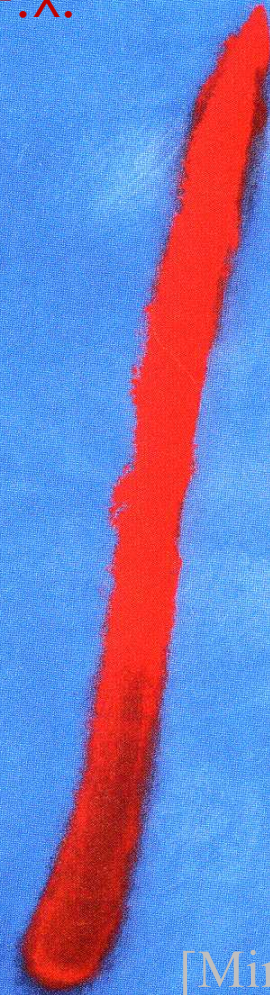
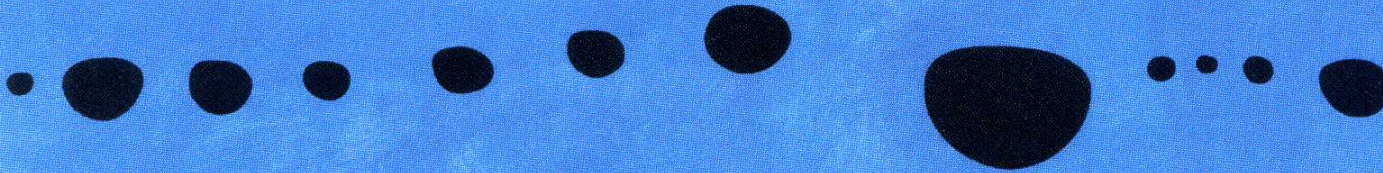


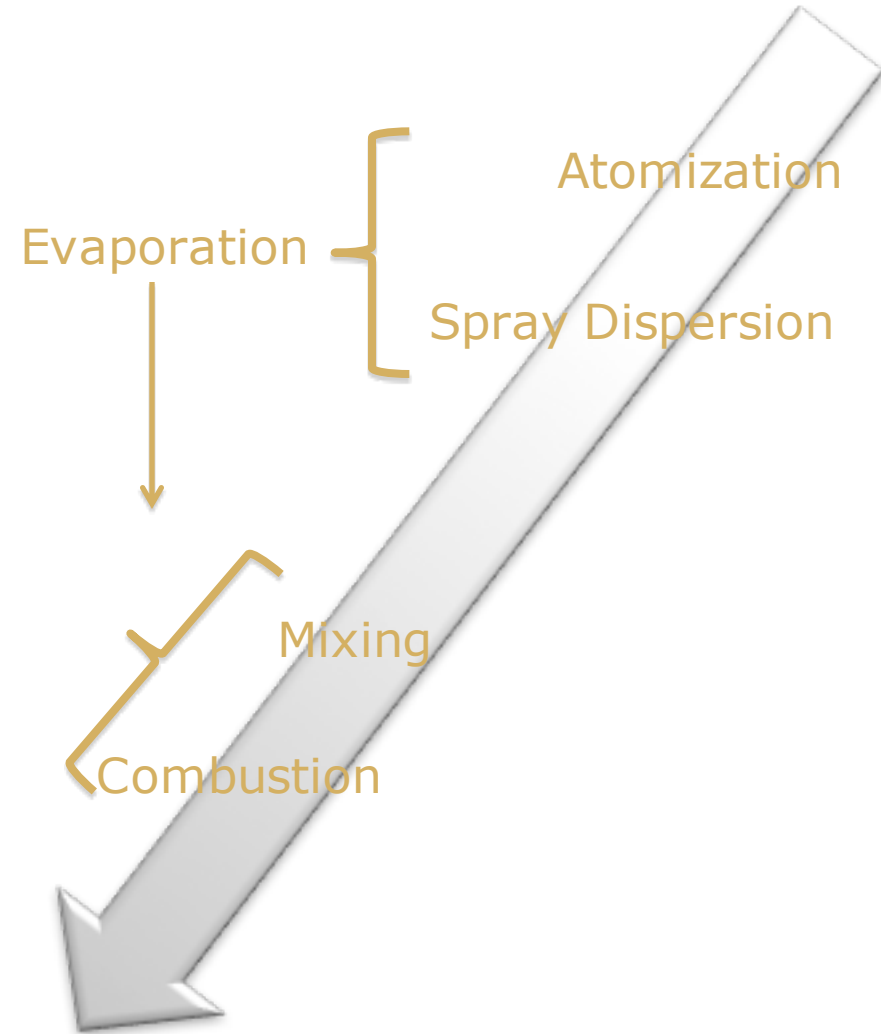
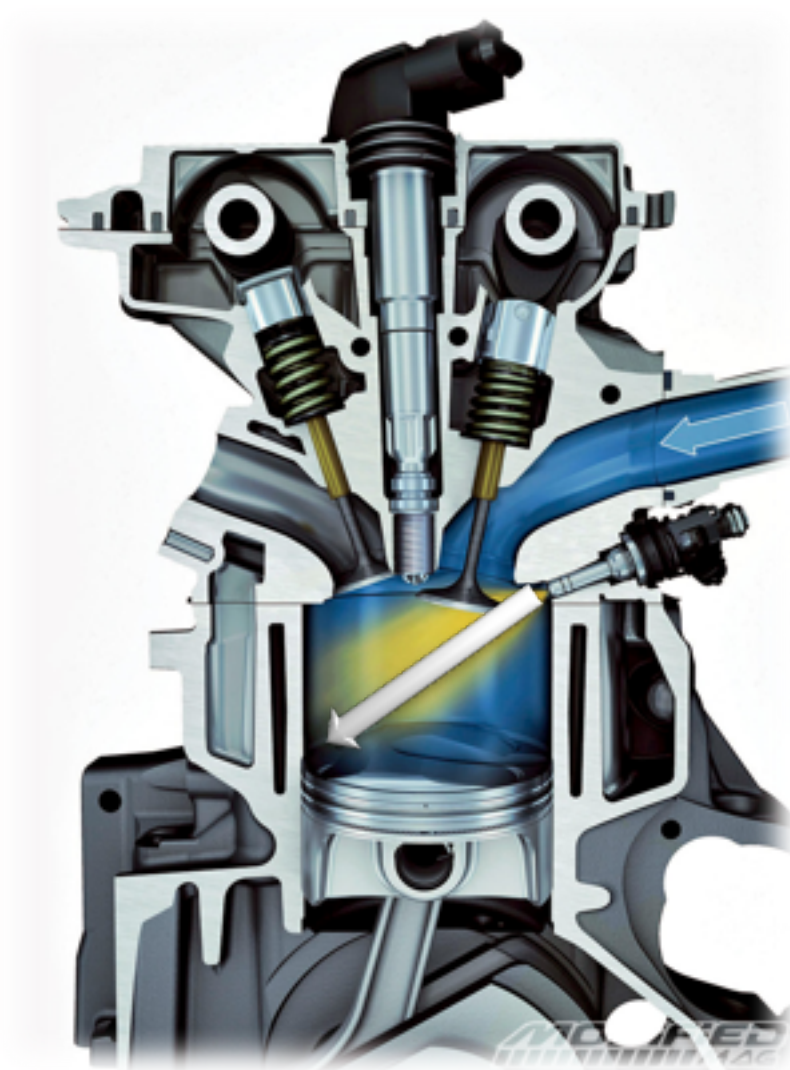
Modeling of liquid atomization using a surface density function

Hecht, N., Perdomo J.A., Reveillon J. and Demoulin F.X.
CORIA - UMR CNRS 6614 - Normandie Université

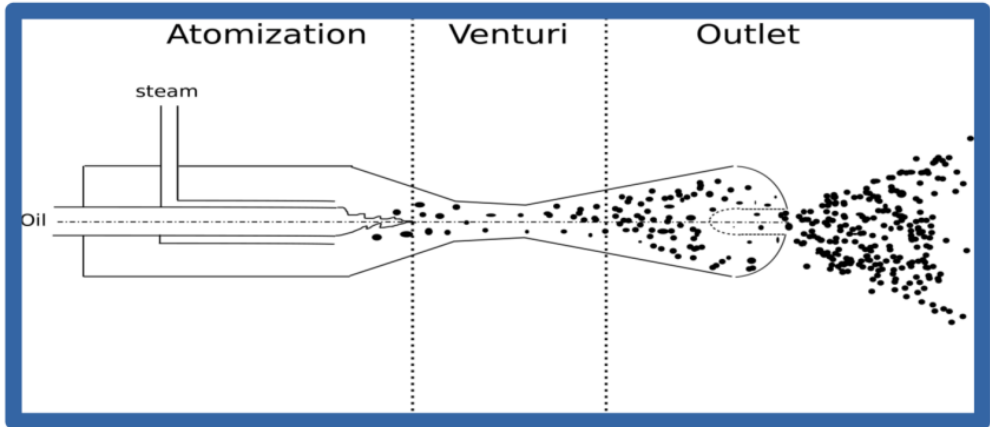
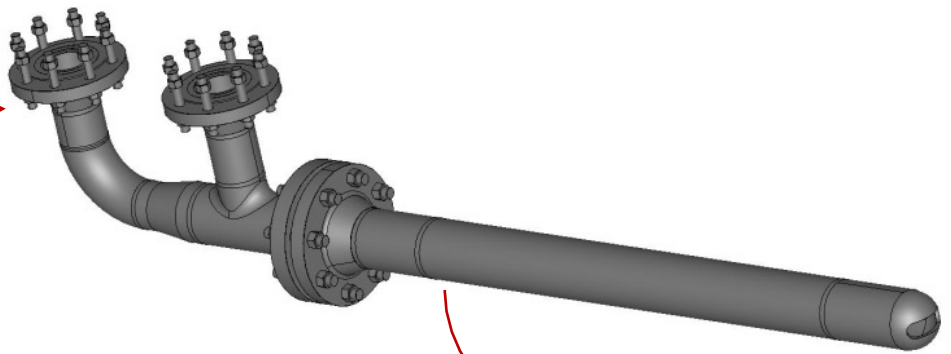
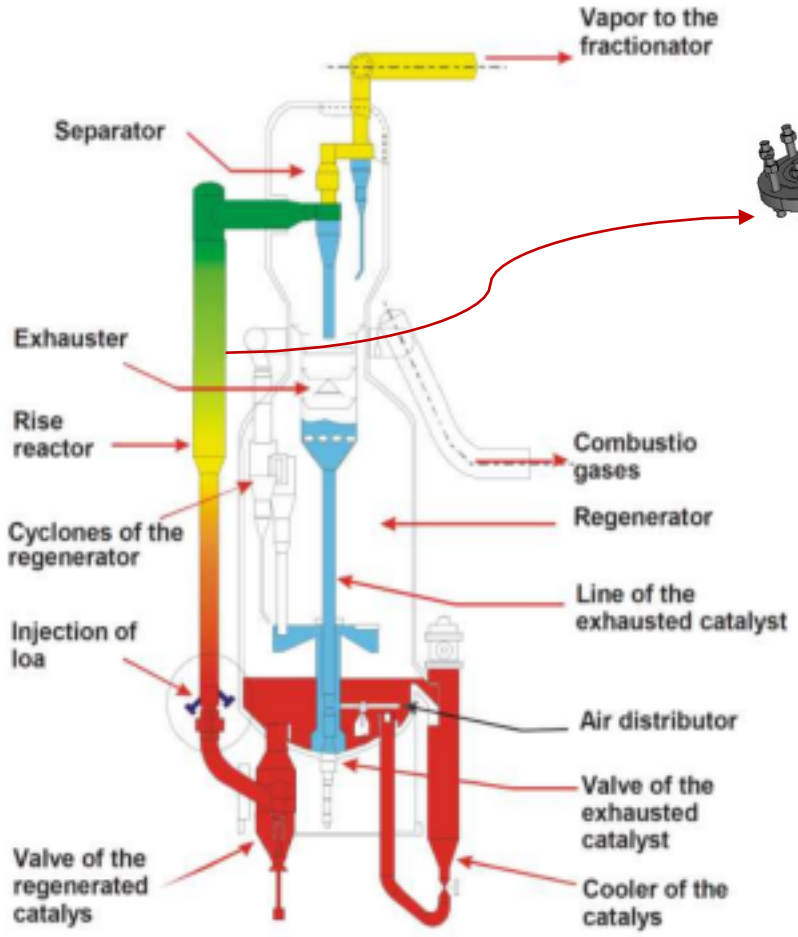


[Miro - 1961]

Atomization in combustion chamber



Atomization in FCC injector



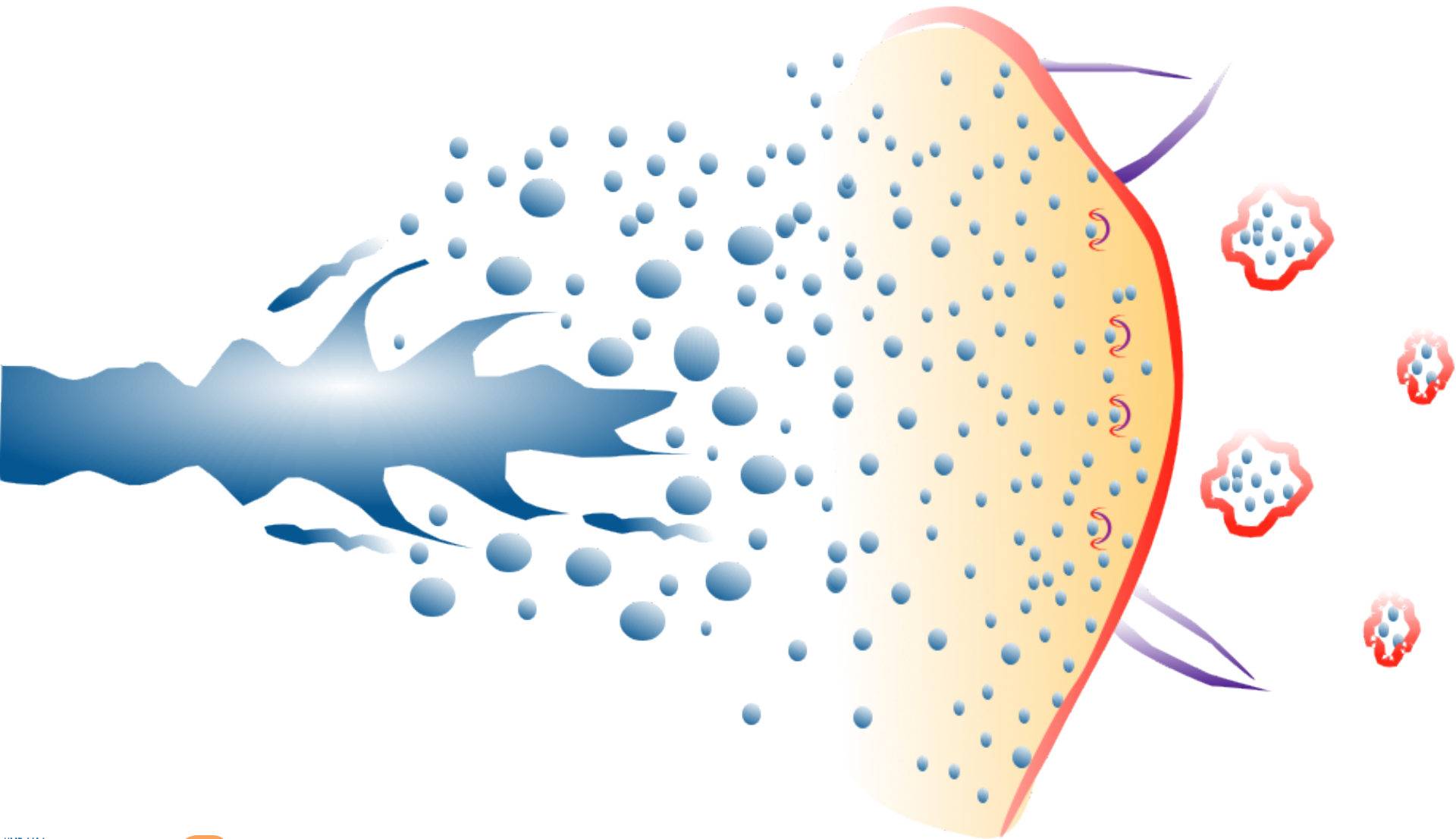
Atomization process:

As simple as...holes

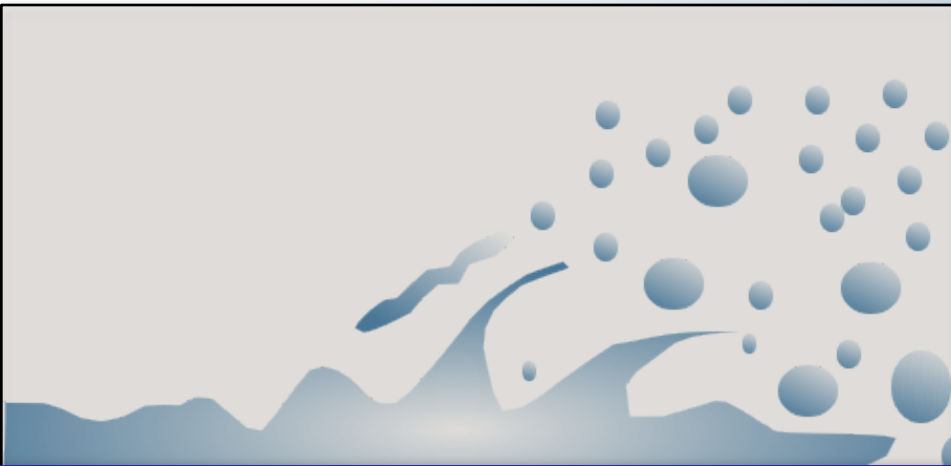


Yet, impossible to predict...

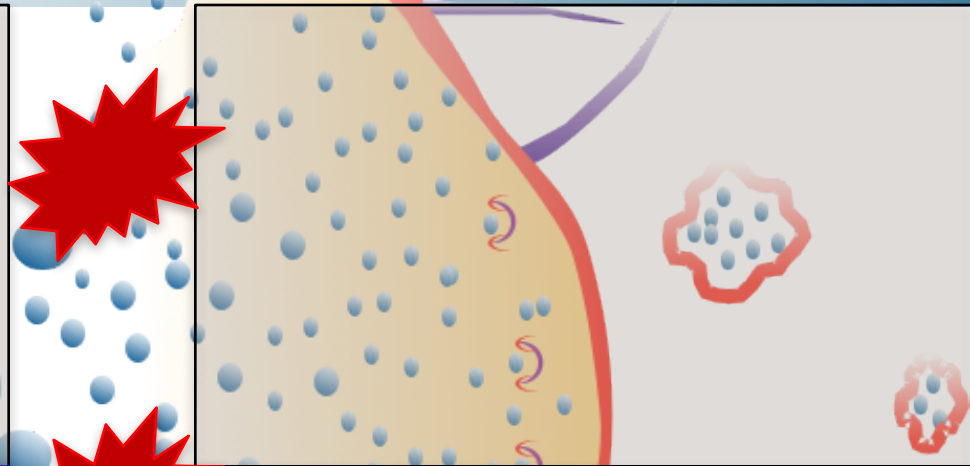
Combustion chambers



Junction stumblingblock



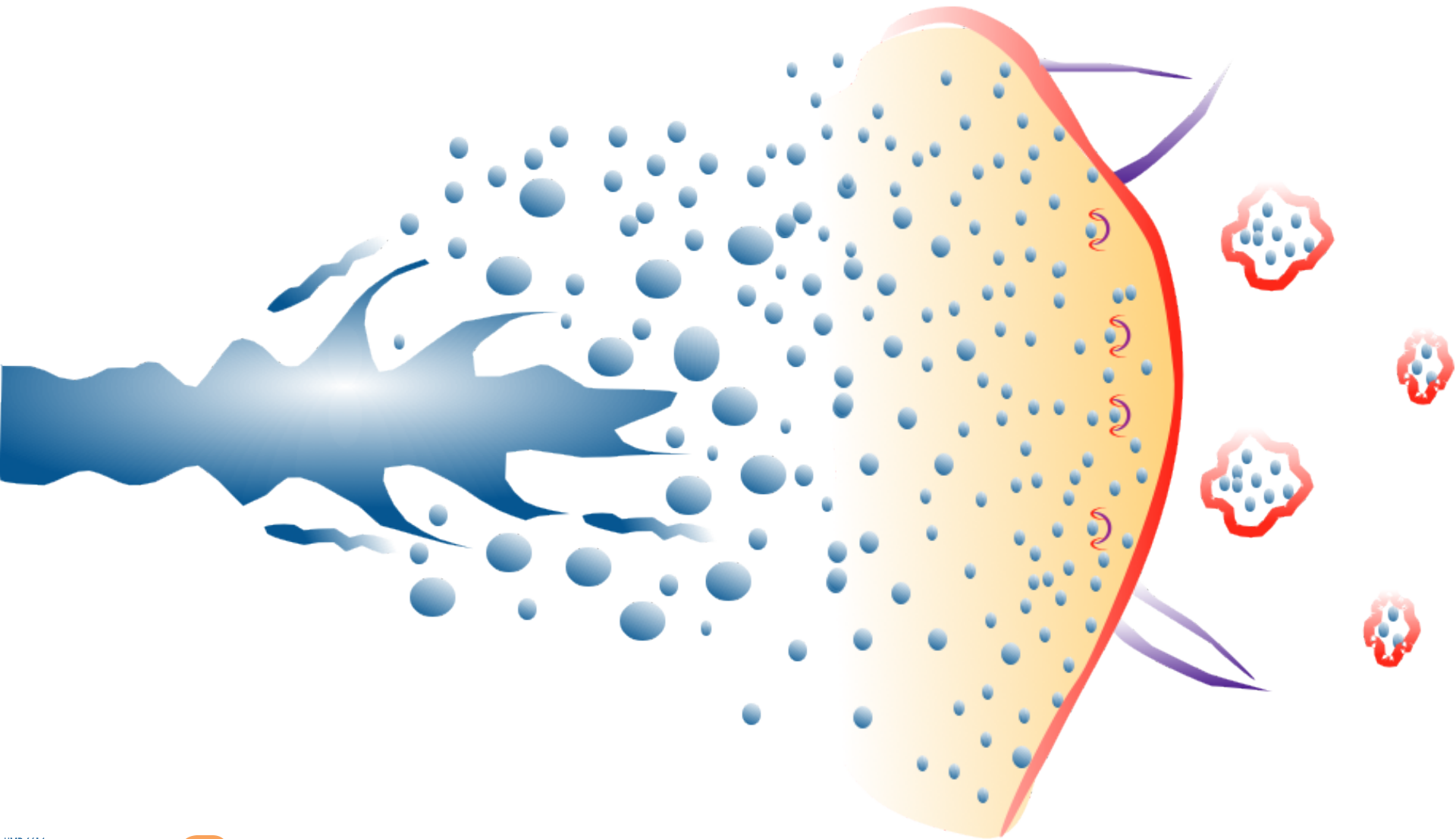
- Incompressible flows
- Level-Set / VOF / SPH
- Non-Vaporizing
- m and cm scales



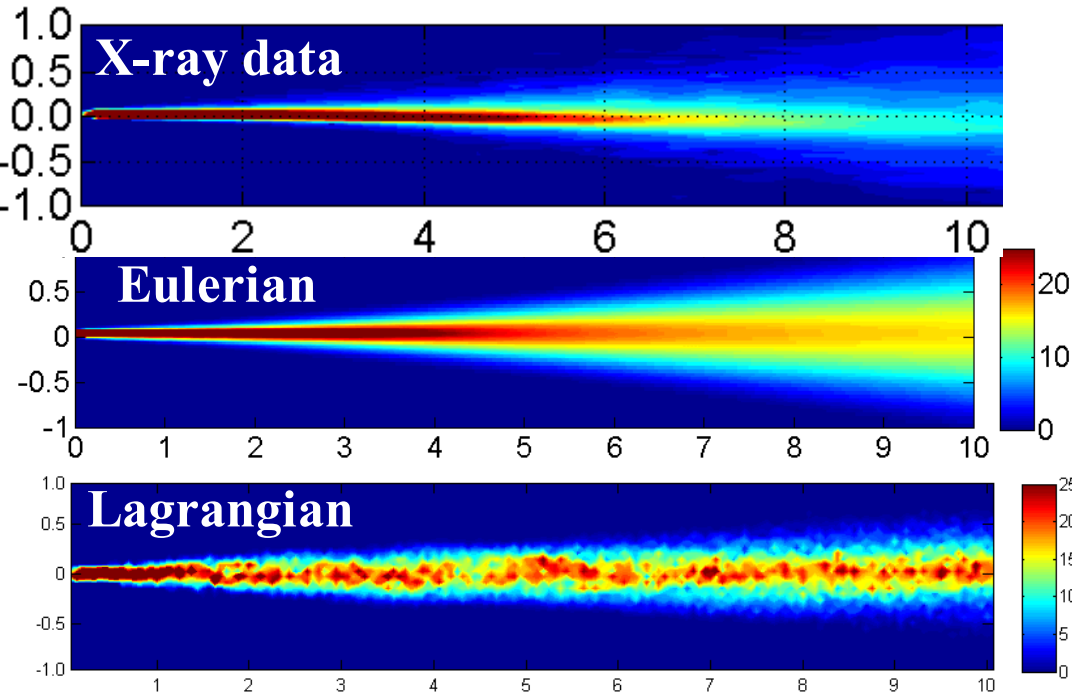
- Compressible or dilatible flows
- Simple or complex chemistry
- Dispersed phase (Lagrangian or Eulerian)
- Small spherical droplets
- mm and μm scales

Different numerical methods, physical outcomes and communities !!!

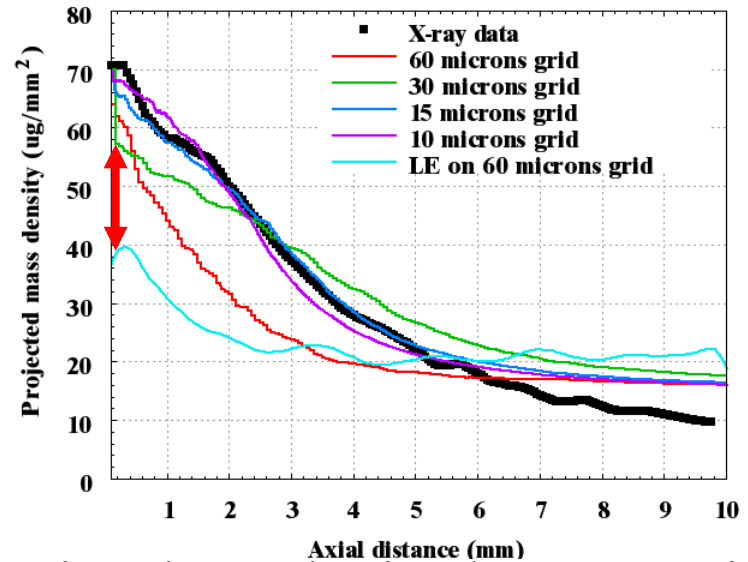
Solution ? Interface ? LES ? Euler ? Lagrange ?



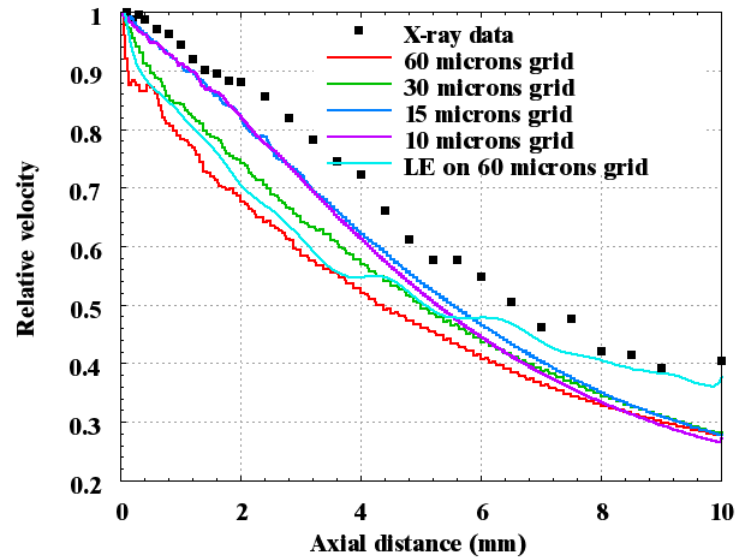
Spray A: EE vs. LE at Argonne



- ❖ Eulerian model is better than traditional Lagrangian approach in the near nozzle region
- ❖ Lagrangian simulations: 62.5 μm minimum resolution, blob injection model, 300,000 parcels



Projected mass density along spray axis



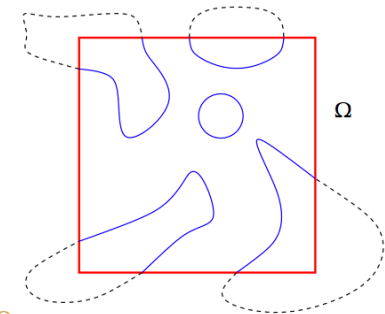
Mass-averaged velocity along axis

Interface + SG Surface density (E/E)

Description of the subgrid spray :

- Eulerian description
- Multiple objects characterization (drops, blobs, ligaments, liquid sheets, etc)

$$\text{Interface density } \bar{\Sigma} = \frac{\text{Interface area}}{\text{Control volume}}$$



- **Principles of the approach**

A. Vallet and R. Borghi. C. R. Acad. Sci, 1999

- **First application to Co-axial injector**

A. Vallet, A.A. Burluka, and R. Borghi, Atomization and Sprays, 2001

- **First transition to Lagrangian → name ELSA**

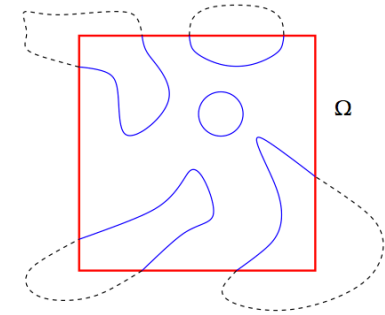
G. Blokkeel, R. Borghi, and B. Barbeau, 2003

Interface + SG Surface density (E/E)

Description of the subgrid spray :

- Eulerian description
- Multiple objects characterization (drops, blobs, ligaments, liquid sheets, etc)

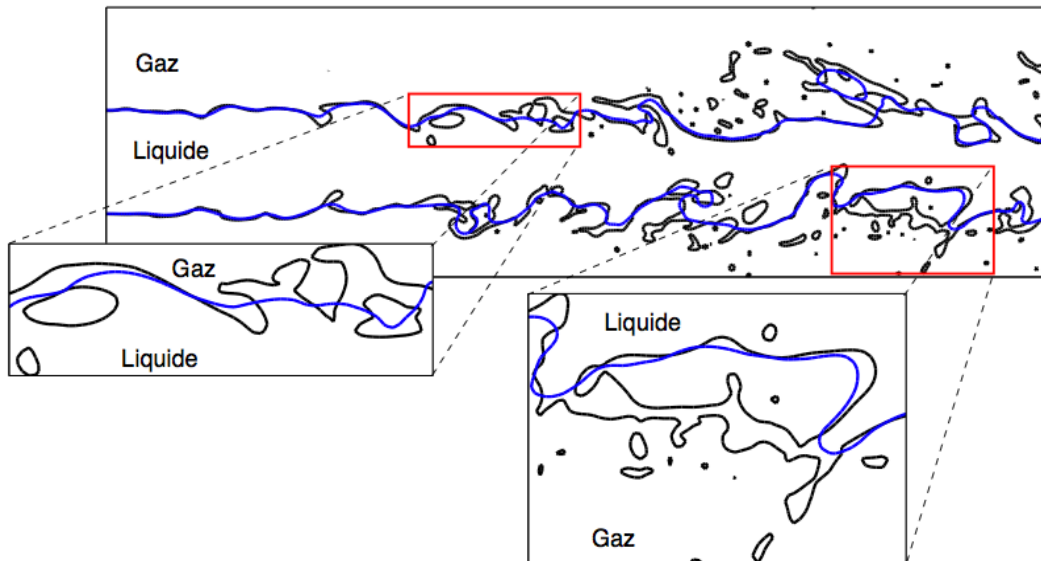
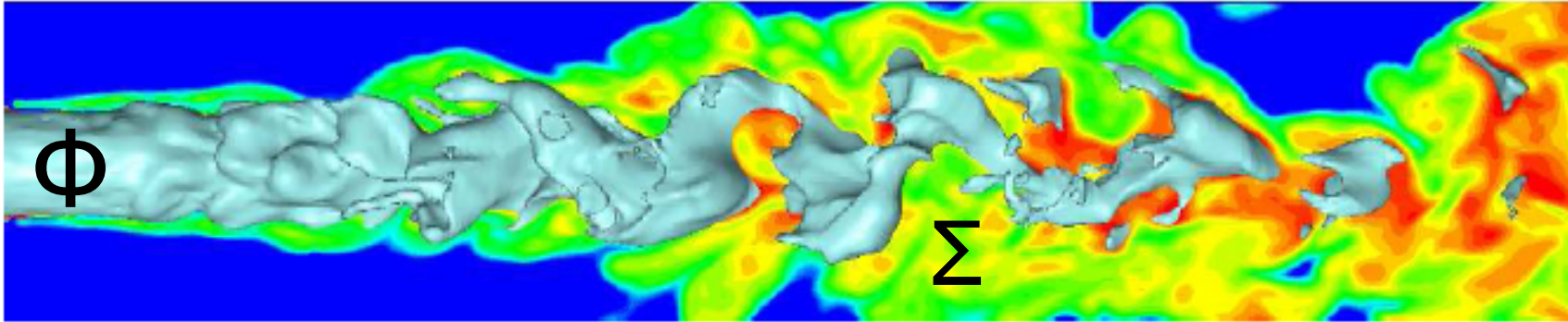
$$\text{Interface density } \bar{\Sigma} = \frac{\text{Interface area}}{\text{Control volume}}$$



$$\frac{\partial \bar{\Sigma}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \bar{u}_j \bar{\Sigma}}{\partial x_j} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_\alpha} \left(\bar{\Sigma} (\bar{u}_\alpha - \bar{u}_{\Gamma\alpha}) \right) + \dot{\bar{\Sigma}}$$

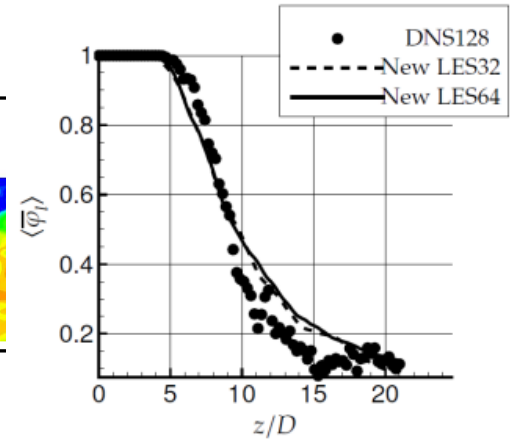
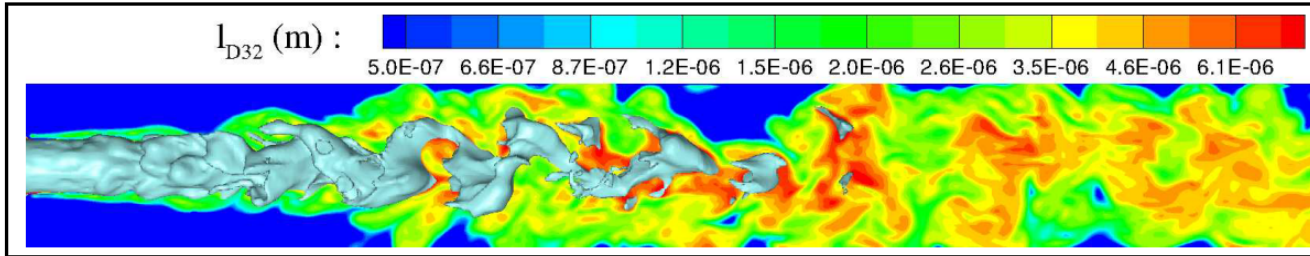
Interface + SG Surface density (E/E)

- Subgrid interface density



To combine resolved and under resolved approaches

J. Chesnel et al., Atomization and Spray, 2011



! Incompatibility issue !
Subgrid term \Leftrightarrow ICM

$$\tau_{\varphi j} = \underbrace{\text{Random motion}}_{\text{Diffusion}}$$

$$\frac{\partial \overline{\varphi_l}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \overline{u_j \varphi_l}}{\partial x_j} = \underbrace{\frac{\partial \tau_{\varphi j}}{\partial x_j}}_{\text{Subgrid Term}}$$

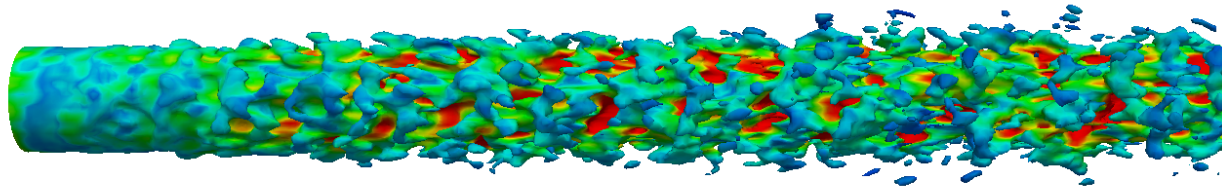
← ICM Method VOF, Level Set

$$\frac{\partial \varphi_l}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u_j \varphi_l}{\partial x_j} + \underbrace{\frac{\partial C_\alpha u_{Cj} \varphi_l (1 - \varphi_l)}{\partial x_j}}_{\text{ICM - interFoam}} = (1 - C_\alpha) \tau_{\varphi j}$$

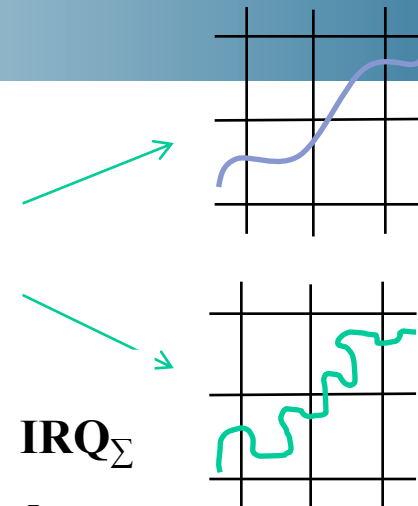
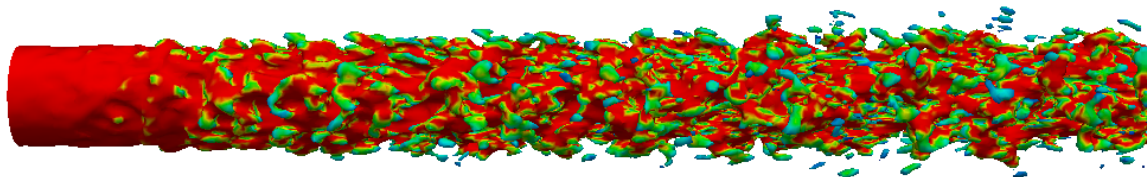
1/0 ? Criteria needed !

Interface Resolution Quality : IRQ_{Σ}

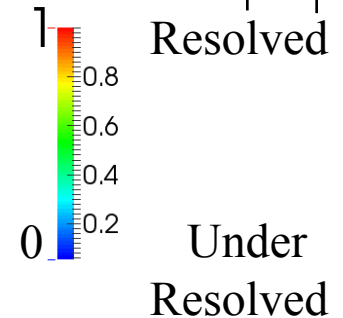
$$IRQ_{\Sigma} = \frac{\Sigma_{min}}{\Sigma} \cdot \frac{\text{Resolved Interface}}{\text{Total Interface (ELSA)}}$$



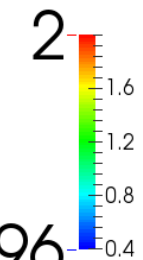
$$IRQ_k = \frac{1}{\Delta k} = \frac{R}{2\Delta}$$



IRQ_{Σ}

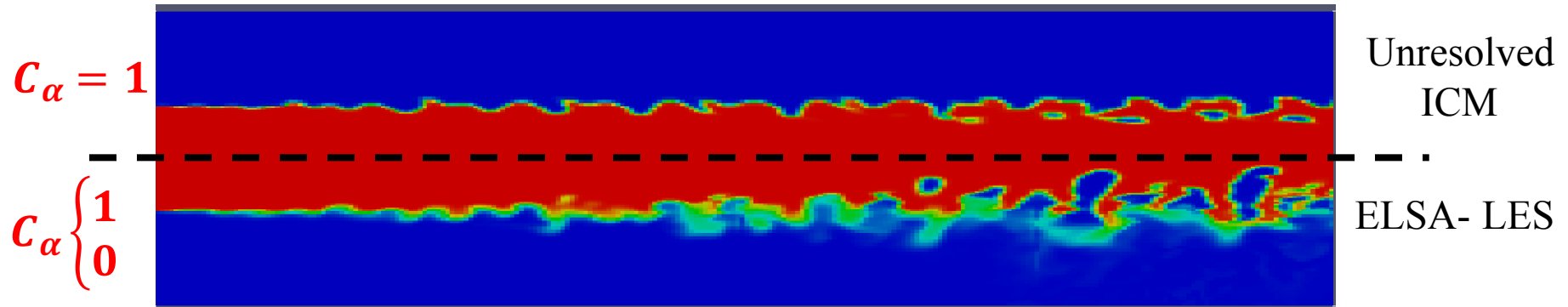


IRQ_k

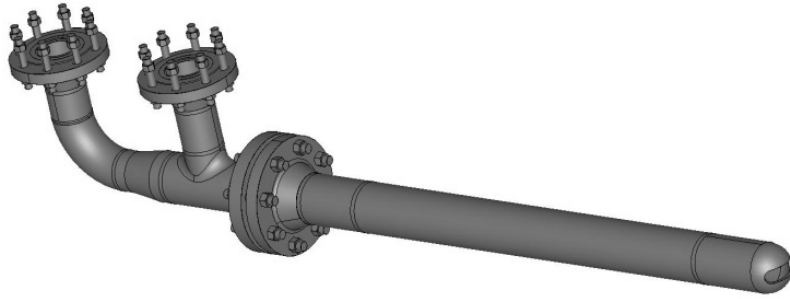


0.396

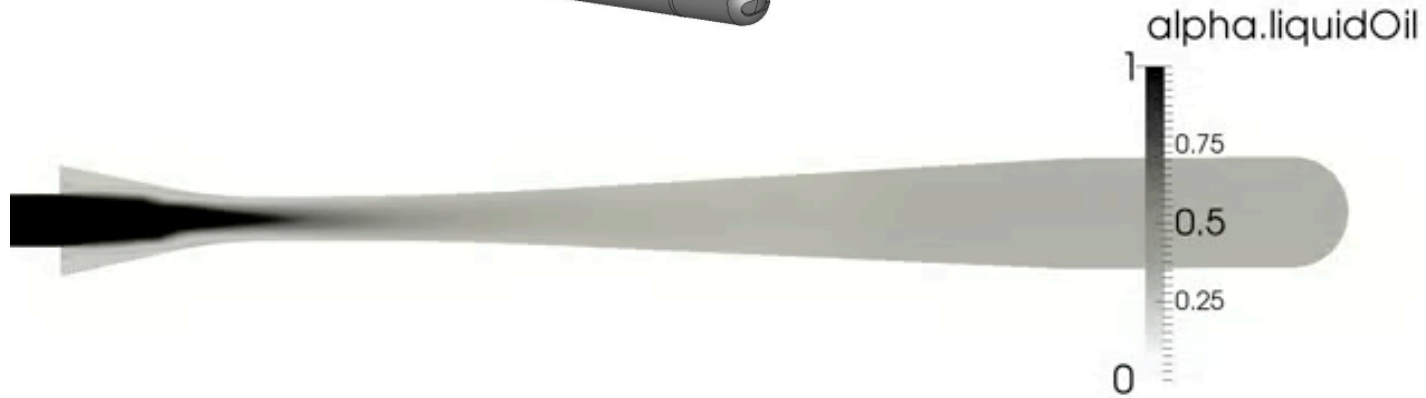
ICM combined with subgrid modeling



ICM combined with subgrid modeling



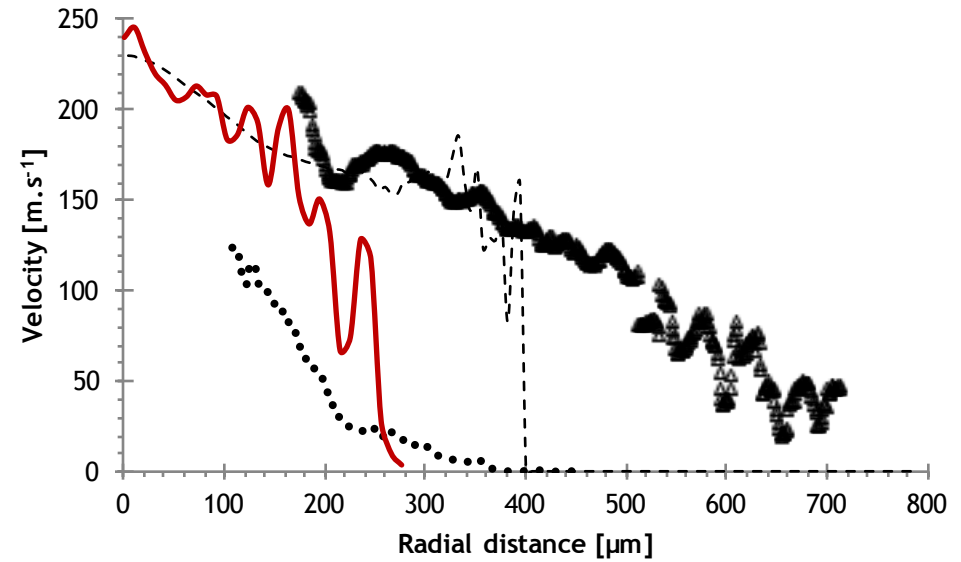
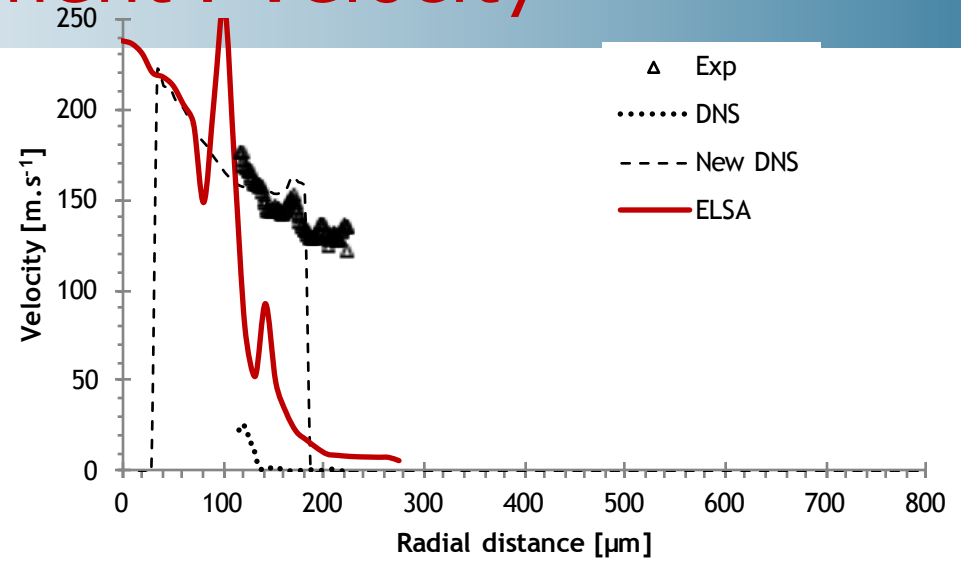
FCC



DNS/ELSA-LES/Experiment : Velocity



K. Lounnaci et al., Atomization and Sprays, 2015.



ICM + ELSA + Lagrange

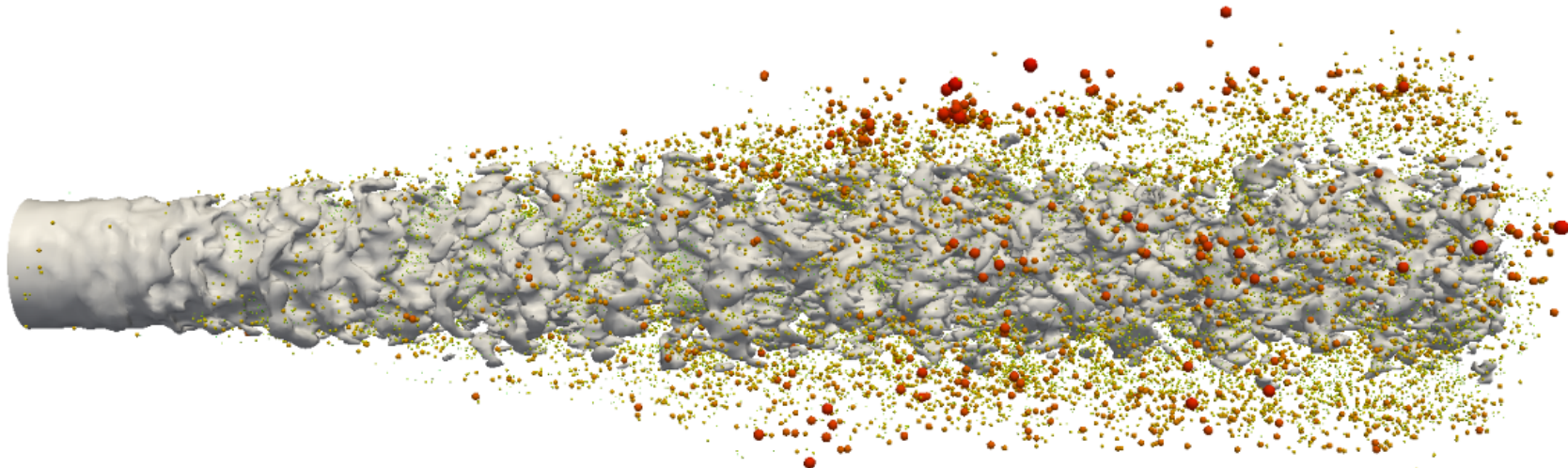
Dynamic adaptive numerical methods

In the dispersed aera: lack of Information

- Very small liquid volume fraction
- Wrong description of the velocity (slip velocity needed)

Solution:

- Addition of a Lagrangian description (diluted aera $<10\%$)
- To transport information and correct Eulerian formulation



Work in Progress

• **Foam ELSA family of Solvers**

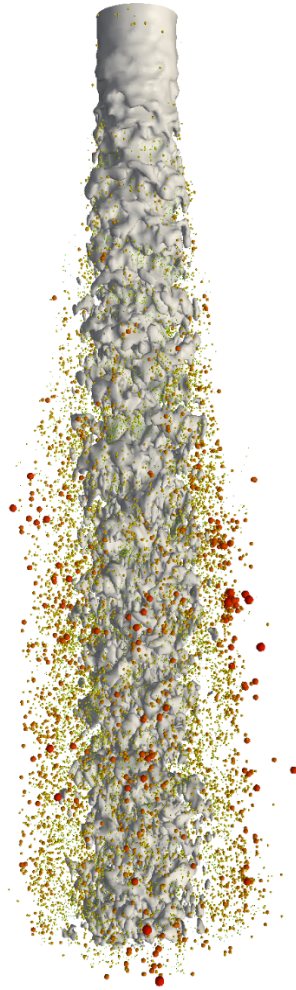
Based on : *twoLiquidMixingFoam*, *interFoam*, *compressibleInterFoam*, *cavitatingFoam* + *Lagrangian*

ELSABaseFoam: ELSALESInterFoam:



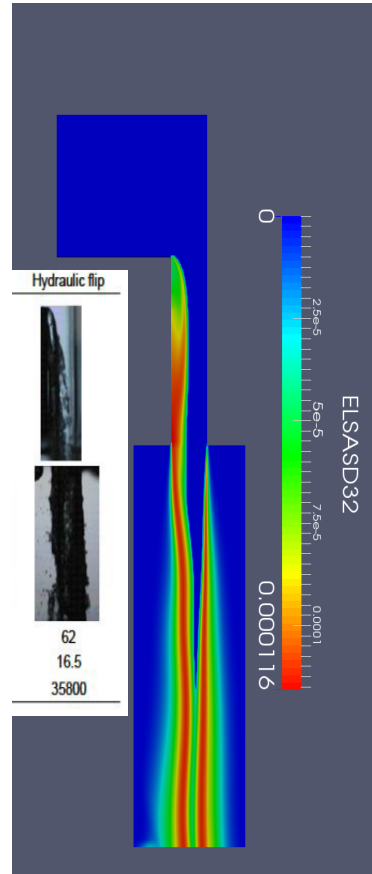
Javier Perdomo

ELSALESInterFoam:



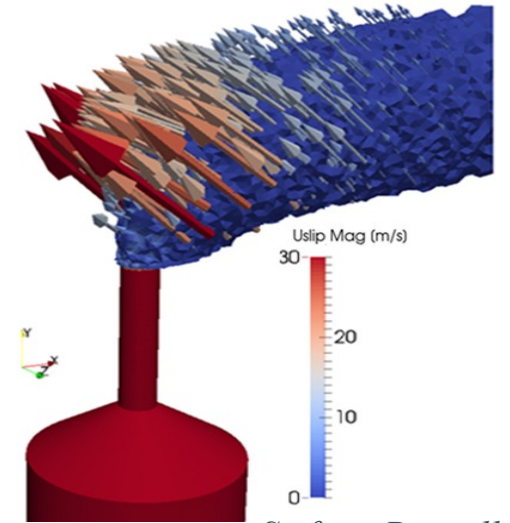
Nicolas Hecht (2016)

ELSACavitationFoam:



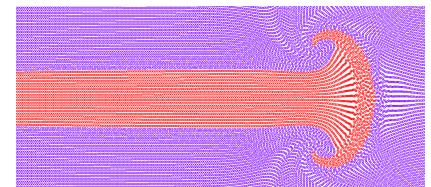
Yan Meslem (2013)
Raghavan Lakshmanan

ELSAQMEFoam:



Stefano Puggelli

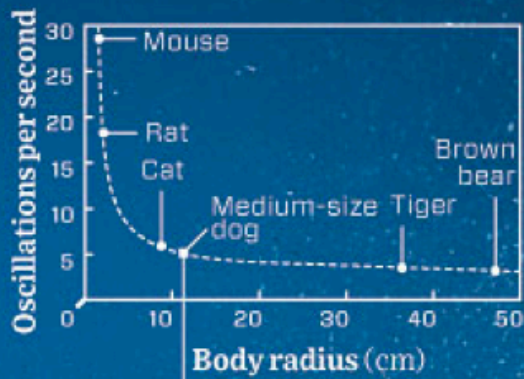
ELSA SPHFoam:



Félix Dabonneville

➔ **Many thanks to Foam Community and Developers ☺**

Other Atomization systems



Researchers found that animals' oscillations per second tended to decrease with increasing body size. A mouse oscillates 29 times per second, a dog like the one in this picture manages about 5, and a brown bear clocks in at 4. For animals to dry themselves, they shake at tuned frequencies of a power law the team dubbed the "wet-dog-shake rule."



$DV = AR \times (2\pi \times SF)$
Formula for calculating drop velocity (DV), the speed at which water droplets leave the fur. AR is animal radius, and SF is shaking frequency.

[WIRED - June 2011 - photo : getty]