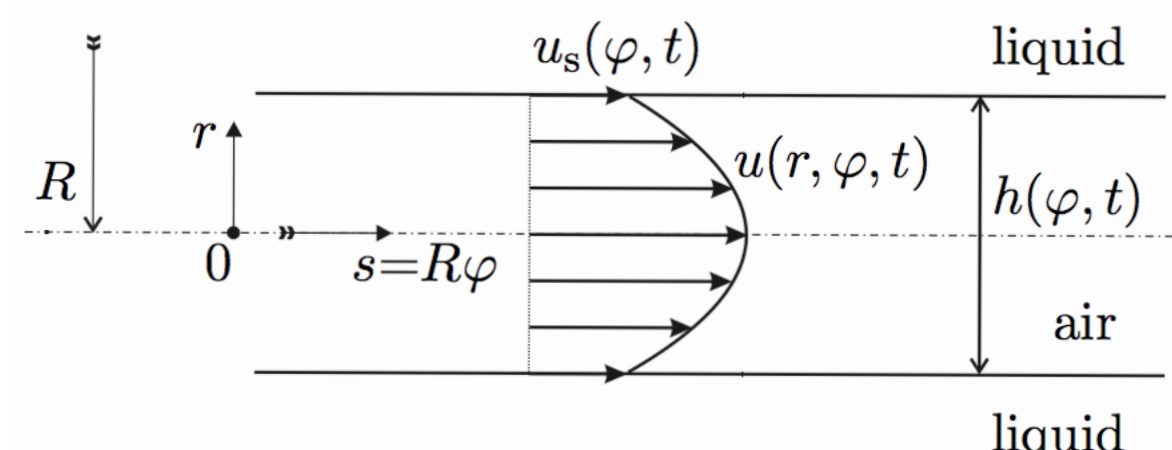
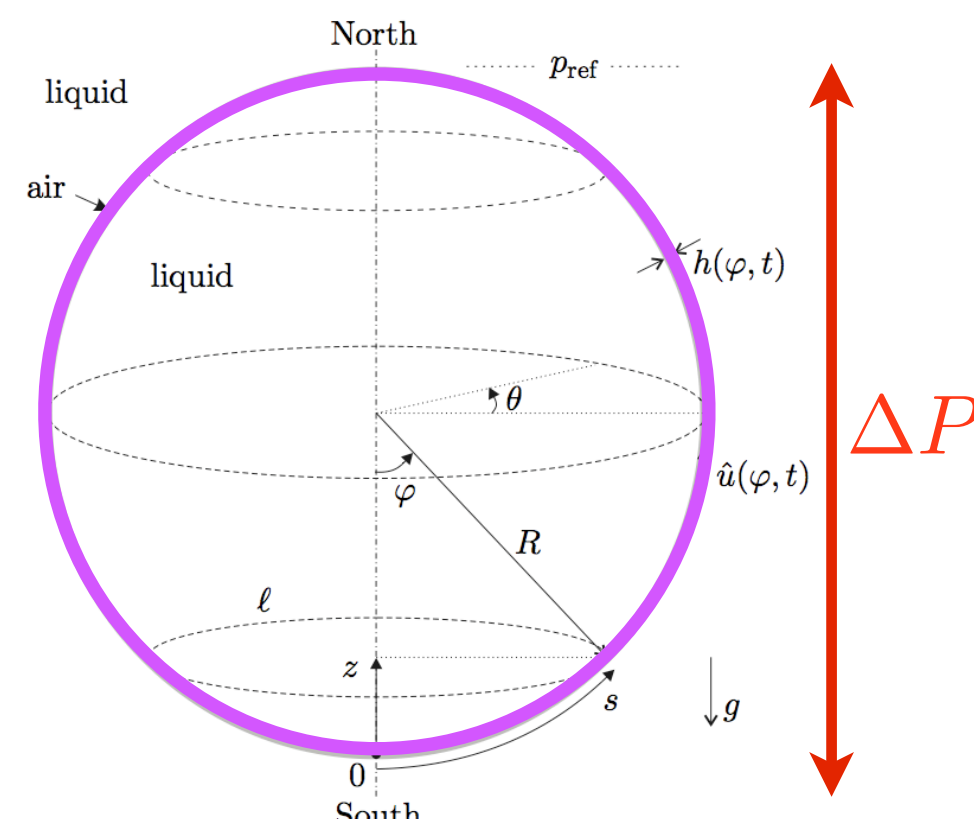
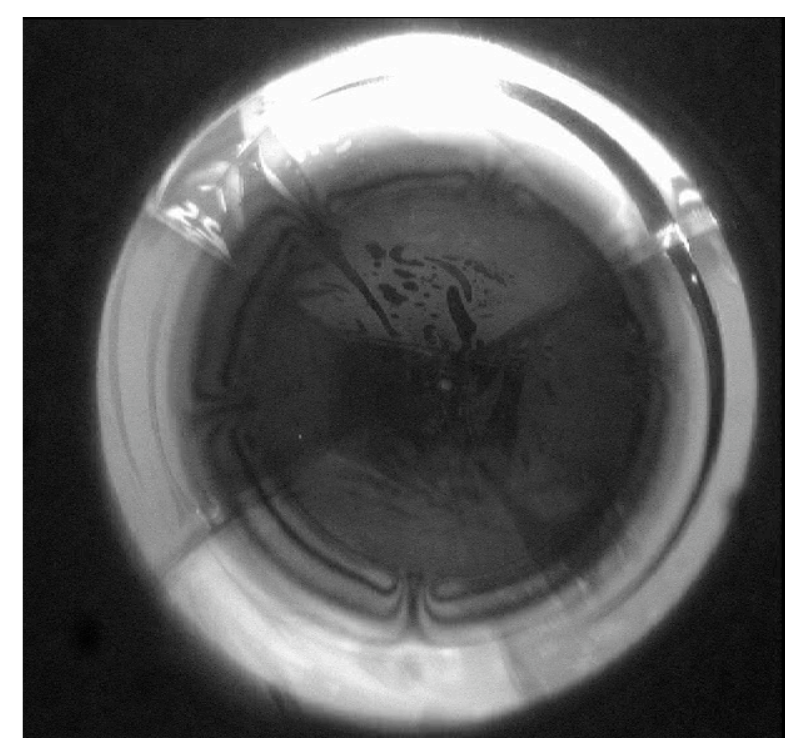


Introduction

An antibubble is composed by a thin air spherical shell ($<3\mu\text{m}$) immersed in a liquid mixture.



Air flow
boundary conditions:
slipping or not slipping?

It has been shown [1] that the lifetime of an antibubble is driven by the **drainage** of the air from the bottom to the top due to the **hydrostatic pressure gradient**. The air flow was considered to be Poiseuille-like [1,2] in order to estimate the lifetime of an antibubble.

In this work, we consider the influence of the **nature** of the surfactant on the antibubble lifetime.

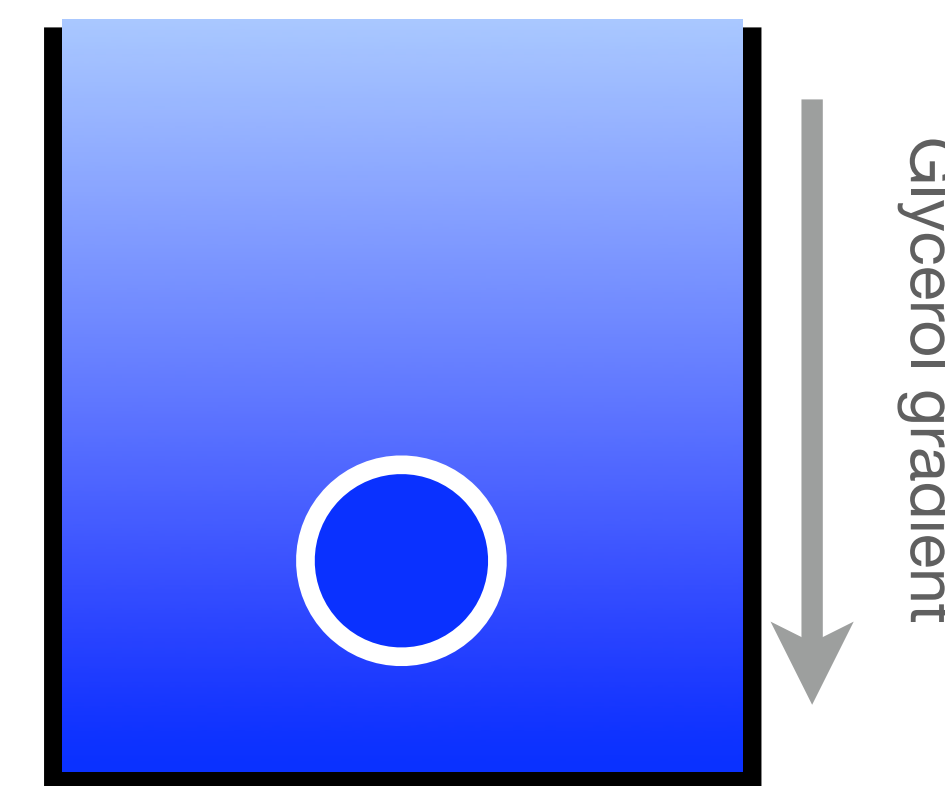
Experimental details

Liquid mixture description

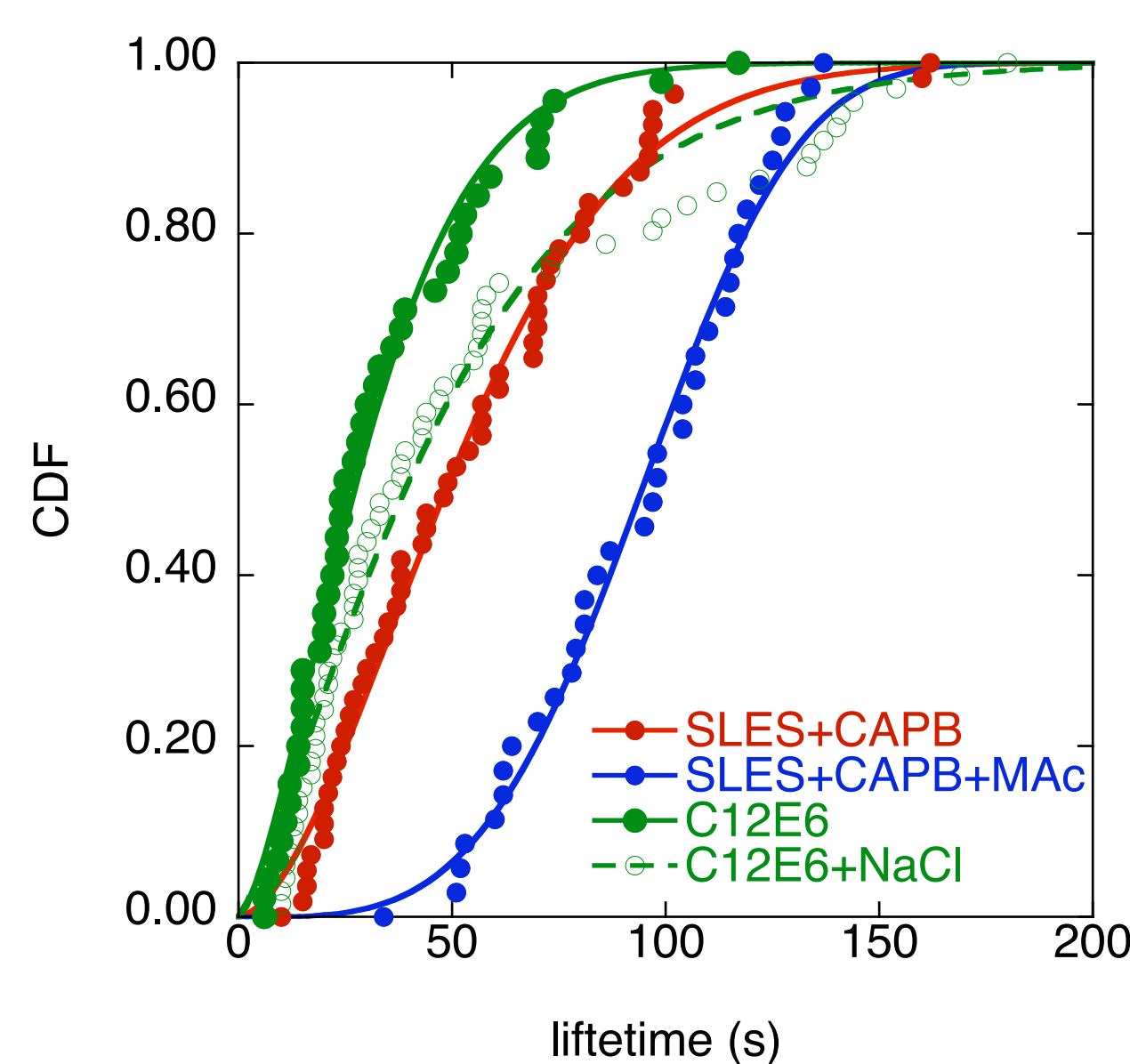
Name	Viscosity (mPa.s)	Surface modulus (mN/m)
SLES+CAPB [3]	0.9	4.2
SLES+CAPB+MAc [3]	0.91	305
C12E6 (10 CMC)	1	unknown
C12E6 + NaCl (0.2M)	1	unknown

SLES: Sodium Lauryl-dioxyEthylene Sulfate;
CAPB: CocoAmidoPropyl Betaine;
MAc: Myristic Acid

A small quantity of glycerol is added to the antibubble to surpass the buoyancy. A glycerol gradient of concentration is set in the vessel in order to stop the antibubble at a given depth under the surface.



Experimental results



Cumulative Distribution Function of the antibubble lifetimes

Name	$\bar{\tau}$ (s)	σ (s)	h	distr.	$2R$ (mm)	$F(\tau^*) = 0.9$
SLES+CAPB	47	33	1.4	exp	12.6 ± 1.6	95
SLES+CAPB+MAc	87	28	3.4	gauss	12.0 ± 1.2	124
C12E6	27	27	1.0	exp	12.4 ± 1.1	62
C12E6+NaCl	45	47	0.96	exp	12.3 ± 1.8	104

The durations corresponding to $F=0.9$ are used to evaluate the surface viscosity (dilatational of shear)

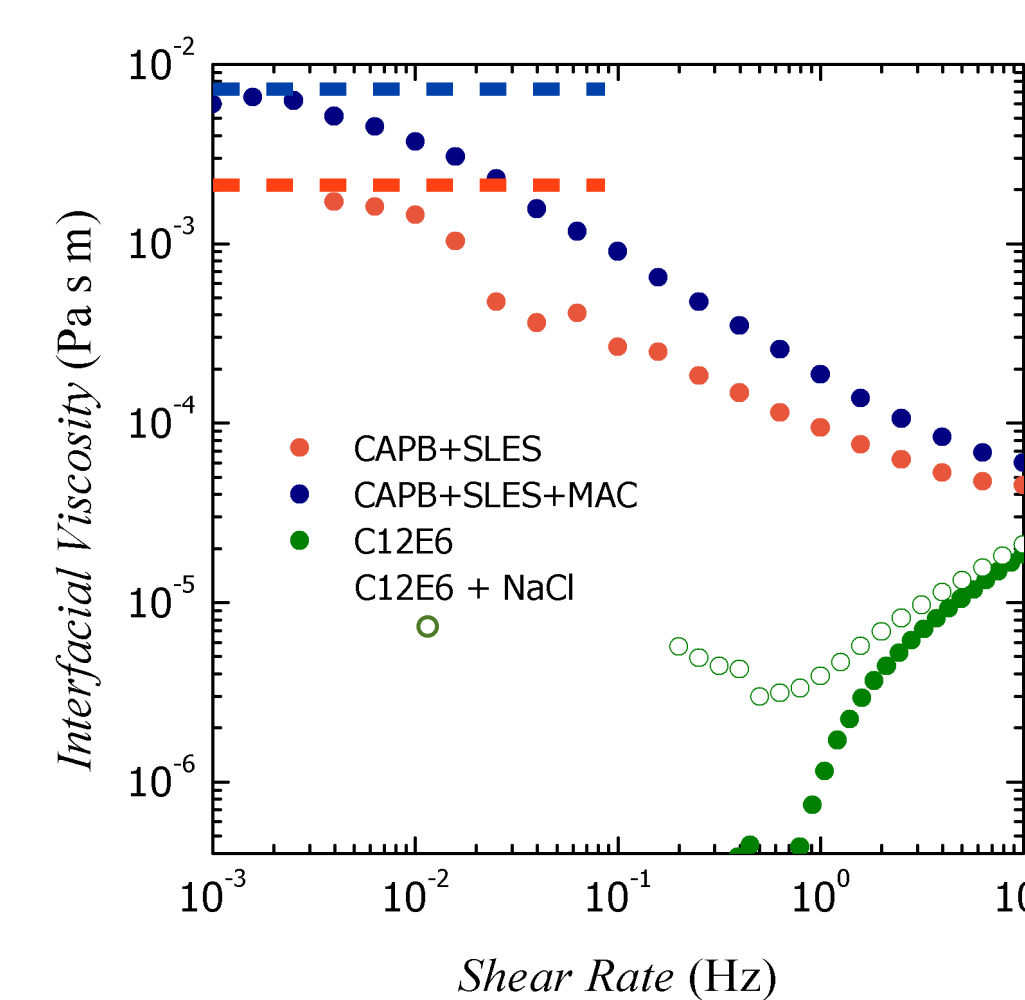
Weibull distribution

$$F(\tau) = 1 - \exp(-(\tau/\lambda)^h)$$

$h=1$, the distribution is exponential (no memory effect)
 $h>1$, the probability of popping increases with the time

Surface viscosity and model

Surface viscosity: **DIRECT** measurements using Anton Paar MCR



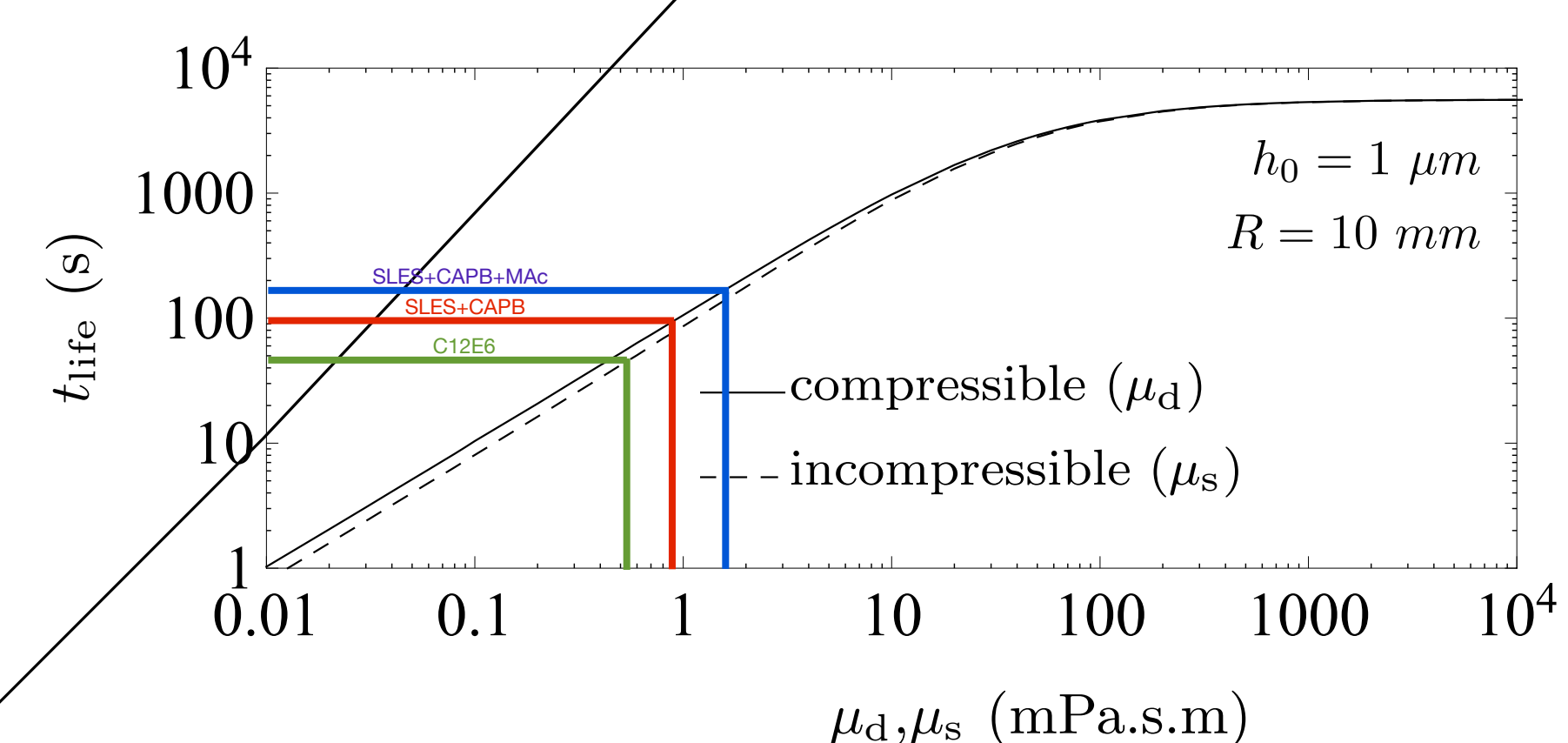
The asymptotical values for the surface viscosity μ_s
SLES+CAPB: $\sim 3 \text{ mPa.s.m}$
SLES+CAPB+MAc: $\sim 7 \text{ mPa.s.m}$

The surface viscosity of the C12E6 is below the apparatus resolution.

The NaCl salt seems to increase the surface viscosity.

Surface viscosity: **INDIRECT** measurements using antibubbles

see B. Scheid O-18, Tuesday at 11:00



Two scenarii have to be envisaged according to surfactant layer properties:

	Compressible	Incompressible
Viscous surface	dilatational μ_d	shear μ_s

According to the lifetime found experimentally, the viscosity can be estimated

SLES+CAPB	incompressible ($t_a < t_c$)	$\mu_s \sim 0.9 \text{ mPa.s.m}$
SLES+CAPB+MAc	incompressible ($t_a < t_c$)	$\mu_s \sim 1.8 \text{ mPa.s.m}$
C12E6	compressible ($t_a \sim t_c$)	$\mu_d \sim 0.5 \text{ mPa.s.m}$

The ratio between the surface viscosities of SLES+CAPB systems is compatible with the direct measurements of the surface viscosities.

Conclusion

The **nature of the surfactant** influences the lifetime of the antibubble. The model based on the influence of the surface viscosity on the lifetime allows to explain the difference of antibubble lifetime between SLES+CAPB and SLES+CAPB+MAc. However, the lifetime obtained for the C12E6 measurement remains unexplained as the distribution of the lifetime changes compared to SLES+CAPB systems and the surface viscosities are very low.

Acknowledgement

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References

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- [4] Additional movies at <http://www.youtube.com/stephanedorbo>