Durable, low-voltage electroactive polymers formed from polyionic complexes Caltech Robert W. Learsch and Julia R. Greer

A novel electro-responsive material to bring braille into the modern era

Refreshable braille displays are of paramount importance for learning sophisticated ideas

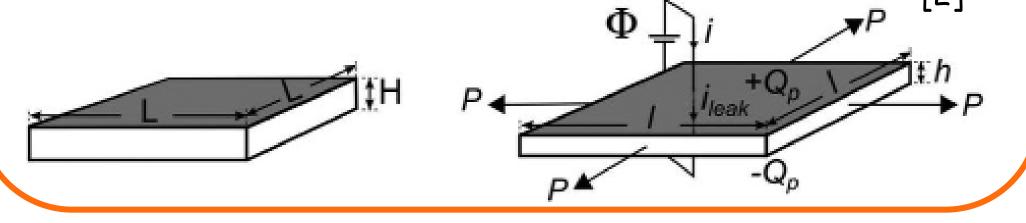
Commercially available devices are complex to engineer as they rely on piezoelectric crystals and levers



Single braille dot Ceramic piezoelectric Small displacement (~1%)

Work to replace them with electroactive polymers (EAPs) is ongoing

Previously reported EAPs require strong electric fields (10-100s kV/cm) and suffer from durability problems Reference state Deformed state [2]

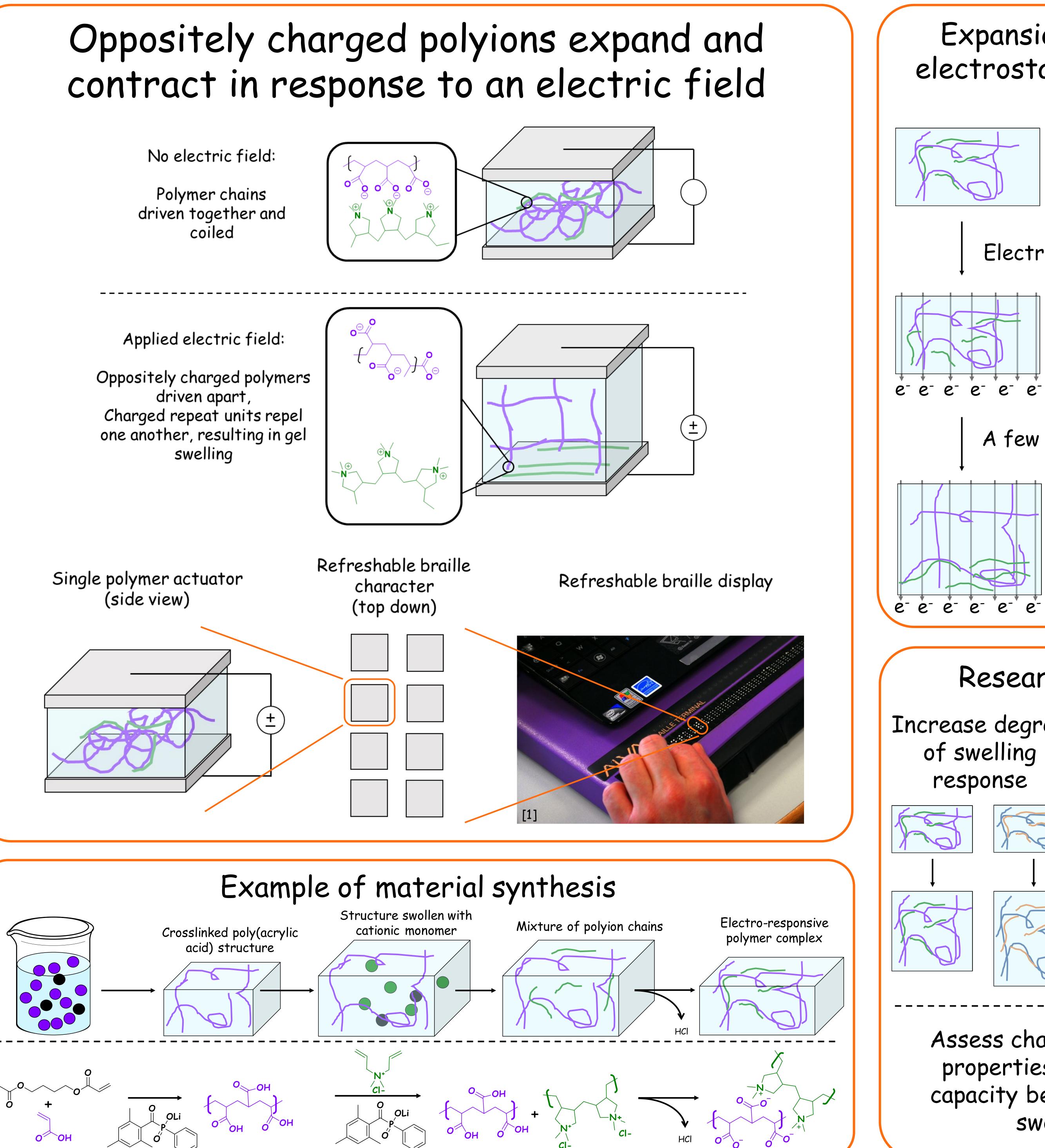


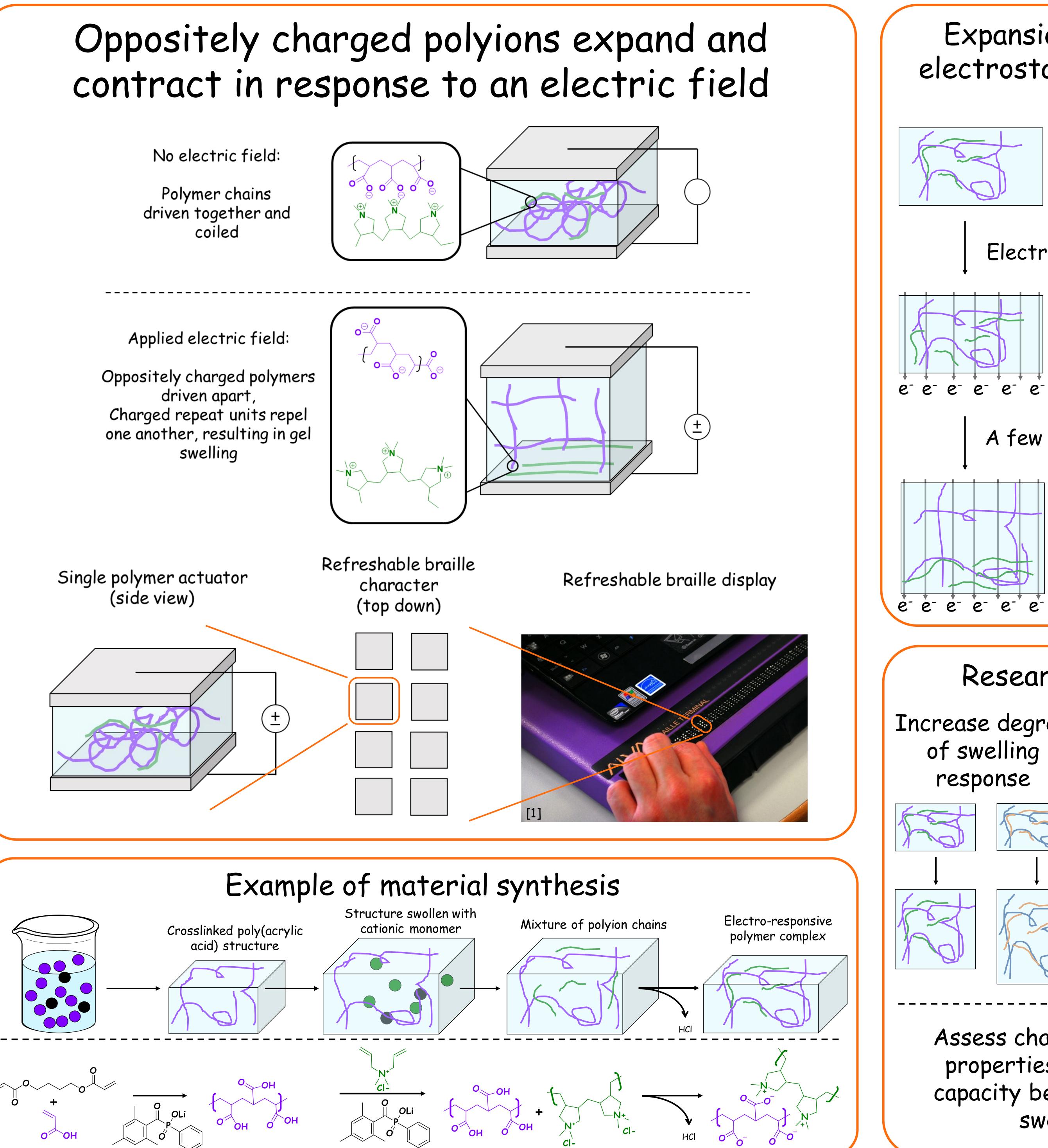
Expansion rate is sensitive to cation identity					
1 mm	1 n	nm			
8 8 3-AMPTMA DADMAC 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Polycation Poly(DAD MAC)	Structure (+)	Tg (C) ~150	Response time (s) 90	Swelling (strain) 6%
U 4 2 0 50 100 150	Poly (3- AMPTMA)	HN O + N - Cl	~20	10	7%
Time (s)		CI			

References and Acknowledgements

[1] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Refreshable_braille_display [2] Choon Chiang Foo, et. al. *Journal of Applied Physics* 111 (9), 094107 (2012). [3] Image courtesy of Rebecca Gallivan







Expansion is driven by electrostatic interactions

Neutral state: ionic groups form transient crosslinks between polymer chains

Electric field applied

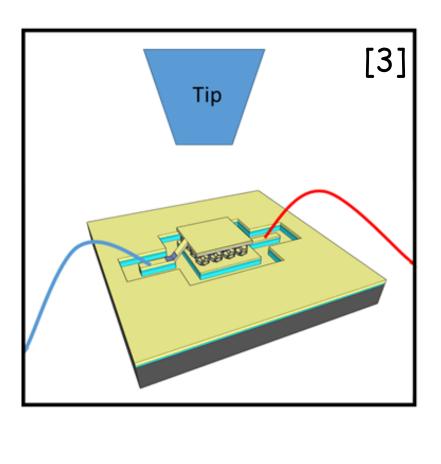
Transient crosslinks dissociate due to electric field, polycations migrate towards negative plate

A few seconds elapse

Charged repeat units are exposed, chains elongate due to electrostatic repulsion; gel expands

Research is ongoing

Increase degree ¦Test cyclability of material to 1000s of cycles



Assess changes in mechanical properties and self-healing capacity between neutral and swollen state