

Surface energy of free clusters of bubbles: an estimation

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ABSTRACT

We propose an approximate equation for the surface energy of two-dimensional free bubble clusters which we compare with exact calculations of the surface energy of symmetrical clusters consisting of a central bubble surrounded by one or two shells of bubbles of two different areas. The accuracy of the equation is good for relatively narrow distributions of the areas and of the number of sides of the bubbles but underestimates the energy for large widths of those distributions. We propose a similar approximate equation for the surface energy of three-dimensional clusters.

The energy of foam clusters with an incompressible gas reduces to its surface energy $E = P\gamma$, where P is the total length (in two-dimensional (2D) clusters) or area (in three-dimensional (3D) clusters) of the films separating adjacent bubbles; γ is the film tension. The energy depends on the strain in the cluster; only free clusters will be considered in this letter. Different arrangements (topologies) of a large number of bubbles of given sizes (area or volume) do not seem to affect the energy very much (Weaire and Phelan 1994, Graner *et al.* 2001, Vaz and Fortes 2001). The metastable arrangements have an energy that is close to that of the absolute minimum energy arrangement. In small clusters, however, the energy may be more sensitive to topology (Weaire and Phelan 1994, Graner *et al.* 2001, Vaz and Fortes 2001) since the peripheral bubbles have relatively larger energies; the shape of the cluster is important and round clusters tend to have smaller energy.

This small sensitivity of surface energy as regards topology indicates that it should be possible to estimate the energy from the areas (in two dimensions) or volumes (in three dimensions) of the bubbles, at least for clusters with a fairly large number of bubbles. Along these lines, Graner *et al.* (2001) proposed in a recent paper the following approximate equation for the surface energy $E = P\gamma$ of a large 2D free cluster of bubbles, such that the fraction of peripheral bubbles relative to the total number is negligible:

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$$\frac{E}{\gamma} \approx \frac{3.722}{2} \sum_i A_i^{1/2}, \quad (1)$$

where A_i is the area of bubble i and the sum includes all bubbles in the cluster. The factor 3.722 is the perimeter of a regular hexagon of area 1; the figure for regular Plateau cells with n sides (i.e. cells bounded by n identical circular films meeting at 120° in vertices) is weakly dependent on n , decreasing from 3.742 for $n = 3$ to 3.712 for $n = \infty$ (Graner *et al.* 2001).

Equation (1) is exact for a (regular) honeycomb; deviations are expected to increase as the widths of the distributions of cell area and number of sides increase (Graner *et al.* 2001). In fact, equation (1) should better be regarded as an approximate lower bound to the energy of a large cluster. Note that the honeycomb is the minimum perimeter partition of the plane into regions of equal area (Hales 2001). When partitions into regions of two different areas are considered, the factor in equation (1) can be reduced to (3.692/2) (Teixeira *et al.* 2002). This is likely to be a lower bound for $P/\sum_i A_i^{1/2}$ in unbounded clusters.

For finite clusters, the additional contribution of the cluster external boundary to the energy has to be considered. In this letter we take this contribution into account and propose an approximate equation for the total energy of arbitrary tree clusters. The cluster boundary energy term will be written in the form

$$E_b = s_b \gamma_b, \quad (2)$$

where s_b is the (macroscopic) perimeter of the boundary and γ_b is an average specific (free) energy associated with the cluster boundary. In other words, γ_b is the surface tension of the cluster, regarded as a homogeneous fluid. The boundary energy γ_b was recently estimated by Fortes and Rosa (2001) for a monodisperse cluster of hexagonal bubbles. Using a broken bond approach, they obtained

$$\gamma_b = 0.576\gamma \quad (3)$$

independent of bubble size, for the average (over orientation) external boundary energy of a honeycomb. γ_b can in fact vary between 0.522γ and 0.604γ , the former applying to a boundary parallel to a close-packed row of hexagons. We shall use the average γ_b (equation (3)) for arbitrary clusters and assume that γ_b is little affected by topology. For a round (equiaxed) cluster we take

$$s_b = 2 \left(\pi \sum_i A_i \right)^{1/2}. \quad (4)$$

We therefore suggest the following equation to estimate the surface energy of a round 2D cluster

$$\frac{E}{\gamma} = \frac{3.722}{2} \sum_i A_i^{1/2} + 2.042 \left(\sum_i A_i \right)^{1/2}. \quad (5)$$

It should be noted that, for a cluster of regular hexagons of the same area and with a regular hexagonal boundary along close-packed rows, the factor 2.042 in equation (5) decreases to $3.722 \times 0.522 = 1.943$ (3.722 is the ratio of the perimeter to the square root of the area of a regular hexagon). Combining this with the lower bound (3.692/2) for an unbounded cluster leads to a tentative lower bound for the energy of a large finite 2D cluster:

$$\left(\frac{E}{\gamma}\right)_{\text{lb}} = \frac{3.692}{2} \sum_i A_i^{1/2} + 1.943 \left(\sum_i A_i\right)^{1/2}. \quad (6)$$

In order to check the accuracy of equation (5) and the lower bound (equation (6)), we have made exact calculations of the energy of simple 2D clusters. The clusters that we calculated consist of a central cell with n sides symmetrically surrounded by one or two shells of cells, as in figure 1. The clusters are bidisperse, with N_1 bubbles of area A_1 and N_2 bubbles of area A_2 . We calculated clusters of this type with the bubble arrangements indicated in figure 1, and for various n and various ratios $\lambda = A_2/A_1$, with $\lambda < 1$. Note that, for each topology, the areas 1 and λ can be interchanged. More complicated asymmetrical clusters are difficult to solve analytically. Similar calculations, but for monodisperse symmetrical 2D clusters ($\lambda = 1$), were previously made by Vaz and Fortes (2001).

For a given topology, the clusters of figure 1 are solved by imposing the Plateau laws (circular films meeting at 120° at triple junctions with zero sum of the curvatures) and the areas of the bubbles. This gives a number of equations equal to the number of unknown variables (Fortes and Teixeira 2002). In general, there is one and only one solution to the n -fold symmetrical clusters, but in some cases there is no solution (e.g. the cluster in figure 1(b) with $n = 5$ and with inner cells $\lambda = 0.5$ and external cells 1, or the cluster in figure 1(g) with $n = 3$ and $\lambda = 0.05$). We did not consider eventual solutions without n -fold symmetry (Weaire *et al.* 2002). We solved one-shell clusters with $3 \leq n \leq 9$ and $\lambda = 0.05, 0.25, 0.33$ and 0.5 and two-shell clusters with $3 \leq n \leq 7$ and the same values of λ . The perimeter calculations were made on the same line as for monodisperse symmetrical clusters (Vaz and Fortes 2001). The total number of clusters calculated was 120.

We have compared the calculated values of the total perimeter E/γ with equations (5) and (6). Figure 2 shows the calculated data points, including values

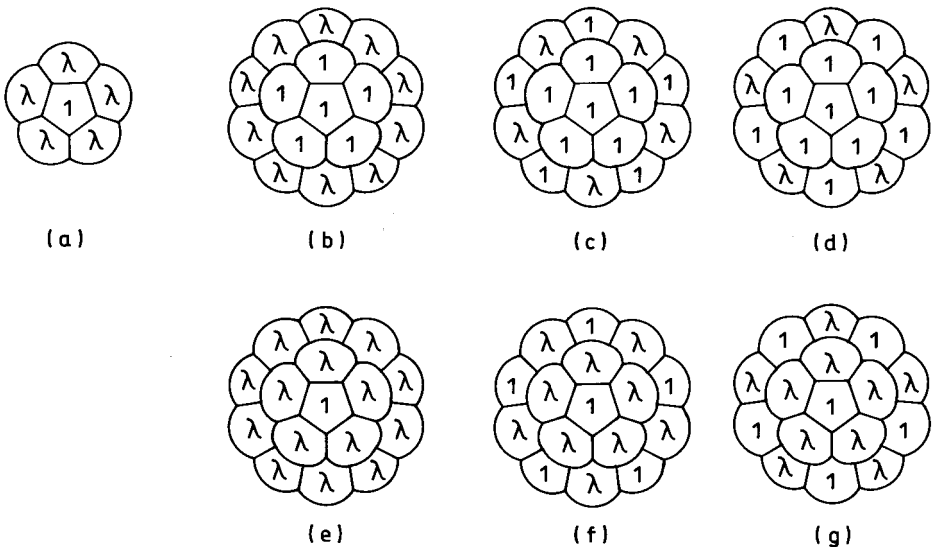


Figure 1. 2D clusters for which we made exact calculations: (a) a central cell of area 1 surrounded by one shell of cells of area λ ; (b)–(g) a central cell of area 1 surrounded by two shells of cells of areas 1 and λ . Note that 1 and λ can be interchanged.

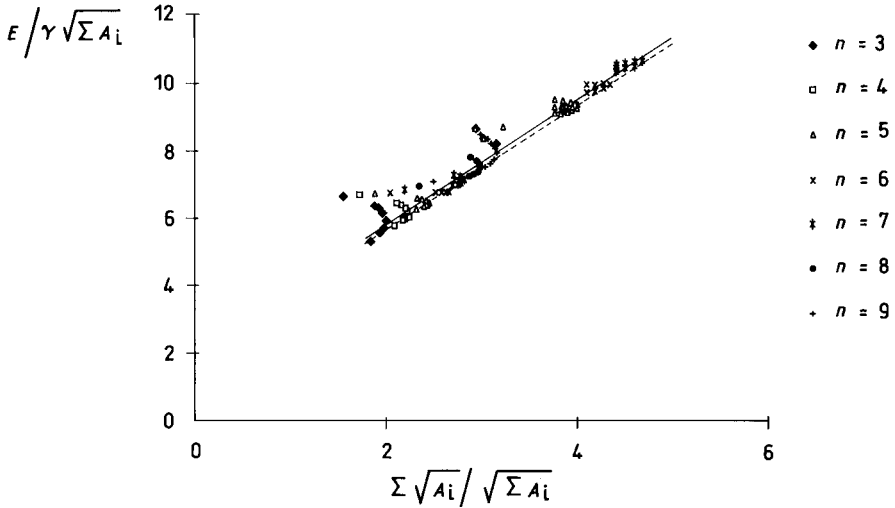


Figure 2. $E/\gamma(\sum_i A_i)^{1/2}$ as a function of $\sum_i A_i^{1/2}/(\sum_i A_i)^{1/2}$, where the calculated values for various clusters are indicated (n is the number of sides of the central cell; see figure 1). (—), equation (5) (the points that deviate most from equation (5) are for the lower value of λ ($= 0.05$) used in the calculations). (---), lower bound given by equation (6).

for $\lambda = 1$ from the calculations of Vaz and Fortes (2001), and plots of equations (5) and (6) (solid and broken straight lines respectively) with $E/\gamma(\sum_i A_i)^{1/2}$ as a function of $\sum_i A_i^{1/2}/(\sum_i A_i)^{1/2}$. As anticipated, deviations from equation (5) occur for the lower values of λ , particularly for the lower n . For example, for $\lambda = 0.05$ and $n = 3$, the energy calculated from equation (5) is 25% lower than the actual energy. However, for $\lambda > 0.2$ and $n \geq 4$, the error is always below 8%.

On the other hand, some clusters in figure 2 have energies below the conjectured lower bound (6). This can be attributed to the small number of bubbles in those clusters.

If the clusters are not equiaxed, equation (4) should be replaced by

$$s_b = 2\varepsilon \left(\pi \sum_i A_i \right)^{1/2}, \tag{7}$$

where ε is a shape factor defined as the ratio of the cluster perimeter to that of a circle of area equal to the total area of the cluster. For a round cluster, $\varepsilon = 1$; for other clusters, $\varepsilon > 1$. The general approximate equation that we propose for the energy E/γ of a 2D cluster is then

$$\frac{E}{\gamma} = \frac{3.722}{2} \sum_i A_i^{1/2} + 2.042\varepsilon \left(\sum_i A_i \right)^{1/2}. \tag{8}$$

Again, E/γ obtained from this equation should be regarded as a reasonable approximation; positive deviations will increase as the width of the distributions of area and of number of sides increase.

It is tempting to suggest an equation similar to equation (8) for 3D bubble clusters, based on equivalent assumptions. The minimum surface area partition of 3D space into regions of equal volume is the Weaire–Phelan tiling, for which the

surface area per unit volume is 5.288 (Weaire and Phelan 1994, Weaire and Hutzler 1999). The figure for the Kelvin tiling is about 0.3% larger (Kraynik and Reinelt, 1996, Weaire and Hutzler 1999). The areas for bubbles of other topologies are not known, but we expect, by analogy with the 2D problem, that they will be close to 5.288 per unit volume. The external boundary specific energy γ_b of a 3D cluster of Kelvin bubbles was estimated by Fortes and Rosa (2001). They found for the average γ_b the value

$$\gamma_b = 0.586\gamma. \quad (9)$$

We assume that this γ_b applies to arbitrary 3D clusters. The surface area of the external boundary of a spherical cluster of volume $\sum_i V_i$ is $4\pi[(3/4\pi) \sum_i V_i]^{2/3}$. The equation that we propose for the surface energy of a 3D free cluster with bubbles of volume V_i is

$$\frac{E}{\gamma} = \frac{5.288}{2} \sum_i V_i^{2/3} + 2.833\varepsilon \left(\sum_i V_i \right)^{2/3}, \quad (10)$$

where ε is a shape factor defined as the ratio of the area of the cluster external boundary to the area of a sphere of volume equal to that of the cluster. The accuracy of this equation can, in principle, be checked with analytical or numerical calculations by, for example, using the Surface Evolver program (Brakke 1992).

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