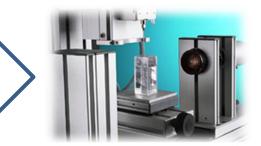


QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE: TRACKER







Overview

Tracker Calibration

Cleanness of the apparatus

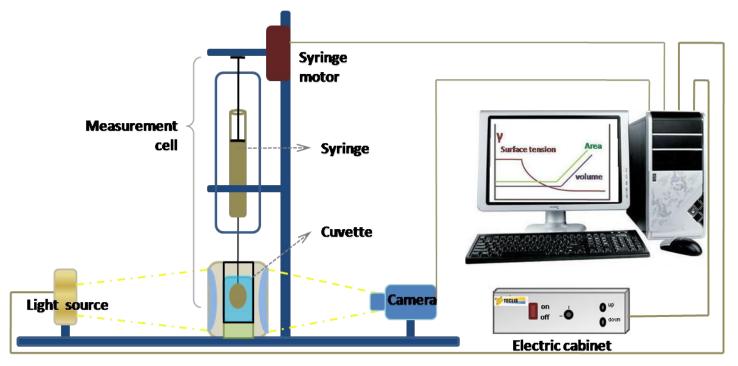
Tension measurement

Contact angle measurement









Optical stand







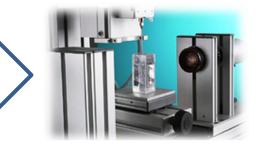
- 1. Turn on the computer
- 2. Turn on the electronic unit
- 3. Launch the WinDrop software
- 4. Choose a *.cfg file

Note: All parameters are saved in the configuration file

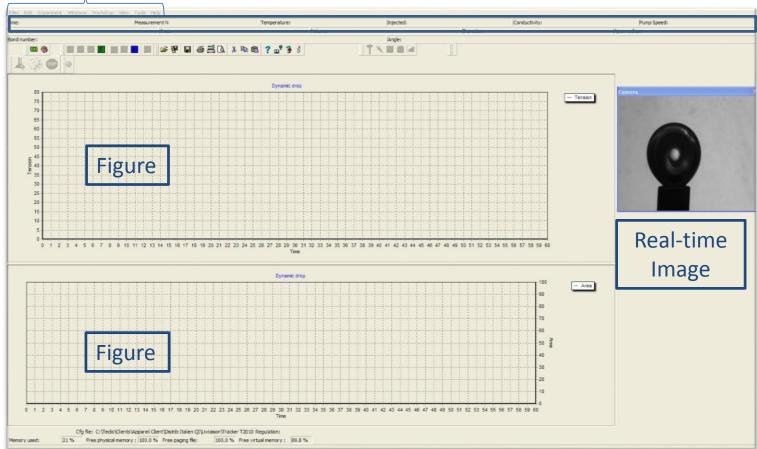




Menu

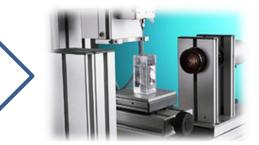


Real-time calculation









Overview

Tracker Calibration

Cleanness of the apparatus

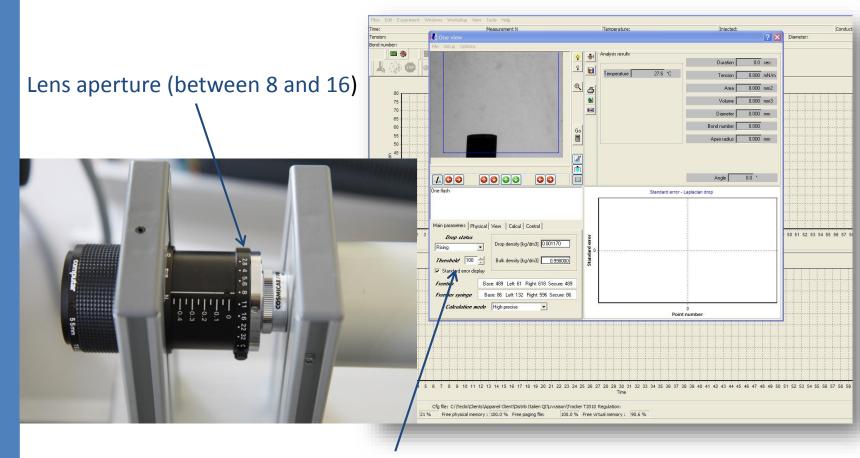
Tension measurement

Contact angle measurement





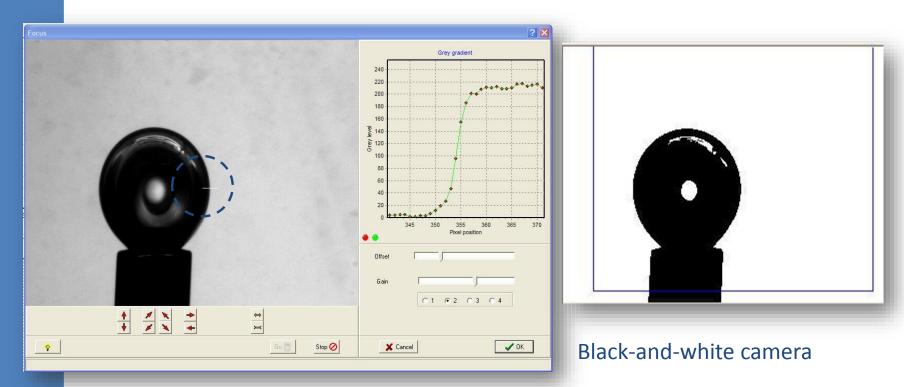




Threshold: 100





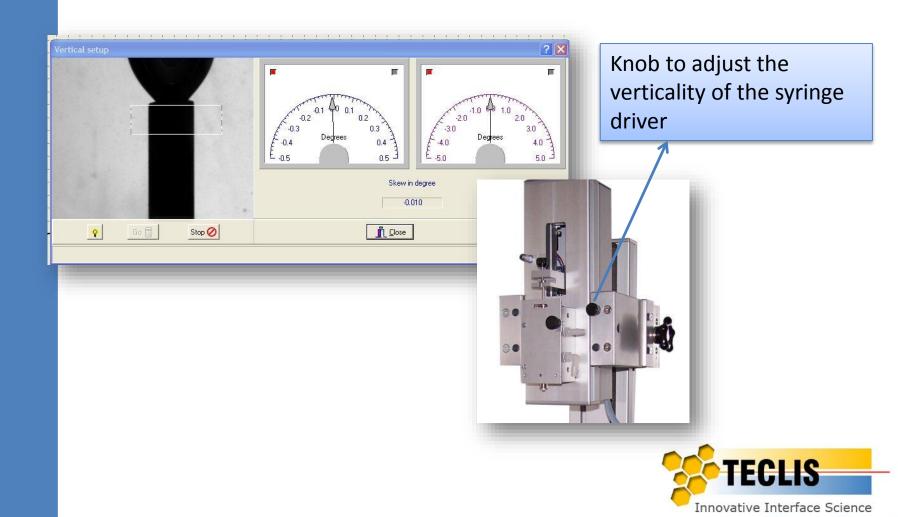


Focus is very important for bubble contour extraction The black must have a gray level between 0-20 The white must have a gray level between 200-220 The slope must be as abrupt as possible (sharpness)

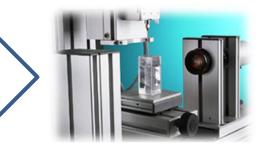


Needle verticality

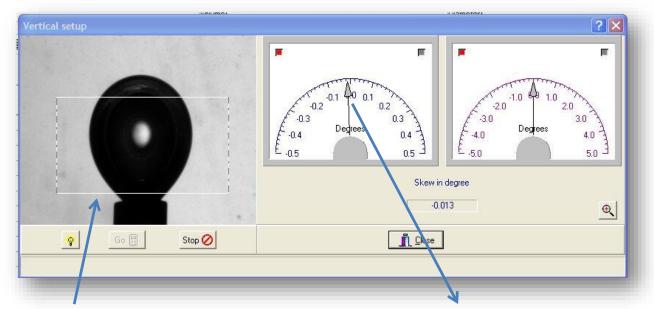






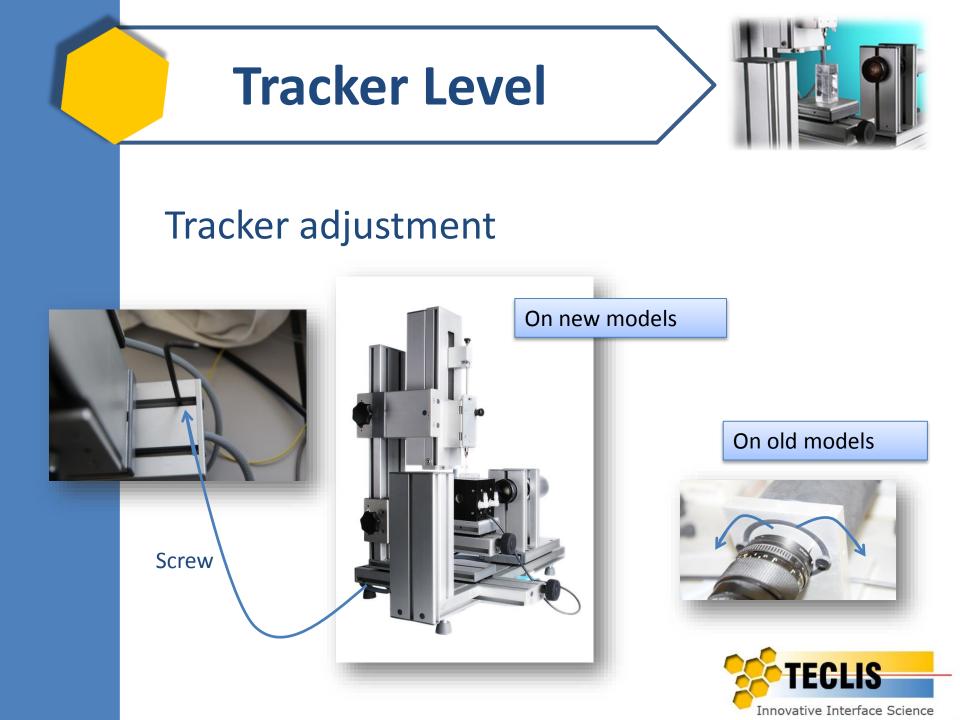


Control the camera level with an air bubble



Draw a rectangle around the bubble without touching the needle as shown on the picture Level the base by adjusting the screw behind the unit until the angle reaches 0





Optical Calibration



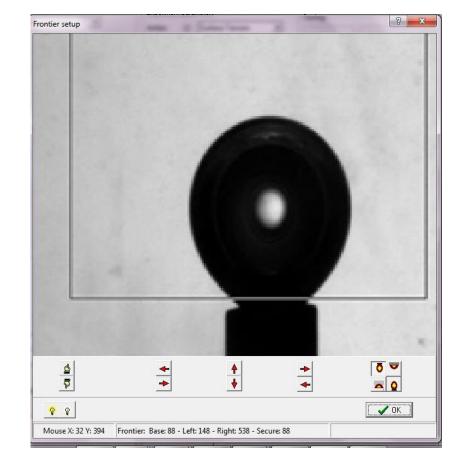
The bright axis must be placed at any point in the black area

The calibration must be performed after any change of the lens setting or if the apparatus is moved

Optical calibration	Calibration coefficients X 0.0087865 Y 0.0080691	— Pixel Size
	Ball diameter 2.49400	— Ball diameter
Go 💽 Stop 🖉 To launc	★ Cancel ✔ OK	TECLIS







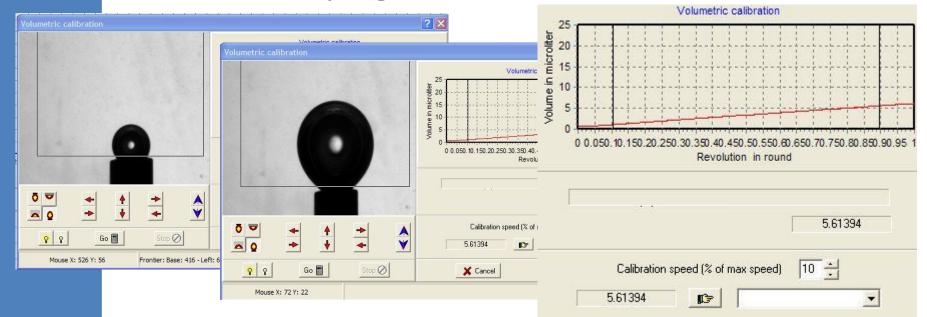
Depending on the configuration chosen, the frontier has to be set up around the bubble without touching the needle as shown on the picture





Determine the drop volume according to motor rotation rate and the syringe used

X Cancel



The volumetric calibration enables us to control the amplitude when volume oscillations are applied.

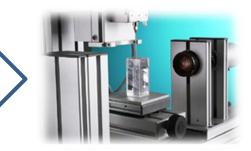


🖌 ОК



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Test: Rising bubble in water

- Create an air bubble in water
- In « one measurement » calculation, check:
 - Surface tension is around 72 mN/m
 - Standard error is correct (homogeneous points cloud)
- Start an experiment
- Perform oscillations during 10' minimum

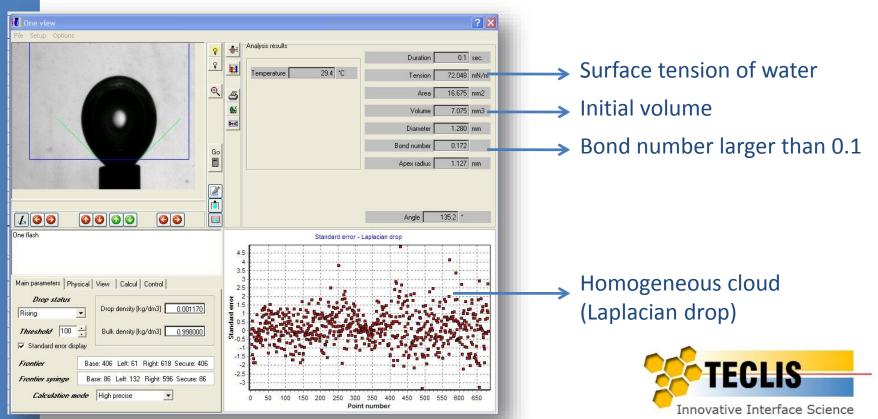




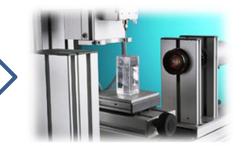


One measurement:

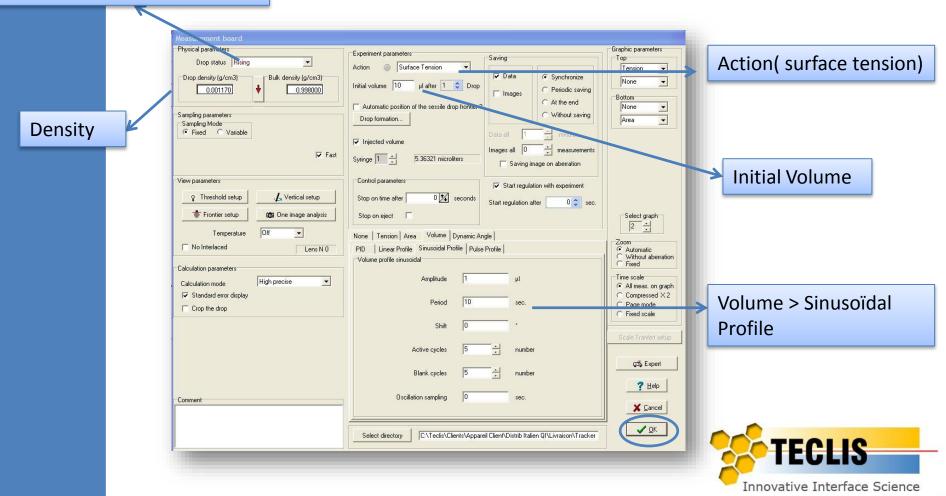
- Surface tension calculation



Cleanness of the apparatus



Drop configuration (Rising)

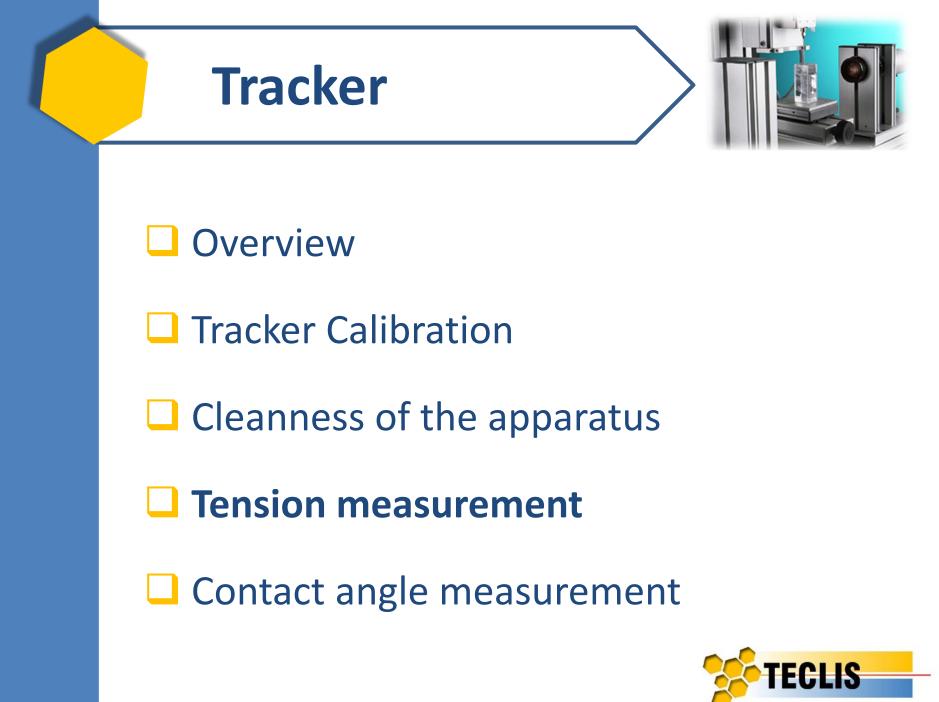






Tension measurement	Oscillations	Results
Around 72mN/m	No variation in tension	System clean
Decreasing with time	Variation in tension	System not clean





Innovative Interface Science



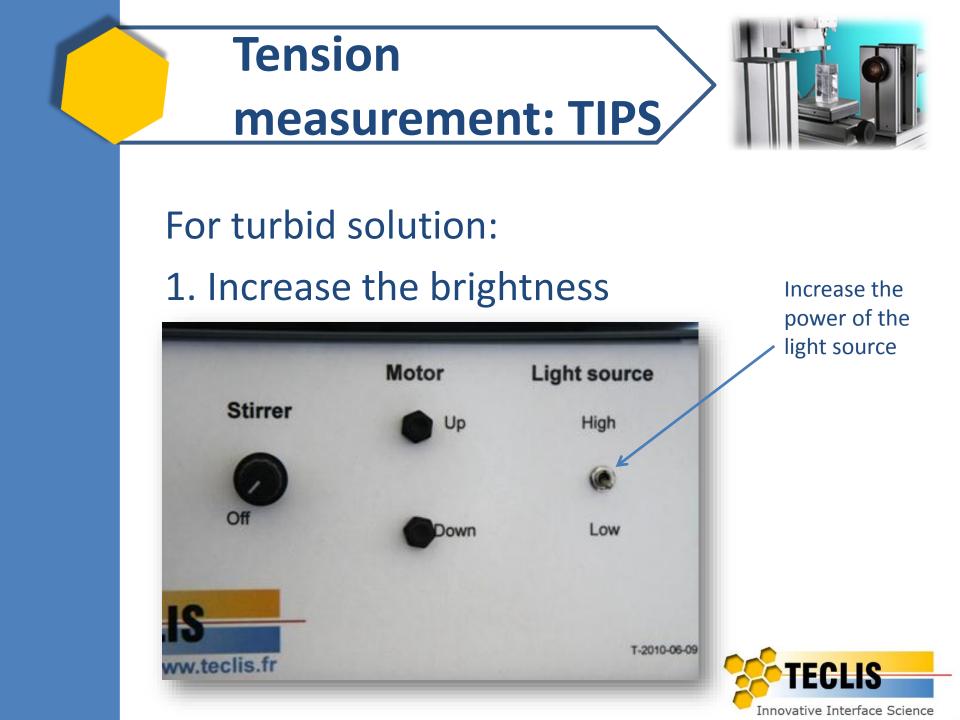
Advantages :

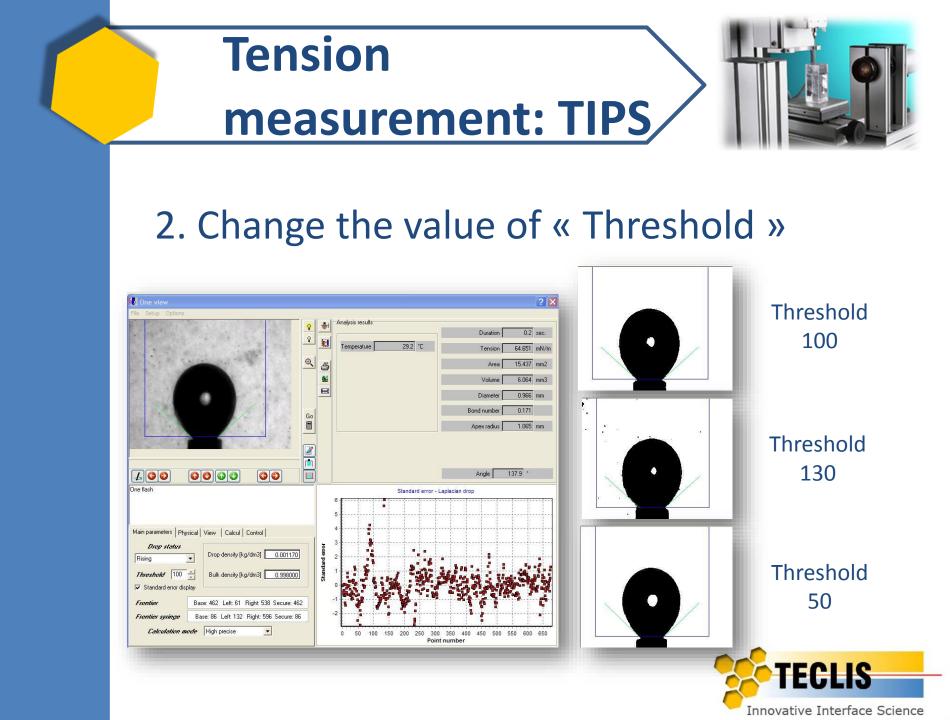
- No Evaporation
- -100% wet
- Less vibration

Disadvantage :

• We cannot use too turbid solutions









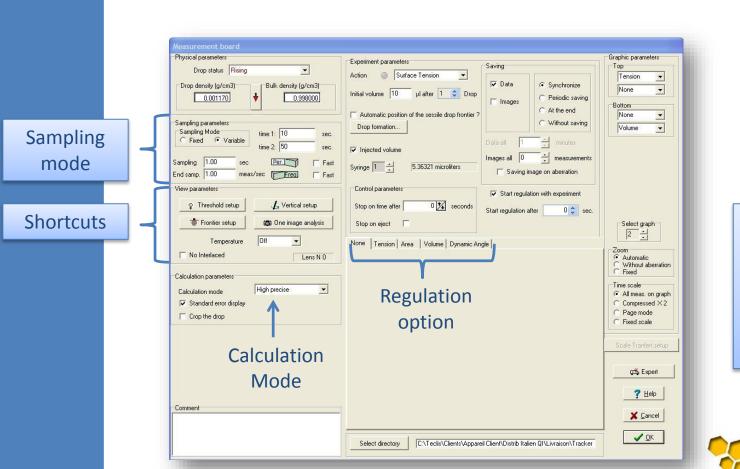
3. Change the size of the cuvette

OG Helima 25 mi	Big cuvette	Small cuvette	OG 10.00 mm
26			

Test with pendant drop

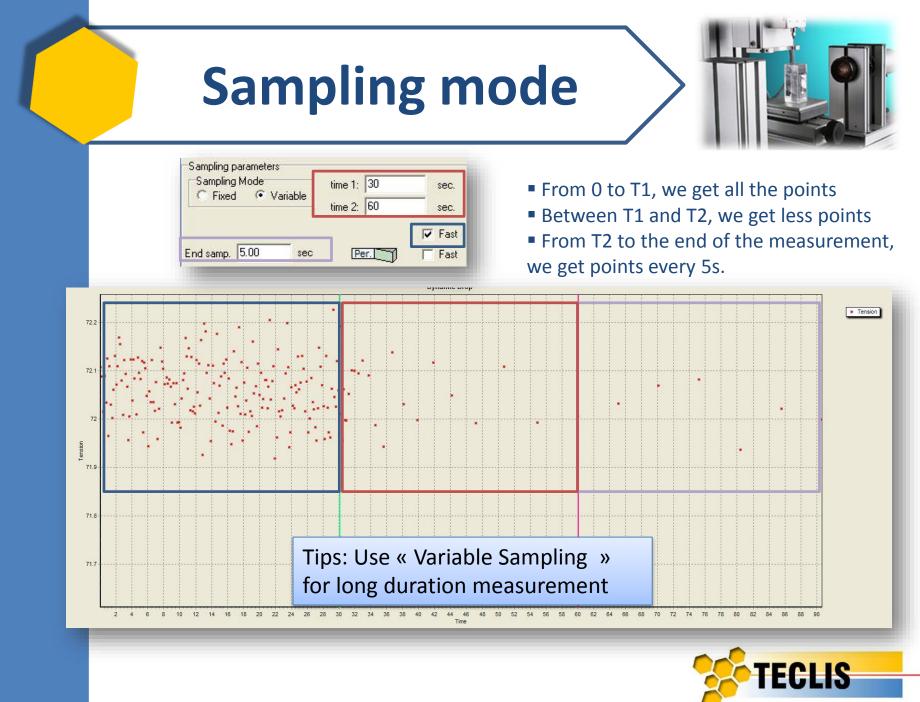


Basic experiment



Tips: Generally, one or two drops are expelled before the drop formation, in order to clean the needle tip.





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Regulation of Area/volume

Control parameters Stop on time after Stop on eject	0 🏂 s	econde	art regulation with exp	eriment	→ ,7	Start regulation with the experiment or after a delay Set point
None Tension Area PID Sinusoidal Area PID		ynamic Angle	mm2 ⊽A	utomatic	7	Proportional coefficient
	End point KP	0.1	dimensionless	Control		
	KI KD	0	dimensionless	Area		
		1				TECLIS Innovative Interface Science





1. Volume mode (Advantage : less vibration)

Stop on time after 0 3 seconds	✓ Start regulation with experiment Start regulation after 0 sec.	Start the regulation at the beginning of measurement
None Tension Area Volume Dynamic	Angle	
PID │Linear Profile Sinusoidal Profile │Pu ⊤Volume profile sinusoidal	Ise Profile	We usually use dV/V=5-10%
Amplitude 1	μ	Start the oscillation by expansion
Period 10	sec.	or compression
Shift 0		
Active cycles 5	number	
Blank cycles 5	number	
Oscillation sampling 0	sec.	
		Innovative Interface Science

Oscillations mode



2. Area mode sinusoidal: the amplitude and the mean value of the area are kept constant (Advantage : the measurements are done with a constant dA/A).

None Tension Area	Volume Dynar	nic Angle	
PID Sinusoidal			
Area profile sinusoidal			
Mean	22:0159769312	mm2 🔽 Automatic	
Amplitude	2	mm2	
Period	1	s Oscillation Delay 0 s	
Active cycles	1	number KP 0.3	Regulation during the blank cycles
Blank cycles		number	
KP Sin		dimensionless	Regulation during the oscillation
Oscillation sampling	0	sec.	
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Pulse Profile



To get information of the surfactant behavior during a fast increase/decrease of the area.

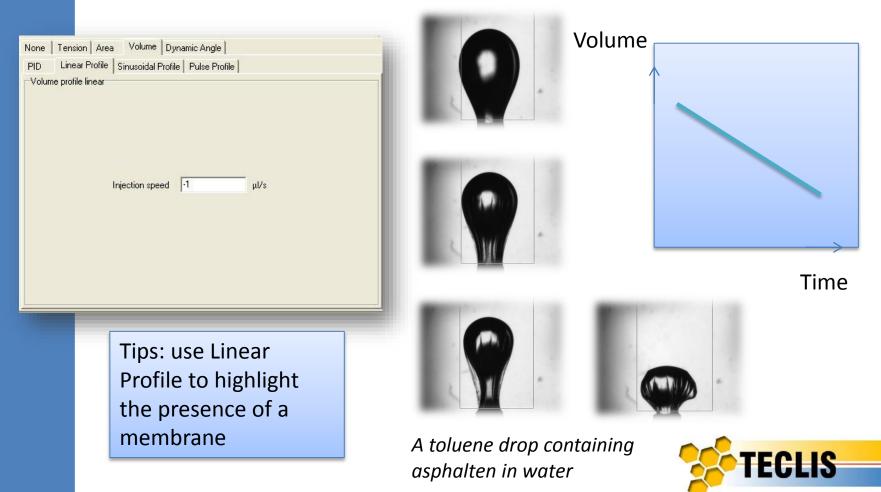


None Tension Area Volume	Dynamic Angle				
PID Linear Profile Sinusoidal Profile Pulse Profile					
Volume profile pulse					
Amplitude	1	μΙ			
Time 1	5	s			
Time 2	10	S			
Time 3	5	s			
Active cycles	1 ÷	number			
Blank cycles	1	number			
Oscillation sampling	0	sec.			







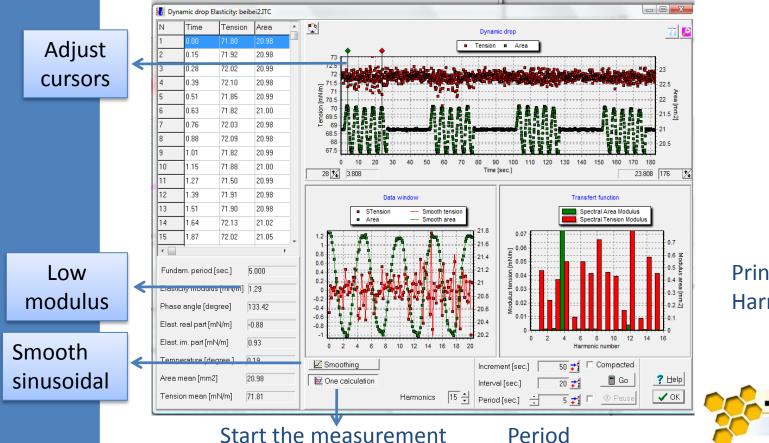


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1. Viscoelastic Modulus (ex: air bubble in water)



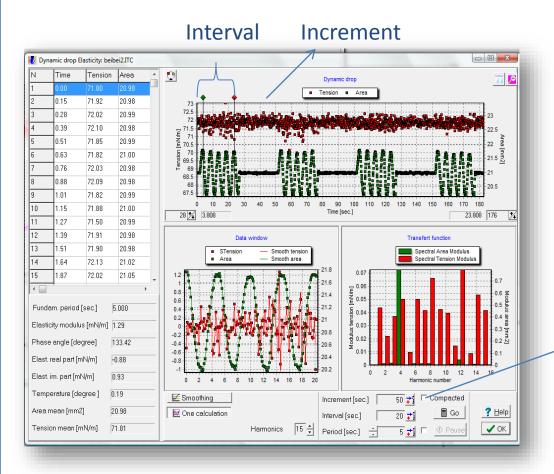
Principal Harmonic







2. Dynamic viscoelastic modulus

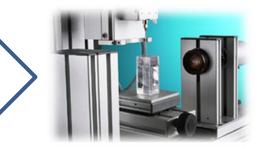


✓ Period: 5 s
✓ 5 Active cycles
✓ 5 Blank cycles

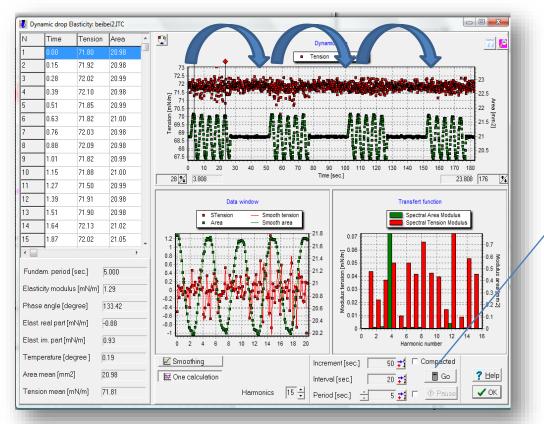
Value after skipping the blank cycles (Here we input 50 (2*25))







Save a *.elt file (open with Tracker software or with a spreadsheet software)



Click the button « GO » -> the calculation values are saved as / *.elt file (....)





3. Rigidity Modulus

Calculation method is the same as the viscoelastic modulus.

If module > 1.5, we have a non liquid surface.







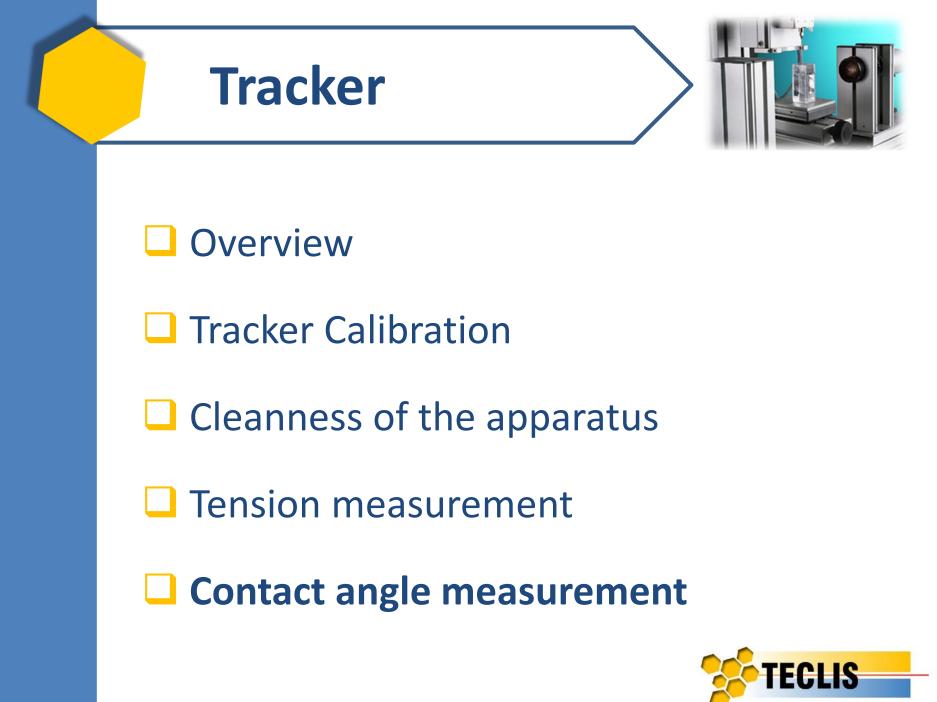
3. Rigidity Modulus :

Typically, a pendant drop has rigidity=1.4. However, if a membrane forms at the interface, the variation of volume and area will no longer maintain a constant proportion, and rigidity will begin to increase.



For a sphere, rigidity=1.5





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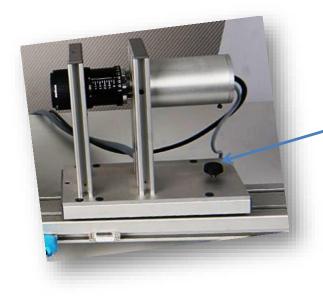


• Solid support





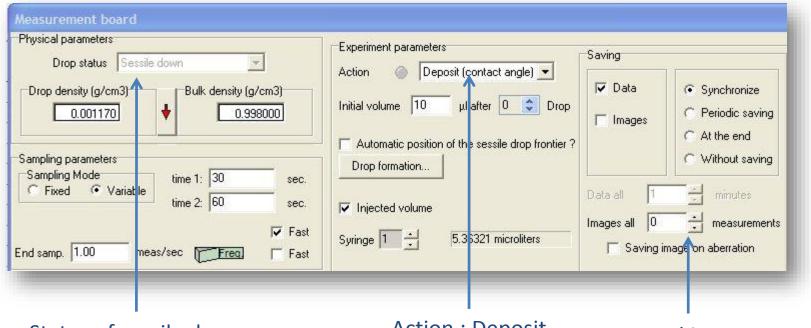
Adjust Camera and Goniometer



Tilt the camera to see reflection on the support



Parameter Setup



Status of sessile down

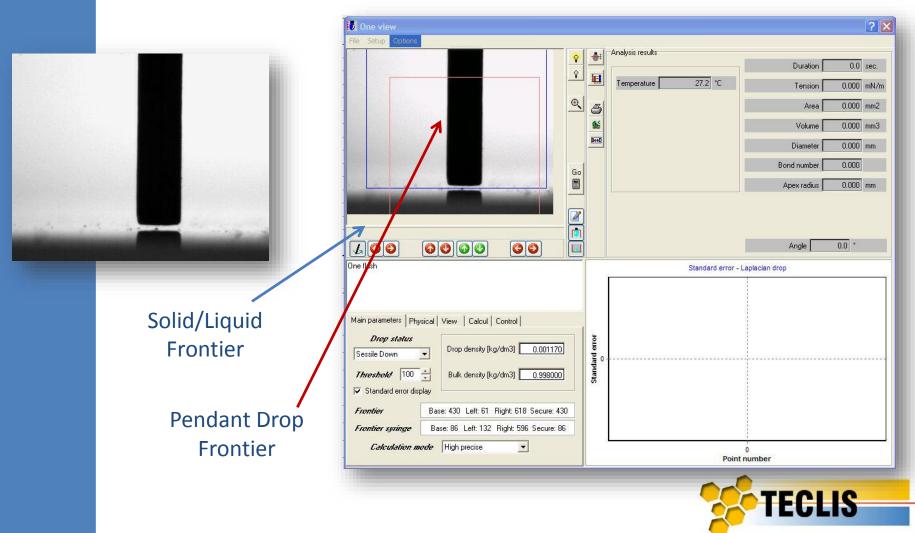
Action : Deposit (contact angle)

Record images



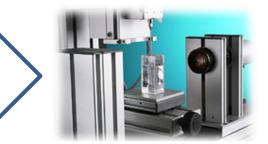






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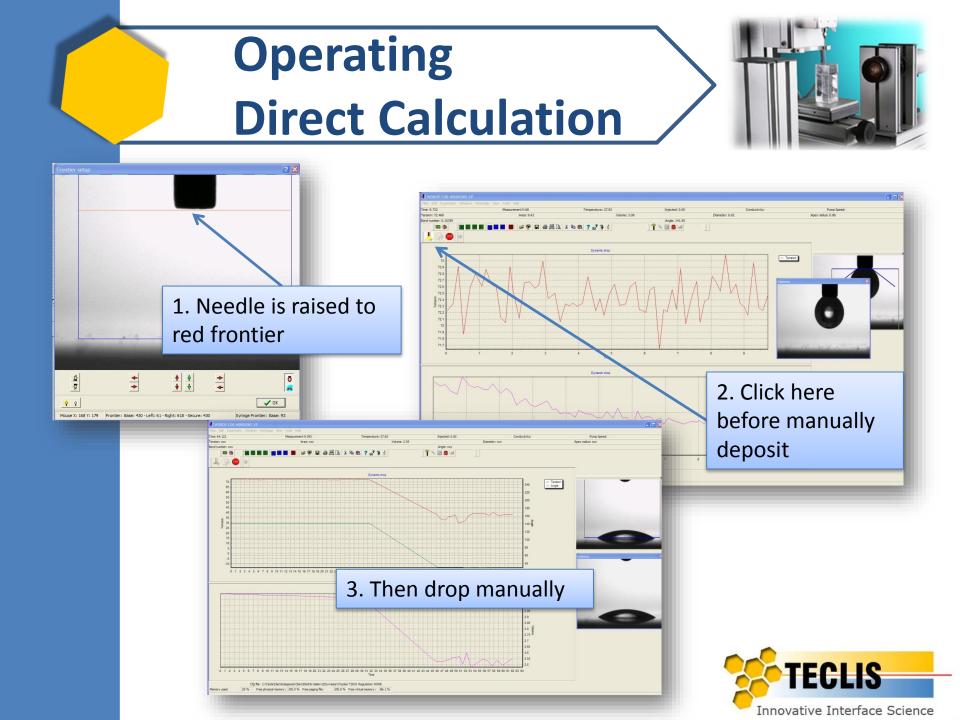
Direct Calculation

Check that the Frontier setup is correct

Calculation on images

- For samples that wet the surface quickly
- Up to 50 images/second











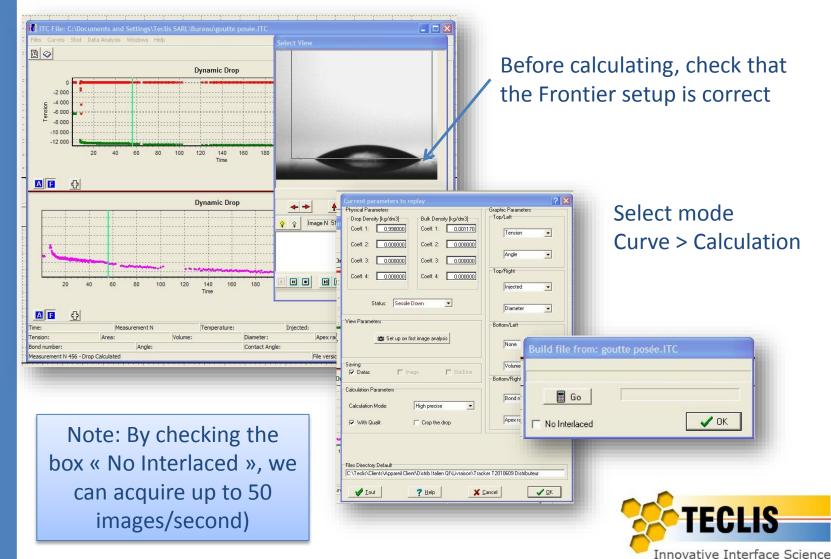
Step 2: Click "SPEED" to save all images. This feature only acquires images

Step 1: Click to activate the recording images function

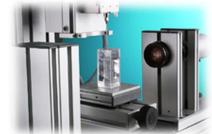


Operating Calculation on images









For any other concerns, don't hesitate to contact us:

Valerie.lelong@teclis.fr

