

Particle Orientation in a shear flow for power law and viscoelastic fluids

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Objective

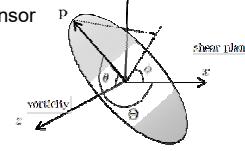
Influence on the particle shape and fluid behavior on the validity of Jeffery's equation

$$\dot{\mathbf{p}} = \mathbf{W} \cdot \mathbf{p} + \xi (\mathbf{D} \cdot \mathbf{p} - [\mathbf{D} : \mathbf{p}] \mathbf{p})$$

\mathbf{W} vorticity tensor; \mathbf{D} deformation rate tensor

$$\xi = \frac{\beta^2 - 1}{\beta^2 + 1} \text{ Shape factor}$$

$$\beta = \frac{L}{D} \text{ Aspect ratio}$$

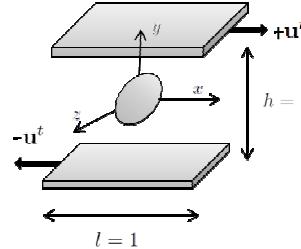


Prolate and oblate ellipsoids; cylinders

Direct numerical simulations

Fictitious domain method:

- particle defined by a level set
 - Lagrange multiplier for rigidity condition
 - Velocity imposed on upper and lower walls
 - Finite element solution
 - Navier-Stokes + extra-stress
- velocity and pressure on the whole domain



Particle position update:

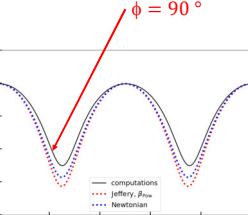
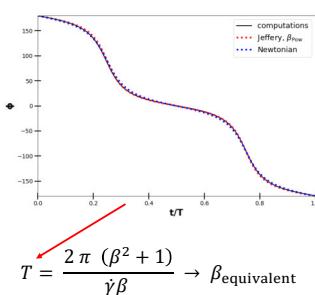
- Velocity of center of mass: $\mathbf{u}(X_c)$
- Rotation vector: $\vec{\omega} = \frac{1}{2} \nabla \times \mathbf{u}(X_c)$
- Adams-Basforth scheme

$$\frac{d\mathbf{X}_c}{dt} = \mathbf{u}(X_c); \frac{d\mathbf{p}}{dt} = \vec{\omega} \times \mathbf{p}$$

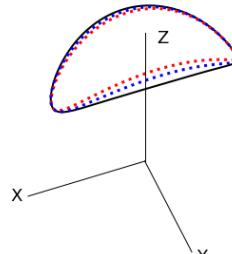
Power Law fluid

$$\eta = K \dot{\gamma}^{n-1}$$

Jeffery's orbit: $n = 0.1$



– prolate
 $T_{Newt} < T_{Pow} \rightarrow \beta_{equivalent} \nearrow$
– oblate
 $T_{Newt} > T_{Pow} \rightarrow \beta_{equivalent} \downarrow$

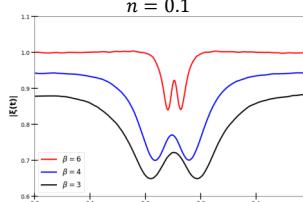
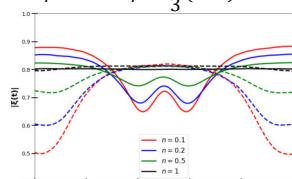


n	$\beta = 3$			$\beta = 1/3$				
	T_{Pow}	$\dot{\beta}_{Pow}$	ξ_{Pow}	(Δp)	T_{Pow}	$\dot{\beta}_{Pow}$	ξ	(Δp)
1	21.08	3.02	0.8029	0.007	21.94	0.320	0.8139	0.004
0.5	21.85	3.16	0.8181	0.02	21.34	0.326	0.8082	0.01
0.2	22.76	3.32	0.8338	0.04	20.92	0.334	0.7995	0.08
0.1	23.83	3.51	0.8497	0.05	20.83	0.336	0.7975	0.11

$$\beta_{equivalent} = \text{Cte} ?$$

$$|\xi(p)| = \frac{\sqrt{\omega_x^2 + \omega_y^2 + (\omega_z + \frac{\dot{\gamma}}{2})^2}}{\frac{\dot{\gamma}}{2} \sqrt{(p_x p_z)^2 + (p_y p_z)^2 + (1 - p_y^2 - p_z^2)^2}}$$

$$\beta = 3 \text{ or } \beta = \frac{1}{3} (--)$$

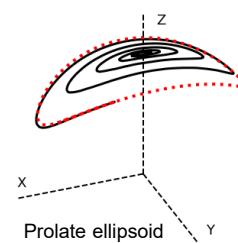


Oldroyd-B fluid

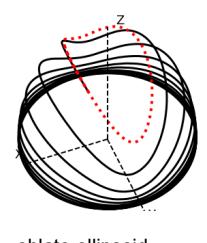
$$\sigma_f = -p\mathbf{I} + 2\eta_f \varepsilon(\mathbf{u}) + \tau \quad ; \quad \tau = \frac{\eta_e}{\lambda} (3s - \mathbf{I})$$

$$\frac{ds}{dt} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla s - (\nabla \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{s} + \mathbf{s} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u}^t) + \frac{1}{\lambda} (3s - \mathbf{I}) = 0$$

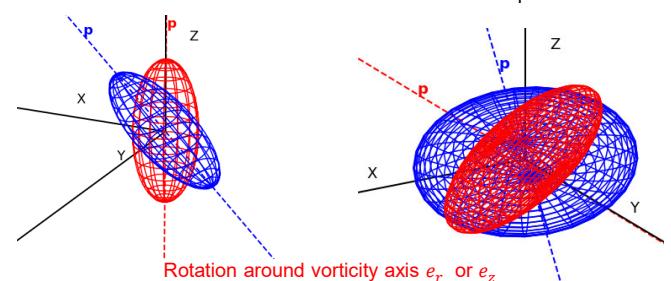
λ relaxation time from 0.1 to 5 → Main axis // vorticity axis



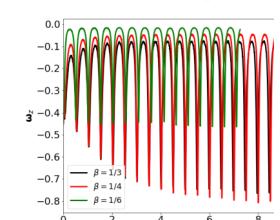
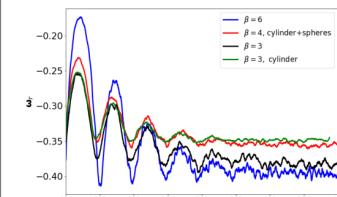
Prolate ellipsoid



oblate ellipsoid



Rotation around vorticity axis e_r or e_z



References:

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