

Biobased and non-ionic LTTMs composed of fructose and glycerol: *water and temperature impact on the supramolecular organization*

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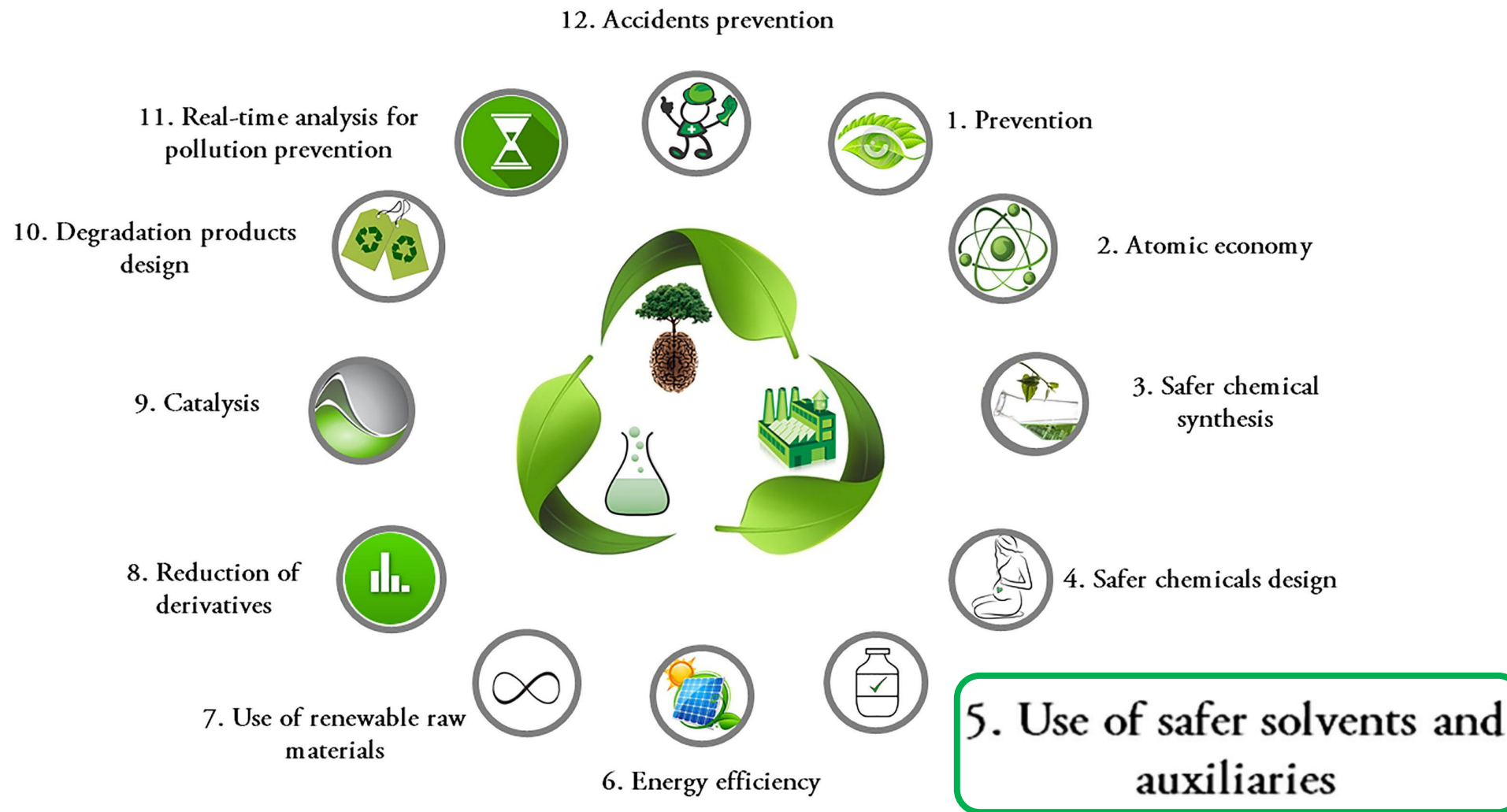
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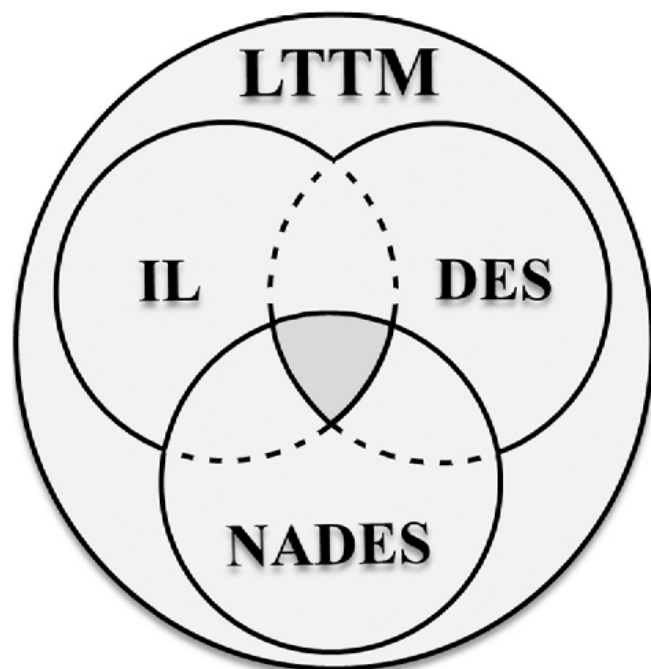
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12 principles of Green chemistry¹





Classification of Low Transition Temperature
Mixtures proposed by Durand *et al.*¹

HBA (Hydrogen Bond Acceptor) + HBD (Hydrogen Bond Donor)



$$T_m \text{ or } T_g (\text{DES/LTTM}) < T_m \text{ or } T_g (\text{HBA and HBD})$$

= most of the resulting systems exhibit a high viscosity

+

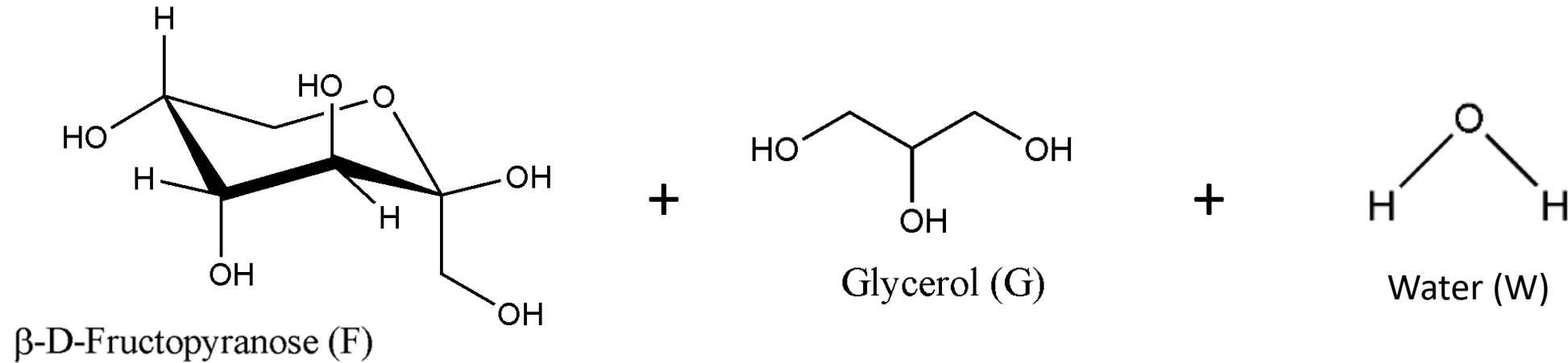
WATER

= addition of water is a simple way to reduce viscosity

The effect of water on the molecular organization of mixtures is an emerging issue²

1. Durand E., Lecomte J., Villeneuve P., in *Biochimie*, 120, 2016, 119-123
2. Roda A., Santos F., Chua Y.Z., Kumar A., Do H.T., Paiva A., Paiva A., Duarte A.R.C., Held C. in *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.*, 2021, 23, 1706-1717

Why exploring Fructose / Glycerol / Water mixtures ?



CHAPTER TWELVE

The use of NADES to support innovation in the cosmetic industry

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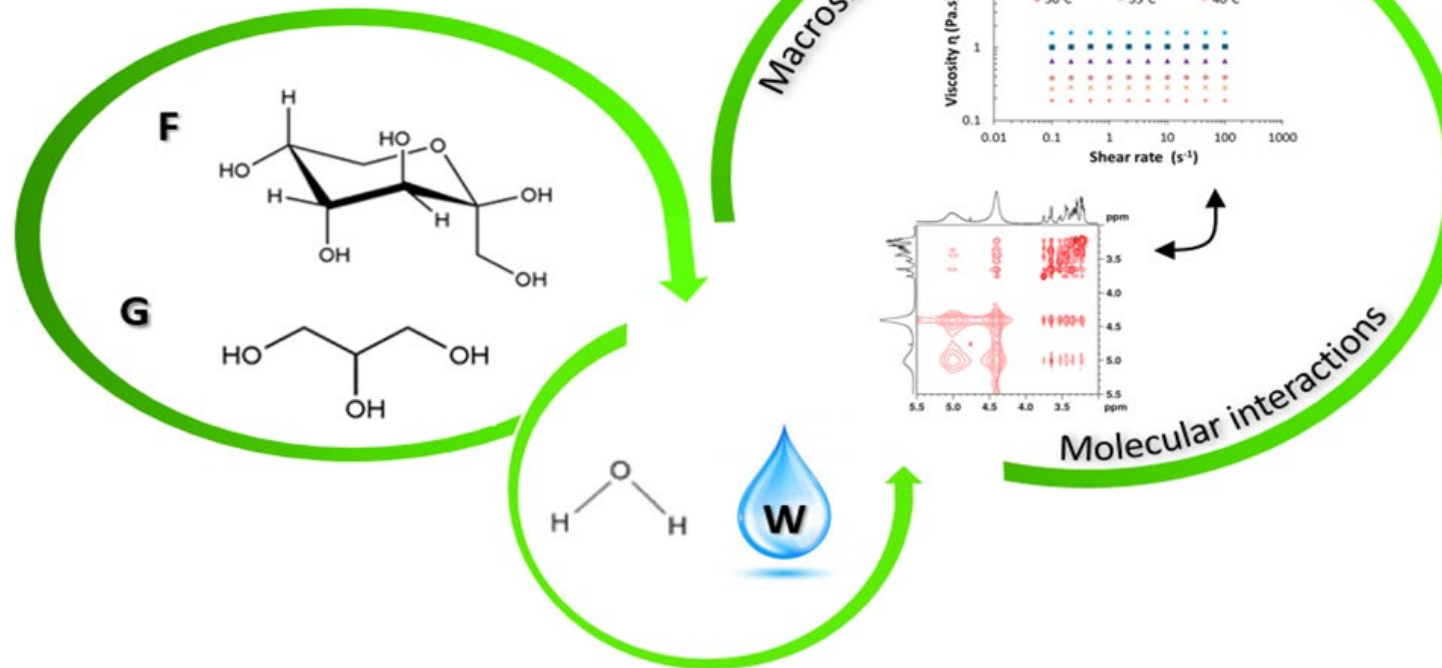


- ✓ Natural origin, renewable, safe and low cost
- ✓ The concurrent use of fructose and glycerol is scarcely described¹
- ✓ Used for plant extraction at industrial scale²

1. Jablonsky M., Skulcova A., Malvis A., Sima J., in *Journal of Biotechnology*, 282, 2018, 46-66

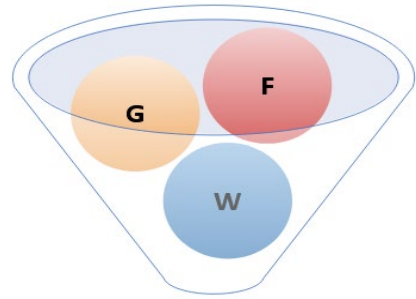
2. Caprin B., Charton V., Vogelgesang B., in *Advances in Botanical Research*, Volume 97, Chapter 12, ISSN 0065-2296 (2021)

New Fructose/Glycerol/Water LTTM for further green technologies



1. Understand interactions at the molecular level for various F/G/W mixtures
2. Establish a relationship between their micro and macroscopical features

Molar ternary diagram of FGW mixtures / preparation

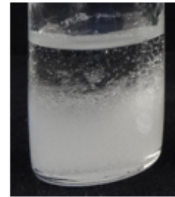
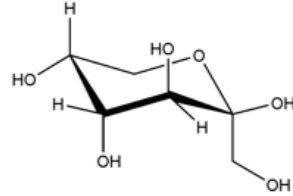


Heating and stirring
at 50°C (1 to 4h)

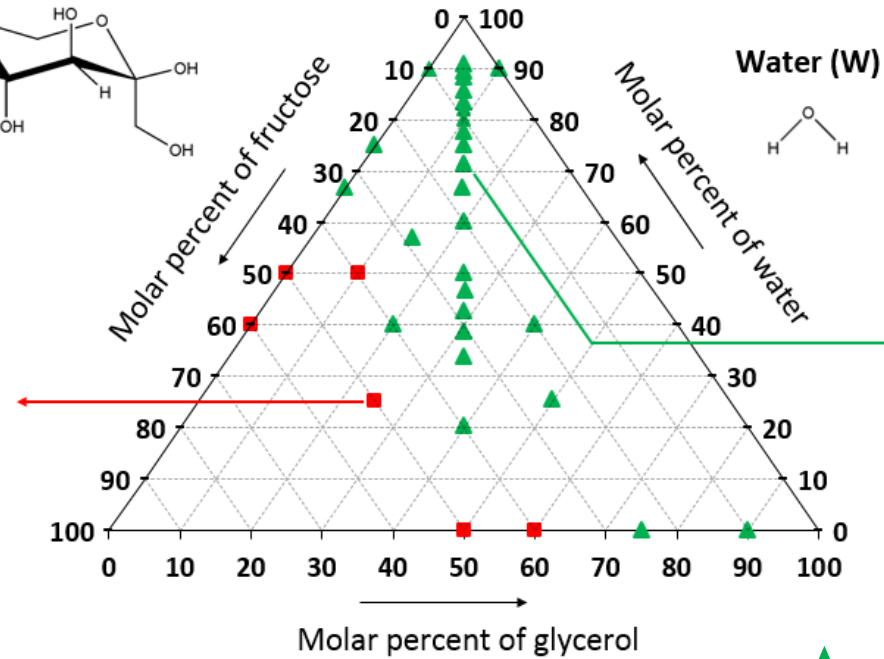


Optical inspection at 25°C

β -D-fructopyranose (F)



FGW211
(50/25/25 mol%)
(77/20/4 wt%)



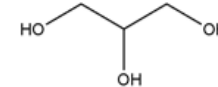
Water (W)



FGW115
(14/14/71 mol%)
(50/25/25 wt%)

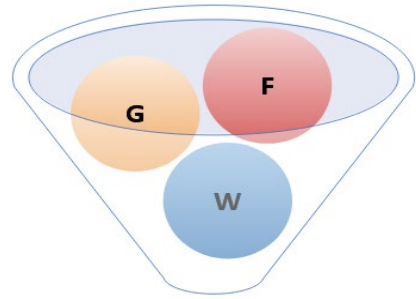
■ = 2 distinct phases

▲ = homogeneous and transparent liquids



Glycerol (G)

Molar ternary diagram of FGW mixtures / stability



Heating and stirring
at 50°C (1 to 4h)

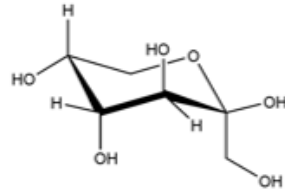


Optical inspection at 25°C

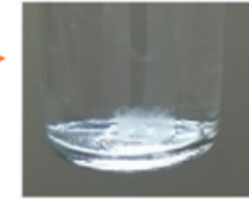
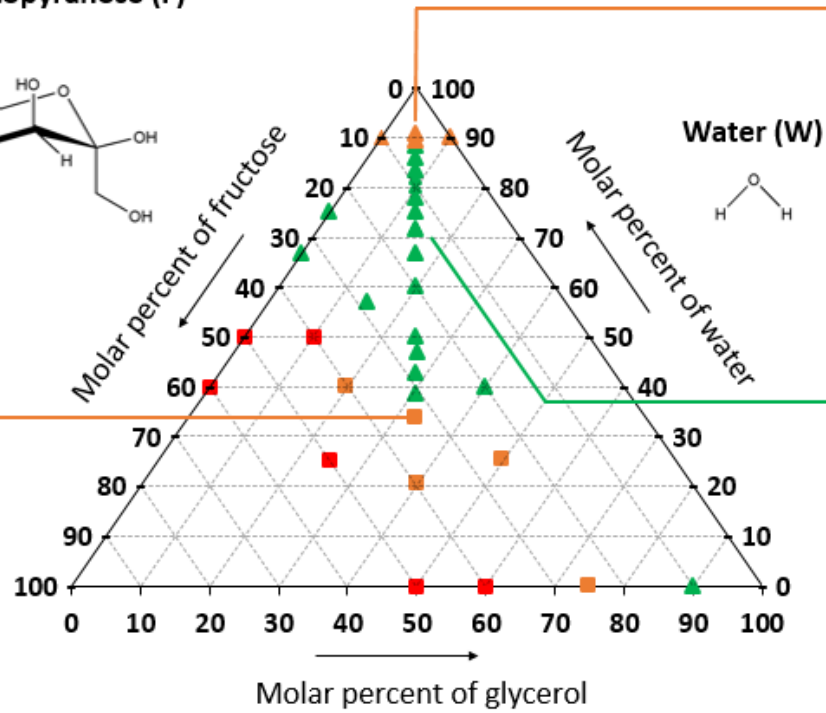


Optical inspection after a
storage for one year at 25°C

β -D-fructopyranose (F)



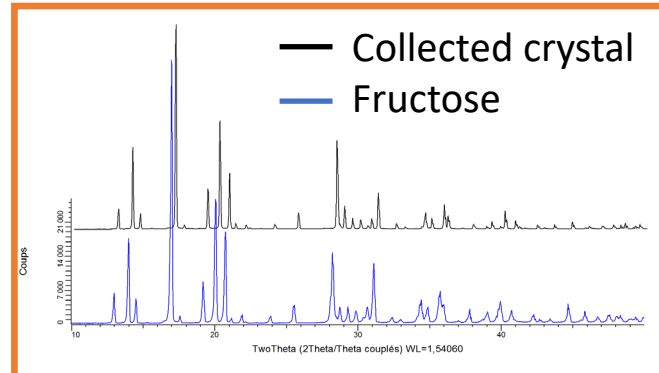
FGW111
(33/33/34 mol%)
(62/32/6 wt%)



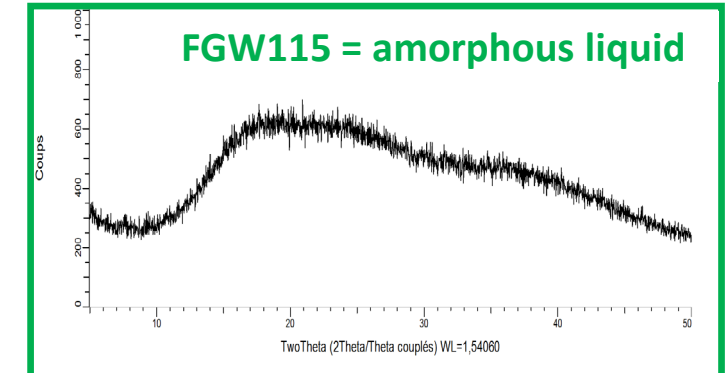
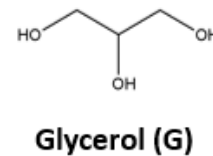
FGW1120
(5/5/91 mol%)
(28/15/57 wt%)



FGW115
(14/14/71 mol%)
(50/25/25 wt%)

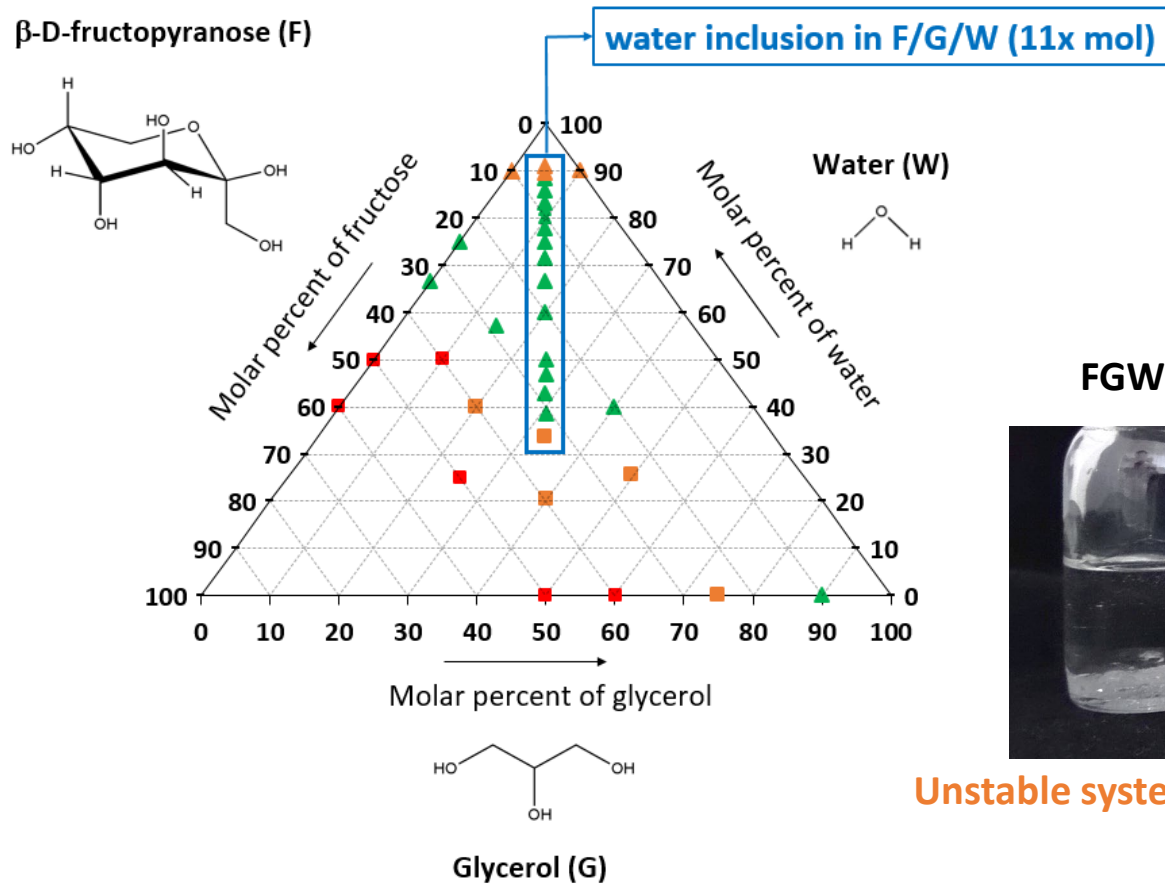


DRX pattern at 25°C of a crystal collected in FGW111



DRX pattern of FGW115 at 25°C

Non-ionic systems to study water inclusion



FGW11**1** FGW11**2** FGW11**3** FGW11**4** FGW11**5** FGW11**6** ... FGW11**17**

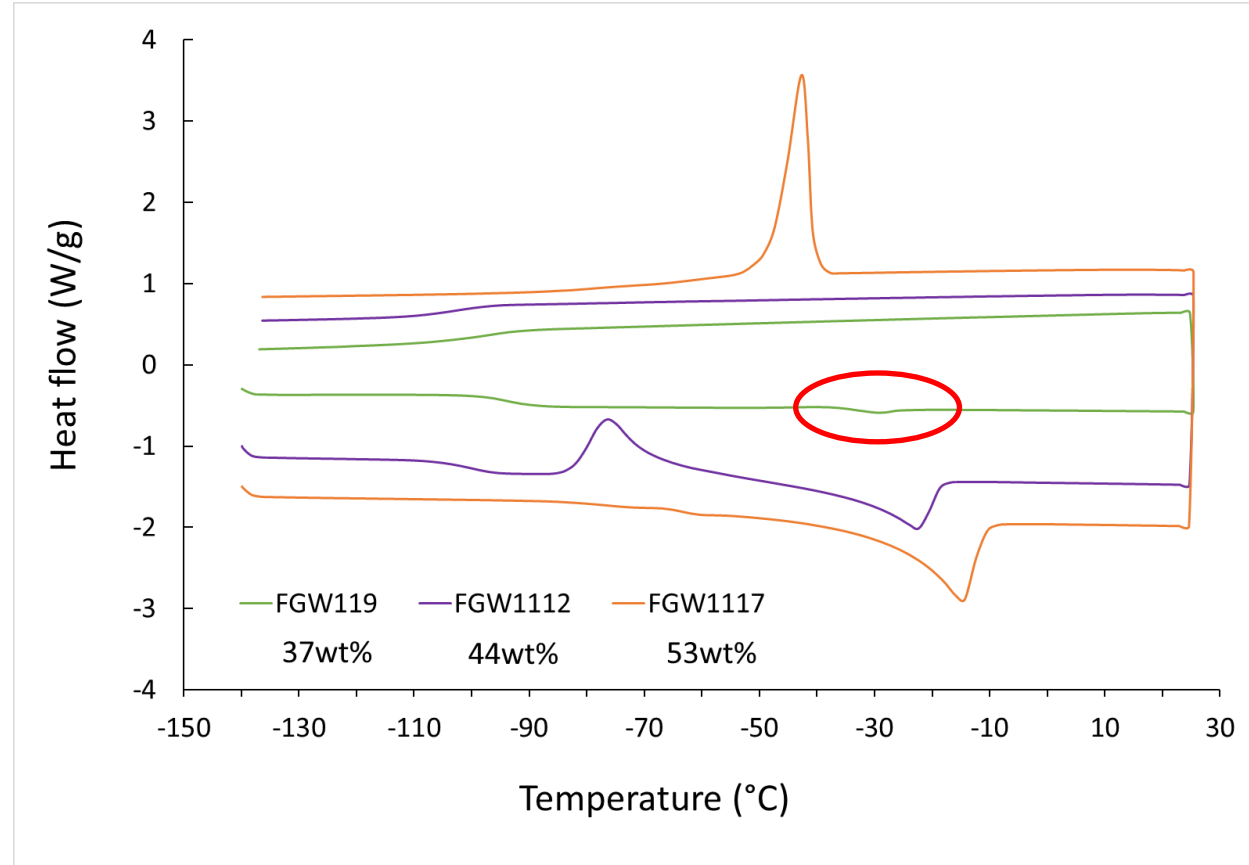
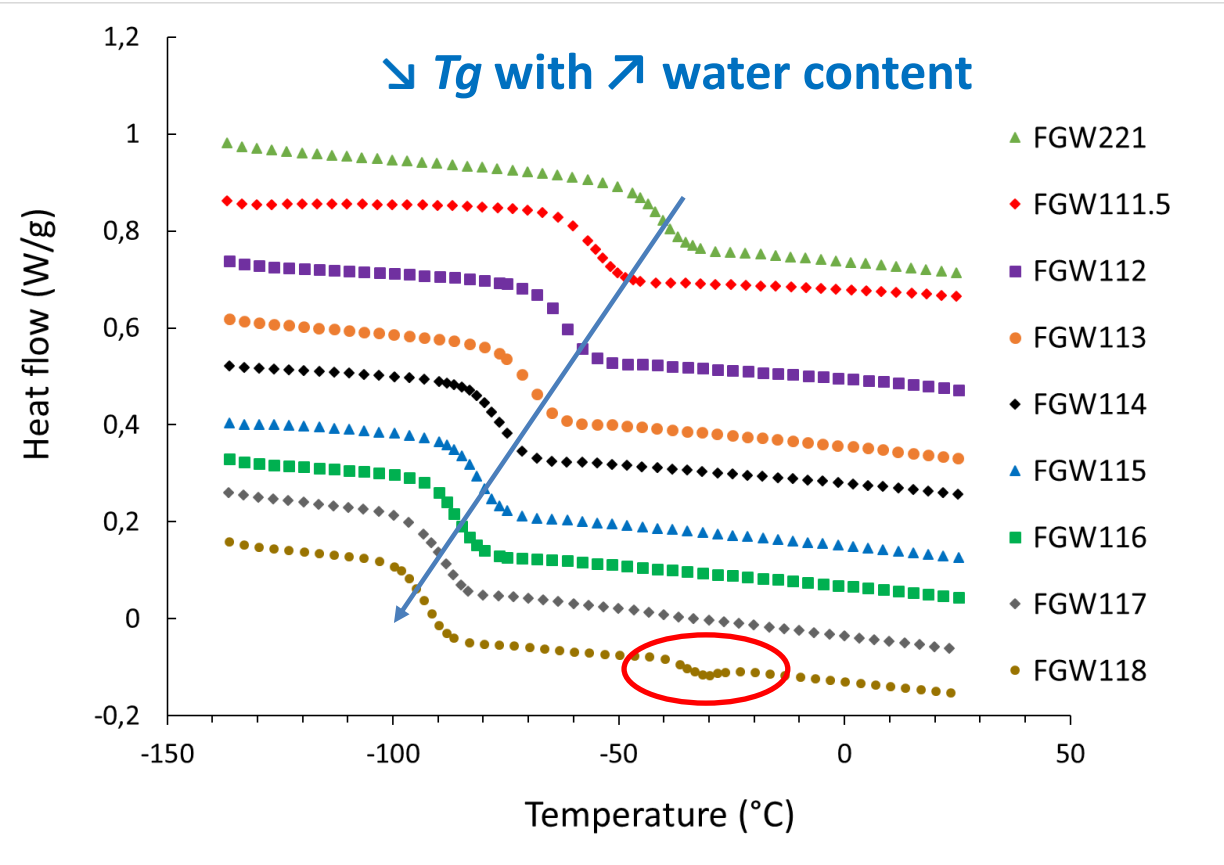


Unstable systems > < Stable, homogeneous and transparent liquids > < Bacteria !

What is the role of water on the molecular organization of these systems ?

Analysis of the thermal transitions

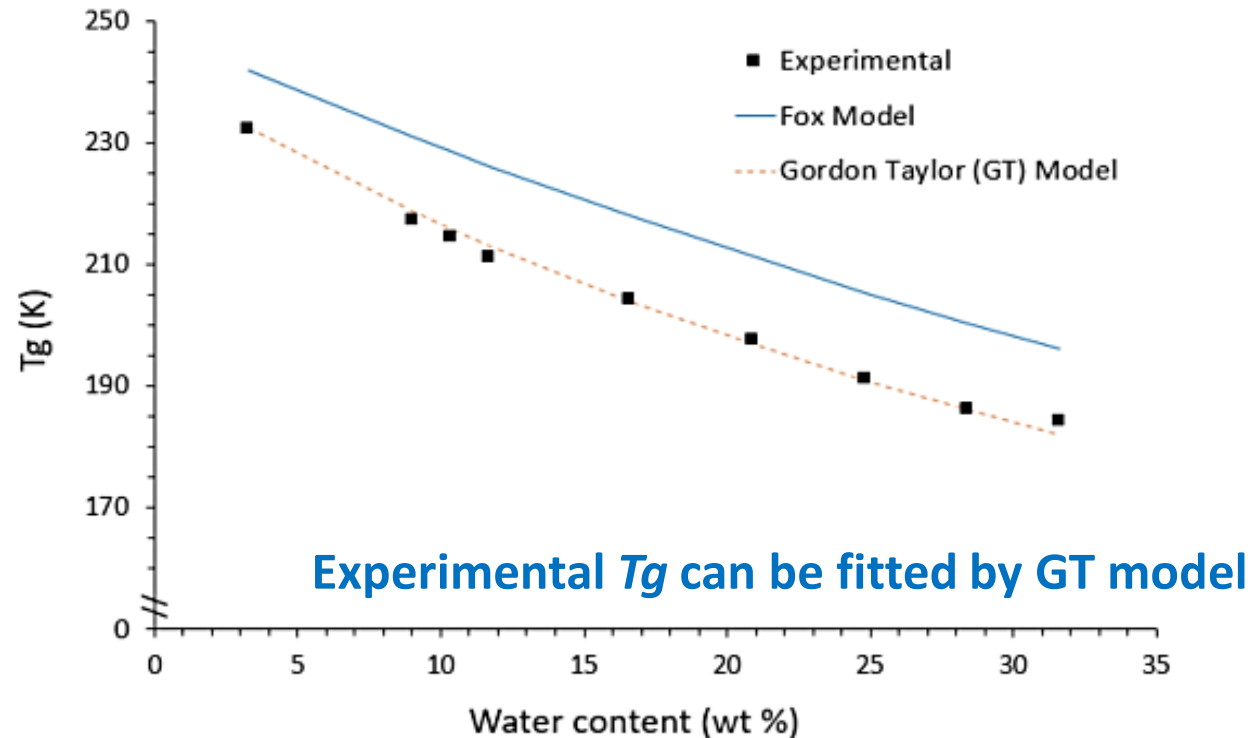
DSC thermograms of FGW mixtures : from FGW221 to FGW118 (left) and for higher dilutions (right)



only 1 low T_g $\leq n_{\text{Water}} = 7 >$ T_g + other thermal transitions

LTTM **LTTM**

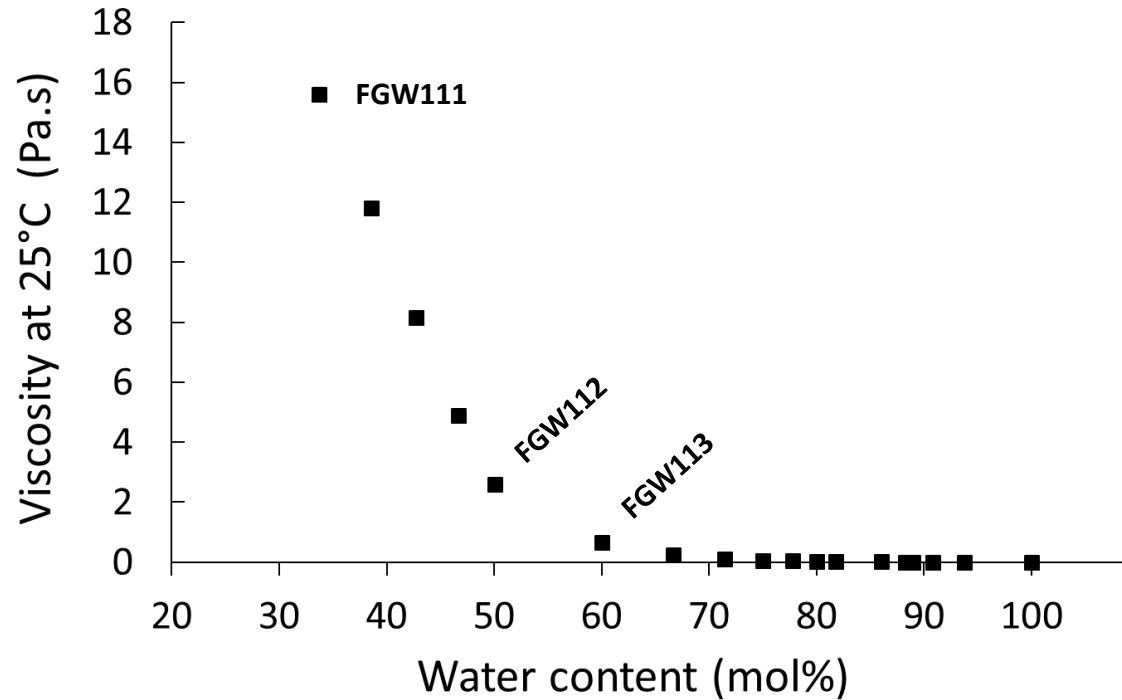
Comparison of experimental and predicted values of T_g



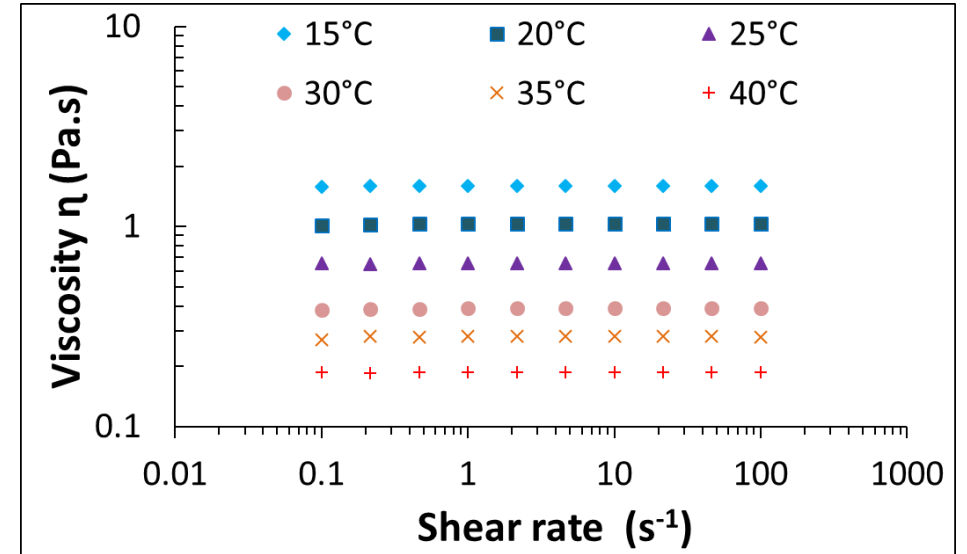
Thermal properties obey the GT model which takes into account H-bonds

Study of shear rate viscosity : impact of water & temperature

Viscosity of FGW mixtures as a function of water



Flow curves at different temperatures for FGW113



Mixtures	FGW113	FGW115	FGW117	FGW119	FGW1112
Ea (kJ.mol ⁻¹)	65	49	38	35	30

↘ viscosity with ↗ water content

↘ Ea with ↗ water content

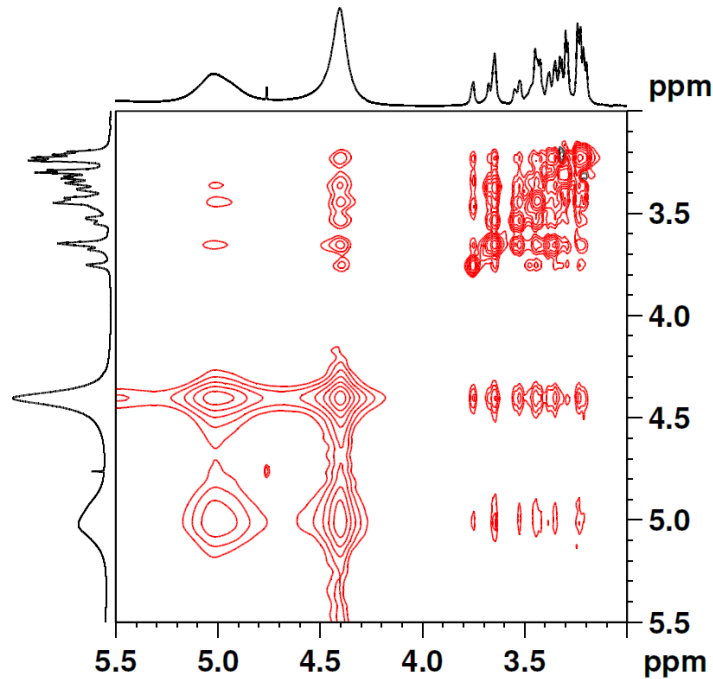
Hydrogen bonds cohesion and cooperativity ↗ when water content ↘

^1H - ^1H NOESY NMR : impact of water content

NOESY spectra recorded at 25°C

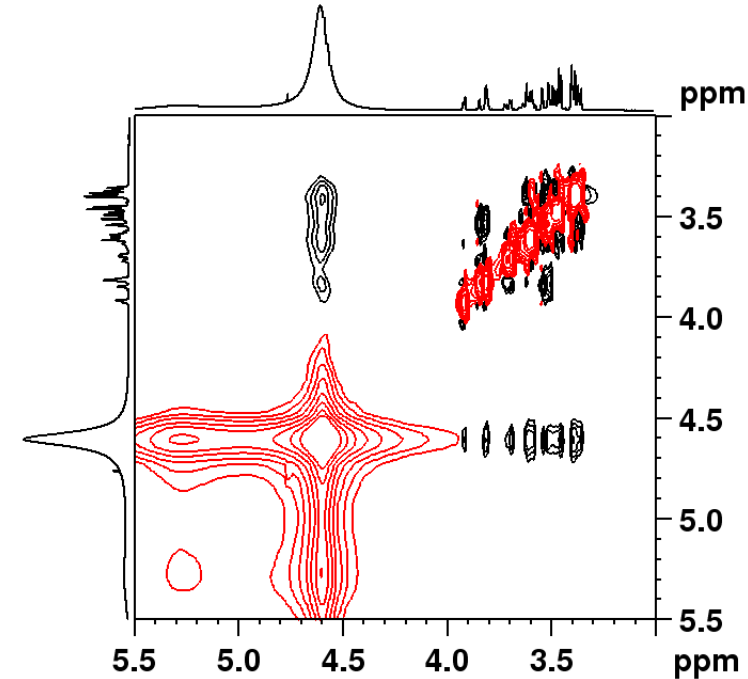
FGW115

$n_{\text{Water}} = 5$



molecules with low τ_c

slow exchange & spatial proximity



molecules with high τ_c

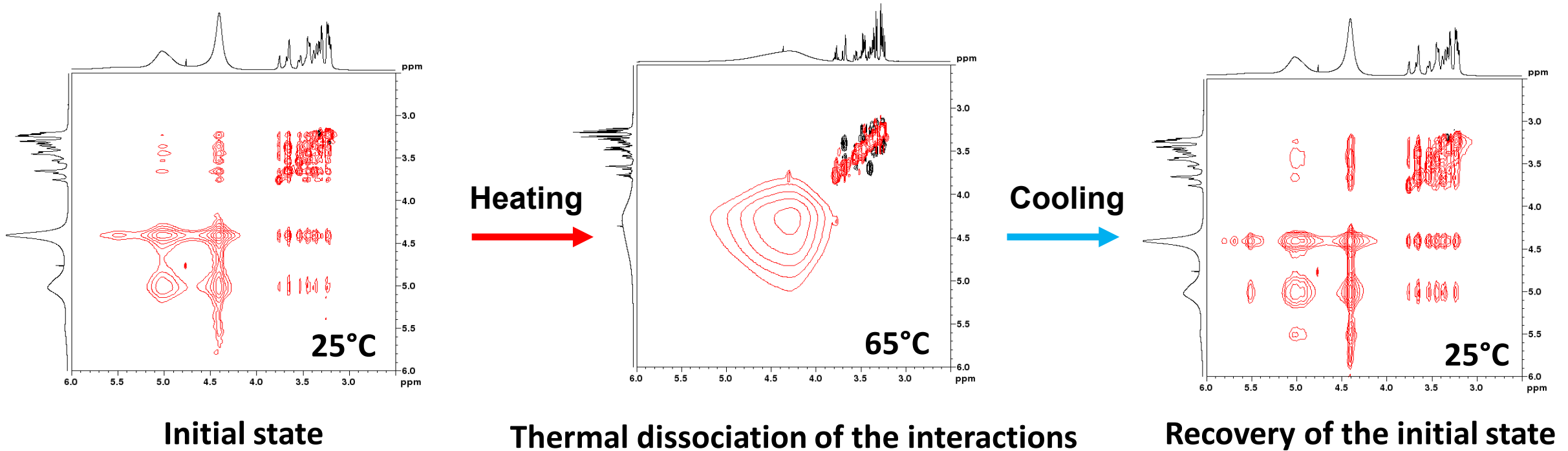
faster exchange & ~~spacial~~ proximity

FGW1120

$n_{\text{Water}} = 20$

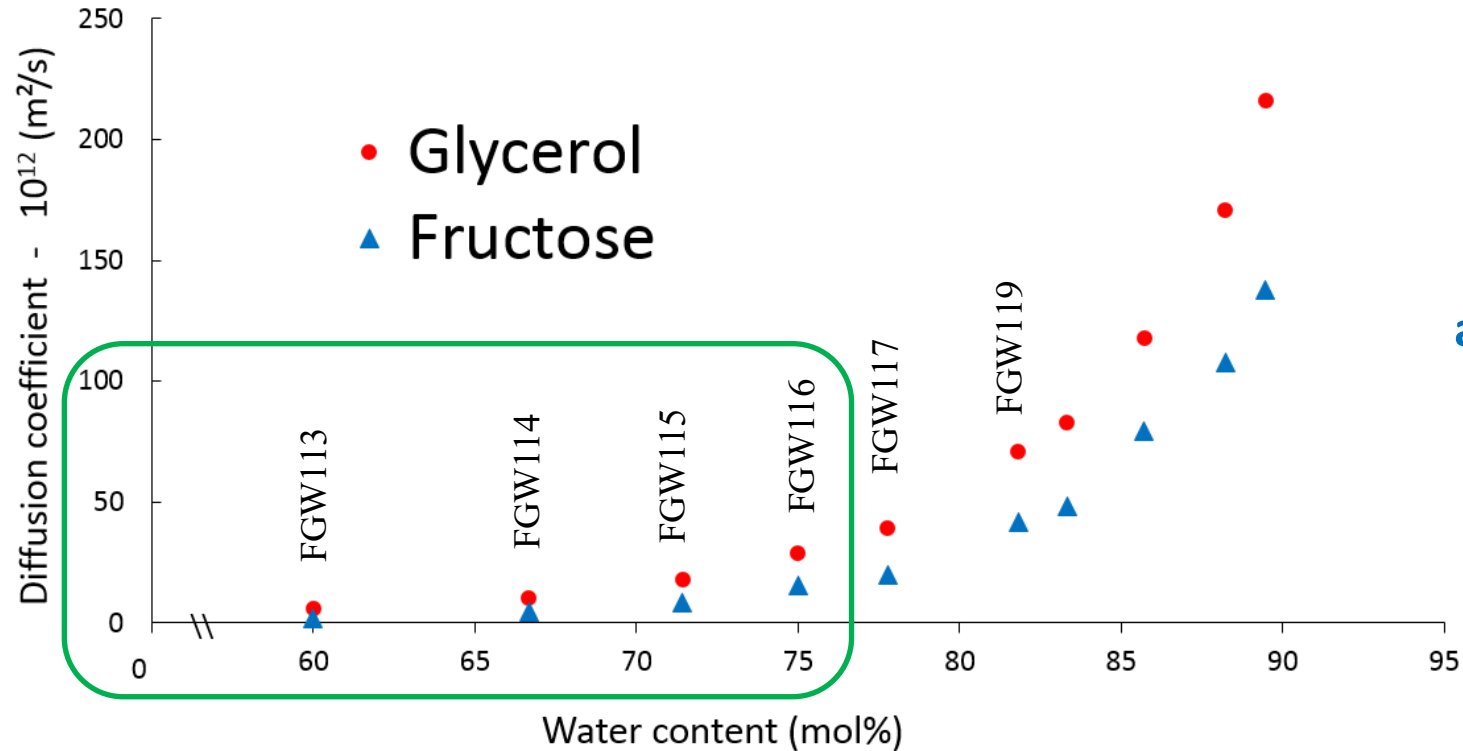
H-bonded network $\leq n_{\text{Water}} = 6 >$ small molecules in water

^1H - ^1H NOESY NMR : impact of temperature on FGW115



Thermal dependency and reversibility of interactions confirm the formation of a hydrogen bonded network

$D_F \approx D_G$
at low water content



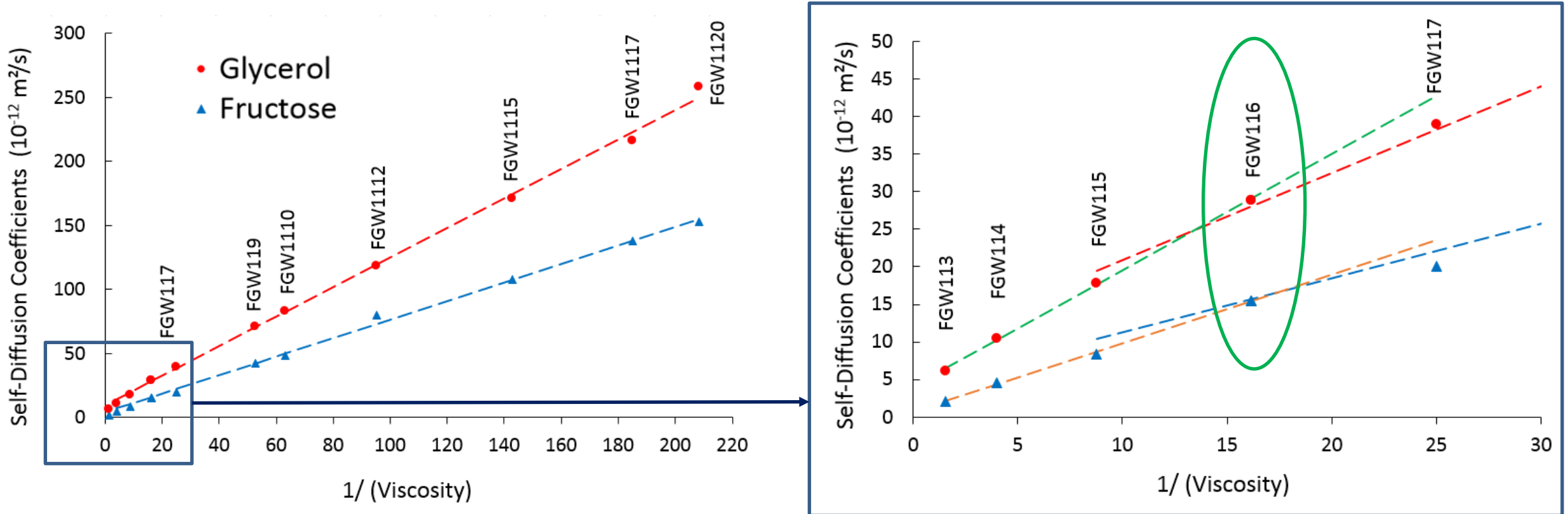
$D_F < D_G$
at high water content

2 distinct coefficients for all FGW mixtures (D_F & D_G)

Restricted self-diffusion of molecules in LTTM mixtures

Relationship between micro and macroscopical features

Evolution of self-diffusion coefficients as a function of inverse viscosity

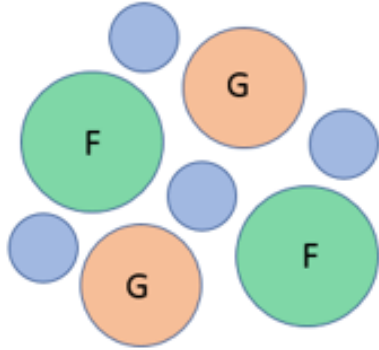


2 distinct diffusion zones

Restricted self-diffusion of F and G $\leq n_{\text{Water}} = 6$ > free self-diffusion of F and G

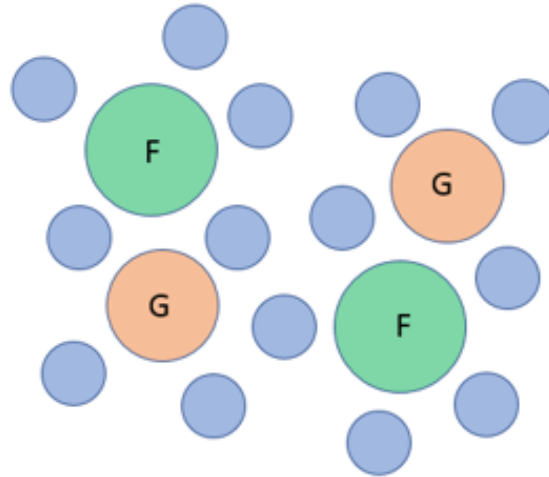
Relationship between micro and macroscopical features

Schematic illustration of molecular organization depending on water content



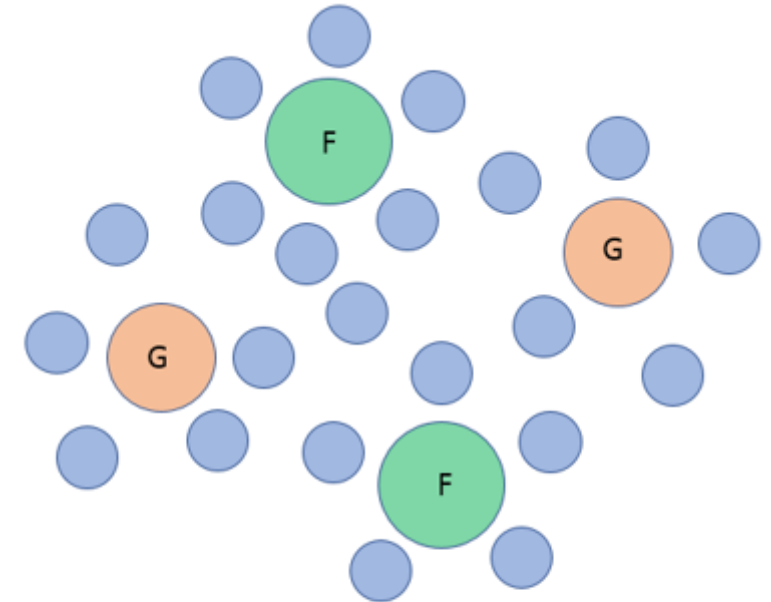
$n_W \leq 6$ moles

H-bonded structured liquid
=> H₂O embedded in LTTM



$6 \leq n_W \leq 9$ moles

Transitory state



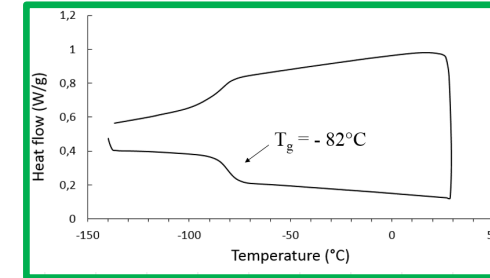
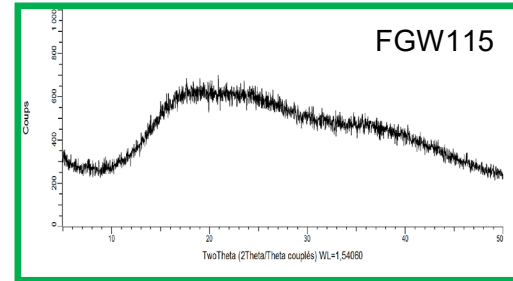
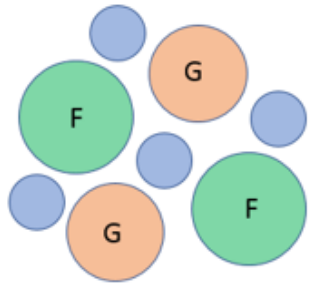
$n_W \geq 9$ moles

=> Aqueous solution of F and G

Water content affects both molecular organization & macroscopical features

High cohesive forces : formation of a hydrogen bonded network

- ✓ Homogeneous, amorphous and viscous LTTM

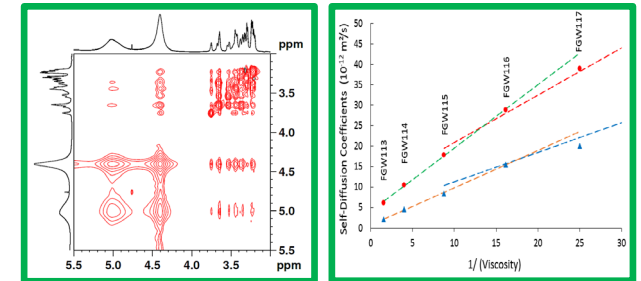


- ✓ Mixture with supramolecular structuration since molecules within it

$$n_w \leq 6 \text{ moles}$$

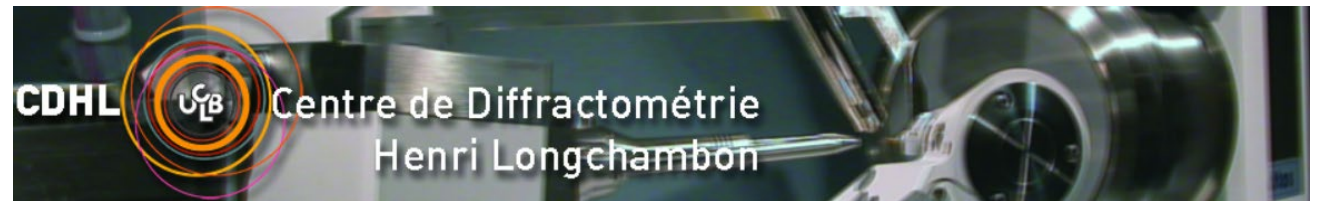
H-bonded structured liquid
=> H₂O embedded in LTTM

- are spatially close
- have low rotational correlation times
- have restricted translational mobility



Pave the way to the use of FGW mixtures for further green technologies

Aknowledgments



Thank you for your attention