPa [6]
 - Compressible but not stretchable, maintain rigidity but allow for a seal [6]
 - Not explicitly biocompatible
 - BioMed Flex 80A Resin exists but would require outsourcing [7]
- **Medical Grade Liquid Silicone Rubber (LSR)**
 - Fulfills USP Class VI and ISO 10993 requirements [8]
 - However, low abrasion resistance

Category	Flexible 80A Resin IRE		Medical Grade Liquid Silicone Rubber (LSR) IRE		Medical Grade LSR Insert	
	4/5	24	3/5	18	3/5	18
Leak Prevention (30)	4/5	24	3/5	18	3/5	18
Biocompatibility (25)	2/5	10	5/5	25	5/5	25
Durability (20)	4/5	16	3/5	12	2/5	8
Integratability (15)	5/5	15	3/5	9	4/5	12
Accessibility (5)	5/5	5	2/5	2	2/5	2
Cost (5)	4/5	4	2/5	2	3/5	3
Total (100)	74		68		68	

Table 1: Material Improvement Design Matrix



Voron Integration

- Augment current Servo-CEV holder to be more similar to Dean Lab CEVIC extruder mount
- Include features:
 - Rest for CEVIC
 - Screw holes to attach to Voron/Linear Actuator
 - Spot for Servo motor



Figure 9: Current CEVIC to printing setup attachment, front and back



Figure 10: Attachment backside



IRE Testing

- **Functionality Testing**

- Updated material choices
 - Check for any wear spots
 - Ensure IRE turns smoothly
 - Minimize leaking/backflow
- Locking mechanism for pin to keep it in place

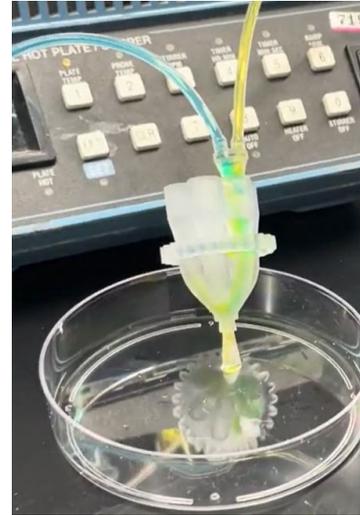


Figure 11: Fall 2025 Functionality Testing



Figure 12: Fall 2025 Durability testing results

- **Durability Testing**

- Similar protocol to last semester, update based on properties of new material(s) chosen



Cell Testing

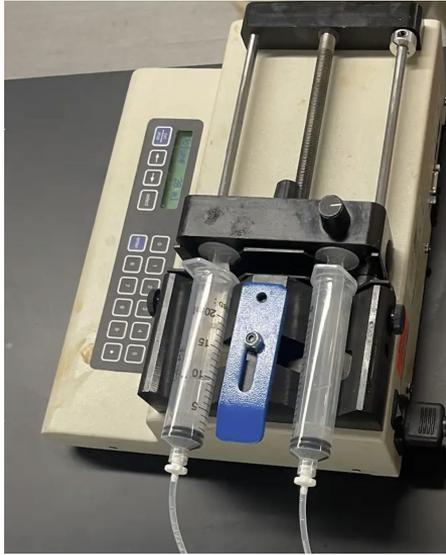


Figure 13: Syringe Pump with 2 syringes and tubing attached

- **Cell Viability Testing**
 - Push cells through syringe pump, tubing, and KSM/CEVIC to ensure forces are not too strong
 - Check cell viability after each “stage”
 - Control - cells in gel
 - Syringe pump
 - Tubing
 - KSMs and CEVIC
 - In gel sheets - looking into staining for cell viability
- **Cytotoxicity Testing**
 - Making sure the materials used are not toxic to cells

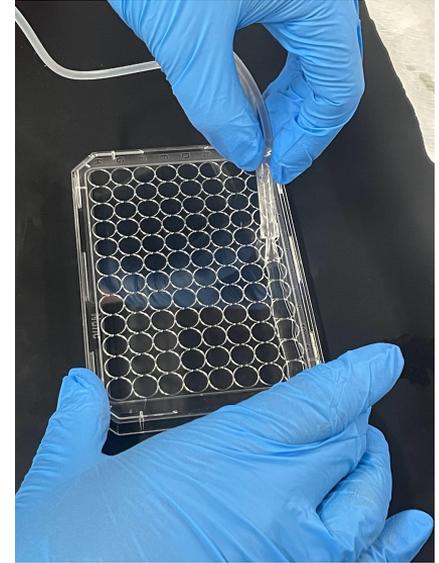


Figure 14: Hydrogel sheet printed from KSM



Clamp Design Overview

- **Fall 2025 Semester:**
 - Automated tube clamping using a gear attached to a servo motor (± 180 degree rotation)
 - Built a customized tube holder to test various tube clamping mechanisms
- **Results:**
 - Insufficient torque to adequately clamp tubing
 - Potential tube degradation concerns
 - Potential fluid backflow without adequate clamping mechanisms

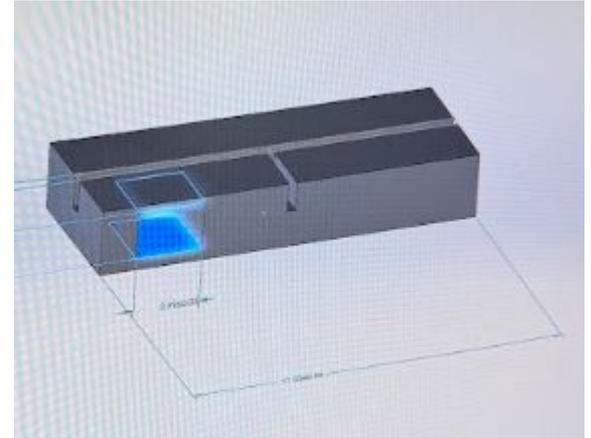


Figure 15: Fall 2025 Clamp design



Clamp Design Expansions - Spring 2026

- a. Incorporate **sensors** to detect changes in fluid flow or fluid pressure
 - Float switches or capacitive sensors
- b. Engineer clamping mechanisms to ensure **unidirectional flow** is paused and maintained
- c. Afterwards, develop electric actuation tools to trigger **high speed clamping mechanism** [9]
- d. Ensure the clamping mechanisms are **automatable** and **work in unison** with input and output flows



Clamp Design Idea 1

- A solenoid actuator has a uniaxial **push/pull mechanism** that can clamp tubing [10]
- Solenoid actuator is attached **directly on top** of a horizontal disc, that is placed above the CEVIC and KSMs
- The actuator and disc can **rotate 360 degrees in the +/- x direction** to clamp the appropriate tubing

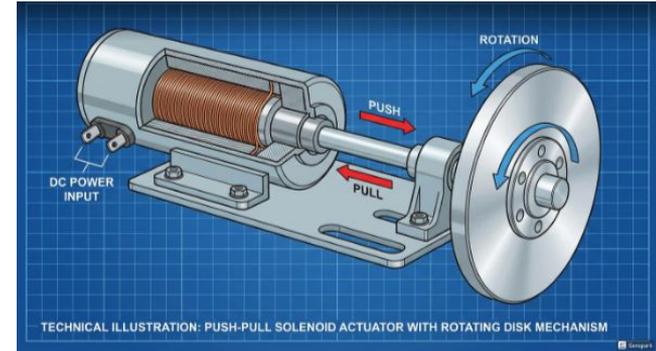


Figure 16: Solenoid actuator with circular stopper for clamping



Clamp Design Testing Objectives

- Functional Performance
 - Clamping Force: 5-10 N [11].
 - Achieve >99.5% flow occlusion for soft bioinks at 0.5 bar without damaging tubing [12].
 - Measure leakage rate (<0.05 mL/min target) [13].
 - Confirm response time (<500 ms)
- Tubing Preservation
 - Visual inspection for damage (cracks, tears, abrasion)
 - Verify maintained occlusion performance after cycling
- Integration Testing
 - Sequential switching between 3-6 KSMs
 - Operating Voltage: 12V DC (RasPi compatible)



Semester Timeline

Task Title	Task Owner	Phase	02/06-02/19	02/20-03/05	03/06-03/19	03/20-04/16	04/17-04/24
Brainstorm and finalize additional Clamp mechanism design ideas in design matrix		Phase 0 - R&D					
Clamp CAD drawings		PHASE 1 - Prototype					
SOLIDWORKS part modeling		PHASE 1 - Prototype					
IRE material change implementation		PHASE 1 - Prototype					
Add locking mechanism to IRE pin		PHASE 1 - Prototype					
Design testing plans Clamp		PHASE 2 - Testing					
Cell viability testing - syringe pump		PHASE 2 - Testing					
Attach design to Voron printer		PHASE 2 - Testing					
Test automated sheet printing (Voron)		PHASE 2 - Testing					
Print final product	Everyone	PHASE 3 - Final Design					
Write final report	Everyone	PHASE 3 - Final Design					
Prepare poster	Everyone	PHASE 3 - Final Design					

Table 2: Spring 2026 Semester Timeline



Acknowledgements

Professor Paul Campagnola - Advisor

Professor David Dean - Client

Mr. Joshua Alexander - Client



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Questions?



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