

## Dilute suspensions of chemically active particles in thin liquid films

*Mittwoch, 7. Dezember 2022 16:00 (30 Minuten)*

Thin liquid films are important for many microfluidic applications such as printing or coating of e.g. printable-electronics or photovoltaic cells where an evenly spread thin film of certain properties is of utmost importance as well as so called lab-on-a-chip devices. In biophysics stable thin films play an important role in tear film on eyes or the lining of lungs. On a larger length scale stable thin films are also required in thin-film reactors or even appear in geophysical contexts. It is well known that a thin film on a solid substrate can be unstable and droplet formation may arise, especially for very thin films where gravity cannot dominate surface tension. The dynamics of thin liquid films and their instability has been the subject of intensive experimental, analytical, and numerical studies, the latter often based on the thin film equation. We propose a set of newly developed equations for the influence of chemical active colloids suspended in a thin liquid film based on the lubrication approximation as well as advection-diffusion and the Fick-Jacobs approximation. In order to do so we model the vertical and horizontal distributions of particles within the thin liquid film. We can thereby simplify the problem to a set of three effective parameters. For this novel set of equations we perform a linear stability analysis (LSA) that reveals surprisingly interesting dynamics. We identify the subset of parameters for which the thin film becomes stable i.e. is not rupturing, as well as a variety of different dominating wave-modes. This allows us to control not only the stability but also the droplet form and size distribution after film rupture as well as the time the system takes from a homogeneous to a dewetted state. In order to assess the asymptotic state of the thin film, the LSA results are compared against numerical simulations using the Lattice Boltzmann method. This numerical tool allows us to study the dynamics of such a system more intensively and to evaluate the equilibrium of the system.

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**Sitzung Einordnung:** Short Talks