

XVIII SPANISH-FRENCH SCHOOL JACQUES-LOUIS LIONS ABOUT NUMERICAL SIMULATION IN PHYSICS AND ENGINEERING Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, 25-29 June 2018



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Introduction

- Aim: presenting a mathematical model for simulating growth of ellipsoidal droplets on patterned substrates.
- Application: studying how to control the size of water droplets formed on the vitreous substrates like glasses, optical lens and car light shields.

Figures without text

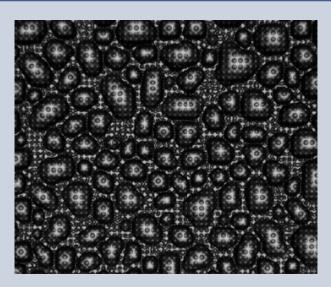


Figure: Drops on textured surfaces are more ellipsoid shape

Dropwise condensation

The process of dropwise condensation consists of five main stages:

- nucleation of initial droplets
- growth rate due to adsorption
- growth rate due to coalescence
- nucleation of new small droplets
- sliding very big droplets from the surface

Figures without text

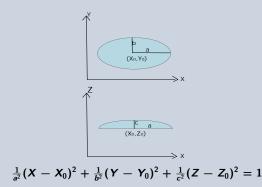


Figure: Hemi-ellipsoidal droplets in two planes (X - Y) and (X - Z) and their corresponding equation.

Coalescence of ellipsoidal droplets

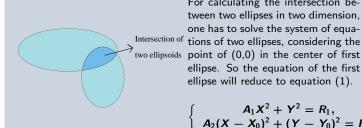


Figure: Checking for coalescence is done by verifying the existance of real intersection between two ellipses

Mean errors of the model

Table: Mean errors of the model in calculating density and radius of the droplets on 6 different textured surfaces

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For calculating the intersection be-

tween two ellipses in two dimension,

one has to solve the system of equa-

ellipse. So the equation of the first ellipse will reduce to equation (1).

 $\begin{cases} A_1 X^2 + Y^2 = R_1, \\ A_2 (X - X_0)^2 + (Y - Y_0)^2 = R_2, \end{cases}$

where $A_1 = rac{b_1^2}{a_1^2}$ and $R_1 = b_1^2$, $A_2 =$

 $\frac{b_2^2}{a^2}$, and $R_2 = b_2^2$.

configuration of pillars	Mean error of density (%)	Mean error of radius (%)
configuration 1	21.28	-0.62
configuration 2	3.55	9.26
configuration 3	3.01	-2.01
configuration 4	13.14	0.18
configuration 5	11.33	1.80
configuration 6	7.7	5.04
Mean	10.00 ± 0.68	2.28 ± 0.42

Conclusions

- we presented a mathematical model for simulating coalescence of ellipsoidal droplets on textured substrates
- The presented model is applied to 6 different pillared surfaces and its mean error is calculated on all the surfaces of about 10% for droplets density and 2% for droplets size.
- The main source of error is recognized as the similarity between the droplets appearance and pillars that makes it difficult to identify the exact number of droplets.

Acknowledgements

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References

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