



Simulation of fluid–structure interaction with moving contact line

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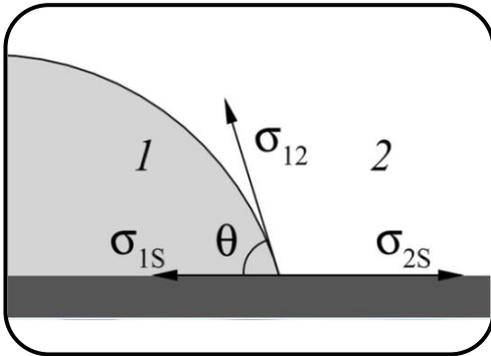
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Outline

- Background
- Numerical Methods
 - Diffuse-Interface Immersed Boundary Method
 - Diffuse-Interface for ternary fluids
- Verification
- Conclusion

Background

❑ Multiphase flows with Moving Contact Lines



❖ Moving contact line



❖ Water strider on water



❖ Lotus self-cleaning



❖ Raindrops on window



❖ Ink printing



❖ Aquatic robot

□ Diffuse-Interface Immersed-Boundary method

- Diffuse Interface method

---- Interface Capturing

- Immersed Boundary method

---- Fluid-Structure Interaction

- Characteristic Contact Line Model

---- Wetting Condition

□ Governing Equations

● Cahn-Hilliard Equation

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{u}C) = \frac{1}{Pe} \nabla^2 \Psi$$

● Navier-Stokes Equation

Immersed-Boundary Force

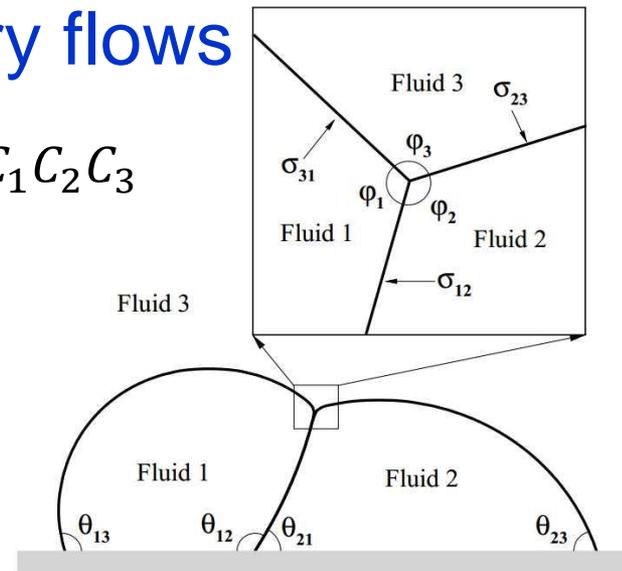
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rho \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u} \right) = -\nabla p + \frac{1}{Re} \nabla \cdot [\mu (\nabla \mathbf{u} + \nabla \mathbf{u}^T)] + \frac{f_s}{We} - \frac{\rho}{Fr} \mathbf{j} + \underbrace{f_{IB}}_{\uparrow} \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

Diffuse-interface for ternary flows

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{C}}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{u}\mathbf{C}) = \frac{1}{Pe} \nabla^2 (\Psi - \beta) \quad \beta_i = C_1 C_2 C_3$$

$$\mathbf{C} = (C_1, C_2, C_3)$$

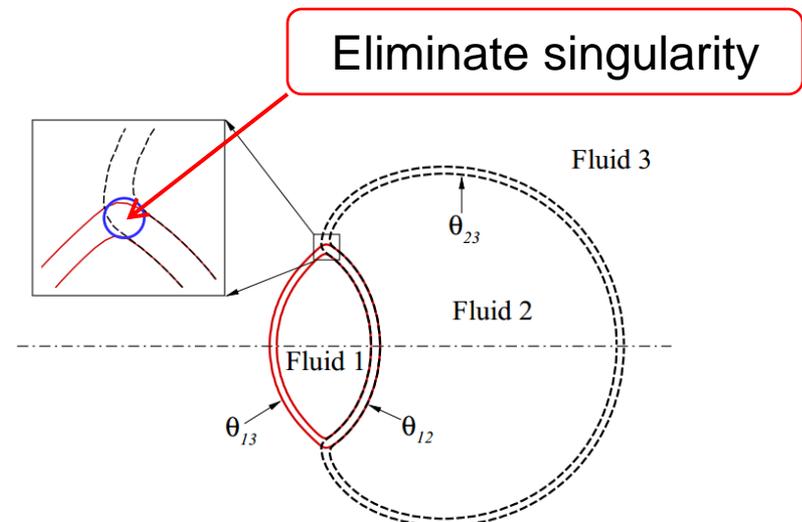
$$\sin\varphi_2 \cos\theta_{13} - \sin\varphi_3 \cos\theta_{12} - \sin\varphi_1 \cos\theta_{23} = 0$$



Diffuse interface model

$$\theta_1 = \frac{C_3}{C_3 + C_2} \theta_{13} + \frac{C_2}{C_3 + C_2} \theta_{12}$$

$$\theta_2 = \frac{C_3}{C_3 + C_1} \theta_{23} + \frac{C_2}{C_2 + C_1} \theta_{21}$$

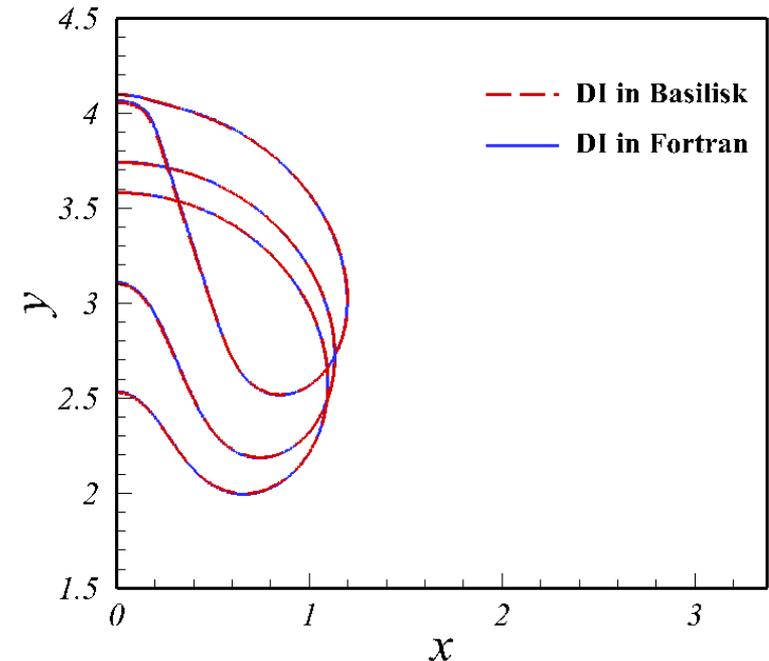


Kim, Comput. Methods Appl. Mech. Eng. 2007

Zhang et al., J. Comput. Phys. 2016

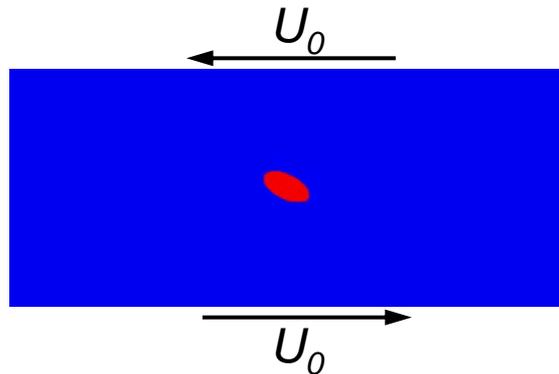
□ Axisymmetric Bubble Rising

	Break up time	Break up position
Sussman et al., 1997	1.61	4.05R
Ding et al., 2007	1.60	4.09R
Present	1.62	4.1R

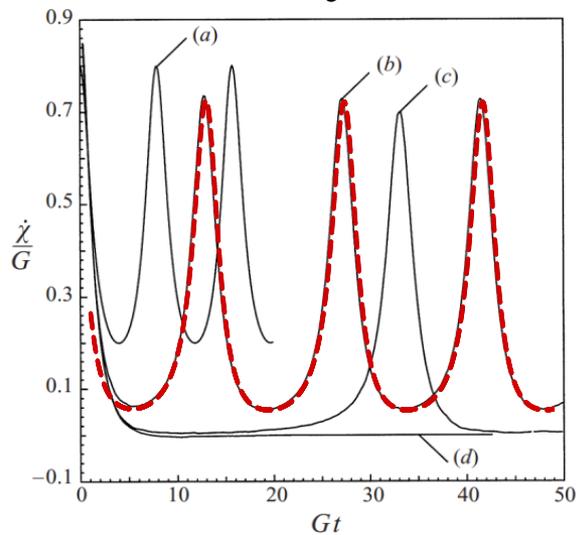


❖ Numerical results of DI in Basilisk are in good agreement with benchmark solutions.

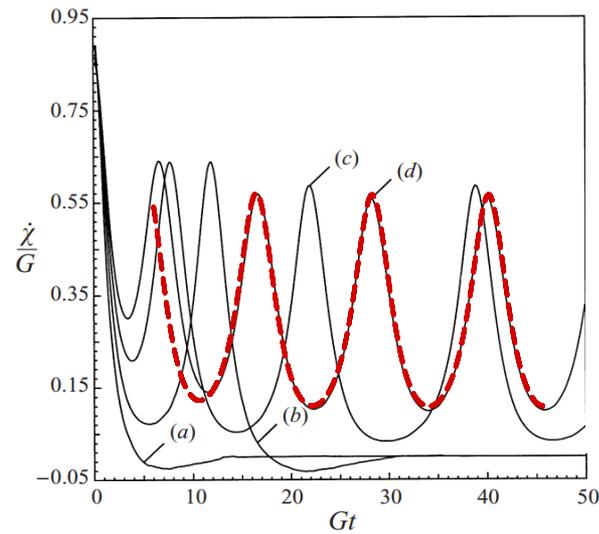
Rotating Elliptic Cylinder in Shear Flow



❖ Immersed Boundary method works well in Basilisk.

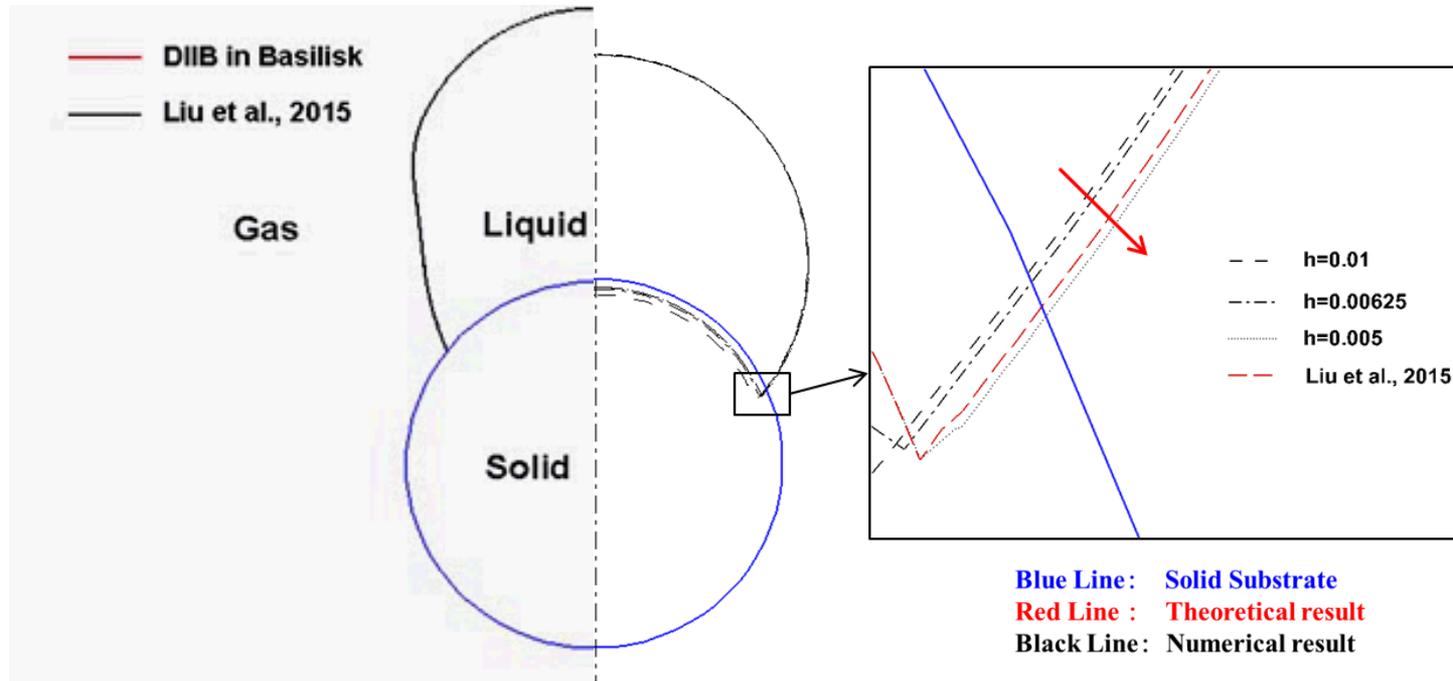


(b) $Re = 15, \alpha = 1$



(d) $Re = 50, \alpha = 4$

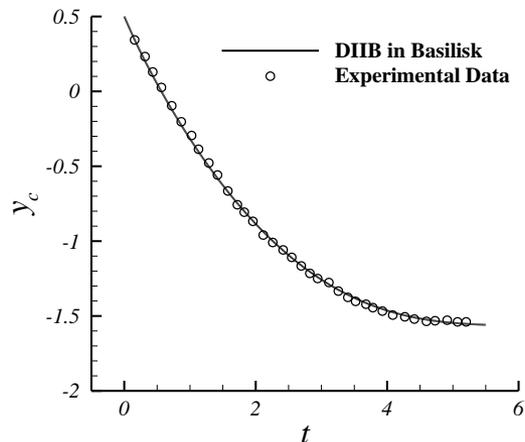
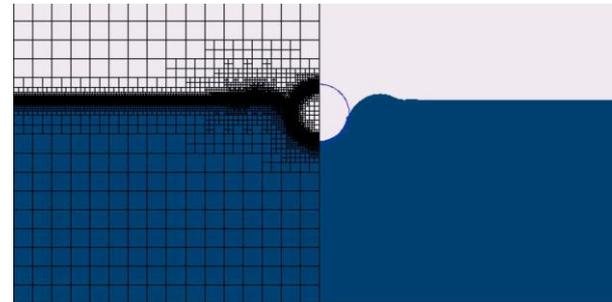
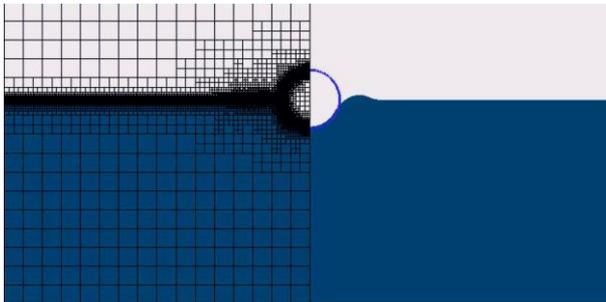
□ 2D Droplet Spreading on a Cylinder



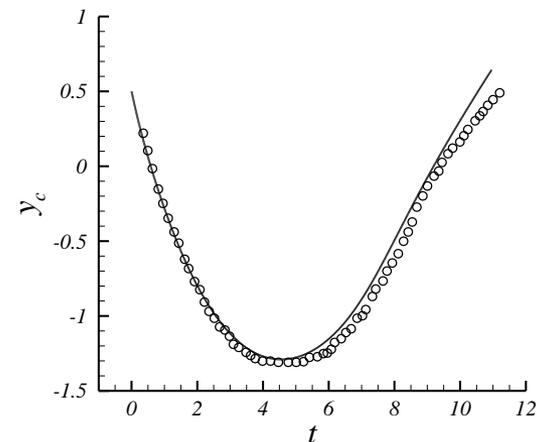
- ❖ The results of DIIB in Basilisk agree with theoretical prediction.
- ❖ Numerical results converge with mesh refinement.

Particle Impacting Liquid-Gas Interface

Super-hydrophobic: $\theta = 154^\circ$



Position of a sinking sphere

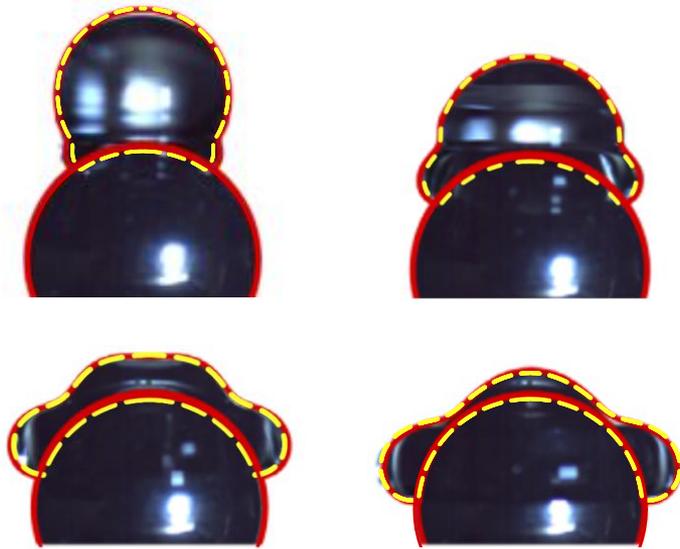


Position of a bouncing sphere

Quantitative agreement has been achieved with experimental data.

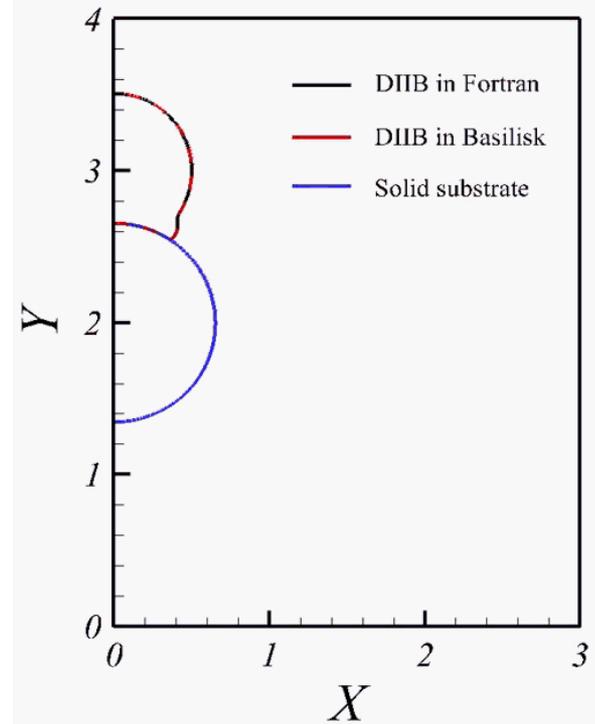
Drop Impacting a Solid Sphere

Fixed Sphere

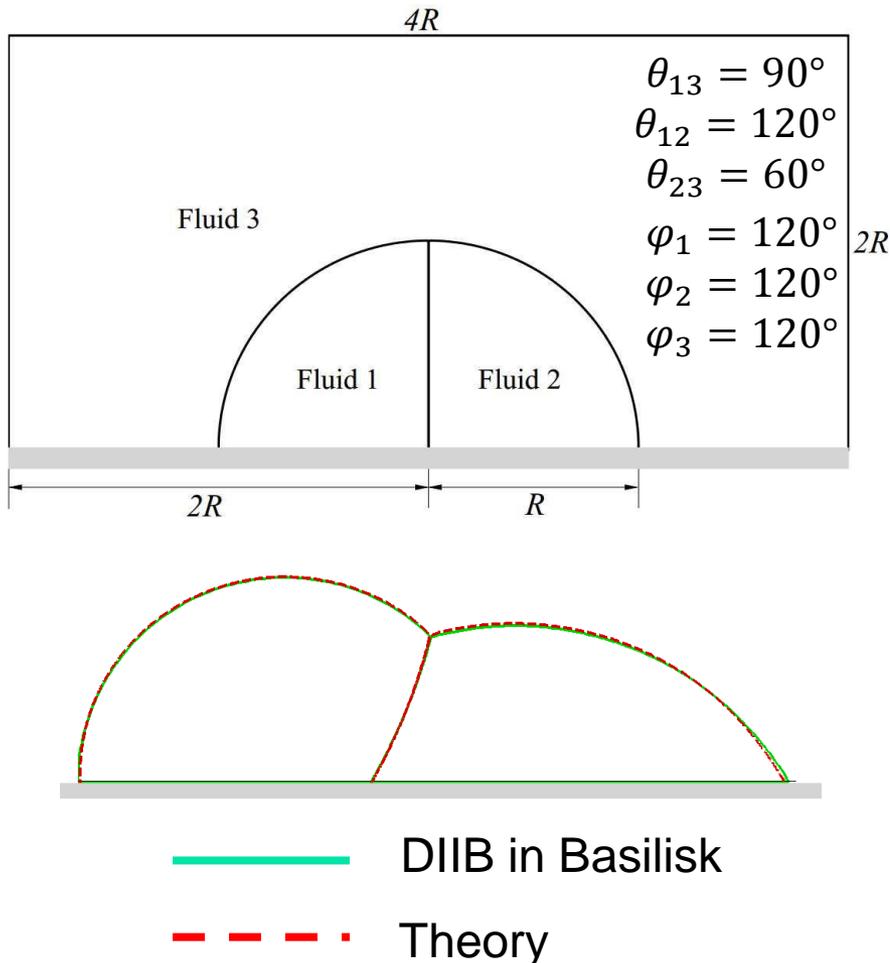


 *DIIB in Basilisk*
 *Zhu et al., 2017*

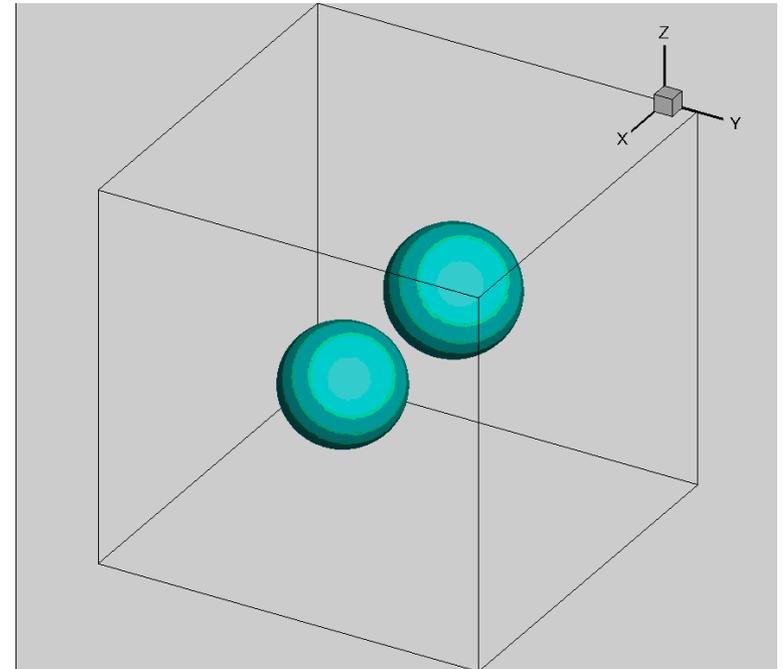
Free Sphere



□ Spreading of Compound Droplets on Plate



□ 3D Ternary Flows



□ Mesh stencil

- ❖ Stencil with AMR is not sufficiently large for high-order scheme, such as the 5th-order WENO.
- ❖ DIIB method needs to use the value of $f[3,0]$, but the value is lost in MPI parallel computation.

□ Output in Tecplot

- ❖ It is difficult to write connectivity list when using adaptive mesh.

Conclusion

- ❑ DIIB method can be used in Basilisk to simulate FSI involving dynamic wetting.
- ❑ Ternary fluid flow with moving contact lines can be simulated in Basilisk.
- ❑ Parallel computation remains to be solved.

- H Ding et al., Diffuse interface model for incompressible two-phase flows with large density ratios, J. Comput. Phys. 2007
- HR Liu & H Ding., A diffuse-interface immersed-boundary method for two-dimensional simulation of flows with moving contact lines on curved substrate, J. Comput. Phys. 2015
- HR Liu et al., Fluid-structure interaction involving dynamic wetting: 2D modeling and simulation, J. Comput. Phys. 2017
- CY Zhang et al., Diffuse interface simulation of ternary fluids in contact with solid, J. Comput. Phys. 2016

THANK YOU !



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