Lecture 7: Drop dynamics

- noncoalescence
- drops bouncing on hydrophobic surfaces
- drop vibrations

Bouncing drops



• how do we rationalize the non-coalescence?

Drop-drop coalescence



• at a scale of ~100Nm, van den Waals forces between the 2 liquids initiate coalescence

How can one avoid such coalescence?

The coalescence cascade

• emplace a water drop on a quiescent bath



• partial coalescence arises in self-similar fashion until Re ~ 1

Skipping drops



• drop's skip provided contact time less than time for lubrication layer to drain

Skipping jet



• jet skips because lubrication layer is dynamically sustained

Drops rolling on a hydrophobic surface

• lubrication layer of air sustained by entrainment on lower boundary



(Gauthier et al. 2016)

Thermal resistance to coalescence

Geri et al., JFM (2017)

• a milk drop can be suspended on coffee by its temperature difference





- surface tension decreases with increasing temperature
- Marangoni stresses cause circulation within drop and underlying bath
- Marangoni flows generate lubrication pressures that resist coalescence
- non-coalescence effect independent of sign of temperature difference

Drop impact on a rough surface



Vandam et al. (2004)

Drop impact on a hydrophobic solid





 $W_e = \frac{\rho U^2 a}{\sigma} = \frac{\text{INERTIA}}{\text{CURVATURE}} = \text{Weber number}$





Bouncing drops

(Richard et al. 2002, Okomura et al. 2003)









Vibrational modes of a low viscosity drop on a viscous bath



Gilet et al. (2008)

Superwalkers

(Valani, Slim & Simula, PRL, 2019)

• drive bath at two frequencies:

$$a_2(t) = \gamma_f \sin(2\pi f t) + \gamma_{f/2} \sin(\pi f t + \Delta \phi).$$

• enables walking of larger radius ($R \sim 1.4$ mm), higher speed ($v \sim 5$ cm/s) drops



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