

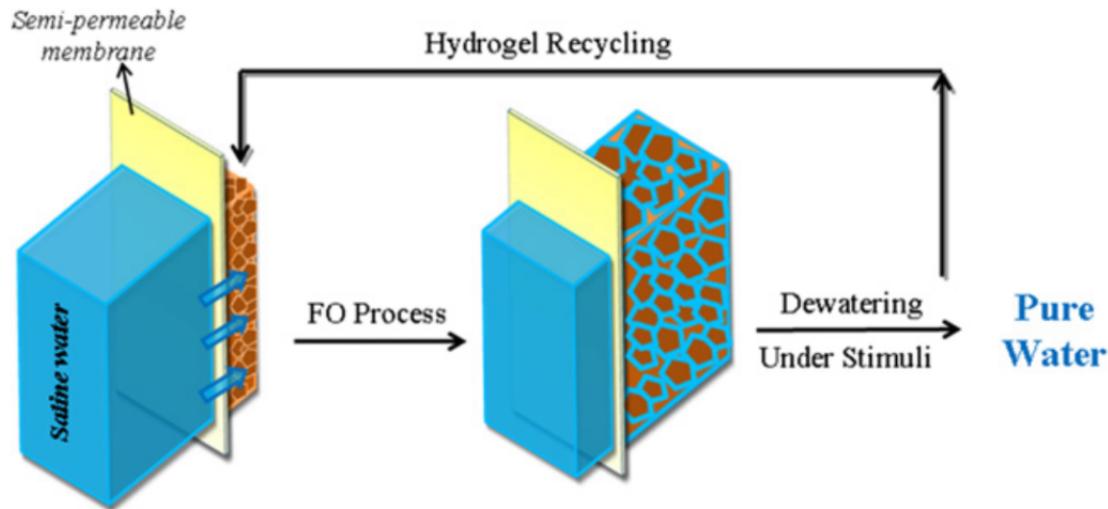
Phase transition in hydrophobic weak polyelectrolyte gel. A computer simulation study.

Oleg V. Rud

Department of Physical and Macromolecular Chemistry, Faculty of Science,
Charles University in Prague, Hlavova 8, Praha 2 128 00, Czech Republic

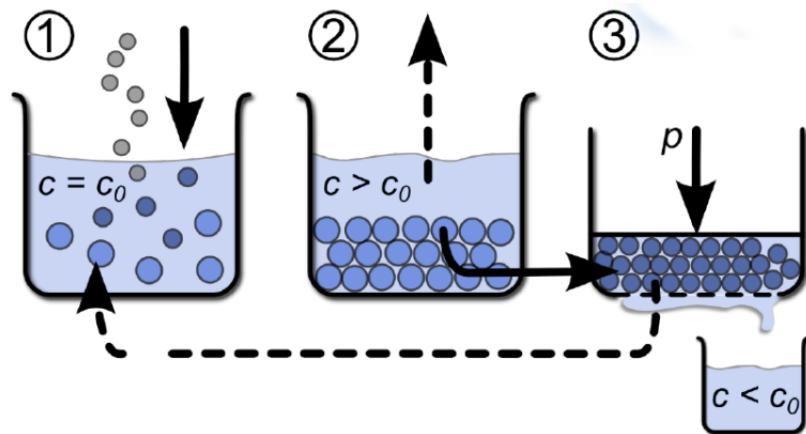
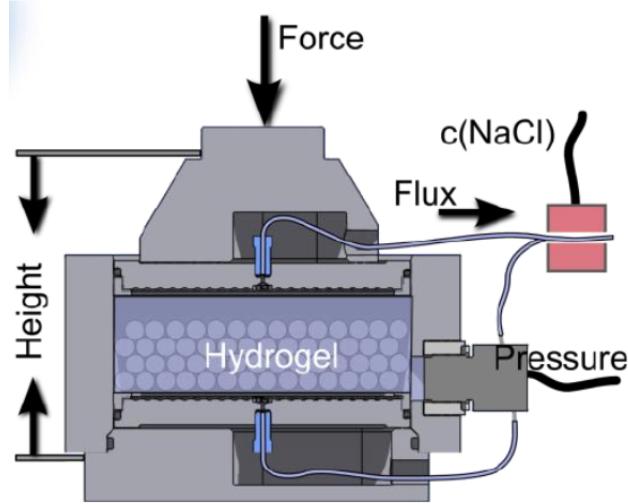
Introduction.

- Hydrogels for desalination
- Forward osmosis
- Various stimuli: thermo-, pH-, electric-, magnetic-, light-induced gel collapse



Dan Li a,c , et al. (2013). **Forward osmosis desalination using polymer hydrogels as a draw agent: Influence of draw agent, feed solution and membrane on process performance.**
Water Research

Introduction. Prof. Wilhelm experiment.



Fengler, C., et al (2020). **Desalination of Seawater Using Cationic Poly(acrylamide) Hydrogels and Mechanical Forces for Separation.** Macromolecular Materials and Engineering

Mean field analytical model.

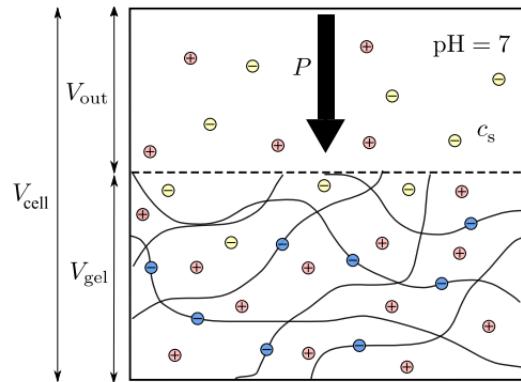


Figure 1: The hydrogel in equilibrium with a bath of aqueous solution

- Free energy of a hydrogel chain

$$F = F_{conf} + F_{int} + F_{ion}$$

- Conformational entropy

$$F_{conf} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{R^2/(b^2 N) - 1}{1 - R^2/(b^2 N^2)} - \frac{3}{2} \ln \left(\frac{R^2}{b^2 N} \right)$$

- Steric interactions

$$F_{int} = \frac{N}{c_p} [(1 - c_p) \ln (1 - c_p) - \chi c_p^2]$$

$$F_{ion} = \frac{N}{c_p} \sum_i \left(c_i^{in} \ln \frac{c_i^{in}}{c_i^{out}} + c_i^{out} - c_i^{in} \right)$$

Mean field analytical model. Donnan potential.

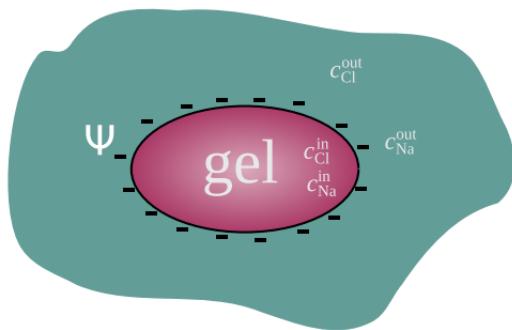


Figure 2: Electrostatic potential of the particle surface is a driving force of ion partitioning

- Donnan electrostatic potential, ψ

$$e^\psi = \xi = \frac{c_{\text{H}^+}^{\text{out}}}{c_{\text{H}^+}^{\text{in}}} = \frac{c_{\text{Na}^+}^{\text{out}}}{c_{\text{Na}^+}^{\text{in}}} = \frac{c_{\text{Cl}^-}^{\text{in}}}{c_{\text{Cl}^-}^{\text{out}}} = \frac{c_{\text{OH}^-}^{\text{in}}}{c_{\text{OH}^-}^{\text{out}}}$$

- Local electroneutrality condition

$$\alpha c_p + c_{\text{Cl}^-}^{\text{in}} + c_{\text{OH}^-}^{\text{in}} = c_{\text{Na}^+}^{\text{in}} + c_{\text{H}^+}^{\text{in}}$$

$$\boxed{\xi(c_p, c_s) = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\alpha c_p}{2c_s}\right)^2} \pm \frac{\alpha c_p}{2c_s}}$$

Mean field analytical model. pH sensitive hydrogel.

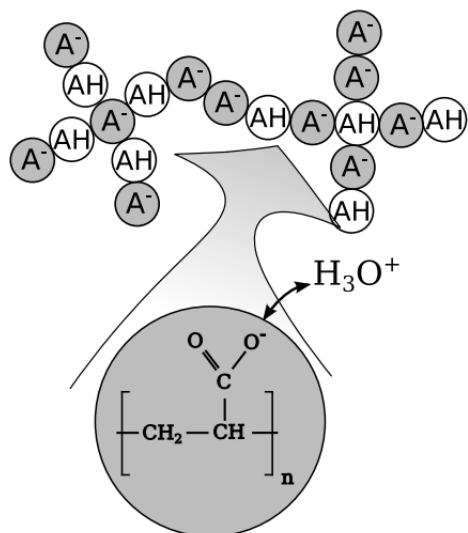


Figure 3: Each bead of hydrogel is acidic. It changes its charge depending on pH.

- ionization reaction



- ionization equilibrium

$$\frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha} = \frac{c_{\text{H}^+}^{\text{in}}}{K} = \frac{c_{\text{H}^+}^{\text{out}}}{K} \frac{c_{\text{H}^+}^{\text{in}}}{c_{\text{H}^+}^{\text{out}}} = 10^{pK-pH} \xi^{-1}$$

$$\frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha} = 10^{pK-pH} \left(\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\alpha c_p}{2c_s} \right)^2} \mp \frac{\alpha c_p}{2c_s} \right)$$

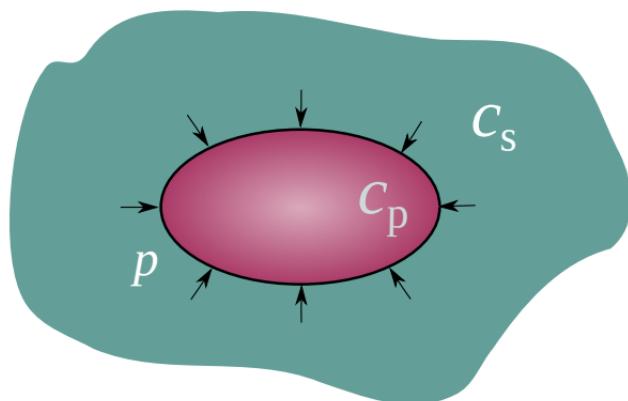
- Free energy ionization term

$$F_\alpha = \alpha N (\ln \alpha + \ln(1-\alpha) + \ln c_{\text{H}^+}^{\text{in}} - \ln K)$$

Mean field analytical model. Equation of state.

$$F(c_p, c_s) = F_{\text{conf}}(c_p) + F_{\text{int}}(c_p, \chi) + F_{\text{ion}}(c_p, c_s) + F_\alpha(c_p, c_s, pK)$$

pK and χ are the parameters of the model

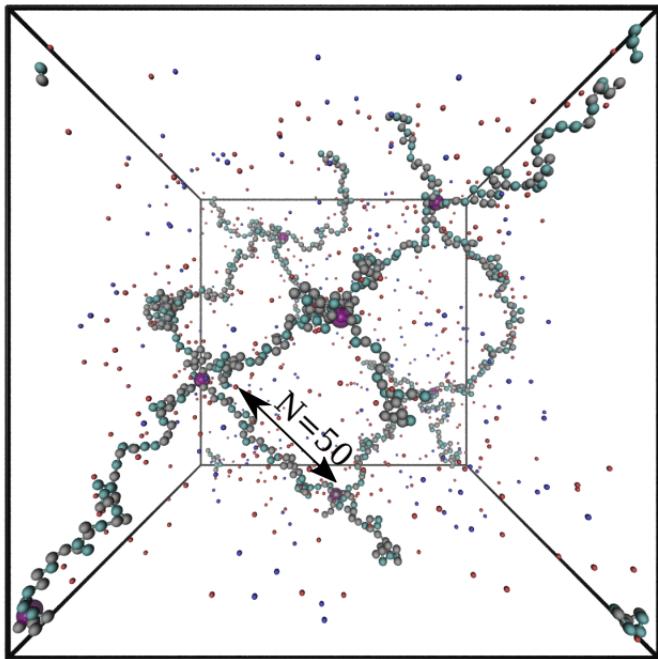


Partial pressure of the gel network

$$\boxed{\frac{\partial F}{\partial V} \Big|_{c_s} = -p}$$

Figure 4: Gel particle under compression in equilibrium with aqueous solution of salinity c_s

MCMD model. Langevin Molecular Dynamics (LMD).



The snapshot of the hydrogel model
for Langevin dynamics

- Diamond network of point particles
- Lennard–Jones interaction

$$V_{\text{LJ}}(r) = \begin{cases} 4\epsilon \left[\left(\frac{\sigma}{r}\right)^{12} - \left(\frac{\sigma}{r}\right)^6 \right], & \text{if } r < r_{\text{cutoff}} \\ 0, & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$$

$$\sigma = 0.35 \text{ nm}$$

- FENE potential

$$V_{\text{FENE}}(r) = -\frac{1}{2} \Theta \Delta r_{\max}^2 \ln \left[1 - \left(\frac{r - r_0}{\Delta r_{\max}} \right)^2 \right]$$

- Electrostatic interaction

$$\Delta r_{\max} = 2\sigma$$

$$V_{\text{EL}} = I_B k_B T \cdot \frac{q_1 q_2}{r}$$

MCMD model. Grand reaction ensemble

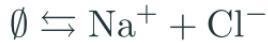
System free energy

$$\Omega = E - TS + \sum_i (\mu_i - \mu_i^\ominus) N_i$$

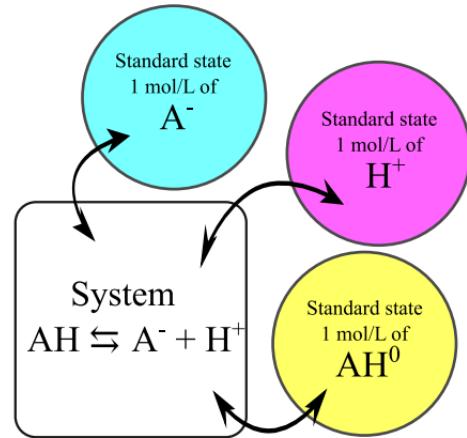
Reactions



$$K = \mu_{H^+}^\ominus + \mu_{A^-}^\ominus - \mu_{HA}^\ominus$$



$$K = \mu_{Na^+} + \mu_{Cl^-}$$



The change of system free energy
during a reaction step

$$\Delta\Omega = k_B T \ln \left(\prod_i V^{\nu_i \xi} \frac{N_i!}{(N_i + \nu_i \xi)!} \right) + \xi \left(\sum_i \nu_i \mu_i - \sum_i \nu_i \mu_i^\ominus \right) + \Delta E$$

$$\boxed{\Delta\Omega = k_B T \ln \left(K^\xi \prod_i V^{\nu_i \xi} \frac{N_i!}{(N_i + \nu_i \xi)!} \right) + \Delta E}$$

accept if $\mathcal{R}^\xi < e^{\Delta\Omega/k_B T}$

MCMD model. Simulation protocol

1. Choose randomly: LMD or RE.
2. Simulate the chosen, collecting 50 samples of:

LMD: pressure, P ,
and $\{R_e\}$

RE: number of ionized segments, N_{A^-}

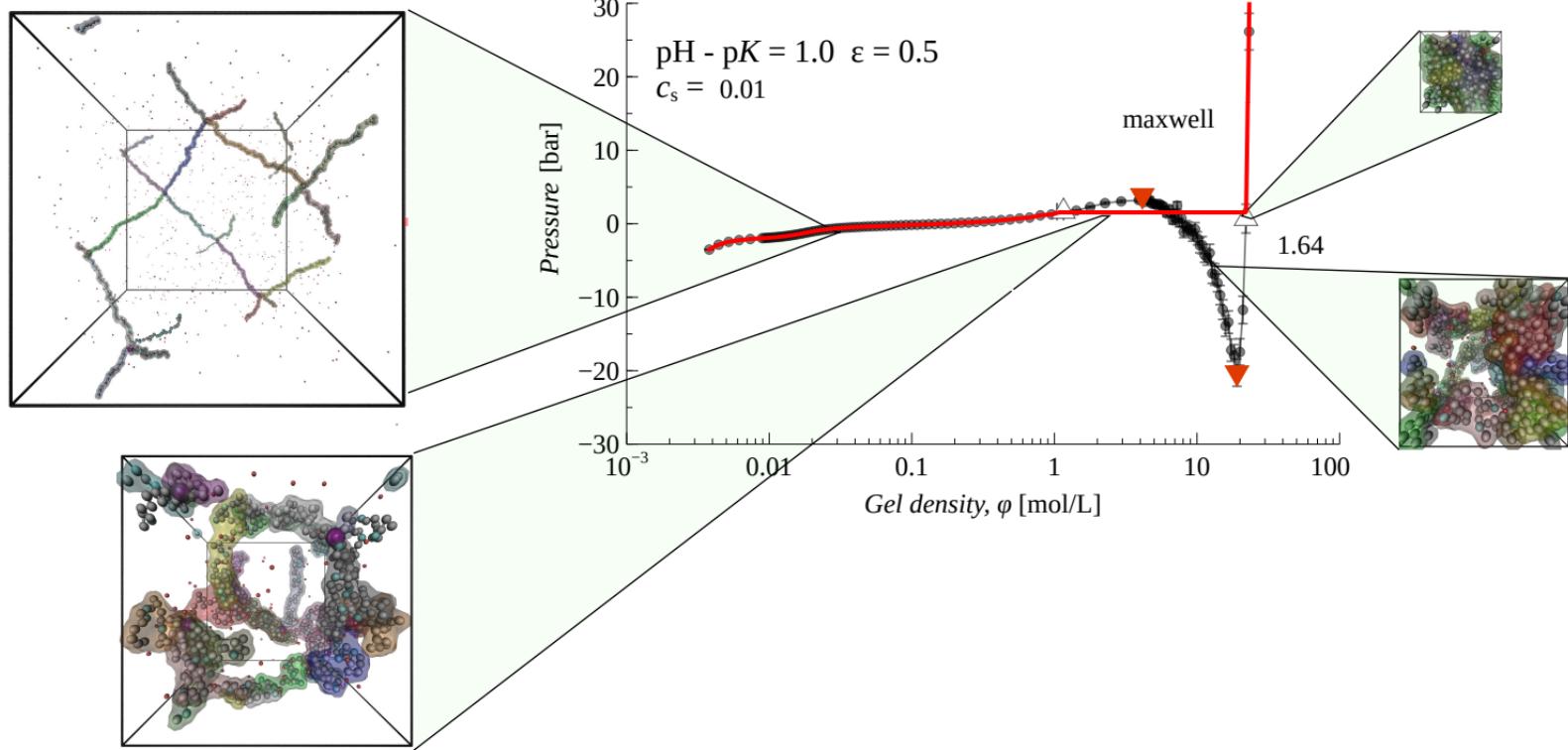
RE: number of salt ions,
 N_{Na^+} , N_{Cl^-} , $N_{Ca^{2+}}$

Check the autocorrelation of each samples array.

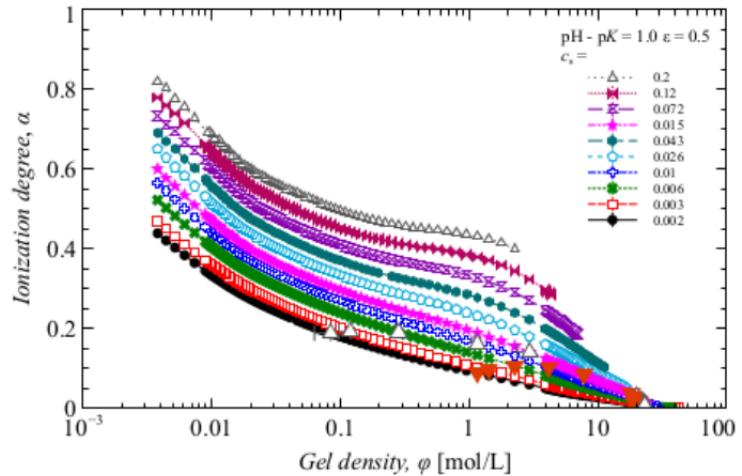
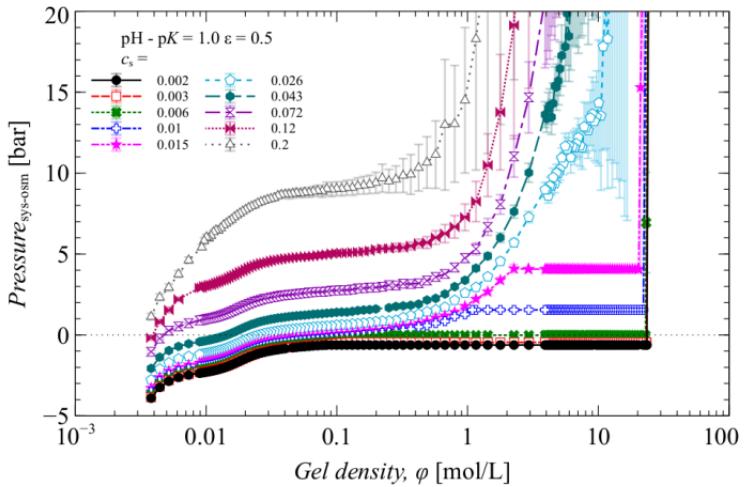
Pearson coefficient must be < 0.2 .

3. Repeat collecting at least 100 averages from each process.

Results. Compression of the gel.



Results. Various salinity.



Results. Fitting MCMD data by analytical theory.

$$\text{pH} - \text{p}K = 1.0$$

$$\varepsilon = 0.5$$

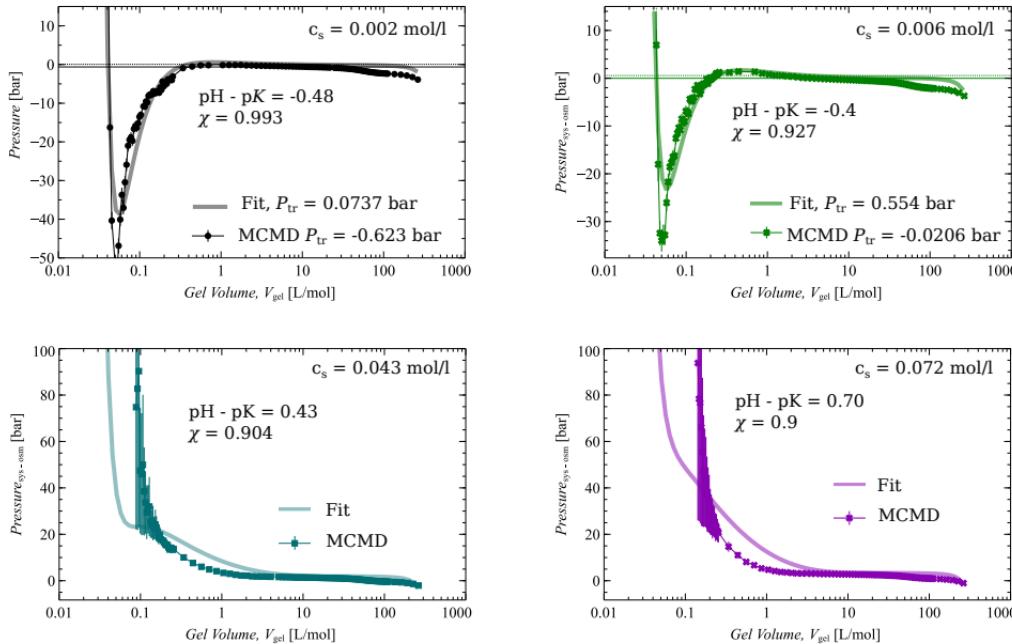
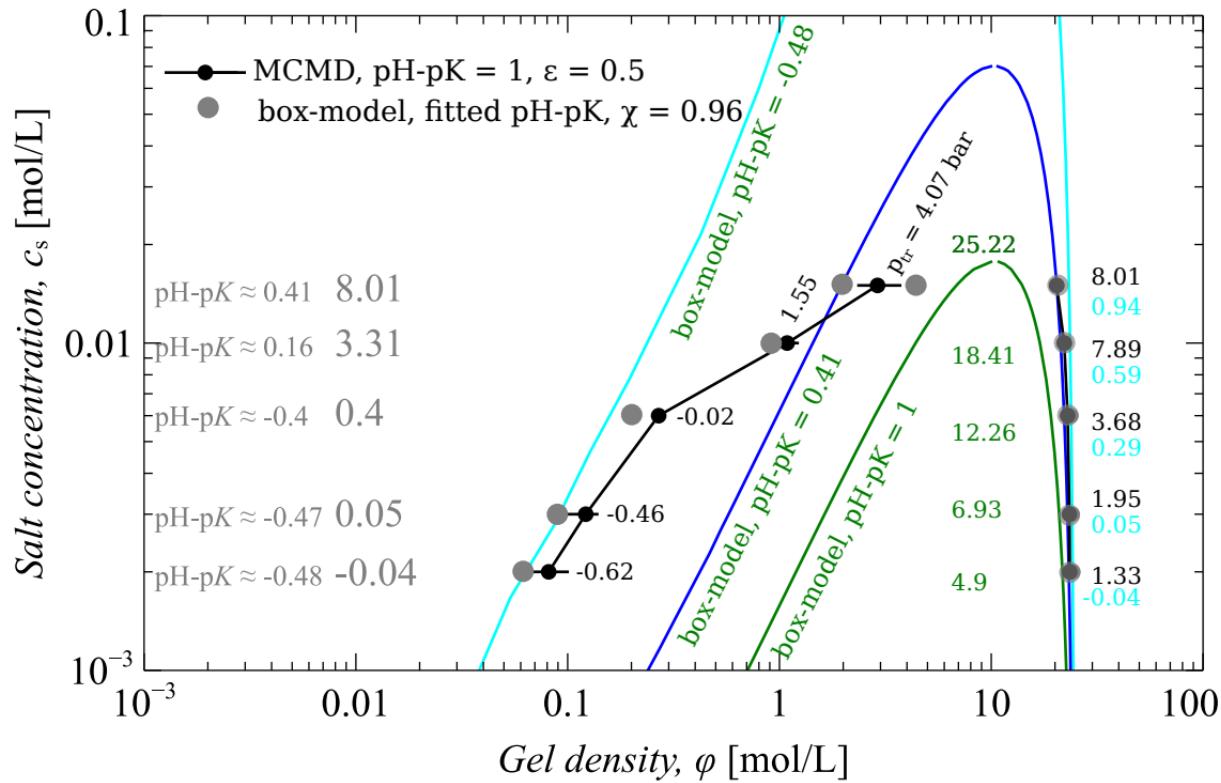


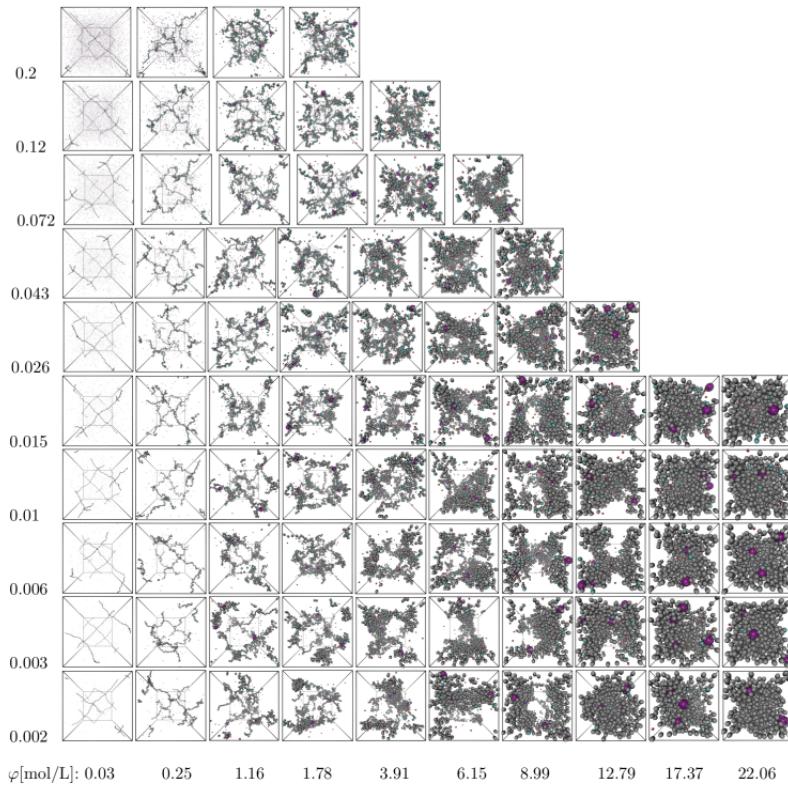
Figure 4: Results of the bootstrap fit of pressure-extension curves of gels with $\text{p}K = 6.0$ and the same hydrophobicity $\varepsilon = 0.5$ and at different salt concentration: (a) $c_s = 0.002$, (b) $c_s = 0.003$, (c) $c_s = 0.006$, (d) $c_s = 0.01$, (e) $c_s = 0.015$, (f) $c_s = 0.026$, (g) $c_s = 0.043$, (h) $c_s = 0.072$. The result of the fitting is an approximate value of χ parameter written in the legend.

Results. Phase diagram c_s - φ .

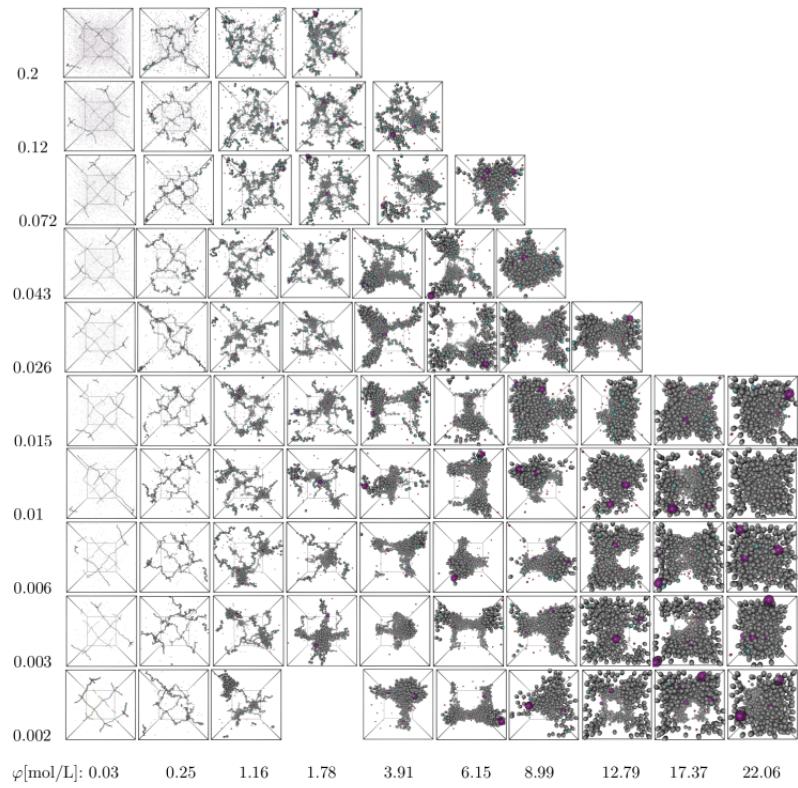


Results. Phase diagram c_s - φ .

c_s [M]



c_s [M]



Conclusions.

- The compression of *hydrophobic weak polyelectrolyte* a gel initiates the phase transition showing up in a step-wise change of the gel density.
- The change of the gel density happens at a certain constant pressure, P_{tr} , which value is defined by c_s , pK and χ .
- P_{tr} increases with a decrease of pK and with an increase of c_s .
- The collapse of the gel is accompanied by its discharge, allowing all the neutralising ions to escape from the gel.