

**DEPARTMENT OF INORGANIC TECHNOLOGY**

**(LABORATORY A29)**

## **Mercury porosimetry**

## Measurement of solid materials porosity by mercury method

This laboratory work introduces the method of mercury porosimetry which is important for determination of textural characteristics of solid materials. This method is especially used to study of catalysts, sorbents, raw materials, ceramics or construction materials, corrosion degree of historical buildings or statues etc. We can measure pieces of solids or powders and gain porosity value and pores size distribution of various materials.

### Theory

Mercury porosimetry is based on the capillary law governing liquid penetration into small pores. This law says, in the case of a non-wetting liquid like mercury (contact angle is bigger than  $90^\circ$ ), that mercury penetrates into pores under external pressure only. For cylindrical pores it is expressed by the Washburn equation:

$$g\rho h\pi r^2 = -2\pi r\gamma.\cos\Theta,$$

where  $g$  [ $\text{m/s}^2$ ] is gravity acceleration,  $\rho$  [ $\text{g/m}^3$ ] mercury density,  $h$  [m] is height of mercury column in pore,  $r$  [m] pore radius,  $\gamma$  [N/m] the surface tension of mercury and  $\Theta$  is the contact angle. This equation we can modify to:

$$g\rho h = P = -2\gamma.\cos\Theta / r,$$

here  $P$  [ $\text{N/m}^2$ ] is the applied pressure. We can see the radius pore is inverse proportional to the applied pressure so, the higher pressure the narrower pores are filled with mercury.

The volume of mercury  $V$  penetrating the pores is measured directly as a function of applied pressure. This  $P - V$  information serves as a unique characterization of pore structure.

Pores are rarely cylindrical, hence the above equation constitutes a special model. Such a model may not best represents pores in actual materials, but its use is generally accepted. The surface tension of mercury varies with purity, its usually accepted value and the value recommended here is 485 dynes/cm. The contact angle between mercury and solid containing the pores varies somewhat with solid composition. A value of  $130^\circ$  is recommended in the absence of specific information.

The sample is suitable for our measurement, if the mercury is non-wetting to this material and of course if the material does not react with used liquid (mercury).

### **Experiment**

The measurement is realized by analyzer unit Autopore IV or Poresizer 9320 from Micromeritics company. The unit has got two parts. There are two low pressure ports on the top, where the evacuation of sample and low pressure analysis from 0,01 MPa to 0,25 MPa takes place. That means the pore radius from 100  $\mu\text{m}$  to 3  $\mu\text{m}$  approximately are analysed. The high pressure chamber is used for high pressure analysis from 0,25 MPa to 400 MPa. It covers the range of pore radius from 3  $\mu\text{m}$  to 1,5 nm.

During analysis the applied pressure increases step by step to desired value and mercury volume penetrating the pores is measured. From these data (pressure and corresponding value of intrusion volume) we can gain the pore size distribution. The whole analysis is controlled by computer.

### **Important notice!**

Mercury is poison. It can enter the body through the skin, lungs or digestive system. Health hazards from mercury can be prevented by limiting the average concentration of mercury. This is achieved through proper ventilation in the work area, proper clean-up of mercury spills and good personal hygiene to prevent contamination of hands.

### **Work instruction:**

1. Weigh the sample and load it to the penetrometer (measuring vessel).
2. Seal the penetrometer and weigh the assembled penetrometer and sample.
3. Install the penetrometer in the low pressure port.
4. Perform the low pressure analysis.
5. Remove the penetrometer from the low pressure port, weigh the penetrometer, plus sample, plus mercury.
6. Install the penetrometer in the high pressure port and perform it.
7. Process the data.

Every equipment manipulation is possible with assistant only!

**Student report includes:**

- Princip of method
- Definition and calculation of bulk density, apparent density and porosity
- Graphs:
  - 1) cumulative curve (X-axis = pore radius ( $r$ ) calculated from Washburn equation,  
Y-axis = cumulative intrusion volume ( $V$ ) )
  - 2) differential curve (X-axis = pore radius ( $r$ ) calculated from Washburn equation,  
Y-axis = diferential volume ( $dV$ ) )
  - 3) frequency curve (X-axis = pore radius ( $r$ ) calculated from Washburn equation,  
Y-axis = derivation of cumulative curve [ $- (dV/d\log r)$ ] )