

MECHANOCHROMIC SENSORS BASED ON AQUEOUS SUSPENSIONS OF HYDROXYPROPYL CELLULOSE

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INTRODUCTION



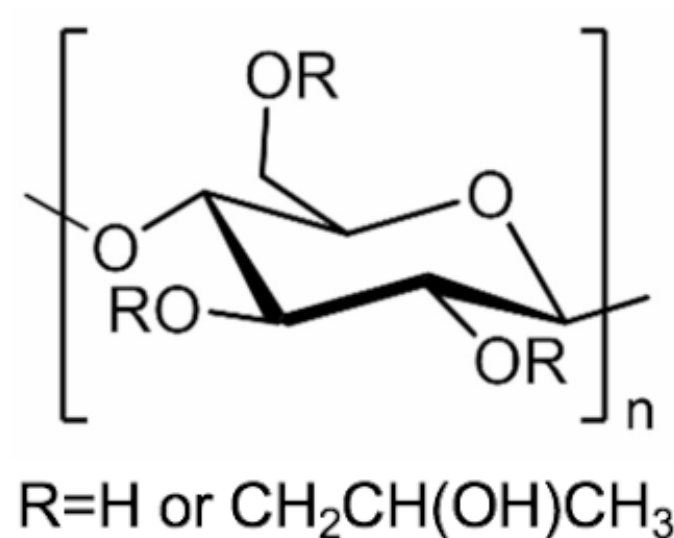
Dynamic color control enables communication and interaction between living species.

This inspired the development of new color-changing materials. However, most of them are derived from non-renewable sources.

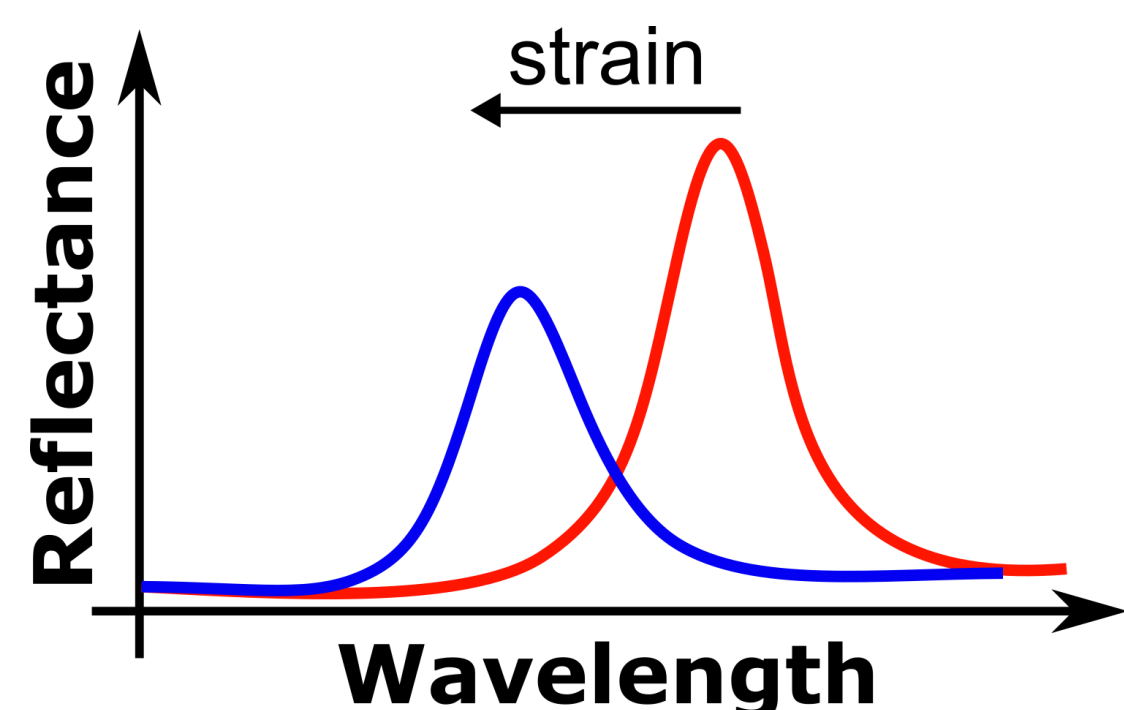


Cellulose, the most abundant biopolymer on Earth, has long been valued as a natural resource, but only in recent decades has its remarkable potential as a photonic material come to light.

Hydroxypropyl cellulose (HPC) is a biodegradable cellulose derivative that self-assembles into chiral nematic phases in water.



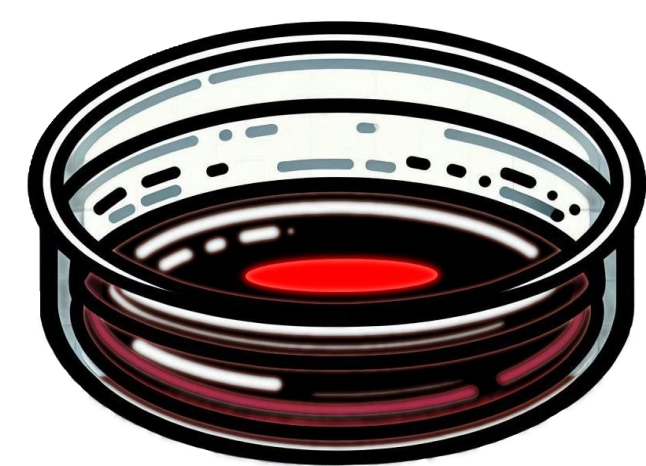
In this work: Strain-responsive photonic sensors based on HPC aqueous mesophases.



MATERIALS AND METHODS



HPC aqueous ink: HPC powder was mixed with defined amounts of deionized water and homogenized every 24 hours over several days until a uniform coloration was achieved.

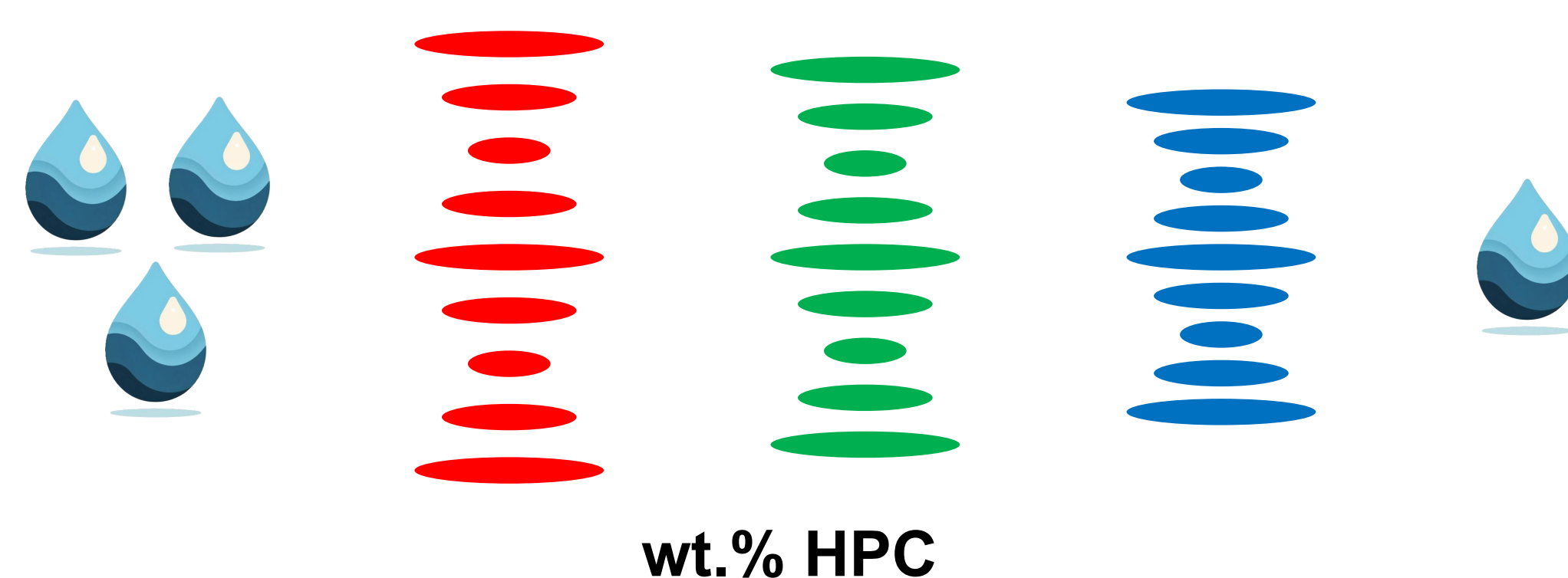


Pristine PDMS
HPC aqueous ink
Black PDMS

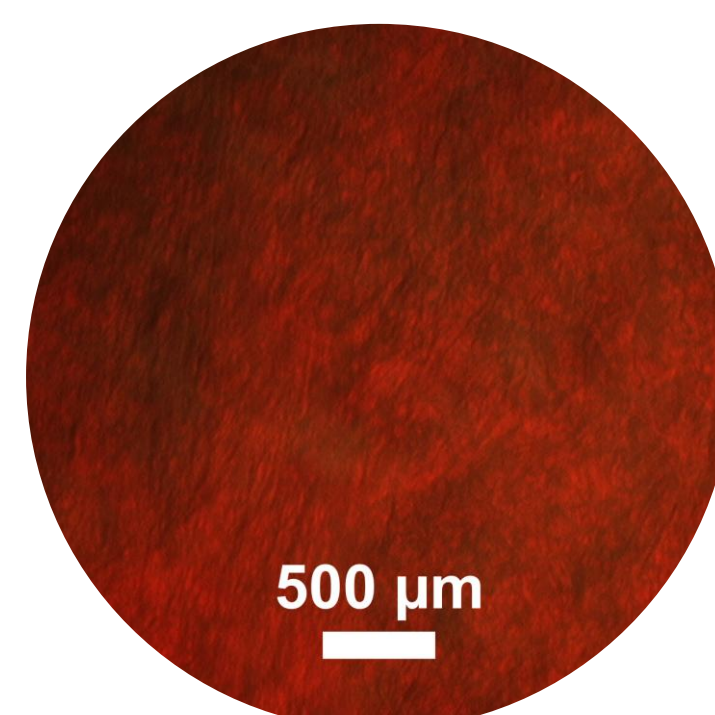
Mechanochromic sensor: The HPC aqueous ink was encapsulated and sealed between a black and a pristine PDMS layer.

DISCUSSION

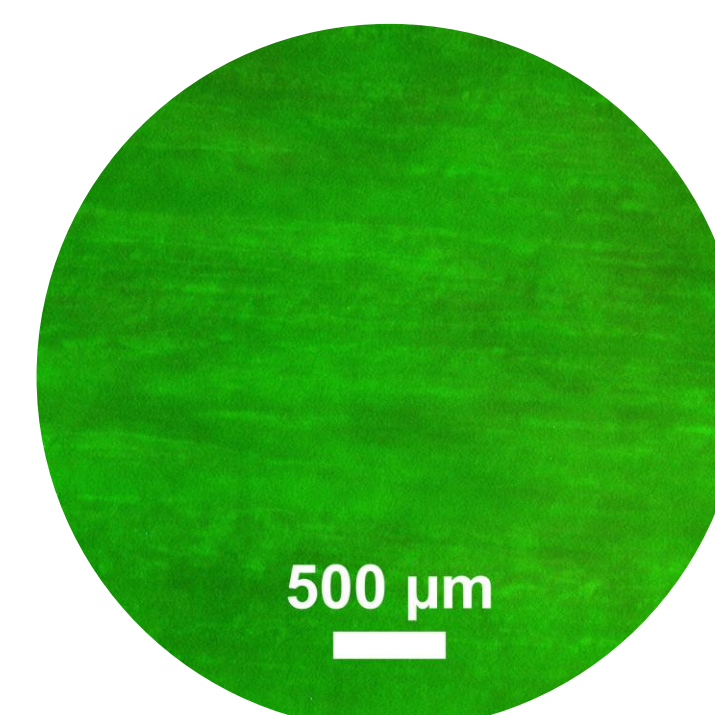
HPC self-assembles into chiral nematic phases in water.



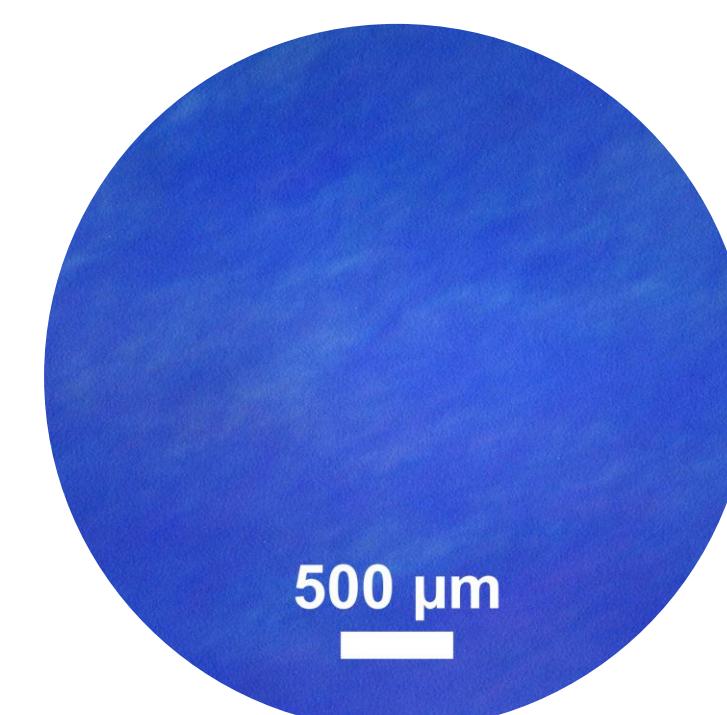
RGB colors were obtained using different amounts of HPC, as evidenced by optical microscope images and UV-vis spectra of the HPC inks.



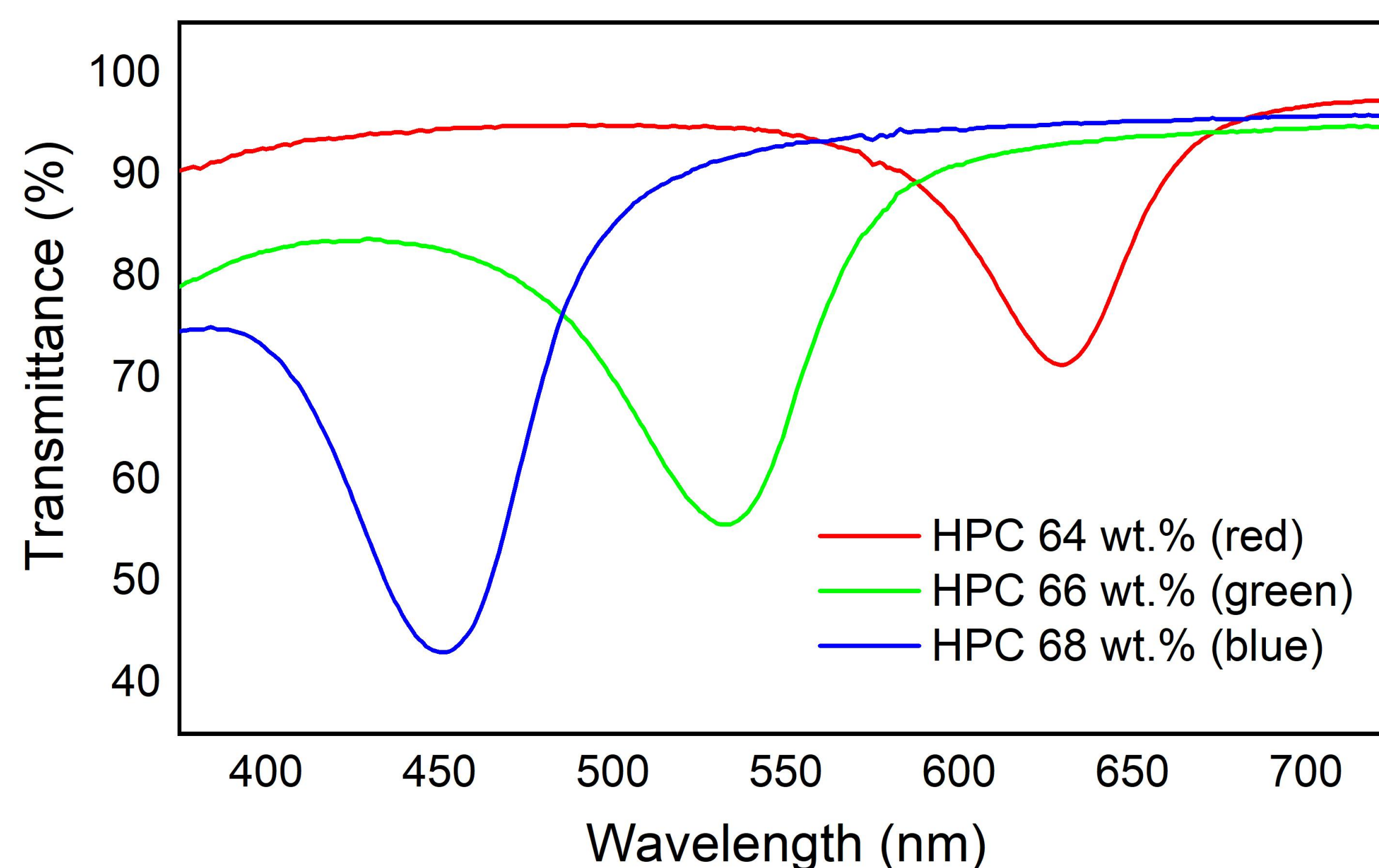
64 wt.%



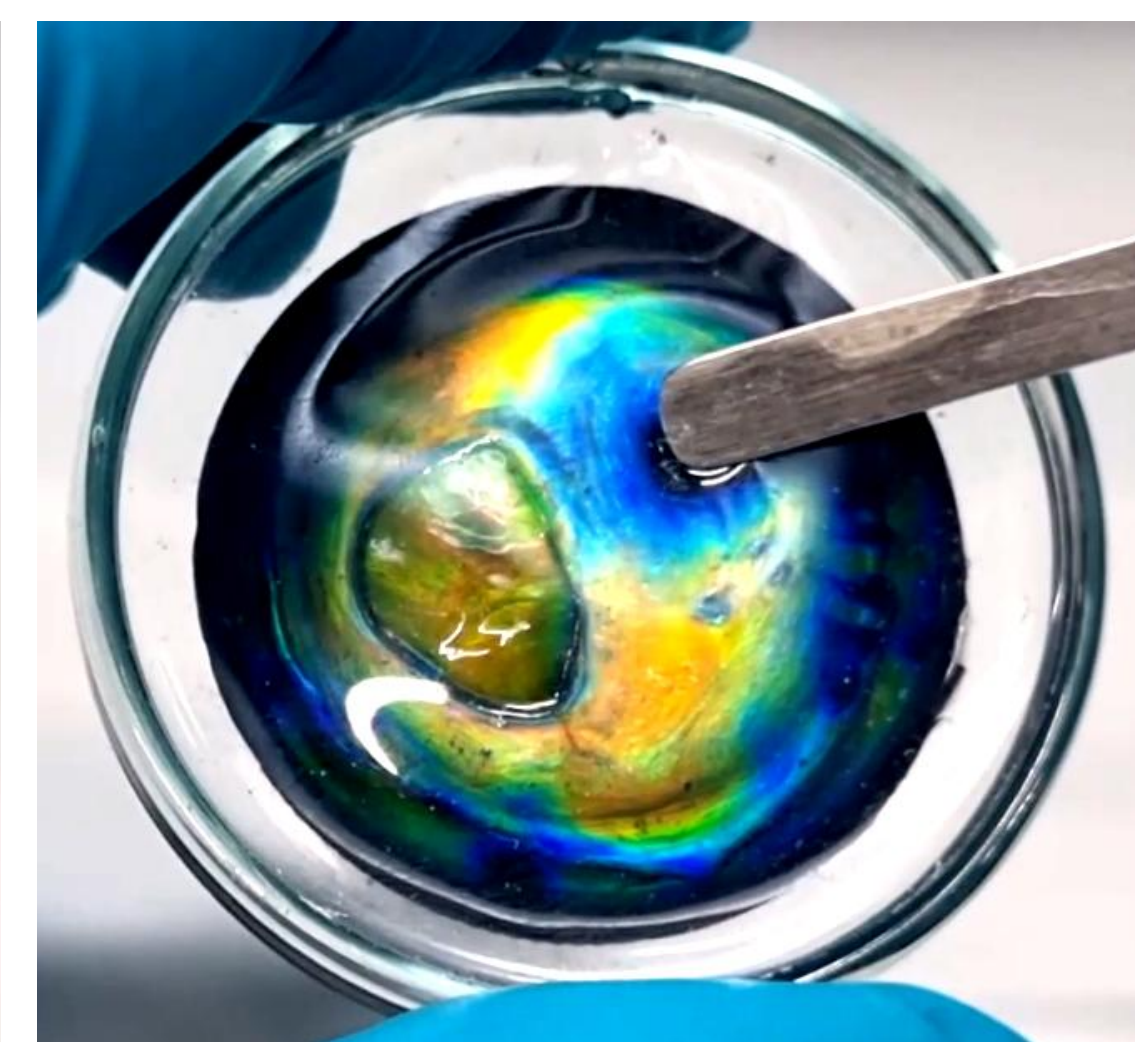
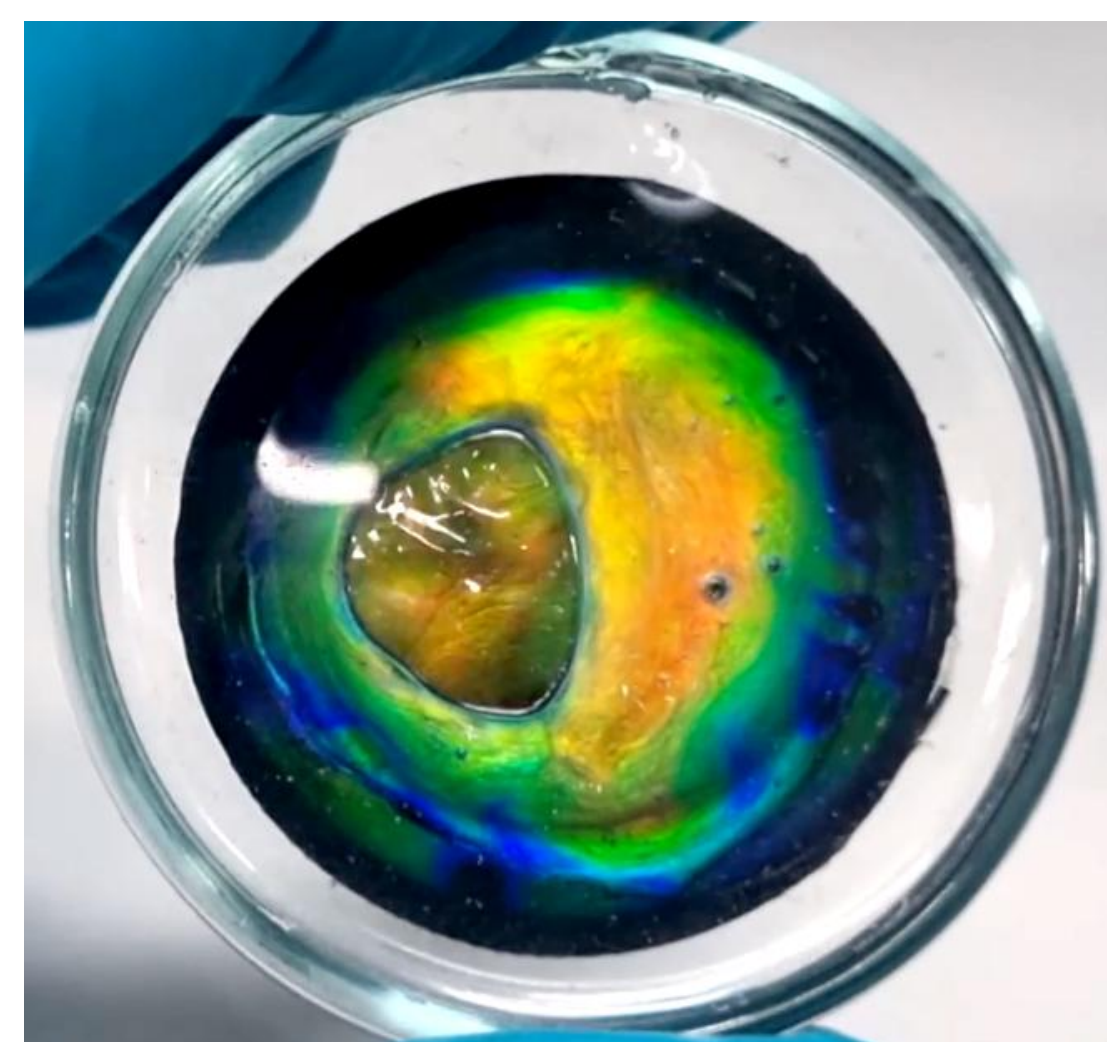
66 wt.%



68 wt.%



The mechanochromic sensors display striking structural colors that dynamically change under mechanical strain.



The proposed concept offers a scalable platform for strain detection, contributing to the advancement of eco-friendly optical sensing technologies.

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