MICROEMULSION FORMATION OF MOTOR OIL WITH ALCOHOL ETHOXYLATES: EFFECTS OF TEMPERATURE AND COSURFACTANT CHAIN LENGTH



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ABSTRACT

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The aim of this research was to investigate the microemulsion formation of motor oil with alcohol ethoxylates (AEs), nonionic surfactants derived from palm oil. The AEs with different numbers of the ethylene oxide group (EO) (3, 5, 7, and 9) were used for forming microemulsions at various temperatures (20 °C, 30 °C, 40 °C, and 50 °C). The addition of medium-chain alcohols (*n*-butanol, *n*-hexanol, and *n*-octanol) as cosurfactants was crucial to the formation of these microemulsion systems. Among the studied alcohols, *n*-hexanol was the most effective cosurfactant in terms of middle microemulsion phase formation (Winsor Type III microemulsion). For the same number of EO, as the temperature increased, not only the critical microemulsion concentration (CμC) was decreased, but the amount of AEs that is required in order to form Winsor Type IV microemulsion was also reduced.

บทคัดย่อ

ชฎากาญจน์ สิทธิอาจหาญ: การเกิดไมโครอิมัลชั้นของน้ำมันเครื่องด้วยแอลกอฮอล์ อีทีอกซีเลท: ผลของอุณหภูมิและความยาวสายโซ่ของสารลดแรงตึงผิวร่วม (Microemulsion Formation of Motor Oil with Alcohol Ethoxylates: Effects of Temperature and Cosurfactant Chain Length) อาจารย์ที่ปรึกษา: ผศ. คร. บุนยรัชต์ กิติยานันท์ และ รศ. คร. สุเมธ ชวเคช 107 หน้า

งานวิจัยนี้ ได้มุ่งศึกษาพฤติกรรมการเปลี่ยนแปลงวัฏภาคของการเกิดไม โครอิมัลชั้นของ น้ำมันเครื่องกับแอลกอฮอล์ อีที่อกซีเลท ที่มีหมู่อีโอ (EO Group) จำนวนแตกต่างกันตั้งแต่ 3, 5, 7 และ 9 หมู่ โดยเติมแอลกอฮอล์ซึ่งทำหน้าที่เป็นสารลดแรงตึงผิวร่วมที่มีความขาวสายโซ่แตกต่าง กัน ได้แก่ นอมัล บิวทานอล (n-butanol) นอมัล เฮกซานอล (n-hexanol) และนอมัล ออกตานอล (n-octanol) ในช่วงอุณหภูมิ 20, 30, 40 และ 50 องศาเซลเซียส โดยการสังเกตการณ์ เปลี่ยนแปลงวัฎภาคของแต่ละระบบหลังเข้าสู่สมคุล แล้วนำมาสร้างฟิชไคอะแกรมเพื่อหาค่า กวามเข้มข้นของสารลดแรงตึงผิวและสารลดแรงตึงผิวร่วมต่ำสุดที่ทำให้เกิดวัฏภาคชั้นกลางของ ไมโครอีมัลชั้น (วินเซอร์แบบที่ 3) ค่าความเข้มข้นของสารถคแรงตึงผิวและสารถคแรงตึงผิวร่วม ต่ำสุดที่ทำให้เกิดวัฏภาคเนื้อเดียวของไมโครอิมัลชัน (วินเซอร์แบบที่ 4) นอกจากนี้ยังหา ค่าความสามารถในการละลาย และอุณหภูมิที่ทำให้เกิดความขุ่นของสารละลายลดแรงตึงผิวในแต่ ละระบบอีกด้วยจากการศึกษา พบว่า การใช้แอลกอฮอล์ทั้งสามชนิคเป็นสารลคแรงตึงผิวร่วม โดยเฉพาะการเติมนอมัล เฮกซานอล สามารถช่วยให้เกิดวัฏภากชั้นกลางของไมโครอิมัลชันได้ เป็นอย่างคี สำหรับการศึกษาผลของอุณหภูมิต่อการเกิดไมโครอิมัลชั้น พบว่า เมื่ออุณหภูมิเพิ่มขึ้น ส่งผลให้ค่าความเข้มข้นของสารลดแรงตึงผิวและสารลดแรงตึงผิวร่วมต่ำสุดที่ทำให้เกิดวัฏภาค ชั้นกลางของไมโครอีมัลชัน และความเข้มข้นของสารลคแรงตึงผิวที่ทำให้เกิควัฏภาคเนื้อเคียวของ ไมโครอิมัลชั้นมีค่าลดลง

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Abbreviations

AEs	Alcohol ethoxylates
AE3	Alcohol ethoxylate with 3 Ethylene oxide groups
AE5	Alcohol ethoxylate with 5 Ethylene oxide groups
AE7	Alcohol ethoxylate with 7 Ethylene oxide groups
AE9	Alcohol ethoxylate with 9 Ethylene oxide groups
CMC	Critical micelle concentration
СμС	Critical microemulsion concentration
EO	Ethylene oxide
O/W	Oil – in – water microemulsion
SP	Solubilization Parameters
SPw	Volume of water solubilized per weight of total
	surfactants in the microemulsion phase
SPo	Volume of oil solubilized per weight of total surfactants
	in the microemulsion phase
Vw	Phase height fraction of water
Vo	Phase height fraction of oil
W/O	Water - in - oil microemulsion

List of Symbols

α

Weight fraction of oil in oil and water mixture