New method to quantify the self-repair of polymeric materials

Summary

Profile type
Technology offer

Company's country
Spain

POD reference
TOES20230801010

Profile status
PUBLISHED

Type of partnership
Commercial agreement with technical assistance

Research and development cooperation agreement

Targeted countries
• World

Contact Person
Noriko MITA

Term of validity
29 Aug 2023
28 Aug 2024

Last update
29 Aug 2023

General Information

Short summary

A Spanish research group has developed a new method (equipment and process) to determine the degree of self-repair and to monitor the kinetics of self-repair of polymeric materials, making also possible the monitoring of the self-repair process of composites, ceramic materials, materials based on cement, mortar or concrete, and textile materials. This is simple, fast and reproducible method. Companies interested in acquiring this technology for its commercial exploitation are sought.

Full description

Inspired by living tissues, research on materials with the ability to self-repair has advanced significantly in recent years due to their potential in different fields of technology. This area of research could significantly extend the lifetime and safety of components of different materials in a wide range of applications. The emerging new class of "self-repairing materials" may allow the reconstruction of the molecular structure from fractured to intact form. However, most known self-repair processes require the application of external stimuli (heat, radiation or chemical reactions, among others), which is a limiting aspect in some applications.

So far, there is no method in the literature to quantify the degree of self-repair and/or to monitor the kinetics of self-repair in materials. Currently existing procedures are very laborious, are not reproducible and use an indirect measure of the material property, such as its mechanical tensile and/or breaking strength, viscoelastic properties or

conductivity, in order to assess the self-healing efficiency.

Therefore, it is necessary to establish a simple, reproducible, repeatable, and efficient method to quantify and follow the kinetics of self-repair in materials.

This is a new method (equipment and process) that allows determining in situ the self-repair of materials, as well as quantifying the efficiency of the self-repair and monitoring the kinetics of the self-repair process.

This invention would be applicable to polymeric materials, composites, ceramic materials, materials based on cement, mortar or concrete, and textile materials.

The method consists of perforating the material by allowing a stream of inert gas to flow through the perforated hole, so that the decrease in gas flow through the perforation is directly related to the kinetics of the self-repair process. When the gas flow is interrupted, the self-healing process is complete.

The system (see Figure 1) consists of an inert gas bullet, a pressure regulator, a gas flow shut-off and control valve, the self-repair measurement equipment, a flow meter and data acquisition equipment. In addition, the self-repair equipment contains a gas inlet and outlet and a stem with the piercing element.

As for the process followed to quantify the self-repair, this consists of placing a piece of material in the self-repair equipment, hermetically sealing it. A constant flow of inert gas is passed through for the duration of the measurement process. The sample is pierced with the shank oriented piercing tool (as many times as necessary). The stem is removed from the sample, the gas flow and the time it takes for the gas to stop passing through the sample is measured, at which point self-repair is considered to have occurred.

This method can be used in all fields where self-healing materials are used, e.g. in the medical field, biomaterials, cosmetics, textiles, technology, coatings, adhesives, sealants or space.

Advantages and innovations

The main advantages of this technology are as follows:
• Simple method
• Fast method
• Efficient method
• Reproducible method
• It does not require the application of external stimuli (heat, radiation or chemical reactions).
• Several in situ measurements can be performed on the same sample.
• The sample can be of any geometry and with a very wide range of dimensions and thickness.
• The sample can be heated to temperatures above room temperature.
• The stem and piercing element allow 360° rotation.
• The gas flow output of the main body of the self-repair measuring equipment is continuously monitored by a flow sensor.

INNOVATIVE ASPECTS

This is the first method and measuring equipment that allows direct measurement of the degree of self-repair and/or monitoring of the kinetics of self-repair in materials. This invention represents a breakthrough in the development and implementation of this type of materials, with multiple applications, in society.

Technical specification or expertise sought

Stage of development

Available for demonstration

Sustainable Development goals

• Not relevant

IPR Status

IPR applied but not yet granted

Partner Sought

Expected role of the partner

- Licensing the technology and commercialization.
- Technology development according to their needs (and subsequent license agreement to commercialise the technology).

Type of partnership

Type and size of the partner

Commercial agreement with technical assistance

Research and development cooperation agreement

- **SME 11-49**
- **Big company**
- **SME 50 - 249**

Dissemination

Technology keywords

- **005006005 - Physics of Fluids**
- **05001003 - Inorganic Chemistry**

Market keywords

- **08001018 - Polymer (plastics) materials**
- **08001009 - Speciality/performance materials: producers and fabricators**
- **08001015 - Other speciality materials**

Targeted countries

- **World**

Sector groups involved

Media

Images

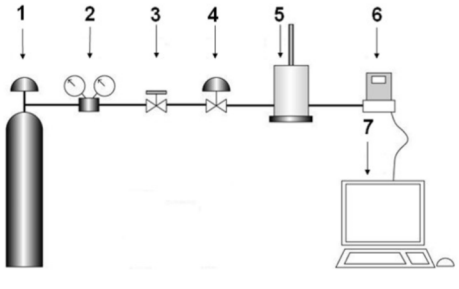

Figure 1: Schematic of the material self-repair measurement equipment: 1- Gas bullet; 2- Pressure regulator; 3- Shut-off valve; 4- Gas flow control valve; 5- Main body; 6- Flow meter; 7- Data acquisition device.

Figure 1