

# Key Concepts for section IV (Electrokinetics and Forces)

- 1: Debye layer, Zeta potential, Electrokinetics
- 2: Electrophoresis, Electroosmosis
- 3: Dielectrophoresis
- 4: **Inter-Debye layer force, Van-Der Waals force**
- 5: Coupled systems, Scaling, Dimensionless Numbers

## **Goals of Part IV:**

- (1) Understand electrokinetic phenomena and apply them in (natural or artificial) biosystems**
- (2) Understand various driving forces and be able to identify dominating forces in coupled systems**

# Nanoparticles : Emerging tools for Bioengineering

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Photo of EviDots (TM) vials - 490nm to 680nm.

From [www.evidenttech.com](http://www.evidenttech.com) (Evident Technology)

# The problem of colloid (nanoparticle) stability

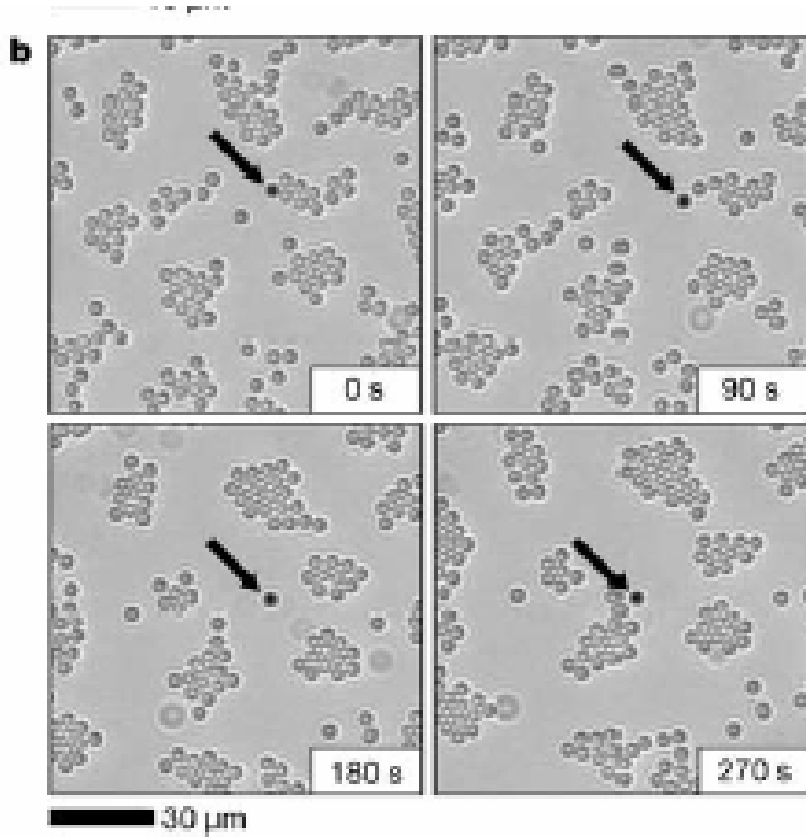


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Figure 4 in A. Yethiraj and A. van Blaaderen. *Nature* **421**, 513 (2003)

M. M. Baksh, M. Jaros, J. T. Groves, *Nature* **427**, 139 (2004)

## Coagulation / Flocculation

Courtesy of J. T. Groves. Used with permission.

Source: Figure 2b in Baksh, M. M., M. Jaros, and J. T. Groves. "Detection of Molecular Interactions at Membrane Surfaces through Colloid Phase Transitions." *Nature* 427 (January 8, 2004): 139-141.

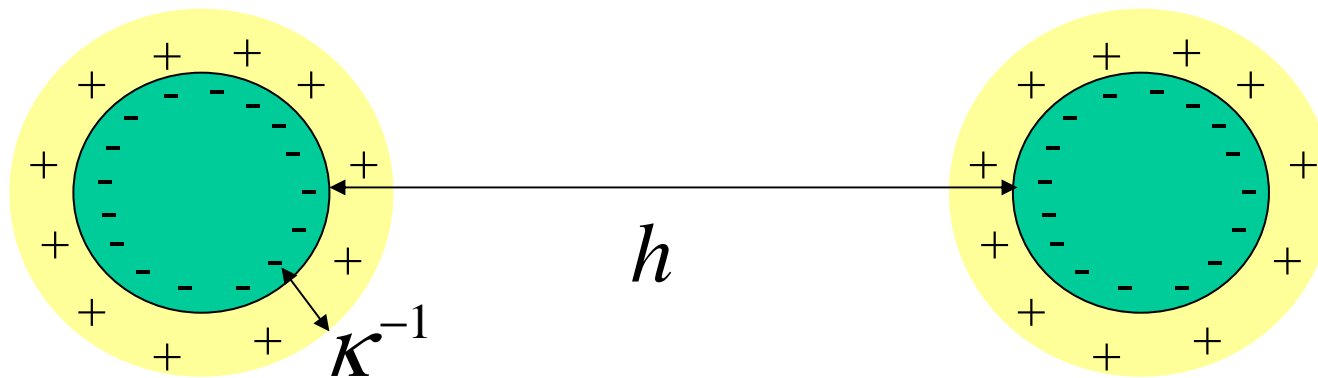
# Schulze-Hardy Rule

Critical coagulation concentrations for hydrophobic solutions (millimoles per dm <sup>3</sup> )					
<i>As<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub> (-ve sol)</i>		<i>AgI (-ve sol)</i>		<i>Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (+ve sol)</i>	
LiCl	58	LiNO <sub>3</sub>	165	NaCl	43.5
NaCl	51	NaNO <sub>3</sub>	140	KCl	46
KCl	49.5	KNO <sub>3</sub>	136	KNO <sub>3</sub>	60
KNO <sub>3</sub>	50	RbNO <sub>3</sub>	126		
K acetate	110	AgNO <sub>3</sub>	0.01		
CaCl <sub>2</sub>	0.65	Ca(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	2.40	K <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	0.30
MgCl <sub>2</sub>	0.72	Mg(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	2.60	K <sub>2</sub> Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub>	0.63
MgSO <sub>4</sub>	0.81	Pb(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	2.43	K <sub>2</sub> oxalate	0.69
AlCl <sub>3</sub>	0.093	Al(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	0.067	K <sub>3</sub> [Fe(CN) <sub>6</sub> ]	0.08
1/2 Al <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	0.096	La(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	0.069		
Al(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	0.095	Ce(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	0.69		

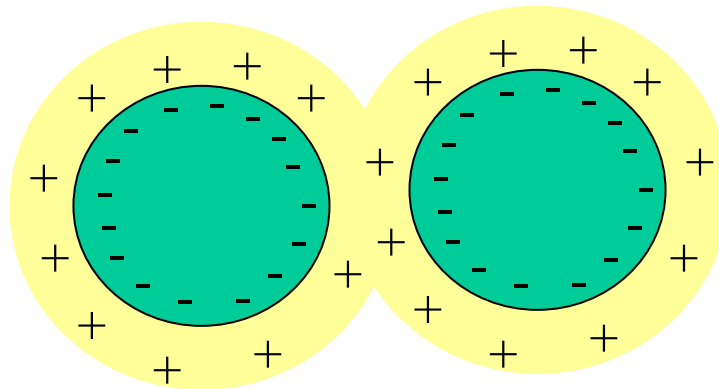
Figure by MIT OCW.

Source: "Introduction to Colloid and Surface Chemistry"  
By Duncan J. Shaw (Butterworth Heinemann)

# Electrostatic interaction within electrolyte solution



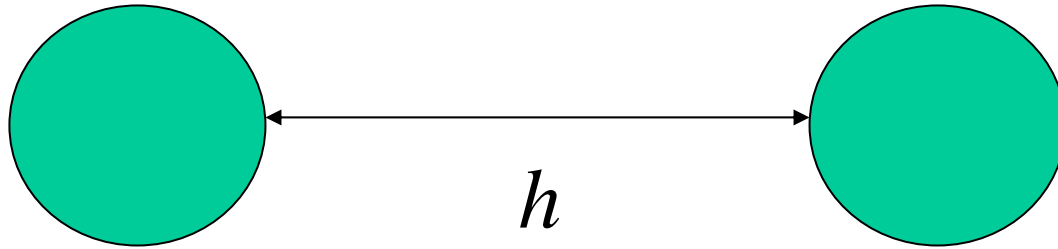
weak or no interaction



significant repulsive interaction  
(inter-Debye layer repulsion)

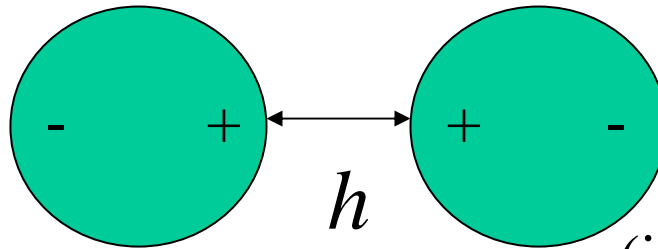
# Van der Waals Forces (attractive forces)

London Dispersion Forces (F. London, 1930)



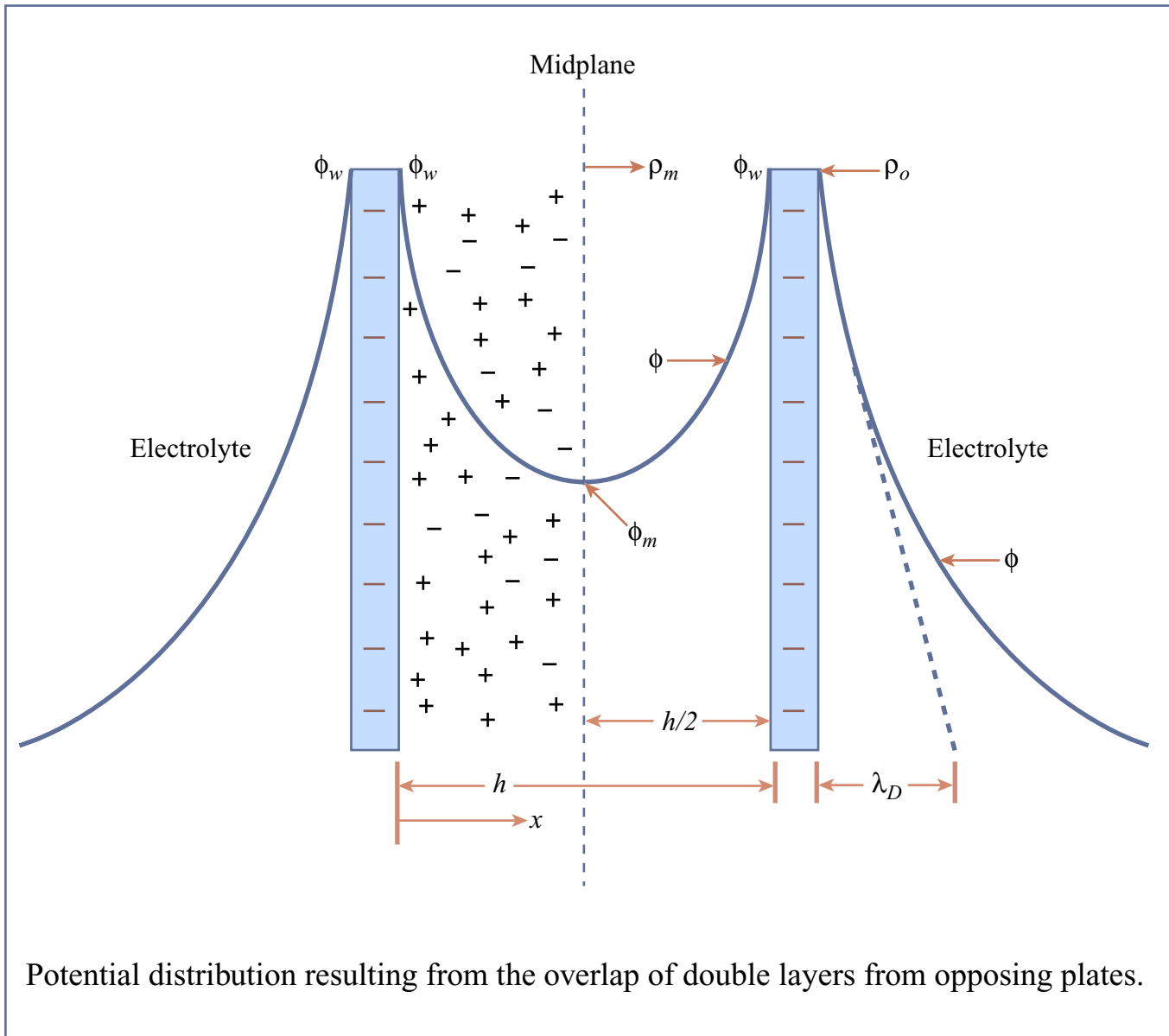
Non-polar molecules

weak or no interaction



(induced dipole)

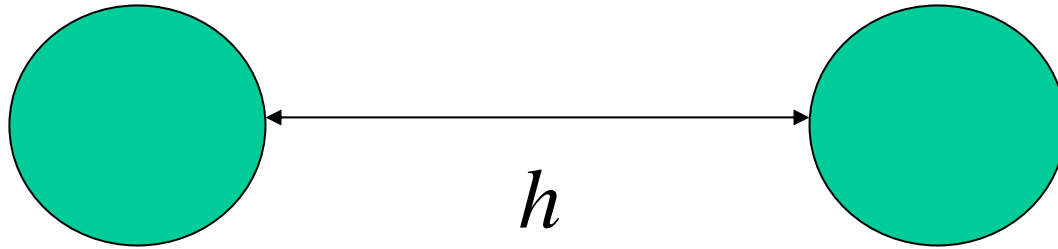
Attractive interaction



Potential distribution resulting from the overlap of double layers from opposing plates.

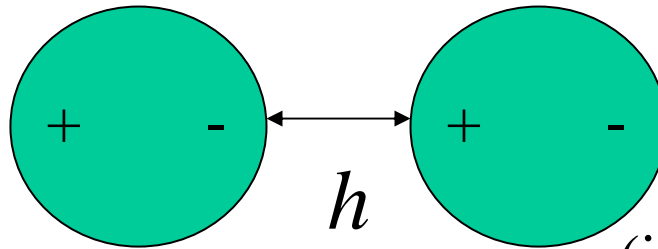
# Van der Waals Forces (attractive forces)

London Dispersion Forces (F. London, 1930)



Non-polar molecules

weak or no interaction



(induced dipole)

Attractive interaction



Values of Hamaker Constants		
<i>Material</i>	$\frac{A_{11} \text{ (microscopic)}}{10^{-20} \text{ J}}$	$\frac{A_{11} \text{ (macroscopic)}}{10^{-20} \text{ J}}$
Water	3.3 - 6.4	3.0 - 6.1
Ionic Crystals	15.8 - 41.8	5.8 - 11.8
Metals	7.6 - 15.9	22.1
Silica	50	8.6
Quartz	11.0 - 18.6	8.0 - 8.8
Hydrocarbons	4.6 - 10	6.3
Polystyrene	6.2 - 16.8	5.6 - 6.4

Figure by MIT OCW.

Source: “Introduction to Colloid and Surface Chemistry”

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# Tokay Gecko (*Gekko gecko*)

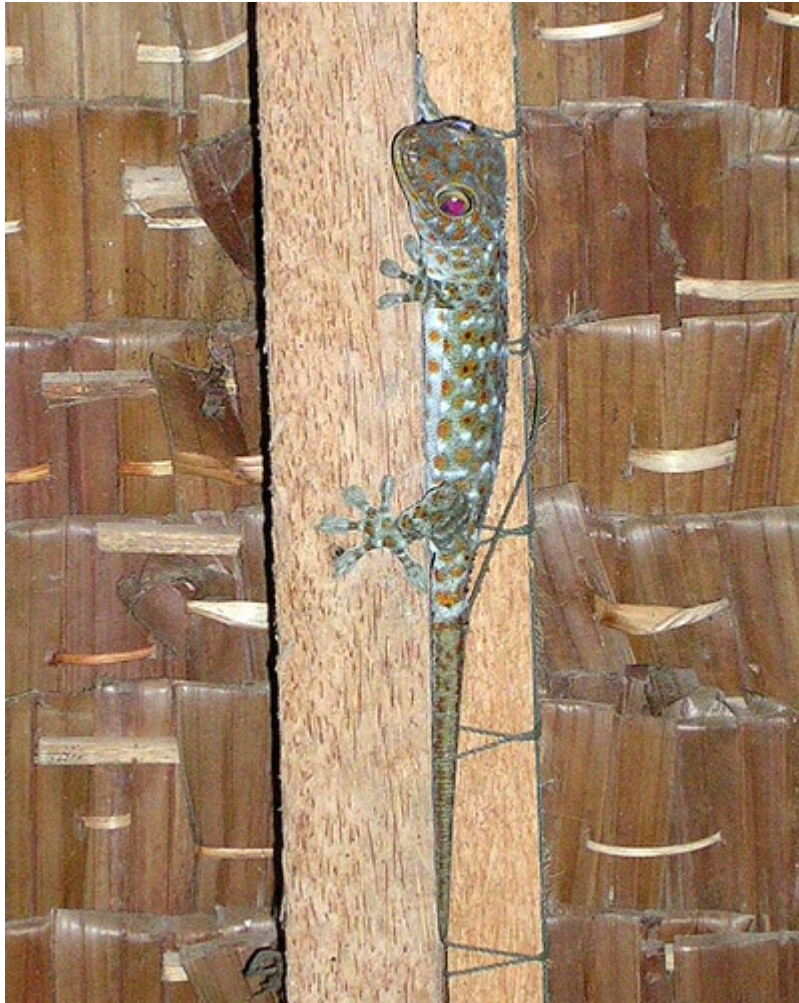


Photo courtesy of 'elbisreverri'.  
<http://www.flickr.com/photos/elbisreverri/53226345/>



Photo courtesy of David Clements.