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Numerical Study of Heat Transfer Associated with Droplet Impact

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Key Words: Droplet Impact(), Level Set Method(Level Set), Advancing Contact Angle(), Receding Contact Angle()

Abstract

Numerical analysis of the heat transfer associated with droplet impact on a hot solid surface is performed by solving the mass, momentum and energy equations for the liquid-gas region. The deformed droplet shape is tracked by a level set method which is modified to achieve volume conservation during the whole calculation procedure and to include the effect of contact angle at the wall. The numerical method is validated through test calculations for the cases reported in the literature. Based on the numerical results, the effects of advancing/receding contact angle, impact velocity and droplet size on the heat transfer during droplet impact are quantified.

1.

가

가

가

and-Cell

Harlow

Marker-Shannon⁽¹⁾

(recoil),

(rebound),

Nichols⁽³⁾

Trapaga

Szekely⁽²⁾

Hirt

Volume-of-Fluid(VOF)

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VOF

Pasandideh-Fard (4)

LS (10)

(advancing contact angle) (receding contact angle) Fukai (5,6)

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} = 0 \tag{1}$$

Fukai

$$\rho \frac{D\mathbf{u}}{Dt} = -\nabla p + \mathbf{f}_b + \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\tau} \tag{2}$$

VOF Bussman (7,8) Hirt Nichols(3)

$$\rho c_p \frac{DT}{Dt} = \nabla \cdot k \nabla T \tag{3}$$

$$\frac{D\phi}{Dt} = 0 \tag{4}$$

PLIC(Piecewise Linear Interpolation Calculation) VOF

Bussman

$$\frac{D}{Dt} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \tag{5}$$

Fukai (5,6)

$$\mathbf{f}_b = \rho \mathbf{g} - \sigma \kappa \nabla H \tag{6}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\tau} = \mu [\nabla \mathbf{u} + (\nabla \mathbf{u})^T] \tag{7}$$

VOF

가

$$(\phi = 0) \tag{4}$$

가

$$H \kappa (|\nabla \phi| = 1) \text{가 LS} \tag{14}$$

Sussman (9)

Level Set(LS)

LS

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \tau} = S(1 - |\nabla \phi|) \tag{14}$$

LS

Sussman (9) S LS

LS

$$S = \frac{\phi}{\sqrt{\phi^2 + h^2}} \tag{15}$$

$$(\phi = 0) \quad S=0$$

(14)

(14)

2.

2.1

(14)

가
가

2.2

(θ) Fig. 1

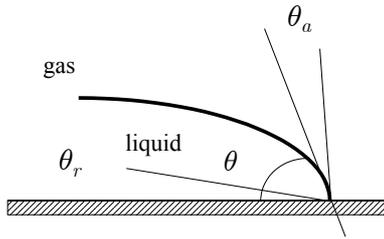


Fig. 1 Definition of contact angle

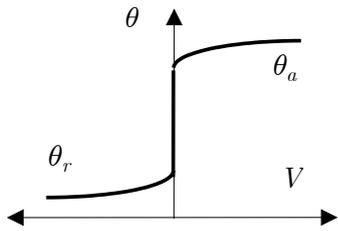


Fig. 2 Variation of contact angle with contact line velocity

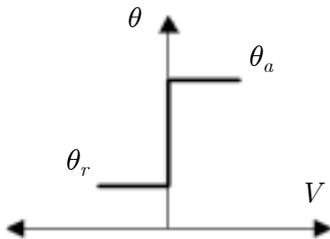


Fig. 3 Models of dynamic contact angle versus contact line velocity proposed by Fukai et al.⁽⁵⁾

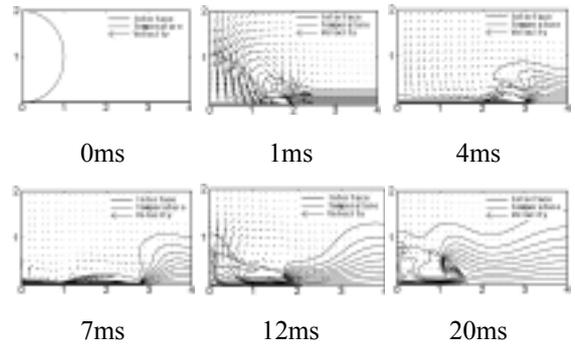


Fig. 4 Evolution of droplet shape, temperature field and streamline for $\theta_a = 70^\circ$ and $\theta_r = 37^\circ$

2.3

($r = 0, R$):

$$u = \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} = 0 \quad (15)$$

($y = 0$):

$$u = v = 0, \quad T = T_w, \quad \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} = -\cos\theta \quad (16)$$

($y = Y$):

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} = 0 \quad (17)$$

3.

3.1

가 1mm
가 1m/s

Fig. 4
100°C

20°C

가

θ_a

t=3.79ms

t=4.90ms가

3.00

θ_r

가

Fig. 2
(V)

가

Fig. 2

($\theta_r \leq \theta \leq \theta_a$). Dussan⁽¹¹⁾

가 가 θ_a

가 θ_r

가

$\theta_r < \theta < \theta_a$

Fig. 3

(5) Dussan⁽¹¹⁾

Fukai
Fig. 3

θ_a, θ_r

Fukai

LS

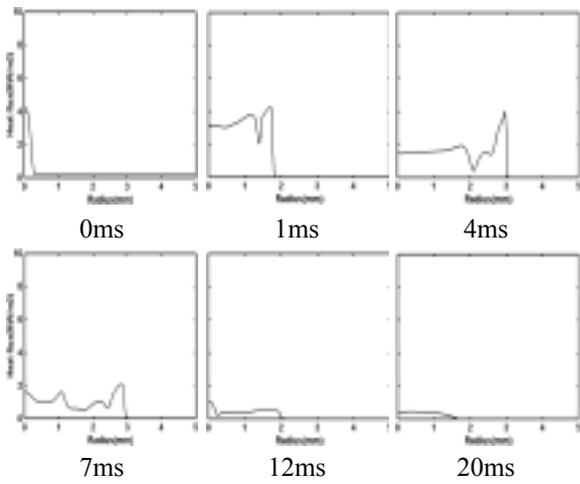


Fig. 5 Substrate heat flux distribution for $\theta_a = 70^\circ$ and $\theta_r = 37^\circ$

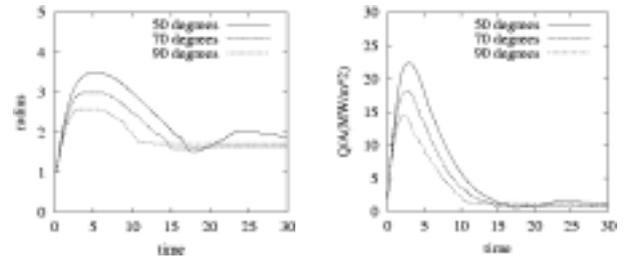


Fig. 6 Effect of advancing angle on splat radius and heat transfer with $\theta_r = 37^\circ$

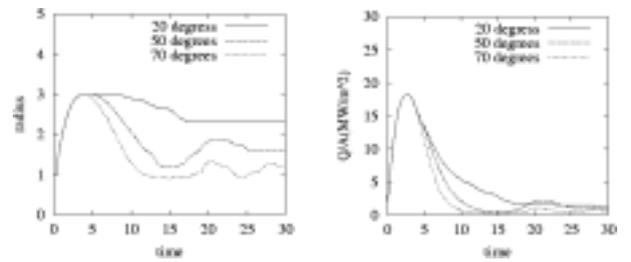


Fig. 7 Effect of receding angle on splat radius and heat transfer with $\theta_a = 70^\circ$

가

Fig. 5

가

ΔT

ΔT

가

가

Fig. 5

3.2

θ_r

θ_a

Fig. 6

Fig. 4

θ_a 가

θ_a

가

θ_r θ_a

(θ_r)

가

Fig. 7

θ_r

가

가

가

가

가

θ_a 가

, θ_a 가

θ_a 가

가

가

,

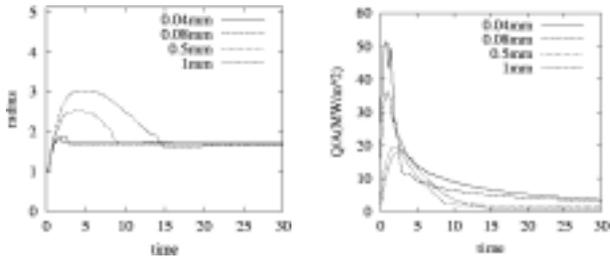


Fig. 8 Effect of radius size on splat radius and heat transfer with $V_0 = 1\text{ m/s}$

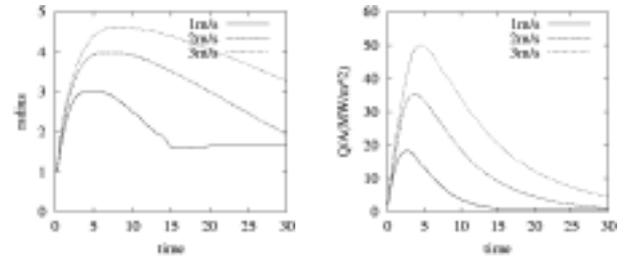


Fig. 9 Effect of impact velocity on splat radius and heat transfer with $R_0 = 1\text{ mm}$

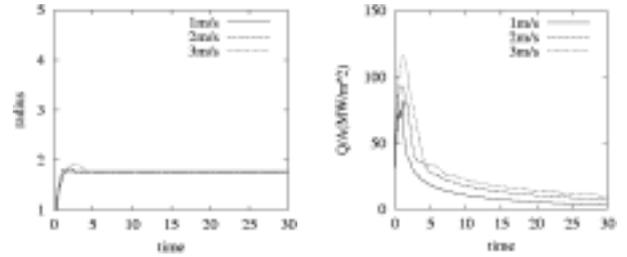


Fig. 10 Effect of impact velocity on splat radius and heat transfer with $R_0 = 20\mu\text{m}$

θ_r
 $(\cos\theta_r)$
 가
 θ_r
 가
 3.4

Fig. 8
 R/R_0 가
 0.04mm 1mm
 51.2 MW/m^2 18.2 MW/m^2 (V)

0.04mm 가 1mm 29.9
 가
 0.5mm 1mm

2
 0.04mm 0.08mm
 2.8
 Fig. 8
 R/R_0

3.5
 Fig. 9
 가 1mm
 가

1m/s 3m/s 가
 20% 가
 가
 Fig. 10
 1mm

R_0^2
 R_0
 가
 가

가 Fig. 9 가
 Fig. 10 가

4.
 LS

