



**EuroHPC
Summit Week 2022**



THERMORESPONSIVE IONIC LIQUID/WATER MIXTURES
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From 22 to 24 March 2022 | Paris, France

#EHPCSW

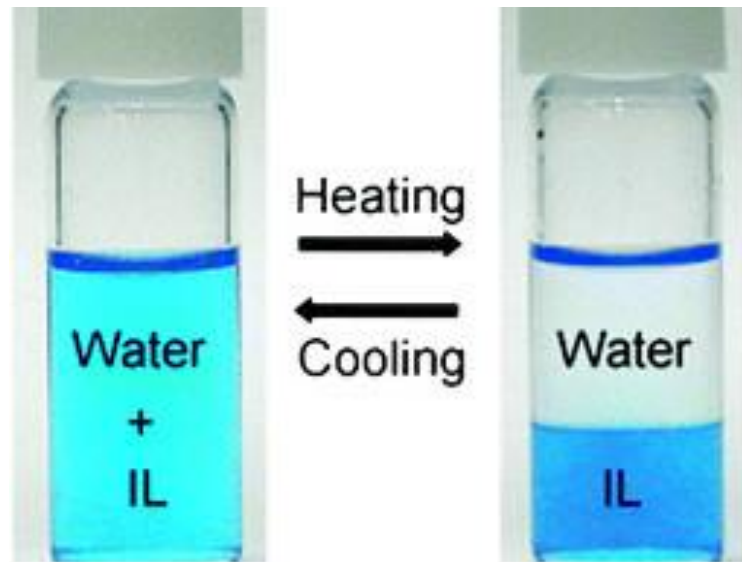
#PRACEdays



Thermoresponsive Ionic Liquid / Water Solutions and their applications

- Selected room-temperature ionic liquids (RTILs) present a temperature-dependent solubility gap.
- Demixing can take place with decreasing (UCST) or increasing (LCST) temperature.
- Goal: investigating demixing mechanism, and exploring energy and environmental applications.

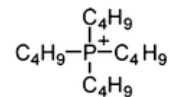
Figure adapted from
Kohno and Ohno, Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys. 2012, 14, 5063-5070





Systems, models and method

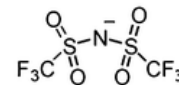
- Systems: RTILs [P₄₄₄₄][DMBS], [P₄₄₄₄][TsO], [P₄₄₄₄][TMBS], [P₄₄₄₄][TFA], [N₄₄₄₄][TMBS]
- IL / Water solutions at 50-50 wt% composition
- Samples of 10⁶ – 1.2 x 10⁶ atoms
- NPT molecular dynamics over μs times
- Gromos-type force field
- Analysis in terms of Kirkwood-Buff integrals and partial structure factors



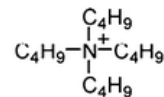
tetrabutylphosphonium
[P₄₄₄₄]⁺



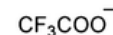
nitrate



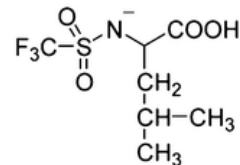
bis(trifluoromethane-
sulfonyl)imide



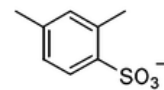
tetrabutylammonium
[N₄₄₄₄]⁺



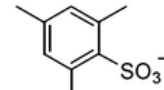
trifluoroacetate



N-trifluoromethanesulfonyl leucine



2,4-dimethylbenzene-
sulfonate



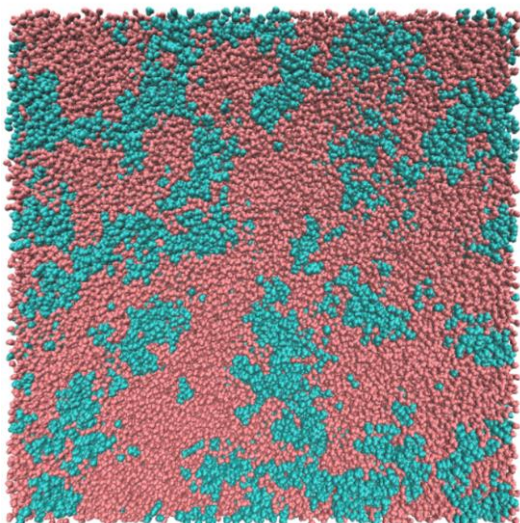
2,4,6-trimethylbenzene-
sulfonate



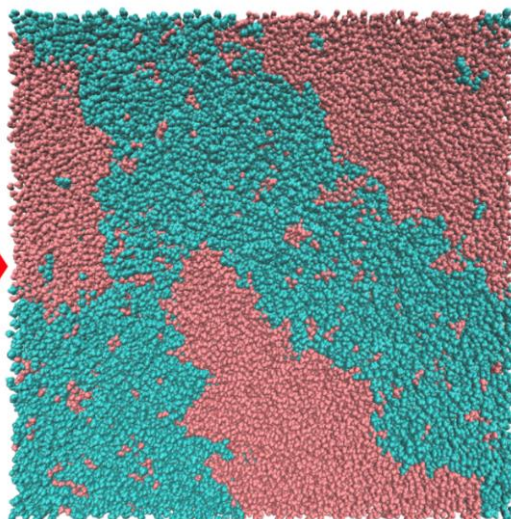


Entropy-driven demixing of $[P_{444}][DMBS]$ / Water solutions

T=270 K



T=340 K



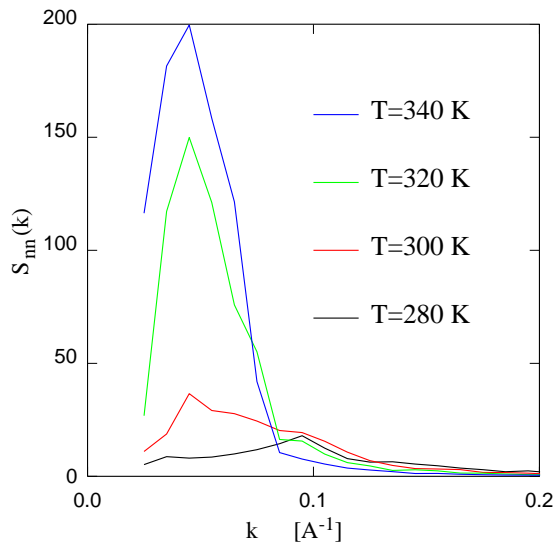
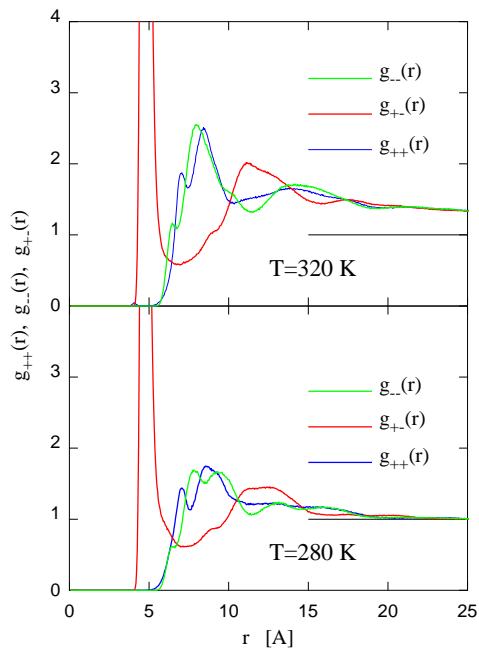
- Demixing anticipated by nanostructuring of increasing length scale.
- Slow separation into a nearly pure water phase and a water-contaminated (~10%) IL phase
- Demixing driven by entropy release due to the breaking of water-anion hydrogen bonds (See next).

Forero-Martinez, Cortes-Huerto, Benedetto and Ballone, *Molecules* 27, 1647 (2022)

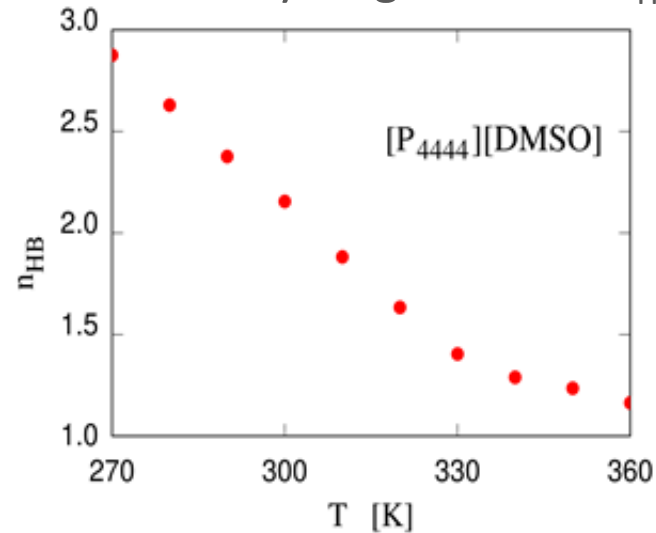




Structural and binding properties of [P₄₄₄₄][DMBS]



Temperature dependence of the number of hydrogen bonds n_{HB}





Energy and environmental applications: Desalination by forward osmosis

- Water absorbed by a dry organic salt driven by osmotic pressure and giving a thermoresponsive solution.
- Water separation and draw-solvent regeneration by UCST or LCST demixing.
- Upon a change of $\sim 40^{\circ}\text{C}$. This stage only requires low-grade heat.
- Further water purification using low-pressure backward osmosis.

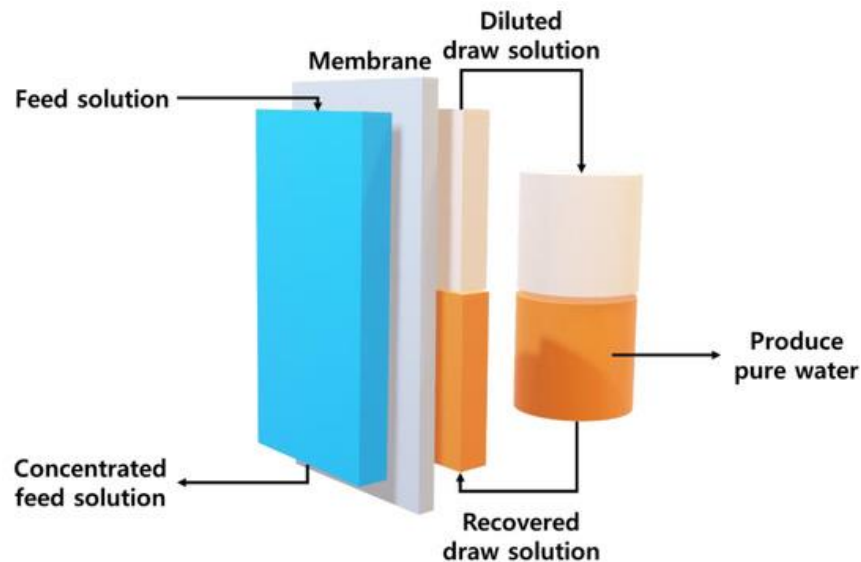


Figure adapted from Kim et al, Polymers 2019, 11(3), 571

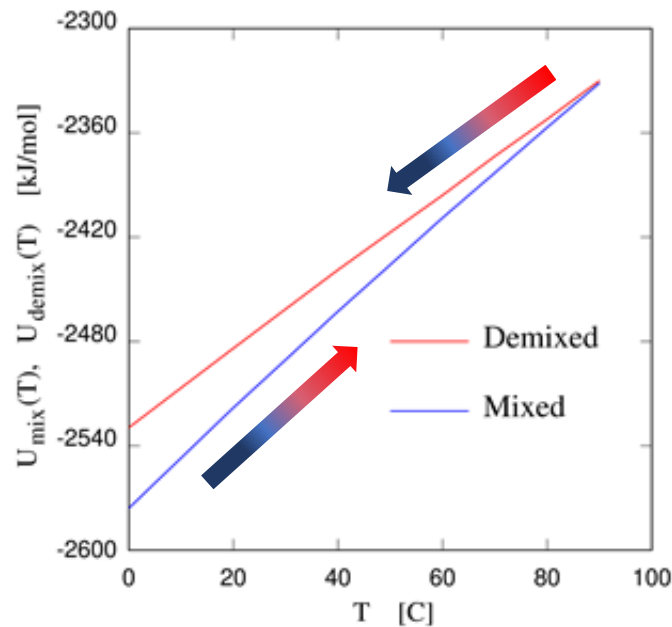




Energy and environmental applications: From our simulations

Permanent heat storage

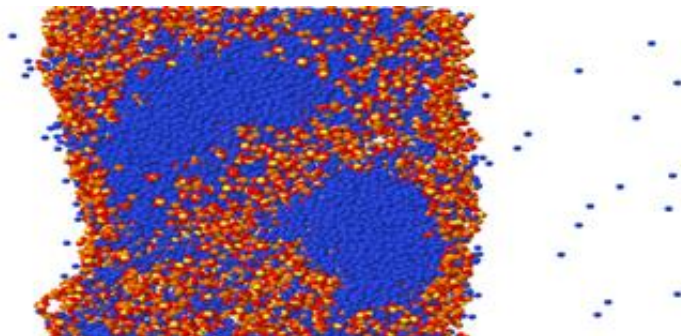
- Heat storage in thermal fluids relies on phase-change materials.
- UCST and LCST are a special case of phase change.
- The mixing enthalpy at low T can be stored permanently by physically separating two phases.



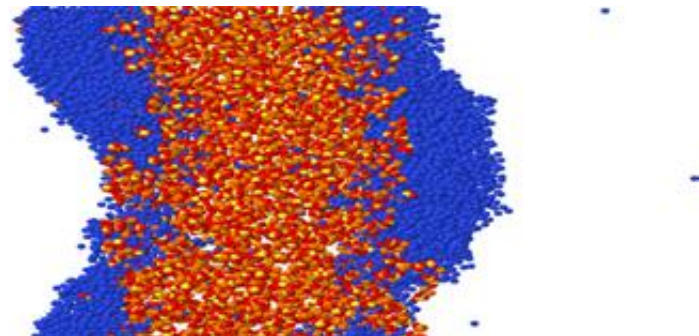


Energy and environmental applications: From our simulations Water harvesting from the atmosphere

Absorbing water at low T



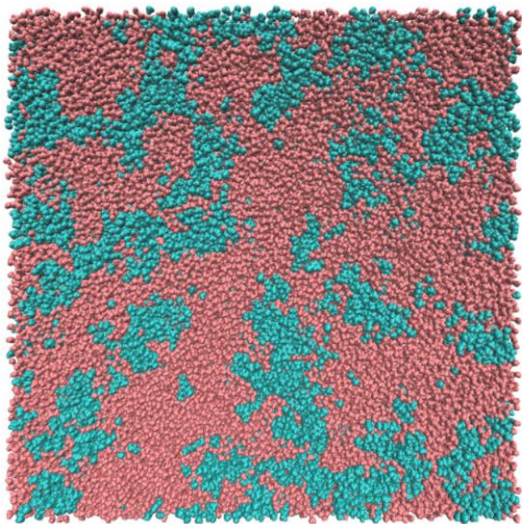
Releasing water at high T



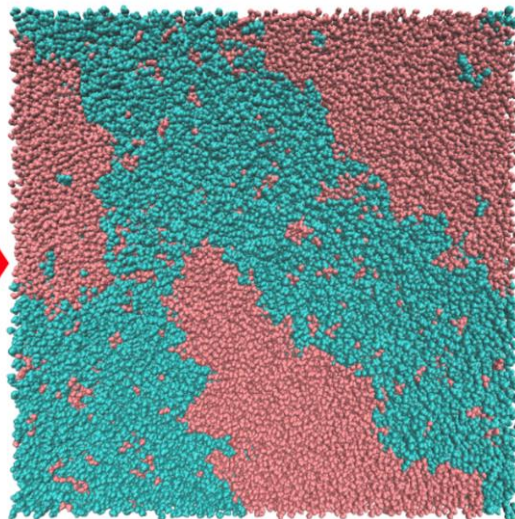


Take-home message

T=270 K



T=340 K



- Goal: Understand the microscopic mechanism of the mixing/demixing transition.
- Goal: Characterisation of the transition aiming at energy applications.

μ s molecular dynamics simulation of IL / water solutions at 50-50 wt% composition.
Samples of $1 - 1.2 \times 10^6$ atoms (Linear size of the simulation box ~ 22 nm).



THANK YOU



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