

Particle Transport,  
Deposition and Removal Clarkson  
University

# Diffusion to a Cylinder

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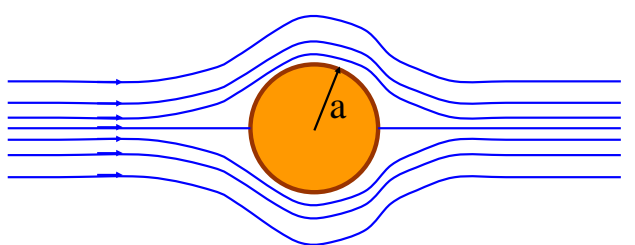
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# Outline Clarkson University

- Diffusion to a Cylinder in Cross Flow
- Deposition Velocity
- Interception
- Filtration

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## Diffusion to a Cylinder Clarkson University



**Stream  
Function**

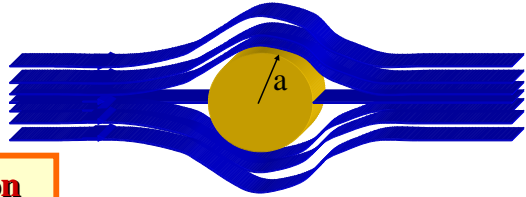
$$\psi = AUa \sin \theta \left[ \frac{r}{a} \left( 2 \ln \frac{r}{a} - 1 \right) + \frac{a}{r} \right]$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2(2 - \ln R_c)}$$

$$\text{Re} \ll 1$$

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## Diffusion to a Cylinder Clarkson University



**Diffusion  
Equation**

$$v_\theta \frac{\partial c}{\partial \theta} + v_r \frac{\partial c}{\partial r} = D \left( \frac{\partial^2 c}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial c}{\partial r} \right)$$

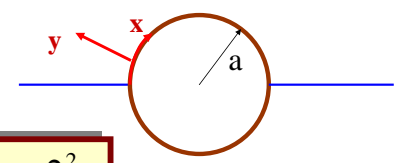
**Boundary  
Conditions**

$$\begin{aligned} r = a + \frac{d}{2}, & \quad c = 0 \\ r = \infty, & \quad c = c_\infty \end{aligned}$$

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## Diffusion to a Cylinder Clarkson University

**Diffusion Equation**



$$u \frac{\partial c}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial c}{\partial y} = D \frac{\partial^2 c}{\partial y^2}$$

**Boundary Conditions**

$$y = 0, \quad c = 0$$

$$y = \infty, \quad c = c_\infty$$

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## Diffusion to a Cylinder Clarkson University

**Stream Function**

$$u = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}, \quad v = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}$$

**Using x and  $\psi$**

$$\frac{\partial c}{\partial x} = D \frac{\partial}{\partial \psi} \left[ u \frac{\partial c}{\partial \psi} \right]$$

$$\psi \approx 2AaUy_1^2 \sin x_1$$

$$y_1 = \frac{y}{a}, \quad x_1 = \frac{x}{a}$$

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## Diffusion to a Cylinder Clarkson University

**Let**

$$\chi = \int \sin^{1/2} x_1 dx_1, \quad \psi_1 = \frac{\psi}{2AaU}$$

**Diffusion Equation**

$$\frac{\partial c}{\partial \chi} = \frac{D}{aAU} \frac{\partial}{\partial \psi_1} \left( \psi_1^{1/2} \frac{\partial c}{\partial \psi_1} \right)$$

$$\psi_1 = 0, \quad c = 0$$

$$\psi_1 = \infty, \quad c = c_\infty$$

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**Similarity Equation**

$$\xi = \frac{\psi_1}{\chi^{2/3}}$$

$$-\frac{AP_e}{3} \xi \frac{dc}{d\xi} = \frac{d}{d\xi} \left( \xi^{1/2} \frac{dc}{d\xi} \right)$$

$$c = \frac{c_\infty (AP_e)^{1/3}}{1.45} \int_0^{\sqrt{\xi}} \exp\left\{-\frac{2}{9} AP_e z^3\right\} dz$$

$$P_e = \frac{2Ua}{D} = R_e \cdot S_c$$

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# Diffusion to a Cylinder Clarkson University

**Sherwood Number**

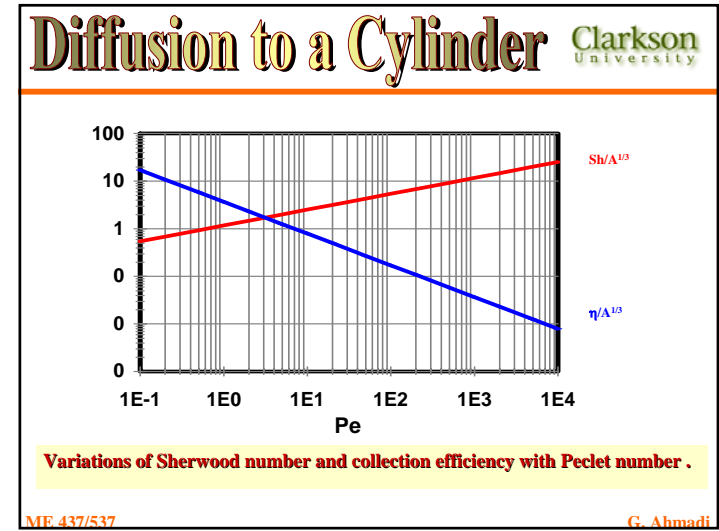
$$\frac{\bar{h}}{sh} = \frac{\bar{h}(2a)}{D} = 1.17(AP_e)^{1/3}$$

**Collection Efficiency**

$$\eta_R = \frac{\bar{h}\pi(2a)c_\infty}{(2a)Uc_\infty} = 3.68A^{1/3}P_e^{-2/3}$$

⇒  $\eta_R \sim d^{-2/3}$

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# Direct Interception Limit Clarkson University

$P_e \rightarrow \infty$  **No Diffusion**

$$\eta_R = \frac{\int_{-a}^{a} v|_{y=d/2} dx}{Ua} = 2AR^2$$

$$R = \frac{d}{2a}$$

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# Fiber Efficiency Clarkson University

$$dc = - \underbrace{[\eta_R(2a)c]}_{\text{Collection by one fiber}} \underbrace{\left(\frac{v dz}{\pi a^2}\right)}_{\text{No. of fibers}}$$

$$\eta_R = \frac{\pi a}{2UL} \ln \frac{c_1}{c_2}$$

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# Fiber Efficiency Clarkson University

## Empirical Equation

$$\eta_r(RP_e) = 1.3RP_e^{1/3} + 0.7(RP_e^{1/3})^3$$

$$P_e \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\eta_R \propto R^2$$

$$P_e \rightarrow 0$$

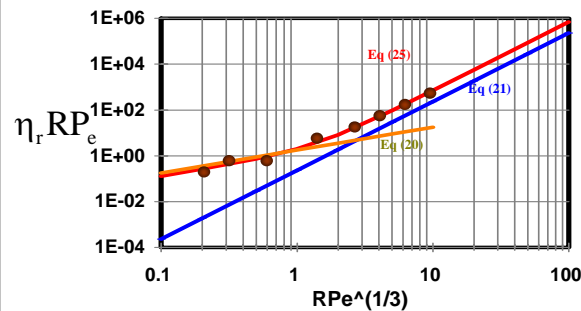
$$\eta_R \propto P_e^{-2/3}$$



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# Fiber Efficiency Clarkson University



Variation of filter collection efficiency.

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# Conclusions Clarkson University

- Deposition by Diffusion to a Cylinder
- Deposition by Interception to a Cylinder
- Fiber Filter Efficiency

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# Thank you! Clarkson University

## Thank you!

## Questions?

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