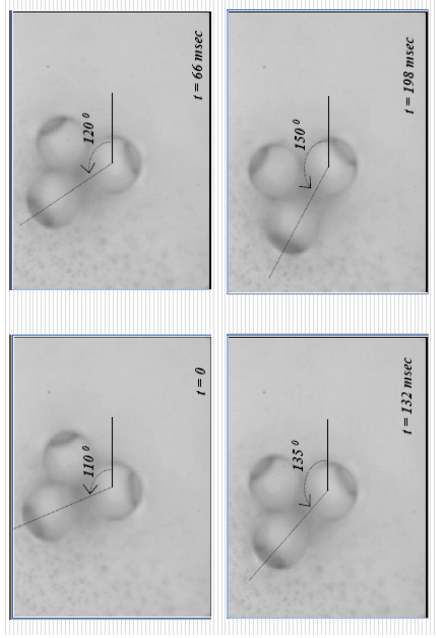
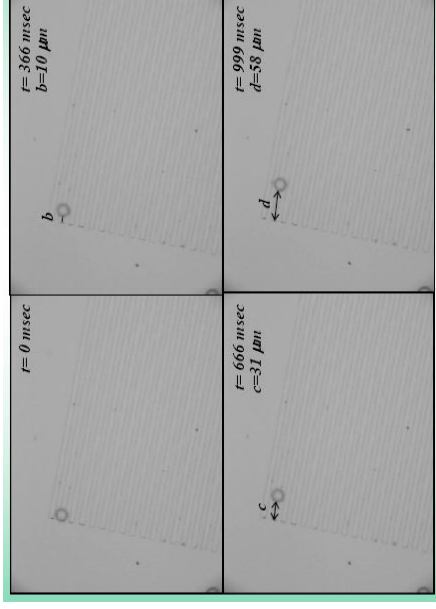
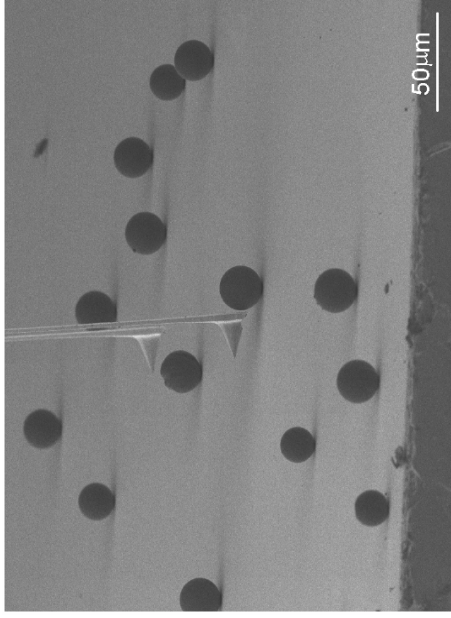


Microspheres in Acoustic Fields: Rolling Moment Resistance and Work-of-Adhesion Measurements

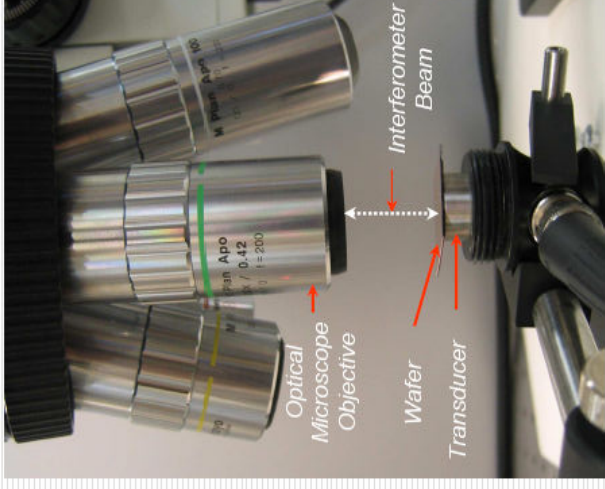
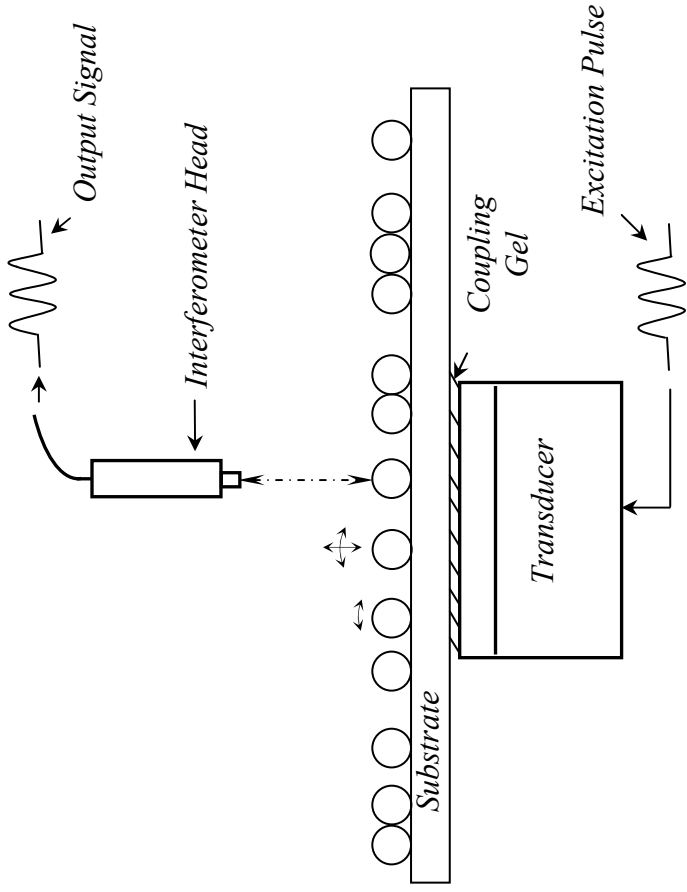
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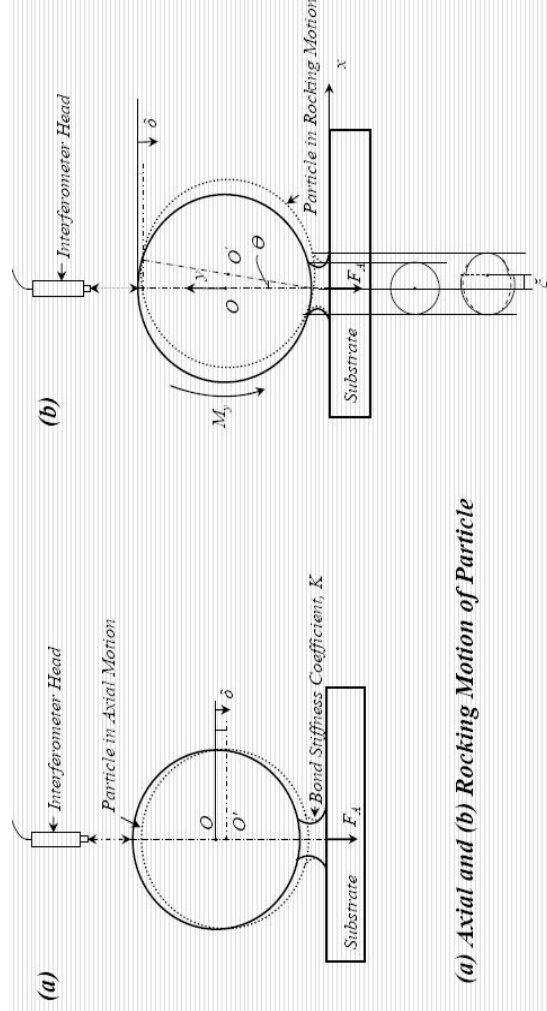
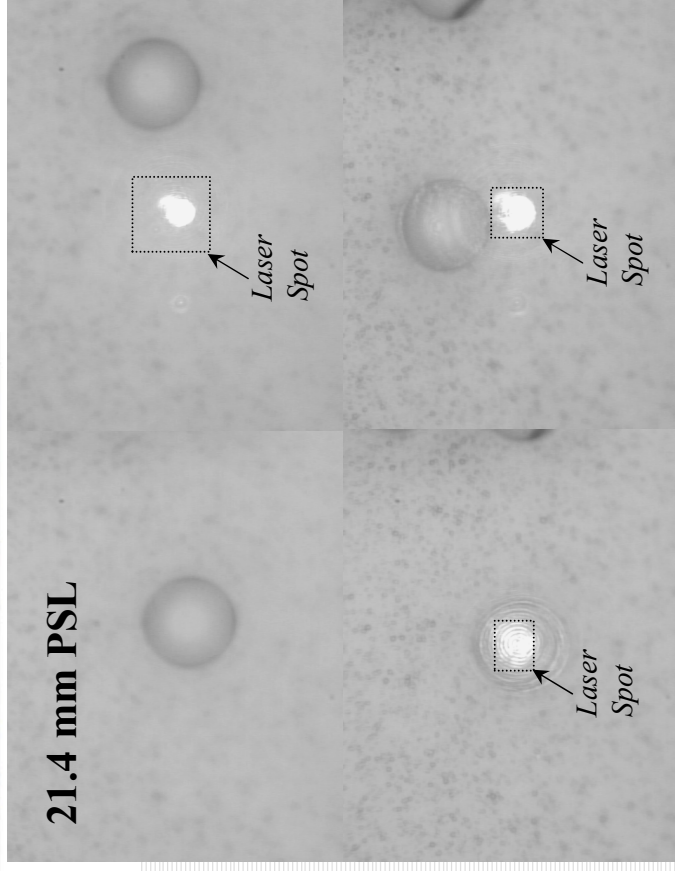
Microspheres in Acoustic Fields: Rolling Moment Resistance and Work-of-Adhesion



Vibrational Motion of Particles in Acoustic Fields



21.4 mm PSL



(a) Axial and (b) Rocking Motion of Particle

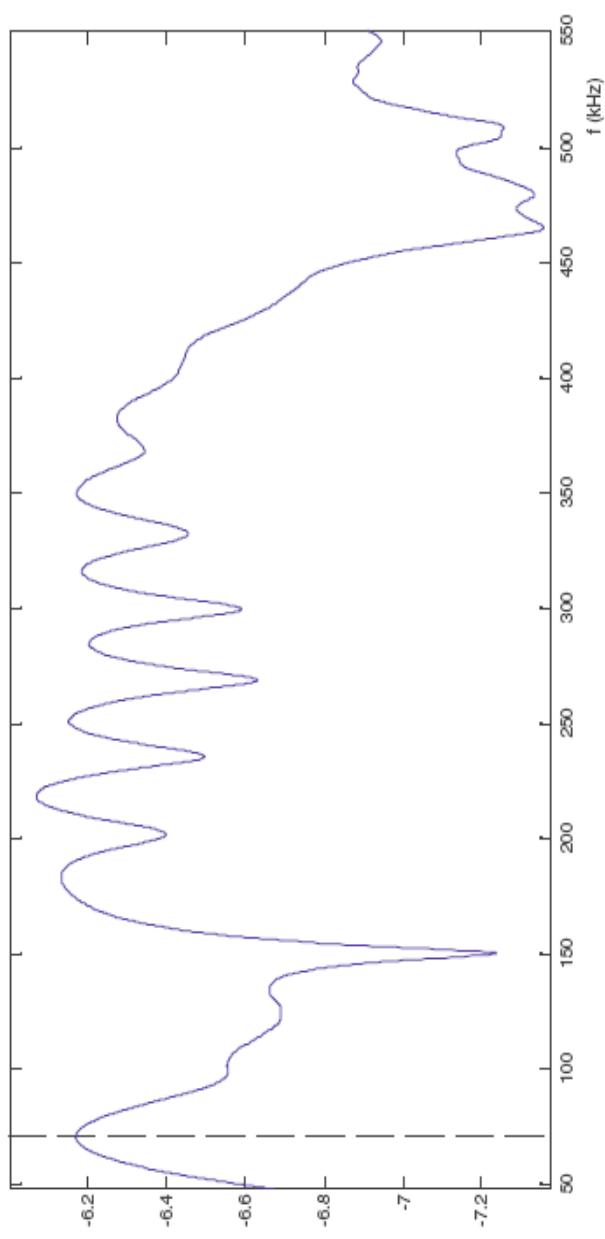
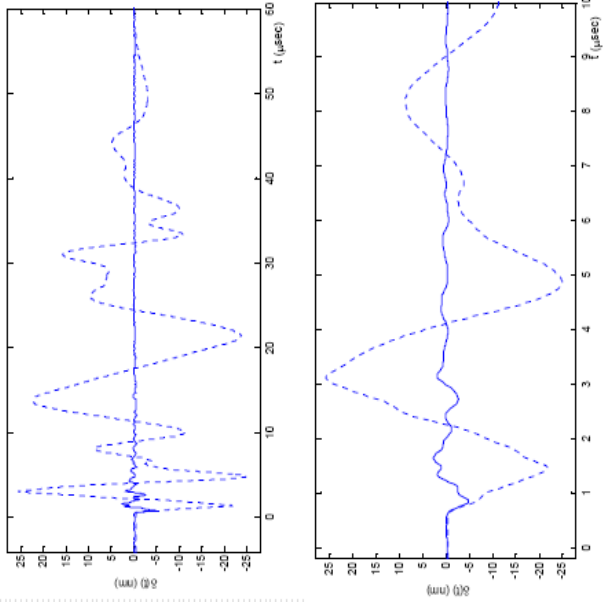
Axial Vibration vs. Rocking Motion

$$F_A = \frac{1}{\beta} r^{3/2} \delta^{3/2} - \sqrt{\frac{2\alpha}{\beta}} r^{3/4} \delta^{3/4}$$

$$M = 6\pi W_A (D/2)^2 \theta$$

Axial Motion	Rocking Motion
Natural Frequency: $\omega_n = \frac{3\alpha^{1/6}}{2^{11/6} r \sqrt{\pi \rho \beta^{1/3}}}$ $\alpha = 3\pi W_A r$ $\beta = \nu/K$ W_A is the Work of adhesion K is the stiffness of adhesion bond ρ is the density of the particle r is the radius of the particle.	Natural Frequency: $\omega_n = \frac{1}{r^{3/2}} \sqrt{\frac{45 W_A}{4 \rho}}$ W_A is the work of adhesion ρ is the density of the particle r is the radius of the particle. Remark: Independent of elastic properties of material. Dominik C. and Tielens A.G.G.M., <i>Philosophical Magazine A</i>, 72, No.3, 783-803, 1995.

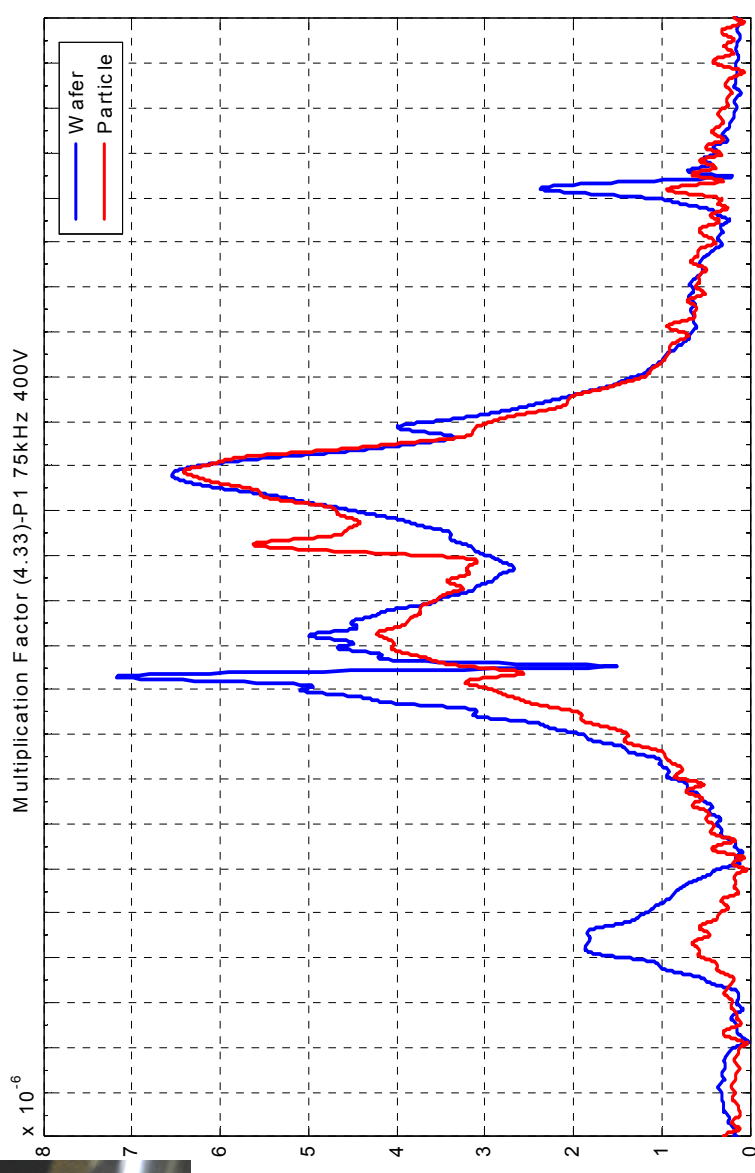
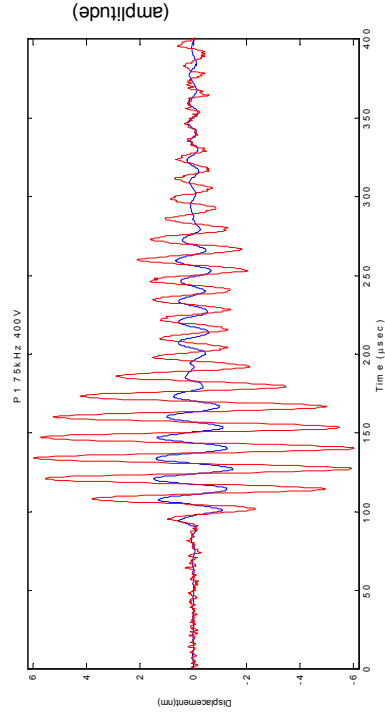
- PSL on Si substrate
- Work of adhesion (literature): 23.5 mJ/m²
- Axial resonance frequency: 1.83 MHz
- Rocking frequency (calculated): 72.4 kHz
- Measured rocking frequency: 64.1 kHz
- Measured work of adhesion: 18.4 mJ/m²



M. D. Murthy Peri and C. Cetinkaya, *Journal of Colloid and Interface Science*, Vol. 288, 2005.
M. D. Murthy Peri and C. Cetinkaya, *Philosophical Magazine A*, Vol. 85, No. 13, 2005.

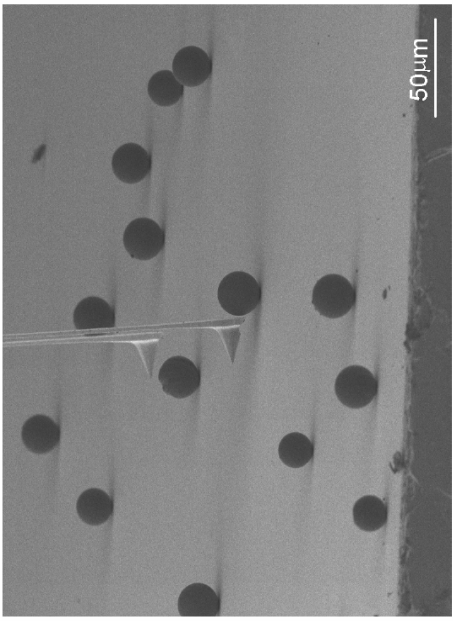
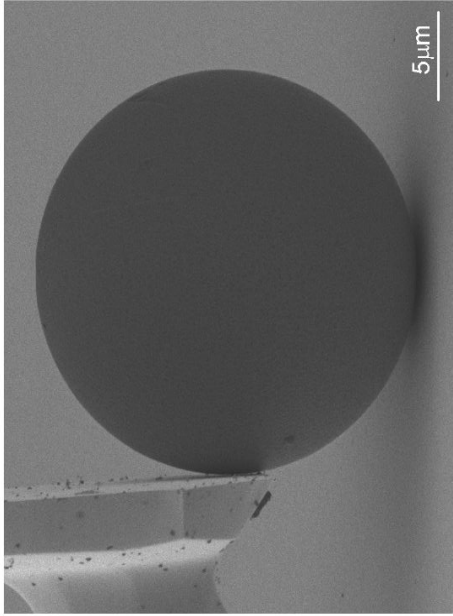
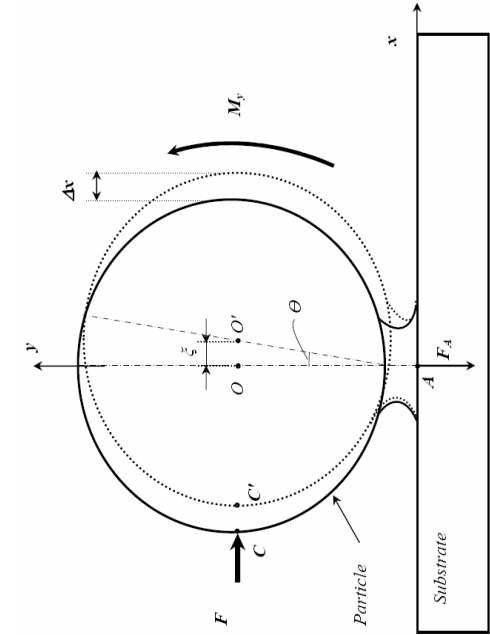
Air-Coupled Excitation of Rocking Motion

- Air-coupled excitation at 75kHz
- The rocking frequency is calculated as 72.4 kHz
- Measured rocking amplitude: $\theta_{max} \sim 0.06$ deg
- Measured rocking frequency: 76.5 kHz
- Measured work of adhesion: 26.16 mJ/m²
- Further Research: Shifts of resonance frequencies indicate nonlinearity and/or dissipation (capillary effect)

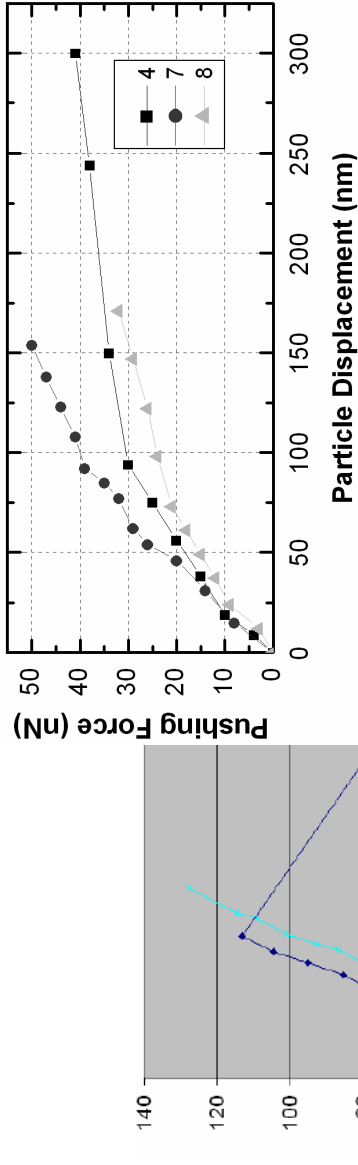


M. D. Murthy Peri and C. Cetinkaya, under review for publication in Applied Physics Letters.

Contact Experiments: Rolling Moment Resistance



- Adhesion measurement based on detachment is difficult;
- Particle has to be glued to a cantilever;
- Detachment force is much larger than rolling force;



Particle #	Slope 0-50 nm (Pre-Rolling) (N/m)	Slope beyond 50 nm (Rolling) (N/m)	Critical Angle of Rotation ($\times 10^{-3}$ rads)	Work of Adhesion ($\times 10^{-3}$ J/m ²)
1	0.13	0.13		No Pre-Rolling
2	0.38	0.06	8.8	20
3	0.09	0.09		No Pre-Rolling
4	0.17	0.17		No Pre-Rolling
5	0.46	0.19	8.6	24
6	0.32	0.11	6.8	17
7	0.23	0.14	7.0	12
8	0.14	0.14		No Pre-Rolling
Theoretical Prediction	0.442			23.5

Conclusions and Remarks

- Experimental evidence on existence of rolling resistance moment in a non-contact way, for the first time, has been presented;
- Work-of-adhesion of PSL particles on silicon substrates are measured in a non-contact manner;
- Acoustic excitation of PSL particle has been demonstrated;
- A contact method work-of-adhesion measurement method that does not require any size information prior to testing has been developed and presented; Critical rolling distances are reported.
- Reference papers are listed in this document for further examination.