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Responses of Droplet Evaporation to High-Pressure Oscillations

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Key Words : response(), droplet(), equation of state()

Abstract

In order for studying pressure-coupled dynamic responses of droplet vaporization, open-loop experiment of an isolated droplet vaporization exposed to pressure perturbations in stagnant gaseous environment is numerically conducted. Governing equations are solved for flow parameters at gas and liquid phases separately and thermodynamic parameters at the interfacial boundary are matched for problem closure. For high-pressure effects, vapor-liquid interfacial thermodynamics is rigorously treated. A series of parametric calculations in terms of mean pressure level and wave frequencies are carried out employing a n-pentane droplet in stagnant gaseous nitrogen. Results show that wave instability in view of pressure-coupled vaporization response seems more susceptible at higher pressures and higher wave frequencies. Mass evaporation rate responding to pressure waves is amplified with increase in pressure due to substantial reduction in latent heat of vaporization. Augmentation of perturbation frequency also enhances amplification due to the reduction of phase differences between pressure perturbation and surface temperature fluctuation.

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Soave-Redlich-Kwong

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(open-loop)

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(open-loop) 가 (1) 가 (1) 가

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, Soret Dufour (1) 가

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial E}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial E_v}{\partial r} - u_g \frac{\partial Q}{\partial r} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} \rho \\ \rho u_r \\ \rho e_t \\ \rho Y_i \end{bmatrix} \quad E = \begin{bmatrix} \rho u_r \\ \rho u_r^2 + p \\ (\rho e_t + p)u_r \\ \rho u_r Y_i \end{bmatrix} \quad E_v = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \tau_{rr} \\ -q_e \\ -q_{m,1} \end{bmatrix} \quad (2)$$

$$(T^V = T^L, p^V = p^L, \mu_i^V = \mu_i^L).$$

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$\rho, u_r, u_g, p, Y_i, \mu_i$ (chemical potential)

e_t, τ_{rr} (chemical potential)

$$(f_i^V = f_i^L)$$

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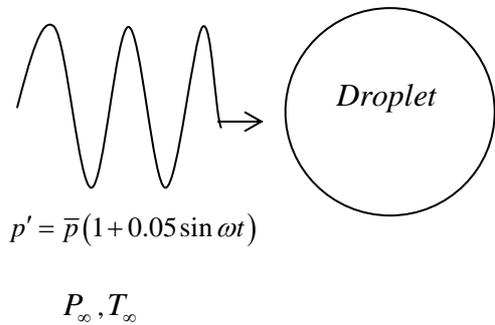
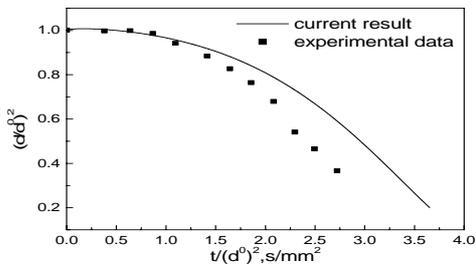
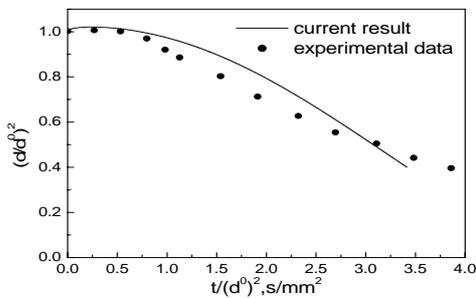


Fig. 1 Schematic of pressure-coupled responses of a droplet stagnant in high-pressure environment



(a) $P_a = 1MPa, T_a = 669K$



(b) $P_a = 5MPa, T_a = 493K$

Fig. 2 Temporal evolutions of dimensionless d^2 of n-heptane/nitrogen system[12]

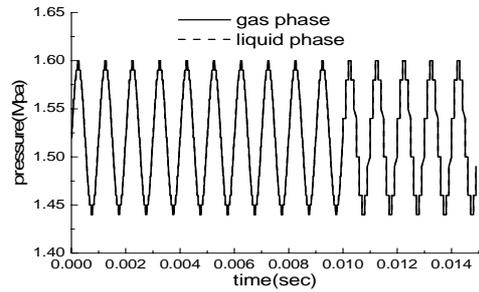


Fig. 3 Temporal evolution of pressures in gas and liquid phases(n-pentane/nitrogen system,15atm1000Hz)

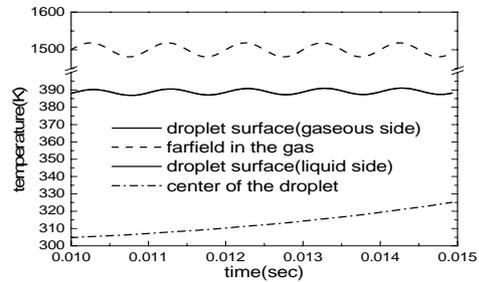
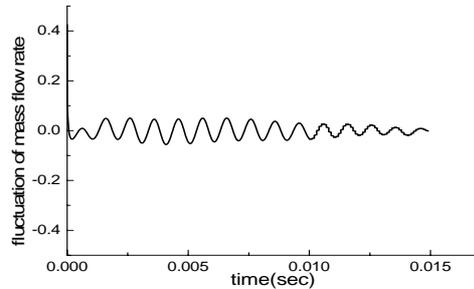
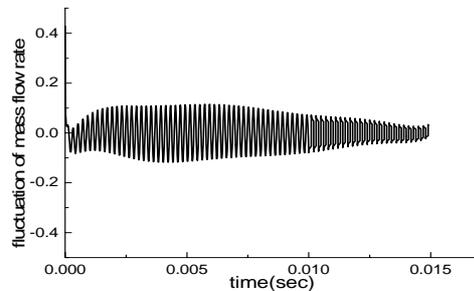


Fig. 4 Temporal variations of temperatures subject to pressure perturbation (n-pentane/nitrogen system, 15atm 1000Hz)

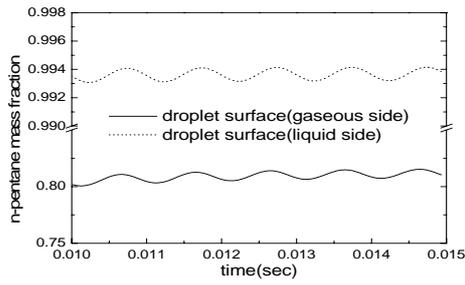


(a) 15atm 1000Hz

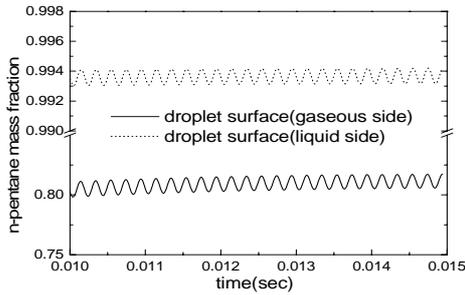


(b) 15atm 5000Hz

Fig. 5 Effects of frequency of pressure perturbation on vaporization rate (n-pentane/nitrogen system)

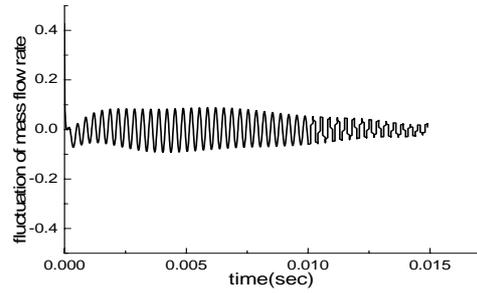


(a) $f = 1000Hz$

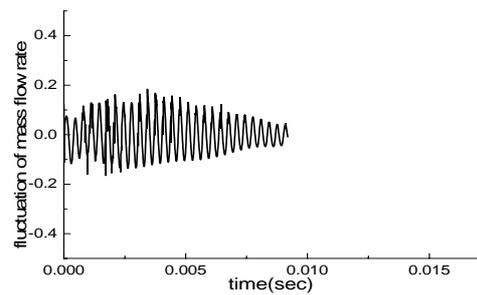


(b) $f = 5000Hz$

Fig. 6 Fluctuation of n-pentane mass fraction in a vicinity of droplet surface, n-pentane/nitrogen system (15atm)

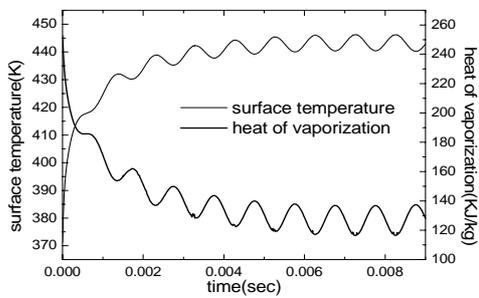


(a) $P_a = 15atm$

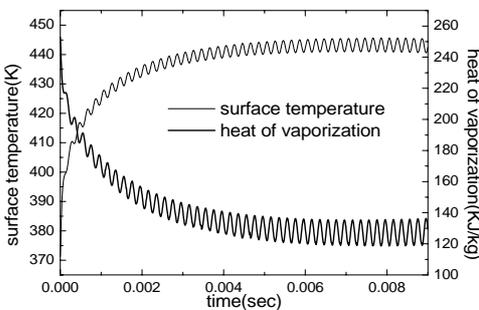


(b) $P_a = 50atm$

Fig. 8 Effects of mean-pressure magnitude on vaporization rate(n-pentane/nitrogen system, $f = 3000Hz$)

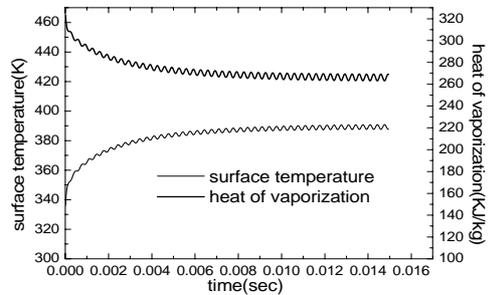


(a) $f = 1000Hz$

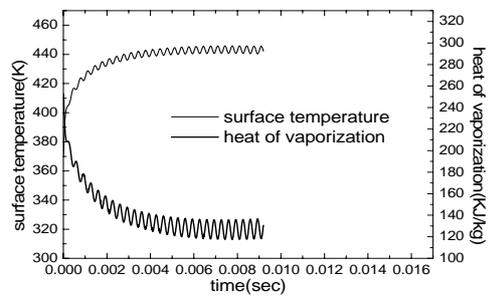


(b) $f = 5000Hz$

Fig. 7 Fluctuation of surface temperature and heat of vaporization in a vicinity of droplet surface, n-pentane/nitrogen system(50atm)



(a) $P_a = 15atm$



(b) $P_a = 50atm$

Fig. 9 Fluctuation of surface temperature and heat of vaporization in a vicinity of droplet surface, n-pentane/nitrogen system($f = 3000Hz$)