

## CORRECTION

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## Correction: Sustainable advances in SLA/DLP 3D printing materials and processes

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Correction for 'Sustainable advances in SLA/DLP 3D printing materials and processes' by Erin M. Maines *et al.*, *Green Chem.*, 2021, **23**, 6863–6897, DOI: 10.1039/D1GC01489G.

The reference citations in Table 1 of the published manuscript are incorrect. The corrected Table 1 is below. Please refer to the published manuscript for details of the references.

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**Table 1** Overview of research and topics covered in this review

Base feedstock	Key polymerizable groups	Type of 3D printing	Additional notable aspects of sustainability	Sources
<b>Renewable feedstock</b>				
Lignin	Acrylate, methacrylate, coumarin	SLA/DLP	Solvent free synthesis; <sup>20–22</sup> elimination of harmful reagents (photoinitiator); <sup>25</sup> competitive material properties with commercial resins; <sup>21,23</sup> photopolymerizable groups from renewable sources (coumarin) <sup>25</sup>	20–23, 25
Cellulose	Methacrylate	SLA	Degradation (hydrolytic)	29
Sucrose	Methacrylate, acrylate	SLA	Solvent free synthesis; competitive material properties with commercial resins	30
CL	Methacrylate, acrylate	SLA/DLP	Degradation (hydrolytic and enzymatic) <sup>31,34,35</sup>	31, 32, 34–36
LA	Methacrylate, fumarate	SLA	Photopolymerizable groups from renewable sources (fumaric acid, non-toxic) <sup>38</sup>	37, 38, 84
Terpenes	Thiol + vinyl, thiol + allyl, thiol + cyclohexene	DLP	Photopolymerizable groups from renewable sources (terpene double bonds)	43, 44
Diacids	Methacrylate, alkenes	DLP/μSTL	Solvent free synthesis <sup>46</sup>	45, 46
Linseed oil	Epoxy	DLP/SLA	—	50, 51
Soybean oil	Acrylate, methacrylate	SLA/DLP/DLW	Solvent free synthesis; <sup>55</sup> competitive material properties with commercial resins <sup>55</sup>	53–56
Biogenic amines	Methacrylate, thiol + allyl	DLP	Elimination of harmful reagents (isocyanates); <sup>66, 67</sup> solvent free synthesis; bioderived light absorber (Dopamine) <sup>69</sup>	66, 67, 69
Silk fibroin	Methacrylate	DLP	Replacement of harmful solvents	62
Globular proteins	Methacrylate	SLA	Degradation (enzymatic); replacement of harmful solvents	71
Hyaluronic acid		DLP	—	72
Alginate	Ionic associations	SLA	Degradation; Replacement of harmful solvents	73
Keratin		DLP	Replacement of harmful solvents and reagents (inhibitor, catalyst, and initiator)	74
<b>Waste feedstock</b>				
Waste cooking oil	Acrylate	DLP	Biodegradation by soil burial; solvent free synthesis; recovery and reuse of monomers, catalyst, and solvent used in purification	75
Carbon dioxide	Methacrylate	DLP	Solvent free synthesis; elimination of harmful reagents (isocyanates); competitive material properties with commercial resins	76
<b>Reprocessable materials</b>				
Hexane di-thiol and di-allyl terephthalate	Thiol + allyl	DLP	Thermoplastic	77
Acryloylmorpholine	Acryloyl	DLP	Thermoplastic	78
bisphenol A glycerolate di-(meth)acrylate	Acrylate	DLP/SLA	Dynamic covalent network (transesterification); elimination of catalyst <sup>80</sup>	79, 80
Hydroxyethyl acrylate	Acrylate	DLP	Dynamic covalent network (Diels–Alder)	81
<b>Degradable feedstock</b>				
Propylene oxide and maleic anhydride	Fumaric double bond	SLA	Degradation (hydrolytic); degradation products (nontoxic)	86, 87
CL and TMC	Acrylate	DLP	Renewable feedstock; degradation (hydrolytic)	33
CL and LA	Methacrylate	TPP	Renewable feedstock; degradation (hydrolytic)	39
Adipic acid and triethylene glycol	Methacrylate	SLA	Renewable feedstock; degradation (hydrolytic)	88
1,4-butanediol, 1,1,1-tris (hydroxy methyl)propane	Thiol + propargyl, thiol + butyne-1-yl	DLP	Degradation (hydrolytic); degradation products (low molecular weight fragments)	89
Gelatin	Methacrylate	TPP	Renewable feedstock; degradation (enzymatic)	90

The Royal Society of Chemistry apologises for these errors and any consequent inconvenience to authors and readers.

