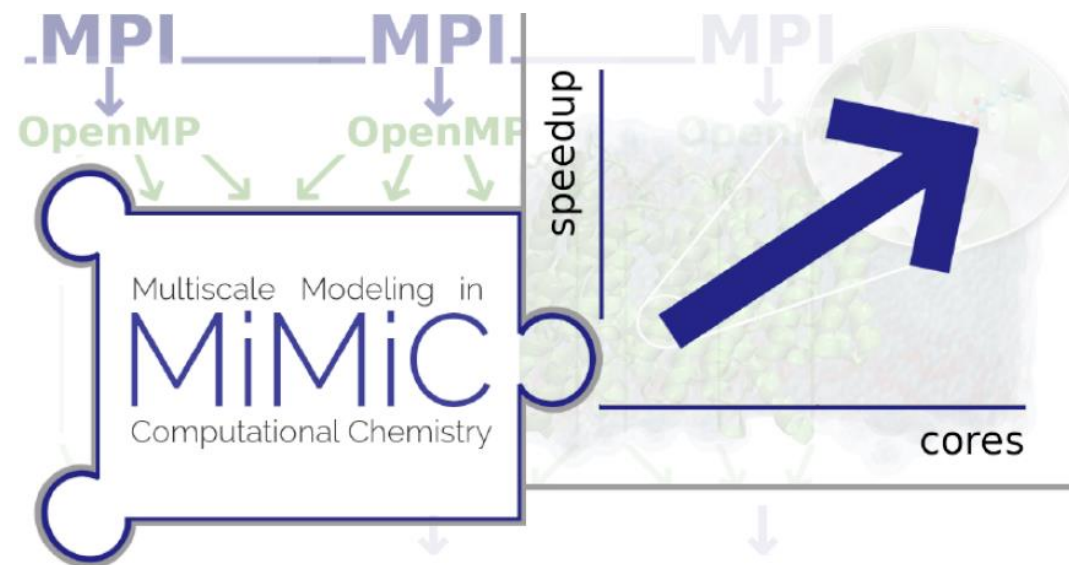


Does nanoconfined water look like bulk water?

Simone.meloni@unife.it

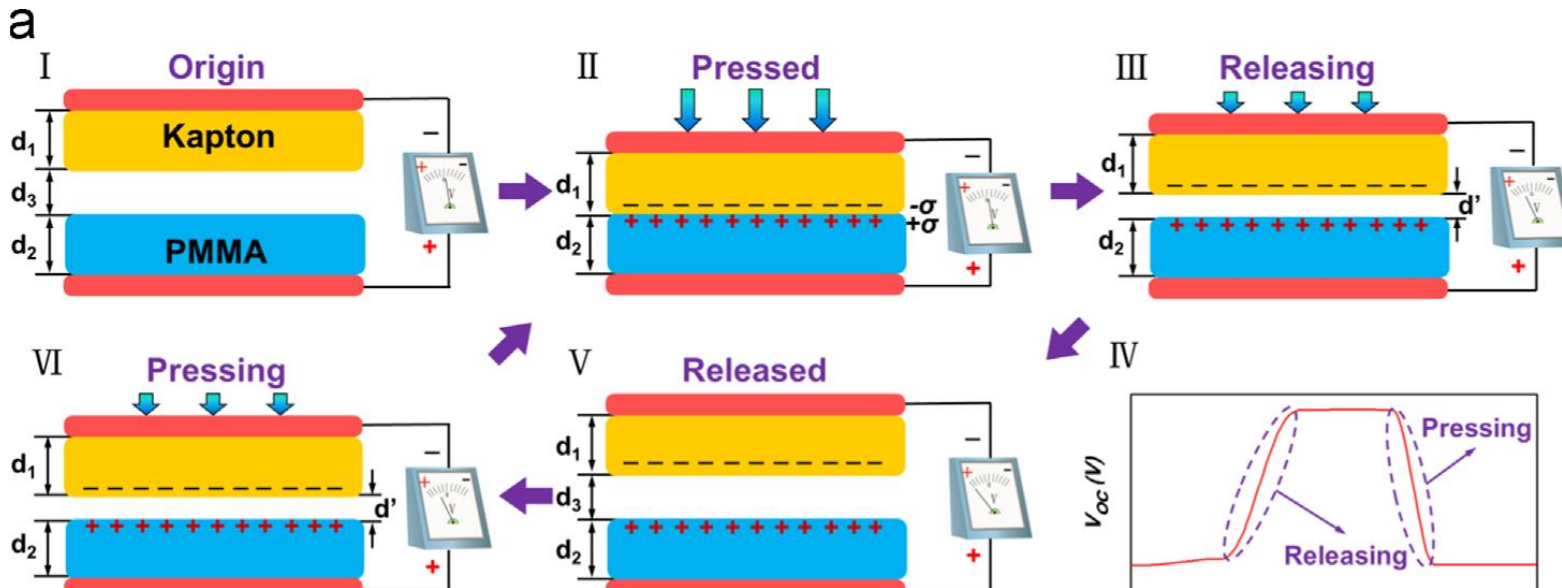
Computational chemistry across
scales and disciplines: celebrating
Ursula's birthday



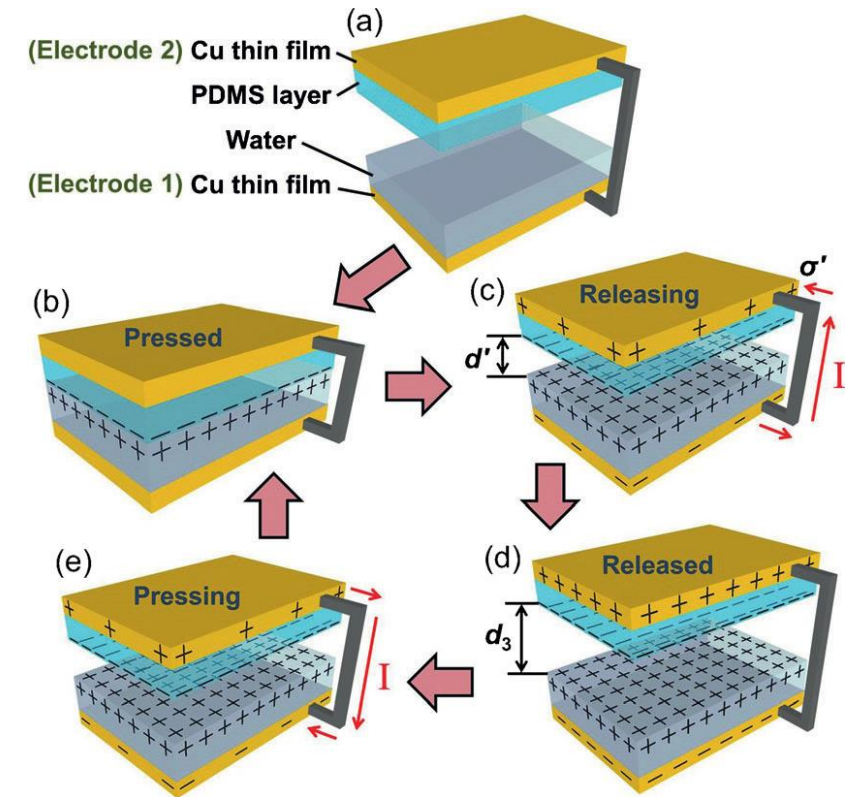


Technological applications: energy harvesting

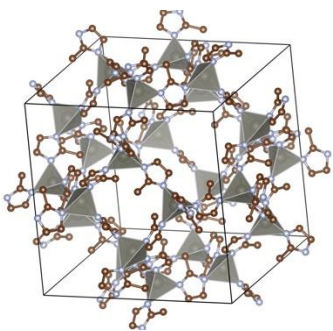
Nano Energy 14, 126, 2015



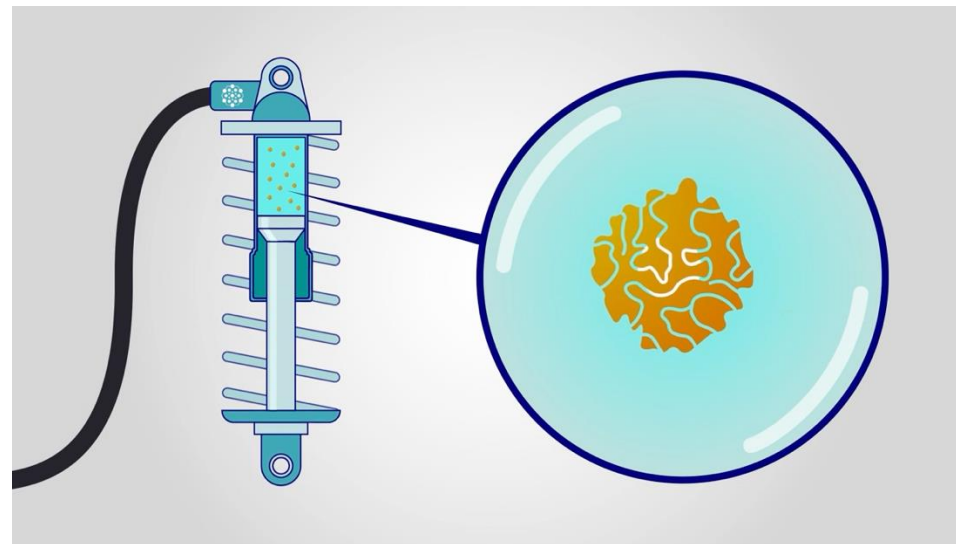
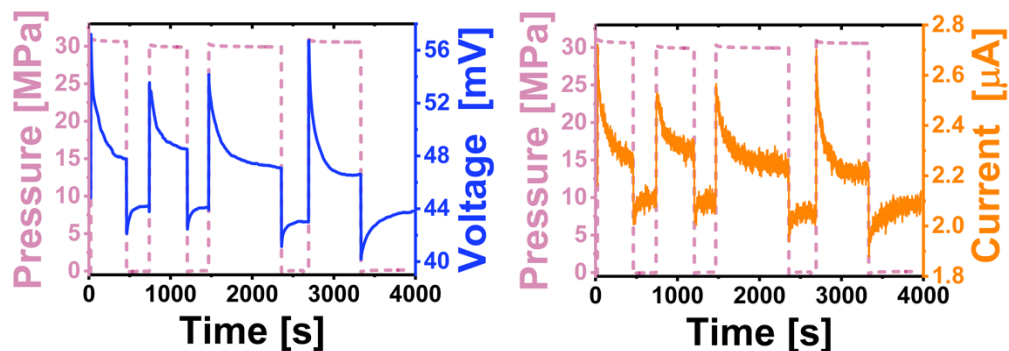
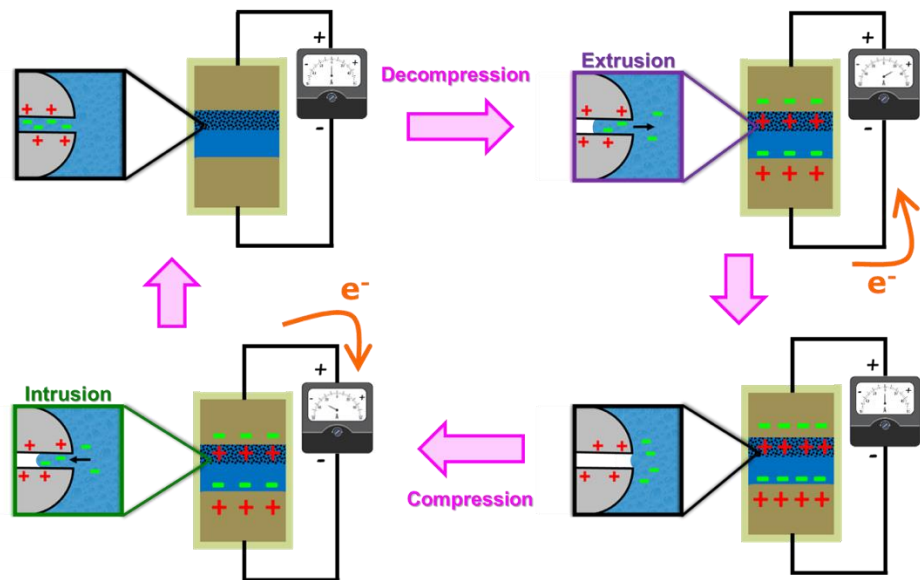
Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 52, 12545, 2013



Electro-Intrusion



Hydrophobic porous materials



6 Partners:
• 4 Universities
• 1 R&D Institute
• 1 Company



CIC
energigUNE
MEMBER OF BASQUE RESEARCH
& TECHNOLOGY ALLIANCE



Two main ingredients of the process



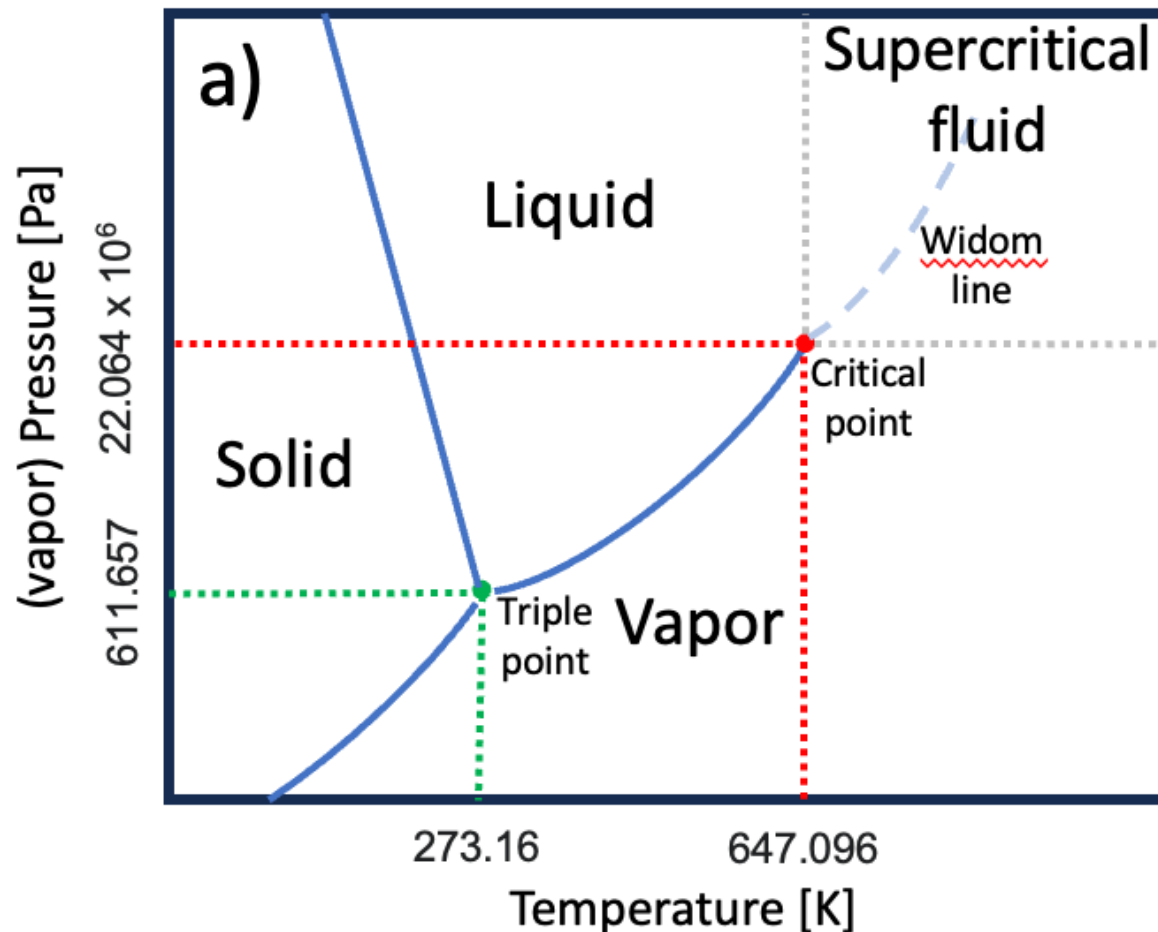
- Intrusion/extrusion of water in/from the porous hydrophobic medium
- Solid/liquid contact electrification with internal walls of the porous material

Two main ingredients of the process

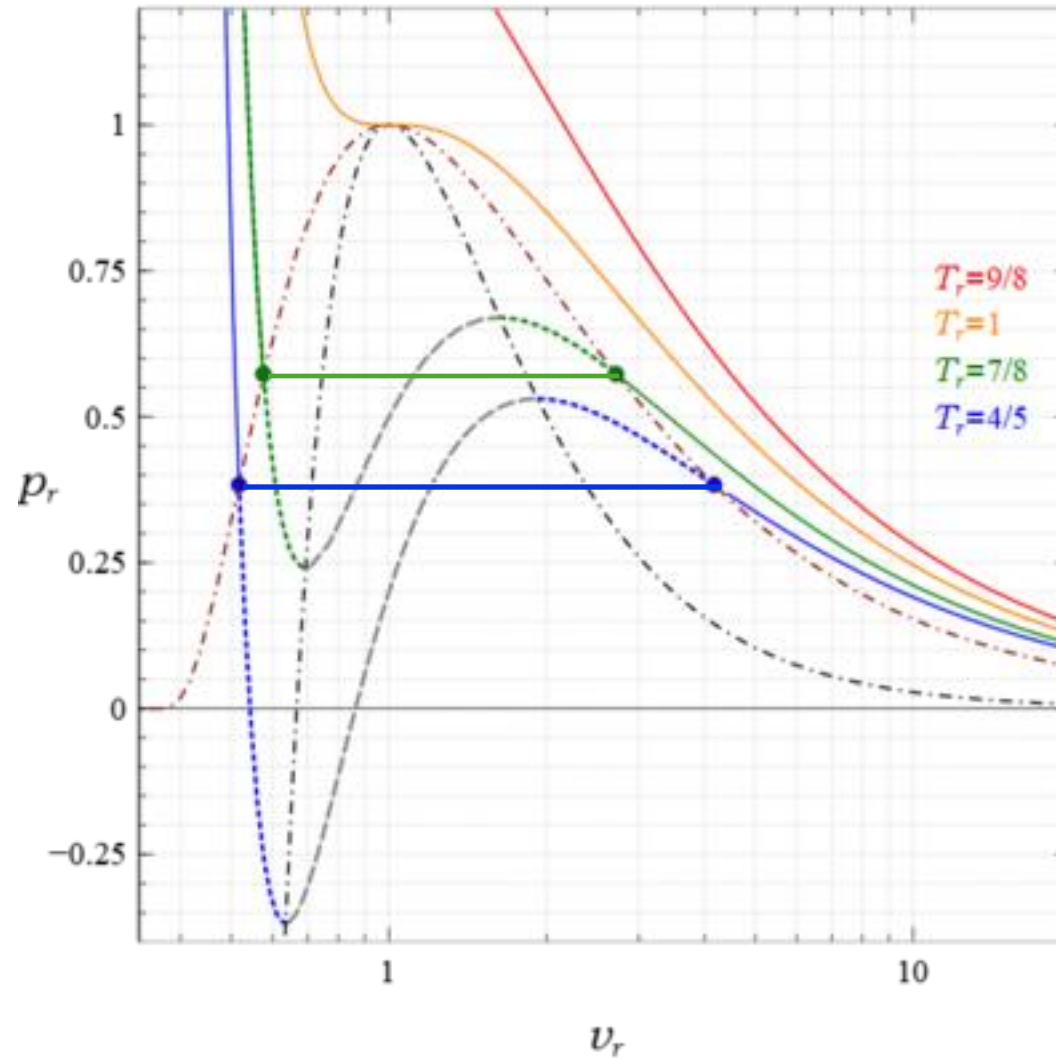


- **Intrusion/extrusion of water in/from the porous hydrophobic medium**
- Solid/liquid contact electrification with internal walls of the porous material

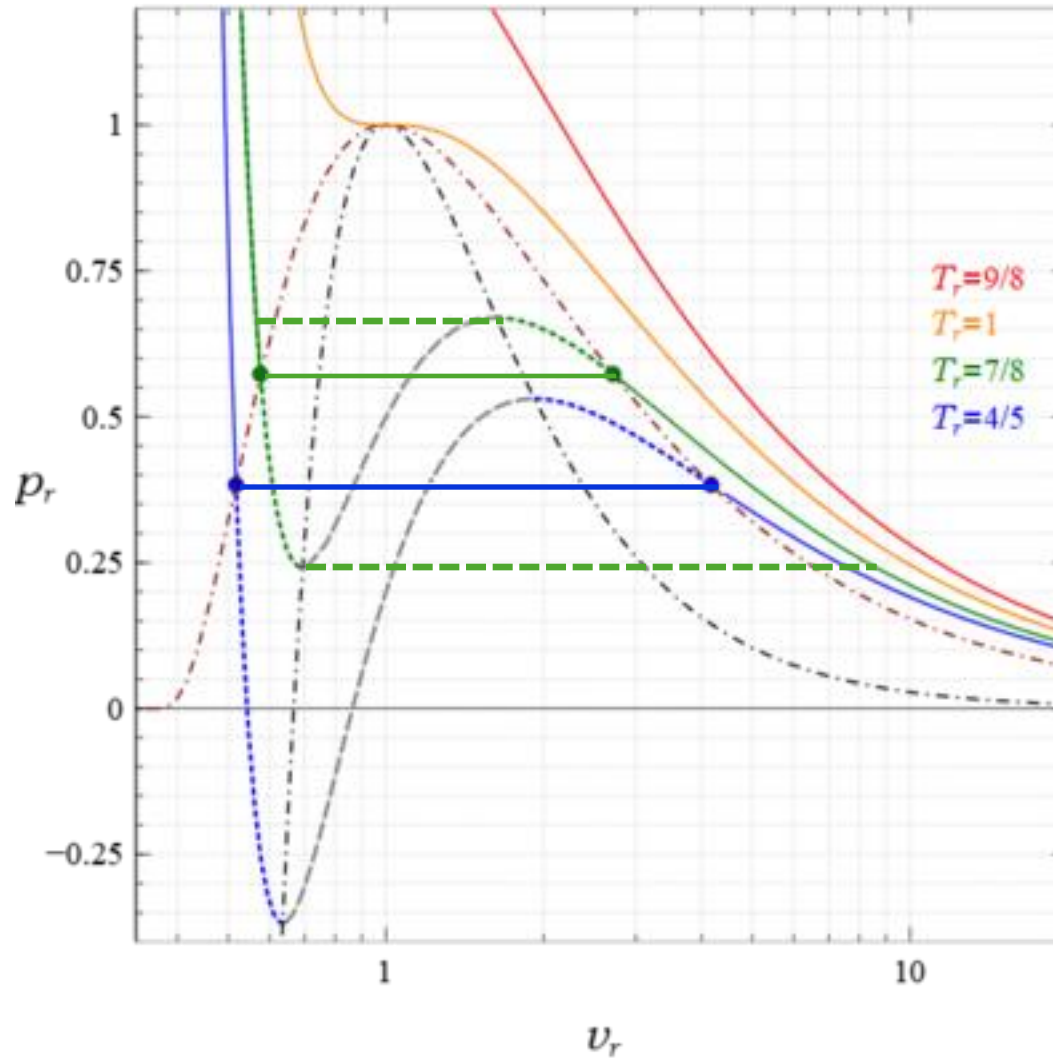
Phase diagram of bulk water



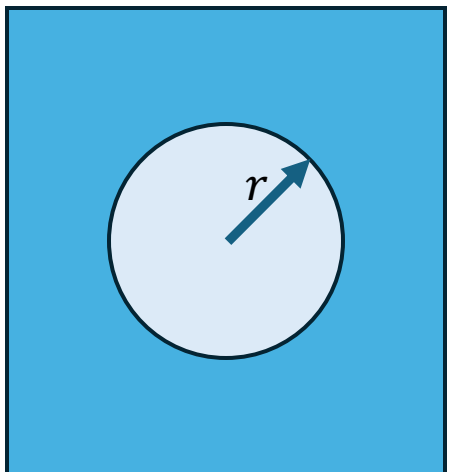
Liquid/vapor Phase transition



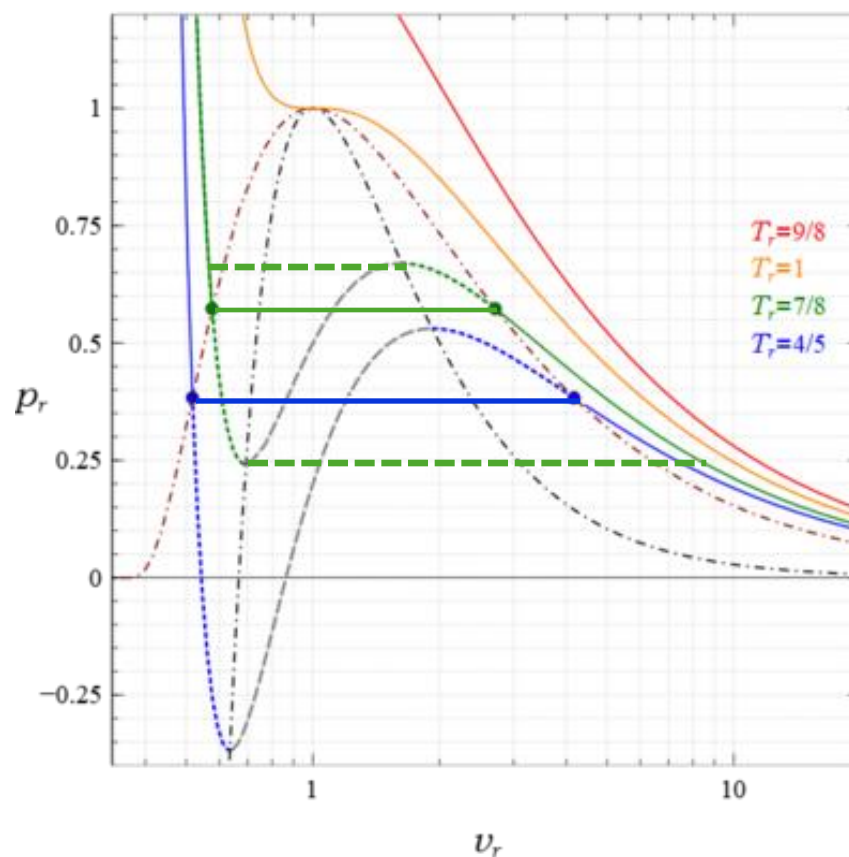
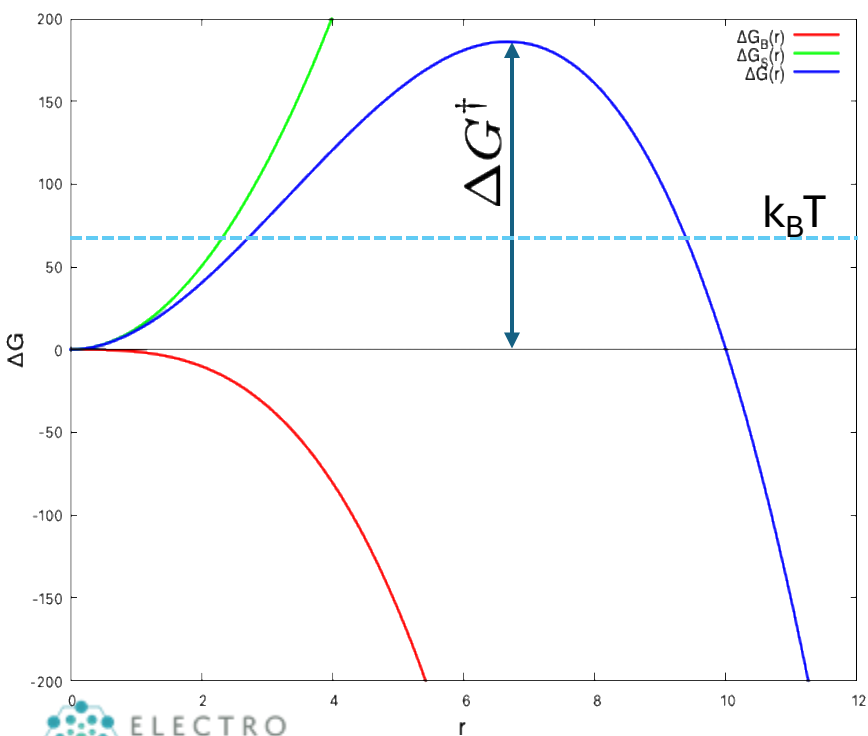
Liquid/vapor Phase transition



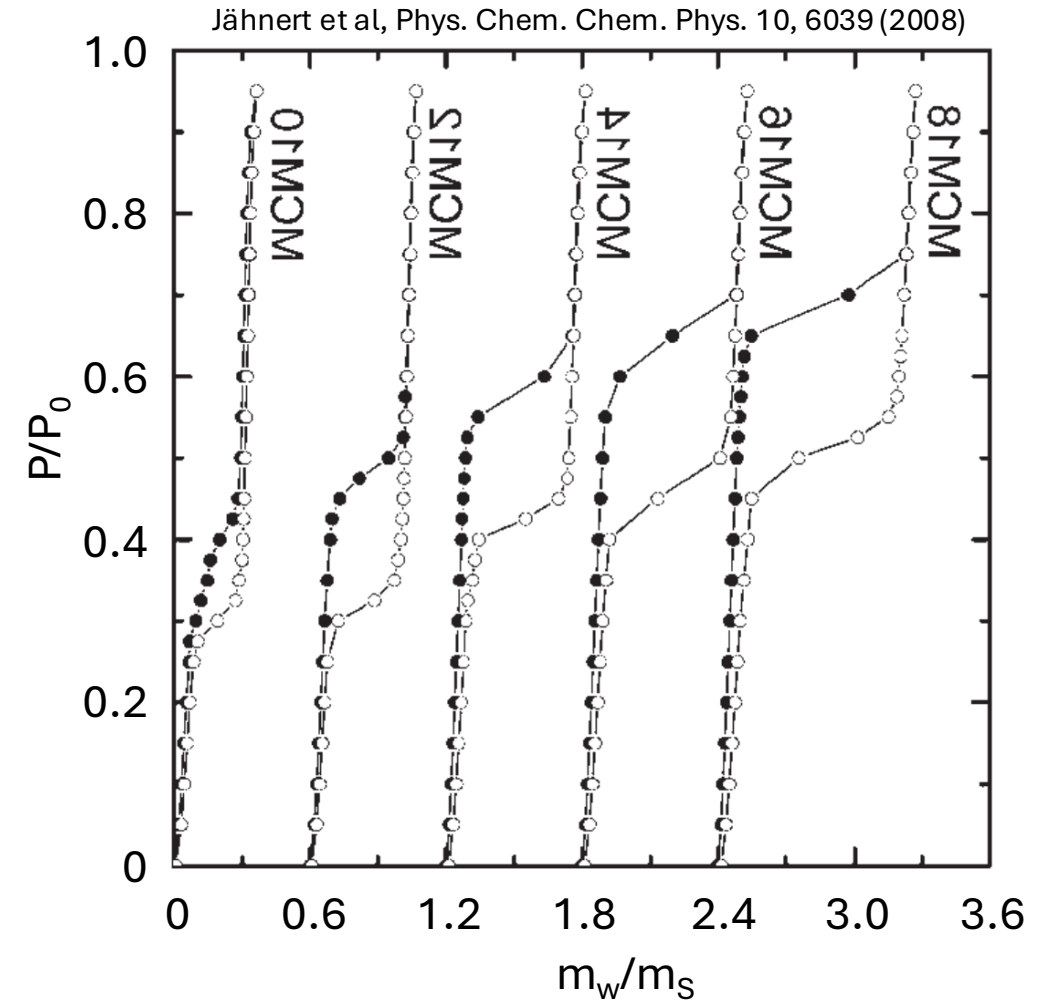
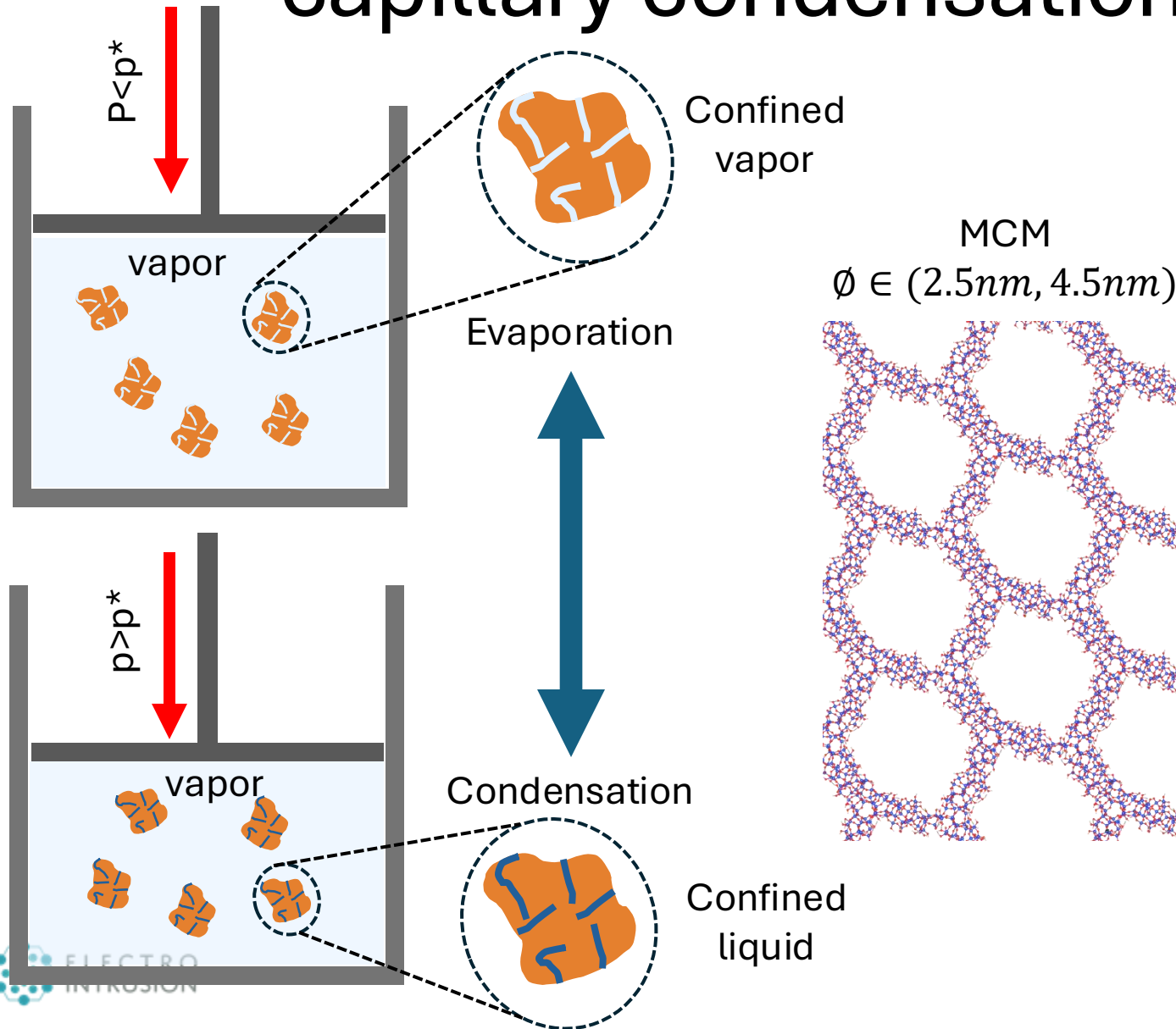
Liquid/vapor Phase transition



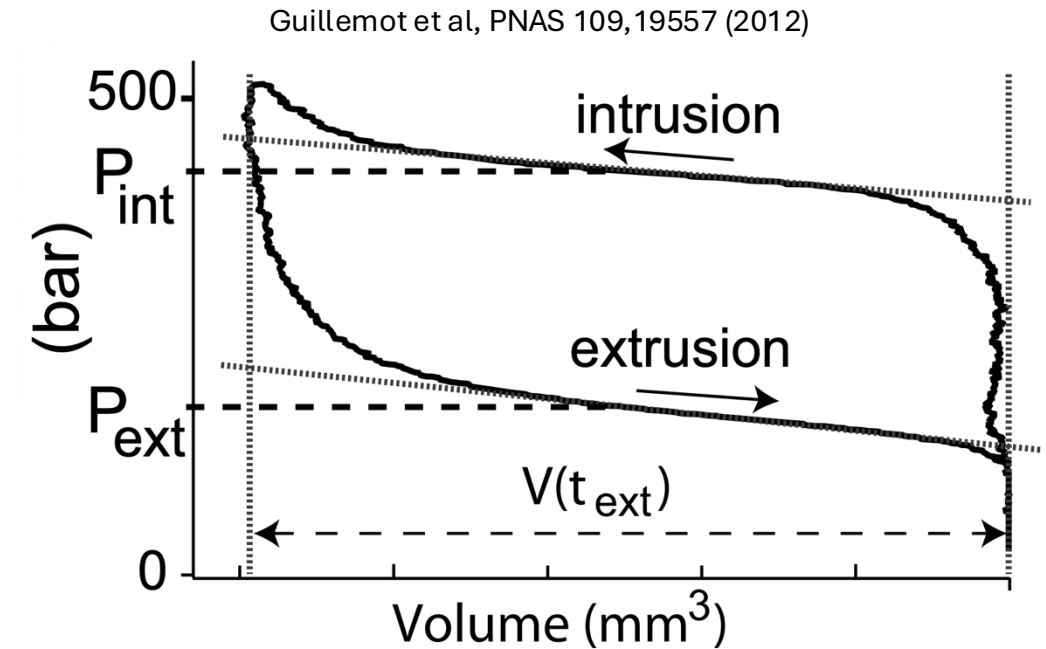
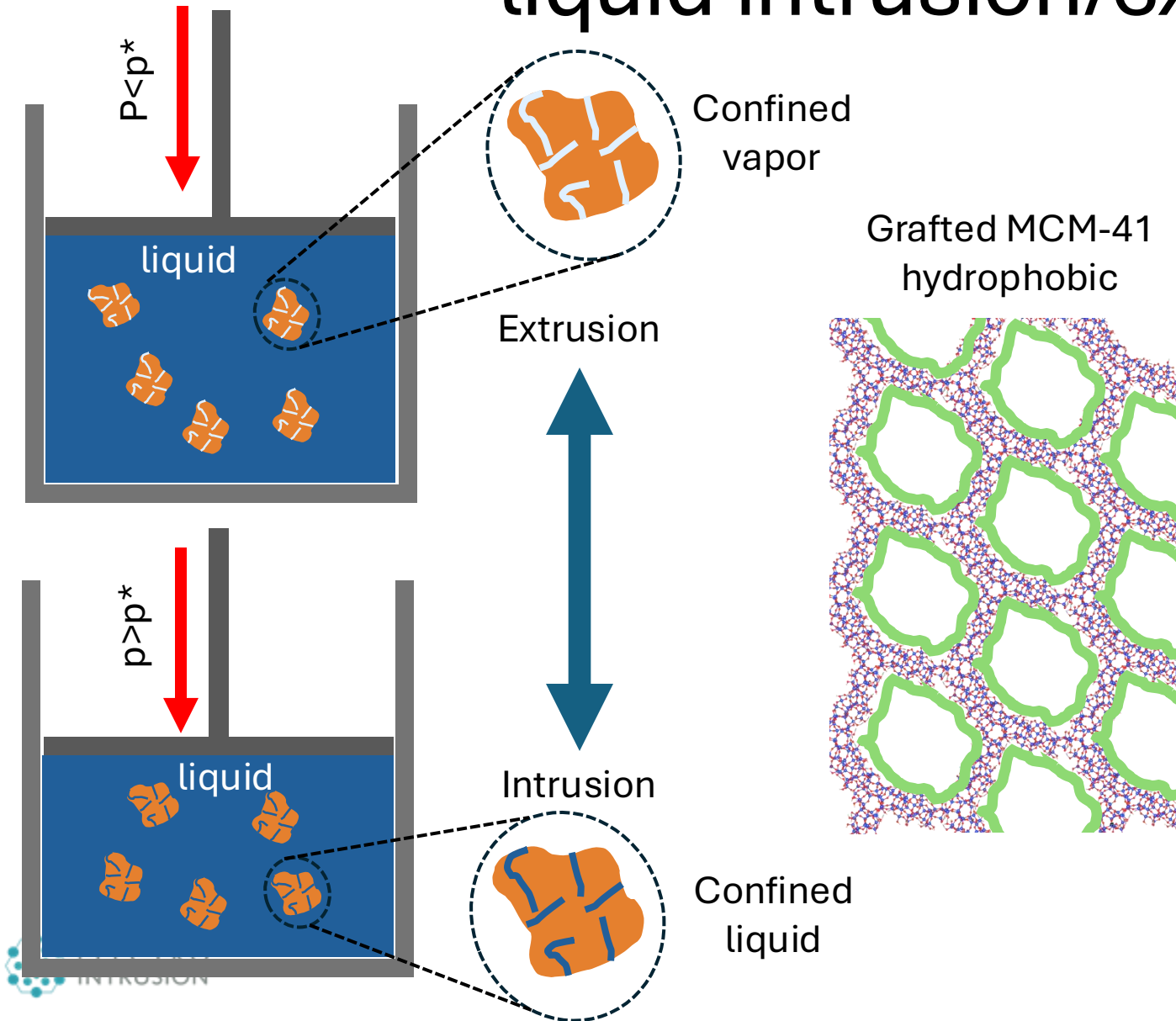
$$\Delta G(r) = \frac{4\pi r^3}{3\nu} \Delta\mu + 4\pi r^2 \gamma$$



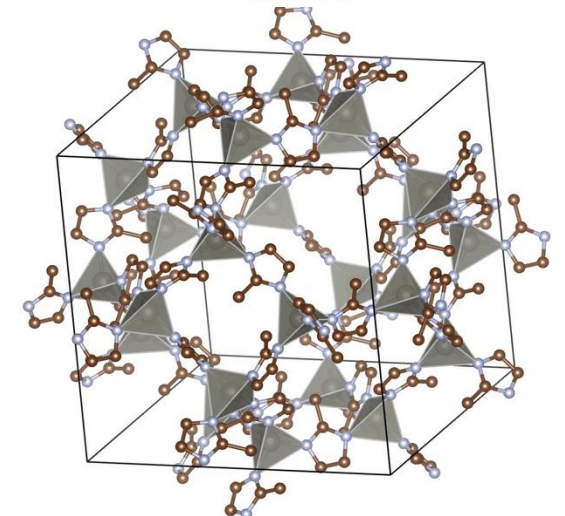
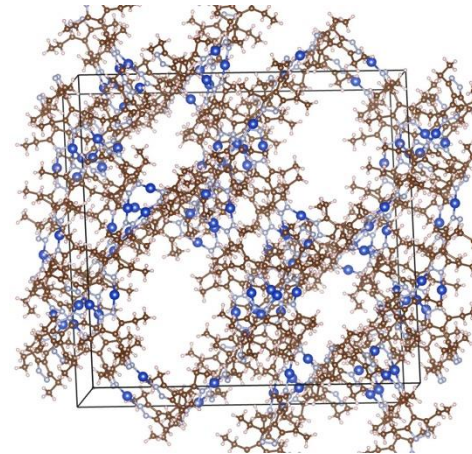
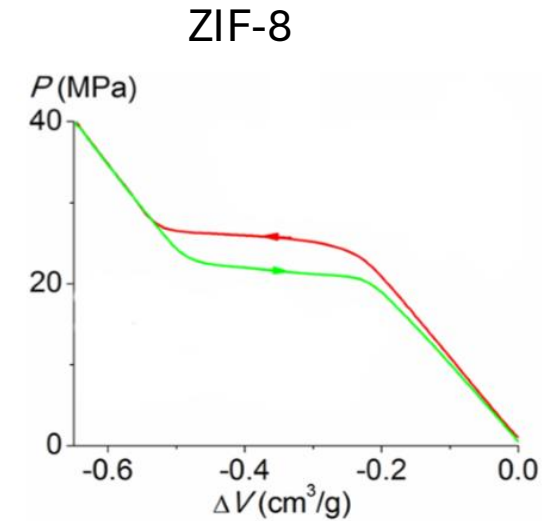
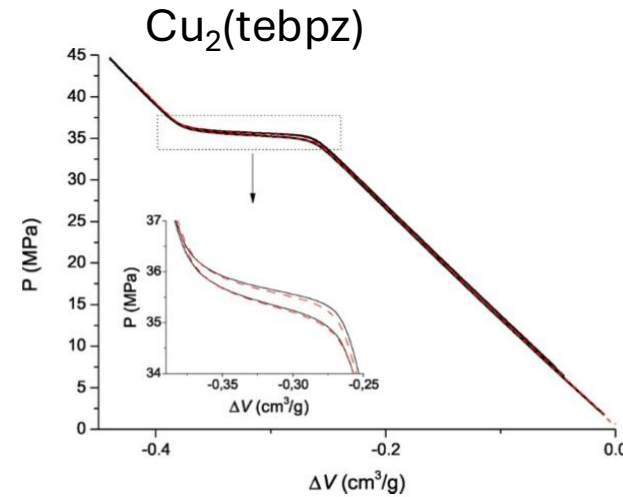
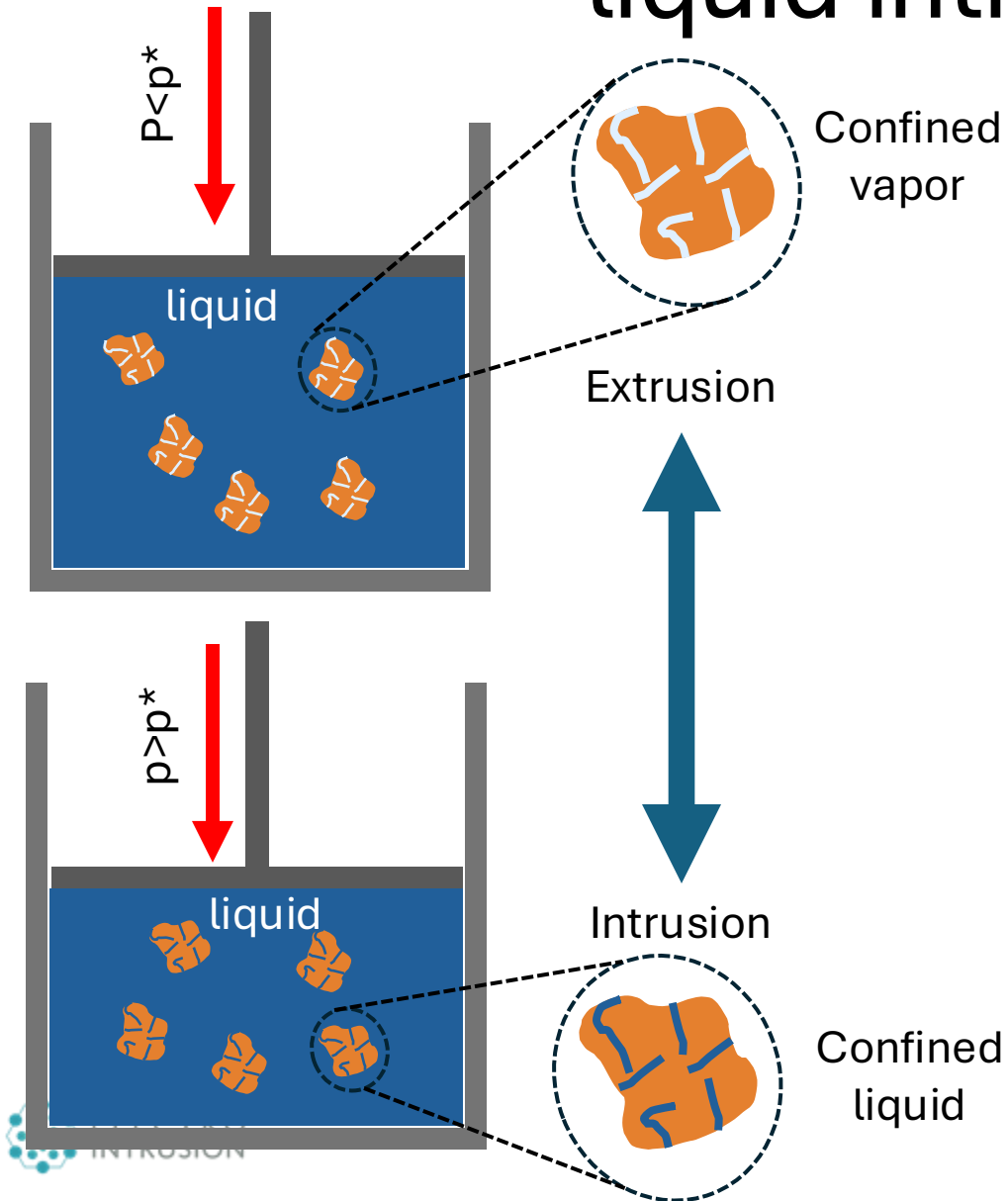
Confined liquid-vapor phase transition: capillary condensation/evaporation



Confined liquid-vapor phase transition: liquid intrusion/extrusion



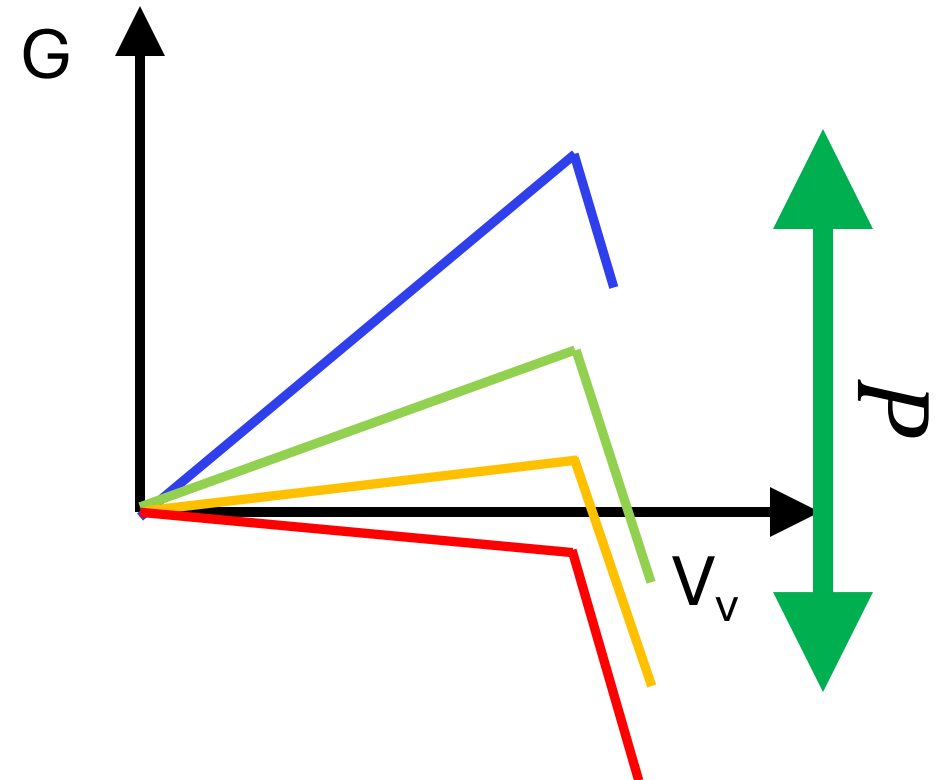
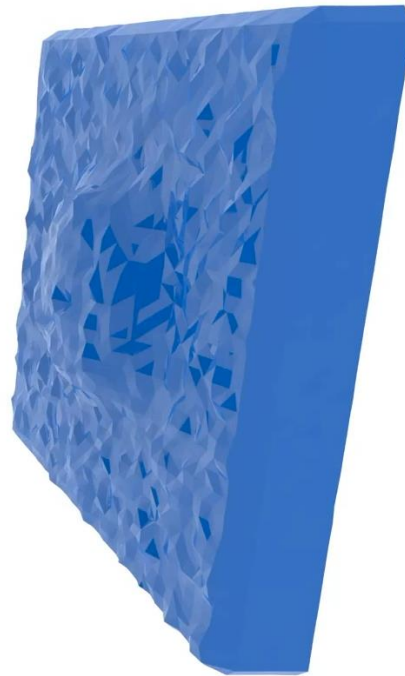
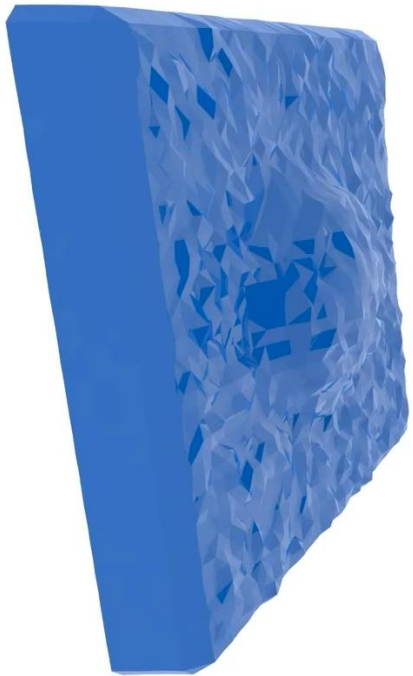
Confined liquid-vapor phase transition: liquid intrusion/extrusion



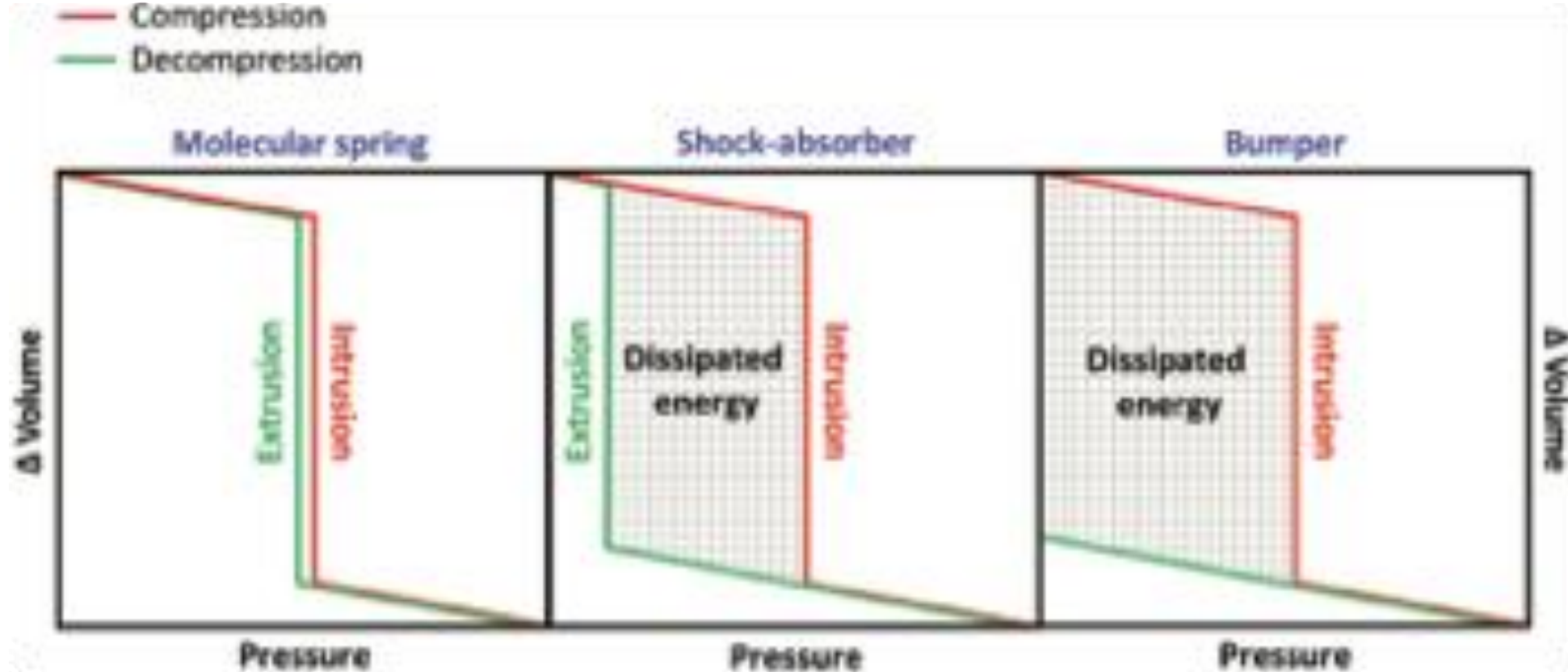
Intrusion/extrusion in hydrophobic porous materials: a thought experiment



$$\Omega = \Delta P V_v + \gamma (A_{lv} + \cos(\theta) A_{sv})$$

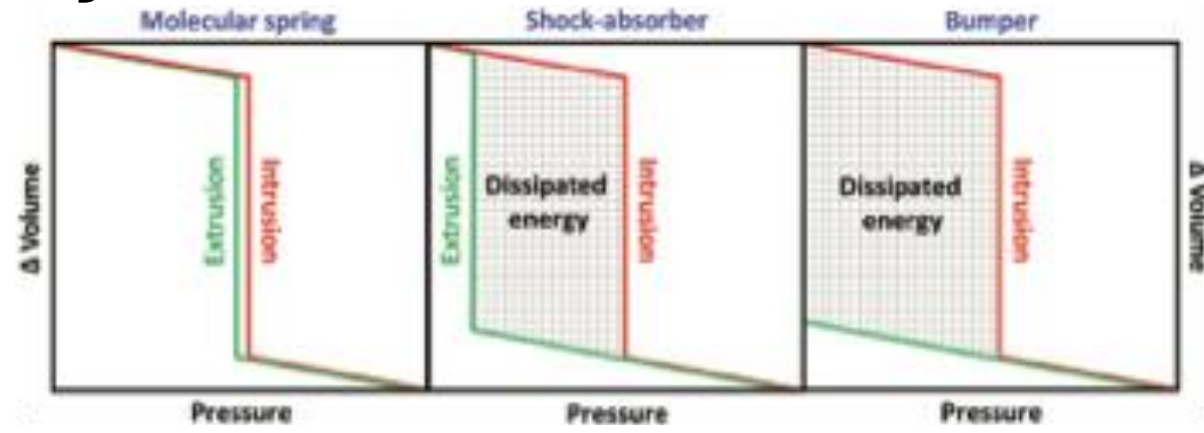


Technological applications: energy storage and dissipation

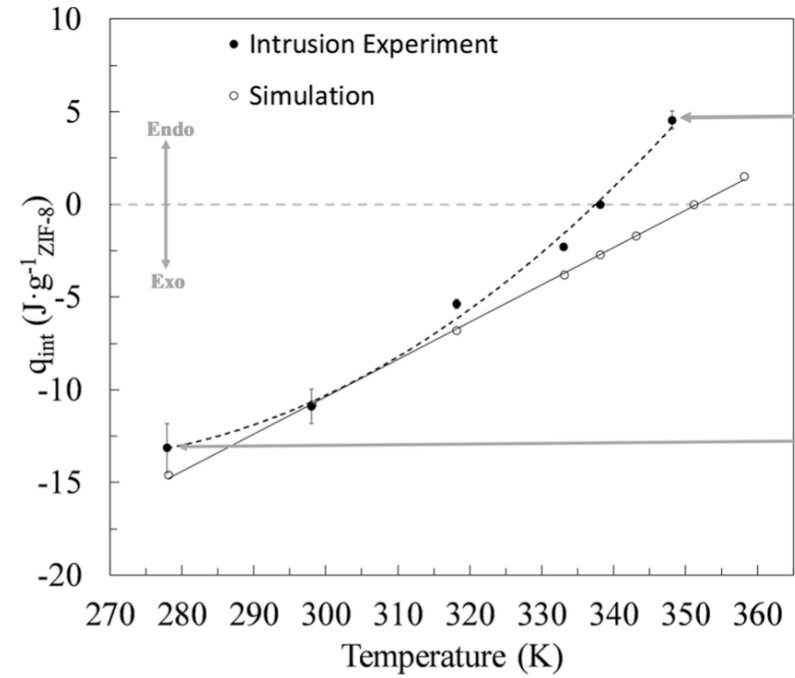
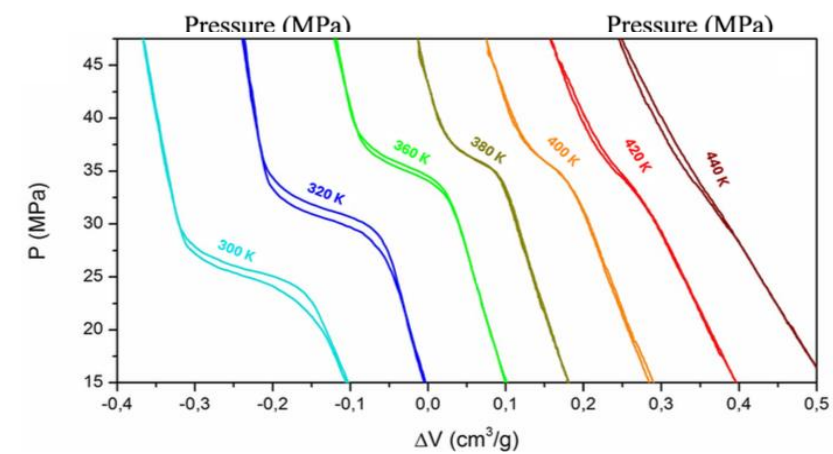
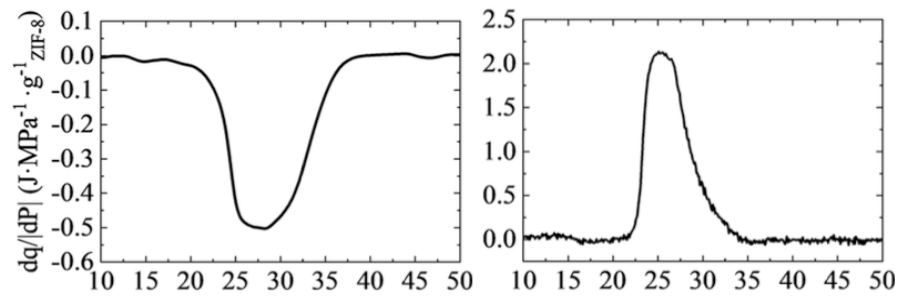


Adv.Phys.: X, 7, 2052353, 2022

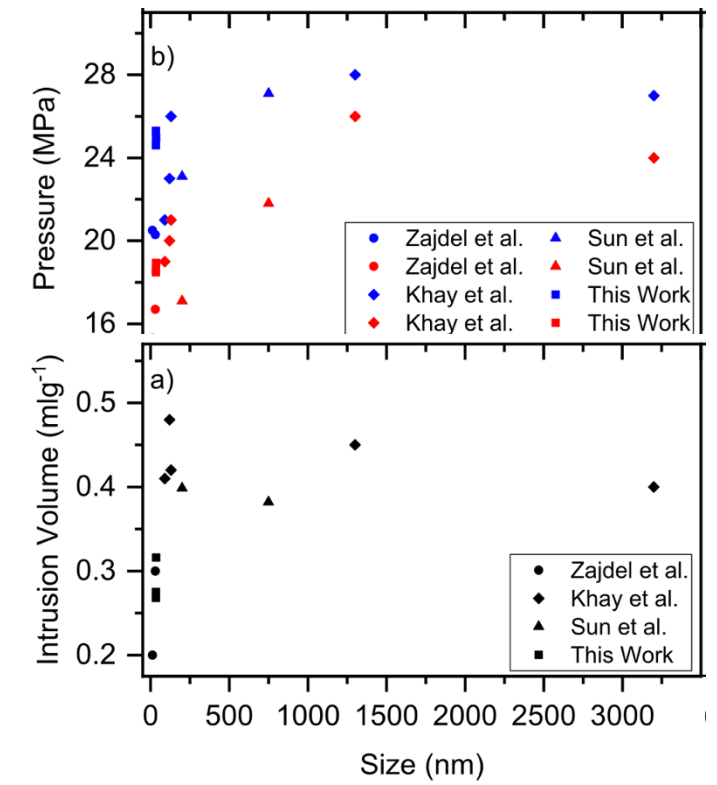
Key characteristics for technological applications



Heat of Int/ext Adv. Phys.: X, 7, 2052353, 2022



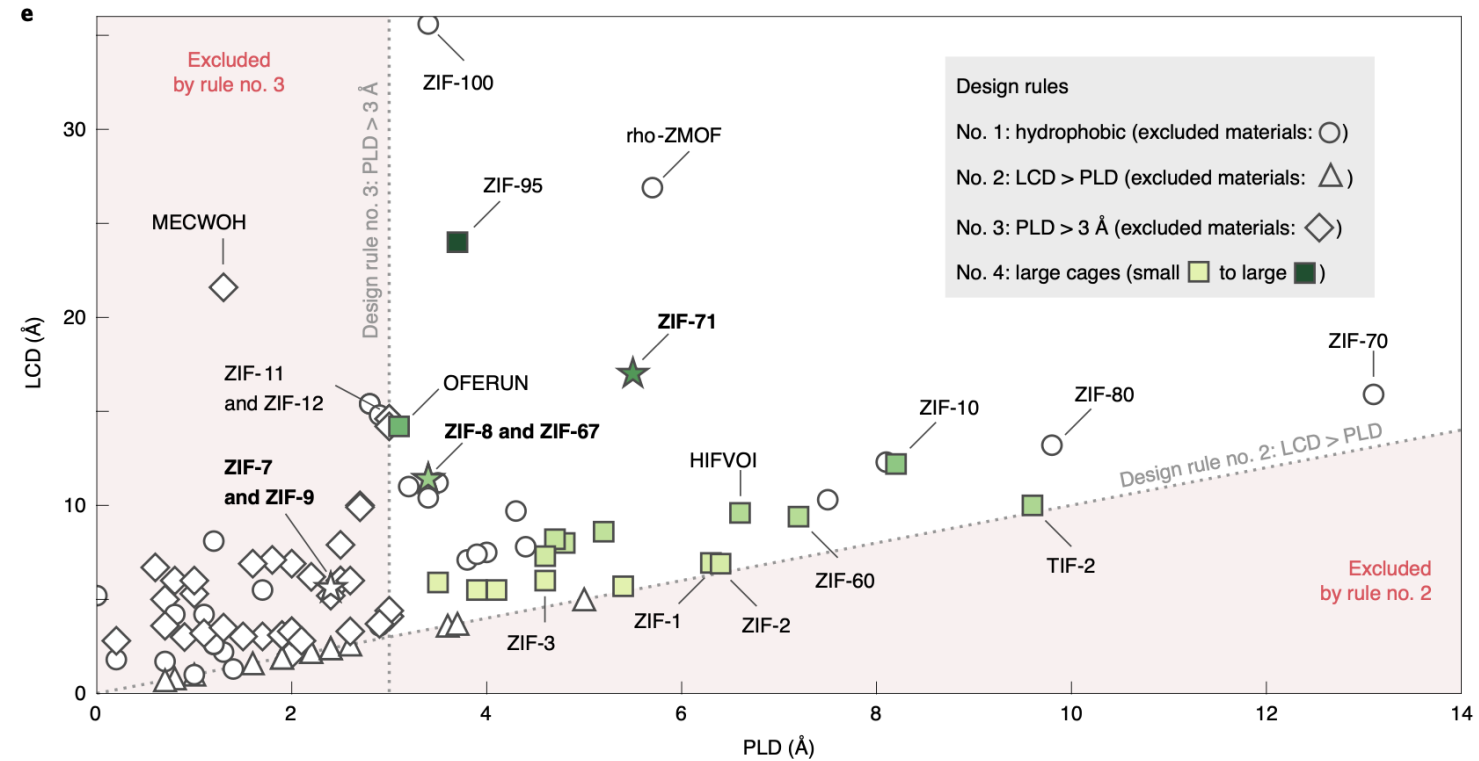
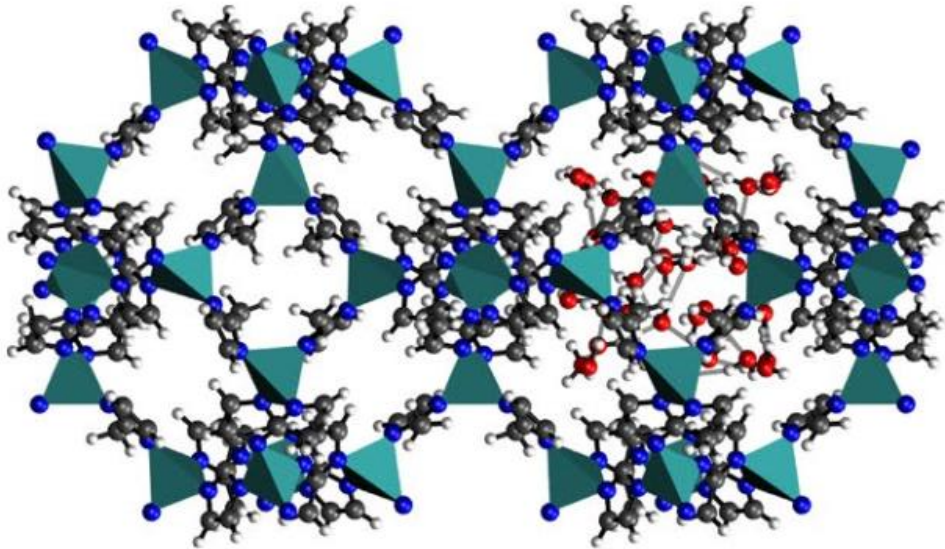
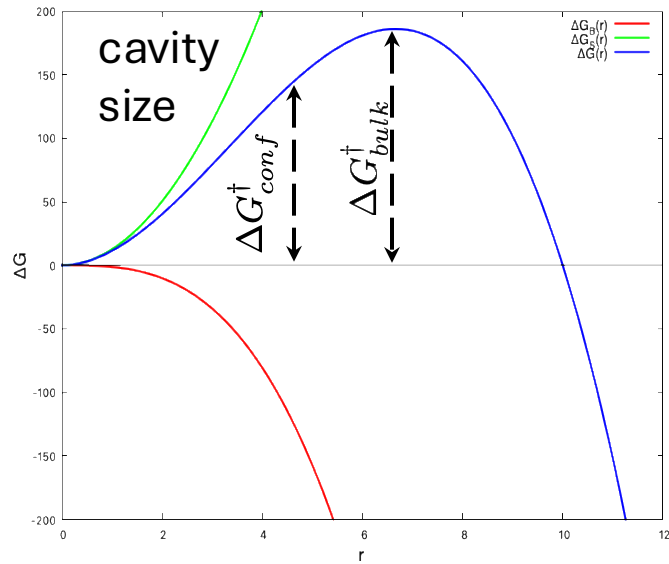
ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces 16, 5286, 2024



J. Coll. Interf. Sci. 645, 775, 2023

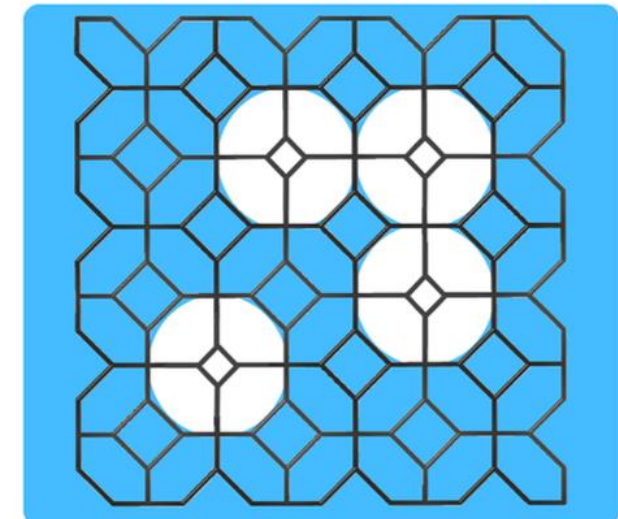
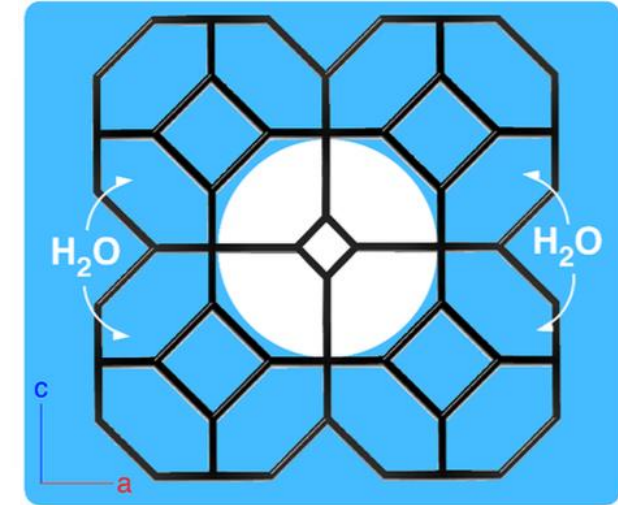
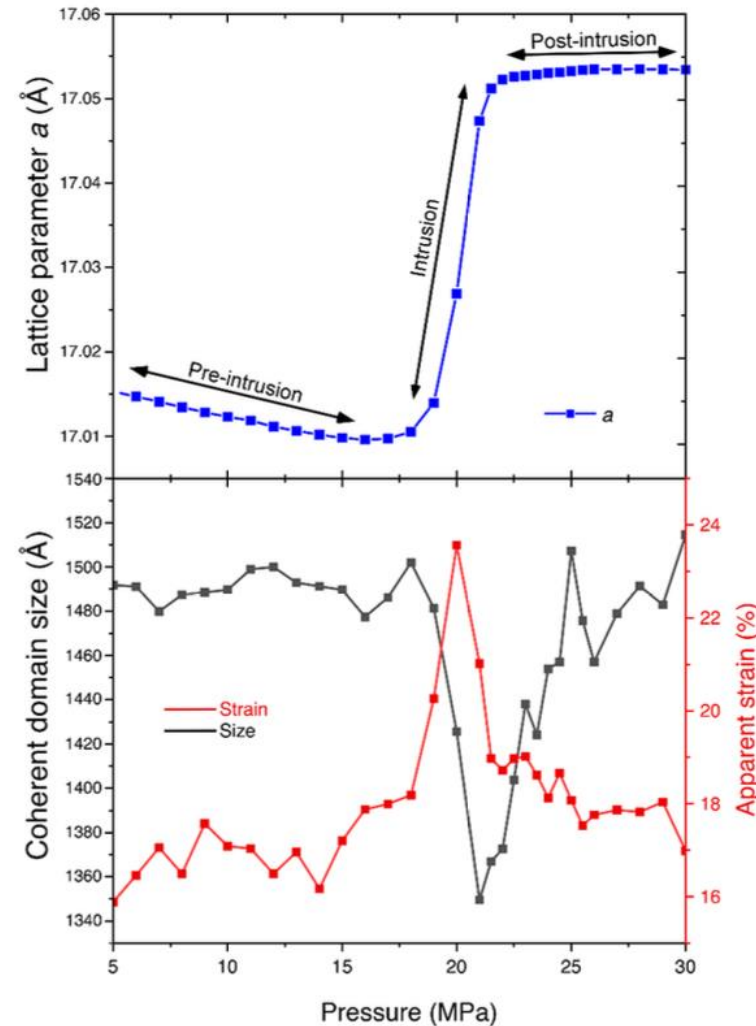
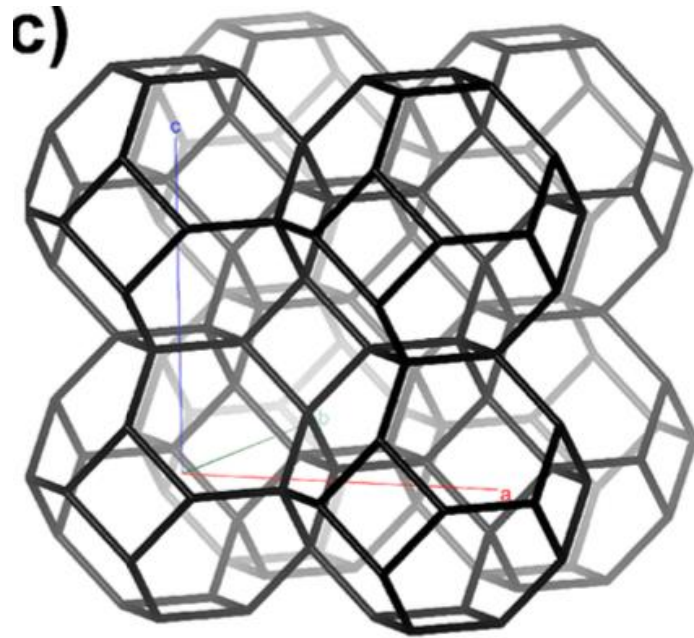
J. Am. Chem. Soc. 146, 13236, 2024

Mechanism of intrusion of water in ZIFs: confined vapor nucleation

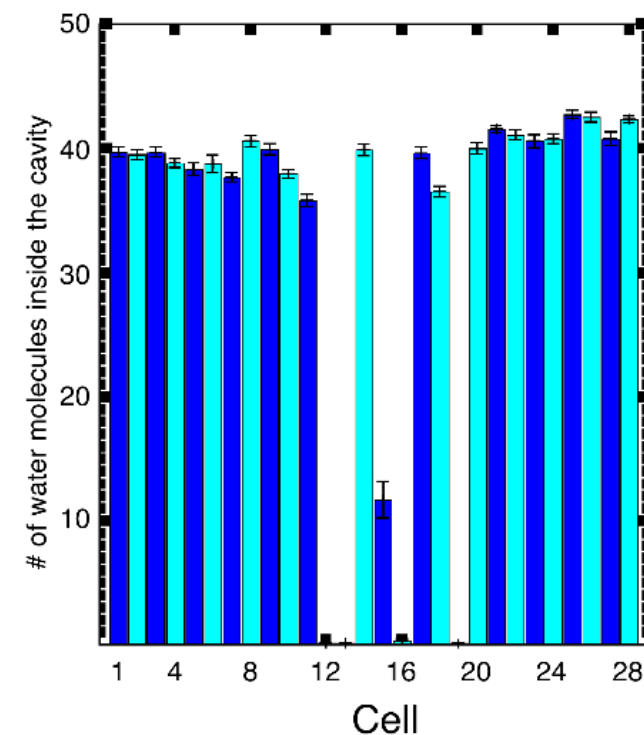
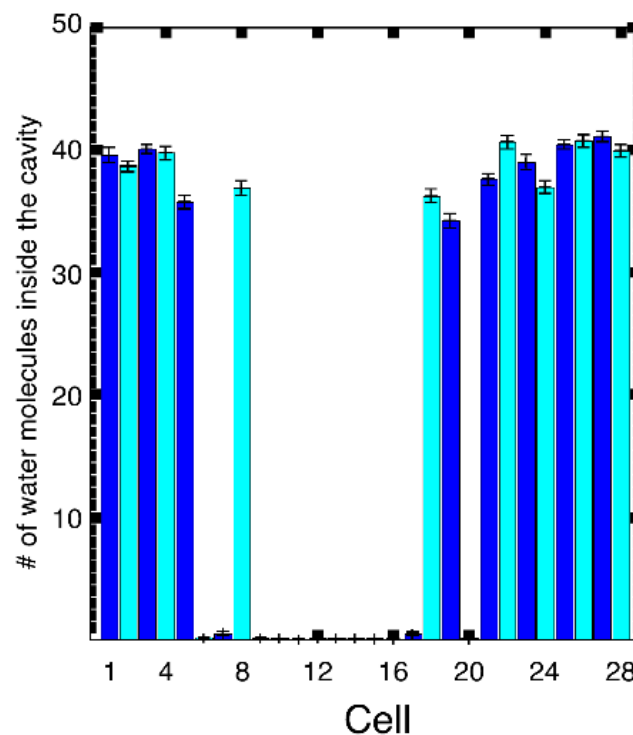
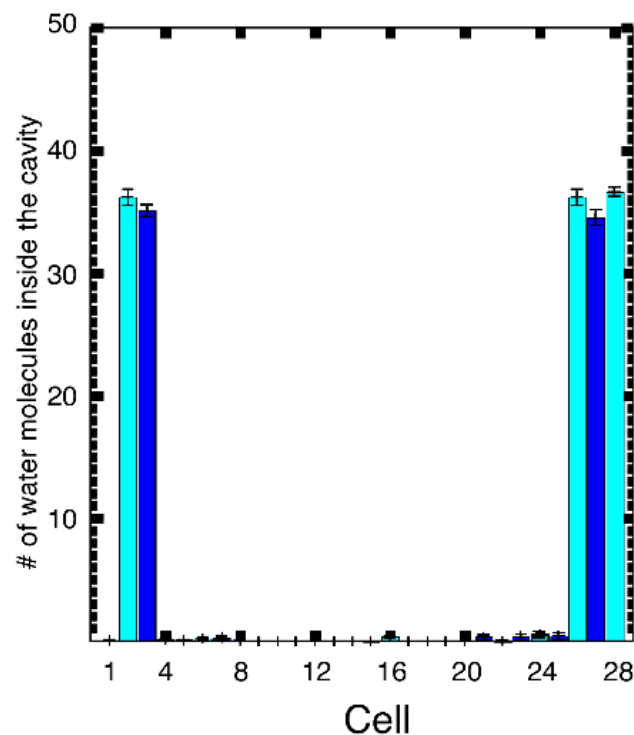
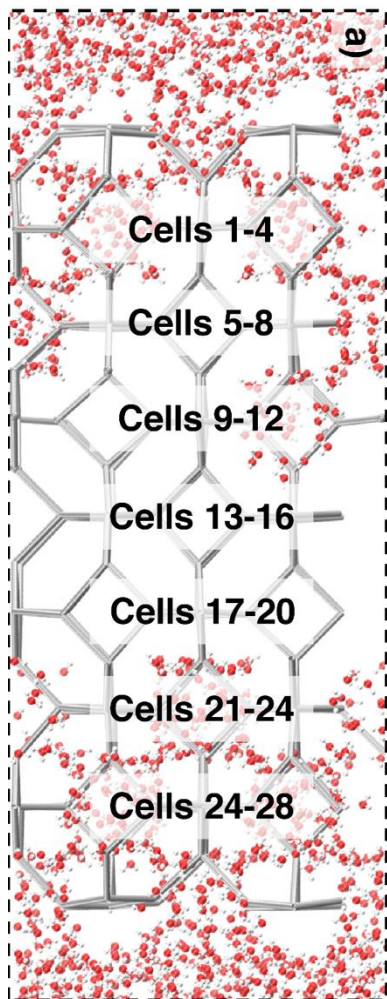


PLD = pore-limiting diameter
LCD = largest cavity diameter

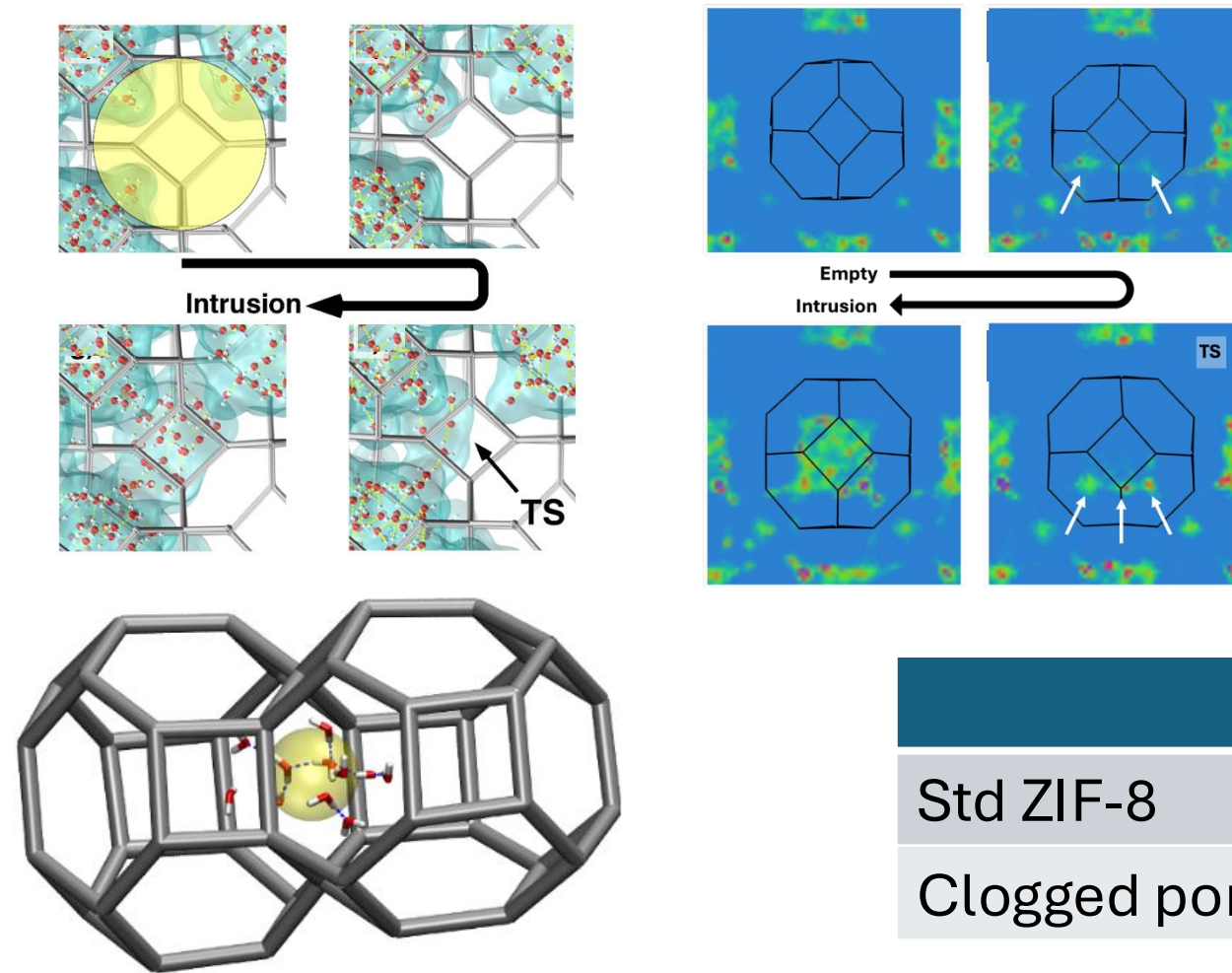
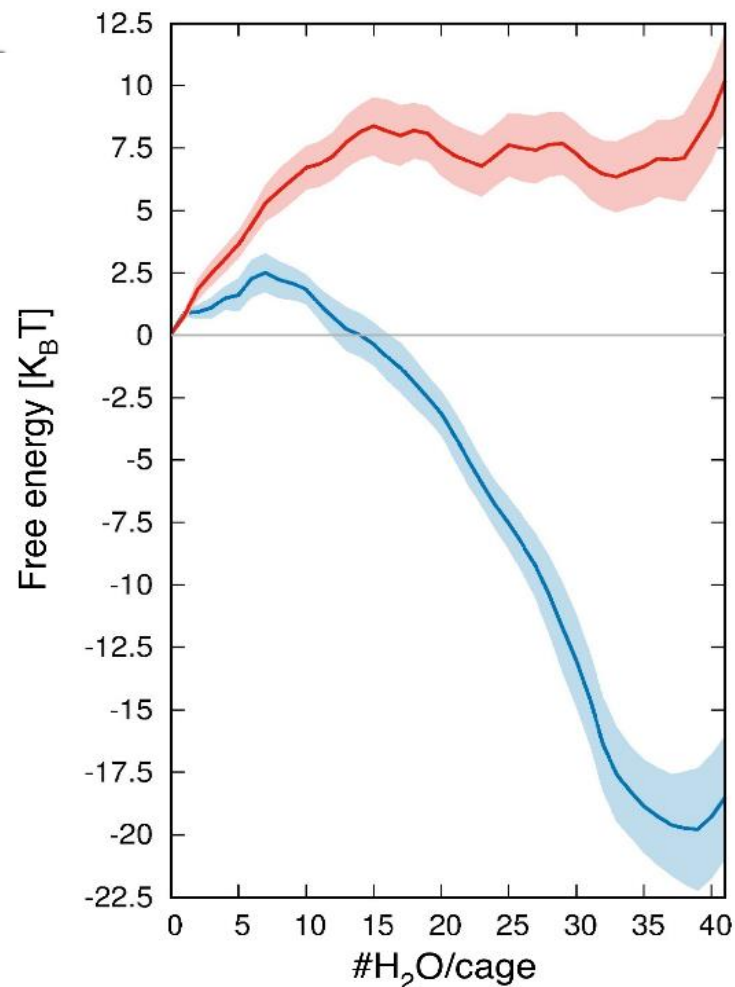
Mechanism of intrusion of water in ZIFs: water-front advancement.



Mechanism of intrusion of water in ZIFs: water-front advancement.

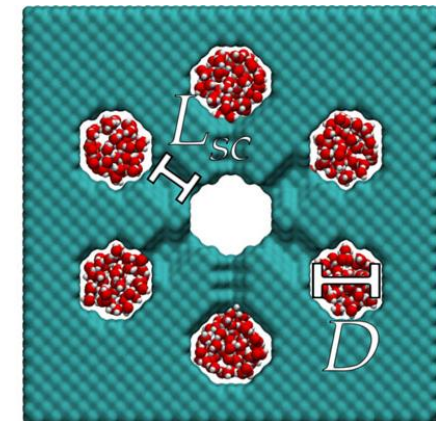
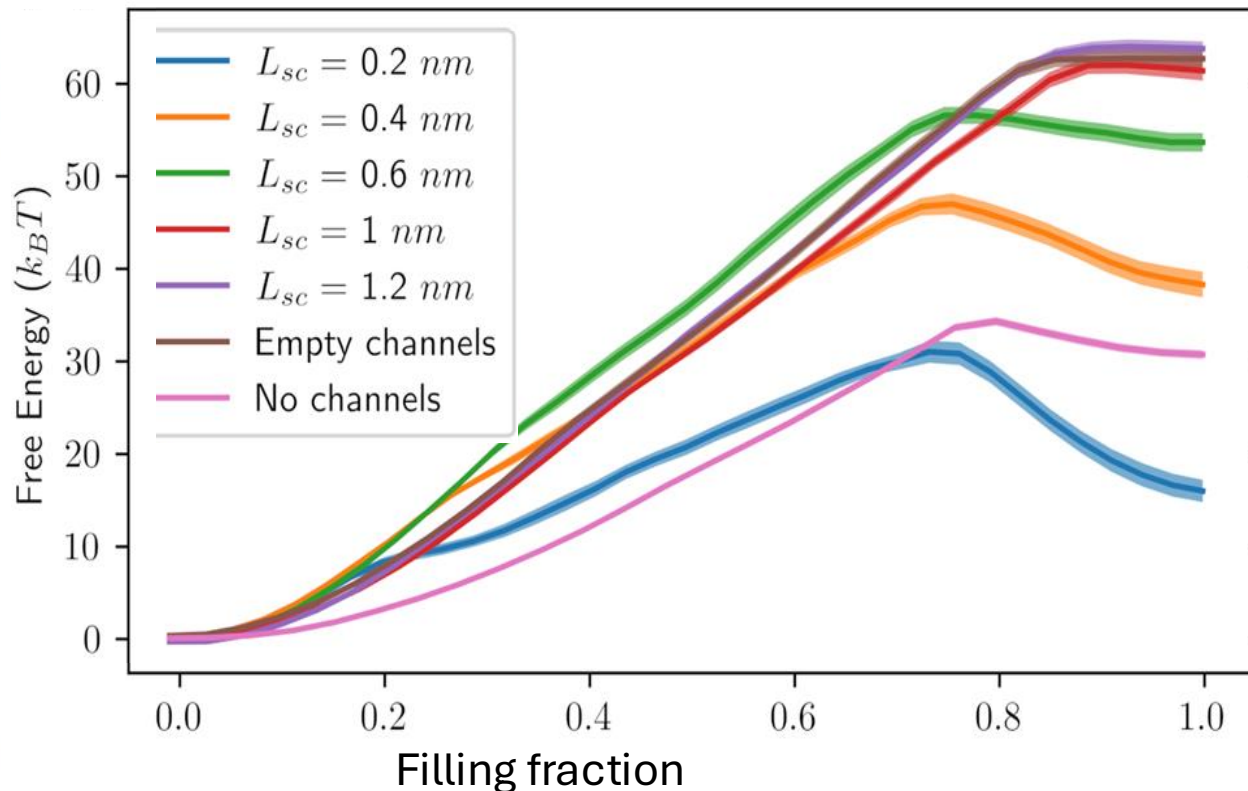
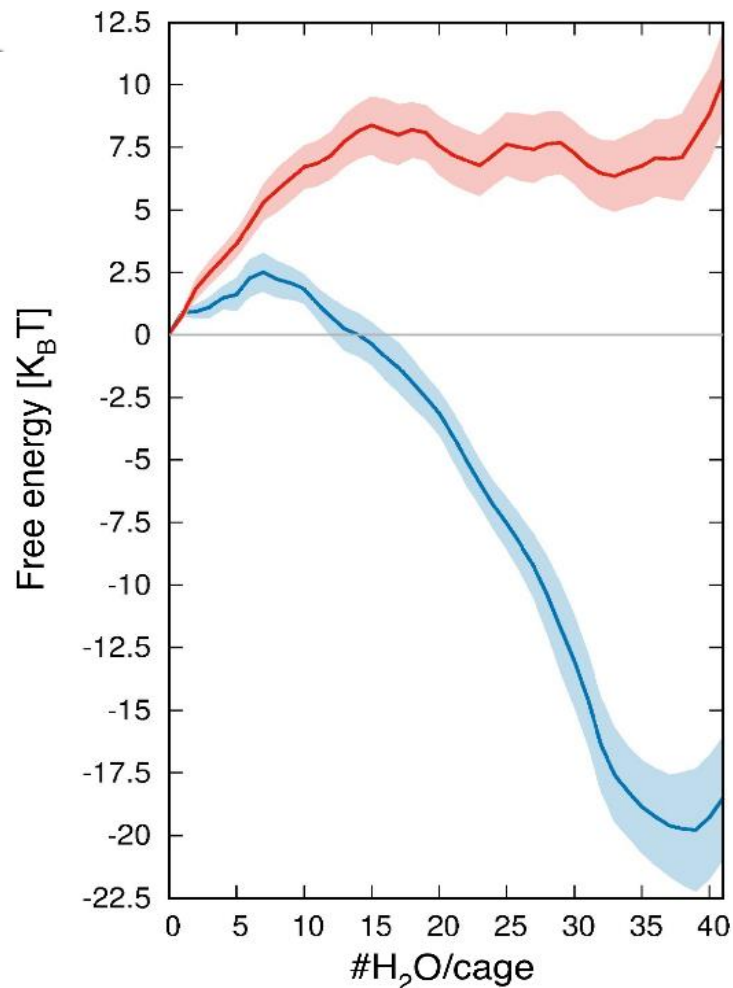


Mechanism of intrusion of water in ZIFs: water-front advancement.



	θ_i
Std ZIF-8	101°
Clogged pores	114°

Mechanism of intrusion of water in ZIFs: water-front advancement.



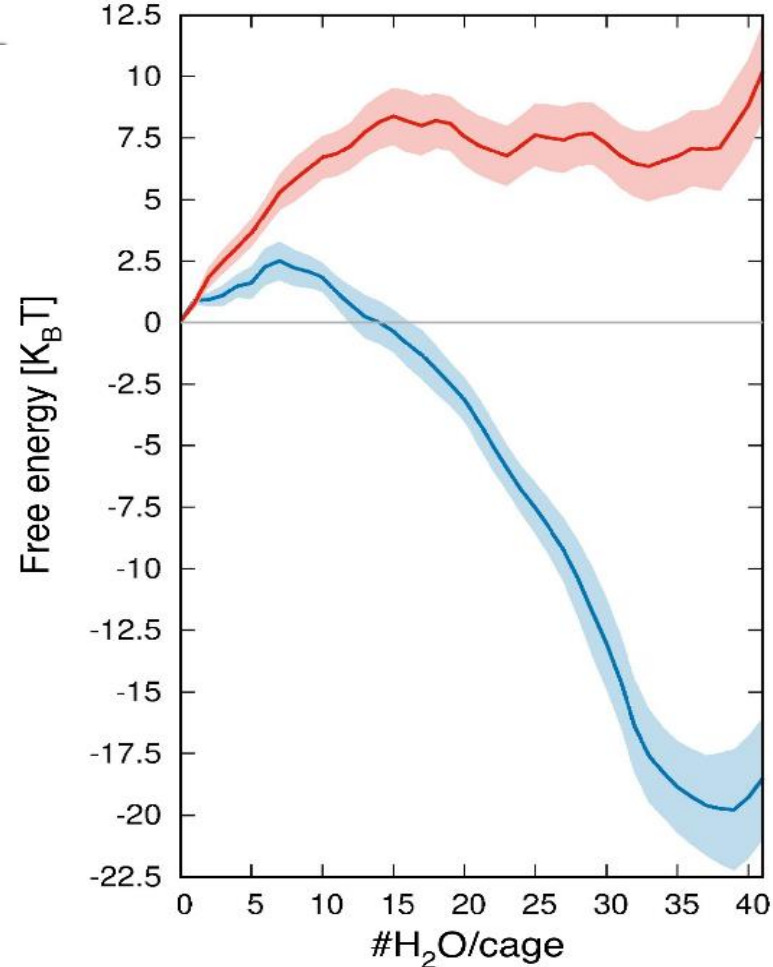
Model of the ITT zeolite

Non-classical effect, against the Young-Laplace law:

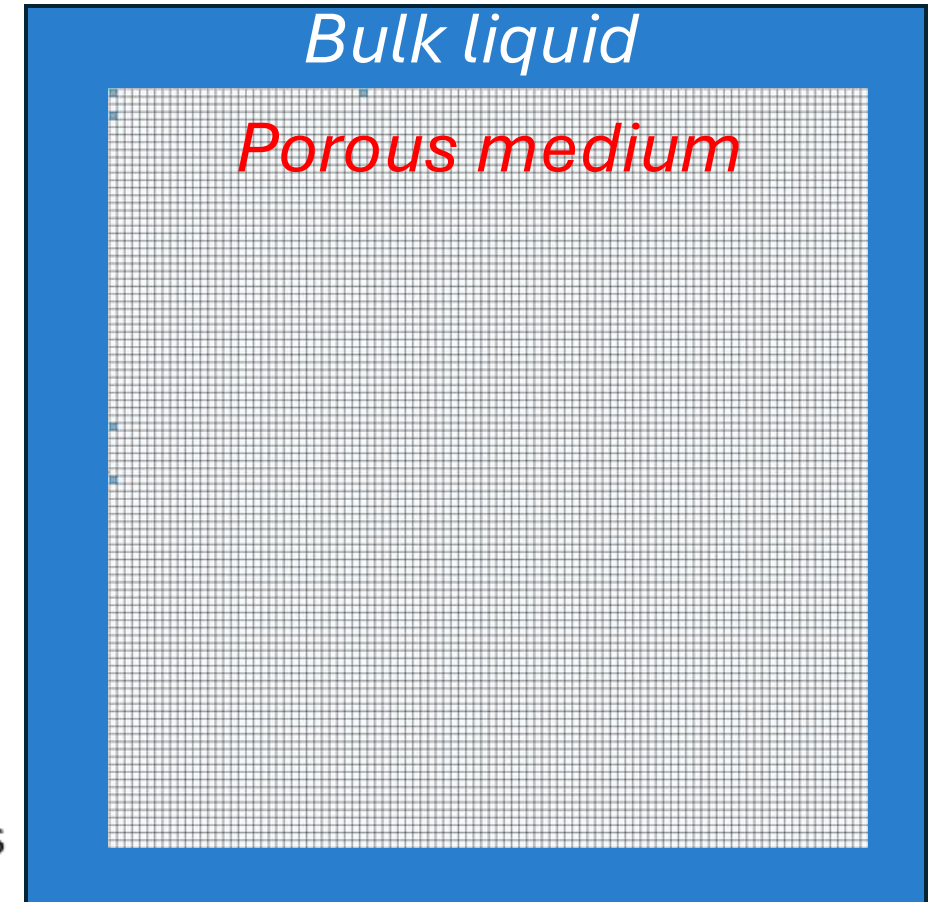
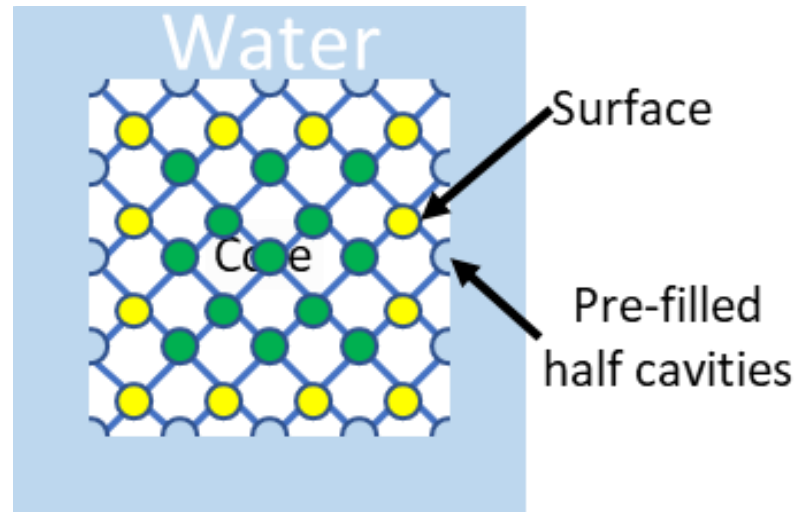
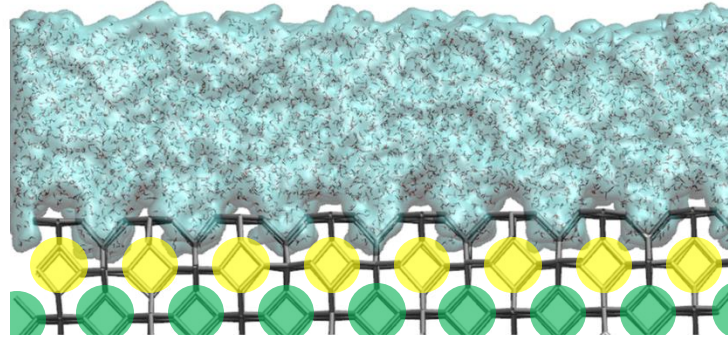
$$P_{\text{int}} = -2\gamma \cos(\theta)/d$$

narrower pores fill together with the bigger ones

Mechanism: what did we learn on the thermodynamics of confined water?

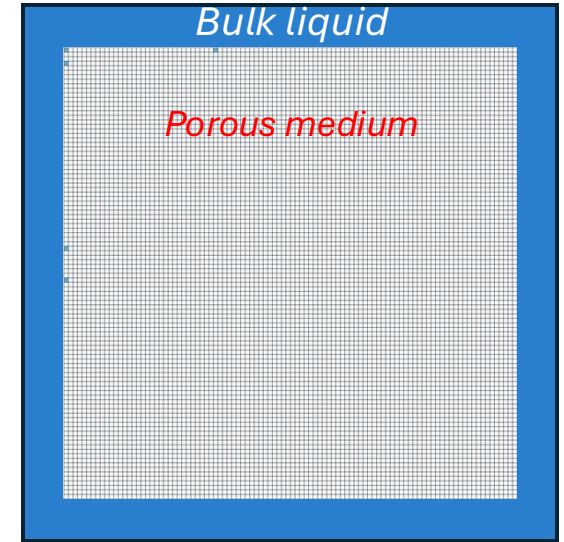
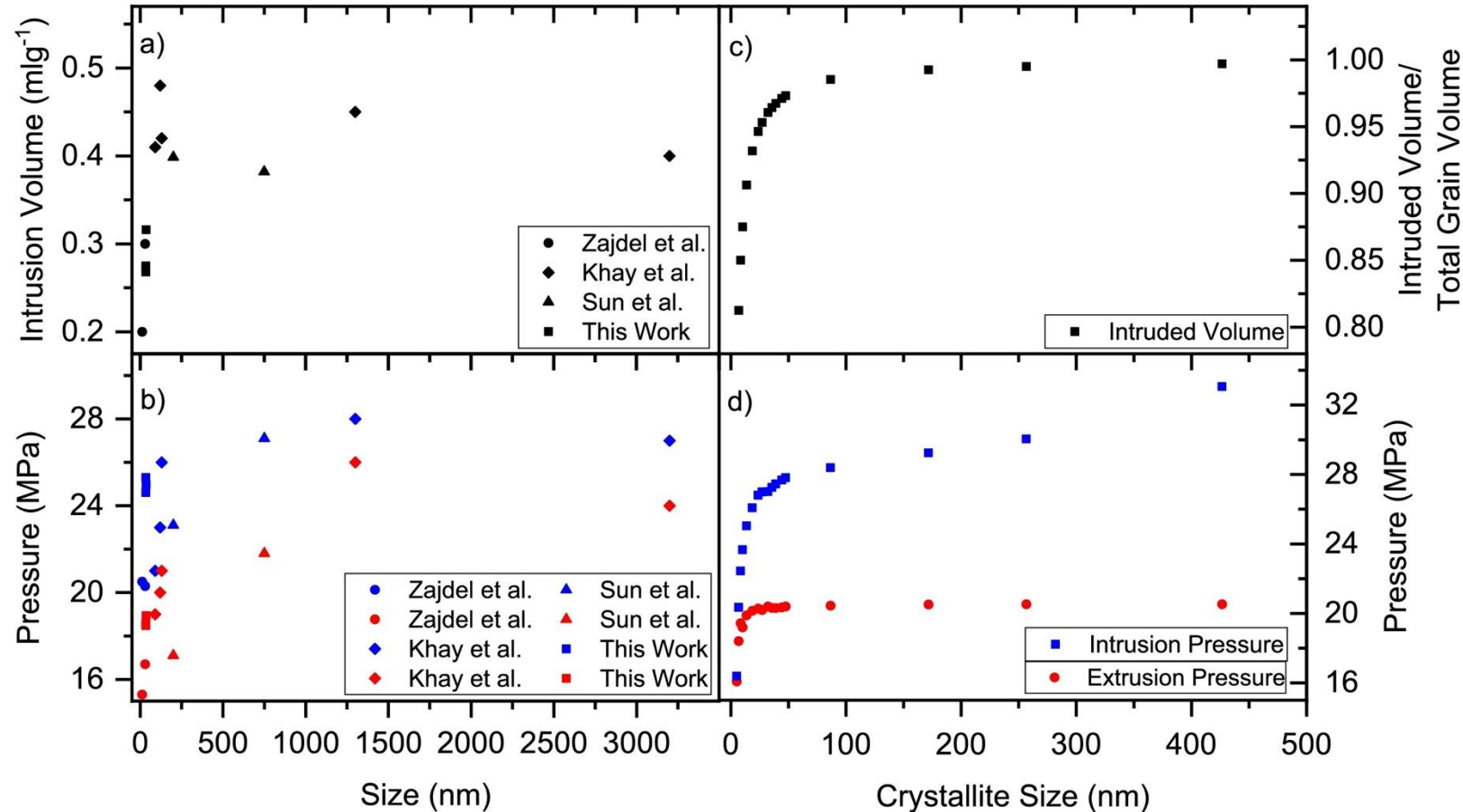


$$t_f = t_f^0 e^{\frac{\Omega_f^\dagger}{k_B T}}; t_e = t_e^0 e^{\frac{\Omega_e^\dagger}{k_B T}}$$



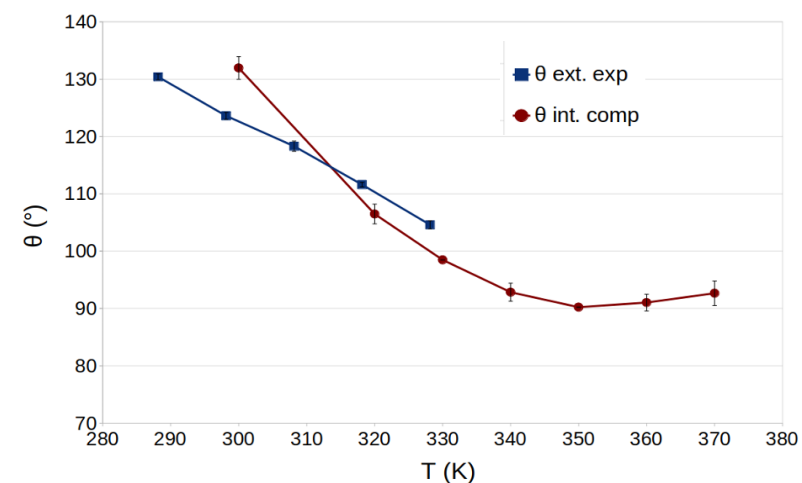
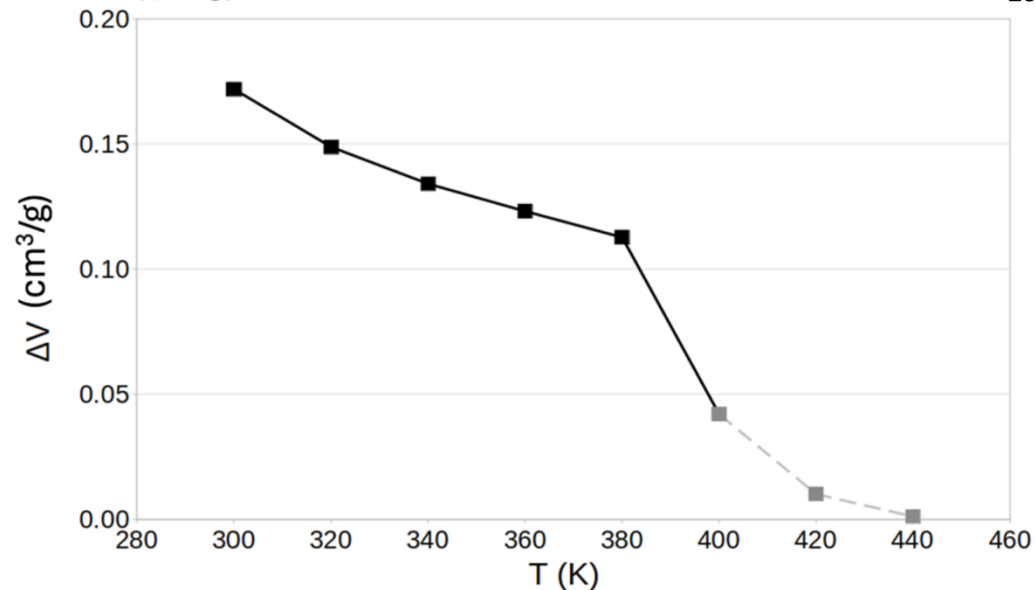
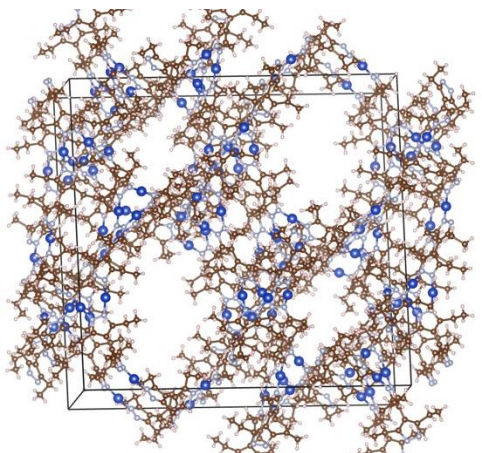
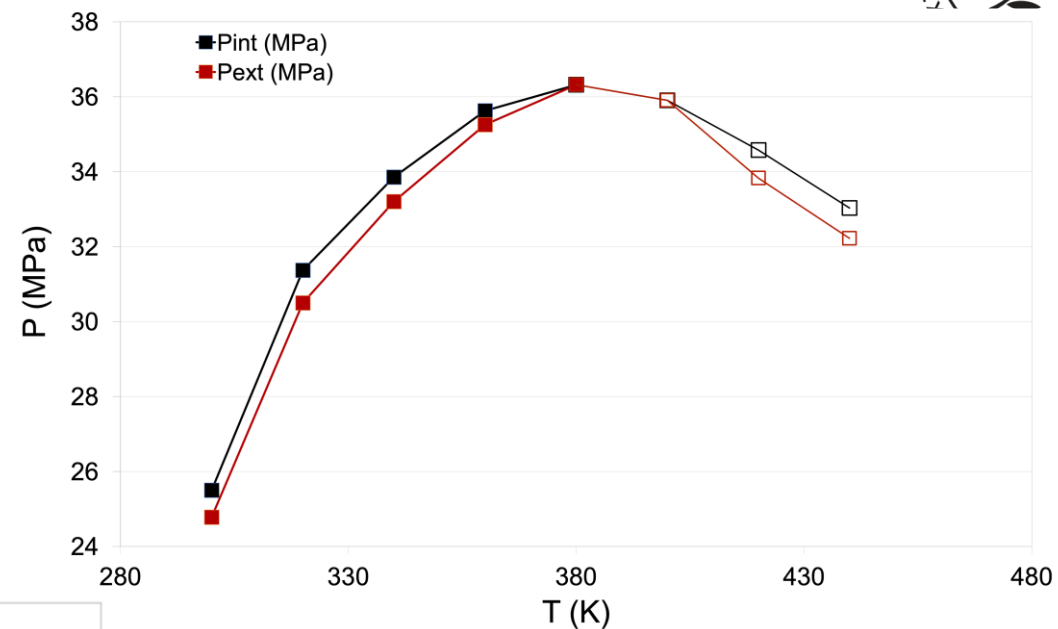
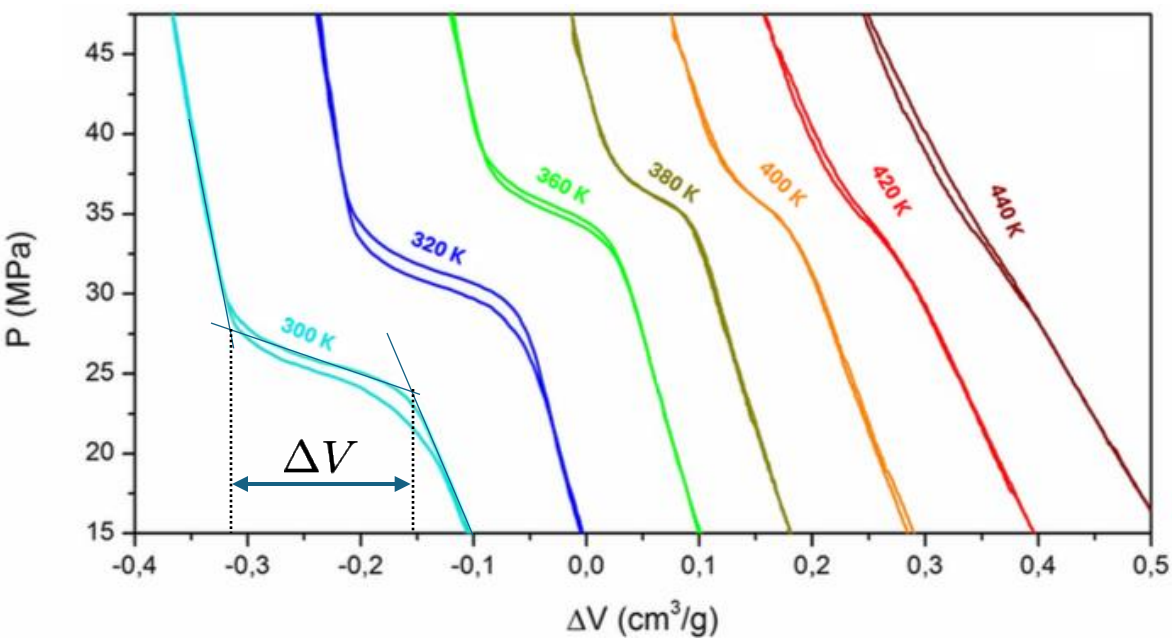
Effective surface tension in a (porous) medium: meta-liquid

Mechanism: what did we learn on the thermodynamics of confined water?

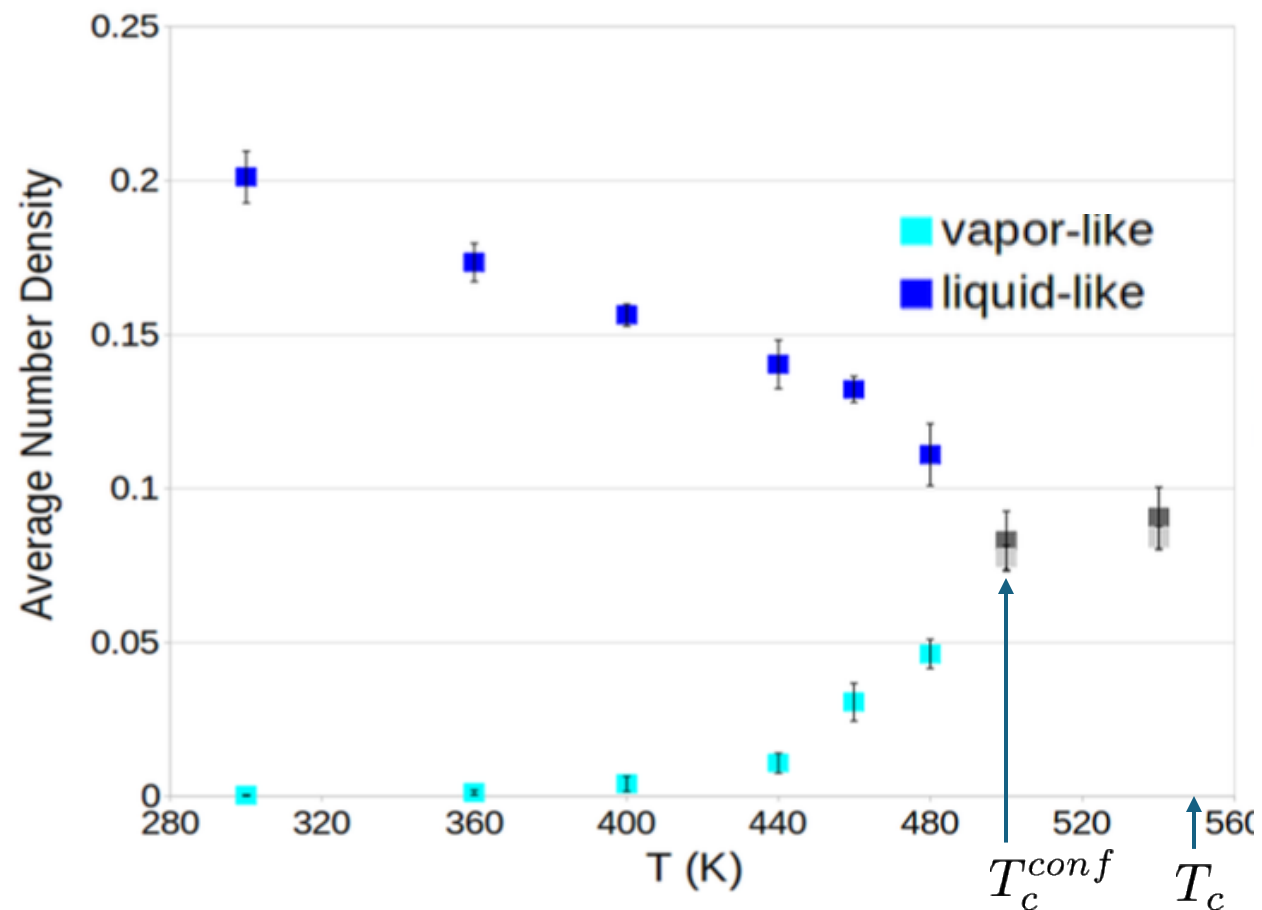
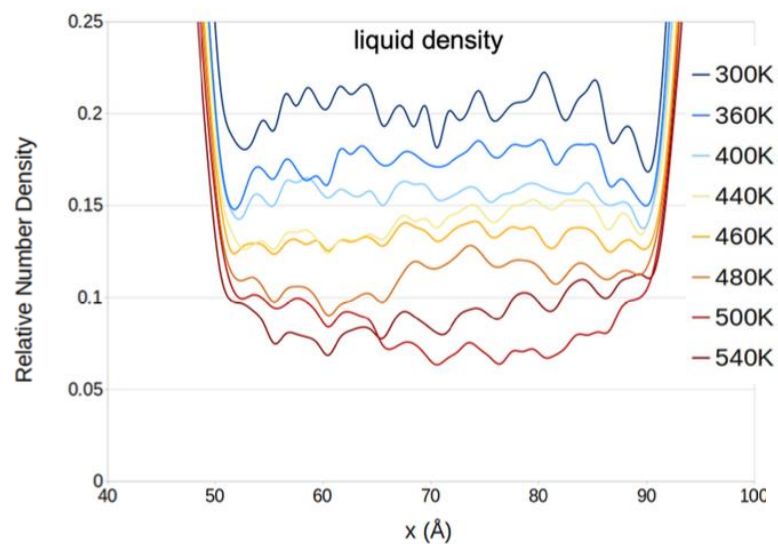
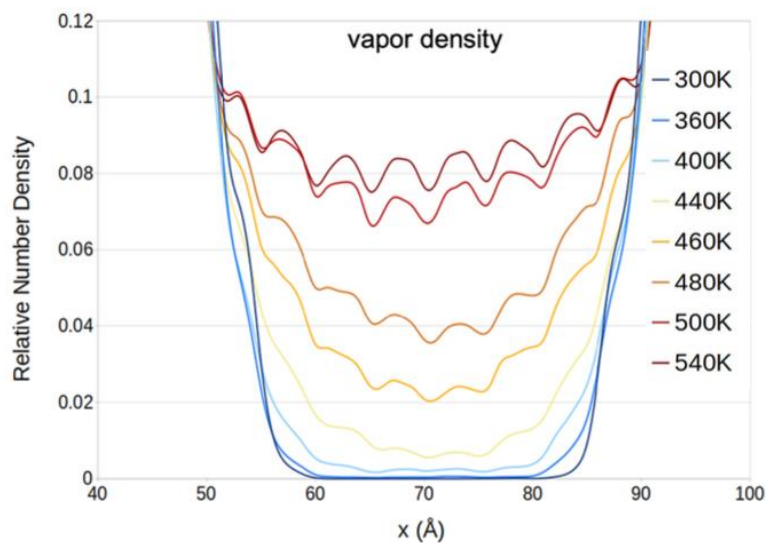
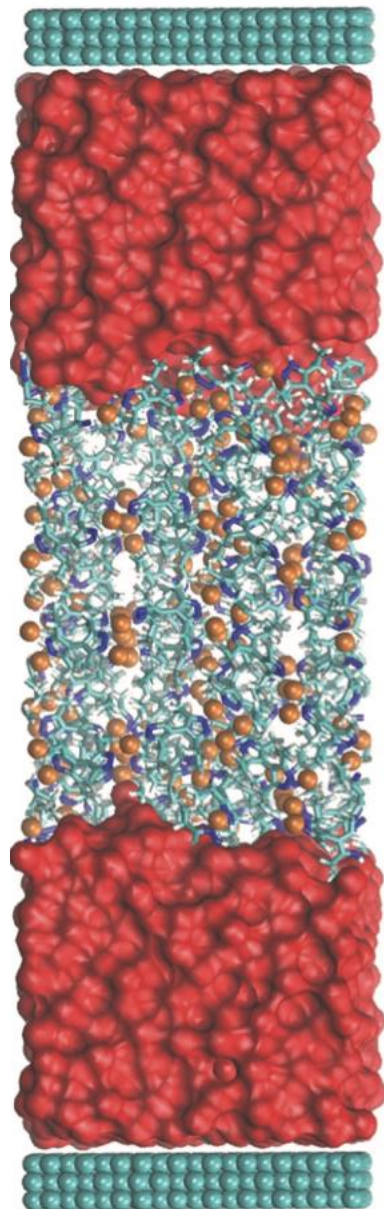


Crystallite size allows one to tune the thermodynamic characteristics of water confined within monodisperse porous materials

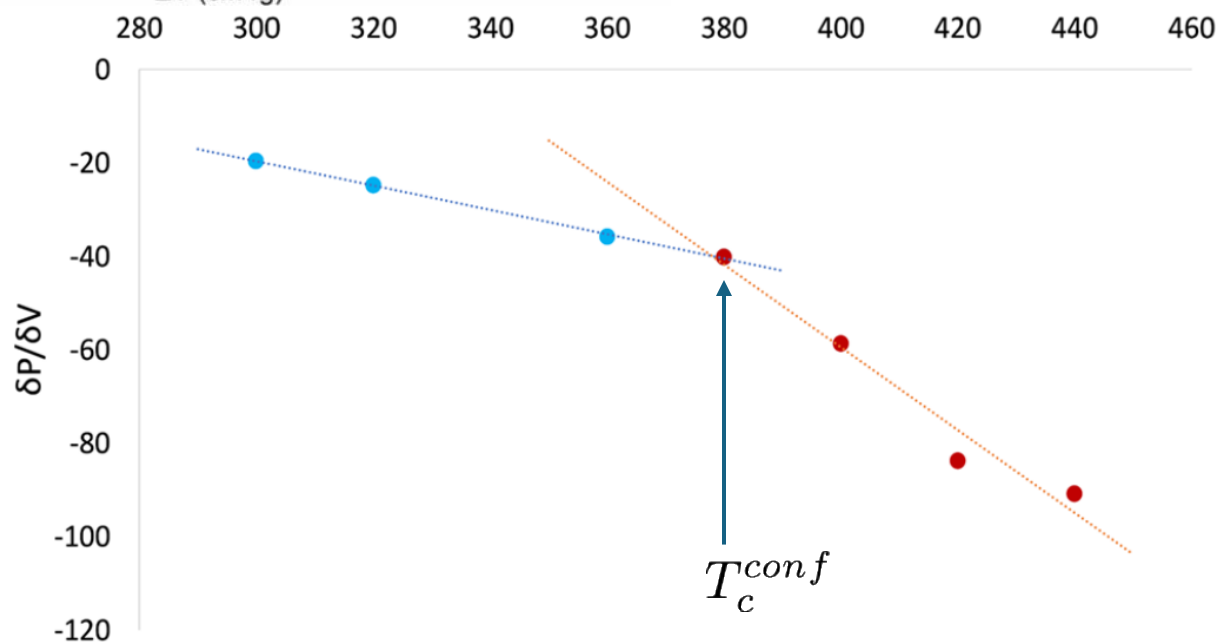
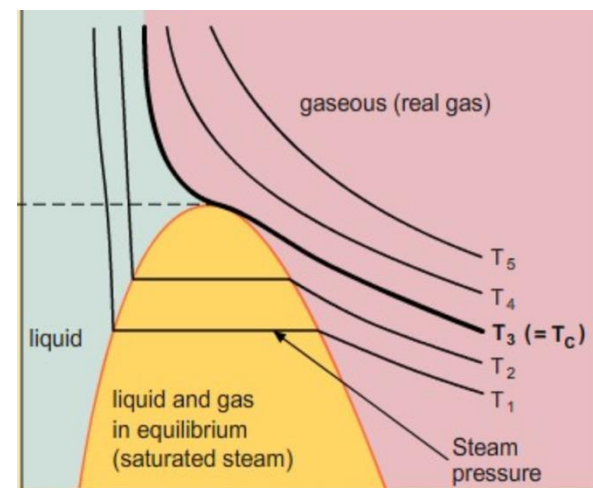
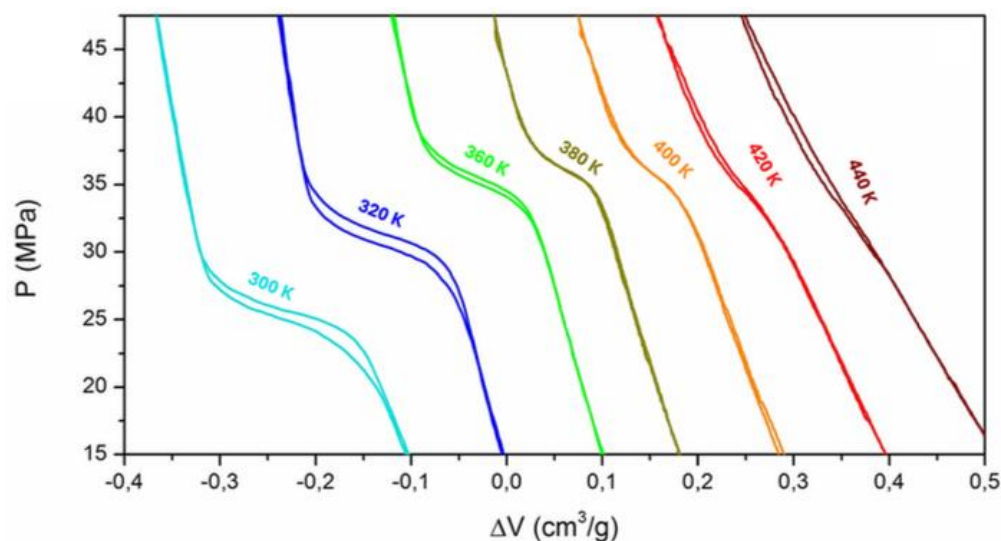
Effect of the temperature



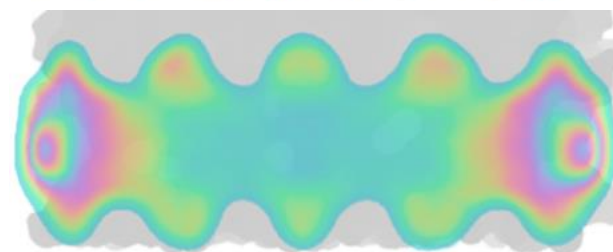
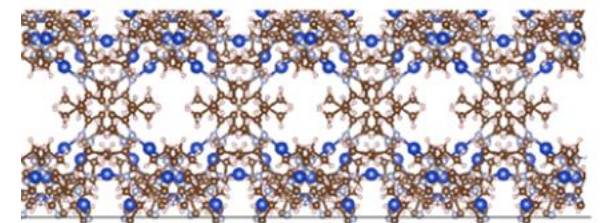
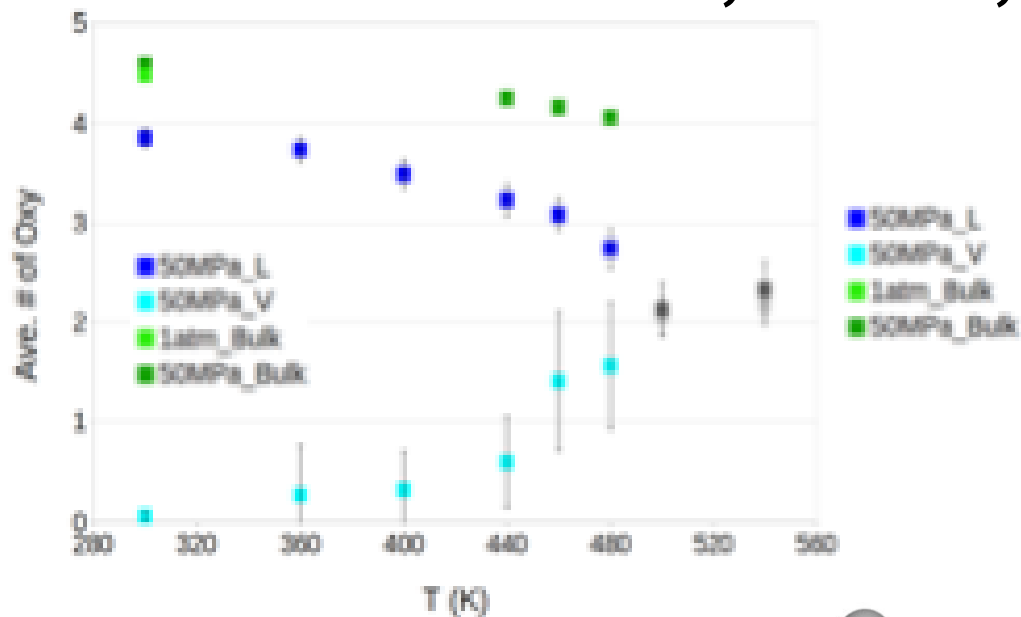
Confined, Low-T, supercritical water



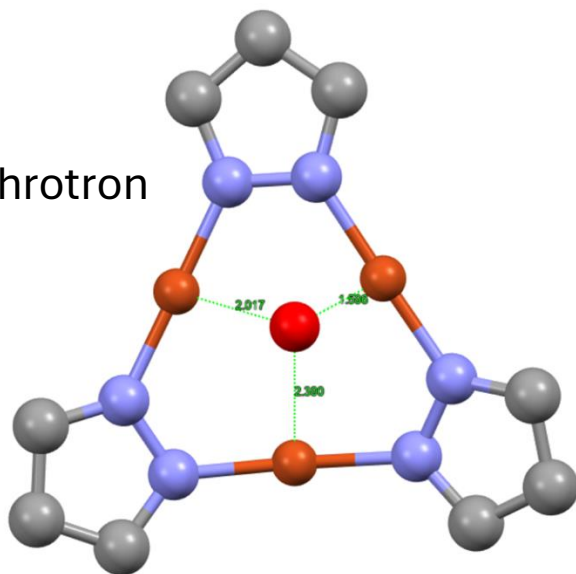
Confined, Low-T, supercritical water



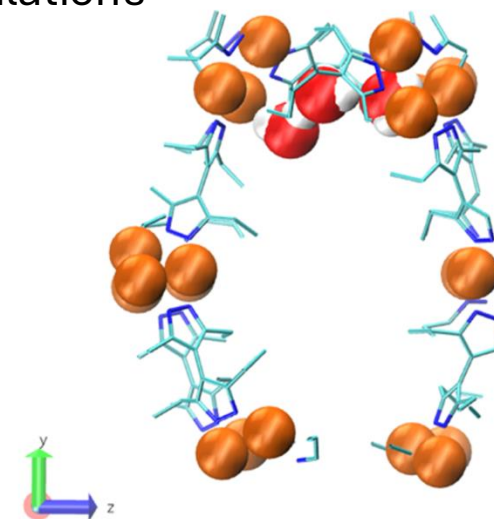
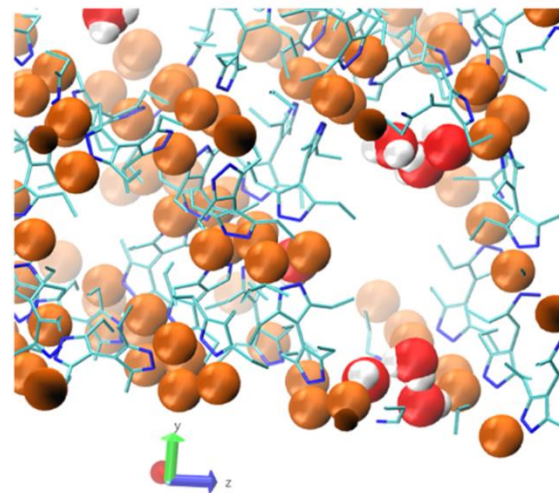
Confined, Low-T, supercritical water



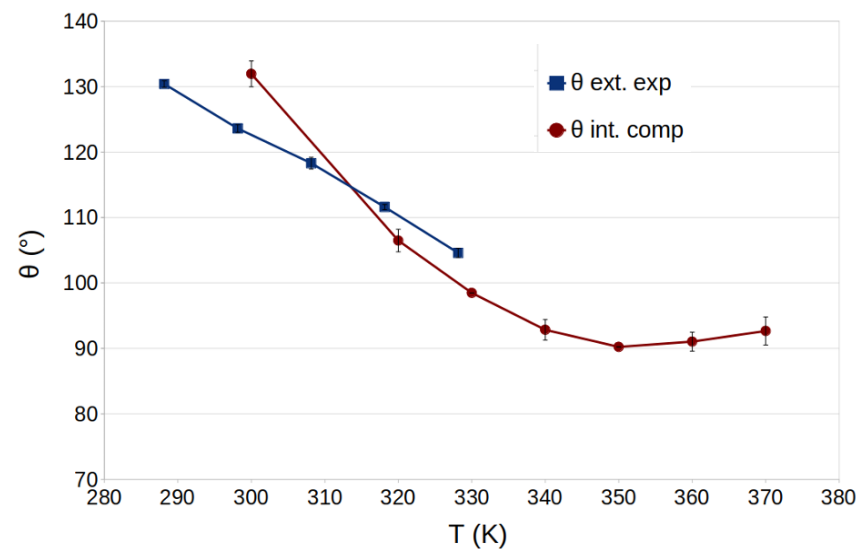
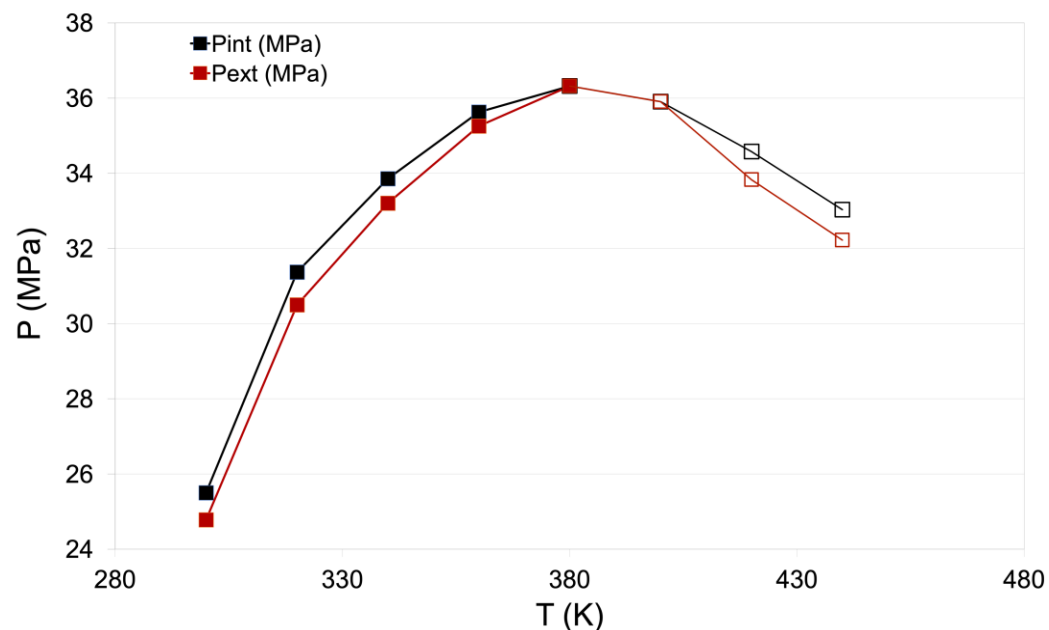
Synchrotron



Simulations

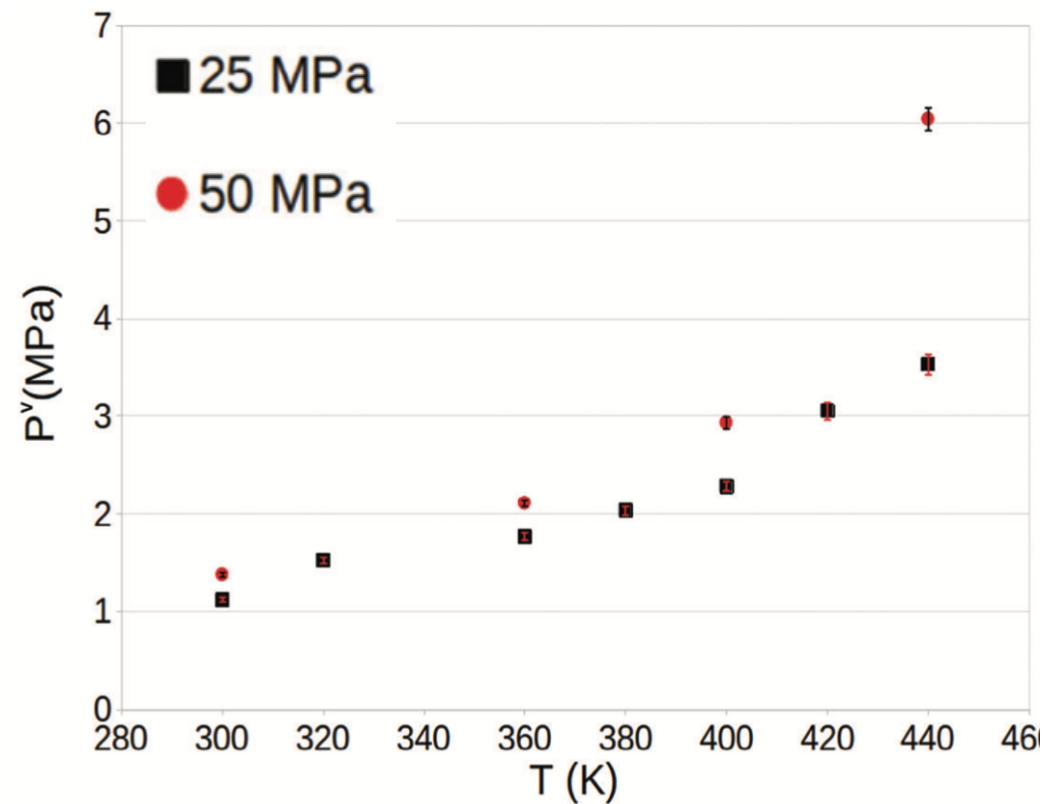
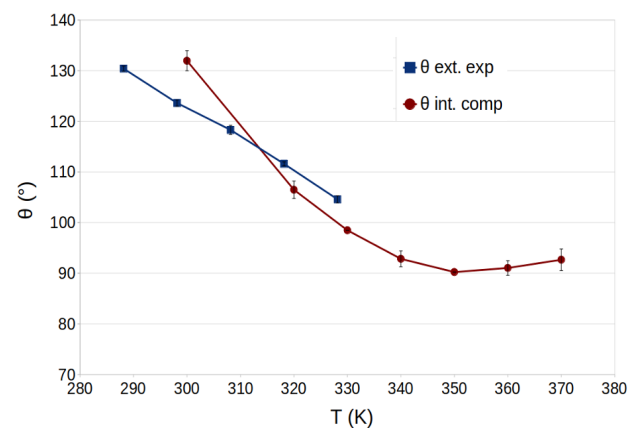
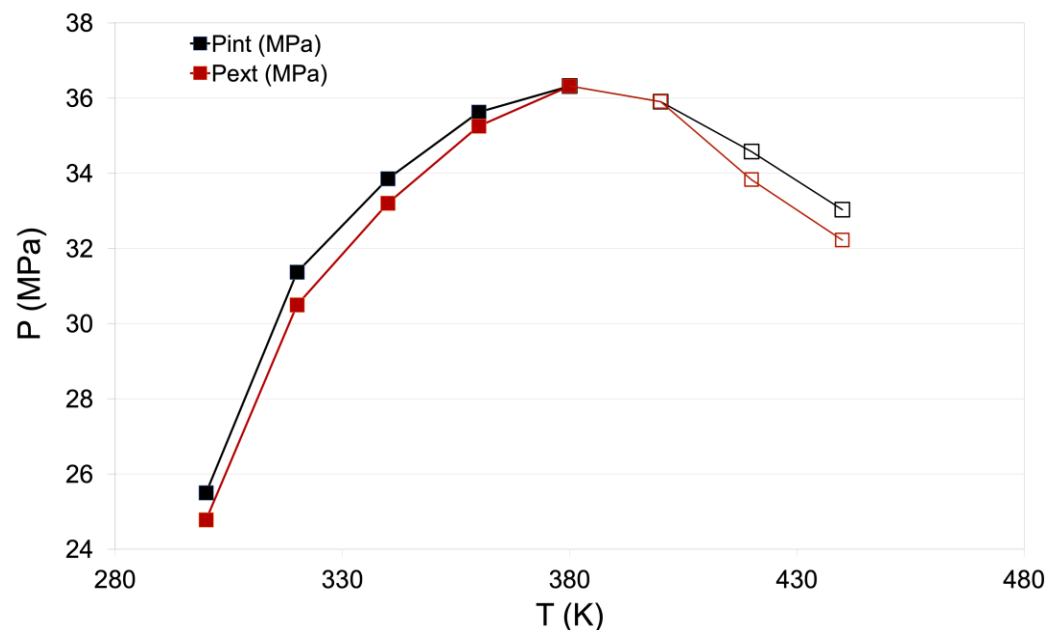


Effect of the temperature: reprised



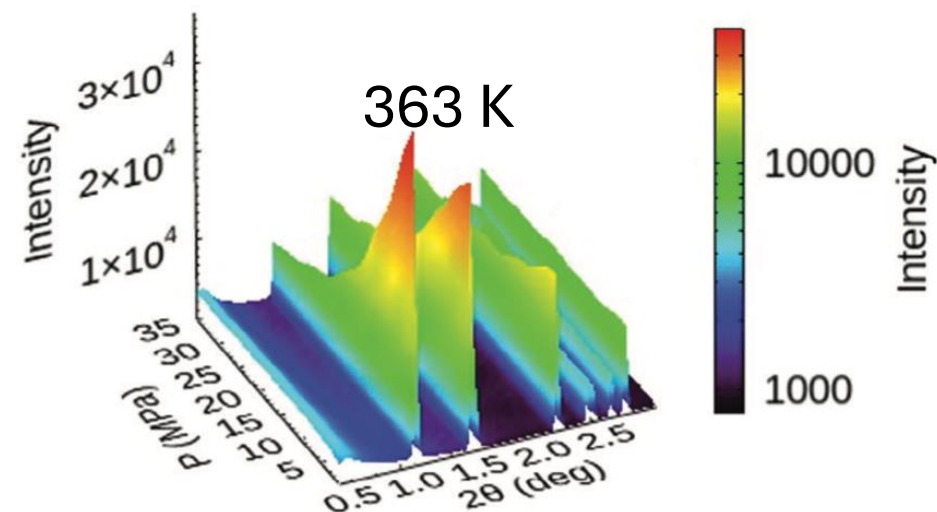
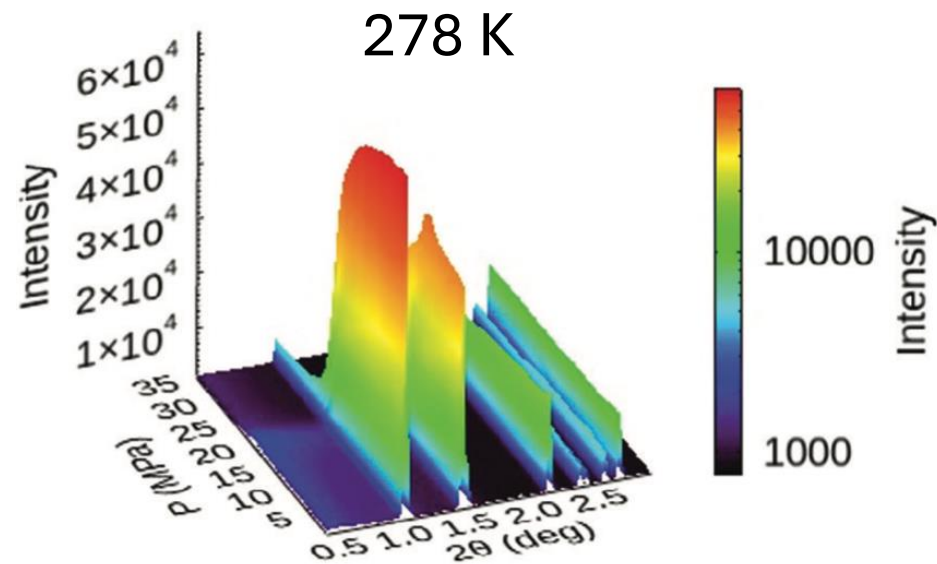
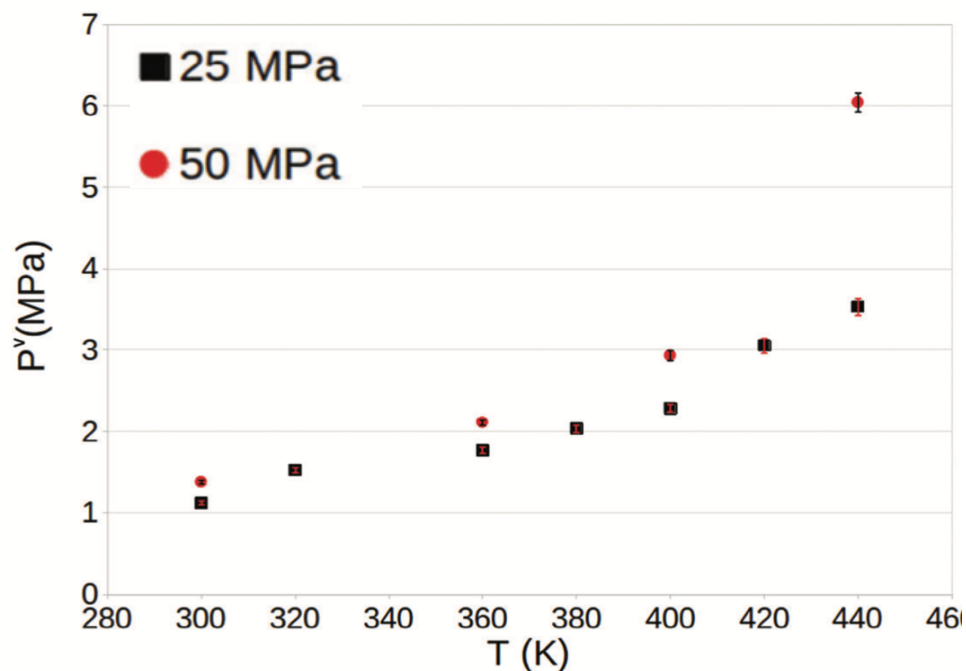
$$P^i = -2\gamma \cos \vartheta / a$$

Effect of the temperature: reprised

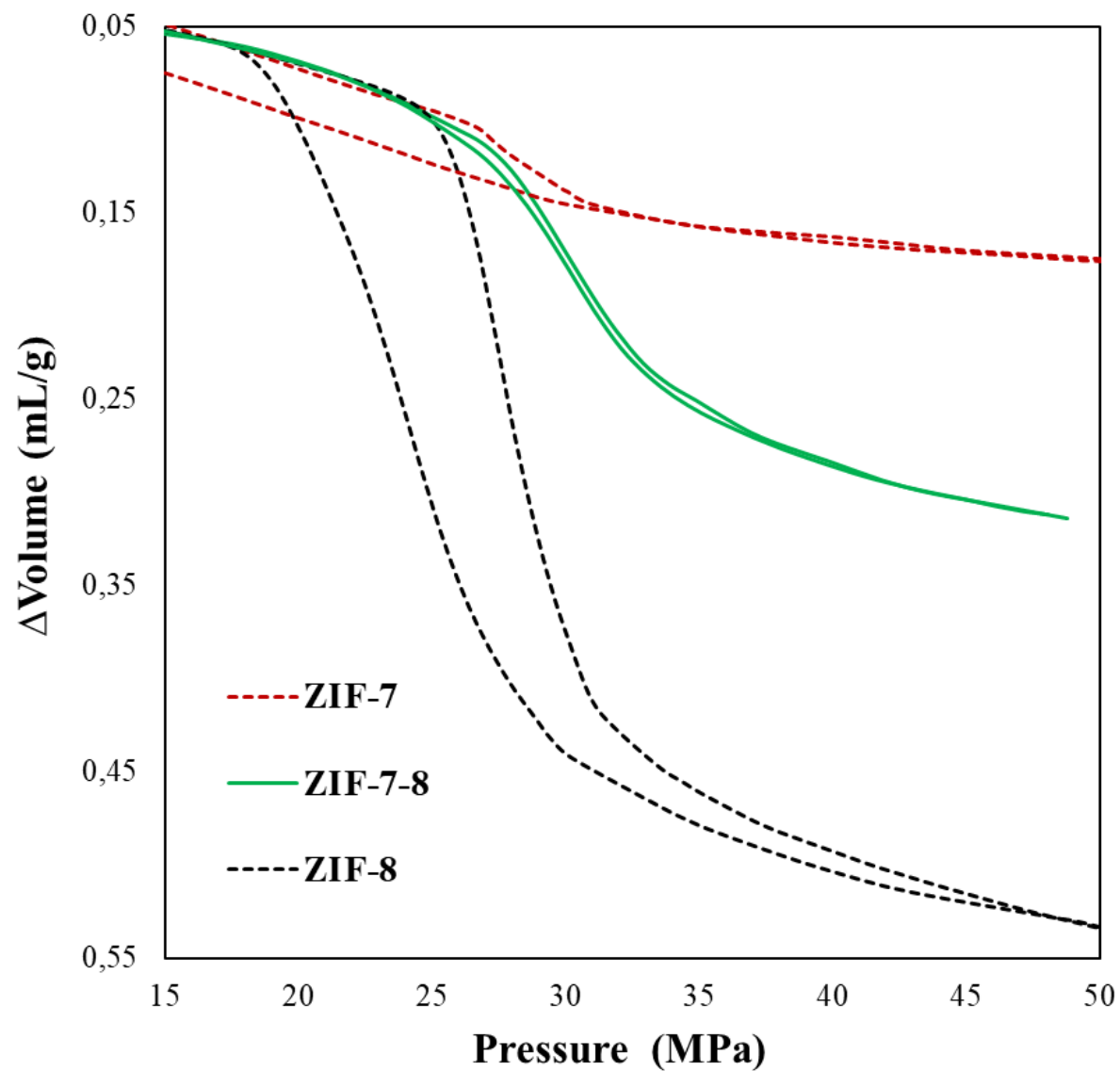
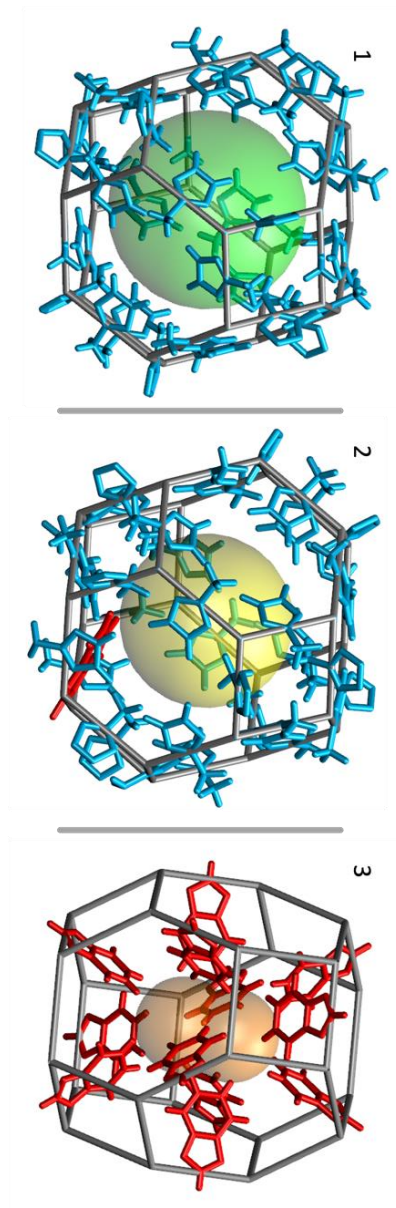


$$P^i = -2\gamma \cos \vartheta / a + P^v$$

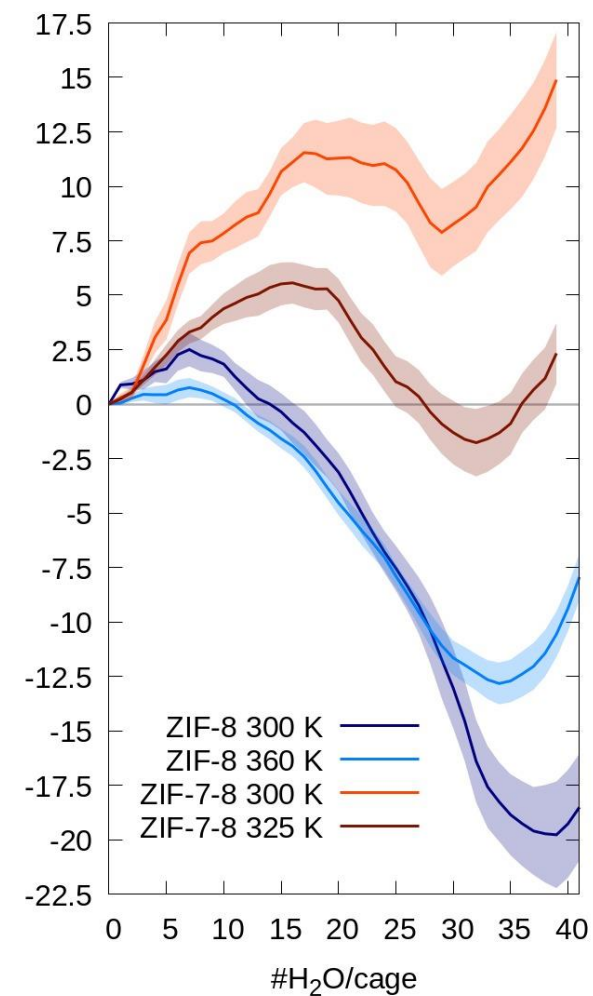
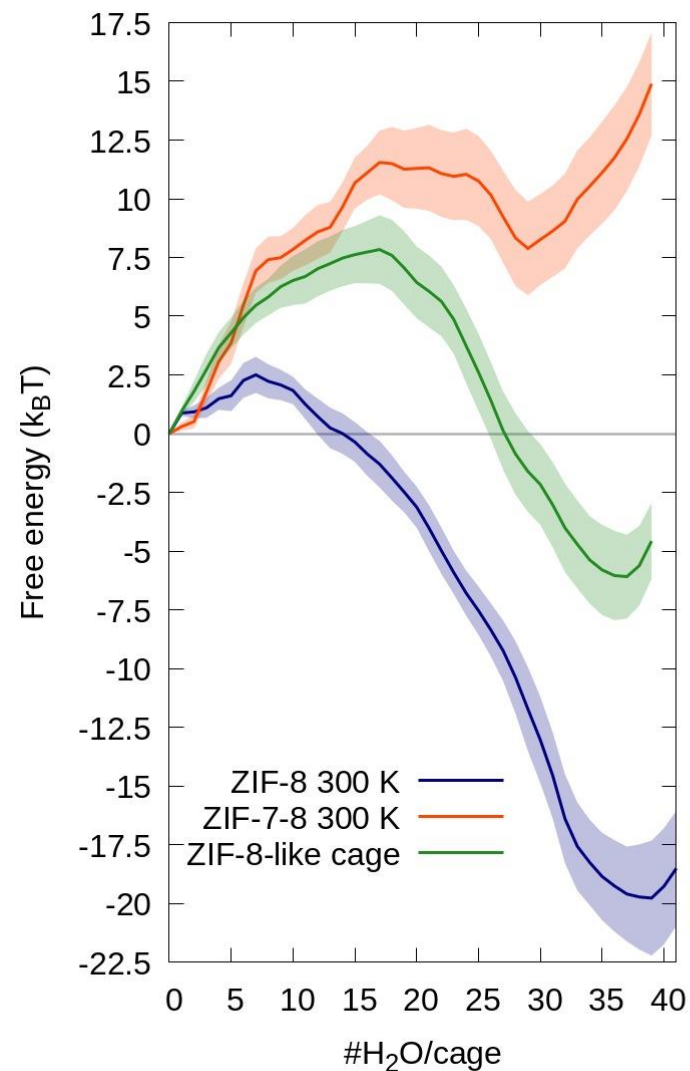
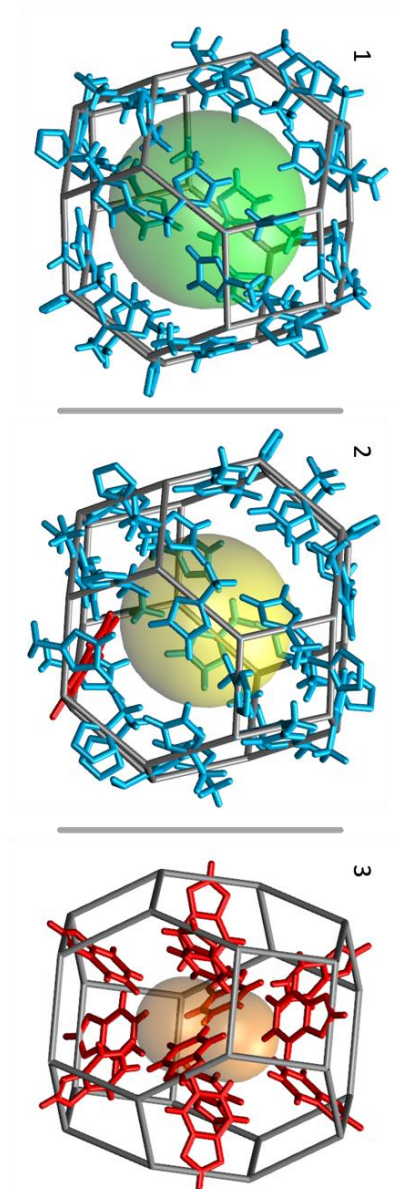
Effect of the temperature: reprised



Mixing linkers



Mixing linkers



Conclusions and outlook



- The ordinary fluid phases of water, liquid(-like) and vapor(-like) exist also under extreme confinement, down to 1 nm pore size.
- However, the porous material plays a role beyond the classical physics picture: it is not an inherit confining medium.
- Many questions remain to be addressed, e.g., the relation between hysteresis and confined critical T, how to control int/ext pressure and hysteresis, etc.
- Exploitability for technological applications in energy storage, dissipation, conversion (not discussed, here)...
- ...Moreover, low-T hysteresis opens new perspective in sensible thermal energy storage, supercritical solvents for chemistry. Additionally, the existence of (confined) supercritical water and bulk water at the same P/T allows to dream of a all-water fluid/fluid chromatography

Acknowledgements



S. Merchiori (UNIFE)



A. Le Donne (UNIFE)



M. Tortora (Sapienza)



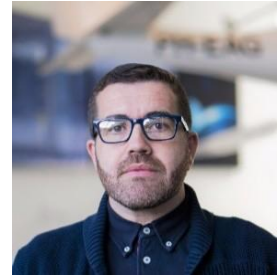
M. Alvelli (UNIFE)



Y. Grosu (CIC)



L. Johnson (CIC)



L. Bortolomé (CIC)



E. Amayuelas (CIC)



Pawel Zajdel (USK)



Happy birthday Ursula!

