Molten Droplet in Gas Flow: Diversity of Chondrule Shapes

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• Gas flow heats/melts Dusts.

Hood & Horanyi (1991, 1993) Ruzmaikina & Ip (1994) lida et al. (2001) Pesch & Connolly (2002) Ciesla & Hood (2002) HM et al. (2002) HM & TN (2005) etc...

• Does it also deforms molten droplets?

Deformation of Molten Droplets

Weber number:

 $W_e = p_{
m fm} r_0 / \gamma$

 p_{fm} : Ram Pressure $\simeq 400 - 4000 \text{ dyne cm}^2$ r_0 : Droplet Radius $\simeq 100 - 1000 \mu \text{m}$ γ : Surface Tension $\simeq 400 \text{ dyne cm}^1$

$$W_e$$
 can be $\simeq 1$



Deformation of Chondrules



Aim of This Work

In gas flow, droplets must deform!

If they re-solidify keeping the deformation, it would result into deformed chondrules.

We analyze the droplet shapes in gas flow.



The point of our study is Droplet Rotation.



Precursors would be irregular shapes.

They would begin to rotate in gas flow.

Rotation axis must be perpendicular to gas flow! (gas flow = x-axis, rotation axis = z-axis, another = y-axis)



Diversity of Droplet Shapes



Comparison with Chondrules



Hydrodynamic Simulations

We develop 3D hydrodynamic simulation code.





Summary



If droplets re-solidify in gas flow, the shapes must deform!

We analyzed 3D shapes of droplets which rotate rapidly.

Group-A: similar to the droplet shapes which rotate with various angular velocities.

Group-B: rapidly rotating droplets (by hydrodynamical simulation)

Next issue:

- Do droplets really re-solidify keeping the deformed shapes?

We are planing to analyze viscous droplets by our hydrodynamic code.