



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

Evaporation I

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Photo Credit: Trougnouf

- Contact angle (definition, Young's equation, hysteresis)
- Wetting on rough surfaces (Cassie-Baxter, Wenzel, Hemispreading)

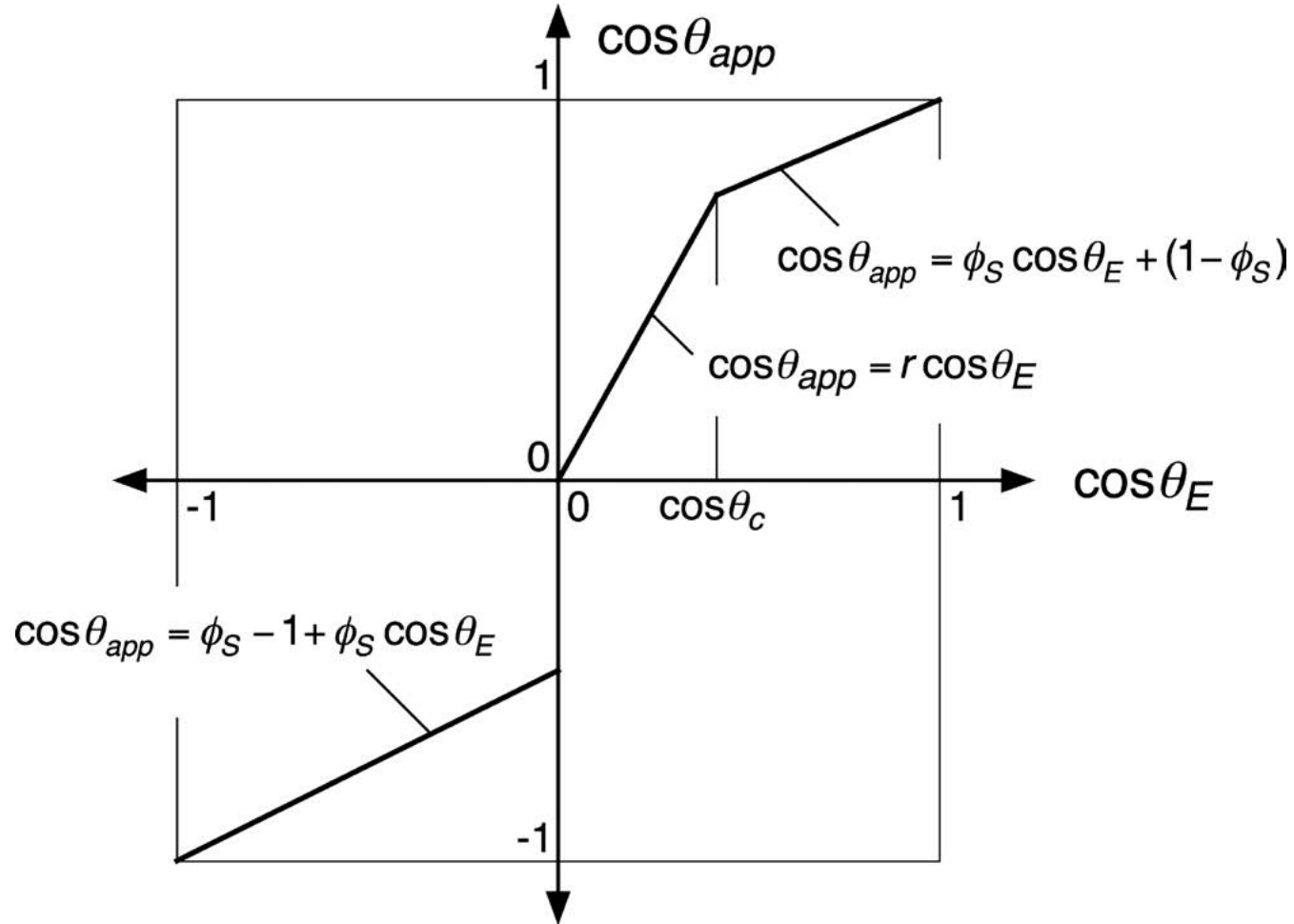


Figure 3.24 in Carey

Intended Learning Objectives Today

- Explain and apply the **Fick's Law of Diffusion**
- Apply heat and mass transfer analogy to **convective mass transfer**
- Explain the **coffee ring effect**

Reading materials: **Lienhard** Chapter 11, **Bird** Chapter 17

Fundamental Picture of Evaporation in Air



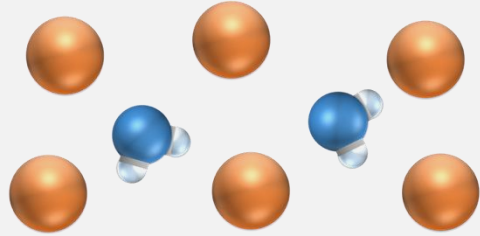
Evaporative cooling tower



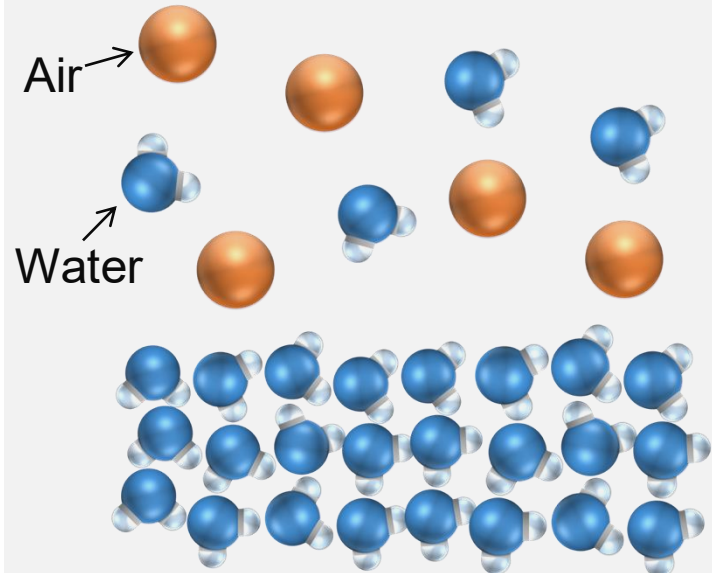
Fundamental Picture of Evaporation

Air → Diffusion Limited

Far field (low vapor concentration)

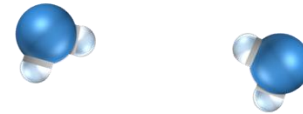


Low (high vapor concentration)

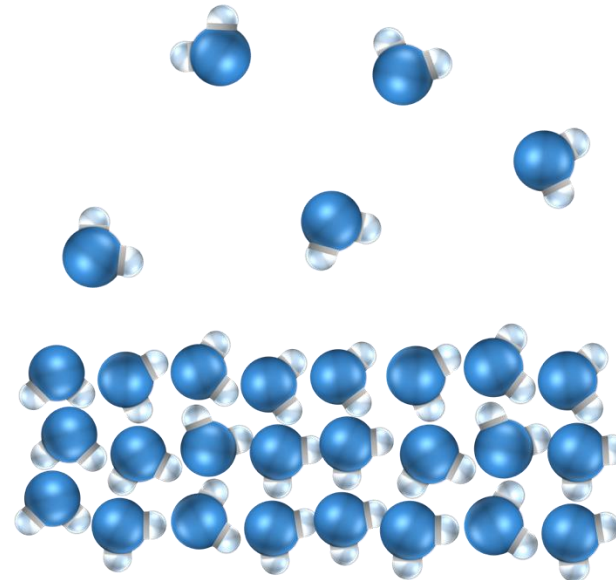


Vapor → Kinetically Limited

Far field (low pressure)

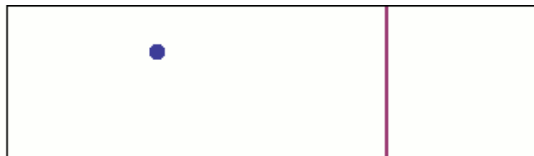


Near field (high pressure)

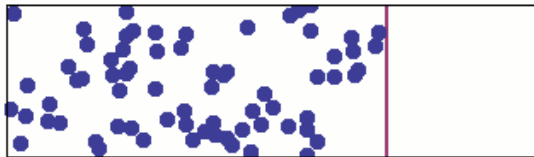


Liquid
water

- Moist air modeled as a binary mixture: **water vapor + dry air**
- **Molecular diffusion:**



Molecules in the mixture move around randomly

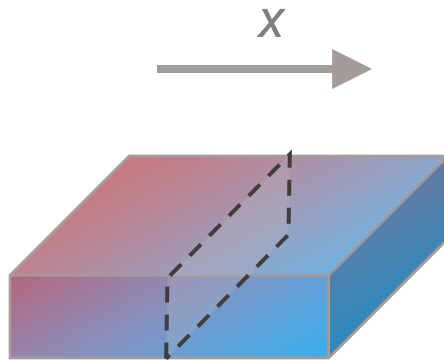


Spontaneous mass transfer from more concentrated region to less concentrated region



Fick's law wiki page

Fick's Law of Diffusion for Moist Air



$$j_{vd} = -\rho D_{va} \frac{d\omega_v}{dx}$$

j_{vd} : mass flux in the mixture reference frame

ρ : mixture mass density

ω_v : vapor mass fraction

D_{va} : the proportionality, diffusion coefficient of vapor in air

Mixture Mass Average Velocity

Fick's Law in 3D

- If mixture density is constant

What Affects D_{va}

- Temperature
 - High temperature implies higher molecular speeds

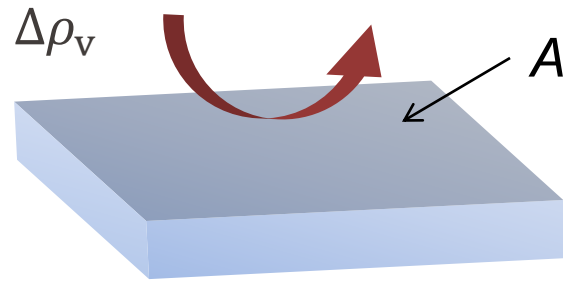
- Total gas pressure
 - Lower pressure implies fewer air molecules impeding vapor molecule motion

- Correlation can be found in literature (Eq. 11.34 in Lienhard)

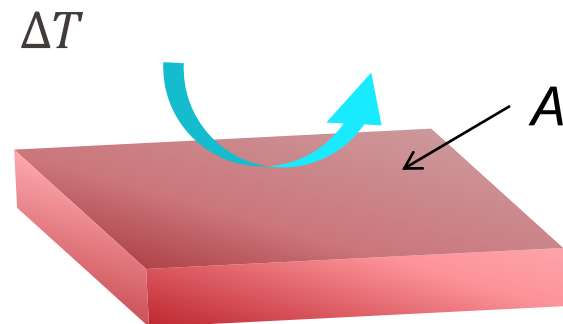
$$\vec{J}_{vd} = -\rho D_{va} \nabla \omega_v \quad \vec{J}_{vd} = \rho \omega_v (\vec{v}_v - \vec{v}_m)$$

Convective Mass Transfer

$$\nabla \cdot (\rho \omega_v \vec{v}_m) + \nabla \cdot (-\rho D_{va} \nabla \omega_v) = 0$$



Mass transferred due to **bulk movement** of fluids



Energy transferred due to **bulk movement** of fluids

Heat and Mass Transfer Analogy

Fick's law
(diffusive mass transport)

Fourier's law of conduction
(diffusive thermal transport)

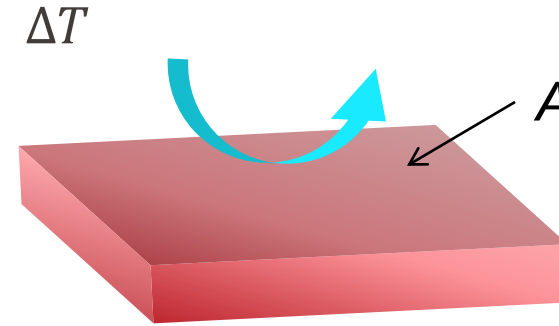
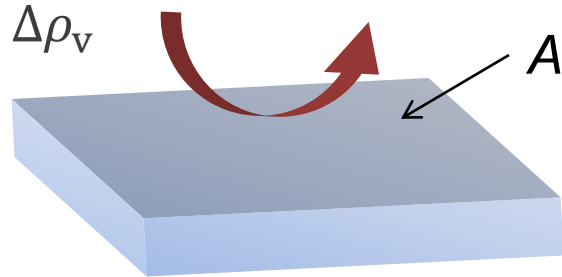
Mass Transfer

$$\vec{v}_m \cdot \nabla \omega_v - D_{va} \nabla^2 \omega_v = 0$$

Heat Transfer

$$\vec{v}_m \cdot \nabla T - \alpha \nabla^2 T = 0$$

Heat and Mass Transfer Analogy



Boundary mass flux assuming vapor flux
is very small and only diffusional

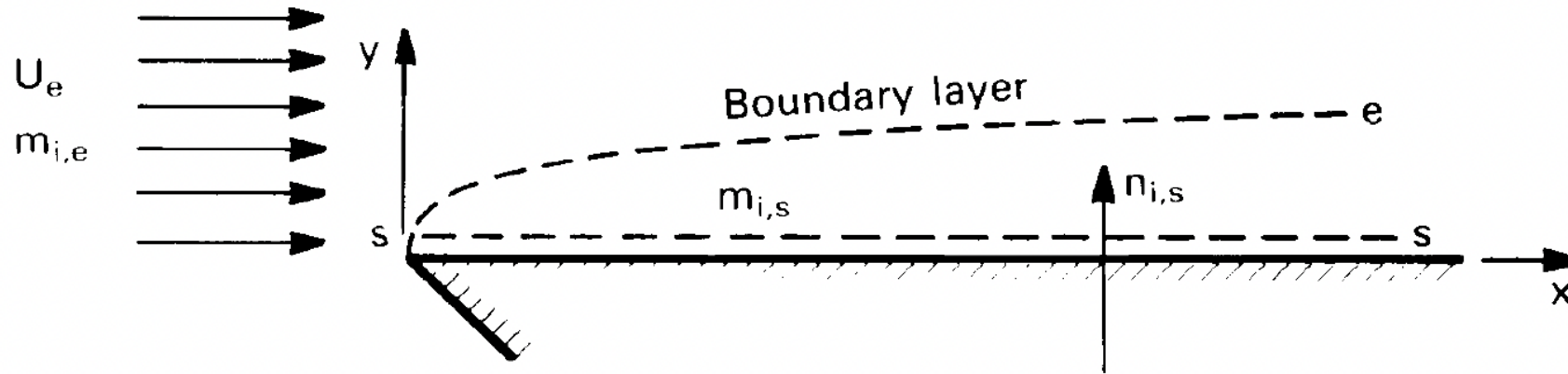
Mass transfer coefficient g_m

Sherwood number

$$Sh = \frac{g_m L}{D_{va}}$$

Schmit number $Sc = \nu / D_{va}$

Reynolds number $Re = \rho UL / \mu$



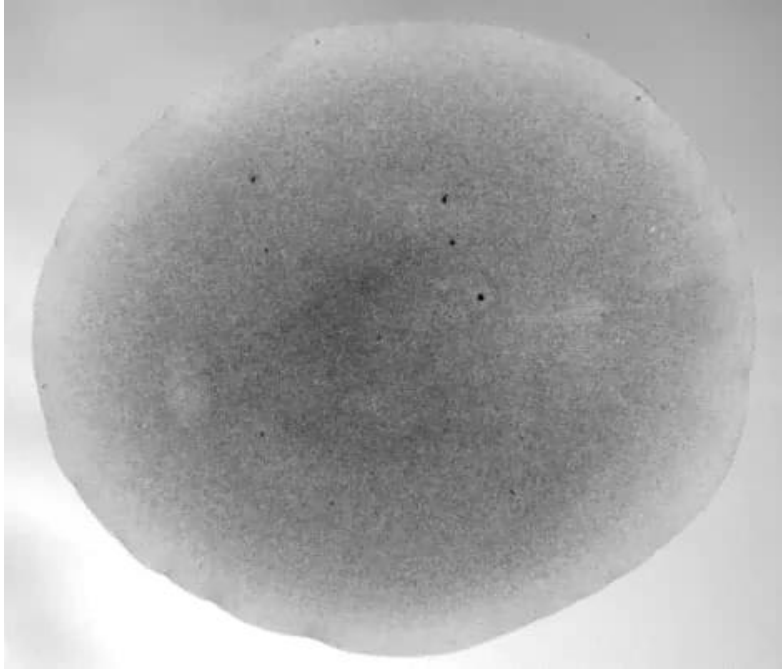
Lienhard, Figure 11.12

$$Nu_x = 0.332\sqrt{Re_x}^3\sqrt{Pr}$$

$$Sh_x = 0.332\sqrt{Re_x}^3\sqrt{Sc}$$

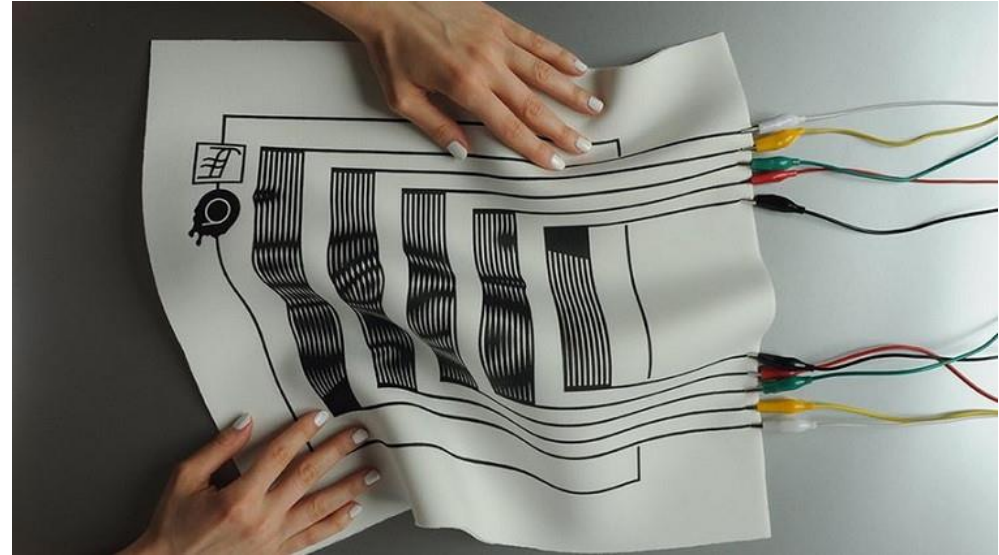
Coffee Ring Effect



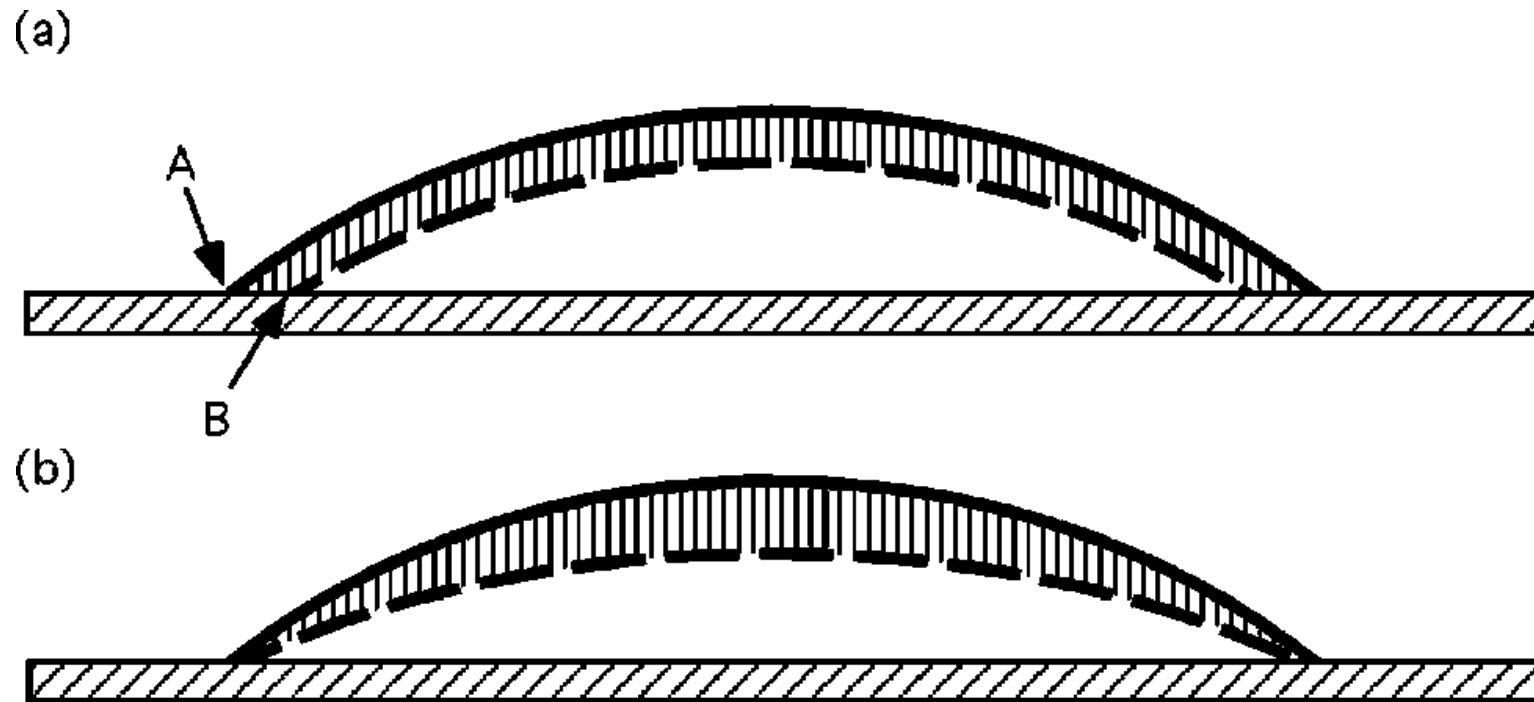


Yunker *et al.*, *Nature* (2011)

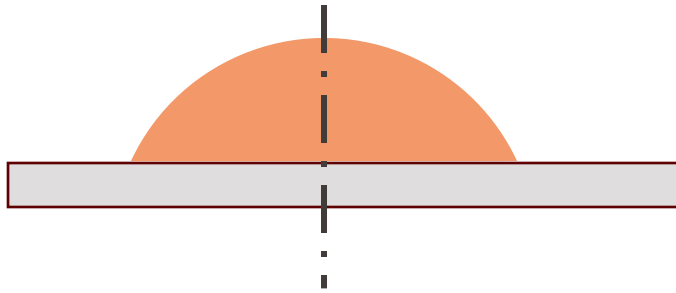
Printed electronics



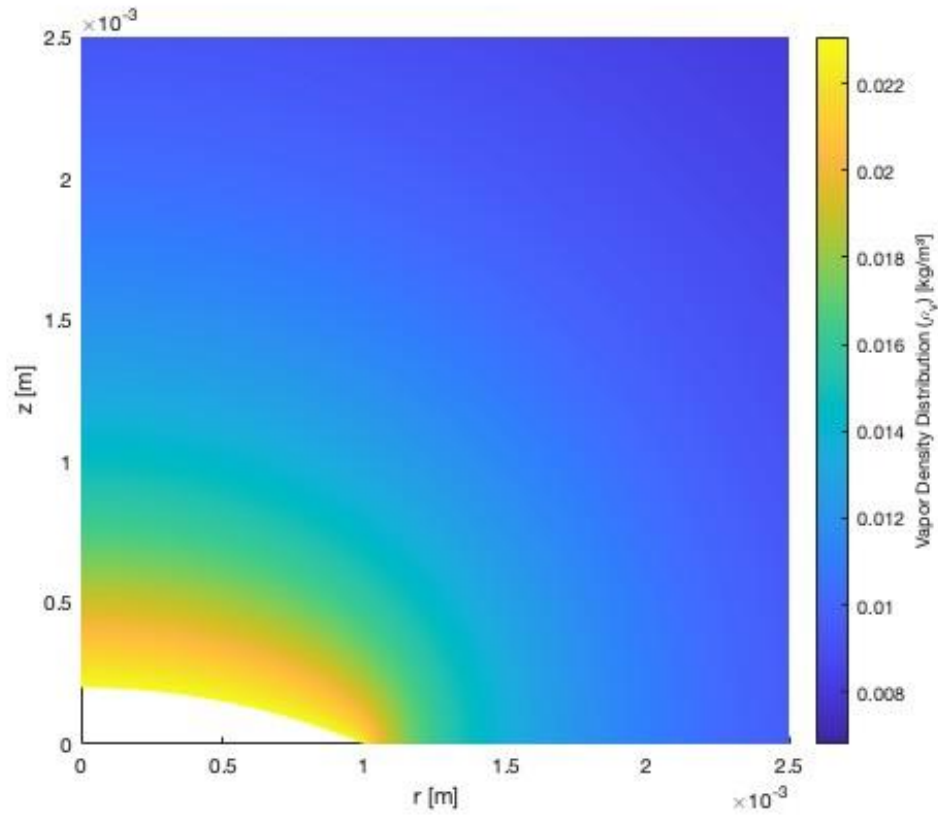
Karim *et al.*, *Scientific Reports* (2019)



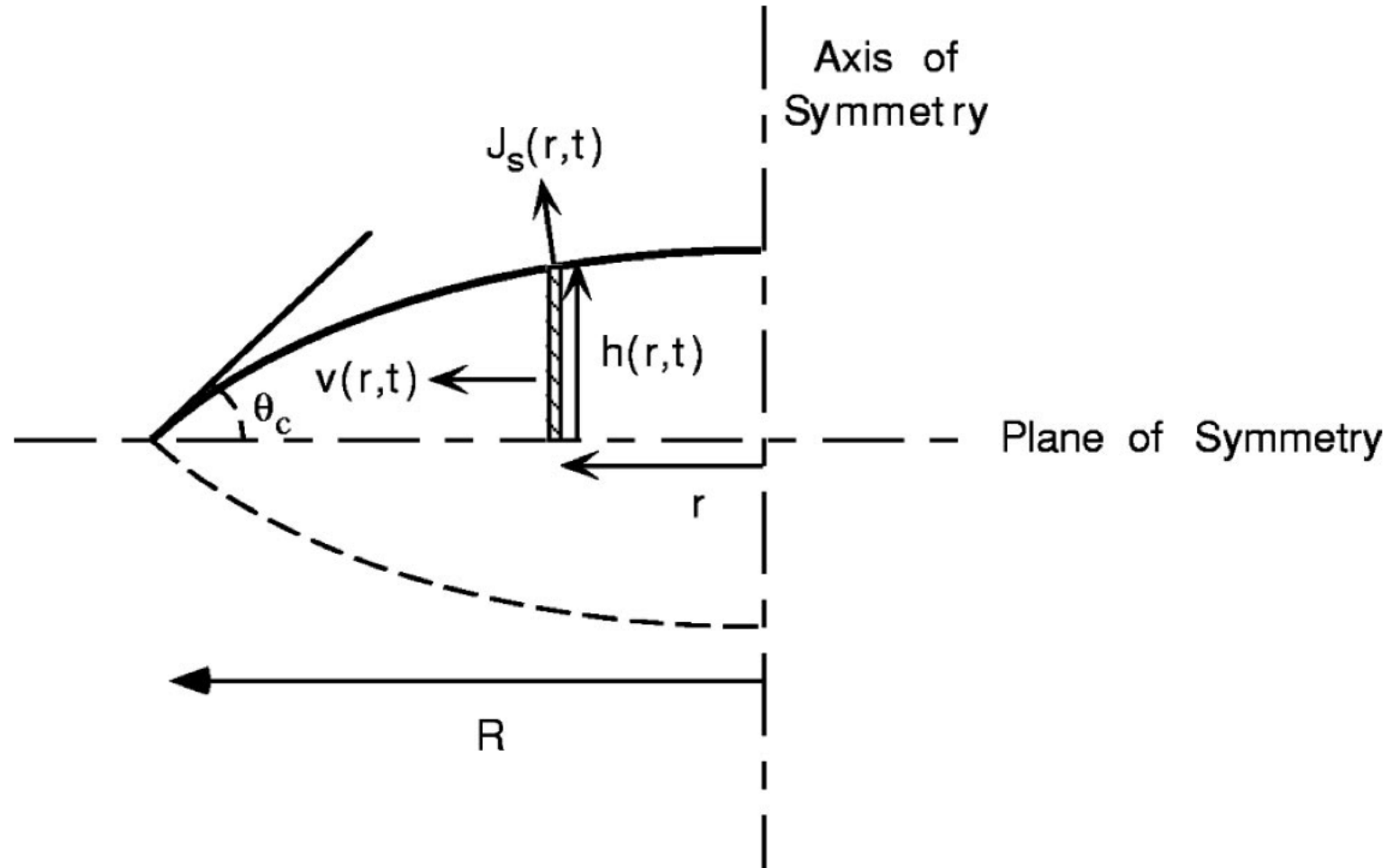
Deegan *et al.*, *Physical Review E* (2000)



Lightening rod



Lightening rod



What We Learned Today

- Fick's Law of Diffusion
- Heat and mass transfer analogy
- Coffee ring effect