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Hierarchical chemomechanical encoding of multi-responsive hydrogel actuators *via* 3D printing†

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Inspired by nature, we herein demonstrate a family of multi-responsive hydrogel-based actuators that are encoded with anisotropic swelling behavior to provide rapid and controllable motion. Fabrication of the proposed anisotropy-encoded hydrogel actuators relies on the high resolution stereolithography 3D printing of functionally graded structures made of discrete layers having different volume expansion properties. Three separate synthetic strategies based on (i) asymmetrical distribution of a layer's surface area to volume ratio *via* mechanical design, (ii) crosslinking density *via* UV photo-exposure, or (iii) chemical composition *via* resin vat exchange have been accordingly demonstrated for developing very smooth gradients within the printed hydrogel-based actuator. Our chemomechanical programming enables fast, reversible, repeatable and multimodal bending actuation in response to any immediate environmental change (*i.e.* based on osmotic pressure, temperature and pH) from a single printed structure.

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Introduction

Active motion is ubiquitous in nature, where a multitude of complex movements mainly relies on the tissue composition and microstructural anisotropy of cells.^{1,2} The latter is exemplified by nastic plant motions, driven by the differences in local swelling behavior that arise from the specific directional orientation of cellulose fibrils within plant cells.^{3,4} Mimicking biological designs in man-made structures is naturally recognized as a source of scientific and technological inspiration for the development of unique bio-inspired actuators and self-deployable devices with conferred functionality.⁵ Undergoing controllable motion offers exciting expectations for a wide range of applications including space exploration,⁶ biomedical devices⁷ and soft robotics.⁸ Different emerging pathways have been constructed around the development of *e.g.* shape-memory polymers,^{9,10} hydrogels^{2,11} or (nano)composites.^{12,13}

Hydrogels, *i.e.* three-dimensional polymer networks imbedded with aqueous solutions, can reversibly change their volume or

shape upon the trigger of environmental stimuli such as temperature, pH, and ionic strength.^{14–16} Since hydrogels usually have isotropic structures (*i.e.* structural and compositional uniformity in all directions), they normally provide homogeneous expansion or contraction in all directions.¹⁷ Anisotropy, *i.e.* inhomogeneity with different magnitudes towards any direction, is therefore required to generate complex deformation such as bending and twisting. Such anisotropy could be achieved either by applying a gradient of stimuli (*e.g.* temperature, pH, and light, among others) to homogeneous materials or a non-gradient of stimuli to inhomogeneous materials (*e.g.* gradient-like structures).^{18,19} While the former is technically complicated to implement as a continuous gradient of stimuli must be formed and maintained for a long period of time, the latter can lead to more complex deformations (*i.e.* formation of hinges, bidirectional bending, *etc.*) due to the difference in properties between the constituent components. Early examples included the fabrication of differential crosslinking density^{20,21} and the generation of smooth gradients in the composition^{22,23} or nanoparticles^{24,25} within the materials. Among these, designing bilayer structures containing one passive structural layer and another active layer is an efficient way to confer anisotropy.^{26–30} Although considerable progress has been achieved to drive programmed changes in a structure, most approaches have been heavily restricted to conventional fabrication methods that are inherently limited to the simple two-dimensional (2D) construction.

Developing a method for novel shape generation that provides three-dimensional (3D) deformation is in high demand. Advanced additive manufacturing technologies, also

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known as 3D printing techniques, have been herein recognized as a milestone technology for the fabrication of complex objects with unusual geometries.^{31,32} Slowly yet steadily, direct 3D printing of active structures gave rise to a brand new 4D printing technology with an outlined time dimension, allowing the as-printed object to change its form or function with time in response to stimuli.^{33,34} As such, the review by Miao *et al.*³⁵ provides an extensive summary of state-of-the-art technological advances in the field of 4D printing. For example, 3D-printed structures made of two different water-absorbing materials came to light with the concept of 4D printing where the water-stimulated volume difference caused the fabricated structure to bend.^{36,37} Recently, direct ink writing (DIW) of composite-gels permitted alignment of cellulose fibrils in response to the imposed shear during printing;¹ the resulting anisotropy in Young's modulus yields programmed actuation. This strategy, though, is only compatible with composites possessing high aspect ratio particles, and endemic issues with DIW (*i.e.* a trade-off in print resolution and speed or difficulty of directly fabricating overhanging features) persist.⁴² Stereolithography (SLA), by comparison, uses the spatial-temporal resolution of light to photopolymerize objects from a liquid resin. There is no loss in print speed or resolution when scaling the photopattern and the buoyant support provided by printing within a vat of liquid resin enables high aspect ratio soft features to be directly printed.⁴² Yet, computer-aided design tools have not been set up to generate such desired structural gradients, lacking the possibility of controlling the material's directional dependence on the generation of form.^{38,39} In light of these limitations, a breakthrough strategy towards designing SLA-printed gradient-like structures, *i.e.* a layered structure where the density of the structure changes stepwise along one axis, is reported. The core technology of this research varies from others in that controlling the anisotropic swelling property by means of tuning swelling rates, crosslinking density and chemical composition of discrete layers can precisely predetermine the folding of the multilayered structures. Given the significance of controlling the material anisotropy, gradient-like structures may provide new insights to design and fabricate multi-responsive actuators.^{40,41}

Here, the high resolution SLA 3D printing allows the design of a family of multi-responsive hydrogel-based actuators with rapid, reversible and repeatable self-bending characteristics using a simple and versatile platform. In this approach, special attention was paid to the material design in order to generate structural anisotropy within the final object, thereby assuring triggered and remote control of the material's transformation. This work represents a flexible platform for designing more advanced actuators beyond the present study that would enrich the field of smart materials and promote new potential applications.

Results and discussion

Design and 3D printing of gradient-like structures

In the present study, we propose a general approach for the design of stimulus-responsive hydrogel-based materials that

are encoded with anisotropic swelling behavior to provide rapid and controllable motion. As a model system, *N*-isopropylacrylamide, NIPAM, and 2-carboxyethylacrylate, CEA, commonly combined with small amounts of *N,N'*-methylenebisacrylamide, MBA, as the crosslinker, are used to form the proposed hydrogels. Fabrication of such hydrogels into complex geometries with high-resolution features is performed on an Ember™ (Autodesk, Inc.) digital mask projection SLA printer, where the photo-pattern is projected through a transparent, oxygen permeable window at the base of a vat of liquid resin. Diphenyl(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl) phosphine oxide, TPO, a type-I photo-initiator, enables free radical photo-polymerization of the acrylate groups with near-UV exposure. Photo-rheology allows the *in situ* monitoring of chemical and mechanical characteristics during the photopolymerization reaction. A three order of magnitude increase in complex viscosity within *ca.* 7 s of illumination (Irradiance, $E_e = 140 \text{ mJ cm}^{-2}$ and wavelength, $\lambda = 405 \text{ nm}$) represents a key-feature for the rapid fabrication of macro-scale objects using commercial SLA technology (Fig. S1 in the ESI†). This processing window enabled us to design 3D-printed objects with actuation performances based on the nature of acrylic monomers.

Among these, poly(*N*-isopropylacrylamide), PNIPAM, and poly(2-carboxyethylacrylate), PCEA, are selected as polymeric partners whose solubility, volume and chain conformation can be manipulated by changes in temperature and pH with respect to the lower critical solution temperature of PNIPAM (LCST, *ca.* 32 °C) and the acid dissociation constant of PCEA ($\text{p}K_a$, *ca.* 5.8). These conditions typically result in expansion/contraction of the whole material volume caused by homogeneous swelling/shrinkage of the hydrogel in all directions. Expected bending/unbending movements are typically the result of inhomogeneous swelling, which occurs at different magnitudes in different directions. Strategies to develop stimulus-responsive hydrogels that are able to bend/unbend in response to environmental stimuli herein rely on the fabrication of asymmetrical distribution in material properties, composition or microstructure across the hydrogel. This requires absolute spatial control over material placement and structure creation over the entire 3D printing process. SLA thereby represents the primary technological focus of this work as it provides easy access to each individual building layer during fabrication.^{43,44} Herein, anisotropy-encoded hydrogel actuators are expected from the generation of gradient-like structures where each individual building layer has different volume expansion properties. As the swelling of any polymer network depends upon (i) the dimensions of the as-obtained gel, (ii) the degree of crosslinking and (iii) the nature of the polymer, controlling either (i) the specific surface area to volume ratio, (ii) the crosslinking density or (iii) the chemical composition of discrete layers during fabrication should provide opportunities to confer anisotropy within the final object (Fig. 1 and S2 in the ESI†). Further, the strategies outlined herein are not mutually exclusive, and a single printed object can employ any combination thereof to encode the desired anisotropies. Three distinct methods for programming

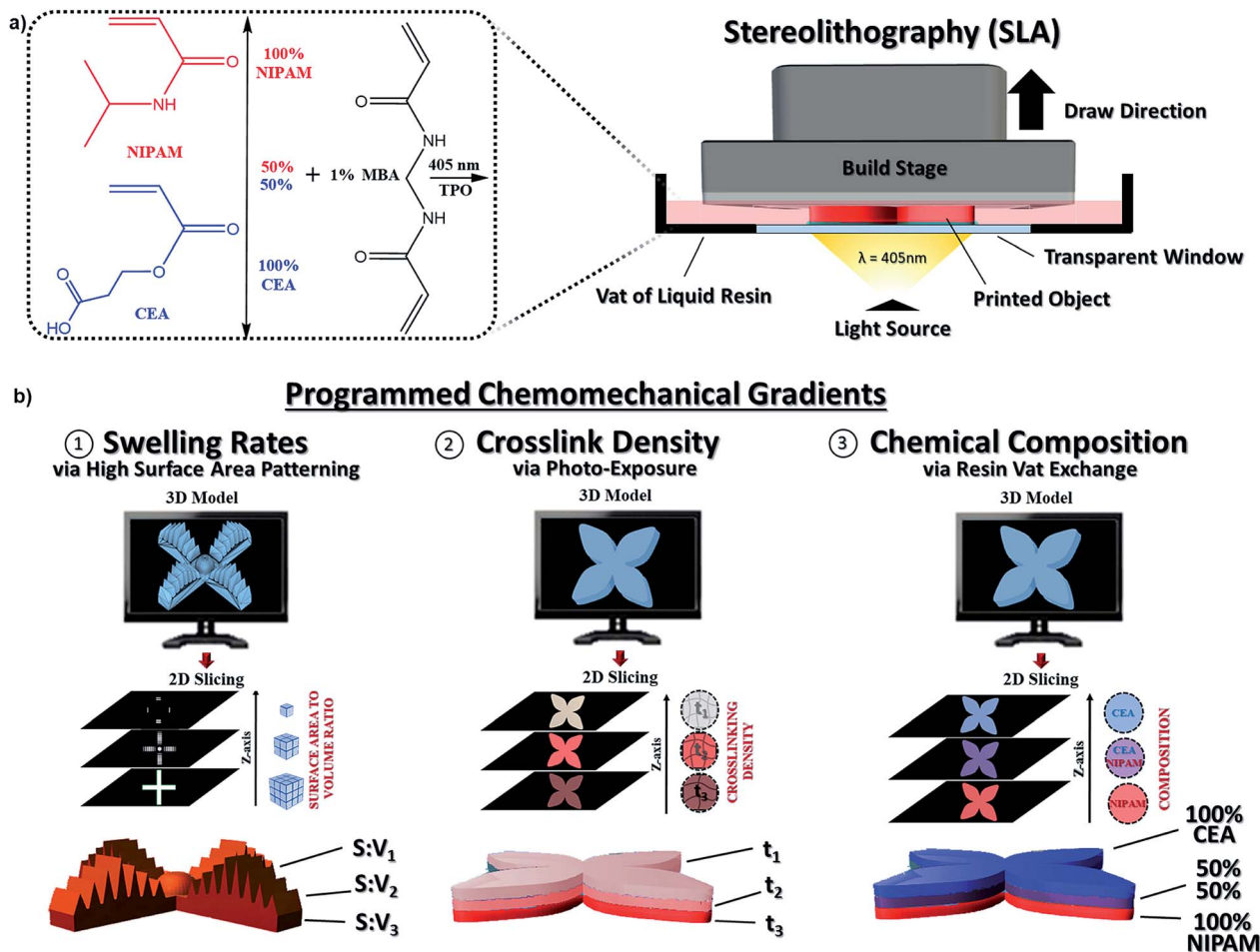


Fig. 1 General strategy towards designing 3D-printed gradient-like structures. (a) Chemistry and fast bottom-up fabrication of gradient-like structures via photo-polymerization of NIPAM and CEA using a TPO photo-initiator and MBA crosslinker. (b) Three separate synthetic gradient-like structures by means of varying (1) the specific surface area to volume ratio using computer 3D models, (2) the crosslinking density via near-UV exposure time and (3) the chemical composition via resin vat exchange of discrete layers during the 3D printing process.

in chemomechanical gradients for bending actuation are herein demonstrated and discussed in the following subsections.

Surface area to volume ratio

The dimensions (size, shape, *etc.*) of the final hydrogel are of prime importance for the swelling kinetics. Changing the surface area-to-volume ($S:V$) ratio across the hydrogel can thereby represent a simple and efficient pathway to construct anisotropy-encoded hydrogel actuators. These actuators hold promise to generate substantial forces while only consuming modest amounts of energy.⁴⁵ In light of these features, we aimed to develop centimeter-scale osmotically driven actuators that are capable of generating suitable forces to provide rapid and controllable motion. This requires absolute spatial control over the dimensional features of the desired object using computer models, leading to a layered structure of varying $S:V$ ratio along the printing Z -axis (see Fig. 2a and S2 in the ESI†). In line with the theory of the swelling kinetics of gels presented by Tanaka *et al.*,⁴⁶ the characteristic time of swelling is proportional to the

square of a linear dimension of the gel and its diffusion coefficient.

We accordingly used our ability to photo-pattern 3D structures to print cubic lattices (dimensions: 2 cm^3) of similar network diffusion coefficients (using the same material, *i.e.* PNIPAM, and printing process, *i.e.* illumination per layer for 3 s per $100\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ to provide an estimated crosslink density of $1 \times 10^{-6}\text{ mol cm}^{-3}$) but of varying $S:V$ ratios for rapid osmotic actuation. The higher the $S:V$ ratio of the structure, the greater the swelling ratio at larger time scales (Fig. 2b). The power-law fits of the data and the value of diffusion exponents ($n \sim 0.5$) suggest simple Fickian diffusion (Fig. S3a in the ESI†). Swelling *vs.* the square root of immersion time was further plotted, while dividing the as-determined slope-values by the corresponding $S:V$ ratios allows us to confirm the observation that the swelling rate scales linearly with the $S:V$ ratio (Fig. S3 in the ESI†). Unlike conventional fabricated smart-gels, where the device is miniaturized to enhance the $S:V$ ratio, the ability to pattern high surface area features permits rapid swelling in larger objects (in the order of cm). Such as-designed objects are

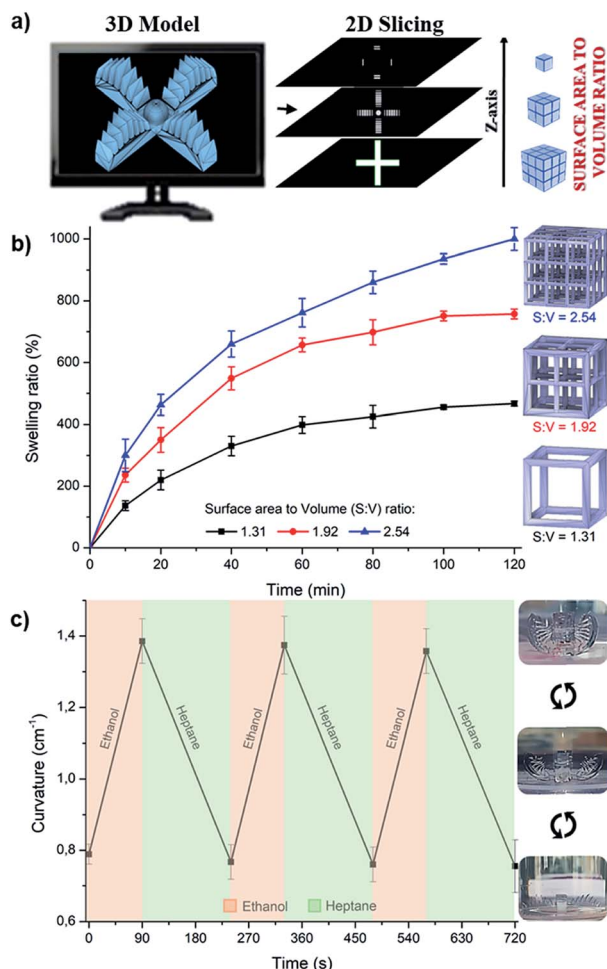


Fig. 2 Performances of gradient-like PNIPAM structures of varying surface area to volume ratios. (a) Fabrication of gradient-like structures by means of varying the specific surface area to volume ratio of discrete layers along the printing Z-axis. (b) Swelling performance of 3D-printed PNIPAM cubic lattices with different $S : V$ ratios in ethanol. (c) Cyclic reversible osmotically driven actuation of 3D-printed PNIPAM gradient-like structures of varying $S : V$ ratios (the distribution of the calculated $S : V$ ratio in the multi-armed gripper is shown in Fig. S2†).

then able to achieve greater osmotic pressure through the solvent-hydrogel boundary without constraining the overall size of the device. This strategy permits direction actuation without altering the mechanics of the underlying material (*i.e.* Young's modulus, ultimate strain, *etc.*). This process is also reversible once the hydrogels are placed in an unfavorable environment (*i.e.* a non-solvent such as heptane) (Fig. S4 in the ESI†).

To demonstrate our control over diffusive swelling, we 3D-printed PNIPAM multi-armed grippers (dimensions: 2 cm length, 0.4 cm thickness) consisting of a gradient-like structure where the $S : V$ ratio of discrete layers changes stepwise along the printing Z-axis. The high surface area patterning thereby accommodates the swelling locally which determines the bending motion (see Fig. S2 in the ESI†). Once immersed in ethanol from an initial dry state, the resulting object is able to reversibly and repeatedly swell from an initially flat and open

state to a curved and enclosed state within minutes. That is, the centimeter scale multi-armed gripper deforms rapidly, resulting in a bending curvature of *ca.* 1.4 cm^{-1} in 90 s and leading to one complete reversible cycle in about 240 s (Fig. S5 in the ESI†). As the curvature of bending scales inversely with the dimensions of the device, existing osmotically driven actuators generally suffer from intrinsic coupling between responsive times and the actuation forces.^{47,48} The as-printed gradient-like structures of varying $S : V$ ratios then allow for the simultaneous combination of fast actuation and large-scale deformation that existing osmotic hydrogel actuators do not exhibit yet in terms of the response rate and the amplitude of movement with respect to its dimensions. In addition, the osmotically driven actuators can maintain robustness and functionality over multiple cycles of actuation without obvious performance-loss or failure, supporting the anti-fatigue behavior of the resulting 3D-printed gradient-like structures under moderate stress (Fig. 2c).

Crosslinking density

The degree of crosslinking is herein assumed to be another swelling differentiator. The simple control over the near-UV exposure time of discrete layers during the 3D printing process, with respect to their respective crosslinking density, is thereby envisioned as an alternative towards designing anisotropy-encoded hydrogel actuators. Obviously, PNIPAM hydrogels of similar dimensions (*i.e.* using flat and dense 3D models) but of varying crosslinking densities were fabricated to avoid any undesired contribution of the dimensionality to the swelling behavior. Herein, the ability of PNIPAM to undergo an entropy-driven phase transition from a soluble to an insoluble aggregated state above its LCST offers a convenient and tunable method to control its physicochemical properties with respect to any immediate environmental change.⁴⁹ That is, the subsequent release of entrapped water molecules from the swollen PNIPAM hydrogel network when placed above the LCST (*ca.* $32 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$) results in significant volume reduction.

Thanks to the aforementioned unique properties, we herein aimed to develop temperature-controlled manipulators by fabricating asymmetrical distribution of crosslinking density across the PNIPAM hydrogel. Such structural inhomogeneity can be generated by varying the near-UV exposure time along the printing Z-axis (see Fig. 3a and S2 in the ESI†). It is important to note that the cumulative photoirradiation dose may be the sum of numerous exposures, particularly for transparent resins, as light can penetrate multiple successive Z-layers. Note also that hydroquinone is further included in the formulation as a radical scavenger to avoid any undesired diffusional curing beyond the built layer, which improves the resolution of large-scale prints and pot-life of the resins.

The correlation between the near-UV light photo-exposure and hydrogel properties is particularly elucidated by rheological investigations on printed disks (dimensions: 2 cm length, 0.1 cm thickness) (Fig. S6 in the ESI†). Oscillation amplitude sweeps of the hydrogels of varying crosslinking densities

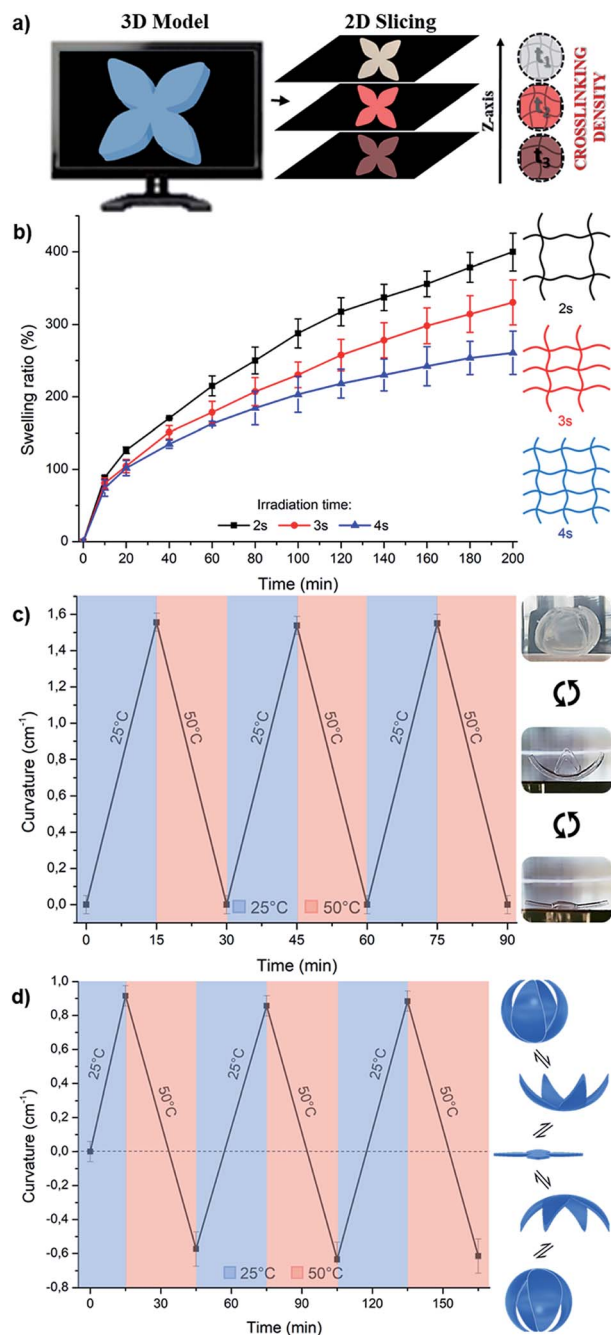


Fig. 3 Performances of gradient-like PNIPAM structures of varying crosslinking densities. (a) Fabrication of gradient-like structures by means of varying the crosslinking density of discrete layers along the printing Z-axis. (b) Swelling performance of 3D-printed PNIPAM-based hydrogels with different crosslinking density by means of controlling the near-UV exposure time. (c) Cyclic reversible thermally driven monodirectional and (d) bidirectional actuation of 3D-printed gradient-like structures of varying crosslinking densities across the hydrogel (the lowest crosslinking density is at the bottom of the structure).

thereby attested to a typical elastic solid behavior, that is, the storage modulus (G') is higher than the loss modulus (G''). As expected, increasing the near-UV exposure time significantly increases the hydrogel stiffness as evidenced by higher values

for both G' and G'' . An estimation of the effective crosslinking density is further attempted by modulus measurements in the rubbery plateau region, assuming a linear relationship between exposure time and crosslinking density (Fig. S6 in the ESI†). That is, the relationship between the rubbery plateau and crosslink density is given by $\nu_e = G'/RT$ where ν_e is the crosslink density, G' is the shear modulus obtained in the rubbery plateau region, T is the temperature and R is the gas constant.⁵⁰ Estimated crosslink densities of 0.4×10^{-6} , 1×10^{-6} and 1.8×10^{-6} mol cm⁻³, respectively at 2 s, 3 s and 4 s of UV photo-exposure are thereby determined by use of this equation. Besides, resulting hydrogels of different crosslinking density but of similar chemical composition and surface area to volume ratio demonstrated different swelling behaviors (Figs. 3b and S7 in the ESI†). Recalling that the dimensions (size, shape, etc.) of the final hydrogel are of prime importance for the swelling kinetics, we should note that 3D-printed PNIPAM hydrogels with a cylindrical shape (dimensions: 6 mm length, 3 mm thickness) were used to characterize the swelling performance reported here. It was concluded that the higher the crosslinking density, the smaller the swelling ratio at larger time scales. The kinetics of swelling of these hydrogels are further categorized as Fickian from the power-law fits of the data (diffusion exponents $n \leq 0.5$) and the linear behavior against the square root of immersion time (Fig. S8 in the ESI†). As expected, increasing the near-UV exposure time (*i.e.* the crosslink density of the 3D-printed PNIPAM hydrogels) leads to lower swelling performance as evidenced by swelling ratios of 108%, 94% and 86% within 15 min in water, respectively, at 2 s, 3 s and 4 s of near-UV exposure (Fig. 3b). Such a difference in the swelling performance is high enough to generate suitable forces to provide rapid and controllable motion.

We thereby exploited the thermo-induced volume change of PNIPAM hydrogels of different crosslinking densities to drive actuation. That is, the 3D-printed PNIPAM flower-like multi-armed grippers (dimensions: 2 cm length, 0.18 cm thickness) are able to reversibly and repeatedly bend up to *ca.* 1.55 cm⁻¹ in 15 min (starting from the dry state) upon thermal stimulation (25 °C vs. 50 °C) in water (Fig. 3c and S9 in the ESI†). The motion typically results from the inhomogeneous swelling of discrete layers that compose the functionally graded PNIPAM hydrogel (into water at 25 °C). This process is also reversible once the anisotropic PNIPAM hydrogels are placed in hot water (*i.e.* above the LCST), releasing entrapped water molecules from the swollen PNIPAM hydrogel network and leading to volume reduction. Surprisingly, the proposed gradient-like hydrogel actuator of varying crosslinking densities revealed continuous bidirectional bending in response to temperature (bending from -0.6 cm⁻¹ to 0.9 cm⁻¹ in 30 min in water at 25 °C and back to -0.6 cm⁻¹ in 30 min in water at 50 °C) that existing thermally driven actuators have not exhibited yet as they are generally limited to one directional bending²⁶ (Fig. 3d). It is likely that the bidirectional bending properties result from the unequal forces generated by asynchronous temperature-triggered swelling and shrinkage of hydrogel layers with different crosslinking densities.

Composition

To further confirm the synthetic flexibility that can be achieved using SLA, we purposely designed layered structures consisting of passive and active layers towards a pH-type stimulus. Fabrication of the proposed anisotropy-encoded design comes from the gradual compositional distribution of thermo-responsive

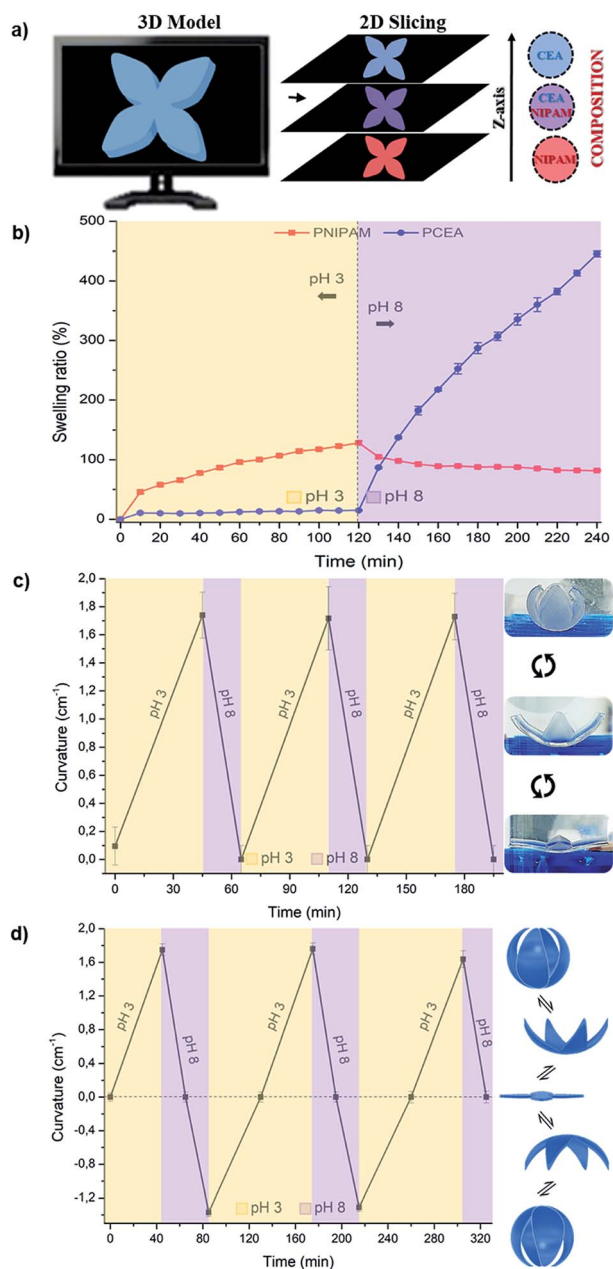


Fig. 4 Performances of gradient-like structures of varying compositions. (a) Fabrication of gradient-like structures by means of varying the chemical composition of discrete layers from PNIPAM to PCEA along the printing Z-axis. (b) Swelling performance of 3D-printed gradient-like structures of varying layer compositions across the hydrogel. (c) Cyclic reversible pH-driven monodirectional and (d) bidirectional actuation of 3D-printed gradient-like structures of varying layer compositions across the hydrogel (PNIPAM is at the bottom of the structure).

PNIPAM and pH-responsive PCEA across hydrogels of similar dimensions and crosslinking densities (*i.e.* using flat and dense 3D models and an illumination per layer of 3 s per 100 μm as characterized by an estimated crosslink density of 1×10^{-6} mol cm^{-3}) (Figs. 4a and S2 in the ESI[†]). The composition of these materials can be controlled during the 3D printing process by simply exchanging the formulation within the vat. Probing the individual sensitivity of discrete PNIPAM and PCEA layers towards a pH-type stimulus herein provide new insights into designing fast responsive anisotropy-encoded actuators (Fig. 4b). It turns out that PCEA swells at high pH values, consistent with the deprotonation of carboxylic acid in an alkaline environment. Specifically, carboxylic acids are substantially protonated at pH 3, though its ionization occurred when placed at pH 8 (above its pK_a value, *ca.* 5.8 for PCEA), resulting in electrostatic repulsion between the polymer network that contributes to higher water absorption and volume expansion.⁵¹ In contrast, PNIPAM does not respond as effectively to pH changes. PNIPAM will only slightly swell in strong acidic/basic solutions, disrupting the weaker secondary hydrogen bonds between PNIPAM molecules.⁵²

Harnessing the pH-responsive volume-change of respective discrete layers is thereby envisioned as an efficient pathway to confer desired bending actions. That is, the 3D-printed macro-scale object consists of a structural PNIPAM-based layer and another pH-responsive PCEA-based layer, bonded together by an intermediate P[NIPAM-co-CEA] (50/50 mol%) layer at the interface. Resin-replacement enables compositional changes between build layers, and the shared acrylate moieties on the monomers permit covalent bonds to form between materials. In line with the asymmetrical distribution of a layer's chemical composition across the hydrogel, reversible and repeatable bending actuation has been achieved (Fig. 4c). The driving force for initiating the bending actuation is mainly attributed to the residual internal stress programmed in discrete layers with specific swelling properties. The aforementioned unique properties led the macro-scale object to bend in one complete reversible cycle in about 65 min upon pH stimulation (Fig. S10 in the ESI[†]). That is, the as-printed flower-like multi-armed grippers (dimensions: 2 cm length, 0.18 cm thickness) bend up to *ca.* 1.75 cm^{-1} in 45 min at pH 3 (starting from the dry state) and reverse in 20 min at pH 8. Note that patterning an actuator with a higher $S : V$ ratio would improve these cycle times. Bidirectional bending properties in response to pH are once again achieved (bending from -1.4 cm^{-1} to 1.7 cm^{-1} in 90 min at pH 3 and back to -1.4 cm^{-1} in 45 min at pH 8) thanks to the differential swellability of discrete layers within the generated actuator (Fig. 4d). Apart from the pH stimulus, such manipulators are temperature-sensitive as well with respect to their PNIPAM composition, providing temperature and pH dual-responsive hydrogels. When the pH is maintained and temperature is increased to 50 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ (*i.e.* above the LCST of PNIPAM), the hydrogel actuator bends further toward the PNIPAM layer with respect to its thermo-induced volume contraction (Fig. 5a). The bending states of the resulting gradient-like structures can therefore be manipulated by simply varying the pH and temperature in a way that yields the desired actuation.

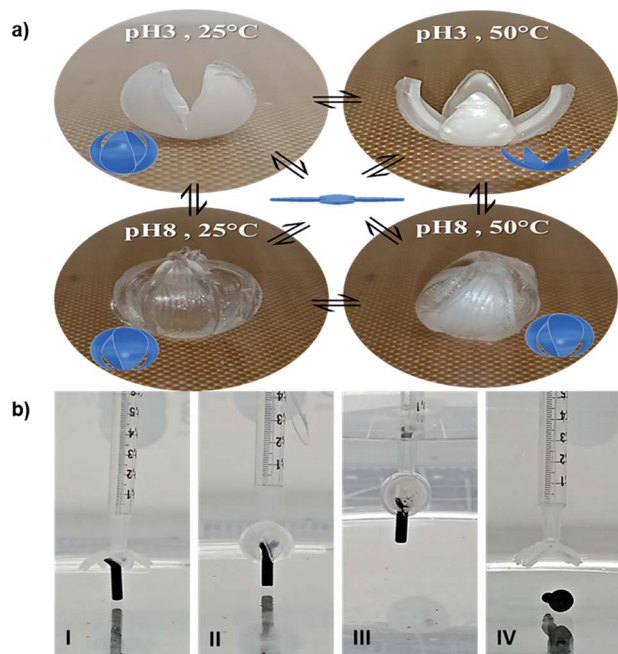


Fig. 5 Illustration of 3D-printed gradient-like structures. (a) Temperature and pH dual-responsive actuation of a 3D-printed gradient-like structure of varying layer compositions across the hydrogel and (b) its use as grippers for grabbing (I–II–III) and releasing (IV) objects upon thermal and pH stimulation.

We further demonstrated the potential of the as-printed gradient-like structures to function as grippers for grabbing, encapsulating and releasing objects upon thermal or pH stimulation (Fig. 5b). Although the surrounding environments may change significantly during the process, the 3D-printed structure before and after stimulation should be functionally stable. Herein, the three separate synthetic gradient-like structures are stable after long-term use, showing fully repeatable self-bending characteristics (successfully repeated at least 5 times immediately after fabrication, see error bars). Fatigue test were further performed by testing the bending performance after the samples were either stored for two weeks in water to maintain the hydration state or exposed under ambient room conditions, confirming that the 3D-printed structures preserved their performance (data included in the error bars) and their structural integrity, *i.e.* without delamination of the individual layers or failure.

Conclusions

The present paper aims to mimic biological designs in man-made devices towards designing anisotropy-encoded hydrogel actuators. This is achieved by the generation of gradient-like structures where each individual building layer has different volume expansion properties. Fabrication of such gradient-like structures herein relies on the asymmetrical distribution of a layer's surface area to volume ratio, crosslinking density or chemical composition across the hydrogel using high resolution stereolithography 3D printing. As a result, a family of multi-

responsive hydrogel-based actuators with rapid, reversible and repeatable shape-changing characteristics was demonstrated. The bending states of the as-printed structures can be manipulated by simply varying the osmotic pressure, temperature and pH in a way that yields the desired actuation. It is the differential swellability of discrete layers within the generated actuators that generates the internal force required to remotely control the material's transformation. Briefly, these three separate synthetic strategies for programming in chemo-mechanical gradients allow for developing centimeter-scale actuators capable of (i) osmotically driven bending ranging from 0 to 1.4 cm^{-1} in 90 s in ethanol and getting reversed in 150 s in heptane, (ii) thermally driven bending ranging from 0 to 1.55 cm^{-1} in 15 min in water at 25 °C and back in 15 min in water at 50 °C and (iii) pH-driven bending ranging from 0 to 1.75 cm^{-1} in 45 min at pH 3 and back in 20 min at pH 8 (see Table S1†). While the osmotically driven actuation is limited to one direction, both thermally and pH-driven actuation revealed continuous bidirectional bending. In particular, our work is a platform for designing other 3D-printed hydrogel-based actuators capable of undergoing rapid and controllable motion in response to any immediate environmental change, which shows promise for use in a wide range of technological applications.

Experimental

Materials

N-Isopropylacrylamide (NIPAM, >99%, Aldrich), 2-carboxyethylacrylate (CEA, >99%, Aldrich), *N,N'*-methylenebisacrylamide (MBA, 99%, Aldrich), diphenyl(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine oxide (TPO, 97%, Aldrich), hydroquinone (99%, Aldrich), ethanol (97%, VWR), distilled water and citrate-phosphate buffers were purchased as indicated and used without further purification.

Design and 3D printing of gradient-like structures

NIPAM and CEA monomers in different ratios together with 1 mol% of MBA crosslinker were dissolved in ethanol to achieve a final monomer to ethanol ratio of 1 : 1. 60 μg of hydroquinone is further included in the formulation as a radical scavenger to improve the resolution of large-scale prints and pot-life of the resins. The final addition of 1 mol% of TPO, a type-I photoinitiator, enables free radical photo-polymerization of the resulting acrylate groups under near-UV exposure. The 3D printer used in this work is an Ember by Autodesk™ desktop controlled with open source software, using a LED projector ($\lambda = 405 \text{ nm}$) with an irradiance of $E_e \sim 22.5 \text{ mW cm}^{-2}$. Autodesk Print Studio™ imported, modified and sliced the design into discrete 100 μm layers. The resulting image stack of photopatterns and the corresponding actions for the 3D printer were exported to a *.tar.gz* file and loaded on to the Ember. Complex 3D-printed gradient-like structures are achieved by controlling either (i) the feature resolution, (ii) the dose of UV light and (iii) the material properties of discrete layers. The latter provides layered structures where (i) the surface area to

volume ratio, (ii) the crosslinking density and (iii) the composition of the structure change stepwise along the printing Z-axis. For the hydrogel-based actuators, short layer exposure times ($t = 2$ s per 100 μm) yielded high resolution objects. Longer photo-exposures ($t = 3$ s and $t = 4$ s per 100 μm) resulted in similar but stiffer structures consistent with a denser polymer network.

Photo-rheology

We characterized the photo-polymerization reaction using a Discovery Hybrid Rheometer HR-3 (TA Instruments) through constant frequency and amplitude ($\omega = 1$ Hz and $\Gamma = 0.5\%$ strain) oscillatory shear rheology during photo-exposure. We used a circular parallel plate (diameter = 20 mm) with a gap of 1 mm. The fixed bottom plate was transparent acrylic connected to an UV light-source (OmniCure Series 1500, Lumen Dynamics) and UV filter ($\lambda = 400\text{--}500$ nm) using a light guide. A radiometer (Silver Line UV 230–410 nm) placed directly on top of this plate recorded an irradiance of $E_e = 7.6$ mW cm^{-2} .

Swelling ratio measurements

Swelling of hydrogels is studied using the equilibrium swelling ratios, kinetics of swelling and kinetics of deswelling.^{53,54} 3D-printed hydrogels with a cylindrical shape (dimensions: 6 mm length and 3 mm thickness) were then soaked in deionized water (starting from the dry state) for a specified time, placed on a dry cellulose pad to remove surface water and then promptly weighed. Equilibrium swelling ratios (E) shown in eqn (1) were calculated as the ratio of the mass of a fully swollen hydrogel (W_e , in equilibrium with its medium) to the mass of a dehydrated hydrogel (W_0). Swelling (S) and deswelling (DS) kinetics of hydrogels were interpreted through their mass at pre-determined time intervals (W_t) using eqn (2) and (3).

$$E(\%) = \frac{W_e - W_0}{W_0} \times 100 \quad (1)$$

$$S(\%) = \frac{W_t - W_0}{W_0} \times 100 \quad (2)$$

$$\text{DS}(\%) = \frac{W_e - W_t}{W_e - W_0} \times 100 \quad (3)$$

We can further determine the nature of diffusion of water into hydrogels by fitting the data to eqn (4) where F is the fraction of uptake of water (dw w^{-1}) at time t , k is a constant that describes the behavior of the macromolecular network and penetrant, and n is the diffusion exponent. Fickian diffusion is defined by the diffusion exponent equal to 0.5. The diffusion coefficients (D) of the cylindrical hydrogels could be estimated from the slope of the F versus $t^{1/2}$ curves according to eqn (5).

$$F = kt^n \quad (4)$$

$$F = 4 \left[\frac{Dt}{\pi r^2} \right]^{1/2} \quad (5)$$

Crosslink density determination

The crosslink density (ν_e) of hydrogels can be determined by modulus measurements in the rubbery plateau region using eqn (6), where G' is the shear storage modulus in the rubbery plateau region (herein taken at a strain of 0.5%), R is the gas constant and T is the temperature in Kelvin corresponding to the storage modulus.⁵⁰ Rheological measurements were performed using an Anton Paar Physica Modular Compact Rheometer 501 (MCR-501) to make rough estimates of the effective crosslinking density from the value of elastic moduli. A cone and plate system with a 25 mm diameter was used. Strain sweeps were accordingly performed at a temperature of 25 °C and a frequency of 1 Hz using fully swollen samples at a preload of 1 N.

$$\nu_e = \frac{G'}{RT} \quad (6)$$

Actuation

3D-printed multi-armed grippers swelling reversibly from an initially flat and open state to a curved and enclosed state within minutes are used to exhibit actuation in response to a stimulus. The kinetics of the bending and unbending movements is assessed by plotting the curvature of the object against time (starting from the dry state). From a purely geometric perspective, the bending/unbending curvatures (C) are obtained from the radius (r) of the imaginary circle drawn around the actuated object using eqn (7).

$$C = \frac{1}{r} \quad (7)$$

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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