

# HWRS 561b: Physical Hydrogeology II

## Pore-scale fluids distribution

Agenda:

1. Air-water interface
2. Capillarity

# Air-water system in capillary tubes

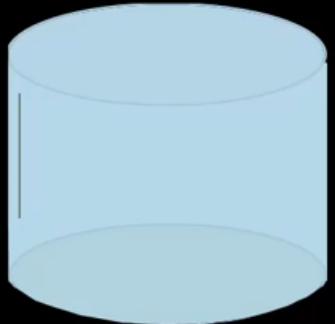


1. Why does the water try to hold together?
2. Why does the water not wet the surface?

# Air-water system in capillary tubes

HWRS 561b  
Bo Guo  
Spring 2026

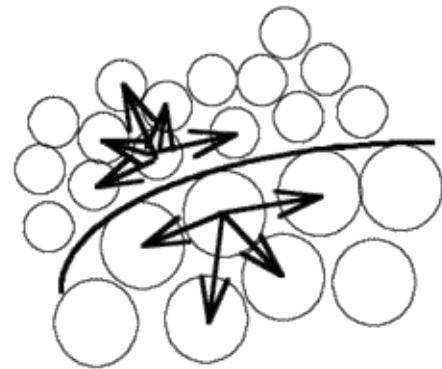
SURFACE  
TENSION



Link to the video: <https://youtu.be/zMzqiAuOSz0>

# Air-water system in capillary tubes

- Two and three phase systems: water, oil, air
  - *Interfacial tension (cohesive forces between fluid molecules)*



Typical values of surface tension:

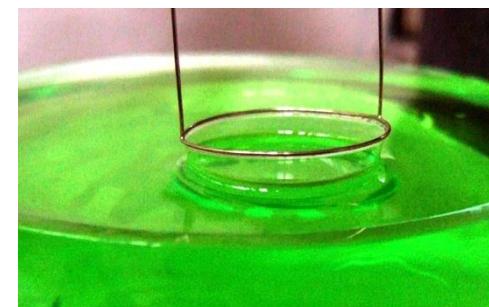
air-water	0.072 N/m
oil-water	0.20 N/m
oil-water w/ soap	0.0001 N/m

How to measure interfacial tension?

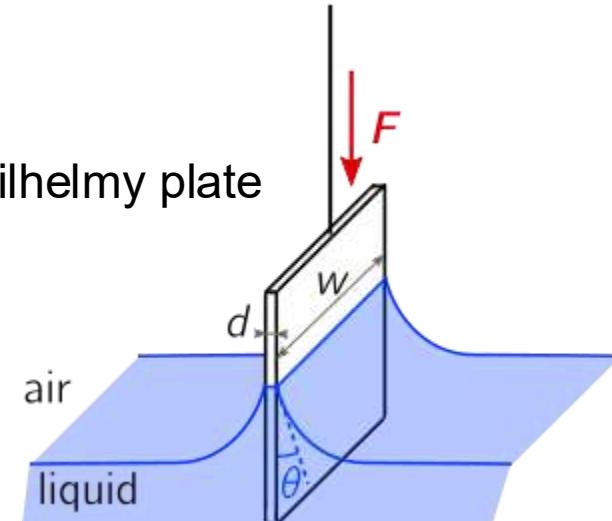
Drop weight method



ring method

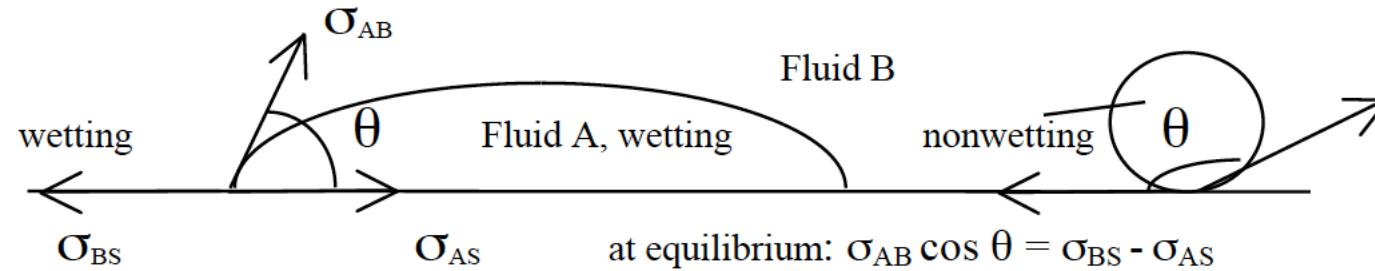


Wilhelmy plate



# Air-water system in capillary tubes

- *Wettability (adhesive forces between the fluid and solid surface)*



$\theta < 90^\circ$ : fluid A is wetting with respect to fluid B on the solid S

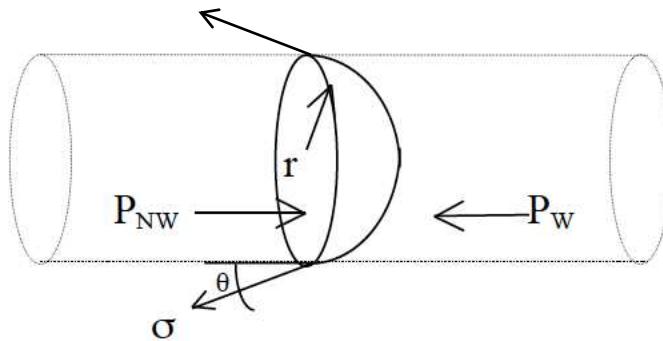
$\theta > 90^\circ$ : fluid A is nonwetting with respect to fluid B on the solid S

Wettability is a function of the fluid properties, soil properties, and history of contact. For most soils, the relative wettabilities are: water > oil > air

Recommended video for the concepts of *viscosity, cohesive and adhesive forces, surface tension, and capillary action* [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P\\_jQ1B9UwpU](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P_jQ1B9UwpU)

# Air-water system in capillary tubes

Capillary pressure (difference between the nonwetting and wetting phase pressures)



# Air-water system in capillary tubes

## Capillary pressure, Young-Laplace Equation

Pressure jump across a fluid-fluid interface

Pressure jump across a fluid-fluid interface is determined by interfacial tension + geometry of the interface (radii of the curvature)

## Optional, but strongly encouraged, Mini-project

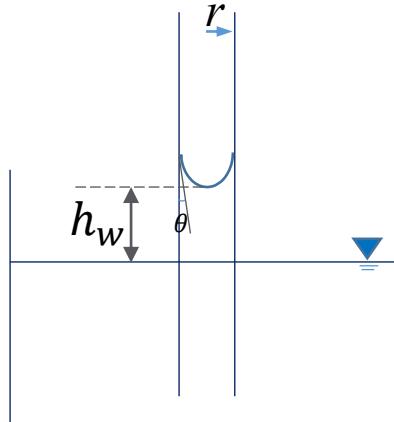
Take a photo or a video (< 2 min) in your day-to-day life that you think best illustrates some cool phenomena of porous media flow.

I will create a dropbox on D2L for you to upload the photo or video (due **April 26**).

Depending on the quality of your picture or video, you can receive up to 5 bonus points in your final grade (out of 100 points).

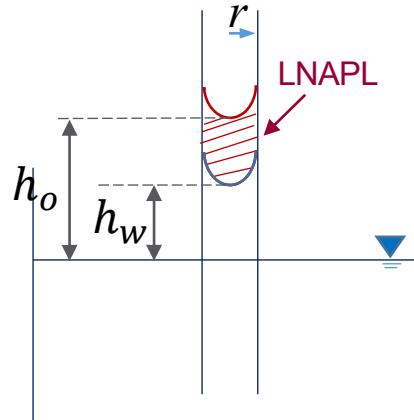
# Air-water system in capillary tubes

*Capillary rise in a Capillary tube*



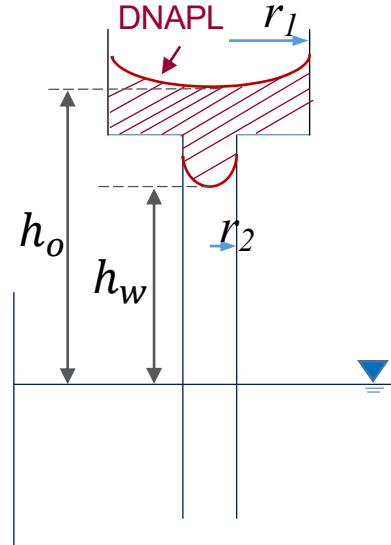
# Air-water system in capillary tubes

*Capillary rise in a Capillary tube in the presence of an LNAPL (Assuming zero contacts)*



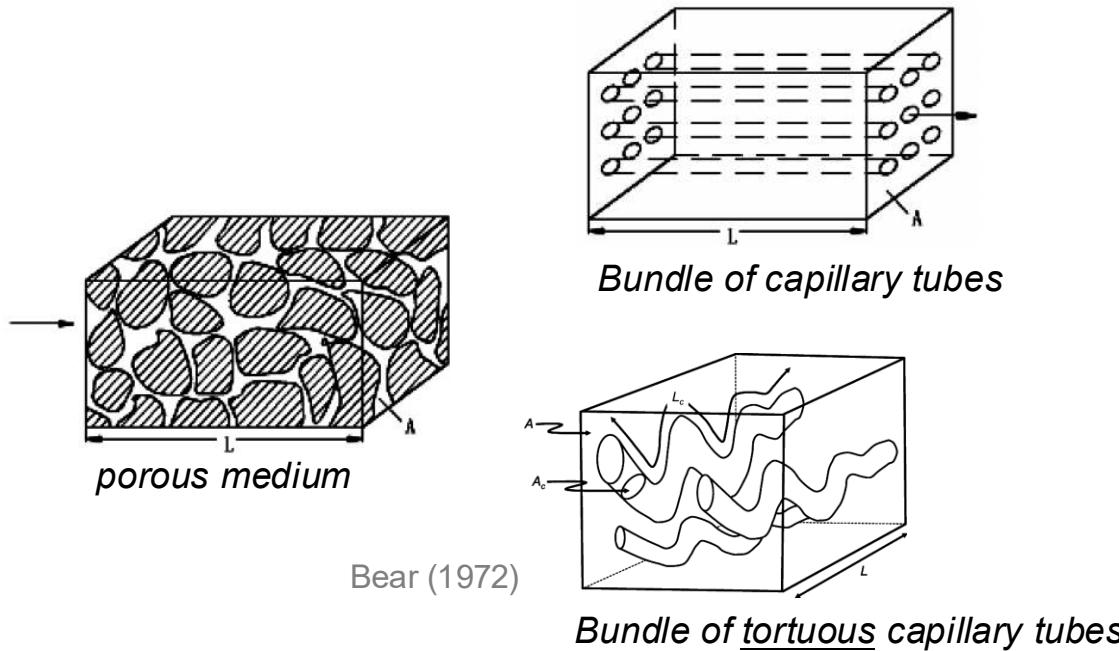
# Air-water system in capillary tubes

*Invasion of a nonwetting fluid into a pore (Assuming zero contacts)*



# Air-water system in capillary tubes

*Model of a porous medium as a Bundle of Capillary Tubes*

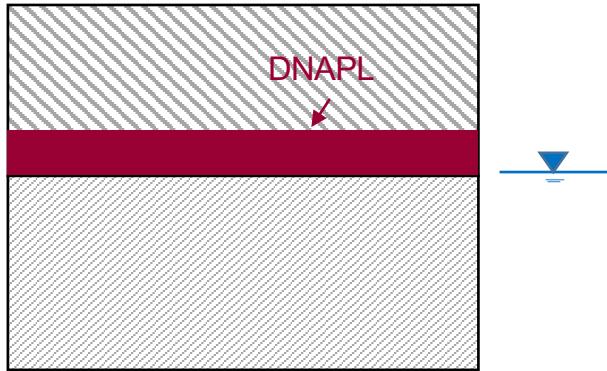


Bear (1972)

- ❖ Very simplified model, but its application has tremendously improved our understanding of fluid flow and transport phenomena in porous media.  
Some examples:
  - Permeability (already discussed)
  - Dispersion (already discussed)
  - Fluid invasion
  - Capillary transition zone
  - Soil water characteristic curve
  - Relative permeability

# Air-water system in capillary tubes

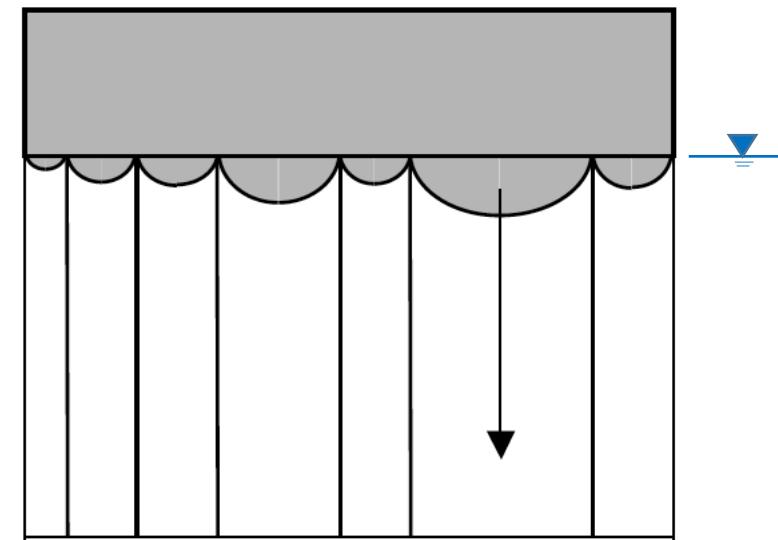
*Invasion of a nonwetting fluid into an aquifer*



1. Which is easier for DNAPL to invade?  
Coarse sand or fine-grained medium?
2. For some reason, if DNAPL modifies the wettability of the porous medium grain surfaces, e.g., the contact angle of water increases from  $0^\circ$  to something between  $0^\circ$  and  $90^\circ$ .

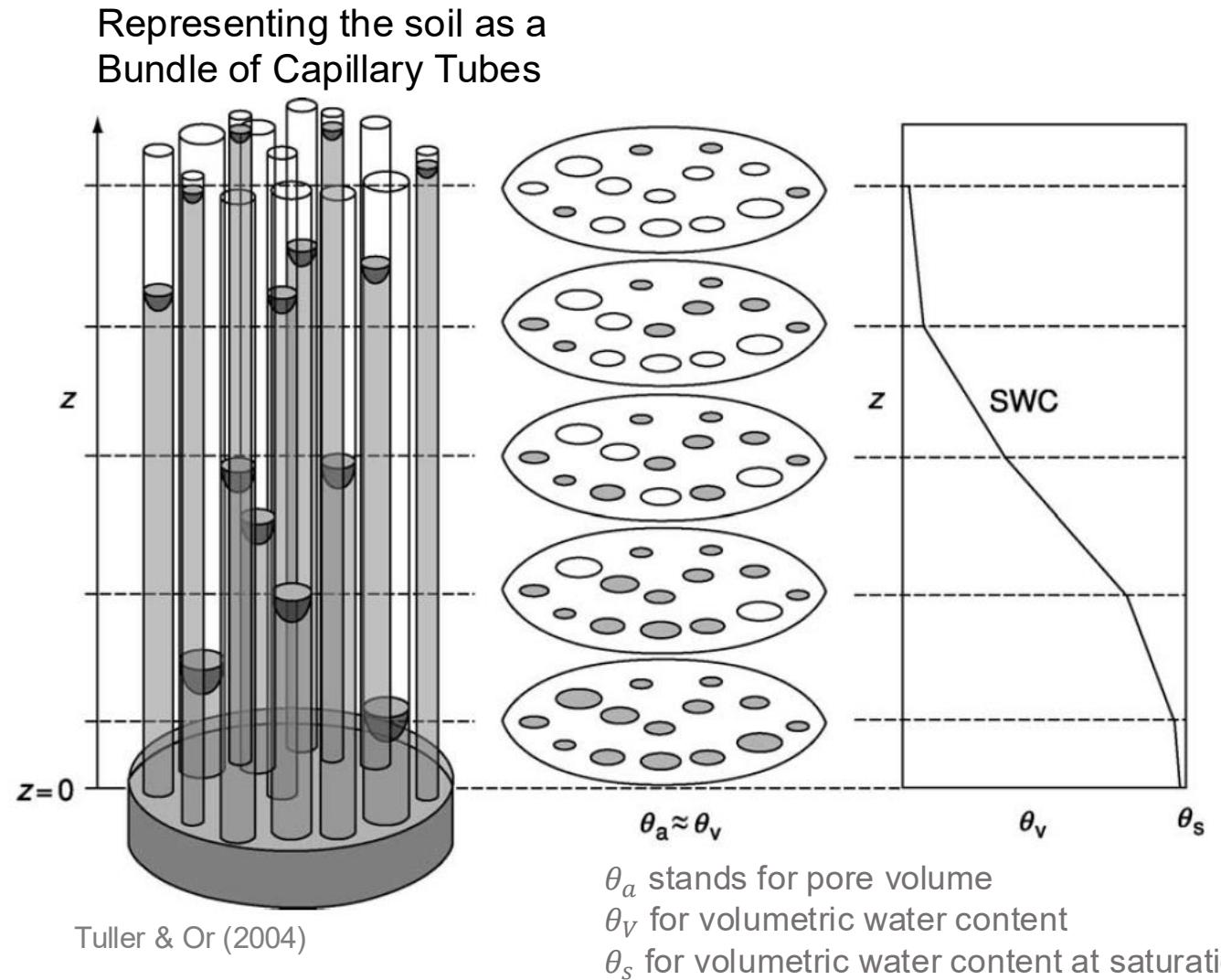
What may happen to the DNAPL?

Representing the aquifer as a bundle of capillary tubes



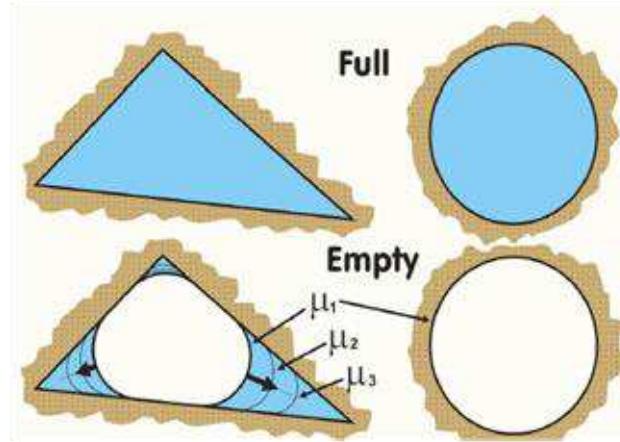
# Air-water system in capillary tubes

Water retention (or capillary transition zone) in the vadose zone



# Air-water system in capillary tubes

*Bundle of triangular capillary tubes vs. bundle of cylindrical capillary tubes*



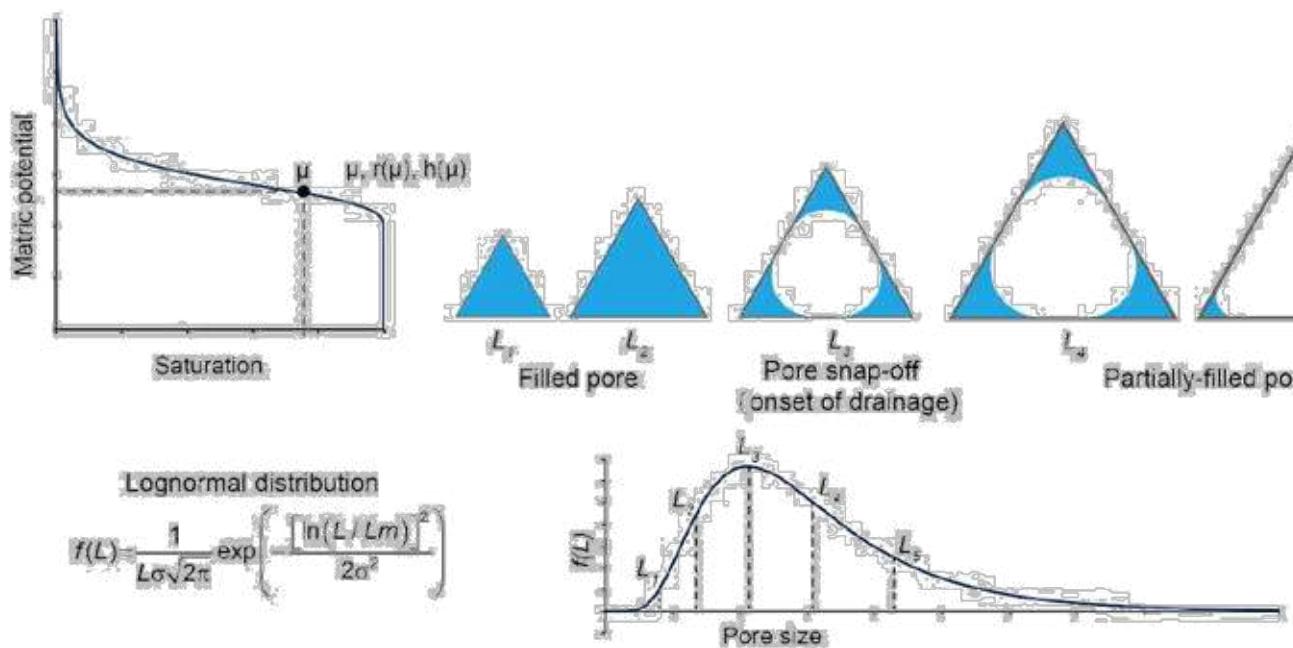
Tuller, Or, Dudley (1999)

Bundle of triangular capillary tubes model have several advantages:

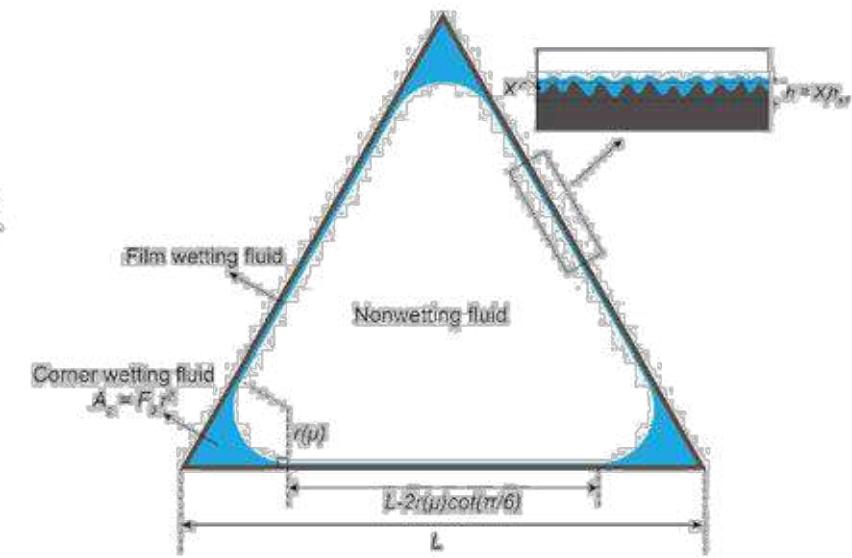
1. Can represent thin films and corner fluid
2. Saturation-dependent capillary pressure within a single-pore
3. More realistic representation of pore geometry
4. ...

# Air-water system in capillary tubes

An example study using the bundle of triangular capillary tubes model to examine the impact of surface roughness on fluid-fluid interfacial areas  $A_{aw} = A_{aw}(S_w)$



Simulating the soil-water characteristics



Representing the surface roughness and films