



Synthesis and dynamics of double networks based on slide-ring materials

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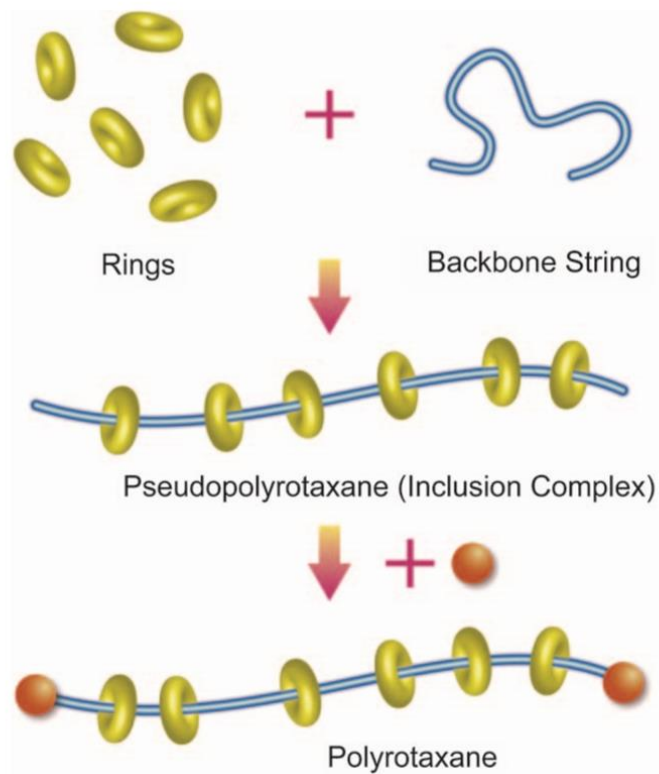
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Outline

- Introduction
- Synthesis
- Gel Preparation/Rheology
- Conclusion

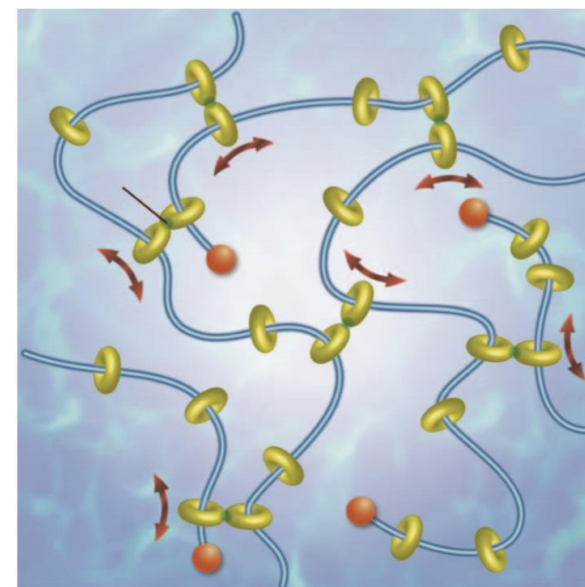
Slide Ring Gels



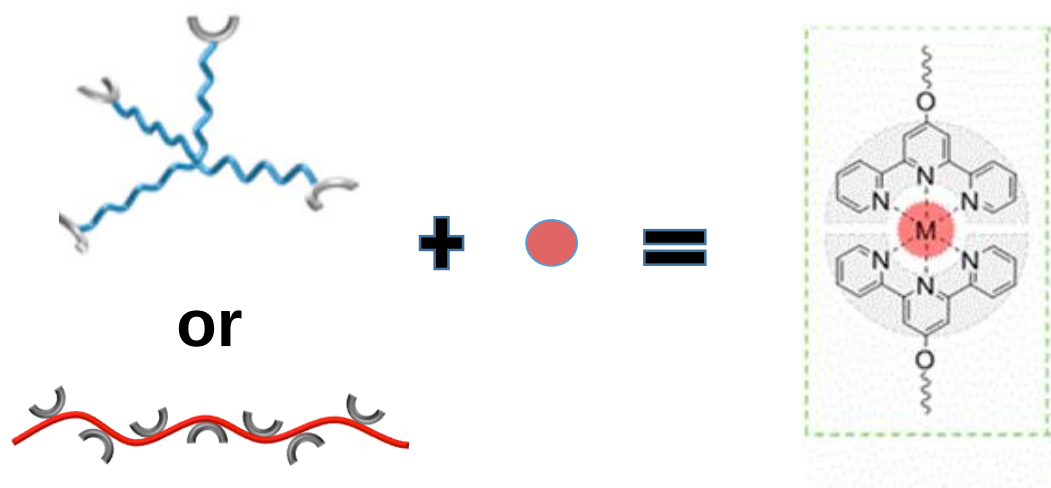
Crosslinker



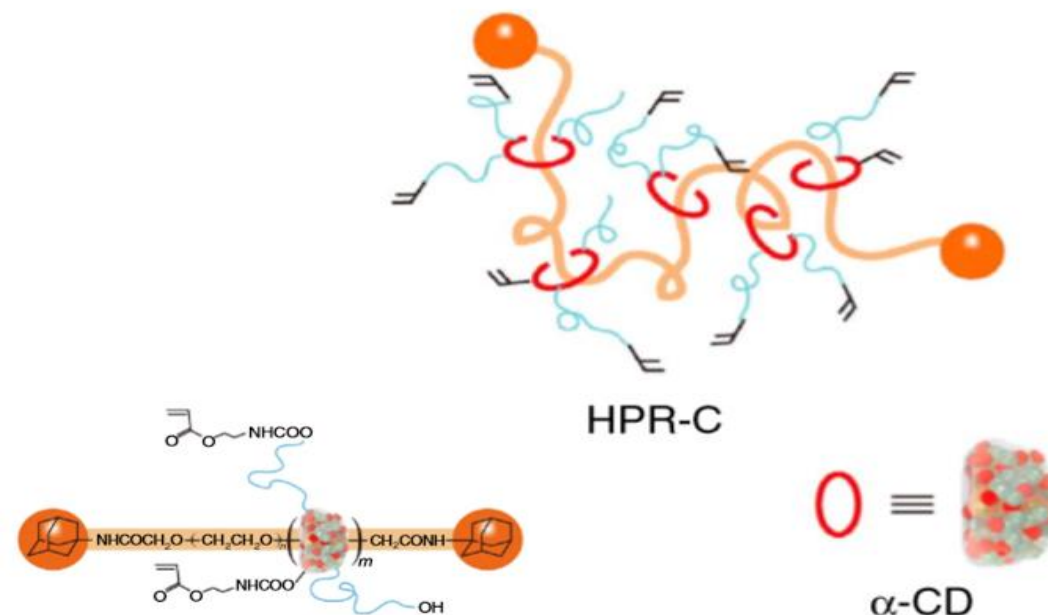
Mechanical interlocking of cyclodextrin to form movable “figure-of-eight” rings



Synthesis of slide ring DDN



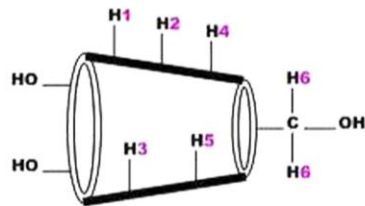
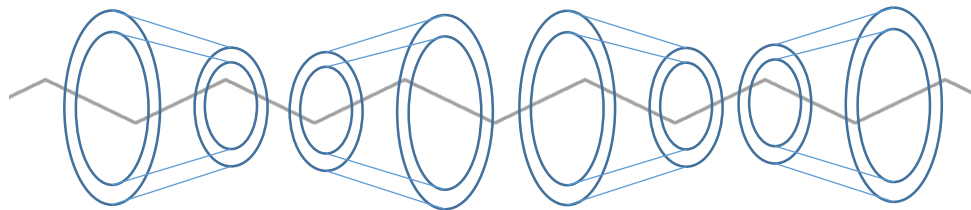
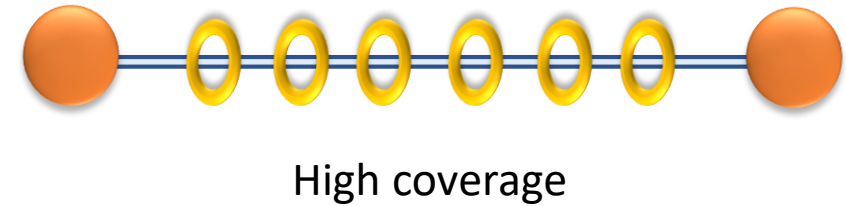
First network - Metal-terpyridine links



Second network - Slide ring crosslinks

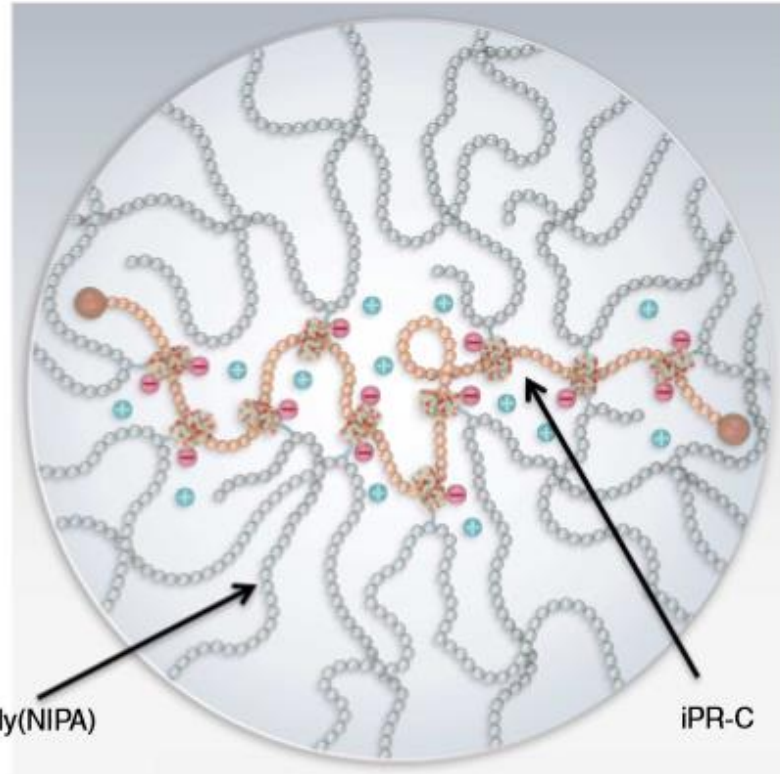
Coverage

- Coverage = How densely packed the main polymer chain is



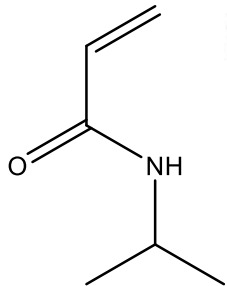
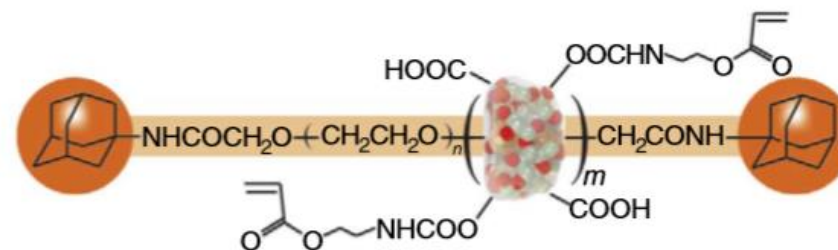
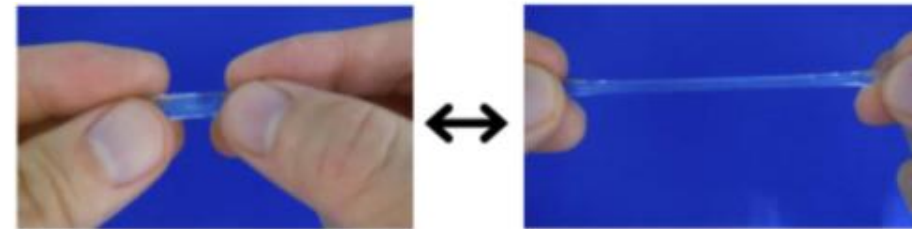
- Ratio of cyclodextrin to PEG monomer: 1:2 with 100% coverage
- Head to head arrangement stabilised by hydrogen bonds

Charge



Ionic polyrotaxane:

- Well extended network with less aggregation
- Highly extensible



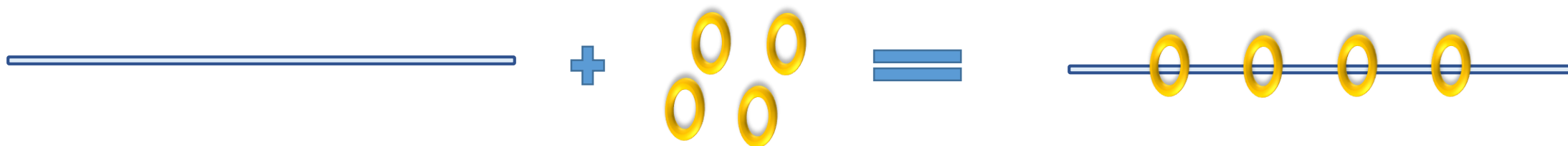
Synthesis of Polyrotaxane Crosslinker

Contributing Factors:

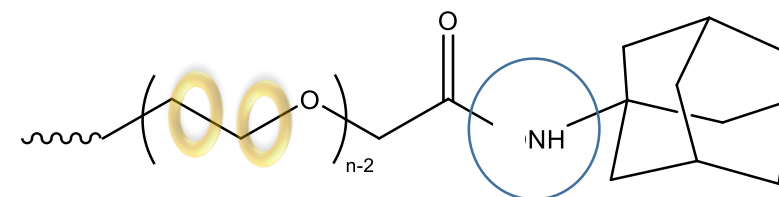
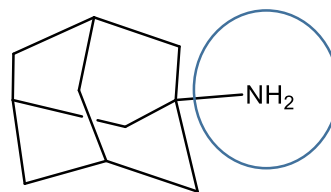
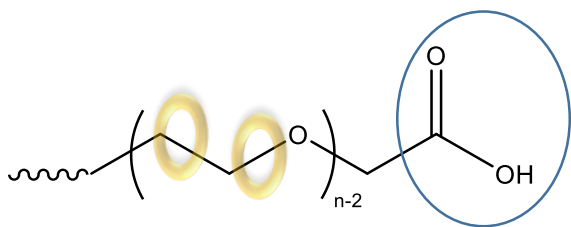
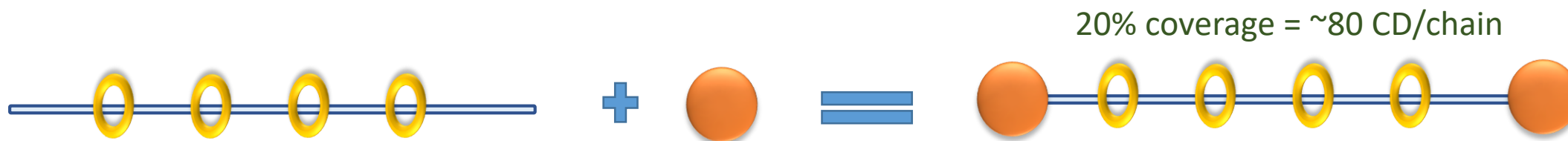
- Degree of Functionality
- Positive Charge

Synthesis - Polyrotaxanes

1. PEG-COOH + α -CD = pseudo polyrotaxane (PPR)

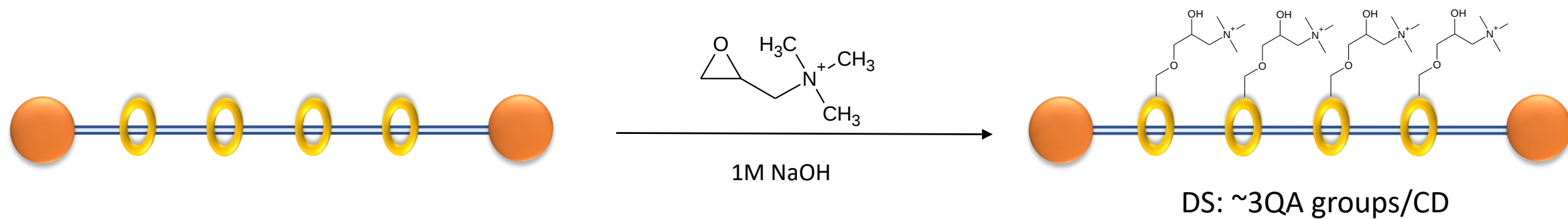
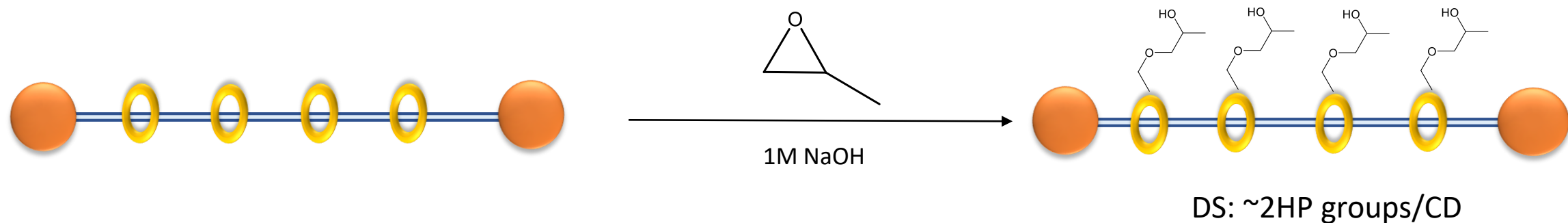


2. PPR + adamantane = polyrotaxane

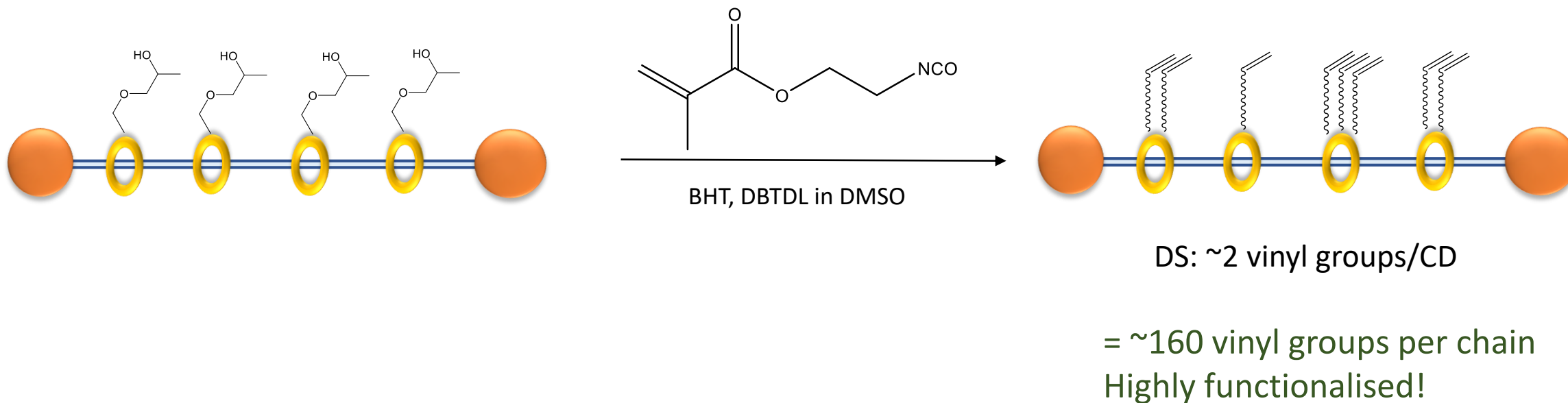


Only soluble in DMSO, 1M NaOH

Synthesis –Polyrotaxane Crosslinker

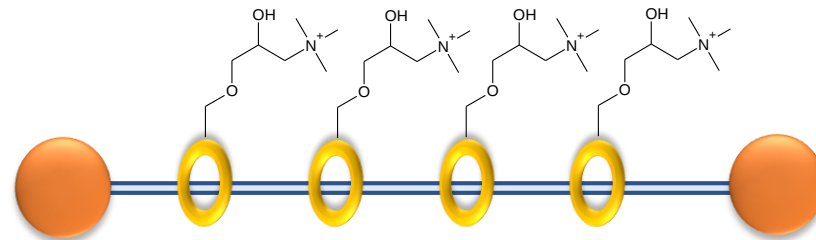
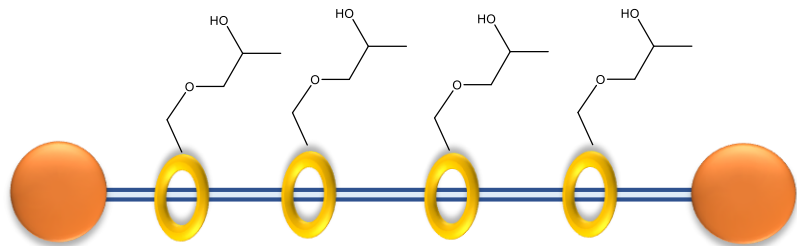


Synthesis – Polyrotaxane Crosslinker



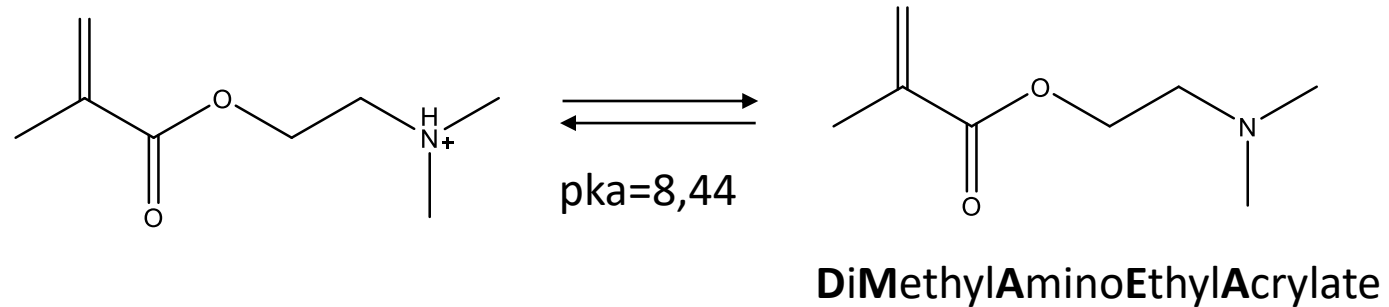
Gel - Preparation

- Preparation of PDMA gels of different functionalities:
 - Quantity of crosslinker
 - Type of crosslinker – neutral and charged



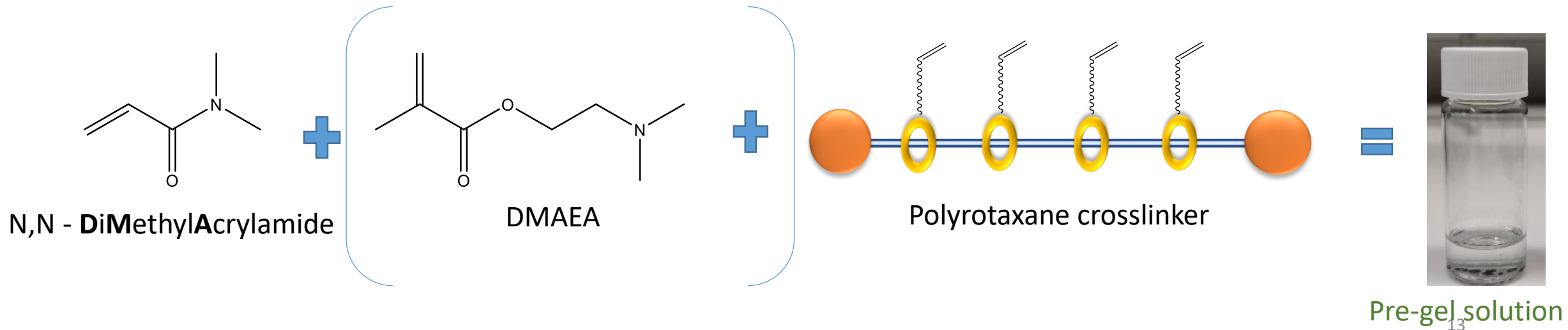
Gel - Preparation

- PDMA gel with/without charged comonomer:
- Gel swollen in solution at pH 4 and 8



Gel - Preparation

- Radical polymerisation in water with APS initiator and TEMED
- ~10-40mg polyrotaxane crosslinker to 1g monomer in 5g water
- Monomer:Initiator = 350:1
- DMA:DMAEA= 20:1



Gel - Preparation

- Swelling to equilibrium in water (1 week)



Swollen and dry gel

$$\text{Swelling ratio} = \frac{W_{\text{swollen gel}}}{W_{\text{dry gel}}}$$

Gel - Preparation

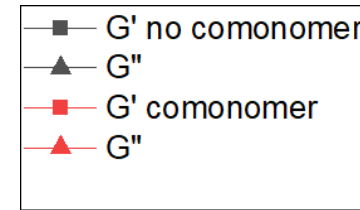
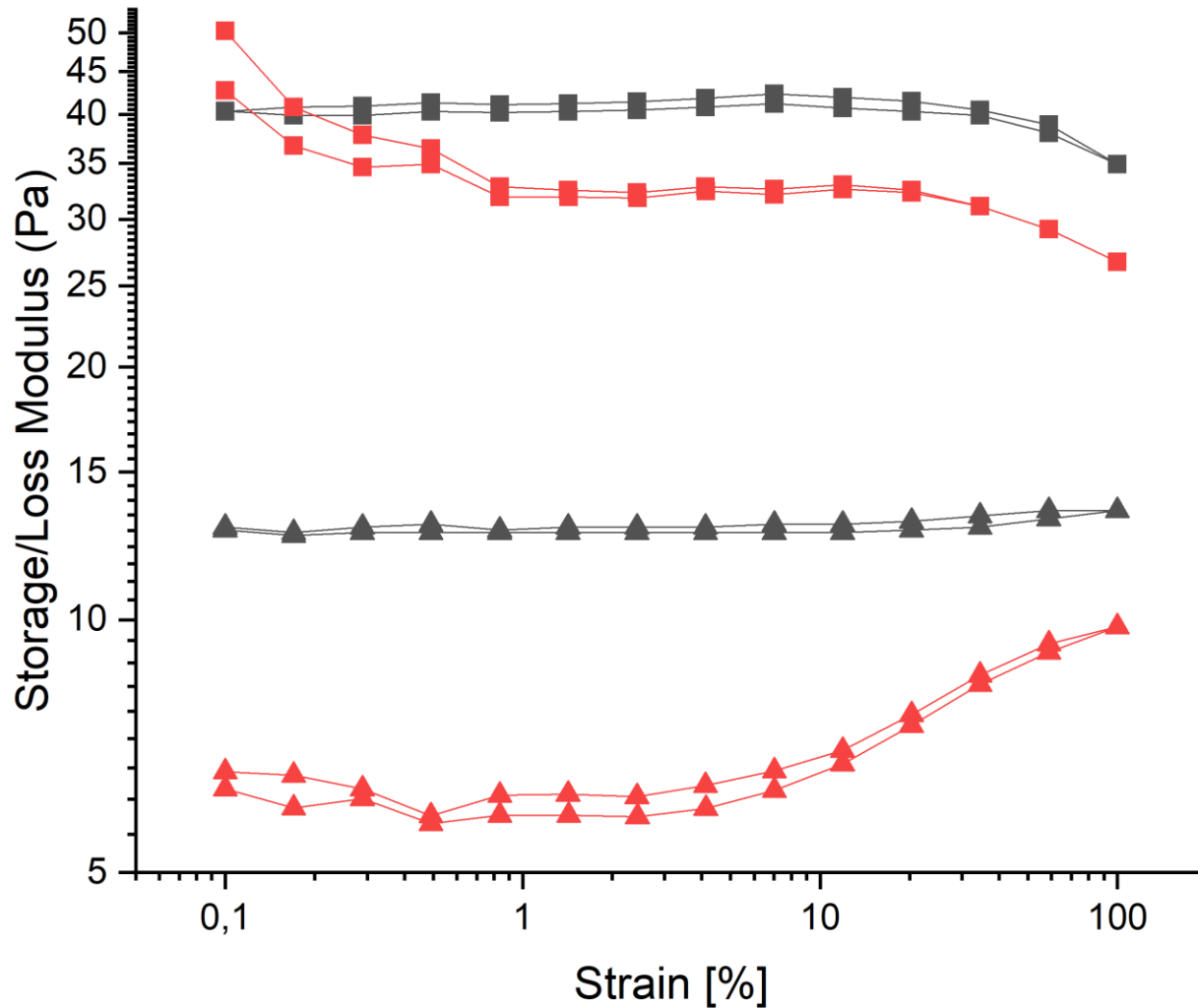
Hydrogel	Molar % vinyl groups	DMAEA(g)	Swelling Ratio	Comments
DMA-HPR-C-40	17,29		30,00	Tough
DMA-QAPR-C-60	35,23		-	No gel
DMA-DMAEA-HPR-C-40	17,26	0,072	75,00	Tough
DMA-HPR-C-10	4,73		66,50	Soft
DMA-DMAEA-HPR-C-10	4,72	0,072	78,50	Soft

- Charge has effect on swelling ratio
- Degree of functionality determines modulus
- Charged crosslinker insoluble in water

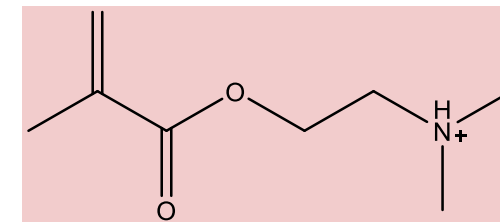
Gel -Rheology

- Protocol
 - Gel swollen to equilibrium: polymer concentration = $\sim 4\%$
 - Measurement on PP system at 25°C
 - Strain Sweep to determine linear range
 - Frequency Sweep in linear range

Gel – Rheology – Strain Sweep

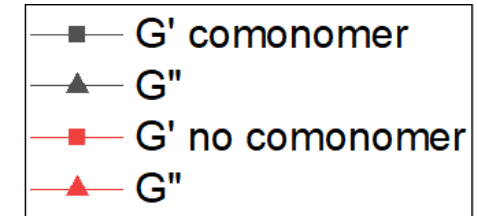
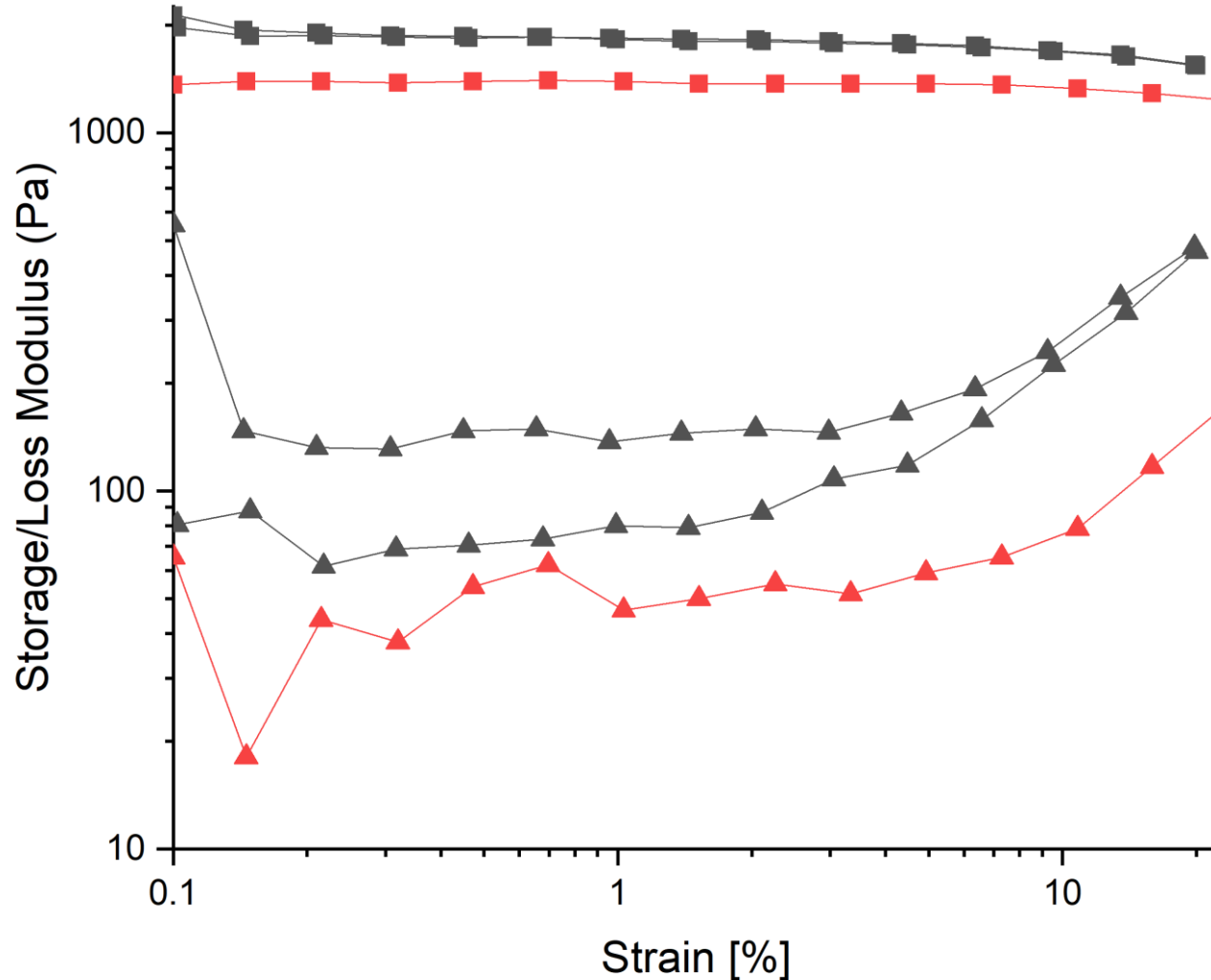


- Loosely crosslinked :
- mol. vinyl groups/mol. monomer = 2
- 10rd/s angular frequency

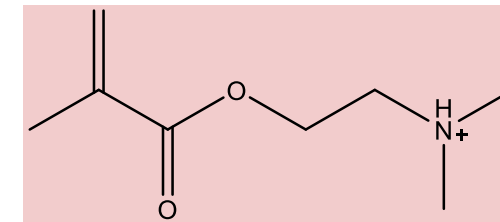


Charged comonomer

Gel – Rheology – Strain Sweep

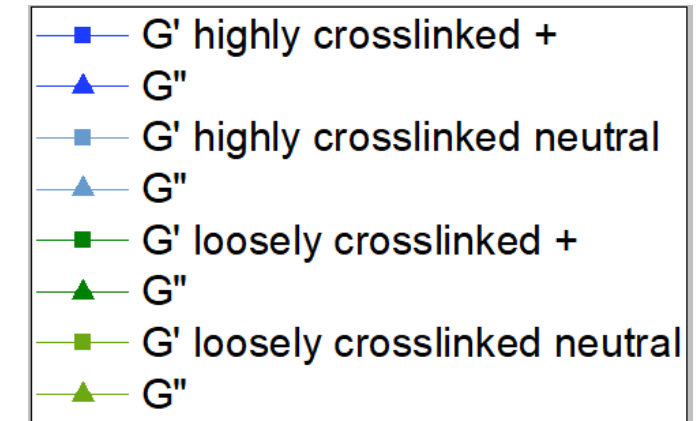
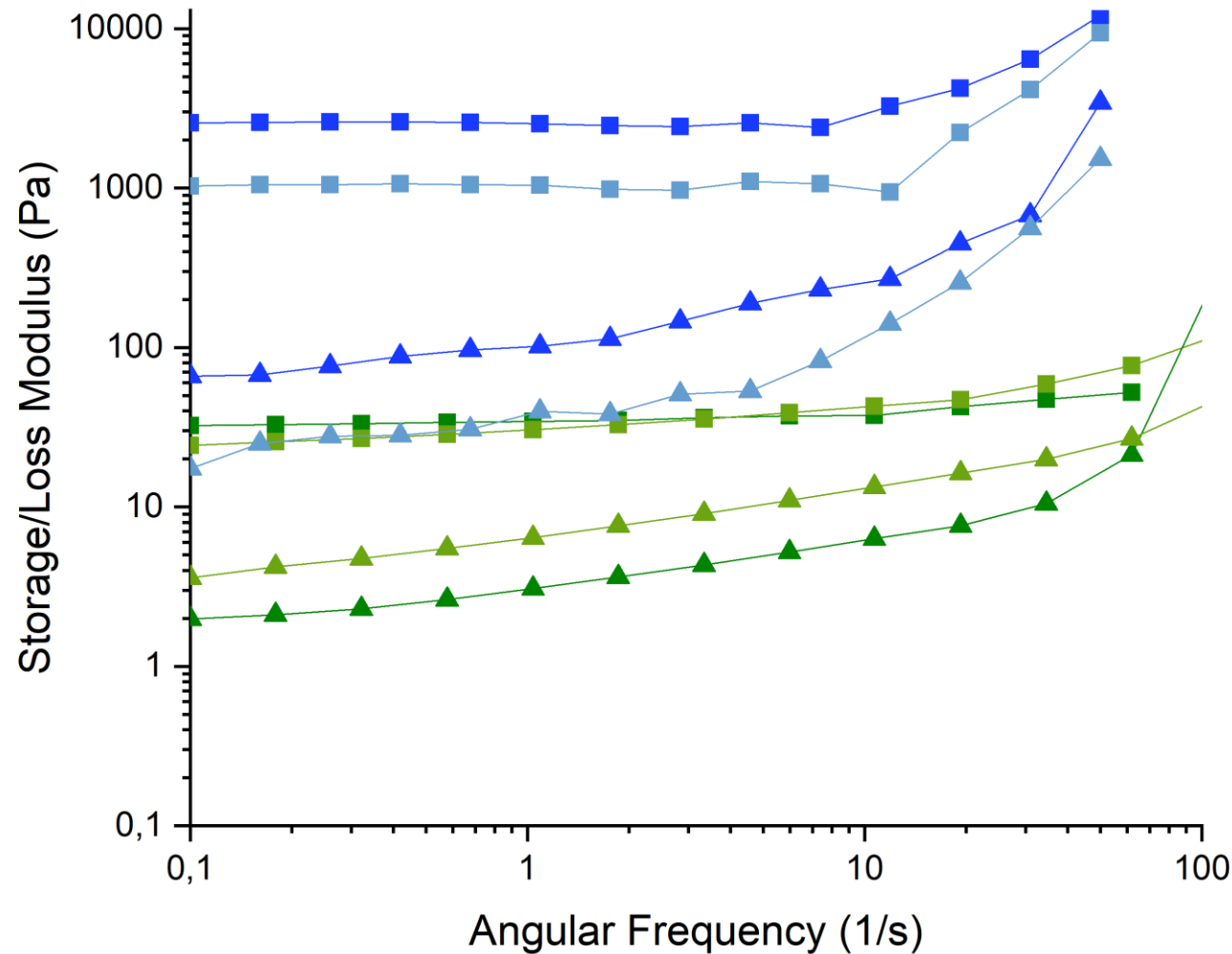


- Highly crosslinked :
- mol. vinyl groups/mol. monomer = 10
- 1rd/s frequency



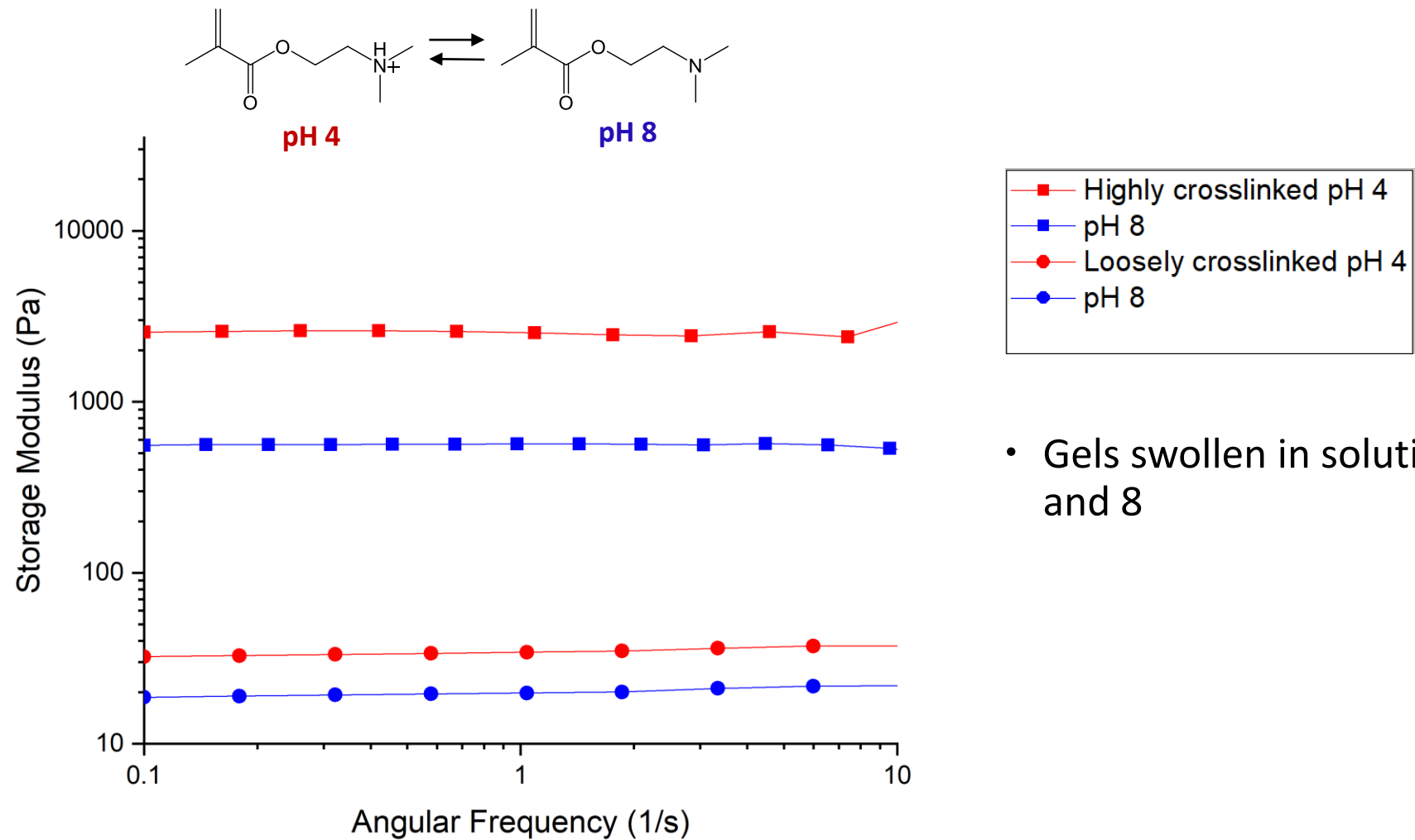
Charged comonomer

Gel – Rheology – Frequency Sweep



- Effect of charged comonomer and crosslinking density
- 1-5% strain rate

Gel – Rheology – Effect of pH



- Gels swollen in solutions of pH 4 and 8

Sample Stock – Approximate Scale

Name	Quantity
Polyrotaxane	5g
Polyrotaxane crosslinker	300mg
Gel	50-75cm ³

Conclusions

- Synthesis of slide ring gels of different compositions
- Gels with charged comonomer have higher swelling ratios
- Charge in polymer network can improve storage modulus

Next Steps

- Gels with lower coverage/more elasticity
- Different crosslinkers
- Mechanical characterisation of gels
- Study gels of mostly polyrotaxane (bulk)



Thank You