

Vienna, Austria & Online | 23–27 May 2022

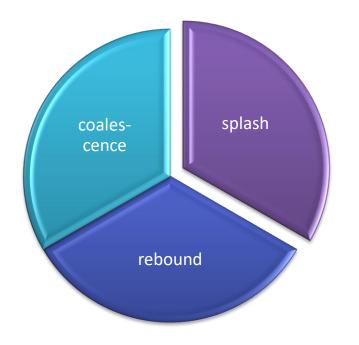


# INSTITUTE OF AGROPHYSICS

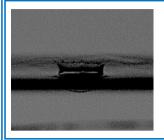
Effect of underestimation/overestimation of falling drop parameters on the result of splash simulation in an immiscible liquid system

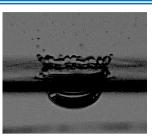
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#### Introduction



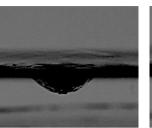


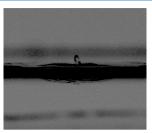












## The aim of study

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assessment to what extent the error in the reading of drop velocity and size may influence the results of the numerical 3D multiphase transport model

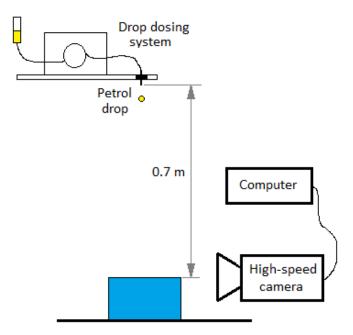
J General Assembly 2022 experiment simulation validation

Sochan, A.; Lamorski, K.; Bieganowski, A. Numerical Simulation and Experimental Study of the Drop Impact for a Multiphase System Formed by Two Immiscible Fluids. Sensors 2022, 22, 3126. ttps://doi.org/10.3390/s22093126

#### **Materials and methods**

Table 1. Basic characteristics of fluids

Fluid property (in 20 °C)	Water	Petrol	Air
Density (kg·m <sup>-3</sup> )	998.2	748.0	1.2
Kinematic viscosity (m <sup>2</sup> ·s <sup>-1</sup> )	1.0 ·10-6	0.4·10-6	14.9·10-6
Surface tension for a fluid-air interface (mN·m <sup>-1</sup> )	72.94	28.42	-
Interfacial tension (mN·m <sup>-1</sup> )	35.0		





- MIRO M310 (Vision Research, USA) high-speed camera with a speed of 2800 fps at resolution  $1280 \times 800$  px;
- Phantom Camera Control software;
- 3 LED back-lighting panels guaranteed luminous flux of 3,500 lumens;
- peristaltic pump Aqua-trend Series 100 Micro;
- height = 0.7 m;
- dimensions of glass vessel  $195 \times 195 \times 100$  mm;
- Weber number the ratio of inertial to surface tension forces, We=986;
- OpenFOAM computational fluid dynamics software implementing the finite volume method (FVM) for space discretization;
- Image analysis: GNU Image Manipulation Program (GIMP) 2.0
- -> the height of the crown (h) measured from the liquid surface to the highest of the crown spikes,
- -> the external width of the crown (w) measured at the height of the crown spikes at their maximum spread,
- -> the depth of the cavity (d) measured from the liquid surface to the deepest point below the surface.

## Model validation stage





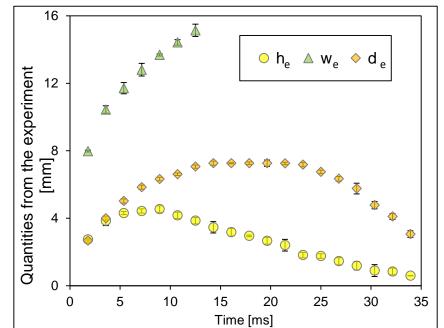
**Table 2.** Symbols and input data for 13 variants of simulation

Modelling variant		Drop properties		
		diameter (d) (mm)	velocity (v) (m·s <sup>-1</sup> )	
d(-3)	-3 pixels	3.00		
d(-2)	-2 pixels	3.10		
d(-1)	-1 pixel	3.20		
d,v(0)	Read from the recorded frame	3.30	3.37	
d(+1)	+1 pixel	3.40		
d(+2)	+2 pixels	3.50		
d(+3)	+3 pixels	3.60		
v(-3)	-3 pixels		3.29	
v(-2)	-2 pixels		3.32	
v(-1)	-1 pixel		3.34	
d,v(0)	Read from the recorded frame	3.30	3.37	
v(+1)	+1 pixel		3.39	
v(+2)	+2 pixels		3.42	
v(+3)	+3 pixels		3.44	

pixel size  $100 \times 100 \ \mu m$ 

### **Results**

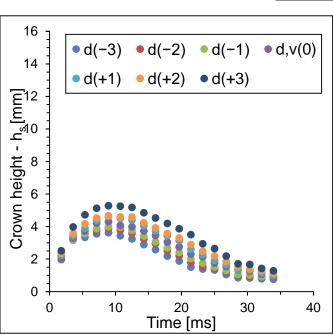
Experiment

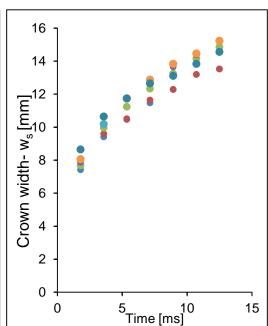


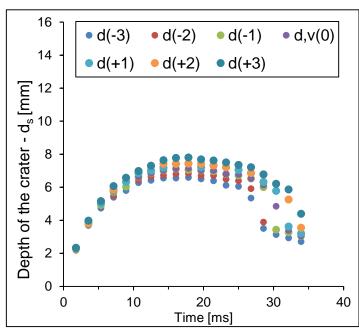


**Figure 1.** Size of the splash expressed through the parameters of the generated forms: height of the crown  $(h_e)$ , external width of the crown  $(w_e)$ , depth of the cavity  $(d_e)$ , presented in subsequent moments of the real splash phenomenon

#### **Simulations**







**Figure 2.** Change in the three splash parameters values: (a) height of the crown -  $h_s$ , (b) external width of the crown -  $w_s$ , (c) depth of the cavity -  $d_s$ , presented in subsequent moments of the splash phenomenon for seven simulations differentiated by the diameter of the falling drop

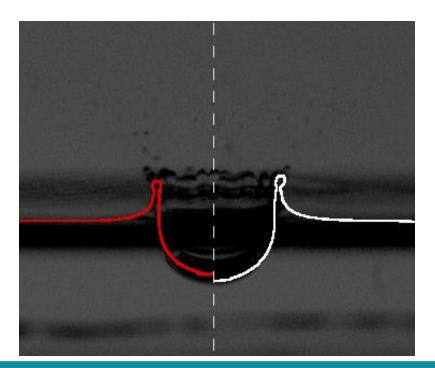
**Table 3.** Relative error determined for variants with variable drop diameter

	drop size variants						
	d(-3)	d(-2)	d(-1)	d,v(0)	d(+1)	d(+2)	d(+3)
crown height	0.20	0.15	0.10	-0.03	-0.14	-0.22	-0.43
crown width	0.10	0.09	0.04	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	0.01
cavity depth	0.10	0.06	0.03	0.01	-0.02	-0.03	-0.06





$$Relative \ error = \frac{\text{value from the experiment } - \text{ value from the simulation}}{\text{value from the experiment}}$$



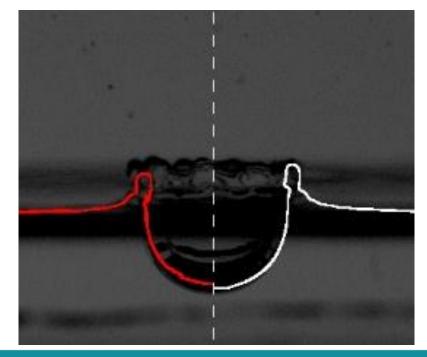


Figure 3. Pictures of the real splash and simulated interfacial profile from variant  $d_{v}(0)$  – white line and the variant  $d_{v}(0)$  – red line, at different time intervals: (a) 5ms, (b), 10 ms.



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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!