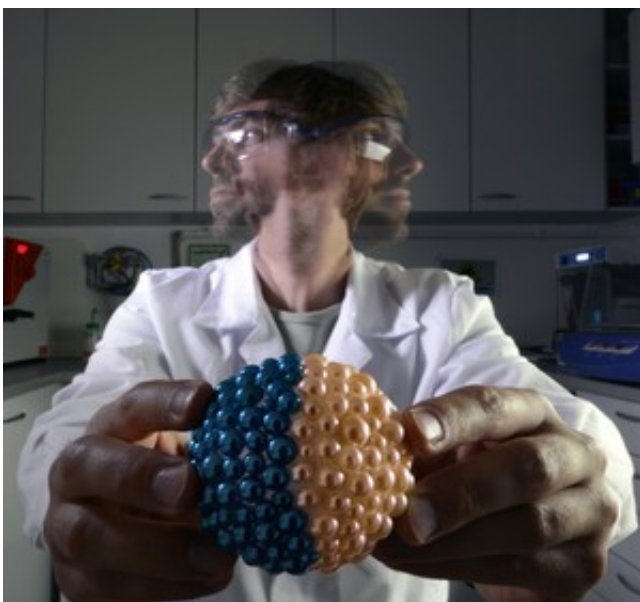


Shaken, not stirred – mythical god's capsules please

June 26 2014



Dr Zbigniew Rozynek from the Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw presents a model of Janus capsule. Credit: IPC PAS, Grzegorz Krzyżewski

Everything depends on how you look at them. Looking from one side you will see one face; and when looking from the opposite side – you will see a different one. So appear Janus capsules, miniature, hollow structures, in different fragments composed of different micro- and nanoparticles. Theoreticians were able to design models of such capsules, but a real challenge was to produce them. Now, Janus capsules can be produced easily and at low cost.

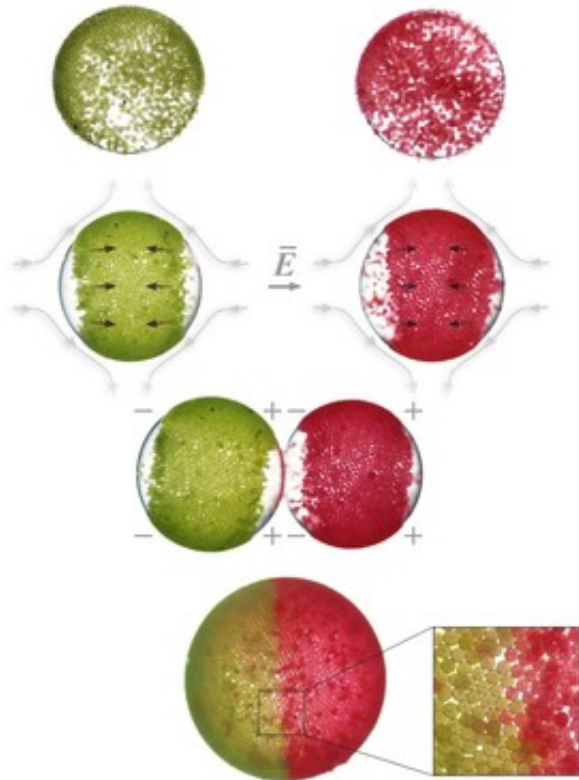
Janus, the old Roman god of beginnings and transitions, attracted believers' attention with his two faces, each looking to different direction of the world. Janus [capsules](#) – 'bubbles' made up of two shells stuck one another, each composed of micro- or nanoparticles of different properties – have been for some time attracting the researchers' attention. They see in the capsules an excellent tool for transporting drugs and a vehicle leading to innovative materials. To have, however, Janus capsules generally accessible, efficient methods for their mass production must be developed. An important step in this direction is the achievement of researchers from the Norwegian and French research institutions and the Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Polish Academy of Sciences (IPC PAS) in Warsaw, reported recently in one of the most reputable scientific journals: *Nature Communications*.

At present, it is not a problem to produce Janus spheres – round, entirely filled micro- and nanoobjects with one part having different properties than the other. Such spheres can be, for instance, produced by sticking together two drops of different substances. After merging, the new drop requires a sufficiently fast fixation only, e.g., by cooling it down or initiating polymerisation of its materials. For instance, Janus spheres are [particles](#) with white and black halves, used for image generation in electrophoretic displays incorporated in e-book reading devices.

"Janus capsules differ from Janus spheres: the former are hollow structures, and their partially permeable shell is made of colloidal particles. How to make such a 'two-faced bubble' using micro- and nanoparticles? Many researchers reflect on the problem. We proposed a really not complicated solution", says Dr Zbigniew Rozynek (IPC PAS), who experimentally studied Janus capsules during his postdoctoral training at Norwegian University of Science and Technology in Trondheim.

In their experiments, an international team of researchers produced

Janus capsules with drops of single millilitres in volume. The drops were coated, for instance, with polystyrene or glass nanoparticles with diameters of about 500 nm (billionth parts of a meter) or 1000 nm, respectively. Also differently coloured polyethylene particles were used.



Production of Janus capsules starts with a uniform covering of the surfaces of two drops, each with particles of different properties. After an electric field is applied, microflows force the particles to move to the drop 'equators'. The areas around the drop poles are electrically charged and the drops attract one another. Two drops electro-coalesce forming a densely packed Janus capsule. Credit: Nat. Commun. 5, 3945 (2014)

The experiments were performed with oil drops suspended in another

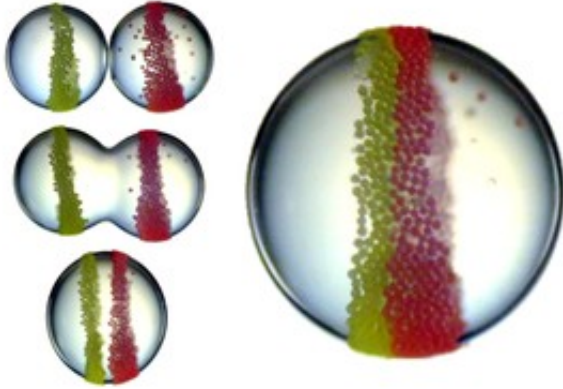
oil. To a so prepared environment micro- or nanoparticles of one type were placed and deposited on the surface of a selected drop. Then, particles of another type were brought to the surface of the second drop. Due to the action of capillary forces, the particles were durably kept on the surfaces of both drops, being approximately uniformly distributed.

When an external electric field was turned on, microflows were induced inside and outside the drops. The microflows transported the particles toward the electric 'equator'. In this step, the packing of [colloidal particles](#) could be controlled by shaking the drops in a slowly alternating electric field. The way how the particles are packed is an important factor, as it determines the number and size of pores of the future capsule, and consequently the capsule permeability.

The microflows around the electric equators of the drops resulted in formation of a ring-shaped ribbon, composed of densely packed particles, whereas both electric 'poles' became particles-free regions. At the same time, the poles of each drop were acquiring opposite electric charges.

Opposite electric charges attract one another, so the drops with charged poles were heading to each other. In this step, the only thing to do was to convince both drops not only to adjoin with their poles, but actually to merge. For that purpose the long-known electrocoalescence was used: the drops were stimulated for faster merging by an [electric field](#). Finally the drops electrocoalesced, resulting in the formation of a Janus capsule. Due to a dense packing of particles within the capsule the particles of different types virtually did not mix with each other.

"It's like the famous James Bond's martini: it was always to be shaken, not stirred", laughs Dr Rozynek.



Janus rings resulting from the coalescence of drops containing small amounts of particles. The ring is slightly thicker at the bottom, because the particles sense the Earth's gravity. Credit: Nat. Commun. 5, 3945 (2014)

The ultimate capsule appearance was determined by the number of particles deposited on the surfaces of initial drops. If the particles covered both drops with a uniform film, extending almost to the poles, the coalescence resulted in a non-spherical structure. When empty areas around the poles were suitably larger, the Janus capsules acquired a spherical shape. Finally, if the ribbons around the equators of the initial [drops](#) were narrow, the coalescence resulted in formation of a structure, which could be called a Janus ring.

The rings with two parts composed of two different types of particles provide interesting opportunities. They can be further stuck each other and produce more complex striped structures. The capsules could be then composed of alternately placed strips of particles, with each strip having different properties than its neighbours.



Typical capsules (mainly Janus capsules) obtained with the method described in the press release of the Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw. Credit: Nat. Commun. 5, 3945 (2014)

Janus capsules enable encapsulation of microobjects, [nanoparticles](#) or molecules, which must be protected against the environment because of their sensitivity or reactivity. Different properties of both capsule parts make it easier to control the movement of the capsules and the release of their contents. In view of these factors, Janus capsules may find numerous applications. The proposed method for producing the Janus capsules is potentially of great importance for pharmaceutical, dye or food industries, as well as for the development of materials engineering and medicine.

More information: "Electroformation of Janus and patchy capsules"; Z. Rozynek, A. Mikkelsen, P. Dommersnes, J. O. Fossum; *Nature Communications*, 5:3945; 23 May 2014; [DOI: 10.1038/ncomms4945](https://doi.org/10.1038/ncomms4945).

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