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NASA Contractor Report 189133

P.10

Interfacial Tension Measurement of Immiscible Liquids Using a Capillary Tube

N. Rashidnia
Sverdrup Technology, Inc.
Brook Park, Ohio

R. Balasubramaniam
Case Western Reserve University
Cleveland, Ohio

and

D. Del Signore
University of Toledo
Toledo, Ohio

March 1992

Prepared for
Lewis Research Center
Under Contract NAS3-25266



(NASA-CR-189133) INTERFACIAL TENSION
MEASUREMENT OF IMMISCIBLE LIQUIDS USING A
CAPILLARY TUBE (Sverdrup Technology) 10 p

CSC 200

N92-21262

Unclass

63/34 007988

INTERFACIAL TENSION MEASUREMENT OF IMMISCIBLE LIQUIDS

USING A CAPILLARY TUBE

N. Rashidnia
Sverdrup Technology, Inc.
Lewis Research Center Group
Brook Park, Ohio 44142

R. Balasubramaniam*
Case Western Reserve University
Cleveland, Ohio 44106

D. Del Signore
University of Toledo
Toledo, Ohio 43606

Introduction:

The interfacial tension of immiscible liquids is an important thermophysical property that is useful in the behavior of liquids both in microgravity (Martinez et al (1987), Karri and Mathur (1988)) and in enhanced oil recovery processes under normal gravity (Slattery (1974)). Many techniques are available for its measurement, such as the ring method, drop weight method, spinning drop method, and capillary height method (Adamson (1960), Miller and Neogi (1985)). Karri and Mathur mention that many of the techniques use equations that contain a density difference term and are inappropriate for equal density liquids. They reported a new method that is suitable for both equal and unequal density liquids. In their method, a capillary tube forms one of the legs of a U-tube. The interfacial tension is related to the heights of the liquids in the cups of the U-tube above the interface in the capillary. Our interest in this area arose from a need to measure small interfacial tensions (around 1mN/m) for a vegetable oil / silicone oil system that was used in a thermocapillary drop migration experiment (Rashidnia and Balasubramaniam (1991)). In our attempts to duplicate the method proposed by Karri and Mathur, we found it quite difficult to anchor the interface inside the capillary tube; small differences of the liquid heights in the cups drove the interface out of the capillary.

We present an alternative method using a capillary tube to measure the interfacial tensions of

*NASA Resident Research Associate at Lewis Research Center.

liquids of equal or unequal density. The method is based on the combined capillary rises of both liquids in the tube, with air being the medium above the liquids. This way of using the capillary tube is different from those used previously, such as by Clarkson (1984). Also, in this method, no difficulties are encountered in anchoring the interface inside the capillary tube as in our attempts to duplicate the method by Karri and Mathur.

Principle:

A simple sketch of the combined capillary rise method is shown in Figure 1a. A large container contains the two immiscible liquids, one on top of the other. A capillary tube is dipped into the upper liquid (liquid 1) to measure its surface tension with air (σ_{1a}). Then, the capillary tube is pushed further down into the lower liquid (liquid 2) so that a liquid-liquid interface is present in it. This is best accomplished by using a pinch cork attached to a flexible tube connected to the top of the capillary before pushing it down into liquid 2. Upon releasing the pinch cork, the liquid-liquid interface naturally rises into the capillary (for wetting liquids). One may also establish 1a and 12 interfaces inside the capillary tube without having the two liquids in contact in the outer container. This is accomplished by dipping the capillary tube first into liquid 1, and subsequently, without allowing the column of liquid 1 to drain, dipping it into a container of liquid 2. This is in fact the preferred approach especially for equal density liquids and is used in the experiments reported here. For this case, the height L_1 (Figure 1a) is zero. Assuming the interface 12 and 1a to be spherical, the following equation may easily be derived for the interfacial tension

$$\sigma_{12} = -\sigma_{1a} \frac{\cos \theta_{1a}}{\cos \theta_{12}} + \frac{gr}{2\cos \theta_{12}} (\rho_1 h_1 + \rho_2 h_2 - \rho_1 L_1) \quad (1)$$

where σ is interfacial tension, θ is contact angle, g is earth's gravitational acceleration, r is the capillary tube radius and ρ is liquid density. The various liquid heights are defined in Figure 1a. In deriving the above equation, the curvatures of both interfaces in the container are assumed to be zero. While this is easily realized for unequal density liquids, it is not necessarily the case for equal density liquids. For the data reported here, L_1 is zero and so this situation does not arise. Specializing eq(1) for equal density liquids, the following equation

may be obtained

$$\sigma_{12} = -\sigma_{1a} \frac{\cos \theta_{1a}}{\cos \theta_{12}} + \frac{\rho g r}{2 \cos \theta_{12}} (h_1 + h_2 - L_1) \quad (2)$$

Equations 1 and 2 involve both the contact angles θ_{1a} and θ_{12} . If the capillary tube is itself used to measure σ_{1a} , θ_{1a} drops out of eq(1) because the capillary rise measured is

$$h = (2\sigma_{1a} \cos \theta_{1a}) / (\rho_1 g r) \quad (3)$$

which may be used directly in eq(1). θ_{12} may be obtained from the geometry of the interface within the capillary (Figure 1b). Assuming a spherical interface

$$\theta_{12} = \cos^{-1}(2k/(k^2+1)) \quad (4)$$

where $k=y/r$. If θ_{12} is less than ten degrees, the error in assuming it to be zero in eq(1) or eq(2) is less than 1.5%. The working equation used to calculate σ_{12} for the case with $L_1=0$ is

$$\sigma_{12} = g r [\rho_1(h_1-h) + \rho_2 h_2] / (2 \cos \theta_{12}) \quad (5)$$

Experimental Procedure:

Pyrex glass capillary tubes with an ID of 1.15 mm and length of 10cm are used. The liquids are contained in quartz cells of inner dimensions 1 x 1 x 4.5 cm and a thickness of 1.25 mm. All the measurements reported are at room temperature (around 21 deg C \pm 2 deg C; the room temperature was steady during the course of every experiment to \pm 0.5 deg C). The top end of the capillary is connected via a rubber tubing to a suction device. The apparatus is mounted on an optical table; no vibration isolation is provided.

Before each experiment, the capillary tubes and the quartz cells are cleaned as follows. They are immersed in a micro cleaning solution mixed with water and allowed to stand overnight. They are then cleaned and rinsed with distilled water. This is followed by rinsing with acetone, methanol and distilled water, in that order. Finally they are dried in a vacuum oven at 120 deg C for an hour.

The capillary tube is first dipped into liquid 1 and then into liquid 2 to establish liquid1/air and liquid1/liquid2 interfaces within it. To ensure that the interfaces are in equilibrium locations

and the capillary tube is wetted by the liquids, a small suction followed by a release to atmospheric pressure is applied a few times to the top of the capillary. The equilibrium locations are stable and repeatable. The interfaces are established quite rapidly (a few minutes maximum) using the present method. The various heights needed for the measurement of σ_{1a} and σ_{12} are obtained using a cathetometer. Typical heights are on the order of 3 to 15 mm and the cathetometer resolution is 0.01 mm. A stereo microscope is used to measure the diameter of the capillary tube (diameter is 1.15 ± 0.015 mm) and the lengths required to calculate θ_{12} .

Distilled water is used as liquid 2 in all the cases except for the anisaldehyde / ethylene glycol pair, for which liquid 2 is ethylene glycol. For many cases, there is density inversion within the capillary; however, no instability is observed and the 1a and 12 interfaces are stable in all the experiments reported.

Results and Discussion:

Interfacial tensions of nine liquid pairs (Table 1) have been measured using the combined capillary rise method proposed here (with $L_1=0$). They cover a fairly wide range of values of the interfacial tension and the density difference between the liquids. Figure 2a and 2b show the interfaces obtained in the quartz cell and in the capillary tube for cyclohexane/water and benzaldehyde/water systems respectively (in these pictures $L_1 \neq 0$). Representative measurements of the contact angle (θ_{12}) for all the systems in Table 1 revealed that θ_{12} is less than ten degrees; hence θ_{12} has been assumed to be zero in Eq(5) for computing the interfacial tensions.

Table 1 presents the results for the interfacial tensions. The sample standard deviations are less than 0.5 mN/m (typically around 2% of the mean); thus the data is very reproducible. The accuracy of the cathetometer used is 0.01 mm. However, the interfaces appear thicker in the cathetometer field of view due to refraction effects; hence placement of the cross-hairs has an

inherent error. If we assume a worst case error of 0.1mm in measuring liquid heights in the capillary (typical heights are 3 to 15 mm), this would indicate a 2-3% cumulative error in the interfacial tension. Comparing the measured interfacial tensions with those in the literature, it is seen that for non-equal density liquids the agreement is good, with a maximum deviation of 9.3% for octanol/water and benzaldehyde/water interfaces. The experiments did indicate that benzaldehyde was very prone to coat the glassware with crystals; it is not clear whether this plays a role. The interfacial tensions for cyclohexane, carbontetrachloride and octanol with water are slightly lower than those in the literature (Donahue and Bartell (1952) and Girifalco and Good (1957)). For equal density liquids the agreement of our data with the results of Karri and Mathur is much worse. The maximum deviation is 32% for benzonitrile/water interface. Karri and Mathur report the interfacial tension of 3-phenyl-1-propanol with water to be zero, while the measurements herein indicate the value to be around 7.9 mN/m. We found that the cleanliness of the tubes and experiment cells are crucial in order to measure the interfacial tensions with repeatability; hence we strictly followed the cleaning procedure mentioned earlier. The liquids used are of ordinary purity and not high purity. Other than general laboratory precautions, no additional steps have been taken to ensure the purity of the liquids and the interfaces. Thus, as in all surface tension measurements, cleanliness remains an issue. This perhaps plays a role in the deviations between the current measurements and the literature values. In view of the large deviations, independent measurements are needed to confirm the accuracy of the interfacial tensions of the equal density liquids in Table 1.

While the lowest interfacial tension measured with the combined capillary rise technique is reported to be around 3.4 mN/m in Table 1, lower values around 1 mN/m have also been measured for the neutral density liquid pair comprising of silicone oil and vegetable oil, in order to measure $d\sigma/dT$ in the temperature range 20 to 50 deg C, (Rashidnia and Balasubramaniam). Thus it appears that the combined capillary rise technique can be used for a broad range of interfacial tensions. Additional testing is required to establish the accuracy of the method for a larger class of immiscible liquid pairs especially of equal density.

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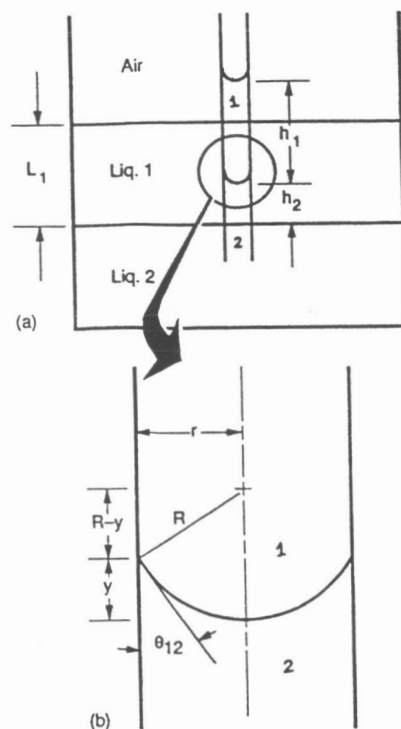
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Table 1.

Liquid Pair	Density kg/m ³	Measured Interfacial Tension mN/m		Literature Value of Interfacial Tension mN/m
		(Mean)	(Std. Dev.)	
Anisole/ Distilled Water	996 998	25.2	0.34	35 ⁽¹⁾
Diethyl Adipate/ Distilled Water	1009 998	12.9	0.18	18 ⁽¹⁾
Benzonitrile/ Distilled Water	1010 998	19.0	0.31	28 ⁽¹⁾
p-Anisaldehyde/ Ethylene glycol	1119 1114	3.4	0.28	--
3-phenyl-1-propanol/ Distilled Water	998 998	7.9	0.17	0 ⁽¹⁾
2-Octanol/ Distilled Water	819 998	8.71	0.2	9.6 ⁽²⁾
Benzaldehyde/ Distilled Water	1044 998	13.4	0.27	14.78 ⁽¹⁾ , 15.51 ⁽²⁾
Cyclohexane/ Distilled Water	779 998	48.0	0.65	50.2 ⁽²⁾
Carbontetrachloride/ Distilled Water	1583 998	43.5	0.38	44.3 ⁽¹⁾ , 45.0 ⁽²⁾

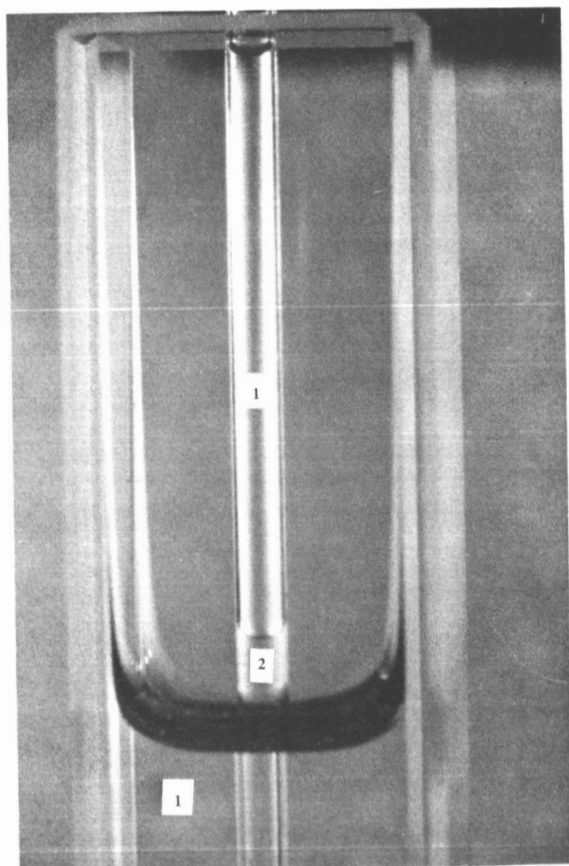
⁽¹⁾ Karri and Mathur (1988)

⁽²⁾ Girifalco and Good (1957)

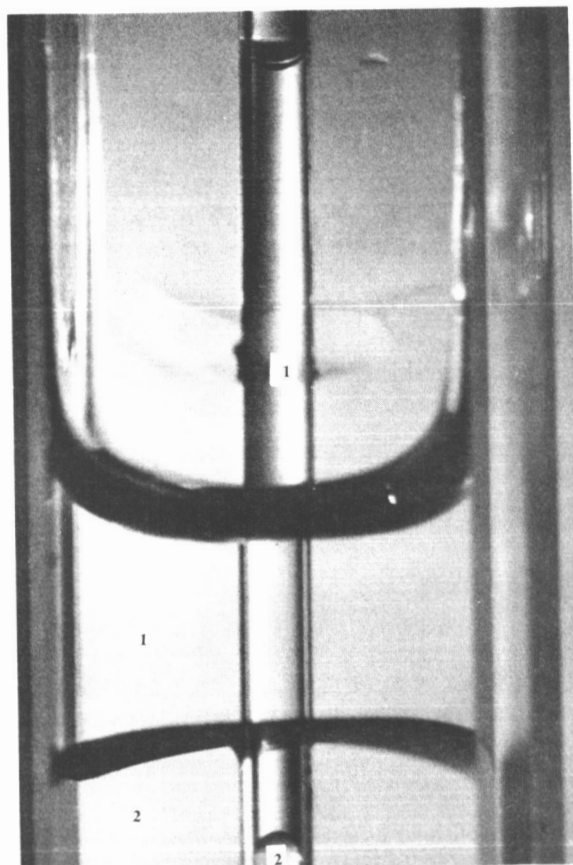


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Figure 1. -Principle of the combined capillary rise method.



(a) Cyclohexane/water system.



(b) Benzaldehyde/water system.

Figure 2. -The combined capillary rise method.

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE			Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188	
Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0704-0188), Washington, DC 20503.				
1. AGENCY USE ONLY (Leave blank)		2. REPORT DATE March 1992		3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED Final Contractor Report
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE Interfacial Tension Measurement of Immiscible Liquids Using a Capillary Tube			5. FUNDING NUMBERS WU-674-24-05 C-NAS3-25266	
6. AUTHOR(S) N. Rashidnia, R. Balasubramaniam, and D. Del Signore				
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) Sverdrup Technology Lewis Research Center Group Brook Park, Ohio 44142			8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER E-6918	
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAMES(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) National Aeronautics and Space Administration Lewis Research Center Cleveland, Ohio 44135-3191			10. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY REPORT NUMBER NASA CR-189133	
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES Project Manager, Richard Vernon, Space Experiments Division, NASA Lewis Research Center, (216) 433-2875. N. Rashidnia, Sverdrup Technology Inc.; R. Balasubramaniam, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio 44106 and NASA Resident Research Associate at Lewis Research Center; D. Del Signore, Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of Toledo, Toledo, Ohio 43606.				
12a. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Unclassified - Unlimited Subject Categories 34 and 35			12b. DISTRIBUTION CODE	
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14. SUBJECT TERMS Interfacial tension; Capillary tube; Equal density liquids; Immiscible			15. NUMBER OF PAGES 10	
			16. PRICE CODE A03	
17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT Unclassified	18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE Unclassified	19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF ABSTRACT Unclassified	20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT	