Accepted Manuscript

Stability and breakup of liquid jets: effect of slight gaseous crossflows and electric fields

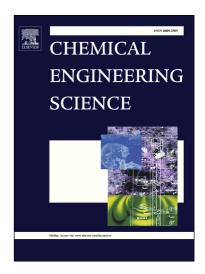
A. Rajabi, M.R. Morad, N. Rahbari

PII: S0009-2509(17)30133-1

DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ces.2017.02.024

Reference: CES 13442

To appear in: Chemical Engineering Science



Please cite this article as: A. Rajabi, M.R. Morad, N. Rahbari, Stability and breakup of liquid jets: effect of slight gaseous crossflows and electric fields, *Chemical Engineering Science* (2017), doi: http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ces. 2017.02.024

This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting proof before it is published in its final form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.

ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

Stability and breakup of liquid jets: effect of slight gaseous crossflows and electric fields

A. Rajabi^a, M. R. Morad^a, N. Rahbari^a

^aSharif University of Technology, Tehran, Iran

Abstract

Instability and breakup of a liquid jet under the influence of a gaseous cross-flow in the presence of an electric field is investigated. A dispersion relation for disturbances on the jet surface is derived for the combined effects based on pioneer linear stability analysis for low speed limits. Effects of Weber, Bond and Ohnesorge numbers on the growth rate of disturbances are studied. The theoretical analysis developed for breakup length is used for comparisons with experimentally obtained breakup lengths. Measured breakup lengths were predicted satisfactorily by the linear theory in the region of low crossflow velocities (0-4 m/sec) and electric field intensities (0-3 \times 10⁵ V/m). Keywords: Liquid jet, Breakup length, Gaseous crossflow, Electric field

1. Introduction

Liquid jets appear in many natural and industrial phenomena (Eggers and Villermaux (2008)). Free surface liquid streams tend to obtain a circular cross section in order to minimize the surface energy, while disturbances grow on the round liquid jet and eventually break it up into droplets. Liquid jet behavior is influenced by surronding forces such as aerodynamic force of a flowing gas, either parallel or normal to the jet axis. When a liquid jet

Download English Version:

https://daneshyari.com/en/article/6467482

Download Persian Version:

https://daneshyari.com/article/6467482

<u>Daneshyari.com</u>