

## Avalanches in fluid imbibition fronts

Marc Pradas\*, and A. Hernández-Machado

Departament d'Estructura i Constituents de la Matèria,  
Universitat de Barcelona, Avinguda Diagonal 647, E-08028 Barcelona

Avalanche phenomenon is observed in many different physical situations and it exhibits scale-invariant statistics<sup>1,2</sup>. One example is fluid imbibition which occurs when a viscous fluid gets into a porous media displacing the in-present air. The two phases, liquid/air, are separated by a rough interface whose fluctuations have generally scaling properties. Imbibition processes can be classified in different types depending on the mean velocity of the interface<sup>3</sup>. Then we have driven imbibition when we impose a constant mean velocity  $V$ , and spontaneous imbibition when it follows Washburn's law  $V \sim t^{-1/2}$ . In addition, one can impose an external pinning force like gravity, obtaining an interface that gets pinned at a given time.

In this work<sup>4</sup>, we focus on the avalanche behavior of the interface when advances through a porous medium. We consider all the different imbibition cases. By using a mesoscopic phase field model, we can reproduce the imbibition phenomenon and analyze the statistical properties of the interface fluctuations by means of a scaling treatment. We observe that the typical quantities describing avalanches, such as size distribution, follow clear power-laws with well defined exponents (see Fig. 1). A comparison to experimental work is also given.

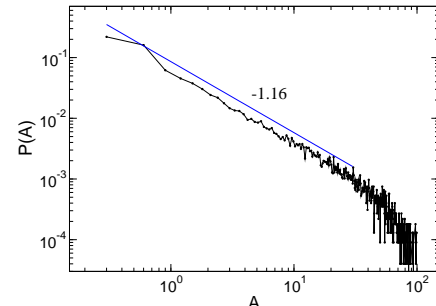


Figure 1. Avalanche size distribution of the interface in the case of imbibition with gravity. The distribution is well described by a power-law  $P(A) \simeq A^{-\tau}$  with  $\tau \simeq 1.16$ .

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\* pradas@ecm.ub.es

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<sup>3</sup> M. Alava, M. Dubé, and M. Rost, *Imbibition in disordered media*, Adv. Phys. 53, 83 (2004).

<sup>4</sup> M. Pradas, and A. Hernández-Machado (preprint, 2008).