Towards a Euler-Euler multi-fluid solver for dense spray applications

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Predictive Modelling and Experimental Validation of Multi-component Dense Spray Dynamics

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develop and establish high-fidelity modelling and experimental capabilities to predict and characterize multi-component dense fuel sprays





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DNS Euler-Euler



Main parts of the presentation

1. DNS solver

- Solver description
- Preliminary results
- 2. Euler-Euler solver
 - Solver description
 - Sub-model validation
 - Preliminary spray simulations









None



$$\begin{split} \overline{\mathbf{M}}_{\mathrm{d},i} &= \alpha_{\mathrm{d},i} \overline{C_{\mathrm{d},i}}_{4}^{3} \frac{\overline{\rho}_{\mathrm{c}}}{d_{i}} |\overline{\mathbf{U}}_{\mathrm{r},i}| \overline{\mathbf{U}}_{\mathrm{r},i} \qquad \mathrm{drag} \\ &+ \alpha_{\mathrm{d},i} C_{\mathrm{l}} \overline{\rho}_{\mathrm{c}} \overline{\mathbf{U}}_{\mathrm{r},i} \times \left(\nabla \times \overline{\mathbf{U}}_{\mathrm{c}}\right) \qquad \mathrm{lift} \\ &+ \alpha_{\mathrm{d},i} C_{\mathrm{vm}} \overline{\rho}_{\mathrm{c}} \left(\frac{D_{\mathrm{c}} \overline{\mathbf{U}}_{\mathrm{c}}}{Dt} - \frac{D_{\mathrm{d},i} \overline{\mathbf{U}}_{\mathrm{d},i}}\right) \qquad \mathrm{virtual\ mass} \\ &- C_{\mathrm{d},i} \frac{3}{4} \frac{\overline{\rho}_{\mathrm{c}}}{d_{i}} \frac{\nu_{\mathrm{c}}^{\mathrm{t}}}{\sigma_{\alpha}} |\overline{\mathbf{U}}_{\mathrm{r},i}| \nabla \alpha_{\mathrm{d},i} \qquad \mathrm{turbulent\ drag} \\ &C_{\mathrm{d},i} = C_{\mathrm{d}0,i} \left(\exp\left(3.64\alpha_{\mathrm{d},i}\right) + \alpha_{\mathrm{d},i}^{0.864}\right) \\ & \text{where} \\ &C_{\mathrm{d}0,i} = \exp\left(-51.8 + 13.2\ln(\mathrm{Re}_{i}) - 0.824\left(\ln(\mathrm{Re}_{i})\right)^{2}\right) \end{split}$$





DNS



DNS solver

- Incompressible two-phase flow (fuel and air)
- Discontinuity at the interface due to the density jump and surface tension effects taken into account with the Ghost Fluid Method
- •Geometric Volume-of-Fluid method used to represent and reconstruct the sharp interface
- Adaptive Grid Refinement with Dynamic Load Balancing



Perform AGR if AGR performed and $N_{min}/N_{max} < \Delta$ then Perform DLB end if Solve pressure correction equation while $i_{SIMPLE} < N_{SIMPLE}$ do Solve momentum equation while $i_{PISO} < N_{PISO}$ do Solve pressure equation end while Advect interface Assemble GFM discretisation data end while











Time: $0.1 \ \mu s$







- Base cell size is 40 microns
- Four refinement levels are used, yielding 2.5 microns near the interface
- Grid is pre-refined near the interface and in the nozzle
- Started from 0.7M cells and ended up with 133M cells

n-dodecane at 150MPa





















Euler-Euler



Euler-Euler solver

- Incompressible multi-fluid solver for polydisperse flows
 - multi-fluid two-phase, but arbitrary number of droplet classes
 - method of classes in the Euler-Euler framework
 - polydisperse droplets can vary in size
 - every class has a momentum and phase continuity equation
 - mixture pressure assumption all phases/fluids share the same pressure equation



Euler-Euler solver

- Inter-facial momentum transfer • Drag, lift, virtual-mass, turbulent dispersion force (wall-lubrication)
- •Mixture $k \epsilon$ turbulence model (generalised for multi-fluid)
- Breakup and coalescence functionality

















Time: 0.10 s















Basic multifluid model

> Interfacial momentum transfer

Breakup: Luo and Svendsen Model Coalescence: Prince and Blanch Model







TOPFLOW (Transient Two Phase Flow Test Facility.)













Breakup and coalescence

Breakup: Luo and Svendsen Model Coalescence: Coulaloglou and Tavlarides model

Evaporation model











-0.02

-0.019

-0.018

-0.017

-0.016

-0.015

-0.014

-0.013

-0.012

-0.011

-0.009

-0.008

-0.007

-0.006

-0.005

-0.004

-0.003

-0.002

-0.001

-0

-0.0Z Axis





















Interfacial momentum transfer



Multiphase turbulence model



Multiconoonent

Evaporation model



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Questions?

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