

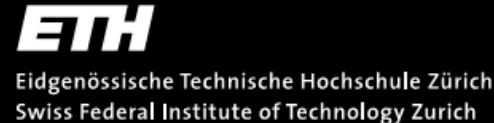
# Reducing contact time for a drop impacting on superhydrophobic surfaces

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Flowing Matter Across the Scales

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# Numerical Approach

## ➤ Multiphase Flows: Free Energy Approach

## ➤ Entropic Lattice Boltzmann Method

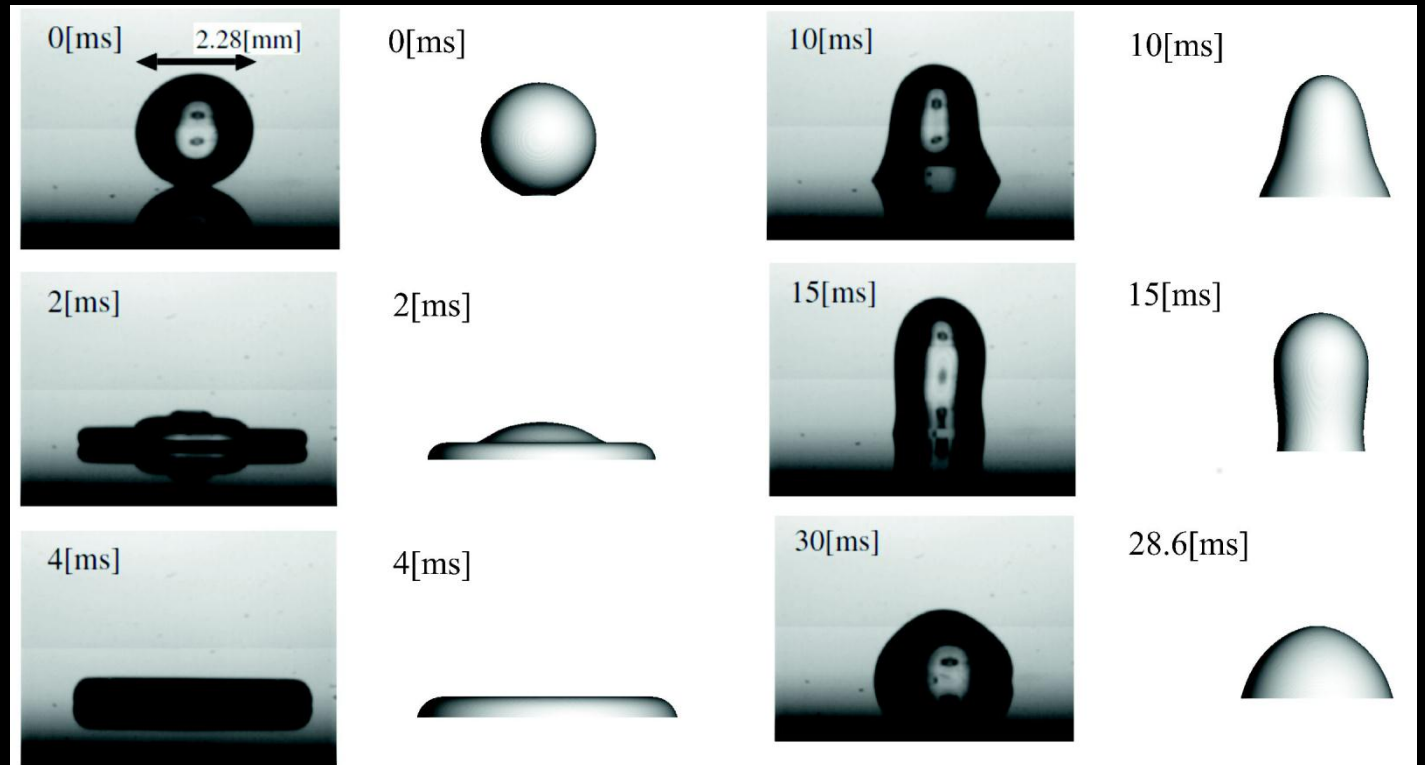
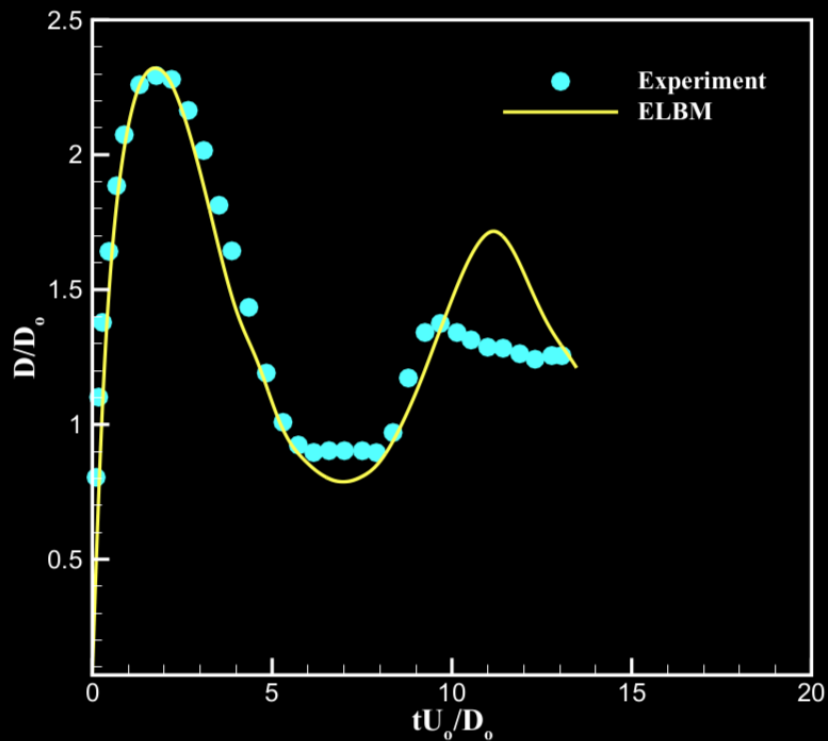
## ➤ Polynomial Equation of State

- ✓ Surface tension / contact-angle free to choose
- ✓ Thermodynamic consistency
- ✓ Large (enough) density ratios
- ✓ Low viscosity
- ✓ Dynamic and static droplet/bubble simulations

Simulations ...

# Hydrophilic surface

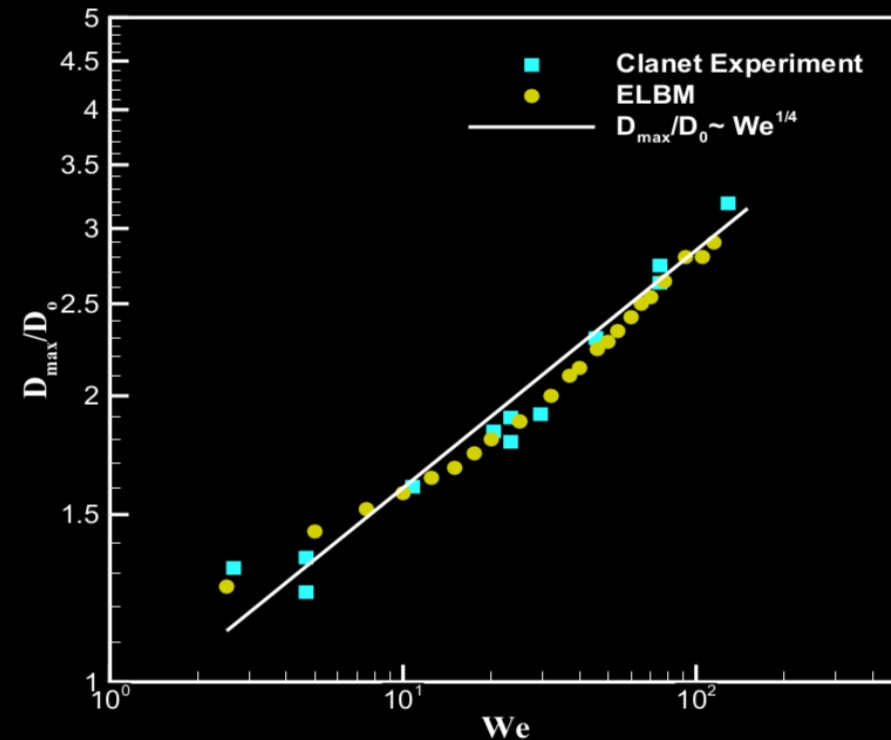
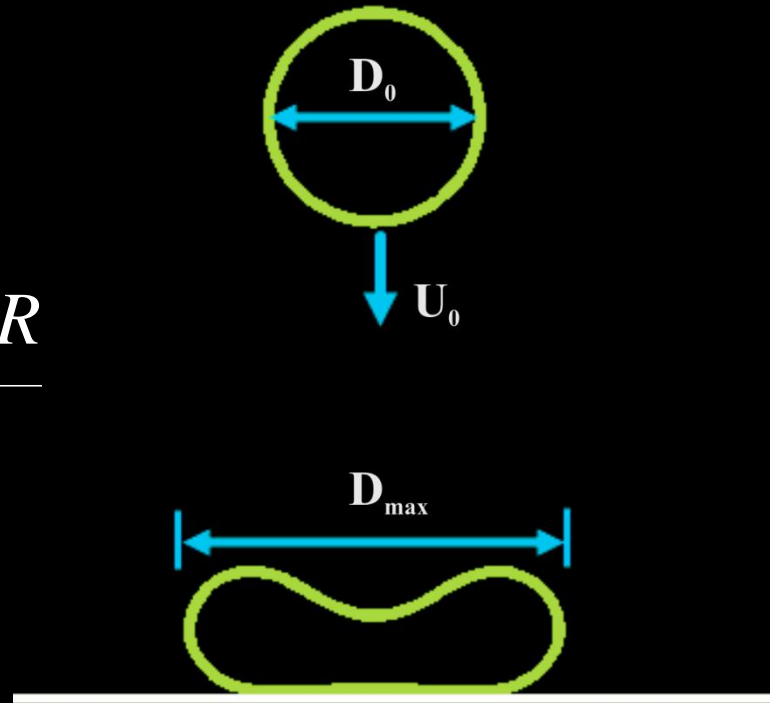
## Time evolution of droplet diameter



# Super hydrophobic surfaces (SHS)

Maximum diameter of a drop impinging on a SHS

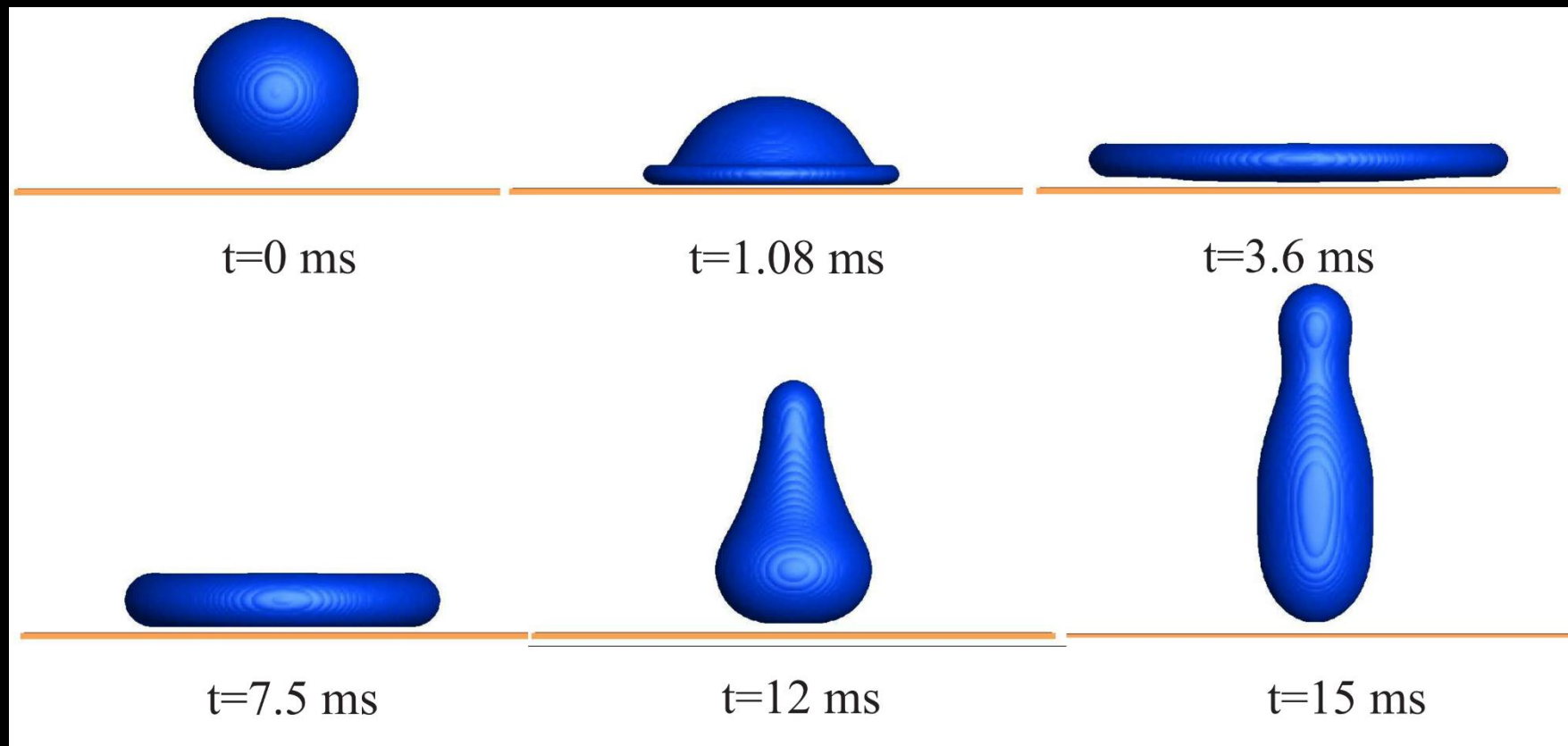
$$We = \frac{\rho_l U^2 R}{\sigma}$$



Simulations ...

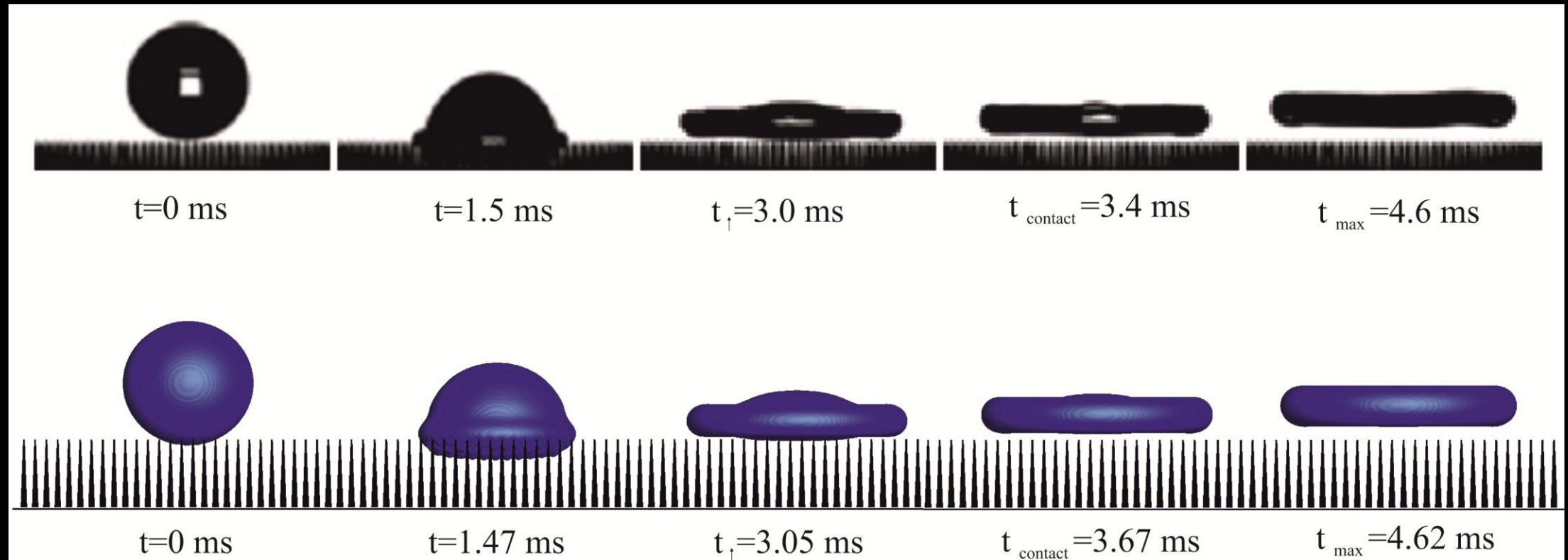
# Reducing contact time

## Conventional bouncing

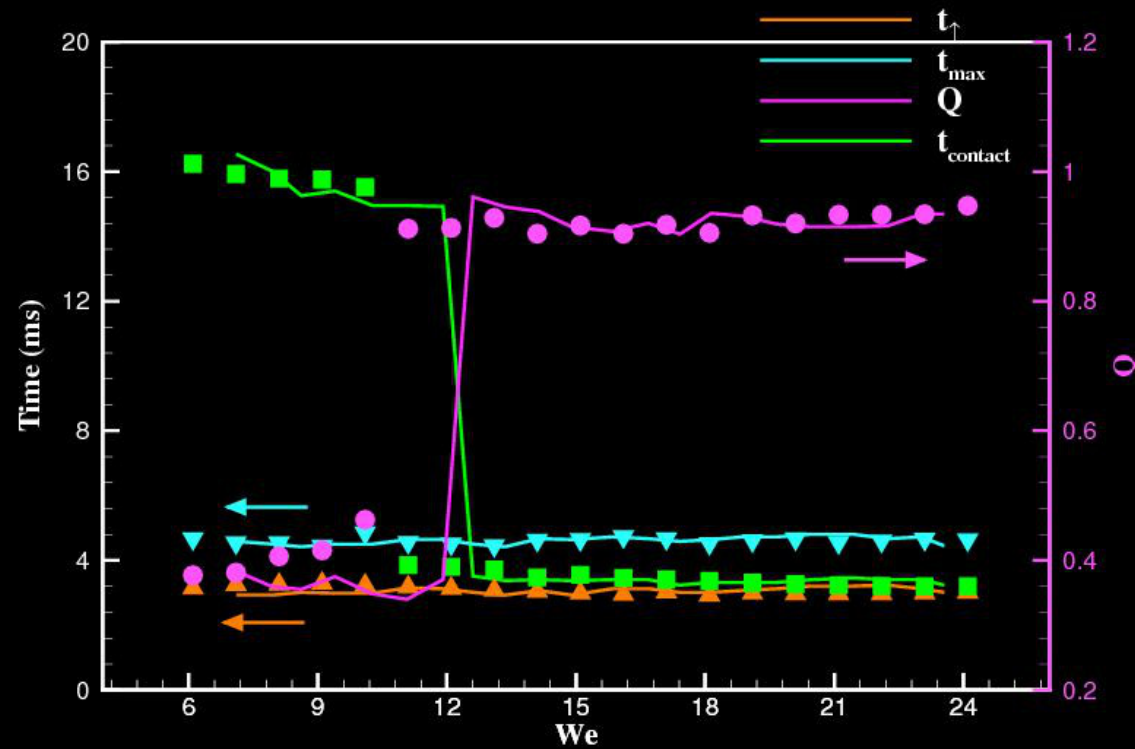


Simulations ...

# Reducing contact time: Tapered Posts



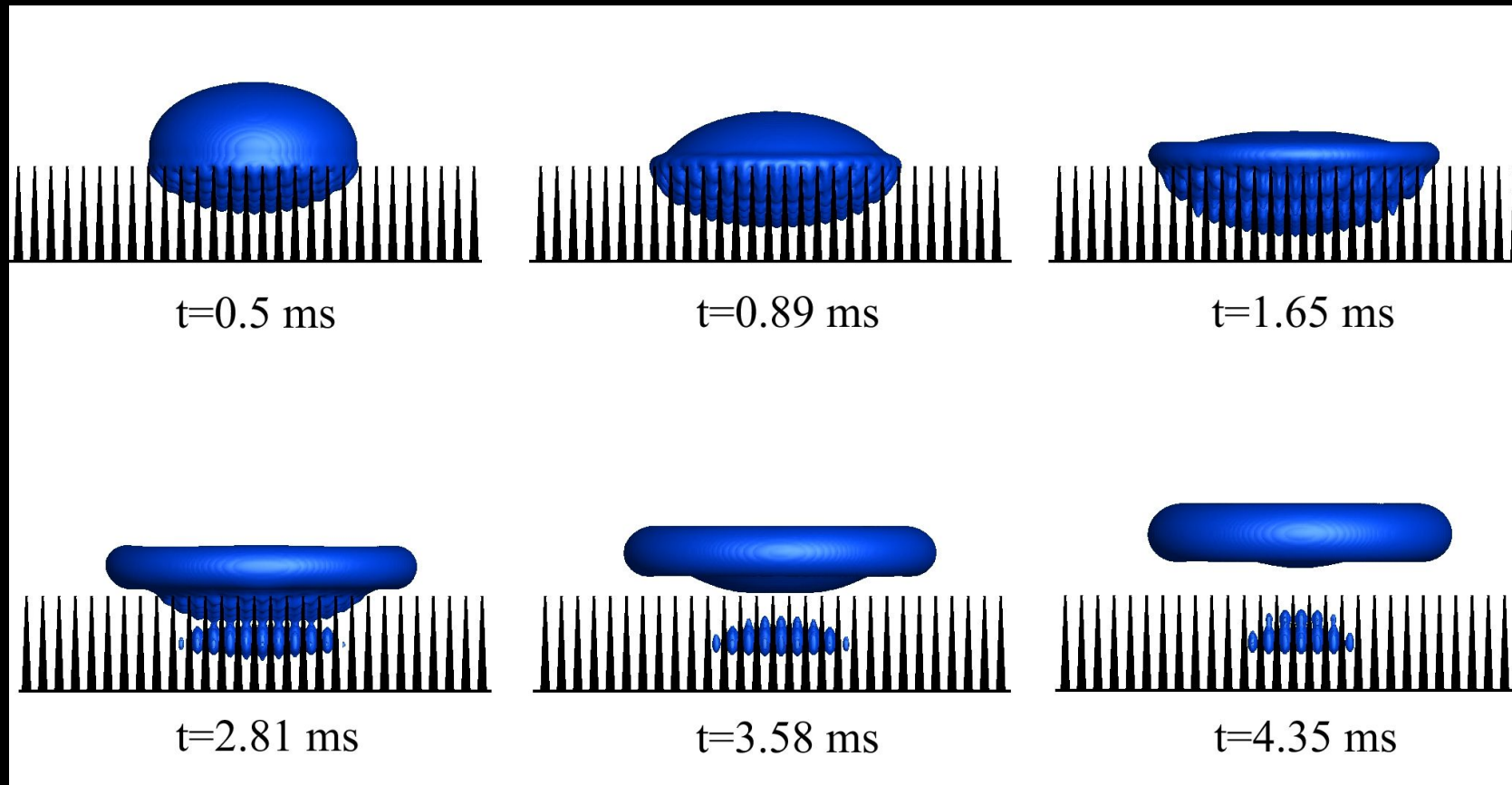
# Reducing contact time: Tapered Posts



- Tested only for small  $We$  in the experiments !

# Tapered Posts (Higher Weber Numbers)

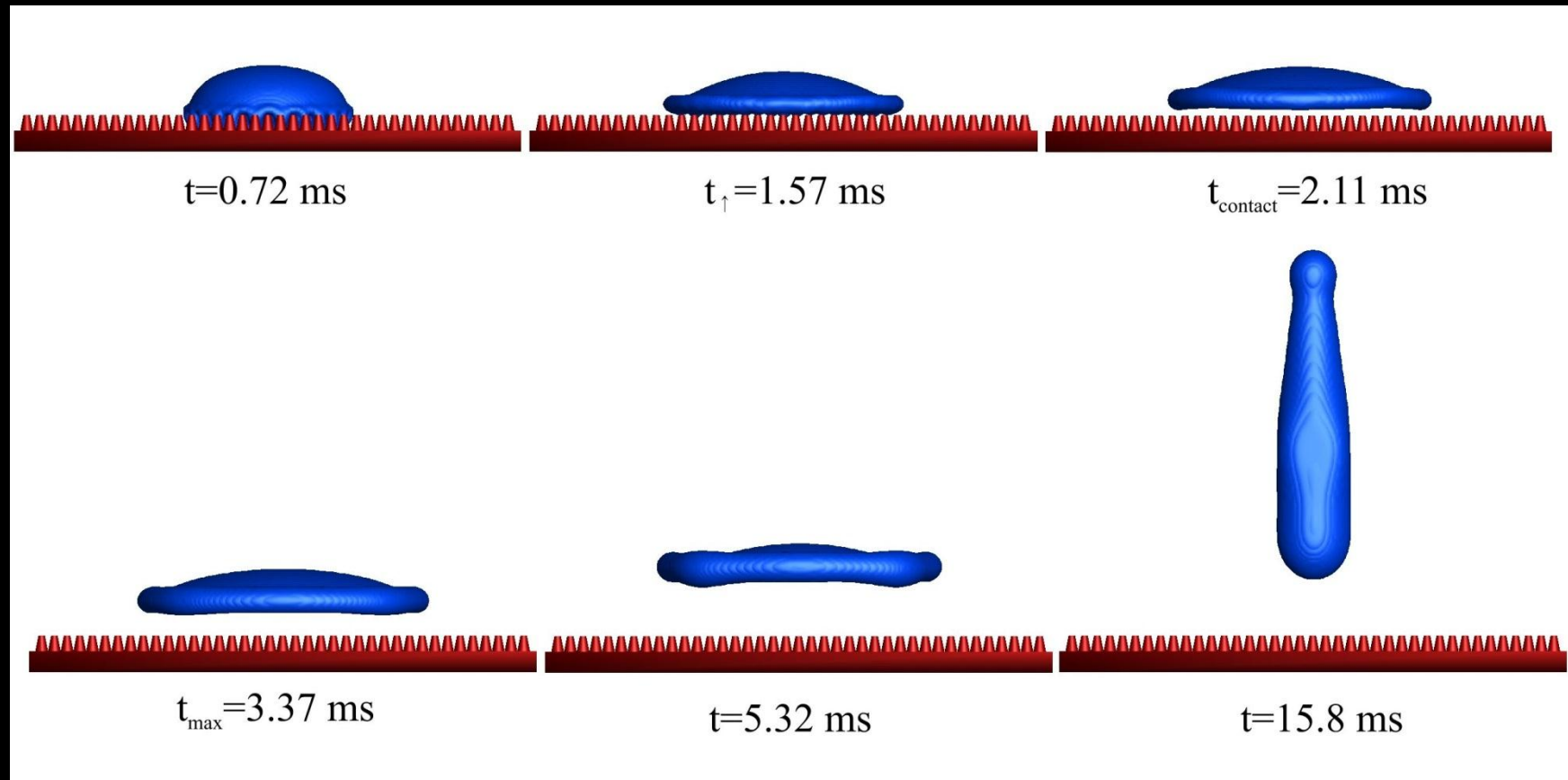
$We=86.1$



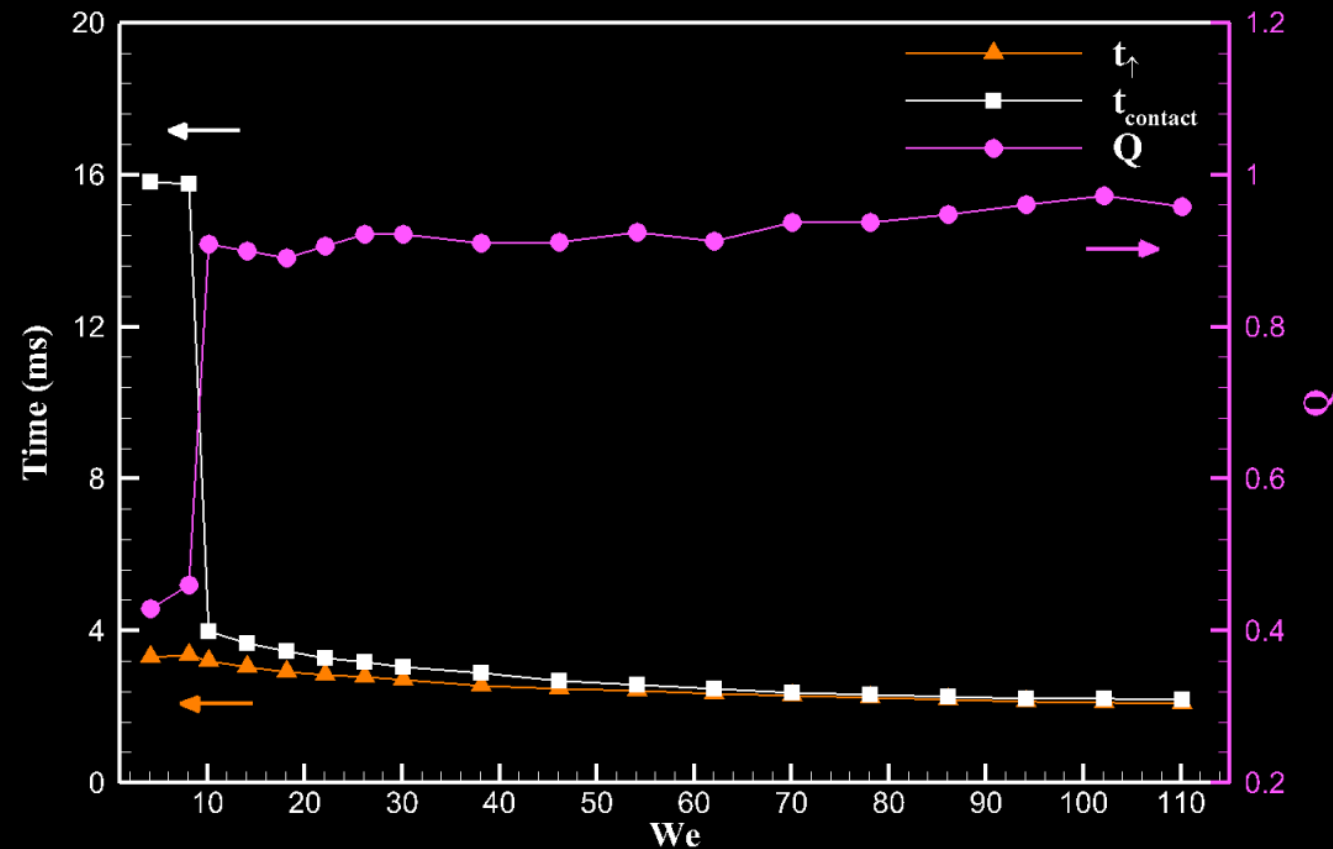


# Reducing contact time: New geometry

$We=86.1$



# Reducing contact time: New geometry



# Conclusion

## Advantages of new designed surface

- ✓ Transition to pancake bouncing occurs earlier
- ✓ No splitting of droplets
- ✓ Larger  $We$  possible
- ✓ Contact time reduces as  $We$  increases

**Thank you for your attention**