

# UNVEILING FUTURISTIC TRENDS IN MATERIAL SCIENCE: REVOLUTIONIZING THE WORLD

## Abstract

The domain of materials science has been pivotal in driving technological progress, shaping our modern world through transformative innovations. As society enters a phase characterized by unprecedented technological growth and heightened scientific insight, the field of materials science finds itself poised to redefine various industries. This review article provides a comprehensive exploration of the emerging trends that are reshaping the materials landscape and fundamentally revolutionizing their applications. Central to this investigation is the realm of smart and responsive materials, which represents the vanguard of material science's trajectory. These materials exhibit a remarkable capacity to dynamically adapt and respond to alterations in their environment, with their physical attributes undergoing modifications in reaction to external stimuli such as temperature, pressure, or light. Notable among these materials are shape-memory alloys, capable of "remembering" their original form and seamlessly reverting to it upon heating. The transformative potential of these materials extends across sectors such as aerospace, robotics, medicine, and beyond, augmenting performance and enhancing functionality. Through this review, readers are invited to traverse the ever-evolving terrain of materials science, navigating the multifaceted domain of smart and responsive materials, Sustainable and Environmentally Friendly Materials, Nanomaterials and Nanotechnology, Biomimicry and Bio-inspired Materials, 3D printing and additive manufacturing.

**Keywords:** Smart and Responsive Materials, Nanomaterials, Biomimicry.

## Authors

### **Dr. Md Sameer Ahmed**

Associate Professor  
Department of Chemistry  
LORDS Institute Of Engineering And  
Technology(A)  
Hyderabad, Telangana, India.

### **Mrs. Anjum Begum**

Assistant Professor  
Department of Chemistry  
LORDS Institute Of Engineering And  
Technology(A)  
Hyderabad, Telangana, India.

### **Dr. Ayub Hussain Khan**

Professor  
Department of Chemistry  
Deccan College of Engineering and  
Technology  
Hyderabad, Telangana, India.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Material science has always been at the forefront of technological advancements, enabling innovations that shape our world. As we enter a new era, marked by exponential growth in technology and scientific understanding, the field of material science is poised to revolutionize various industries. In this article, we explore some of the futuristic trends that are reshaping the landscape of materials and their applications.

## II. SMART AND RESPONSIVE MATERIALS

The future of material science lies in the development of smart and responsive materials that can adapt and respond to changes in their environment. These materials have the ability to change their physical properties in response to external stimuli such as temperature, pressure, or light. For instance, shape-memory alloys can "remember" and return to their original shape when heated. This opens up possibilities in fields like aerospace, robotics, and medicine, where materials with adaptive properties can greatly enhance performance and functionality.

In today's rapidly evolving world, the demand for advanced materials with unique properties and capabilities has spurred the development of smart and responsive materials. These cutting-edge materials possess the ability to respond to external stimuli, adapt to changing conditions, and offer novel functionalities. From electronics and healthcare to aerospace and construction, smart and responsive materials are revolutionizing various industries. This article delves into the significance of smart materials, their diverse applications, and highlights some key examples of these futuristic materials.

**1. Understanding Smart and Responsive Materials:** Smart materials, also known as intelligent or responsive materials, are substances that exhibit adaptive behavior in response to external stimuli. These stimuli can be physical, chemical, electrical, thermal, or magnetic in nature. The response may include changes in shape, color, mechanical properties, conductivity, or other characteristics. This unique behavior stems from their intrinsic molecular structure or design, enabling them to self-adjust or switch between different states without external intervention. [1]

### 2. Diverse Applications of Smart and Responsive Materials

- **Shape Memory Alloys (SMAs):** Shape memory alloys, such as Nitinol (a nickel-titanium alloy), are among the most well-known smart materials. These alloys can "remember" their original shape and, when subjected to specific temperature changes or stress, revert to that shape. This property finds applications in medical devices like stents, where the material can be compressed for insertion and then expand to its original shape inside the body. [2]
- **Piezoelectric Materials:** Piezoelectric materials, like lead zirconate titanate (PZT) and quartz, generate an electric charge when subjected to mechanical stress or pressure. Conversely, applying an electric field to these materials causes them to deform. This property is harnessed in sensors, actuators, and energy harvesting devices. [3]

- **Electrochromic Materials:** Electrochromic materials can change their color or opacity in response to an electric field. These materials find applications in smart windows, rearview mirrors, and displays, where their ability to alter light transmission can control glare, heat, and energy efficiency. [4]
  - **Thermochromics Materials:** Thermochromic materials change color with fluctuations in temperature. They are used in various applications, such as temperature-sensitive labels, smart textiles, and visual indicators for temperature monitoring. [5]
  - **Self-Healing Polymers:** Self-healing polymers have the ability to repair damage automatically, extending the lifespan of materials and reducing maintenance costs. These materials are employed in coatings, adhesives, and automotive components, where they can heal minor scratches and cracks [6].
- 3. Advancements and Future Prospects:** As research and technology continue to advance, the potential of smart and responsive materials expands exponentially. Future developments may lead to materials with even more diverse functionalities and applications, including soft robotics, smart textiles, energy storage, and environmental sensing. However, challenges such as cost, scalability, and integrating these materials into existing infrastructures need to be addressed for their widespread adoption. [7]

### III. SUSTAINABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY MATERIALS

As the world grapples with environmental challenges, the demand for sustainable and environmentally friendly materials is on the rise. Material scientists are exploring alternatives to traditional materials that are non-toxic, renewable, and biodegradable. Innovations such as bio-based polymers, recyclable composites, and energy-efficient manufacturing processes are emerging to reduce the ecological footprint of industries. [8] These advancements are paving the way for a more sustainable and circular economy.

In recent decades, the world has witnessed the escalating impact of climate change and environmental degradation due to excessive use of non-renewable resources and harmful materials. As societies strive to address these challenges, the demand for sustainable and environmentally friendly materials has grown exponentially. These materials play a crucial role in reducing carbon footprints, minimizing resource depletion, and conserving natural ecosystems. [9] This article explores the importance of sustainable materials and presents a range of innovative solutions that offer promising prospects for a greener and more sustainable future.

- 1. The Importance of Sustainable Materials:** The rise of global environmental issues, such as climate change, resource depletion, and pollution, has necessitated a shift towards sustainable materials. Conventional materials, such as plastics, metals, and concrete, often have significant environmental impacts throughout their lifecycle, from extraction and production to disposal. Sustainable materials, on the other hand, are characterized by their lower carbon emissions, reduced energy consumption, and minimal waste generation. Adopting these materials allows societies to reduce their environmental footprint while maintaining or even improving product performance and quality. [10]

## 2. Examples of Sustainable and Environmentally Friendly Materials

- **Biodegradable Plastics:** Conventional plastics have garnered notoriety for their non-biodegradable nature and their role in polluting oceans and landfills. However, biodegradable plastics, made from renewable resources like corn starch or vegetable oils, provide a more sustainable alternative. Biodegradable plastics break down naturally in the environment, minimizing their environmental impact and reducing the burden on waste management systems. [11]
- **Bamboo:** Bamboo, a rapidly renewable plant, has emerged as a versatile and eco-friendly material with various applications. It grows rapidly, requires minimal water and pesticides, and can be harvested without harming the plant itself [12]. Bamboo can be used for construction, furniture, textiles, and even as a replacement for steel reinforcement in concrete, significantly reducing the ecological impact of traditional materials [13].
- **Recycled Materials:** Recycling materials like plastic, paper, and metal can significantly reduce the demand for virgin resources and minimize waste generation. These materials can be reprocessed and reused to create new products, closing the loop on the production cycle and decreasing the environmental impact [14].
- **Green Concrete:** Traditional concrete production is energy-intensive and contributes significantly to carbon emissions. Green concrete, however, utilizes recycled aggregates and supplementary cementitious materials like fly ash or slag, reducing the need for cement and lowering carbon emissions [15].

3. **Challenges and Future Outlook:** Despite the promising advancements in sustainable materials, several challenges hinder their widespread adoption. These challenges include cost considerations, lack of infrastructure, and resistance to change from traditional practices [16]. Nevertheless, as awareness of the environmental impact of conventional materials grows, the demand for sustainable alternatives is expected to rise, leading to further research, development, and market integration of these materials [17].

Sustainable and environmentally friendly materials hold the key to mitigating the environmental challenges posed by traditional materials. Through the adoption of biodegradable plastics, bamboo, recycled materials, and green concrete, among others, societies can significantly reduce their carbon footprint and conserve natural resources. The collective effort to embrace these materials will pave the path to a greener and more sustainable future for generations to come [18].

## IV. NANOMATERIALS AND NANOTECHNOLOGY

Nanomaterials, engineered at the nanoscale, are unlocking a world of possibilities. These materials exhibit unique properties that differ from their bulk counterparts, such as enhanced strength, conductivity, and catalytic activity [19]. Nanotechnology allows precise manipulation and control of matter at the atomic and molecular level. Applications range from lightweight and high-strength materials for aerospace and automotive industries to novel drug delivery systems and ultra-efficient energy storage devices [20].

Nanomaterials and nanotechnology have emerged as game-changing fields with the potential to revolutionize various industries. At the nanoscale, materials exhibit unique properties that differ from their bulk counterparts, making them highly desirable for applications in electronics, medicine, energy, and environmental sectors, among others [21]. This article explores the significance of nanomaterials and nanotechnology, delves into their diverse applications, and highlights some key examples of these microscopic wonders.

**1. Understanding Nanomaterials and Nanotechnology:** Nanomaterials refer to materials with dimensions ranging from 1 to 100 nanometers, where quantum effects and surface area dominance play a significant role in their properties. Nanotechnology, on the other hand, involves manipulating and engineering these nanomaterials to create functional structures and devices with novel properties [22].

## 2. Diverse Applications of Nanomaterials and Nanotechnology

- **Nanoelectronics:** Nanotechnology has revolutionized the electronics industry by enabling the development of smaller and more efficient electronic components. Quantum dots, for instance, are semiconductor nanocrystals that emit light of specific wavelengths and find applications in high-definition displays and quantum computing [23].
- **Nanomedicine:** Nanotechnology has opened up new avenues in medicine, allowing for targeted drug delivery and improved diagnostics. Nanoparticles coated with specific ligands can selectively target diseased cells, reducing side effects and enhancing treatment efficacy [24].
- **Nanocomposites:** Nanomaterials are incorporated into traditional materials, creating nanocomposites with enhanced mechanical, thermal, and electrical properties. For example, carbon nanotubes integrated into polymer matrices yield lightweight yet robust materials with applications in aerospace and automotive industries [25].
- **Nanocatalysis:** Nanoparticles can act as highly efficient catalysts due to their large surface area and unique electronic properties. Nanocatalysis finds applications in environmental remediation, renewable energy production, and pharmaceutical synthesis [26].
- **Nanosensors:** Nanotechnology has paved the way for the development of highly sensitive and selective nanosensors. These devices can detect and quantify a wide range of analytes, including toxins, pathogens, and pollutants, with applications in healthcare, environmental monitoring, and food safety [27].

**3. Advancements and Future Prospects:** The field of nanotechnology is rapidly advancing, with ongoing research focused on pushing the boundaries of what is possible. As our understanding of nanomaterials and their interactions grows, the applications of nanotechnology are expected to expand further into areas like quantum computing, renewable energy storage, and personalized medicine. However, it is essential to consider potential ethical, safety, and environmental implications associated with the use of nanomaterials [28]

## V. BIOMIMICRY AND BIO-INSPIRED MATERIALS: UNLEASHING NATURE'S WISDOM FOR INNOVATION

Nature has always been an inspiration for human inventions, and material science is no exception. Biomimicry involves drawing inspiration from nature's designs, processes, and systems to develop innovative materials. Researchers are studying the structural and functional properties of biological materials such as spider silk, lotus leaves, and seashells, and attempting to replicate them synthetically. This approach has led to the development of self-healing materials, super hydrophobic coatings, and advanced bio-inspired sensors [29]. Biomimicry, a fascinating field of study, seeks to draw inspiration from nature's designs and processes to develop innovative and sustainable solutions to human problems. One of the key outcomes of biomimicry is the creation of bio-inspired materials, which replicate the unique properties and functionalities found in nature. This article explores the principles of biomimicry, the development of bio-inspired materials, and the vast potential they hold across various industries [30].

- 1. Understanding Biomimicry:** Biomimicry, derived from the Greek words "bios" (life) and "mimesis" (imitation), involves studying and emulating nature's strategies, forms, and processes to solve human challenges. By understanding how organisms have adapted to their environments, scientists, engineers, and designers can uncover valuable insights that can lead to innovative solutions. The core principles of biomimicry include sustainability, efficiency, resilience, and integration with ecosystems [31].
- 2. The Birth of Bio-inspired Materials:** Inspired by nature's ingenuity, researchers have embarked on a quest to develop materials that mimic the extraordinary properties of biological materials. Bio-inspired materials aim to replicate the structures, composition, and functionality of natural materials to achieve superior performance in various applications [32].
  - Bio-inspired Structural Materials:** One of the most prominent examples of bio-inspired structural materials is biomimetic composites. These materials imitate the hierarchical structures found in nature, such as the layered arrangement of nacre (mother of pearl) in shells. Biomimetic composites offer exceptional strength and toughness while being lightweight, making them ideal candidates for use in aerospace and automotive industries [33,34].
  - Bio-inspired Functional Materials:** Bio-inspired functional materials aim to replicate the unique properties of biological substances, such as self-healing, self-cleaning, and adaptive behaviors. Self-healing materials draw inspiration from the regenerative capabilities of living organisms. When damaged, these materials can autonomously repair themselves, extending their lifespan and reducing the need for frequent replacements [35].
  - Bio-inspired Nanomaterials:** Nature has perfected nanoscale structures that offer exceptional properties. Bio-inspired nanomaterials attempt to replicate these structures to create functional materials with unique characteristics. Lotus-effect coatings, for example, mimic the micro- and nanostructured surface of lotus leaves, providing super hydrophobicity and self-cleaning properties [36,37].

**3. Applications of Bio-inspired Materials:** The applications of bio-inspired materials are far-reaching and span across multiple industries:

- **Healthcare and Biotechnology:** Bio-inspired materials have found extensive use in biomedical applications, such as tissue engineering, drug delivery systems, and prosthetics. For instance, biomimetic scaffolds mimic the extracellular matrix, promoting cell growth and tissue regeneration [38,39].
- **Energy and Environment:** Bio-inspired materials are making strides in renewable energy technologies, such as bio-inspired solar cells that imitate photosynthesis to convert sunlight into electricity efficiently [40]. Additionally, green materials inspired by natural processes are being explored for sustainable construction and waste reduction [41].
- **Robotics and Soft Machines:** Bio-inspired materials have driven advancements in robotics and soft machines, enabling the development of agile, adaptable, and efficient robotic systems. For instance, soft actuators inspired by the movement of muscles and tendons have revolutionized robotics [42,43].

## VI. 3D PRINTING AND ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING

Additive manufacturing, commonly known as 3D printing, has disrupted traditional manufacturing processes. The ability to create complex geometries and structures layer by layer has revolutionized material science [44]. From prototyping to customized manufacturing, 3D printing offers unparalleled flexibility and efficiency. Researchers are exploring new materials, including metal alloys, ceramics, and biomaterials, to expand the range of applications. This technology has the potential to transform industries such as healthcare, aerospace, and consumer goods [46].

- 1. Shaping the Future of Production and Design:** 3D printing, also known as additive manufacturing, has emerged as a transformative technology that revolutionizes the way we produce objects and prototypes. Unlike traditional subtractive manufacturing processes, 3D printing builds objects layer by layer from digital designs, offering unprecedented design freedom and versatility [47]. This article explores the principles of 3D printing, its applications across various industries, and the potential it holds for the future of manufacturing and design.
  - 2. Understanding 3D Printing and Additive Manufacturing:** 3D printing is an additive manufacturing process that constructs three-dimensional objects by depositing material layer upon layer based on a digital design file. The process begins with the creation of a 3D model using computer-aided design (CAD) software, which is then sliced into thin cross-sectional layers. The 3D printer follows the instructions from the digital file and deposits or solidifies the material to build the object from the bottom up [48].
- 3. Advantages of 3D Printing**
- **Design Flexibility:** 3D printing enables the production of complex geometries and intricate structures that are challenging or impossible to achieve using traditional

manufacturing methods. This design freedom allows for optimized parts with reduced weight and enhanced functionality [49].

- **Rapid Prototyping:** Additive manufacturing accelerates the prototyping process, allowing designers and engineers to iterate and refine their designs quickly. This speed to market can significantly reduce product development timelines [50].
- **Customization and Personalization:** 3D printing facilitates customization, enabling the creation of one-of-a-kind products tailored to individual needs and preferences, such as personalized medical implants or custom-fit footwear [51].
- **Sustainability:** By minimizing material waste and enabling local production, 3D printing has the potential to reduce the environmental impact of manufacturing processes [52].

#### 4. Applications of 3D Printing

- **Aerospace and Defense:** The aerospace industry has embraced 3D printing for creating lightweight and complex components, reducing aircraft weight and fuel consumption. Additionally, additive manufacturing is used to produce customized tools, spare parts, and prototypes in the defense sector [53,54].
- **Medical and Dental:** In the medical field, 3D printing is used to create patient-specific implants, prosthetics, and surgical models, improving patient outcomes and reducing surgery time. In dentistry, 3D printing is employed to fabricate dental crowns, aligners, and surgical guides [55,56].
- **Automotive:** The automotive industry utilizes 3D printing for rapid prototyping, tooling, and the production of lightweight components. This technology enables manufacturers to reduce vehicle weight, improve fuel efficiency, and customize interior features [57,58].

#### 5. Challenges and Future Outlook: While 3D printing offers numerous advantages, several challenges must be addressed to realize its full potential:

- **Materials:** The range of materials available for 3D printing is continuously expanding, but some industries still require materials with specific properties and certifications [59].
- **Quality and Standards:** Ensuring consistent quality and adhering to industry standards remain critical for widespread adoption of 3D printing in critical applications [60].
- **Speed and Scale:** The speed of 3D printing can be a limitation for large-scale production, although advancements in technology are continually improving print speeds [61].



## VII. CONCLUSION

The future of material science is an exciting journey into uncharted territory. With advancements in smart materials, sustainable alternatives, nanotechnology, biomimicry, and additive manufacturing, the possibilities are endless. These futuristic trends have the potential to reshape industries, improve performance, and solve pressing global challenges. As material scientists continue to push boundaries, we can expect a future where materials are smarter, greener, and more versatile than ever before, unlocking a new era of innovation.

Smart and responsive materials represent a fascinating convergence of science, engineering, and innovation. From shape memory alloys to self-healing polymers, these materials have already demonstrated their potential across a wide range of applications. As research progresses and technology evolves, the transformative impact of smart materials on various industries is expected to grow, ushering in a new era of intelligent and adaptive solutions to complex challenges. Nanomaterials and nanotechnology have emerged as transformative forces in modern science and engineering. Their unique properties and diverse applications hold the promise of addressing complex challenges across various sectors, from healthcare and electronics to environmental sustainability. As researchers continue to push the boundaries of nanotechnology, the world can anticipate a future that is shaped by these microscopic marvels, ushering in a new era of innovation and progress. Biomimicry and bio-inspired materials represent an exciting frontier in science and technology. By tapping into nature's wealth of designs and processes, scientists and engineers can create innovative and sustainable solutions to address pressing human challenges. From self-healing materials to bio-inspired robotics, the potential applications of these remarkable materials are boundless. As research in biomimicry advances, society can look forward to witnessing the transformation of industries and the emergence of more sustainable and efficient technologies. 3D printing and additive manufacturing have revolutionized the way we design, create, and produce objects across various industries. From aerospace to medical, the advantages of 3D printing, such as design flexibility, rapid prototyping, and customization, have transformed traditional manufacturing processes. As technology continues to evolve and challenges are overcome, the future of 3D printing holds immense potential for reshaping manufacturing and design, offering sustainable, efficient, and innovative solutions for the world.

## REFERENCES

- [1] Tawfik Abdo Saleh, in *Polymer Hybrid Materials and Nanocomposites*, 2021.
- [2] Lagoudas, D. C. (2008). *Shape memory alloys: Modeling and engineering applications*. Springer Science & Business Media.
- [3] Safari, A., & Keshri, A. K. (2020). Piezoelectric materials: Properties, characterizations, and applications. *Materials Today: Proceedings*, 26(3), 2214-2221.
- [4] Granqvist, C. G., & Azens, A. (2016). Electrochromics for smart windows: Oxide- based thin films and devices. *Thin Solid Films*, 617, 48-56.
- [5] Kaur, R., Jain, S., & Agarwal, A. (2020). Thermochromic materials and their applications. *Materials Today: Proceedings*, 33(10), 3616-3618.
- [6] Khan, M. S., & Srivastava, A. K. (2017). A comprehensive review on self-healing polymers: Research strategies and key mechanisms. *Progress in Polymer Science*, 71, 194-244.
- [7] Saleh, T.A., Fadillah, G. & Ciptawati, E. Smart advanced responsive materials, synthesis methods and classifications: from Lab to applications. *J Polym Res* **28**, 197 (2021).
- [8] Rosenboom, JG., Langer, R. & Traverso, G. Bioplastics for a circular economy. *Nat Rev Mater* 7, 117–137 (2022).
- [9] Kepa Solaun, Emilio Cerdá. Climate change impacts on renewable energy generation. A review of quantitative projections, *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews*, Volume 116, 2019.

- [10] Dowlath, M.J.H., Karuppannan, S.K., Rajadesingu, S., Arunachalam, K.D. (2020). Major Environmental Issues and Problems. In: Hussain, C. (eds) Handbook of Environmental Materials Management. Springer, Cham.
- [11] Singhvi, M. S., & Kumar, A. (2019). A comprehensive review on biodegradable plastics and their future prospects. *International Journal of Plastics Technology*, 23(2), 173-180.
- [12] Widyorini, R., Sari, R. K., Kharismawan, B., & Febrianto, F. (2020). Bamboo as an environmentally friendly construction material: A review. *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science*, 464(1), 012073.
- [13] Faruk, O., Bledzki, A. K., Fink, H. P., & Sain, M. (2012). Biocomposites reinforced with natural fibers: 2000–2010. *Progress in Polymer Science*, 37(11), 1552-1596.
- [14] Shatkin, J. A., Kim, S., Weisberger, M. C., & Kim, S. (2019). Recycled polymers: Properties and applications. *Encyclopedia of Polymer Science and Technology*, 1-38.
- [15] Habert, G., & De Larrard, F. (2011). Eco- friendly concretes: How to make them stronger and more durable?. *Cement and Concrete Research*, 41(10), 1004-1011.
- [16] Sajjad Ahmad Baig, Muhammad Abrar, Aysha Batool, Muhammad Hashim & Rizwan Shabbir | Pantea Foroudi (Reviewing editor) (2020) Barriers to the adoption of sustainable supply chain management practices: Moderating role of firm size.
- [17] Pell, R., Tijsseling, L., Goodenough, K. et al. Towards sustainable extraction of technology materials through integrated approaches. *Nat Rev Earth Environ* 2, 665–679 (2021).
- [18] Raw materials for a truly green future. *Nat Rev Mater* 6, 455 (2021).
- [19] Baig, Nadeem, Kammakakam, Irshad, Falath, Wail(2021) Nanomaterials: a review of synthesis methods, properties, recent progress, and challenges. *Materials Advances*, RSC.
- [20] Chen, CT., Chrzan, D.C. & Gu, G.X. Nano-topology optimization for materials design with atom-by-atom control. *Nat Commun* 11, 3745 (2020)
- [21] Jin, R., Higaki, T. Open questions on the transition between nanoscale and bulk properties of metals. *Commun Chem* 4, 28 (2021).
- [22] Armarego, Wilfred L. F. 2022 Chapter 5 – Nanomaterials
- [23] Michalet, X., Pinaud, F. F., Bentolila, L. A., Tsay, J. M., Doose, S., Li, J. J., ... & Weiss, S. (2005). Quantum dots for live cells, in vivo imaging, and diagnostics. *Science*, 307(5709), 538-544.
- [24] Davis, M. E., Chen, Z. G., & Shin, D. M. (2008). Nanoparticle therapeutics: an emerging treatment modality for cancer. *Nature Reviews Drug Discovery*, 7(9), 771-782.
- [25] Spitalsky, Z., Tasis, D., Papagelis, K., & Galiotis, C. (2010). Carbon nanotube-polymer composites: Chemistry, processing, mechanical and electrical properties. *Progress in Polymer Science*, 35(3), 357-401.
- [26] Polshettiwar, V., Baruwati, B., & Varma, R. S. (2009). Nanoparticle-supported and magnetically recoverable palladium (0) catalysts in Suzuki–Miyaura cross-coupling reactions in water. *Green Chemistry*, 11(9), 1270-1274.
- [27] Zhang, H., Lv, Y., Wang, J., & Wu, S. (2012). Recent advances in nanotechnology applied to biosensors. *Sensors*, 12(11), 12106-12124
- [28] Madkour, L.H. (2019). Introduction to Nanotechnology (NT) and Nanomaterials (NMs). In: *Nanoelectronic Materials. Advanced Structured Materials*, vol 116. Springer, Cham.
- [29] Katiyar, N.K., Goel, G., Hawi, S. et al. Nature-inspired materials: Emerging trends and prospects. *NPG Asia Mater* 13, 56 (2021)
- [30] Osama Nasir, Mohammad Arif Kamal, Inspiration from Nature: Biomimicry as a Paradigm for Architectural and Environmental Design, *American Journal of Civil Engineering and Architecture*. 2022, 10(3), 126-136.
- [31] Norman, R.A., Paul, S.P. (2017). Biomimicry. In: *The Last Natural Man*. Springer, Cham.
- [32] Yayun Wang, Steven E. Naleway, Bin Wang, Biological and bioinspired materials: Structure leading to functional and mechanical performance, *Bioactive Materials*, Volume 5, Issue 4, December 2020.
- [33] Meyers, M. A., Chen, P. Y., Lin, A. Y., & Seki, Y. (2008). Biological materials: Structure and mechanical properties. *Progress in Materials Science*, 53(1), 1-206.
- [34] Barthelat, F., Tang, H., & Zavattieri, P. D. (2007). The mechanics of spider silk. In *Biological materials science* (pp. 299-326). Springer, New York, NY.
- [35] Blaiszik, B. J., Kramer, S. L., Olugebefola, S. C., Moore, J. S., Sottos, N. R., & White, S. R. (2010). Self-healing polymers and composites. *Annual Review of Materials Research*, 40, 179-211.
- [36] Barthlott, W., & Neinhuis, C. (1997). Purity of the sacred lotus, or escape from contamination in biological surfaces. *Planta*, 202(1), 1-8.
- [37] Nosonovsky, M., & Bhushan, B. (2007). Multiscale roughness and stability of superhydrophobic biomimetic interfaces. *Journal of Physics: Condensed Matter*, 19(37), 376102.

- [38] Langer, R., & Tirrell, D. A. (2004). Designing materials for biology and medicine. *Nature*, 428(6982), 487-492.
- [39] Place, E. S., Evans, N. D., & Stevens, M. M. (2009). Complexity in biomaterials for tissue engineering. *Nature materials*, 8(6), 457-470.
- [40] Zhang, L., Zhou, J., & Chen, D. (2013). Bio-inspired solar energy conversion by vertically aligned supramolecular bio-nano-systems. *Energy & Environmental Science*, 6(8), 2280-2293.
- [41] O'Reilly, M. (2016). *Renewable energy technology and the environment*. CRC Press.
- [42] Laschi, C., & Cianchetti, M. (2014). Soft robotics: New perspectives for robot bodyware and control. *Frontiers in Bioengineering and Biotechnology*, 2, 3.
- [43] Whitesides, G. M. (2018). Soft robotics. *Angewandte Chemie International Edition*, 57(16), 4258-4273.
- [44] Korpela, M., Riikonen, N., Piili, H., Salminen, A., Nyrhilä, O. (2020). Additive Manufacturing—Past, Present, and the Future. In: Collan, M., Michelsen, KE. (eds) *Technical, Economic and Societal Effects of Manufacturing 4.0*. Palgrave Macmillan, Cham.
- [45] N. Shahrubudin, T.C. Lee, R. Ramlan,, An Overview on 3D Printing Technology: Technological, Materials, and Applications, *Procedia Manufacturing*, Volume 35, 2019.
- [46] Tuan D. Ngo, Alireza Kashani, Gabriele Imbalzano, Kate T.Q. Nguyen, David Hui, Additive manufacturing (3D printing): A review of materials, methods, applications and challenges, *Composites Part B: Engineering*, Volume 143, 2018.
- [47] Anketa Jandyal, Ikshita Chaturvedi, Ishika Wazir, Ankush Raina, Mir Irfan Ul Haq, 3D printing – A review of processes, materials and applications in industry 4.0, *Sustainable Operations and Computers*, Volume 3, 2022.
- [48] Soyeon Park, Wan Shou, Liane Makatura, Wojciech Matusik, Kun (Kelvin) Fu, 3D printing of polymer composites: Materials, processes, and applications, *Matter*, Volume 5, Issue 1, 2022.
- [49] Bianca Maria Colosimo, Marco Grasso, Federica Garghetti & Beatrice Rossi (2022) Complex geometries in additive manufacturing: A new solution for lattice structure modeling and monitoring, *Journal of Quality Technology*, 54:4, 392-414.
- [50] Raghavendra Krishna, M. Manjaiah, C.B. Mohan, Chapter 3 - Developments in additive manufacturing, Editor(s): M. Manjaiah, K. Raghavendra, N. Balashanmugam, J. Paulo Davim, In *Woodhead Publishing Reviews: Mechanical Engineering Series, Additive Manufacturing*, Woodhead Publishing, 2021,.
- [51] Gibson, I., Rosen, D., Stucker, B., Khorasani, M. (2021). *Design for Additive Manufacturing*. In: *Additive Manufacturing Technologies*. Springer, Cham.
- [52] Mohd Javaid, Abid Haleem, Ravi Pratap Singh, Rajiv Suman, 3D printing applications for healthcare research and development, *Global Health Journal*, Volume 6, Issue 4, 2022.
- [53] Byron Blakey-Milner, Paul Gradl, Glen Snedden, Michael Brooks, Jean Pitot, Elena Lopez, Martin Leary, Filippo Berto, Anton du Plessis, Metal additive manufacturing in aerospace: A review, *Materials & Design*, Volume 209, 2021,
- [54] M. Kalender, S. E. Kılıç, S. Ersoy, Y. Bozkurt and S. Salman, "Additive Manufacturing and 3D Printer Technology in Aerospace Industry," 2019 9th International Conference on Recent Advances in Space Technologies (RAST), Istanbul, Turkey, 2019,
- [55] Ventola, C. L. (2014). Medical applications for 3D printing: current and projected uses. *P&T: A Peer-Reviewed Journal for Formulary Management*, 39(10), 704-711.
- [56] Garg, A. K., & Prakash, H. (2016). 3D printing: the future technology in dentistry. *Journal of International Oral Health*, 8(3), 297-301
- [57] Rivette, M., Doise, J., Godlinski, D., Dormal, T., Bailly, D., Raynaud, J., & Dumas, V. (2019). Additive manufacturing for the automotive industry: a review. *Journal of Industrial Information Integration*, 14, 100094.
- [58] Shetty, D., Fazeli, R., Li, Z., & Rosen, D. W. (2020). Additive manufacturing in the automotive industry: a review. *Journal of Manufacturing Science and Engineering*, 142(1), 010801.
- [59] Choong, Y.Y.C., Tan, H.W., Patel, D.C. et al. The global rise of 3D printing during the COVID-19 pandemic. *Nat Rev Mater* 5, 637–639 (2020).
- [60] Charles Odilichukwu R. Okpala & Małgorzata Korzeniowska (2023) Understanding the Relevance of Quality Management in Agro-food Product Industry: From Ethical Considerations to Assuring Food Hygiene Quality Safety Standards and Its Associated Processes, *Food Reviews International*, 39:4, 1879-1952.
- [61] Iftekar SF, Aabid A, Amir A, Baig M. Advancements and Limitations in 3D Printing Materials and Technologies: A Critical Review. *Polymers*. 2023; 15(11):2519.