A Review Report on Electrical Charges in Nonaqueous Media

Er. Soumya Ranjan Manthan[*], Er.Bikash Kumar Sahoo[**], Er. Jiban kumar paul[***]

[*]Department Of Electrical Engineering, Swami Vivekananda School of Engineering & Technology, Bhubaneswar, Odisha, India.
[**] Department Of Electrical Engineering, Swami Vivekananda School of Engineering & Technology, Bhubaneswar, Odisha, India.
[***] Department Of Electrical Engineering, Swami Vivekananda School of Engineering & Technology, Bhubaneswar, Odisha, India.

ABSTRACT:
The particles acquire electrical charges either by preferentially adsorbing the ion of one sign or another, possibly still associated with their stabilizing structure, or by an ion that dissociates from their surface to remain in some lyophilic structure in the non-aqueous medium. Many aspects of this model are not universally accepted. The influence of water on the creation and stabilization of electrical charges is reviewed. Water plays a key role in the properties of non-aqueous electrolyte solutions and dispersions, but its behavior is complex because it influences both the formation of structures such as micelles, the dissociation of ionic molecules, and reactions on particle surfaces. From an explosion at the Shell refinery in Pernis to the megahertz oscillations of an electrically charged micelle in hexane and the most advanced of electronic imaging processes, electrical charges in non-aqueous media make their presence known. The study of these electrical charges has increased slowly and steadily over the past 50 years, but answers to elementary questions about how charged species are created and how they stay charged are still hotly debated. This review focuses on low-conductivity solutions and dispersions typical of hydrocarbon media.
*Keywords- Nonaqueous, Pernis, Meghhertz Osciullations*

I. INTRODUCTION:

An ionizable chemical group in a solvent dissociates to produce a charged group and a free counterion; For many inorganic oxides in solution, the counterion is a proton. A surface carrying a large number of ionizable groups denoted by a density Γ thus acquires a net charge density, σ in contact with a polar medium, and the balance of electrostatics and entropy determines the magnitude of this net surface charge. Charged colloidal particles and surfaces in solution interact through a shielded electrostatic interaction, described by the Derjaguin Landau-Verwey-Overbeek (DLVO)1 theory and considered largely well understood. In the aqueous phase, mutual repulsions between particles can be strong enough to stabilize dense suspensions of colloidal particles against aggregation and, in fact, the principle of charge stabilization is ubiquitous in nature and in industrial formulations. The need for non-aqueous titration arises because water can behave as a weak base as well as a weak acid and can therefore compete in accepting or donating protons with other weak acids and bases dissolved in it.

The non-aqueous titration procedure is very useful because it satisfies two different requirements, namely: adequate titration of very weak acids or bases as well as providing a solvent with the ability to dissolve organic compounds.

An example of a reaction in which water is not a suitable solvent is the reaction given by:
$$R\text{-}NH2 + H+ \rightleftharpoons R\text{-}NH3+$$
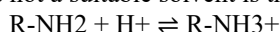
with which it competes in an aqueous solvent through the reaction given by:
$$H2O + H+ \rightleftharpoons H3O+$$
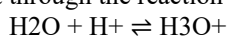
This type of competition that water provides towards weak bases or weak acids makes it difficult to detect the end point of the titration. Therefore, these substances that have very defined end points when titrated in aqueous solutions due to their weakly basic or weakly acidic nature generally need to be titrated in nonaqueous

solvents. Many reactions that occur in non-aqueous titration procedures can be explained by the Bronsted-Lowry theory and its definition of acids and bases. Basically, acids can be considered proton donors, while bases can be considered proton acceptors. It can also be observed that potentially acidic substances can behave as acids only when a base (to which a proton can be donated) is present. The opposite of this statement is also valid, that is, potentially basic substances can only behave as bases when an acid (from which a proton can be accepted) is present.

II. METHODOLOGY

Several experimental techniques have been used to estimate the charge of colloidal particles in non-polar media. In the electrokinetic method, possibly the most widespread, the mobility of a particle and an electric field are used as a measure of the electric potential on the surface of the particle, that is, the zeta potential. The zeta potential in turn can be related to the electrical charge carried by the particle. The approach has been implemented variously on free particles in a DC electric field[4,15,16] or using an alternating field in combination with particle position control implemented optically[2,17] or piezoelectrically.[18] Rapid detection and timing Long observation periods have further enabled the measurement of temporal fluctuations in electrical charge in very weakly optically charged particles trapped in a non-polar solvent.[17] Techniques that probe the charge of particles by measuring their mutual interactions in an ensemble have also been successfully implemented. in balance, in the absence of fields. in non-polar media containing surfactants.[3,19] In this study we performed direct measurements of the equilibrium repulsive electrostatic potential of silica surfaces interacting between aqueous and pure organic solvents, namely water (H_2O, $\varepsilon_s = 78.3$), acetonitrile (MeCN, $\varepsilon_s = 36.64$), ethanol (EtOH, $\varepsilon_s = 24.3$) and bromobenzene (BBr, $\varepsilon_s = 5.4$), without added surfactants.

Our approach to the problem of measuring particle-surface interaction potential exploits the electrostatic fluidic trap for matter in solution at the nanometer or micrometer scale. We performed single particle trapping experiments in bromobenzene, ethanol, acetonitrile (all >99% purity, Sigma Aldrich), and water. The water content of the pure solvents was necessary due to the requirement for a stable pH and the fact that the SiO_2 microspheres (diameter 650 ± 30 nm, Corpuscular, Inc.) were supplied in 1 M NaOH. For these experiments, the pH and conductivity of the inlet and outlet reservoirs were measured at the end of each experiment using a microconductivity meter. All measured conductivities were converted to monovalent salt concentrations using standard curves generated by a series of measurements at known salt concentrations (see supplementary material). The zeta potential of silica microspheres was measured in EtOH, MeCN, and H_2O by laser Doppler microelectrophoresis (Malvern, ZetasizerNano ZS90).
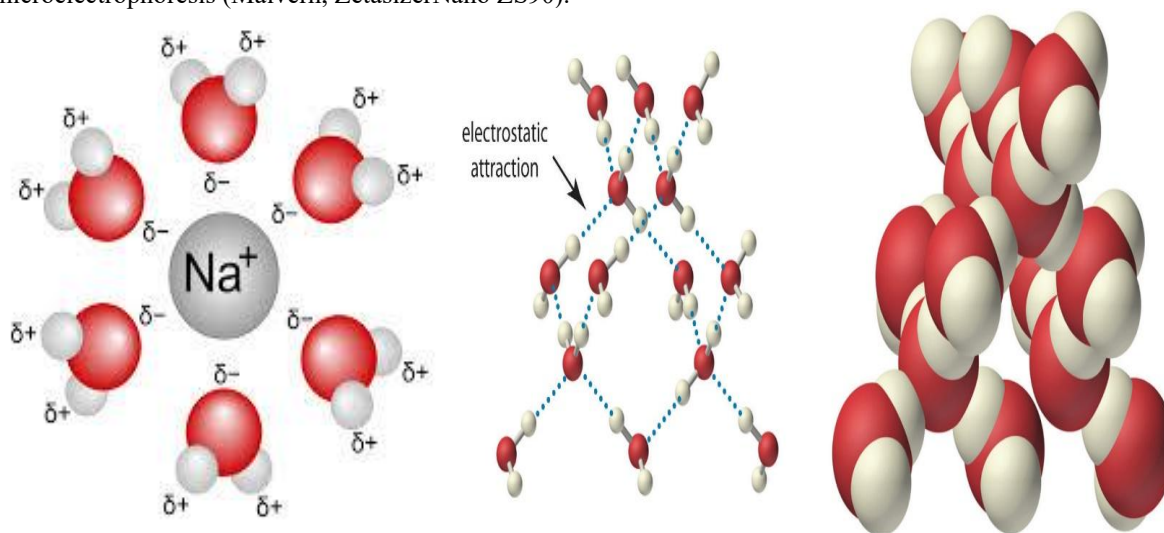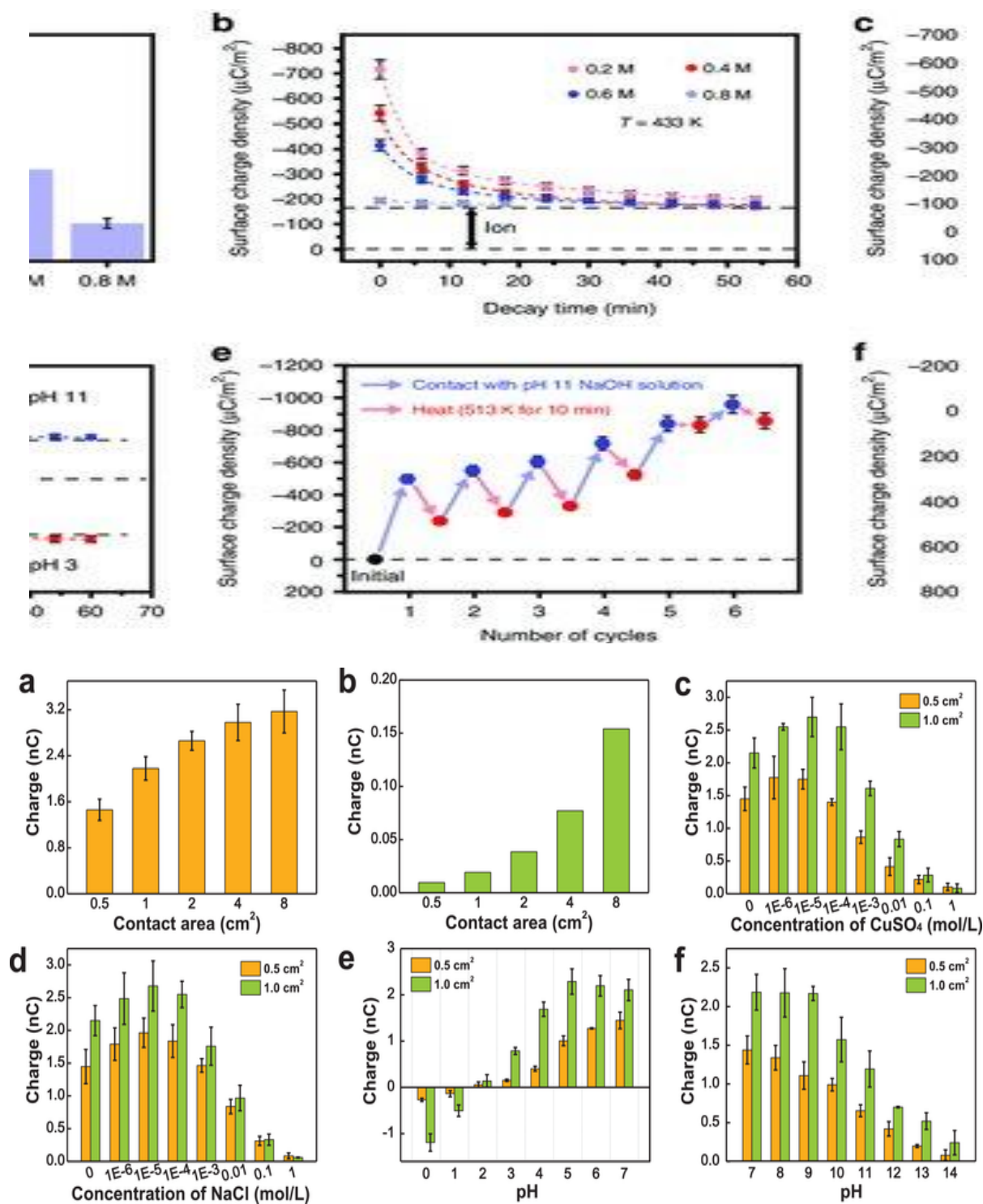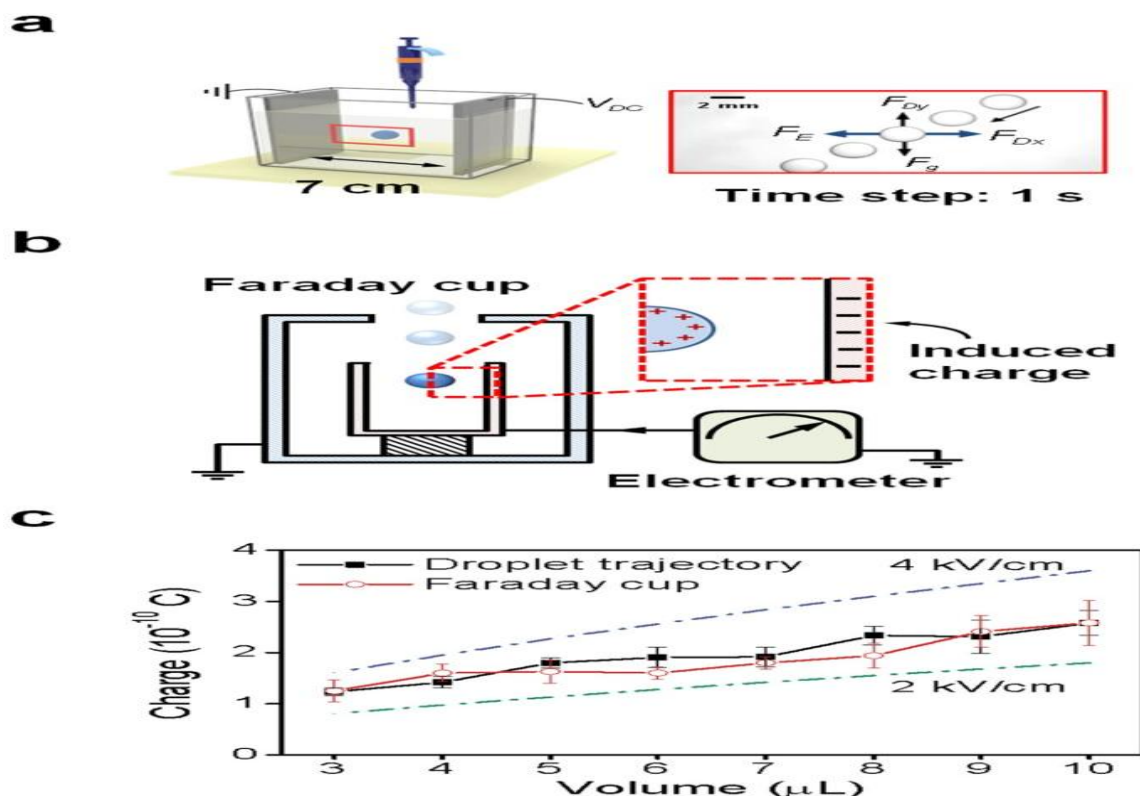
III.   CONCLUSION

Experiments were performed to find the critical volume at which a drop naturally falls from the tip of a pipette. When the size of the droplet hanging from the pipette tip exceeds this volume, the droplet is detached by gravitational force that overcomes the combination of capillary force and electrostatic force. Electrostatic force is exerted between the charged droplet and an uncharged pipette tip. To vary the charge of the droplet, the pH dependence of the charge was taken advantage of. Before the experiments, the charges of the droplets of the solutions of different pH were measured.

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