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## Study on the single bubble growth at saturated pool boiling

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**Key Words :** Bubble growth( ), Pool nucleate boiling( ), Microscale heater( ),  
Initial growth region( ), Thermal growth region( )

### Abstract

Nucleate boiling experiments with constant wall temperature of heating surface were performed using R113 for almost saturated pool boiling conditions. A microscale heater array and Wheatstone bridge circuits were used to maintain a constant wall temperature condition and to measure the heat flow rate with high temporal and spatial resolutions. Bubble images during the bubble growth were taken as 5000 frames a sec using a high-speed CCD camera synchronized with the heat flow rate measurements. The geometry of the bubble during growth time could be obtained from the captured bubble images. The bubble growth behavior was analyzed using the new dimensionless parameters for each growth regions to permit comparisons with previous results at the same scale. We found that the new dimensionless parameters can describe the whole growth region as initial and later respectively. The comparisons showed good agreement in the initial and thermal growth regions. The required heat flow rate for the volume change of the observed bubble was estimated to be larger than the instantaneous heat flow rate measured at the wall. Heat, which is different from the instantaneous heat supplied through the heating wall, can be estimated as being transferred through the interface between bubble and liquid even with saturated pool conditions. This phenomenon under a saturated pool condition needs to be analyzed and the data from this study can supply the good experimental data with the precise boundary condition (constant wall temperature).

$A, B, C, D, E$	[ mm ]	$\dot{q}^+$	[ - ]
$Cp_l$	[ J / kgK ]	$r$	[ mm ]
$h_{fg}$	[ J / kg ]	$R$	[ mm ]
$k_l$	[ W / mK ]	$R_c$	[ mm ]
Ja Jakob	[ - ]	$R_d$	[ mm ]
$\dot{m}$	[ kg / sec ]	$R_{eq}$	[ mm ]
$\Delta P$ ( $P_v - P_\infty$ )	[ Pa ]	$R_{ref}$	[ mm ]
$P_v$	[ Pa ]	$R^+$	[ - ]
$P_\infty$ ( )	[ Pa ]	$t$	[ sec ]
$\dot{q}$	[ W ]	$t_c$	[ sec ]
$\dot{q}_c$	[ W ]	$t_{ref}$	[ sec ]
$q_{latent}$	[ W ]	$t^+$	[ - ]
$q_{conduction}$	[ W ]	$T$	[ K ]
		$T_c$	[ K ]
		$T_b$	[ K ]
		$T_{sat}$	[ K ]
		$T_{wall}$ 가	[ K ]
		$\Delta T$ ( $T_{wall} - T_{sat}$ )	[ K ]
		$V$	[ m <sup>3</sup> ]

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$V_U$  [  $m^3$  ] Mikic Rohsenow <sup>(11)</sup> 가  
 $V_L$  [  $m^3$  ]  
 Greek Letters  
 $\alpha$  [  $m^2 / s$  ] Mikic et al <sup>(12)</sup>  
 $\rho_l$  [  $kg / m^3$  ] 가 가  
 $\rho_v$  [  $kg / m^3$  ]  $t \ll 1$   
 $\sigma$  [  $N / m$  ]  $t \gg 1$   $1/2$   
 Robinson Judd <sup>(1)</sup>  
 1. 가  
 가 (Surface-tension controlled region),  
 가 가  
 가 (Han 가 (Inertia controlled region)  
 Griffith <sup>(2)</sup>, Cole Shulman <sup>(3)</sup>  
 가  
 가 (Interface Cooling Effect) 가  
 micro  
 Rule Kim <sup>(4)</sup> Lee et al <sup>(5)</sup> Plesset Zwick <sup>(9)</sup> Zuber <sup>(13)</sup> Mikic et al <sup>(11)</sup>  
 가  
 al <sup>(6)</sup> Rule Kim <sup>(4)</sup> Kim et Pentane Cole Han Shulman <sup>(3)</sup> Griffith <sup>(2)</sup> N-  
 Sernas Hooper <sup>(14)</sup> Hooper  
 Abdelmessih <sup>(15)</sup> Lee  
 et al <sup>(16)</sup> frame CCD 1000  
 R11  
 Rayleigh <sup>(8)</sup>  
 Plesset  
 Rayleigh-Plesset  
 R113 ( : 47.6 °C) 가  
 가  
 Zuber <sup>(10)</sup> Plesset Zwick <sup>(9)</sup> Forster  
 Rayleigh  
 가  
 가

CCD  
5000 frame  
2.1  
가  
VLSI  
Ti/Pt ( )  
Ti/Au (6)  
2.7 mm × 2.7 mm 0.27 mm × 0.27 mm  
96 가  
Kim et al (6)  
96  
(16)  
CCD  
가  
Rule Kim (6) (7)  
Bae et al (17)  
10 W/in<sup>2</sup>  
CCD  
150W Cold light (Redlake HG-100K)  
CCD  
2.2  
가

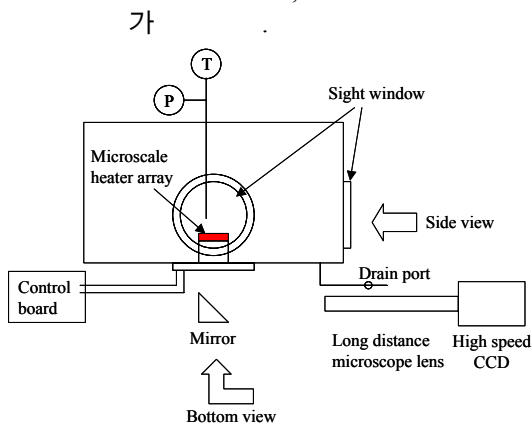


Fig. 1 Schematics of the experimental apparatus

가

$$V = V_U + V_L = \frac{2}{3} \pi B^2 A + \pi B^2 \left[ D - \frac{D^3}{3E^2} \right] = \frac{4}{3} \pi R_{eq} \quad (1)$$

가

$$\dot{q} = \dot{m} h_{fg} = 4\pi \rho_v h_{fg} R^2 \frac{dR}{dt} \quad (2)$$

가

$$R = \left( R_{ref}^3 + \frac{3}{4\pi B^2 [3 - 2B] \rho_v h_{fg}} \int_{t_{ref}}^t \dot{q} dt \right)^{1/3} \quad (3)$$

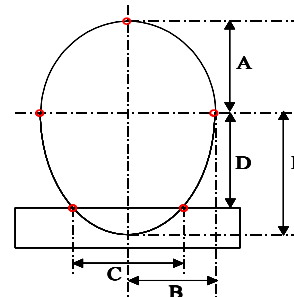


Fig. 2 Geometry of a truncated sphere

3.1

가

driving potential Mikic et al (11)

$$v_c = \frac{R_c}{t_c} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \Delta P}{3 \rho_l}} \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{\dot{q}_{latent}}{\dot{q}_{conduction}} = \frac{\rho_v h_{fg} \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3}{k_l 4\pi R^2 \frac{\partial T}{\partial r}} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{\rho_v h_{fg} R_c^3}{k_l R_c^2 \frac{T_c}{R_c}} \frac{R^3}{R^{+2} \frac{\partial T^+}{\partial r^+}} = t_c \frac{R^+}{\partial T^+}$$

$$t_c = \frac{1}{3} \frac{\rho_v h_{fg} R_c^2}{k_l T_c} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{\rho_v h_{fg} R_c^2}{k_l \Delta T} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{Ja \alpha} R_c^2 \quad (5)$$

Ja

$$(\Delta T = T_{wall} - T_{sat}) \quad (\rho_l C_p \Delta T) / (\rho_v h_{fg})$$

(4) (5)

$$R_c = \sqrt{\frac{27}{2}} Ja \alpha \sqrt{\frac{\rho_l}{\Delta P}}, t_c = \frac{9}{2} Ja \alpha \frac{\rho_l}{\Delta P} \quad (6)$$

$$R^+ = \frac{R}{R_c}, t^+ = \frac{t}{t_c} \quad (7)$$

Mikic et al

Rayleigh-Plesset

$$\Delta P = P_v - P_\infty = \rho_l R \frac{d^2 R}{dt^2} + \frac{3}{2} \rho_l \left( \frac{dR}{dt} \right)^2 + \frac{2\sigma}{R} \quad (8)$$

Clausius-Clapeyron

$$v_c = \frac{R_c}{t_c} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \Delta P}{3 \rho_l}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \rho_v h_{fg} \Delta T}{3 \rho_l T_s}} \quad (9)$$

Plesset      Zwick <sup>(9)</sup>

$$R_c = \frac{\frac{12}{\pi} Ja^2 \alpha}{\sqrt{\frac{\pi \rho_v h_{fg} \Delta T}{7 \rho_l T_s}}}, t_c = \frac{\frac{12}{\pi} Ja^2 \alpha}{\frac{\pi \rho_v h_{fg} \Delta T}{7 \rho_l T_s}} \quad (10)$$

Mikic et al <sup>(11)</sup>

(6) Clausius-Clapeyron

(10)

가

$$\Delta P = \frac{2\sigma}{R_d} \quad (11)$$

$$R_c = \frac{\sqrt{27}}{2} Ja \alpha \sqrt{\frac{\rho_l R_d}{\sigma}}, t_c = \frac{9}{4} Ja \alpha \frac{\rho_l R_d}{\sigma} \quad (12)$$

$$\dot{q}_c = 4\pi \rho_v h_{fg} R_c^2 \frac{R_c}{t_c} \quad (13)$$

$$\dot{q}_c = 54 \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \pi \rho_v h_{fg} Ja^2 \alpha^2 \sqrt{\frac{\rho_l R_d}{\sigma}}, \dot{q}^+ = \frac{\dot{q}}{\dot{q}_c} \quad (14)$$

가

16

1/16

$$\Delta t = t_c \Delta t^+ = \frac{9}{4} Ja \alpha \frac{\rho_l R_d}{\sigma} \times \frac{1}{16} \quad (15)$$

MHz)

3.4 × 10<sup>-6</sup> (0.294

4MHz

(clock signal)

(Oscillator)가

A/D

2 MHz 가

가

3.2

Rayleigh-Plesset

(8)

Fig.

3

Robinson

Judd <sup>(1)</sup>

R113

( 1.0~1.2 ms

150~200

가

가

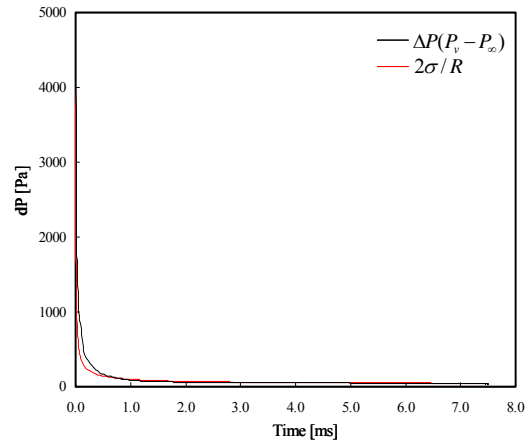


Fig. 3 Variations in the pressure difference to the growth time

가  
R113

가

가

33 Ja  
10  
R113  
(  
150~200 )

Fig. 4

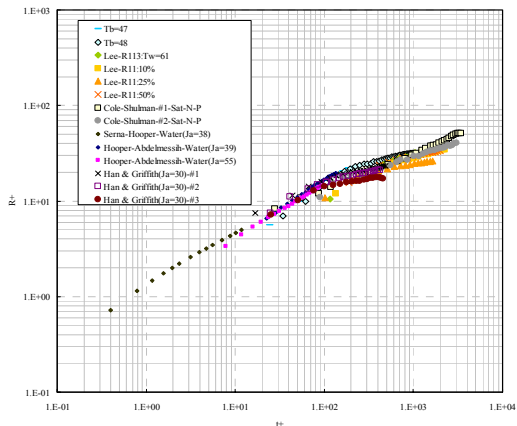


Fig. 4 Dimensionless equivalent bubble radius to dimensionless growth time

3.3  
가  
(12)

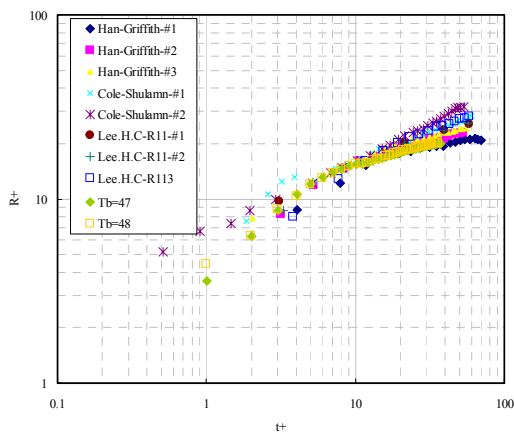


Fig. 5 Dimensionless equivalent bubble radius to dimensionless growth time

Fig. 5  
Ja  
가

3.4  
Ja

2/3  
Rayleigh  
Rayleigh  
가  
가

Mikic  
1

Robinson Judd<sup>(1)</sup>  
Robinson Judd

0.014 0.00014 0.014  
139.74  
0.1~150

R113 14Mfps  
2.4Mfps

Fig.

1ms  
(2)

1/3  
가  
가  
Fitting

Fig. 6

50%  
Koffman Plesset

50%

가  
( )

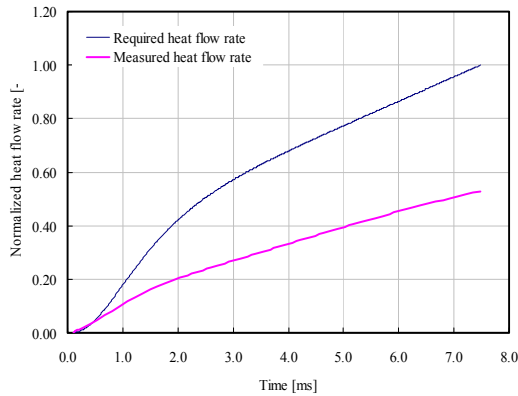


Fig. 6 Normalized heat flow rate comparison between measured at wall and

4.

Mikic et al <sup>(11)</sup>

2/3

가

가

1/5

가

( )

50%

가

(SAIT)

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