

# THE INTERPLAY OF INSTABILITIES IN DRYING COLLOIDAL FILMS

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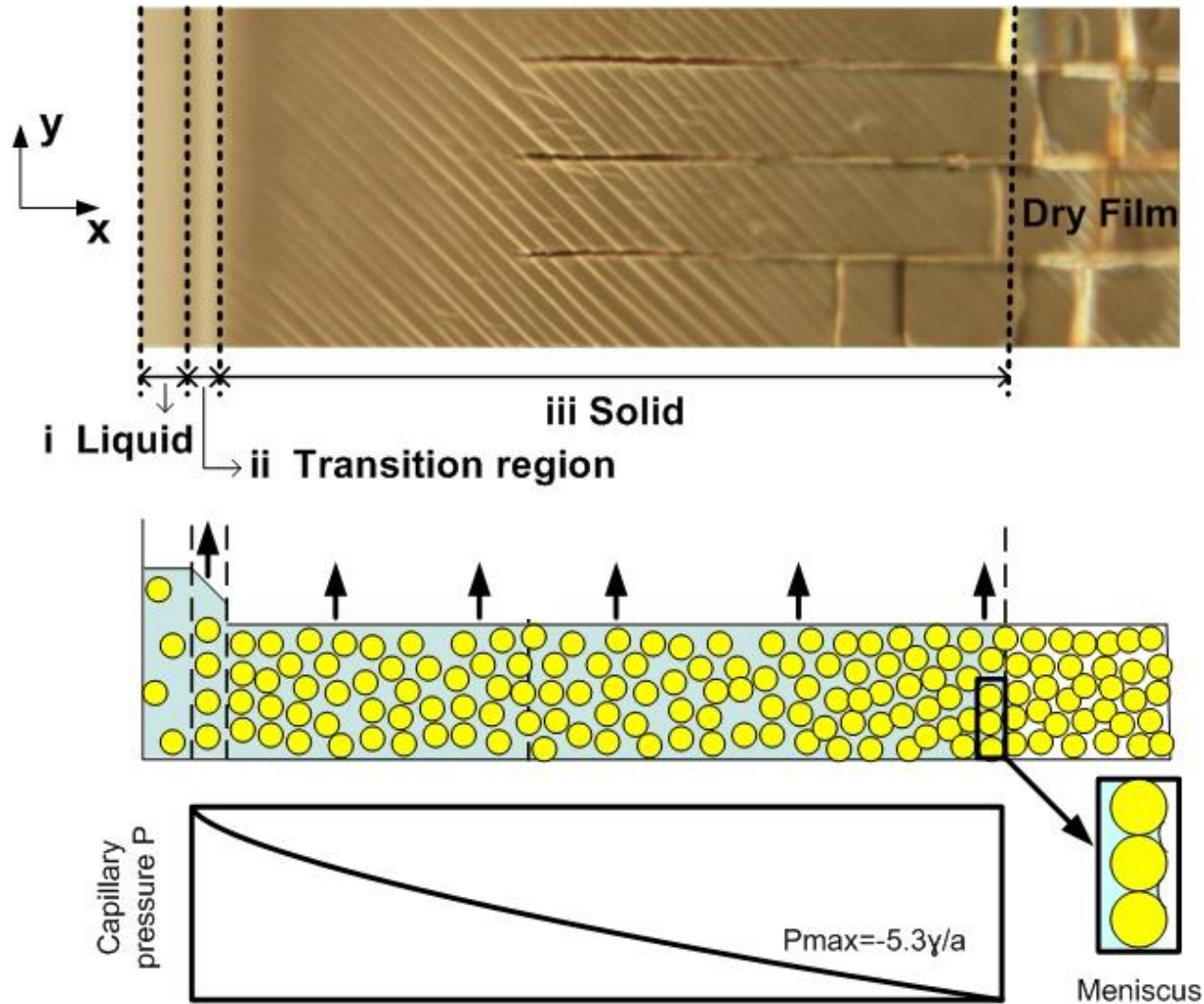
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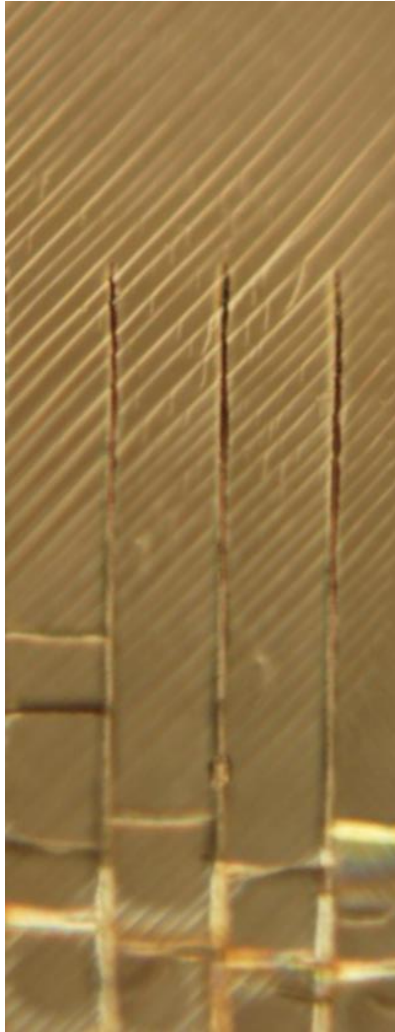
# Talk outline

- Introduction
- The role of compaction in Shear Banding
- Delamination induced spalling
- Conclusions

# Planar drying of colloidal films



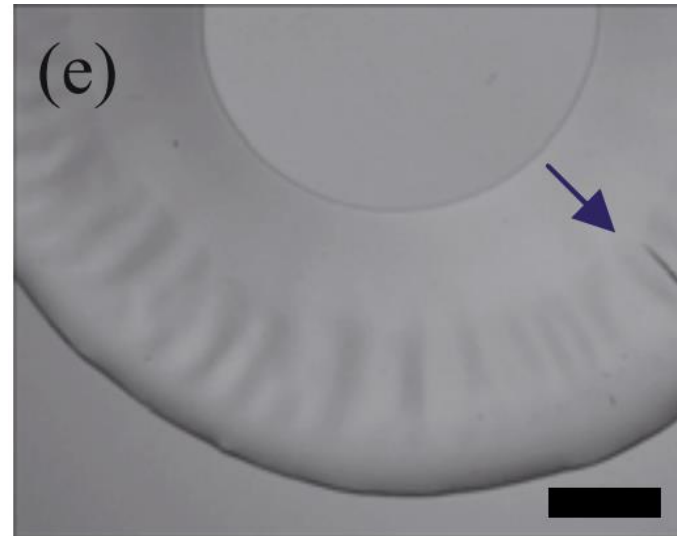
# Strain release mechanisms in film formation



**Crack formation**



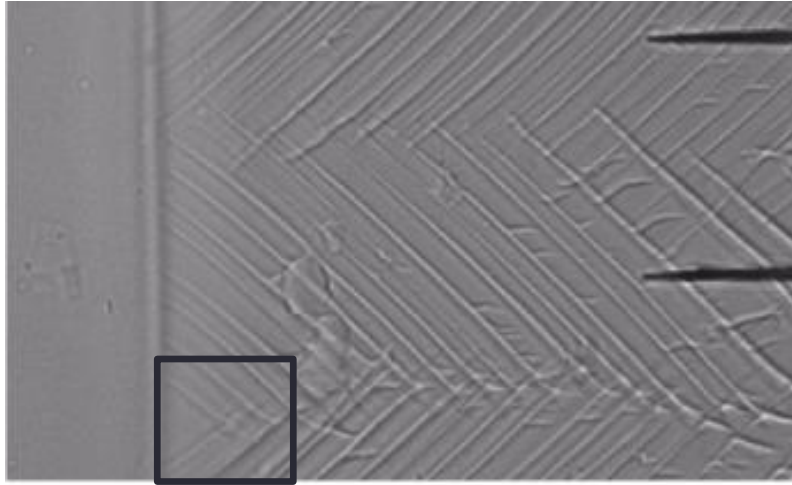
**Film Delamination**



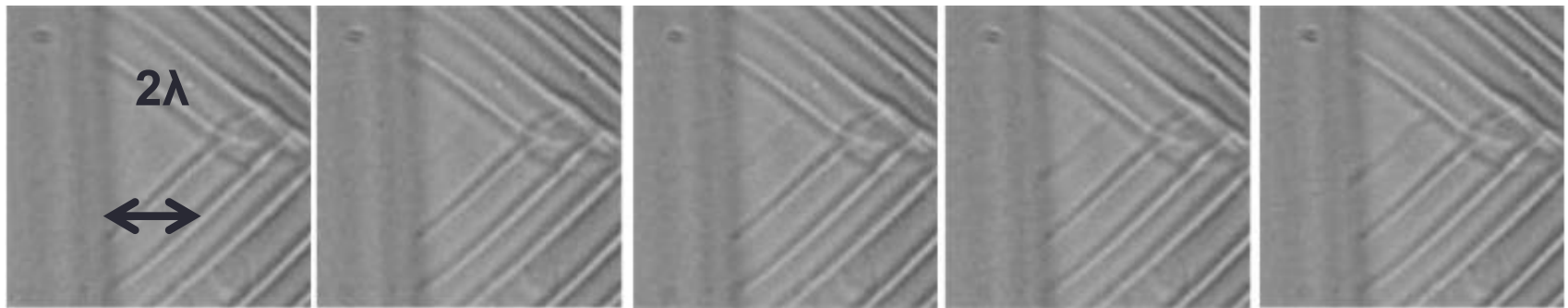
**Surface Wrinkling / Buckling**

# Shear Banding

# Shear banding



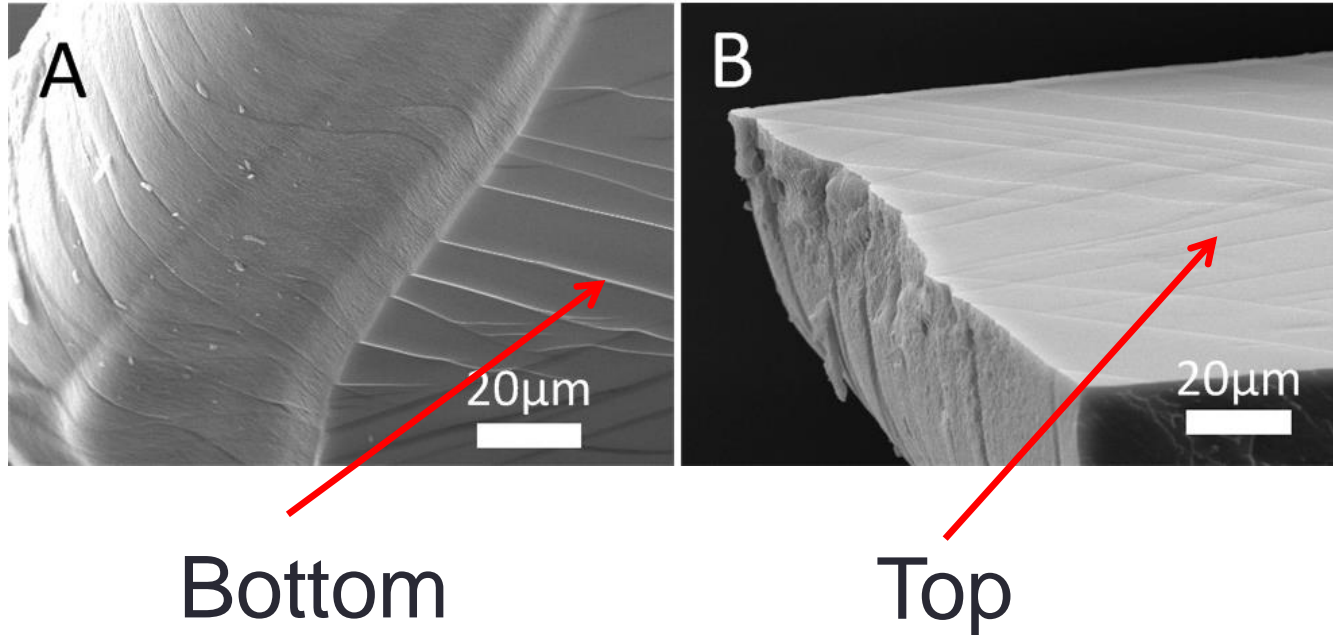
- ☐ Bands form behind transition region
- ☐ Bands form for 50 & 100nm particles but not 200nm and greater.



0s

0.17s

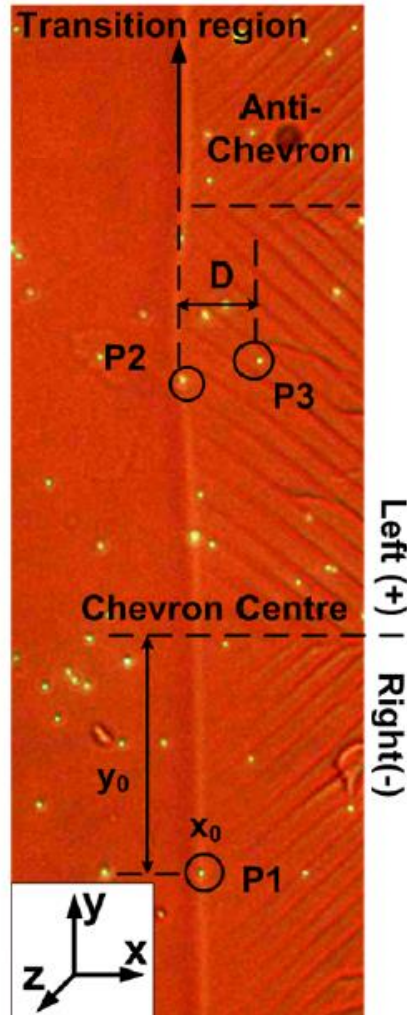
# Shear banding



- ☐ Band spacing depends on film yield stress
- ☐ Band widths and spacing vary with drying rate but obey a Lever rule

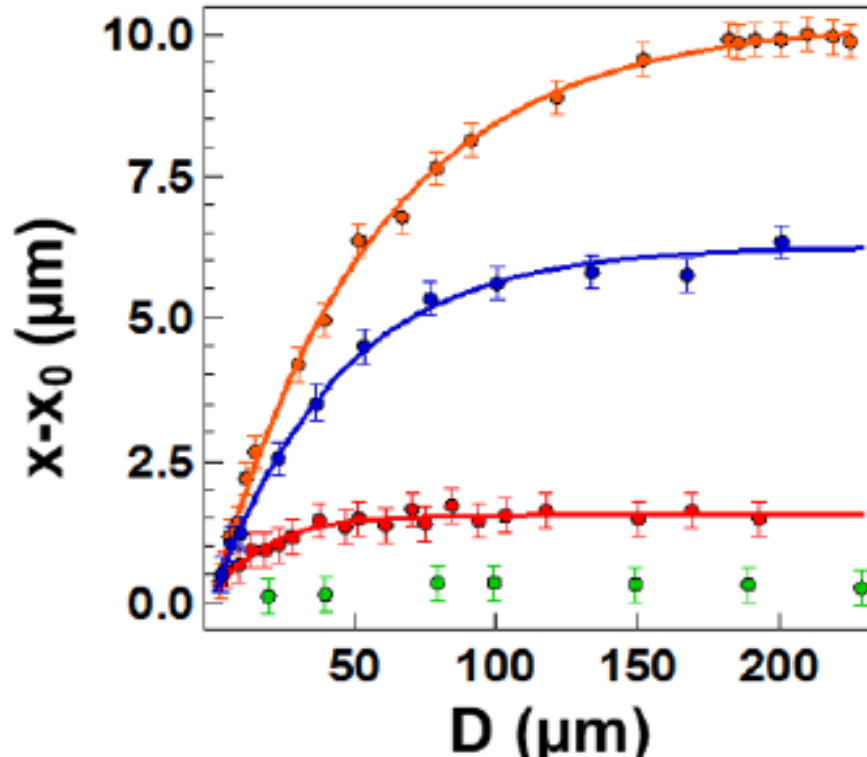
B. Yang, J.S. Sharp, M.I. Smith ACS Nano 9:4077 (2015)

# Measuring film compaction



- ☐ Fluorescent tracer particles added to suspension
- ☐ Once particles become trapped at the transition region we track their x and y coordinates
- ☐ The small subsequent movements enable us to quantify film deformation





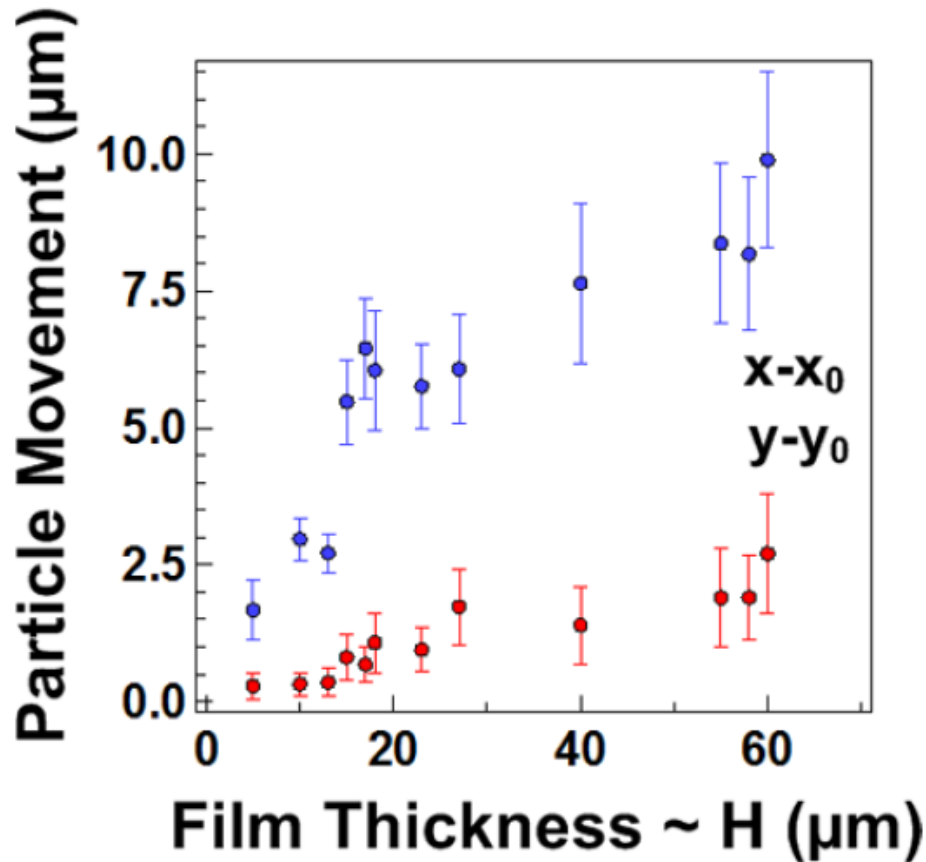
- 50nm,  $H=60\mu\text{m}$
- 50nm,  $H=27\mu\text{m}$
- 100nm,  $H=25\mu\text{m}$
- 200nm,  $H=38\mu\text{m}$

- Stress in the drying film produces compaction beyond transition region.
- Compaction is too small to measure for 200nm particles - no banding

$$dx = dx_{\text{max}}[1 - \exp(-D/\lambda_{\text{fit}})]$$

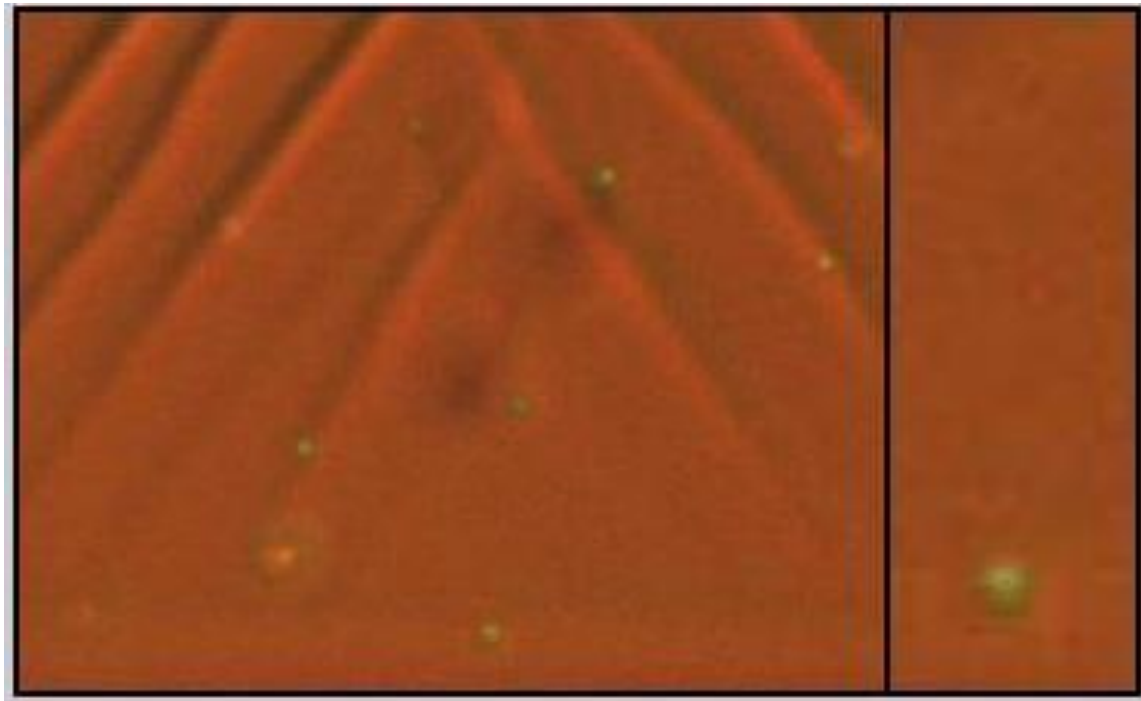
- $\lambda_{\text{fit}}$  closely matches the spacing between shear bands.

→ Suggests compaction drives shear band formation and sets lengthscale



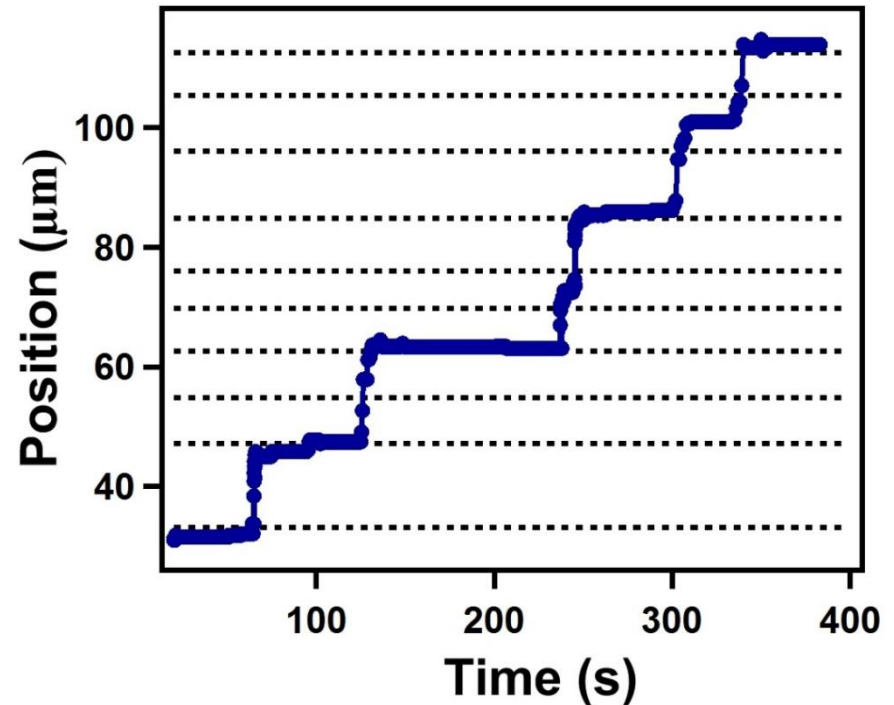
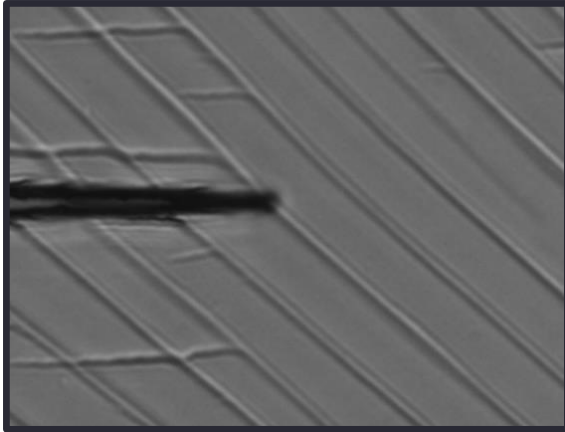
- ☐ Total movement of particles depends on film thickness.
- ☐ Consistent movement in the y direction also measurable
- ☐ Particles to the left of a chevron move left; particles to the right move right.
- ☐ y movement due to shear, x movement compaction + shear

# Directly observing compaction and shear banding



“Shear banding in drying films of colloidal nanoparticles”  
B. Yang et al ACS Nano 9, 4077-4084 (2015)

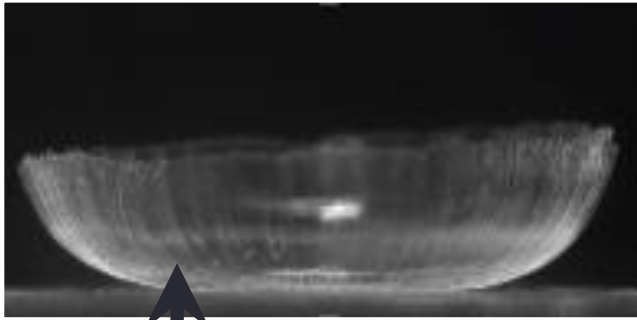
# Shear bands and crack hopping

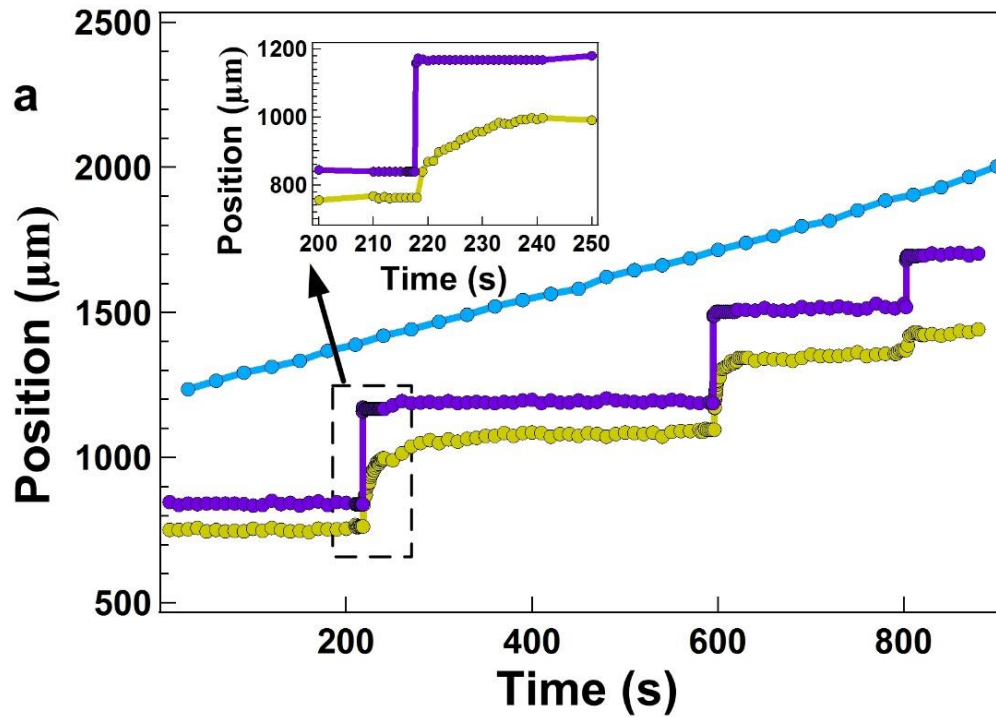


- ☐ Crack motion in a drying film often proceeds via hopping
- ☐ Crack tips hop to the location of a shear band  $\sim 90\%$  of the time
- ☐ Inherent asymmetry develops

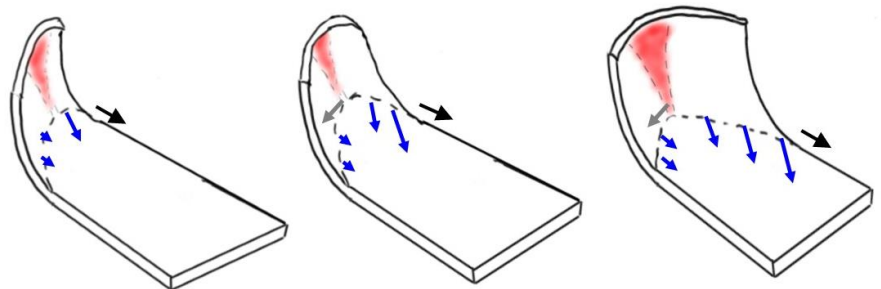
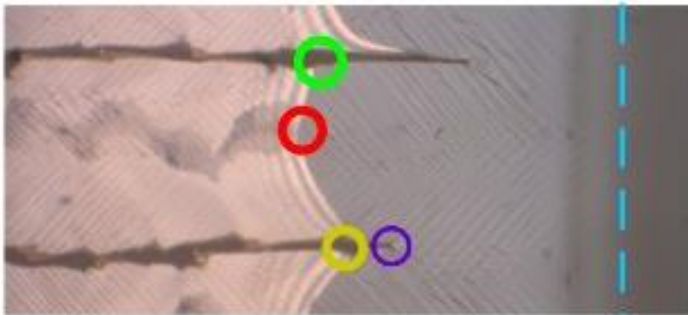
# Delamination

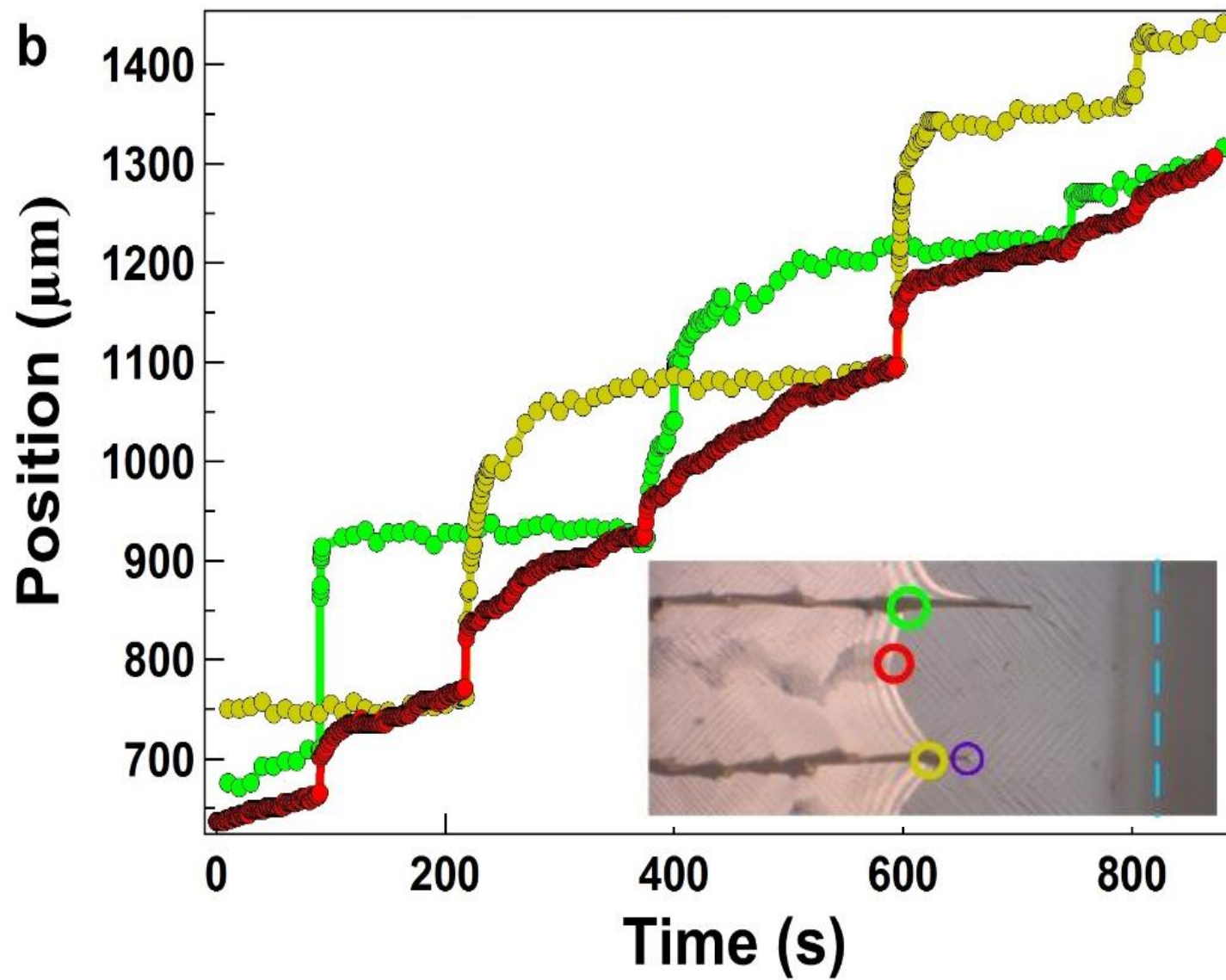
# Delamination





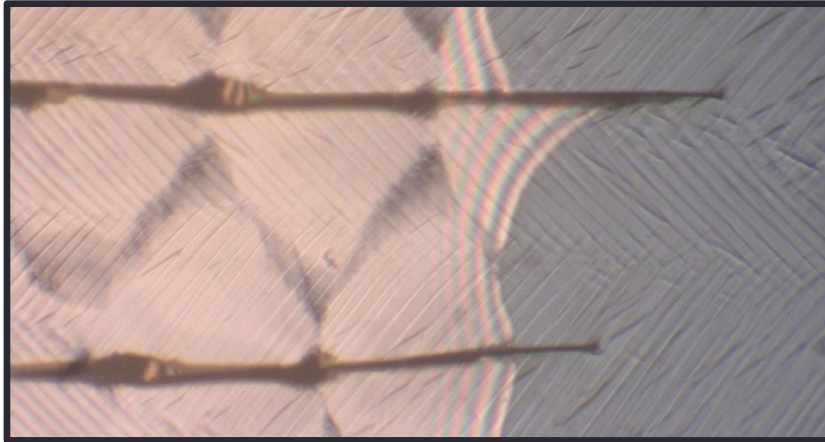
- ☐ Crack hopping initiates delamination of the adjacent film
- ☐ Asymmetry of crack hops  $\rightarrow$  Asymmetry delamination



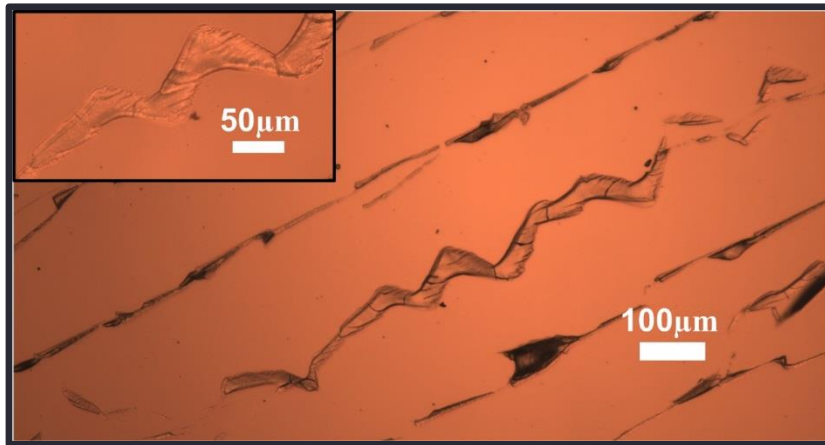




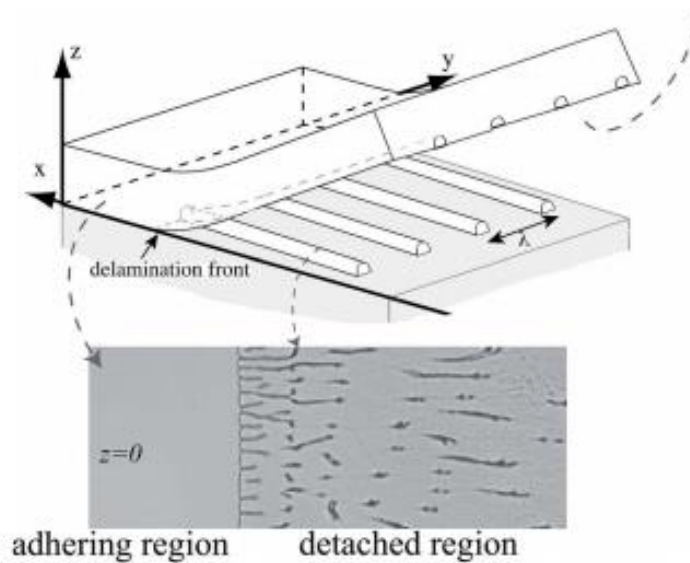
# Delamination Pattern



- ❑ After film has delaminated, deposits are left behind:
  - ❑ Zig-zag pattern is a thin film deposited at the delamination front
  - ❑ Film also deposited where cracks propagate
- ❑ Always observe one pattern per cracked piece of film



# Saffman Taylor Instability?



[Giorgiutti-Dauphiné et al Soft Matter 2015]

- ❑ Lengthscale not consistent  $\sim 400\mu\text{m}$
- ❑ 1 pattern per crack regardless of spacing

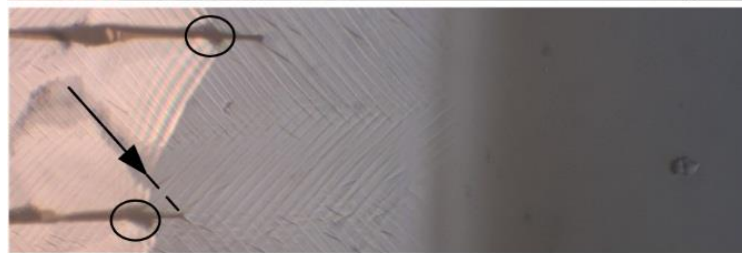
$$\lambda \sim \xi \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{\mu v}} \sim 4\mu\text{m}$$

# Interplay of cracks with Delamination



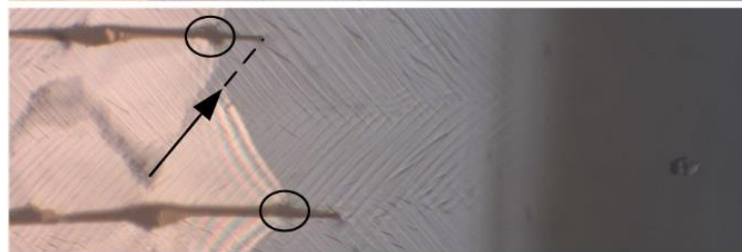
a

❑ Motion of DP is always directed towards trailing crack tip

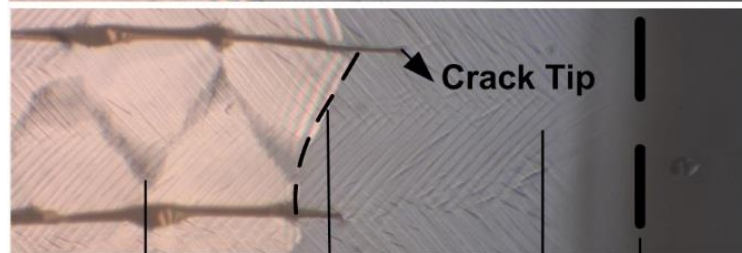


b

❑ Asymmetry in crack hops controls course of DP



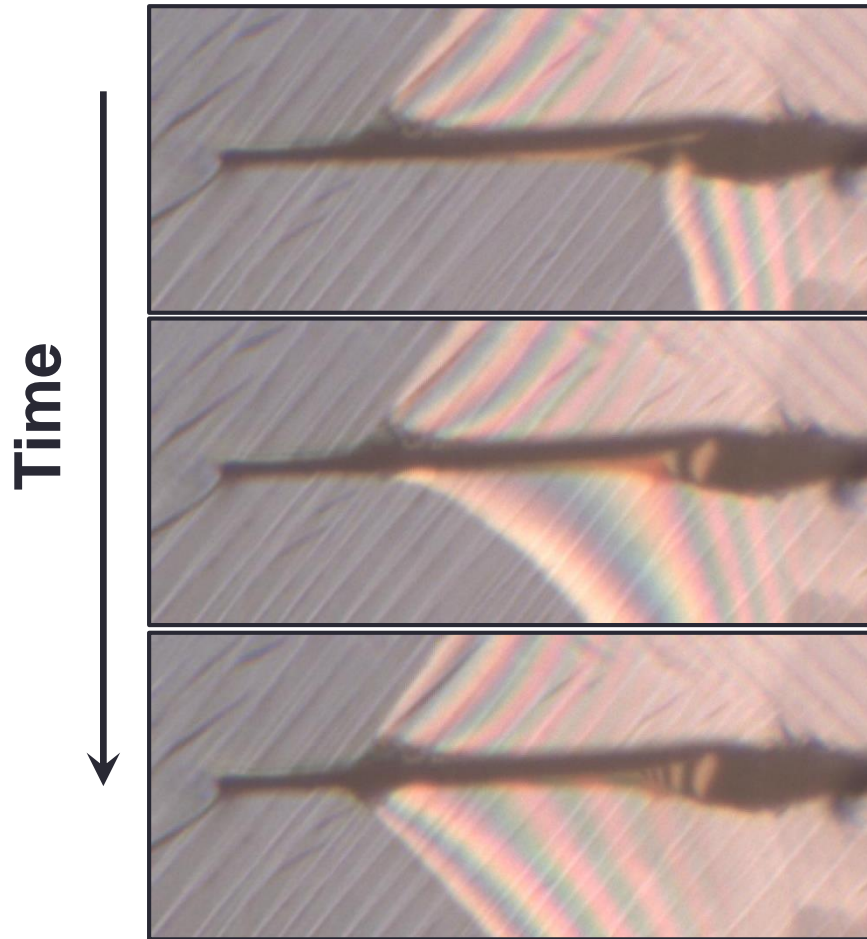
c



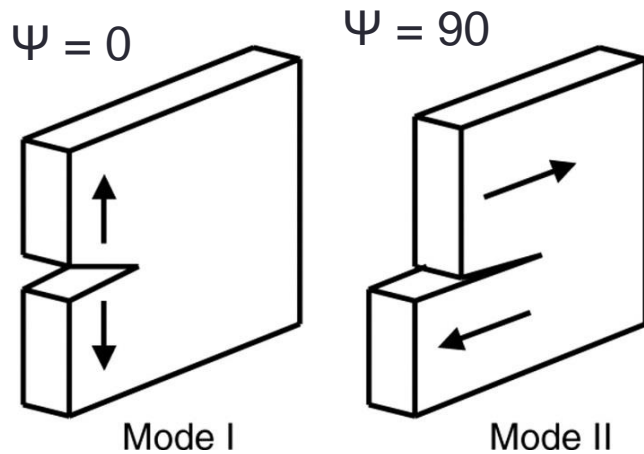
d

Delamination Pattern (DP) Delamination Front Shear Band Compaction Front

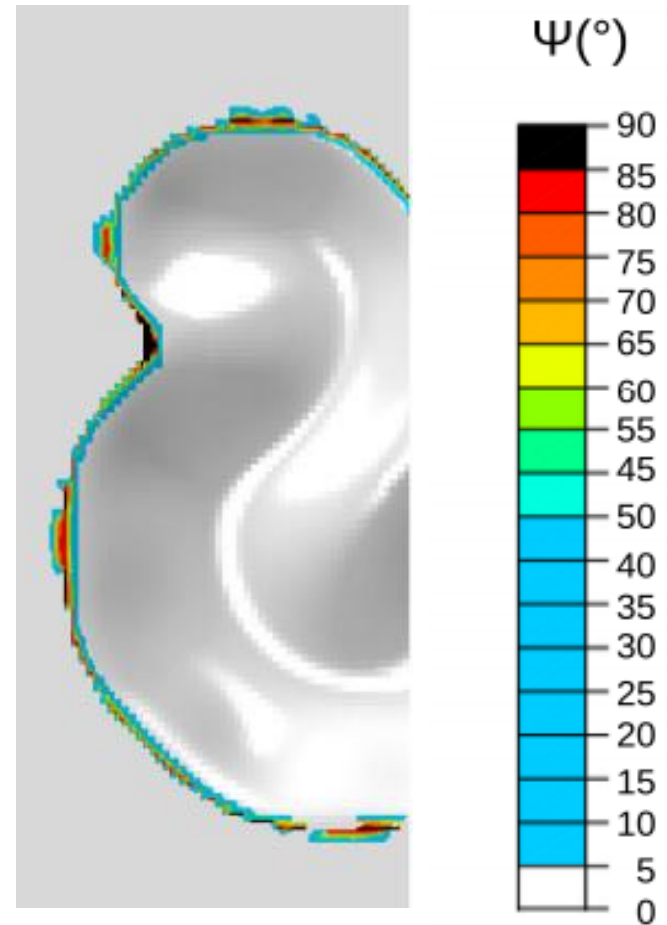
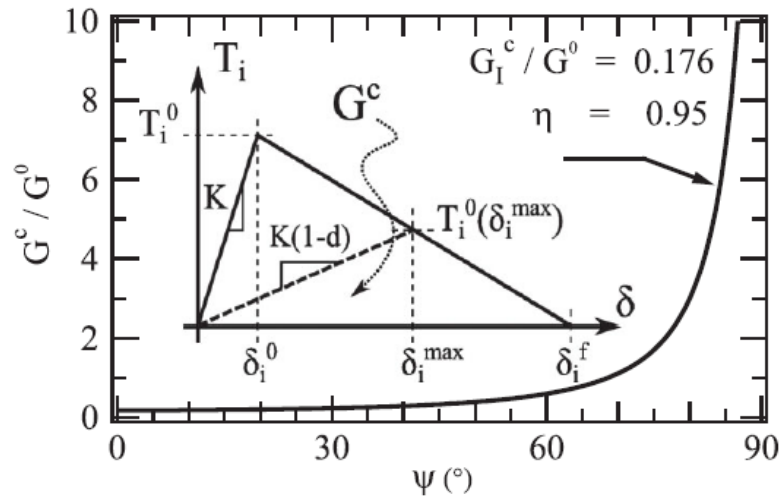
# Crack opening – Shear forces



- ❑ Shape of cracks change due to delamination front
- ❑ Final shape matches deposit on surface
- ❑ Force along delamination front shears film relative to constraining substrate



**Mode of crack propagation strongly work of adhesion**

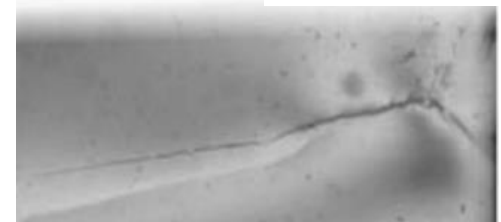
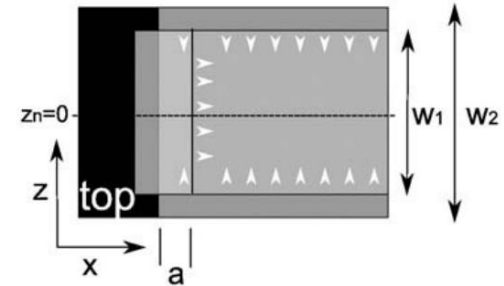
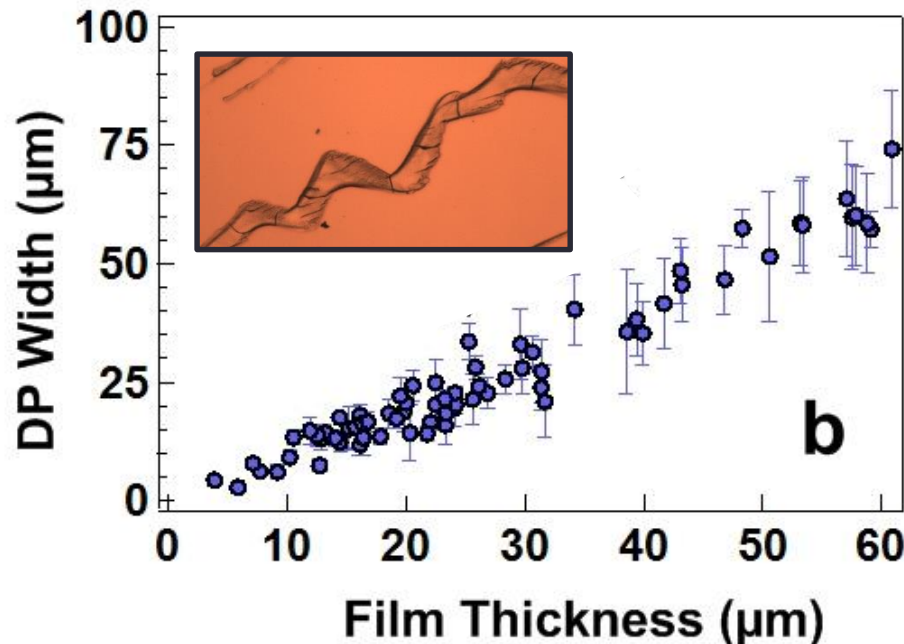


[Faou et al Phys Rev Letts 2012]

Increasing interfacial toughness leads to:

- pinning / resistance at apex delamination front
- crack kinking from interface (ie pattern deposited at interface)

See for example He, Hutchinson *J. Appl. Mech.* 56, 270 (1988)



Vellinga et al *Thin Solid Films* 2007

$$D \sim \left( \frac{E}{\sigma_0} \right)^{0.5} H$$

[Evans, Hutchinson *Int. J. Solid Struct.* 20, 455 (1984)]

# Conclusions

- ❑ Particle tracking shows that compaction after the transition region provides the driving force for shear band formation.
- ❑ There is a complex interplay between different mechanical instabilities in a drying colloidal film
- ❑ Delamination pattern occurs due to a change in the mode of interfacial crack propagation

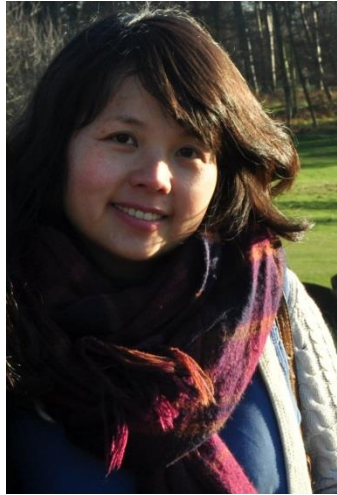
“Shear banding in drying films of colloidal nanoparticles”

B. Yang et al ACS Nano 9, 4077-4084 (2015)

“The interplay of crack hopping, delamination and interface failure in drying nanoparticle films” B. Yang et al Sci. Reps. 6, 32296 (2016)



# Acknowledgements



Dr Bin Yang



Dr James Sharp

## *Funding:*

