

Supporting information for  
“What is behind a gas stream scrubbing liquid?  
Monoethanolamine/water mixtures as seen by  
dielectric relaxation spectroscopy”

Vira Ageienko<sup>1,2\*</sup> and Richard Buchner<sup>3</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup>Laboratory of Engineering Chemistry, Research Institute for Chemistry, Lobachevsky State University of Nizhny Novgorod, 23 Gagarina av., 603022 Nizhny Novgorod, Russian Federation; E-mail: vera.n.ageenko@gmail.com

<sup>2</sup>Nanotechnology and Biotechnology Department, Nizhny Novgorod State Technical University n.a. R.E. Alekseev, 24 Minina str., 603950 Nizhny Novgorod, Russian Federation.

<sup>3</sup>Institut für Physikalische und Theoretische Chemie, Universität Regensburg, Universitätsstraße 31, D-93040 Regensburg, Germany.

Table S1: Molality ( $m_1$ ) of MEA (1) in water (2), associated molar concentrations ( $c_1$ ,  $c_2$ ), molar ( $x_1$ ) and mass ( $w_1$ ) fractions of the studied MEA/water mixtures, together with their density ( $\rho$ ), viscosity ( $\eta$ ), and the degree of MEA protonation ( $\alpha_{\text{MEA}\cdot\text{H}^+}$ ) at 298.15 K.

$m_1$ (mol·kg <sup>-1</sup> )	$\rho$ (g·cm <sup>-3</sup> )	$\eta$ (mPa·s)	$c_1$ (M)	$c_2$ (M)	$x_1 \times 100$	$w_1 \times 100$	$\alpha_{\text{MEA}\cdot\text{H}^+}^a$ $\times 100$
0.000	0.99703	0.890	0.000	55.34	0.000	0.000	
0.101	0.99721	0.939	0.100	55.02	0.1815	0.6126	1.762
0.254	0.99747	0.979	0.250	54.52	0.4562	1.530	1.119
0.517	0.99808	1.01	0.500	53.71	0.922	3.060	0.792
1.066	0.99916	1.06	1.000	52.07	1.885	6.114	0.561
2.275	1.00160	1.35	2.000	48.82	3.936	12.20	0.397
4.419	1.00582	1.77	3.500	43.97	7.374	21.25	0.300
7.087	1.01042	2.51	4.998	39.14	11.32	30.21	0.251
11.89	1.01676	4.00	6.996	32.72	17.61	42.03	0.212
19.04	1.02216	6.47	8.997	26.23	25.54	53.77	0.187
31.12	1.02547	10.5	11.00	19.62	35.92	65.53	0.169
67.52	1.02418	16.8	13.47	11.09	54.88	80.48	0.153
144.37	1.01960	19.2	14.99	5.765	72.23	89.81	0.145
	1.01142	18.6	16.56	0.000	100.0	100.0	

<sup>a</sup> Estimated from  $pK_a = 9.5$  [1].

Table S2: Static permittivities ( $\epsilon_s$ ), permittivities at infinite frequency ( $\epsilon_\infty$ ), amplitudes ( $S_j$ ;  $j = 1 \dots 4$ ), relaxation times ( $\tau_j$ ) and values of the reduced error function ( $\sigma$ ) of the investigated MEA/water mixtures at 298.15 K. See Main Manuscript for the selected relaxation models; data for neat water were taken from Ref. [2].<sup>a</sup>

$c$ (M)	$S_1$	$S_2$	$S_3$	$S_4$	$\tau_1$ (ps)	$\tau_2$ (ps)	$\tau_3$ (ps)	$\tau_4$ (ps)	$\epsilon_s$	$\epsilon_\infty$	$10^2\sigma$
0.000			72.42	2.43			8.35	0.28	78.37	3.52	
0.100			71.99	2.32			8.46	0.36	77.83	3.52 <sup>b</sup>	0.66
0.250			71.79	2.22			8.67 <sup>c</sup>	0.50	77.53	3.52 <sup>b</sup>	1.63
0.500	0.39		70.07	2.95		120 <sup>b,d</sup>	9.09	0.79	76.92	3.52 <sup>b</sup>	1.51
1.000	0.32	6.40	63.30	2.36	111	16 <sup>b</sup>	9.39	0.33	75.91	3.52 <sup>b</sup>	1.92
2.000	1.71	12.12	53.11	2.07	66.9	16.4	10.7	1.49	73.63	4.62	1.58
3.500	1.99	21.43	40.59	1.82	104	22.9	12.3	0.92	70.23	4.41	1.40
4.998	3.10	27.95	29.38	1.39	111	29.3	14.1	1.62	66.71	4.89	0.52
6.996	4.13	34.79	16.38	1.62	156	41.5	16.0	3.84	62.01	5.09	0.61
8.997	7.41	35.50	7.62	2.00	190	54.7	19.6	2.80	56.86	4.34	0.20
11.00	9.07	30.44	5.68	1.68	276	78.9	24.8	2.43	50.88	4.02	0.68
13.50	10.23	21.77	5.28	1.37	399	113	33.9	3.53	42.61	3.95	0.18
14.99	11.02	16.34	4.65	1.37	439	115	33.3	3.28	37.07	3.68	0.18
16.56	10.57	10.92	4.02	1.42	457	99.2	30.4	3.82	30.45	3.51	0.14

<sup>a</sup> The relative uncertainty of the obtained parameters is generally better than 1% for  $\epsilon_s$ , and 5% for  $\tau_j$ ,  $S_j$  and  $\epsilon_\infty$ . <sup>b</sup> Parameter not adjusted in the fit; <sup>c</sup>  $\alpha_3 = 0.002$ ; <sup>d</sup>  $\alpha_2 = 0.164$ .

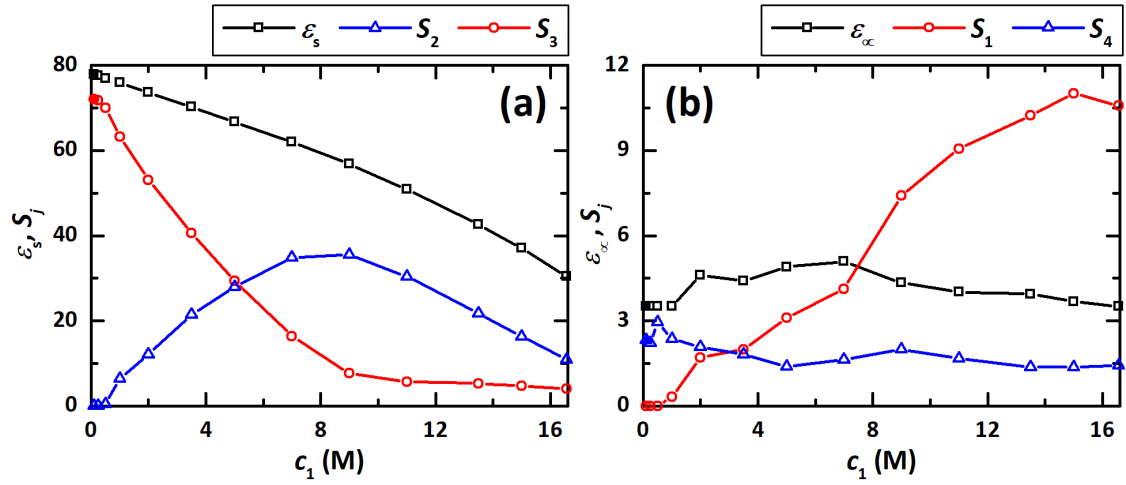


Figure S1: (a) Static permittivity,  $\epsilon_s$  (black squares), and amplitudes  $S_2$  (blue triangles) and  $S_3$  (red circles) of the best-fitting relaxation model (Table S2) describing the dielectric spectra of MEA/water mixtures at 298.15 K. (b) Corresponding amplitudes  $S_1$  (red circles) and  $S_4$  (black triangles) and high-frequency permittivity,  $\epsilon_\infty$  (black squares). Filled symbols for  $\epsilon_s$ ,  $S_3$ ,  $S_4$  &  $\epsilon_\infty$  are data for neat water taken from Ref. [2].

## References

- [1] M. Máté-Divó, L. Barcza, Investigation on the oligomerization of aminoalcohols in aqueous solution, *Z. Phys. Chem.* 190 (1995) 223–230.
- [2] A. Eiberweiser, A. Nazet, G. Heftner, R. Buchner, Ion hydration and association in aqueous potassium phosphate solutions, *J. Phys. Chem. B* 119 (2015) 5270–5281.