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V. Canale, R. Germani, G. Siani, A. Fontana, P. Di Profio

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Fractional Ionization and Size of Cetyltrialkyl Ammonium Bromide and Hydroxide

Micelles as a Function of Head-Group Lipophilicity and Temperature

V. Canale, a R. Germani, b,c G. Siani, A. Fontana, P. Di Profio*a,b

^aDepartment of Pharmacy, University of Chieti-Pescara "G. d'Annunzio"

^bCEMIN - Center of Excellence on Nanostructured Innovative Materials, University of Perugia

^cDepartment of Chemistry, Biology and Biotechnology, University of Perugia

*Corresponding Author: Pietro Di Profio, Department of Pharmacy, University of Chieti-Pescara "G. d'Annunzio", via dei Vestini 31, I-66100 Chieti (Italy); e-mail: pietro.diprofio@unich.it. Orcid ID: 0000-0002-8038-7940

ABSTRACT

We have measured the diffusion coefficients, D, of aqueous micelles formed by cetyltriethyl-, cetyltripropyl- and cetyltributyl-ammonium bromides (CTEABr, CTPABr and CTBABr, respectively) and cetyltriethyl- and cetyltripropyl-ammonium hydroxides (CTEAOH and CTPAOH, respectively) by dynamic light scattering (DLS) at several temperatures from 15 to 55°C and a range of surfactant (0.01 - 0.05 M) and salt (0.02 - 0.06 M NaBr; 0.05 - 0.3 M NaOH) concentrations. From values of D, we derived the respective fractional ionization values of micellar surfaces. For surfactants with bromide counterion we obtained fits of the diffusivity data using the linear interaction/DLVO approach, thus yielding estimates of the micellar hydrodynamic radius, R_h , and the micellar fractional ionization, α , which ranged from 0.26 to 0.35. For CTEAOH and CTPAOH, the fits appeared to be poorly sensitive to changes in the London-Van der Waals interactions, as expressed by the Hamaker constant, and only a large fractional ionization could account for the observed diffusivities.

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