

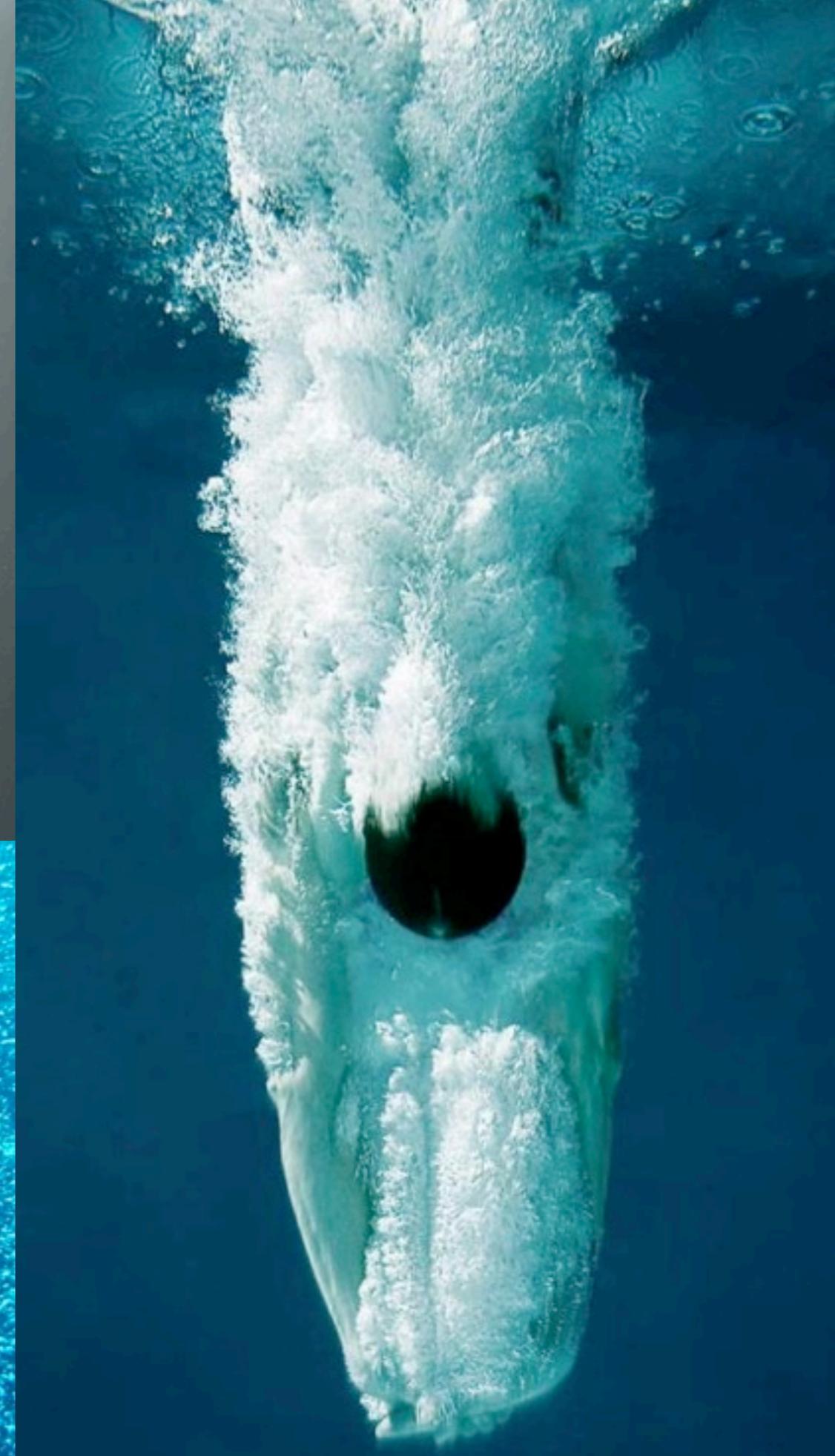
A Practical Simulation of Dispersed Bubble Flow

Doyub Kim¹, Oh-young Song², and Hyeong-Seok Ko¹

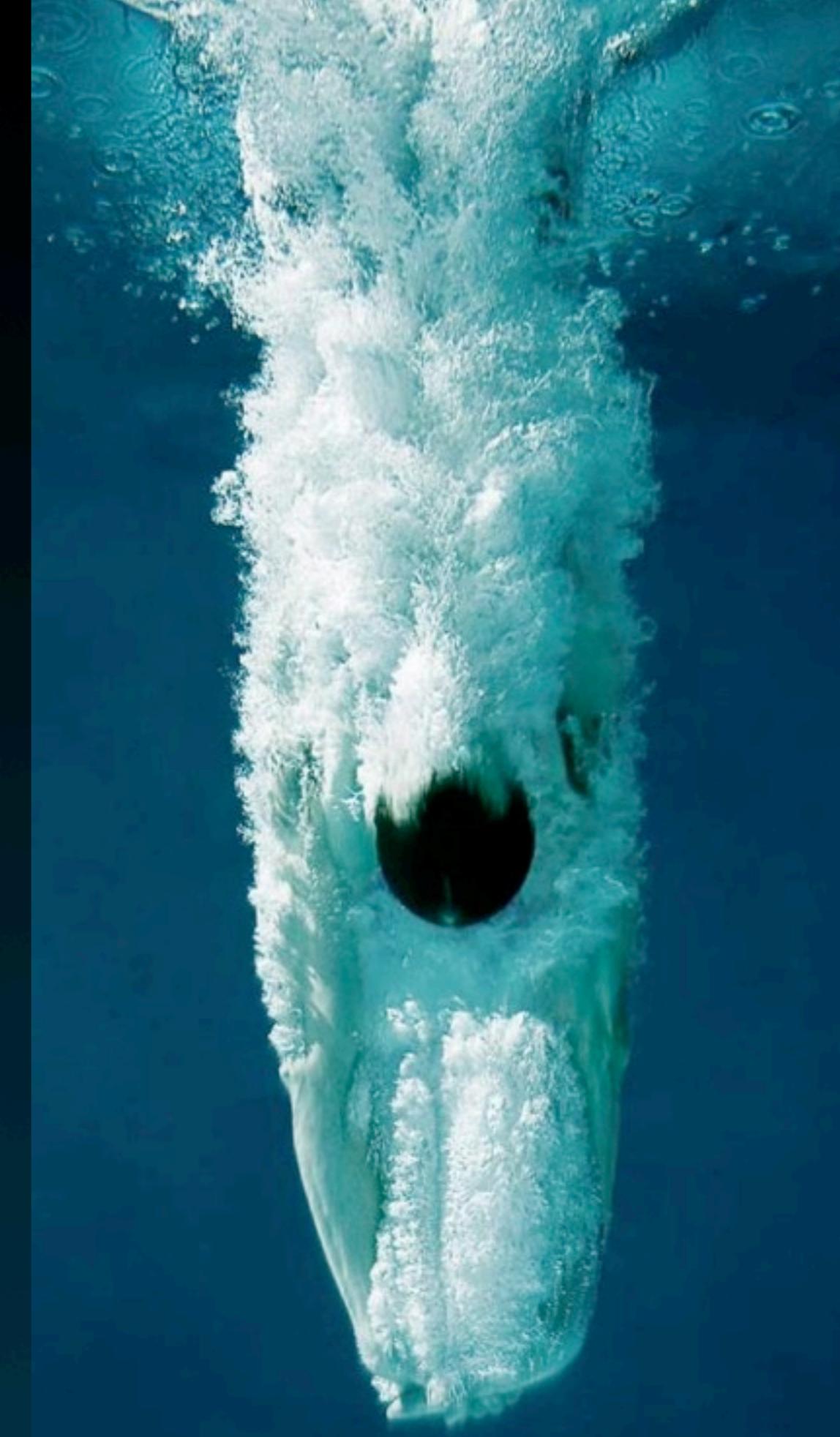
¹Seoul National University, ²Sejong University

Presented by Doyub Kim

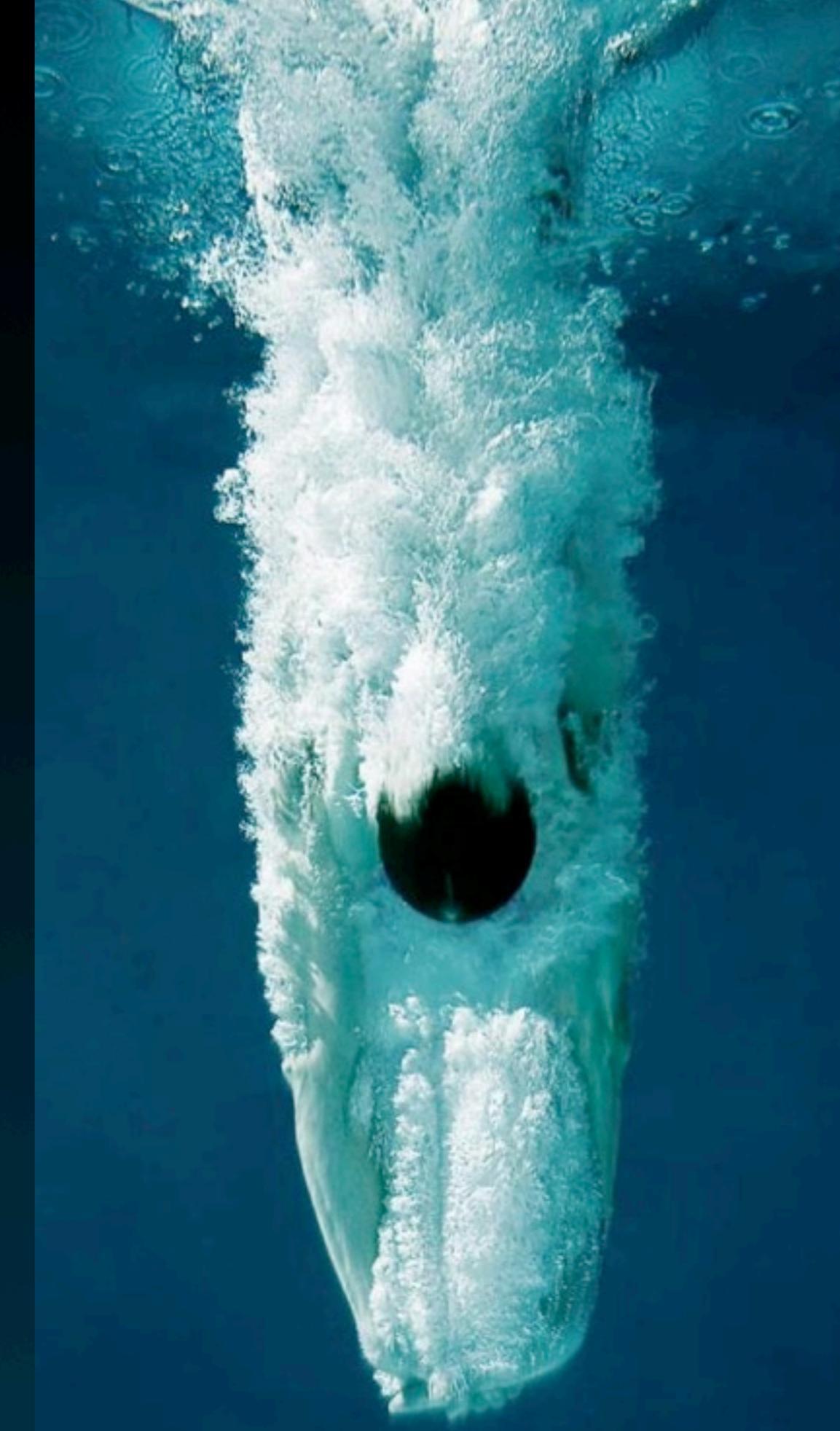
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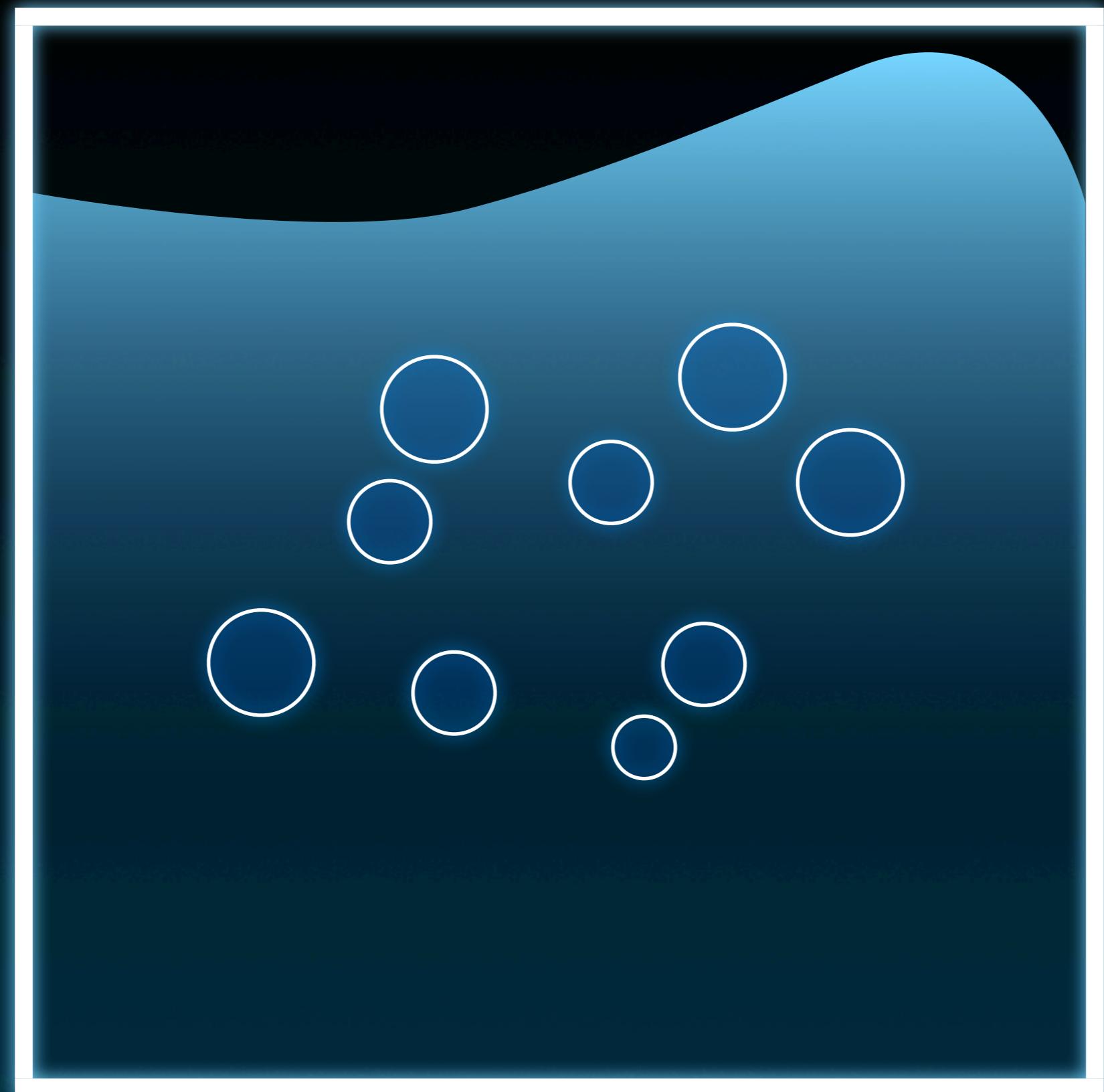


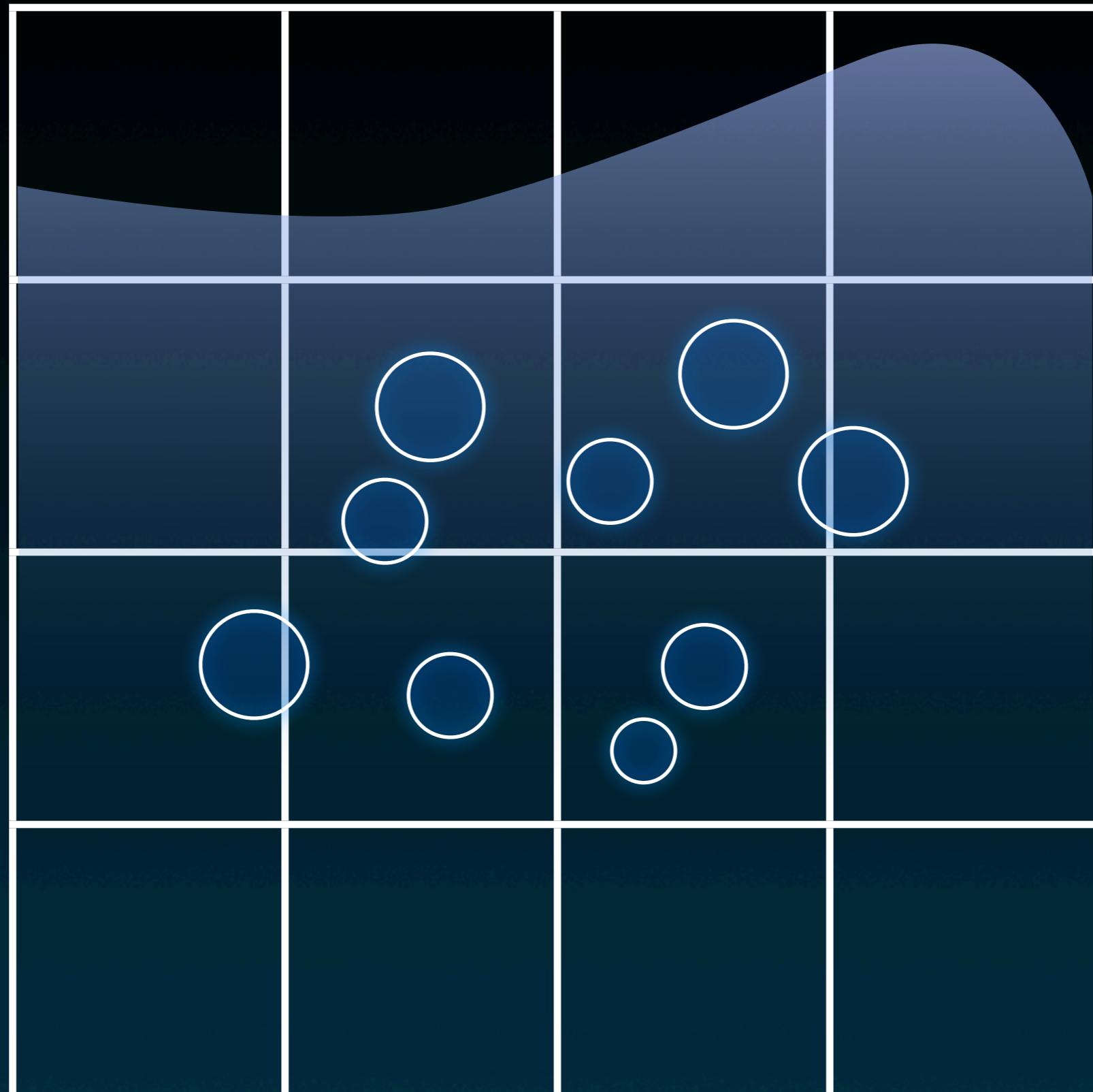
- Tons of Micro-Bubbles
- Mixture of Bubbles & Liquid
- Complex Bubble Interaction

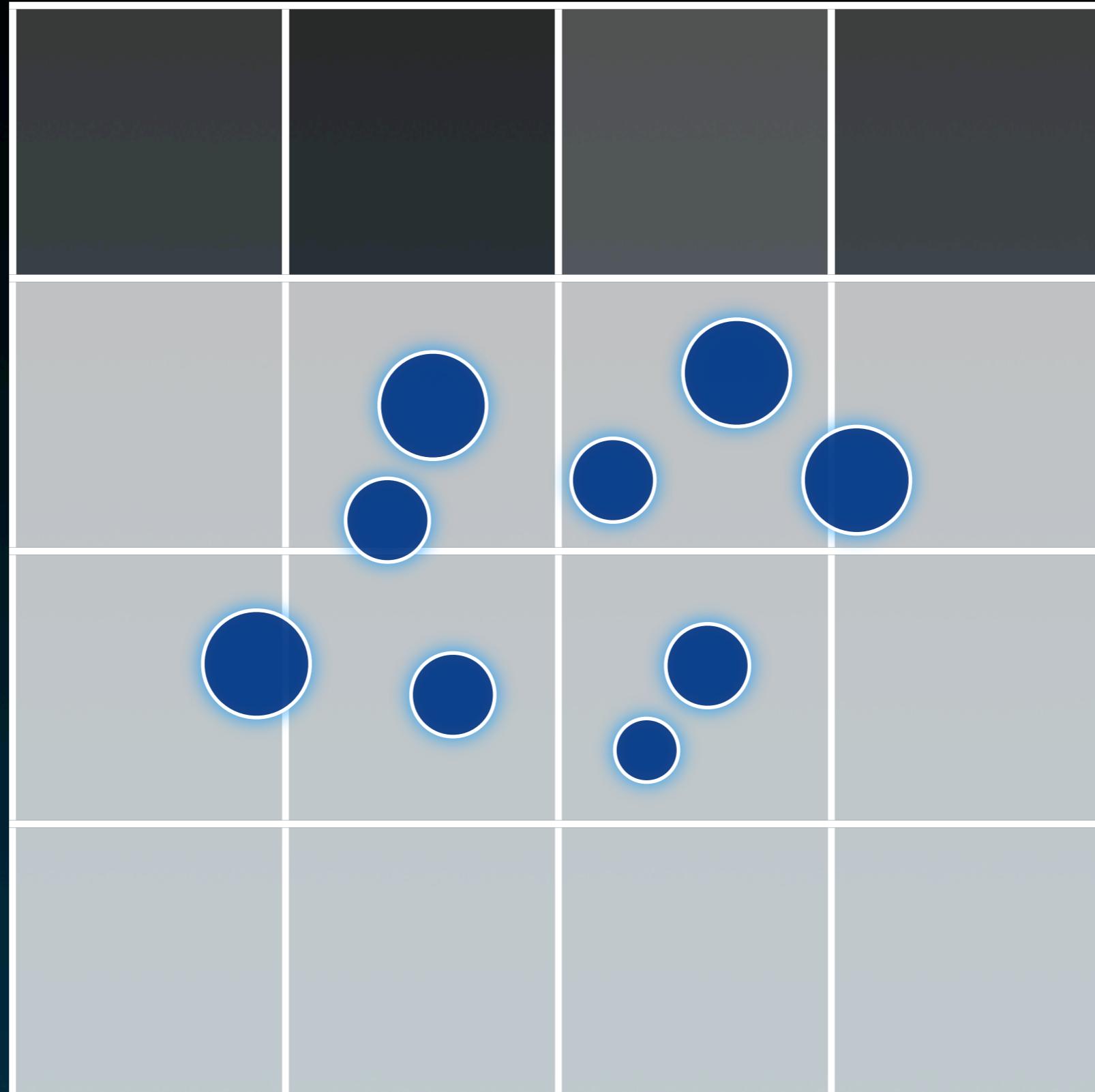


Dispersed Bubble Flow





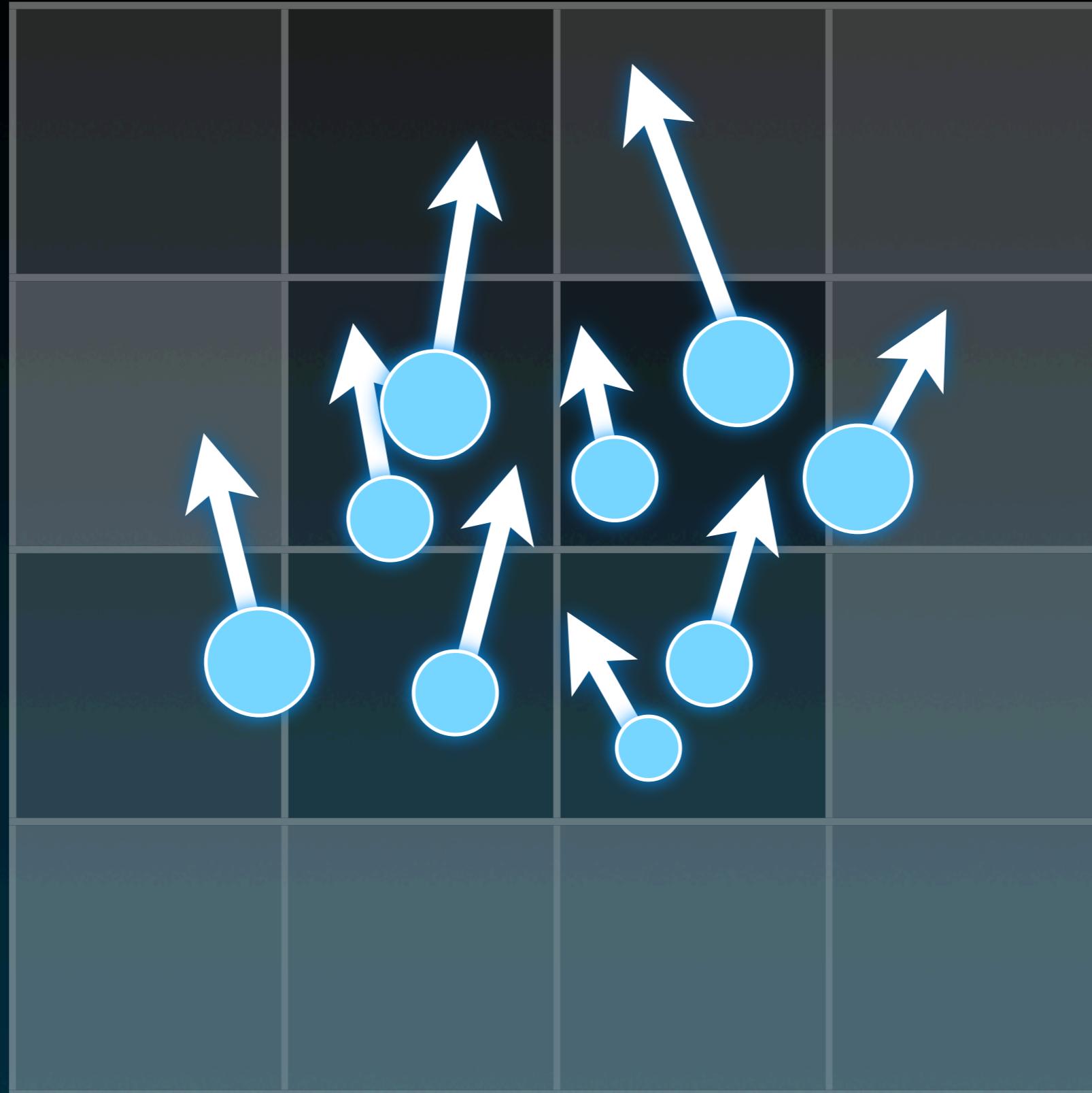






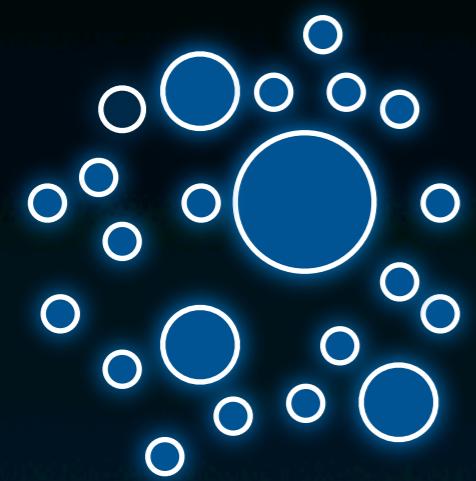




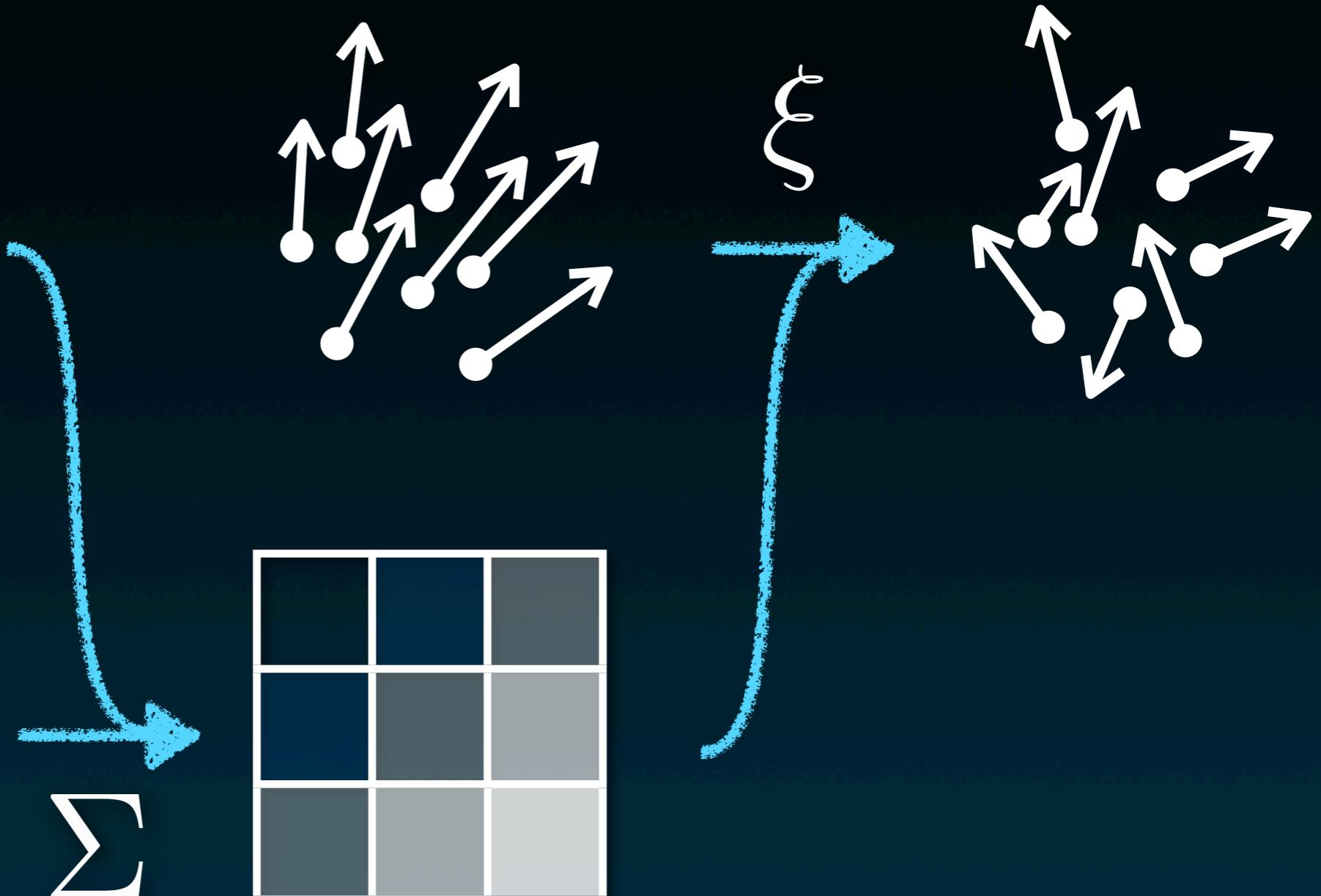




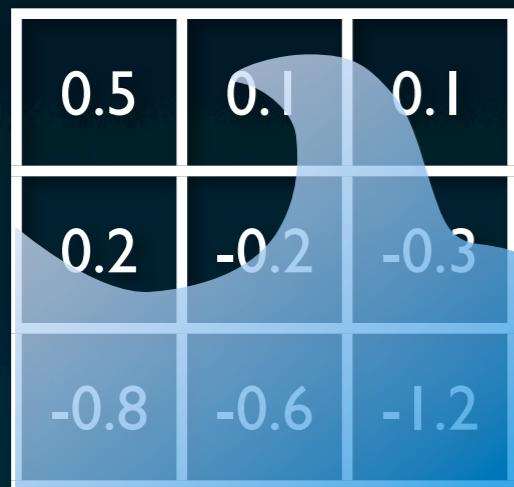
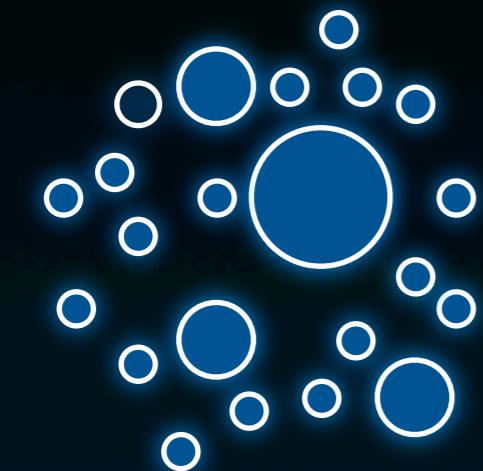
# Bubbles	1,570,000
Time	7 sec/frame



$$\begin{matrix} 0.5 & 0.1 & 0.1 \\ 0.2 & -0.2 & -0.3 \\ -0.8 & -0.6 & -1.2 \end{matrix}$$

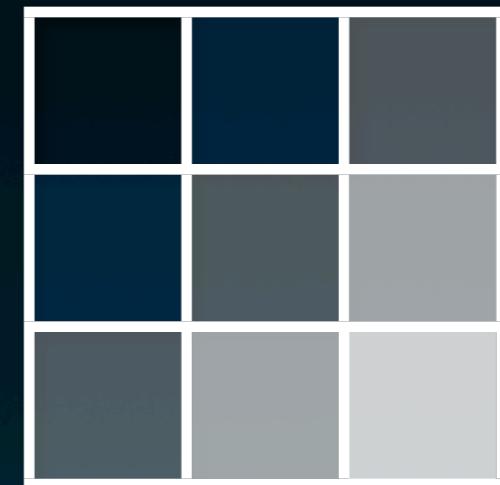
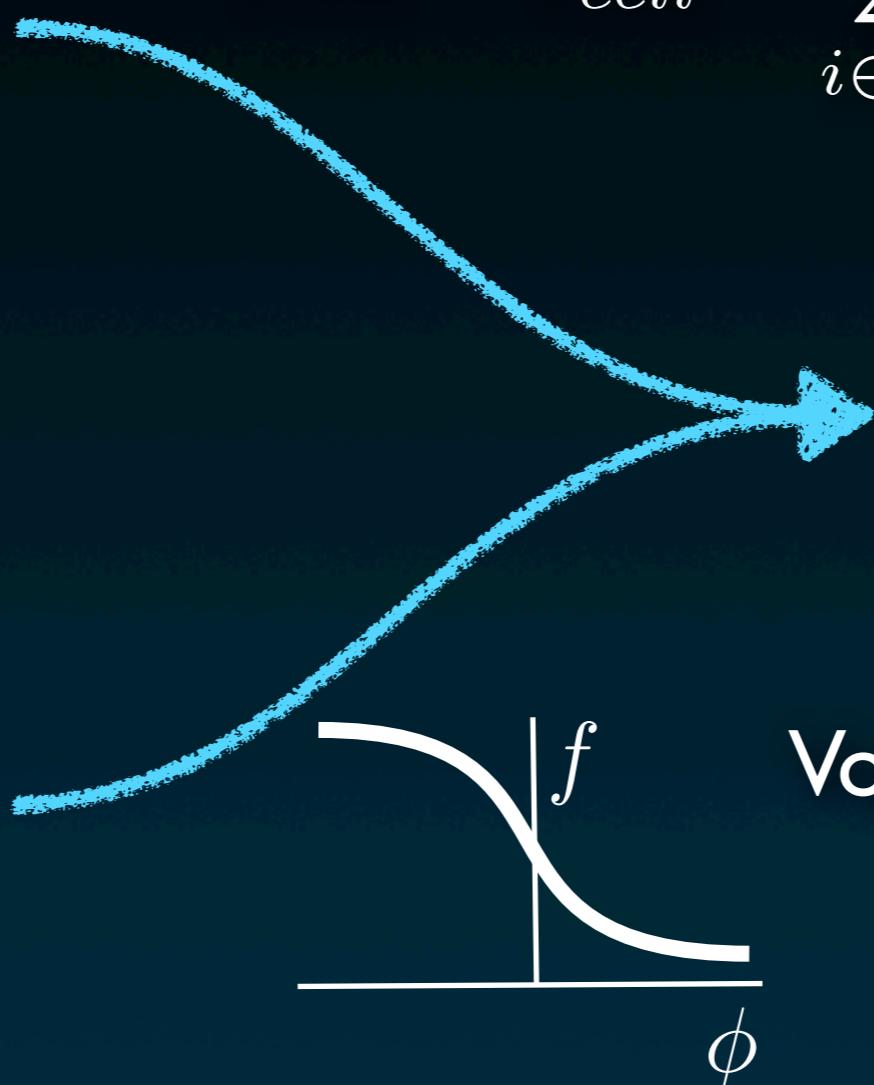


Continuum Solver



Level Set ϕ

$$f_{cell} = f_{cell}^\phi - \sum_{i \in cell} \frac{4\pi}{3} (r_i/h)^3$$



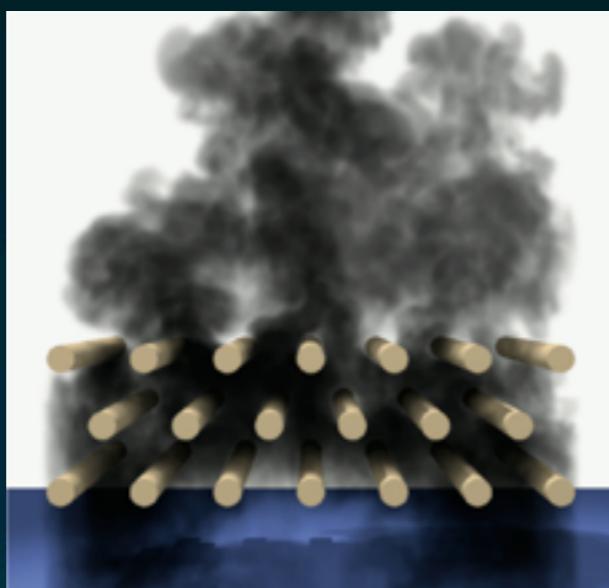
Volume Fraction f

Continuum Solver

$$\rho(\mathbf{u}_t + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u}) + \nabla p = \nabla \cdot (\mu \nabla \mathbf{u}) + \mathbf{f}$$

Advection

USCIP advection solver [Kim et al. 2008]



Continuum Solver

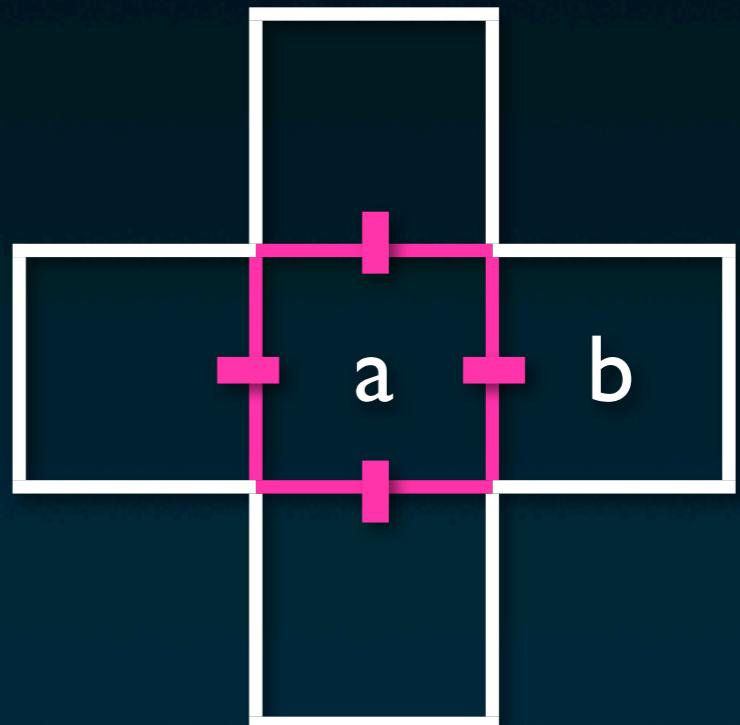
$$\rho(\mathbf{u}_t + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u}) + \nabla p = \nabla \cdot (\mu \nabla \mathbf{u}) + \mathbf{f}$$

—

Pressure

$$\sum_{faces} \frac{p_a^* - p_b^*}{\rho_{faces}} = \sum_{faces} \mathbf{u}_{faces} \cdot \mathbf{n}_{faces}$$

$$\rho_{face} = \rho_{gas} + (\rho_{liquid} - \rho_{gas}) f_{face}$$

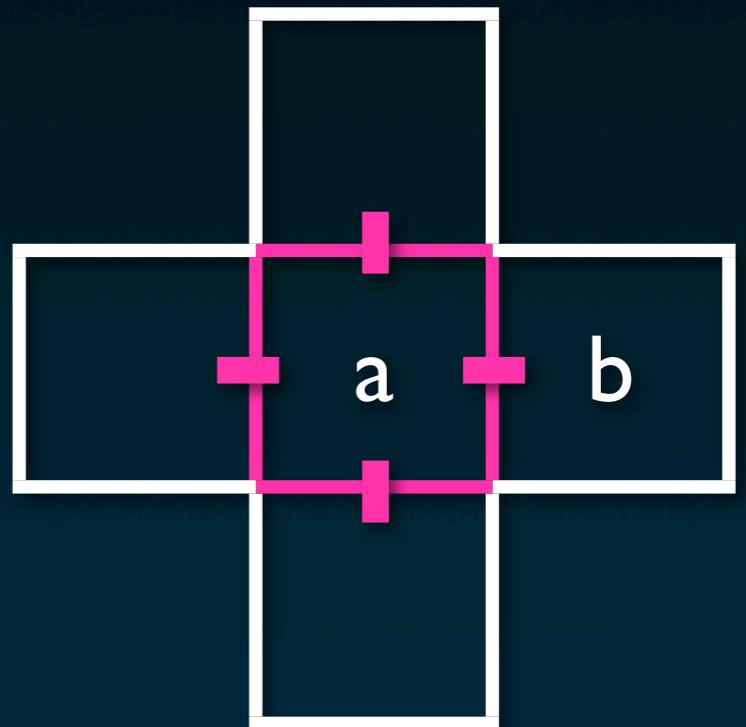


Continuum Solver

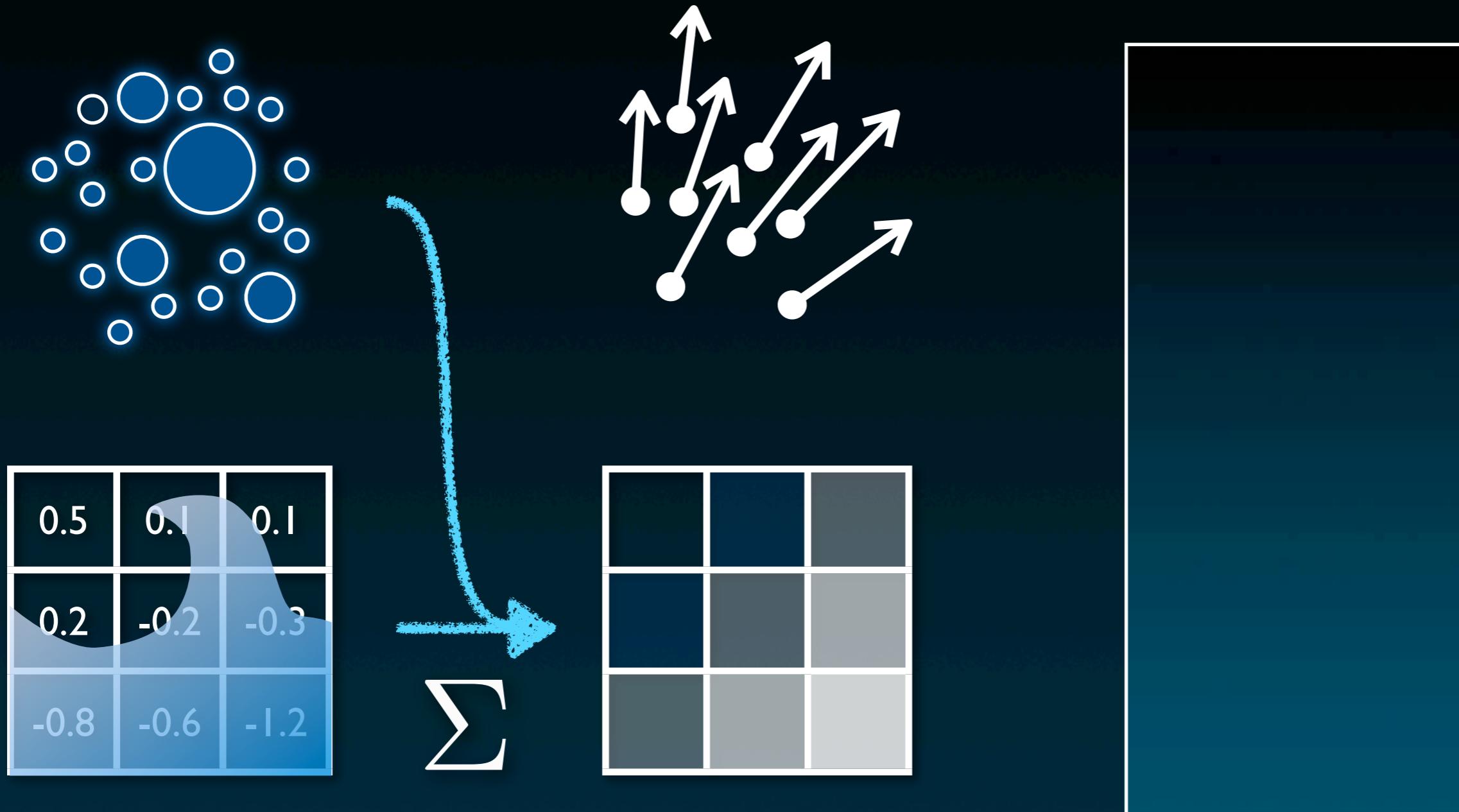
$$\rho(\mathbf{u}_t + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u}) + \nabla p = \nabla \cdot (\mu \nabla \mathbf{u}) + \mathbf{f}$$

Diffusion

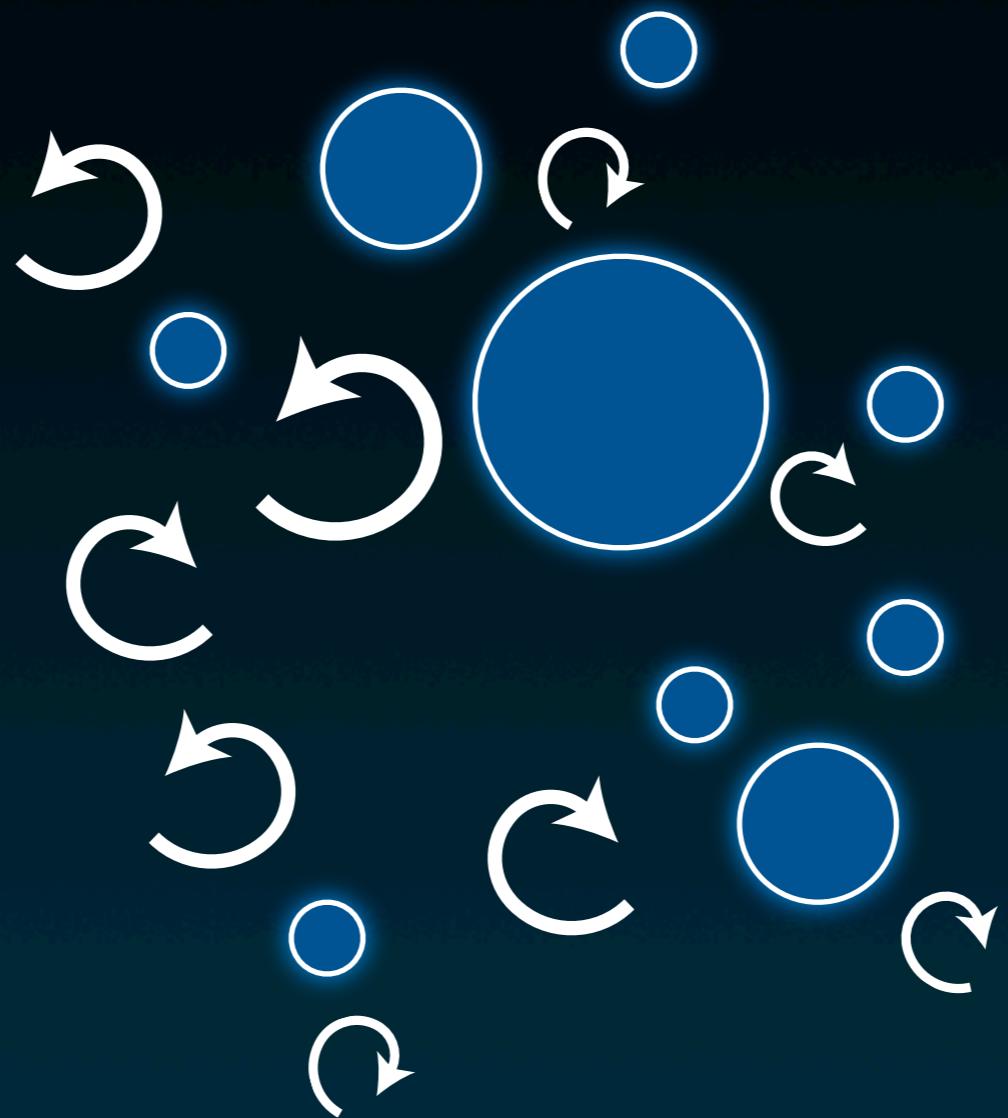
$$\mu_{face} = \mu_{gas} + (\mu_{liquid} - \mu_{gas}) f_{face}$$



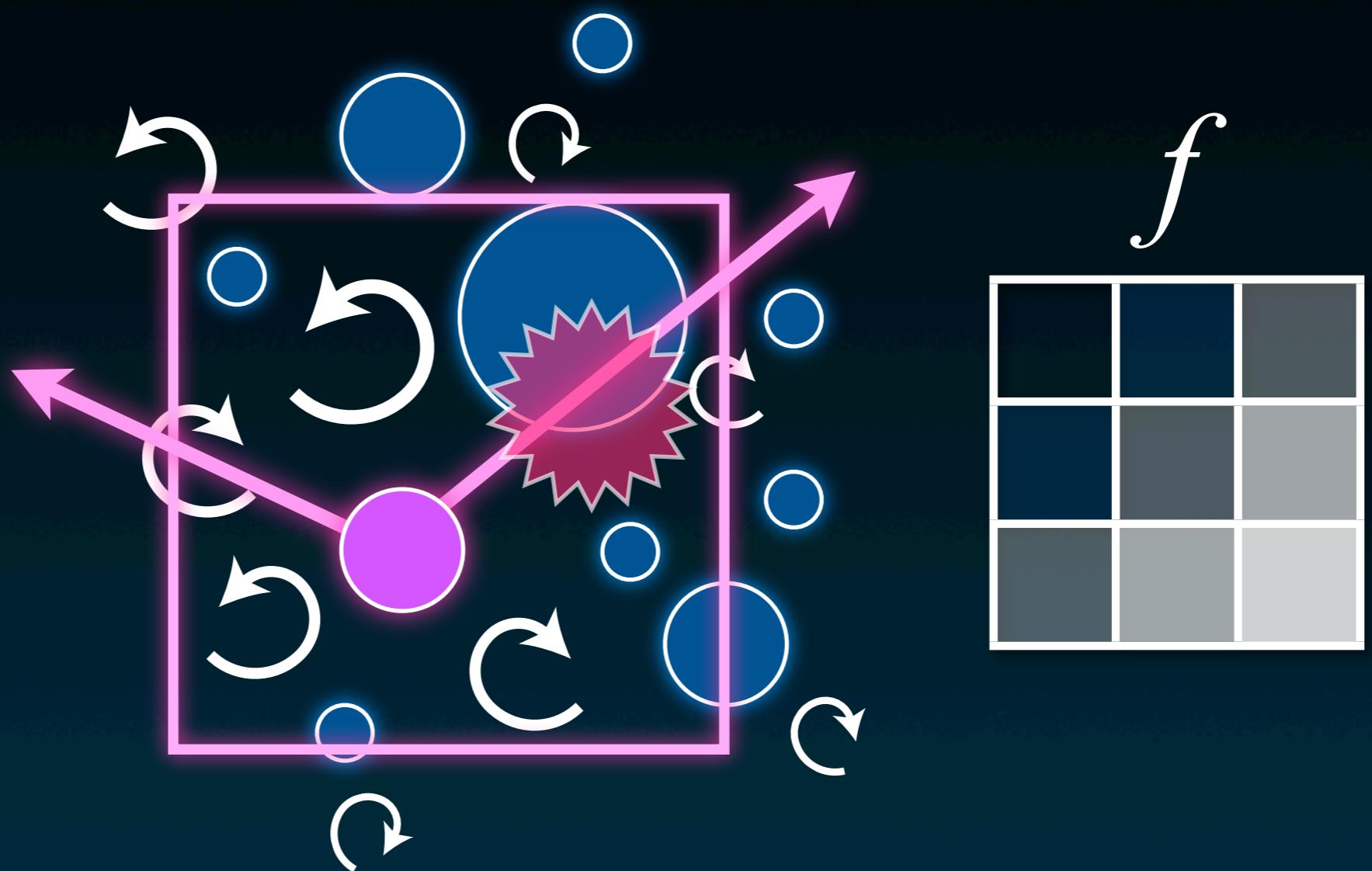
Global Motion of Bubbles



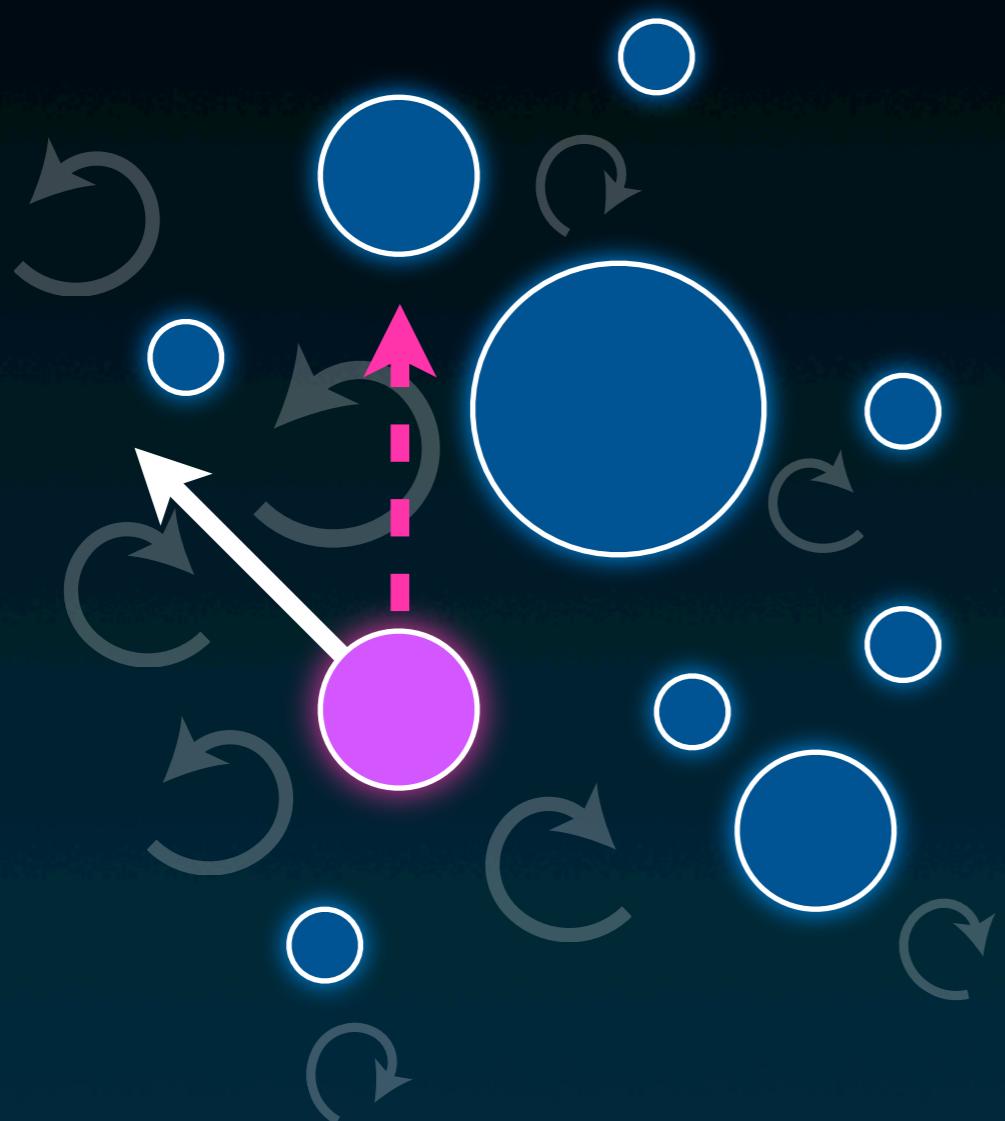
Subgrid Stochastic Solver



Subgrid Stochastic Solver



Subgrid Stochastic Solver



Scattering Event $\xi < s$

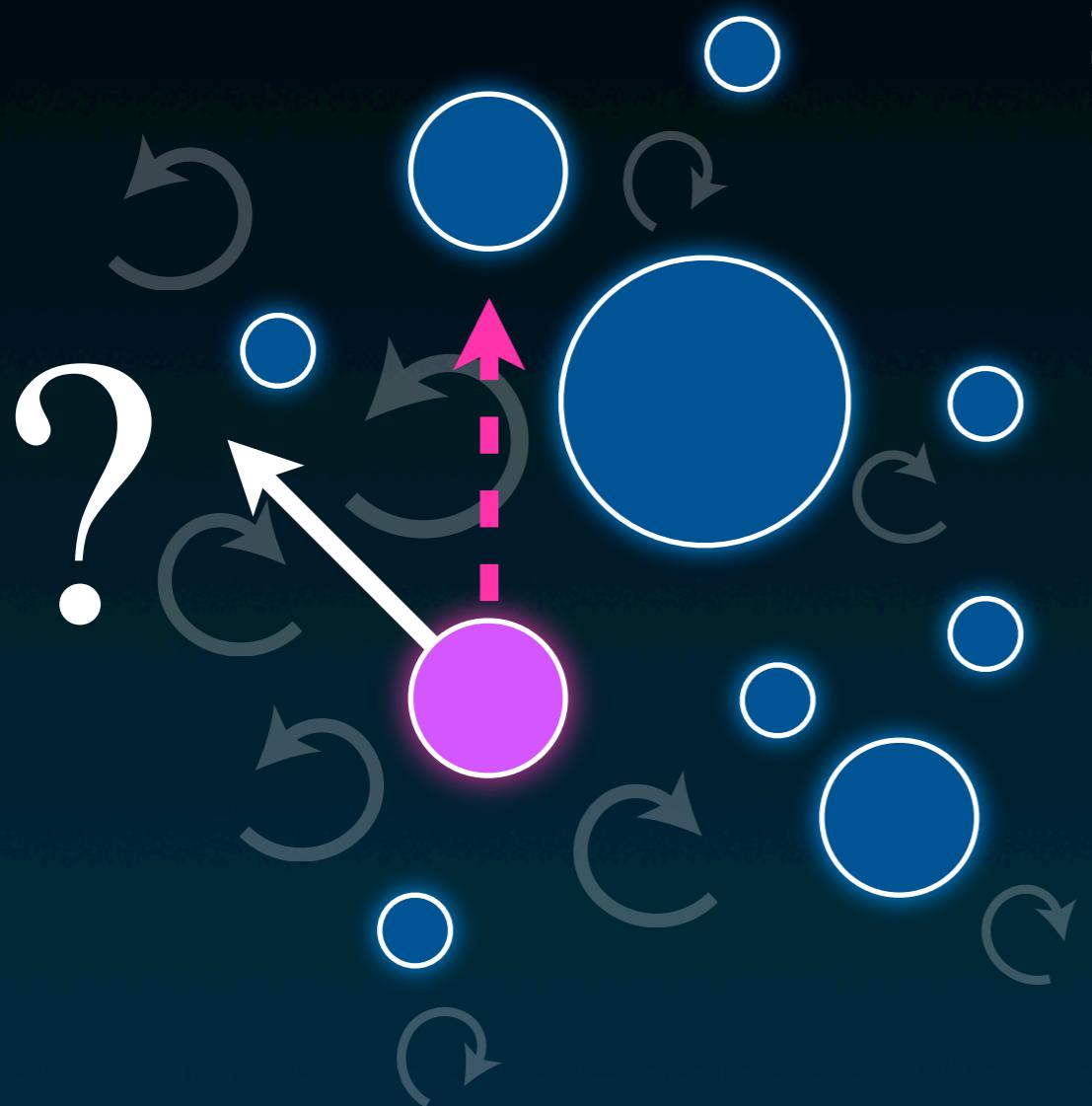
$$s(\mathbf{x}) = \nu \rho_{gas} [1 - f(\mathbf{x})] |\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x})|^2$$

User Param Kinetic Energy

Parameter Comparison

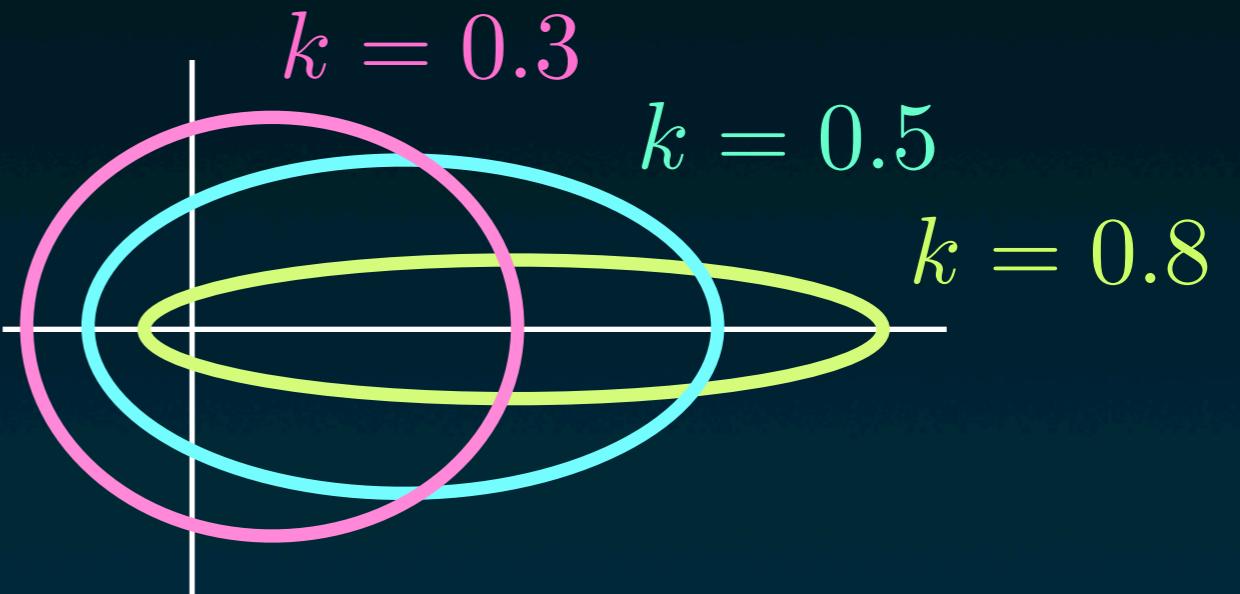


Subgrid Stochastic Solver

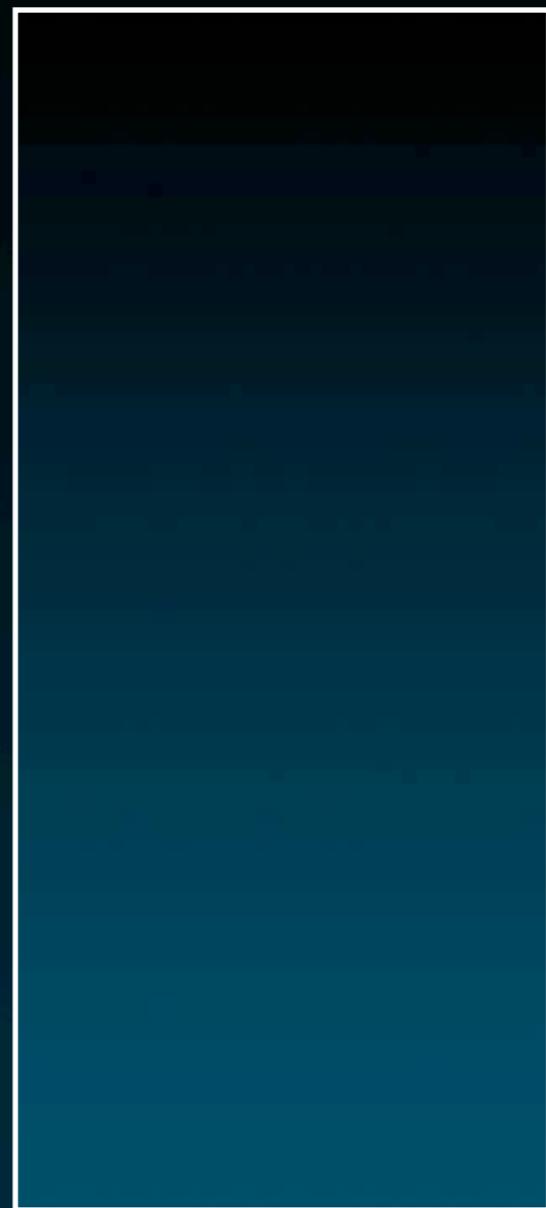


Scattering Direction

$$\cos \theta = (2\xi + k - 1)/(2k\xi - k + 1)$$



Parameter Comparison



$\nu = 0.25$
 $k = 0.9$



$\nu = 0.25$
 $k = 0.1$

Parameter Comparison

$$v = 0$$

$$k = 0$$

$$v = 0.25$$

$$k = 0.9$$

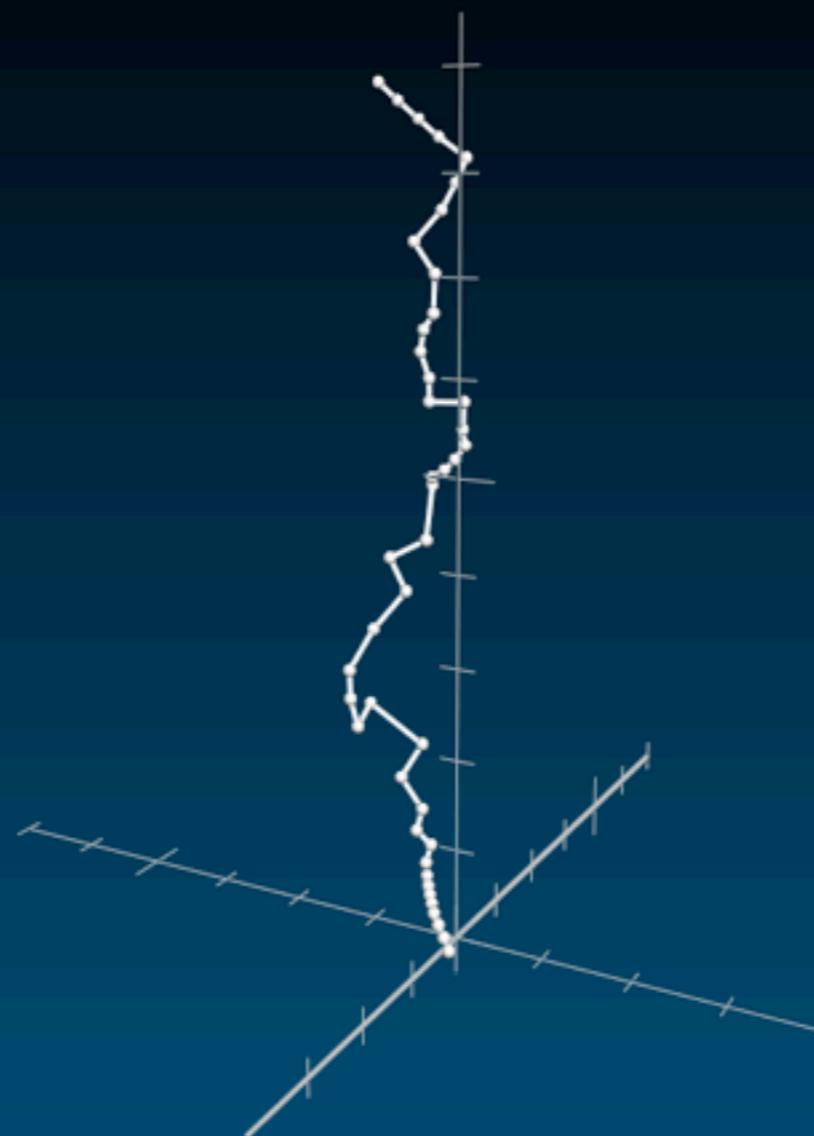
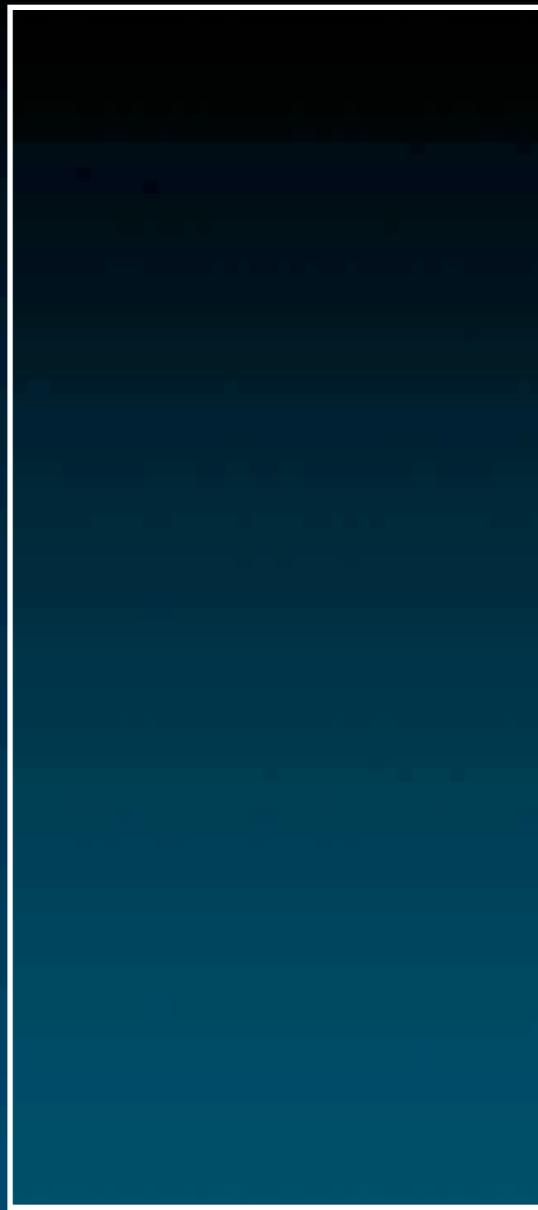
$$v = 0.25$$

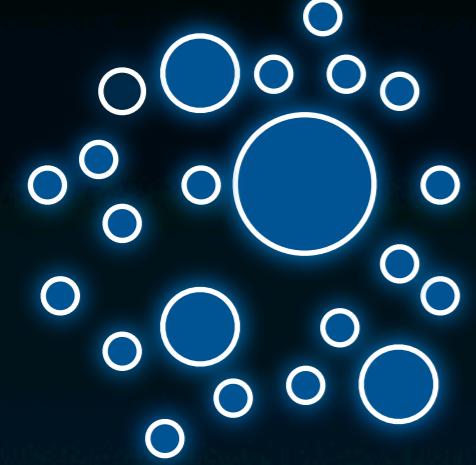
$$k = 0.1$$

$$v = 0.005$$

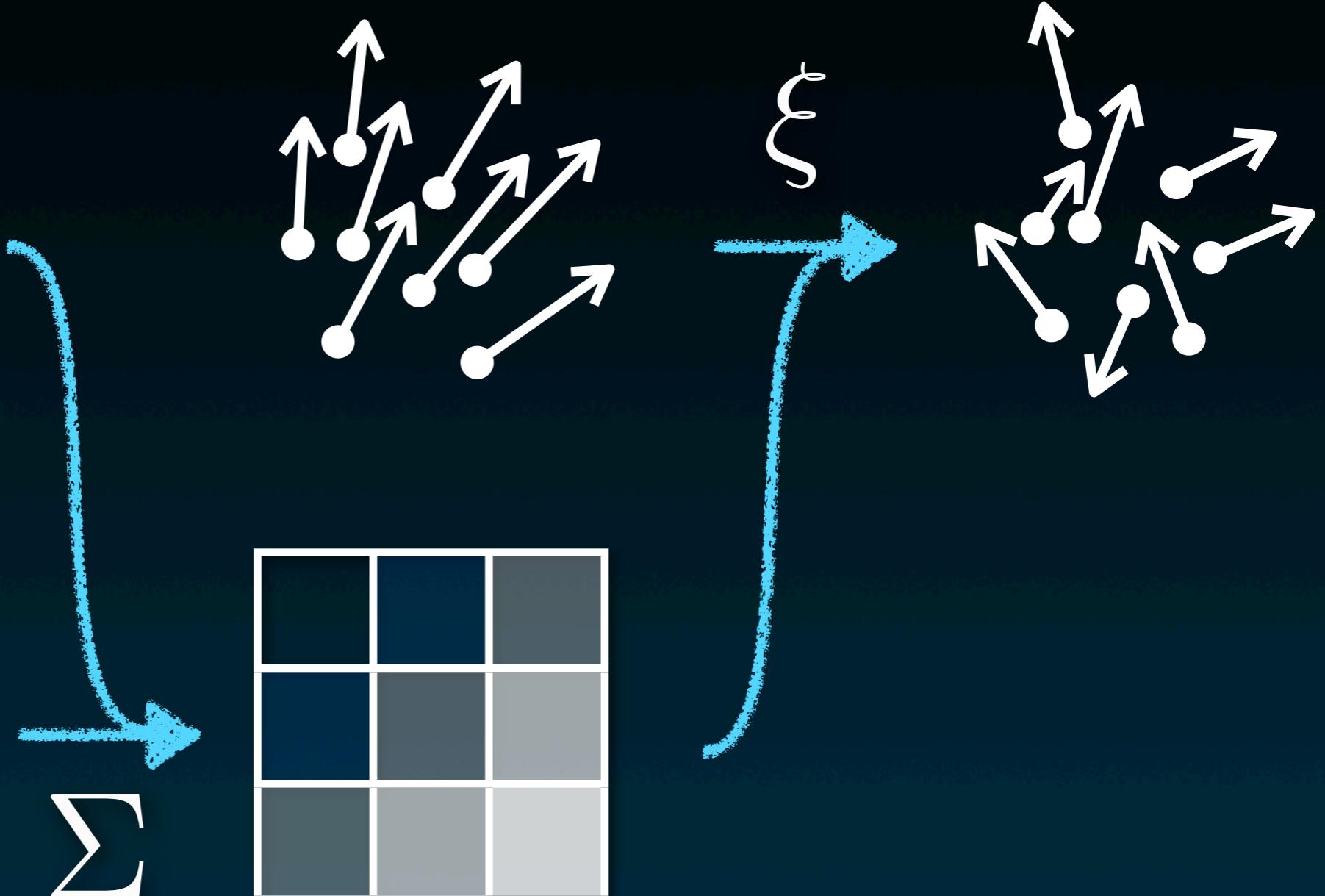
$$k = 0.9$$

Bubble Path Instability





$$\begin{matrix} 0.5 & 0.1 & 0.1 \\ 0.2 & -0.2 & -0.3 \\ -0.8 & -0.6 & -1.2 \end{matrix}$$

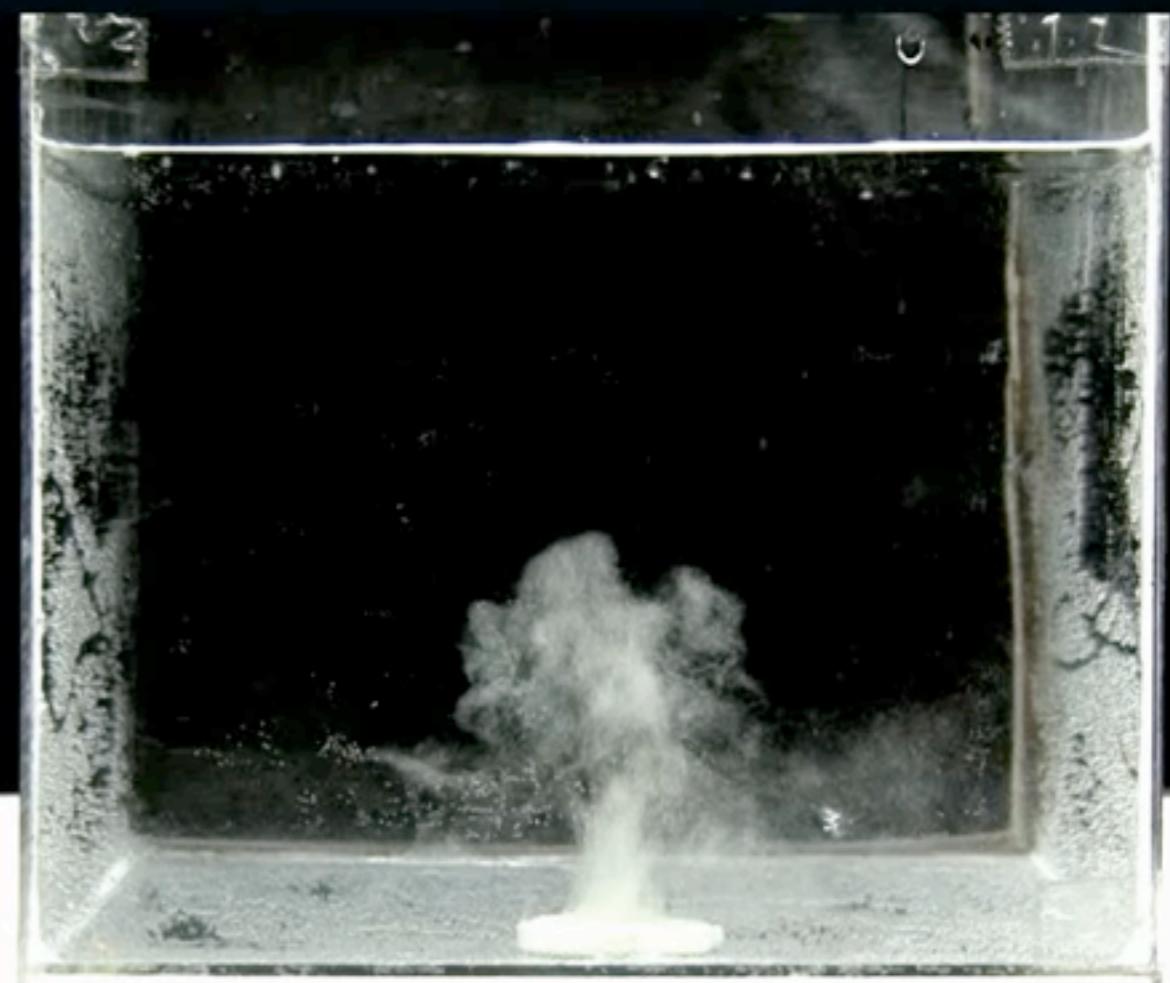


Demo

Rising Bubbles from a Bubble Agent

Resolution	80x80x80
# Bubbles	2,600,000
Time	16 sec/frame

Real-world Comparison



Comparison with Real Footage

Melting Bunny



Resolution	160x192x96
# Bubbles	1,570,000
Time	7 sec/frame

Boiling Water

Resolution	192x256x128
# Bubbles	1,160,000
Time	15 sec/frame

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Implementation

System:

- Intel Core i7 920 2.66GHz, 6GB RAM

Numerical solver:

- Uniform staggered grid
- Multigrid for Poisson solver

Parallelization:

- OpenMP with 8 threads (hyper threading enabled)

Limitations

Approximated bubble dynamics:

- No per-bubble collision
- No merging
- No shape variation

Future Work



Conclusions

Efficient Method for Dispersed Bubble Flow



Thanks to...

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at Sejong University

Thank You

Questions?