

An improved sub-grid scale flow model for transient fuel sprays

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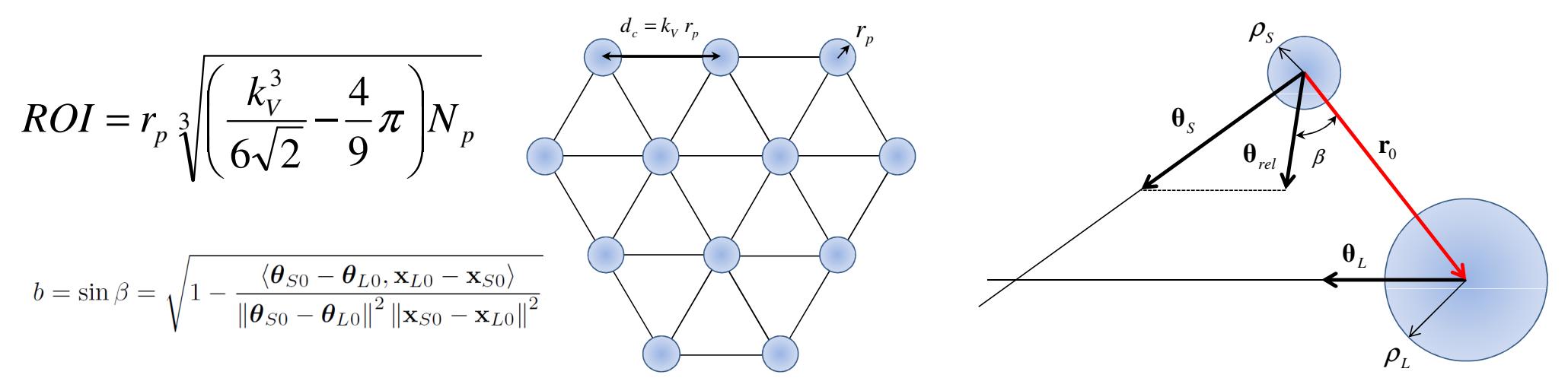
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Motivation

- Combustion efficiency and noise control in engines require multiple injection strategies
- Transients become a relevant part of the injection, affecting spray jet properties
- Computational efficiency of the model is crucial to extend its operation to realistic engine geometries & multiple nozzles

Efficient collision modeling with extended outcomes

- Estimate Radius-of-Influence (ROI) based on a tetrahedralization of the drops inside the computational parcel

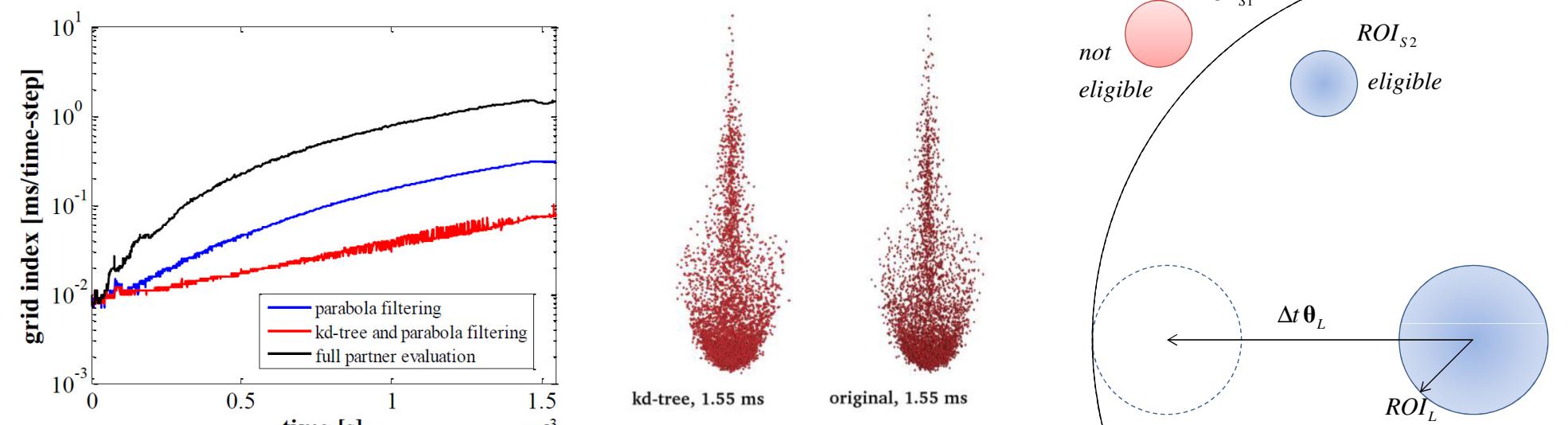


- ROI-based collision estimation is $O(n^2)$, n number of particles \rightarrow filter impossible collisions based on squared distance function between two droplets within the timestep

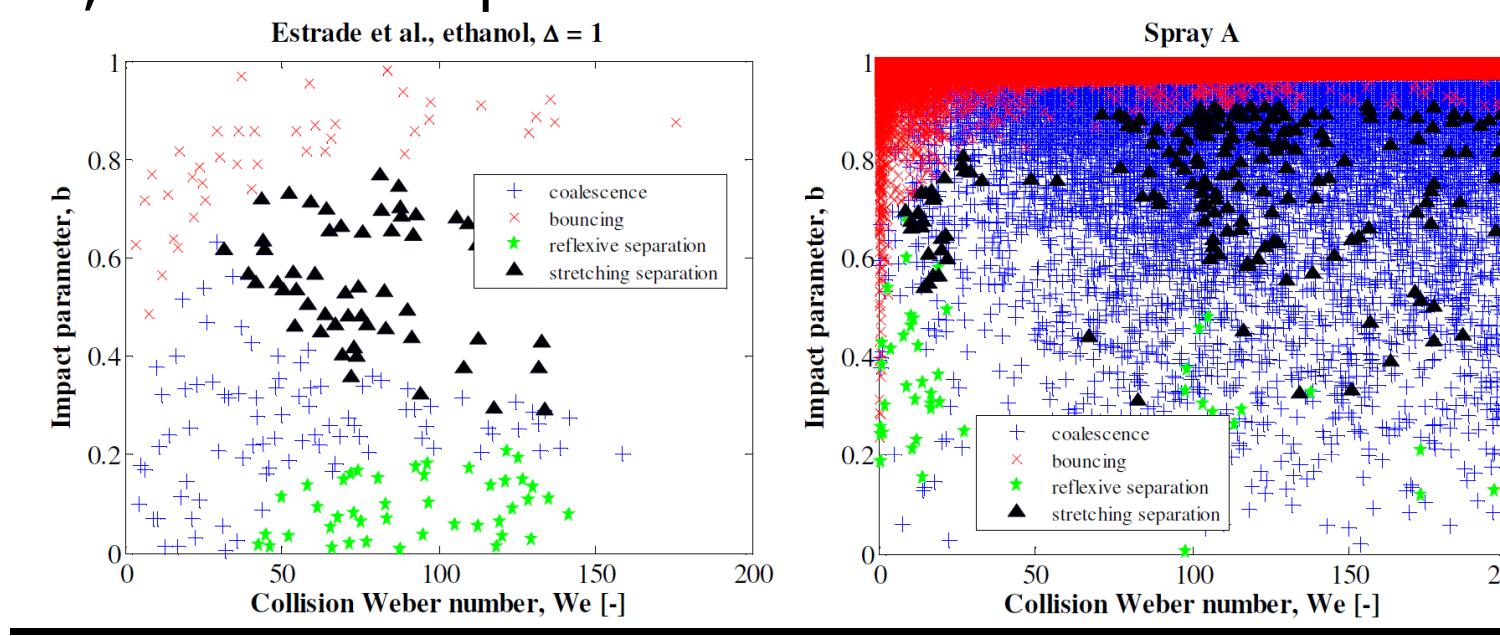
$$f(t) = d^2(\mathbf{x}_1(t), \mathbf{x}_2(t)) = \|\theta_{rel}\|^2 t^2 + 2\langle \mathbf{x}_{1,0} - \mathbf{x}_{2,0}, \theta_{rel} \rangle t + \|\mathbf{x}_{1,0} - \mathbf{x}_{2,0}\|^2 = at^2 + bt + c$$

$$t_{min} = -b/(2a) \rightarrow \text{collision possible if } t_{min} > 0 \text{ & } t_{min} \leq \Delta t \text{ & } d(t_{min}) \leq ROI$$

- Pre-processing filter of eligible parcel couples by running a kd-tree based radius-of-influence search



- Deterministic bouncing, stretching separation ('grazing'), reflexive separation, coalescence prediction



Sub-grid scale near-nozzle flow modeling

- A sub-grid scale, transient flow prediction (\mathbf{u}_{sgs}) is used for the spray calculation instead of under-resolved momentum cell values

$$\begin{cases} \theta_B = \frac{\theta_n' + \Delta t d_{p,sgs} (\theta_i + \mathbf{u}_{sgs})}{1 + \Delta t d_{p,sgs}} \\ (m_B + S_{uvw}) \mathbf{u}_B - m_n \mathbf{u}_n = \mathbf{E} - \mathbf{r}_u \end{cases}$$

$$S_{uvw} = \sum_{p \in i4} \begin{cases} \frac{4}{3} \pi \rho_p N_p r_B^3 \frac{\Delta t d_p}{1 + \Delta t d_p}, & p \notin \Omega_{jet} \\ 0, & p \in \Omega_{jet} \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbf{r}_u = \sum_{p \in i4} \begin{cases} \frac{4}{3} \pi \rho_p N_p \left(r_B^3 + \Delta t d_p \theta_i - r_p^3 \theta_n' \right), & p \notin \Omega_{jet} \\ \frac{4}{3} \pi \rho_p N_p \left(r_B^3 + \Delta t d_p (\theta_i + \mathbf{u}_{sgs}) - r_p^3 \theta_n' \right) & p \in \Omega_{jet} \end{cases}$$

- Implicit coupled solution with SIMPLE solver iteration maintained
- Transient turbulent gas-jet model used to represent the sub-grid scale flow field using the effective gas jet assumption:

$$\frac{f_v x}{u} = Strouhal \approx Stokes = \frac{\tau_I}{\tau_p}$$

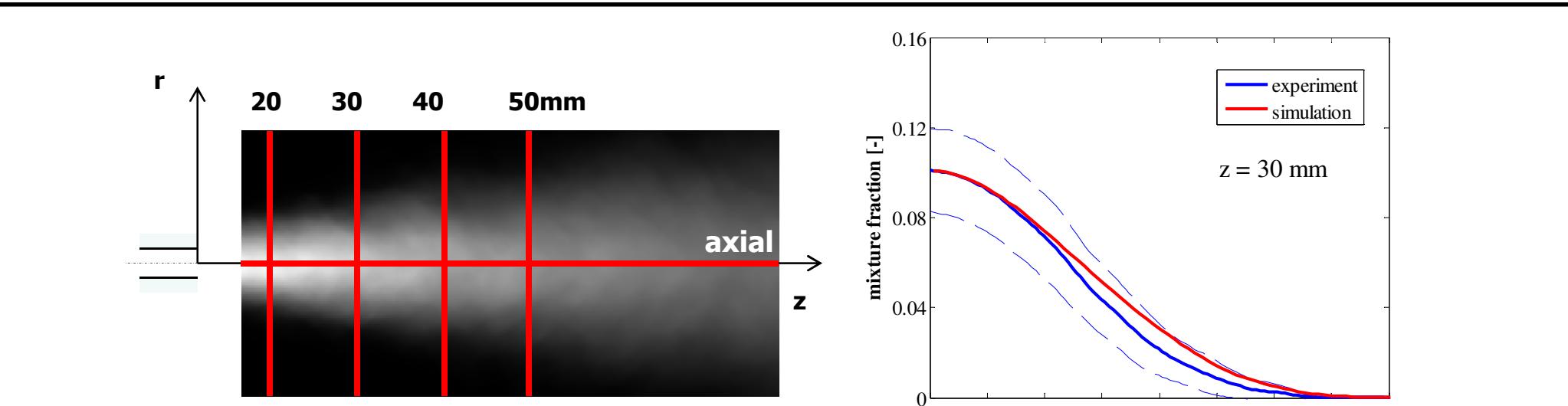
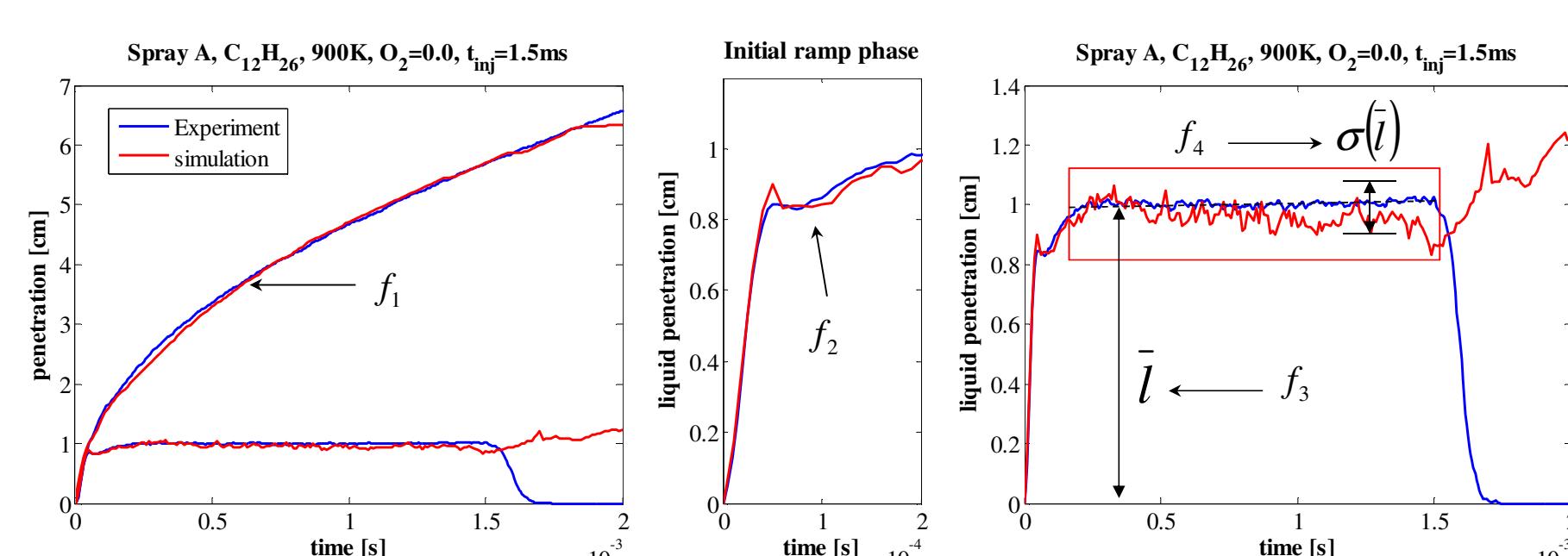
$$\mathbf{u}_{axis}(x, t) = \mathbf{u}_{inj}(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^t \left[1 - \exp \left(-\frac{\tau - t_0}{St(x - x_{inj})} \|\mathbf{u}_{inj}(\tau)\| \right) \right] \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}_{inj}(\tau)}{\partial \tau} d\tau,$$

$$\mathbf{u}_{sgs}(x, r, t) = \frac{f_{entr}(x) \mathbf{u}_{axis}(x, t)}{\left(1 + \frac{12r^2}{x^2 K_{entr}} \right)^2}$$

- Stokes number and turbulent entrainment function f_{entr} are model constants

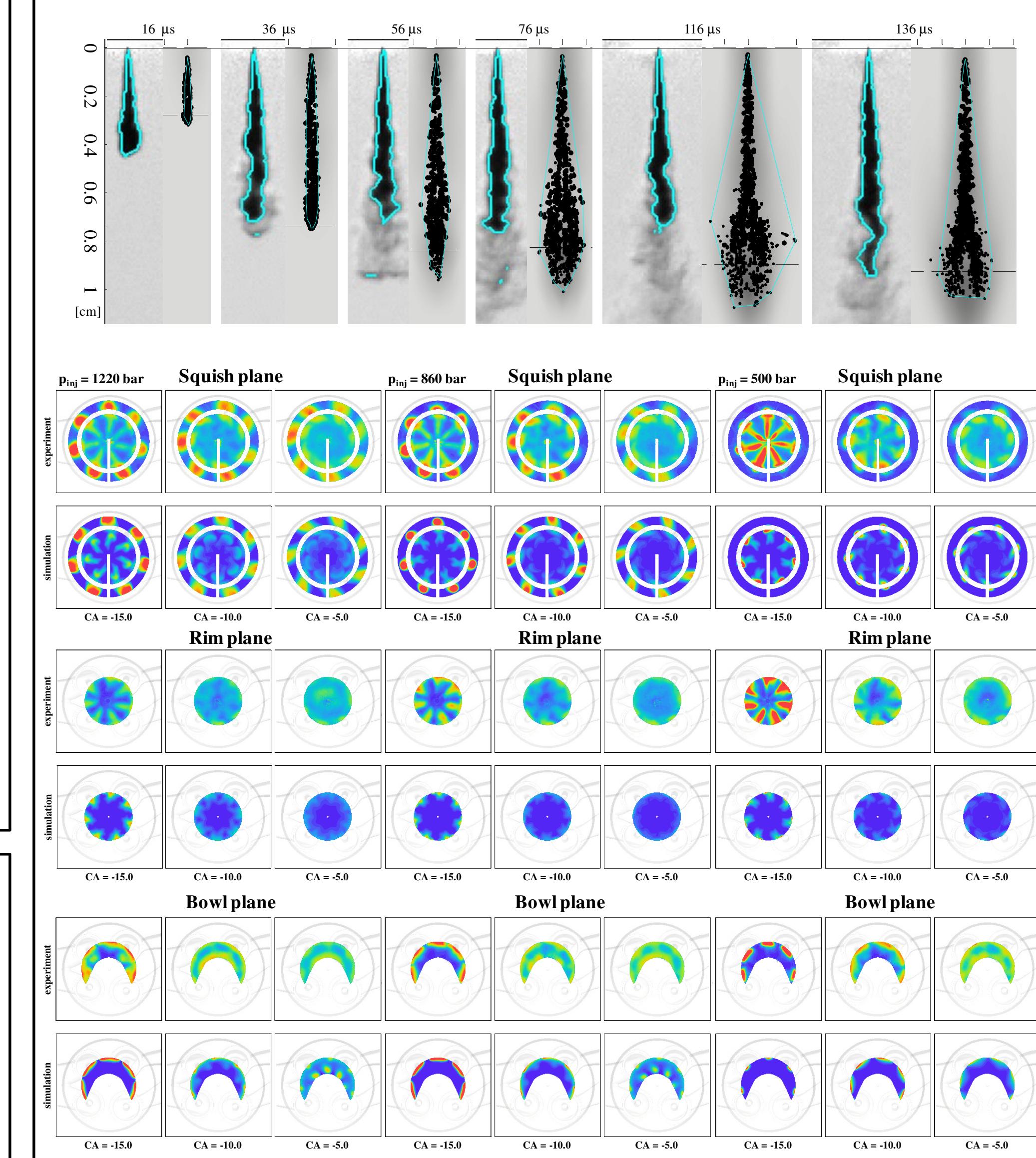
GA-based study of spray model constants

- 5 objective functions: vapor penetration, liquid transient, steady state liquid penetration and standard deviation, mixture fraction distribution
- 6 optimized model variable: C_{RT} , C_{ART} , B_1 , St , K_{entr} , γ_{max}



Validation

- Sandia Spray A and mixture preparation in a light duty optical diesel engine



References

- [1] Perini F and Reitz RD, "An efficient atomization, collision and sub-grid scale momentum coupling model for transient vaporizing engine sprays", Int J Multiphase Flow, submitted, 2015

