SURFACE TENSION

OBJECTIVE

Measure the surface tension by the "break-away" method.

SUMMARY

To determine the surface tension of a liquid, a blade is immersed horizontally in the liquid and is slowly pulled out upwards while measuring the pulling force. The lamella of liquid that forms at the blade "breaks away" when the force exceeds a certain value. From this force and the length of the blade one can calculate the surface tension.

EXPERIMENT PROCEDURE

- **Forming a lamella of liquid between a ring-shaped blade and the surface of the liquid by slowly lifting the ring out of the liquid.**
- **Measuring the pulling force shortly before the liquid lamella breaks away.**
- **Determining the surface tension from the measured pulling force.**

REQUIRED APPARATUS

Quantity	Description	Number
1	Surface Tension Ring	1000797
1	Precision Dynamometer 0,1 N	1003102
1	Beaker	1002872
1	Laboratory Jack II	1002941
1	Tripod Stand 150 mm	1002835
1	Stainless Steel Rod 470 mm	1002934
1	Clamp with Hook	1002828
1	Callipers, 150 mm	1002601

BASIC PRINCIPLES

The surface tension of a liquid is a property of the interface between the liquid and the air in contact with it. It results from the fact that a molecule of the liquid at the surface only experiences the forces from its neighbouring molecules at one side, whereas a molecule within the liquid experiences forces from all sides (see Fig. 1). Consequently, the molecule at the surface experiences a net force perpendicular to the surface towards the interior of the liquid. Therefore, in order to increase the surface area by bringing more molecules to the surface, a supply of energy is required.

The quotient

(1) $$\sigma = \frac{\Delta E}{\Delta A}$$

resulting from energy ΔE added at a constant temperature divided by the increase in the surface area ΔA, is called surface tension or surface energy density.

To illustrate the meaning of this definition, consider the example of the ring-shaped blade which is initially completely immersed in the liquid. If the ring is slowly pulled out of the liquid, a lamella of liquid is also drawn upwards at its bottom edge (see Fig. 2). When the ring is lifted by an additional distance Δx, the total surface area of the lamella at the outside and inside of the ring increases by

(2) $$\Delta A = 4 \cdot \pi \cdot R \cdot \Delta x$$

where R: radius of the ring.

For this, a force

(3) $$F_0 = \frac{\Delta E}{\Delta x}$$

must be applied. If the force applied while lifting the ring exceeds F_0, the liquid lamella breaks away.

In the experiment, a metal ring with a sharp lower edge hangs in a horizontal position from a precision dynamometer. At first, the ring is completely immersed in the test liquid (e.g. water), then it is slowly pulled upwards out of the liquid. The lamella of liquid breaks away when the pulling force F exceeds the limiting value F_0.

EVALUATION

From Equations (1), (2) and (3),

$$F_0 = \frac{\Delta E}{\Delta x} = 4 \cdot \pi \cdot R \cdot \sigma$$

Thus, the equation for determining surface tension is

$$\sigma = \frac{F_0}{4 \cdot \pi \cdot R}$$

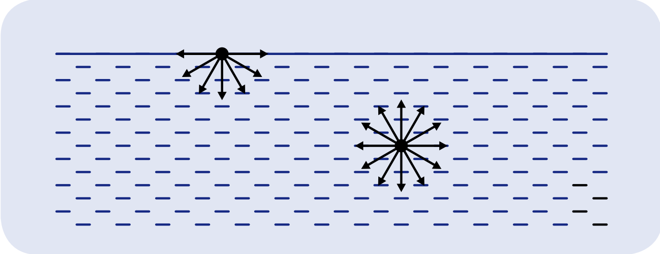

Fig. 1: Interaction forces exerted by neighbouring molecules on a liquid molecule at the surface and a molecule in the interior of the liquid.

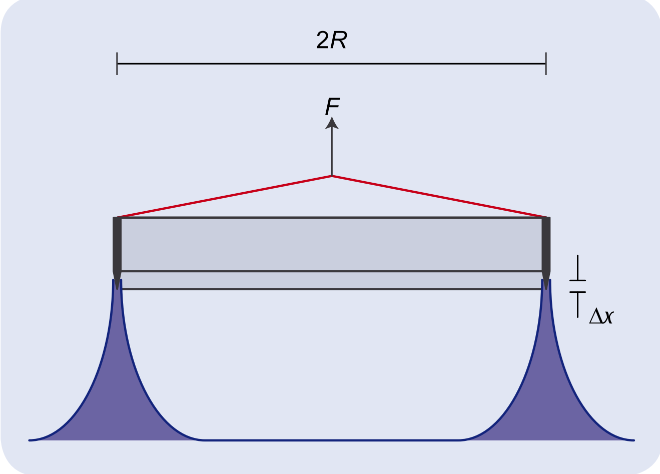

Fig. 2: Schematic diagram.