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Gradient hydrogel based on self-filtration

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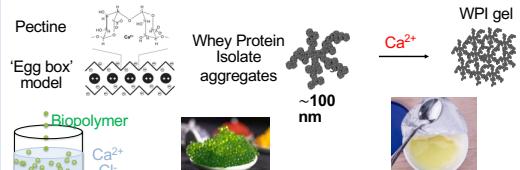
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Introduction

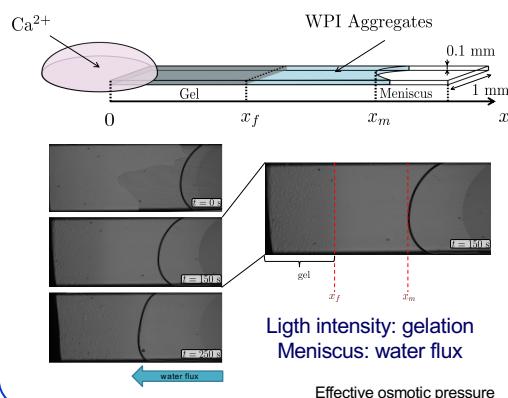
Understanding and mastering gelation of biopolymer is important for controlling the structure of gels and open the way to the design of micro-objects with a gradient of physical properties.

In this study, we investigated the gelation between a calcium solution and a suspension of biopolymers.

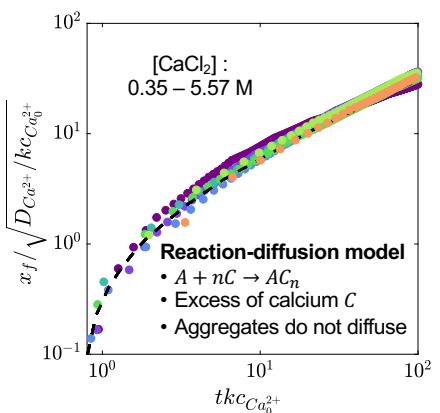
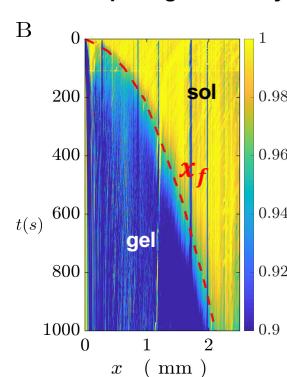
We showed that spontaneous osmotic flow through the gel controls its formation and can be used to create concentration gradients.



The kinetics of gelation by diffusion of Ca²⁺

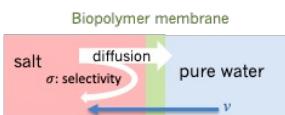


ST map of light intensity



Osmotic flux during gelation

Partial selectivity: flux of solvent



$$\text{Osmotic flux: } v = \frac{\kappa}{\eta x_f} (\Delta P - \sigma \Pi)$$

σ : reflection coef., « energy barrier »

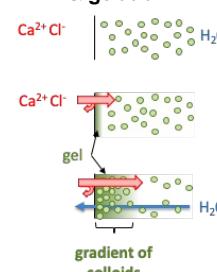
κ : gel permeability

η : Solvent viscosity

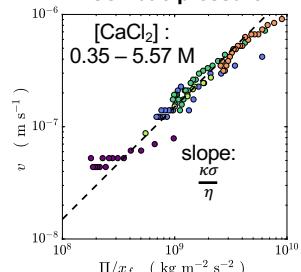
Π : osmotic pressure

Marbach & Bocquet, Chemical Society Reviews, 2019

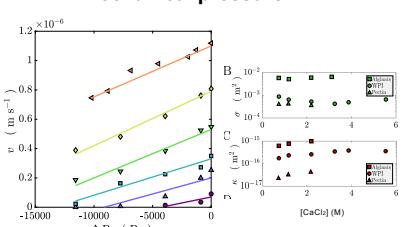
Partial selectivity & gelation



Flux vs. Osmotic pressure

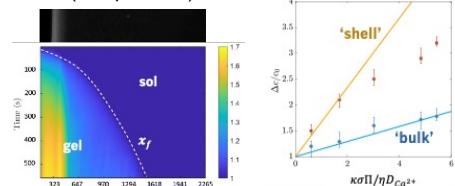


Flux vs. Mechanical pressure



Shell formation & core-shell micro-objects

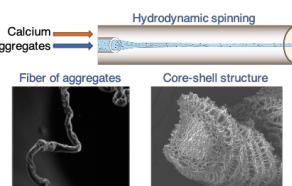
Gradient of concentration (fluo proteins)



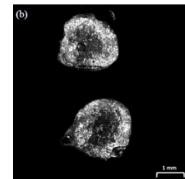
Mass balance model

$$\frac{\Delta c}{c_0} \propto \frac{\kappa \sigma \Pi}{\eta D_{Ca^{2+}}}$$

Core-shell fibers of protein aggregates



Capsules in pectine and cellulose



Conclusions

- Hydrogels are partially selective to calcium ions, reflection coefficient $\sigma \sim 10^{-5} - 10^{-3}$
- Osmotic flux occur during gelation
- Osmotic flux advects colloids and create a gradient of concentration