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Hofmeister effects in micromolar electrolyte solutions

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I. INTRODUCTION

The specific partitioning of ions to water–hydrophobe interfaces underlies important chemical, physical, and biological phenomena.1–4 Specific ion adsorption at the surface of the ocean is reflected in the distinct composition of marine aerosols5–8 and its significant impact on the chemistry of the atmospheric boundary layer.5, 9–14 Enzyme activities,15 protein binding,16 and self-assembly processes in general17–22 also show pronounced specific ion effects (SIE). Controlling the self-aggregation of nanoparticles and biopolymers via SIE is a tantalizing goal that calls for a deeper understanding of the self-aggregation of nanoparticles and biopolymers via SIE.

Ions induce both specific (Hofmeister) and non-specific (Coulomb) effects at aqueous interfaces. More than a century after their discovery, the origin of specific ion effects (SIE) still eludes explanation because the causal electrostatic and non-electrostatic interactions are neither local nor separable. Since direct Coulomb effects essentially vanish below ~10 μM (i.e., at >50 nm average ion separations in water), we decided to investigate whether SIE operate at, hitherto unexplored, lower concentrations. Herein, we report the detection of SIE above ~0.1 μM in experiments where relative iodide/bromide populations, χ = I−/Br−, were determined on the surface of aqueous (NaI + NaBr) jets by online electrospray mass spectrometry in the presence of variable XCl (X = H, Na, K, Cs, NH4, and N(C4H9)4) and NaY (Y = OH, Cl, NO3, and ClO4) concentrations. We found that (1) all tested electrolytes begin to affect χ below ~1 μM and (2) I− and Br− are preferentially suppressed by co-ions closely matching their interfacial affinities. We infer that these phenomena, by falling outside the reach of even the longest ranged electrostatic interactions, are dynamical in nature.

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liquid surfaces is that, because of the relatively small surface-to-volume ratios prevalent in most experiments, they are easily contaminated. Present experiments should be minimally influenced by contamination because they (1) are performed on fast-flowing, continually refreshed water jets (2) monitor simultaneously the ions whose ratio, $\chi = I^-/Br^-$, is the reported observable (see below). We had validated the claim that the mass spectra obtained in our instrumental configuration reflect the ion composition of the outermost layers of the jet by showing that: (1) relative anion abundances, i.e., relative mass spectral signal intensities, measured in jets consisting of equimolar multi-electrolyte solutions follow a normal Hofmeister series$^{6,7,42}$ and are specifically affected by added cationic or anionic surfactants$^{6,42}$ and (2) our mass spectra reveal the presence of products necessarily formed in the air–water layers of jets exposed to reactive gases.$^{36,37,40,41,44}$ Herein, we report relative iodide/bromide ion abundances, $\chi = I^-/Br^-$, in air–water interfacial layers of mixed electrolyte solutions in the sub-μM to ~1 mM range.

II. EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

Our experiments involve the injection of aqueous electrolyte solutions as jets into the spraying chamber of an electrospray mass spectrometer (ESMS, Agilent 6130 Quadrupole LC/MS Electrospray System, Kyoto University) held at 1 atm and 298 K. The ion composition of the outermost layers of the jet is monitored in situ via online mass spectrometry, after the electroneutral jets are nebulized by an annular coaxial nebulizer gas into droplets possessing net charge of either sign. The excess anions (i.e., the fraction lacking balancing counterions) carried by the negatively charged droplets are ultimately ejected to the gas phase and become amenable to mass spectrometric detection.$^{45}$ The present experimental setup is essentially the same as that reported in previous studies from our group.$^{36,37,41,42}$ Iodide and bromide ions already present on the surface of the injected liquid are monitored and quantified by online ESMS in less than a few milliseconds. Solutions are pumped (100 μl min$^{-1}$) into the spraying chamber through a grounded stainless steel needle (100 μm bore) coaxial with a sheath issuing nebulizer N$_2$(g) at high flow rates. The fast nebulizer gas strips the interfacial layers of the much slower liquid jet into microdroplets that carry excess anions or cations. Note that the production of charged microdroplets from a neutral liquid is the normal outcome of the charge fluctuations expected in a statistical breakup process.$^{39,46-48}$ Thus, droplet charging via nebulization does not require the application of an external electric bias to the needle, as in classic (“Taylor cone”) electrospray mass spectrometry.$^{49}$ Charged microdroplets subsequently evaporate solvent while being drawn to the electrically polarized inlet of the mass spectrometer with increasing acceleration. Since sampled microdroplets are the progeny of the nascent droplets stripped from the surface of the jet, they are naturally enriched with interfacial species. We had previously verified that this setup operates as a quasi-linear transfer device, that is, ESMS signals are directly proportional to ion concentrations (up to ~0.1 mM) prior to their breakup, in experiments in which we monitored the acid–base equilib-

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Anions generally approach the air–water interface closer than cations. This is borne out by the negative surface potential of most electrolyte solutions,$^{50,51}$ by surface-specific spectroscopic studies,$^{34,52-54}$ and by model calculations.$^{2,55-58}$ A recent phase-sensitive sum-frequency vibrational spectroscopy (PS-SFVS) study reported interfacial ion affinities in the order $I^- > NO_3^- > NH_4^+ > Cl^- > K^+ > Na^+$ between 1 M and 2 M.$^{54}$

Figure 1 shows the negative ion ES mass spectra obtained from 1 μM equimolar (NaI + NaBr) aqueous solutions in the absence and presence of 10, 100, and 1000 μM NaCl. It is apparent that: (1) the population of $I^-$ in the interfacial layers, $P_{127}$, as reported by $m/z = 127$ signal intensities, is about three times larger (more precisely 3.04 ± 0.24 times, the average of 15 independent measurements) than that of Br$^-$, $P_{79+81}$, i.e., the sum of $m/z = 79$ and 81 signal intensities, confirming previous reports by Cheng et al.$^{56,57}$ and (2) both $P_{127}$ and $P_{79+81}$ decrease with increasing NaCl concentrations. The larger interfacial affinity of iodide relative to bromide is consistent with a number of previous independent experimental results and theoretical predictions.$^{34,52,57,59,60}$

Figure 2 shows how both $P_{127}$ and $P_{79+81}$ decrease in the presence of increasing concentrations of XCl, where X is H, Na, K, Cs, NH$_4$, or N(C$_4$H$_9$)$_4$. Note that the surfactant N(C$_4$H$_9$)$_4$ has the largest depressing effect on both $P_{127}$ and $P_{79+81}$, which decrease by 50% upon addition of ~11 μM and ~20 μM N(C$_4$H$_9$)$_4$Cl, respectively. Similar effects require the addition of ~110 μM and ~70 μM NaCl, respectively.

FIG. 1. Negative ion ES mass spectra from aqueous (1 μM NaI + 1 μM NaBr) jets before and after adding 10, 100, and 1000 μM NaCl.
Interestingly, the depressing efficiencies of the large Cs\(^+\) and of the small, non-polarizable H\(^+\) (or H\(_3\)O\(^+\)) on P\(_{127}\) are found to be similar.

Figure 3 shows the specificity of co-ion effects upon addition of NaY, where Y \(=\) OH, Cl, NO\(_3\), or ClO\(_4\). It is immediately apparent that anions induce both larger and more specific effects than cations, in accord with the Hofmeister effects observed in most phenomena.\(^4\), \(^16\), \(^61\), \(^62\) Note that among the anions studied, ClO\(_4\)\(^-\) and OH\(^-\) have the strongest and weakest effects, respectively: P\(_{127}\) is halved by \(\sim 1\) \(\mu\)M NaClO\(_4\) and \(\sim 230\) \(\mu\)M NaOH. The weak effect of OH\(^-\) on interfacial ion populations is particularly intriguing because the negative potential of the air–water interface has been ascribed to strong OH\(^-\) adsorption to water–hydrophobe interfaces in general.\(^51\), \(^63\), \(^64\)

Figure 4(a), which displays the ratio \(\chi = P_{127}/P_{79+81}\) = I\(^-\)/Br\(^-\) as a function of NaY concentrations, reveals that ClO\(_4\)\(^-\) and NO\(_3\)\(^-\) have the largest depressing effects on P\(_{127}\) and P\(_{79+81}\), respectively. From the relative affinities of Br\(^-\) (\(f \equiv 1.0\)), NO\(_3\)\(^-\) (\(f = 1.4\)), I\(^-\) (\(f = 3.1\)), and ClO\(_4\)\(^-\) (\(f = 19\)) for the air–water interface (previously measured in a similar setup),\(^6\) we infer that I\(^-\) and Br\(^-\) are preferentially suppressed by those anions closely matching their interfacial affinities. Present results are in qualitative agreement with the PS-SFVS results showing that \(f(\text{Cl}^-) < f(\text{NO}_3^-) < f(\text{I}^-)\).\(^54\) \(\chi\) is also a function of (Na\(+\) + NaBr) concentration, displaying a broad minimum at \(\sim 50\) \(\mu\)M, in the absence of added electrolytes (Figure S2). Counterions also have significant specific effects on \(\chi\) (Figure 4(b)). The significant depressing effect of tetrabutyl-ammonium chloride on \(\chi\) (Figure 4(b)) is consistent with previous findings by Cheng \textit{et al.} that the cetyl-trimethyl ammonium chloride cationic surfactant strongly enhances the interfacial populations of Br\(^-\) and NO\(_3\)\(^-\) without affecting that of I\(^-\).\(^6\) Notably, the depressing efficiency of the small H\(^+\) (or H\(_3\)O\(^+\)) on \(\chi\) is similar to that of the large surfactant N(C\(_4\)H\(_9\))\(_4\)\(^+\). We found that neither P\(_{127}\) and P\(_{79+81}\) nor \(\chi\) are affected by the addition of up to 1.3 mM 2-propanol.

We had previously proposed, on the basis of the strict exponential dependence of relative anion affinities on ion radius (rather than ion polarizability) observed in our experiments,\(^6\), \(^7\) that anions, by having a dielectric permittivity lower than the solvent but higher than air: \(\varepsilon_W > \varepsilon_{\text{ion}} > 1\), are necessarily rejected to the air–water interface by many-body electrodynamic interactions.\(^26\), \(^27\), \(^51\), \(^65\) However, since \(\varepsilon_W(z)\) is not a monotonic but oscillating function of depth \(z\), displaying both positive and negative values separated by sharp discontinuities within 0.5 nm of the interface,\(^29\), \(^66\)–\(^68\) interfacial ion distributions should not be expected to be monotonic or even continuous functions of depth.\(^66\) From this standpoint, relative ion affinities would reflect the dissimilar depths, \(z_i\), at which
ions balance the electrodynamic forces driving them to the interface with the entropic losses associated with the creation of interfacial concentration gradients. Thus, different ions are envisioned to populate interfacial layers of different depths, \( z \), rather than a common interfacial region with different probabilities, as confirmed by the charge-specific effects induced by cationic versus anionic surfactants.\(^6\), \(^{14}\), \(^{42}\)

The similar effects of \( \text{H}^{+} \) and \( \text{N(C}_4\text{H}_9\text{)}_4^+ \) on \( \chi \) therefore suggest that \( \text{H}^{+} \), \text{emerges to the surface at pH} < 4 \(^{36}\), \(^{37}\), \(^{42}\) reaches interfacial layers of depths intermediate between those occupied by \( \text{I}^- \) and \( \text{Br}^- \). We have previously shown that gaseous trimethylamine is protonated in collisions with aqueous jets only at \( \text{pH} < 4 \). \(^{36}\), \(^{42}\). Thus, present results confirm that \( \text{H}^{+} \) becomes available in the outermost layers below \( \text{pH} \sim 4 \). \(^{36}\), \(^{37}\), \(^{42}\). Our results, by showing that \( \text{OH}^- \) barely affects \( \text{I}^- \) or \( \text{Br}^- \), in contradistinction with \( \text{NO}_3^- \) or \( \text{ClO}_4^- \), indicate that \( \text{OH}^- \) from \( \text{NaOH} \) does not reach the outermost interfacial layers sampled herein. This conclusion may be consistent with a recent analysis of surface tension data showing that the surface-to-bulk partitioning ratios are in the order \( \text{H}^{+} > \text{Li}^+ \sim \text{K}^+ > \text{Na}^+ \) in \( \text{XCl} \) and \( \text{I}^- > \text{NO}_3^- > \text{Br}^- \) > \( \text{OH}^- \) in \( \text{NaY} \).\(^{69}\) However, it should be pointed out that \( \text{OH}^- \), as an intrinsic ion at aqueous interfaces, may not conform to the pattern established by other anions. Whether and under what conditions \( \text{OH}^- \) becomes available to gaseous acids at the air–water is the subject of an upcoming report from our group.\(^{70}\) Summing up, the results of Figure 4 represent compelling evidence of specific interactions among ions at the air–water interface down to the hitherto unexplored sub-micromolar range.

It should be realized the observed SIE in micromolar electrolyte solutions cannot be solely accounted for by electrostatic interactions across rigid dielectric interfacial water layers.\(^{71}\) In the \(<1 \, \mu\text{M}\) solutions studied herein, the average ion–ion separations \( \langle R_{\text{ion-ion}} \rangle > 120 \, \text{nm} \) significantly exceeds the Bjerrum length (i.e., the separation at which the electrostatic energy of an ion pair becomes commensurate with thermal energy): \( \lambda_B = e^2/(4\pi\epsilon_0k_BT) = 56 \, \text{nm} \) in vacuum (\( \epsilon = 1 \)).\(^{72}\) Furthermore, the requisite interactions must also carry specific chemical information over long ranges. Although definitive explanation may not be provided at this time, it is conceivable that such interactions could be propagated by thermal capillary waves (CW), which are powered by the thermal surroundings and span broad frequency \( \omega_{\text{CW}} \) and wavelength \( \lambda_{\text{CW}} \) domains.\(^{71}\)–\(^{76}\) Recent simulations have shown that anions specifically bias surface height fluctuations several molecular diameters away by pinning thermal capillary waves.\(^{77}\) The preceding dipole moments of water molecules bound to interfacial anions that, in contrast with those bound to cations, generate oscillating fields parallel to the surface might be an essential feature of the propagation mechanism.\(^{78}\), \(^{79}\)

**IV. CONCLUSIONS**

We found that the populations of \( \text{I}^- \) and \( \text{Br}^- \) on the surface of equimolar \( 1 \, \mu\text{M} \) (\( \text{NaI} + \text{NaBr} \)) solutions are significantly and specifically affected by the presence of various \( \text{NaY} \) and \( \text{XCl} \) electrolytes in the \( 0.1 \, \mu\text{M} \) to \( 10^3 \, \mu\text{M} \) range. Our results represent clear evidence that Hofmeister effects operate even in sub-micromolar electrolyte solutions. The specificity of the observed effects indicates that \( \text{I}^- \) and \( \text{Br}^- \) are suppressed more strongly by those ions having similar interfacial affinities, e.g., \( \text{I}^- \) by \( \text{ClO}_4^- \) and \( \text{Br}^- \) by \( \text{NO}_3^- \). Remarkably, \( \text{H}^{+} \) and the cationic surfactant \( \text{N(C}_4\text{H}_9\text{)}_4^+ \) have similar effects on \( \chi = 1/\mu' \), whereas \( \text{OH}^- \) has none. We infer that these phenomena, because they fall outside the reach of even the longest ranged electrostatic forces, are dynamical in essence. Given the importance and universality of Hofmeister effects across many fields, present findings may have deep implications for understanding specificity in biology and chemistry at aqueous interfaces.

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**FIG. 4.** Semi-logarithmic plots of the ratio of ES mass spectral signal intensities \( \chi = 1/\mu' \) from aqueous \((1 \, \mu\text{M} \text{NaI} + 1 \, \mu\text{M} \text{NaBr}) \) jets as a function of added \( \text{NaY} \) (\( Y = \text{OH}, \text{Cl}, \text{NO}_3, \text{or ClO}_4 \)) (a) and \( \text{XCl} \) (\( X = \text{H}, \text{Na}, \text{K}, \text{Cs}, \text{NH}_4 \) or \( \text{N(C}_4\text{H}_9\text{)}_4 \)) (b) concentrations. Dashed horizontal lines correspond to \( \chi_0 = 3.04 \pm 0.24 \).