

SPH-DEM Simulations of Grain Dispersion by Liquid Injection

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Good Food, Good Life



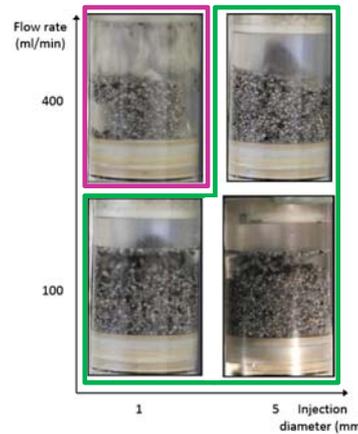
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Objective: Understand the **dispersion patterns of a packed powder/granular bed initially at rest, upon impact by a liquid jet.** Experiments and numerical simulations are jointly used.

Abstract: We consider a model system where a **liquid jet is injected below a granular bed at rest, in a cylindrical cell.** Two different initial conditions are considered: **i) a two-phase case where the bed is initially fully immersed in the liquid; ii) a three-phase case where the bed and cell are completely dry preceding the injection of the liquid.** Different qualitative dispersion patterns are observed experimentally depending on the bed height, jet flow rate and diameter and grain wettability. The focus of this contribution is the **simulation of these model problems using a two-way coupled SPH-DEM granular liquid method [1].** This is a purely particle-based method without any prescribed mesh, well suited for this and other problems involving a free (liquid/gas) surface and a partly immersed particle phase. **Our simulations capture well the effect of injection flow rate and injection diameter on the dispersion pattern of wettable grains, predicting whether the granular bed is impregnated bottom-up or a jet is formed.**

I. Experimental study: dispersion by liquid injection

Three different qualitative patterns are observed when injecting water below a static bed of powder, depending on powder wettability:



DISPERSION OF WETTABLE POWDERS

Dispersion patterns of 4g dry poppy seeds by a wetting liquid (LEFT). Images are taken after the injection of 7ml of liquid from the bottom.

With high flow rate and small injection diameter a jet is formed and the granular bed is wetted from top to bottom, while in all other cases bottom-up impregnation occurs.

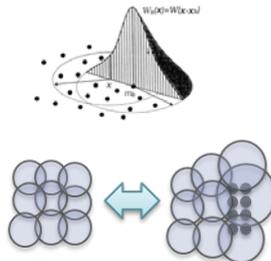
A shallow powder bed or wider cell also favour the formation of a jet.

II. SPH-DEM granular-liquid simulations and validation

Smoothed Particle Hydrodynamics is a Lagrangian scheme to solve the locally averaged N-S equations and simulate fluid flow problems [2].

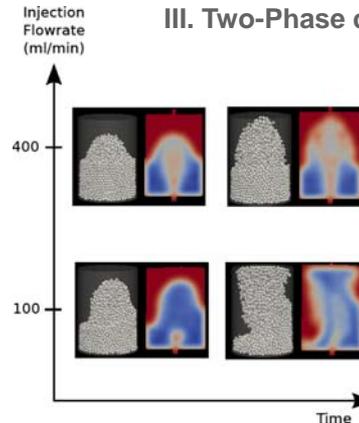
SPH-DEM is a **novel, meshless, particle-based method suitable for granular-liquid flows, also in presence of a free surface.**

We let SPH resolution (smoothing length) depend on superficial density (porosity).



Three validation cases were studied [1,3]: Single Particle Sedimentation, Constant Porosity Block sedimentation and Rayleigh-Taylor Instability.

III. Two-Phase dispersion simulations

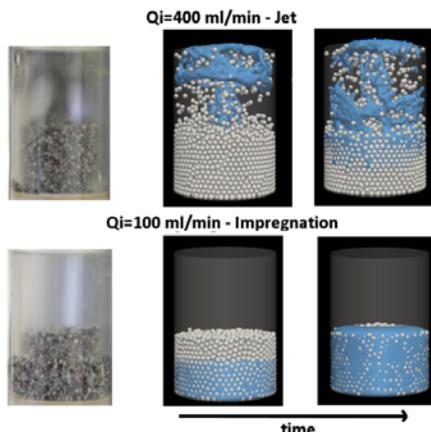


In the Two-Phase dispersion simulations [4], **the grains are initially fully immersed in the liquid.**

For all the flow rates considered ($Q_i = 50-600$ ml/min), **the injected liquid immediately fluidizes a central column of grains above the inlet forming a jet.**

For lower injection flow rates, jet oscillations are observed.

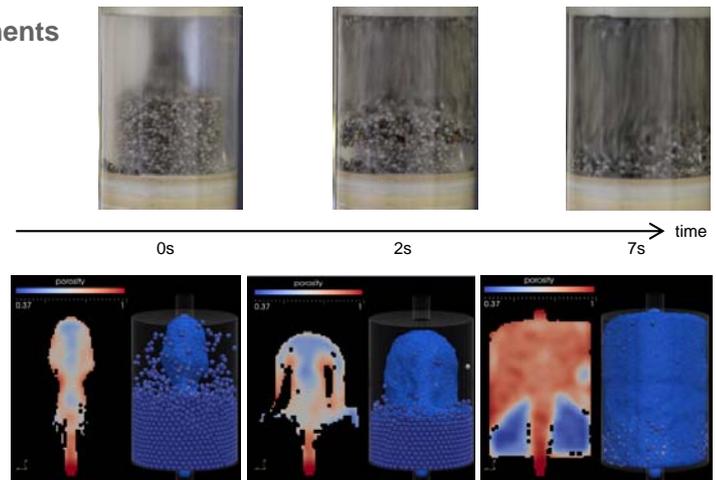
IV. Pseudo-Three-Phase dispersion simulations & experiments



In the Pseudo-Three phase case, **the grains are initially surrounded by air and water is injected.**

The air is neglected in SPH-DEM simulations and accounted for, implicitly, by the absence of liquid.

Dispersion simulations show dispersion patterns (jetting vs. impregnation) in good agreement with experiments [4].



[1] M.Robinson, M.Ramaioli and S.Luding. Fluid-particle flow and validation using two-way-coupled mesoscale sph-dem. Submitted, preprint available at <http://arxiv.org/abs/1301.0752>, 2013

[2] R.A. Gingold and J.J. Monaghan, "Smoothed particle hydrodynamics: theory and application to non-spherical stars," Mon. Not. R. Astron. Soc., Vol 181, pp. 375-89, 1977

[3] M.Robinson, M.Ramaioli, and S.Luding. Grain Sedimentation with SPH-DEM and its validation. In Proc. of Powders and Grains, 2013

[4] M.Robinson, S.Luding and M.Ramaioli. SPH-DEM simulations of grain dispersion by liquid injection. In Proc. of Powders and Grains, 2013.