

Particle Transport, Deposition and Removal Clarkson University

# Particle Adhesion and Detachment Models

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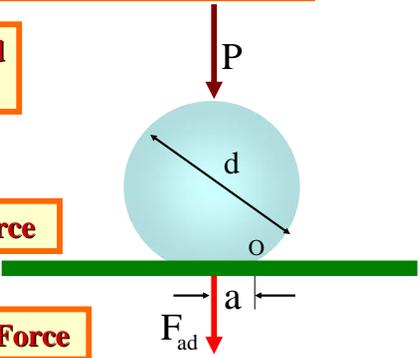
# Outline Clarkson University

- Particle Detachment Mechanisms
- JKR Adhesion Model
- DMT Adhesion Model
- Maugis-Pollock Model
- Maximum Moment Resistance

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## Particle Adhesion and Detachment Models Clarkson University

**Sphere Attached to a Surface**



**a = Contact**

**P = Exerted Force**

**F<sub>ad</sub> = Adhesion Force**

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## JKR Model Clarkson University

**Johnson-Kandall-Roberts (1971)**

$$a^3 = \frac{d}{2K} \left[ P + \frac{3}{2} W_A \pi d + \sqrt{3\pi W_A d P + \left( \frac{3\pi W_A d}{2} \right)^2} \right]$$

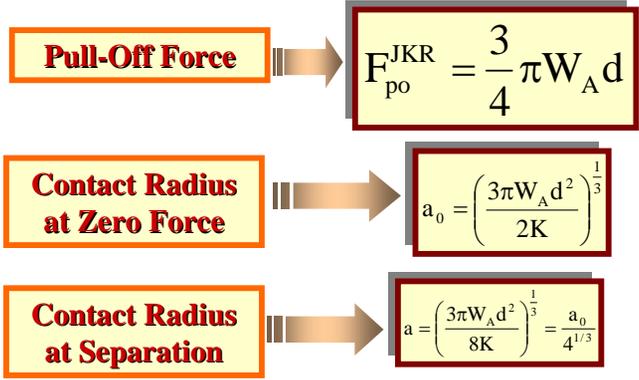
$$K = \frac{4}{3} \left[ \frac{1-\nu_1^2}{E_1} + \frac{1-\nu_2^2}{E_2} \right]^{-1}$$

**Hertz Model**

$$a^3 = \frac{dP}{2K}$$

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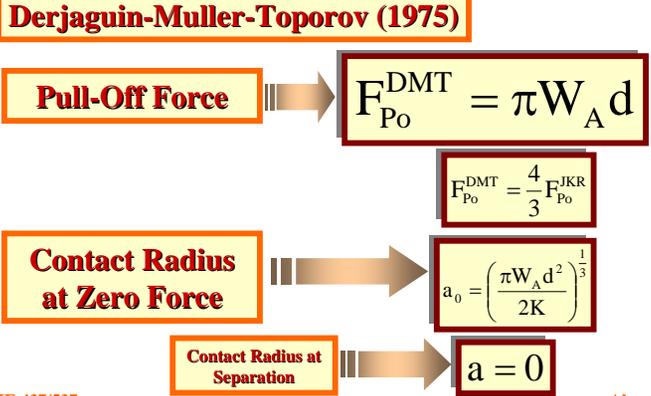
# JKR Model Clarkson University



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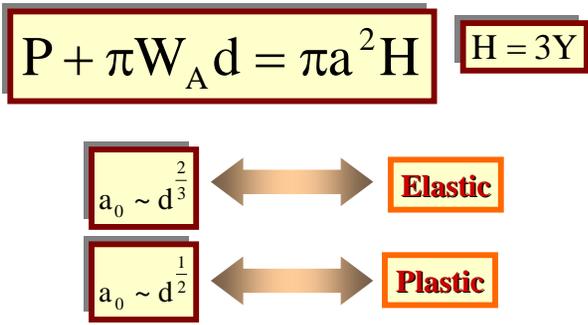
# DMT Model Clarkson University



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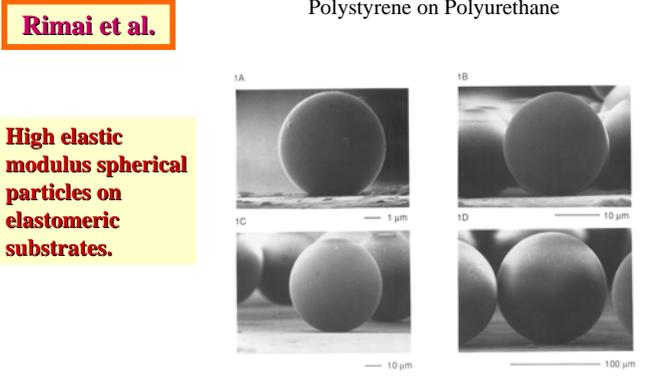
# Maugis-Pollock Model Clarkson University



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# Examples of Adhesion-Induced Deformations - JKR Systems Clarkson University



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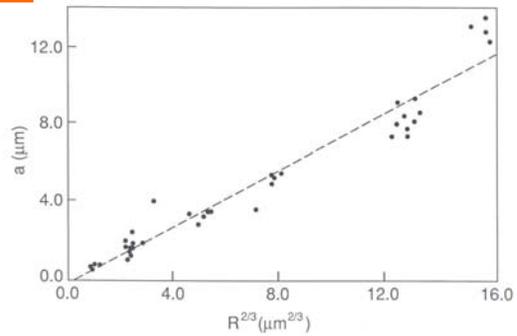
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## Examples of Adhesion-Induced Deformations - JKR Systems

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Rimai et al.

GLASS BEADS ON POLYURETHANE SUBSTRATE



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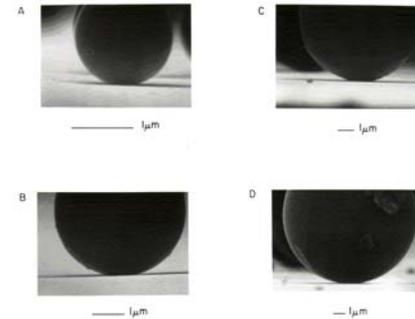
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## Non-JKR Systems

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Rimai et al.

Polystyrene particles on a silicon wafer



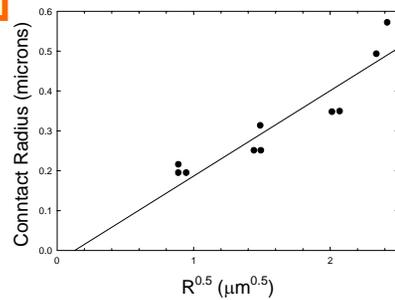
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## Non-JKR Systems

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Rimai et al.



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## Thermodynamic Work of Adhesion

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$$W_A = \frac{A}{12\pi z_0^2}$$

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# JKR Model Clarkson University

$$a^{*3} = 1 - P^* + \sqrt{1 - 2P^*}$$

$$P^* = -\frac{P}{\frac{3}{2}\pi W_A d}$$

$$a^* = \frac{a}{\left(\frac{3\pi W_A d^2}{4K}\right)^{1/3}}$$

$a_0^* = 1.26$

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# JKR Model Clarkson University

$$M^{*JKR} = P^* a^* = P^* (1 - P^* + \sqrt{1 - 2P^*})^{1/3}$$

**Maximum Moment**

$M_{\max}^{*JKR} = 0.42$

$P_{\max}^* = F_{po}^{*JKR} = \frac{F^{*JKR}}{\frac{3}{2}\pi W_A d} = 0.5$

$M^{*JKR} = 0.397$

$P_{\max}^* a_0^* = 0.63$

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# DMT Model Clarkson University

**Contact Radius**

$a^3 \approx \frac{d}{2K} (P + \pi W_A d)$

**Nondimensional Contact Radius**

$a^{*3} = \left(\frac{a}{\frac{3\pi W_A d^2}{4K}}\right)^3 = -P^* + \frac{2}{3}$

**Resistance Moment**

$M^{*DMT} = P^* (2/3 - P^*)^{1/3}$

**Maximum Moment**

$M_{\max}^{*DMT} = 0.28$

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# JKR-DMT Models Clarkson University

$P_{\max}^* = F_{po}^{*DMT} = \frac{F^{*DMT}}{\frac{3}{2}\pi W_A d} = \frac{2}{3}$

$P_{\max}^* a_0^* = 0.58$

$M^{*DMT} = 0$

**Maximum Moments**

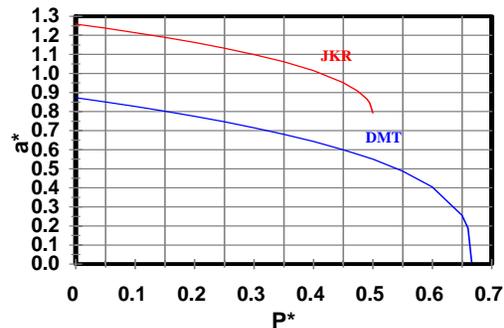
$M_{\max}^{*JKR} = 0.42 = 1.5 M_{\max}^{*DMT}$

$M_{\max}^{JKR} = 2.63 \frac{W_A^{4/3} d^{5/3}}{K^{1/3}}$

$M_{\max}^{DMT} = 1.83 \frac{W_A^{4/3} d^{5/3}}{K^{1/3}}$

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## JKR-DMT Models Clarkson University

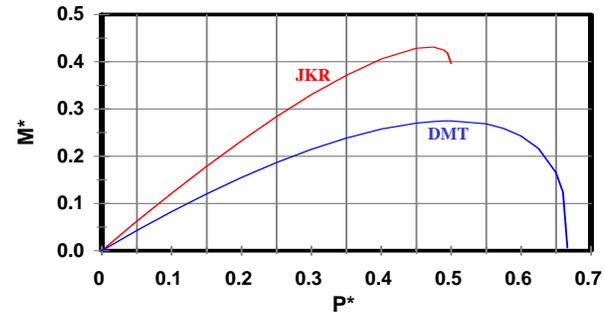


Variations of contact radius with the exerted force.

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## JKR-DMT Models Clarkson University



Variations of resistance moment with the exerted force.

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## Conclusions Clarkson University

- Spherical particles are removed by overcoming the adhesion rolling resistance
- JKR, DMT and Maugis-Pollock Models
- Contact radius varies differently with  $d$  for elastic and plastic deformations

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Thank you!

Questions?

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