

Dynamics of a Camphoric Acid boat at the air-water interface

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Abstract

We report experiments on an agarose gel tablet loaded with camphoric acid (c-boat) set into self-motion by interfacial tension gradients at the air-water interface. We observe three distinct modes of c-boat motion: harmonic mode where the c-boat speed sinusoidally oscillates in time, a steady mode where the c-boat maintains constant speed, and a relaxation oscillation mode where the c-boat maintains near-zero speed between sudden jumps in speed and position at regular time intervals. Whereas all three modes have been separately reported before in different systems, we show they belong to a common description. Through control of the air-water surface tension with Sodium Dodecyl Sulfate (SDS), we experimentally deduce the three self-propulsive modes result from surface tension difference between Camphoric Acid (CA) and the ambient surroundings.

1 Introduction

Studies on the self-motion of camphor at air-water interfaces have a distinguished history in the annals of science. Between first reported observations in 1686¹ and the eventual explanation of camphor self-motion in 1869² as resulting from surface tension gradients, the problem attracted the attention of some of the finest scientific minds, including Alessandro Volta,³ Giovanni Battista Venturi,⁴ Jean-Baptiste Biot⁵ and Lord Rayleigh⁶ amongst others; for a his-

torical introduction up until 1869 please see Charles Tomlinson's excellent review.⁷ Despite its rich history, the camphor boat system continues to remain relevant into modern times, be it in statistical mechanics within the context of active matter,⁸ hydrodynamic context of viscous marangoni propulsion,⁹ biological context of chemomechanical transduction,¹⁰ autonomous motion and self-assembly,¹¹ and reconfigurable actuators in soft matter physics¹² among others.

In this article, we present an experimental study of the self-motion of agarose gel tablets loaded with camphoric acid (CA) at the air-water interface, henceforth referred to as c-boats. We identify three distinct modes of motion, namely a harmonic mode where the c-boat speed undergoes time-varying sinusoidal oscillations, a steady mode of constant c-boat motion, and a relaxation oscillation mode where the c-boat remains at rest between sudden jumps in speed and position at regular time intervals. Whereas all three modes have been separately reported in the published record¹³⁻¹⁶ in a variety of systems, we show these seemingly different self-propulsive modes arise from a common description. Through metered dosage of Sodium Dodecyl Sulfate (SDS) to control the air-water surface tension, we experimentally trace the origin of self-propulsive mode selection to CA-water surface tension difference.

2 Experimental Methods

Figure 1a shows a schematic of the experimental setup. All experiments were performed in a glass petri dish (0.25 m in diameter) filled with de-ionized water to a height of 0.04 m. A camphoric acid tablet (c-boat) was gently introduced at the air-water interface and its self-motion was recorded with a Nikon D800E camera at 30 frames per second. The petri dish was placed atop a uniform backlit LED illumination source operating with direct current to avoid alternating current flicker interference in image processing. The c-boat appears as a dark disk moving in a bright background in this imaging method as shown in fig. 2b. The experimental images were post processed with image analysis algorithms written in-house to obtain the c-boat position and velocity as a function of time. The c-boat position and velocity information employed in the analysis was confined to a region 0.036 m away from the walls to exclude boundary effects. The portion of c-boat trajectory (red in fig. 1b) lying outside the dashed white circle in fig. 1b at a distance of 0.036 m from petri dish wall were excluded from the analysis. This 0.036 m exclusion distance was empirically determined from the longest radial distance over which marangoni spreading of camphoric acid was prominent (see section 3). Only blue sections of the c-boat trajectory within the inner circle bounded by white dashed line in fig. 1b were used in all the analysis to follow.

The shape and size of a chemical-loaded tablet, e.g. a camphoric acid tablet, changes over the duration of the experiment as the substance undergoes dissolution or sublimation into the surrounding fluids. We constructed c-boats by infusing camphoric acid in agarose gel tablets similar in spirit to the procedure of Soh et al,¹⁷ thus keeping tablet shape intact for the entire duration of the experiment. Hot agarose solution (5% weight-to-volume) in de-ionized (DI) water (Milli-Q Integral Water Purification System with resistivity, $\rho = 18.2 \text{ M}\Omega\cdot\text{cm}$ at 25°C) was placed between two glass plates, set 10^{-3} m apart with aluminum spacers, to obtain gel sheets of uniform 10^{-3} m thick-

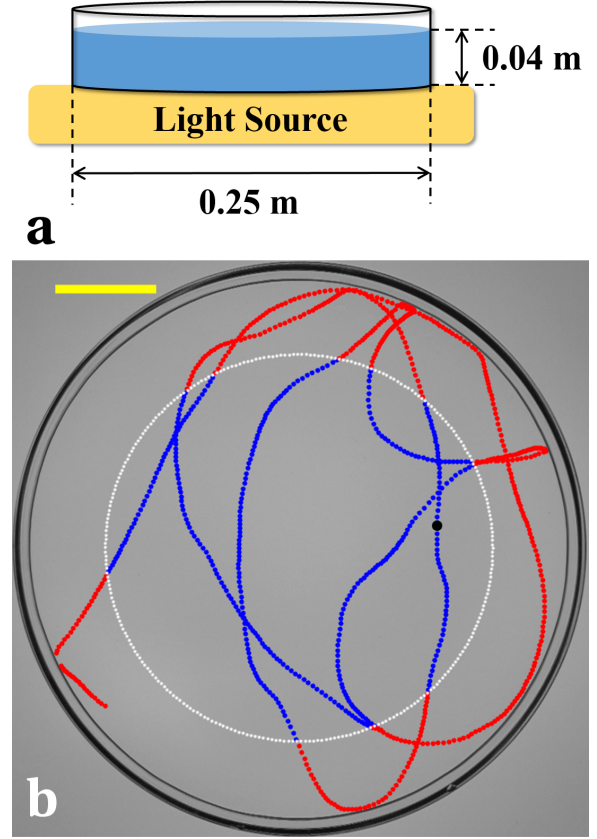


Figure 1: (a) Experimental setup (side view): Glass petri dish (0.25 m diameter) filled with deionized water to 0.04 m height was placed on a light tablet. A camera recorded c-boat self-motion from above yielding images as shown in (b) where the c-boat appears as a dark disk in grey background. Only trajectories (blue) in a 0.178 m diameter circular region within the dashed white circle were analysed and the rest (red) discarded to exclude boundary effects from petri dish wall. Scale bar = 0.03 m.

ness, upon cooling. Gel tablets of 3×10^{-3} m diameter were punched out from the sheet (Biopunch, Ted Pella Inc.). These gel tablets were introduced in a saturated solution of camphoric acid (CA) (Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd., Cat. No. 036-01002) in methanol and left for 2 hours for CA to diffuse into the gel tablets. Prior to experiments, gel tablets were rinsed in DI water to precipitate CA in the gel matrix.

The c-boat motion being governed by Marangoni force, surface tension difference between the ambient surface and CA entering the surface forms the primary parameter in this

study. Since the c-boat holds a finite quantity of CA, its concentration monotonically decreases with time, thereby continually reducing the strength of the marangoni effect (see section 3). Independent experiments modifying the ambient surface tension confirmed the role of surface tension difference as the primary parameter. We varied the surface tension of the ambient interface by introducing metered dosage of Sodium Dodecyl Sulfate (SDS) (Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd., Cat. No. 196-08675) following published tables.¹⁸ Actual surface tension values were also independently confirmed with the pendant drop method on a tensiometer (OneAttention Theta tensiometer) at 25 °C.

A moving c-boat leaves camphoric acid in its wake which can be visualised by introducing buoyant tracer particles that decorate the air-water interface (fig. 2 e-f). Hollow silica glass spheres (specific gravity 0.25 and $50 \pm 10 \times 10^{-6}$ m diameter) sprinkled onto the air-water interface were used to follow the well defined comet-shaped particle-free region in the wake of a c-boat. The shape of this region provides a qualitative measure of the strength of marangoni force acting on the c-boat (see supplementary information). Experimental visualisation requires high tracer concentrations at which they do not behave passively, but instead provide a back reaction force against the spreading CA. We could not measure this back reaction force for a given tracer concentration. We therefore kept the tracer concentration fixed and studied how the tracer free, CA rich region around the moving c-boat varies with time as CA concentration changes. We were able to quantify the change in the CA rich, tracer free region as a function of time for the fixed tracer concentration.

3 Results

When a c-boat is placed at the air-water interface, CA spreads radially and sets up axisymmetric interfacial tension gradients around the c-boat. Ambient fluctuations spontaneously break this symmetry and sharpen the gradients

along a preferential direction; as a consequence a net force acts on the c-boat and propels it. The boat’s motion amplifies the asymmetry and maintains it, thereby permitting it’s continued motion. Owing to continuous CA dissolution from the interface into the bulk fluid, the c-boat motion continues until it exhausts all CA molecules. Whereas dissolution does globally reduce the surface tension of water, a single boat contains ($\sim 7 \times 10^{-6}$ kg) CA on average and is insufficient to achieve an appreciable reduction in interfacial tension *via* dissolution; surface tension of CA saturated water ($\sim 8 \times 10^{-3}$ kg·l⁻¹) is $\sim 60 \times 10^{-3}$ N·m⁻¹. Over the course of an experiment, water replaces CA removed from the boat starting at the periphery and progressively proceeds radially inwards. Consequently, CA concentration at the c-boat edge constantly decreases resulting in weaker interfacial tension gradients which decrease the boat speed as time progresses; this bears upon results to be discussed. In fig. 2a, we show the mean c-boat speed (running average over 1 minute interval) monotonically decreases with time.

With decreasing marangoni force strength in time, the c-boat exhibits three distinct modes of motion. Figure 2b-d shows time traces of instantaneous c-boat speed at specific intervals corresponding to these three modes. At early times and high surface tension difference, the c-boat speed exhibits harmonic oscillations about the mean (see fig. 2b). This mean speed and oscillation frequency continuously decrease with time, whereas the oscillation amplitude passes through a maximum before it decreases and transitions to the second distinct mode where the c-boat moves with steady speed (see fig. 2c). The third distinct mode of relaxation oscillations emerges at long times and low surface tension differences where c-boat motion occurs in periodic bursts interspersed with durations of almost no c-boat motion (see fig. 2d).

The evolution of Marangoni force strength with time can be confirmed by visualising the c-boat motion on an interface decorated with buoyant tracer particles. Before proceeding, a few details concerning the behaviour of tracers at air-water interfaces themselves is in order.

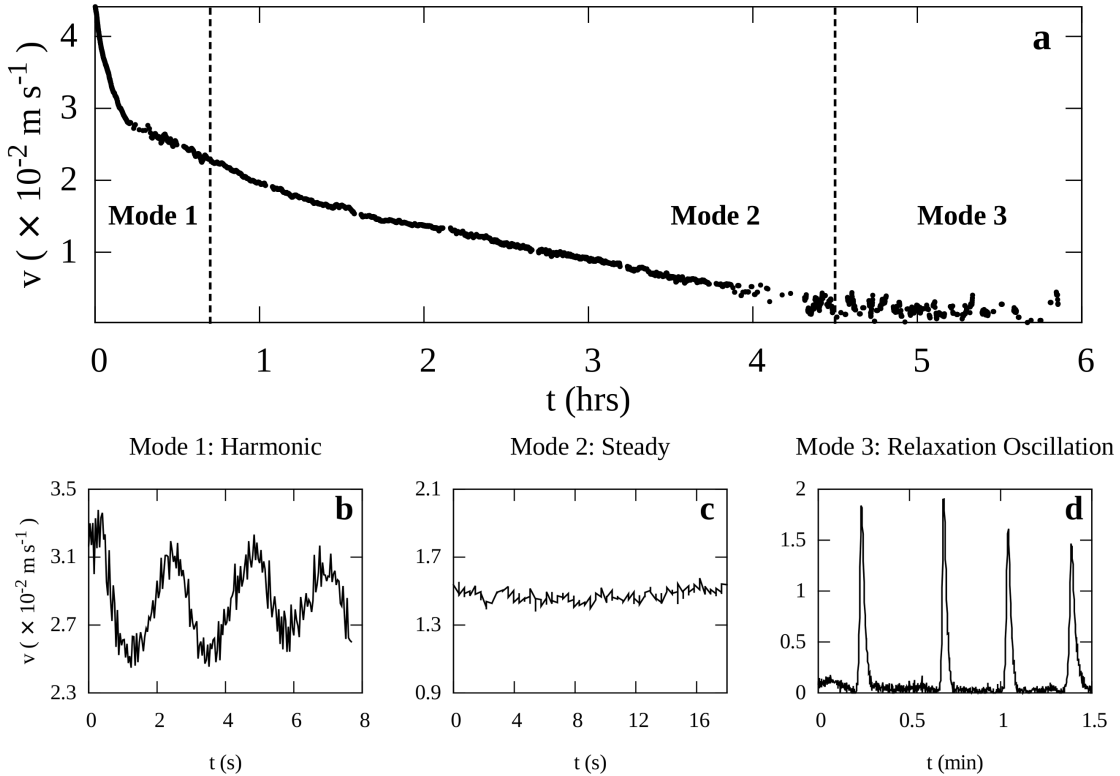


Figure 2: (a) Monotonic decrease in mean c-boat speed (1 minute running average) over a 6 hour period, during which the c-boat exhibits three distinct modes of motion: (b) Harmonic mode with oscillating speed, (c) steady mode with constant speed, and (d) relaxation oscillation mode with long intervals of near-zero speed with sudden jumps at regular intervals.

Tracer particles introduced at the air-water interface form clusters due to inter-particle capillary attraction.¹⁹ At sufficiently high concentrations, these tracers form a system spanning cluster of jammed particles that occupy the entire interface. A c-boat moving on such a tracer-rich surface exhibits a tracer-free region around the c-boat. The CA spreading from the c-boat onto the interface pushes the tracers away to create the tracer-free hole, and hence forms a visual representation of the spatial extent to which CA acts around a c-boat. The extent of the tracer-free hole is a function of both CA and tracer concentrations. Whereas the spreading CA pushes the tracers away from the c-boat, the tracers provide a back reaction force and attempt to close the hole. This behaviour is true only for hydrophilic particles, and not for hydrophobic tracer particles. Since hydrophilic particles are wettable, they form a thin lubrication film of water on their surfaces, which allows tracer particles pushed

against each other to exploit the lubrication film and slide over each other. Once the c-boat passes and CA dissolves in water, the tracers again slide back onto the interface to cover it. On the other hand, hydrophobic particles not being wettable, do not slide over each other, but sustain stresses when pushed against each other to form a two-dimensional solid. A c-boat, if introduced on a hydrophobic tracer-rich interface exerts an external stress on this two-dimensional solid,^{20–22} which is then relieved *via* fracture of the particulate interface.^{21,22} Whereas both types of tracers provide a back reaction force, they follow from different causes. Indeed, whereas hydrophilic particles behave in a reversible manner, hydrophobic particles exhibit irreversible behaviour through fracture of the two-dimensional particulate interface.^{21,22} Whereas it is possible to measure this back reaction force through sensitive capacitance measurements,²³ they work ideally under quasi-static conditions, and not under

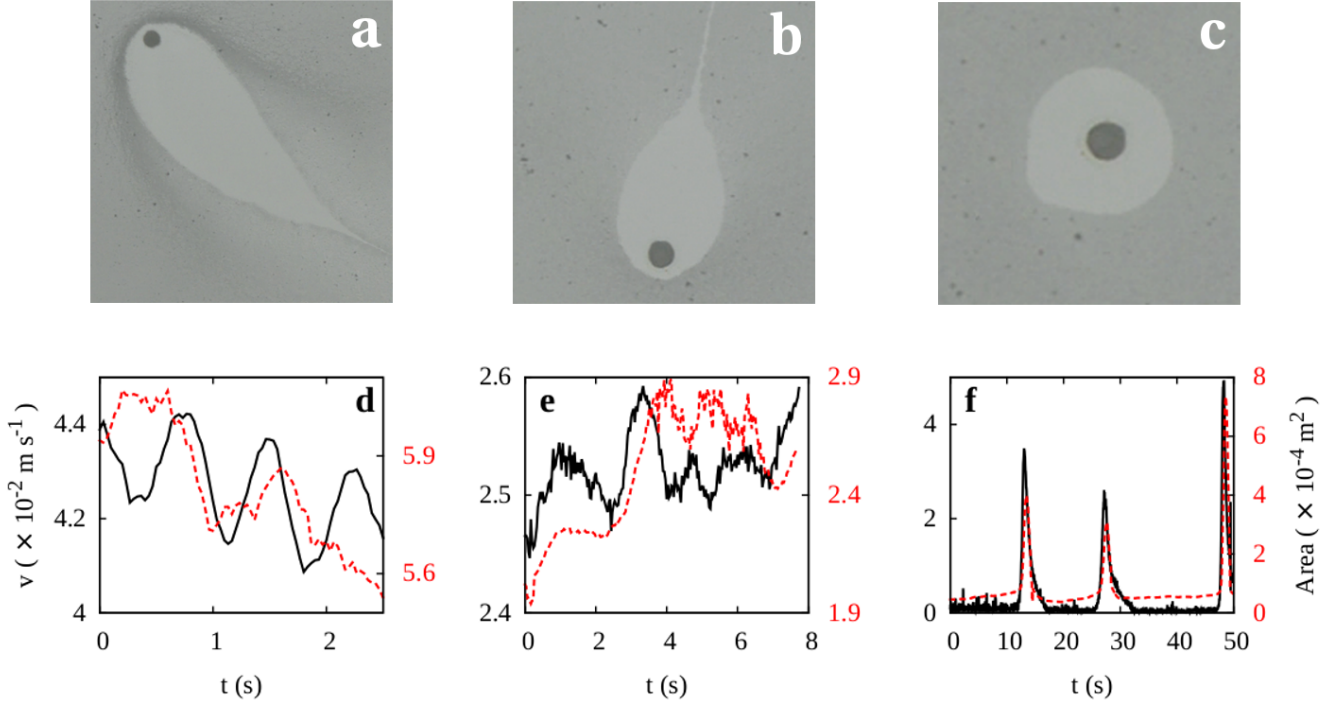


Figure 3: CA spreading from a moving c-boat creates a tracer-free hole (light grey) around a tracer rich (dark grey) region. The qualitative difference observed in tracer free regions for (a) Harmonic: long elliptical comet shape, (b) Steady: short elliptical comet shape with long wispy tail, and (c) Relaxation Oscillation: symmetric circular CA spread (when the c-boat is stationary) can be quantified against c-boat speed as shown for (d) Harmonic, (e) Steady, and (f) Relaxation Oscillation mode, where the CA spread area changes in sync with speed for all three modes.

the dynamic conditions studied here. Since, we were unable to measure or systematically control this back reaction force, a fixed concentration of hydrophilic buoyant tracers was introduced on the interface prior to start of an experiment, and the same particle concentration was maintained throughout the experiment. This kept the tracer back reaction force fixed for a given experiment; any change in tracer-free area around the c-boat with time therefore followed only from change in CA concentration with time.

The tracer-free region representing a comet shape also provides a visualization of the asymmetry in the CA distribution around the c-boat. The shape and size of the comet trail is, therefore, indicative of the nature of underlying dynamics. Direct visualization of the comet trail using tracer particles for the three modes of c-boat motion is shown in fig. 3a-c and the accompanying movies in supplementary information. The reducing area of the comet trail

suggests a decrease in the net marangoni force strength propelling the c-boat. The elliptical, comet shaped tracer free region in the harmonic mode (fig. 3a) gives way to a partially circular comet shape with a thin wispy tail in the steady mode (fig. 3b). The relaxation oscillation mode results in a stationary c-boat with a circular region that grows with time, until a sudden jump in c-boat position results in a momentary comet shape before the c-boat once again settles into a stationary position with a growing circular area (fig. 3c). This visualisation can also be quantified by isolating the area of the tracer-free region in each mode and tracking its time evolution, as shown in fig. 3d-f. Indeed, in the harmonic mode, the area of the tracer-free comet shaped region oscillates in tandem with the sinusoidal oscillation in c-boat speed. This gives way to a more steady variation (modulo noise introduced by ambient fluctuations) in the tracer-free area and c-boat speed in second mode of steady-state motion.

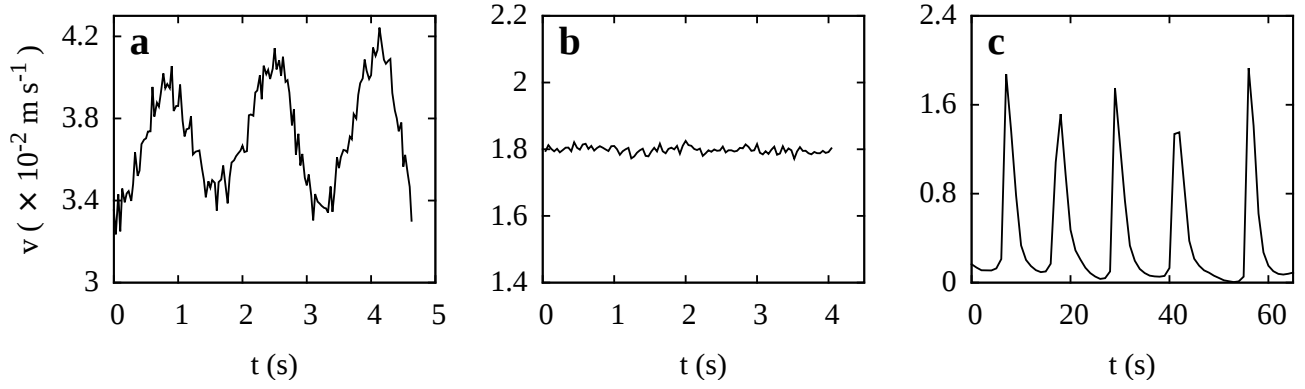


Figure 4: Changing CA-water surface tension difference via metered dosage of SDS in water allows one to demonstrate all three c-boat propulsion modes: (a) Harmonic mode at $\Delta\gamma = (72 \times 10^{-3} - 60 \times 10^{-3}) = 12 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}$, (b) Steady mode at $\Delta\gamma = (68 \times 10^{-3} - 60 \times 10^{-3}) = 8 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}$, and (c) Relaxation Oscillation mode at $\Delta\gamma = (65 \times 10^{-3} - 60 \times 10^{-3}) = 5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}$

However, the most striking confirmation is provided for the third, relaxation oscillation mode (fig. 3f), where both c-boat speed and the area of the tracer-free region show a sudden spike between long intervals of inactivity.

The steady decrease in mean c-boat speed over the experimental duration (fig. 2a) points to the steady decrease in Marangoni force due to loss of CA concentration. To further verify that the Marangoni force strength is indeed the parameter governing the transitions from one mode to the other, we independently changed the ambient surface tension. By introducing different amounts of SDS in the bulk water, the surface tension was reduced from $72 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}$ (pure water) down to $59 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}$. The motion of freshly prepared c-boats was observed a fixed duration (XX mins) (Sathish, fill in the XX blanks please.) after the start of experiment in order to allow initial transients to settle down. The c-boat in the presence of SDS exhibited the three modes of motion in the same order as the ambient surface tension was continuously decreased, thereby providing a correspondence between time and surface tension difference. As the time traces of c-boat speed in fig. 4 show, the c-boat motion shows harmonic oscillations for ambient surface tension value of $72 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}$, steady motion for $68 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}$, and relaxation oscillations for $65 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}$. The comet tail structure also shows features similar to the those

observed when the transitions were a result of CA depletion from the c-boat. While introduction of SDS may change the Marangoni forces on the interface, our observations suggest that the qualitative behavior of the c-boat motion is preserved under these dynamics.

4 Summary

Summary section needs re-working and strengthening. In summary, we have studied the self-motion of a camphoric acid boat at the air-water interface and observed that it exhibits three distinct modes of motion. Each of the harmonic, steady-state, and relaxation oscillation modes have been separately reported for objects undergoing Marangoni propulsion. We have explained the existence of these propulsive modes as a consequence of CA concentration or Marangoni force strength, which we verified by controlling the surface tension of ambient interface through controlled doses of SDS.

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