

Responsive and reconfigurable endoskeletal emulsions

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University of New South Wales*

Workshop on Complex Fluids in
Biological Systems
Banff, July 23–27, 2018

Funding acknowledgments

*Procter & Gamble
NSF CBET-1336132*



75 μm

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- Endoskeletal droplets

hexadecane
droplet

wax crystal
“endoskeleton”

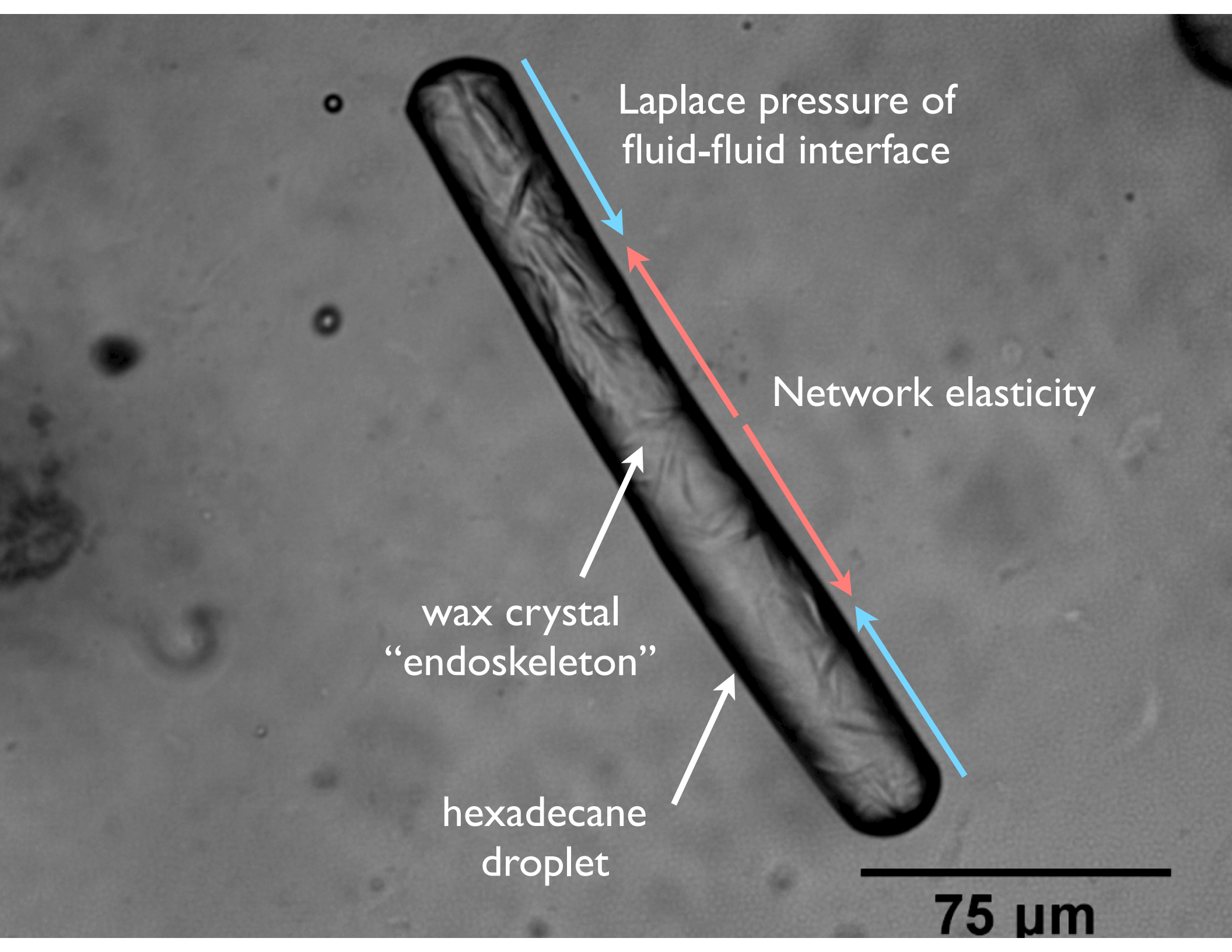
Surfactant solution
SDS, 100mM

MFC (yield stress)

Caggioni, M., Lenis, J., Bayles, A. V., Furst, E. M. & Spicer, P. T. *Langmuir* 31, 8558–8565 (2015).

Caggioni, M., Bayles, A. V, Lenis, J., Furst, E. M. & Spicer, P. T. *Soft Matter* 10, 7647–7652 (2014).

75 μm



Laplace pressure of
fluid-fluid interface

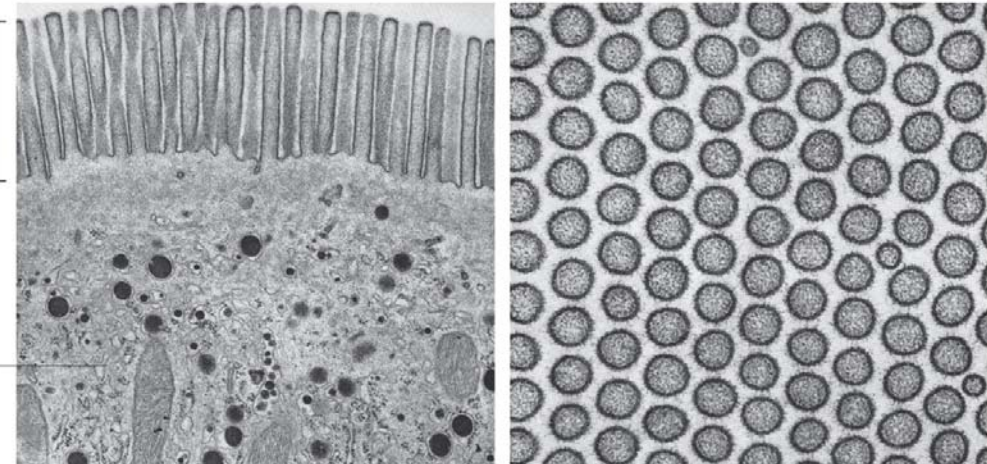
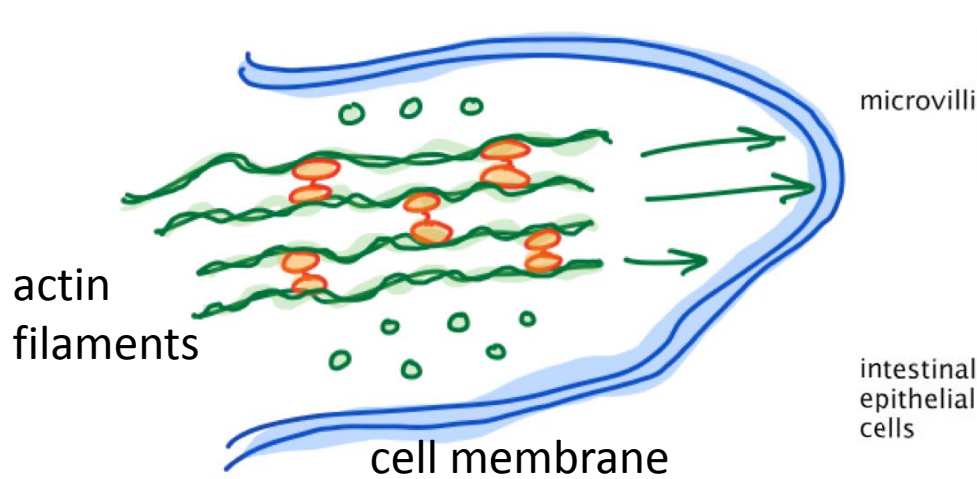
Network elasticity

wax crystal
“endoskeleton”

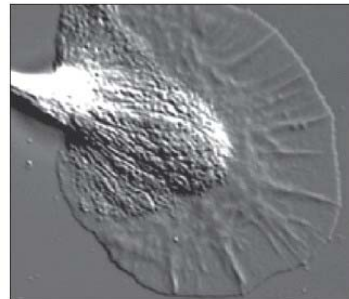
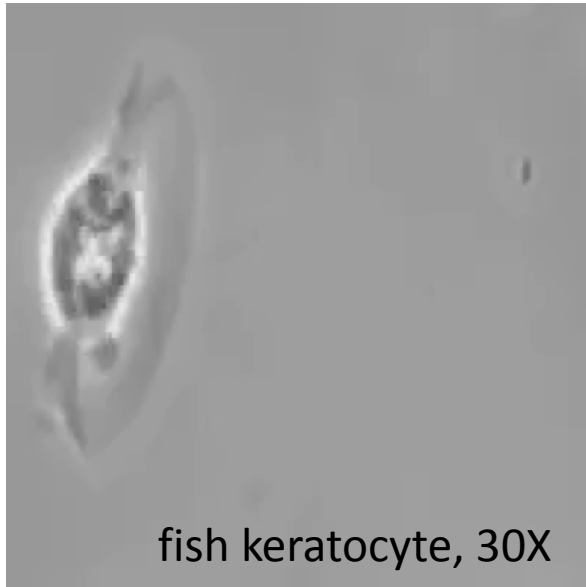
hexadecane
droplet

75 μm

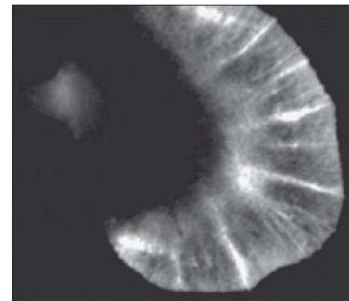
Cell shape and motility



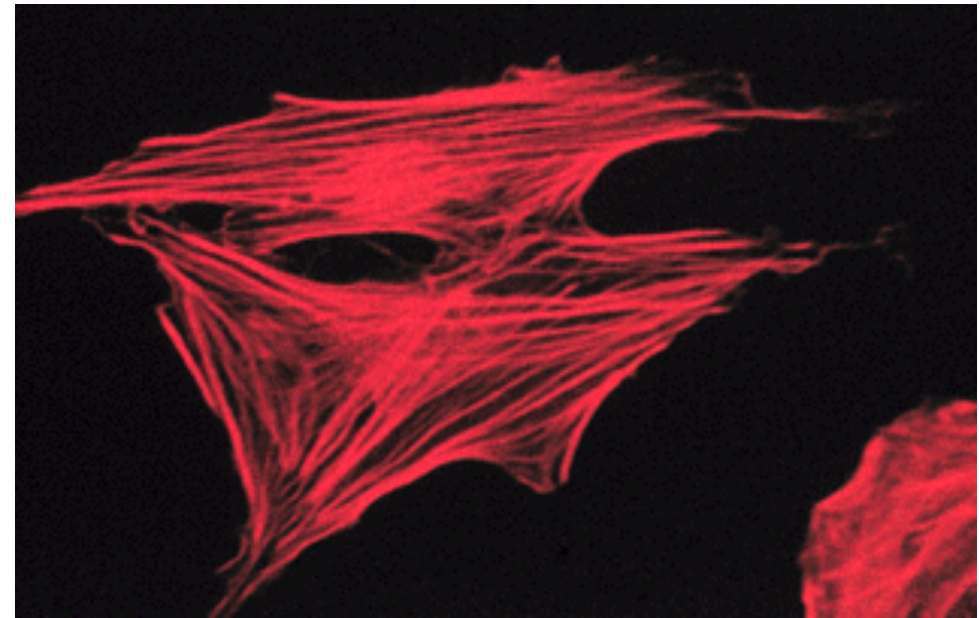
Theriot Lab, Stanford



(A)



(B)



D. Bray. *Cell Movements*. Garland Science, New York, 2001.
Rob Phillips, Jane Kondev, Julie Theriot, Hernan Garcia, *Physical Biology of the Cell*, Garland Science, New York, 2013

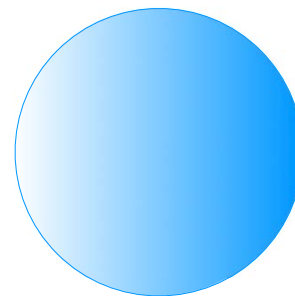
Fluid emulsions are common delivery vehicles for active ingredients



agriculture / crop protection



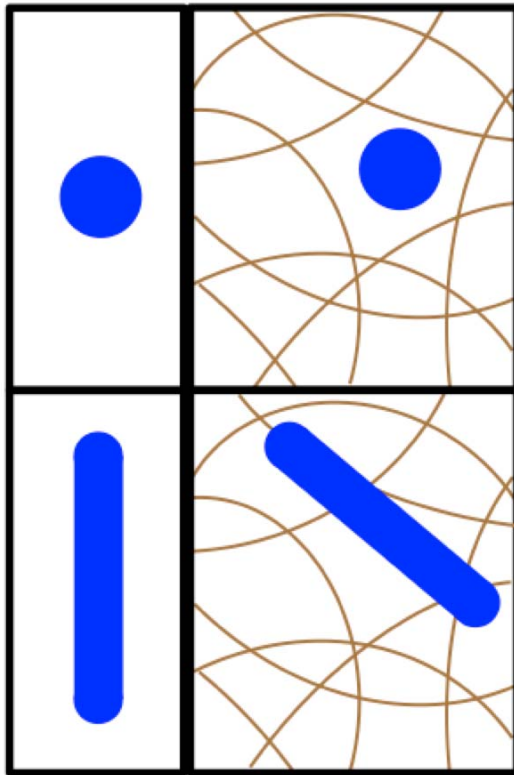
consumer products



*Emulsion or droplet
– surface tension, minimum area*

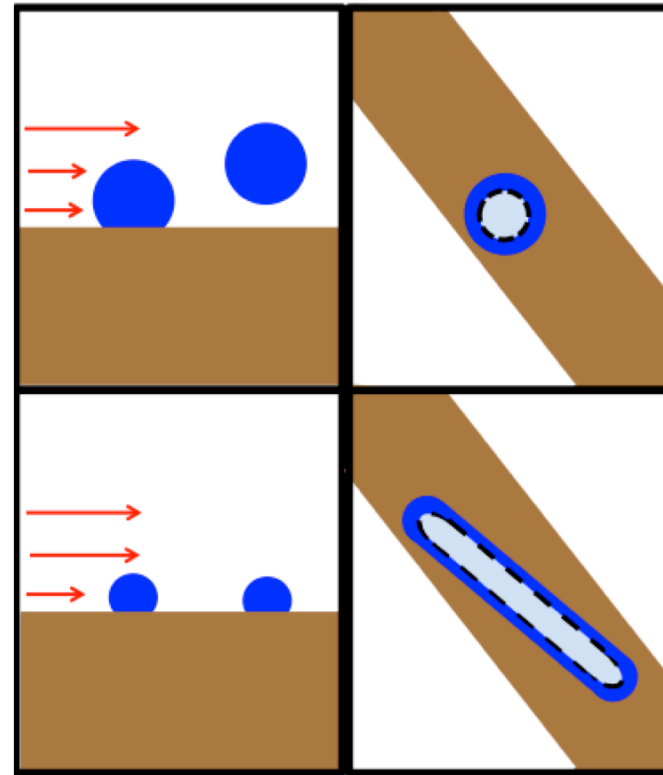
Advantages of shape anisotropy for deposition

Delivery / transport



better filtration, higher collision cross-section

Retention



greater contact, adhesion, shape reconfiguration

Spicer et al. U.S. Patent No. 9,597,648 B2

Capillary molding

Endoskeletal droplets

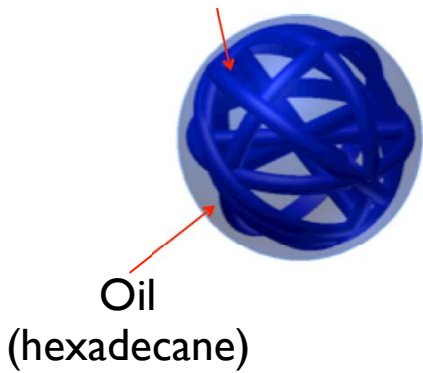
60–80 wt% petrolatum: branched alkanes ($n > 25$)

20–40 wt% hexadecane: linear alkane ($n = 16$)

Aqueous phase

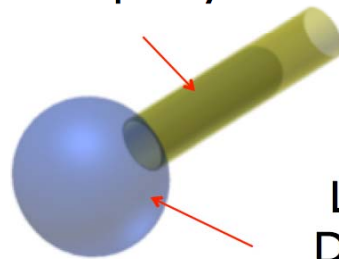
10 mM sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS)

Wax crystal network
(petrolatum)



I. Capture Droplet

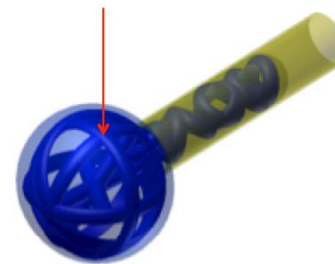
Capillary



Liquid
Droplet

2. Heating and
aspiration
(4-7 min)

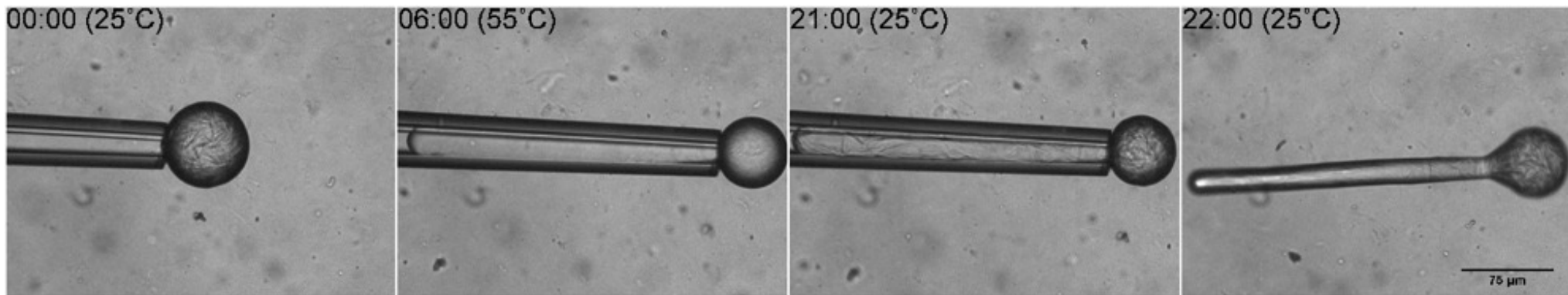
Crystallization



3. Cooling
(15 min)

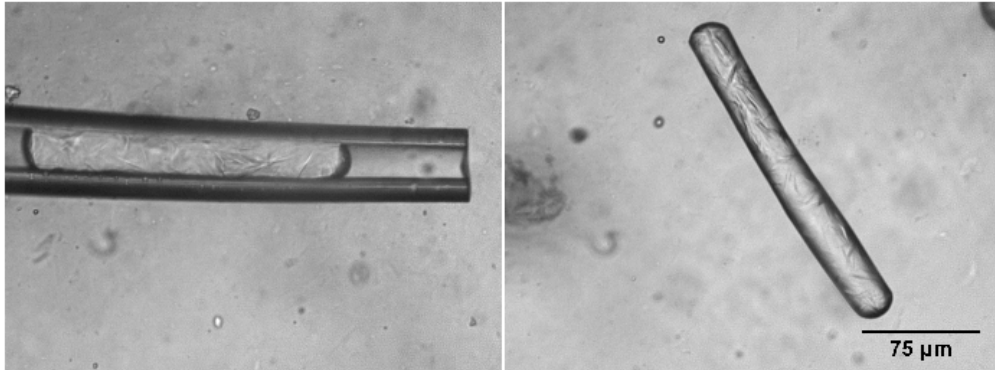


4. Ejection
(0.5-2 min)

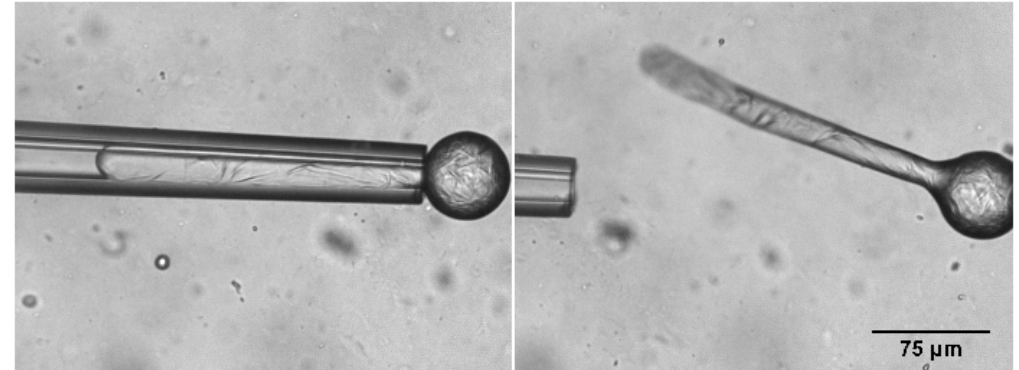


Structured droplet geometries

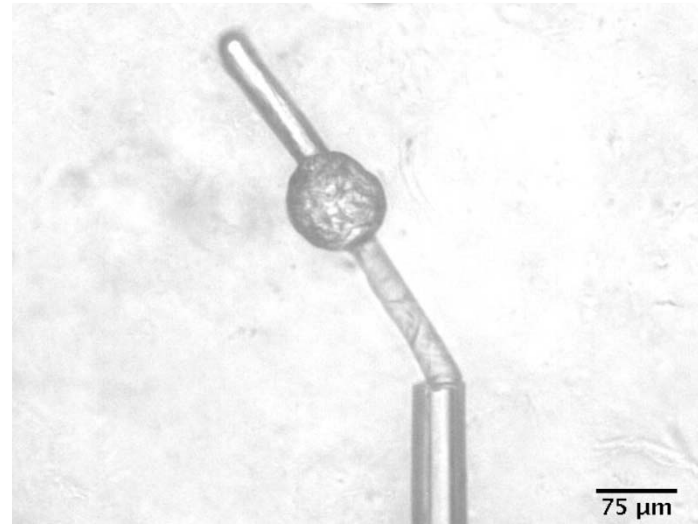
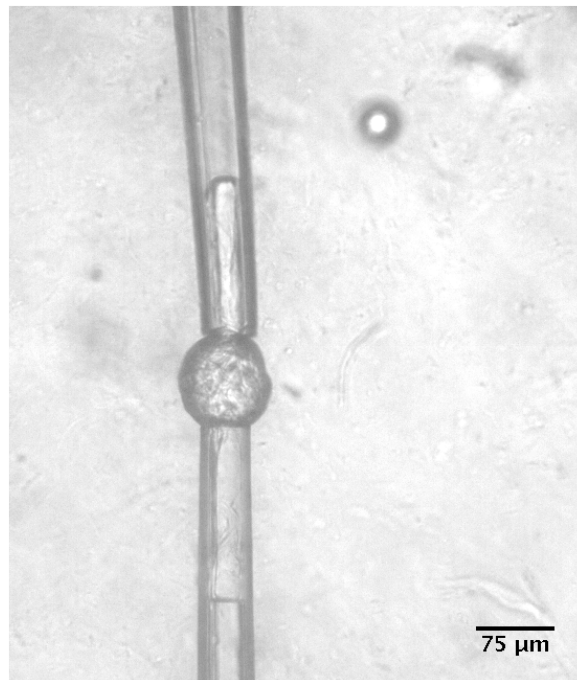
produced by capillary molding



“Spherocylinder”

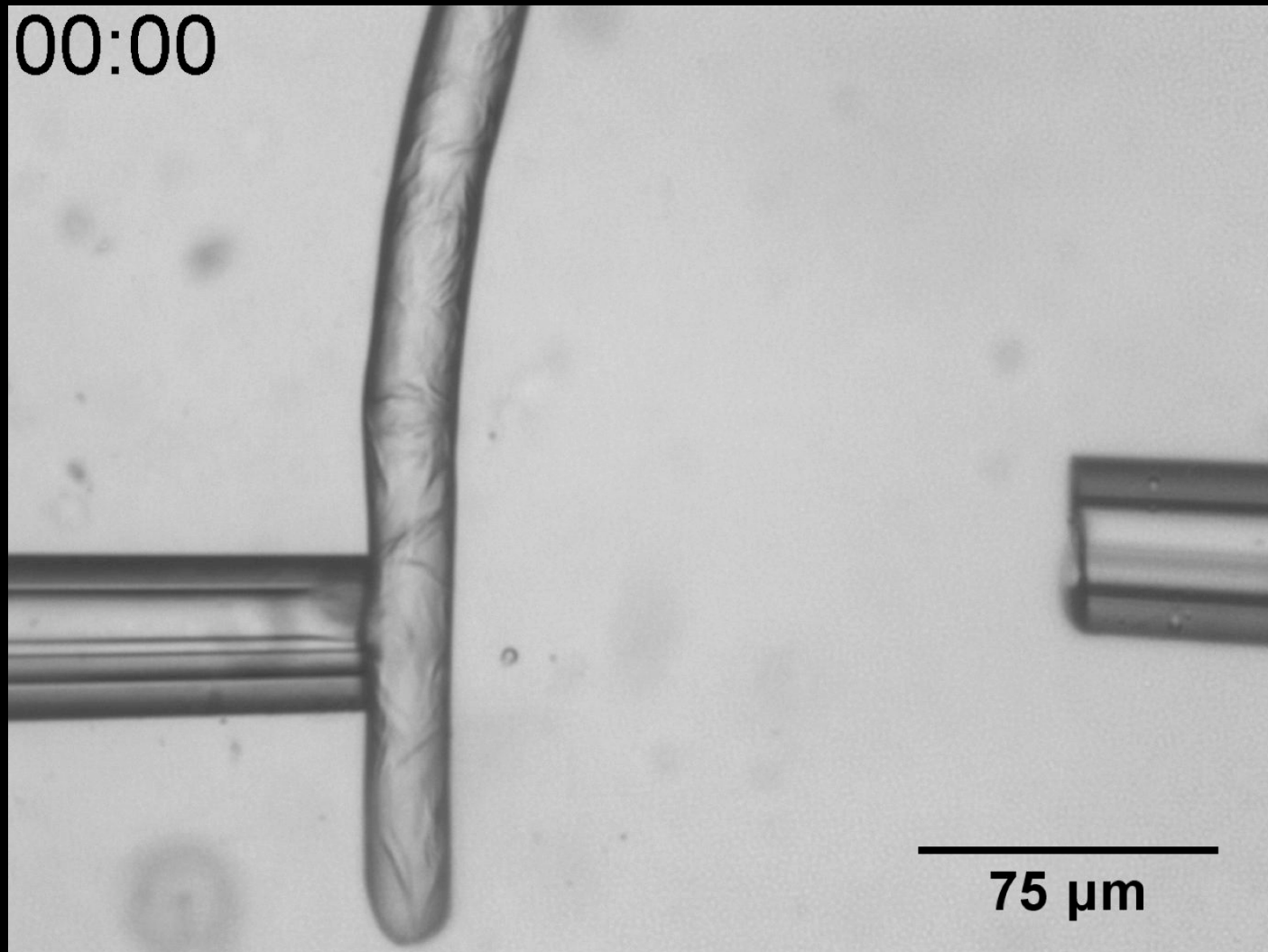


“Ball and stick”



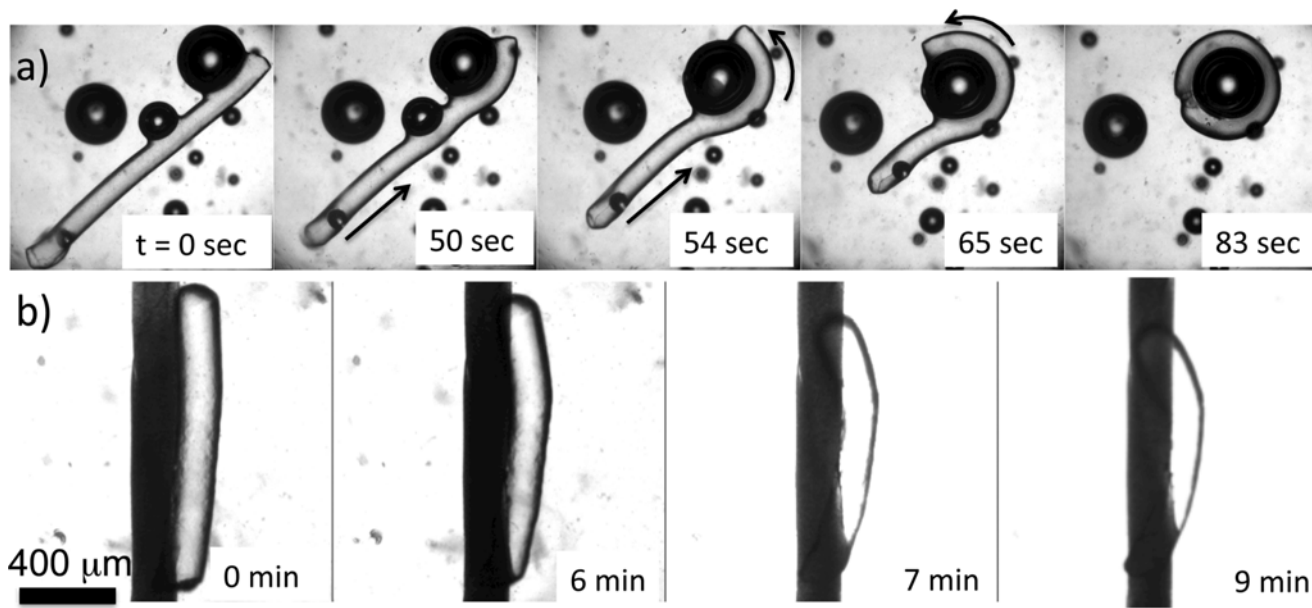
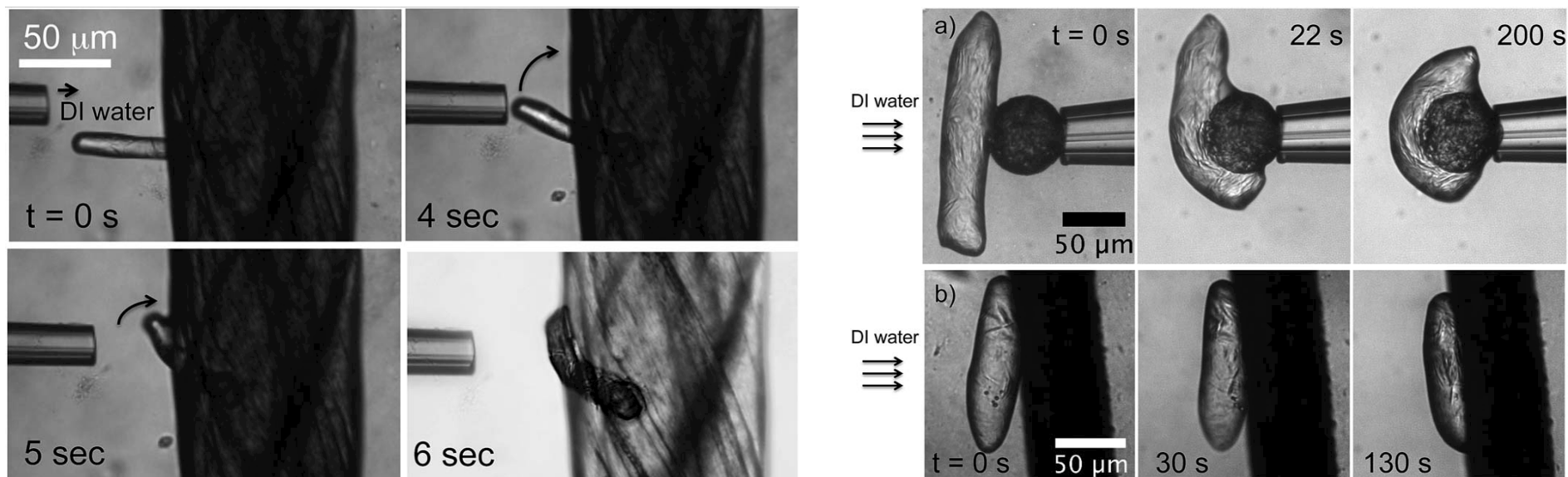
“Dual ball and stick”

Solution and temperature responsive



Dilute surfactant to increase surface tension

Caggioni, M., Lenis, J., Bayles, A.V., Furst, E. M. & Spicer, P.T. *Langmuir* 31, 8558–8565 (2015).
 Caggioni, M., Bayles, A.V, Lenis, J., Furst, E. M. & Spicer, P.T. *Soft Matter* 10, 7647–7652 (2014).



$$\Delta P = -\frac{2\gamma}{R}$$

$\sigma_y(\phi)$ Yield stress

Stability criterion

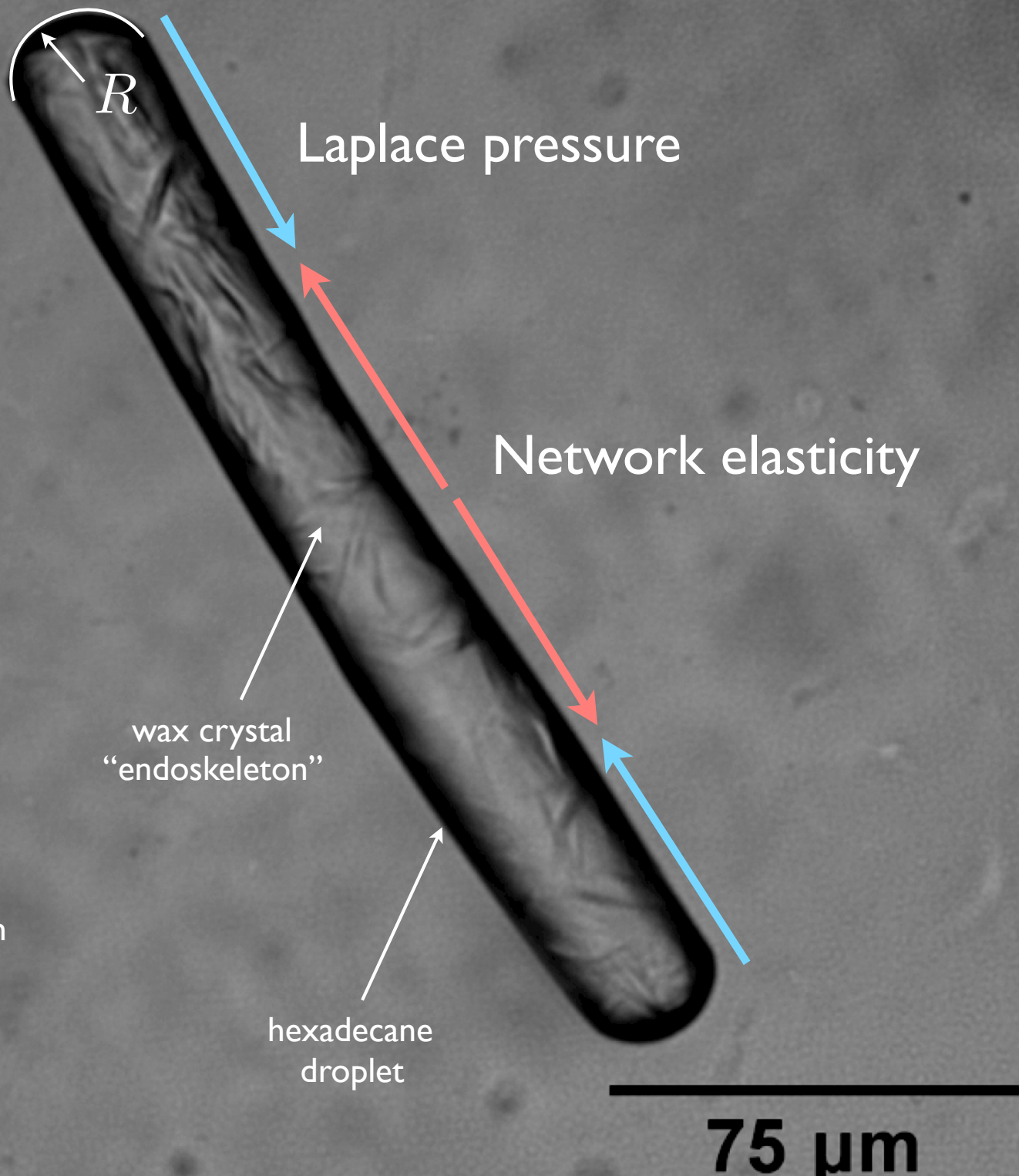
$$\frac{\sigma_y R}{2\gamma} > 1$$

Design variables

$\phi(\phi_0, T)$ solid content

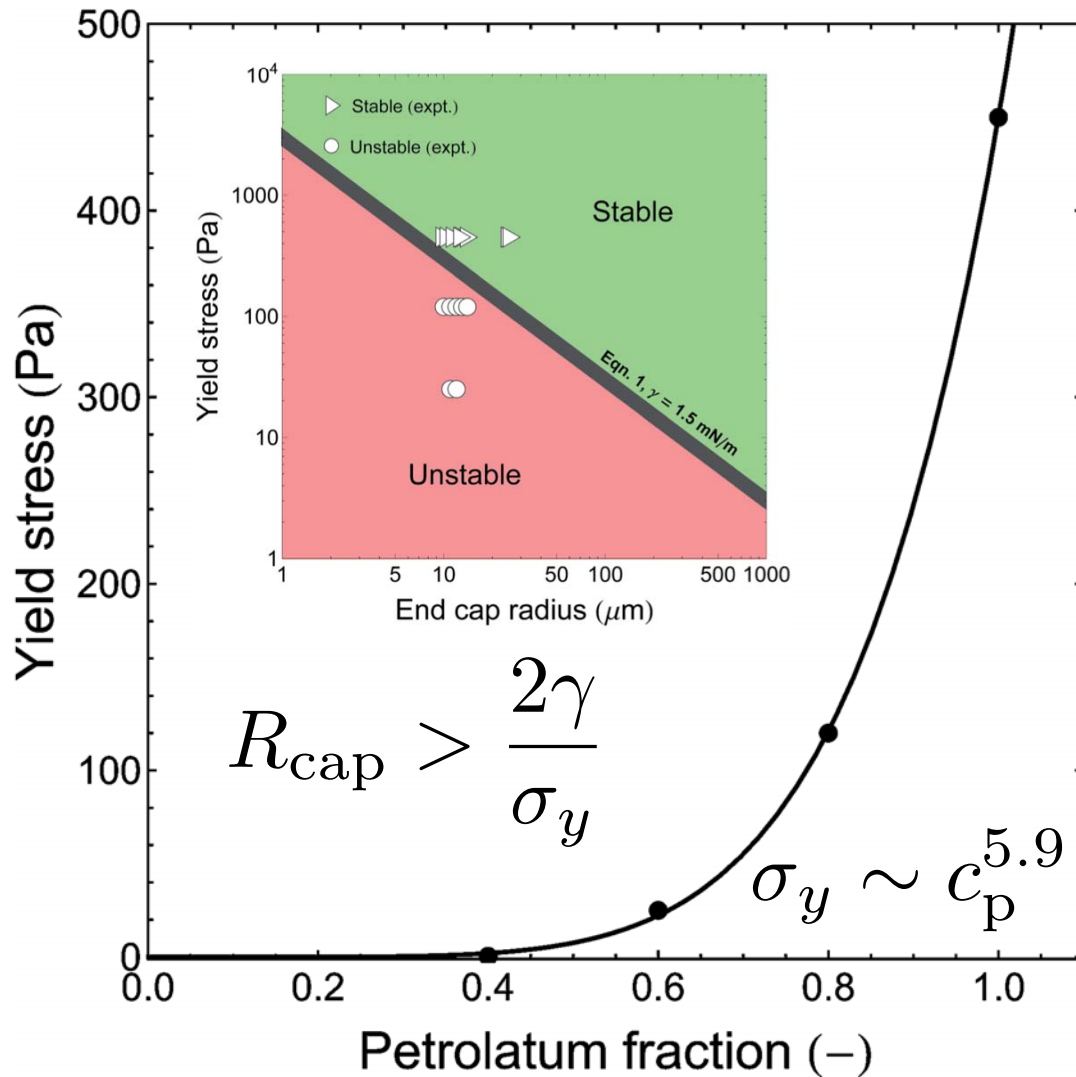
γ surface tension

R geometry

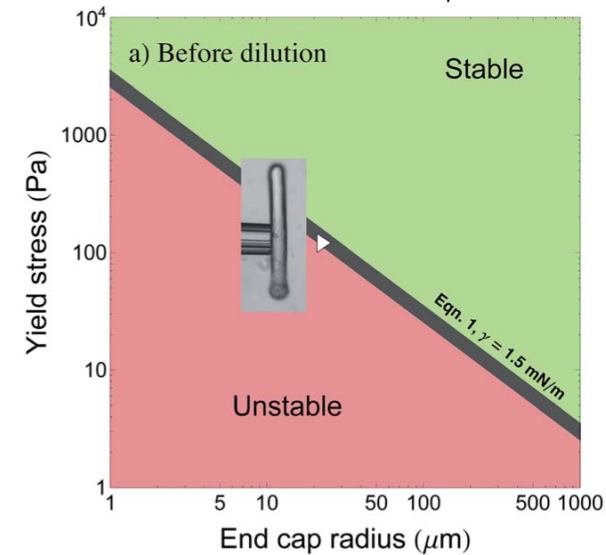


Droplet stability

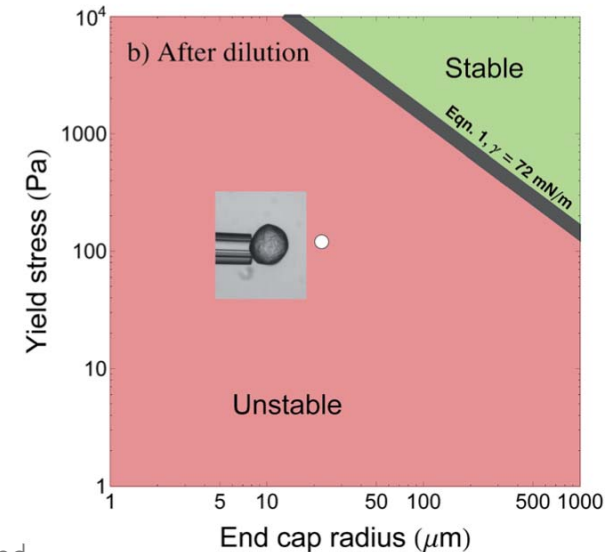
Caggioni, M., Bayles, A. V, Lenis, J., Furst, E. M. & Spicer, P. T. *Soft Matter* 10, 7647–7652 (2014).



Initially stable droplet
 $\gamma = 1.5 \text{ mN m}^{-1}$



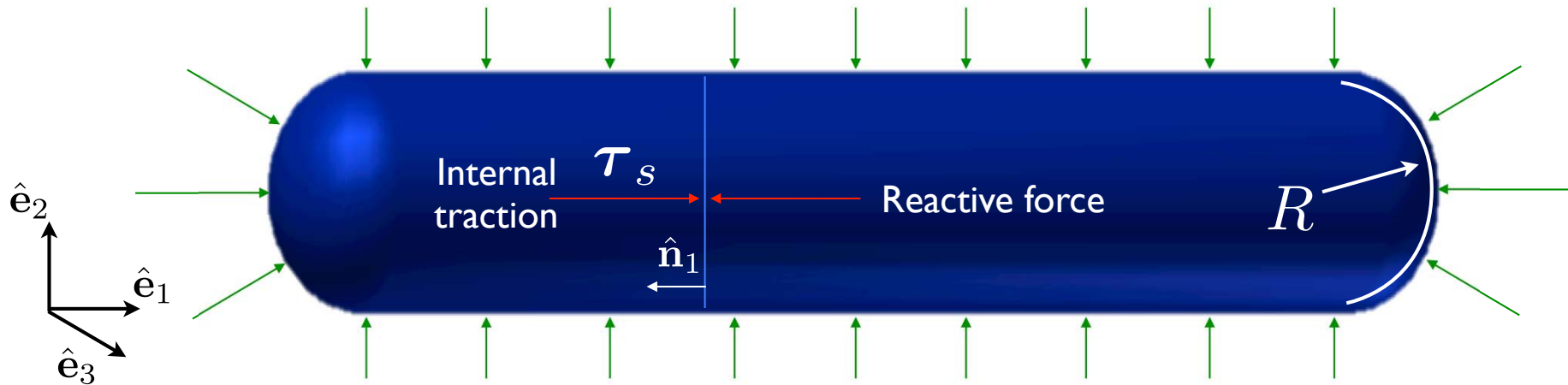
dilution
 $\gamma \uparrow$



Shape change

Internal stress in endoskeletal droplet

Arthur P. Boresi and Richard J. Schmidt. *Advanced Mechanics of Materials*. Wiley, New York, 6th edition, 2002.



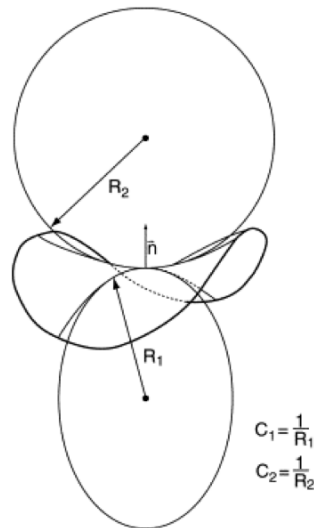
$$\boldsymbol{\tau}_s = \int \mathbf{t} dS$$

$$\mathbf{t}(\mathbf{r}) = \gamma H(\mathbf{r}) \hat{\mathbf{n}}$$

surface traction vector

$$H(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} \right)$$

Mean Gaussian curvature



Decompose stress tensor to principal stresses

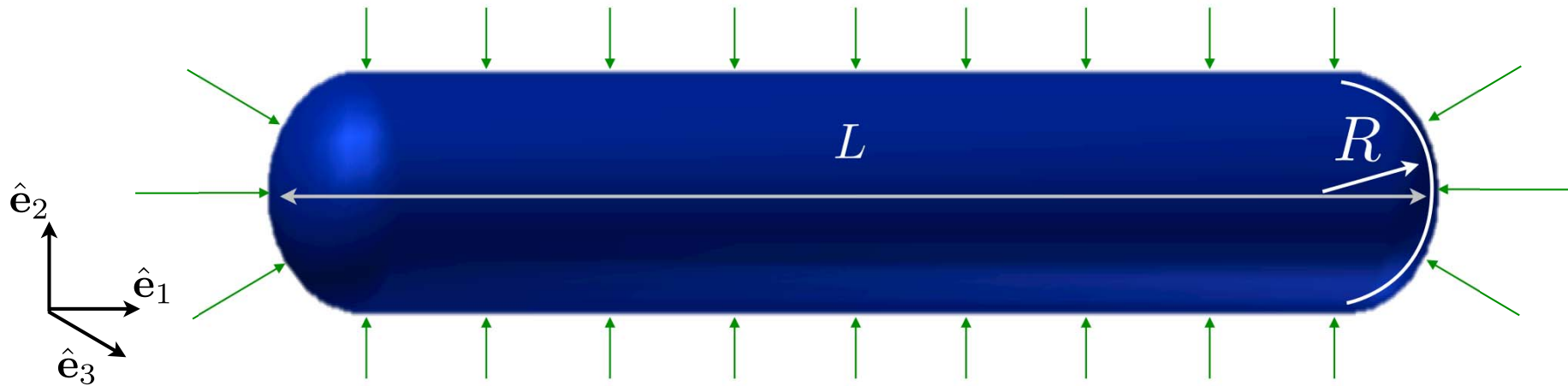
$$\boldsymbol{\tau} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{n}} = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{xx} & \tau_{xy} & \tau_{xz} \\ \tau_{yx} & \sigma_{yy} & \tau_{yz} \\ \tau_{zx} & \tau_{zy} & \sigma_{zz} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sigma_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

von Mises yield criterion $\sigma_{vM} > \sigma_y$

$$\sigma_{vM} = \sqrt{\frac{(\sigma_1 - \sigma_2)^2 + (\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)^2 + (\sigma_3 - \sigma_2)^2}{2}}$$

Spherocylinder internal stress distribution

Alexandra V. Bayles, Tamás Prileszky, P.J. Spicer and E. M. Furst, *Langmuir*, 34, 4116–4121 (2018).



Ends

$$\sigma_2 = \frac{2\gamma}{R}$$

$$\sigma_1 = \frac{2\gamma}{R}$$

$$\sigma_3 = \frac{2\gamma}{R}$$

$$\sigma_{vM} = \sqrt{\frac{(\sigma_1 - \sigma_2)^2 + (\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)^2 + (\sigma_3 - \sigma_2)^2}{2}}$$

$$\sigma_{vM} = 0$$

Rod section

$$\sigma_2 = \frac{\gamma}{R}$$

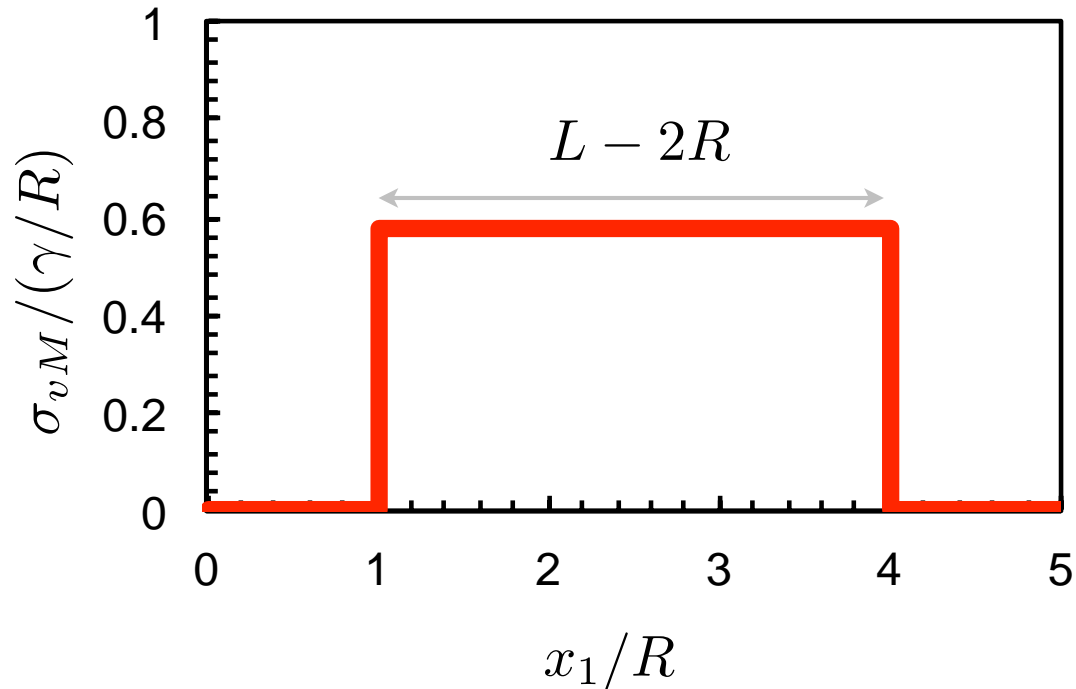
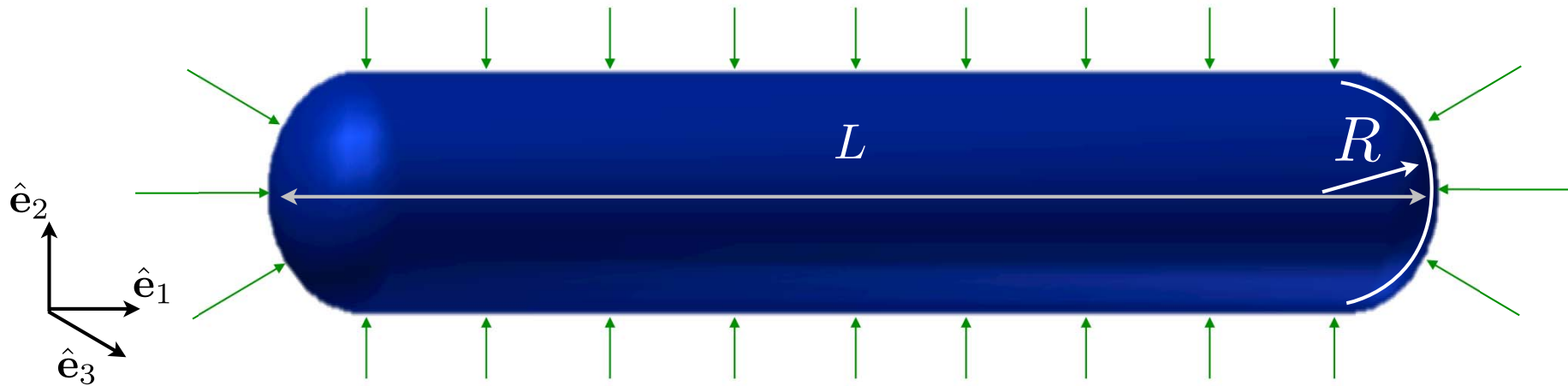
$$\sigma_1 = \frac{2\gamma}{R}$$

$$\sigma_3 = \frac{\gamma}{R}$$

$$\sigma_{vM} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{\gamma}{R} \right)$$

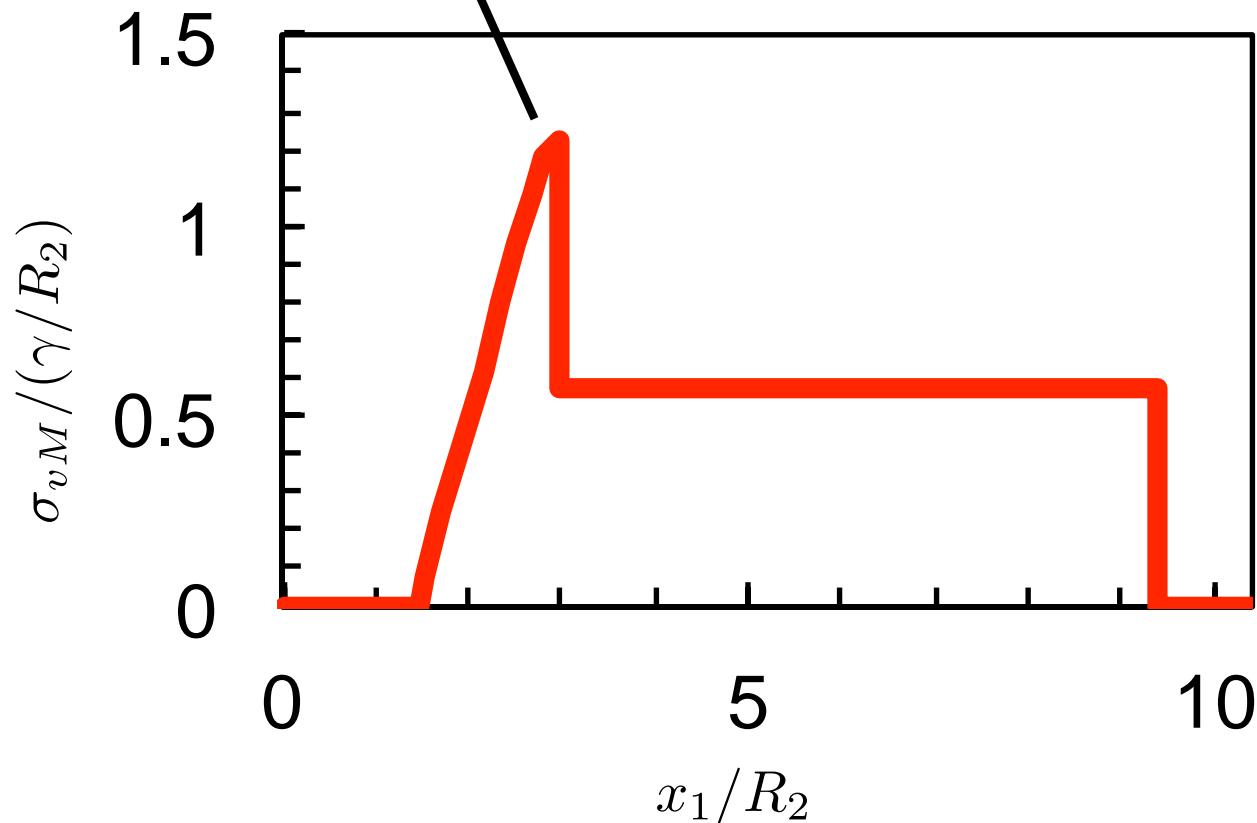
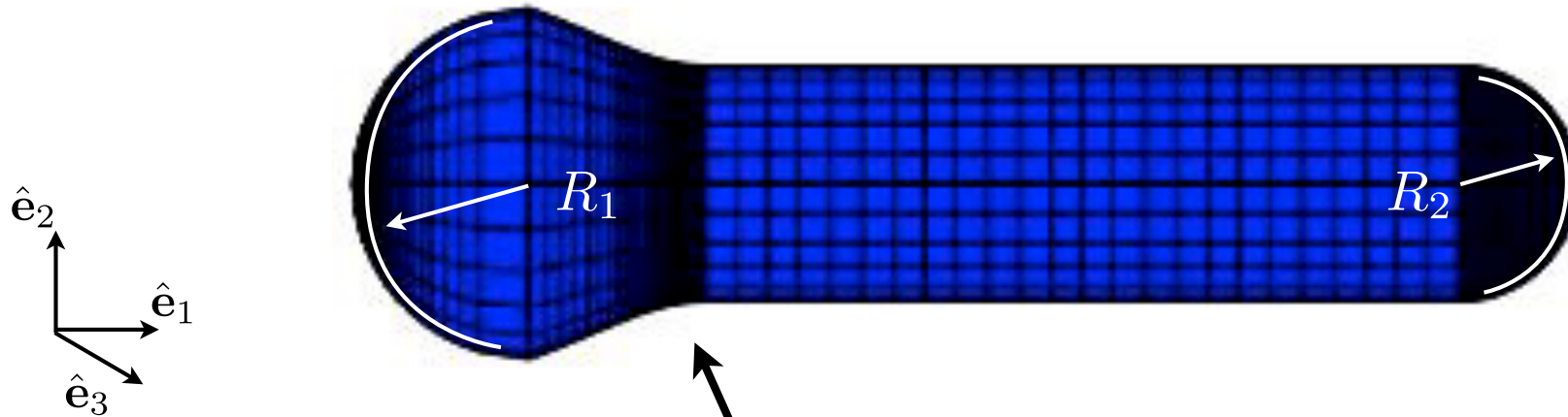
Spherocylinder internal stress distribution

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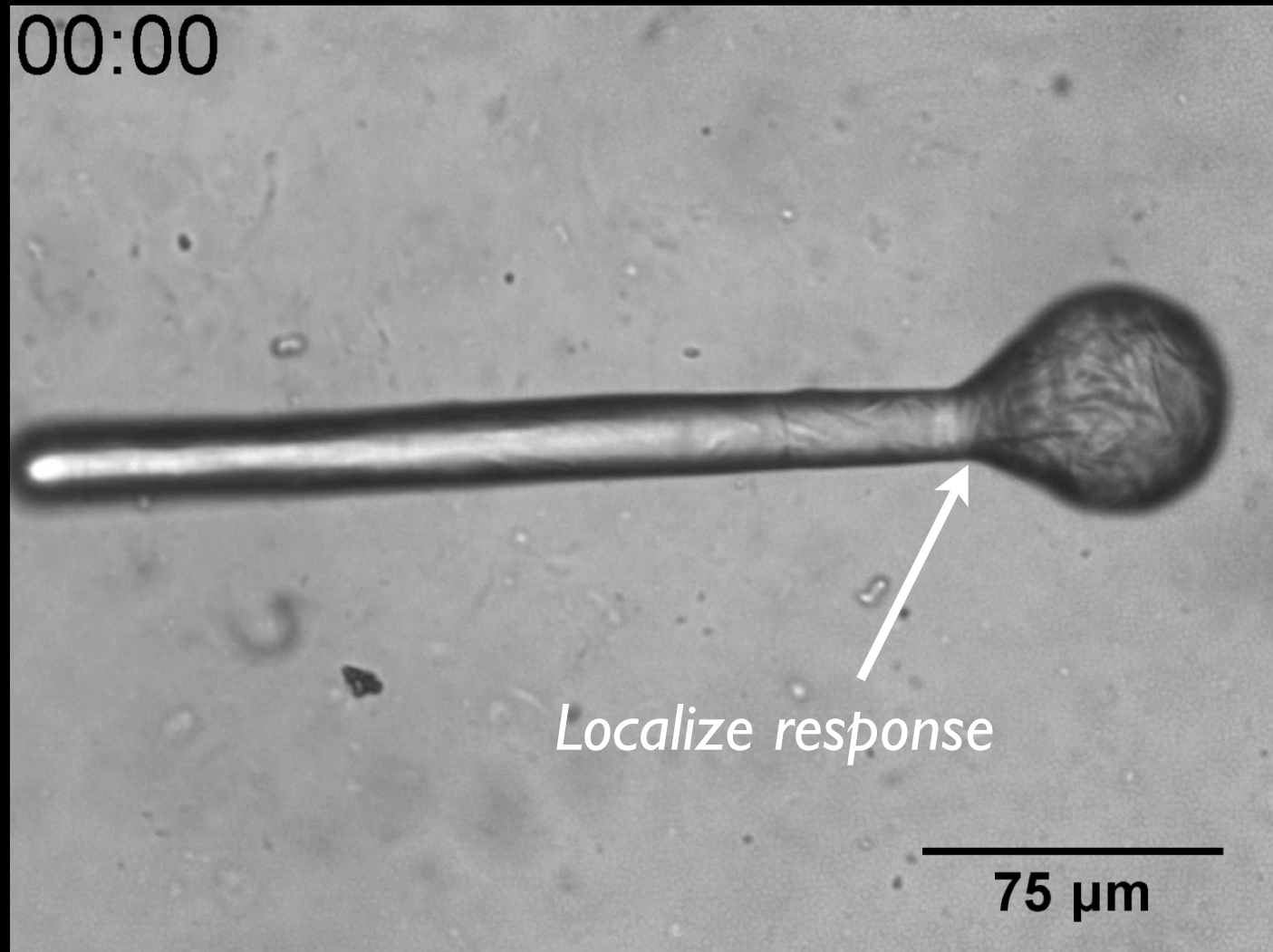


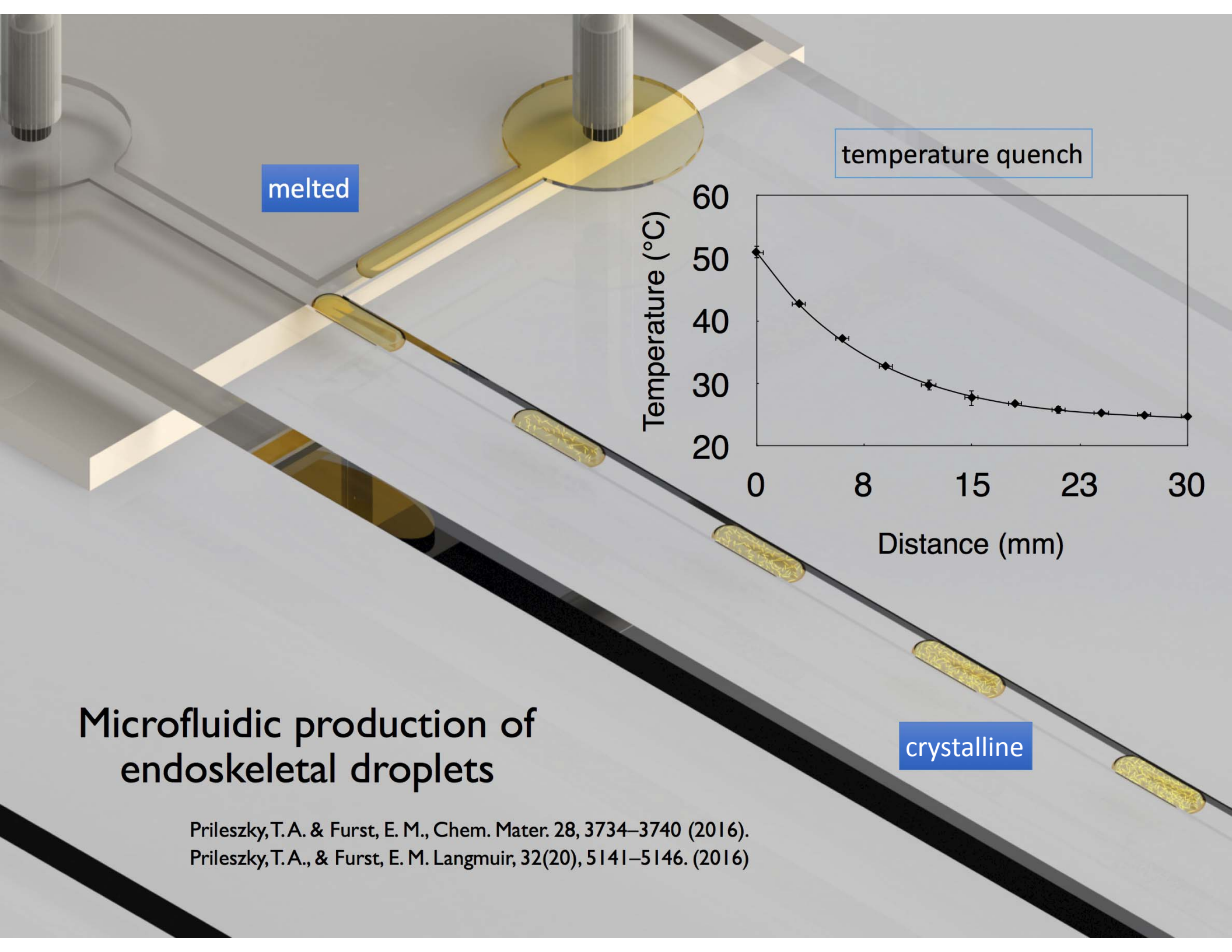
Ball-and-stick internal stress distribution

Alexandra V. Bayles, Tamás Prileszky, P.J. Spicer and E. M. Furst, *Langmuir*, 34, 4116–4121 (2018).



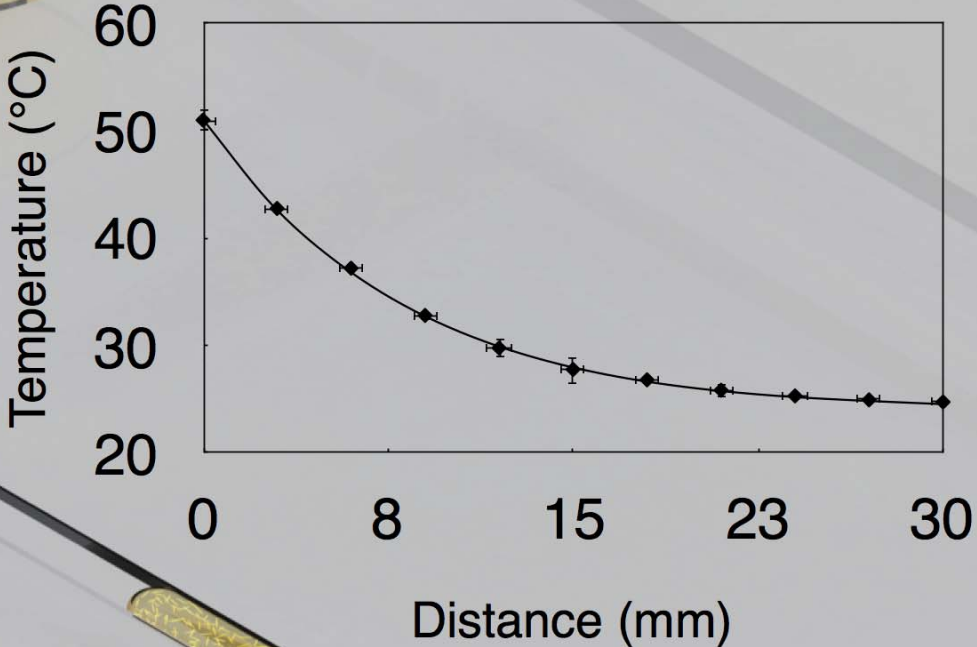
Programmed reconfiguration by shape





melted

temperature quench

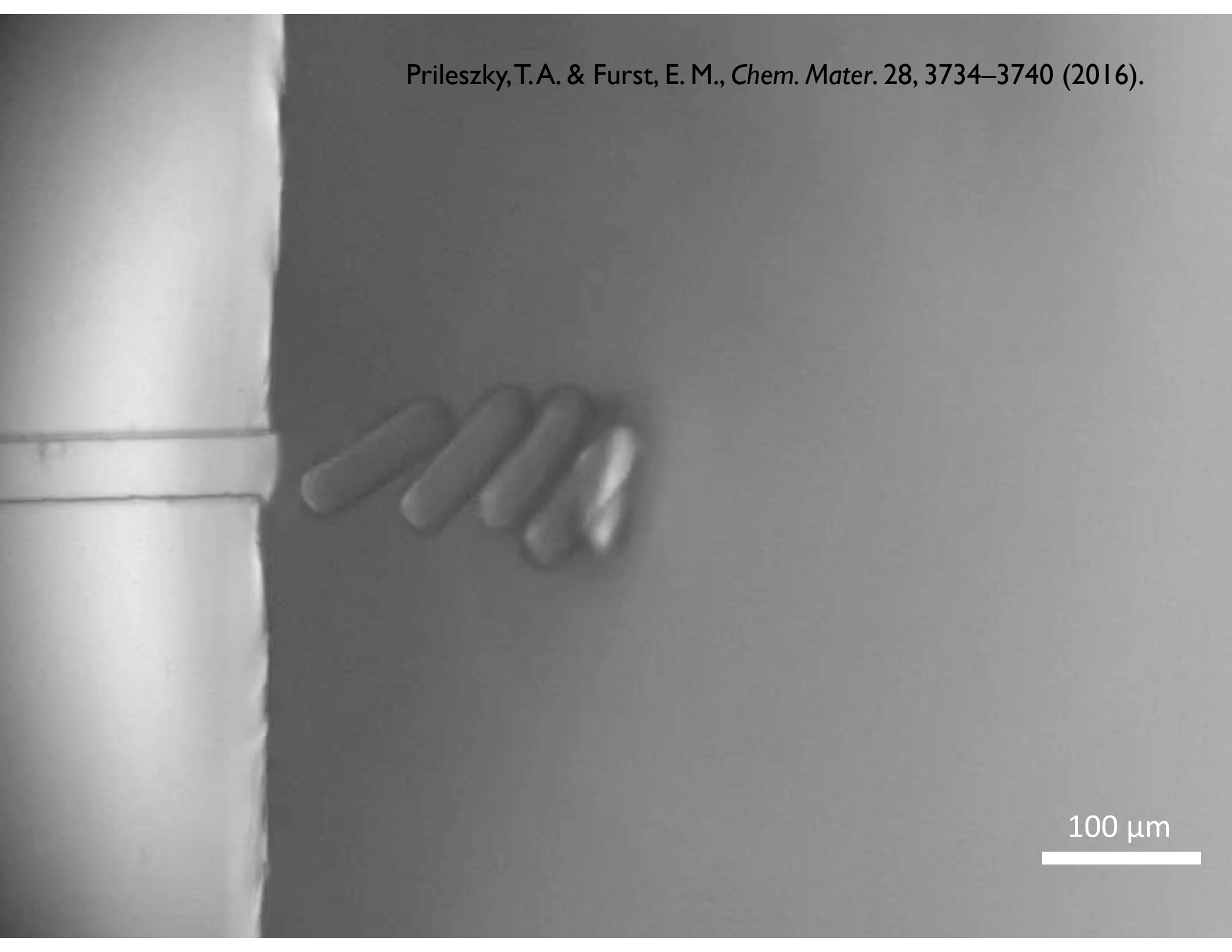


Microfluidic production of endoskeletal droplets

crystalline

Prileszky, T.A. & Furst, E. M., Chem. Mater. 28, 3734–3740 (2016).
Prileszky, T.A., & Furst, E. M. Langmuir, 32(20), 5141–5146. (2016)

Prileszky, T.A. & Furst, E. M., *Chem. Mater.* 28, 3734–3740 (2016).

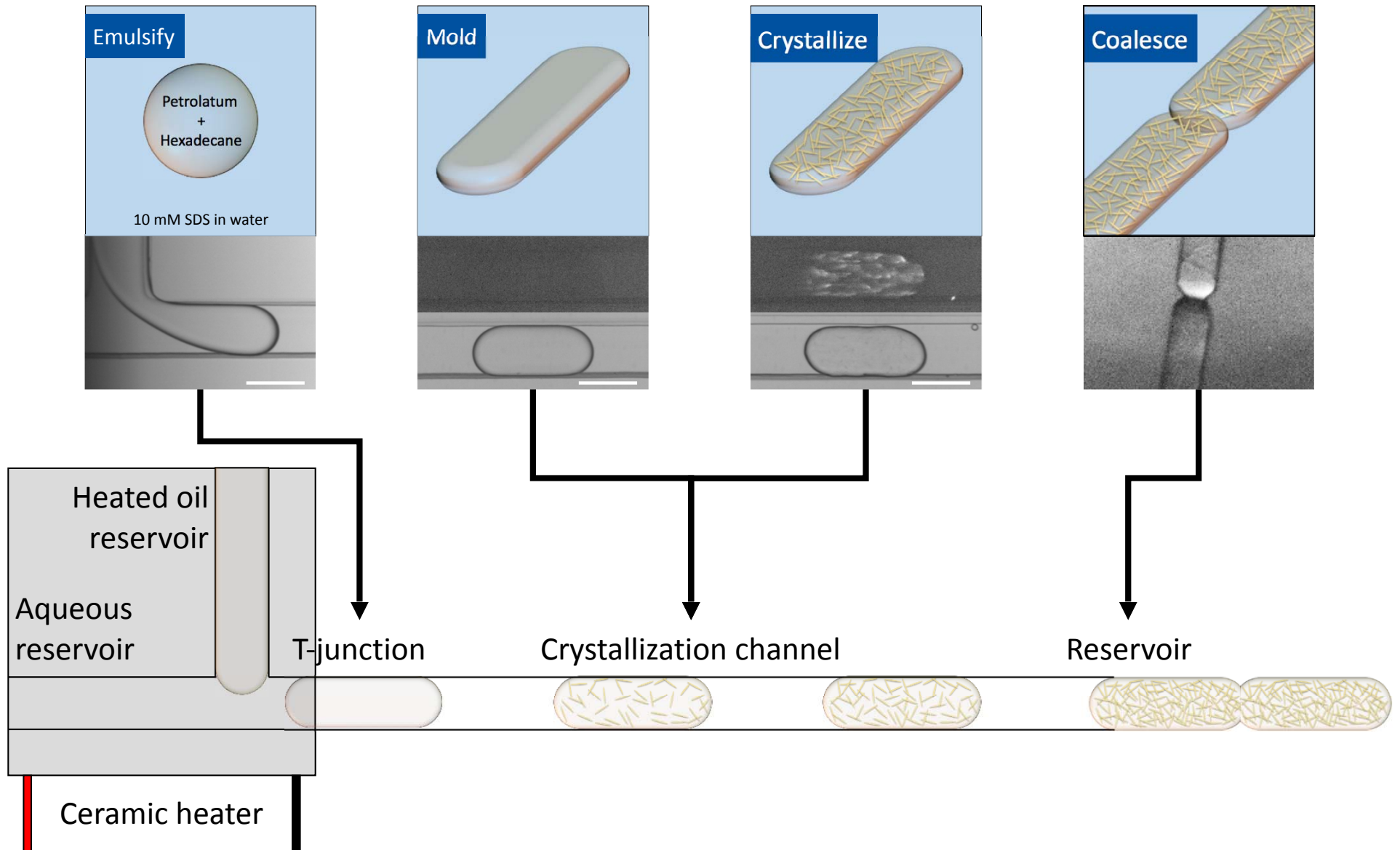


100 μm

Microfluidic production of endoskeletal droplets

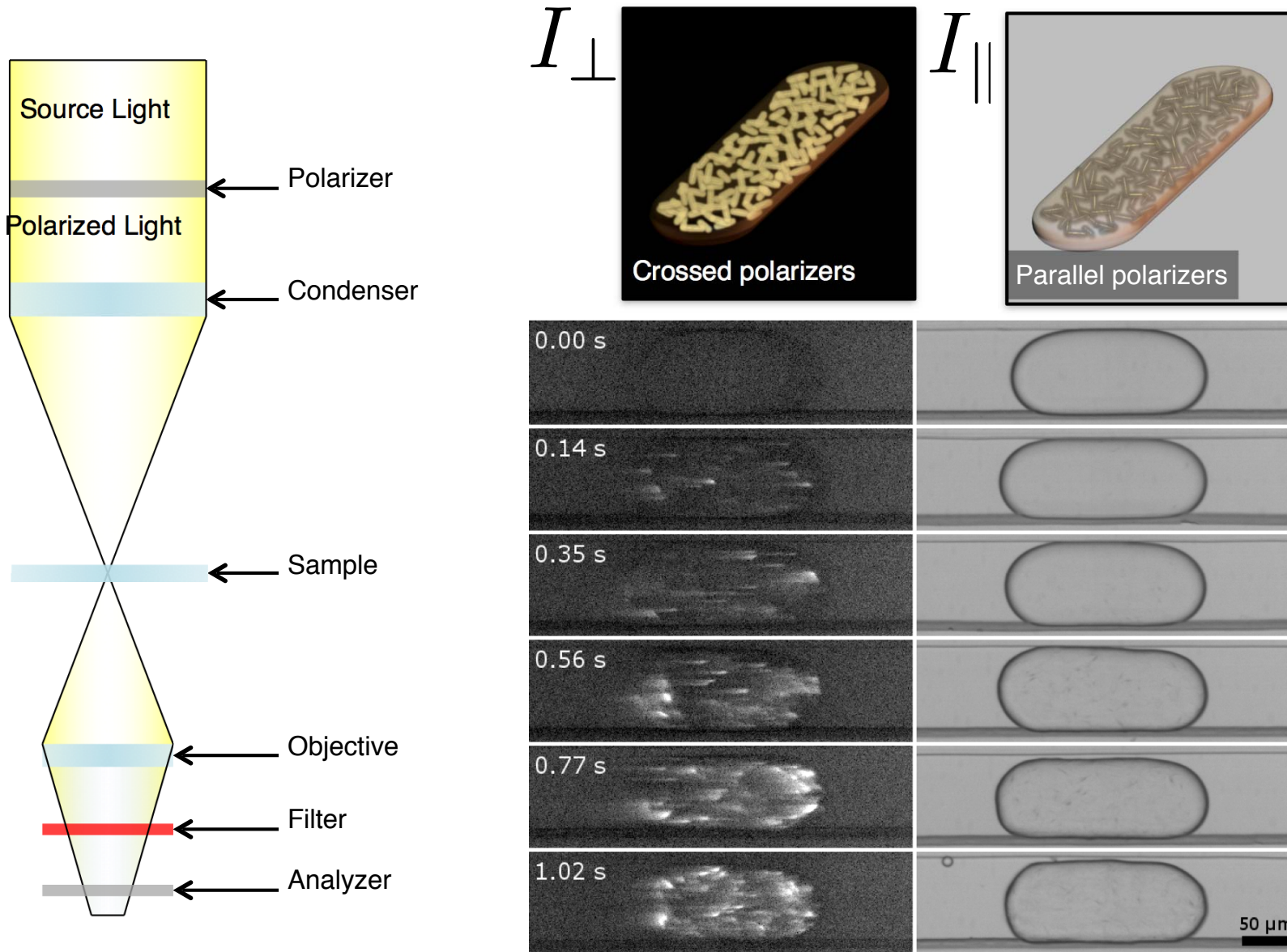
Prileszky, T.A. & Furst, E. M., *Chem. Mater.* 28, 3734–3740 (2016).

Prileszky, T.A., & Furst, E. M. *Langmuir*, 32(20), 5141–5146. (2016)



Droplet polarization

Prileszky, T.A., & Furst, E. M. *Langmuir*, 32(20), 5141–5146. (2016)



Depolarization ratio and crystallite orientation

Prileszky, T.A., & Furst, E. M. *Langmuir*, 32(20), 5141–5146. (2016)

$$J = \frac{2I_{\perp}}{I_{\perp} + I_{\parallel}} = 1 - e^{-D \cdot E \cdot S}$$

Ziabicki, A. *J. Opt. A Pure Appl. Opt.* 7, 774 (2005).

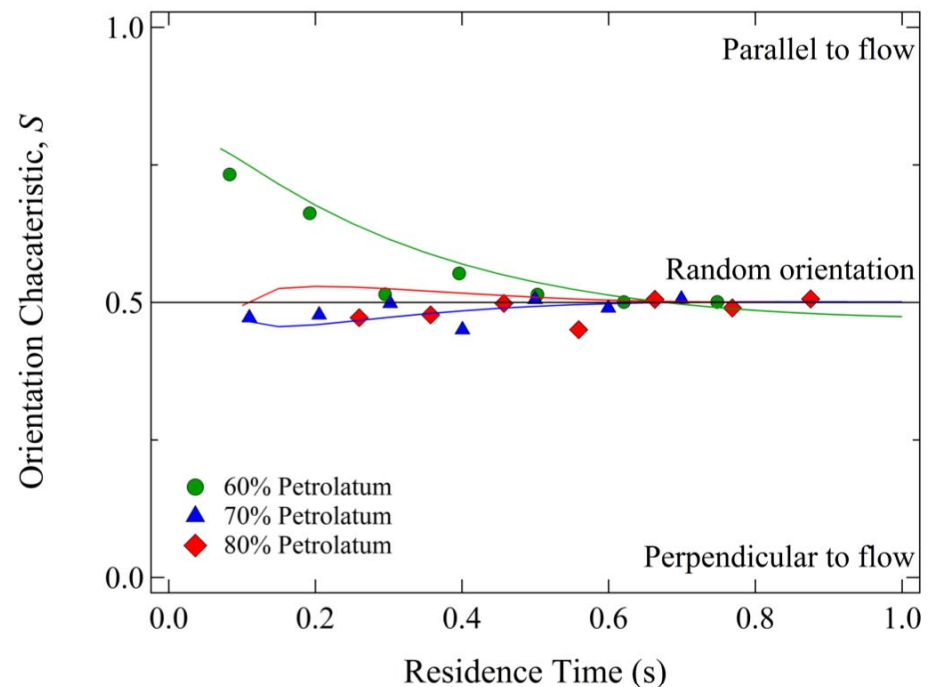
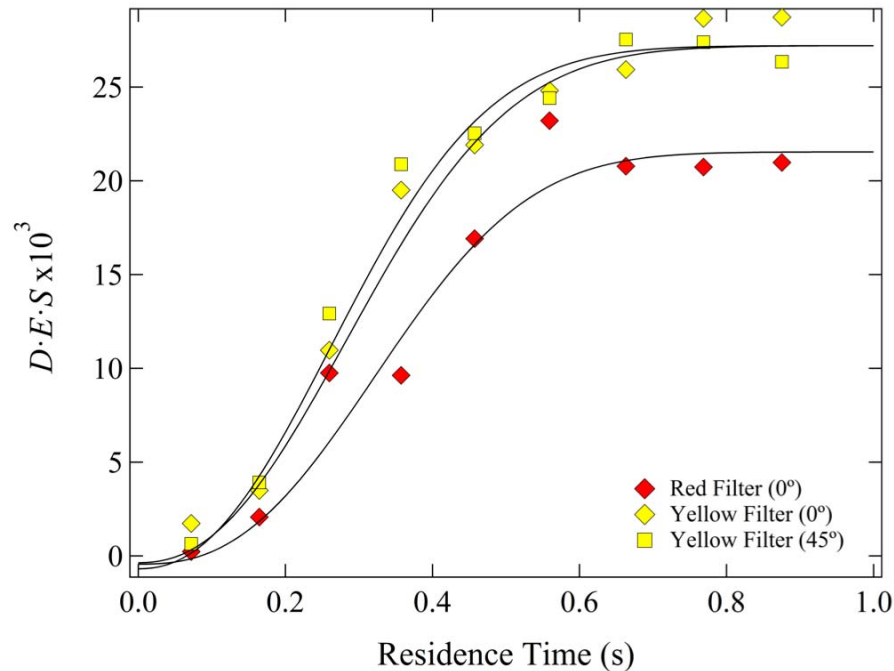
Ziabicki, A. & Misztal-Faraj, B. *Mater. Sci.* 24, 493 (2006).

$D(\lambda)$ Average optical retardation of a birefringent plate

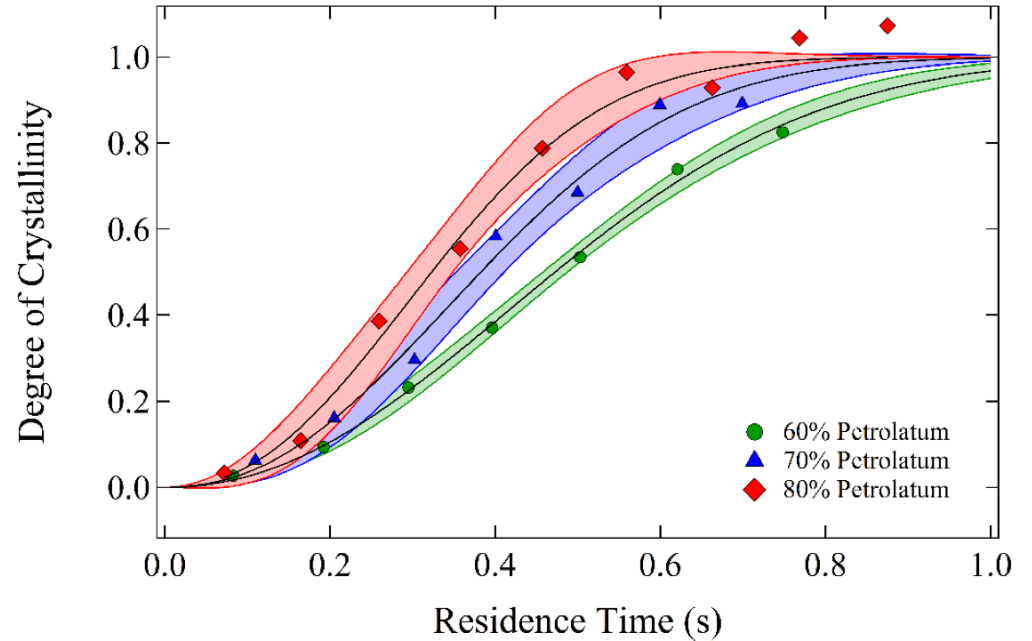
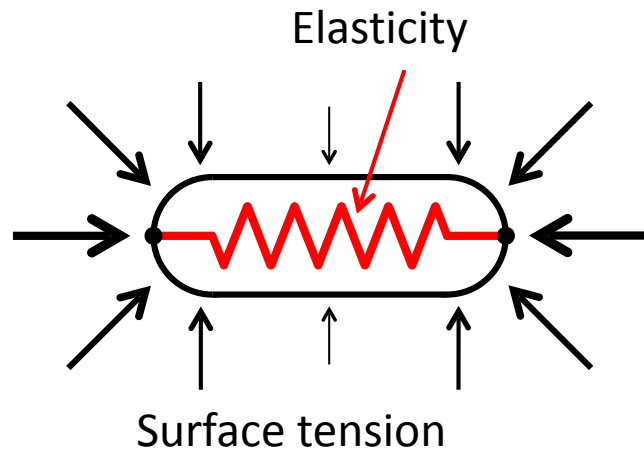
$E(n)$ Average number of birefringent plates

$S(\phi)$ Average plate orientation

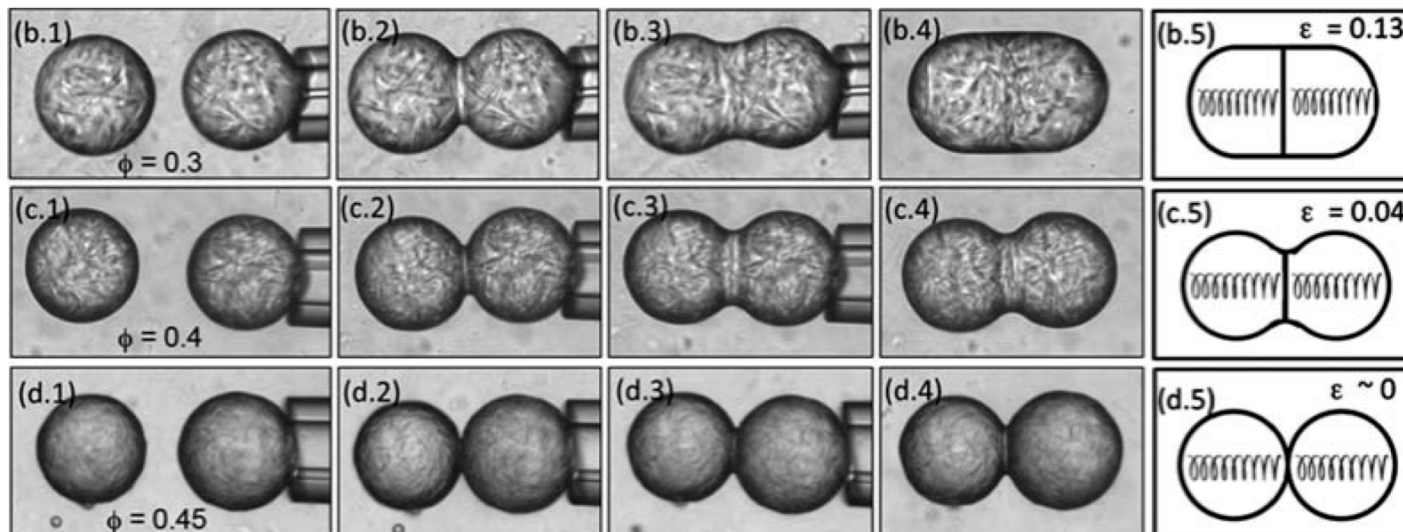
$$S = \frac{\ln(1 - J(\lambda, 45^{\circ}))}{\ln(1 - J(\lambda, 45^{\circ})) + \ln(1 - J(\lambda, 0^{\circ}))}$$



Degree of crystallinity

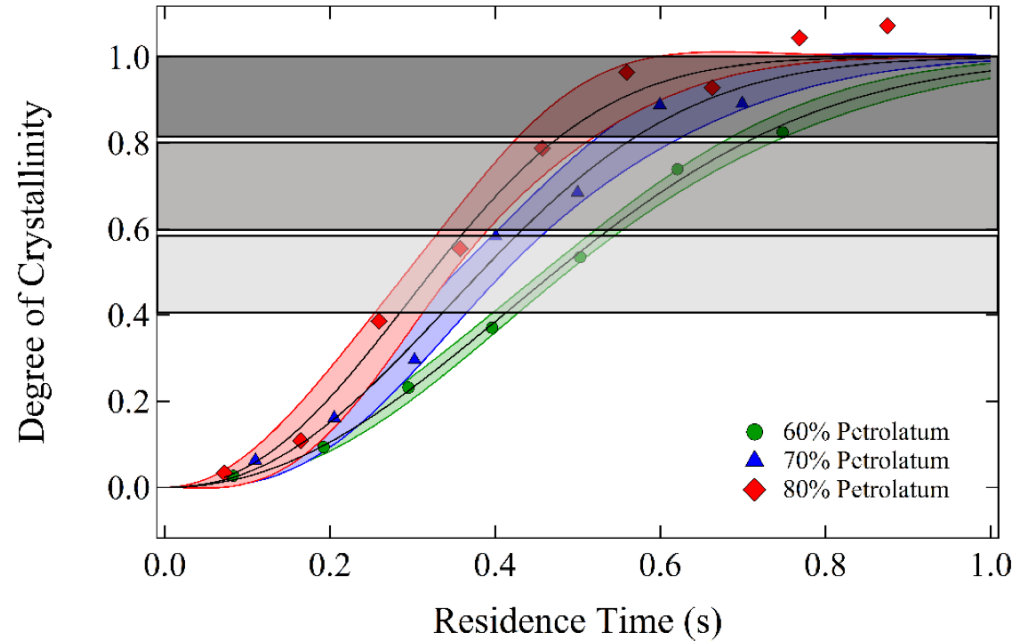
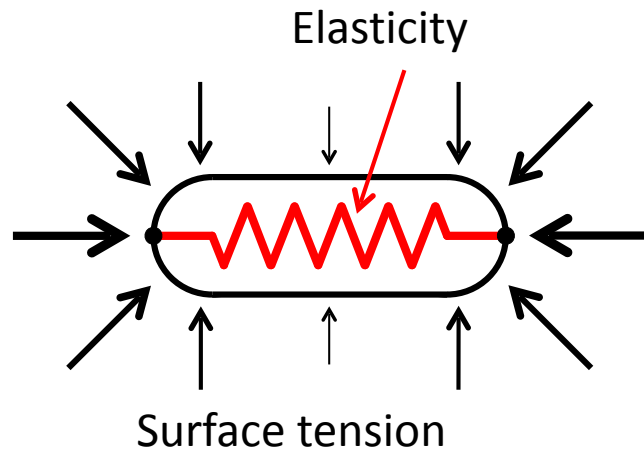


Prileszky, T.A., & Furst, E. M. *Langmuir*, 32(20), 5141–5146. (2016)

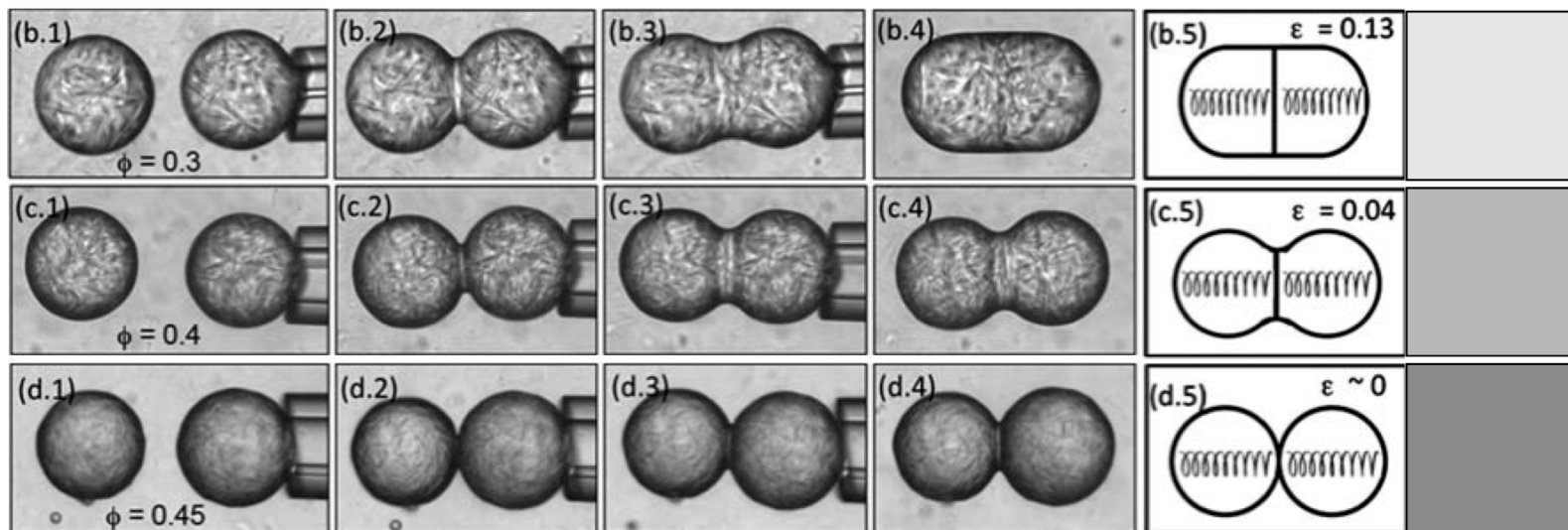


Pawar, A. B., et al. *Faraday Discussions*, 158, 341. (2012)

Supra-structure droplet assembly

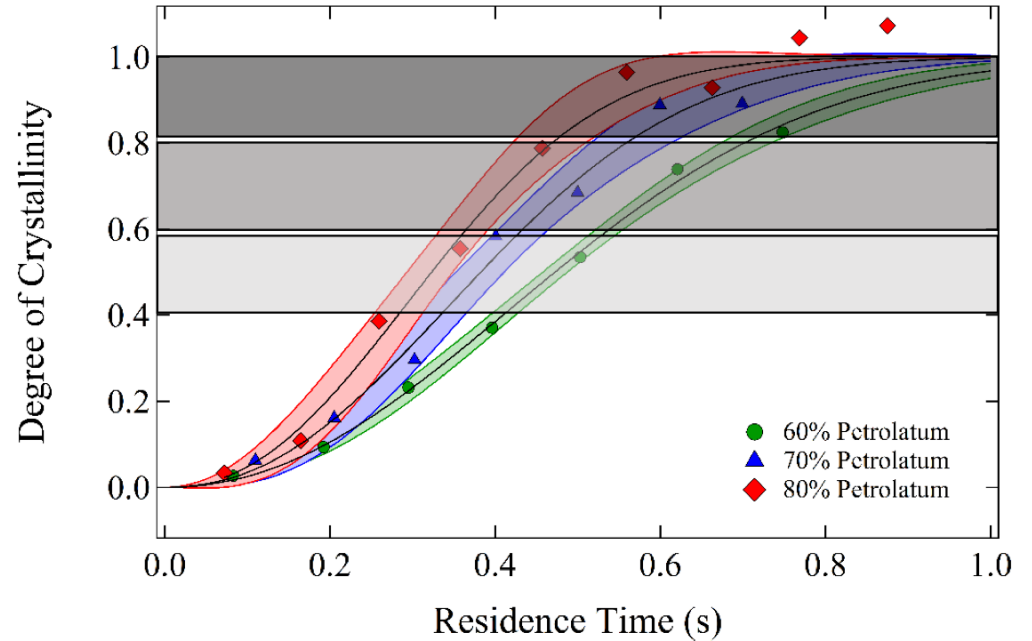
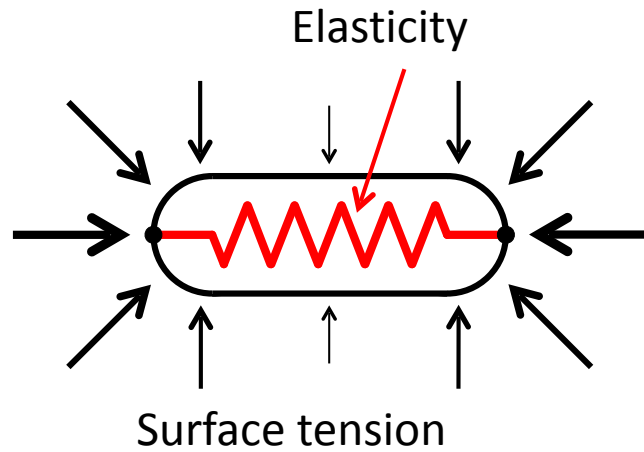


Prileszky, T.A., & Furst, E. M. *Langmuir*, 32(20), 5141–5146. (2016)

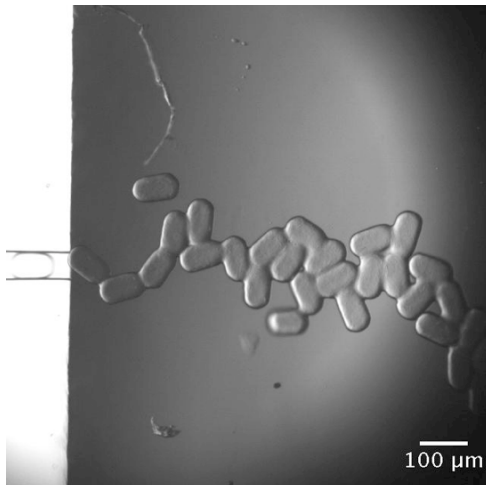


Pawar, A. B., et al. *Faraday Discussions*, 158, 341. (2012)

Supra-structure droplet assembly



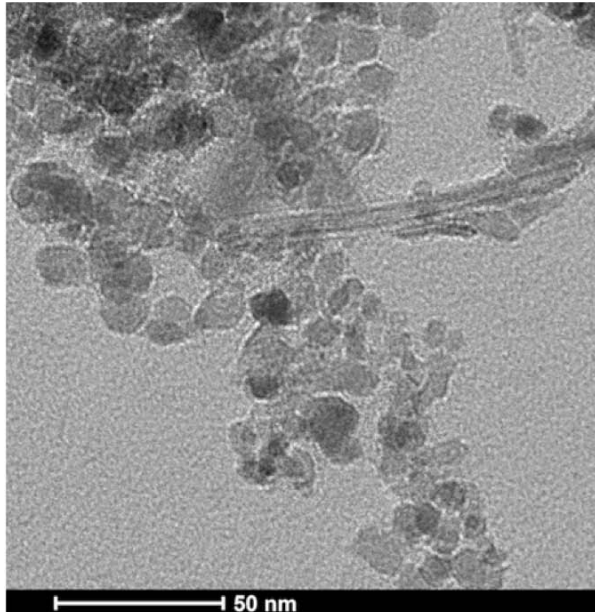
Prileszky, T.A., & Furst, E. M. *Langmuir*, 32(20), 5141–5146. (2016)



Herringbones
Lower crystallinity

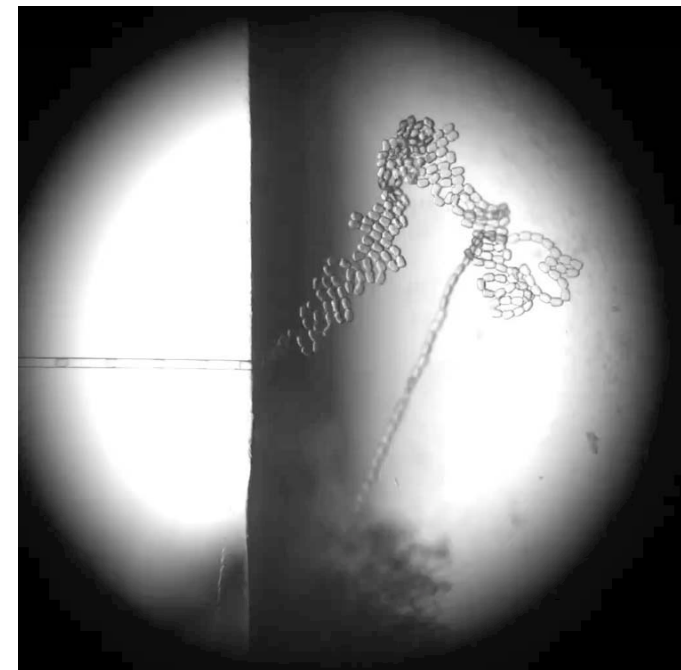
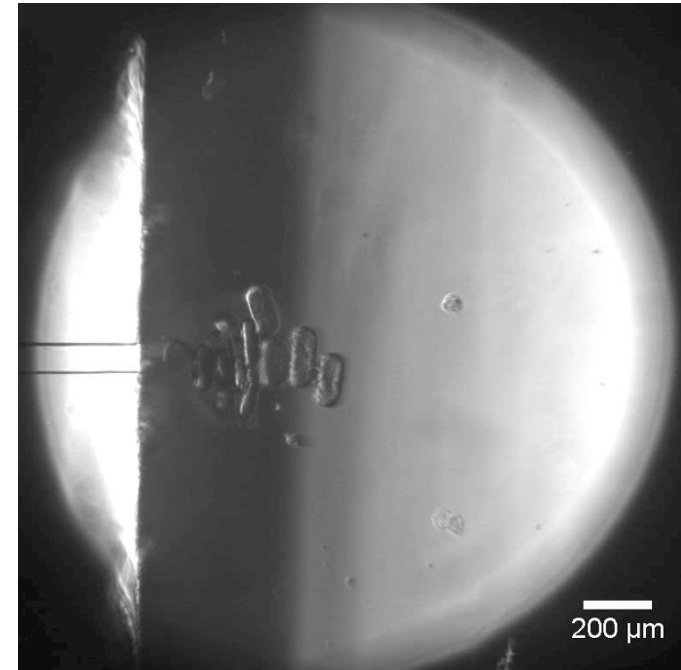
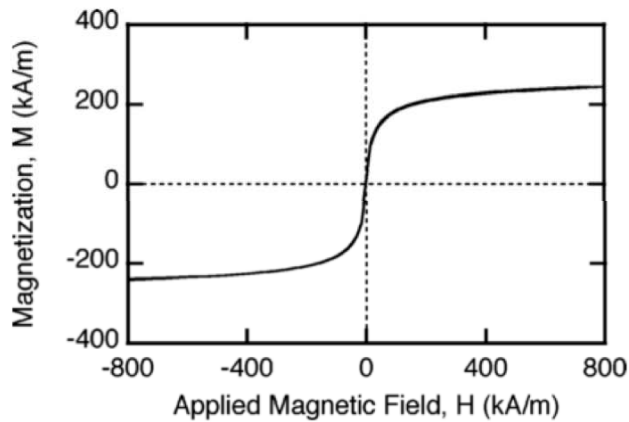
Prileszky, T.A. & Furst, E. M., *Chem. Mater.* 28, 3734–3740 (2016).

Magnetically responsive droplets

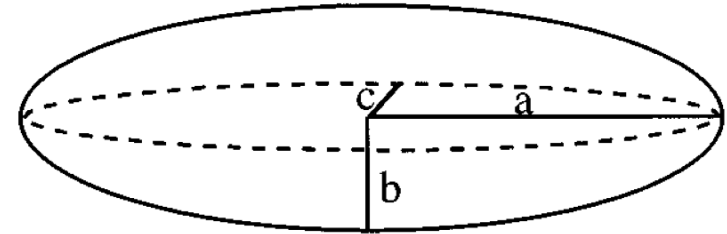
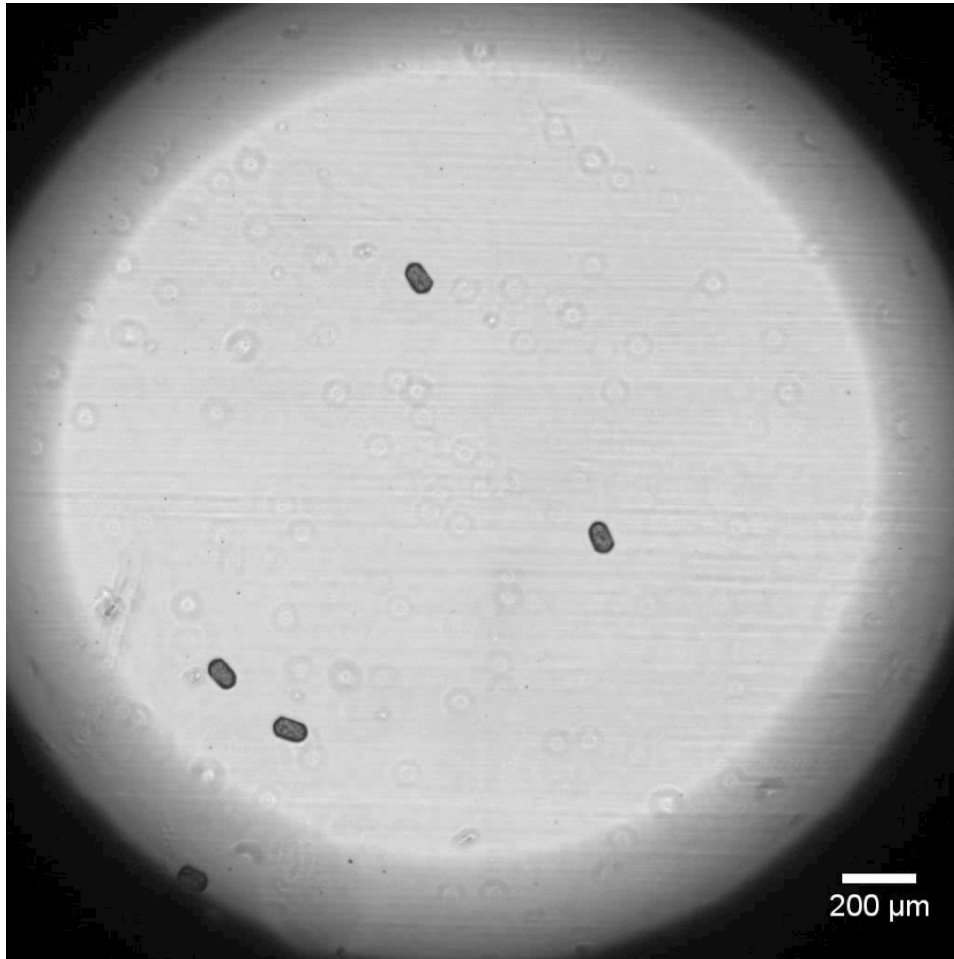


Super-paramagnetic
iron oxide nanoparticles

Bee, A., Massart, R. & Neveu, S., *J. Magn. Magn. Mat.* 149, 6–9 (1995).



Alignment, magnetophoresis



$$\mathbf{m}_h = \mu_0 V_a \left[\frac{\chi_a \mathbf{H}}{1 + (4\pi\chi_a)n_z} \right]$$

\mathbf{m}_h = magnetic moment
 n_z = demagnetizing factor

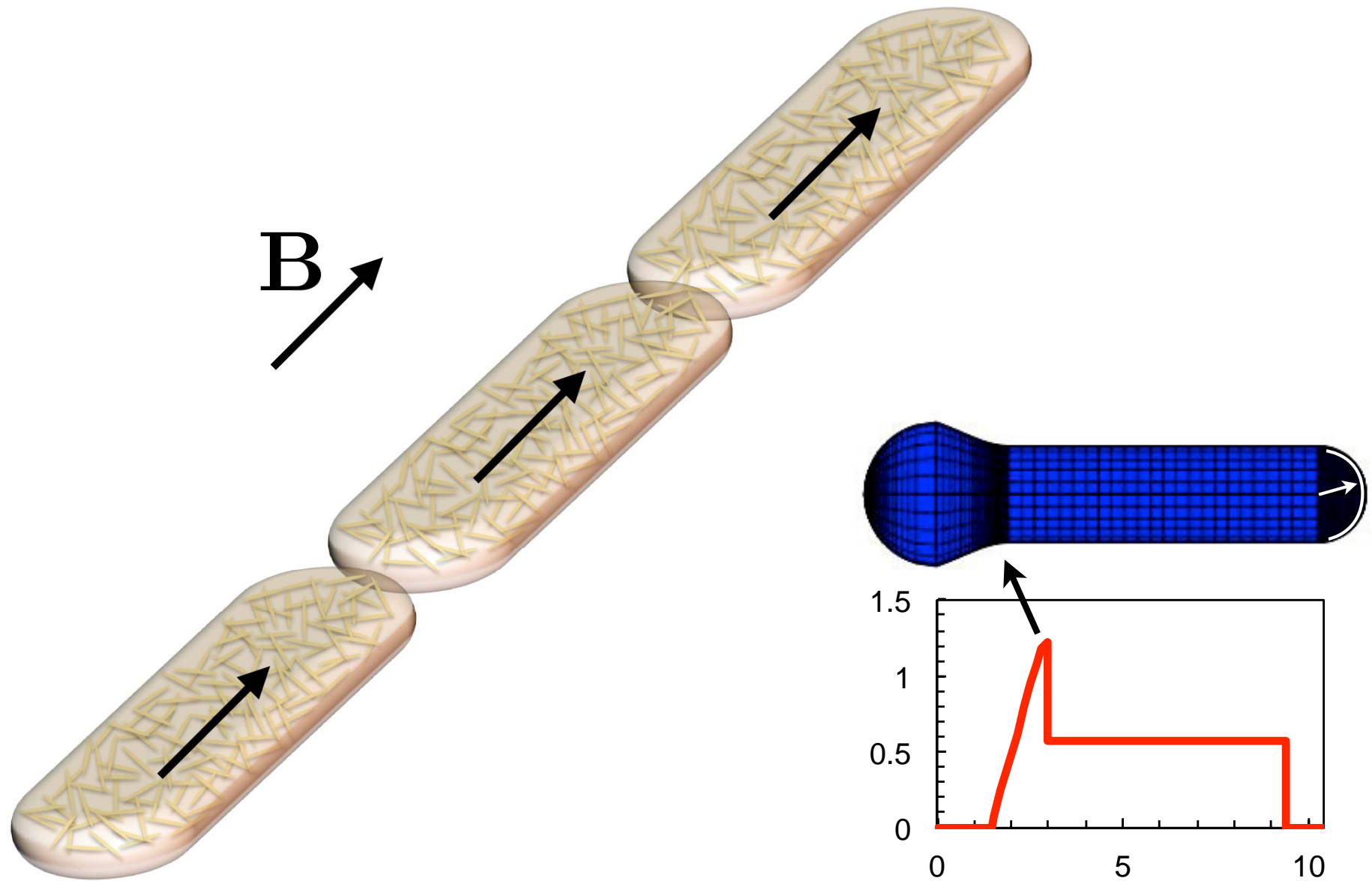
$$n_z = \left[\frac{1 - e^2}{2e^3} \right] \left[\ln \left(\frac{1 + e}{1 - e} \right) - 2e \right]$$

$$e = \left(1 - \frac{b^2}{a^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

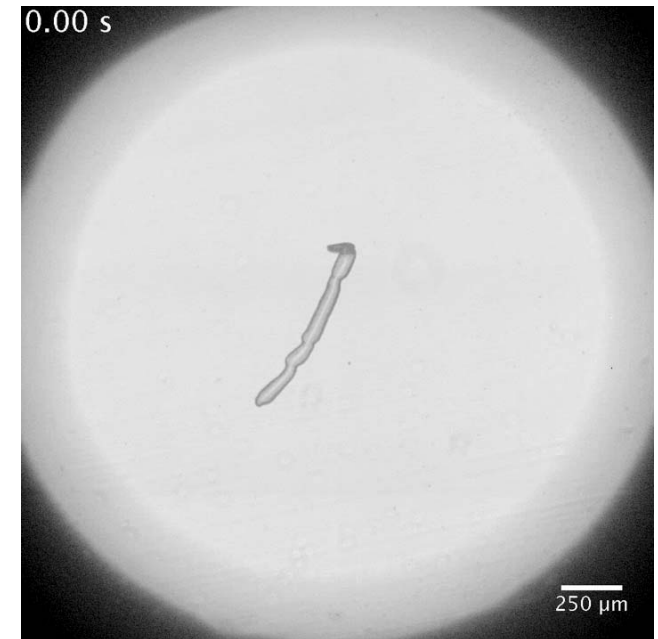
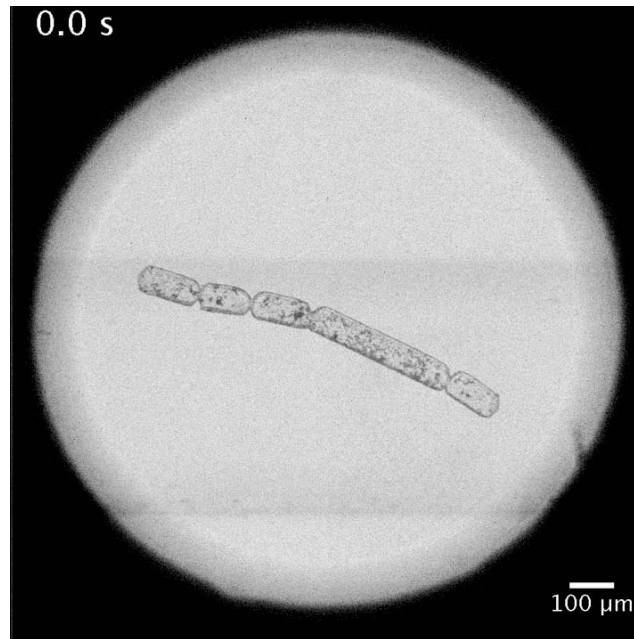
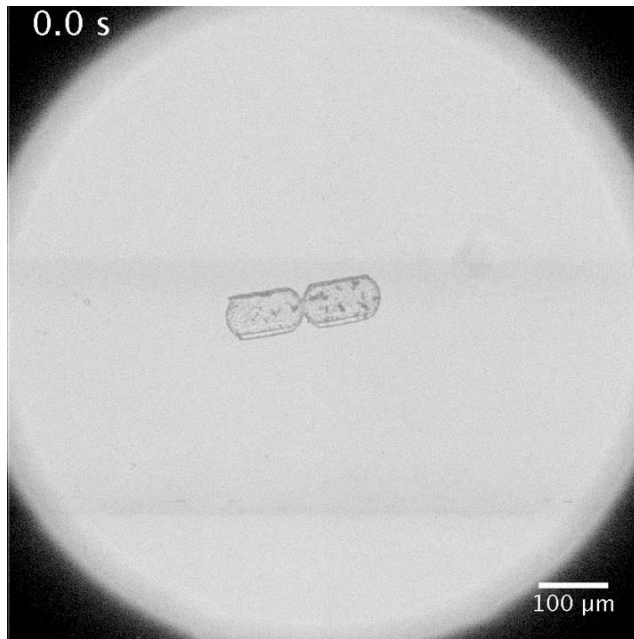
$$\mathbf{T} = \mathbf{m} \cdot \mathbf{B}$$

$$\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{m} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{B}$$

Droplet chaining by induced magnetic interactions

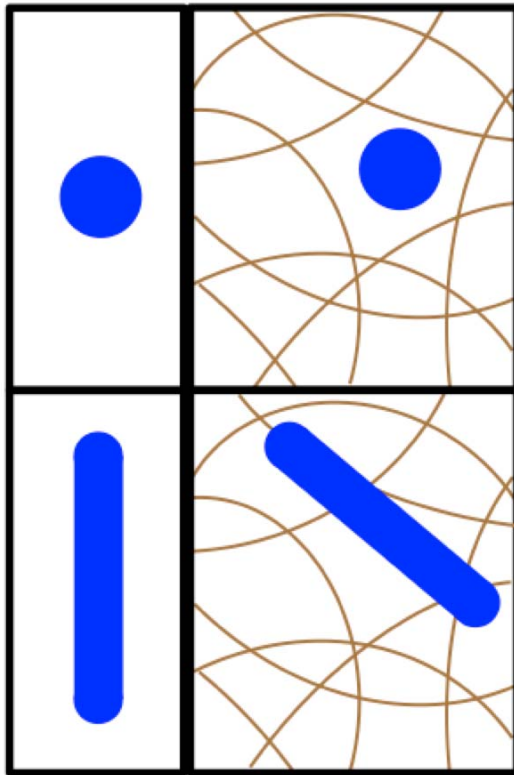


Build foldable droplet units “Droplet origami”



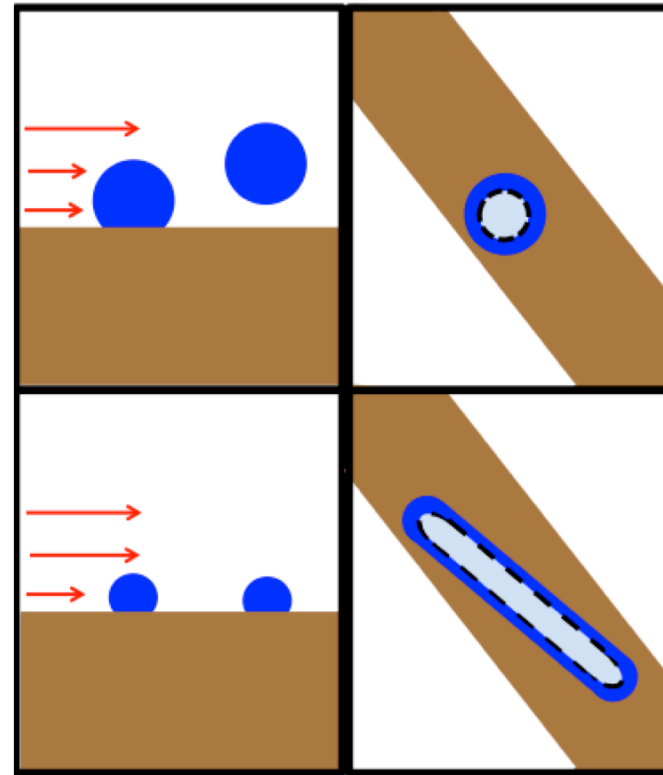
Advantages of shape anisotropy for deposition

Delivery / transport



better filtration, higher collision cross-section

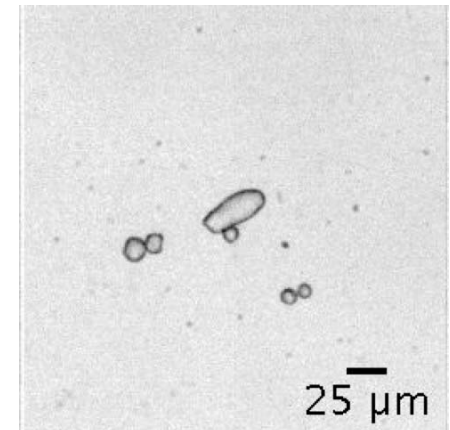
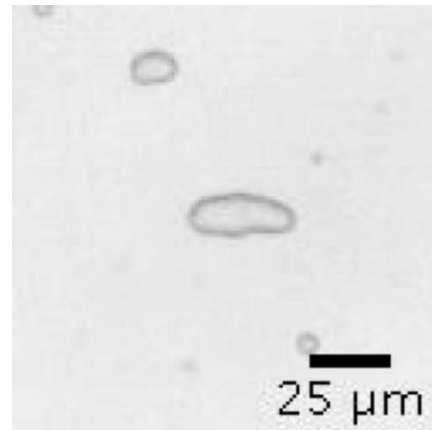
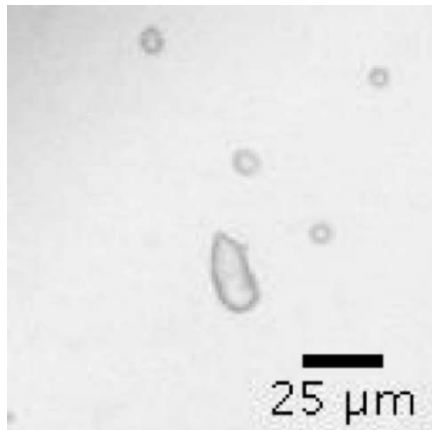
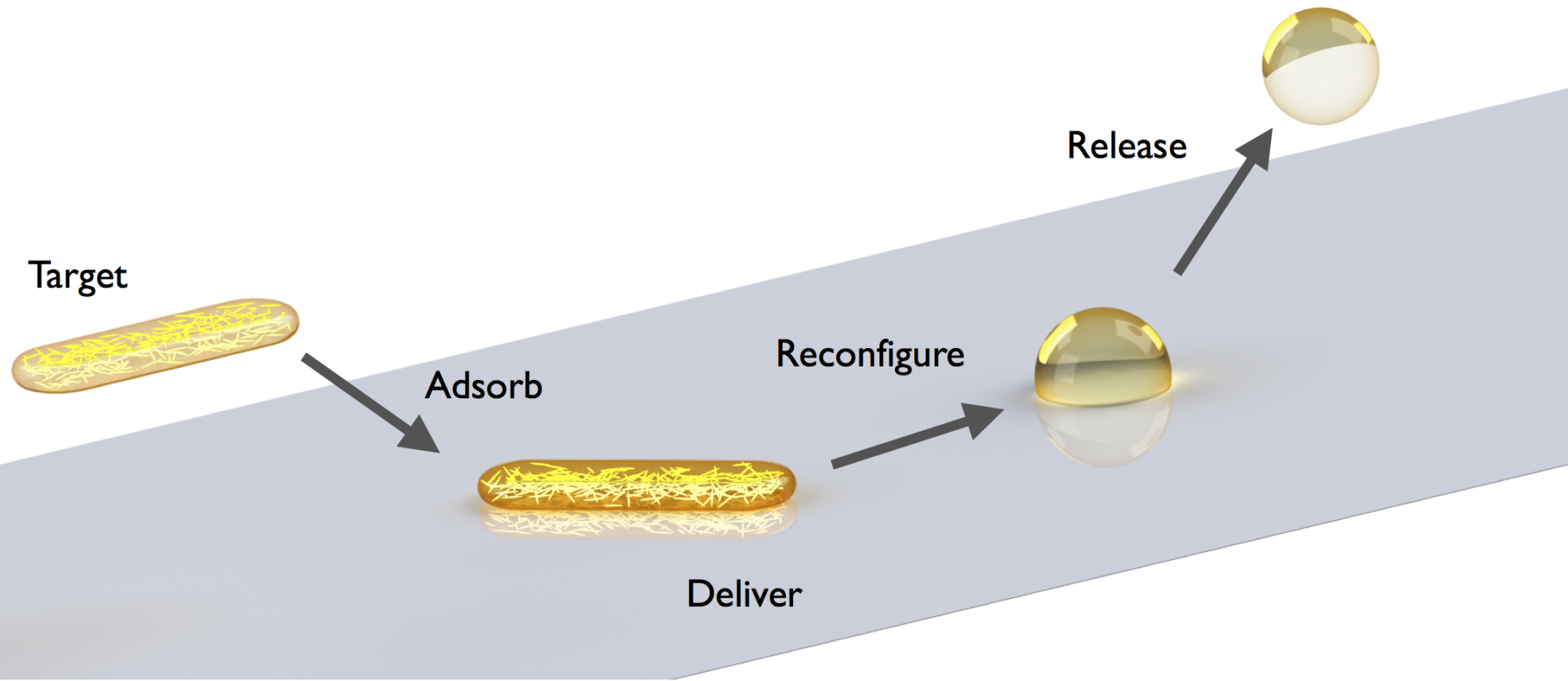
Retention



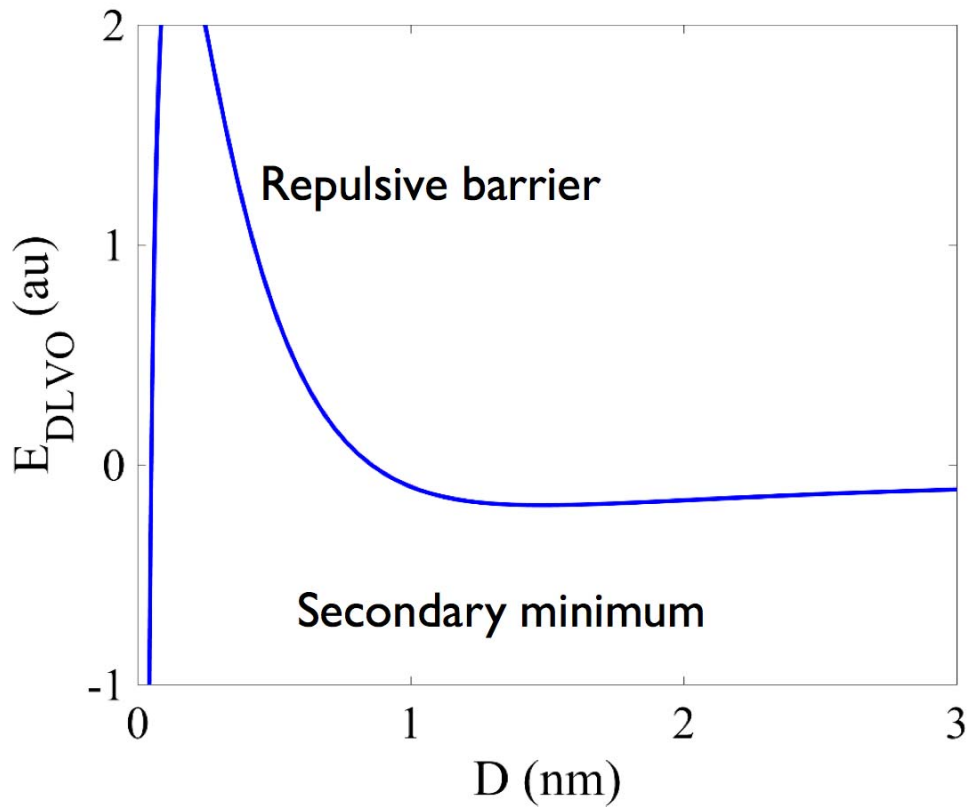
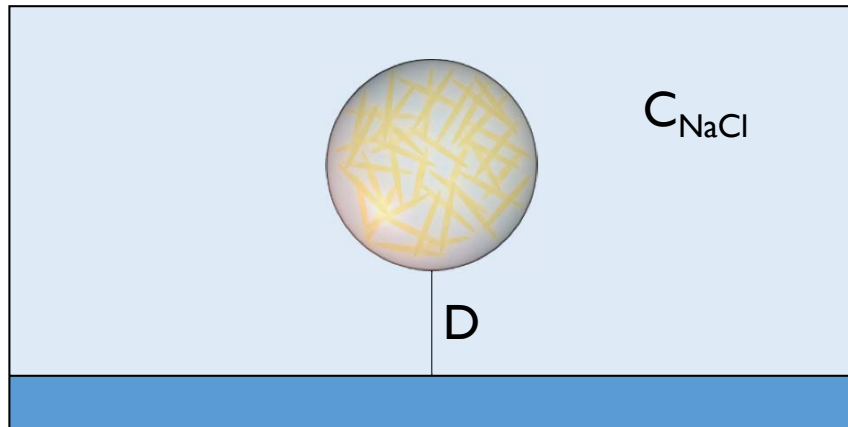
greater contact, adhesion, shape reconfiguration

Spicer et al. U.S. Patent No. 9,597,648 B2

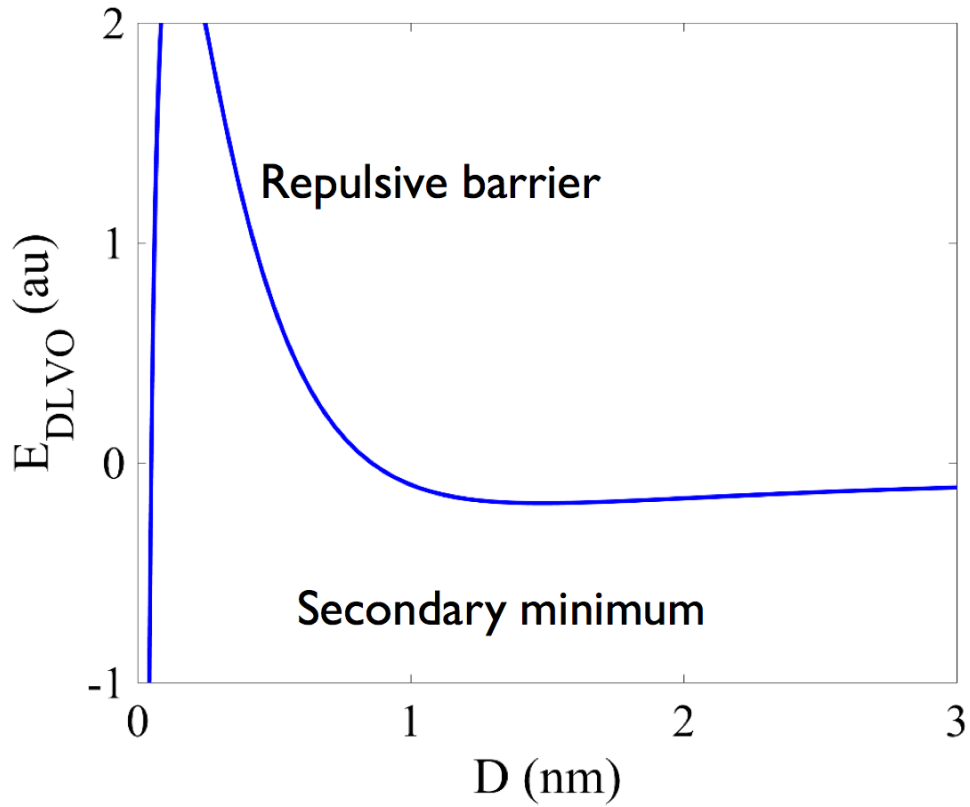
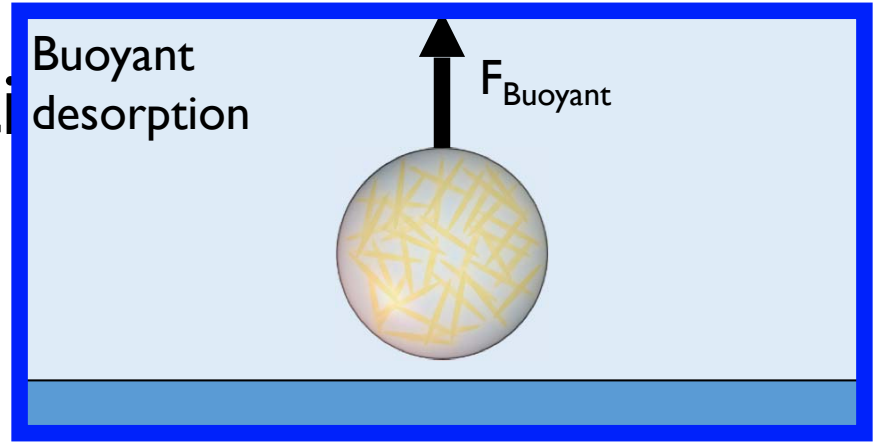
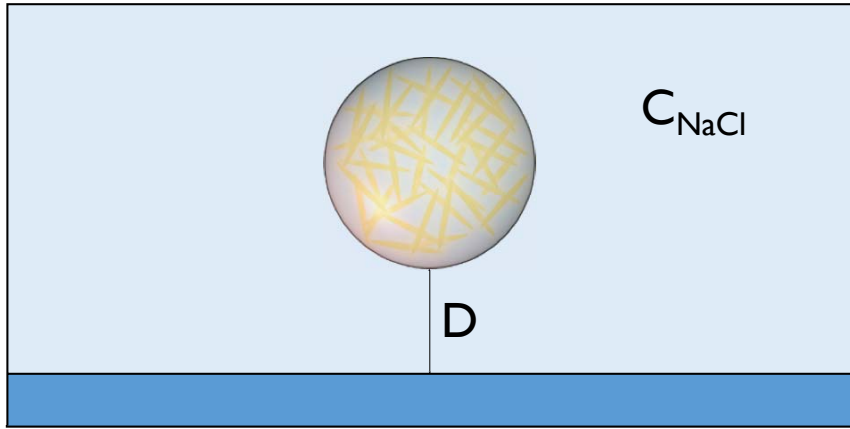
Reconfigurable delivery vehicle



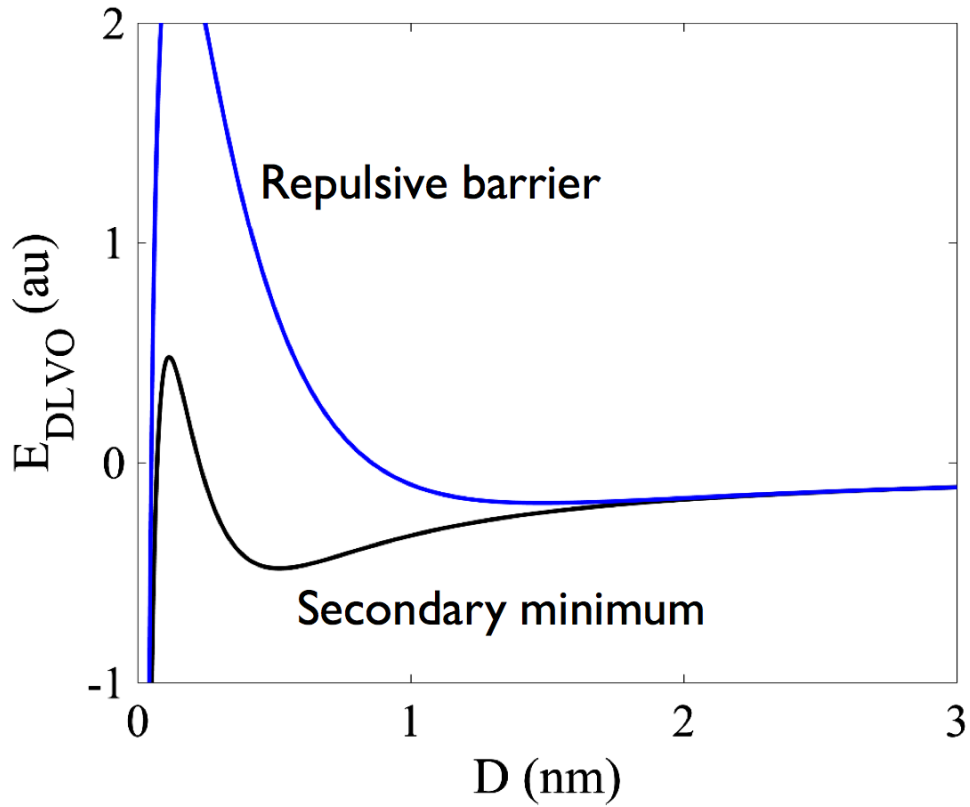
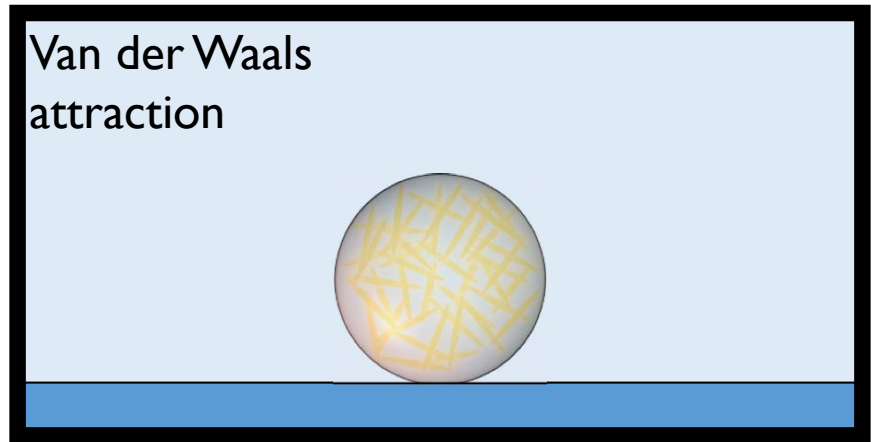
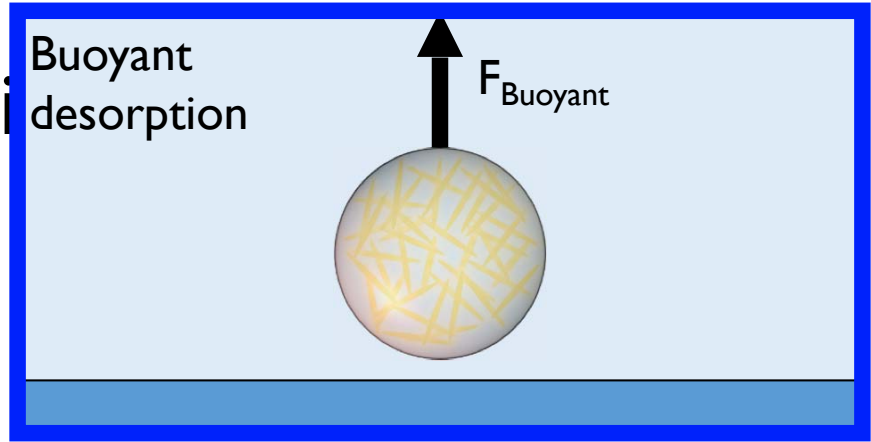
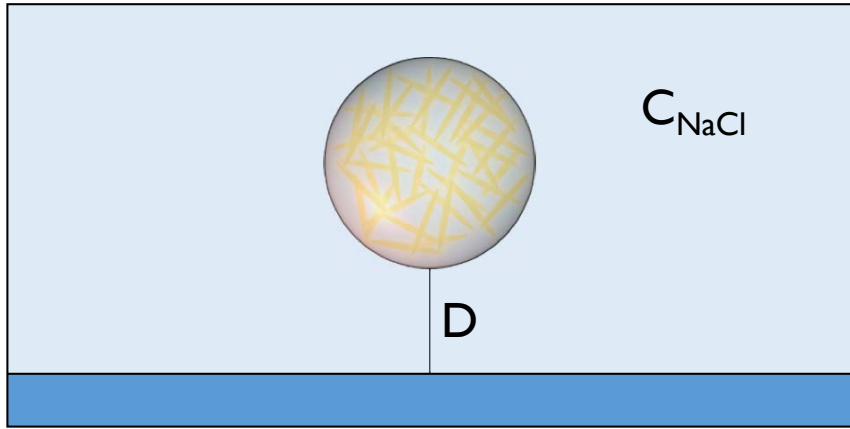
Deposition



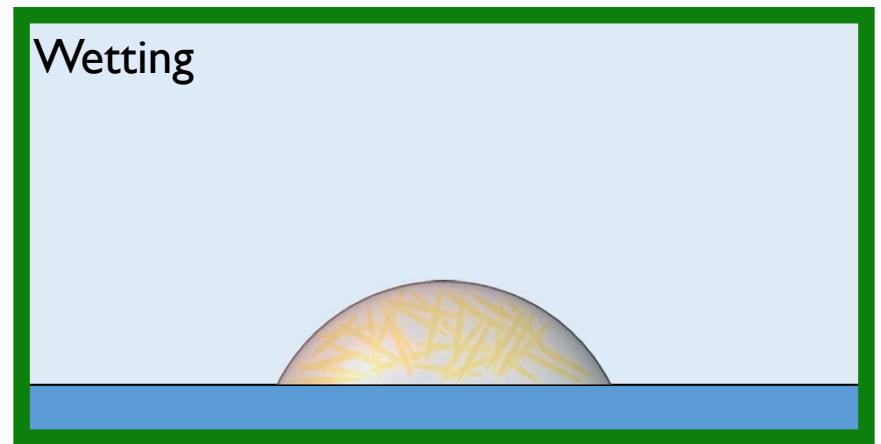
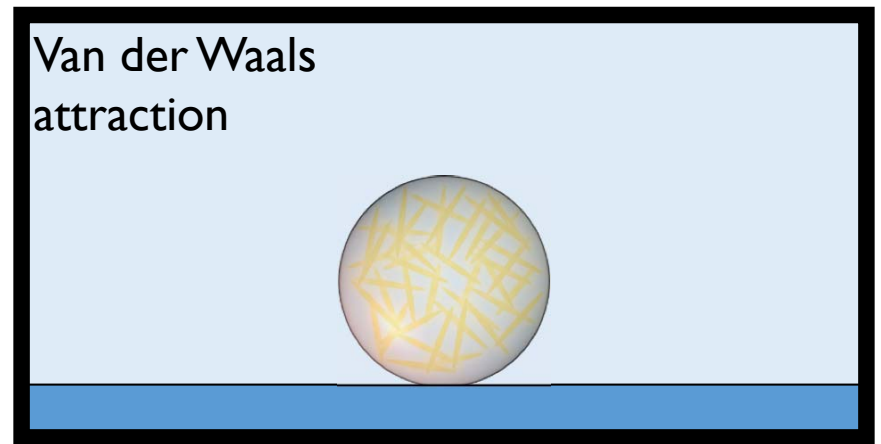
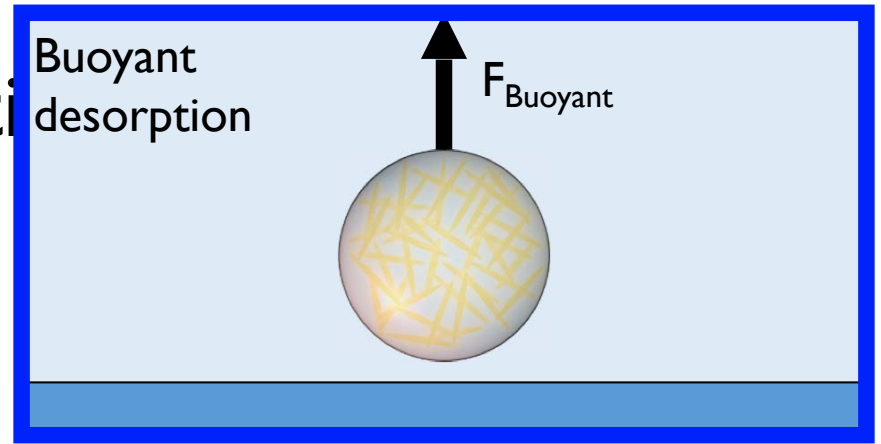
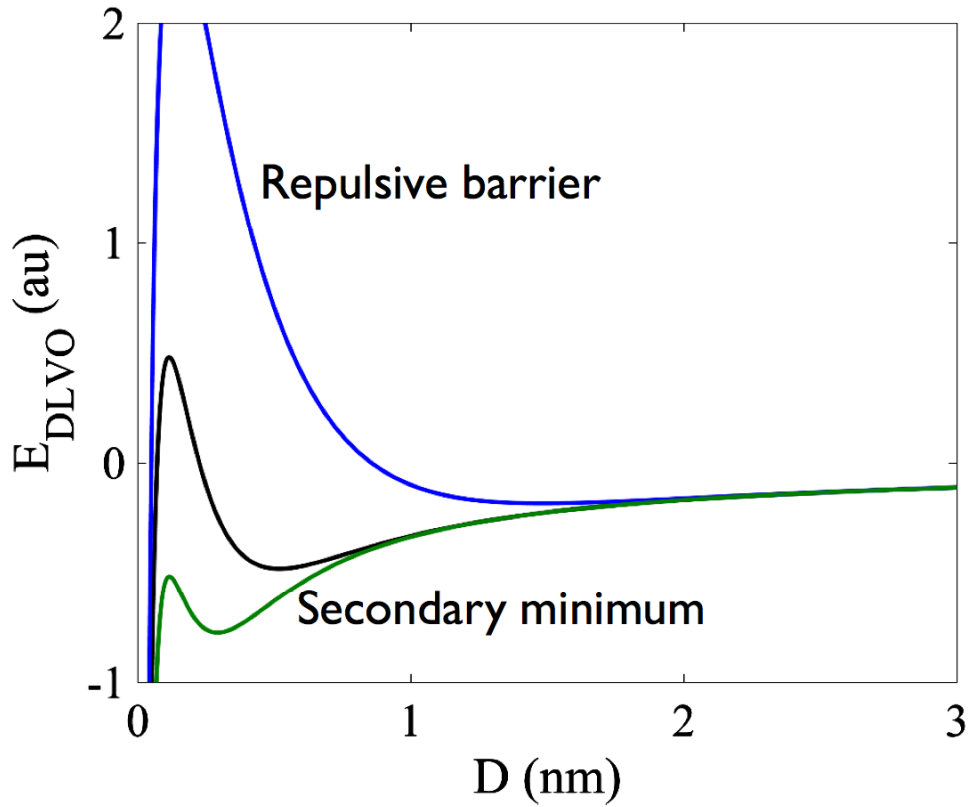
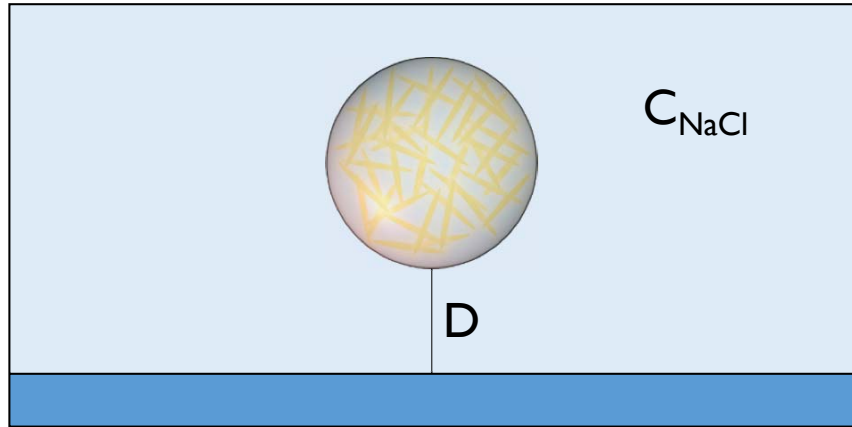
Deposition



Deposition

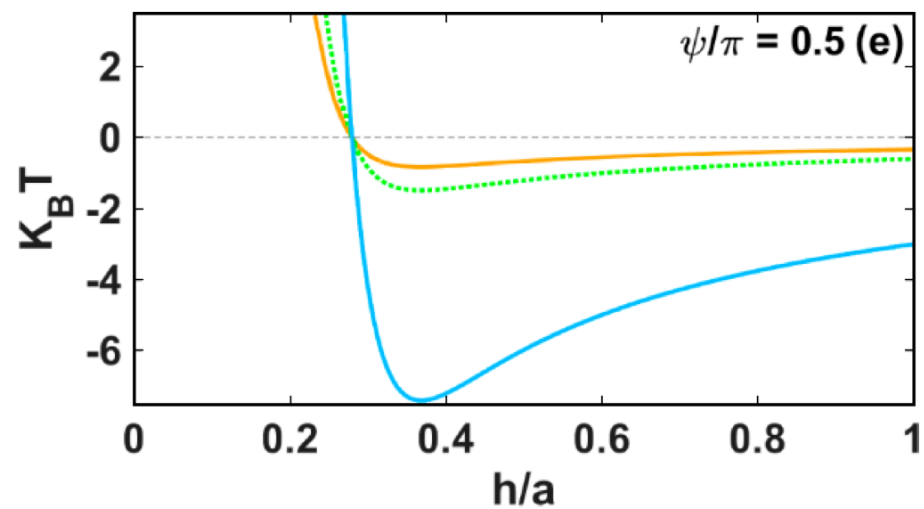
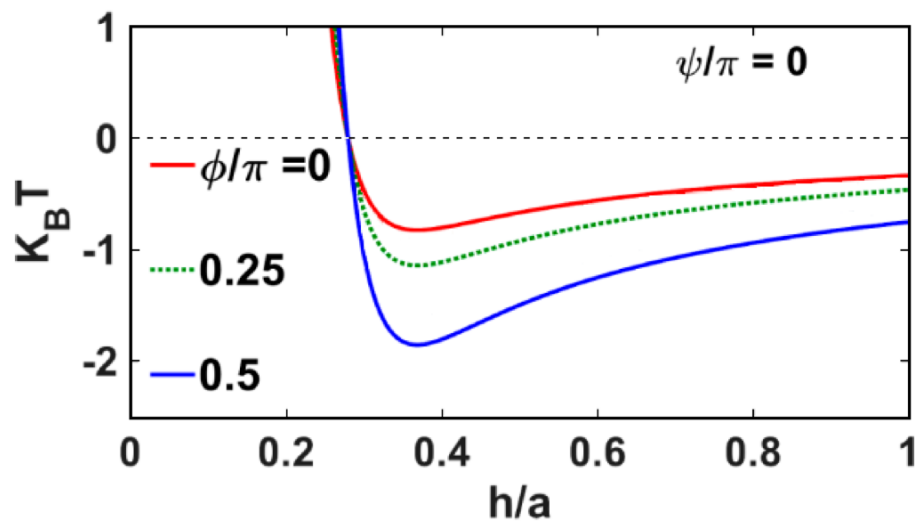
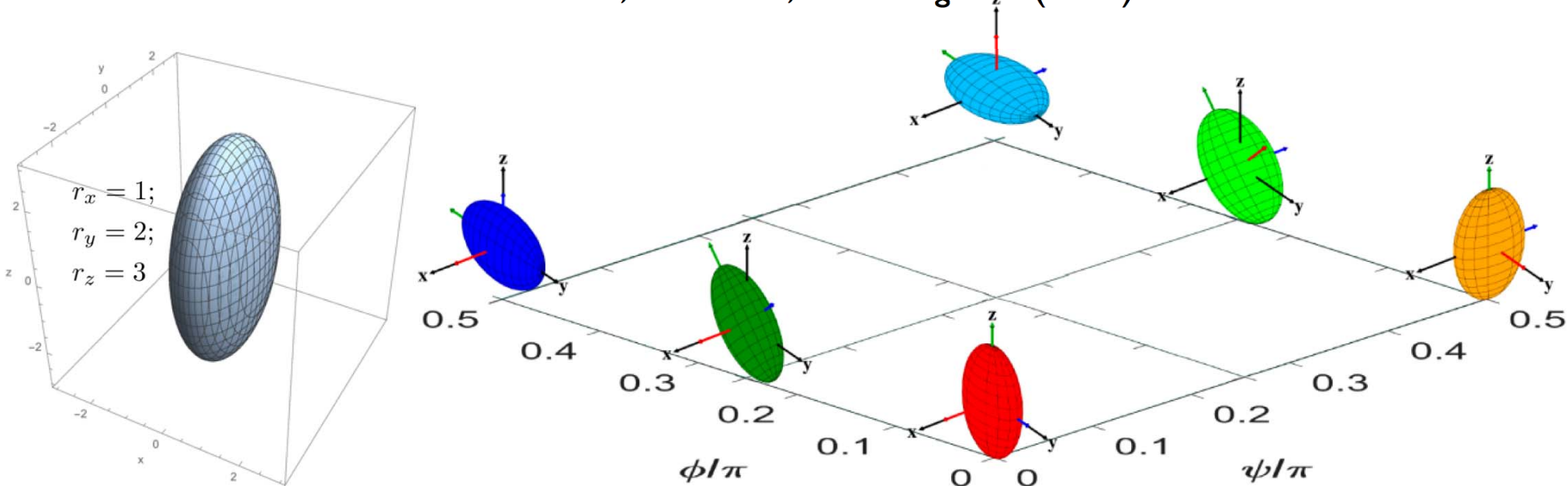


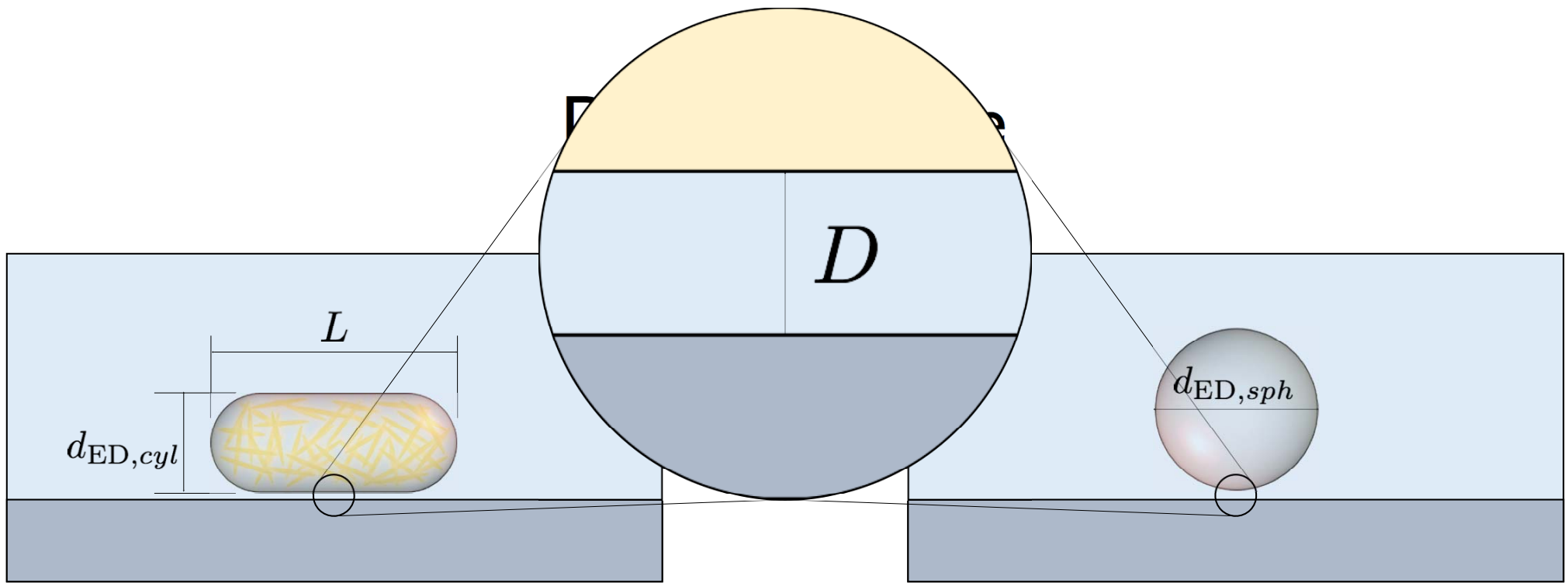
Deposition

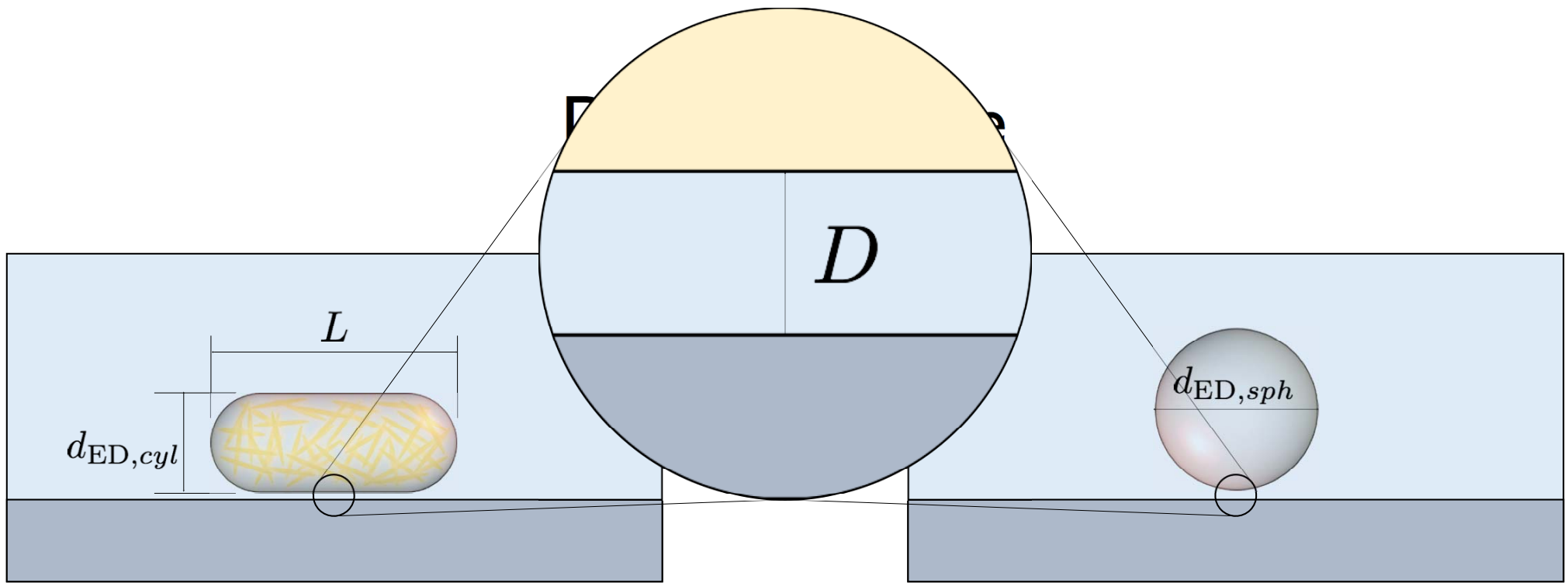


Effect of shape on DLVO potential

Torres-Díaz, I. & Bevan, M.A. *Langmuir*. (2017)

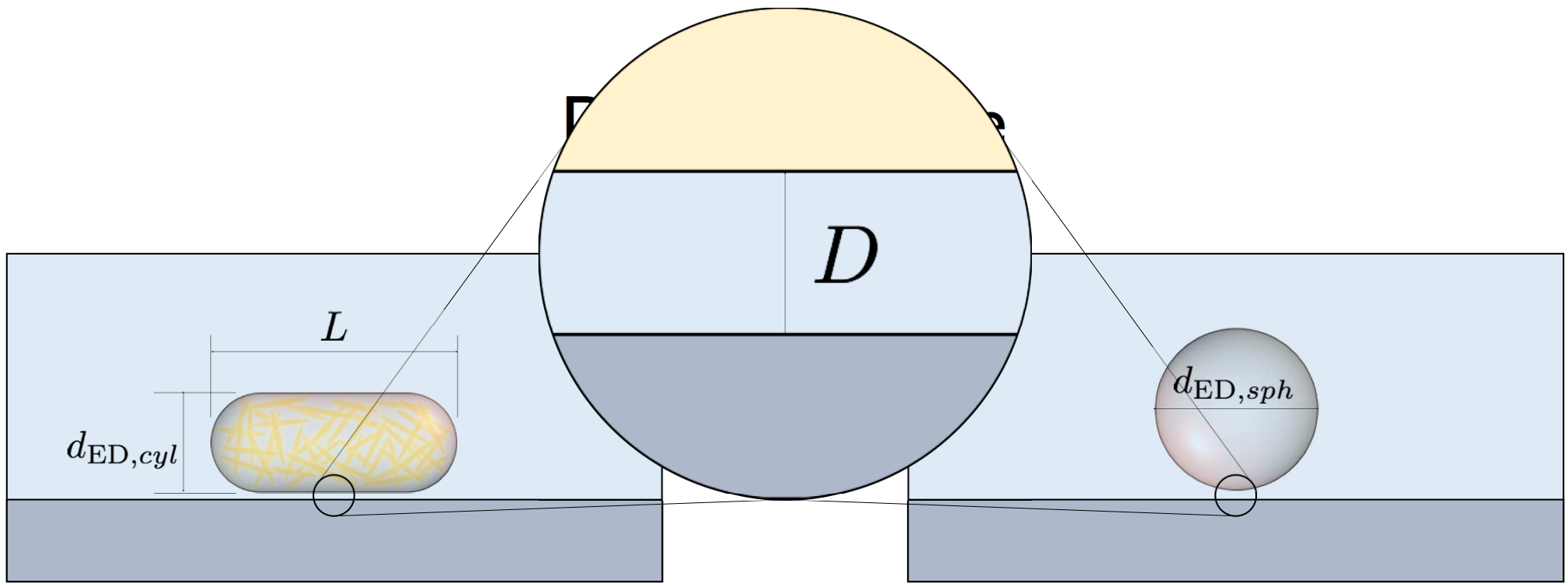






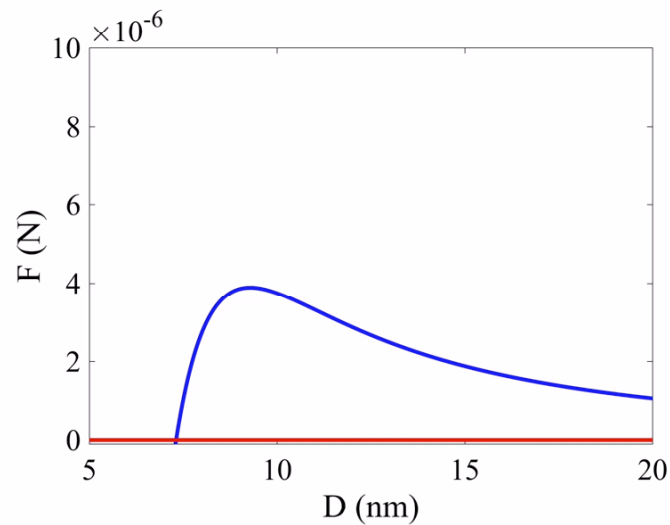
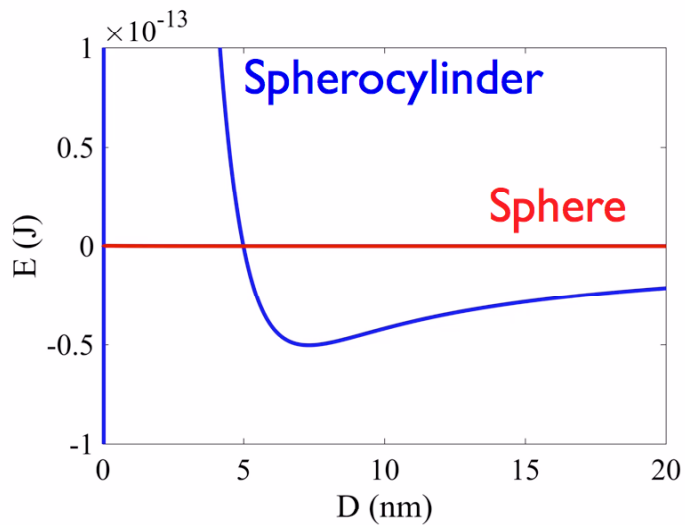
$$F_B = V_{ED} (\rho_{ED} - \rho_W) g$$

$$F_B = \mathcal{O}(10^{-12}) \text{ N}$$



$$F_B = V_{ED} (\rho_{ED} - \rho_W) g$$

$$F_B = \mathcal{O}(10^{-12}) \text{ N}$$



Spherocylinder



$$F_{\max,SE} = \mathcal{O}(10^{-6}) \text{ N}$$

Sphere

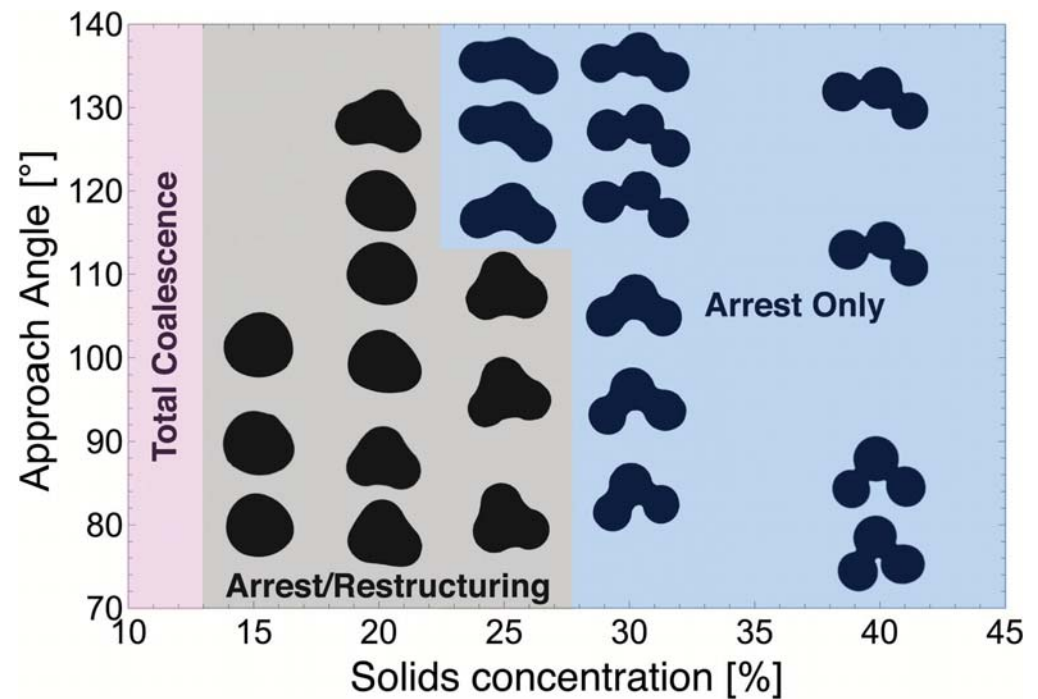
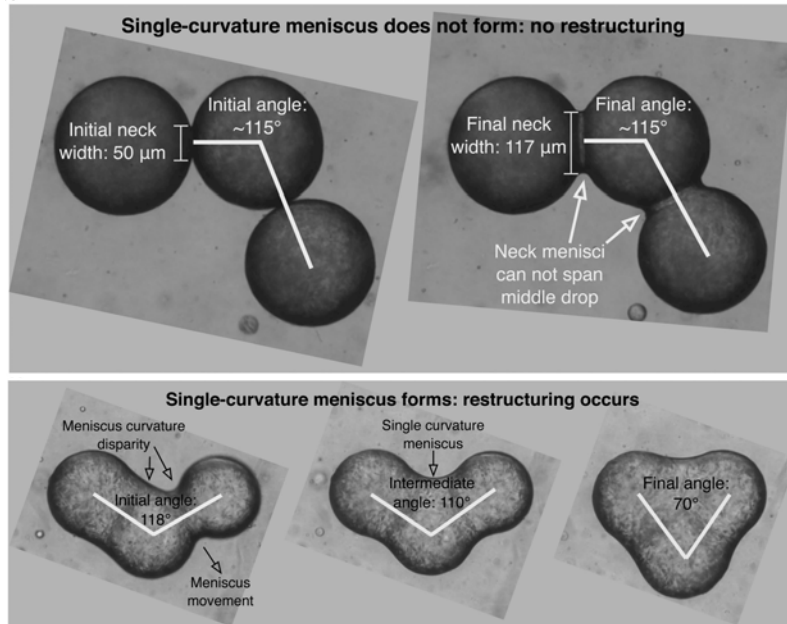


$$F_{\max,S} = \mathcal{O}(10^{-11}) \text{ N}$$

Some opportunities

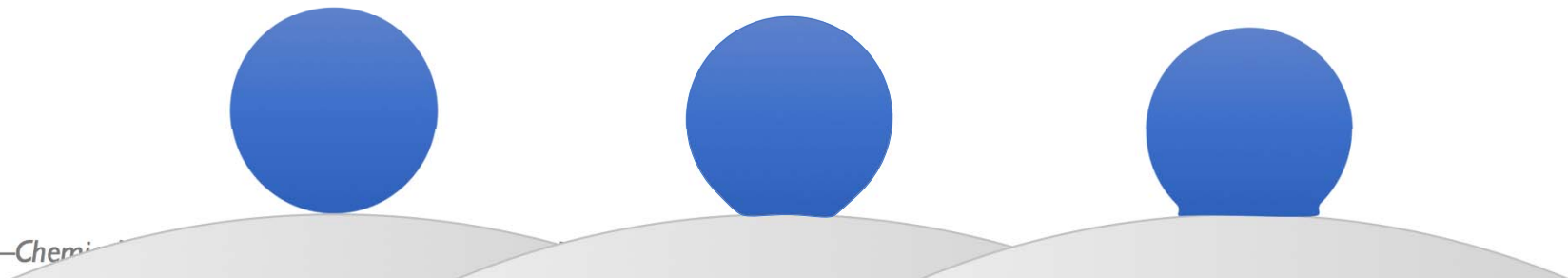
Patrick Spicer (UNSW) & Tim Atherton (Tufts)

Dahiya, P. et al. *Soft Matter* 13, 2686–2697 (2017).



- Models of fluid interface and traction
- Engineering the fluid meniscus – rheology?

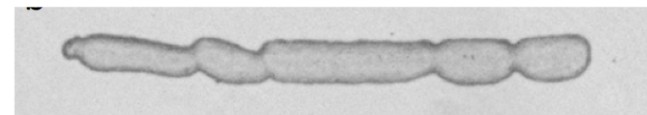
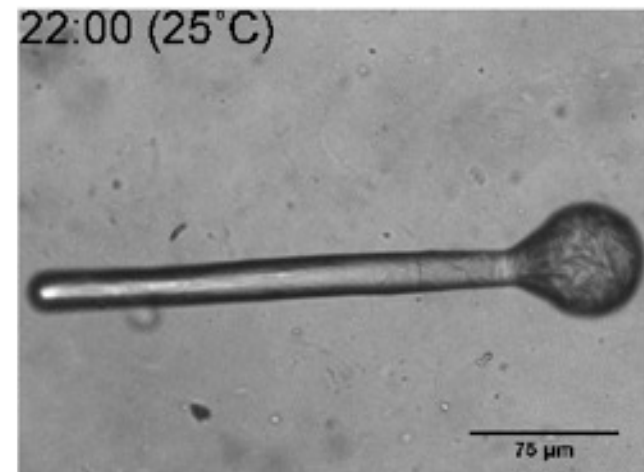
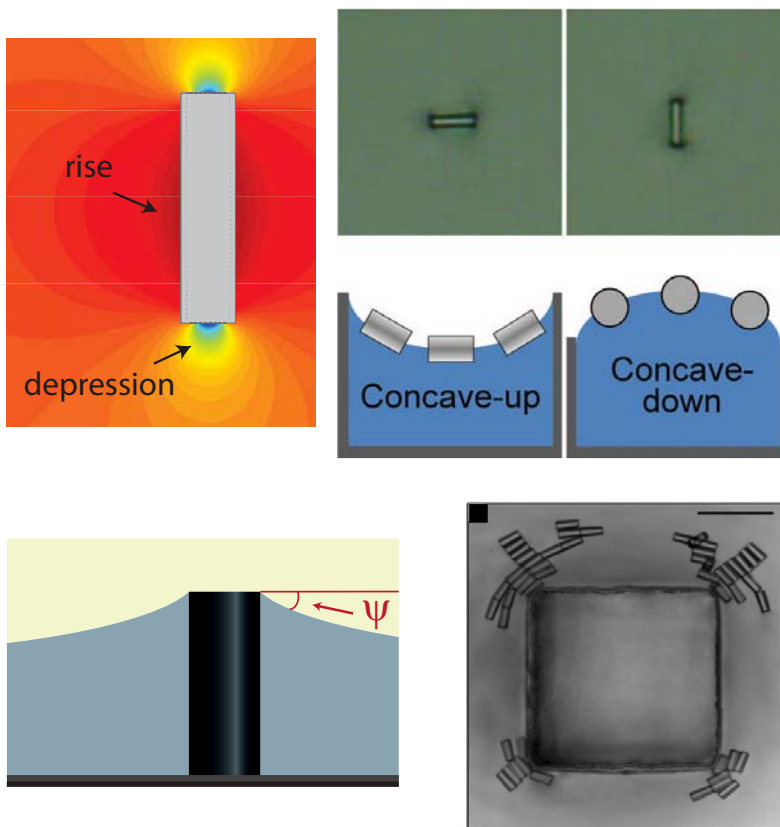
Wetting and spreading of structured droplets on surfaces



Some opportunities

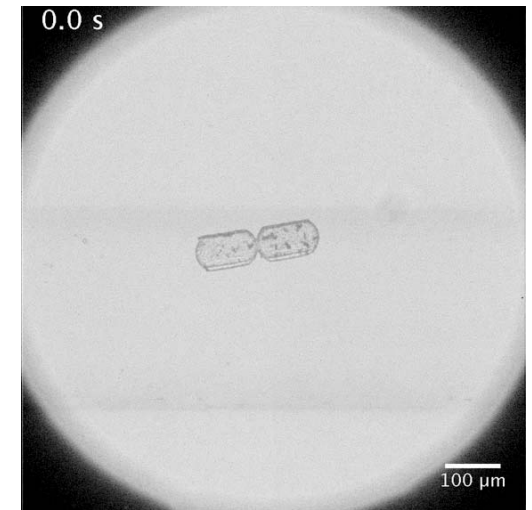
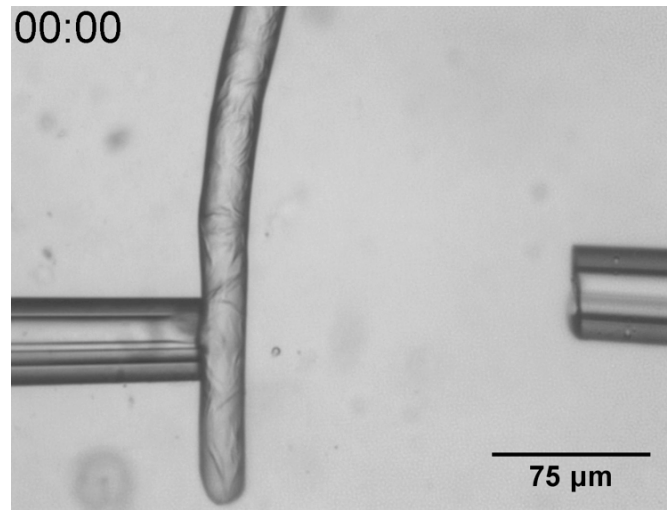
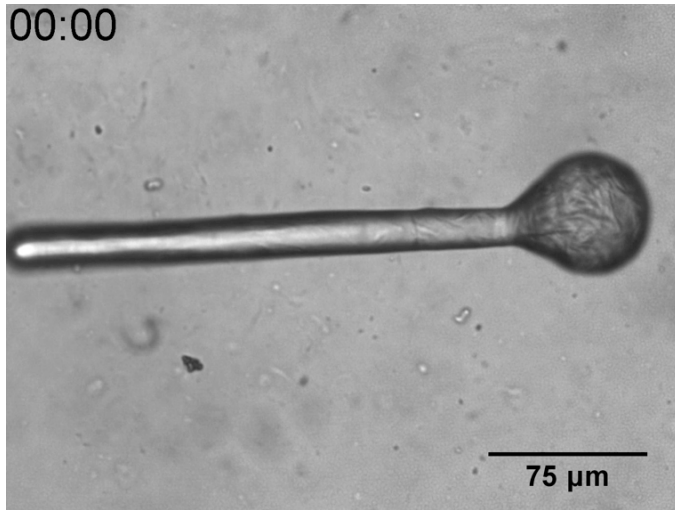
Curvature-driven capillary migration and assembly of particles

Cavallaro, M. J., Botto, L., Lewandowski, E. P., Wang, M. & Stebe, K. J. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 108, 20923–20928 (2011).



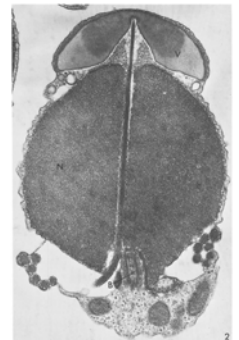
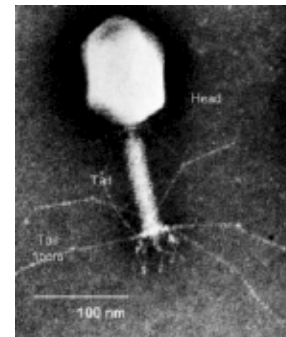
Fluid interfaces with complex shapes

...and challenges



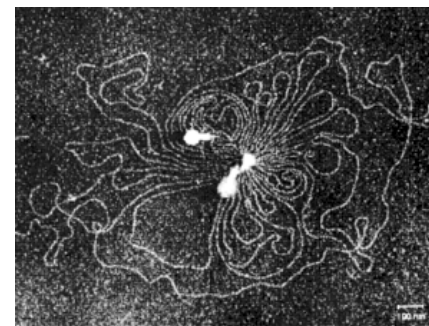
Reconfigurability is one-way, like:

Limulus acrosomal process, phage DNA delivery



but unlike:

actin polymerization /
depolymerization driving cell motility



Endoskeletal droplets



Tamás Prileszky
Alexandra Bayles

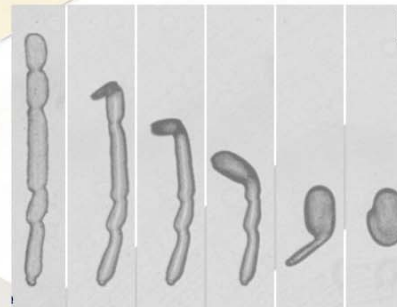
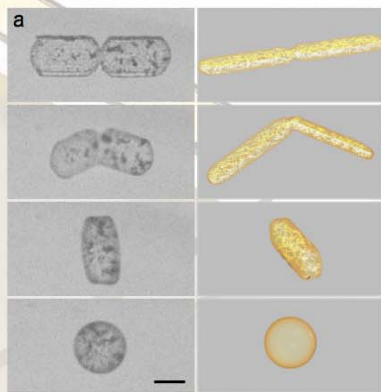
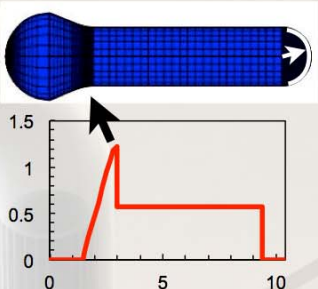
Caggioni, M., Bayles, A.V., Lenis, J., Furst, E. M. & Spicer, P.T. *Soft Matter* 10, 7647–7652 (2014).
Caggioni, M., Lenis, J., Bayles, A.V., Furst, E. M. & Spicer, P.T. *Langmuir* 31, 8558–8565 (2015).

Microfluidics, hierarchical assembly

Prileszky, T.A. & Furst, E. M., *Chem. Mater.* 28, 3734–3740 (2016).
Prileszky, T.A. & Furst, E. M., *Langmuir* 32, 5141–5146 (2016).
Prileszky, T.A., Oggunaik, B.A. & Furst, E. M., *AIChE J.* 62, 2923–2928 (2016).

“Programmed” reconfigurability and response

Bayles, A.V., Prileszky, T.A., Spicer, P.T., & Furst, E. M. *Langmuir*, 34, 4116–4121 (2018).



Procter & Gamble
NSF CBET-1336132



Fluid interface
Held by endoskeleton
Thanks, biology!