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Rapid Communication

Trivial and Non-Trivial Supramolecular Assemblies Based on Nafion

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ABSTRACT

We demonstrate that Nafion, a perfluorosulfonic acid ionomer, undergoes synergistic mixing with non-ionic diblock copolymers in selective solvents. A range of experimental techniques (Quartz Crystal Microbalance, Dynamic Light Scattering, optical microscopy, TEM and SEM) was employed to gain insights on the evolution of ionomer–copolymers supramolecular assemblies. Depending on the copolymer architecture and the type of the suspension medium, spherical nanoparticles, micron-long tubular conformations or vesicular structures are formed. Those morphologies are dictated by localized interactions arising from Nafion’s amphiphilicity. The effect has implications on the preparation of the technologically important ion conducting membranes.

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Molecular and supramolecular self-assemblies at various length scales underlie many physical phenomena, including crucial functions in biological systems such as the formation of phospholipid bilayers in living cells, the self-replication of DNA, the tissue architecture, and the folding and the misfolding of proteins [1,2]. Micellization is a well explored form of self-organization that is governed by the hydrophobic effect [3]. In the presence of a different type of amphiphilic molecule the thermodynamics and the mode of micellization are significantly altered to the extent that synergistic mixing might occur [4].

In this study we explore the interaction mechanism between the typical ionomer Nafion and two non-ionic block copolymers; M18E20 (otherwise known as Brij 78) and E18B10 that stand for C18H37(OCH2CH2)20OH and (CH2CH2O)18[OCH2CH(C2H5)]10OH, respectively. The two copolymers have comparable hydrophilic blocks, but the length and the composition of their hydrophobic blocks are very different so that E18B10 exhibits a much stronger tendency for micellization. Both copolymers are easily dispersible in water, yielding well-defined spherical micelles comprised by an insoluble core surrounded by the solvent-swollen corona [5]. By virtue of their non-toxic and biocompatible nature they are widely applied in drug solubilization, cosmetics, printing inks and protective coatings.

Nafion is a highly ionically conductive polymer that is routinely used in fuel cell membranes, electrochemical converters and biosensors. Its unmatched structural stability stems from the rigid Teflon-like backbone and its superior ion conducting properties arise from the presence of the pendant perfluoroether chains bearing terminal sulfonic acid groups. This macromolecular architecture results in microphase separation and the formation of hydrophilic nanochannels that expand reversibly to accommodate large quantities of water [6]. Despite the extensive investigations focusing on Nafion membranes, very limited information is available with respect to binding of colloidal Nafion with amphiphiles in selective solvents. We demonstrate here that Nafion not only forms stable complexes with non-ionic macromolecules, but it facilely generates a rich variety of supramolecular architectures.

While ethanol is a good solvent for Nafion, M18E20 precipitates out at low temperatures. Upon heating, 1 wt.% M18E20 dispersion in ethanol undergoes a cloudy to clear transition at 15.6 °C, but this temperature systematically drops in the presence of Nafion approaching, for example, 8.2 °C for a 1 wt.% Nafion. This behavior points out to favorable ionomer–copolymers interactions within the given suspension medium. Dynamic Light Scattering (DLS) provides additional evidence for the formation of thermodynamically stable Nafion/M18E20 complexes in ethanol with average rh close to 3 nm, whereas only particles with rh lower than 1 nm were detected in the corresponding single-solute systems (Fig. 1a). TEM imaging (Fig. 1b) of the dried Nafion–copolymers hybrids reveals the presence of spherical particles with dimensions in fair
agreement to those found in solution. Overall, the two polymeric components appear to be compatible and are able to build together supramolecular assemblies that remain intact after the removal of ethanol.

The Quartz Crystal Microbalance (QCM) adsorption profile of M18E20 to a Nafton-coated crystal resonator is shown in Fig. 2a and a very similar behavior was observed for E18B10. The sensogram includes an initial equilibrium step against air to determine the fundamental resonant frequency of the crystal (region marked A in Fig. 2a), followed by a second equilibrium step under flowing water to establish the baseline of the hydrated resonator (region marked W in Fig. 2a). The spontaneous hydration of the Nafton membrane is evident by the substantial and steep drop of the oscillating frequency (f) and points to the ability of ionic domains of Nafton to accommodate large quantities of water. Notably, the stability of the W baseline rules out the dissolution of the Nafton under flowing water. Previous studies have shown that Nafton thin films cast on hydrophilic substrates (like the SiO2 crystal used here) show isotropic orientations of the polar channels in a manner that favors water sorption and swelling [7]. Moreover, exposure of a Nafton film to water causes major interface reorganization, as manifested by the large water contact angle hysteresis [8].

Upon injection of the copolymer solution (region marked P in Fig. 2a) the remarkable decrease in f suggests extensive adsorption of the hydrated copolymer to the Nafton membrane. At the same time, the dissipation factor (D) is increased dramatically given that the attached water molecules reduce the rigidity of the film. When the amount of the adsorbed copolymer exceeds a certain value, f undergoes a rapid and dramatic enhancement accompanied by a corresponding decrease in D. Those trends suggest the solubilization of the Nafton coating due to extensive Nafton-copolymer complexation. Typically, this behavior is understood in terms of the detergency efficiency of the flowing surfactant [9]. It has been supported that conventional surfactants such as sodium dodecyl sulfate and hexadecyltrimethylammonium bromide are massively adsorbed to the Nafton interface, but fail to solubilize Nafton [10].

The DLS curves plotted in Fig. 2b confirm the effective binding between Nafton and the block copolymers in water. We note that 1 wt.% colloidal particles of Nafton in water show a broad size distribution below 20 nm (data not shown here). The bimodal intensity distribution seen for the 1 wt.% M18E20 aqueous solution implies a dynamic equilibrium between the unimers and the micelles. In the Nafton/M18E20 mixed system the co-assembly of the macromolecular components leads to hybrid particles with r_h higher than 100 nm. Those aggregates rapidly grow and their size exceeds 500 nm within 24 h.

Progressively the dispersion becomes cloudy and the presence of

Fig. 1. (a) Intensity fraction distributions of apparent hydrodynamic radius (r_h) (T = 25 °C) for ethanol solutions of: 1 wt.% Nafton (top curve), 1 wt.% M18E20 in the presence of 1 wt.% Nafton (middle curve) and 1 wt.% M18E20 (bottom curve). For clarity the plots have been shifted in the ordinate. And (b) TEM image of the dried Nafton/M18E20 complexes (1 to 1 by weight) derived from ethanol dispersion.

Fig. 2. (a) QCM measurement using a Nafton-coated crystal resonator at 25 °C (black points for the frequency and red points for the dissipation factor). The areas A, W and S indicate the equilibrium steps against air, flowing water and copolymer solution, respectively. And (b) Intensity fraction distributions of apparent hydrodynamic radius (r_h) (T = 25 °C) for aqueous solutions of: 1 wt.% M18E20 in the absence (open circles) and in the presence (filled circles) of 1 wt.% Nafton and 1 wt.% E18B10 in the absence (open triangles) and in the presence (filled triangles) of 1 wt.% Nafton. For clarity the plots have been shifted in the ordinate.
super-long worm-like structures can be directly observed in solution via an optical microscope (Fig. 3a). The large size of those aggregates suggests the self-assembly of an increasing number of ionomer and copolymer molecules, that ultimately lose their colloidal stability and precipitate. Naﬁon-rich extra-long tubes with high aspect ratio hold great promise for applications related to proton conduction.

TEM imaging (Fig. 3b) of the dried hybrids conﬁrms the formation of stable complexes due to extensive Naﬁon-M18E20 binding. The structural details depicted in the SEM images for the anhydrous phase (Fig. 4), indicate that the elongated superstructures are probably formed by twisted ribbons. Non-conventional conﬁgurations with orientation ordering are expected to occur from the synergistic mixing of rigid rod-like amphiphile with ﬂexible copolymers [11]. In this respect, we note that colloidal dispersion of Naﬁon possesses an intrinsic, highly rigid ﬁbrilar structure [12]. Evidently, the ﬂexible and relatively short copolymer chains follow the alignment of Naﬁon molecules, allowing the build-up of the supramolecular assemblies.

The apparent hydrodynamic radius of 1 wt.% E18B10 is close to 7 nm (Fig. 2b), in agreement with previous studies [13]. The narrow size distribution of the micelles is characteristic for closed association where the absence of unimers is expected at concentrations far above the cmc (cmc = 0.06 g dm$^{-3}$ at 30 °C) [14]. In the mixed system, DLS plots reveals Naﬁon/E18B10 hybrid particles with $n_i$ higher than 50 nm, and their size increases with time, albeit in a slower rate compared to Naﬁon/M18E20. Optical microscopy provides further evidence that the initially formed relatively small particles (Fig. 5a) give rise to large structures with a wide size distribution after two week aging in water (Fig. 5b). TEM imaging of the anhydrous complexes indicates the evolution of vesicular conformations (Fig. 5c). In principle, vesicle formation reﬂects an interplay between the packing of the chains, the interfacial separation and curvature, while the presence of crystallizable nanodomains can rigidify the membranes [15]. A large number of macromolecules have been shown to form vesicles under certain conditions, including the E18B10 itself that generates vesicles upon compexation with anionic or cationic surfactants [13].

Previous studies have focused on polyelectrolyte complexation due to electrostatic attractions between the sulfonate groups of Naﬁon and oppositely charged molecules such as poly(oxyethylene) [16] and poly(oxypropylene) based diamines [17]. Systematic variation of the acid/base components results in stimuli responsive complexes with tuneable transfer properties [16].

In the present study, the Naﬁon-copolymer complexation can be assigned to three distinct factors: hydrogen bonding, hydrophobic interactions and the structural matching between the polymeric partners. To that end, we note that spectroscopic data indicate the presence of H-bridging between the Naﬁon protons and the ether oxygen of the Pluronics (ethylene oxide/propylene oxide triblock copolymers), as a result of the electron donor capability of the ethylene oxide group [18]. QCM experiments using aqueous solutions of the poly(ethylene glycol) as the following phase have shown that the oligomer is strongly adsorbed to the Naﬁon substrate [10].

Incorporation of Naﬁon to aqueous solutions of E19P69E19 inhibits micellar growth as evident by the higher critical micelle temperatures and the reduced dye solubilization capability observed on the mixed systems [10]. Likewise, the Naﬁon–E19P69E19 interaction phase diagram suggests that addition of small amounts of ionomer adversely impacts copolymer gelation as a consequence of the micellar suppression [10]. Following a Pluronic-templating strategy, highly ordered mesoporous Naﬁon membranes for fuel cells with improved water retention have been synthesized [18]. In another study, homogenous Naﬁon/Pluronic hybrid membranes were shown to exhibit improved proton conductivity under partially anhydrous conditions [19].
In addition, we emphasize the architectural similarity between the side chains of Naion \((-\text{O}–\text{CF}_2–\text{CF}_2–\text{)}\) and the hydrophilic \((-\text{O}–\text{CH}_2–\text{CH}_2–\text{)}\) block of the copolymers. Notably, the Naion’s backbone \((-\text{CF}_2–\text{CF}_2–\text{)}\) is structurally similar to the hydrophobic building block of \(\text{M}_{18}\text{E}_{20}\) \((-\text{CH}_2–\text{CH}_2–\text{)}\) but not to the \(\text{E}_{18}\text{B}_{10}\) \((-\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)–\text{)}\). Those compositional differences between the two copolymers might account for the very different morphologies detected in the mixed systems.

Capitalizing on Naion-block copolymers synergistic mixing in selective solvents we were able to access supramolecular assemblies with trivial and non-trivial morphologies. Localized interactions (hydrogen bonding and the hydrophobic effect) coupled with the architectural similarity between the side chains of Naion and the nature of the suspended medium.

Appendix A. Supplementary data

Detailed description of the experimental section can be found in the online version of this article. Supplementary data associated with this article can be found, in the online version, at http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jcolcom.2014.06.005.

References


Fig. 5. (a) Optical microscope images of the Naion/E_{18}B_{10} aggregates in water after; (a) two day and (b) two week aging. And (c) TEM image of the anhydrous Naion/E_{18}B_{10} complexes derived from aqueous dispersion.