



### Geometrical constraints for membrane polarization

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### Extended membrane polarization model



Marshall and Madden (1959)

Different charge transport due to

- charge densities
- ➤ geometry





# Electrical double layer (EDL)

Different charge transport through different ion concentrations

Stern layer: partition coefficient



Integrate concentration over pore radius.





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### **Model parameters**

Property	Symbol	Value	
Length of pore 1	$L_1$	500 µm	
Length of pore 2	$L_2$	5 μm	
Radius of pore 1	r <sub>1</sub>	200 nm	
Radius of pore 2	<i>r</i> <sub>2</sub>	20 nm	
Ion concentration	<i>c</i> <sub>0</sub>	$1 mol/m^3$	
рН	рН	6	
Mobility of all ions	$\mu_{p1} = \mu_{p2} =$	$5.10^{-8}m^2/(Vs)$	
	$\mu_{n1} = \mu_{n2}$		
Temperature	Т	293 K	
Zeta-potential	ς	-75mV	
Partition coefficient	$f_Q$	0,2	

Geometrical parameters

#### Fluid properties

**EDL** properties



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### Sample phase spectra



	1	2	3
R1 (nm)	200	200	1000
R2 (nm)	20	20	20
L1(Micrometer)	500	5	50
L2 (Micrometer)	5	0,05	0,5





### Scope

Constraints on

- Pore radii
- Pore lengths
- ≻ L/r ratios
- ... to simulate measured phase spectra

> Are the required geometries "realistic"





### "Typical" phase spectra of sandstones





Joseph et al. (2015)





### Range of relaxation time scales of sandstones







# Exploration of parameter space Part 1: pore radii



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# Exploration of parameter space Part 1: pore radii









### Summary pore radii

Minimum pore radius in the range  $<< 1 \ \mu m$  to produce measurable phase shifts

Time scale fairly independent of pore radii





### Are small pore radii relevant?



Figure 2. Mercury injection curves for the sandstone samples GR, Bu12, and Bu3.

Weller et al. (2011)



Even 10 nm pores occupy a significant portion of the volume



# Are small pore radii relevant ?

### Correlations of $S_{por}$ with $\sigma$ "



Weller et al. (2015)

### MB (high resolution) better correlation $\rightarrow$ small pore radii







# Exploration of parameter space 2: pore length



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### Excursion: Relaxation of concentration gradients





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# Exploration of parameter space 2: pore length







### Exploration of parameter space 2: pore length



# Summary pore length

Pore length controls time scale

Optimum length ratio connected to radius ratio:

$$\sqrt{\frac{L_1}{L_2}} = \frac{r_1}{r_2}$$

### Length and radii:

"Small" radii required for large phase shifts "Large" length required for large time scale (> 1s) Large L/r ratio required ?





# Exploration of parameter space Part 3: L/r



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### Can L/r ratios be constrained?



Figure 1. Micrographs of thin sections of the samples (a) GR with the size  $850 \times 690 \ \mu\text{m}^2$ , (b) Bu12 with the size  $850 \times 690 \ \mu\text{m}^2$ , and (c) Bu3 with the size  $2125 \times 1700 \ \mu\text{m}^2$ .



Weller et al. (2011)

Bairlein et al. (2016)

#### Describing real pore space not trivial Current high-resolution methods do not give information on L





# Conclusions

- Wide range of time scales and phase shifts simulated
- Membrane polarization Not particular for long time scales
- Pore length controls time scale
- Pore radii AND length control phase shift

$$\sqrt{\frac{L_1}{L_2}} = \frac{r_1}{r_2}$$

No evidence that these are "unrealistic"





# **Acknowlegdements**

