



ME-446: Liquid-gas interfacial heat and mass transfer

Condensation Enhancement

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Energy Transport Advances
Laboratory

EPFL Mechanical Engineering

2025 Fall Semester

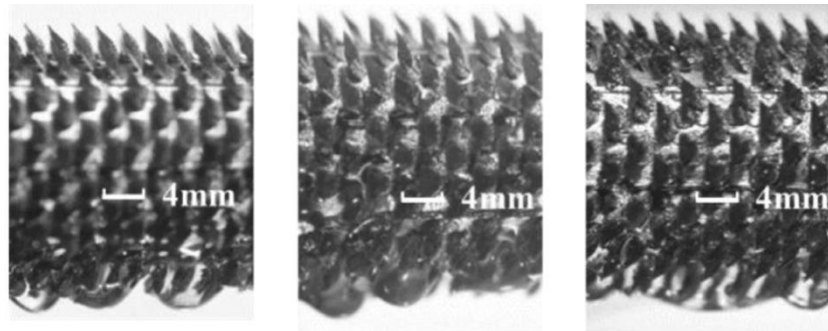
Photo Credit: Trougnouf

- Nucleation in condensation
- Rose's analysis of dropwise condensation
- Nusselt's analysis of filmwise condensation

Intended Learning Objective Today

- Typical condensation enhancement strategies
- Jumping-droplet condensation
- Design principles for lubricant infused surface
- Wicking condensation

Finned Tube Condenser



Gu *et al.*, *International Journal of Heat and Mass Transfer* 2020

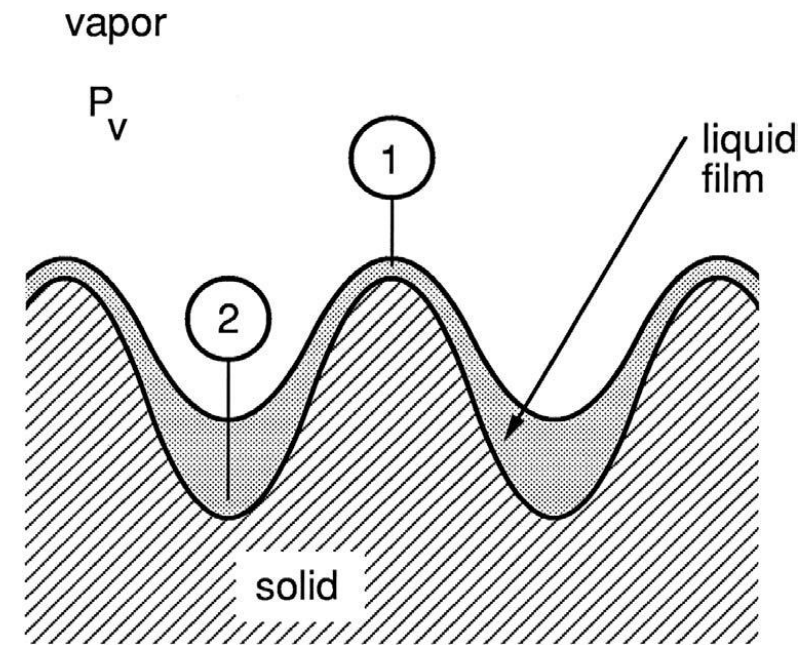
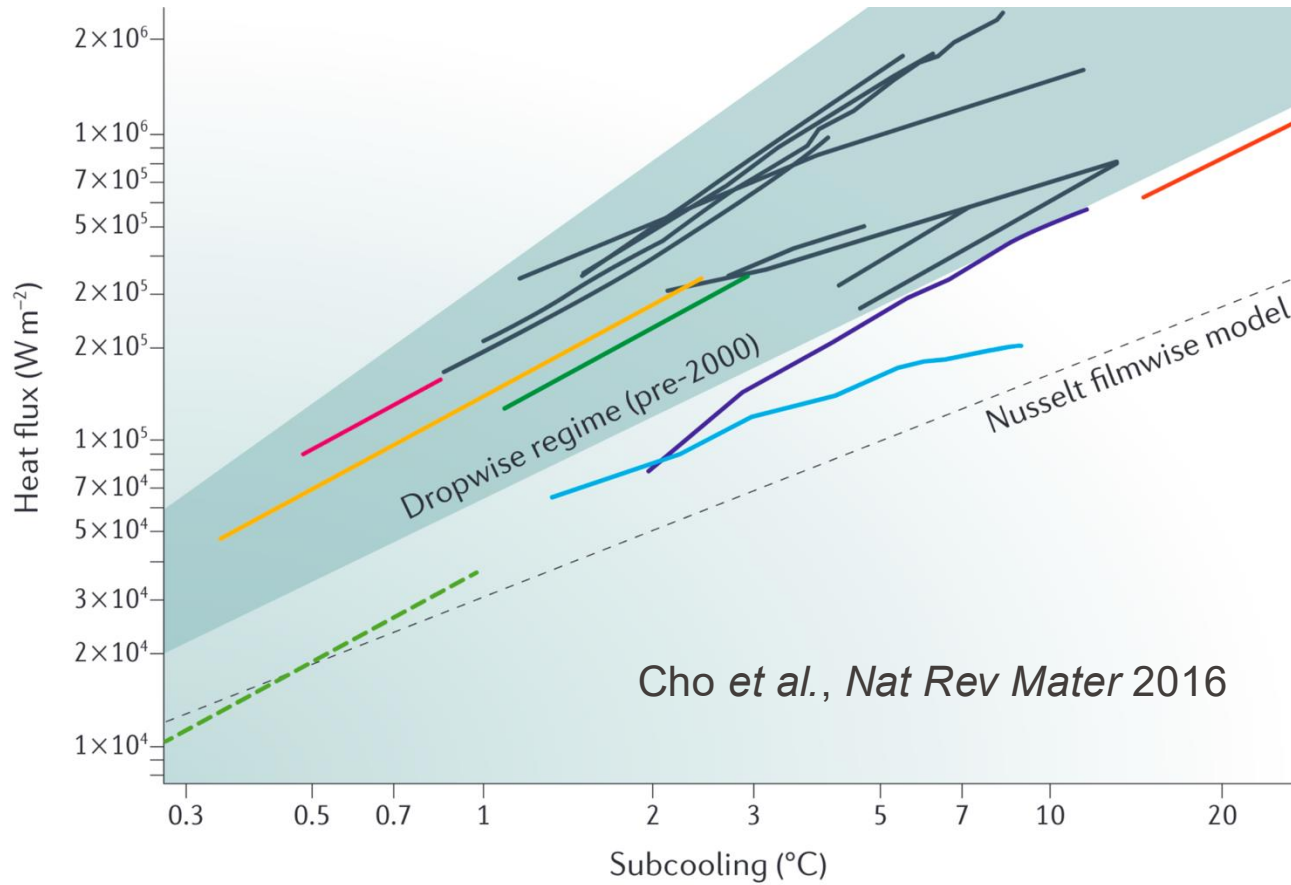


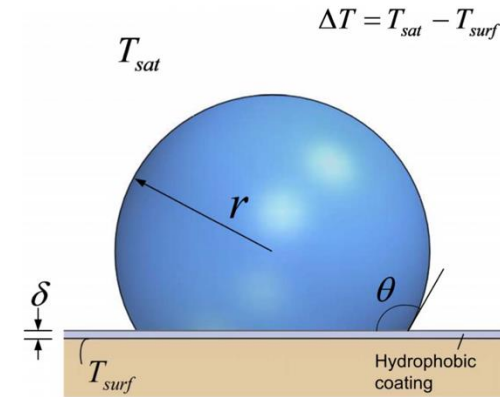
FIGURE 9.26 in Carey

Increase condensation heat transfer area

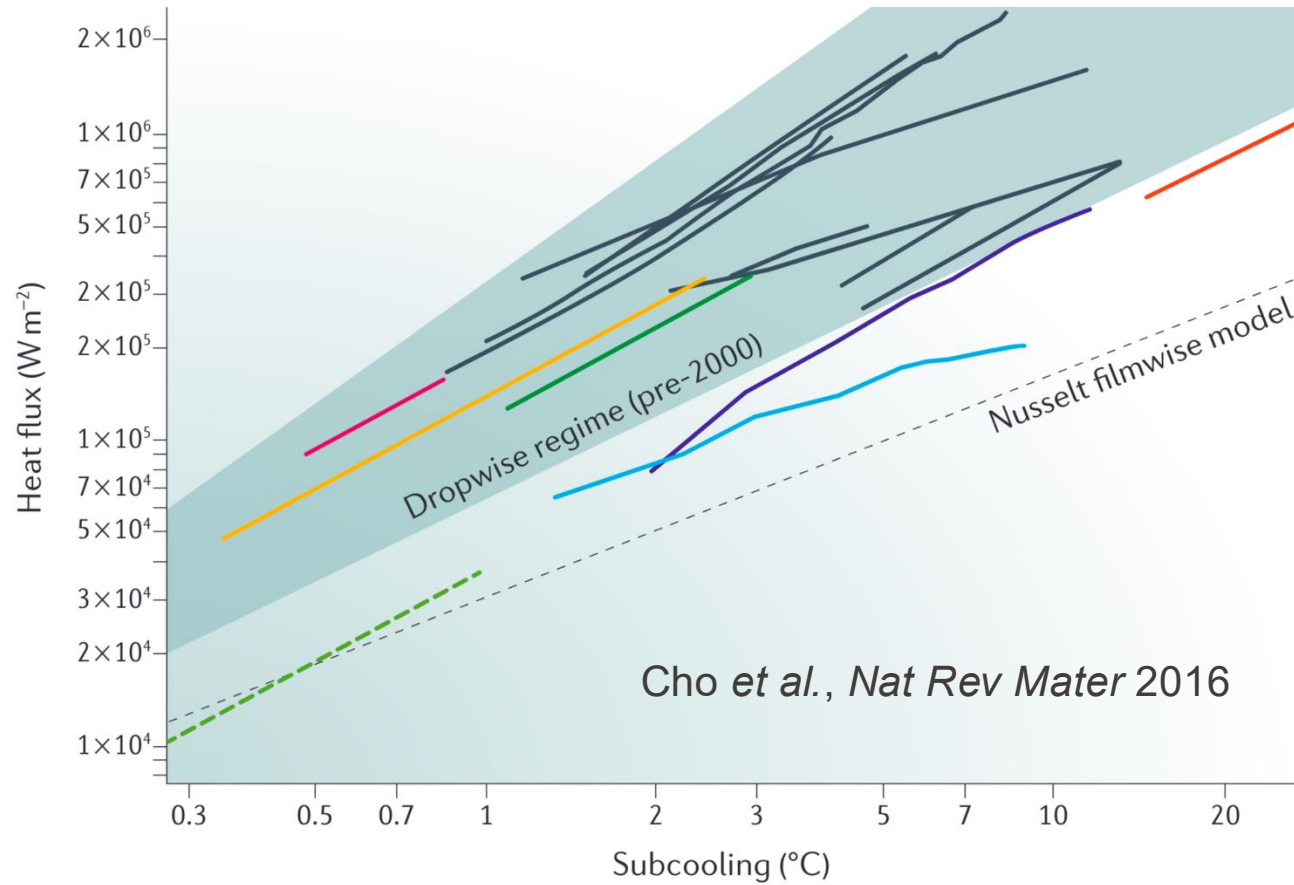


- Flat hydrophobic surfaces (dropwise)^{58, 60-68, 118, 186}
- SAM on CuO nanostructure (jumping)⁷⁷
- SAM on Cu (dropwise)⁷⁷
- Graphene on Cu (dropwise)⁷⁵
- iCVD fluoropolymer (dropwise)⁷¹
- SAM on Cu nanoneedles (jumping)¹¹⁶
- SAM on nanotextured Cu (flooded)⁷⁸
- Finned tube (filmwise)⁵⁵

Flat Hydrophobic Coating

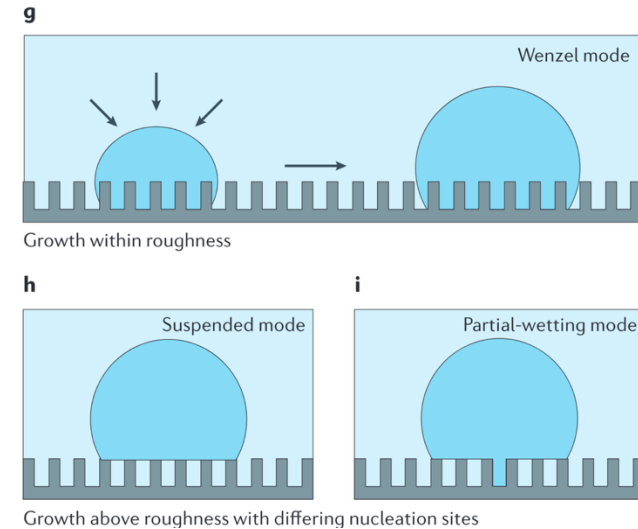


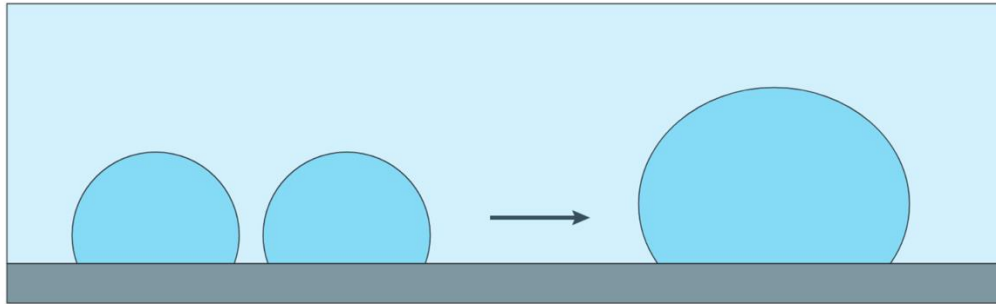
- Increase contact angle and decrease contact angle hysteresis



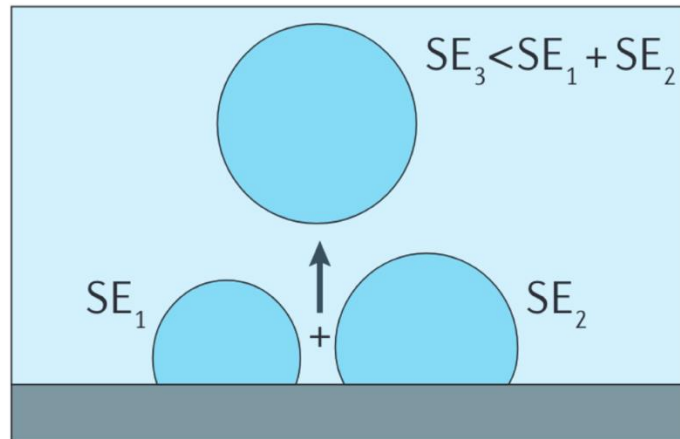
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Surface Structure + Hydrophobic Coating

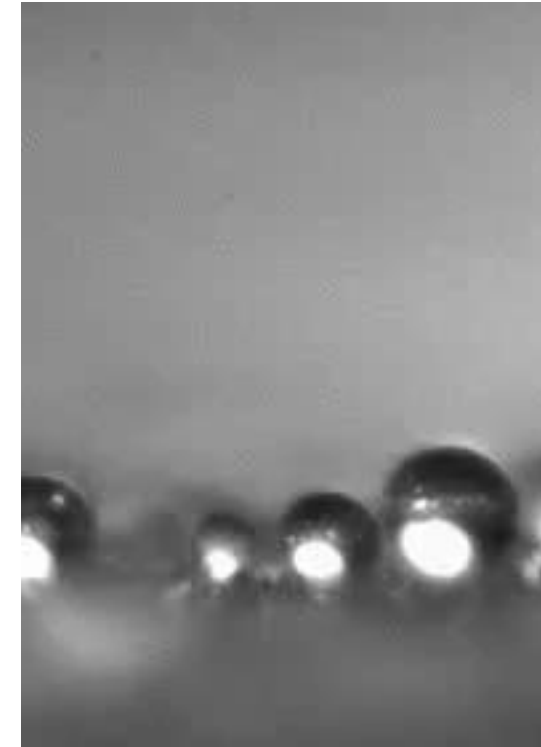




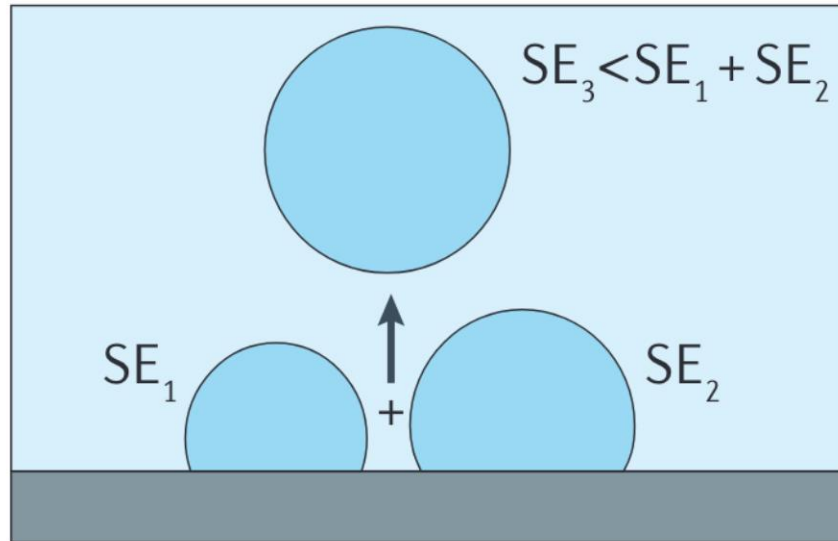
Coalescence



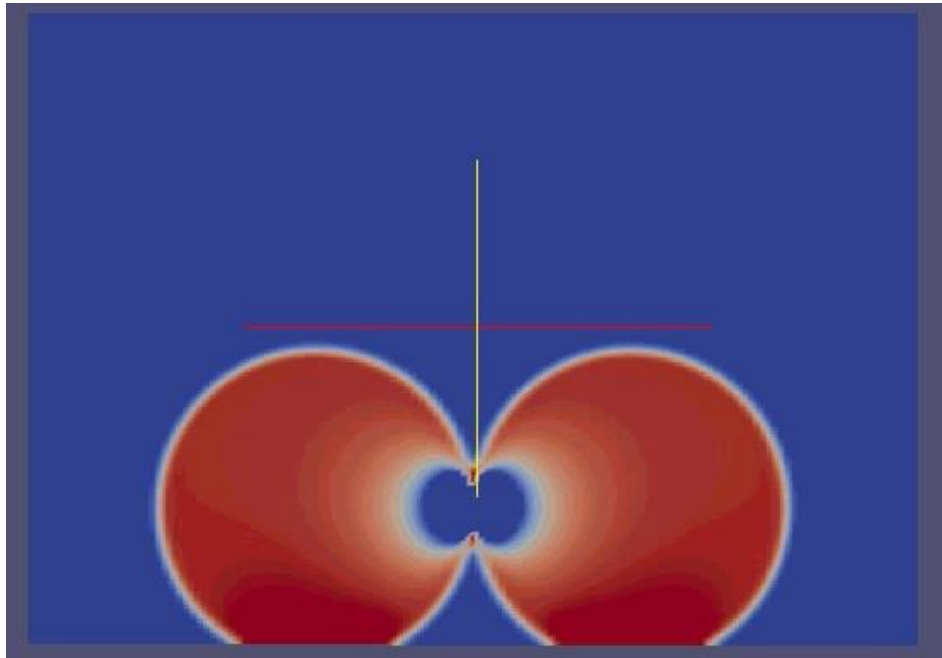
Coalescence departure



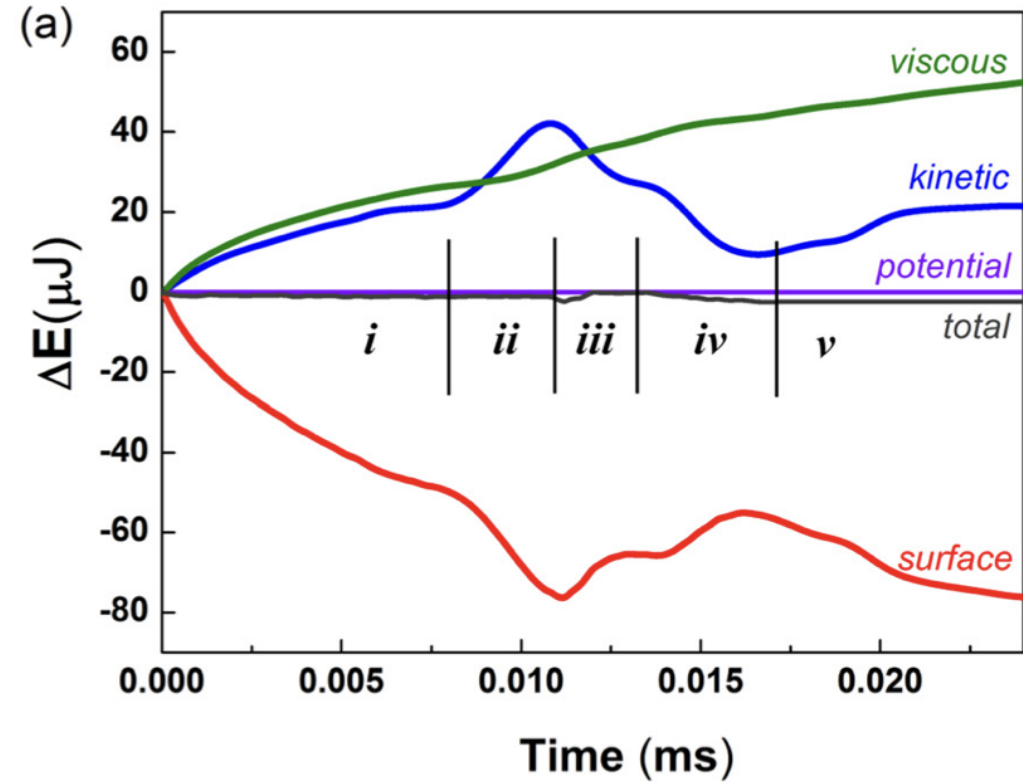
<https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.103.184501>



Coalescence departure



Appl. Phys. Lett. 103, 161601 (2013)

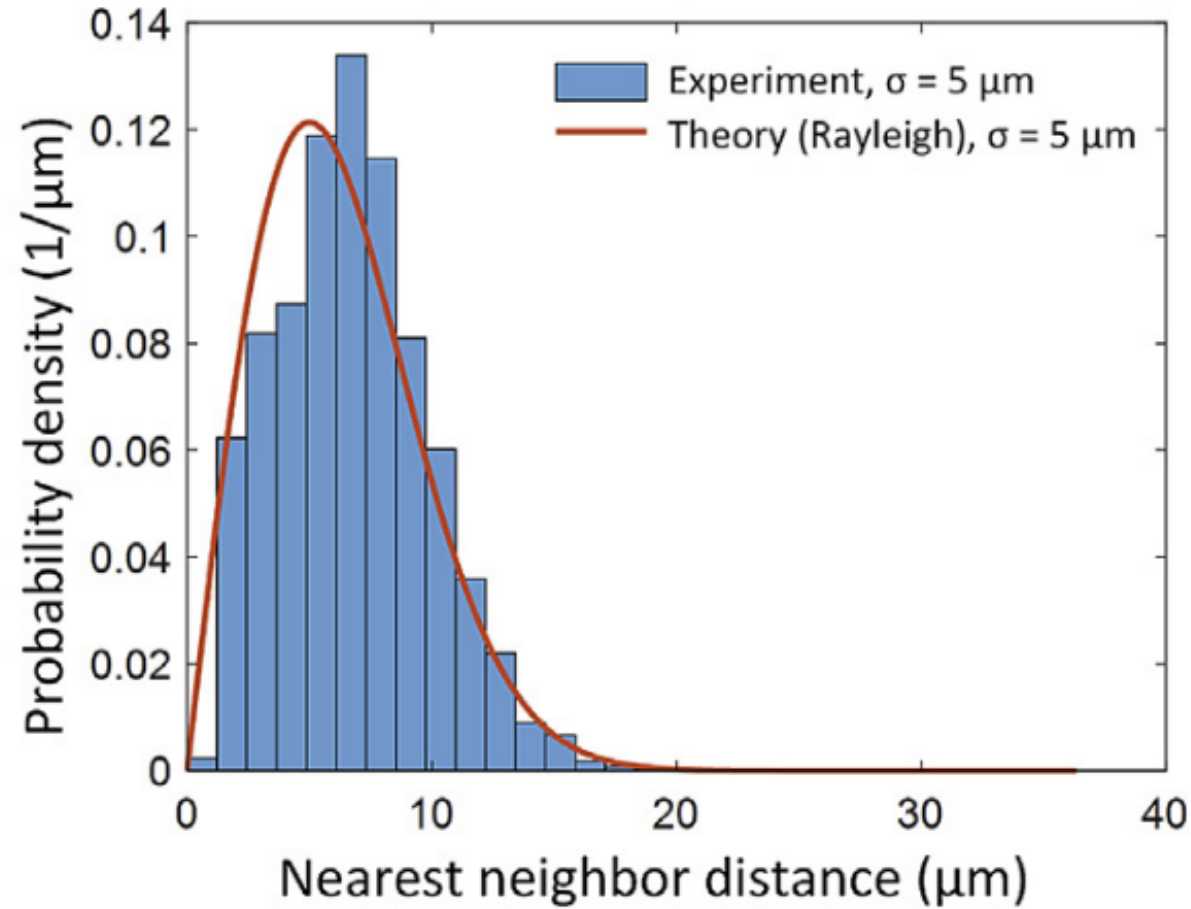


Distribution of Droplet Radii in Dropwise Condensation

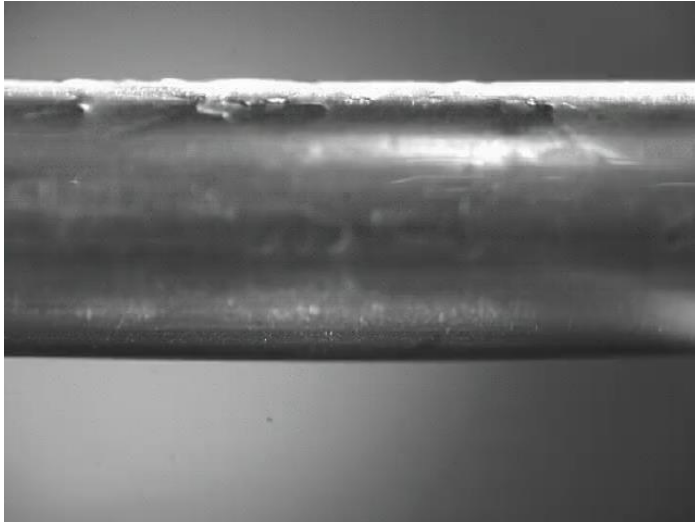
- Probability density function

$$A(r) = \frac{r^{-2/3}}{3r_{max}^{1/3}} \quad r_{max} = K_3 \sqrt{\frac{\sigma}{\rho g}} \quad \text{for } r_e < r \leq r_{max}$$

$$h_{dc} = \frac{1}{\Delta T_t} \int_{r_e}^{r_{max}} \frac{q_d}{2\pi r^2} A(r) dr$$



- Since contacting neighboring droplet will cause jumping removal, droplet radius should be around half the nearest neighbor distance
- Jumping-droplet mode will result in smaller average droplet sizes on the surface and better heat transfer

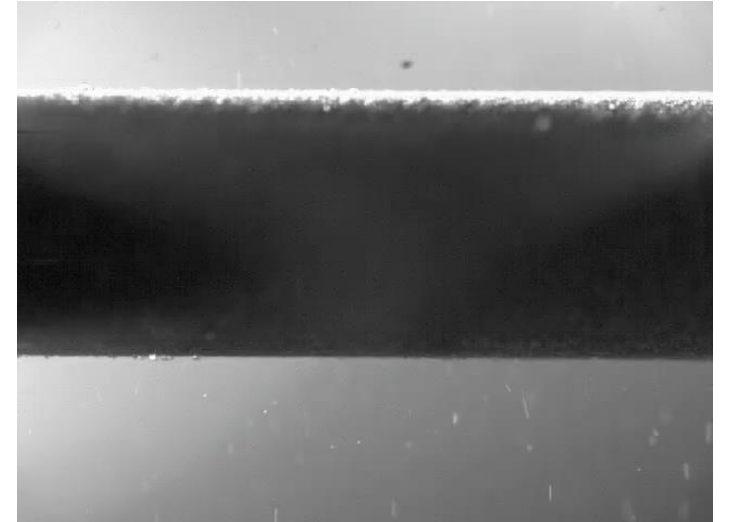


Filmwise condensation



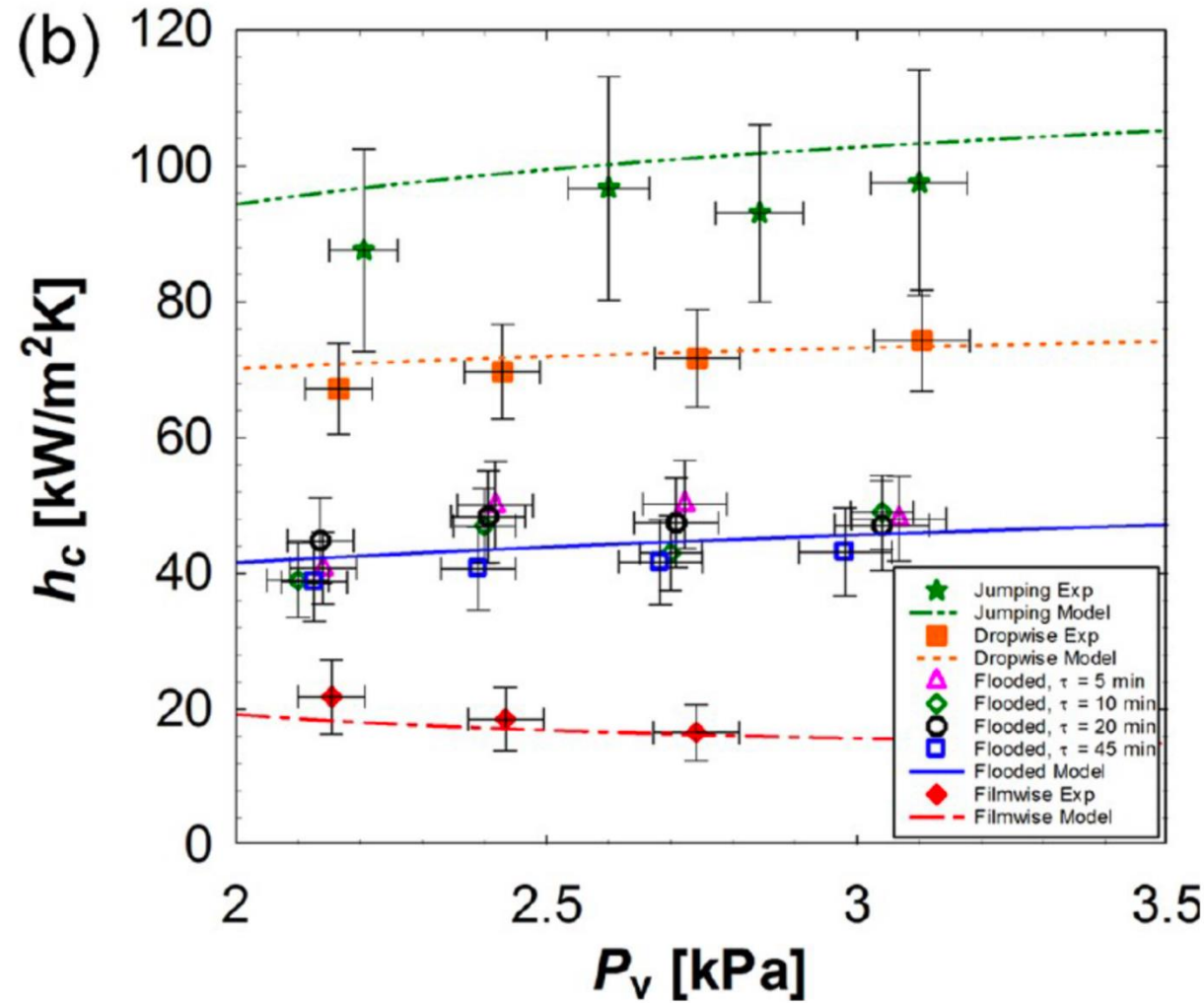
Dropwise condensation

Superhydrophobic surface



Jumping-droplet
condensation

Miljkovic *et al.*, *Nano Lett.* (2013)



Jumping-droplet

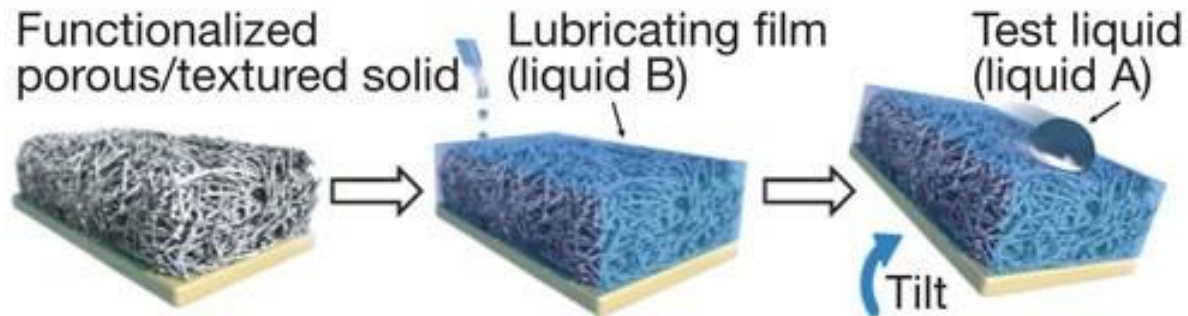
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Dropwise

>

Filmwise

Lubricant Infused Surface (LIS)



Nature volume 477, pages 443–447 (2011)

(I) $S_{ld} \ll 0$, cloaking (II) $S_{dl} \ll 0$, spreading



(III) $S_{ls} \gtrsim -\gamma_l R$ (IV) $S_{ls(d)} \gtrsim -\gamma_{dl} R$

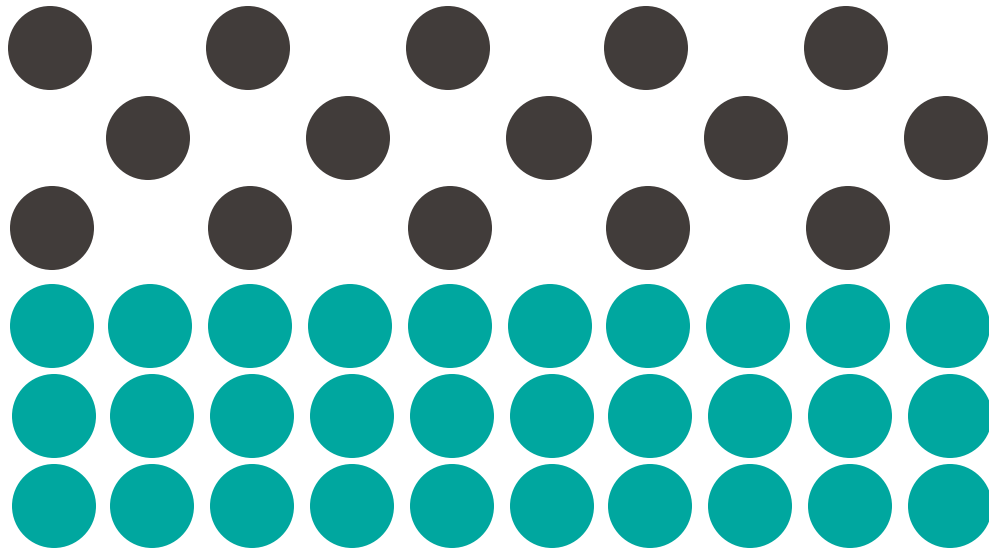


(V) $\gamma_{dl} \gtrsim 0$, miscible



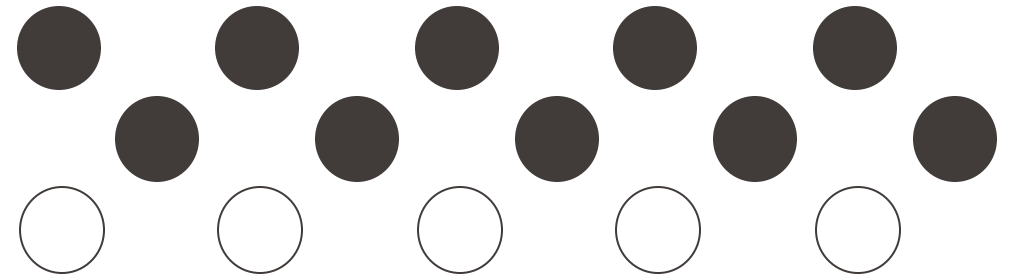
Legend:

- Impinging Droplet
- Lubricant
- Solid Surface

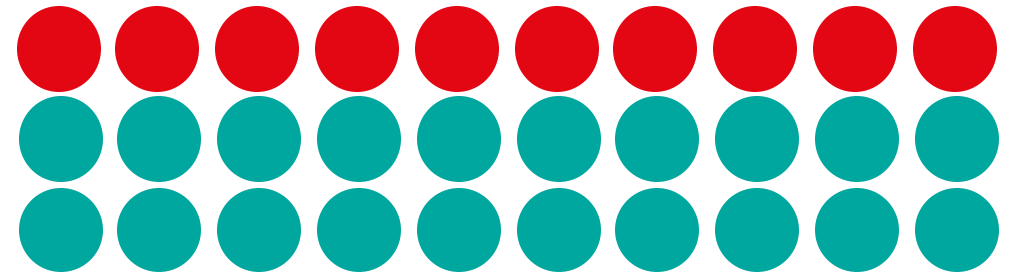


σ_{ab}

W_{ab}
→



σ_b



σ_a

$$\sigma_{ab} = \sigma_a + \sigma_b - W_{ab}$$

w_{ab} depends on intermolecular interactions

van Oss, Chaudhury, and Good (vOCG Model)

Langmuir 1992,8, 2877-2879

$$\gamma_A^{tot} = \gamma_A^{LW} + 2\sqrt{\gamma_A^+ \gamma_A^-}$$

$$\gamma_{AB}^{tot} = \gamma_A^{LW} + \gamma_B^{LW} - 2\sqrt{\gamma_A^{LW} \gamma_B^{LW}} + 2\sqrt{\gamma_A^+ \gamma_A^-} + 2\sqrt{\gamma_B^+ \gamma_B^-} - 2\sqrt{\gamma_A^+ \gamma_B^-} - 2\sqrt{\gamma_B^+ \gamma_A^-}$$

Phenomenological, Lifshitz-van der Waals component + polar component

Metallic interactions not considered

Water (72 mN/m)

Toluene (28 mN/m)

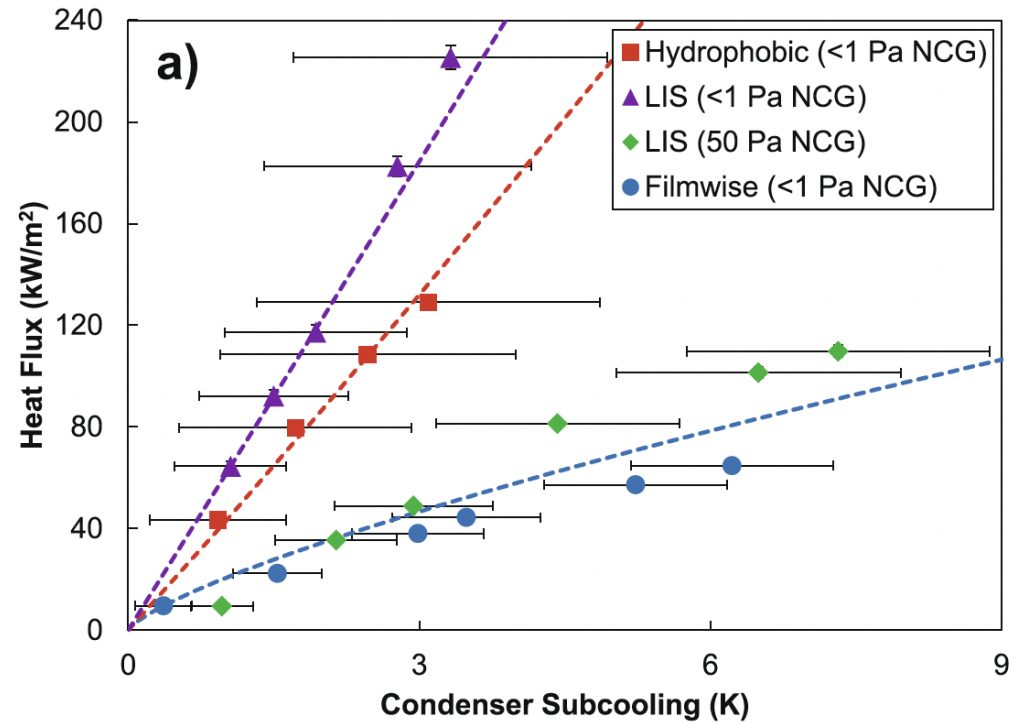
Regular
hydrophobic



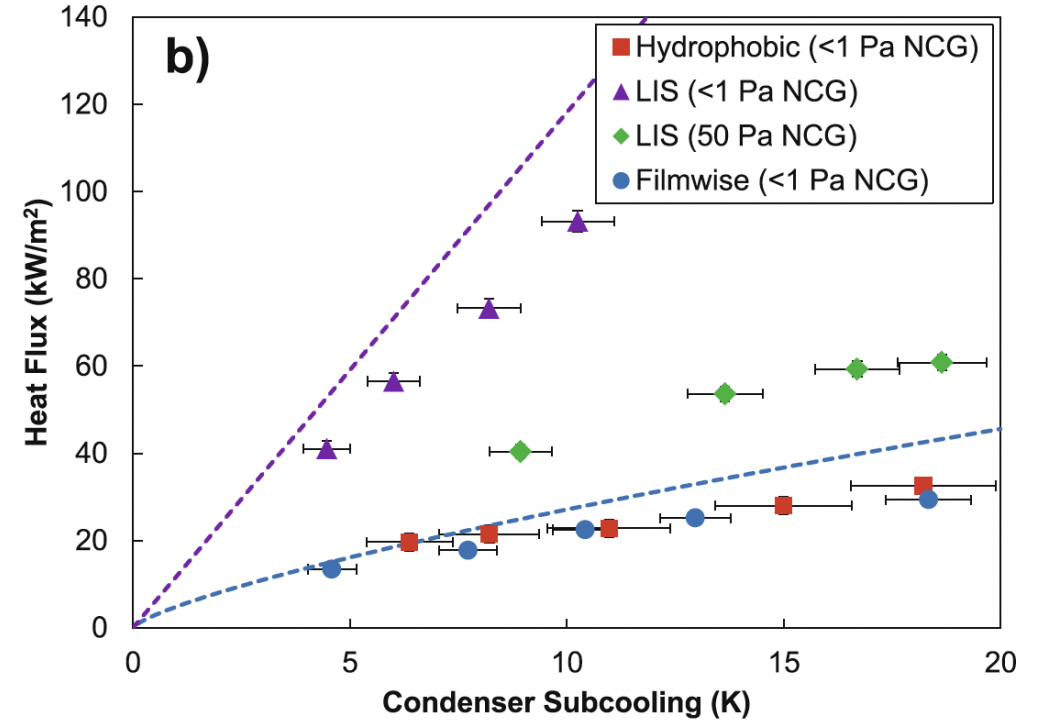
LIS



Water (72 mN/m)

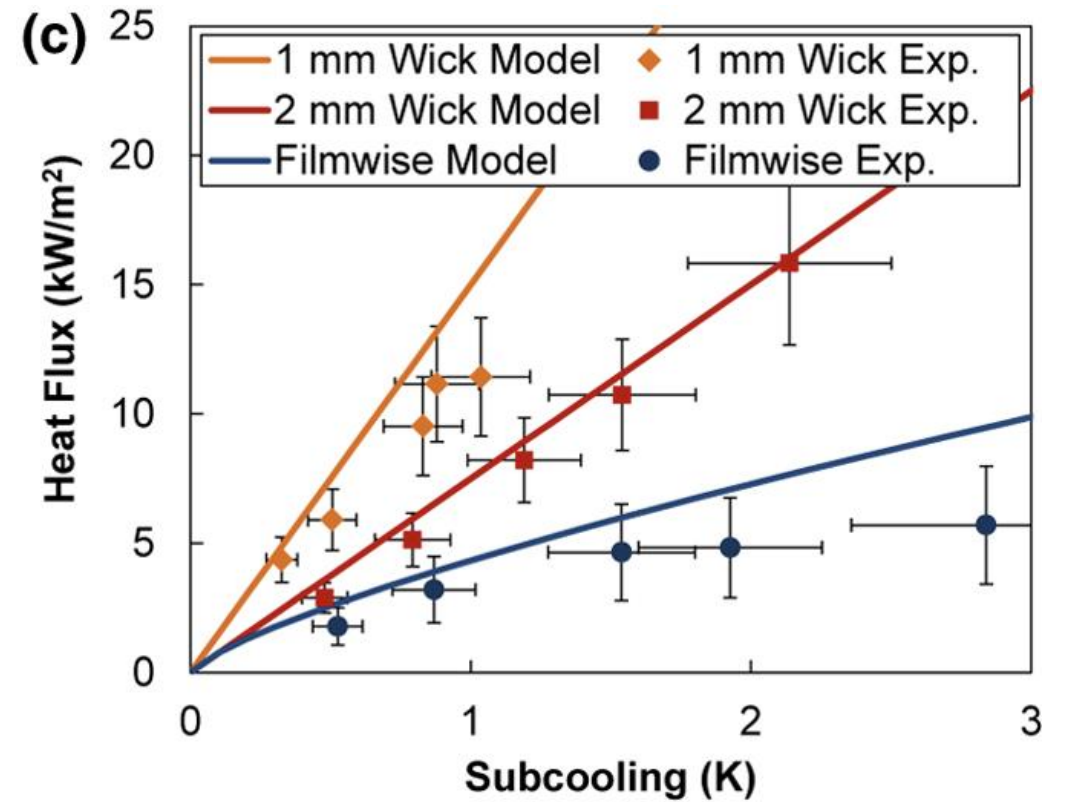
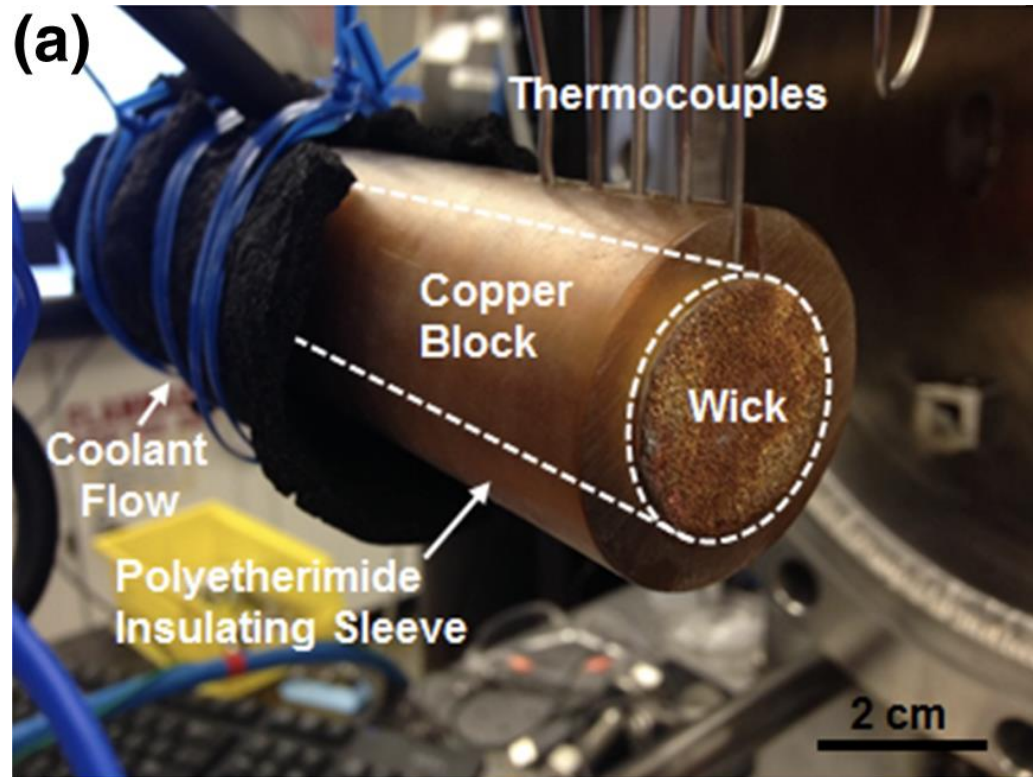


Toluene (28 mN/m)



Preston, D.J. et al. Sci Rep 8, 540 (2018)

Note the effect of NCG (non-condensable gases)



Langmuir 2018, 34, 4658–4664