



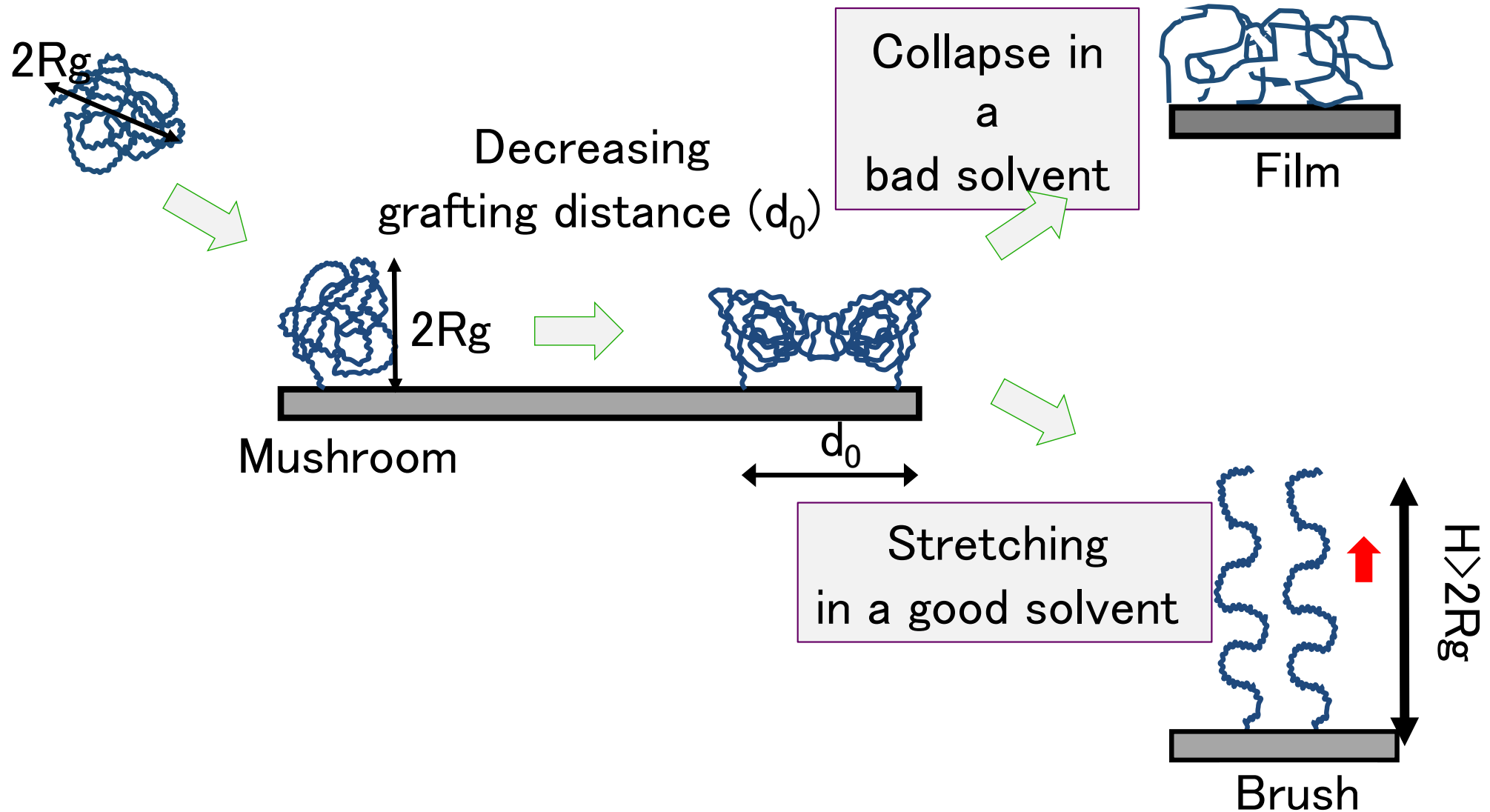
Insight into Polymer Brush–Ionic Liquid mediated Lubrication

Rosa M. Espinosa–Marzal



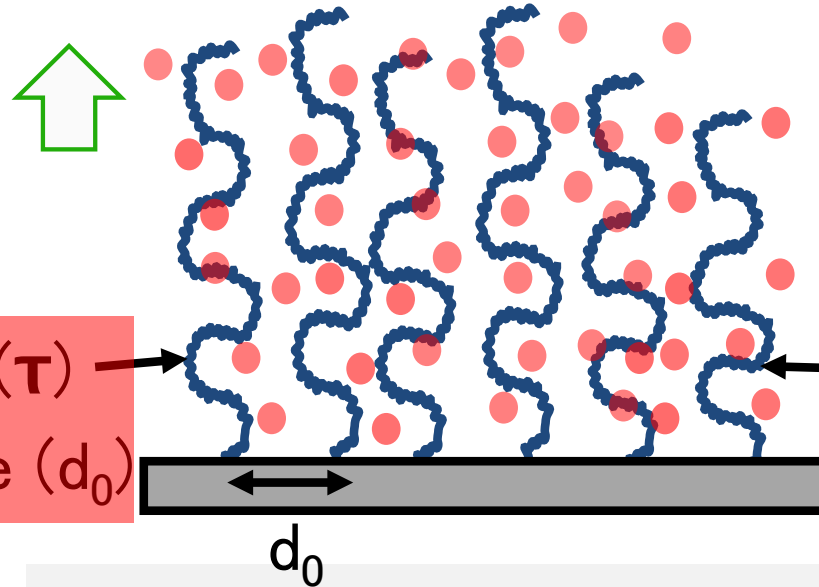
International Conference on Trends in Nanotribology, Trieste, 2017

Configuration of Polymers grafted to Surfaces



Polymer Brush Stretching in Good Solvents

Enthalpic
term
 f_{int}



Entropic term
 f_{elast}

H

Polymerization
degree (N)
persistence length
(p)

$$\Delta f = \Delta f_{\text{int}} + \Delta f_{\text{elast}} \xrightarrow{\text{Equilibrium}} \left. \frac{\partial \Delta f}{\partial h} \right|_{h=H} = 0$$

$$H \sim \left(\frac{8}{\pi^2} \right)^{1/3} Na \left(p\tau \frac{a^2}{d_0^2} \right)^{1/3}$$

$$\Delta f_{\text{int}} = \frac{1}{2} k_B T v \left(\frac{\phi}{a^3} \right)^2$$

$v = a^3(1 - 2\chi) \sim 3/2$ excluded volume parameter

ϕ = monomer volume fraction

$$\sigma = a^2 / d_0^2$$

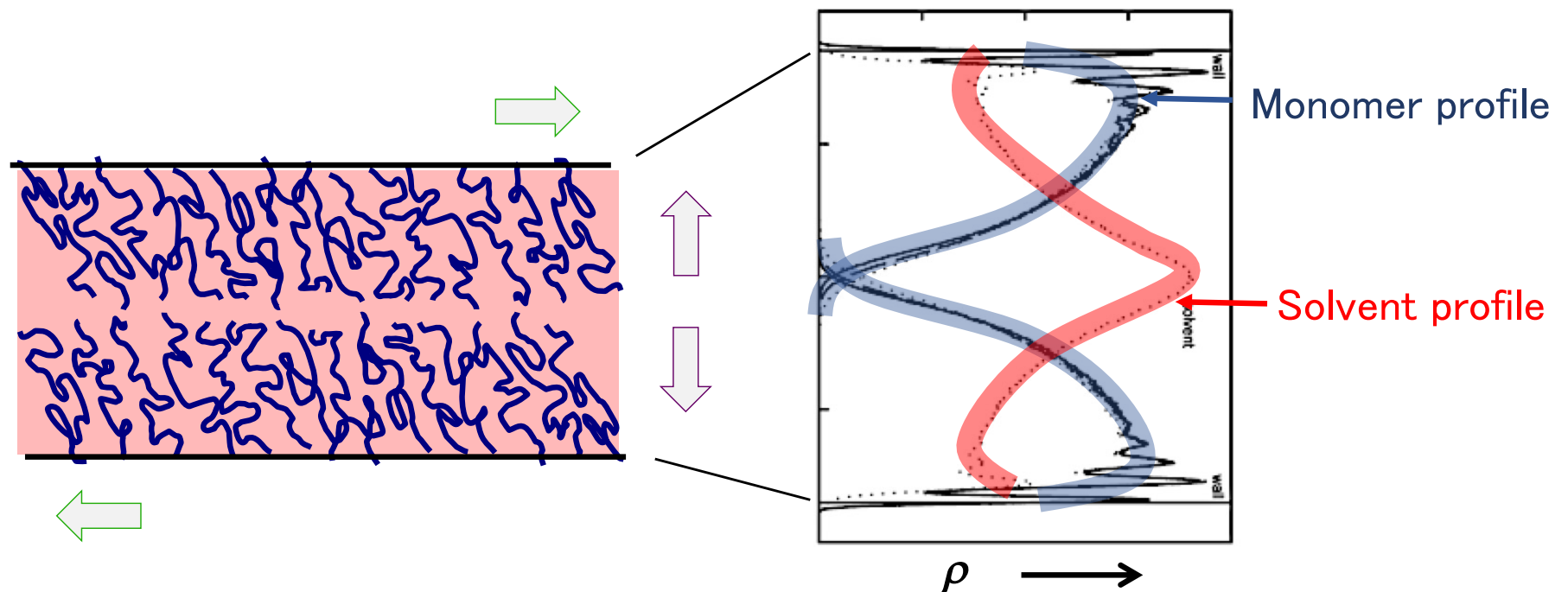
$$\Delta f_{\text{elast}} = \frac{3}{2} k_B T \frac{h^2}{N(ap)^2}$$

a = monomer size

h = distance to surface

Lubrication mediated by Polymer Brushes

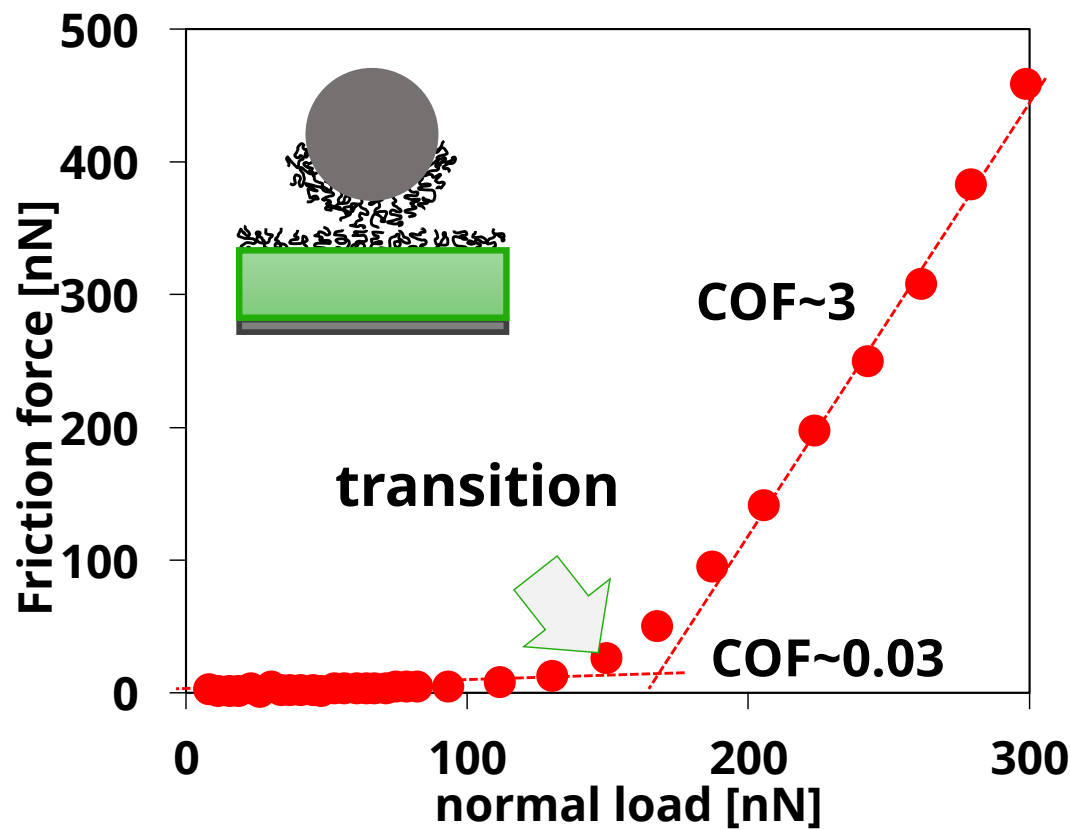
A repulsion (of steric and osmotic origin) hinders interdigitation
A thin film of solvent at the shear plane mediates
the reduction of friction



Influence of grafting Density on Hydration Lubrication

Smaller grafting distance (d_0) increases the transition load

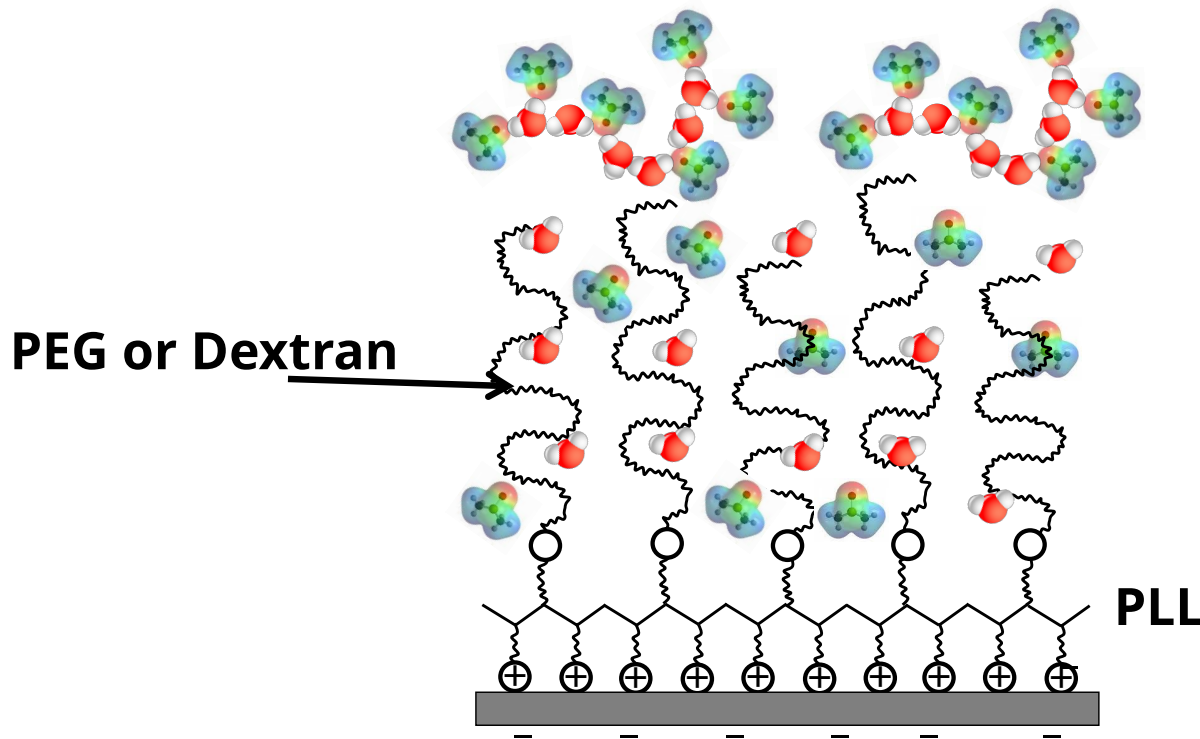
Dextran brushes, water as solvent



Influence of Solvent Quality on Polymer-Brush Lubrication

Aqueous mixtures with viscous co-solvents

PLL-g-PEG and PLL-g-Dextran



Co-solvents in water
Isopropanol ~4.5 mPas
Glycerol ~1413 mPas
DMSO ~2 mPas

Nalam, Daikhin, Espinosa-Marzal, Glasohm, Urbakh, Spencer, Journal of Physical Chemistry C 2013

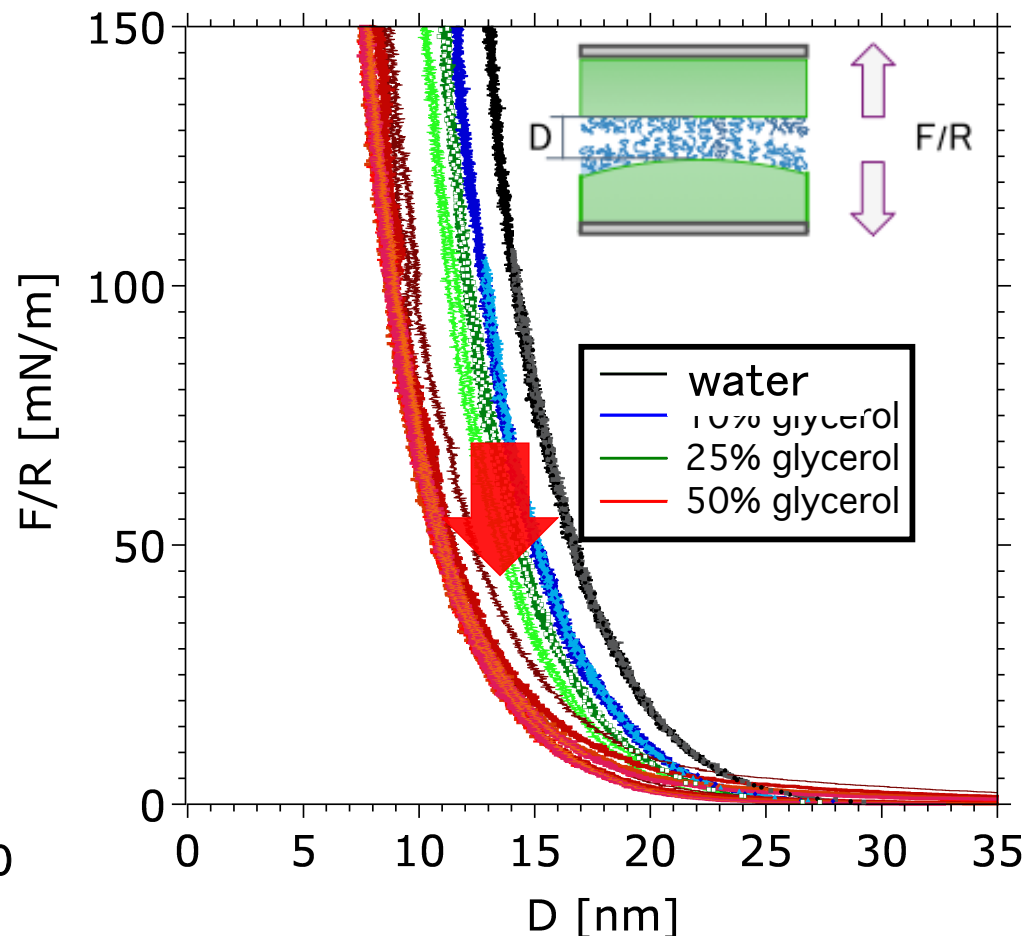
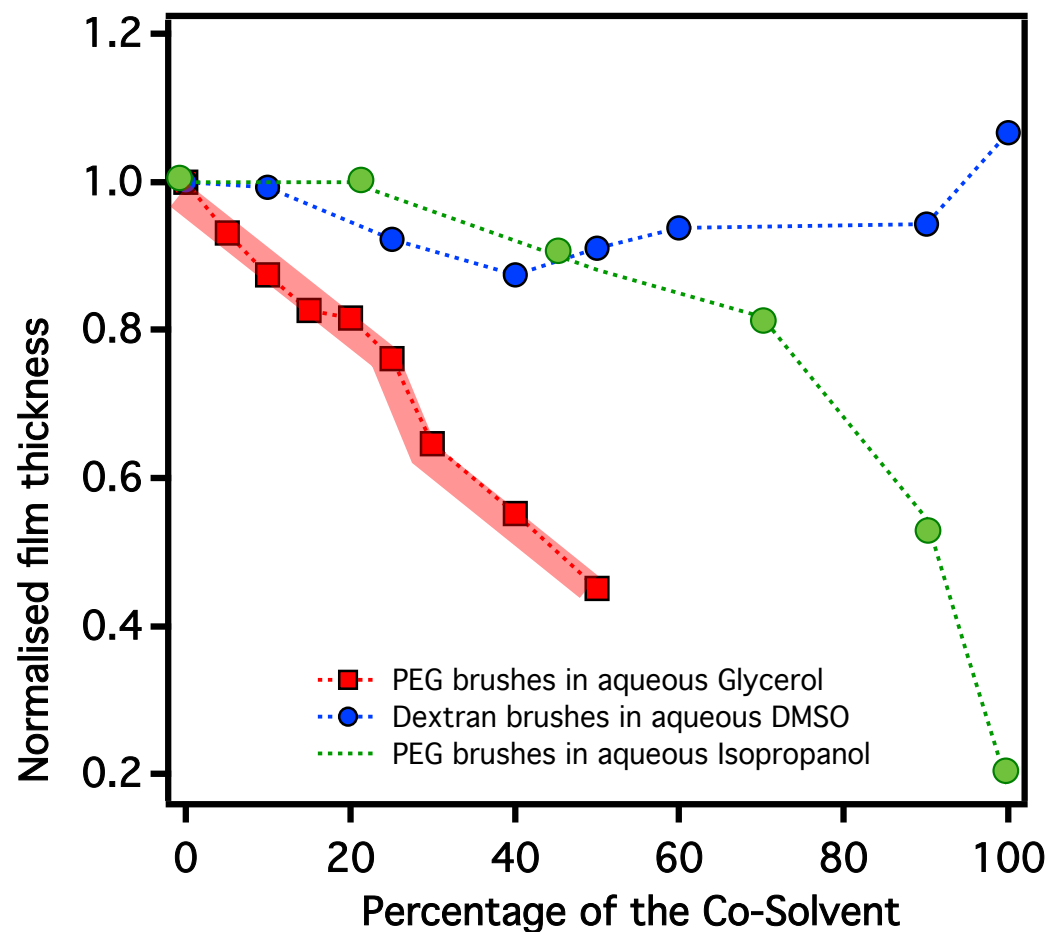
Espinosa-Marzal, Nalam, Bolisetty, Spencer. Soft Matter 2013

Nalam, P. C.; Ramakrishna, S. N.; Espinosa-Marzal, R. M.; Spencer, N. D. Langmuir 2013

Influence of solvent quality on repulsion

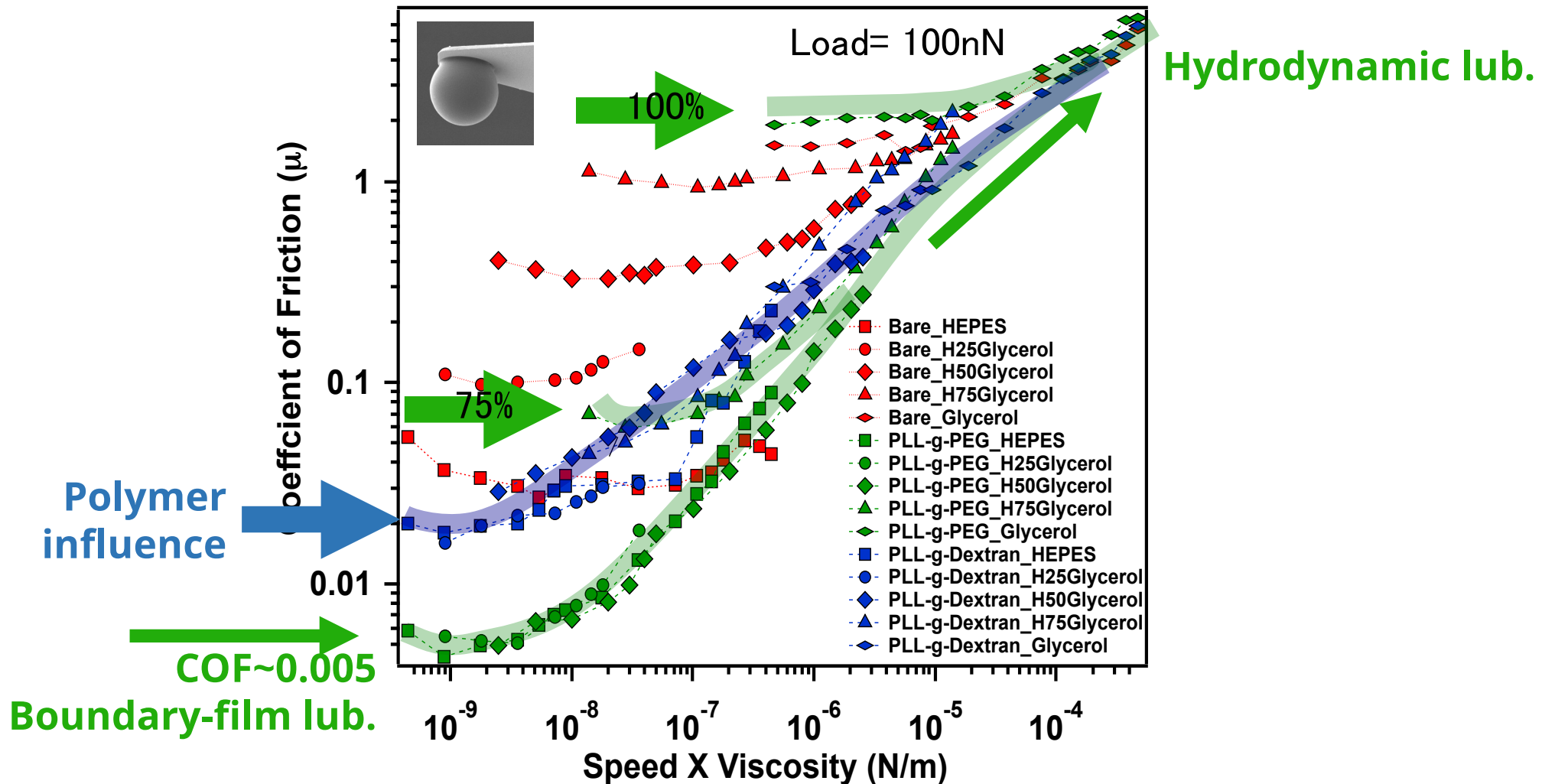
Significant collapse and decrease in repulsion with increasing glycerol concentration (bad solvent for PEG)

PEG brushes in mixtures of glycerol and water



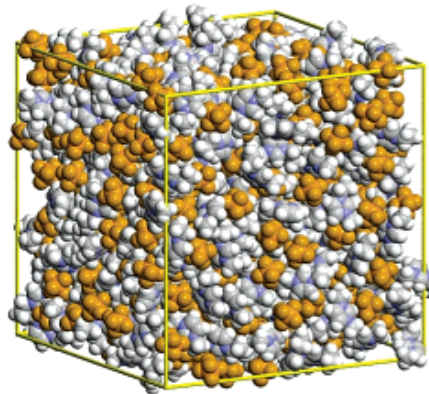
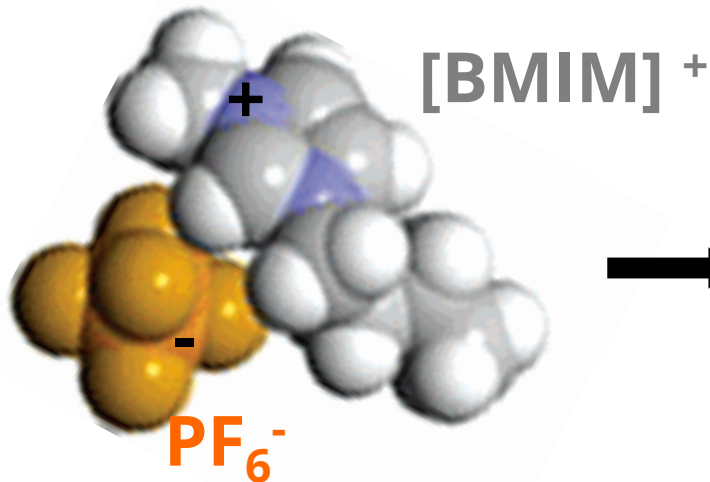
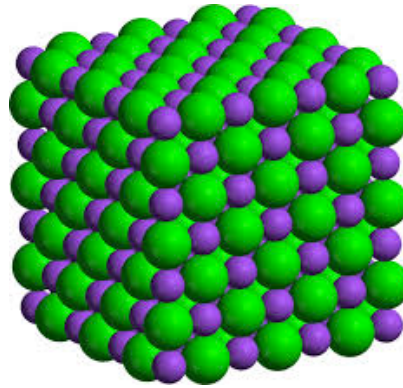
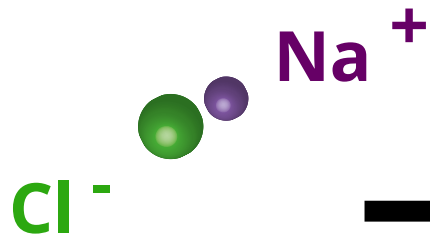
Nano-Stribeck curves for aqueous glycerol mixtures

Friction decreases with increasing solvent quality
Influence of polymer chemistry on friction as well



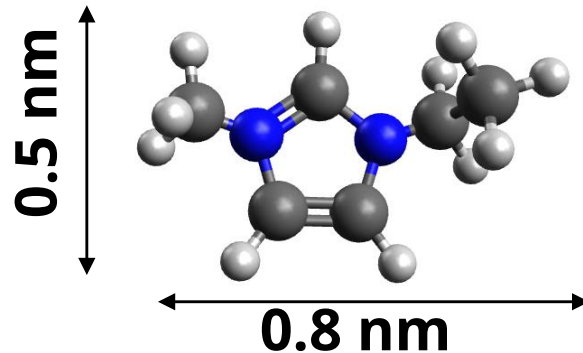
Ionic liquids (ILs)

Ionic liquids are salts, whose melting point is below 100°C

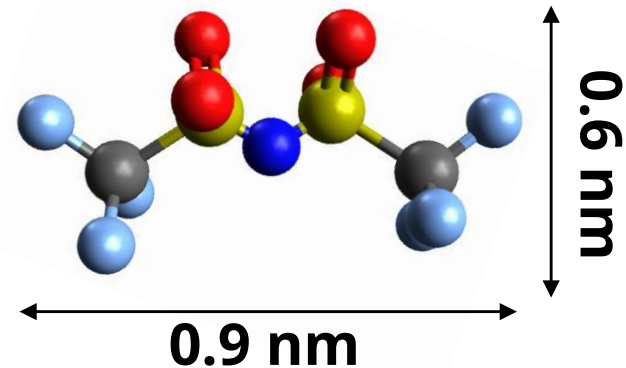


ILs are “ionic” solvents

[EMIM]⁺



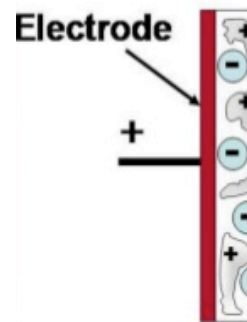
[TFSI]⁻



- Wide electrochemical window
- Negligible vapor pressure
- Thermal stability
- Non-flammability
- Surface-active
- High viscosity
- Ionic solvents with high charge density

Electrolytes

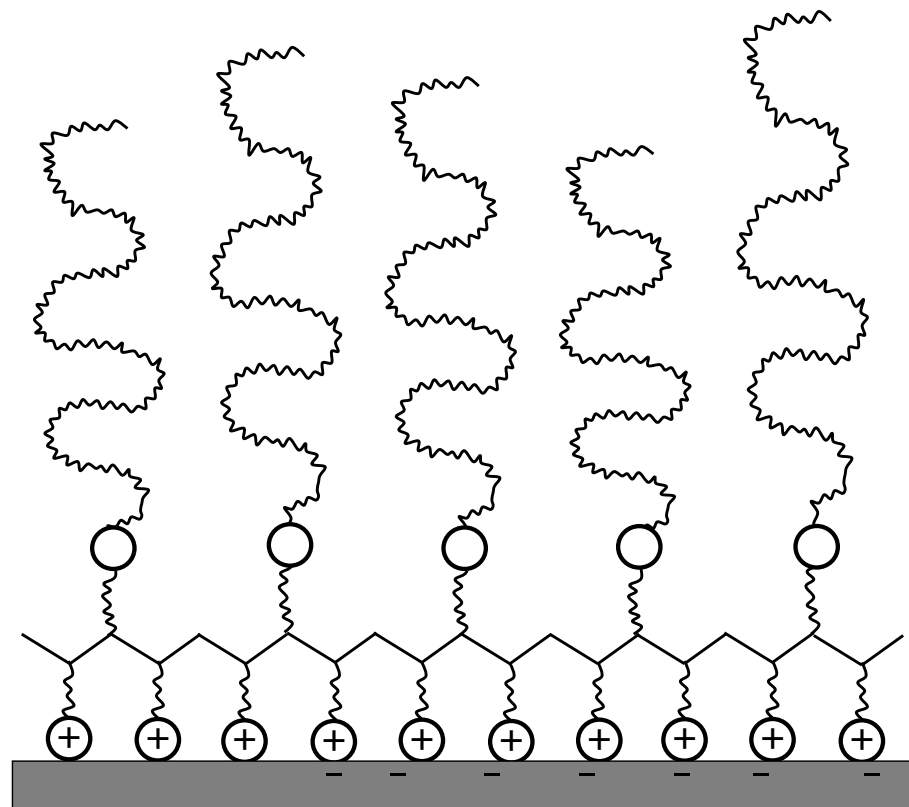
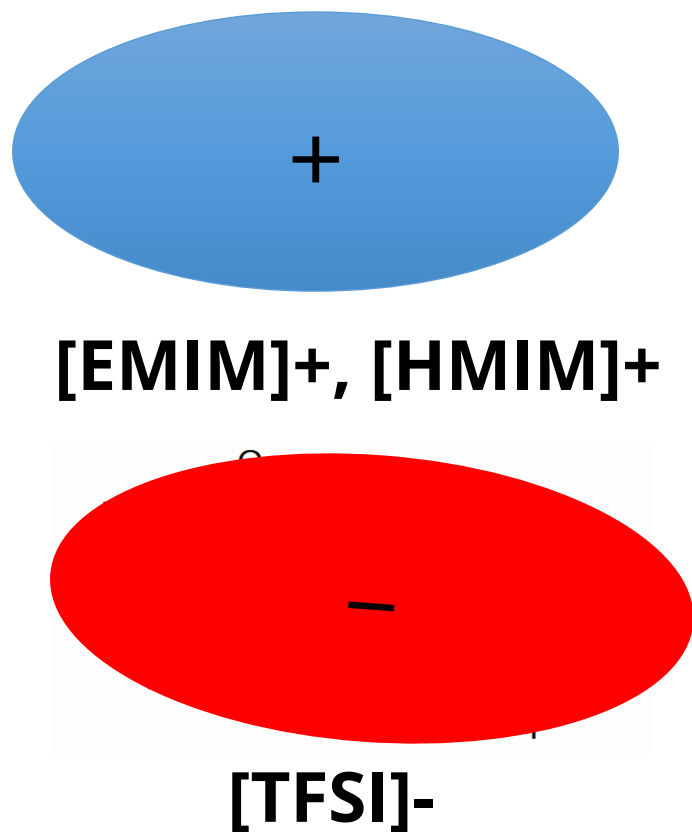
“Designer”
Solvents



Model System

Neutral brush

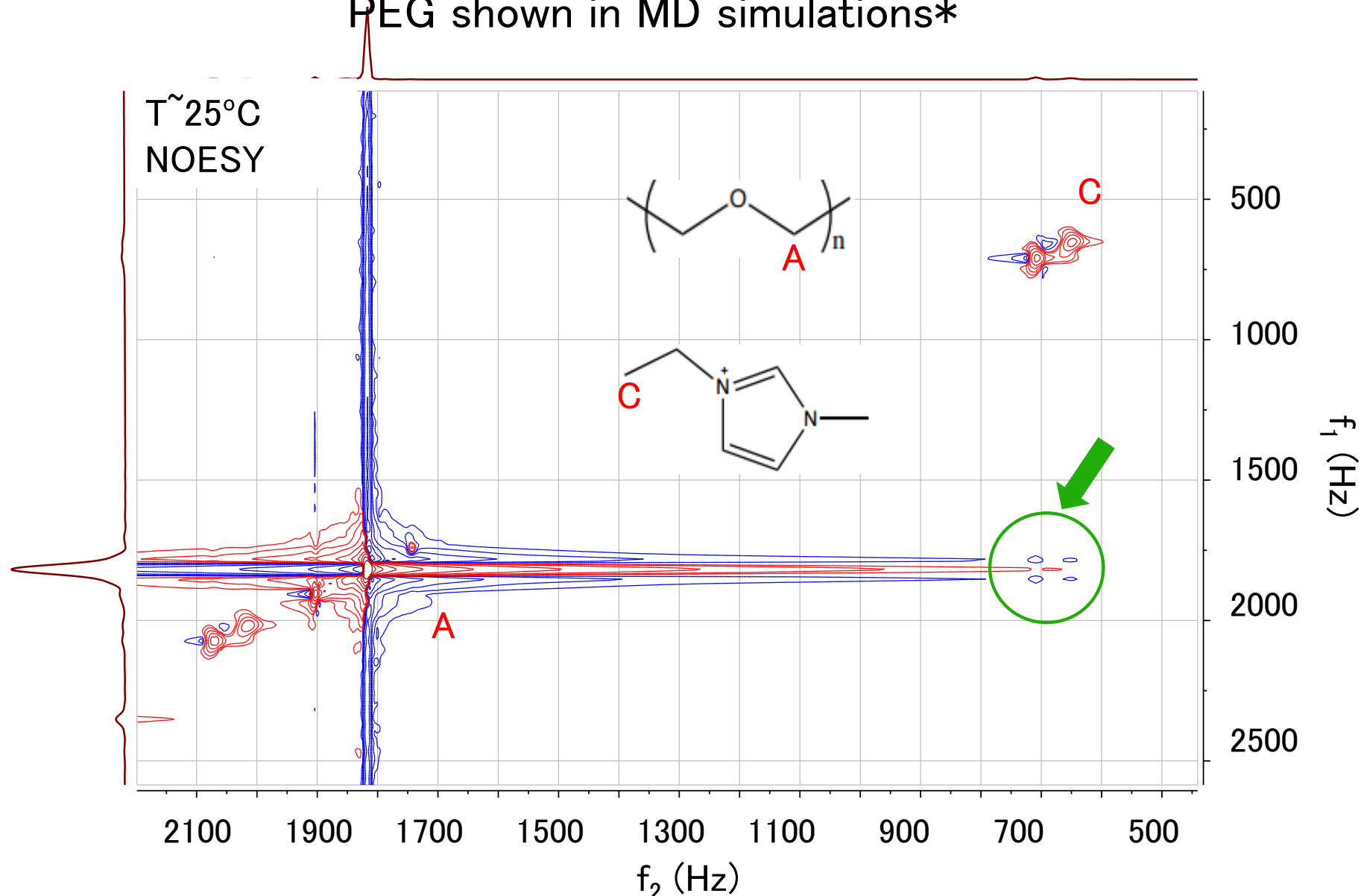
PLL(20kDa)-g[3.5]-PEG(5kDa)



Kenausis, Voros, Elbert, Huang, Hofer, Ruiz-Taylor, Textor, Hubbell, Spencer. *Journal of Physical Chemistry B* 2000, 104
Drobek, Spencer, Heuberger. *Macromolecules* 2005, 38

Affinity between PEG and [EMIM][TFSI] by 2-D ^1H NMR

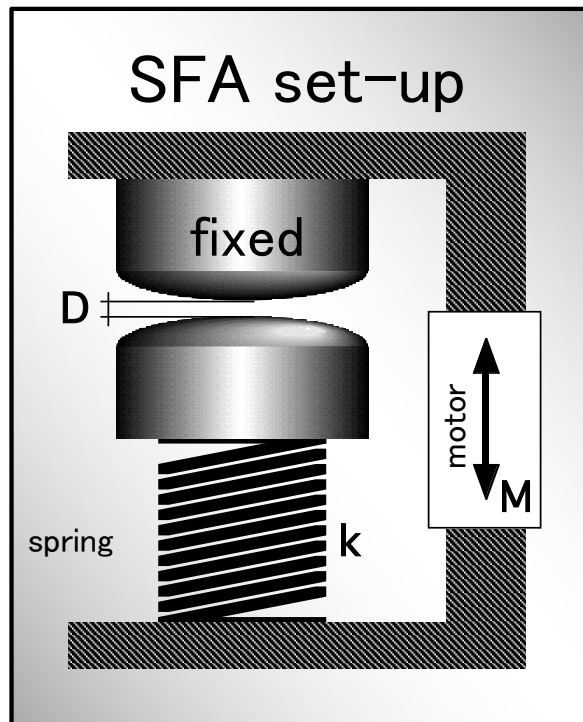
Spatial proximity of cation and PEG (4–5 Å) indicated by the cross-peak
Consistent with hydrogen bond between imidazolium cations and hydroxyl in PEG shown in MD simulations*



*Costa & Ribeiro, The Journal of Chemical Physics, 2000

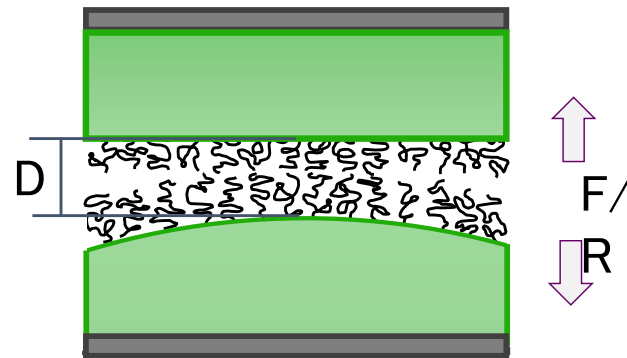
Extended Surface Forces Apparatus

Measurement of surface separation D (± 30 pm) between mica surfaces and of the refractive index by multiple beam interferometry



$$F = k(\Delta D - \Delta M)$$

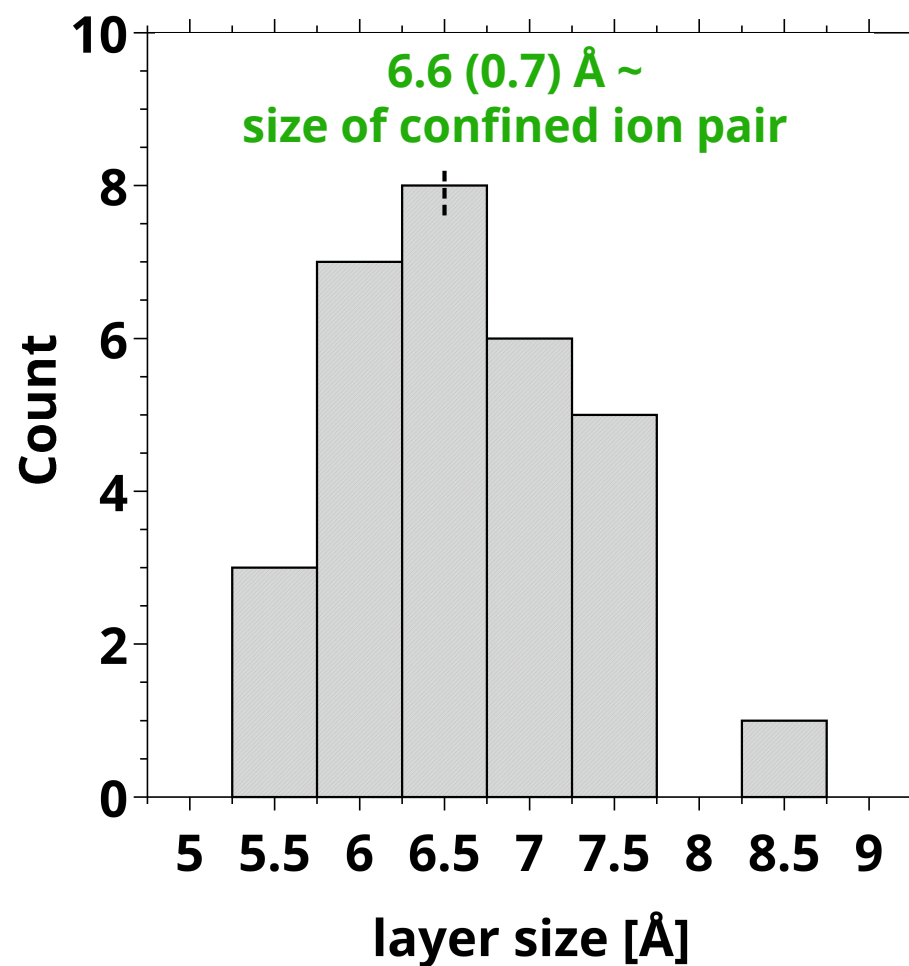
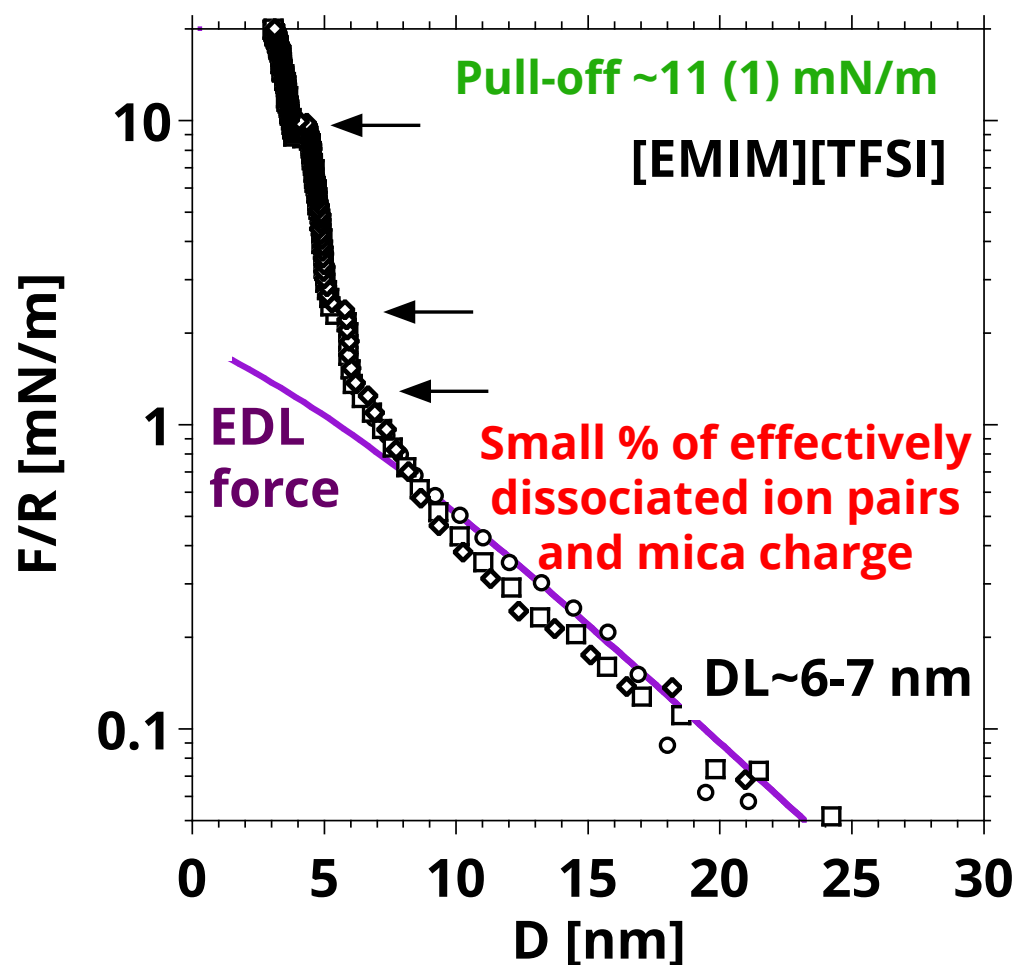
D =film thickness



- Vacuum dry ILs; polymer solutions prepared under continuous dry N₂-flow
- IL droplet (200 μ L) with PLL-g-PEG, $c=0.3$ mg/ml
- Adsorption under a dry N₂ atmosphere (“dry”) Surface approach speed = 5 $\text{\AA}/\text{s}$ (to exclude hydrodynamic effects)
- All force measurements in dry N₂ atmosphere (0% RH) and 25°C

Surface forces before copolymer adsorption

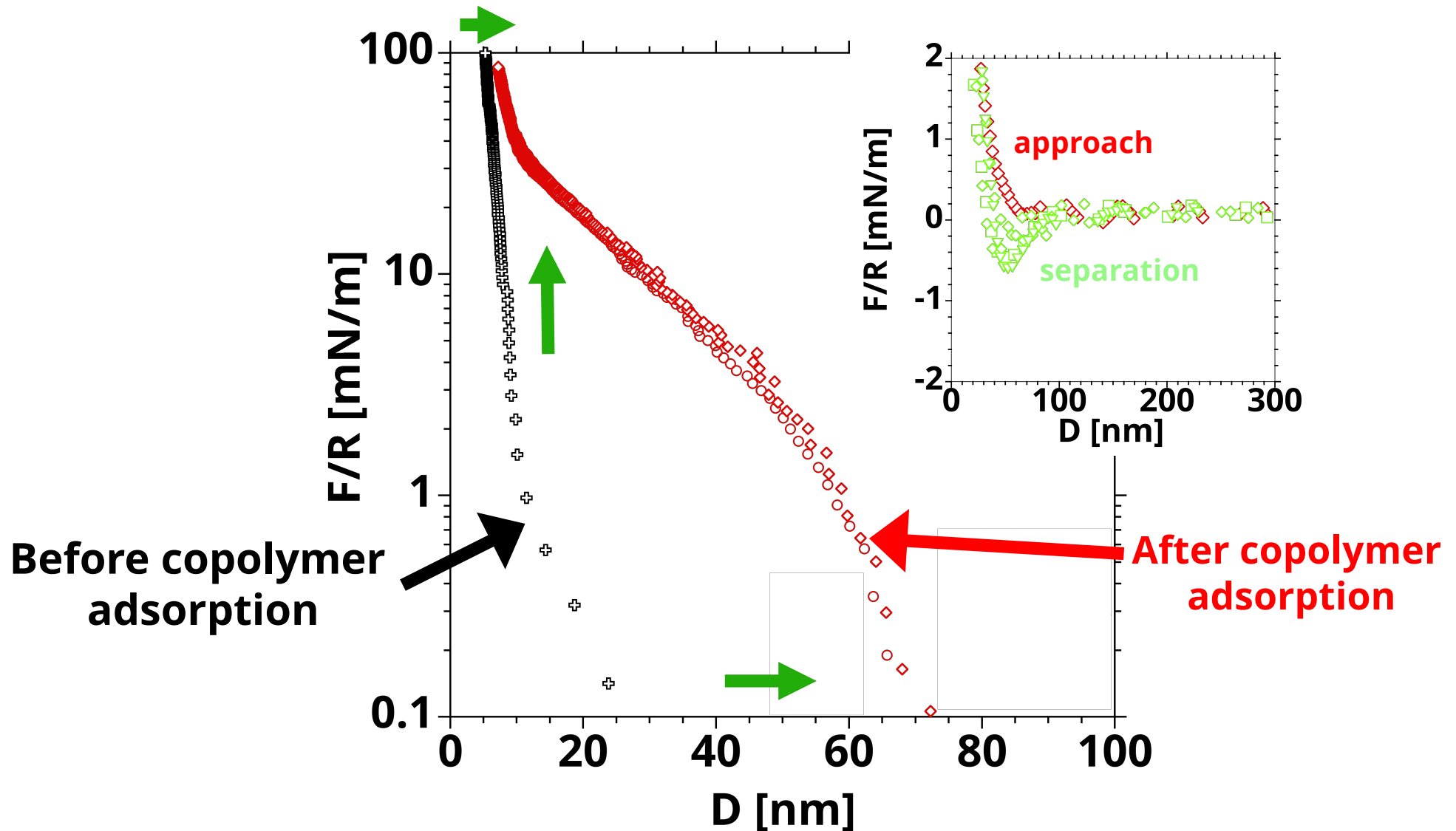
EDL force and steps in structural forces characteristic of the confinement of ILs



Surface Forces between adsorbed PLL-g-PEG films

Slow adsorption in dry N_2 atmosphere (~ 30 h)

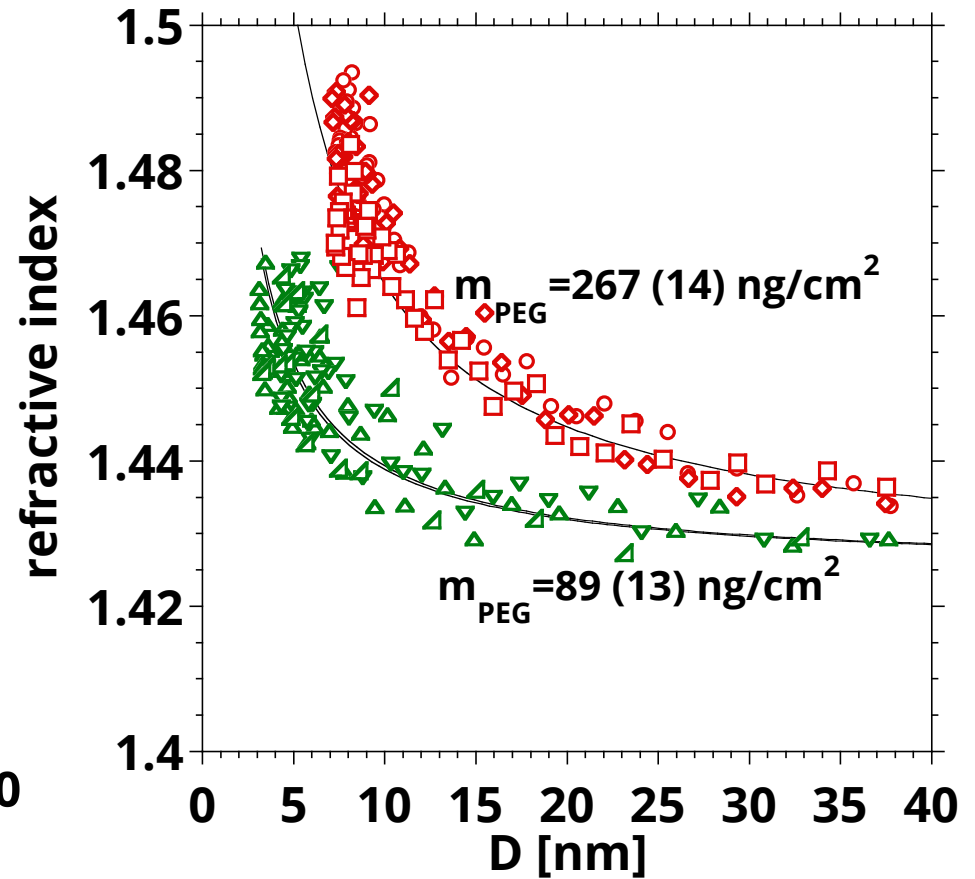
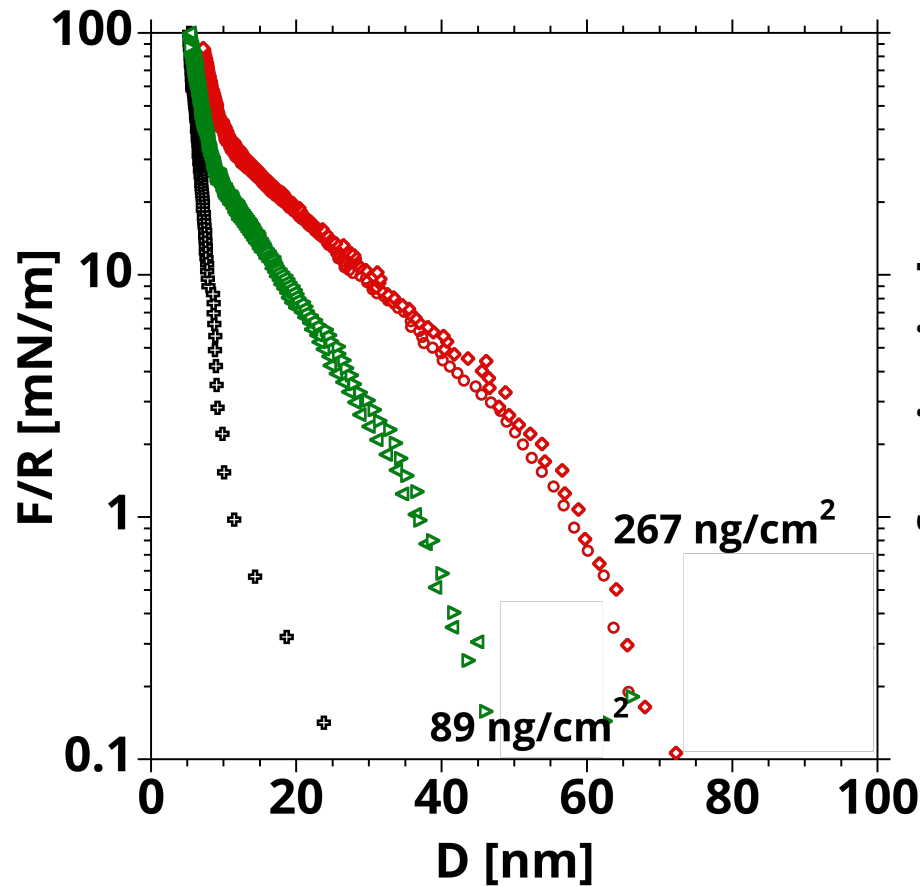
Significant reduction of pull-off force and small adhesion-induced hysteresis



Variable grafting density

Refractive index:
$$n(D) = n_{IL} + \frac{2\Gamma}{\rho D} (n_{PEG} - n_{IL})$$

$n_{IL} = 1.425$
 $n_{PEG} = 1.53$
 $\rho = 1.12 \text{ g/cm}^3$



$$A_{PEG} = M_{PEG} M_{copol} / (N_A M_{PEG} \Gamma)$$

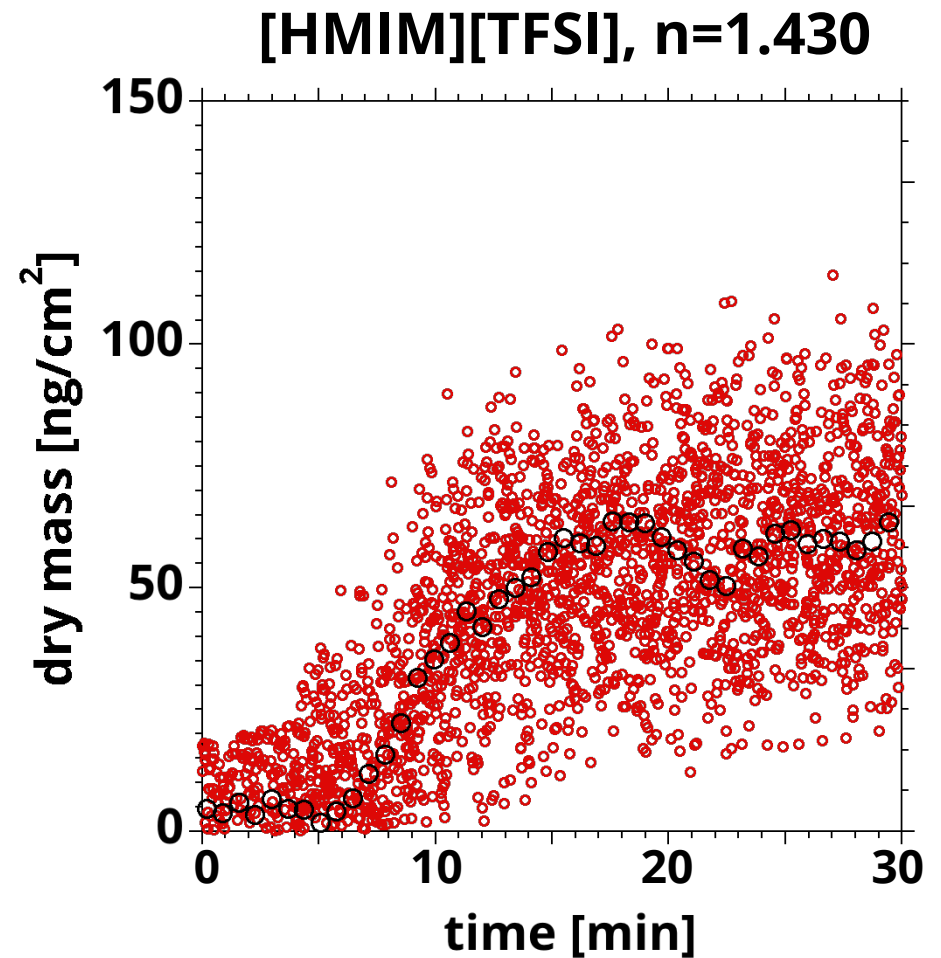
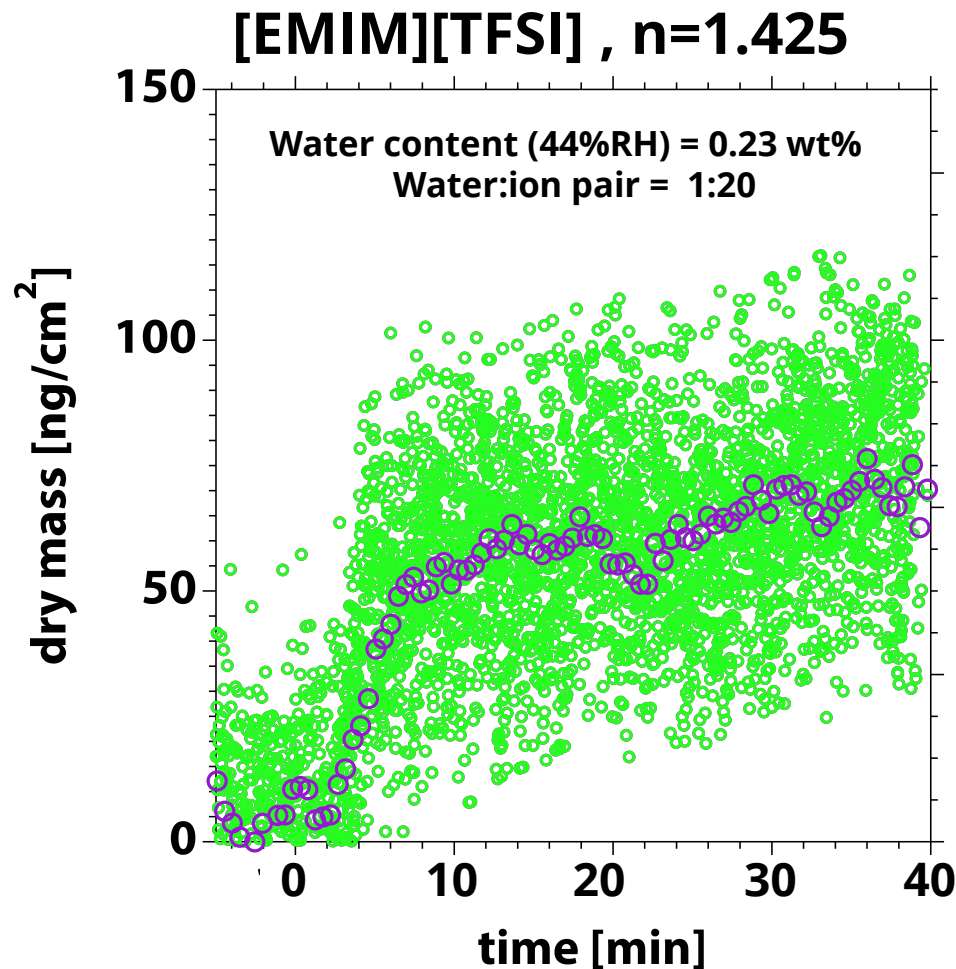
$$d_0 = \sqrt{A_{PEG} / (1.5 * \sqrt{3})}$$

Adsorption of PLL-g-PEG in IL on mica

Multiple beam interferometric measurements (TInAS)*

Exposure to ambient air (30–40%RH)

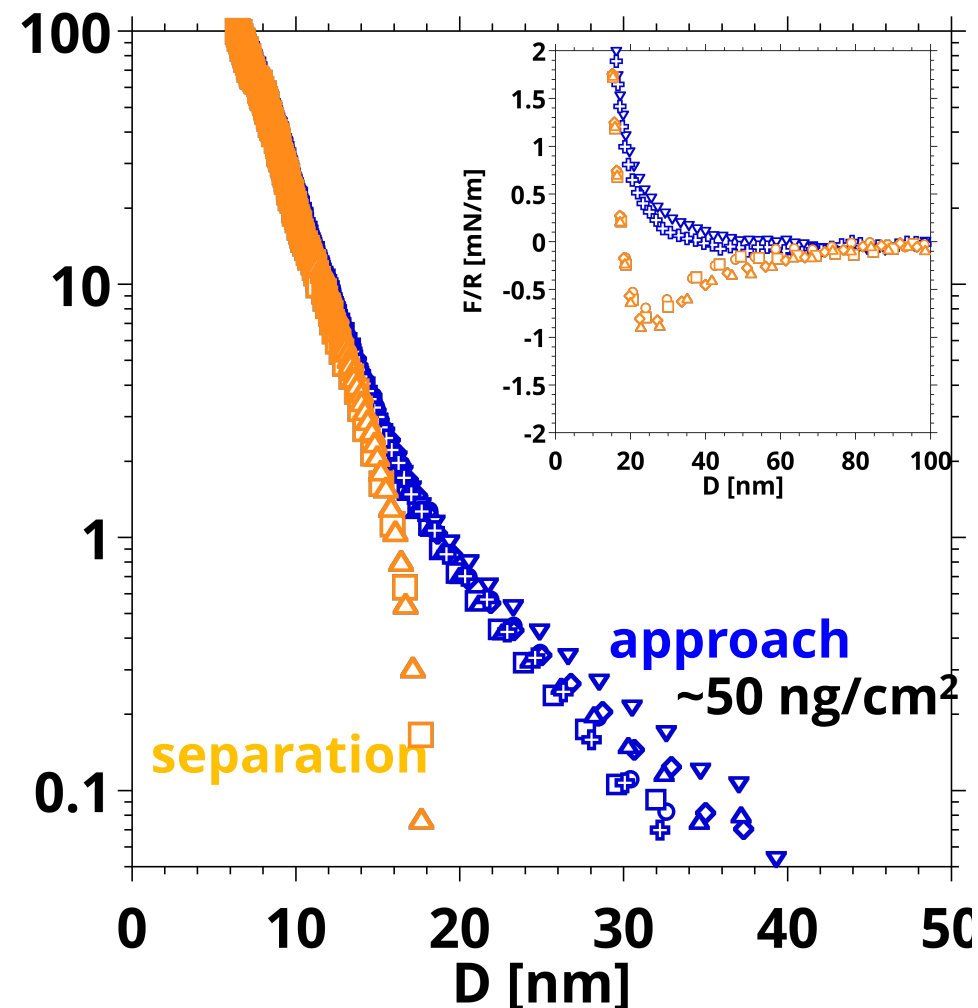
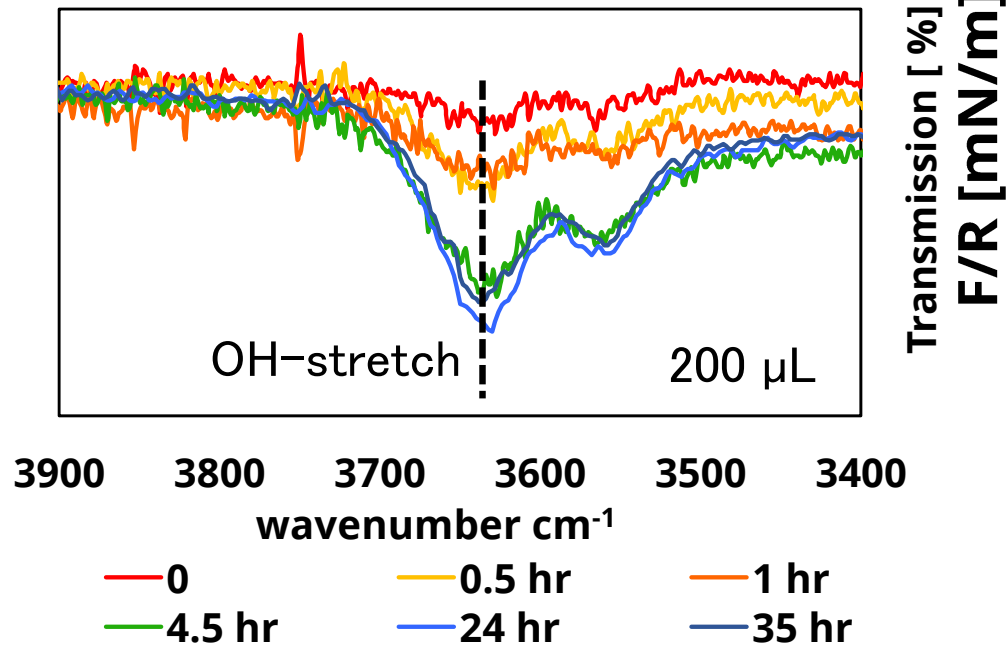
Fast adsorption



Adsorption under exposure to 40% RH

Adsorption is rapid but smaller adsorbed mass ($\sim 25\text{--}50\text{ ng/cm}^2$)

Water uptake/drying takes $\sim 5\text{ hr}$
Water content (40%RH) = 0.23 wt%
Water:ion pair = 1:20

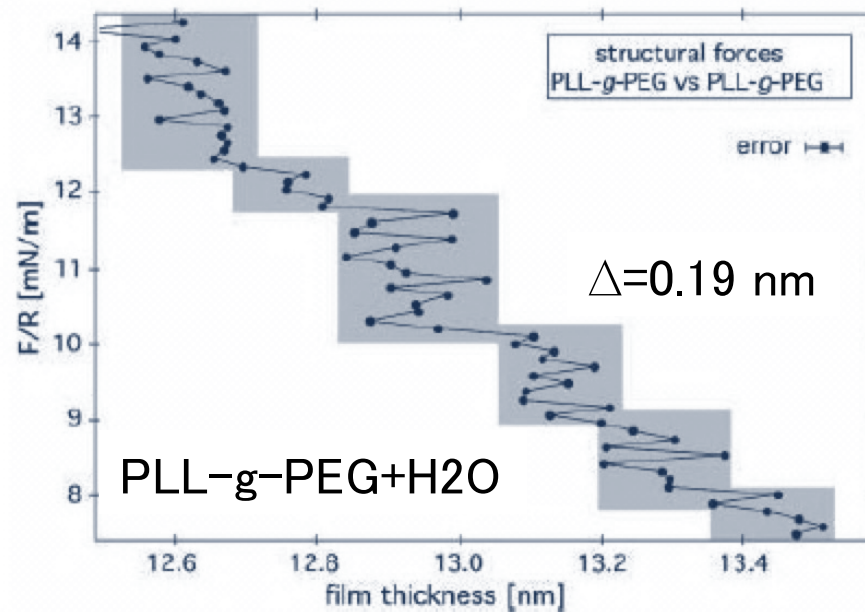
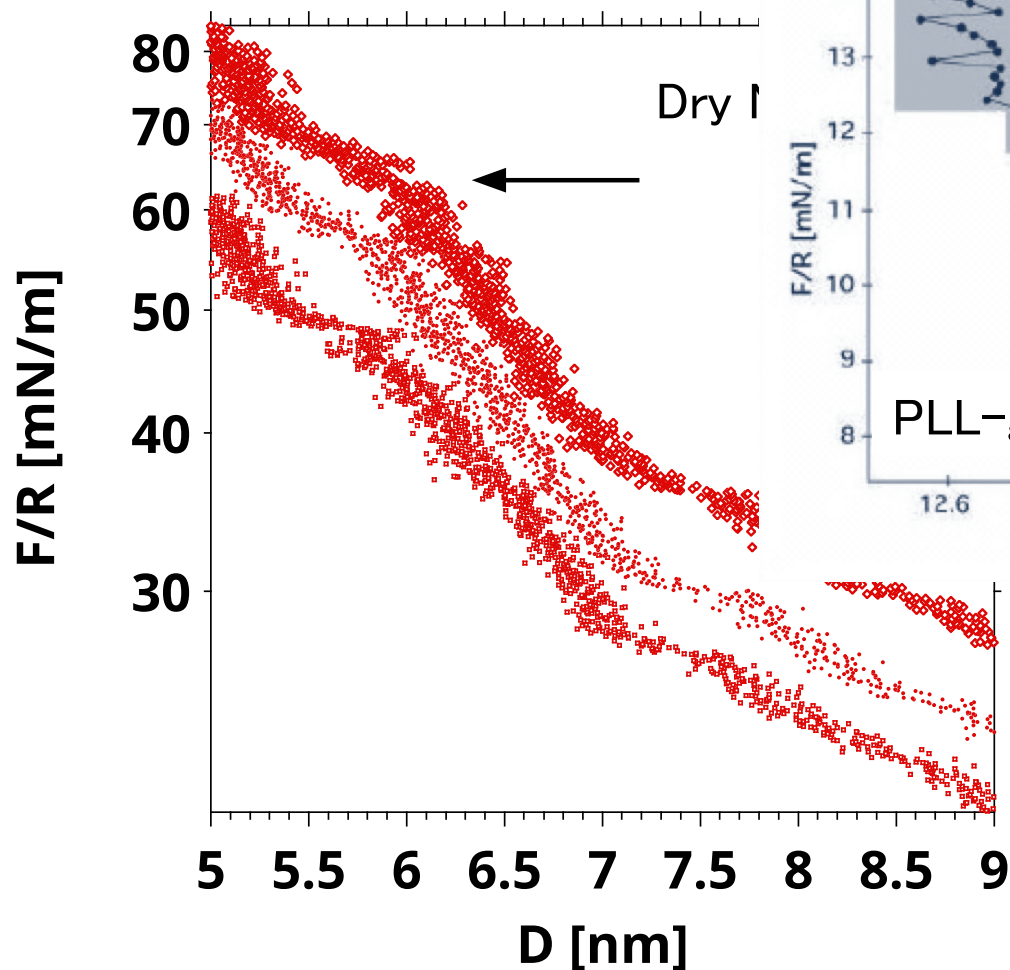


Solvation structure of polymer films at high compression

Layers of IL are squeezed compared to the

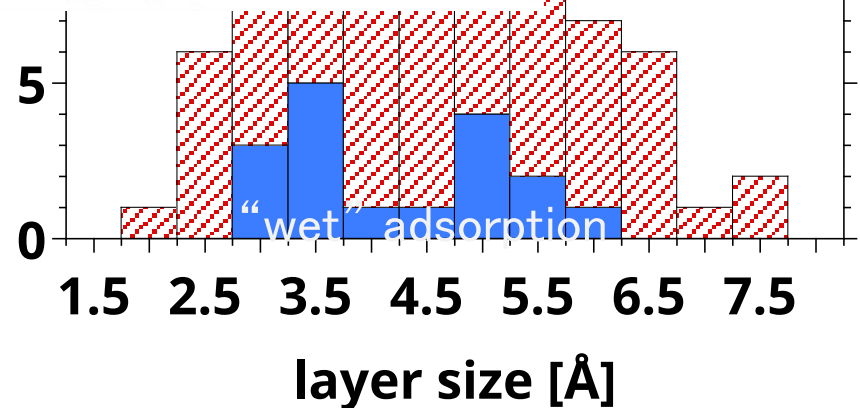
Heuberger, Drobeck & Spencer,
Biophysical Journal 2005

layer size
?

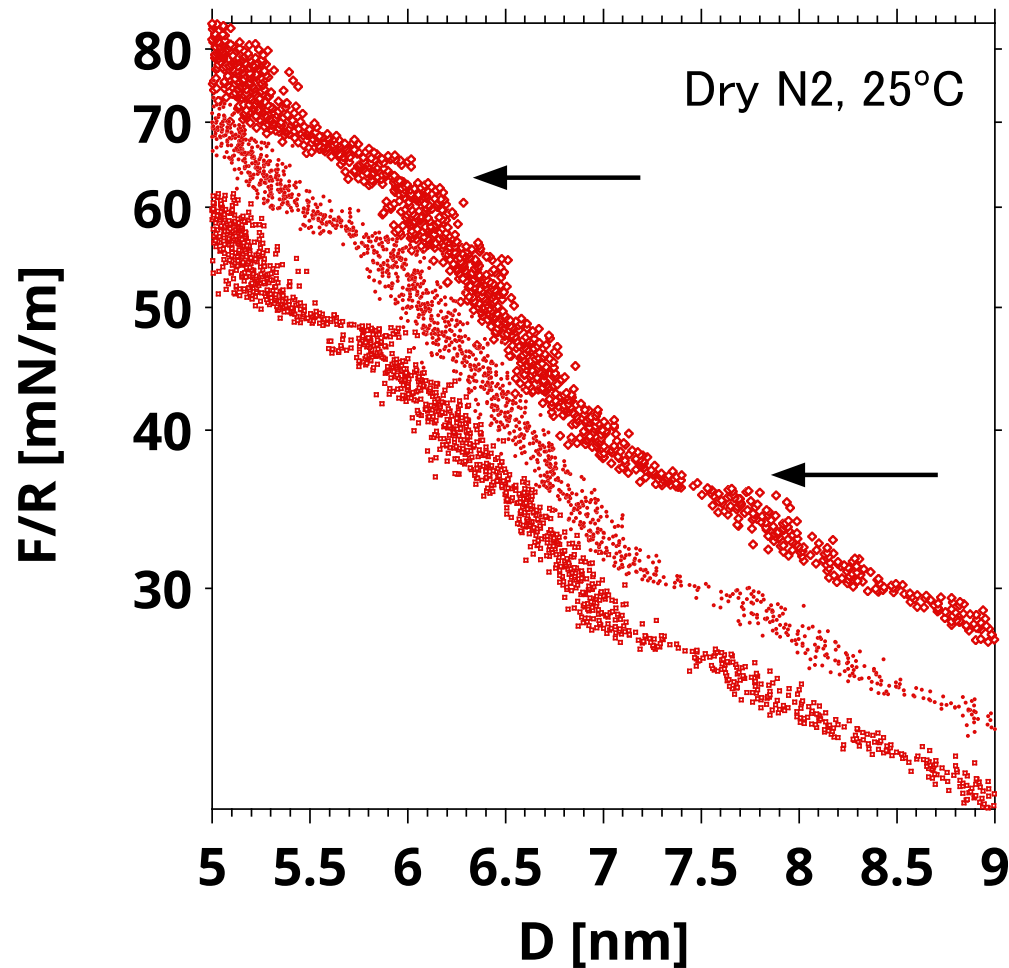


Neat IL
6.6 (0.7) Å

6.0 Å



Free energy of solvation



$$\Delta E \sim 5\text{-}25 \text{ mJ/m}^2$$

Area per PEG chain:

$$A_{PEG} = M_{PEG} M_{copol} / (N_A M_{PEG} \Gamma)$$

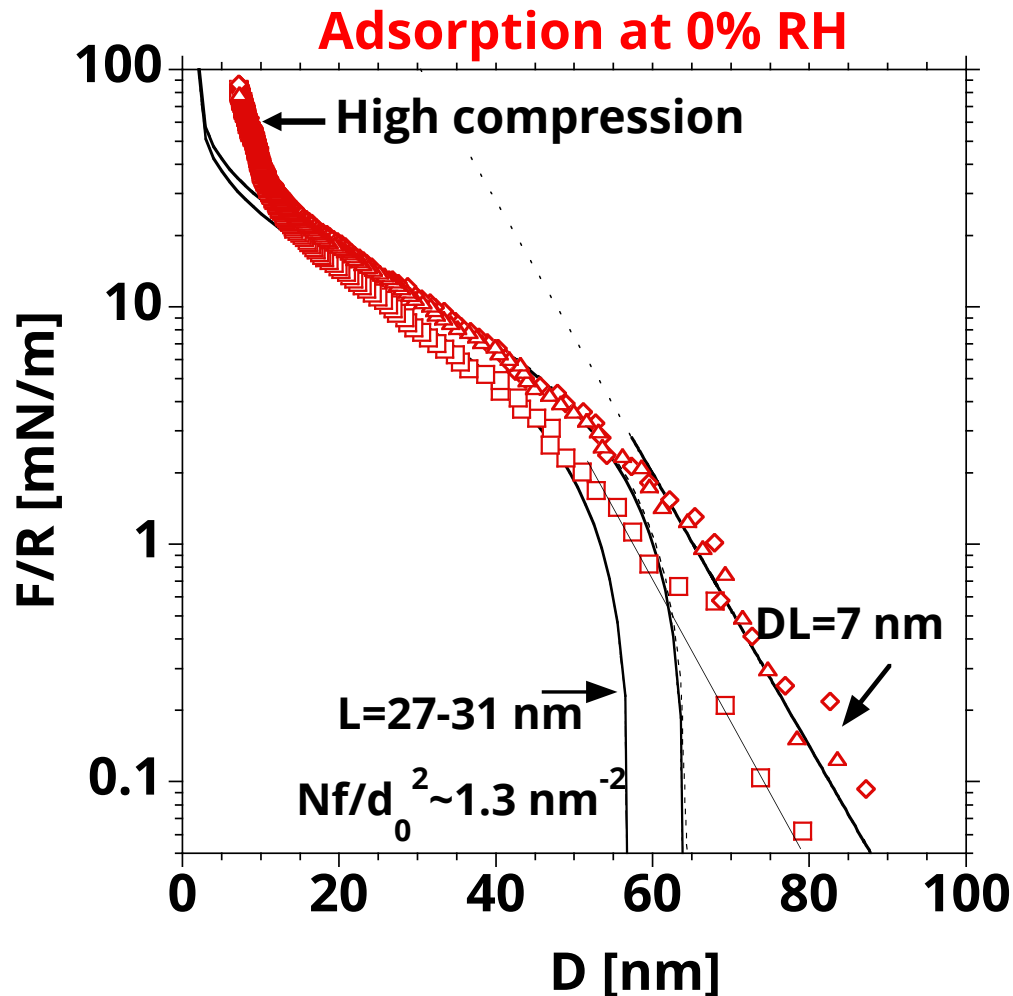
$$\Delta G_{IL} \sim 0.04\text{-}0.18 kT$$

$$\Delta G_{H_2O} \sim 0.013 kT < \Delta G_{IL} \quad \text{Per EG}$$

Preferential solvation of PEG by this IL compared to water

Modeling repulsion for polyelectrolyte brushes

Charging of PEG through hydrogen bonding to the cation(*)
and [TFSI]⁻ as counterions



Electrical Double Layer force

$$\frac{F}{R} \sim \exp(-\kappa D) \text{ at } D > 2H$$

Osmotic repulsion

$$\frac{F}{R} = 4\pi kT \frac{Nf}{d_0^2} \log \frac{2H}{D - 2D_0} \text{ at } D < 2H$$

$D_0 = 1 \text{ nm}$ (backbone)

f = fraction of charged monomers

Fitting parameters: H and charge density $\frac{Nf}{d_0^2}$

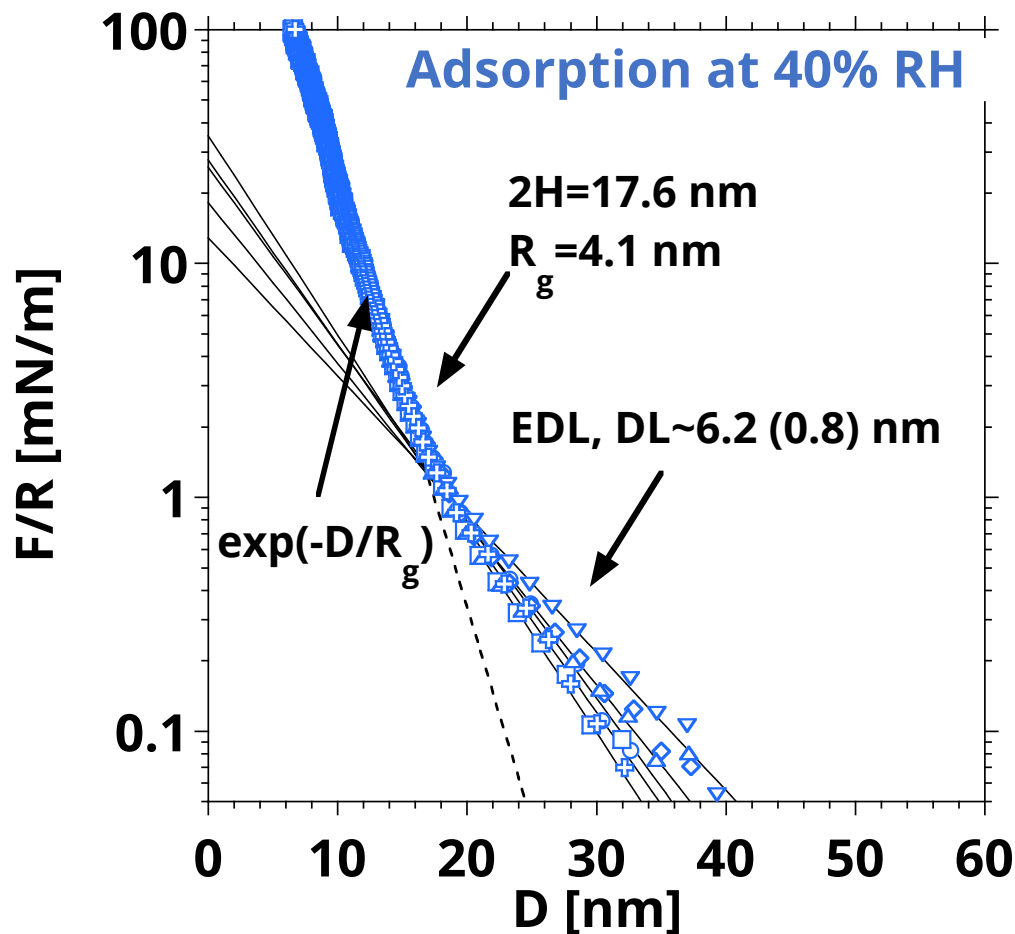
Scaling theory fits as well but d_0 is nonsense!

Pincus, P. Macromolecules, 1991

*Lutter, J. Phys. Chem. B, 2013

Modeling repulsion for mushroom films

Exponentially decaying force with two decay lengths



Electrical Double Layer force

$$\frac{F}{R} \sim \exp(-\kappa D) \text{ at } D > 4R_g$$

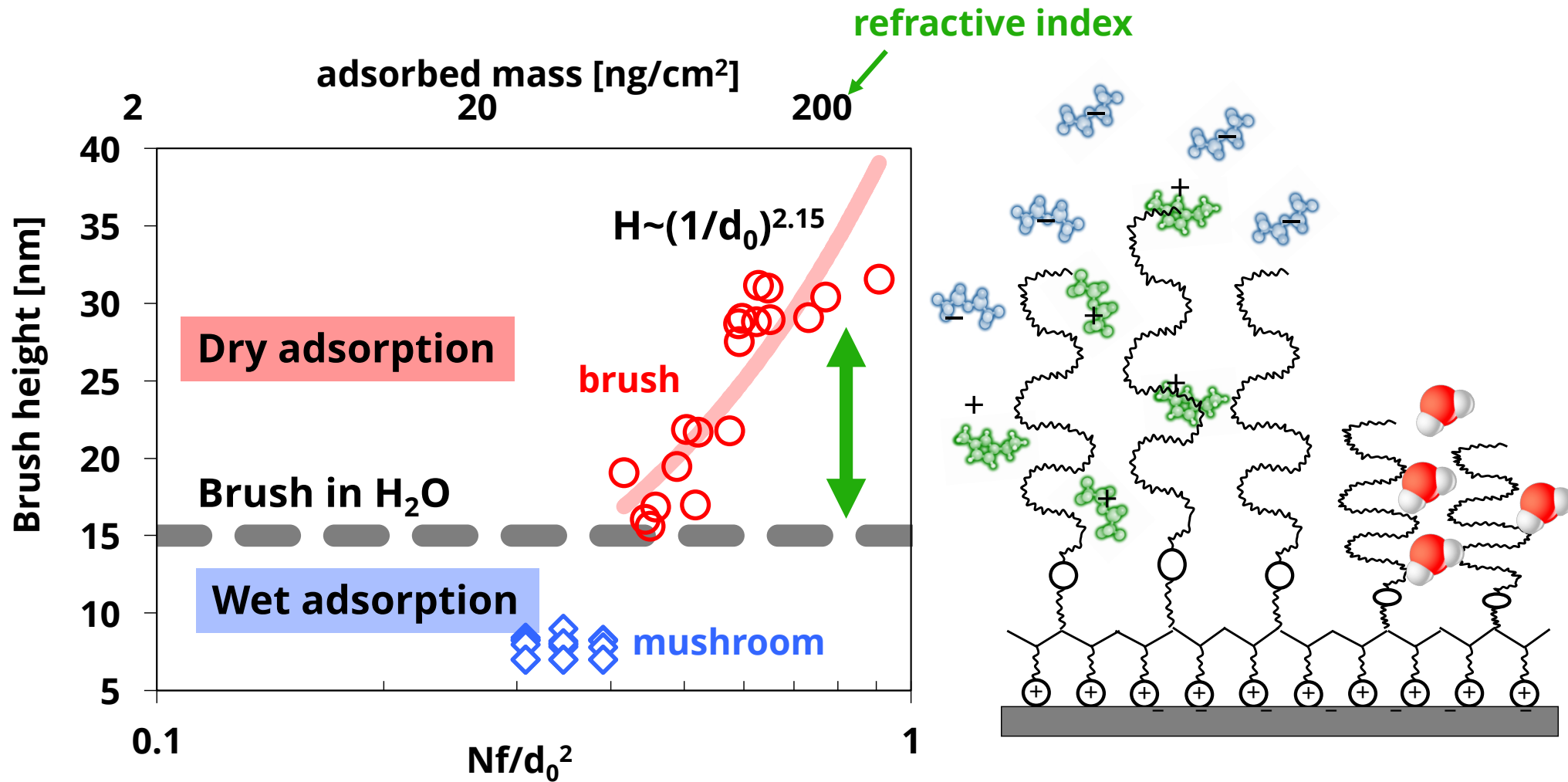
Osmotic repulsion

$$\frac{F}{R} \sim \exp\left(-\frac{D}{R_g}\right)$$

$D_0=1 \text{ nm}$ (backbone), f =fraction of charged monomers

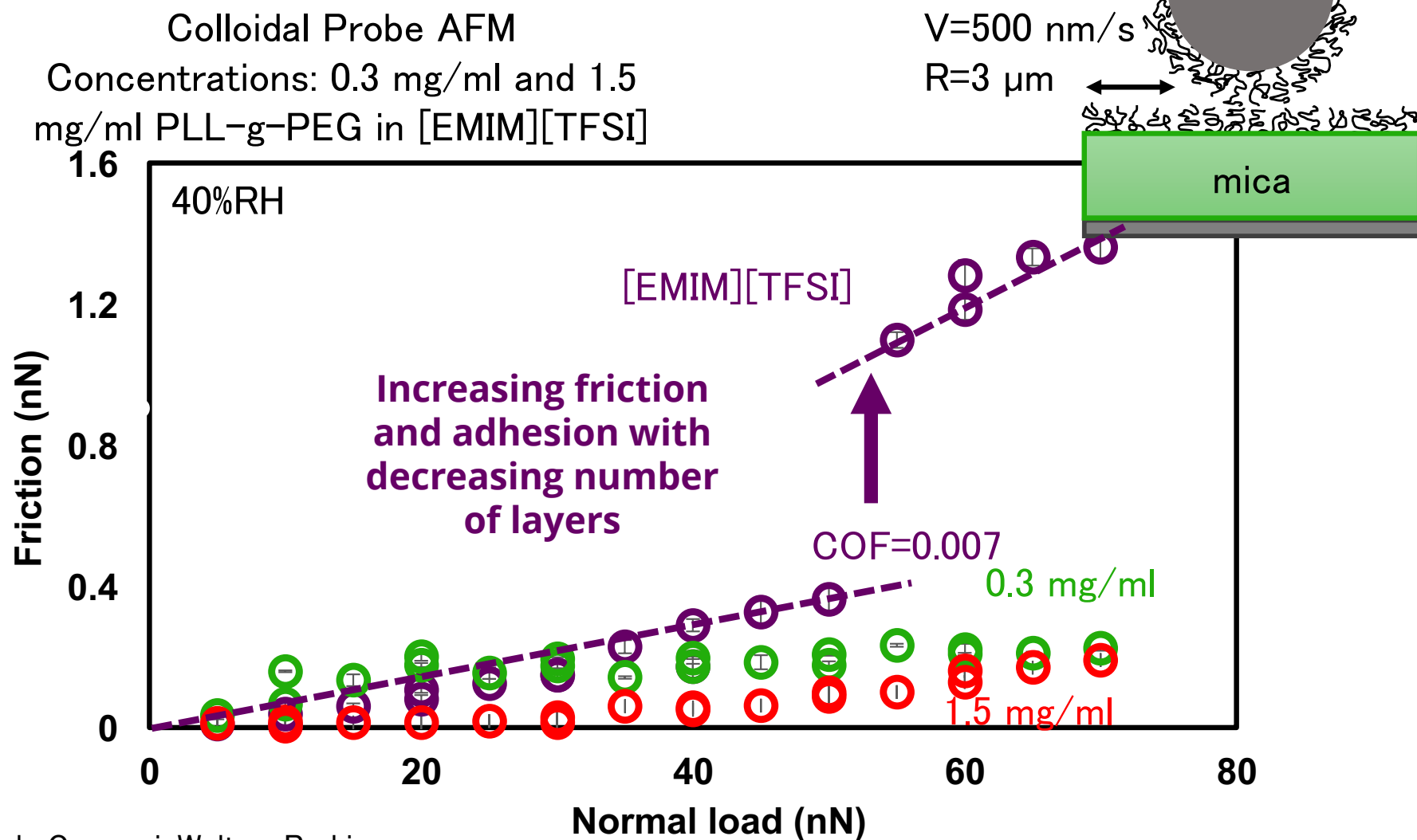
Fitting parameter: $2R_g=8 \text{ nm}$

PEG brushes stretch more in IL than in water



Friction force measurements with [EMIM][TFSI]

PLL-g-PEG reduces friction compared to [EMIM][TFSI], especially at higher concentrations

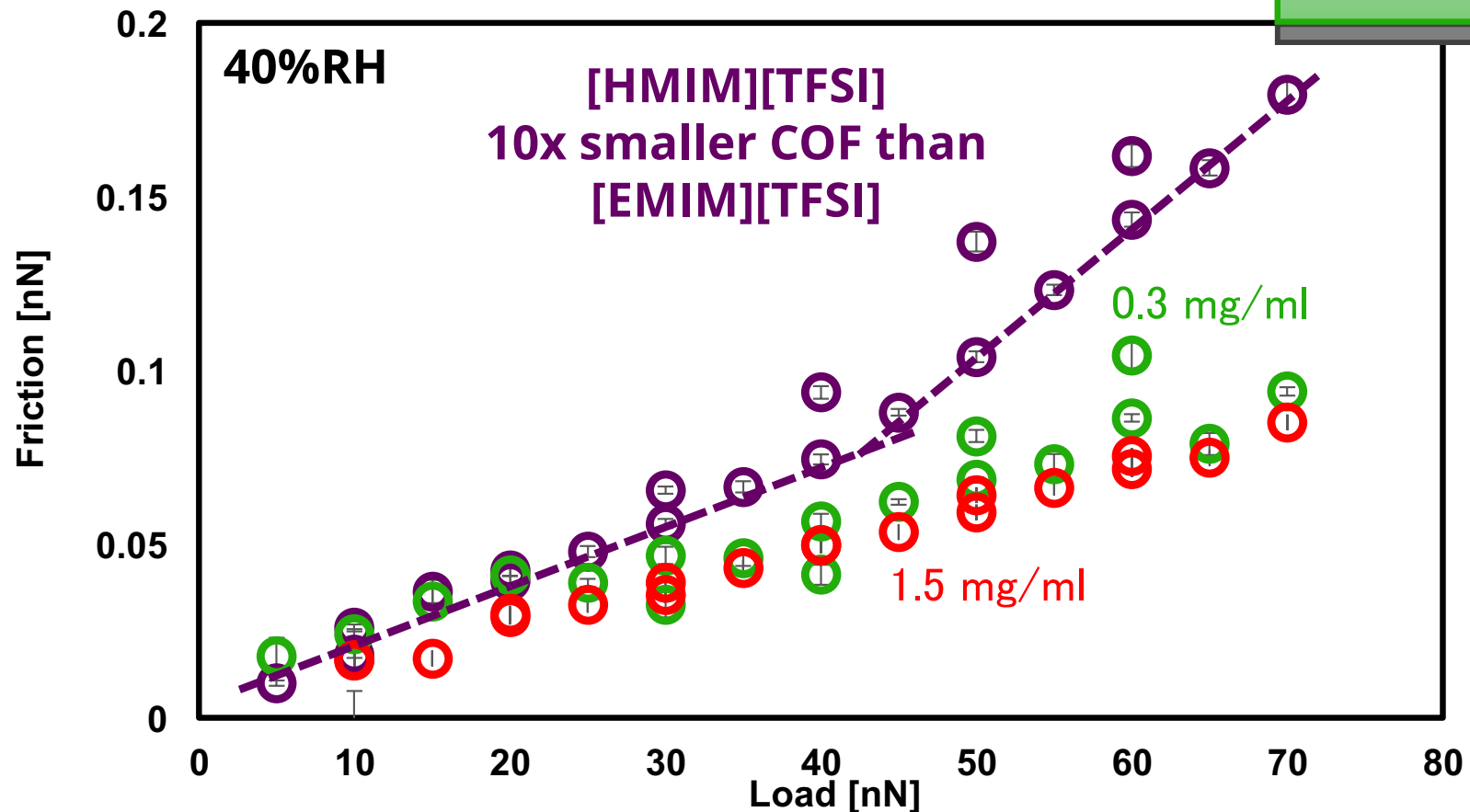
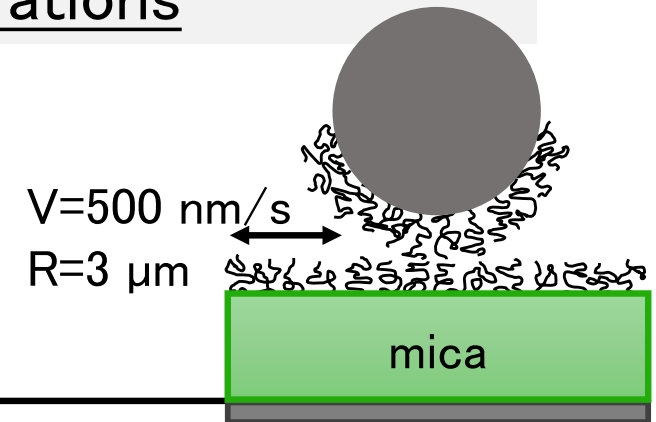


Friction force measurements with [HMIM][TFSI]

PLL-g-PEG reduces friction compared to [HMIM][TFSI],
especially at higher concentrations

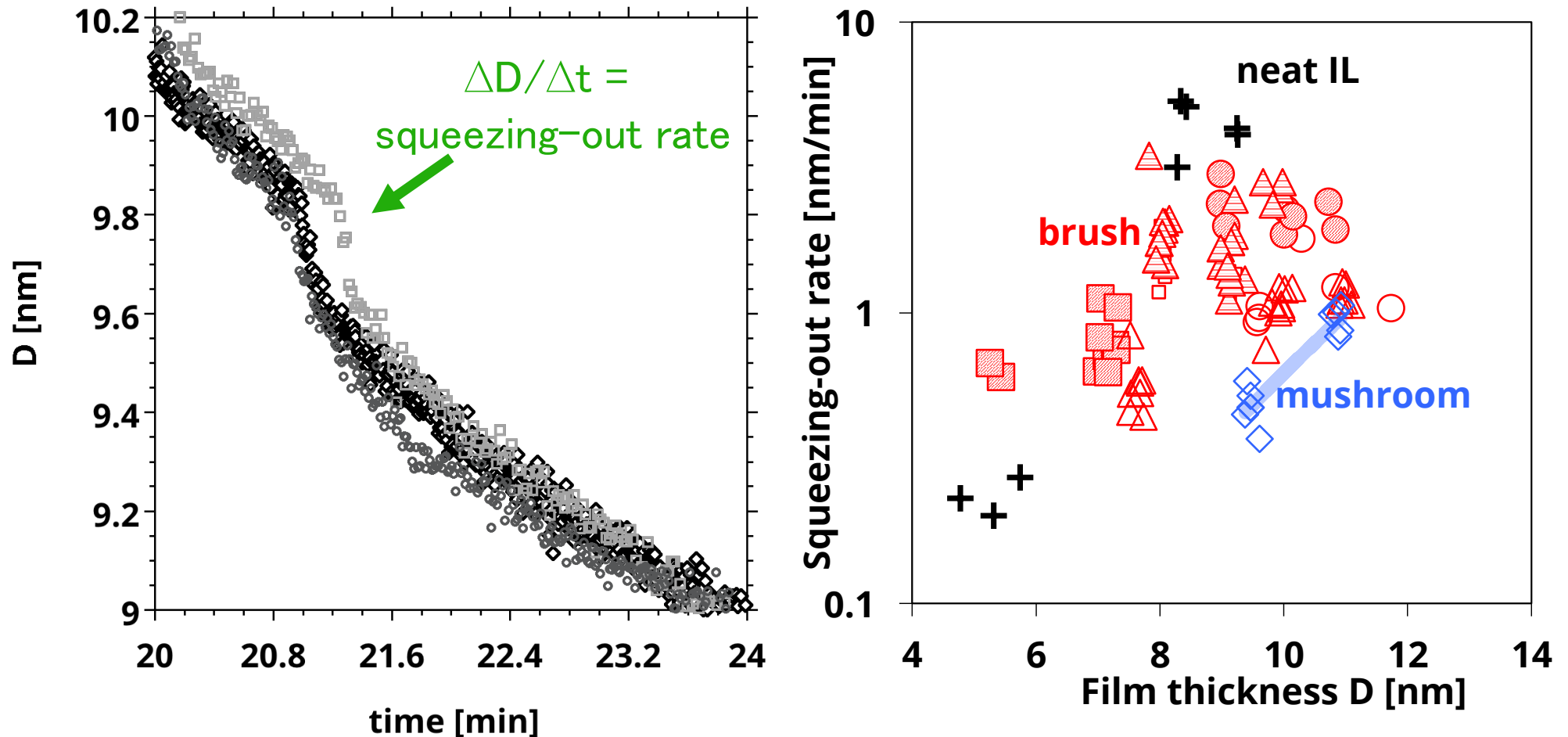
Colloidal Probe AFM

Concentrations: 0.3 mg/ml and 1.5
mg/ml PLL-g-PEG in [HMIM][TFSI]



Dynamic behavior of the IL in the confined polymer film

Smaller decrease of squeezing-out rate for the IL in the polymer films than in the neat IL at the same loads



Polymer helps to maintain liquid-like behavior of the IL, which aids to reduce friction force

Conclusions

- Surface forces reveal strong stretching and solvation structure
 - Charging mechanism of PEG through hydrogen bonding to the imidazolium cation
- Reduction of friction compared to the neat ILs
 - Related to the less solid-like behavior of the IL compared to the neat IL
- Influence of water content on polymer adsorption
 - Other grafting methods

Acknowledgments



Mengwei Han
(UIUC)



Tooba Shoaib
(UIUC)



Simon Egner Raymundo Muro
(UIUC) (UIUC)



Prathima Nalam
(ETH Zurich, now
Univ. at Buffalo)



Nic Spencer
(ETH Zurich)



Michael Urbakh
(Tel Avid Univ.)

