Nanofluidic transport and formation of nano-emulsions

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Overview

- Motivation
- Goals
- Experimental Procedure
- Results and Discussion
 - Conclusion
 - Acknowledgements

Motivation

Industry

- DNA and protein analysis
- Cell biology and manipulation



Craighead, Nature, Vol. 442, 2006

Goals

- Record development of emulsions
- Derive volumetric flow
- Find nanochannel diameter
- Make two-phase model
- Study distribution of decane



- Electrospinning
- PCL
- Syringe pump
- DC generator
- Rotating disk collector

A.L. Yarin et al., *Advances in Applied Mechanics*, Vol.41,2007

• Electrospinning Cont'd.

- Aluminum strips
 - Rectangular slots





Addition of PAN

• Addition of PAN to rectangular slot

Heat Treatment

• 350°C for 3 hours, 750°C for 1 hour





A.L.Yarin et al., **Lab on a Chip**, Vol.8, 2008,

Fluid Flow

System

- Add decane at threeway stopcock
- Pressurize system at one-way stopcock
- Record emulsions with CCD camera



Image of decane and air through nanochannel, taken by Suman Sinha Ray 2008

- Nanochannel Experiments
- Recorded development of emulsions
- Derived volumetric flows
- Could not find nanochannel diameters (Poiseuille law)



Two-Phase Model

- Assume slit with two layers
- Analyze decane and air in flow
- Derive volumetric flow rates and velocity profiles

- VolumetricFlow Rates
- Decane overshoot to ~3
- Decane interactions with air
- Decane reaches purity and acts normally





- Volumetric Flow Rates Cont'd
- Air has parabolic behavior
- Decane much more viscous than air



- Volumetric Flow Rates Cont'd
- Percent decane flow in nanochannels
- Used for later analysis

- Different Liquid Simulations
- Different liquids followed same behavior
- Viscous fluids shifted to right and increased





Different Liquid Simulations Cont'd

- Air flows followed same behavior
- Deviations were minimal

- Velocity Profiles
- Used to confirm volumetric flows
- Air moves much faster than decane
- Conclusions supported by profiles



Final Analysis

- Assume $H = 1 \mu m$
- Assume L = 1cm
- Found distribution of decane in nanochannels (h)

Pressure (Pa)	Length (cm)	Air Vol. Flow (nLsec ⁻¹)	Decane Vol. Flow (nLsec ⁻¹)	Total Flow (nLsec ⁻¹)	Decane Flow (%)	y/H	H (µm)	h (nm)
49200	1	0.1324	1.584	1.716	92.290	0.57	1	569
48400	1	0.1075	2.342	2.450	95.612	0.63	1	630
121000	1	1.3531	7.886	9.239	85.354	0.49	1	494
54400	1	0.3	2.969	3.269	90.801	0.55	1	549

Conclusion

- Unable to find the nanochannel diameter based on experimental flows
- Created a two-phase model
- Found the distribution of decane in the nanochannels
- Discovered that the presence of air in nanochannels does influence the decane flow

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- SEM Images of Nanochannels. Photos taken by Suman Sinha Ray. (2008) Ongoing Research.
- Rotating Disk Image and Aluminum Sheet Image Courtesy Suman Sinha Ray
- PAN Diagram photo courtesy Suman Sinha Ray