

CALIFORNIA SCIENCE & ENGINEERING FAIR 2018 PROJECT SUMMARY

Name(s)	Project Number
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Project Title	38061
Eyedropper Properties that Affect Drop Size	
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E C	
Abstract	
Objectives/Goals	lat all madianal manata I
Commercial eyedrops are made twice as large as they need to be. This leads to wanted to understand the factors that determine drop size in order to find a way	to construct an evedropper
that could produce a smaller drop in which medicine is not wasted deside to	only change the
that could produce a smaller drop in which medicine is not wasted. desided to eyedropper because changing the liquid would be changing the medicine which	wuld have unforeseen
consequences.	
Methods/Materials	
I used a syringe pump which was attached to a pipette that dropped onto an ana were dropped, then the mass was converted to volume to find the drop size 3 d	lytical balance. 10 drops
were dropped, then the mass was converted to volume to find the drop size 3 d	ifferent orifice sizes were
treating glass with acid or Rain x Angle of use was measured by tilting the nin	ette. The conditions that
tested, 1.02mm, 1.81mm, and 5.4mm. Hydrophilic and hydrophobic surface pro treating glass with acid or Rain.x. Angle of use was measured by tilting the pip made the smallest drops were combined and tested with both water and real eye	e drops.
Results	
When the orifice size almost doubles, so does the drop size. Hydrophobic pipet	tes only make slightly
smaller drops than hydrophilic pipettes. There was not a great difference with d rates. The smallest drops out of a hydrophilic pipette were at a 90 degrees while were at 25 degrees. The combined conditions that make the smallest drops decr	lifferent drop formation
rates. The smallest drops out of a hydrophilic pipete were at a 90 degrees while were at 25 degrees. The combined conditions for more the gradiest drops deer	e the smallest hydrophobic
drop and a real eyedrop from approximately 31ul out of a packaged eyedropper	to approximately 12 5ul
Conclusions/Discussion	
When the orifice diameter approximately doubles, so does the volume of the dr degrees, the effect of surface properties and drop formation rate were small. We pipette at an angle, the drop can wrap around and adhere to the side of the pipet surface area. However it is different for hydrophobic pipette where the water do	ops produced. Held at 90
degrees, the effect of surface properties and drop formation rate were small. W	hen using a hydrophilic
pipette at an angle, the drop can wrap around and aghere to the side of the pipet	te increasing the adhesive
Surface area. However it is different for hypropholic pipette where the water do With the conditions that produced the drops for pure water and Visine eve drop	bes not adhere to the glass.
With the conditions that produced the drops for pure water and Visine eye drop	8.
Summary Statement	
I altered exedropper size, angle of use, drop formation rate, and surface chemis	try to decrease drop size
and surface of use, unop formation fute, and surface chemis	
Help Received	
I took all of my own data, accompanied by my dad. I borrowed equipment from	n Revolution Medicines.