

Phase Separation mechanisms in an Acidic Biphasic Solution

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MC13
**Effets d'environnement et de
solvatation sur les processus
moléculaires**

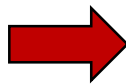
Phase Separation mechanisms in an Acidic Biphasic Solution



Metal recycling

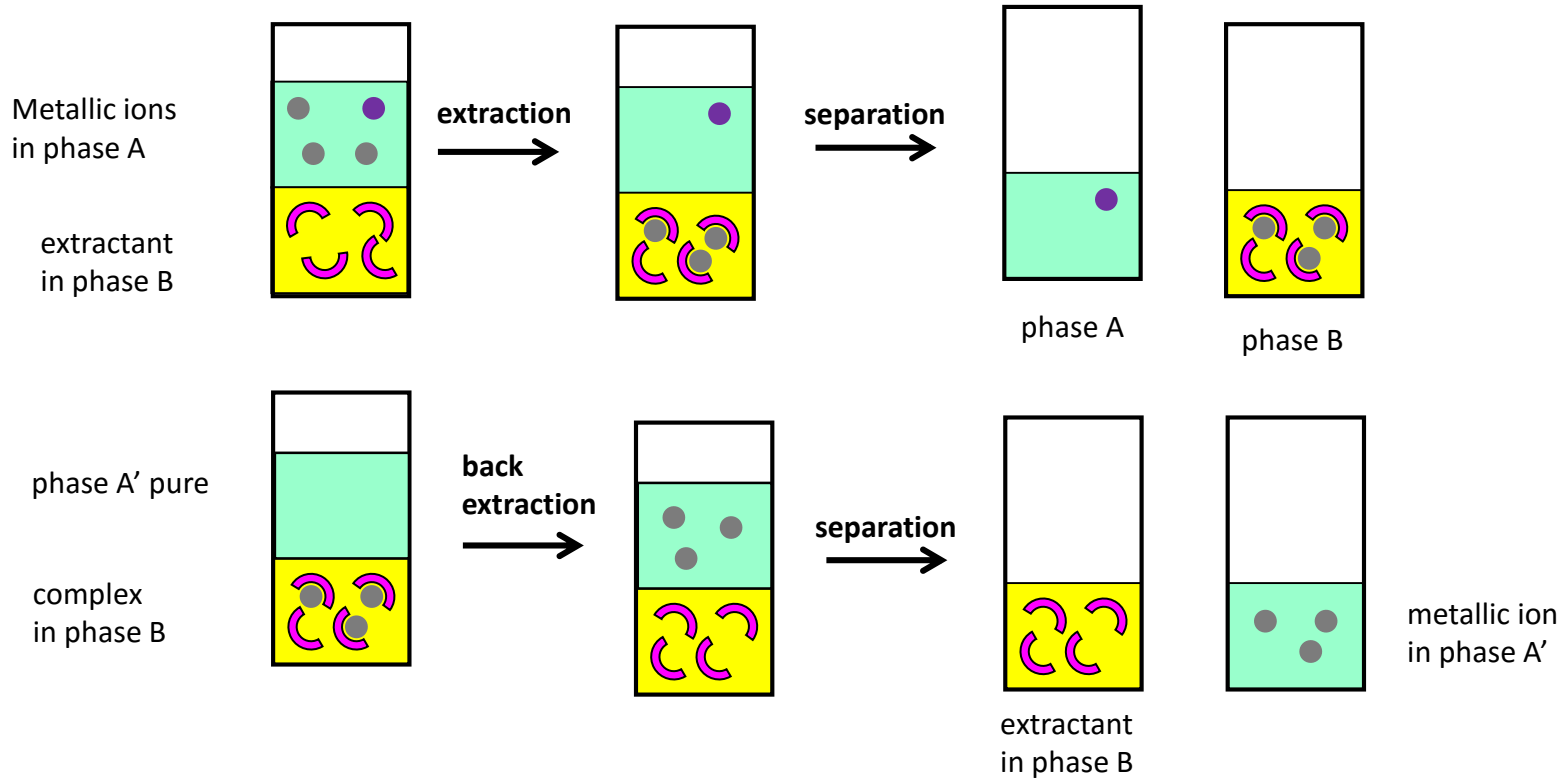


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leaching with strong acids...
mixture of H_2O , Ni(II) , Cu(II) ,
 Ln(III) , Fe(III) , Cr(VI) , Pt(IV) ,
 SO_4^{2-} , Cl^- , NO_3^- , F^- ...

Liquid-liquid extraction

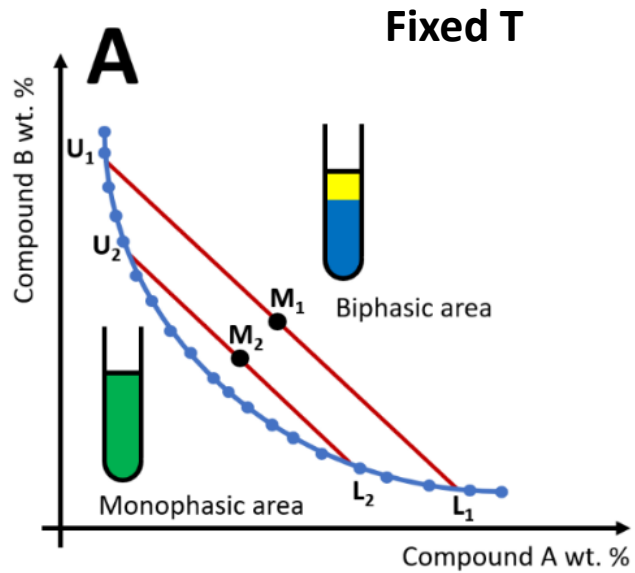


Chemicals in use:

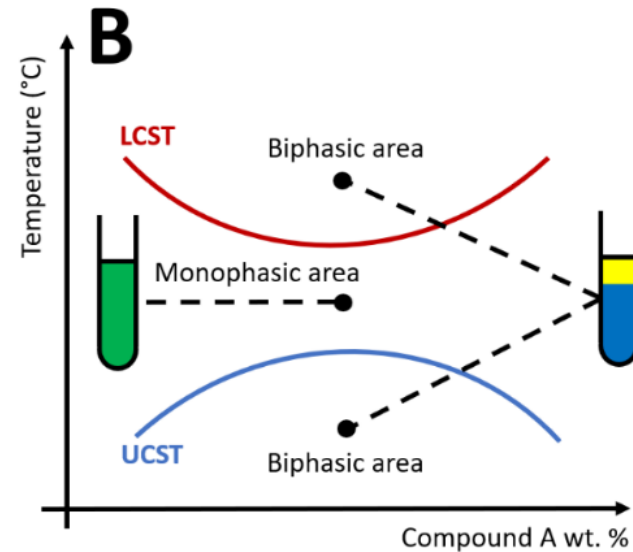
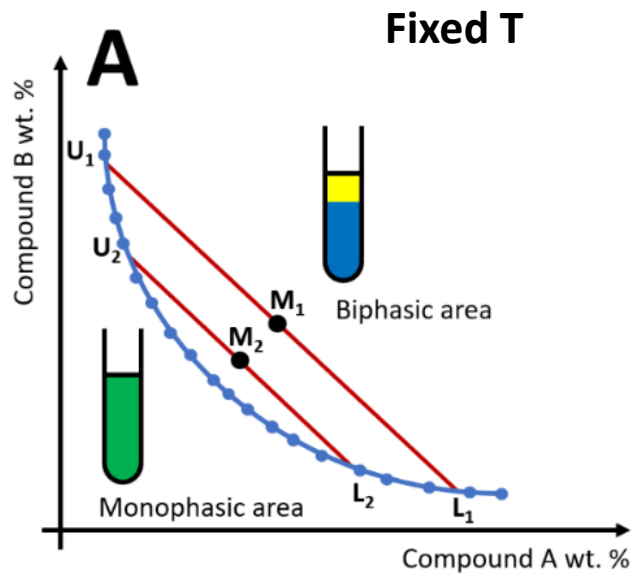
- organic solvents (toluene, hexane....)
- extractants (TBP, DEHBA...)

Can we use less toxic solvents ? Aqueous biphasic solutions, DES, IL....

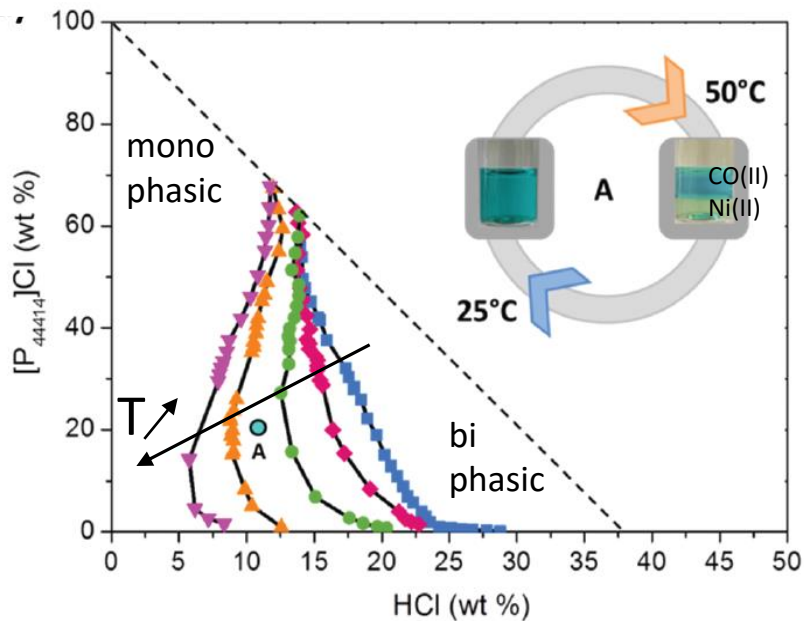
Aqueous Biphasic Systems (ABS) for liquid-liquid extraction



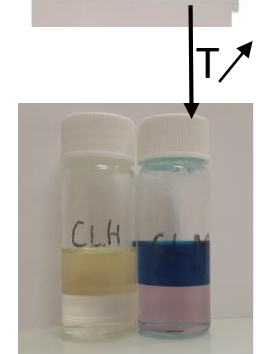
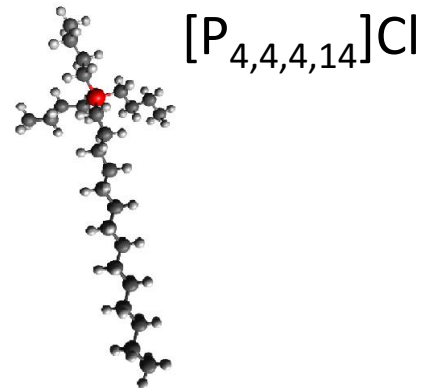
Aqueous Biphasic Systems (ABS) for liquid-liquid extraction



Acidic ABS : $[P_{4,4,4,14}Cl]$ / HCl / H₂O



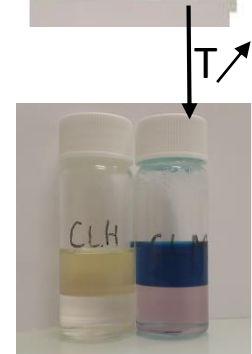
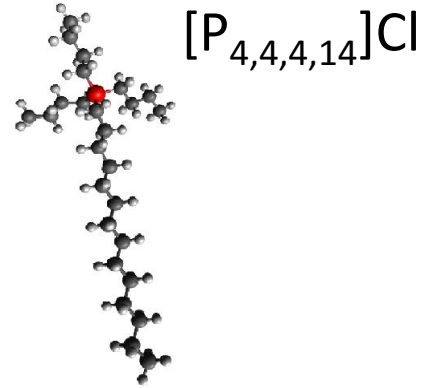
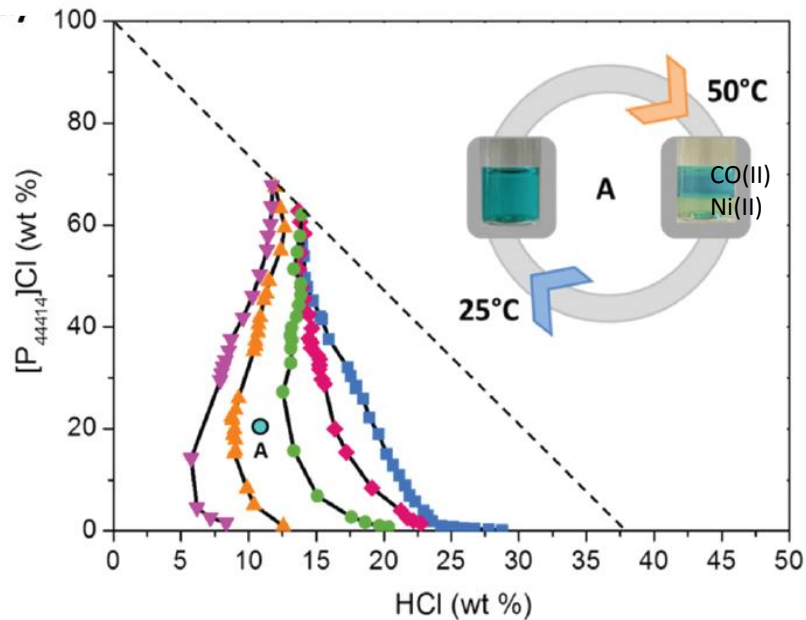
Matthieu Gras, ... Joao Coutinho & Isabelle Billard, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.*, **57** (2018) 1563.



- Thermomorphonic, acidic
- Low Critical Solution Temperature (LCST) : phase separation upon temperature rise
- ABS in presence of HCl or NaCl

IL rich →
Acid rich →

Acidic ABS : $[P_{4,4,4,14}Cl] / HCl / H_2O$

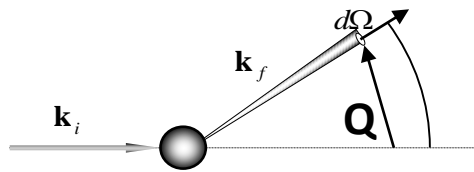


IL rich →
Acid rich →

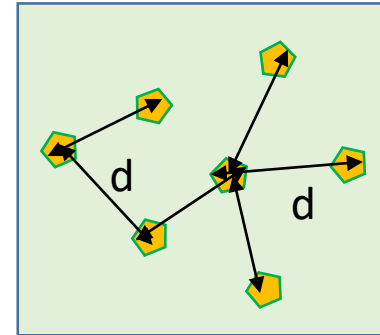
- Phase separation mechanisms vs T and [ions] ?
 - IL structural organisation
 - behaviour of free ions
- Liquid-liquid interface

Structural investigation : SANS

(Small Angle Neutron Scattering)

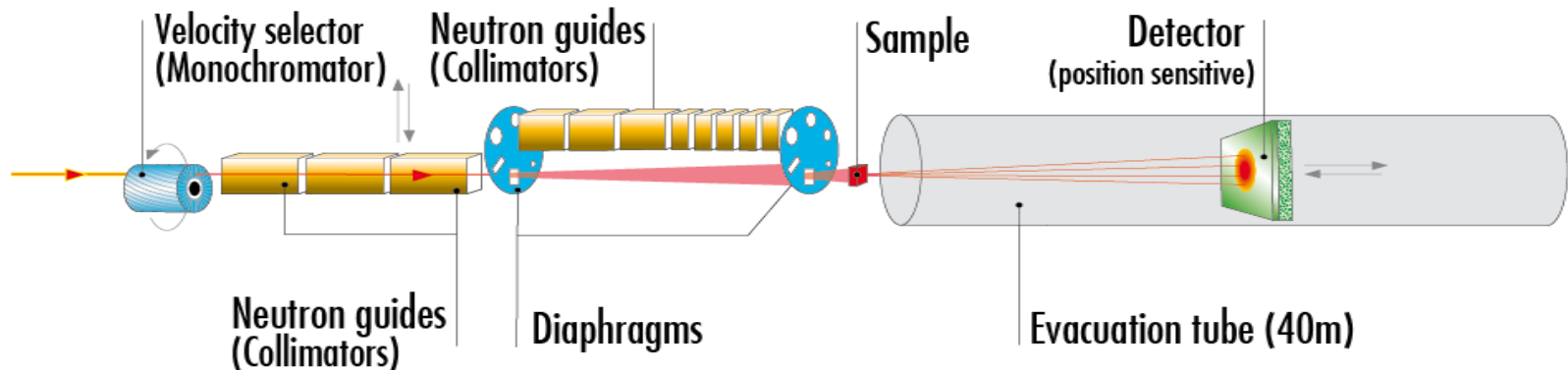


Correlation length d : $Q \sim \frac{2\pi}{d}$



$$I(Q) \sim P(Q) \cdot S(Q)$$

$P(Q)$: form factor (shape of the objects)
 $S(Q)$: structure factor (organization)

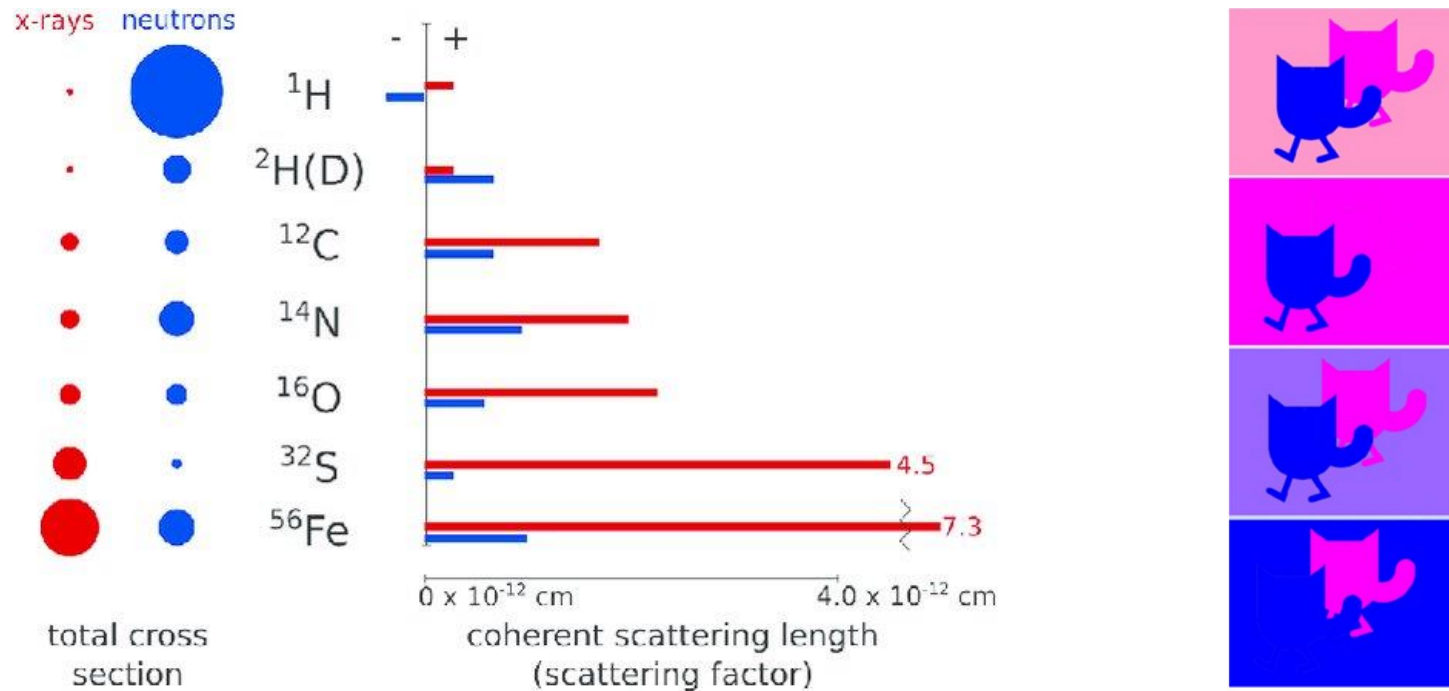


Distances $\sim 1-500$ nm

D11, ILL (Grenoble, France)

Structural investigation : SANS (Small Angle Neutron Scattering)

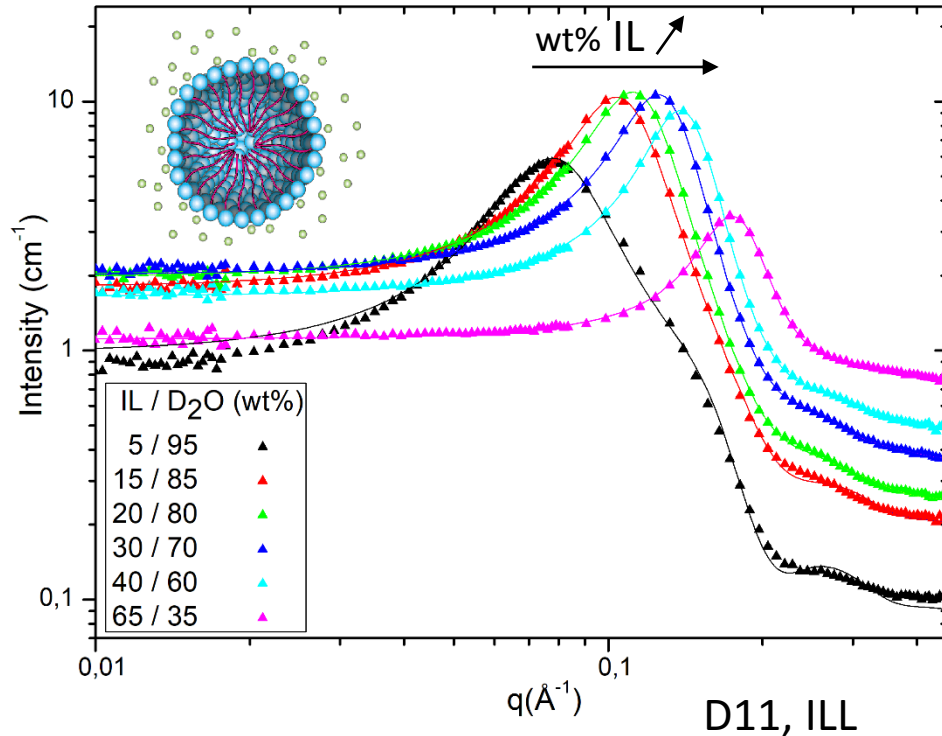
H/D contrast with neutron scattering



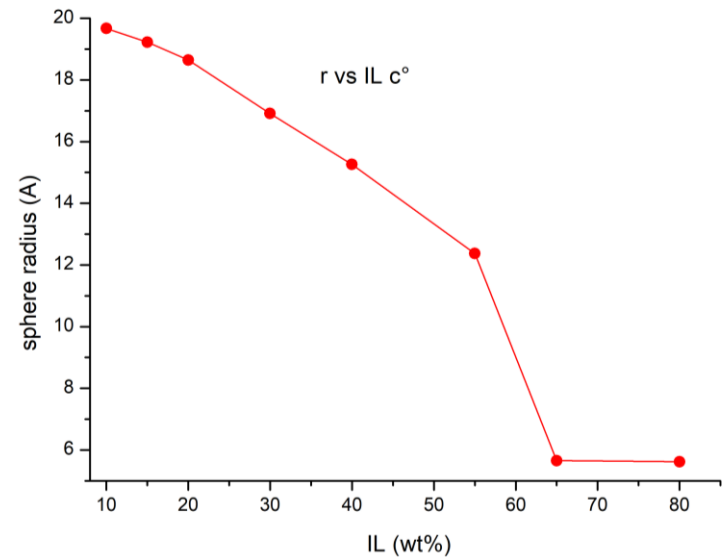
>>> Hydrogenated IL in deuterated solvent.

Binary mixture [P_{4,4,4,14}Cl] / D₂O

Structure from SANS



Micelles radius $\sim 17 \text{ \AA}$:
 \sim length of the cation



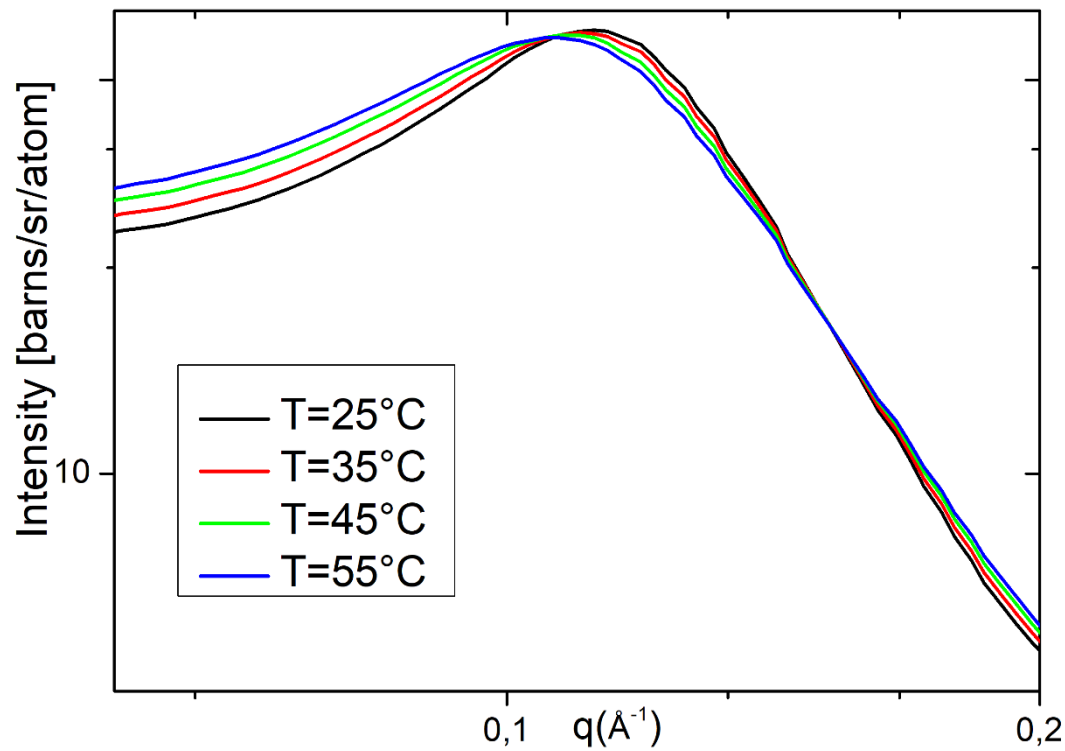
Spherical micelles dispersed in solution due to electrostatic interactions

Form factor : hard spheres (micelles)

Structure factor : hard spheres (larger radius)

Binary mixture [P_{4,4,4,14}Cl] / D₂O

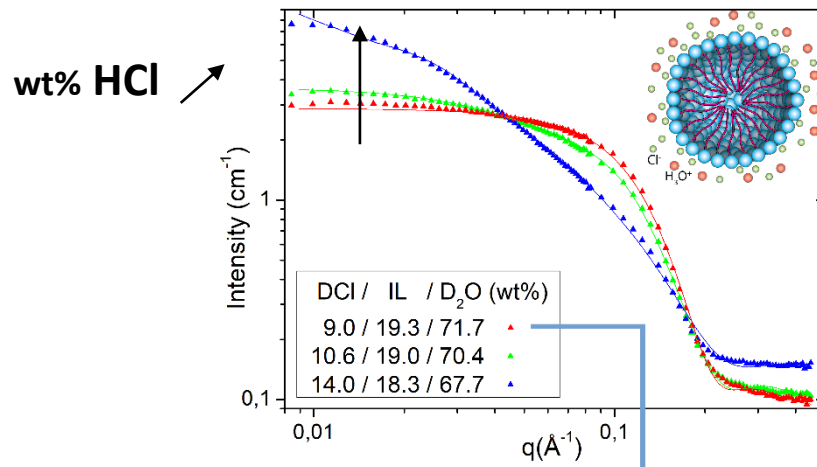
Temperature dependence



no structural
modification over the
temperature range of
the phase separation
in corresponding
acidic solutions

Acidic ABS : [P_{4,4,4,14}Cl] / DCI / D₂O

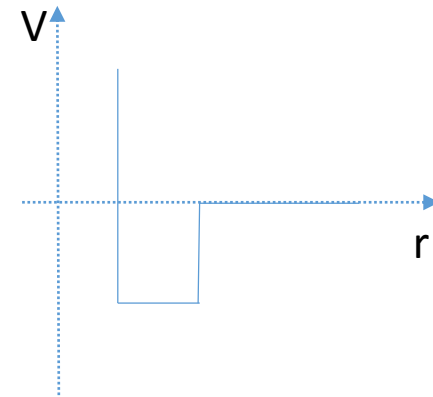
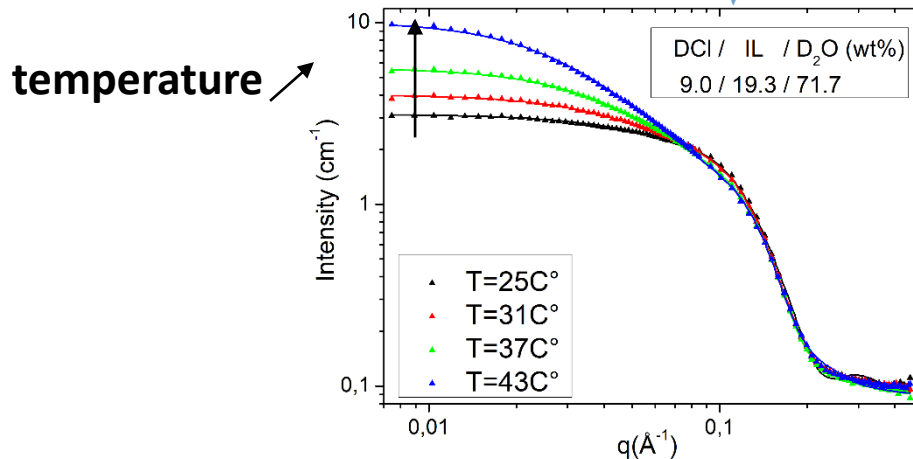
Structure from SANS



Micelles aggregation upon acid addition or temperature rise

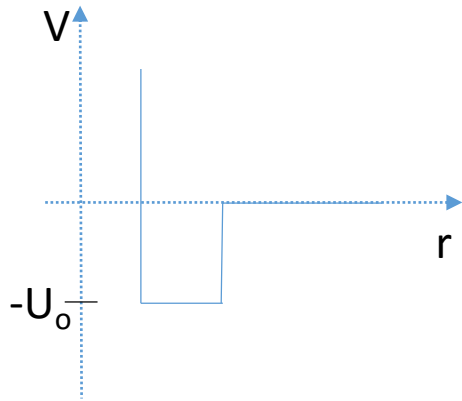
Form factor : hard spheres
(spherical micelles)

Structure factor : **sticky hard spheres** (larger radius)

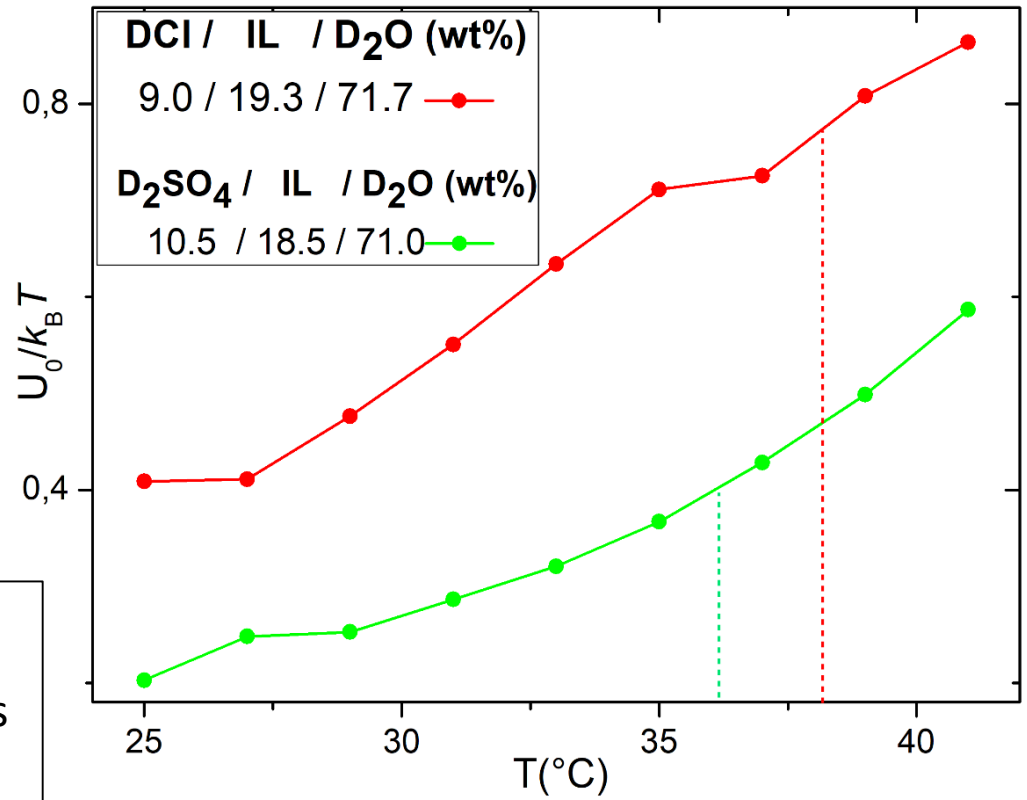


D11, ILL (France)

Acidic ABS : [P_{4,4,4,14}Cl] / DCI / D₂O



Stickiness $\sim kT$
 >> aggregation of the micelles
 >> phase separation.



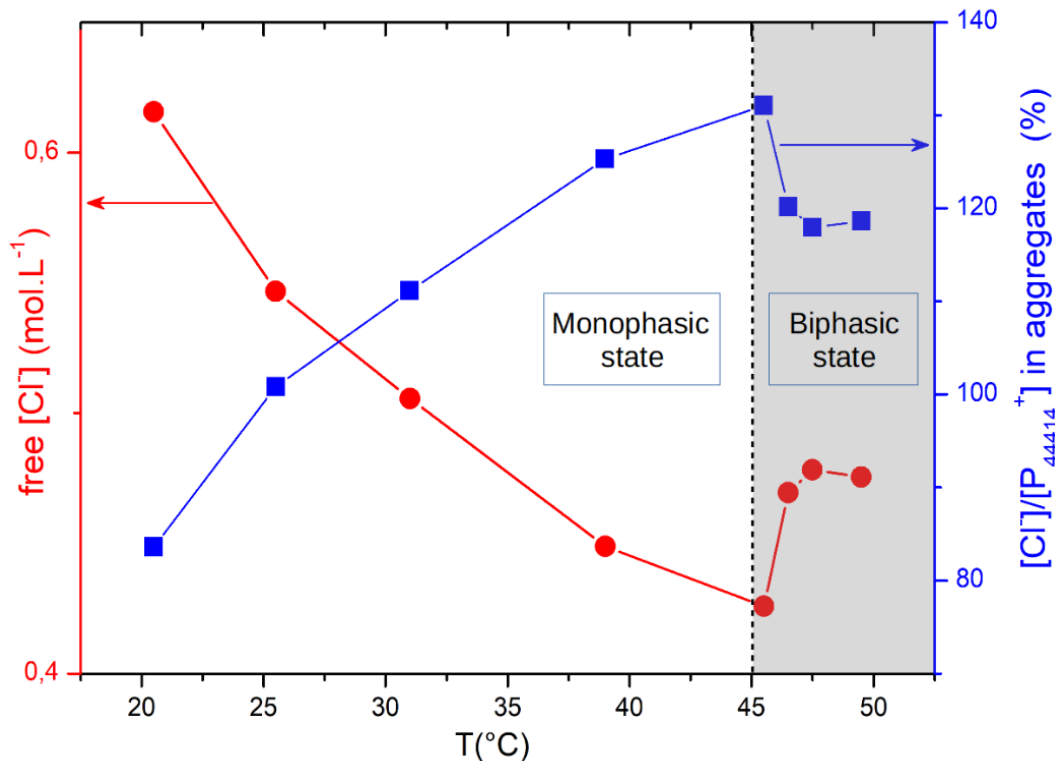
--- Phase separation temperature

Phase separation mechanisms with temperature?

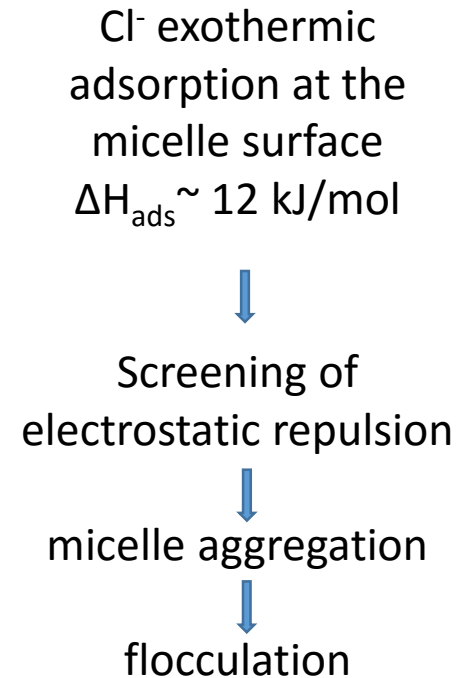
What causes the increase of stickiness ?
>> increase of electrostatic screening

[P_{4,4,4,14}Cl], NaCl, H₂O

Free Cl⁻ titration



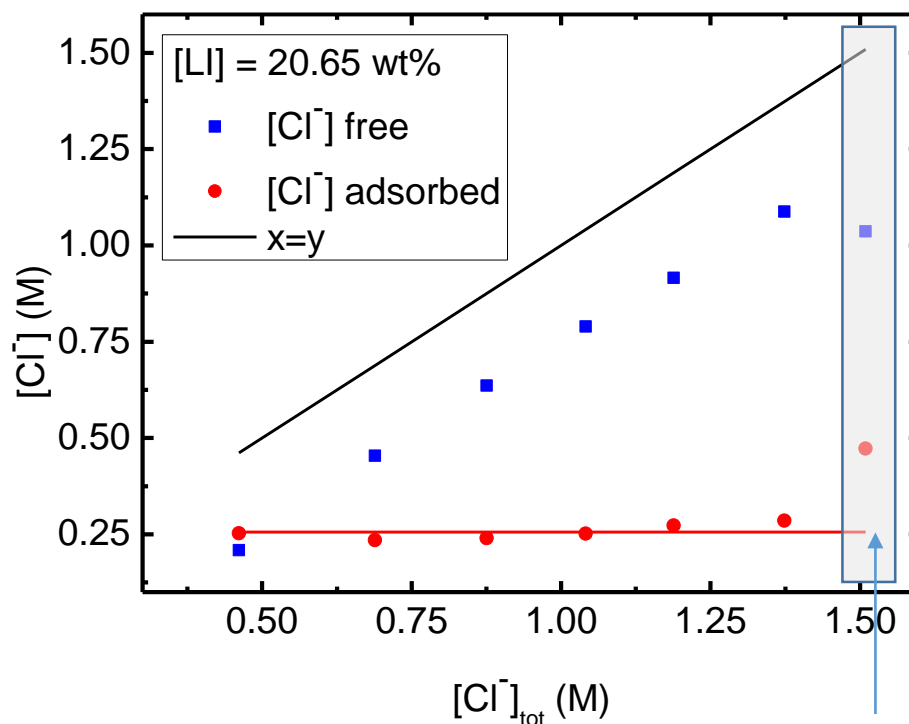
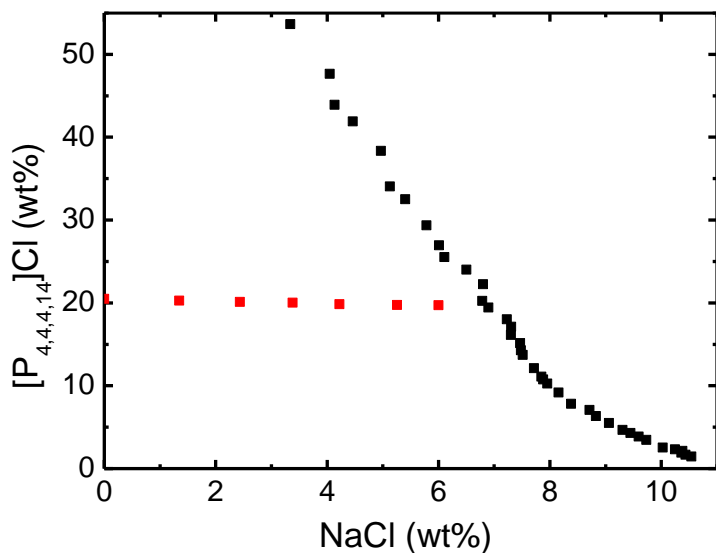
free [Cl⁻] decreases with temperature:



Phase separation mechanisms with [ions] ?

Does the addition of charges also cause the adsorption at the micelle surface ?

Free Cl⁻ titration

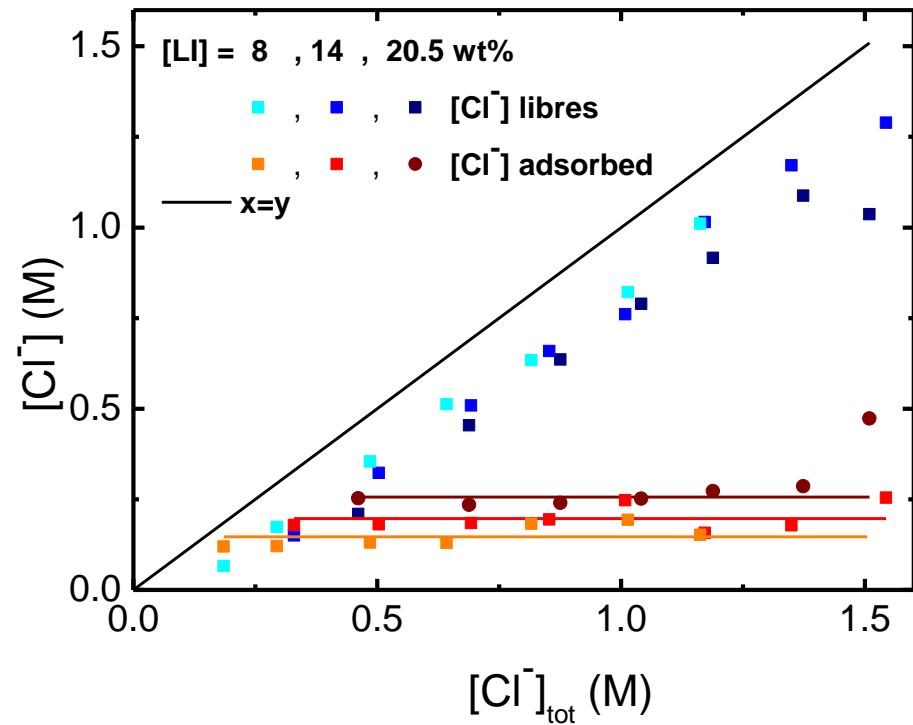
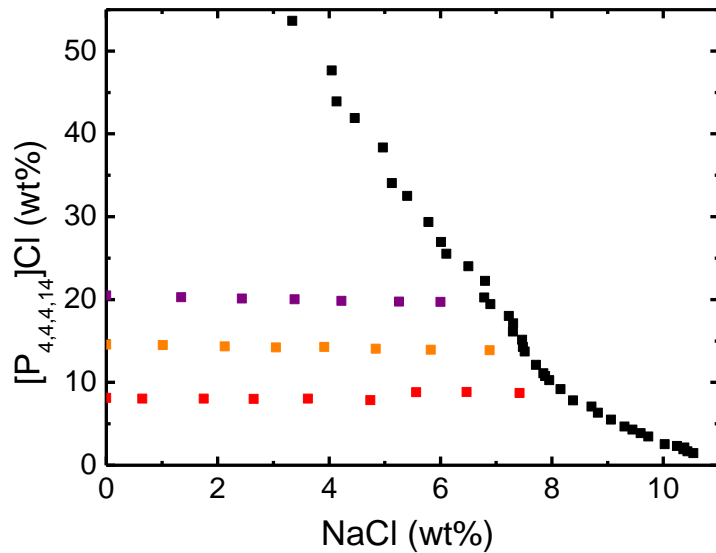


$$[Cl^-]_{ads} = 1 - [Cl^-]_{free}$$

Specific Cl⁻ electrode
limit of linearity

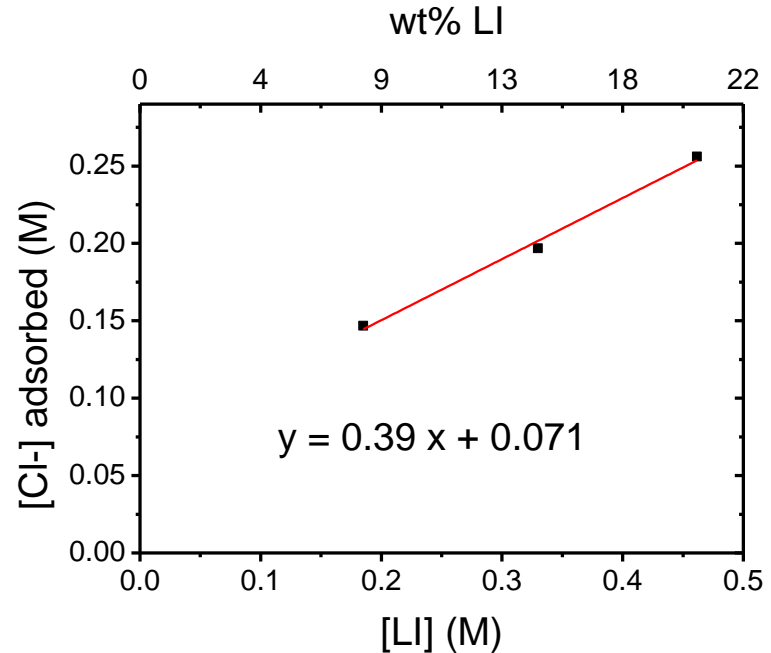
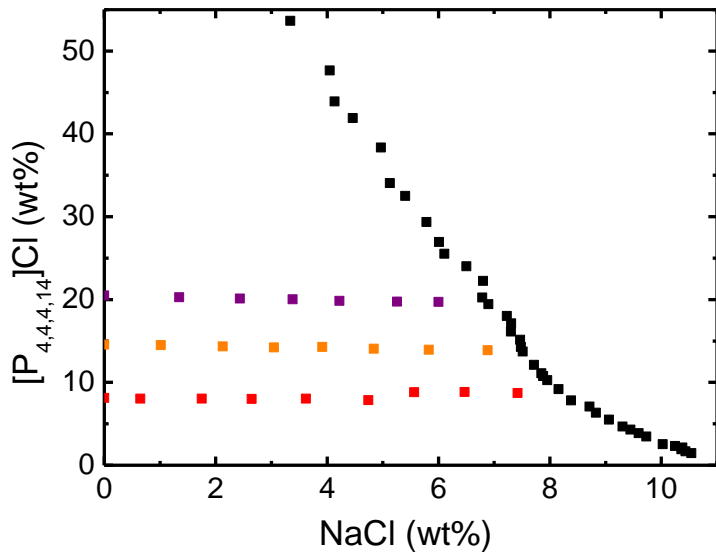
Phase separation mechanisms with [ions] ?

Does the addition of charges also cause the adsorption at the micelle surface ?



Phase separation mechanisms with [ions] ?

Does the addition of charges also cause the adsorption at the micelle surface ?

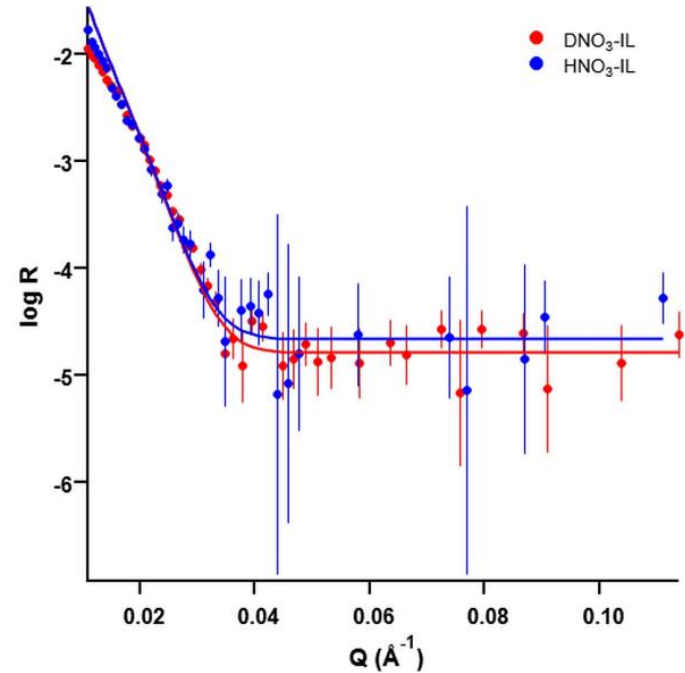
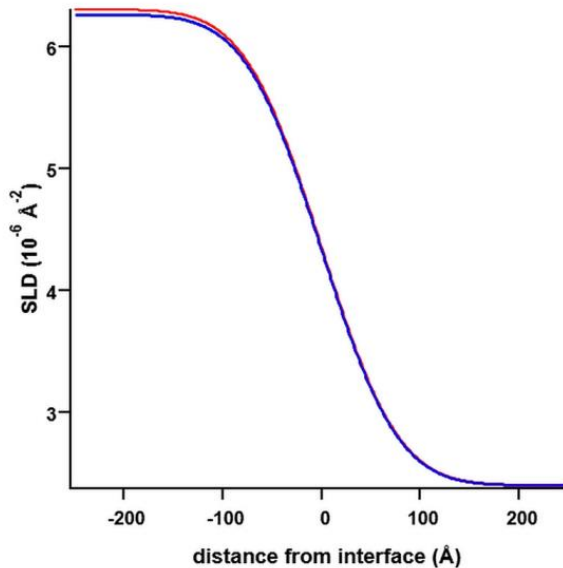
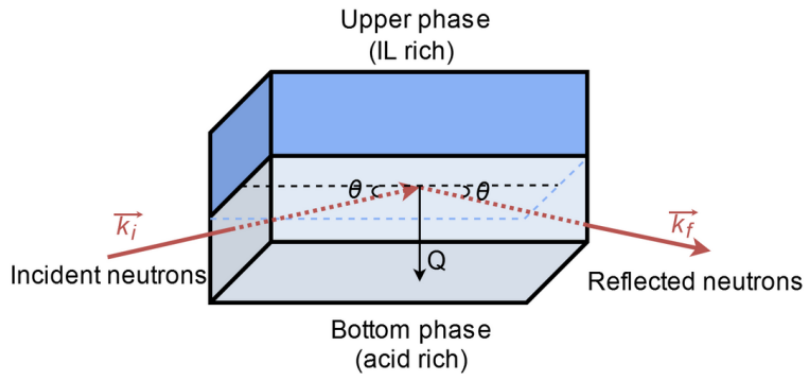


40% Cl^- adsorbed at the micelle surface, independent of $[NaCl]$:
screening of the interactions through the ionic strength of the solution

→ *Modelling of electrostatic interaction through regulation charge theory in order to understand the role of solvent, electrical double layer and adsorption.*

Liquid-liquid interface

Neutron reflectometry



IL/DNO₃ /D₂O (29,4/4,8/65,8 wt%)

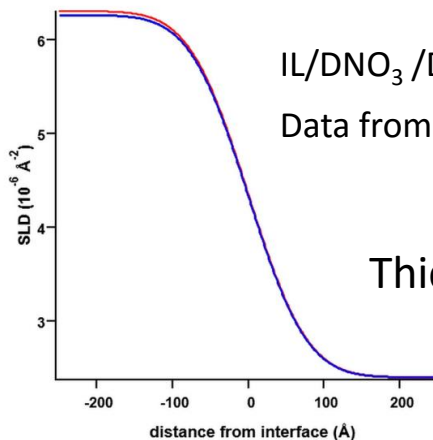
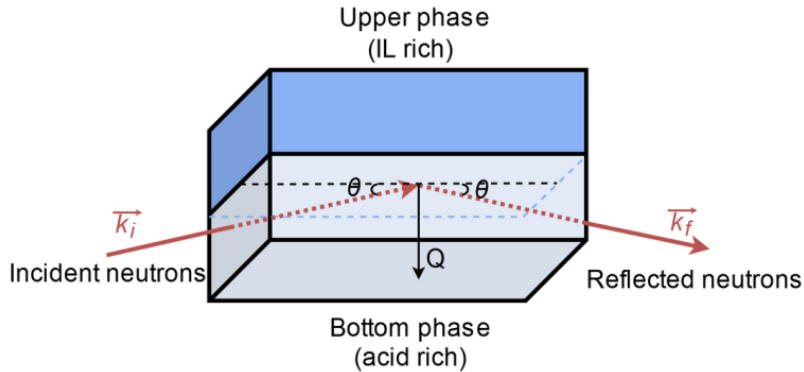
Data from FIGARO (ILL)

Thickness of the interface :

$$\sigma = 65 \text{ \AA}$$

Liquid-liquid interface

Neutron reflectometry



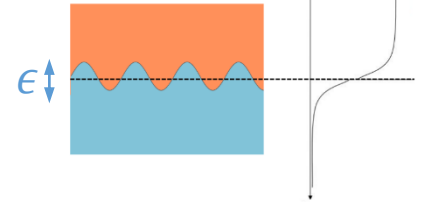
IL/DNO₃/D₂O (29,4/4,8/65,8 wt%)
Data from FIGARO (ILL)

Thickness of the interface :
 $\sigma = 65 \text{ \AA}$

Surface tension $\sim 0.7 \text{ mN/m}$

-> amplitude of capillary wave:

$$\epsilon^2 = \frac{k_B T}{2\pi\gamma} \ln\left(\frac{\Lambda}{\xi}\right)$$



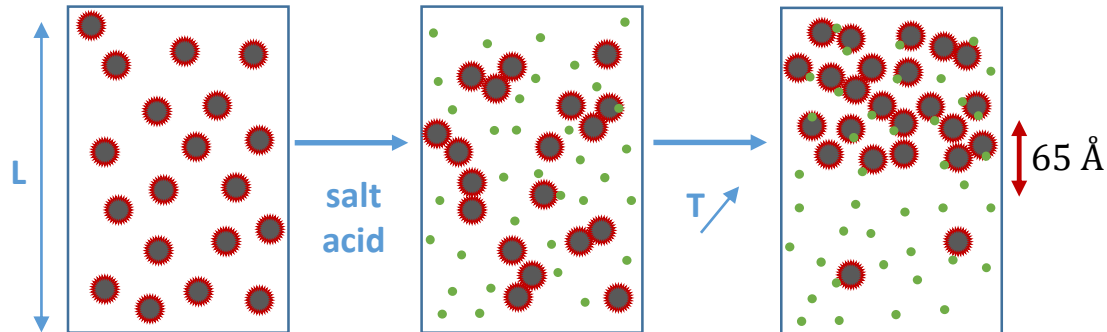
With $\Lambda = \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{\Delta\rho g}}$ capillary length

ξ : characteristic molecular length

$$\epsilon \sim 40 \text{ \AA}$$

>> can we discriminate between a model of fluctuating surfactant at the surface with amplitude of 4 nm, or micelle concentration decreasing over the length of 2 micelles diameters (= 6 nm) ?

Summary and perspectives



Phase separation in acidic $[P_{4,4,4,14}][Cl]$ LCST solution:

- **Self-aggregation** of IL in water in micelles dispersed by electrostatic interactions
- **Different screening** mechanism in presence of ions (acid or salt) with concentration and temperature
- **exothermic adsorption of Cl^- ions** compensates for the entropy loss
- **ionic/molecular adsorption at the micelle surface** is a possible general mechanism for the LCST in molecular systems.

> Do complexed **metallic ions migrate** toward their preferential phase in following the same mechanism ?

Collaborators



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Ralf Schweins, ILL

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