

Surfactant Removal Apparatus

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Reference mirror

Torsion arm

Du-Nouy ring

Knob used to lower table

Fisher Tensiometer

PDMS phase

Water phase

Glass containing

liquids



Du-Nouy ring at

PDMS/water interface

Distended film created by lowering

recorded when this film ruptures.

Interfacial tension measurements are

Critical Micelle Concentration observed to be near 1

micro-mole

A valve system will be

two syringes, and will

emulsions, eject fluid

Three half-spherical

to direct flow

Fiection tube

ball valves will be used

used to connect the

also serve to form

and measure interfacial tension

table while increasing torsion.

Dial used to read

apparent tension

Knob used to

increase torsion.

torsion is read by

The increase in

the dial

Results

Isotherm for HTAB in

water/PDMS

Iterations

Connected to

torsion arm

Bar kept in line

with reference

line in mirror

du-Nouy ring Torsion arm

Objective

The objective of this study is to develop an apparatus to remove surface active contaminants from a liquid-liquid interface while retaining as much of the original liquids as possible. These surfactant free liquids will then be used to conduct experiments on coalescence phenomena without the added complications of the Marangoni effect.

Motivation

Stability of Foams and Emulsions:

Surfactants play a key role in the production of stable foams and emulsions. The presence of surfactants increases drainage time and allows for foams to dry out and solidify. Surfactants also increase the drainage time for emulsions, producing emulsifications that do not return to their original phases.



ĊH polydimethylsiloxane

