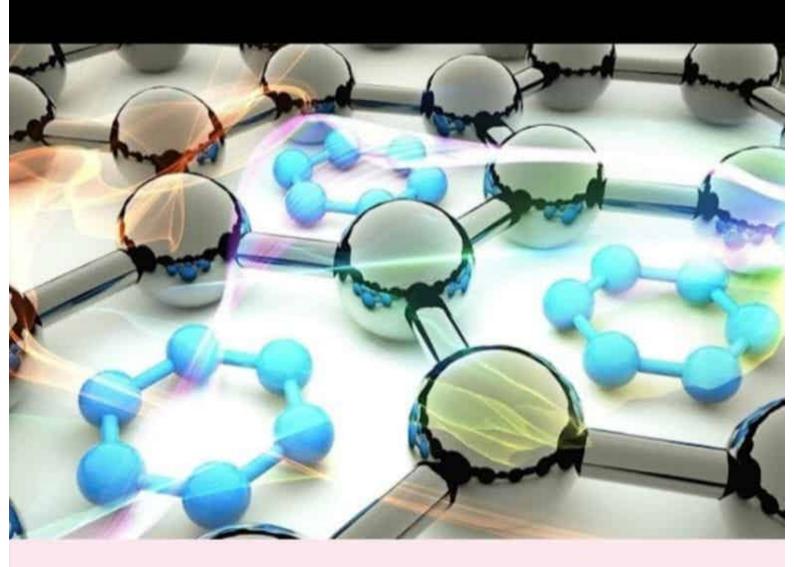
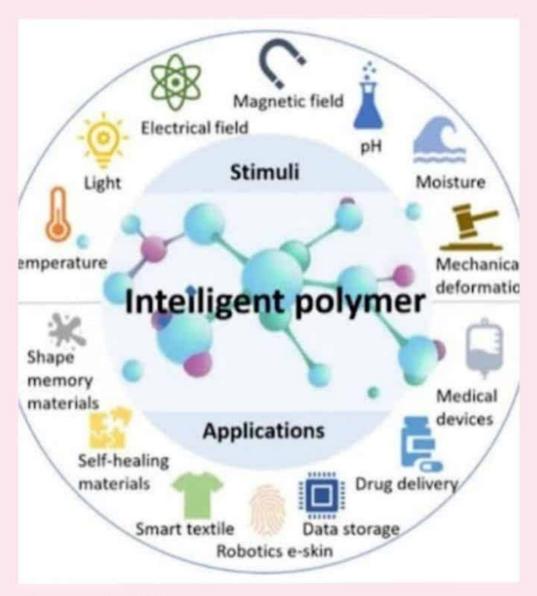


SMART POLYMERS: THE SHAPE-SHIFTING HEROES OF MODERN MATERIALS

Smart polymers are a class of materials that exhibit unique and reversible changes in their properties in response to external stimuli, making them valuable in various applications such as drug delivery, sensors, actuators, and other innovative technologies.



FEATURED



October 19, 2023

SMART POLYMERS

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Smart polymers: Where science and adaptability merge for a flexible future Smart polymers, also known as stimuli-responsive or intelligent polymers, are a class of materials that exhibit unique and reversible changes in their properties in response to external stimuli. The ...

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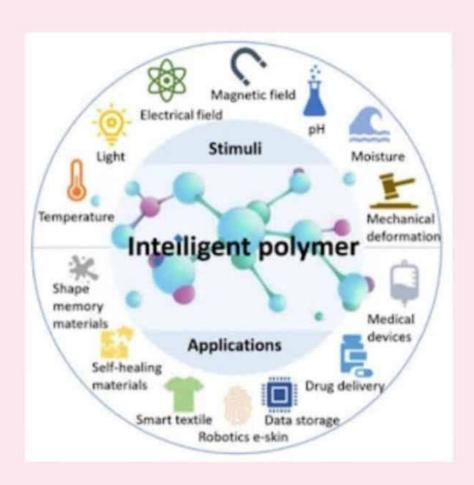
October 19, 2023

SMART POLYMERS

Smart polymers: Where science and adaptability merge for a flexible future

Smart polymers, also known as stimuli-responsive or intelligent polymers, are a class of materials that exhibit unique and reversible changes in their properties in response to external stimuli. These polymers have gained significant attention in various fields, including biomedicine,

nanotechnology, and materials science, due to their versatile applications. Let's delve into an elaborate explanation of types of smart polymers, and their applications:



Types of Smart Polymers:

1.Temperature-Responsive Polymers
(Thermoresponsive): These polymers undergo a
reversible phase transition in response to changes in
temperature. A common example is poly(Nisopropylacrylamide) (PNIPAAm), which is
hydrophilic below its lower critical solution
temperature (LCST) and hydrophobic above it.
Thermoresponsive polymers find use in drug
delivery, tissue engineering, and chromatography.

- 2.pH-Responsive Polymers: pH-sensitive or pH-responsive polymers change their properties, such as swelling or shrinking, in response to changes in pH. Examples include poly(acrylic acid) and chitosan. These polymers are utilized in drug delivery systems, controlled release, and wound dressings.
- 3.lonic-Strength-Responsive Polymers: These polymers respond to changes in the ionic strength of their environment. Polyelectrolytes, like poly(4-vinylpyridine) or poly(styrene sulfonate), are examples of ionic-strength-responsive polymers. They are used in applications involving ion exchange, water purification, and responsive coatings.
- 4.Light-Responsive Polymers (Photoresponsive):
 Photoresponsive polymers change their properties
 when exposed to specific wavelengths of light. For
 instance, azobenzene-based polymers undergo
 reversible photoisomerization upon exposure to UV
 or visible light. Light-responsive polymers have
 applications in optics, photopharmacology, and
 nanotechnology.

5.Electrically Responsive Polymers: These polymers change their properties when subjected to an electric field. Polymers containing conductive materials like polyaniline or polypyrrole are commonly used. Electrically responsive polymers are found in sensors, actuators, and wearable electronics.

6.Magnetic-Responsive Polymers: Magnetic fieldresponsive polymers are influenced by magnetic
fields due to the presence of magnetic nanoparticles.
These polymers find applications in drug delivery
and tissue engineering, where external magnetic
fields can control the location and movement of
polymer constructs.



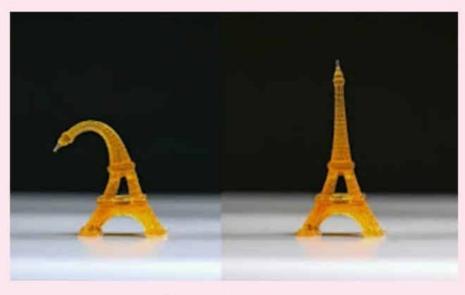
Self Healing Polymer



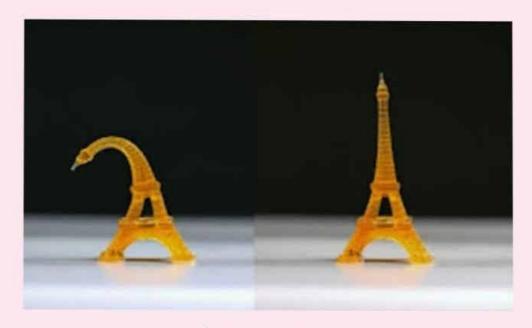
Applications of Smart Polymers:

- Drug Delivery Systems: Smart polymers can release drugs in a controlled and targeted manner. For example, a pH-responsive polymer can release drugs in the acidic environment of a tumor. This minimizes side effects and enhances the therapeutic effect.
- Biomedical Devices: Smart polymers are used in medical devices, such as shape-memory polymers for stents, which can change shape at body temperature, or contact lenses that change shape in response to moisture content in the eye.
- Tissue Engineering: Scaffold materials with thermoresponsive properties can be used in tissue engineering to create threedimensional structures for cell growth and tissue regeneration.
- Sensors: Electrically or chemically responsive polymers are incorporated into sensors for detecting specific analytes. For example, a pH-responsive polymer can be used to create a pH sensor.
- Responsive Coatings: Smart polymers are used to create coatings for surfaces that change properties based on external conditions. This can include anti-fouling

- change properties based on external conditions. This can include anti-fouling coatings on ships and controlled release coatings on drug tablets.
- Soft Robotics: Polymers that change shape or stiffness in response to external stimuli are employed in soft robotics. These materials enable robots to have more flexible and adaptable movements.
- Waste Water Treatment: lon-responsive polymers can be used for the removal of ions and heavy metals from water. They can undergo reversible ion exchange for the purification of water.
- Optics and Photonics: Light-responsive polymers have applications in optics and photonics, enabling the development of devices like light modulators and switches.



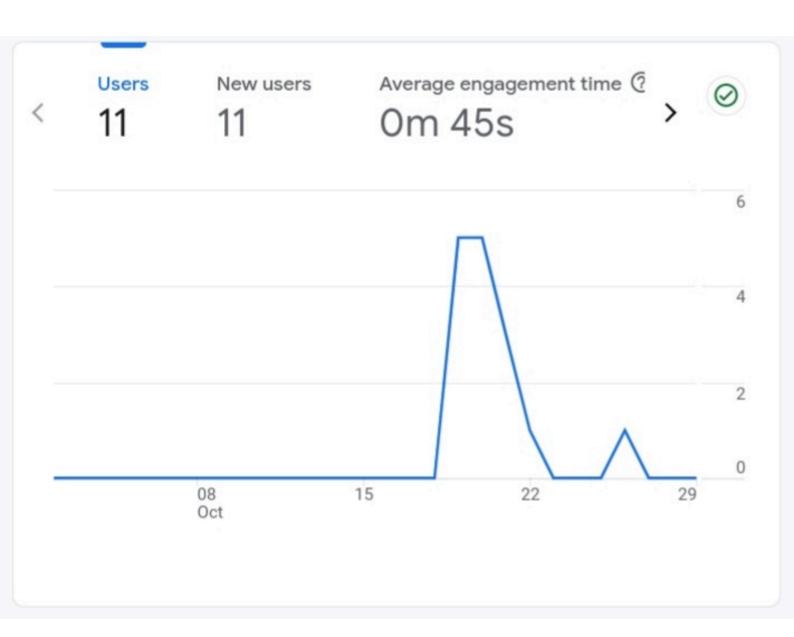
Shape Recovery

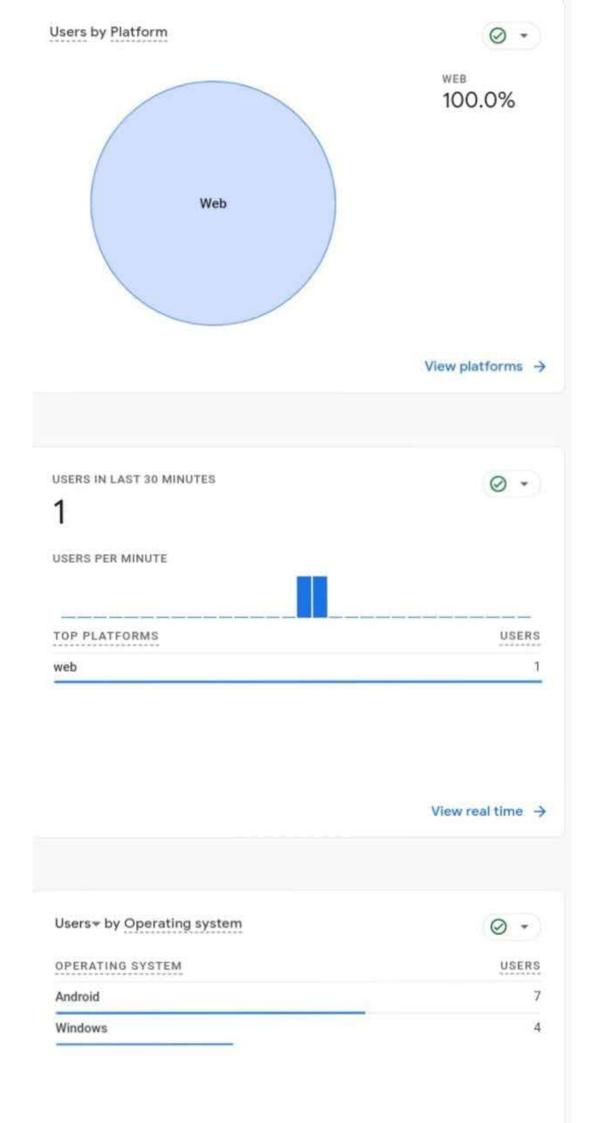


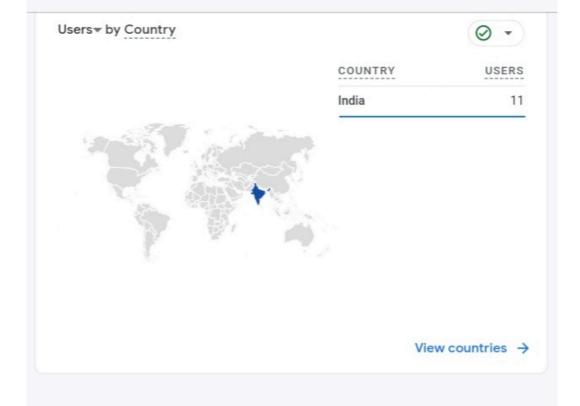
Shape Recovery

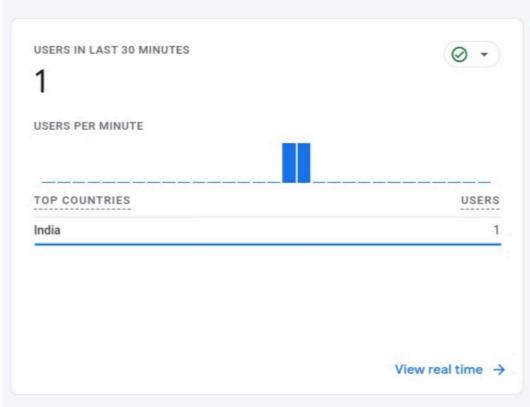
Smart polymers are an exciting and evolving field in materials science and engineering. Their ability to respond to various stimuli in a controlled and reversible manner opens up a wide range of applications, offering innovative solutions in fields such as biomedicine, nanotechnology, and materials engineering. As research in this area continues to advance, we can anticipate even more fascinating and practical applications for smart polymers in the future.

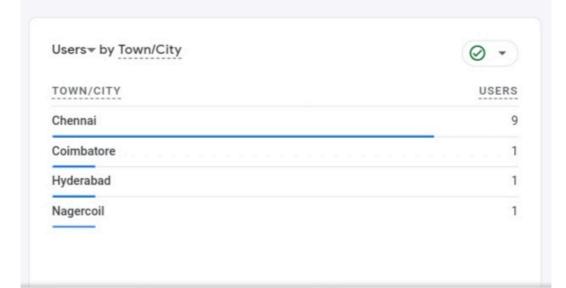
"Intelligent polymers:Shaping a smarter, more adaptable tomorrow"





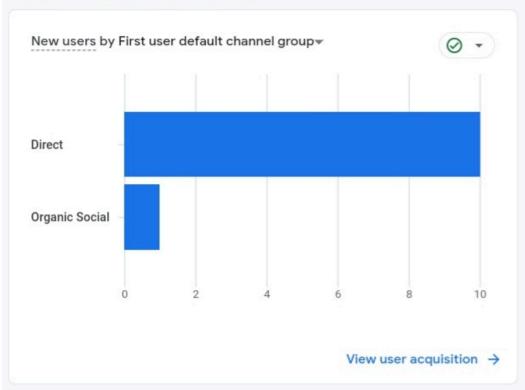


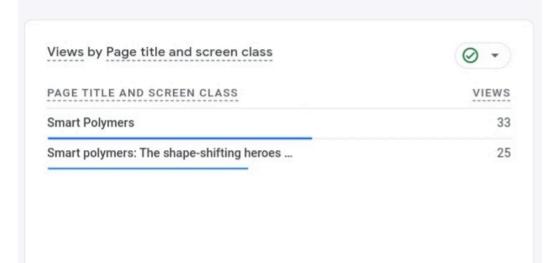


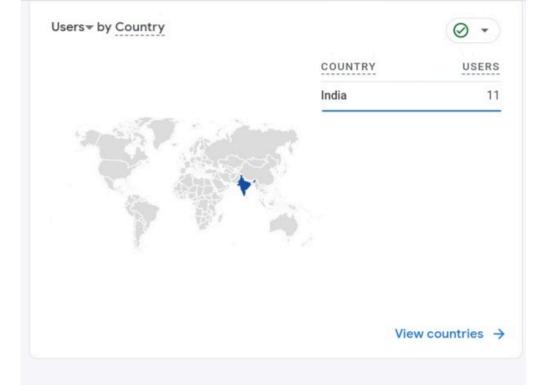


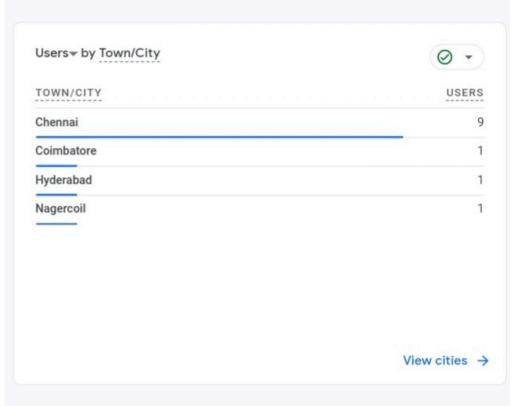


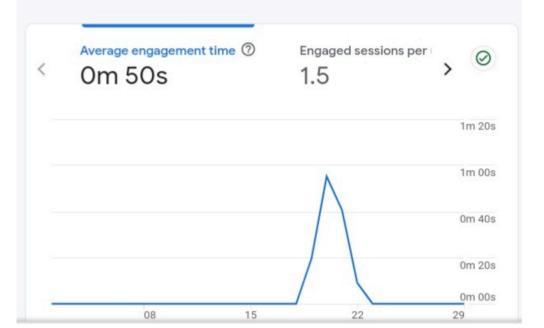
WHERE DO YOUR NEW USERS COME FROM?

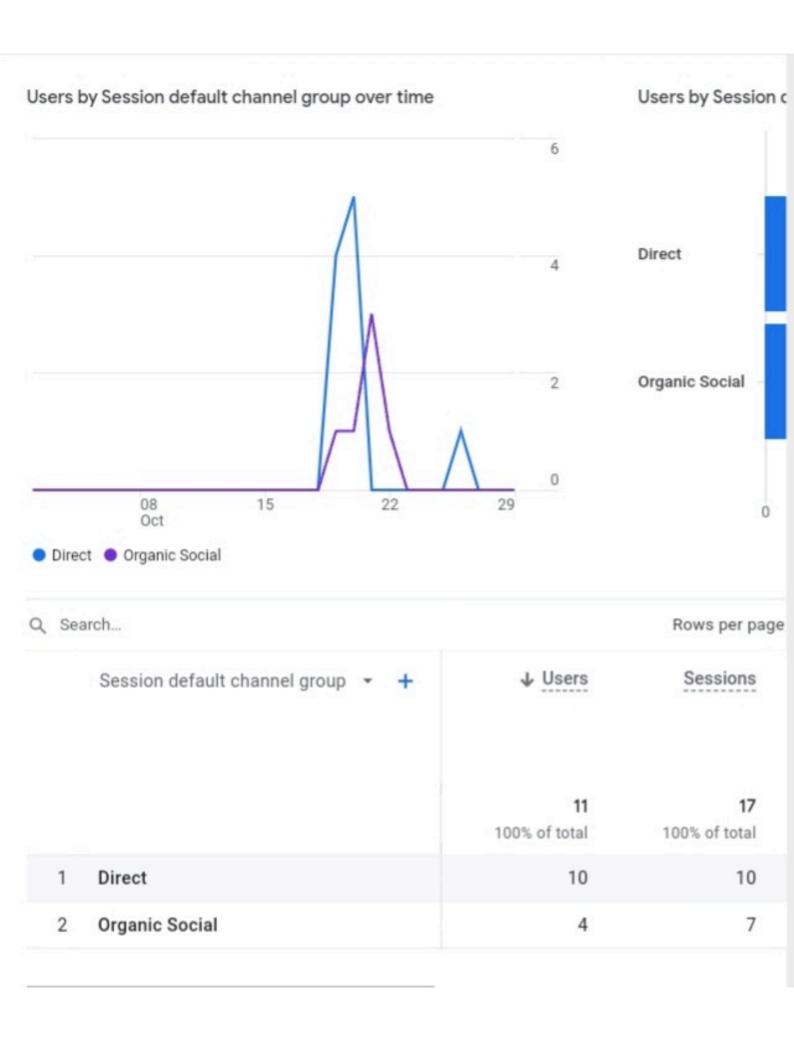


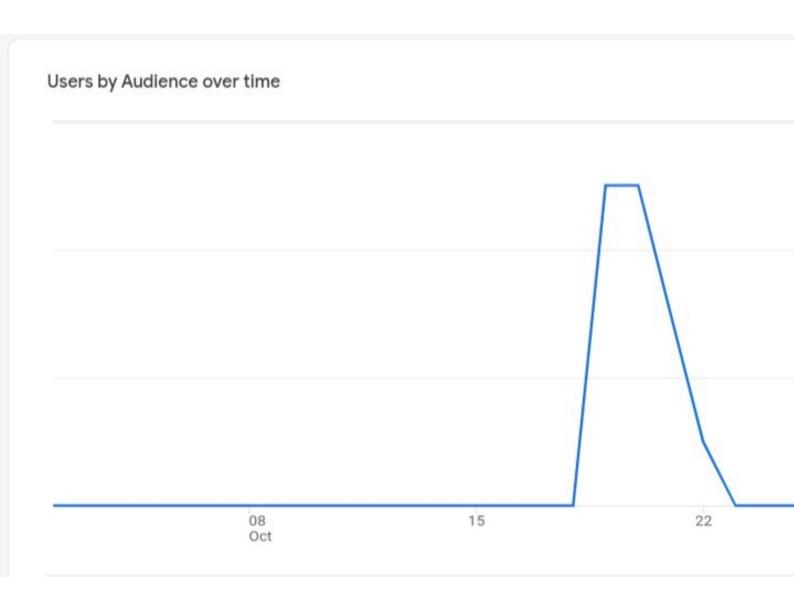












New users by First user default channel group



FIRST USER DEFAULT CHANNEL GROUP **NEW USERS** Direct 10 Organic Social 1

View user acquisition →

HOW WELL DO YOU RETAIN YOUR USERS?

User activity by cohort

Based on device data only



	Week 0	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5
All Users	100.0%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
17 Sept - 23 Sept						
24 Sept - 30 Sept						
1 Oct - 7 Oct						
8 Oct - 14 Oct						
15 Oct - 21 Oct						
22 Oct - 28 Oct						

6 weeks ending Oct 28

