

Iontronic Hydrogels for Multipurpose Bio-Interfaces

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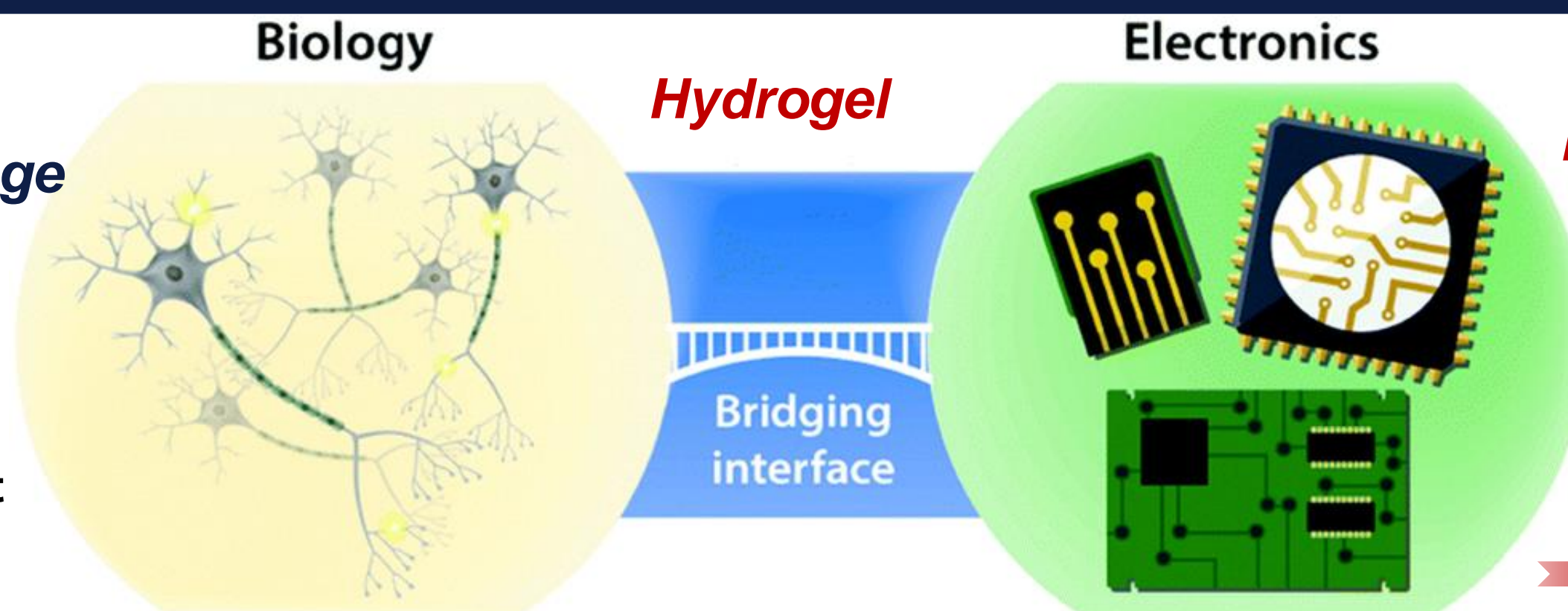
1. Introduction

Iontronics, speaking the language of biology

Human tissues communicate via **ionic fluxes**,

Electronics through **electron transport**

→ Iontronics bridge between these two carriers.



- Ionic signal transmission
- High water contents (> 70 %)
- Low mechanical moduli (~ 10 kPa)

- Electronic signal transmission
- Dry materials (no water)
- High mechanical moduli (~ 1 GPa)

What defines an effective Bio-Interface ?

- enable **ionic–electronic transduction**
- matching the **soft, hydrated, dynamic** nature of living tissues.

→ **Hydrogel**

- ❖ water-rich,
- ❖ ion-conductive,
- ❖ tissue-like mechanics

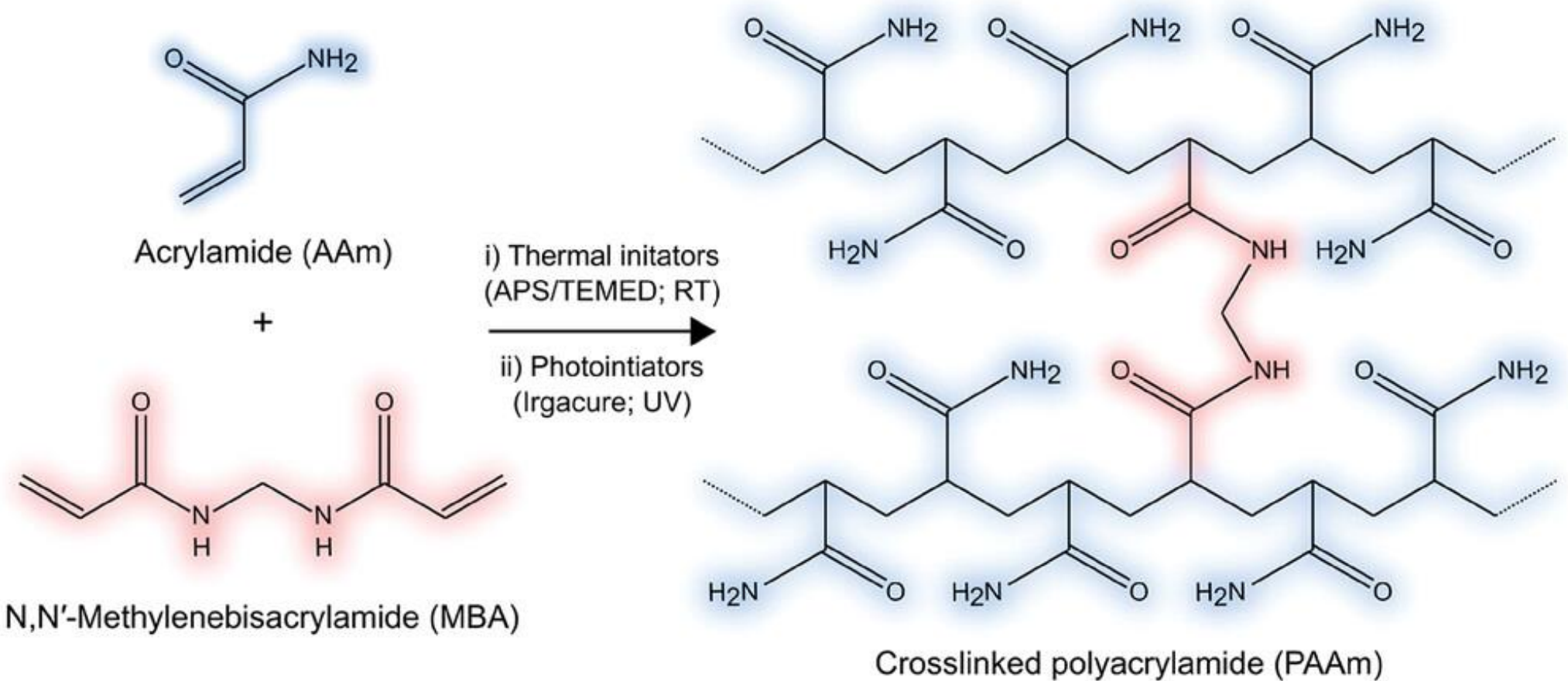
offer **biocompatible and tunable scaffolds** for bio-electronic integration.

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2. Fabrication Mechanisms :

Method 1

Free-radical polymerization (UV / Thermal)
→ **Covalently cross-linked PAAm hydrogel**



Milos, F. et Del Campo, A. (2024) « Polyacrylamide hydrogels as versatile biomimetic platforms to study cell-materials interactions », *Advanced Materials Interfaces*, 11(34), p. 2400404. Disponible sur: <https://doi.org/10.1002/admi.202400404>.

Method 2

Physically Crosslinked PVA Hydrogels (Freeze–Thaw Mechanism)

- i. **Freezing** → ice crystals form, water expelled, PVA chains align
- ii. **Thawing** → hydrogen-bonded crystallites remain as physical crosslinks
- iii. **Repetition** → increases crystallinity

→ stronger tunable yielding a reversible, tunable network with tissue-like mechanics

3.1. Wearable Hydrogel

How can Hydrogels be tuned ?

By varying MBAA (crosslinker), NaCl, & tannic acid
→ influence **softness, conductivity, and adhesion**

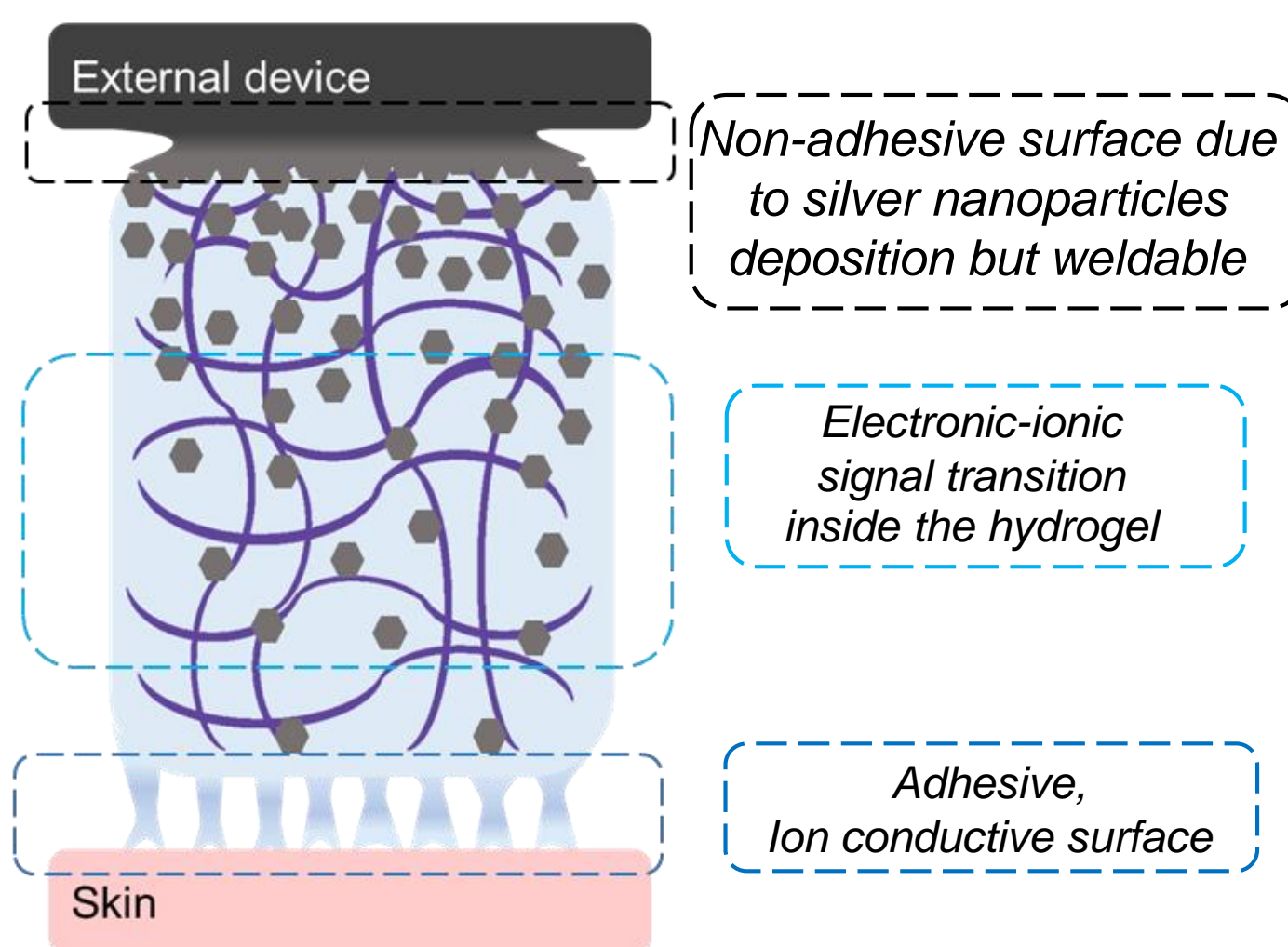
How is adhesion ensured ?

Tannic acid → H-bonding & π–π interactions with tissue, providing stable and conformal attachment

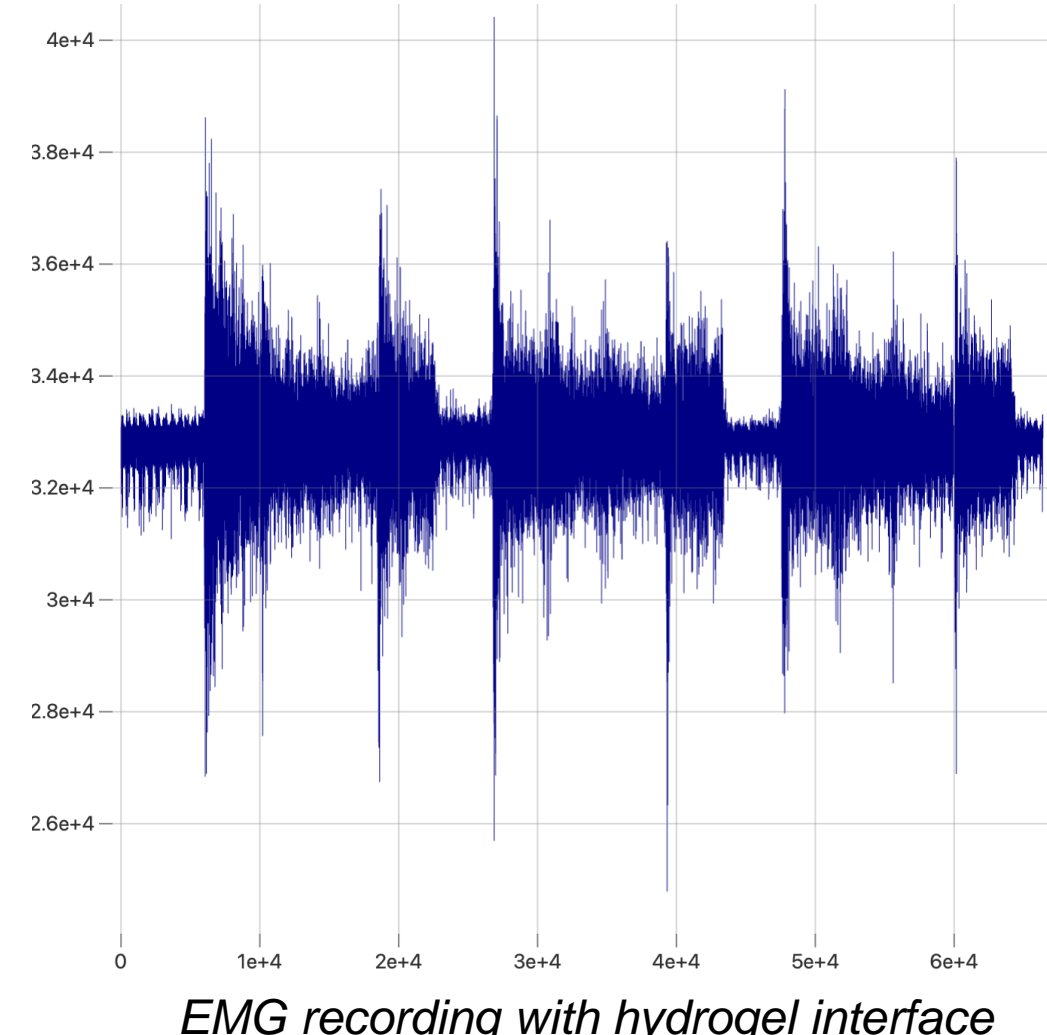
How is ionic conductivity induced ?

NaCl → mobile ions for signal transduction

→ **Reliable signal recording and durable device integration**

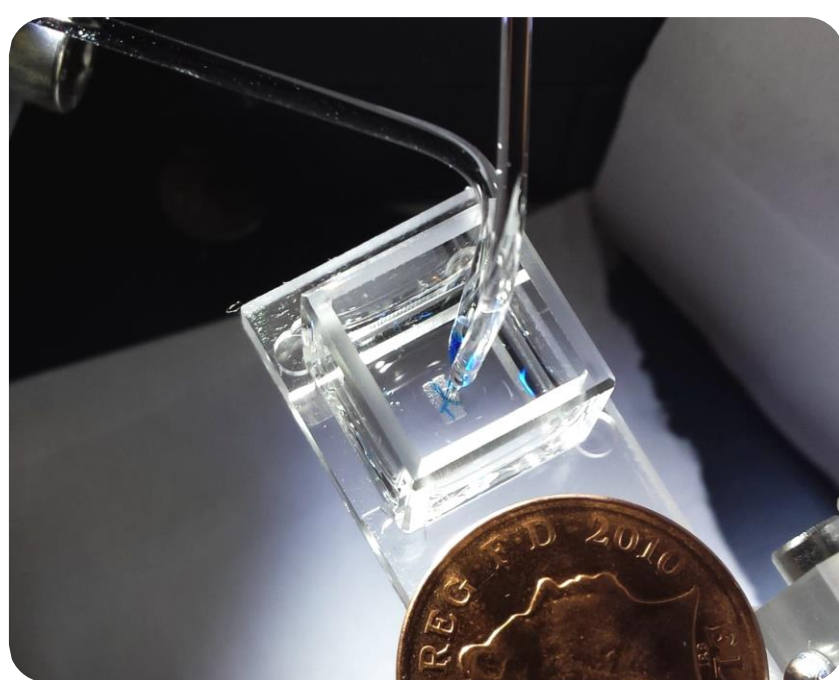


- ✓ **Cleaner signal**
- ✓ **Noise control**
- ✓ **Dual interface**
- ✓ **Stable amplitude**

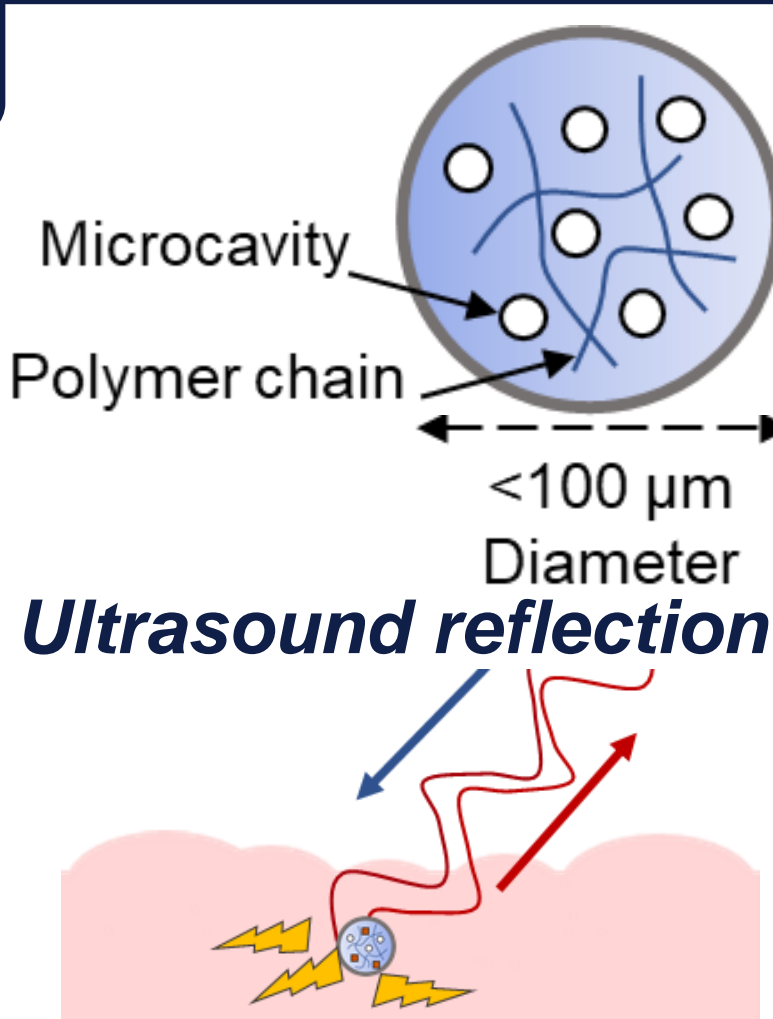
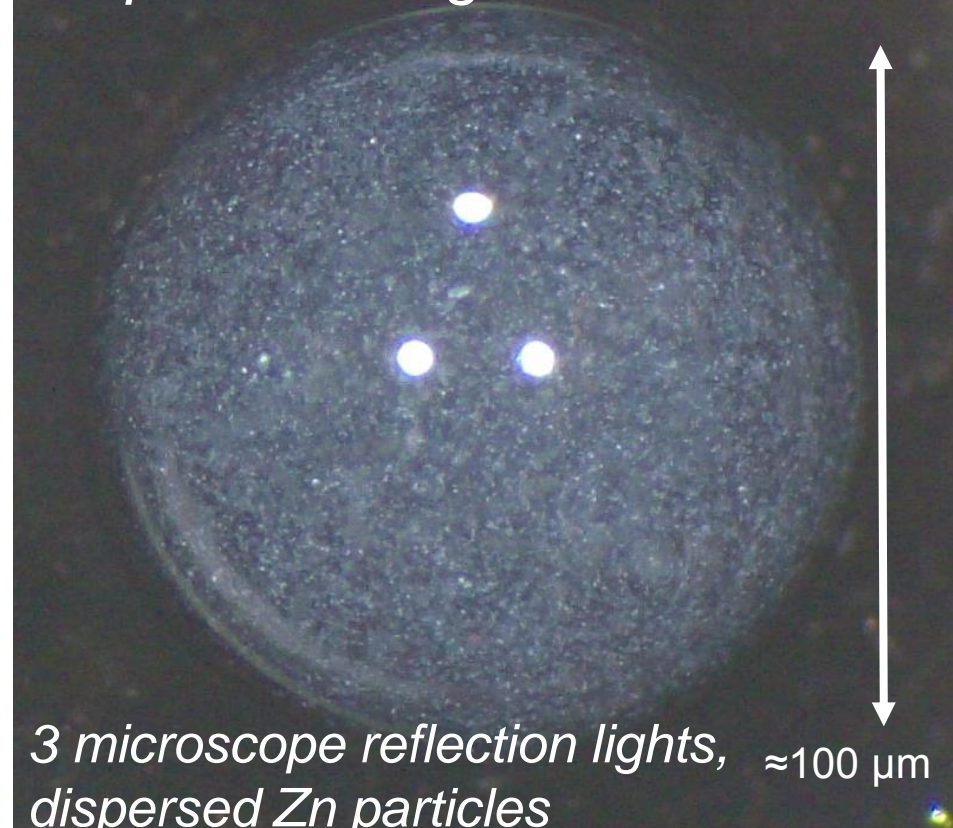


3.2 Implantable droplet

Droplet printing



Droplet before gelation

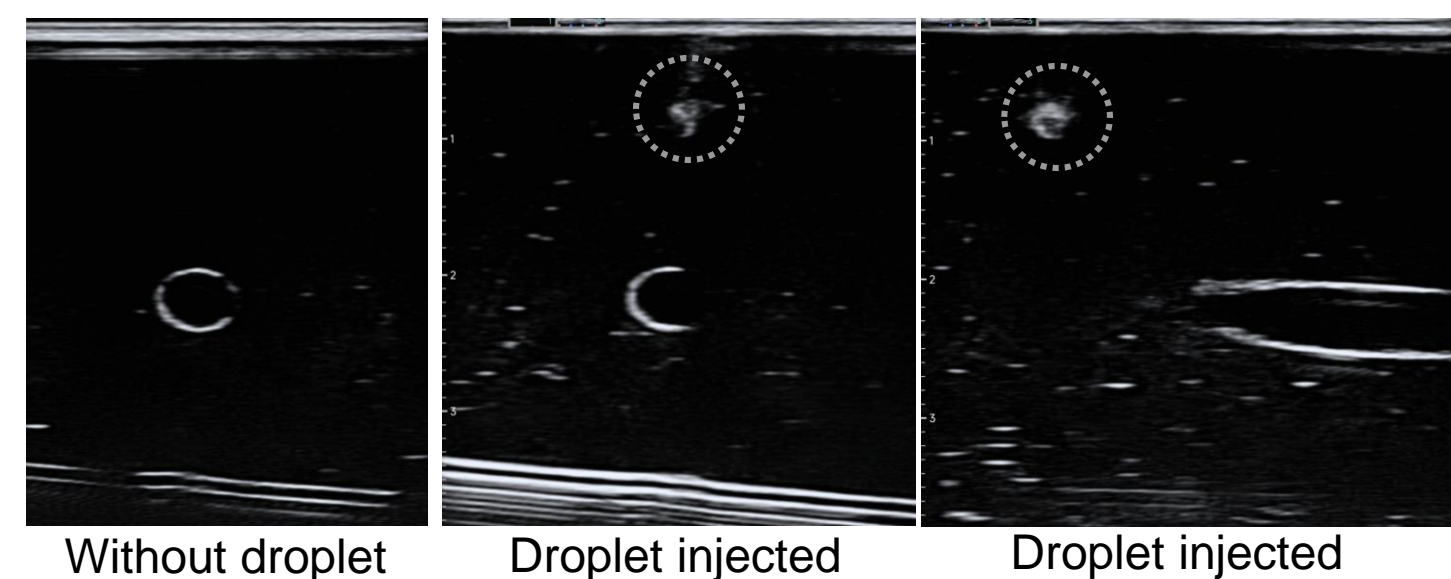


How are hydrogel droplets fabricated?

Droplet printing + gelation; ZnO removal → cavities; agarose → biodegradability

Why cavities?

reduce **acoustic impedance mismatch**, improving tissue transmission
What for? As implantable ultrasound contrast agents, droplets enhance scattering and imaging



4. Outlook

Next Steps:

- Micro-CT for 3D droplet cavity mapping.
- Extend to ECG/EEG applications
- Wire bonding validation on asymmetric hydrogel.

Impact:

- **Dropletionic biointerfaces** → autonomous ionic biomedical devices
- **Soft hydrogels** open new horizons for tissue engineering and biosensing
- **1st asymmetric solderable hydrogel.**
- **Adaptive, human-centered biointerfaces** as a foundation for future diagnostics and therapies

