

# Microemulsions: Basic Theory and Structure Kinetics

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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

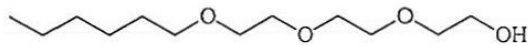
water  
glycerol  
monomers

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

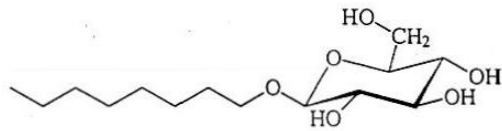
non-ionic  
& ionic  
surfactants

# Binary Water – Surfactant Systems / Surfactant types

## non-ionic surfactants



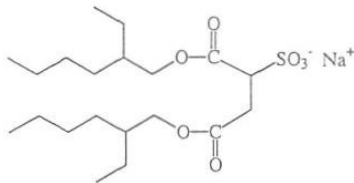
ethylene glycol monoalkyl ether (C<sub>1</sub>E<sub>j</sub>)



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

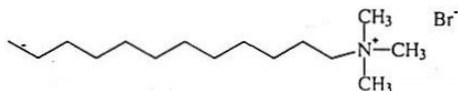
## ionic surfactants

anionic



sodium bis(2-ethylhexyl) sulphosuccinate (AOT)

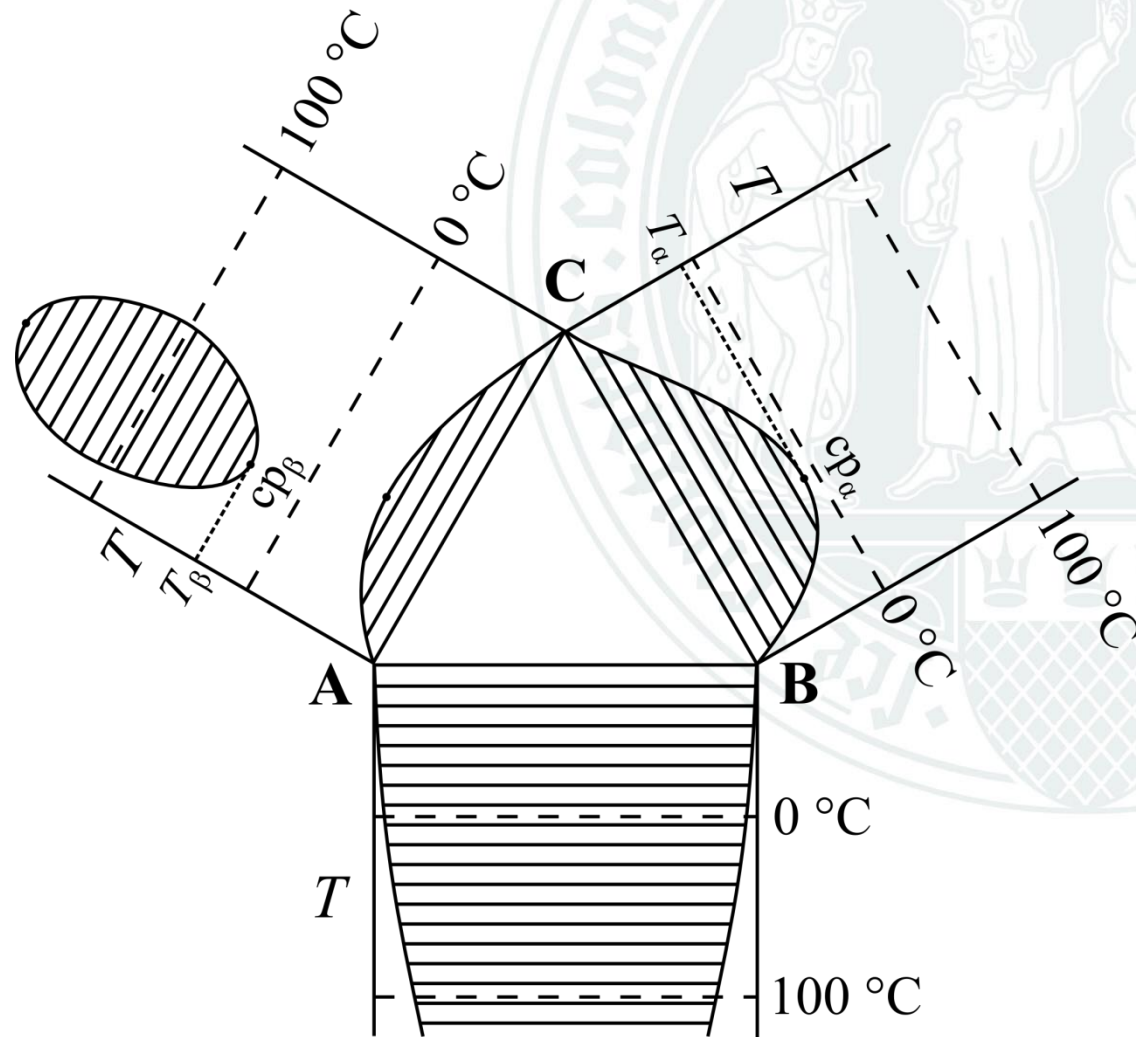
cationic



dodecyl trimethylammonium bromide (DTAB)

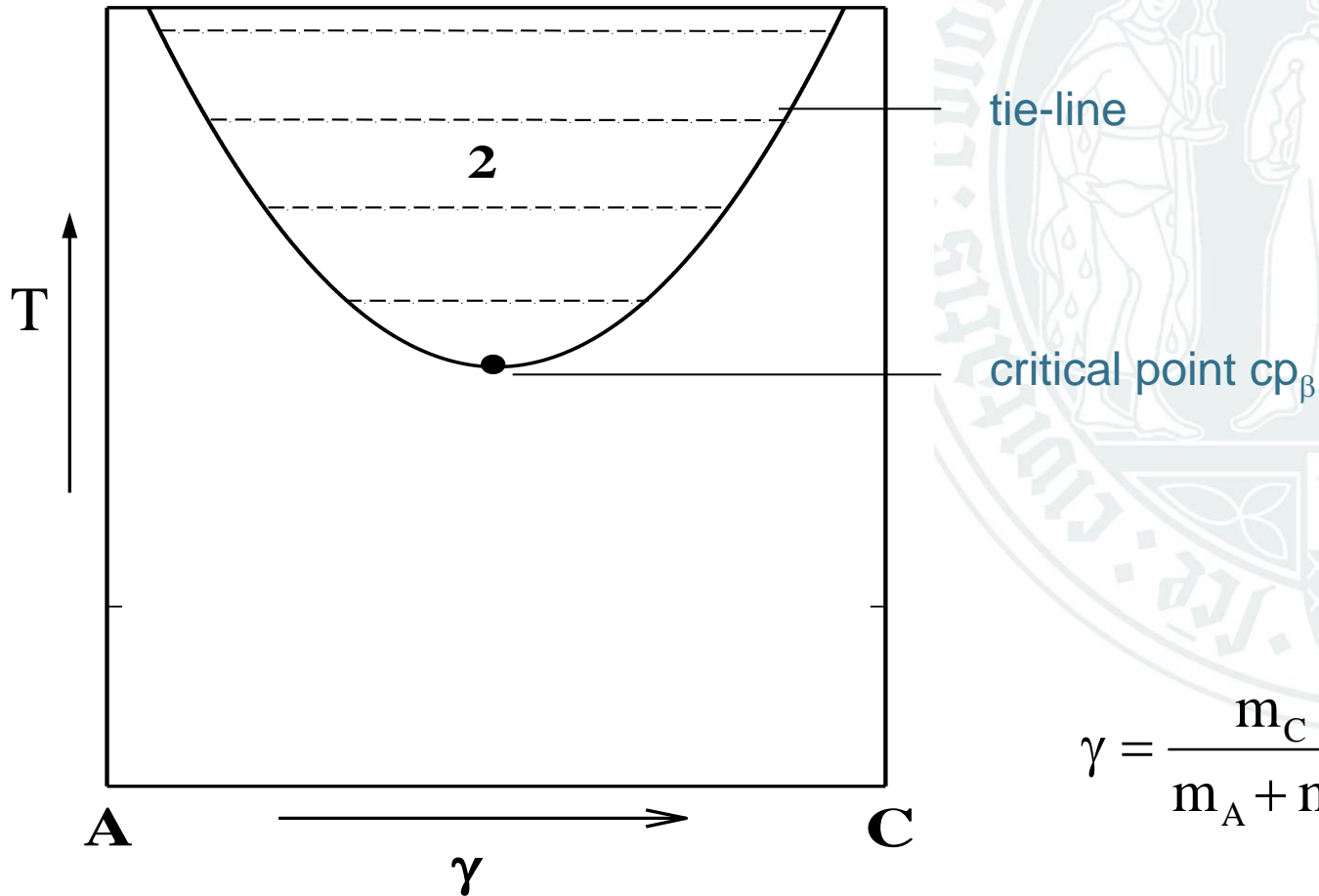


# Binary side-systems





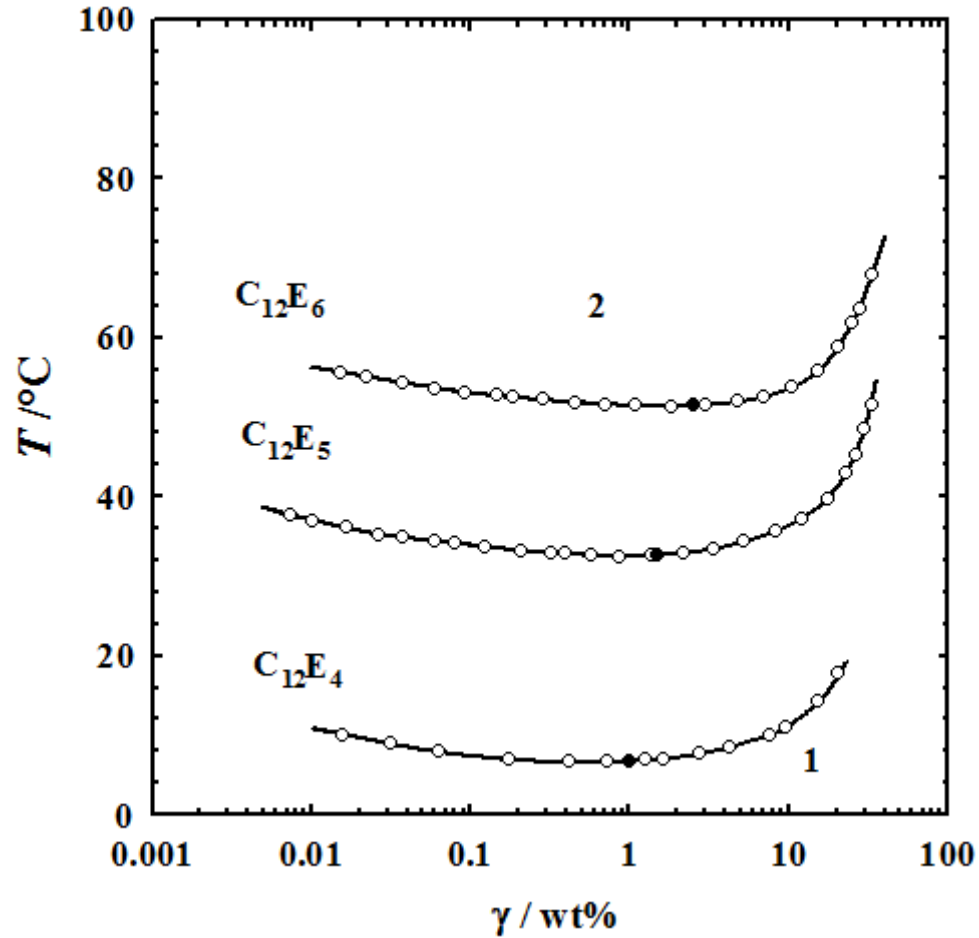
# Water (A) – C<sub>i</sub>E<sub>j</sub> (B) Systems / upper miscibility gap



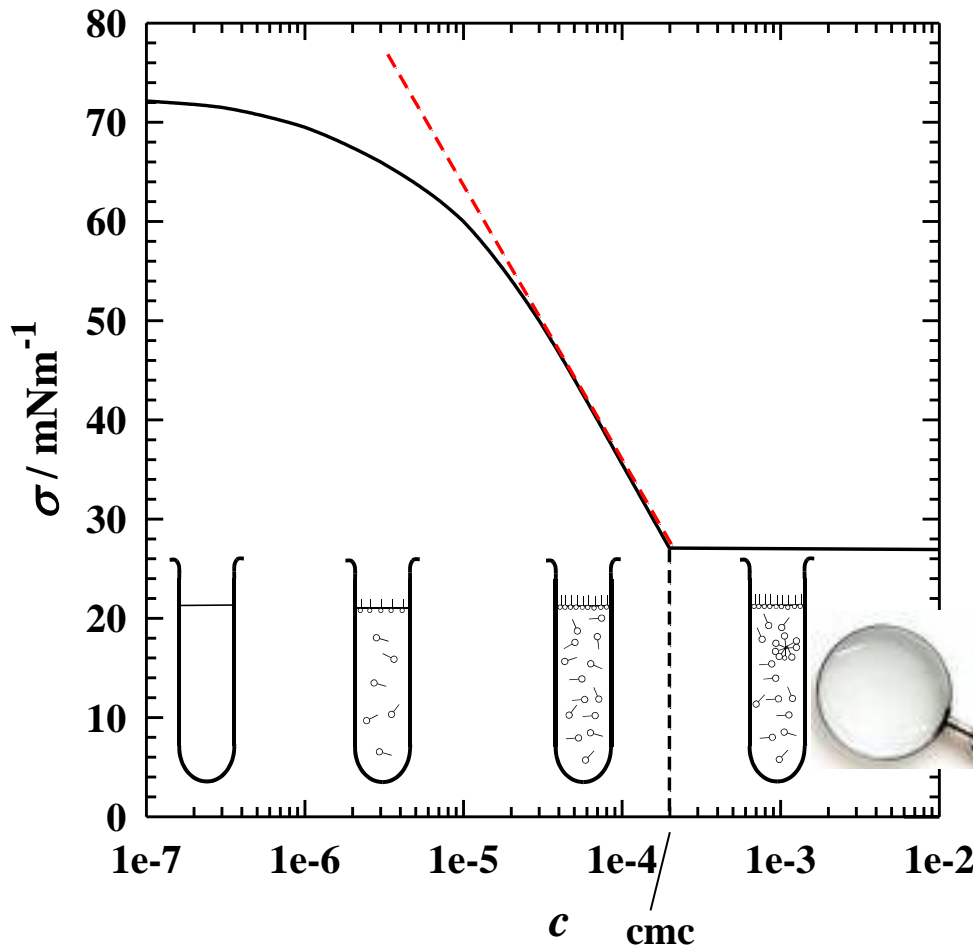
$$\gamma = \frac{m_C}{m_A + m_C}$$



# 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:

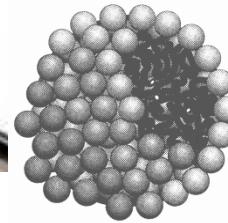
$$\sigma = \left. \frac{dE}{dA} \right|_{p,T}$$

Gibbs adsorptions isotherm:

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

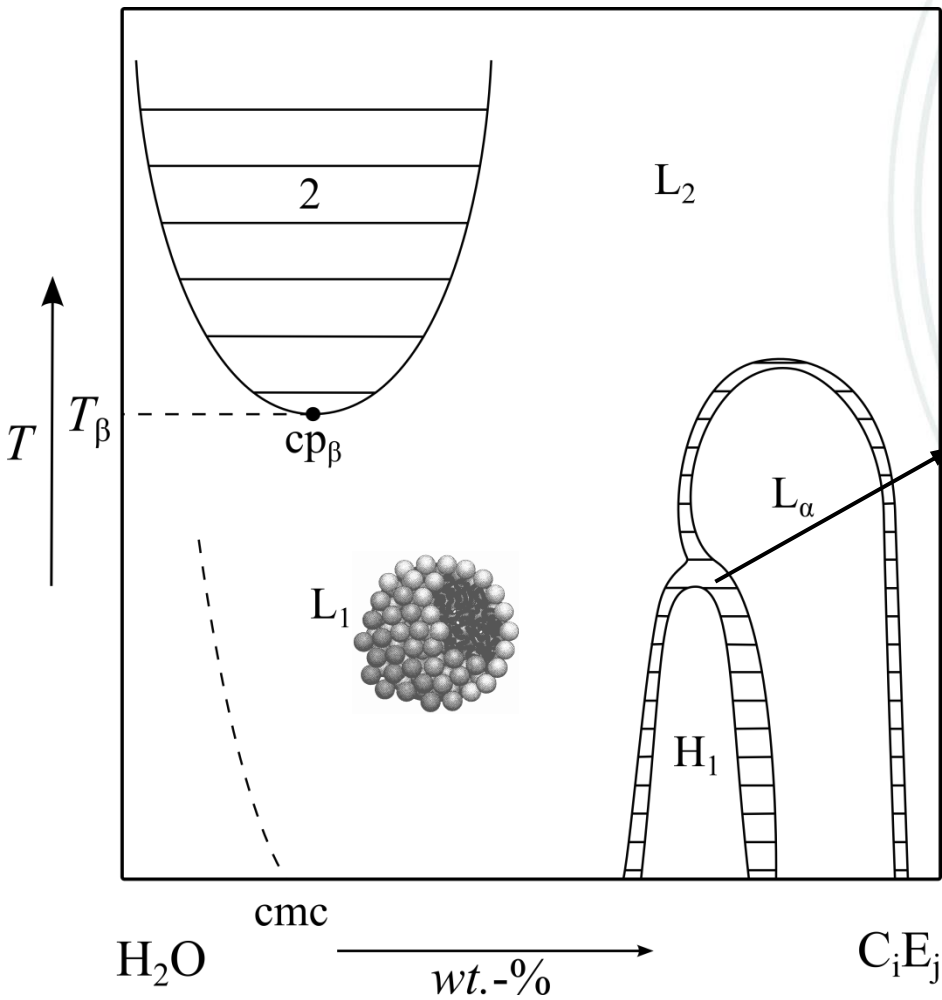
Surfactant head group area:

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





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



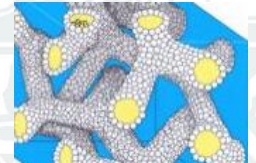
micellar cubic ( $I_1$ ):



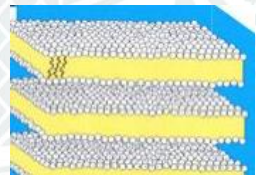
hexagonal ( $H_1$ ):



bicontinuous cubic ( $V_1$ ):



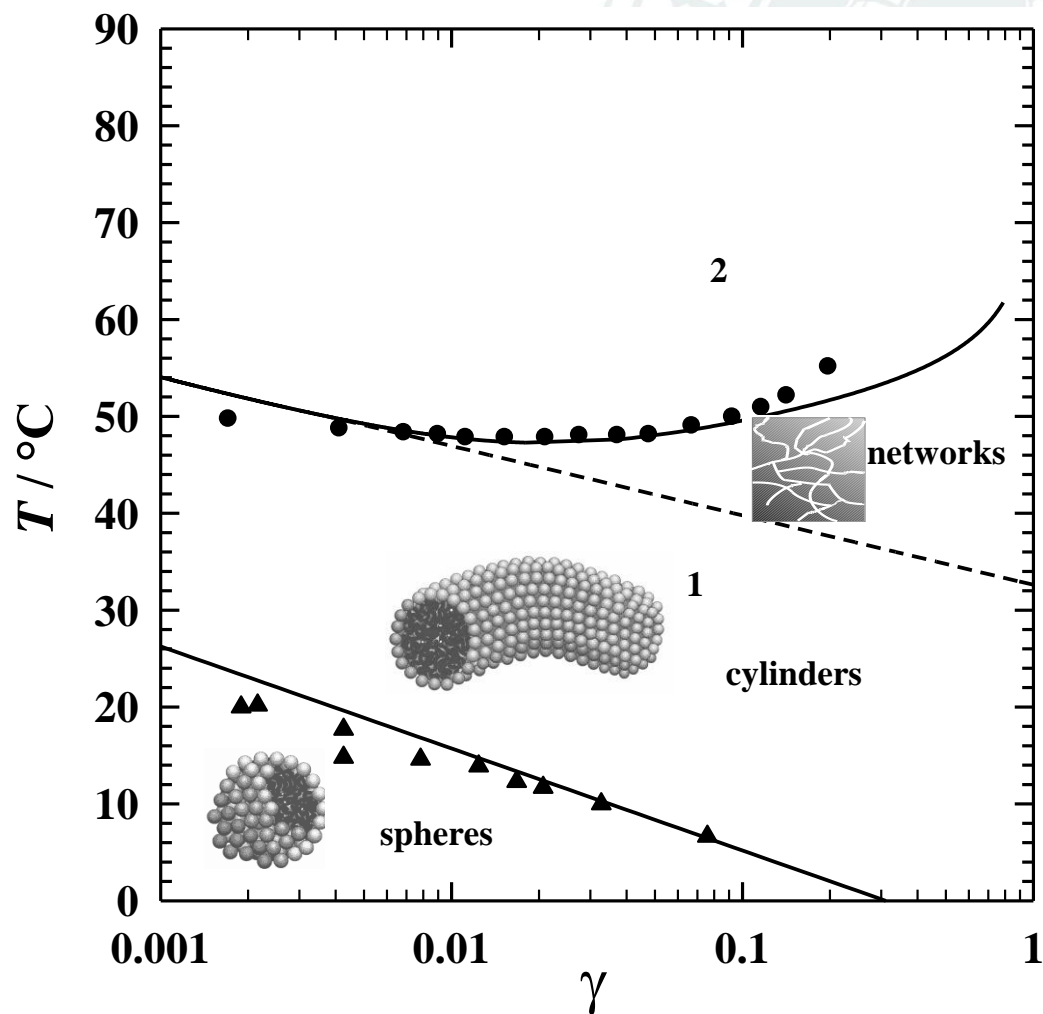
lamellar ( $L_\alpha$ ):



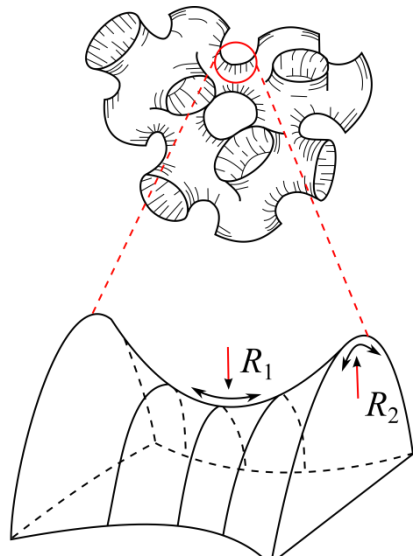
+ inverted liquid crystalline phases:  
 $V_2, H_2, I_2$



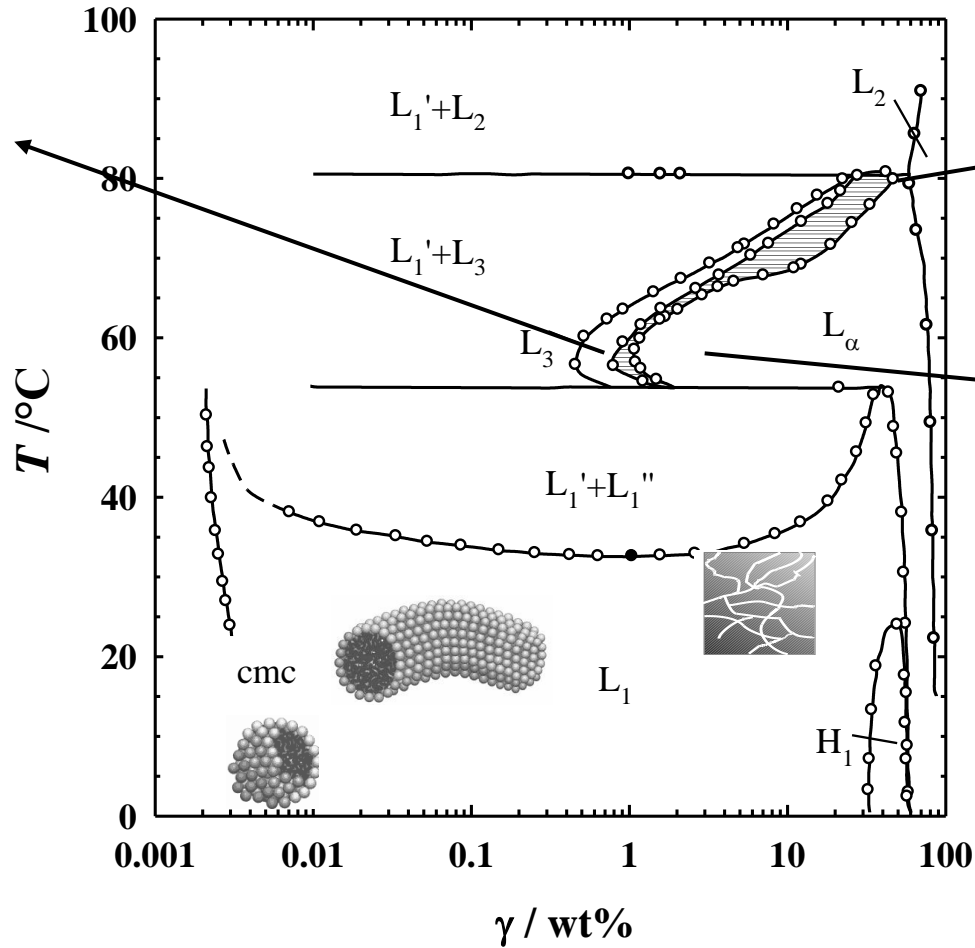
# Water – C<sub>12</sub>E<sub>6</sub> / more self-assembly



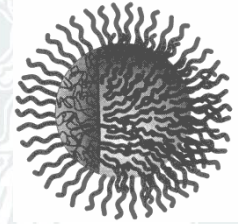
# Water – C<sub>12</sub>E<sub>5</sub> System / dilute self-assembled phases



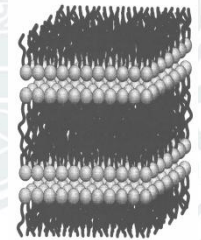
L<sub>3</sub>: isotropic bi-layer sponge-phase



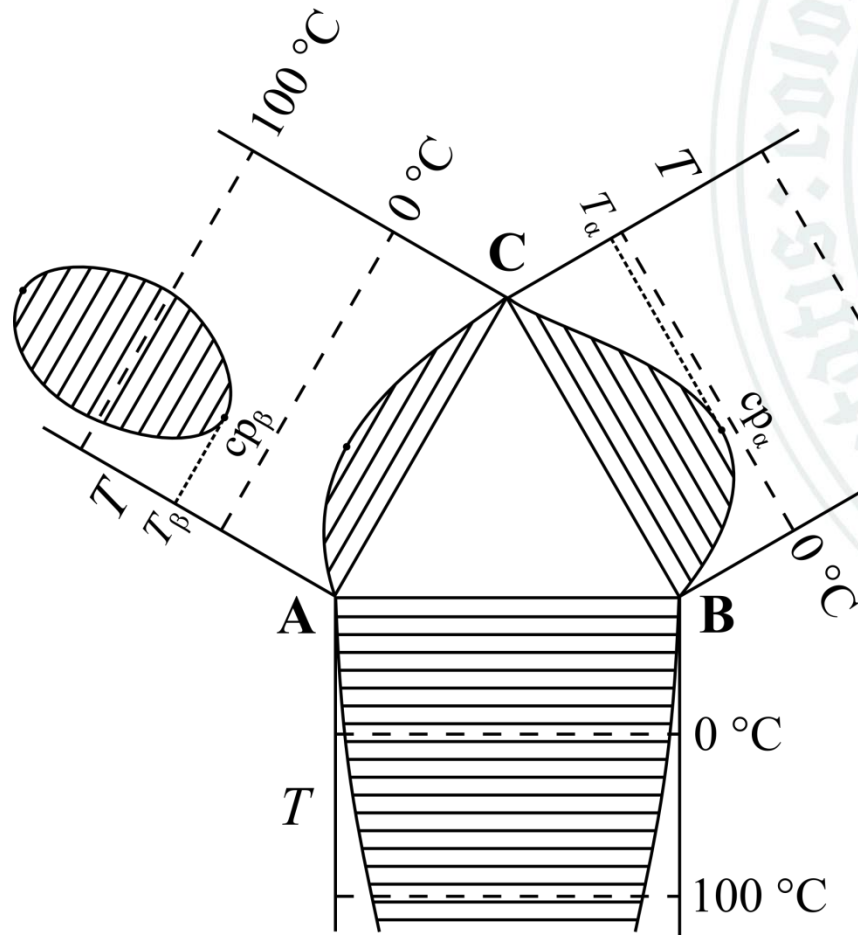
L<sub>2</sub>: reversed micelles



dilute lamellae



# Gibbs phase prism

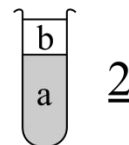
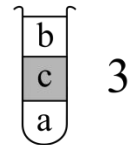
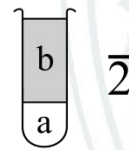
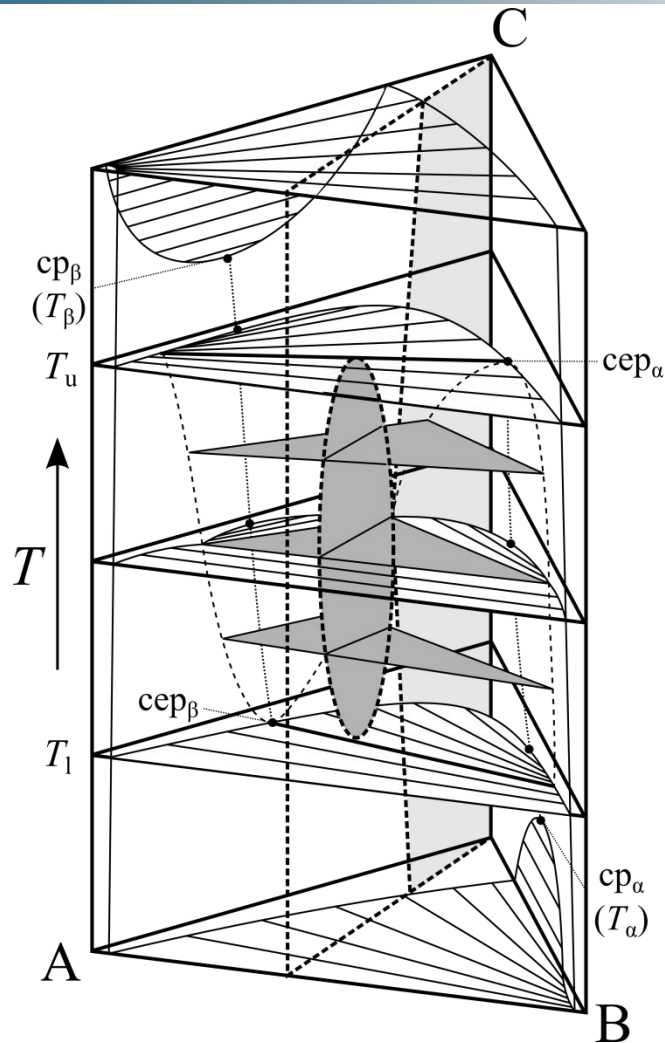


$p = \text{constant}$





# Sections through the phase prism



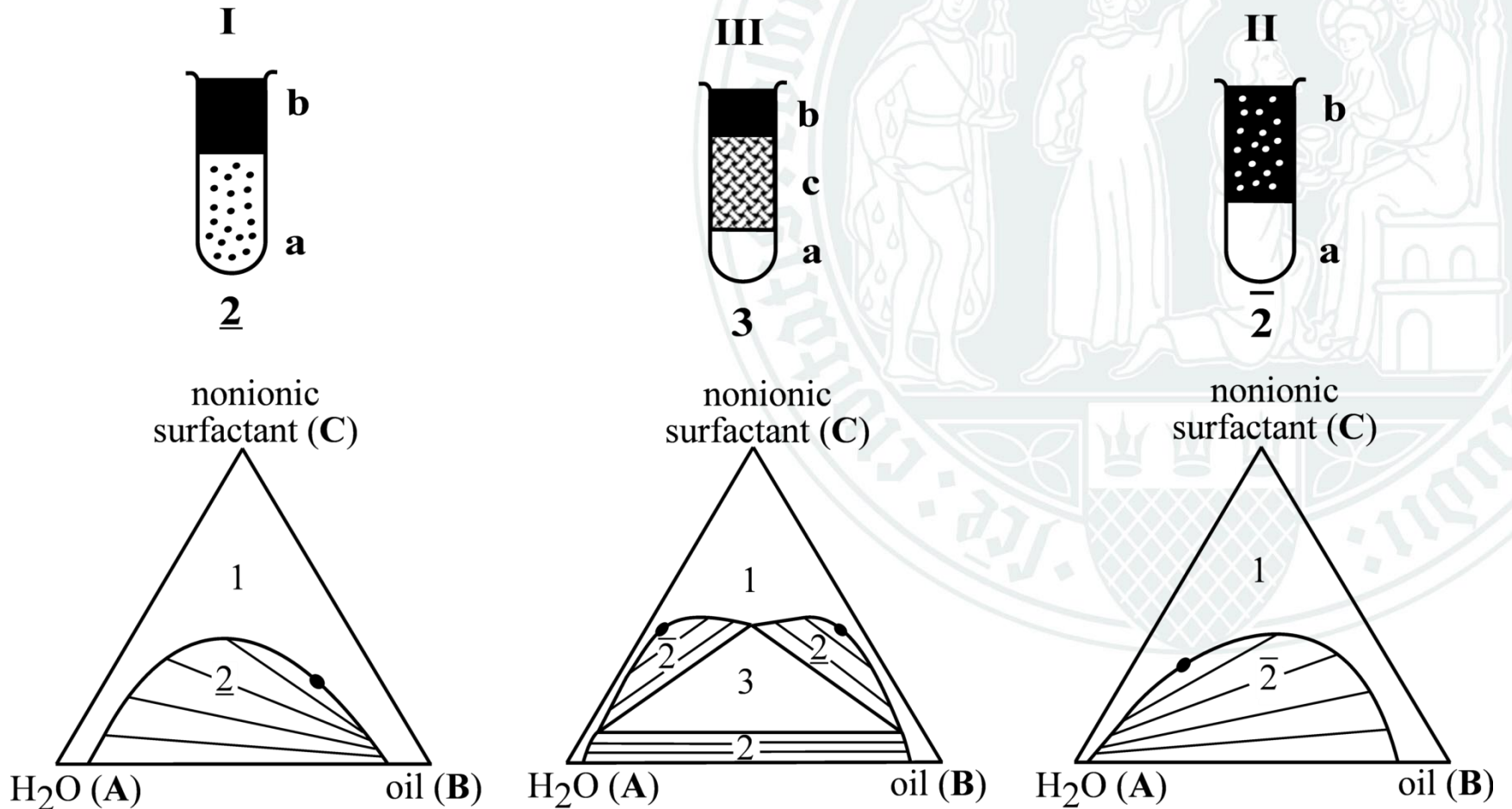
$$\alpha = \frac{m_B}{m_A + m_B}$$

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

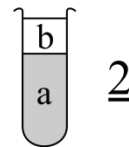
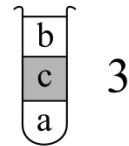
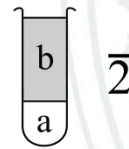
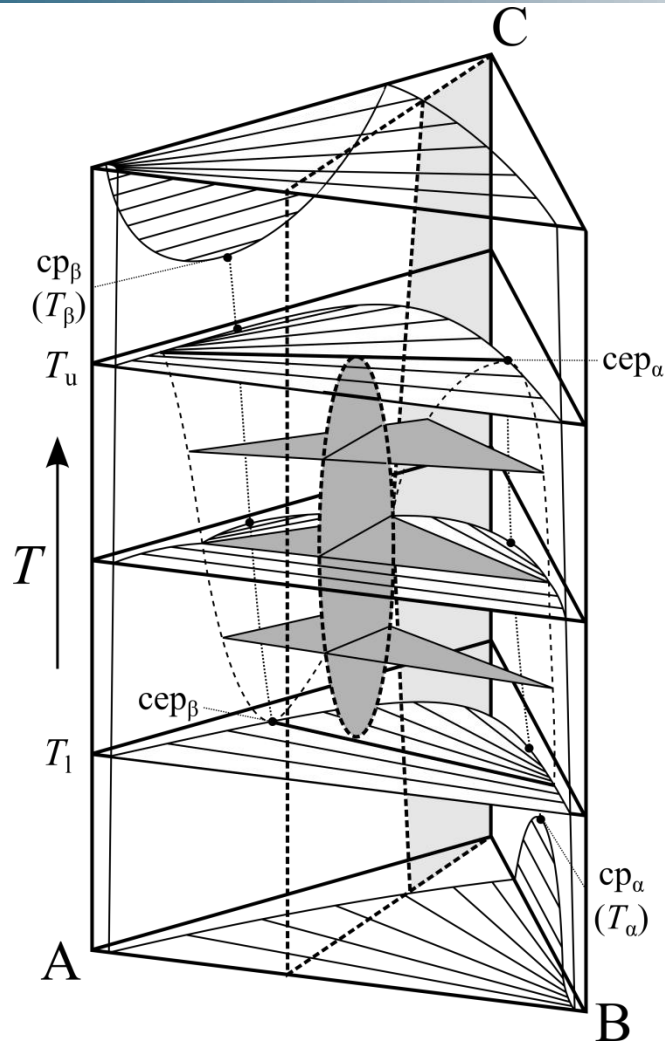




# Isothermal sections - phase inversion



# Sections through the phase prism

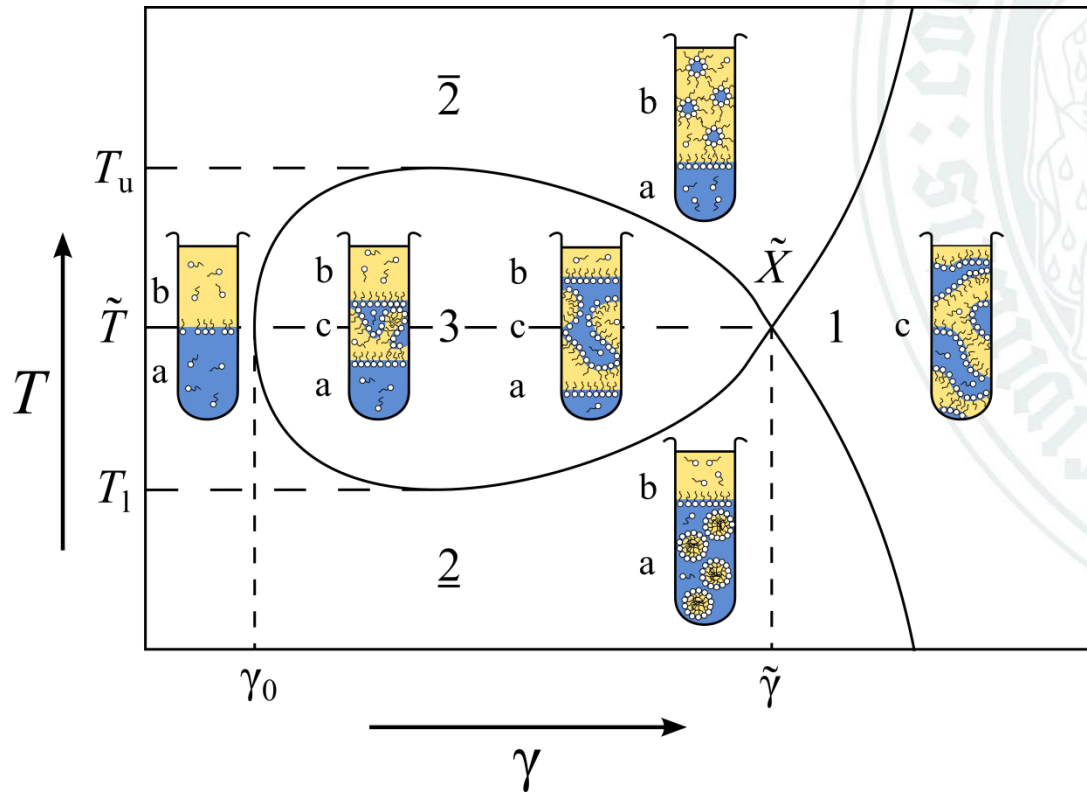


$$\alpha = \frac{m_B}{m_A + m_B}$$

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



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



Measure of

Efficiency:  $\tilde{\gamma}$

Phase inversion:  $\tilde{T}$

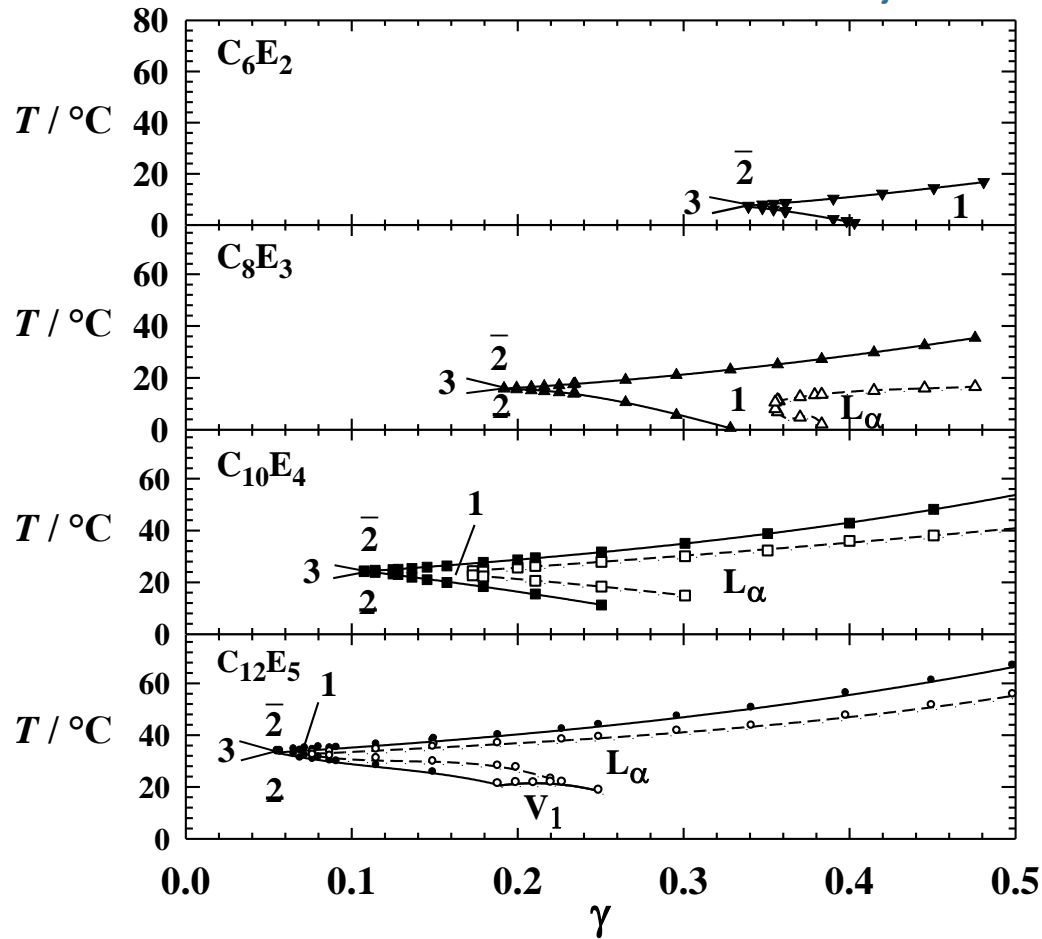
Monomeric  
solubility:  $\gamma_0$

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



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

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

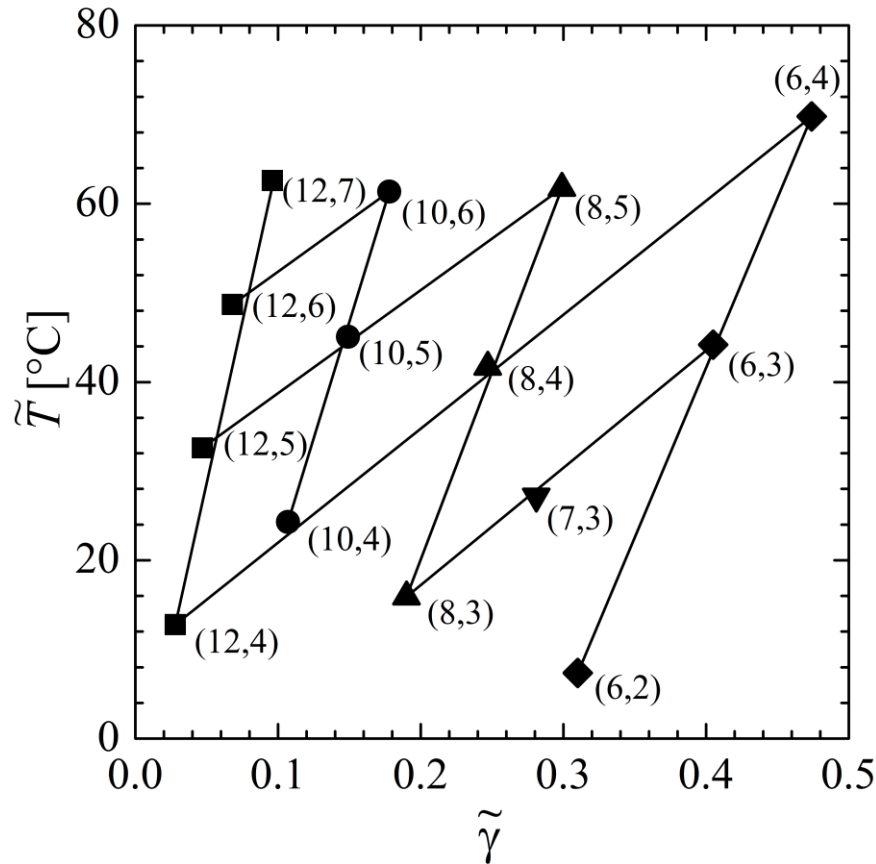


$\Phi = 0.50 = \text{const.}$



# Efficiency – Phase inversion temperature

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

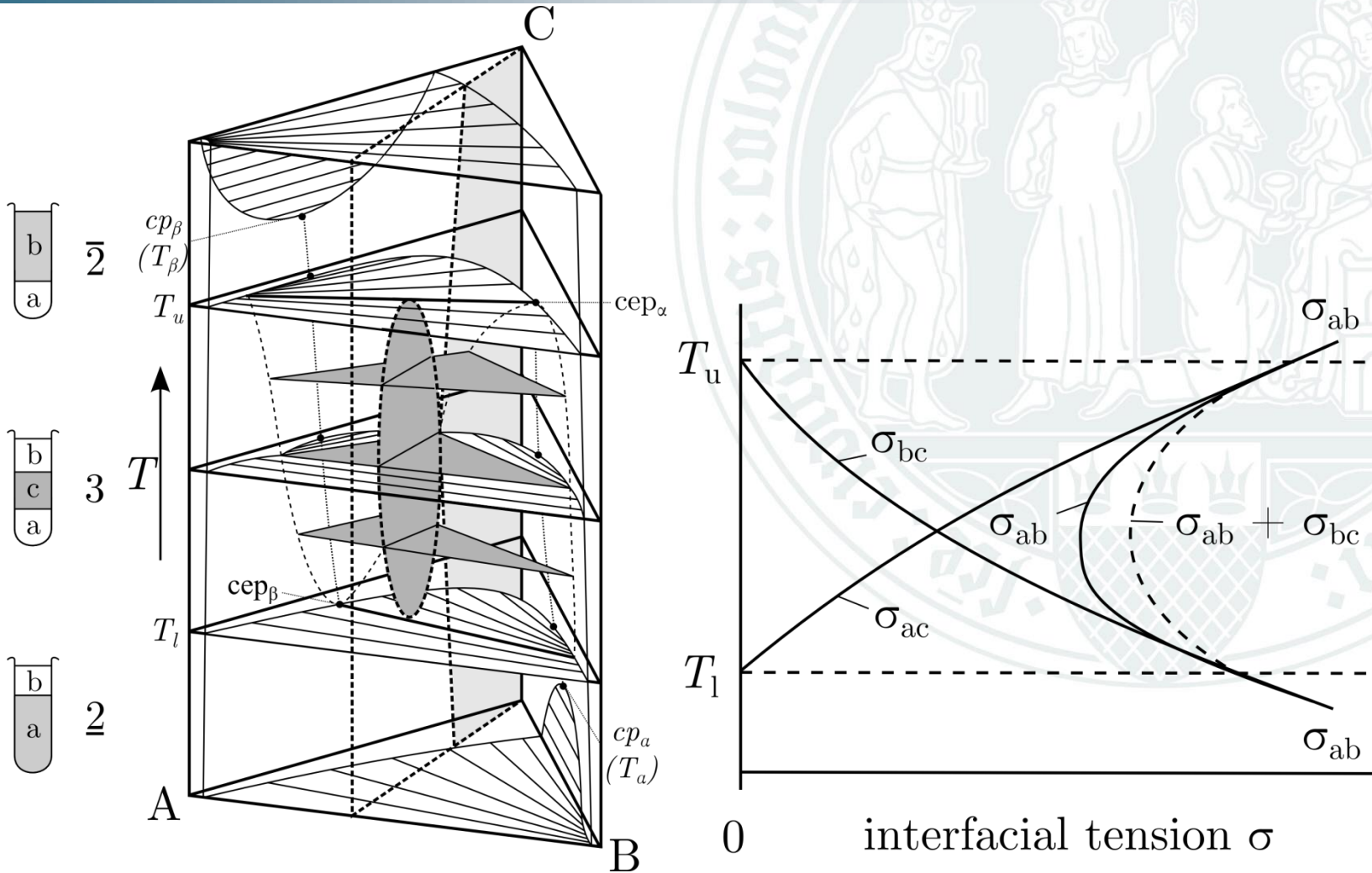


$\Phi = 0.50 = \text{const.}$

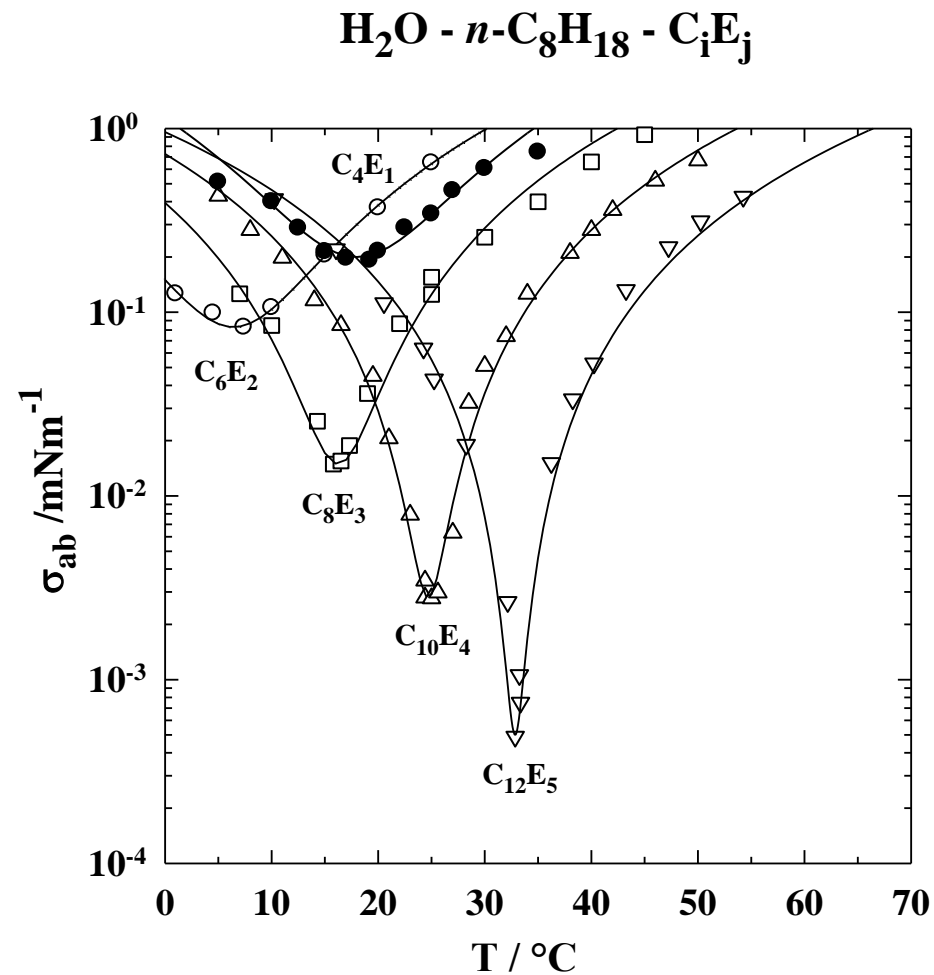




# Phase behaviour – Interfacial tensions



# Variation of oil/water-interfacial tension



# Microstructure

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## Techniques:

direct: Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM)

indirect: Scattering Techniques

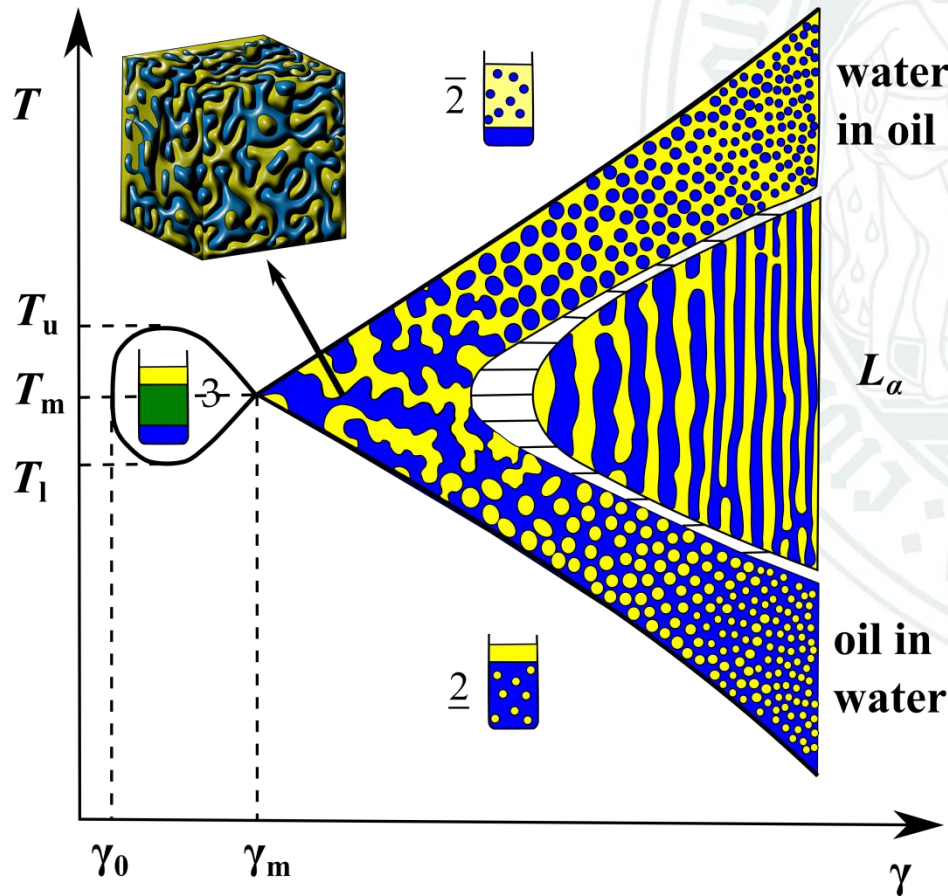
- Small Angle Neutron Scattering (SANS)
- Small Angle X-Ray Scattering
- Dynamic Light Scattering

Diffusion NMR

Electric Conductivity



# Microstructure



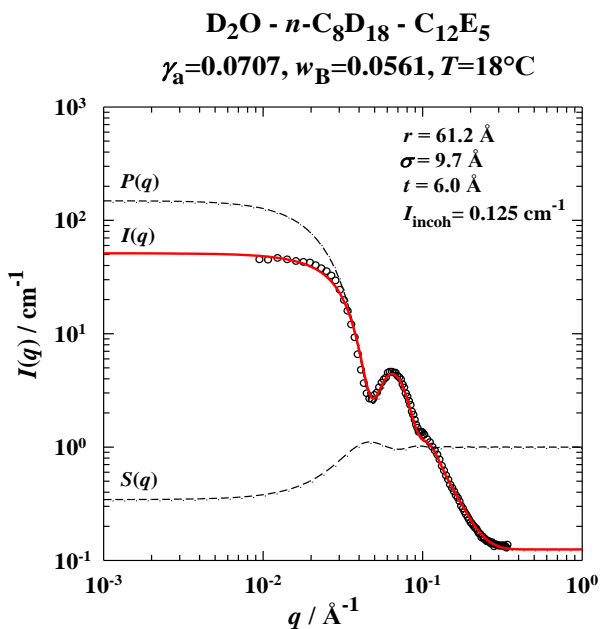
$$\Phi = 0.50 = \text{const.}$$



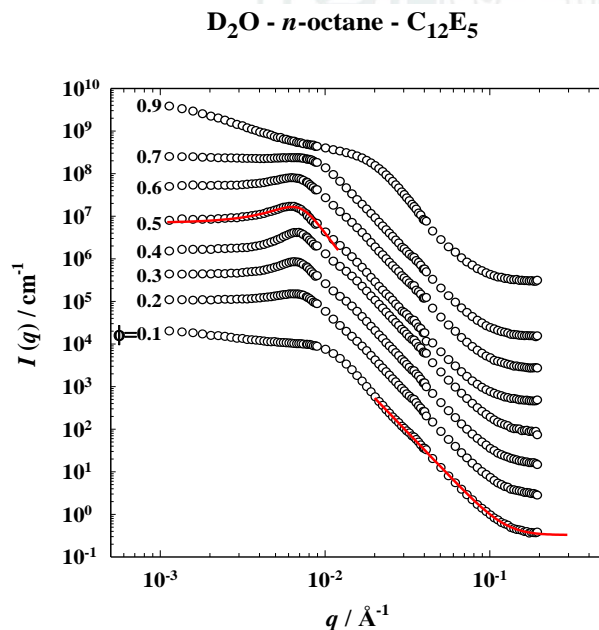


# Microstructure – Length Scales

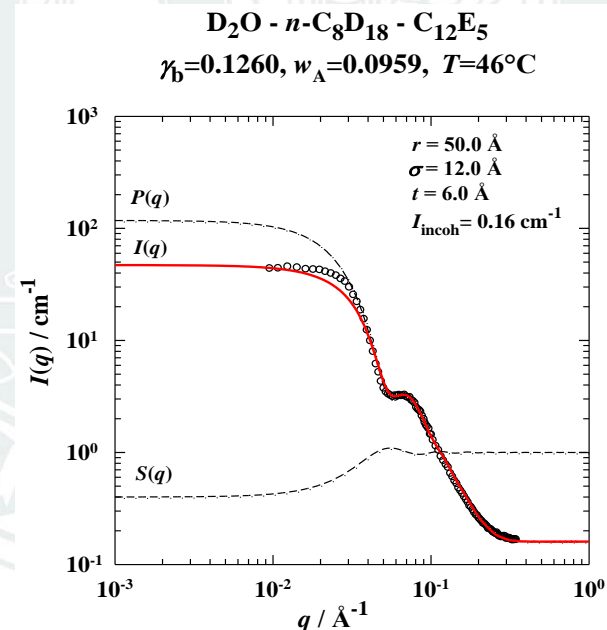
## Small angle neutron scattering (SANS)



o/w



bicontinuous



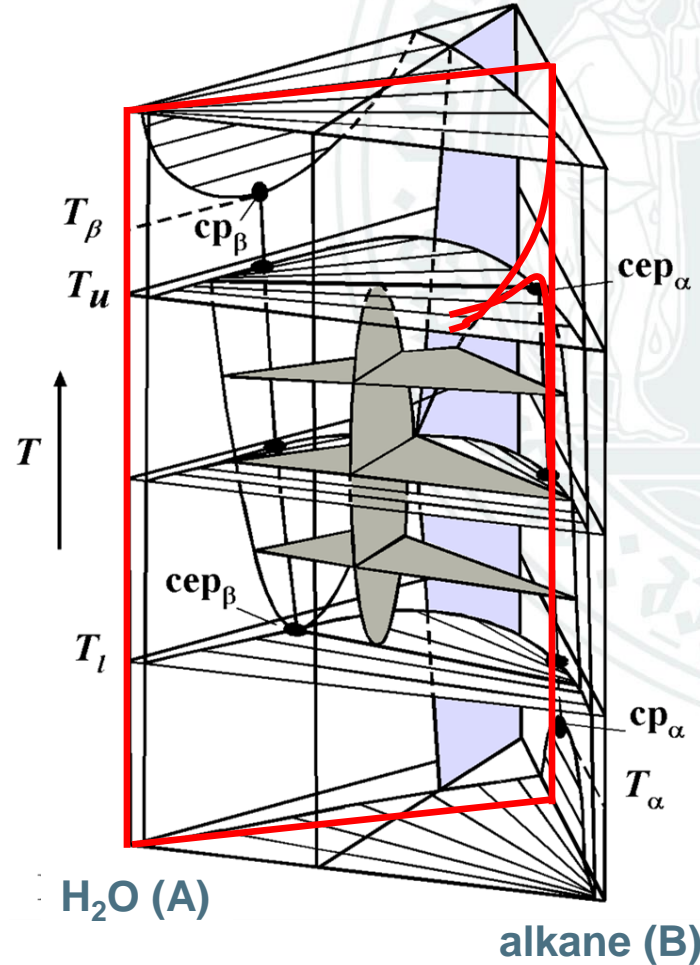
w/o





# Sections through the phase prism

Non-ionic surfactant (C)



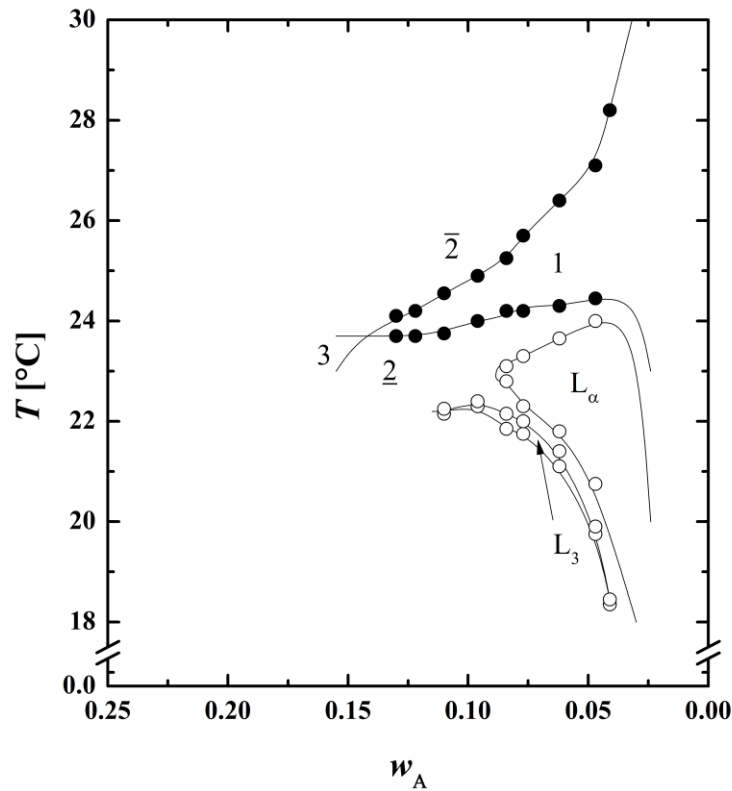
$$\gamma_b = \frac{m_C}{m_B + m_C}$$

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



# The $T(w_A)$ -Cut

$D_2O/NaCl$  – cyclohexane-h12 –  $C_{10}E_5$   
 $\varepsilon = 0.001$ ,  $\gamma_b = 0.05$ ,  $T = 24.50^\circ C$

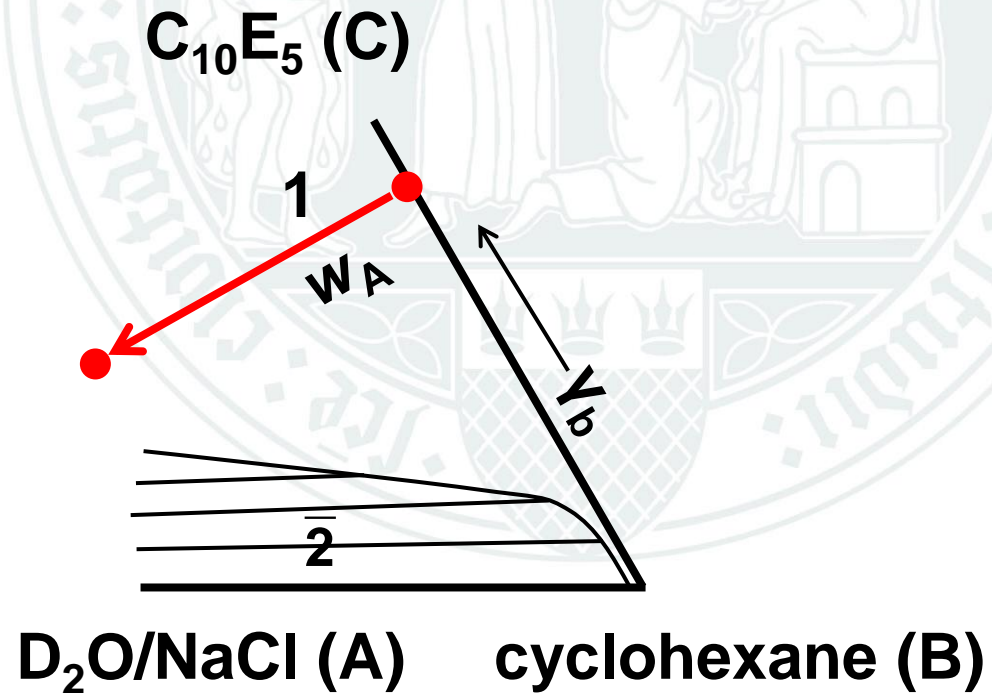
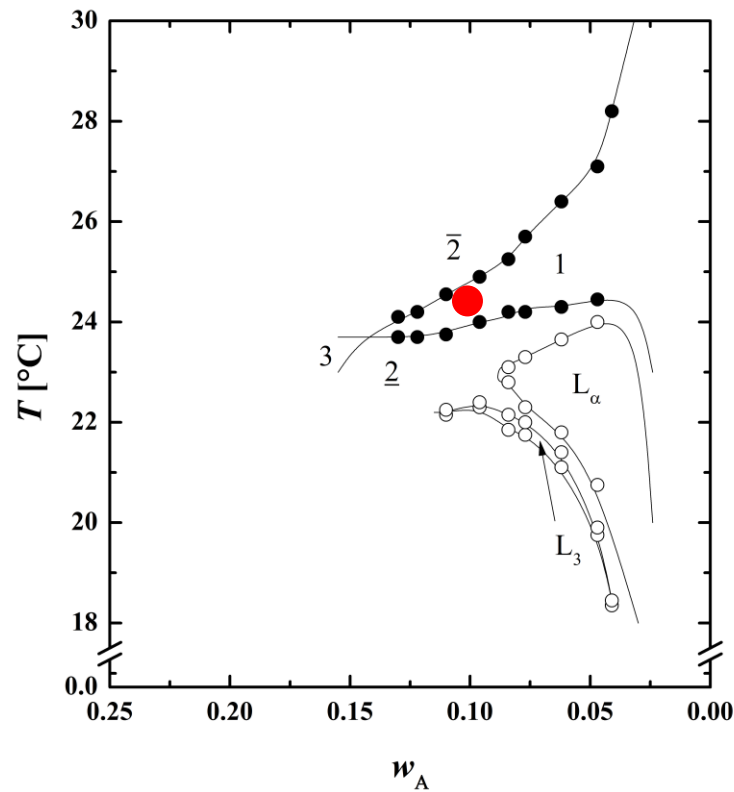


$$w_A = \frac{m_A}{m_{\text{total}}} \quad \gamma_b = \frac{m_C}{m_B + m_C} \quad \varepsilon = \frac{m_{\text{NaCl}}}{m_A}$$



# The Mixing Pathway

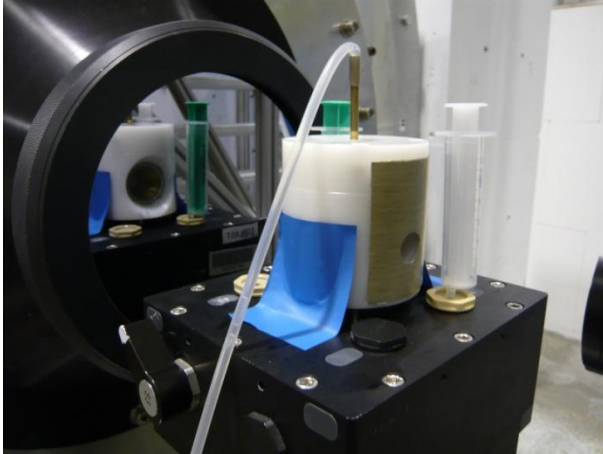
$D_2O/NaCl - \text{cyclohexane-h12} - C_{10}E_5$   
 $\varepsilon = 0.001, \gamma_b = 0.05, T = 24.50^\circ C$



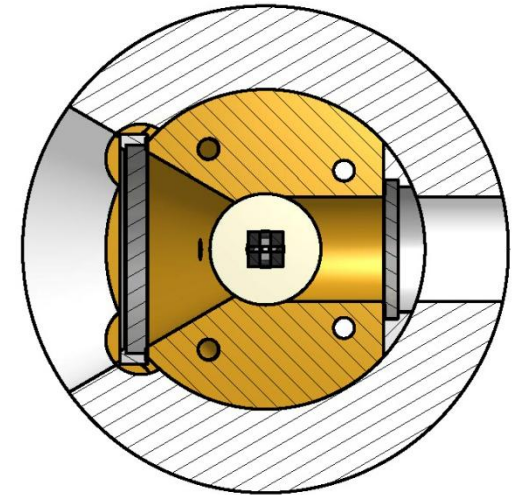
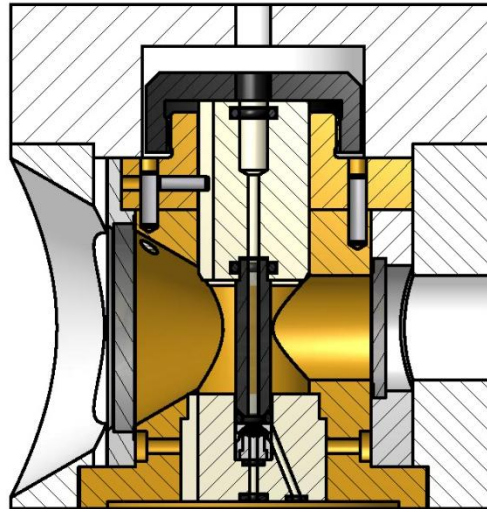
$$w_A = \frac{m_A}{m_{\text{total}}} \quad \gamma_b = \frac{m_C}{m_B + m_C} \quad \varepsilon = \frac{m_{NaCl}}{m_A}$$



# The Experimental Setup

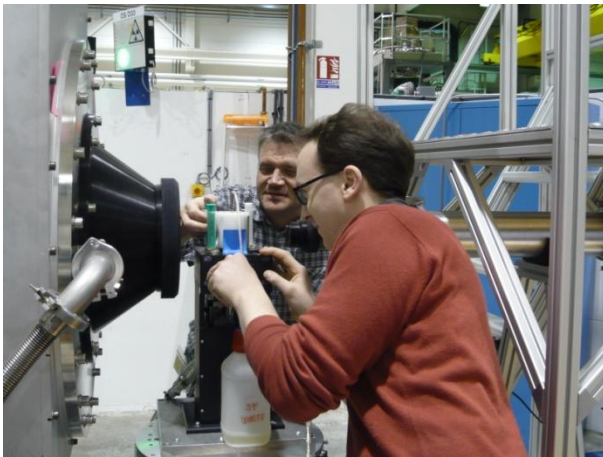


**BioLogic stopped flow combined with:**



**High temperature stability:**

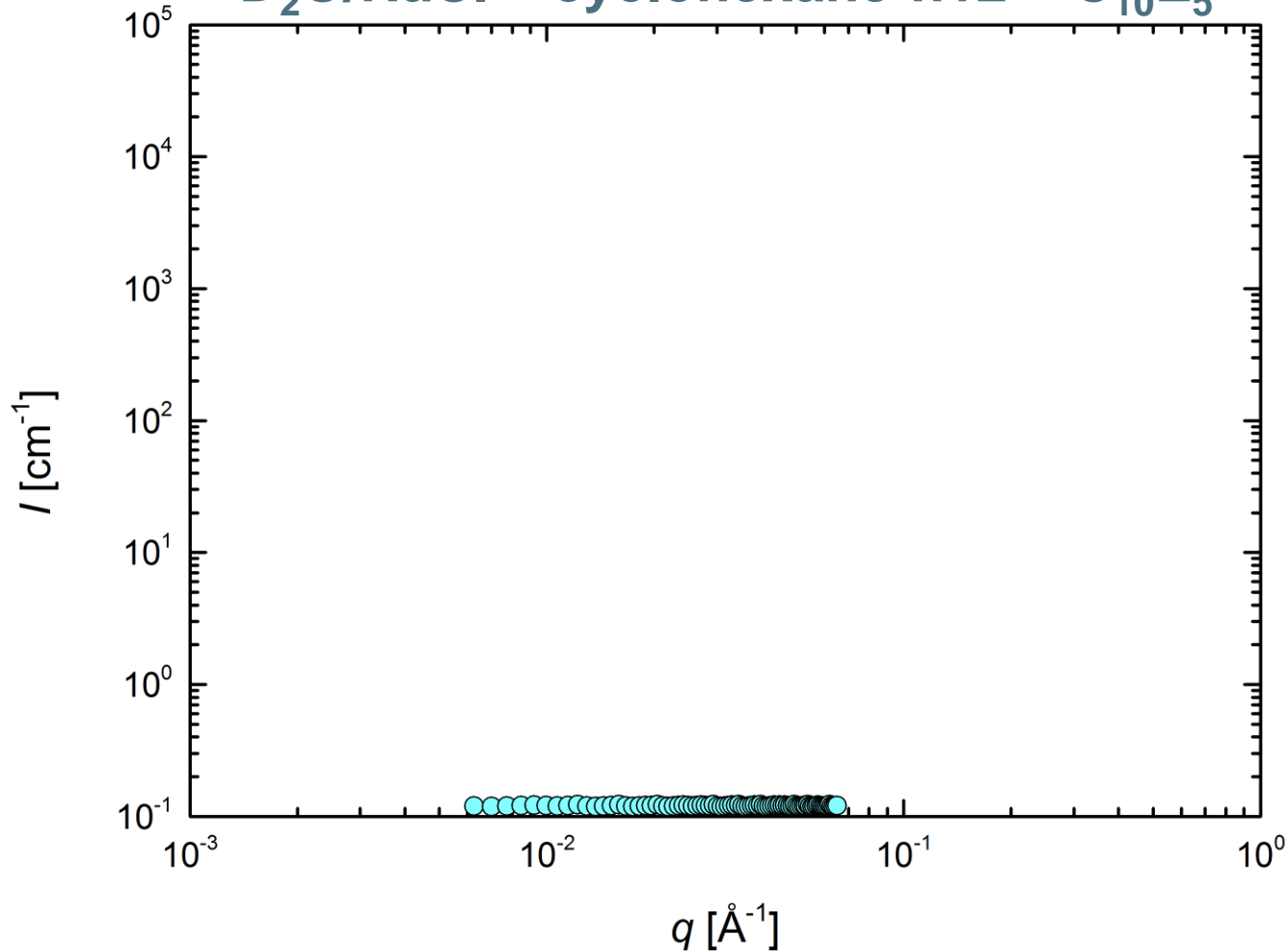
$$\Delta T \leq 0.1 \text{ K for } 273 \text{ K} \leq T \leq 343 \text{ K}$$





# Microemulsion Formation Kinetics

**D<sub>2</sub>O/NaCl – cyclohexane-h12 – C<sub>10</sub>E<sub>5</sub>**



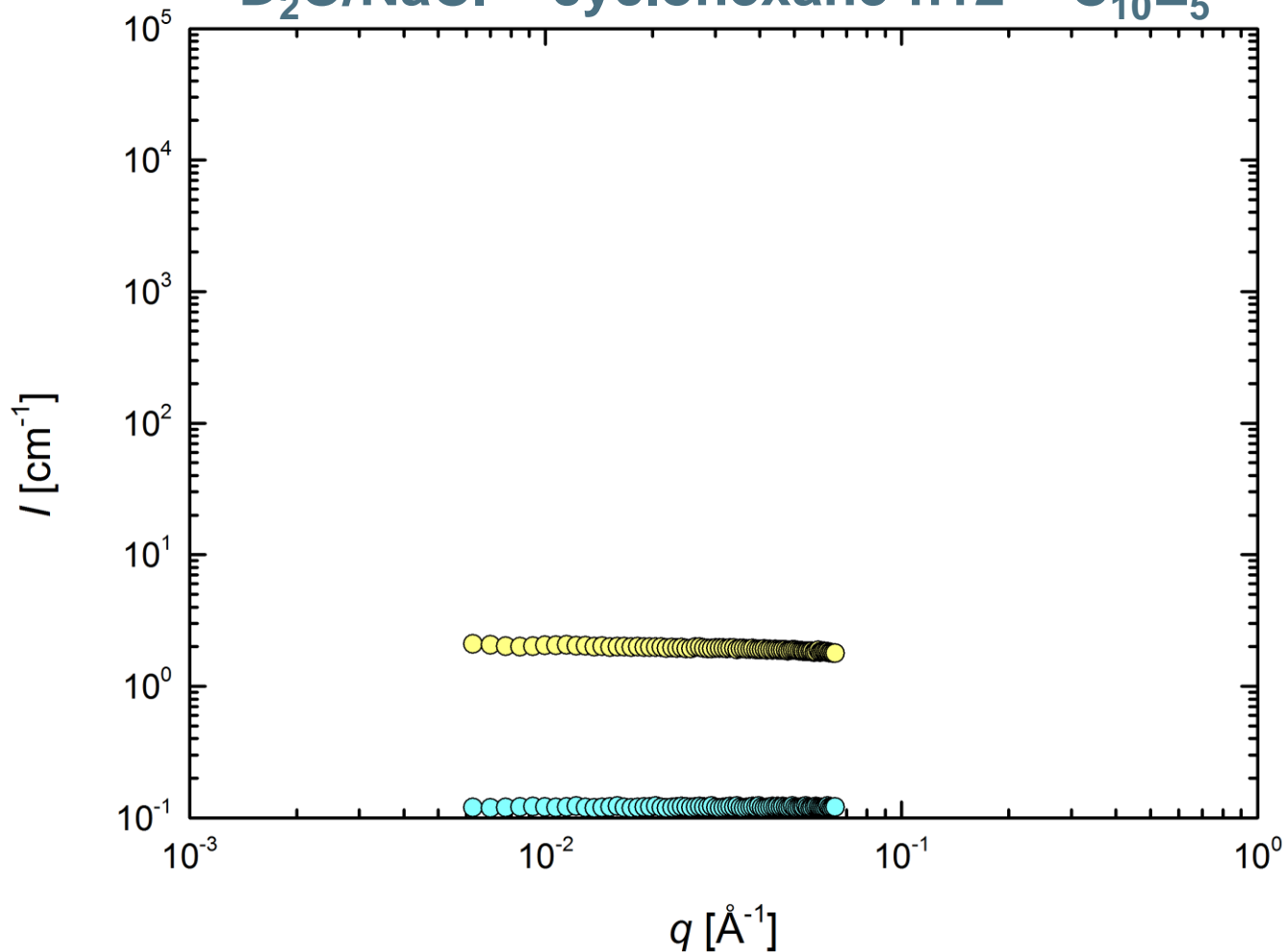
$\gamma_b = 0.05$   
 $\varepsilon = 0.001$   
 $T = 24.50^\circ\text{C}$   
 $w_A = 0.11$   
● D<sub>2</sub>O/NaCl





# Microemulsion Formation Kinetics

**D<sub>2</sub>O/NaCl – cyclohexane-h12 – C<sub>10</sub>E<sub>5</sub>**



$$\gamma_b = 0.05$$

$$\varepsilon = 0.001$$

$$T = 24.50^\circ\text{C}$$

$$w_A = 0.11$$

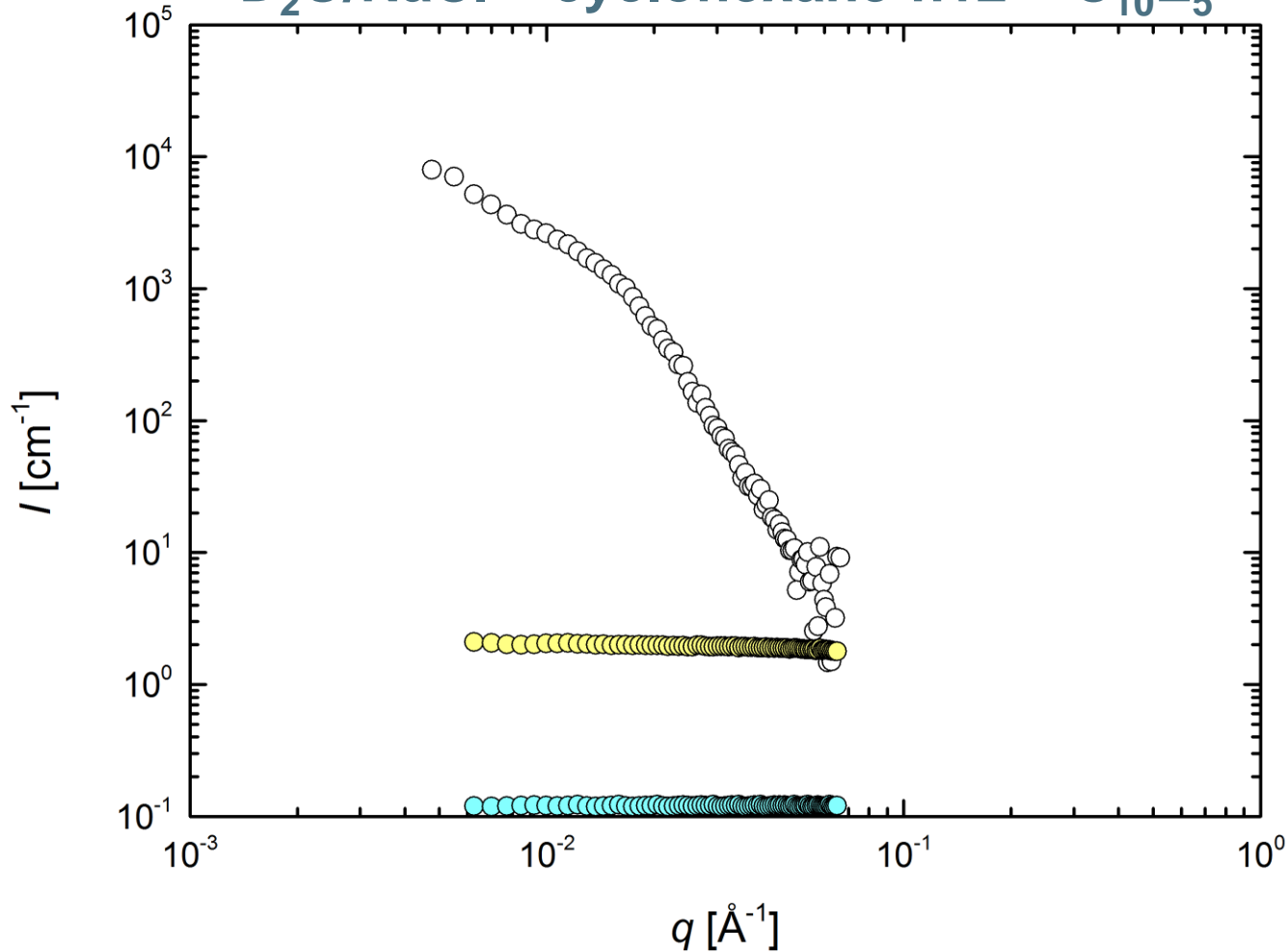
● D<sub>2</sub>O/NaCl

● c-B<sub>6</sub>/C<sub>10</sub>E<sub>5</sub>



# Microemulsion Formation Kinetics

**D<sub>2</sub>O/NaCl – cyclohexane-h12 – C<sub>10</sub>E<sub>5</sub>**



$$\gamma_b = 0.05$$

$$\varepsilon = 0.001$$

$$T = 24.50^\circ\text{C}$$

$$w_A = 0.11$$

● D<sub>2</sub>O/NaCl

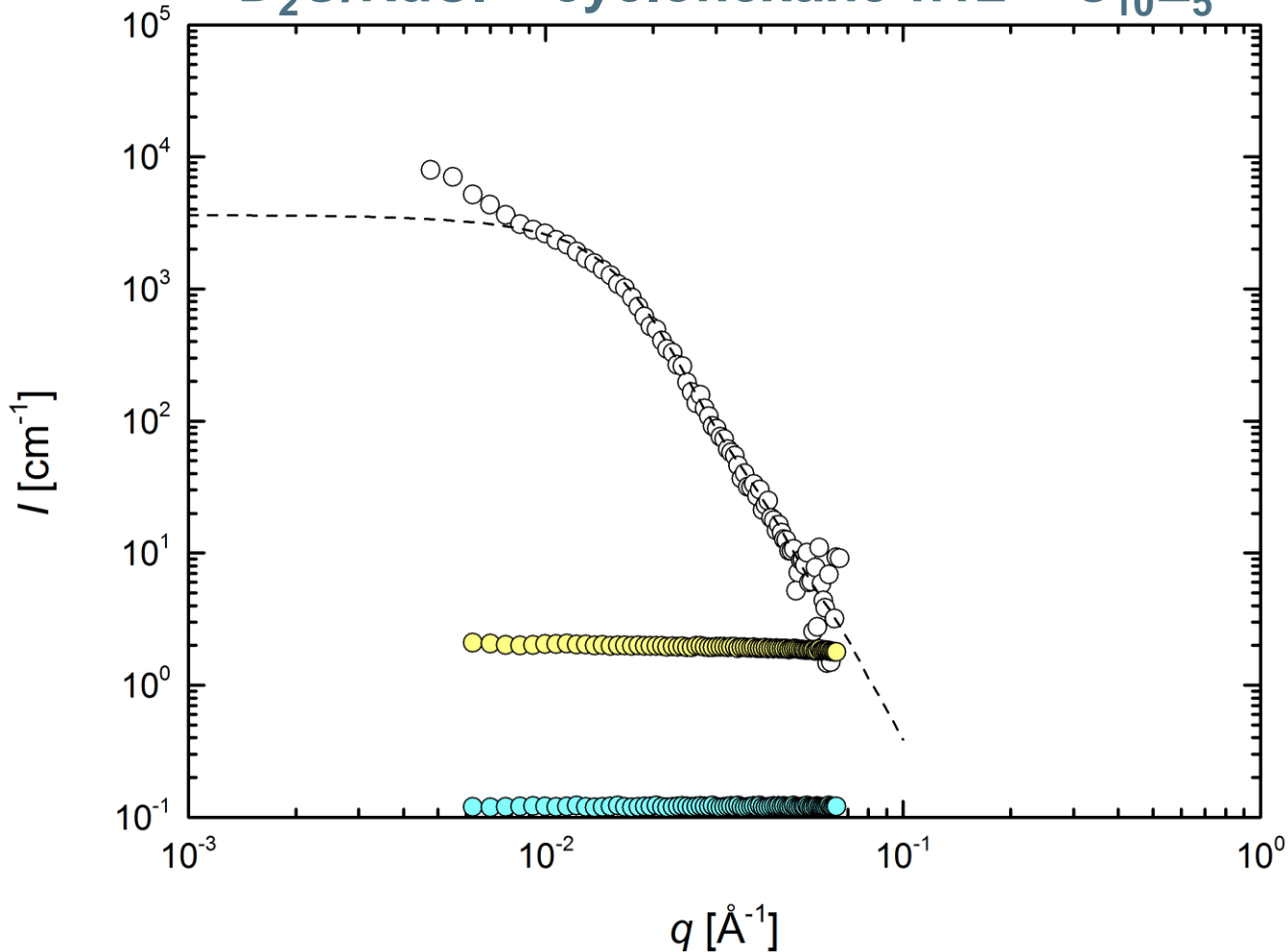
● c-B<sub>6</sub>/C<sub>10</sub>E<sub>5</sub>

○ t = 22 ms



# Microemulsion Formation Kinetics

**D<sub>2</sub>O/NaCl – cyclohexane-h12 – C<sub>10</sub>E<sub>5</sub>**



$$\gamma_b = 0.05$$

$$\varepsilon = 0.001$$

$$T = 24.50^\circ\text{C}$$

$$w_A = 0.11$$

● D<sub>2</sub>O/NaCl

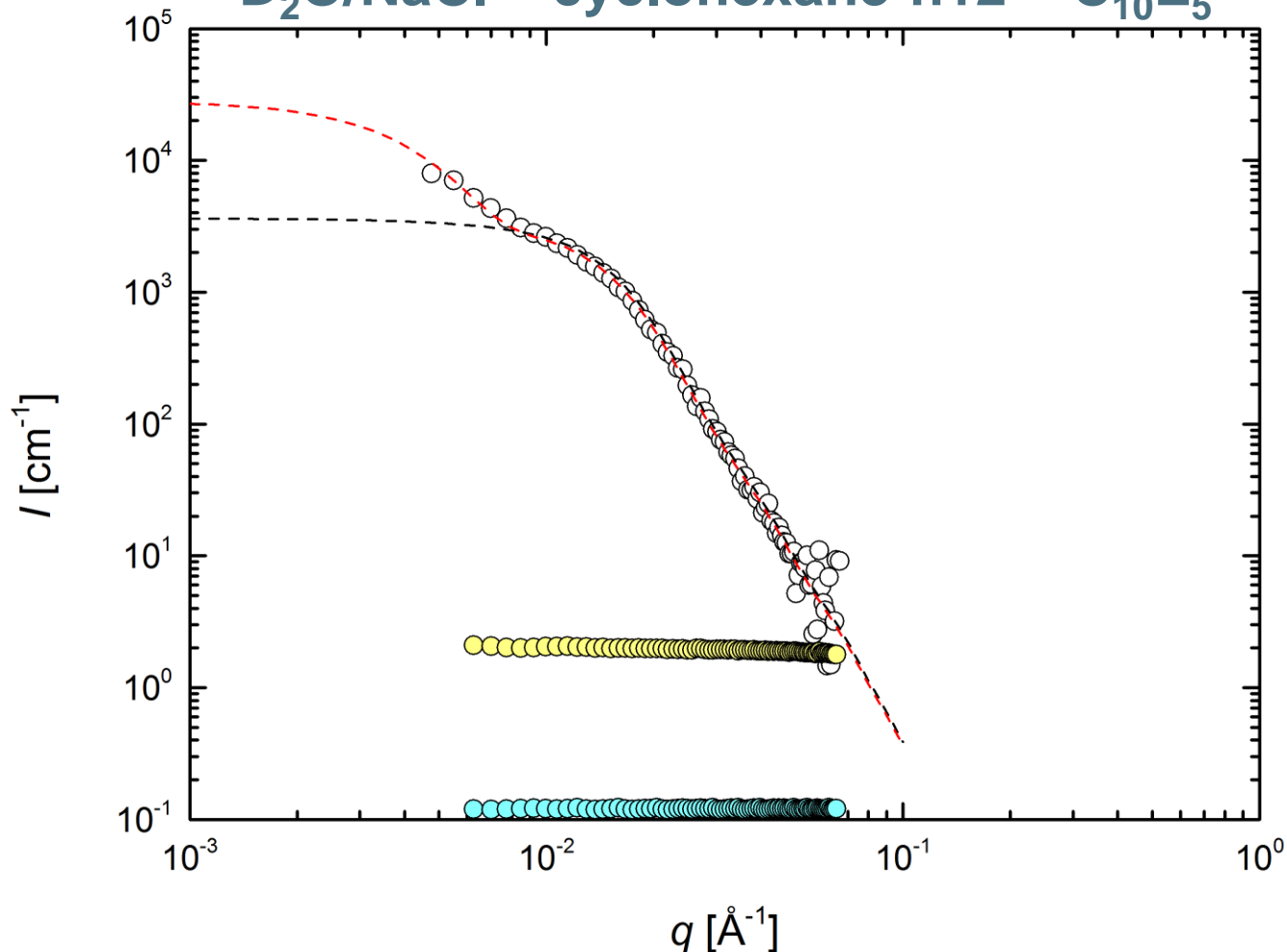
● c-B<sub>6</sub>/C<sub>10</sub>E<sub>5</sub>

○ t = 22 ms



# Microemulsion Formation Kinetics

**D<sub>2</sub>O/NaCl – cyclohexane-h12 – C<sub>10</sub>E<sub>5</sub>**



$$\gamma_b = 0.05$$

$$\varepsilon = 0.001$$

$$T = 24.50^\circ\text{C}$$

$$w_A = 0.11$$

●  $\text{D}_2\text{O}/\text{NaCl}$

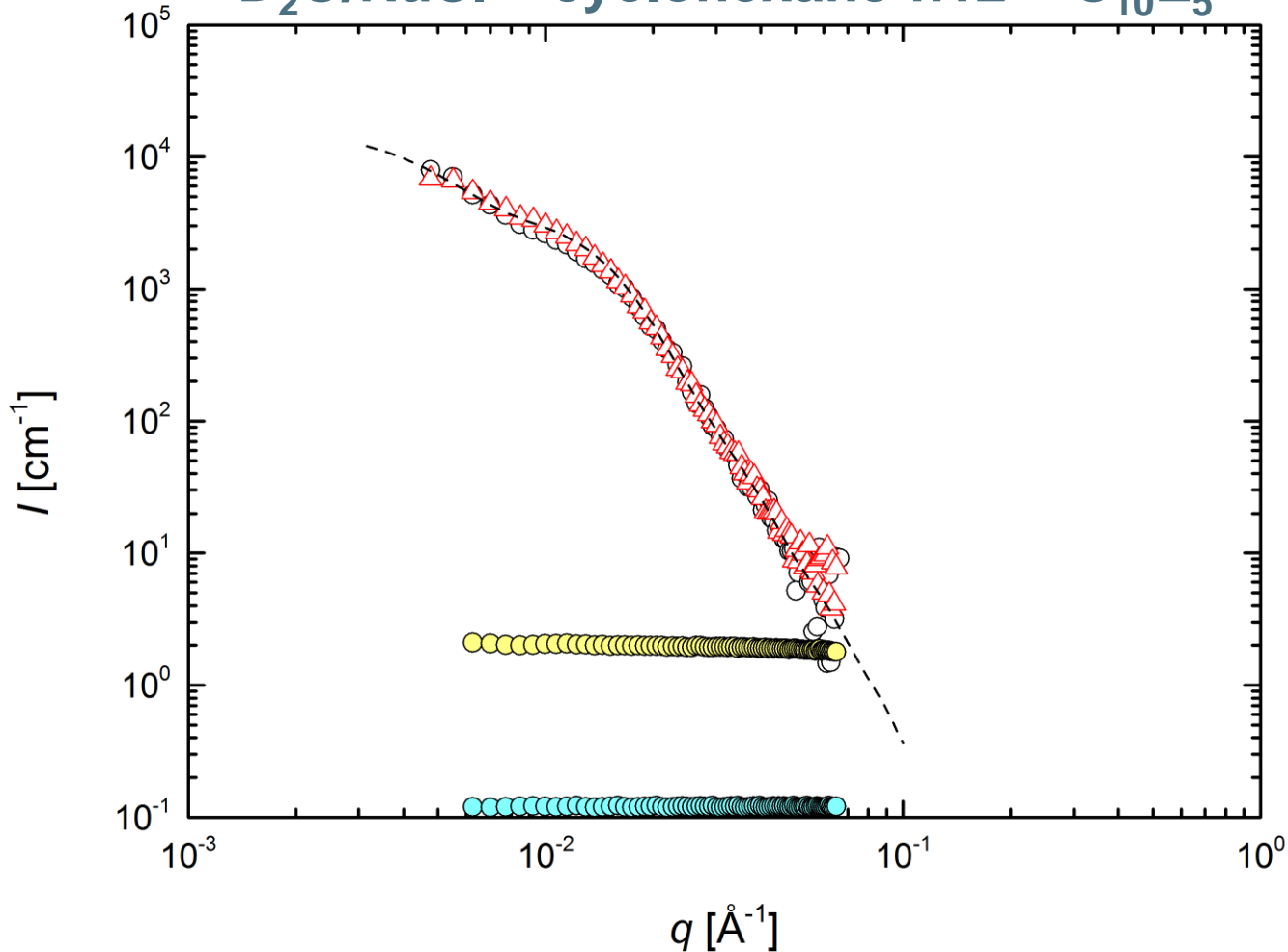
●  $\text{c-B}_6/\text{C}_{10}\text{E}_5$

○  $t = 22 \text{ ms}$



# Microemulsion Formation Kinetics

$D_2O/NaCl$  – cyclohexane-h12 –  $C_{10}E_5$



$$\gamma_b = 0.05$$

$$\varepsilon = 0.001$$

$$T = 24.50^\circ C$$

$$w_A = 0.11$$

$$\bullet D_2O/NaCl$$

$$\bullet c-B_6/C_{10}E_5$$

$$\circ t = 22 \text{ ms}$$

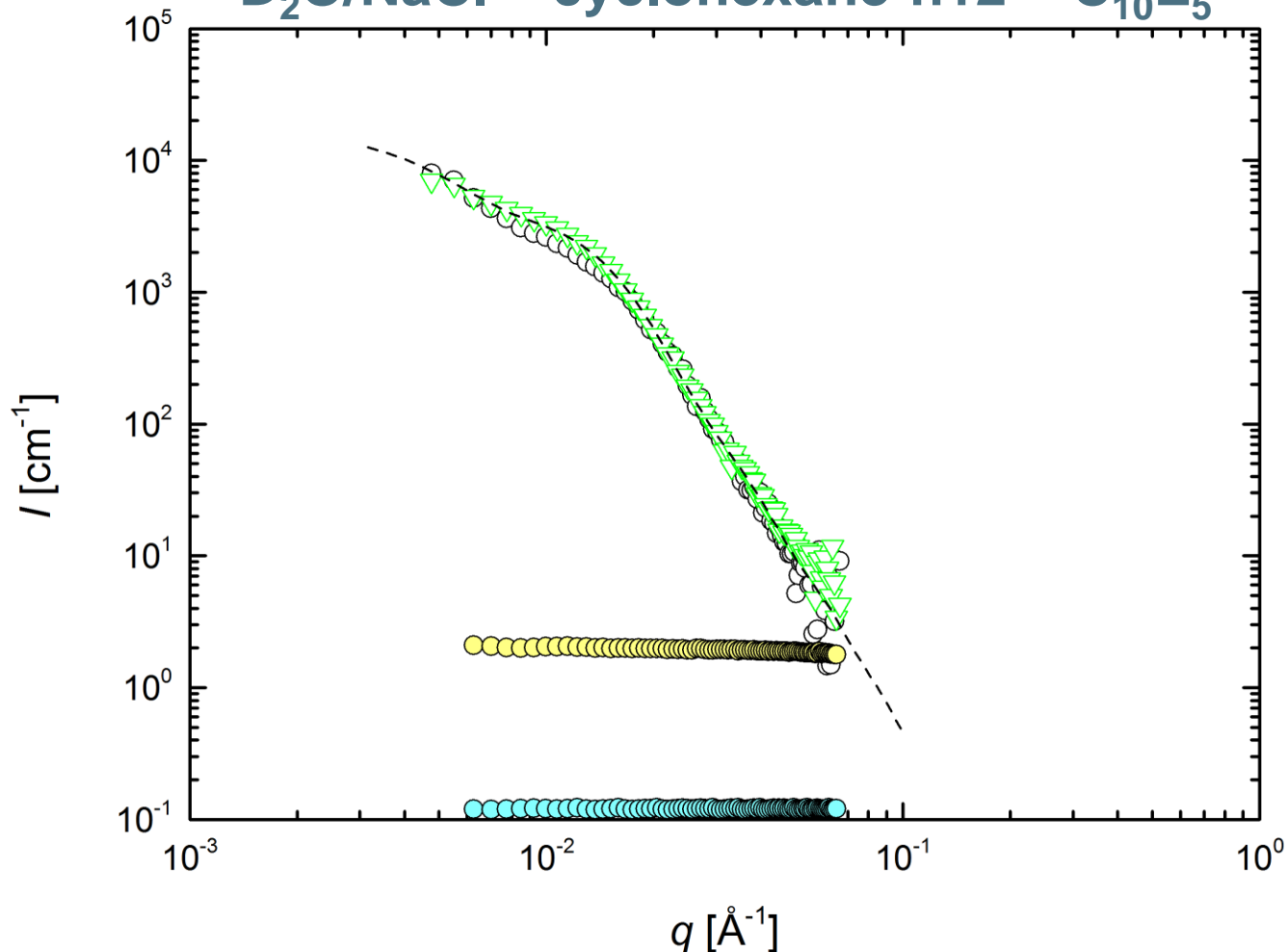
$$\triangle t = 134 \text{ ms}$$





# Microemulsion Formation Kinetics

**D<sub>2</sub>O/NaCl – cyclohexane-h12 – C<sub>10</sub>E<sub>5</sub>**



$$\gamma_b = 0.05$$

$$\varepsilon = 0.001$$

$$T = 24.50^\circ\text{C}$$

$$w_A = 0.11$$

● D<sub>2</sub>O/NaCl

● c-B<sub>6</sub>/C<sub>10</sub>E<sub>5</sub>

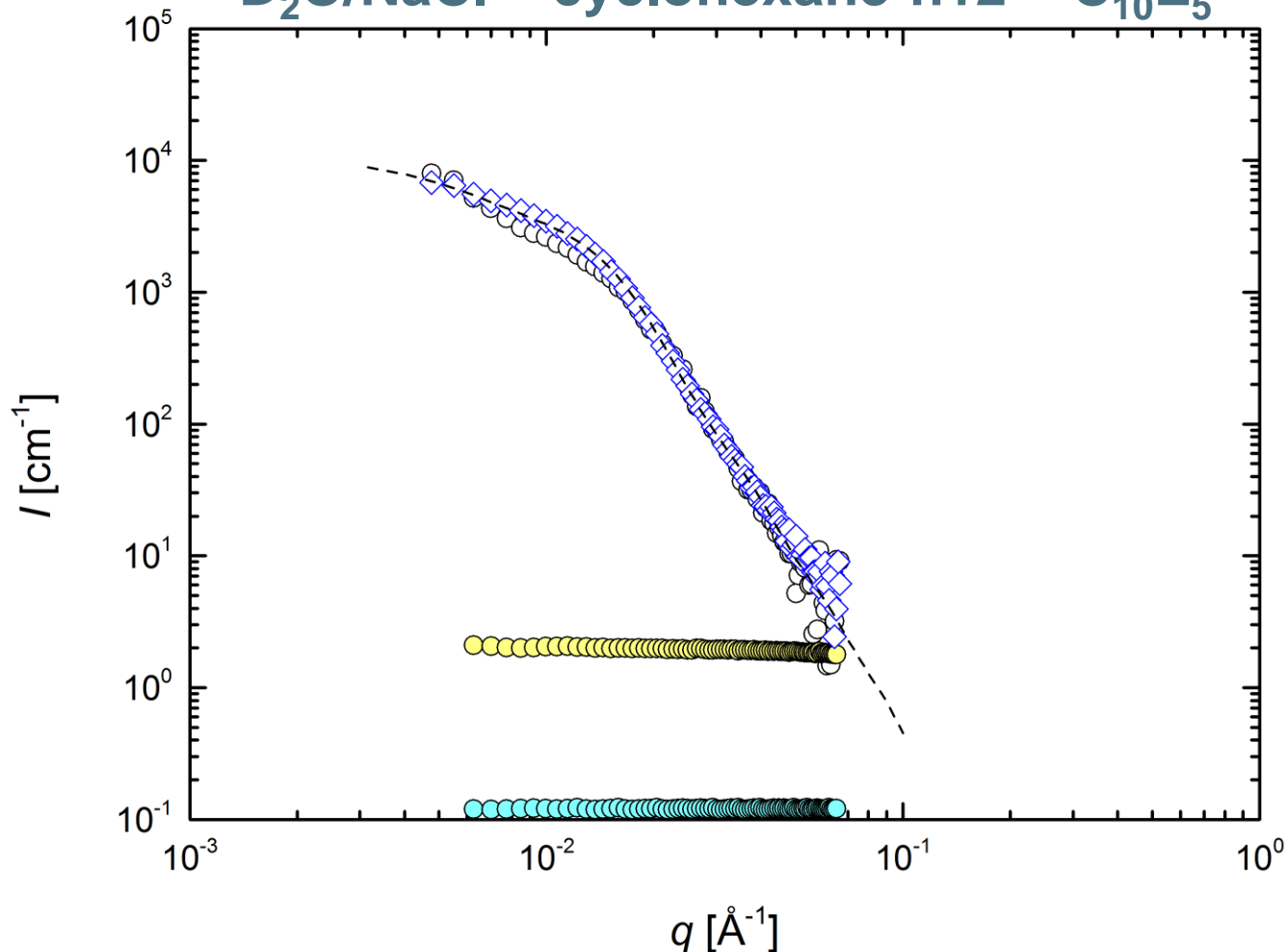
○ t = 22 ms

▽ t = 539 ms



# Microemulsion Formation Kinetics

$D_2O/NaCl - \text{cyclohexane-}h_{12} - C_{10}E_5$



$$\gamma_b = 0.05$$

$$\varepsilon = 0.001$$

$$T = 24.50^\circ\text{C}$$

$$w_A = 0.11$$

●  $D_2O/NaCl$

●  $c\text{-}B_6/C_{10}E_5$

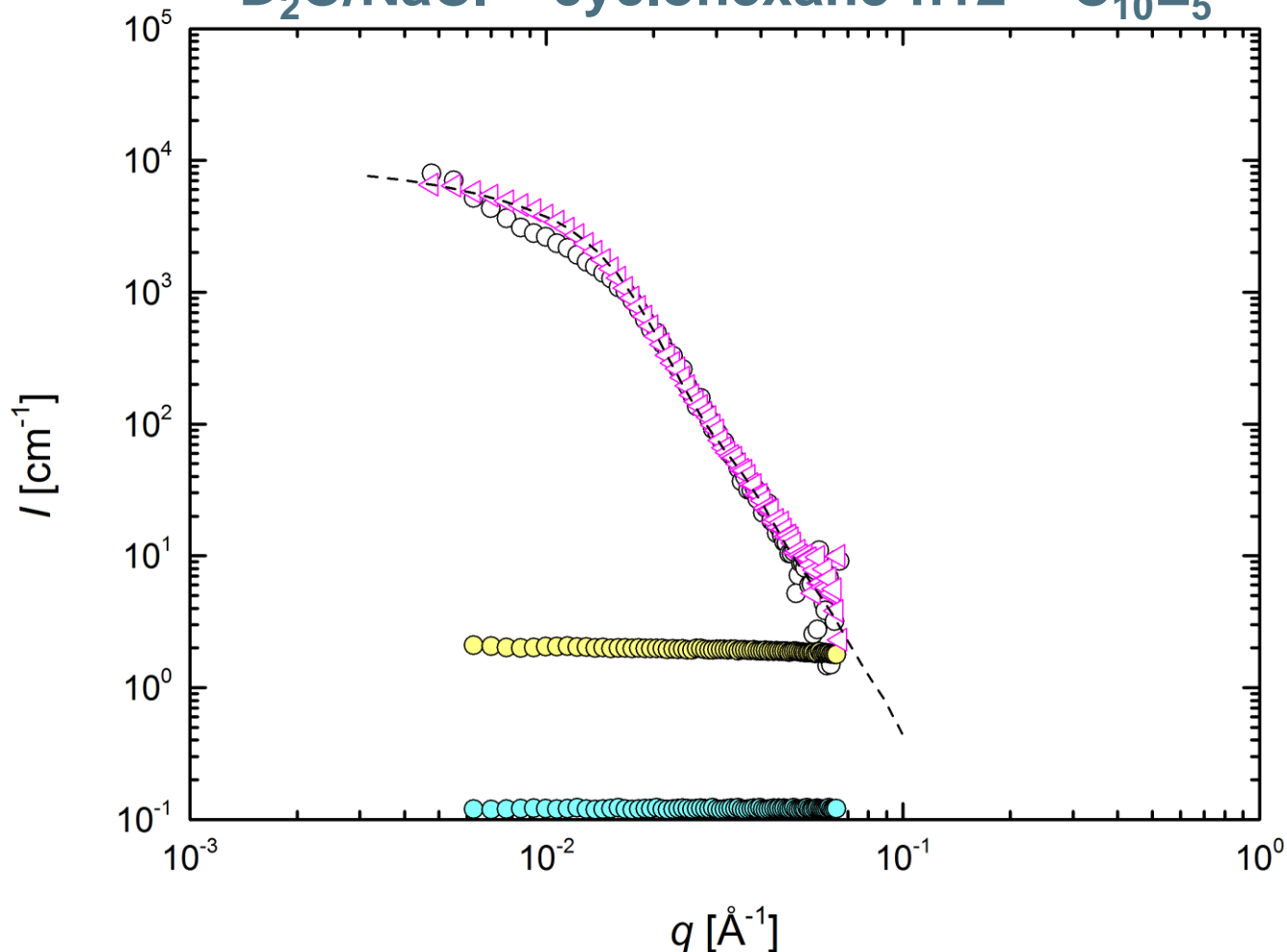
○  $t = 22 \text{ ms}$

◇  $t = 539 \text{ ms}$



# Microemulsion Formation Kinetics

$D_2O/NaCl - cyclohexane-h_{12} - C_{10}E_5$



$$\gamma_b = 0.05$$

$$\varepsilon = 0.001$$

$$T = 24.50^\circ C$$

$$w_A = 0.11$$

●  $D_2O/NaCl$

●  $c-B_6/C_{10}E_5$

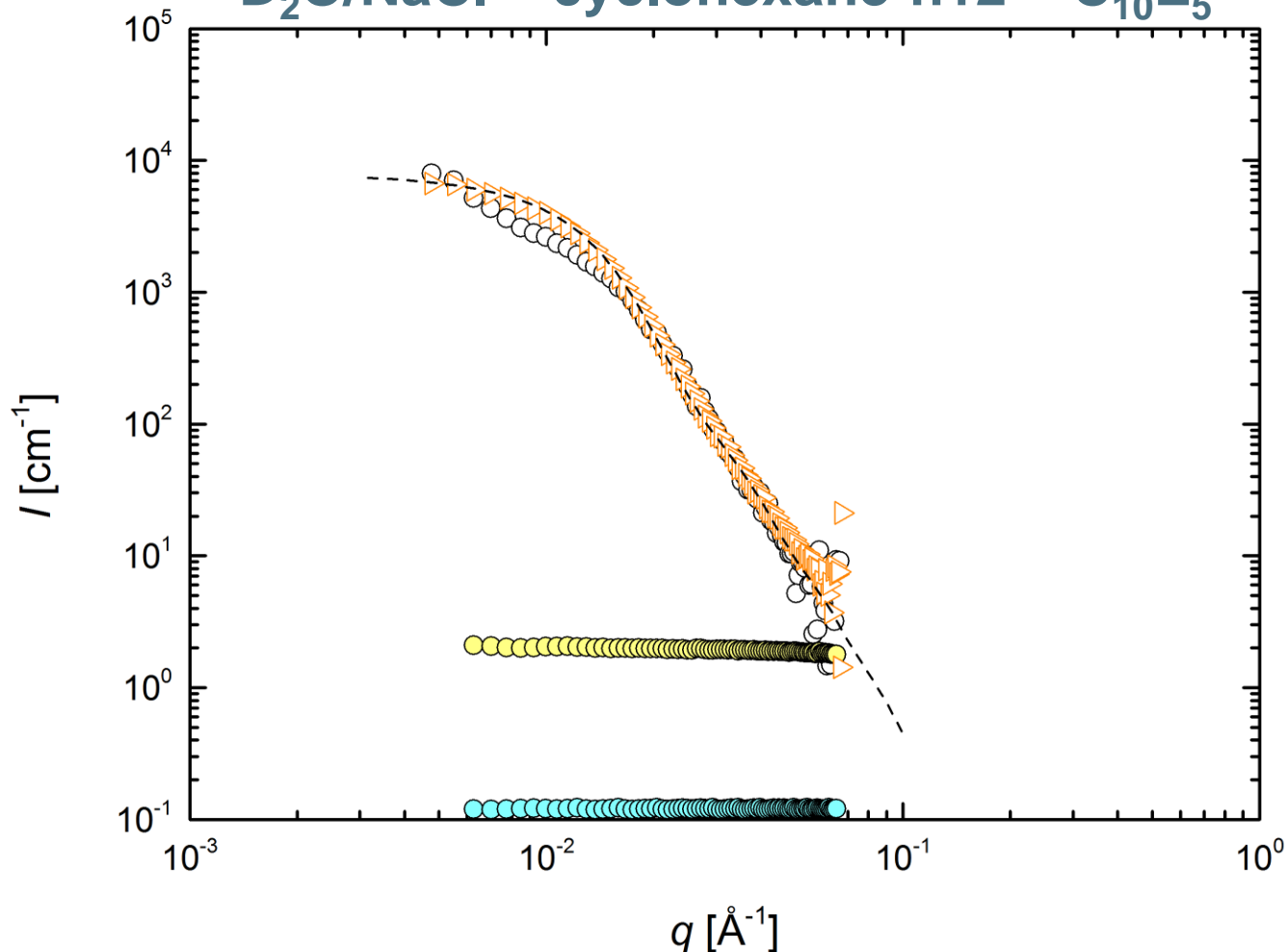
○  $t = 22 \text{ ms}$

◁  $t = 891 \text{ ms}$



# Microemulsion Formation Kinetics

$D_2O/NaCl$  – cyclohexane- $h_{12}$  –  $C_{10}E_5$



$$\gamma_b = 0.05$$

$$\varepsilon = 0.001$$

$$T = 24.50^\circ C$$

$$w_A = 0.11$$

●  $D_2O/NaCl$

●  $c-B_6/C_{10}E_5$

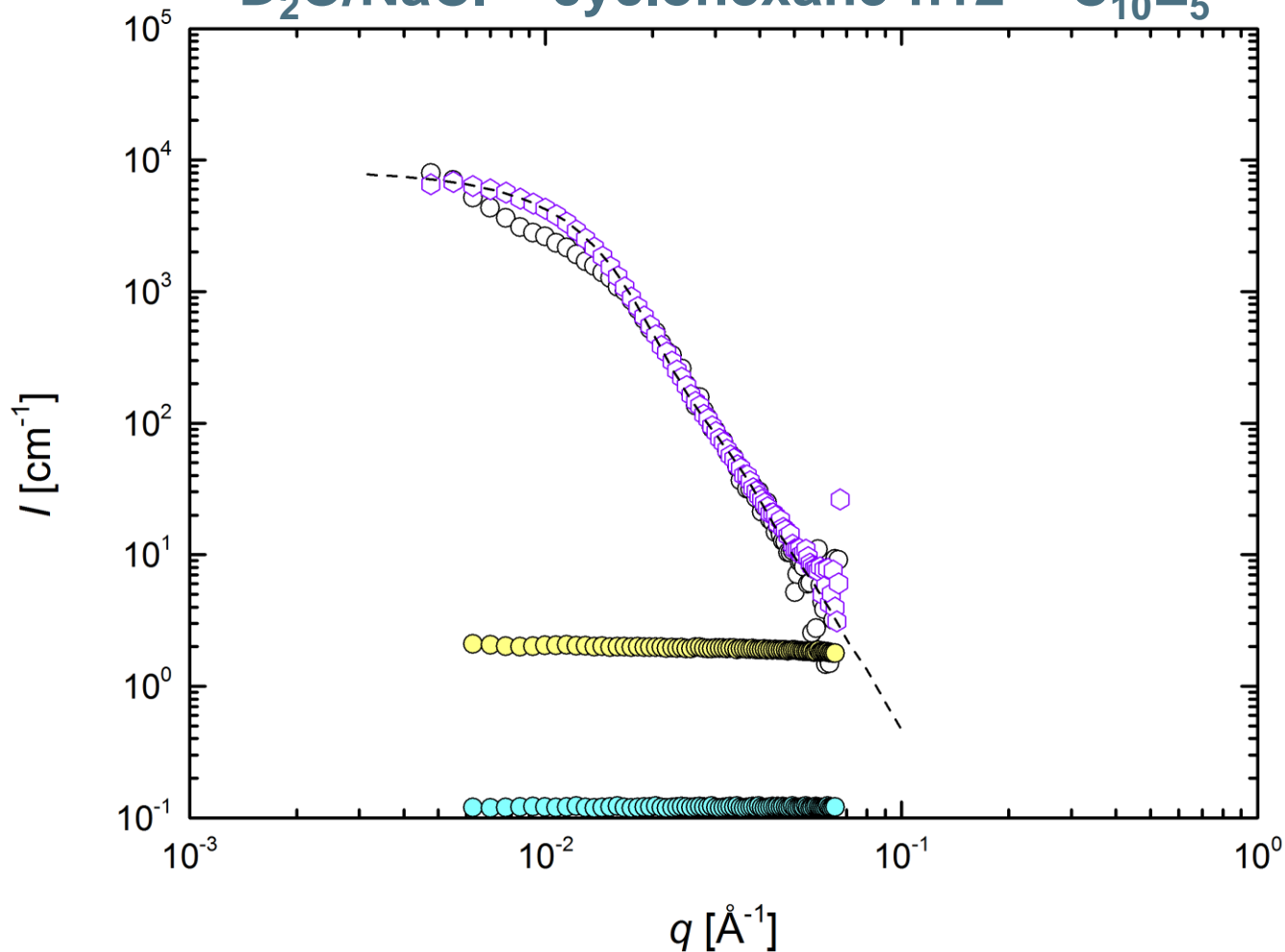
○  $t = 22$  ms

▷  $t = 1408$  ms



# Microemulsion Formation Kinetics

**D<sub>2</sub>O/NaCl – cyclohexane-h12 – C<sub>10</sub>E<sub>5</sub>**



$$\gamma_b = 0.05$$

$$\varepsilon = 0.001$$

$$T = 24.50^\circ\text{C}$$

$$w_A = 0.11$$

● D<sub>2</sub>O/NaCl

● c-B<sub>6</sub>/C<sub>10</sub>E<sub>5</sub>

○ t = 22 ms

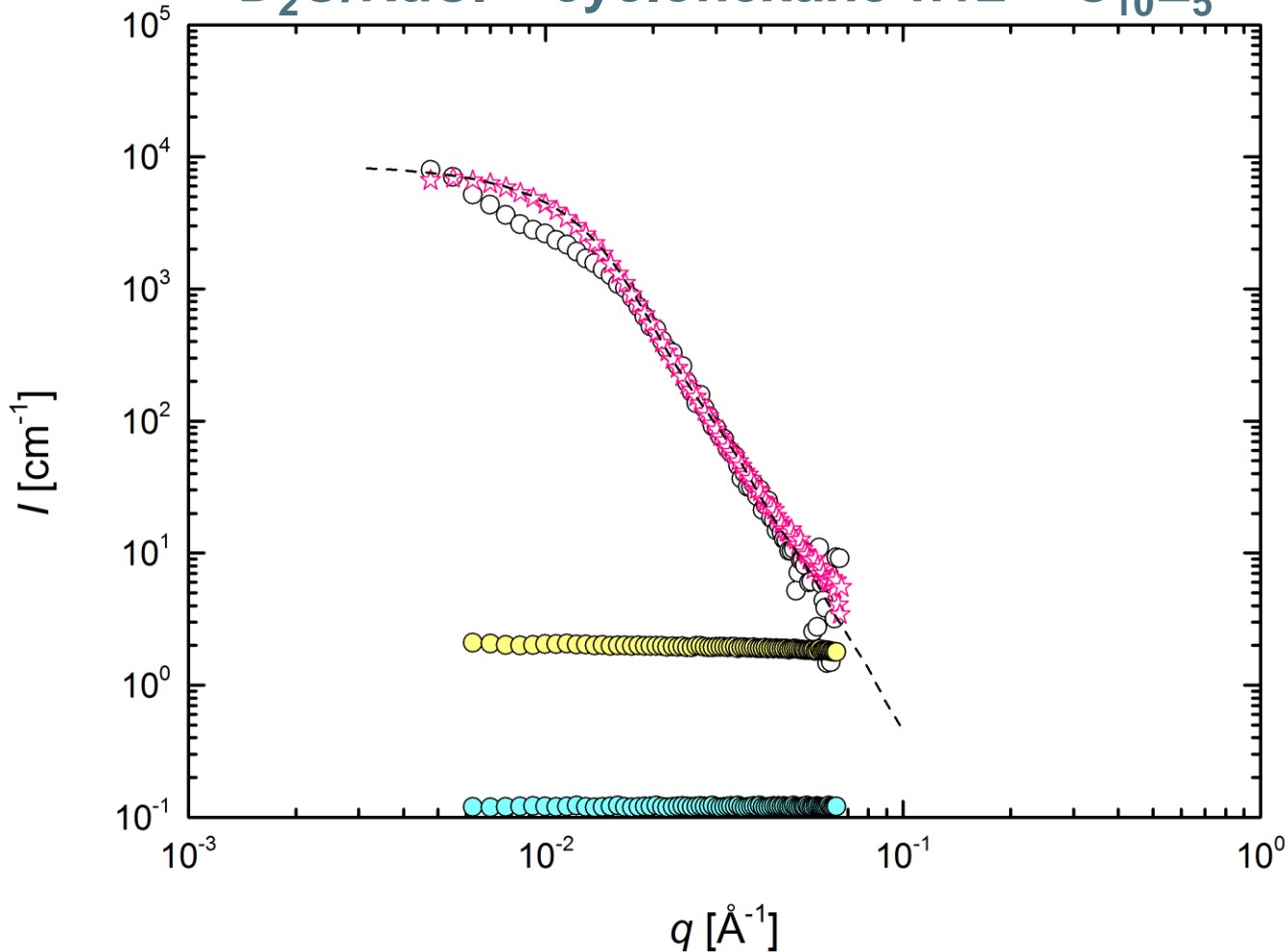
◇ t = 2163 ms





# Microemulsion Formation Kinetics

$D_2O/NaCl$  – cyclohexane-h12 –  $C_{10}E_5$



$$\gamma_b = 0.05$$

$$\varepsilon = 0.001$$

$$T = 24.50^\circ\text{C}$$

$$w_A = 0.11$$

$$\bullet D_2O/NaCl$$

$$\bullet c-B_6/C_{10}E_5$$

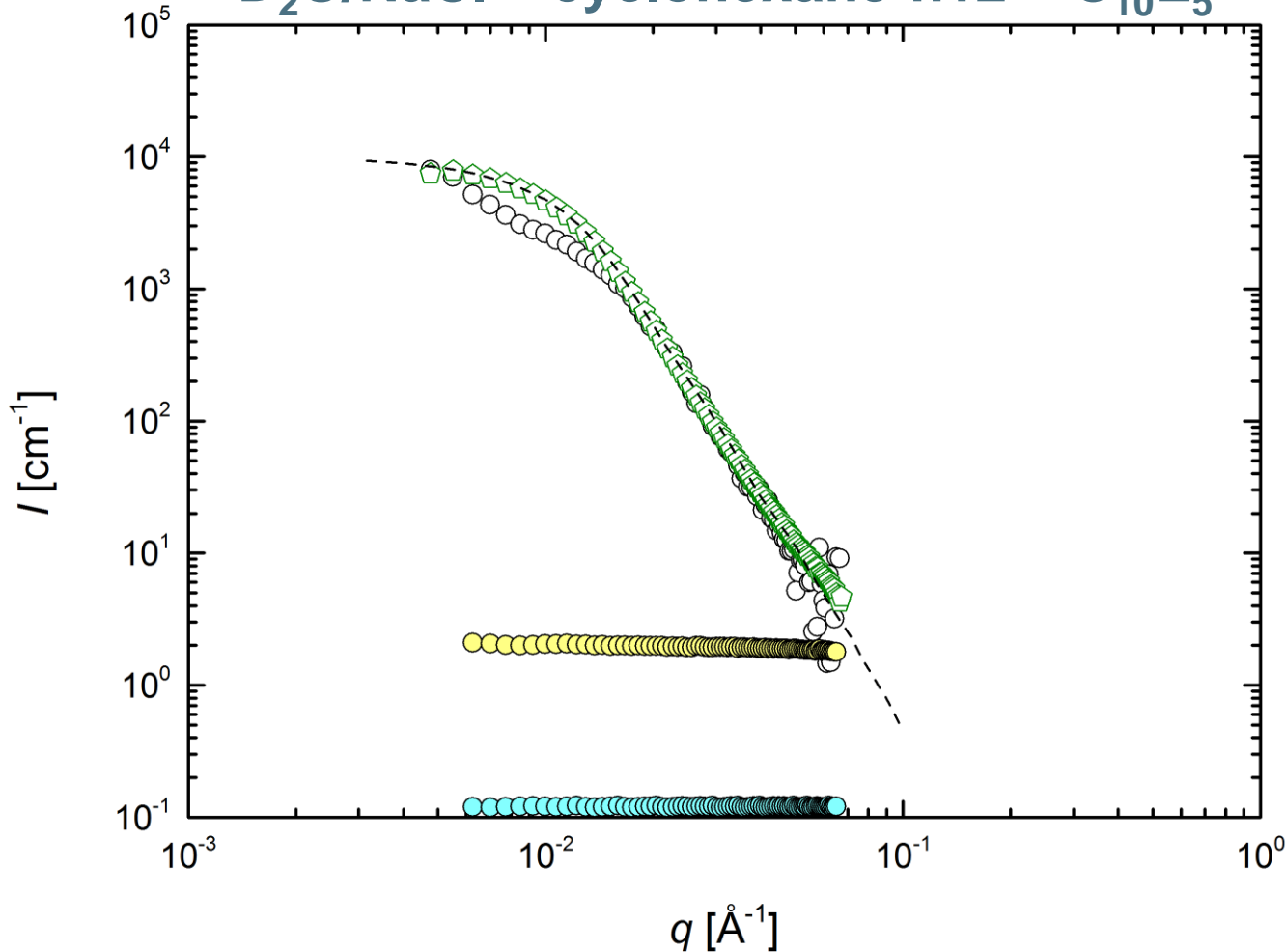
$$\circ t = 22 \text{ ms}$$

$$\star t = 3269 \text{ ms}$$



# Microemulsion Formation Kinetics

$D_2O/NaCl - cyclohexane-h_{12} - C_{10}E_5$



$$\gamma_b = 0.05$$

$$\varepsilon = 0.001$$

$$T = 24.50^\circ\text{C}$$

$$w_A = 0.11$$

●  $D_2O/NaCl$

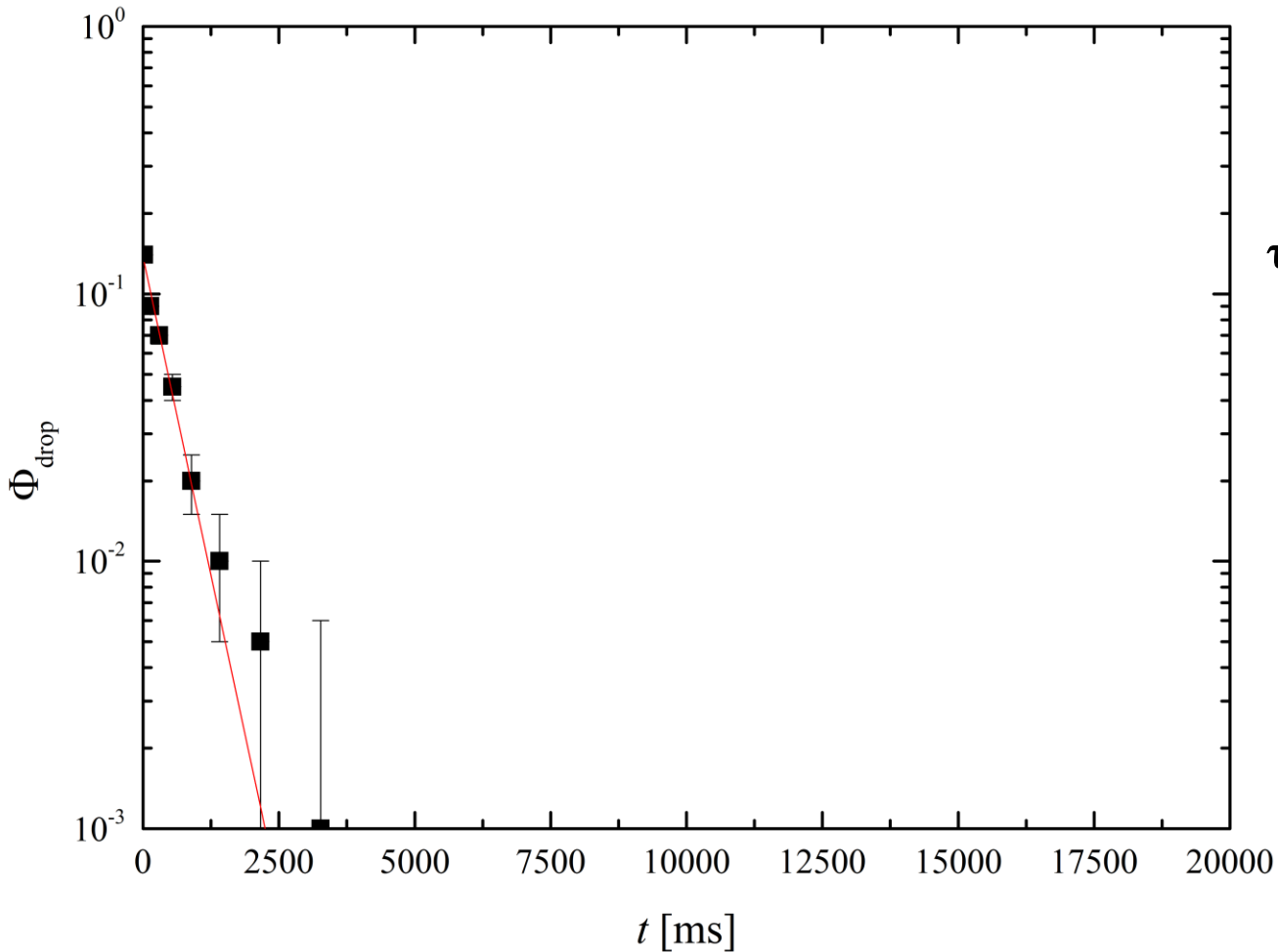
●  $c-B_6/C_{10}E_5$

○  $t = 22 \text{ ms}$

◻  $t = 180000 \text{ ms}$



# Time-resolved Water Uptake

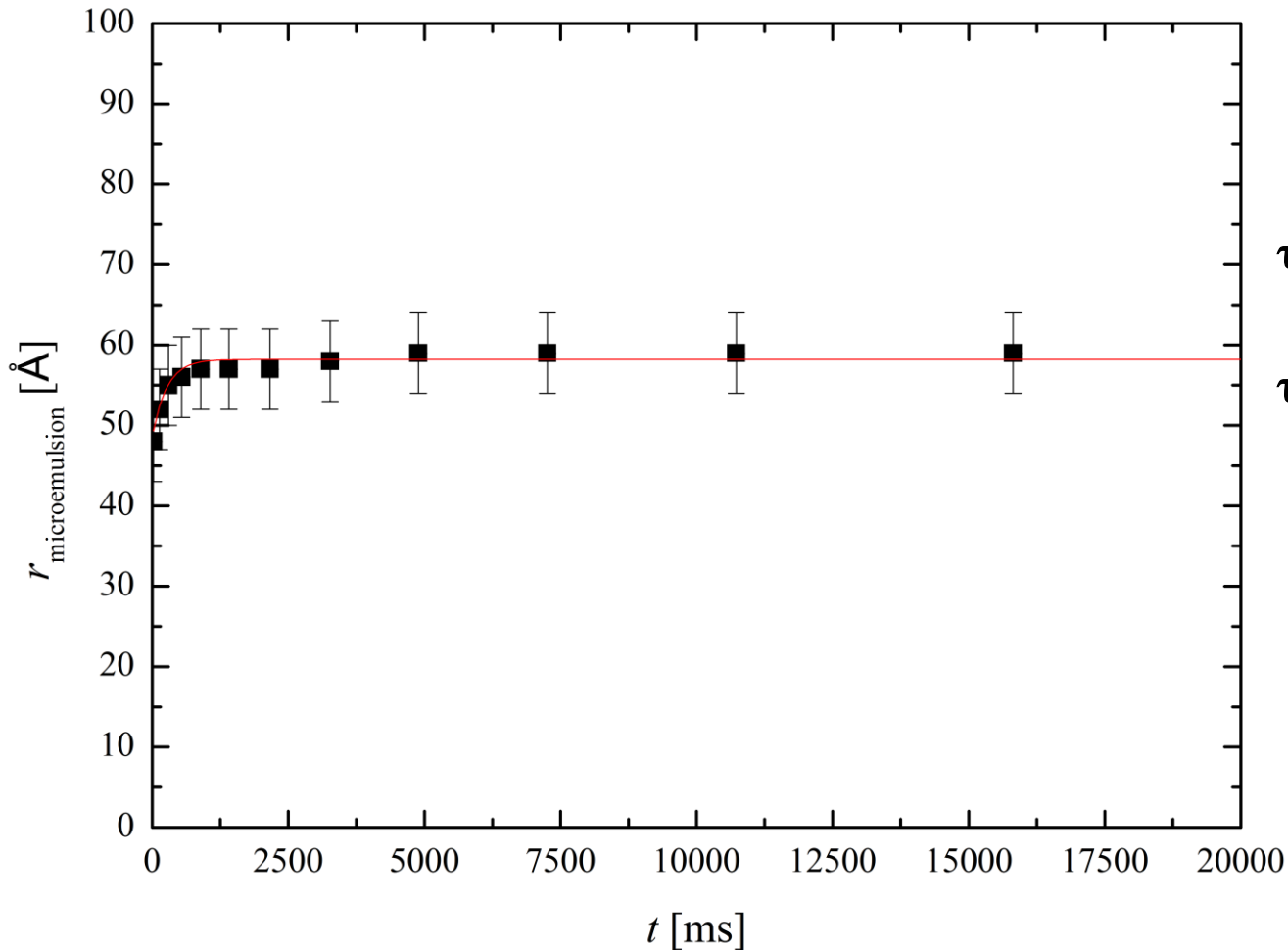


$$\Phi_{\text{drop}}(t) = A \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

$$\tau_{\text{water-uptake}} = (430 \pm 35) \text{ ms}$$



# Time-resolved Radial Growth



$$r_{\mu E}(t) = A \cdot e^{+\frac{t}{\tau}} + r_{\mu E,0}$$

$$\tau_{\text{water-uptake}} = (430 \pm 35) \text{ ms}$$

$$\tau_{\text{radial growth}} = (260 \pm 99) \text{ ms}$$

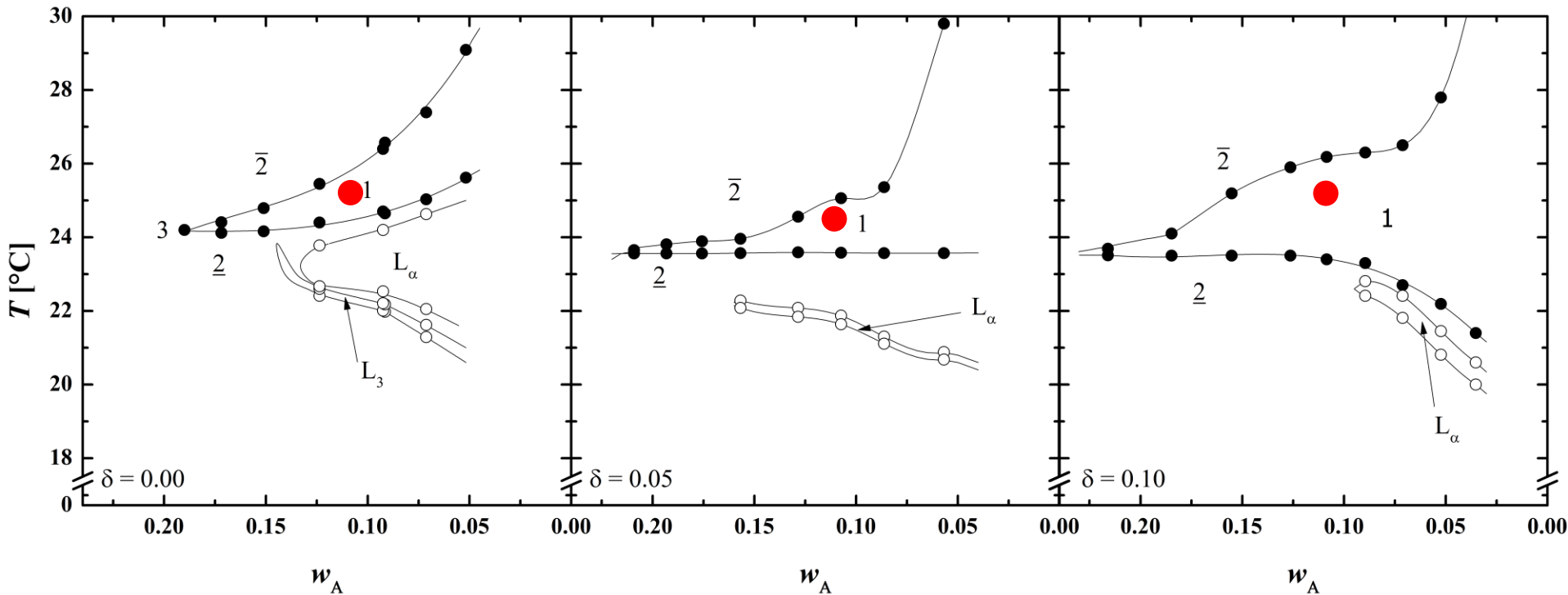


# The Influence of Amphiphilic Polymers

$D_2O/NaCl - cyclohexane-d_{12} - C_{10}E_5/PEB4.8-PEO4.8$

$\varepsilon = 0.001, \gamma_b = 0.05$

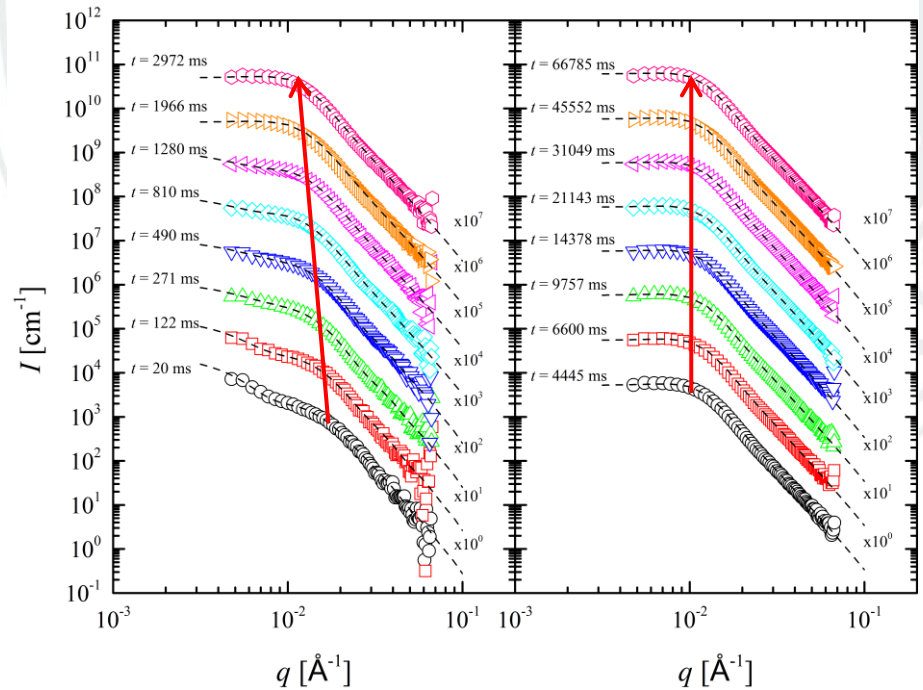
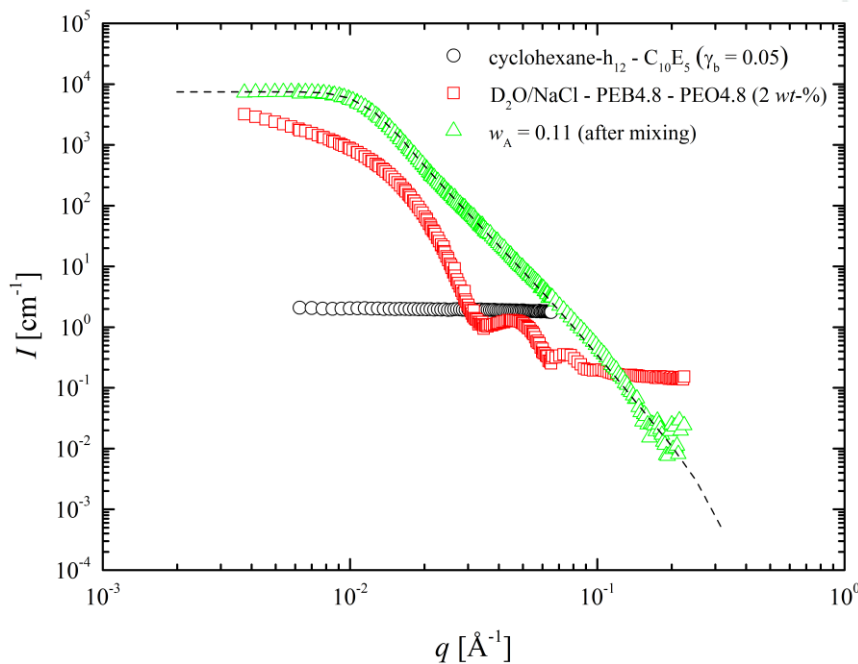
**Bulk contrast**





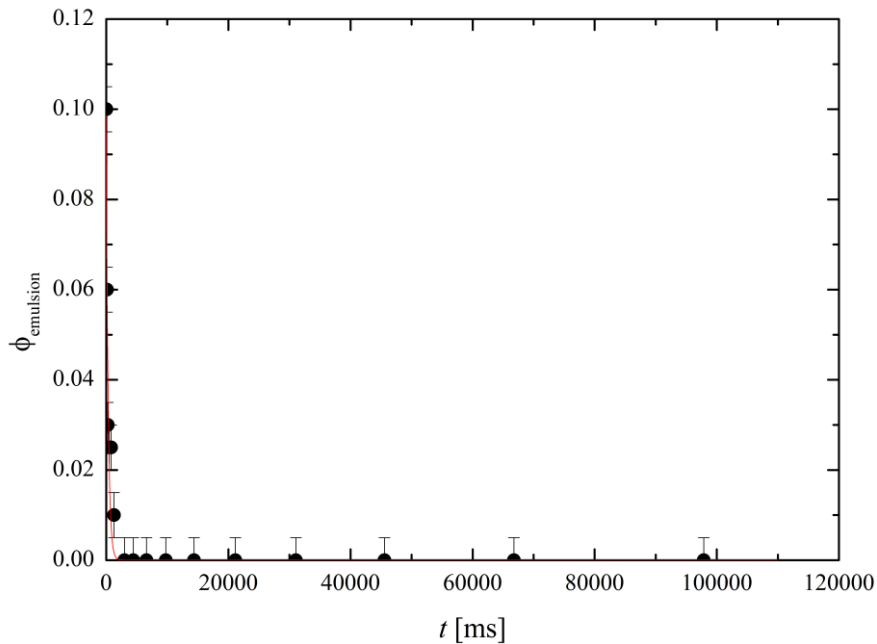
# The Influence of Amphiphilic Polymers

**D<sub>2</sub>O/NaCl – cyclohexane-h<sub>12</sub> – C<sub>10</sub>E<sub>5</sub>/PEB4.8-PEO4.8**  
 $\epsilon = 0.001, \gamma_b = 0.05, \delta = 0.05$  (bulk contrast)

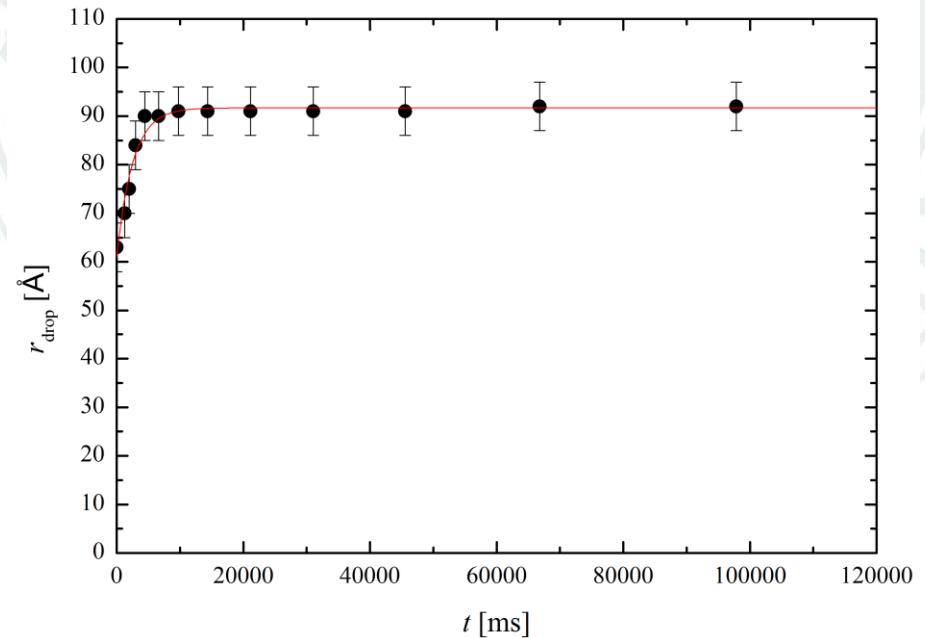


# The Influence of Amphiphilic Polymers

$D_2O/NaCl$  – cyclohexane-h12 –  $C_{10}E_5/PEB4.8-PEO4.8$   
 $\varepsilon = 0.001$ ,  $\gamma_b = 0.05$ ,  $\delta = 0.05$  (bulk contrast)



$$\tau_{\text{water-uptake}} = (313 \pm 48) \text{ ms}$$

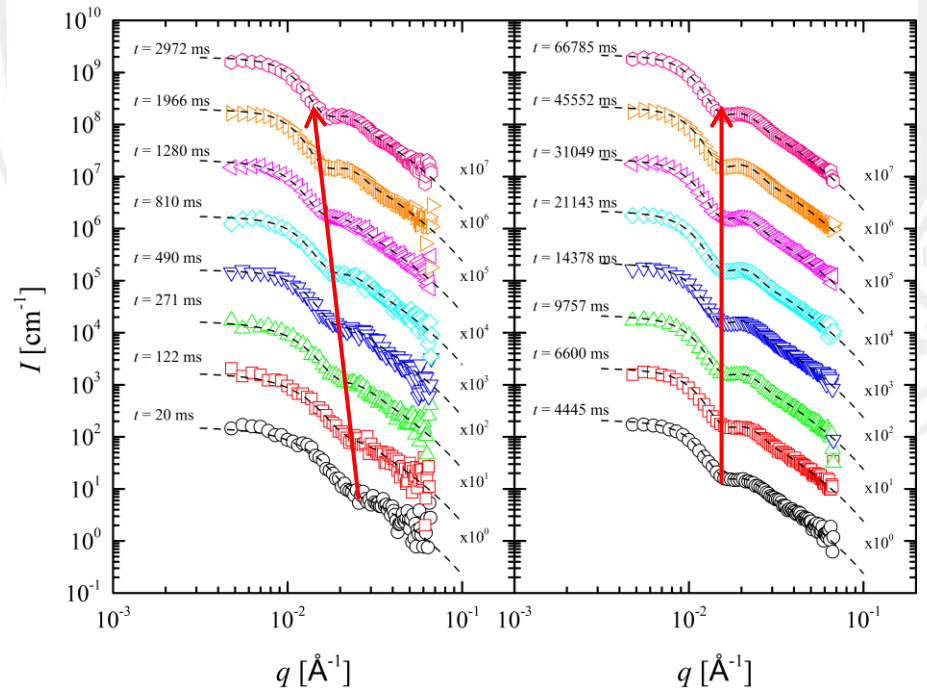
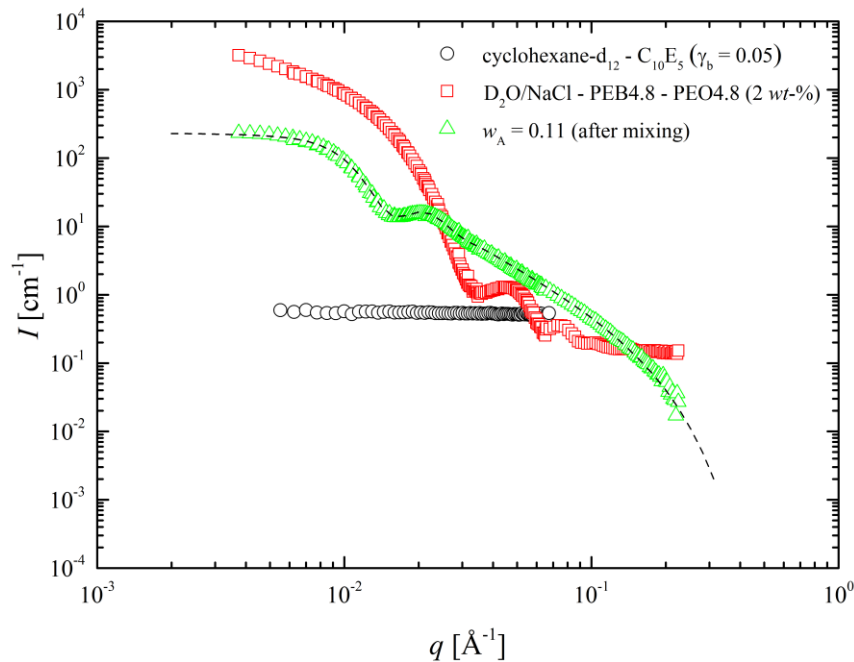


$$\tau_{\text{radial growth}} = (1600 \pm 167) \text{ ms}$$



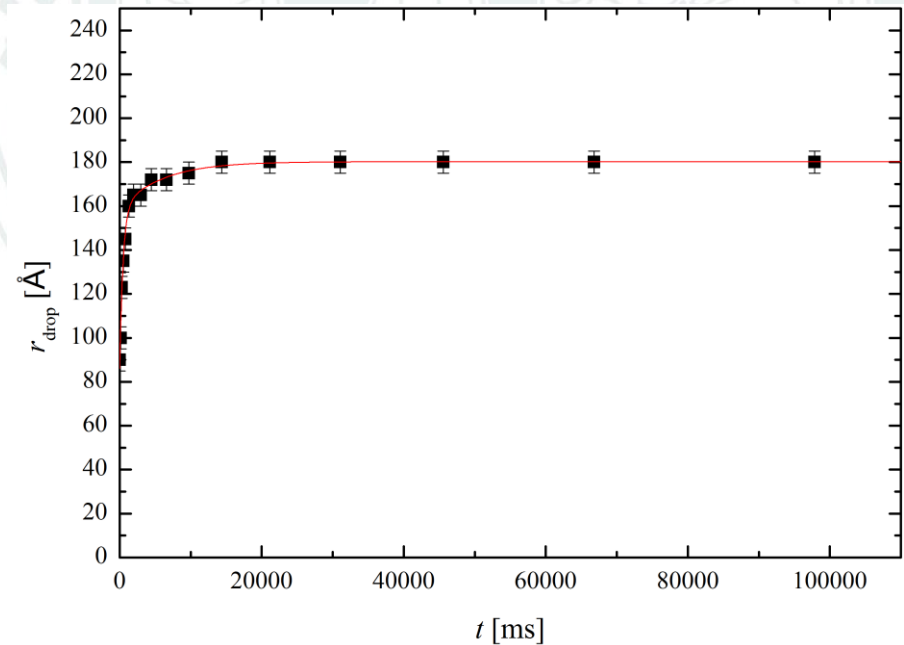
# The Influence of Amphiphilic Polymers

$D_2O/NaCl - \text{cyclohexane-d/h12} - C_{10}E_5/PEB4.8-PEO4.8$   
 $\varepsilon = 0.001, \gamma_b = 0.05, \delta = 0.05$  (film contrast)



# The Influence of Amphiphilic Polymers

$D_2O/NaCl$  – cyclohexane-h12 –  $C_{10}E_5/PEB4.8-PEO4.8$   
 $\varepsilon = 0.001$ ,  $\gamma_b = 0.05$ ,  $\delta = 0.05$  (film contrast)

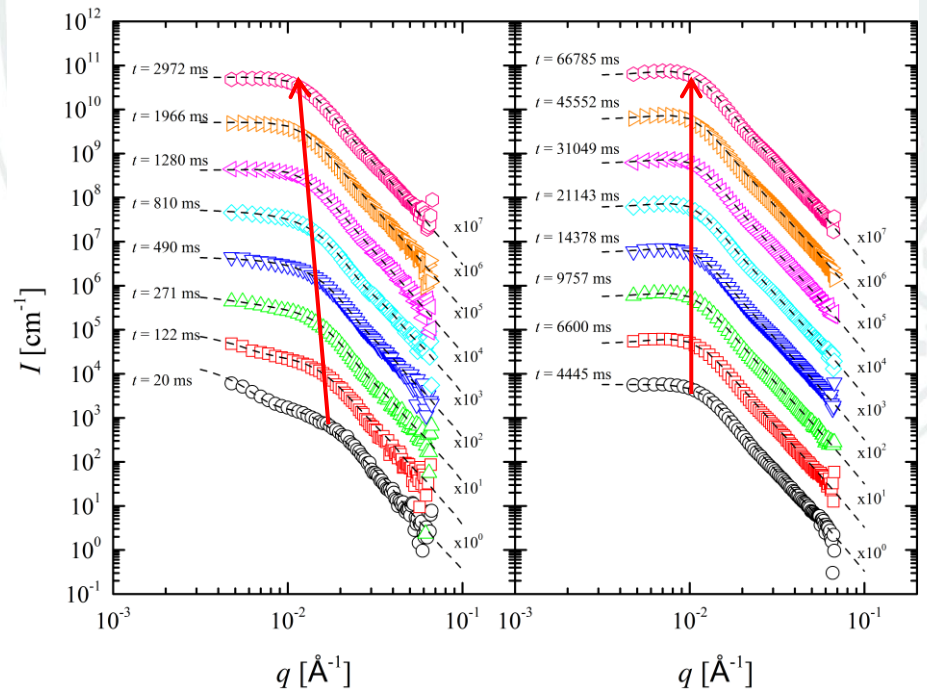
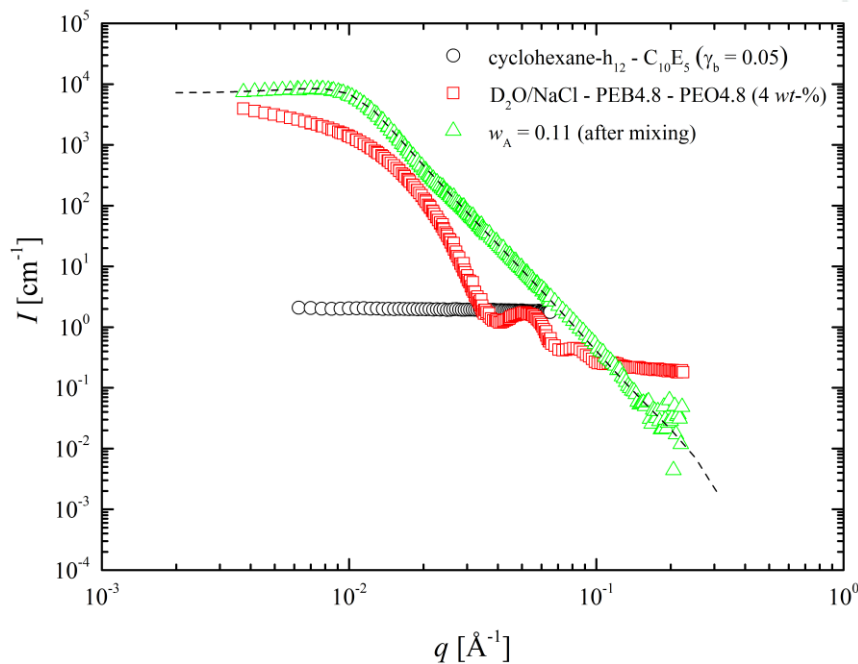


$$\tau_{\text{radial growth}} = (1725 \pm 138) \text{ ms}$$



# The Influence of Amphiphilic Polymers

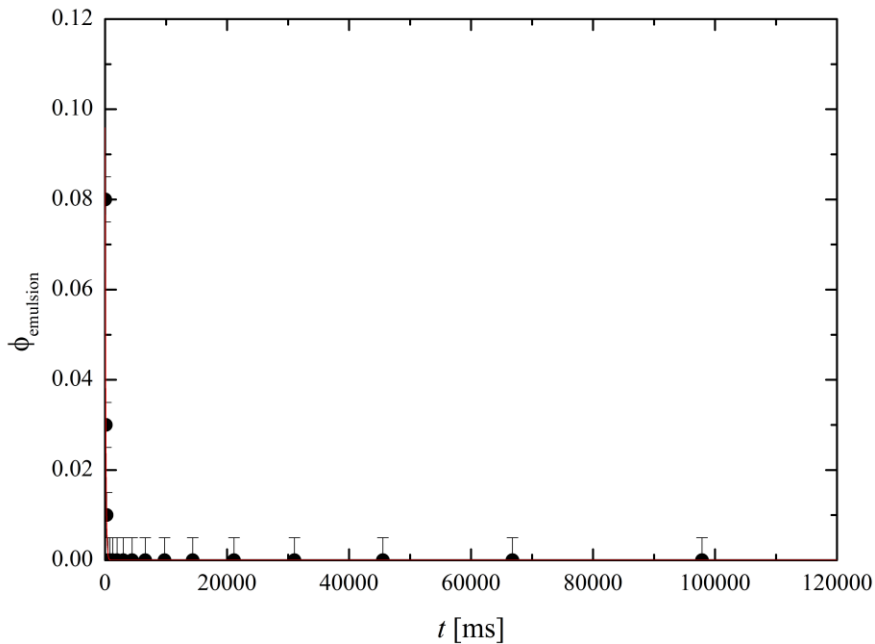
**D<sub>2</sub>O/NaCl – cyclohexane-h<sub>12</sub> – C<sub>10</sub>E<sub>5</sub>/PEB4.8-PEO4.8**  
 $\epsilon = 0.001, \gamma_b = 0.05, \delta = 0.10$  (bulk contrast)



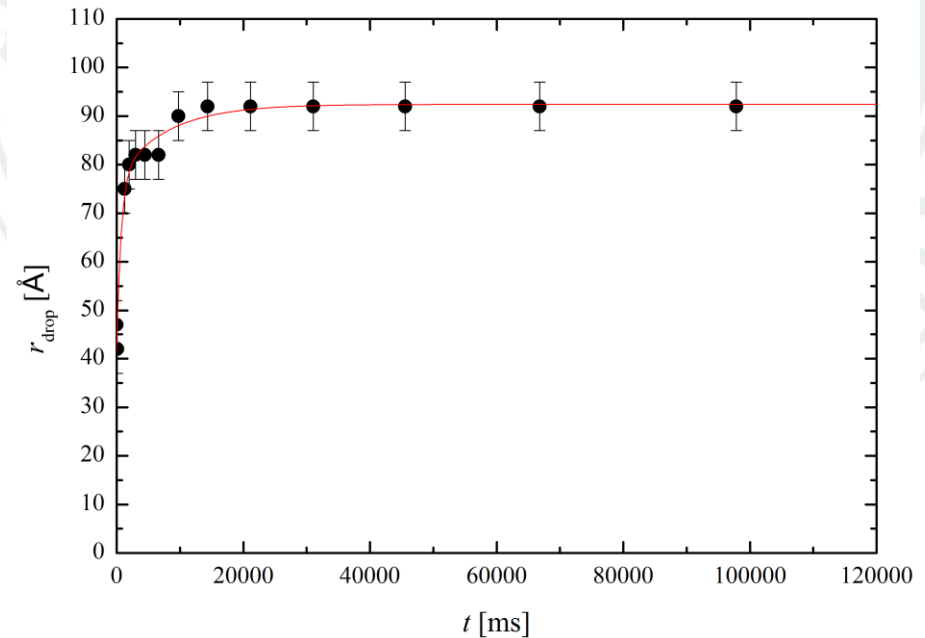


# The Influence of Amphiphilic Polymers

$D_2O/NaCl$  – cyclohexane-h12 –  $C_{10}E_5/PEB4.8-PEO4.8$   
 $\varepsilon = 0.001$ ,  $\gamma_b = 0.05$ ,  $\delta = 0.10$  (bulk contrast)



$$\tau_{\text{water-uptake}} = (98 \pm 13) \text{ ms}$$

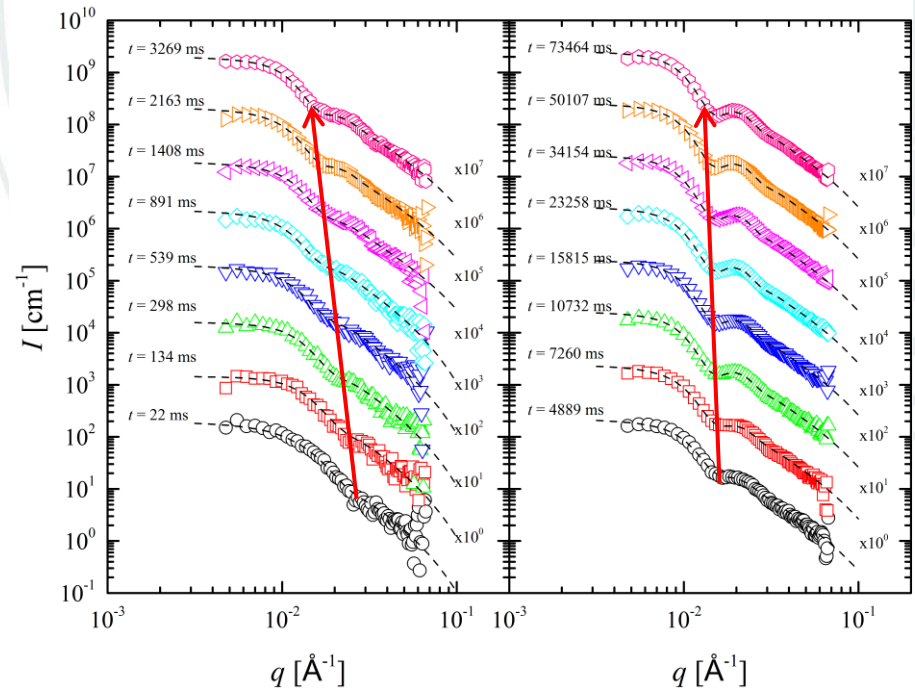
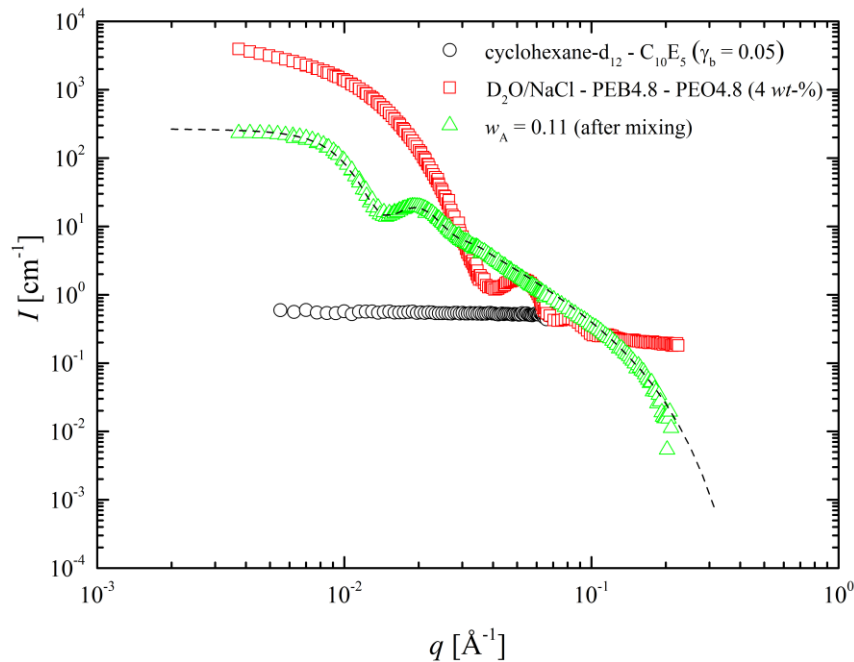


$$\tau_{\text{radial growth}} = (6215 \pm 1436) \text{ ms}$$



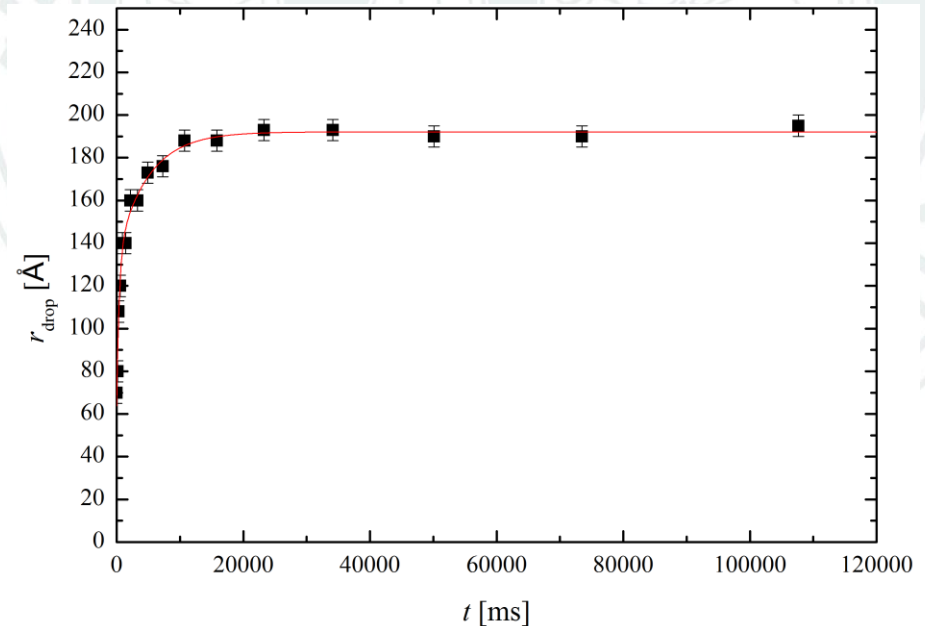
# The Influence of Amphiphilic Polymers

**D<sub>2</sub>O/NaCl – cyclohexane-d/h12 – C<sub>10</sub>E<sub>5</sub>/PEB4.8-PEO4.8**  
 $\varepsilon = 0.001$ ,  $\gamma_b = 0.05$ ,  $\delta = 0.10$  (film contrast)



# The Influence of Amphiphilic Polymers

$D_2O/NaCl$  – cyclohexane-h12 –  $C_{10}E_5/PEB4.8-PEO4.8$   
 $\varepsilon = 0.001$ ,  $\gamma_b = 0.05$ ,  $\delta = 0.10$  (film contrast)



$$\tau_{\text{radial growth}} = (5925 \pm 1876) \text{ ms}$$



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

Approximate structure size:  $\xi \approx 2\pi / q_{\max/\min}$

