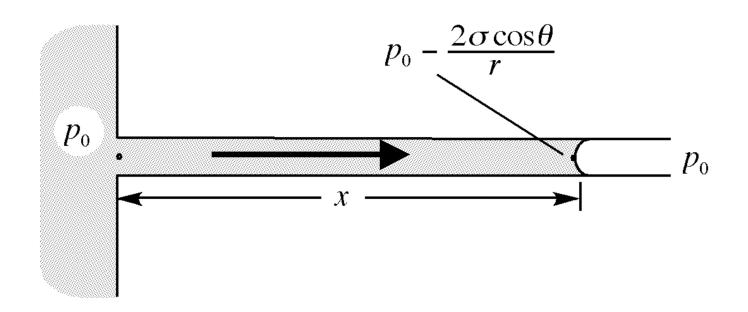
Wicking Flow in Porous Media

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Wicking flow in a horizontal tube is driven by Young-Laplace pressure gradient



Young-Laplace equation

$$\Delta p_c = rac{2\sigma}{R_m}$$

Part-of-sphere approx

$$R_m = rac{r}{\cos heta}$$

Washburn equation is derived from Hagen-Poiseuille equation

• Hagen-Poiseuille equation

$$v = \frac{r^2}{8\mu} \frac{dp}{dx}$$

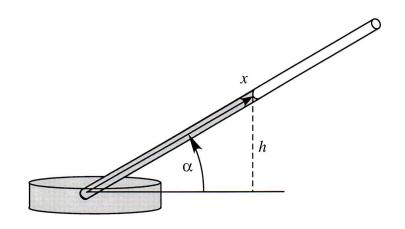
Washburn equation

$$\boxed{x=k_W\sqrt{t}}$$

Washburn constant

$$k_W = \sqrt{rac{r\sigma\cos heta}{2\mu}}$$

Wicking flow in an inclined tube is affected by gravity



• Pressure drop

$$\Delta p = \Delta p_c -
ho g h$$

• Rise height

$$H = rac{2\sigma\cos heta}{
ho gr}$$

• Wicking distance

$$X = \frac{H}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{2\sigma \cos \theta}{\rho g r \sin \alpha}$$

Wicking distance with respect to time in an inclined tube

Hagen-Poiseuille equation

$$v = \frac{r^2}{8\mu} \frac{dp}{dx}$$

Integrate

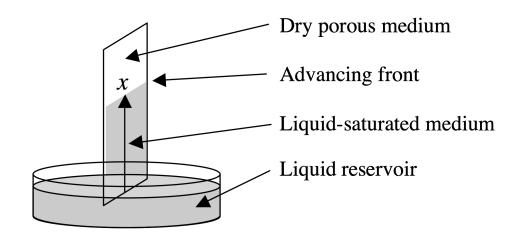
$$t = rac{8 \mu X}{
ho g r^2} rac{1}{\sin lpha} \left[- \ln \left(1 - rac{x}{X}
ight) - rac{x}{X}
ight]$$

Taylor series approximation

$$tpprox rac{8\mu X}{
ho g r^2}rac{1}{\sinlpha}\left[rac{1}{2}\left(rac{x}{X}
ight)^2+\mathcal{O}\left(rac{x}{X}
ight)^3
ight]$$

Reduces to Washburn equation when x/X is small

Wicking flow in porous media can be approximated by Washburn analysis



• Δp_c varies point to point, but Washburn analysis is good approx

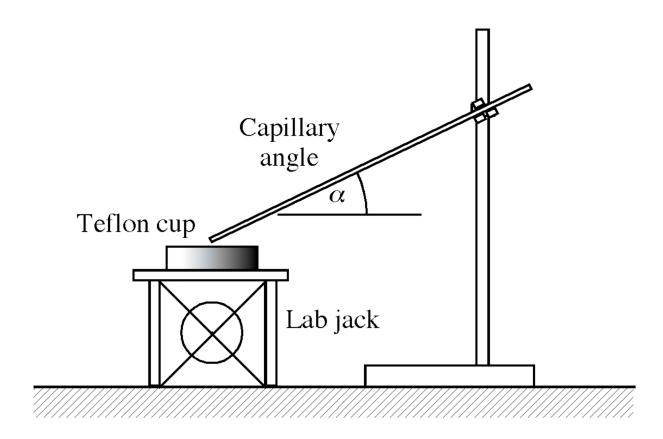
$$k_W = \sqrt{rac{r_W \sigma \cos heta}{2 \mu}}$$

- $\circ r_W$ Wicking equivalent radius, effective cylindrical pore radius for Washburn analysis
 - One order of magnitude smaller than actual pore radius
 - Tortuosity correction replace x as τx

$$x = \sqrt{rac{r\sigma\cos heta}{2 au\mu}t} = \sqrt{rac{r_W\sigma\cos heta}{2\mu}t} \implies r_W = rac{r}{ au}$$

Gravity effect negligible due to small pore radius

Experimental setup



- Wear safety goggles at all times!
- Variables: liquid, capillary radius, tilt angle