



EFMC14 Athens, Greece

Turbulent flows with isotropic and anisotropic particles

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Particles in turbulent flows

- Seen in many shapes and sizes in nature and industry

Microplastic dispersal in the ocean



Credit: Carmen Martinez Toron

Pollen dispersal in the atmosphere

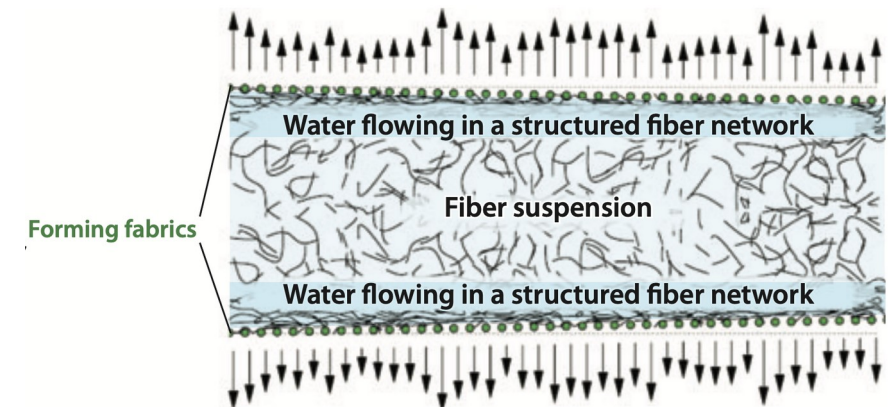


Credit: Robert J. Erwin

Pulp processing in papermaking



Credit: Toddmedia/Getty



Lundell et al, Annu. Rev. Fluid Mech. 2011

Background

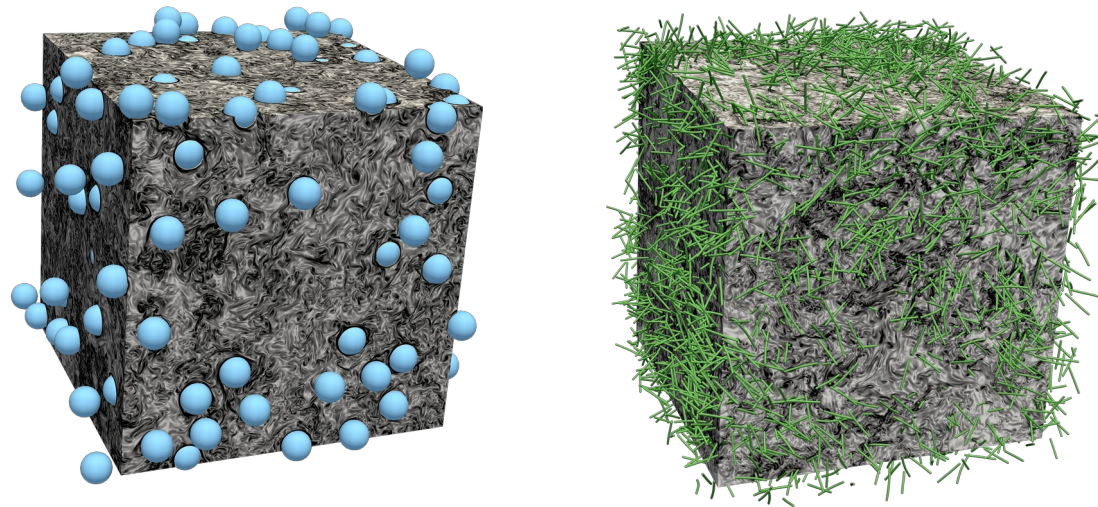
- Previous studies (Voth & Soldati, 2017; Brandt & Coletti, *Annu. Rev. Fluid Mech.* 2021) often use one or more of the following assumptions:
 - small ($c \ll \eta$)
 - isotropic (spherical or point-like)
 - dilute (one-way coupling)



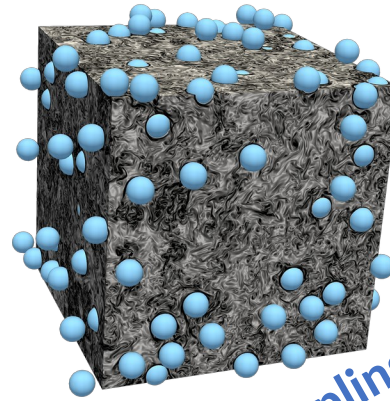
Goal of the work

- We investigate particles which are:
 - finite size ($\eta < c < L$)
 - in non-dilute conditions (two-way coupling)
- We study the **turbulence modulation** by **isotropic** and **anisotropic** particles

How does particle **isotropy** affect the turbulent energy cascade?



Numerical method



- N rigid spheres with diameter c

$$m^p \frac{dU_i^c}{dt} = \oint_{\partial V^p} \sigma_{ij} n_j dA + F_i^{\text{ext}},$$

$$I^p \frac{d\Omega_i^c}{dt} = \oint_{\partial V^p} \epsilon_{ijk} r_j \sigma_{kl} n_l dA + T_i^{\text{ext}}$$

Hori et al, Comput. & Fluids, 2021

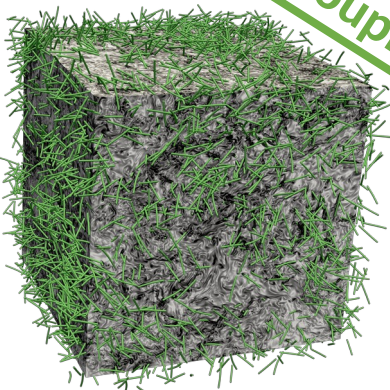
- Homogeneous isotropic turbulence (HIT) with $Re_\lambda \approx 435$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u} = -\frac{1}{\rho_f} \nabla p + \nu \Delta \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{f}_{\text{FOR}} + \mathbf{f}_f$$

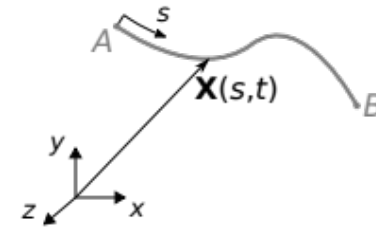
$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} = 0$$

- We vary the particle mass fraction

$$M \equiv \frac{m_p}{m_f + m_p}$$



- N inextensible fibres with length c



$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{X}}{\partial s} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{X}}{\partial s} = 1$$

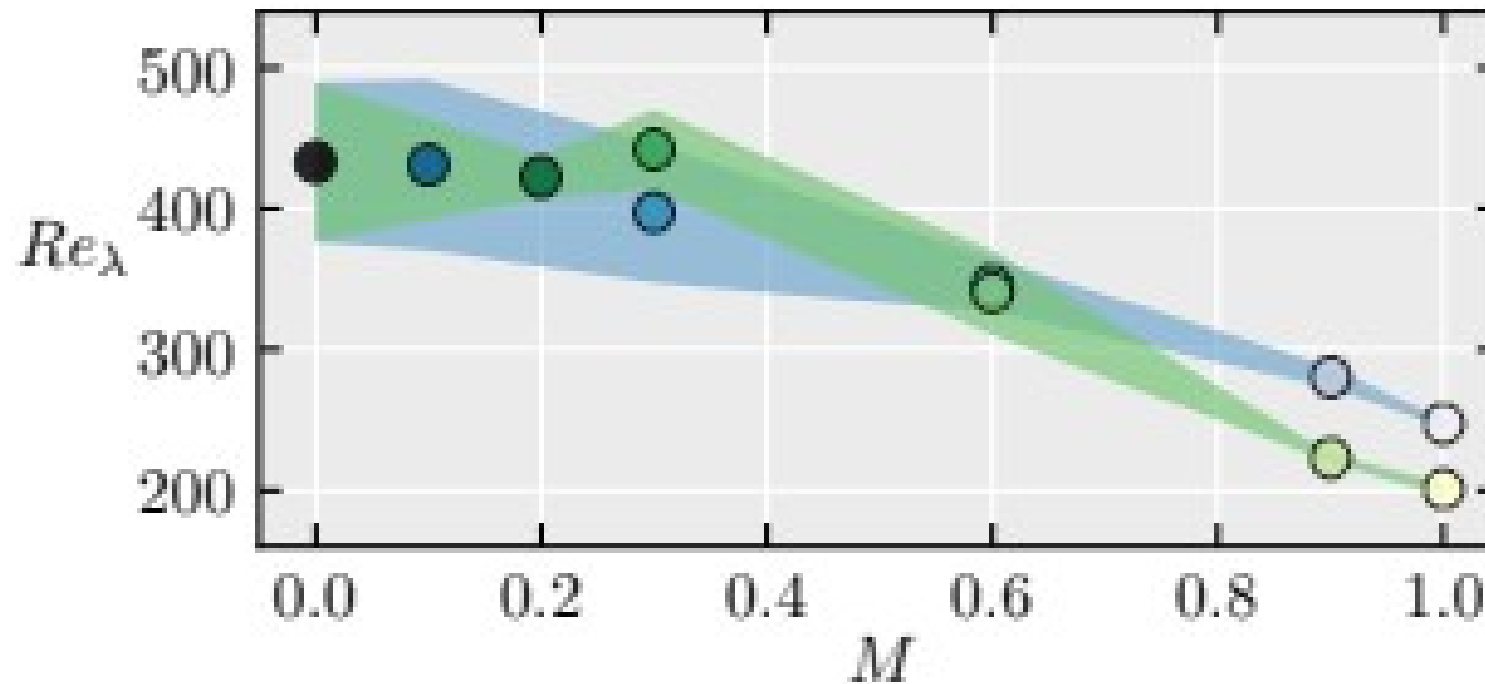
$$\Delta \tilde{\rho} \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{X}}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left(T \frac{\partial \mathbf{X}}{\partial s} \right) - \gamma \frac{\partial^4 \mathbf{X}}{\partial s^4} - \mathbf{F}$$

Olivieri et al, Phys. Rev. Lett., 2020

Huang et al, J. Comput. Phys, 2007

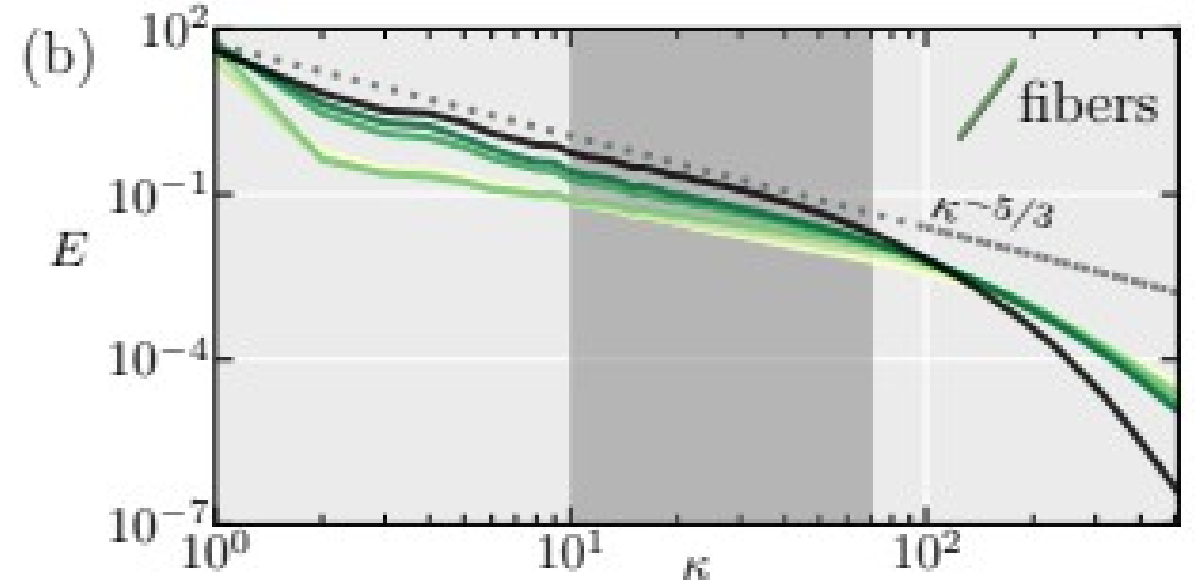
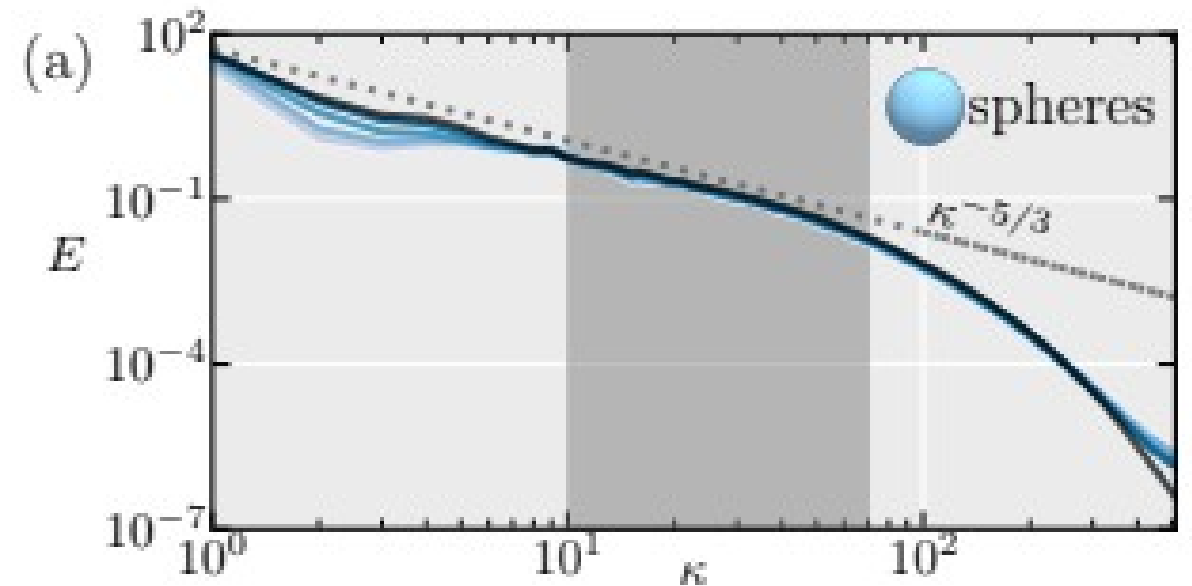


Effect of particles on bulk flow properties



Turbulence modulation

- Both spheres and fibres produce a similar reduction in the Taylor Reynolds number Re_λ .
- The flows with spheres show a reduction in the kinetic energy at the large scales.
- The fibres modulate the flow at all length scales



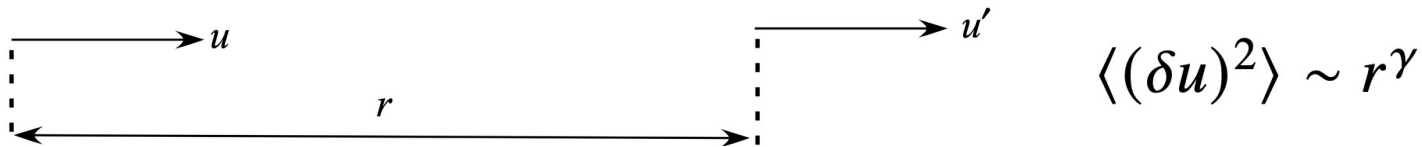
Kinetic energy scaling

- We fit power law functions $E = A\kappa^{-\beta}$ to the spectra

→ The flows with spheres retain the kolmogorov scaling

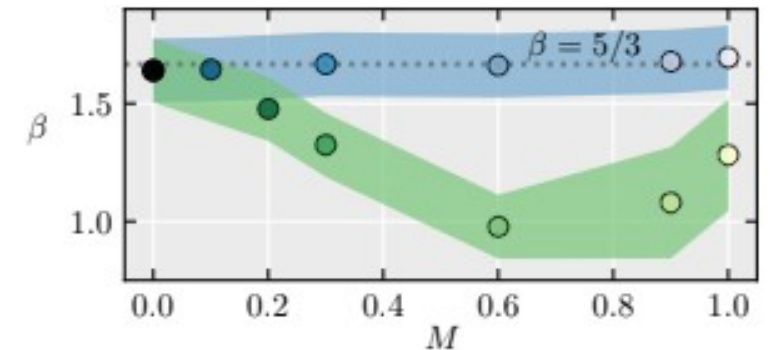
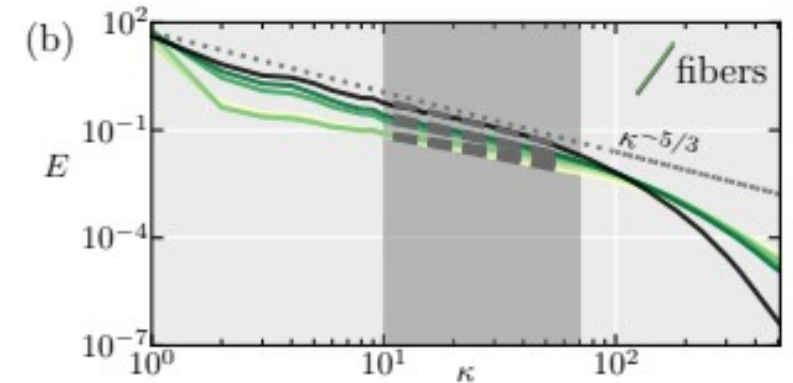
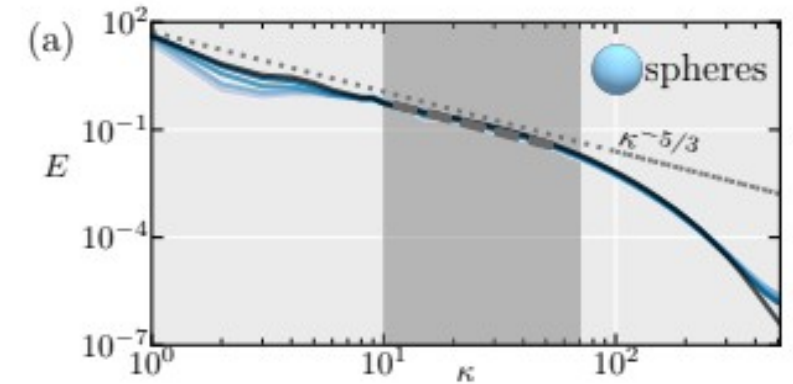
→ As the fibre mass fraction increases, the magnitude of the exponent β reduces

→ This is because the fibres reduce the spatial correlation of the two point velocity difference $\delta u \equiv u' - u$.



→ Dimensional analysis gives us a relation between the energy spectrum and the velocity difference (Pope Cambridge University Press, 2000):

$$\gamma = \beta - 1$$

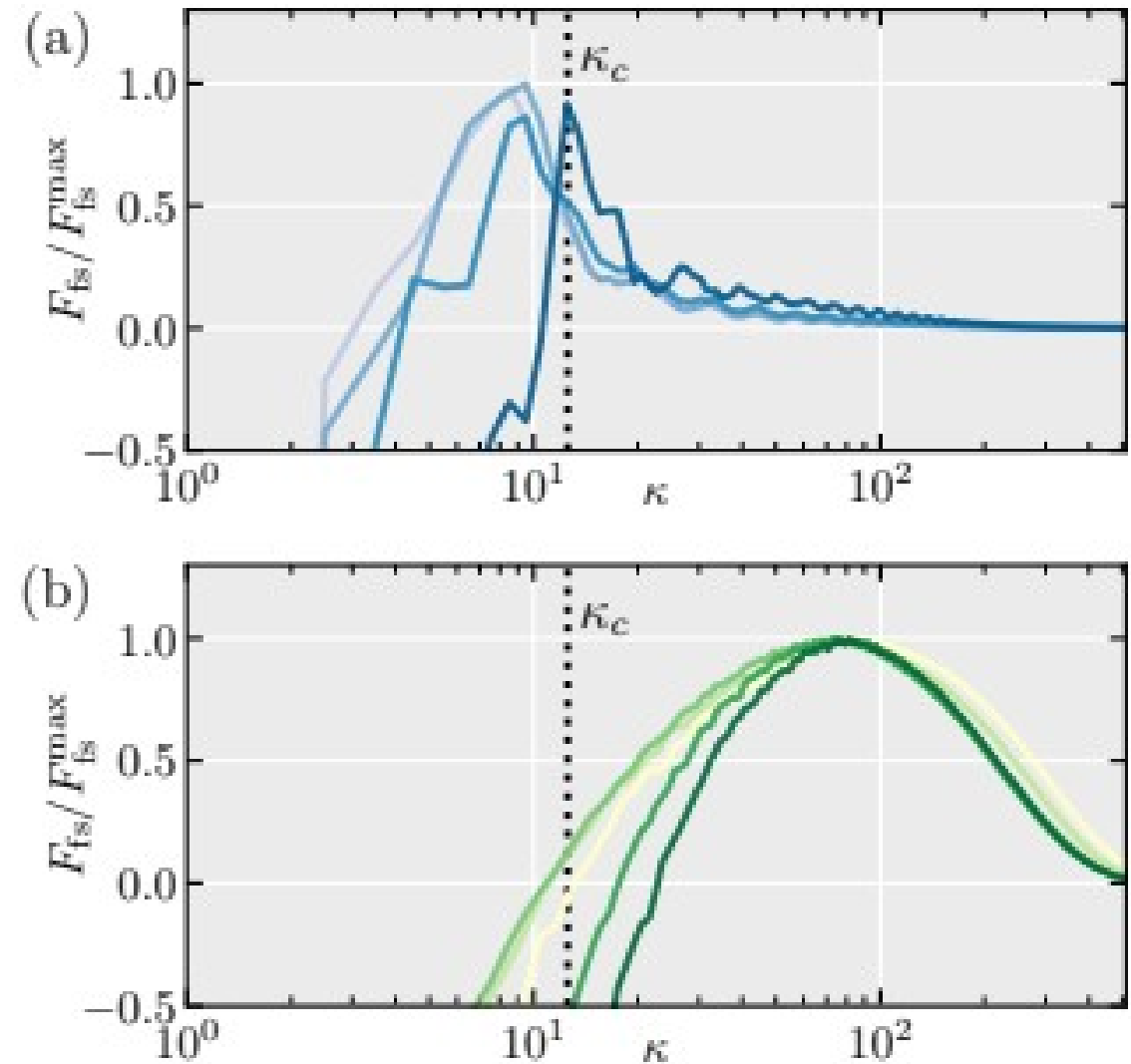


Fluid-solid coupling

- The spectrum of the fluid-solid coupling is

$$F_{\text{fs}}(\boldsymbol{\kappa}) \equiv \frac{1}{2}(\hat{\mathbf{u}}^* \cdot \hat{\mathbf{f}}_{\text{fs}} + \hat{\mathbf{u}} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{f}}_{\text{fs}}^*)$$

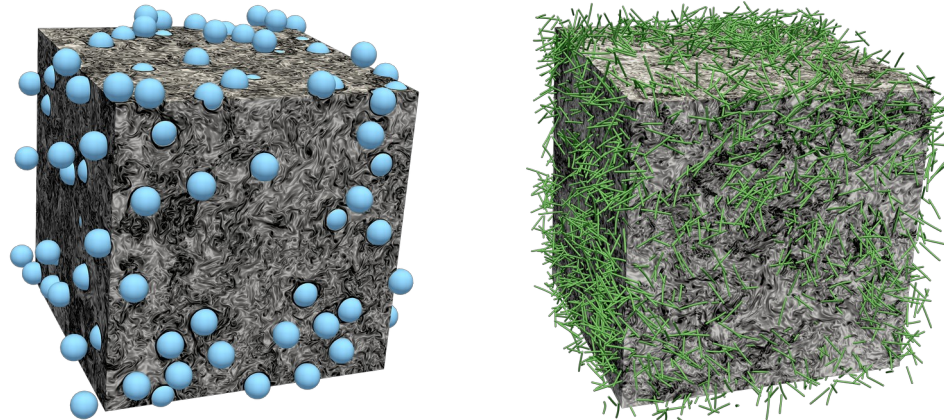
- We see the spheres act on the fluid at length scales comparable with their diameter c
- Fibres act on the fluid at a broad range of smaller scales



Conclusions

- We have focused on the modulation of turbulence due to *finite-size* particles, and, in particular, on the effect of their isotropy. We found:
 - The isotropic and anisotropic particles have a similar macroscopic effect on the flow (i.e., decrease of Re_λ)
 - Isotropic particles act on the fluid at the length scale of their diameter. At smaller scales, the classical Kolmogorov cascade is unperturbed
 - Anisotropic particles act on the fluid at a range of lengthscales, decorrelating the flow, and introducing a new scaling behaviour in the inertial range

Thank you!

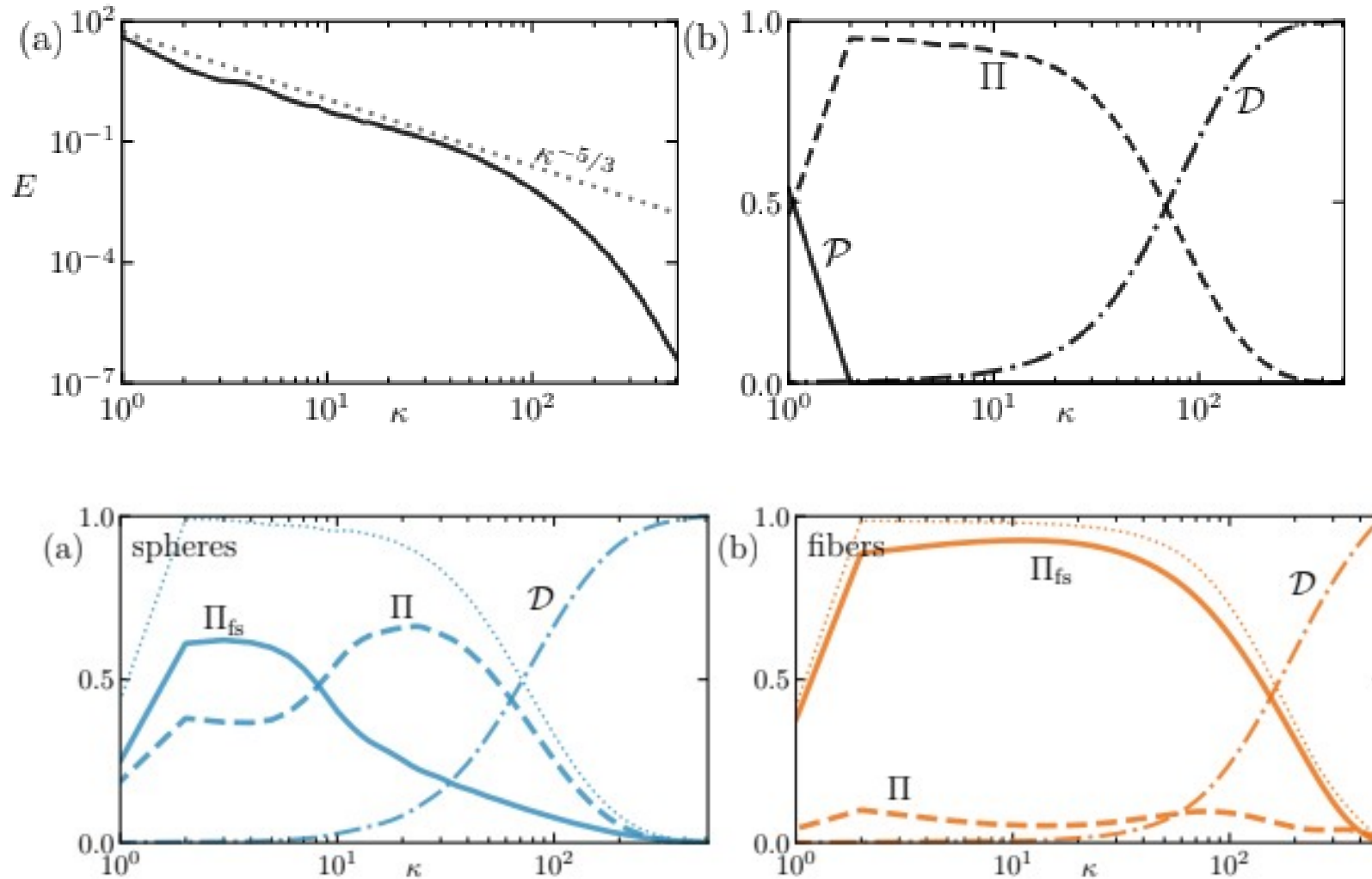


Olivieri, S., Cannon, I. & Rosti, M. E. (2022). The effect of particle anisotropy on the modulation of turbulent flows (*under review*)

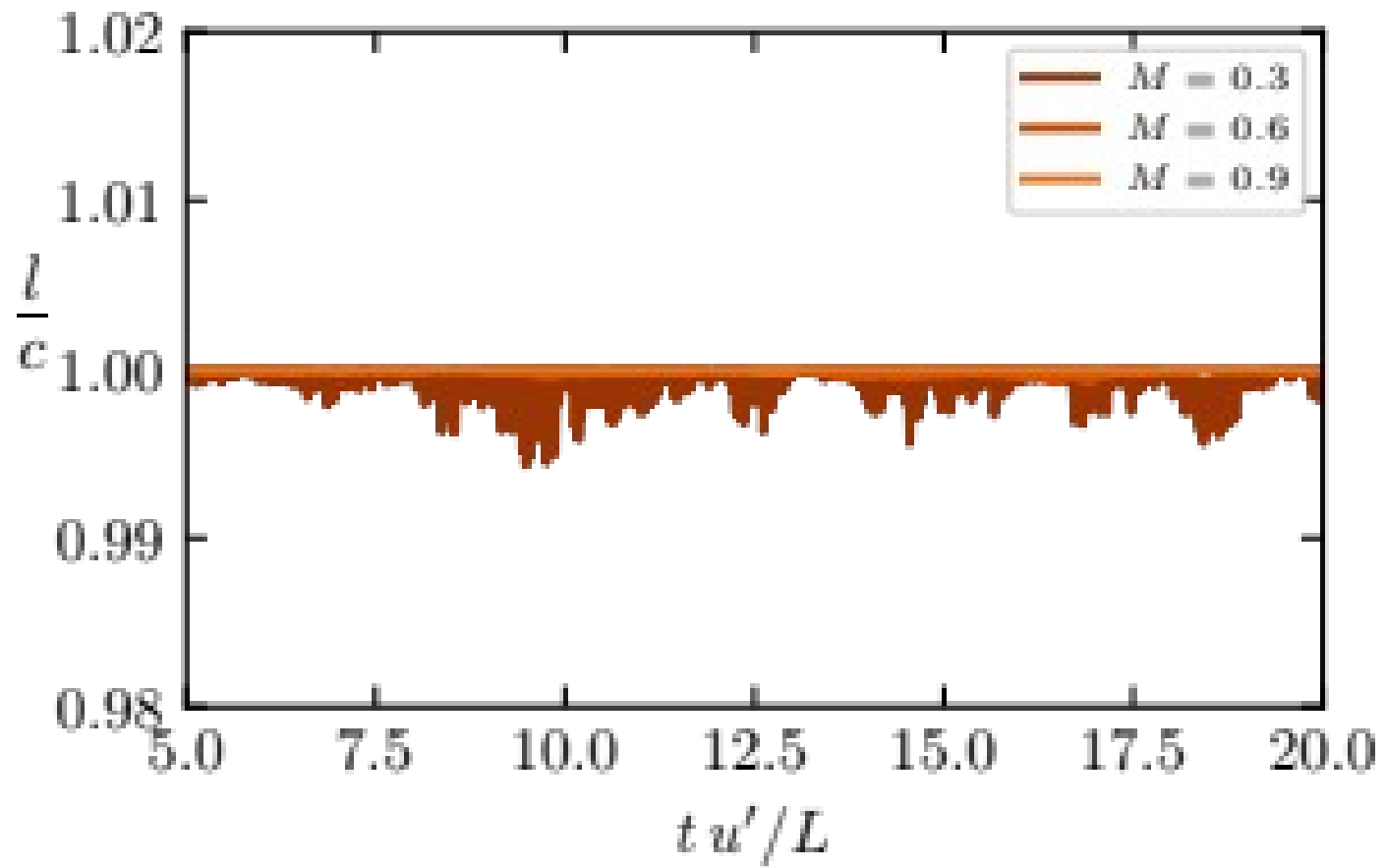


Energy fluxes

$$\mathcal{P}(\kappa) + \Pi(\kappa) + \Pi_{\text{fs}}(\kappa) + \mathcal{D}(\kappa) = \epsilon,$$



Fibre deformation



Fractality of dissipation

