



**BIO-INSPIRED
MATERIALS**
NATIONAL CENTER OF COMPETENCE
IN RESEARCH

Bioinspiration – wenn die Natur die Forschung inspiriert

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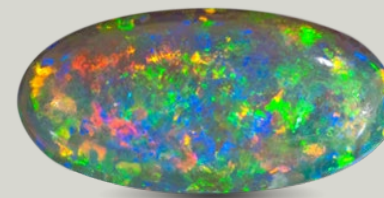
**Swiss National
Science Foundation**

Bio-Inspiration: Learning from Nature

Bio-inspiration is the systematic study of nature's structures, designs, processes, and functions, to design innovative materials and develop breakthrough technologies.

Unlike direct biomimicry, bio-inspiration strategically adapts nature's underlying principles to solve complex human engineering challenges.

Nature's 3.8 billion years of evolutionary optimization holds the blueprint for revolutionary materials that could transform technology, medicine, and sustainability.





The Value of Bio-Inspired Design

Efficiency: Biological systems are optimized for performance.

Innovation: Nature offers unique mechanisms not yet or fully explored in engineering.

Sustainability: Nature-inspired designs could reduce environmental impact.

Cheese Marks and the Problem for Swiss Cheese Makers

Definition

1. Casein-based disc
2. ID card of a cheese
 - a. Dairy
 - b. Storage location



The Problems

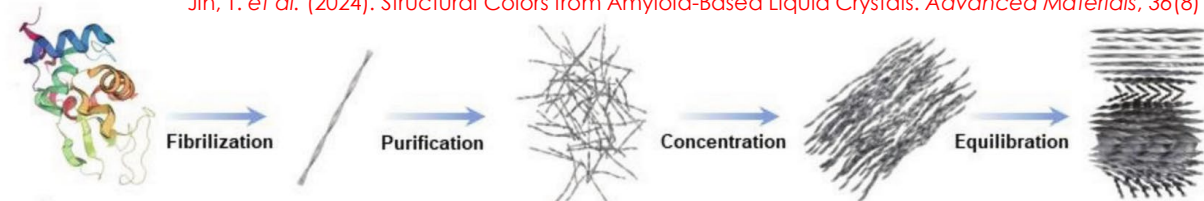
1. Monopoly of cheese mark producer outside Switzerland
2. Food fraud of Gruyère cheese
3. Fading colors in cheese marks

Technology



Crystalline, asymmetric amyloids are extracted from waste whey, and subsequently aligned to create an optical effect, similar to liquid crystal technology

Jin, T. et al. (2024). Structural Colors from Amyloid-Based Liquid Crystals. Advanced Materials, 36(8)



Project Goals

1. Swiss whey-based cheese marks in white and black
2. Holographic, butterfly-inspired structures to create a security label



Debondable-on-Demand Epoxy as a Shellac Mimic

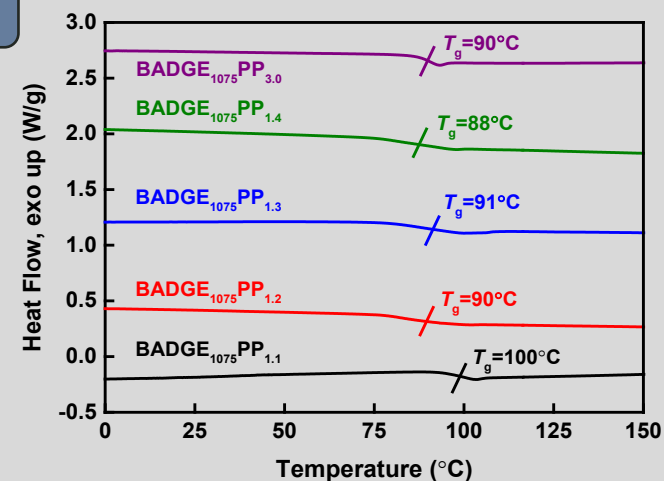
Shellac

Shellac is a resin secreted by the female lac bug on trees in the forests of India and Thailand.



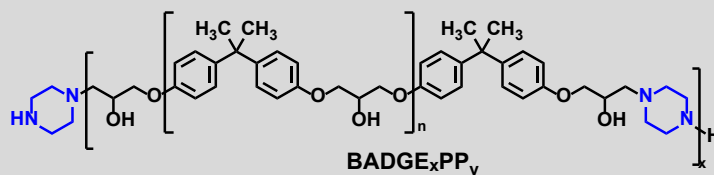
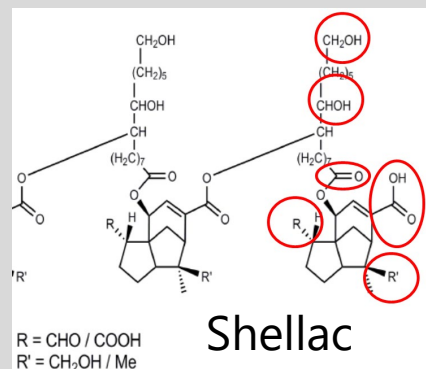
Debondable/Mendable

Flows at ~100°C, and rebonds at original strength



Modified Epoxy

One-step, modified linear epoxy from two commercial products, DoD



Results



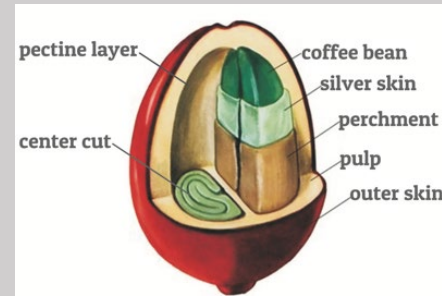
Concrete blocks
Weight: 40 kg



1cm² lap joint

Valorization of coffee waste into functional materials for food packaging

Objective



Extraction of lignin and pectin from spent ground coffee and coffee husks to develop new coatings for packaging industry

Research Team



Dr. Manon Guivier



Benjamin Ladet

Technology

1. Collection of by-products
2. Extraction using green and reusable solvents
3. Processing of pectin and nanolignin into multilayer films
4. Evaluation of packaging efficiency



Spent ground coffee



Nanolignin/pectin films



Multilayer film:
Kraft paper +
lignin/pectin layers

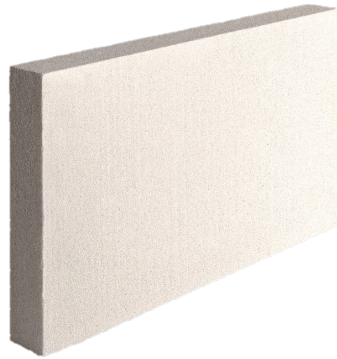


Our collaborator: Torpedo Coffee

Collection of
coffee waste
+
Organoleptic
tests of coffee
beans packed
with our
packaging
solution



Building Insulation Reborn from Mineral Waste



Mineral foam technology, **manufactured with low energy**, forms **ultra-stable bubbles**, enabling maximized **performance** and **sustainability** at **competitive cost**

Particle-stabilized foams using sustainable materials

Mineral Waste



Grounded/Filtered to fine powder



Sustainable Building Material
from Mineral Foam



Ultra-stable foaming
with FenX additives



Future Directions

Revolutionary advances in nanotechnology and biotechnology now enable precise replication of nature's most complex and sophisticated architectural designs at multiple scales.

Further academic research is needed, to enable applications in robotics, medicine, and more, with startup creation and industrial collaborations

Challenges:

- Financing for research
- Scalability
- Cost



About us



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Summary

Nature is truly sustainable and forms its own circular «economy».

Key figures

- **Funding:** 85 Mio over 12 years (SNSF + UNIFR + 3rd Party)
- **Members:** ca. 120 (including 25 Professors)
- **Partners:** EPFL, ETHZ, Empa, CSEM, TU Darmstadt, UniSalzburg, Cornell, KU Leuven, UniTurku
- **Headquarters:** Adolphe Merkle Institute (AMI, Fribourg)



Ulli Steiner
(UniFr)
Director



Esther Amstad
(EPFL)
Deputy



19 Full PIs and 8 Associate PIs from 10 research institutions

