



LABORATOIRE DE CHIMIE
AGRO-INDUSTRIELLE

Superhydrophilic interfaces and short and medium chain solvo-surfactants

Romain VALENTIN, Zéphirin MOULOUNGUI

JOURNÉES CHEVREUL

PLANT CHEMISTRY AND LIPOCHEMISTRY

Maisons-Alfort (Ecole Vétérinaire)

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Objectives

Ways of synthesis of short and medium chain Monoglycerides and Glycerol carbonate esters

Physico-chemical properties

- Intrinsic
- At interfaces
- Possibilities of formulations

Application domains

Applicative properties

- Emulsifying agents
- Solubilization
- Encapsulation
- Surface agents
 - Anti-adhesion
 - Anti-corrosion
 - Cross barriers
- Gelation Properties
 - Water retention
 - Thickening agent

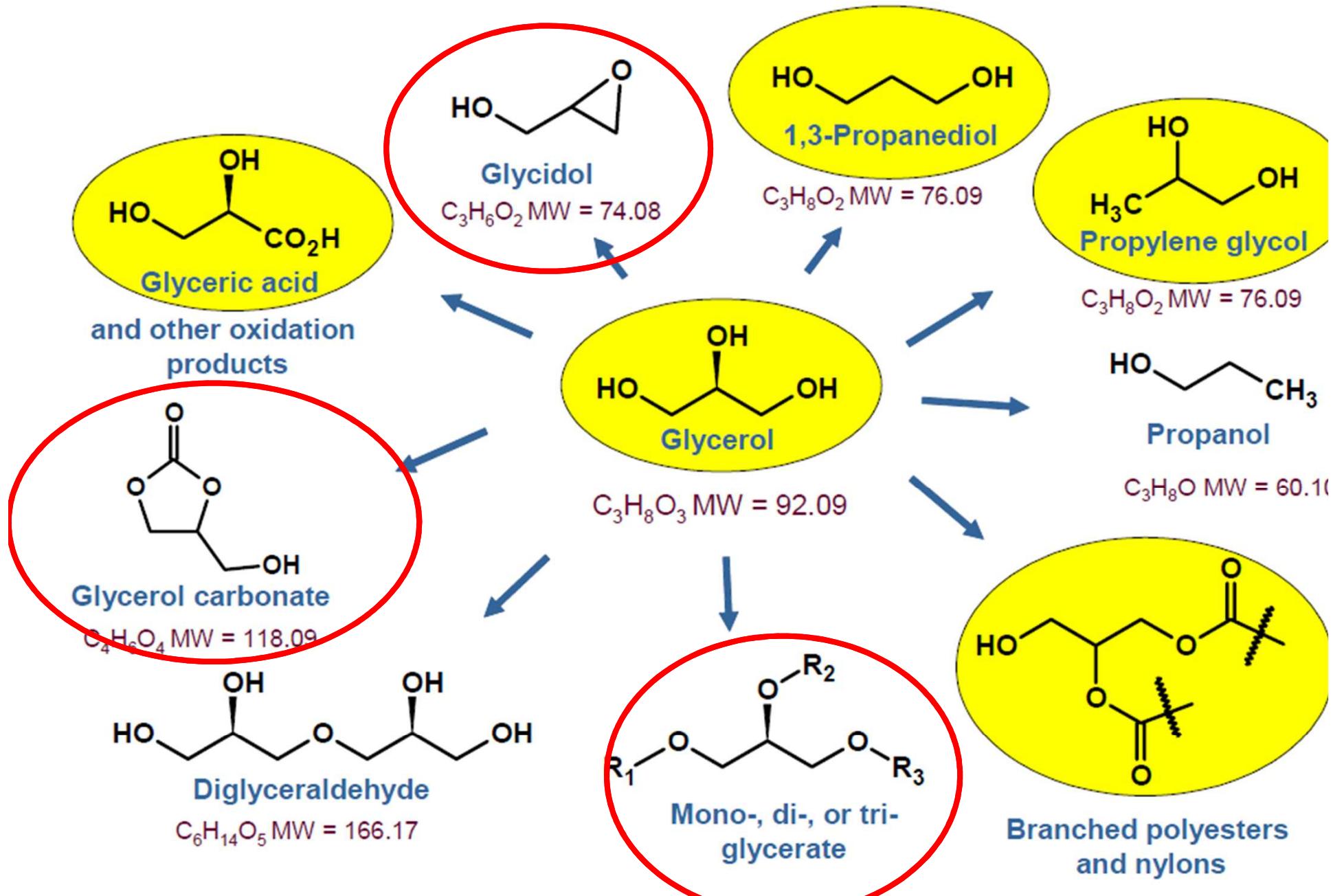
Paints

Foods

Cosmetics

Pharmaceutics



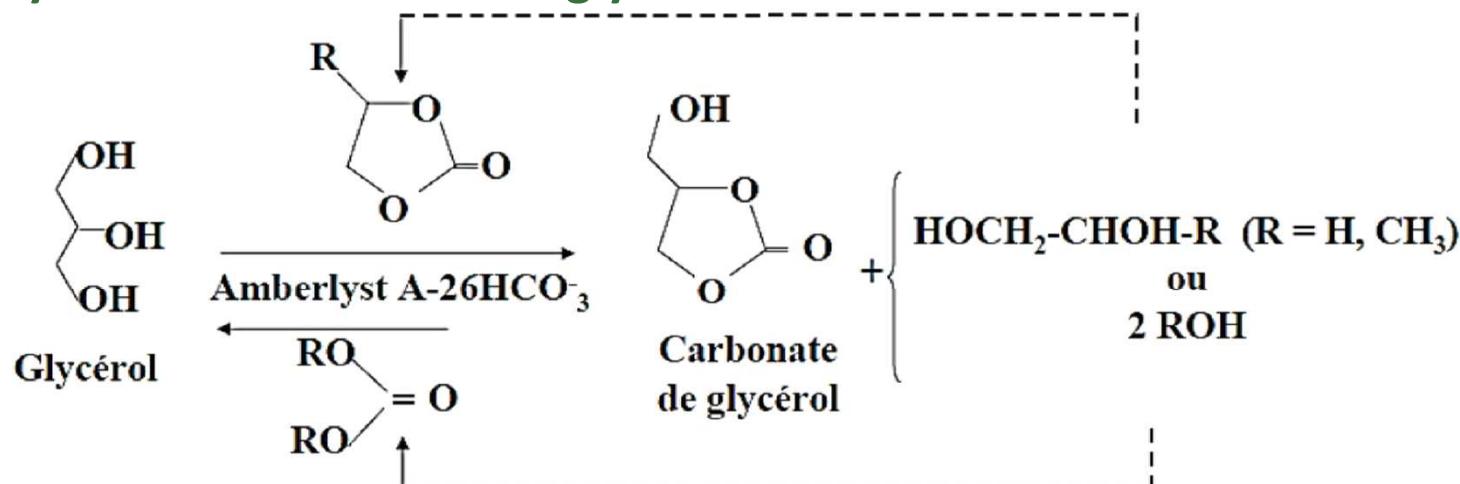


Werpy, T. and Petersen, G., eds (2004) Top Value Added Chemicals From Biomass, US Department of Energy

Derivatives of Glycerol

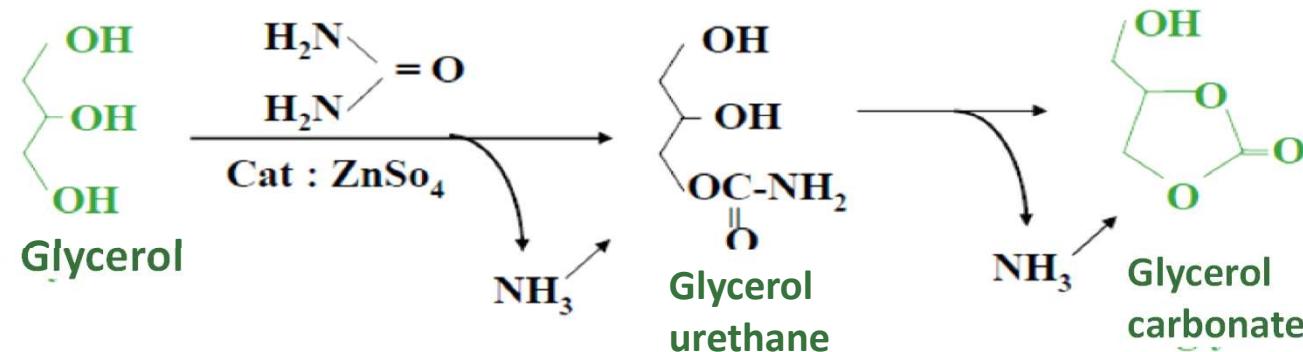
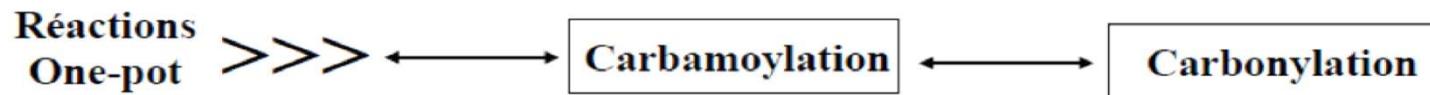
Routes of Glycerol carbonate synthesis

- Catalytic transcarbonation of glycerol



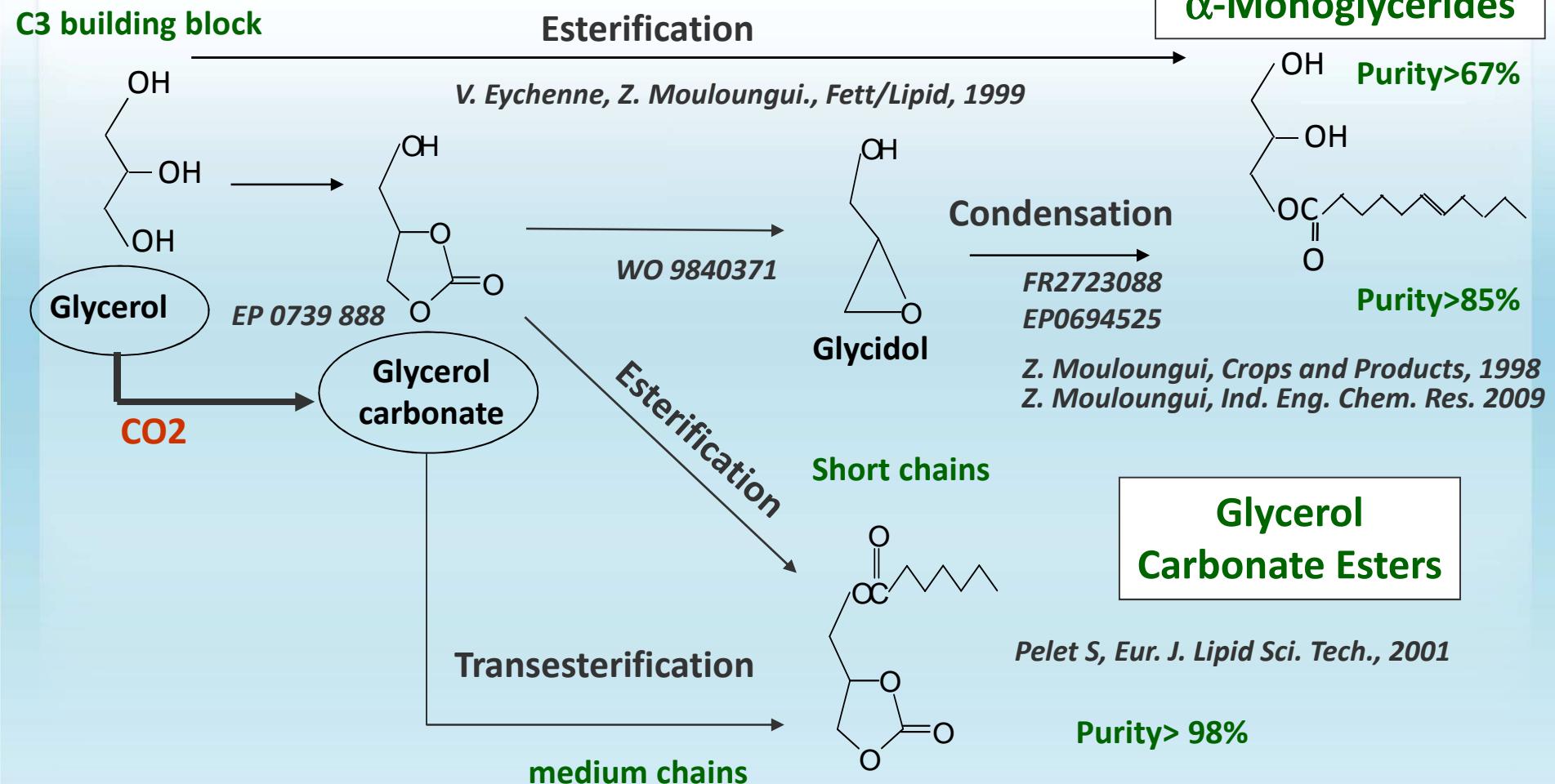
ONIDOL/INPT : FR 95 04 961 (24.04.1995) ; EP 0739 888 A1 (30.10.1996)

- Catalytic carbonylation of glycerol by reaction of urea with glycerol



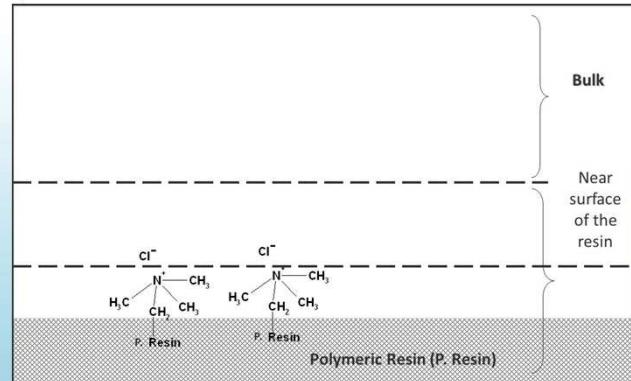
ONIDOL/INPT : FR 98 055 47 (30 Avril 1998) ; US Pat 6 025 504 (15 Février 2000)
EP 99 390 009 A1 (27 Mars 2001)

α -Monoglycerides / Glycerol carbonate esters from vegetal ressources and CO₂

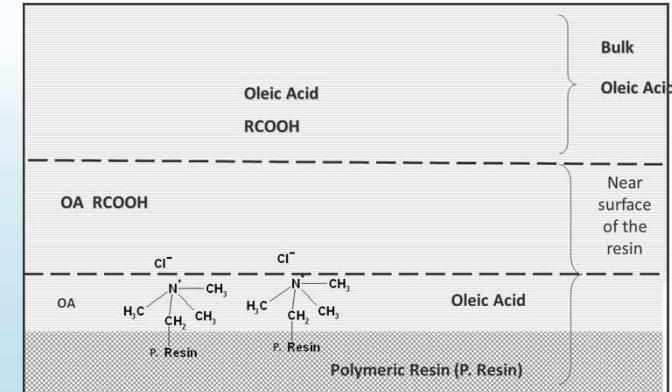


Atom Economy, CO₂ sequestration, No solvent, Direct Use

Synthesis of Glycerol 1-Monooleate by Condensation of Oleic Acid with Glycidol Catalyzed by Anion-Exchange Resin in Aqueous Organic Polymorphic System

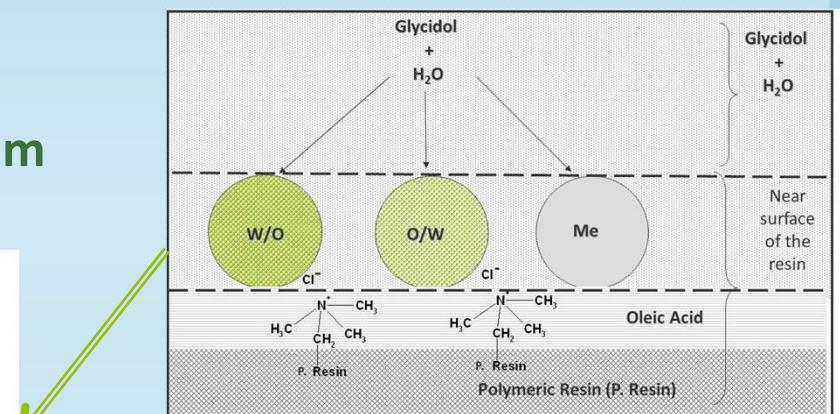
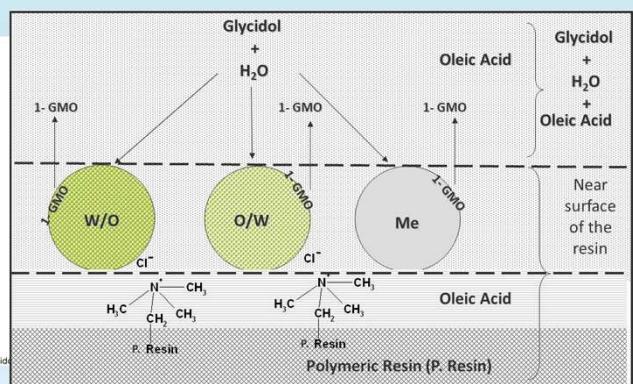
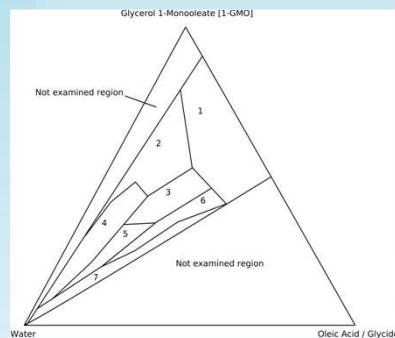


Resin hydrophobation



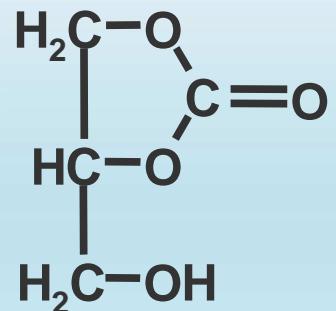
Diffusion of reagents, Adsorption, Surface reactions, diffusion of reaction products, desorption of the reaction products

Emulsion/microemulsion catalytic medium



1-MGO Synthesis

Synthesis of Glycerol Carbonate Esters



Glycerol
carbonate

Acylation by **acyl chlorides**

OEHLENSCHLÄGER J., 1979

Acylation by **acidic anhydrides**

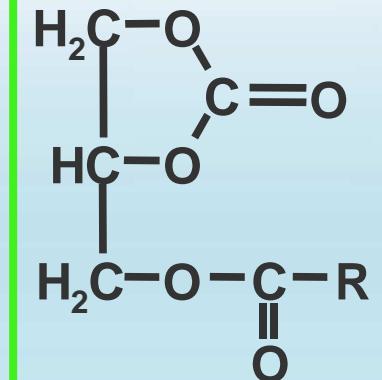
DE 3804820 (1989)
Dainippon Ink and Chemicals

Esterification by **carboxylic acids**

DE 3937116 (1991)
Dainippon Ink and Chemicals

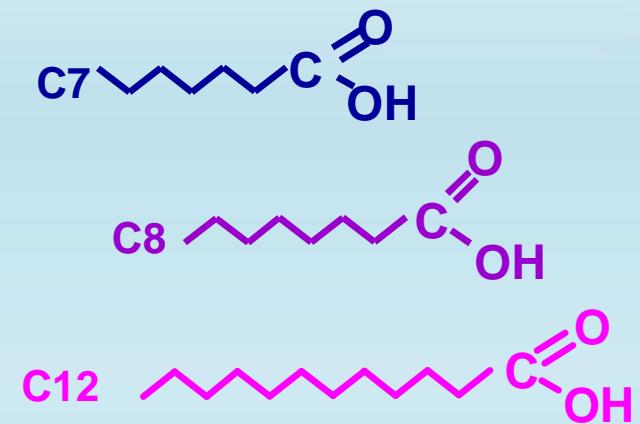
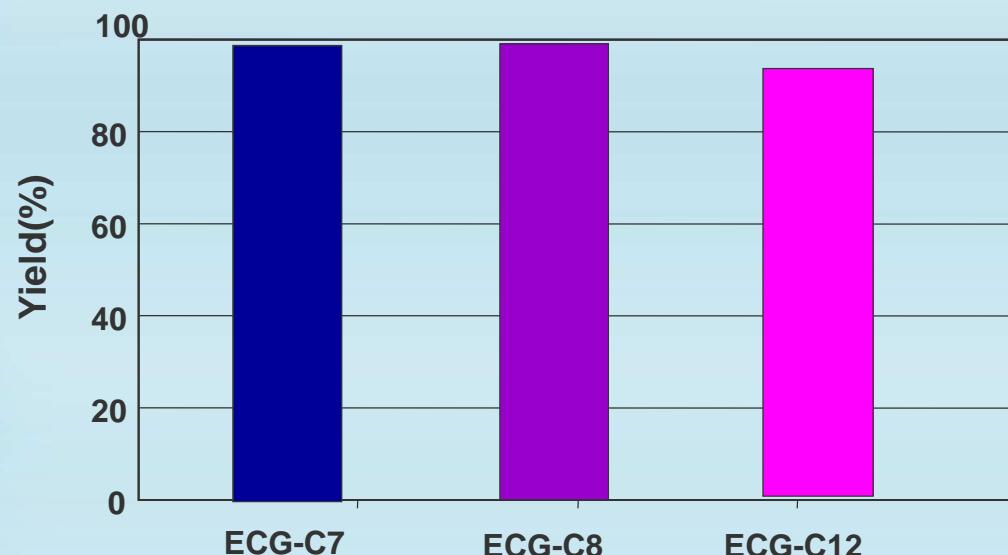
Transesterification by **methyl esters**

US 2979514 (1961)
Rohm & Haas Company



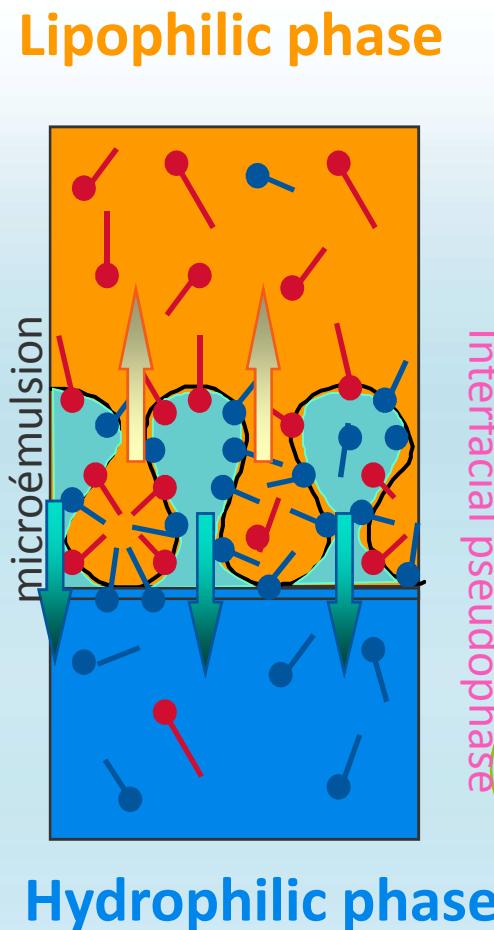
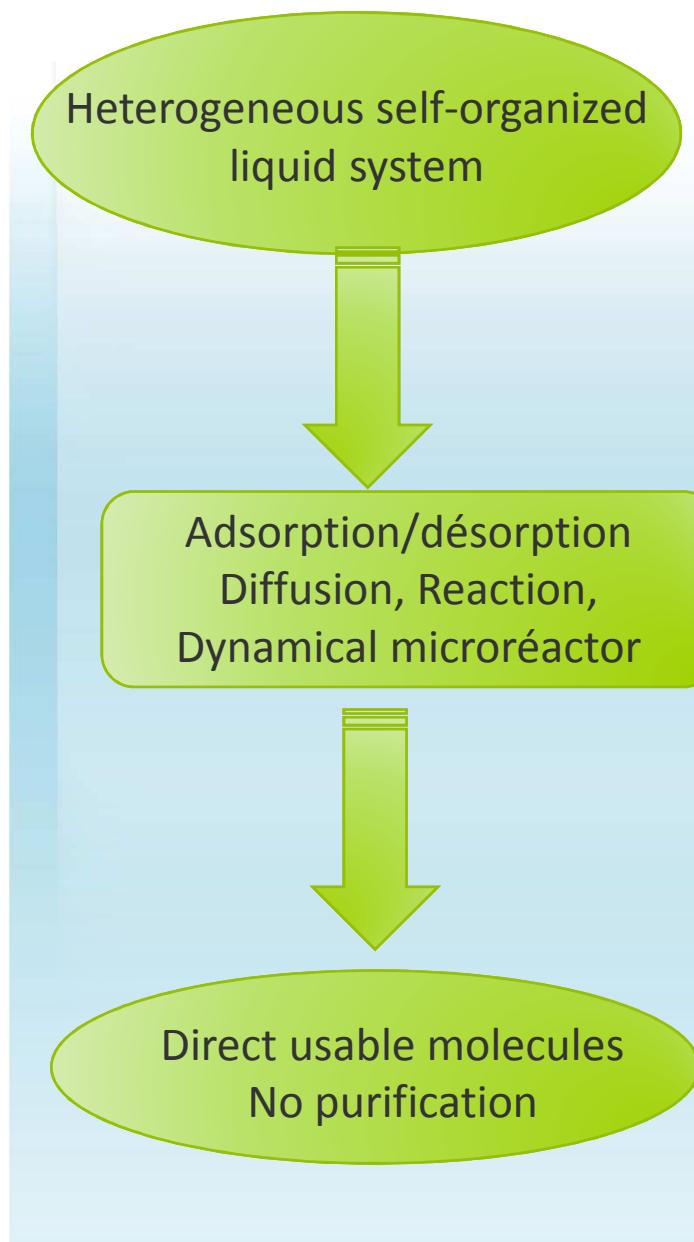
Glycerol
carbonate
esters

Glycerol carbonate esterification by short chain fatty acids



- M = 2 (Molar ratio FA/GC)
- r = 1 (Catalytic ratio : % molar PTsA/GC)
- T = 110°C
- Reaction duration = 3 h

Generic reaction systems/Microorganized systems



Polyphasic systems
Continuous reactors
Batch reactors
Hydrophobic catalytic bed microreactor
Kinetic Models
- Diffusivity – Material Transfert
- Temperature – Energy Transfert

Molecules ready to use
Solvent economy
Formulated systems



Batch
reactor



From Laboratory scale 250 mL

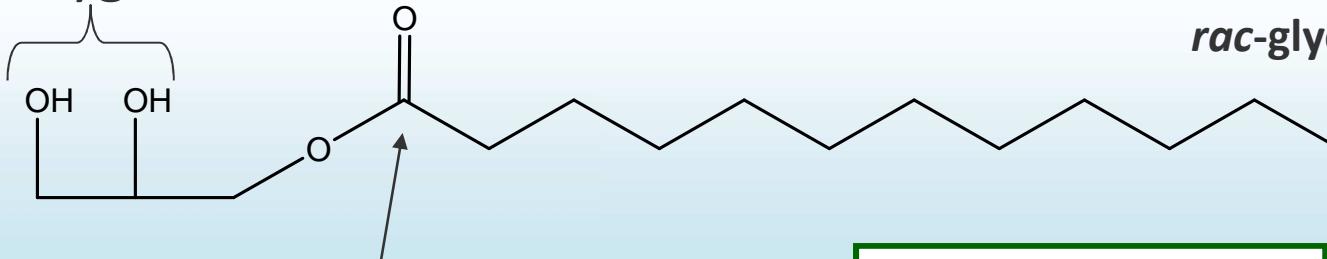
Continuous reactor (30-100 g/h)



To pre-pilote scale 25 L

Chemical structures of fatty bifunctional molecules

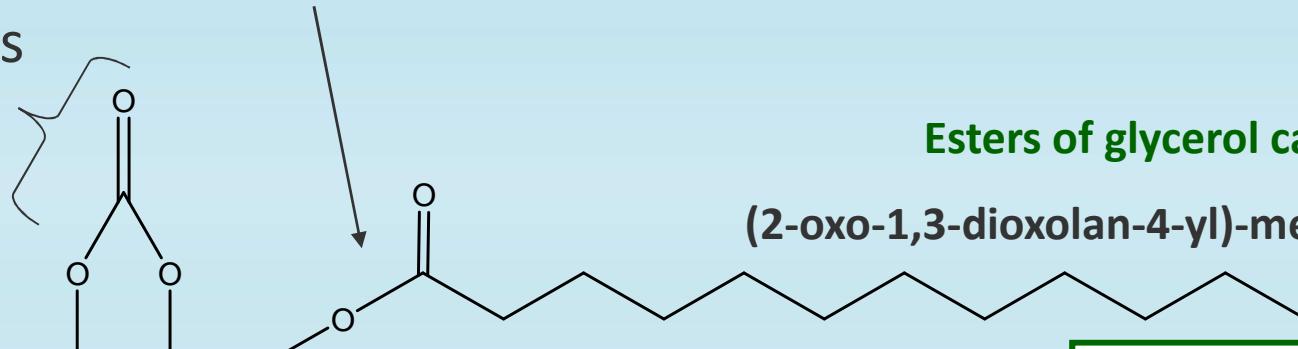
2 free Oxygens



Esters of glycerol
rac-glycerol 1 alcanoate

1 ester function

2 blocked
Oxygens



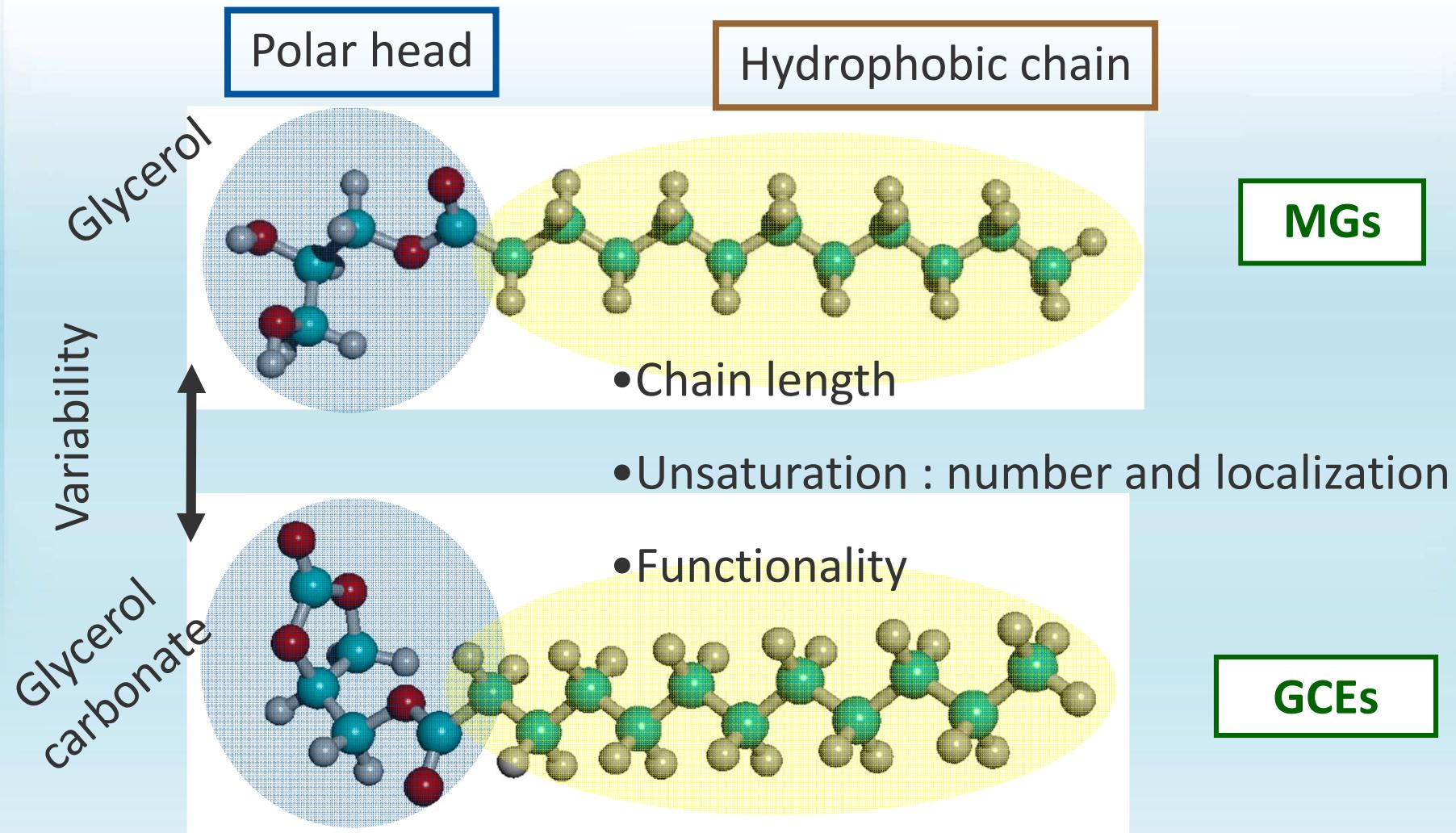
Esters of glycerol carbonate

(2-oxo-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)-methyl alcanoate

3 ester functions

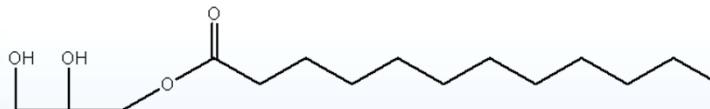
Five-membered cyclic carbonate function, endocyclic ester function

Amphiphilic structures of fatty bifunctional molecules



Polymorphism of pure molecules

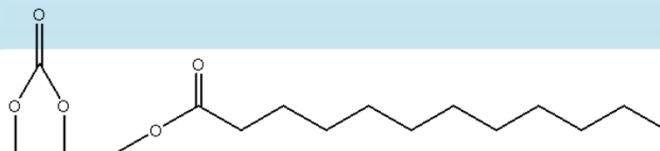
Glycerol monolaurate



According with littérature (*T. Malkin, M.R.E. Shurbagy, J. Chem. Soc., 1936*)

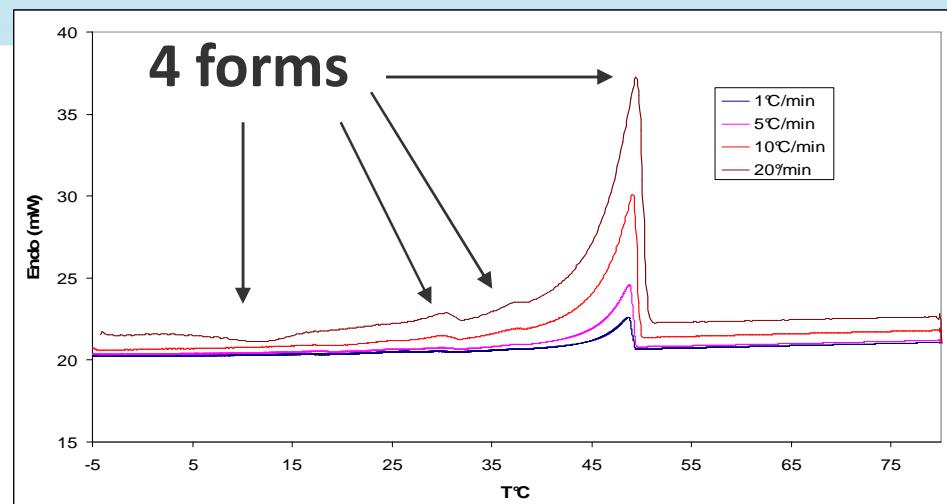
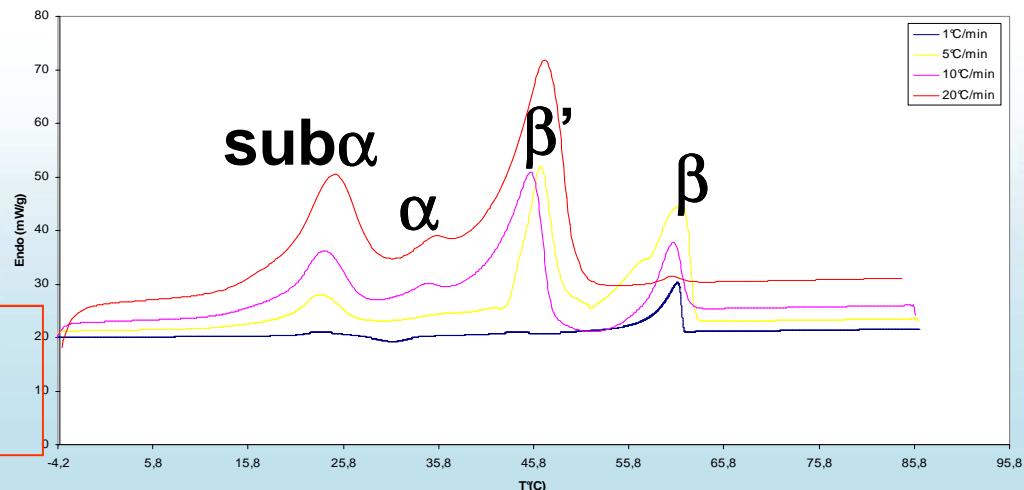
Different identified forms with different thermal stability

Glycerol carbonate laurate



Carbon number	Melting T°	Other transition
8	18	9
9	31	19
10	39	-
12	52	37.5

New phenomena



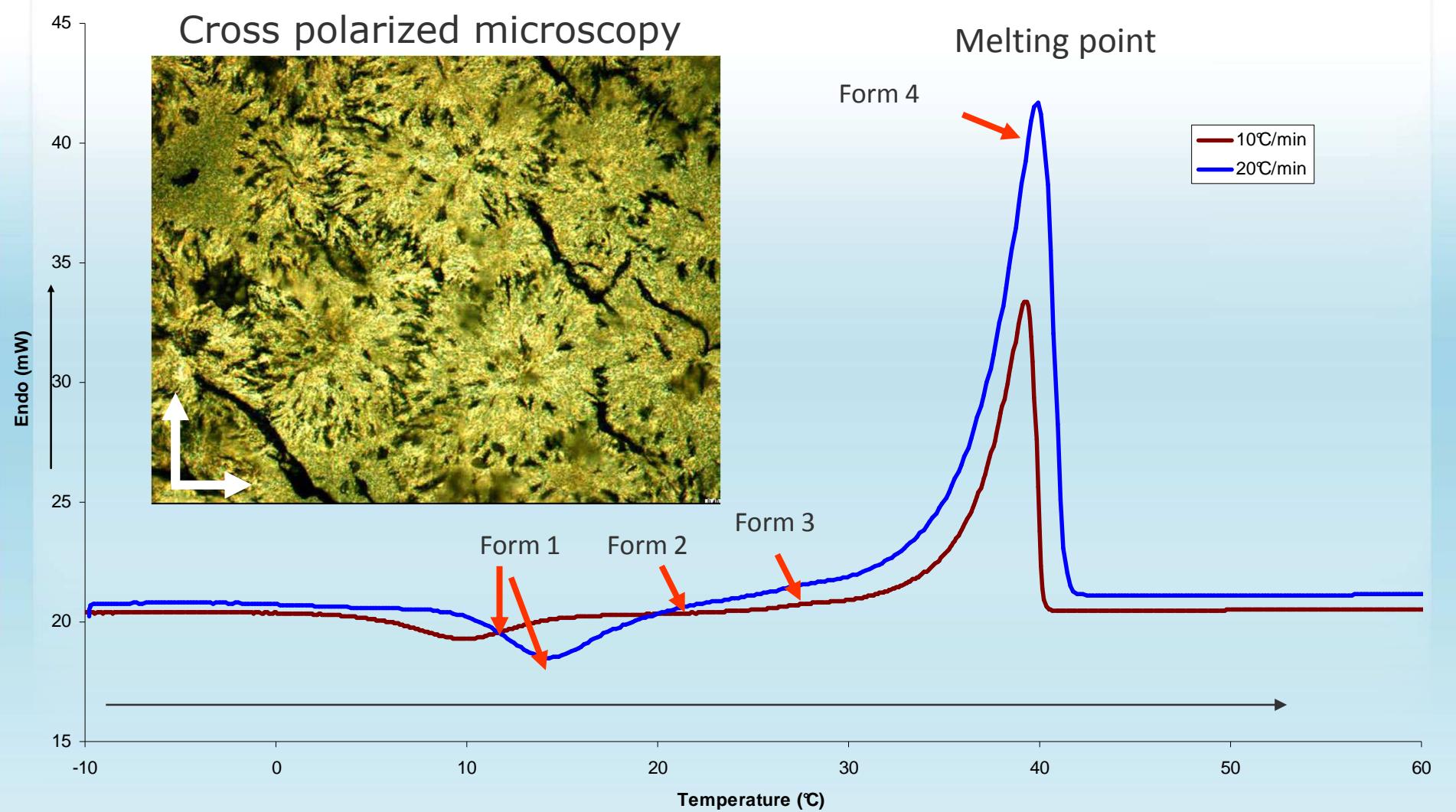
- Effect of polar head on polymorphic behavior: GCEs are less sensitive to the cooling rate



GCE-C10 Heating



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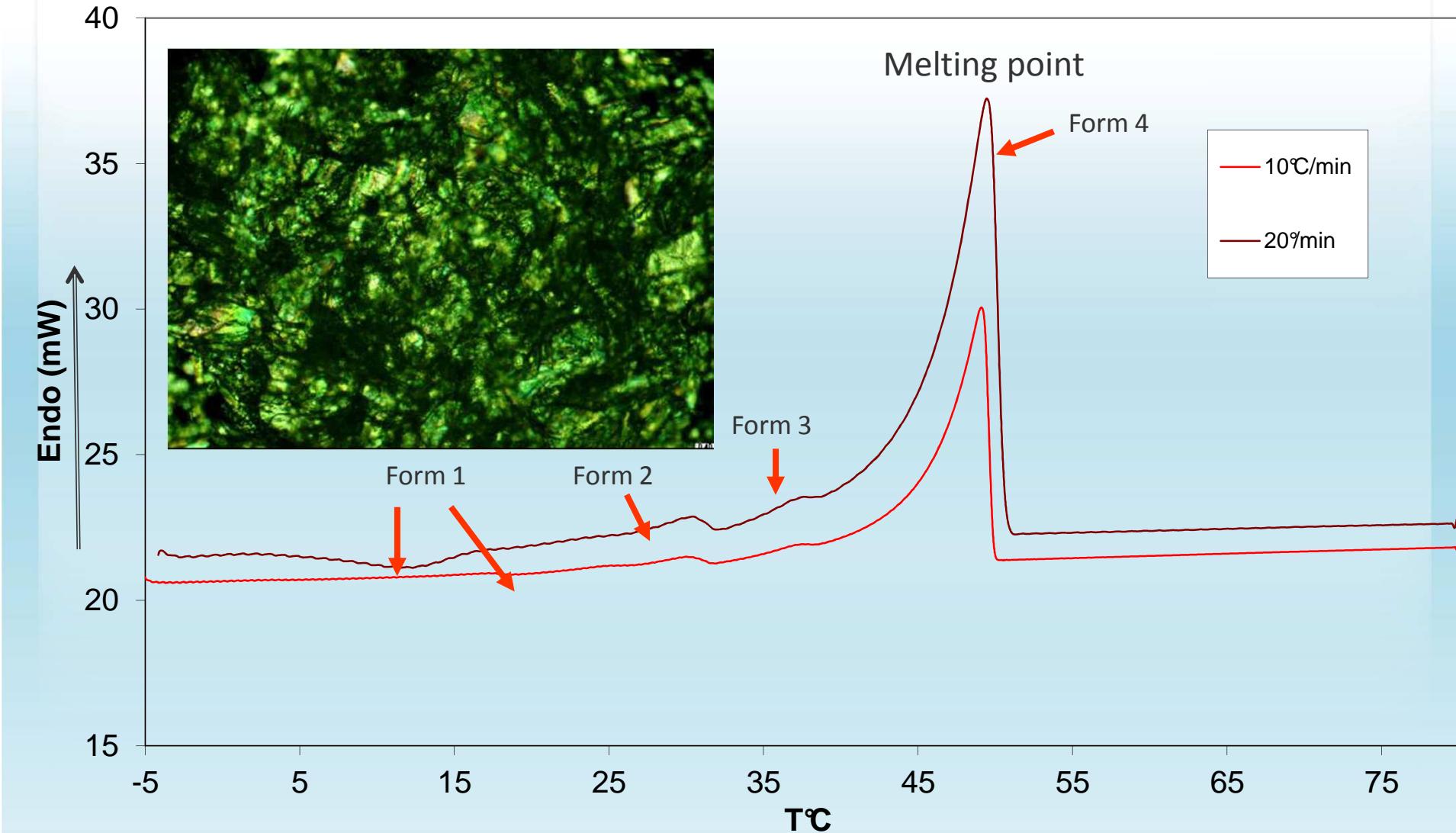




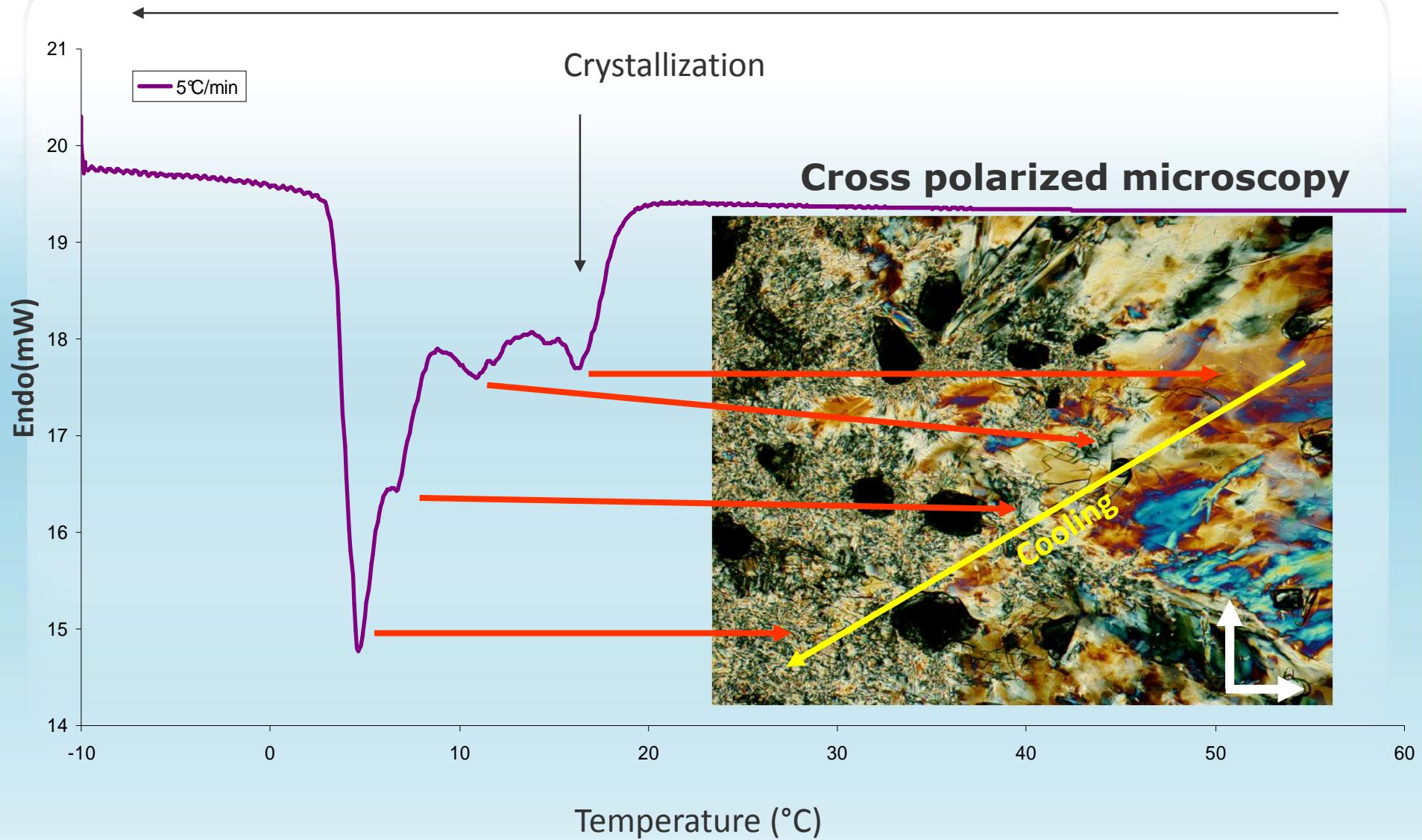
GCE-C12 Heating



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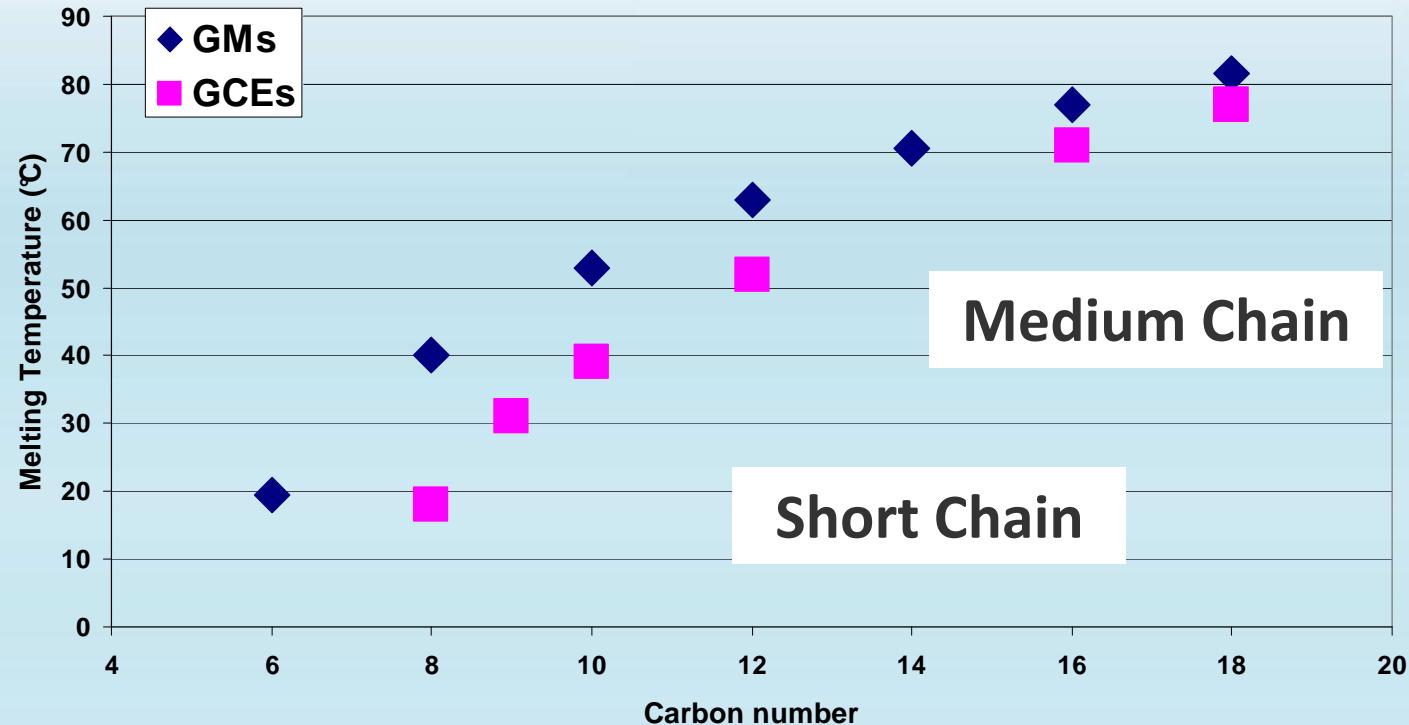


GCE-C10 COOLING



Melting points

- Taken on the higher stable form from DSC experiments



MP of the β form MGs is higher than the more stable form observed with GCEs

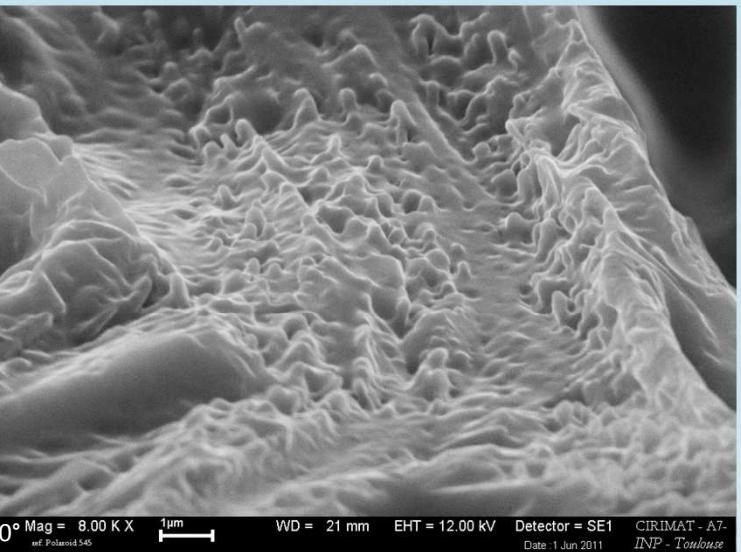
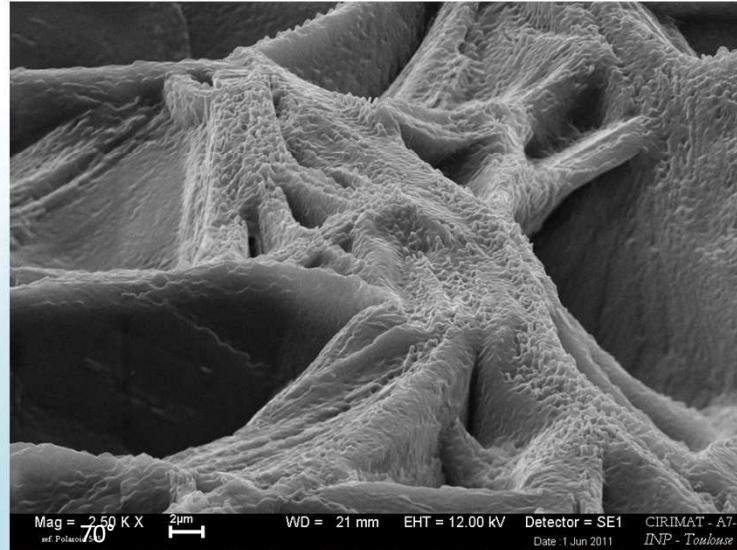
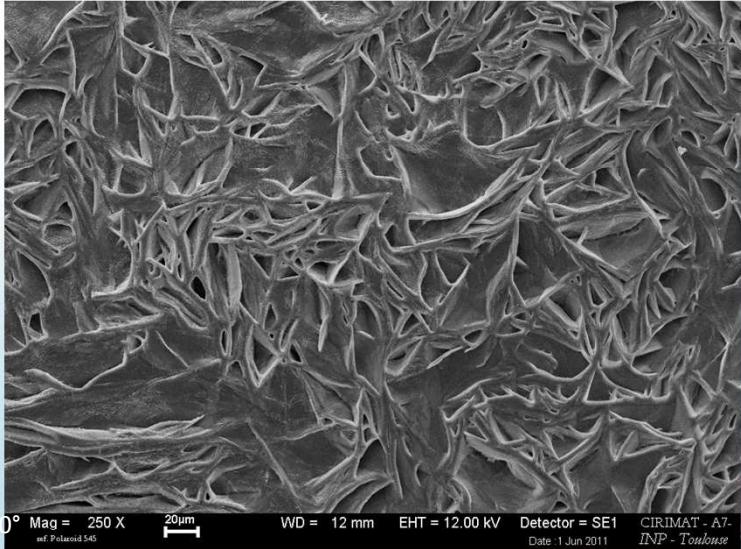
Blocked oxygens on GC lead to the decrease of MP.



Structuration of surfaces

Glycerol monolaurate crystallization

Chimie Agro-Industrielle



The surfaces can be textured by crystallization of molecules of high melting point

The roughness is of nanometer scale



domain of the capillarity



Super-Water-Repellent Fractal Surfaces

de Chimie Agro-Industrielle

T. Onda,^{*,†} S. Shibuichi,[†] N. Satoh,[‡] and K. Tsujii[†]

Langmuir, Vol. 12, No. 9, 1996

$$\cos\theta^* = r \cos\theta$$

$$r = \frac{\text{area}}{\text{apparent area}} \geq 1$$

Superhydrophilicity

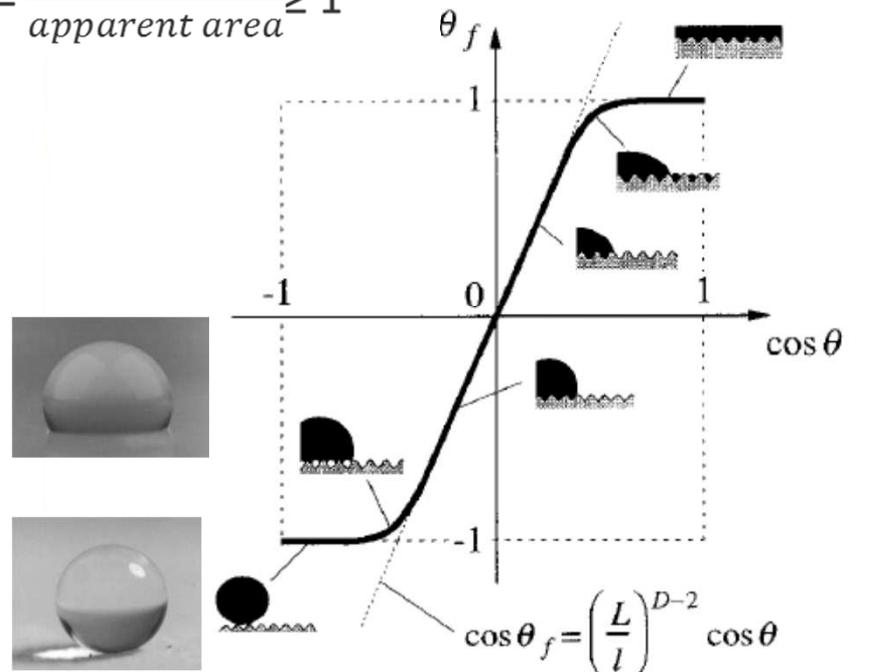


Figure 1. Schematic illustration for $\cos\theta_f$ vs $\cos\theta$ theoretically predicted.

Superhydrophobicity

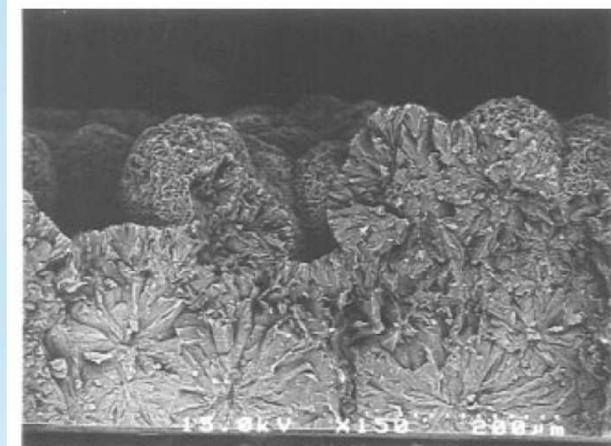
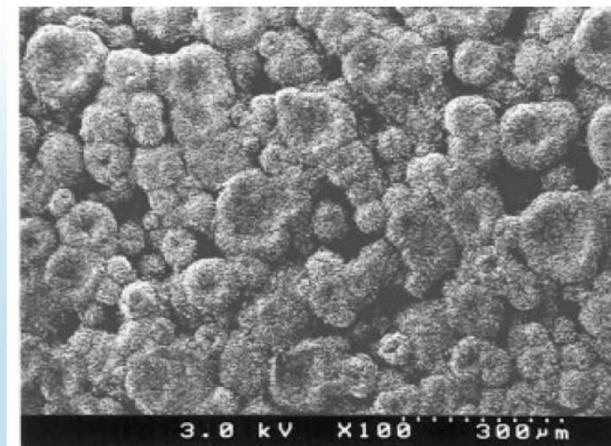
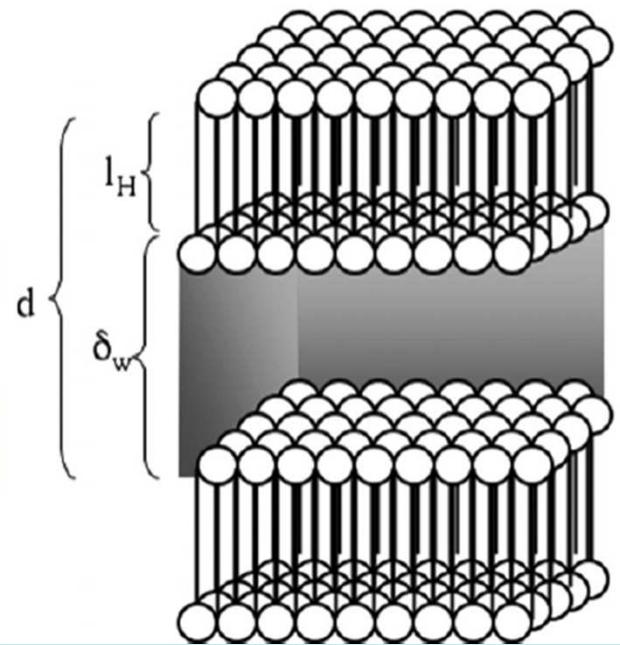
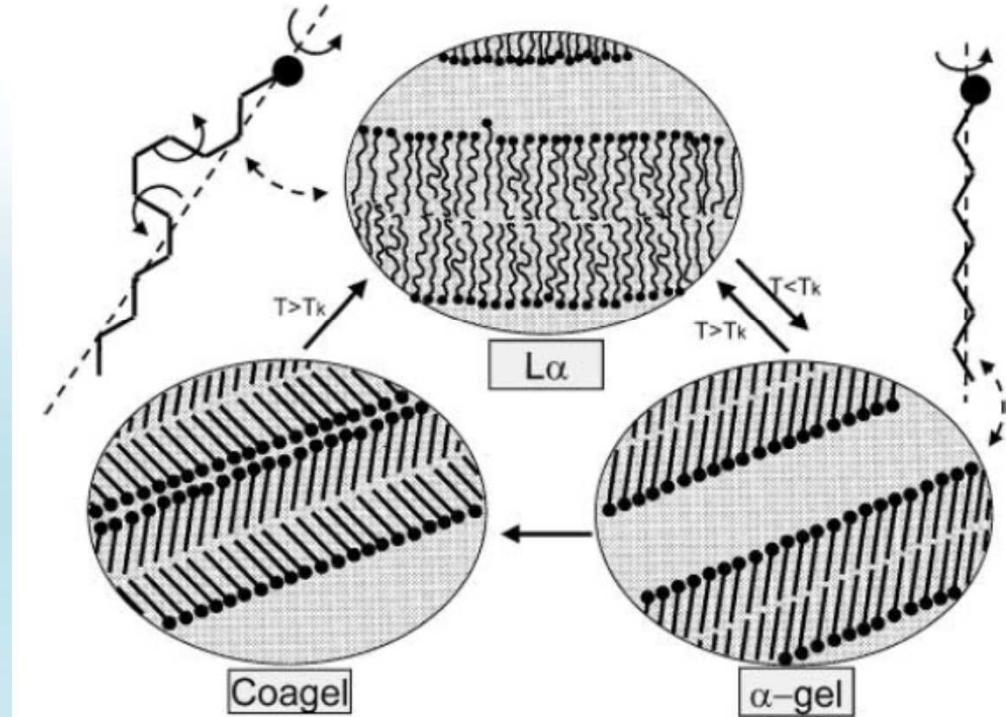


Figure 2. SEM images of the fractal AKD surface: (a, top) top view, (b, bottom) cross section.

Hydratation properties of GCEs

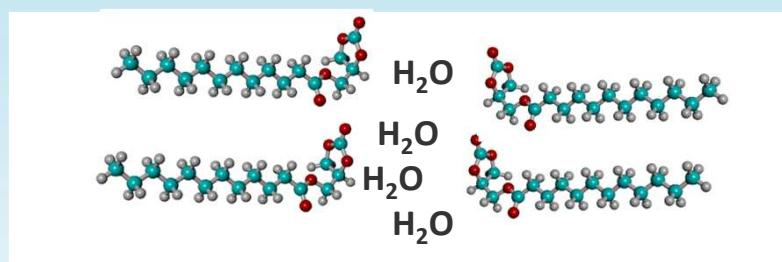


M. Ambrosi, Phys. Chem. Chem. . Phys., 2004



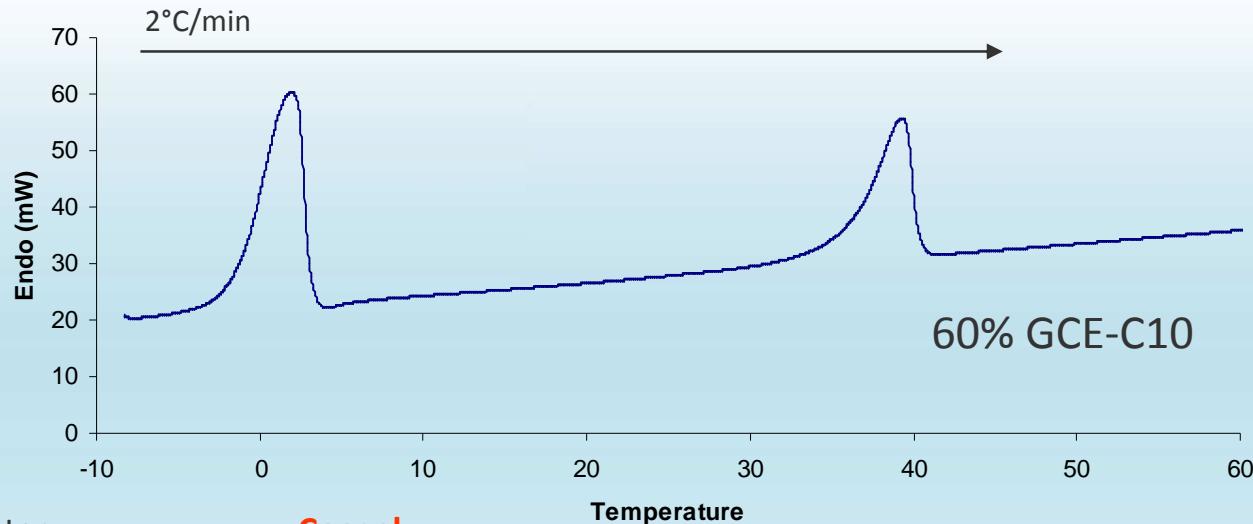
A. Sein et al., J.Coll. Interf. Sci. 2002

How many water interact with polar head of GCEs?



Hydratation properties of GCEs

Detection of the amount of non-melting water by DSC analysis



Pure water

Coagel

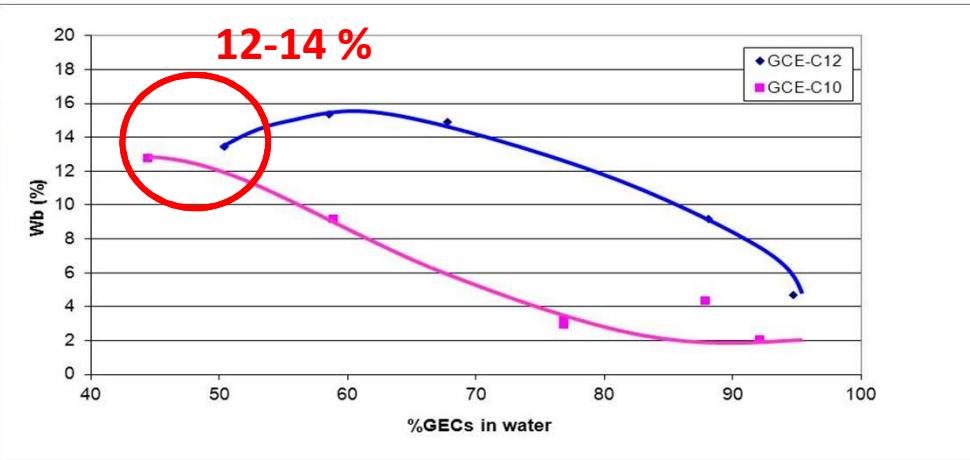
$$W_b(\%) = \frac{333.79 - \Delta H_{\text{exp}}}{333.79} (100 - P)$$

$$N = \frac{M_n W_b}{M_w P}$$

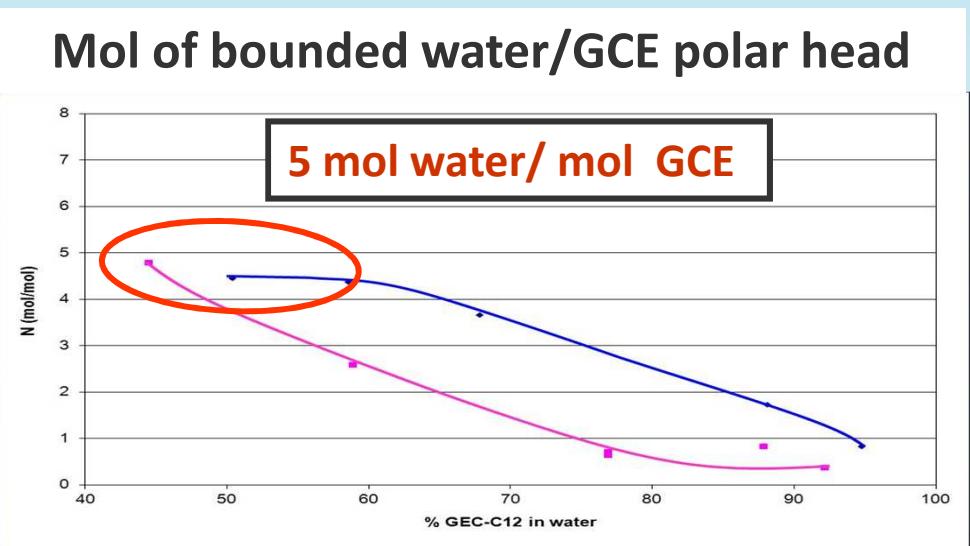
Amount of water hardly bounded to the glycerol carbonate fatty acid esters

Hydratation properties in GCEs coagels

% of strongly bounded water

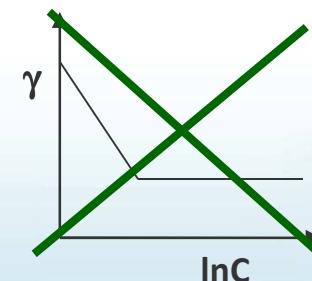
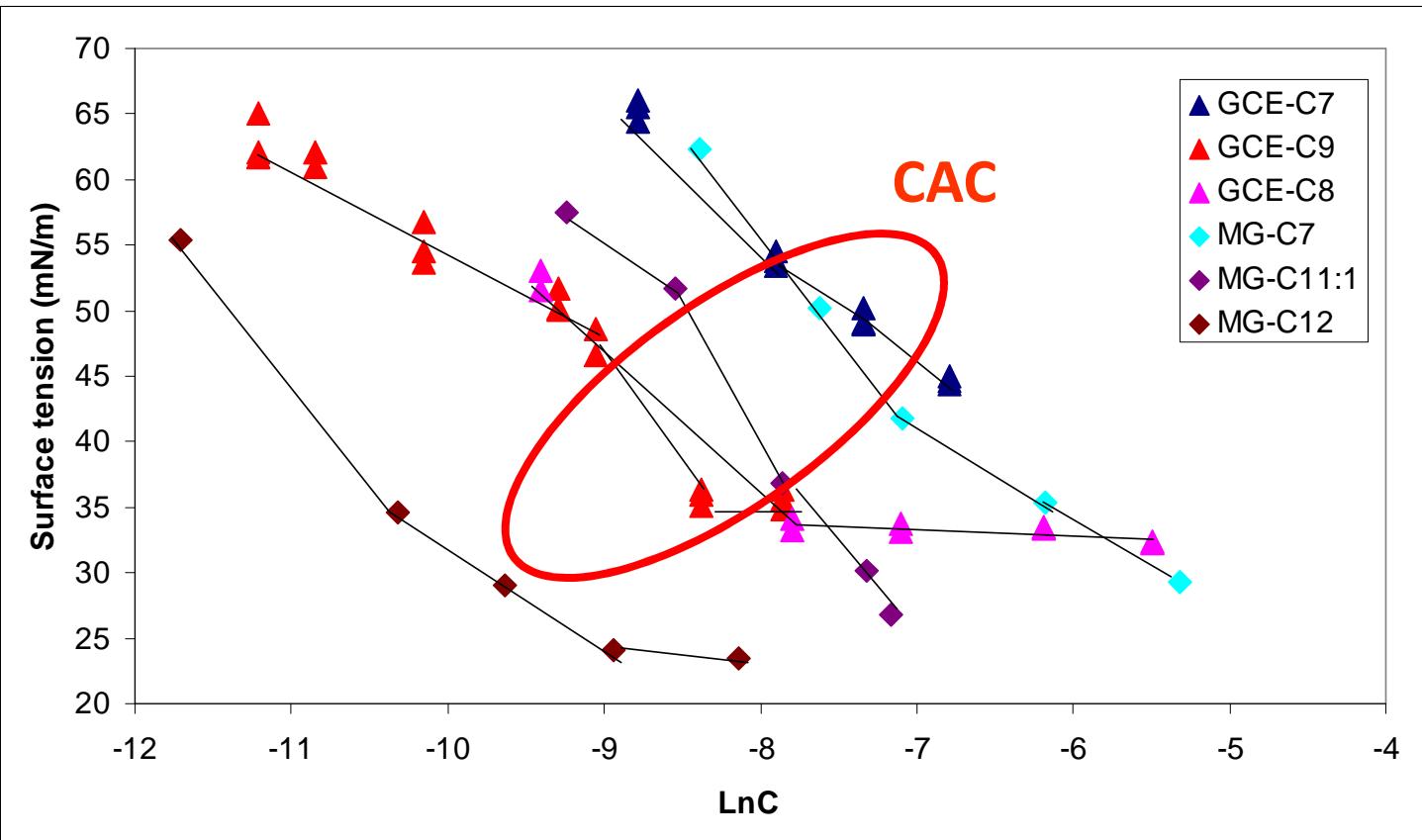


High influence of the chain length on the hydration of glycerol carbonate esters coagel



« freezed » water increase with chain length

Surface properties CMC/CAC



Progressive fall in γ



Aggregation rather than micellization

These molecules are hydrotrope



Solvo-surfactants



Interfacial Parameters

	CMC/CAC mmol/L	CMC/CAC mg/L	A Area/molecule (A ²)	γ_{cmc} mN/m	CPP
MG-C7	1	204	25.6	35.3	0.8
MG-C11:1	0.38	89.04	23	36.9	0.9
MG-C12	0.29	79.46	31.1	24.1	0.7
GCE-C7	1.13	259.9	38.7	44.4	0.5
GCE-C8	0.41	100.04	34	33.3	0.6
GCE-C9	0.25	64.5	60	35.5	0.3
C ₉ COE ₃	0.9	273.6	45	27.3	0.47
C ₉ COE ₄	0.8	278.4	50	28.5	0.42

$$CPP = \frac{V}{A \times L_c}$$

$$V = 27.4 + 26.9 n_c$$

$$L_c = 1.5 + 1.265 n_c$$

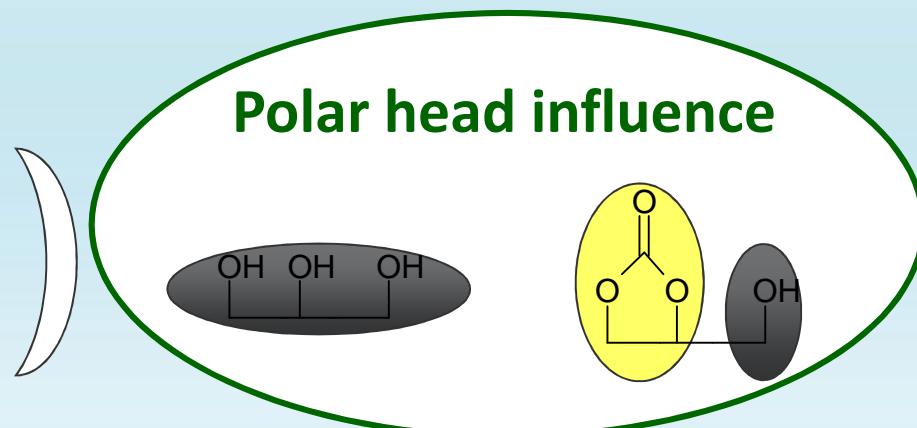
SPHERIC >0.33

ROD-LIKE 0.33<P<0.5

DISC-LIKE >0.5

→ Y. Zhu et al. J. Colloid Interface. Sci. 2007, 312, (2), 397-404.

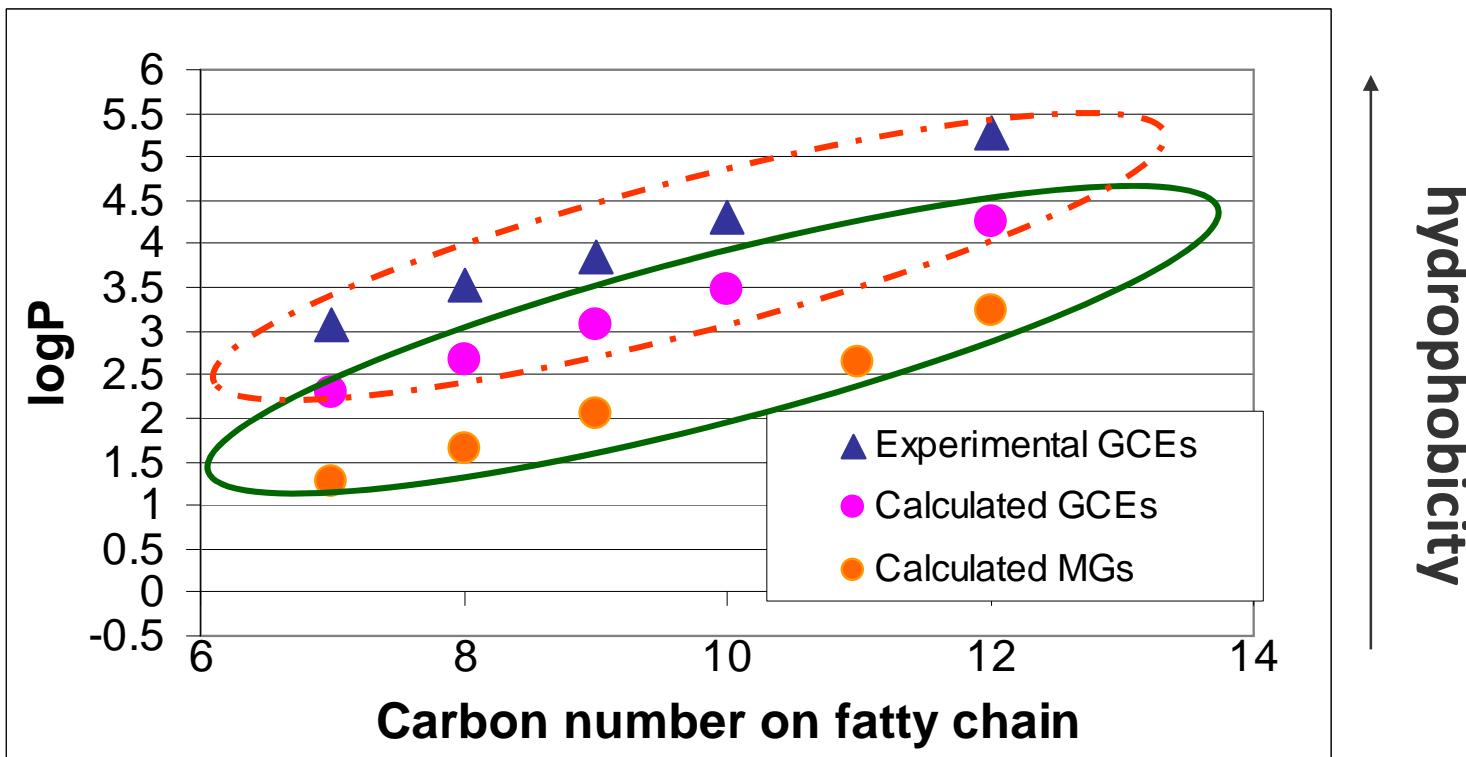
- Esters of glycerol carbonate are surface active molecules
- Self-assembling in water
 - GCEs objects more rod-like
 - MGs objects more disk-like



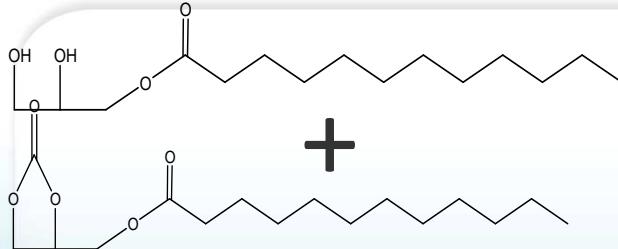
Water/octanol partition Coefficient

Polarity parameter determined by HPLC on C18 column

Polarity parameter calculated by Quantitative Structure Activity Relationship



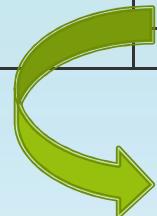
- Linearity of values with the number of carbon on the fatty chain → **Influence of the fatty chain**
- GCEs more hydrophobic than MGs → **Effect of the polar Head**



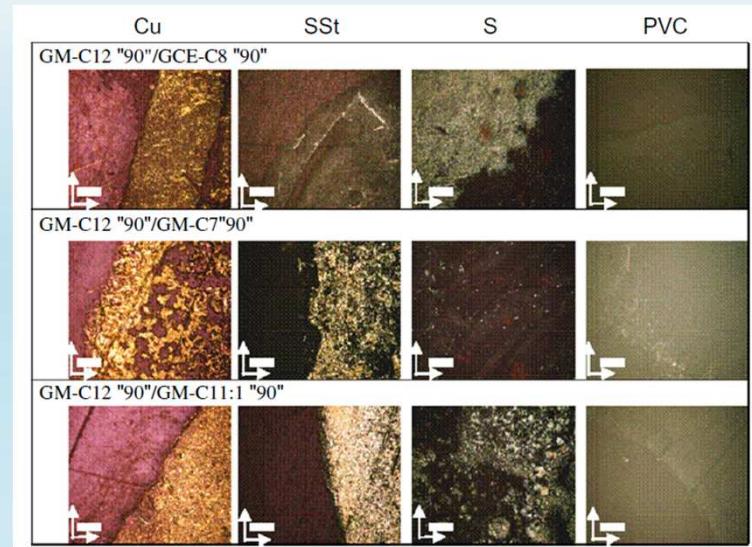
Surface Formulations

Self assembling on surfaces : Cu, S, SSt, PVC

Fatty acid esters	Surfaces undiluted coating	just coated	washed
		$\theta (\circ)$	$\theta (\circ)$
GM-C12"90"/GM-C7"90" 50/50 (w/w)	Cu	12.5	26.9
	S	9.1	11.7
	SSt	9.6	28.3
	PVC	6.0	29.4
GM-C12"90"/GM-C11:1"90" 50/50 (w/w)	Cu	7.4	8.5
	S	6.0	18.9
	SSt	6.8	9.6
	PVC	7.4	28.3
GM-C12"90"/GCE-C8"90" 50/50 (w/w)	Cu	24.7	36.1
	S	24.3	29.1
	SSt	26.4	37.3
	PVC	32.2	39.1



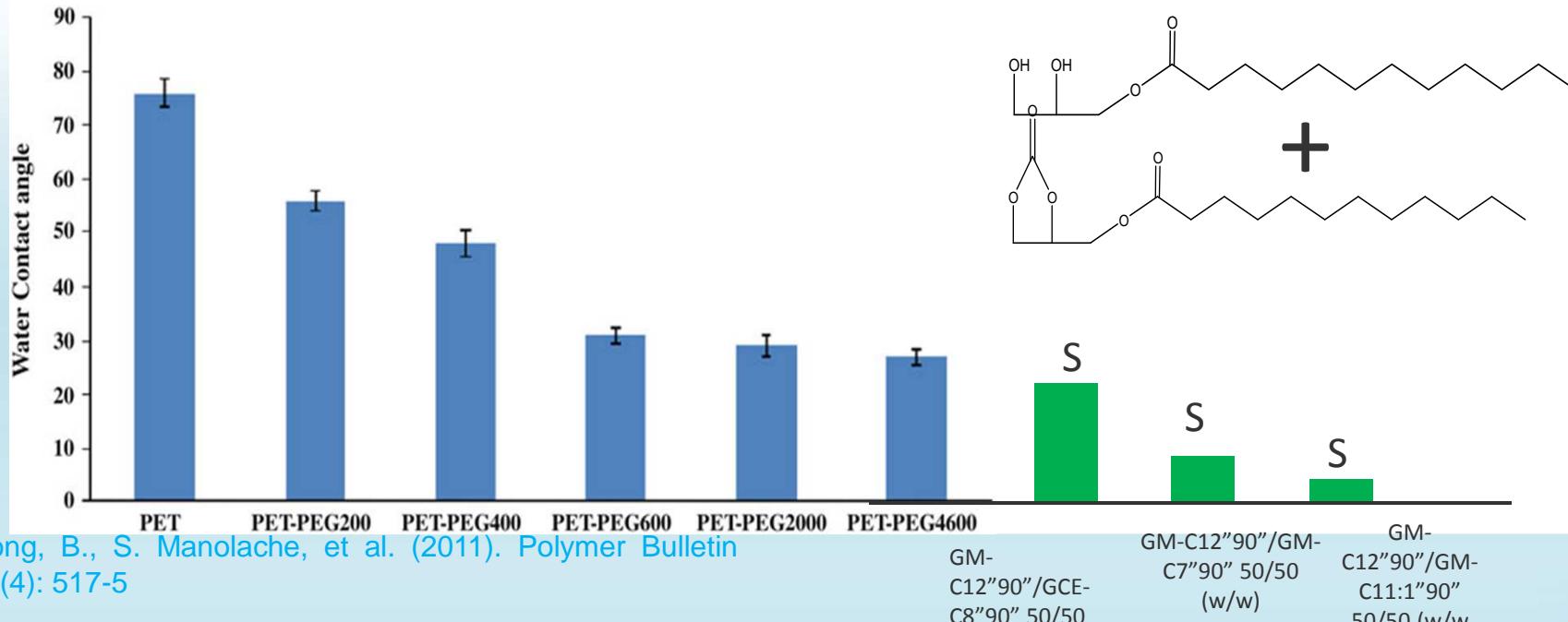
Water contact angle $< 10^\circ$



R. Valentin, et al. (2012). Journal of Colloid and Interface Science 365(1): 280-288

Superhydrophilic surfaces

Superhydrophilicity of Surfaces



Hydrophily > PEG covered surfaces

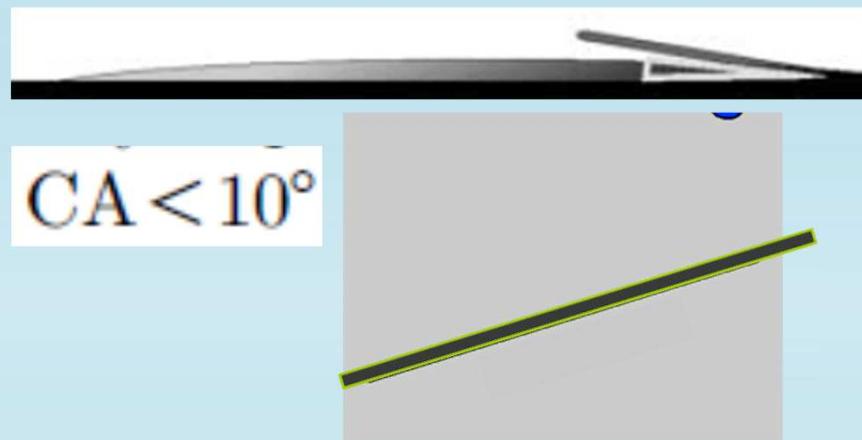
R. Valentin, et al. (2012). Journal of Colloid and Interface Science 365(1): 280-288

Hydrogel-like systems on surfaces = water-repellency induced by superhydrophilicity

Biomimetism

Synergy between the melting properties and solvo-surfactant properties to obtain superhydrophilic surfaces

Structuration + texturation + surfactant activity + CA <10° = **Superhydrophilicity**



« The glands secrete hydrophilic substances that, in combination with the surface roughness, lead to superhydrophilicity. » (*Ruellia devosiana*)

K. Koch; W. Barthlott, Superhydrophobic and superhydrophilic plant surfaces: an inspiration for biomimetic materials. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society A: Mathematical, Physical and Engineering Sciences* **2009**, 367, (1893), 1487-1509.



Conclusion

- GCEs are new polymorphic molecules different from MGs
- Carbonation decreases melting points : 2 OH functions are blocked on GCEs versus MGs where 2 OH are involved in intra and intermolecular hydrogen bonds
- Carbonation decreases the hydrophilic character of the polar head of surface-active GCEs
- Short chain and medium chain MGs and GCEs are solvo-surfactants molecules
- Formulations of Monoglycerides and Glycerol carbonate esters on surfaces induce superhydrophilicity by biomimetism

Perspectives

- Better understanding of polymorphic behavior of MGs and GCEs with short and medium chain : crystallographic studies
- New uses for these self-assembled biomolecules
- Protecting / stabilization / vehiculation
- Water and protic molecules transport

Thank you for your attention !

Dr. Romain VALENTIN

Research Associate INRA

romain.valentin@ensiacet.fr

Dr. Zéphirin MOULOUNGUI

Research Director INRA

zephirin.mouloungui@ensiacet.fr



**Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Ingénieurs
en Arts Chimiques et Technologiques**