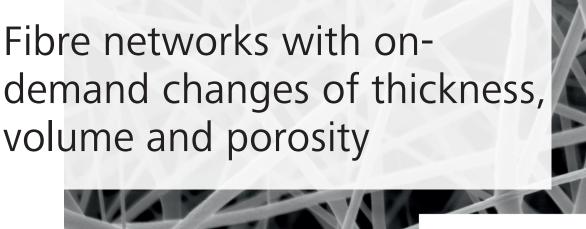
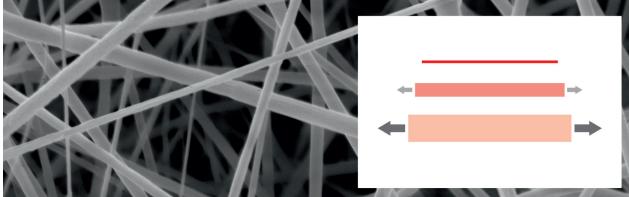


TT-Ref. 2017-013





Invention

Background

Advantages

We present auxetic fibre networks with particular microstructure: they counter-intuitively *increase* their thickness on *demand* when stretched along a certain direction and thereby multiply their volume. The volume gain entails a change of dimensions, porosity, pore size and pore shape, all of which affect the transport properties through the network. Electrospinning can be used to produce such a network from a wide range of base materials.

Fibrous network materials are ubiquitous in nature and used in a wide range of industrial, engineering and medical applications [1]. The many reasons for this broad use include their light-weight properties and their porous structure which allows fluids and particles to enter, interact, pass or be retained. A major limitation of these materials is that once they have been produced, their structure is typically static so that porosity and pore size, and thus all the associated physical properties, can hardly be altered on-demand at a later stage. Another limitation, that applies, e.g., to classic electrospinning, is that the production process itself limits the achievable pore sizes so that either complex process modifications or secondary treatments are required to generate larger pores [2].

Most materials *contract* laterally when stretched along one direction. Strikingly, the here described sheet-like network structures feature the unique characteristic of *expanding* out-of-plane to an enormous extent when moderately stretched along an in-plane direction [3]. The effect is very pronounced and can lead to a multiplication of thickness and volume, with according changes of pore size and overall porosity. While this pronounced auxetic effect is due to the network structure, and little affected by the fibre material prop-

erties, the latter have a strong impact on the reversibility of the stretch expansion, i.e., on the extent of expansion that remains after load removal. Electrospinning, being simple and cost-efficient, is the preferred process for producing a wide range of such fibre networks as large sheets of non-wovens from a variety of materials.

Applications

The pronounced changes in dimension and volume on-demand, that rapidly generate a bulky piece out of a thin strip of material, call for many fields of application (Fig. 1).

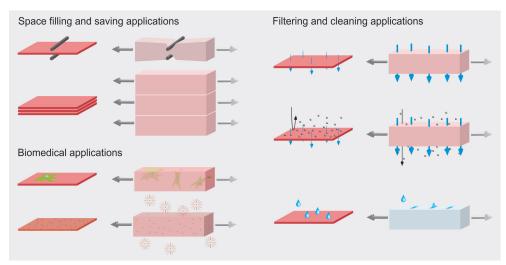


Fig. 1: Potential applications of stretch-expanding fibre networks

Potential medical and filtration applications include

- tissue engineering scaffolds with enhanced infiltration of cells
- space-saving absorbent materials activated by stretching
- materials with on-demand release of entrapped particles or embedded drugs
- filter materials insertable into small or poorly accessible lumina
- adjustable filters with changeable permeability

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