



ELECTRO
INTRUSION



Wetting and drying of nanoporous systems: From theoretical modeling to design principles of novel energy materials

Simone.meloni@unife.it

 **ACS**
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MEETINGS & EVENTS



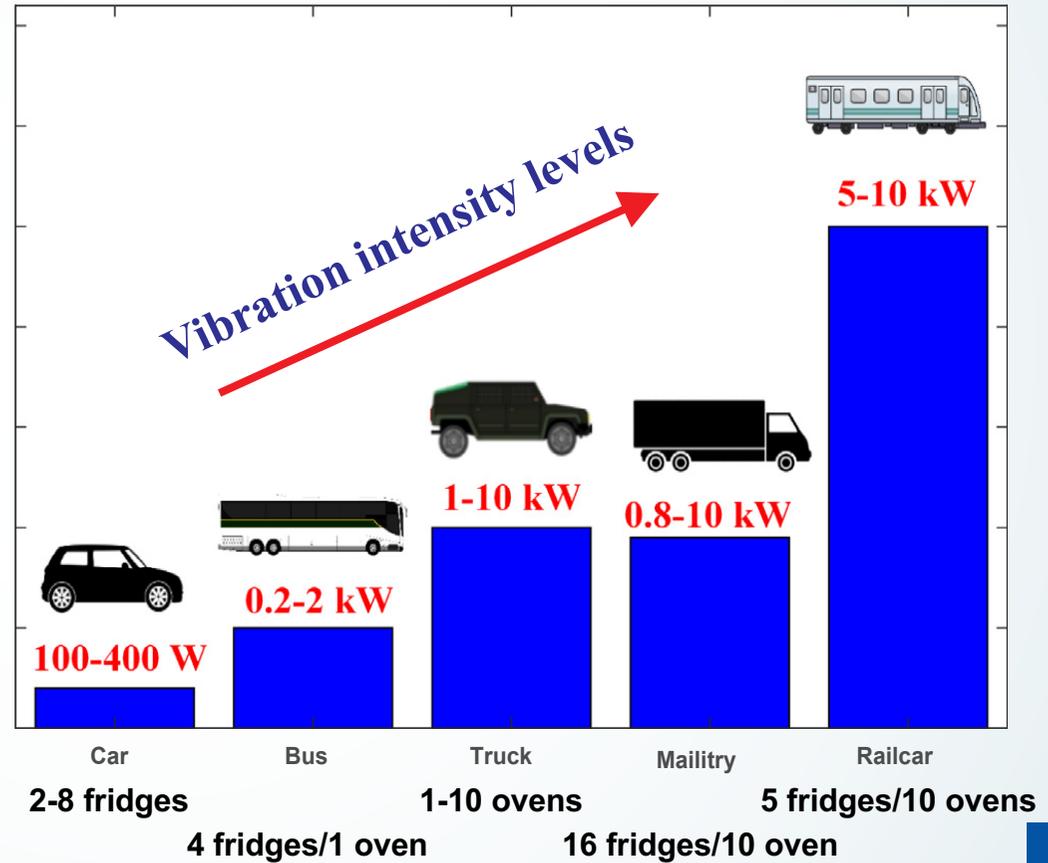
ACS FALL 2022

SUSTAINABILITY IN A CHANGING WORLD

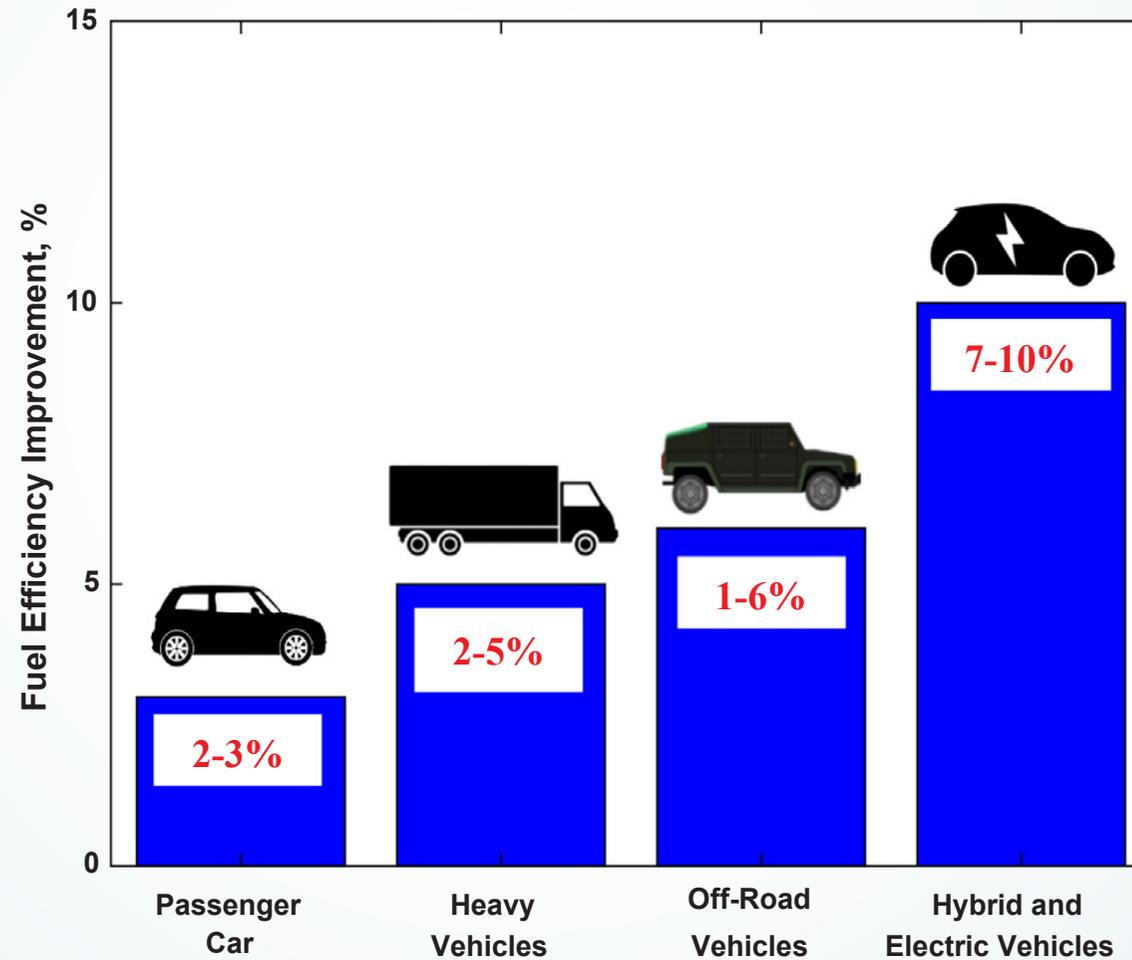


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Energy dissipated in vibrations

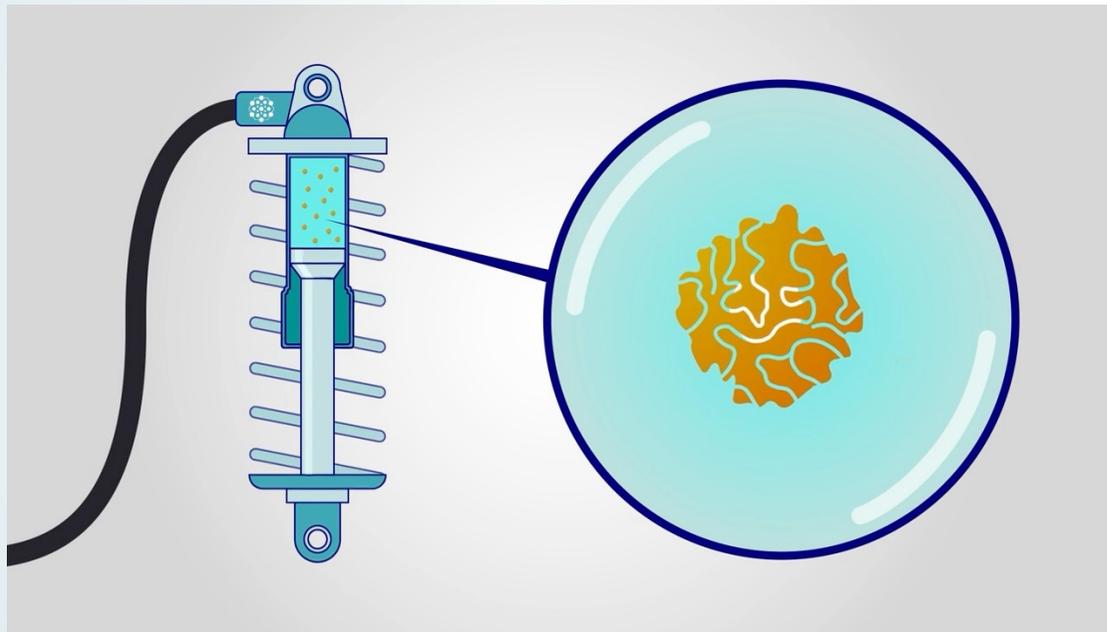


efficiency potentiality using regenerative energy shock absorbers

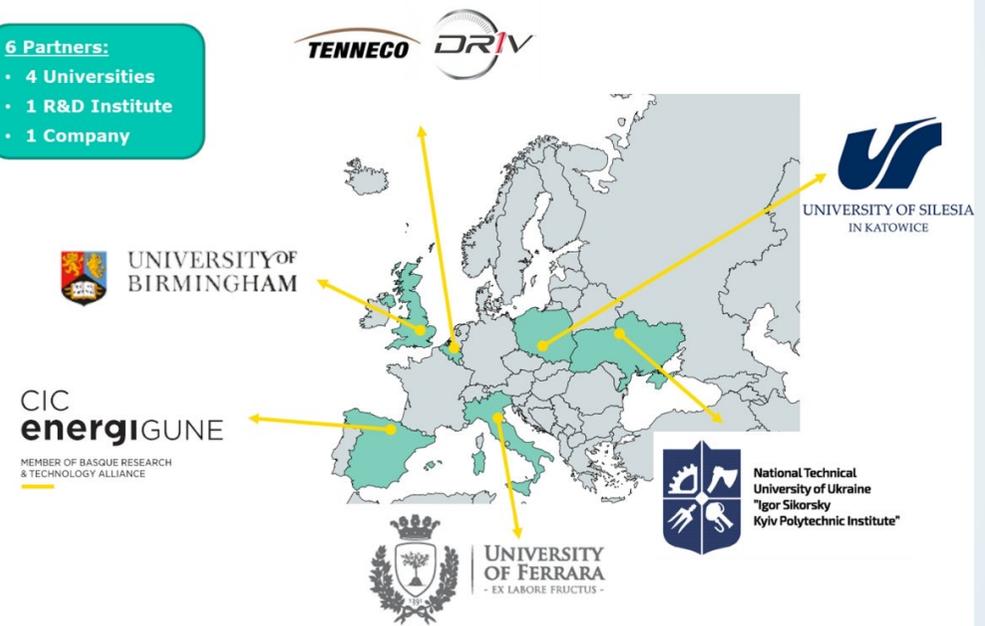


Applied Energy 229 (2018) 672–699

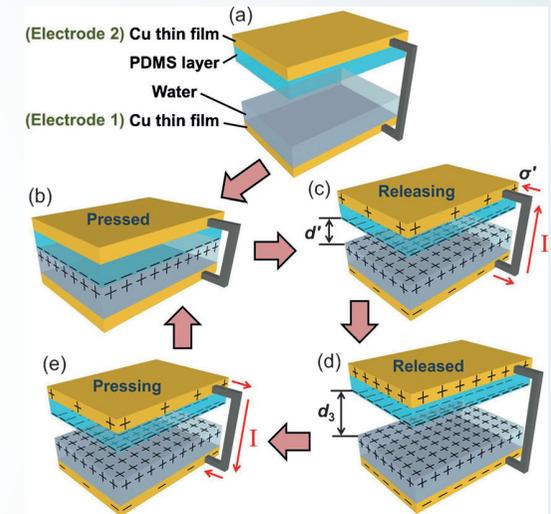
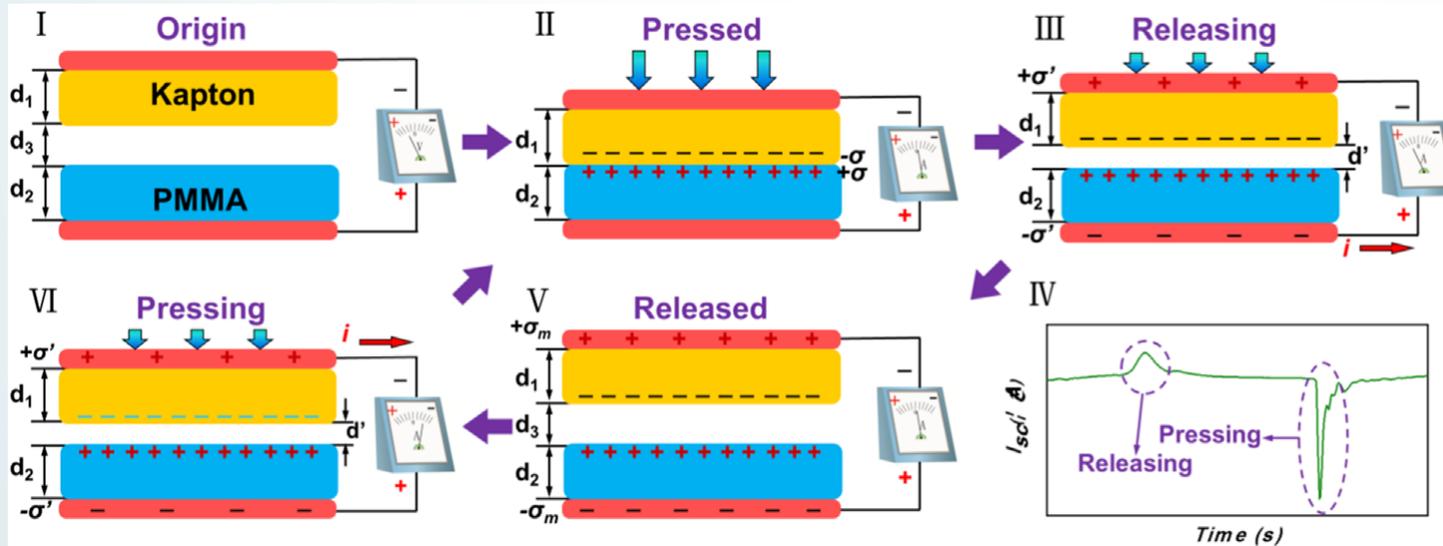
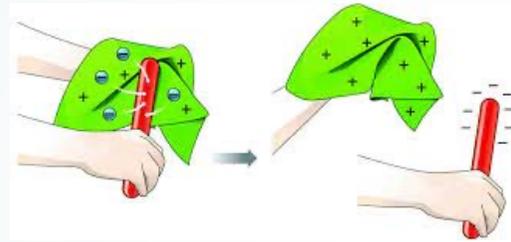
Our final goal

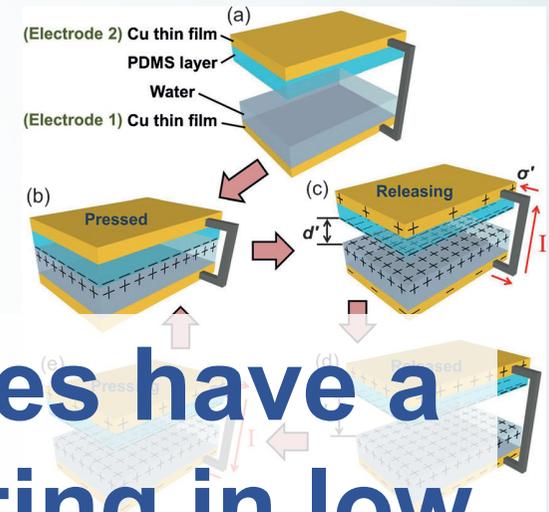
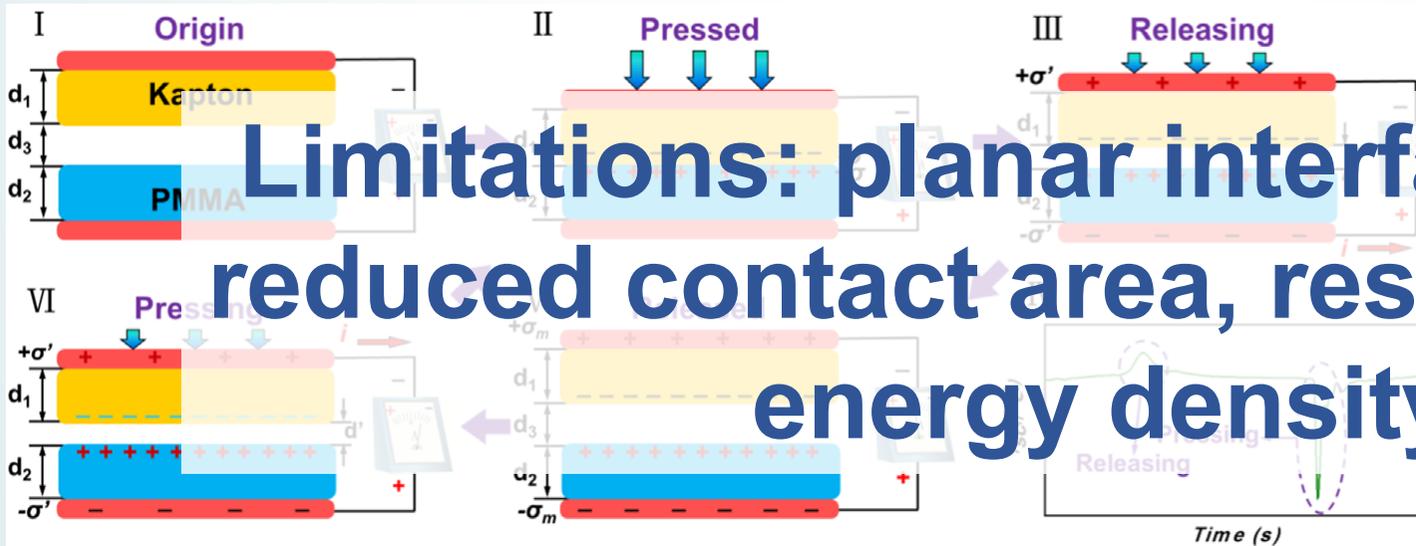
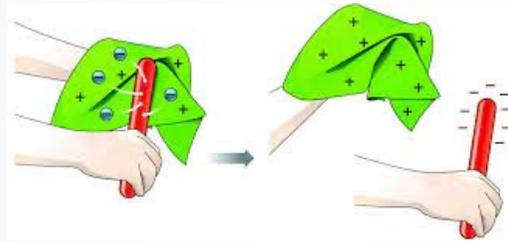


- 6 Partners:**
- 4 Universities
 - 1 R&D Institute
 - 1 Company



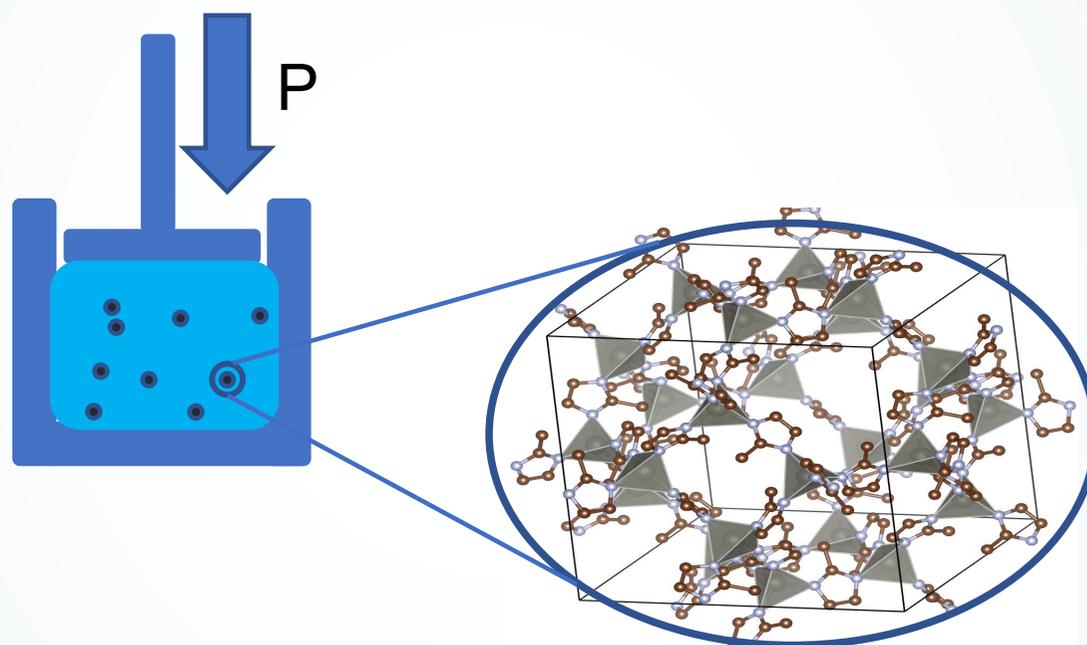
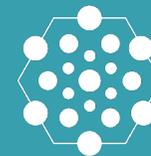
Triboelectric nanogenerators - TENGs



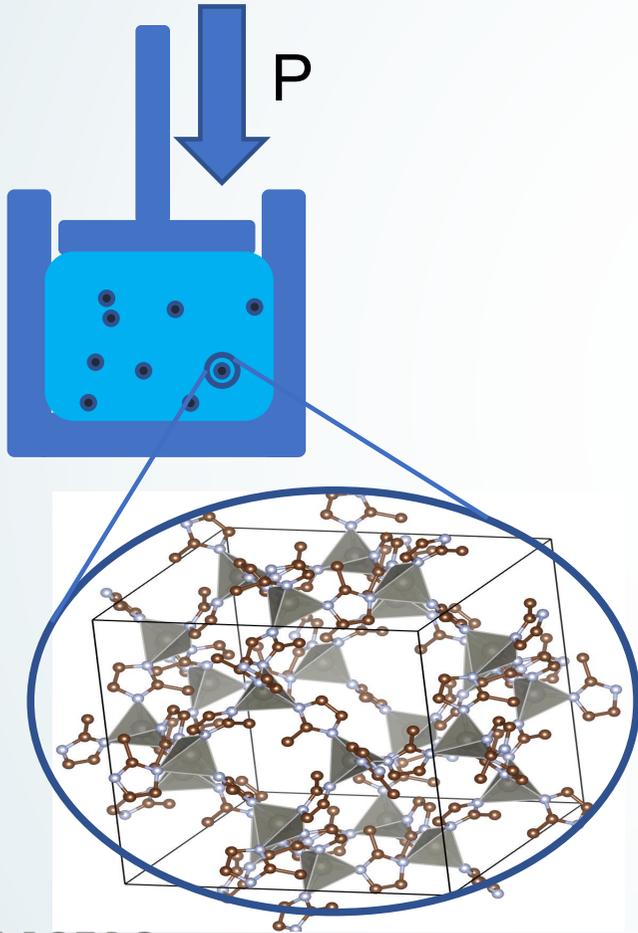
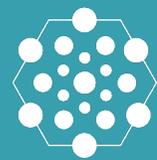


Limitations: planar interfaces have a reduced contact area, resulting in low energy density

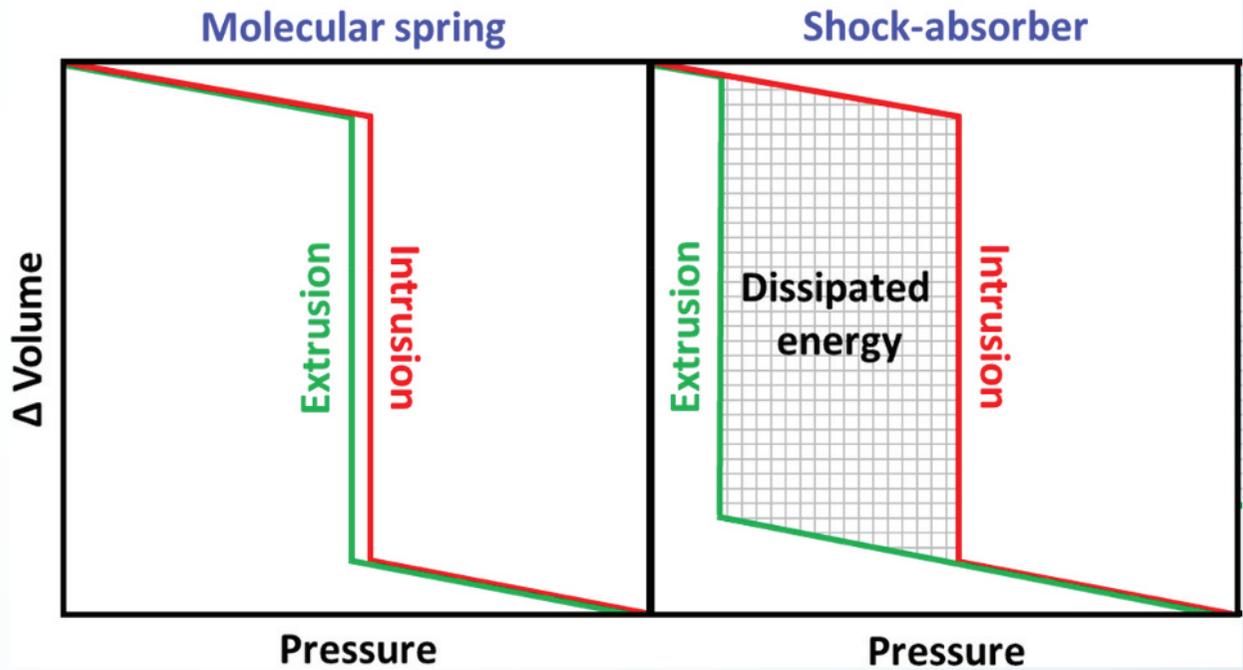
Hydrophobic Nanoporous-based triboelectric nanogenerators: Electro-Intrusion



Hydrophobic Nanoporous-based triboelectric nanogenerators: Electro-Intrusion

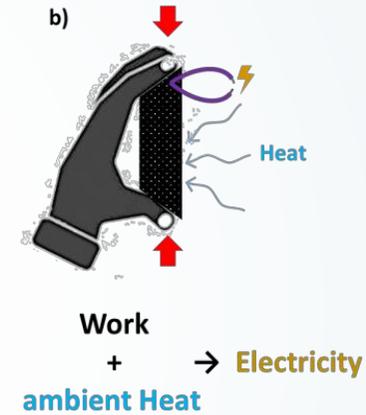
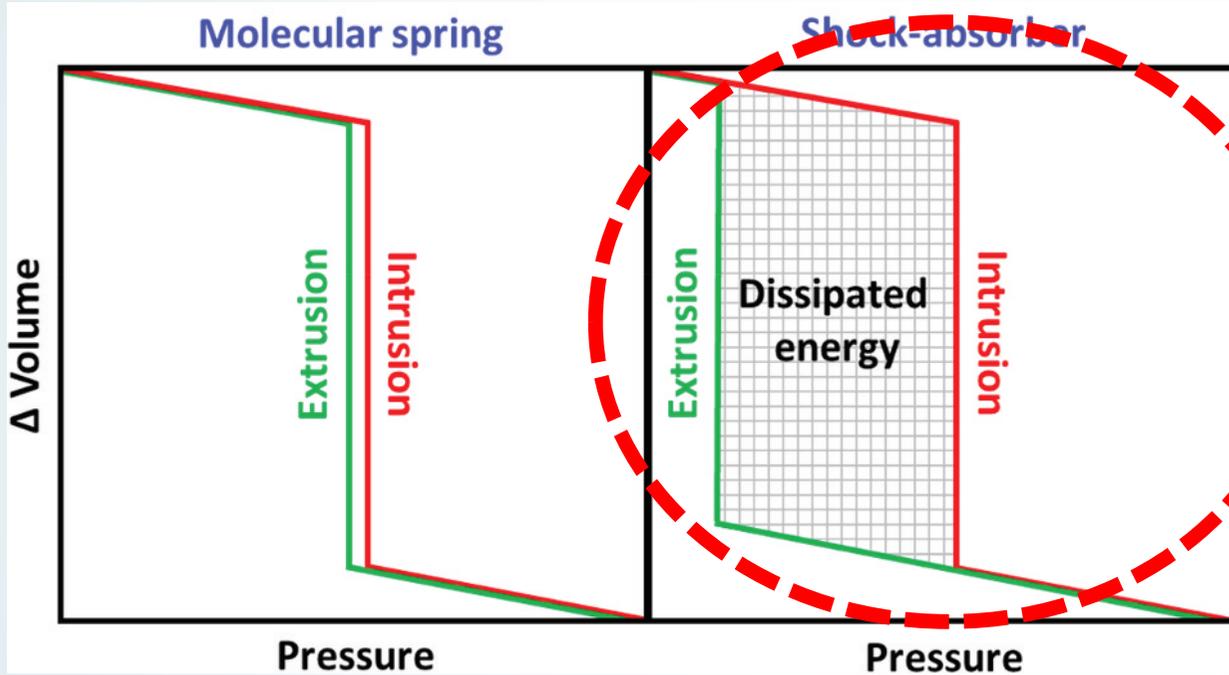


— Compression
— Decompression



ACS Applied Materials & Interfaces 11, 40842, 2019
Advances in Physics: X, 7, 2052353, 2022

Electro-Intrusion

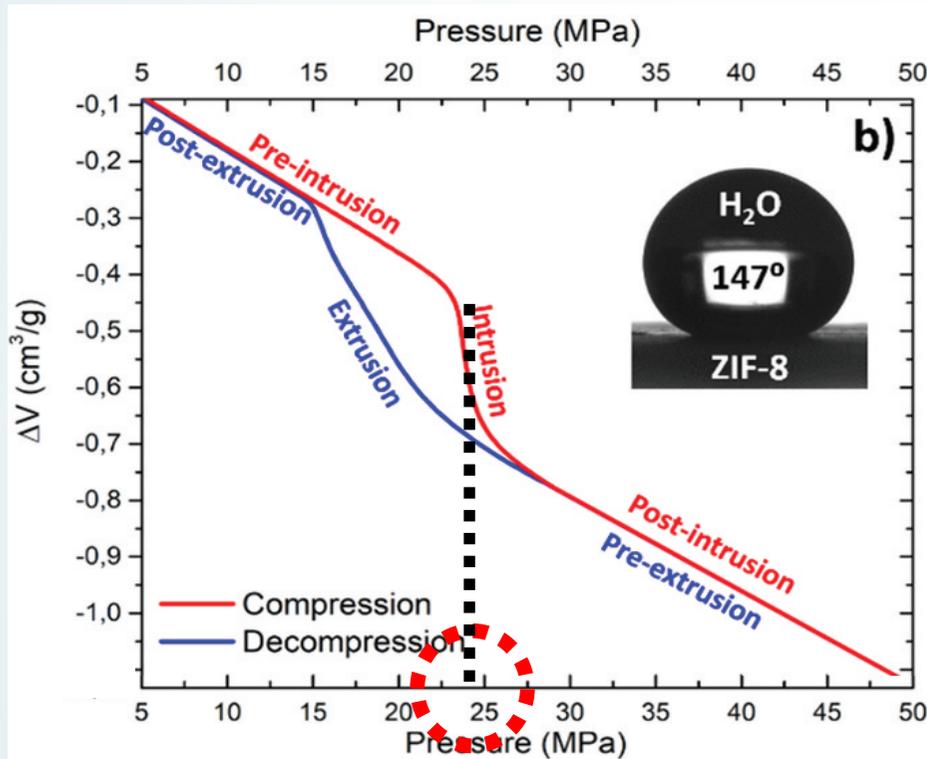


Heat pump 2.0

$$\Delta E_{hyst} + \Delta Q + E_{elec} = 0$$

Cyclic intrusion/extrusion large dissipated energy to convert



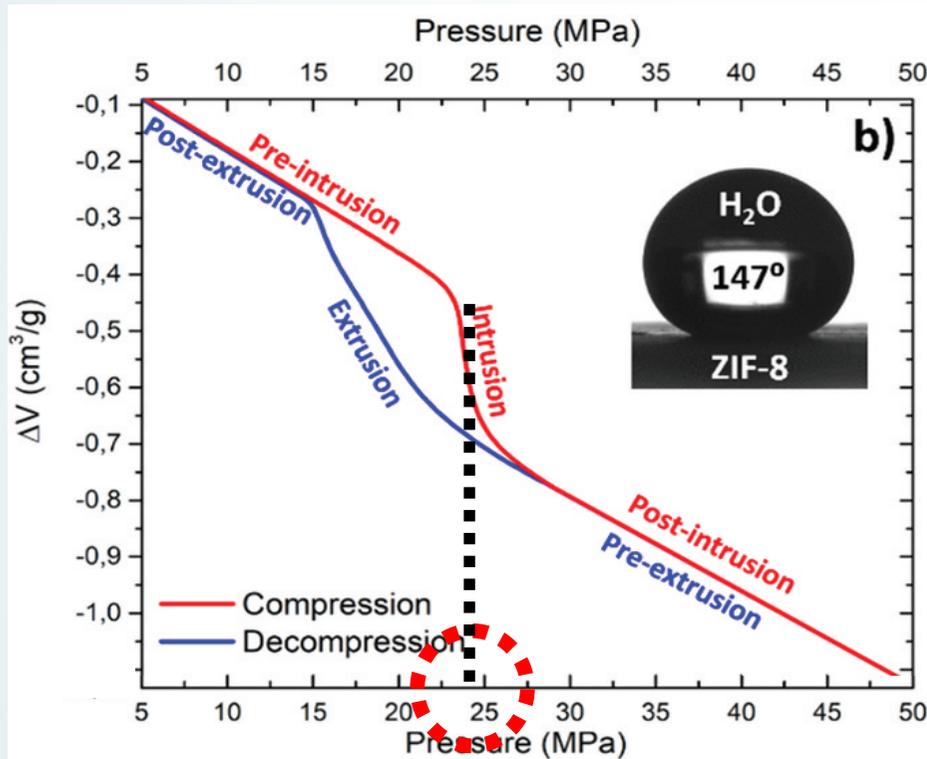


- Basic laws/design principles to control intrusion/extrusion pressure
- Laws governing hysteresis
- Laws governing thermal energy fluxes
- Contact electrification
- Chemical and mechanical stability.

Young-Laplace

$$P_{int} = -\frac{2\gamma \cos \theta}{r} \rightarrow 300MPa$$



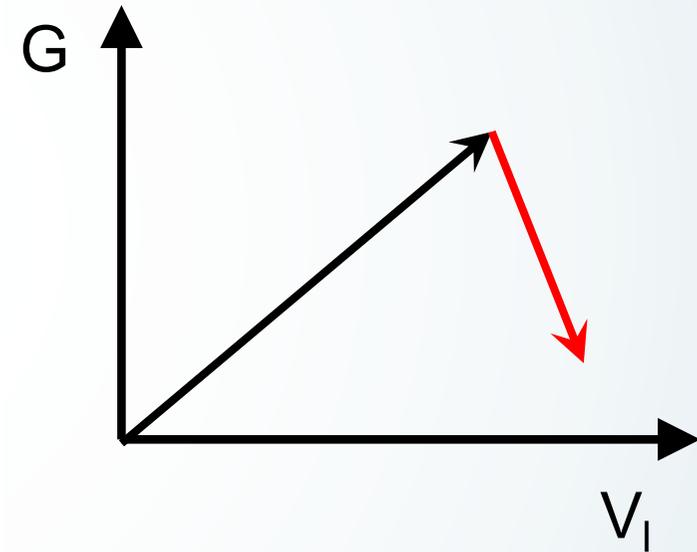
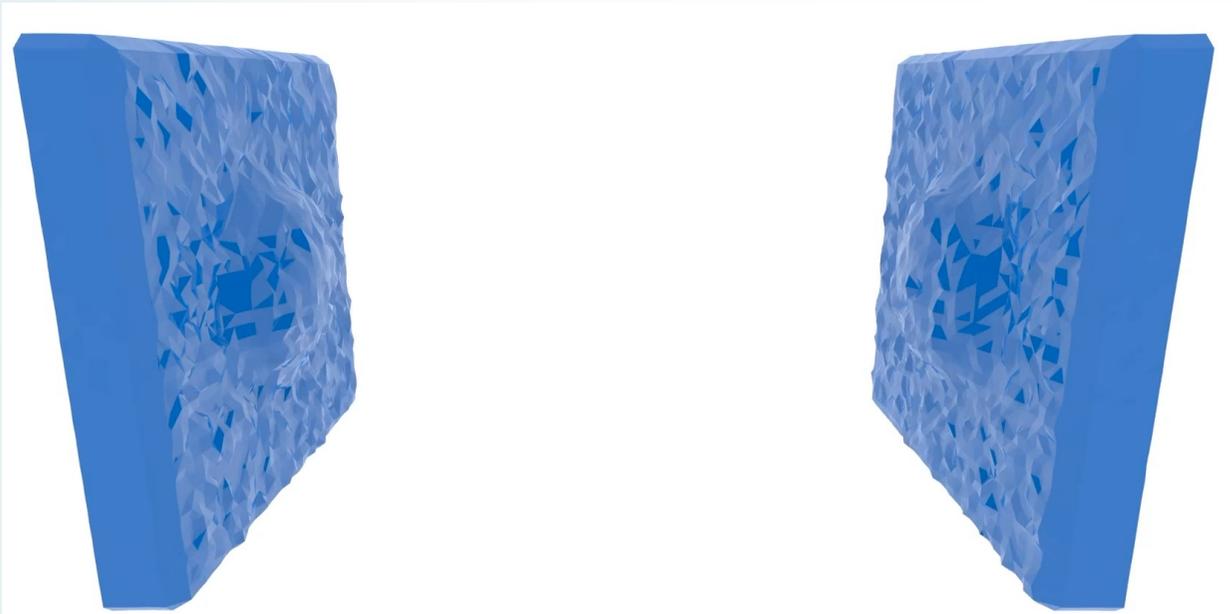


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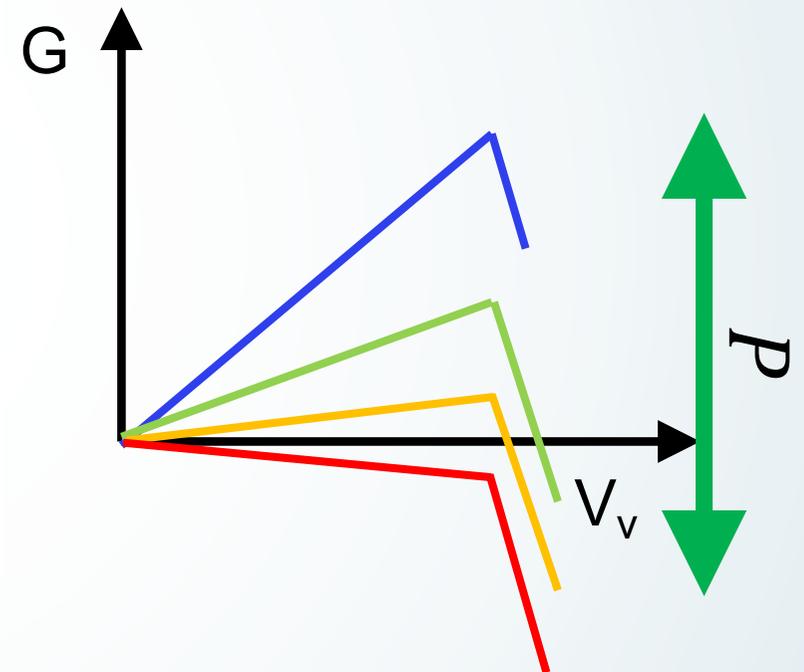
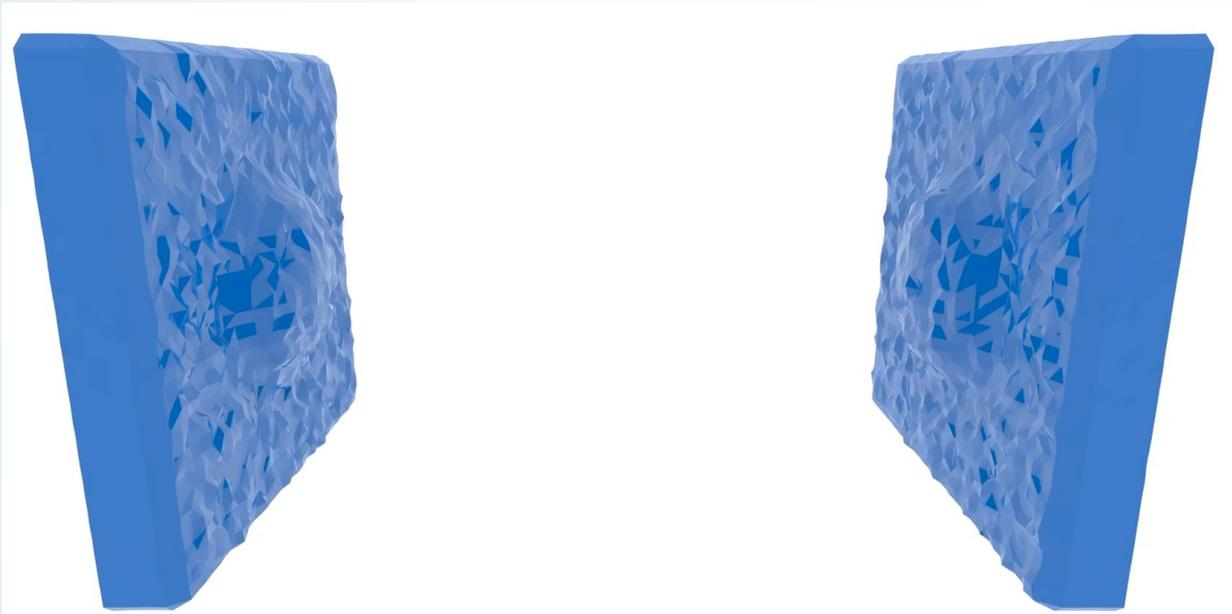
Young-Laplace

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Intrusion/extrusion in hydrophobic porous materials: a thought experiment



Intrusion/extrusion in hydrophobic porous materials: a thought experiment

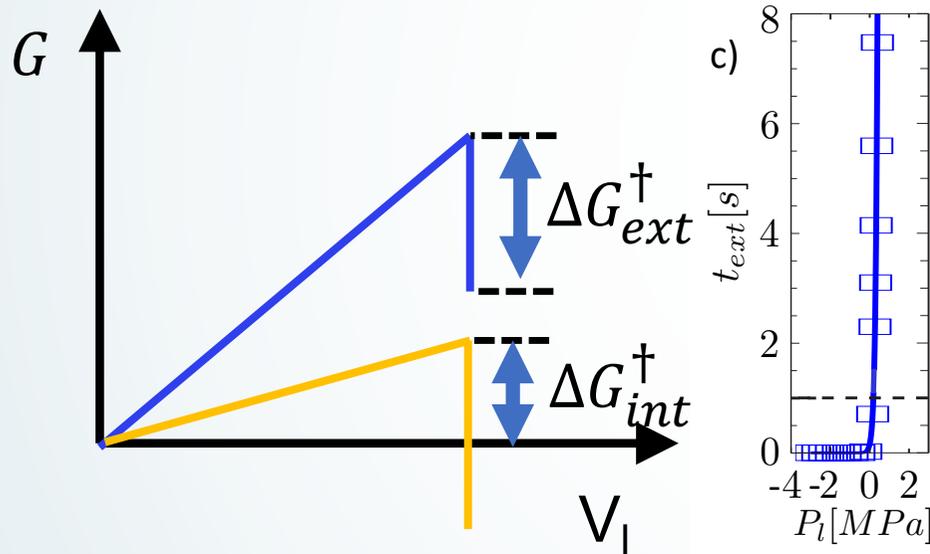


Intrusion and extrusion pressure and hysteresis



TST
Kramers theory $\tau = \tau_0 \exp[\Delta\Omega^\ddagger / k_B T]$

...



- Hysteresis originates from the over/underpressure you must apply for the barrier to become $\sim 1 k_B T$
- One can control P_{int}/P_{ext} and hysteresis by tuning the intrusion extrusion barrier

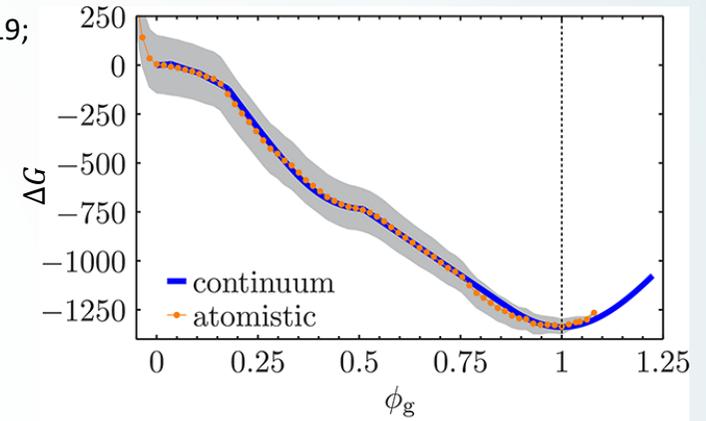
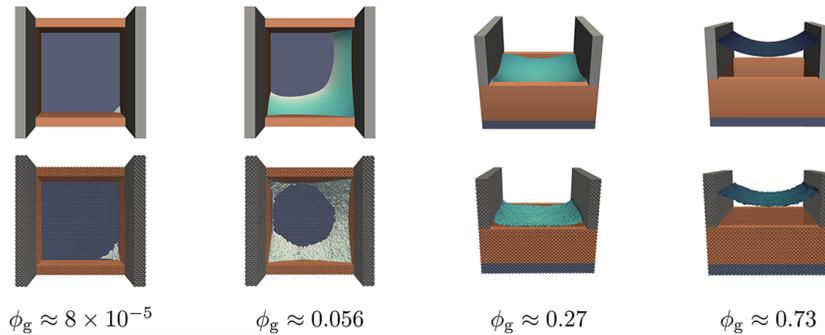
Confined Classical nucleation Theory
cCNT

Continuum intrusion/extrusion theory

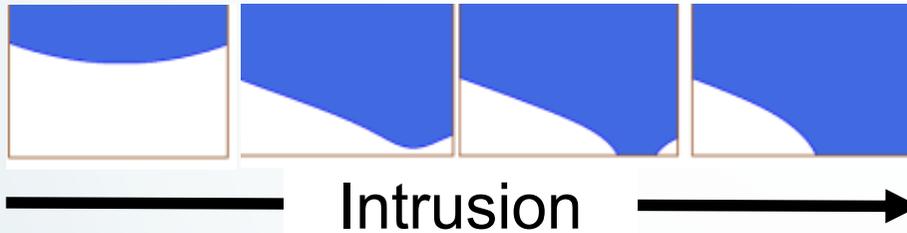


PRL **109**, 226102, 2012; *Langmuir* **29**, 14873, 2013; ACS Nano **12**, 359, 2018; *Nanoscale* **11**, 21458, 2019;

Atomistic
Continuum



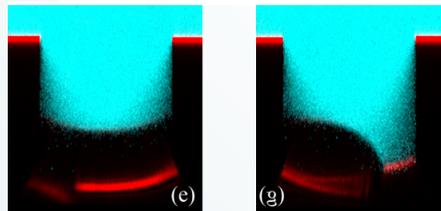
J. Chem. Phys. 2015, **142**, 104701;



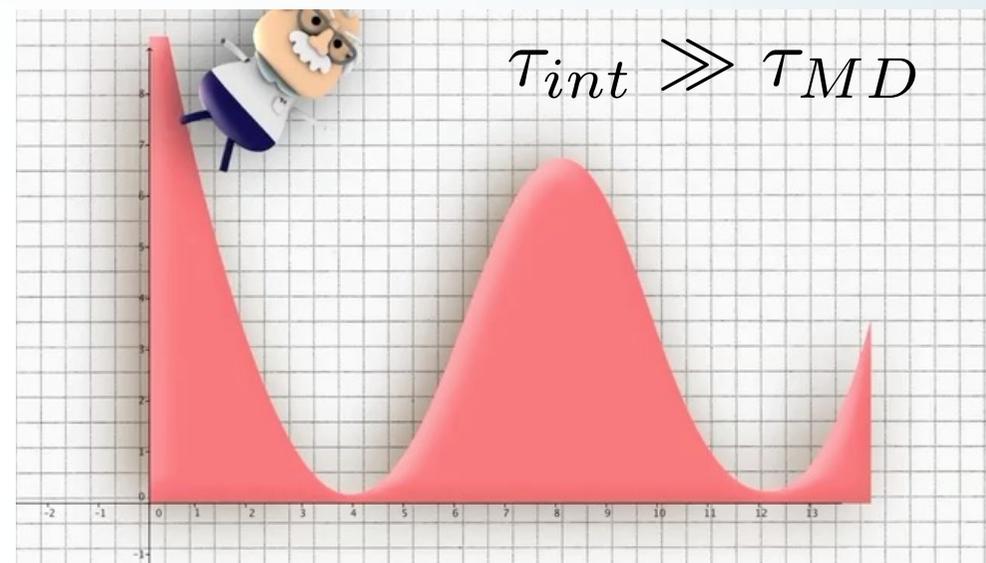
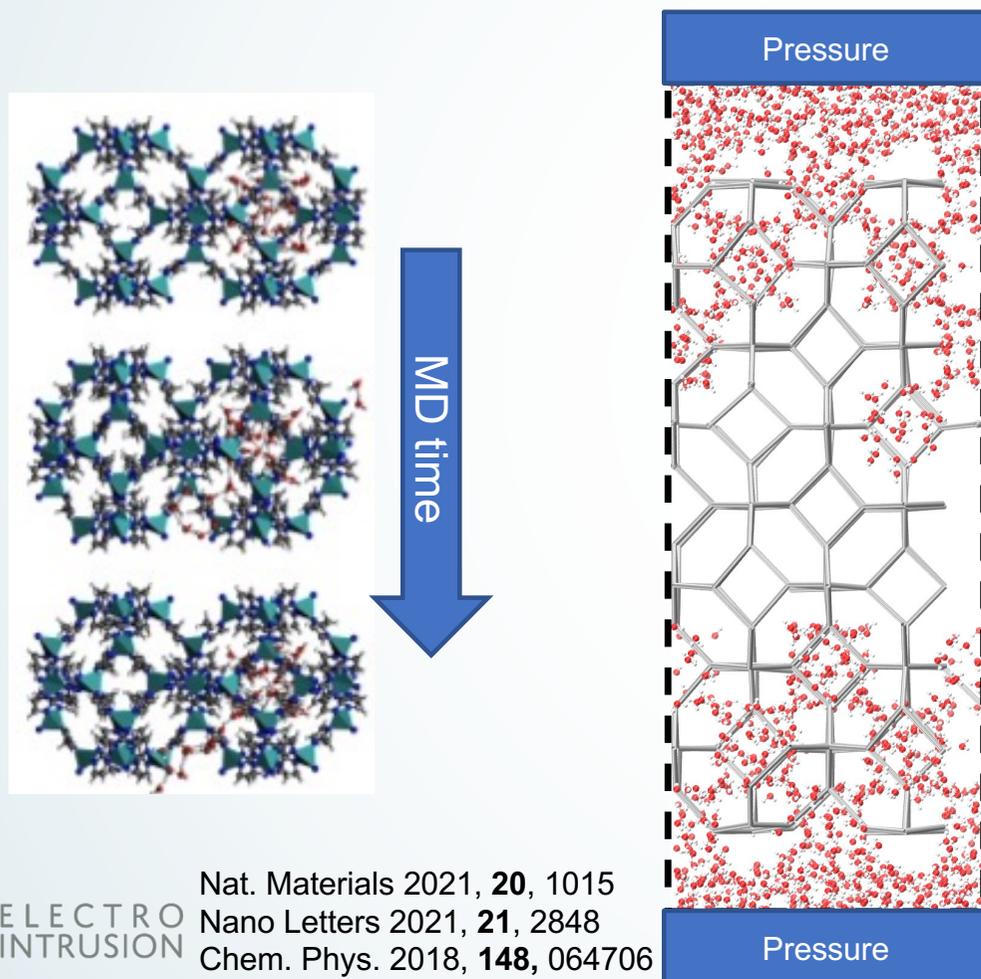
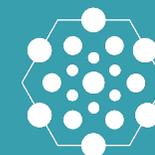
- continuum theory is a mere extension of Young-Laplace to complex geometries and **extrusion**

Still wrong order of magnitude P_{int} of P_{ext} of MOFs

Langmuir 2015, **31**, 1248,



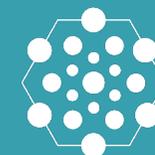
Mechanism and free energetics of intrusion in ZIF8



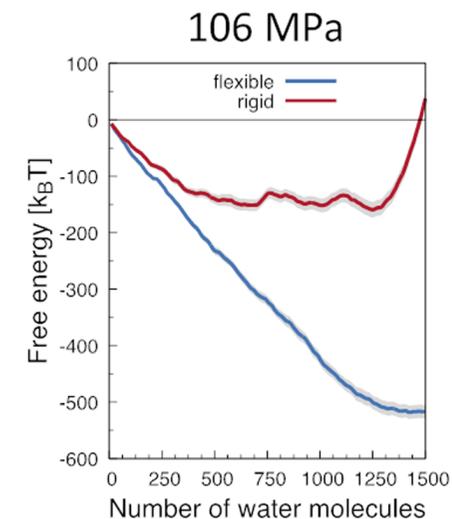
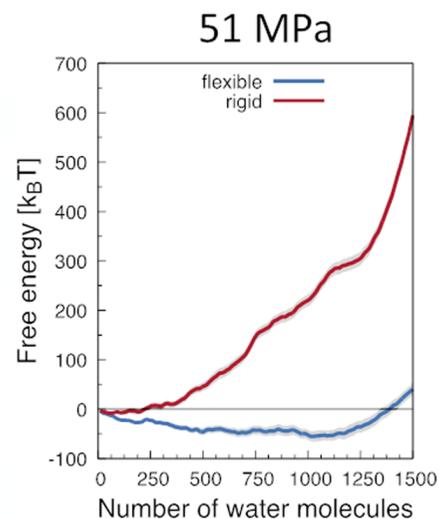
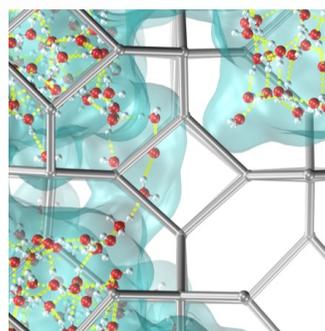
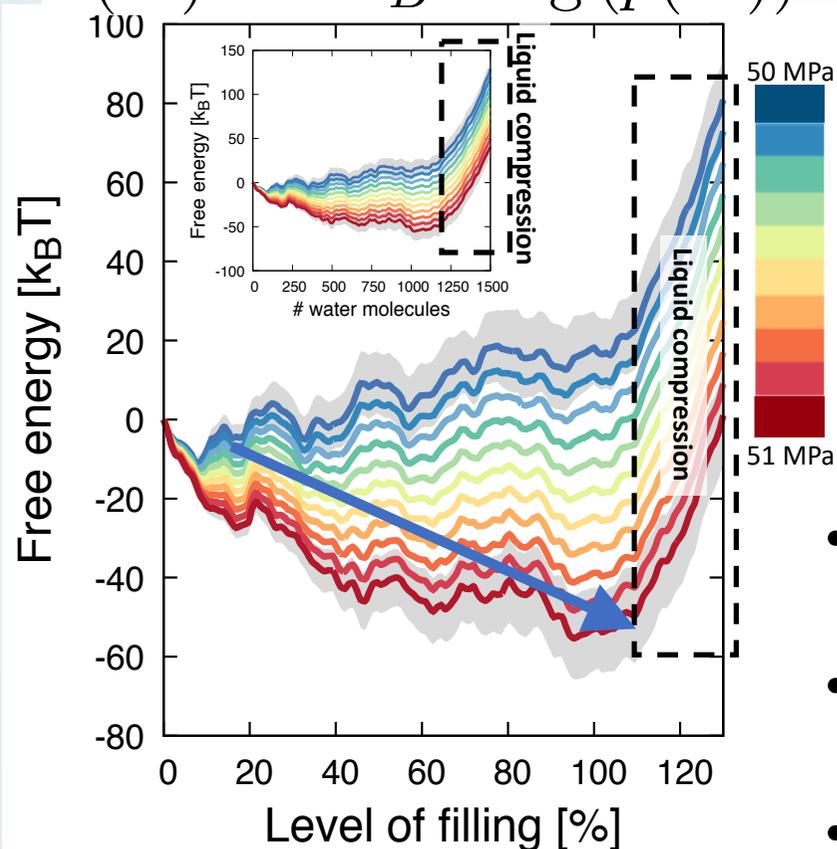
RMD: forces the system to visit improbably states, e.g., the barrier region

Nat. Materials 2021, **20**, 1015
 Nano Letters 2021, **21**, 2848
 Chem. Phys. 2018, **148**, 064706

Chemical Physics Letters 2006, **426**, 168
 Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys., 2011, **13**, 5952
 Eur. Phys. J. B, 2012, **85**, 97

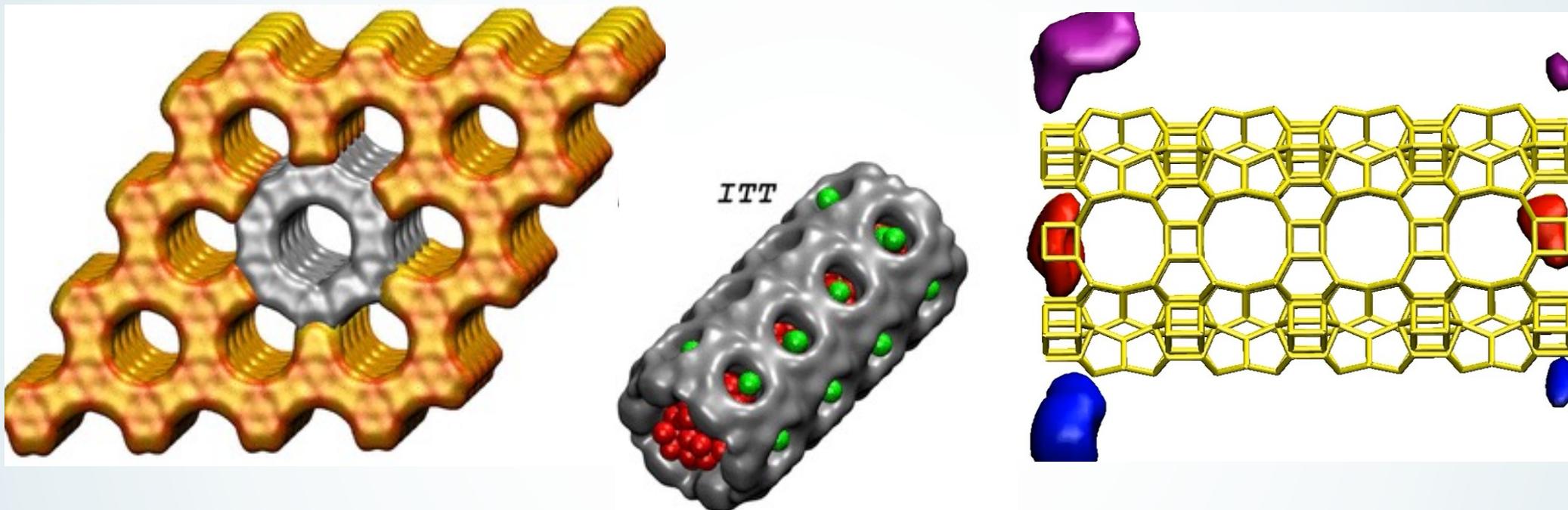
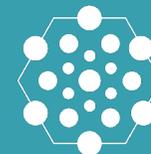


$$\Omega(N) = -k_B T \log(p(N))$$



- Predicted intrusion pressure consistent with the experimental value.
- Mechanism is percolation-like, not capillary condensation
- Flexibility plays a crucial role

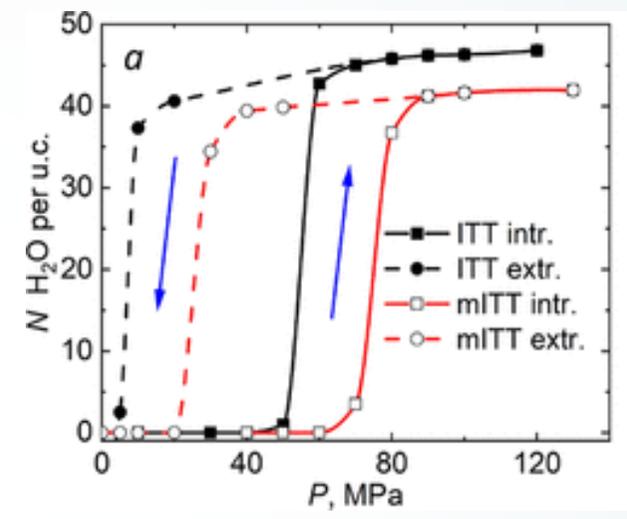
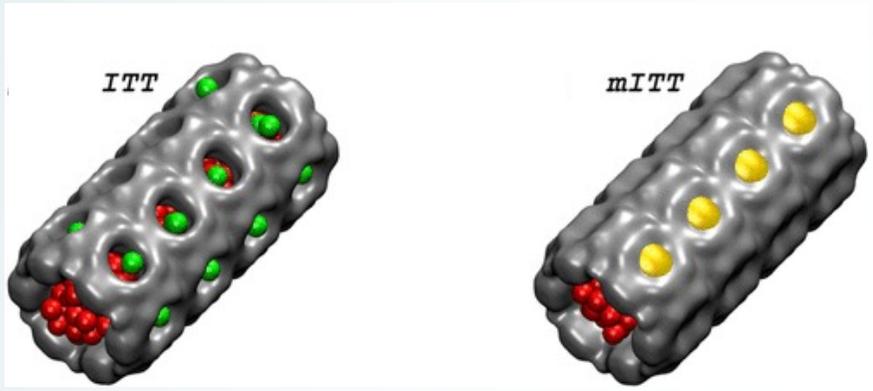
Effect of secondary subnanometric features of porous systems



Contrary so classical predictions, Subnanometric secondary cavities are intruded to bridge water across major channels



Effect of secondary subnanometric features of porous systems



Effect of secondary apertures opposite than standard theories:
 The system present an Anti Cassie-Baxter/Wenzel, shallow lateral apertures reduces hydrophobicity, **with the effective contact angle going from $\theta = 114^\circ$ to $\theta = 106^\circ$**





Conclusions



We plan to develop a technology to recover energy dispersed in vibrations using intrusion/extrusion-based TENGs

This requires understanding many fundamental chemical and physical phenomena

Here, I focused only on the liquid intrusion/extrusion in nanoporous materials, which do not obey to classical laws

We identified the fundamental phenomena determining intrusion/extrusion pressure and hysteresis and design principles for novel materials





Acknowledgements



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Carlo Massimo Casciola



Miroslaw Chorazewski

H2020-FET Electro-Intrusion





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Thanks for your attention!



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Backup

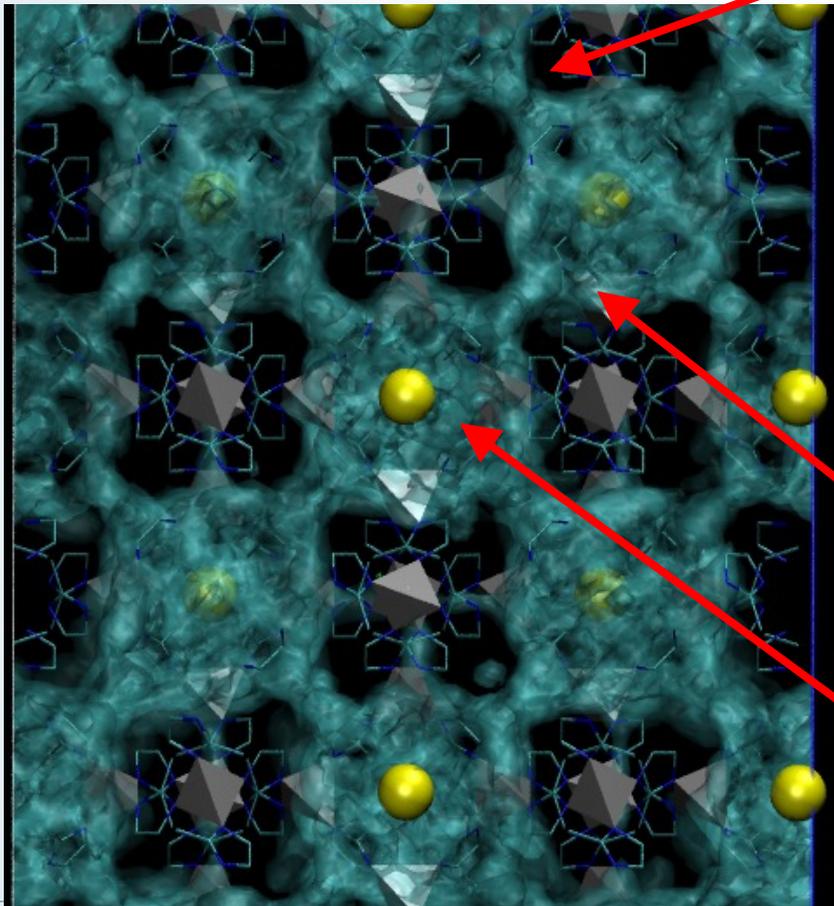




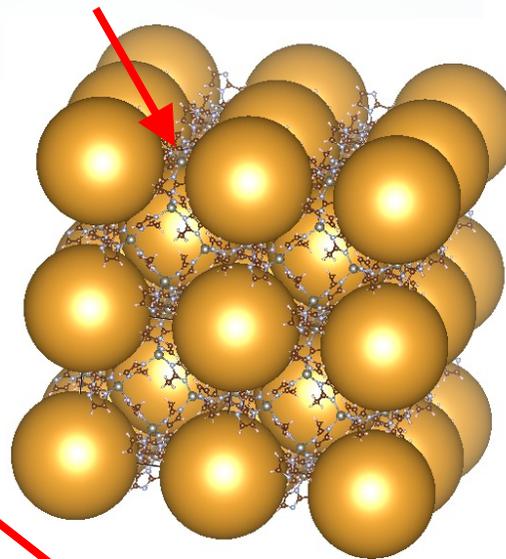
H2020-FET



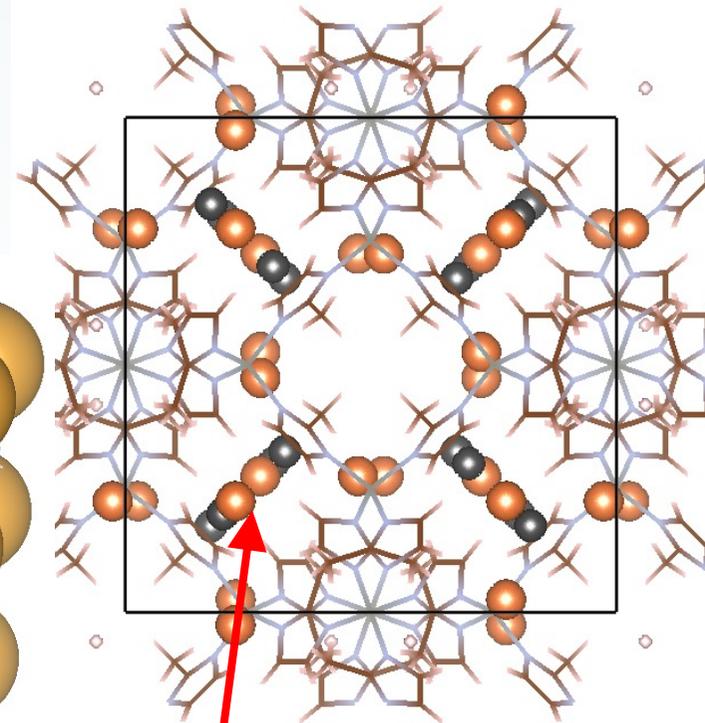
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Secondary
interconnections



Crystal-like
and
liquid-like
water



Water sites with
Fractional occupation



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