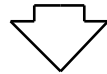


Surfactant = Surface Active agent (compound)

Surface or **Interface** : The border between two materials

- extremity thin layer = very small amount (nano world)
- controlled by surface tension (surface free energy)

Determine the looks of materials

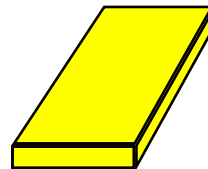
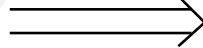


some properties

for example
Iron



Gold
plating



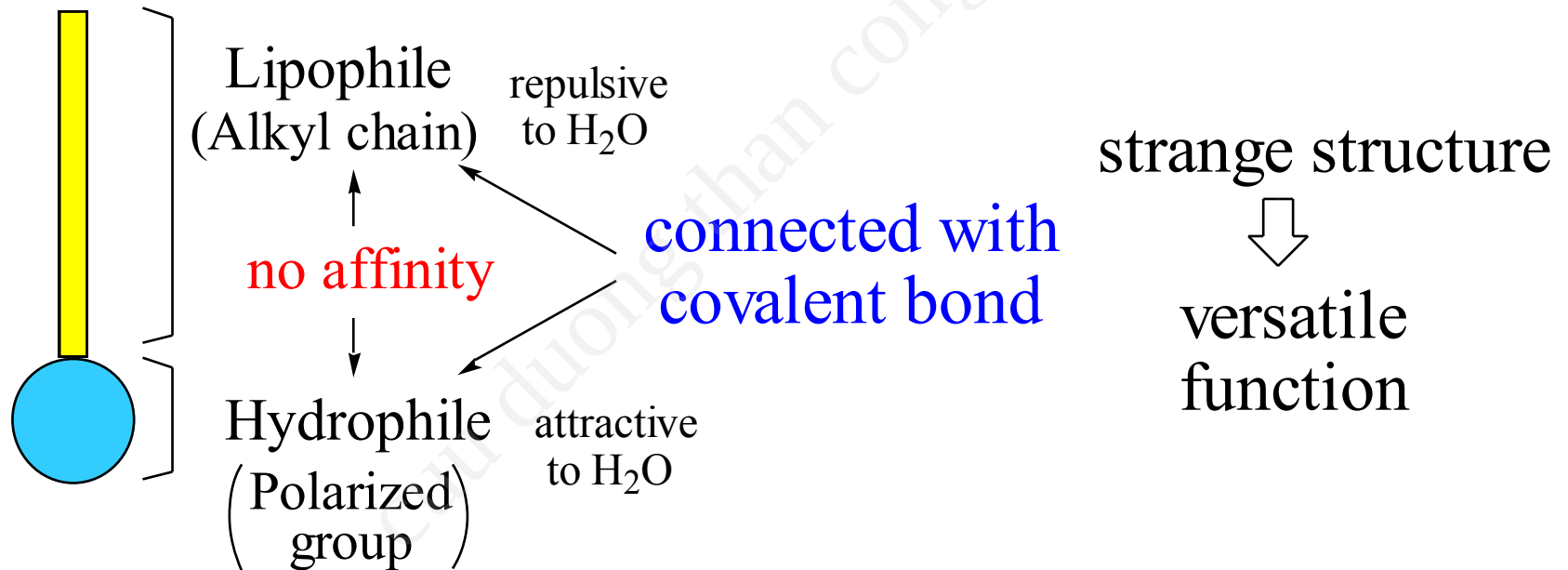
Looks Gold
Strong as Iron

Modification of just surface make the material more worthwhile.

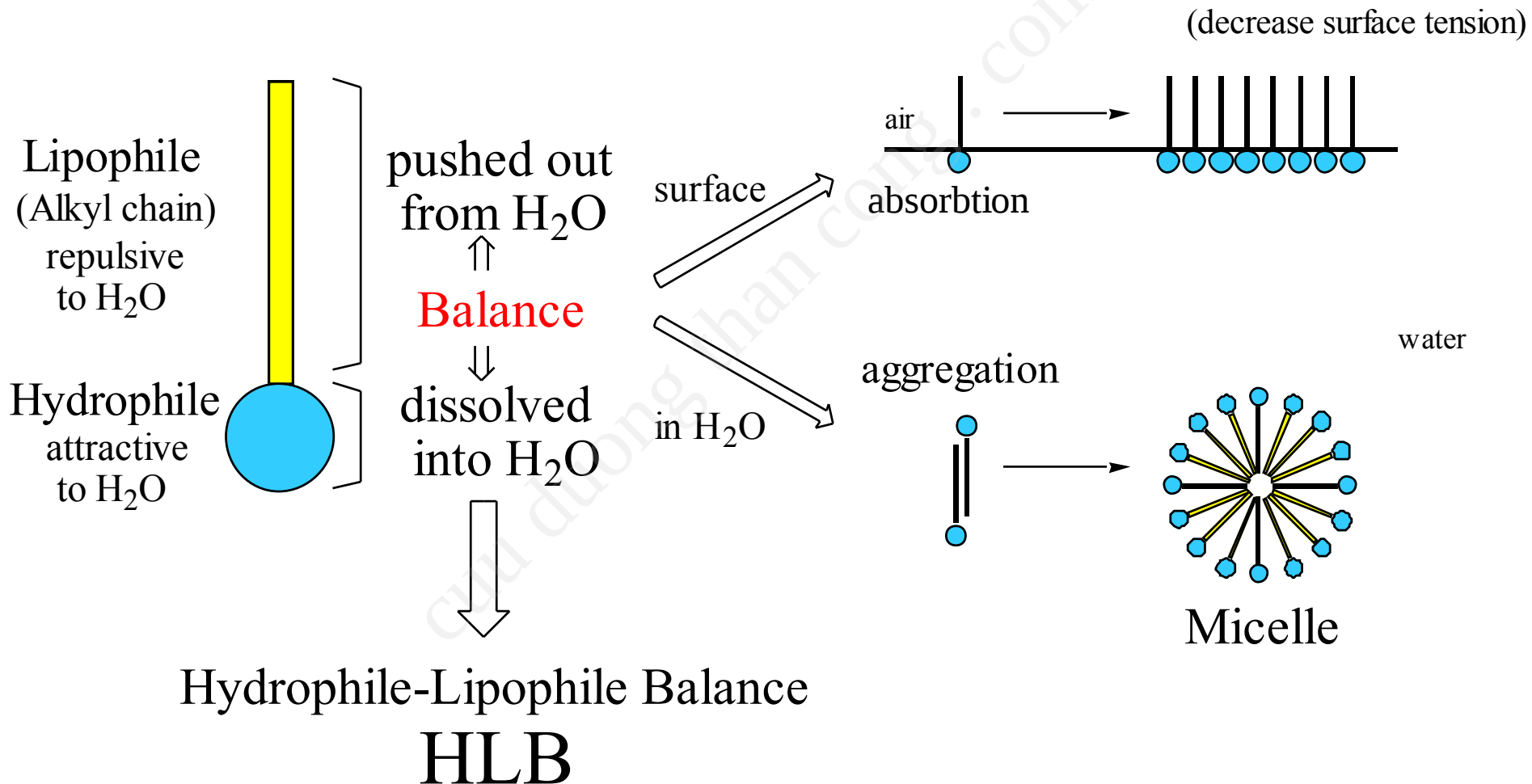


Surfactant

Molecular Structure of Surfactant

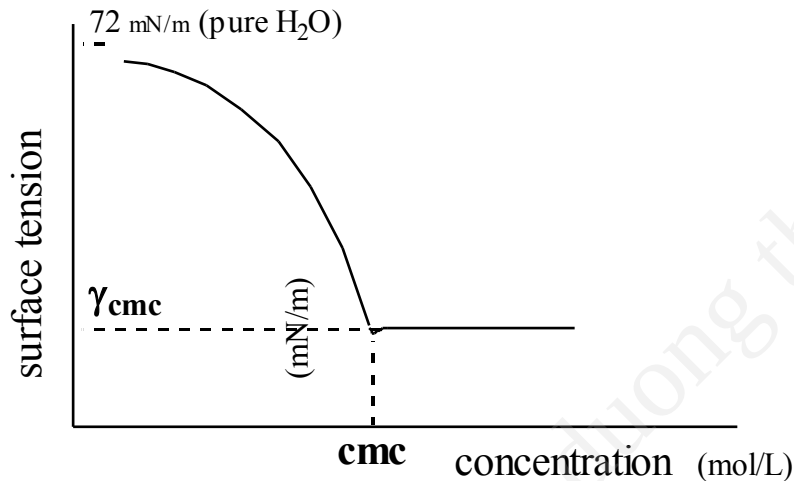


Molecular Assembly of Surfactant



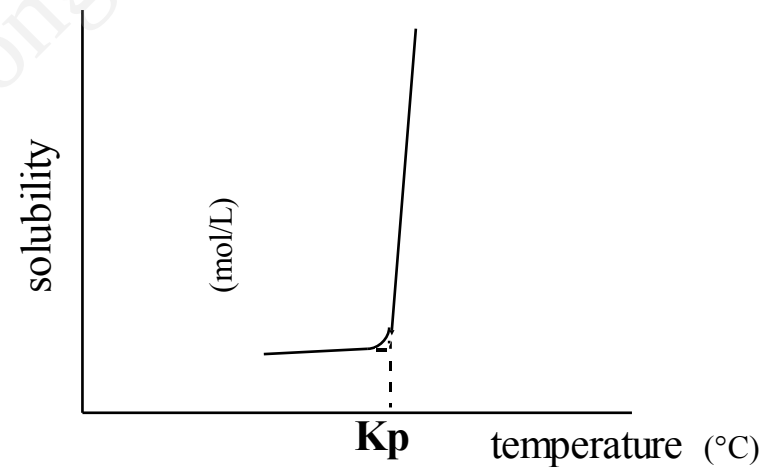
Surface Properties of Surfactant

Surface tension - concentration
of H₂O solution



- Critical Micelle Concentration (**cmc**, mol/L)
= minimum concentration of surfactant
for formation of micelle
- Surface Tension at cmc (γ_{cmc} , mN/m)
Over cmc, surface tension was kept constant value

Solubility - temperature
of H₂O solution



- Krafft point (**Kp**, °C)
Solubility at Kp goes up to cmc

Surface Properties of Surfactant

Increase Lipophilicity = **decrease** Hydrophilicity
(lengthene alkyl chain)

- **cmc**: smaller
for down sizing
= good for cost & environment
- γ_{cmc} : lower
high ability of
lowering surface tension
- **Kp**: **higher** temp.
wide range of temp. for use
(below Kp, micelle was not formed)

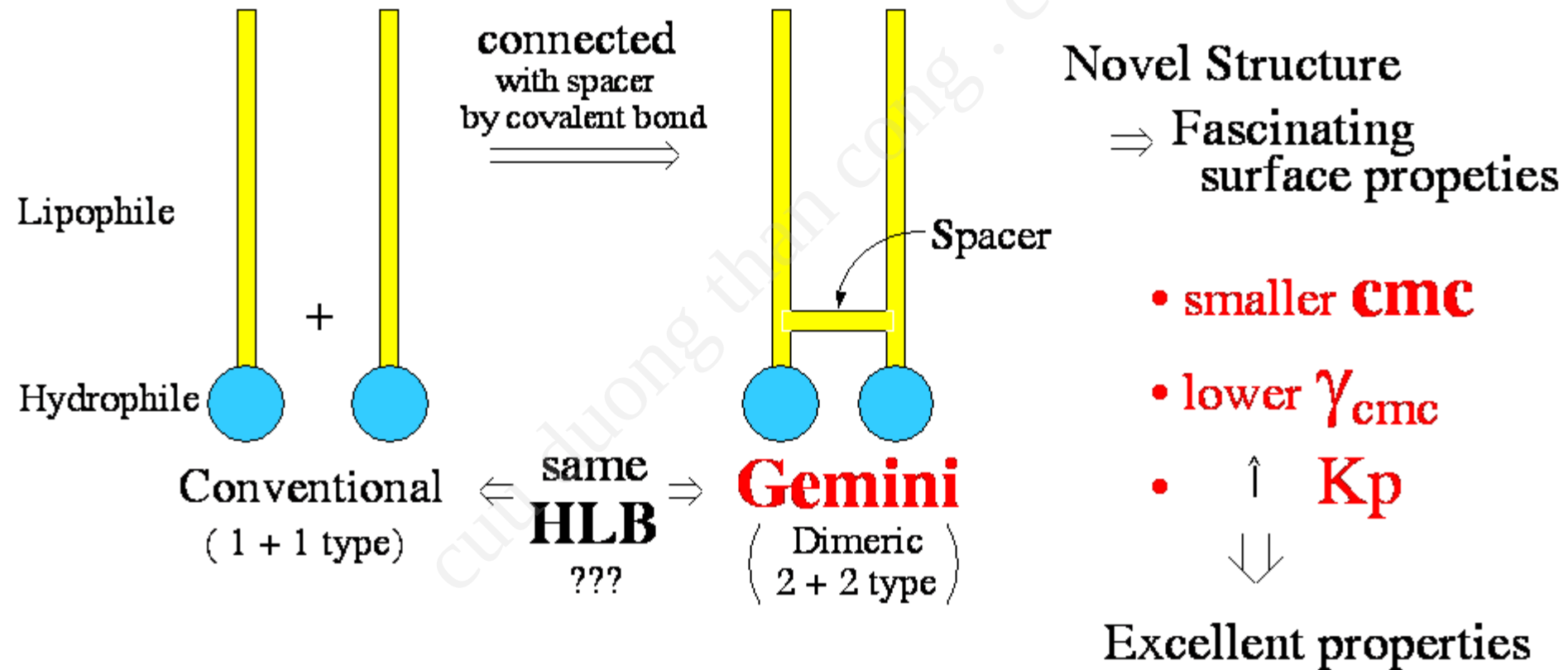
⊙ **smaller**

○ **lower**

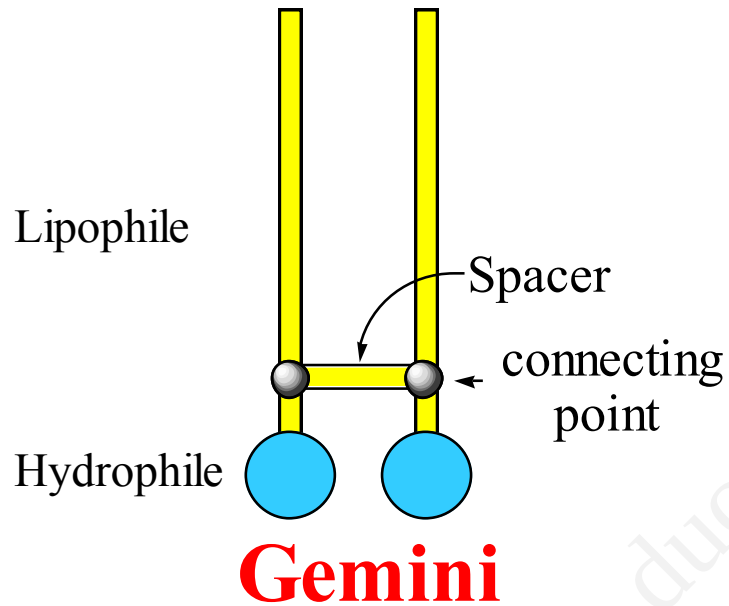
× **higher**

Same HLB will suggest same surface properties such as cmc

Next Generation of Surfactant



Structural Factor of Gemini



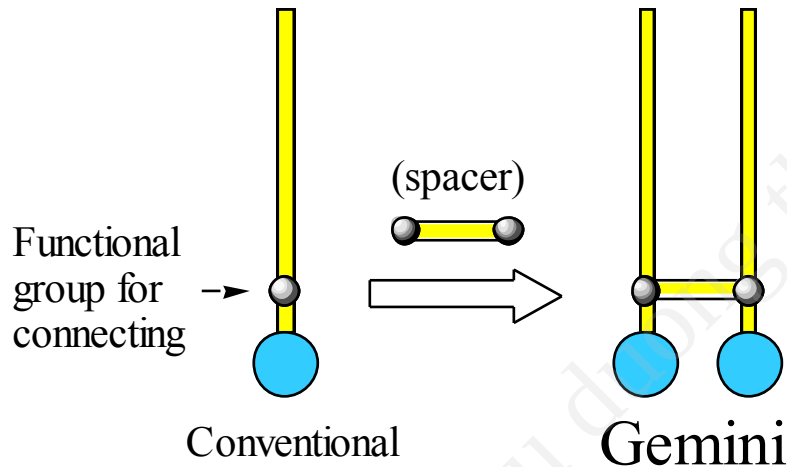
- Alkyl chain length (Lipophilicity)
 - Kind of hydrophile (Hydrophilicity)
-
- Symmetry
(same or different length of 2 lipophiles)
 - Stereochemistry at connecting point
(syn- /anti- isomer, optical isomer)
 - Spacer length
 - Kind of spacer



Chemical Structure vs. Surface Properties
Relationship

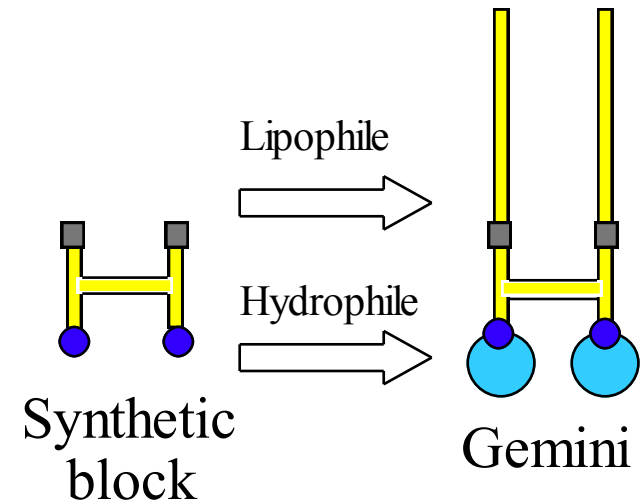
Synthetic Strategy of Gemini

Strategy 1; Connection of Conventional



- Malonic Gemini

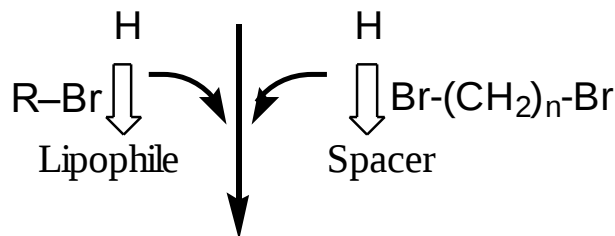
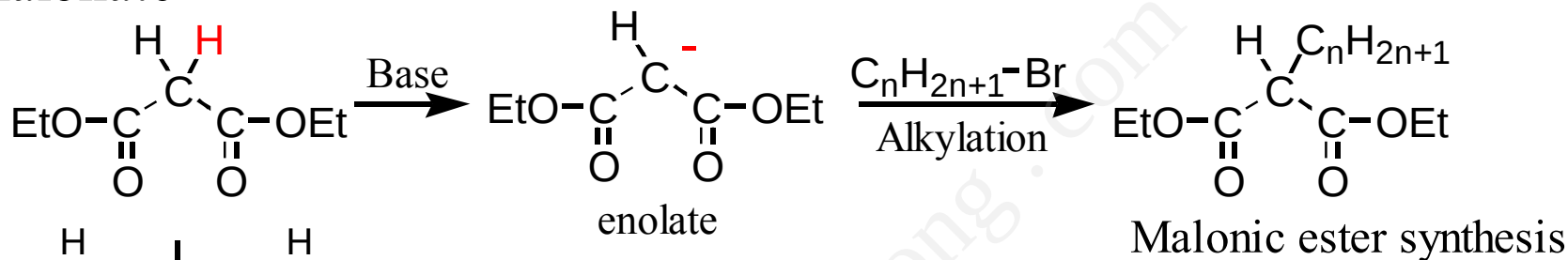
Strategy 2; Synthetic Block



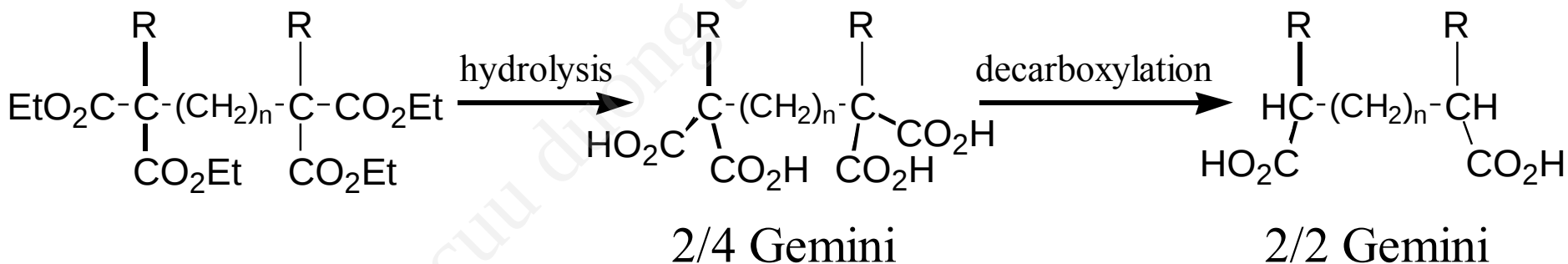
- Tartaric Gemini
- Gemsurf[®]

Synthetic Strategy for Malonic Gemini

Malonate



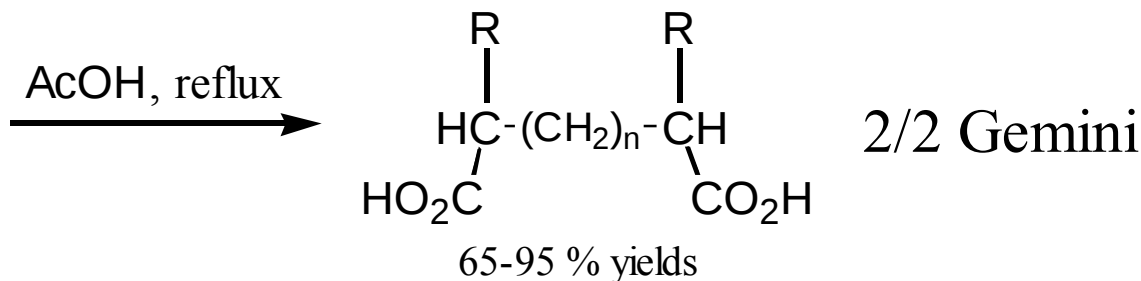
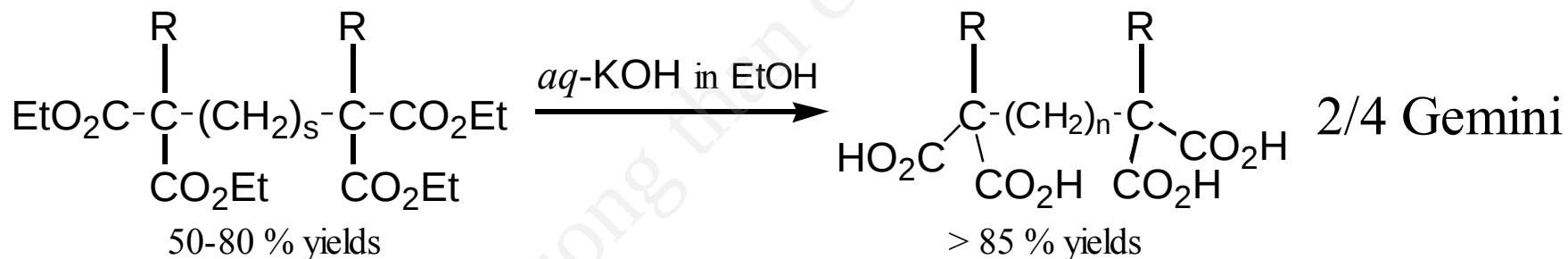
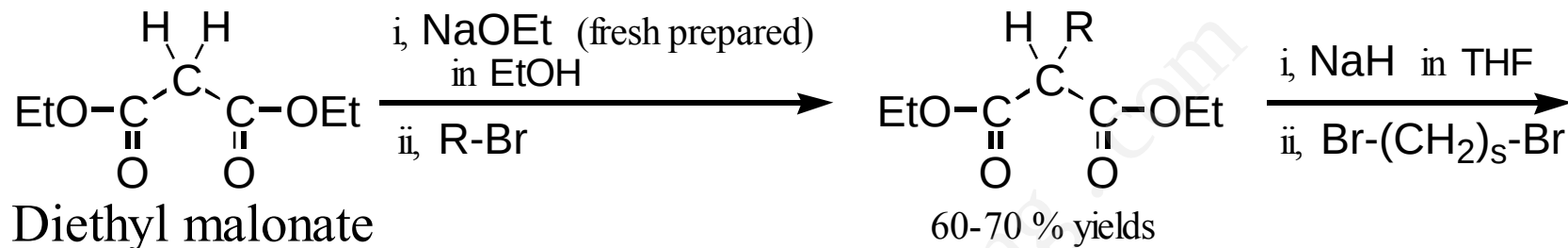
Malonic Gemini



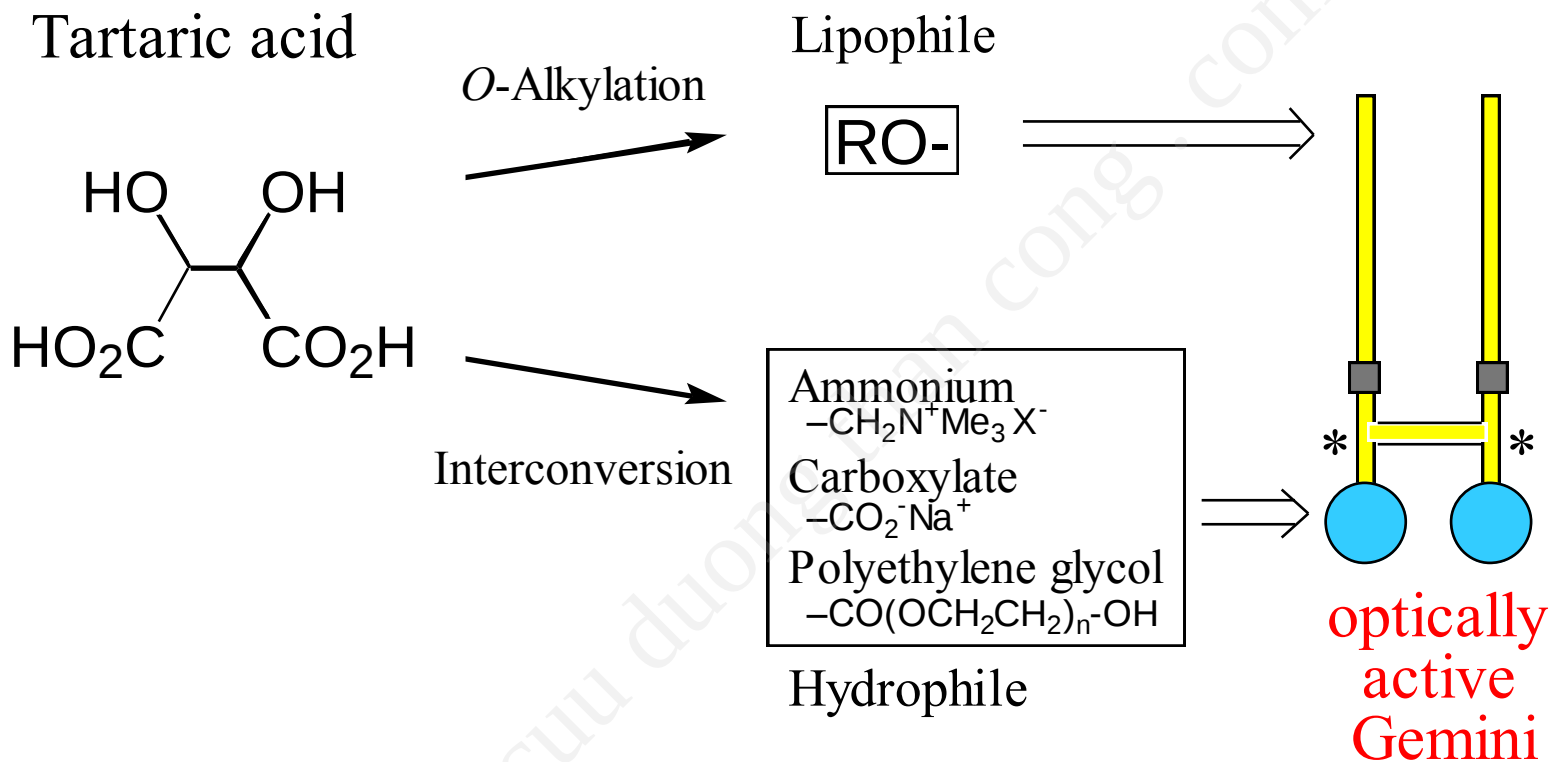
feature

- No hetero atom at connecting point
- Several length of lipophile and space are available in large scale

Preparation of Malonic Gemini



Synthetic Strategy for Tartaric Gemini

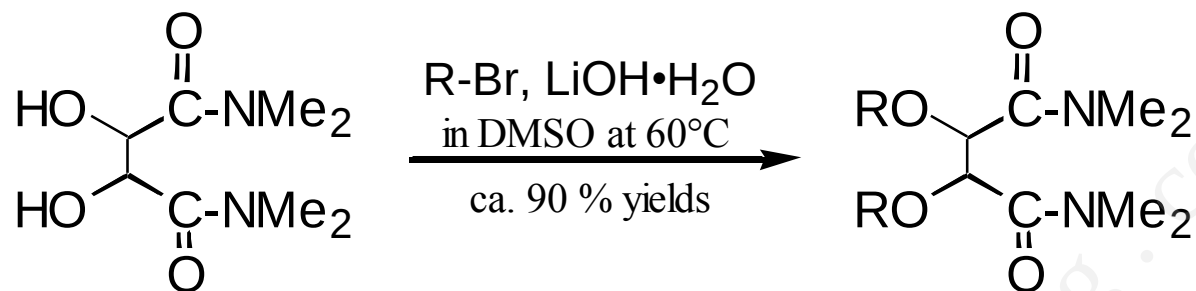


feature

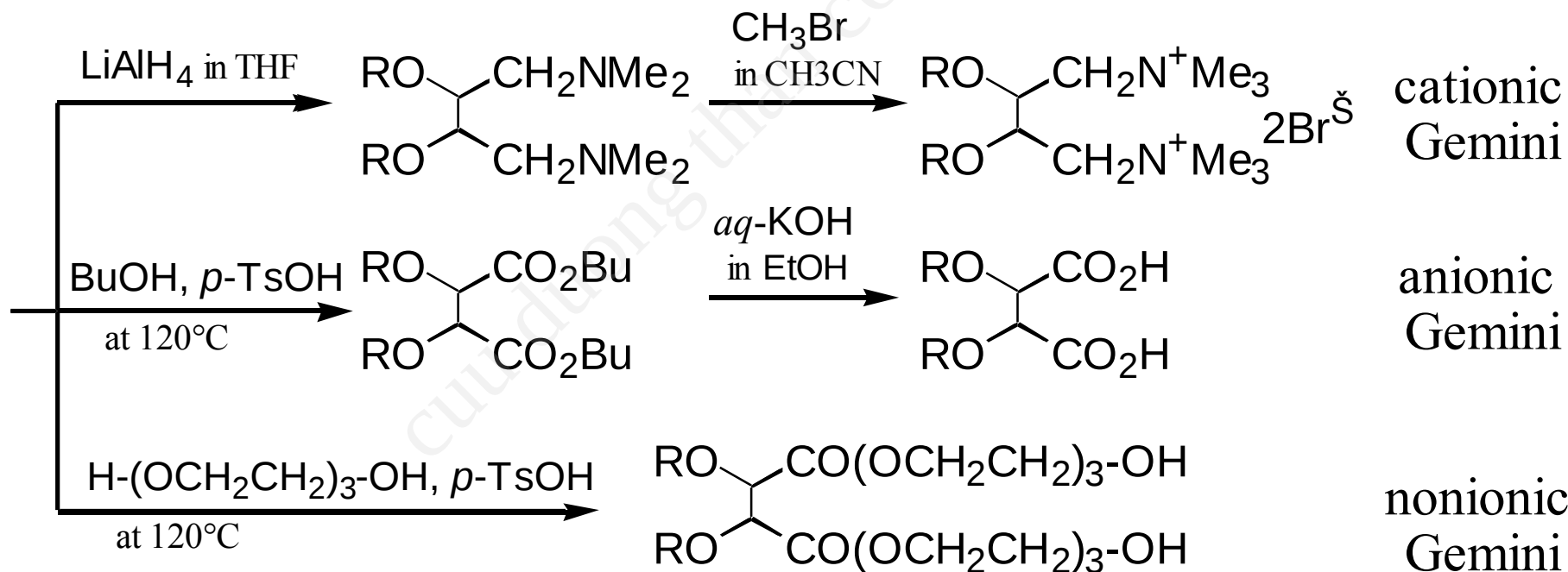
- L-, D-, and meso-Tartaric acid is commercially available.
- Cationic, anionic, and nonionic Gemini were prepared.



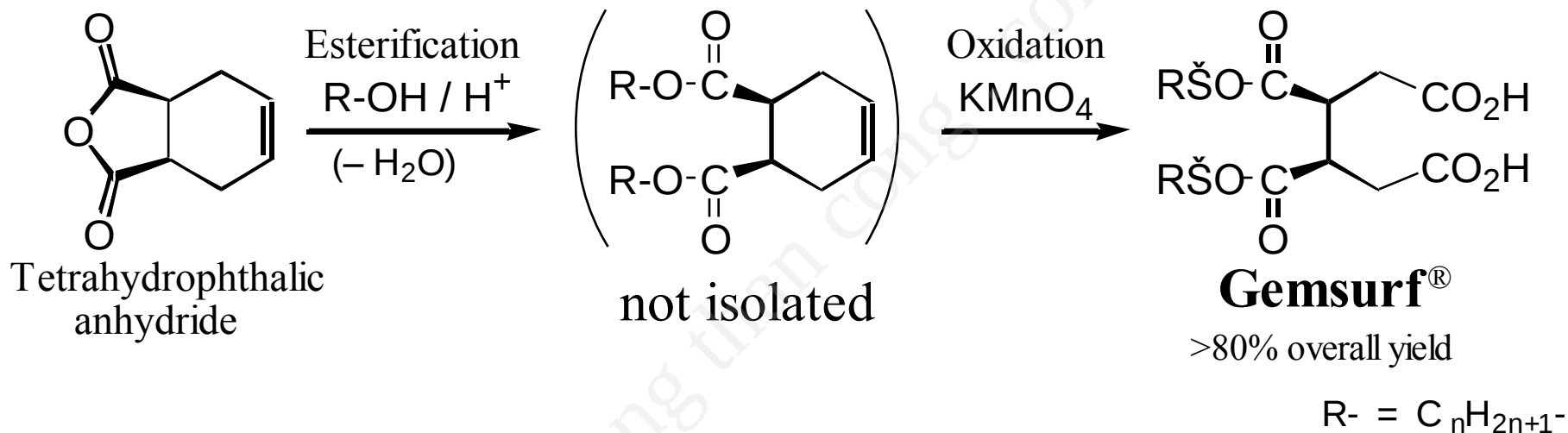
Preparation of Tartaric Gemini



Tetramethyltartaramide

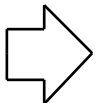


Synthetic Strategy for Gemsurf®



feature

- 2 steps and one-pot synthesis
- Unexpensive starting materials and reagents

 Large scale preparation
 $\longrightarrow$ Commercially available Gemini

Relationship between structure / surface properties

Significant factor

- **Diastereo-isomerism** : Big difference between meso- vs. dl- isomer
- **Structural difference near connecting point**

Less effective factor

- Optical-isomerism : Few difference between L- vs. D- isomer
- Equal length of 2 lipophile (symmetry)
 - : Gensurf with 12+12, 14+10, and 16+8 alkyl chains are almost same properties
- Space length : small differences



Strong influence
of intramolecular lipophile interaction (hydrophobic)