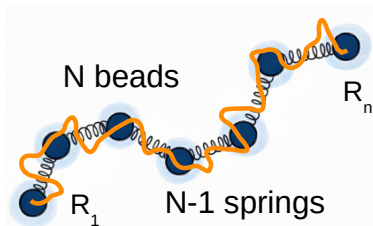


Rouse and Zimm model

- ▶ bead-spring representation
- ▶ beads with identical friction coefficient ζ



- ▶ Zimm: $\tau_Z \propto N^{3\nu}$ ($\nu \approx 0,588$ in good solvent $\Rightarrow N^{1,764}$)
- ▶ Rouse: $\tau_R \propto N^2$
- ▶ Zimm: $D_{cm} \propto N^{-\nu}$ (i.e., $N^{-0,588}$ in good solvent)
- ▶ Rouse: $D_{cm} \propto N^{-1}$
- ▶ Zimm: $\eta \propto N^{3\nu-1}$ (i.e., $N^{0,754}$ in good solvent)
- ▶ Rouse: $\eta \propto N^1$



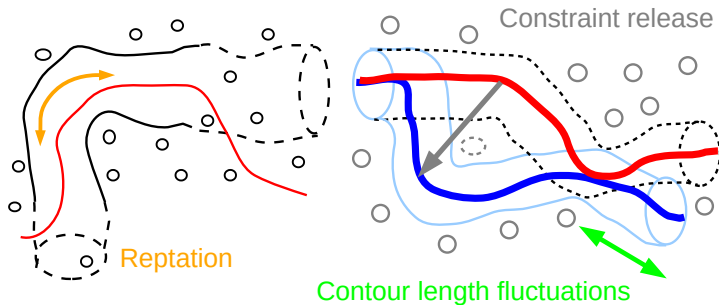
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Tube model



- ▶ relaxation time: $\tau_d \propto N^3$
- ▶ diffusion coefficient: $D_{cm} \propto N^{-2}$
- ▶ viscosity $\eta \propto N^3$
- ! $3 \rightarrow 3.4, 2 \rightarrow 2.3$



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Summary of the methods for dynamical properties

- ▶ **rheology (oscillatory shear)**: viscosity, plateau modulus (tube model parameters), wide spectrum of the relaxation times
- ▶ **microrheology**: MSD and viscoelastic properties
- ▶ **dielectric spectroscopy**: segmental motion
- ▶ **neutron spin echo**: tube model parameters, segmental motion, MSD
- ▶ **nuclear magnetic resonance**: local motion (ns- μ s)
- ▶ **differential scanning calorimetry**: glass transition temperature
- ▶ **fluorescence correlation spectroscopy**: diffusion coefficient
- ▶ **molecular dynamics simulations**



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Polymers at interfaces

Interface: 2D boundary solid/liquid, liquid/gas, solid/solid

Interphase: 3D region with different properties than the bulk

A: Polymer-Solid Interfaces

- ▶ supported films, nanocomposites, matrix+fibers

B: Polymer-Liquid Interfaces

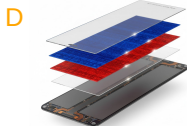
- ▶ hydrogels, membranes, polymer brushes

C: Polymer-Gas Interfaces

- ▶ gas barrier films, superhydrophobic coatings

D: Polymer-Polymer Interfaces

- ▶ polymer blends, multilayers



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Surface free energy (SFE) of polymers

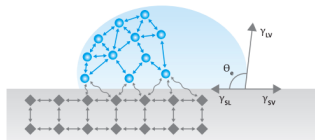
- ▶ painting, printing, coatings, wetting phenomena, biomaterial–cell interactions

SFE:

- ▶ measuring the contact angle of several probe liquids
- ▶ SFE divided into individual components containing dispersion forces and polar/hydrogen-bonding forces

$$\gamma = \gamma_{\infty} - KM^{-\alpha}, \quad \alpha = 1, 2/3$$

low SFE: polyethylene (food packaging), polydimethylsiloxane (superhydrophobic surfaces)



[1] Susanna Lauren, Biolin Scientific: [Surface free energy – what is it and how to measure it?](#)

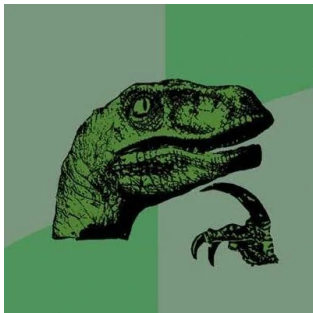


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Tell me one industrial polymer well-known for its low surface energy.



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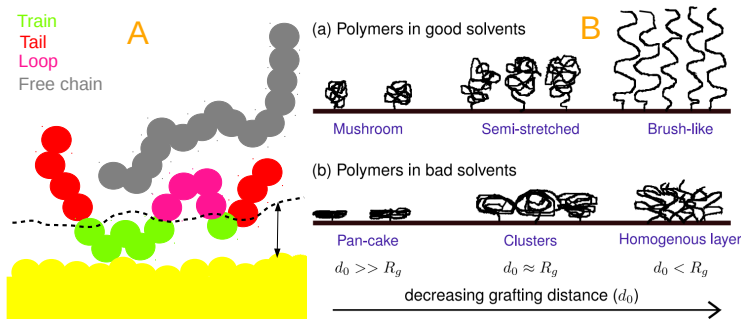


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Polymer chain conformation at interfaces

A physical adsorption in polymer films

B chemical adsorption in brushes



⇒ non-uniform density profile

[1] Singh, M.K. (2020). Polymer Brush Based Tribology.
In: Katiyar, J., Ramkumar, P., Rao, T., Davim, J. (eds)
Tribology in Materials and Applications. Materials
Forming, Machining and Tribology. Springer



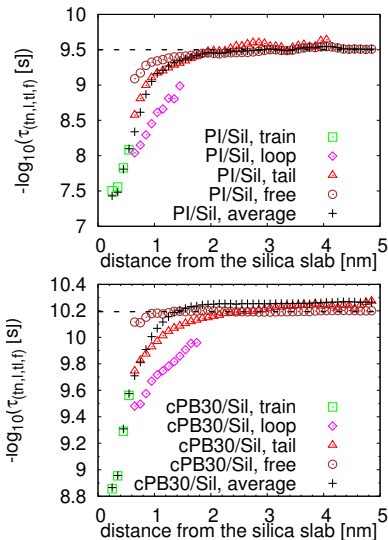
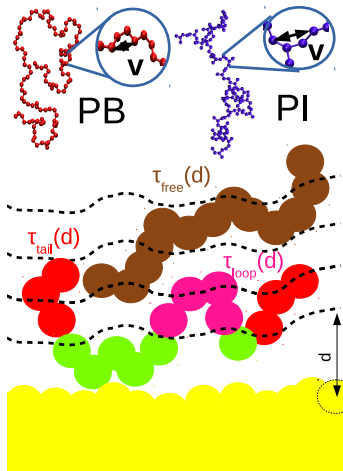
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Polymer dynamics at interfaces



[1] Bačová P, Li W, Behbahani AF, Burkhart C, Políńska P, Doxastakis M, Harmandaris V., Nanomaterials. 2021; 11(8), 2075



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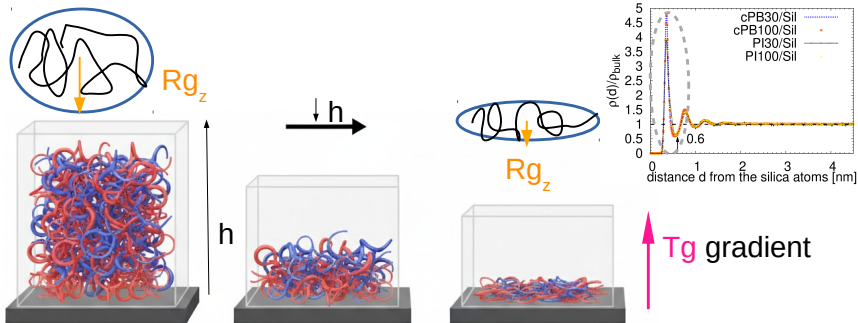
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Polymer thin films

- ▶ up to 200 μm thick, thicker=sheets
- ▶ extrusion, film casting, calendering, extrusion coating

Confinement effects

- ▶ R_g vs. h : chain rigidity dependent

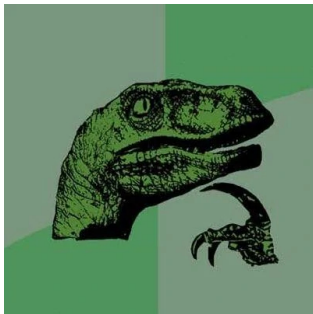


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Guess the method of production of garbage bags.



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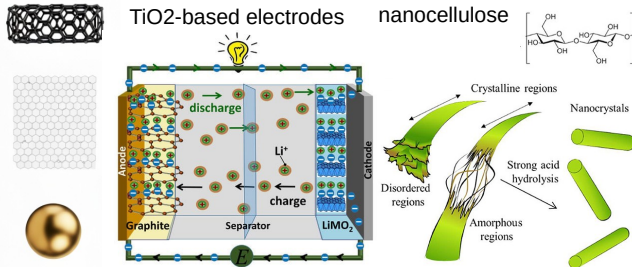
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Polymer nanocomposites

- ▶ composite materials, nanofillers in a polymer matrix
- ▶ enhanced properties with low loading of filler, improvement dependent on the polymer-surface interactions

Nanofillers:

- ▶ fibers, tubes, platelets, sheets, particles
- ▶ carbon-based, silica-based, metals, ceramics, bio-based, all-polymer



- [1] Trache D., et. al. (2020) Front. Chem. 8:392
[2] Madian, M.; Eychmüller, A.; Giebeler, L.; Batteries
2018, 4, 7.



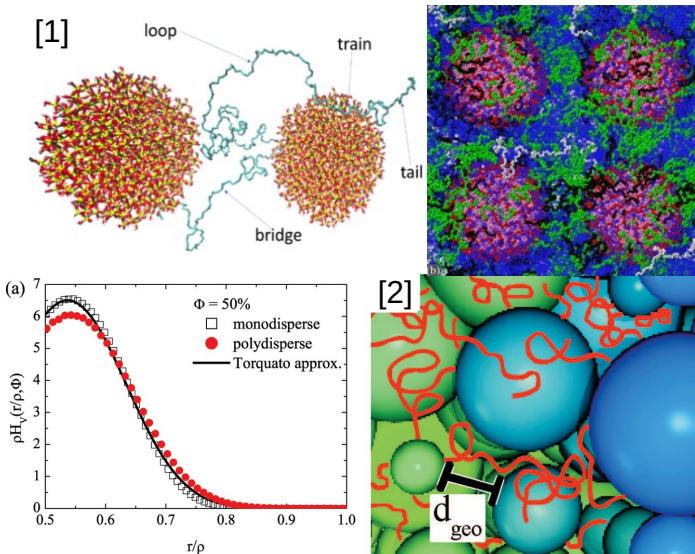
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Bare nanoparticles



[1] A. F. Behbahani, et. al., *Macromolecules*, 2020, 53 (15), 6173-6189

[2] G. J. Schneider, K. Nusser, L. Willner, P. Falus, D. Richter, *Macromolecules*, 2011, 44 (15), 5857-5860



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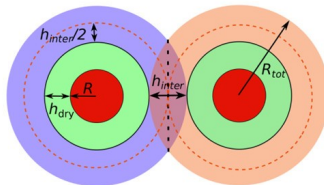
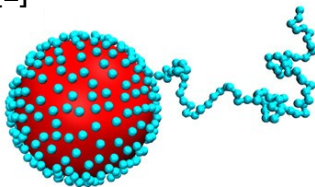
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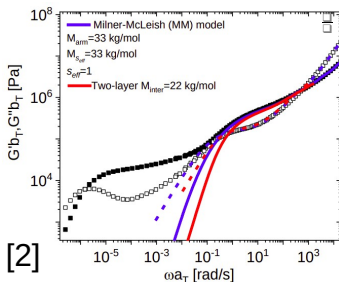
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Grafted nanoparticles

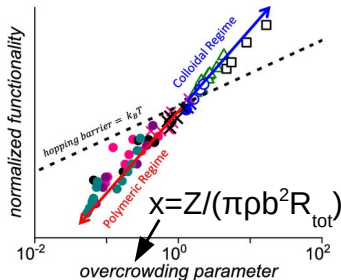
[1]



Two-layer model



[2]



[1] J. Midya, M. Rubinstein, S. K. Kumar, A. Nikoubashman, ACS Nano, 2020, 14 (11), 15505-15516

[2] D. Parisi et al., ACS Nano, 2021, 15 (10), 16697-16708



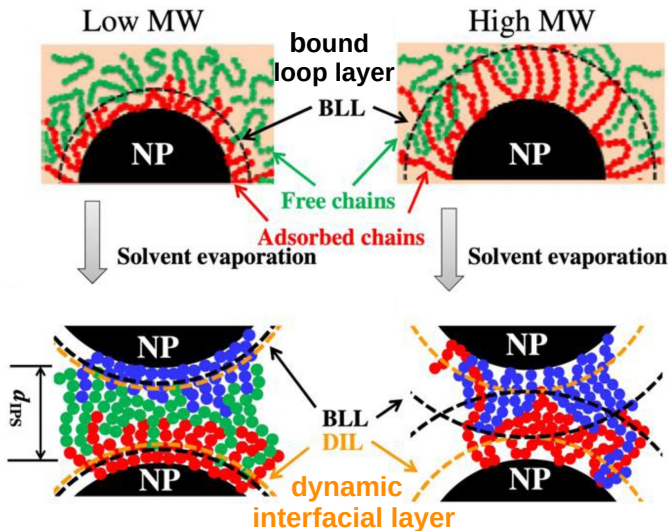
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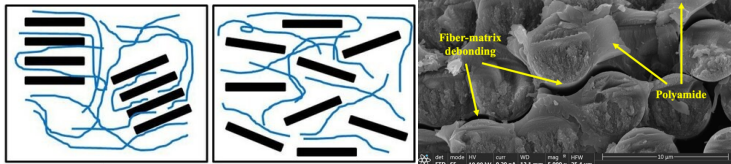


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Other theoretical approaches



The challenges of hybrid materials



Filler-matrix compatibility:

- ▶ essential for good mechanical properties
- ▶ debonding

Nanofiller dispersion:

- ▶ maximizes the total filler-matrix interfacial area
- ▶ aggregation decreases the enhancement
- ▶ surface modification: coupling agents, surfactants

+processability

+cost and environmental impact

[1] Wang, Mingchao; Yan, Cheng; Ma, Lin. (2012). Graphene Nanocomposites. 10.5772/50840.

[2] Butenegro, J.A. et al., Polymers, 2023, 15, 3447



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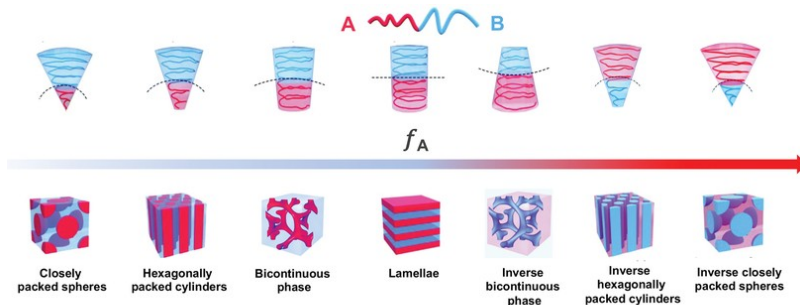
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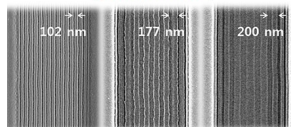
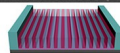
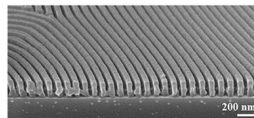
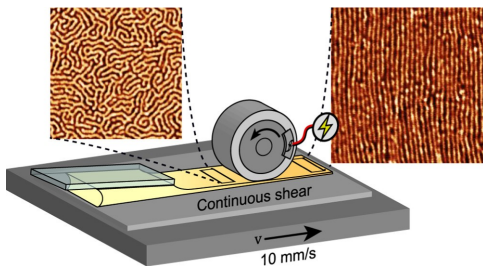
Advanced films: block copolymer self-assembly

- ▶ spontaneous microphase separation at the order–disorder transition temperature
- ▶ driven by chemical dissimilarity, formation of nanoscale morphologies
- ▶ factors: Flory-Huggins interaction parameter, molecular weight, architecture, temperature, surface properties, external field etc.



Advanced films: block copolymer self-assembly

- ▶ spin-coating, dip-coating, electrospray deposition, post-shear annealing, solvent vapor-assisted graphoepitaxial ordering
- ▶ optical coatings, metamaterials, plasmonic nanostructures, membranes



[1] E. R. Gottlieb et al., ACS Applied Polymer Materials, 2022 4 (1), 682-691.

[2] E. Kim, et al., ACS Nano, 2013, 7 (3), 1952-1960.



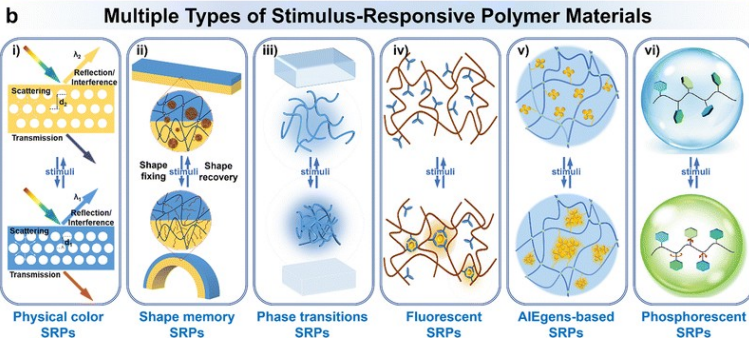
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Stimuli-responsive materials



[1] Y. Shen , X. Le , Y. Wu and T. Chen ,
 Chem. Soc. Rev., 2024, 53 , 606 —623



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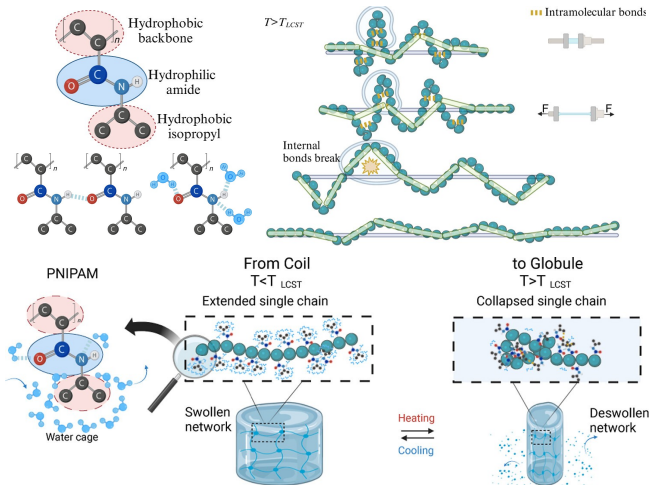
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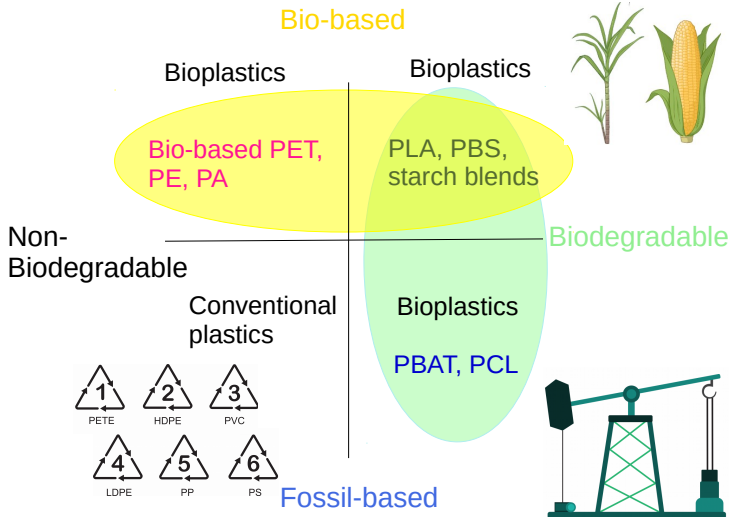
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PNIPAM gels

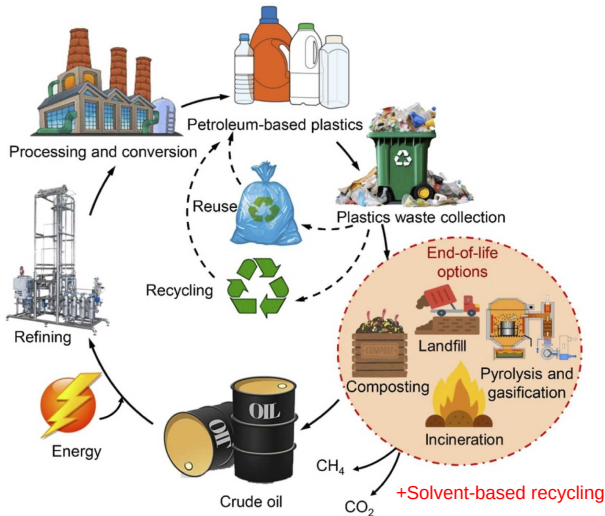
- ▶ poly(N-isopropylacrylamide)
- ▶ tissue engineering, drug delivery systems, soft robotics



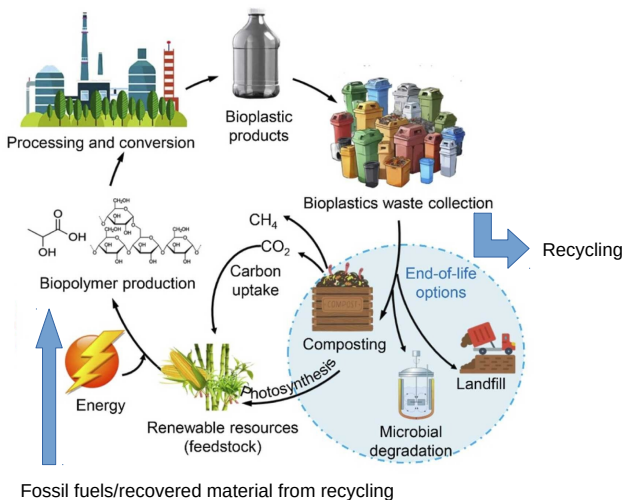
Sustainable polymers



Life cycle of conventional plastics

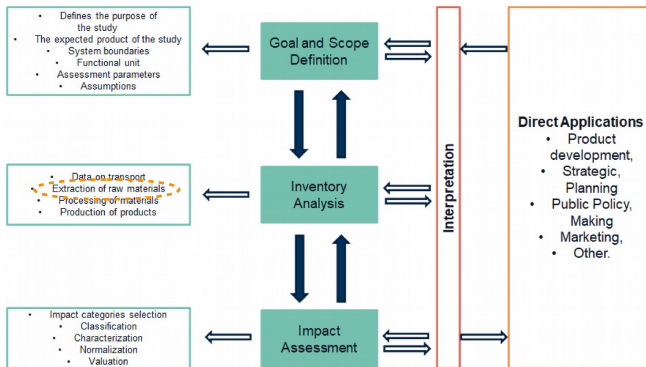


Life cycle of bioplastics



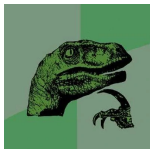
Life cycle assessment (LCA) of plastics

ISO 14040:



- ▶ use-phase benefits (prevented food losses, lightweighting, protection of durable goods)
- ▶ non-climate environmental impacts: eutrophication, acidification, ecotoxicity and human toxicity, land use

Truth or false?



- ▶ Recyclables need to be washed and scrubbed, which wastes water
- ▶ The biodegradable plastics should be thrown to the same bin as the conventional plastics
- ▶ All biodegradable items are compostable
- ▶ All plastic items marked with the chasing recycling arrows are recyclable
- ▶ Biodegradable polymers degrade easily in the sea
- ▶ Recycling uses more energy/resources than it saves



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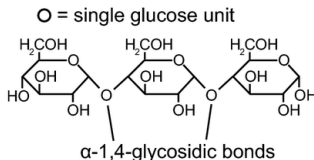
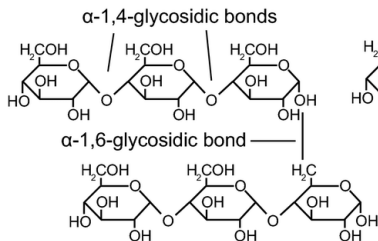
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Structure and properties: starch

amylopectin

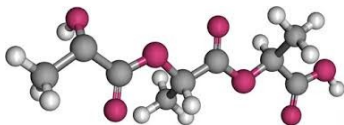


amylose



- ▶ non-toxic, biodegradable, biocompatible
- ▶ poor mechanical properties, low impact resistance, water sensitivity, and brittleness properties

Structure and properties: poly(lactic acid)



- ▶ easy to melt, good mechanical properties, non-toxic
- ▶ low heat resistance, biodegradable under certain conditions



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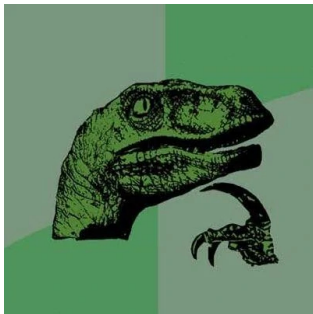


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Additive manufacturing



- ▶ layer-by-layer deposition of melted material
- ▶ fused deposition modeling, fused filament fabrication, stereolithography, selective laser sintering
- ▶ near-net-shape production
- ▶ recycled or bio-based feedstock
- ▶ rapid prototyping of missing pieces



Identify the drawbacks of additive manufacturing.



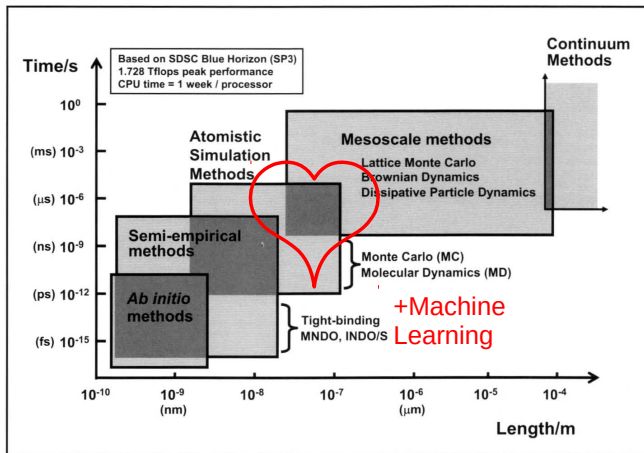
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Computational methods: time and length scales



F.R. Hung, K.E. Gubbins, and S. Franzen, Chemical Engineering Education, Fall 2004



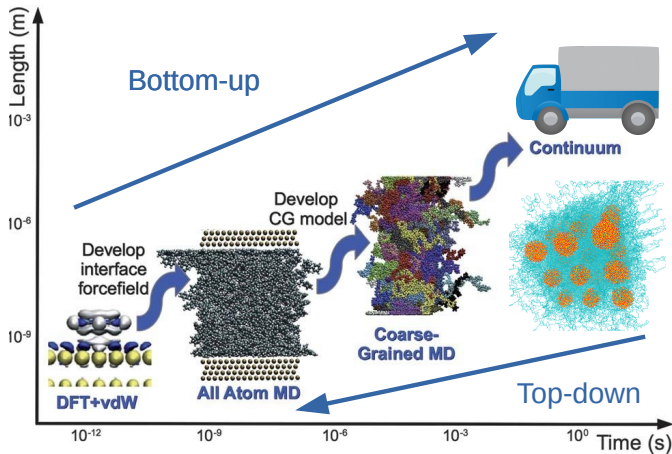
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Bottom-up vs. Top-down



K. Johnston, V. Harmandaris, *Soft Matter*, 2013,9, 6696-6710



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Classical Molecular Dynamics

Starter pack:

- ▶ initial state of the system under study:
type of particles,
mutual distances...
- ▶ interaction potential
- ▶ Newton's equations
of motion

⇒ output: coordinates as a function of time (trajectory)



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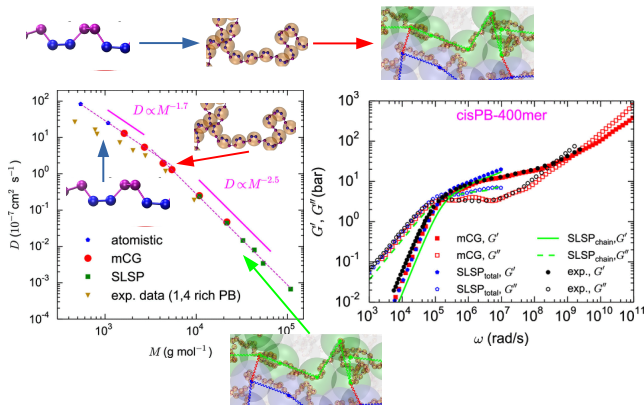
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Bottom-up approach for tire industry

- ▶ polybutadiene of different composition
- ▶ systematic coarse graining
- ✓ full control of the composition
- ✓ data base of properties



[1] A. F. Behbahani, L. Schneider, A. Rissanou, A. Chazirakis, P. Bačová, P. K. Jana, W. Li, M. Doxastakis, P. Polinska, C. Burkhart, M. Müller, V. Harmandaris, *Macromolecules* 2021 54 (6), 2740-2762



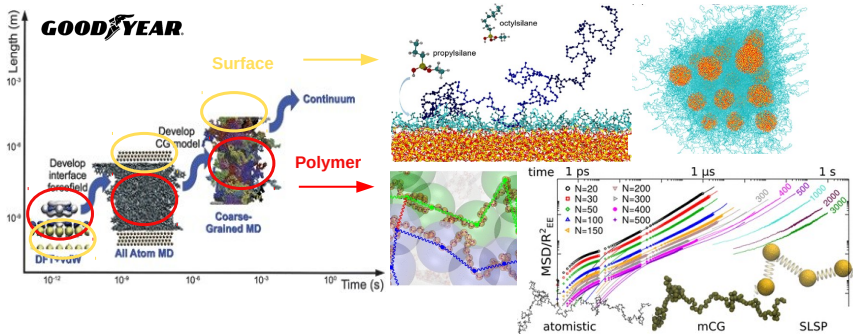
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MD of hybrid systems



- ▶ adjusting the composition to get the best performance
- ▶ eco-friendly material design

[1] A. F. Behbahani, L. Schneider, A. Rissanou, A. Chazirakis, P. Bačová, P. K. Jana, W. Li, M. Doxastakis, P. Polinska, C. Burkhart, M. Müller, V. Harmandaris, *Macromolecules* 2021 54 (6), 2740-2762



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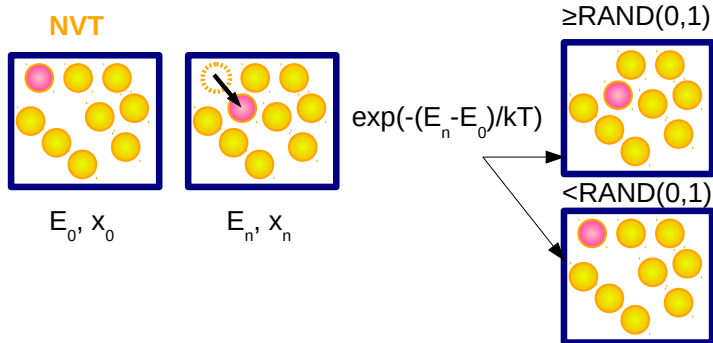
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Metropolis Monte Carlo

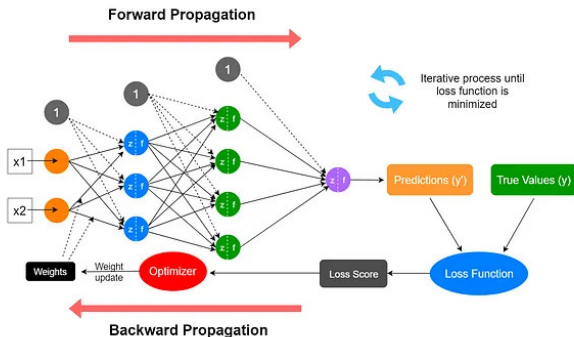
- ▶ instead of a system evolution according to the equations of motion, the particles move according to certain probability
- ▶ sampling according to the ensemble



Machine Learning

Neural Networks

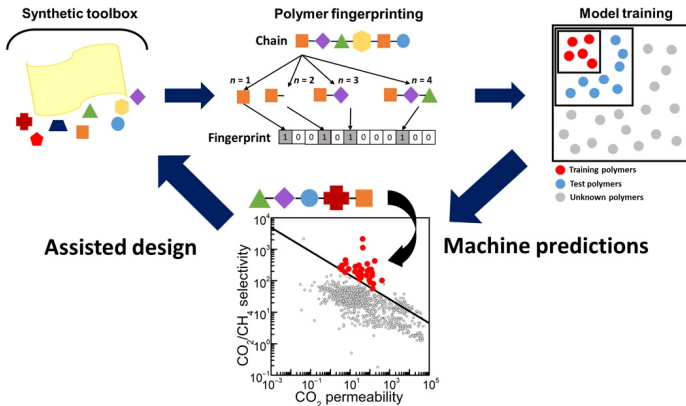
- ▶ computers using algorithms and statistical models to combine input to produce useful predictions on never-before-seen data



<https://medium.com/data-science-365/overview-of-a-neural-networks-learning-process-61690a502fa>

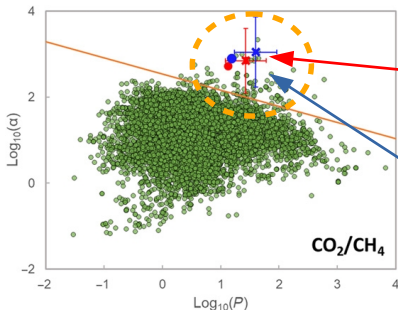
Neural networks: polymer membranes

- ▶ translate the polymeric structure of published data into a binary fingerprint

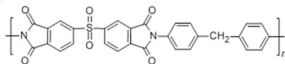


Neural networks: polymer membranes

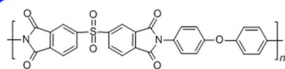
- ▶ algorithm capable of predicting permeability of materials not tested for this property before
- ▶ 2 materials synthesized, they outperformed the published data set



P432095



P432092



Polyimide sulfone

Ether



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Thanks for making it till the end!
Keep calm and stay tuned!

✉ petra.bacova@uca.es

👉 <https://polysim.eu/>



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