

Mechanisms of Flow

• Liquid Bulk Hydrostatic Pressure

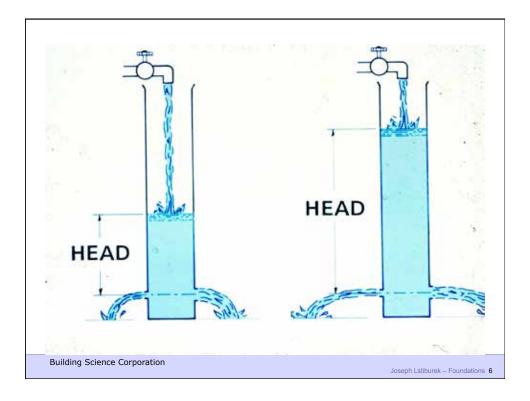
Capillary Concentration Gradient
Osmosis Concentration Gradient

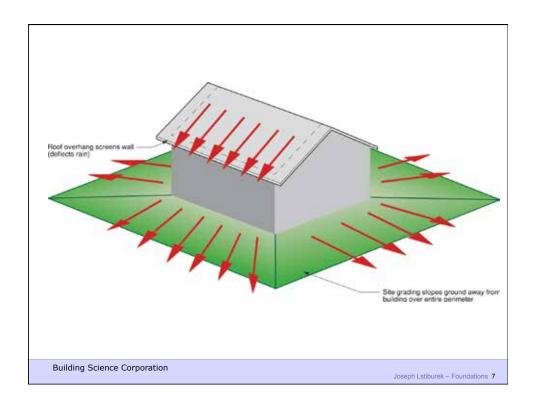
• Vapor Diffusion Vapor Pressure

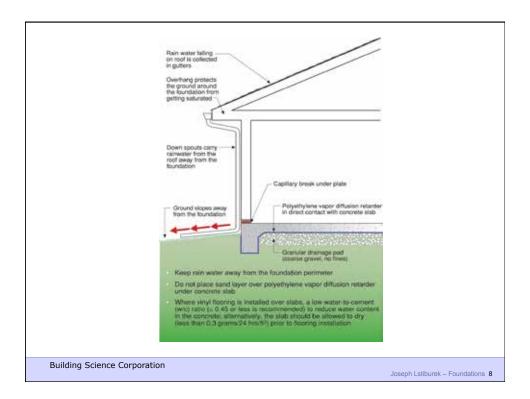
Air Transport Air Pressure

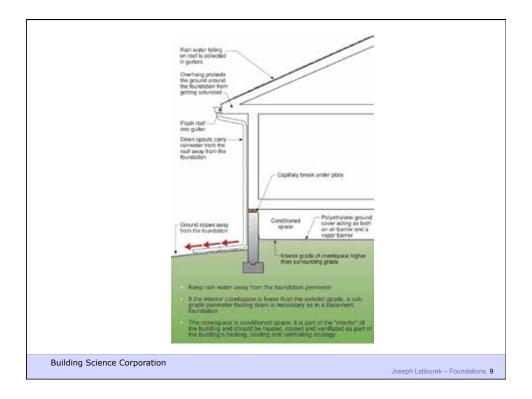
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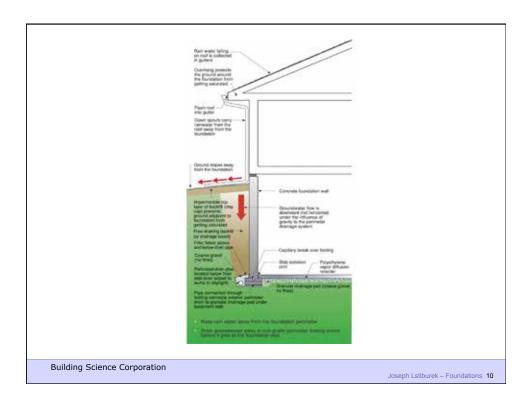
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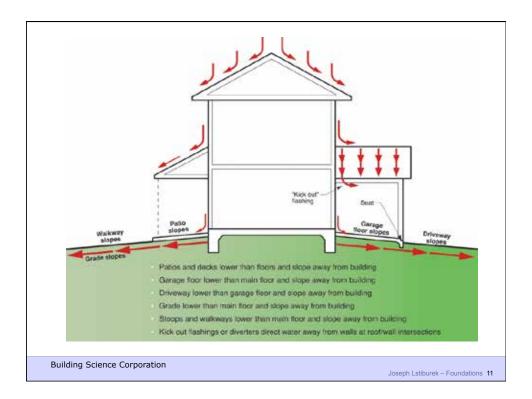


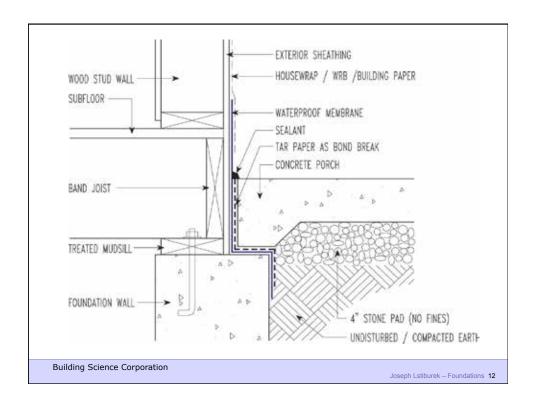


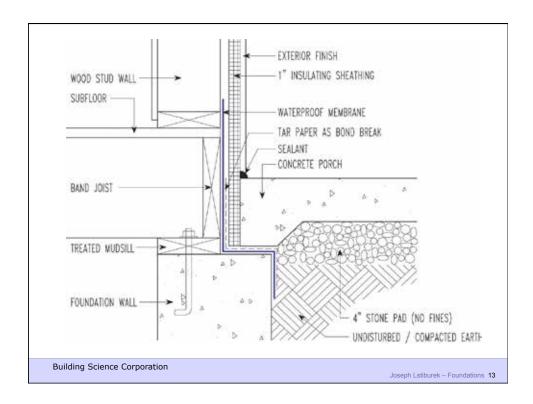


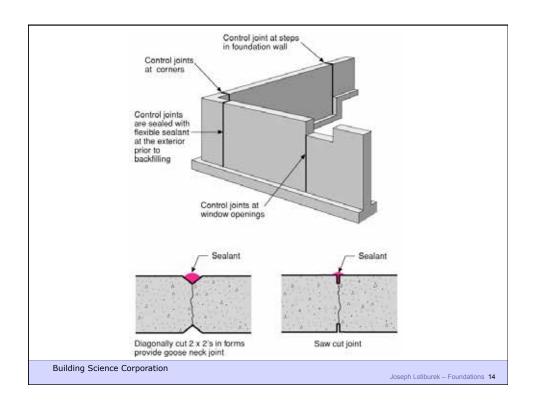






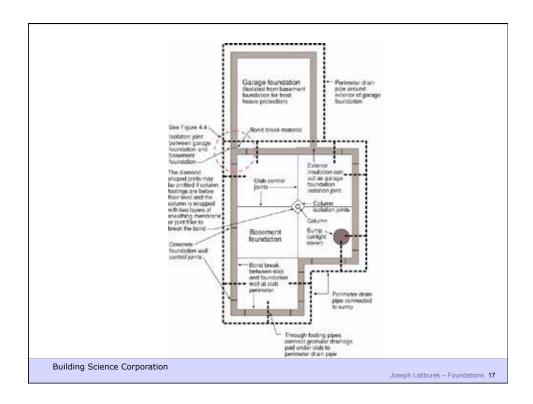








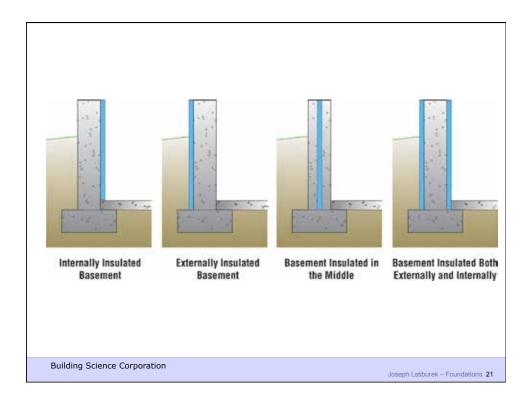


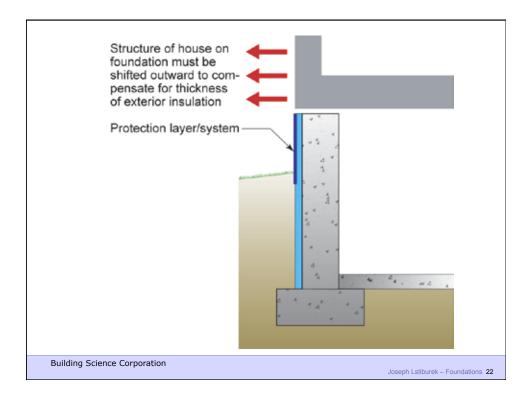


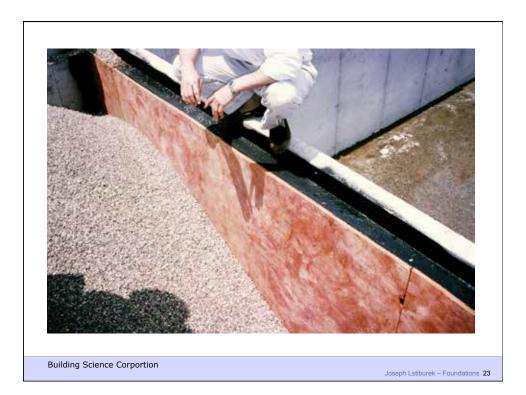








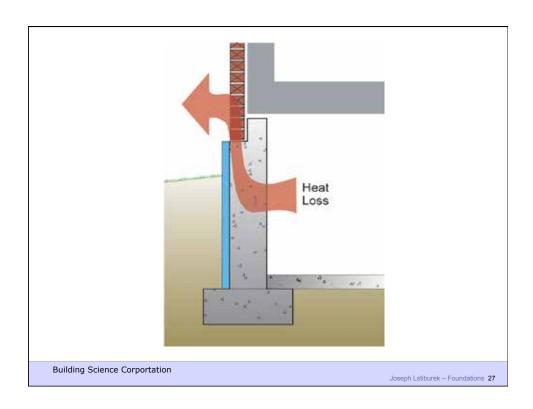


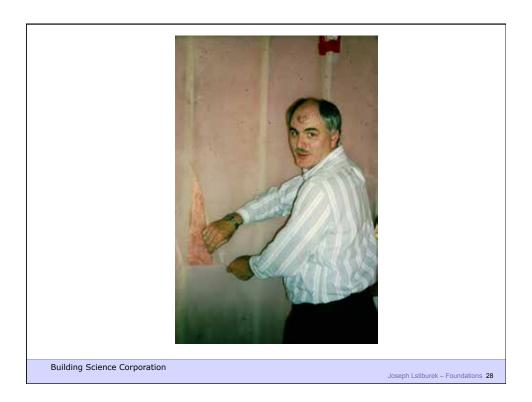










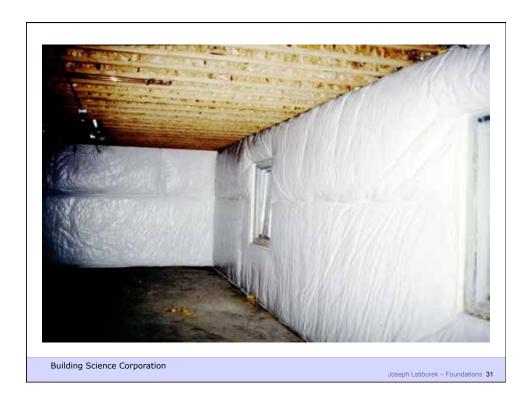


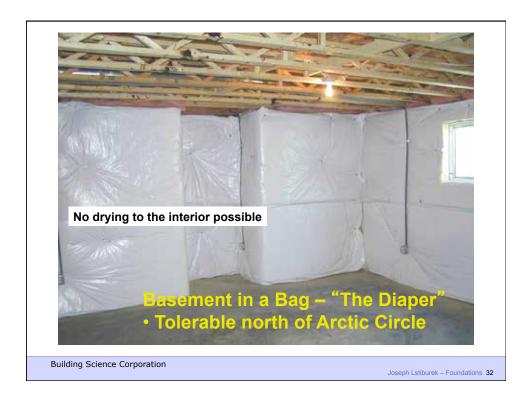


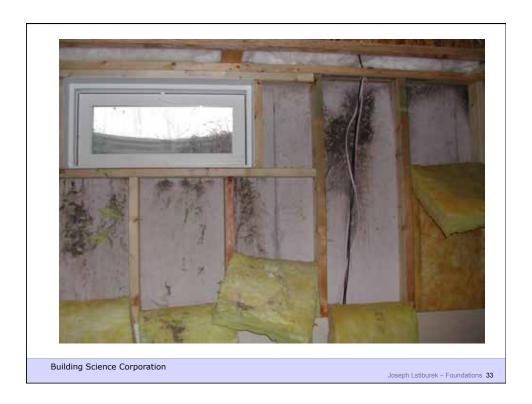
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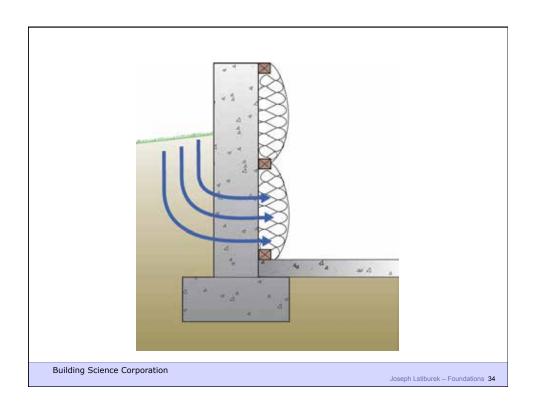
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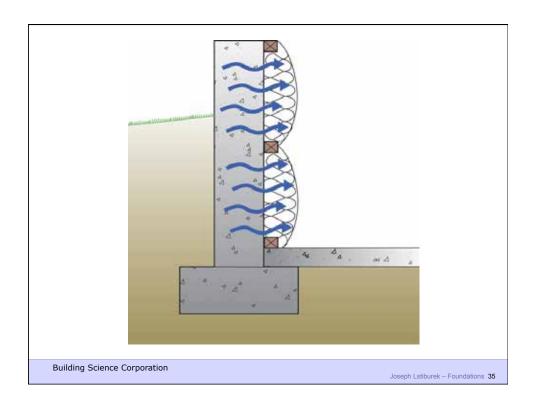


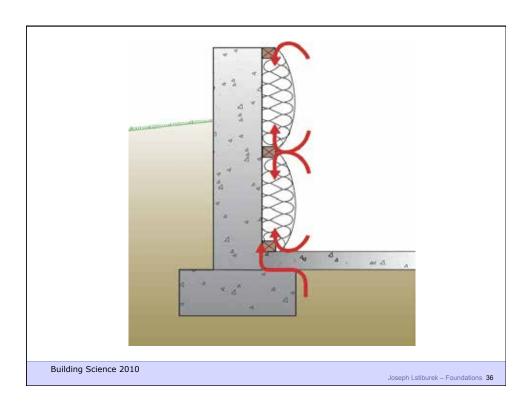


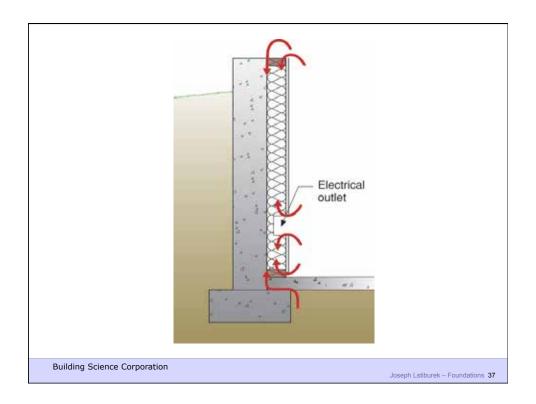


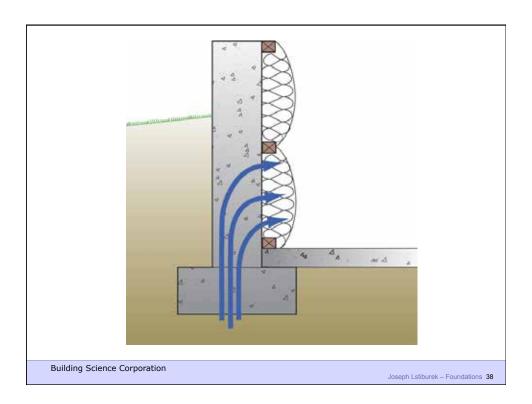


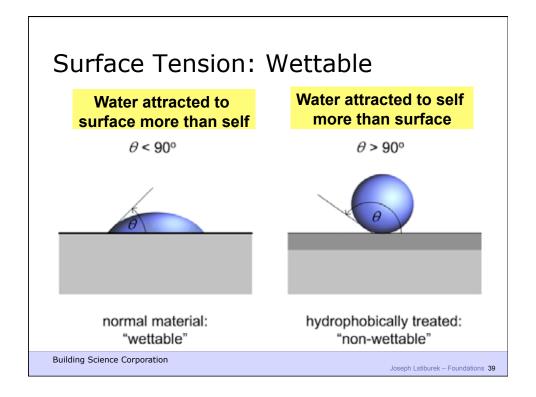




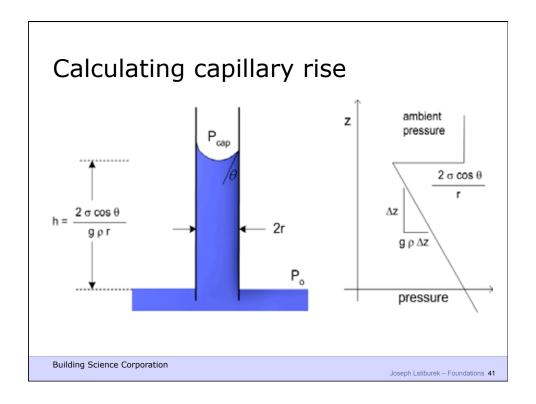


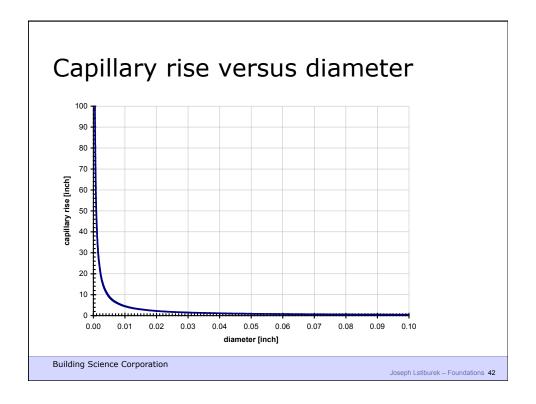






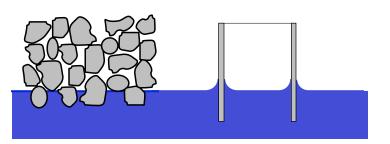
Capillary Pressures • Result of surface tension = attraction to surfaces – pressure varies with pore size – e.g., height rise in a glass tube Surface tension up Gravity Down





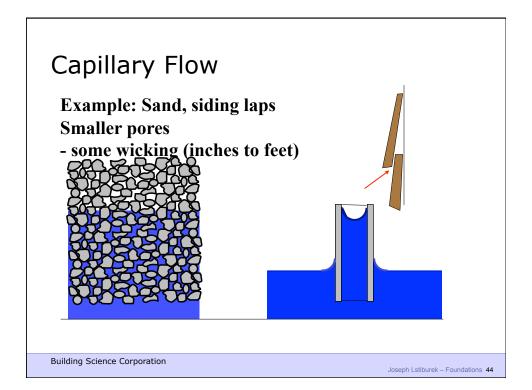
Capillary Flow

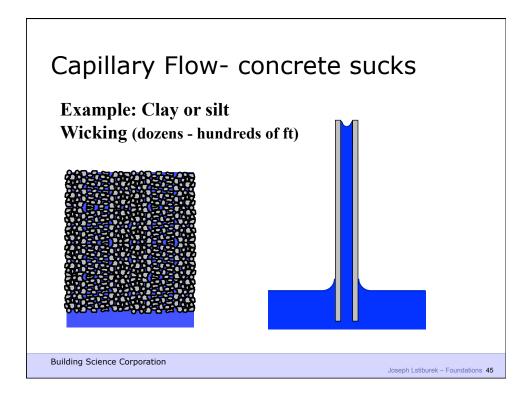
- Eg.: Crushed stone, air gaps
- large pores no suction ("wicking")



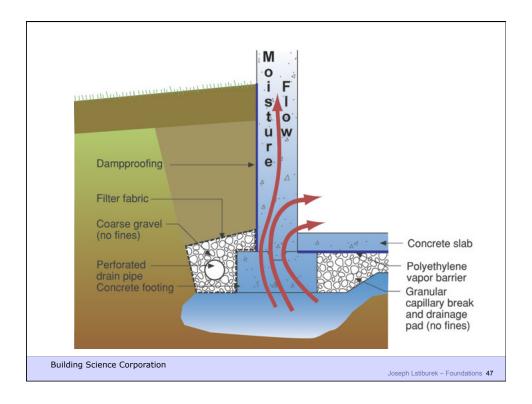
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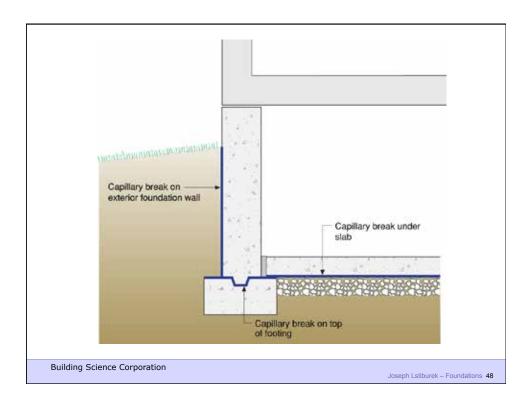
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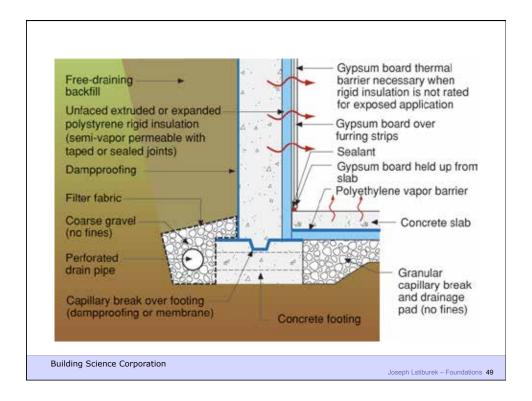


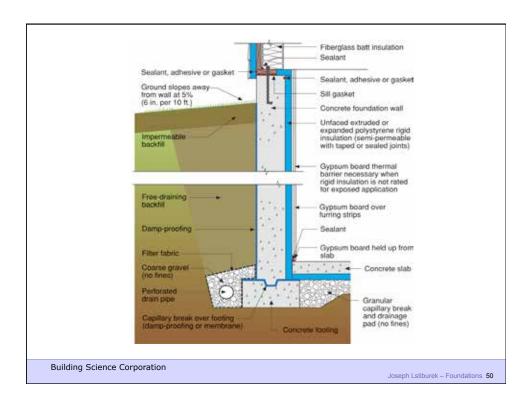






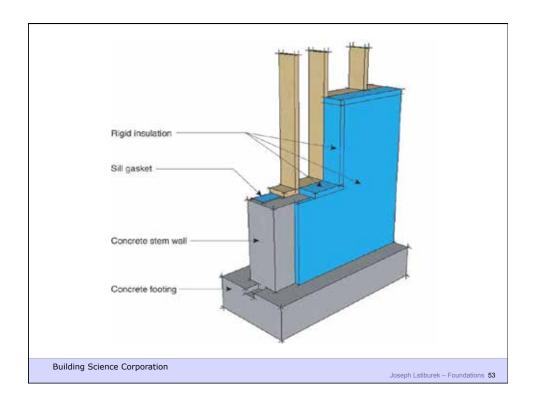


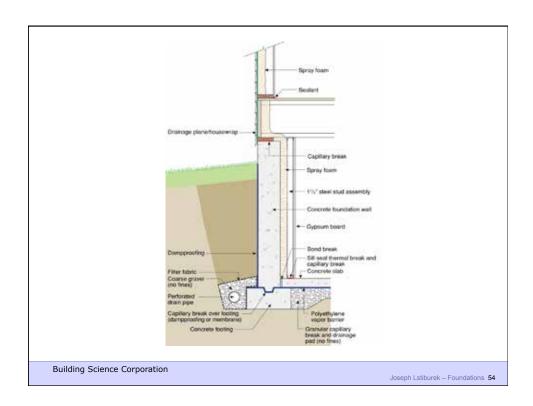








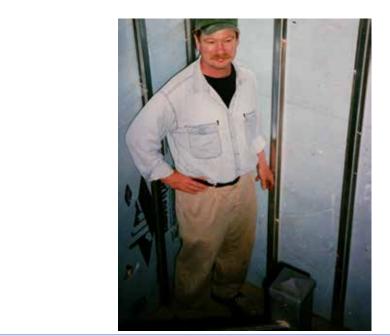






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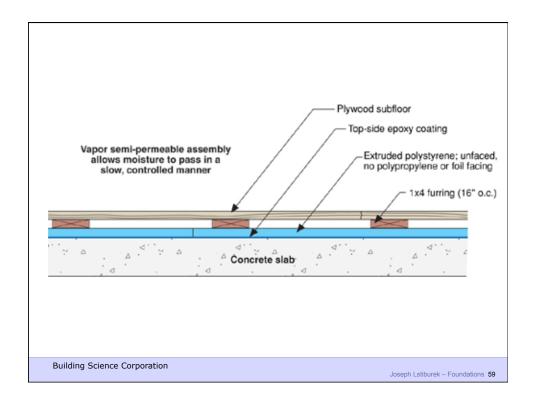


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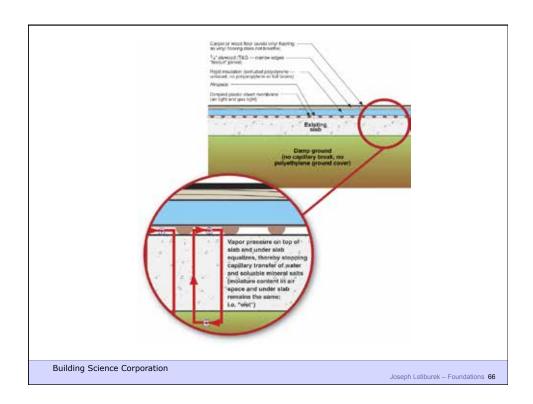




















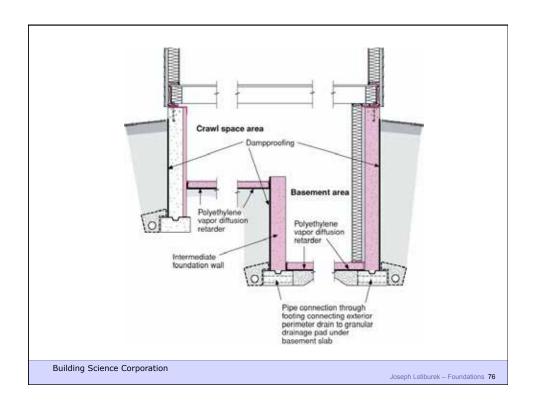


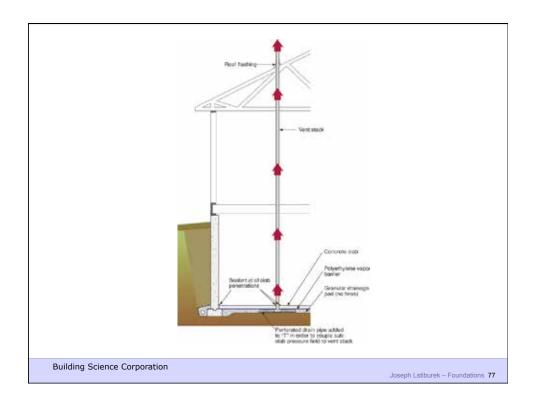


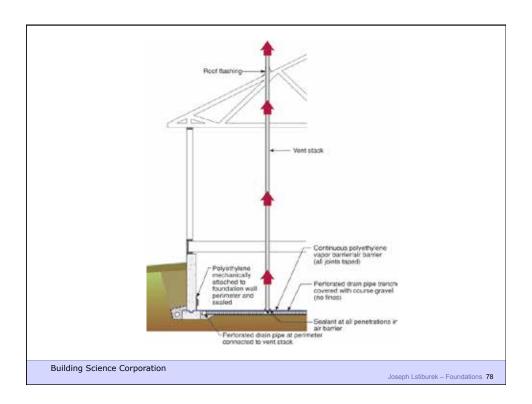


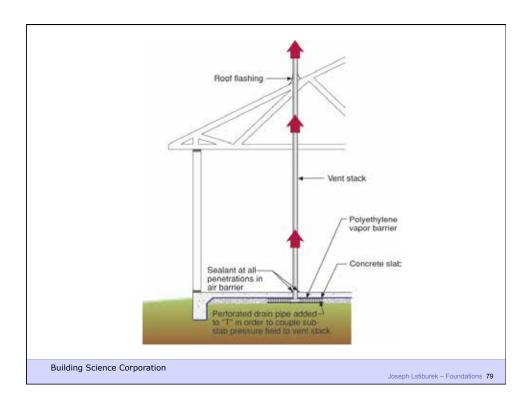














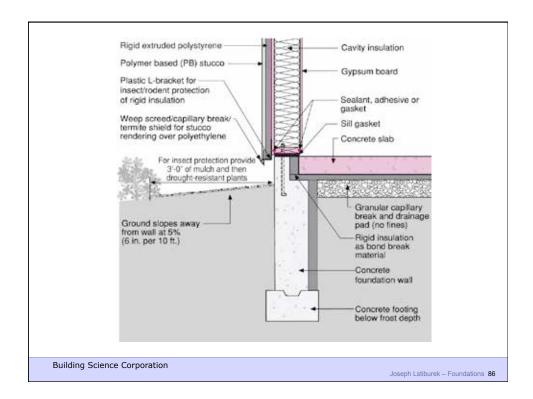


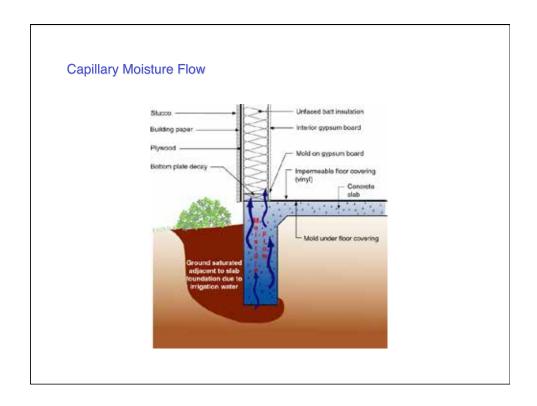




















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