

TREND 2005

Measurements of Droplet Pinch-Off In Liquid Sodium



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INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN
ELECTRONICS
& **APPLIED PHYSICS**

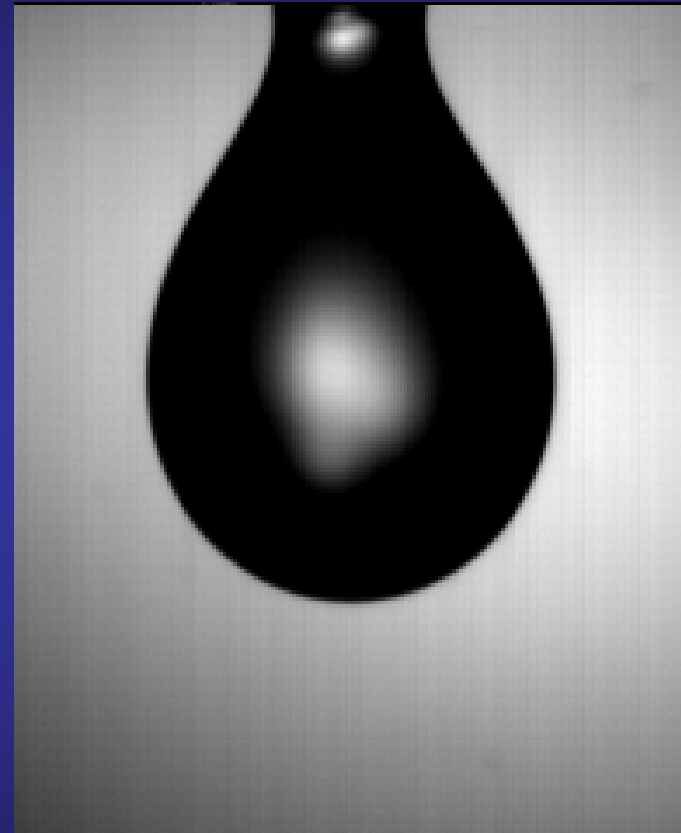


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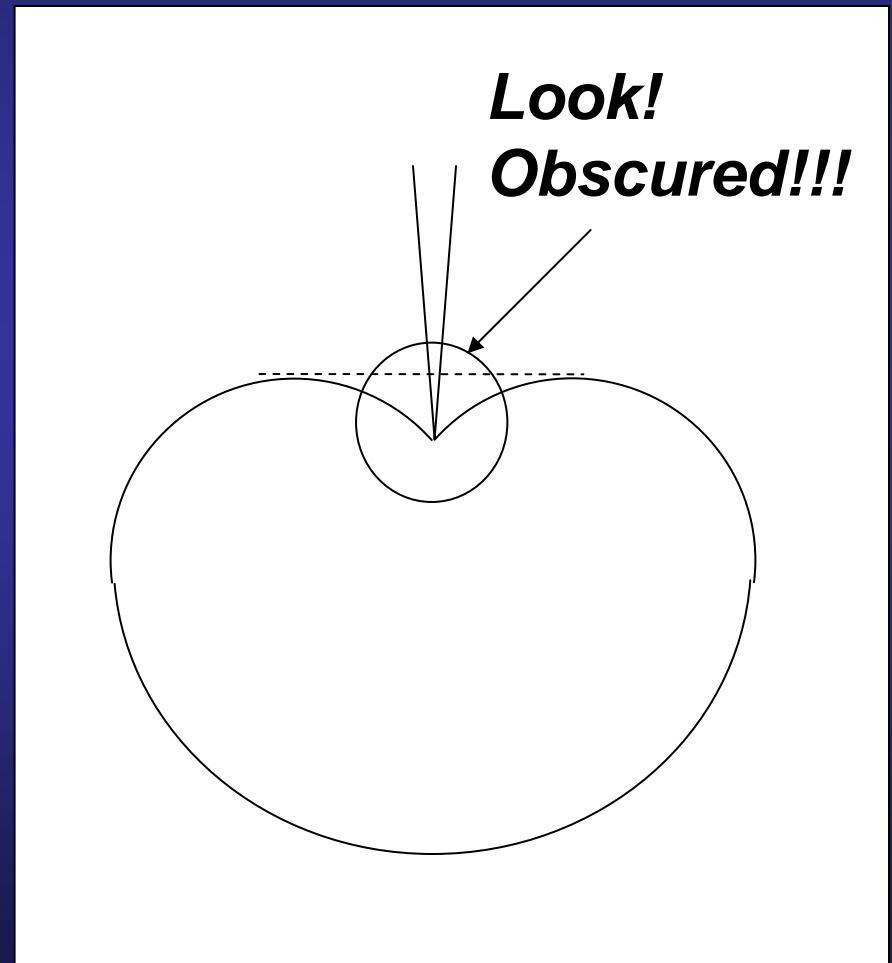
Capillary Pinch-Off

- Application to fine-filament and inkjet production.
- Previously studied using strobe photography and high-speed video.



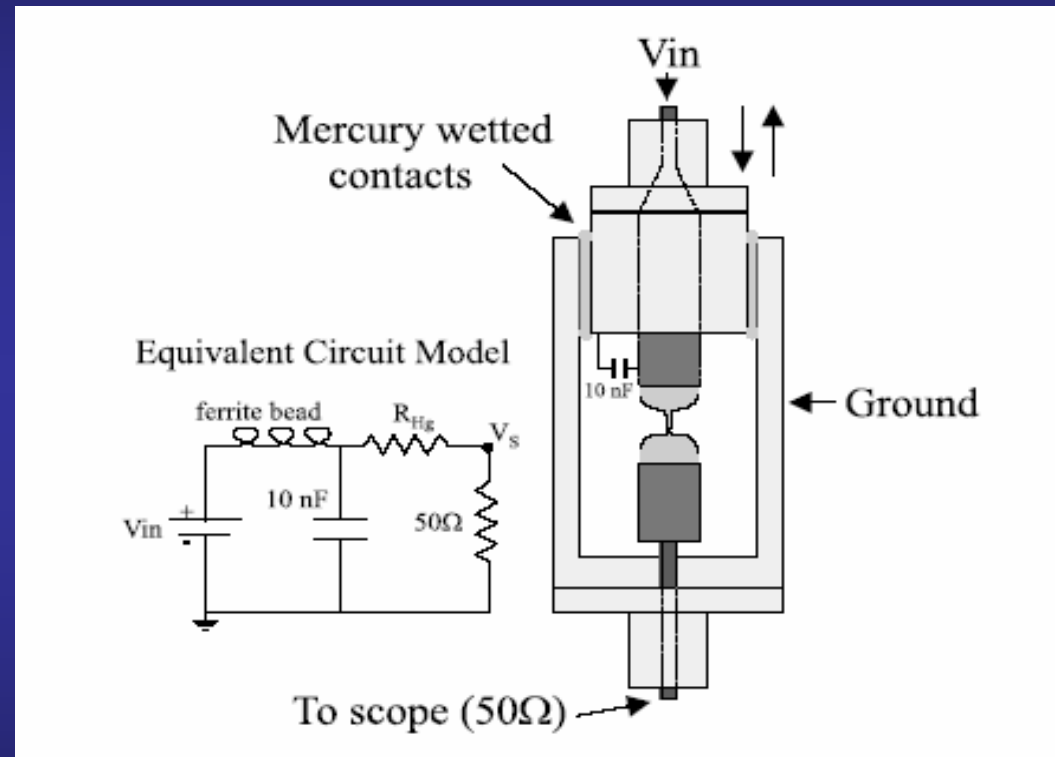
Problem With Optical Studies

- 1) The optical constraints of measuring nanometer-length scales
- 2) Geometry of pinch-off, which obscures the point of contact with the upper droplet.



A New Way to Look at It!

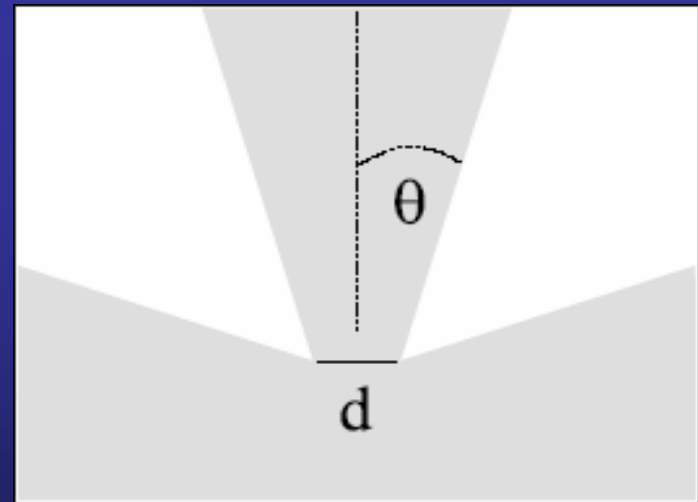
- In a 2004 study from the University of California, Irvine, physicists J.C. Burton, J.E. Rutledge, and P. Taborek tested the minimum diameter of the pinch-off by running an electric current through a drop of liquid mercury.



Burton, Rutledge, Taborek, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **92**, 244505 (2004)

- By measuring the resistance across the droplet, they could find the minimum diameter d using the expression for resistance of a cone:
- The smallest neck diameter observed by Burton et al was about **2.7 nm.**

$$d = \frac{2\rho_r \cot(\theta)}{\pi R}$$



Burton, Rutledge, Taborek, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **92**, 244505 (2004)

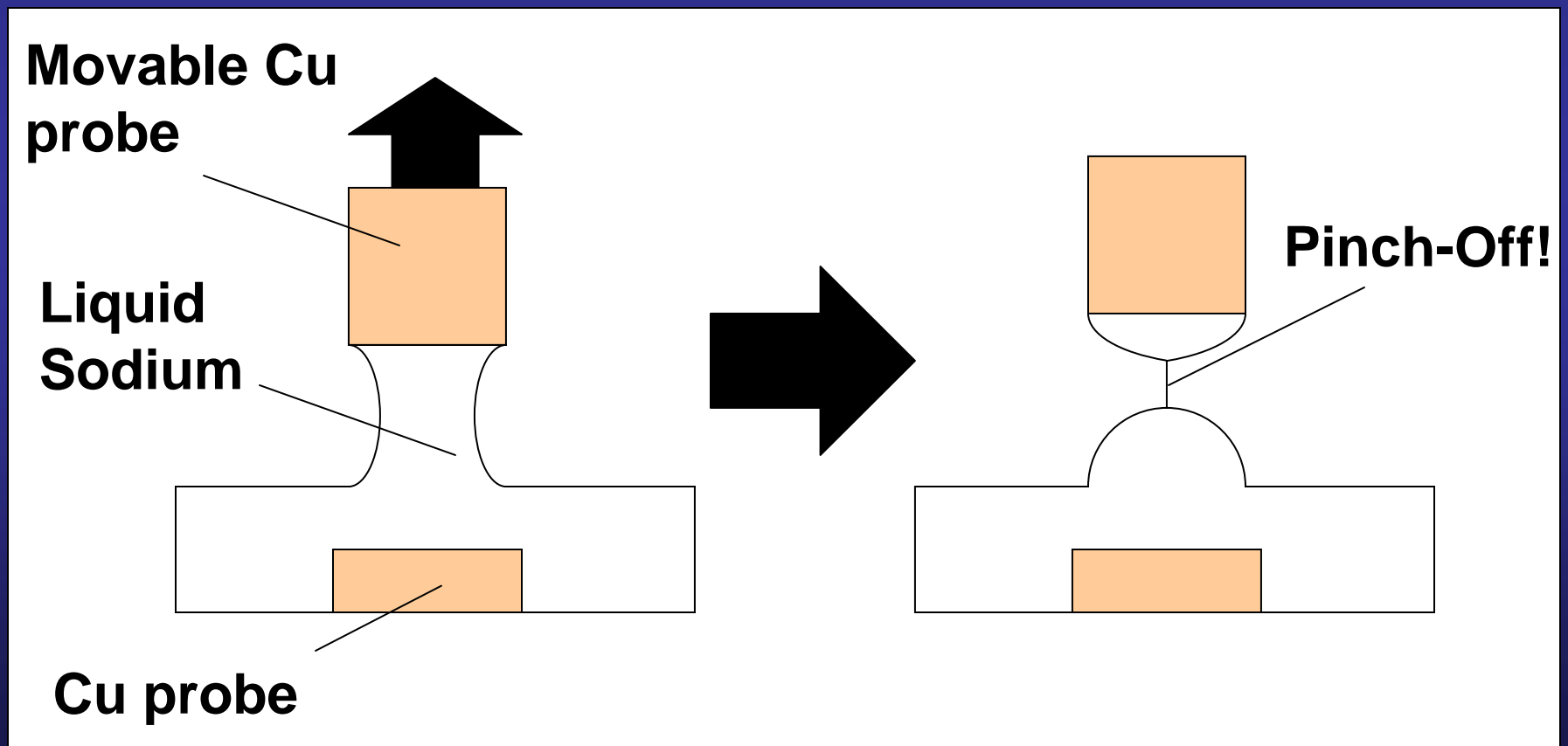
But *Why* Sodium?

- 10X More Conductive than Mercury
 - 10X BETTER RESOLUTION
- Study Effect of Magnetic Fields

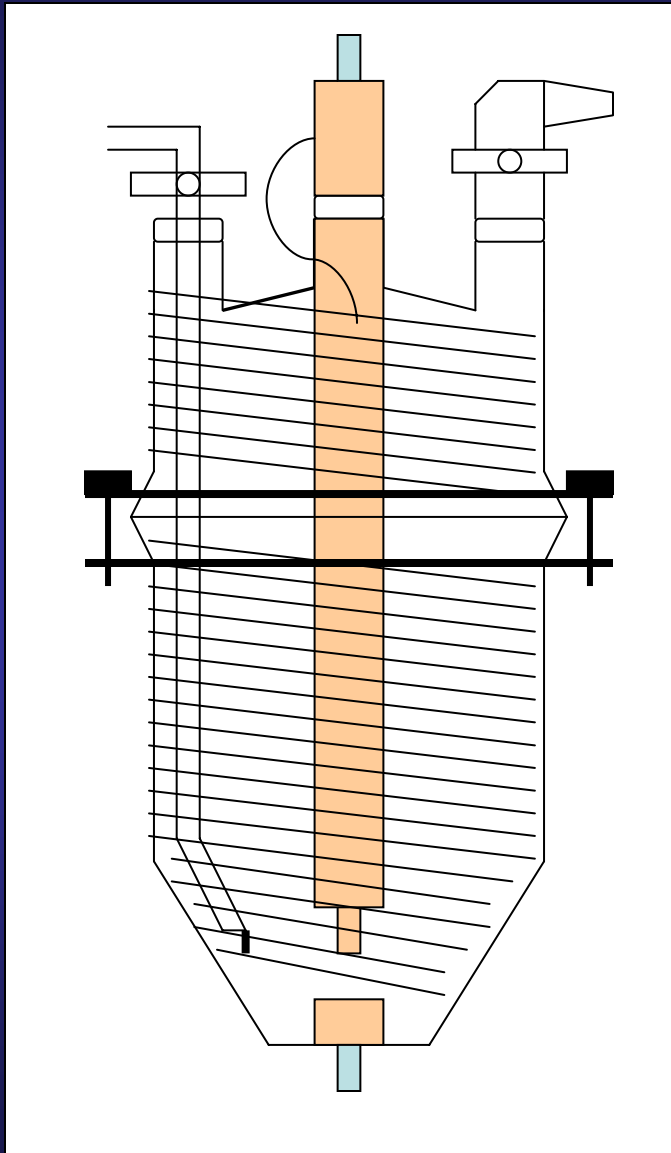


Experimental Design

- THE SODIUM BRIDGE



- THE VESSEL



- THE COPPER SHIELDING



- Reduces Electrical Noise
- Coaxial Ground
- Distributes Heat
- Containment/
Structural Support

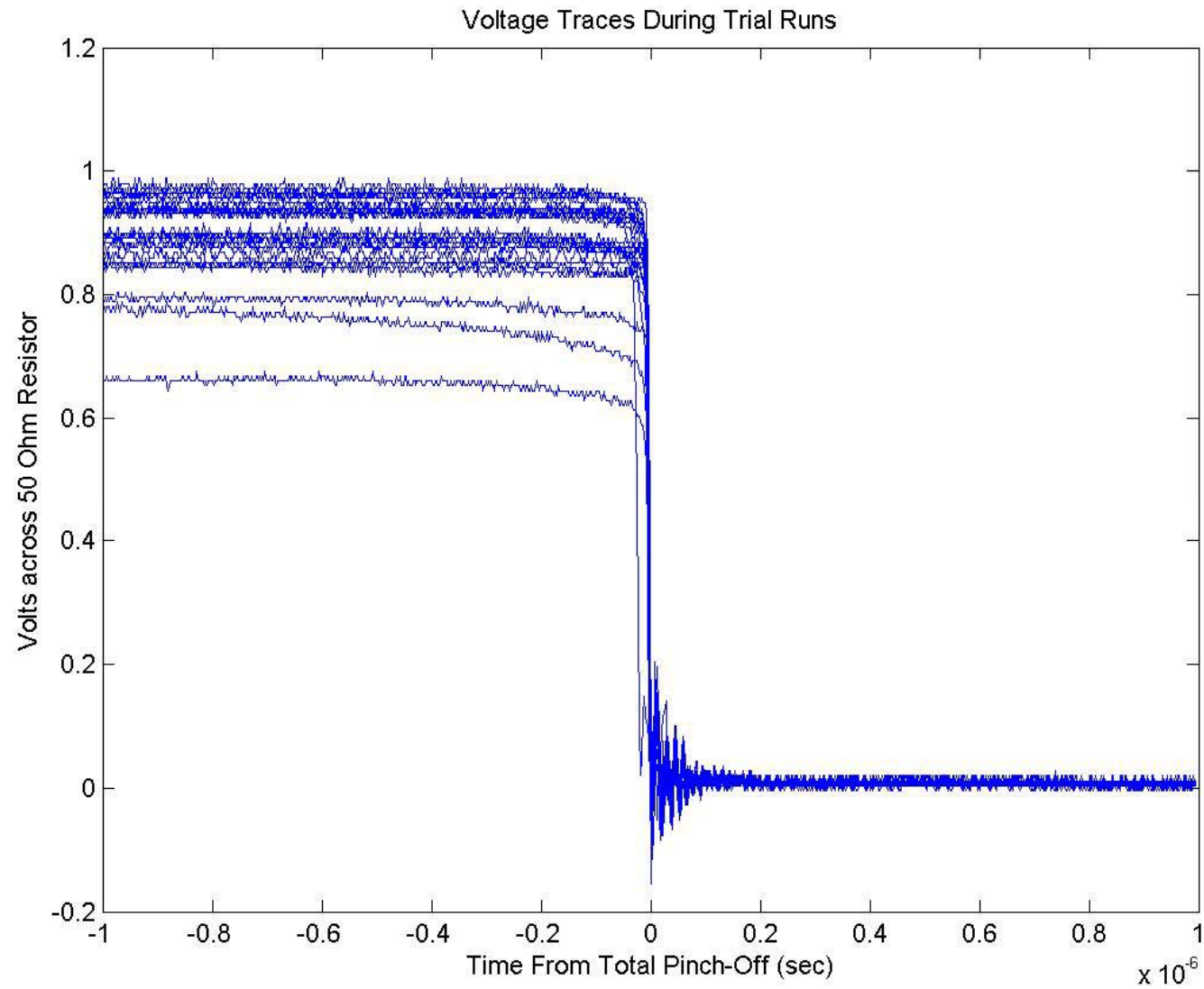
Running the Experiment

**Gah!
Problems!**

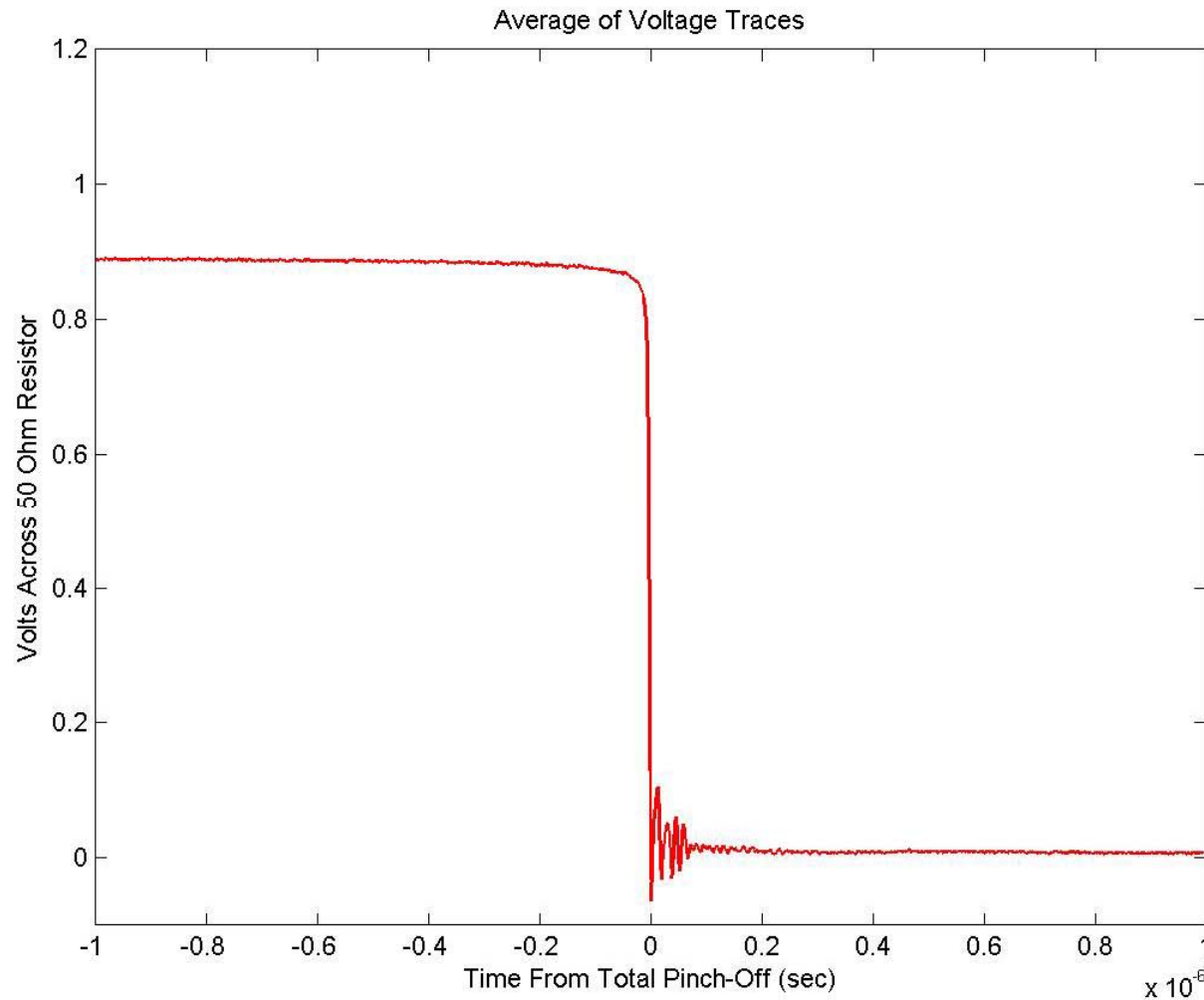
- Sodium Melting?
- Sodium Purity
- Contact Wetting
- Sampling Rate



Data?



At Least It's Not *Lohr**



*BAD STAR TREK PUN, © DON MARTIN