

# Water- A Key Substance to Comprehension of Stimuli-Responsive Hydrated Reticular Systems

Miloslav Milichovsky

*Department of Wood, Pulp and Paper, Faculty of Chemical Technology, University of Pardubice, Studentska 95, CZ 532 10 Pardubice, Czech Republic. Author for correspondence (e-mail: [miloslav.milichovsky@upce.cz](mailto:miloslav.milichovsky@upce.cz))*

Revised and actualized article in *Journal of Biomaterials and Nanobiotechnology*, 2010, 1, 17-30  
doi:10.4236/jbnb.2010.11003 Published Online October 2010 (<http://www.SciRP.org/journal/jbnb>) *JBNB*, 2010, 1, 17-30.

## Abstract

Thermo-responsive hydrated macro-, micro-, and submicro-reticular systems (TRHRS), particularly polymers forming hydrogels or similar networks, have attracted extensive interest because comprise biomaterials, smart or intelligent materials. Phase transition temperature (LCST or UCST, i.e., low, or upper critical solution temperature, respectively) at about the TRHRS exhibiting a unique hydration-dehydration change is a typical characteristic. The characterization and division of the TRHRS are described followed by explanation of their behaviour. The presented original explanation is based on merely combination of basic thermodynamical state of individual useful macromolecule chains (long-chain or coil) with inter- and intra-mutual action of attractive and repulsive intramolecular hydration forces among them being strongly dependent upon temperature. Acquainted with this piece of knowledge, a theoretical concept of really biological systems movement, e.g., muscle tissues or artificial muscle etc., can be formulated.

**Key words:** thermally responsive materials; hydrogels; hydration forces; volume phase transition

## 1. Introduction

Stimuli-responsive polymers – so-called smart polymers – have attracted great interest in academic and applied science recently. Most commonly, approaches take advantage of thermally induced, reversible phase transitions. In this context, polymers forming hydrated reticular systems found great interest. Hydrated reticular systems, i.e., networks in water environment, feature all of bio-objects and the products of their existence. We can identify these structures in nano- (submicro-), micro- and macro-scale as submicro-, micro- and macro-reticular hydrated systems, respectively. Supramolecular and hypermolecular structures are typical, e.g., the hydrogels on peptide basis and fibre-networks on cellulosic basis.

Hydrogels consist of elastic networks that can uptake as much as 90–99% w/w of water in their interstitial space. Hydrogels have high water content and a soft and rubbery consistency. Such systems have been especially focused in the biomedical area as they provide adequate semiwet three-dimensional environment for cells and tissue interaction and they can be combined with biological or therapeutic molecules. They can be also chemically controlled and designed to tailor their mechanical and functional properties<sup>1-3</sup>. Therefore, hydrogels have been proposed for a series of biomedical and biological applications, including tissue engineering<sup>3-4</sup>, drug release systems<sup>5-9</sup>, biological sensors<sup>10-12</sup>, temperature and light-responsive films<sup>13</sup> or tuneable hydrogel photonic crystals as optical sensors<sup>14</sup>. The most

common hydrogels are the ones obtained by chemical crosslinking of hydrophilic macromolecules. Such linkages prevent the dissolution of the material, but water can penetrate within the structure, causing the swelling of the structure without disrupting the mechanical and geometrical integrity of the structure. If the macromolecules composing the network react with some external variable, e.g., temperature, switching between a stretched to a squeezed states then the corresponding hydrogel could reversibly swell and deswell in response to this stimulus. Such smart hydrogels have been proposed for a series of biomedical applications<sup>15-16</sup>, not only in the delivery of therapeutic agents<sup>5-9</sup>, but also in tissue engineering<sup>17-18</sup>, intelligent microfluidic switching<sup>19-21</sup>, sensors/diagnostic devices<sup>22-23</sup> and actuators<sup>24-25</sup>.

For these purposes predominantly the recent new surface techniques are utilised. These smart designs are mostly based on stimuli-responsive materials forming self-assembled monolayers and polymer films. Methods such as spin coating, chemical vapour deposition, laser ablation, plasma deposition and chemical or electrochemical reactions have been widely applied to the fabrication of thin polymer films<sup>26</sup>. Further utilisation of the effect of external temperature stimuli was already demonstrated in several applications of nanometre-thick poly(N-isopropylacrylamide) (PNIPAAm)-grafted surfaces for separation processes<sup>27-38</sup> including gel permeation chromatography<sup>33</sup>, size exclusion chromatography<sup>36</sup> and aqueous chromatography<sup>27-30,37</sup> inclusive high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC)<sup>31, 33-36</sup> and for various water treatment applications<sup>39</sup>. In most of these applications, the packing material is modified with PNIPAAm to change the property of the stationary of the column in response to alteration of temperature.

The most peculiar property of these systems, however, is probably their stimuli-responsive behaviour. The thermo-responsive behaviour is typical but only for hydrogels because fibre-networks are composed of high consistency hydrogel fibres distributed in macro-space of water environment. Thermo-responsive hydrogels undergo a phase transition in response to temperature changes. Up to now, almost all the thermo-responsive hydrogels have been featured with negatively thermo-responsive volume phase transition, i.e., with the existence of a lower-critical solution temperature, LCST. Below LCST, the un-crosslinked polymer chains are soluble in water whereas above LCST the polymer chains form submicro- and micro-aggregates, which separate from solution. Thermo-responsive hydrogels composed of cross-linked polymer chains undergo fast<sup>38-40</sup>, reversible structural changes from a swollen to a collapsed state by expelling water. However, also another kind of thermo-responsive hydrogels exist which is opposite to that LCST-hydrogels, i.e., the hydrogels with an upper-critical solution temperature, UCST. These hydrogels shrink at lower temperature and swell at higher temperature.

Obviously, due to short history of this family and the fact that these materials are not commercially available, a great deal of fundamental knowledge regarding their properties is still lacking. Polymer interactions are very complex, and no complete molecular-level understanding exists to date. Mostly, the absence of water molecule interaction is typical for theoretical interpretation of this specifically behaviour.

## **2. Classification of TRHRS**

According to behaviour of thermo-responsive hydrated reticular systems (TRHRS) during dilution we can divide them onto water dilute-able and non dilute-able, the crosslinked 3D networks (see Fig.1) or crosslinked 2D networks – films. Additionally, it is possible to divide the dilute-able TRHRS onto fully dilute-able polymer solutions at  $T < LCST$  (or  $T > UCST$ ) and coacervated<sup>51-53</sup> submicro- or micro-TRHRS or flocculated macro-TRHRS.

The dilute-able TRHRS coacervate or flocculate in water environment due to weak bonds among of polymer chains, micro-particles and hydrogel particles or fibres and micro-fibres,

respectively. It is typical of the submicro-, micro- and macro-networks that are disrupting during dilution process, i.e., the quasi-hydrogels are coacervating and the fibre networks are flocculating, respectively. As a temperature changes, the sol-gel reversible hydrogels transition occurs due to non-chemical crosslinks being formed among grafted and branched elements of copolymers.

The crosslinked structures created by strong particularly chemical bonds among polymer chains like micro- and macro-sponges have been then swelled or shrunk in response to the temperature change over the LCST.

## 2.1 LCST hydrogels

PNIPAAm, has been the most used macromolecule in thermo-responsive hydrogels. The changing in properties with temperature in PNIPAAm is based on a phenomenon that is thermodynamically like that causing temperature-induced protein folding<sup>15</sup>. Above the LCST a reversible structural transition occurs from expanded coil (soluble chains) to compact globule (insoluble state), at around 32 °C in pure water<sup>3, 11-12, 41-43</sup>. Below the LCST, the hydrogel is swollen and absorbs a significant amount of water, while above LCST, the hydrogel dramatically releases free water and begins to shrink. Mostly opinion is prevailing that the solubility is affected because the amphiphilic PNIPAAm chains hide the hydrophilic amide groups and expose the hydrophobic isopropyl groups in the compact globule structure. The most common LCST hydrogels are the ones obtained by chemical crosslinking of hydrophilic macromolecules. Such linkages prevent the dissolution of the material, but water can penetrate within the micro-reticular structure, causing the swelling of the structure without disrupting the mechanical and geometrical integrity of the structure.

During a volume transition the hydrogel anti-bonding system formed between water molecules and the polymeric chains is disturbed, being this thermodynamically favourable increasing in entropy the main driving force for the occurrence of the transition. For the case of crosslinking systems this transition can be seen through an abrupt shrinkage of the hydrogel above the LCST associated with the change in the swelling capability of the hydrogel. In addition, DSC analysis indicates that this process is accompanied especially for cross-linked hydrogel with heat consumption, i.e., an endothermic process<sup>1-2,40</sup>. The LCST, the characteristic temperature for solution-to-gel transition, is also defined as the temperature at which the elastic modulus crosses over the viscous modulus<sup>17</sup>. From this reason, the rheological behaviour of hydrogels as the function of temperature is oft measured<sup>1,18</sup>.

N-isopropylacrylamide may be also copolymerized to include linear, end functionalized and crosslinked binary and ternary copolymers<sup>4-5</sup>, graft, and block copolymers<sup>1,15-16</sup>. However, PNIPAAm is non-biodegradable and it is not readily cleared from the body at physiological temperature. That is why bioabsorbable thermo-responsive polymer systems have been achieved by incorporation of biodegradable segments such as hyaluronic acid<sup>44</sup>, gelatine<sup>10</sup>, peptides<sup>45</sup> and collagen<sup>1,32</sup> into PNIPAAm-based polymers. N,N'-methylenebisacrylamide (MBA) is oft utilized as crosslinker<sup>40,46</sup>. Such macromolecular design widens the applicability of such systems in a variety of biomedical applications inclusive biomineralization on biodegradable substrates<sup>47</sup>. Such modifications are particularly important to tailor the LCST of PNIPAAm-based systems. For example, random copolymers containing hydrophilic units (e.g., acrylic acid) or Ba<sup>2+</sup> ions exhibit higher values of the LCST<sup>4-5</sup>, and an opposite trend is observed in copolymers containing hydrophobic groups (e.g., n-butyl methacrylate)<sup>34</sup> or Cs<sup>+</sup> ions<sup>5</sup>. It was also observed (laminin-1-functionalized methylcellulose by periodate oxidation)<sup>17</sup> that the LCST is dependent on polymer concentration, as decreasing polymer concentration increased the LCST. This observation is in contradiction with UCST increase vs. temperature – see Fig. 1.

Instead of PNIPAAm-based polymers also other polymer bases exist, e.g. poly(N,N-diethylacrylamide) (pDEAAm)<sup>48</sup>, poly(N-cyclopropylacrylamide)<sup>13</sup>, a “dual” nanocomposite based on poly(vinyl acetate) (PVAc) and cellulose whiskers<sup>10</sup>, poly-D-lysine-functionalised chitosan<sup>18</sup>, the hydrogel photoresist, which was formulated by mixing poly(HEMA-co-MMA) synthesized by radical copolymerization of 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate (HEMA) and methyl methacrylate (MMA) with a crosslinker, tetramethoxymethyl glycoluril<sup>14</sup>. Most promising family of protein polymers is elastin-like polypeptides (ELP)<sup>1,32</sup>. ELPs have shown an outstanding biocompatibility. In addition, the ELPs have an acute “smart” nature.

Below the transition temperature, the uncrosslinked polymer chains are soluble in water but above LCST, the polymer starts a complex self-assembling process that leads to an aggregation of polymer chains, initially forming nano- and micro-particles, which segregates from the solution<sup>32</sup>. The copolymers with branched structure, ( e.g., poly-(NIPAAm-co-AAc-co-HEMPTMC, i.e., prepared by copolymerization of NIPAAm, acrylic acid (AAc) and biodegradable monomer hydroxyethyl methacrylate-poly(trimethylenecarbonate) (HEMPTMC)) are accompanied above LCST with sol-gel transition occurred immediately when the clear solution is immersed into the water bath. After incubation, a highly flexible gum-like material is then formed, and de-swelling is further observed during continued warming in water bath<sup>4</sup>.

For the case of crosslinking three-dimensional systems this transition can be seen through an abrupt shrinkage of the hydrogel above the LCST associated with the change in the swelling capability of the hydro-reticular material. The volume phase transition process upon heating connected with water molecules expulsion from hydro-reticular spaces - known as hydrogel syneresis<sup>51</sup> - is reversible with thermal and stimuli responsivity<sup>11,40,49-50</sup> but with different response dynamic and volume changes. It was proved that the reversible transition during the heat cycle is due to the elasticity of crosslinked hydrogels<sup>14</sup>. Since the rapid response dynamic and large volume changes due to temperature variation is the essential function for intelligent hydrogels applications, the thermo-responsive hydrogels with improved response rate and large volume changes to an external temperature stimulus are preferred<sup>31,40</sup>. The improved response dynamic of the hydrogels are obtained through incorporating siloxane linkage<sup>31</sup>, cold polymerization and the pore-forming agent, etc.<sup>40</sup>.

Though a lot of information exists describing the behaviour of TRHRS some of the mechanisms involved in the volume transition critical solution temperature are still not well understood. The smart surface designs mostly based on stimuli-responsive materials forming self-assembled monolayers (SAMs) and surface-tethered polymers, known as polymer brushes, suggested that the polymer chains of PNIPAAm and its copolymers have two structures in aqueous solution<sup>26</sup>. Below its LCST, PNIPAAm polymer is in an extended, solvent-swelled structure, but when heated up above LCST, the polymer undergoes a phase transition to yield a collapsed morphology that excludes water<sup>15,47</sup>. For example, these widespread structural changes enable the multiresponsive surfaces reversible change on silicon substrate to be realised between superhydrophilicity and superhydrophobicity<sup>11</sup>. It is important that the silicon surface roughness becomes the main factor in intensifying this behaviour. In contrast to magnitude of the contact angle changes on flat film, a remarkably large change in this one was induced on rough substrate. Logically, for a rough surface with a high surface free energy, the film is more hydrophilic or more hydrophobic. Nevertheless, PNIPAAm surfaces cannot be described only in terms of surface wettability, because above the LCST the surfaces are only partially dehydrated<sup>33</sup>.

Usually, this behaviour is based on confusing explanation that a hydrogen bond network between the amide groups and water molecules are formed at lower temperature, whereas at higher temperatures the stabilizing H-bonds break up and the hydrophobic interactions become predominant<sup>26</sup>. Thus, the hydrophobic interactions among the hydrophobic groups

become stronger which subsequently induce the freeing of the entrapped water molecules from the hydrogel network<sup>11, 26, 40</sup>. However, indication confirming an important role of water molecules in behaviour of TRHRS was observed. Temperature- and light-responsive polyacrylamide copolymers featuring salicylideneanilin as a photochromic group is reported which structure by irradiation and turning off the UV light is changed, but the respective LCSTs values remained higher than before irradiation. The LCST shift after irradiation can be explained by an intramolecular stabilization of the exited *keto* form in high polar media such as water because after evaporation of the sample's solutions and redissolving in water, the values for the LCST were the same as before irradiation<sup>13</sup>.

A similar mechanism of structural transition from expanded coil to squeezed proper thermodynamically advantageous structure is possible to expect at crosslinked TRHRS as the temperature is raised above the LCST, because macroporous hydrogels, i.e., hydrated macro-reticular systems, are consisted of walls which are formed by micro- and submicro-porous sections of the hydrogel character as well as. These facts ensue from the observations of non-expectable low wall density of macroporous thermo-sensitive hydrogels from recombinant elastin-like polymers (ELP)<sup>1</sup>. For example, according to myself recalculation of the results presented in liter.<sup>1</sup>, the wall densities of ELP hydrogels in clear water were 0,4405 g/cm<sup>3</sup> at T = 4°C and 0,6081 g/cm<sup>3</sup> at T = 37°C but had been lowered dramatically with increasing salt/polymer ratio at T = 4°C to 0,0677 – 0,0850 g/cm<sup>3</sup> although the densities at T = 37°C were approximately unchanged (0,436 - 0,617 g/cm<sup>3</sup>). By parallel action of all submicro- and micro-sections composing the walls of macro-reticular system, the hydrated macroporous system is then swelled or de-swelled in dependence on the temperature changes crossing a value of the LCST.

Summarizing up of all above mentioned facts, we can conclude that at usually conditions, i.e., at room temperature and inert environment, the PNIPAAm polymer has preferred thermodynamically advantageous a coil conformation because the hydrophobic interactions among isopropyl pendant groups. However, due to peculiar water activity, the coil conformation is stretched at temperature below the LCST in contradiction with squeezed the original coil conformation above the LCST as the repulsive domain activity is weakened – see schematic illustration in Fig. 2. The peculiar water activity is accompanied below the LCST by origination of repulsive water action among polymer chains, its segments, submicro- and micro-colloidal particles etc. arising from equally water molecules orientations at interacting interface micro-domains due to hetero- followed by homo-H-bonds among them, i.e., a hydration anti-bonding system. Obviously, a width of vicinal immobilised water within interacting polymer interfaces decreases with increase of polymer concentration because improving disruption action of the hydration repulsive forces being weakened dramatically with a temperature increase. As result, the LCST decreases with polymer concentration increase<sup>17</sup>.

## 2.2 UCST hydrated reticular systems

Until very recently<sup>15,46</sup>, little works has been reported on positively thermo-responsive microgel particles with UCST, i.e., hydrogels that shrink at lower temperature and swell at higher temperatures, although they should be preferred to negatively thermo-responsive microgels in certain applications. The UCST hydrogels are mainly composed of an interpenetrating polymer network (IPN) of polyacrylamide (PAAm) and poly(acrylic acid) (PAAc) or poly(acrylamide-co-butyl methacrylate) crosslinked with MBA.<sup>46</sup> The formation of helices (double or triple in polysaccharides such as agarose, amylase, cellulose derivatives and carrageenans or in gelatine, respectively) and corresponding aggregation upon cooling, forming physical junctions, are on the base of hydrogel formation.<sup>15</sup> Dilute-able but

coacervating quasi-hydrogel with UCST are represented by urea-formaldehyde (UF) pre-condensates.<sup>52-54</sup>

Thermo-responsive volume phase transition behaviour of these TRHRS is opposite to that of PNIPAAm-based polymers. Again, the description of this behaviour is based on confusing explanation<sup>46</sup> that the IPN hydrogels form intermolecular complexes via hydrogen bonding at temperatures lower than the UCST while dissociate at temperatures higher than the UCST. According to this explanation, driven by the hydrogen bonding, the PAAm/PAAc based IPN hydrogels shrink at lower temperatures and swell at higher temperatures revealing positively thermo-responsive volume transition behaviour. Aside from the facts that mostly parts of IPN are penetrated with water molecules, it is interesting to look in closer way at the areas in the LCST and UCST hydrated reticular systems.

Really, the mechanism of the reversible behaviour is like that of TRHRS with the LCST but in opposite manner - see schematic illustration in Fig. 3. At usually conditions, i.e., at room temperature and inert environment, the UCST hydrated crosslinked and un-crosslinked polymers have preferred thermodynamically advantageous a long-chain structure which is squeezed in water environment to compressed coil conformation due to origination of weak hydration bonding system. The hydration bonding system<sup>53-59</sup> among polymer chains, its segments, submicro- and micro-colloidal particles etc. arise from opposite water molecules orientations at interacting interface micro-domains because hetero- H-bonds to proton-acceptor or proton-donor groups of polymer chains and homo-H-bonds among water molecules. As the temperature increases the hydration bonding system is weakened because the increase of water molecules kinetic energy. Above the UCST, the hydration bonding system is weaker than inner opposite stress of compressed polymer chains of TRHRS and the polymer chains have been expanded. As result, the crosslinked TRHRS are swelled and the polymer chains in non-crosslinked TRHRS are dissolved. Under the UCST, the hydration bonding system is stronger than inner opposite tension of compressed flexible polymer chains and the polymer long chains have been compressed. The process is resulted in de-swelling and coacervating of crosslinked hydrogel and dissolved polymers, respectively.

With increase of polymer concentration in contradiction with LCST systems a width of vicinal immobilised water also increases within interacting polymer interface micro-domains, because improving stabilization action of the hydration attractive forces although they are disturbed as well with a temperature increase. As result, the UCST increases with polymer concentration increase<sup>52</sup> – see Fig. 4.

### **3. TRHRS with weak bonding system**

As already said, the UCST hydrated polymers with preferred the long-chain flexible structure are squeezed in water environment to compressed coil conformation due to origination of weak intra- and inter-hydration bonding system. Obviously, both the intra-hydration bonds squeeze the long-chain un-crosslinked polymer structure to compressed coil conformation and the inter-hydration bonds squeeze the long-chain but crosslinked structures to de-swelled form in temperatures below UCST. However, other characteristic behaviour is observed if a hydrated reticular system is composed of relative rigid rod like particles as short polymer chains or fibres. The short polymer chains or fibres in hydrated submicro- or macro-reticular systems, respectively, are formed through inter-hydration bonds and the inter-hydration repulsive domains, i.e., mutually functioning hydration bonding and de-bonding sites. As typical, due to increased fluctuation at the bonding and de-bonding activities of interacting micro-sites during dilution the submicro-reticular systems are coacervating and the macro-reticular systems are flocculating.

The submicro weak bonding hydro-reticular system accompanied by coacervation during a dilution is well demonstrated by use of UF pre-condensate.<sup>52-54</sup> The UF pre-condensates form in concentrated state optically homogeneous systems with water, but when gradually diluted the quasi-hydrogel system having reached so-called critical degree of dilution (CDD) gets turbid, i.e., the quasi-hydrogel – coacervate transition<sup>52</sup> is taken place. The behaviour of such systems can be simply explained by concept of hydrations forces. Individual oligomeric molecules or short relative rigid polymer chains are evenly distributed in water environment at concentrated state at room temperature when the hydration forces are functioning to sufficient extent. Minimum internal energy can be reached if all water molecules are contained only in mutually hydration spheres of diffusing character around the hydrated molecules or short polymer chains. The whole system is isotropic regarding the sizes of its structural units and more viscous owing to the attraction of hydration forces. The lower is CDD, the higher is viscosity of this system. In the water system, hydration forces that repulse alternate regularly with hydration forces that attract. On gradual diluting, hydrated structural units separate from each other, becoming more free and mobile owing to the fluctuation effect of the attractive and repulsive forces and as well a heat. They are less and less limited in their motion, so that they take a preferable orientation in their collisions. Owing to non-isometric form of the structural units, some of these ones take a new better arranged state at suitable moment after breaking a 3D submicro-network, becoming oriented to each other in a certain order like the concentrated state. The whole system of structural units behaves during dilution like a stretching network which is gradually ruptured after reaching CDD. As a rule, the quasi-hydrogel – coacervate transition is accompanied logically by exothermic heat effect followed by increase of density, viscosity, and surface tension of sedimented coacervate phase<sup>52</sup>. A lot of additional components influence the attractive forces connecting the individual weak links of network of UF pre-condensates and the properties of the coacervates. This influence is either a positive one, i.e., an increase of the attraction, or negative one, i.e., a decrease of attractive hydration forces. As we can expect the UCST is increased due to increasing attractive hydration forces, i.e., with improving hydration bonding ability of the TRHS.

The macro-reticular systems with weak bonding system are represented by papermaking pulp slurries composed of fibres of cellulosic or ligno-cellulosic character. It is typical for components with marked papermaking properties that forms fibre network, which is only compressed during sedimentation, i.e., process behaviour called as rheosedimentation.<sup>60-61</sup> Basic condition of rheosedimentation is an ability of pulp fibre to form a network with special behaviour, i.e., due to weak bonding system a fibre network is compressed by gravity.<sup>61-62</sup> The homogeneous pulp fibre network is formed at concentration higher than  $1 \text{ kg/m}^3$  of suspension. Following dilution of the suspension under the concentration of  $1 \text{ g/l}$  is then accompanied by flocculation and rheosedimentation. However, the rheosedimented fibre network is not in fully homogeny state because lack of shear forces (agitation) disturbing rheosedimenting floccules. The temperature influences of both the macro-reticular fibre system and the hydrogels structure of fibres with complicated morphology. Predominantly, the temperature-responsive activity of hydrated microstructure of fibres is important from practical point of view. We have been observed during wet pulp beating that characteristic decreasing of pulp drainage ability with increasing input beating energy is abruptly increased if the temperature of beating pulp slurry is higher then  $40^\circ\text{C}$  – see Fig. 5. This fact indicates some LCST behaviour of hydrogels forming the beaten fibres. As the temperature is raised above the LCST the fibre hydrogels deswell by contraries with the swelled state below the LCST, i.e., at temperature above the LCST of fibres the pulp slurry is better drained and vice versa.

### 3.1 SCHL theory and hydration bonding concept

The SCHL (structural changes in hydration layers) theory<sup>63</sup> has been designed to deal with the interaction mechanism in hydrated hydrophilic systems. The hydration bonding concept, i.e., a formation of hydration weak bonds or anti-bonds, follows up of the SCHL theory. The idea of the origins and effect of hydration forces is based on typical dipole character of water molecules and on their two possible basic orientations in hydration spheres (called as immobilised or vicinal water) around the hydrophilic sub-micro domains<sup>52-57</sup> depending upon their nature. The possible orientations of water molecules regarding the hydrophilic domains forming hydrophilic phase interface vary essentially between the following extreme positions (see Fig. 6):

- ◀ orientation with the H-atoms of water molecules to the submicro domain with proton acceptor activities,
- ▶ orientation with the O-atoms of water molecules to the submicro domain with proton donor activities.

Owing to these orientations of water molecules, an intermolecular field of force produced by hydrogen bonds formed among them will then spread by means of the other molecules through the hydration sphere under the influence of this orientation of water molecules, becoming more and more diffused until it equals the zero value in bulk of water. This effect serves as origin of the force action between interacting sub-micro domains of phase interfaces, i.e., the hydration forces. If the orientation of water molecules is equal to each of the interacting domains, the two sub-micro domains will affect each other with repulsive hydration forces, i.e., the hydration de-bonding system prevails. In the opposite case, when the orientation of water molecules to each of the sub-micro domains is different, the interacting surface domains will affect each other with attractive forces, i.e., creation the hydration bonding system. According to this theory, the groups forming hydrogen bonds with water followed by hydration bond formation can be divided into three types:

- i) H-donor groups and molecules: such as primary alcoholic OH-groups, secondary amino groups, and primary amino groups.
- ii) Amphoteric groups and molecules: such as H<sub>2</sub>O, secondary alcoholic OH-groups in polysaccharides, and partially primary amino groups, amido groups etc.
- iii) H-acceptor groups: such as hemiacetal oxygen in saccharides, carbonyl groups, and tertiary amino groups.

Interestingly, under the same conditions, the repulsive forces are effective over a greater distance and the effect of attractive forces prevails on short distances (approximately smaller than 4 nm) but at the shortest distances the attractive forces are stronger than repulsive forces.

This difference appears in the interactions of heterogeneous mosaic surfaces<sup>63</sup> containing sub-micro domains in which repulsive and attractive hydration forces act simultaneously as a kind of equilibrium established in which the two interacting surfaces reach a definite optimum distance from each other – see Fig. 7. In the interaction, mutual diffusion of their hydration spheres takes place, connected with a change of their structure. The effects of hydration forces decrease with a temperature increase and practically disappear at boiling point of water. The structural changes take place on the molecular level, being accompanied by appropriate heat effects<sup>52-54, 63</sup>. Theoretically<sup>63</sup> it has been shown and confirmed experimentally<sup>52</sup> that the action of attractive forces is an exothermic process connected with decreasing of entropy while the action of repulsive hydration forces (i.e., under influence of external forces) has an endothermic character connected with increasing of entropy.

Moreover, the SCHL theory predicts, and experiments support the fact that density of immobilised water is higher than the density of bulk water in dependence on its vicinity to the hydrophilic domain interface. With increasing distance from the domain interface, the density of water decreases. The difference<sup>64</sup> between vicinal and bulk water is changed in the range of



2 to 40 %. Beside of this, an important implication is possible to derive that density of water, comparatively to the bulk of water, located between interacting hydrophilic surfaces is higher in the case of attractive hydration forces and lower in the case of repulsive ones.

*This part disappeared from the text in Milichovský, JBNB, 2010, 1, 17-30 . Please, insert this one in the text.*

### **3.2 Biomimetic systems especially artificial muscles**

Recently, discovery of cellulose as a smart material was described that can be used for biomimetic sensor/actuator devices and micro-electromechanical systems.<sup>25</sup> This smart cellulose is termed electroactive paper (EAPap) because it can produce a large bending displacement with low actuation voltage and low power consumption. The authors<sup>25</sup> are proposed that electroactive paper is advantageous for many applications such as micro-insect robots, micro-flying objects, micro-electromechanical systems, biosensors, and flexible electrical displays. By use of this phenomenon, it is possible also to explain and simulate muscles movement.

EAPap is made with a cellulose film (cellophane) on which gold electrodes are deposited on both sides. An EAPap actuator was supported vertically in environment chamber that can be controlled the humidity and temperature. By excitation of voltage application to the actuator a bending deformation is evoked. The authors<sup>25</sup> believe that the actuation is due to a combination of two mechanisms: ion migration (diffusion of sodium ions to anode?) and dipolar orientation. Again, despite their confusing and irrational explanation of the EAPap movement the received results have high inspiring potential and challenge. The tip displacement of the EAPap actuator is dependent on applied electric field, its frequency, EAPap sample thickness and temperature but predominantly on humidity. The humidity affects the displacement, where a high relative humidity leads to a large displacement. It is no problem to explain this behaviour by use of SCHL theory.

An orientation of water molecules in immobilised layers around cellulose macromolecules in stratified structure of EAPap actuator is determined by presence of proton donor groups or proton acceptor groups at their interacted surfaces. The overall film structure and its shape are formed among structural cellulosic units due to both the hydrogen-bonding bridging in dry state and the hydration-bonding bridging in wet state. Extent and intensity of this bonding system is determined by size, concentration, and distribution of nano-domains either with the attractive or the repulsive force action, i.e., among interacting opposite nano-surfaces with reversal or identical basic orientation of water molecules, respectively. The basic orientation of water molecule is given by presence of surface proton donor groups or proton acceptor groups of cellulose. Whilst hemiacetal and glycosidic oxygen in cellulose is typical proton-acceptor groups the hydroxyl groups can behave as proton-donor and proton-acceptor groups. Nevertheless, one is supposed that mostly behaviour of hydroxyl groups in cellulosic materials has more a proton-donor character.

In consequence of this preposition, the domains of prevailing hydration-bonding bridging are regularly distributed within cellulosic material with flat formation. By any disturbing this distribution, the paper strip curling is evoked because the inner tension equilibrium is disturbed. As schematically presented in Fig. 8, by application of oriented electric field on cellulosic material in wet state the water molecules in bonding nano-domains contained nearest the electrodes are reoriented. However, reorientation at cathode is different of the reorientation at anode – at anode are reoriented only all the water molecules having been oriented to this pole with hydrogen atoms and at cathode only these ones having been oriented to this pole with oxygen atoms at basic origin state. Moreover, the distribution of attractive forces formed around both the **A** and **D** and the **D** and **A** nano-centres is not the same – it is supposed a prevailing **A** - **D** structure orientation in bonding domains. At this situation, an application of dc electric field is evoked a weaker bond system in layers laying near anode

and vice-versa a stronger bond system in layers near cathode. Due to this effect the paper strip gets to bend to anode. Logically, the effect is strongly dependent upon relative humidity, the reorientation of water molecules is independent on diffusion process, and it is relatively quickly.

Obviously, by similar effect, but in microscale, a muscles movement is possible to explain. The main preposition – the non-symmetrical distribution of attractive forces formed around both the **A** and **D** and the **D** and **A** nano-centres.

The enhancement of the protein folding owing to the physical properties and microstructure of the host organic-inorganic nanoporous silica matrix induced by the nature of the functional groups and the siloxane network is probably a further similar effect of the hydration forces system activity.<sup>65</sup>

### **3.3 Small hydrophilic molecules with ability to form of binary opposite vicinal the nano-water shells**

*This is a new part of the text inserted in November 2022.*

Supramolecular interaction through the hydration forces is possible also among small hydrophilic molecules. For example, highly concentrated water liquid system of sodium acetate (approximately 10 w/w % water) with relatively low viscosity (approx. 10 mPa.s) is transited at room temperature to crystallised state by contact with microcrystal of this one. The process is full reversible accompanied by release of heat. Heating of whole system at 60° C and careful cooling the liquid state is obtained again. This key role of water effect can be also demonstrated on well known a low molecular weight system consisting of lithium acetate and water. Therefore, sodium acetate trihydrate is used in heating pads, hand warmers, and hot ice.<sup>66</sup> These solutions are capable of cooling to room temperature without forming crystals. By inserting a small amount of water between sodium acetate molecules, it essentially changes its state from a solid crystalline form (m.p. of trihydrate form is 58 °C, 324 °C anhydrous form) to a liquid form easily convertible into a crystalline form by simply touching an invisible microcrystal of sodium acetate, or by pressing on a metal disc within the heating pad, by penetration into tissue paper, etc., a nucleation centre is formed. Of course, this transition is accompanied by the development of heat, so this system is well known as a total (time-independent) low-temperature supramolecular thermal accumulator. The heat effect is increased with decrease a temperature of the supramolecular liquid system (see Fig. 9). But this process is dependent upon water content in those system (see Fig. 10). By diluting the supramolecular liquid systems show after running away a crystallization process a higher amount of relative free water content (see Fig. 11) accompanied logical in decrease the temperature difference of the supramolecular system after this one (see Fig. 12).

This well-known phenomenon demonstrates a typical behaviour of low molecular systems consisting of molecules substance A, e.g., sodium acetate, homogeneously distributed only in immobilised water. No bulky water is presented, i.e., the individual moving, and rotating molecules of A are mutually separated by water molecules penetrating homogeneously the whole system and preventing them to collide finished by their crystallisation.

According to SCHL theory<sup>63-64</sup>, this behaviour is possible due to prevailing repulsive hydration forces because equal orientation of water molecules at interfaces around rotated molecules of substance A. Due to weak prevailing hydration repulsive forces, contacting this liquid system with microcrystal of substance A, the process of reorientation of molecules A into more stable and more oriented crystalline state is triggered and accompanied by heat releasing because the entropy of system decreases. The process takes place step by step by “domino” mechanism through the whole system. With increasing of water concentration, the system is also more stable, with lower viscosity and fast expatiation of crystallization.

The SCHL theory predicts for this behaviour presence of at least one pair the both H-acceptor and H-donor groups per one hydrophilic molecule or else a presence of free electron valency pair group (electronegative domain) and electron-deficit group (electropositive domain) in this one. Those binary molecules with opposite vicinal the nano-water shells behave themselves under influence of the hydration forces (see Fig. 13). The repulsive hydration forces predominate in liquid water state, the attractive ones dominate in oriented crystalized state. Reversible transition between liquid and crystalized state is accompanied by the heat development because entropic changes. The transition of moving molecules to crystalized state is possible to evoke only by simple contact with microcrystal of the same composition. This behaviour is very selective to compound equally composition in liquid and solid state. According to SCHL theory, this behaviour is possible due to prevailing repulsive hydration forces because equal orientation of water molecules at interfaces around rotated molecules of substance A. Due to high sensitivity of the hydration forces upon a temperature after reaching approx. 60 °C are these ones fully disturbed. Due to weak prevailing hydration repulsive forces, contacting this liquid system with microcrystal of substance A the process of reorientation of molecules A into more stable and more oriented crystalline state is triggered accompanied by heat releasing because the entropy of system decreases. The process takes place step by step by “domino” mechanism through the whole system. With increasing of water concentration, the system is also more stable, with lower viscosity and fast expatiation of crystallization.

This phenomenon demonstrates a typical behaviour of low molecular systems consisting of molecules substance A, e.g., sodium acetate, homogeneously distributed only in immobilised water. No bulky water is presented, i.e., the individual moving, and rotating molecules of A are mutually separated by water molecules penetrating homogeneously the whole system and preventing them to collide finished by their crystallisation.

An unexplored area in this context is the use of these liquid supramolecular systems for extractive purposes in biorefining, for example, plant biomatters like those with so-called ion solvents or DES (Deep Eutectic Solvents) systems. A huge advantage is that such supramolecular liquid forms of sodium acetate, unlike volatile solvents either based on water or various organic systems, are characterized by a very low tension of water vapor, which allows the use of such liquids in a wide temperature range of about – 20 °C to 180 °C in technically undemanding non-pressure devices. In addition, unlike ionic also supramolecular ionic or DES solvents, the isolation of dissolved fractions and the regeneration of sodium acetate is very easy, inexpensive, and environmentally friendly. This opens a lot of new technical and technological possibilities in the field of biomatter processing, especially of a ligno-cellulosic character.

#### **4. Conclusion**

During last decade a lot of information was collected describing the behaviour of hydrated reticular systems (e.g., hydrogels, quasi-hydrogels, pulp fibre network) with a temperature response, i.e., the hydrogels with LCST and the hydrogels with UCST. Particularly, the TRHRS with LCST were studied because their biomedical importance. It seems that the behaviour is given by specific thermodynamically base conformation state of a main polymer forming the TRHRS at room temperature, i.e.:

- squeezed state of polymer coil conformation above LCST being stretched by an influence of inner repulsive intermediary forces under LCST and,
- more stretched state of polymer coil conformation above UCST being contrary compressed by an influence of the intermediary attractive forces under UCST.

It was shown that both sorts of the intermediary forces are the repulsive and attractive intramolecular hydration forces theoretically explained by SCHL theory.

However, more challenging attention is evoking by swelling or de-swelling activity of elastic crosslinked polymers forming hydrogels with rapid thermoresponsive dynamics, because their similarity to biomimetic dynamic of muscle tissues of animals. At present, the aim to better understanding to movement of biological systems prompting the TRHRS to offer the crosslinked hydrogels serve as artificial objects of experimental studies. Acceptable moveable hydrogel system, e.g., with stratified structure composed of useful crosslinked both the LCST and the UCST hydrogels, is possible to create and to evoke its movement by changing temperature around LCST and UCST but only in a connection with mutually water transport. The recently described biomimetic systems do not behave as an artificial muscle but only as the hydrogel with rapid syneresis. Obviously, a muscle movement represented by mutual movement of different muscle tissue like myosin and actins take place on another principle than that one connected with water expulsion and retention. Moreover, the dynamic of real muscle response is incomparable higher because it is not connected with water transport.

As a matter of fact, how is it possible to realise this basic bio-property? As theoretically follows of the hydration bonding - de-bonding concept being applied upon micro- and submicro-reticular systems, the stratified muscle tissue is squeezed by prevailing of hydrated bond formation and stretched by prevailing of hydrated anti-bonds. The all of changes are evoked only by merely overturning the orientation of interacting water molecules in hydration layers around interacting hydrophilic interface micro-domains. This overturning is relative very quickly and it is connected with heat evolving - the formation of attractive hydration forces is prevailing - or heat consumption - the formation of repulsive hydration forces is prevailing. A real mechanism evoking this water molecule orientation changing by inner or outer stimuli in muscle tissue is still not known. Probably, the evocation of amphoteric hydroxyl or amino interface groups is responsible for this alternating orientation.

*Acknowledgements: This work was supported by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports of the Czech Republic under the Research Project MSM0021627501.*

## **References**

- [1] L. Martín, M. Alonso, A. Girotti, F.J. Arias, J.C. Rodríguez-Cabello, "Synthesis and characterization of macroporous thermosensitive hydrogels from recombinant elastin-like polymers," *Biomacromolecules*, vol. 10, no. 11, November 2009, pp. 3015- 3022.
- [2] A. Girotti, J.C. Reguera, F.J. Rodríguez-Cabello, M. Arias, A. Alonso, J. MaTestera, "Design and bioproduction of a recombinant multi(bio)functional elastin-like protein polymer containing cell adhesion sequences for tissue engineering purposes," *J. Mat. Sci.: Materials in Medicine*, vol. 15, 2004, pp. 479- 484 .
- [3] J.E. Wong, A.K. Gaharvar, D. Müller-Schulte, D. Bahadur, W. Richtering, "Dual-stimuli responsive PNiPAM microgel achieved via layer-by layer assembly: magnetic and thermoresponsive," *J. Coll. and Interface Sci.*, vol. 324, May 2008, pp. 47-54.
- [4] K.L. Fujimoto, Ma Zuwei, D.M. Nelson, R. Hashizume, J. Guan, K. Tobita, W.R. Wagner, "Synthesis, characterization and therapeutic efficacy of a biodegradable, thermoresponsive hydrogel designed for application in chronic infarcted myocardium," *Biomaterials*, vol. 30, May 2009, pp. 4357-4368.
- [5] J. Xiao-Jie, C. Liang-Yin, L. Li, M. Peng, M. L. Young, "A Novel Thermoresponsive hydrogel with ion-recognition property through supramolecular

- host-guest complexation,” *J. Phys. Chem. B*, vol. 112, November 2008, pp. 1112-1118.
- [6] J.J. Kang Derwent and W.F. Mieler, “Thermoresponsive hydrogels as a new ocular drug delivery platform to the posterior segment of the eye,” *Trans. Am. Ophthalmol Soc.*, vol. 106, February 2008, pp. 206-214.
- [7] Y.H. Bae, R. Okano, S. Hsu, W. Kim, “Thermo-sensitive polymers as on-off switches for drug release,” *Makromol. Chem. Rapid Commun.*, no. 8, August 1987, pp. 481-485.
- [8] D. Ghate and H.F. Edelhouse, “Ocular drug delivery,” *Expert Opin. Drug Deliv.*, no. 3, March 2006, pp. 275- 287.
- [9] T. Yasukawa, Y. Ogura, H. Kimura, E. Sakurai, Y. Tabata, “Drug delivery from ocular implants,” *Expert Opin. Drug Deliv.*, no. 3, March 2006, pp. 261-273.
- [10] K. Shanmuganathan, J.R. Capadona, S.J. Rowan, Chr. Weder, “Stimuli-responsive mechanically adaptive polymer nanocomposites,” *Applied Materials & Interfaces*, vol. 2, no. 1, January 2010, pp.165-174.
- [11] Xia Fan, Ge Hui, Hou Yi, Sun Taolei, Chen Li, Zhang Guangzhao, Jiang Lei, “Multiresponsive surfaces change between superhydrophilicity and superhydrophobicity,” *Adv. Mater.*, vol. 19, August 2007, pp. 2520-2524.
- [12] L. Qiaofang, L. Pengxiao, G. Ying, Zh. Yongjun, “Thermally induced phase transition of glucose-sensitive core-shell microgels,” *Applied Materials & Interfaces*, March 2010, DOI:10.1021/am900779a.
- [13] F. D. Jochum and P. Theato, “Temperature- and light-responsive polyacrylamides prepared by a double polymer analogous reaction of activated ester polymers,” *Macromolecules*, vol. 42, July 2009, pp. 5941–5945.
- [14] J. H. Kang, J.H. Moon, Seung-Kon Lee, Sung-Gyu Park, S.G. Jang, S. Yang, Seung-Man Yang, “Thermoresponsive hydrogel photonic crystals by three-dimensional holographic lithography,” *Adv. Mater.*, vol. 20, July 2008, pp. 3061-3065 .
- [15] J.F. Mano, “Stimuli-responsive polymeric systems for biomedical applications,” *Adv. Eng. Mat.*, vol. 10, no.6, June 2008, pp. 515-527.
- [16] M. Yoshida, R. Langer, A. Lendlein, J. Lahan, “From advanced biomedical coatings to multi-functionalized biomaterials,” *J. Macrom. Sci., Part C: Polymer reviews*, vol. 46, August 2006, pp. 347-375.
- [17] S.E. Stabenfeldt, A.J. García, M.C. LaPlaca, “Thermoreversible laminin-functionalized hydrogel for tissue engineering,” *J. Biomed. Mater. Research Part A*, DOI 10.1002/jbm.a, March 2006, pp. 718-725.
- [18] K.E. Crompton, J.D. Goud, R.V. Bellamkonda, T.R. Gengenbach, D.I. Finkelstein, M.K. Horne, J.S. Forsytie, “Polylysine-functionalised thermoresponsive chitosan hydrogel for neural tissue engineering,” *Biomaterials*, vol. 28, February 2007, pp. 441-449.
- [19] G. Santaneel, Neogi Arup, Yang Chao, Cai Tong, Somesree GhoshMitra, D. Diercks, H. Zhibing, “Thermoresponsive Hydrogel Microvalve Based on Magnetic Nanoheaters for Microfluidics,” In J. Cheng, A. Khademhosseini, H.-Q. Mao, M. Stevens, C. Wang, Ed., *Responsive Biomaterials for Biomedical Applications*, *Mater. Res. Soc. Symp. Proc.*, vol. 1095E, Warrendale, PA, April 2008.
- [20] D. J Beebe, J. S. Moore, J. M. Bauer, Q. Yu, R. H. Liu, C. Devadoss, B.-H. Jo, “Functional hydrogel structures for autonomous flow control inside microfluidic channels,” *Nature*, vol. 404, March 2000, pp. 588–590.

- [21] N. Idota, A. Kikuchi, J. Kobayashi, K. Sakai, T. Okano, "Microfluidic valves comprising nanolayered thermoresponsive polymer-grafted capillaries," *Adv. Mater.*, vol. 17, April 2005, pp. 2723–2727.
- [22] H. Yang, Y.-H. Han, X.-W. Zhao, K. Nagai, Z.-Z. Gu, "Thermal responsive microlens arrays," *Appl. Phys. Lett.*, vol. 89, January 2006, pp.111-121.
- [23] D. Chandra, J. A. Taylor, S. Yang, "Replica molding of high-aspect-ratio (sub)micron hydrogel pillar arrays and their stability in air and solvents," *Softmatter*, vol. 4, May 2008, pp. 979–984.
- [24] M. E. Harmon, M. Tang, C. W. Frank, "A microfluidic actuator based on thermoresponsive hydrogels," *Polymer*, vol. 44, November 2003, pp. 4547–4556.
- [25] J. Kim, S. Yun, Z. Ounaies, "Discovery of cellulose as a smart material," *Macromolecules*, vol. 39, October 2006, pp. 4202-4206.
- [26] P. M. Mendes, "Stimuli-responsive surfaces for bio-applications," *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, vol. 37, September 2008, pp. 2512-2529.
- [27] H. Kanazawa, K. Yamamoto, Y. Matsushima, N. Takai, A. Kikuchi, Y. Sakurai, "Temperature-responsive chromatography using poly(N-isopropylacrylamide)-modified silica," *Anal. Chem.*, vol. 68, no.1, January 1996, pp. 100–105.
- [28] H. Kanazawa, Y. Matsushima, T. Okano, "Temperature-responsive chromatography," *Adv. Chromatogr.*, vol. 41, January 2001, pp. 311–336.
- [29] A. Kikuchi, T. Okano, "Intelligent thermoresponsive polymeric stationary phases for aqueous chromatography of biological compounds," *Prog. Polym. Sci.*, vol. 27, April 2002, pp. 1165–1193.
- [30] H. Kanazawa, T. Sunamoto, Y. Matsushima, A. Kikuchi, T. Okano, "Temperature-responsive chromatographic separation of amino acid phenylthiohydantions using aqueous media as the mobile phase," *Anal. Chem.*, vol. 72, December 2000, pp. 5961–5966.
- [31] H. Kanazawa, K. Yamamoto, Y.; Y. Kashiwase, Y. Matsushima, N. Takai, A. Kikuchi, Y. Sakurai, T. Okano, "Analysis of peptides and proteins by temperature-responsive chromatographic system using N-isopropylacrylaide polymer-modified columns," *J. Pharm. Biomed. Anal.*, vol. 15, February 1997, pp. 1545–1550.
- [32] M. Gewehr, K. Nakamura, N. Ise, H. Kitano, "Gel permeation chromatography using porous glass beads modified with temperature-responsive polymers," *Makromolekulare Chemie*, vol. 193, February 1992, pp. 249–256.
- [33] K. Hosoya, E. Sawada, K. Kimata, T. Araki, N. Tanaka, J. M.J. Frechet, "In situ surface selective modification of uniform size macroporous polymer particles with temperature-responsive poly-n-isopropylacrylamide," *Macromolecules*, vol. 27, April 1994, pp. 3973– 3976.
- [34] H. Kanazawa, Y. Kashiwase, K. Yamamoto, Y. Matsushima, A. Kikuchi, Y. Sakurai, T. Okano, "Temperature-responsive liquid chromatography. 2. Effects of hydrophobic groups in N-isopropylacrylamide copolymer-modified silica," *Anal. Chem.*, vol. 69, February 1997, pp. 823–830.
- [35] H. Lakhari, T. Okano, N. Nurdin, C. Luthi, P. Descouts, D. Muller, J. Jozefonvicz, "Temperature-responsive size-exclusion chromatography using poly(N-isopropylacrylamide) grafted silica," *Biochim. Biophys. Acta*, vol. 1379, January 1998, pp. 303–313.
- [36] H. Kanazawa, T. Sunamoto, E. Ayano, Y. Matsushima, A. Kikuchi, T. Okano, "Temperature-responsive chromatography using poly(N- isopropylacrylamide) hydrogel-modified silica," *Anal. Sci.*, vol. 18, January 2002, pp. 45–48.

- [37] E. Ayano, Y. Okada, C. Sakamoto, H. Kanazawa, T. Okano, M. Ando, T. Nishimura, "Analysis of herbicides in water using temperature-responsive chromatography and an aqueous mobile phase," *J. Chromatogr. A*, vol. 1069, February 2005, pp. 281–285.
- [38] M. Lutecki, B. Strachotova, M. Uchman, J. Brus, J. Plestil, M. Slouf, A. Strachota, L. Matejka, "Thermosensitive PNIPA-Based Organic-Inorganic Hydrogels," *Polym. J.*, vol. 38, no. 6, June 2006, pp. 527-541.
- [39] Xiaohui Xu, Navid Bizmark, Kofi S. S. Christie, Sujit S. Datta, Zhiyong Jason Ren, and Rodney D. Priestley, "Thermoresponsive Polymers for Water Treatment and Collection," *Macromolecules*, vol. 55, March 2022, pp.1894–1909.
- [40] X.-Z. Zhang, F.-J. Wang, Ch.-Ch. Chu, "Thermoresponsive Hydrogel with Rapid Response dynamics," *J. Mat. Sci.: Materials in Medicine*, vol. 14, March 2003, pp. 451-455.
- [41] H. Hou, W. Kim, M. Grunlan, A. Han, "A thermoresponsive hydrogel poly(N-isopropylacrylamide) micropatterning method using microfluidic techniques," *J. Micromech. Microeng.*, vol. 19, 127001 (6pp), October 2009, pp.1-6.
- [42] R.M.P. da Silva, J. F. Mano, R.L. Reis, "Smart thermoresponsive coatings and surfaces for tissue engineering: switching cell-material boundaries," *TRENDS in Biotechnology*, vol. 25, no. 12, December 2006, pp. 577-583.
- [43] H. Hatakeyma, A. Kichuchi, M. Yamato, T. Okano, "Bio-functionalized thermoresponsive interfaces facilitating cell adhesion and proliferation." *Biomaterials*, vol. 27, September 2006, pp. 5069-5078.
- [44] S. Ohya, Y. Nakayama, T. Matsuda, "Thermoresponsive artificial extracellular matrix for tissue engineering: hyaluronic acid bioconjugated with poly-(N-isopropylacrylamide) grafts," *Biomacromolecules*, vol. 2, July 2001, pp. 856–63.
- [45] S. Ohya, T. Matsuda, "Poly(N-isopropylacrylamide) (PNIPAM)-grafted gelatin as thermoresponsive three-dimensional artificial extracellular matrix: molecular and formulation parameters vs. cell proliferation potential," *J. Biomater. Sci. Polym. Ed.*, vol. 16, May 2005, pp. 809–827.
- [46] X. Xin-Cai, Ch. Liang-Yin, Ch. Sen-Mei, Z. Jia-Hua, "Monodispersed thermoresponsive hydrogel microspheres with a volume phase transition driven by hydrogen bonding," *Polymer*, vol. 46, March 2005, pp. 3199-3209.
- [47] J. Shi, N.M. Alves, J.F. Mano, "Thermally responsive biomineralization on biodegradable substrates," *Adv. Funct. Mater.*, vol. 17, September 2007, pp. 3312-3318.
- [48] Z. Ding, R. B. Fong, C. J. Long, P. S. Stayton, A. S. Hoffman, "Size-dependent control of the binding of biotinylated proteins to streptavidin using a polymer shield," *Nature*, vol. 411, January 2001, pp. 59–62.
- [49] J.A. Jaber, J.B. Schlenoff, "Polyelectrolyte multilayers with reversible thermal responsivity," *Macromolecules*, vol. 38, July 2005, pp. 1300-1326.
- [50] S.A. Sukhishvili, "Responsive polymer films and capsules via layer-by-layer assembly," *Current Opinion in Colloid&Interface Science*, vol.10, January 2005, pp. 37-44.
- [51] K. Edlmann, "Lehrbuch der Kolloidchemie," Band I. (VEB Deutscher Verlag der Wissenschaften, Berlin 1962).
- [52] M. Milichovský, "Behaviour of hydrophilic components in papermaking suspension. Part II. Experimental hydrated hydrophilic modeling system – Its properties and behaviour," *Scientific Papers, University of Pardubice*, vol. 56, 1992/93, pp.155-182.
- [53] M. Milichovský, "A new concept of chemistry refining processes," *TAPPI J.*, vol. 73, no. 10, October 1990, pp. 221-232.

- [54] M. Milichovský, "The role of hydration in papermaking suspension," *Cellulose Chem. Technol.*, vol. 26, no. 5, May 1992, pp. 607-618.
- [55] M. Milichovský, „O mechanizme vzaimodejstvij v bumagoobrazujuščich gidrofilnych sistemach,“ *Chimija drevesiny*, no. 1, January 1990, pp. 69-78.
- [56] M. Milichovský, „Chemische Aspekte der Mahlung von Zellstoff,“ *Zellstoff und Papier* 38, no.1, January 1989, pp.17-23.
- [57] M. Milichovský, „Nowe poglady na wlasciwosci papierniczy zawiesin wodnych,“ *Przeglad Papierniczy*, vol. 46, no.12, December 1990, pp. 418 – 422 .
- [58] M. Milichovský, „Klíčová role vody při výrobě a užití papíru a papírenských výrobků (Water as Key Substance in Production and Utilisation of Paper Products),“ *Papír a celulóza*, vol. 55, no.11, November 2000, pp. 302-308.
- [59] M. Milichovský, „Voda – klíčový fenomén při výrobě a užití papíru a papírenských výrobků (Water – the Key Phenomenon in Production and Utilisation of Paper Products),“ *Chemické listy*, vol. 94, no. 9, September 2000, pp. 875-878.
- [60] M. Milichovský, „Způsob dějů a jejich hodnocení probíhajících v papírenských suspenzích (Evaluation of phenomena taking place in paper suspension),“ *Papír a celulóza*, vol. 33, no. 7-8, August 1978, pp.V61-V64.
- [61] M. Milichovský and Bř. Češek, "Rheosedimentation – typical and characteristic phenomenon of paper matter," *Cellulose Chem. Technol.*, vol. 38, no.5-6, July 2004, pp. 385-397.
- [62] M. Fišerová, J. Gigac, J. Balberčák, "Sedimentation properties of hardwood kraft pulp suspensions," *Papír a celulóza*, vol. 64, no.11-12, December 2009, pp.362-364.
- [63] M. Milichovský, "Behaviour of hydrophilic components in papermaking suspension. Part I. Interactions among hydrated particles – Theory of structural changes in hydrated layers," *Scientific Papers, University of Pardubice*, vol. 56, 1992/93, pp.123-154.
- [64] M. Milichovský, "Teorie chování hydrofilních disperzních soustav III (Theory of behaviour of hydrophilic dispersion systems III. Experimental evidence of SCHL theory)," *Scientific Papers, University of Pardubice*, vol. 51, February 1988, pp.149-168.
- [65] B. Mena, F. Mena, C. Aiolfi-Guimaraes, O. Sharts, "Silica-based nanoporous sol-gel glasses: from bioencapsulation to protein folding studies" *International Journal of Nanotechnology*, vol. 7, no. 1, January 2010, pp. 1-45.
- [66] "Crystallization of Supersaturated Sodium Acetate", *Journal of Chemical Education*.  
<https://www.chemedx.org/video/crystallization-supersaturated-sodium-acetate-demonstration>.



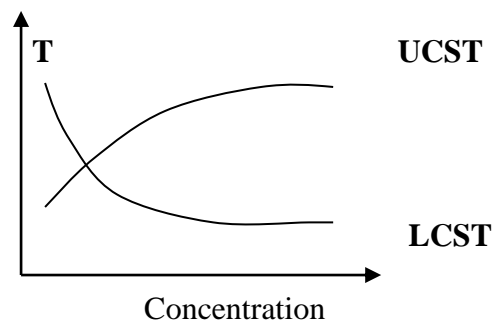
## Figure Caption

**Figure 1.** Schematic illustration of classification of thermo-responsive hydrated reticular systems.

### Classification of thermo-responsive hydrated reticular systems.

The volume phase transition temperature LCST (lower-critical solution temperature) or UCST (upper-critical solution temperature) is typical characteristic.

The LCST and UCST dependence upon concentration

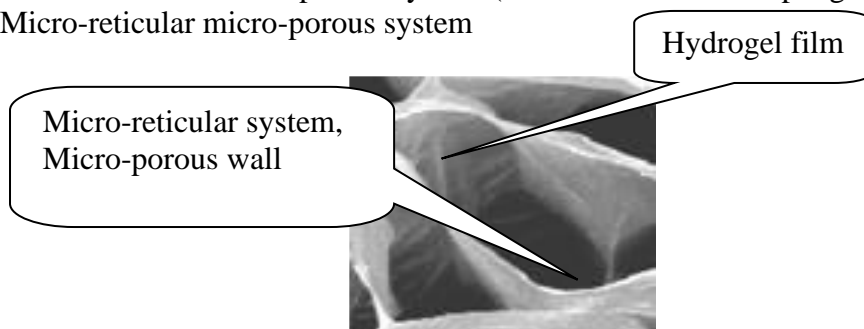


#### I. Weak bonding systems – dilute-able systems

- Fully dilute-able polymer solution ( $T < \text{LCST}$  or  $T > \text{UCST}$ ) with linear polymer chains with grafted and branched structure forming sol-gel reversible hydrogels
- Quasi-hydrogel system coacervating during dilution
- Rheosedimenting macro-reticular cellulosic fibre network (pulp slurry) flocculating during dilution

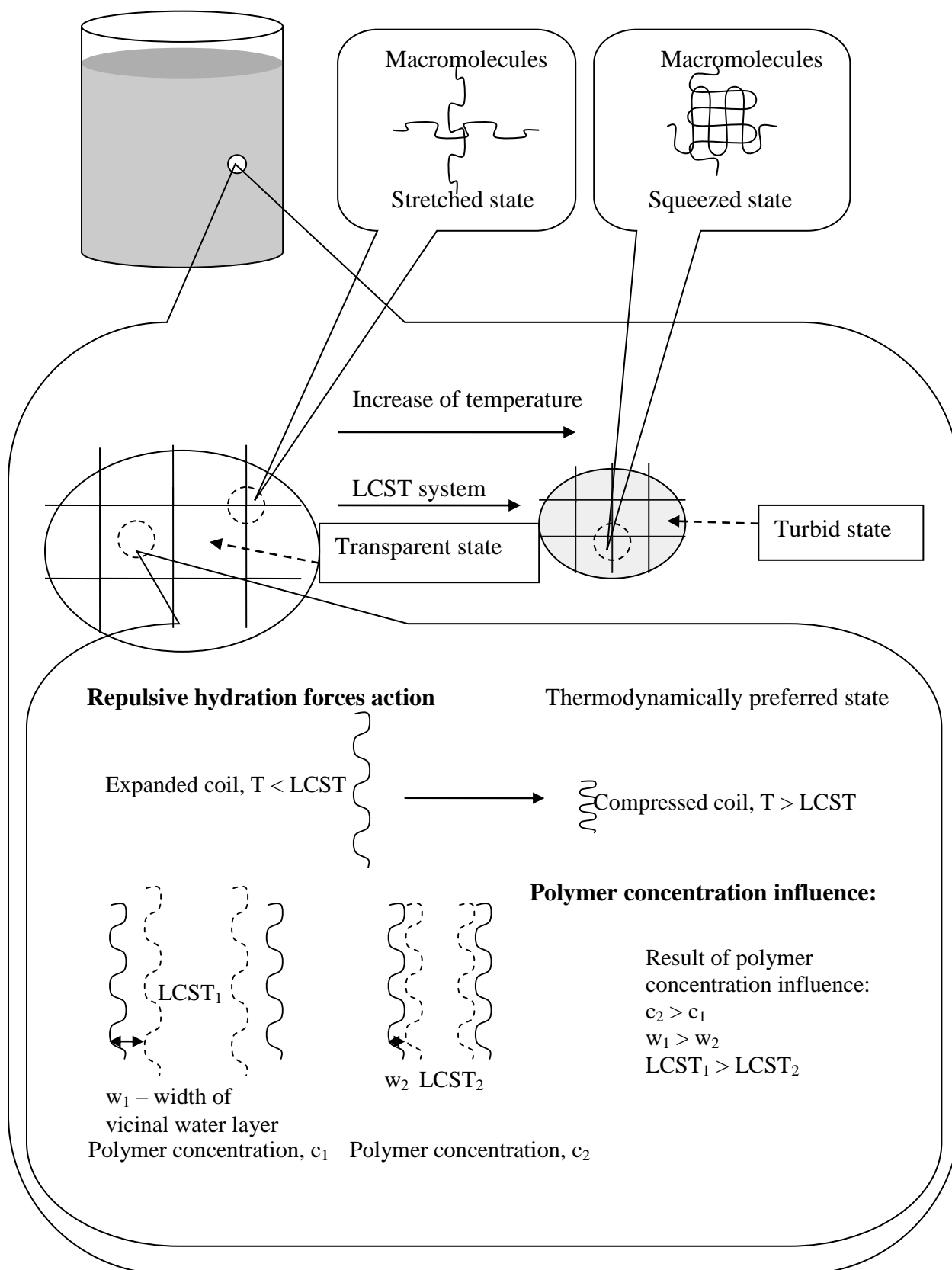
#### II. Strong bonding systems - crosslinked systems

- Macro-reticular macro-porous system (natural and artificial sponges)
- Micro-reticular micro-porous system

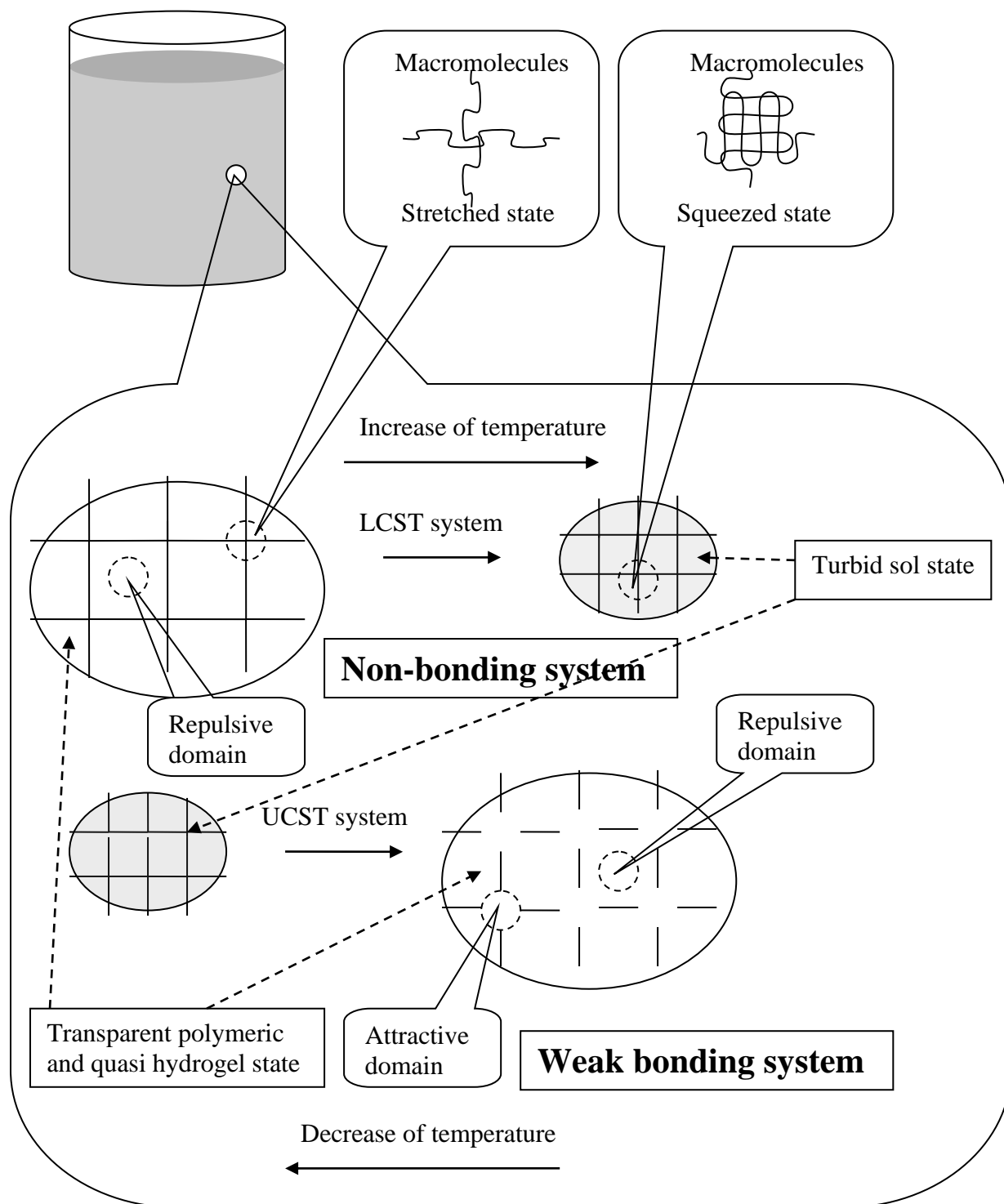


- Micro-hydrogel particle systems

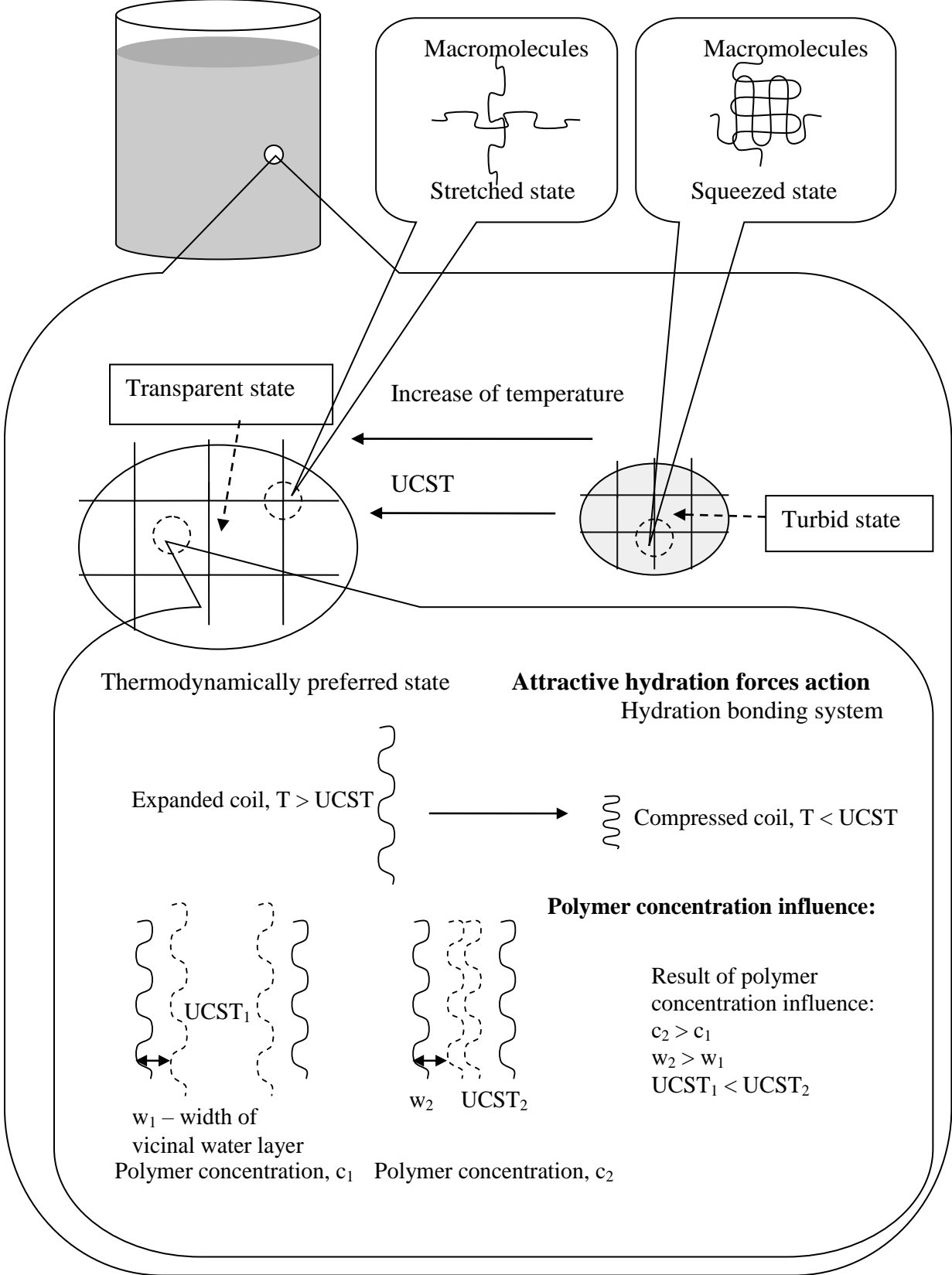
**Figure 2.** Schematic illustration of temperature and concentration influence on behaviour of hydrated micro- and nano-reticular systems distinguished by LCST.



**Figure 3.** Schematic comparison of both the TRHRS with LCST and UCST. The weak bonding system is represented in this case by coacervating of quasi hydrogel system with UCST.



**Figure 4.** Schematic illustration of temperature and concentration influence on behaviour of hydrated micro- and submicro-reticular systems distinguished by UCST.



**Figure 5.** Temperature of pulp slurry influence upon drainage ability of beated hemp pulp.

*Notice:*

*SR – degree of pulp beating according to Schopper-Riegler (ČSN EN ISO 5267-1) -*

*the drainage ability of pulp slurry decreases with increasing of SR;*

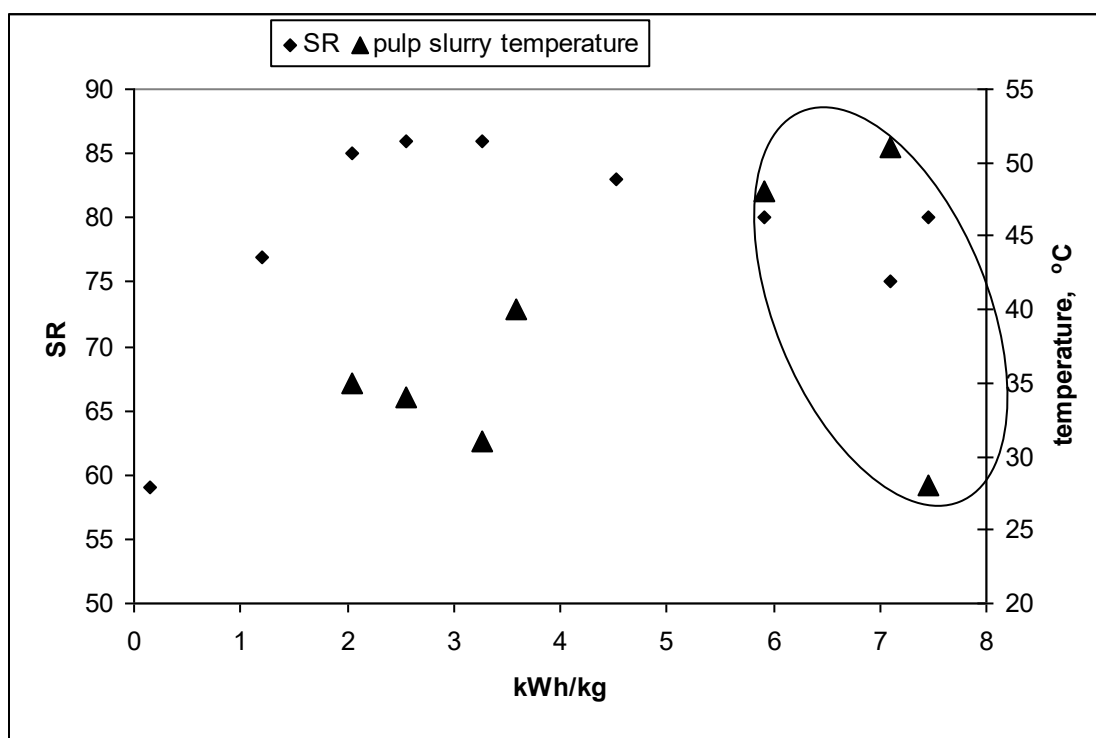
*Effective beating energy consumption (kWh/kg of oven dried pulp fibre)*

*Beating conditions:*

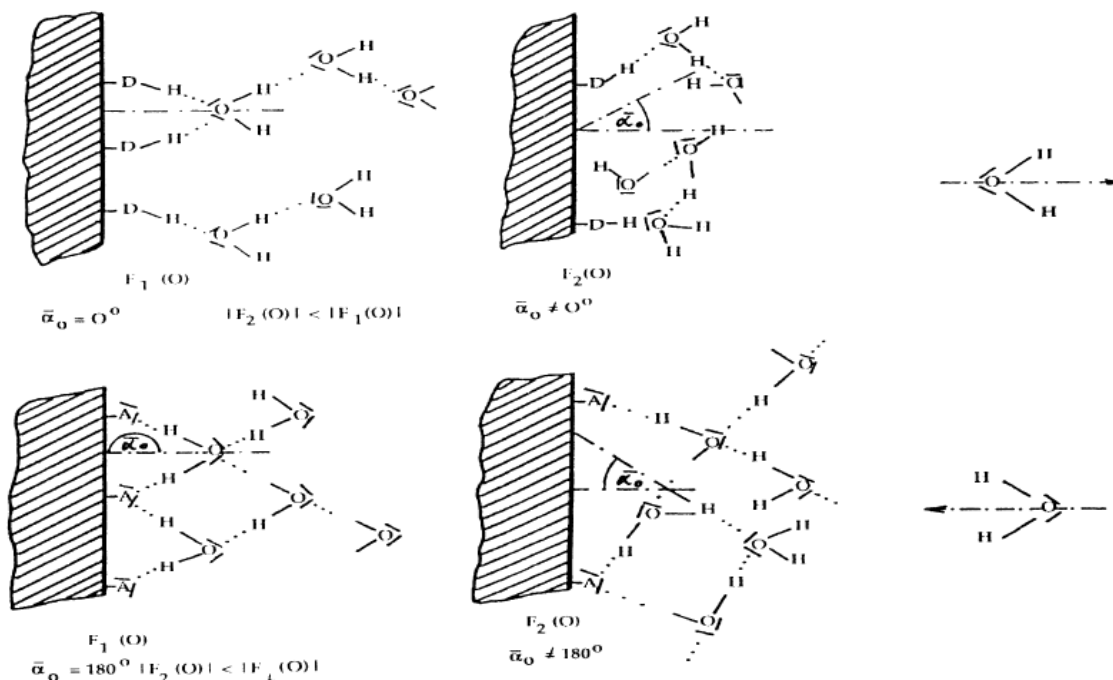
*- Laboratory ring beater;*

*- Non-bleached hemp pulp prepared by alkaline cooking method;*

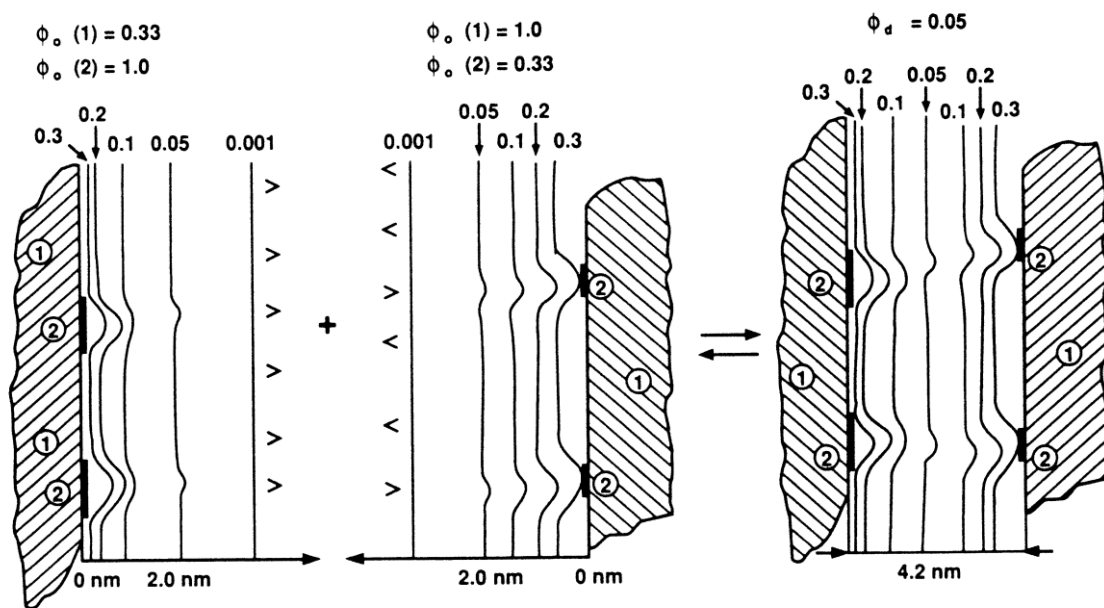
*- Pulp beaten at 3% consistency during 49 minutes at approximately constant operating beater edge load.*



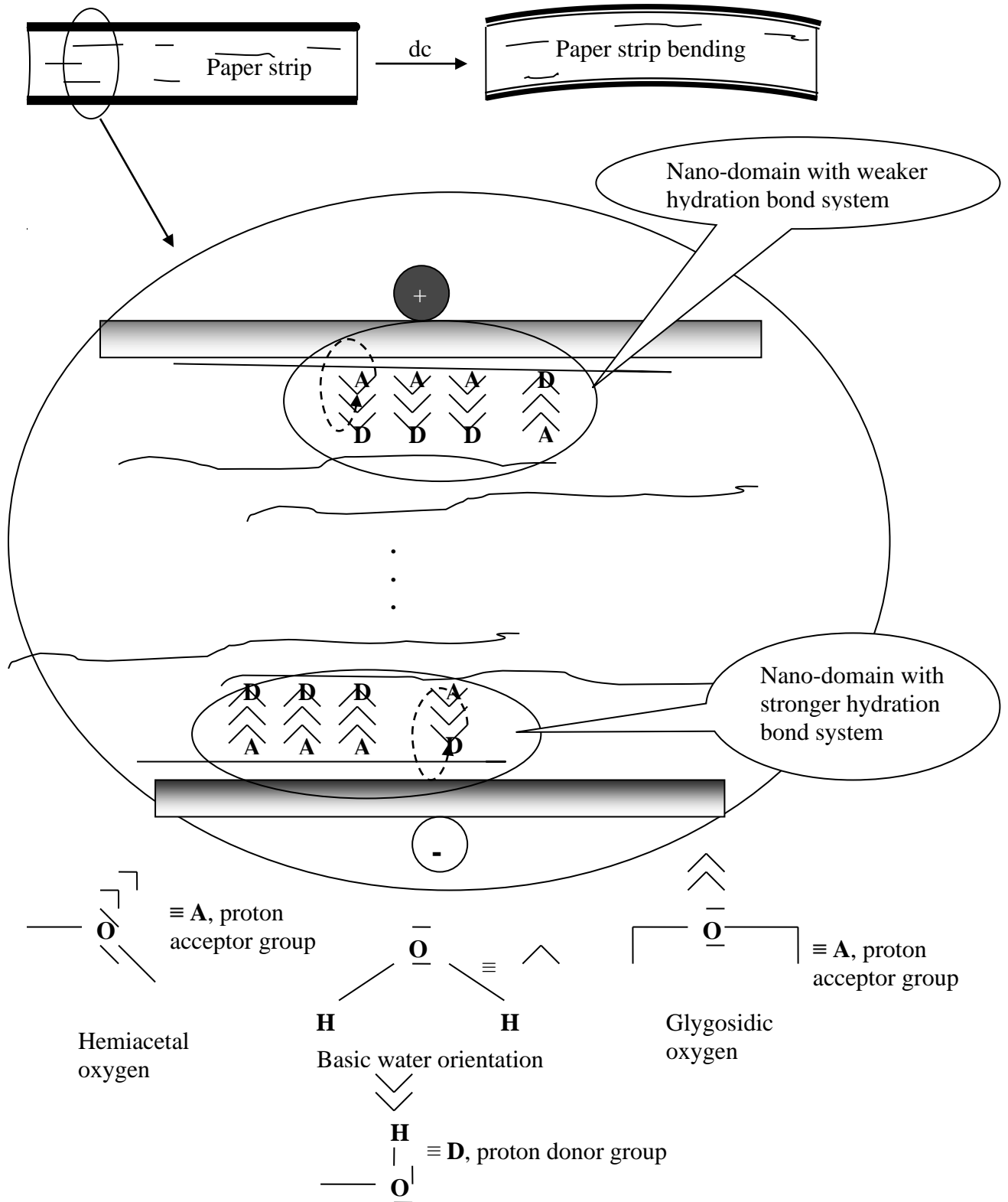
**Figure 6.** Conception [62] of the orientation of water molecules around various types of sub-micro domains at phase interface.  $\bar{\alpha}_0$  - average axis angle of water molecules related to the phase interface normal at its close vicinity;  $F(0)$  – potential energy of water molecule in  $d$  (distance) = 0; A – proton acceptor group, D – proton donor group.



**Figure 7.** The course and dependence [51] of isopotentials on the distance between interacting domains of heterogeneous surfaces – the creation of hydration bond system. >; < - depiction of the prevailing orientation of water molecules in the hydration layers; d – distance from the phase boundary;  $\Phi_0$  (relative potential of water molecule in  $d = 0$ ) =  $F_1(0) / F_2(0)$ ,  $F_2(0) > F_1(0)$ .

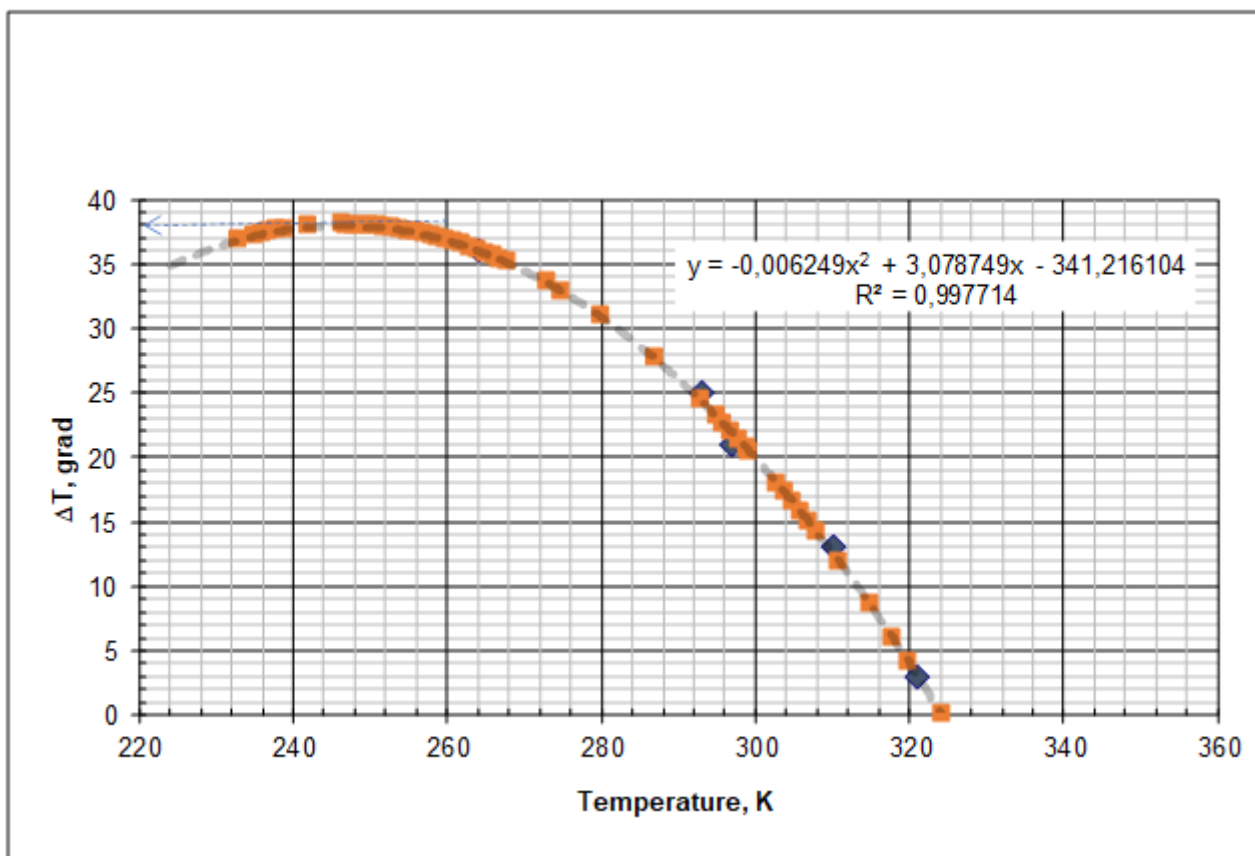


**Figure 8.** Schematically representation of water molecules reorientation in vicinity of electric input field inside nano-localities of cellulosic materials.

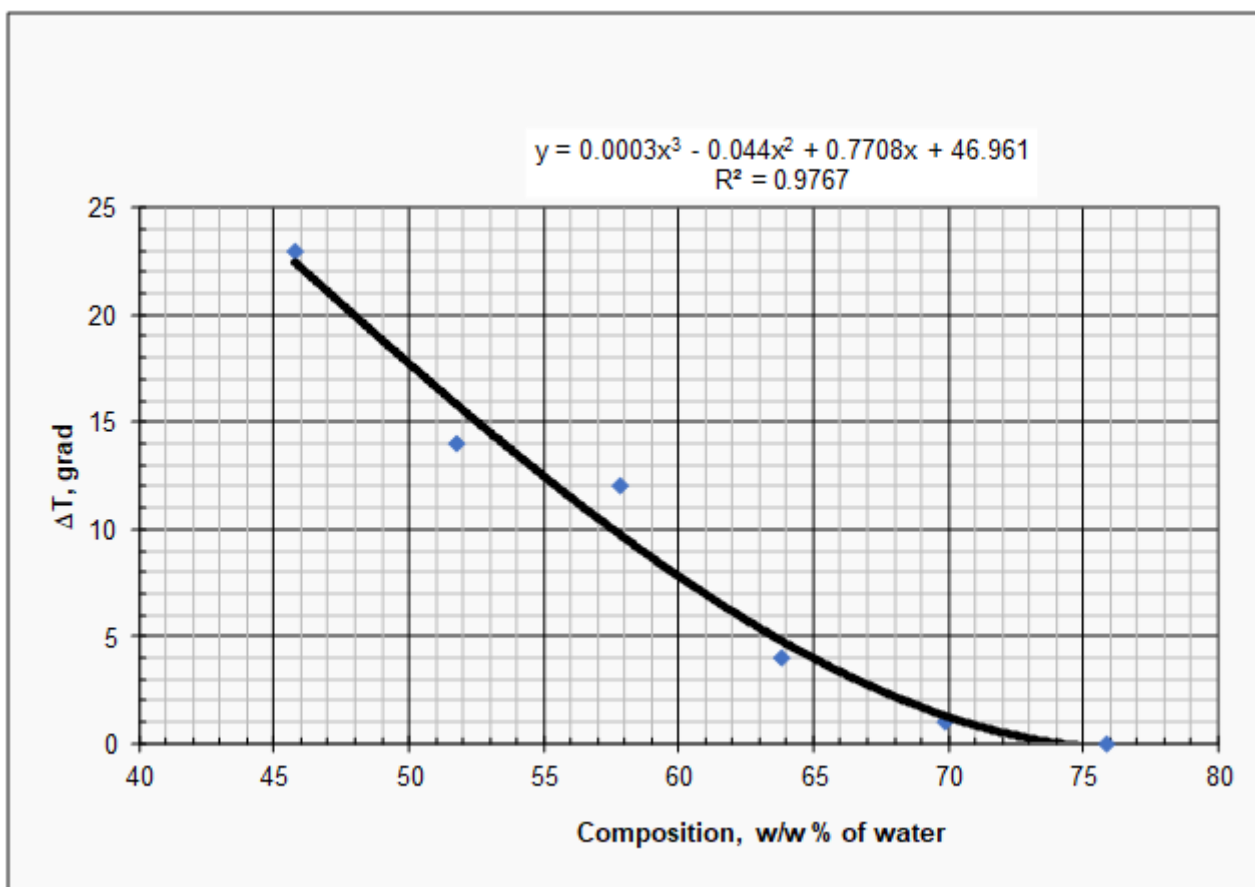




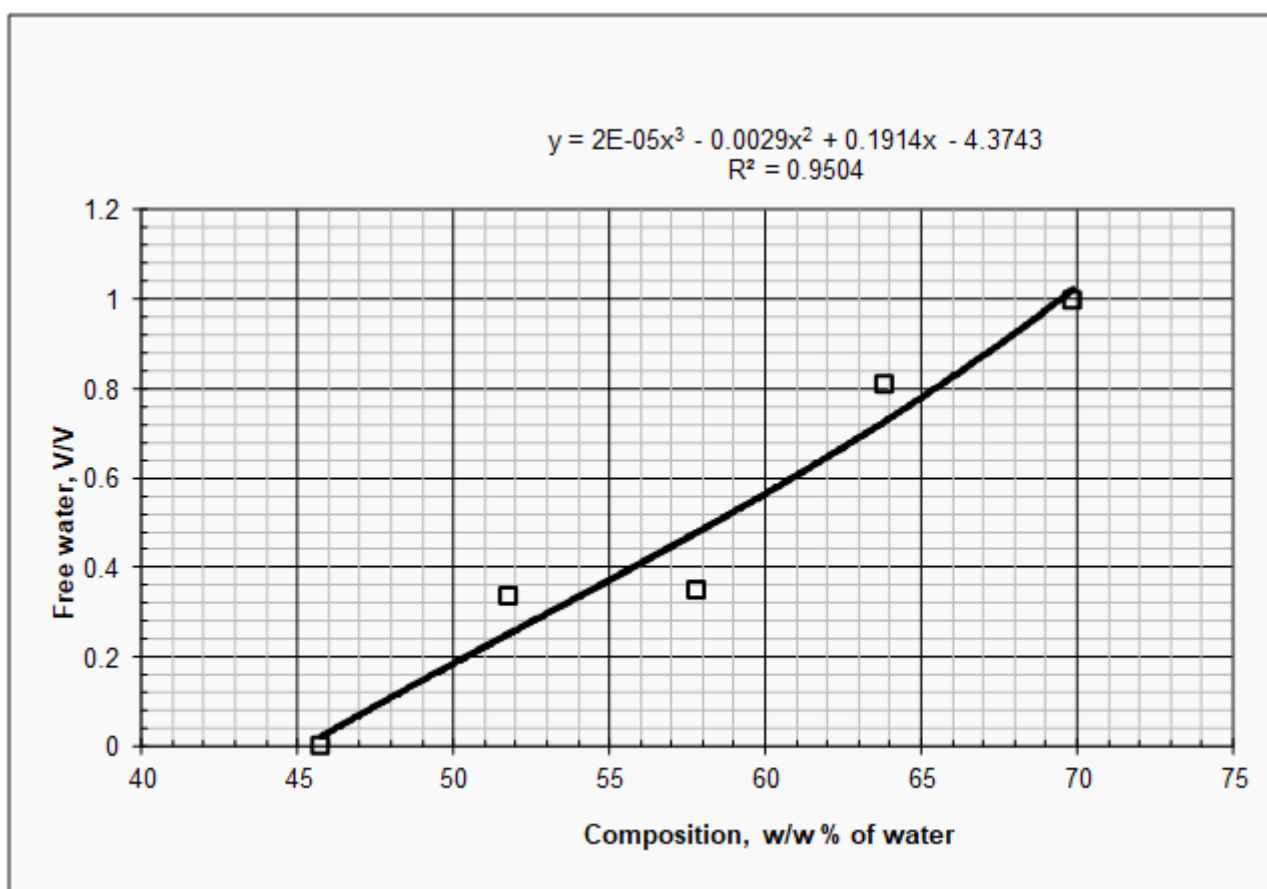
**Figure 9.** A temperature difference of crystallized state of the sodium acetate vs. temperature of supramolecular liquid containing 47 w/w % of water.



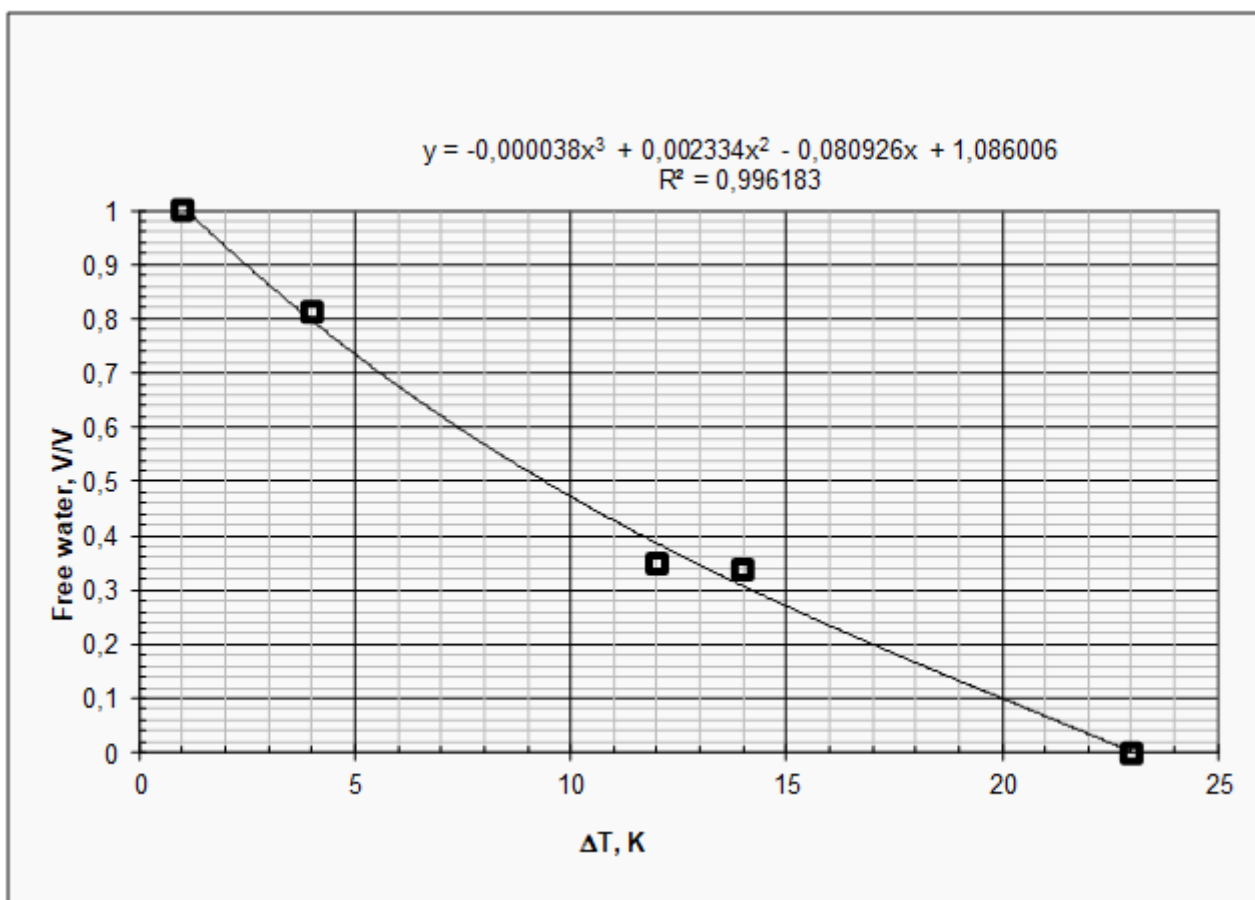
**Figure 10.** A temperature increasing of crystallized state after crystallization process of the sodium acetate vs. composition of the supramolecular liquid contained the sodium acetate, 298 K.



**Figure 11.** Relative free water volume content after crystallization process vs. composition of the supramolecular liquid, 298 K.



**Figure 12.** Relative free water volume content vs. the temperature difference of the supramolecular liquid system after crystallization process.



**Figure 13.** Schematically representation of supramolecular heat accumulator.

