

An experimental investigation of liquid droplets impinging vertically on a deep liquid pool

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Introduction and Background

Introduction and Background

Theory

Introduction and Background

Theory

Experimental Methods

Introduction and Background

Theory

Experimental Methods

Image Analysis and Uncertainty Evaluation

Introduction and Background

Theory

Experimental Methods

Image Analysis and Uncertainty Evaluation

Experimental Observations

Introduction and Background

Theory

Experimental Methods

Image Analysis and Uncertainty Evaluation

Experimental Observations

Data Analysis

Introduction and Background

Theory

Experimental Methods

Image Analysis and Uncertainty Evaluation

Experimental Observations

Data Analysis

Conclusions and Recommendations

Introduction and Background

Theory

Experimental Methods

Image Analysis and Uncertainty Evaluation

Experimental Observations

Data Analysis

Conclusions and Recommendations

Droplet phenomena in life



Numerous phenomena.

Droplet phenomena in life



Still droplets phenomena.

Droplet phenomena in life



Fast-evolving phenomena.

Application fields of droplet impacts

A few examples

- Ink-jet printing.
- Spray cooling and coating.
- Combustion process.
- Biology and agriculture.
- Forensic investigation.
- Material.
- • •





Phenomena in SWHE on shell side (StatoilHydro).



SWHE (Linde).



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SWHE (Linde).





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SWHE (Linde).



6



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SWHE (Linde).





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SWHE (Linde).





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SWHE (Linde).



Motivation (cont.)

Purpose

To gain insight into fundamental phenomena occurring in heat exchangers in liquefaction plants.

Basic hypothesis

A thorough understanding of the processes and phenomena occurring at a small-scale level in the heat exchanger is necessary to obtain an improved understanding of the heat exchanger, its design and operation.

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vertical impact of (micron)droplet-(deep)pool.

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General focus

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General focus

- design and construction.
- odology design and optimization.
- henomena generation and capture.
- ng of the phenomena to obtain parameters. tion.
- and results analysis.

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Experimental work: vertical impact of (micron)droplet-(deep)pool.

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- Droplet-pool phenomena generation and capture.
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Experimental work: vertical impact of (micron)droplet-(deep)pool.

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General focus

Experimental work: vertical impact of (micron)droplet-(deep)pool.

- Experimental setup design and construction.
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- Experimental setup design and construction.
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General focus

Experimental work: vertical impact of (micron)droplet-(deep)pool.

- Experimental setup design and construction.
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Experimental work: vertical impact of (micron)droplet-(deep)pool.

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- Experimental setup design and construction.
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Outline

Introduction and Background

Theory

- **Experimental Methods**
- Image Analysis and Uncertainty Evaluation
- **Experimental Observations**
- Data Analysis
- **Conclusions and Recommendations**

Definitions of regimes



Jetting of a droplet on a deep pool.





Coalescence of a droplet into a deep pool.



Bouncing of a droplet on a deep pool.



- Quantitative characterization = finding mathematical relation.
- Complexity: many parameters involved in the impact process.



- Quantitative characterization = finding mathematical relation.
- Complexity: many parameters involved in the impact process.

- Physical properties.
 - Liquid phase.
 - Vapor phase.
- Surface condition.
 - Smooth and homogeneous.
 - Rough and inhomogeneous.
- Kinematic parameters.
 - Velocity.
 - Diameter.
 - Impinging angle.
 - Film movement and effects from neighboring impacts.
- Gravitational acceleration.

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- Physical properties.
 - Liquid phase.

- Kinematic parameters.
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 - Film movement and effects from neighboring impacts.
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Involved parameters

- Physical properties.
 - Liquid phase.

- Kinematic parameters.
 - Velocity.
 - Diameter.

• Gravitational acceleration.

Dimensional analysis

Dominant variables and fundamental dimensions

- Physical properties.
 - Liquid phase $(\rho, \sigma \text{ and } \mu)$.
- Kinematic parameters.
 - Velocity (V).
 - Diameter (D).
- Gravity acceleration (g).

- Length (L).
- Mass (*M*).
- Time (T).

Dimensional analysis

Dominant variables and fundamental dimensions

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Theory

According to the Buckingham Π -theorem, a combination of 3 dimensionless parameters can form a complete set to describe the threshold.
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Theory

Dimensional analysis (cont.)

Splashing/jetting

Weber number $We = \frac{\rho V^2 D}{\sigma}$ Inertia-surface Ohnesorge number

$$Oh = \frac{\mu}{\sqrt{\rho D\sigma}}$$

Viscosity-surface

$$Re = \frac{\rho DV}{\mu}$$

Inertia-viscosity

Note: A combination of any two of We, Oh and Re is equivalent.

Bouncing

Restitution coefficient

Weber number

$$\epsilon = \left| \frac{V'}{V} \right|$$
Bouncing-impinging velocity

Literature model for splashing/jetting

Formulation of the model

$$We \cdot Oh^a = b$$

Ref.	Fluid	Impacted obj.	Focused Regime	a	b
Hsiao et al. [4]	mercury	Pool ¹	jetting	0	64
Mundo et al. [8]	water, ethanol	Dry surface	Splashing	-0.4	654
Cossali et al. [2]	water-glycerol	Film	Splashing	-0.4	2100^{2}
Vander Wal et al. [13]	heptane etc.	Film	Splashing	-0.3	1191
Huang and Zhang [5]	water and oil	Pool	jetting	-0.5	784

²Cossali et al. [2] included a function of dimensionless film thickness $(H_f^* = \frac{H_f}{D})$ to evaluate the effect from film.

¹Vander Wal et al. [12] defined pool as the thickness of the liquid film much larger than 10 times the droplet diameter, and the liquid pool in this work agrees with this definition.

Outline

Introduction and Background

Theory

Experimental Methods

Image Analysis and Uncertainty Evaluation

Experimental Observations

Data Analysis

Conclusions and Recommendations

Test cell

Droplet generation system

Droplet descretization system

Temperature, pressure sensors

nena generation

19

Test cell

Droplet generation system

Droplet descretization system

Temperature, pressure sensors

mena generation

19

Test cell

Droplet generation system

Droplet descretization system

Temperature, pressure sensors

omena generation

Test cell

Droplet generation system

Droplet descretization system

Femperature, pressure sensors

nomena generation

19

Test cell

Droplet generation system

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Droplet descretization system

Test cell

Droplet generation system

nenomena generation

Droplet descretization system

Test cell

Droplet generation system

Droplet descretization system

Temperature, pressure sensors

Phenomena generation

Test cell

Phenomena generation

Droplet generation system

Droplet descretization system

Phenomena generation

Test cell

Droplet generation system

Droplet descretization system

Phenomena generation

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Test cell

Droplet generation system

Droplet descretization system

Phenomena generation

Test cell

Droplet generation system

Droplet descretization system

Phenomena generation

Test cell

Droplet generation system

Droplet descretization system

Temperature, pressure sensors

He-Ne laser+beam expande

Phenomena generation

Test cell

Droplet generation system

Droplet descretization system

Temperature, pressure sensors

ight source

He-Ne laser+beam expander

Phenomena generation

Test cell

Droplet generation system

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Temperature, pressure sensors

Light source

He-Ne laser+beam expandeı

Phenomena generation

Test cell

Droplet generation system

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Temperature, pressure sensors

Light source

He-Ne laser+beam expander

Phenomena generation

Test cell

Droplet generation system

Droplet descretization system

Temperature, pressure sensors

Light source

He-Ne laser+beam expander
Phenomena generation

Test cell

Droplet generation system

Droplet descretization system

Temperature, pressure sensors

Light source

He-Ne laser+beam expander

Phenomena generation

Test cell

Droplet generation system

Droplet descretization system

Temperature, pressure sensors

Light source

He-Ne laser+beam expander

Phenomena generation

Test cell

Droplet generation system

Droplet descretization system

Temperature, pressure sensors

Light source

He-Ne laser+beam expander

Phenomena generation

Test cell

Droplet generation system

Droplet descretization system

Temperature, pressure sensors

Light source

He-Ne laser+beam expander

Phenomena generation

Test cell

Droplet generation system

Droplet descretization system

Temperature, pressure sensors

Light source

He-Ne laser+beam expander

Phenomena generation

Test cell

Droplet generation system

Droplet descretization system

Temperature, pressure sensors

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He-Ne laser+beam expander

Phenomena generation

Light source

Test cell

Droplet generation system

Droplet descretization system

Temperature, pressure sensors

He-Ne laser+beam expander

White LED+collimation

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Phenomena generation

Test cell

Droplet generation system

Droplet descretization system

Temperature, pressure sensors

He-Ne laser+beam expander

White LED+collimation

Light source

Phenomena generation

Test cell

Droplet generation system

Droplet descretization system

Temperature, pressure sensors

He-Ne laser+beam expander

White LED+collimation

Light source

Phenomena generation

Test cell

Droplet generation system

Droplet descretization system

Temperature, pressure sensors

He-Ne laser+beam expander

White LED+collimation

Light source

Phenomena generation

Test cell

Droplet generation system

Droplet descretization system

Temperature, pressure sensors

Light source

He-Ne laser+beam expander

White LED+collimation

Phantom V9 camera

Data logger

Phenomena generation

Test cell

Droplet generation system

Droplet descretization system

Temperature, pressure sensors

Light source

He-Ne laser+beam expander

White LED+collimation

Phantom V9 camera

Data logger

Phenomena generation

Test cell

Droplet generation system

Droplet descretization system

Temperature, pressure sensors

Light source

He-Ne laser+beam expander

White LED+collimation

Phantom V9 camera

Data logger

nputer

Phenomena generation

Test cell

Droplet generation system

Droplet descretization system

Temperature, pressure sensors

Light source

He-Ne laser+beam expander

White LED+collimation

Phantom V9 camera

Data logger

Computer

Phenomena generation

Test cell

Droplet generation system

Droplet descretization system

Temperature, pressure sensors

Light source

He-Ne laser+beam expander

White LED+collimation

Phantom V9 camera

Data logger

Computer

Phenomena generation

Test cell

Droplet generation system

Droplet descretization system

Temperature, pressure sensors

Light source

He-Ne laser+beam expander

White LED+collimation

Phantom V9 camera

Data logger

Computer

Phenomena generation

Test cell

Droplet generation system

Droplet descretization system

Temperature, pressure sensors

Light source

Data acquisition

He-Ne laser+beam expander

White LED+collimation

Phantom V9 camera

Data logger

Phenomena generation

Test cell

Droplet generation system

Droplet descretization system

Temperature, pressure sensors

Light source

Data acquisition

He-Ne laser+beam expander

White LED+collimation

Phantom V9 camera

Data logger

Phenomena generation

Test cell

Droplet generation system

Droplet descretization system

Temperature, pressure sensors

Light source

Data acquisition

He-Ne laser+beam expander

White LED+collimation

Phantom V9 camera

Data logger

Phenomena generation

Test cell

Droplet generation system

Droplet descretization system

Temperature, pressure sensors

He-Ne laser+beam expander

White LED+collimation

Phantom V9 camera

Data logger

Computer

Light source

Phenomena generation

Test cell

Droplet generation system

Droplet descretization system

Temperature, pressure sensors

He-Ne laser+beam expander

White LED+collimation

Phantom V9 camera

Data logger

Computer

Light source

Phenomena generation

Test cell

Droplet generation system

Droplet descretization system

Temperature, pressure sensors

He-Ne laser+beam expander

White LED+collimation

Phantom V9 camera

Data logger

Computer

Light source

Phenomena generation

Test cell

Droplet generation system

Droplet descretization system

Temperature, pressure sensors

He-Ne laser+beam expander

White LED+collimation

Phantom V9 camera

Data logger

Computer

Light source

Phenomena generation

Test cell

Droplet generation system

Droplet descretization system

Temperature, pressure sensors

He-Ne laser+beam expander

White LED+collimation

Phantom V9 camera

Data logger

Computer

Light source

Data acquisition

www.ntnu.no

Phenomena generation

Test cell

Droplet generation system

Droplet descretization system

Temperature, pressure sensors

He-Ne laser+beam expander

White LED+collimation

Phantom V9 camera

Data logger

Computer

Light source

Data acquisition

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Overview of experimental setup



Overview of experimental setup (cont.)



Test cell



Cell lid.



Cell front.



Cell side.

Droplet generation system



Droplet generation and descretization.



Shutter mount inside cell.

Light source

He-Ne Beam laser expander

He-Ne laser + beam expander.

Ring_____ adapter Copper base

ED



White LED + collimation optics.



Background (He-Ne laser).



Background (LED).

High-speed camera (Phantom V9)



-Camera seat

Objective	Primary magnification	System magnification	Field of view	Working distance
CF-1	$2.1-0.8 \times$	$86.7-33 \times$	3-8 mm	286-715 mm
CF-2	4.1 - $2.4 \times$	$169-99 \times$	$1.56\text{-}2.7~\mathrm{mm}$	$144\text{-}222~\mathrm{mm}$
CF-3	5.6-3.8 imes	$231\text{-}157\times$	1.1- $1.7 mm$	96-132 mm
CF-4	9.8-7.7 imes	$405\text{-}318 \times$	$0.65\text{-}0.8~\mathrm{mm}$	54-63 mm

Safety measures












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Fire and explosion



Accident, failure may happen · · ·



Safety measures (cont.)



Overall measure

Power limitation

Fire and explosion measures.

27

Material

Experimental fluids and liquid phase properties

$ ho (\mathrm{kg}/\mathrm{m}^3)$	$\mu (mPa \cdot s)$	$\sigma ({\rm mN/m})$
996.93	0.890	71.99
805.8	1.367	22.406
605.69	0.1969	13.66
786.65 [7]	$0.544^{[7]}$	22.07 ^[10]
799.55 [7]	$1.968^{\ [11]}$	$23.28^{\ [14]}$
	$\begin{array}{c} \rho \ (\mathrm{kg/m^3}) \\ 996.93 \\ 805.8 \\ 605.69 \\ 786.65 \ ^{[7]} \\ 799.55 \ ^{[7]} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \rho \ (\rm kg/m^3) \ \mu \ (\rm mPa \cdot s) \\ 996.93 & 0.890 \\ 805.8 & 1.367 \\ 605.69 & 0.1969 \\ 786.65 \ ^{[7]} & 0.544 \ ^{[7]} \\ 799.55 \ ^{[7]} & 1.968 \ ^{[11]} \end{array}$

 $^{\rm l}$ measured in lab. Measuring accuracy: density-below 1%, surface tension-below 3%, viscosity-below 5%

Outline

Introduction and Background

Theory

Experimental Methods

Image Analysis and Uncertainty Evaluation

Experimental Observations

Data Analysis

Conclusions and Recommendations

Image processing procedures

Image processing procedures

uto processing ideo conversion • ----> ImageJ • ---> Script • ---> Parameters

Image processing procedures





























Uncertainty sources

Frame rate. (T)
Gauge. (L)
Gauge measurement. (L)
Measurement of tilted angle of camera. (L)
Image segmentation. (L)
Threshold judgment. (L)
Droplet oscillation. (L)
Physical properties. (Dimensionless parameters)

Uncertainty sources - image segmentation



Length measurement (1D)



Diameter measurement (2D)

Uncertainty by 1D way: maximum $\approx 1 \text{ pixel} \approx 6 \,\mu\text{m}$



Diameter uncertainty



Velocity uncertainty

Dimensionless parameters uncertainties

Maximum uncertainties

We (
$$\pm\%$$
) Oh ($\pm\%$) Fr ($\pm\%$) Ca ($\pm\%$)

 7
 8
 3.5
 9

Outline

Introduction and Background

Theory

Experimental Methods

Image Analysis and Uncertainty Evaluation

Experimental Observations

Data Analysis

Conclusions and Recommendations

→ Jump to Typical regime-distribution

37

▶ Jump to Typical regime-distribution

Jetting

Jetting type 4

High-energy-collision-coalescence

Low-energy-collision-coalescence

Bouncing
Jetting

Jetting type 1 Jetting type 2

Jetting type 3

Jetting type 4

High-energy-collision-coalescence

Low-energy-collision-coalescence

Bouncing

37

Jetting

Jetting type 1 Jetting type 2

Jetting type 3

Jetting type 4

High-energy-collision-coalescence

Low-energy-collision-coalescence

Bouncing

37

Jetting

Jetting type 1 Jetting type 2 Jetting type 3

Jetting type 4

High-energy-collision-coalescence

Low-energy-collision-coalescence

Bouncing

Jetting

Jetting type 1 Jetting type 2 Jetting type 3

Jetting type 4

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Bouncing

Jetting

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Jetting type 3

Jetting type 4

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Low-energy-collision-coalescence

Bouncing

Jetting

Jetting type 1 Jetting type 2

Jetting type 3

Jetting type 4

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Low-energy-collision-coalescence

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Jetting type 1 Jetting type 2 Jetting type 3

Jetting type 4

High-energy-collision-coalescence

Low-energy-collision-coalescence

Bouncing

Jetting

Jetting type 1

Jetting type 2

Jetting type 3

Jetting type 4

High-energy-collision-coalescence

Low-energy-collision-coalescence

Bouncing

Jetting

Jetting type 1 Jetting type 2

Jetting type 3

Jetting type 4

High-energy-collision-coalescence

Low-energy-collision-coalescence

Bouncing

Jetting

Jetting type 1 Jetting type 2

Jetting type 3

Jetting type 4

High-energy-collision-coalescence

Low-energy-collision-coalescence

Bouncing

Jetting



Jetting type 4

High-energy-collision-coalescence

Low-energy-collision-coalescence

Bouncing

Jetting



High-energy-collision-coalescence

Low-energy-collision-coalescence

Bouncing

Jetting



High-energy-collision-coalescence

Low-energy-collision-coalescence

Bouncing



Characteristic steps of jetting type 1.

Technical ethanol: D = 0.25 (mm) V = 5.3 (m/s).



Characteristic steps of jetting type 2.

1-propanol: D = 0.28 (mm) V = 7.3 (m/s).



Characteristic steps of jetting type 3.

n-pentane: D = 0.22 (mm) V = 5.2 (m/s).



Characteristic steps of jetting type 4.

n-pentane: D = 0.26 (mm) V = 5.9 (m/s).

Coalescence (high-energy-collision)



Characteristic steps of coalescence.

1-propanol: D = 0.41 (mm) V = 2.3 (m/s).

Coalescence (low-energy-collision)



Characteristic steps of coalescence.

Distilled water: D = 0.17 (mm) V = 0.9 (m/s).

Bouncing



Characteristic steps of bouncing.

1-propanol: D = 0.24 (mm) V = 1.14 (m/s). Bouncing: D = 0.24 (mm) V = -0.29 (m/s).

Partial coalescence (transitional regime)



Characteristic steps of partial coalescence.

Distilled water: D = 0.17 (mm) V = 0.34 (m/s). Bouncing: D = 0.08 (mm) V = -0.47 (m/s).

45

Outline

Introduction and Background

Theory

Experimental Methods

Image Analysis and Uncertainty Evaluation

Experimental Observations

Data Analysis

Conclusions and Recommendations

Data range

47

Fluid	Diameter range (mm)	Velocity range (m/s)
Distilled water	0.06 - 0.7	0.1 - 12
Technical ethanol	0.07 - 0.7	0.1 - 10
n-pentane	0.1 - 0.6	0.3 - 6.5
Methanol	0.17 - 0.42	1.8 - 8
1-propanol	0.1 - 0.5	1.3 - 10

Data regression methods and definitions



Threshold characterization between regime 1 and 2.

Definition of points

- Uncertain points: different from the majority of a regime.
- Certain points: same as the majority of a regime.

Two regression methods

- Least points: gives the least uncertain points.
- Least square: gives the least square to the uncertain points.

Jump to Dimensionless parameters

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49

Exponential model

 $1705 = We \cdot Oh^{-0.57 + \hat{T}};$

• Weighing the effects from inertia, viscosity and surface tension

• Revised form of the classic formulation $We \cdot Oh^a = b$.

Linear model

 $Fr = \alpha Ca + \beta;$

• Weighing the effects from inertia, gravity, viscosity and surface tension.

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 $1705 = We \cdot Oh^{-0.57 + \hat{\gamma}}_{D};$

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Threshold models for coalescence-jetting

Exponential model

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▶ Jump to Dimensionless parameters

Threshold models for coalescence-jetting

Exponential model

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▶ Jump to Dimensionless parameters

Threshold models for coalescence-jetting

Exponential model

$$1705 = We \cdot Oh^{-0.57 + \frac{\hat{\gamma}}{D}};$$

- Weighing the effects from inertia, viscosity and surface tension.
- Revised form of the classic formulation $We \cdot Oh^a = b$.

Linear model $Fr = \alpha Ca + \beta;$

• Weighing the effects from inertia, gravity, viscosity and surface tension.

Jump to Dimensionless parameters

Exponential model - without $\hat{\gamma}$





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Exponential model - with $\hat{\gamma}$





 $Fr = \alpha Ca + \beta$ for distilled water. Literature data from [9].

52

C-J threshold characterization results of models

Exponential model

Fluid	$\hat{\gamma}(10^{-6})$	Uncertain points	Uncertain Total
Distilled water	10	14	1.12%
Technical ethanol	25	35	3.25%
n-pentane	8	30	3.35%
Methanol	14	27	3.36%
1-propanol	29	62	4.83%

Linear model

Fluid	α	β	Uncertain points	Uncertain Total
Distilled water	2668	-72	1	0.08%
Technical ethanol	544	-71	21	1.95%
n-pentane	2594	-48	30	3.35%
Methanol	1301	-47	25	3.11%
1-propanol	395	-80	71	5.53%

Generalizations of models

Exponential model

$$\frac{\hat{\gamma}_x}{\hat{\gamma}} = (\frac{\rho_x}{\rho})^{1.82} \cdot (\frac{\mu_x}{\mu})^{0.6} \cdot (\frac{\sigma_x}{\sigma})^{-0.96}$$

Linear model

$$\frac{\alpha_x}{\alpha} = \left(\frac{\rho_x}{\rho}\right)^{-1.02} \cdot \left(\frac{\mu_x}{\mu}\right)^{-0.99} \cdot \left(\frac{\sigma_x}{\sigma}\right)^{1.20}$$
$$\frac{\beta_x}{\beta} = \left(\frac{\rho_x}{\rho}\right)^{-2.91} \cdot \left(\frac{\mu_x}{\mu}\right)^{0.36} \cdot \left(\frac{\sigma_x}{\sigma}\right)^{0.74}$$

Threshold of bouncing-coalescence



We = C for 1-propanol. Literature threshold models from [5]

B-C and C-B characterization results using Weber number

Exponential model

Fluid	B-C Threshold ($We_{critical}$) C-B Threshold ($We_{critical}$)
Distilled water	6.7	2.8
Technical ethanol	12.4	5.9
1-propanol	14.0	

56

Restitution coefficient



Agree with literature value 0.2-0.3 [6, 1].

Effects of parameters and properties

Kinetic parameters



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Conclusions

- Experiments:
 - Careful considerations on safety.
 - Test cell with good integration and gas-tight.
 - Mono-dispersed droplet stream isolation.
 - A suitable light source.
 - Observations of different regimes were carried out with five different fluids.
- Data analysis:
 - An accurate and efficient routine for image-processing.
 - Thorough uncertainty analysis.
- Phenomena and results:
 - Improved understanding of the phenomena.
 - Coalescence-jetting thresholds for five fluids with two models, for which generalization methods were suggested.
 - Bouncing-coalescence thresholds for three fluids, and coalescence-bouncing threshold for two fluids.
 - Restitution coefficient for three fluids, and good agreement with literature data.
 - Effects of parameters and properties.

Recommendations

- Verification of generalization methods by more fluids.
- Bouncing condition generalization.
- Characterization of 4 types distinguishable observations in jetting.
- More realistic geometries and flow conditions for simulating the flow in LNG heat exchanger.
- Numerical simulations for improving the understanding.

Thank you for your attention!

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