



# A Bubble's Odyssey

Or what is the fate of a bubble in a carbonated beverage?

Jonas Miguet



# Outlook

- General considerations



- Birth



- Growth



- Detachment



- Flying to the sky



- On the edge



- Bursting through the sky



- Outcome



# Supersaturation

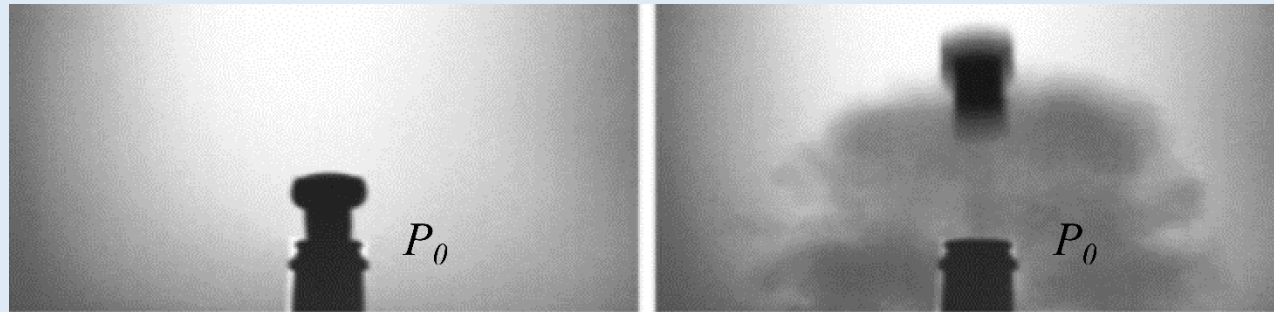
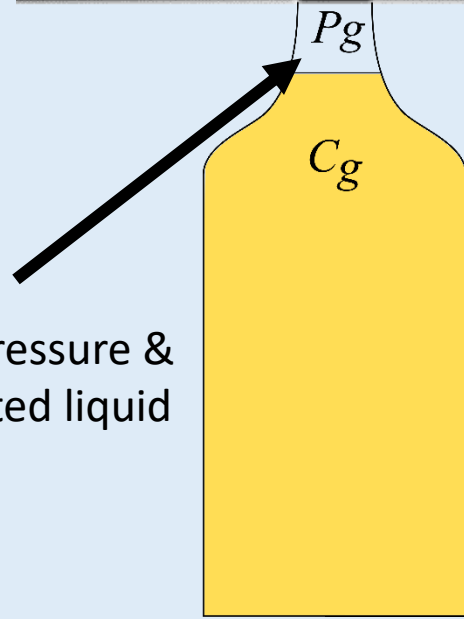


Photo by Liger-Bélair  
Cork popping

$$\text{Parameter } S = \frac{C_g}{C_0} - 1$$

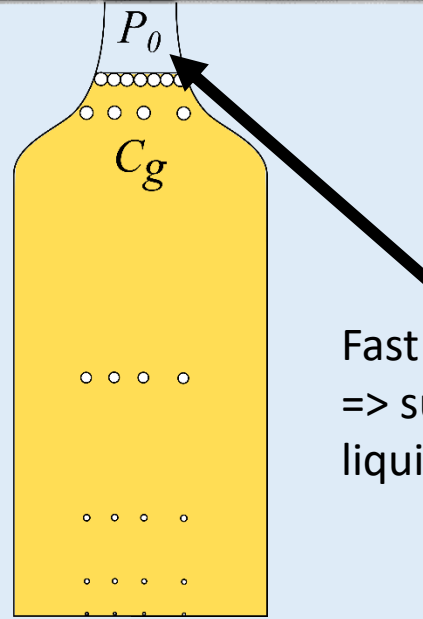
$C_g$  : actual concentration

$C_0$  : saturation concentration



High pressure &  
Saturated liquid

Henri's equilibrium :  
 $P_g = Kh(T) * C_g$



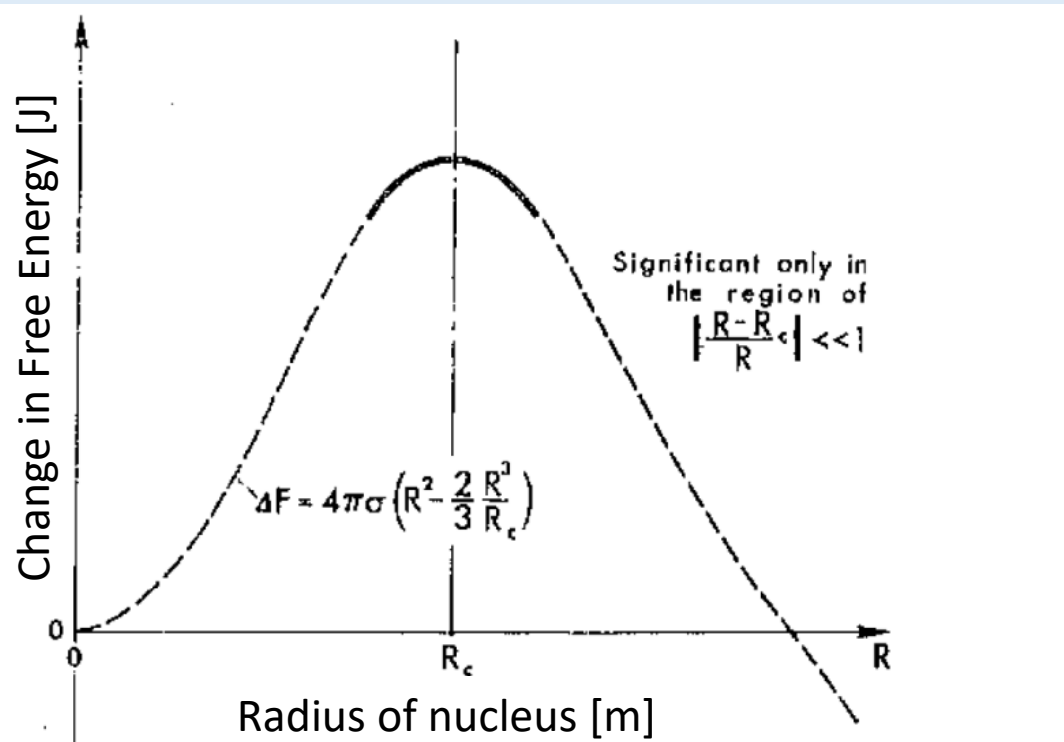
Fast Pressure drop  
=> supersaturated  
liquid



# Condition for a bubble to grow

- Creation of interface => energy cost
- Volumic extension ie work creation => energy gain

Metastable equilibrium



Ward et al., J. Basic Engin., 1970

Existence of a critical radius

$$R_c \sim \frac{2\gamma}{P_0 S} \sim 1\mu m$$

$\gamma$  : surface tension [ $N \cdot m^{-1}$ ]

=>Supersaturation is necessary but not sufficient for the spontaneous occurrence of a bubble

(Therefore water does not boil per se at  $100^\circ C \dots$ )

=>In practice, nucleation sites pre-exist



# Birth

Formation of nucleation sites

## Asperities

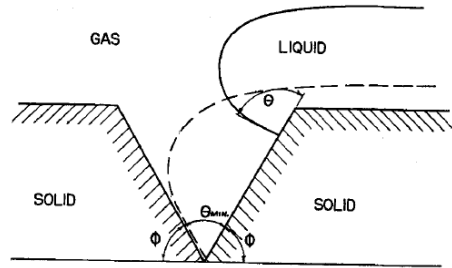


Fig. 1. Conditions for the entrapment of gas in the advance of a semiinfinite liquid sheet across a groove.

Bankoff, 1958

Condition for gas entrapment :

$$\underbrace{180 - 2\Phi}_{\text{Cone angle}} < \underbrace{\theta}_{\text{Advancing contact angle}}$$

Cone angle      Advancing contact angle

If this condition is met, a gas pocket can be formed

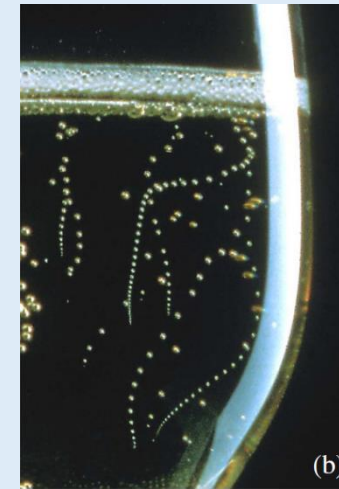
## Impurities/Seeds

More generally met in your glasses (fibers)



Photos by Liger-Bélair

Cellulose fiber adsorbed on a glass wall



« Flying » cellulose fiber, serving as nucleation site

Turbulent eddies can also serve as nucleation sites =>lean your glass to avoid foam occurrence/gas losses



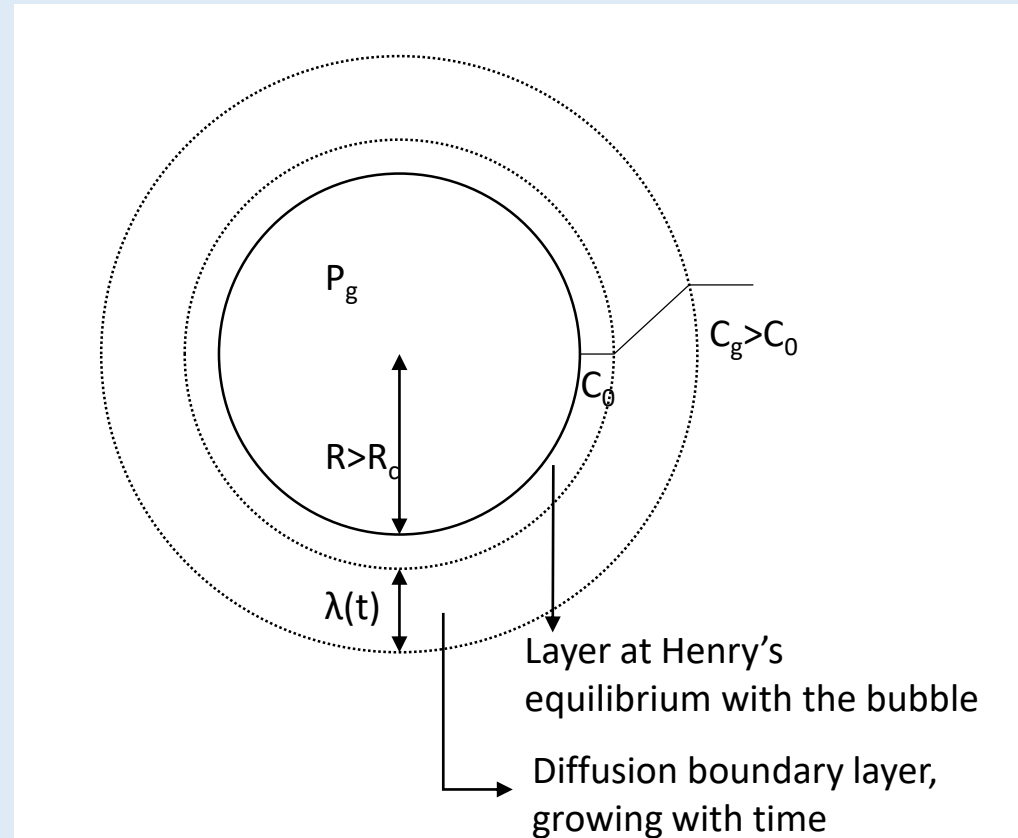
# Growth

Determines the rate of bubble production for a given nucleation site and the size of bubbles at the air/liquid interface

Growth rate is proportionnal to:

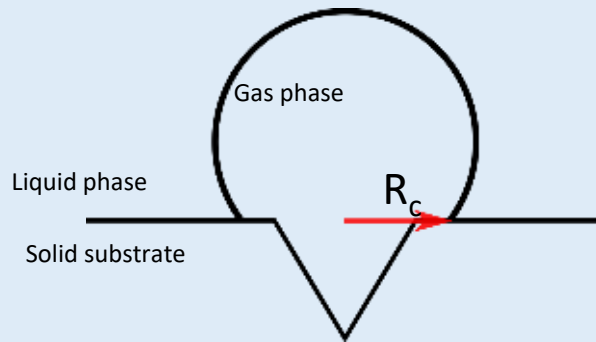
$t^{1/2}$	if the liquid is at rest
$t$	otherwise

Was shown to be  $\propto t$  in the case of carbonated water in a glass



# Detachment

The radius of the detaching bubble results from a balance between gravity and Gas-Liquid interfacial tension.



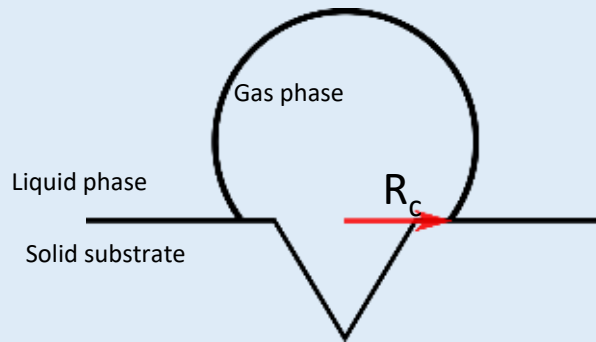
$$R_b = \left( \frac{3}{2} \frac{R_c \gamma}{\Delta \rho g} \right)^{1/3}$$

$R_c$  and therefore  $R_b$  are increased at detachment for non wetting solid surfaces => bubbles are bigger in a plastic gobelet than in a glass



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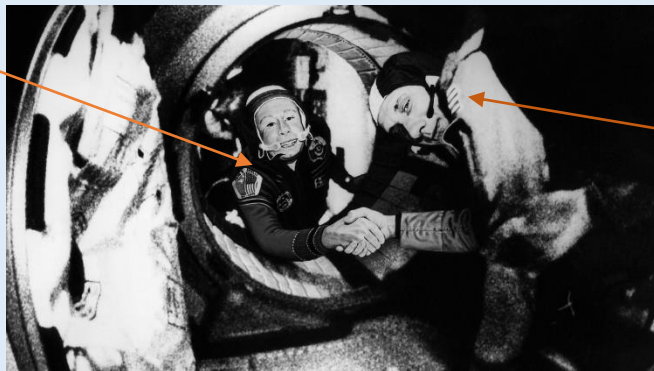


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Because of this, if you remove gravity, you end up with some kind of foam with huge bubbles.

Leonov  
(Sovietic)



Stafford  
(American)

These guys didn't drink Champagne on July 17<sup>th</sup> 1975.





# Flying to the sky



Photo by Liger-Belair  
Bar=1mm

The bubble keeps growing while rising through the liquid.  
The buoyancy force increases, the bubble accelerates.

=> An elongated glass features bigger bubbles than a « flatter » one.



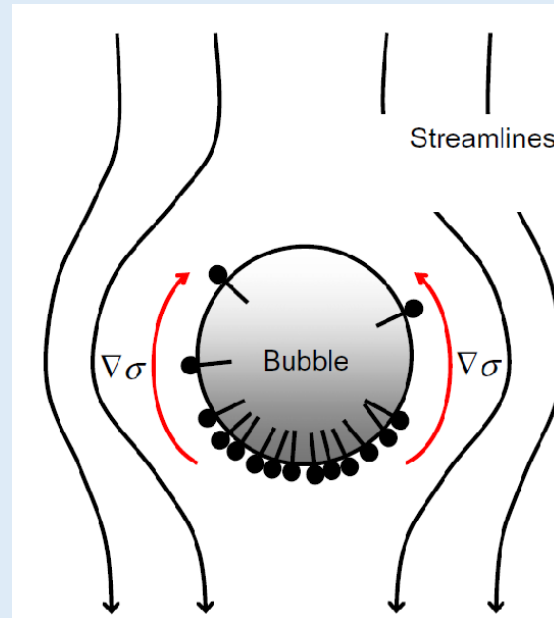
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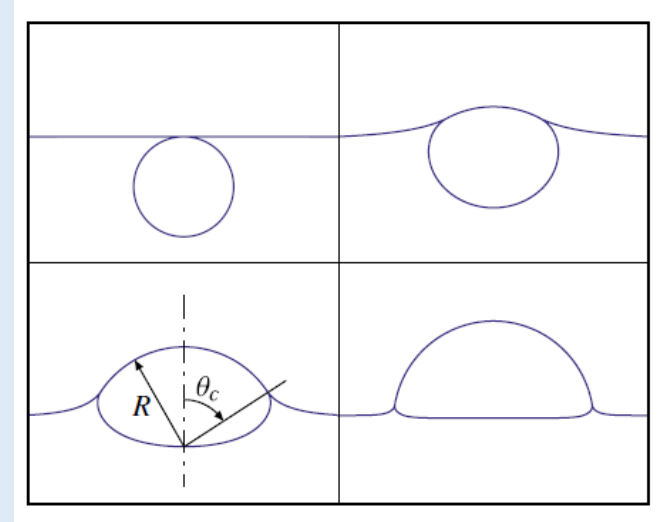


Surface active compounds may slow down  
the ascent of the bubble

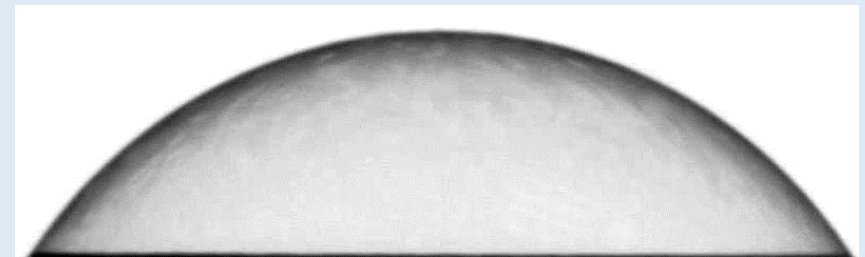


# On the edge

- The bubble reaches the upper boundary of its native liquid environment.
- Some part of it emerges while another remains under the surface level.
- It takes an equilibrium macroscopic shape, in the form of a spherical cap and its lifetime is counted from now on because of the film thinning and subsequent inevitable rupture.



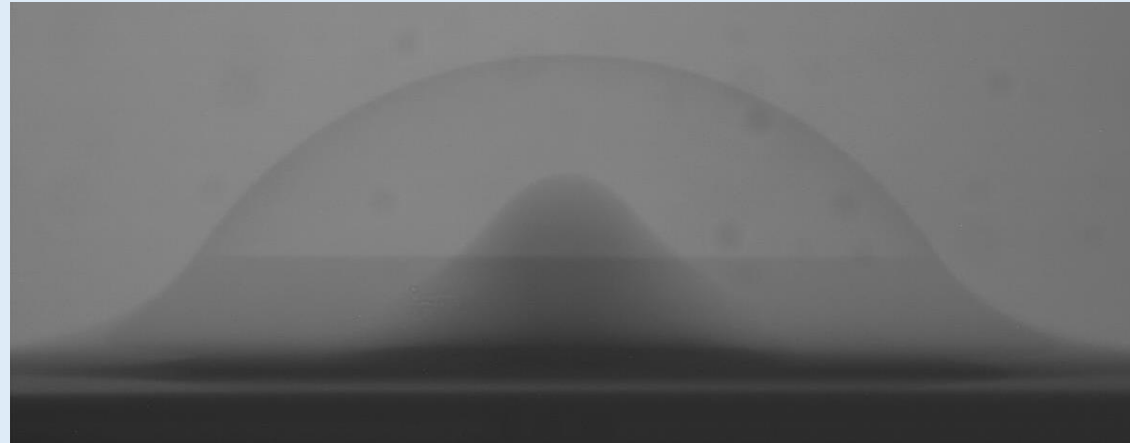
Bubble shape dependence on its size



*Just for the beauty of it...*  
A bubble at the surface of a liquid container



# Bursting through the sky



*Bursting bubble and subsequent  
« Worthington Jet ». Frame rate  $3.75 \text{ s}^{-1}$*

Fast pressure drop inside the bubble.

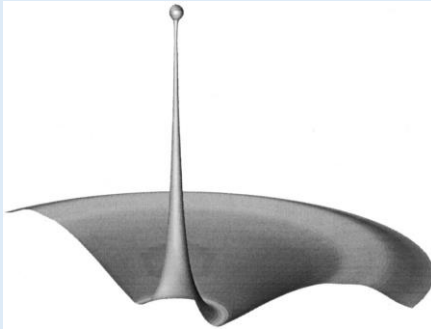
Hydrostatic and curvature-induced pressure not balanced => Worthington Jet



# Bursting through the sky

Aerosols production : 2 mechanisms

Destabilisation of the Worthington Jet



Up to several droplets  
Typically  $100 \mu m$

Thin film atomization



Up to few hundreds of droplets  
Typically  $100 \mu m$

Bursting through  
the sky



# Outcome

- Bubbles promote the exchanges of mass (and heat) from the bulk to the atmosphere
  - ➔ Impact on fizzy drinks consumer's sensations
  - ➔ Also matters for the climate modelling (aerosols allow for cloud production)



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- Bubbles promote the exchanges of mass (and heat) from the bulk to the atmosphere
  - ➔ Impact on fizzy drinks consumer's sensations
  - ➔ Also matters for the climate modelling (aerosols allow for cloud production)
- Don't forget to drink alcohol with moderation



Thank you for  
you attention !

