

Joint workshop of WG 2 and 3: „Ionic liquids at interfaces“  
3<sup>rd</sup> -5<sup>th</sup> October 2015 in Belek (Turkey)



Rede Galega de Líquidos Iónicos (REGALIs)

Universidade de Vigo



UNIVERSIDADE DA CORUÑA

# SELF ORGANIZATION IN ALKYL SULFATE BASED IL HYDROGELS

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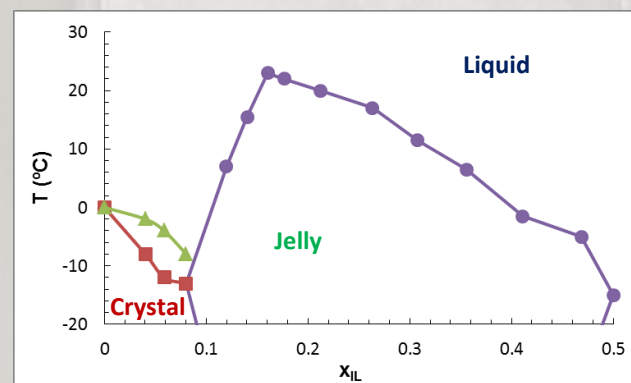
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*Emilia Tojo (Uvigo)*

# IN A RECENT PAPER WE PUBLISHED THE FORMATION OF A RIGID GEL FOR SOME AQUEOUS MIXTURES OF THE 1-ETHYL-3-METHYL IMIDAZOLIUM OCTYL SULFATE [EMIm][OSO<sub>4</sub>]

Physical properties of aqueous mixtures of the ionic 1-ethyl-3-methyl imidazolium octyl sulfate: A new ionic rigid gel.

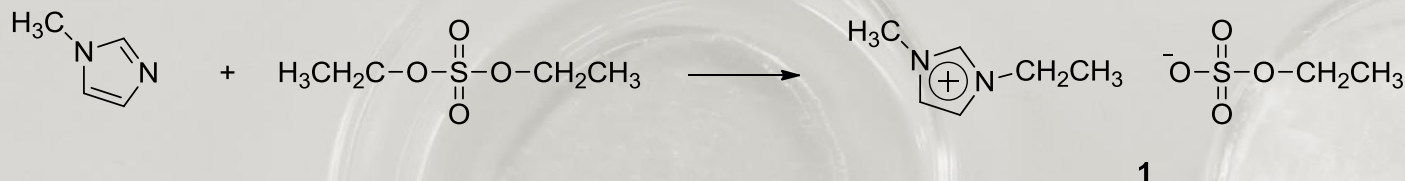
O. Cabeza et al., *J. Chem. Thermodyn.* 75 (2014) 52-57.



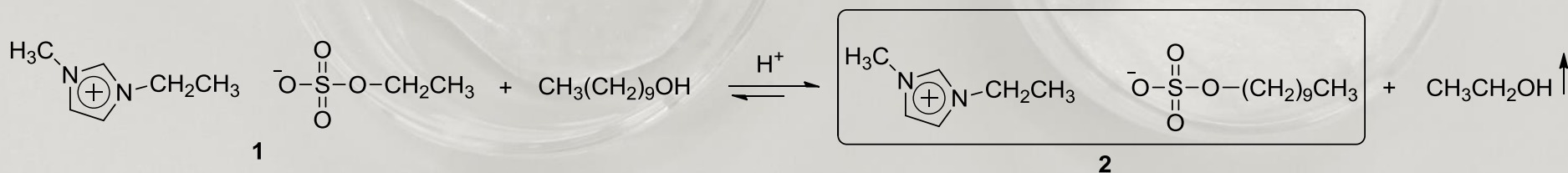
WE HAD NOT OBSERVED THAT MESOPHASE IN ANY OTHER IL (INCLUDING [EMIm] HEXYL SULFATE) AT ANY TEMPERATURE. IS THERE ANY OTHER GEL FORMER IL?

**WE HAVE TRIED WITH [EMIm][DSO<sub>4</sub>] AND [EMPyR][DSO<sub>4</sub>]  
(TAILORED BY US BECAUSE THEY ARE NOT COMMERCIAL ILs)  
(Patent presented)**

Etapa 1.- Cuaternización

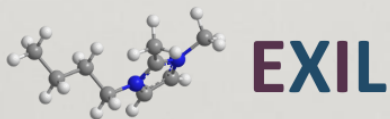


Etapa 2.- transesterificación



**SYNTHESIS HAS TWO STEPS:**

- **FIRST (QUATERNIZATION). WE OBTAIN [EMIm][ESO<sub>4</sub>]**
- **SECOND (TRANSESTERIFICATION). ADDING DECANOL WE OBTAIN THE [EMIm][DSO<sub>4</sub>]**



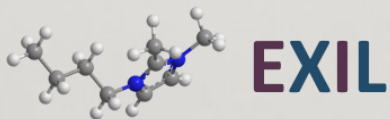
**BOTH  $[\text{DSO}_4]$  ALSO CAN FORM A RIGID GEL. PURE THEY ARE VISCOUS LIQUIDS AT ROOM TEMPERATURE (OR CRYSTAL SOLID), BUT LEAVING OPEN TO THE ATMOSPHERE, THEY ADSORB WATER AND GET JELLY**



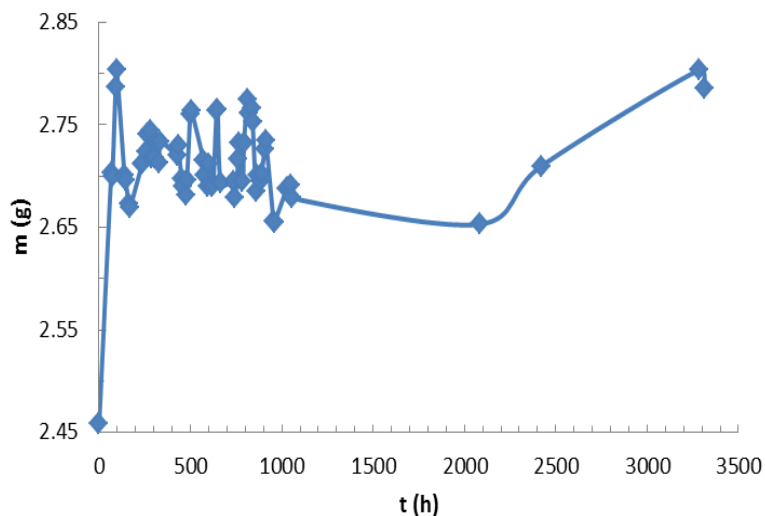
The three states of the hydrated  $[\text{EMIm}][\text{DSO}_4]$  depending on temperature: From left to right: rigid gel ( $T$  between  $15^\circ\text{C}$  and  $60^\circ\text{C}$ ), solid ( $T < 15^\circ\text{C}$ ) and liquid ( $T > 60^\circ\text{C}$ )



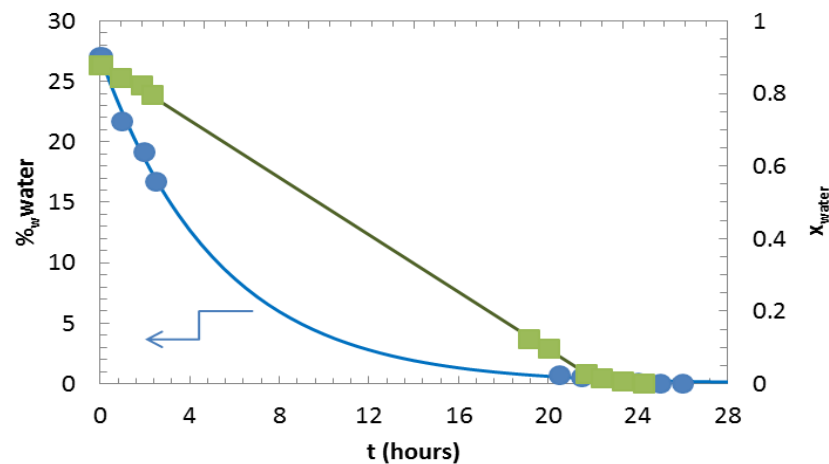
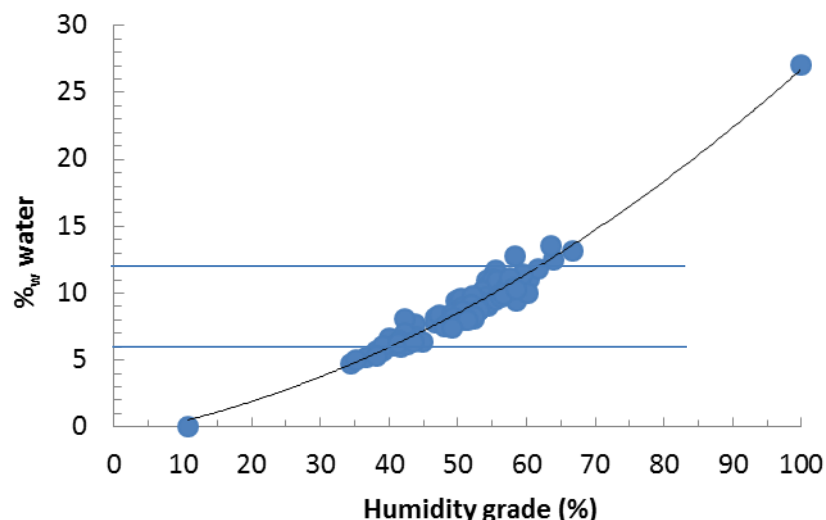
AT ROOM TEMPERATURE  
IT CAN BE A CRYSTALLINE  
SOLID OR A RIGID GEL,  
DEPENDIENG ON ITS  
THERMAL HISTORY!  
**WE WILL UNDERSTAND  
THIS LATER**



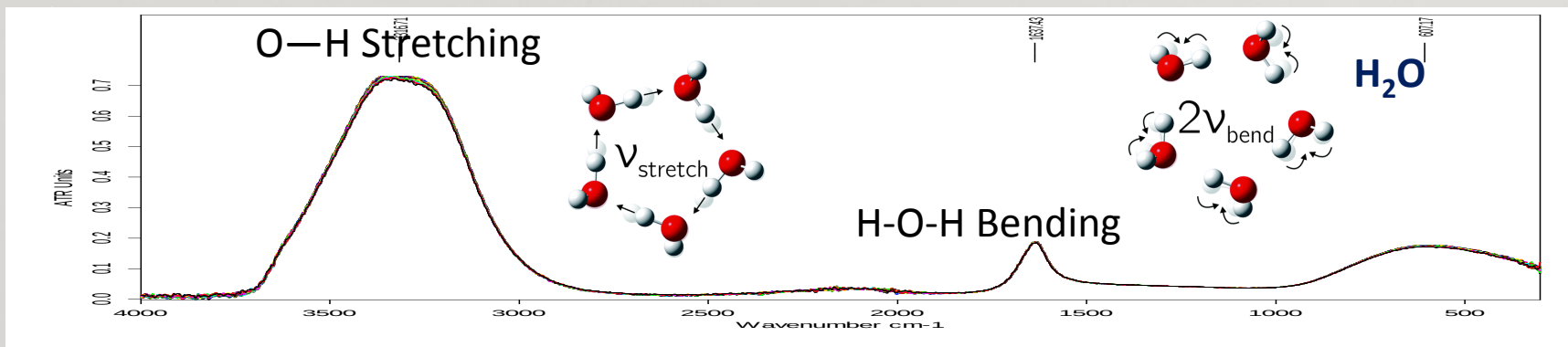
# THESE COMPOUNDS ADSORB WATER FROM ATMOSPHERE. [EMIm][DSO<sub>4</sub>] ( $\approx 9 \pm 3\%$ ) DEPENDING ON HUMIDITY GRADE



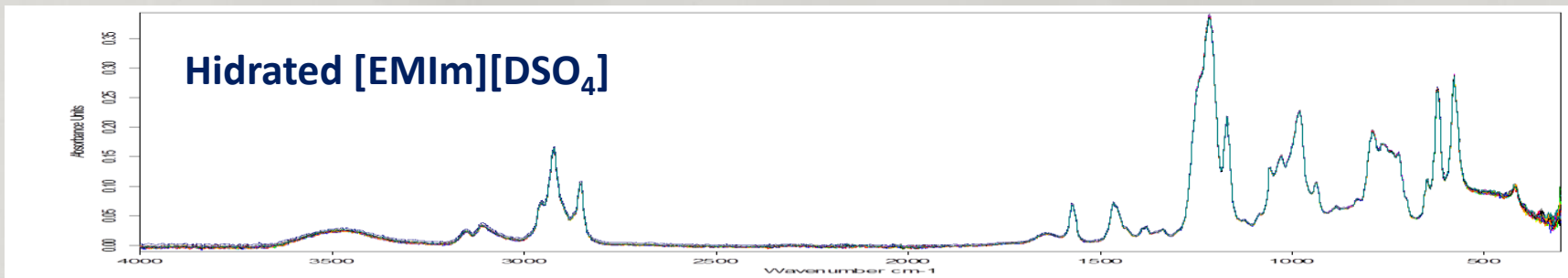
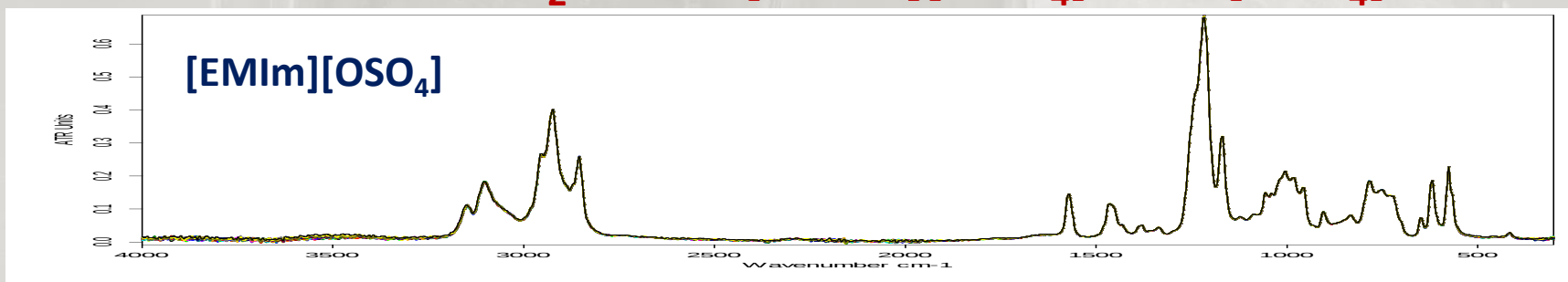
Left: Variation of the hydrated [OSO<sub>4</sub>] mass. Sample was left 5 months open to the ambient. Right up: Relation between mass percentage of water in [DSO<sub>4</sub>] and relative laboratory humidity grade. Right down: Sample takes about 24 h to lose all water adsorbed at 100% humidity grade.

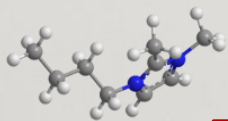


# LET'S SEE THE GELIFICATION PROCESS FROM FTIR SPECTRA!



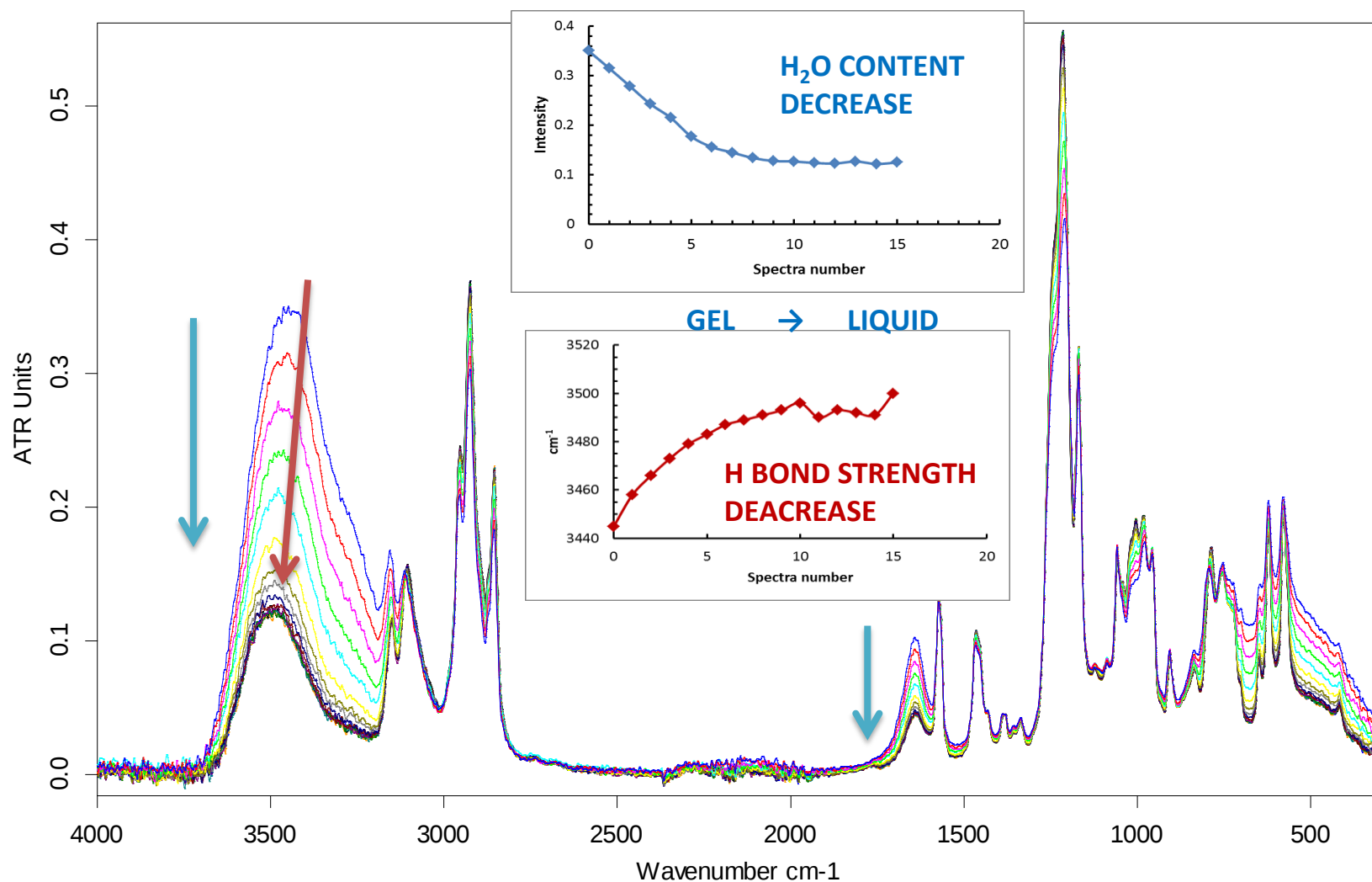
## FTIR OF PURE H<sub>2</sub>O AND [EMIm][OSO<sub>4</sub>] AND [DSO<sub>4</sub>]

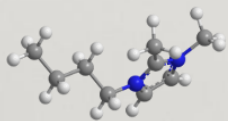




EXIL

# FTIR OF [EMIm][OSO<sub>4</sub>] + H<sub>2</sub>O (X<sub>IL</sub> = 0.2) FROM THE FRIDGE TO ROOM TEMPERATURE

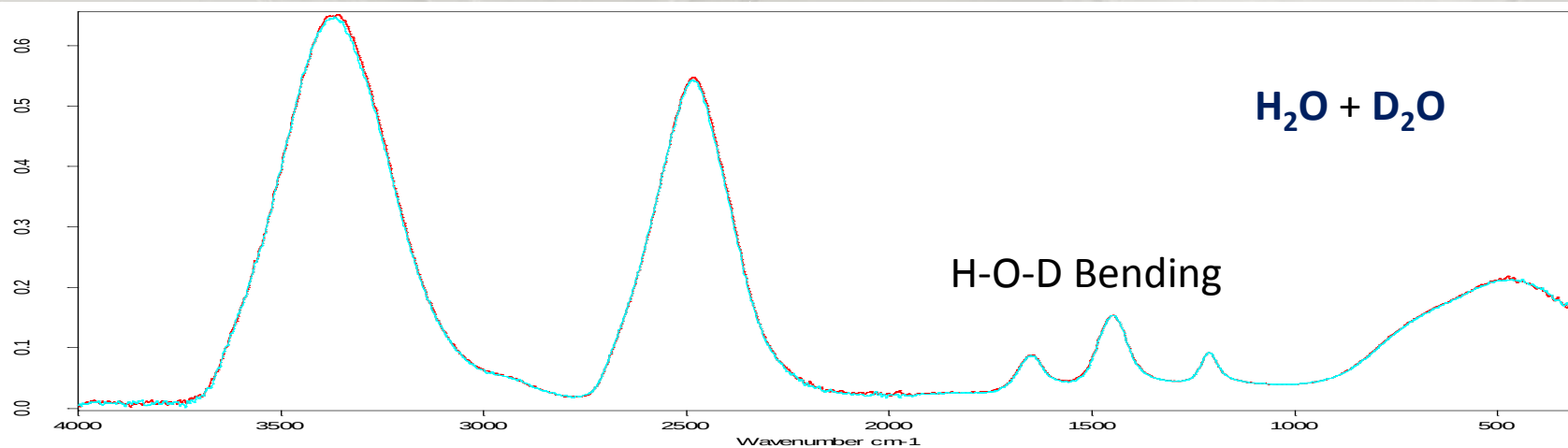
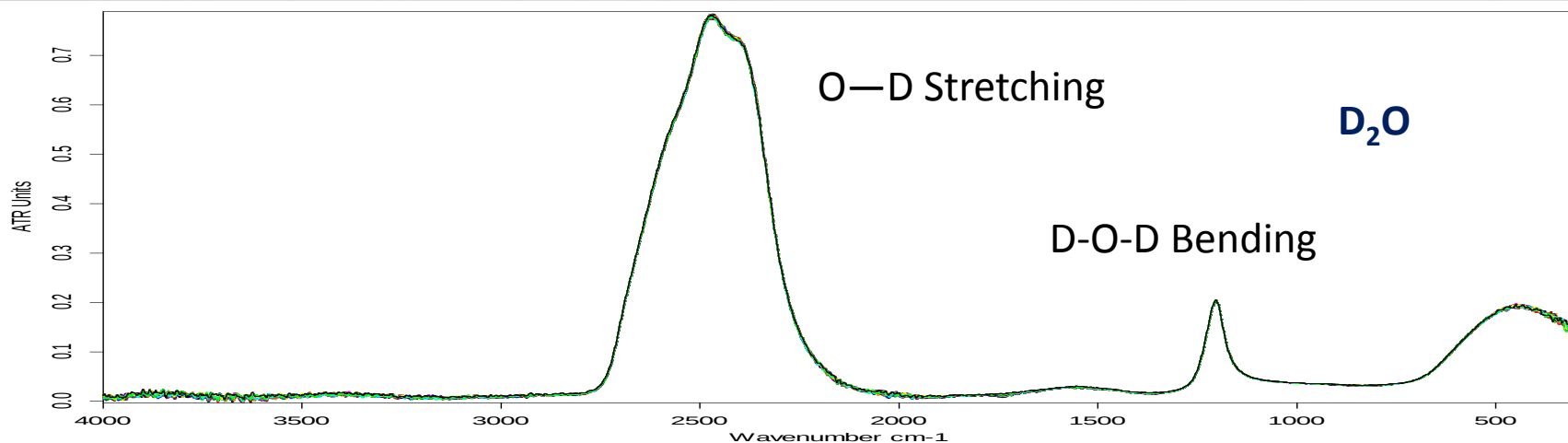


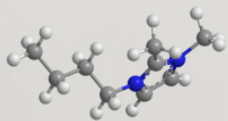


EXIL



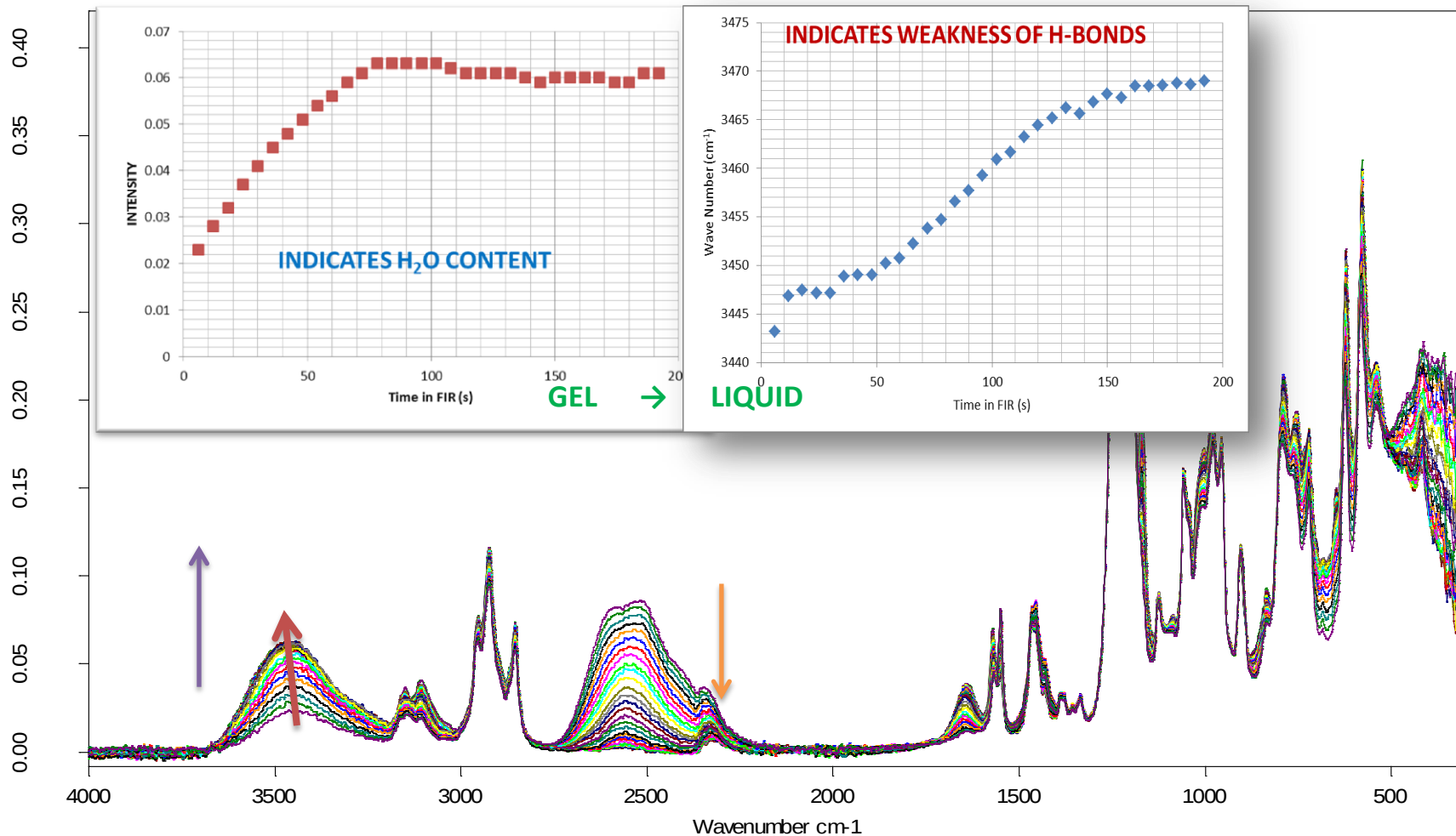
## FTIR OF D<sub>2</sub>O AND D<sub>2</sub>O + H<sub>2</sub>O



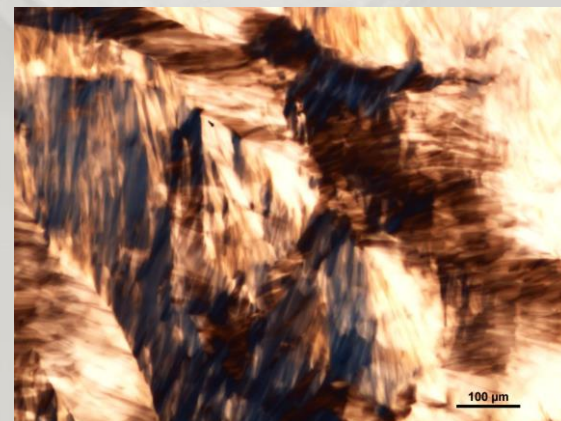
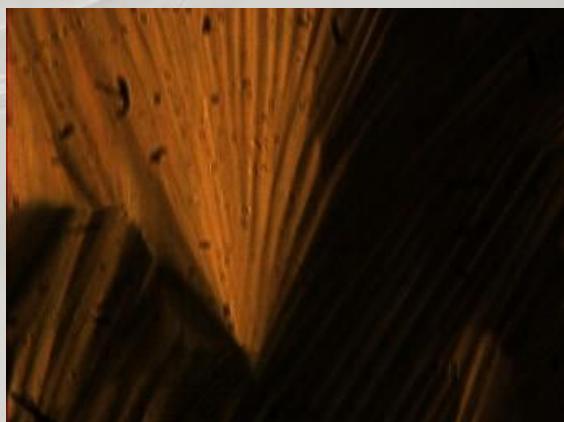
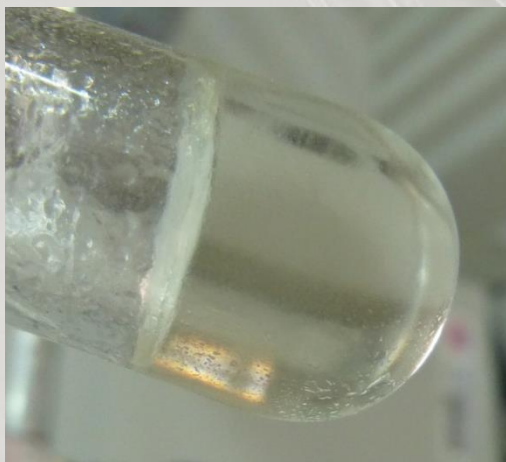
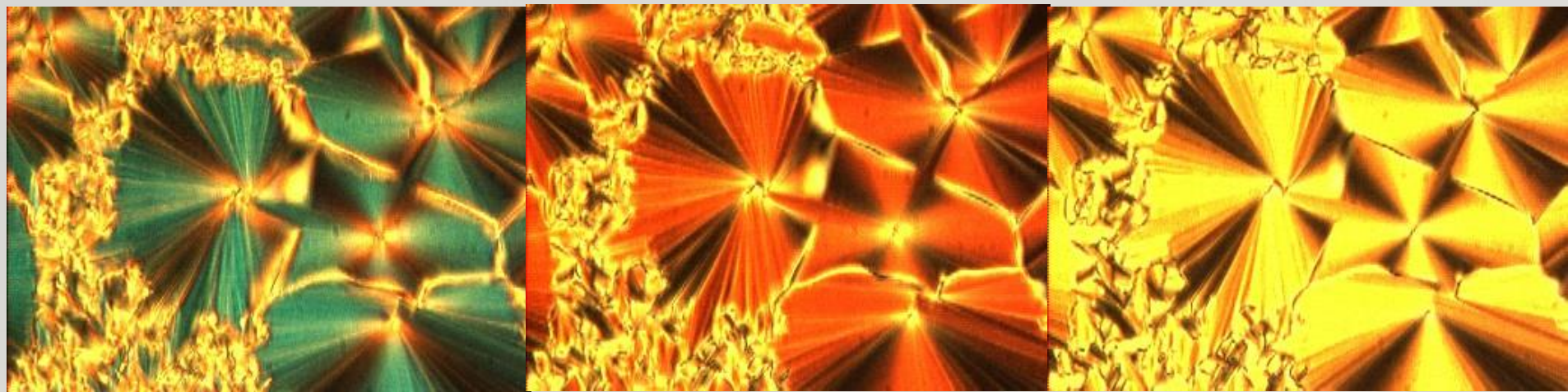


EXIL

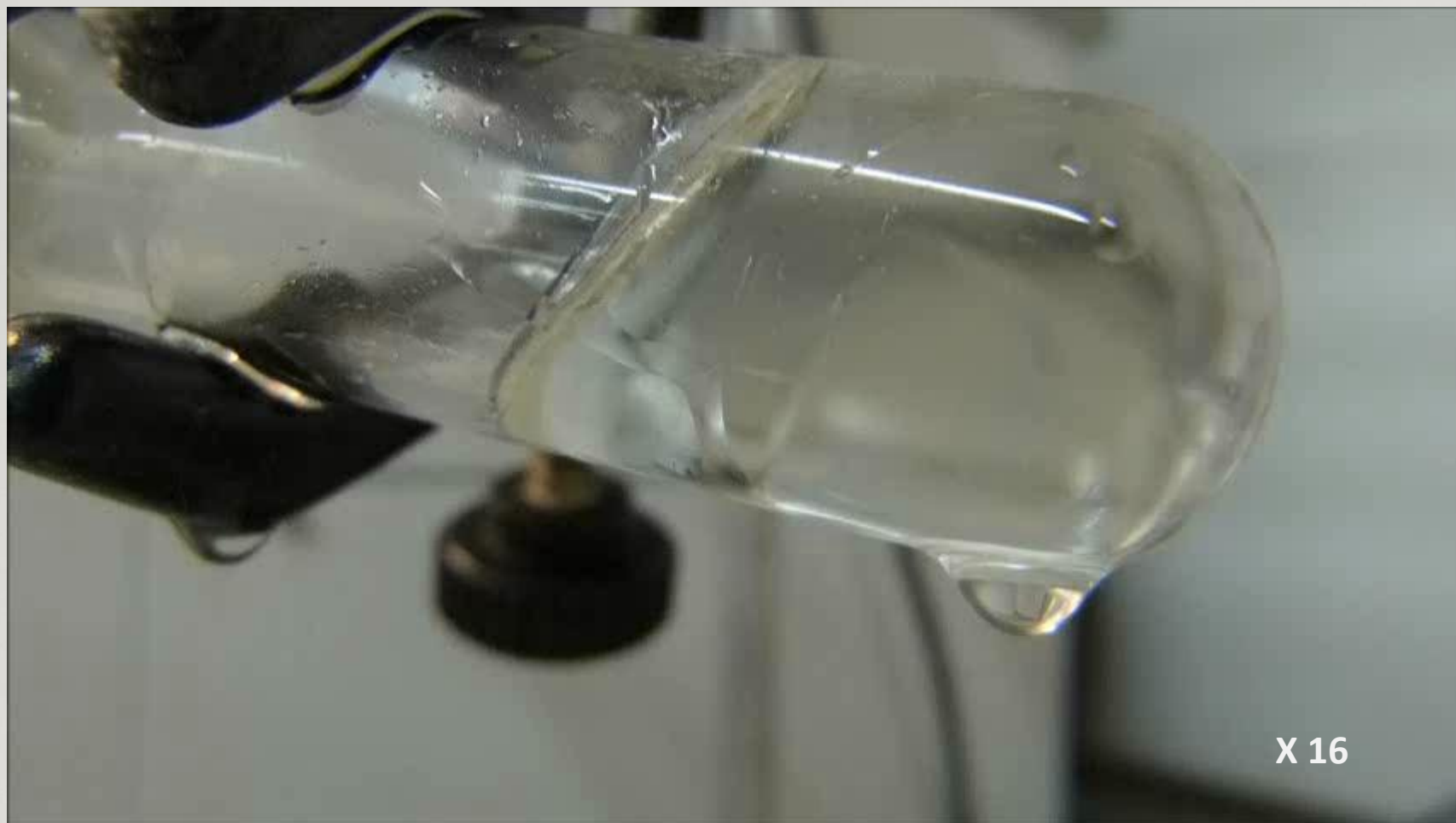
# FTIR OF [EMIm][OSO<sub>4</sub>] + D<sub>2</sub>O (X<sub>IL</sub> = 0.20) FROM THE FRIDGE (GEL) TO R. T. (LIQUID) (32 SERIES OF 16 SCANS)



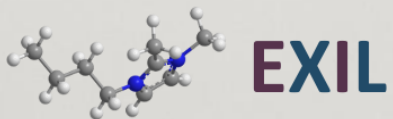
## MICROGRAPHS MADE WITH WHITE POLARIZED LIGHT



## MELTING OF A [EMIm][OSO<sub>4</sub>] SAMPLE ( $T_G = 15\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ )

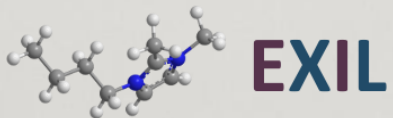


X 16

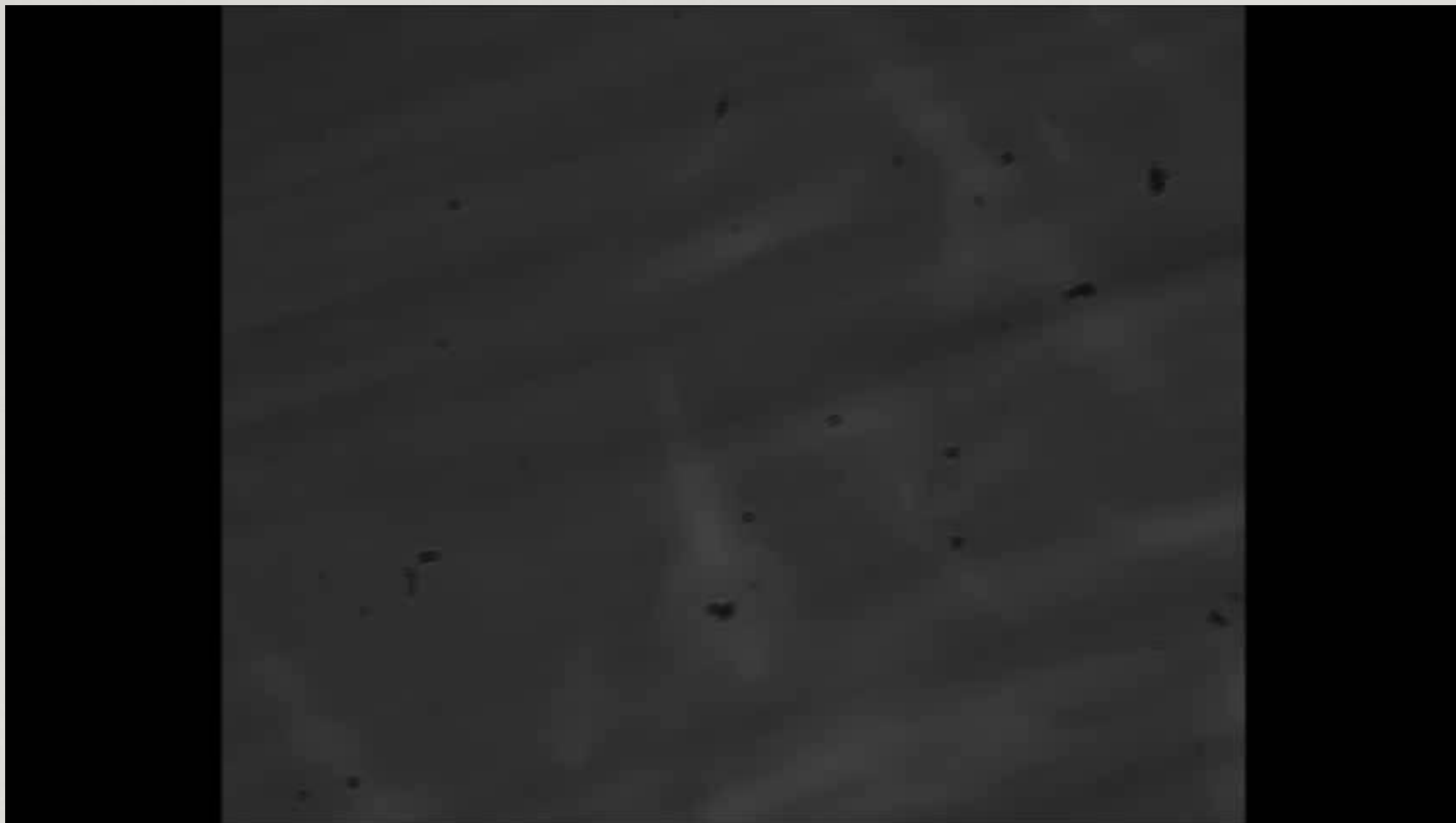


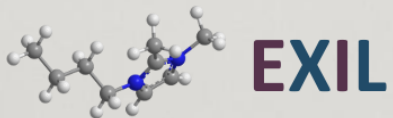
## GELIFICATION FOR [EMIm][DSO<sub>4</sub>] WHEN ADSORBING MOISTURE IN mm SCALE





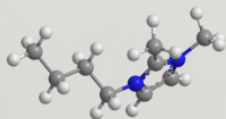
# GELIFICATION FOR [EMIm][OSO<sub>4</sub>] WHEN ADSORBING MOISTURE IN $\mu\text{m}$ SCALE





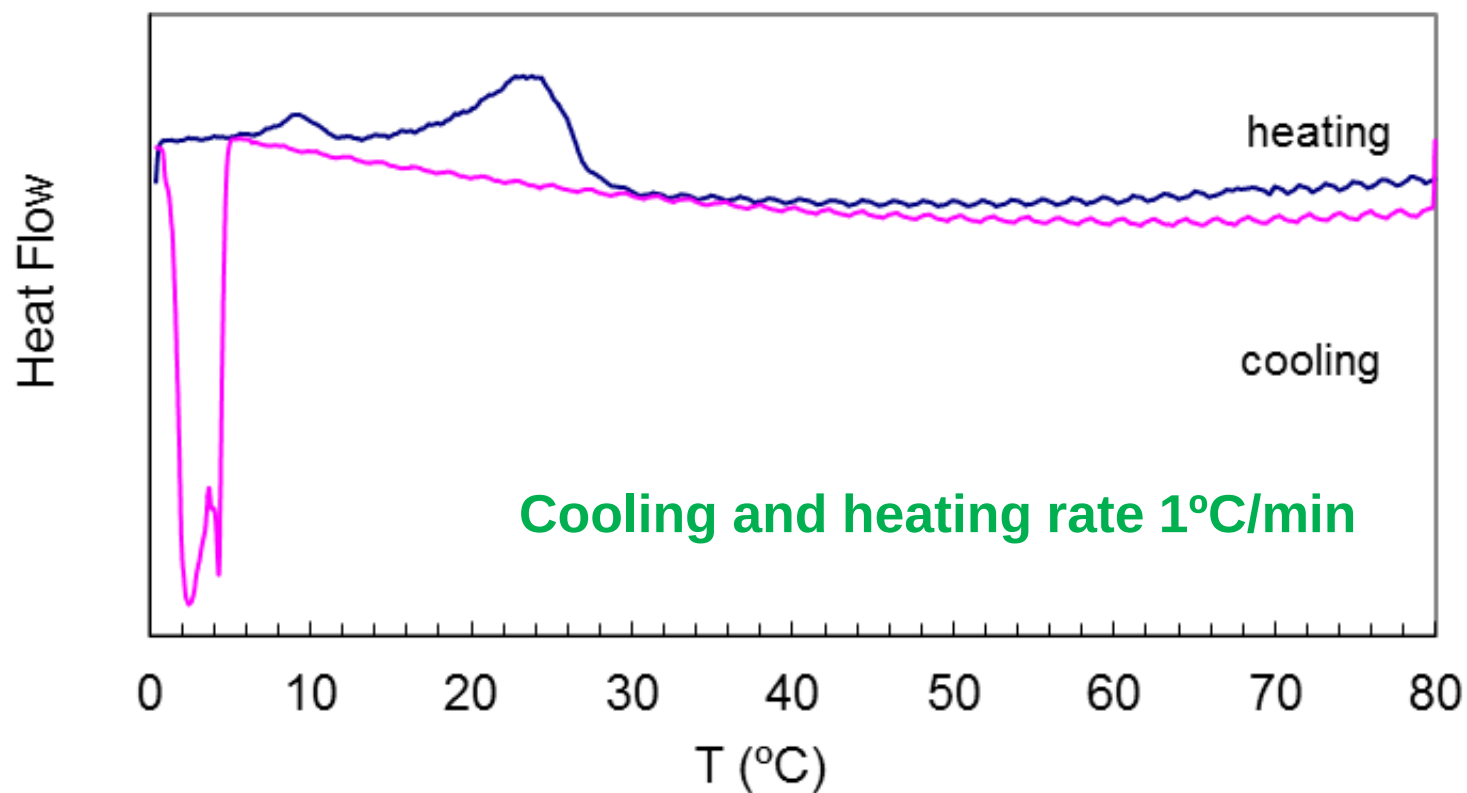
## GELIFICATION FOR [EMIm][DSO<sub>4</sub>] WHEN ADSORBING MOISTURE IN $\mu\text{m}$ SCALE. SMECTIC-A MESOPHASE





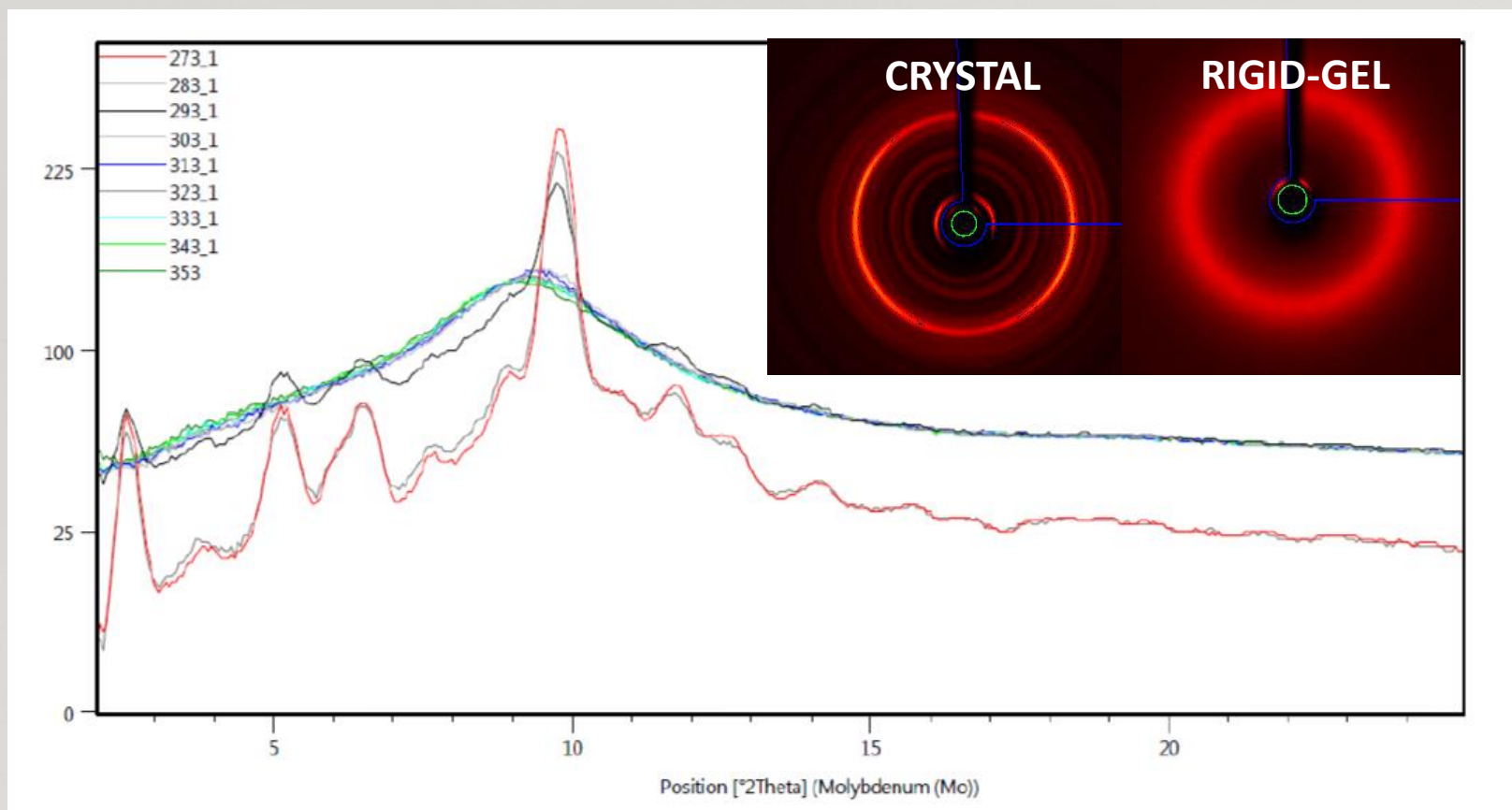
EXIL

## DSC OF THE HYDRATED [EMIm][DSO<sub>4</sub>]

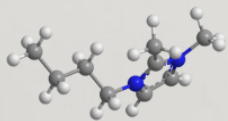


No signal at 60°C... Double peak when melting and crystallizing

## X-RAY STUDY OF THE HYDRATED [EMIm][DSO<sub>4</sub>]

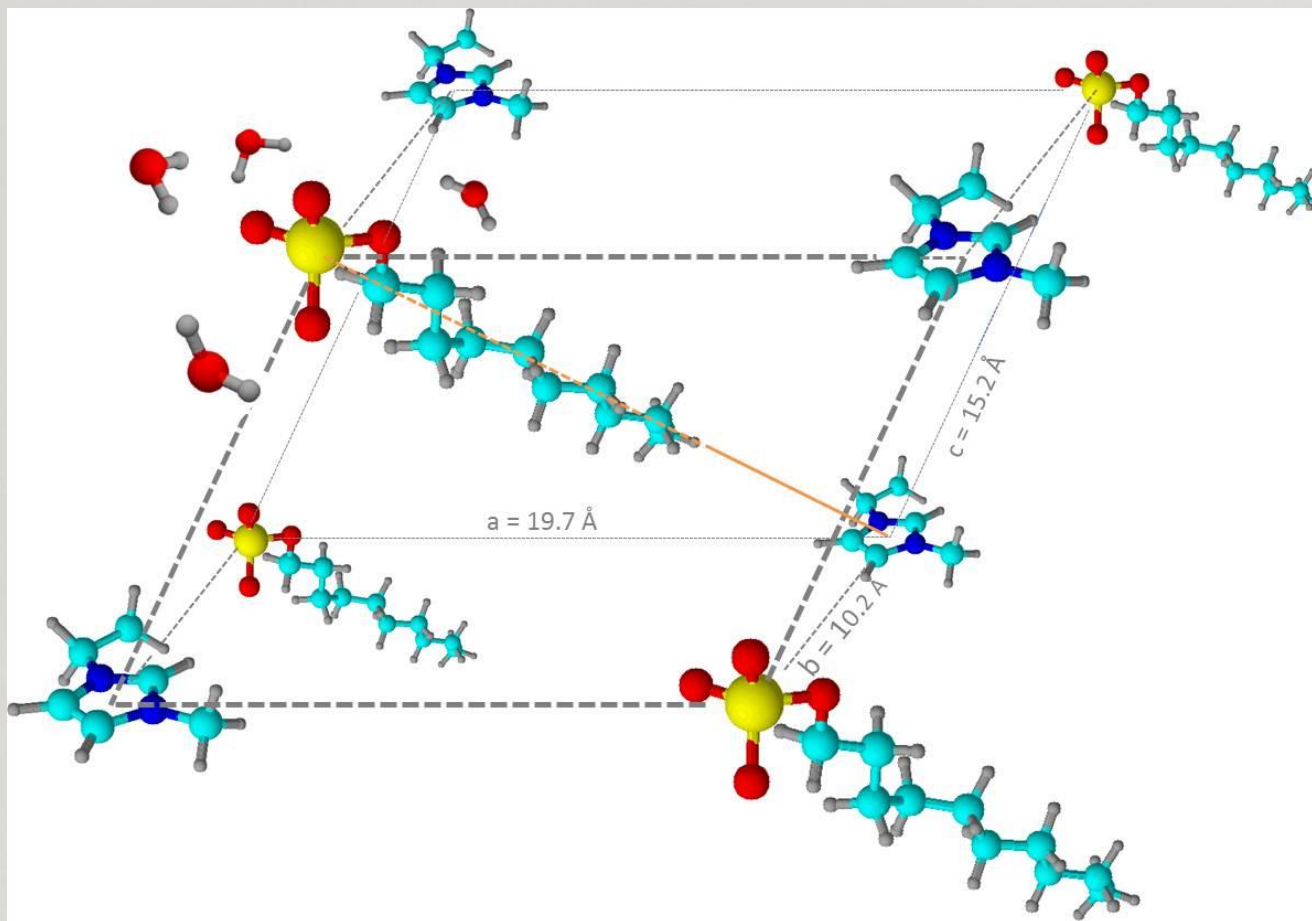


X-Ray diffractogram (Mo) at different temperatures. Below 15 °C it is a crystalline solid.

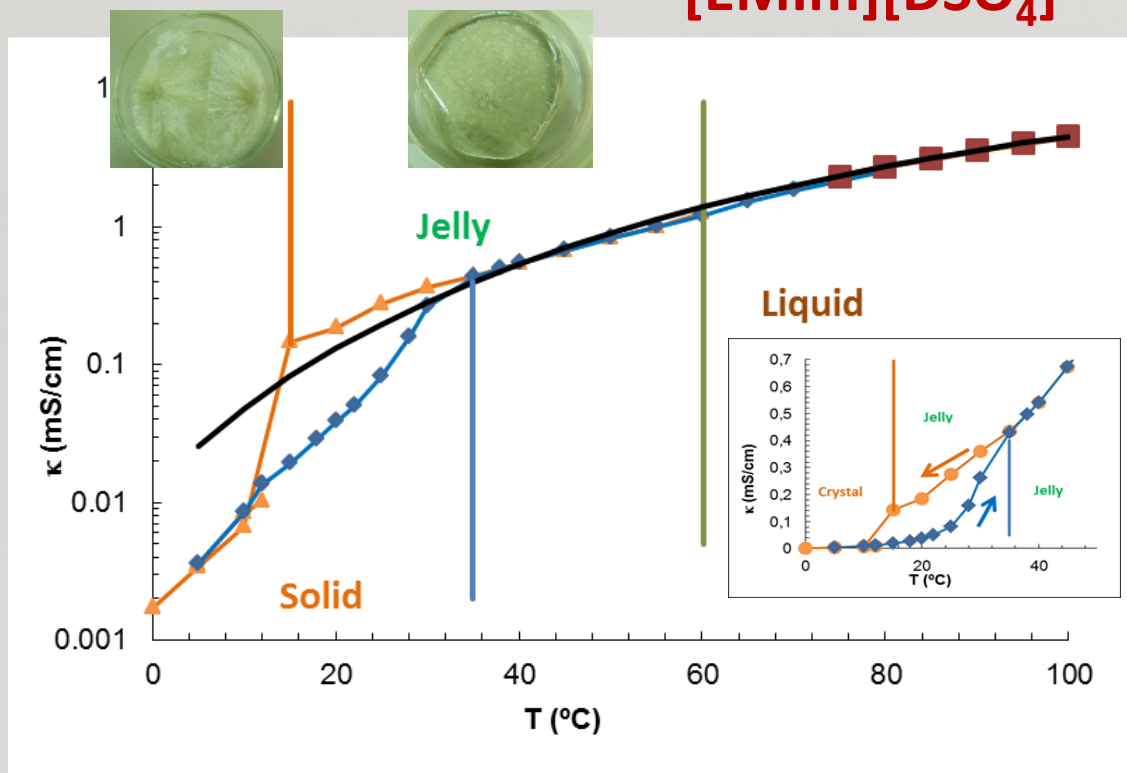


EXIL

# POSSIBLE MONOCLINIC P2/m STRUCTURE FOR HIDRATED [EMIm][DSO<sub>4</sub>] ( $\alpha = \gamma = 90^\circ$ , $\beta = 115^\circ$ )

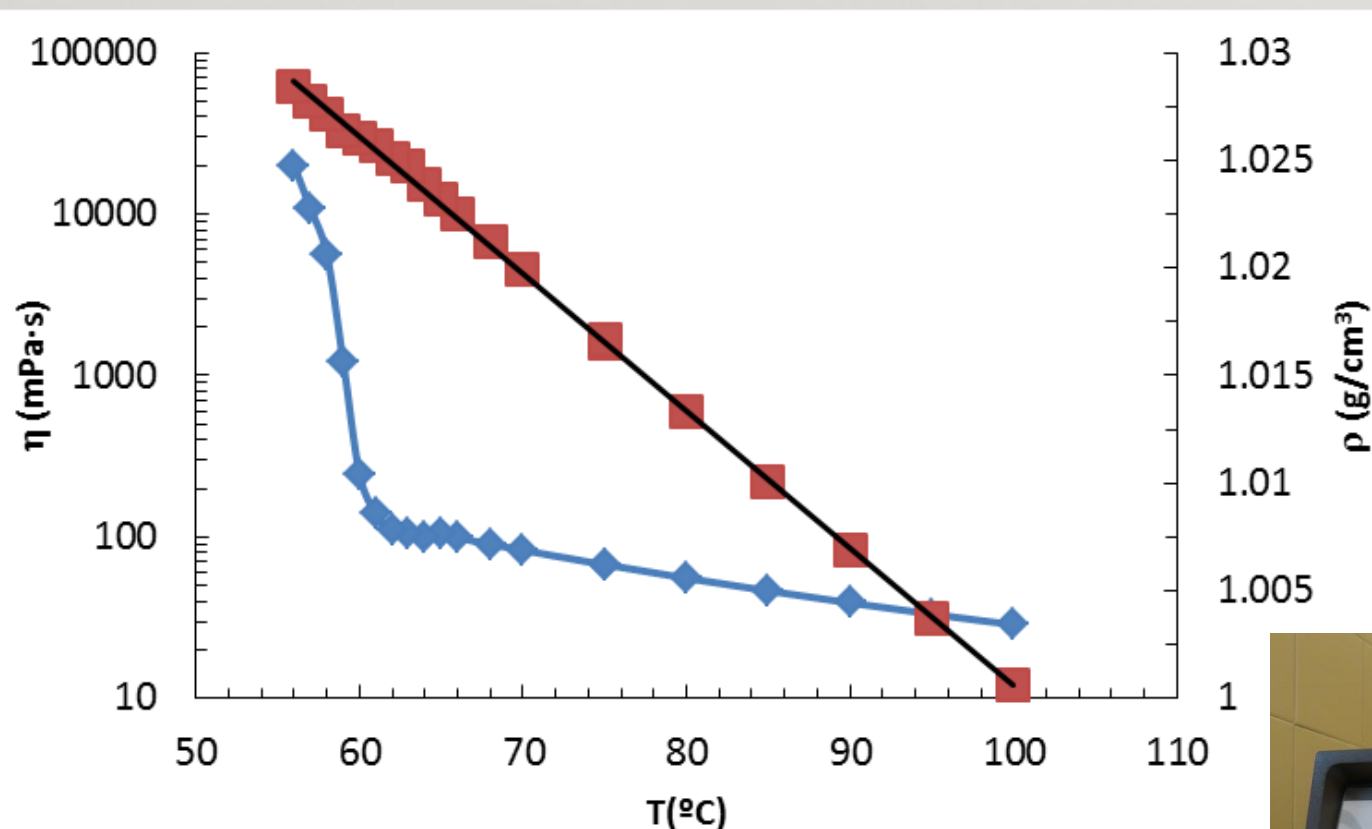


# IONIC CONDUCTIVITY MEASUREMENT FOR THE HYDRATED [EMIm][DSO<sub>4</sub>]



Electrical Conductivity of the hydrated [EMIm][DSO<sub>4</sub>] vs.  $T$ . The black line represents the best fit of a VTF equation:  $\kappa = A \cdot \exp\{-B/(T(K)-T_0)\}$  (for data above 35°C). Vertical lines indicate the transition temperatures. Observe the thermal hysteresis loop in the gel-solid transition (at 15°C) and solid-gel (at 35°C).

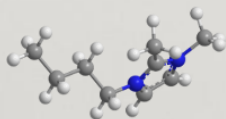
## VISCOSITY AND DENSITY OF HYDRATED [EMIm][DSO<sub>4</sub>]



We use a  
viscodensimeter  
Anton Paar  
Stabinger SVM  
3000. The only  
one adequate for  
measurement  
this samples

Viscosity,  $\eta$ , (rhombus) and density,  $\rho$ , (squares) of hydrated [EMIm][DSO<sub>4</sub>] in function of temperature. Black line represents the best linear fit to density.





EXIL

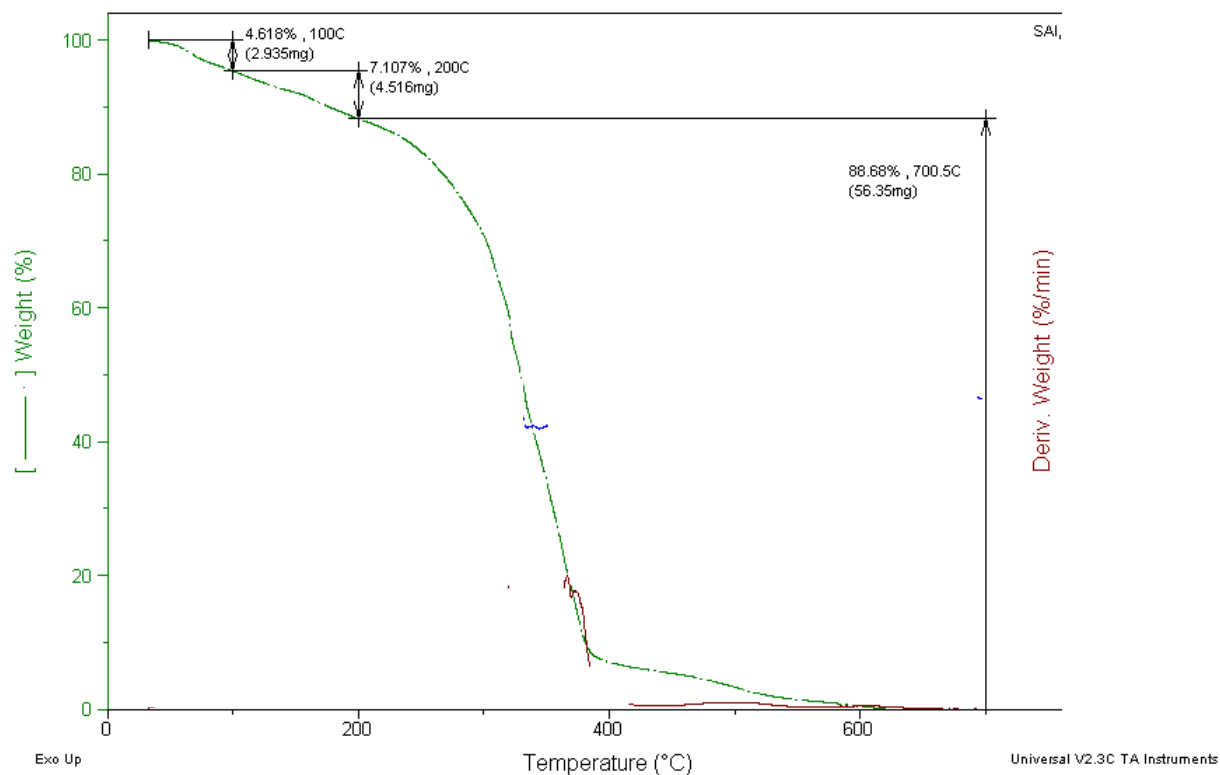
## TGA OF HYDRATED [EMIm][DSO<sub>4</sub>]

Sample: -DS1, Aire, 2014/13572

Size: 63.5434 mg

Method: 5K/min->710C, gas 2

TGA



At the beginning sample loses the water, and then, about 300°C it decomposes.

## **FUTURE WORK**

- LOOK FOR NEW GEL FORMER ILS
- ADD RELEVANT SALTS FOR ELECTROCHEMISTRY
- STUDY PROPERTIES OF NEW PURE AND SALTED HYDRATED JELLYS
- USE THEM FOR REAL DEVICES AND PROCESSES

**THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION  
FROM “MESTURAS” GROUP  
AND COWORKERS**