



CAPILLARY RISE OF WATER IN NANOPOROUS GLASS AS REVEALED BY X-RAY TOMOGRAPHY-BASED LATTICE-BOLTZMANN SIMULATIONS

Guido Dittrich¹, Juliana Martins de Souza e Silva^{2,3}, Cristine Santos de Oliveira³, Sahar Bakshian⁴, Andriy V. Kityk⁵, Martin Steinhart⁶, Dirk Enke⁷, Ralf Wehrspohn², Nima Shokri⁸, and Patrick Huber¹

¹ Hamburg University of Technology and Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron DESY

² Institute of Physics, Martin Luther University of Halle-Wittenberg

³ Fraunhofer Institute for Microstructure of Materials and Systems IMWS, Halle, Germany

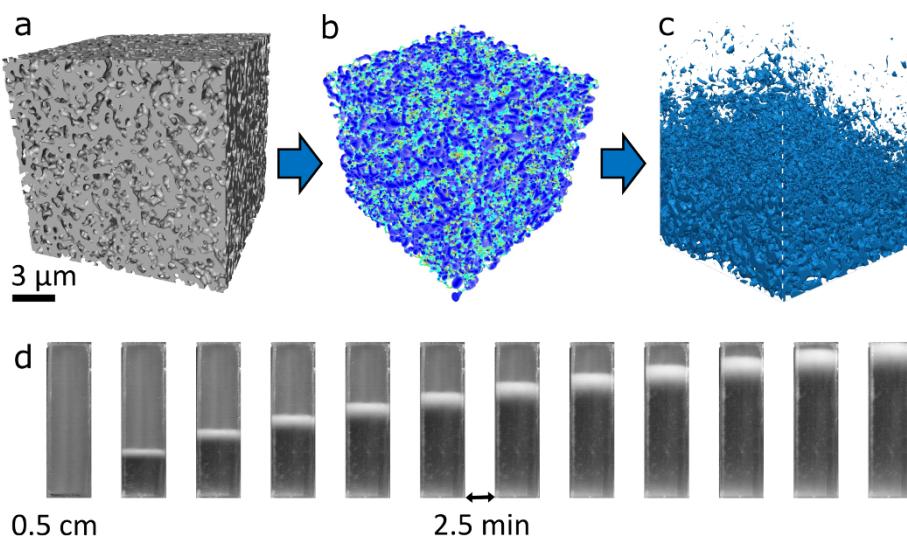
⁴ Bureau of Economic Geology, Jackson School of Geosciences, The University of Texas at Austin

⁵ Faculty of Electrical Engineering, Czestochowa University of Technology

⁶ Institute of Chemistry of New Materials, Osnabrück University

⁷ Institute of Chemical Reaction Technology, Leipzig University

⁸ Institute of Geo-Hydroinformatics, Hamburg University of Technology



Imbibition in a nanoporous solid is governed by a complex interplay of the liquid's viscosity, the liquid-solid interaction and the geometry of the porous medium. Here a tomography of a controlled pore glass (Vycor, CPG) provides the base for Lattice-Boltzmann computer simulations (L-B) of this process from the single-pore up to the Darcy scale. (a) CPG with 400 nm-sized pores reconstructed from X-ray tomography. (b) Re-presentation of the empty pore space. The color shades indicate the pore size distribution. (c) L-B capillary-rise simulation snapshot based on the tomography[1]. (d) Photographic snapshots during water imbibition into 4 nm-CPG[2, 3]. The imbibition is characterized by a Lucas-Washburn square-root-of-time front advancement along with a front broadening that follows in agreement with the L-B simulations also a square-root-of-time dynamics, see white light scattering front[3]. Note that the X-ray tomography is 100 times scaled down to represent the 4 nm-CPG in the simulation, as justified by the scale invariant spinodal demixing-based pore formation in CPGs.

1. Bakshian S. et al. (2020). *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, 47(14).
2. Gruener S. et al. (2009). *Phys. Rev. E*, 79(6).
3. Gruener S. et al. (2012). *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.*, 109(26):10245.

Contact: Guido Dittrich <guido.dittrich@tuhh.de>