Thermodiffusion of latex beads studied with a microfluidic cell



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Introduction	Small particles
Challenges in thermophoresis	Latex nanobeads (25 nm) 1% in water Thermo Scientific [™] Fluoro-Max green fluorescent internally dyed polystyrene particles in water
 Current understanding of thermophoresis in liquids is not complete. Both theory and experiments are required. 	Particles cannot be distinguished in the microscope. Fluorescence intensity is taken as a measure of concentration 1.4 1.2
 Most of currently used methods (optical, based on beam deflection or diffraction) are not suitable for studying thermophoresis of big colloidal particles (d>100nm) as well as for complex mixtures 	



Made of Plexiglas by micromilling

CAD model









http://www.micro-mill.com

40µm

Characterization

Fluorescence life time microscopy (FLIM) with Rhodamine B

Temperature distribution in the central channel



Large particles

Latex microbeads (0.5µm) 0.01% in water

Single particles can be distinguished in the microscope and counted

Thermo Scientific[™] Fluoro-Max internally fluorescent areen polystyrene particles in dyed water.



At the equilibrium

Advantages

- Investigation in buffer solutions is possible Large temperature gradient 10⁴ K/m Large colloids can be studied (>100nm) Single particles can be tracked
- Complex mixtures can be investigated (studied)



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