

Liquid Chain Genesis by Collision of Two Laminar Jets

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Liquid chain genesis is studied through a series of fully resolved numerical simulations. The transient process of collision of liquid jets and subsequent formation of a sheet in the median plane, perpendicular to the axes of impinging jets is illustrated and analyzed to pertain towards a steady state in which a chain like fluidics structure is formed, with subsequent sheets forming the respective links of the chain in mutually orthogonal planes. Flow kinematics is studied with self-similar velocity profile in the sheet varying with the azimuthal angle. Further, streamlines of the flow are analyzed at length to understand the behavior of fluid parcels inside the primary link and at the location of subsequent collisions. A wide range of parametric variations is tackled to understand the effects of physical and kinematic properties on the chain structure. Further, two different models using regression and analogy of billiard balls collision, are proposed to predict the shape and size of the primary link. On one hand, the former gives information about the dimensions of the link to a better accuracy, the latter force balance model using the billiard balls analogy gives an insight into the Physics of the problem. At last, special attention is given to the second and third collisions that form liquid sheets orthogonal to the preceding link and the mode of collision can be generalized for the entire chain structure.

Keywords: Impinging jets, Liquid sheet, Fluid chain

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I. INTRODUCTION

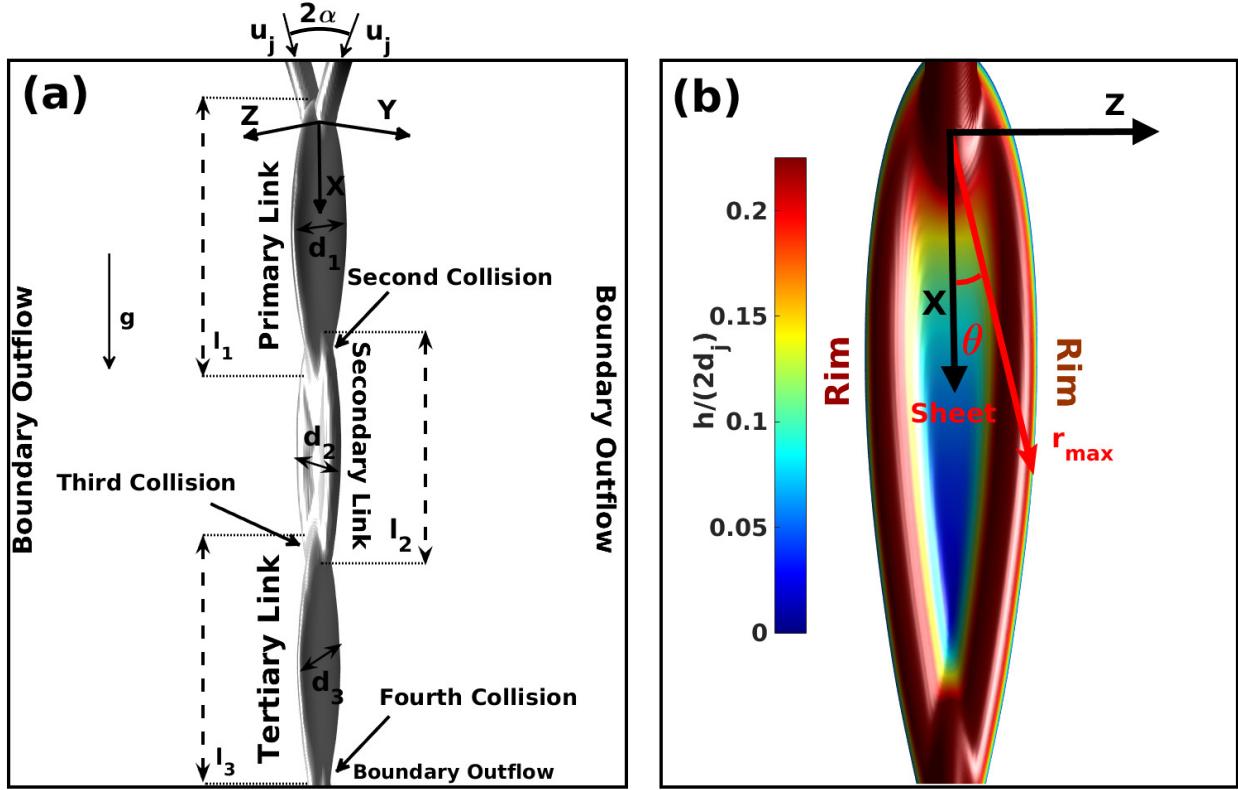


FIG. 1. Formation of the liquid sheet by collision of laminar jets. (a) A schematic to illustrate different structural features and length scales. The mutually perpendicular sheets mark different links of the fluid chain structure. (b) The primary link structure colored based on half times the magnitude of the sheet thickness, non-dimensionalized with the jet diameter ($\frac{h}{2d_j}$).

Interactions of liquid jets have invoked the curiosity of researchers with their ubiquitous presence (Eggers and Villermaux, 2008) ever since the 16th century, eminent in the works of Leonardo Da Vinci as reported by Da Vinci, Schneider, and Gingerich (1999). One of these interactions is the collision of liquid jets presented by Rayleigh (1879) and the references therein. Collision of impinging jets result in formation of a liquid sheet perpendicular to the plane of the jets. Bush and Hasha (2004) introduced several regimes to characterize the different flow structures obtained from such collisions, working on the theory of liquid jet impingement given by Taylor (1960). At low velocities or small angles of impingement (near to vertical jets), the two jets may coalesce to form a single jet or bounce off due to presence of a thin film of air between them (Wadhwa, Vlachos, and Jung, 2013). The

recoil of such jets is surface tension dominated. On increasing the flow rates, laminar jets may lead to formation of a stable liquid sheet bounded by a thick rim (Yang *et al.*, 2014). Inertia and body forces (gravity) act to expand the liquid sheet formed but the action of surface tension force puts a check on this expansion and the sheet converges, such that the successive collisions of the thick rims downstream of the flow result in formation of mutually orthogonal liquid sheets (Bush and Hasha, 2004). Figure 1(a) illustrates this structure which has been termed as the liquid chain with the complementary orthogonal sheets forming the different links. As the velocity of the jets is increased, Kelvin - Helmholtz type of instability takes control (Bremond and Villermaux, 2006), resulting in the formation of destabilizing waves (Villermaux and Clanet, 2002) which leads to ejection of droplets from the liquid rim featuring Plateau-Rayleigh instability through mechanisms explained by Lhuissier and Villermaux (2011). Further increase in velocities marks the transition of the regime from fluid fishbones into vigorously flapping sheet leading to atomization (Ibrahim and Przekwas, 1991). This process has been employed as an efficient method of fuel injection system in liquid propellant rocket engines because of its high mixing efficiencies. Unsurprisingly, most of the works on collision of liquid jets revolve around the regime of atomization (Miller Jr, 1960; Ibrahim and Przekwas, 1991; Bremond and Villermaux, 2006; Chen *et al.*, 2013; Zheng *et al.*, 2015). However, the presence of droplets make the study that of multi-scale and requires huge computational resources. The stable close rim chain regime is not just an idealization of the more violent flapping regime, but also holds physical significance for the exploration of fundamental Physics of the process. Moreover, these structures can be used as wall-free continuous reactors (Erni and Elabbadi, 2013) and are often used as a canonical arrangement for generation of liquid sheets (Dombrowski and Fraser, 1954). Therefore, we delve into the formation of stable closed liquid sheets and the consequent chain structure (Figure 1).

A wide range of experimental works can also be found which explores the formation of stable liquid sheets using viscous jets. Emphasis has been given on predicting the shapes of the leaf-like links formed in the chain structure and results of model by Bush and Hasha (2004) give a remarkable correspondence with the experimental observations. However, the model requires input from the experiments in order to close the system of differential equations. The results from their work have been used to validate our mathematical model in Section III. The formation of these links in the chain structure is extremely sensitive to

the initial velocity profile of the liquid jet at the entry of domain as argued by Choo and Kang (2002, 2007); Inamura and Shirota (2014). Experiments show that the jet velocity near the inlet plane follows a parabolic profile (Choo and Kang, 2002). Incorporation of this velocity profiles for laminar jets can refine the results obtained with the numerical simulations (Chen *et al.*, 2013). Therefore, a fully developed parabolic velocity profile has been adapted for the laminar liquid jet at inlet as discussed in the Section II. Further, using Particle Image Velocimetry (PIV) technique, radial streamlines are observed near the point of impingement and the fluid parcels travel towards the periphery resulting in the formation of the thick rim because of fluid accumulation (Choo and Kang, 2002; Bush and Hasha, 2004). The rim is stable as long as the curvature force developed by surface tension provides the necessary centripetal acceleration as the fluid packets in the rim accelerate owing to loss in gravitational potential (Bremond and Villermaux, 2006). On balancing the two, Taylor (1960) developed an expression for the sheet radius, given by $r_{max} = \rho u_0 Q(\theta)/(2\sigma)$ (where, u_0 denotes the average sheet velocity, $Q(\theta)$ implies the liquid flux distribution within the sheet and ρ and σ are the fluid density and surface tension coefficient with air respectively) and has been found to describe the experimental results of Bush and Hasha (2004). However, in most of the numerical work done so far, the velocity of the liquid sheet has been assumed to be constant and effect of forces because of viscosity of the fluid and drag offered by surrounding air medium are neglected (Taylor, 1960; Hureau and Weber, 1998; Bush and Hasha, 2004).

It is necessary to investigate the phenomenon with a fully resolved closed form solution of the Navier-Stokes equations in a three dimensional framework. Chen *et al.* (2013); Ma *et al.* (2011) used an improved Volume of Fluid technique with Adaptive Mesh Refinement (AMR) coupled with the Finite Volume Method to delve into the different regimes of flow structures formed on collision of liquid jets, from the stable chain structure to violent flapping liquid sheet atomization. We use the same mathematical model with efforts to concentrate on the fluid chain regime with attempts to understand the flow inside the sheet and characteristics of the primary link. Special attention is also provided to the mechanism of formation of the secondary links of chain structure, which can be extended to the tertiary links as well. Chen *et al.* (2013) validated the numerical model with the results from the theoretical works of Bremond and Villermaux (2006), and we have carried out a similar validation with the experimental results of Bush and Hasha (2004). Apart from Chen *et al.* (2013), there have

been only a few other works for the numerical simulation of the process, because of the complexity that arises due to multiple length scales (from the jet diameters (d_j) to liquid sheet thickness ($\sim 10^{-2}d_j$), the sheet has minimum thickness just upstream of the second collision as shown in Figure 1(b). Inoue, Watanabe, and Himeno (2008, 2009) attempted to simulate the atomization regime of liquid jets collision with less than 50 grid points across the diameter of the jets, leading to inability in tracking of the small scale droplets and sheet thickness way downstream of the point of collision. Other works include the simulations by Arienti *et al.* (2012) which is also in the atomization regime, whereby the combined level-set and volume of fluid technique (Sussman *et al.*, 2007) was used coupled with Lagrangian Point Particle (LPP) tracking for the small scaled droplets. Recently, Da *et al.* (2016) developed an innovative technique for simulations using surface only fluids, whereby only surface velocity fields are solved using the Boundary Element Method (BEM) on a three dimensional framework, but suffers from the same inviscid assumption taken in earlier theoretical works. Moreover, an extensive work on the chain structures with proper characterization is required. In the present work, we attempt at presenting an overall behavior of the fluid chain structure while focusing on the Physics of flow for the primary link by analyzing the dimensional characteristics and velocity field. Special attention is given to the second and third collisions, leading to the formation of the subsequent mutually orthogonal links. In the next section, the numerical framework employed in this work is explained followed by the mesh sensitivity analysis and validation in Section III.

II. NUMERICAL FORMULATION

Collision of liquid jets has been studied using three-dimensional two-phase flow simulations using the finite volume framework for discretization and Volume Of Fluid (VOF) approach for interface tracking. Open source time-dependent, multi-fluid Navier-Stokes solver, Gerris is used for the current study (Popinet, 2003). Gerris has been successful used frequently by researchers, such as Chen *et al.* (2013); Kumar, Das, and Mitra (2016, 2017), to delve into similar problems in interfacial flows involving liquid sheets, jets and thin features like ligaments and films to capture intricate flow details and investigate the process. It invokes an adaptive mesh projection method for solution of incompressible continuity and momentum equations. The spatial discretization of the domain is undertaken using an

octree based structured hierachal grid system, which can be locally refined. Equation 1 contains the mass conservation equation for the incompressible flow, which simply states that the velocity field ($V_i = V_1\hat{i} + V_2\hat{j} + V_3\hat{k}$) must be divergence free.

$$\frac{\partial V_i}{\partial x_i} = 0 \quad (1)$$

The momentum equation for the incompressible Newtonian fluids that is solved for all three spatial coordinates can be summarized as given in equation 2. In the equation, the forces applied on the control volume chosen consist of the pressure in form of its gradient field ($\frac{\partial p}{\partial x_i}$), the volume specific body force due to gravitation (ρg_i), the surface forces due to shear stress ($2\mu D_{ik}$, where μ represents the coefficient of dynamic viscosity and D_{ik} is the deformation tensor) and the interface specific surface tension force ($\sigma\kappa$, where σ is the surface tension coefficient and κ denotes the curvature of interface).

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial V_i}{\partial t} + V_k \frac{\partial V_i}{\partial x_k} \right) = - \frac{\partial p}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial (2\mu D_{ik})}{\partial x_k} + \sigma\kappa\delta_s m_i + \rho g_i \quad (2)$$

Moreover, the surface tension term is multiplied with the Dirac distribution function (δ_s) to ensure that the force by surface tension is concentrated at the interface having the normal vector m_i . Further, the deformation tensor D_{ik} is defined using the symmetric part of the velocity field gradient as given in Equation 3.

$$D_{ik} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial V_i}{\partial x_k} + \frac{\partial V_k}{\partial x_i} \right) \quad (3)$$

The Equation 2 (Navier Stokes) implicitly implies the conservation of the mechanical energy. Moreover, the temperature variations are too small to affect the phenomenon being investigated and therefore, no thermal energy equation is employed. The interface tracking is undertaken using the Volume Of Fluid (VOF) approach. For this, a volume fraction (tracer) is defined as $\Psi(x_i, t)$, at the spatial and temporal instance of x_i and t respectively. Therefore, the density and viscosity for the study can be defined as given by Equation 4. The Volume of Fluid approach implemented is a two-step process of interface reconstruction (based on the values of Ψ and piecewise linear interface construction scheme, PLIC) along with geometric flux computation and interface advection. Equation 5 represents the advection equation for the volume fraction field.

$$A(\Psi) = \Psi A_1 + (1 - \Psi) A_2 \quad \forall A \in \{\rho, \mu\} \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial(\Psi V_i)}{\partial x_i} = 0 \quad (5)$$

Second order accurate time discretization of momentum and continuity equations are carried out with time splitting algorithm as proposed by Chorin (1968), whereby an unconditionally stable corrector predictor time marching approach is adopted. A multi-grid solver is used for solution of the resulting pressure-Laplace equation. The advection term of the momentum equation $\left(V_k \frac{\partial V_i}{\partial x_k}\right)$ is estimated using the Bell-Colella-Glaz second-order unsplit upwind scheme (Bell, Colella, and Glaz, 1989), which requires the restriction to be set up on the time step between subsequent time steps based on the Courant-Friedrichs-Lowy (CFL) stability criteria as the estimation is stable only for $CFL < 1$ (Popinet, 2009). The details of the octree-based multi-level solver employed for the solution of the system of the equations can be found in the works of Popinet (2003, 2009).

Figure 1 illustrates the computational domain with dimensions $30d_j \times 10d_j \times 10d_j$. The lateral surfaces are kept at a distance of $5d_j$ to avoid any biasing from the boundaries. These surfaces along with the bottom one are kept as standard boundary outflow. Two small liquid jets inclined at an angle of α from the vertical are initialized at the start of the simulation. The boundary condition on the top surface of the computational domain is that of liquid jet inlets, for which a parabolic velocity profile $\left(\left[2 \left(1 - \left(\frac{2r}{d_j} \right)^2 \right) \right] u_j \right)$ is patched, where r is the radial location in the jet from its centerline, d_j is the diameter of the liquid jets and u_j is the average inlet velocity of the jet as illustrated in Figure 1. We restrict ourselves in the laminar flow regime as the formation of stable liquid chains or sheet structures with closed rim is prominent in this regime. Following the Equations 1 to 5 and the boundary conditions, one can easily see that different features of these liquid sheets can be represented in terms of the kinematic and dynamic properties, such as jet velocity (u_j), its diameter (d_j), angle of impingement (2α), acceleration due to gravity (g) and other physical properties, such as density of the fluid (ρ), its viscosity (μ) and the coefficient of surface tension at the fluid-air interface. On dimensional analysis, different independent PI - terms are recognized as given in Equation 6. On the left hand side we have different chain and link features, such as the length of individual lengths of the link, its maximum extent in the the plane of the formation of the liquid sheet, the average fluid velocity in the liquid sheet $\left(\frac{u_0}{u_j} = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{V_i V_i}}{u_j} d\left(\frac{y}{h}\right) d\left(\frac{r}{r_{max}}\right) d\left(\frac{\theta}{2\pi}\right) \right)$ and the thickness of the liquid sheet at different spatial locations $\left(\frac{h}{d_j} \right)$. Further, on the right hand side of the equation, different

non-dimensional numbers can be recognized based on flow and geometric properties. The first term can be identified as the Froude number ($Fr = \frac{u_j}{\sqrt{gd_j}}$), which acts as a measure of the relative strength of the inertia of the liquid jet and the force of gravity. Gravity is taken in the positive x-direction as shown in Figure 1. Second term is the Bond number ($Bo = \frac{\rho gd_j^2}{\sigma}$), used to account for the strength of the surface tension force as compared with the gravity body force on the chain structure. The viscosity comes into consideration with the term given by ($\frac{\mu}{\rho\sqrt{gd_j^3}}$), which can be simplified as the ratio between the Reynolds number ($Re = \frac{\rho u_j d_j}{\mu}$) and the Froude number of the jet (Fr).

$$\left(\frac{l_i}{d_j}, \frac{d_i}{d_j}, \frac{u_0}{u_j}, \frac{h}{d_j} \right) = \Pi \left(\frac{u_j}{\sqrt{gd_j}}, \frac{\rho gd_j^2}{\sigma}, \frac{\mu}{\rho\sqrt{gd_j^3}}, \alpha \right) \quad (6)$$

With the development of the above Mathematical model, it is necessary to check for mesh sensitivity to the solution and further validation with the experimental results present in the literature, which has been carried out in the next section.

III. MESH SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS AND MODEL VALIDATION

Sensitivity to the mesh refinement is analyzed in this section along with validation of the numerical results. Gerris uses an adaptive octree mode of refinement as illustrated in Figure 2. It is necessary to capture the smallest features of the flow, in this case, the thickness of the liquid sheet. The multi-level grid structure adapts itself according to the gradient of the tracer Ψ , which implies that the structured octree mesh is finest at the interface between the two fluids. Hasson and Peck (1964) gave a simple expression to quantify the thickness of the liquid sheet which takes the form of Equation 7. This expression has been found to describe the thickness of liquid sheet within experimental precision by several independent researchers (Shen and Poulikakos, 1998; Choo and Kang, 2001; Ekimova *et al.*, 2015).

$$\frac{hr}{d_j^2} = \frac{1}{4} \frac{\sin^3 \alpha}{(1 - \cos \theta \cos \alpha)^2} \quad (7)$$

Although the minimum of Equation 7 occurs at $\theta \rightarrow \pi$, it must be noted that the decrement in thickness is more because of the increase in radial distance downstream of the first collision point ($h \propto \frac{1}{r}$), which is maximum near low azimuthal angles (Figure 2(b - iv) and 1(b)), just upstream of the second collision point. This happens because the fluid velocity increases

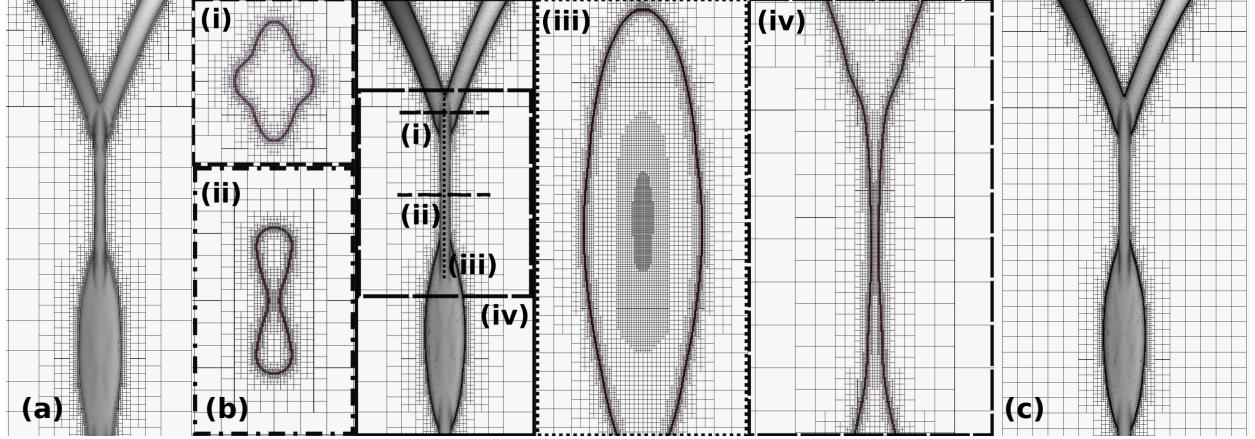


FIG. 2. Representation of the Adaptive Mesh Refinement (AMR) technique used by Gerris, the grid is finest at the interface of the two phases. Flow parameters used for Grid Independence Study (GIS) are $\alpha = 30^\circ$, $Fr = 2$, $Bo = 3.4$ and $Re/Fr = 1100$, with $d_j/\delta l =$ (a) 51.2,(b) 102.4 and (c) 204.8. Sub-figures in (b) show mesh refinement at different sections of the structure (i) YZ plane at the point of collision of the jets, (ii) XZ plane of the midsection of the primary link, (iii) XZ plane view of the primary link and (iv) XY plane view of the primary link, where the minimum thickness can be clearly identified immediately upstream of the second collision.

as the gravitational potential is converted to kinetic energy and the thickness decreases to keep the mass flow rate constant. An order of magnitude analysis reveals that $\frac{hr}{d_j^2} \sim 1$ for the minimum thickness at $2\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2}$ in the range of our numerical simulations. Therefore, $\frac{d_j}{\delta l} \sim 10 \frac{r_{max}}{d_j}$ can be used as an imperative starting point for the grid independence study. The factor of 10 is included to have at least 10 grid points across the smallest length scale for the structure to be fully resolved (Ling, Zaleski, and Scardovelli, 2015), else the sheet thickness will be equal to the minimum grid size and the sheet would break at the cost of being unresolved (Chen *et al.*, 2013). Figure 3 gives a representative case employed for the grid independence study. Applying above discussed arguments, $\frac{d_j}{\delta l} \sim 70$ (Figure 2(a)) should be ideal for the simulations. It can be clearly seen that the variations in the results such as the contour of the tracer (volume fraction) and velocity profiles at different locations downstream of the collision point, saturate if the refinement is increased from $\frac{d_j}{\delta l} = 102.4$ (Figure 2(b)) to 204.8 (Figure 2(c)). Moreover, the later requires more computational power and time (Table I). Therefore, a refinement level of $\frac{d_j}{\delta l} = 102.4$ is employed for this case. A similar analysis is carried out for all the cases reported in the present study initiated with

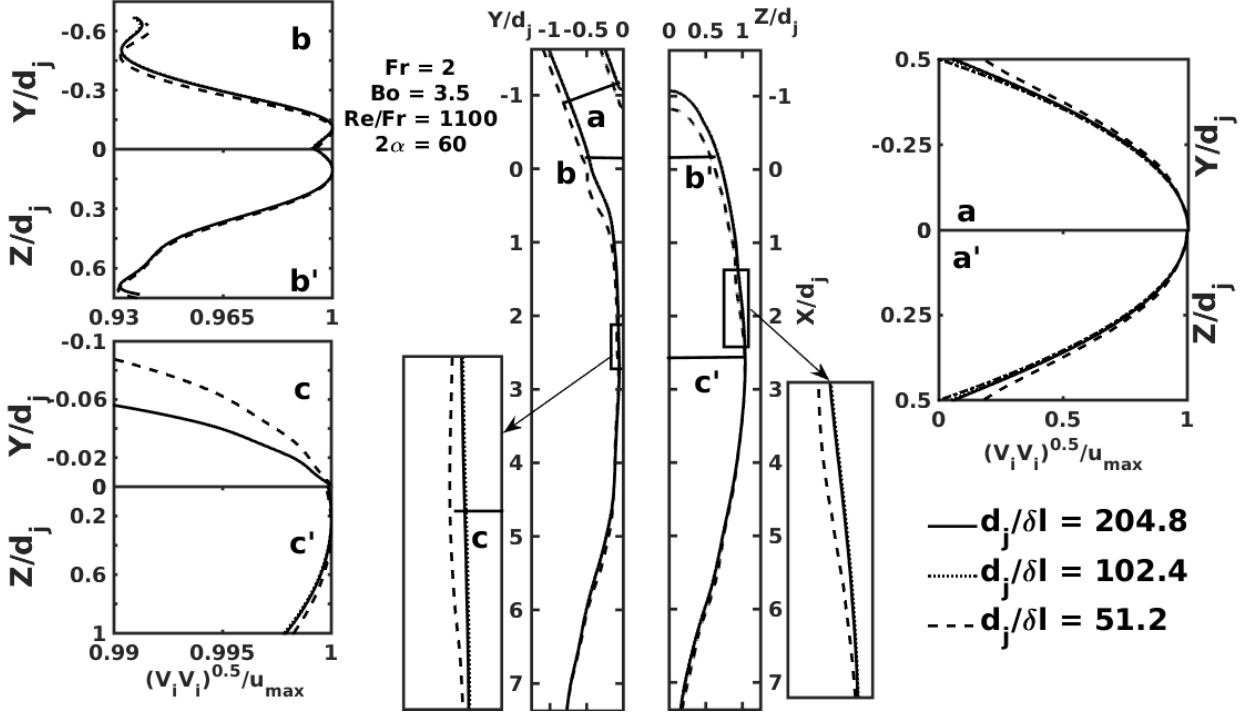


FIG. 3. Illustration of the results of Mesh Sensitivity Analysis for a typical chain structure, having $\alpha = 30^\circ$, $Fr = 2$, $Bo = 3.4$ and $Re/Fr = 1100$. The volume fraction (Ψ) contours (main figures and magnified in inset) show saturation on increasing the refinement from $d_j/\delta l = 102.4$ to 204.8. Velocity profiles at different sections across the chain structure are shown for (a-a') Inside the liquid jet, (b-b') Just downstream of the point of collision and (c-c') At the plane of maximum extent of the liquid sheet.

TABLE I. Performance data of the processors used for simulations to determine the refinement level in the Grid Independence Study. The simulations are done using four Intel Core i7-6500U CPU having clock speed of 2.5GHz each and 8 GB RAM.

$\left(\frac{d_j}{\delta l}\right)_{max}$	$\left(\frac{t_{CPU}}{t_{actual}}\right)$ (days/s)
51.2	~ 20
102.4	~ 28
204.8	~ 60

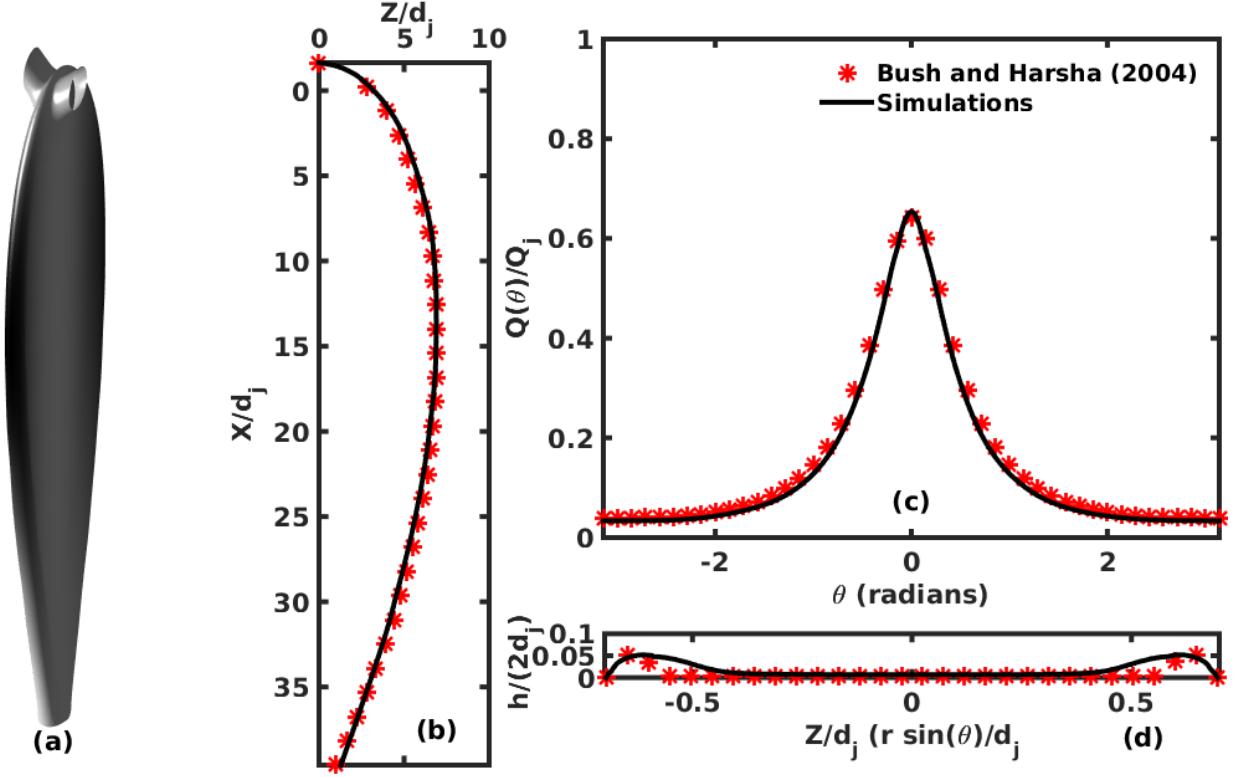


FIG. 4. Validation of the numerical model employed with the experimental results obtained by Bush and Hasha (2004): (a) The iso-surface volume fraction contour showing the primary link of the chain, (b) Volume fraction contour in the X-Z plane at $y = 0$ showing the boundary of the primary link, (c) Variation of the liquid volume flux ($Q(\theta)$, non-dimensionalized with the volume flow rate of the jet, Q_j) and (d) Thickness profile of the liquid sheet obtained at a distance of $17.25d_j$ from the point of the first collision.

$\frac{d_j}{\delta l} = 10 \frac{r_{max}}{d_j}$, with $r_{max} = 10d_j$. If the sheet is still not fully resolved or the maximum radial extent of a given link goes higher than $10d_j$, the refinement level is increased.

Next, we use the experimental results obtained by Bush and Hasha (2004) to validate the employed numerical model. Figure 4 presents a description of the results of this test. The primary link of the chain structure formed is illustrated in Figure 4(a), with matching between the experimentally obtained boundary of the link and the contour generated from numerical simulations shown in Figure 4(b). Making use of the fact that their experiments led to a supercritical (greater than the capillary wave speed) sheet speeds, Bush and Hasha (2004) were able to construct the variation of the liquid volume flux ($Q(\theta) = \frac{dQ}{d\theta} = uhr$) inside the sheet by scanning across the sheet and collecting liquid through a fine opening.

Figure 4(c) shows the variation of the liquid flux with the azimuthal angle inside the sheet along with the reconstruction of the flux profile by our numerical simulation. Moreover, the thickness of the liquid sheet is one of the major attributes that must be predicted by the numerical simulations. Figure 4(d) gives a one-to-one correspondence between the thickness profile obtained at a distance of $17.25d_j$ from the point of the first collision. One can clearly observe the presence of a thick rim at the periphery of the sheet. Next, the transient process of impact of the liquid jets is analyzed, followed by the kinematic description of the flow inside the sheet using the velocity profile analysis and an outlook of the streamlines.

IV. COLLISION AND SHEET FORMATION

As the laminar liquid jets collide, a thin liquid sheet bounded by thicker rim is formed in the median plane perpendicular to the plane of axes of the jets. In this section, the initial transient process of liquid jet collision is discussed. Figure 5 contains the different stages of this process. The initialization of the liquid jets is done using a small inclined cylinder with circular cross-section, across which a parabolic velocity profile is patched as discussed in Section II. These symmetric jets pre-collision are shown in Figure 5(a). The reference for temporal variations is kept at the instant when the two jets collide (Figure 1(b)). The fluid parcels are dispatched radially outwards from the point of impingement. In case of head on collision of liquid jets ($\alpha = 90$), the sheet formed is always radial in absence of gravity (Eggers and Villermaux, 2008) and the point of stagnation is in-line with the two liquid jets which collide (Inamura and Shirota, 2014). However, in this case a bias in the direction of the flow of jets can be observed immediately after the collision as the sheet grows in the direction of gravity and jet inertia (Figure 5(c)). It must be noted that role of gravity was neglected by Bush and Hasha (2004); Bremond and Villermaux (2006) as the Froude numbers (Fr) in their experiments were high (~ 50) but it plays a crucial role in the analysis with $Fr \sim 1 - 10$.

With further growth of the sheet, a thick bounding rim starts to develop as observed in Figure 5(d). This happens because of the accumulation of the fluid parcels at the periphery. In absence of surface tension or at very high Weber number flows, this sheet will keep on expanding, leading to formation of the open rim structures Taylor (1960); Chen *et al.* (2013). In the present study with comparable strength of inertia and surface tension, the

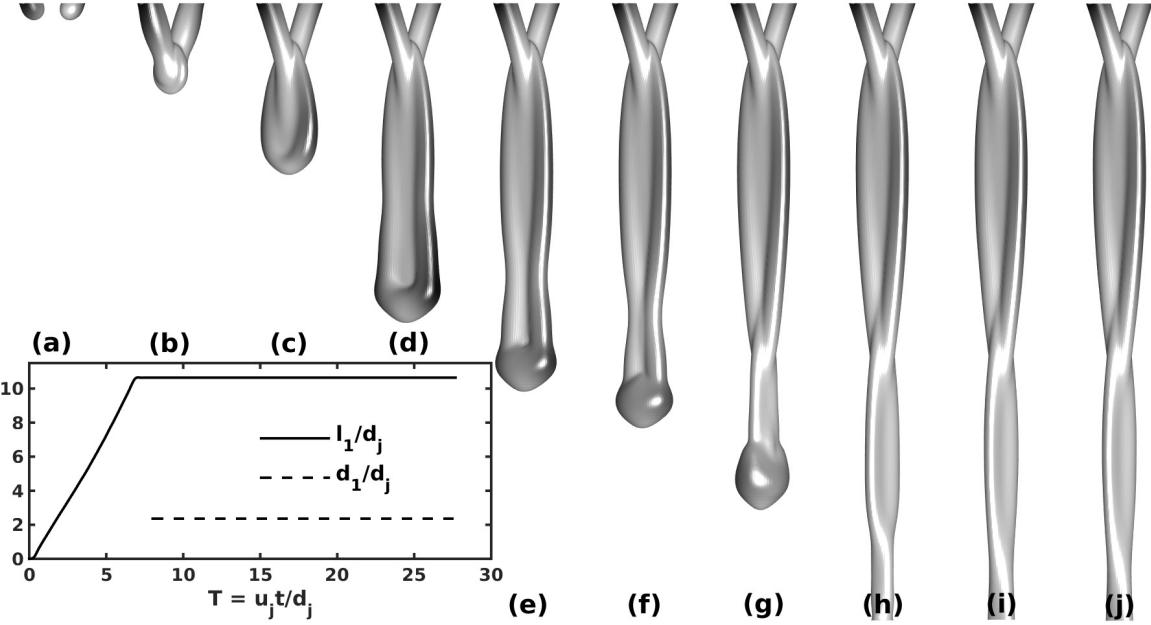


FIG. 5. Transition to the steady state fluid-links chain formed by collision of laminar jets. The figure illustrates the transient period through the temporal advancement from (a) pre-collision symmetric jets to $T(\frac{u_j t}{d_j}) =$ (b) 1.5, (c) 4, (d) 5, (e) 5.5, (f) 6.5, (g) 8.5, (h) 16.5, (i) and (j) 20

structure tries to go towards the state of minimum surface energy and therefore the primary link closes as shown in Figure 5(e). Surface tension not only puts a check on the expansion of the sheet but also provides the necessary centripetal acceleration to the fluid parcels in the rim, a fact that has been exploited in development of the analytical model for this process. As the sheet closes onto itself, the two rims at the periphery undergo an oblique collision (Figure 5(f)) at an angle smaller than the initial collision. Post secondary impingement, similar to Figure 5(c), a flow biased sheet begins to develop (Figure 5(g)). Formation of this secondary link has no affect on the characteristics features of the primary link as the sheet speed is supercritical, and therefore can be independently studied. Temporal advancement results in formation of a full-fledged secondary link as shown in Figure 5(h). It must be noted that the plane of formation of this sheet is orthogonal to that of the primary link and therefore the secondary link shares the same plane as the axes of the jets. The process continues and a series of mutually orthogonal links are obtained, successively reducing in size until, a long single liquid jet is formed (Bush and Hasha, 2004). The state of the chain structure for the primary link can be taken as to pertain towards a steady state after $T(\frac{u_j t}{d_j}) = 8.5$ (Figure 5(g)) with no visible changes from Figure 5(h) to 5(j). As long as the

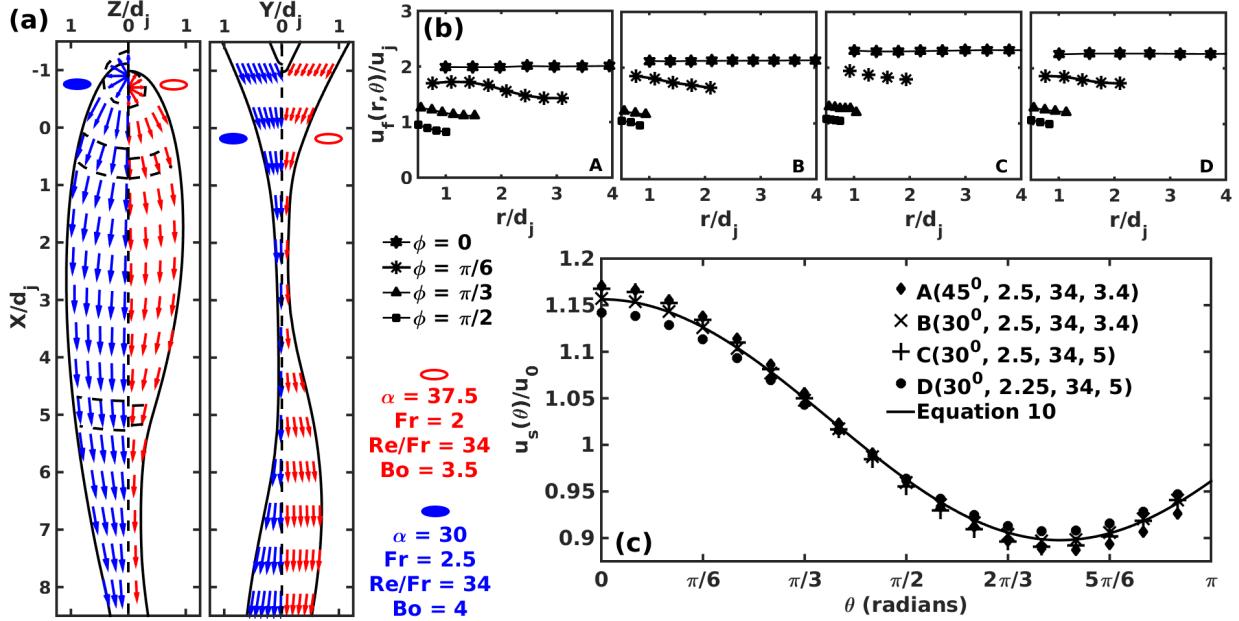


FIG. 6. Flow kinematics of the fluid parcels inside the liquid sheet: (a) Velocity vector field for two representative cases with different flow and physical parameters, the vector field is radial near the stagnation point and then follows the self similar phase contour, (b) Variation of velocity in the radial direction for four representative cases with $(\alpha, Fr, Re/Fr, Bo)$: A($45^\circ, 2.5, 34, 3.4$), B($30^\circ, 2.5, 34, 3.4$), C($30^\circ, 2.5, 34, 5$) and D($30^\circ, 2.25, 34, 5$) and (c) Variation of the radially averaged sheet velocity (u_s), non-dimensionalized average sheet velocity (u_0) with the azimuthal direction in the sheet.

flow configuration is suited for this regime, the chain structure is stable and can be used to analyze the various aspects of the interaction of liquid jets to form a sheet. Next, a description based on the flow kinematics is discussed for chain structures.

V. KINEMATICS OF THE FLOW

In case of the collision of symmetric liquid jets, the net component of velocities in the plane perpendicular to the median sheet plane ($u_j \sin \alpha$) vanishes to conserve momentum. If the collision is head on, the velocity vectors emerge radially from the point of collision which is also the stagnation point. However, in case of oblique collision, the stagnation point shifts upstream to the point where the two axes meet on the median plane (Choo and Kang, 2007; Yang *et al.*, 2014) and has been found by Inamura and Shirota (2014)

(given as $\delta s = \epsilon d_j / (2 \sin \alpha)$, where the factor ϵ is a function of the impingement angle) using the continuity and momentum equations. The effect can be clearly observed in the velocity vector fields illustrated in Figure 6(a), where the velocity vectors seem to be emerging from a stagnation point upstream of the point of impact. Further on moving downstream, the vectors follows self-similar paths as traced by the sheet boundary. These velocity vectors are constructed using the average flow across the thickness of the sheet at a given radial and azimuthal point in space ($u_f(r, \theta)$, given by Equation 8).

$$u_f(r, \theta) = \int_0^1 \sqrt{V_i V_i} d(y/h) \quad (8)$$

The variation of this fluid velocity ($u_f(r, \theta)$) with the radial direction is illustrated in Figure 6(b) for four different cases with varying flow and physical parameters. It can be observed that the order of change in the fluid velocity across the radial distance from the point of impact is less than the change across the azimuthal direction. This was first reported by Choo and Kang (2002) for obtuse angle impingements. Therefore, the sheet velocity (u_s) can be found by solving the integral in Equation 9. In most of the numerical analysis, this quantity has been taken as constant and equal to the jet velocity at the time of impact (Bush and Hasha, 2004; Bremond and Villermaux, 2006; Hasson and Peck, 1964). However, the sheet velocity is actually a function of the azimuthal angle and flow parameters.

$$u_s = \int_0^1 u_f(r, \theta) d(r/r_{max}) \quad (9)$$

Once, the sheet velocity is non dimensionalized with the overall average sheet velocity $(u_0 = \int_0^1 u_s d(\theta/(2\pi)))$, self similar velocity profile is obtained as shown in Figure 6(c) and is given by Equation 10.

$$\frac{u_s(\theta)}{u_0} = 1.03 + 0.13 \cos \left(\frac{4.18\theta}{\pi} \right) \quad (10)$$

It must be noted that the average sheet velocity u_0 is a function of different flow and physical parameters and can be represented in terms of non-dimensional quantities, as given in Equation 6. A regression analysis based form of such relation is given in Section VI. Once the average sheet velocity exceeds a critical value, the chain structure is no longer stable as the Kelvin - Helmholtz instability kicks in (Villermaux and Clanet, 2002). The discussion so far only gives an idea about the two-dimensional velocity field responsible for the shape and size of the links. Next we discuss the three dimensional velocity field with an aid of streamlines and vectors at different locations to explain the subsequent collisions which

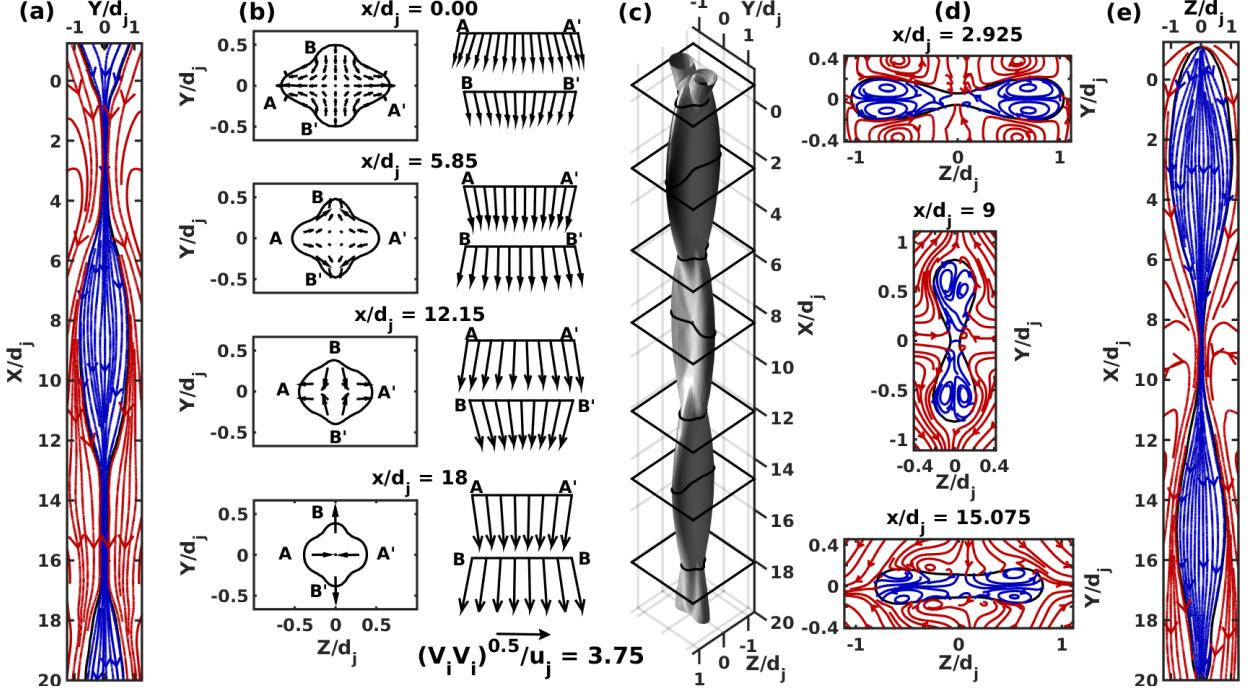


FIG. 7. Details of the three dimensional velocity field, (a) Streamlines in the XY plane, that is the plane of the axes of liquid jets: red streamlines are for the air velocity field and blue for the liquid, (b) Velocity vector field as viewed in the YZ plane at different collision locations in the chain structure showing the converging (jet or rim impact) and diverging (formation of liquid sheet) tendencies, (c) The three dimensional stable chain structure formed for $\alpha = 30^\circ$, $Fr = 2$, $Re/Fr = 1125$ and $Bo = 3.4$, (d) Streamlines in the YZ plane at the locations of maximum width in respective links of the chain and (e) Streamlines in the plane of the primary and tertiary links (here XZ).

gives rise to the chain structure in Figure 7. The streamlines in both liquid and air media follows steadily the phase contour boundary, with the streamlines inside the chain structure going in trajectories similar to the outer boundary as shown in Figure 7(a) and 7(e). These coherent structure gives stability to the flow sustaining it in space and time. The shift in stagnation point upstream of the point of impact discussed in previous paragraphs acts as the point of initiation of the streamlines in the XZ plane (Figure 7(e)). The primary link is formed by collision of liquid jets at the origin whereas the subsequent links are formed by collision of the thick rims of the preceding links. Figure 7(b) illustrates these collision planes. At $x/d_j = 0$, the liquid jets converge onto themselves (B-B') marked by retracting

velocity field, whereas the liquid sheet grows (A-A') in Z direction, marked by an expanding velocity field. Similar trends are observed at all collision planes ($x/d_j = 5.85, 12.15$ and 18) leading to the formation of four visible links in this case (Figure 7(c)). The velocity vector magnitudes goes on increasing at each subsequent collision planes as the gravitational head is converted to dynamic head leading to narrowing of the extend of liquid phase boundary in the XZ plane. In the primary link, this converging-diverging trend is continued from above the first collision point to the plane where extent of the link perpendicular to the net flow direction in the plane of the link is maximum. As illustrated in Figure 7(d), the streamlines at the location of maximum width imply that the component of velocity perpendicular to the liquid sheet phase boundary is zero ($\frac{d\Psi}{dn} = 0$). This results in formation of distinguished circulation patterns both inside and outside the lobes at the locations of maximum extent corresponding to the three links visible in this case.

Observing the three dimensional streamlines in Figure 8, a characteristic twist can be found as the flow propagates downstream through the locations of subsequent collisions that lead to formation of secondary and tertiary links. The twist occurs as the fluid parcels are restricted by surface tension to follow the chain outer periphery. This twist is characterized by the offset of these streamlines from the two mutually orthogonal axes: the XY plane containing the axes of the liquid jets and the XZ median plane orthogonal to this one. The offset of the most extreme streamline are shown in the inset of Figure 8 for two representative cases having different ratios of Reynolds Number and Froude Number (Re/Fr). The offset of all the streamlines from the XZ plane (δy) decreases continuously as the liquid jets approach each other (retracting velocity field shown in Figure 7(b)). After collision, a streamline present going towards the median plane is selected. It is observed that δy decreases continuously through the first link, but a transformation is observed at the location of the second collision when the offset tends to increase, reaching the maxima at the location of maximum width of the secondary link. Opposite trend is observed for the XY plane whereby the offset (δz) increases after the first collision continuously till the maximum width of the primary link and then decreases for the secondary link. These variations in the offset in streamlines show the presence of twist every-time it crosses the location of impact, until viscous effects take charge and only a single jet of liquid is left at the end of chain structure. These viscous forces lead to dissipation of energy as the liquids jets (or rims for post primary link) collide with each other. As it would be discussed in Section VI, increasing viscosity (decreasing Re/Fr) lead to

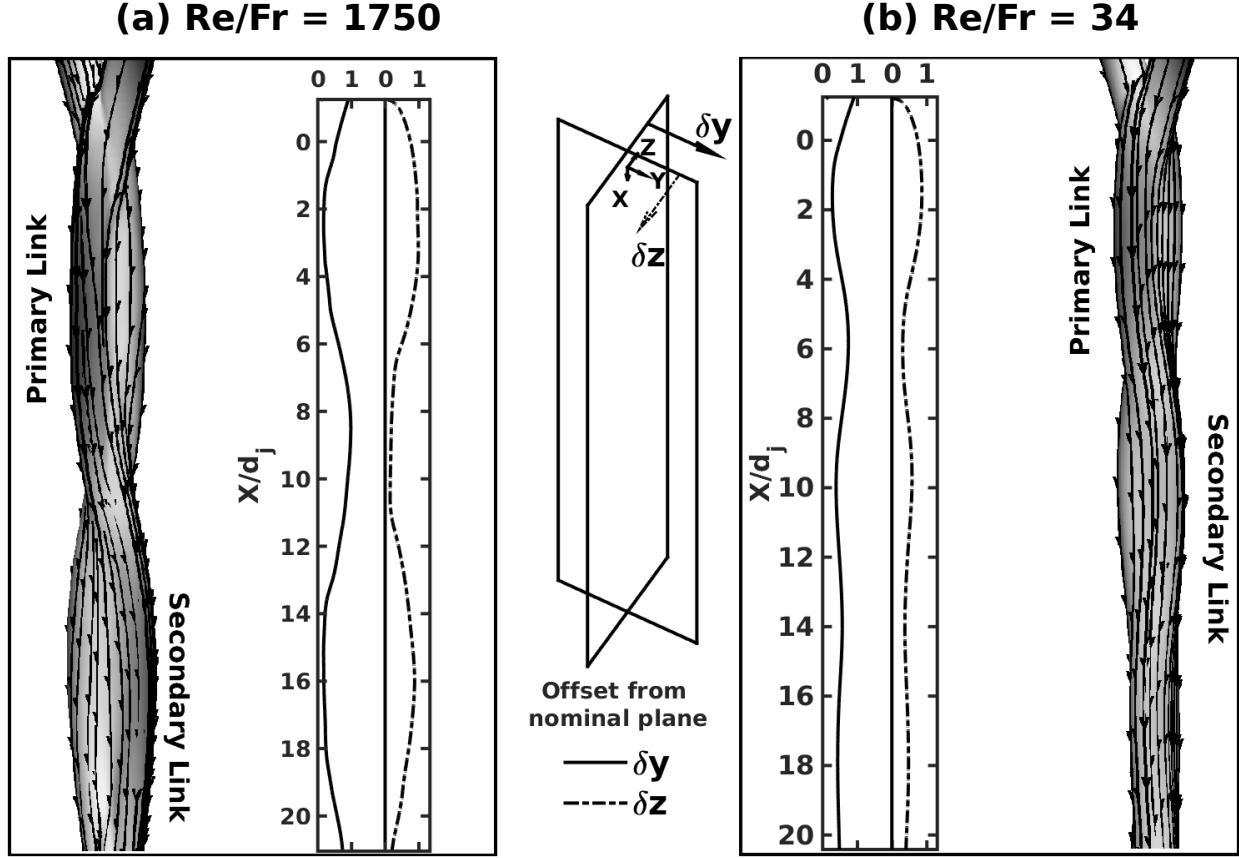


FIG. 8. Three dimensional streamlines embedded on the chain structure illustrating the twist incurred as they traverse through the region of subsequent collisions for $\alpha = 30^\circ$, $Fr = 2$, $Bo = 3.4$ and (a) $Re/Fr = 1750$ and (b) $Re/Fr = 34$. The figures in inset show the offset (δy from XZ plane and δz from XY plane) of the streamline at the extreme end of the chain structure as it moves downstream with the flow for the corresponding cases.

decrease in the length and width of the links because of an increase in dissipation. Since, the average sheet velocity decreases as well, the thickness for lower Re/Fr is more than its other counterpart (Yang *et al.*, 2014). Therefore, the offset from the median plane perpendicular to the two jets (δy) increases with decreasing Re/Fr because of increased thickness. Moreover, the streamline in case of lower Re/Fr moves towards a constant offset from both the planes relatively earlier than the case with higher Re/Fr because of enhanced action of viscous dissipation for higher viscosities. It is clear from our discussions above, in Section II and in works of Yang *et al.* (2014) that different flow parameters such as the impingement angle (α) and jet inertia (characterized by jet velocity u_j and diameter d_j) along with properties like

TABLE II. Variations of different parameters affecting the chain structure

α	Fr	Re/Fr	Bo
10°-45°	0.5	-4	12.5-2000

viscosity and surface tension play a crucial role in the determination of the three dimensional stable chain structures and therefore, the next section is devoted to analyze such effects.

VI. EFFECTS OF PROPERTY VARIATIONS ON CHAIN STRUCTURE

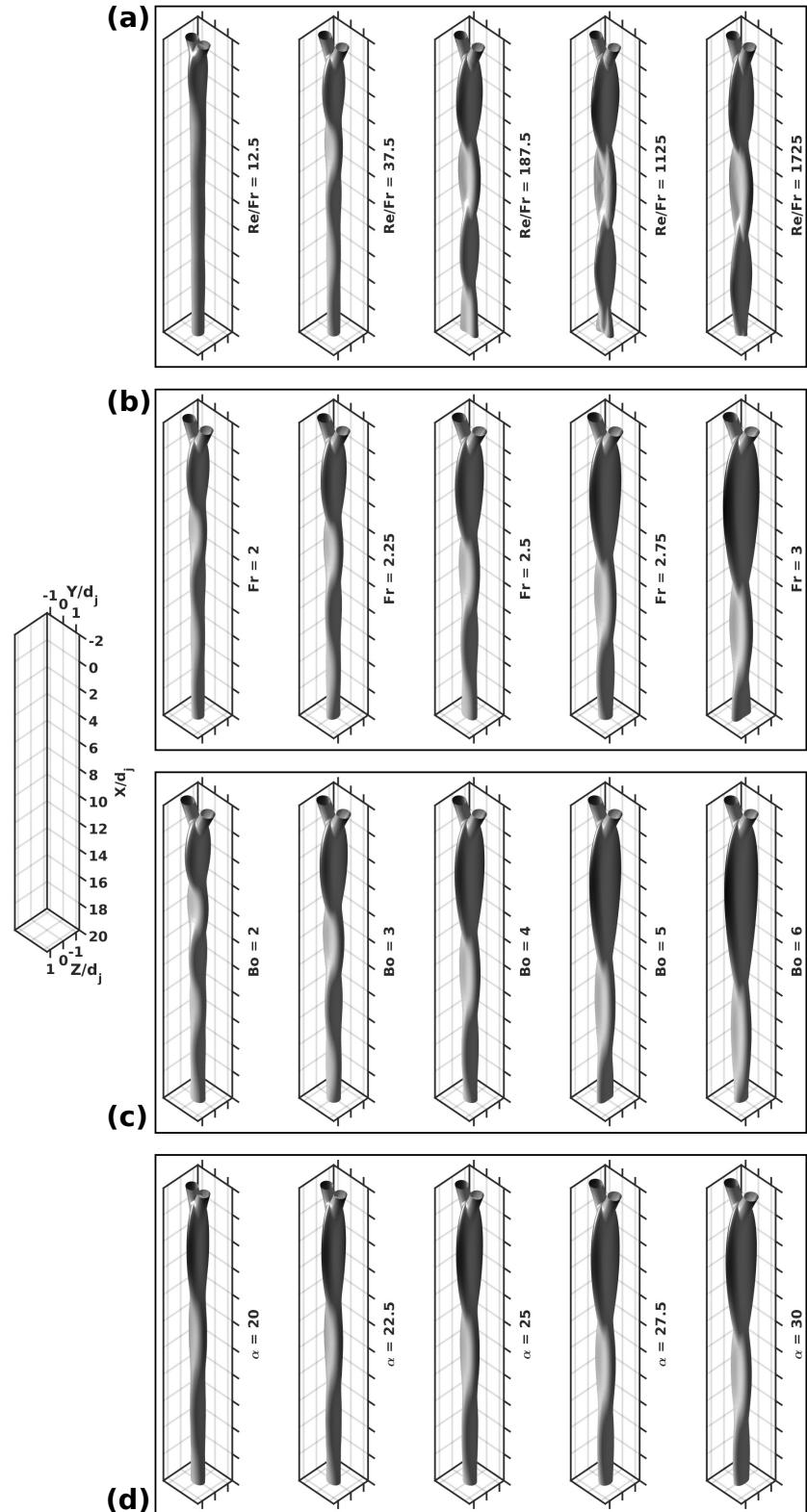


FIG. 9. High fidelity numerical simulations of liquid jets collision to form chain structure for variation of (a) Re/Fr at $Fr = 2, Bo = 3.4, \alpha = 30$ (b) Fr at $Re/Fr = 34, Bo = 3.4, \alpha = 30$ (c) Bo at $Re/Fr = 34, Fr = 2.5, \alpha = 30$ and (d) α at $Re/Fr = 34, Fr = 2.5, Bo = 4.57$

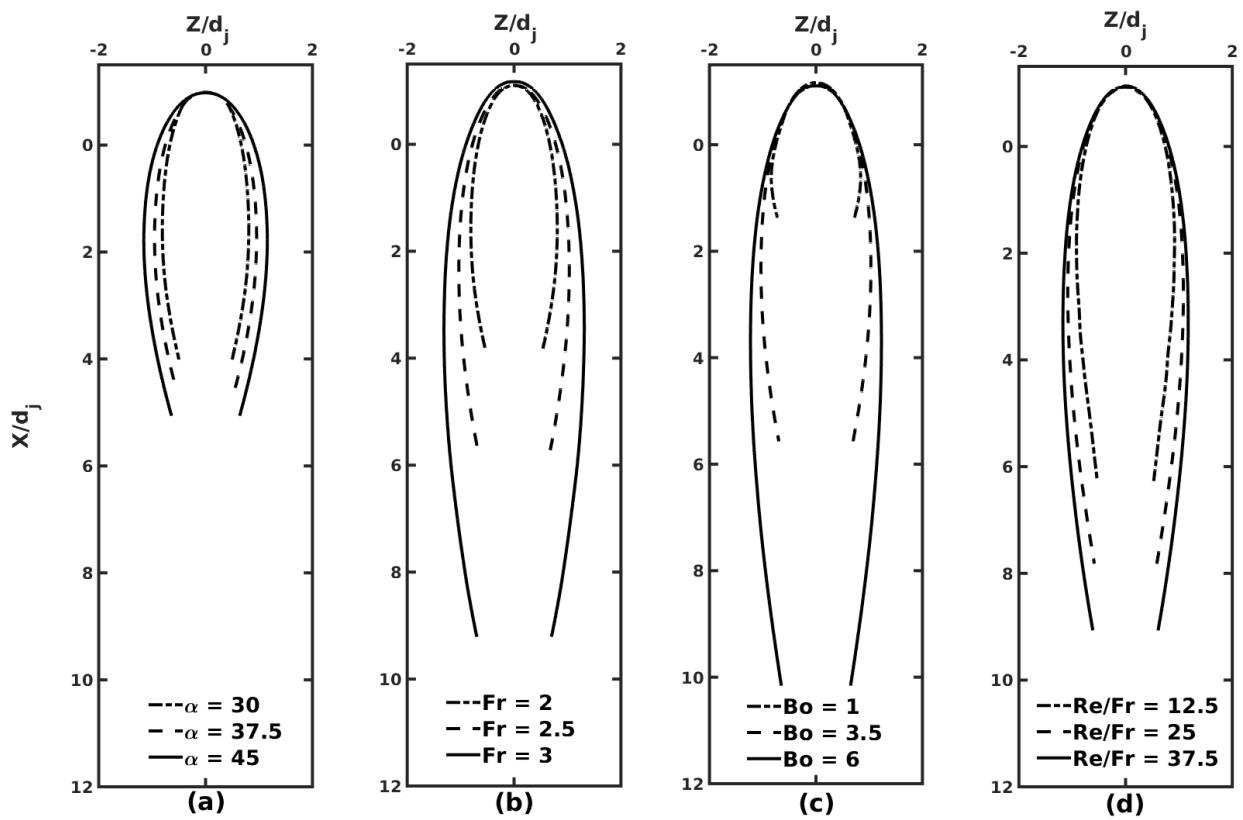


FIG. 10.

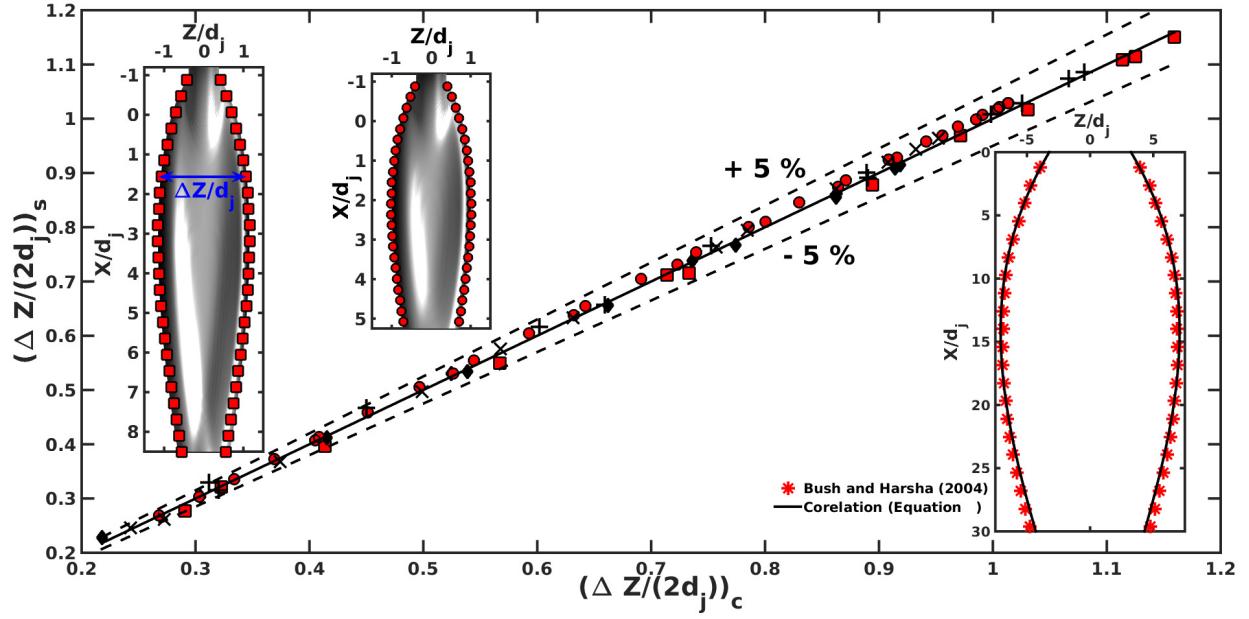


FIG. 11. $\alpha = 30, Fr = 2.5, Bo = 5$ and $Re/Fr = 34$ (\blacksquare); $\alpha = 30, Fr = 2.5, Bo = 4$ and $Re/Fr = 34$ (+); $\alpha = 30, Fr = 2.5, Bo = 2.3$ and $Re/Fr = 20$ (\blacklozenge); $\alpha = 25, Fr = 2.5, Bo = 4.57$ and $Re/Fr = 34$ (\times) and $\alpha = 30, Fr = 2.5, Bo = 3.75$ and $Re/Fr = 20$ (\bullet)

VII. PREDICTING THE SHAPE OF THE FIRST LINK

A. Co-relation model

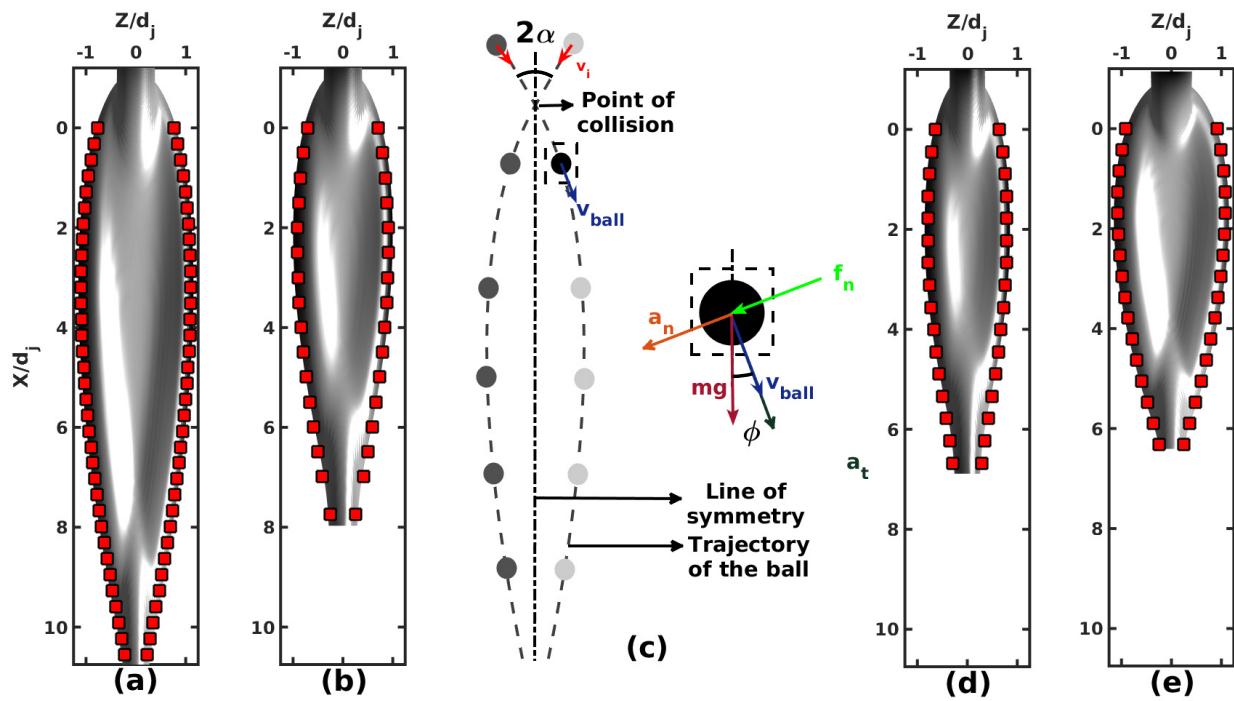


FIG. 12.

B. Analytical model

VIII. SECOND - COLLISION

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A. Analogies for second collision

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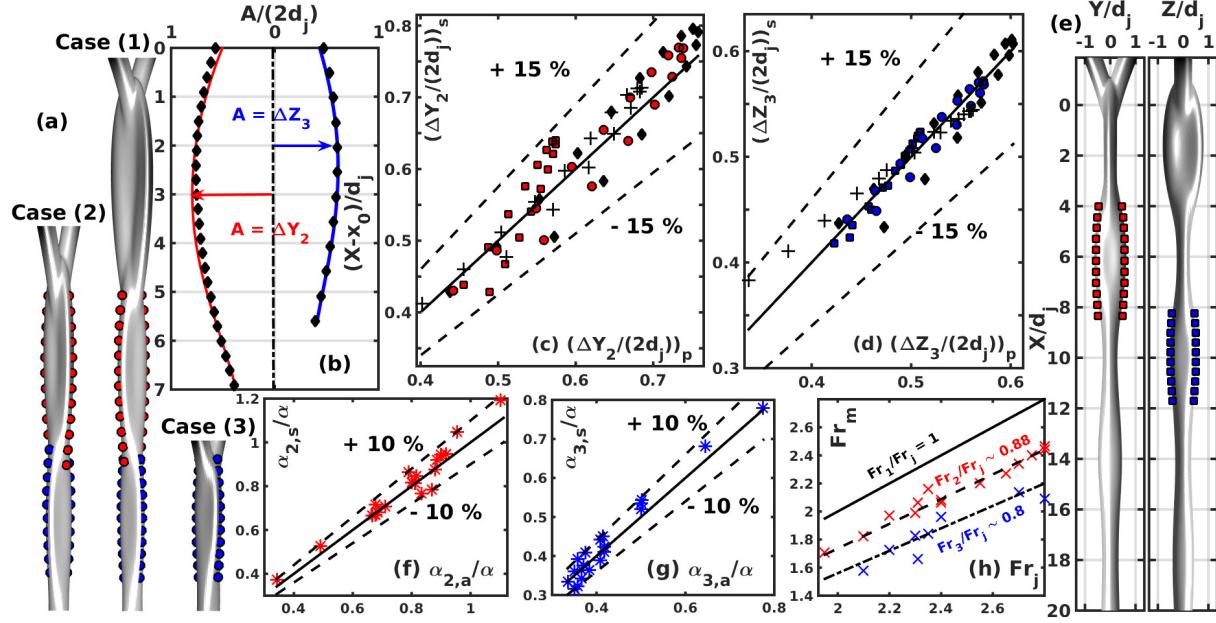


FIG. 13.

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B. Characteristic variation of secondary and tertiary links

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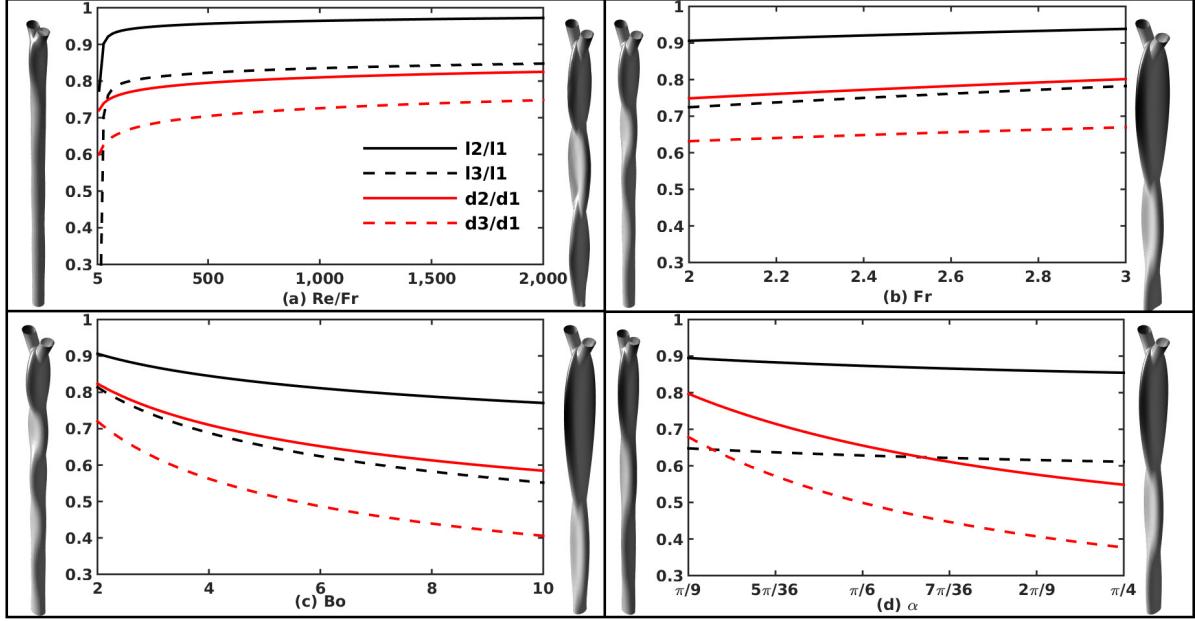


FIG. 14.

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IX. CONCLUSIONS

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