Dialcohol Cellulose Nanocrystals Enhanced Polymerizable Deep Eutectic Solvent-Based Self-Healing Ion Conductors with Ultra-Stretchability and Sensitivity

Xia Sun

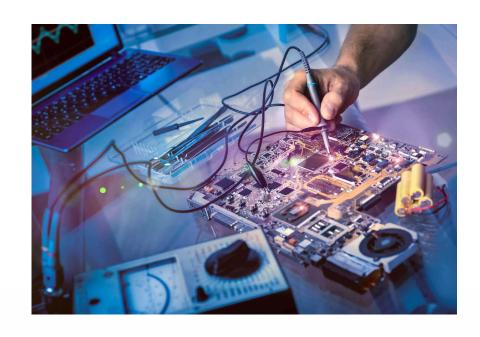
xiasun@mail.ubc.ca

Department of wood science

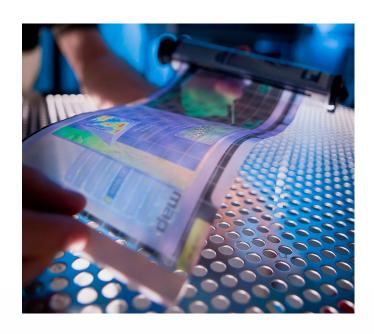
Faculty of forestry



Flexible electronics convert physical actions into electrical output, which can be easily sent and further processed.



traditional electronics



flexible electronics

- > Humidity
- > Strain
- > Temperature
- > Pressure





The wearable technology market is projected to reach \$186 billion (USD) by 2030.

Wearable Technology in Healthcare

Wearable electronics:

Advantages:

- 1) inherent flexibility
- 2) conforming to human body
- 3) designed as a network of sensors

Flexible electronics for health application Visual sensor Glucometer Pressure sensor Wearable watches Biosensor Strain sensor Photoelectric sensor Strain sensor Temperature Pressure sensor sensor Wearable shoes Wearable glove

Electronics. 2022; 11(5):716.

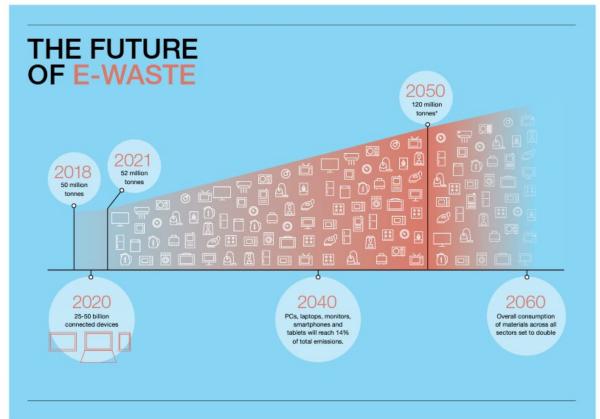
E-waste:

Plastic, Toxic materials, Heavy metal, etc.





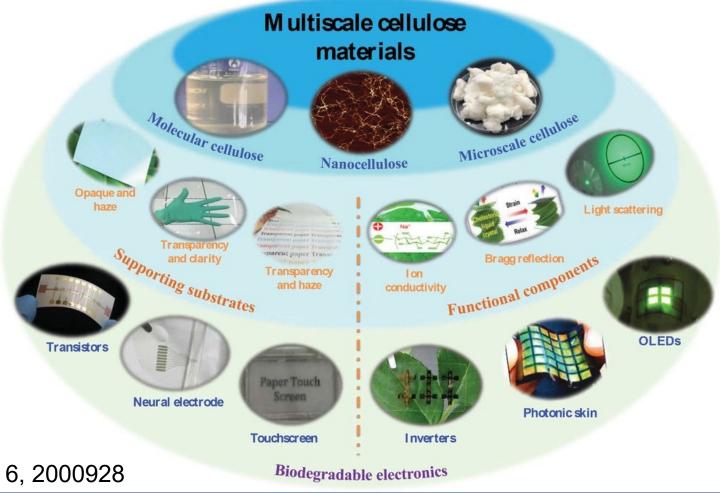




World Economic Forum: A New Circular Vision for Electronics, Time for a Global Reboot

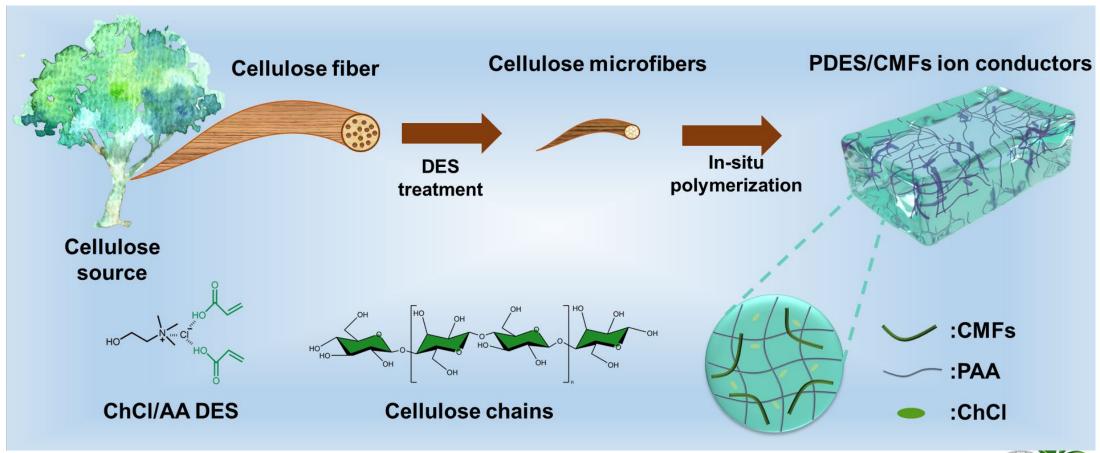


Cellulose: The most existing bio-polymer in the world.





Adv.Mater. Technol.2021, 6, 2000928



Advanced Functional Materials, 2022, 2202533



Challenge

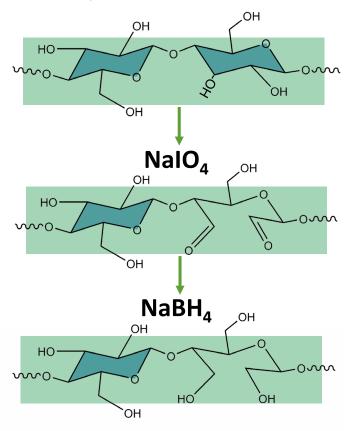
The dispersion of nanocellulose is not ideal.

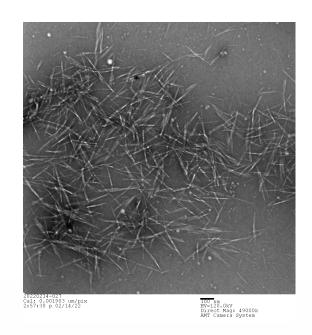
Procedure

Exploring new type of nanocellulose



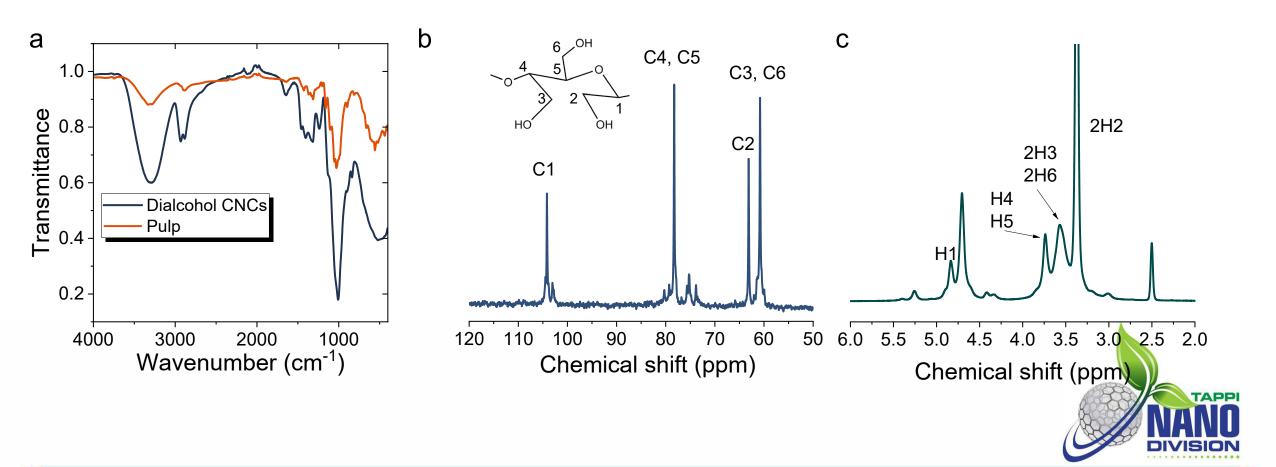
CNCs with high dispersity in water were successfully fabricated through periodate oxidization and following reduction.



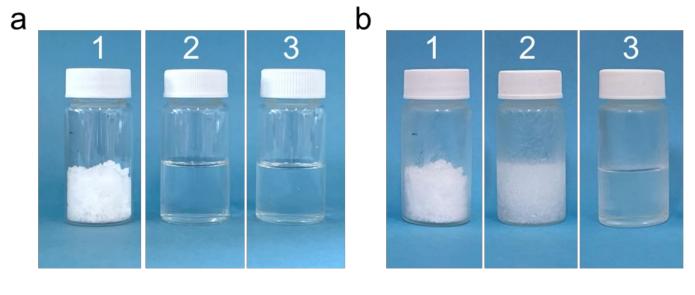




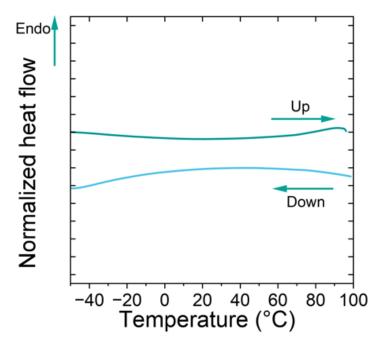
Successful preparation of Dialcohol CNCs



Formation of Polymerizable deep eutectic solvent

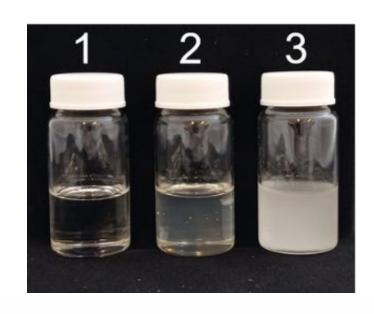


1: ChCl, 2: AA, 3: PDES





Dispersion of dialcohol CNCs



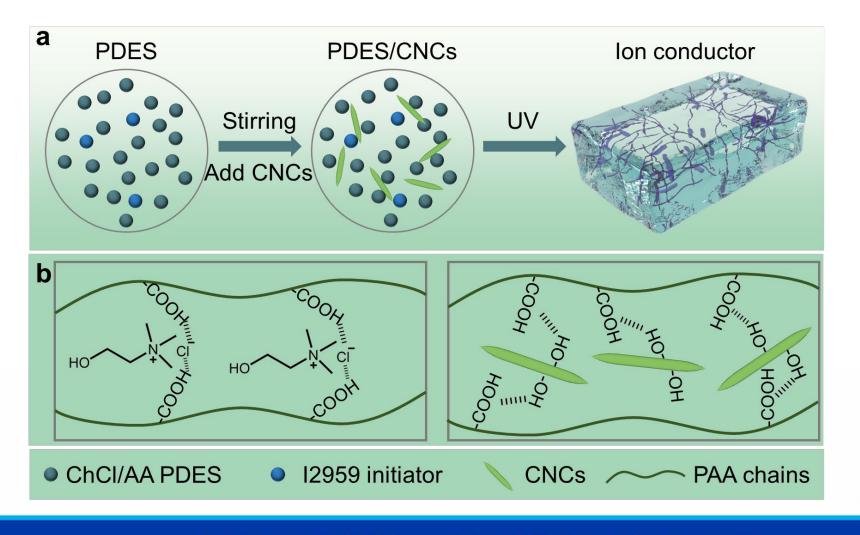
1: PDES

2: PDES/DCNCs (dialcohol CNCs)

3: PDES/CNCs (commercial CNCs)

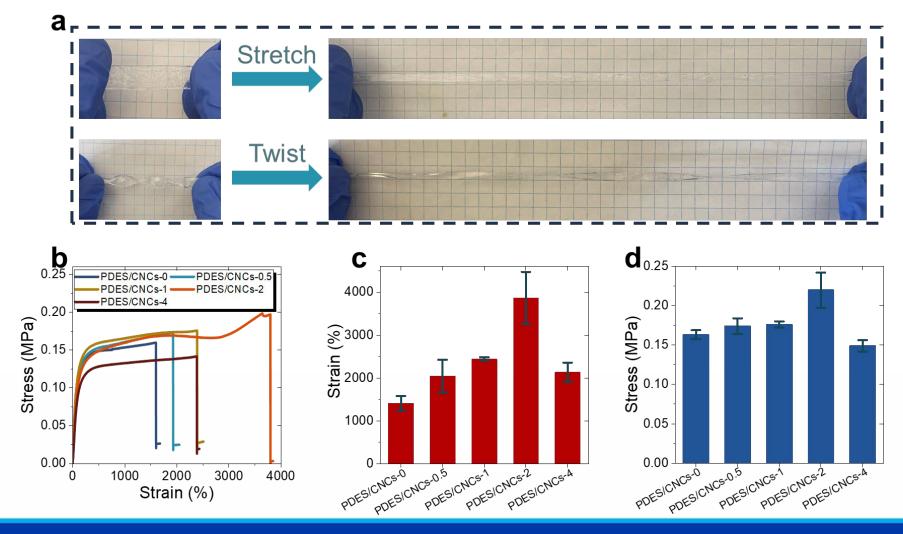


Design route of PDES/CNCs ion conductors



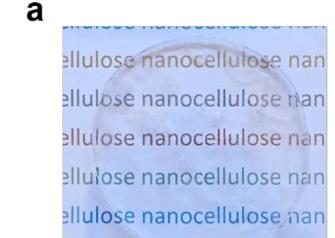


Mechanical properties

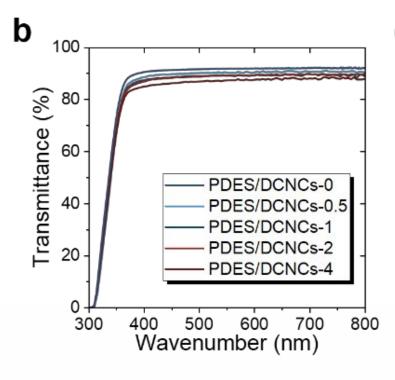


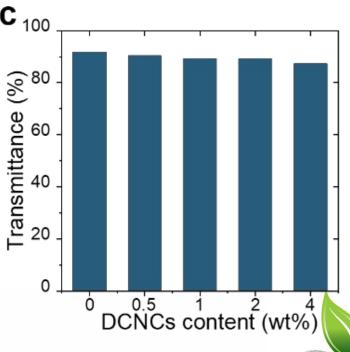


High transparency

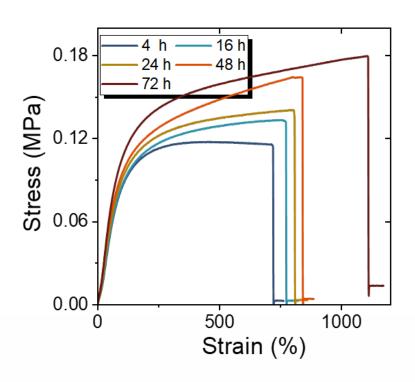


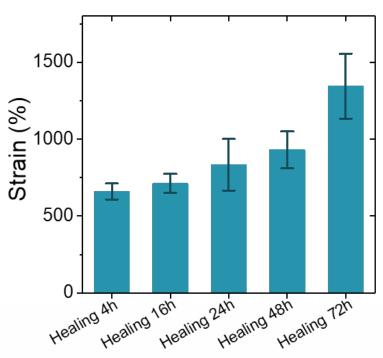
ellulose nanosellulose nan

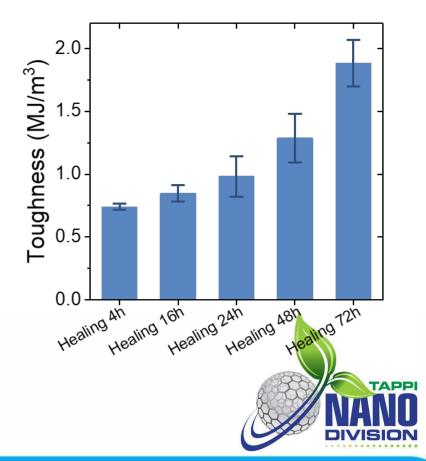




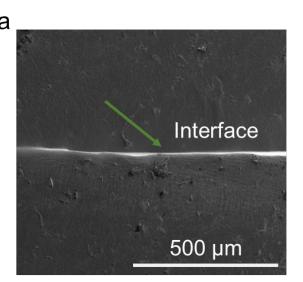
Self-healing ability

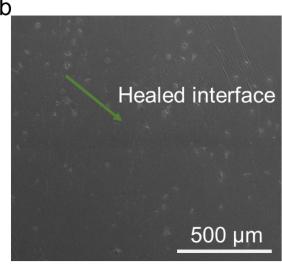


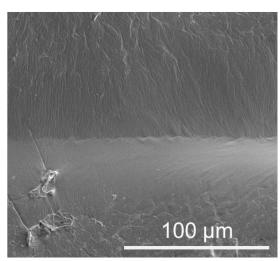


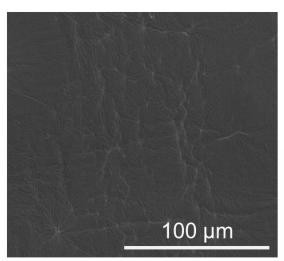


The incision between the healing interface was disappeared after 72 h healing.



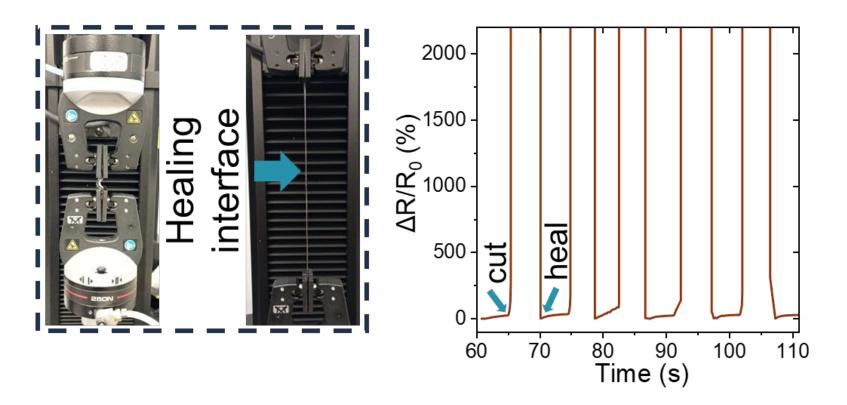


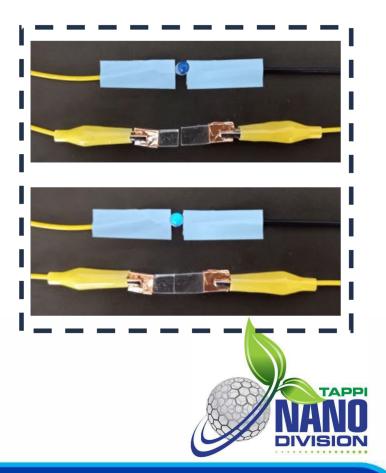




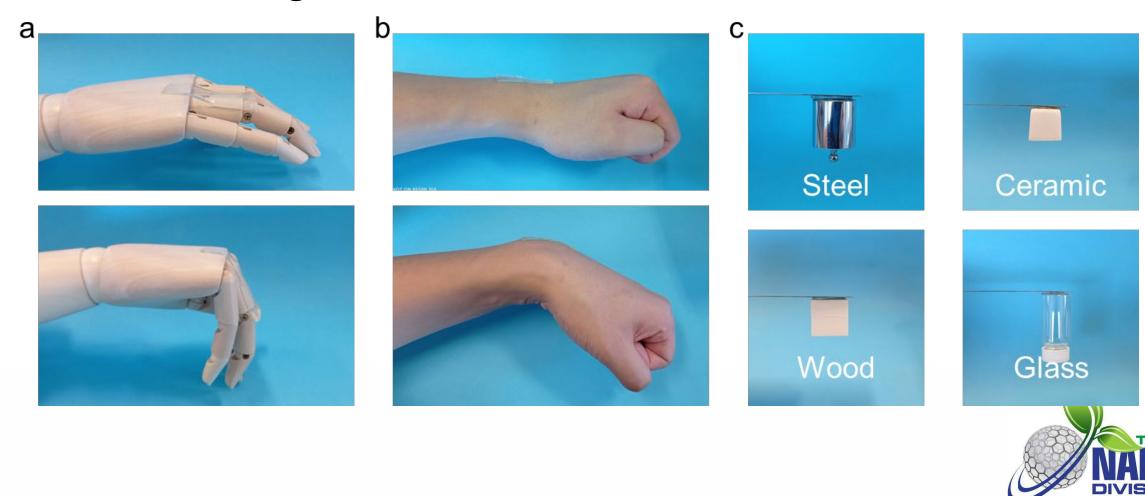


Electrical properties can also be healed in real time.

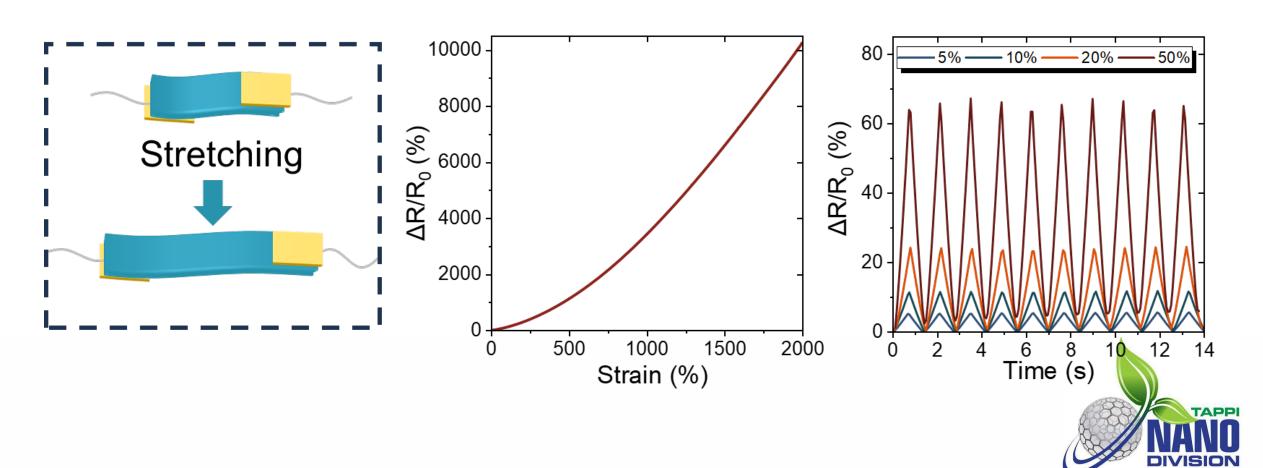




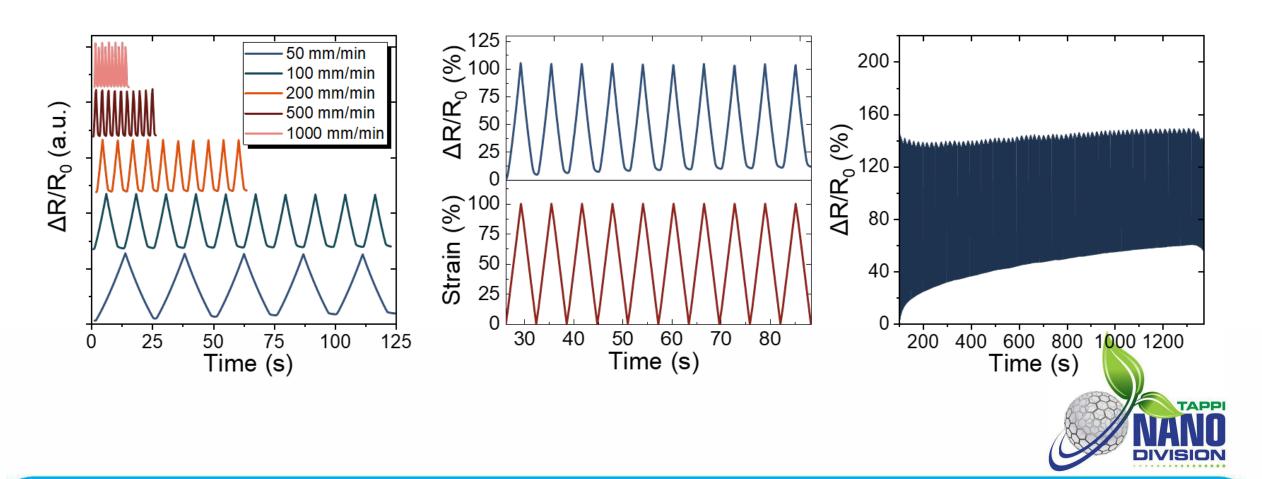
Showing adhesiveness towards various surfaces



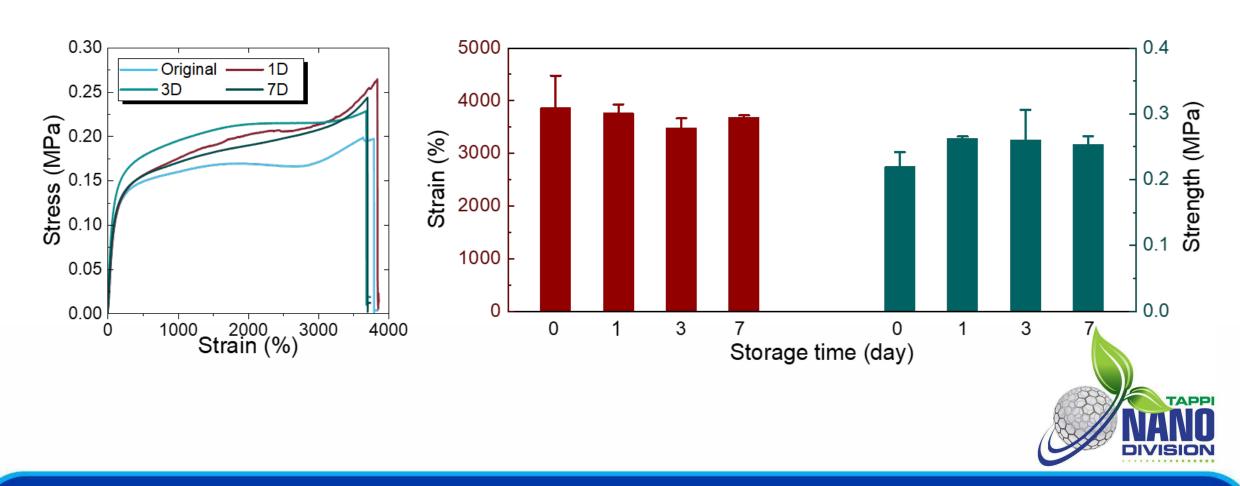
Showing excellent strain sensitivity



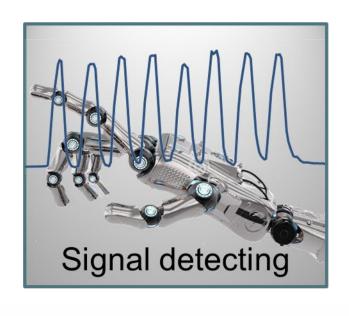
The ion conductor also display stability with fast response.

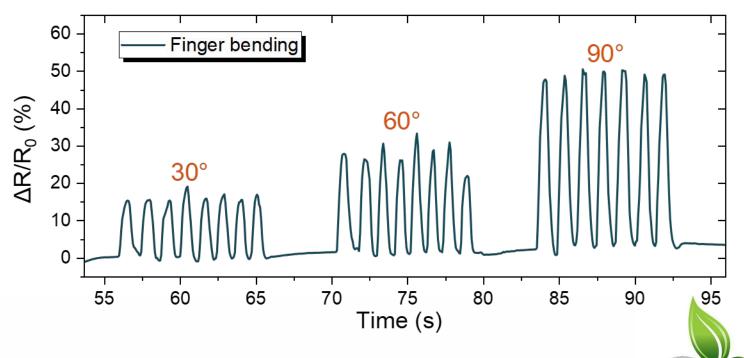


Long-term stability

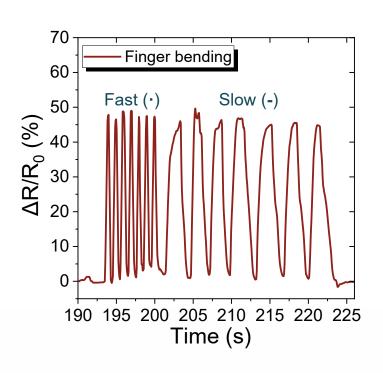


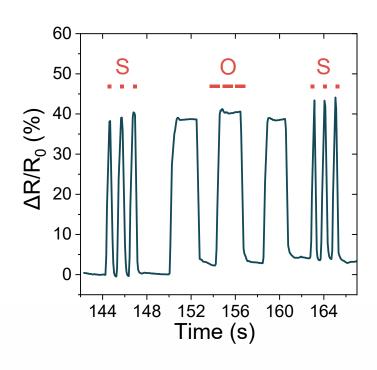
Applications as strain sensors

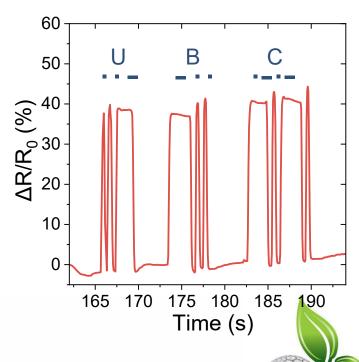




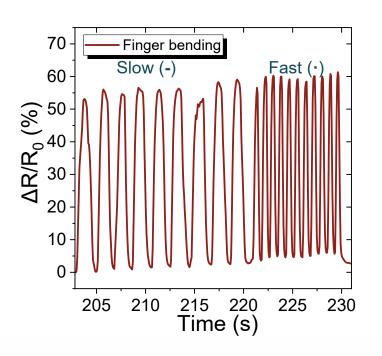
Applications as strain sensors for signal transmitting

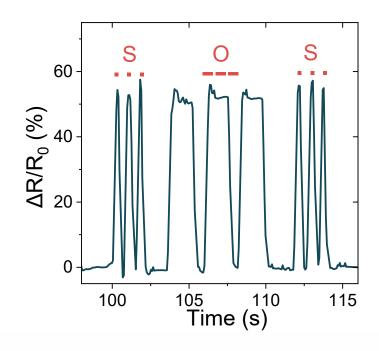


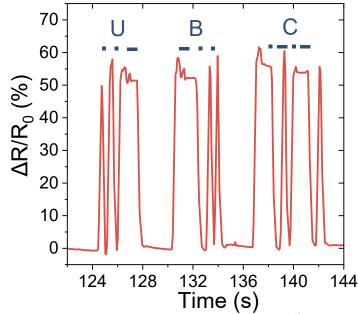




The ion conductor maintain functionality after healing.







Prof. Feng Jiang

Dr. Yeling Zhu

Zhengyang Yu

Jiaying Zhu

Yalan Liang















Xia Sun

xiasun@mail.ubc.ca

Department of wood science
Faculty of forestry
University of British Columbia

