

Drying of porous materials

Teresa Diaz Gonçalves

Drying of porous materials

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <http://www.lnec.pt/organization/dm/npc/TeresaGoncalves>. The browser has several tabs open, including 'Teresa Diaz Gonçalves — L...', 'IRE - Centro de Senologia | Co...', and 'Um governo de lapsos- Opiniã...'. The browser's menu bar includes 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'Favorites', 'Tools', and 'Help'. The website content is displayed in a light blue and white theme. On the left, there is a vertical navigation menu with links: '> INTRODUCTION', '> ORGANIZATION', '> ACTIVITY', '> LABORATORIES', '> SERVICES', '> CONGRESSES & COURSES', '> BOOKSHOP', '> LIBRARY', '> COOPERATION', '> RECRUITMENT', '> LINKS', '> SCHEDULE AND CONTACTS', '> ACCESSIBILITY', and '> SITE MAP'. Below this menu are flags for Portugal and another country, a search bar with a 'search' button, and contact information for LNEC: 'AV DO BRASIL 101, 1700-066 LISBOA, PORTUGAL', 'TEL: +351 218 443 000', 'FAX: +351 218 443 011', 'lnec@lnec.pt', 'NIF: 501 389 660', and 'GPS: N - 38.758106° - 38° 45' 29" W - 9.142386° - 9° 8' 33"'. The main content area features a red heading '> Teresa Diaz Gonçalves' above a portrait photo of a woman with dark hair. Below the photo is a link for 'Curriculum Vitae'. To the right of the photo, the text reads: 'Teresa Diaz Gonçalves, Research officer. Degree in civil engineering, IST 1992. PhD in civil engineering with the thesis [Salt crystallization in plastered or rendered walls](#), IST 2007. Carries out both research and consultancy work on the assessment of damage, diagnosis and restoration of buildings and monuments. Research projects: COMPASS (2002-2005), PRODOMEA (2003-2005), CHARISMA (2009-2013), ROCARE (2009-2012). as a member of the advisory board, and DRYMASS(2010-2013) which she coordinates.' Below this is a 'Contactos' section with 'e-mail teresag@lnec.pt', 'telephone +351 218 443 381', and 'fax +351 218 443 023'. A 'Main research fields:' section follows, listing: '■ Crystallization of soluble salts in porous media', '■ Eco-compatible materials, namely earth materials', '■ Conservation of historical buildings', and '■ Ceramic building materials'. On the right side of the page, there is a vertical navigation menu with links: '+ INTRODUCTION', '+ STAFF', '+ LABORATORIES AND EQUIPMENTS', '+ R&D PROJECTS', '+ SERVICES', '+ PUBLICATIONS', '+ LINKS', '+ CONTACTS', and '+ TERESA DIAZ GONÇALVES'. The bottom of the browser window shows a Windows taskbar with various application icons and a system tray with the date '09/04/2012' and time '11:22'.

Drying of porous materials - Introduction

- stone
- ceramics
- mortars
- earth materials



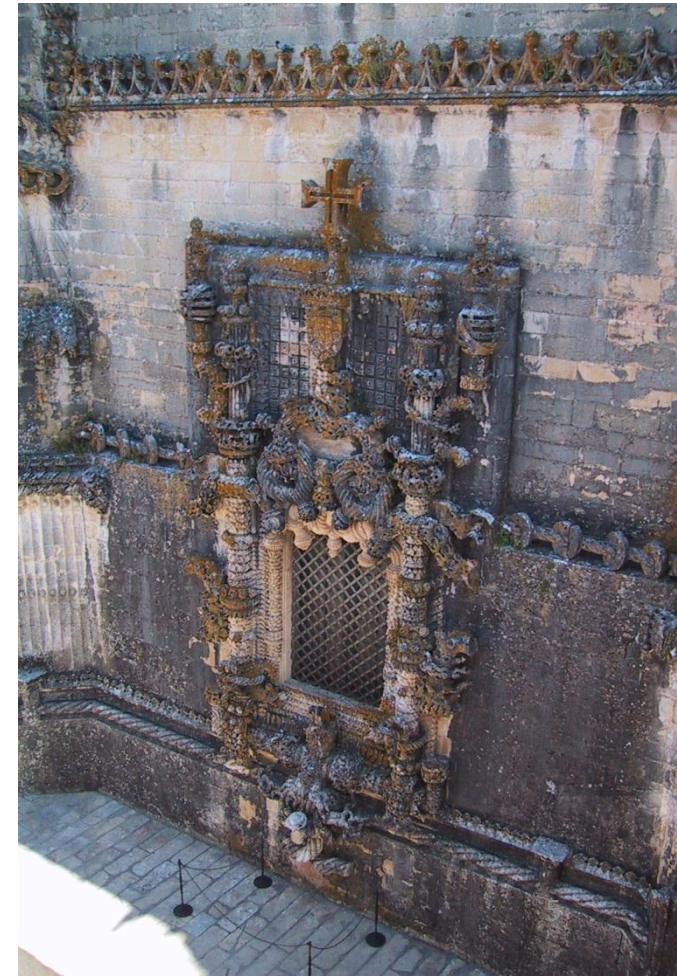
Drying of porous materials - Introduction

- stone
- ceramics
- mortars
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Drying of porous materials - Introduction

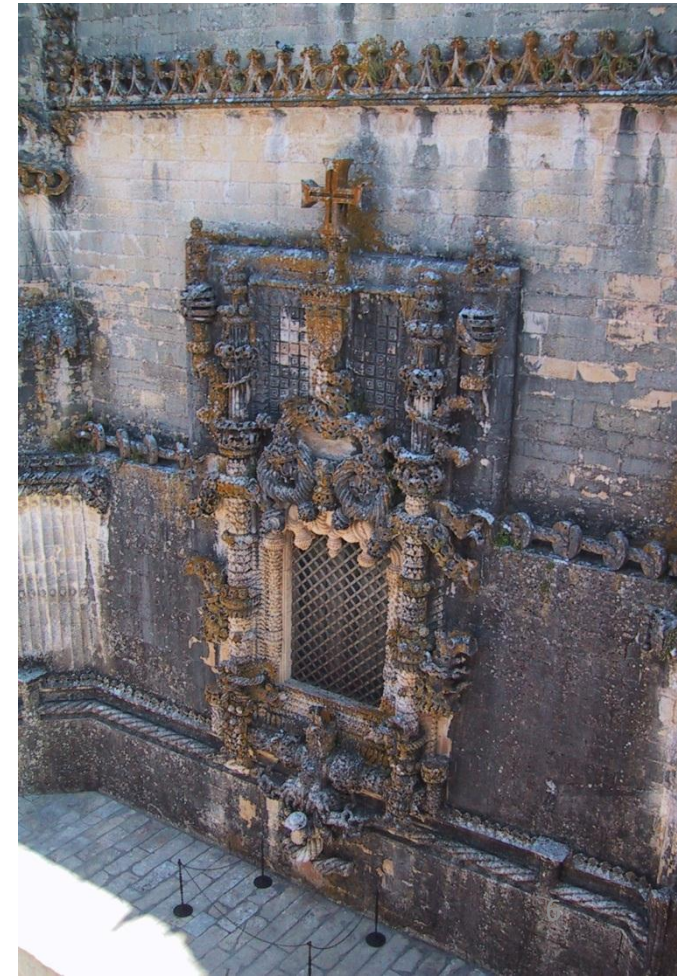
- stone
- ceramics
- mortars
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Drying of porous materials - Introduction

porous materials: contain a network of interconnected voids, through which water (liquid and vapour) can migrate

- stone
- ceramics
- mortars
- earth materials



Drying of porous materials - Introduction

drying: process by which water leaves the porous material

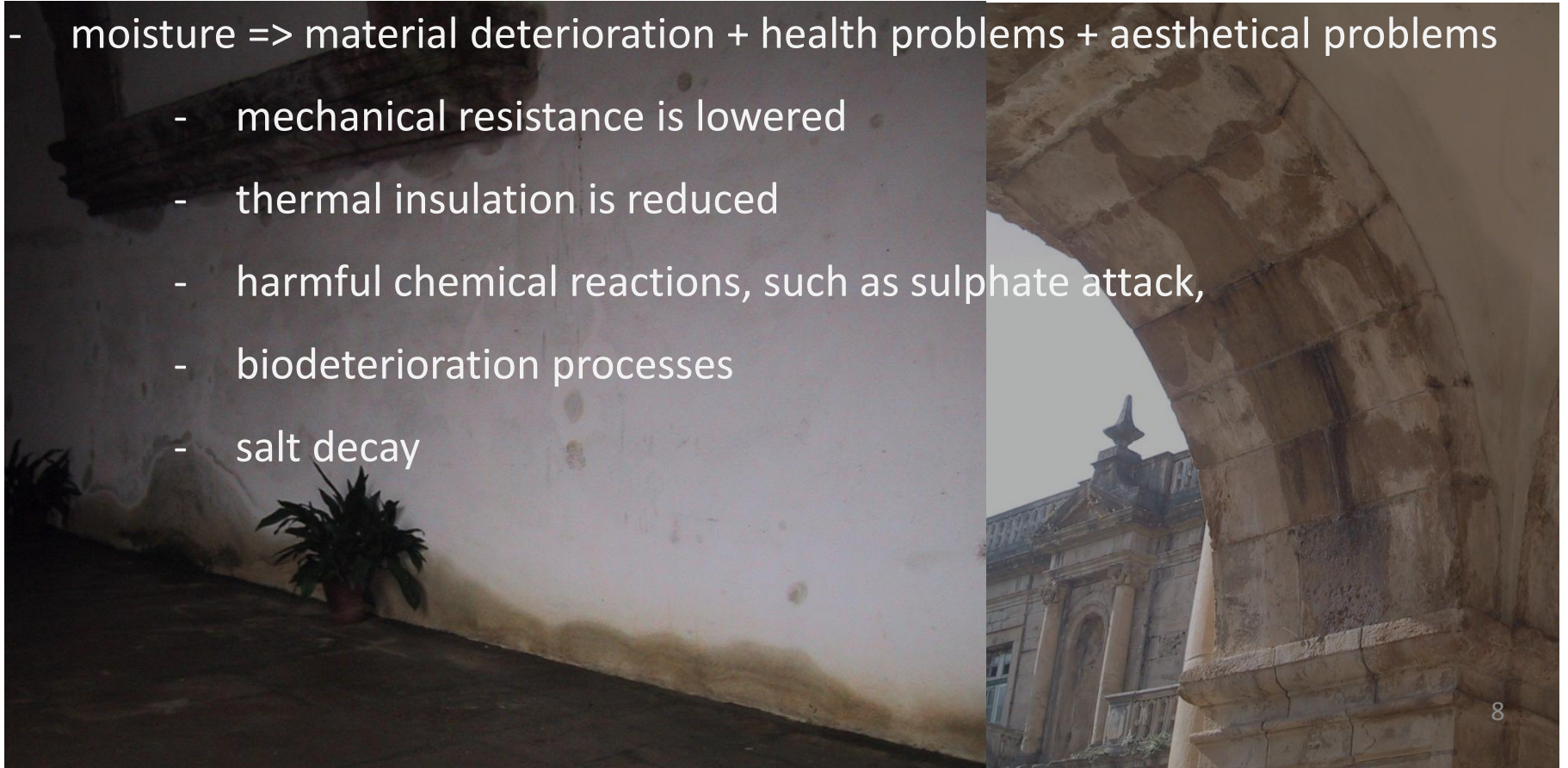
why is it important?

Drying of porous materials - Introduction

drying: process by which water leaves the porous material

why is it important?

- moisture => material deterioration + health problems + aesthetical problems
 - mechanical resistance is lowered
 - thermal insulation is reduced
 - harmful chemical reactions, such as sulphate attack,
 - biodeterioration processes
 - salt decay

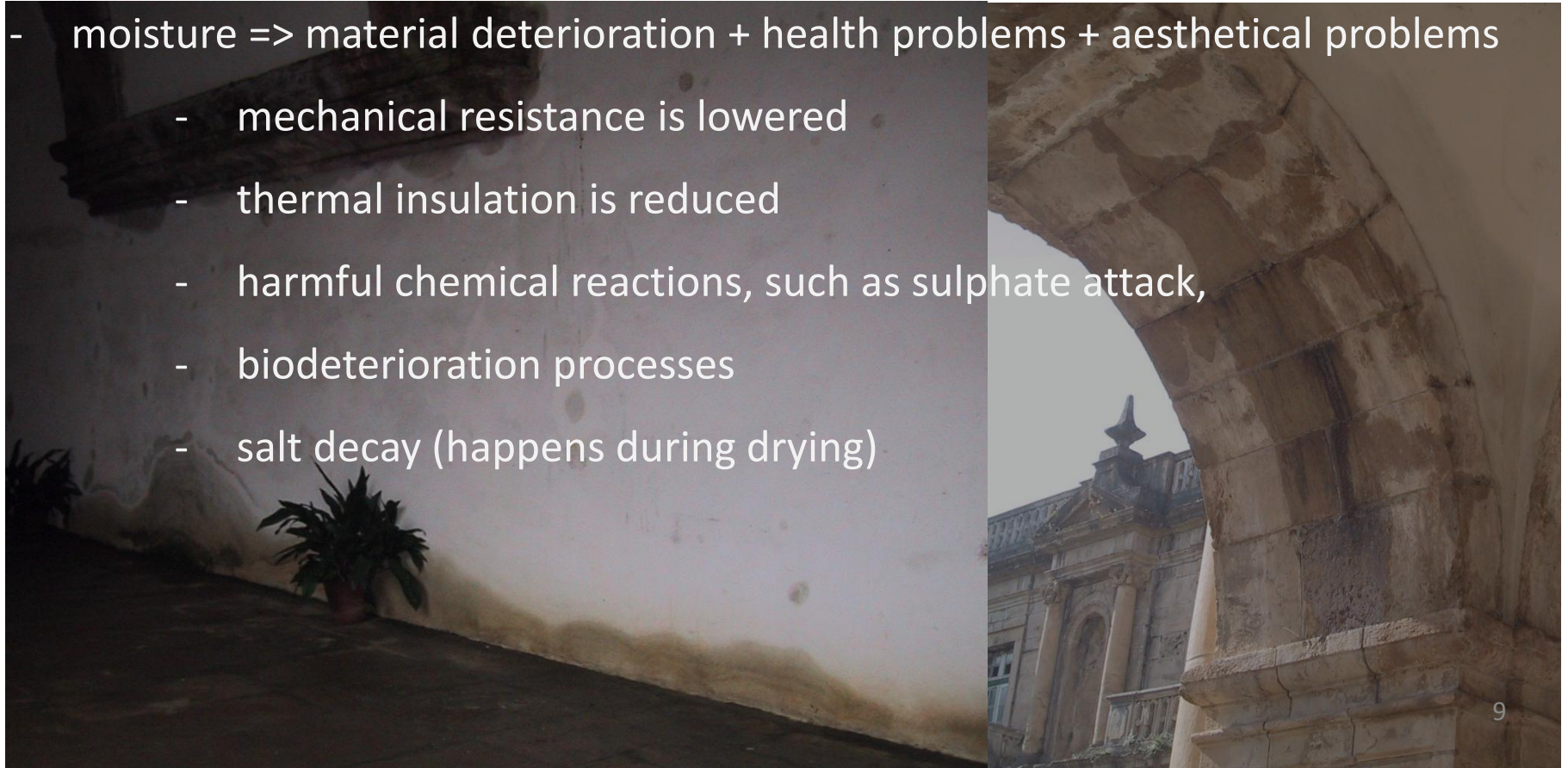


Drying of porous materials - Introduction

drying: process by which water leaves the porous material

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- moisture => material deterioration + health problems + aesthetical problems
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 - salt decay (happens during drying)



Drying of porous materials - Introduction

drying: process by which water leaves the porous material

why is it important?

- moisture => material deterioration + health problems + aesthetical problems
 - mechanical resistance is lowered
 - thermal insulation is reduced
 - harmful chemical reactions, such as sulphate attack,
 - biodeterioration processes
 - salt decay (happens during drying)
- old buildings (thick, solid walls in contact with the ground) - moisture is chronic
- in conservation, most problems are related to the presence of water
- their repair absorbs a significant fraction of the available resources

Drying of porous materials

Lecture contents

- Introduction
- The two-stage model
- NMR animation of drying with pure water
- Drying tests

The evaporation curve

The drying index

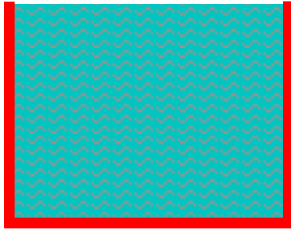
- Slower drying: causes and effects
- Influence of soluble salts on drying + NMR animation
- Influence of paint layers on drying + NMR results
- Influence of hydrophobic treatments on drying + results

} ... including 3D effects

Drying of porous materials – The two-stage model

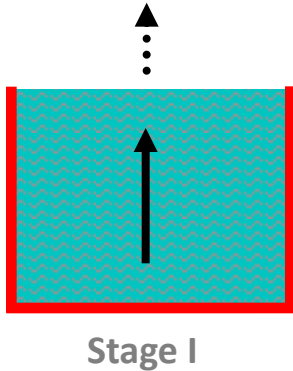


Drying of porous materials – The two-stage model



Liquid continuity
/ wet material

Drying of porous materials – The two-stage model



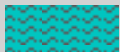
Stage I

- Liquid continuity across the sample
- Evaporation front at the surface
- Drying rate is constant

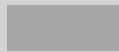
wet surface

Two flows:

- liquid flow *interior* → *surface*
- vapour flow *surface* → *exterior*
- systems (constantly) tend to equilibrium
- equilibrium => liquid flow=vapour flow



Liquid continuity
/ wet material



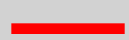
Liquid discontinuity
/ dry material



Liquid
transport

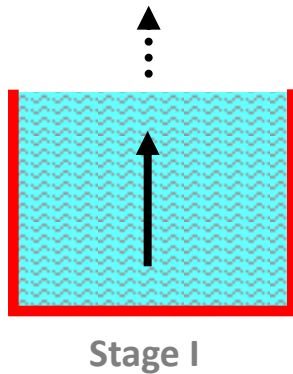


Vapour
transport



Sealant

Drying of porous materials – The two-stage model

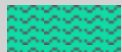


Stage I

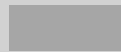
- Liquid continuity across the sample
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- Drying rate is constant

wet surface

Moisture content decreases uniformly across the sample ...



Liquid continuity
/ wet material



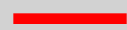
Liquid discontinuity
/ dry material



Liquid
transport



Vapour
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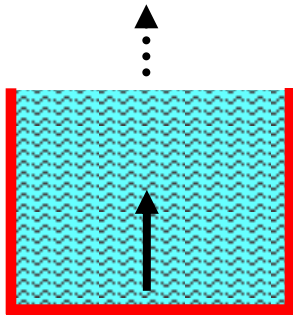
Sealant

Drying of porous materials – The two-stage model

Stage I

- Liquid continuity across the sample
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wet surface

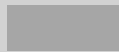


Stage II

- Decrease of the moisture content => lower liquid flow



Liquid continuity
/ wet material



Liquid discontinuity
/ dry material



Liquid
transport



Vapour
transport



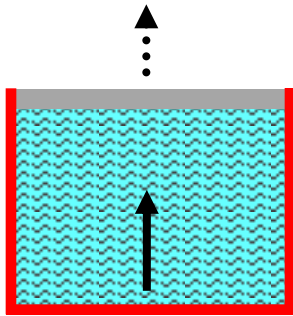
Sealant

Drying of porous materials – The two-stage model

Stage I

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wet surface

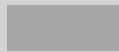


Stage II

- Decrease of the moisture content => lower liquid flow
- Evaporation front recedes into the material
because the flows tend to equalize ...



Liquid continuity
/ wet material



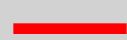
Liquid discontinuity
/ dry material



Liquid
transport



Vapour
transport



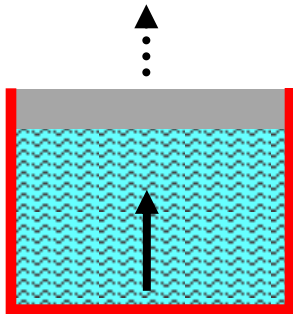
Sealant

Drying of porous materials – The two-stage model

Stage I

- Liquid continuity across the sample
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wet surface



Stage II

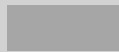
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Liquid continuity
/ wet material



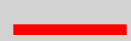
Liquid discontinuity
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Liquid
transport



Vapour
transport



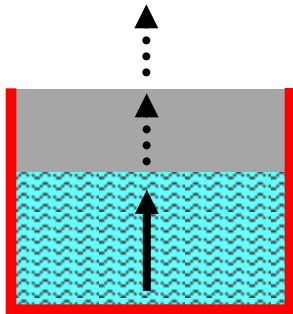
Sealant

Drying of porous materials – The two-stage model

Stage I

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wet surface



Stage II

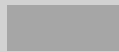
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Liquid continuity
/ wet material



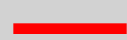
Liquid discontinuity
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Liquid
transport



Vapour
transport



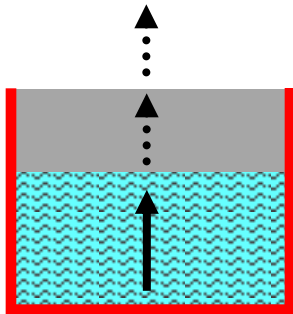
Sealant

Drying of porous materials – The two-stage model

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wet surface

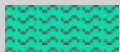


Stage II

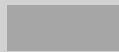
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Liquid continuity
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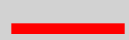
Liquid discontinuity
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Liquid
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Vapour
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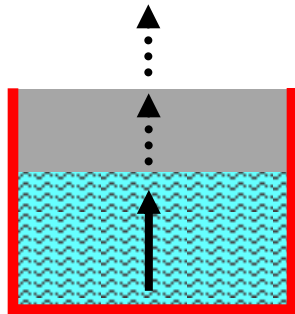
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Drying of porous materials – The two-stage model

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wet surface

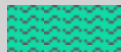


Stage II

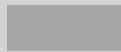
Stage II

- Decrease of the moisture content => lower liquid flow
- Evaporation front recedes into the material
- Drying rate decreases progressively

dry surface



Liquid continuity
/ wet material



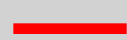
Liquid discontinuity
/ dry material



Liquid
transport

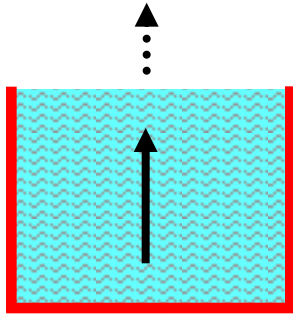


Vapour
transport



Sealant

Drying of porous materials – The two-stage model

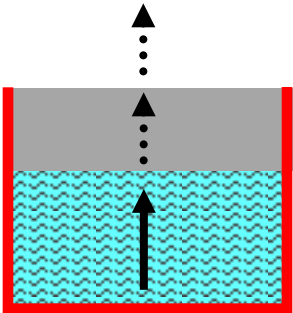


Stage I

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- Drying rate is constant

wet surface

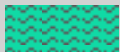


Stage II

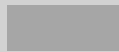
Stage II

- Decrease of the moisture content => lower liquid flow
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dry surface



Liquid continuity
/ wet material



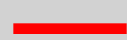
Liquid discontinuity
/ dry material



Liquid
transport

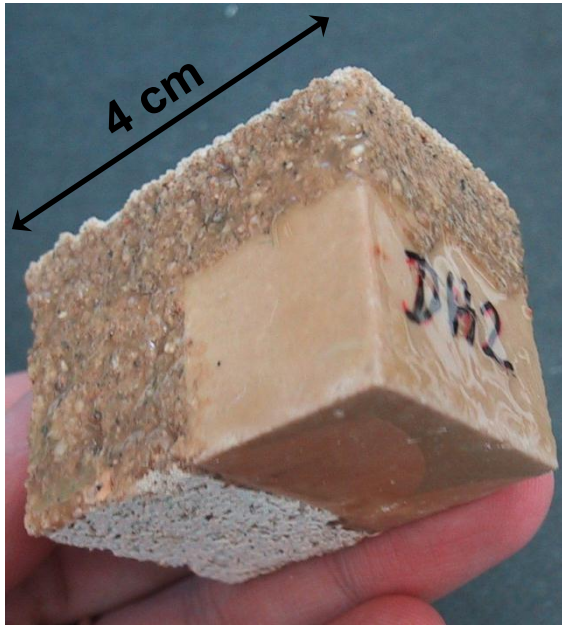


Vapour
transport



Sealant

Drying of porous materials – NMR animation of drying



Stage I

- Liquid continuity across the sample
- Evaporation front at the surface
- Drying rate is constant

wet surface

Stage II

- Decrease of the moisture content => lower liquid flow
- Evaporation front recedes into the material
- Drying rate decreases progressively

dry surface

Drying of porous materials – NMR animation of drying



Side view

Stage I

- Liquid continuity across the sample
- Evaporation front at the surface
- Drying rate is constant

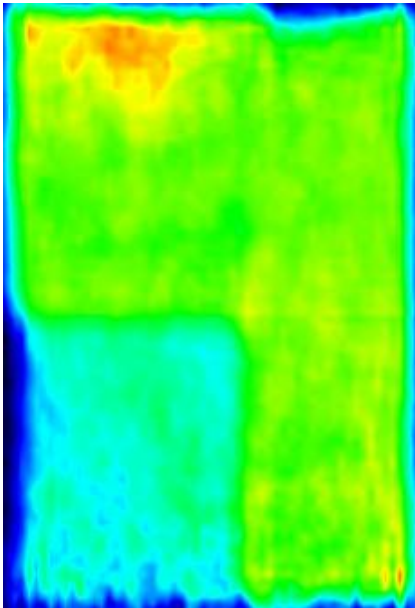
wet surface

Stage II

- Decrease of the moisture content => lower liquid flow
- Evaporation front recedes into the material
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dry surface

Drying of porous materials – NMR animation of drying



NMR image of the saturated specimen

Stage I

- Liquid continuity across the sample
- Evaporation front at the surface
- Drying rate is constant

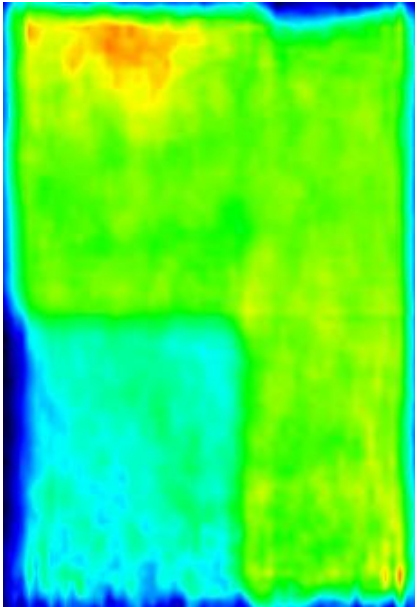
wet surface

Stage II

- Decrease of the moisture content => lower liquid flow
- Evaporation front recedes into the material
- Drying rate decreases progressively

dry surface

Drying of porous materials – NMR animation of drying



NMR image of the saturated specimen

Stage I

- Liquid continuity across the sample
- Evaporation front at the surface
- Drying rate is constant

wet surface

Stage II

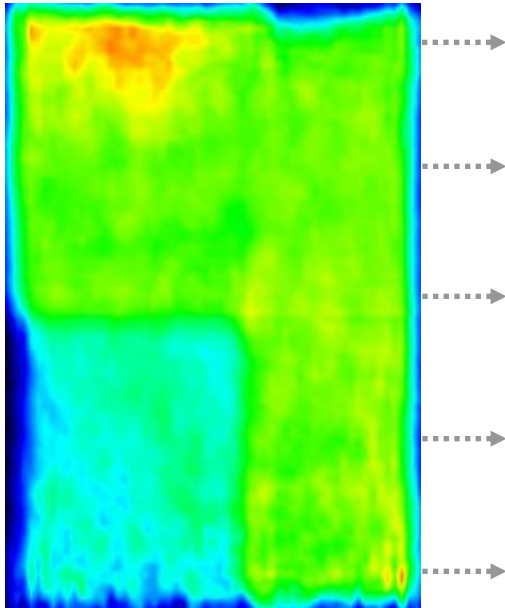
- Decrease of the moisture content => lower liquid flow
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dry surface



Drying of porous materials – NMR animation of drying

18°C - 0% RH



Stage I

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- Drying rate is constant

wet surface

Stage II

- Decrease of the moisture content => lower liquid flow
- Evaporation front recedes into the material
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dry surface

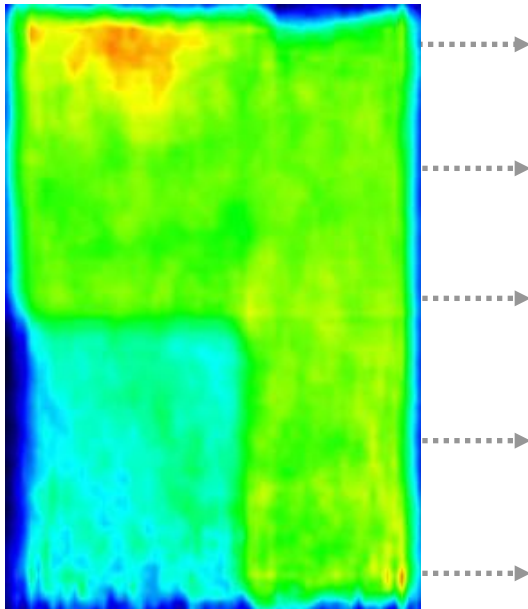
248 kg/m³



0 kg/m³

Drying of porous materials – NMR animation of drying

18°C - 0% RH



Stage I

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wet surface

Stage II

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dry surface

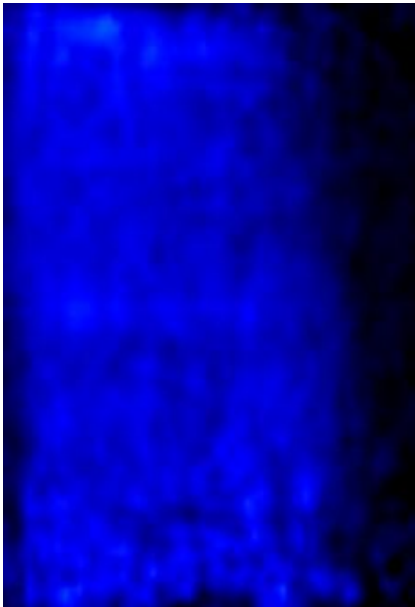
248 kg/m³



0 kg/m³

Drying of porous materials – NMR animation of drying

18°C - 0% RH



20h – final state

Stage I

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- Drying rate is constant

wet surface

Stage II

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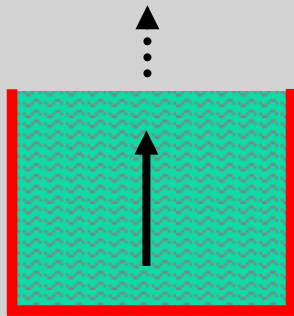
dry surface

248 kg/m³

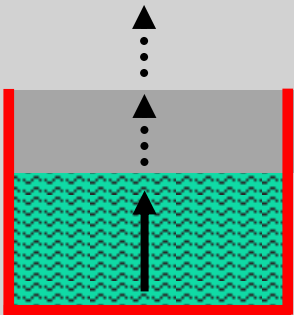


0 kg/m³

Drying of porous materials – Drying tests

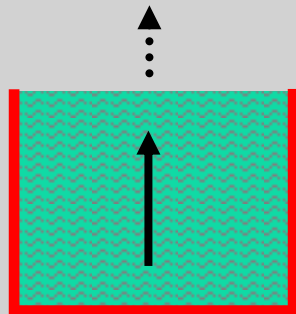


Stage I

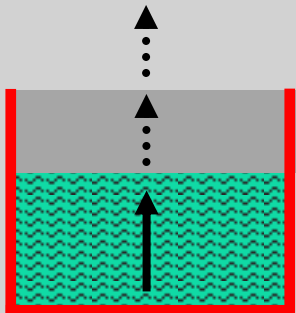


Stage II

Drying of porous materials – Drying tests



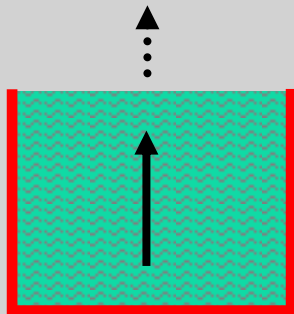
Stage I



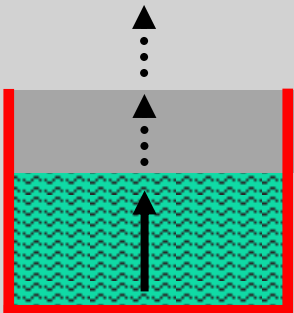
Stage II

RILEM TC 25-PEM (1980) Materials and Structures 13, 204–207

Drying of porous materials – Drying tests



Stage I



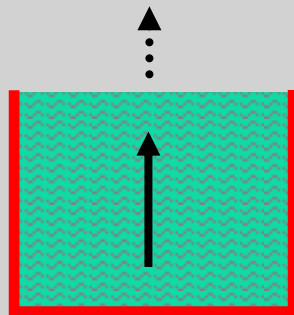
Stage II

RILEM TC 25-PEM (1980) Materials and Structures 13, 204–207

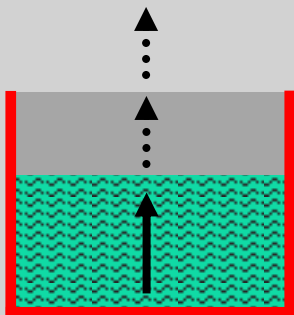
- Specimens
- laterally sealed with epoxy
 - put in partial or total immersion
 - removed and bottom sealed with film
 - let dry in certain environment
 - periodical weighting => m_i



Drying of porous materials – Drying tests



Stage I



Stage II

RILEM TC 25-PEM (1980) Materials and Structures 13, 204–207

- Specimens
- laterally sealed with epoxy
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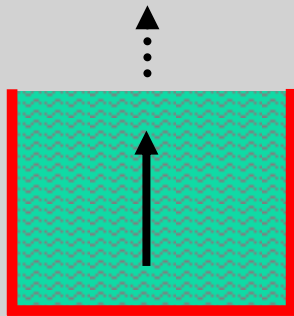


Drying of porous materials – Drying tests

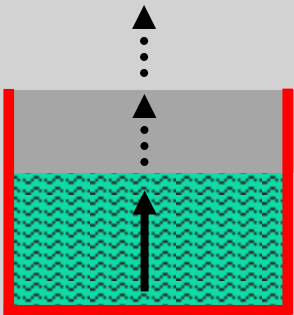
- Measure the “evaporation curve”

RILEM TC 25-PEM (1980) Materials and Structures 13, 204–207

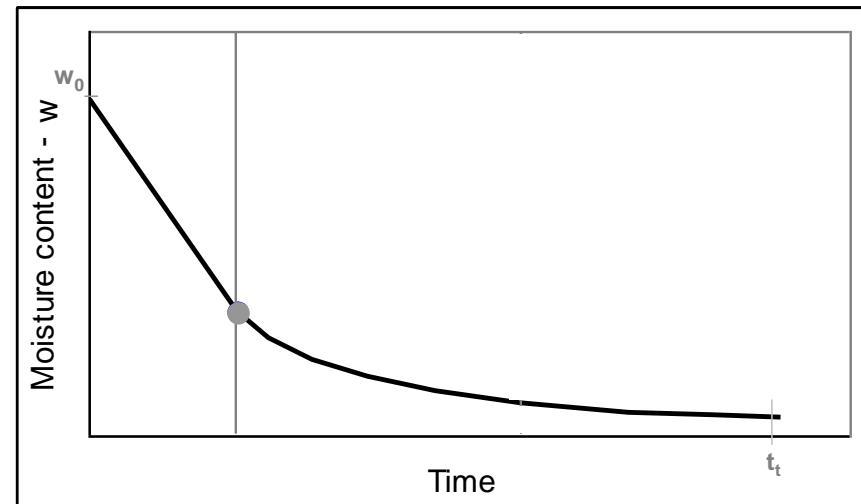
- Specimens
- laterally sealed with epoxy
 - put in partial or total immersion
 - removed and bottom sealed with film
 - let dry in certain environment
 - periodical weighting => $w_i = 100(m_i - m_s) / m_s$ [%]



Stage I



Stage II

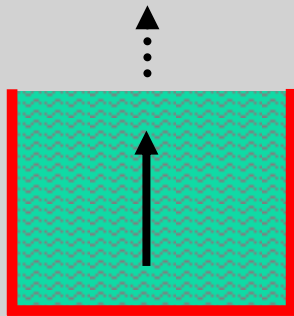


Drying of porous materials – Drying tests

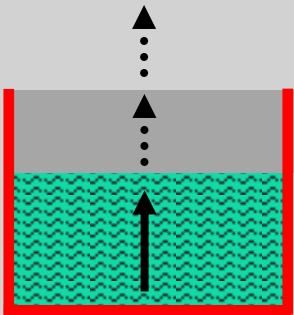
- Measure the “evaporation curve”

RILEM TC 25-PEM (1980) Materials and Structures 13, 204–207

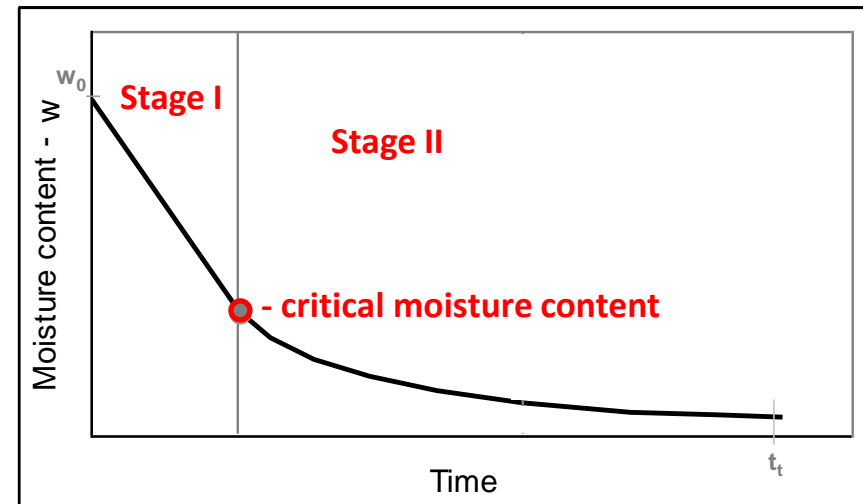
- Specimens
- laterally sealed with epoxy
 - put in partial or total immersion
 - removed and bottom sealed with film
 - let dry in certain environment
 - periodical weighting => $w_i = 100(m_i - m_s) / m_s$ [%]



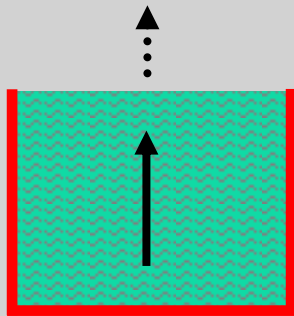
Stage I



Stage II



Drying of porous materials – Drying tests



Stage I



Stage II

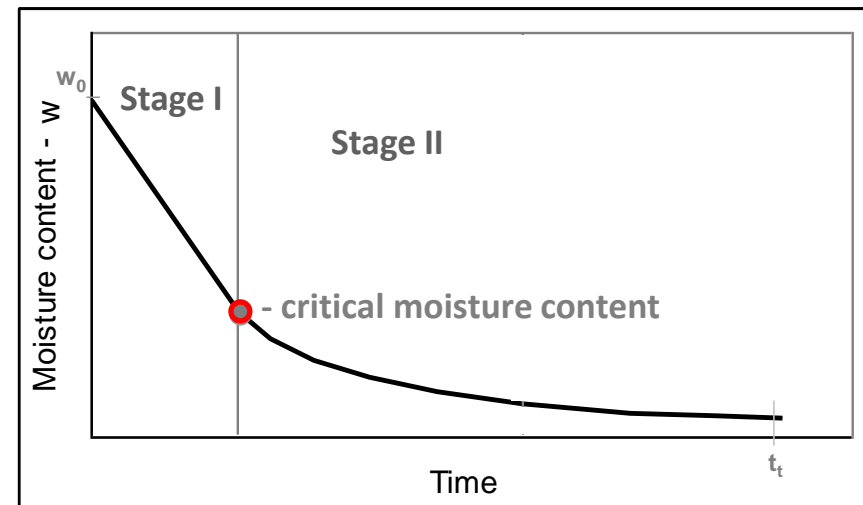
- Measure the “evaporation curve”

RILEM TC 25-PEM (1980) Materials and Structures 13, 204–207

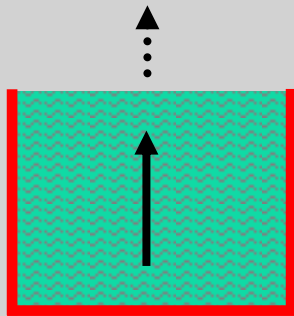
- Calculate the “drying index”

Commissione Normal, (1991) Misura dell’indice di asciugamento (drying index). Roma: CNR/ICR. Normal 29/88

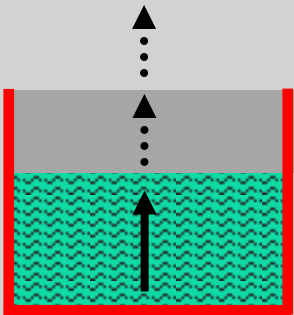
DI translates the drying curve into a single quantitative parameter



Drying of porous materials – Drying tests



Stage I



Stage II

- Measure the “evaporation curve”

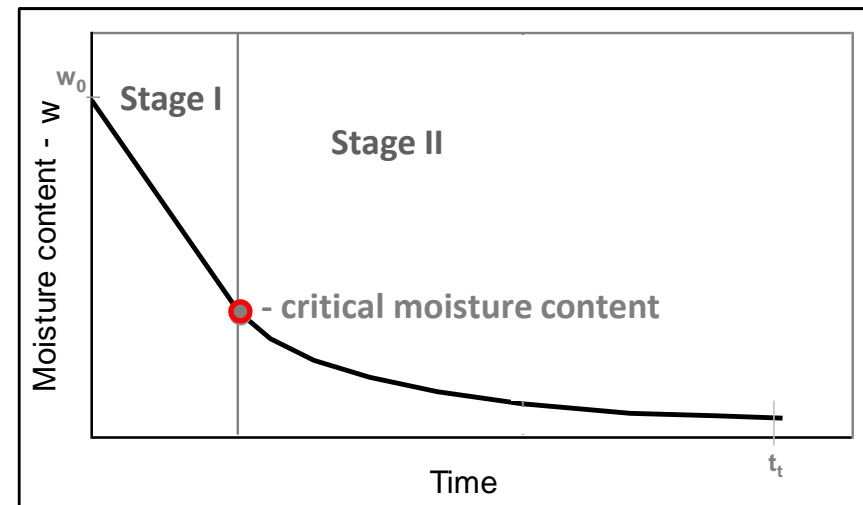
RILEM TC 25-PEM (1980) Materials and Structures 13, 204–207

- Calculate the “drying index”

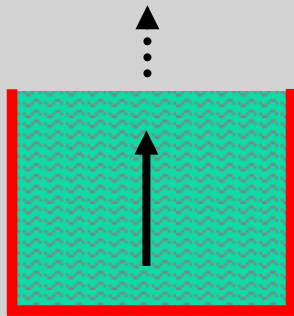
Commissione Normal, (1991) Misura dell’indice di asciugamento (drying index). Roma: CNR/ICR. Normal 29/88

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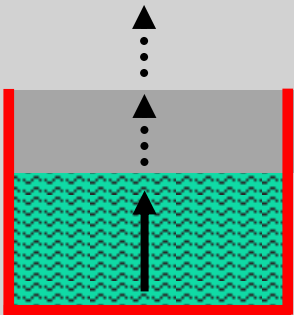
$$DI = \frac{\int_{t_0}^{t_i} f(w_i) dt}{w_0 t_i}$$



Drying of porous materials – Drying tests



Stage I



Stage II

- Measure the “evaporation curve”

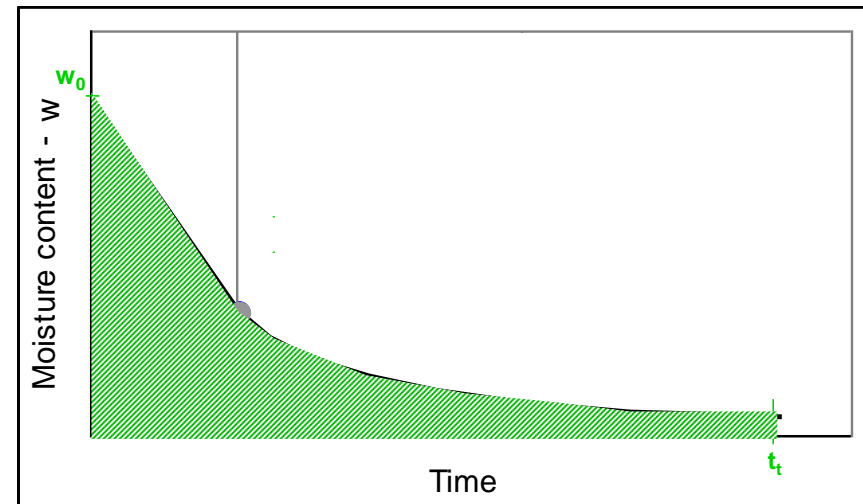
RILEM TC 25-PEM (1980) Materials and Structures 13, 204–207

- Calculate the “drying index”

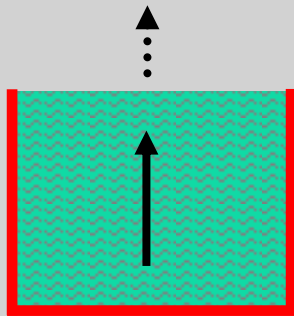
Commissione Normal, (1991) Misura dell’indice di asciugamento (drying index). Roma: CNR/ICR. Normal 29/88

DI translates the drying curve into a single quantitative parameter

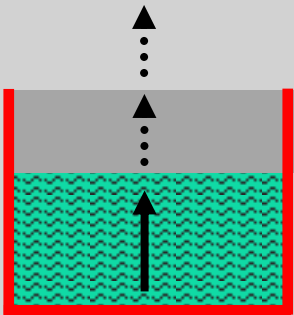
$$DI = \frac{\int_{t_0}^{t_i} f(w_i) dt}{w_0 t_i}$$



Drying of porous materials – Drying tests



Stage I



Stage II

- Measure the “evaporation curve”

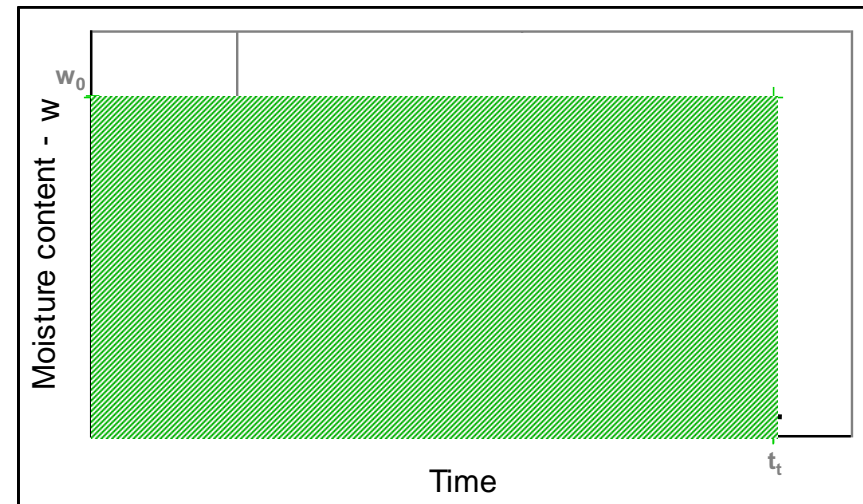
RILEM TC 25-PEM (1980) Materials and Structures 13, 204–207

- Calculate the “drying index”

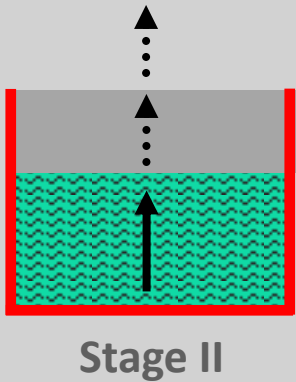
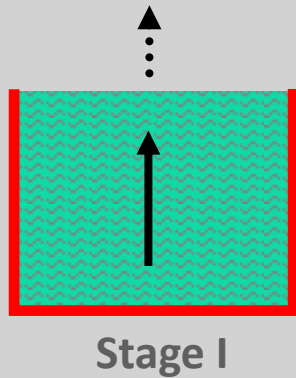
Commissione Normal, (1991) Misura dell’indice di asciugamento (drying index). Roma: CNR/ICR. Normal 29/88

DI translates the drying curve into a single quantitative parameter

$$DI = \frac{\int_{t_0}^{t_i} f(w_i) dt}{w_0 t_i}$$



Drying of porous materials – Drying tests



- Measure the “evaporation curve”

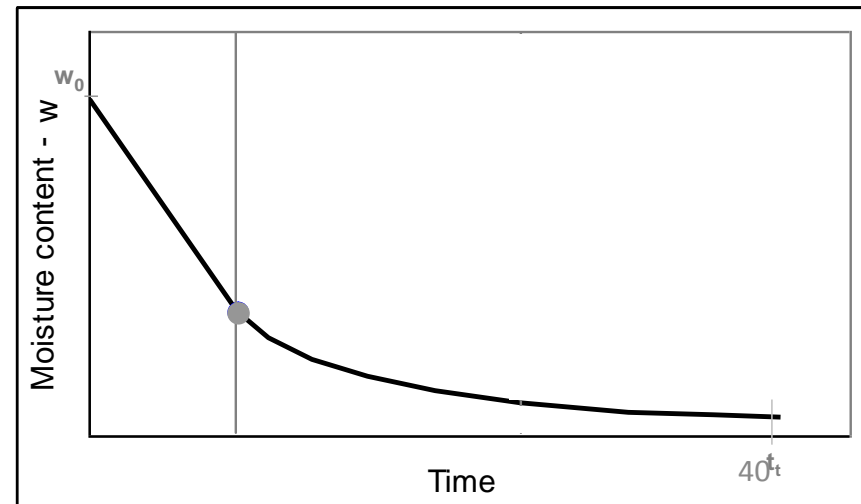
RILEM TC 25-PEM (1980) Materials and Structures 13, 204–207

- Calculate the “drying index”

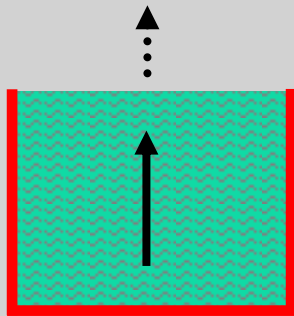
Commissione Normal, (1991) Misura dell’indice di asciugamento (drying index). Roma: CNR/ICR. Normal 29/88

DI translates the drying curve into a single quantitative parameter

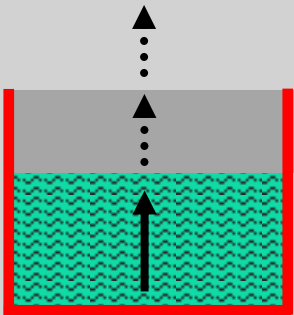
$$DI = \frac{A_1}{A_2}$$



Drying of porous materials – Drying tests



Stage I



Stage II

- Measure the “evaporation curve”

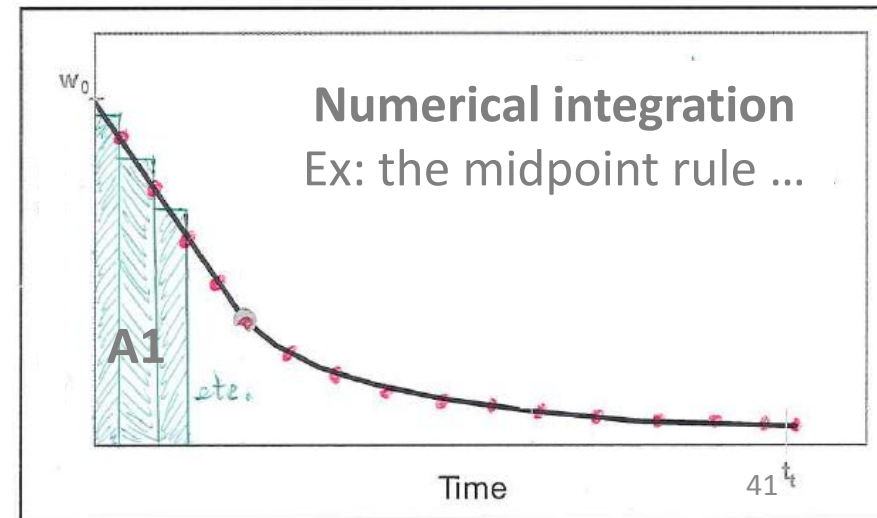
RILEM TC 25-PEM (1980) Materials and Structures 13, 204–207

- Calculate the “drying index”

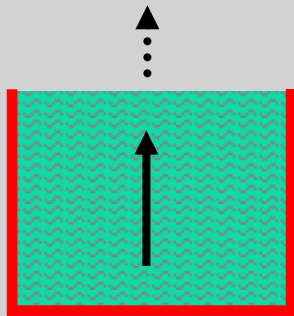
Commissione Normal, (1991) Misura dell’indice di asciugamento (drying index). Roma: CNR/ICR. Normal 29/88

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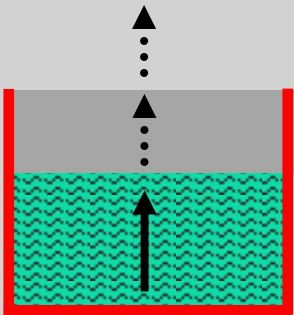
$$DI = \frac{A_1}{A_2}$$



Drying of porous materials – Drying tests



Stage I



Stage II

- Measure the “evaporation curve”

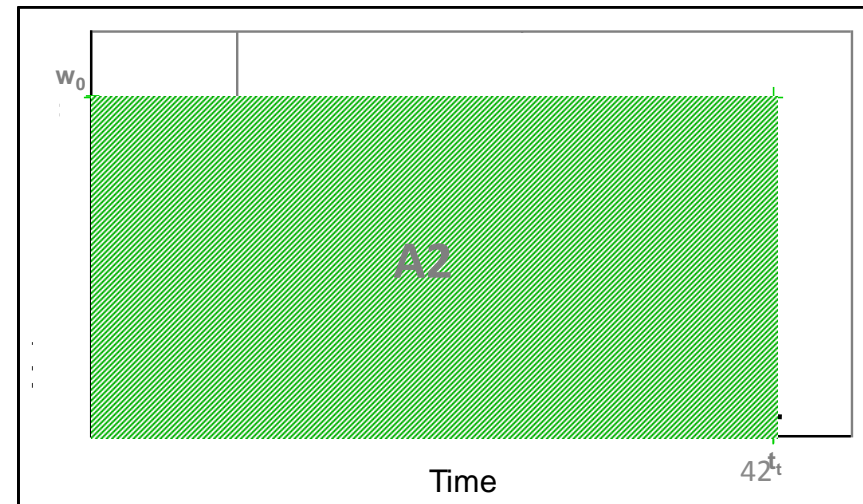
RILEM TC 25-PEM (1980) Materials and Structures 13, 204–207

- Calculate the “drying index”

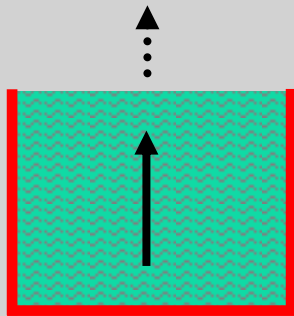
Commissione Normal, (1991) Misura dell’indice di asciugamento (drying index). Roma: CNR/ICR. Normal 29/88

DI translates the drying curve into a single quantitative parameter

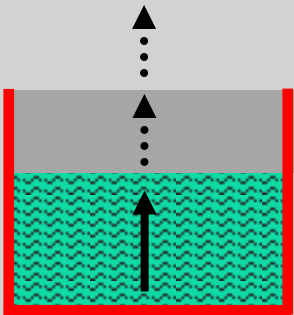
$$DI = \frac{A_1}{A_2}$$



Drying of porous materials – Drying tests



Stage I



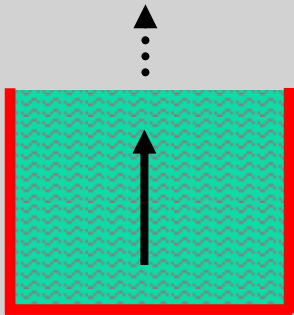
Stage II

- Measure the “evaporation curve”
RILEM TC 25-PEM (1980) Materials and Structures 13, 204–207
- Calculate the “drying index”
Commissione Normal, (1991) Misura dell’indice di asciugamento (drying index). Roma: CNR/ICR. Normal 29/88

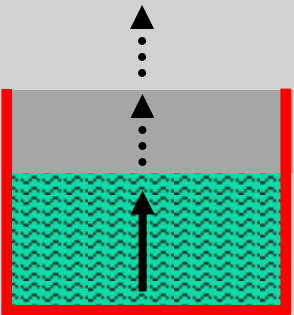
Compare the behaviour/effect of different:

- materials
- environmental conditions (T, RH, air velocity, etc.)
- paints, hydrophobic treatments , consolidants, etc.
- type and concentration of salt
- etc.

Drying of porous materials – Slower drying



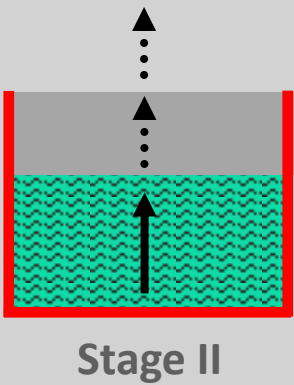
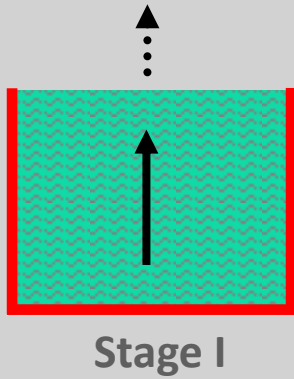
Stage I



Stage II

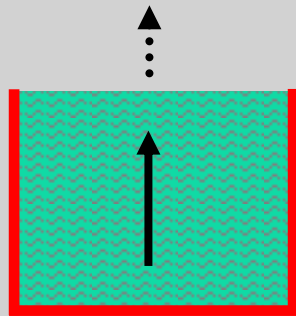
Drying of porous materials – Slower drying

=> longer stage I + higher DI

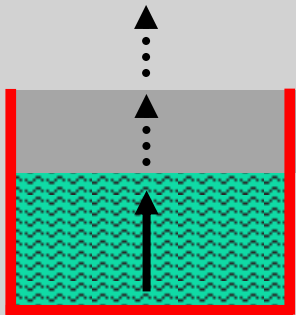


Drying of porous materials – Slower drying

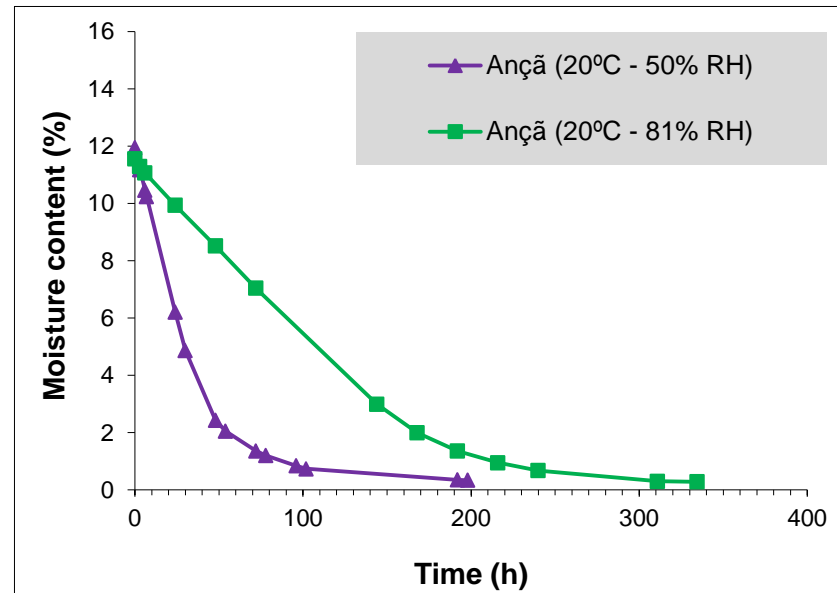
=> longer stage I + higher DI



Stage I

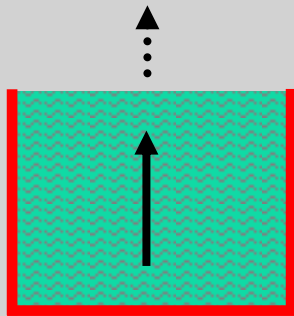


Stage II

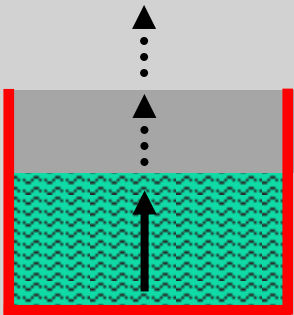


Drying of porous materials – Slower drying

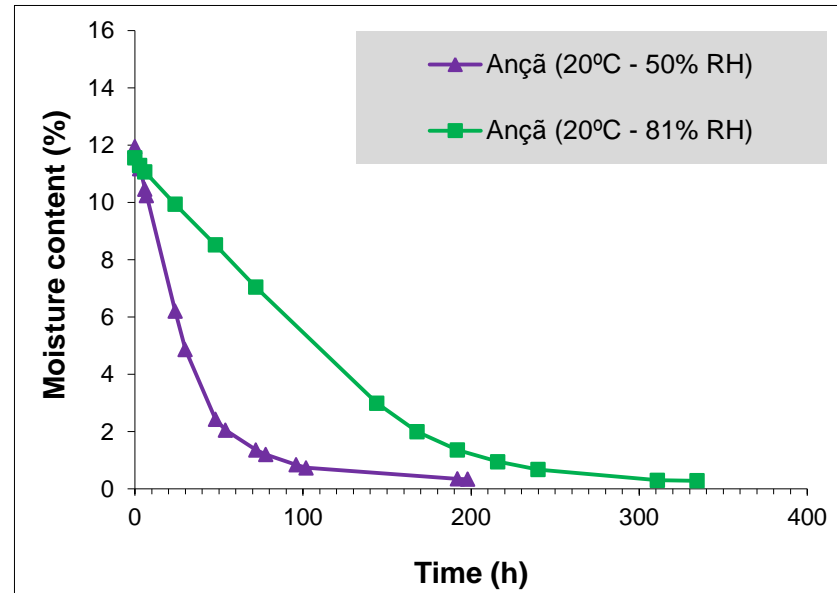
=> longer stage I + higher DI



Stage I



Stage II

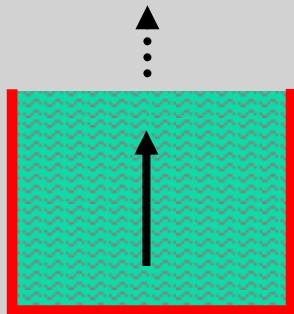


Possible causes:

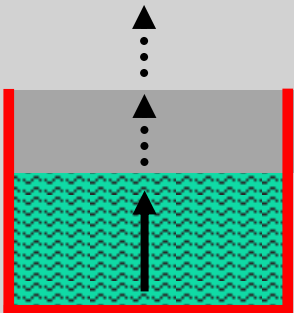
- Environmental conditions: higher RH, lower T, etc.

Drying of porous materials – Slower drying

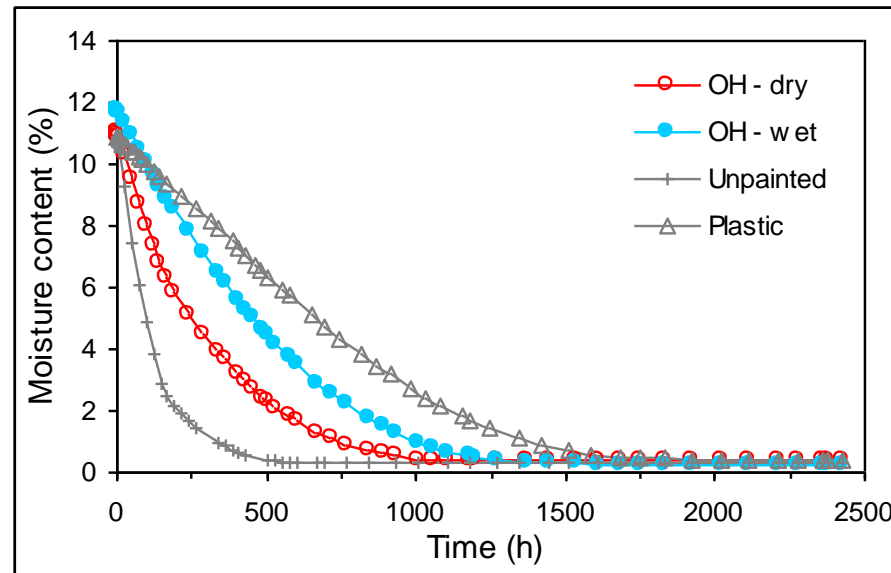
=> longer stage I + higher DI



Stage I



Stage II

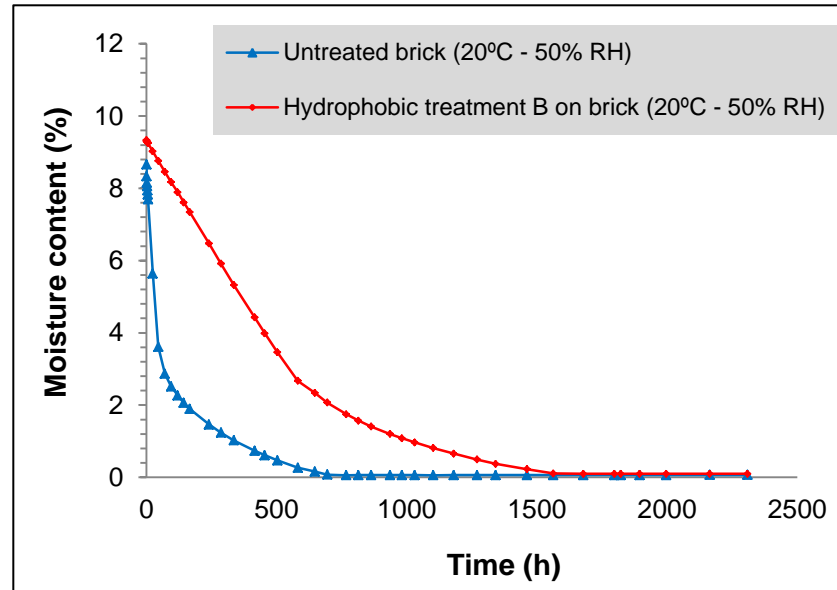
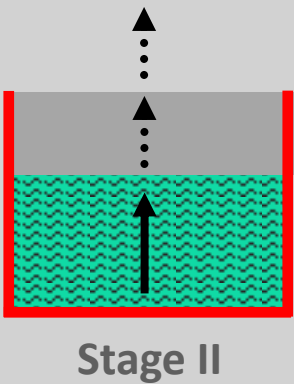
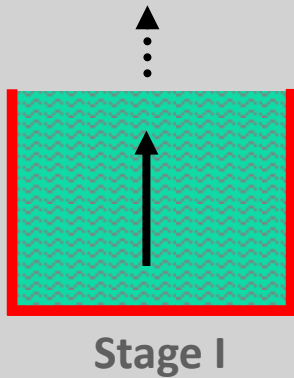


Possible causes:

- Environmental conditions: higher RH, lower T, etc.
- Evaporation blocking layers (paints...)

Drying of porous materials – Slower drying

=> longer stage I + higher DI

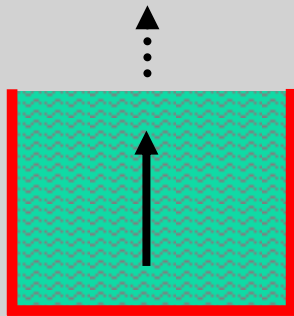


Possible causes:

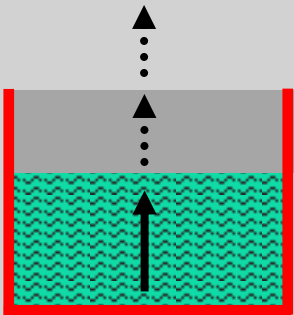
- Environmental conditions: higher RH, lower T, etc.
- Evaporation blocking layers (paints...)
- Hydrophobic treatments

Drying of porous materials – Slower drying

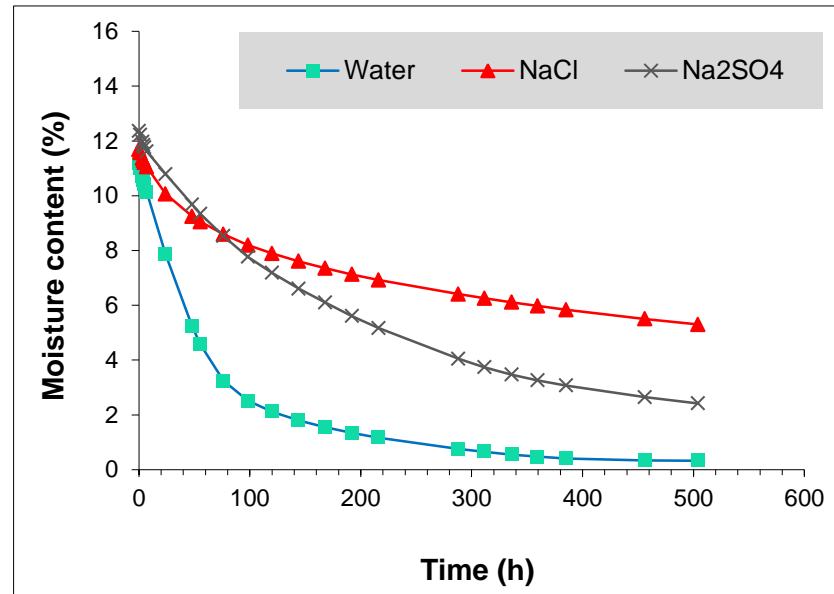
=> longer stage I + higher DI



Stage I



Stage II



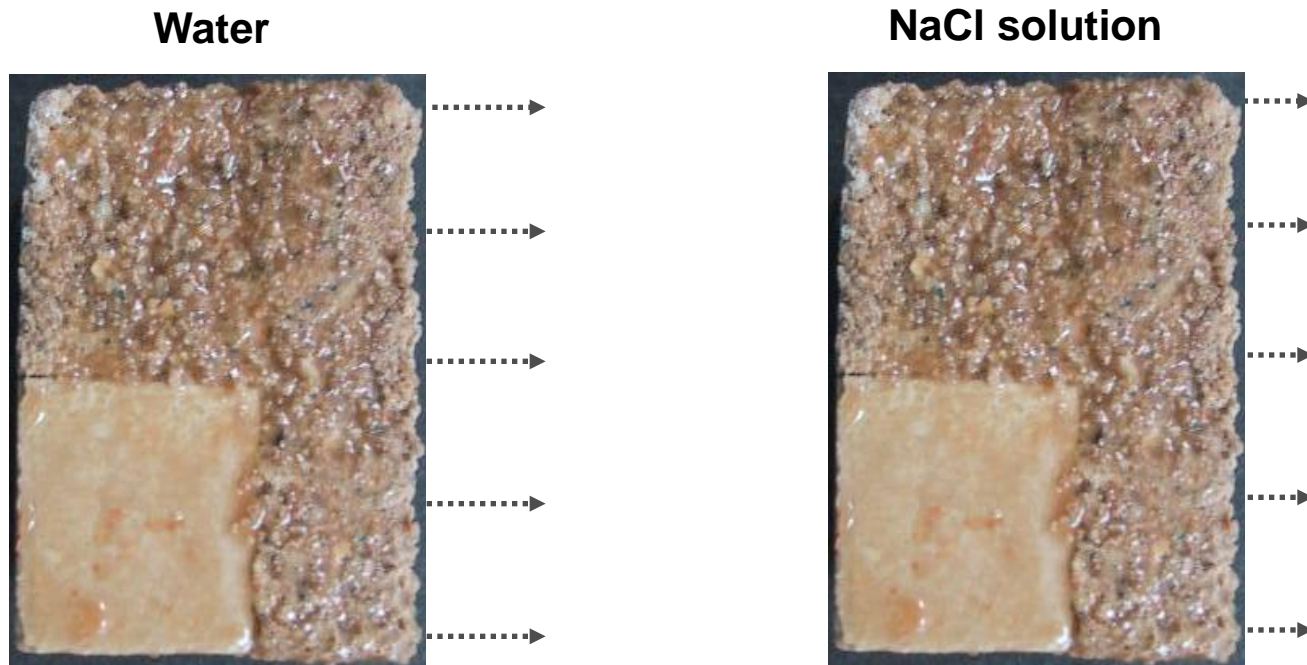
Possible causes:

- Environmental conditions: higher RH, lower T, etc.
- Evaporation blocking layers (paints...)
- Hydrophobic treatments
- Salts ...

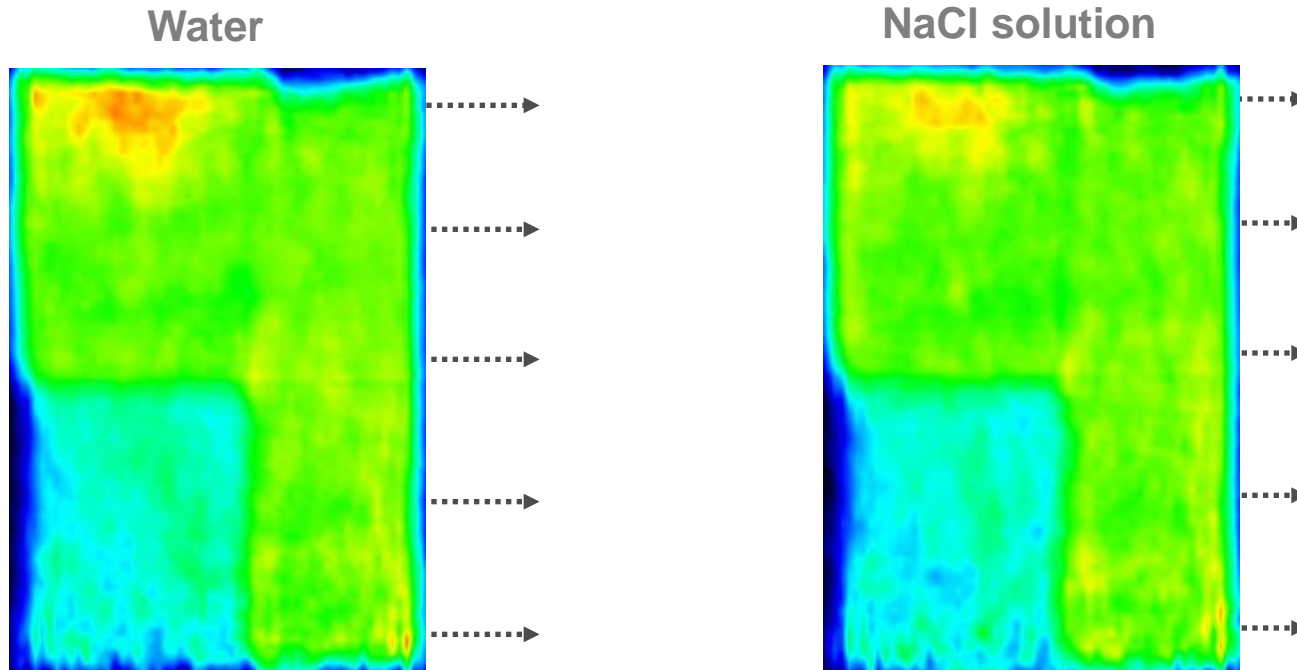
Drying of porous materials – Influence of soluble salts



Drying of porous materials – Influence of soluble salts

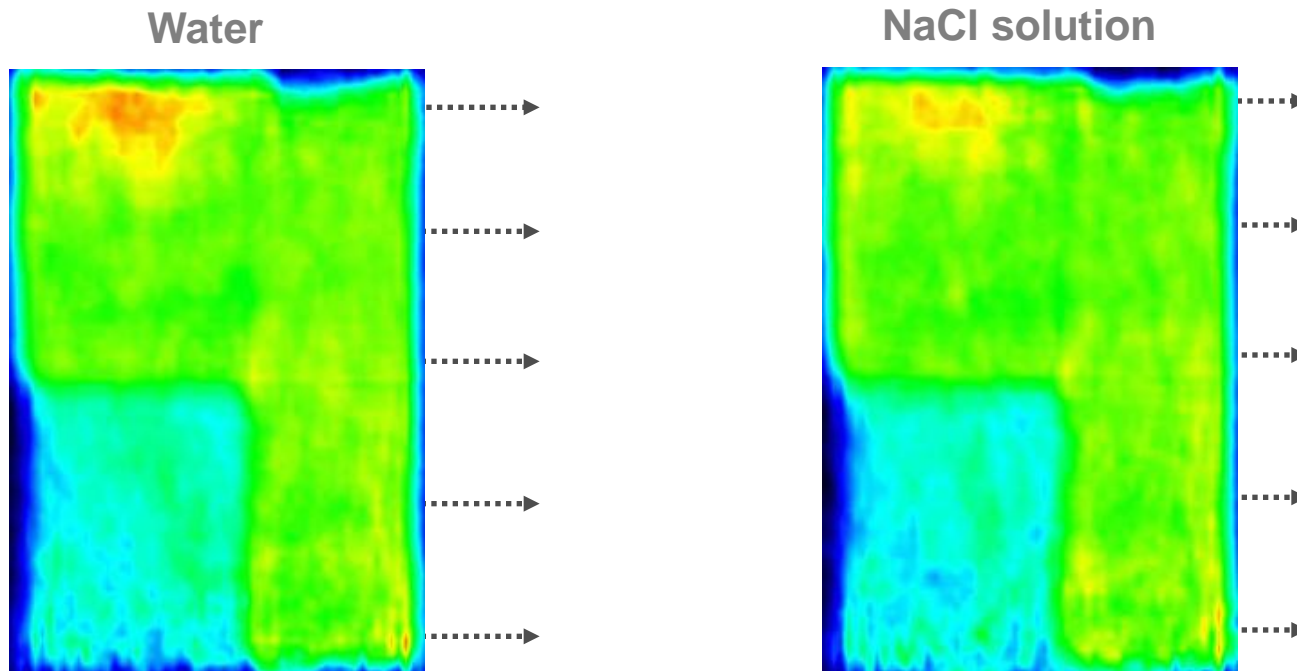


Drying of porous materials – Influence of soluble salts

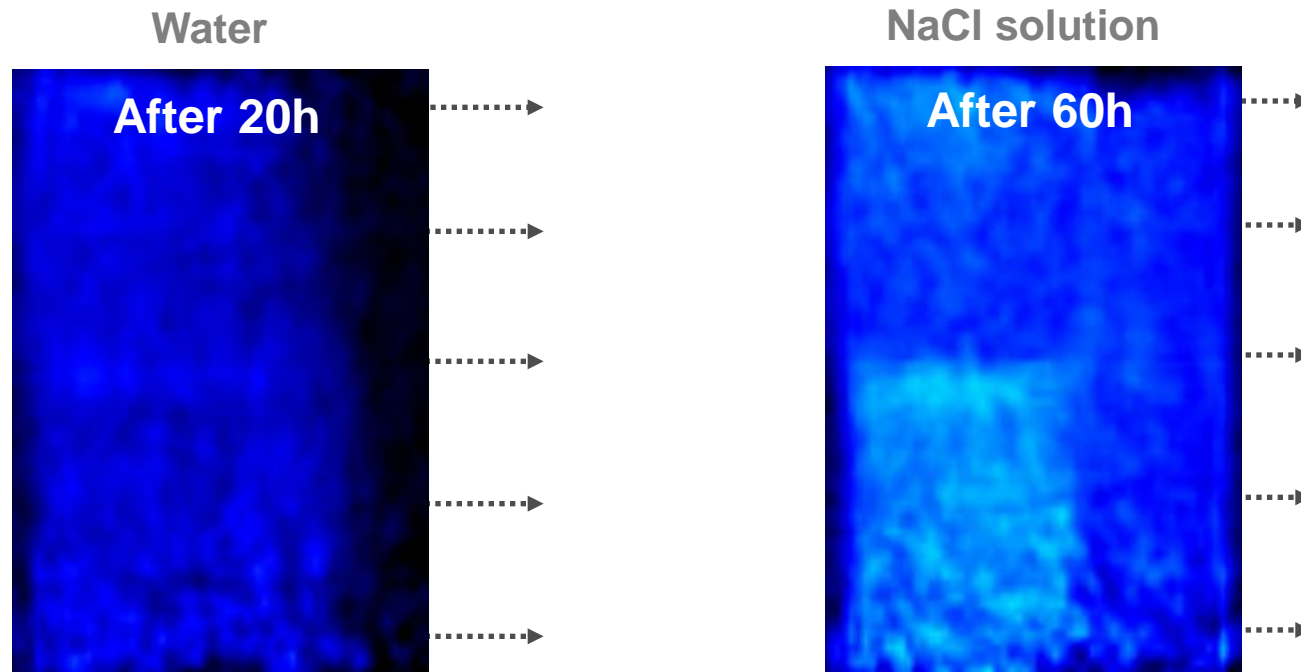


248 kg/m³  0 kg/m³

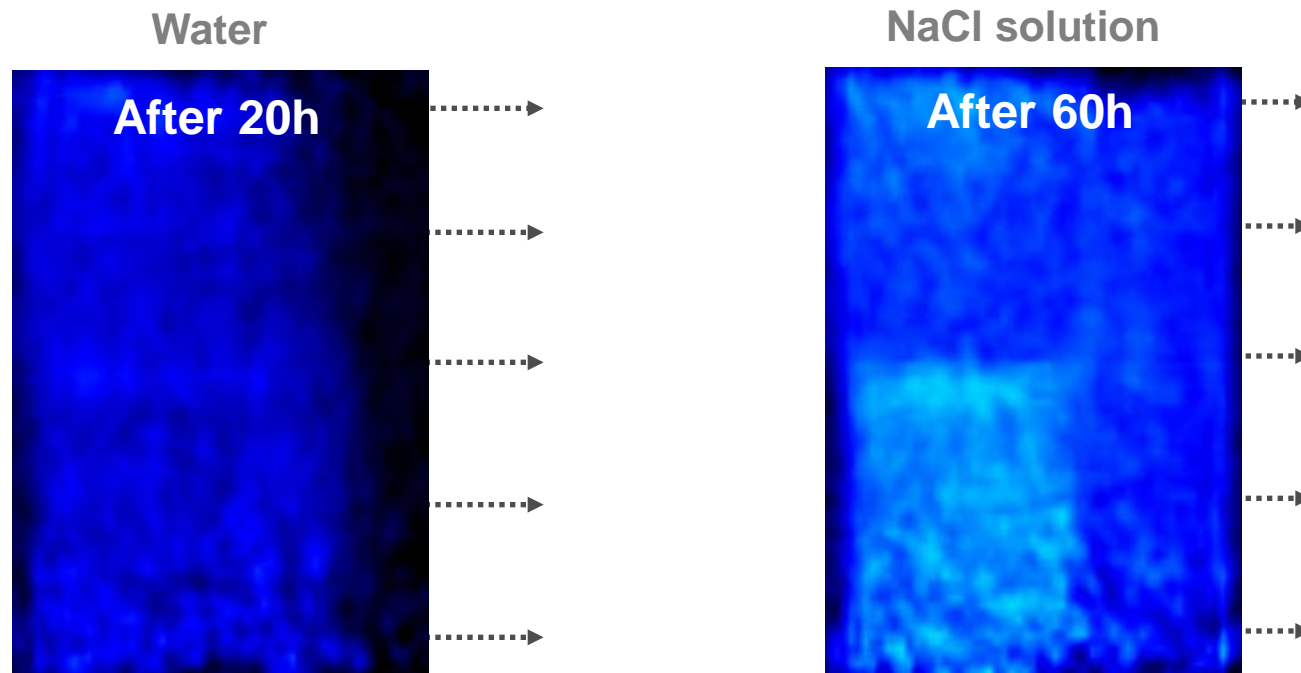
Drying of porous materials – Influence of soluble salts



Drying of porous materials – Influence of soluble salts

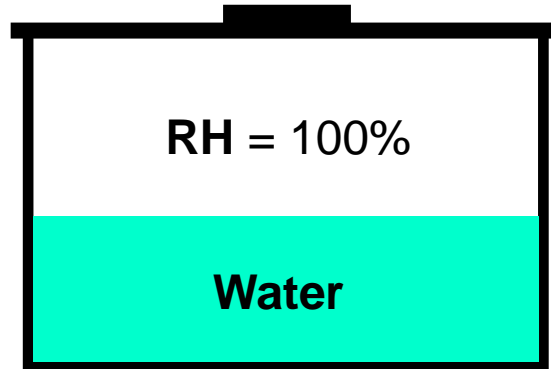


Drying of porous materials – Influence of soluble salts



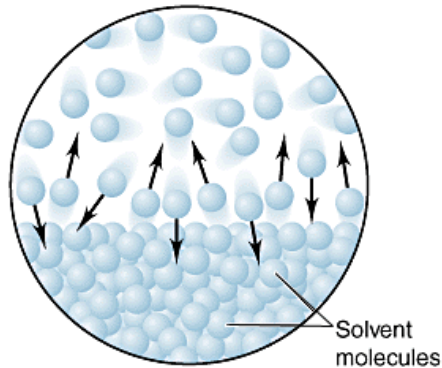
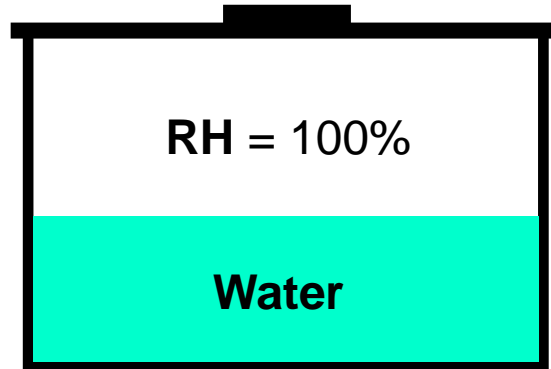
- Drying is slower
- Stage I is longer => surface is wet at lower moisture contents

Drying of porous materials – Influence of soluble salts



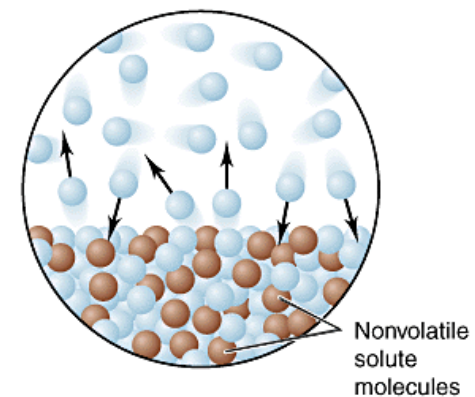
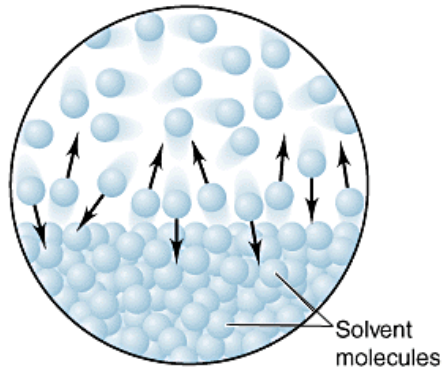
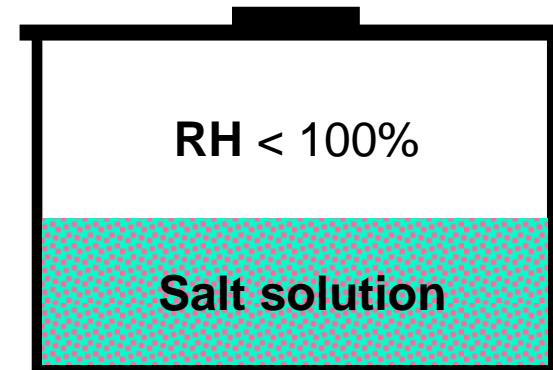
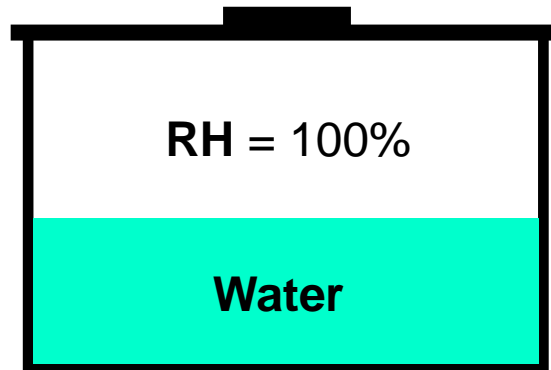
Drying of porous materials – Influence of soluble salts

state of dynamic equilibrium ...

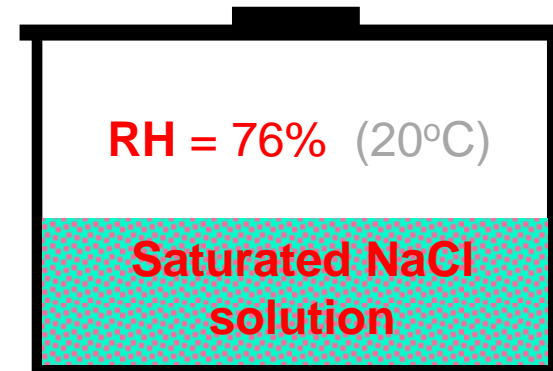
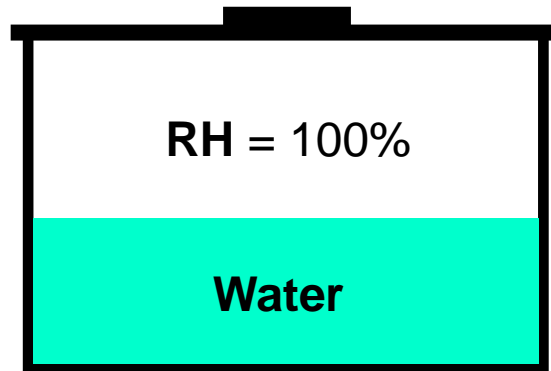


Drying of porous materials – Influence of soluble salts

state of dynamic equilibrium ...



Drying of porous materials – Influence of soluble salts



Relative equilibrium humidity (RHeq)...

Drying of porous materials – Influence of soluble salts

Consequences in terms of drying behaviour ?

20°C
0% RH

Drying of porous materials – Influence of soluble salts

Water



100%

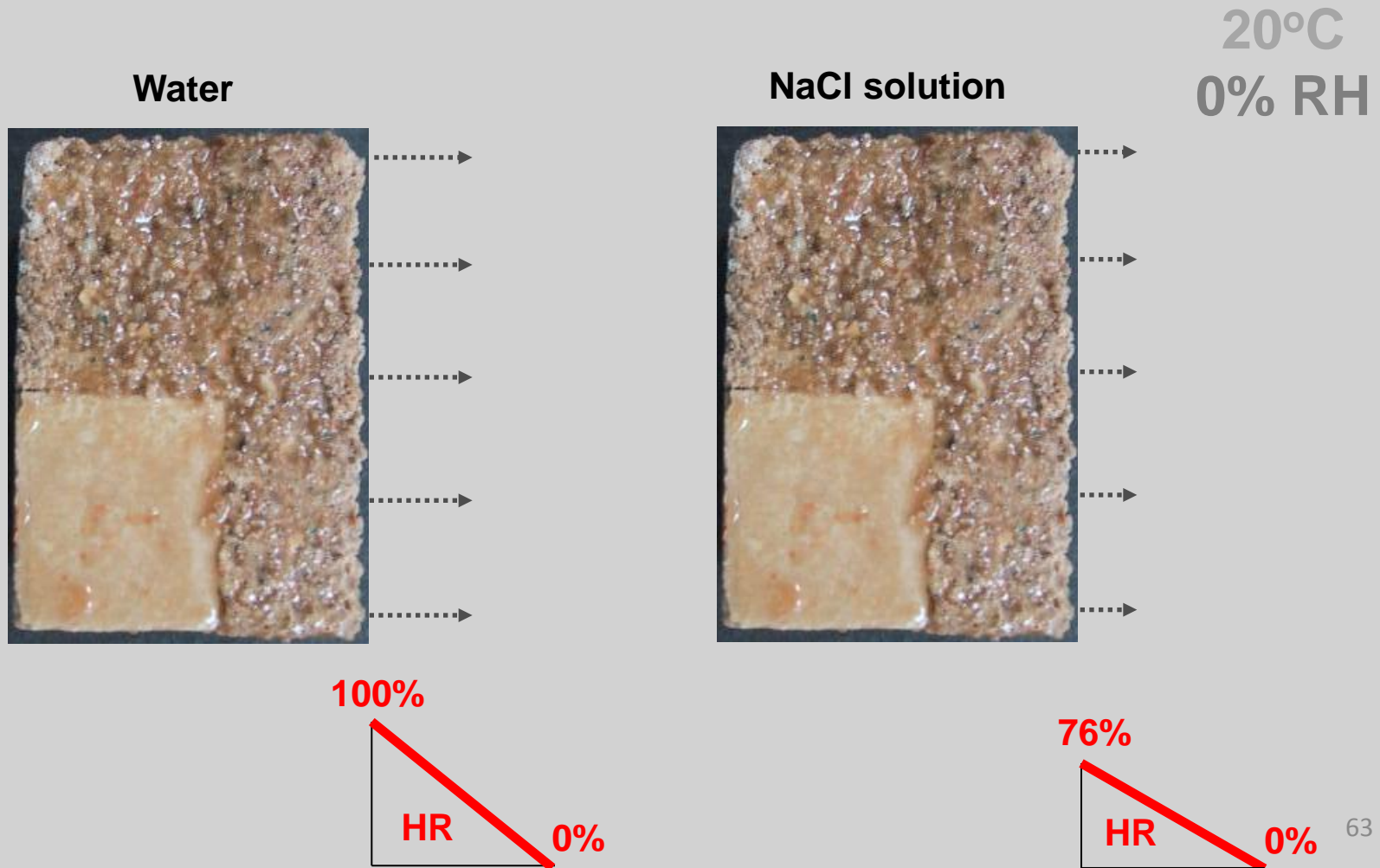
NaCl solution



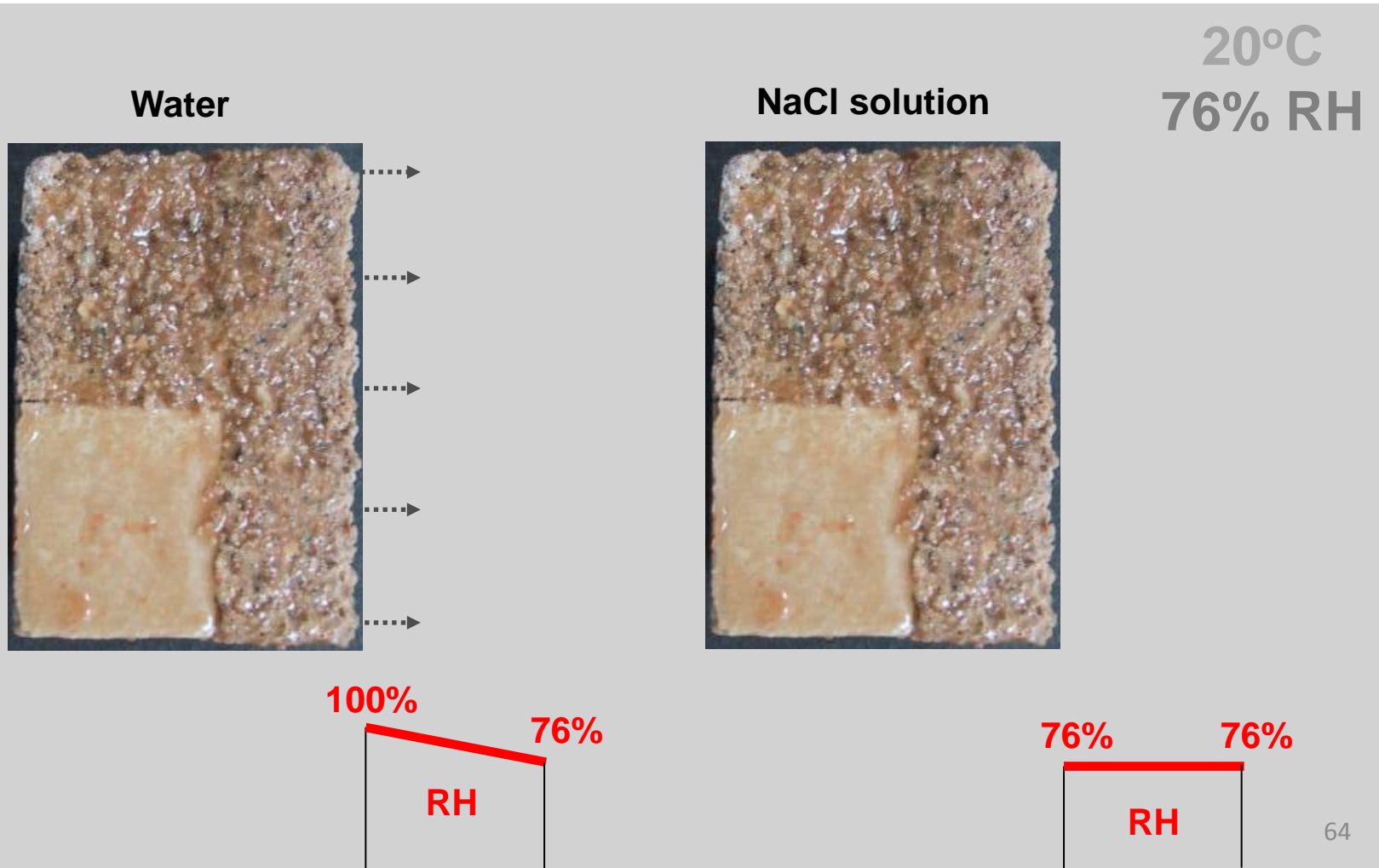
76%

20°C
0% RH

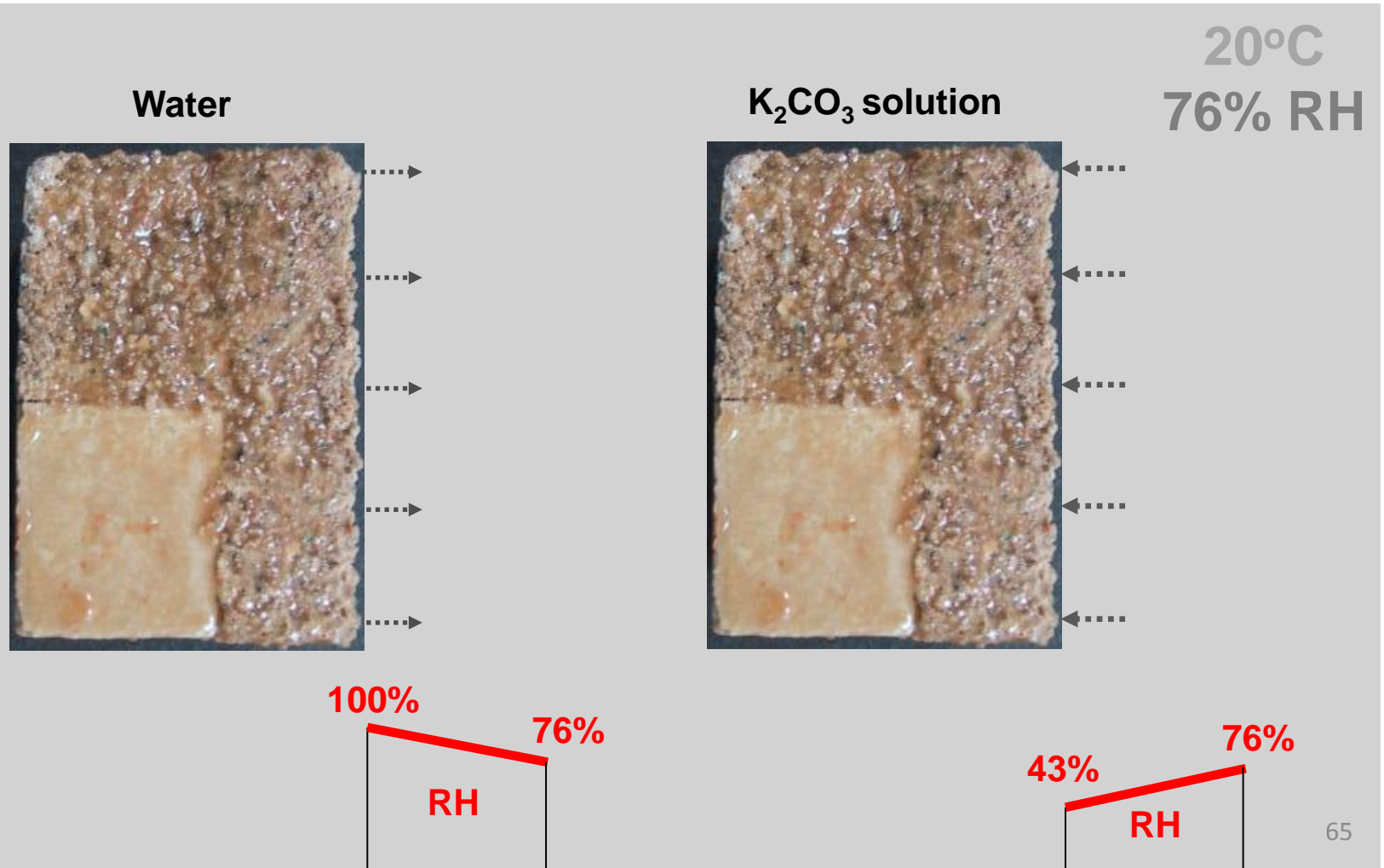
Drying of porous materials – Influence of soluble salts



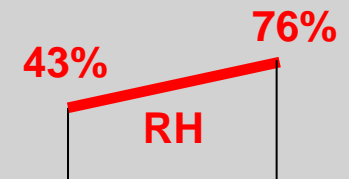
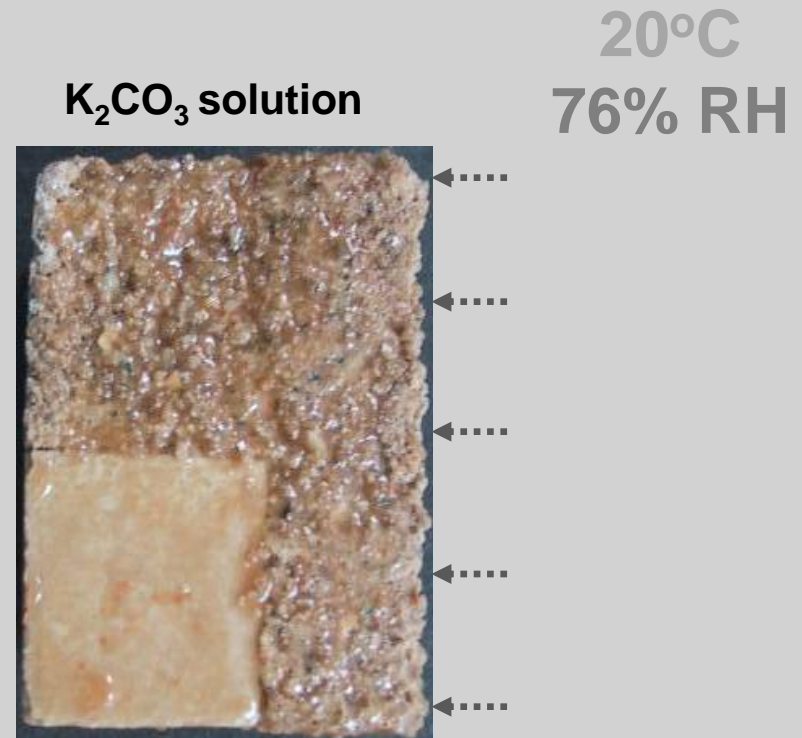
Drying of porous materials – Influence of soluble salts



Drying of porous materials – Influence of soluble salts



Drying of porous materials – Influence of soluble salts



Drying of porous materials – Influence of soluble salts

Hygroscopic absorption of moisture from the air

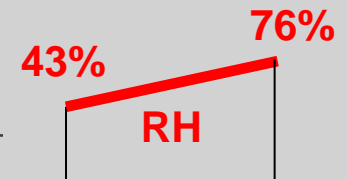


$RH_{eq} < RH_{air}$

K_2CO_3 solution

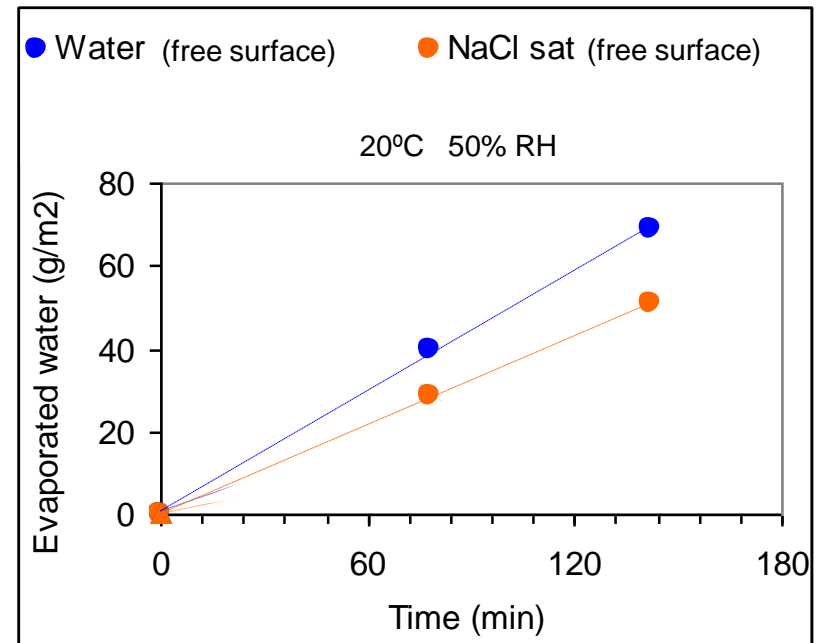
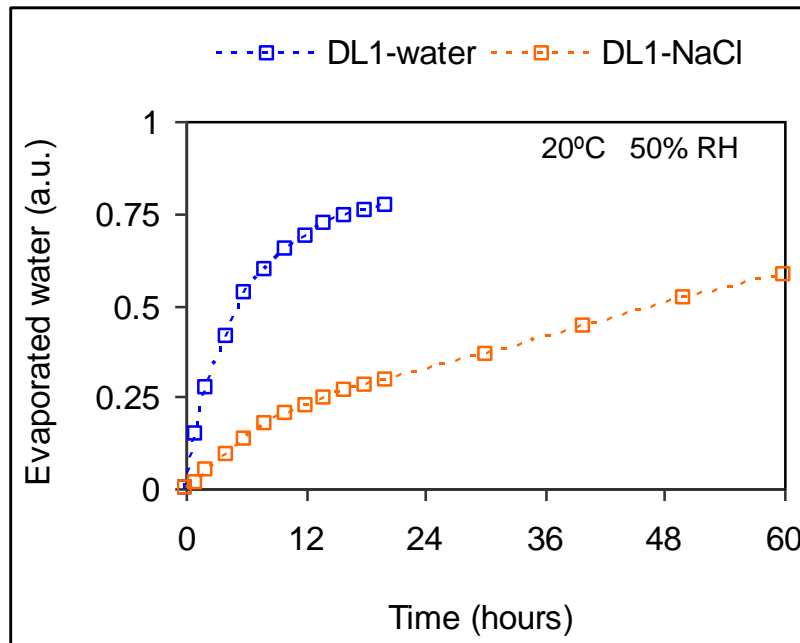


20°C
76% RH



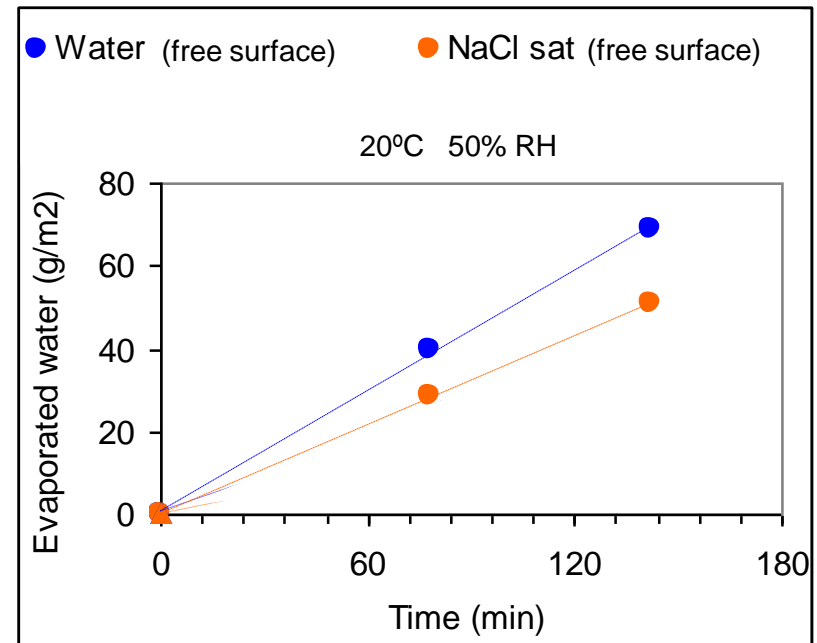
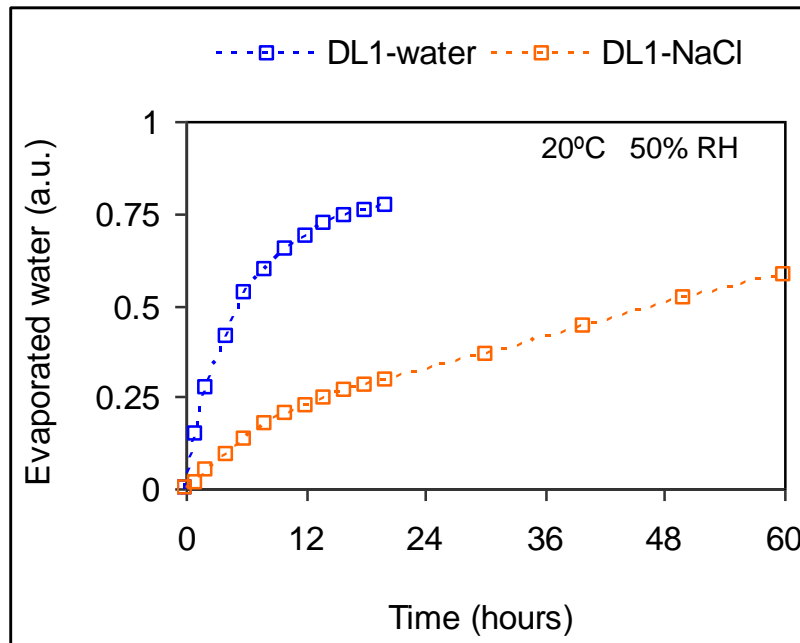
Drying of porous materials – Influence of soluble salts

- The vapour pressure gradient can not fully explain the huge differences in drying rate



Drying of porous materials – Influence of soluble salts

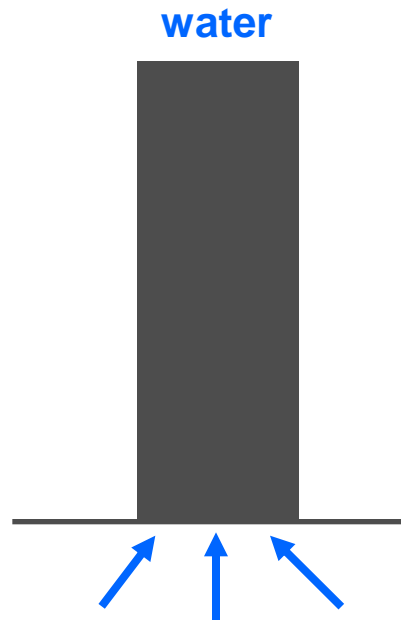
- The vapour pressure gradient can not fully explain the huge differences in drying rate
- Blocking of the pores by salt crystals ...



Drying of porous materials – Three-dimensional effects

Drying of porous materials – Three-dimensional effects

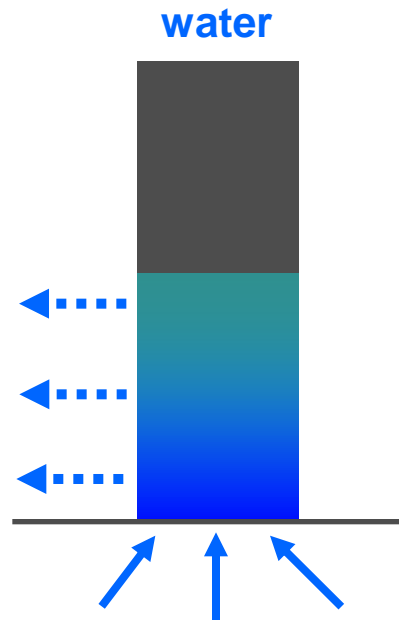
In walls with rising damp...



Drying of porous materials – Three-dimensional effects

In walls with rising damp...

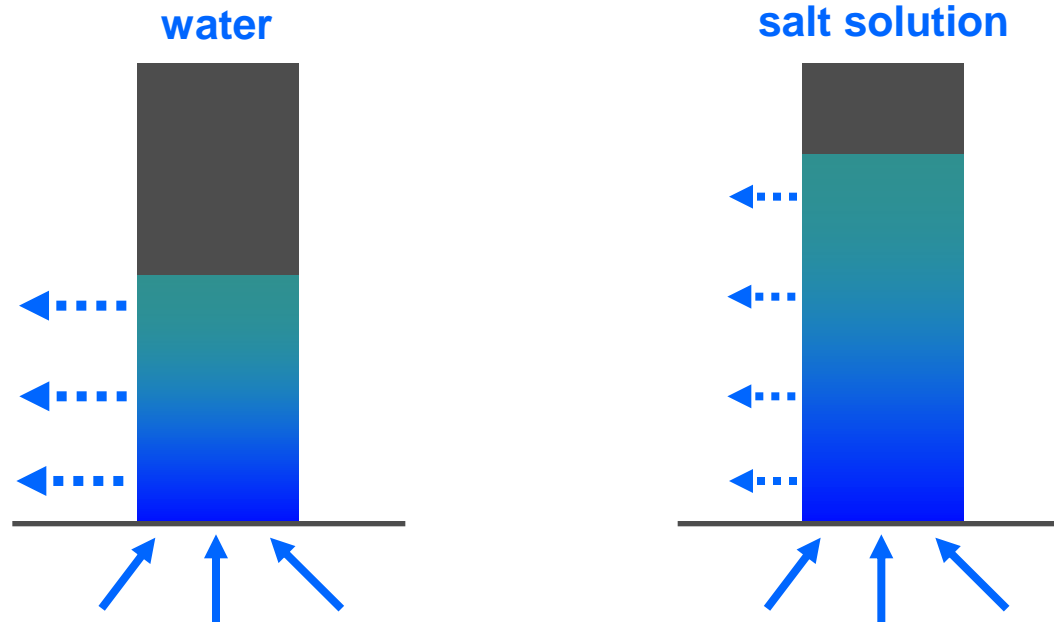
... the liquid tends to rise up to where the vapour flow through the surface of the wall is equal to the liquid flow that penetrates through the base of the wall



Drying of porous materials – Three-dimensional effects

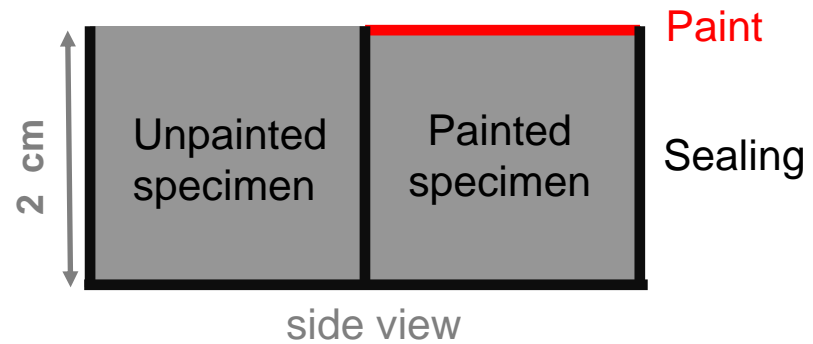
In walls with rising damp...

... the liquid tends to rise up to where the vapour flow through the surface of the wall is equal to the liquid flow that penetrates through the base of the wall

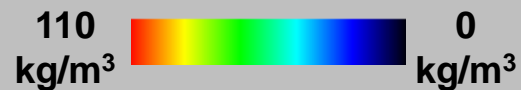
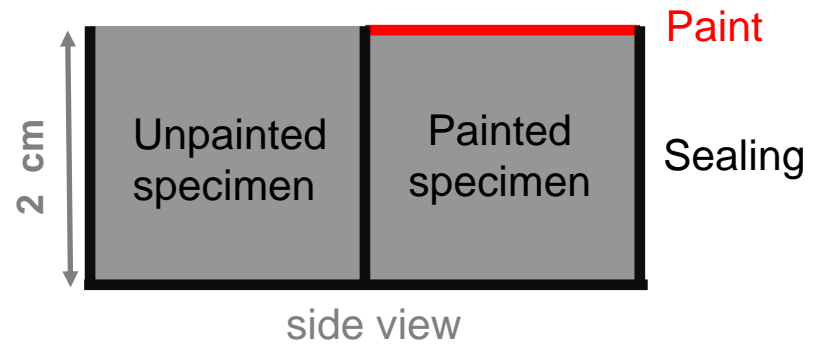
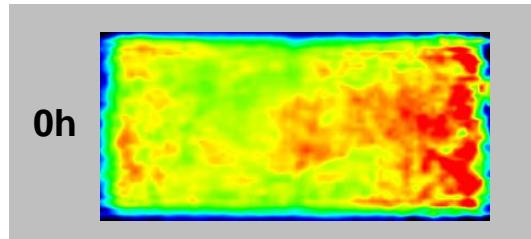


Drying of porous materials – Influence of paints

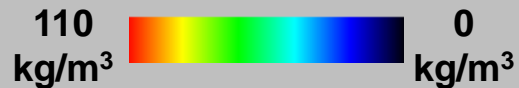
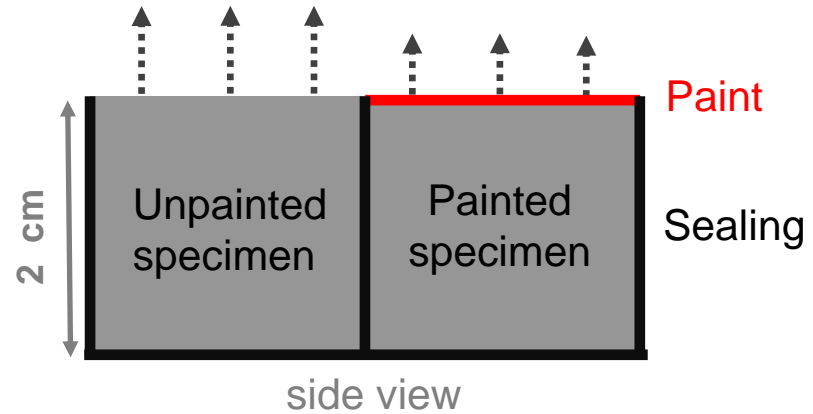
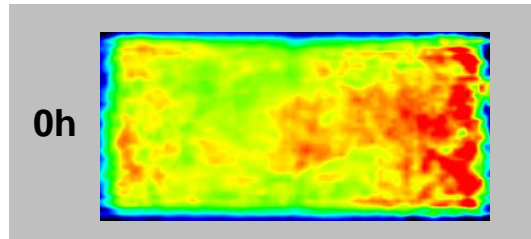
Drying of porous materials – Influence of paints



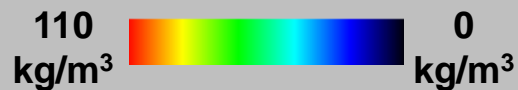
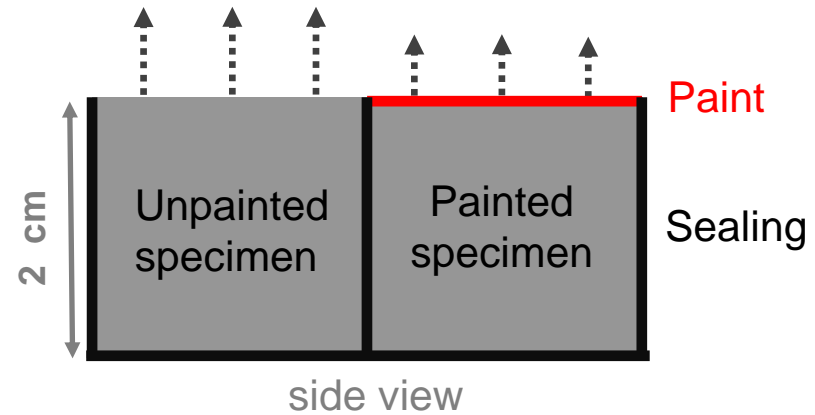
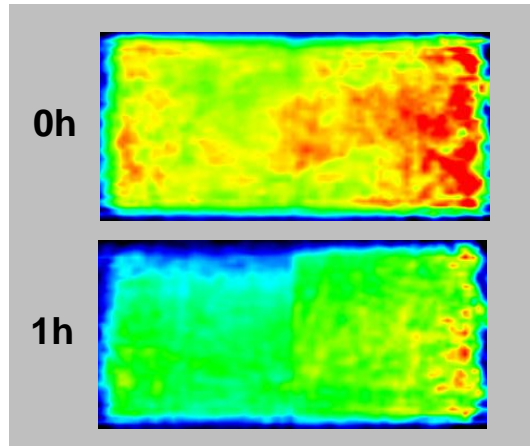
Drying of porous materials – Influence of paints



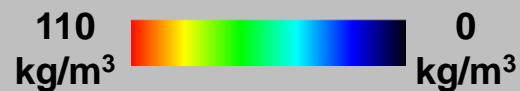
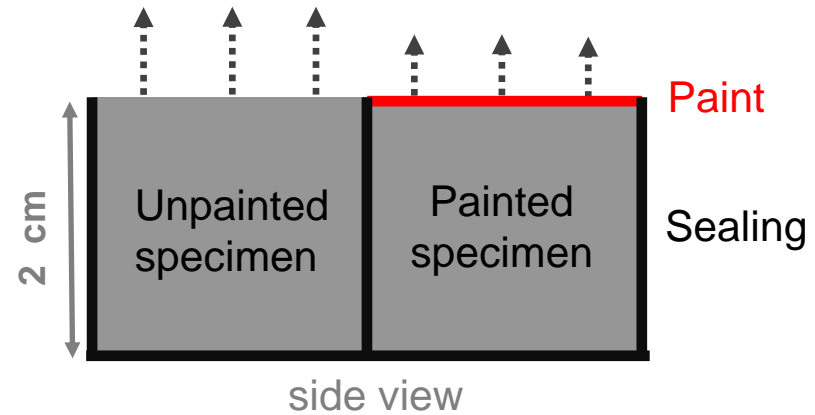
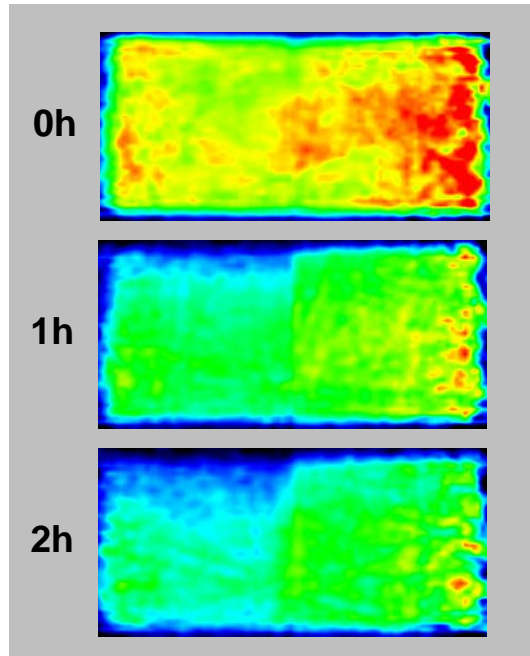
Drying of porous materials – Influence of paints



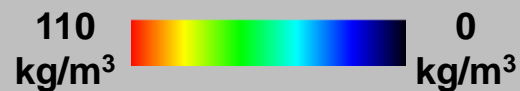
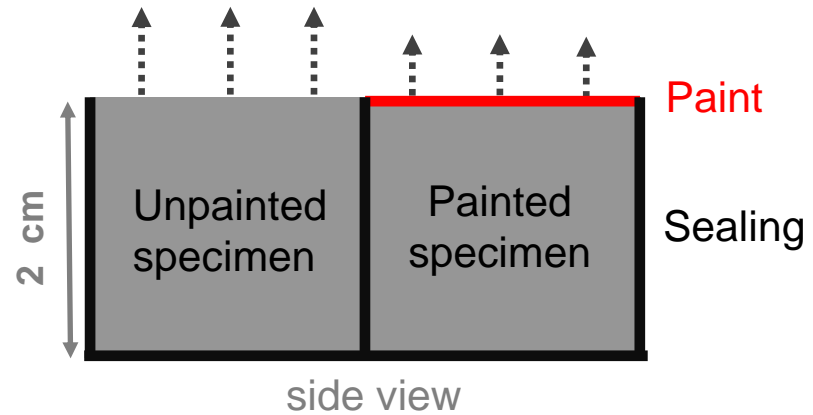
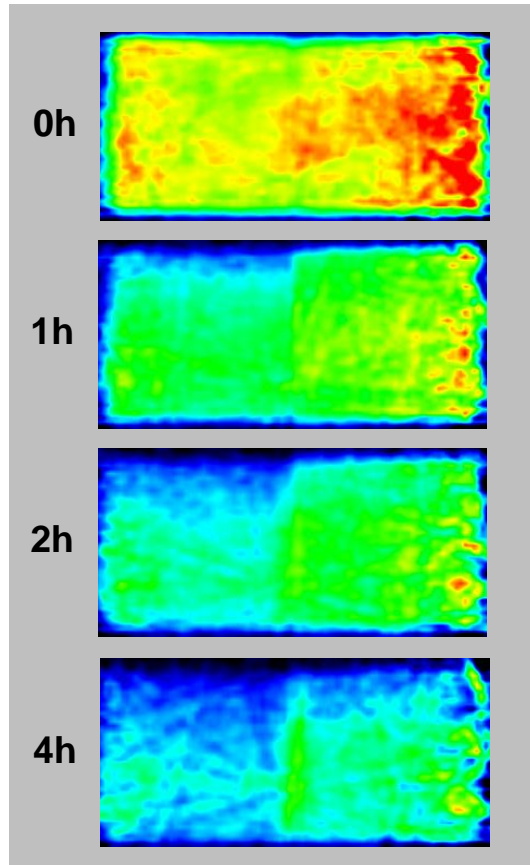
Drying of porous materials – Influence of paints



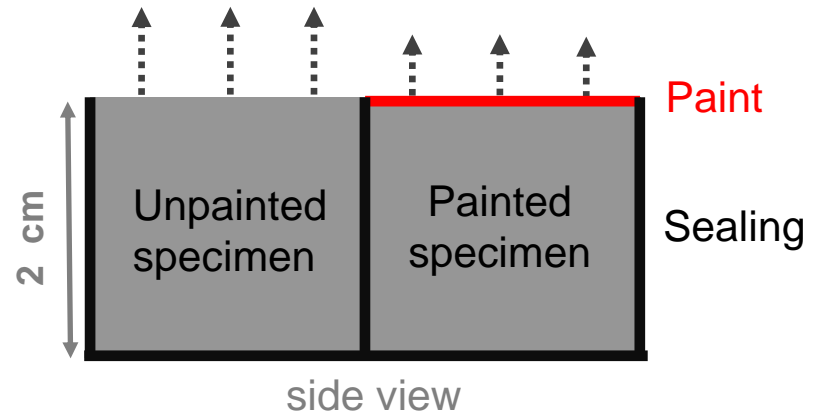
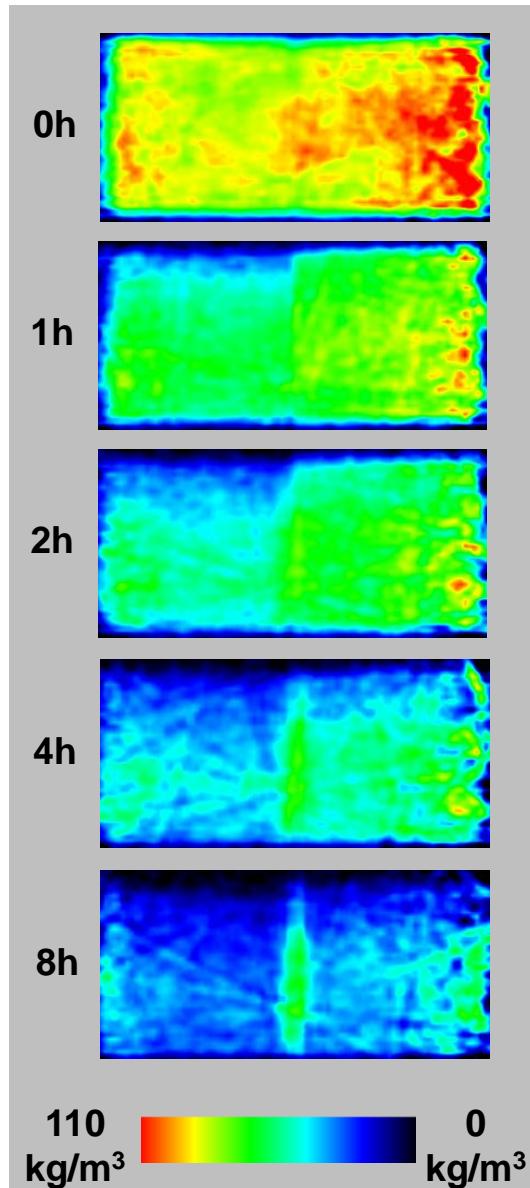
Drying of porous materials – Influence of paints



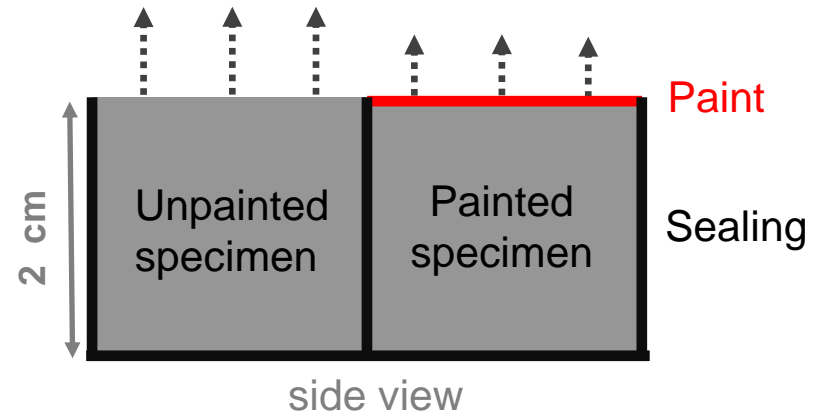
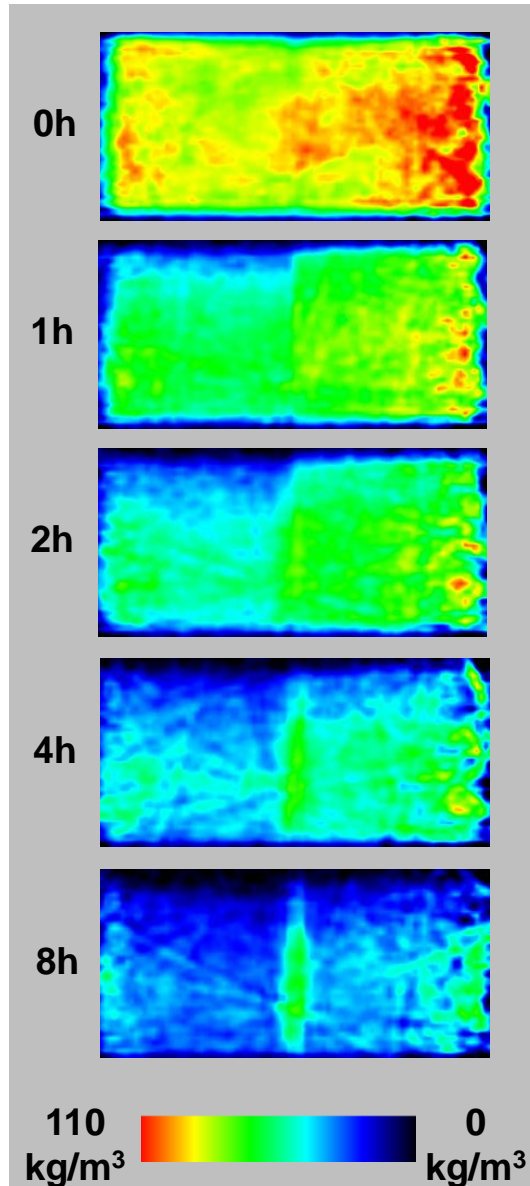
Drying of porous materials – Influence of paints



Drying of porous materials – Influence of paints



Drying of porous materials – Influence of paints



With the paint:

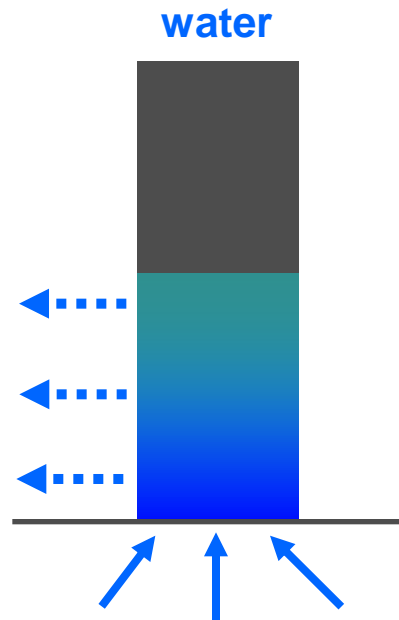
- Drying is slower
- Stage I is longer

=> surface stays wet longer / at lower moisture contents

Drying of porous materials – Three-dimensional effects

In walls with rising damp...

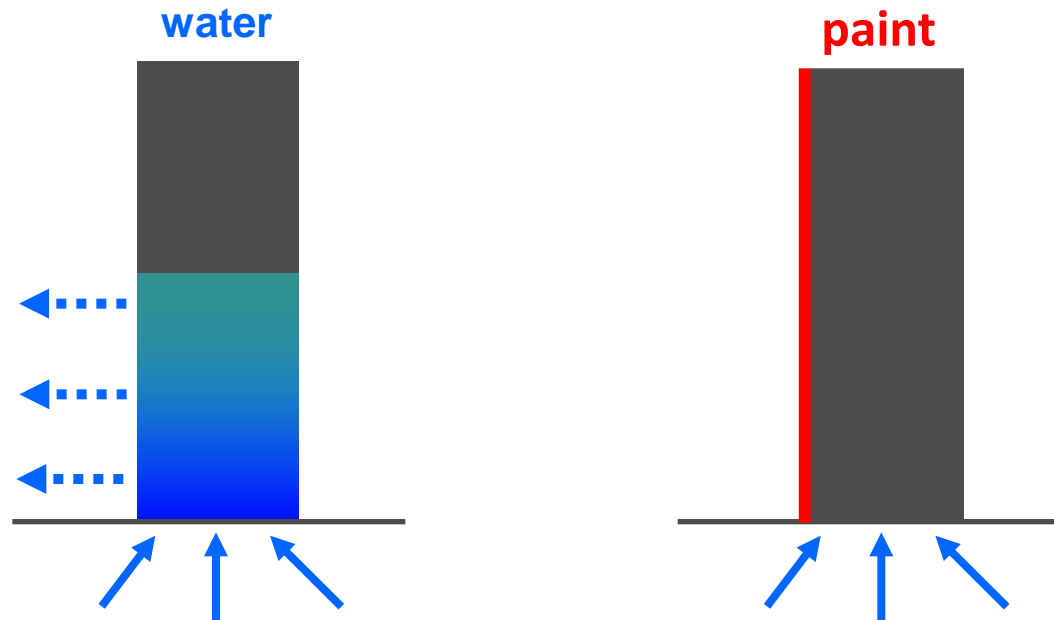
... the liquid tends to rise up to where the vapour flow through the surface of the wall is equal to the liquid flow that penetrates through the base of the wall



Drying of porous materials – Three-dimensional effects

In walls with rising damp...

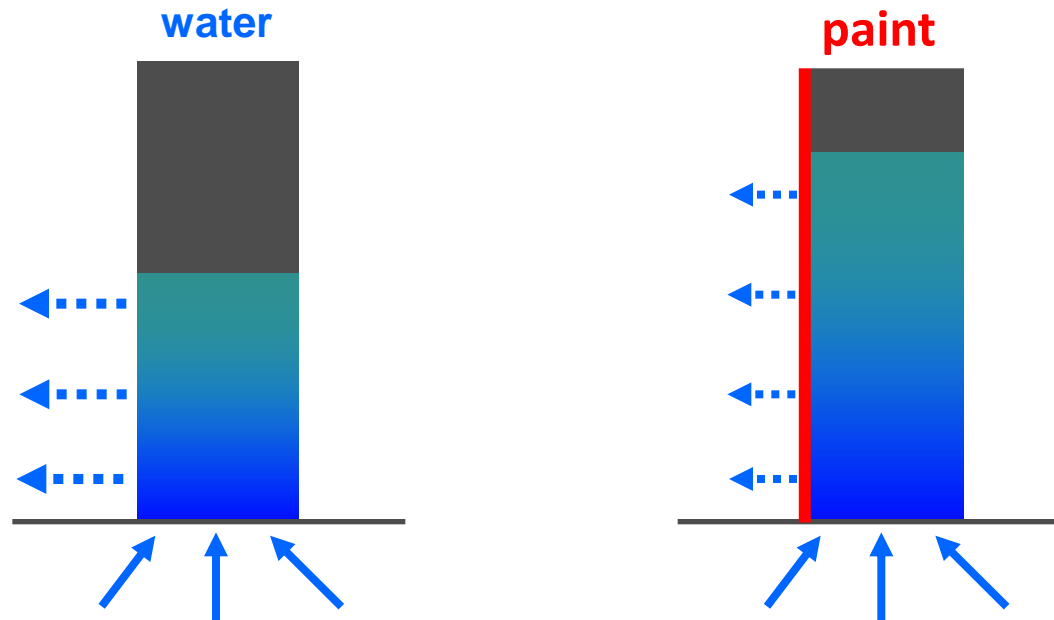
... the liquid tends to rise up to where the vapour flow through the surface of the wall is equal to the liquid flow that penetrates through the base of the wall



Drying of porous materials – Three-dimensional effects

In walls with rising damp...

... the liquid tends to rise up to where the vapour flow through the surface of the wall is equal to the liquid flow that penetrates through the base of the wall



Drying of porous materials – Influence of water repellents

Drying of porous materials – Influence of water repellents

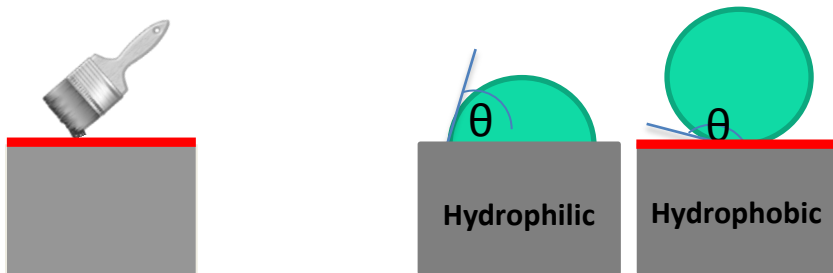


- Colourless liquid
- Applied by brushing or spray

Drying of porous materials – Influence of water repellents

Water repellent treatments are used to:

- Reduce the capillary suction of the material

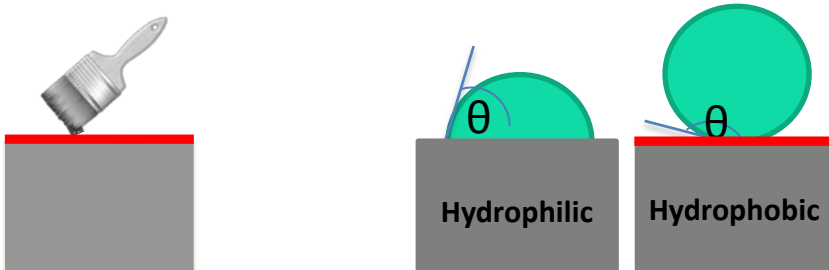


- Colourless liquid
- Applied by brushing or spray

Drying of porous materials – Influence of water repellents

Water repellent treatments are used to:

- Reduce the capillary suction of the material
- Protection of facades
 - prevent the ingress of moisture
 - prevent staining and moisture-related
 - deterioration of the surface



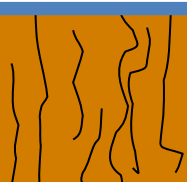
- Colourless liquid
- Applied by brushing or spray



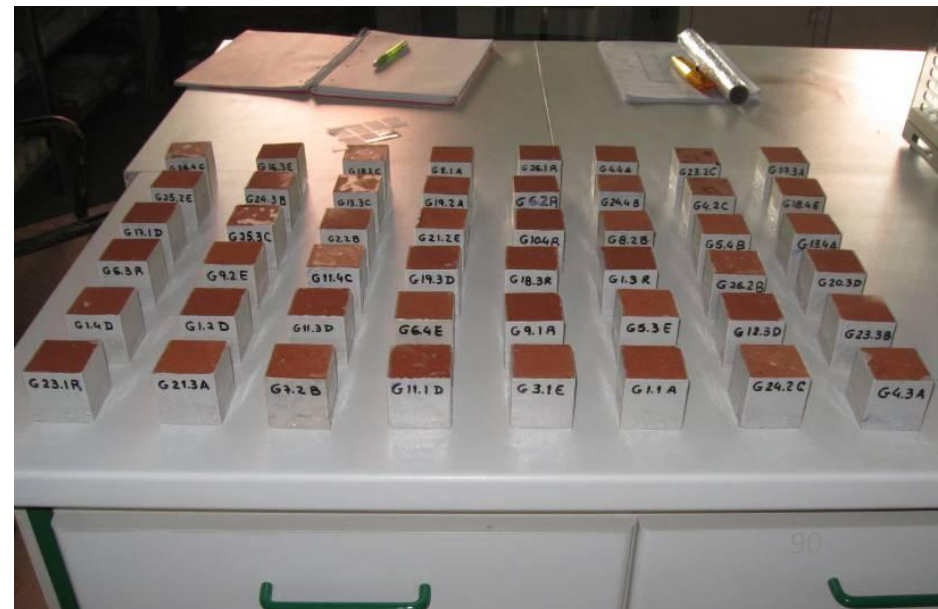
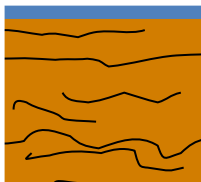
Drying of porous materials – Influence of water repellents

- Five silicone-based treatments
- Acquired in the market
- Applied on cubic brick specimens
- Consumption respected the thresholds
- Drying tests (20°C – 50% RH)

treatment

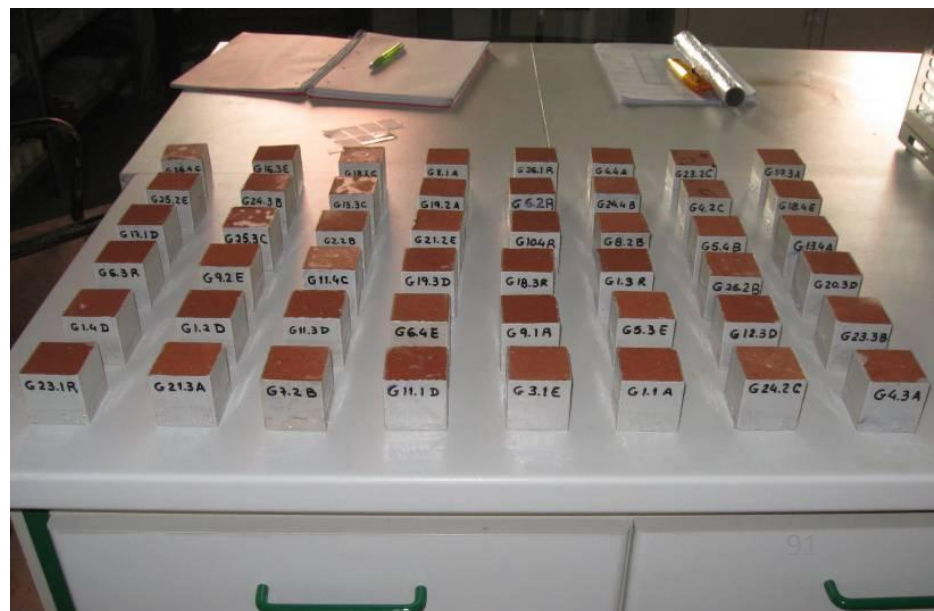
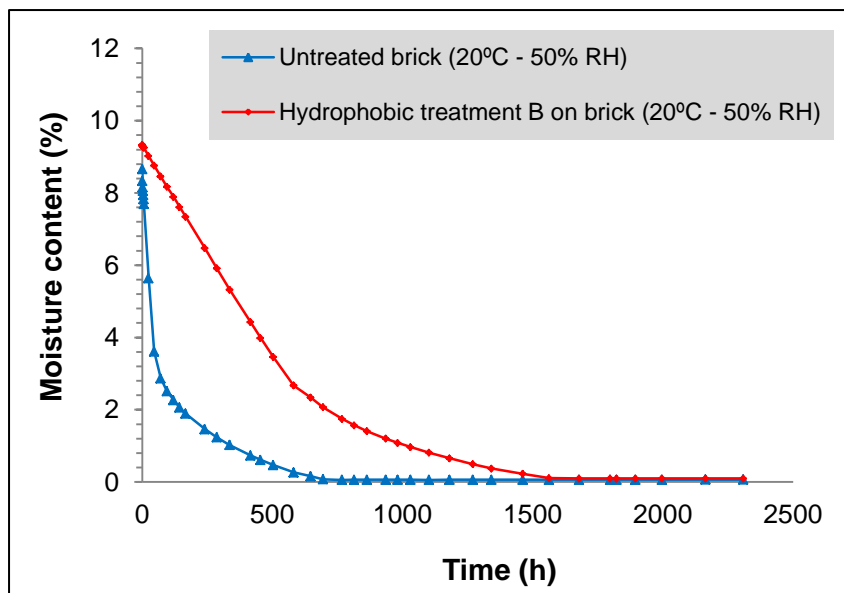


treatment



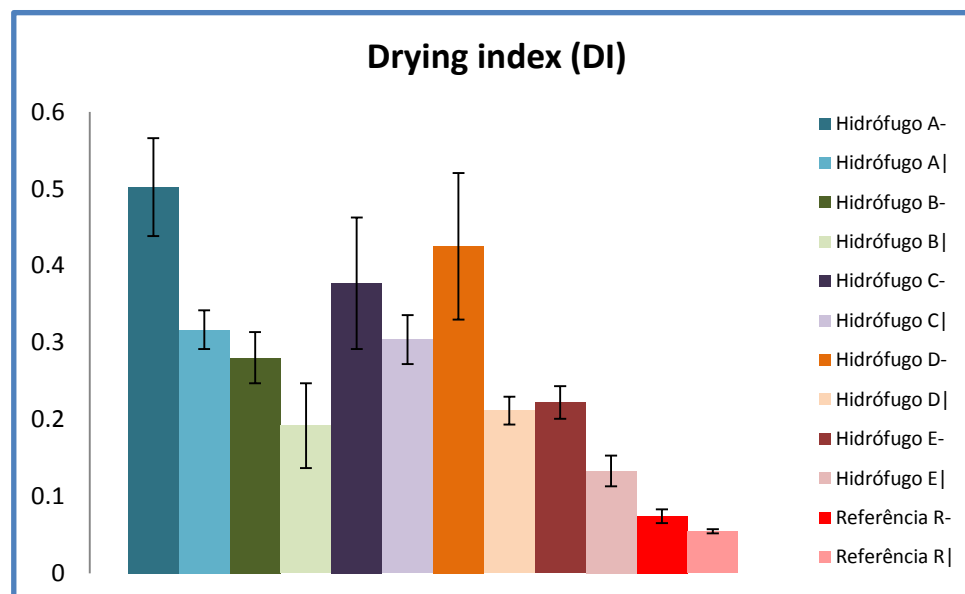
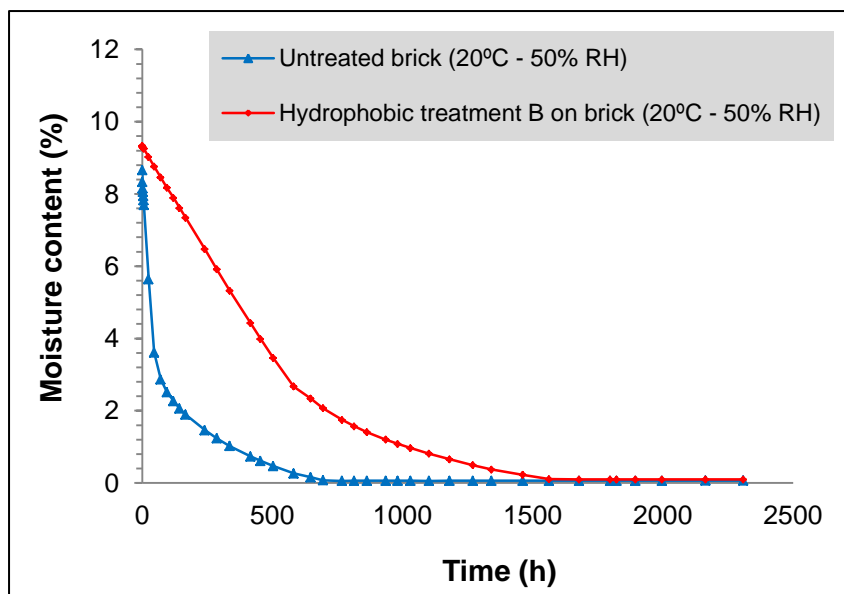
Drying of porous materials – Influence of water repellents

- Five silicone-based treatments
- Acquired in the market
- Applied on cubic brick specimens
- Consumption respected the thresholds
- Drying tests (20°C – 50% RH)
- **Slower drying**



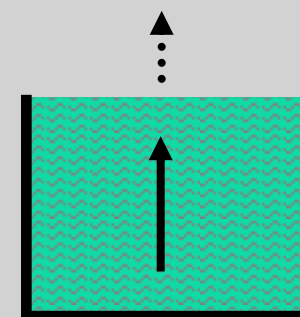
Drying of porous materials – Influence of water repellents

- Five silicone-based treatments
- Acquired in the market
- Applied on cubic brick specimens
- Consumption respected the thresholds
- Drying tests (20°C – 50% RH)
- **Slower drying**

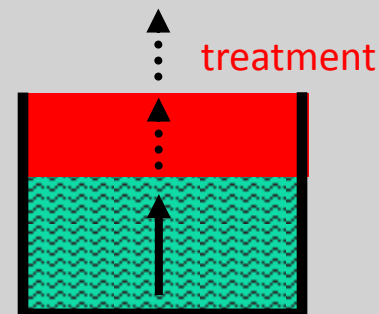


Drying of porous materials – Influence of water repellents

- Five silicone-based treatments
- Acquired in the market
- Applied on cubic brick specimens
- Consumption respected the thresholds
- Drying tests (20°C – 50% RH)
- Slower drying: because there is no stage I...



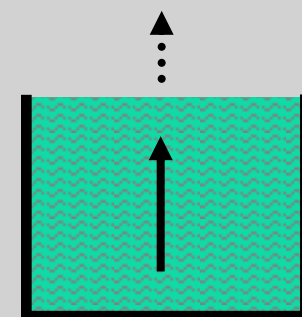
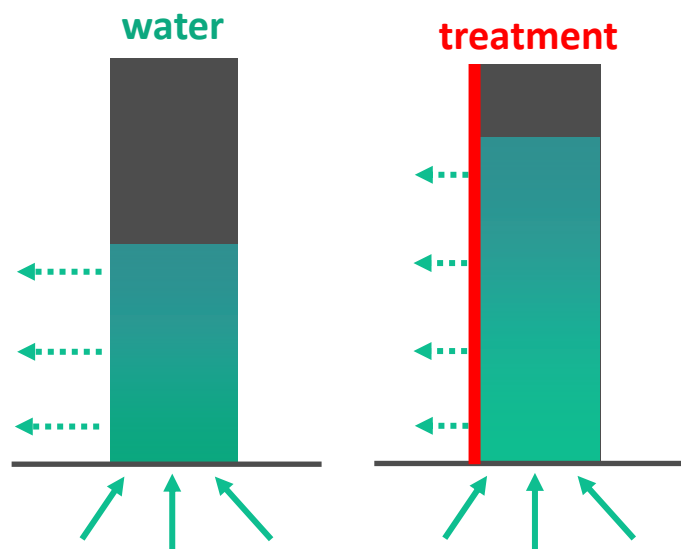
Stage I



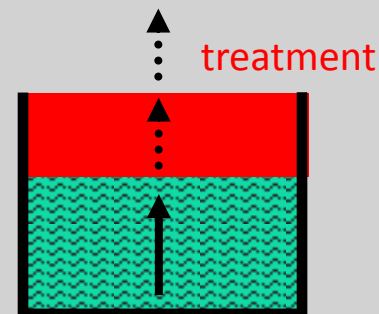
Stage II

Drying of porous materials – Three-dimensional effects

- Five silicone-based treatments
- Acquired in the market
- Applied on cubic brick specimens
- Consumption respected the thresholds
- Drying tests (20°C – 50% RH)
- **Slower drying: because there is no stage I...**



Stage I



Stage II

Drying of porous materials

Lecture contents

- Introduction
 - The two-stage model
 - NMR animation of drying with pure water
 - Drying tests
 - The evaporation curve
 - The drying index
 - Slower drying: causes and effects
 - Influence of soluble salts on drying + NMR animation
 - Influence of paint layers on drying + NMR results
 - Influence of hydrophobic treatments on drying + results
- } ... including 3D effects

Drying of porous materials

THANK YOU...