

FCO. VAZQUEZ

THIS IS THE TITLE OF THE
THESIS

Contents

<i>1</i>	<i>Introduction</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>2</i>	<i>Theoretical Framework</i>	<i>7</i>
	<i>2.1 Hydrogels</i>	<i>7</i>
	<i>2.1.1 Polymeric networks</i>	<i>7</i>
	<i>2.1.2 Types of polymeric networks: Gels</i>	<i>8</i>
	<i>2.1.3 Crosslink mechanisms</i>	<i>9</i>
	<i>2.1.4 Reverible networks</i>	<i>10</i>
	<i>2.2 Mechanical response</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>3</i>	<i>Numerical Solutions</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>4</i>	<i>Conclusion</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>5</i>	<i>Bibliography</i>	<i>15</i>

1

Introduction

2

Theoretical Framework

2.1 Hydrogels

Introduction From bibliographic review, we can say that a hydrogel is a polymeric network that has the capacity of swelling[cites]. Some examples are, polyacrylamide, sodium polyacrylate, Poly(vinyl alcohol), Poly(ethylene glycol), Poly(hydroxyethyl methacrylate), agarose, alginate, gelatin, pectin, starch, cellulose-based networks, protein networks, among others. In order to try to understand (some of) the properties of the hydrogels, we are going to explore what is a polymeric network and what is the capacity of swelling.

In general terms, a polymeric network is a three dimensional structure formed by long polymer chains that are interconnected. Meanwhile, the swellability is defined as the capacity to absorb significant amounts of a solvent without dissolving, resulting in an increase volume. Since the swellability is a “capacity” of the network, we are going to start by exploring what is a polymeric structure.

2.1.1 Polymeric networks

Introduction From a structural perspective, polymer networks consist of network “junctions”, which consist of three or more strands connected by a mechanism. This mechanism is commonly refer as “crosslink” and can be describe through physical interactions or covalent bonds. On the other hand, we recall that a polymer is a macromolecule composed by monomers that are covalently bondend together forming a strand. Monomers can possess specific functional groups or reactive sites, which determine the manner in which monomers bind together. This, in turn, influences the structural and property characteristics of the resulting polymer. Part of the swelling capacity can be explained by the type of monomers in the network, meanwhile the structural frameworks allows to explain the mechanical response and the swelling.

Swellability The capacity for substantial solvent absorption and expansion of hydrogels is attributable to the expansion of the network due to osmotic

pressure and the hydrophilic functional groups of the monomers that constitute hydrogels. Some of the key hydrophilic groups are, hydroxyl group, amide group, carboxylate anion, ether group. The hydrophilic phenomenon, from a chemical perspective, occurs when molecules possess polar or charged functional groups that spontaneously form hydrogen bonds or electrostatic interactions with water, enabling water to diffuse over the surface. Nevertheless, the network's integrity remains intact due to the crosslink mechanism.

Crosslink The underlying principles of crosslink mechanism are the physical interactions and covalent bonds. However it is important to acknowledge that, for example, given sufficiently strong and static physical interactions, physical networks can behave identically to covalent bonded networks; alternatively, the incorporation of mechanisms for covalent bond exchange can result in chemical networks that exhibit adaptable mechanical properties regulated by external stimuli [cite]. Consequently, an emphasis on bond strengths and exchange rates provides more informative insights for accurately inferring the properties of hydrogels.

With this understanding, a covalent bond is defined as a specific type of chemical bond that occurs when two atoms share one or more pairs of electrons. On the other hand, a physical interaction is defined as a non-covalent force that describes how atoms, ions, or molecules attract or repel each other without forming new chemical entities. The covalent bond is the result of quantum mechanical interactions between atomic orbitals. In these interactions, shared electrons occupy a molecular orbital that extends over both atoms. In contrast, physical interactions are attributed to electrostatic, van der Waals, or dipole forces, arising from the redistribution of electron density and the consequent energy alterations between particles.

Now we can dive into the different types of polymer networks and the different types of crosslink mechanisms. After that, then we are going to spend some paragraphs into explore the ideas of mechanical response through constitutive relations. In order to end with the mechanical response of hydrogels and some connections with the polymeric network.

2.1.2 *Types of polymeric networks: Gels*

Introduction In general terms a polymeric network can be divided into one of four major classes: thermosets, thermoplastics, elastomers, and gels. Thermosets are rigid, covalently bonded polymer networks with high modulus, which are insoluble and degrade rather than melt upon heating. In contrast, thermoplastics are held together by strong physical interactions, allowing them to be remolded and recycled when heated. Elastomers are soft, deformable with covalent networks used above their glass transition temperature, capable of large reversible extensions. Finally, gels are liquid-swollen networks, either covalent or physical interactions, that are soft and highly deformable.

Gels In detail, a gel is a three-dimensional, crosslinked polymer network formed by physical or chemical crosslinks, which serve to trap the solvent molecules via intermolecular interactions, including hydrogen bonding and osmotic forces. This process prevents the fluid from flowing freely. This results in a material with both solid and liquid characteristics—elasticity from the polymer network and fluidity from the entrapped solvent. This description resembles that of a hydrogel. The hydrogel, however, is a specific type of gel in which the solvent is water and the polymers are hydrophilic.

Gel point The classification of a polymer network as a gel is characterized by the formation of a continuous, system-spanning (infinite) network through the process of polymerization or crosslinking mechanisms. This phenomenon is indicative of the percolation¹ of the polymeric network. And it is known as the gel point. At this point, the polymer chains become sufficiently interconnected through crosslinks to create a macroscopic network that spans the entire volume, causing the material to gain elasticity and lose fluidity, transitioning² it from a viscous liquid (sol) to a solid-like gel.

Finally, it must be mentioned that not all polymer networks can achieve a gel point. To reach this point requires sufficient network connectivity due to enough reactive sites and a high enough crosslinking density. For instance, linear, unbranched, or insufficiently crosslinked polymers remain soluble and do not gel.

2.1.3 Crosslink mechanisms

Intro According to the literature, the most common classification is typically as physical or covalent hydrogels. In regards to the main crosslink mechanism present in the polymeric network. However, it is important to note that, although the crosslink mechanism plays a significant role in network integrity, it is not the sole mechanism that can adequately describe the mechanical response in terms of network structure. In this regard, three primary crosslink mechanisms can be identified: covalent, physical interactions, and mechanical³.

Covalent Crosslinking Polymer chains are linked by covalent bonds, which are typically formed through free-radical polymerization, click chemistry, or UV-induced reactions. This results in a static, stable, and robust network with high mechanical strength and low reversibility. However, when dynamic covalent chemistry is applied, it can allow bond exchange and self-healing properties.

Physical Crosslinking Polymer chains are held together by non-covalent interactions, including hydrogen bonding, ionic interactions, hydrophobic associations, and van der Waals forces. Given the possibility of bond exchange

¹ In physics, percolation describes the emergence of large-scale connectivity in disordered systems. On the other hand, mathematically, is the study of cluster formation in a random graph or lattice when sites or bonds are occupied with a given probability.

² This transition is a percolation threshold where the molecular weight and network correlation length diverge.

³ No estoy seguro si hablar de técnicas de sintetización o si explicar mejor los mecanismos de bond exchange en redes covalentes y en redes físicas.

under normal conditions, the network is dynamic. Therefore, they tend to be softer and less mechanically robust in comparison to covalently crosslinked hydrogels. Finally, these networks are reversible, enabling self-healing, shape-memory, and stimuli-responsive behaviors.

Mechanical Crosslinking Finally, these types of crosslinked networks are held together by physical entanglements or interpenetrating polymer chains. Examples include double-network hydrogels, slide-ring gels, and highly entangled architectures. This provides toughness and elasticity properties by dissipating energy through chain movement and entanglement.

2.1.4 Reversible networks

Intro Another common classification in literature is to categorize the polymeric network as reversible or irreversible. It is a common association that networks with physical crosslink mechanisms are reversible, while covalently crosslinked networks are irreversible. However, regardless of the crosslink mechanism, the network can be shown to be reversible.

Physical networks The interactions can spontaneously break and reform due to thermal fluctuations or changes in the microenvironment, such as pH, ionic strength, temperature. When external stress or energy disturbs the network, some physical bonds dissociate. Free chain segments then seek new partners, allowing dynamic rejoining at different sites. This ongoing exchange can lead to self-healing, viscoelastic behavior, and adaptability of the hydrogel. The equilibrium and kinetics of bond formation/dissociation can be tuned by controlling the physical interactions.

Covalent networks In “dynamic” covalent bonds, such as imine, boronate ester, thioester, disulfide, and transesterification, the network has the capacity to break and reform via chemical equilibrium. This process is driven by external stimuli, including temperature, pH, or catalysts. The external stimuli facilitate the exchange of polymer chains at crosslinked points through either associative or dissociative mechanisms. The associative mechanism occurs when new bonds form before old bonds break. In contrast, the dissociative mechanism occurs when old bonds break before new bonds form. The exchange of polymer chains enables the material to exhibit self-healing, stress relaxation, and shape adaptability while maintaining the mechanical strength provided by covalent bonds to the network. Finally, it is important to note that the energy barrier for exchange, bond stability, and stimulus-dependence govern the rate and reversibility of the process.

2.2 *Mechanical response*

The concept of a material's mechanical response describes the relationship between the deformation of a material and the applied stress and/or shear rate. Nevertheless, this relationship can be described from a macroscopic scale and also from a microscopic scale. At the macroscopic level, captures the effective mechanical response as a continuum property. At the microscopic level, it provides insights into the origin of the mechanical response and how structural features at small scales control the macroscopic response. In this section, we will delve into the various descriptions and explore the quantification of this relationship.

2.2.1 *Macroscopic description*

Elastic relation

Plastic relation

Viscoelastic relation

Viscoplastic relation

2.2.2 *Microscopic description*

3

Numerical Solutions

4

Conclusion

5

Bibliography