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A Method for Studying the Diffusion of Quaternary Ammonium Cations Through Polyelectrolyte Phases[†]

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The mobility of organic cations in polymeric phases is an important property to consider when using these materials as active ingredients in coatings. Here we describe a method for extracting such compounds from polymeric samples and how analysis of these extracts can yield insights about the diffusivity of molecules in a polymeric phase.

1 Introduction

Diffusion in polymeric phases is an important phenomenon which influences many fields. The ability to control the release of active compounds from a polymeric vehicle may be influenced by the diffusivity of these compounds, especially when strong interactions exist between the active compound and the vehicle. Particularly interesting are those cases in which these interactions can be modified to tune the diffusivity of the mobile compound.

In order to assess how different structural features assess the diffusivity of an analyte, the kinetics of analyte release must be measured. The methods used to effect this measurement are highly dependant on both the nature and quantity of the analyte of interest.

Table 1 Some typical methods used to detect different types of analyte

Analyte	Detection Method	Sensitivity
Transition metal	Flame Photometry	10-1000 ppm
	Flame AAS	1-100 ppm
	Flame AES	< 1 ppm
Organic Cations	HPLC-MS	10ppb - 10 ppm
	GC-MS	10ppb - 10 ppm
	qNMR	10 - 1000 ppm

While HPLC-MS and GC-MS are by far the most sensitive techniques for the investigation of organic compounds, much time and effort must be spent developing and optimizing analyte extraction, pre-concentration and detection methods. Alternative methods, such as flame-photometry and quantitative NMR spectroscopy require less method development but are concomitantly

less sensitive. The aim of this work was to establish whether the kinetics of the ion exchange of quaternary ammonium cations could be studied using a combination of flame photometry and qNMR.

2 Ion Exchange

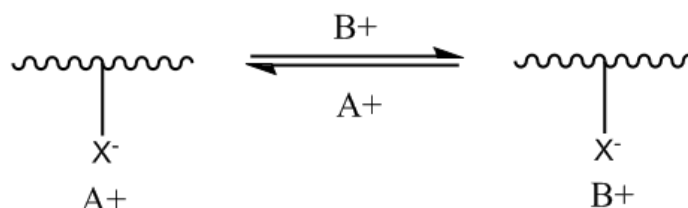


Fig. 1 Basic outline of the ion exchange equilibrium, where an incoming ion B+ can displace a resin associated ion A+

2.1 Basic Principle

Ion exchange describes the phenomenon in which an ion exchange material in some initial ionic form will, in contact with a solution containing some ion of a different type to that already contained within the resin, will take-up that ion while releasing the initial ion.



This phenomenon is of great utility in a large number of industrially important processes; notably the preferential extraction of radioactive isotopes from the waste produced by nuclear reactors.

2.2 Ion Exchange materials

A typical ion exchange material consists of a crosslinked polymeric matrix containing acidic or basic side chains (depending upon whether cation or anion exchange is the desired behaviour of the resin). One of the most popular co-polymers used

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as a matrix for ion-exchange material is styrene-divinylbenzene (SDVB)(see figure 2).

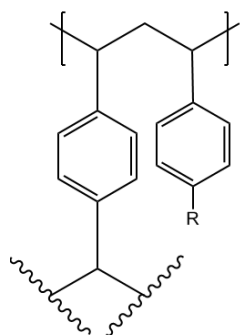


Fig. 2 The styrene-divinylbenzene co-polymer is one of the most popular skeletons for ion exchange resins. R may be any acidic or basic group, dependant upon whether cation or anion exchange functionality is desired

SDVB based resins are particularly attractive due to the ease with which polymer beads of a well controlled size distribution may be obtained. This is achieved by inverse phase suspension free radical polymerization of the monomers in water. As we shall later discuss, this size control is critical for the production of ion exchange resins which behave in a well defined and predictable manner.

3 The Kinetics of Ion Exchange

The kinetics of ion exchange are well understood, with the first pioneering studies undertaken by Helfferich at the beginning of the 20th century.¹ The early consensus which was established is that diffusion of ions is the rate-controlling step in ion exchange reactions. There are however two separate diffusive mechanisms which may dominate, depending on reaction conditions, the structure of the ion exchange resin and the nature of the ions undergoing exchange.

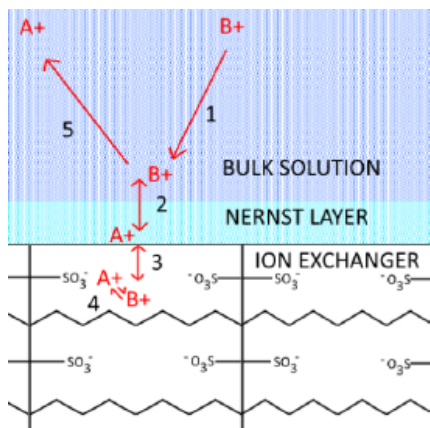


Fig. 3 Ion exchange consists of a number of steps; 1+5: diffusion of ions through the bulk solution, 2: diffusion of ions through the Nernst Layer, 3: diffusion of ions through the polymeric phase, 4: exchange of ions at the ionic polymer side chain

Figure 3 shows the various sub-processes which make up the

overall ion exchange process. It is widely accepted that of all these processes, only diffusion through the Nernst layer and the ion exchanger itself are rate controlling (processes 2 and 3 respectively).¹

When studying the ion exchange reaction it is important to determine which diffusion type is rate controlling; not only are they subject to significantly different mathematical interpretations, they shed light on diffusion in different regions. In other words, to study diffusivity of a molecule within a polymeric phase, particle diffusion not film diffusion must be rate controlling. Table 2 shows how the reaction conditions can be modified in order to influence which process will be rate controlling.

Table 2 The effect of different reaction conditions on the two potential rate controlling diffusion types

Condition	Particle Diffusion	Film Diffusion Control
Ion mobility in particle	\propto mobility	No effect
In bulk solution	No effect	\propto mobility
Particle size	$\frac{1}{r^2}$	$\propto \frac{1}{r}$
Capacity of exchanger	no effect	$\propto \frac{1}{X}$
Nature of ionic groups	\propto strength of electrostatic interaction	No effect
Degree of cross-linking	$\propto \frac{1}{\text{crosslinkdegree}}$	No effect

3.1 Fick's law

Fick, based upon Fourier's seminal treatment on the transport of heat across temperature gradients, explained the phenomenon of the diffusion of matter via Fick's first ?? and second ?? laws.

$$J = -\frac{\Delta\phi}{\Delta x} \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\delta\phi}{\delta t} = -D\frac{\Delta^2\phi}{\Delta x^2} \quad (3)$$

You can also put lists into the text. You can have bulleted or numbered lists of almost any kind. The mhchem package can also be used so that formulae are easy to input: `\ce{H2SO4}` gives H_2SO_4 .

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4 Conclusions

The conclusions section should come at the end of article. For the reference section, the style file `rsc.bst` can be used to generate the correct reference style.

References

- 1 F. G. Helfferich.