

# Self-Assembling Amphiphilic Systems

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Funktionen & Anwendungen

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# It's the amphiphile content that matters

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Low surfactant content, low energy input: emulsions  
(usually micrometer size, very instable)

Low surfactant content, high energy input: nanoemulsions  
(usually nanometer size, slightly kinetically stable)

High surfactant content, just thermal energy: microemulsions  
(lower nanometer size, thermodynamically stable)

Non-amphiphile systems: *e.g.* Pickering emulsions



# Microemulsions

thermodynamically stable, macroscopically homogeneous  
but nano-structured phases of at least 3 components

(A) — (B) — (C)

hydrophilic — hydrophobic — amphiphilic  
component

water  
glycerol  
monomers

*n*-alkanes  
triglycerides, monomers  
super-critical fluids

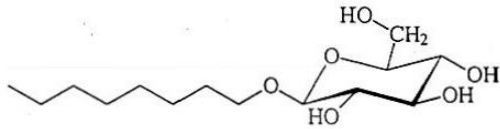
non-ionic  
& ionic  
surfactants

# Binary Water – Surfactant Systems / Surfactant types

## non-ionic surfactants



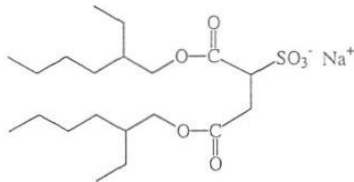
ethylene glycol monoalkyl ether (C<sub>1</sub>E<sub>j</sub>)



alkylpolyglucoside (C<sub>1</sub>G<sub>j</sub>)

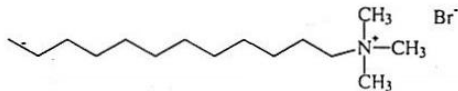
## ionic surfactants

anionic



sodium bis(2-ethylhexyl) sulphosuccinate (AOT)

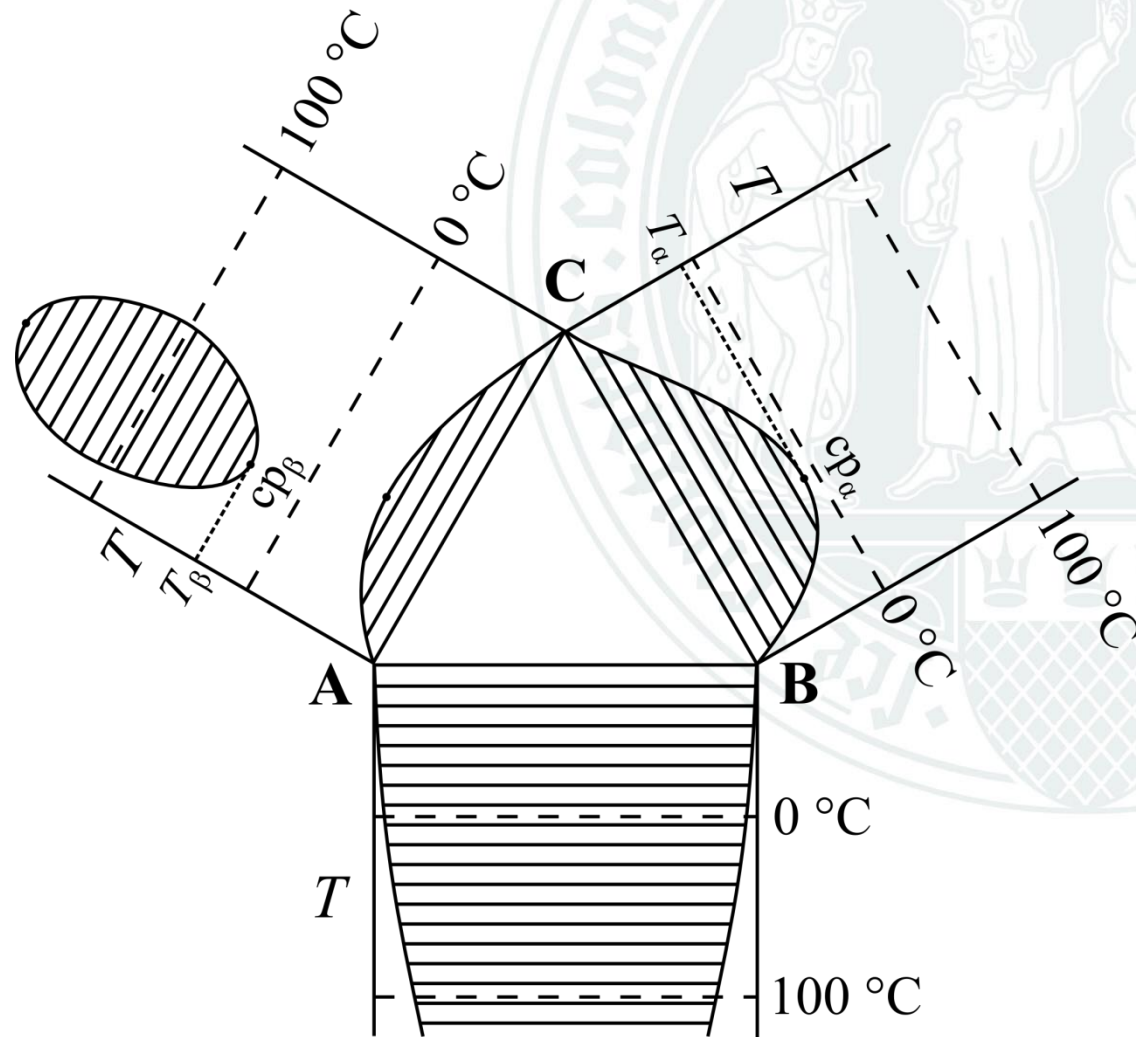
cationic



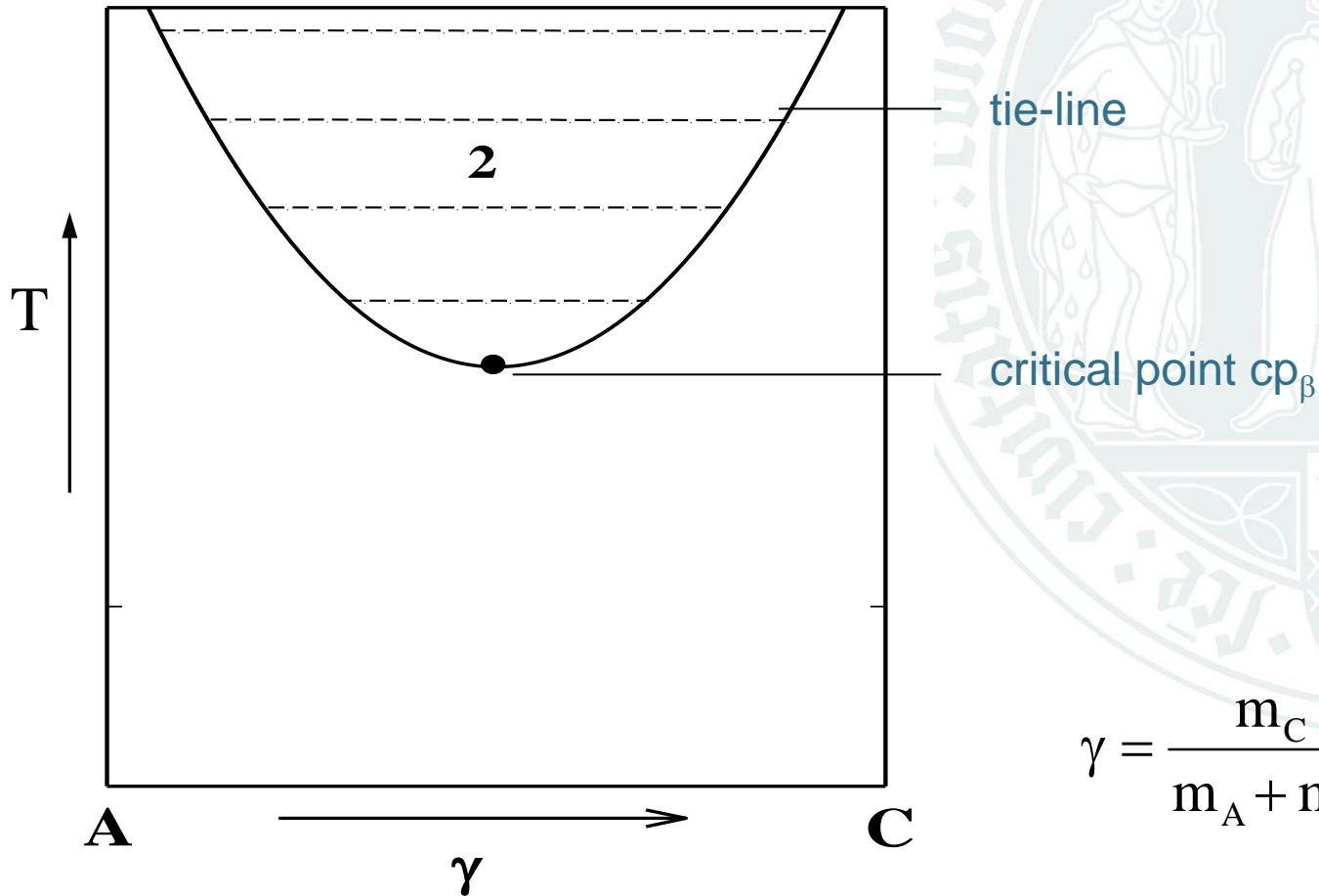
dodecyl trimethylammonium bromide (DTAB)



# Binary side-systems



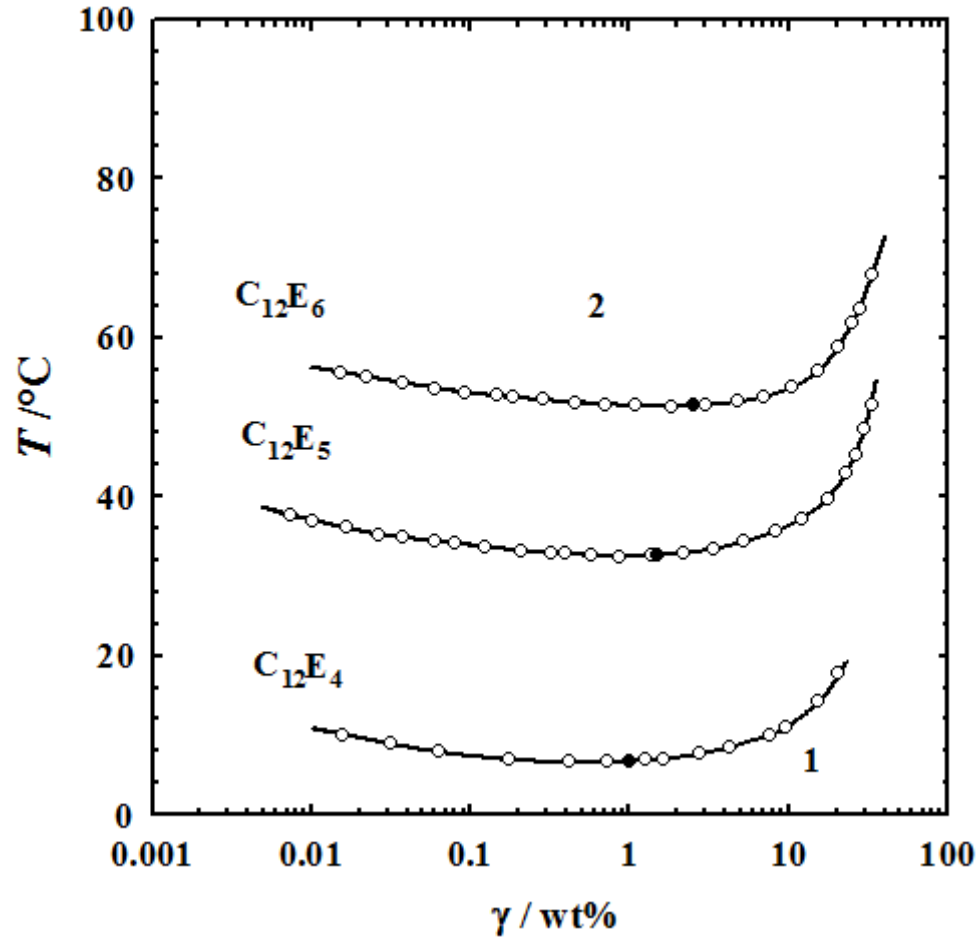
# Water (A) – C<sub>i</sub>E<sub>j</sub> (B) Systems / upper miscibility gap



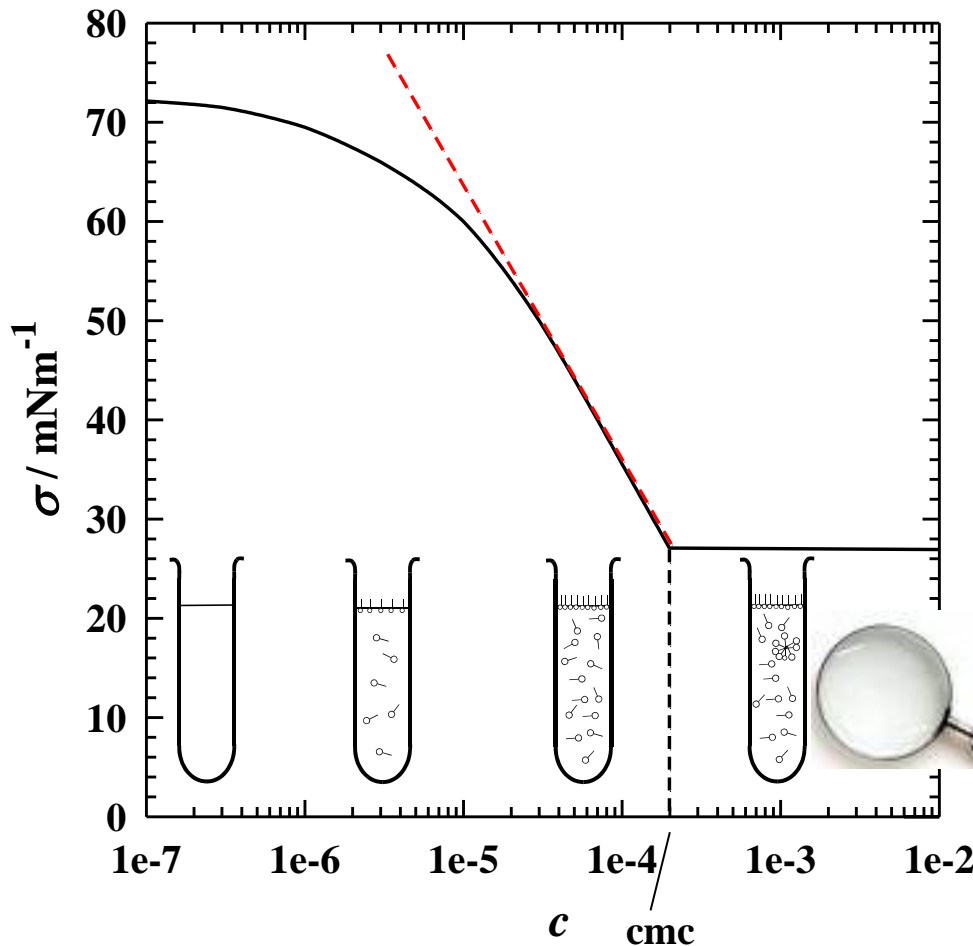
$$\gamma = \frac{m_C}{m_A + m_C}$$



# Water (A) – C<sub>12</sub>E<sub>j</sub> (B) / Variation of *j*



# Water (A) – C<sub>i</sub>E<sub>j</sub> (B) / Micelle formation - cmc



Surface tension:

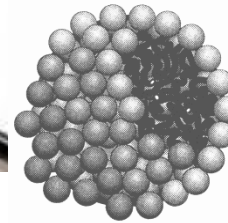
$$\sigma = \left. \frac{dE}{dA} \right|_{p,T}$$

Gibbs adsorptions isotherm:

$$\Gamma = - \left. \frac{1}{RT} \frac{d\sigma}{d \ln c} \right|_{p,T}$$

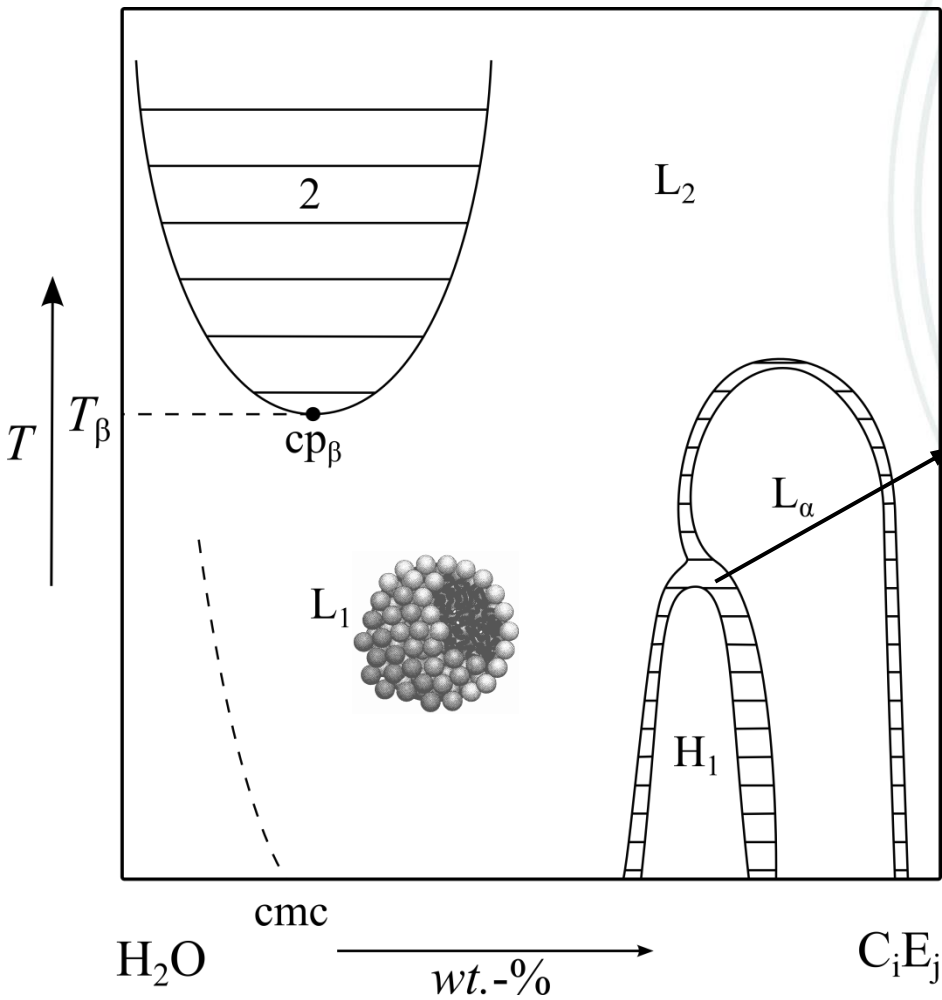
Surfactant head group area:

$$a = \frac{1}{N_A \Gamma}$$





# Water – C<sub>i</sub>E<sub>j</sub> Systems / Liquid crystalline phases



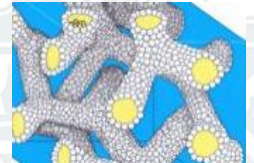
micellar cubic ( $\text{I}_1$ ):



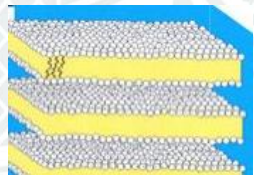
hexagonal ( $\text{H}_1$ ):



bicontinuous cubic ( $\text{V}_1$ ):

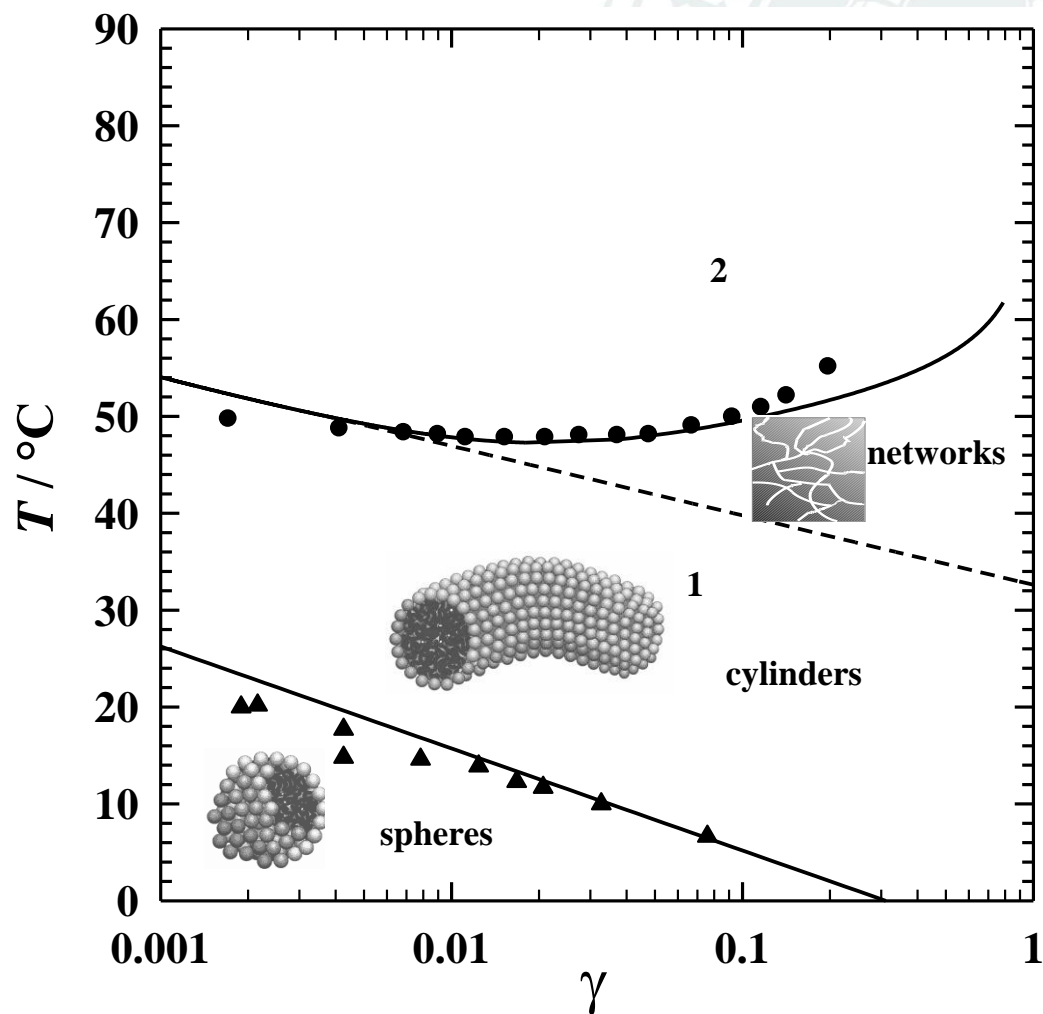


lamellar ( $\text{L}_\alpha$ ):

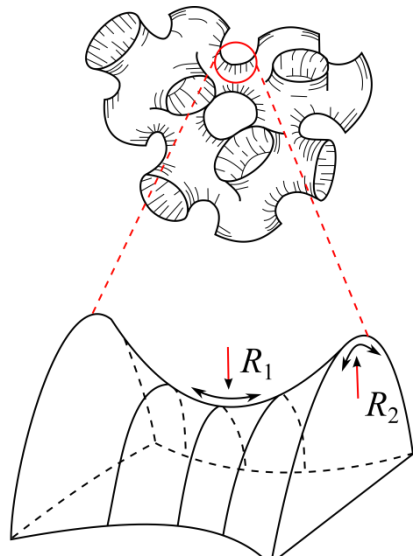


+ inverted liquid crystalline phases:  
 $\text{V}_2, \text{H}_2, \text{I}_2$

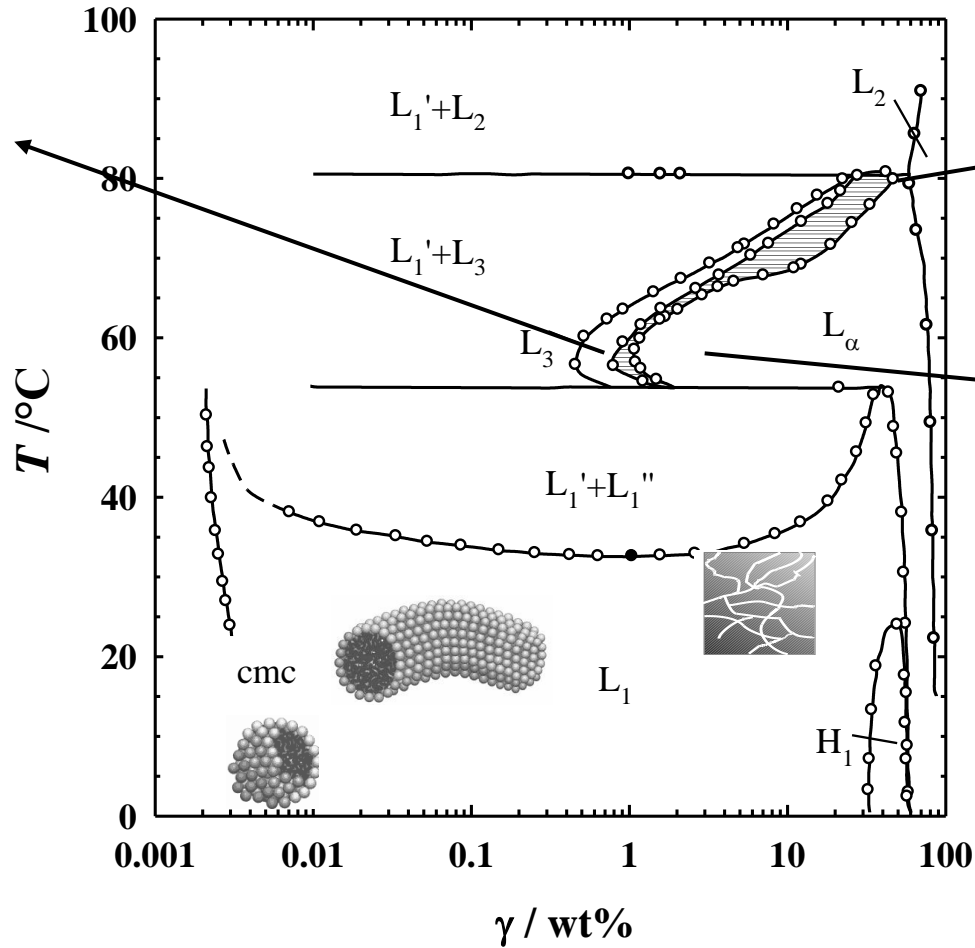
# Water – C<sub>12</sub>E<sub>6</sub> / more self-assembly



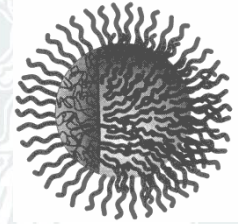
# Water – C<sub>12</sub>E<sub>5</sub> System / dilute self-assembled phases



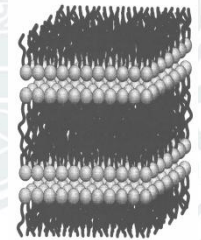
L<sub>3</sub>: isotropic bi-layer sponge-phase



L<sub>2</sub>: reversed micelles



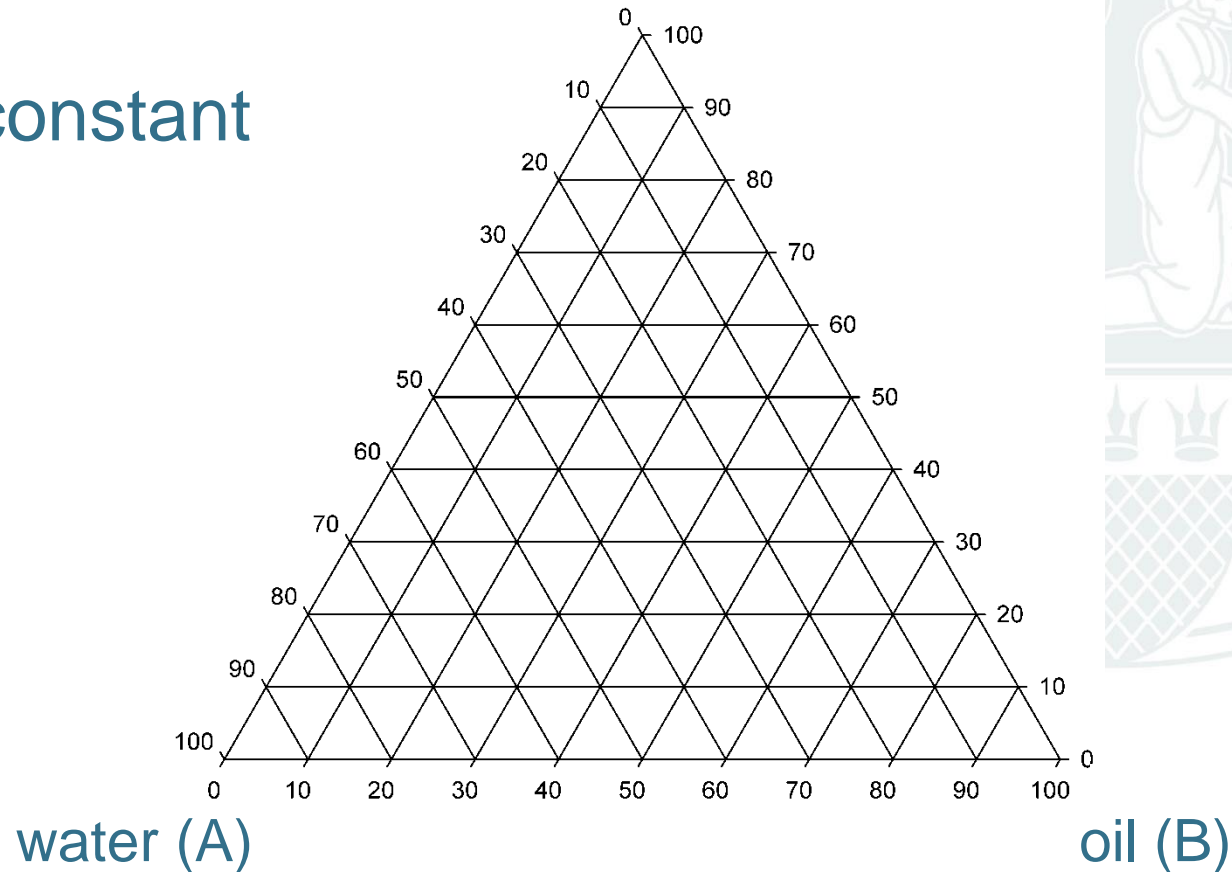
dilute lamellae



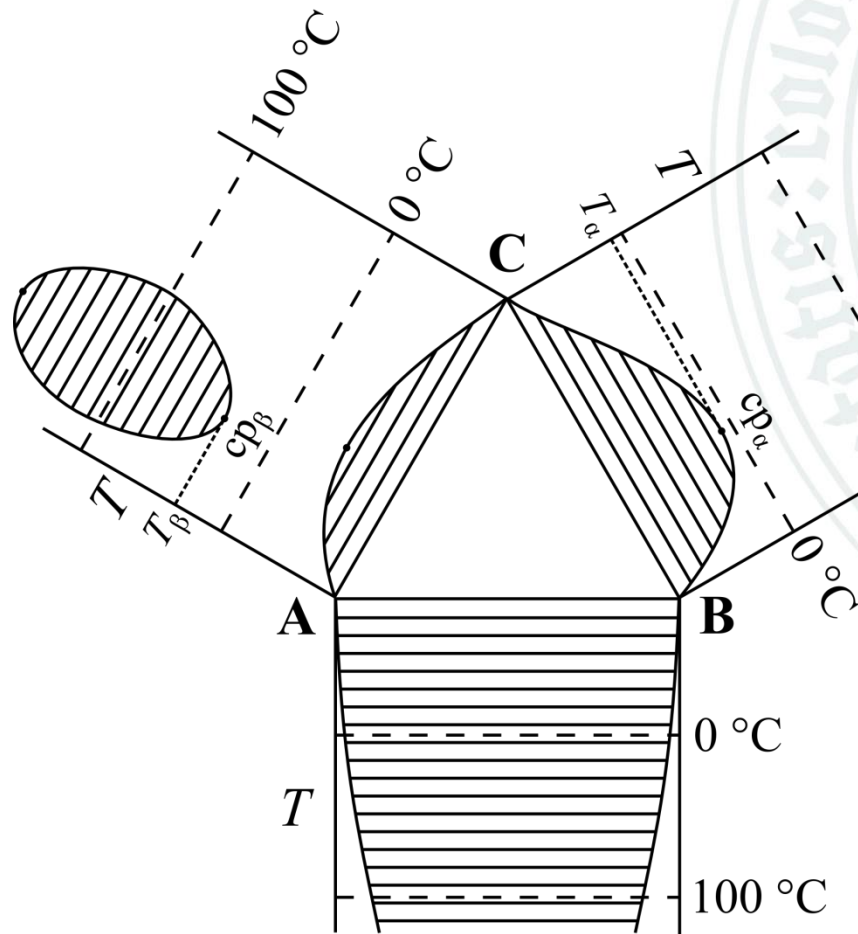
# Ternary microemulsion systems / Gibbs phase triangle

non – ionic surfactant (C)

$T, p = \text{constant}$



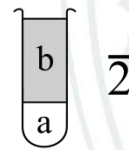
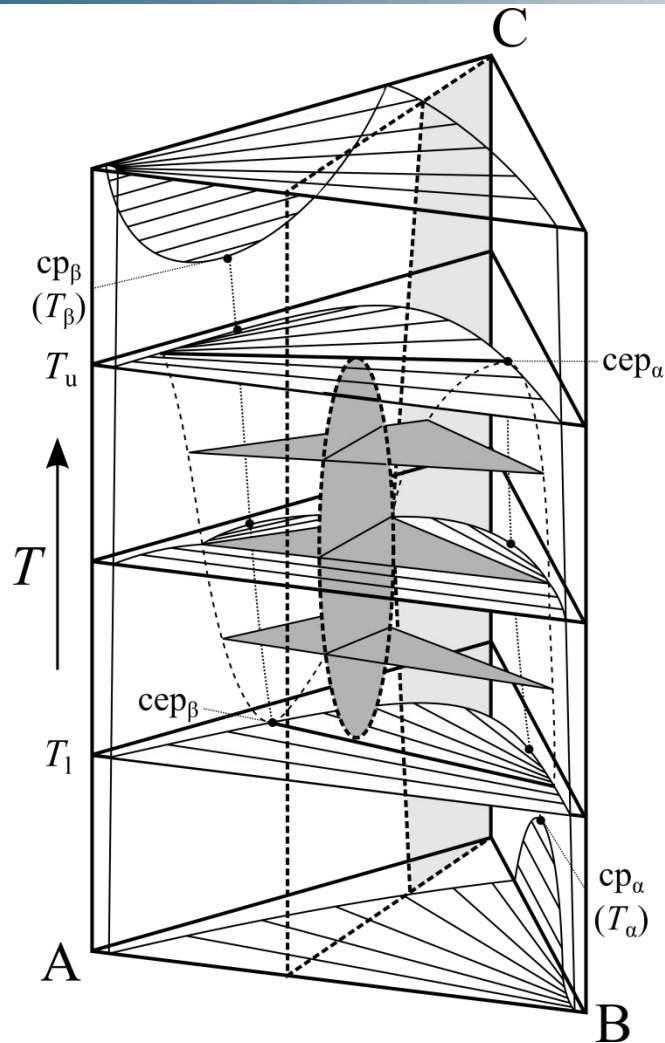
# Gibbs phase prism



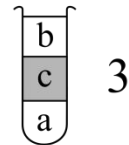
$p = \text{constant}$



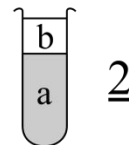
# Sections through the phase prism



$\bar{2}$



3



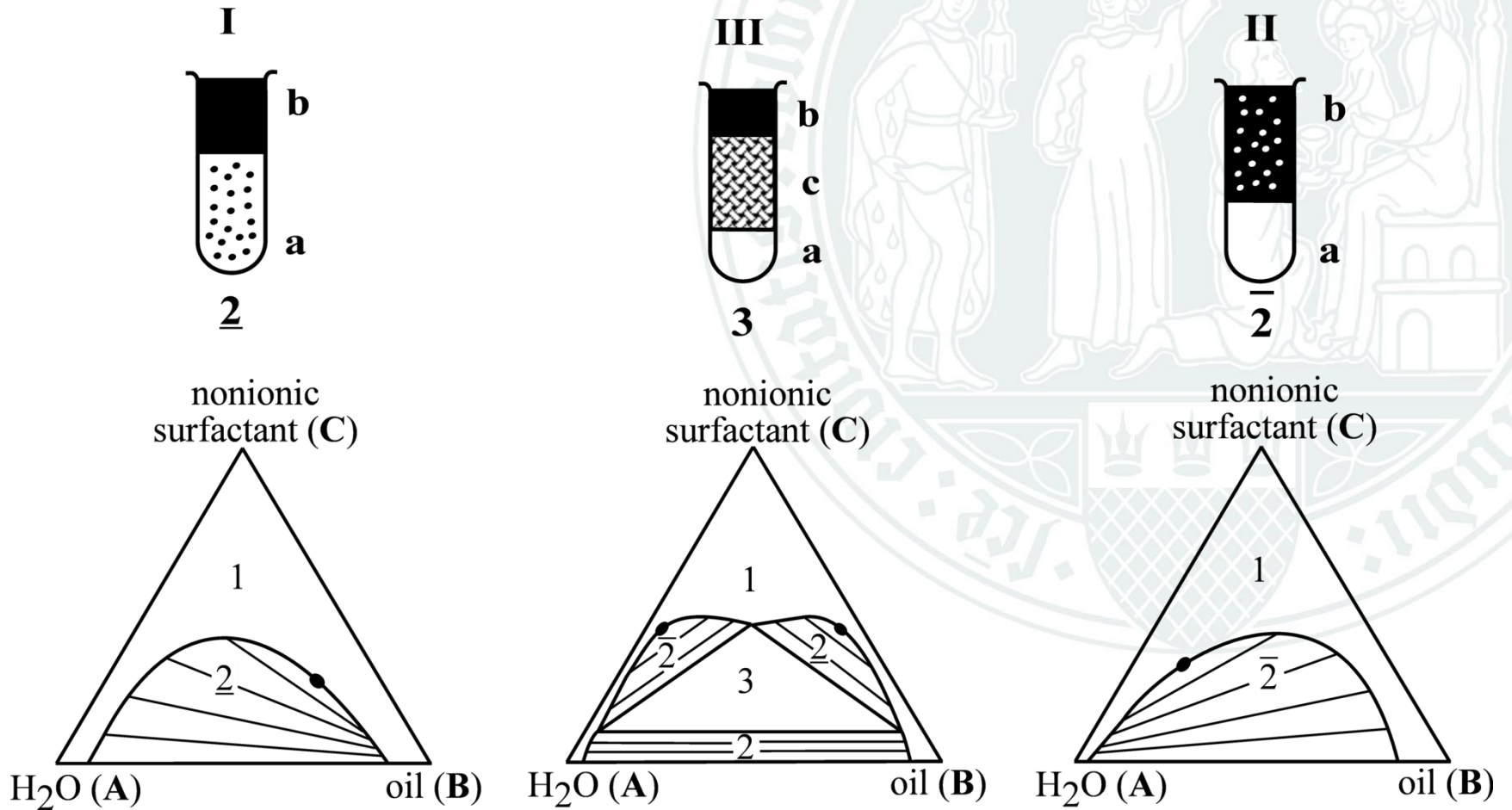
$\bar{2}$

$$\alpha = \frac{m_B}{m_A + m_B}$$

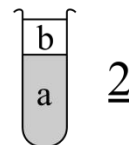
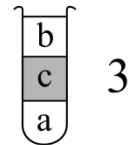
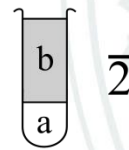
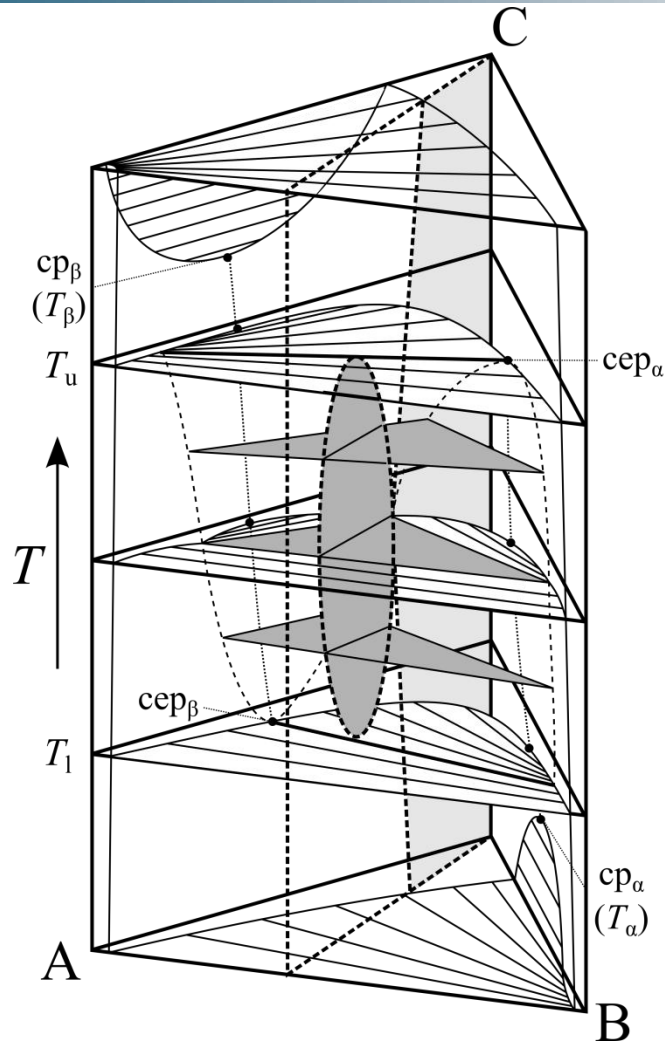
$$\gamma = \frac{m_C}{m_A + m_B + m_C}$$



# Isothermal sections - phase inversion



# Sections through the phase prism



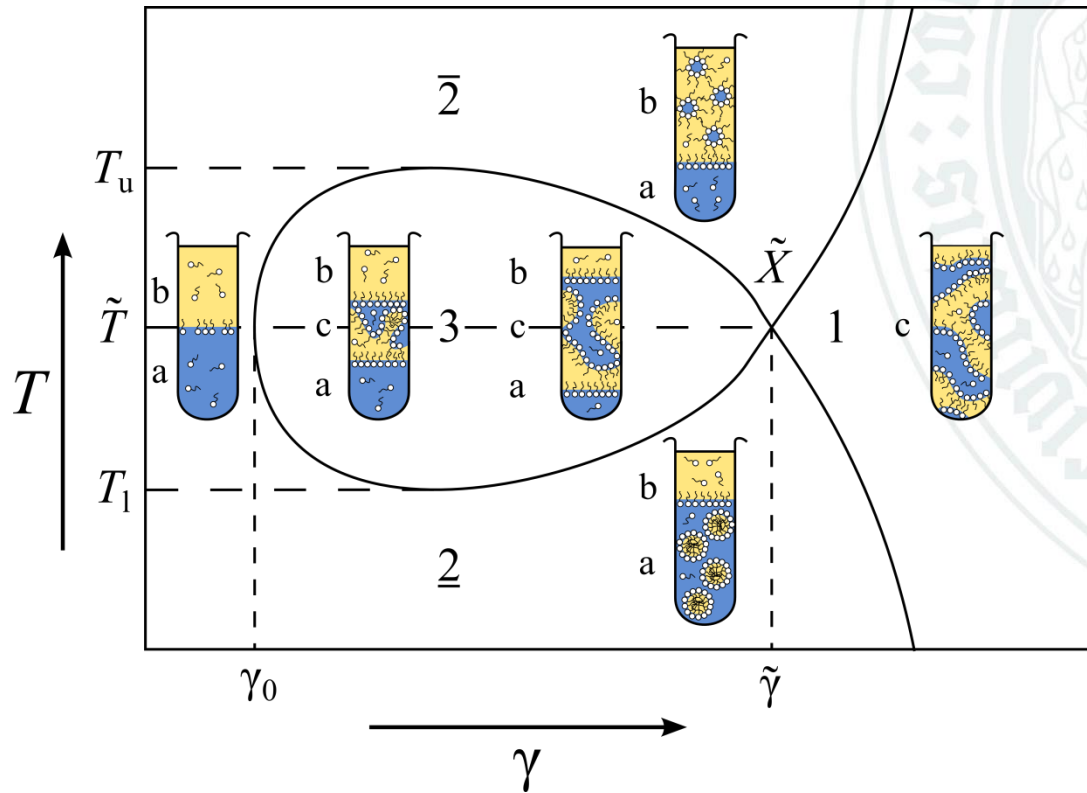
$$\alpha = \frac{m_B}{m_A + m_B}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{m_C}{m_A + m_B + m_C}$$





# Isoplethal $T(\gamma)$ -section I



Measure of

Efficiency:

$\tilde{\gamma}$

Phase inversion:

$\tilde{T}$

Monomeric  
solubility:

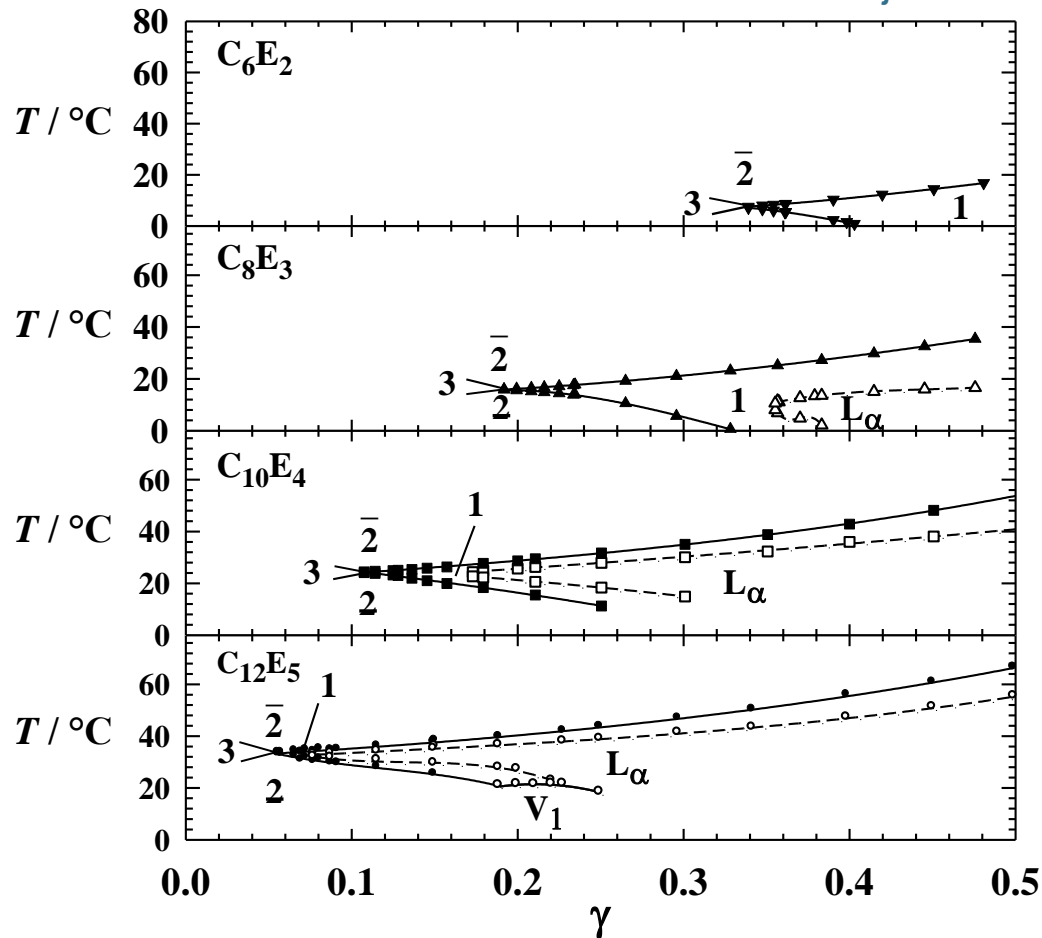
$\gamma_0$

$$\Phi = 0.50 = \text{const.}$$



# Isoplethal $T(\gamma)$ -section II

$\text{H}_2\text{O} - n\text{-octane} - \text{C}_i\text{E}_j$

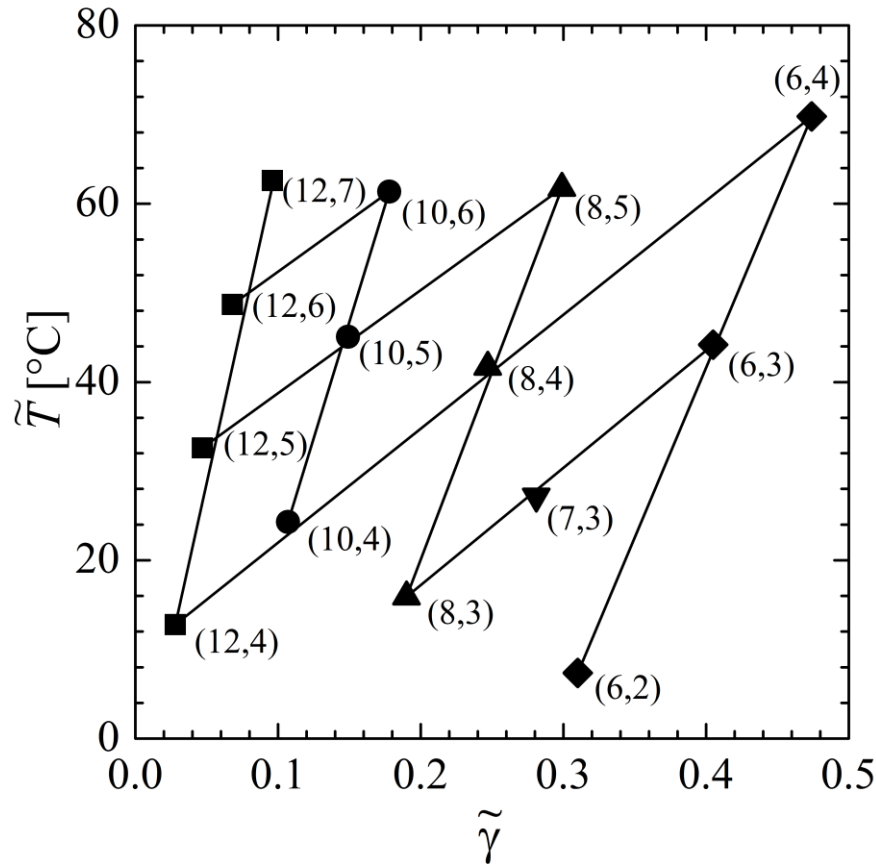


$\Phi = 0.50 = \text{const.}$



# Efficiency – Phase inversion temperature

$\text{H}_2\text{O} - n\text{-octane} - \text{C}_i\text{E}_j$



$\Phi = 0.50 = \text{const.}$



# Microstructure

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## Techniques:

direct: Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM)

indirect: Scattering Techniques

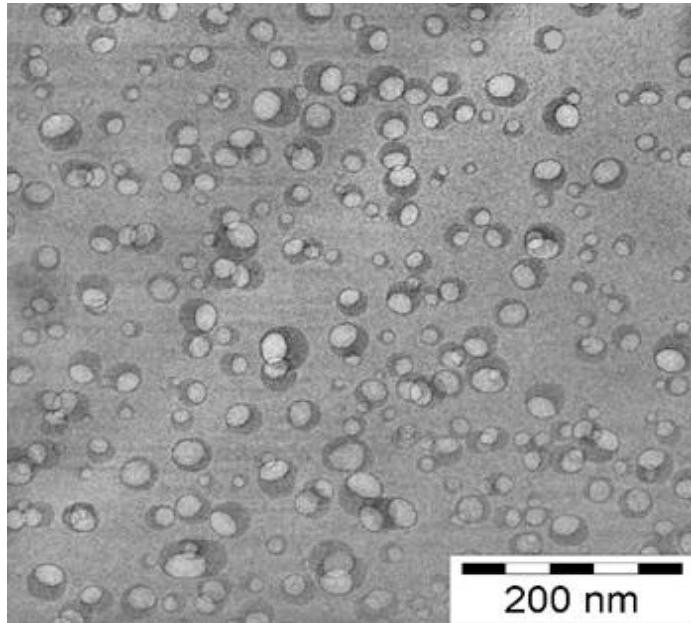
- Small Angle Neutron Scattering (SANS)
- Small Angle X-Ray Scattering
- Dynamic Light Scattering

Diffusion NMR

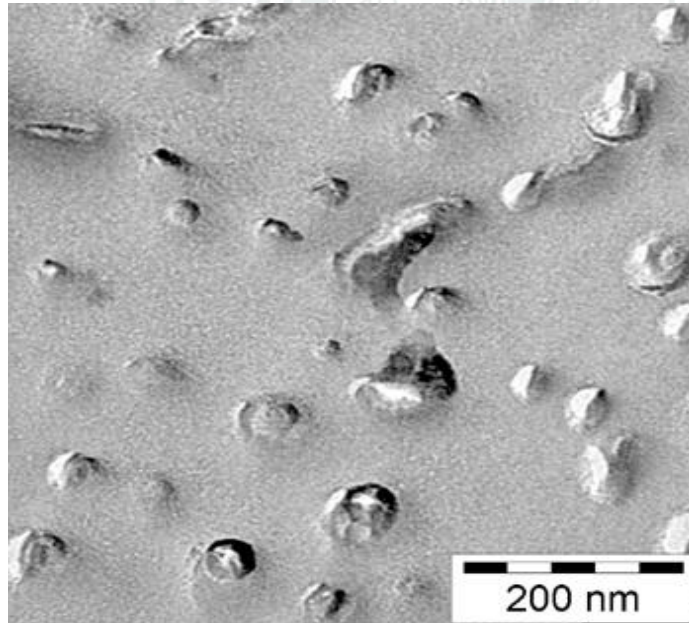
Electric Conductivity



# Microstructure – TEM I



FFDI

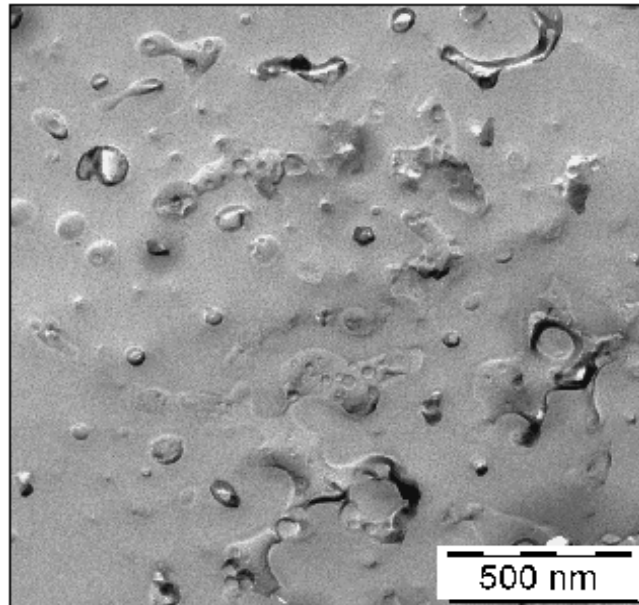


FFEM

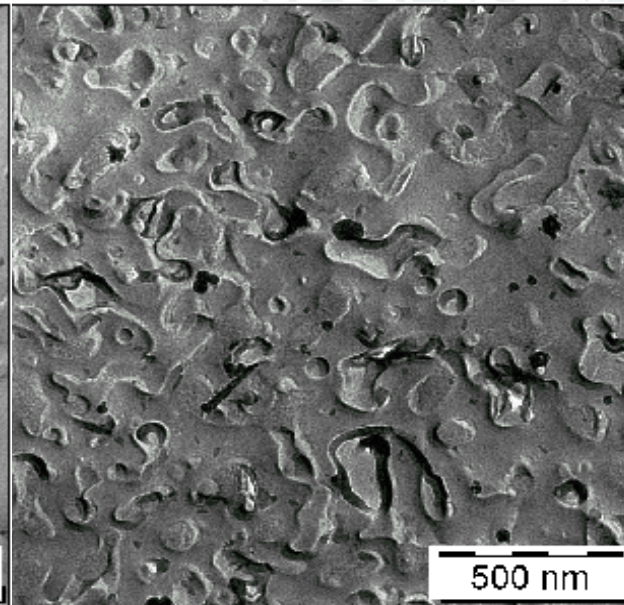
o/w droplets

# Microstructure – TEM II

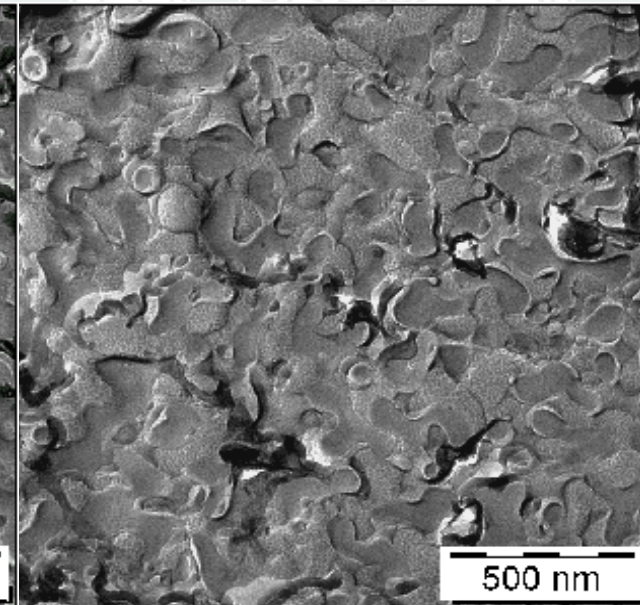
From networks to bicontinuous microemulsions



$T=30.5^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $\gamma=0.01$   
 $\phi=0.1$

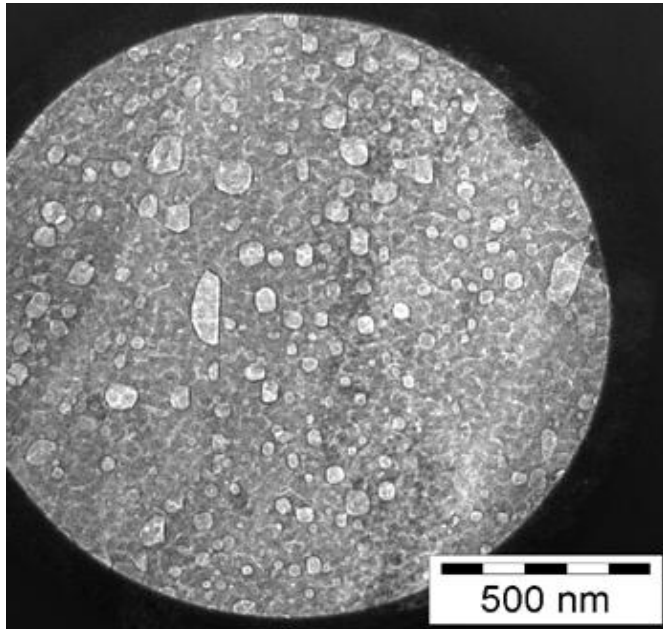


$T=31.3^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $\gamma=0.04$   
 $\phi=0.3$

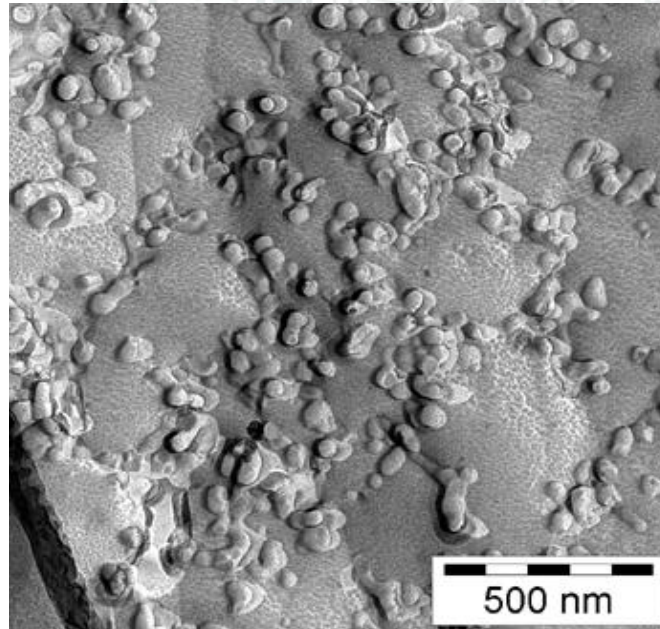


$T=32.2^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $\gamma=0.06$   
 $\phi=0.5$

# Microstructure – TEM III



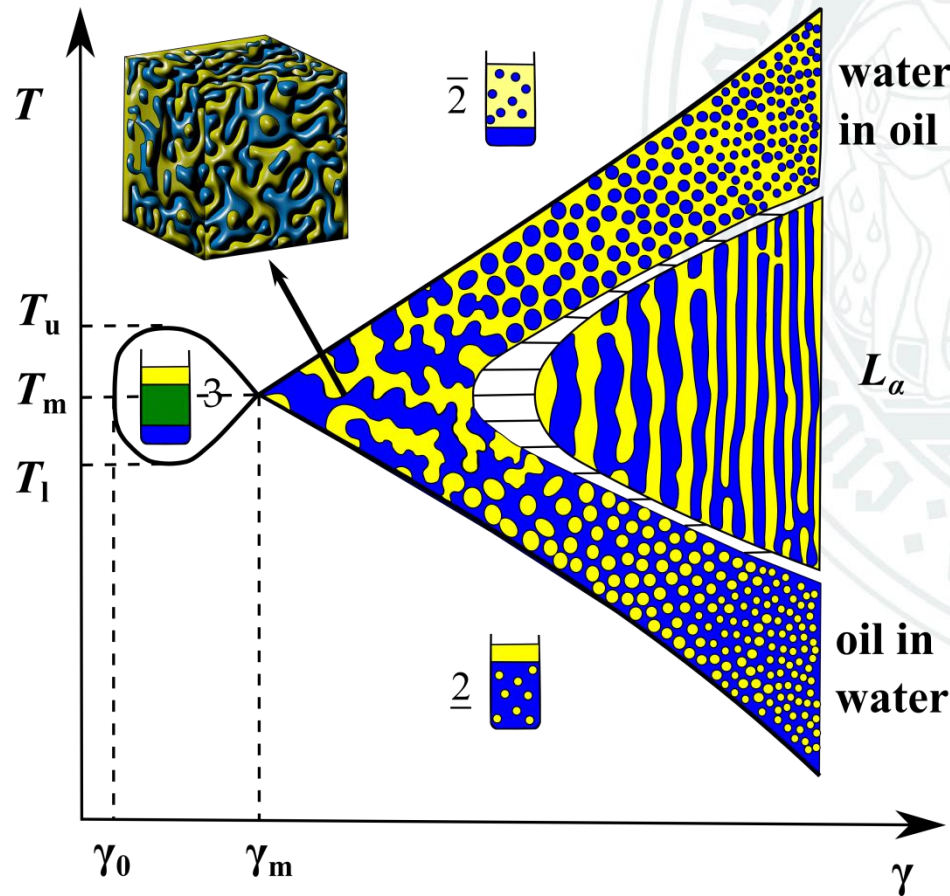
FFDI



FFEM

w/o droplets

# Microstructure – Overview



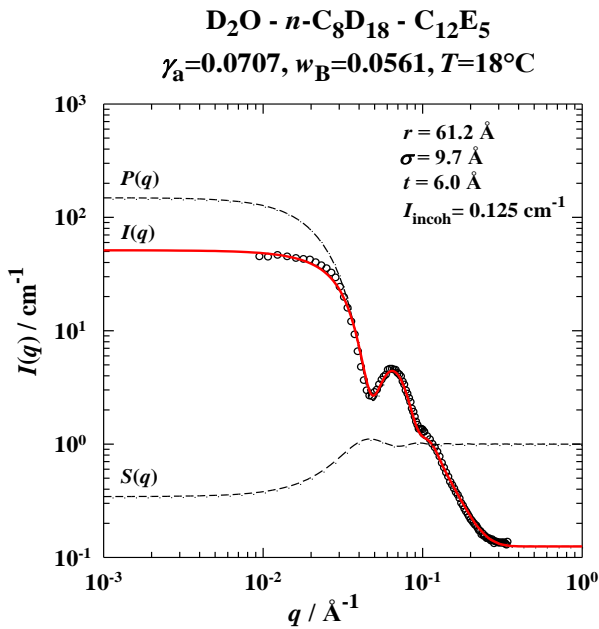
$$\Phi = 0.50 = \text{const.}$$



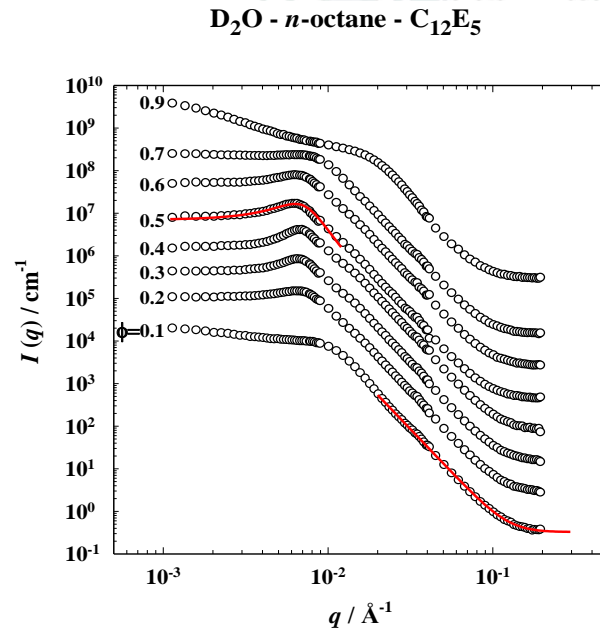


# Microstructure – Length Scales I

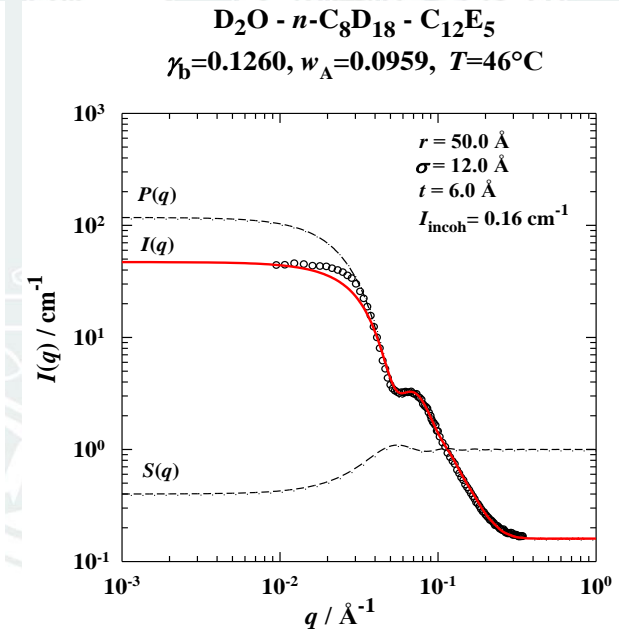
## Small angle neutron scattering (SANS)



o/w



bicontinuous

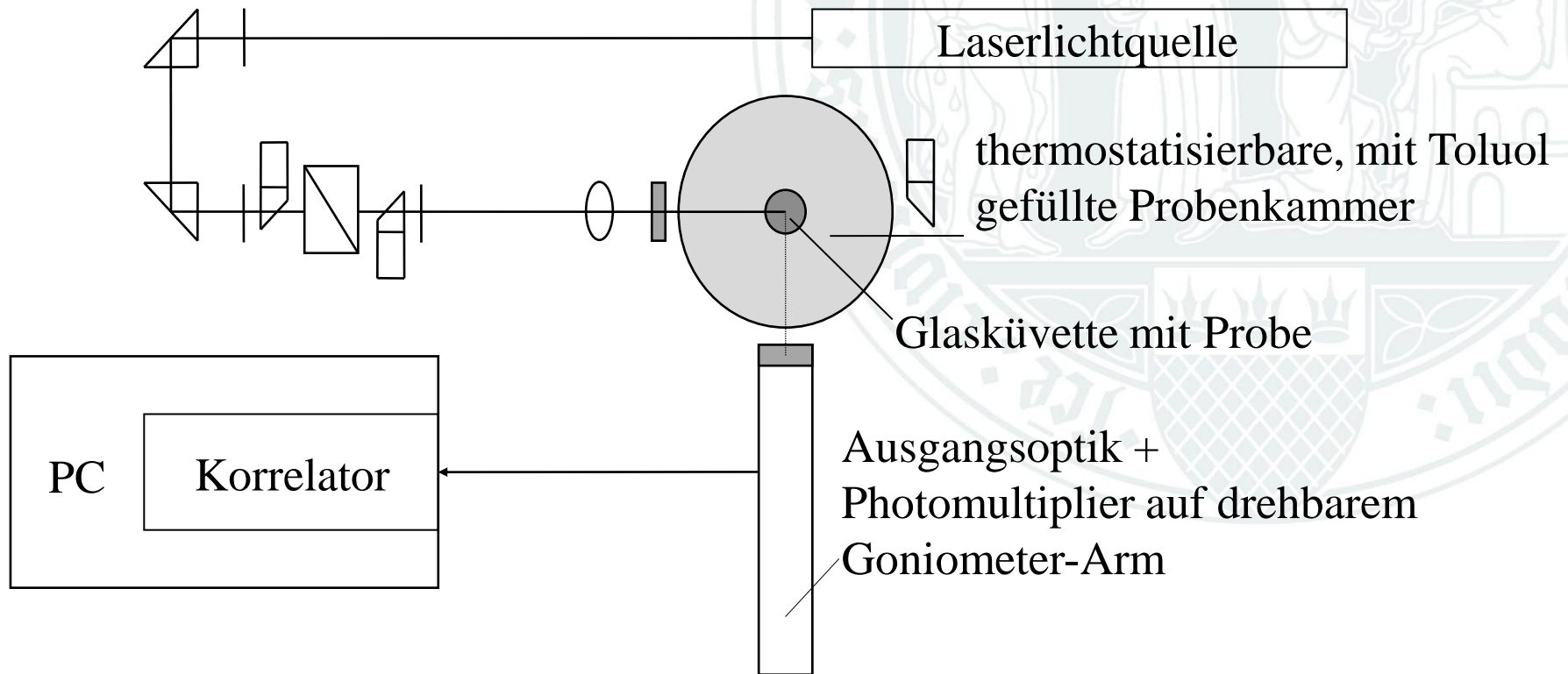


w/o



# Lichtstreuung set-up

Umlenk- und Fokussieroptik

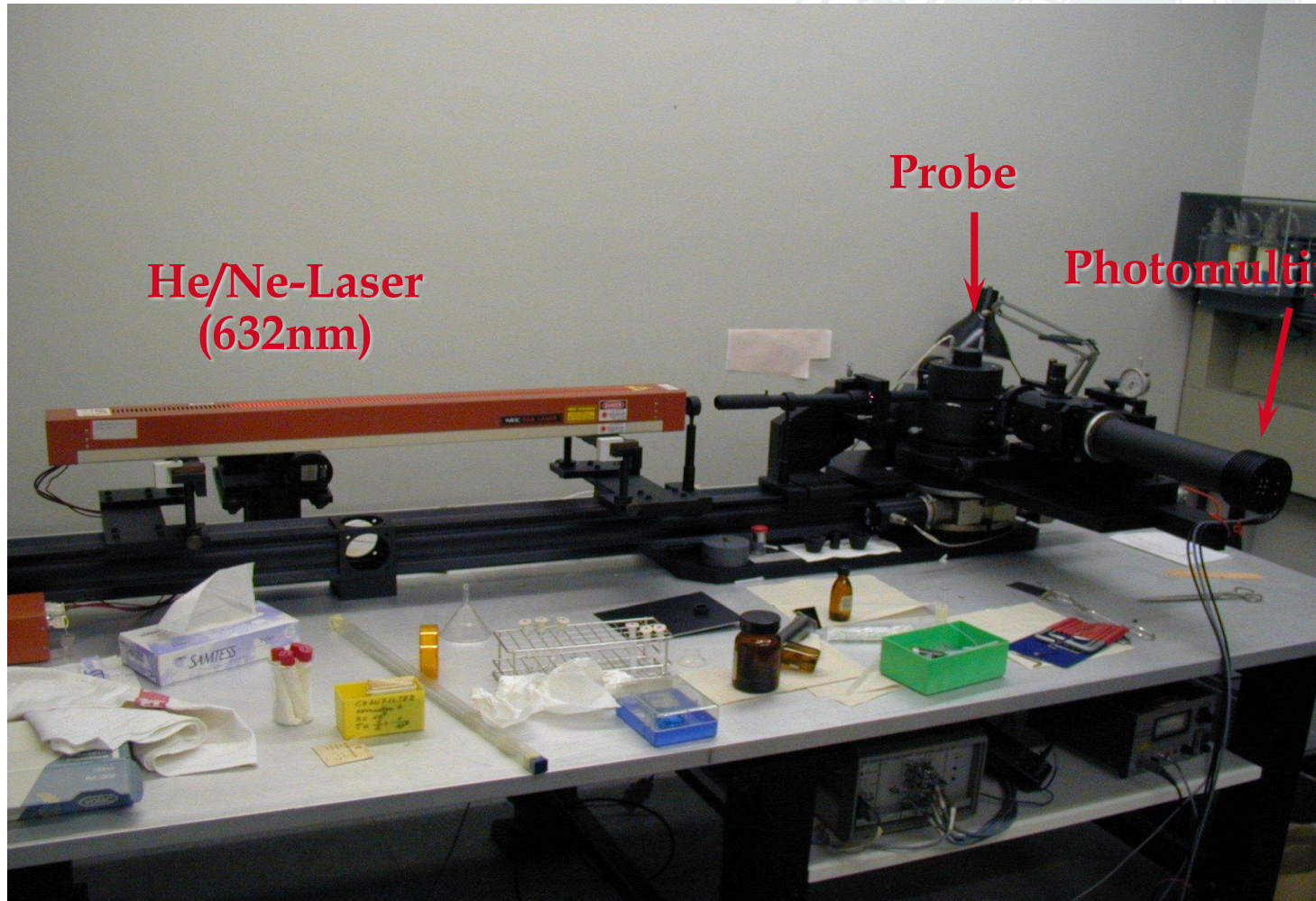


# Lichtstreuung set-up

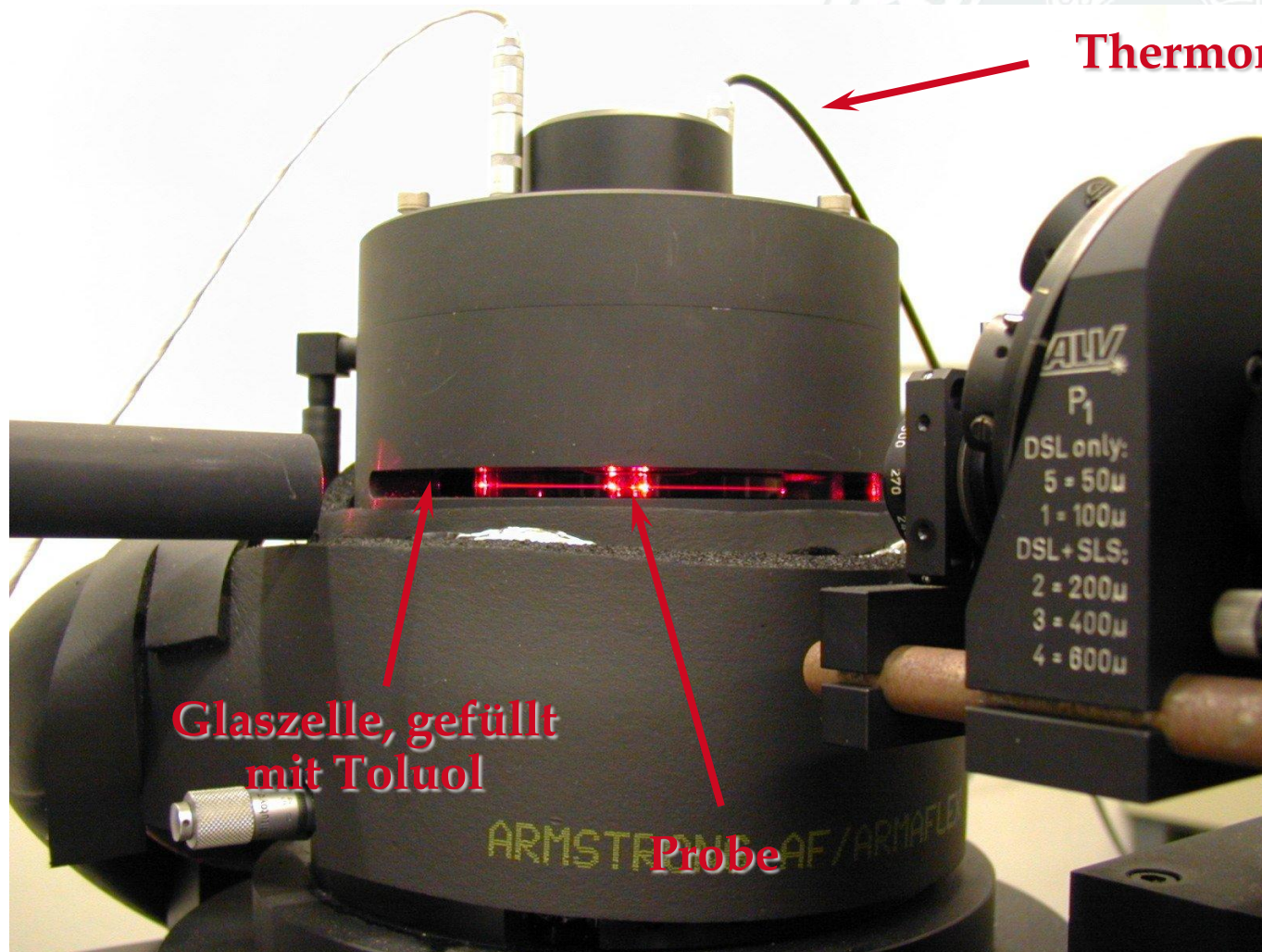
- Lichtquelle:
- Laser ( $P > 70 \text{ mW}$ ) Vorteile: Strahlen parallel, polarisiert, monochrom, kohärent, Leistung konstant
  - Hg-Dampflampe (früher)
- Umlenk- und Fokussieroptik: nicht zwingend erforderlich
- Probe:
- in zylindrischer Glasküvette ( $D=10\text{-}25 \text{ mm}$ )
  - Küvette ist in einem Brechungsindex “gematchten“ Bad  
 $n_{\text{Toluol}} = n_{\text{Glas}}$ : Vermeidung von Oberflächenreflexion
- Detektion:
- Photonenmultiplier ( $I_{\text{Strom}} = I \text{ Lichtintensität}$ ) Spitzenbelastung
  - Photodiode
- Korrelator:
- Für dynamische Lichtstreuung (DLS)
- Goniometer:
- Küvette und einfallender Strahl genau im Drehmittelpunkt
- ↓
- konstanter Abstand Probe - Detektor  $r$ , keine Strahlenversetzungen
- Ausgangsoptik:
- nur paralleles Licht wird detektiert



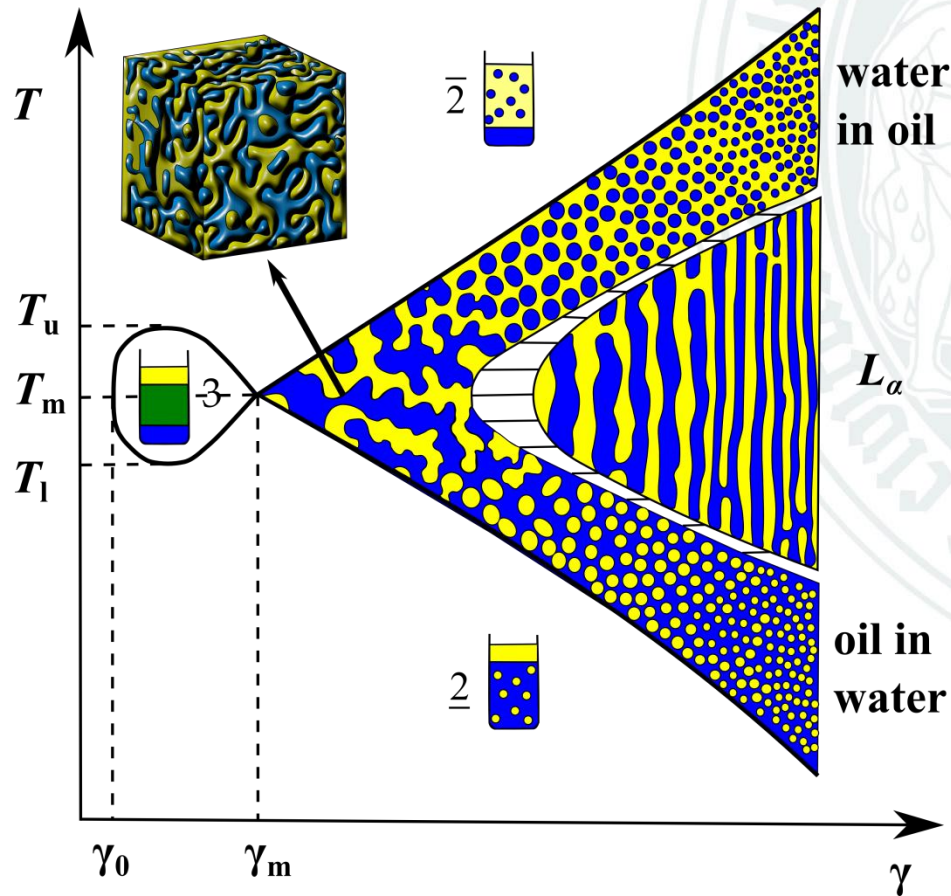
# Lichtstreuung set-up



# Proben-Umgebung



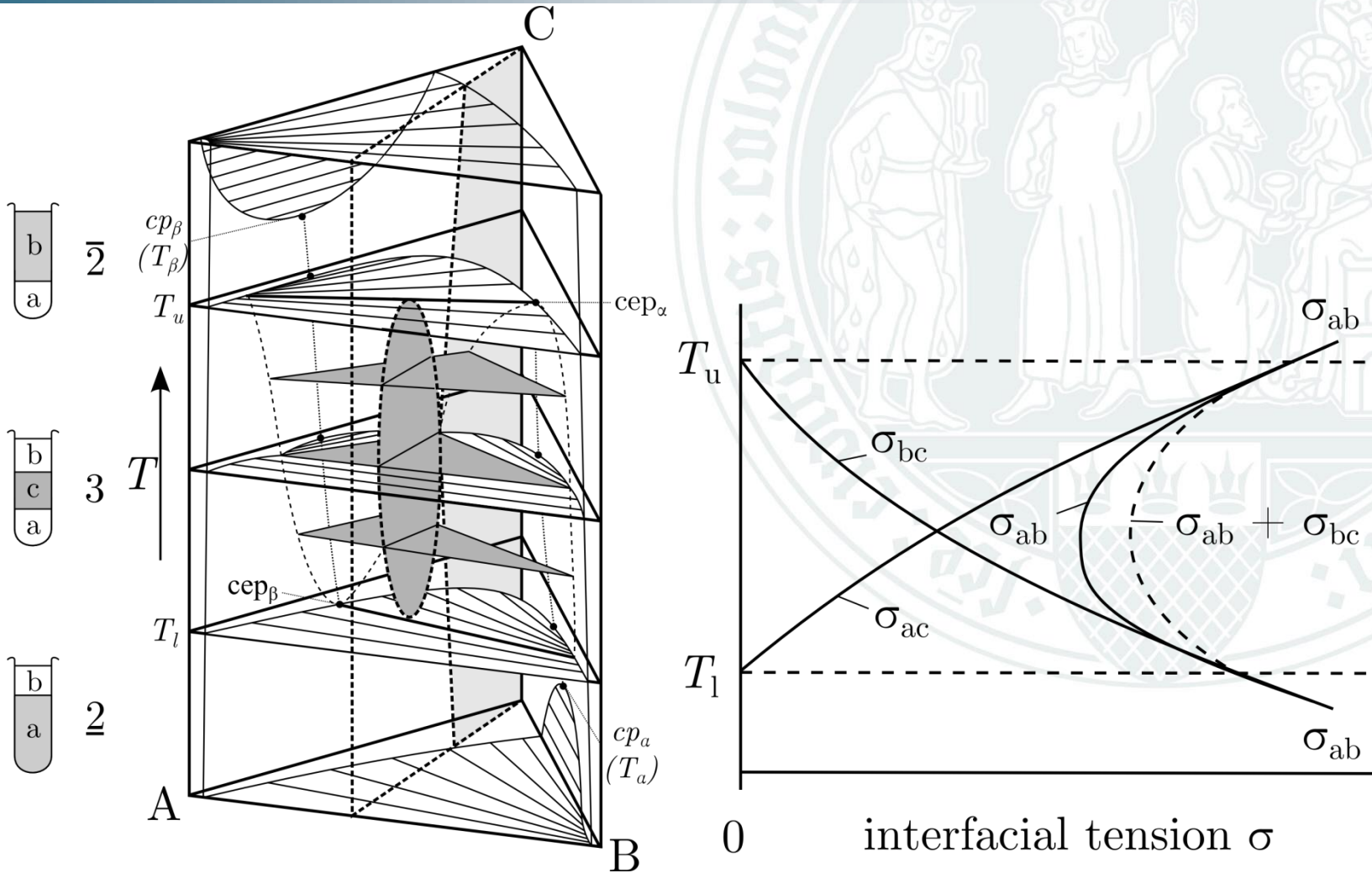
# Microstructure – Overview



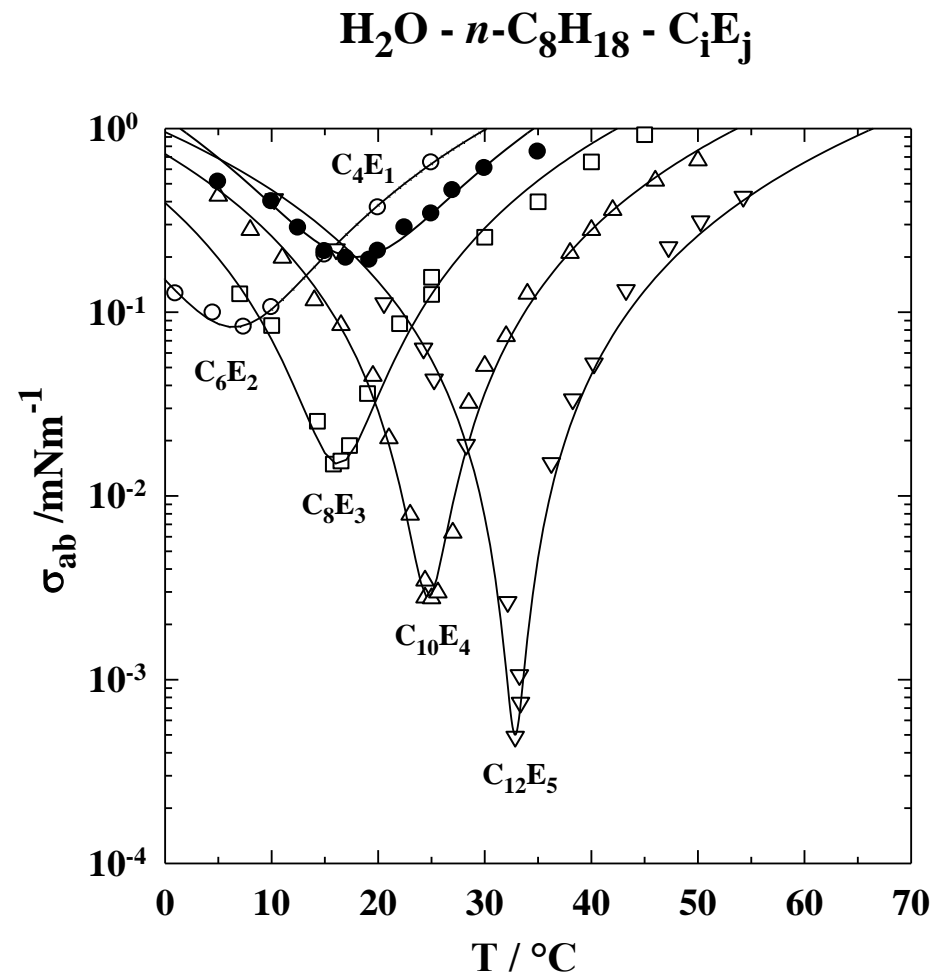
$$\Phi = 0.50 = \text{const.}$$



# Phase behaviour – Interfacial tensions



# Variation of oil/water-interfacial tension





# Theoretical background

Thermodynamic stability:  $k_B T \approx \sigma \xi^2$

Structure size approximation:  $\xi \approx a \cdot \frac{\phi(1-\phi)}{S/V}$

Specific internal interface:  $S/V = \phi_{C,i} \cdot \frac{a_c}{v_c}$

Droplet radius approximation:  $R = 3 \cdot \frac{v_c}{a_c} \cdot \frac{\phi_A}{\phi_{C,i}} = 3 \cdot l_c \cdot \frac{\phi_A}{\phi_{C,i}}$

