



# Reversible photo-responsive hydrogels based on spiropyran

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MRS Spring Meeting - San Francisco 2014

















## **Background**

## Self-protonating photo-responsive hydrogels

- Hydrogel fabrication
- Characterization
- Optimisation of hydrogel composition
- Photo-actuation properties
- Photo-induced shrinking and reswelling behaviour
- Porous hydrogels for improved reswelling kinetics

#### **Conclusions**









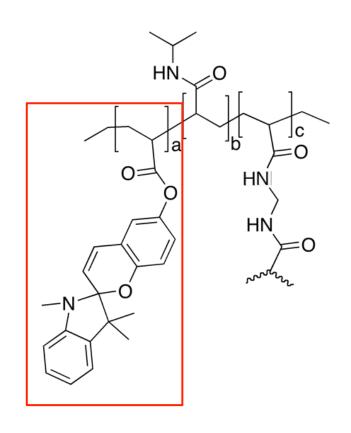






## **Background**





• Spiropyran – Photochromic behaviour

Spiropyran a = 1

NIPAAm b = 100

MBAA c = 2

[1] Sugiura et al., Sens. Act. A, 140 (2007) 176–184















## **Background**



Spiropyran a = 1

NIPAAm b = 100

MBAA c = 2

• Size: 120-170 μm [1]

• Shrinking: to 68% of initial size after 120 s

• Maximum shrinking: to 52 % of initial size [1]

• Necessary time for reswelling: > one hour

#### **Drawbacks**

- Gels are soaked in 0.5 mM HCl overnight
- Operating only in acidic environment
- Suitable for single-use only

[1] Sugiura et al., Sens. Act. A, 140 (2007) 176–184











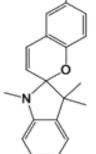


## **Self-protonating hydrogels**

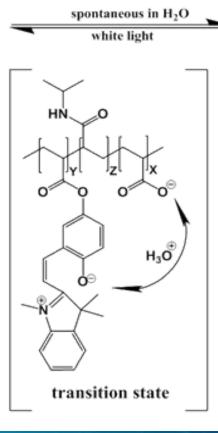
а



#### less hydrophilic







#### more hydrophilic









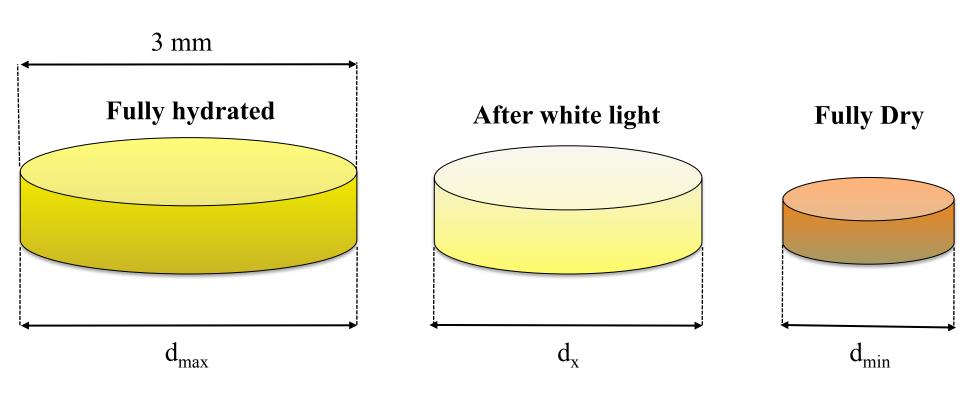




## Hydrogel fabrication



## Photo-polymerised in circular PDMS moulds



$$D\% = \left[1 - \left[\frac{(d_{\text{max}} - d_x)}{(d_{\text{max}} - d_{\text{min}})}\right]\right] \times 100\%$$











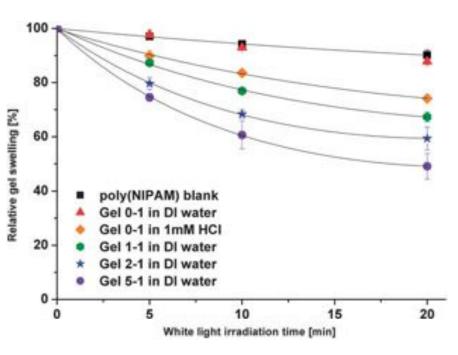


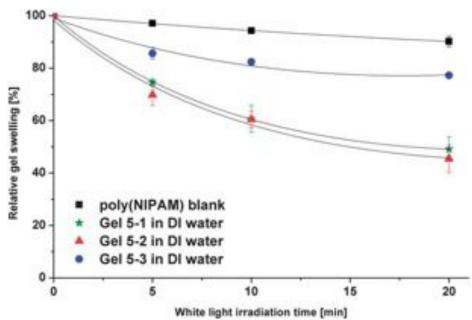


## Optimization of hydrogel composition



### Photo-induced shrinking



















## Shrinking/Reswelling Behaviour



sample	20 [min] (Vis. light)	std dev	60 [min] (in darkness)	std dev
poly(NIPAM) blank	87.85 %	1.18	97.44 %	1.60
1 % AA, 1 % BSP-A	67.33 %	1.85	100.45 %	0.64
2 % AA, 1 % BSP-A	59.37 %	4.26	96.48 %	1.34
5 % AA, 1 % BSP-A	49.10 %	4.73	97.35 %	1.93
2 % AA, 2 % BSP-A	61.31 %	5.20	83.69 %	1.27
5 % AA, 2% BSP-A	45.50 %	5.33	82.69 %	3.33
5 % AA, 3 % BSP-A	77.22 %	1.12	76.44 %	1.46









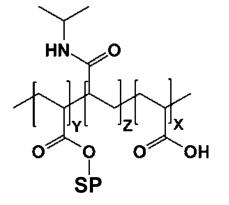








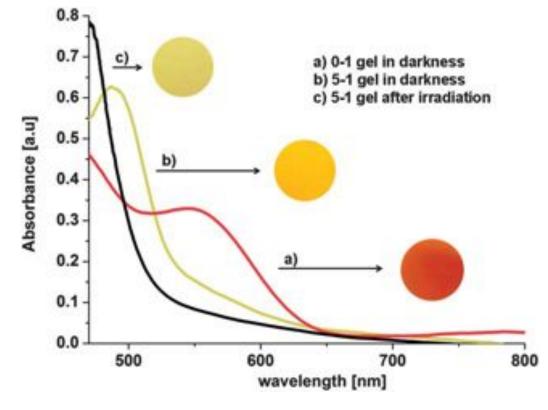
## → Hydrogel 5-1



$$x = 5$$

$$y = 1$$

$$z = 100$$











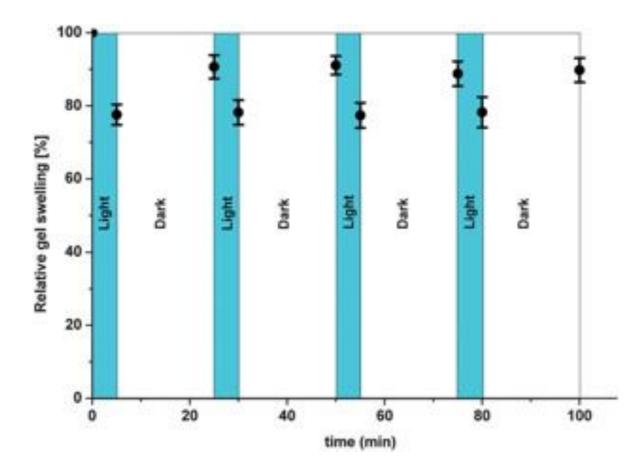




## Reproducible actuation



- DI water
- No external proton source











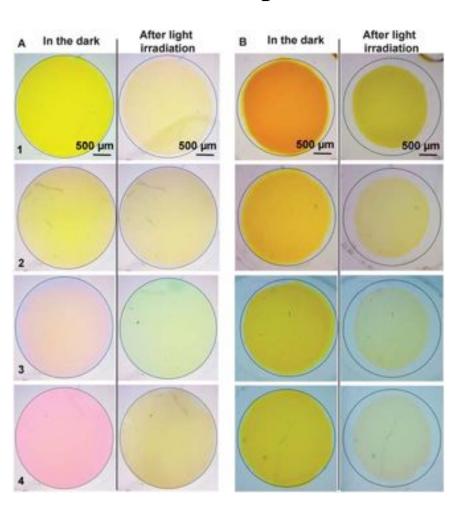


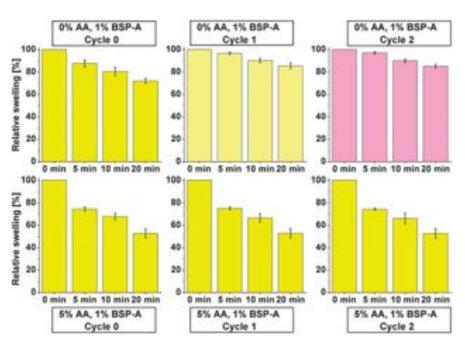


## Reproducible actuation



Comparison between with 5-1 and 0-1 hydrogels



















## Improved actuation kinetics



- 5-1 Hydrogel
- poly(ethylene glycol)  $M_w = 2000$  g/mol  $M_w = 20000$  g/mol

		Blank gel	2k gel	20k gel
AA	[mol %]	5	5	5
BSP	[mol %]	1	1	1
MBIS	[mol %]	3	3	3
PBPO	[mol %]	1	1	11
NIPAM	[mg]	200	200	200
PEG 2k	[mg]	92	400	17
PEG 20k	[mg]	1	-	200
Solvent	[µL]	500	500	500









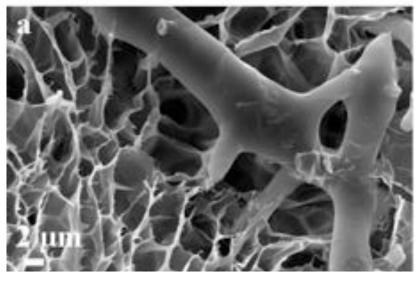






## **Porosity control**

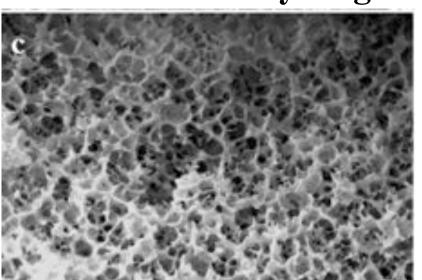




Blank hydrogel

2k hydrogel

20k hydrogel





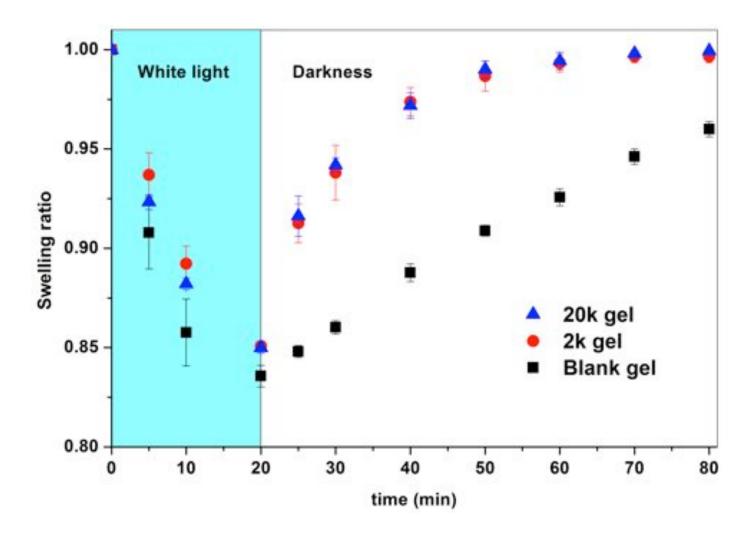






## Shrinking/Reswelling Behaviour











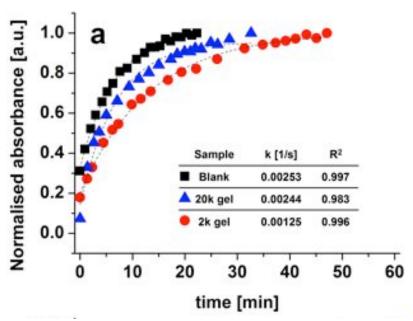


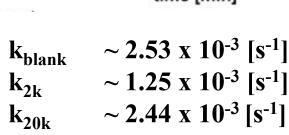


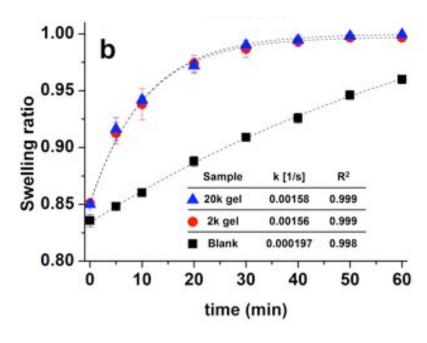




## Swelling and protonation kinetics







$$\begin{array}{lll} k_{blank} & \sim & 2 \times 10^{-4} \; [s^{\text{-}1}] \\ k_{2k} & \sim 1.6 \times 10^{\text{-}3} \; [s^{\text{-}1}] \\ k_{20k} & \sim 1.6 \times 10^{\text{-}3} \; [s^{\text{-}1}] \end{array}$$













## Conclusions



- **✓** Self-protonating hydrogels
- **✓** Reproducible photo-actuation
- ✓ Capable of performing in DI water and neutral pH solutions
- **✓** Porous hydrogels for improved reswelling kinetics











## Acknowledgments



- Jannick Theobald
- Dr. Bartosz Ziółkowski
- Prof. Dermot Diamond
- Adaptive Sensors Group
- Insight SFI award

















## Thank you!









