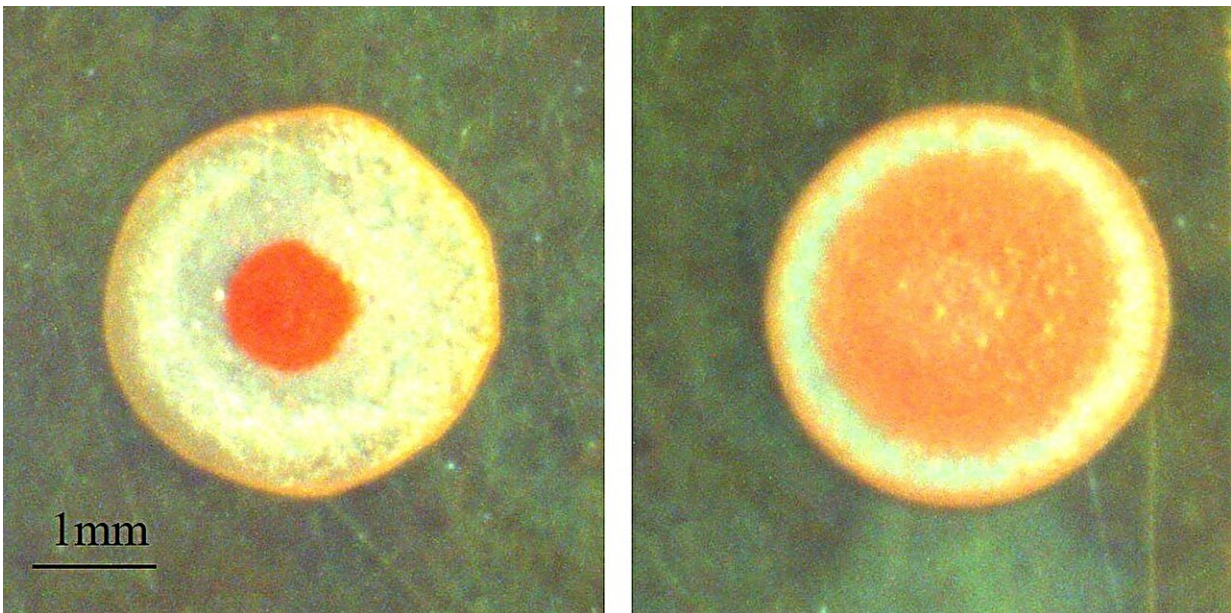


Watching paint dry, to understand and control the patterns it leaves behind

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As paint drops dry, they can look like a “fried egg” (left image, scale bar is one millimeter) or develop a more even pigment distribution (right image). Credit: Adapted from *Langmuir* 2023, DOI: 10.1021/acs.langmuir.3c01605

A coffee spill leaves behind a dark stain around the puddle's edge when it dries. But as drops of paint dry, some look like "fried eggs," with "yolks" of color surrounded by pristine white halos, whereas others appear uniform. To understand this variability, researchers [reporting in *Langmuir*](#) literally watched paint dry. They found that pigment

concentration and temperature impacted how the liquid gelled and evaporated, information that could help control patterns in dried paint.

Paint contains a mixture of substances, including [resins](#), pigments, [additives](#) and a solvent, such as water. Because of [paint](#)'s complex composition, various chemical interactions are at play as paint drops evaporate, which can sometimes lead to undesirable patterns or small cracks.

Generally, artists and home painters want even, uniform pigment distribution after paint is applied to a surface. But it's not really clear how to avoid patterns from forming as the liquid dries. Researchers Stella Ramos, Catherine Barentin and colleagues wanted to investigate the factors that impact the evaporation of a water-based paint.

The researchers prepared five mixtures of a water-based acrylic paint and water, and then dropped the solutions onto heated glass slides. As the liquid evaporated, they analyzed and photographed the deposits, and observed three phenomena:

- Initially, there were dueling inward and outward flows of the liquid: inward flow from the hot substrate to the cooler top of the droplet, and an outward pull from capillary [flow](#).
- Eventually, gelation of the paint suspension increased the viscosity and slowed pigment movement.
- The final drying step locked the [pigments](#) into place on the slide's surface.

Both pigment amount and the glass's surface temperature impacted the size, shape and pattern of the dried paint drops. The researchers saw that drops with lower pigment concentrations or deposited on the lowest temperature surface of 86 degrees Fahrenheit accumulated colorful molecules in the center, giving them a "fried egg" appearance. With

more pigment and higher temperatures, up to 176 degrees Fahrenheit, the dried pattern was more uniform and had even color distribution through the whole circle. To control the appearance of dried paint, the researchers say that [pigment](#) concentration and surface temperature could be adjusted, depending on the final pattern that is desired.

More information: Stella M. M. Ramos et al, Drying Drops of Paint Suspension: From "Fried Eggs" to Quasi-Homogeneous Patterns, *Langmuir* (2023). [DOI: 10.1021/acs.langmuir.3c01605](https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.langmuir.3c01605)

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