

# Hydrophobic Interactions: Determination of Interfacial Energy through Contact Angle Measurements

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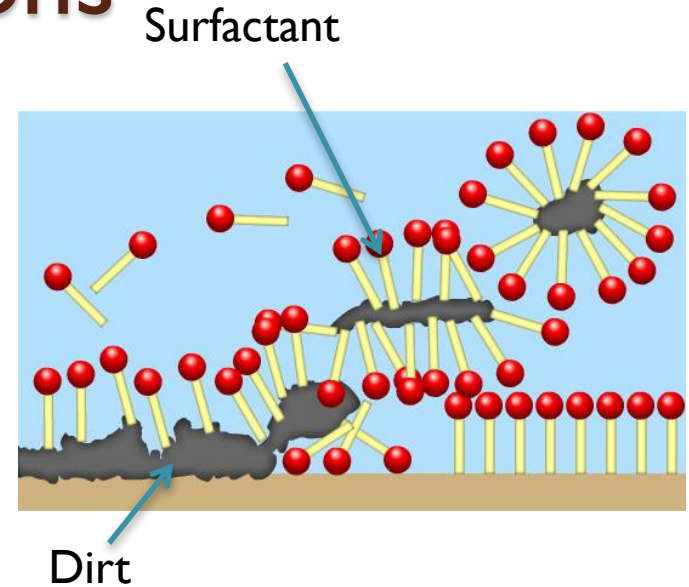
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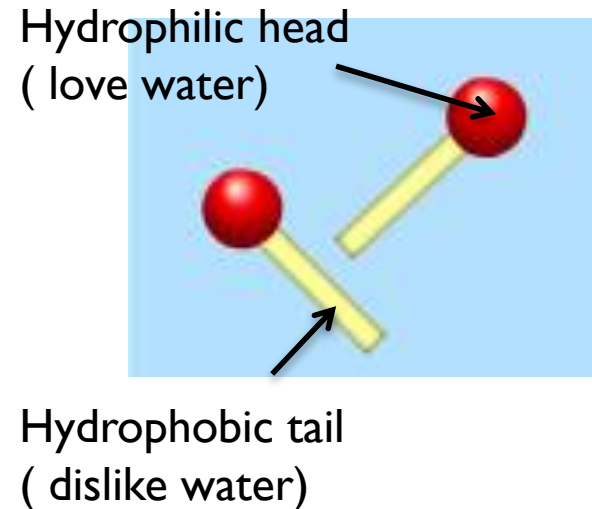
# Molecule Interactions



Laundry Detergent

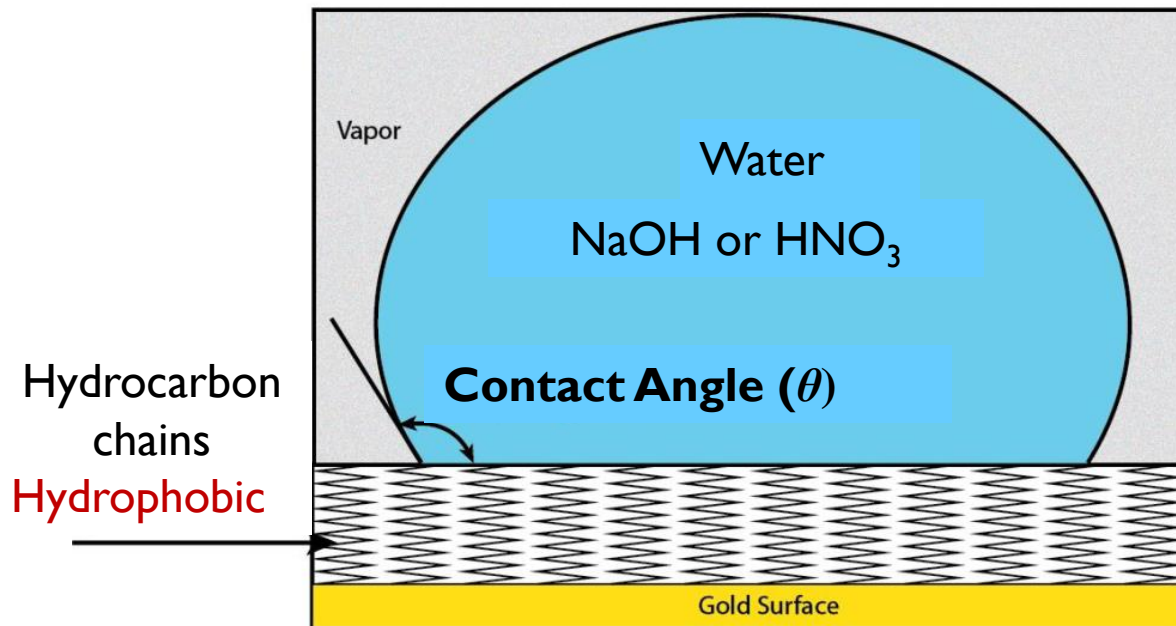
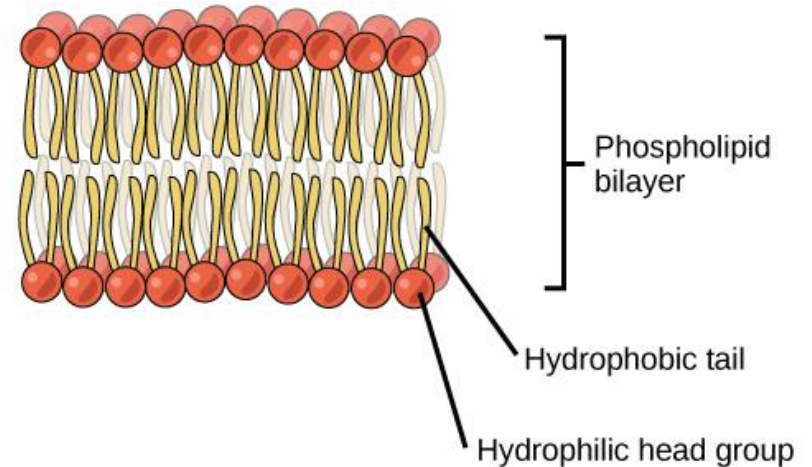


- Interactions between molecules and surfaces in liquid and vapor.
- How to determine forces?
  - Surface Force Apparatus
- Interfacial energy from Contact Angle Goniometer



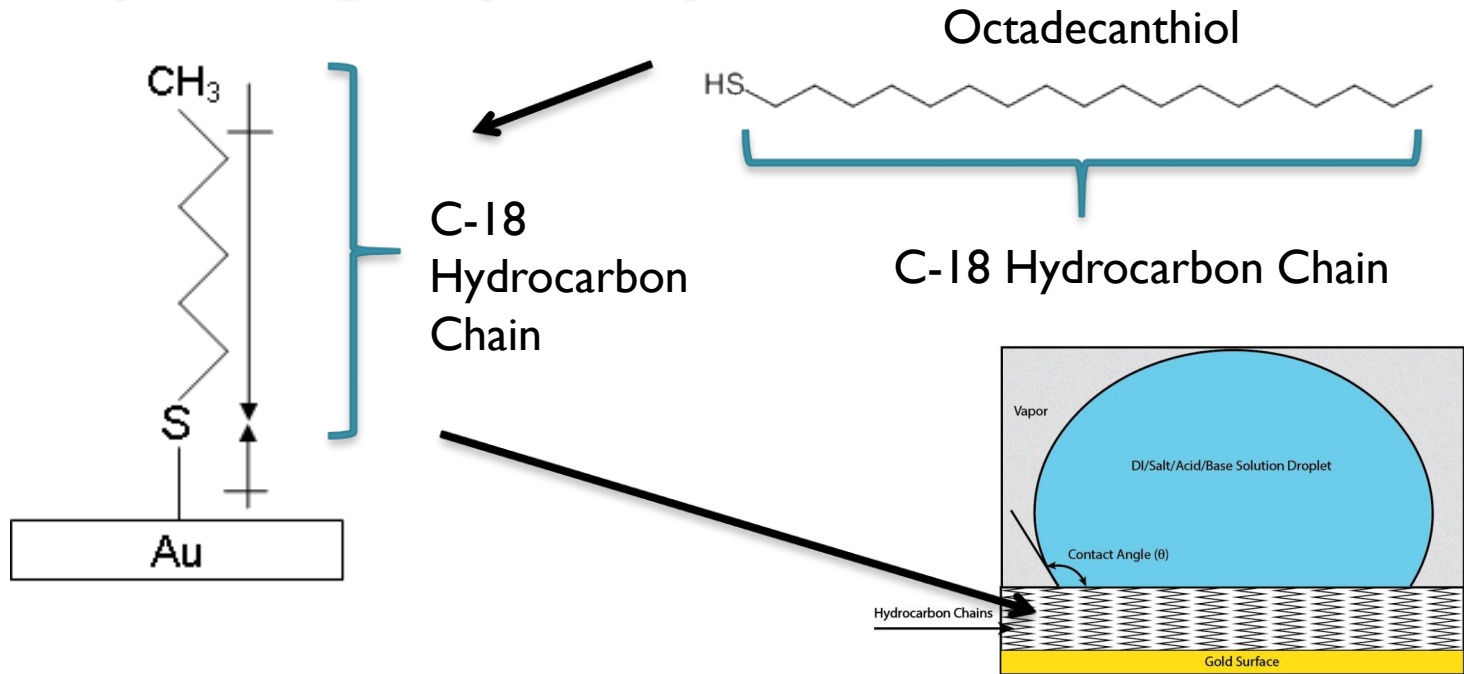
# Hydrophobic Interactions

- **Hydrophobic Interaction:** strong attraction between hydrophobic molecules and surfaces **in water**.

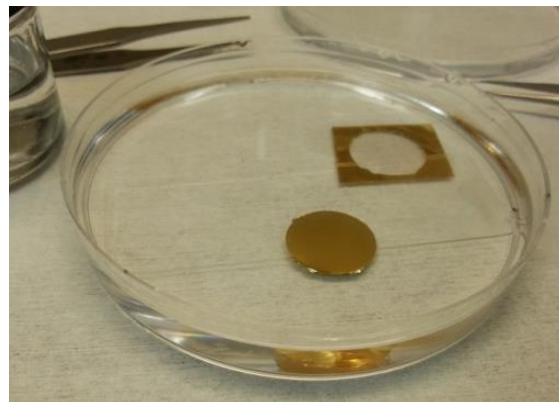


- Determine energies at the hydrophobic interface
- Effect of pH on hydrophobicity

# Preparing Hydrophobic Surface



Prepare mica surfaces



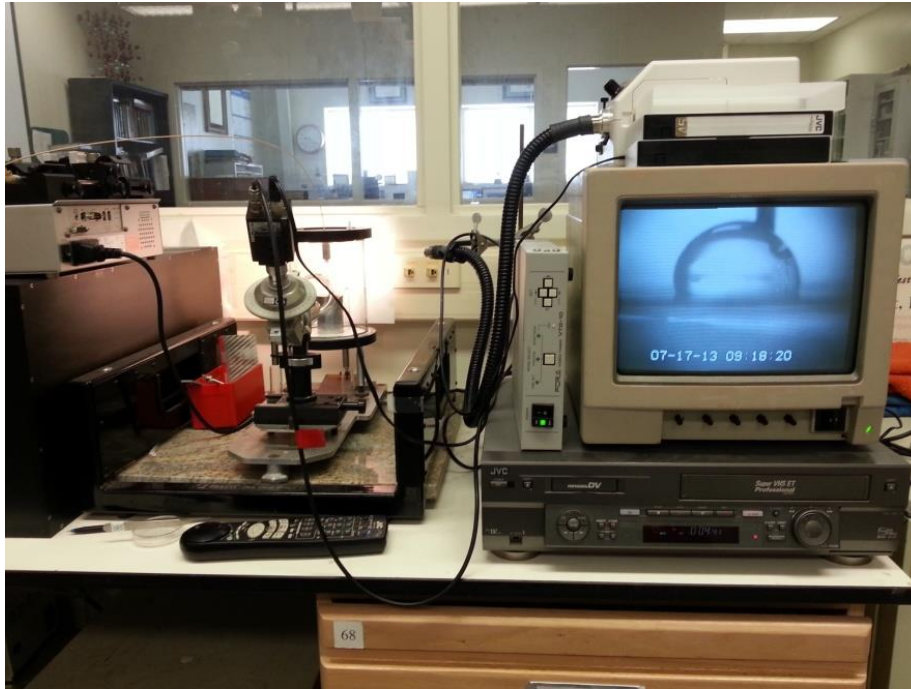
Coat gold on mica surfaces



Immerse in thiol solution



# Contact Angle Measurement

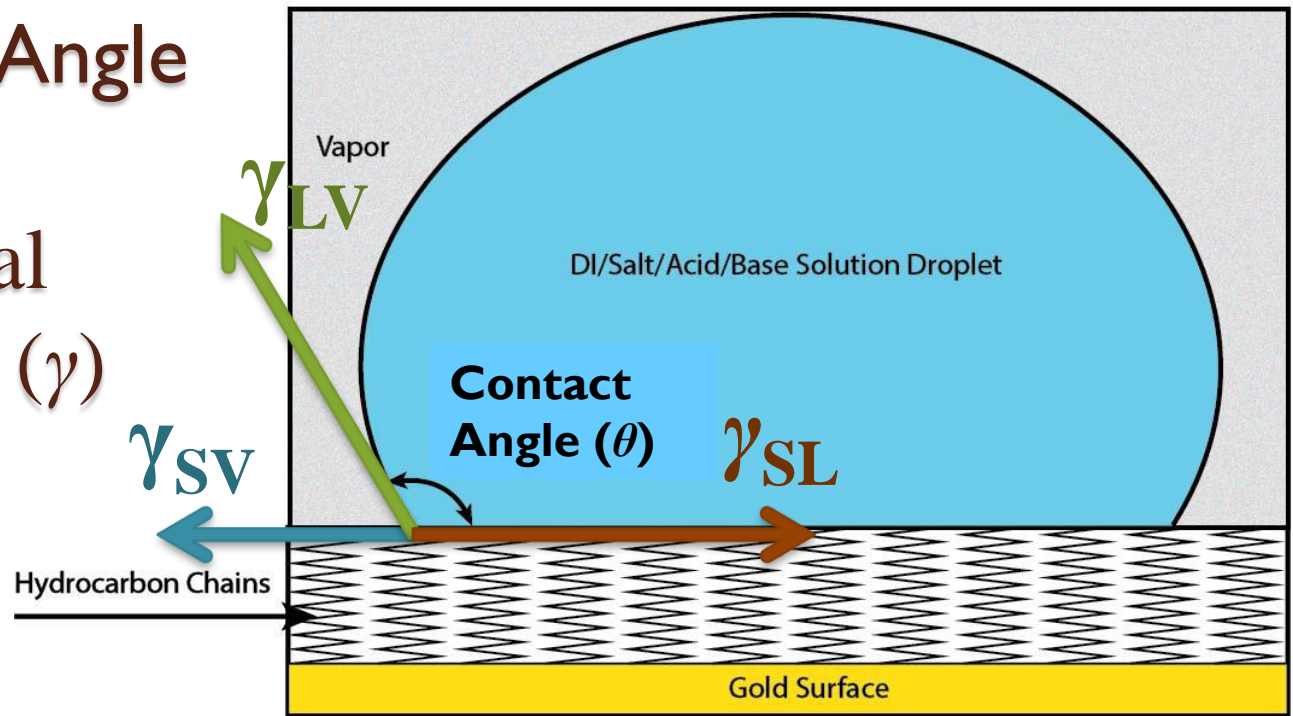


Contact Angle Goniometer



Syringe Pump

# Contact Angle ( $\theta$ ) and Interfacial Energies ( $\gamma$ )



Young's Equation :  $\gamma_{SL} = \gamma_{SV} - \gamma_{LV} \cos \theta$

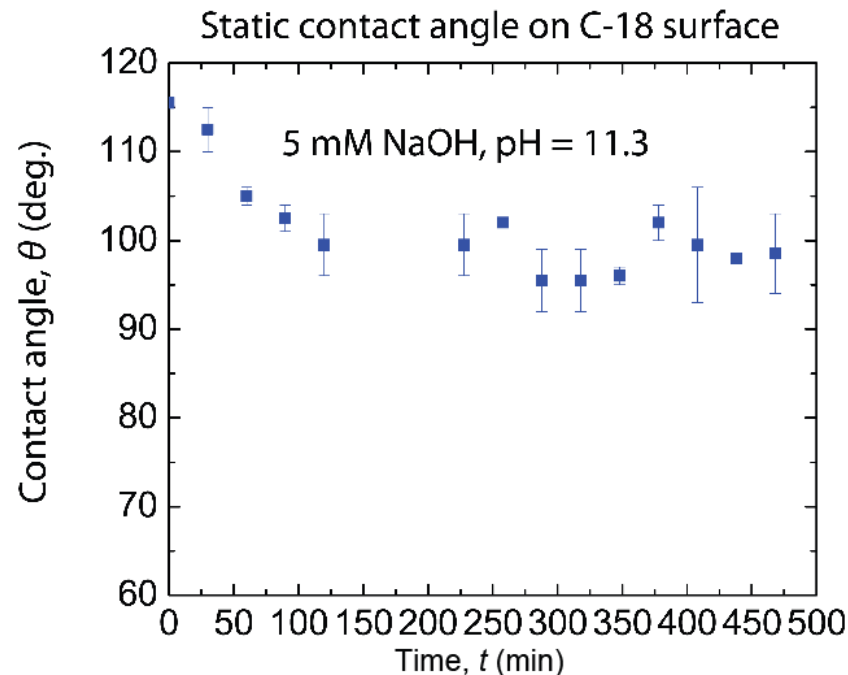
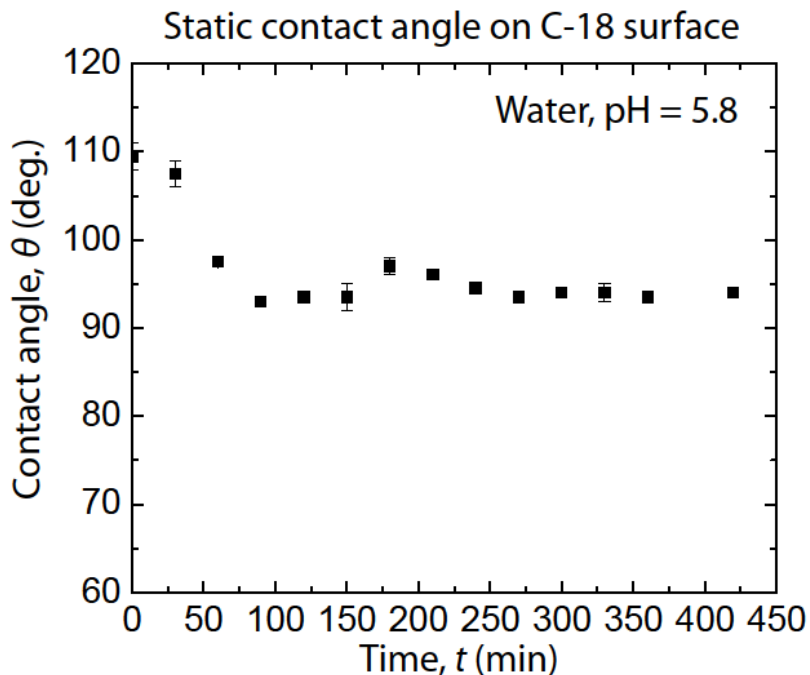
Known value:

$$\gamma_{SV} = 25 \text{ mJ/m}^2$$

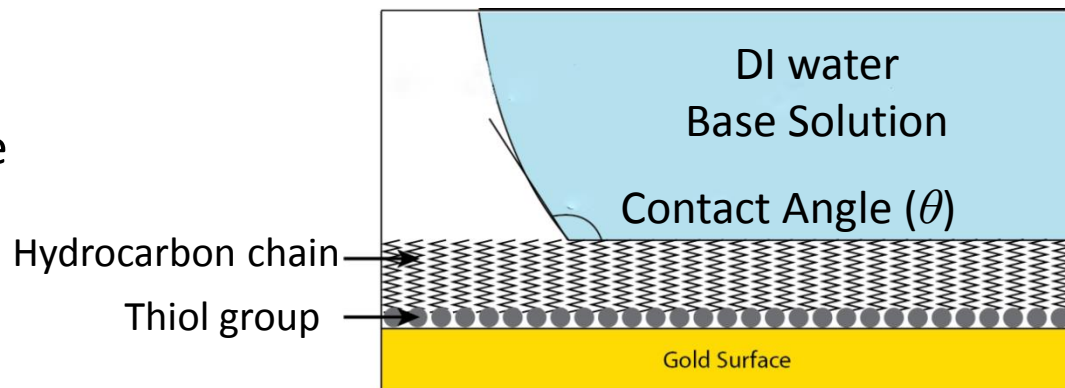
$$\gamma_{LV} = 72 \text{ mJ/m}^2$$

$\gamma_{SL}$  (mJ/m<sup>2</sup>) = energy  
between the hydrocarbon  
surface and liquid

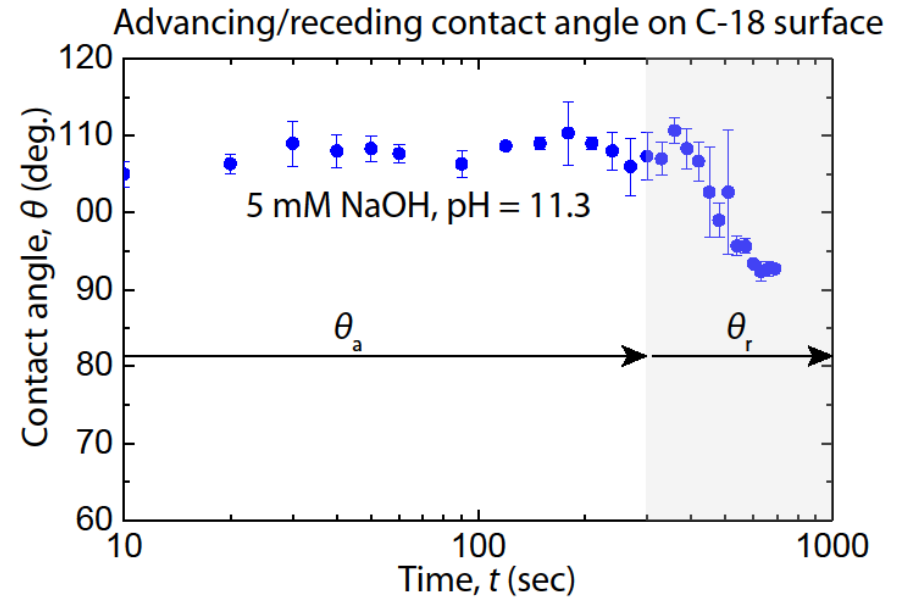
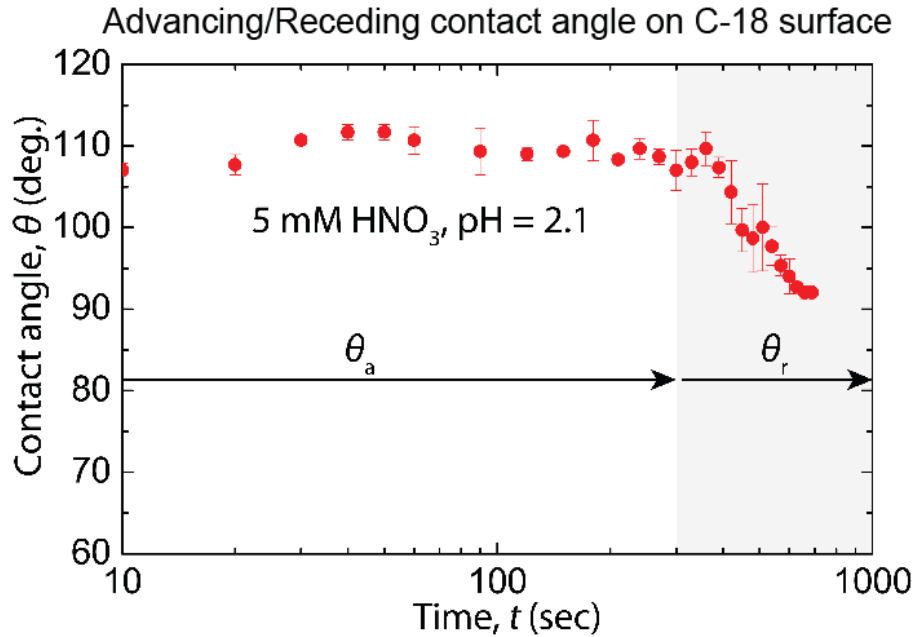
# Static Contact Angle on C-18 Hydrocarbon Chain



- Contact angle changes with time
- Interfacial energy changes with time
- Evaporation may cause this, due to changes in surface hydration
- Higher pH has higher contact angle values.

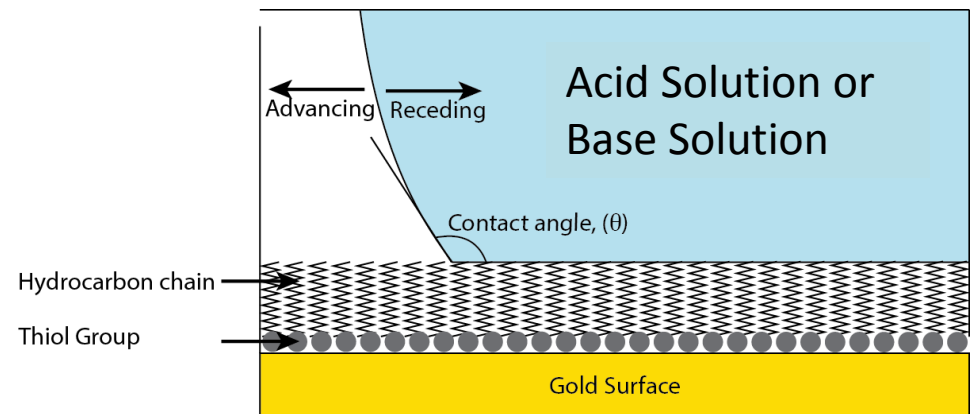


# Advancing and Receding Contact Angle Measurement on C18 Hydrocarbon Chain



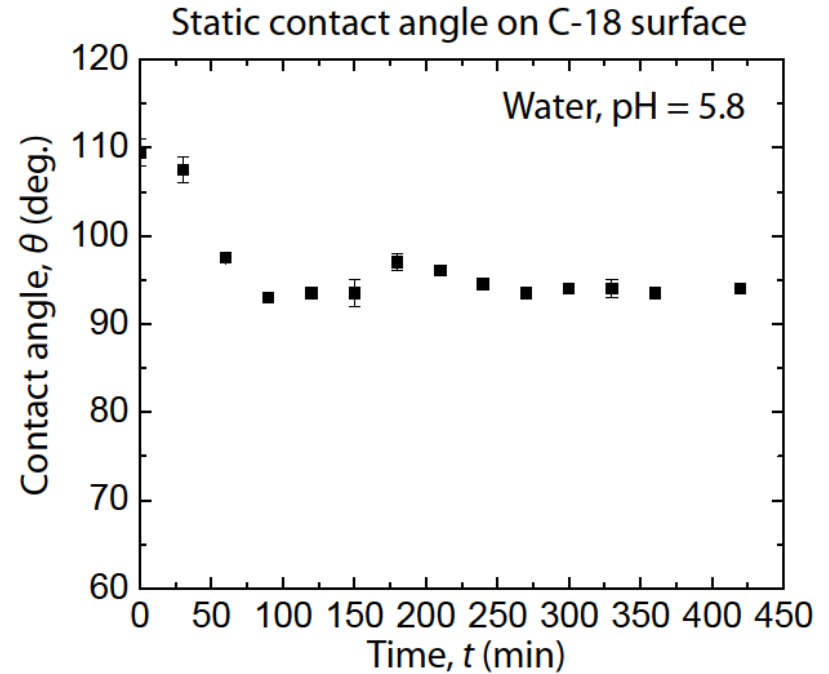
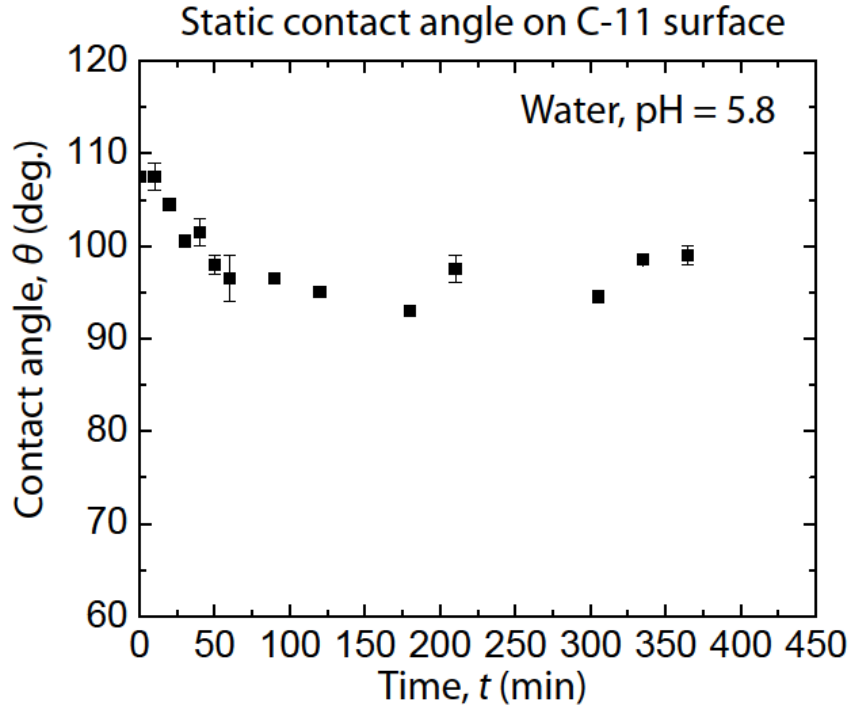
Changes in contact angle:

1. Surface hydration
2. Re-orientation of surface's molecules

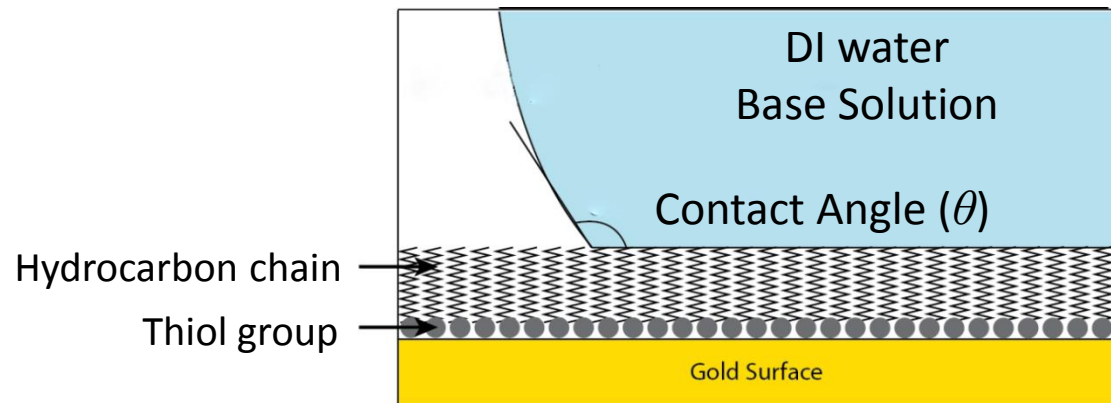




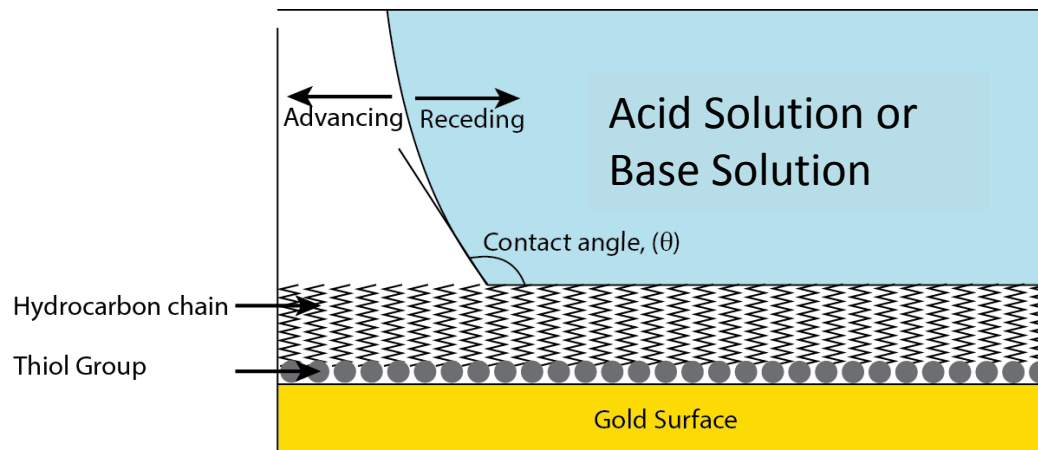
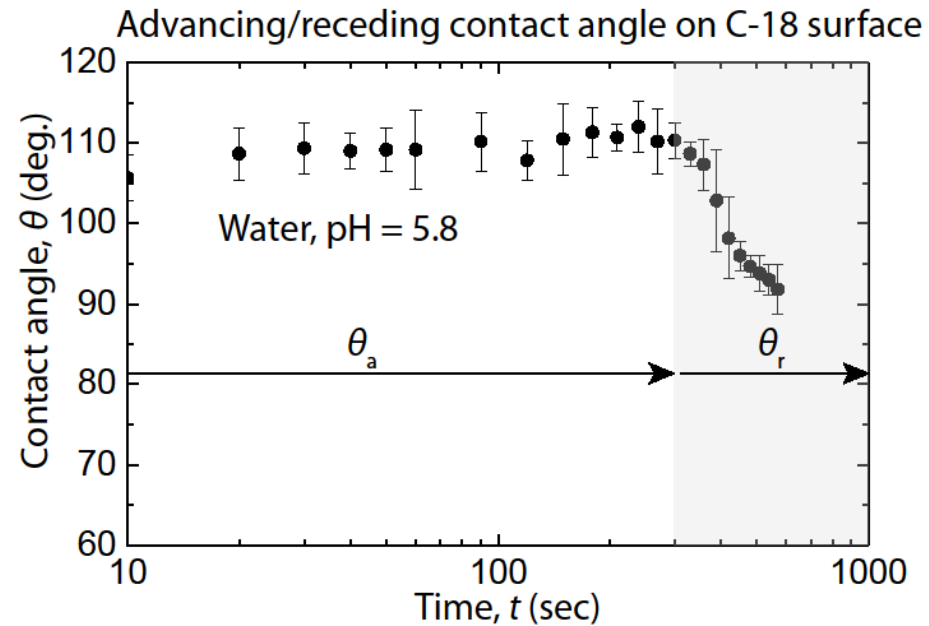
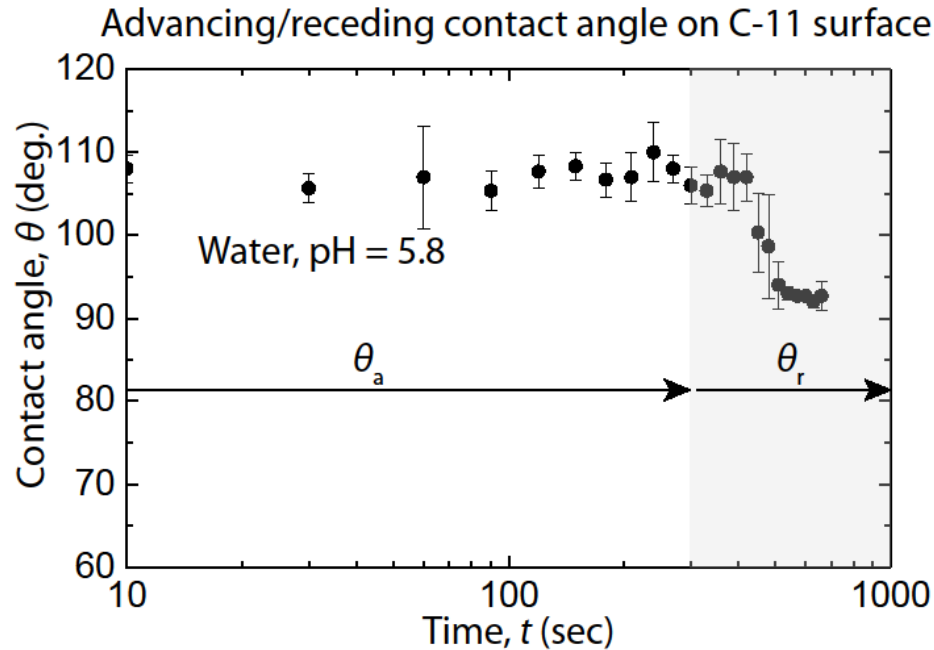
# Static Contact Angle Measurement, Comparing Different Hydrocarbon Chain Lengths



- Contact angle changes with time.
- Contact angle is weakly dependent on the hydrocarbon chain length.



# Advancing and Receding Contact Angle Measurement, Comparing Different Hydrocarbon Chain Lengths



# Summary of Contact Angle

- Measured contact angle for DI water, NaOH and HNO<sub>3</sub> on C-18 and C-11 hydrocarbon chain surfaces.
- Contact angle changes with time, likely due to surface hydration.
- Contact angle is weakly dependent on the hydrocarbon chain length.
- Higher the pH , higher is the interfacial energy.
- Change in the interfacial energy can be calculated by Young's equation.
- Understanding changes of interfacial energy is important to manufacturing industry, bio-materials, or pharmaceuticals.

# Future Plan

- Studying factors that contribute to the changes of contact angle over time.
- Using different methods to create hydrophobic surfaces (e.g. directly deposit hydrocarbon chain on mica surface without gold-thiol bonds) to see the changes in contact angle.
- Computer simulations to determine the interfacial energy of hydrophobic interfaces.

# Acknowledgements

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