Simulation of Turbulent Disperse Bubbly Flows

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Introduction

- High technical relevance of bubbly flows
 - Boiling water reactors (nuclear industry)
 - Air lift pumps (oil industry) \bullet
 - Chemical reactors (process industry)
- Largely empirical design to date due to complex flow physics
- Direct Numerical Simulation (DNS), resolving the full spectrum of

Bubble dynamics and bubble-induced turbulence

- Three sources of fluctuation/unsteadiness





turbulent scales, now possible for reduced-complexity configurations at moderate Reynolds number

- Computationally less expensive Large Eddy Simulation (LES) applicable to technically relevant cases
- **Goal**: Development of LES sub-grid scale closures for two-phase flows
- Working program
 - Creation of DNS database
 - Sub-grid term order of magnitude analysis
 - A-priori analysis of several existing and new LES models
 - A-posteriori assessment of most promising approaches
 - Comparison with experiment (Haase et al. [1])

Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD)

- Parallel Robust Interface Simulator (PARIS) finite-volume solver (Zaleski et al. [2])
- Unsteady incompressible Navier-Stokes equations
- One-fluid formulation (density and viscosity jump at interface)

Fig. 1: Bubble shape oscillations evaluated by means of the surface-to-volume ratio; Including grid resolution sensitivity (colored numbers represent the number of cells per initial bubble diameter)



- Geometrical Volume-Of-Fluid (VOF) method with Piece-wise Linear Interface Calculation (PLIC) for interface propagation
- Curvature calculation by height function method
- Third-order QUICK convection scheme and time integration by second-order explicit Heun scheme
- Digital filter method for synthetic inflow turbulence (Klein et al. [3])
- SuperMUC high performance cluster

LES methodology

Favre-filtered governing equations (Labourasse et al. [4]) $\frac{\partial \bar{\rho}}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\bar{\rho} \widetilde{\boldsymbol{u}}) = 0$ $\frac{\partial \bar{\rho} \widetilde{\boldsymbol{u}}}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \left(\bar{\rho} \widetilde{\boldsymbol{u}} \otimes \widetilde{\boldsymbol{u}} + \bar{p} \mathbf{I} - \bar{\mu} \widetilde{\mathbf{S}} \right) - \bar{\rho} \boldsymbol{g} - \sigma \bar{\boldsymbol{n}} \bar{\kappa} \delta_{S} = -\nabla \cdot \left(\boldsymbol{\tau}_{\rho u u} + \boldsymbol{\tau}_{\mu S} \right) + \boldsymbol{\tau}_{nn}$ $\frac{\partial \bar{\alpha}}{\partial t} + \widetilde{\boldsymbol{u}} \cdot \nabla \bar{\alpha} = \boldsymbol{\tau}_{u \alpha}$ Fig. 2: Coherent structures visualized by the Q-criterion; Single bubble (1 x 7 mm) on the left, bubble cluster (5 x 5 mm) on the right



Fig. 3: Spatial energy spectrum in the bubble wake; Inertial subrange -5/3 power law for single-phase turbulence and -8/3 for two-phase turbulence according to Lance & Bataille [5]

Sub-grid scale contributions which need to be modeled

$$\tau_{\rho u u} = \overline{\rho u \otimes u} - \overline{\rho} \widetilde{u} \otimes \widetilde{u}$$
$$\tau_{\mu S} = \overline{\mu} S - \overline{\mu} \widetilde{S}$$
$$\tau_{nn} = \overline{\sigma n \kappa \delta_S} - \sigma \overline{n} \overline{\kappa} \delta_S$$
$$\tau_{u \alpha} = \widetilde{u} \cdot \nabla \overline{\alpha} - \overline{u} \cdot \overline{\nabla \alpha}$$

Acknowledgment





References

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