

# **Particle Transport, Deposition and Removal**

---



# **Review for Final Exam**

**Goodarz Ahmadi**

**Department of Mechanical and Aeronautical Engineering**

**Clarkson University**

**Potsdam, NY 13699-5725**

# Outline

---

- **Hydrodynamic Forces and Moments**
- **Diffusion Mechanisms**
- **Particle Adhesion and Detachment**
- **Particle Charging**

# Hydrodynamic Forces

Clarkson  
University

## Drag Forces

$$Re = \frac{\rho U d}{\mu}$$

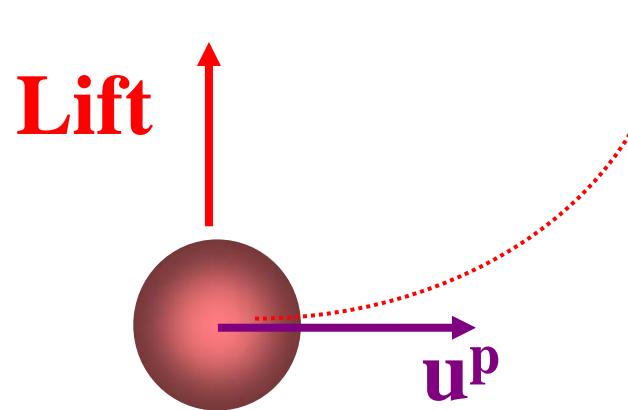
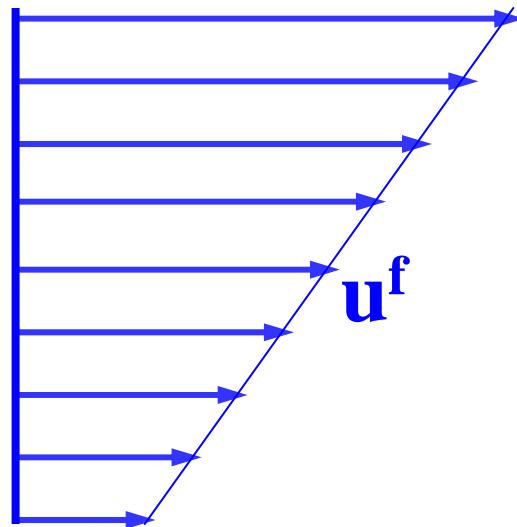
**Cunningham  
Correction**

$$F_D = \frac{3\pi\mu U d f^f}{C_c} C_D$$

$$C_D = \frac{24[1 + 0.15 Re^{0.687}]}{Re}$$

$$C_c = 1 + \frac{2\lambda}{d} [1.257 + 0.4e^{-1.1d/2\lambda}]$$

# Lift Force



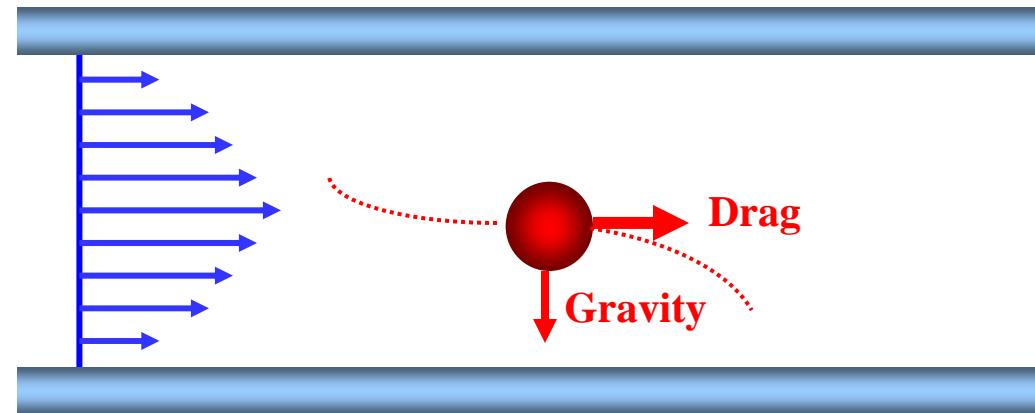
Saffman (1965, 1968)

$$\text{Sgn}(x) = \begin{cases} +1 & x > 0 \\ -1 & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$F_{L(\text{Saff})} = 1.615 \rho v^{1/2} d^2 (u^f - u^p) \left| \frac{du^f}{dy} \right|^{1/2} \text{sgn}\left(\frac{du^f}{dy}\right)$$

# Aerosols Particle Motion

Clarkson  
University



## Equation of Motion

$$m \frac{du^p}{dt} = \frac{3\pi\mu d}{C_c} (u^f - u^p) + mg$$

# Aerosols Particle Motion

$$\tau \frac{du^p}{dt} = (u^f - u^p) + \tau g$$

## Relaxation Time

$$\tau = \frac{m C_c}{3\pi \mu d} = \frac{d^2 \rho^p C_c}{18\mu} = \frac{S d^2 C_c}{18\nu}$$

$$S = \frac{\rho^p}{\rho^f}$$

$$\tau(s) \approx 3 \times 10^{-6} d^2 (\mu m)$$

# Viscous Sublayer

Clarkson University

Turbulent stress is negligible

$$\tau_0 = \mu \frac{dU}{dy}$$

$$u^{*2} = \nu \frac{dU}{dy}$$

$$[u = \frac{u^{*2}y}{2}]$$

$$\frac{dU^+}{dy^+} = 1$$

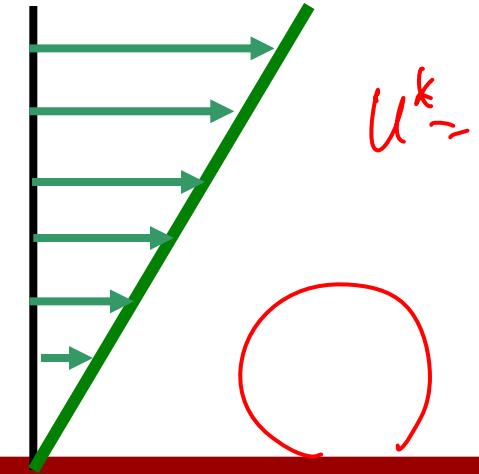
$$u^+ = y^+$$

$$\frac{\gamma, u^*}{F^+} = \frac{F}{\mu \nu}$$

$$F_{L(Saff)}^+ = 0.807 d^{+3}$$

$$U^k = \frac{1}{20} U_s$$

$U^k$  - shear velocity



$$0 < y^+ \leq 5$$

$$\delta^+ = \frac{d u^*}{\nu}$$

# Diffusion and Fick's Law

Fick's Law

$$J = -D \frac{dc}{dx}$$

Diffusion  
Equation

$$\frac{\partial c}{\partial t} + \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla c = D \nabla^2 c$$

Diffusivity

$$D = \frac{k T C_c}{3 \pi \mu d}$$

# Diffusion



- **Similarity Method**
- **Separation of Variable Method**
- **Integral Method**

# **Particle Adhesion and Detachment**

---

- **van der Waals Force**
- **JKR Adhesion Model**
- **DMT Adhesion Model**
- **Maugis-Pollock Model**
- **Particle Detachment Mechanisms**
- **Maximum Moment Resistance**

# JKR Model

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

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

$$K = \frac{4}{3} \left[ \frac{1 - v_1^2}{E_1} + \frac{1 - v_2^2}{E_2} \right]^{-1}$$

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

**Hertz Model**

# DMT Model

## Derjaguin-Muller-Toporov (1975)

Pull-Off Force

$$F_{Po}^{DMT} = \pi W_A d$$

$$F_{Po}^{DMT} = \frac{4}{3} F_{Po}^{JKR}$$

Contact Radius  
at Zero Force

$$a_0 = \left( \frac{\pi W_A d^2}{2K} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

Contact Radius at  
Separation

$$a = 0$$

# Maugis-Pollock Model

Clarkson  
University

$$P + \pi W_A d = \pi a^2 H$$

$$H = 3Y$$

$$a_0 \sim d^{\frac{2}{3}}$$



Elastic

$$a_0 \sim d^{\frac{1}{2}}$$



Plastic

# JKR Model

Clarkson  
University

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

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

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

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

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

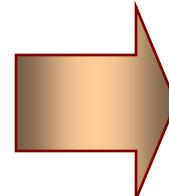
# Aerosols Charging and Their Kinetics

## Coulomb Force

$$\mathbf{F}_E = q\mathbf{E}$$

$$q = ne$$

Particle  
Mobility



$$u = Z^p = \frac{qC_c}{3\pi\mu d}$$

# Particle Charging

## Boltzmann Equilibrium Charge Distribution

$$f(n) = \frac{0.24}{\sqrt{d\pi}} \exp\left\{-\frac{0.05n^2}{d}\right\}$$

$$d > 0.02\mu\text{m}$$

$$\bar{n} \approx 2.36\sqrt{d}, \quad d(\mu\text{m})$$

# Diffusion Charging

Clarkson  
University

$$n = \frac{dkT}{2e^2} \ln[1 + \left(\frac{2\pi}{m_i kT}\right)^{1/2} n_{i\infty} de^2 t]$$

# Field Charging

$$n_\infty = \left[1 + \frac{2(\epsilon_p - 1)}{\epsilon_p + 2}\right] \frac{Ed^2}{4e} \text{ as } t \rightarrow \infty$$