

Ultrasonic Acoustic Levitation for Analysis of Evaporating Condensed Phase Fuel Droplets

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Introduction

- Acoustic levitation uses sound to suspend small objects including liquid droplets [1]
- This enables researchers to experimentally determine the properties of free-floating liquid fuel droplets

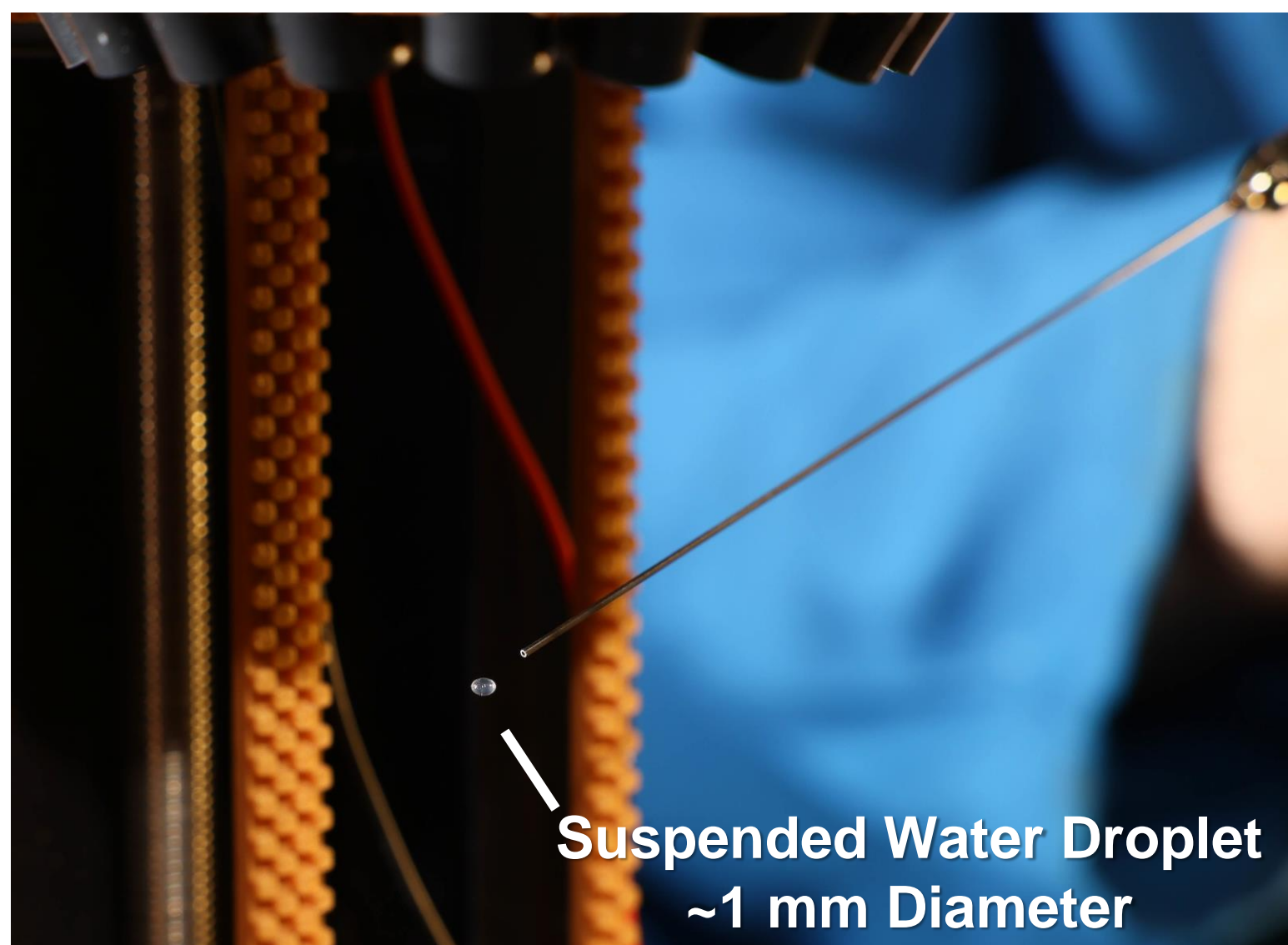


Fig. 1: Water droplet dispensed into acoustic levitator

- TinyLev [1] works by using two arrays of ultrasonic speakers positioned opposite each other, outputting $f = 40$ kHz periodic pulses
- This creates a standing wave within the levitator, trapping small solids and liquid droplets at the pressure nodes
 - Ultrasonic levitation suspends droplets without the use of a support fiber

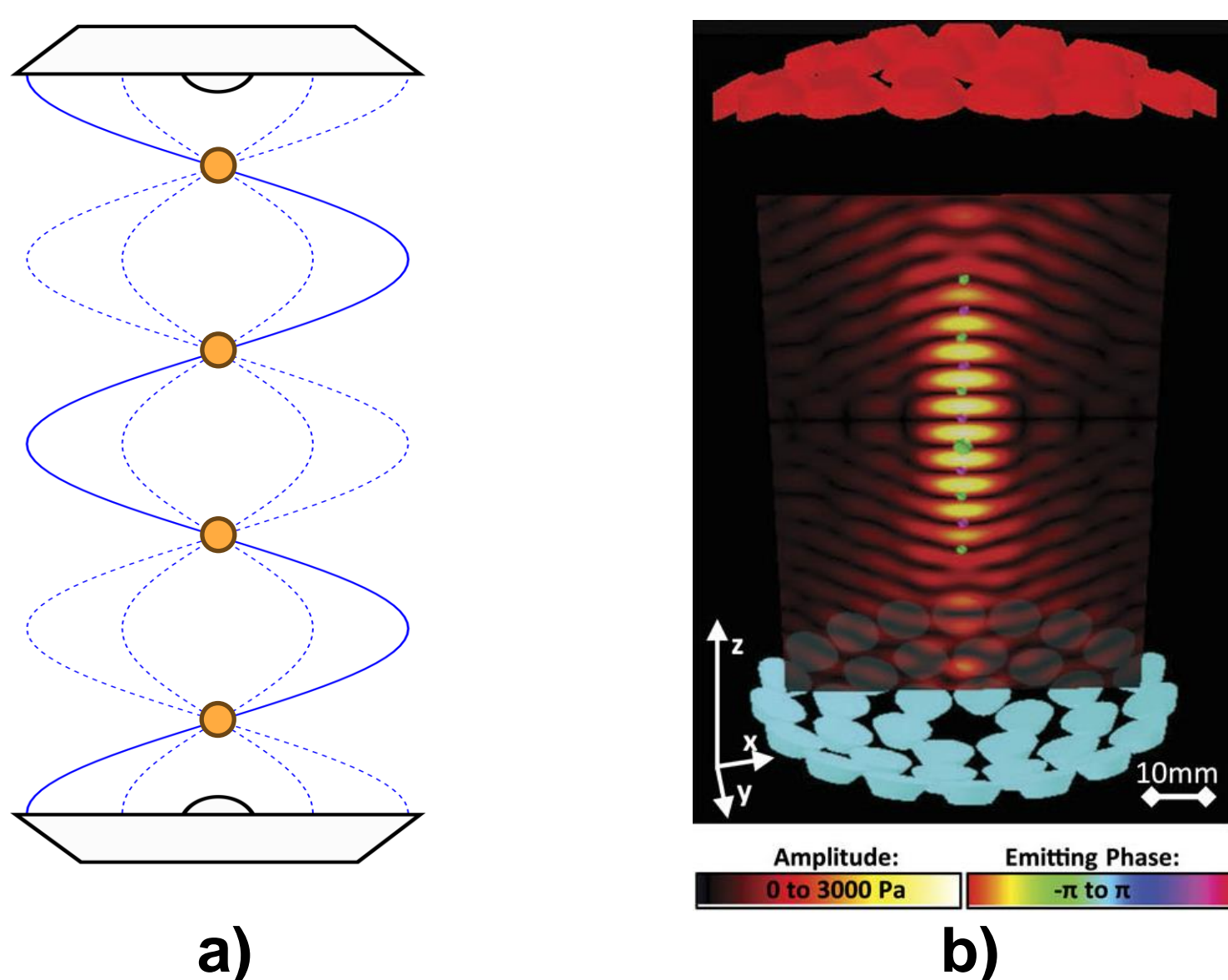


Fig. 2: Acoustic levitating standing wave a) schematic and b) pressure field simulation (taken from [1])

References

- Marzo, Asier, Adrian Barnes, and Bruce W. Drinkwater. 2017. "TinyLev: A multi-emitter single-axis acoustic levitator." Review of Scientific Instruments 88 (8). <https://doi.org/10.1063/1.4989995>.
- Linstorm, P. 2023. "Nist Chemistry Webbook, Nist Standard Reference Database Number 69." In , 9:1–1951. <https://ci.nist.gov/naid/20001287495/>.

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Impact

- Understanding how liquid fuels evaporate is a key concept that is relevant to condensed phase combustion
- By imaging a suspended fuel droplet over time, the evaporation rate of different liquid fuels can be quantified

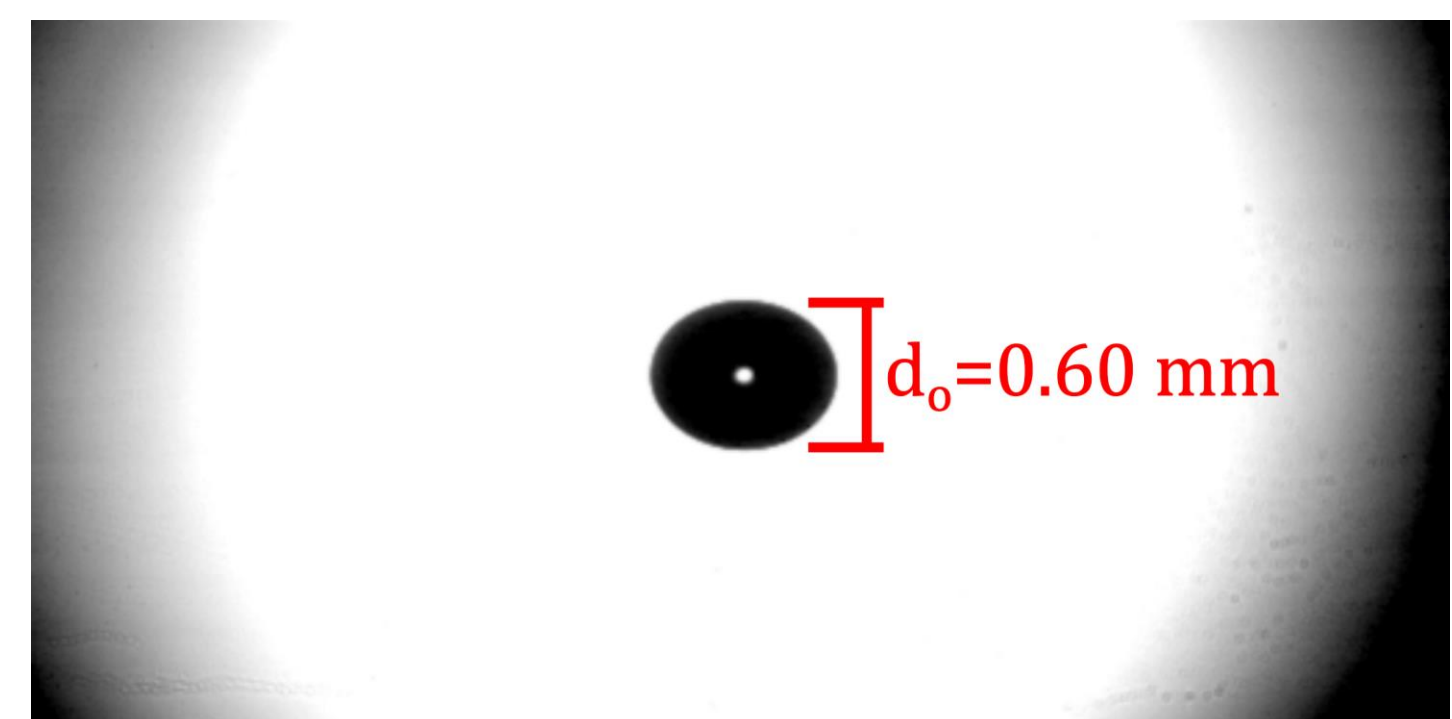


Fig. 3: Backlit image captured of levitating ethanol droplet

Key Findings

- The experiment conducted captures the evaporation rate of ethanol and isopropanol using the d -squared law

$$d^2 = d_0^2 - k_e t$$

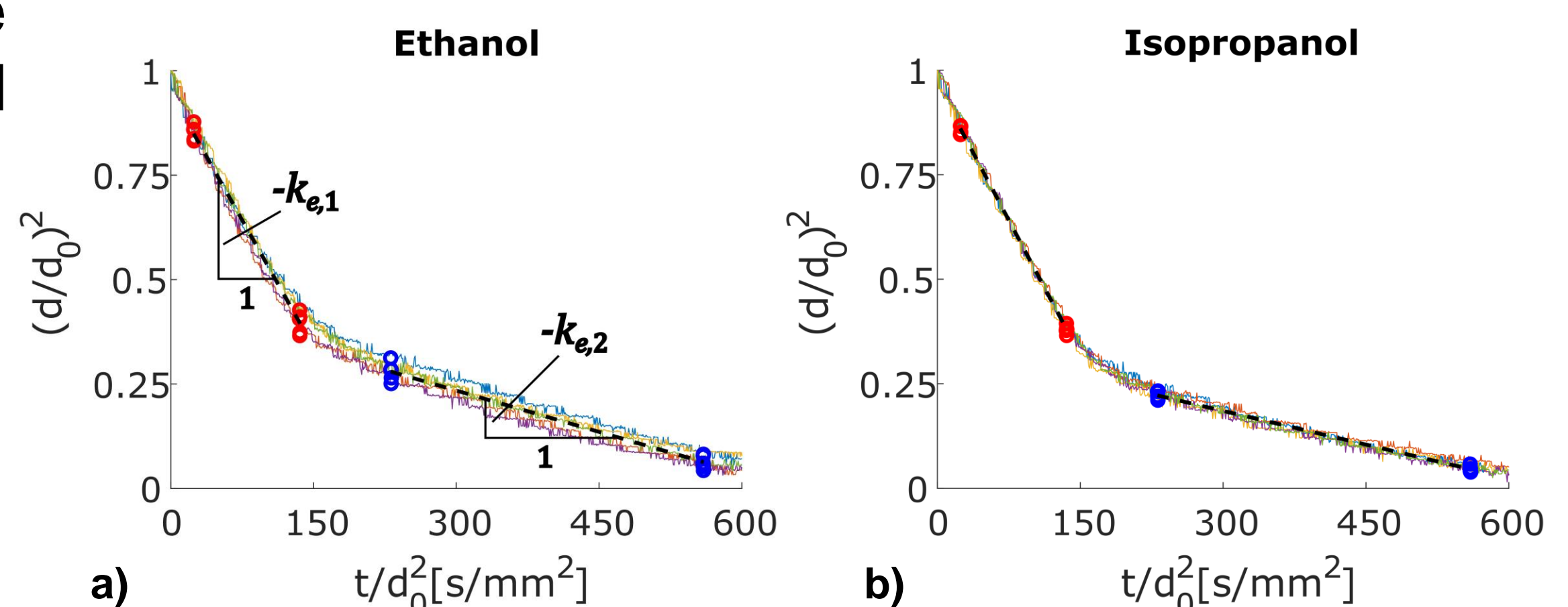


Fig. 4: Droplet evaporation lifetime for a) ethanol and b) isopropanol

Table 1: Evaporation constants for the two-stage regression for ethanol and isopropanol

Evaporation Constant	Ethanol (mm ² /s)	Isopropanol (mm ² /s)
$k_{e,1}$	0.0041	0.0043
$k_{e,2}$	6.59E-4	5.36E-4

- Both fuels experience a two-stage droplet regression
- Fuels experience a similar first-stage regression due to their similar boiling temperatures: ($T_{\text{boil,eth}} = 351.5$ K, $T_{\text{boil,iso}} = 355.5$ K) [2]