# OF DEFOAMERS

YOUR NEEDS OUR EXPERTISE POSSIBILITIES



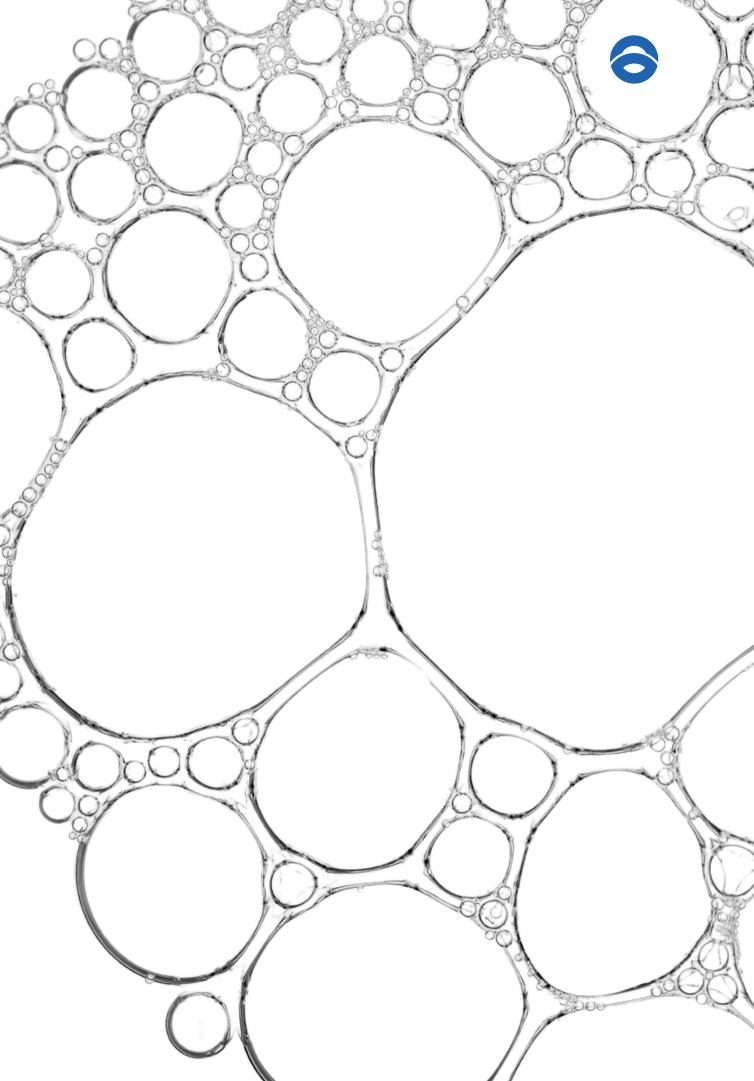
## DEFOAMERS

Defoamers play a crucial role in a variety of industries, especially in paints, coatings, and other aqueous systems, by mitigating and eliminating foam. Foam, while sometimes desirable, often poses significant challenges in production and application processes, affecting the quality and consistency of the final product. But how exactly do defoamers work, and what is the concept of **"controlled incompatibility"?** 

## THE CHALLENGE OF FOAM

Foam is a collection of gas bubbles trapped in a liquid, stabilized by surface-active agents (surfactants). These bubbles can cause issues such as defects in surface coatings, improper filling in packaging, and inefficiencies in manufacturing processes. The primary goal of a defoamer is to destroy foam quickly and efficiently without negatively impacting the formulation in which it's used.





# THE CONCEPT OF "CONTROLLED INCOMPATIBILITY"

Unlike other additives that blend seamlessly into formulations, defoamers operate on a principle known as "controlled incompatibility." This concept is central to their effectiveness.

#### **Balancing Act of Incompatibility and Compatibility**

Defoamers are designed to be slightly incompatible with the system they are introduced into. This slight incompatibility allows the defoamer to remain dispersed as tiny droplets rather than fully dissolving into the formulation. These droplets can then migrate into foam lamellae-the thin films that form the walls of foam bubbles.

However, the incompatibility must be finely controlled. If a defoamer is too incompatible, it can cause surface defects such as craters or fisheyes in the final product, particularly in coatings and paints. On the other hand, if it's too compatible, it may dissolve completely, losing its defoaming efficiency over time, especially during long-term storage. The ideal defoamer finds a balance on this tightrope, ensuring that it disrupts foam without compromising the integrity of the final product.

#### **TOO COMPATIBLE**

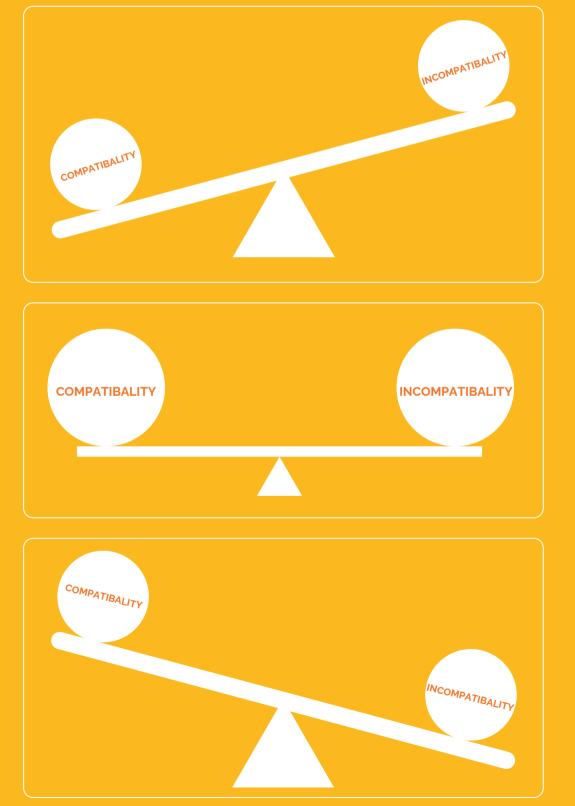
- No Surface Defects
- Less Effecient

CONTROLLED **INCOMPATIBILTY** Perfect balance between efficiency & compatibility

#### **TOO INCOMPATIBLE**

- Super Effecient





Surface Defects Risk

## **"CONTROLLED INCOMPATIBILITY"**

#### Surface Tension and De-Wetting Effects

For a defoamer to be effective, it must have a lower surface tension than the liquid it's defoaming. This allows the defoamer to spread rapidly over the gas-liquid interface, penetrating the foam lamellae. Once it penetrates, the defoamer causes the lamellae to thin out and collapse, effectively breaking the foam.

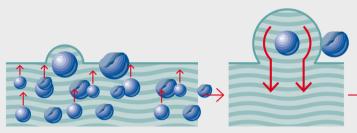
The de-wetting effect is also critical. This refers to the defoamer's ability to replace the liquid film surrounding the foam bubbles with itself, leading to rapid destabilization and collapse of the foam.

## **Marangoni Effect and Cohesion Energy Density**

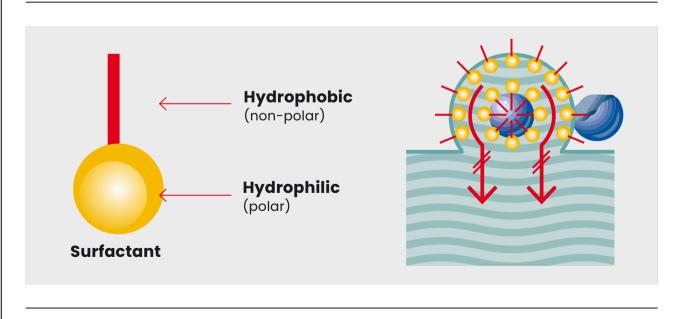
Another important concept is the Marangoni effect, which is the tendency of liquid films to resist thinning when stabilized by surfactants. To counteract this, a defoamer must have a lower cohesion energy density than the surfactants stabilizing the foam. This lower cohesion allows the defoamer to disrupt the Marangoni effect, promoting the fast thinning and collapse of foam lamellae.

## Long-Term Stability and Efficiency

For sustained defoaming action, the defoamer droplets need to be stable within the formulation over time. They should not dissolve or break down during storage, ensuring that the defoamer remains effective from production to application.



surface.

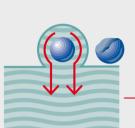




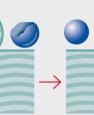
#### **Drainage Effect**

Gas bubbles rise to the

The liquid flows from the lamella.



The lamella then becomes thinner ...



... and breaks upon reaching a thickness of approx. 10 nm.

#### **Foam Stabilization through Surfactants**



## CONCLUSION

The effectiveness of defoamers in aqueous systems hinges on their **"controlled incompatibility.**" By carefully balancing incompatibility with compatibility, maintaining low surface tension, promoting dewetting, and counteracting the Marangoni effect, defoamers can efficiently destroy foam while preserving the quality and functionality of the final product.

At Optime, our expertise in defoamer technology ensures that we provide products that are precisely engineered for this balance, delivering reliable and long-lasting defoaming performance across a wide range of applications.



