

# Crystallisation of Sodium Dodecylsulfate (SDS) from Drying Microdroplets of Colloidal Silica Suspension



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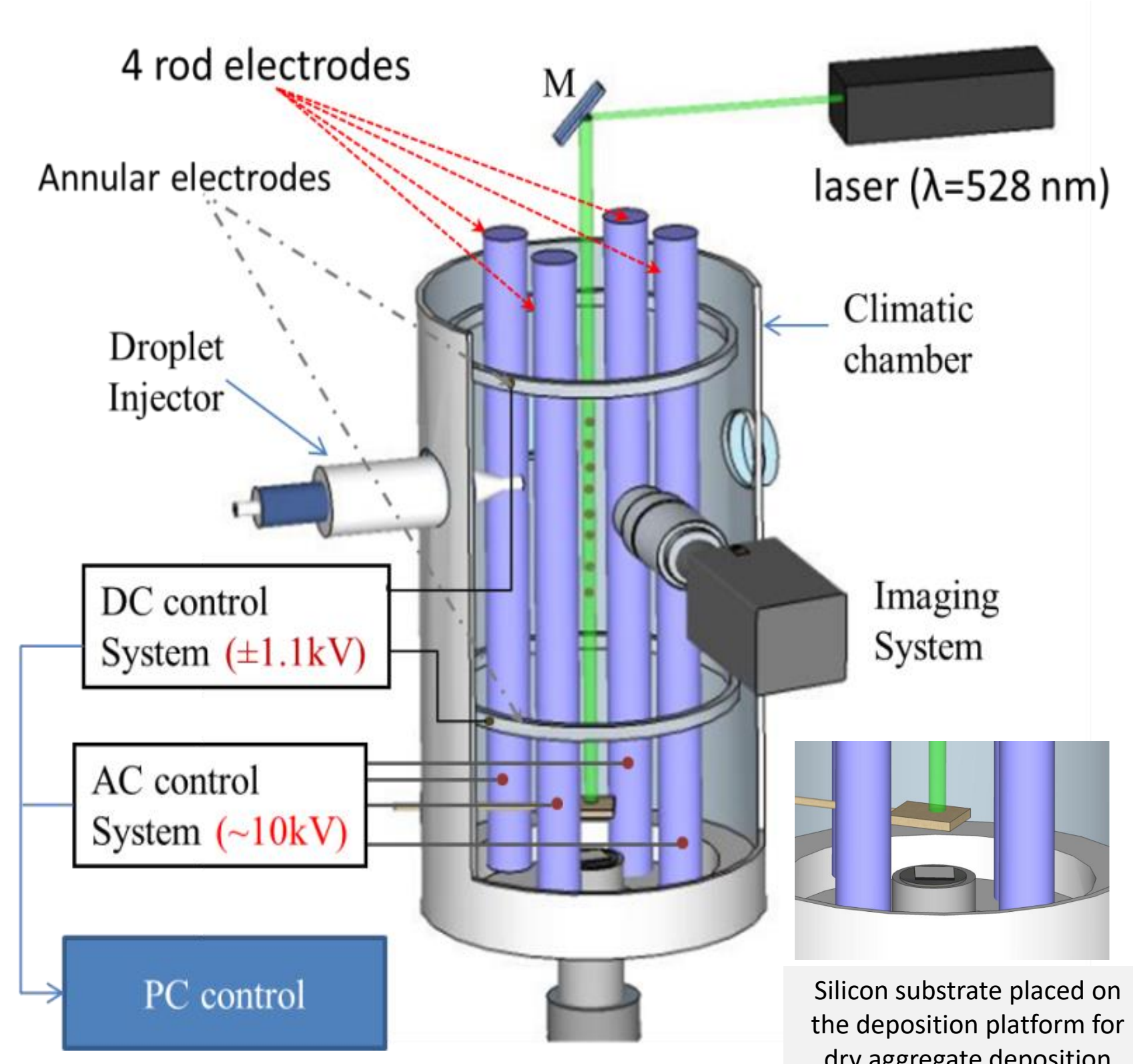
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## Abstract

Unsupported drying of microdroplets of colloidal suspension can lead to diverse 3D microobjects with quasi-spherical symmetry. Herein, we use electrodynamic levitation technique for drying colloidal suspension microdroplets and “soft-landing” of the dried microproducts for off-line scanning electron microscopy (SEM) study. We obtained unique microobjects created by drying microdroplets of colloidal suspension of silica nanospheres ( $\text{SiO}_2$ , 250 nm diameter) in diethylene glycol (DEG) with sodium dodecylsulfate (SDS). The final microobjects had diverse forms with variable fractions of surface coverage of crystallized SDS and aggregated  $\text{SiO}_2$  nanospheres, dependent on the initial droplet size and composition. The smallest SDS/ $\text{SiO}_2$  composite microobjects obtained from microdroplets of smaller initial diameter and at an SDS initial concentration of  $\leq 1\%$  had spherical forms with surface of crystallised SDS and interior filled with  $\text{SiO}_2$  nanospheres. Larger microdroplets with higher initial SDS concentration of 1.72% formed SDS/ $\text{SiO}_2$  microobjects with aggregated silica arranged in-between SDS crystallised flakes. Depended on the initial droplet parameters, the SDS flakes were similar to cabbage leaves (curved lobes) or resembled the so-called desert roses with radially-directed SDS crystals. Largest microdroplets with highest initial SDS concentration (2.6 %) transformed into ring-shaped (doughnuts) microcontainers filled with aggregated silica nanospheres.

## Experimental Methods

### Experimental Setup

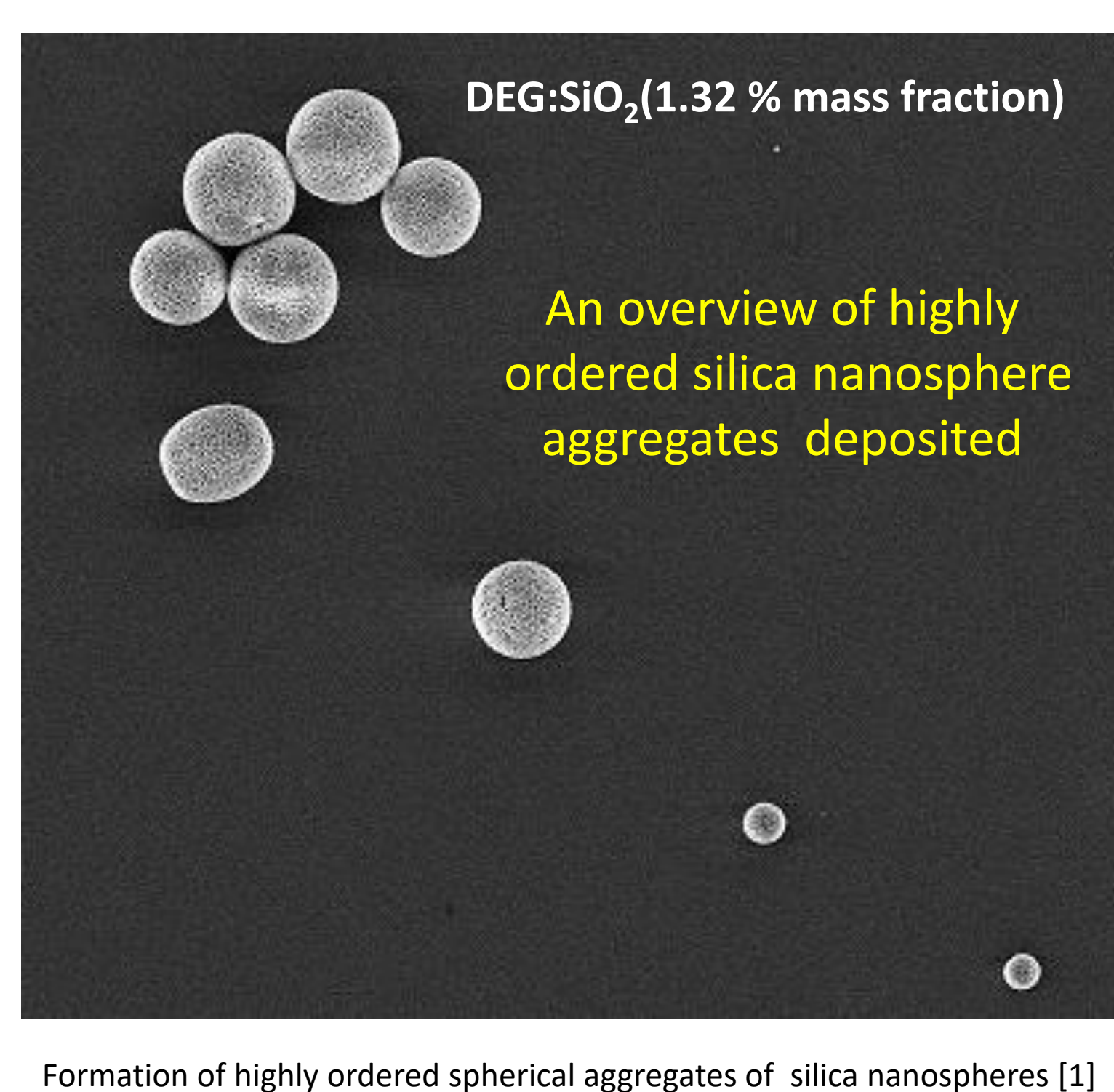
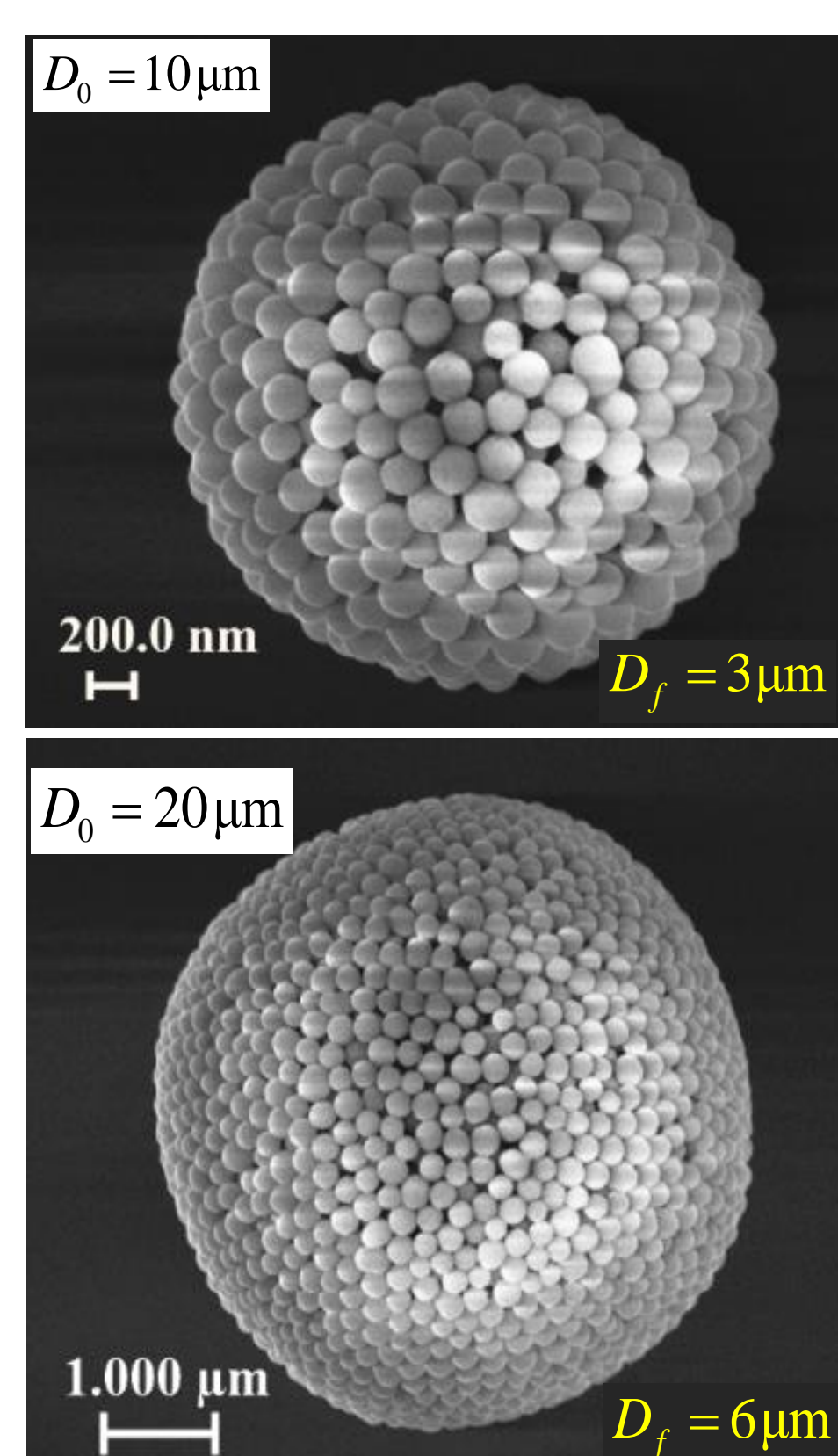


The 2D Linear electrodynamic quadrupole trap for particle tapping and deposition [1,3]

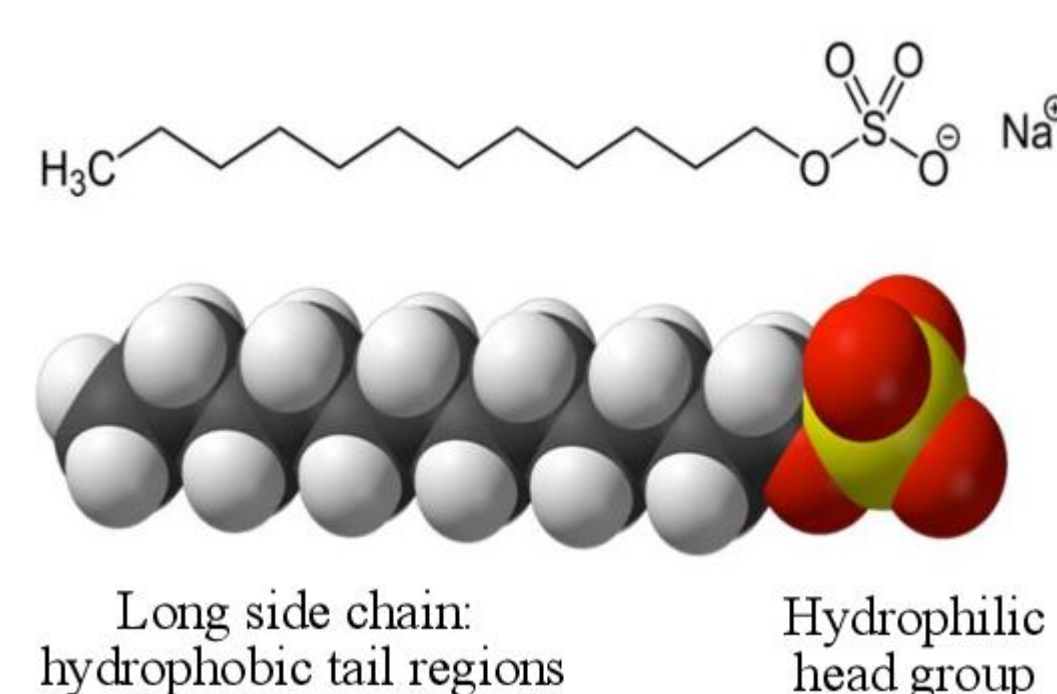
### Experimental Procedure

- Droplet generation (droplet on demand injector) and stabilization.
  - Control of droplet initial size using parameters of the injector (driving pulse width, shape, amplitude, nozzle diameter)
- Solvent evaporation/drying of aggregate.
  - Control of vertical position of the droplet/aggregates
- Deposition of dry aggregates and offline SEM imaging.
  - “Soft landing” of the dried aggregates onto the substrate

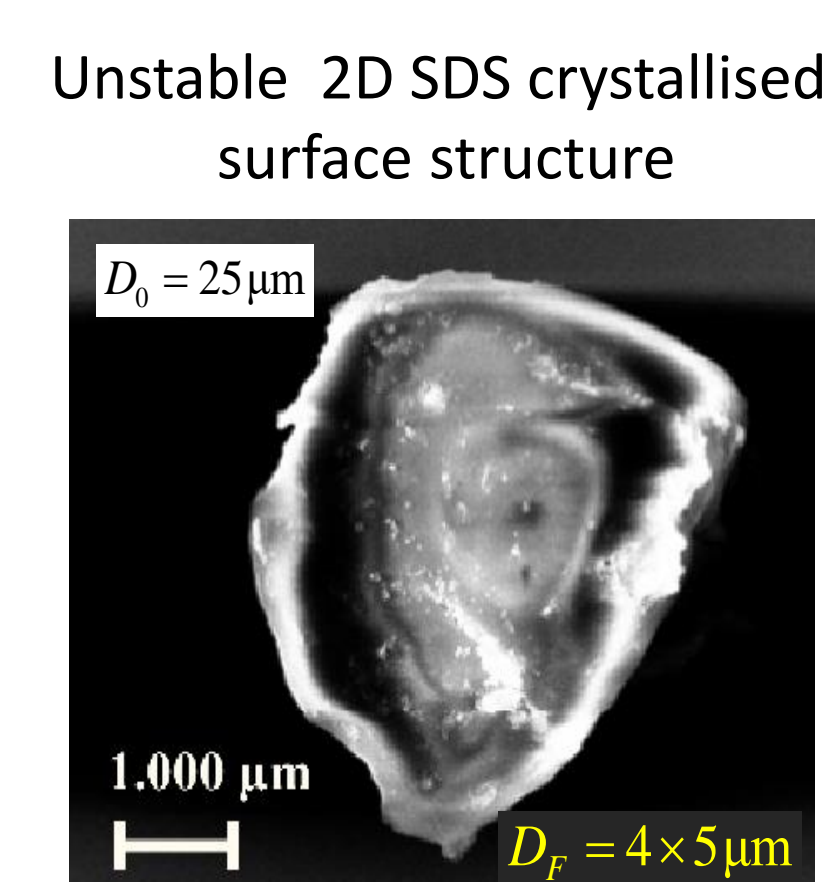
## Formation of micro-aggregates from single component droplet evaporation



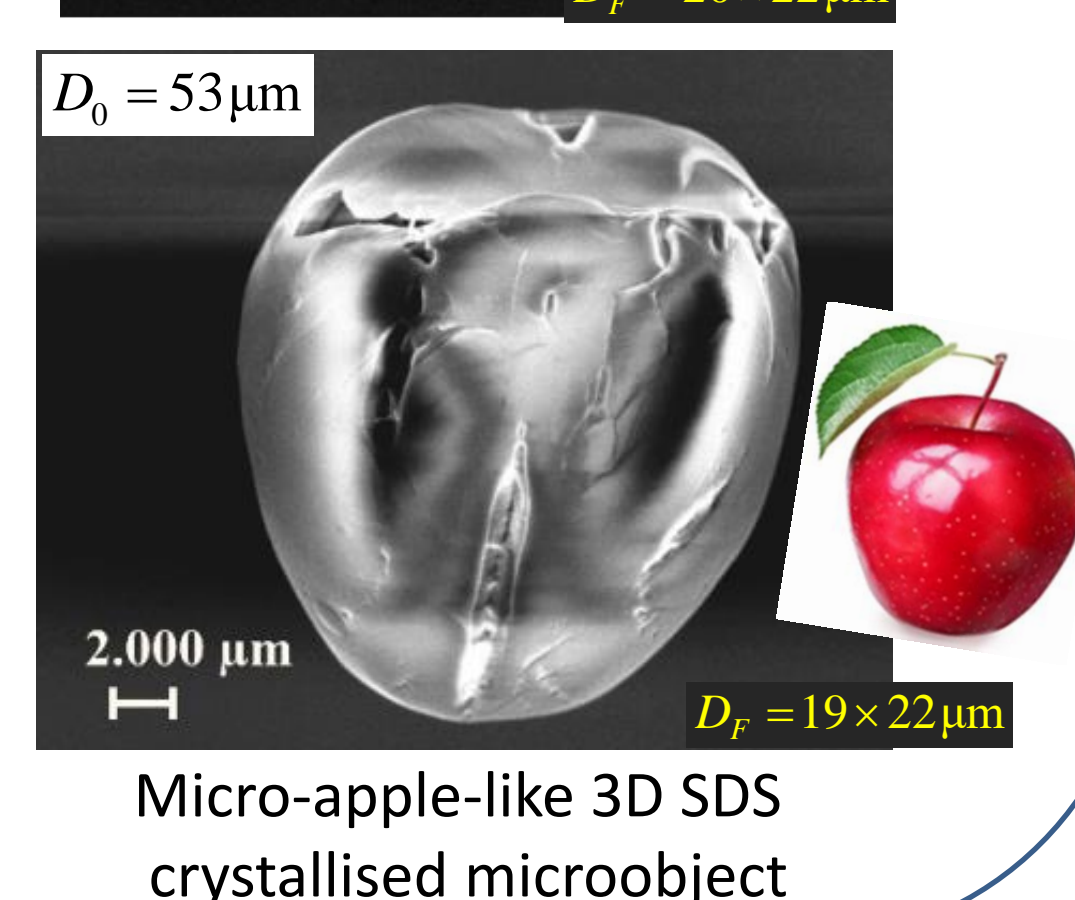
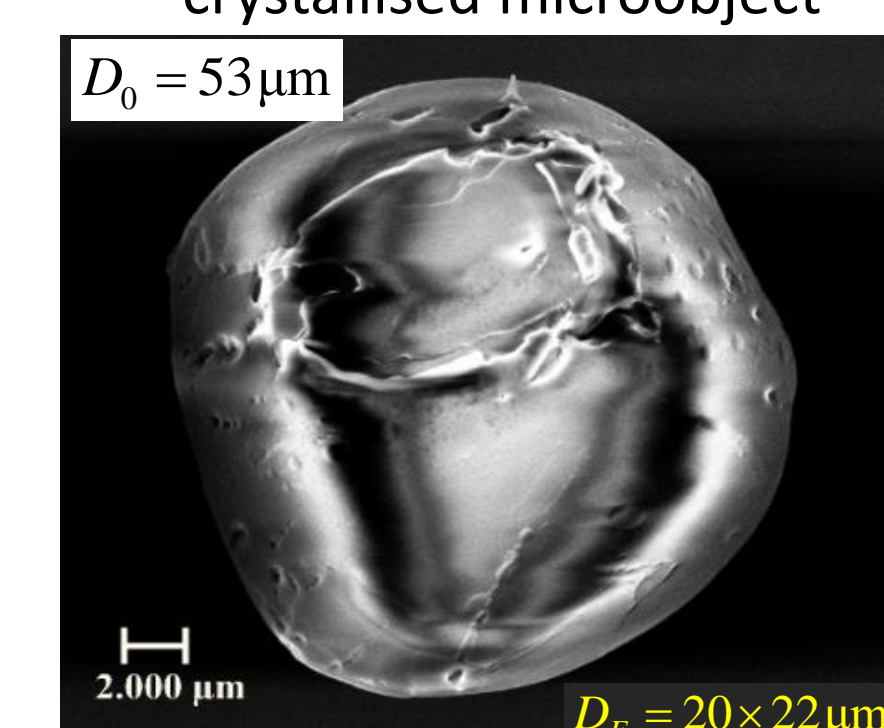
### Microobjects from sodium dodecylsulfate



SDS is an anionic surfactant with critical micelle concentration (CMC) of 8.0 - 8.2 mM. SDS self-assembles into micelles consisting of a hydrophobic core of tail groups surrounded by a shell of hydrophilic head groups in water [2].

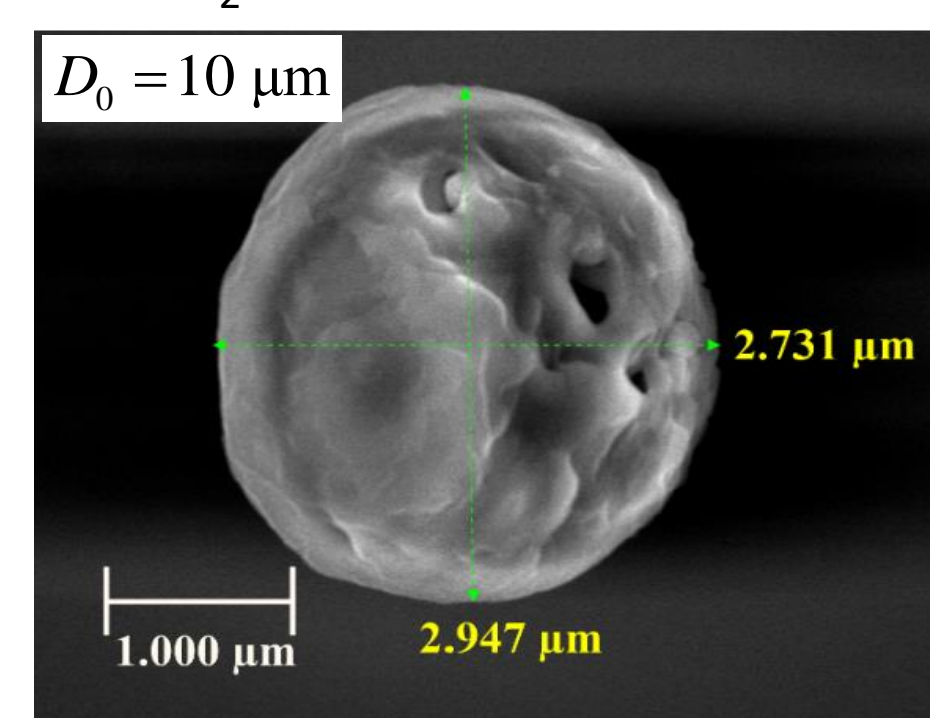


Nearly stable 3D SDS crystallised microobject



## Microobjects of silica/SDS from mixed component droplet evaporation

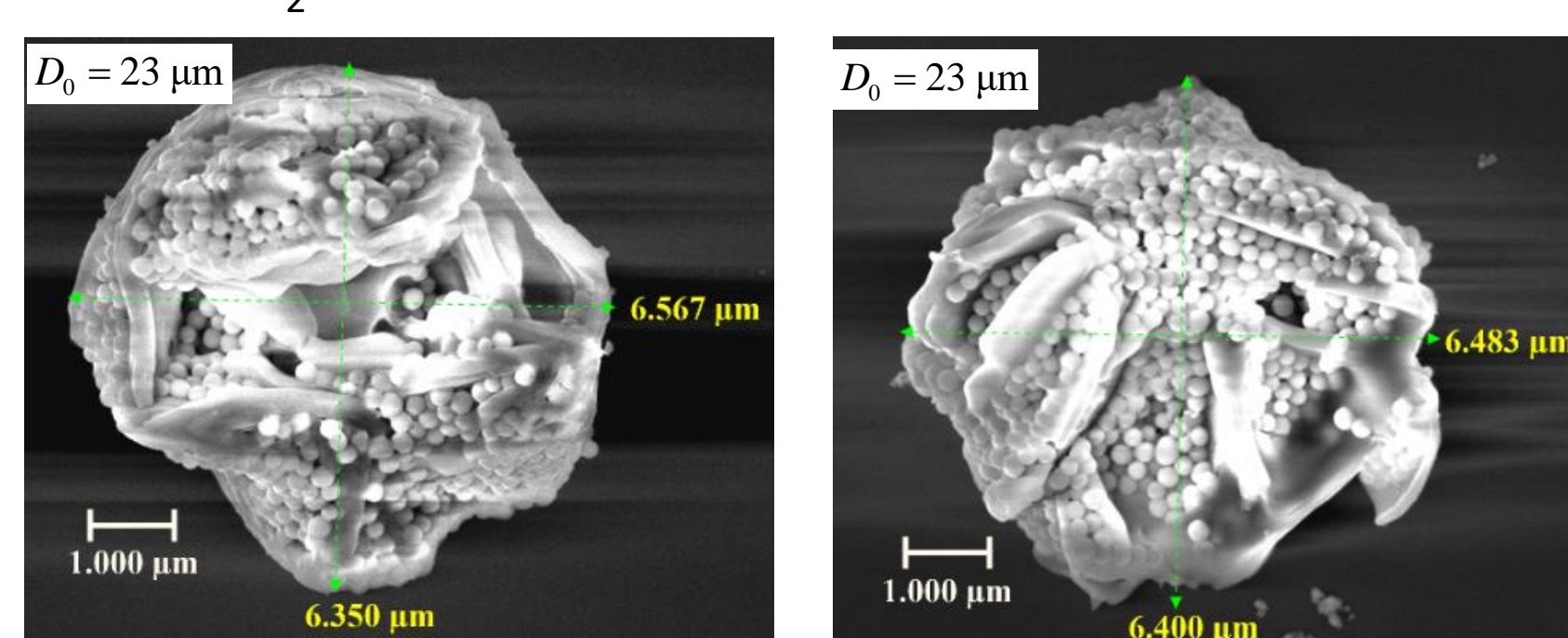
DEG:SiO<sub>2</sub>+0.5 % of SDS



Smallest SDS/ $\text{SiO}_2$  spherical microobject with interior filled with silica nanospheres and exterior with crystallised SDS surface

$D_0$  = Initial diameter of droplet  
 $D_f$  = Final size of dry microobject

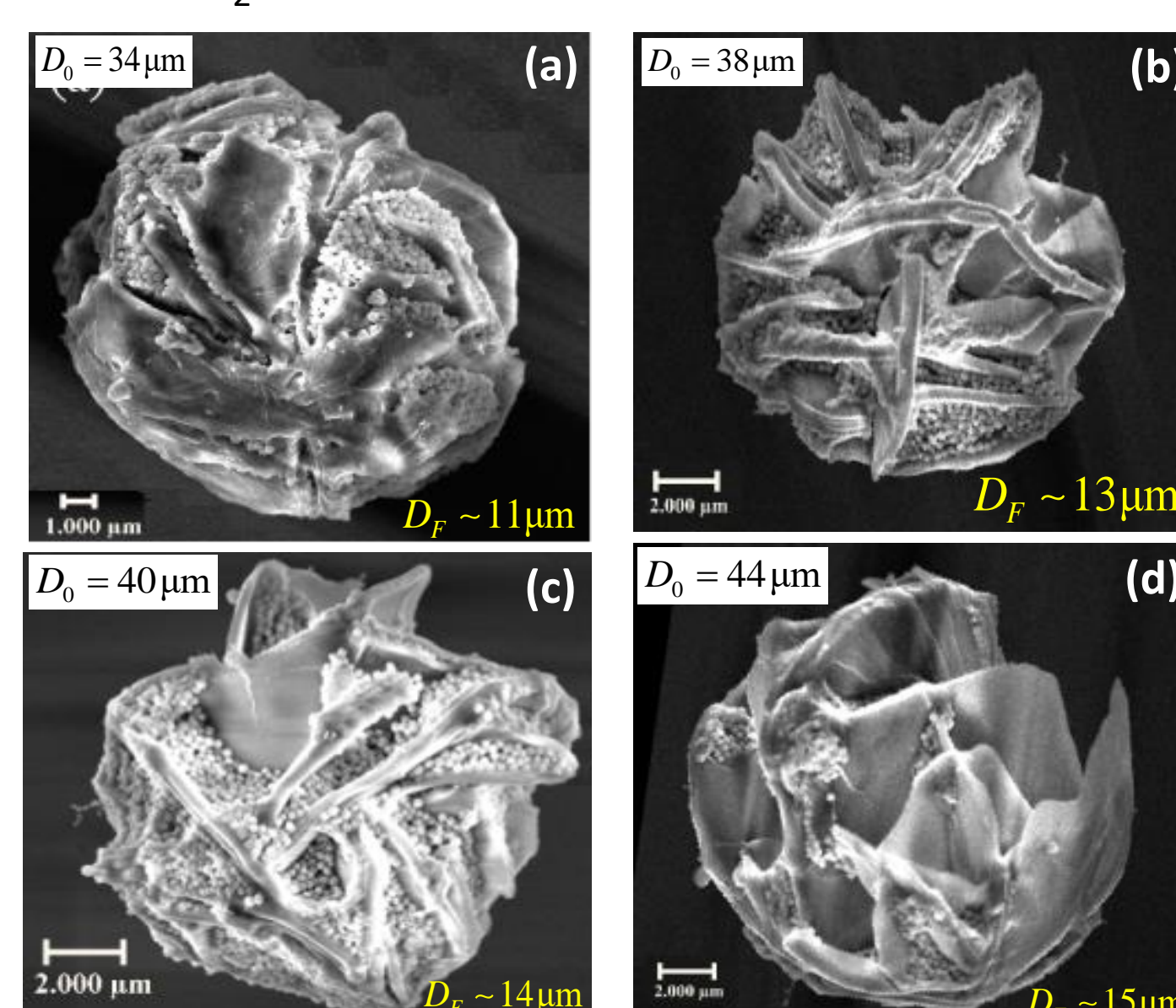
DEG:SiO<sub>2</sub>+ 1 % of SDS



SDS/ $\text{SiO}_2$  microobjects of nearly similar shapes from the same initial droplet size and composition

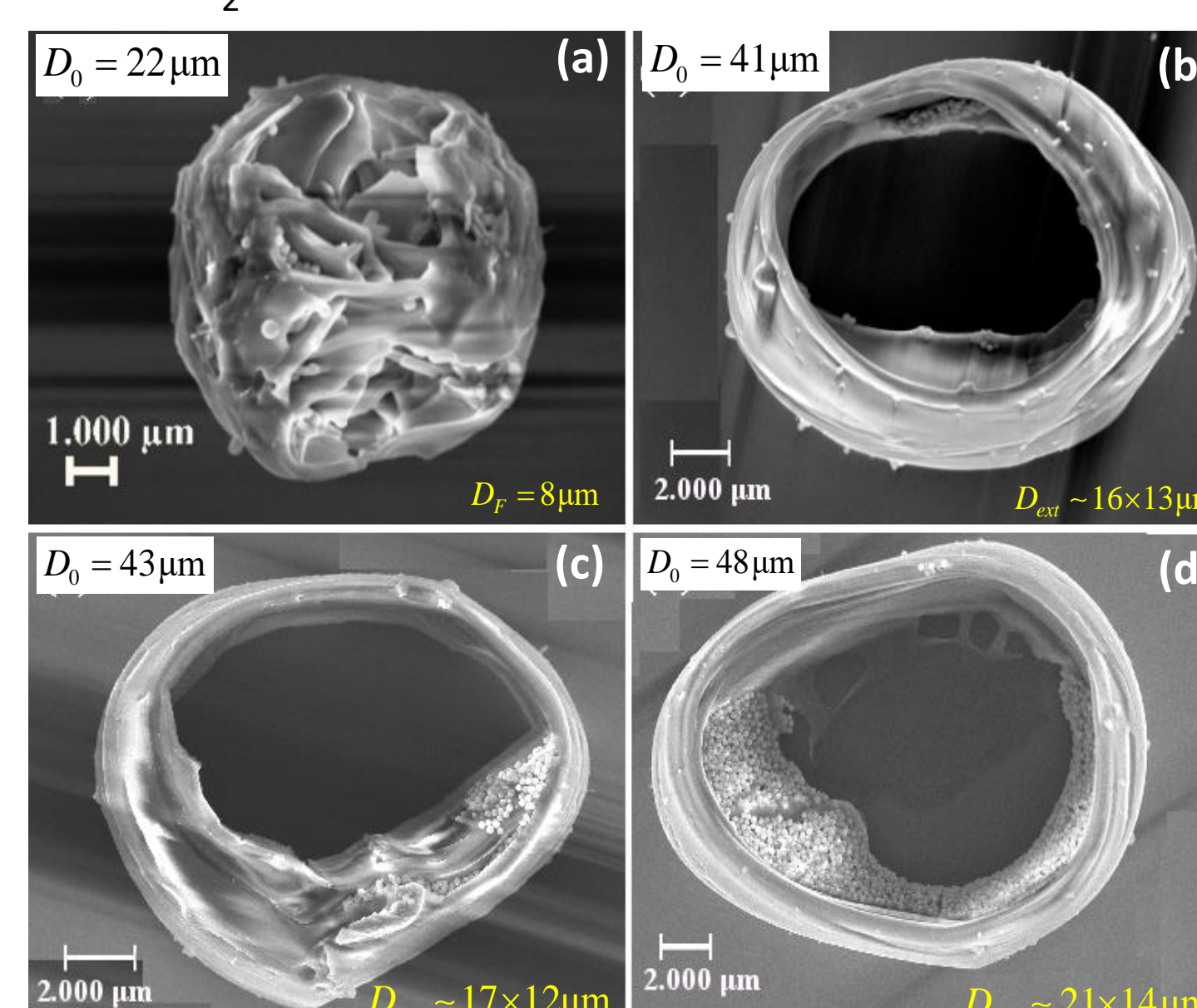
### SDS/Silica microobject morphology transformations driven by Initial droplet size and SDS concentrations

DEG:SiO<sub>2</sub>+1.72 % of SDS

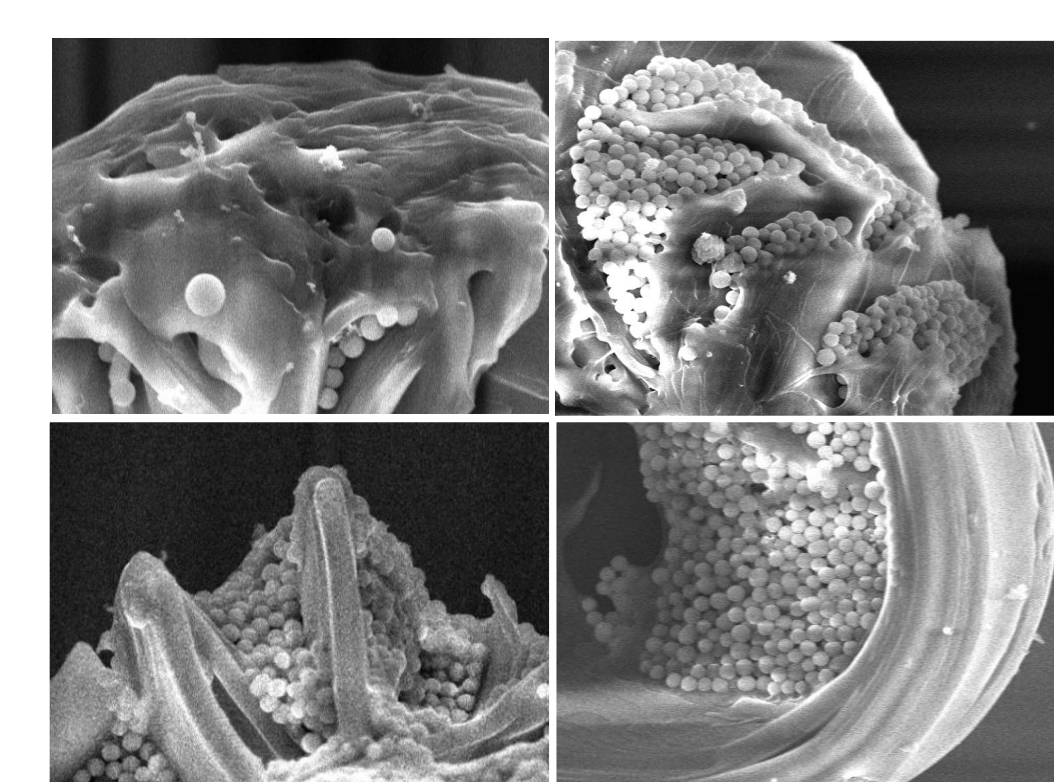


Variety of SDS/ $\text{SiO}_2$  microobjects:  
(a) cabbage-like shape  
(b, c) desert rose like microobjects  
(d) rose-like microobject with radially-directed SDS crystallised flakes [3]

DEG:SiO<sub>2</sub>+2.6 % of SDS

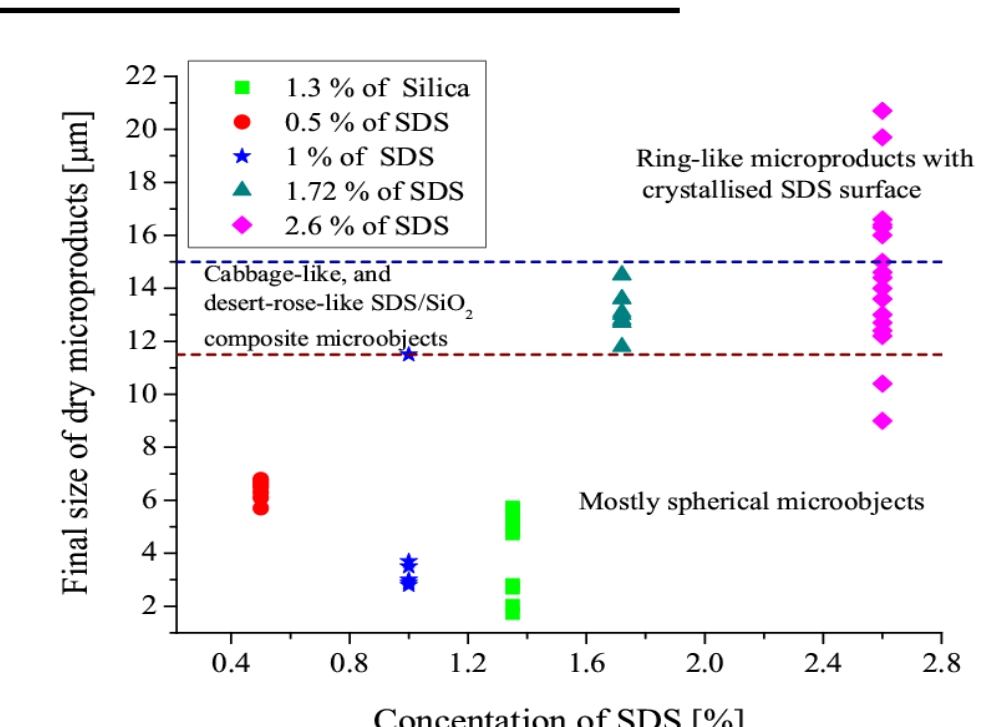


Variety of SDS/ $\text{SiO}_2$  microobjects:  
(a) spherical shape  
(b) nearly circular ring and  
(c, d) deformed rings [3]



Fractionalisation of surfaces due to different interaction mechanisms and surface coverage

### GENERAL STATISTICS



Influence of increasing concentration of SDS on final microobjects sizes and their morphology

## References

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