

2025 Annual CMMRC Workshop – Washington DC, USA (online) – 02. October 2025

Dynamically reconfigurable network materials

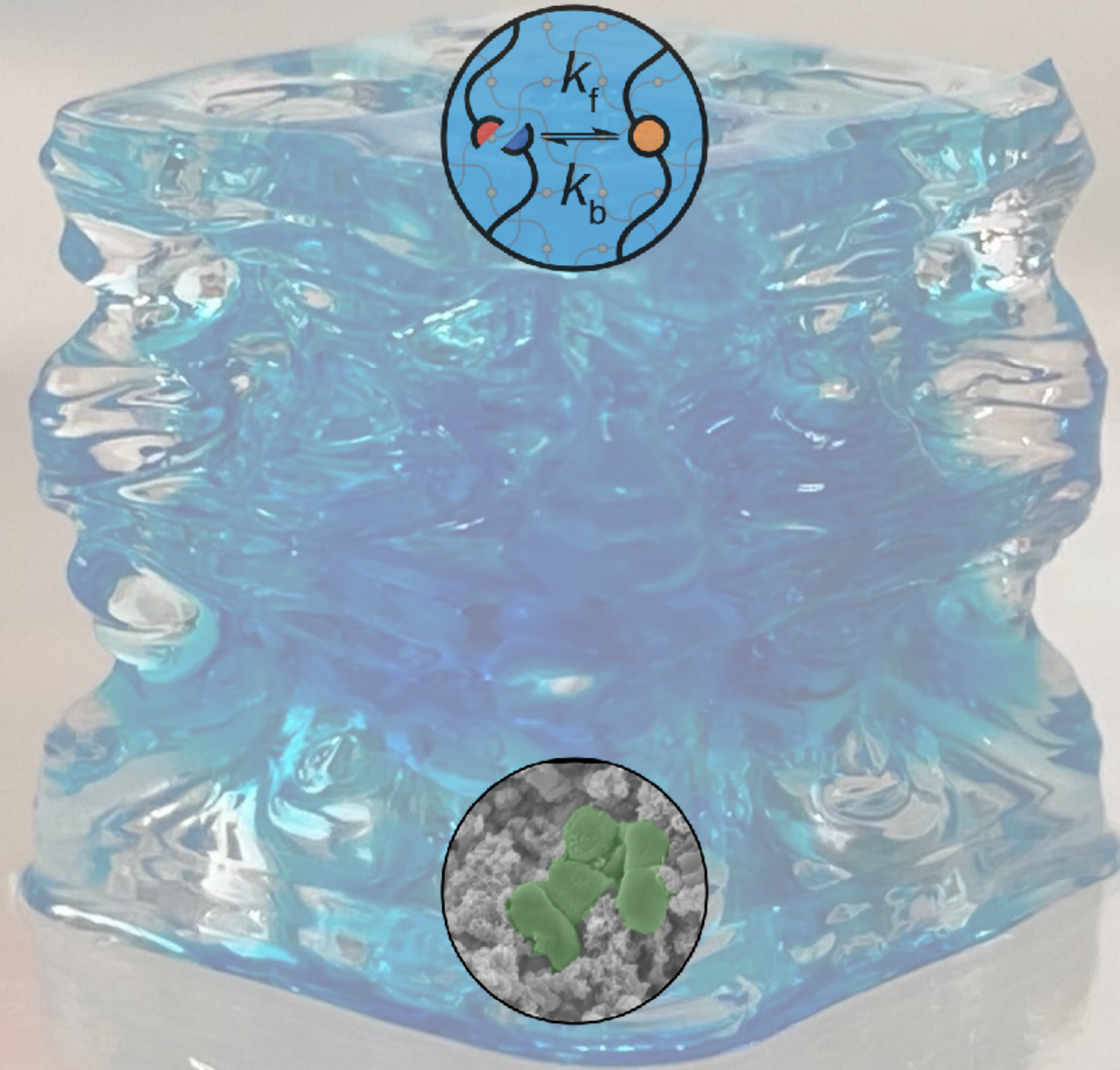
Prof. Dr. Mark W. Tibbitt





<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WQC0bXB4RQY>

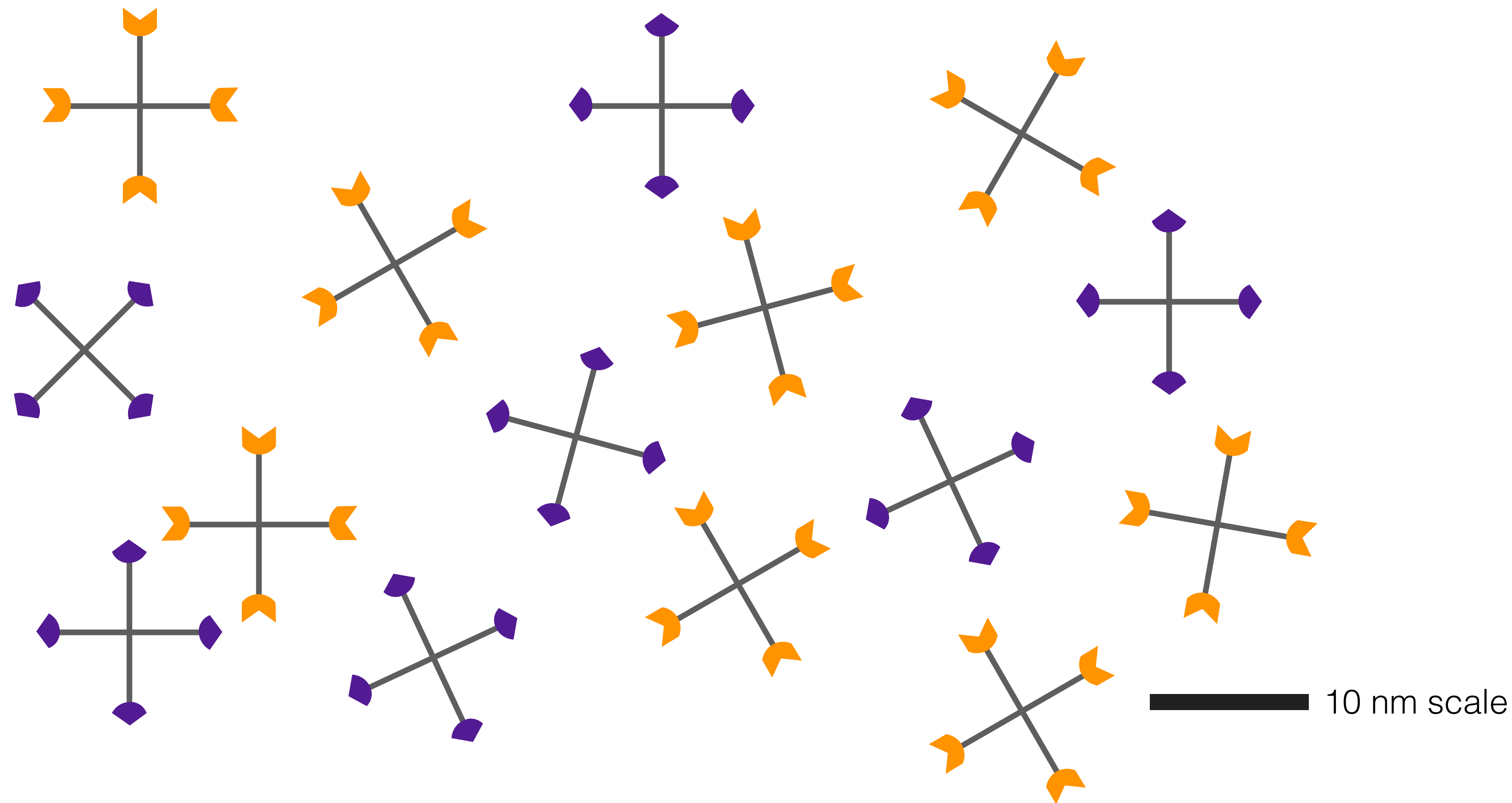
Materials that learn: a few important features



Polymer chains can be further cross-linked into networks

Polymeric precursor

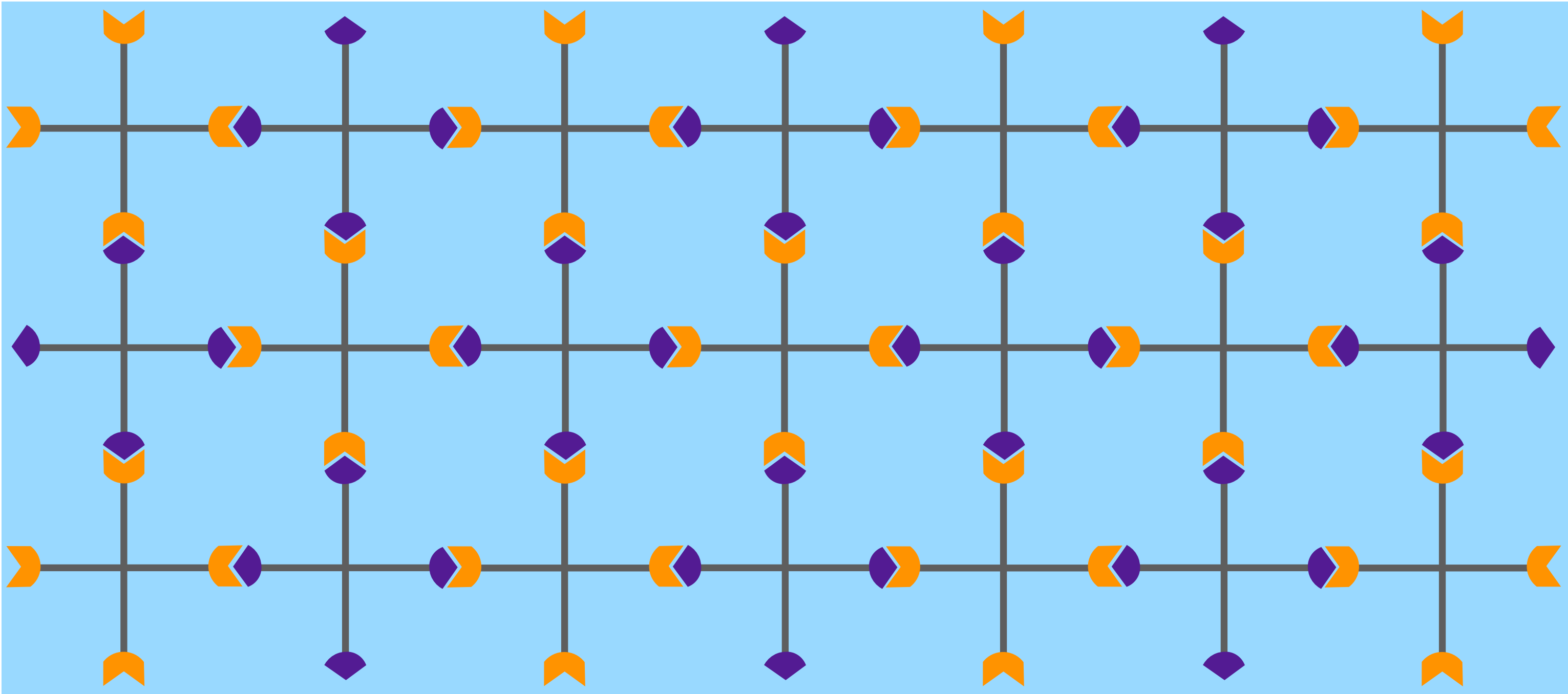
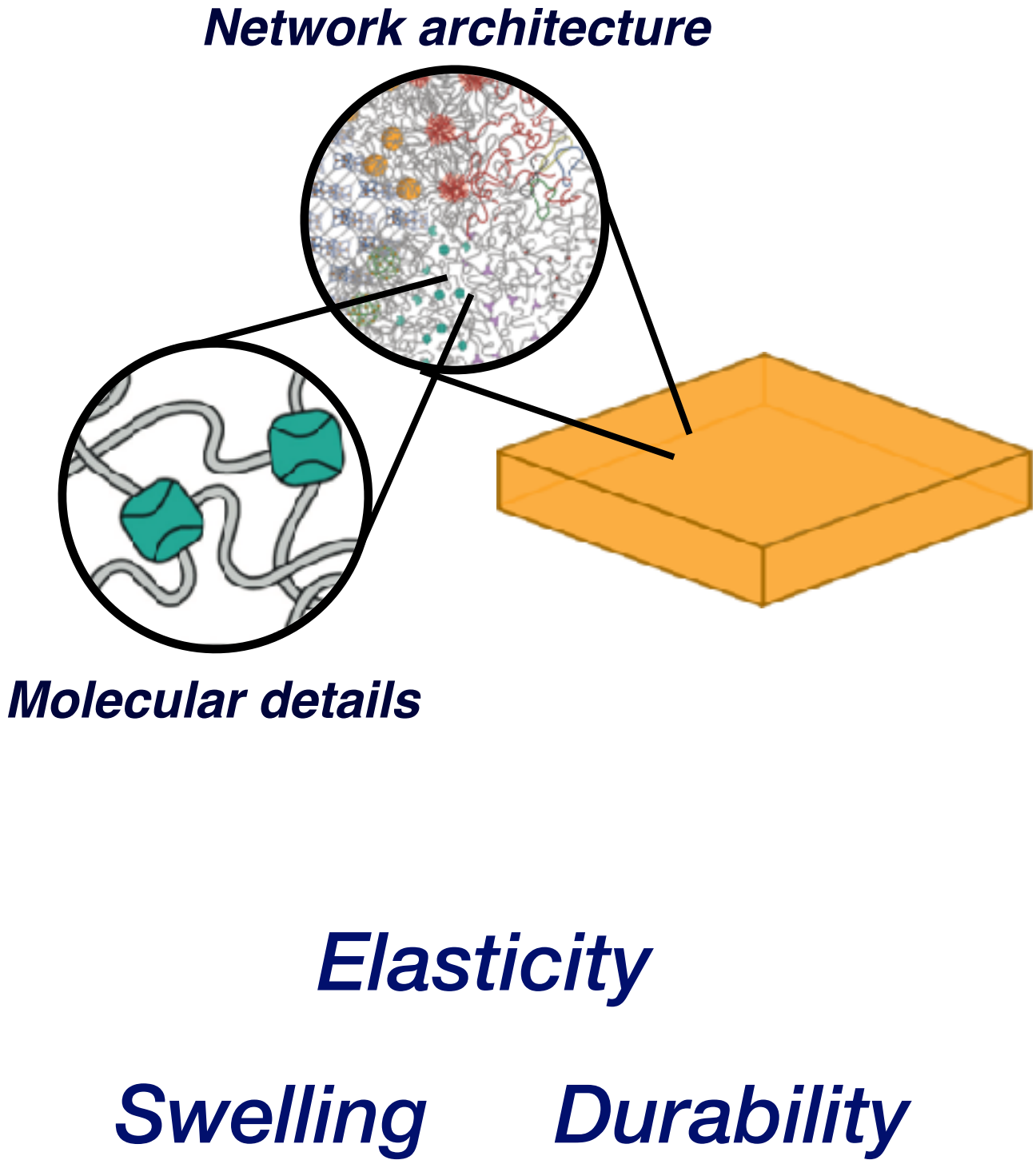
Complementary polymer



Solution of polymeric species

Polymer chains can be further cross-linked into networks

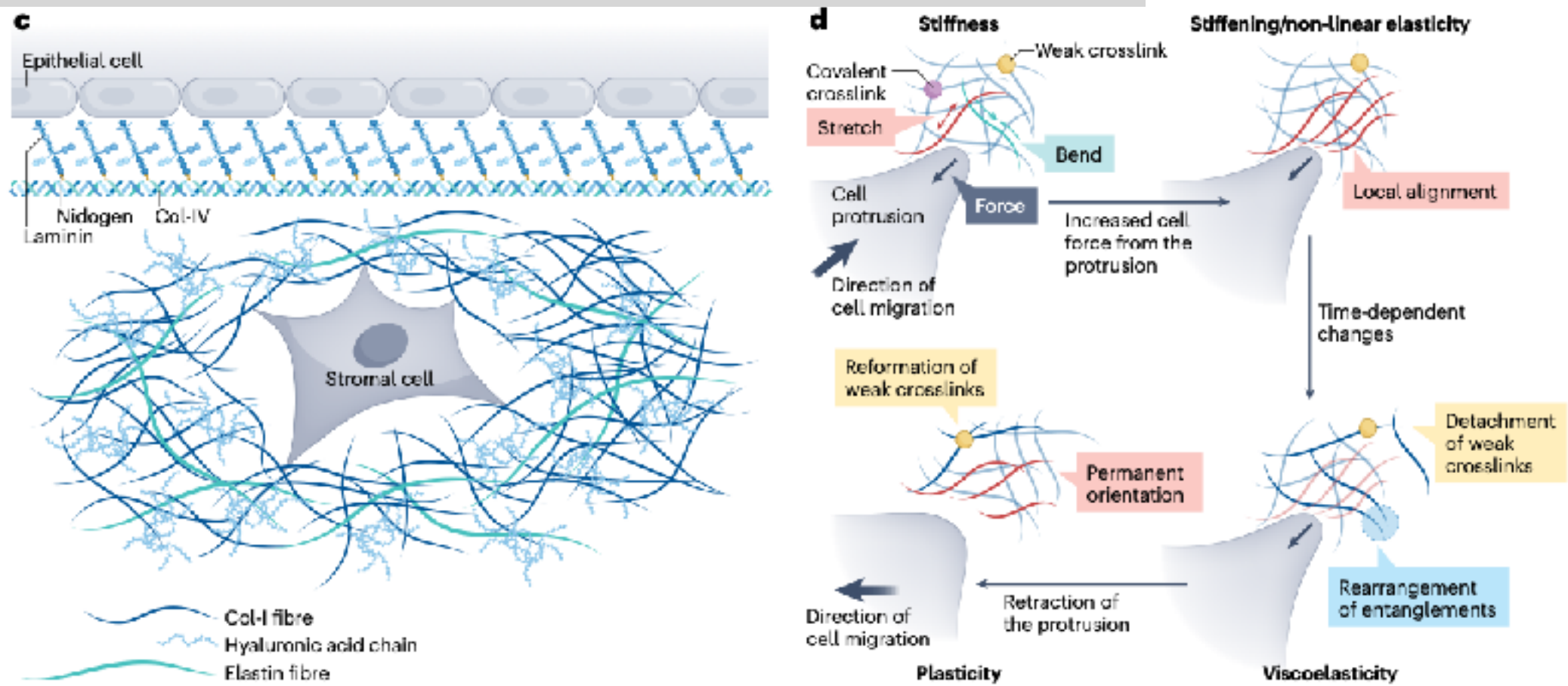
Viscoelastic insoluble network or gel



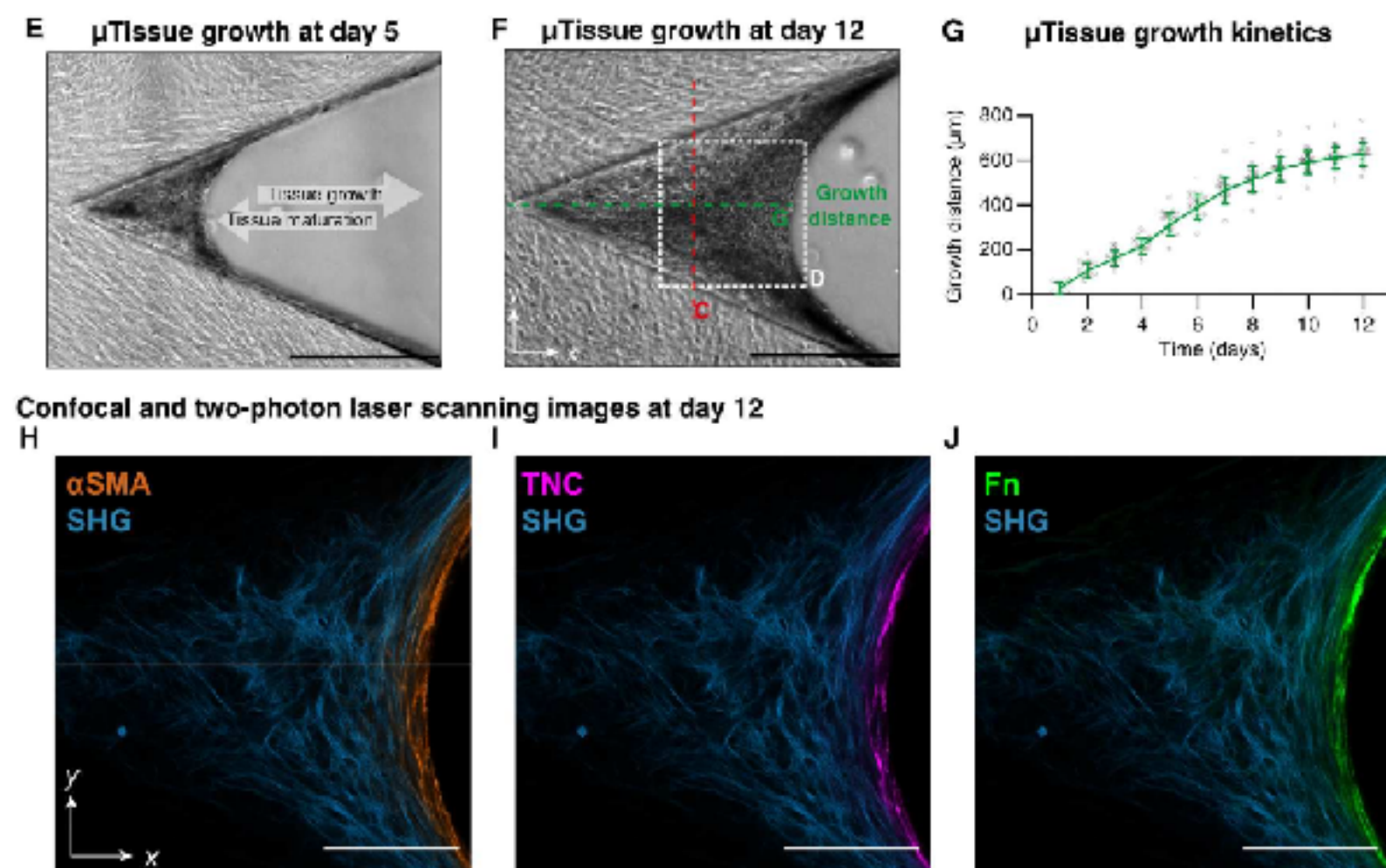
10 nm scale

The extracellular matrix (ECM) as a driver of biological function

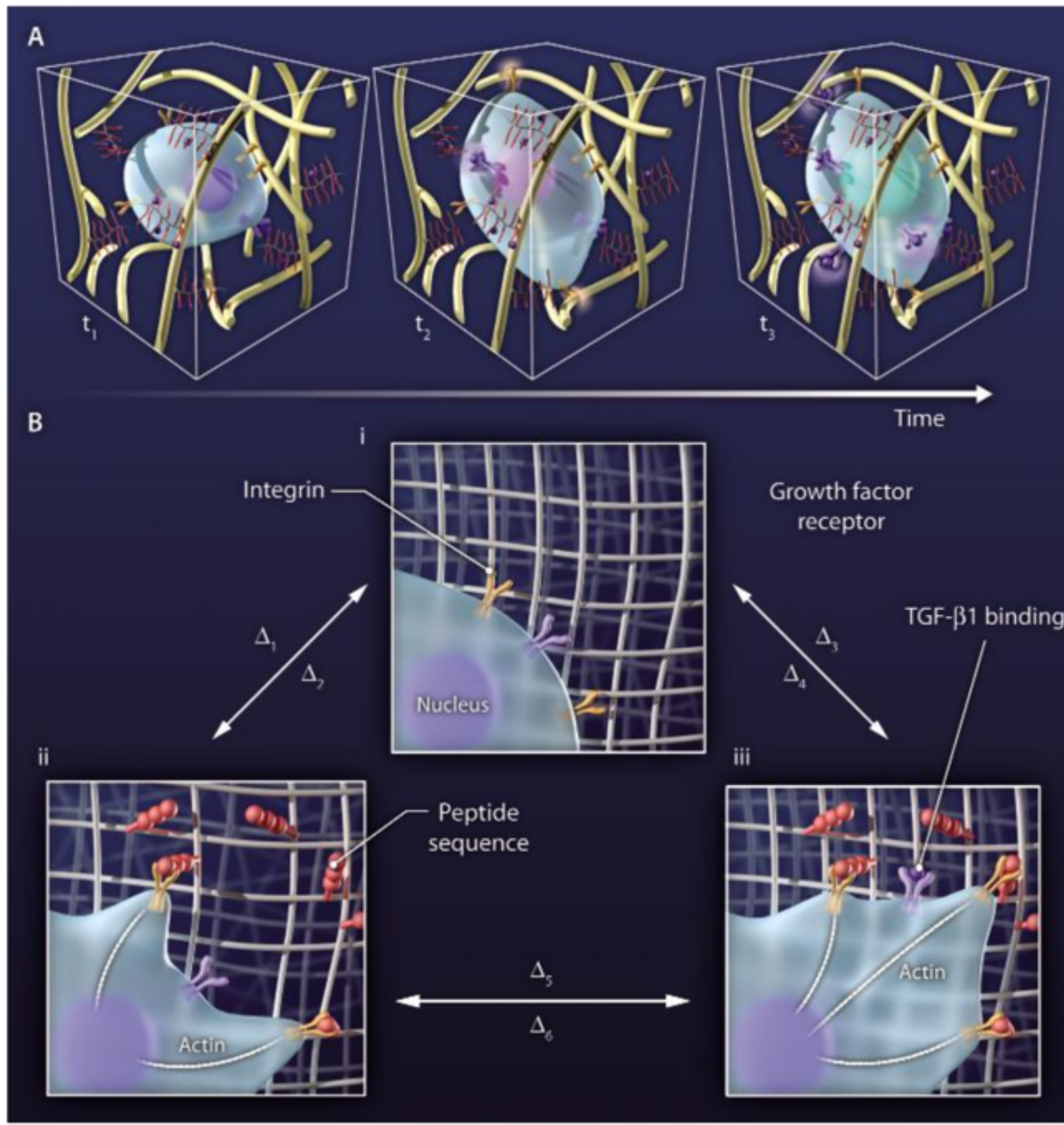
ECM properties influence cell function



At the single and multicellular level



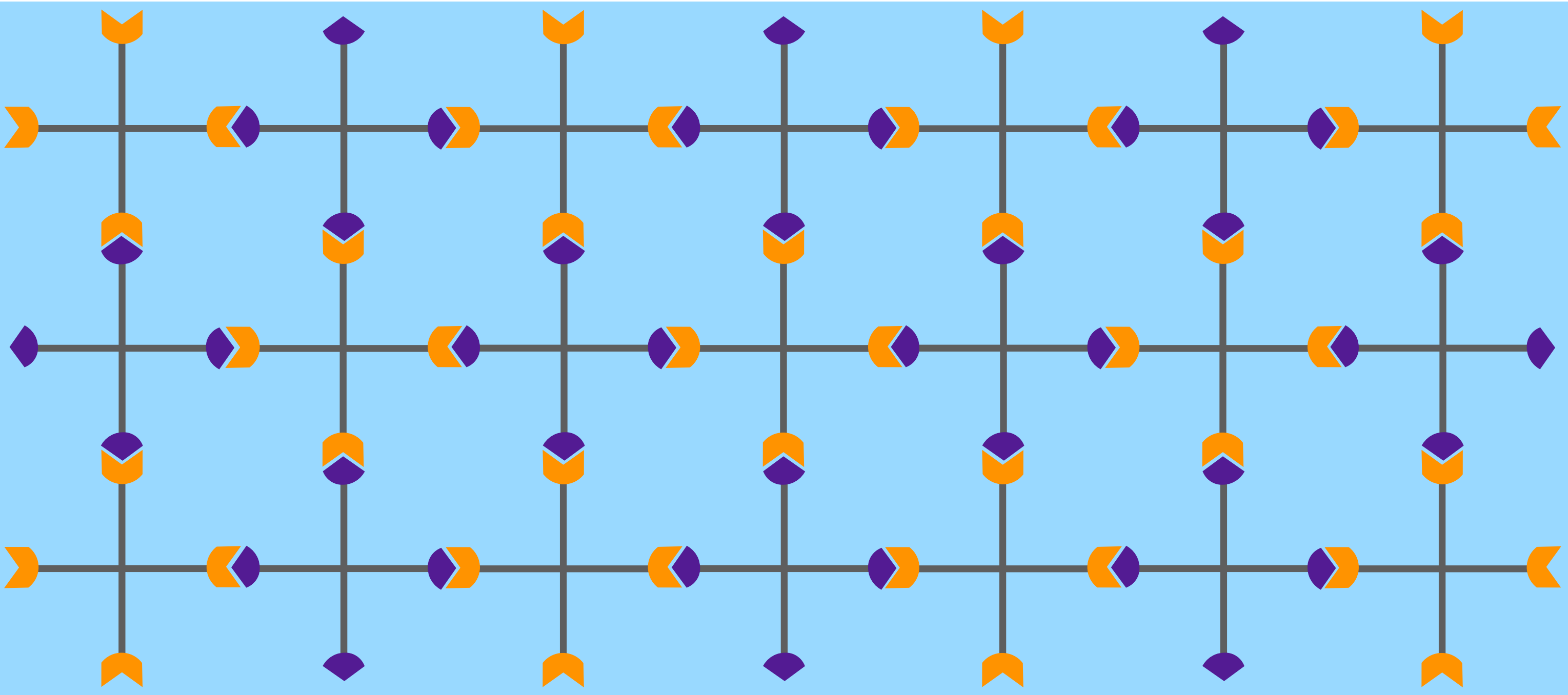
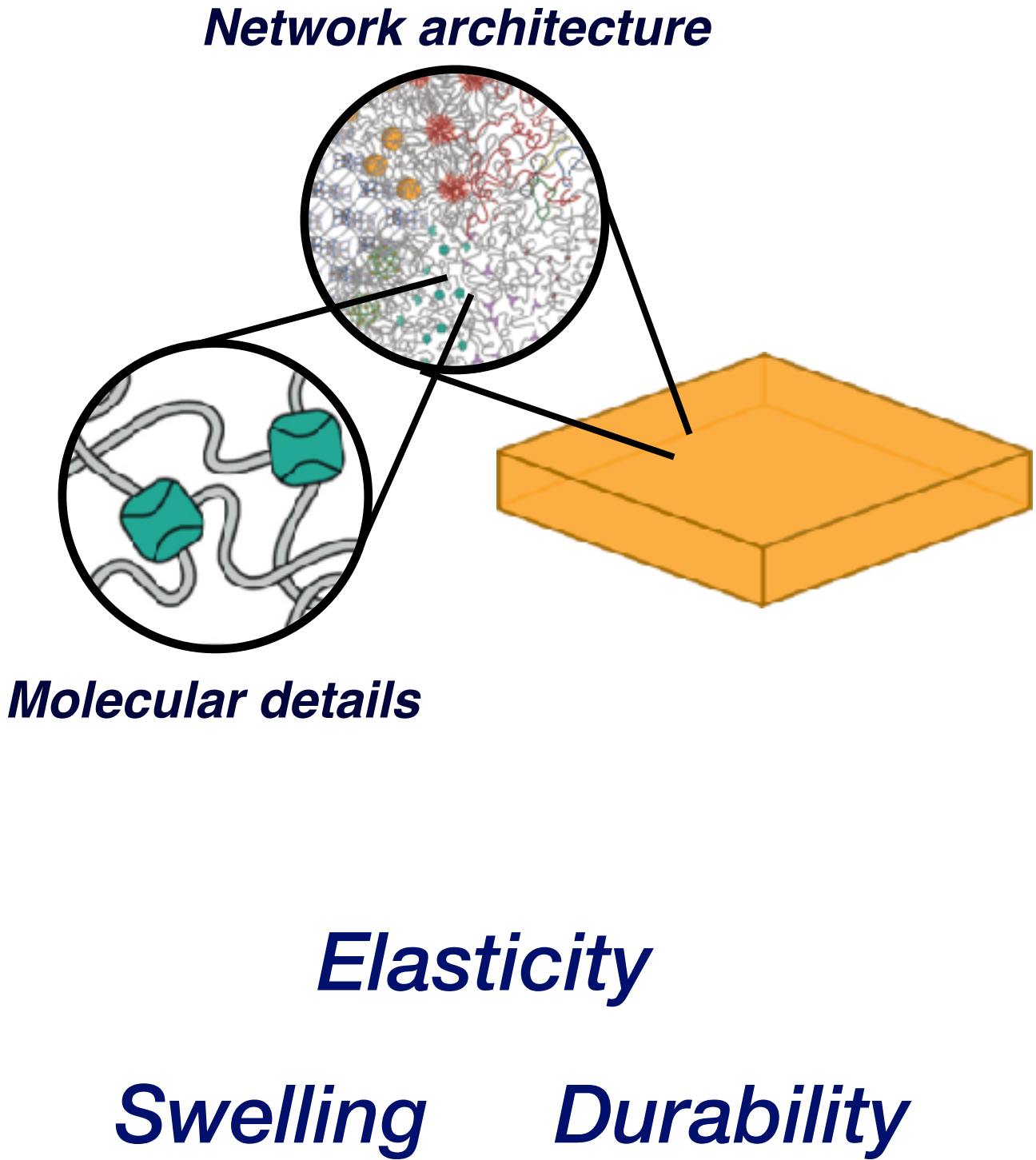
Hydrogels as engineered ECM mimics



Moving from permissive scaffolds to materials that promote biological function and cooperate with biology

Polymer chains can be further cross-linked into networks

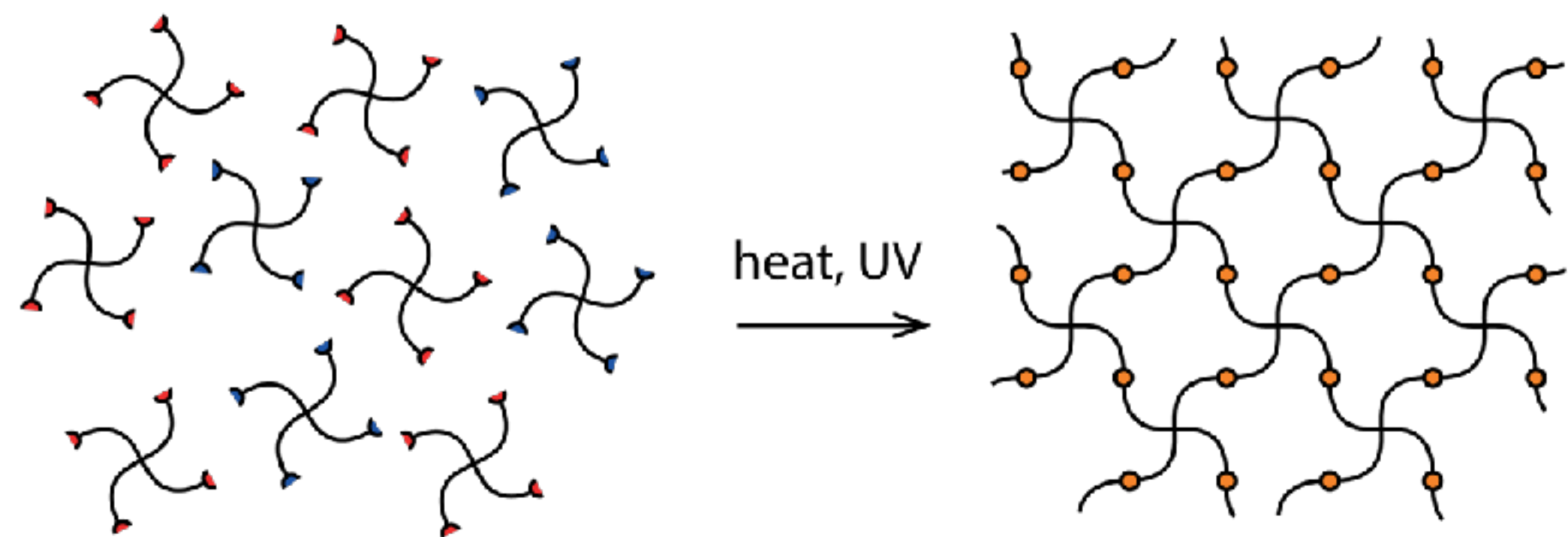
Viscoelastic insoluble network or gel



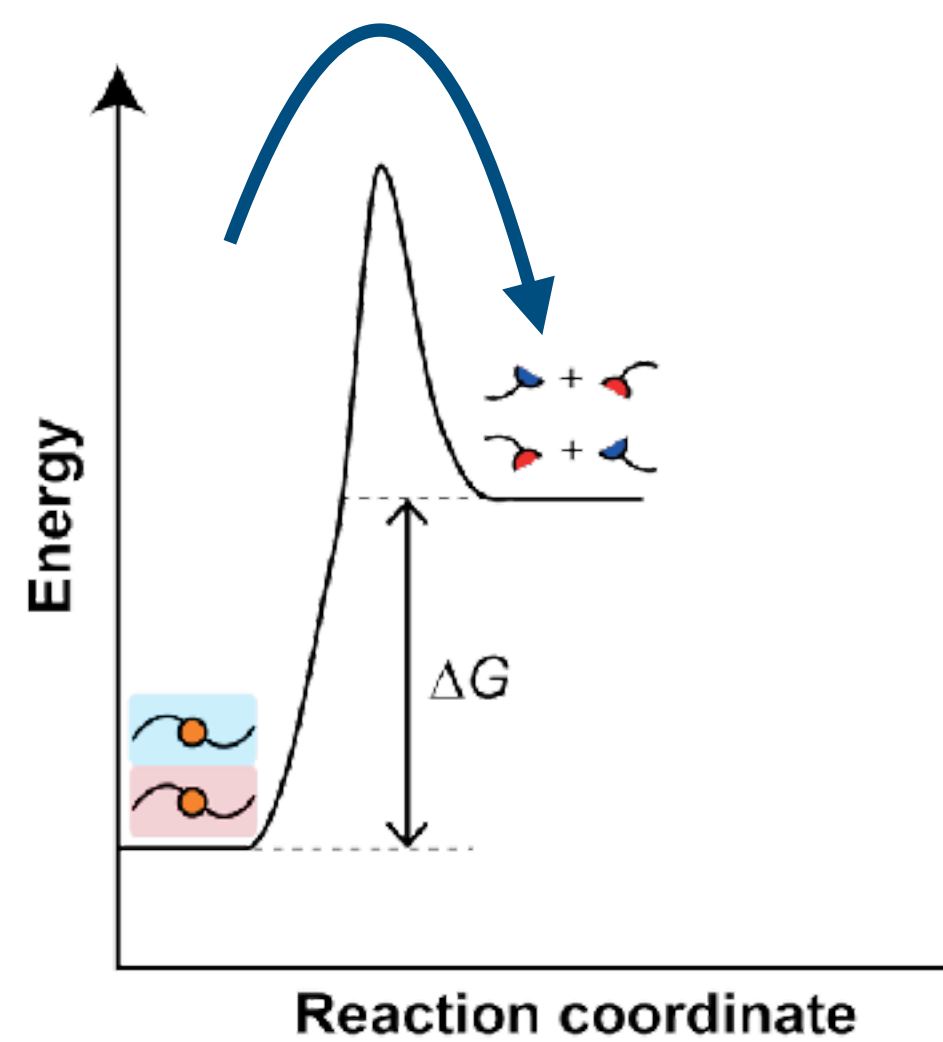
10 nm scale

Polymer networks are traditionally engineered via **covalent linkages**.

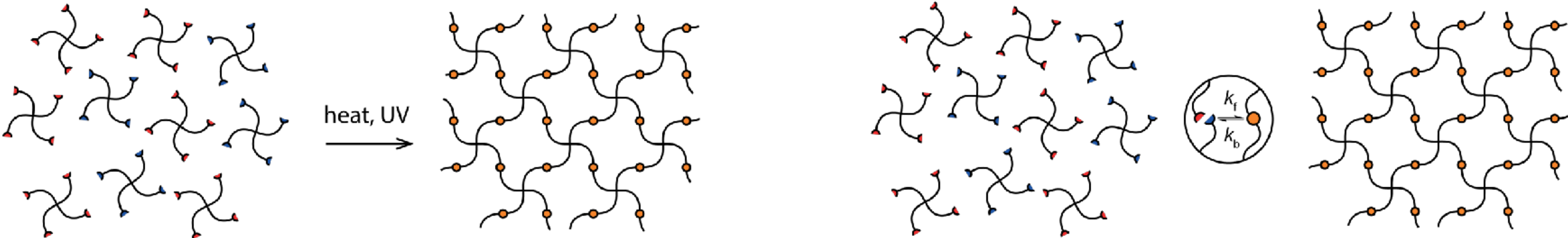
Introducing engineered dynamics into polymer networks



permanent networks

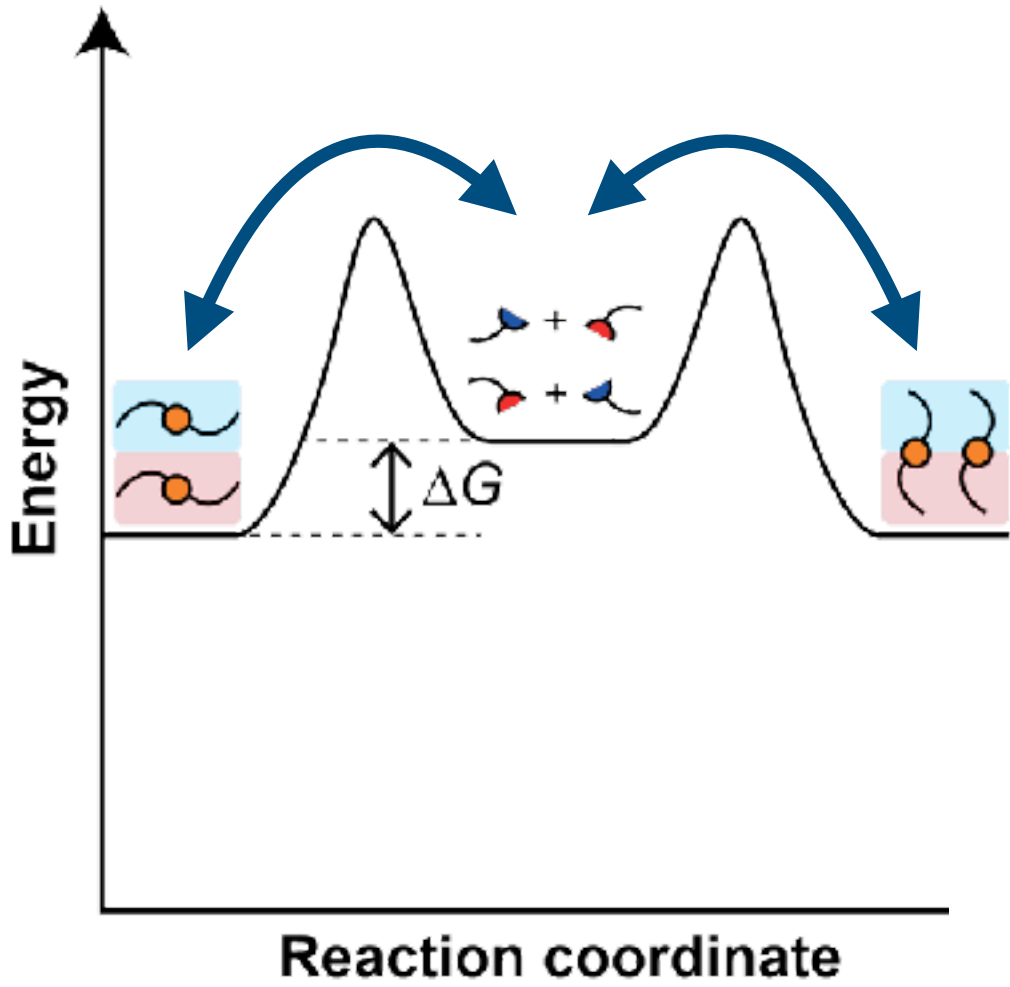


Introducing engineered dynamics into polymer networks



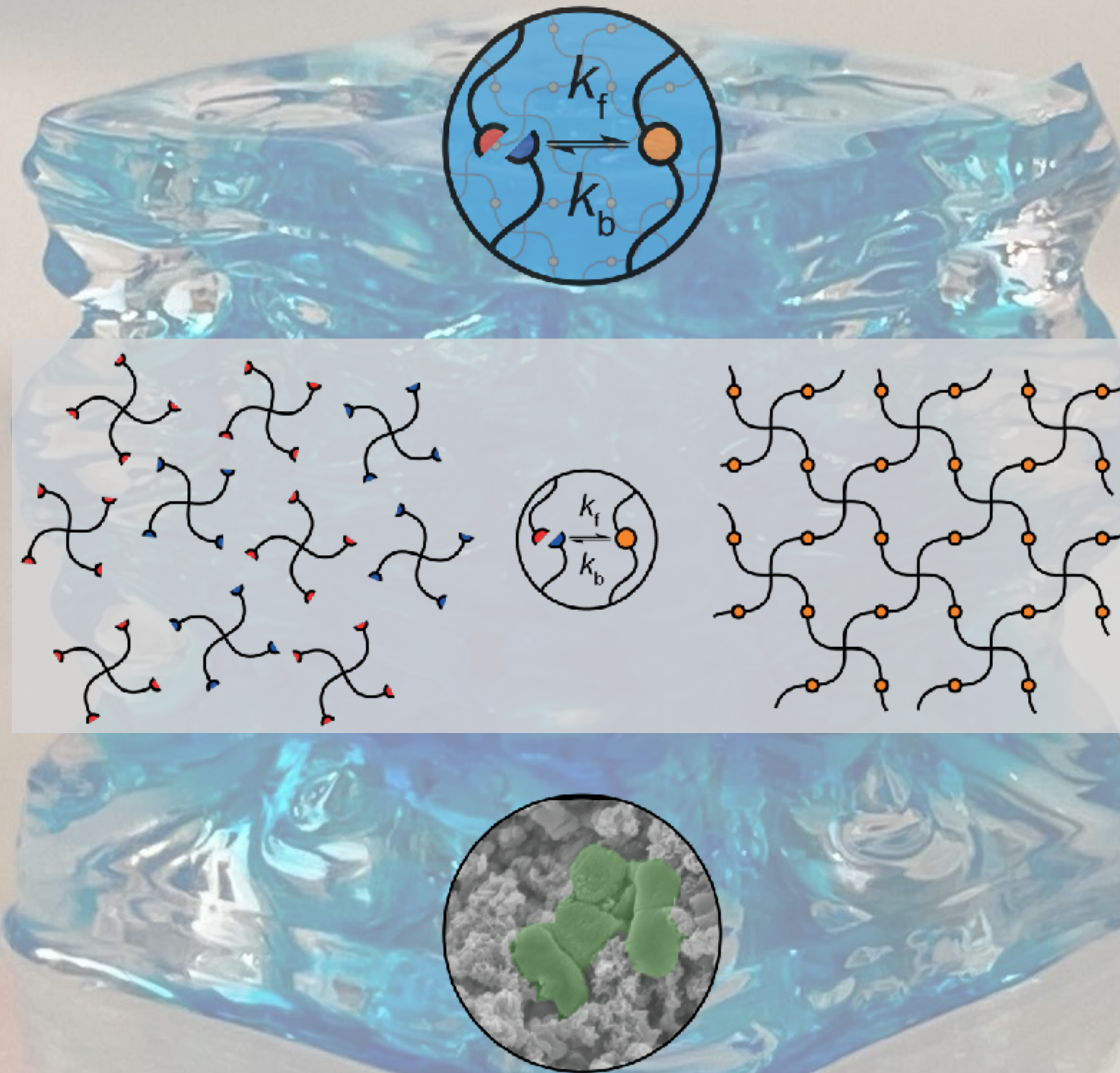
permanent networks

dynamic networks

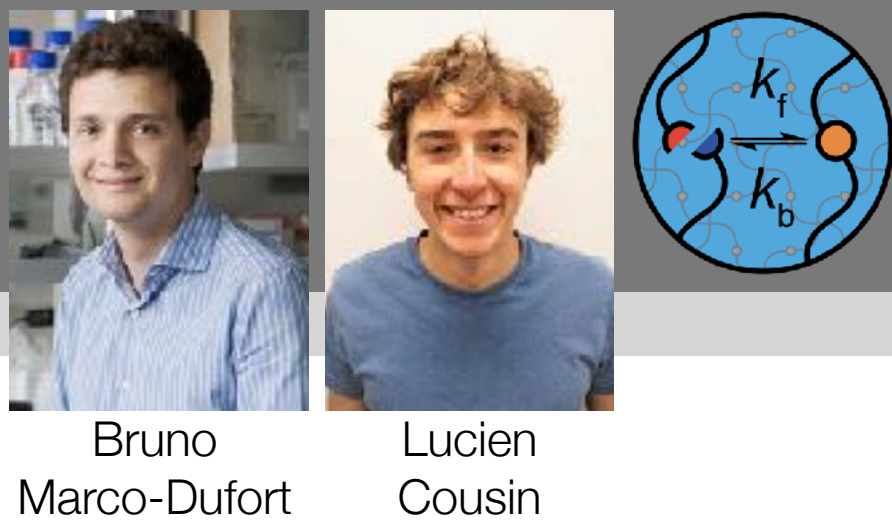


Reversible bonds enables dynamic exchange of the junctions in polymer networks.

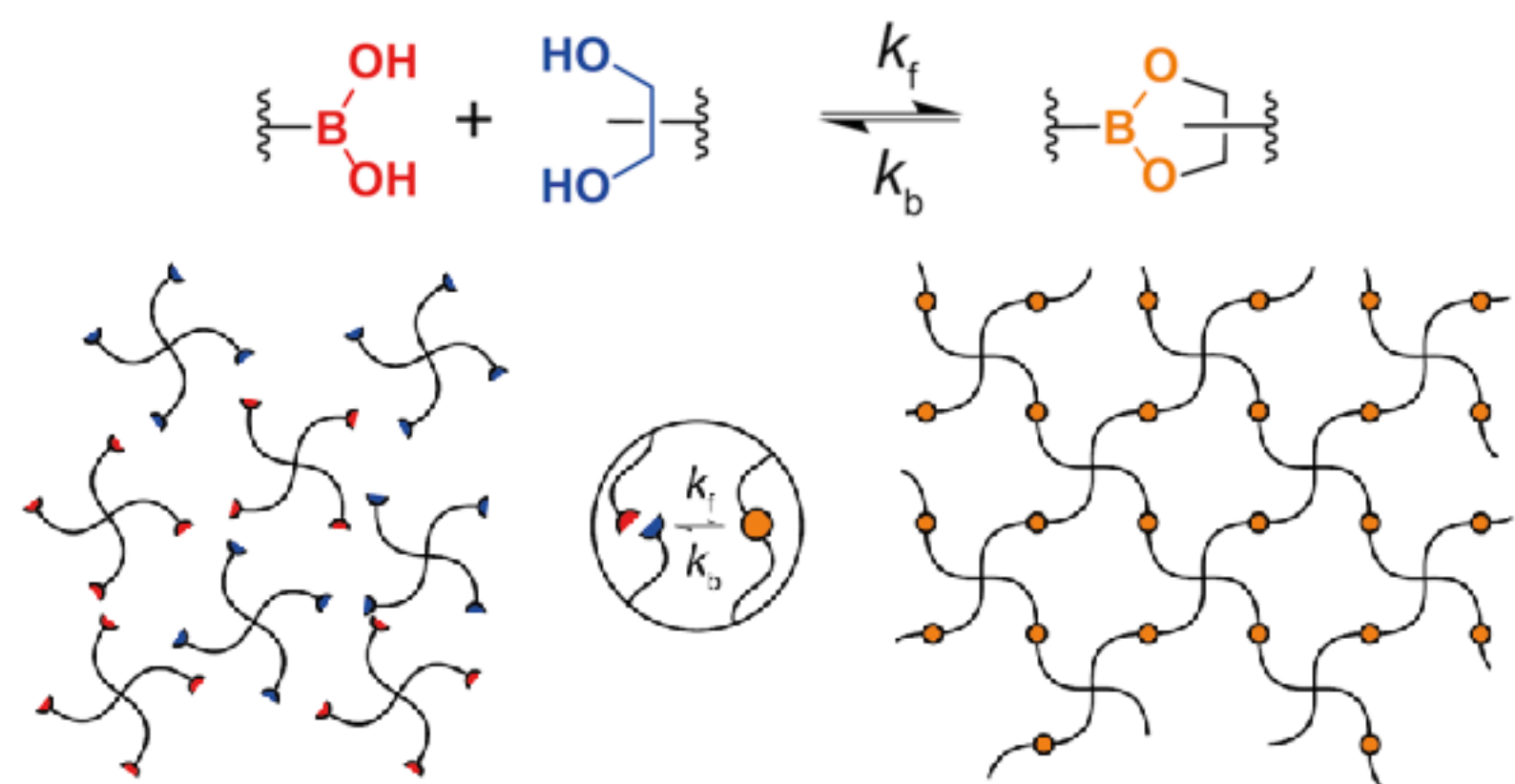
Materials that learn: a few important features



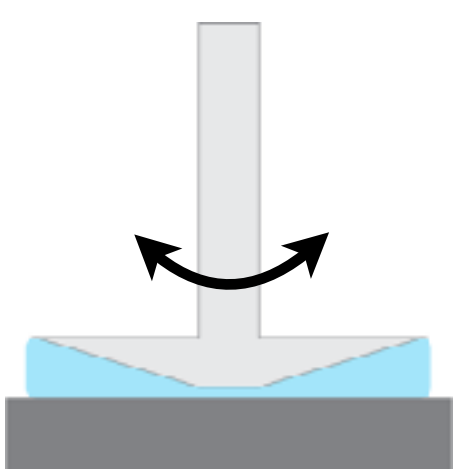
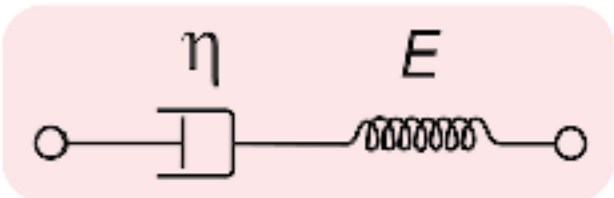
Model dynamic covalent networks using boronic-ester cross-links



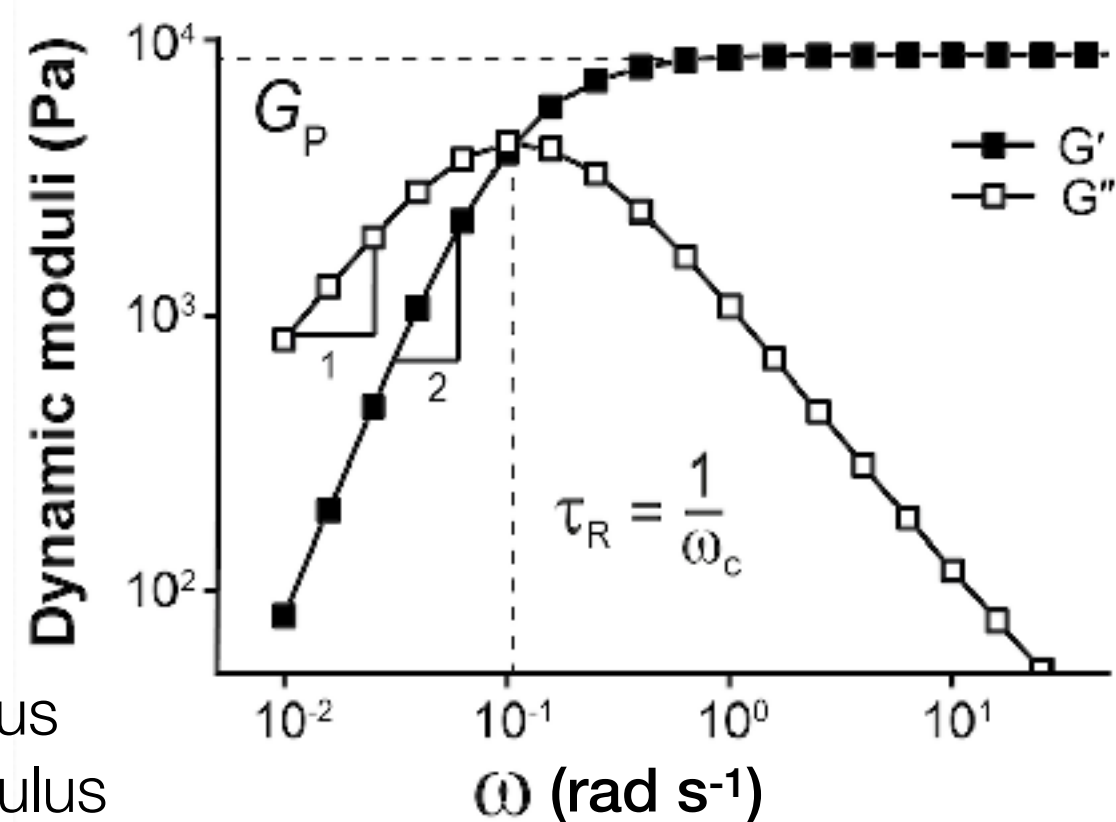
Moldable and self-healing, viscoelastic gel



Maxwell material

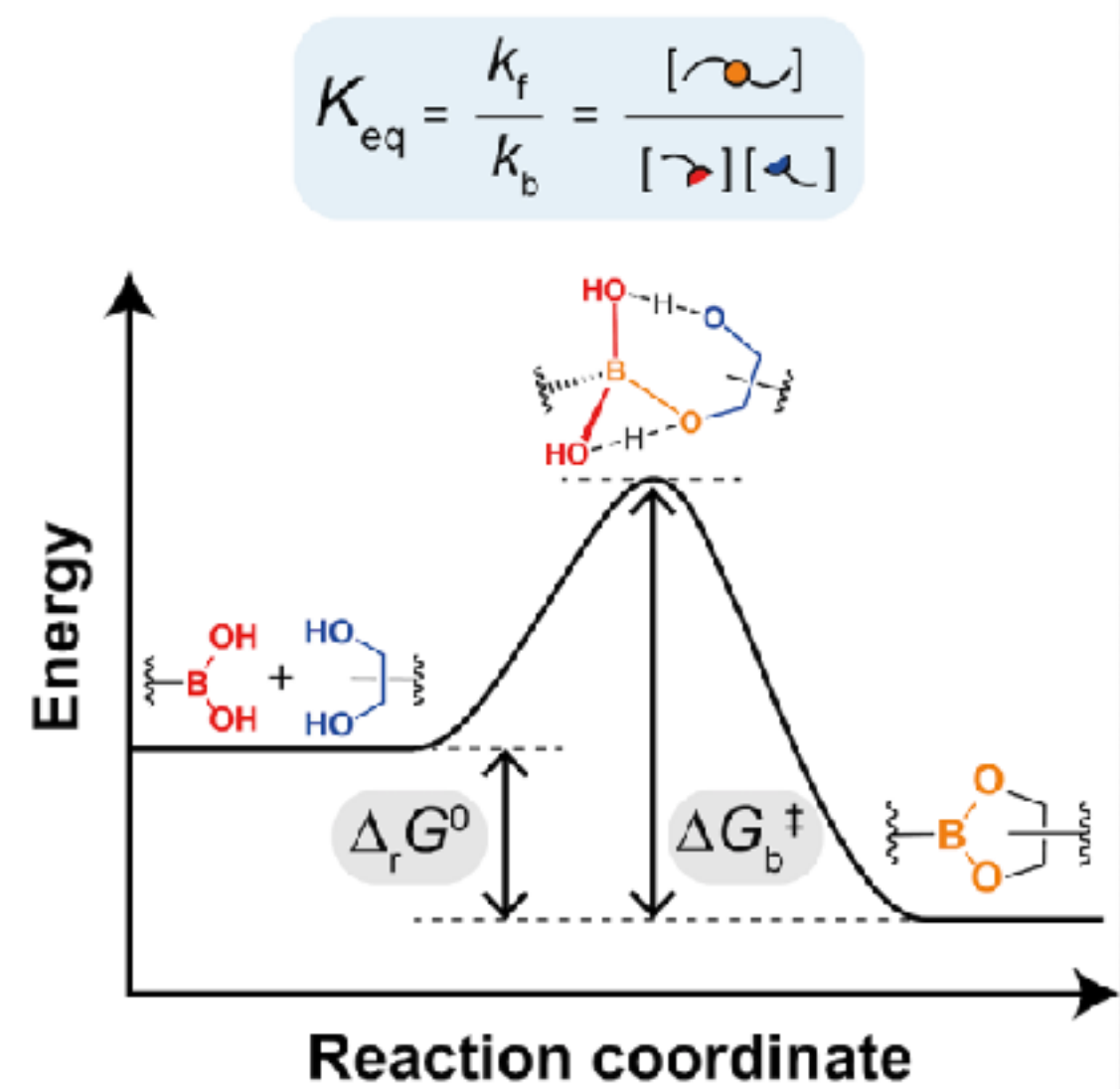


G' - elastic modulus
 G'' - viscous modulus

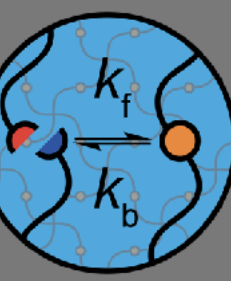


	Theoretical	
	$\Delta_r G^0 = \Delta G_f^\ddagger - \Delta G_b^\ddagger$	DFT
	$\updownarrow \quad \updownarrow \quad \updownarrow$	
Chemical	$K_{eq} = k_f / k_b$	Spectroscopy
	$\updownarrow \quad \updownarrow \quad \updownarrow$	
	$G_p \quad t_{gel} \quad \tau_R$	Rheology
	Mechanical	

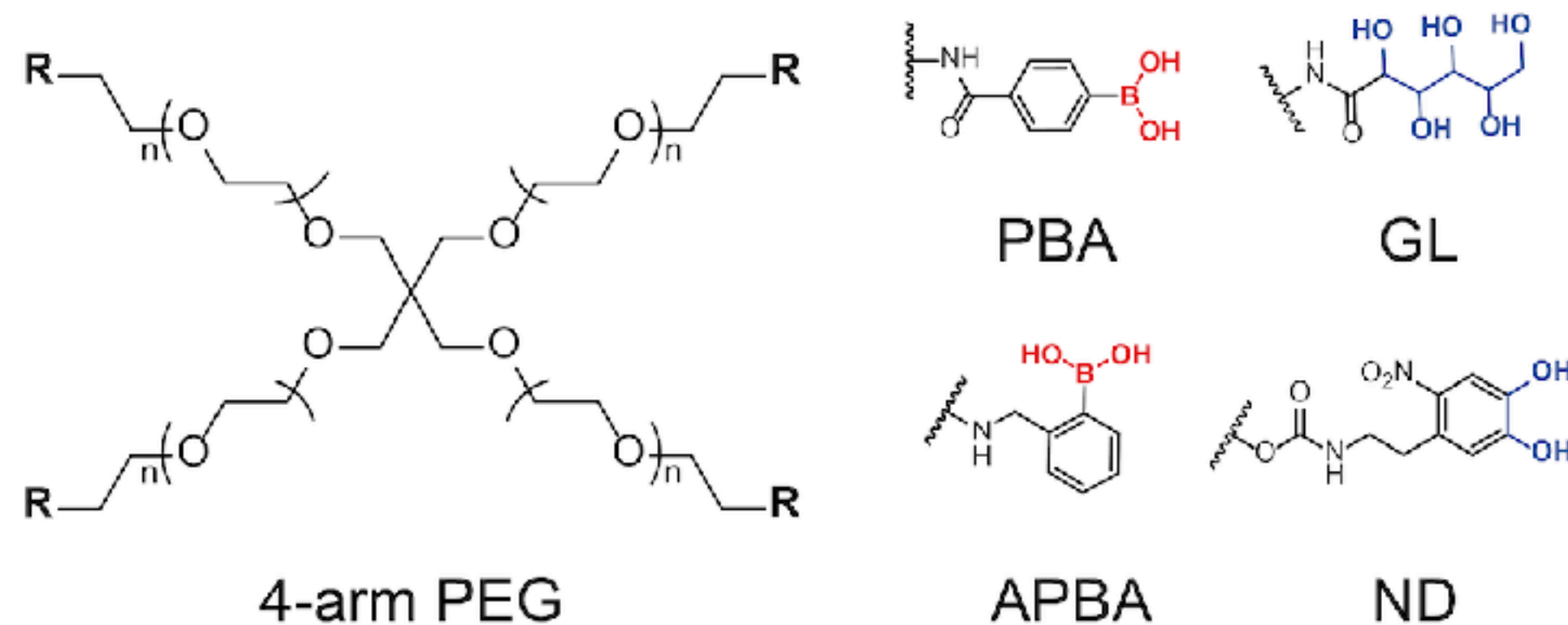
What features are enabled by dynamic covalent networks?



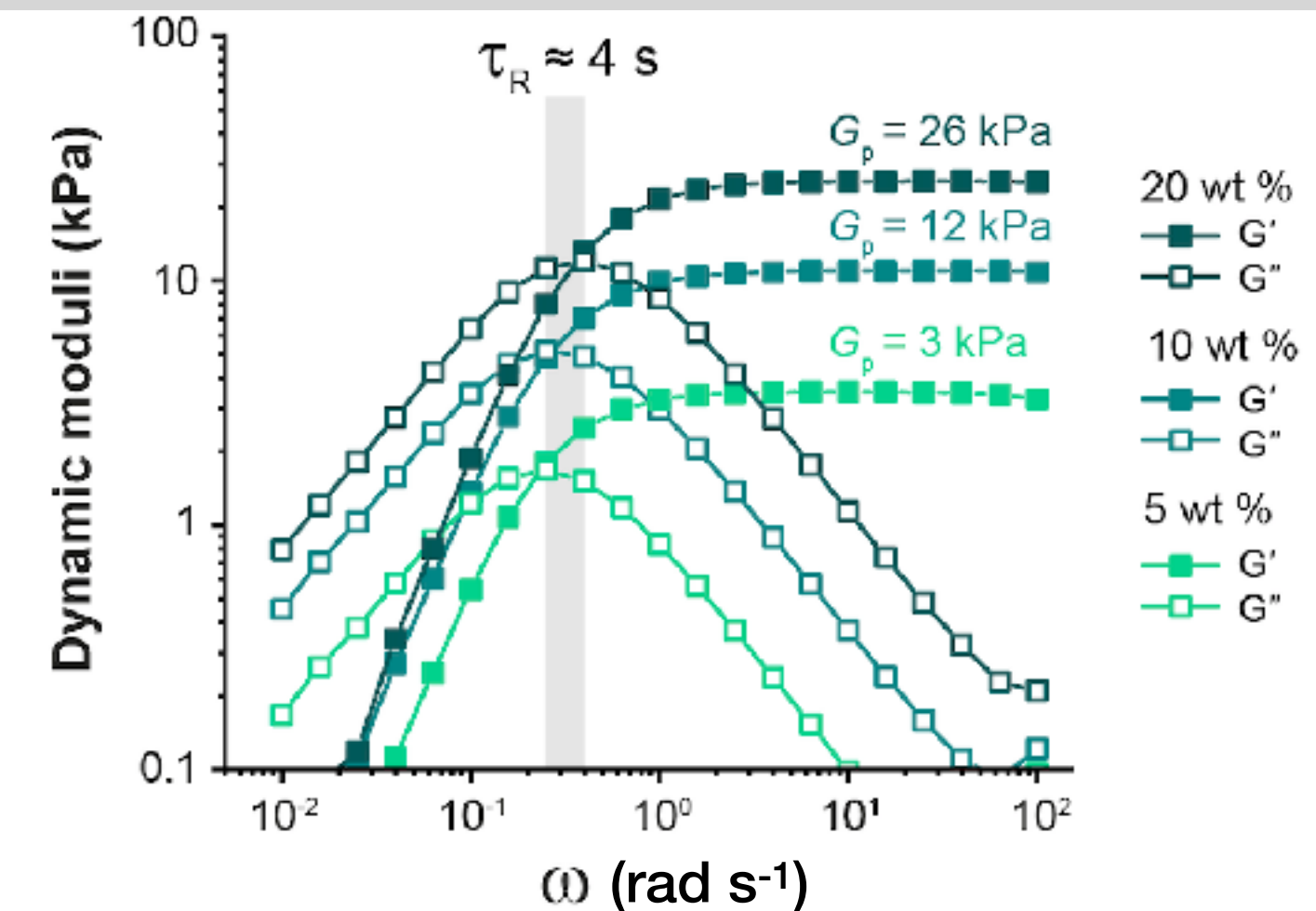
Linking molecular properties to macroscale behavior in dynamic networks



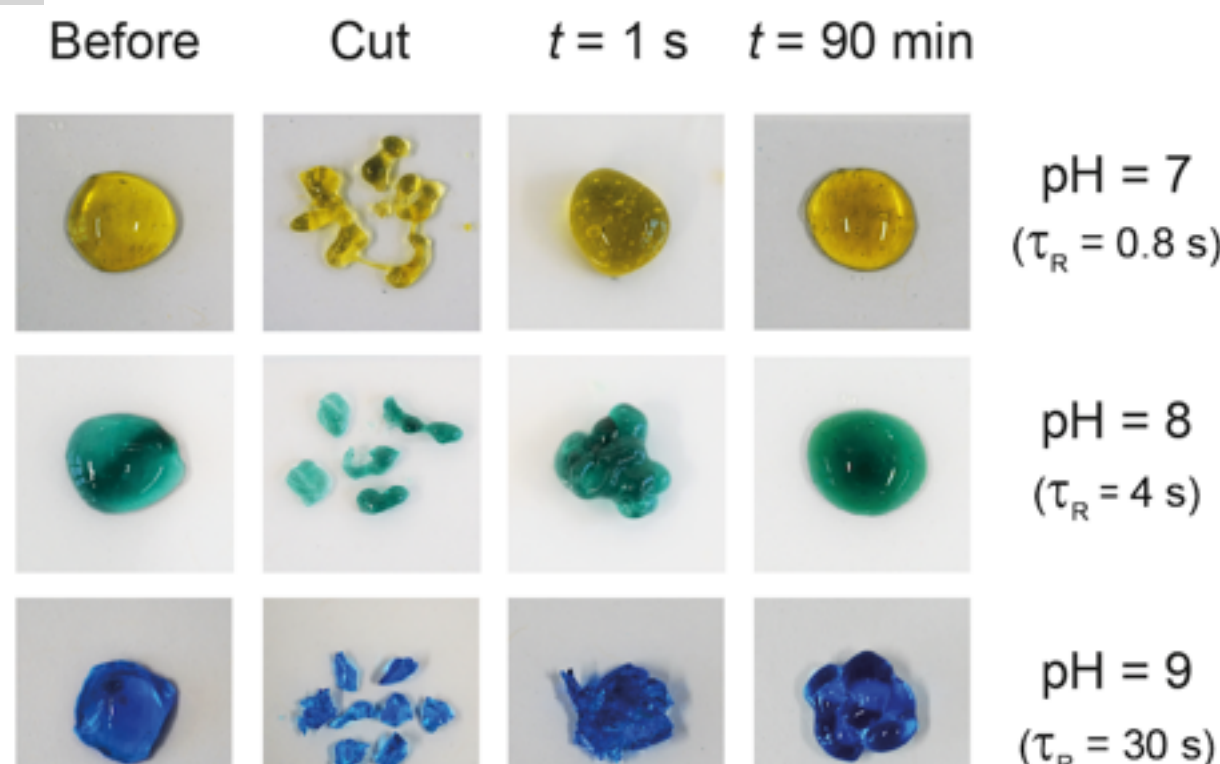
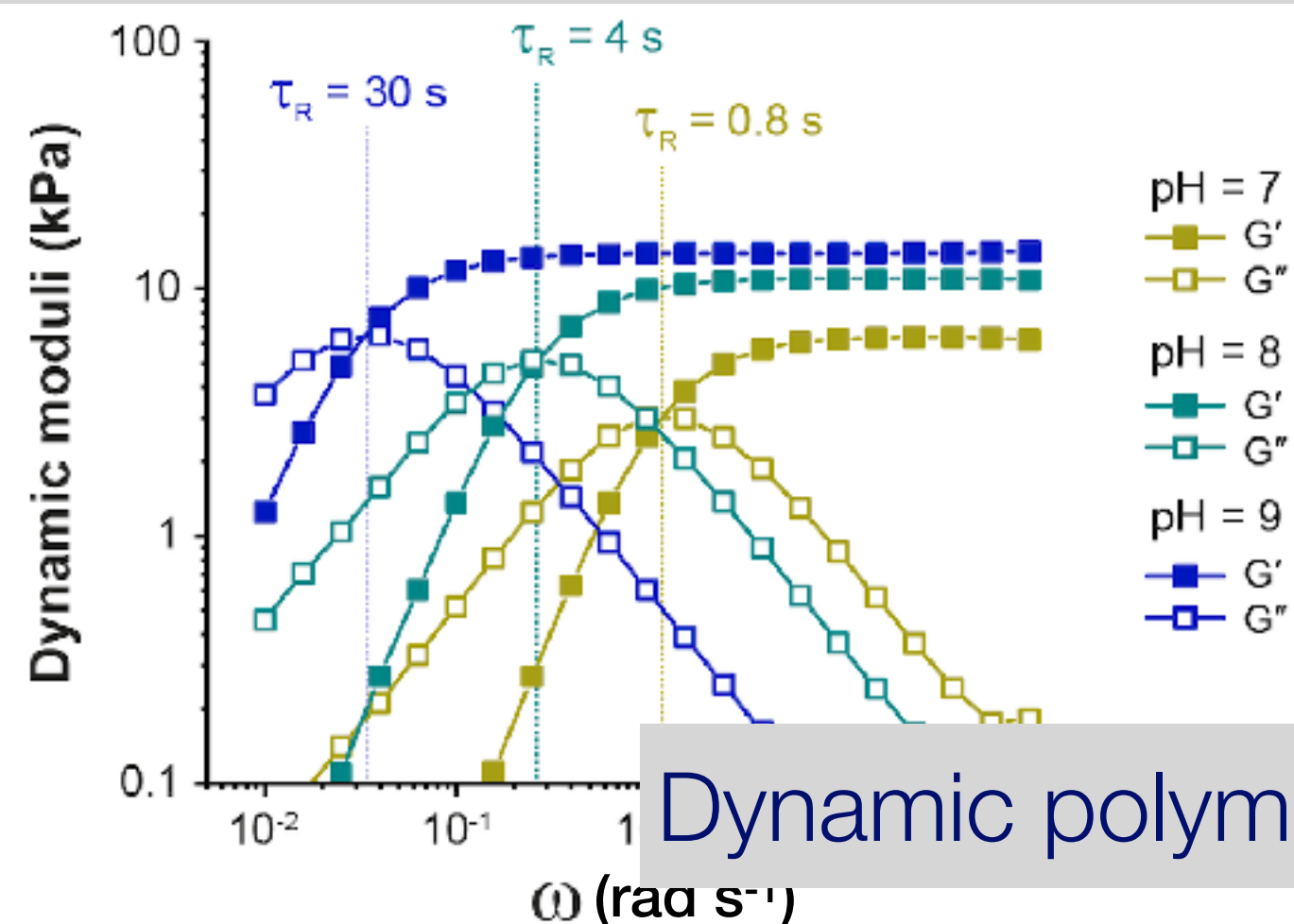
Material properties vary with $[c]$, pH, and T



Plateau modulus scales with polymer concentration

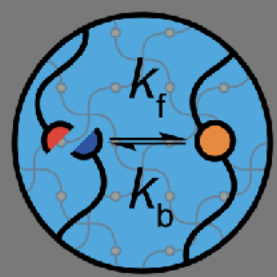


Relaxation time and self-healing scale with pH



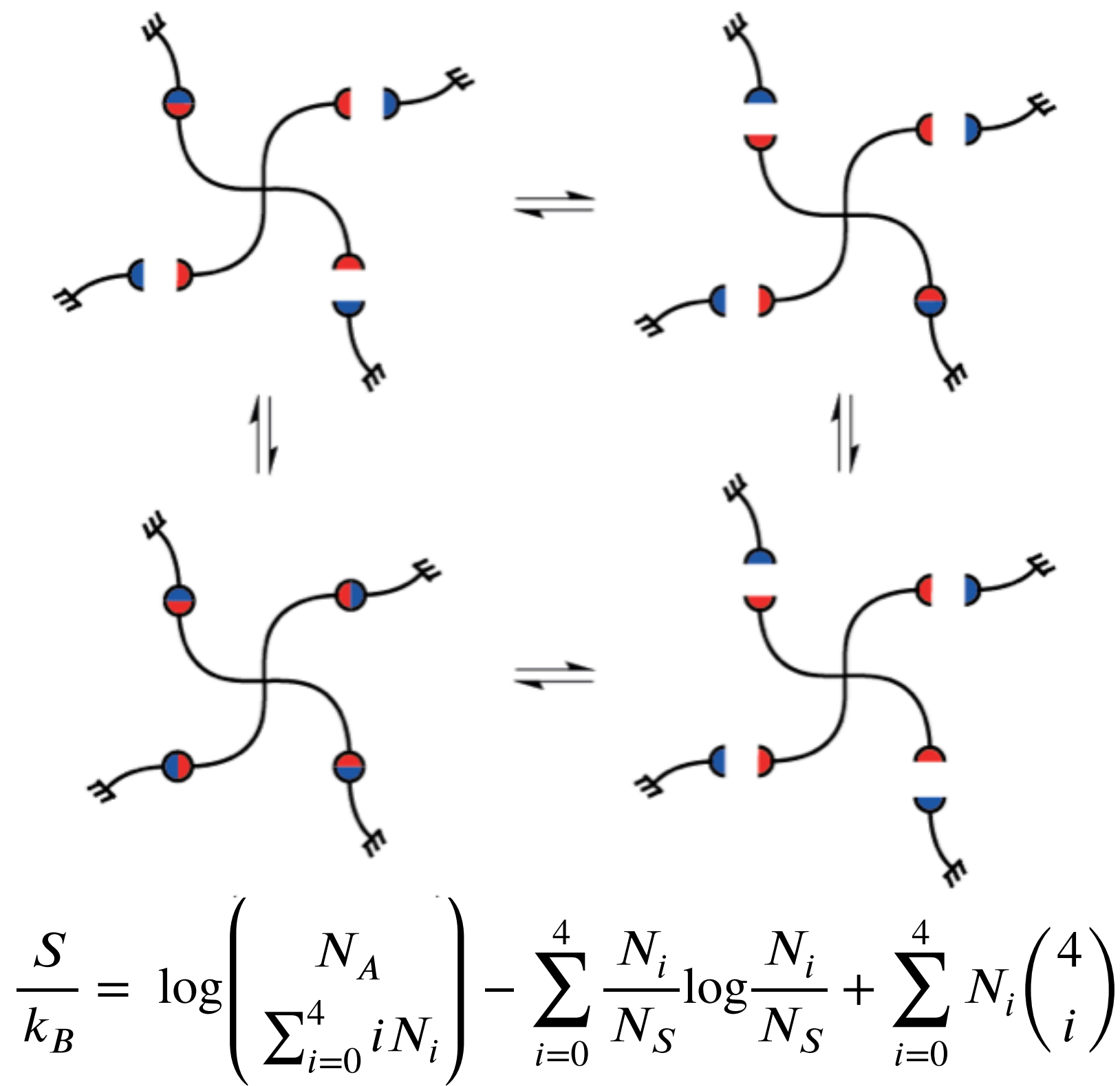
Dynamic networks enable **tunable modulus** and **flow properties** through environmental control of the dynamic chemical equilibrium.

Dynamic polymer networks allow a high but **reduced number of DoFs**.



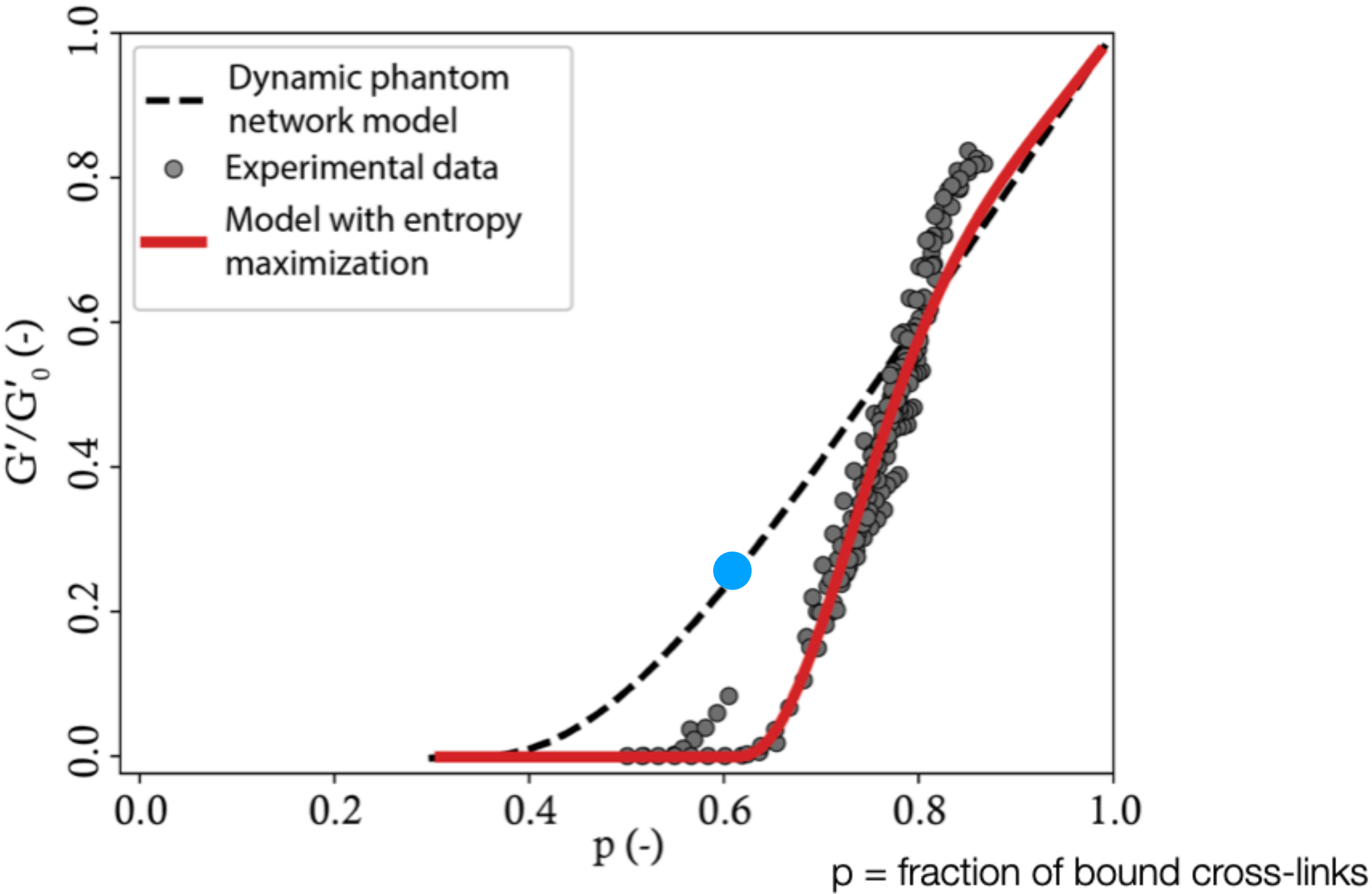
The ability to bind and unbind leads to additional **entropy maximization** in reversible polymer networks.

Modifying the dynamic phantom network model for **defect entropy** describes network properties.

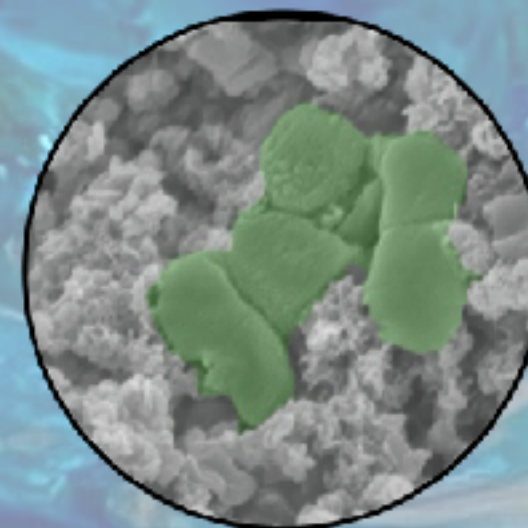
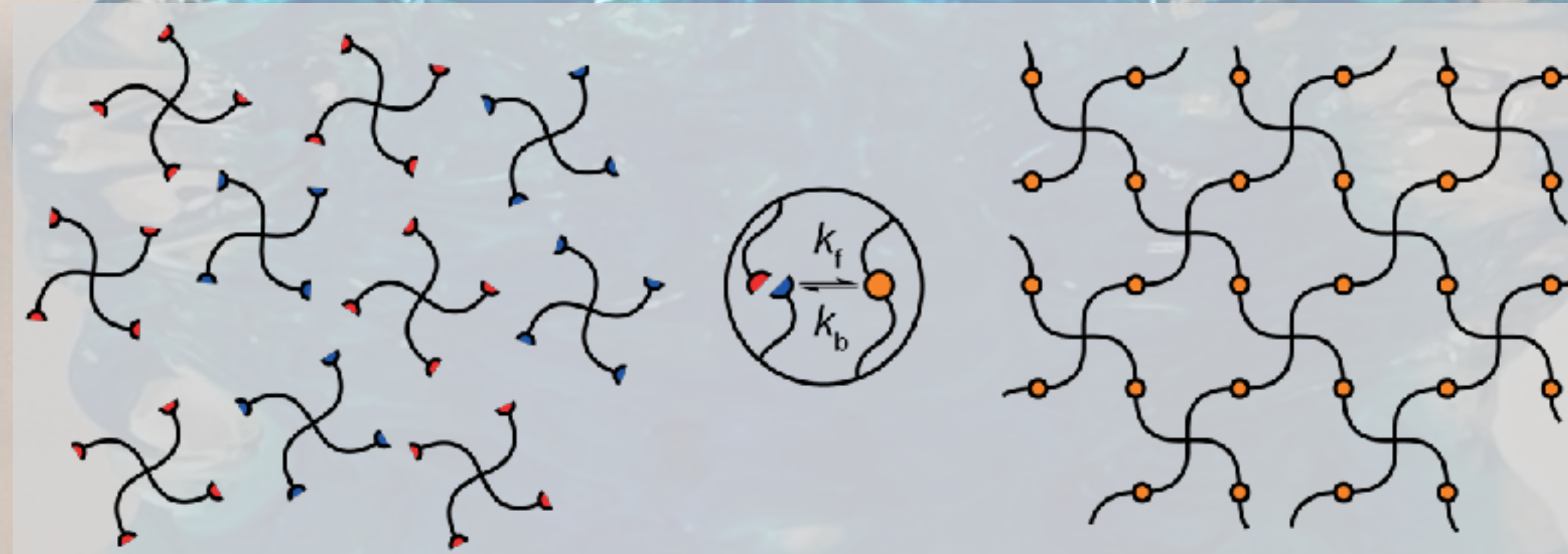
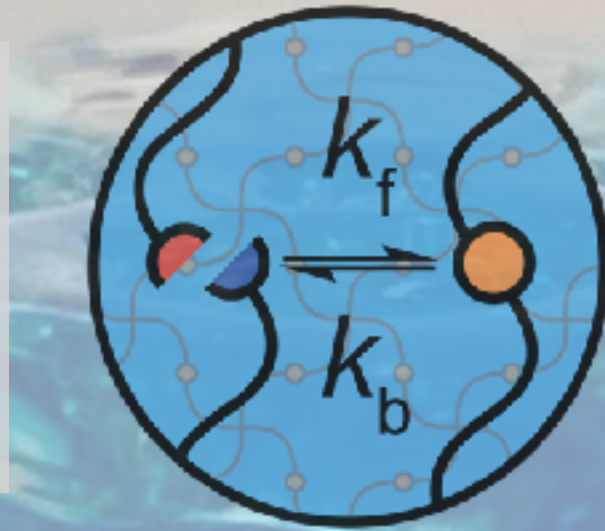


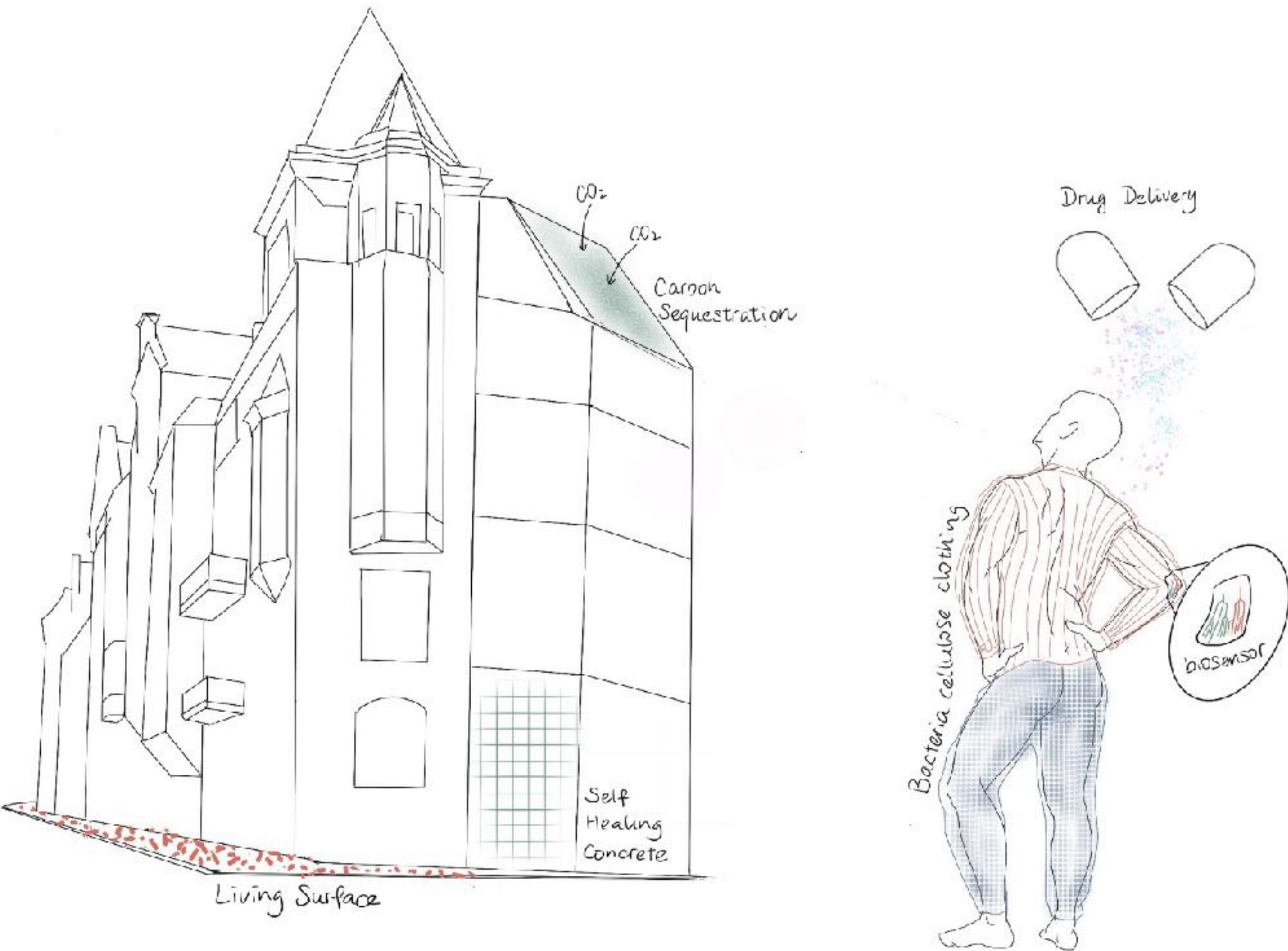
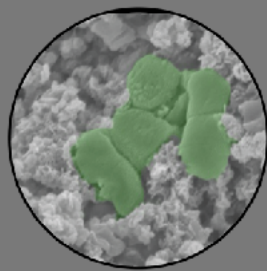
N_A = number of arms
 N_S = number of stars
 N_i = number of stars with i arms bound

Chemical control over entropic states provides **multistability**.



Materials that learn: a few important features





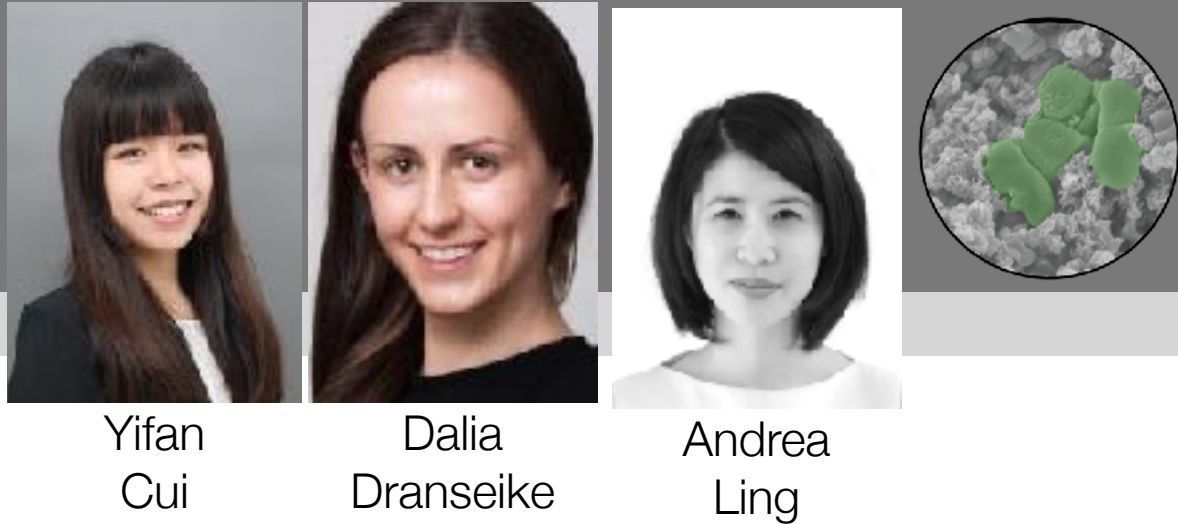
Can we **integrate living functionality** into dynamic networks for more **perceptive, responsive, and functional** materials design?



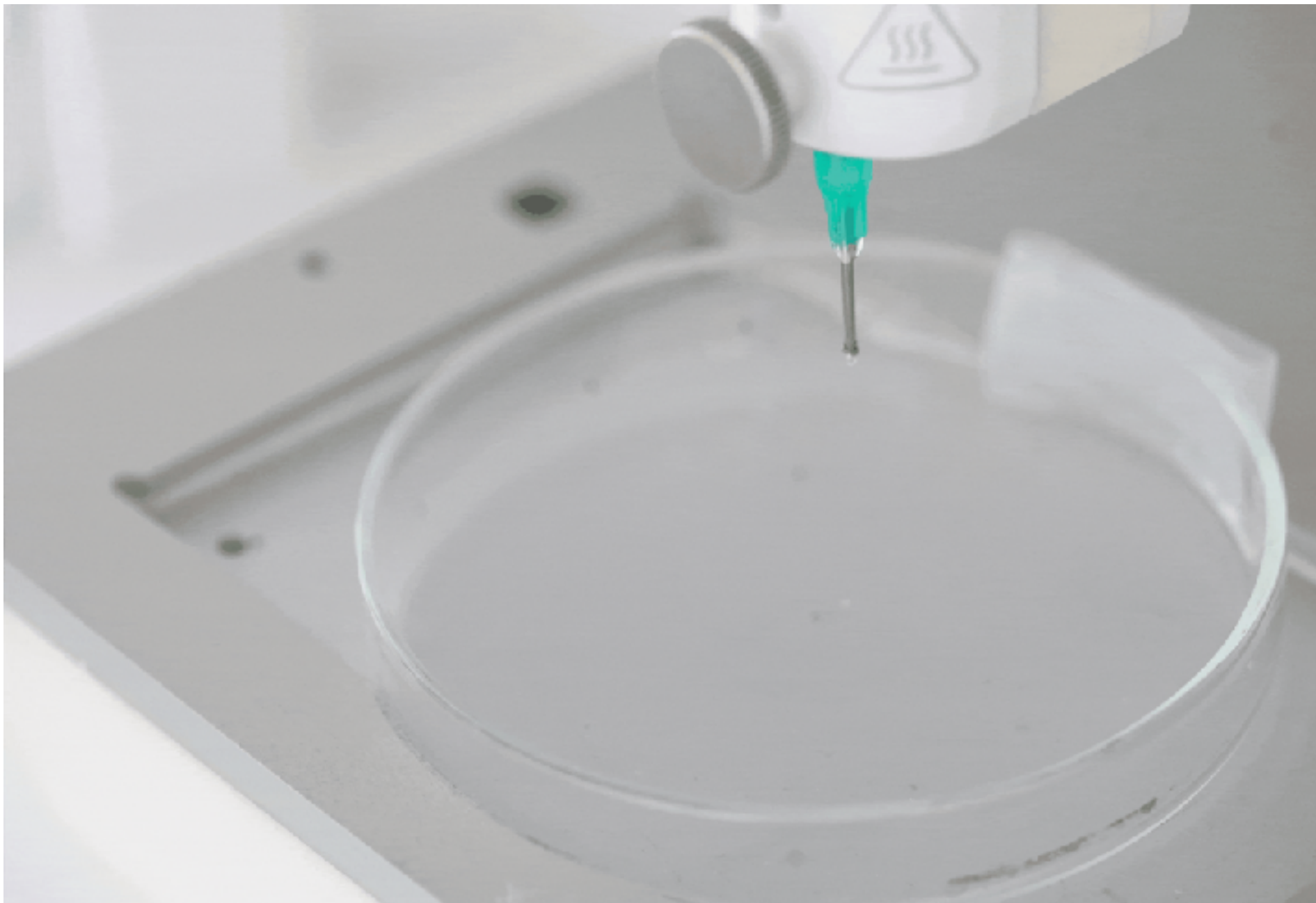
Biohybrid Robots
R. Katzschmann

Zurich Joint
R. Müller

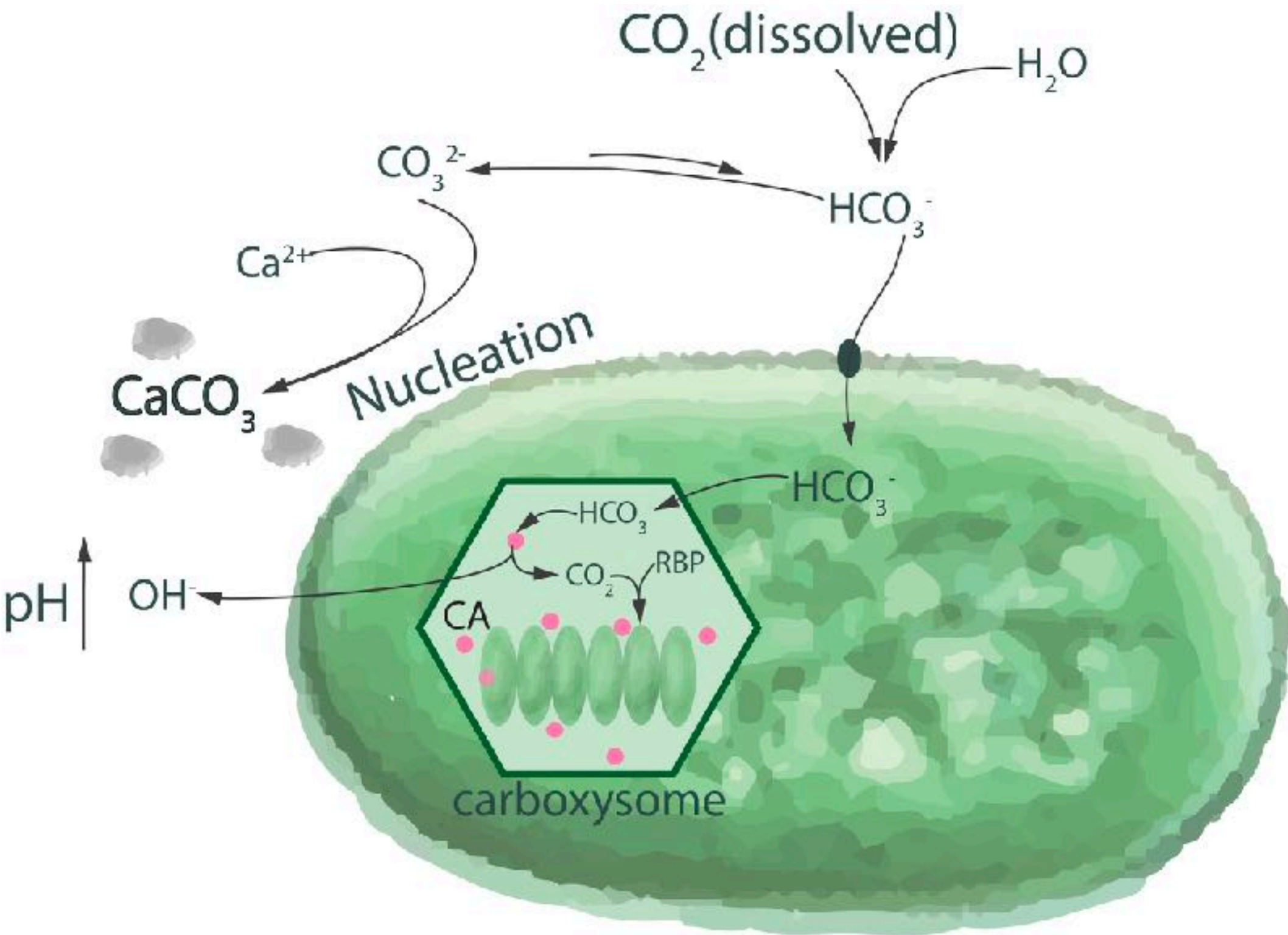
CliMa
U. Angst



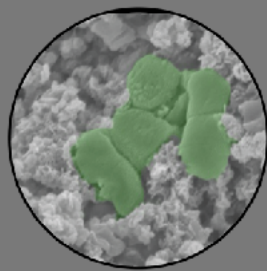
Direct ink writing of living materials



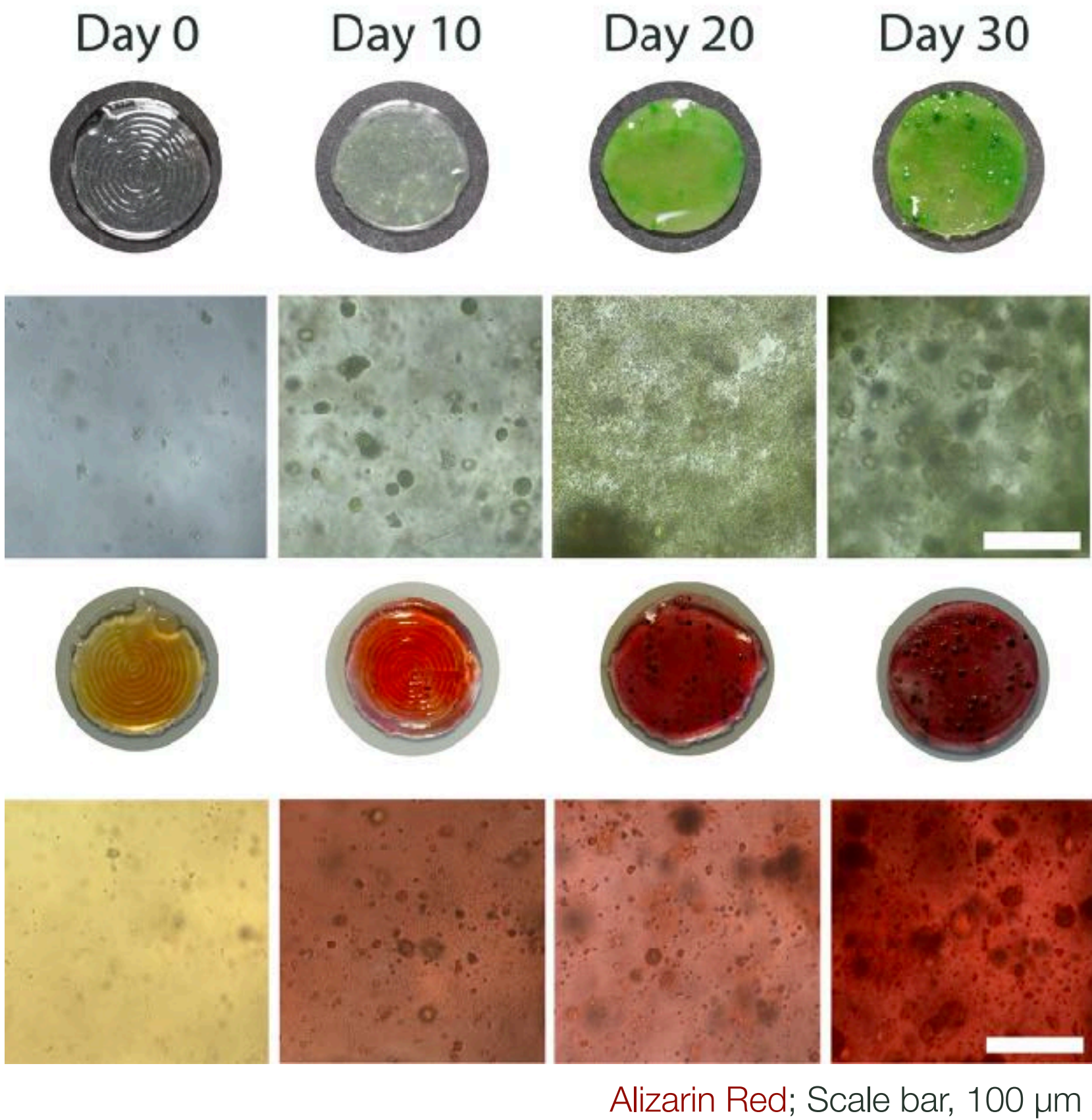
Microbially induced CaCO₃ precipitation



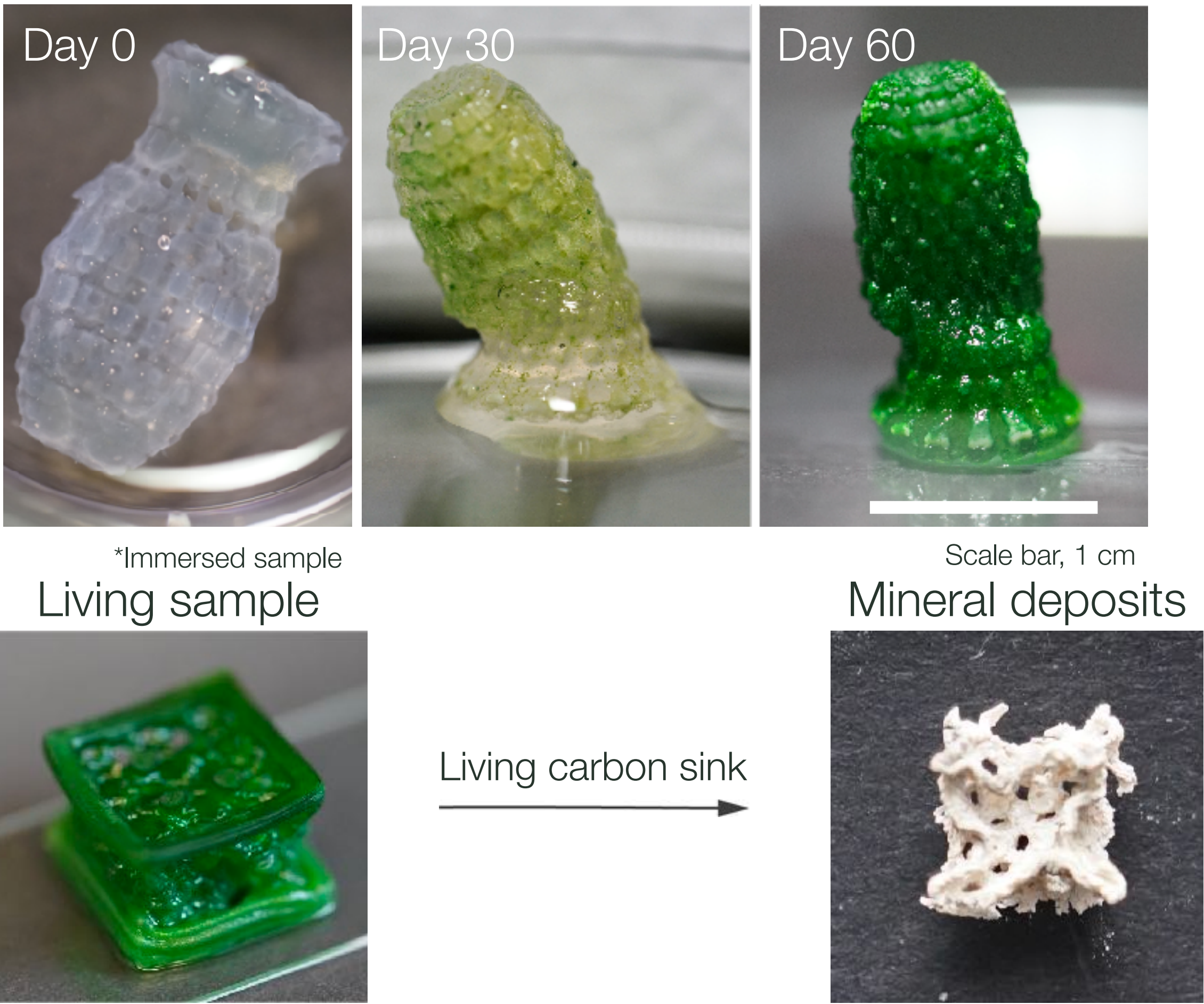
Synechococcus sp. PCC 7002



Biomass growth and mineral deposition

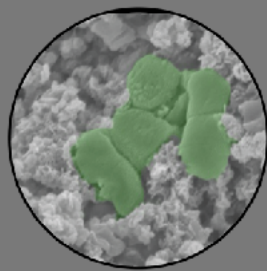


Structures evolve with time to form living composites

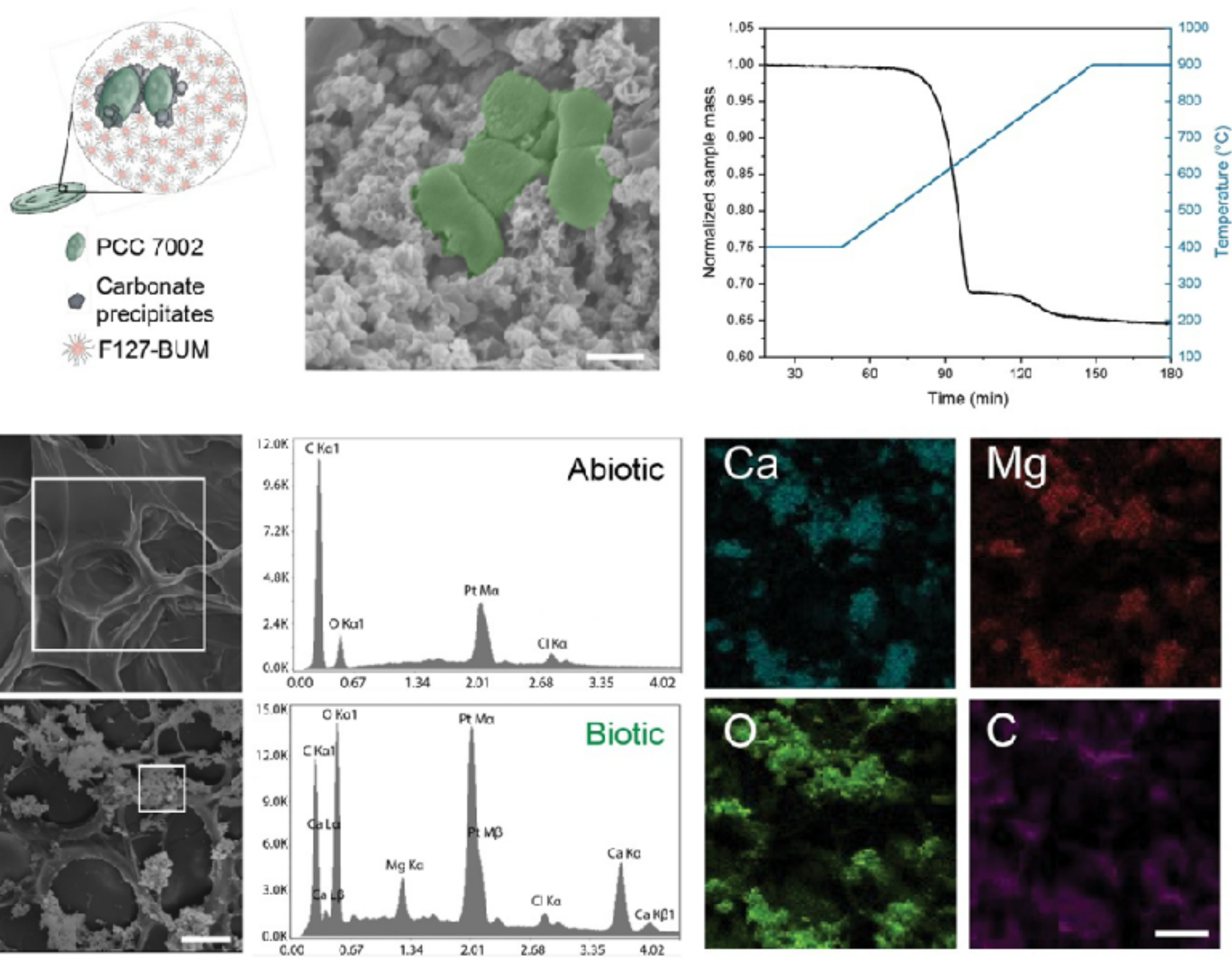


Living materials **perceive the outside world**, using light to sequester CO₂ and store it in mineral form.

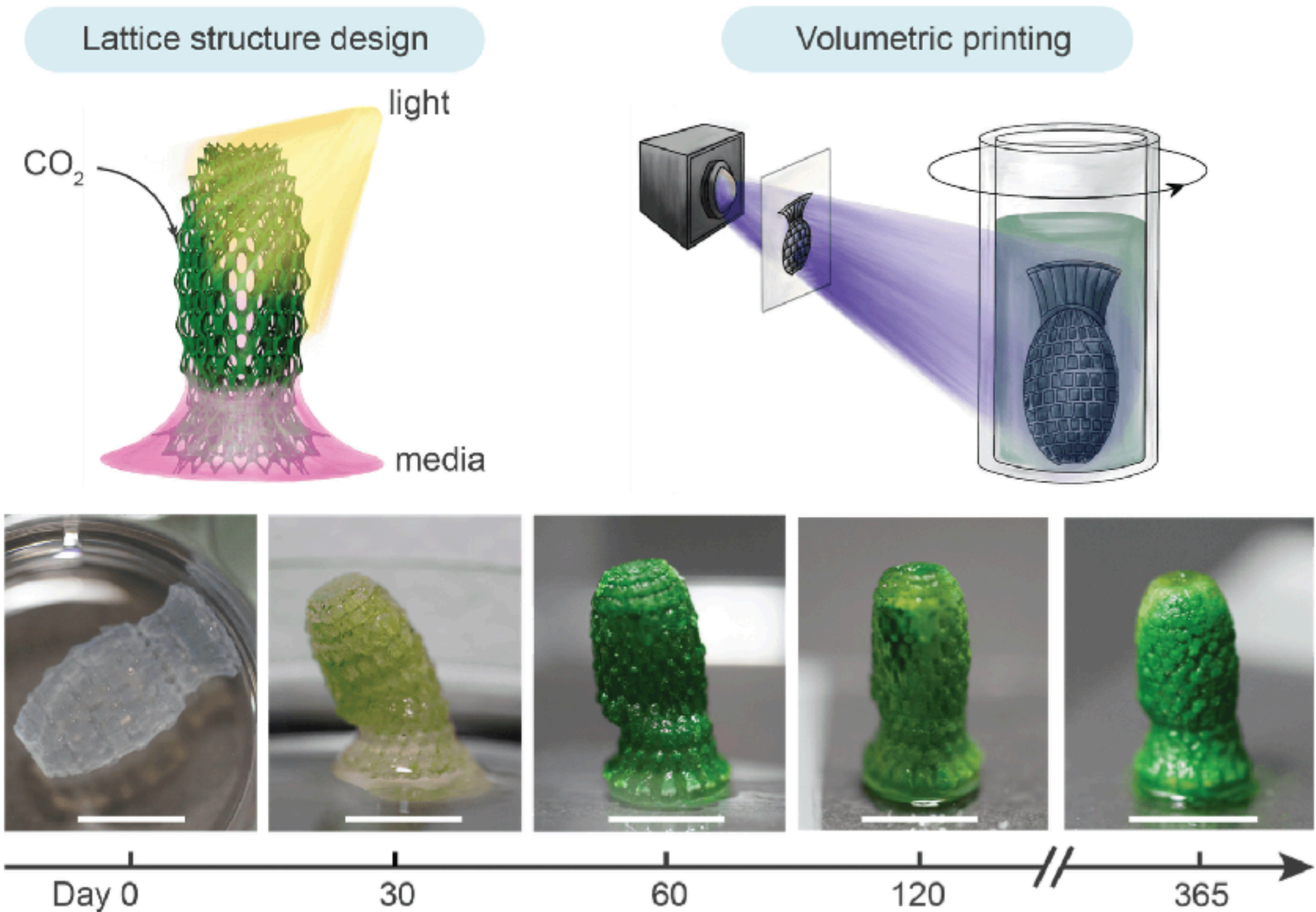
Photosynthetic living materials mechanically reinforce over time



XRD and EDX confirm precipitate formation



Structures remain viable for up to 1 year

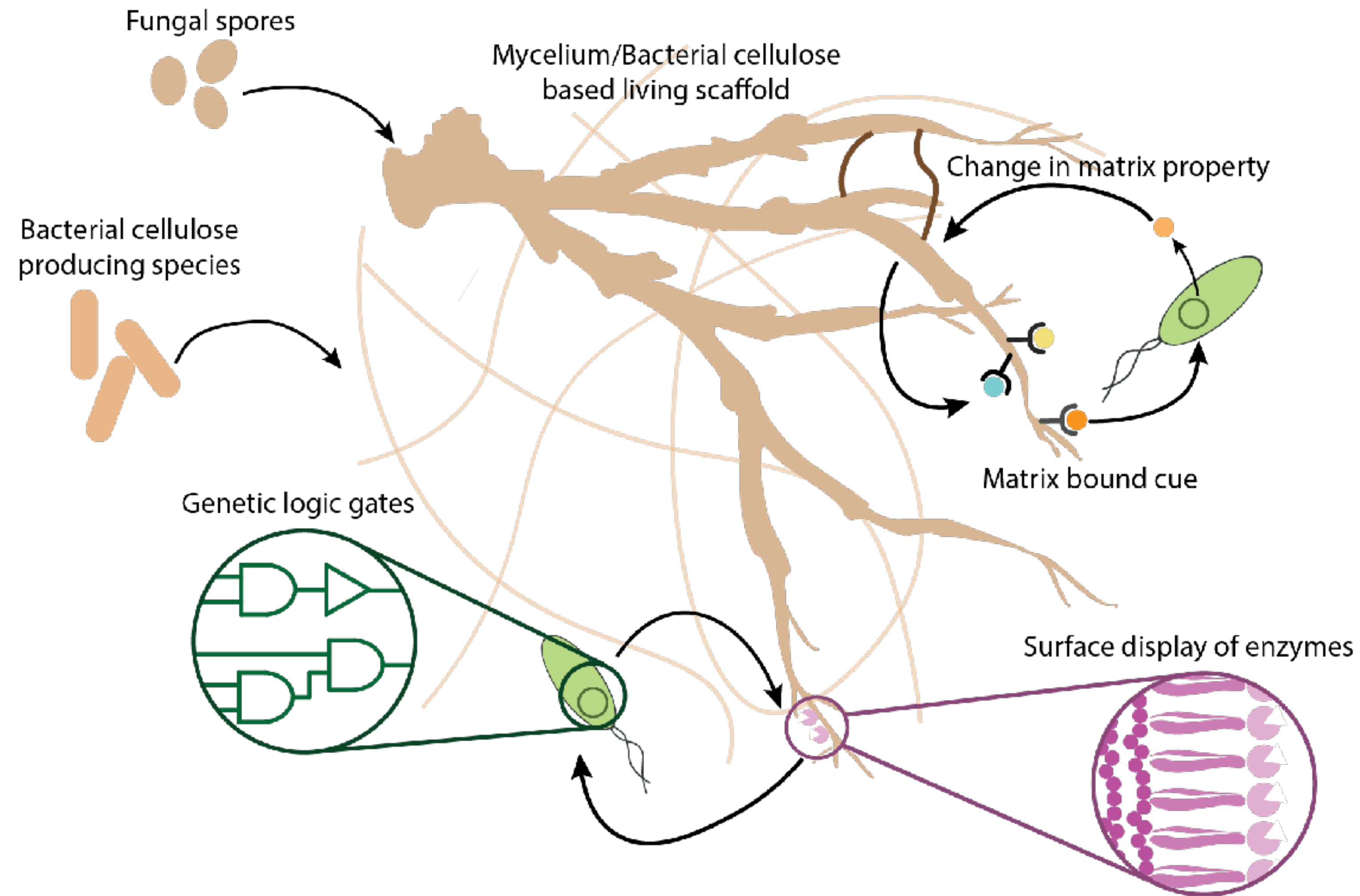


Soft, floppy material (like the baby elephant's trunk) **reinforces** over time to form a rigid structure.

Scale bar, 1 cm

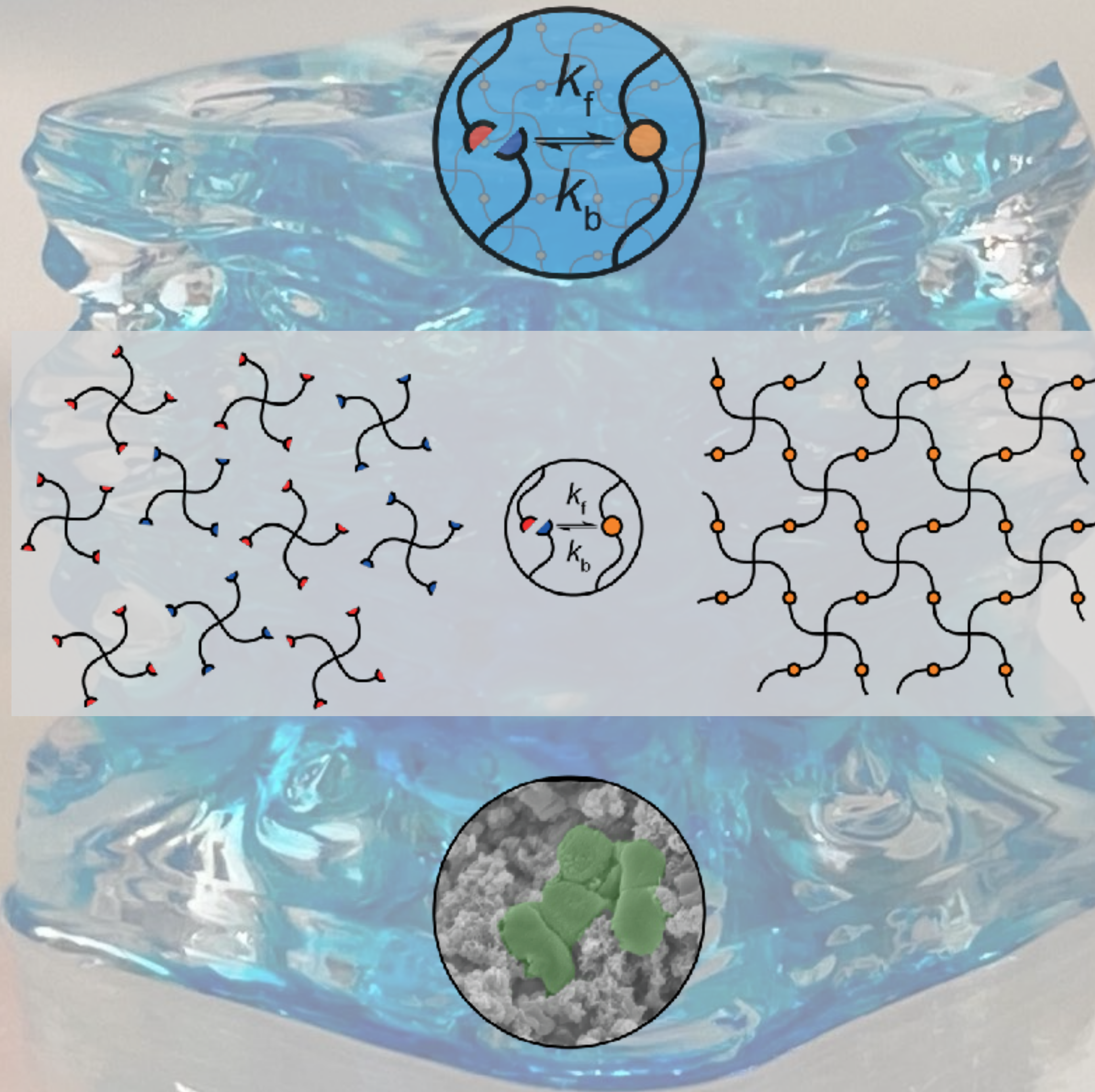
XRD = X-ray diffraction analysis
EDX = Energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy

Can we expand on these ideas by coupling dynamic living and non-living materials?



Building toward living materials that **adapt** and **evolve** during their lifecycle.

Materials that learn: a few important features



Current group:

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Funding:

ETH zürich



Wyss Zurich
 Translating
 Science into Life



Innosuisse - Schweizerische Agentur
 für Innovationsförderung