OpenFOAM Simulations of coalescing and bouncing of droplets

Prerequisites:

- 1. <u>Ubuntu</u> can be downloaded from Microsoft Store or type wsl --install in powershell.
- 2. openfoam2312 can be installed by typing

```
sudo sh -c "wget -O - https://dl.openfoam.com/add-debian-repo.sh | bash" sudo apt update sudo apt install openfoam2312
```

in ubuntu.

3. <u>ParaView</u> for post processing can be downloaded from https://www.paraview.org/download/

Github Repository

Case directory for this OpenFOAM case looks like

Mode	LastWriteTime		Length	Name				
		12.40						
d	09-07-2025			0				
d		12:48		constant				
a	09-07-2025	12:48		system				
Directory: D:\amr\0								
Mode	LastWriteTime		Length	Name				
-a	24-06-2025			alpha.water				
-a	24-06-2025			p_rgh				
-a	24-06-2025	03:10	1444	U				
Directory: D:\amr\constant								
Mode 	LastW:	riteTime 	Length 	Name 				
-a	24-06-2025	03:29	1831	dynamicMeshDict				
-a	24-06-2025		905	-				
-a	24-06-2025			transportProperties				
-a	24-06-2025	03:29		turbulenceProperties				
Directory: D:\amr\system								
Mode 	LastWriteTime		Length 	Name				
-a	24-06-2025	03:18	1744	blockMeshDict				
-a	24-06-2025	03:18		controlDict				
-a	24-06-2025	03:18		decomposeParDict				
-a	24-06-2025	03:18		fvSchemes				
-a	24-06-2025	03:18		fvSolution				
-a	24-06-2025	03:18		refineMeshDict				
-a	24-06-2025	03:18		sampling				
-a	24-06-2025	03:18		setFieldsDict				
-a	24-06-2025	03:18	923	topoSetDict.inner				
-a	24-06-2025	03:18		topoSetDict.outer				

We have covered the entire project into seven subproblems

- 1. Coalescing in a coarse mesh without any mesh refinement
- 2. Coalescing of droplets with AMR(adaptive mesh refinement)
- 3. Coalescing of droplets using local refinement
- 4. Combining our knowledge of AMR and local refinement
- 5. Learning about 2d axis symmetry in OpenFOAM
- 6. Combining our knowledge of refinement and 2d axisymmetric case

Coalescing in a coarse mesh without any mesh refinement

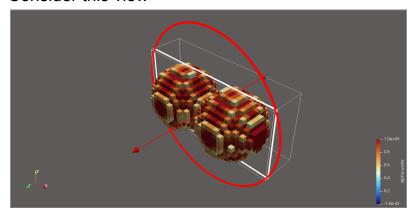
The case directory looks like

Directory: D:\downloads\initial Mode LastWriteTime Length Name d 09-07-2025 14:30 constant constant system Directory: D:\downloads\initial\0 Mode LastWriteTime Length Name -a 09-07-2025 14:30 1374 alpha.water -a 09-07-2025 14:30 1277 p_rgh								
d 09-07-2025 14:30 0 d 09-07-2025 14:30 constant d 09-07-2025 14:30 system Directory: D:\downloads\initial\0 Mode LastWriteTime Length Name 09-07-2025 14:30 1374 alpha.water								
d 09-07-2025 14:30 0 d 09-07-2025 14:30 constant d 09-07-2025 14:30 system Directory: D:\downloads\initial\0 Mode LastWriteTime Length Name 09-07-2025 14:30 1374 alpha.water								
d 09-07-2025 14:30 constant system Directory: D:\downloads\initial\0 Mode LastWriteTime Length Name								
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Mode LastWriteTime Length Name 09-07-2025 14:30 1374 alpha.water								
09-07-2025 14:30 1374 alpha.water								
09-07-2025 14:30 1374 alpha.water								
-a 09-07-2025 14:30 1281 U								
Directory: D:\downloads\initial\constant								
Mode LastWriteTime Length Name								
-a 09-07-2025 14:30 909 g								
-a 09-07-2025 14:30 1087 transportPropert -a 09-07-2025 14:30 871 turbulenceProper								
-a 69-67-2623 14.36 871 turbutenceproper	CTE:							
Directory: D:\downloads\initial\system								
Mode LastWriteTime Length Name								
-a 09-07-2025 14:30 1507 blockMeshDict								
-a 09-07-2025 14:30 2674 controlDict								
-a 09-07-2025 14:30 926 decomposeParDict								
-a 09-07-2025 14:30 1300 fvSchemes								
-a 09-07-2025 14:30 2147 fvSolution								
-a 09-07-2025 14:30 674 sampling								
-a 09-07-2025 14:30 1053 setFieldsDict								

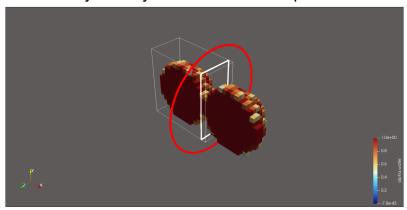
The zip file for the same is in **Github** named initial

Here we are making a symmetric case, about both the plane in non-gravitic directions to reduce the computing power.

For reference: Consider this view



We have symmetry around these two plane



So we can reduce the case to



Making the two walls symmetric.

Important snippets from each document that are to be edited for different sample cases

1. blockMeshDict

Used to define the initial mesh before any refinement.

To edit the number of cells or to edit the size of cells, edit the 151 151 133 under the blocks section and to adjust the size of the cells, change the dimensions of the entire block or increase or decrease the number of cells in appropriate proportions.

2. ControlDict

Used to control various simulation properties like timesteps.

```
startFrom latestTime;
startTime 0;
stopAt endTime;
endTime 0.0045;
deltaT 0.000001;
writeControl adjustable;
writeInterval 0.0001;
```

To adjust the time steps change the deltaT <u>preferably in orders below and</u> <u>not equal to the smallest mesh size in secs and meters.</u>

And change the end time according to your need and the write interval too.

3. decomposeParDict

Used to divide the entire task to various cores of the processor change the subdomains according to your requirements or system but make sure the n under the coeffs block multiply themselves to number of sub-domains.

```
numberOfSubdomains 8;
method simple;
coeffs
{
 n (2 2 2);
```

4. setFieldsDict

Used to define regions of water in the domain.

It can be edited using the center and radius according to the needs.

5. alpha.water

<u>Theta0</u> is used to change the contact angle between the droplet and bottom wall.

Steps to follow in terminal to execute the file

- 1. Open ubuntu
- 2. Go to case directory
- 3. Type the following

openfoam2312 blockMesh checkMesh setFields decomposePar

mpirun -np 8 interFoam -parallel

Coalescing of droplets with AMR (Adaptive Mesh Refinement)

AMR here is done using the property alpha water or phase fraction. We are defining a region with phase fraction 0.05 to 0.99 with 0 being entirely air and 1 being entirely water and refining the mesh in the region.

The file for the same is labeled as amr in Github.

The case directory looks exactly like the previous case but with a dynamicMeshDict file in the constant folder.

The snippet from the dynamicMeshDict file that will help us make changes in different sample cases.

```
dynamicRefineFvMeshCoeffs
         refineInterval
                            1;
                                     // Frequency of refinement (every timestep in this case)
                            alpha.water; // Field used for refinement (e.g., alpha for multiphase)
         field
         lowerRefineLevel 0.05;
                                    // Lower threshold for refinement (e.g., if alpha > 0.05)
         upperRefineLevel 0.99;
                                     // Upper threshold for refinement (e.g., if alpha < 0.99)
         unrefineLevel
                            1; // Threshold below which the mesh is coarsened
         nBufferLayers
                                 // Number of buffer layers around refined cells
                            1;
         maxRefinement
                            2;
                                     // Maximum allowable refinement level
         maxCells
                            4000000;
                                       // Maximum number of cells in the domain
```

This refinement is kind of aggressive, try to lower the maxRefinement or narrow down the lower and upper refine level and increase the refineInterval to adjust for lower spec computers.

Instructions to execute the file are similar to the previous.

Coalescing of droplets using local refinement

We achieved this by using topologicalSetDict and refineMeshDict.

topologicalSetDict selects a certain region in a domain.

<u>refineMeshDict</u> in our case takes the region defined and refines it in directions specified in the file.

Here in our case we are defining it in two steps for a transition layer to form in between.

Mode	LastWriteTime		Length	Name						
d	10-07-2025	17:25		Θ						
d	10-07-2025	17:25		constant						
d	10-07-2025	17:25		system						
Director	Directory: D:\localref\0									
	•									
Mode	LastWriteTime		Length	Name						
-a	10-07-2025	17:25		alpha.water						
-a	10-07-2025	17:25		p_rgh						
-a	10-07-2025	17:25	1281	U						
. .	5 \ 1									
Directory	y: D:\localref\	constant								
Mode	l a sabbada a Tdura di a sabb			Nama						
	LastWriteTime		Length	Name 						
-a	10-07-2025	17:25	909							
-a	10-07-2025	17:25		y transportProperties						
-a	10-07-2025	17:25		turbulenceProperties						
-а	10-07-2025	17.20	0/1	cui bu cenceri opei cies						
Directory: D:\localref\system										
5225552	, ((-)								
Mode	LastWi	riteTime	Length	Name						
-a	10-07-2025	17:25	1480	blockMeshDict						
-a	10-07-2025	17:25	2674	controlDict						
-a	10-07-2025	17:25	926	decomposeParDict						
-a	10-07-2025	17:25	1371	fvSchemes						
-a	10-07-2025	17:25	2062	fvSolution						
-a	10-07-2025	17:25		refineMeshDict						
-a	10-07-2025	17:25		sampling						
-a	10-07-2025	17:25		setFieldsDict						
-a	10-07-2025	17:25		topoSetDict.inner						
-a	10-07-2025	17:25	905	topoSetDict.outer						

Important snippets from each document that are to be edited for different sample cases

1. topologicalSetDict

For both inner and outer you can change the box dimensions depending on your use and domain case. But make sure that all the values in the former point are smaller than the later.

2. refineMeshDict

It refines the region defined by the topologicalSetDict. We can decide what directions we want refinement in.

```
set refineBox;
coordinateSystem global;
directions ("x" "y" "z");
useHexTopology yes;
writeMesh yes;
```

Change the directions as per your use in this file

The Github for the same is labeled as localref.

Instruction to execute the simulation:

- 1. Open ubuntu
- 2. Go to case directory
- 3. Type the following:

openfoam2312 blockMesh topoSet -dict system/topoSetDict.outer refineMesh topoSet -dict system/topoSetDict.inner refineMesh

- 4. After these steps copy the u alpha.water and p_rgh from 0 to latest time
- 5. Reopen the terminal and type the following

setFields
touch new.foam
decomposePar
mpirun -np 6 interFoam -parallel //change as per your requirement
reconstructParMesh
reconstructPar

Combining our knowledge of AMR and local refinement

For this we will just paste our dynamicMeshDict to our locally refined case. The <u>Github</u> for this is named as finals.

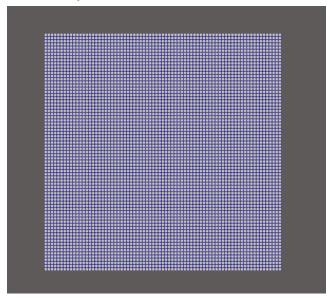
Our case directory will look like this

Mode	LastWi	riteTime	Length	Name						
d	09-07-2025	12:48		Θ						
d	09-07-2025	12:48		constant						
d	09-07-2025	12:48		system						
Director	ry: D:\amr\0									
Mode	LastWi	riteTime	Length	Name						
-a	24-06-2025	03:10	1409	alpha.water						
-a	24-06-2025	03:10		p_rgh						
-a	24-06-2025	03:10	1444							
D: .										
Director	ry: D:\amr\const	tant								
Mode	LastWi	riteTime	Length	Name						
-a	24-06-2025	03:29	1831	dynamicMeshDict						
-a	24-06-2025	03:29	905	-						
-a	24-06-2025	03:29		transportProperties						
-a	24-06-2025	03:29		turbulenceProperties						
-		55125								
Directory: D:\amr\system										
Mode	Lastin	riteTime	Length	Name						
	Las CWI									
-a	24-06-2025	03:18	1744	blockMeshDict						
-a	24-06-2025	03:18		controlDict						
-a	24-06-2025	03:18		decomposeParDict						
-a	24-06-2025	03:18		fvSchemes						
-a	24-06-2025	03:18		fvSolution						
-a	24-06-2025	03:18		refineMeshDict						
-a	24-06-2025	03:18		sampling						
-a	24-06-2025	03:18		setFieldsDict						
-a	24-06-2025	03:18		topoSetDict.inner						
-a	24-06-2025	03:18		topoSetDict.outer						

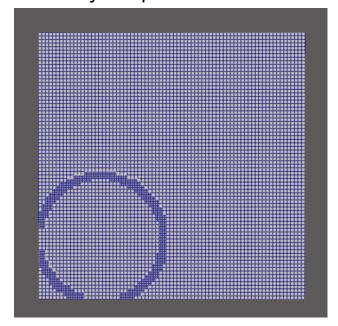
Instructions to run are similar to the previous one

The progression of mesh from step 1 to 4 will look like this

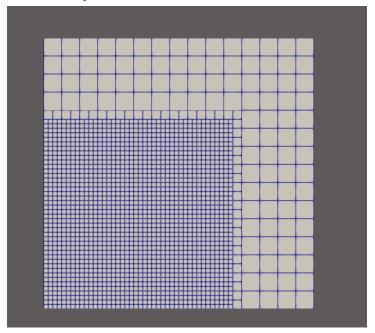
1. For simple coarse case



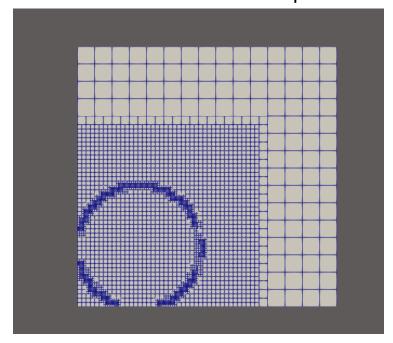
2. With only adaptive mesh case



3. With only local refinement



4. With local refinement and adaptive mesh refinement

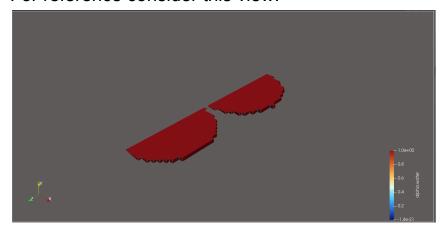


NOTE this is just a depiction of how they will look like not exactly like the original files.

Learning about 2D-Axis symmetry in OpenFOAM

To optimize our case even more by neglecting gravity and considering symmetry around the axis considering the symmetry around the plane we optimize our case even more.

For reference consider this view:



This model is axis-symmetric about the z-axis and symmetric about the x-y plane about the origin which if constructed comes out similar to our initial programmed case but with a droplet nearby giving a collision.

So it is very efficient in computing the smaller mesh size which we need for bouncing.

The <u>Github</u> for same is named as 2drops

Important snippets from each document that are to be edited for different sample cases

1. blockMeshDict

Used to define the domain of interest. In our case the two walls make an angle of 5 degrees. To make any changes in the mesh make sure to make them proportional

```
vertices
(
(0 0 0) //0
(199.8096443 8.723877473 0) //1
(199.8096443 8.723877473 400) //2
(0 0 400) //3
(199.8096443 -8.723877473 0) //4
(199.8096443 -8.723877473 400) //5
);
blocks
(
hex (0 4 1 0 3 5 2 3) (250 1 500) simpleGrading (1 1 1));
```

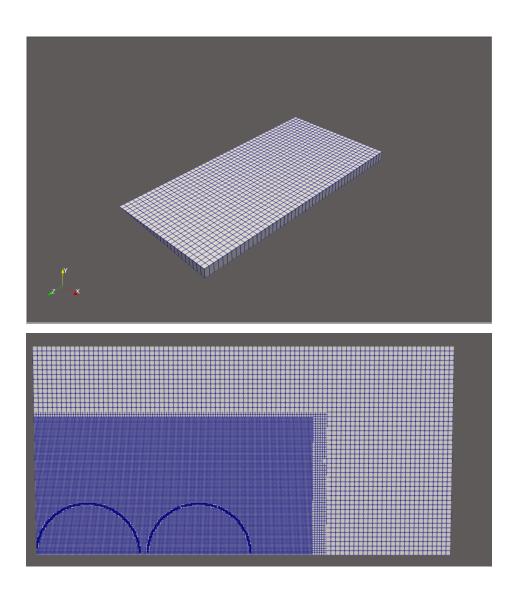
Instruction to execute the simulation:

- 1. Open ubuntu
- 2. Go to case directory
- 3. Type the following:

```
openfoam2312
blockMesh
setFields
touch new.foam
decomposePar
mpirun -np 6 interFoam -parallel //change as per your requirement
reconstructParMesh
reconstructPar
```

Combining our knowledge of refinement and 2D-axisymmetric case

The difference between the normal 2d axisymmetric and refined 2d axisymmetric looks similar to following



The **Github** for the same is mentioned as bounceonit.

Instruction to execute the simulation:

- 1. Open ubuntu
- 2. Go to case directory
- 3. Type the following:

openfoam2312 blockMesh topoSet -dict system/topoSetDict.outer refineMesh topoSet -dict system/topoSetDict.inner refineMesh

- 4. After these steps copy the u alpha.water and p_rgh from 0 to latest time
- 5. Reopen the terminal and type the following

setFields
touch new.foam
decomposePar
mpirun -np 6 interFoam -parallel //change as per your requirement
reconstructParMesh
reconstructPar