



# Ionic Liquids: versatility and potential as interfacial agents for designing physicochemical interactions and tailoring morphology and properties of nanofilled polymers

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# Introduction













Ingénierie en Matériaux Polymères













### **1.- INTRODUCTION**

- Effect 'Nanocomposite' : Why ?
- Ils : New interfacial agents for designing hybrid materials?

### 2.- IL MODIFIED LAYERED SILICATE-BASED NANOCOMPOSITES

### **3.- IL-MODIFIED GRAPHENE-BASED NANOCOMPOSITES**

- 4.- IL-MODIFIED SILICA –BASED NANOCOMPOSITES
- **5.- CONCLUSION**





# **Introduction – Nano Effect**



Nanomaterials – Nanocomposites What are fundamental mechanisms?

Introduction of organic or inorganic nanofillers in polymers

Synergy due to the nanometric objects (particles, platelets, whiskers, ...):

•Size of nano-objects compared to dimensions of polymer chains

# High contact surface/ interfacial areas ('All is interface !')

Changes in polymer chain dynamics from interfacial interactions That must be controlled by the surface treatment (chemistry of interface)

Spatial Structuration of nano-objects





# **Introduction – Nano Effect**

• Size of nanofillers compared to polymer chain dimensions



Large surface-to-volume ratio

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 $\rightarrow$  sensitivity increased in respect to molecular parameters of matrix

Decrease of particle-particle distance

 $\rightarrow$  increasing of inter-particles interactions



# • High contact surface / interfacial areas

Unexpected behaviours from increase of the interfacial areas



# Introduction –Nano Effect

# High contact surface / interfacial areas

Creation of a high quantity of interfacial areas between polymer and inorganic surface of nanofillers



•*Modification of molecular mobility* (relaxation time)

Glass transition temperature, Tq 'Bound polymer'

strong or weak interactions at interface

 $\rightarrow$  Range of mechanical strength *résistance in temperature (HDT)* → TMS behaviour at high temperature flowing area beyong glass transition

(rubbery flow, liquid flow)



E. Giannelis (2000)

Module

# **Introduction – Nano effect**

# •Spatial structuration of nano-objects



\* Possibility of nanofillers network formation interactions particule/particule (percolating network)

\* Occlusive volume – apparent volume ratio higher than real introduced ratio





# **Introduction – Nano effect**

# •Spatial structuration of nano-objects

# Structuration/assembling of 3D nanofillers



Tortuosity of medium in order to deviate nanofillers

→Propagation of a crack Surface Creation ⇔ K<sub>IC</sub>, G<sub>IC</sub>: Fracture Energy Mechanical Properties

➔Diffusion of small organic molecules (gaz, solvents) Permeability / membranes

→Diffusion of electrical charges Conductivity / dielectrical properties



•Spatial structuration of nano-objects

Compromise between paradoxical properties? Example / mechanical properties Compromise'Toughness-Stiffness' – An answer ?



Exemple: Nanocomposites vs. Microcomposites

Polyurethane matrix







If dispersion is succeeded, 1 hectare of interface can be generated !



Tailoring of physicochemistry interactions at interfaces required



# **THERMOSTABLE IONIC LIQUIDS : NEW ALTERNATIVE** Organic Salts with $T_m < 100^{\circ}C$

- Low vapor pressure
- Not explosive
- Great chemical stability
- Great thermal stability (up to 300°C)
- High ionic conductivity
- Large electrochemical range
- Liquid state on a large temperature range













### Tunability of IIs towards the matrix



# **IONIC LIQUIDS as Interfacial** agents able to establish different types of interactions

#### IONIC INTERACTIONS

#### $\Pi - \Pi$ INTERACTIONS



#### **COVALENT INTERACTIONS**



Yang et al, J. Mater. Chem. 2012, 22, 5666-5675

/Zou, H.; Wu, S.; Shen, J. Chem. Rev. 2008, 108, 3893-3957. // Xie, Y.; Hill, C. a S.; Xiao, Z.; Militz, H.; Mai, C. Compos. Part A Appl. Sci. Manuf. 2010, 41 (7), 806-819.





Kango, S.; Kalia, S.; Celli, A.; Njuguna, J.; Habibi, Y.; Kumar, R. Prog. Polym. Sci. 2013.







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**IONIC INTERACTIONS** 

Layered Silicates (montmorillonite, hectorite, laponite...)







R'''-





Rendering inorganic filler organophilic i.e. compatible with the matrix



Montmorillonite	γpolar	γtotal
	$(mN.m^{-1})$	$(mN.m^{-1})$
MMT-Na <sup>+</sup>	30	73
MMT-DMDT	9	40
MMT-DMBT	14	49
MMT-P	2	37
MMT-I	1	32
Polyethylene	0	34
[28]		

#### Modification of surface energy by LIs

- Decrease of surface energy
- Very low non dispersive component
- Very hydrophobic lamellar fillers

Surface energy similar to polyethylene one : better compatibility of IL-modified MMT ?

A key parameter : Surface Energy



S. Livi, J. Duchet-Rumeau, J-F. Gérard, 353
(1), 225-230 (2011).
S. Livi, J. Duchet-Rumeau, T. N. Pham and J-

F. Gérard, *Journal of Colloid and Interface Science*, **354** (2), 555-562 (2011). Burgentzlé et al. J. Coll Interf. Sci. 278, 26-39 (2004)



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Significant increase of interlayers distances relevant to polymer chains intercalation



# Melt Processing of IL- modified lamellar silicates within PE matrix



Montmorillonite	γ polar	γtotal
	$(mN.m^{-1})$	$(mN.m^{-1})$
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S. Livi, J. Duchet-Rumeau, T. N. Pham and J-F. Gérard, JCIS, 354 (2), 555-562 (2011).

Melt Processing of Imidazolium modified lamellar silicates within PVDF matrix







S. Livi et al, J. Collloid Interface Sci. (2012)





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### 4-IIs as interfacial agents for graphene

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A routine way to prepare and utilize graphene as nanofillers





Solution Intercalation of Phosphonium modified graphene within PVDF-CTFE matrix



A: ionic interaction B: cation- $\pi$  interaction C:  $\pi$ - $\pi$  interaction D: H-bond interaction









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Better state of dispersion

Better interfacial interactions between Si-g-ImCx and PMMA

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Higher G' moduli in the low w range : sign of a gel like behavior related to the formation of a percolated network of siica

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Longer the alkyl chain length, higher the surface density



interfacial reinforcement of long alkyl chains Plasticizer effect of shorter chains







### Synthesis of POSS-ILs based on the trimethylpropylammonium hepta(isooctyl)octasilsesquioxane cation and a variety of anions

Table 3. Conductivity and dielectric constant of POSS-ILs at 1 MHz and 20  $^{\circ}\mathrm{C}.$ 

	E <sub>r</sub>	$\sigma \left[\Omega^{-1} \mathrm{m}^{-1}\right]$
POSS-IL0	2.13	$1.65 \times 10^{-6}$
POSS-IL1	3.43	$1.17 \times 10^{-5}$
POSS-IL2	2.59	$3.65 \times 10^{-6}$
POSS-IL3	2.30	$7.30 \times 10^{-6}$
POSS-IL4	2.75	$3.36 \times 10^{-6}$
POSS-IL5	1.43	$5.99 \times 10^{-7}$

Presence of the POSS moiety :

- Improved thermal properties,
- Control of low room-temperature conductivity dielectric constants

(slight differences originating from the nature of the anions)

• Long alkyl-chain substituents on the POSS core infer hydrophobic character and solution properties comparable to those of classic cationic surfactants

P. Cardiano et al., Eur. J. Inorg. Chem. (2012)



# CONCLUSION

### ILs : multifunctional additives for structured and functionalized materials



### **CONCLUSION**

#### STRUCTURING AGENTS



#### **COMPATIBILIZING AGENTS**



#### **DISPERSION AIDS**



**MULTIFUNCTIONAL AGENTS** 



#### SURFACE MODIFING AGENT



Nguyen et al, ACS Sustainable Chem. Eng., 2016, 4 (2), 481–490



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