

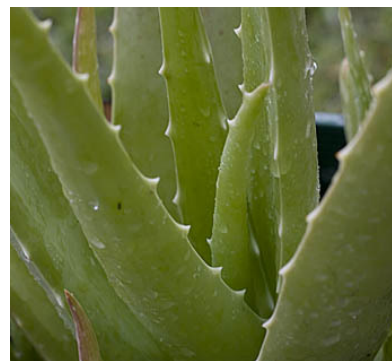
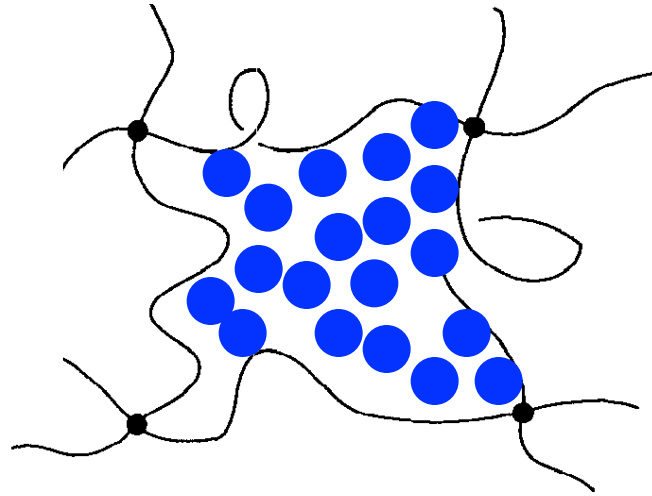
advances in the mechanics of soft materials

elastic dissipaters

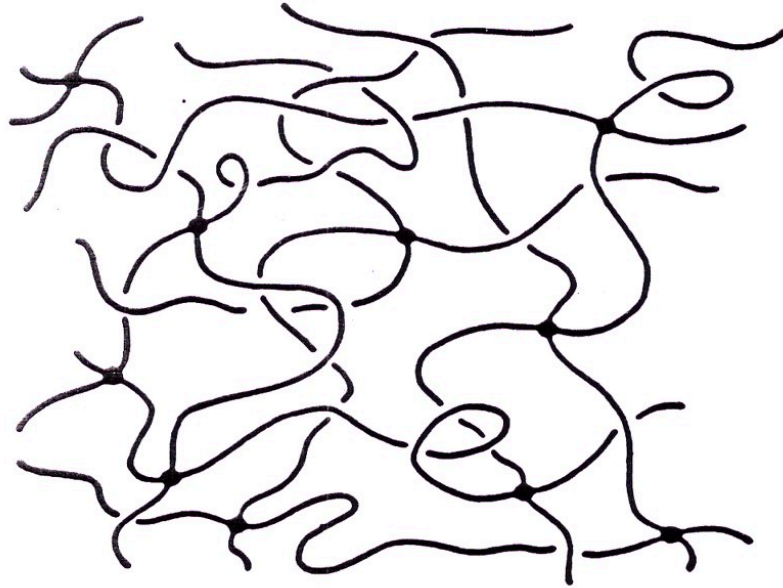
Zhigang Suo

Harvard University

Soft material 1. Tissue

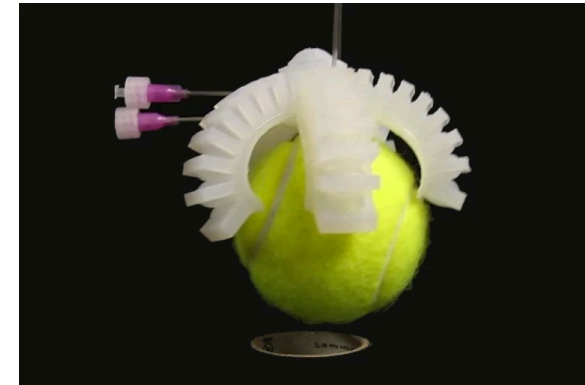


Soft material 2. Elastomer

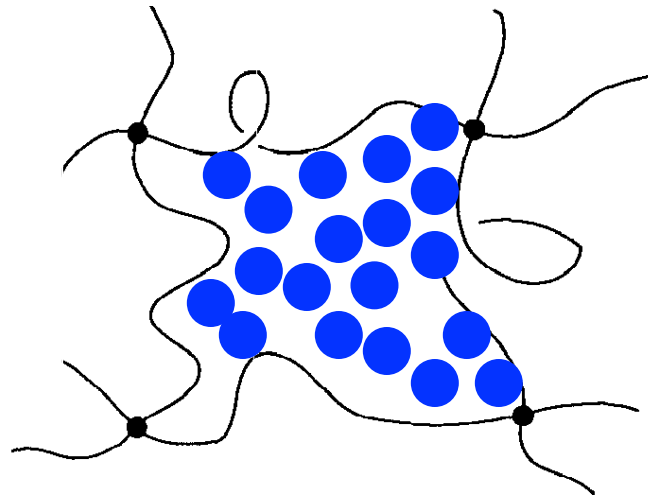


Polymer chain
Crosslink

Polymer network



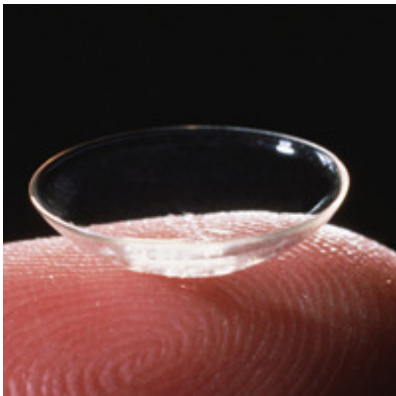
Soft material 3. Hydrogel



Polymer chain
Crosslink

Polymer network

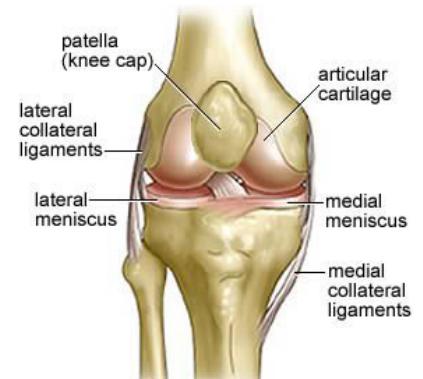
Solvent
Solute



Contact lens
1960s



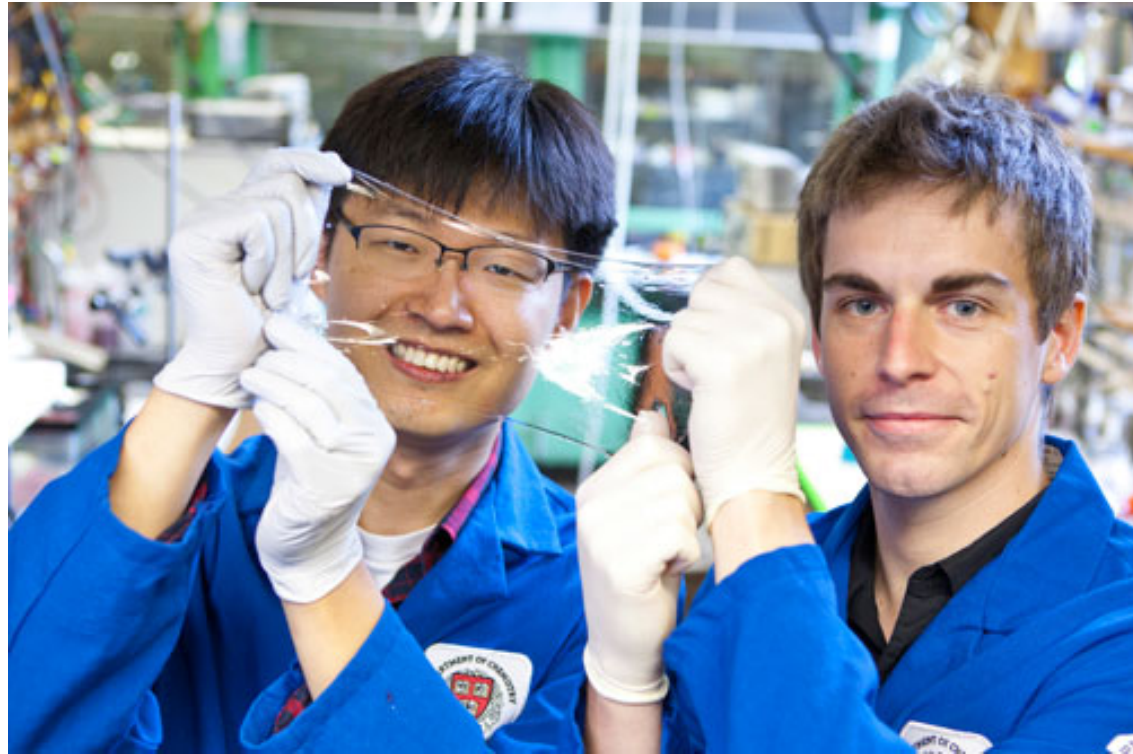
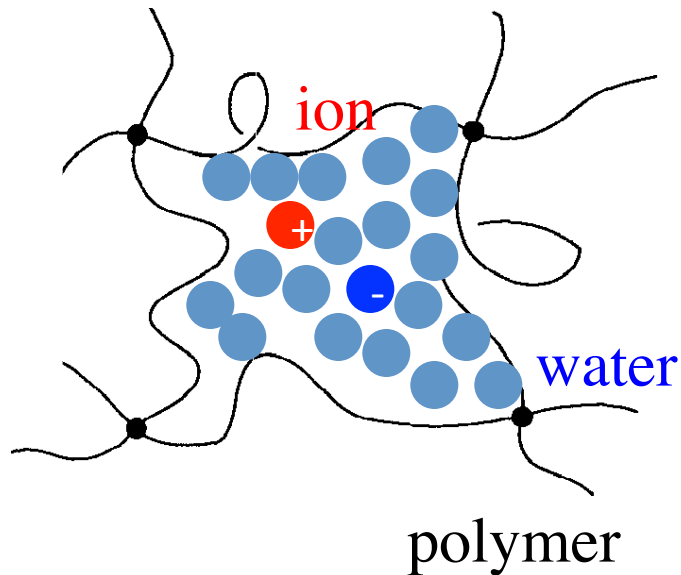
Superabsorbent diaper
1980s



Artificial tissues
ongoing

Stretchable, transparent, ionic conductors

Hydrogel



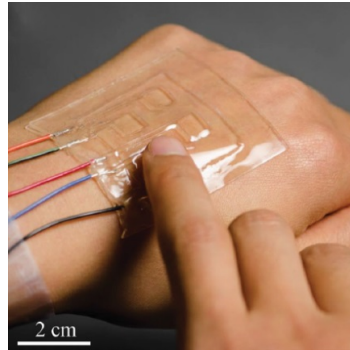
hydrogel ionotronics

ionic music (iTune)

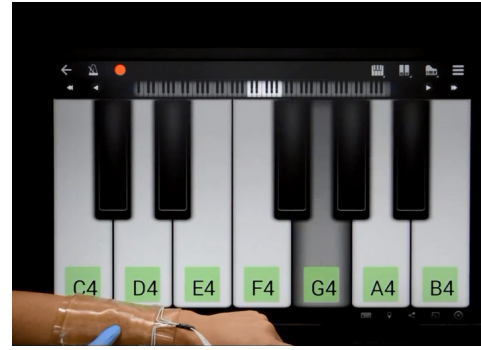


Science 2013

ionic touchpad (iPad)

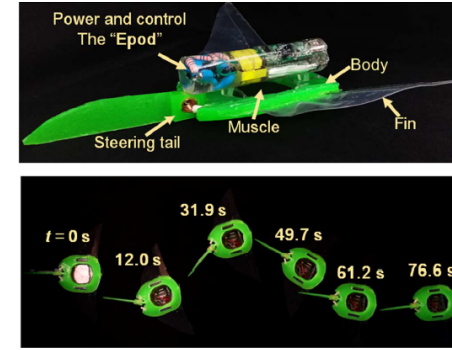


Advanced. Materials 2014



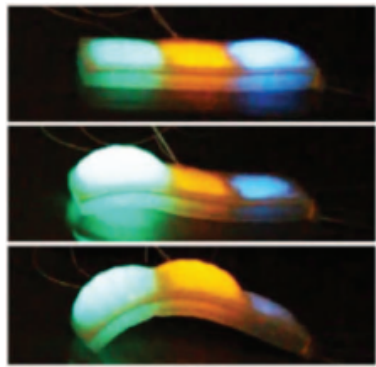
Sun, et al. Science 2016

ionic robot (iBot)

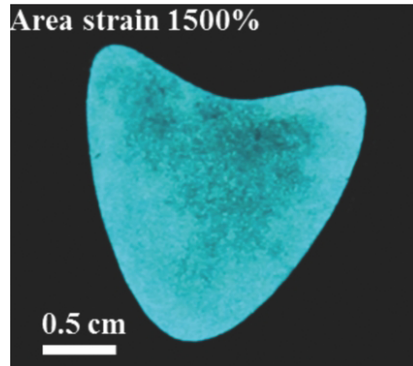


Li, et al. Sci. Adv. 2016

electroluminescence



Larson et al. Science 2016

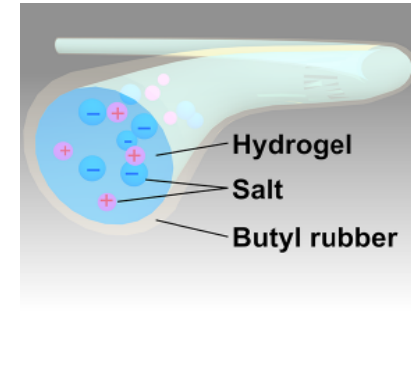


Advanced Materials 2016

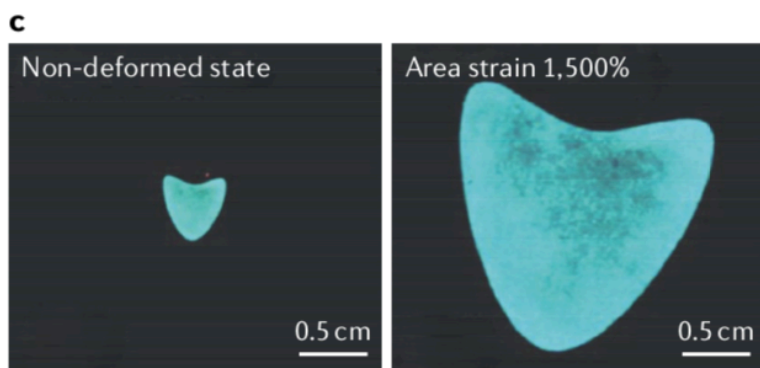
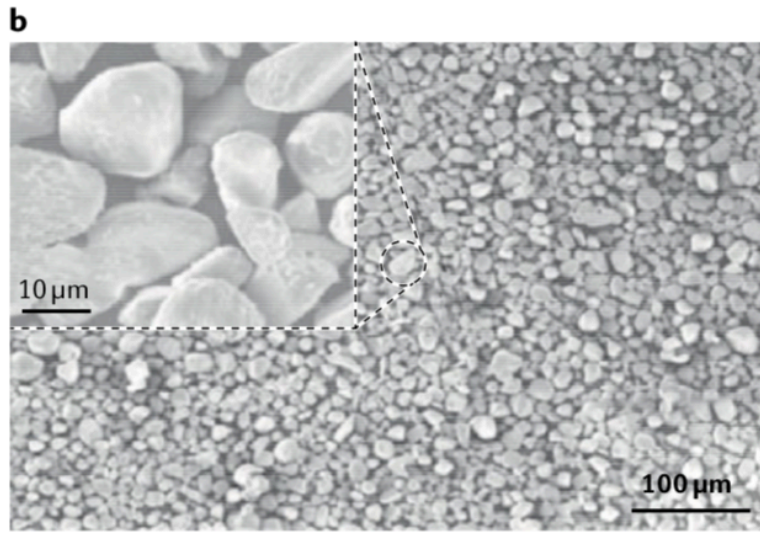
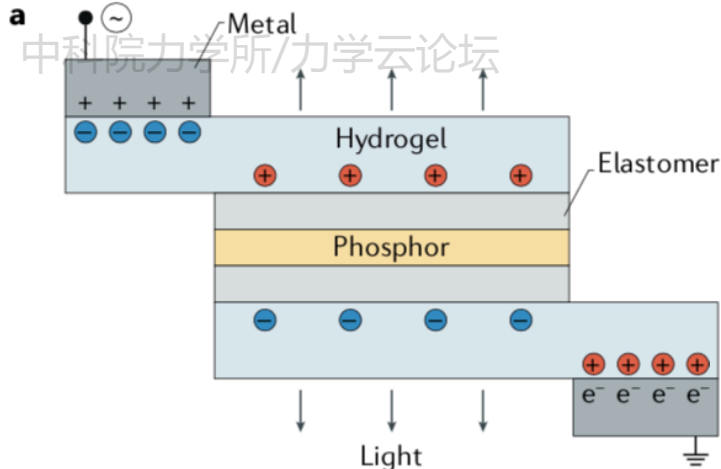
artificial axon



EML 2015

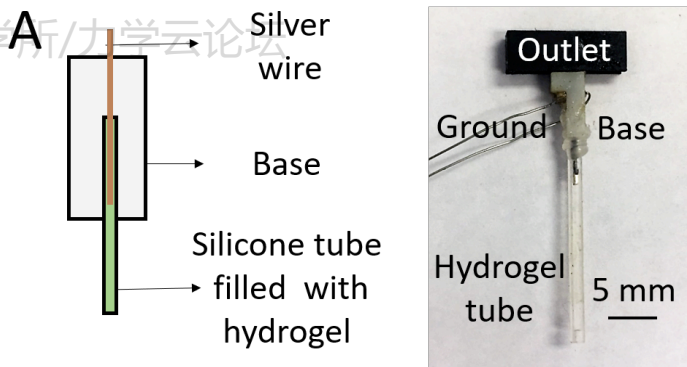


AMI 2017

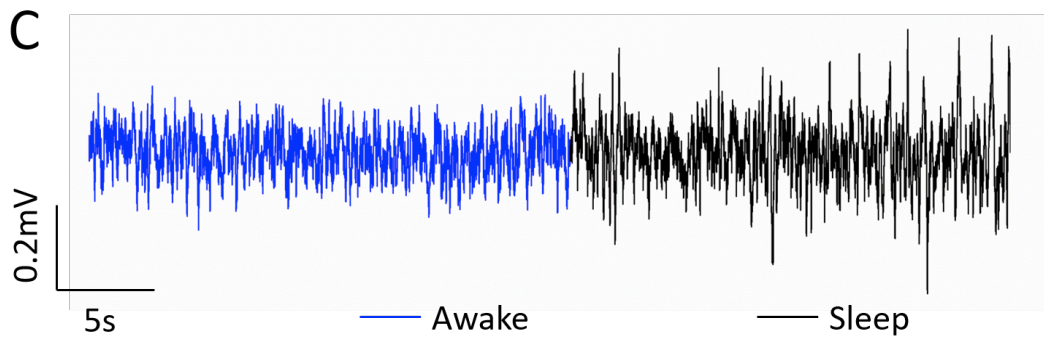
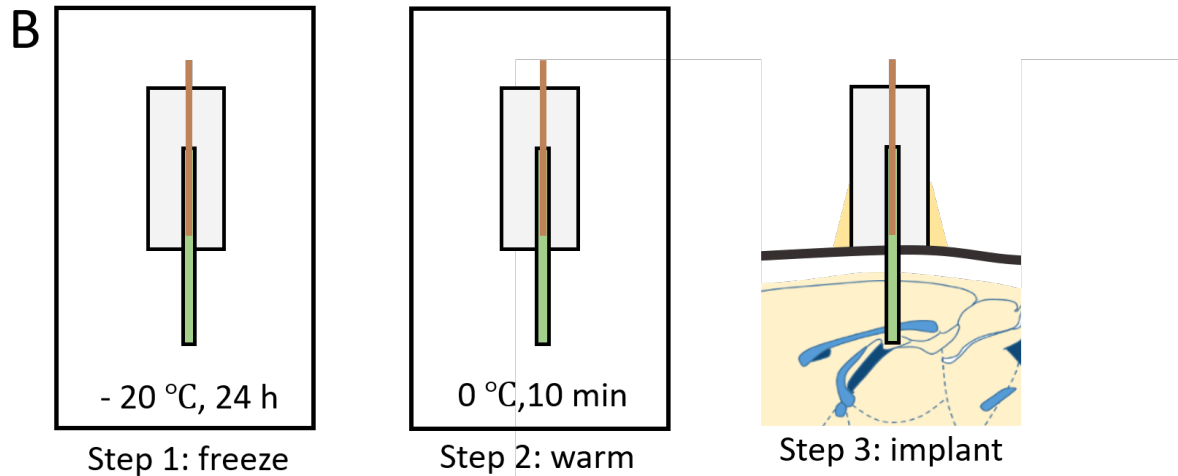


Electroluminescence of giant stretchability

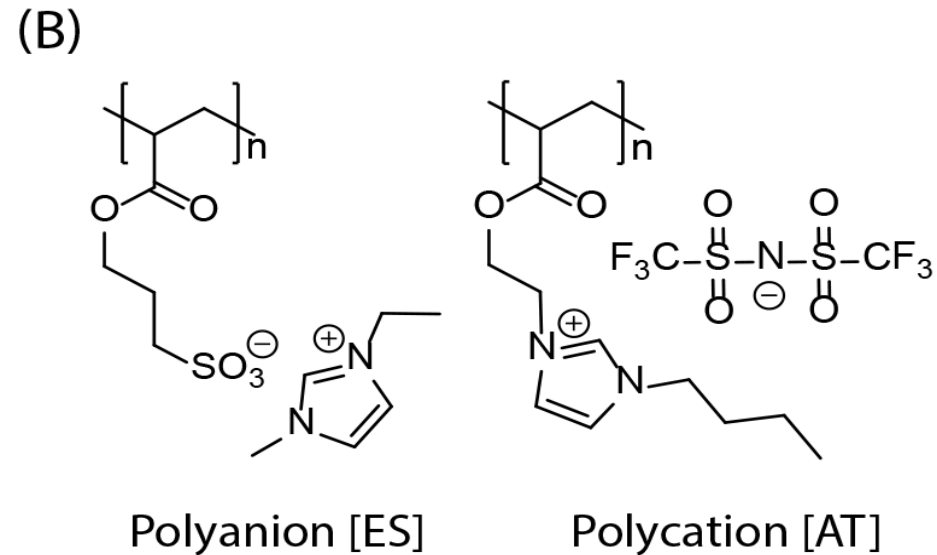
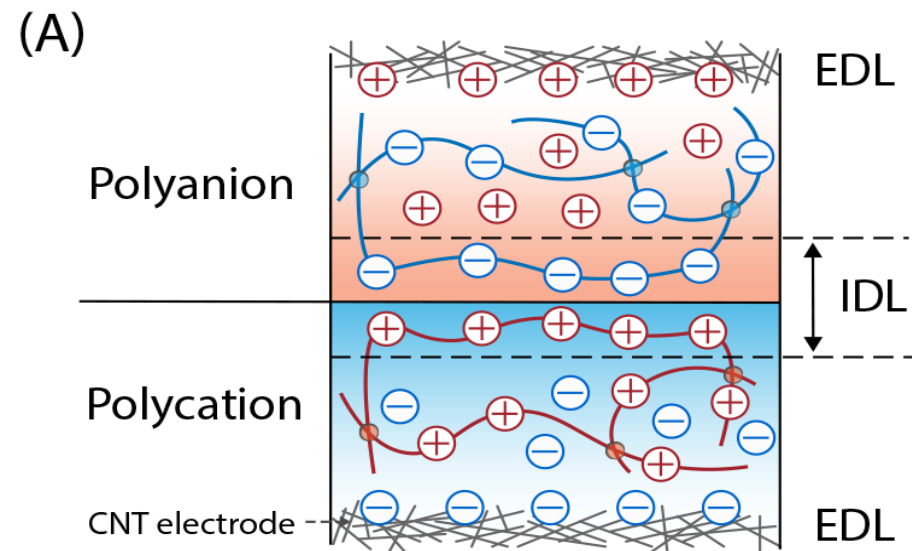




Neurohydrogel



ionoelastomer diodes and transistors



Glass is elastic but brittle.



Metal is inelastic but tough.



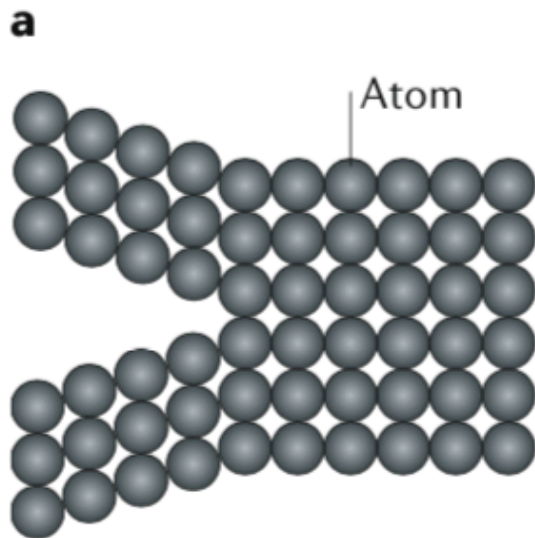
elastic dissipater



Wang, Xiang, Yao, Le Floch, Mendez, Suo, PNAS 2019
Xiang, Wang, Yang, Yao, Wang, Suo. Materials Today 2019
Liu, Yang, Yin, Wang, Qu, Suo, JMPS 2019

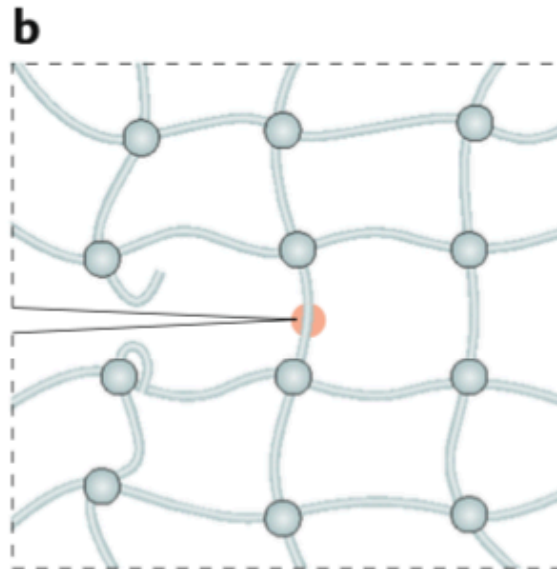
Toughness

Griffith 1921



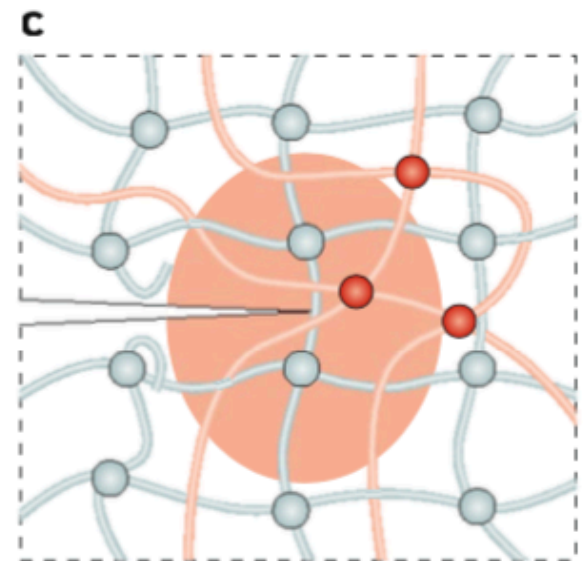
Break a layer of bonds
Toughness $\sim 1 \text{ J/m}^2$

Lake-Thomas 1967



Snap a layer of chains
Toughness $\sim 10\text{-}1000 \text{ J/m}^2$

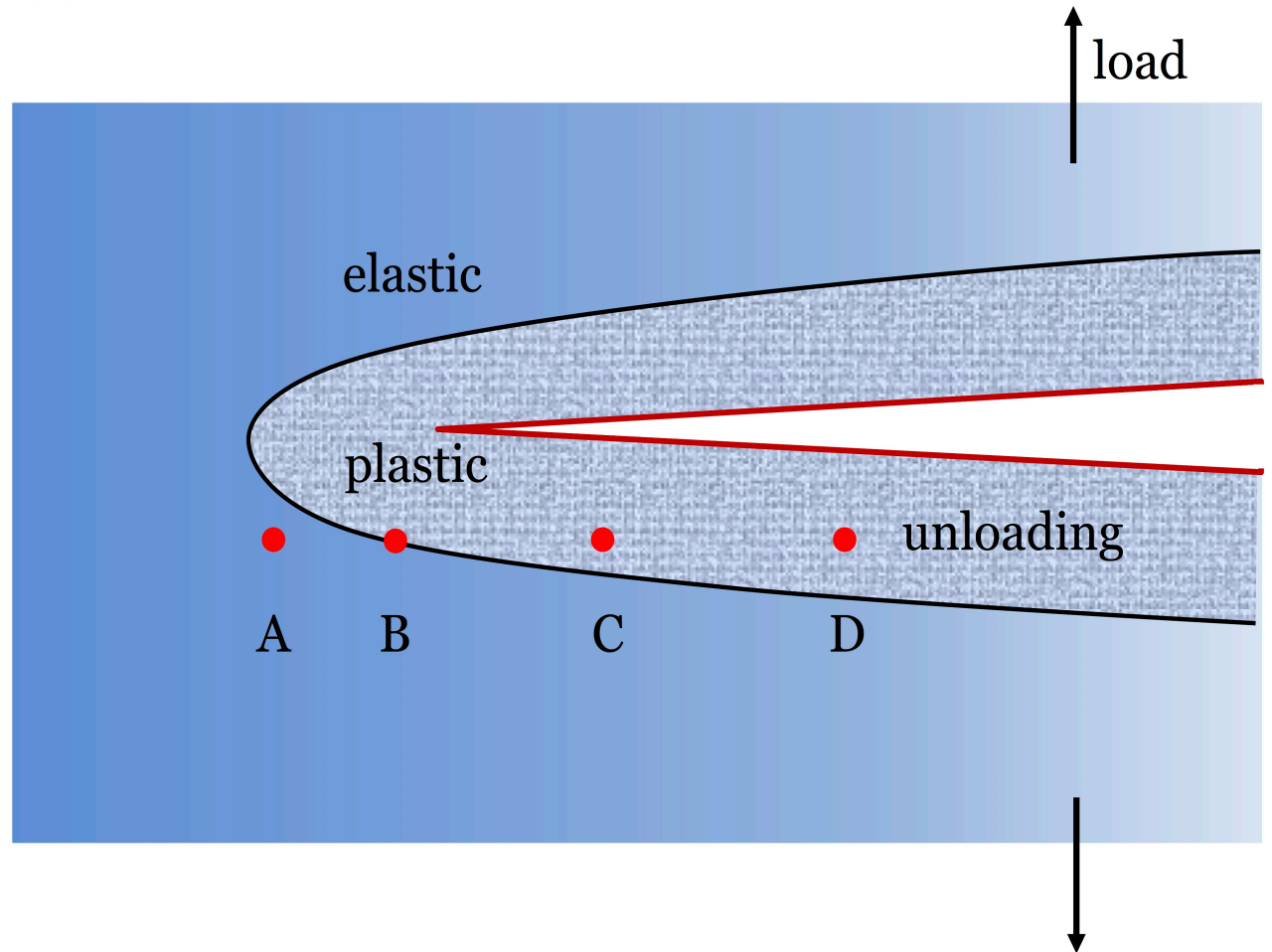
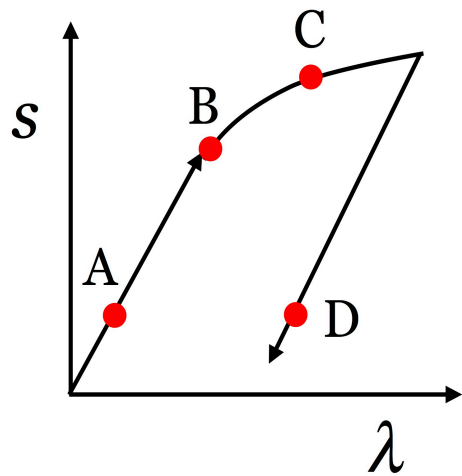
Irwin-Orowan 1940s



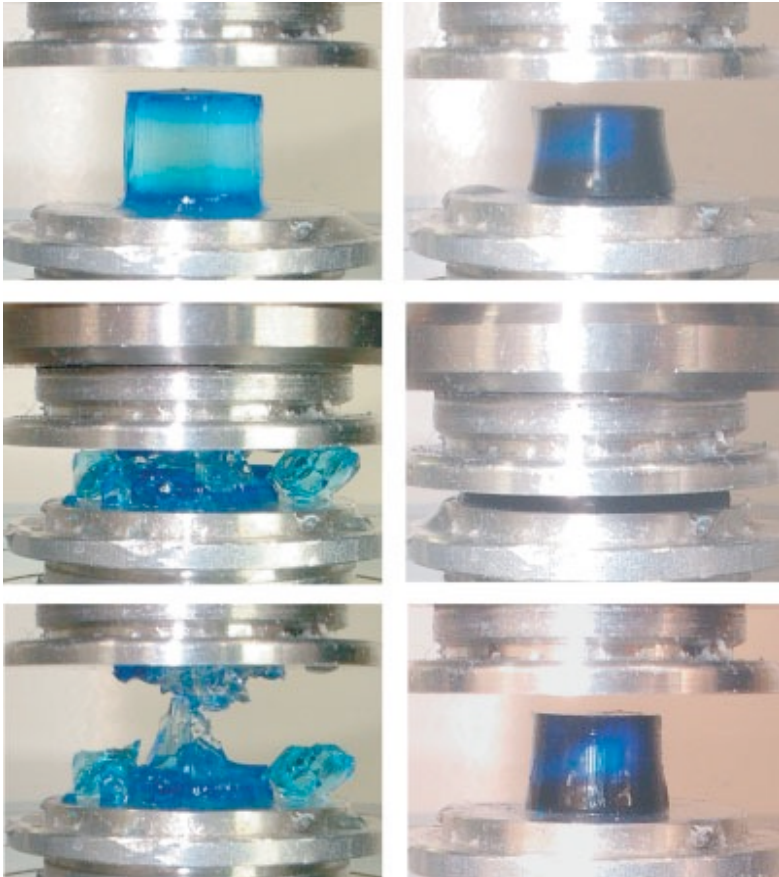
Dissipate energy in the bulk
Toughness $\sim 100\text{-}10000 \text{ J/m}^2$

Irwin-Orowan toughness

Inelasticity
Hysteresis
Toughness

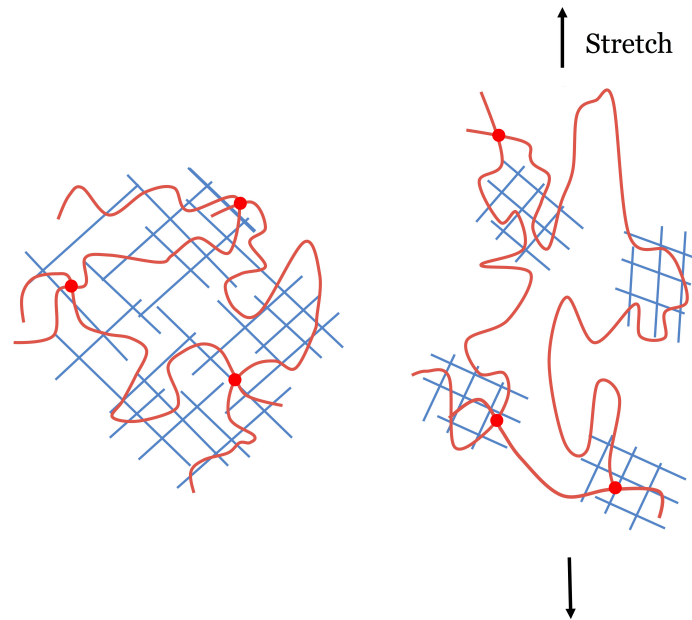


Double-network gels



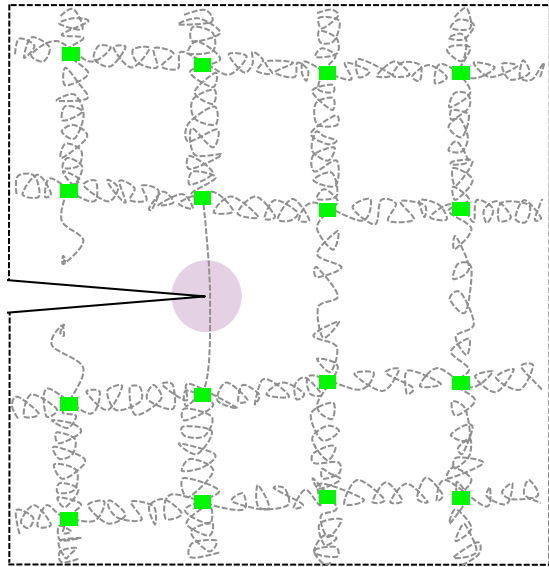
Single-network gel

Double-network gel



brittle + brittle = tough

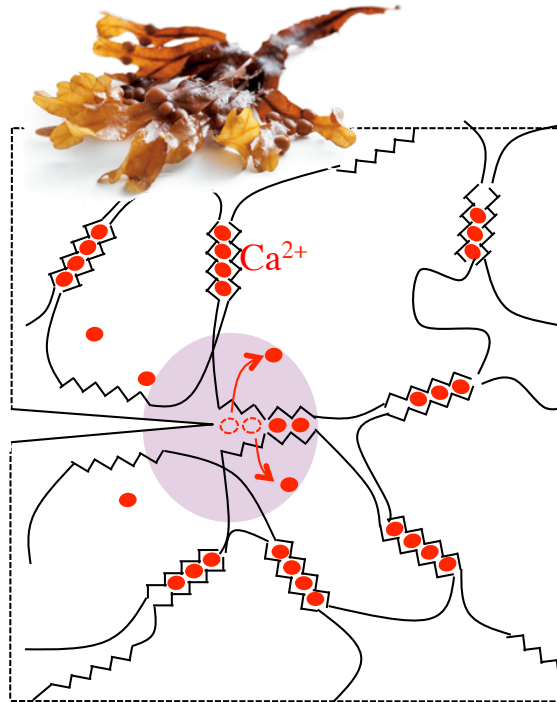
a



Polyacrylamide gel

100 J/m²

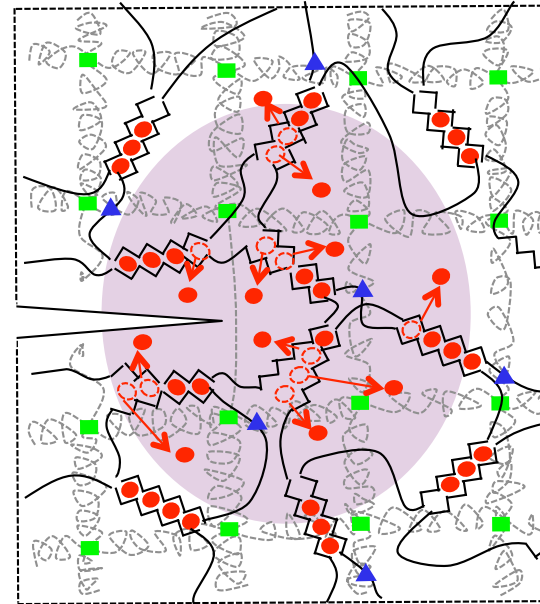
b



Alginate gel

10 J/m²

c



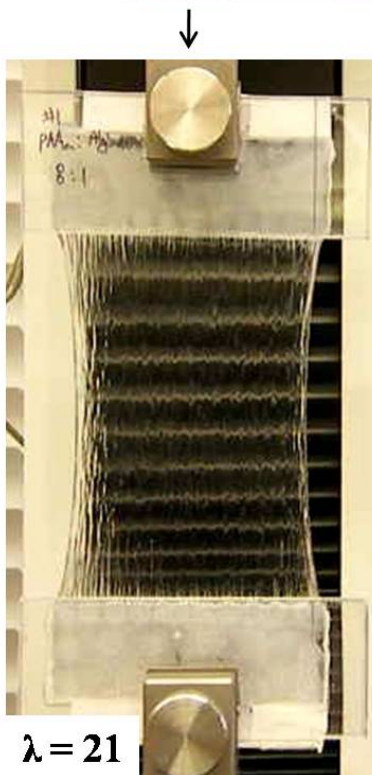
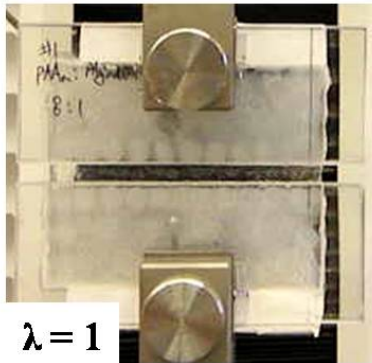
Hybrid gel

9000 J/m²

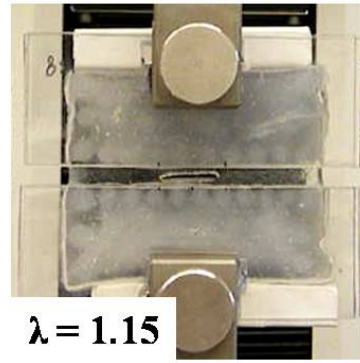
Plastic zone near the crack tip

Highly stretchable and tough hydrogels

(a)

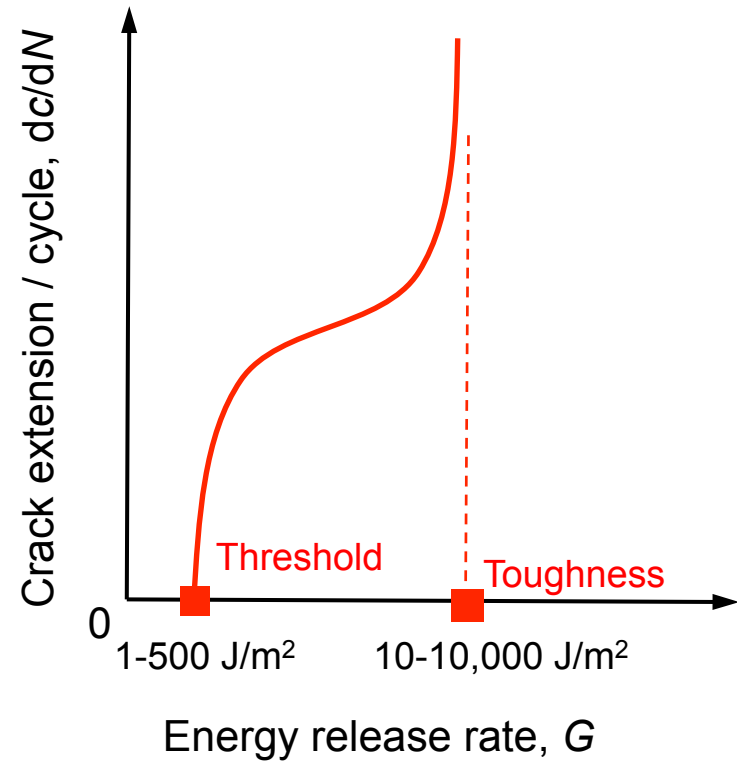
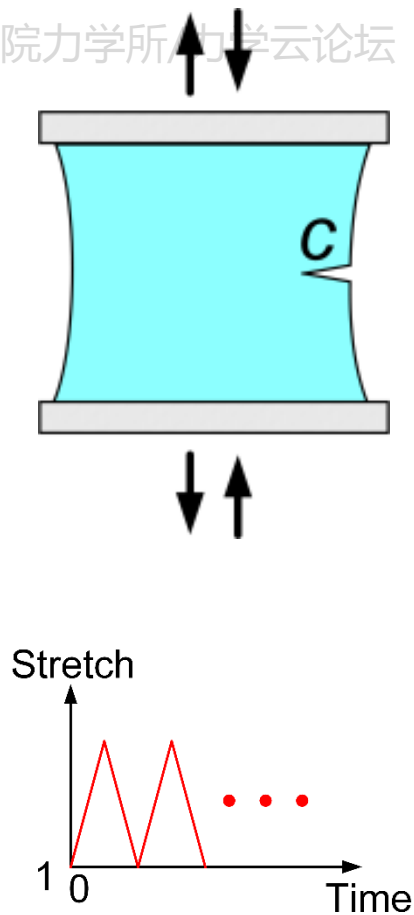


(b)



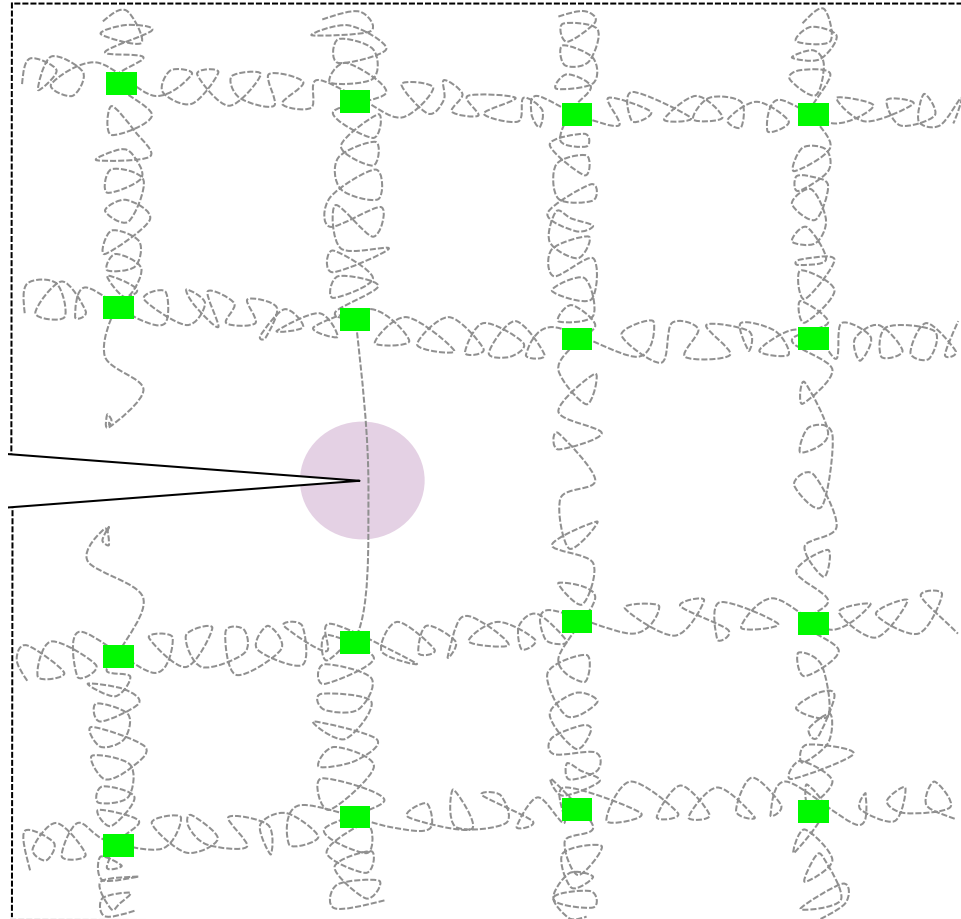
- Water: 90%
- Stretch: 21
- Fracture energy: 9000 J/m²

- ~10 J/m², tofu, jello
- ~10 J/m², most gels
- ~100 J/m², contact lenses
- ~1000 J/m², cartilage
- ~1000 J/m², double network gels (Gong 2003)
- ~1000 J/m², VHB
- ~10,000 J/m², natural rubber



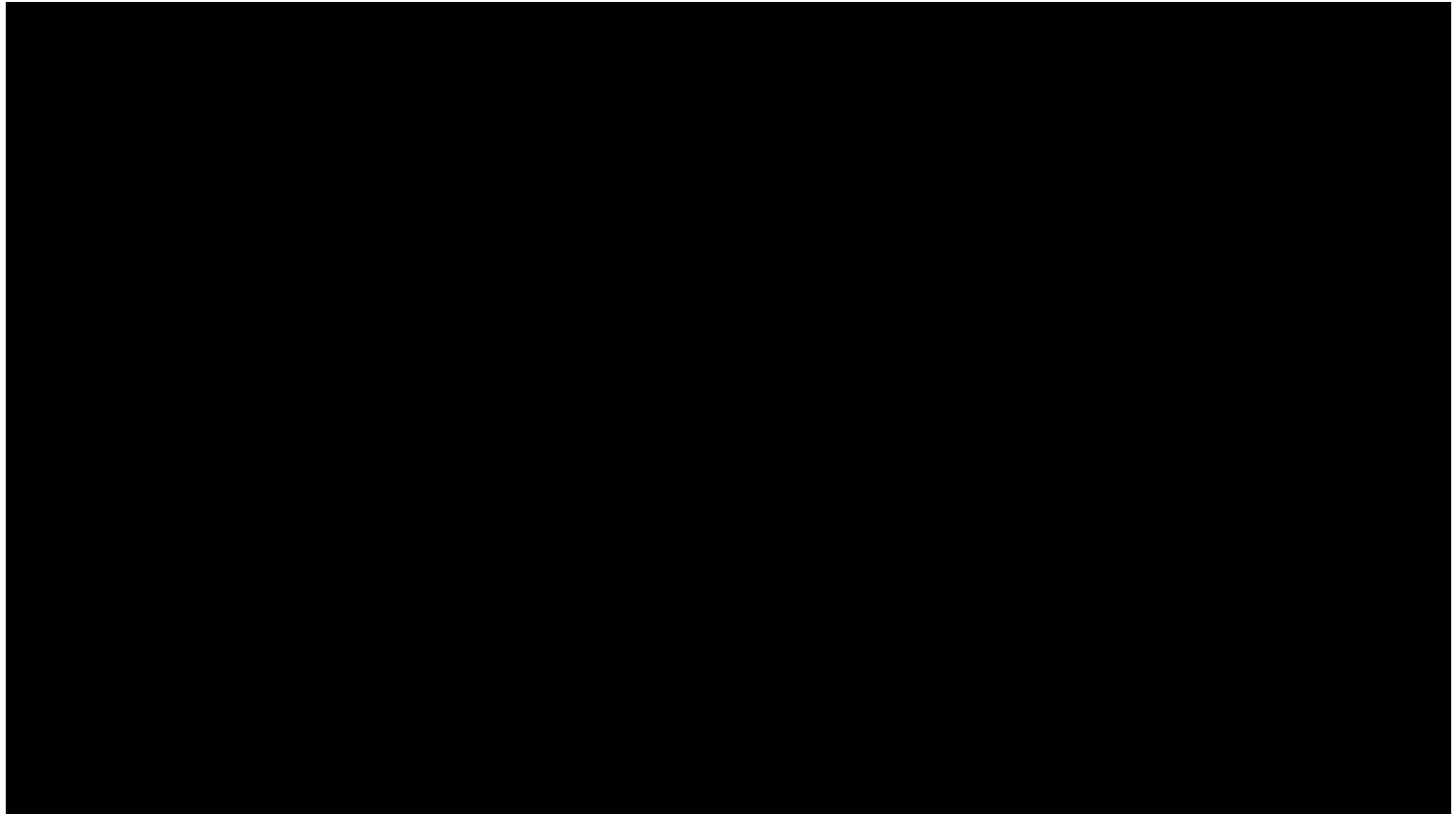
- **Toughness** of hydrogels has been extensively studied in last 17 years.
- **Threshold** of hydrogels is a new game in last 3 years.

Hypothesis: an elastic network will *not* suffer fatigue



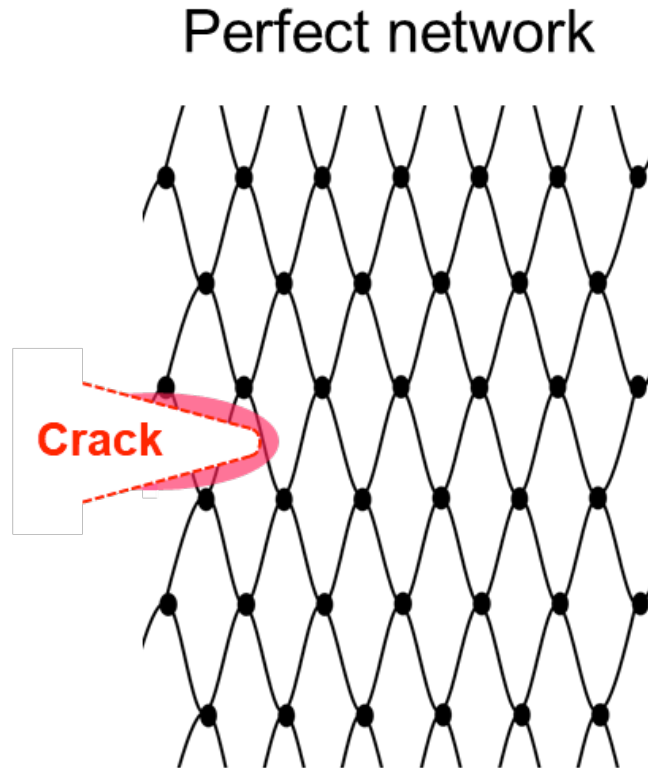
This hypothesis is wrong!

Fatigue fracture of hydrogel



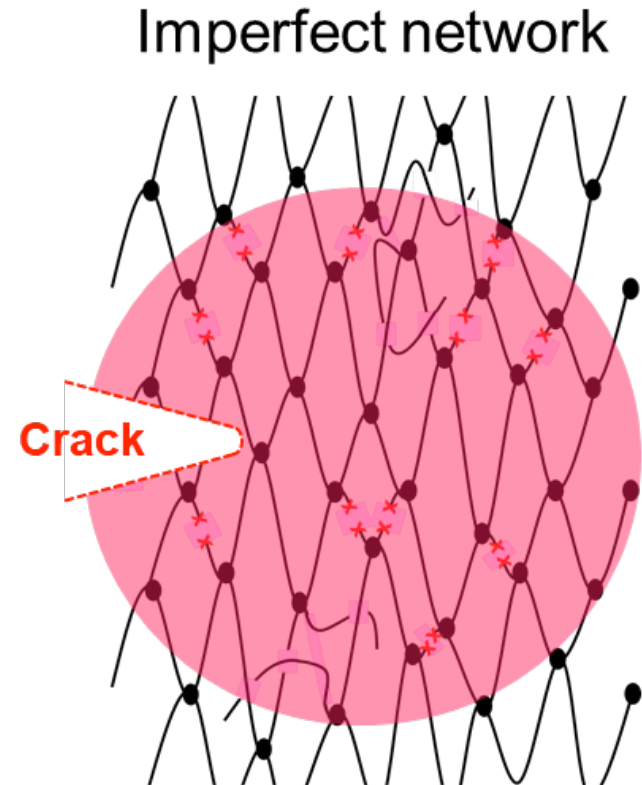
A mechanism of fatigue in an elastic network

(a)



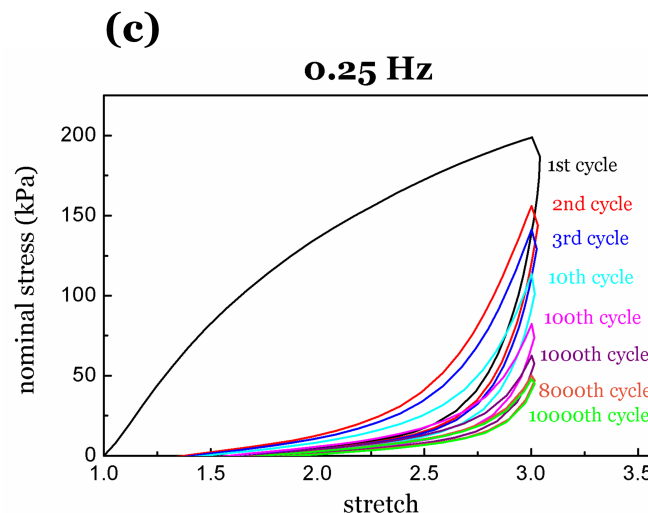
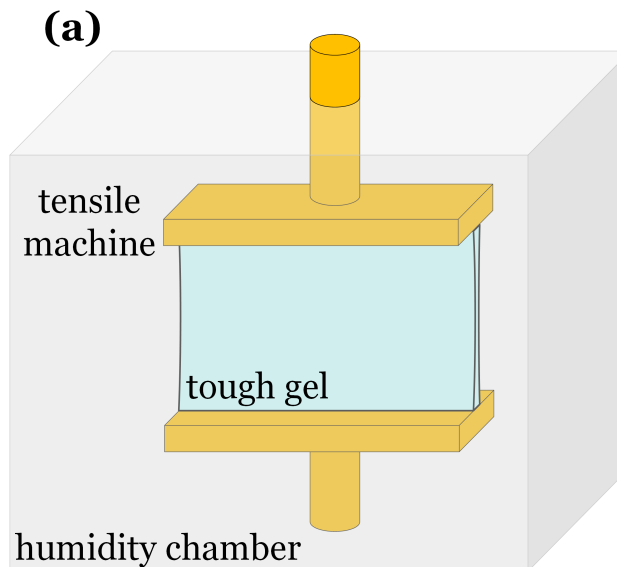
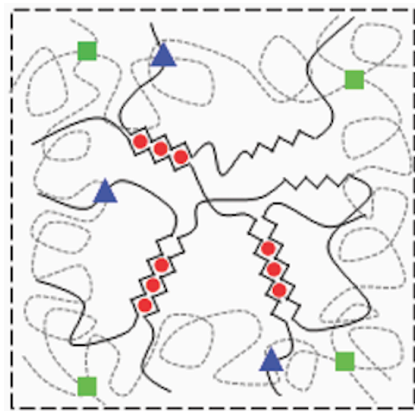
Lake-Thomas

(b)

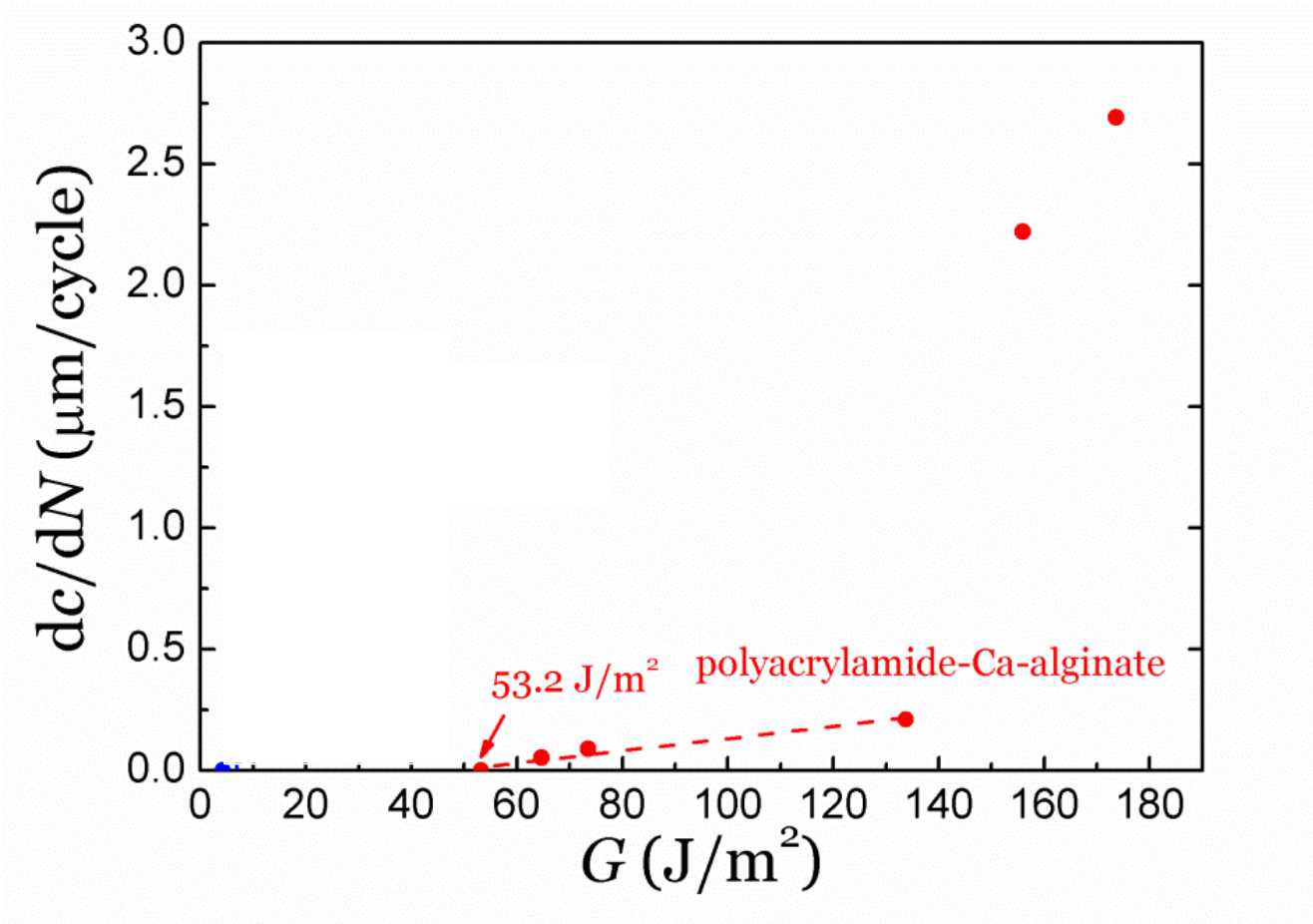


Irwin-Orowan

Shakedown of tough gel



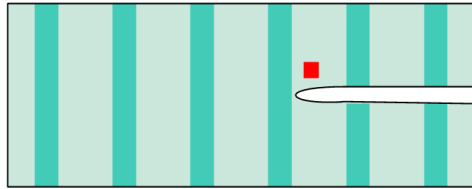
Alginate-polyacrylamide hydrogel



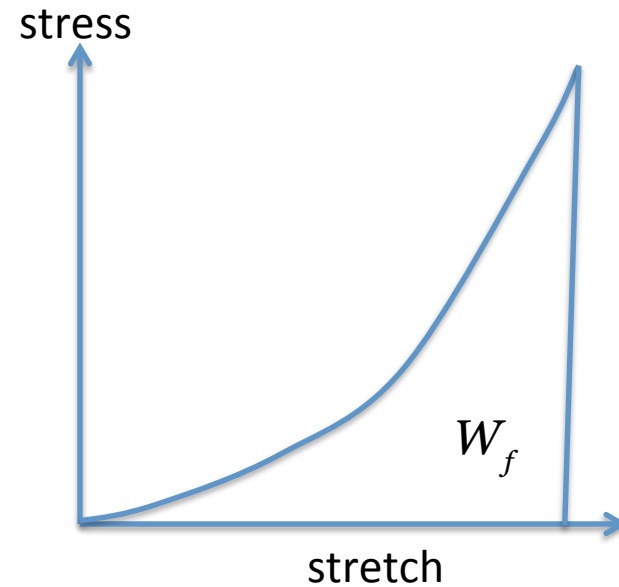
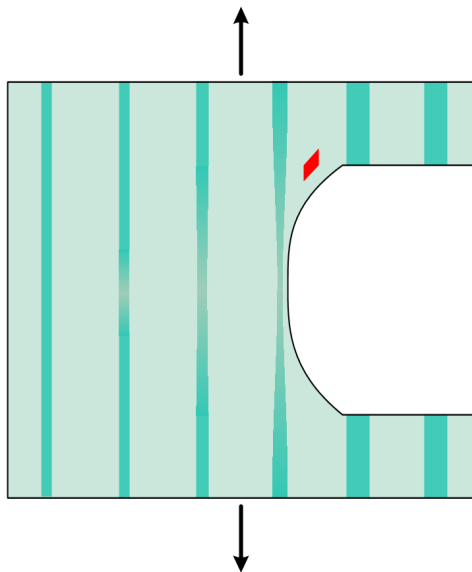
Tough for the first loading.
But suffers fatigue fracture.

Elastic dissipater

(a) Undeformed state



(b) Deformed state

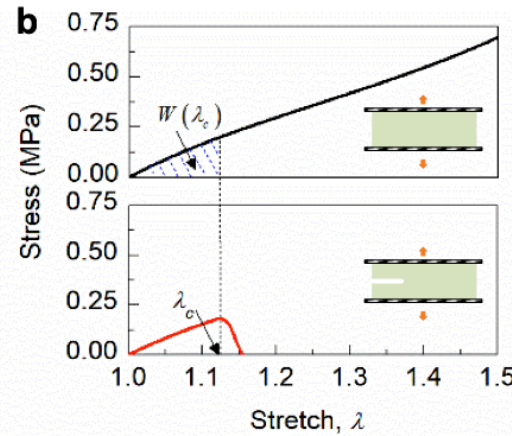
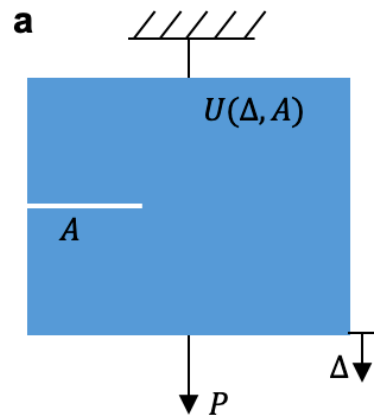


$$\Gamma_o = HW_f$$

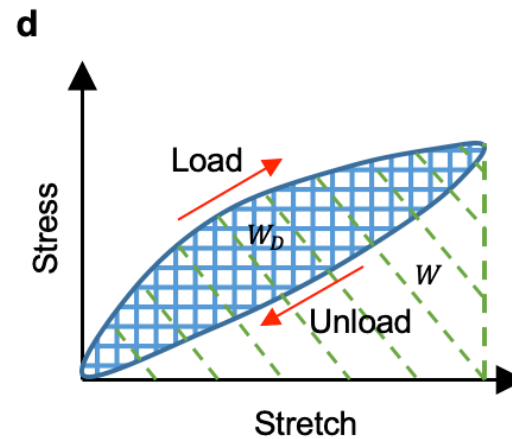
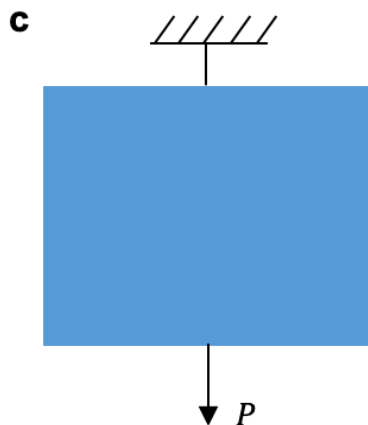
Wang, Xiang, Yao, Le Floch, Mendez, Suo, PNAS 2019

Xiang, Wang, Yang, Yao, Wang, Suo, Materials Today 2019

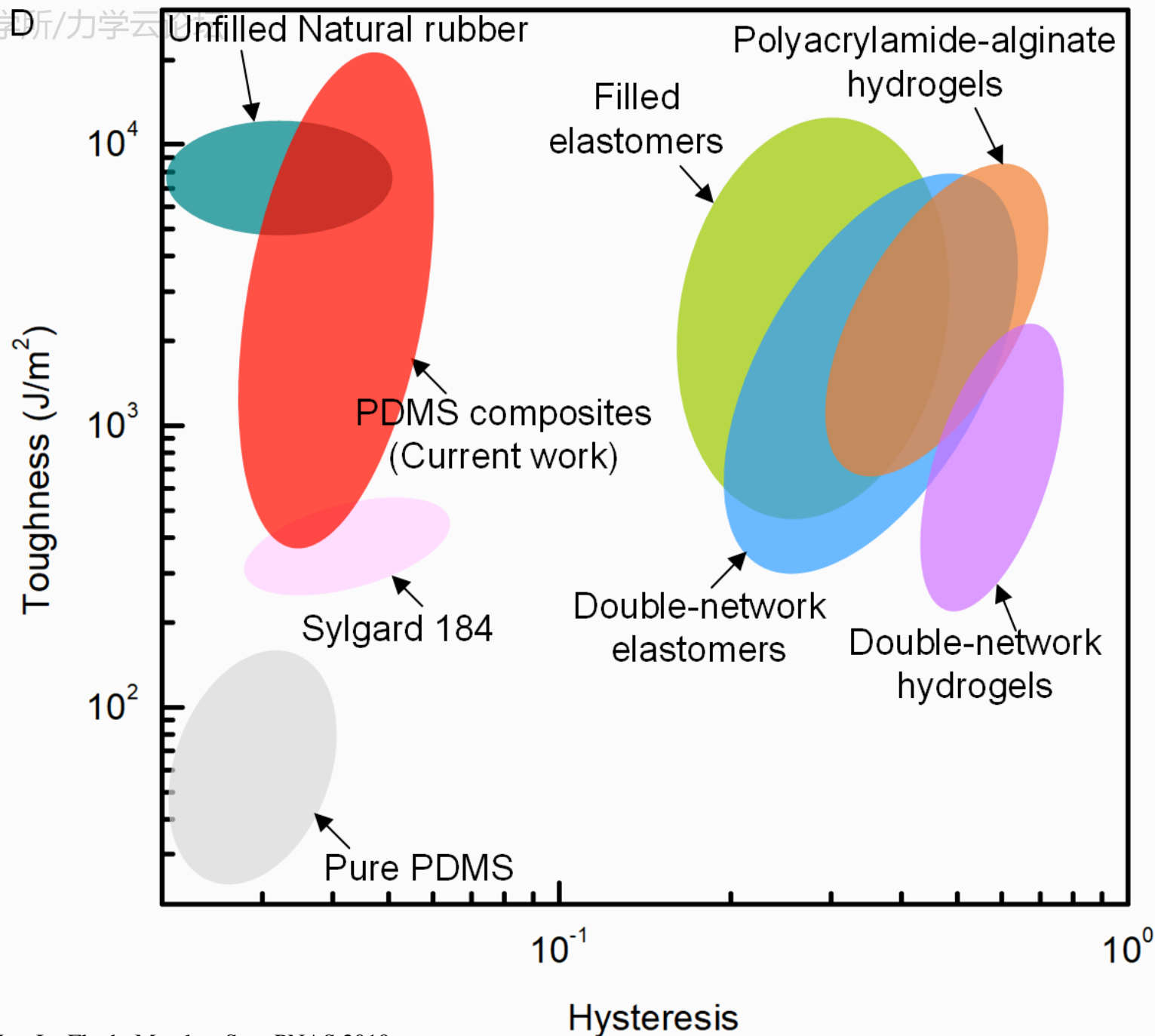
Toughness and hysteresis



$$\text{Toughness} = HW(\lambda_c)$$



$$\text{Hysteresis} = W_D / W$$



(a) $\lambda_m = 2.303$, $G = 4,441 \text{ J/m}^2$, $N=1$



(b) $\lambda_m = 2.261$, $G = 4,092 \text{ J/m}^2$, $N=10$



(c) $\lambda_m = 2.107$, $G = 2,978 \text{ J/m}^2$, $N=565$



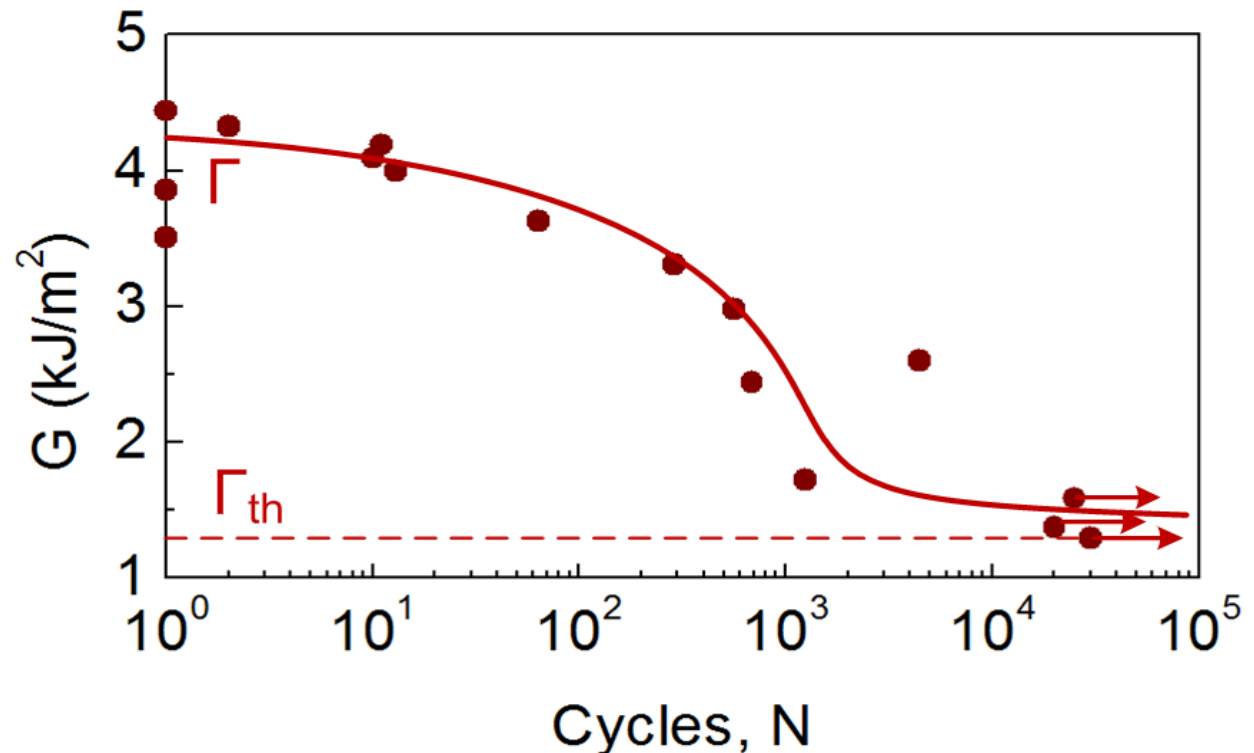
(d) $\lambda_m = 1.780$, $G = 1,372 \text{ J/m}^2$, $N=20,000$



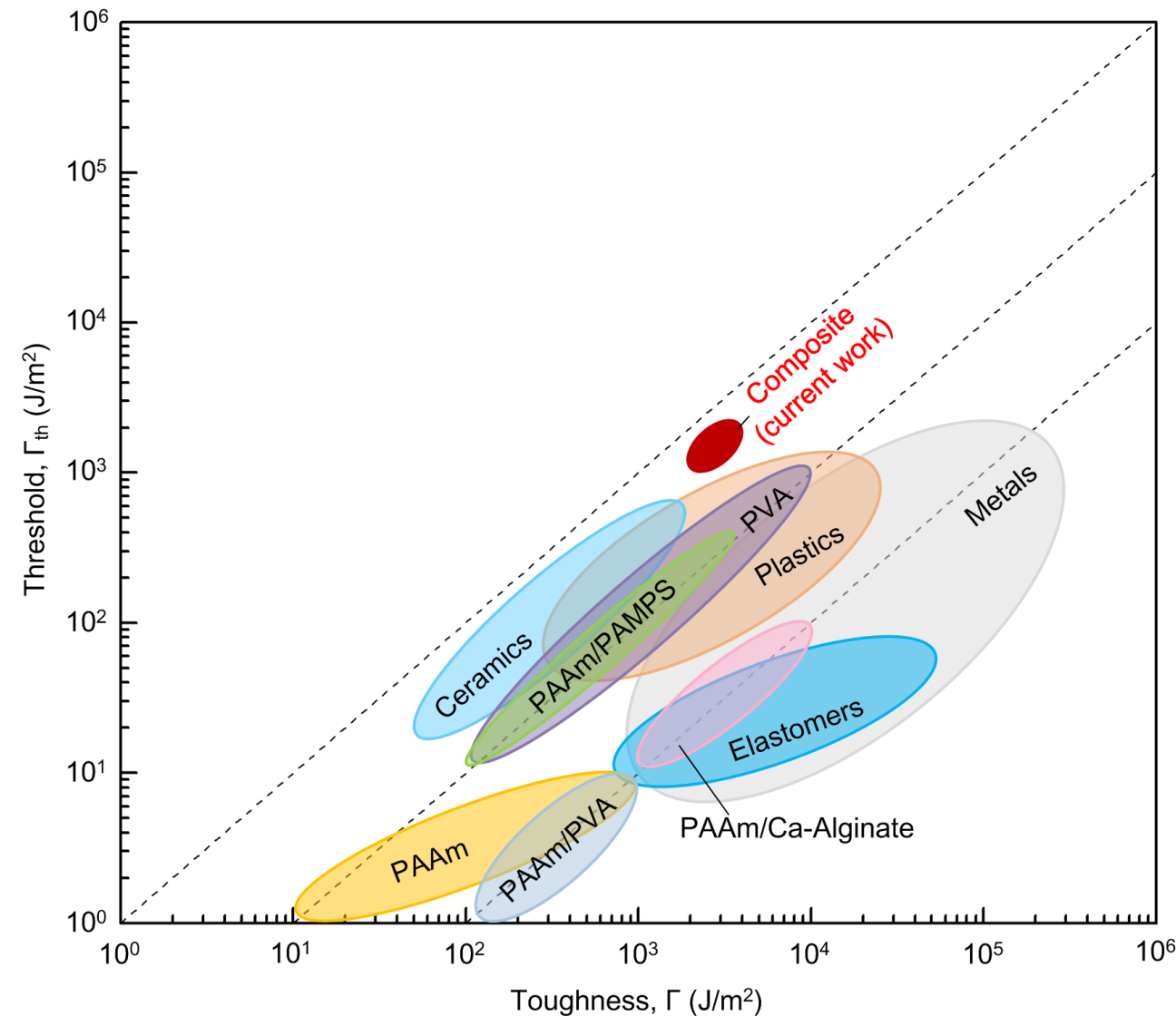
(e) $\lambda_m = 1.725$, $G = 1,290 \text{ J/m}^2$, $N=30,000$



- Matrix: PAAm hydrogel
- Fibers: PDMS elastomer



Fatigue-resistant hydrogel-elastomer hybrid



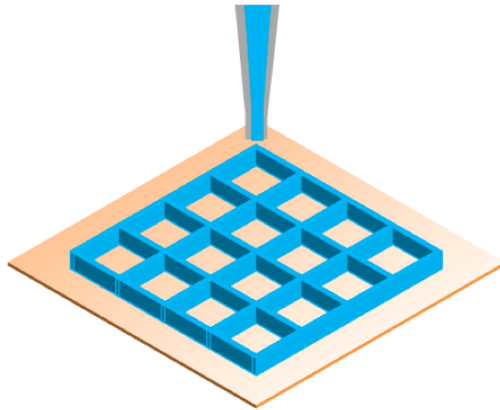
Hydrogel-elastomer

ionic cable (artificial axon)

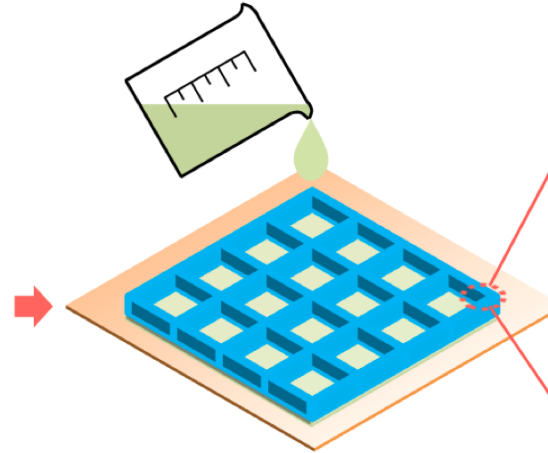


Elastic dissipater of any architecture

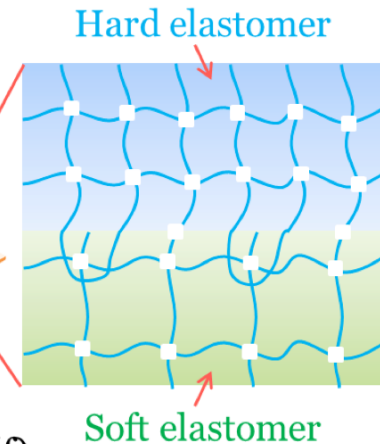
(a) Print hard elastomer



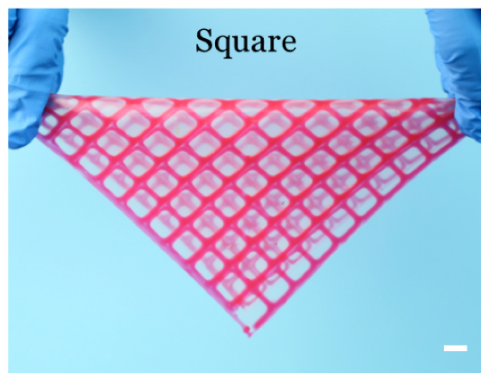
(b) Infuse precursor of soft elastomer



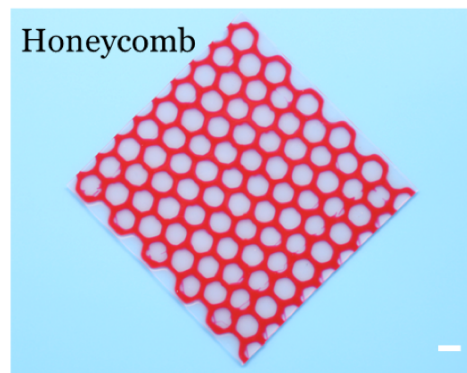
(c) Composite with strong adhesion



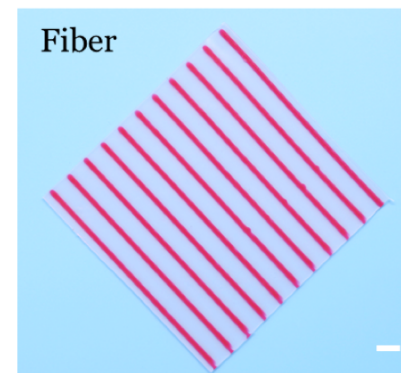
(d)



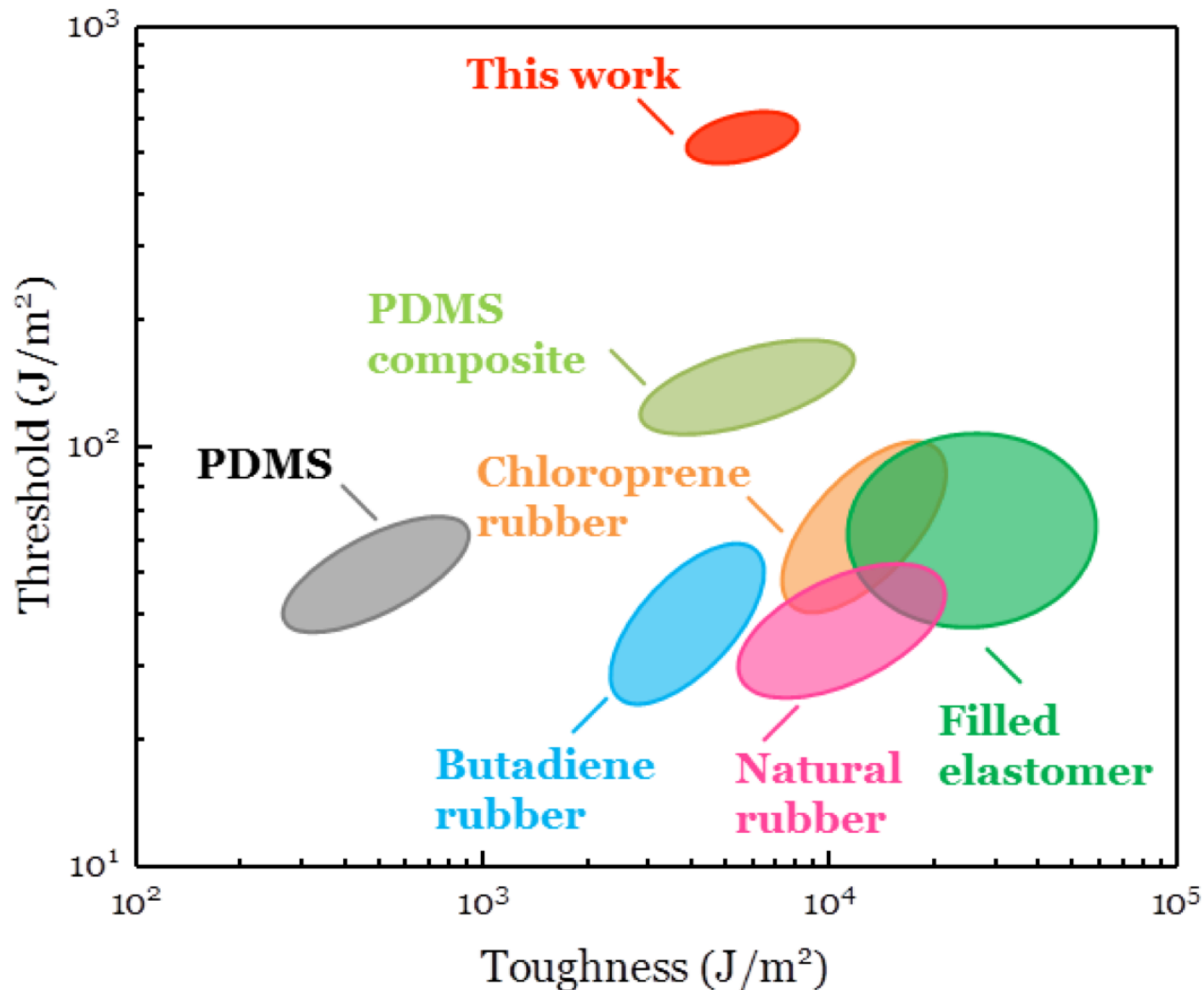
(e)



(f)

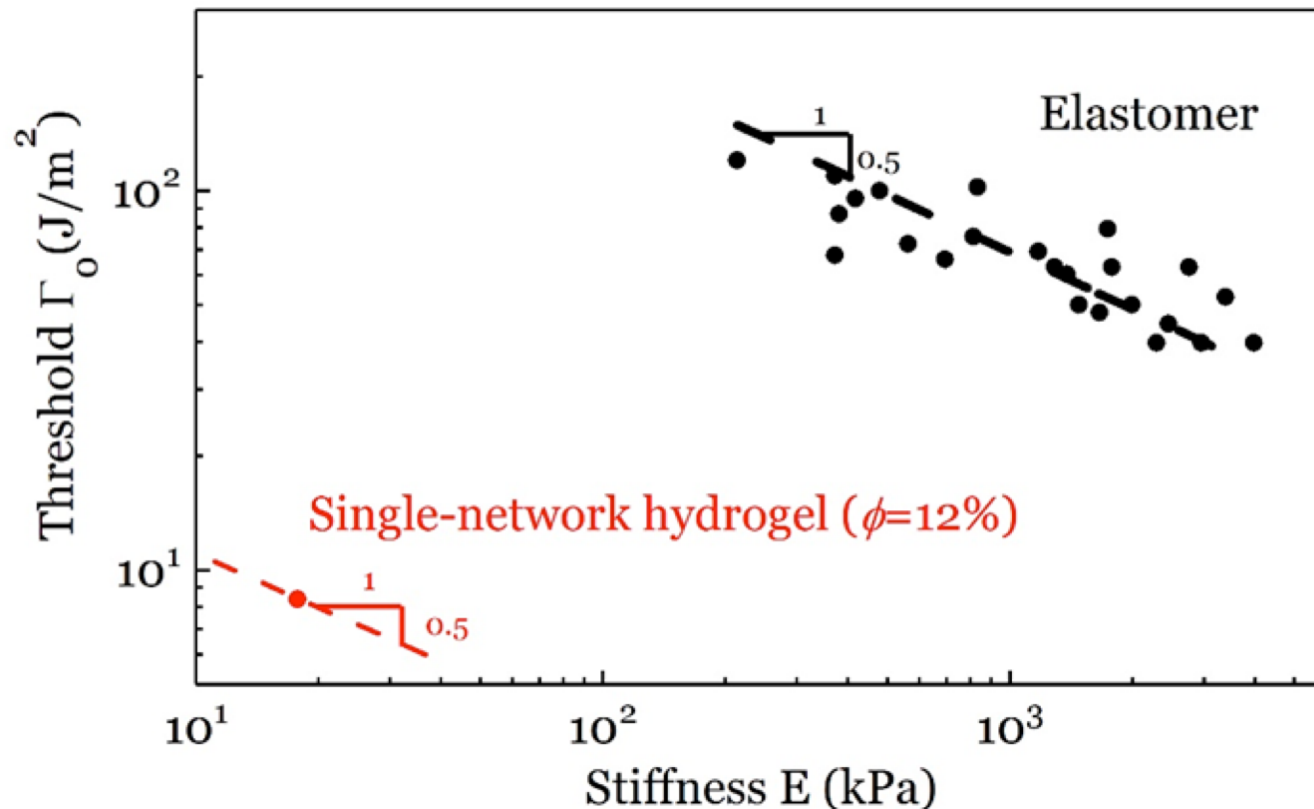


Fatigue-resistant elastomer



Stiffness-threshold conflict

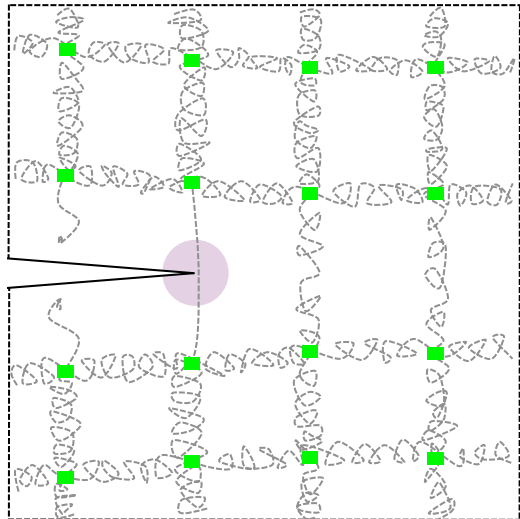
$$E \sim \frac{1}{n}, \quad \Gamma_o \sim \sqrt{n}$$



Remove the stiffness-threshold conflict

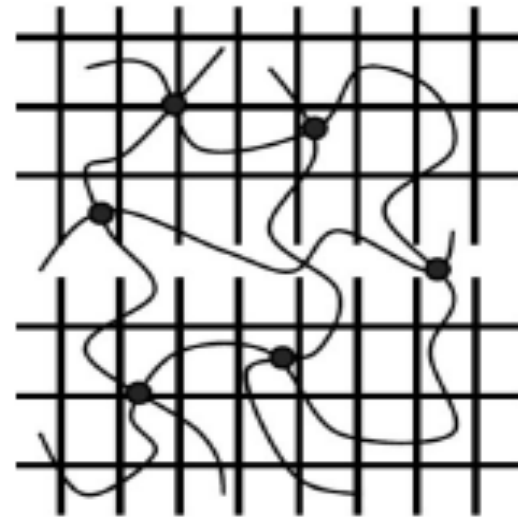
Single network

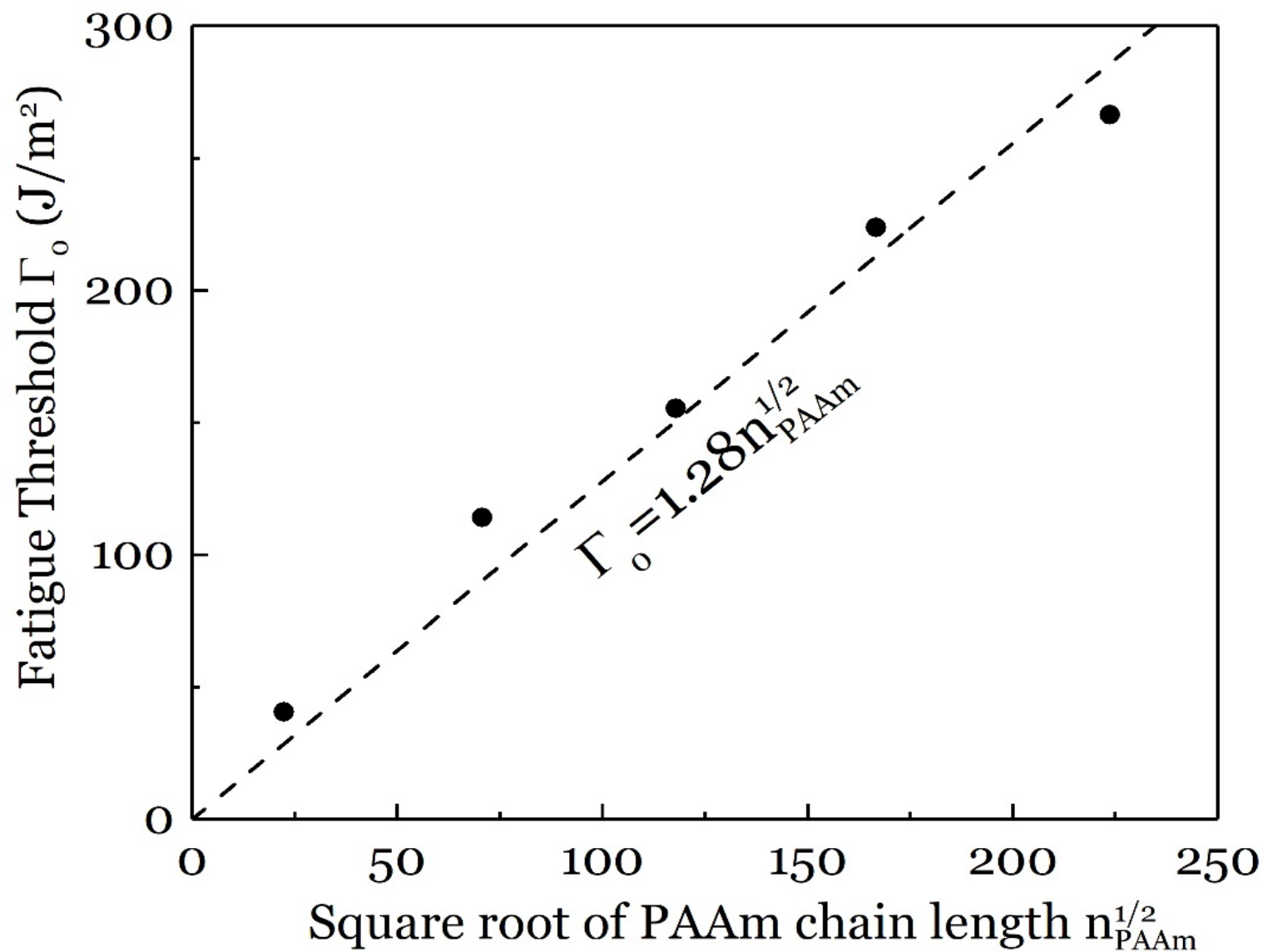
$$E \sim \frac{1}{n}, \quad \Gamma_o \sim \sqrt{n}$$

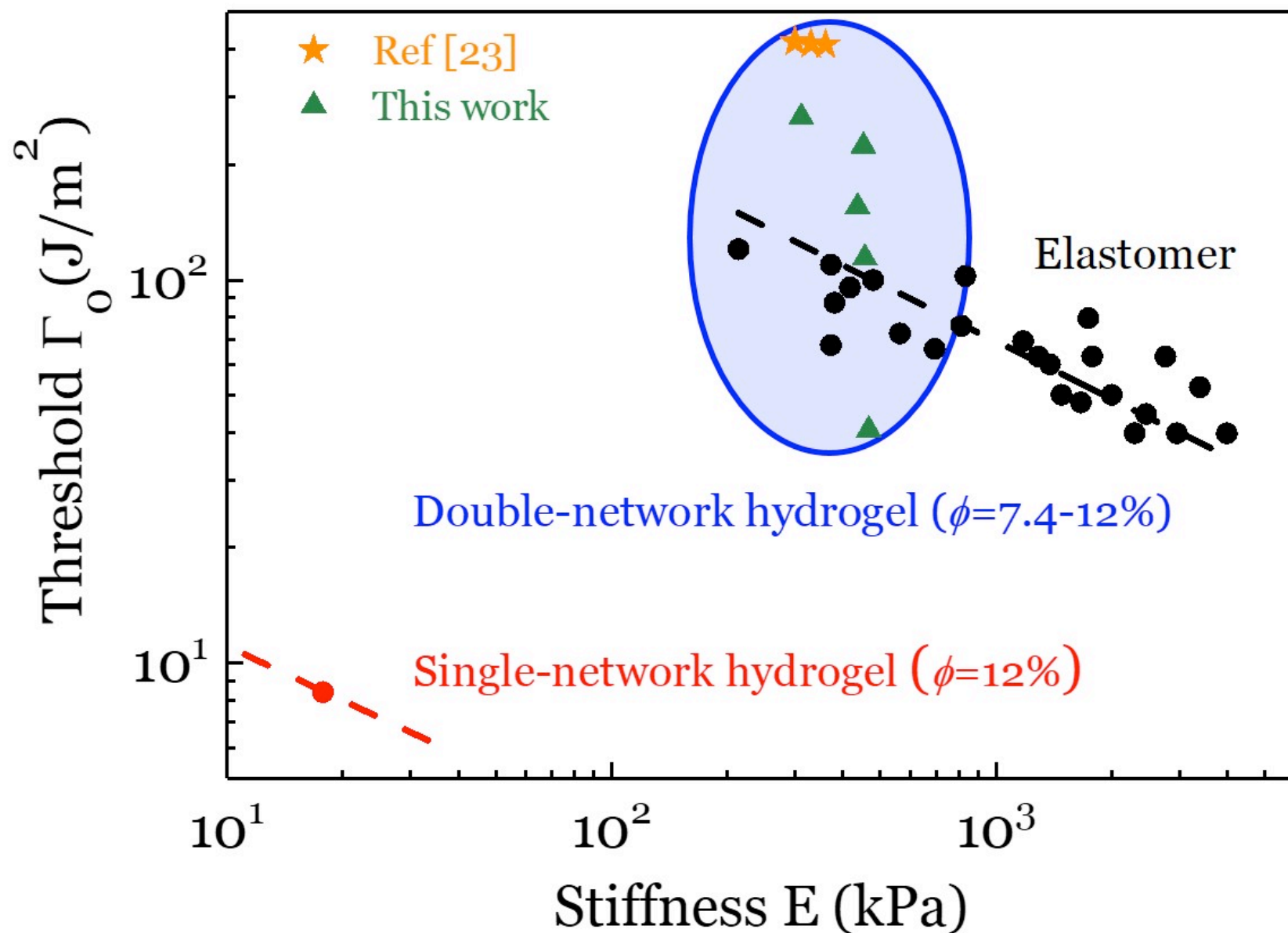


Double network

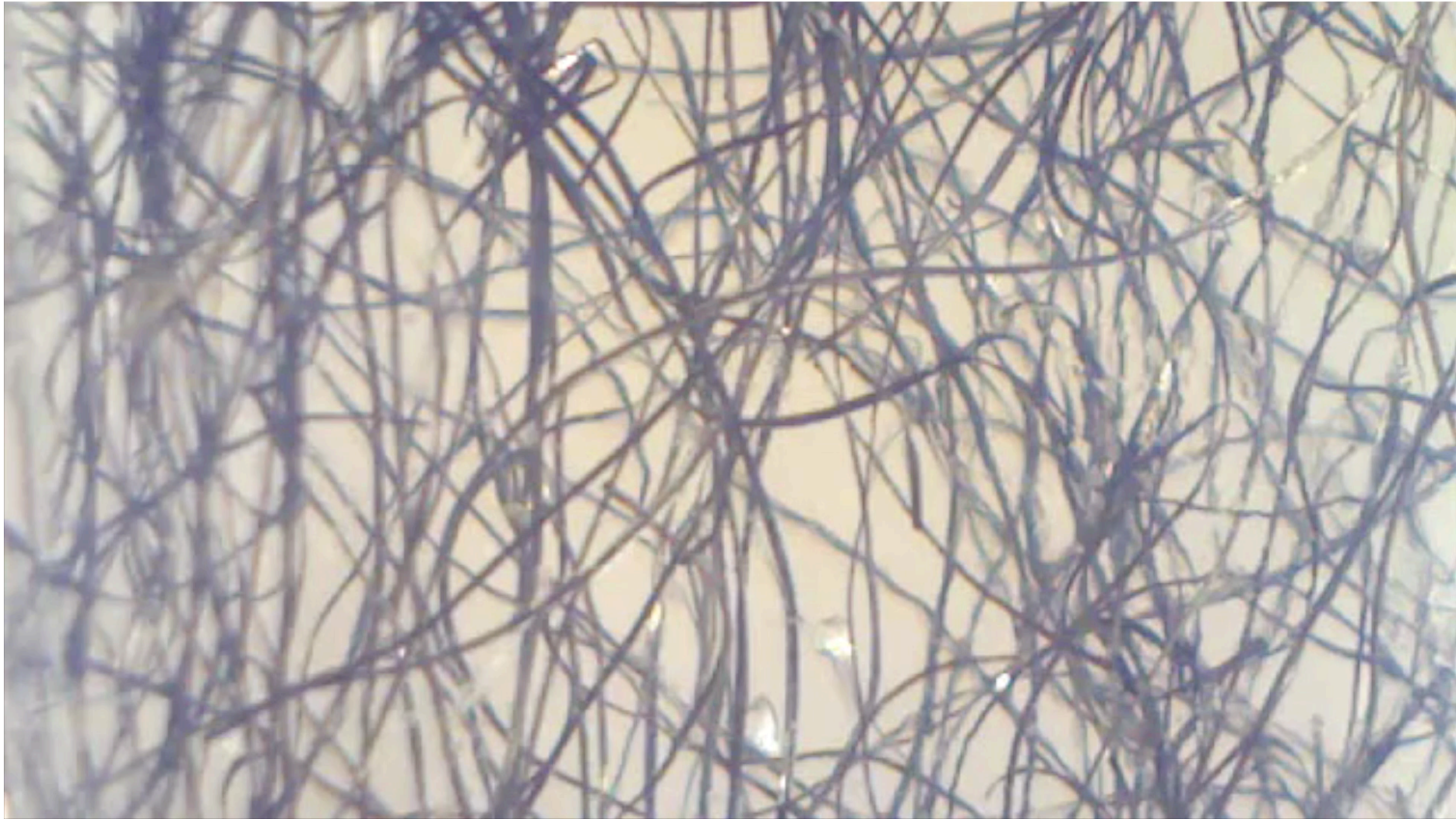
$$E \sim \frac{1}{n_A}, \quad \Gamma_o \sim \sqrt{n_B}$$







Weak hydrogel-metal adhesion

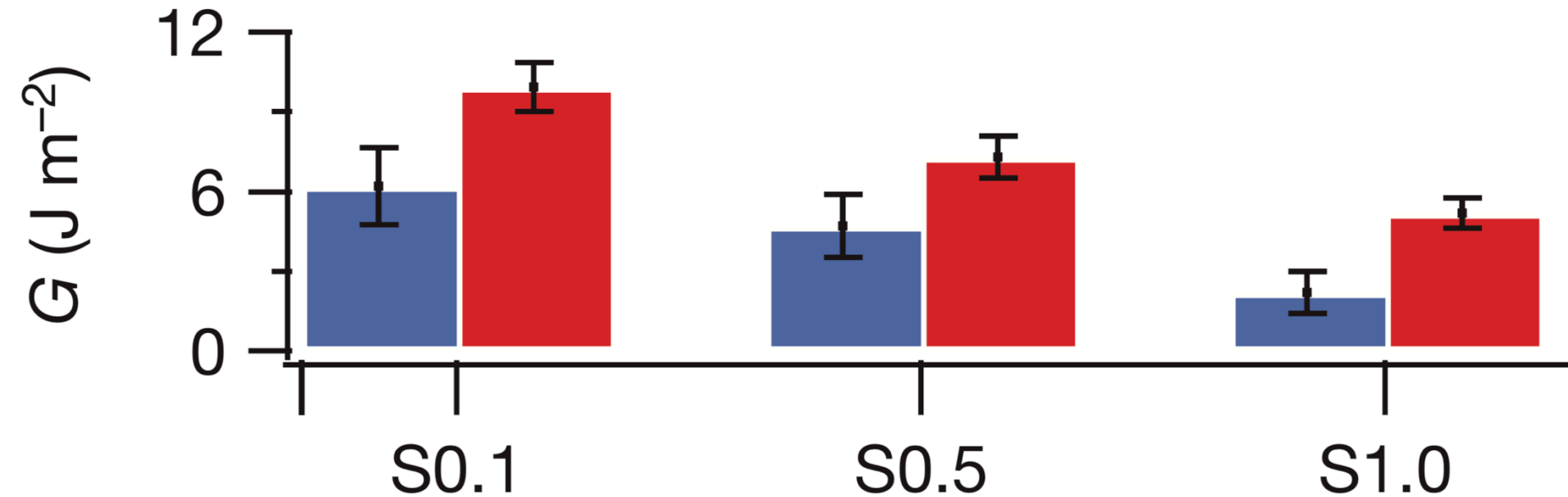


Weak hydrogel-elastomer adhesion



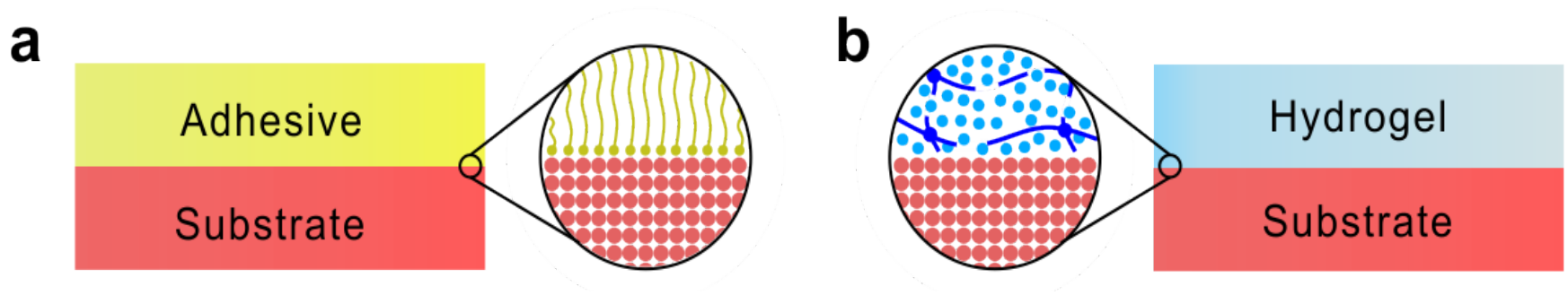
Keplinger, Sun, Foo, Rothmund, Whitesides, Suo. Science 341, 984 (2013)
(This video was unpublished)

Hydrogel often has weak adhesion

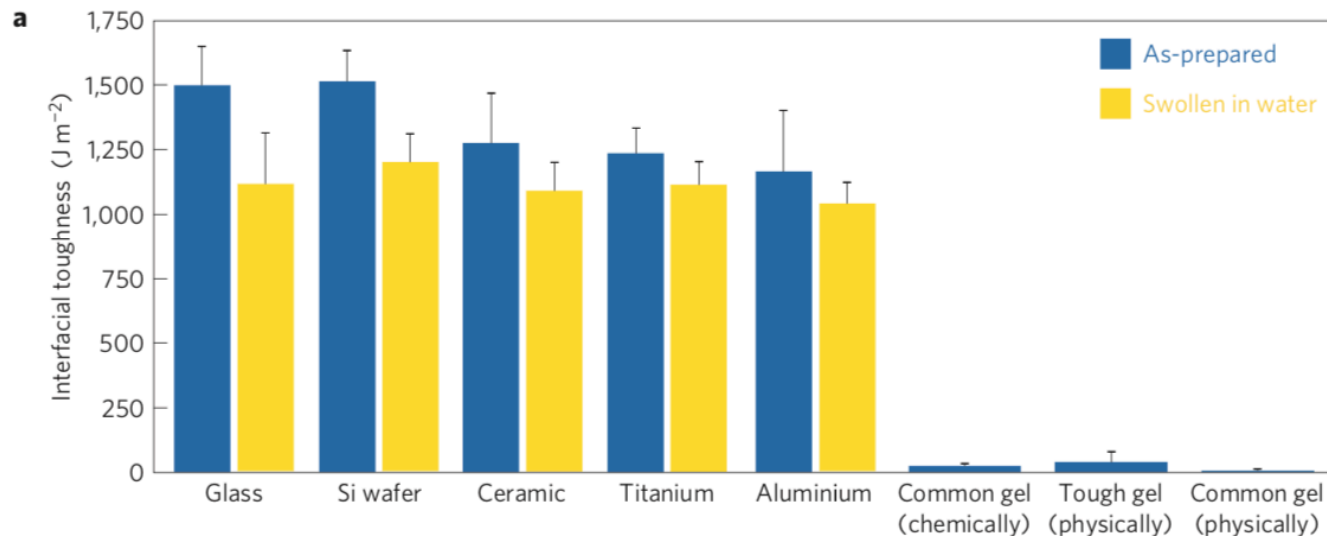
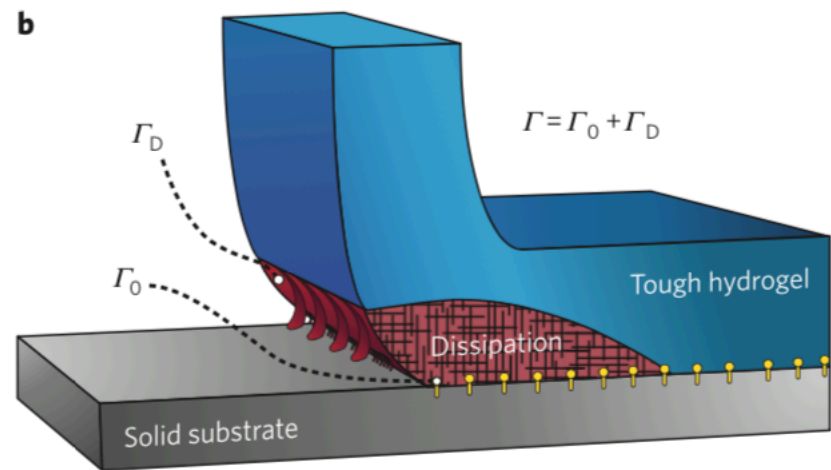
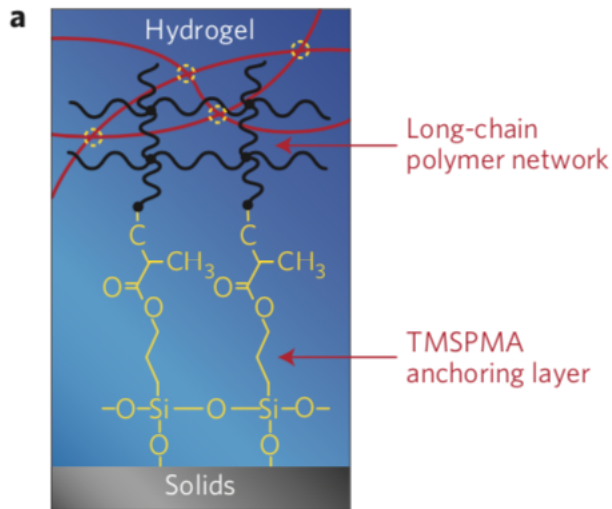


Why is hydrogel adhesion often weak?

It's water.

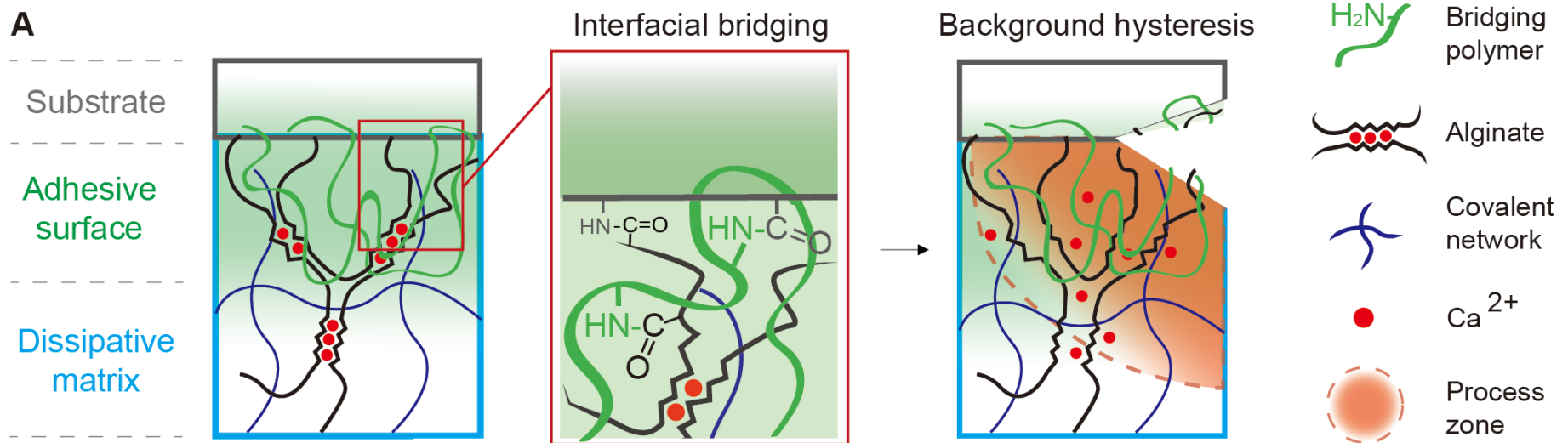


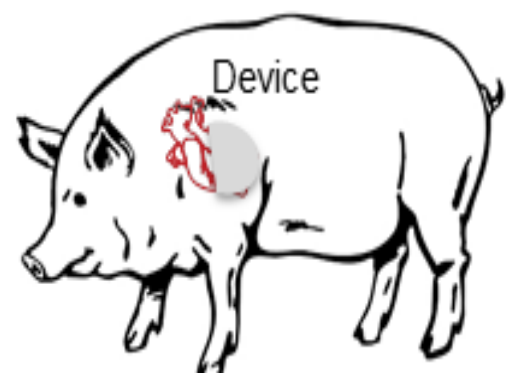
Surface modification



Tough adhesives for wound closure

- Bridging polymers form amide bonds with tissue and hydrogel.
- Weak bonds in the hydrogel dissipate energy.

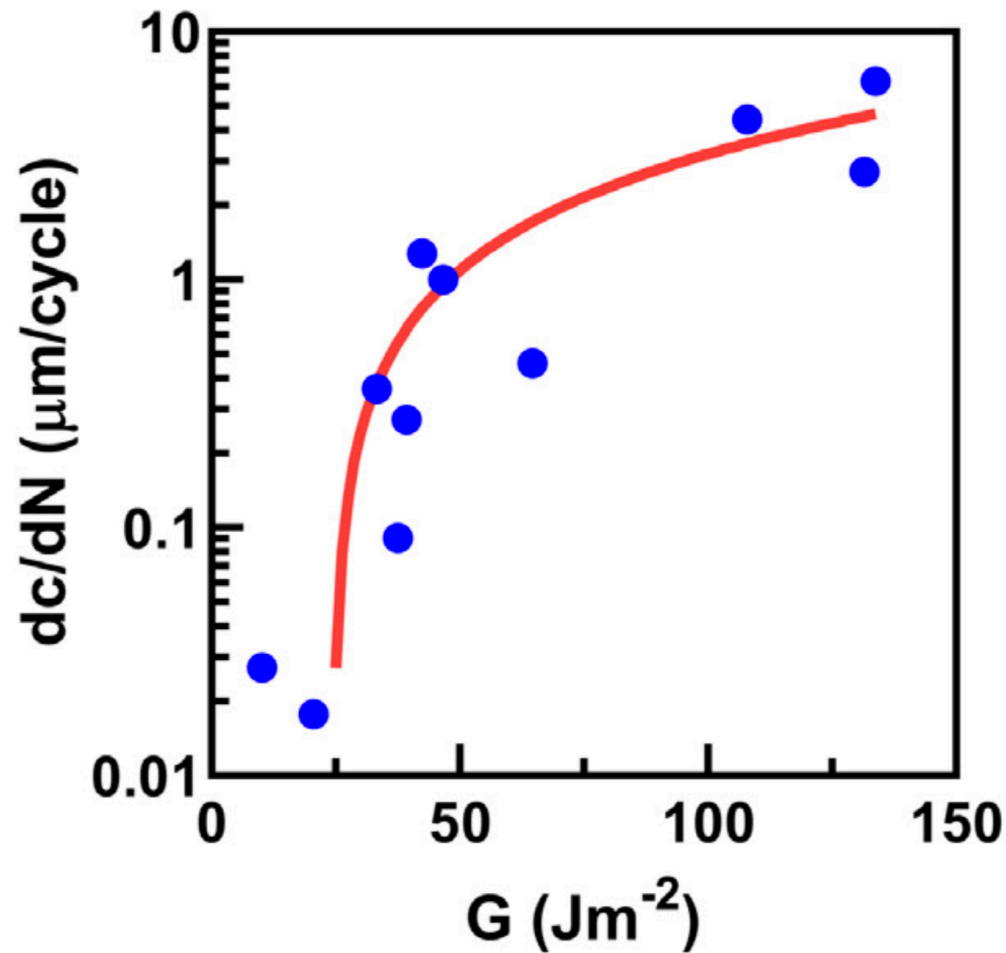




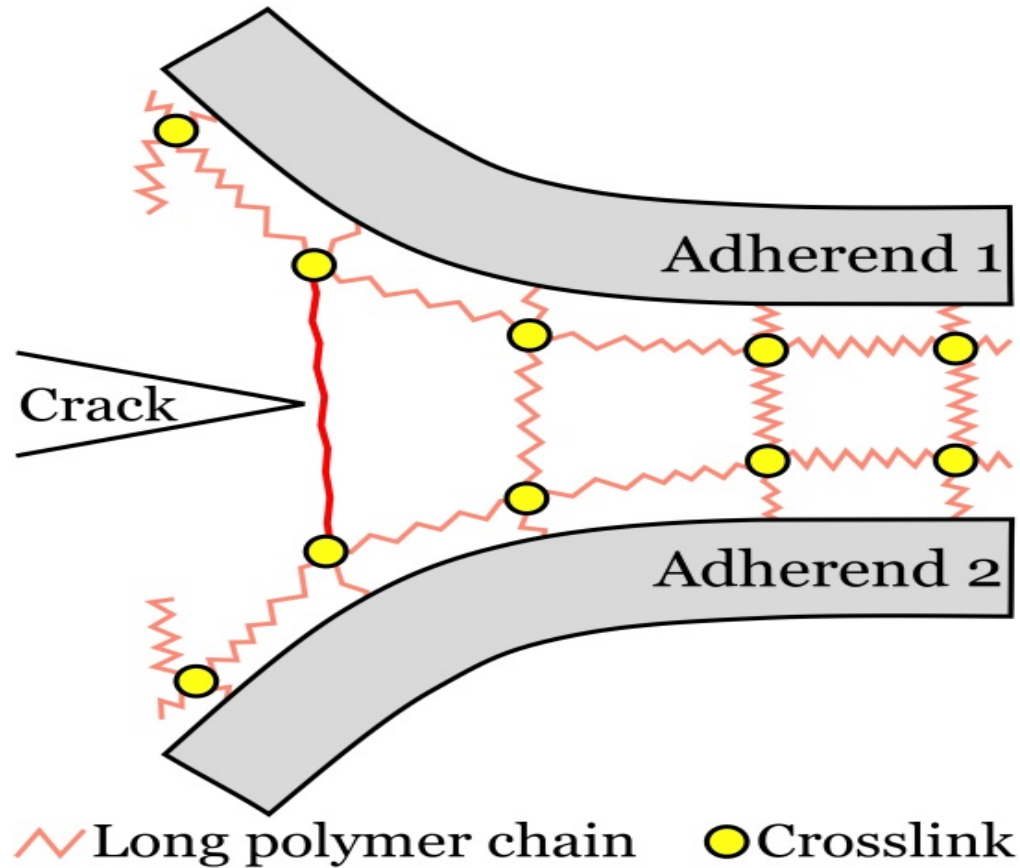
Hydrogel-tissue

- Wound closure
- Drug delivery

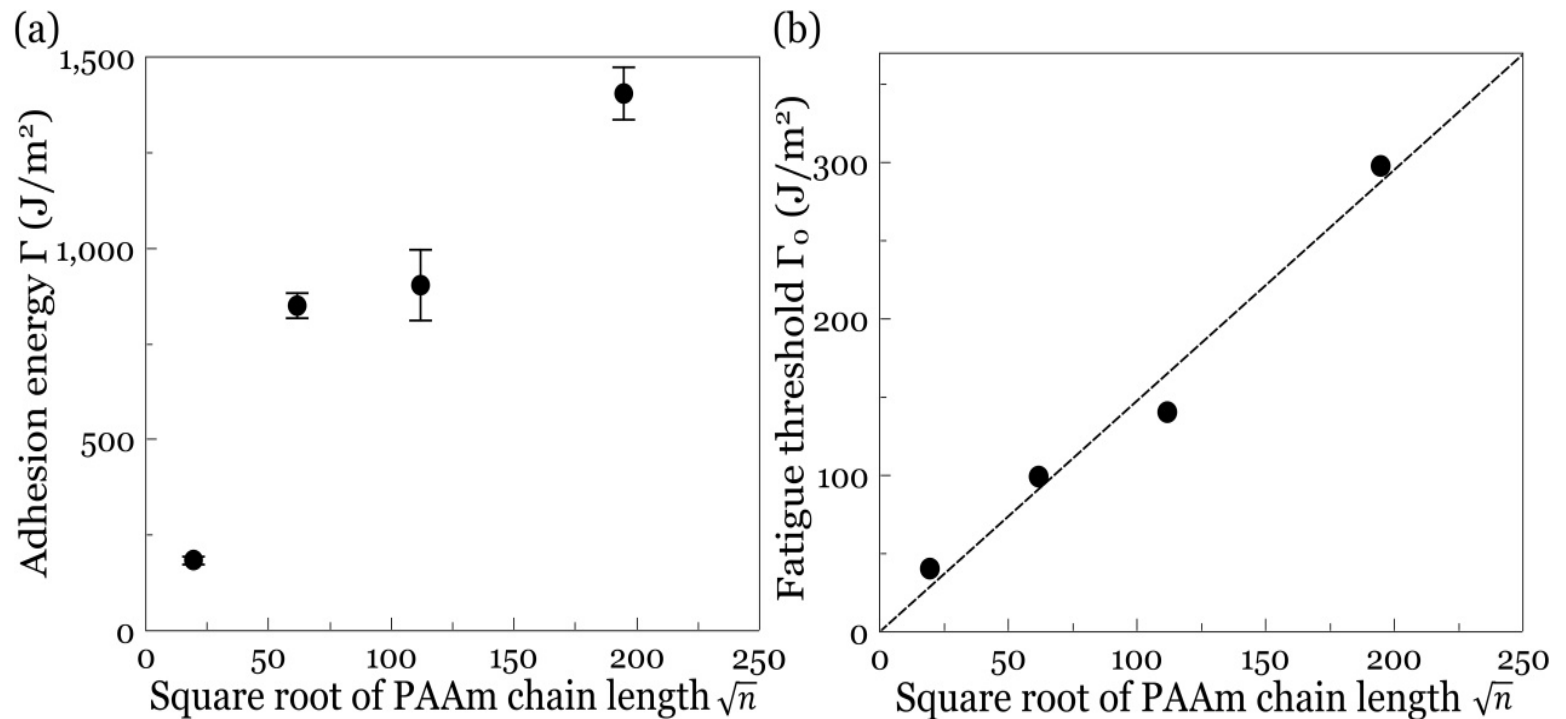
Tough adhesion suffers fatigue



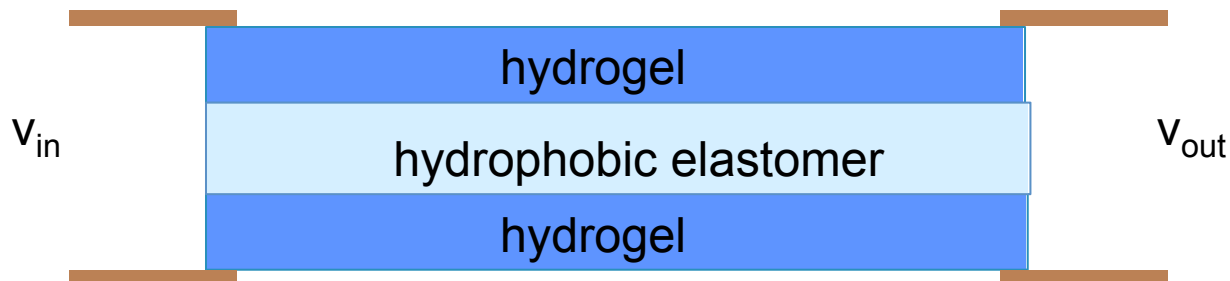
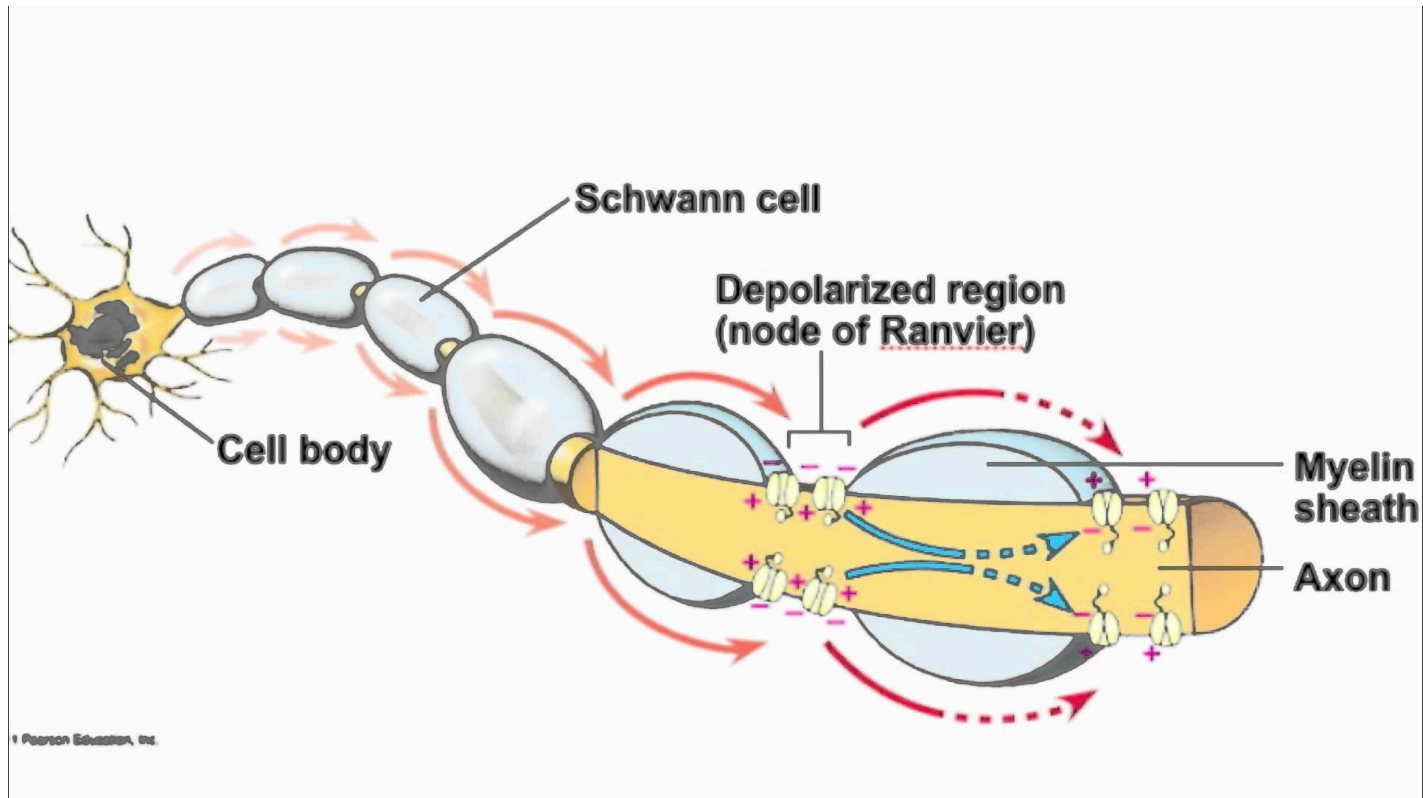
Fatigue-resistant adhesion



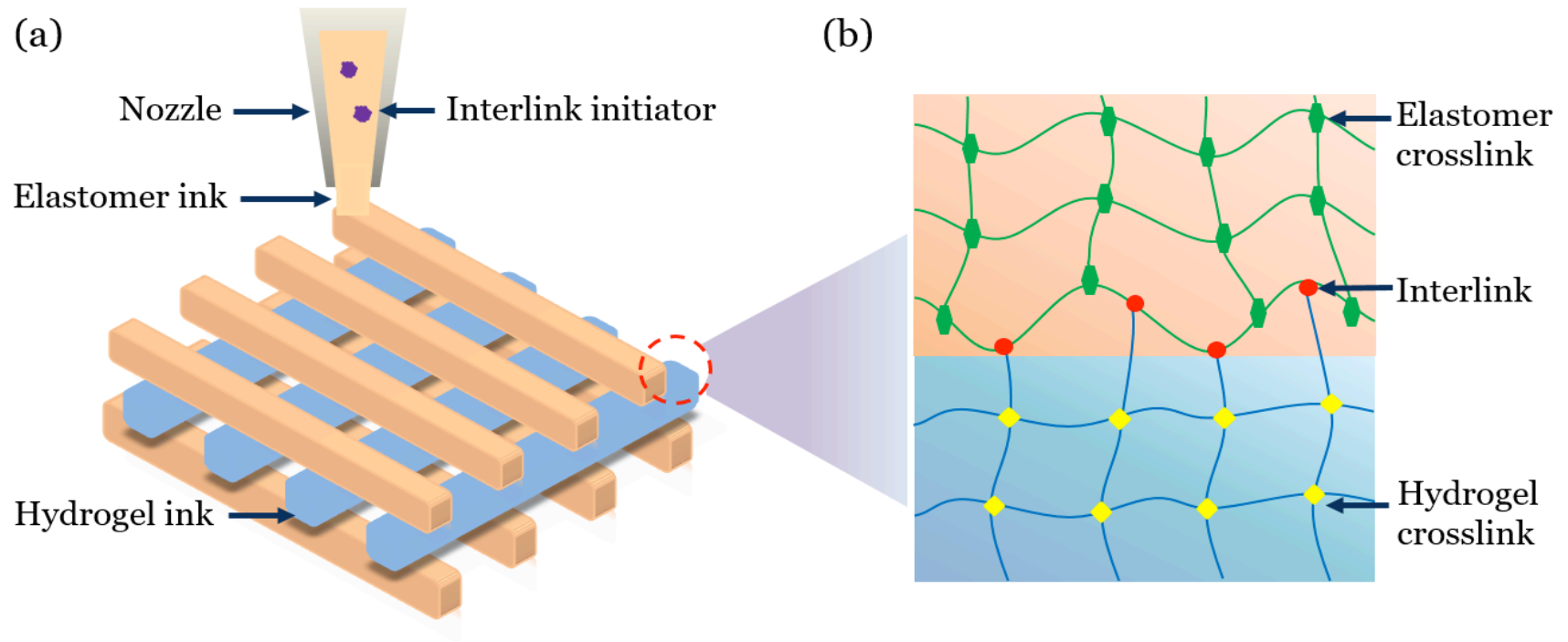
Fatigue-resistant adhesion



Axon, natural and artificial



Print hydrogels and elastomers in arbitrary sequence, with strong adhesion

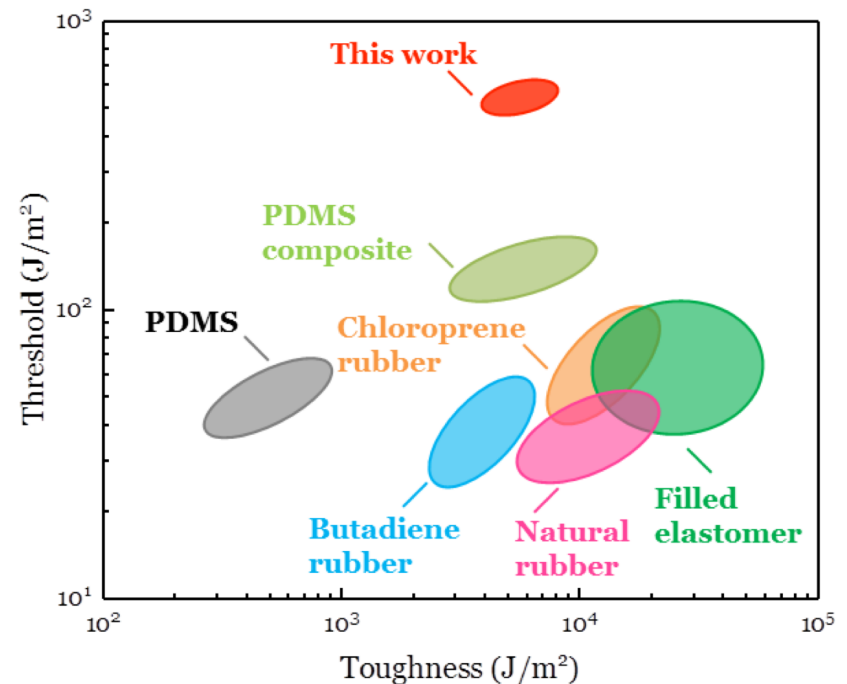
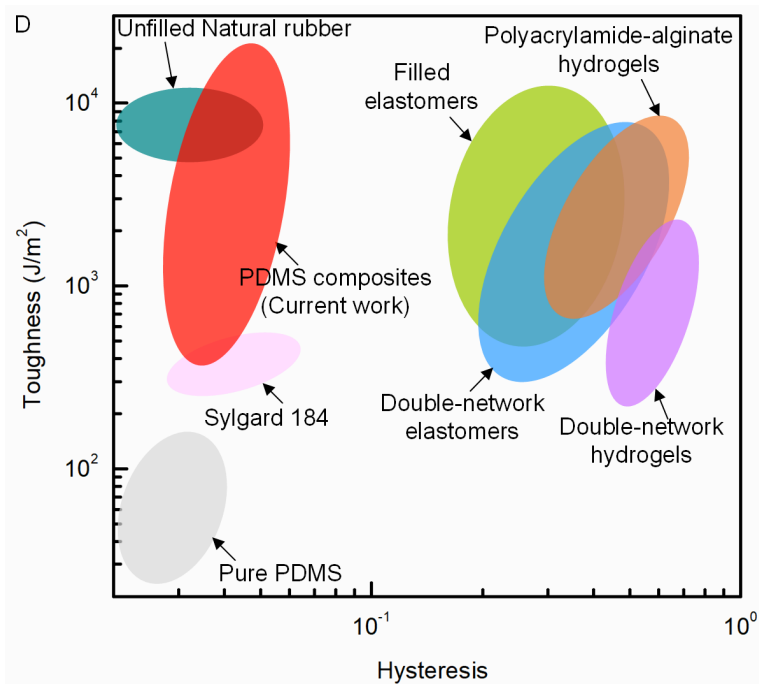




Summary

Elastic dissipater has low hysteresis, high toughness, high threshold.

Let us win **the war on fatigue**.



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