

Abstract Submitted  
for the MAR13 Meeting of  
The American Physical Society

**Characterization of critical micelle concentration of ionic liquid on molecular length scale by X-ray surface scattering and spectroscopy study**<sup>1</sup> WENJIE WANG, Ames Laboratory, Iowa State University, Ames, IA, WOONGMO SUNG, Department of Physics, Sogang University, Seoul 121-742, Korea, WILLIAM LINDEMANN, Ames Laboratory, Iowa State University, Ames, IA, 50011, IVAN KUZMENKO, Argonne National Laboratory, Lemont, IL 60439, DOSEOK KIM, Department of Physics, Sogang University, Seoul 121-742, Korea, DAVID VAKNIN, Ames Laboratory, Iowa State University, Ames, IA — Ionic liquids (ILs) with long alkyl chains tend to form micelles in aqueous solutions once the critical micelle concentration (CMC) is reached, a phenomenon commonly described by the Gibbs isotherm for ionic surfactants. We report synchrotron X-ray measurements at far below, near and above the CMC of each IL of 1-dodecyl-3-methylimidazolium halides, [C<sub>12</sub>mim]X, (X=Cl,Br,I). Our X-ray reflectivity measurements provide the depth density profiles of the interfacial films formed by the ILs. A liquid state of the alkyl chains can also be identified by grazing incidence X-ray diffraction measurements that reveal the in-plane packing of the IL molecules. The ILs form monolayers on the aqueous surfaces and the cations [C<sub>12</sub>mim]<sup>+</sup> bind with Cl<sup>-</sup> and I<sup>-</sup> ions with different affinity. We discuss our experimental results of surfactants surface enrichment in the context of Gibbs equations.

<sup>1</sup>Supported by DOE Basic Energy Sciences contract no. DE-AC02-07CH11358.

Wenjie Wang  
Ames Laboratory

Date submitted: 14 Nov 2012

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