# A Lattice Boltzmann Method for immiscible multiphase flow simulations using the Level Set Method

Lorenz Hufnagel, Daniel Zint

**BGCE Student Project** 

x y, 2015

# Multiphase flow - Examples

#### ■ Examples

- e.g. Oil in water
- . . . .

# Multiphase flow - Examples

- Examples
- e.g. Oil in water
- . . . .

# Multiphase flow - Examples

- Examples
- e.g. Oil in water
- . . . .

# Macroscopic fluid mechanics

- N immiscible fluids.
- Each has own  $\rho_i, \nu_i$
- Hydrodynamics described by (incompressible) NSE

# Macroscopic fluid mechanics

- N immiscible fluids.
- Each has own  $\rho_i, \nu_i$
- Hydrodynamics described by (incompressible) NSE

# Macroscopic fluid mechanics

- N immiscible fluids.
- Each has own  $\rho_i, \nu_i$
- Hydrodynamics described by (incompressible) NSE

$$abla \cdot \vec{v} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{v}}{\partial t} + (\vec{v} \cdot \nabla) \vec{v} = -\frac{1}{\rho_i} \nabla \rho + \nu_i \nabla^2 \vec{v}$$

#### Interface conditions

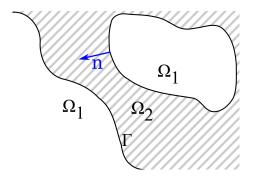
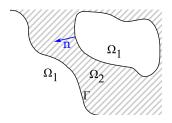


Figure: Two fluid domains  $\Omega_i$  and interface  $\Gamma$  inbetween

■ Velocity across interface is  $C_0$ -continous

$$\lim_{\epsilon \to 0} (\vec{v}(x + \epsilon \vec{n}) - \vec{v}(x - \epsilon \vec{n})) = 0$$

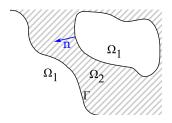
Interface conditions cont'd



Normal stress is balanced by surface tension

$$\lim_{\epsilon \to 0} (\mathbf{T}_2(x + \epsilon \vec{n}) - \mathbf{T}_1(x - \epsilon \vec{n})) \cdot \vec{n} = 2\sigma \kappa \vec{n}$$

Interface conditions cont'd



Normal stress is balanced by surface tension

$$\lim_{\epsilon \to 0} (\mathbf{T}_2(x + \epsilon \vec{n}) - \mathbf{T}_1(x - \epsilon \vec{n})) \cdot \vec{n} = 2\sigma \kappa \vec{n}$$

where  $\mathbf{T}_i$  is the stress tensor  $\mathbf{T}_i = 2\nu_i \rho_i \mathbf{S}_i - p\mathbf{Id}$  and  $\kappa$  is the curvature of the interface  $\nabla \cdot \vec{n}$ .  $\mathbf{S} = \frac{1}{2}(\partial_{x_i} v_j + \partial_{x_i} v_i)$ 

Interface capturing

The interface between fluid phases is captured by a Level-Set Method.

I.e. a level set function  $\phi:=\phi(x,t)\to\mathbb{R}$  is tracked through the fluid domain. The interface is given by the zero-isosurface of this function. It holds:

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} + \vec{\mathbf{v}} \cdot \nabla \varphi = \mathbf{0}$$

Interface capturing

Hydrodynamics are solved by LBM.

■ Interface becomes a new boundary condition for LBM

$$f_i(x, t+1) = f_{i*}^+(x, t) + 6hf_i^*c_i \cdot \tilde{u} + R_i$$

- $\blacksquare$   $\tilde{u}$  is the velocity on the interface along the direction  $c_i$
- R<sub>i</sub> ensures the jump conditions of the normal stress and corrects the error terms resulting from the bounce back treatment

TODO: Bild vom Interface < Coupling und BC's erklären!!...>

Interface capturing

Hydrodynamics are solved by LBM.

■ Interface becomes a new boundary condition for LBM

$$f_i(x, t+1) = f_{i^*}^+(x, t) + 6hf_i^*c_i \cdot \tilde{u} + R_i$$

- $\bullet$   $\tilde{u}$  is the velocity on the interface along the direction  $c_i$
- R<sub>i</sub> ensures the jump conditions of the normal stress and corrects the error terms resulting from the bounce back treatment

TODO: Bild vom Interface < Coupling und BC's erklären!!...>

Interface capturing

Hydrodynamics are solved by LBM.

■ Interface becomes a new boundary condition for LBM

$$f_i(x, t+1) = f_{i*}^+(x, t) + 6hf_i^*c_i \cdot \tilde{u} + R_i$$

- $\bullet$   $\tilde{u}$  is the velocity on the interface along the direction  $c_i$
- R<sub>i</sub> ensures the jump conditions of the normal stress and corrects the error terms resulting from the bounce back treatment

TODO: Bild vom Interface < Coupling und BC's erklären!!...>

Algorithm for LBM with level set

#### ■ Create initial interface

- Run level set method to calculate surface description
- Run LBM for a prescribed number of steps
- Run level set method for the same number of steps
- Repeat till end of simulation

- Create initial interface
- Run level set method to calculate surface description
- Run LBM for a prescribed number of steps
- Run level set method for the same number of steps
- Repeat till end of simulation

- Create initial interface
- Run level set method to calculate surface description
- Run LBM for a prescribed number of steps
- Run level set method for the same number of steps
- Repeat till end of simulation

- Create initial interface
- Run level set method to calculate surface description
- Run LBM for a prescribed number of steps
- Run level set method for the same number of steps
- Repeat till end of simulation

- Create initial interface
- Run level set method to calculate surface description
- Run LBM for a prescribed number of steps
- Run level set method for the same number of steps
- Repeat till end of simulation

# **Validation**

Validation setups

## Conclusion & Outlook

 $\rightarrow \dots$ 

#### Outlook:

- Add correction term to prevent mass loss
- Reduce computational effort: Store Level-Set function only in narrow band around interface, Adalsteinsson and Sethian TODO: Quellen als Footnotes + Uebersichtsfolie
- Include thermal flow (simulate e.g. lava lamp) / Include gravity
- . . . .

#### Conclusion & Outlook

#### Outlook:

- Add correction term to prevent mass loss
- Reduce computational effort: Store Level-Set function only in narrow band around interface, Adalsteinsson and Sethian TODO: Quellen als Footnotes + Uebersichtsfolie
- Include thermal flow (simulate e.g. lava lamp) / Include gravity

Mathematic foundation

. . . .

## Conclusion & Outlook

 $\rightarrow \dots$ 

#### Outlook:

- Add correction term to prevent mass loss
- Reduce computational effort: Store Level-Set function only in narrow band around interface, Adalsteinsson and Sethian TODO: Quellen als Footnotes + Uebersichtsfolie
- Include thermal flow (simulate e.g. lava lamp) / Include gravity
- . . . .

#### References



Thömmes, Guido, et al. "A lattice Boltzmann method for immiscible multiphase flow simulations using the level set method." Journal of Computational Physics 228.4 (2009): 1139-1156