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## Unsteady Vaporization of Burning Droplet at High Pressure Environments With Linear Acoustic Mode

Sungyup Kim, Hyunho Shin and Woongsup Yoon

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

### Abstract

In order for studying pressure-coupled dynamic responses of droplet combustion, open-loop experiment of an isolated droplet combustion 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 air. Results show that the operating pressure and driving frequency have an important role in determining the amplitude and phase lag of a combustion response. Mass evaporation rate responding to pressure waves is amplified with increase in pressure due to substantial reduction in latent heat of vaporization. Phase difference between pressure and evaporation rate decreases due to the reduced thermal inertia at high pressure. In addition to this, augmentation of perturbation frequency also enhances amplification of vaporization rate because the time period for the pressure oscillation is much smaller than the liquid thermal inertia time. The phase of evaporation rate shifts backward due to the elevated thermal inertia at high acoustic frequency.

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E-mail : entropy1999@hanmail.net  
TEL : (02)2123-4812 FAX : (02)312-2159

Soave-Redlich-Kwong

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(1)

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, Soret Dufour (1)

3.

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

가

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

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \dot{\omega}_i \end{bmatrix} \quad (2)$$

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

$\rho, u_r, u_g, p, Y_i$   
, , ,  $i$   
,  $e_i$

$V, L$

$\mu_i$   $i$  (chemical potential)

(chemical potential)

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

가

(open-loop)

가  $p' = \bar{p}(1 + 0.05 \sin \omega t)$  가

$$R_u T \ln \varphi_i = \int_V \left[ \left( \frac{\partial p}{\partial n_i} \right)_{T,V,n_j} - \frac{R_u T}{V} \right] dV - R_u T \ln Z$$

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$$\varphi_i \quad i$$

$$\frac{f_i}{x_i p} \quad n_i \quad i$$

$$V \quad Z$$

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4.

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1500 K

3000~10000Hz

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Fig.1

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100  $\mu\text{m}$

300 K ,

20, 30, 50

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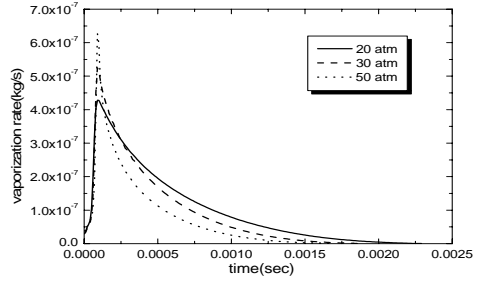
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Fig.1(b)

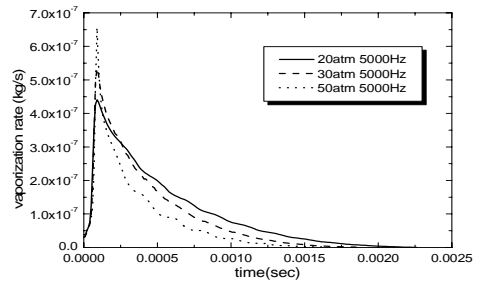
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(a) Quiescent environment



(b) Pressure oscillatory environment

**Fig. 1** Comparisons vaporization rate in quiescent environment with that in pressure oscillatory environment

Fig.2

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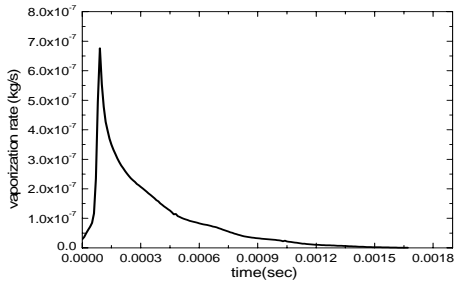
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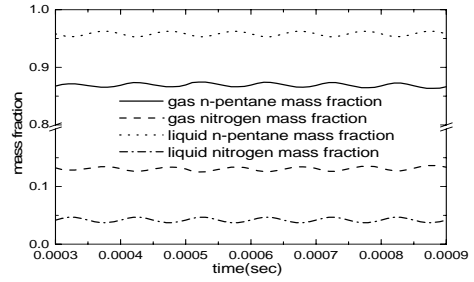
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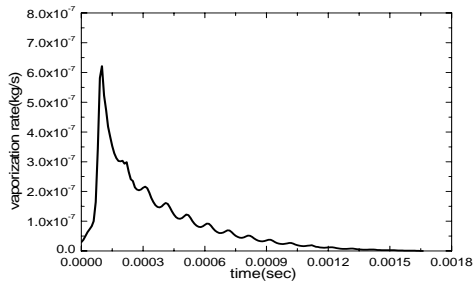
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(a)  $f = 3000Hz$



(b)  $f = 10000Hz$



(b)  $f = 10000Hz$

**Fig. 2** Effects of frequency of pressure oscillation on vaporization rate ,n-pentane/air system ( $50atm$ )

**Fig. 3** Effects of frequency of pressure oscillation on species mass fraction (n-pentane/air system,  $50atm$ )

Fig.3

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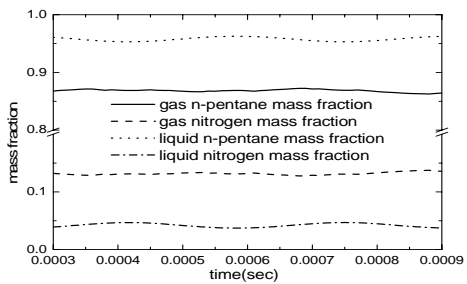
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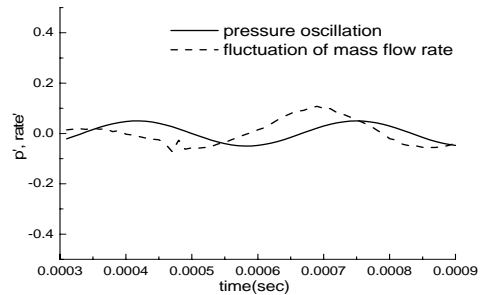
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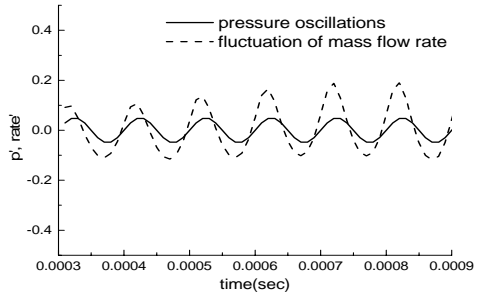
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(a)  $f = 3000Hz$



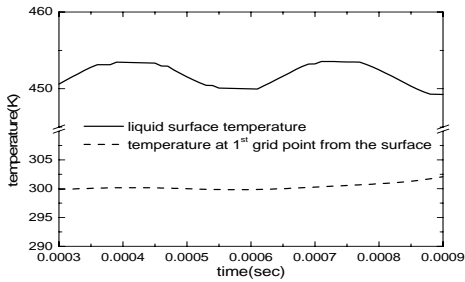
(a)  $f = 3000Hz$



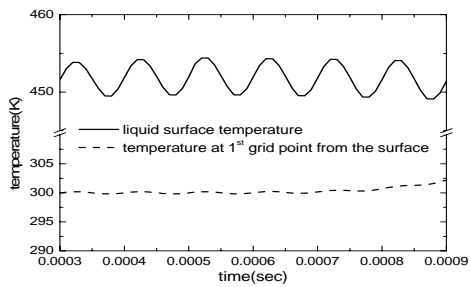
(b)  $f = 10000Hz$

**Fig. 4** Temporal variations of pressure and droplet vaporization rate fluctuations, n-pentane/air system ( $50atm$ )

Fig.5



(a)  $f = 3000Hz$

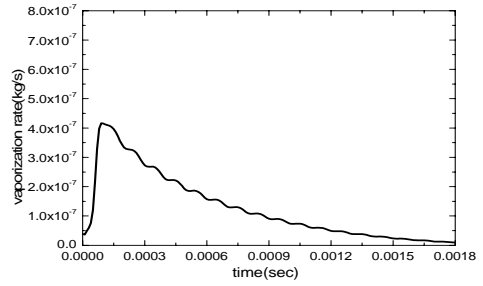


(b)  $f = 10000Hz$

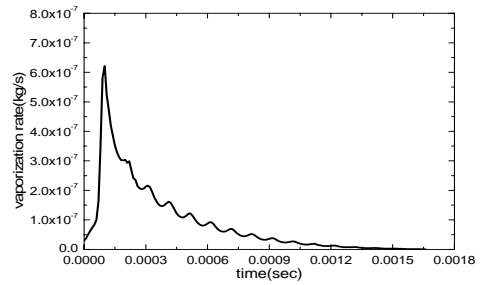
**Fig. 5** Temporal variations of temperature at two grid point in the liquid, n-pentane/air system ( $50atm$ )

Fig.6

(Fig.8(a))



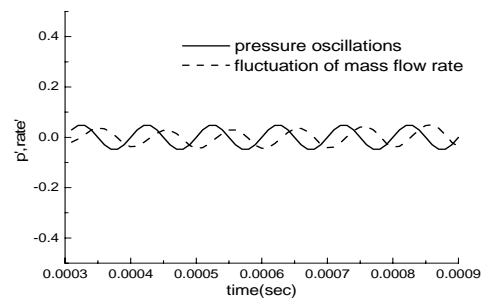
(a)  $P_a = 20atm$



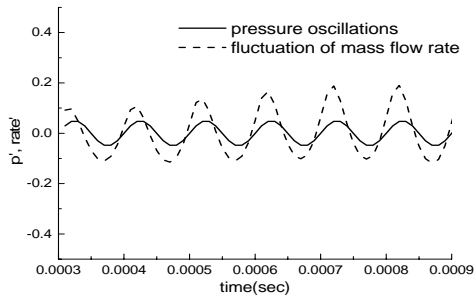
(b)  $P_a = 50atm$

**Fig. 6** Effect of mean pressure magnitude on vaporization rate (n-pentane/air system,  $f = 10000Hz$ )

Fig.7



(a)  $P_a = 20atm$

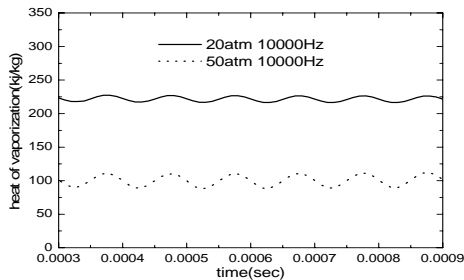


(b)  $P_a = 50 atm$

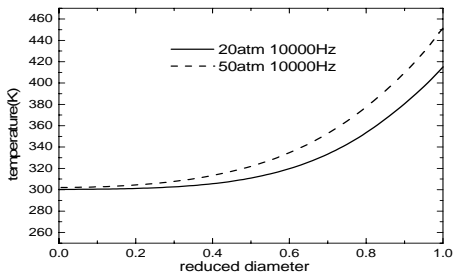
**Fig. 7** Temporal variations of pressure and droplet vaporization rate fluctuations, n-pentane/air system ( $f = 10000 Hz$ )

Fig.8(b)

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(a) Temporal variations of heat of vaporization in terms of pressure



(b) Temperature profile inside the droplet in terms of pressure at the same time

**Fig. 8** Temporal variation of heat of vaporization and temperature profile inside the droplet in terms of pressure

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