



CHEMICAL ENGINEERING  
UC SANTA BARBARA



P&G

# Determination of Energy of Hydrophobic Interfaces through Contact Angle Measurements

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# Interactions of Molecules

Product Efficacy



Courtesy of hergoodybag.com



Courtesy of pgbeauty.com

Transportation and withstanding environments



Courtesy of bloomberg.com

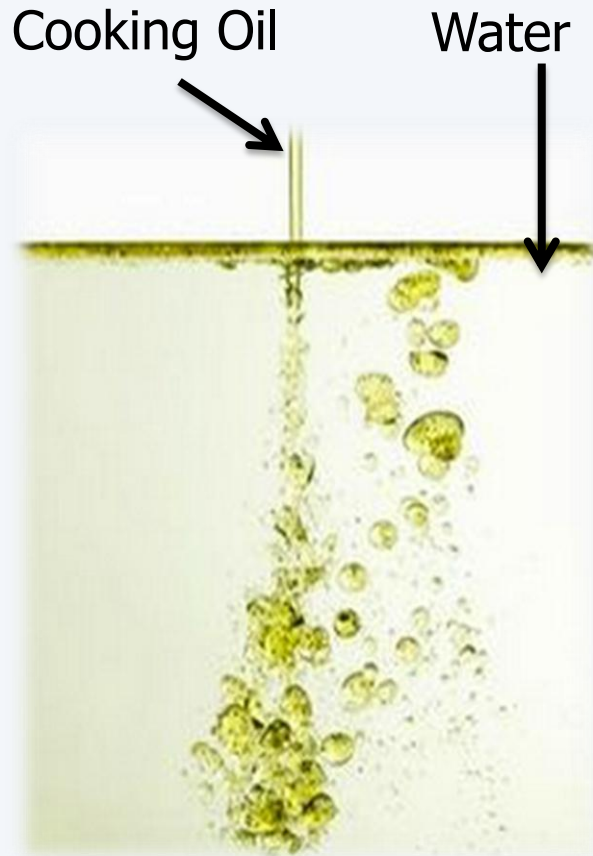


Courtesy of bloomberg.com

# Hydrophobic Interactions between Molecules

Hydrophobic –

To repel, not combine with or incapable of dissolving in water.



Courtesy of eHow.com

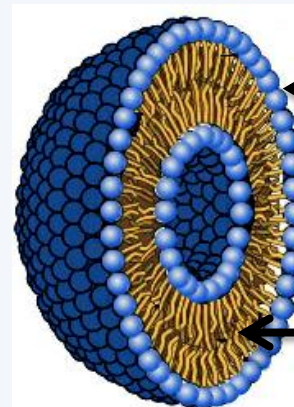


← Waxed Surface

← Water Droplet

Courtesy of carcare-mvs.co.uk

Liposomes



← Hydrophilic Head Group  
(water-loving)

← Hydrophobic Tail Group  
(water-hating)

Courtesy of SupplementClinic.com

# Action Plan for our Research

Measure **Contact Angle** for droplets of various solutions

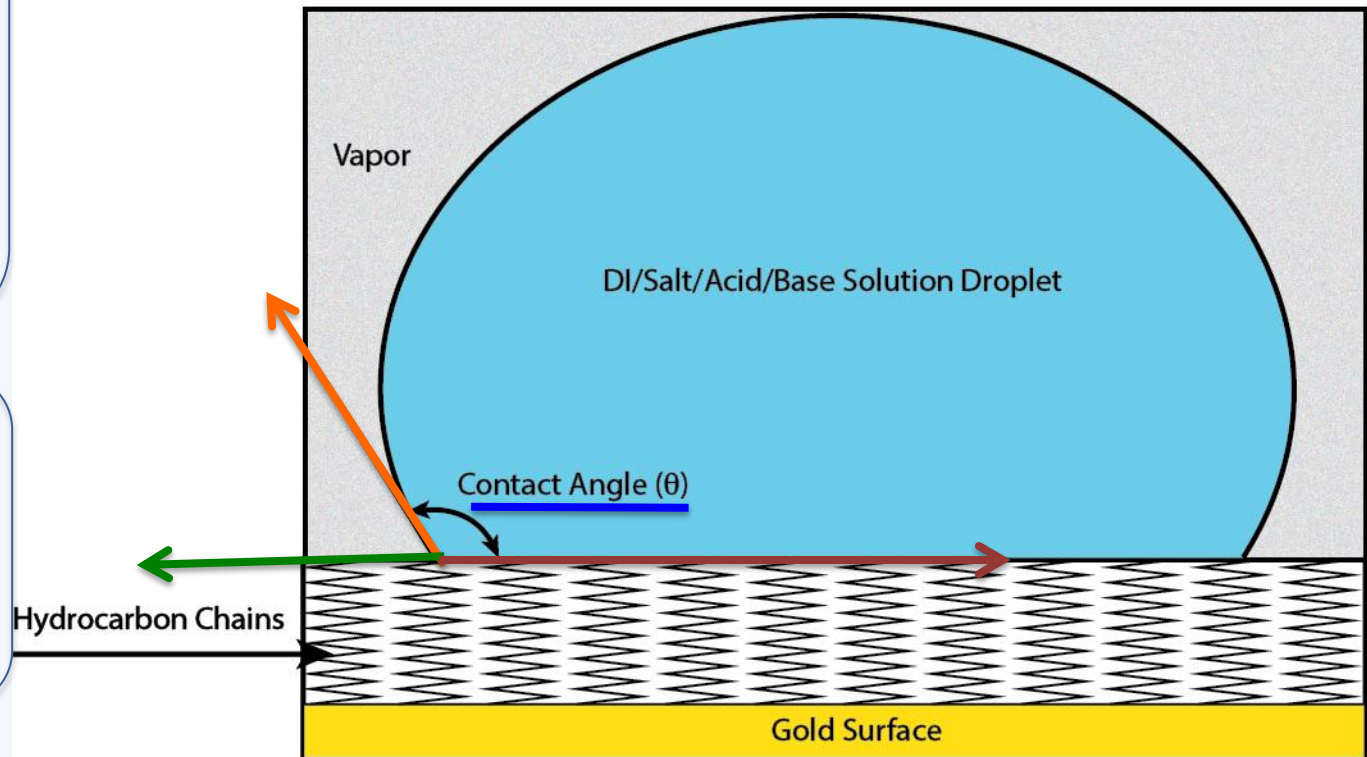
Analyze values to help aware us of influences the solution has on the hydrocarbon chains. (e.g. equilibrium contact angle)

Calculate values of **surface energy between hydrocarbon (HC) and liquid phase ( $\gamma_{sl}$ )**

## Young's Equation

$\gamma$  = Interfacial Energy, units: mJ/m<sup>2</sup>

$$\gamma_{\text{HC to liquid}} = \gamma_{\text{HC to vapor}} - \gamma_{\text{liquid to vapor}} \cdot \cos(\theta)$$

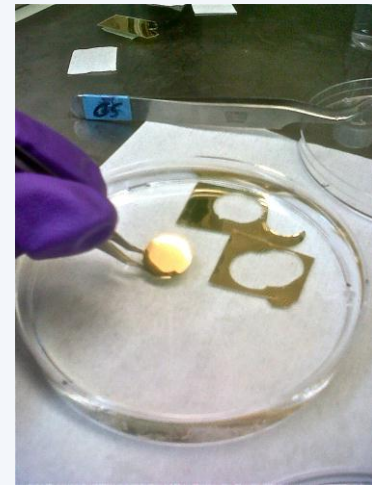


# Glimpse of Procedure to Determine Contact Angles

Clean  
Glass  
Surfaces



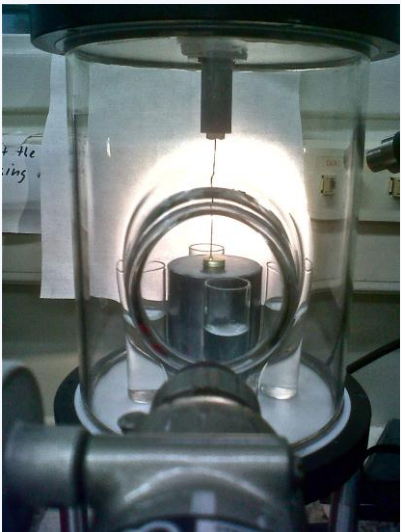
Plate  
Gold On  
Surfaces



Soak in  
Thiol  
Solution



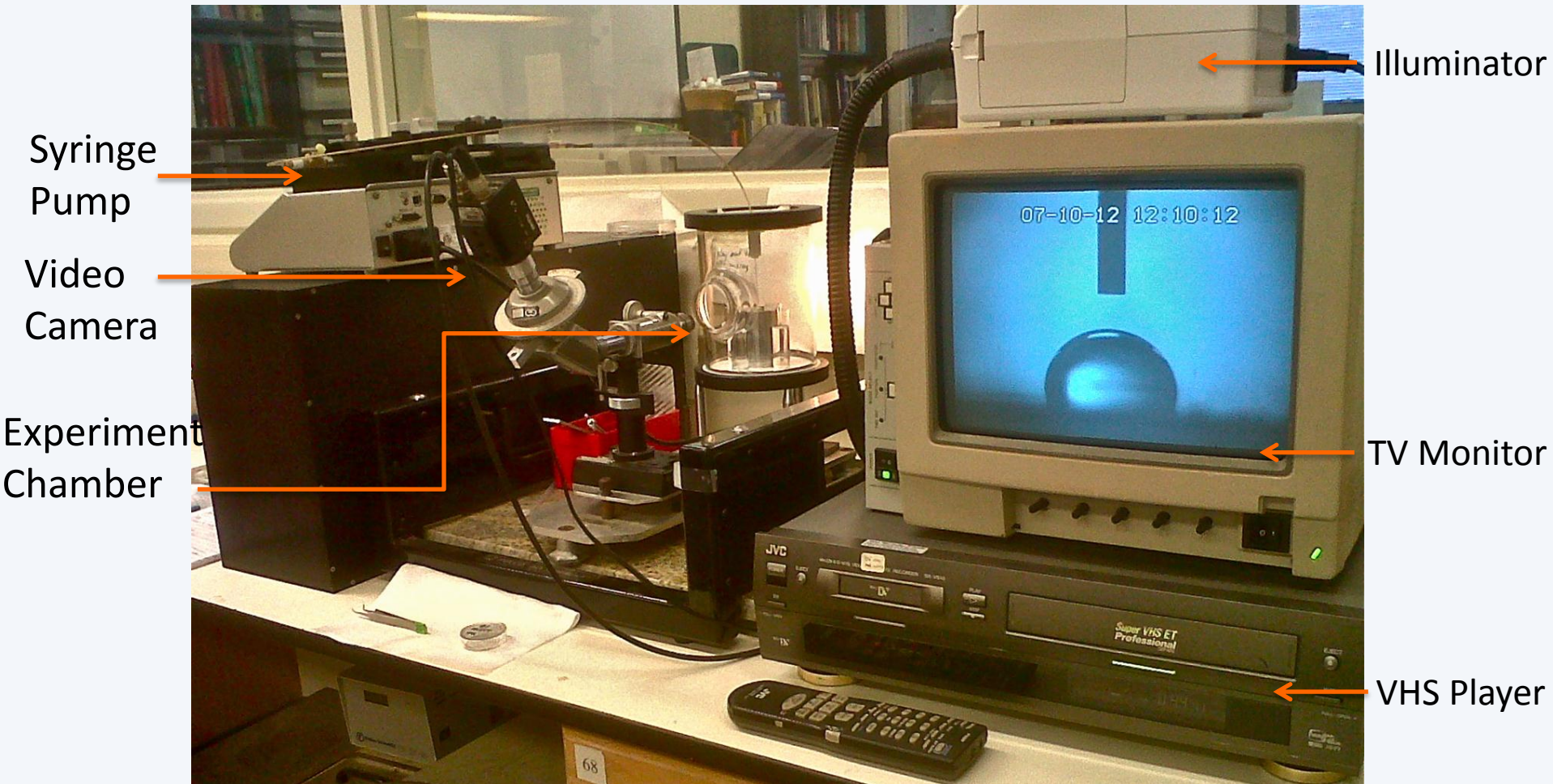
Test &  
Observe  
Surfaces



Extract Data

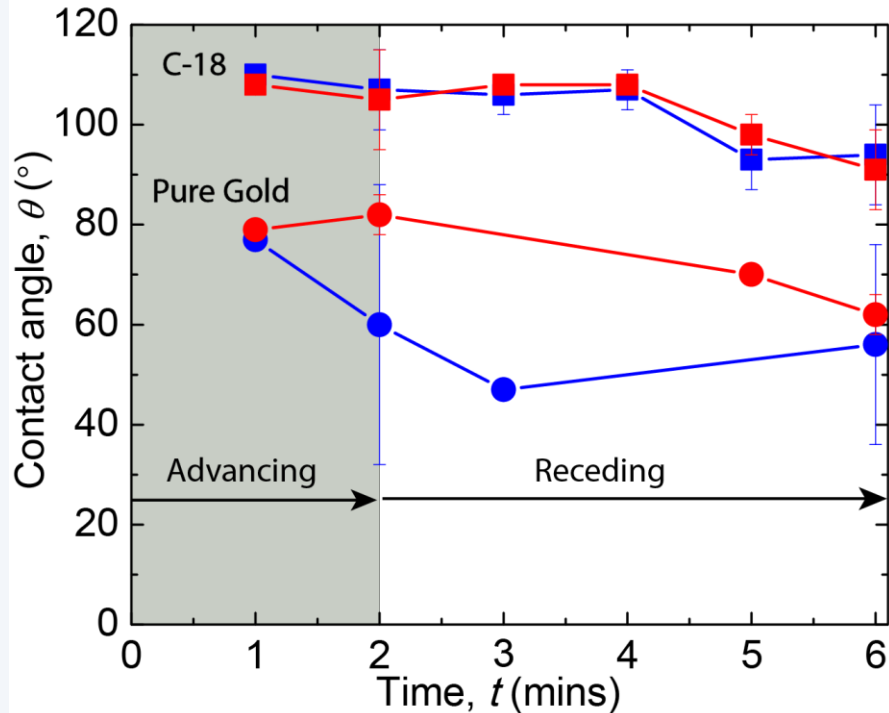


# Experimental Method for Measurements

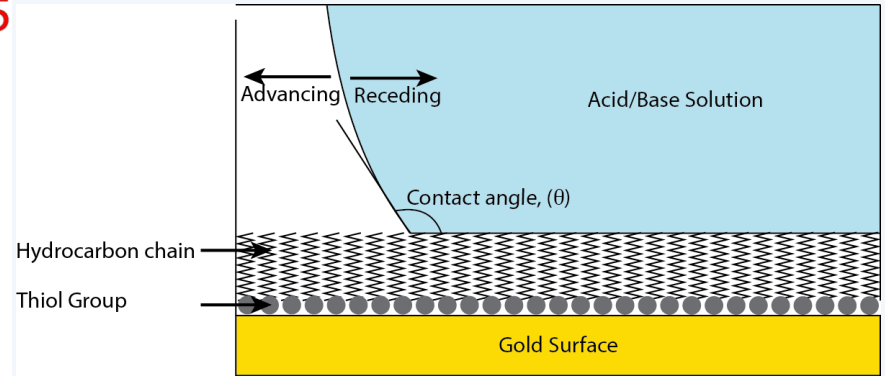


# Advance-Recede-Stop Trial

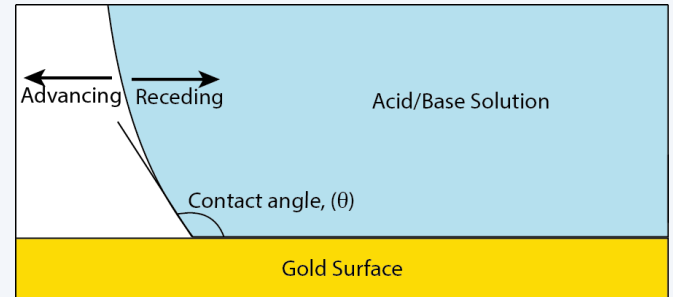
5 mM NaOH, pH 11.5 vs. 5 mM HNO<sub>3</sub>, pH 2.5



(a)



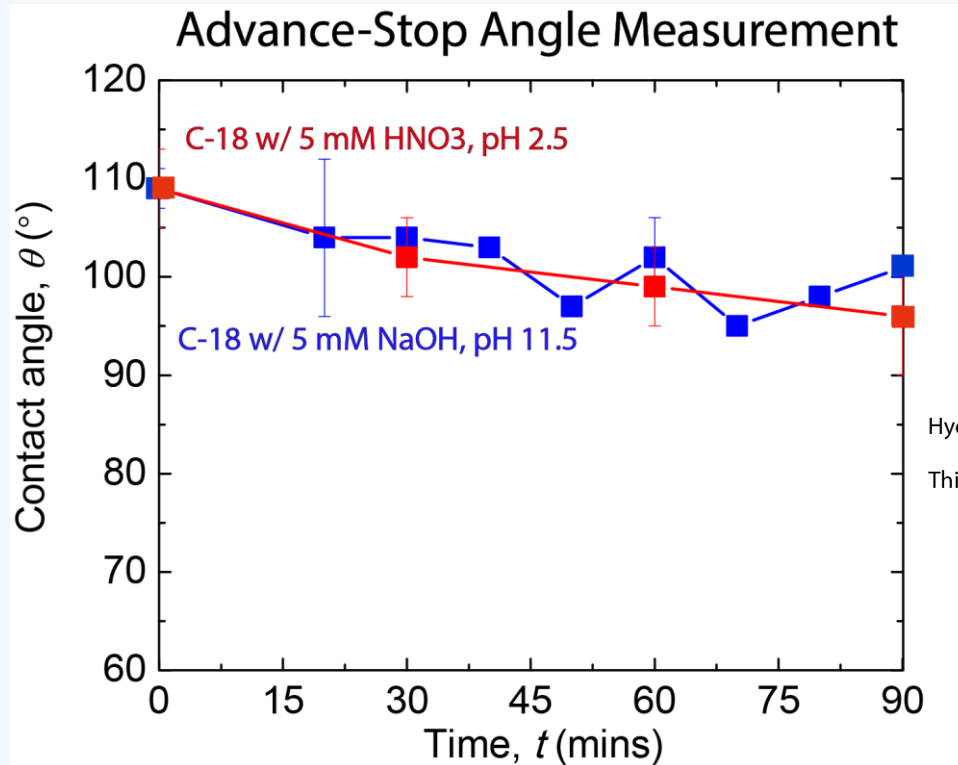
(b)



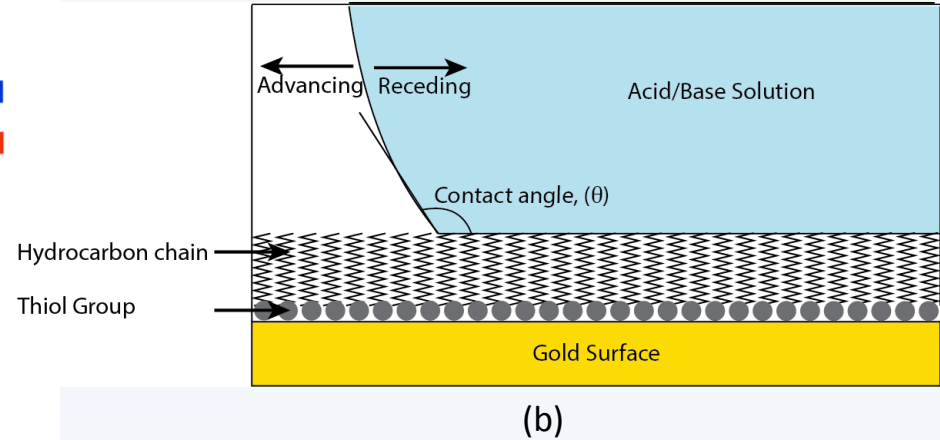
(c)

Figure 1. (a) Comparison of contact angle values of basic and acidic solution on C-18 hydrocarbon chain and pure gold surface. Closed squares represent C18 surface and the filled circles denote the pure gold surface. (b) Droplet pumped over hydrocarbons. (c) Droplet pumped directly on gold surface.

# Experimental Outcomes



(a)



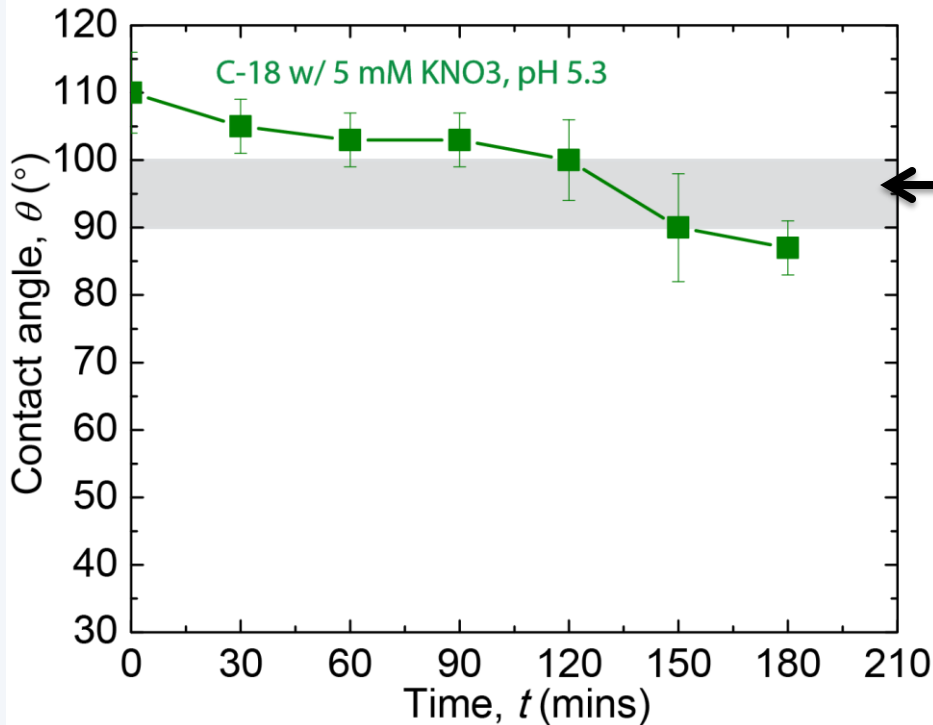
(b)

Figure 2. (a) Comparison of contact angle values of basic and acidic solution on a C-18 hydrocarbon chain. Closed squares represent C18 surface and the filled circles denotes the pure gold surface. (b) Droplet pumped directly over hydrocarbons.

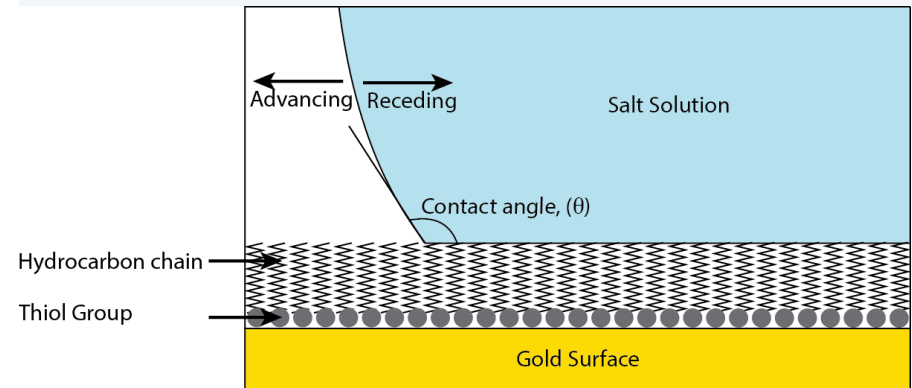


# Experimental Outcomes

Advance- Stop Angle Measurement



Equilibrium Angle ( $\theta_E$ )  $\approx 95^{\circ} \pm 5$



(b)

(a)

Figure 3. (a) Contact angle values of salt solution on a C-18 hydrocarbon chain. Shaded area represents the possible existence of an equilibrium contact angle. (b) Salt droplet pumped directly over hydrocarbons.

# Energy on Hydrocarbon (HC)-Liquid Interface ( $\gamma_{SL}$ )

## Young's Equation

$$\gamma_{\text{HC to liquid}} = \gamma_{\text{HC to vapor}} - \gamma_{\text{liquid to vapor}} * \cos(\theta)$$

$\gamma$  = Interfacial Energy, units: mJ/m<sup>2</sup>

$$\gamma_{\text{HC to liquid}} = 25 \text{ mJ/m}^2 - 72 \text{ mJ/m}^2 * \cos(\theta)$$

If contact angle = 95° (equilibrium contact angle from 5mM KNO<sub>3</sub>, pH 5.3 on C-18 surface) then....

$$\gamma_{sl} = 31 \text{ mJ/m}^2$$

# Summary of Contact Angle Analysis

Measured and analyzed contact angle results for  $\text{HNO}_3$ ,  $\text{KNO}_3$ ,  $\text{NaOH}$  solutions and DI water conditions on C18 hydrocarbon chain

Concluded that when the system is allowed to relax over time after any change, an equilibrium contact angle exists, regardless of the way we disturb the drop on surface

Equilibrium contact angle for each solution will give us an effective interfacial energy from Young's equation

# Future Work

Discussion and experiment with a greater variety of solutions on C18 surface to confirm that an equilibrium contact angle exists at  $95^\circ \pm 5$  for all solutions

Experiment with different hydrocarbon chains (C-11) and  
Compare contact angles to confirm contact angle is  
independent of hydrocarbon chain used

## Acknowledgements

My most sincere thank you to everyone who has played a significant role in guiding and supporting me to achieve my goals.

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07-06-12 14:43:34

Contact Angle ( $110.6^\circ$ )

A grayscale image showing a contact angle measurement. A dark, semi-circular droplet is centered on a horizontal surface. A vertical line bisects the droplet. A red arc is drawn at the point where the droplet meets the surface on the left side, indicating the contact angle. The text 'Contact Angle (110.6°)' is written in red next to this arc. The background is a light gray gradient. At the top, a timestamp '07-06-12 14:43:34' is displayed in a white, outlined font. The droplet's surface shows a slight gradient from dark to light, suggesting a curved top.