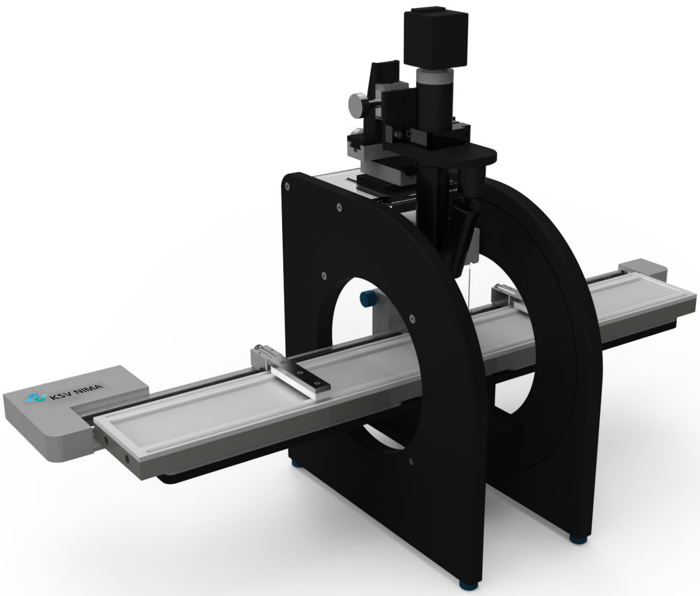
Biolin Scientific
[Progress Together]

KSV NIMA

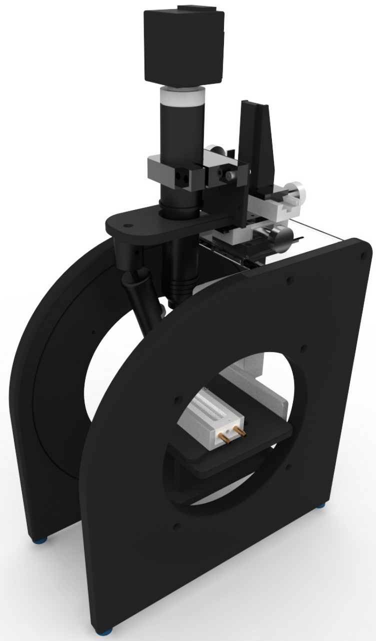
Interfacial Shear Rheometer

Define interfacial viscoelasticity and stability



KSV NIMA ISR

WITH KSV NIMA LANGMUIR TROUGH



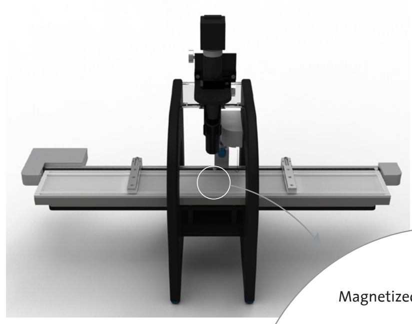
KSV NIMA ISR

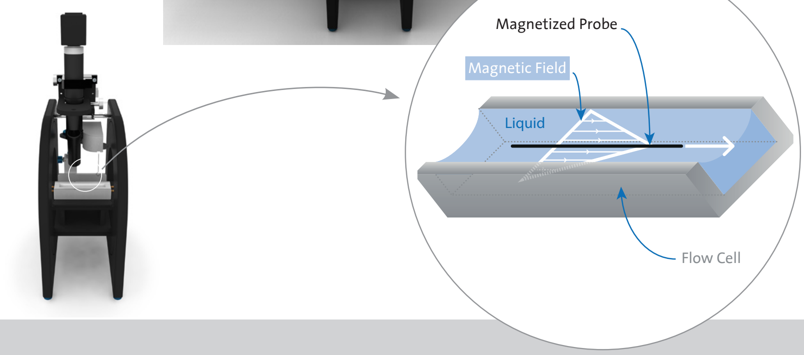
WITH LOW VOLUME

MEASUREMENT CELL

KSV NIMA Interfacial Shear Rheometer

The KSV NIMA Interfacial Shear Rheometers provide the most sensitive technology to define interfacial (gas-liquid and liquid-liquid) viscoelasticity. It is a tool for your research and development to analyze foam and emulsion stability, and characterize your proteins and surfactants. Combining the KSV NIMA ISR with the KSV NIMA Langmuir Trough system gives you a unique possibility to control the monolayer packing density and surface pressure while measuring.





[APPLICATIONS]

The relationship between stress and deformation defines the rheological properties of a film. Most thin films encountered in vivo and in industrial applications are viscoelastic, where this relationship is intermediate between purely viscous and purely elastic.

The rheological properties are extremely important for defining product stability. Applications can be found in many industries. For example proteins, polymers, pigments, fluoroalkanes and other emulsifiers are strong stabilizers in dispersions and used in the pharmaceutical, cosmetic and food industries.

The KSV NIMA Interfacial Shear Rheometer (ISR) can be used for:

Prediction of emulsion, froth and foam stability
Viscoelasticity of an interface can predict the stability of a complex fluid. Micelle/droplet fusion and fission are largely dependent on the interfacial viscoelasticity.

Determination of thin film structure
The presence of networking, hydrogen bonding and other interactions can be detected from the viscoelastic behaviour of films.

Examination of phase transitions
Thin film phase transitions can lead to a change in rheological properties (not always shown in a Langmuir isotherm compression).

Real-time monitoring of surface reactions
Surface gelation, network formation and protein denaturation at interfaces are detected from the changes in the viscoelastic properties.

Continuous monitoring of molecule adsorption into interfaces
Especially in biological systems the adsorption and desorption at interfaces and surfaces can change viscoelasticity. Many processes in cells such as mitosis are highly dependent on membrane rheology.

[WORKING PRINCIPLE]

The method marks a quantum leap in technology from the traditional rotational rheometers that lack the sensitivity to probe many of the phenomena occurring within a thickness range of a few nanometers. A magnetized probe, positioned at the air-liquid or liquid-liquid interface, is moved using a magnetic field. The movement of the probe is recorded with a digital camera from above. By measuring any changes in the movement of the probe the surface modulus can be calculated and divided into the elastic and viscous properties of the film.

[MEASURING OPTIONS]

Dynamic measurement
In a dynamic test, the instrument provides both the elastic (storage) and viscous (loss) moduli, G′(ω) and G″(ω) respectively. The relative magnitudes of these two properties immediately provide information whether the film behaves more like an elastic membrane or a viscous fluid film. These quantities can be converted to the dynamic, interfacial viscosity, µs*. The measurements can be performed as a function of frequency, time, strain, temperature or surface pressure.

Allows measurements of:
· Elastic (storage) modulus, G′
· Viscous (loss) modulus, G′′
· Dynamic interfacial viscosity, μ_S*

Static measurement
In creep compliance test mode, the instrument provides information on whether the system behaves more like an ideal Newtonian liquid (dashpot model) or ideal elastic (spring model). Viscoelastic systems are more complex as they combine both elements. These can be modelled with Maxwell and Kelvin-Voigt models. From the models the film interfacial surface viscosity, ηs, storage modulus, G, and relaxation time, τ, can be calculated.

Allows measurements of:
· Surface / interfacial viscosity, ηs
· Elastic moduli, G
· Relaxation times, τ

KSV NIMA ISR Product range

The KSV NIMA ISR can be equipped with either a KSV NIMA Langmuir Trough (or Liquid-Liquid Trough) for simultaneous control of the film packing density or a Low Volume Measurement cell to work with small interfacial areas and reduced suphase volumes.

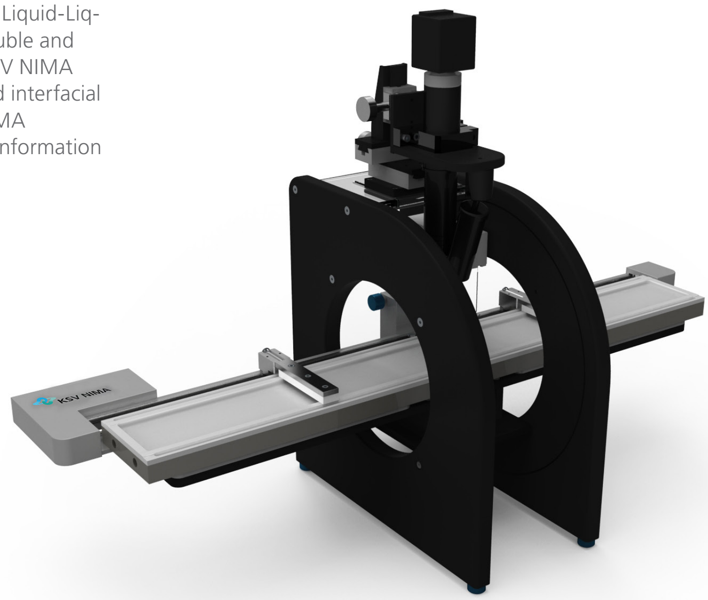
Both systems enable surface pressure measurement thanks to the integrated highly sensitive Wilhelmy balance. The Langmuir Trough and the Low Volume Measurement Cell are divided into an upper and lower compartment which can be used to study film viscoelasticity at the liquid-air or liquid-liquid interface.

KSV NIMA ISR with KSV NIMA Langmuir Trough

Combining the KSV NIMA ISR with a Langmuir Trough or Liquid-Liquid Trough allows controlling the compression of both soluble and insoluble films during the measurements. Like with any KSV NIMA Langmuir Trough, measurements of Isotherms, Isobars and interfacial dilational rheology are possible. Please ask for the KSV NIMA Langmuir and Langmuir-Blodgett brochure for additional information on Langmuir Troughs.

KSV NIMA ISR with Low Volume Measurement Cell

When working with valuable compounds and subphases, the KSV NIMA ISR can be used with the Low Volume Measurement Cell which require as little as a 4.7 ml of subphase. It is ideal to study material adsorption and reaction at interfaces. A quartz glass cover minimises liquid evaporation and reduces the influence of airflows. An integrated water circulator enables temperature control from 10 to 60°C. Two injection ports on each end of the Cell enable easy injection of materials (e.g. proteins, enzymes) in the subphase and allow gradual subphase exchange while measuring.



[PRODUCT BENEFITS]

KSV NIMA ISR is the most sensitive rheometer able to measure very weak elastic and viscous moduli of surfaces and interfaces.

- **The most sensitive** interfacial rheometer available—it is able to measure very weak elastic and viscous moduli of surfaces and interfaces. The high sensitivity of the method is due to fact that the low inertia hydrophobic probe is moved by magnetic field without mechanical connections. The high sensitivity is crucial in many applications, for example with experiments on fatty acids.

- In many applications, such as with biofilms, the long-lasting chemical interactions and film creation kinetics need to be followed in real-time. KSV NIMA ISR is the most suitable instrument for the long-lasting experiments as the probe is floating at the interface, and therefore its location **does not demand any adjustments to compensate the influence of evaporation.**

- The only interfacial rheometer to enable **simultaneous measuring and controlling of surface pressure** due to easy integration with KSV NIMA Langmuir Troughs. This makes it possible to correlate rheological data with monolayer surface pressure and phase transitions that are crucial when working with insoluble surfactants.

- **Possibility to work with low volumes** down to 4.7 mL saves time and cost when working with valuable compounds and subphases.

- **Built-in data plotting** option with capability of viewing multiple measurement results in one graph. Measured data can easily be exported and converted to a data file that is readable using common plotting software.

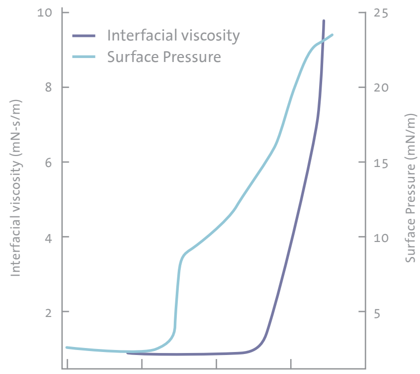
Measurement examples

Graph 1 illustrates the evolution of the interfacial viscosity of a protein monolayer (lysozyme) residing between water and decane plotted as a function of time. The surface pressure of the layer was also plotted with a KSV NIMA ISR system including a Langmuir Trough. The change in surface pressure shows the evolution of the adsorption, interfacial viscosity and the crosslinking of the protein as a viscoelastic "skin" develops at the interface as a function of time. The surface pressure data complements the interfacial rheology data.

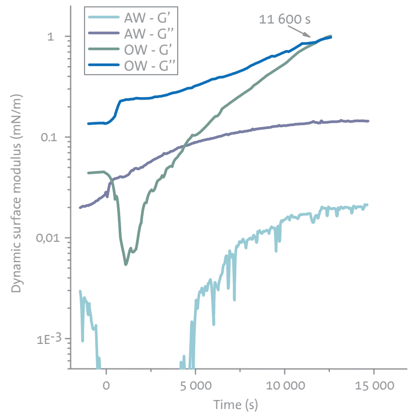
Graph 2 In a KSV NIMA ISR Low Volume Measurement Cell, a 20 mg/ml solution of Lysozyme was injected in the subphase and interfacial viscolelastic properties were monitored (single frequency mode, 0.1 Hz) at an air-water interface (AW) and at an oil-water interface (OW). Graph 2 gives the storage and loss moduli obtained during both experiments. The lysozyme injection was done at time 0s. The adsorption to the AW interface had only a slight effect on the visco-elastic properties. Indicating that there was no network formation, the adsorption ended to a plateau and the viscosity dominated during the whole experiment. In the OW experiment the interfacial elasticity clearly developed faster than the interfacial viscosity and a gel point was reached after approximately 11 600 s (3.2 hours).

See more measurement examples in KSV NIMA Application notes 4 and 6 http://www.biolinscientific.com/ksvnima/applications/

GRAPH 1



GRAPH 2



[TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS]

Measurement

Dynamic moduli resolution: 0.001 mN/m
Frequency range: 0.06 to 25 rad/s (0.01 to 4Hz)
Strain range: 3x10–4 to 1

Instrument dimensions (LxWxH)

With KSV NIMA Langmuir Trough: 908 mm x 370 mm x 700 mm
With Low Volume Measurement Cell: 190 mm x 370 mm x 700 mm
(excl the pressure sensor Interface Unit: 158 x 209 x 273 mm)

Low Volume Measurement Cell inner dimensions (L x W x H)
Lower compartment (heavy phase): 120 x 11 x 6.5 mm (4.7 ml)
Upper compartment (light phase): 120 x 19.6 x 6 mm (13.9 ml)

Instrument weight

With KSV NIMA Langmuir Trough: 35 Kg
With Low Volume Measurement Cell: 25 Kg

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