

The bending of an elastic beam by a liquid drop

A variational approach

Sébastien Neukirch

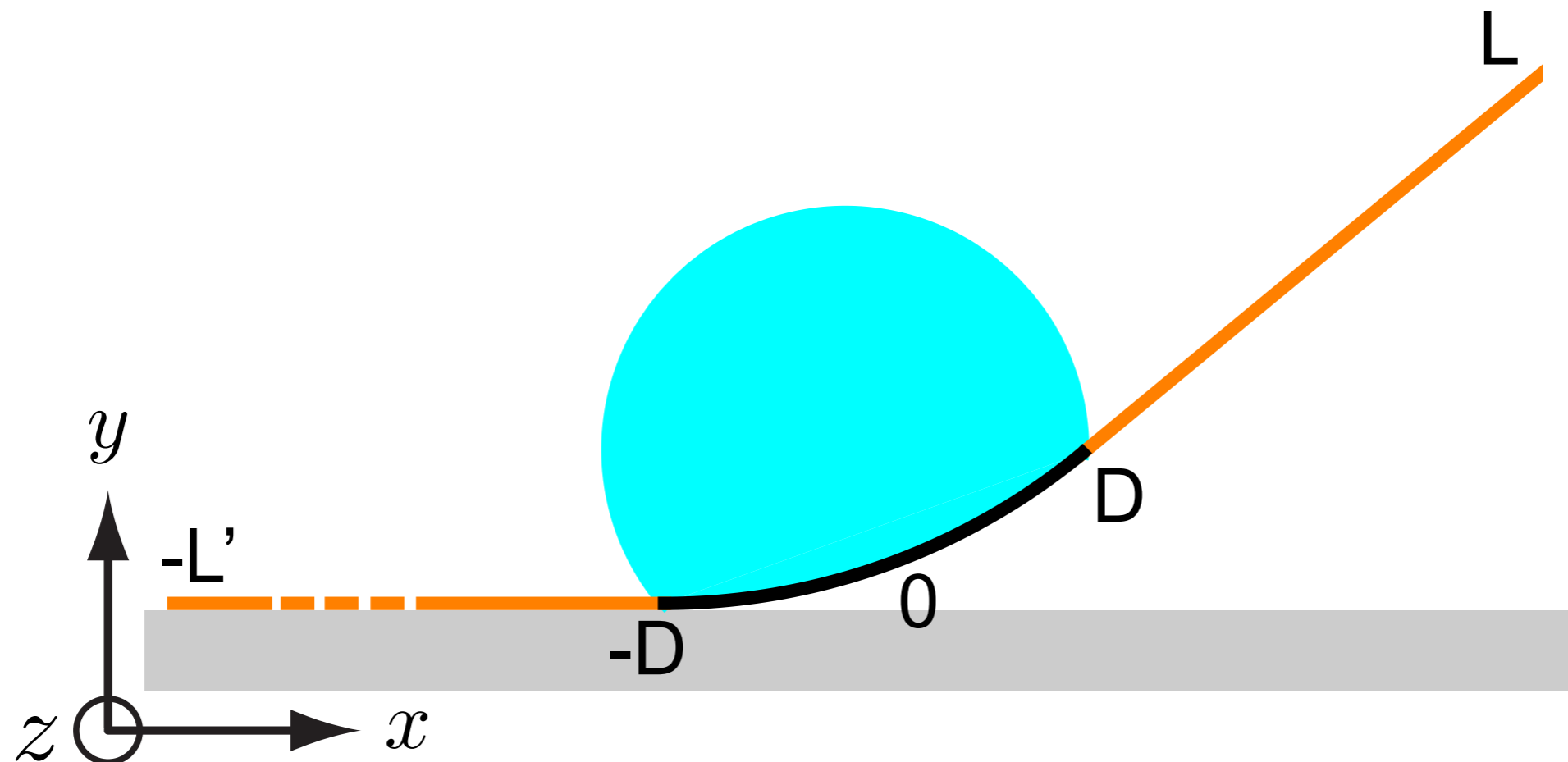
Arnaud Antkowiak

Jean-Jacques Marigo

d'Alembert - CNRS & UPMC - Paris, France

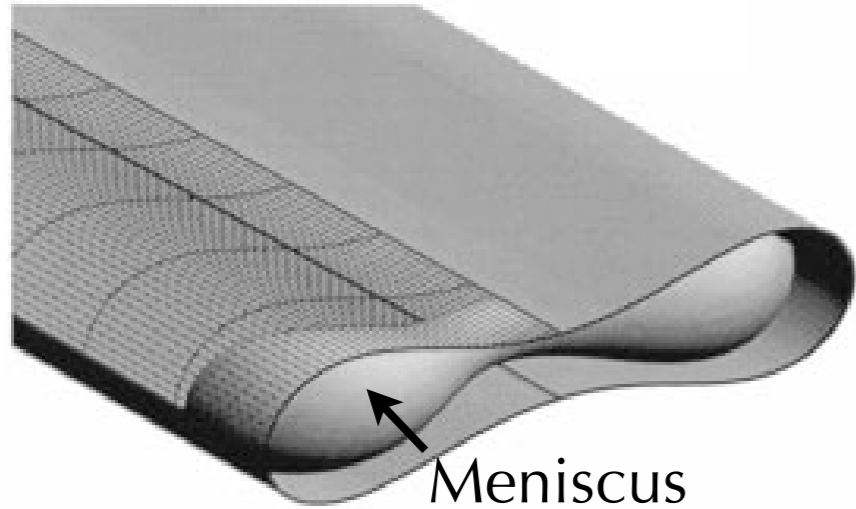
d'Alembert - CNRS & UPMC - Paris, France

LMS - Ecole Polytechnique - Palaiseau, France



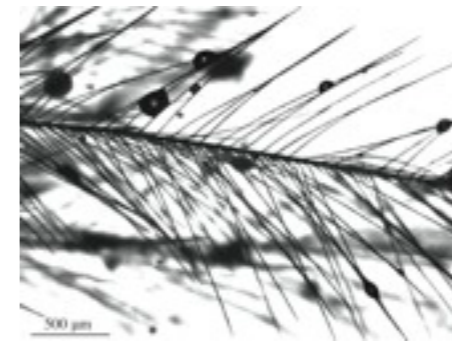
State of the art

Elastocapillarity in Biology



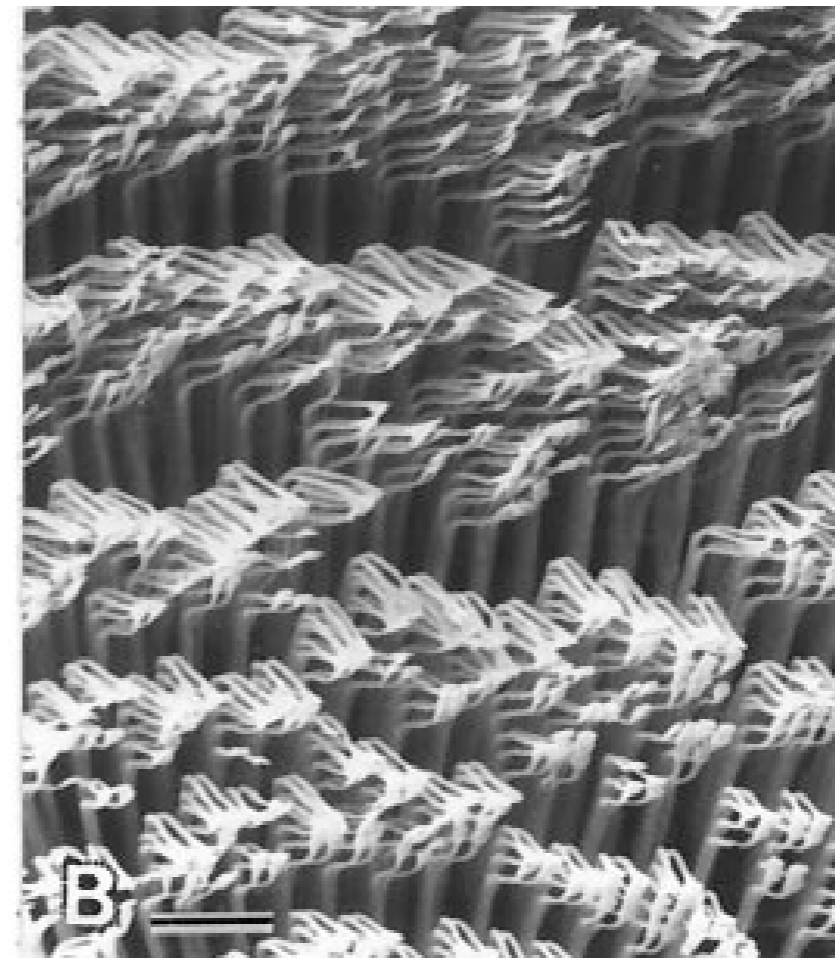
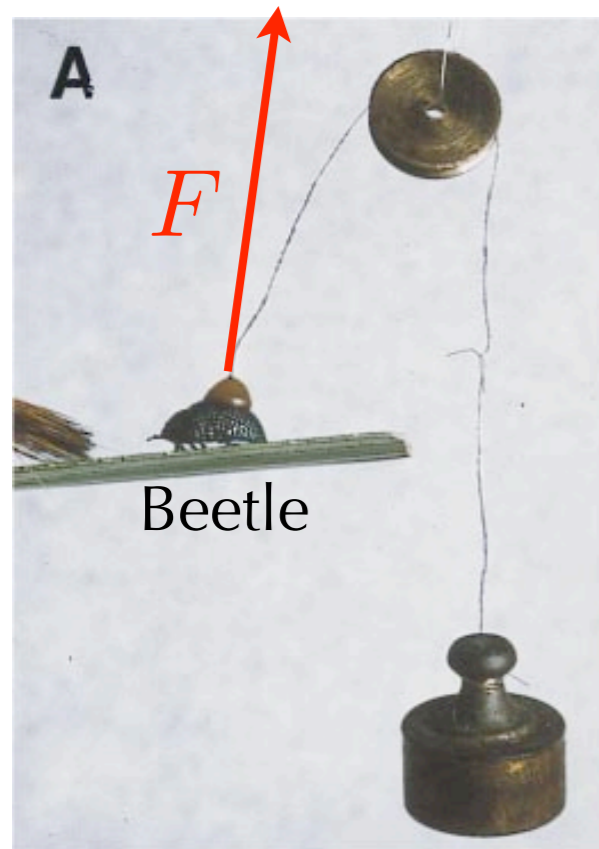
Lung's airway closure

e.g. Heil, J. Fluid Mech 380, 1999



Wet feathers

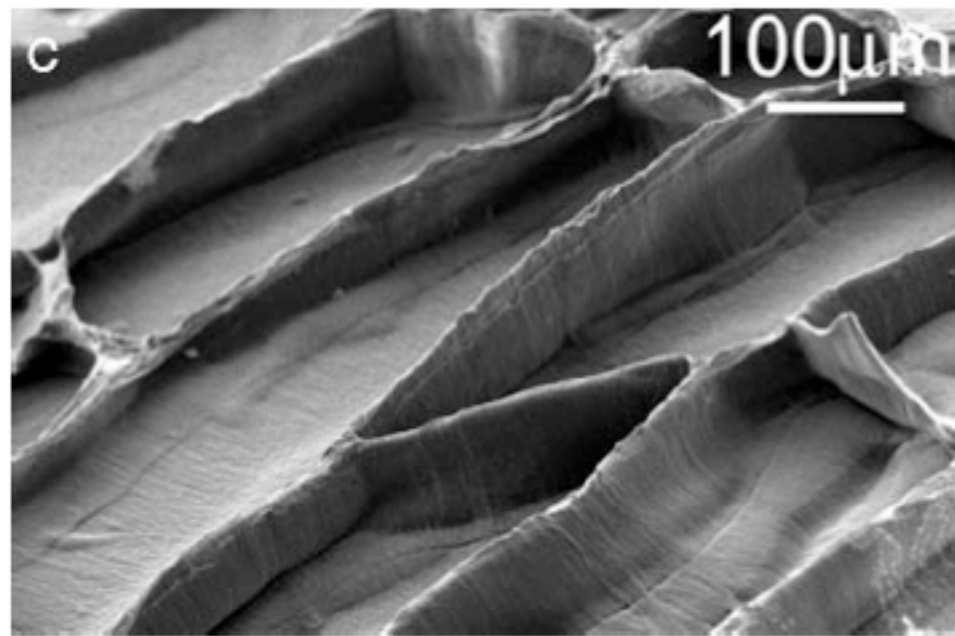
Duprat, Protière, Beebe and Stone, *Nature* (2012)



Insect adhesion

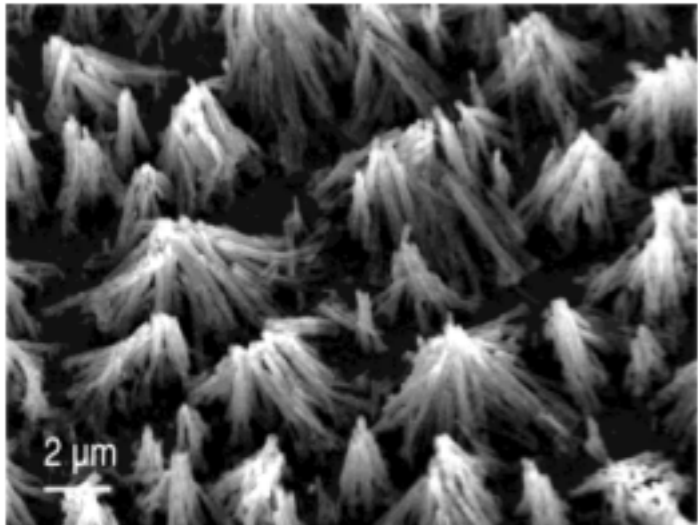
Eisner et al., PNAS, 2000

Elastocapillarity in Industry



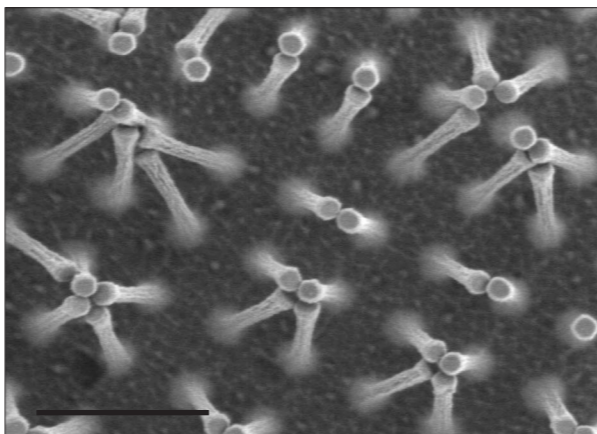
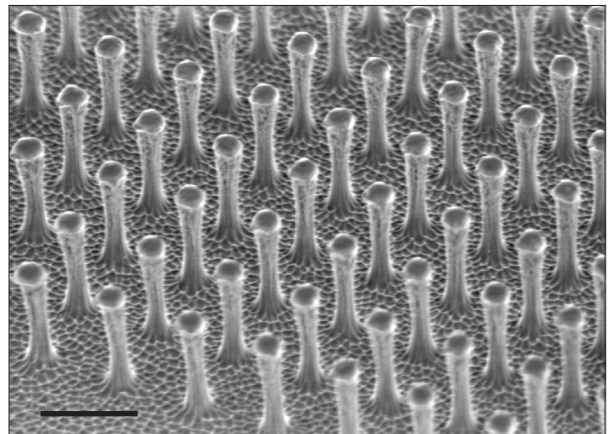
Cellular patterns

Chakrapani et al., PNAS, 2004



Teepee formation

Lau et al., Nano Lett., 2003



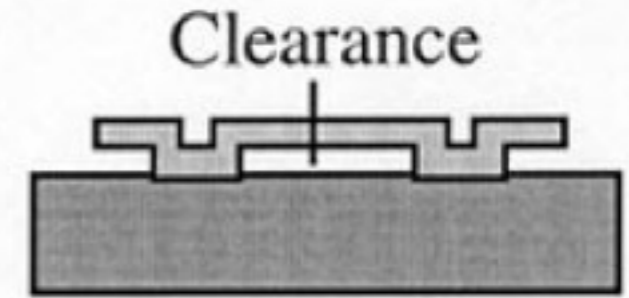
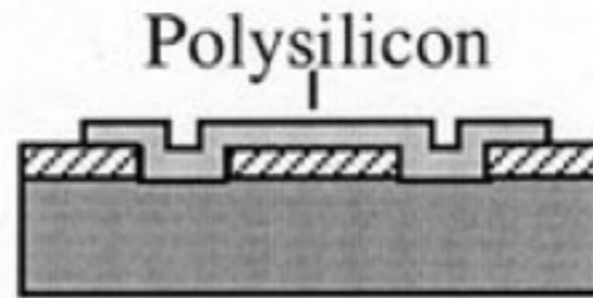
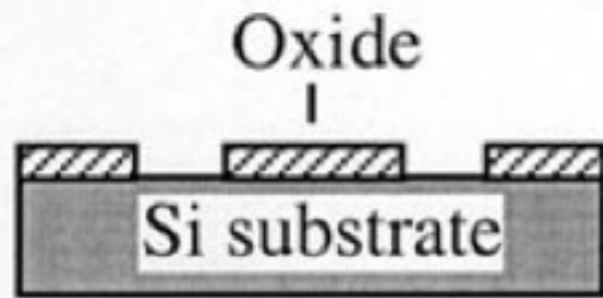
Bio-mimetism

Geim et al., Nature Mat., 2003

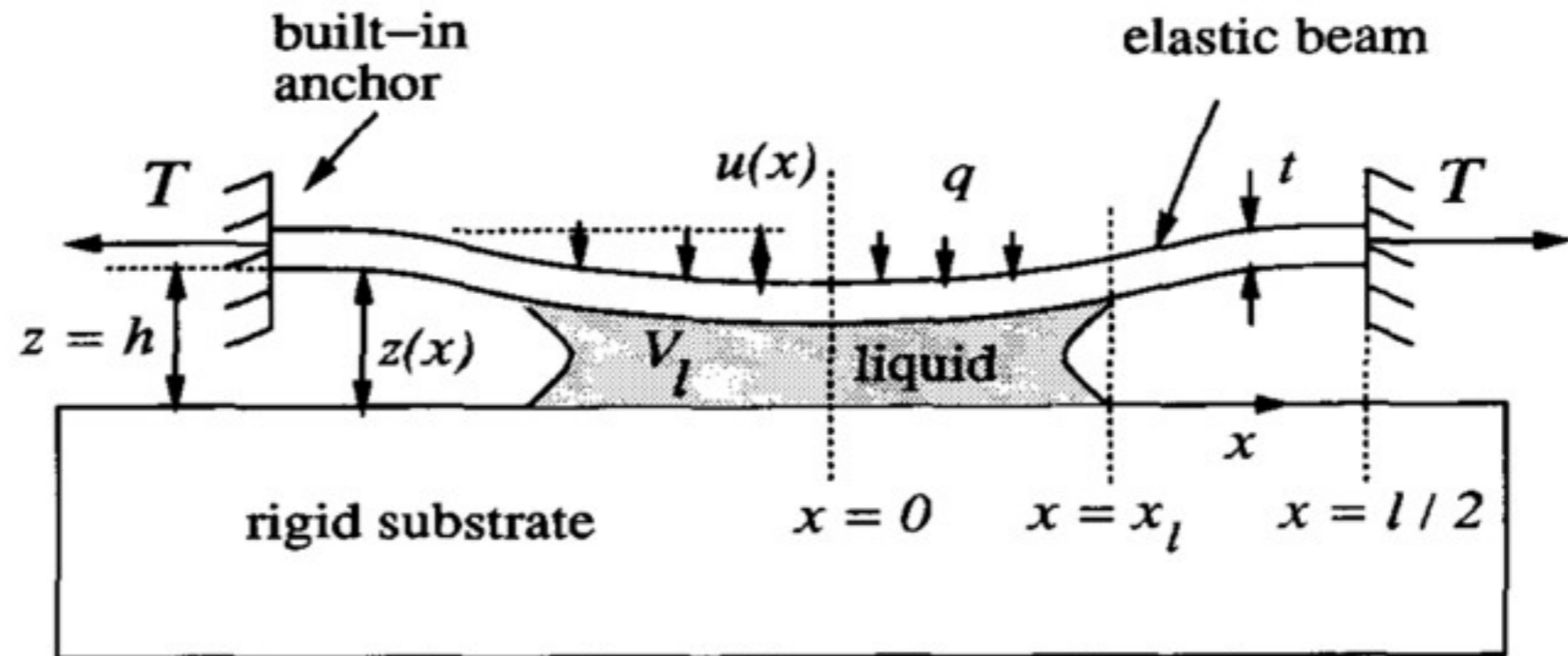
Elastocapillarity in Industry

suspended micromachined structures

Polysilicon micromachining

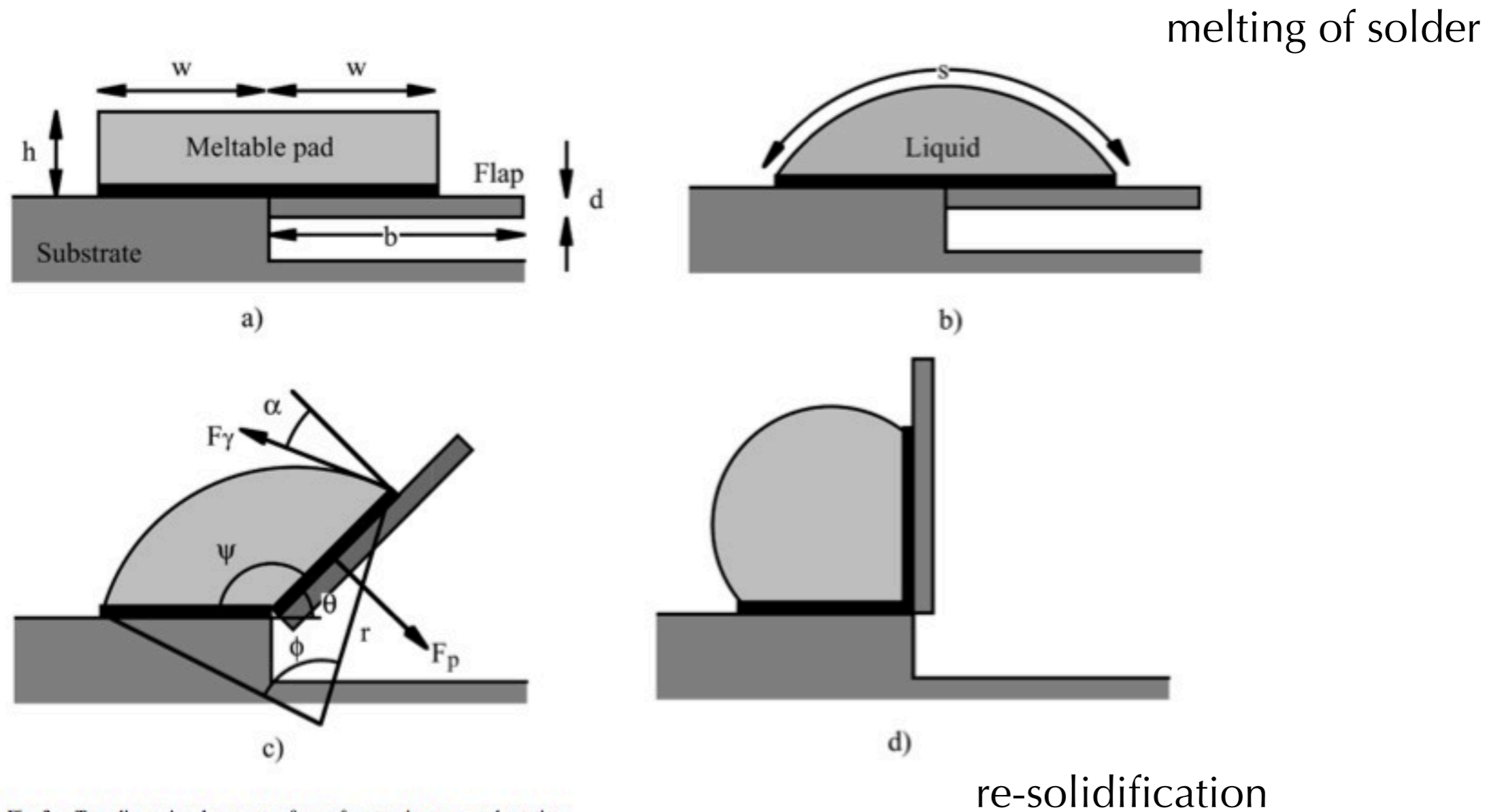


collapse
during
evaporation



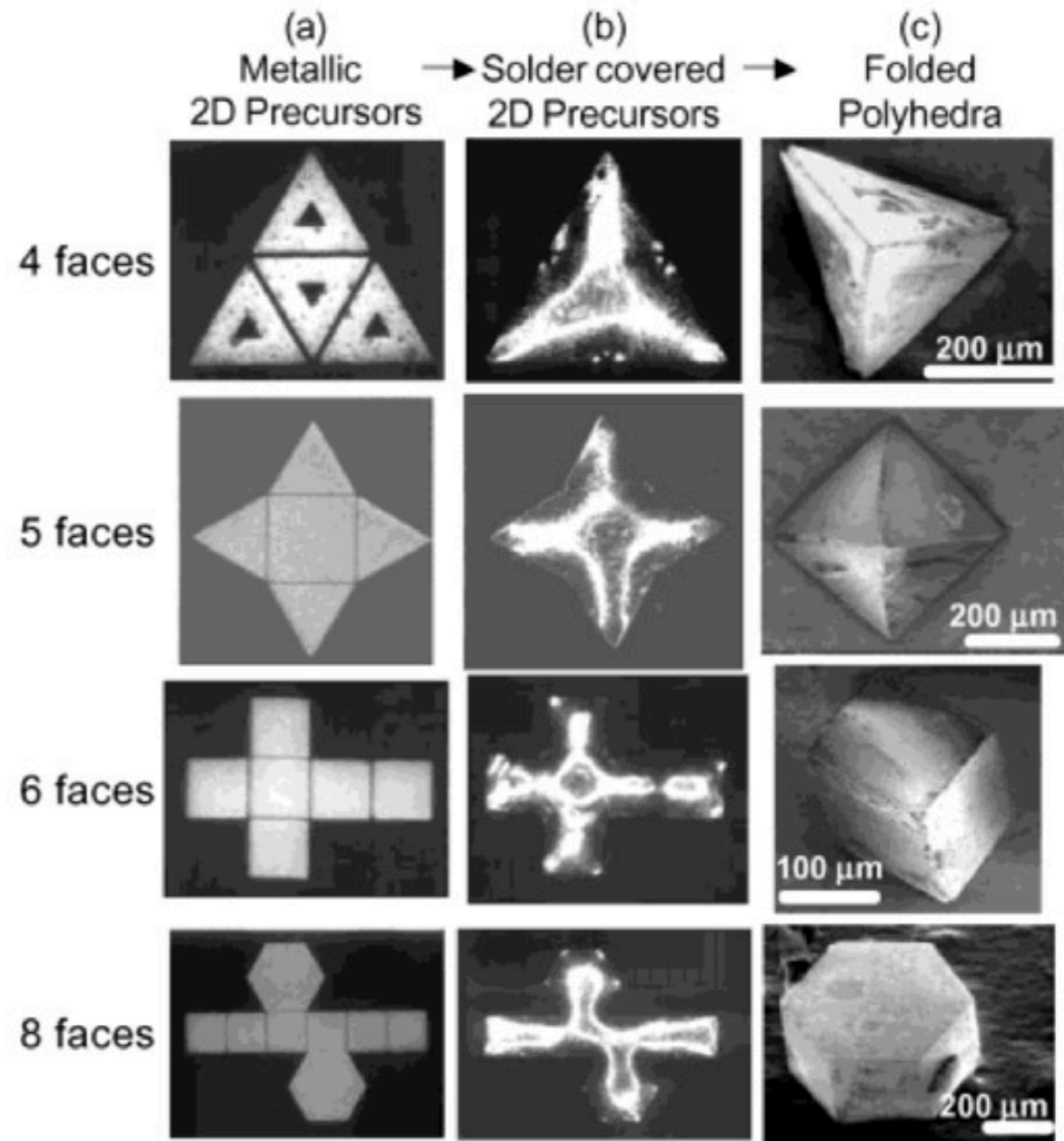
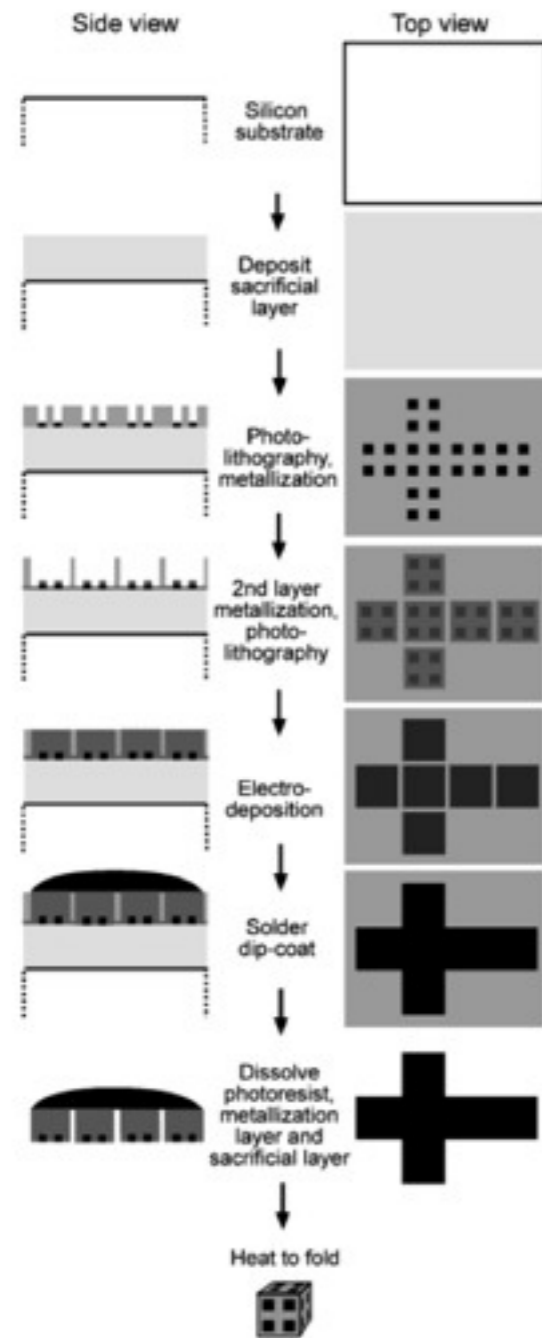
surface tension forces are responsible
for the collapse of microstructures during
removal of sacrificial layers

Elastocapillarity in Industry: Microfabrication



rotate hinged joints for the self-assembly of 3D microstructures

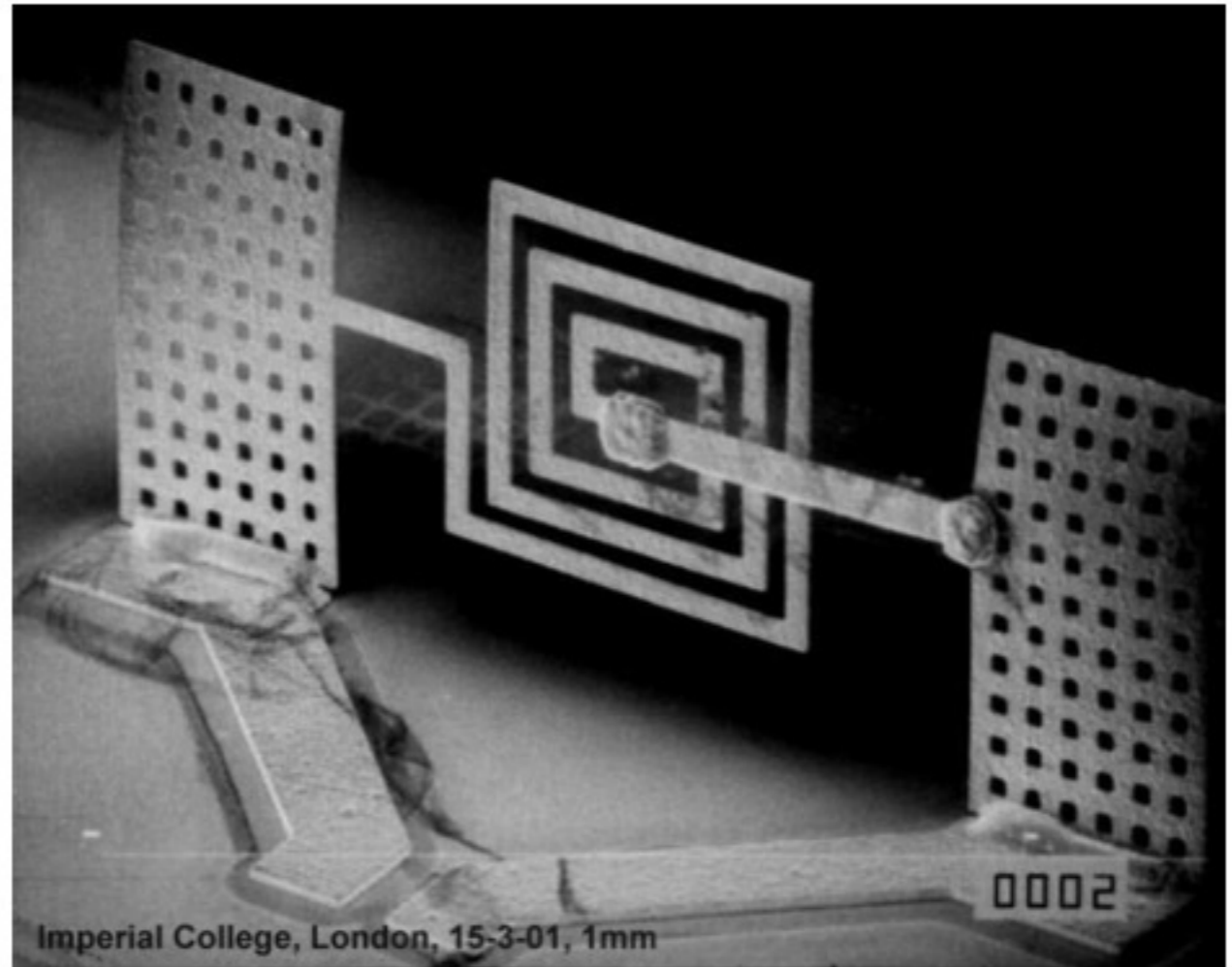
Elastocapillarity in Industry: Microfabrication



spontaneous folding of 2D structures under the influence of the surface tension of liquid solder

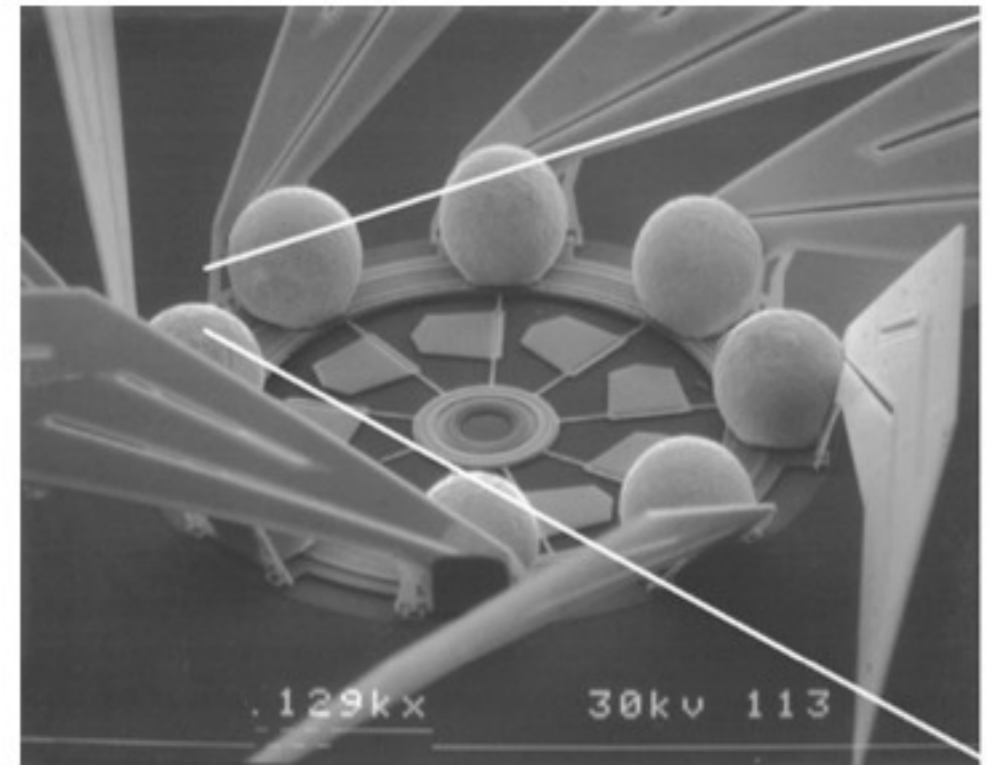
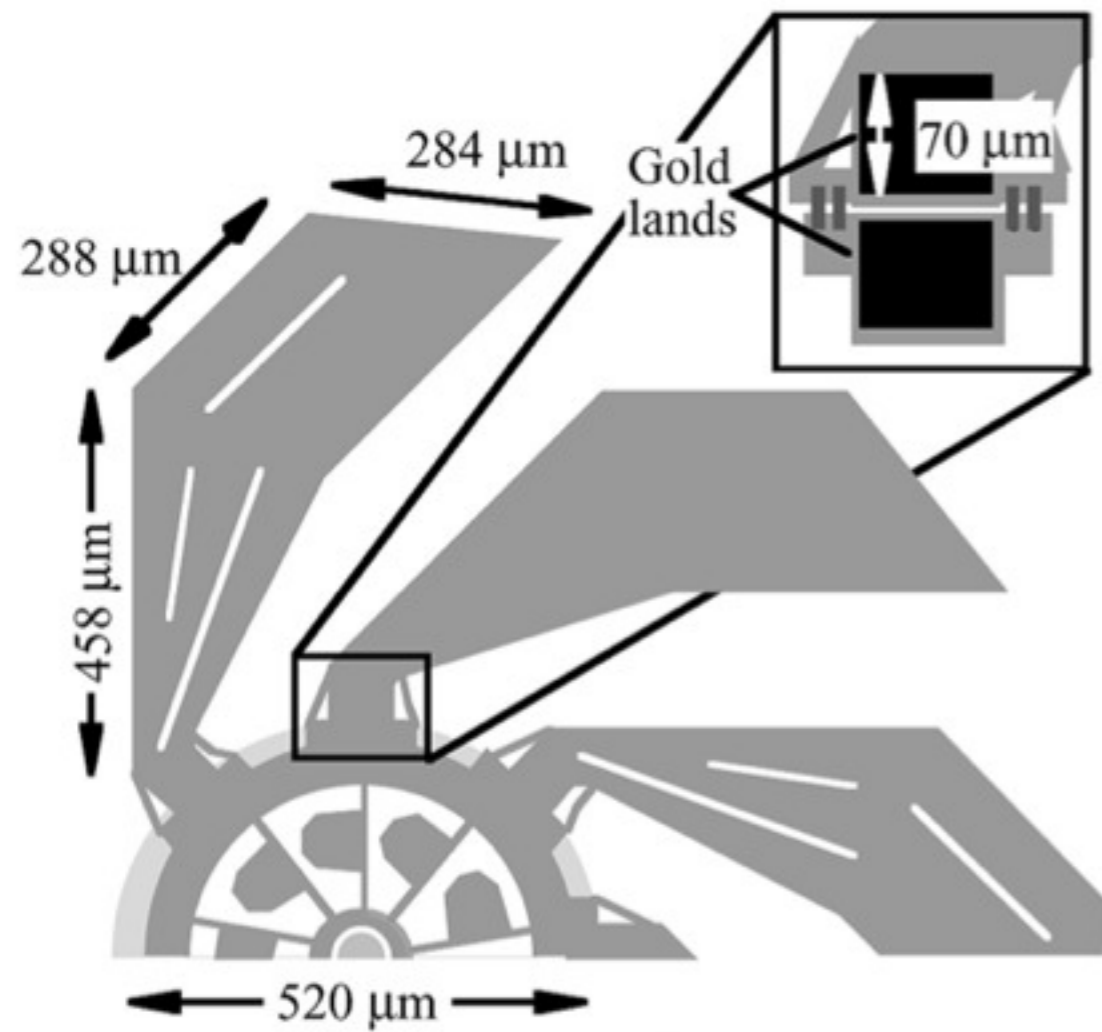
Elastocapillarity in Industry: Microfabrication

inductor has to be
away from (metallic) substrate to
prevent magnetic field loss



3D electrical components (here an inductor)
assembled by surface tension

Elastocapillarity in Industry: Microfabrication

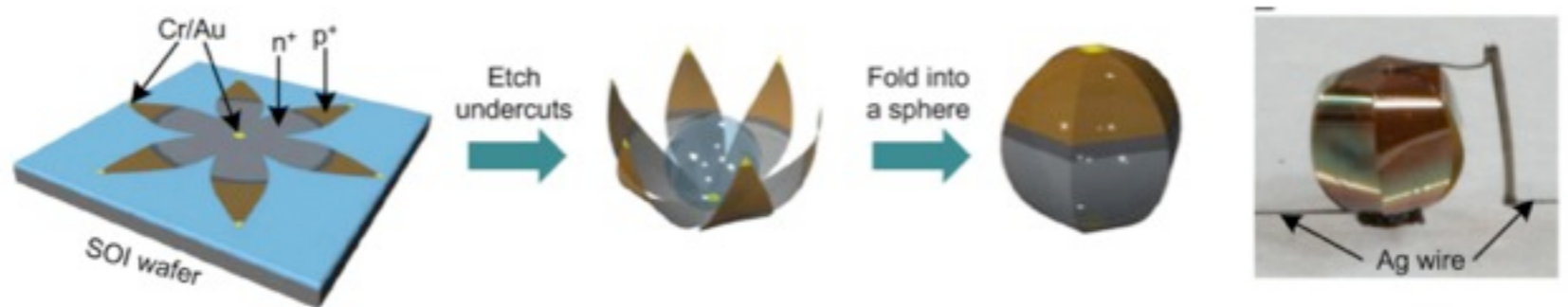
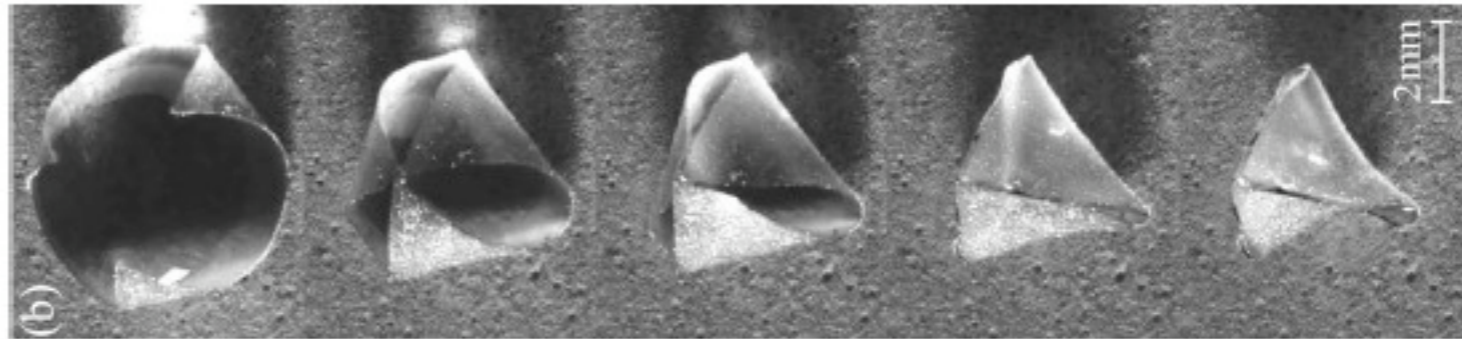


folding by surface tension of Pb:Sn solder spheres

microfan with polysilicon
180 rpm
micro-fluidic systems

Elastocapillarity in Industry: Microfabrication

Py et al
Capillary origami
Phys. Rev. Lett. 2007

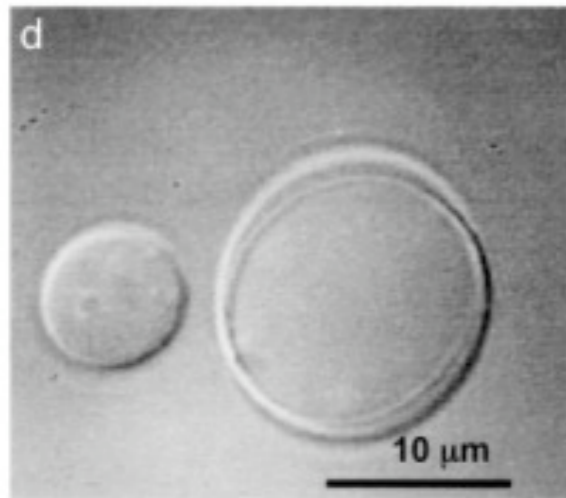


Guo et al., PNAS, 2009

Applications: non-spherical lenses, 3D electronic circuits, curved micro solar panels, wrapping of active substances for targeted drug delivery...

The Elastocapillary lengthscale

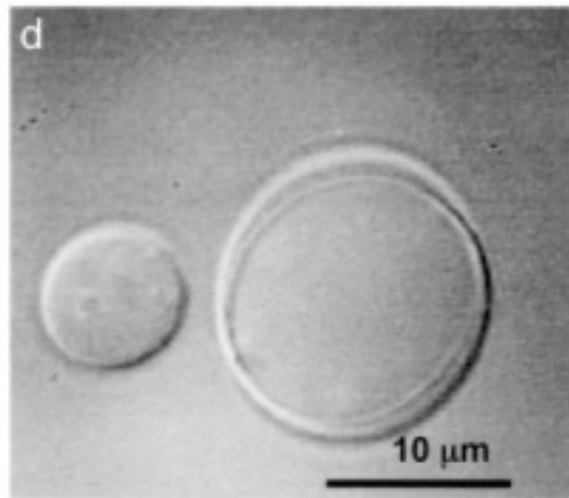
A tubulin rod growing inside a lipid vesicle



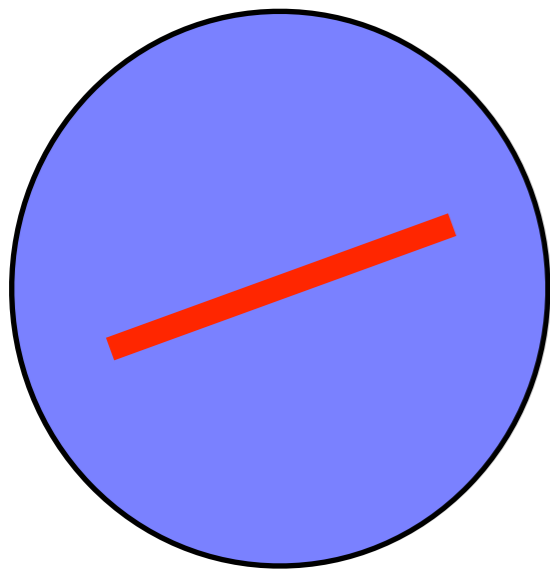
Cohen & Mahadevan, PNAS (2003)

The Elastocapillary lengthscale

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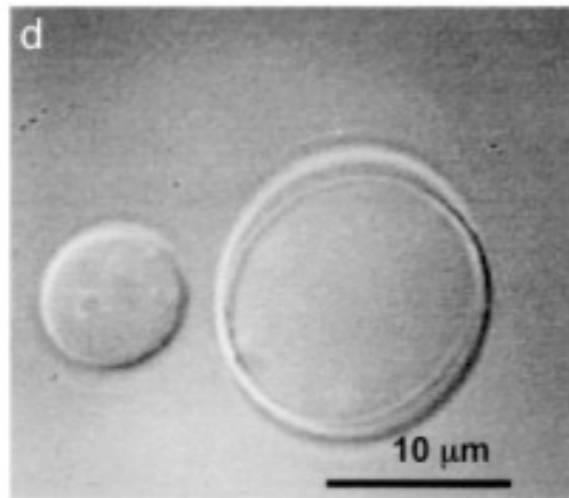


Cohen & Mahadevan, PNAS (2003)

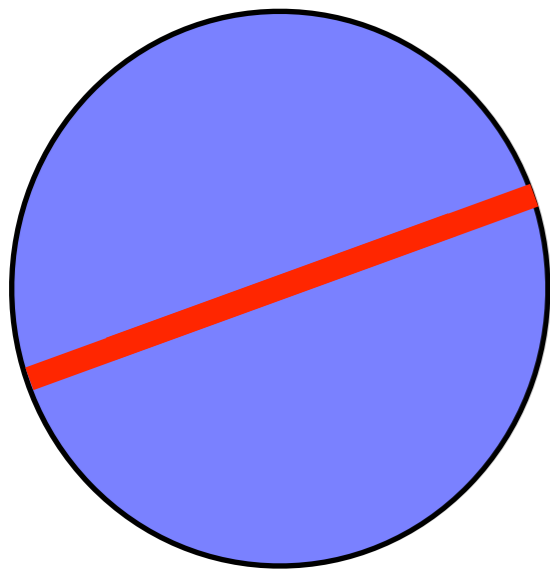


The Elastocapillary lengthscale

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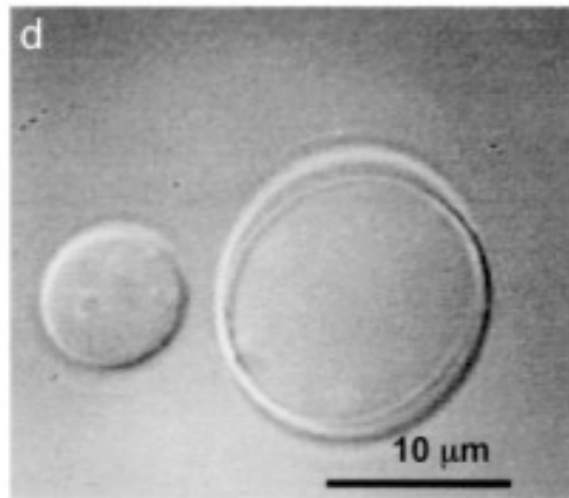


Cohen & Mahadevan, PNAS (2003)

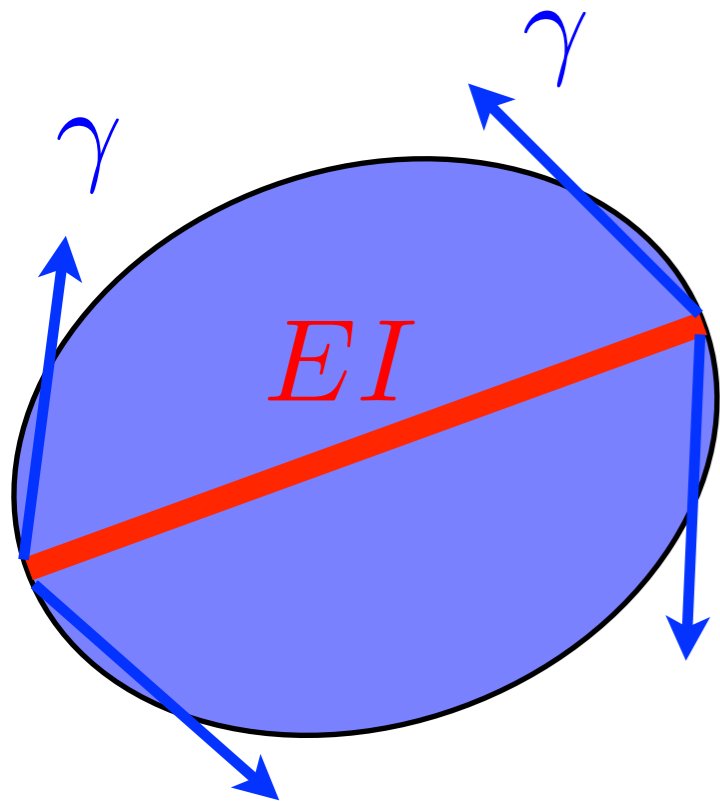


The Elastocapillary lengthscale

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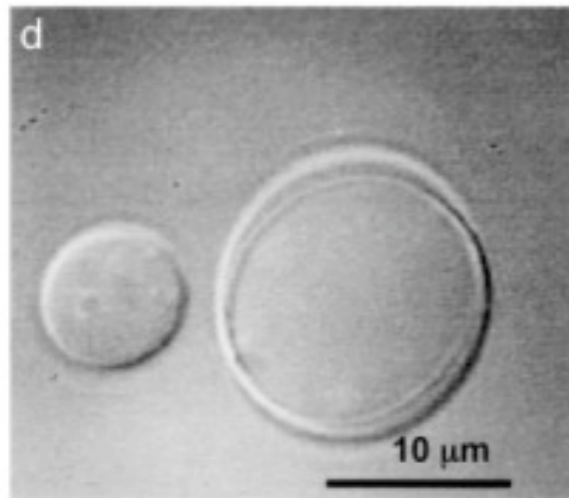


Cohen & Mahadevan, PNAS (2003)

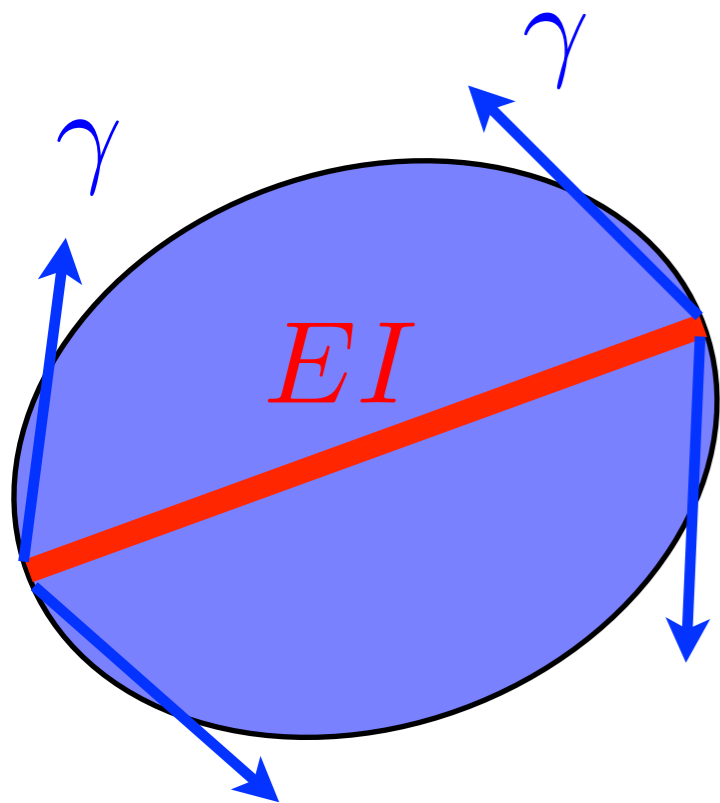



The Elastocapillary lengthscale

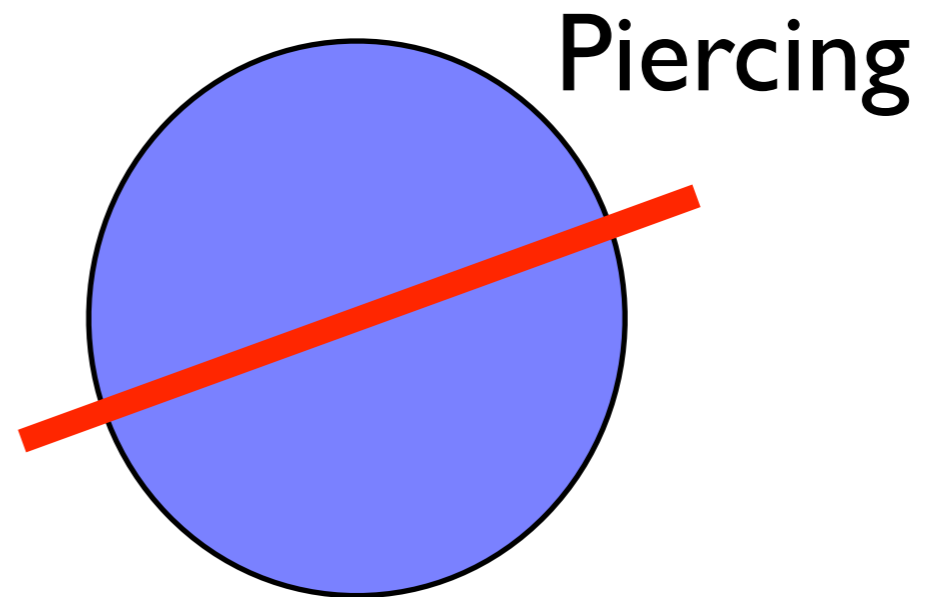
A tubulin rod growing inside a lipid vesicle



Cohen & Mahadevan, PNAS (2003)

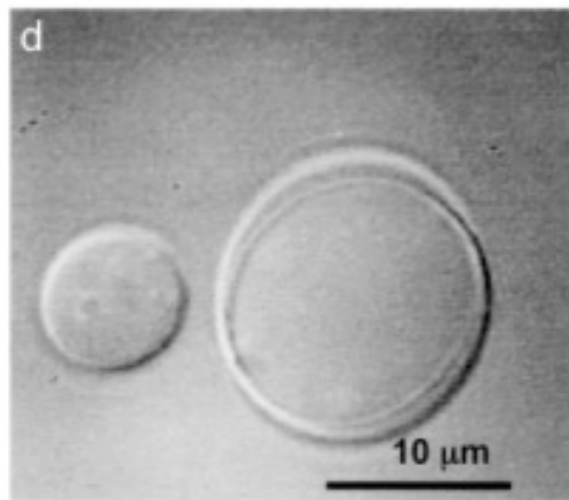


$$\frac{EI}{L^2} \gg \gamma$$


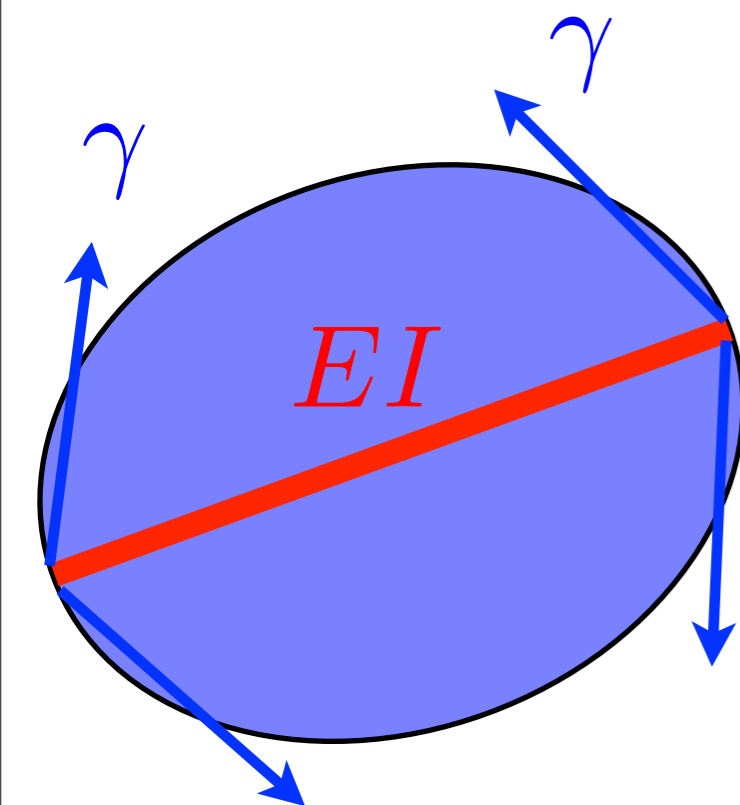


The Elastocapillary lengthscale

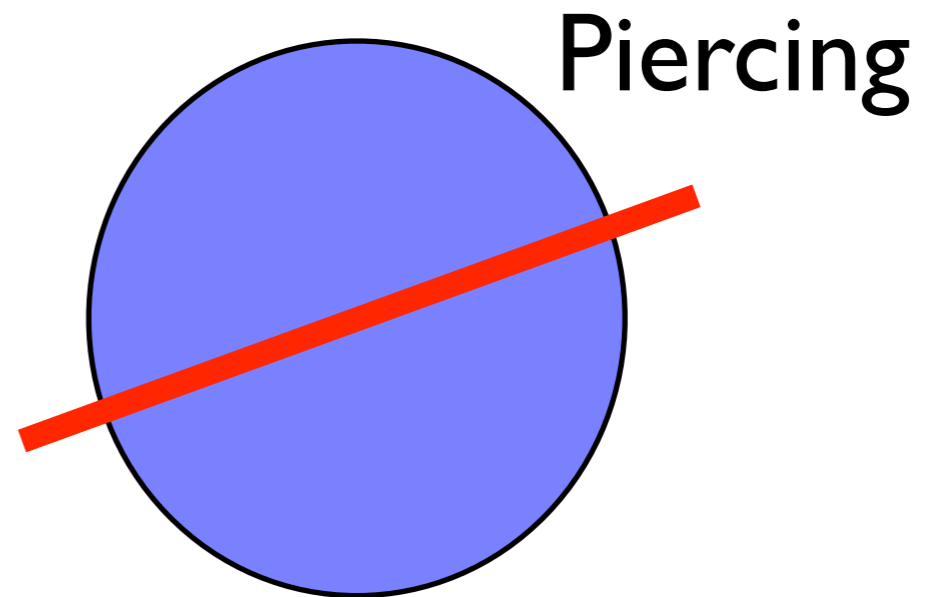
A tubulin rod growing inside a lipid vesicle



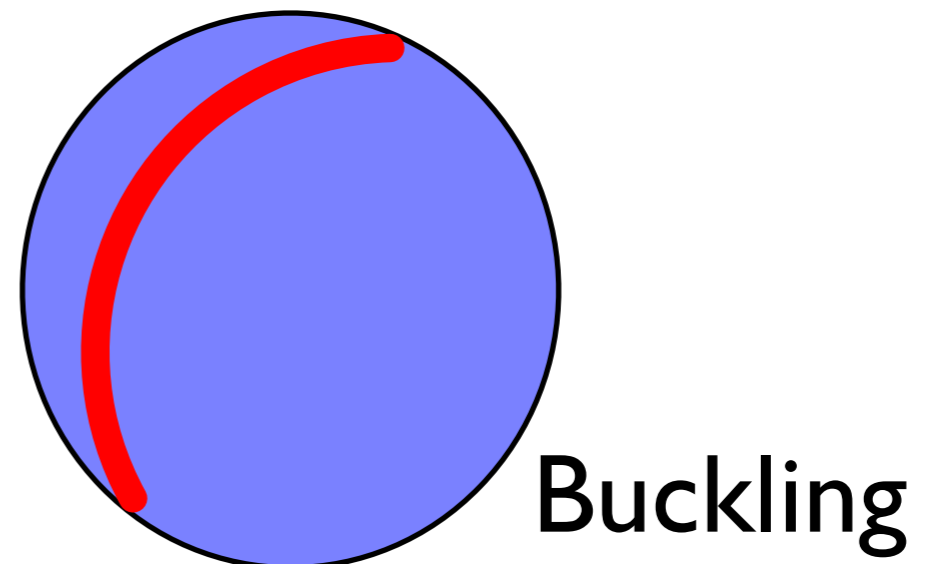
Cohen & Mahadevan, PNAS (2003)



$$\frac{EI}{L^2} \gg \gamma$$

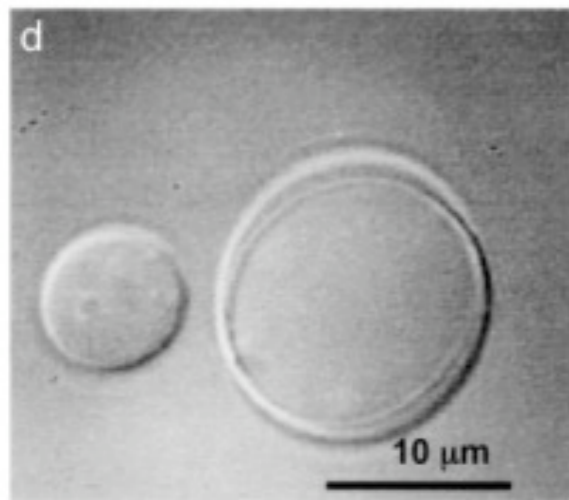


$$\frac{EI}{L^2} \ll \gamma$$

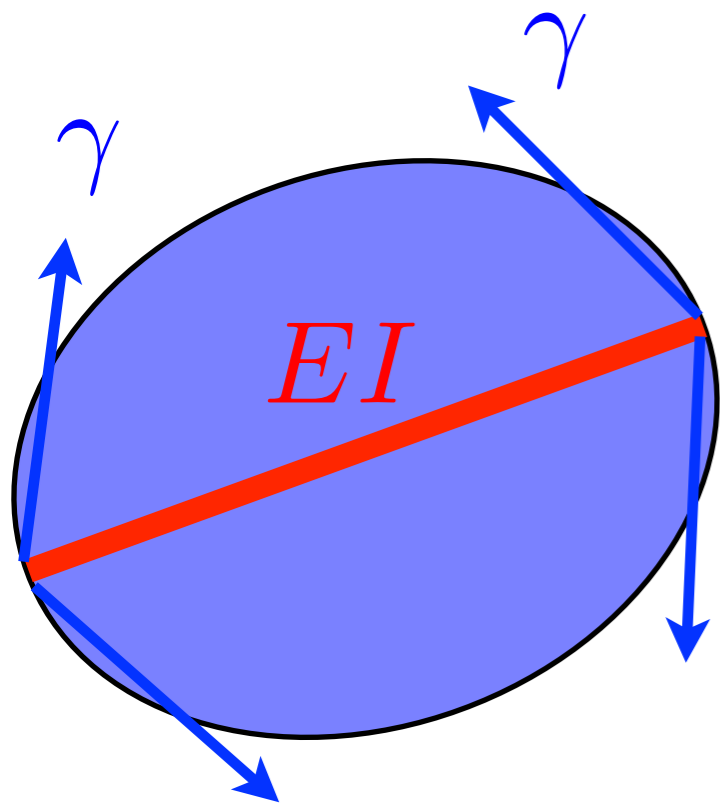


The Elastocapillary lengthscale

A tubulin rod growing inside a lipid vesicle



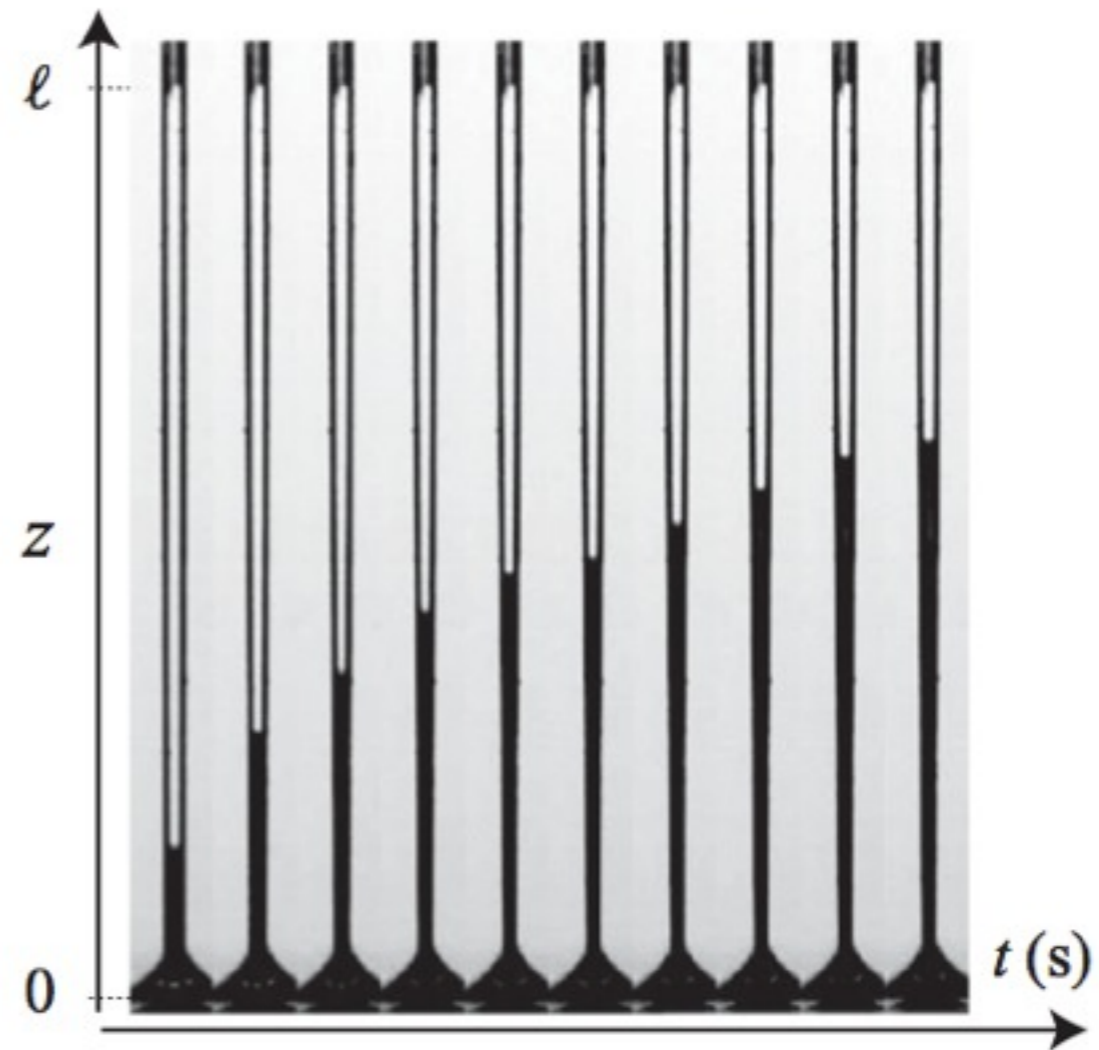
Cohen & Mahadevan, PNAS (2003)



$$\frac{EI}{L^2} \sim \gamma \longrightarrow L_{\text{EC}} = \sqrt{\frac{EI}{\gamma}}$$

Mechanisms: Aggregation

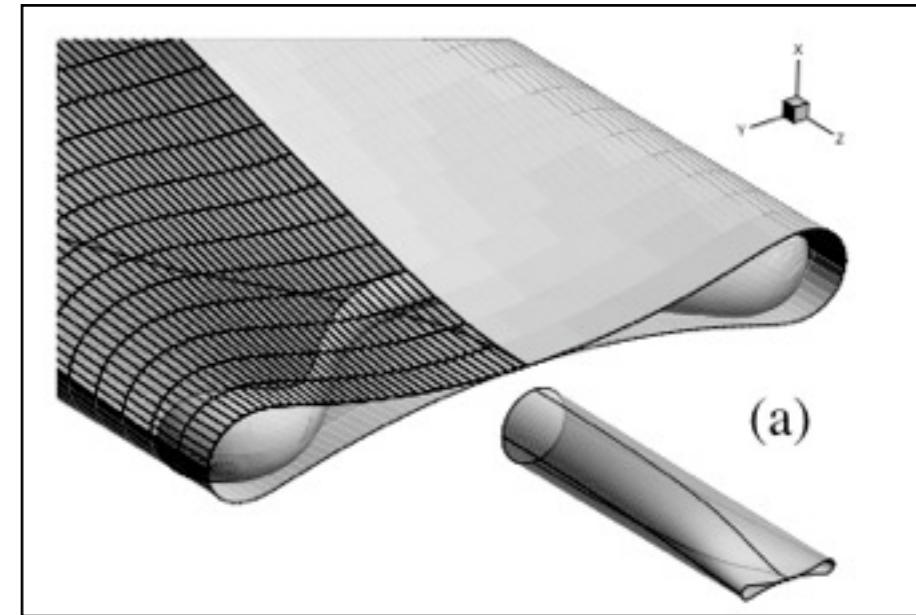
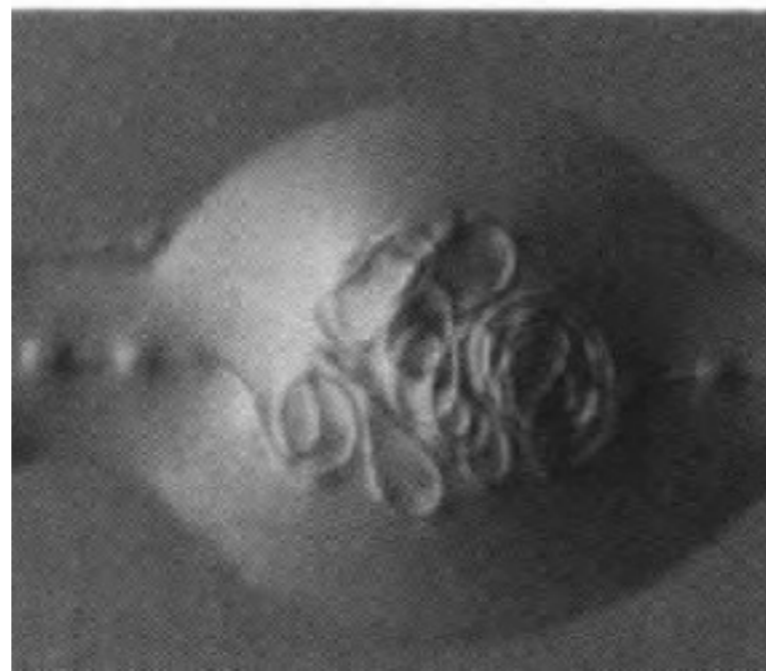
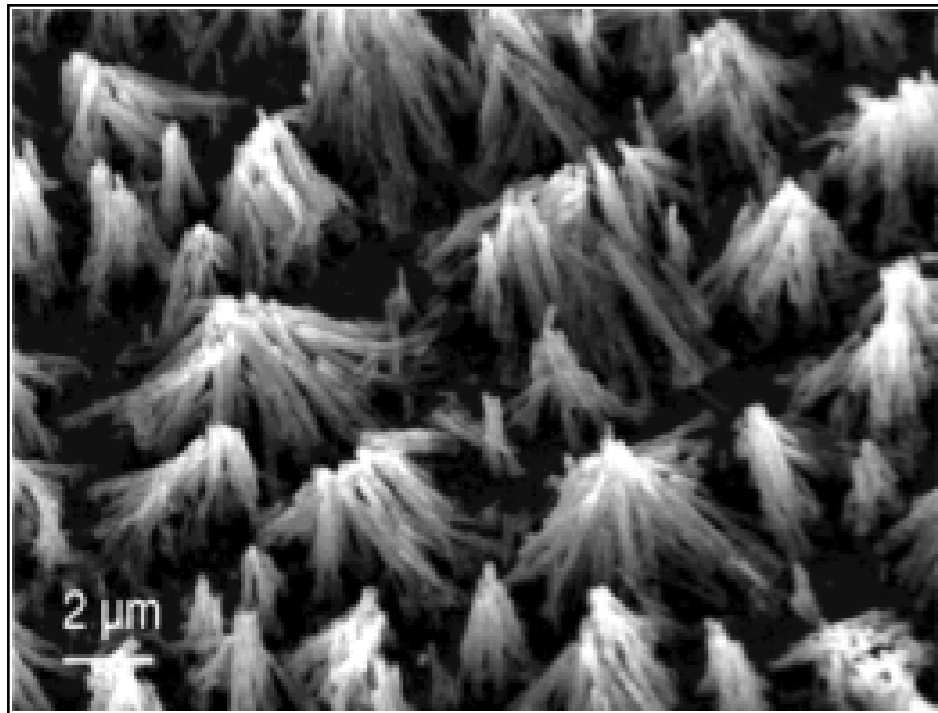
Wet hairs: elastic Jurin's law and aggregation



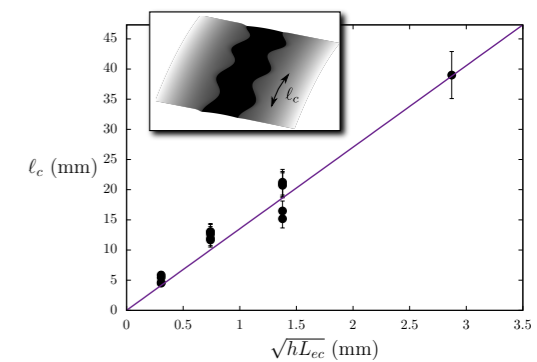
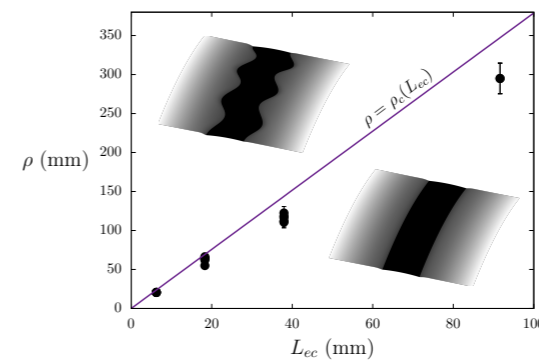
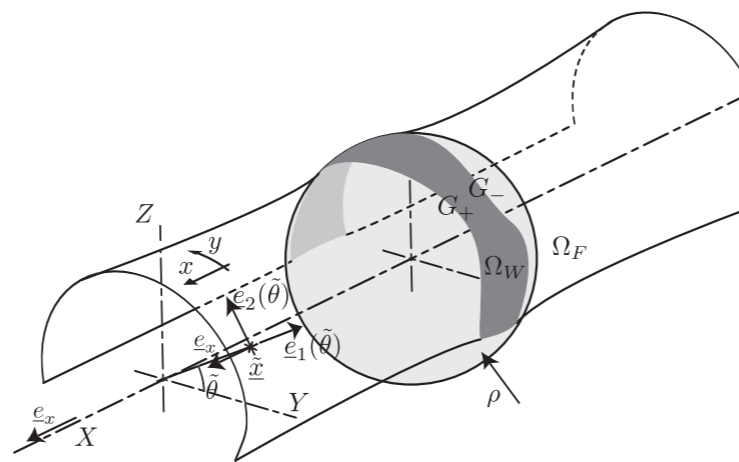
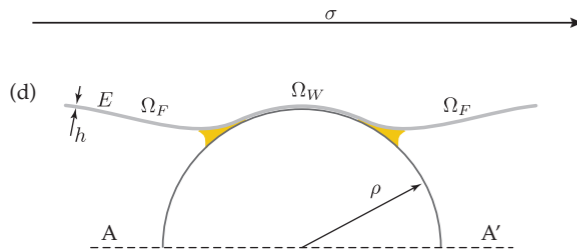
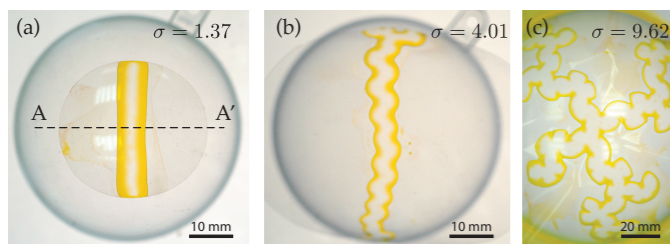
Bico et al., Nature (2004),
Kim & Mahadevan, JFM (2006),
Duprat et al., JFM (2011),
Cambeau et al., EPL (2011)

Mechanisms: Buckling

Capillary buckling

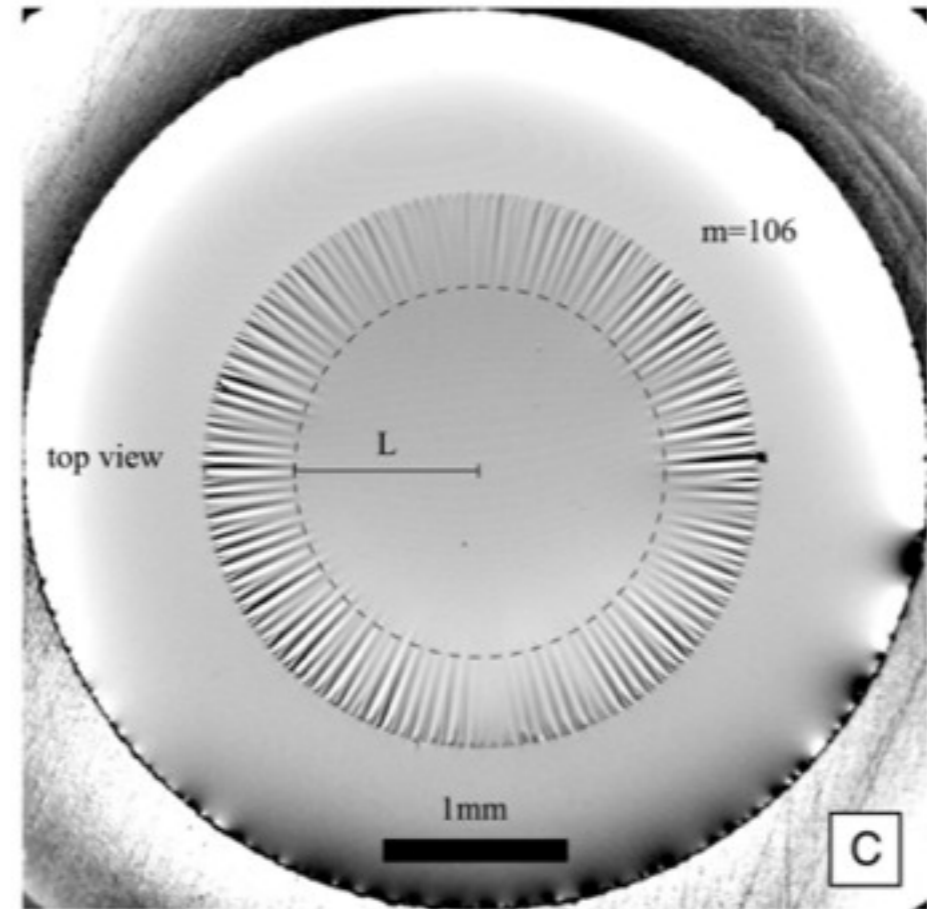
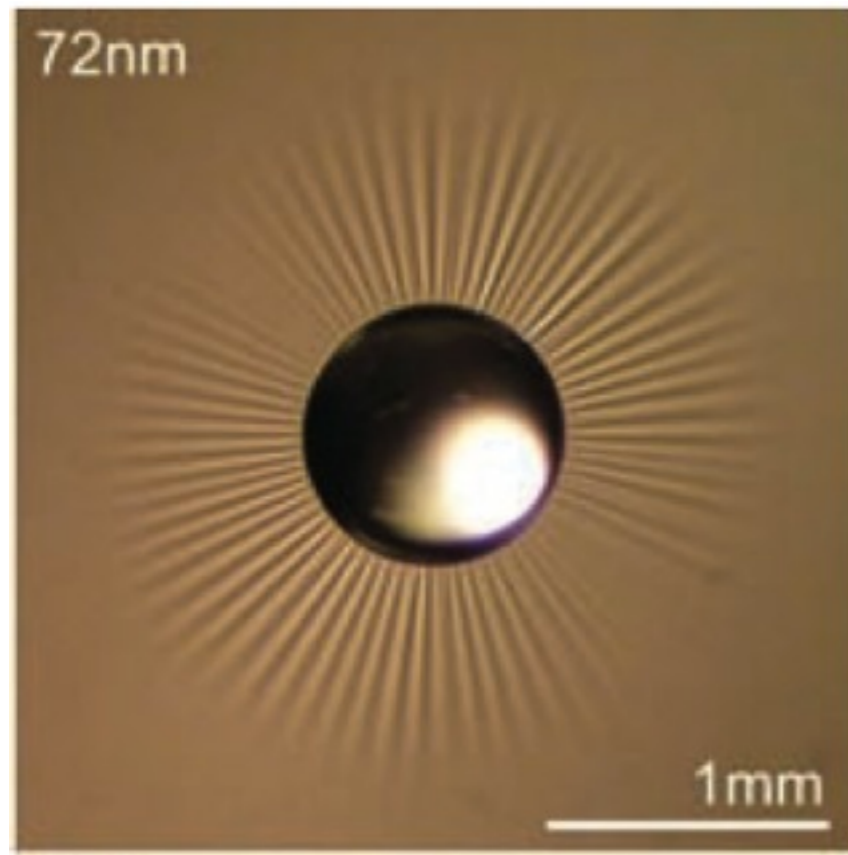


Vollrath & Edmonds, *Nature* (1989),
 Heil, *JFM* (1999),
 Lau et al., *Nano Lett.* (2003),
 Neukirch et al., *JMPS* (2007)

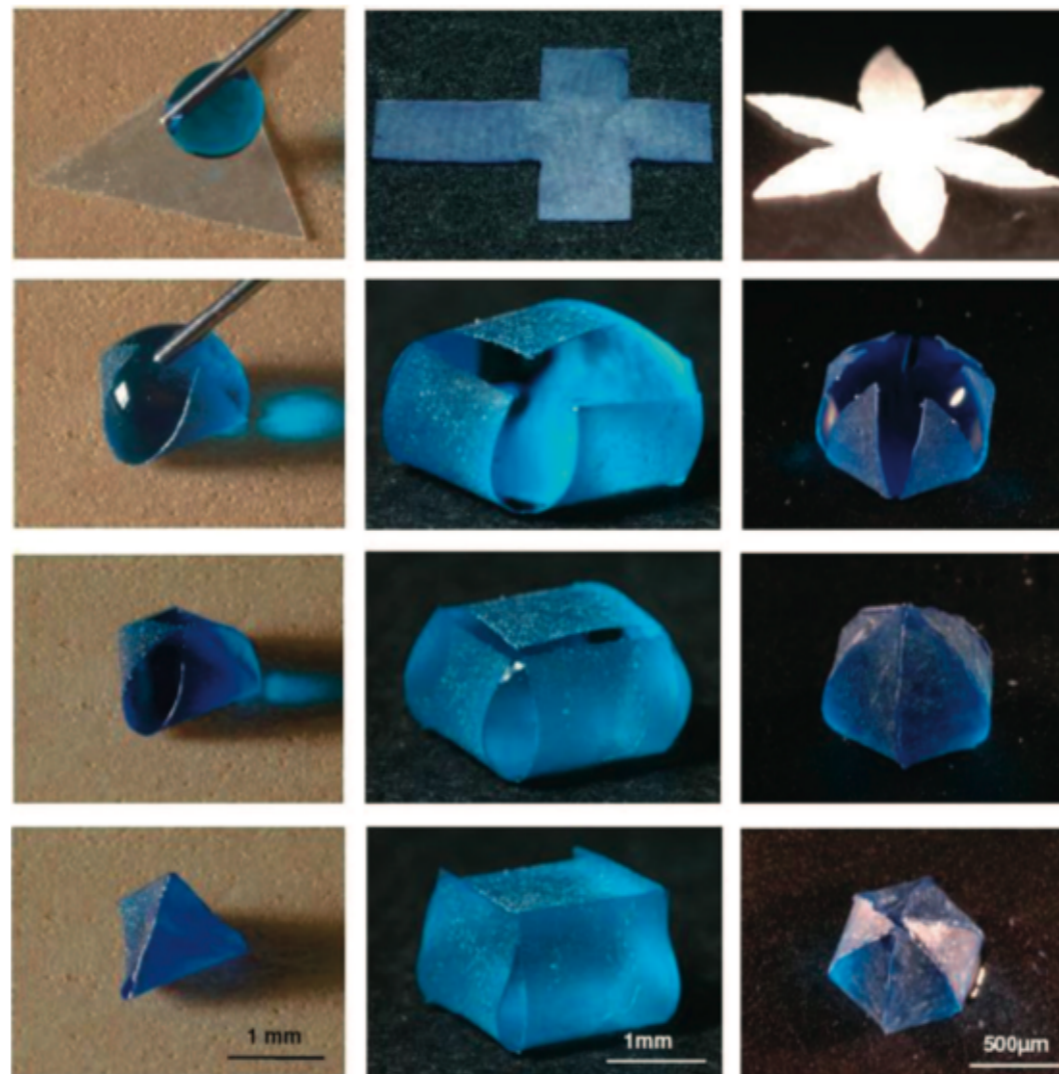
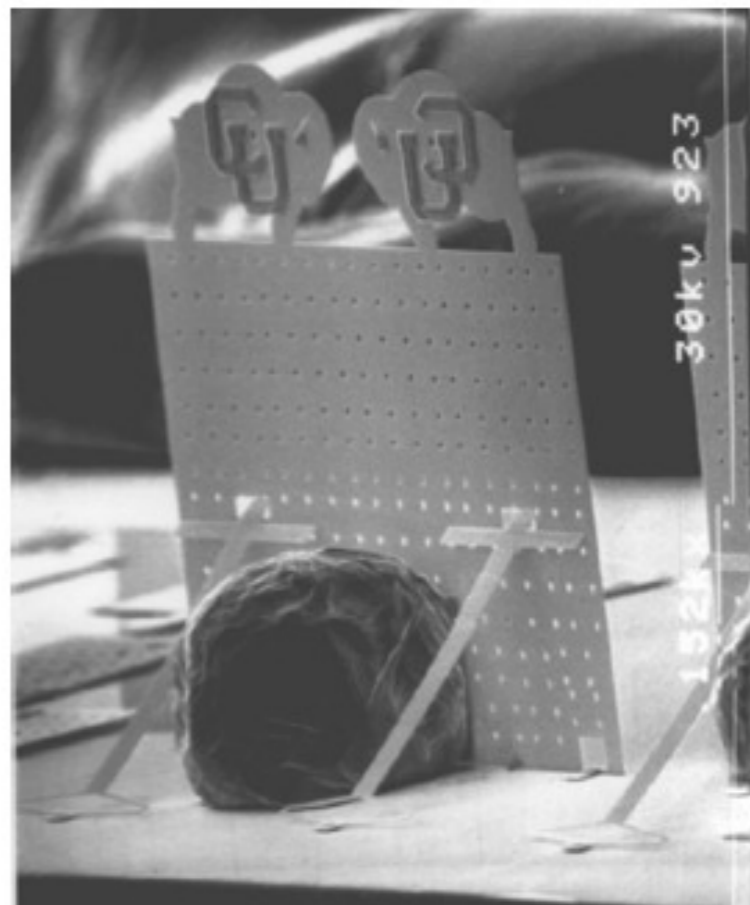


Hure & Audoly, *JMPS* (2012)

Mechanisms: Wrinkling

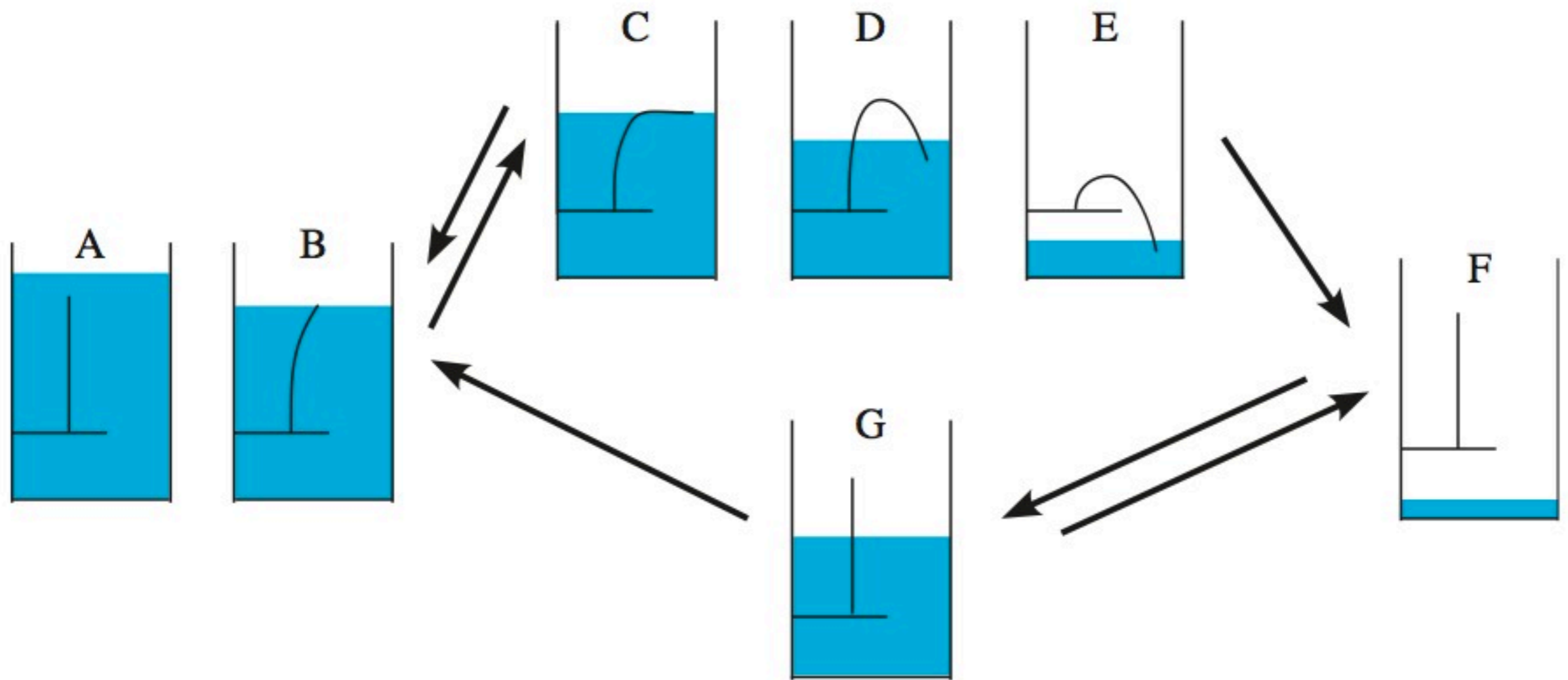


Mechanisms: Wrapping & Folding

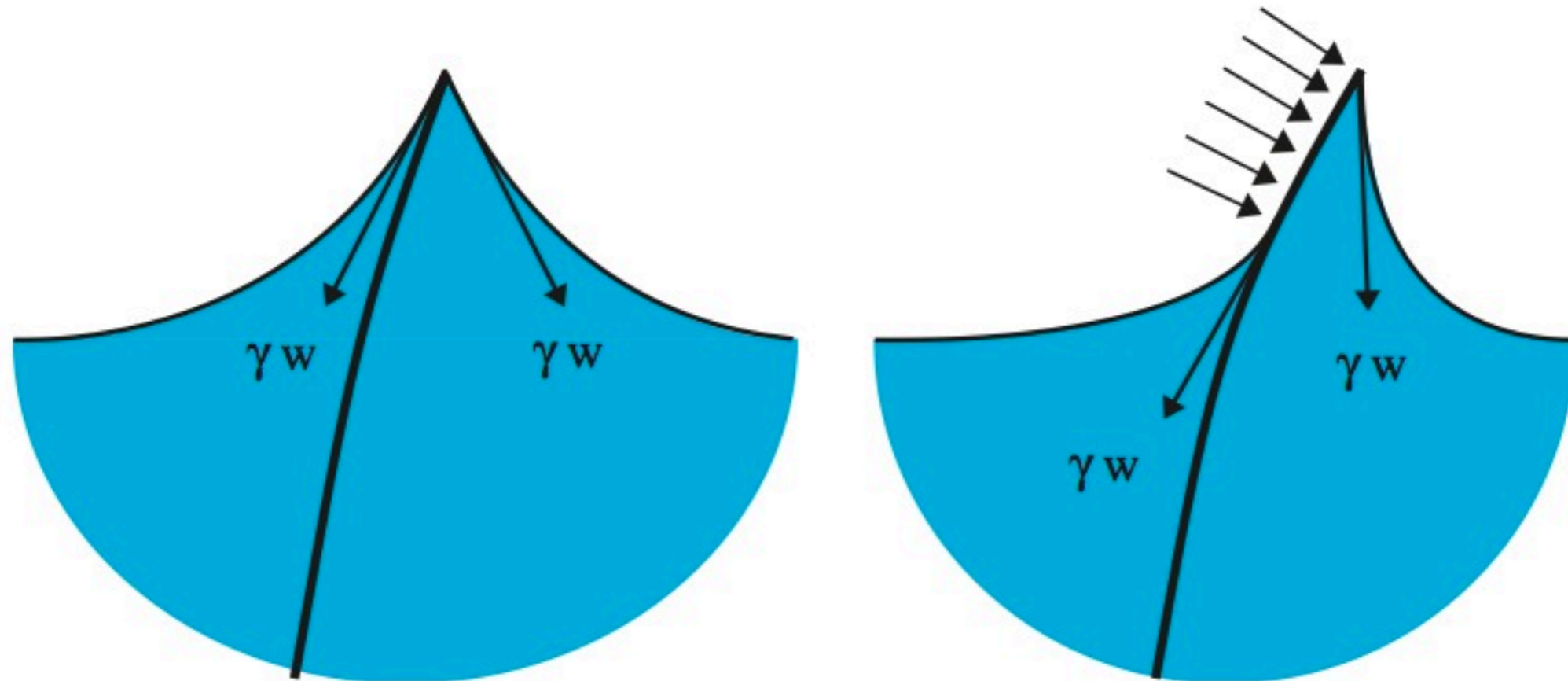


Syms et al., J. of MEMS (2003),
Py et al., PRL (2007),
Reis et al., Soft Matter (2010)

Bending an elastic beam with surface tension



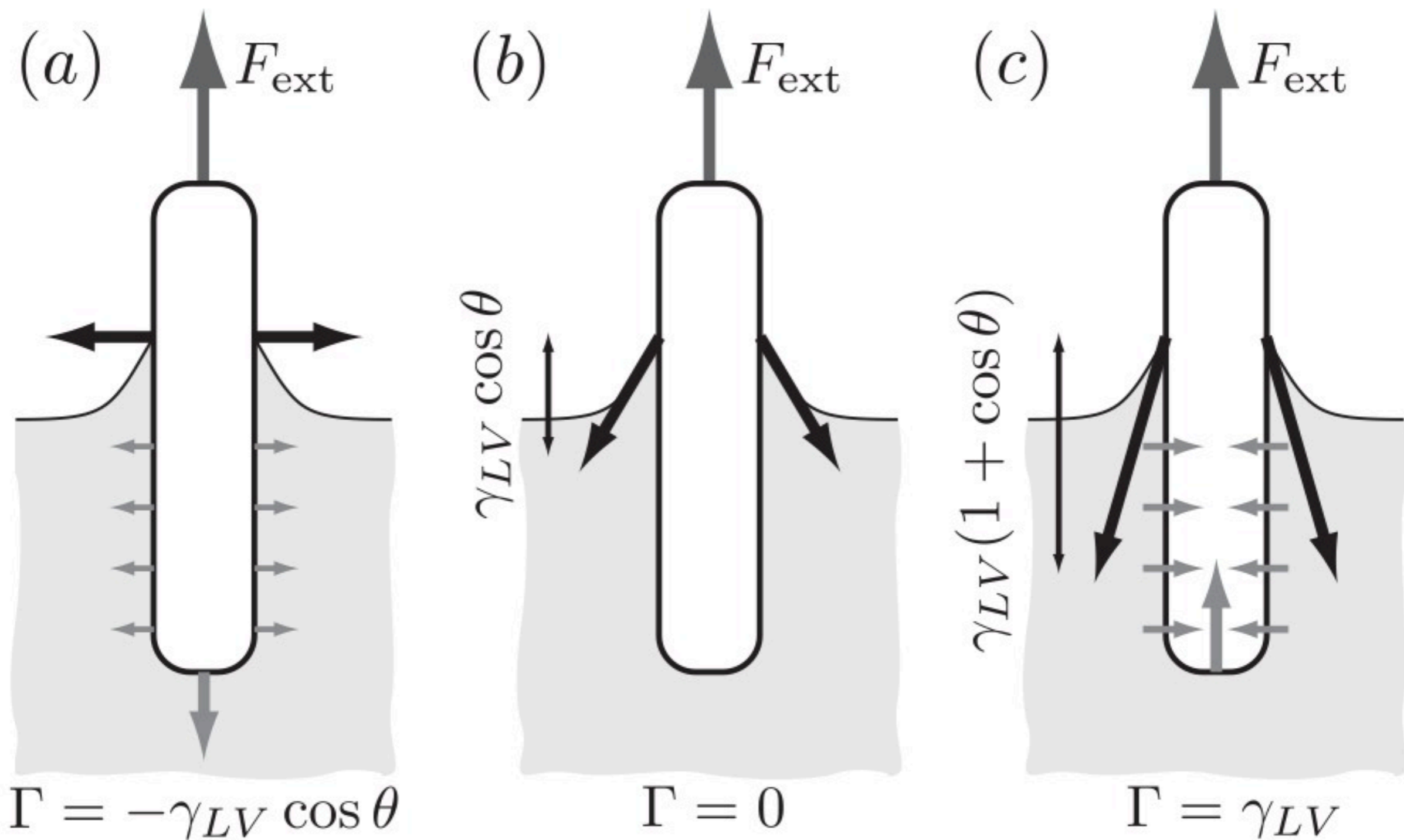
Bending an elastic beam with surface tension



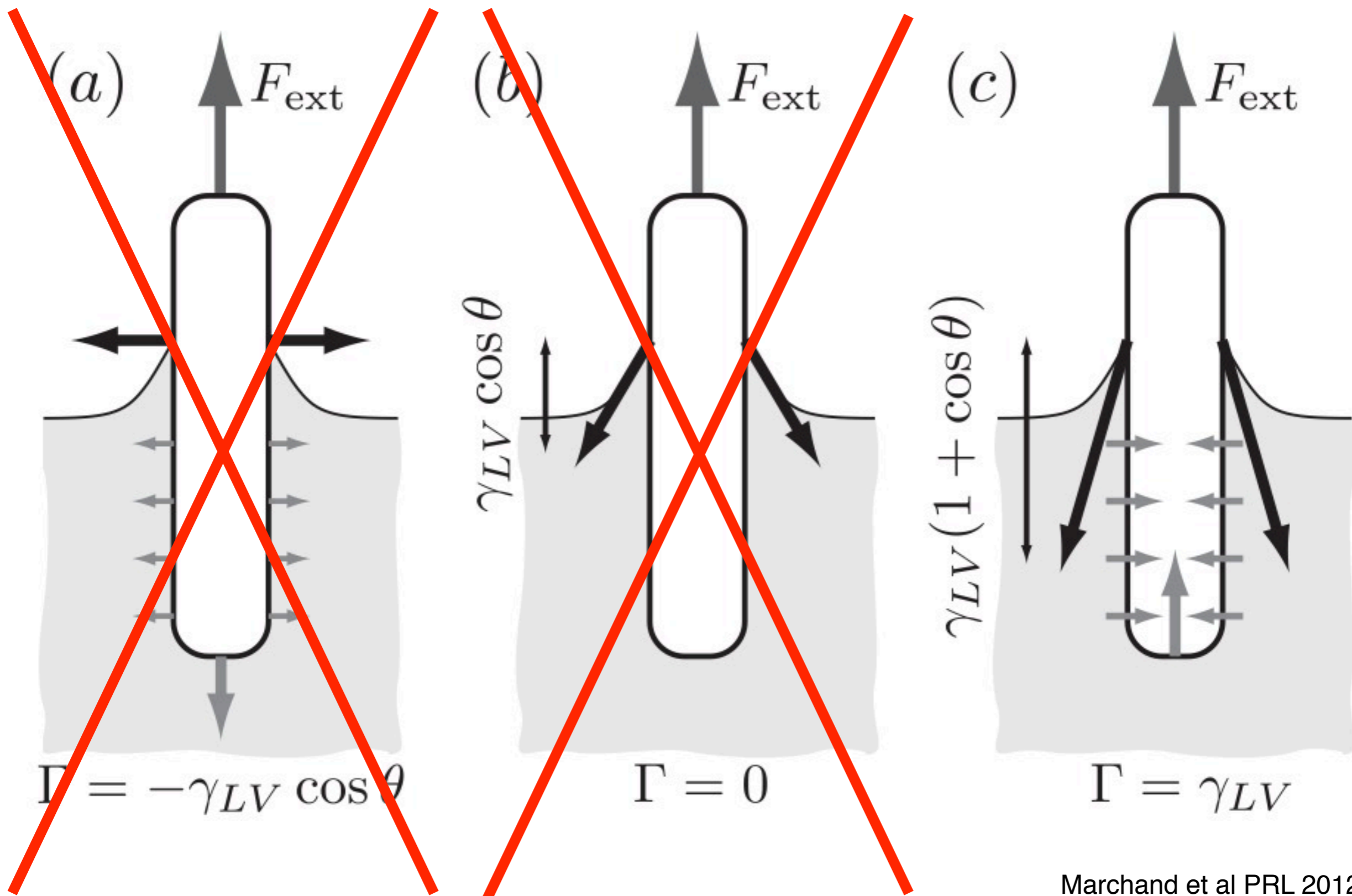
Forces on the beam :

- hydrostatic pressure
- point force at meniscus

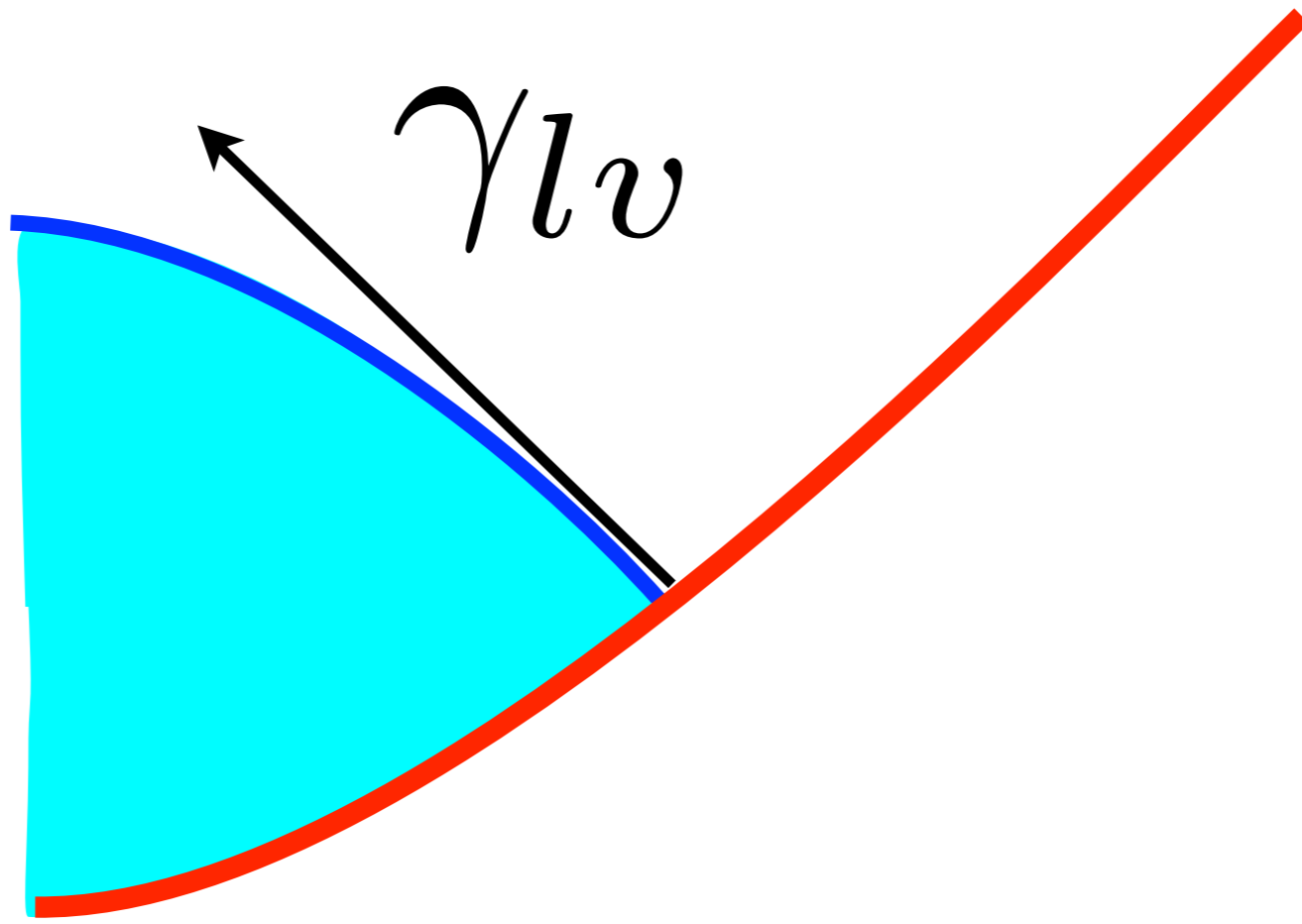
Direction of the force at meniscus ?



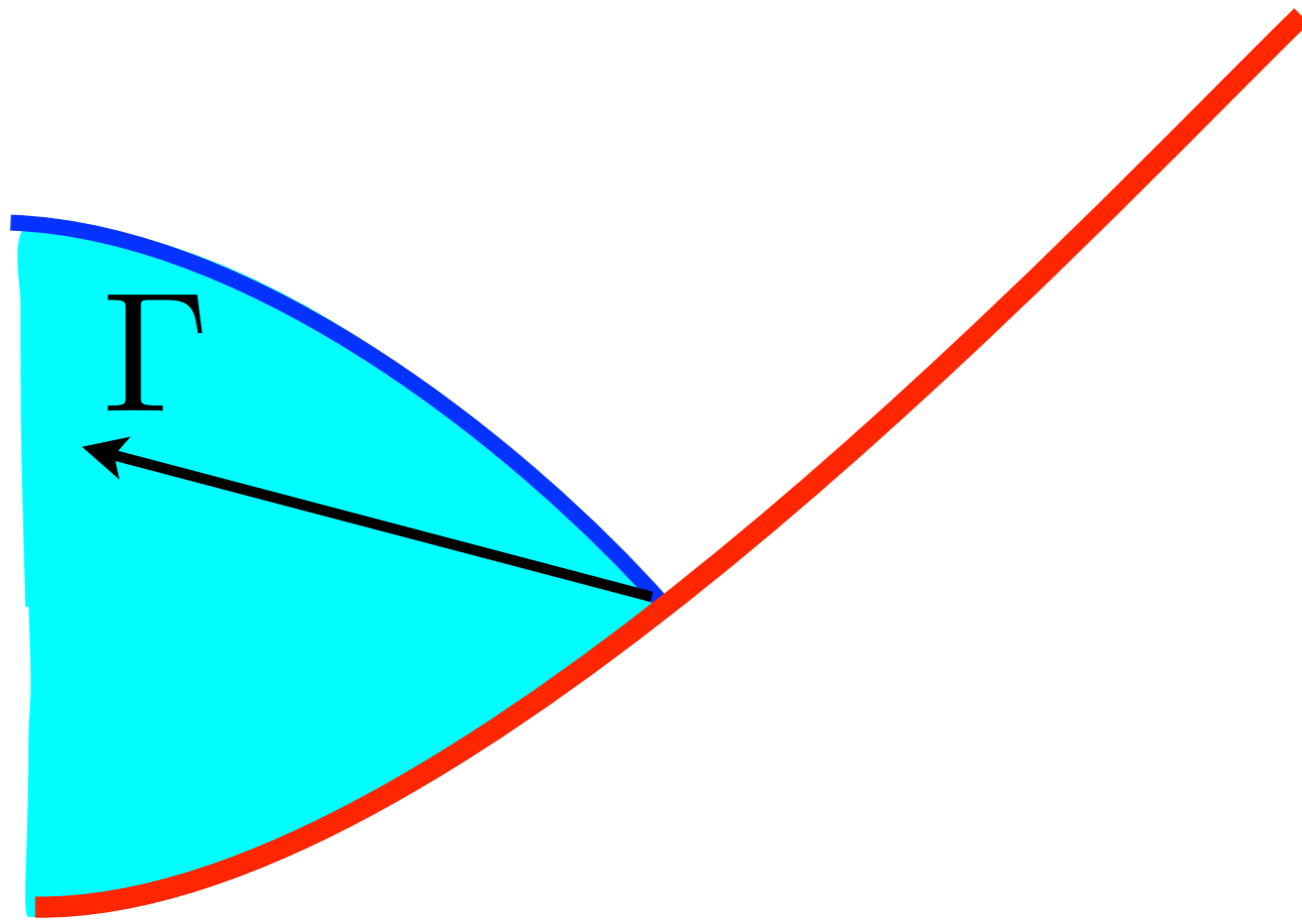
Direction of the force at meniscus ?



Question



Question



Goal :
compute the forces
via
an energy approach

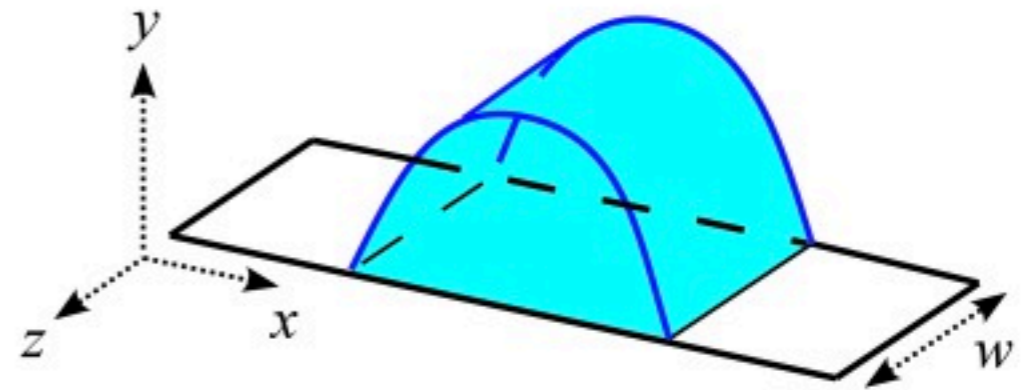
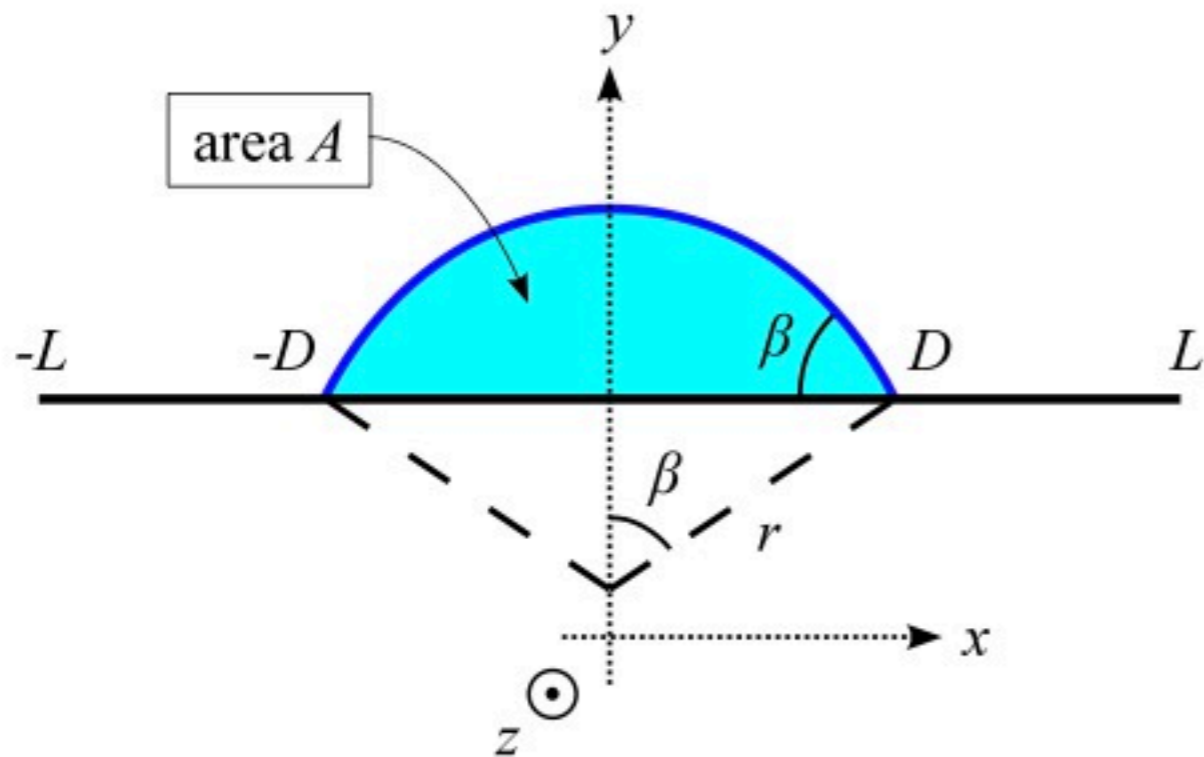
Variational approach

- 1- write potential energy of the system
- 2- minimize the energy \Rightarrow stable equilibrium

Advantages on the direct (force) approach:

- elegant, self-contained, powerfull
- only deals with energies :
 - no need to postulate where the forces are.

Variational approach



energy

$$E(\beta, r, D) = \sum_i \gamma_i A_i \quad \text{with} \quad i = lv, sv, sl$$

$$\min E(\beta, r, D) \Rightarrow \text{Young-Dupr  relation} \quad \gamma_{sl} - \gamma_{sv} + \gamma_{lv} \cos \beta = 0$$

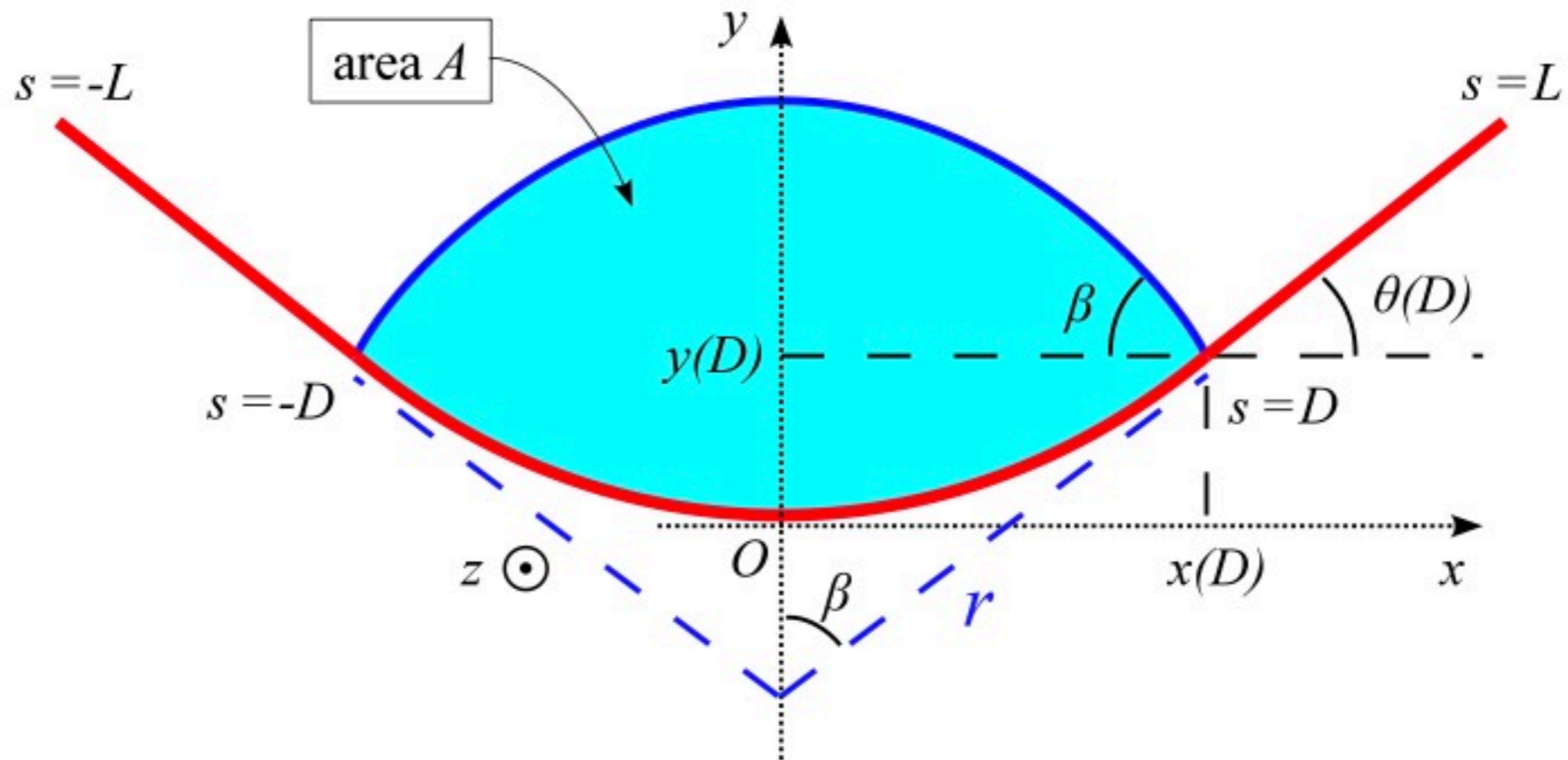
$$\text{Laplace pressure} \quad P = \frac{\gamma_{lv}}{r}$$

Variational approach

one never sees forces

one only sees their effect (deformation)

Variational approach



energy

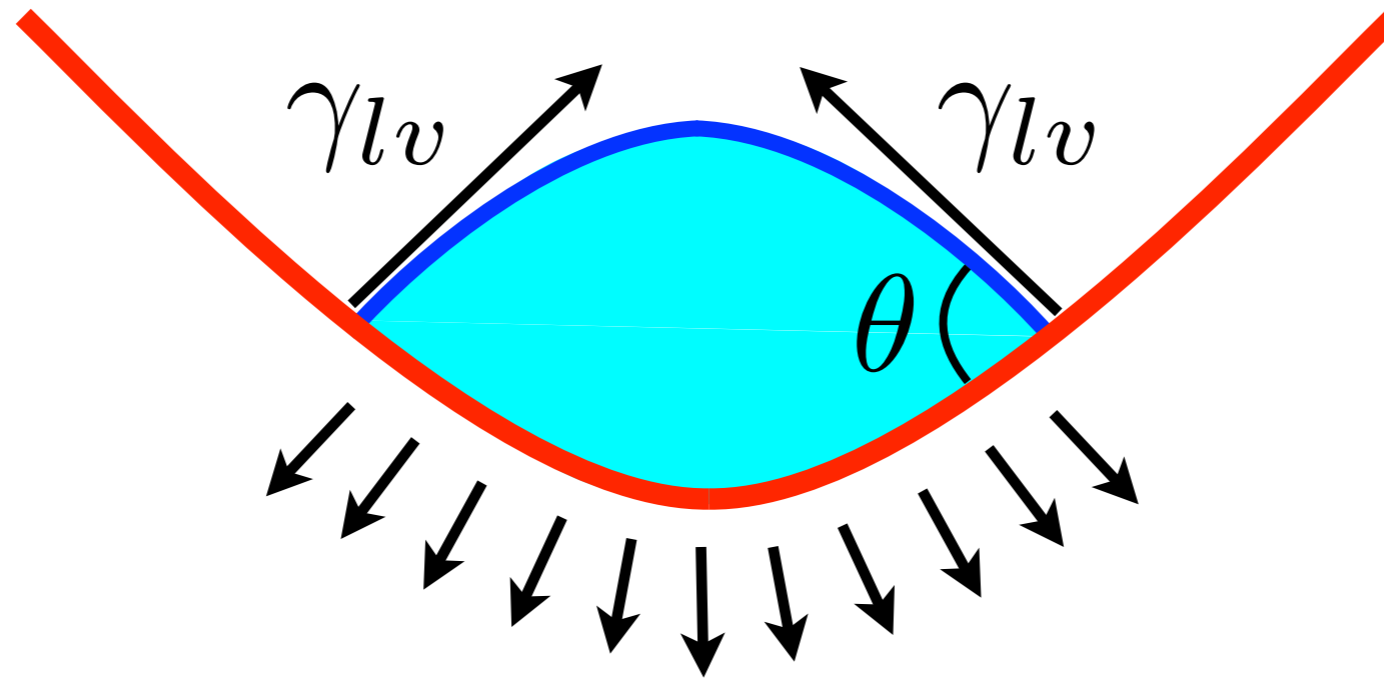
$$E = \sum_i \gamma_i A_i + \frac{1}{2} Y I \int_{-L}^L [\theta'(s)]^2 ds$$

interfaces

bending

$$E = E(\beta, r, D, x(s), y(s), \theta(s))$$

Variational approach



minimization $\delta E = 0 \Rightarrow$

Young-Dupré relation: $\gamma_{sl} - \gamma_{sv} + \gamma_{lv} \cos \theta = 0$

Equilibrium equations for the elastic beam with:

- Laplace pressure
- localized forces at triple points *directed along the meniscus*

thank you