



Periodic bouncing of a plasmonic bubble in a binary liquid by competing solutal and thermal Marangoni forces

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The physicochemical hydrodynamics of bubbles and droplets out of equilibrium, in particular with phase transitions, display surprisingly rich and often counterintuitive phenomena. Here we experimentally and theoretically study the nucleation and early evolution of plasmonic bubbles in a binary liquid consisting of water and ethanol. Remarkably, the submillimeter plasmonic bubble is found to be periodically attracted to and repelled from the nanoparticle-decorated substrate, with frequencies of around a few kilohertz. We identify the competition between solutal and thermal Marangoni forces as the origin of the periodic bouncing. The former arises due to the selective vaporization of ethanol at the substrate's side of the bubble, leading to a solutal Marangoni flow toward the hot substrate, which pushes the bubble away. The latter arises due to the temperature gradient across the bubble, leading to a thermal Marangoni flow away from the substrate, which sucks the bubble toward it. We study the dependence of the frequency of the bouncing phenomenon from the control parameters of the system, namely the ethanol fraction and the laser power for the plasmonic heating. Our findings can be generalized to boiling and electrolytically or catalytically generated bubbles in multicomponent liquids.

plasmonic bubbles | bubble bouncing | Marangoni force | phase transition | binary liquids

Bubbles and bubble nucleation are ubiquitous in nature and technology, e.g., in boiling, electrolysis, and catalysis, where the phenomena connected with them have tremendous relevance for energy conversion, or in flotation, sonochemistry, cavitation, ultrasonic cleaning, and biomedical applications of ultrasound and bubbles. This also includes plasmonic bubbles, i.e., bubbles nucleating at liquid-immersed metal nanoparticles under laser irradiation, due to which an enormous amount of heat is produced because of a surface plasmon resonance (1–5). For an overview on the fundamentals of bubbles and their applications we refer to our recent review article (6). In general, in these applications the bubble nucleation does not occur in a pure liquid, but in multicomponent liquids. Because of that, various additional forces and effects come into play (7), which are not relevant in pure liquids. Examples are the Soret effect (8–10) or body forces arising due to density gradients. Once the multicomponent systems have interfaces, solutal Marangoni forces (11) become relevant. The phenomena become even richer once phase transitions occur in such systems, e.g., solidification (12, 13), evaporation (14–21), or dissolution of multicomponent droplets (22–25); or nucleation of a new phase such as in the so-called ouzo effect (26, 27); or in boiling (28), electrolysis (29, 30), or catalysis (31, 32). Similarly, also chemical

reactions occurring at the interface in a multicomponent liquid lead to spectacular effects, such as swimming droplets (33, 34), phoretic self-propulsion (35–38), or pattern formation in electroconvection (39). The whole field could be summarized as physicochemical hydrodynamics, and although this is a classical subject (40), it received increasing attention in recent years due to its relevance for various applications, due to new experimental and numerical possibilities, and due to the beauty of the often surprising and counterintuitive phenomena. For recent reviews on physicochemical hydrodynamics, we refer to refs. 41 and 42.

To exactly analyze the various competing forces playing a role in physicochemical hydrodynamical systems, one has to strive to have simple and clean geometries, allowing for precise measurements and a theoretical and numerical approach. For example, in refs. 43 and 44 we analyzed the competition between solutal Marangoni forces, gravity, and thermal diffusion by studying an oil droplet in a stably stratified liquid consisting of ethanol and water, imposing density and surface tension gradients on the droplet. Depending on the control parameters, the droplet was either stably levitating or jumping up and down, with a very low frequency of ~ 0.02 Hz.

Significance

Plasmonic bubbles are relevant in biomedical diagnosis and therapy, catalysis, and micro- and nanomanipulation. Hitherto, their behavior has mainly been analyzed in pure liquids. However, in general, these applications of plasmonic bubbles take place in binary or multicomponent liquids. Here we show that plasmonic bubbles in a binary liquid display surprising phenomena, resulting from the emerging complicated physicochemical hydrodynamics of a vapor bubble in such binary liquids. Depending on the application, these phenomena can be either a benefit or a hindrance. Our results are also relevant for other bubble nucleation processes in multicomponent liquids, such as boiling, electrolysis, or catalysis.

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Similar droplet and bubble oscillations originating from the competition between solutal Marangoni forces and gravity were observed in ref. 45.

In this paper, we report and analyze another controlled physicochemical hydrodynamic bouncing phenomenon, even involving phase transitions, namely that of a nucleating plasmonic bubble (2, 4, 5), but now in an initially homogeneous binary liquid, for which the delay of bubble nucleation after turning on the laser depends on the composition of the binary liquid and the amount of dissolved gas (46) (next, of course, to the power of the employed laser). As in refs. 43 and 44, we will again see a bouncing behavior, but this time on a much faster timescale, corresponding to frequencies of $\sim 10^3$ Hz. We will use this controlled physicochemical hydrodynamic system out of equilibrium to probe the competition between solutal and thermal Marangoni forces. That, in the presence of concentration gradients, the latter can compete with the former ones only is possible because of the very high-temperature gradients in the system of a nucleating plasmonic bubble. Under more standard conditions, such as for the evaporation of a binary droplet, the solutal Marangoni forces tend to be much stronger than the thermal ones (16).

We note that plasmonic bubbles are in themselves very interesting with potential applications in biomedical diagnosis and therapy, micro- and nanomanipulation, and catalysis (1, 47–49). Also note that plasmonic bubbles directly after nucleation are pure vapor bubbles (50) originating from evaporation of the surrounding liquid, but during their expansion they are invaded by dissolved gas from the surrounding liquid (46, 51–53), which in the long term crucially determines their dynamics and lifetime.

The key idea of this study here will build on the selective heating of the liquid surrounding the plasmonic bubble, namely on the side of the plasmonic nanoparticles. This leads to very strong temperature gradients across the bubble and thus to thermal Marangoni forces and at the same time to strong concentration gradients, as the evaporation of the surrounding binary liquid is selective, favoring the liquid with the lower boiling point. Thus, also solutal Marangoni forces along the bubble-liquid interface emerge. As we will see, which of these two different Marangoni forces is stronger depends on time and bubble position, leading to an oscillatory or bouncing bubble behavior.

Experimental Setup and Findings

The experimental setup is as follows: The gold nanoparticle-decorated substrate was put in a quartz glass cuvette ($10 \times 10 \times 45$ mm) filled with an ethanol–water binary liquid of varying composition (see *SI Appendix, Fig. S1* for more details on sample preparation). A continuous laser (Cobolt Samba) of 532-nm wavelength was used for substrate irradiation from the bottom side. The laser power was controlled by using a half-wave plate and a polarizer and measured by a photodiode power sensor (S130C; ThorLabs). Two high-speed cameras were installed in the setup to monitor the dynamics of the generated bubbles. One (Photron SA7) was equipped with a $5\times$ long working distance objective (LMPLFLN; Olympus) for bottom view imaging and the other one (Photron SAZ) with a $10\times$ long working distance objective and operated at 200 kfps for fast imaging (see *SI Appendix, Fig. S2* for the sketch of the setup).

A series of typical snapshots of the bubble motion in an ethanol–water binary liquid (ethanol: 75 wt%) for two early bouncing cycles (about 19 ms after nucleation of the plasmonic bubble) is shown in Fig. 1A. The radius $R(t)$, the distance of the bubble center from the plasmonic-particle-decorated substrate $H_C(t)$, and the distance between the bubble bottom and the substrate $H_B(t)$ are plotted in Fig. 1B–D, with two different

temporal magnifications. In Fig. 1A, 1–3, the bubble is moving toward the substrate and expanding under laser irradiation. At 370 μs , the bubble bottom touches the substrate and the bubble radius reaches a maximum value of 24 μm . Subsequently, the bubble jumps up and at the same time shrinks (Fig. 1A, 3–5). At 870 μs , the bubble radius has its minimum of 17 μm and the distance between its bottom and substrate reaches 22 μm (Fig. 1A, 6). After that, it moves again toward the substrate for another cycle (Fig. 1A, 6–10). In the entire process, the bubble continuously bounces toward and away from the substrate for 34 times. Finally, it remains sitting on the substrate and enters its stable and monotonous growth phase. For details of the whole bouncing process, please refer to *Movie S1*.

To understand the origin of the bouncing behavior, we investigate the flow dynamics by particle image velocimetry (PIV). Fluorescent particles with a diameter of 1.1 μm and a concentration of 100 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ were added to the ethanol–water binary liquid and illuminated with a laser (see *SI Appendix* for more details and results). The results of the PIV measurements for one jumping cycle are shown in Fig. 2A. In Fig. 2B we also show the measured time dependence of the tangential and the normal velocity components on the surface of the bubble on the side toward the heated substrate (sketch in Fig. 2A, II) (*Movie S2* and *SI Appendix, Fig. S3*). Flow illustrations during the repelling and attracting phase are shown in Fig. 2C, *Left* and *Right*, respectively.

Interpretation of the Findings

Our interpretation of the measurements is as follows: We start the cycle at moment 3 (Fig. 1A, 3), when the bubble has its maximal extension and is (nearly) in touch (the minimum distance between the bubble and the wall is in range from 0 to 3 μm , depending on the values of the control parameters) with the plasmonic-particle-decorated and thus hot substrate. Correspondingly, on the bubble side toward the hot substrate there is selective evaporation of ethanol, due to the lower boiling point of ethanol compared to water (*SI Appendix, Fig. S4*). This leads to a higher relative water concentration at that side of the bubble and thus to a solutal Marangoni flow along the bubble interface toward the substrate (Fig. 2C, *Left*); see Fig. 2A. This flow pushes the bubble up, away from the substrate. As there the temperature is lower, the vapor inside the bubble partially condenses, preferentially at the side away from the substrate, and the bubble shrinks and experiences a decreasing concentration gradient along its interface and thus a weaker Marangoni force. At moment 6 (Fig. 1A, 6) the plasmonic bubble has reached its minimal size. However, it still experiences a strong temperature gradient as the thermal diffusivity is much faster than the solutal diffusivity. The ratio of the two diffusivities is the Lewis number Le , which is about 110 for ethanol at the temperatures we consider here. As a result, the thermal boundary layer is much thicker than the concentration boundary layer. The strong temperature gradient across the bubble with higher temperature (and thus lower surface tension) on the bubble side toward the substrate and lower temperature and thus higher surface tension on the opposite side leads to a thermal Marangoni flow along the bubble interface, away from the substrate. This flow pushes the bubble toward the substrate (Fig. 1A, 7 moment and Fig. 2C, *Right*), where it arrives at moment 8 (Fig. 1A, 8), which is equivalent to the starting moment 3 (Fig. 1A, 3) of the cycle.

We note here that in the bubble bouncing process gravity does not play any role, in contrast to the bubble bouncing experiment of ref. 43 that is done on much larger length scales. This can easily be seen from calculating the ratio $\Delta\rho g R^2 / \Delta\sigma$ between gravity and the Marangoni force (41). For a bubble with radius $R = 2 \times 10^{-5}$ m, a density of $\rho \approx 900$ kg/m^3 for the water–ethanol mixture, and $\Delta\sigma \approx 0.03$ N/m as approximate difference in

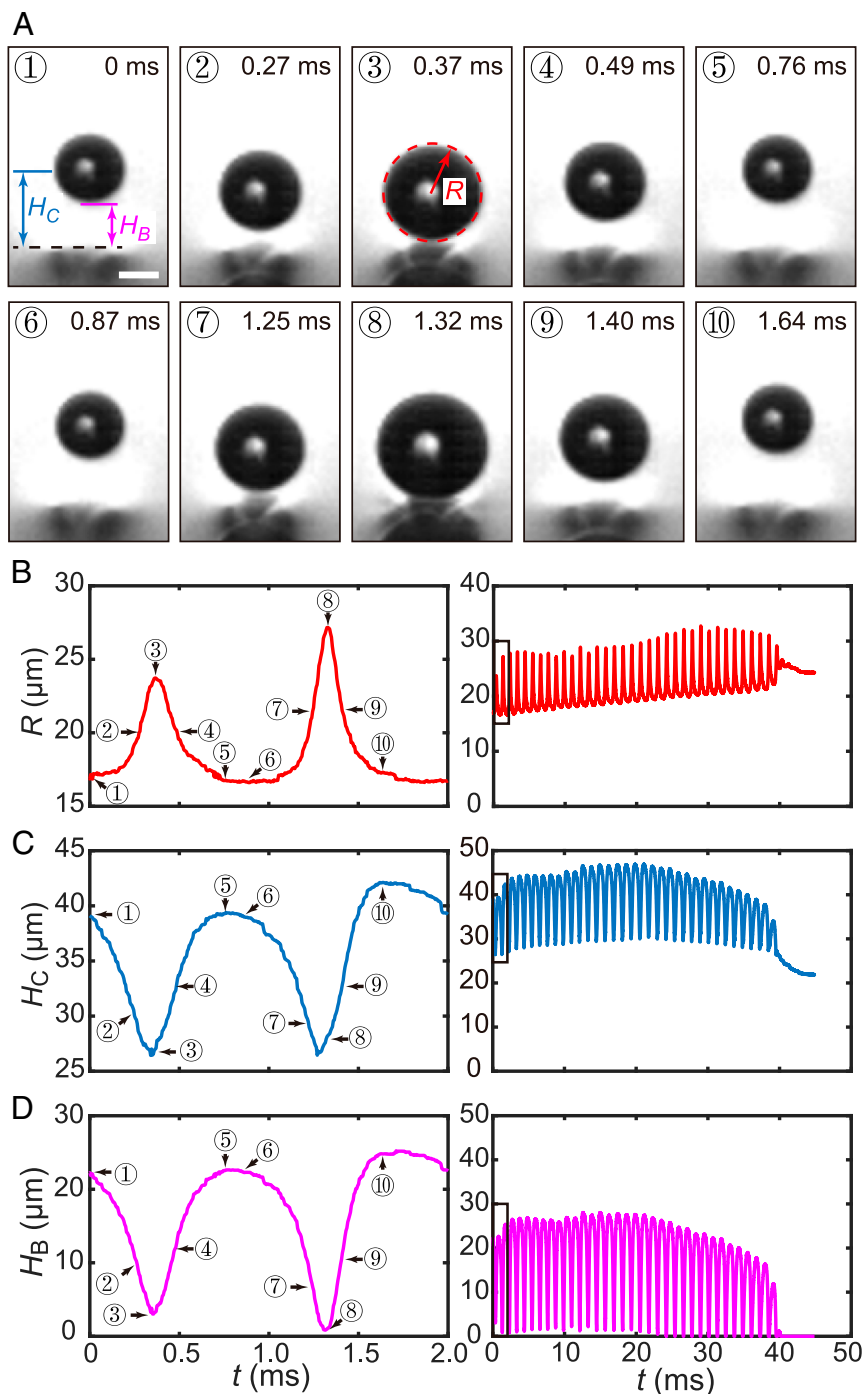


Fig. 1. Successive bouncing of a plasmonic bubble in an ethanol–water binary liquid with ethanol concentration at $n_e = 75$ wt% and laser power $P_\ell = 50$ mW under continuous laser irradiation. (A) Experimental snapshots of the bubble bouncing for the first two cycles. (Scale bar, $20 \mu\text{m}$.) The instantaneous bubble radius R , the center position H_C , and distance H_B from the bottom of the bubble to the substrate with plasmonic particles are defined in A, 3 and A, 1, respectively. Obviously, $H_C = H_B + R$. (B–D, Left) The bubble radius R , the center position H_C , and the distance H_B from the bottom versus time t for the first two cycles of the bouncing process. (B–D, Right) The same on a much longer timescale. The area selected by the rectangular boxes is the time interval shown in B–D, Left. This particular bubble bounces 34 times within 40 ms, corresponding to a mean bouncing frequency of $f_b = 0.85$ kHz.

surface tension between water and ethanol, we obtain $\approx 10^{-4}$ for this ratio, i.e., negligible gravity. To further confirm that gravity does not play any role during this process, the sample substrate was placed upside down on the top window of the cuvette and a bubble was produced below the sample substrate. The same bouncing phenomenon is observed (see [Movies S3](#) and [S4](#) for details).

Parameter Space

To get more insight into the competition of the solutal and thermal Marangoni forces during the bouncing process, systematic experiments were conducted by tuning the laser power P_ℓ from 30 to 60 mW with ethanol concentrations n_e from 62 to 86 wt%. In the phase diagram shown in Fig. 3A, only in the region filled by red circles ($40 \text{ mW} < P_\ell < 55 \text{ mW}$ and $66 \text{ wt}\% < n_e < 82 \text{ wt}\%$)

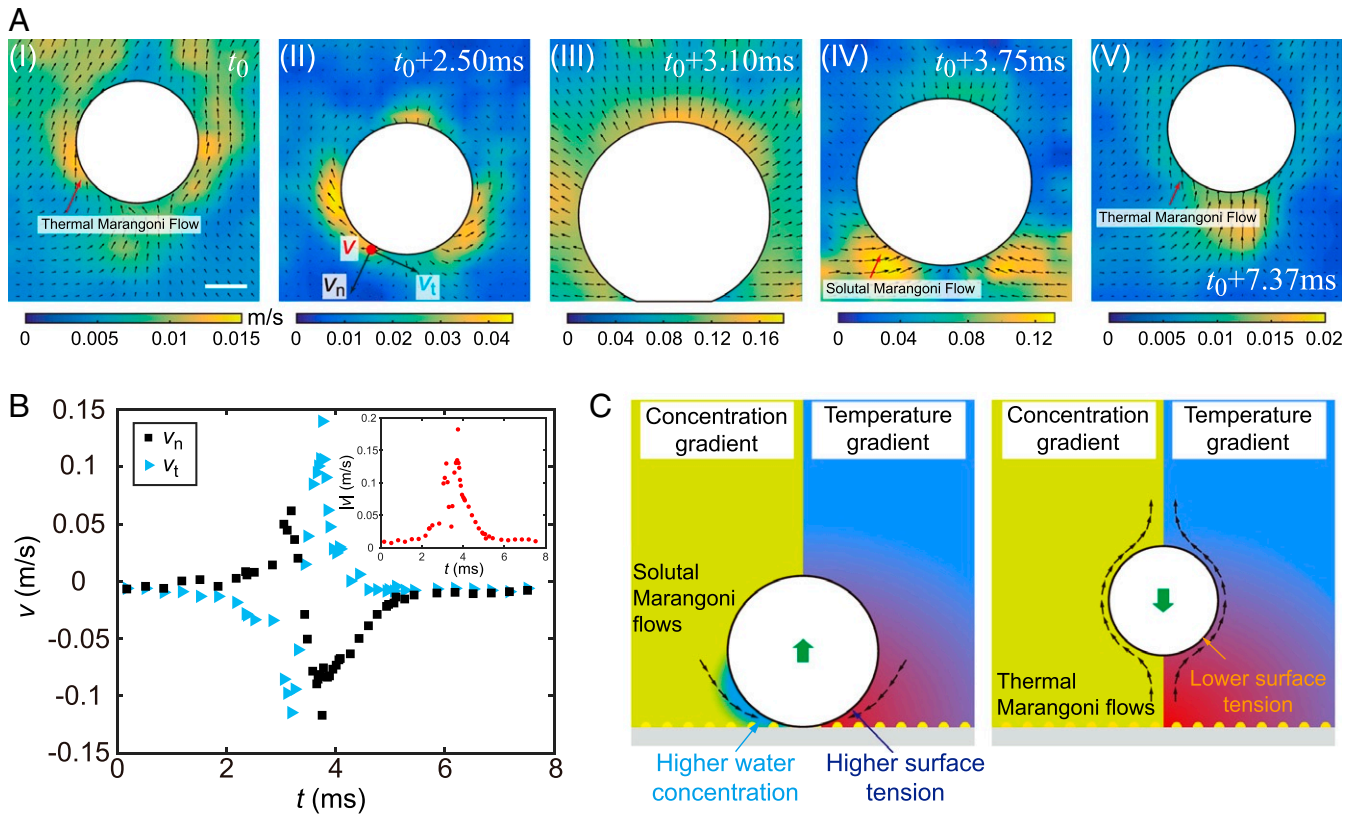


Fig. 2. (A) PIV measurements of the plasmonic bubble for one bouncing cycle. (Scale bar, 50 μm .) In the experiment, the control parameters (initial concentrations in the binary mixture) are the same as in Fig. 1. (A, I) The temperature gradient generates thermal Marangoni flow, which drives the bubble downward. (A, II) Shortly after the bubble starts to move downward, the thermal-induced Marangoni flow becomes stronger. (A, III) The bubble hits the superheated surface, leading to vaporization of (mainly) ethanol near the substrate into the bubble and corresponding bubble growth. The bubble expanding flow can be recognized from the velocity vectors pointing radially outward from the bubble's center. (A, IV) The selective vaporization of ethanol from the binary liquid leads to a water-rich area near the substrate, inducing a solutal Marangoni flows toward the bubble's bottom and correspondingly an upward push of the bubble. (A, V) The Marangoni flow is dominated by the temperature gradient again when the bubble no longer feels a concentration gradient. In this cooler region it shrinks again. Note that there is a sideways motion of the bubble in A, V owing to the asymmetry in the solutal Marangoni flow (A, IV). (B) Measured velocities as a function of time t from the PIV measurement shown in A. The given values refer to the positions shown in the lower right corner of A, II: V_n (black) and V_t (blue) are the normal and the tangential velocity component, respectively. *Upper Right Inset* displays the velocity magnitude $|V| = \sqrt{V_n^2 + V_t^2}$ as function of time t . (C) Schematic diagrams of the bubble bouncing mechanism. *Left* diagram sketches the repelling phase when the solutal Marangoni force dominates and *Right* diagram shows the attracting phase when the thermal Marangoni flow dominates.

does bubble bouncing take place. Beyond this parameter range, there are three more phases in the phase diagram: unstable bubbles, no bubbles, and pinned bubbles, respectively (see [Movies S5–S7](#) for comparison). For bouncing bubbles, we find that the bouncing frequency f_b is strongly influenced by the ethanol concentration n_e and the bubble radius R , as shown in Fig. 3B. It is found that f_b increases monotonously with increasing n_e , while it depends nonmonotonously on R . For $R \lesssim 15 \mu\text{m}$, f_b decreases with increasing R , while for $R \gtrsim 15 \mu\text{m}$, f_b increases with increasing R . (See [Movies S8–S11](#) for comparisons with different n_e .)

Theoretical Model

To understand the observed dependence of f_b on n_e and R , we propose a simple theoretical model of the bouncing process. The essence of the competition between the solutal and the thermal forces acting on the bouncing plasmonic bubbles can be described by a simple effective point force ODE (ordinary differential equation) model for the bubble's center position $z = H_c(t)$ and its radius $R(t)$, with varying added mass of the bubble plus fluid acceleration, in the spirit of refs. 54–57; see also section IX of ref. 6. Within such a model the normal (to

the substrate) force on the moving bubble can in principle be described by (54)

$$\begin{aligned}
 F(t) = & -4\pi\rho\nu R(t)\dot{z}(t) \\
 & + \frac{4}{3}\pi\rho R(t)^3\ddot{z}(t) + \frac{2}{3}\pi\rho \left(\frac{d[R(t)^3\dot{z}(t)]}{dt} + 2R(t)^3\ddot{z}(t) \right) \\
 & + 8\pi\rho\nu \int_0^t \exp\left[9\nu \int_\tau^t R(t')^{-2} dt'\right] \\
 & \times \operatorname{erfc}\left[\sqrt{9\nu \int_\tau^t R(t')^{-2} dt'}\right] \frac{d[R(\tau)\dot{z}(\tau)]}{d\tau} d\tau \\
 & + F_{s-M}(R(t), z(t)) + F_{th-M}(R(t), z(t)).
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{1}$$

Here it has been assumed that the bubble dynamics are not affected by wall effects; i.e., the prefactors of the various force contributions refer to the case of a bubble in the bulk. The first term is the Stokes drag force on the bubble; taking the Stokes drag is justified as the bubble's translational Reynolds number $Re_t(t) = \dot{H}_c(t)R(t)/\nu$ remains smaller than 1. (In fact,

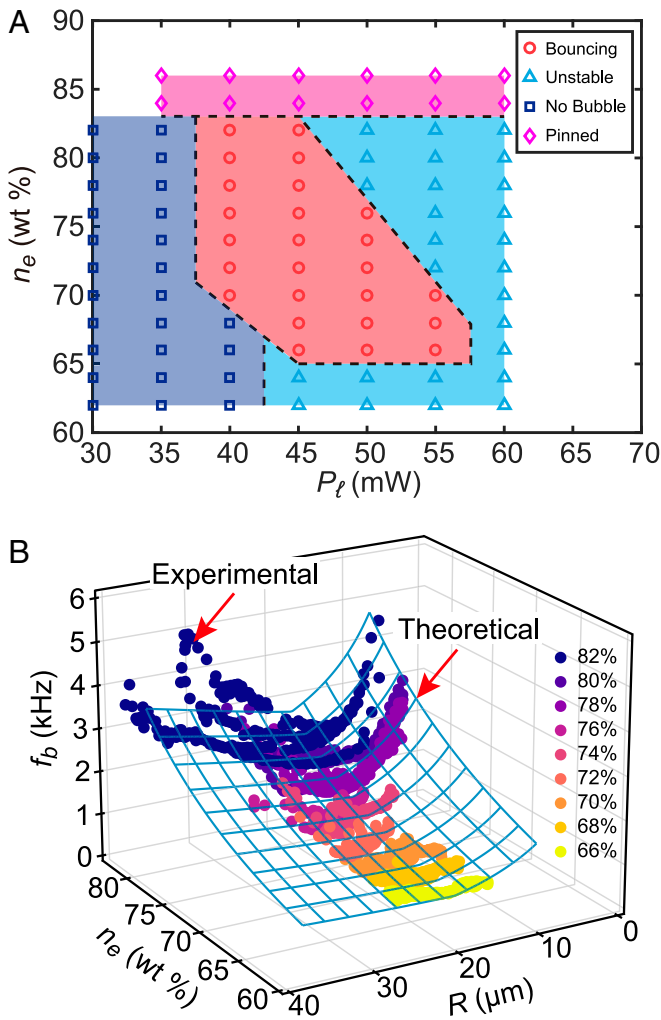


Fig. 3. (A) Phase diagram for the bubble behaviors at the gold nanoparticle-decorated sample surface upon continuous-wave laser irradiation. The control parameters are the ethanol concentration n_e and the laser power P_ℓ . Bubble bouncing takes place in the red regime where $40 \text{ mW} < P_\ell < 55 \text{ mW}$ and $66 \text{ wt}\% < n_e < 82 \text{ wt}\%$. (B) Experimentally measured (data points, $P_\ell = 45 \text{ mW}$) and theoretically estimated (transparent curved surface) bubble bouncing frequency f_b as a function of the ethanol concentration n_e and the bubble radius R . Both exhibit similar trends. For the theoretical curve the prefactor $k = 23$ of the Prandtl–Blasius–Pohlhausen relation has been adapted to the experimental results.

an upper estimate with $\dot{H}_c \approx 0.06 \text{ m/s}$, $R \approx 2 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}$, and $\nu = 2.2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$ for the kinematic viscosity of the liquid gives $Re_t \approx 0.54$). The terms in the second row reflect added mass plus liquid acceleration; the term in the third and fourth rows reflects the Basset history force, and the terms in the fifth row are the solutal and thermal Marangoni forces, respectively. If the bubble is fully immersed in the boundary layers, the two Marangoni forces can be modeled as $F_{s-M} \sim +\gamma_s R^2$ and $F_{th-M} \sim -\gamma_{th} R^2$ (41, 44), where γ_s and γ_{th} are the surface tension gradients caused by concentration difference and temperature difference along the vertical direction, respectively. Both are assumed to be constant within the respective boundary layers.

The concentration boundary layer thickness λ_s is much smaller than the thermal boundary layer thickness λ_{th} . It even holds $\lambda_s < R$ so that the solutal Marangoni force is relevant only near the substrate. This also becomes evident from the PIV experiments (Fig. 2 A, IV). Therefore, we consider the solutal Marangoni force on the bubble as a short impulse, i.e., like shooting a bullet.

Correspondingly, we call our simple model the “bullet model.” After the short impulse, the bubble’s motion is dominated by the thermal Marangoni force $\sim -\gamma_{th} R^2$ and the Stokes drag force $-4\pi\rho\nu R\dot{z}(t)$. Accordingly, the dynamical equation for the bouncing bubble can be simplified to

$$\frac{10}{3}\pi\rho R^3\dot{z}(t) = -4\pi\rho\nu R\dot{z}(t) - \gamma_{th}R^2. \quad [2]$$

Here we took the bubble radius as constant for simplicity, which is reasonable since the radius considerably changes only within a small fraction of time ($\sim 15\%$) during the bouncing cycle (SI Appendix, Fig. S6). The prefactors of the first two terms in Eq. 2 again refer to the case of a bubble in the bulk and ignore possible modifications of the added mass coefficient and the drag coefficient due to wall effects, whereas for the third term we put the prefactor to 1. Both are justified as later an unknown prefactor has to be introduced anyway, in which such prefactors can be absorbed (Eq. 5). The initial condition for the position is $z(0) = 0$ and the initial velocity $\dot{z}(0)$ follows from equating the work done by the solutal Marangoni force $W_{s-M} = \int F_{s-M}(z) dz$ to the initial kinetic energy $E_k = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{10}{3}\pi\rho R^3)\dot{z}(0)^2$ for the moving liquid around the bubble. As $\lambda_s < R$, the solutal Marangoni force acts only in the concentration boundary layer and the work it performs can be estimated as $W_{s-M} = \gamma_s \lambda_s^3$. With these initial conditions for $z(0)$ and $\dot{z}(0)$, Eq. 2 can be solved analytically to finally arrive at an implicit equation for the duration time t_{dur} for the bubble to return to its initial position (which is the inverse bouncing frequency f_b):

$$t_{dur} = f_b^{-1} = \frac{5R^2}{6\nu} \left(1 + \sqrt{\frac{48\pi}{5} \frac{\gamma_s}{\gamma_{th}} \frac{\rho\nu^2}{\gamma_{th}R^2} \frac{\lambda_s^3}{R^3}} \right) \left(1 - e^{-\frac{6\nu}{5R^2} t_{dur}} \right). \quad [3]$$

The thickness λ_s of the concentration boundary layer is determined by the diffusion equation for a scalar field (58) as $\lambda_s \sim k \min(R, R_\ell)/\sqrt{Sc}$, where Sc is the Schmidt number $Sc = \nu/D$, with $D \approx 10^{-9} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$ the mass diffusivity of water in ethanol. The expression for λ_s takes into account that, if the bubble becomes larger than the radius $R_\ell \approx 20 \mu\text{m}$ of the heated laser spot, the relevant length scale must be the concentration boundary layer thickness around that laser spot. The prefactor k is a priori unknown and is adapted to the experimental data (Fig. 3B). With $k = 23$ they can be well described. More details on the bullet model are given in SI Appendix; see in particular SI Appendix, section 6 and Fig. S7.

It is instructive to identify the appropriate dimensionless control parameters of the bouncing plasmonic bubble. These are the solutal and thermal Marangoni numbers $Ma_s \equiv R^2\gamma_s/(\rho\nu D)$ and $Ma_{th} \equiv R^2\gamma_{th}/(\rho\nu D)$, respectively; the Schmidt number Sc ; and the ratio R_ℓ/R of the laser spot radius and the bubble radius. For the definition of the Marangoni numbers, we define the surface tension gradients γ_s and γ_{th} separately for the concentration and the temperature differences within the respective boundary layers. This can reasonably be done as the solutal boundary layer thickness is much thinner than the thermal one. With these definitions and using the viscous timescale R^2/ν and the bubble radius R as reference scales, Eqs. 2 and 3 can be rewritten as

$$\frac{10}{3}\pi\tilde{z}'' = -4\pi\tilde{z}' - \frac{Ma_{th}}{Sc}, \quad [4]$$

$$\tilde{t}_{dur} = \tilde{f}_b^{-1} = \frac{5}{6} \left(1 + \sqrt{k^3 \frac{48\pi}{5} \frac{Ma_s}{Ma_{th}^2 Sc^{1/2}} \min\left(1, \frac{R_\ell}{R}\right)} \right) \left(1 - e^{-6\tilde{t}_{dur}/5} \right), \quad [5]$$

reflecting that the bubble bouncing period indeed depends only on the four dimensionless groups Ma_{th} , Ma_s , Sc , and R_ℓ/R and that thermal and solutal Marangoni forces compete with each other. It also shows that there is only one free dimensionless parameter, k , in which possibly different prefactors in the terms of Eq. 2 can all be absorbed.

The bullet model allows us to understand the physics of the experimentally found parameter dependences of Fig. 3B. First, the monotonous increase of the bouncing frequency f_b on the ethanol concentration n_e is due to the fact that, in the experimental parameter space of $62 \text{ wt}\% < n_e < 86 \text{ wt}\%$, a higher n_e leads to a smaller surface tension gradient γ_s . This results in a lower kinetic energy E_k after the solutal Marangoni impulse and thus to a higher bouncing frequency f_b as the bubble is pulled back earlier by the thermal Marangoni force. Next, the non-monotonous dependence of the bouncing frequency f_b on the bubble radius R is due to the transition of the concentration boundary layer thickness λ_s from being determined by the bubble radius R to being determined by the laser spot radius R_ℓ . For a tiny bubble with $R < R_\ell$, an increase of R results in an increase of the kinetic energy ($E_k \sim \gamma_s \lambda_s^3$), leading to a decrease of f_b . In contrast, for $R \geq R_\ell$, the boundary layer thickness λ_s is limited by R_ℓ and $E_k \sim \gamma_s \lambda_s^3$ remains nearly constant. However, the added mass of the bubble does increase with increasing R . This leads to a decrease of the initial velocity $\dot{z}(0)$ and an increase in the bouncing frequency f_b .

Finally, we put the experimentally found phase diagram of Fig. 3A—showing that bubble bouncing can take place only if both the laser power P_ℓ and the ethanol concentration n_e are in a moderate range—into the context of our model: For the no-bubble regime at low laser powers P_ℓ , the laser power is below the threshold for the nucleation of the plasmonic bubble at the given ethanol concentration (4). Too high laser powers, however, lead to an unstable bubble behavior (“unstable regime”): For large ethanol concentration n_e , due to the massive vaporization of ethanol, new bubbles can already form before the thermal Marangoni forces have pulled back the former bubble to the substrate. This can lead to bubble collisions and thus instabil-

ity. On the other hand, for ethanol concentrations $n_e \lesssim 66 \text{ wt}\%$, the strong solutal Marangoni force (reflected in a large γ_s) leads to a very high jumping height of the bubble, so that also here a new bubble can form before the return of the former bubble (Eq. 3). Finally, in the pinned regime $n_e \gtrsim 82\%$, the ethanol concentration difference is so small that the solutal Marangoni force directing away from the substrate is too weak to depin the bubble from the substrate.

Conclusions and Outlook

We have experimentally and theoretically studied the competition between thermal and solutal Marangoni forces acting on a nucleating plasmonic bubble in a binary liquid. This competition leads to a periodic bouncing of the bubble toward and away from the surface with a frequency of several kilohertz. The phenomenon not only exemplifies the richness of phenomena that can occur in the physicochemical hydrodynamics of bubbles far from equilibrium and with phase transitions, but is also very relevant way beyond the nucleation and early life of plasmonic bubbles in binary liquids: It can straightforwardly be generalized to the nucleation and early life of vapor bubbles in boiling phenomena in binary liquids or to electrolytically or catalytically generated bubbles in multicomponent liquids. For applications, the bouncing of these bubbles can presumably be a considerable advantage, leading to much better mixing in the liquid close to the substrate and therefore to higher efficiency in processes like electrolysis and catalysis.

Data Availability. All study data are included in this article and/or [SI Appendix](#).

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