

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

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BGCE Student Project

x y, 2015

# Multiphase flow - Examples

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

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# Macroscopic fluid mechanics

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

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

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

# Mathematic foundation

## Interface conditions

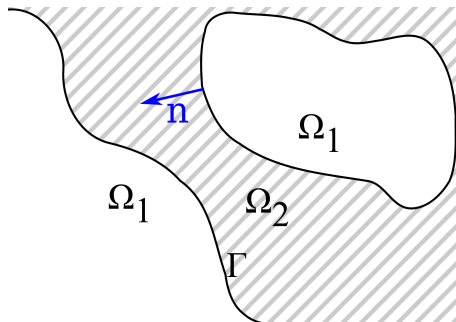


Figure: Two fluid domains  $\Omega_i$  and interface  $\Gamma$  inbetween

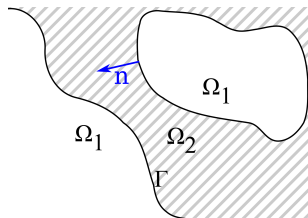
- Velocity across interface is  $C_0$ -continuous

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



# Mathematic foundation

## Interface conditions cont'd

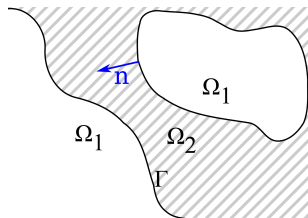


- Normal stress is balanced by surface tension

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

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

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

# Mathematic foundation

## Interface capturing

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

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

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + \vec{v} \cdot \nabla \phi = 0.$$

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## Level Set

- The level set equation of Osher and Sethian

$$\varphi_t + \vec{v} \cdot \nabla \varphi = 0$$

- we will use the signed distance function as level set function and therefore we get

$$n = \nabla \varphi$$

$$\kappa = \nabla \varphi$$

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## Interface capturing

Level-Set function only stored in narrow band around interface,  
Adalsteinsson and Sethian TODO: Quellen als Footnotes +  
Uebersichtsfolie

Interface properties (curvature, normal) are obtained from discrete  
level-set function by weighted least-squares method.

# Mathematic foundation

## Interface capturing

Hydrodynamics are solved by LBM.

- Interface becomes a new boundary condition for LBM

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

<Coupling und BC's erklären!!...>

# Mathematic foundation

## 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



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# Validation

## Validation setups

# Conclusion & Outlook

→ ...

Outlook:

- Include thermal flow (simulate e.g. lava lamp)

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# 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