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SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF THYMOL-BASED HYDROPHOBIC DEEP EUTECTIC SOLVENTS

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SOLVENT DEMAND

European Environment Agency 2015 Report on NMVOC Industrial demands for Agriculture solvents by 2026. Commercial, Institutional and 2% household Conventional solvents Energy production & distribution 17% Sustainable Development Energy use in industry Goal 13 (Climate action) Industrial processes 43% 10% Projected increase in the Non-road transport search for greener solvents as renewable substitutes. 2% Others 8% Solvent market targets Road transport 2% biodegradable and 14% 0% ecosystem-friendly solvents. Solvent, & product use Waste

https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-mapsgov/region1/airquality/voc.html

Globenewswire. Reports and Data (June 06, 2019). <u>https://www.globenewswire.com/newsrelease/2019/06/06/1865517/0/en/Solvents-Market-To-Reach-USD-17-99-Billion-By-2026</u>

Clarke, C.J., Tu, W.C., Levers, O., Bröhl, A. and Hallett, J.P. (2018). Green, and Sustainable Solvents in Chemical Processes. Chem Rev., 118(2):747–800.

INTRODUCTION

Deep Eutectic Solvents (DES)

- Hydrogen bonding between a HBD and HBA
- MP lower than that of each component
- Liquid between 25°C and 150°C



Figure 1: Phase Diagram for DES

Smith, E.L., Abbott, A.P., and Ryder, K.S. (2014). Deep Eutectic Solvents (DESs) and Their Applications. Chem Rev., 114:11060–82.

STATE OF THE ART ON DESs



Figure 3: Classes of DES

* Sub-class of Type III DES :

- a. Natural DESs
- b. Carboxylic acid-based DESs
- c. Therapeutic DESs

Classification based on affinity for water:

- a. Hydrophobic DES (HDES)
- b. Hydrophilic DES

* Applications of DESs



Figure 4: Various Applications of HDES

Florindo, Catarina, Branco, L. C., & Marrucho, I. M. (2019). Quest for Green-Solvent Design: From Hydrophilic to Hydrophobic (Deep) Eutectic Solvents. *ChemSusChem*, *12*(8), 1549–1559. https://doi.org/10.1002/cssc.201900147

METHODS

Table 1: Composition of prepared Deep Eutectic Solvents

HBA	HBD	Abbreviation	Mole ratio	Physical appearance
Thymol	Octanoic acid	MC ₈	1:1	Pale yellow liquid
	Decanoic acid	MC ₁₀	1:1	Colourless liquid
	Dodecanoic acid	MC ₁₂	1:1	Golden yellow liquid



Figure 5: Experimental method for DES preparation and characterization

RESULTS

Intensity (a.u.)

946.7

935.6

943.

1000

805.1

500

805.1

723.1





MC10 HDES

– T – C12

- TC12

— T — C10 — TC10



Physicochemical properties



Figure 8: Density-temperature graph for Thymol based HDESs





Figure 9: Viscosity-temperature graph for Thymol based HDESs



Test for hydrophobicity



Figure 11: HDESs in water immediately after agitation



Figure 12: HDESs in water 24 hours after agitation



Figure 13: Percentage Moisture content graph for HDESs (Test for hydrophobicity)

CONCLUSION

- Three (3) deep eutectic solvents from menthol and long-chain organic acids were successfully prepared.
- FTIR spectra of the DESs revealed remarkable shifts in their O-H stretching bands and C=O stretching bands when compared with their precursors. The changes in the OH stretching bands and C=O stretching bands resulted from the intermolecular hydrogen bond formed between the starting materials to give DESs.
- The density of DESs was found to be between 0.925 0.940kg/l. All densities were found to decrease with an increase in temperature.
- The viscosity of the HDESs was found to be <20 mPa.s and decreased with stepwise increase in temperature.
- Similarly, the surface tension of DESs also reduced with stepwise increase in temperature and was observed to be <30 mN/m.
- Finally, the extent of moisture absorption into the matrix of the DESs was determined to be between 3.10 7.80 %. The degree of hydrophobicity increased with an increase in the alkyl chain of the organic acids (HBDs).

THANK YOU FOR LISTENING!