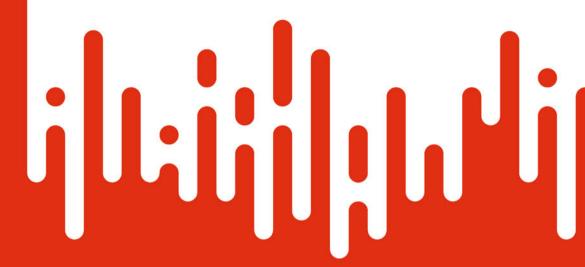
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Zhaohao Li · Xiaoyu Wang · Junwei Shen · Yuning Zhang



Cavity Dynamics and Splashing Mechanism in Droplets



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# Cavity Dynamics and Splashing Mechanism in Droplets



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#### **Preface**

Cavitation activity within the droplets is of great significance in improving the performance of fuel atomization and other industrial applications. In this book, the characteristics of the cavitation bubble and the droplet dynamics are investigated based on the high-speed photography experiments, the bubble dynamics theory, and the numerical simulations. For the cavitation bubble dynamics, firstly, the movement trajectory of the cavitation bubble from the nucleation to the collapse is introduced. Secondly, the influence of droplets on the formation of cavitation bubble jets is analyzed. Thirdly, the paramount parameters dominating the collapse are theoretically given together with the propagation of shock waves within droplets. For the droplet splash dynamics, the droplet splash patterns are investigated with different eccentricities and radius ratio of bubbles and droplets. Based on the analysis of the flow field, the critical stability of the droplet surface is discussed, and the droplet breaking mechanism induced by cavitation bubble collapse is revealed. In addition, taking the vapor bubble and the diesel droplet as examples, the dynamic characteristics of several typical types of the droplet containing bubbles are analyzed. For vapor bubbles, the influences of vapor condensation on the propagation behaviors of gas flow and shock waves are discussed in detail together with the collapse mechanism of vapor bubbles. For diesel droplets, the influences of droplet viscosity, density, surface tension, and other physical properties on the growth, and the collapse stages of the cavitation bubble are analyzed.

Beijing, China December 2023 Zhaohao Li Xiaoyu Wang Junwei Shen Yuning Zhang

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### **Contents**

1	Intr	oductio	on	1		
	1.1	Resear	rch Background	1		
	1.2		rch Status	3		
	1.3	Descri	iption of the Book	4		
	References					
2	Research Methods					
	2.1	High-S	Speed Photography Experiment	7		
		2.1.1	Hemispherical Droplet	7		
		2.1.2	Ellipsoidal Droplet	10		
		2.1.3	Spherical Droplet	11		
	2.2	Bubbl	e Dynamics Theory	13		
		2.2.1	Bubble Dynamics Model	13		
		2.2.2	Analytical Solution of Radial Motion Equation	16		
	2.3	Nume	rical Simulation of OpenFOAM	22		
		2.3.1	VOF Method	22		
		2.3.2	LES Method	25		
	Refe	erences		27		
3	Dynamics of Cavitation Bubbles in a Droplet					
	3.1		tion Nucleation	29		
		3.1.1	Typical Nucleation	29		
		3.1.2	Mechanism of Shock Wave Action	30		
	3.2	Charac	cteristics of Cavitation Bubble Jet	35		
		3.2.1	Hemispherical Droplet	35		
		3.2.2	Ellipsoidal Droplet	38		
		3.2.3	Spherical Droplet	39		
	3.3	Radial	Oscillation Characteristics	43		
		3.3.1	Effect of Droplet Viscosity	43		
		3.3.2	Collapse Time	46		
	References					

viii Contents

4	Dynamics of Droplet Splashing Induced by Cavitation Bubble Collapse			
	4.1	Droplet Splashing	49	
		4.1.1 Concentric Cases	49	
		4.1.2 Eccentric Cases	51	
	4.2	Flow Field Analysis	53	
		4.2.1 Velocity Field and Pressure Field Distributions	53	
		4.2.2 Baroclinity Evolution and Vortex Distributions	56	
	4.3	Stability Analysis of Droplet Surface	58	
		4.3.1 Critical Stability Criterion of Surface	58	
		4.3.2 Typical Unstable Surface Phase Diagram	63	
	Refe	prences	66	
5	Dyn	amic Characteristics of a Vapor Bubble in a Droplet	67	
	5.1	Evolution of Droplet Impingement on Rigid Wall	67	
	5.2	Deformation and Collapse of Vapor Bubble	69	
	5.3	Collapse Pressure of Vapor Bubble	71	
	Refe	prences	73	
6	Cav	itation Dynamics Under the Influence of Diesel Droplet	75	
	6.1	Evolution of Bubble Growth and Collapse	75	
	6.2	Control Mechanism of Bubble Growth in a Diesel Droplet	77	
	6.3	Bubble Collapse Mechanism in a Diesel Droplet	78	
	Refe	prences	82	
7	Con	clusion	83	
In	dex		85	

# Chapter 1 Introduction



1

#### 1.1 Research Background

Atomization technology can convert continuous liquid into discrete droplets. As shown in Fig. 1.1, the atomization technology has been widely utilized in many fields, e.g., fuel atomization [1], spay extinguishing [2], medical atomization [3], flue gas desulfurization and denitrification [4], wastewater jet flash evaporation [5], and atomization dust removal [6]. The introduction of atomization technology can reduce the particle size of droplets, promote the uniform distribution of small droplets, and increase the contact area between liquids and gases. Among them, cavitation atomization technology can effectively reduce the particle size of droplets by inducing the violent oscillation and the rapid collapse of cavitation bubbles within the droplets, which is worthy of attention.

Other typical atomization technologies include pressure atomization, gas flow atomization, electrostatic atomization, and so on. Their main characteristics are shown in Table 1.1. The pressure atomization technology utilizes the way of pressurizing the liquid, so that it is sprayed from the nozzle with a high speed forming spray droplets. To obtain better atomization performance, the selected injection pressure is constantly increased. Wang [7] found that when the fuel injection pressure was increased from 200 to 250 MPa, fuel consumption could be saved by 3% with further 8% reduction of  $NO_x$  emission. However, the high injection pressure increases the energy consumption of the system. To obtain a higher injection pressure, the nozzle diameter is greatly reduced. Therefore, the problem of blockage is easy to occur during the long-term operation. The gas flow atomizing nozzle contains two sets of pipelines, which spray liquid and gas at the same time respectively. It relies on the shear effect of gas on the liquid to divide the continuous medium to form spray droplets. The gas-liquid ratio is an important factor affecting the atomization performance of this technology. Yao et al. [8] found that when the gas-liquid mass ratio approaches two, the particle size of spray droplets reaches the minimum value. Hence, the working of the gas flow atomizing nozzle requires a great amount of gas