

Index

a

- A-B-A block copolymer
 - emulsions stabilized with 236–240
 - water-in-oil emulsions stabilized with 240–245
- adsorption 9, 10, 12
 - characteristics, of ionic surfactants 99
 - – experimental tools 99–101
 - – results 102–107
 - – theory 101–102
 - of surfactants at liquid/liquid interface 14
 - – emulsification mechanism 17–19
 - – emulsification methods 19–20
 - – Gibbs adsorption isotherm 14–17
 - – role in droplet formation 22–26
 - – role in emulsion formation 21–22
- anchoring chain 209
- anisotropic etching 86
- anisotropy 66
- average energy dissipation rate 144

b

- bagasse particleboard 170
- Bancroft rule 24
- batch mixers 129, 132–133, 134
- batch rotor–stator mixers 154–157
- Bell-shaped conductivity curves 203
- Bingham plastic systems 221
- bitumen emulsions 5
- Bohlin rheometer (Bohlin Instruments, UK) 226
- breakup conditions 69
- Brownian diffusion 35, 37
- Brownian motion 3, 54, 193
- bulk rheology of emulsions 53–54
 - concentrated emulsions behavior analysis 54–57

c

- calibration curves 119
- capillary method 118
- capillary number 140, 141
- capillary pressure 66, 81
- catastrophic inversion 47
- cationic emulsifiers 81
- characteristic length 44
- charge-stabilized emulsions 43
- classical model, of particle size 182, 183
- coalescence 4, 45–46, 161, 185
 - phase inversion 47–48
 - rate 46–47
- cohesive energy ratio (CER) 31–32
- cohesive stress 140
- colloid mills 129–130
- comb stabilizer 211
- concentrated emulsions viscoelastic properties 59–60
 - deformation and droplet breakup in emulsions during flow 66–72
 - high interval phase emulsions (HIPES) 61–65
- constant stress (creep) measurements 222–223
- Coulter counter 226
- counteracting stress 24
- creaming and sedimentation 3, 35–36
 - prevention 37–40
 - rates 36–37
- creep measurements, *see* constant stress (creep) measurements
- critical aggregation concentration (CAC) 182–183
- critical capillary number 141
- critical coagulation concentration (CCC) 189, 190, 194

- critical flocculation concentration (CFC)
42, 43, 229
- critical flocculation temperature (CFT) 231
- critical micelle concentration (CMC) 103
- critical packing parameter (CPP) for emulsion selection 32–35
- critical volume fraction (CFV) 43
- curved interface 6
- d**
- Debye–Hückel equation 102
- Debye–Hückel parameter 191–192
- deep reactive ion etching (DRIE) 88
- deformation and droplet breakup in emulsions during flow 66–72
- Derjaguin approximation 191
- differential scanning calorimetry 170
- Difftrain 119
- dilational elasticity, interfacial 50
- dilational viscoelasticity 100, 105, 106
- dilational viscosity, interfacial 51
- direct imaging 115–118
- direct membrane emulsification 78–79
- disjoining pressure 45
- disruptive stress 140
- DLVO theory 11, 190, 193, 194
- double and multiple emulsions 2
- double-layer extension 10–11
- Dougherty–Krieger equation 219, 241
- droplet coalescence investigation techniques 121–123
- droplet concentration 36
- droplet disruption 173
- droplet size reduction 37
- drop profile tensiometry 100
- drop size distributions
– and average drop sizes 138–140
– prediction, during emulsification 160–163
- dynamic (oscillatory) measurements 223–226
- e**
- Einstein equation 53
- elastic interaction 213, 214–216
- electrolytes, paraffin emulsion stability as function of 189–195
- electrophoretic mobility measurements 189, 192
- electrostatic potential 191
- electrostatic repulsion 9–12
- electrosteric stabilization 175, 195
- elongational flow 141
- empirical models 161
- emulsions 1. See also individual entries
– adsorption of surfactants at liquid/liquid interface 14
– – emulsification mechanism 17–19
– – emulsification methods 19–20
– – Gibbs adsorption isotherm 14–17
– – role in droplet formation 22–26
– – role in emulsion formation 21–22
– breakdown processes 3
– bulk rheology of emulsions 53–54
– – concentrated emulsions behavior analysis 54–57
– coalescence 4, 45–46
– – phase inversion 47–48
– – rate 46–47
– concentrated emulsions viscoelastic properties 59–60
– – deformation and droplet breakup in emulsions during flow 66–72
– – high interval phase emulsions (HIPEs) 61–65
– creaming and sedimentation 3, 35–36
– – prevention 37–40
– – rates 36–37
– emulsifier nature 1–2
– emulsifiers selection 26
– – cohesive energy ratio (CER) 31–32
– – critical packing parameter (CPP) for emulsion selection 32–35
– – hydrophilic–lipophilic balance (HLB) 26–29
– – phase inversion temperature (PIT) 29–31
– experimental η_r - ϕ curves 57–58
– – droplet deformability influence 58–59
– flocculation 4
– – mechanism 40–43
– – rules for reducing 43–44
– industrial applications 4–5
– interaction energies between emulsion droplets and combinations
– – electrostatic repulsion 9–12
– – steric repulsion 12–13
– – van der Waals attraction 8–9
– Ostwald ripening 4, 44–45
– phase inversion 4
– physical chemistry of systems
– – interface (Gibbs dividing line) 5–6
– rheology 48
– – and emulsion stability correlation 51–53
– – interfacial dilational elasticity 50
– – interfacial dilational viscosity 51
– – interfacial shear viscosity measurement 49–50
– – interfacial 48–49

- non-Newtonian effects 51
- stability correlation 51–53
- system structure 2
- thermodynamics of formation and breakdown 6–8
- equation of state approach 14
- ethyl acetate 202
- ethylcellulose nanoemulsions, for nanoparticle preparation 202–204
- experimental η_r - φ curves 57–58
- droplet deformability influence 58–59

f

- fiber-optical spot scanning (FSS) 113
- flocculation 4, 40, 186
 - controlled 39
 - depletion 39
 - of electrostatically stabilized emulsions 41–42
 - mechanism 40–43
 - rules for reducing 43–44
 - of sterically stabilized emulsions 42–43
- Flory–Huggins interaction parameter 213, 214
- focused beam reflectance measurement (FBRM) 113
- food emulsion 4
- Fraunhofer diffraction theory 112
- Freeze–Thaw cycles, paraffin emulsion stability as function of 186–189
- frequency sweep 224
- Frumkin ionic compressibility (FIC) 101, 103–104

g

- geometrically mediated breakup 82
- Gibbs adsorption equations 15, 183
- Gibbs adsorption isotherm 14–17
- Gibbs approach 14
- Gibbs–Deuhem equation 6, 14
- Gibbs dividing line 5–6
- Gibbs–Marangoni effect 24–25
- glass capillary microfluidic devices 89–93
- Grace curves, *see* stability curves
- graft copolymers 211
- grafting onto technique 211
- Grahame’s equation 191
- grooved-type microchannel arrays 86–88

h

- Hamaker constant 9, 40, 190, 191
- Herschel–Bulkley general model 222
- high interval phase emulsions (HIPes) 61–65

- high-shear mixers 127, 138
- homopolymer 210
- Hough transformation 116
- hyberbolic flow 141
- hydrodynamic diameter 203
- hydrodynamic flow focusing 83
- hydrophilic–lipophilic balance (HLB) 26–29

i

- incipient flocculation 42
- industrial applications 4–5
- industrial-scale rotor–stator mixers 134
- in-line mixers 129, 130–131, 136–137, 145, 146, 147, 148, 157–160
 - radial discharge mixers 129, 130–131
- interaction energies, between emulsion droplets and combinations
 - electrostatic repulsion 9–12
 - steric repulsion 12–13
 - van der Waals attraction 8–9
- interfacial rheology
 - emulsion stability correlation 51–53
 - interfacial dilational elasticity 50
 - interfacial dilational viscosity 51
 - interfacial shear viscosity measurement 49–50
 - interfacial tension and surface pressure 48–49
 - non-Newtonian effects 51
- interfacial tension 29
 - gradients 23
- interfacial tension gradient 50
- inulin 211
- INUTEC[®] N25 211
- INUTEC[®] SP1 45, 211, 216
- ionic surfactants 17, 43

k

- Kolmogorov length scale 142, 143, 150–151
- Krafft point 173, 175, 176, 183

l

- laminar flow, maximum stable drop size in 141–142
- Laplace pressure 6, 17, 18, 66, 173
- Lasentech (USA) 117
- laser beam diffraction 112
- laser Doppler anemometry (LDA) 145
- laser systems 112–115
- light transmission method 119
- liquid–liquid interface 182, 184
- liquid–liquid systems, drop size in 145–147
 - two phase 140
- low energy emulsification 200

m

- Marangoni effect 23
- mean drop size 139
- measurement techniques 109–112, 118–120
 - droplet coalescence investigation techniques 121–123
 - online droplet size measurement techniques
 - – direct imaging 115–118
 - – laser systems 112–115
 - – sound systems 115
- melting strain 63, 225
- membrane and microfluidic devices 77
 - droplet application 93
 - glass capillary microfluidic devices 89–93
 - membrane emulsification 78
 - – direct 78–79
 - – operating parameters 80
 - – premix 79–80
 - – surfactants 80–81
 - – transmembrane pressure and wall shear stress 81
 - microfluidic devices with parallel microchannel arrays 85–86
 - – grooved-type 86–88
 - – straight-through 88–89
 - microfluidic flow-focusing devices (MFFD) 83–84
 - microfluidic junctions 82–83
- micellar emulsions and microemulsions 2
- microfluidic flow-focusing devices (MFFD) 83–84
- micronozzle array, straight-through 89
- miniemulsion polymerization 201
- mixed emulsions 2
- mixed surfactant films 46, 51
- mixed surfactant system 173, 177, 178, 184
- mixing interaction 213–214
- Monte Carlo simulation 122
- multipass processing, of rotor–stator mixers 136, 137

n

- Nakajima model, of particle size 182, 183
- nanoemulsions 2, 181, 199
 - component choice aspects 201–202
 - ethylcellulose, for nanoparticle preparation 202–204
 - phase inversion emulsification methods 200
- Newton Black Film (NBF) 218–219
- nonionic surfactants 17, 174, 175
- non-Newtonian effects 51
- non-Newtonian flow 220, 221, 226, 240

- nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) 119
- numerical simulation, in rotor–stator mixers 154, 162

o

- O/S ratio 200, 202, 203
- oil-in-water (O/W) 70, 203
 - emulsion rheology stabilized with poly(vinyl alcohol) 226
 - – emulsions stabilized with A-B-A block copolymer 236–240
 - – oil volume fraction effect 226–229
 - – PVA-stabilized emulsion stability 229–236
 - – water-in-oil emulsions stabilized with A-B-A block copolymer 240–245
 - flow curves of emulsion 56
 - interface, crystalline phases 46
 - macroemulsions 2, 29
 - nanoemulsions 200
- oil slick dispersions 5
- oil volume fraction effect, on emulsion rheology 226–229
- online droplet size measurement techniques
 - direct imaging 115–118
 - laser systems 112–115
 - sound systems 115
- opsonization 202
- optical microscopy 189
- orthokinetic stability 185–186
- oscillating drop and bubble pressure analyzer (ODBA) 99, 100, 101, 104–107
- osmotic free energy of interaction 12
- osmotic repulsion, *see* mixing interaction
- Ostwald ripening 4, 44–45, 185

p

- paraffin emulsions 169
 - formation and characterization 178–181
 - industrial applications 170
 - particle size control 181–185
 - preparation 172–174
 - properties 170–172
 - stability 185
 - – as function of electrolytes 189–195
 - – as function of Freeze–Thaw cycles 186–189
 - – as function of time under shear 185–186
 - surfactant systems used in formulation 174
 - – phase behavior 175–178
- particle vision and measurement (PVM®) 117
- phase Doppler anemometry (PDA) 112

- phase inversion 4, 47–48
 phase inversion composition (PIC) 200
 phase inversion emulsification methods 200
 phase inversion temperature (PIT) 29–31, 200
 photolithography 85
 photon correlation spectroscopy (PCS) 240
 physical models 161
 Pickering emulsions 2
 pluronics 1, 210
 Pluronic™ unimers 202
 polarized optical microscopy (POM) 175
 poly(dimethylsiloxane) 82
 polydispersity 77, 178–181
 poly(ethylene oxide) (PEO) 210–211, 217, 239, 242
 poly(12-hydroxystearic acid) (PHS) 216, 217, 242
 poly(lactic acid) (PLA) 91
 polymeric nanoparticles 199–205
 polymeric surfactants 1, 209
 – adsorbed layers, and droplets 212–213
 – – elastic interaction 214–216
 – – mixing interaction 213–214
 – emulsions stabilized by 216–219
 – – W/O emulsions stabilized with PHS-PEO-PHS block copolymer 219–220
 – general classifications 210–212
 polymer layer overlap 213, 214
 poly(methyl methacrylate) (PMMA) 86
 poly(propylene oxide) (PPO) 210–211
 poly(vinyl alcohol) (PVA) 210
 – emulsion rheology stabilized with 226
 – – emulsions stabilized with A-B-A block copolymer 236–240
 – – oil volume fraction effect 226–229
 – – PVA-stabilized emulsion stability 229–236
 – – water-in-oil emulsions stabilized with A-B-A block copolymer 240–245
 poly(vinyl pyrrolidone) 210
 power draw, in rotor–stator mixers 144–145
 premix membrane emulsification 79–80
 profile analysis tensiometer (PAT) 99, 100, 104–105
 protein films 51–53
 pseudoplastic (shear thinning) system 221
 pseudoternary water/mixed surfactant system 177
 pulsed drop method 50
 pulsed-field gradient (PFG) 119
 pulse-echo technique 115
- r**
 reflectance technique 119–120, 123–124
 refractive index 121
 residual shear viscosity 221
 Reynolds number 19, 68, 71
 rigidity modulus 226
 Ross mixers 132, 146
 rotor–stator mixers 127
 – advanced analysis of emulsification/dispersion processes in 152–153
 – – drop size distribution prediction during emulsification 160–163
 – – velocity and energy dissipation rate 153–160
 – classification and applications 128–129
 – – batch mixers 129, 132–133, 134
 – – colloid mills 129–130
 – – design and arrangement 133–136
 – – in-line mixers 129, 130–131, 145, 146, 147, 148, 157–160
 – – operation 136–137
 – – toothed devices 129, 131–132, 134
 – engineering description of emulsification and dispersion processes 138
 – – average drop size in liquid–liquid systems 145–147
 – – drop size distributions and average drop sizes 138–140
 – – drop size in liquid–liquid two-phase systems 140
 – – maximum stable drop size in laminar flow 141–142
 – – maximum stable drop size in turbulent flow 142–143
 – flow characterization 143–145
 – possible arrangements, for batch processing 135
 – products manufactured using 128
 – scale-up rules 147–152
- s**
 Sauter mean diameter 140, 143, 146, 150, 151
 Schultz–Hardy rule 194
 shear flow, simple 141
 shear stress 66, 79, 81, 143–144
 shear viscosity measurement, interfacial 49–50
 Shirasu porous glass (SPG) 80
 Silverson mixers 131, 132, 133, 134, 136, 145, 146, 148, 157
 single-pass processing, of rotor–stator mixers 136, 137

- SINTERFACE Technologies (Berlin, Germany) 99
- small-angle X-ray scattering (SAXS) measurements 175, 178, 183, 184
- Smoluchowski equation 189, 192
- sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS) 1, 16, 24
- solvent evaporation method 201, 204
- sound systems 115
- spatial filtering velocimetry (SFV) 113
- stability curves 141–142
- steady state measurements 220–222
- stereomicroscope 116
- steric interaction free energy 213
- steric repulsion 12–13
- steric stabilization 40, 209–210
- energy–distance curves 215
 - oil-in-water (O/W) emulsion rheology stabilized with poly(vinyl alcohol) 226
 - – emulsions stabilized with A-B-A block copolymer 236–240
 - – oil volume fraction effect 226–229
 - – PVA-stabilized emulsion stability 229–236
 - – water-in-oil emulsions stabilized with A-B-A block copolymer 240–245
 - polymeric surfactants
 - – adsorbed layers and droplets 212–216
 - – emulsions stabilized by 216–220
 - – general classifications 210–212
 - – rheological technique principles
 - – constant stress (creep) measurements 222–223
 - – dynamic (oscillatory) measurements 223–226
 - – steady state measurements 220–222
- Stokes–Einstein equation 41
- Stokes law 36, 204
- straight-through microchannel arrays 88–89
- strain sweep 224
- stroboscope 116, 117
- surface charge density 191
- surface excess 14
- surface potential calculation methods 191–192
- surfactants 17, 18, 80–81
- systems, used in formulation 174
 - – phase behavior 175–178
- t**
- thermodynamics, of emulsion formation and breakdown 6–8
- thickeners 38, 220
- T-junction 82
- toothed devices 129, 131–132, 134
- transmembrane pressure and wall shear stress 81
- transmission electron microscopy (TEM) 204
- turbulent flow, maximum stable drop size in 142–143
- turbulent inertial (TI) 71
- turbulent viscous (TV) 71
- u**
- ultrasonic spectroscopy 115
- Ultra-Turrax mixers 131, 226
- v**
- van der Waals attraction 4, 8–9
- van der Waals potential 190, 193
- velocity and energy dissipation rate 153–160
- viscosity ratio 146
- modified 69
- viscosity–volume fraction
- curves 57
 - relationship 68, 241
- volume restriction interaction, *see* elastic interaction
- w**
- water/ionic surfactant system 175
- water/nonionic surfactant system 175
- water-in-oil (W/O) 203
- emulsions, stabilized with A-B-A block copolymer 240–245
 - macroemulsions 2, 29
 - – flow curves of emulsions 56
- Weber number 20, 140
- Weissenberg number 69
- Weissenberg rheometer 79
- wide angle X-ray scattering (WAXS) 170
- Winsor concept 31
- y**
- yield stress 221, 226, 229
- Y-junction 83
- z**
- zero shear viscosity, *see* residual shear viscosity
- zeta potential 189–190, 191–192
- Zwitterionic surfactants 81