Green Chemistry



CORRECTION





**Cite this:** *Green Chem.*, 2022, **24**, 958

DOI: 10.1039/d1gc90138a

rsc.li/greenchem

# 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Renewable feedstock** | | | | |
| Lignin | Acrylate, methacrylate, coumarin | SLA/DLP | Solvent free synthesis;[20–22] elimination of harmful reagents (photoinitiator);[25] competitive material properties with commercial resins;[21,23] photopolymerizable groups from renewable sources (coumarin)[25] | 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)[31,34,35] | 31, 32, 34–36 |
| LA | Methacrylate, fumarate | SLA | Photopolymerizable groups from renewable sources (fumaric acid, non-toxic)[38] | 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[46] | 45, 46 |
| Linseed oil | Epoxy | DLP/SLA | — | 50, 51 |
| Soybean oil | Acrylate, methacrylate | SLA/DLP/DLW | Solvent free synthesis;[55] competitive material properties with commercial resins[55] | 53–56 |
| Biogenic amines | Methacrylate, thiol + allyl | DLP | Elimination of harmful reagents (isocyanates);[66, 67] solvent free synthesis; bioderived light absorber (Dopamine)[69] | 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 |
| **Waste feedstock** | | | | |
| 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 |
| **Reprocessable materials** | | | | |
| 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[80] | 79, 80 |
| Hydroxyethyl acrylate | Acrylate | DLP | Dynamic covalent network (Diels–Alder) | 81 |
| **Degradable feedstock** | | | | |
| 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.