

Elastic energy storage of molecular chains

What is elastic energy storing and releasing?

Furthermore, the elastic energy storing and releasing method endows the hydrogel materials a unique elastic-plastic switchability and complex deformation programmability, enabling anisotropic or isotropic contraction and unprecedented multistage deformability.

What happens when high energy carriers collide with molecular chains?

High-energy carriers collide with molecular chains and dissipate energy. When the energy obtained by the molecular chains surges in a short time, it may cause the ionization and fracture of molecular chains, which leads to the formation of conductive channels, namely the dielectric is broken down [30,33,,].

Can Hydrogel networks have a high polymer chain density?

Using our approach, it is possible to produce hydrogel networks with a high polymer chain density; the large molecular weight between cross-links enables effective energy dissipation by viscous characteristics because hydrogel networks have many entanglements that act as mobile cross-links.

Can molecular design achieve elasticity without degrading electrical performance?

Overall, no general molecular design approach so far can simultaneously achieve elasticity, solvent resistance, and facile patternability without degrading electrical performance.

How does stress relaxation affect the life cycle of magnetorheological elastomer (MRE)?

The diverse applications of magnetorheological elastomer (MRE) drive efforts to understand consistent performance and resistance to failure. Stress relaxation can lead to molecular chain deterioration, degradation in stiffness and rheological properties, and ultimately affect the life cycle of MRE.

Can polymer chain entanglements be used for energy dissipation?

The strategy of using polymer chain entanglements for energy dissipation allows us to overcome the limitation of low mechanical performance, which leads to the wide practical use of hydrogels. A universal method for easily preparing tough and stretchable materials for biomedical applications has been developed by scientists in Japan.

We have demonstrated that the actuation performance and energy density of hydrogels can be greatly increased by a fundamentally elastic driving mechanism, inspired by the superior leap abilities of biological ...

To resolve this contradiction, Fu et al. [39] designed a multiphase reactive hydrogen bonding strategy to insert reversible dynamic hydrogen bonds in hard and soft chain segments, which ...

From a molecular prospect, the rapid stretch of the PBC 2000 film by the falling ball caused significant

dissociation of hydrogen bonds since the molecular chain relaxation is limited, ...

The SLEs of traditional polymers are negative. As a result of the disentanglements and slippages of molecular chains, ... and typical liquid crystal elastomers in terms of elastic modulus (0.72×10^7 ; 0.17×10^7 and 0.45×10^7 ; 0.24 MPa ...

Elastic free energy change in a phantom-like network with chain-end defects. V_d . Volume of the polymer network in the dried state. ... Rubberlike elasticity theory systematically ...

It is well known that tendons store elastic strain energy during the gait cycle (Alexander, 1983, Alexander, 1984). The high elastic modulus for cartilage suggests that one ...

Of these functions, elastic energy storage is key to locomotion of the musculoskeleton (Silver et al., 2000a). However, little information exists concerning the importance of elastic energy ...

The molecular driving force of rubber-like elasticity is the increased entropy of the relaxed state relative to the stretched state . 1 Due to their entropy-driven elastic restoring force, rubber-like ...

(A) Schematics of the macro and molecular size changes and stress-strain curves of plastic (relative slippage among molecular chains leading to necking and unrecovered, top panel) and elastic (chemical cross-linking ...