



**UiT** The Arctic University of Norway

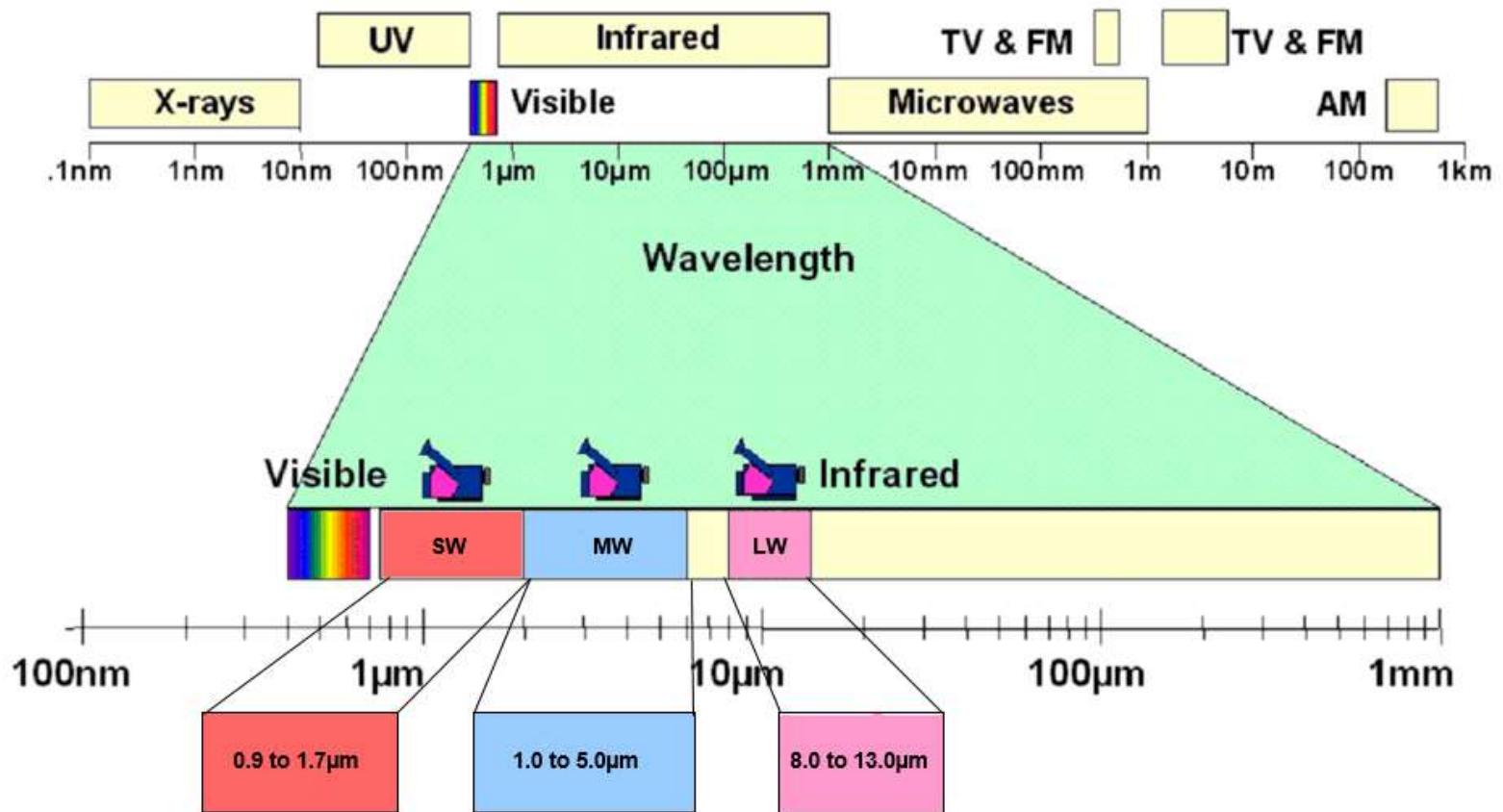
# Understanding Physical Properties of Fresh Water and Marine Ice using Multiphysics Modelling and Infrared Thermography

*ID:32 Spray Icing: A major marine operational barrier in the Arctic*  
ARCTIC SCIENCE SUMMIT WEEK (ASSW)  
17-24 February 2023  
Vienna, Austria

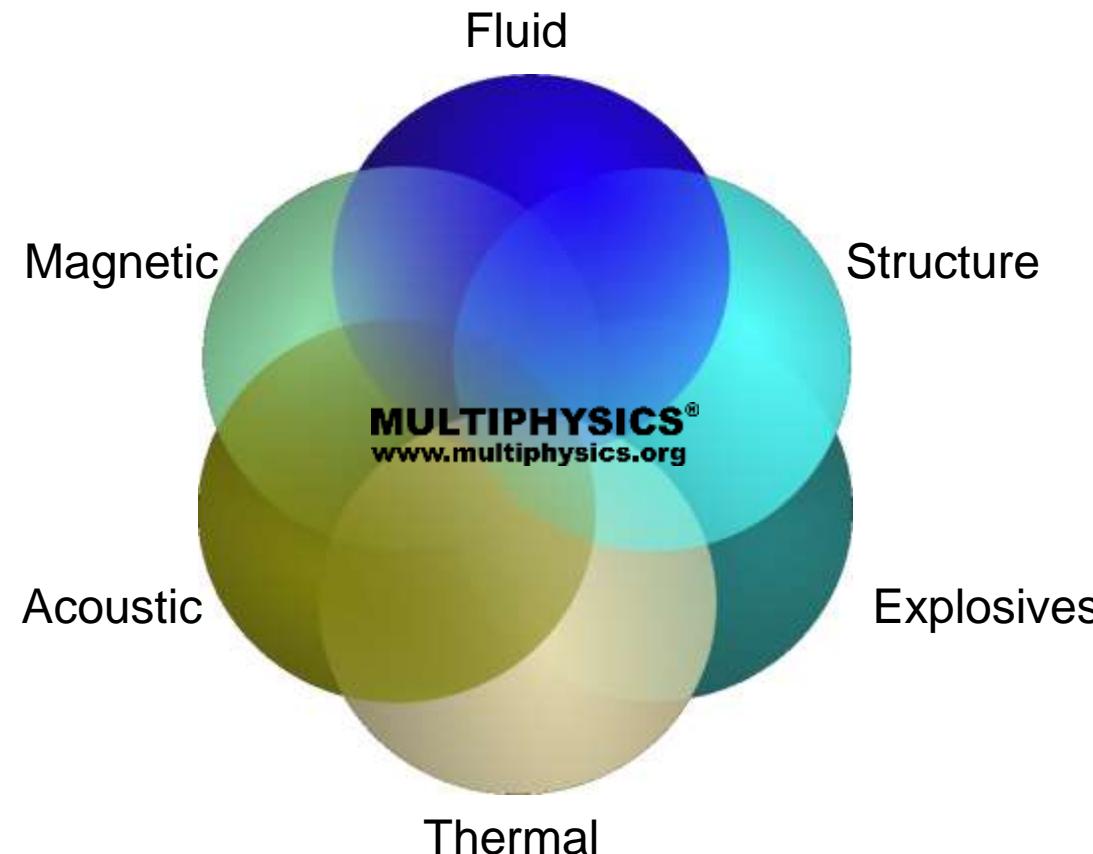
Hassan A. Khawaja

*Associate Professor and Research Group Leader*  
*Department of Automation and Process Engineering (IAP)*  
*IR, Spectroscopy, and Numerical Modelling Research Group*

# Infrared Thermography



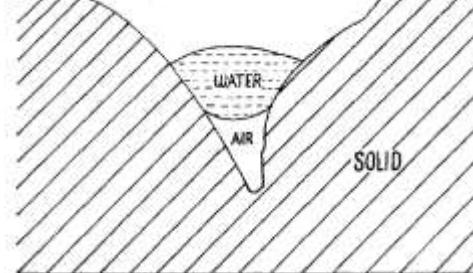
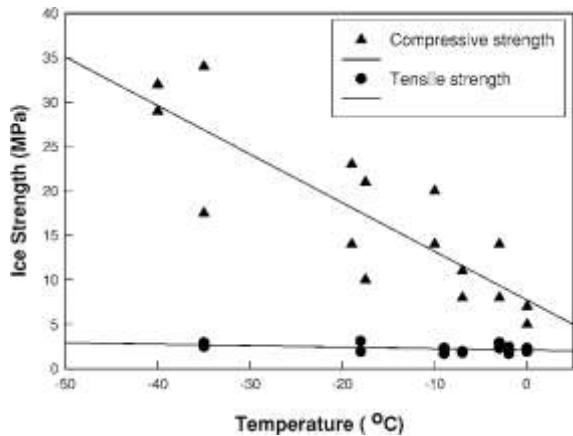
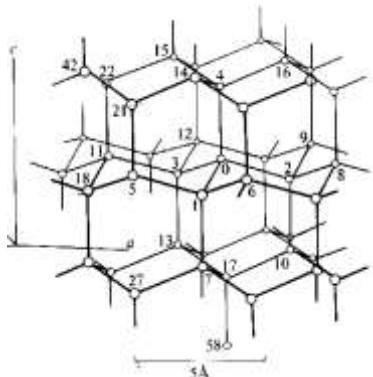
# Multiphysics



# Ice Shedding

Table 1 Typical properties of accreted atmospheric ice [11, 13]

| Type of ice | Density (kg/m <sup>3</sup> ) | Adhesion and cohesion            | General appearance |                              |
|-------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
|             |                              |                                  | Colour             | Shape                        |
| Glaze       | 900                          | Strong                           | transparent        | evenly distributed/icicles   |
| Wet snow    | 300 to 600                   | weak(forming)<br>strong (Frozen) | white              | evenly distributed/eccentric |
| Hard rime   | 600 to 900                   | strong                           | opaque             | eccentric, pointing windward |
| Soft rime   | 200 to 600                   | Low to medium                    | white              | eccentric, pointing windward |



# Ice Adhesion (PVC)

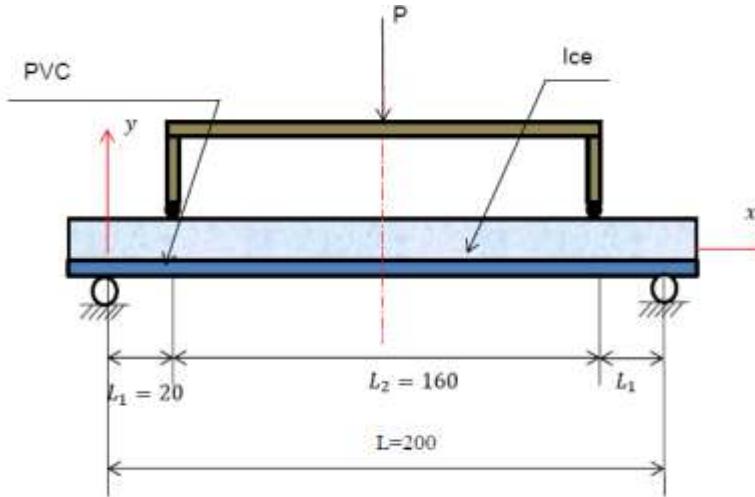
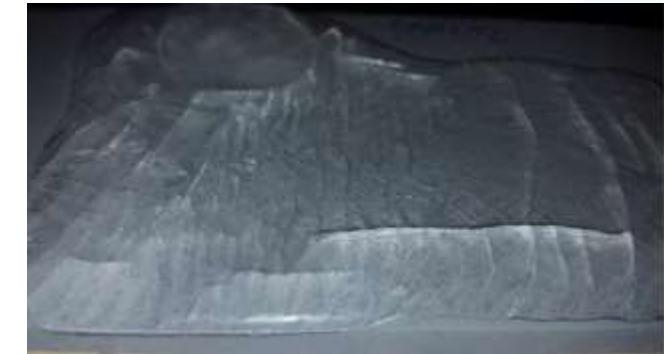
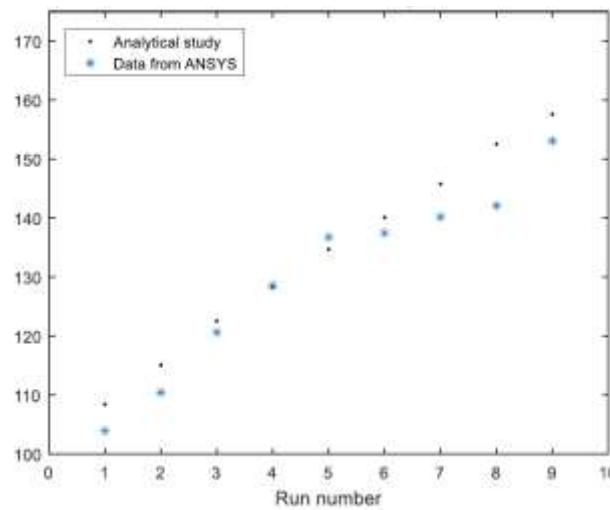
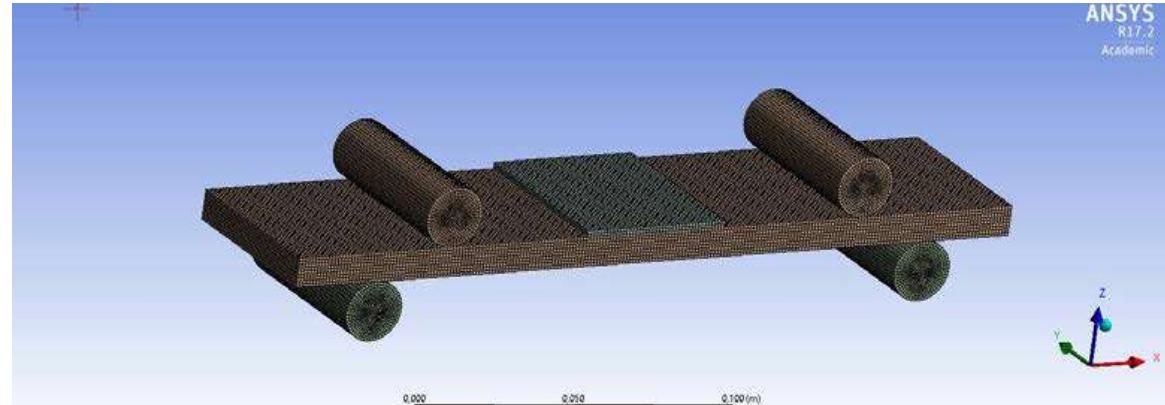


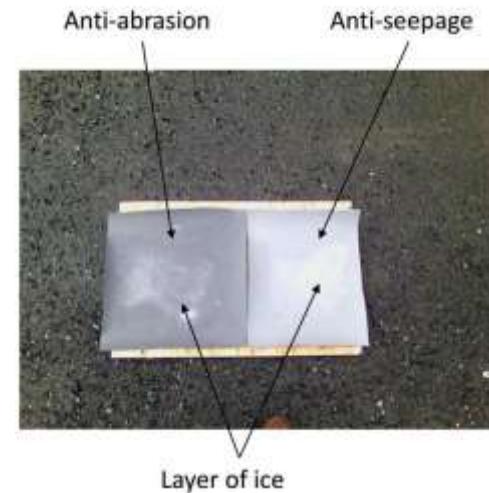
Table 6: Comparison of longitudinal tensile stresses (MPa) ( $E_{ice} = 4$  GPa and  $E_p = 15$  MPa)

| Ice thickness<br>on 1 mm thick<br>PVC sample | Load at the<br>time of<br>failure (g) | Theoretical<br>analysis using<br>rule of mixture<br>and beam theory | Experimental<br>results | Numerical results<br>using FEM<br>(ANSYS®<br>Multiphysics) |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------------|--|
| 3 mm   | 1800                                  | 1.96  | 1.96                    | 2.08   |
| 5 mm   | 3500                                  | 1.37  | 1.37                    | 1.56   |

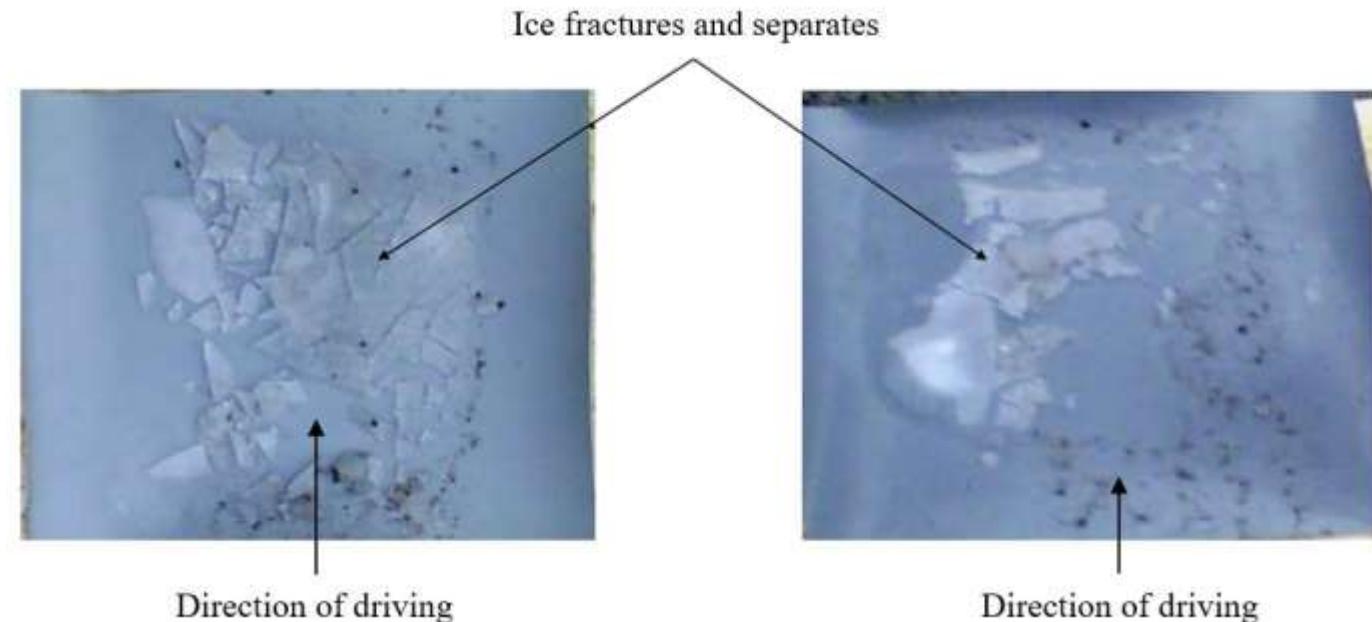
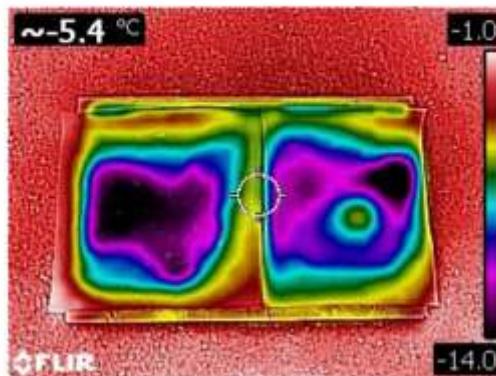
# Ice Adhesion (PU)



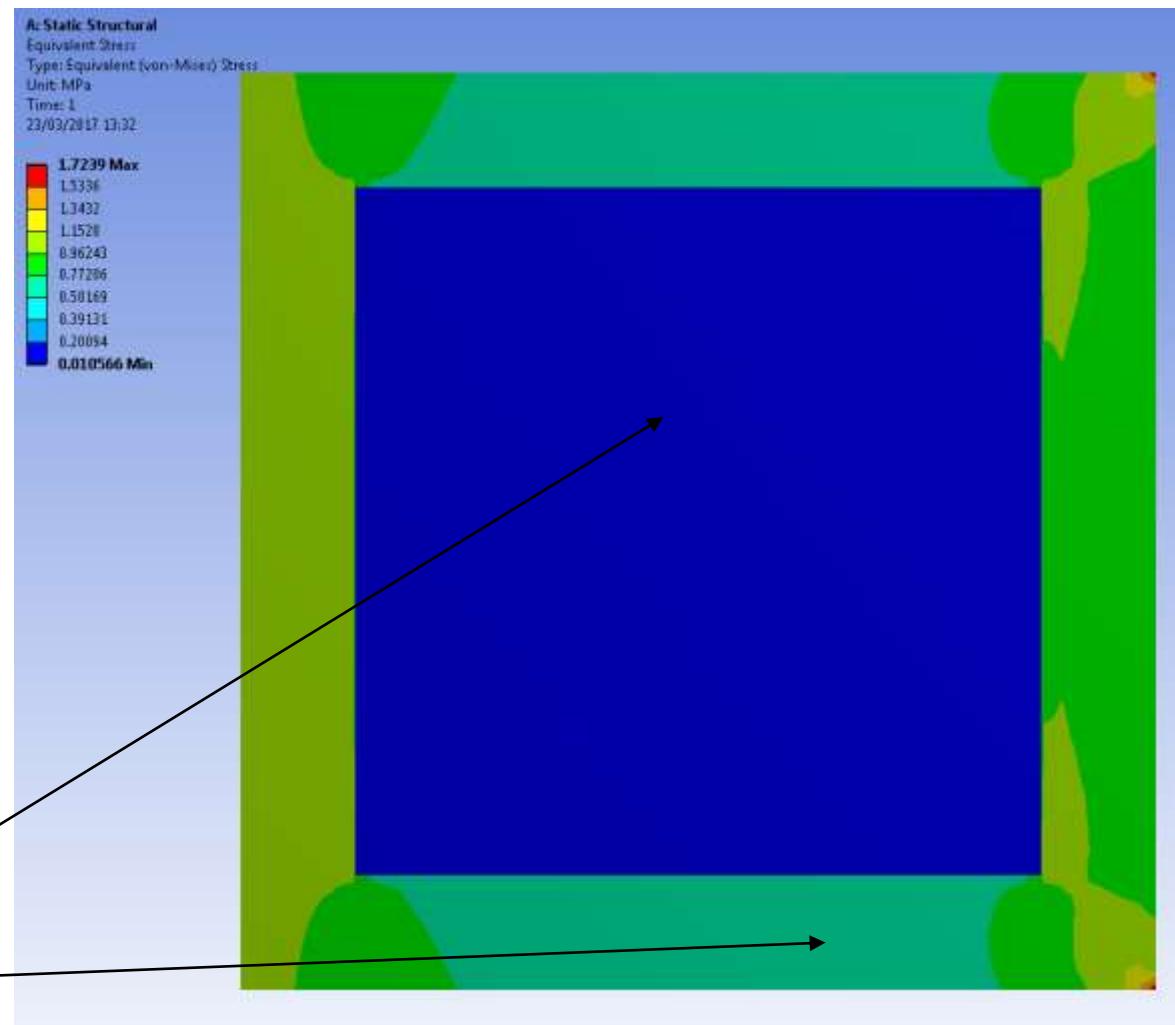
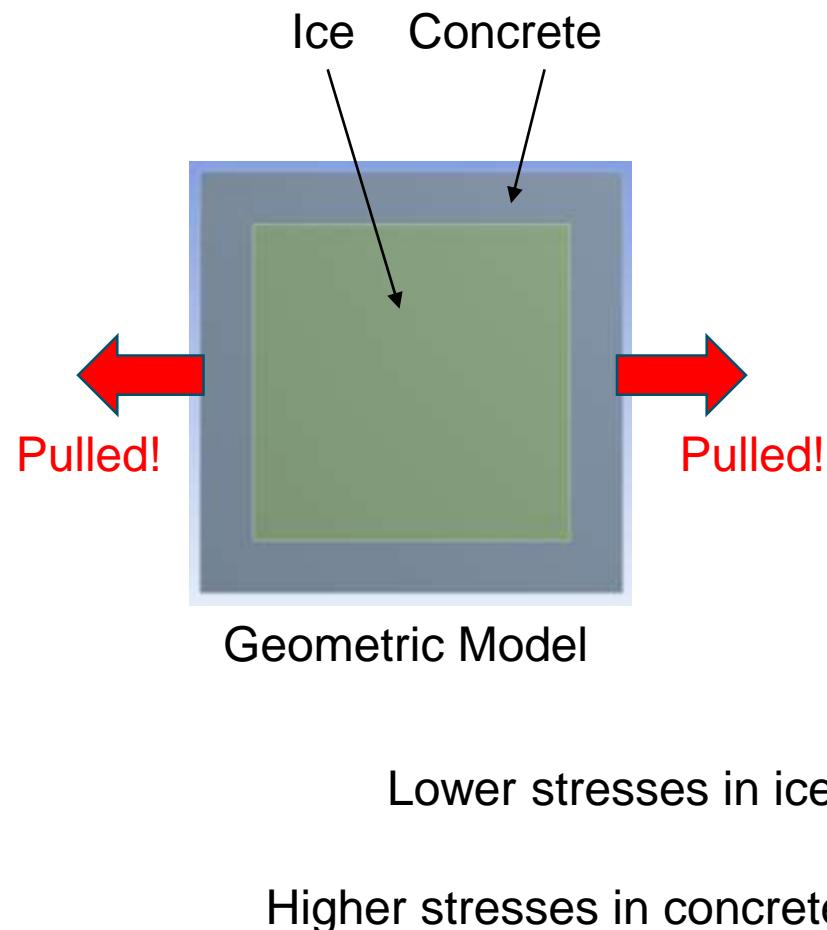
# Ice Adhesion (Roads/Highways)



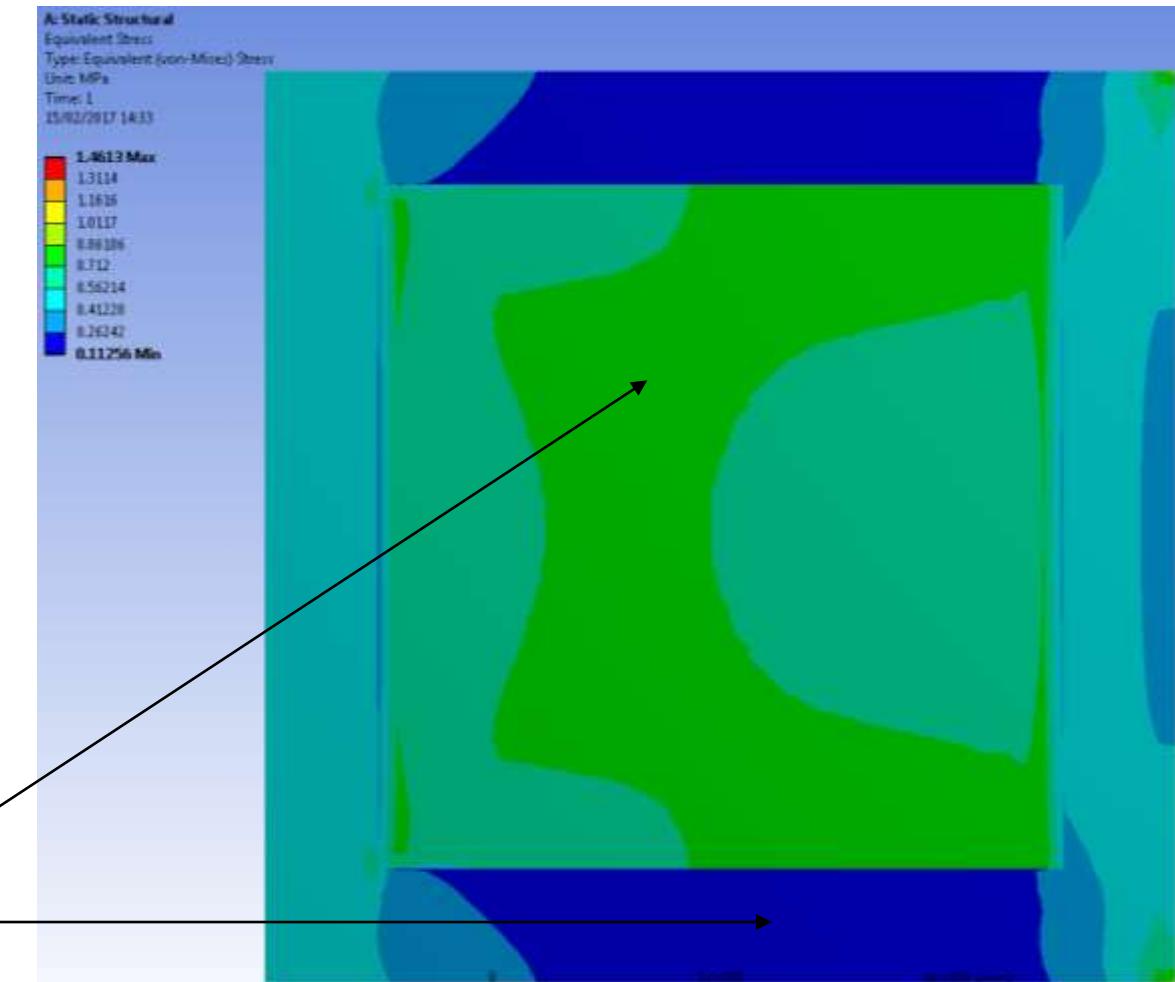
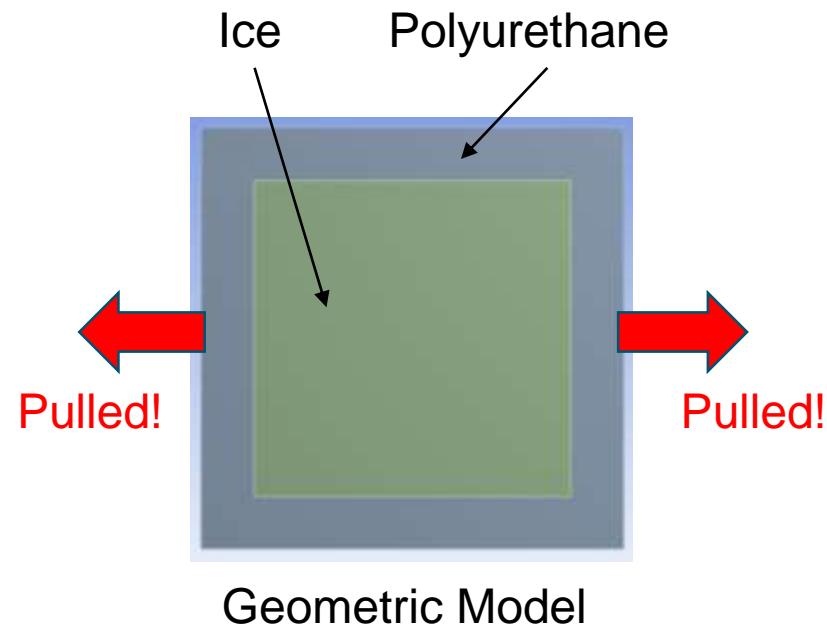
Corresponding IR Image



# Ice Adhesion (Roads/Highways) contd.



# Ice Adhesion (Roads/Highways) contd.

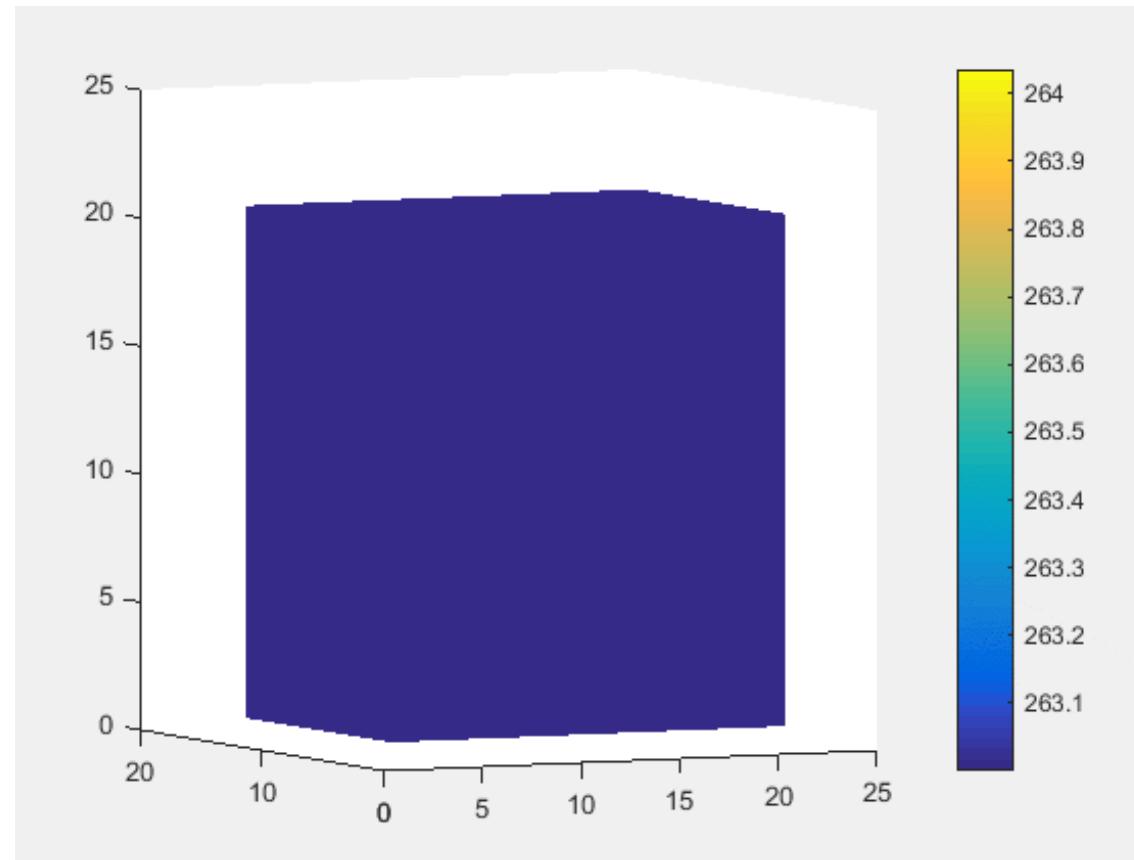


# Ice Adhesion (Roads/Highways) contd.



Concrete covered  
with ice

# Thermal Diffusion in Ice (Model)



$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \frac{k}{\rho c} \left( \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial z^2} \right)$$

# Thermal Diffusion in Ice (Validation)

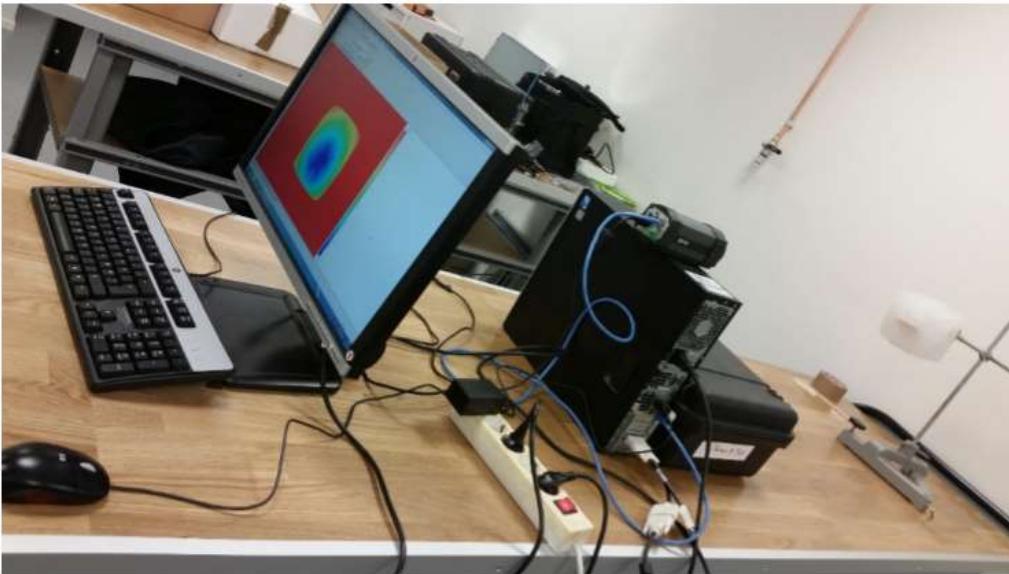


Figure 5: Actual Infrared Imaging Experiment Setup

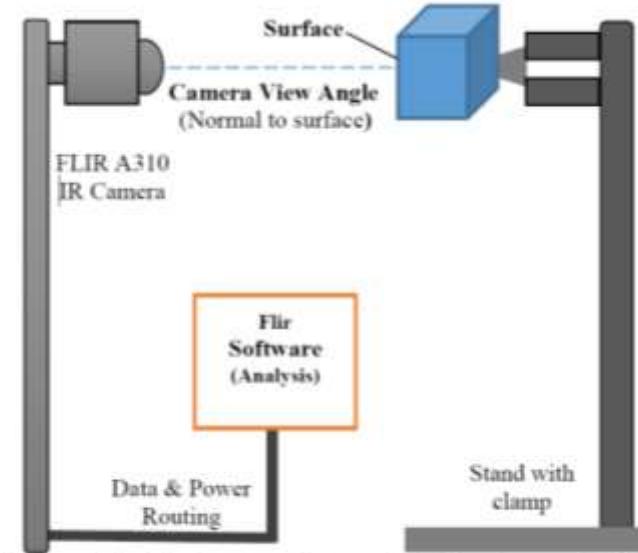


Figure 4: Infrared Imaging Experiment Schematics. Infrared camera is facing the surface of ice block [22, 23].

Table 1: Coefficient of Thermal Conductivity of Fresh Water and Saline Water Ice

| Coefficient of Thermal Conductivity of Ice ( $\lambda$ ) | Value (W/(m.K)) |
|--|-----------------|
| Fresh Water Ice  | 2.35            |
| Saline Water Ice   | 0.8             |

# Ice Detection and Mitigation

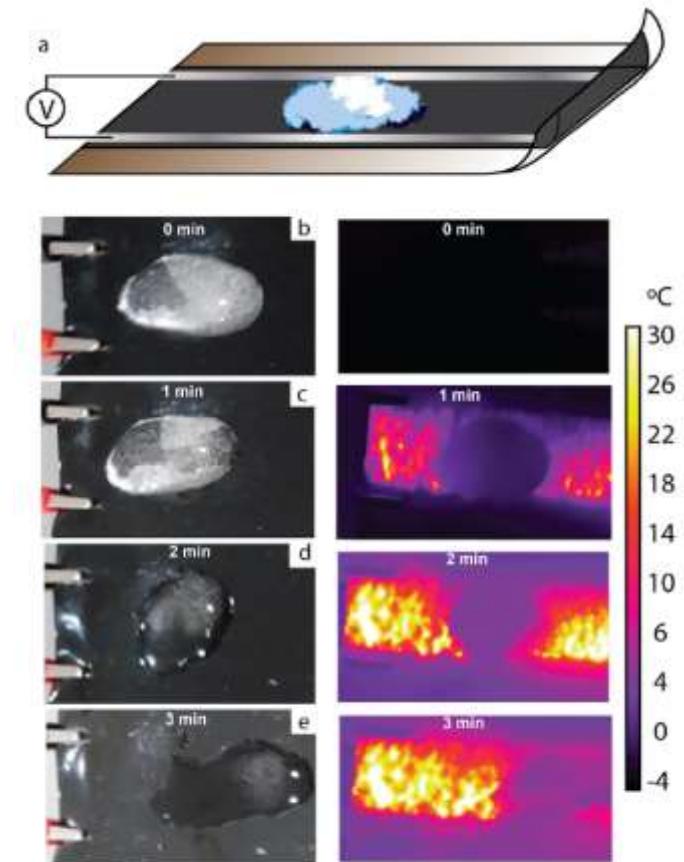
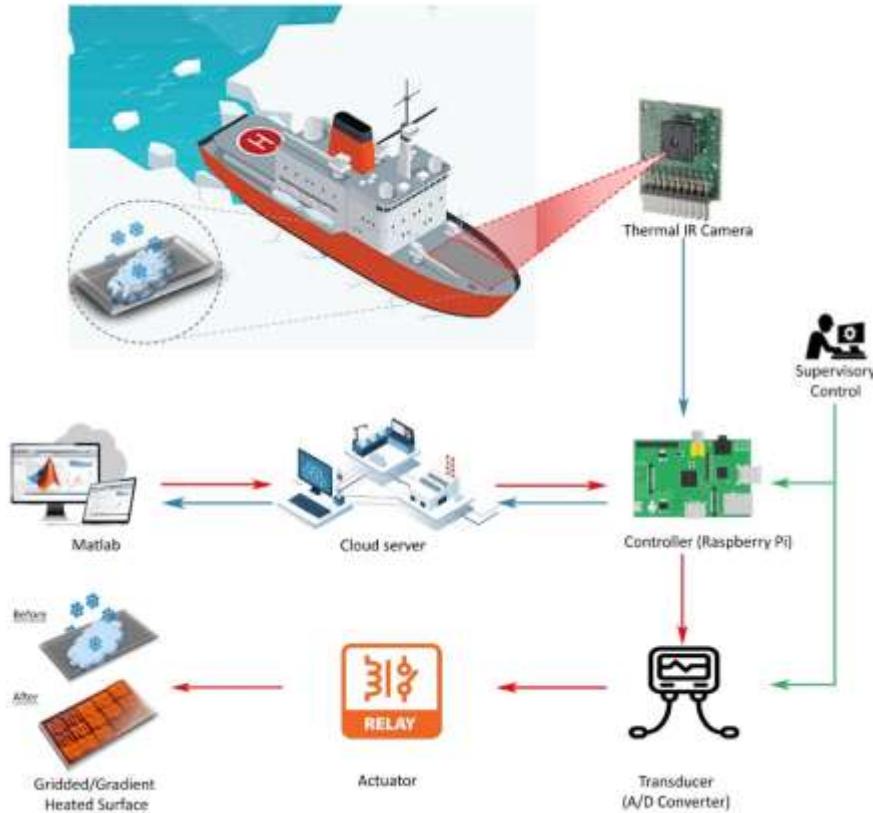
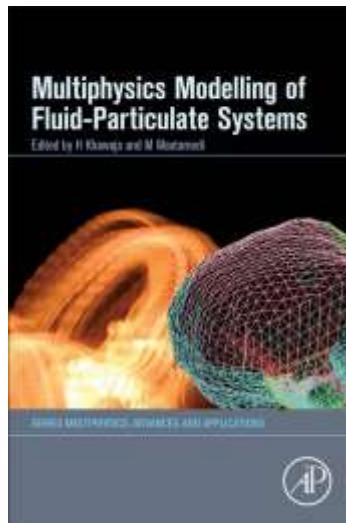
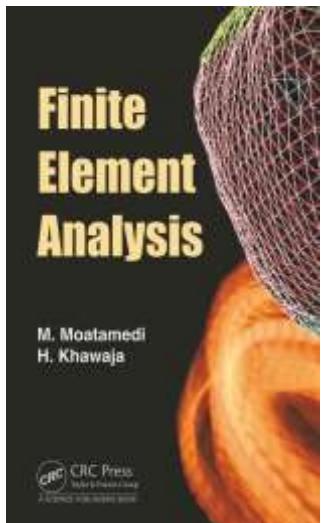


Fig. 4. De-icing demonstration of R2R CNT coated sheet (IR and colour images), when ice is frozen inside cold room at steady state temperature of  $-2^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

# The International Society of Multiphysics



**MULTIPHYSICS®**  
[www.multiphysics.org](http://www.multiphysics.org)





Thank you and questions!