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Porous Cellulose Thin Films as Sustainable and Effective Antimicrobial Surface Coatings

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It has been more than three years!!



https://covid19.who.int

All started with the COVID-19



- SARS-CoV-2 transmits mostly between people at close range through inhalation
 - More likely by inhaling it than having it fly through the air in large droplets to land on their eyes, nostrils, or lips
- Surface transmission is correlated with transmission, too!

Tang et al. BMJ 2021

Interpretation Presence of SARS-CoV-2 RNA on primary cases' and contacts' hands and on frequently-touched household surfaces associates with transmission, identifying these as potential vectors for spread in households.

Derqui et al. Lancet Microbe 2023

The indirect transmission pathway

- Indirect transmission
 - High traffic surfaces
 - Cold chain
- Droplet *vs* nuclei
- Size?
- Surface
 - Chemistry
 - Topography
 -





Multi-steps involved

Ejection Deposition Evaporation Adsorption Contact transfer

What is the role of surfaces? Which is our target? How can we help?

Poon et al. Soft Matter 2020

Antimicrobial coating

- A research topic with extensive work prior to the pandemic
- Grand challenge with complex nature: microbe, surface characteristics, environmental conditions, transmission route, regulatory requirement, sustainability – no one-size-fits-all solution.



Strategies

- Chemical disinfectants: Chlorine bleach, phenolics, QACs, etc. Environmental concerns
- Non-contact disinfection: Heat, UV, sunlight, etc. Not always accessible
- Surface coatings: Silver, copper, etc.



Technical barriers. Equipment, skill, etc.



Doremalen et al. N. Engl. J. Med. 2020

Hosseini et al. ACS Appl. Mater. Interface 2021

What if?

- Produce a porous coating
- Capture respiratory droplets
- Disrupt the complex fluid
- Inactive the virions



Practical Sustainable Immobilise Trap

Wicking Spreading Breakdown

MFC coating

Spin coating







Spray coating



Both deposition methods worked









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Can it capture droplets loaded with virus?



- Ability to hold the artificial saliva
- Both droplet and aerosol
- Minimal transfer



Wicking and spreading

- Spread the droplet quickly
- Fast wicking kinetics

- Controlled porosity
- Adjustable cellulose fibre diameter
- Changeable fibre chemistry
- Surface contact angle on single fibre



Evaporation kinetics

- Used Quartz Crystal Microbalance to study the evaporation kinetics
- Accelerated evaporation



Tilting for pipetting

Ability to inactivate virus

SARS-CoV-2 virus England 2 stock 106 IUml–1 (kind gift from Christine Bruce, Public Health England) diluted 1/150 in culture media.





Nuclei SARS-CoV-2 Spike



How about bacteria?



Shows effectiveness against representative gram-negative and gram-positive strains – a physical Mode of Action to disrupt cell membrane.

Stability & Durability

Permanent coating or not? Weakness of porous coating?



Conclusion

- Porous bio-degradable coating
 - Sustainable / safe
- Minimal surface fomite transfer
- Fast evaporation kinetics
 - Reduces the transmission window
- Anti-viral effectiveness
 - Physical disruption
 - Balance fibre chemistry and porosity
 - Incorporate actives into the porous network
 - Sustainable resource for fibres
 - Controlled hydrophobicity & porosity vs evaporation kinetics







www.acs.org

Qi et al. ACS AMI 2023

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