



Lactic-based Novel Amine Ionic Liquid: Synthesis and Characterization of [DEA][Lac]

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Abstract

In this study, a novel amine ionic liquid “Diethanolamine Lactic” [DEA][Lac] was synthesized. The replacement of halogenated ion fluid was used as a modified methodology for the preparation of diethanolamine based on lactic acid. The ionic liquid was characterized using the Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectra and the nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectroscopy. The changes in bands' wavelengths and the peaks of the participating elements and process materials have been confirmed before and after synthesis based on the results of FTIR analysis which demonstrate the successful synthesis of diethanolamine lactic. The NMR analysis also clearly confirms the synthesis of diethanolamine lactic acid. Analysis results were shown in the successful synthesis of the [diethanolamine] [lactic].

Keywords:

Diethanolamine,
HCl,
Ionic Liquids,
Lactic Acid,
Synthesis

Introduction

In the past two decades, the term ionic liquids have been limited to liquids with a melting point or glass transition temperature below 100 °C. These compositions are made from organic salts or an early blend of organic and inorganic salt. Characteristics, such as low vapor pressure and dissolving non-polar material, make them special attention. Nowadays, researches on the synthesis and evaluation of ionic liquid compounds significantly have progressed [1-4]. Recently the synthesis of new ionic liquids and the determination of their properties and applications are expanding in industrial fields [2-8]. In addition the use of these components in electrochemical fields [9,10], materials science [11-13], catalysts [14,15], biotechnology [16,17] and separation [18,19] have been reported.

Despite significant advances, the knowledge of the physical, chemical and biological properties of many ionic liquids is still less than the current information on organic solvents. It is important to determine the properties of the ionic liquids and investigate the changes in these properties to synthesize the ionic liquids with required applications. The ionic liquids follow thermodynamic rules and for properties such as vapor pressure, general rules can be generalized to all kinds of ionic liquids; but each group of them have a significant deviation than others, therefore it is not possible to determine such rules that can be extended to all types or even a specific group of ionic liquids. One of the remarkable characteristics of ionic liquids is its span properties. Most of these materials cation were based on imidazolium [20,21], pyridinium [22,23], pyrrolidinium [24,25], phosphonium [26,27], tetraalkylammonium [28,29] and triethanolamine [30]. However, it is possible to use these materials in the structure of lithium batteries, solar cells and other electrochemical equipment [31]. In the present study, a novel and

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cheap ionic liquid with the name of diethanolamine Lactic has been synthesized in two steps. The ionic liquid also was characterized using FTIR spectra and the NMR spectroscopy.

Materials and Method

Materials

Lactic acid (*purity* $\geq 95.0\%$), diethanolamine (*purity* $\geq 99.0\%$), and hydrochloric acid (*purity* $\cong 37.0\%$) were purchased from Merck (Germany). Ethanol was purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (USA) and used without further purification. After the synthesis, all the ionic liquids were allowed to stay several days in a high vacuum ($P \cong 10 \text{ mbar}$) to remove any excess organic solvents.

Synthesis of Ionic Liquids

General Procedure

There are various methods for synthesizing ionic liquids, such as alkylation, anion exchange, microwave synthesis, sonication, halide-free synthesis, protonation synthesis, ionic exchange haloaluminate synthesis, ionic fluid synthesis with the special performance. In this article, another unique method was used. The appropriate diethanolamine (0.1 moles) was dissolved in ethanol (100 mL), solution combined with HCl (0.1 moles) in 100 mL water, to which a solution of the cation halide. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for hours. Then the organic phase was separated, washed with water, dried and the organic solvent was removed under reduced pressure.

Method I: Synthesis of ionic liquid was carried out in two steps. The reaction gives the intermediate solution [DEA] [Cl] in a moderate yield. The first step of the reaction is the halogenation of diethanolamine. The direct reaction occurs between the diethanolamine and hydrochloric acid. Halogenation is a chemical reaction that involves the addition of one or more halogens to a compound or material. Generally, halogenation is the reaction of a halogen with an alkane in which the introduction of halogen atoms occurs into the organic molecule by an addition reaction or by a substitution reaction. In organic synthesis this may involve the addition of molecular halogens: chlorine, bromine, iodine, or fluorine (Cl_2 , Br_2 , I_2 , or F_2) or hydrohalogenation using: hydrogen chloride, hydrogen bromide, hydrogen iodide, or hydrogen fluoride [32]. The first regarding reaction progress by forming diethanolamine and hydrochloric acid to give a [DEA] [Cl]. A certain amount of diethanolamine was dissolved in ethanol to obtain the ultimate concentration of 1 M diethanolamine. 1 M of hydrochloric acid also prepared and the system was mixed at 60 °C for 12 hours and then incubated at room temperature for 48 hours. The obtained liquid was initially distilled off and then placed in a conventional oven at 95 °C for 12 hours. In the next step, the concentrated solution was placed in a rotary evaporator (attached to the vacuum pump, 100 rpm) at a temperature of 80 °C for 3 hours. The solution was washed 3 times with distilled water and placed in oven and rotary. In the final step, for further purification, the solution was placed in a vacuum oven for 5 hours at 80 °C. The resulting material will be [DEA] [Cl]. The material obtained in the first stage was dissolved in 100 ml ethanol. In this part, 0.1 mole of lactic acid, as described in the previous step, was added to the solution under the same operating conditions and the steps of mixing, distilling, ordinary oven, rotary and oven vacuum are repeated. The resulting substance is [DEA lactate]. The structure and reaction of the synthesized ionic liquid are shown in Fig. 1. [DEA][Cl] is a yellow liquid used in the second step. The most often used halogenation method

for ionic liquid synthesis is based on chloroethane. Even though this is a fast reaction, the main drawback of this preparation procedure is more expensive. In this study, the use of another hydrogenation method is described.

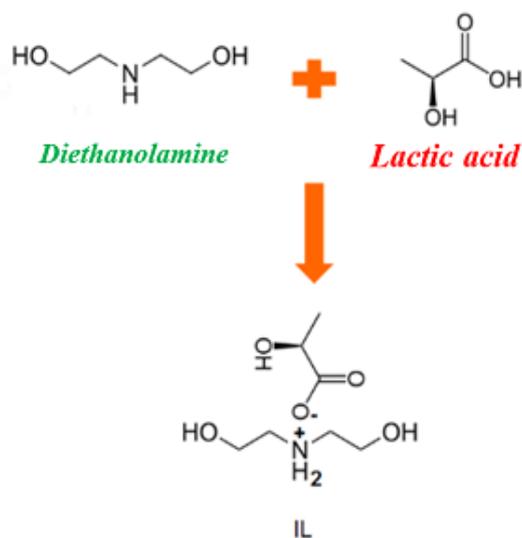


Fig 1. Structure and reaction of the synthesized ionic liquid

Method II: A certain amount of diethanolamine was dissolved in ethanol to obtain the ultimate concentration of 1 M diethanolamine. Lactic acid (1 M in distilled water) also prepared and the system was mixed at 60 °C for 12 hours and then incubated at room temperature for 48 hours. The obtained solution was initially distilled off and then placed in a conventional oven at 95 °C for 12 hours. In the next step, the concentrated solution was placed in a rotary evaporator (attached to the vacuum pump, 100 rpm) at a temperature of 80 °C for 3 hours. The solution was washed 3 times with distilled water (50 ml) and repeated each time in a conventional oven and rotary oven at the same residence time. In the final step, for further purification, the solution was placed in a vacuum oven for 5 hours at 80 °C. The resulting material will be [DEA] [Lac].

Analyses

Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy

The ^1H and ^{13}C were recorded using a Bruker Avance 400 spectrometer, operating at 400 MHz for ^1H . ^{13}C NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker AMX 400 spectrometer. The chemical shifts are noted in parts per million (ppm) the coupling constants are given in Hz.

Fourier Transform Infrared Spectrometer

Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) spectra of diethanolamine based ionic liquids reveals information of interaction between diethanolamine cation with an anion. Structural factors like the position of cation and anion determine the physical and chemical properties of the ILs [33,34]. The equipment used in this study was Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy Bruker. At the beginning and end of the test, (FT-IR) is used to determine the chemical reaction process.

Results and discussion

In order to characterize and identification of ionic liquid FTIR analysis and NMR analysis have been used [35,36].

FTIR Analysis (Fourier-Transform Infrared Spectroscopy)

The identification of the synthesized sample was performed using FTIR spectrophotometry technique. The results of the FTIR analysis of lactic acid, diethanolamine and [DEA] [Lac] are shown in Figs. 2-4 respectively. According to the spectra obtained from the analysis of samples, lactic acid shows characteristic peaks at 3402 cm^{-1} (OH), 1756 cm^{-1} (C=O), and 1216 cm^{-1} (C-O). These peaks are demonstrated at 3369 cm^{-1} (OH), 1728 cm^{-1} (C=O), and 1231 cm^{-1} (C-O) in the synthesized ionic liquid. Also, diethanolamine shows characteristic peaks at 866 cm^{-1} (bending NH) and 1456 cm^{-1} (stretching C-N) that are exhibited at 855 cm^{-1} and 1455 cm^{-1} at the synthesized compound. The successful synthesis of the ionic liquid is evidenced using these characterization bands in the ionic liquid.

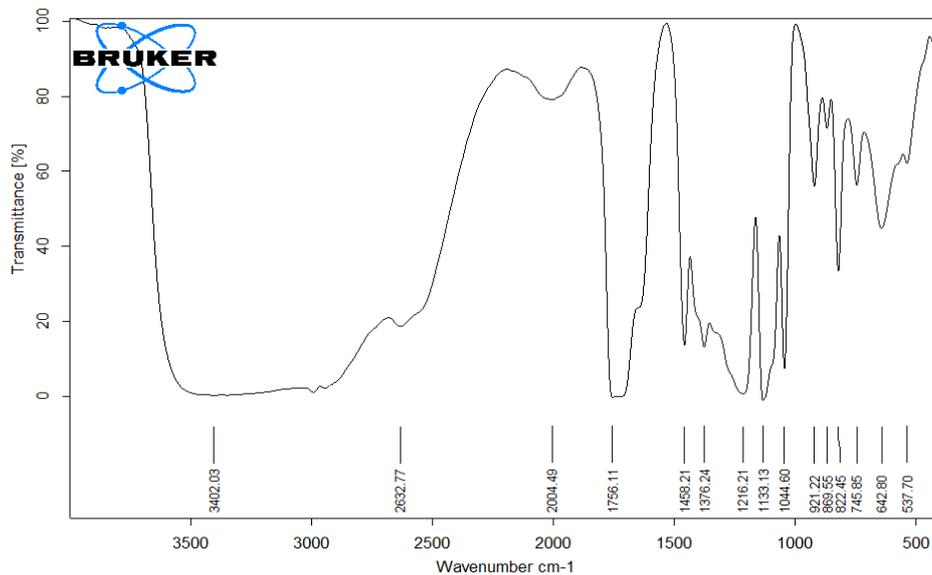


Fig. 2: The FTIR analysis of lactic acid

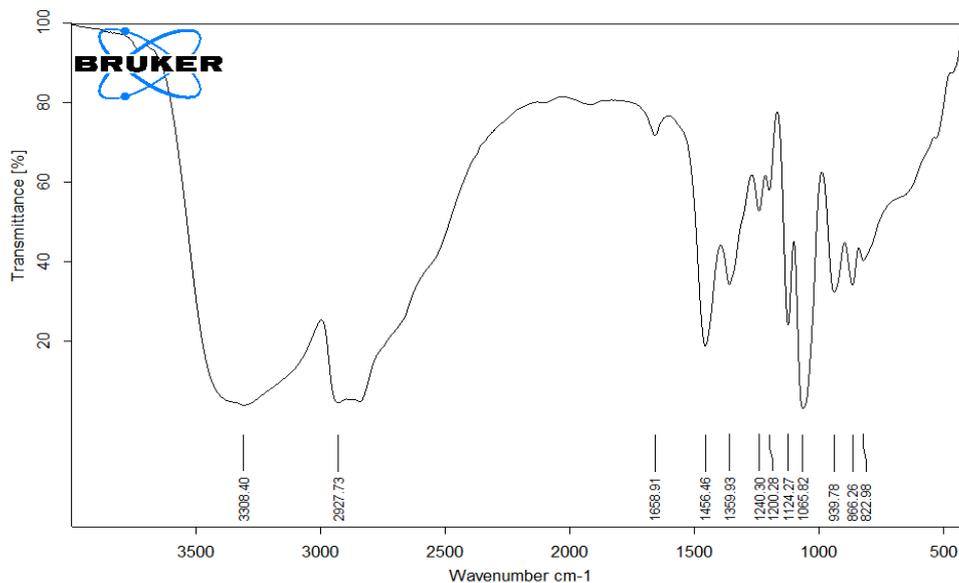


Fig. 3: The FTIR analysis of diethanolamine

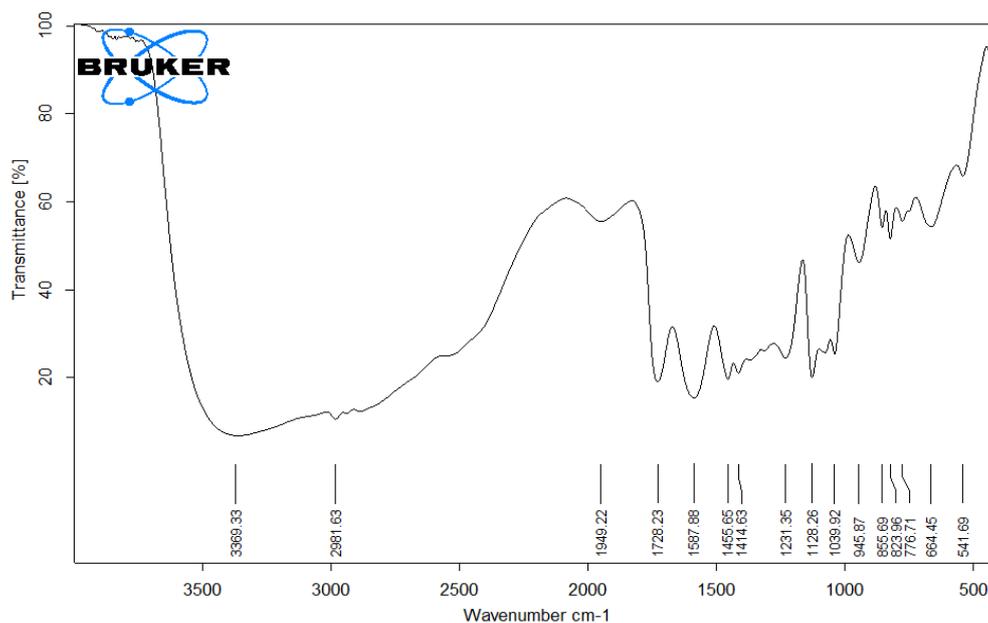


Fig. 4. The FTIR analysis results for the synthesized diethanolamine lactate [DEA] [Lac]

NMR Analysis (Nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy)

The produced ionic liquid was characterized using ^1H NMR and ^{13}C NMR (400 MHz, D_2O). Data of characterization were in compliance with the expected structure. The details of spectra are:

Diethanolamine lactate. IR 3369.33, 2981.63, 1949.22, 1728.23, 1587.88, 1455.65, 1414.63, 1231.35, 1128.26, 1039.92, 945.87, 855.87, 823.96, 776.71, 664.45, 541.69 cm^{-1} ^1H NMR (400MHz, D_2O) δ 1.2 (3H,d), 3.00 (4H,t), 3.63 (4H,t), 4.0 (1H,q), 4.69 (2H,s). ^{13}C NMR (400 MHz, D_2O) δ 19.71, 48.81, 56.41, 67.40, 180.49. According to the spectrum, the total carbon numbers obtained equaled 5. The results of ^1H NMR and ^{13}C NMR analysis are shown in Figs. 5 and 6 respectively.

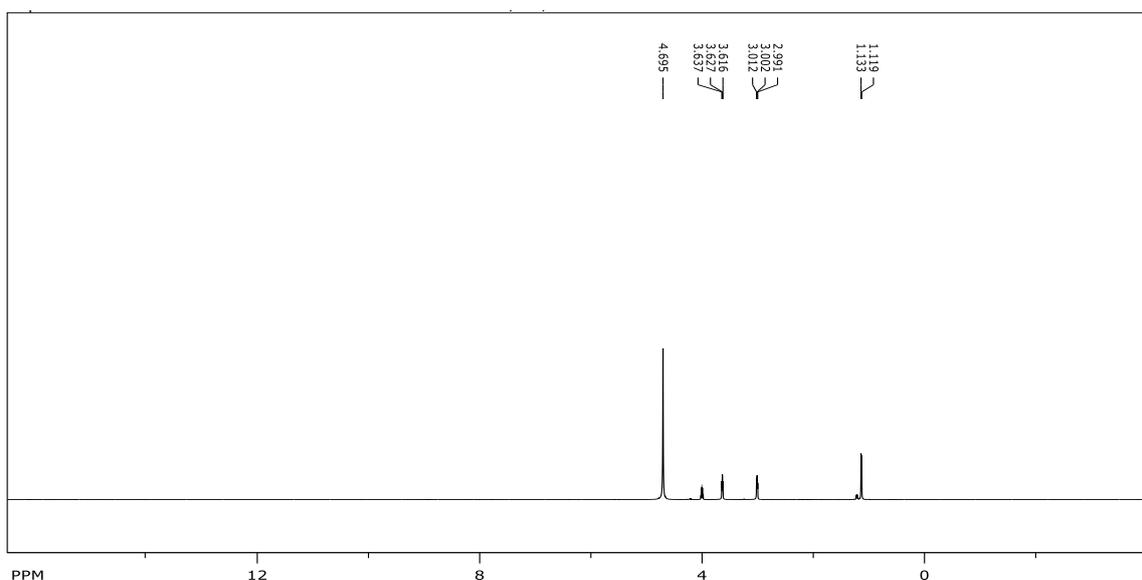


Fig. 5. ^1H NMR analysis of diethanolamine lactate

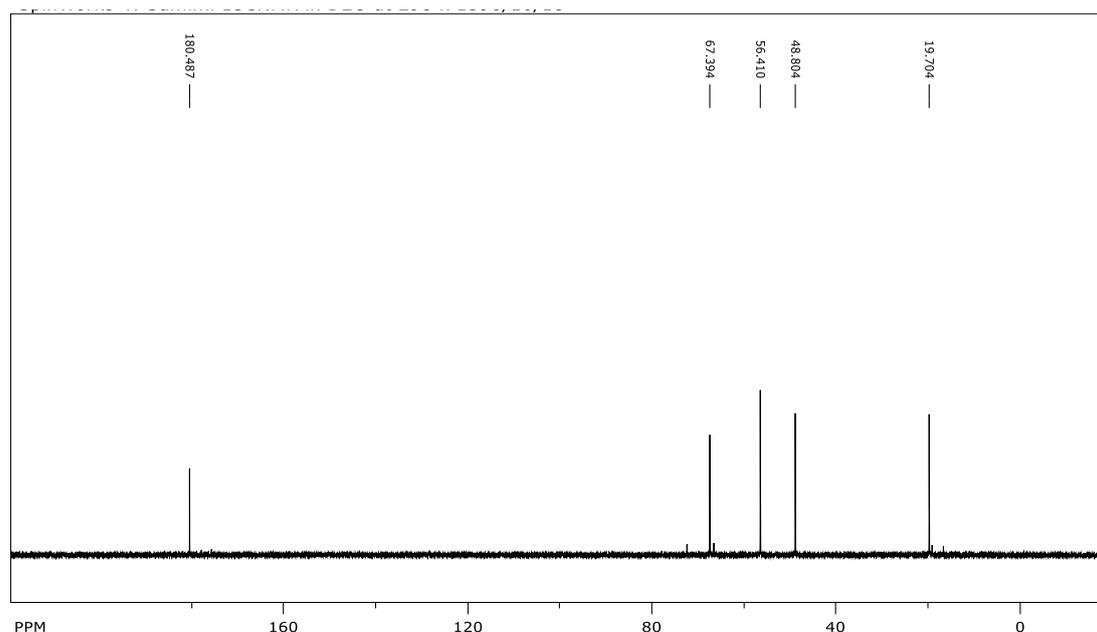


Fig. 6. ^{13}C NMR analysis of diethanolamine lactate

Physicochemical Properties

The [DEA] [Cl] has a high viscous and in yellow color and on the other side, the ionic liquid called [DEA] [Lac] is colorless and high viscous liquid.

Conclusions

With regard to the applications and specific properties of ionic liquids, in this work, a novel amine ionic liquid “diethanolamine Lactic” has been synthesized in two simple steps. The procedure makes use of inexpensive starting compounds, as well as a cheap halogenation agent (HCl). The changes in bands' wavelengths and the peaks of the participating elements and process materials have been confirmed before and after synthesis based on the results of FTIR analysis and demonstrate the successful synthesis of diethanolamine lactic. The NMR analysis also clearly confirms the synthesis of diethanolamine lactic acid. Amine bases property in the ionic liquid can be obtained in good yields with several different anions.

Abbreviations

$^{\circ}\text{C}$	Celsius degree
<i>Cl</i>	Chlorine
cm^{-1}	inverse centimeter
<i>DEA</i>	Diethanolamine
<i>FTIR</i>	Fourier transform infrared
<i>HCl</i>	Hydrogen chloride
<i>Hz</i>	Hertz
<i>L</i>	Liter
<i>M</i>	mole
<i>NMR</i>	Nuclear Magnetic Resonance
<i>ppm</i>	Part per million
<i>rpm</i>	speed of rotation per minutes

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