

Capillarity

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Capillarity – Introduction

Capillarity()

가 .
가 .
가 . (flow ceased).

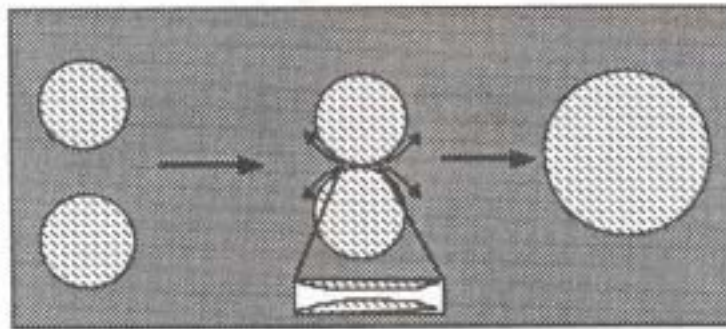
Capillary effect ()
surface and colloid science

, 가 가 coalescence process

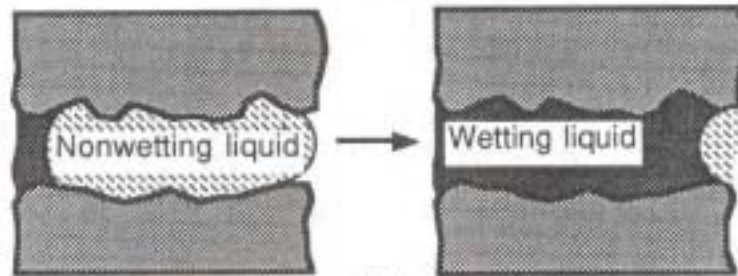
가 가 ,
가 가 .

Capillarity – Introduction

- Capillary forces in practical situation



(a)



(b)

Figure 6.1. Important functions of capillary forces in practical situations: (a) as two emulsion drops approach, the pressure at the nearest surfaces increases, deforming the drops and enlarging the radius of curvature in the immediate area. That deformation causes the capillary pressure in the regions outside that area to decrease in a relative sense, functioning continuous phase from between the drops and increasing the likelihood of contact and film rupture or coalescence. (b) in capillary displacement, the liquid that preferentially wets the solid will displace the less wetting liquid.

가

가

Capillarity – *Capillary Model*

- **A Capillary Model**

system , 2 가
· , 가
·

1. various interfacial tensions
2. the geometry of the solid-liquid-liquid interface
3. the geometry of solid surface at the three-phase boundary line.

Capillarity – *Capillary Model*

- **A Capillary Model**

Contact angle: 가

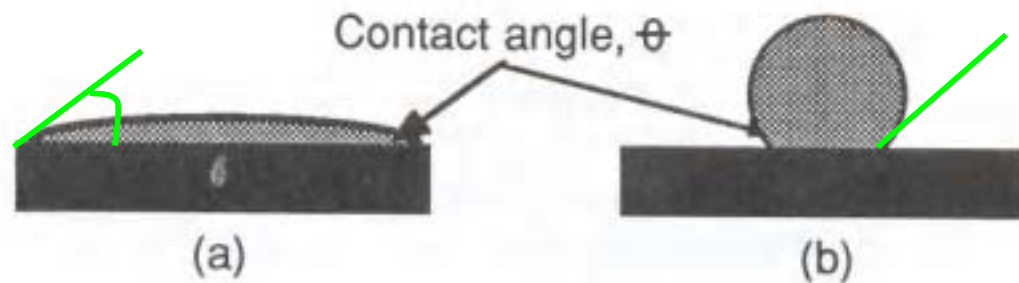


Figure 6.2. Contact angles in solid-liquid systems: (a) a small angle measured through the liquid for a system with a low interfacial energy; (b) a large angle for a system with little favorable solid-liquid interaction, ie, a high interfacial energy.

Capillarity – Capillary Model

- **A Capillary Model**

- ((hydraulic) 가) system 가
- (curvature) 가
- head) (hydrostatic) 가
- system 가
- system 가

Capillarity – Capillary Driving Forces /L-Fluid

- A Capillary Driving Forces in Liquid—Fluid Systems

- $\Delta P = \Delta P_{\text{hydrostatic}} - \Delta P_{\text{capillary}}$

- $\Delta P_{\text{hydrostatic}} = \rho g h$

- surface tension

- $\Delta P_{\text{capillary}} = \frac{2\sigma \cos \theta}{r}$

- $\Delta P_{\text{hydrostatic}} = \rho g h$

- $\Delta P_{\text{capillary}} = \frac{2\sigma \cos \theta}{r}$

- $\Delta P_{\text{hydrostatic}} = \rho g h$

- hydrostatic pressure가

Capillarity – Capillary Driving Forces /L-Fluid

- A Capillary Driving Forces in Liquid—Fluid Systems
1806 Laplace가

$$P_1 - P_2 = \Delta P = \sigma(1/r_1 + 1/r_2) = P_{cap} \quad (6.1)$$

r_1 , r_2 , P_1 , P_2 , $r_1 = r_2 = r$, 6.1

$$\Delta P = \frac{2\sigma}{r} \quad (6.2)$$

Capillarity – Capillary Driving Forces /L-Fluid

- A Capillary Driving Forces in Liquid—Fluid Systems

$$r \quad \text{가} \quad \text{가} \quad \text{dr} \quad \text{가} \quad ,$$

$$8 \pi r dr \quad \text{가} \quad . (\quad 6.3)$$

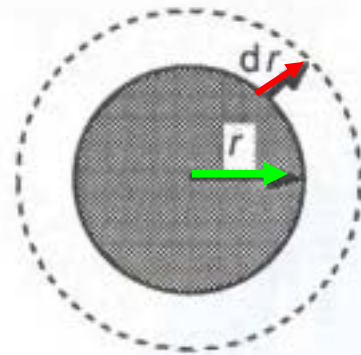


Figure 6.3. Illustration of the growth of a fluid drop as related to capillary pressure.

$$4\pi(r + dr)^2 = 4\pi(r^2 + 2rdr + dr^2) \approx 4\pi r^2 + 8\pi r dr$$

Capillarity – Capillary Driving Forces /L-Fluid

- A Capillary Driving Forces in Liquid—Fluid Systems

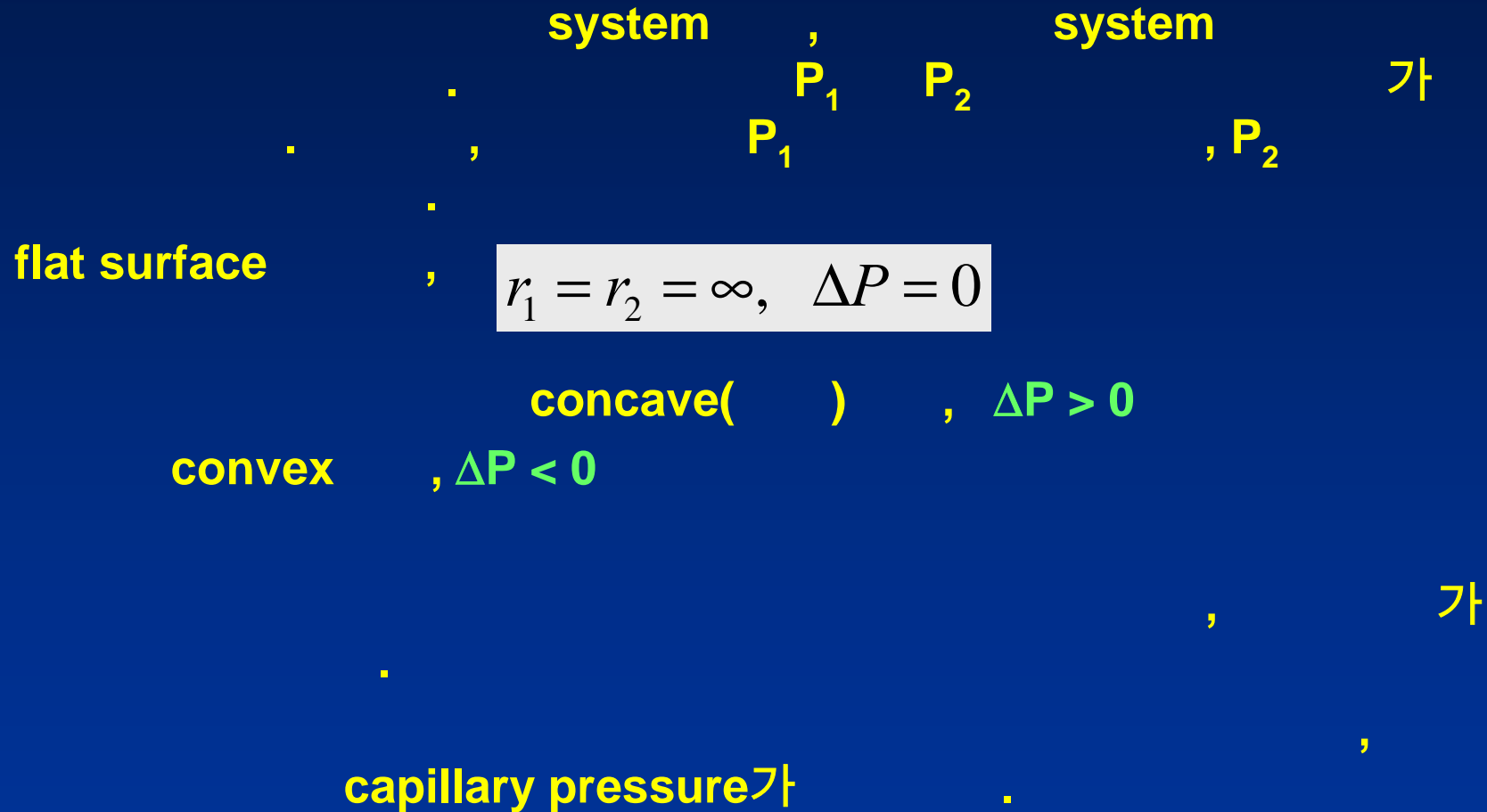
$$W = \sigma dA \quad (6.3)$$

P_1 P_2 σdA dr

$$P_1 - P_2 = \frac{2\sigma}{r} \quad (6.2a)$$

Capillarity – Capillary Driving Forces /L-Fluid

- A Capillary Driving Forces in Liquid—Fluid Systems



Capillarity – Capillary Driving Forces /L-Fluid

- A Capillary Driving Forces in Liquid—Fluid Systems

- ?

:

density : 1

surface tension : 10 mN m⁻¹

diameter : 0.1 cm

	top	bottom	hydrodynamic pressure difference
	98 mJ m ⁻²		

6.2 , 2000 mJ m⁻².

r = 10⁻⁴cm

1.01 X 10⁵ mJ m⁻².

r = 10 nm

1.01 X 10⁷ mJ m⁻².

- drop 가 , .

Capillarity – Capillary Driving Forces /L-Fluid

- Solid--Liquid--Fluid Systems: The Effect of Contact Angle

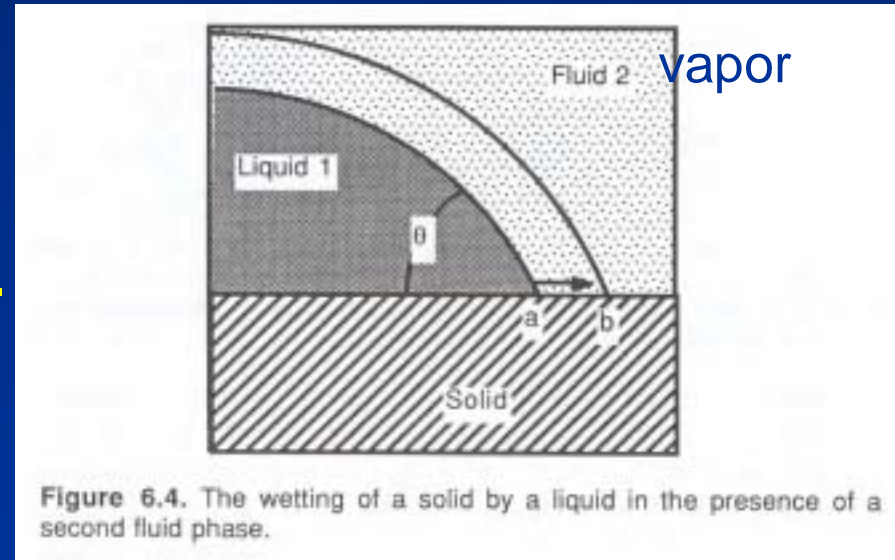
$\Delta G = \sigma_{SV} \Delta A_{SV} + \sigma_{SL} \Delta A_{SL} + \sigma_{LV} \Delta A_{LV}$ (6.4)

A diagram illustrating the geometry of a liquid meniscus on a solid surface. The contact angle θ is defined as the angle between the tangent to the meniscus at point 'a' and the solid surface. The horizontal distance from the vertical line through 'a' to the vertical line through point 'b' is labeled 'bc = ab cos θ'. The horizontal distance from the vertical line through 'a' to the vertical line through point 'c' is labeled 'ca = ab sin θ'. The solid surface is labeled 'interface ab'.

$$\Delta G = \sigma_{SV} \Delta A_{SV} + \sigma_{SL} \Delta A_{SL} + \sigma_{LV} \Delta A_{LV} \quad (6.4)$$

$$\sigma_{SV} = \sigma_{SL} + \sigma_{LV} \cos \theta \quad (6.5)$$

Young's equation



Capillarity – Capillary Driving Forces /L-Fluid

- Solid--Liquid--Fluid Systems: The Effect of Contact Angle
- Young's equation

$$\sigma_{SV} = \sigma_{SL} + \sigma_{LV} \cos \theta \quad (6.5)$$

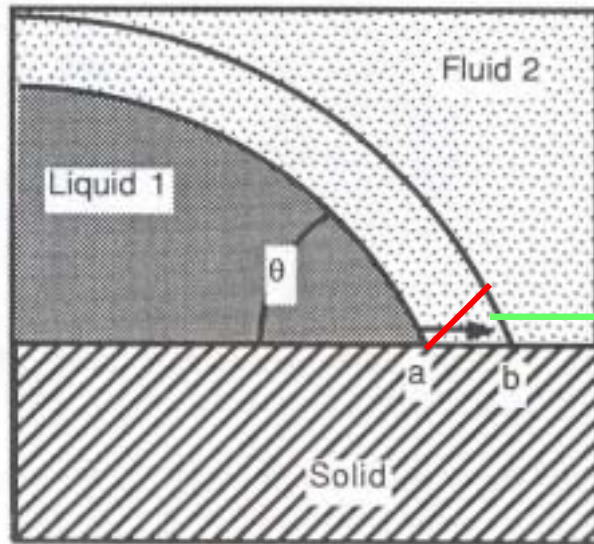
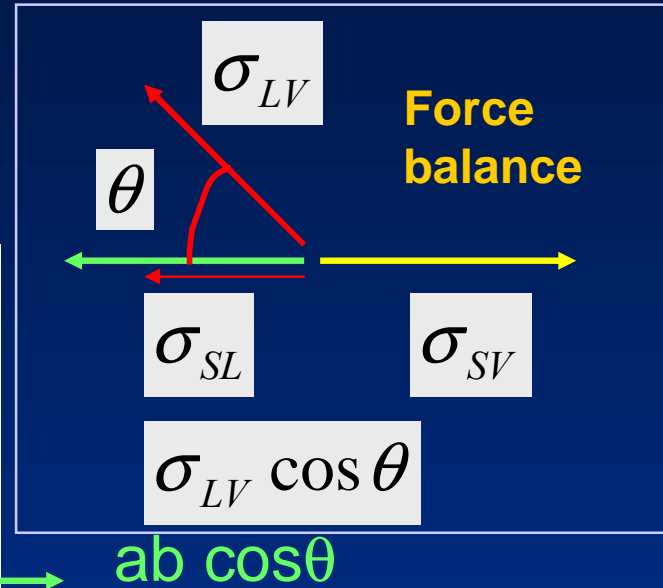


Figure 6.4. The wetting of a solid by a liquid in the presence of a second fluid phase.



$$\Delta G = \sigma_{SV} \Delta A_{SV} + \sigma_{SL} \Delta A_{SL} + \sigma_{LV} \Delta A_{LV} = 0$$

$$\Delta A_{SV} = -ab$$

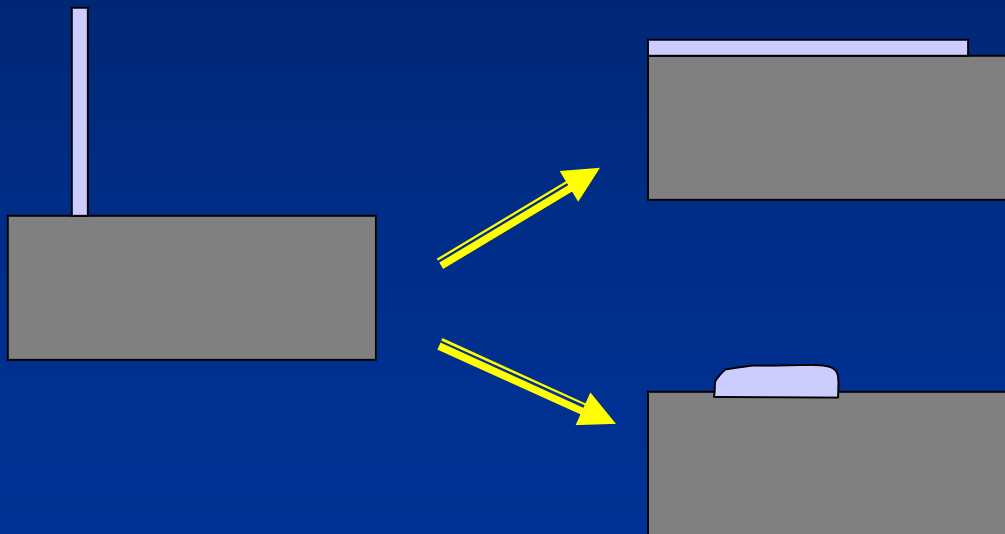
$$\Delta A_{SL} = +ab,$$

$$\Delta A_{LV} \approx ab \cos \theta$$

Capillarity – Capillary Driving Forces /L-Fluid

- Capillary Flow and Spreading Processes

가 , duplex film
drop lens



Capillarity – Capillary Driving Forces /L-Fluid

- Capillary Flow and Spreading Processes

$$G = (\delta G / \delta A_A) dA_A + (\delta G / \delta A_{AB}) dA_{AB} + (\delta G / \delta A_B) dA_B \quad (6.6)$$

A substrate, **B** liquid

$$dA_A = -dA_B = dA_{AB}$$

$$(\delta G / \delta A_A) = \sigma_A, (\delta G / \delta A_B) = \sigma_B, (\delta G / \delta A_{AB}) = \sigma_{AB}$$

$$(\delta G / \delta A_B)$$

liquid B **solid A** **spreading**
A **B** **spreading coefficient, $S_{B/A}$**

$$S_{B/A} = \sigma_A - \sigma_B - \sigma_{AB} \quad (6.7)$$

Capillarity – Capillary Driving Forces /L-Fluid

• Capillary Flow and Spreading Processes

work of cohesion

work of adhesion

B A

work of adhesion B

work of cohesion

$$S_{B/A} = W_{AB} - W_{BB} \quad (6.8)$$

spreading

free energy가

, spreading

가 +

spreading

, $S_{B/A}$ 가

, cohesive force가

, drop

lens

: low surface tension

hydrocarbon

high surface tension

clean glass, mercury

spreading

spreading

teflon, paraffin wax

spreading

. drop

lens

Capillarity – Capillary Driving Forces /L-Fluid

- Capillary Flow and Spreading Processes

system

, bulk properties

가

가

가

, spreading

thermodynamics가

: benzene water

benzene ; $\sigma_B = 28.9 \text{ mN m}^{-1}$

water : $\sigma_B = 72.8 \text{ mN m}^{-1}$

$$\sigma_{AB} = 35.0 \text{ mN m}^{-1}$$

6.7 spreading coefficient :

$$S_{B/A} = 72.8 - 28.9 - 35.0 = 8.9 \text{ mN m}^{-1}$$

Capillarity – Capillary Driving Forces /L-Fluid

- Capillary Flow and Spreading Processes

가
saturate

, 62.2 mN m⁻¹

$$S_{B/A(B)} = 62.2 - 28.9 - 35.0 = -1.7 \text{ mN m}^{-1}$$

A(B) B A lens

benzene

()

$$\sigma_{B(A)} = 28.8 \text{ mN m}^{-1}$$

$$S_{B/A(B)} = 72.8 - 28.8 - 35.0 = 9.0 \text{ mN m}^{-1}$$

spreading

가

$$S_{B/A(B)} = 62.2 - 28.8 - 35.0 = -1.6 \text{ mN m}^{-1}$$

benzene spreading

surface tension 가

initial

spreading - retraction - lens formation

Capillarity – *Capillary Driving Forces* /L-Fluid

- **Capillary Flow and Spreading Processes**

3 가

- , - interface

lens formation

- , oil-water ,
interfacial tension **spreading** .

Capillarity – Capillary Driving Forces /L-Fluid

- Geometrical Considerations in Capillary Flow

Capillary flow

가 , σ_{LV} 가
, P_{cap} LV 가
가 P_{cap} 가가
가
가 , P_{cap} 가 가
yielding yielding
yielding 가 가

Capillarity – Capillary Driving Forces /L-Fluid

- Geometrical Considerations in Capillary Flow

6.5 vapor (V)

가

(convex)

, L

. Plateau region (P)

가

Lamellae (L)

L

. P

P_{cap} 가

P_{cap} (Plateau) > P_{cap} (Lamellae)
flow from L to P.

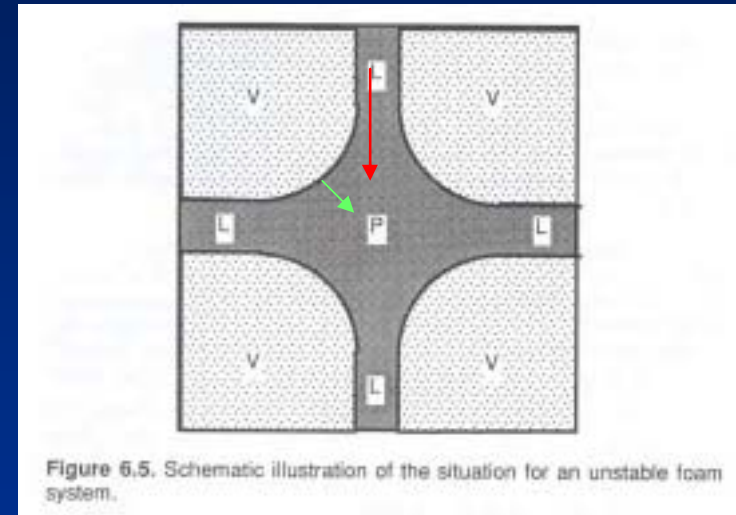


Figure 6.5. Schematic illustration of the situation for an unstable foam system.

Lamellae

가

가

L

P

Capillarity – Capillary Driving Forces /L-Fluid

- Geometrical Considerations in Capillary Flow

$$P_{cap}(\text{Plateau}) > P_{cap}(\text{Lamellae})$$

flow from L to P.

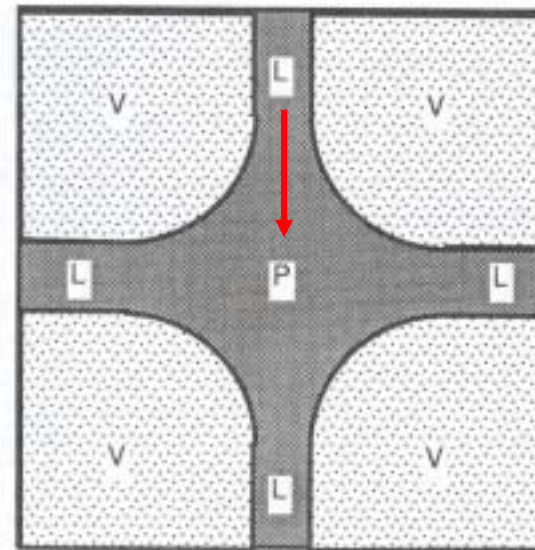


Figure 6.5. Schematic illustration of the situation for an unstable foam system.

Yielding 가

가 oil recovery

(cell)

, 가

Capillarity – Capillary Driving Forces /L-Fluid

- Measurement of Capillary Driving Forces

P_{cap} 가 interface 가
6.6 가

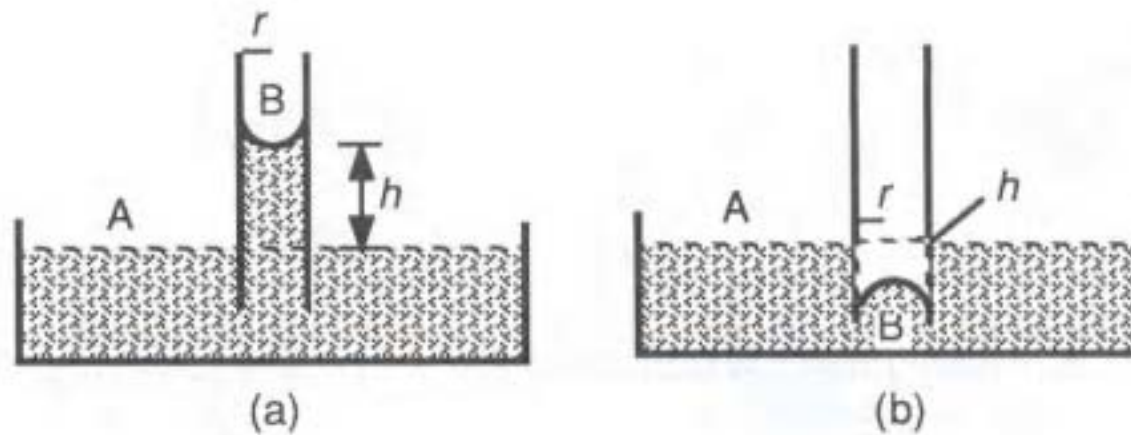


Figure 6.6. Capillary rise phenomena for (a) wetting and (b) nonwetting liquids.

Capillarity – Capillary Driving Forces /L-Fluid

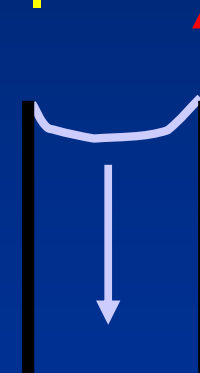
- Measurement of Capillary Driving Forces

contact angle() 가 θ ,
 $R_c = r/\cos\theta$ 6.1
 $P_{cap}(A) - P_{cap}(B) = -2\sigma\cos\theta/r$
 $P_{cap}(A) = 0$
 $\Delta\rho gh = P_{cap}(B)$, h , $\Delta\rho$

$$\Delta\rho gh = \frac{2\sigma \cos \theta}{r} \quad (6.9)$$

$\theta=0^\circ$,

$$\sigma = \Delta\rho ghr / 2 \quad (6.10)$$



Capillarity – Capillary Driving Forces /L-Fluid

- Measurement of Capillary Driving Forces

6.7

$$P_{cap} = 2\sigma \cos \theta (1/r - 1/r') \quad (6.11)$$

r r' B A
가 A

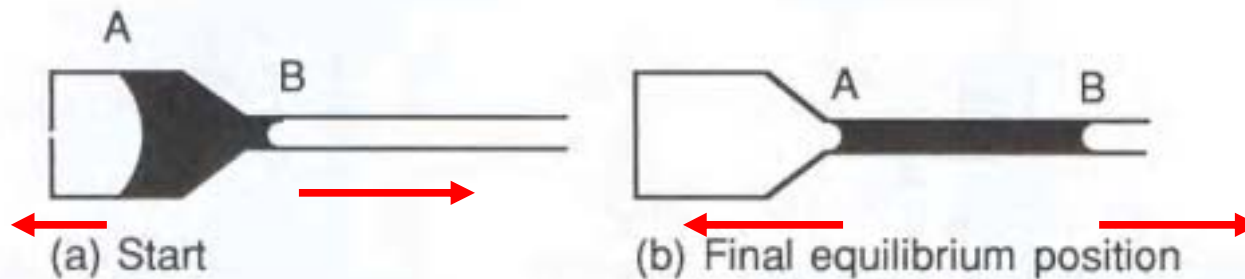


Figure 6.7. Capillary flow in a horizontal system of two joined capillary tubes of unequal diameters.

Capillarity – Capillary Driving Forces /L-Fluid

- Measurement of Capillary Driving Forces system

6.4 solid-liquid (dG) ds
 6.5 (A_{SL})
 solid-vapor (A_{SV})
 (three phase boundary)

$$dG/ds = \sigma_{LV} dA_{LV}/ds - \sigma_{LV} \cos \theta dA_{SL}/ds \quad (6.12)$$

σ_{LV} θ ds ,

Capillarity – Capillary Driving Forces /L-Fluid

- Measurement of Capillary Driving Forces

$$dG/ds < 0$$

가

$$dG/ds$$

P_{cap}

가

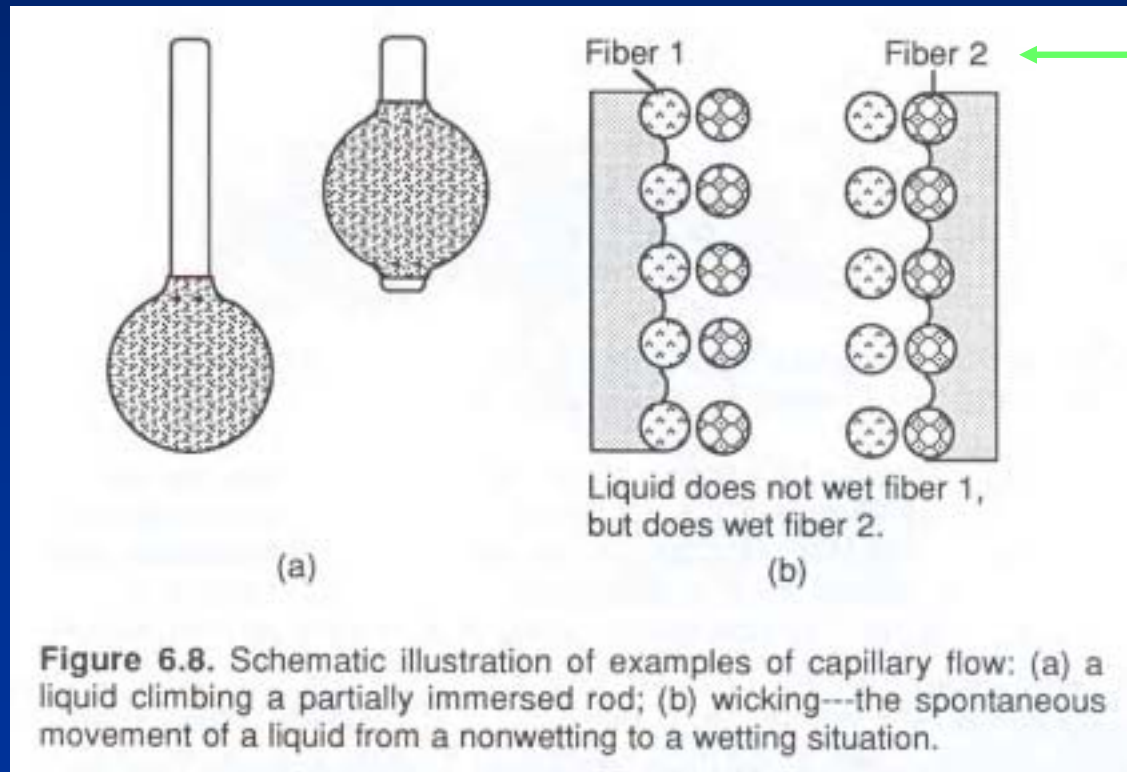
(notch)

가

가

가

interlacing system



Fiber 2

Capillarity – Capillary Driving Forces /L-Fluid

- **Complication of Capillary Flow Analysis**

가 , ((), ,) , (gradient) , hysteresis , 가

Capillarity – Capillary Driving Forces /L-Fluid

- Surface Tension Gradients and Related Effects

가

solid-liquid and/or liquid/vapor

σ_{LV}

가

σ_{LV}

Marangoni

“hot spot”

6.9)

Marangoni flow

(

가

가

, σ_{LV}

가

가

Capillarity – *Capillary Driving Forces /L-Fluid*

- **Surface Tension Gradients and Related Effects**

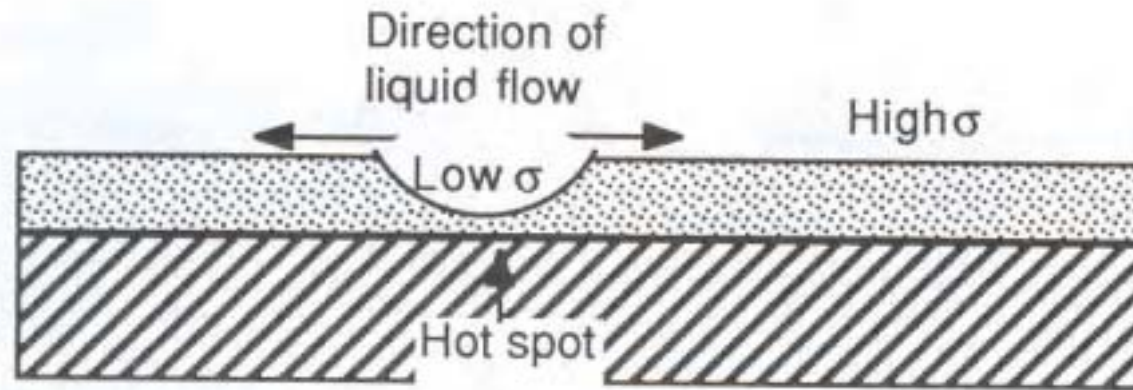


Figure 6.9. Schematic illustration of the Marangoni effect resulting from "hot spots" and surface tension gradients.

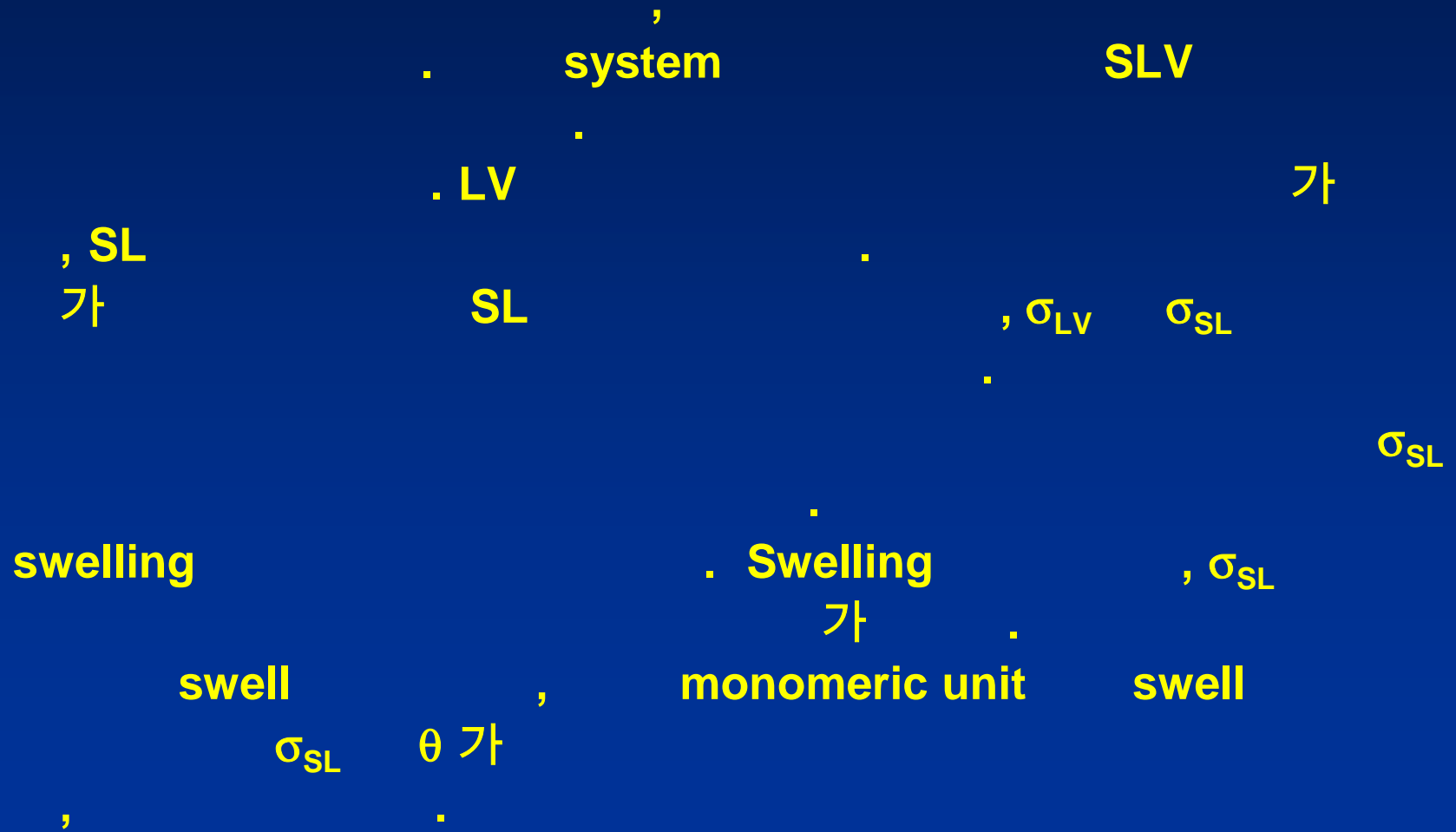
Capillarity – Capillary Driving Forces /L-Fluid

- Surface Tension Gradients and Related Effects

· 가 system evaporation 가 가 가
· , LV 가 가
· LV 가 σ_{LV} 가
· , Marangoni flow가 가
· σ_{LV} 가 , 가
· 가

Capillarity – Capillary Driving Forces /L-Fluid

- Surface Tension Gradients and Related Effects



Capillarity – Capillary Driving Forces /L-Fluid

Contact Angle Effects

system
가

), (surface roughness),

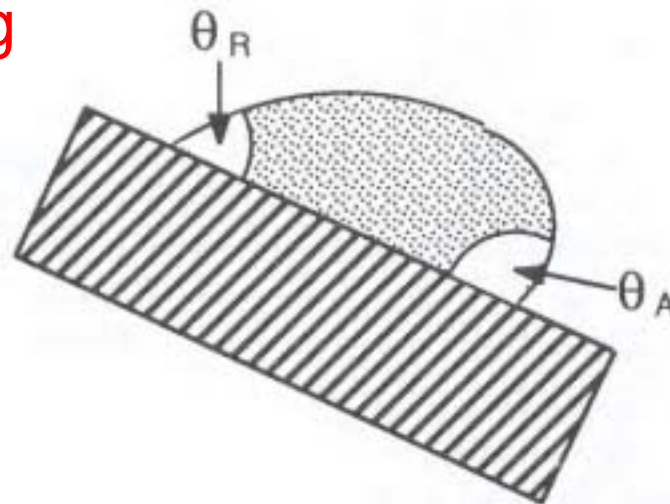
advancing contact angle, θ_A ,
receding contact angle, θ_R ,
contact angle hysteresis

Capillarity – Capillary Driving Forces /L-Fluid

Contact Angle Effects

contact angle hysteresis

Receding
angle



Advancing
angle

Figure 6.10. Schematic illustration of contact angle hysteresis of a liquid drop on an inclined surface.

Contact Angle Effects

contact angle hysteresis

6.11

contact angle hysteresis

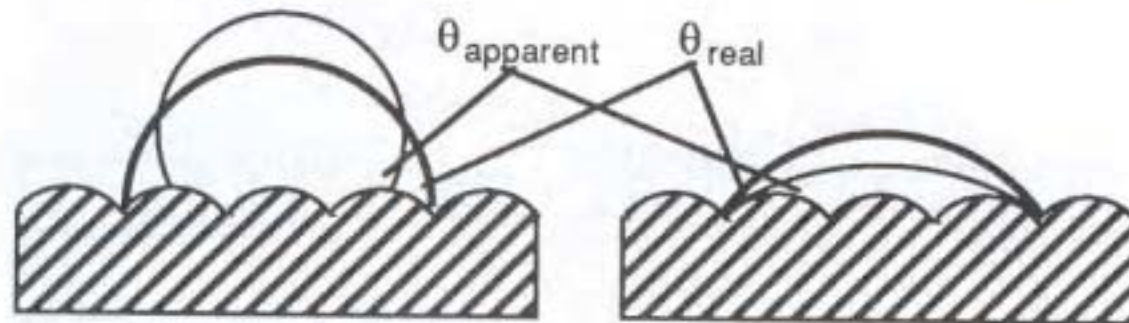


Figure 6.11. Contact angle hysteresis on a rough surface: (a) if $\theta_{\text{real}} \geq 90^\circ$, $\theta_{\text{apparent}} > \theta_{\text{real}}$; if $\theta_{\text{real}} < 90^\circ$, $\theta_{\text{apparent}} < \theta_{\text{real}}$.

Capillarity – Capillary Driving Forces /L-Fluid

Contact Angle Effects

hysteresis

SLV

가

hysteresis

(smooth)

(curvature)

가

가 90

90°

composite

empirical

. 17

Capillarity – Capillary Driving Forces /L-Fluid

Contact Angle Effects

capillary system

50—60°

hysteresis

θ_A

, θ_R

0 가

system

empirical

adjustment

6.12

θ_A θ_R

$$\begin{aligned} dG/ds = & \sigma_{LV} dA_{LV}/ds - \sigma_{LV} \cos \theta_A dA_{SL(A)}/ds \\ & - \sigma_{LV} \cos \theta_R dA_{SL(R)}/ds \end{aligned} \quad (6.13)$$

SL(A)

SL(R)

advancing

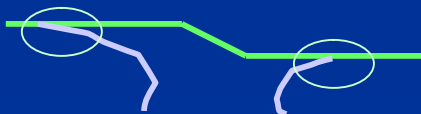
receding

6.7

, θ_A 가 θ_R

θ_A 가

, P_{cap} 가 0



가

Capillarity – Capillary Driving Forces /L-Fluid

Dynamic Contact Angle Effects hysteresis

dynamic advancing contact angle, θ_{AD}
advancing contact angle θ_A

θ_{AD} θ_A

가

dynamic contact angle
(self-limiting)

SLV_A 가 SL SLV_R

static θ_A

, θ_{AD}

Capillarity – Capillary Driving Forces /L-Fluid

Rates and Patterns of Capillary Flow

가 , .
 .
 (Laminar)
 (volume rate) capillary system
 Poiseuille's equation , dv/dt (ml sec⁻¹)

$$dv/dt = \pi r^4 P / 8 \eta l \quad (6.14)$$

P , r , η , l , t 가 가
 (linear rate)

$$dl/dt = r^2 P / 8 \eta l \quad (6.15)$$

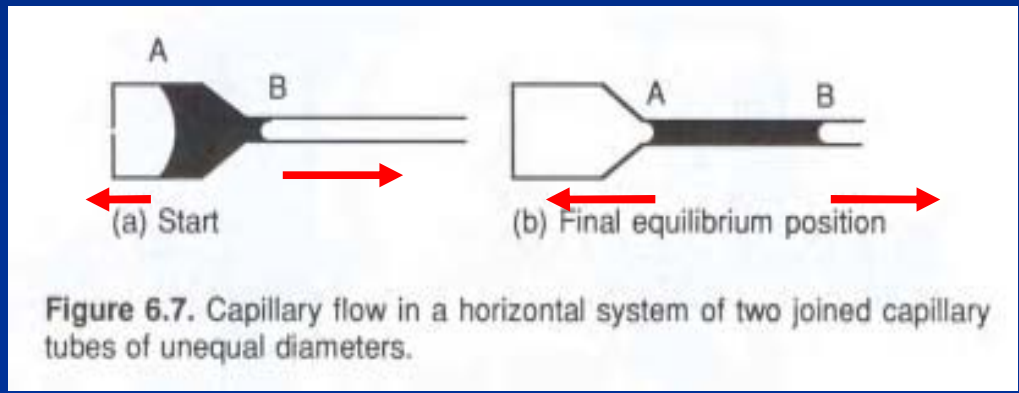
system P P_{cap} .

Capillarity – Capillary Driving Forces /L-Fluid

Rates and Patterns of Capillary Flow

6.127† $\frac{dG}{ds}$, 6.14 6.15
 $P - P_{cap}$
 6.7
 (LV interface A (in cm^2)
 B , B
 ds , B
 dynes) B , A B
 (dynes cm^{-2}) 6.15† $-dG/ds$ (in

$$dl/dt = 2\sigma_{LV} r \cos \theta / 8\eta l \quad (6.16)$$



Rates and Patterns of Capillary Flow

radius hydraulic radius factor, r/η

system

가 r 가 , A , resistance

Capillarity – *Practical Capillary Systems*

Introduction

가 .
repellency , 가 ,
가 wetting .

Wetting in Woven Fibers and Papers

12

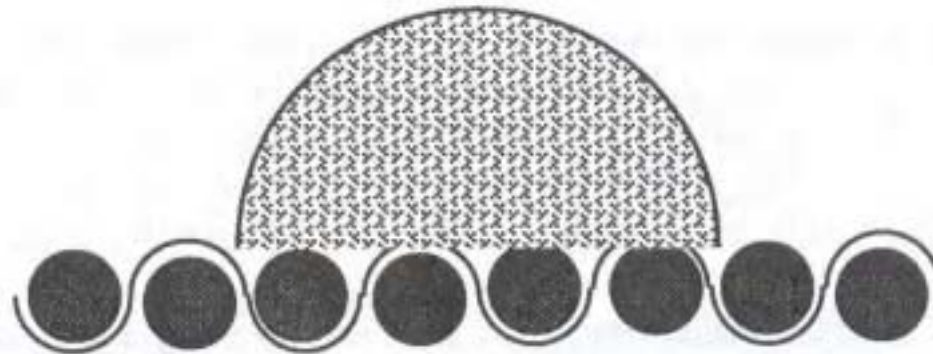


Figure 6.12. Schematic illustration of a drop of nonwetting liquid on an open woven capillary system.

100--200

15 - 20 μm

3-8cm

3-4 (order)

가 SLV

Wetting in Woven Fibers and Papers

wetting reagent

가

가

가

Wetting in Woven Fibers and Papers

6.1 가 data .

Surface tension σ_{LV} θ (dl/dt)

, 가 .

가 , σ_{LV} θ .
SL LV

Capillarity – Practical Capillary Systems

Table 6.1. The effects of changes in surface tension σ_{LV} (mN m^{-1}) and contact angle on the linear rate of flow in a hypothetical capillary system using eq. 6.16, where $r = 0.05$ cm, $\eta = 2.0$ cp, and $l = 5$ cm.

Situation	θ ($^\circ$)	dl/dt (cm sec^{-1})	$\Delta(dl/dt)$ (x)
$\sigma_{LV} = 72$:			
1	89	0.0016	---
2	75	0.023	15
3	50	0.058	36
4	25	0.082	51
5	0	0.091	56
$\sigma_{LV} = 55$:			
6	89	0.0012	---
7	75	0.018	15
8	50	0.044	37
9	25	0.062	52
10	0	0.069	57
$\sigma_{LV} = 40$:			
11	89	0.001	---
12	75	0.013	13
8	50	0.032	32
9	25	0.045	45
10	0	0.05	50

Waterproofing or Repellency Control

Wetting in Woven Fibers and Papers

Cylinder

Waterproofing or Repellency Control

• waterproofing repellency

Fluorocarbon silicone

- $\theta_A > 90^\circ$: 가 가
- $\theta_R > 90^\circ$: 가 가
- $\theta_A < 90^\circ$: , 가 가

Capillarity – *Practical Capillary Systems*

Waterproofing or Repellaency Control

가 , nylon polyester
가 가
- 2
, .

Waterproofing or Repellency Control

6.13

. detergency

, SL_1L_2 system
가

ceramic

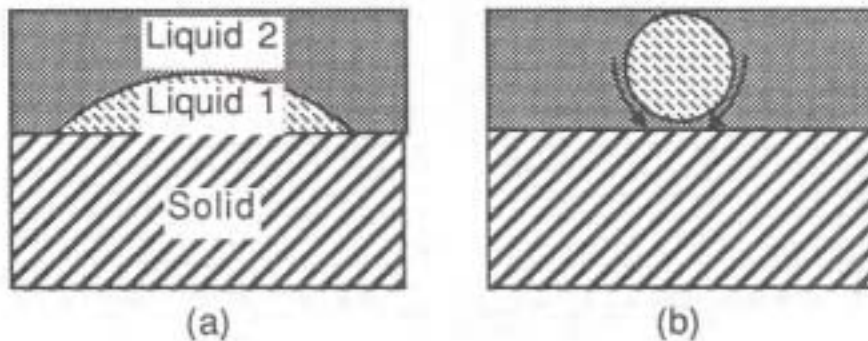


Figure 6.13. Schematic illustration of capillary action in detergency: (a) an oily soil (1) spread on the solid surface in contact with a better wetting liquid (2); (b) the wetting liquid penetrates between the soil and solid by capillary action, "rolling it up" and allowing it to be lifted off of the surface.

Waterproofing or Repellaency Control

agitation

displacement가 -

() σ_{LL} ()

$\theta_{A/water}$ 가 90 $\theta_{A/water}$ 가 $\theta_{R/oil}$

가
가

θ