



Advances in healing-on-demand polymers and polymer composites



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ABSTRACT

Healing-on-demand materials exhibit the capability to close cracks and heal the closed/narrowed cracks when needed and to recover functionality using intrinsic or extrinsic resources. In this paper, advances in healing-on-demand polymers and polymer composites in the past decade are reviewed, covering different schemes and technologies used to trigger crack closure and to heal molecularly. A balanced review on non-load-bearing polymers and polymer composites as well as load-carrying polymers and polymer composites is presented. The progress in self-healing polymers and polymer composites has been well discussed recently in the literatures. In this review, therefore, less attention has been paid on what has been widely reported; we primarily focus on healing-on-demand materials concerned with large volume damage healing by a close-then-heal (CTH) strategy. The healing-on-demand material by the CTH approach undergoes a process of crack closure, followed by crack healing with healing agents. Healing theories, including those within the continuum damage mechanics framework, and healing efficiency evaluations are also reviewed. Perspectives on future development in this emerging research area are discussed.

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Contents

1. Introduction	34
2. Healing of polymers	34
2.1. Crack initiation and surface approaching	35
2.2. Crack healing mechanisms	35
2.2.1. Molecular interdiffusion	38
2.2.2. Reversible covalent bond	39
2.2.3. Noncovalent bond interaction	39
3. Healing of polymer composites	43
3.1. Capsulated polymer composites	43
3.2. Hollow-fiber reinforced polymer composites	43
3.3. Vascular networks based healing-on-demand polymer composites	43

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3.4.	Healing in layer-by-layer coating/film	46
3.5.	Solid-state healant embedded in polymer composites	47
4.	Close-then-heal strategy for polymer composites	47
4.1.	Shape memory assisted crack healing	47
4.2.	Close-then-heal	48
4.2.1.	Shape memory polymer as matrix	48
4.2.2.	Shape memory fibers as dispersed “suture”	50
4.2.3.	Polymer artificial muscle as inherent actuator	51
4.3.	Healing theories and healing efficiency evaluation	52
4.3.1.	Healing theory within the continuum damage mechanics framework	52
4.3.2.	Chain diffusion theory	53
4.3.3.	Healing efficiency evaluation	55
5.	Conclusions and future perspectives	55
	Acknowledgements	57
	References	57

Nomenclature

A6ACA	acryloyl-6-aminocaproic acid
β -CD	β -cyclodextrin
BDMA	benzyl dimethylamine
BIE	benzoin isobutyl ether
bPEI	branched poly(ethylenimine)
BPO	benzoyl peroxide
CDTE	cyanodithioester
CoPECs	compact polyelectrolyte complexes
Cp	cyclopentadiene
CuAAC	copper (I)-catalyzed alkyne-azide cycloaddition
DA	Diels–Alder reaction
DABBF	diarylbibenzofuranone
DB24C8	dibenzo[24]crown-8
DBTL	di- <i>n</i> -butyltin dilaurate
DCPD	dicyclopentadiene
DHEOMC	derivative 5,7-bis(2-hydroxyethoxy)-4-methylcoumarin
DNA	deoxyribonucleic acid
DOPA	3,4-dihydroxyphenylalanine
DTHP	diglycidyl tetrahydro- <i>o</i> -phthalate
EMNa	sodium salt of poly(ethylene-co-methacrylic acid)
EMZn	zinc salt of poly(ethylene-co-methacrylic acid)
ENR	epoxidized natural rubber
GMA	glycidyl methacrylate
HGF	hollow glass fiber
HOPDMS	hydroxyl end-functionalized polydimethylsiloxane
HPA	2-hydroxypropyl acrylate
HPF	hollow polymer fiber
IPDI	isophorone diisocyanate
LMWOs	low-molecular-weight organogelators
M ₂	1,8-Bis(maleimido)-triethylene glycol
MAT	methacryloxypropyl-terminated
NHCs	N-heterocyclic carbenes

PA	polyacrylate
PAA	poly(acrylic acid)
pAA-CDs	poly(acrylic acid) modified with cyclodextrins
pAA-Fc	poly(acrylic acid) modified with ferrocene
PAH	poly(allylamine hydrochloride)
PCL	poly(ϵ -caprolactone)
PDMAA	poly(N,N-dimethylacrylamide)
PDMS	poly(dimethylsiloxane)
PEG	poly(ethylene glycol)
PEI	poly(ethylenimine)
PEMAA	poly(ethylene-co-methacrylic acid)
PFS	poly(2,5-furandimethylene succinate)
PIB	poly(isobutylene)
PIE	isonicotinate-functionalized polyesters
PK	polyketones
PLA	poly(lactic acid)
PMMA	poly(methyl methacrylate)
PNIPA	poly(N-isopropylacrylamide)
PISP	polyisoprene
POM	polyoxometalates
PVAc	poly(vinyl acetate)
PVA	poly(vinyl alcohol)
PS	polystyrene
PSS	poly(styrene sulfonate)
rDA	reversible Diels–Alder reaction
ROMP	ring-opening metathesis polymerization
SMA	shape memory alloy
SMP	shape memory polymer
TDCB	tapered double cantilever beam
TDI	2,4-toluene diisocyanate
TDS	thiuram disulfide
TfOH	trifluoromethanesulfonic acid
TPU	thermoplastic polyurethane
TTC	trithiocarbonate
UPy	ureidopyrimidinone
VI	N-vinylimidazole

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