

The Royal Academy  
of Engineering

Global Research Award

## The effect of phase change on dispersed turbulent multiphase flows

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### Introduction

Phase change is important in a wide variety of engineering flows (nucleate boiling, evaporating fuel droplets, cavitation). Evaporation is even important in the spreading of disease by sneezing and in internal combustion engines. In these problems discrete elements move and ultimately disappear. As a consequence of momentum being globally conserved, the disappearance of these bubbles, droplets etc must lead to a vortex being generated. We develop new concepts, models and experiments to show the generation of this vortex.

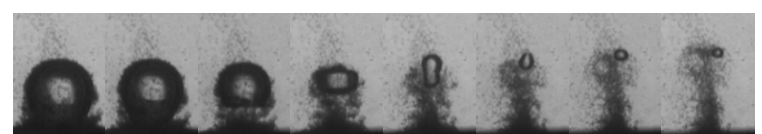


### Nucleate boiling

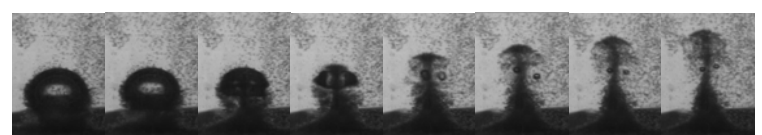
Our new experiments are the first to show the generation of a vortex as vapour bubble disappears. When the bubbles collapse in a time  $t_v$  longer than  $>5ms$  the vortex is generated by a viscous mechanism, while for rapid collapse ( $<5ms$ ), a topological mechanism is important. The momentum of the vortex is

$$M_v = \lambda \rho V_o g t_c$$

where  $\lambda \sim 1$ ,  $V_o$  is the maximum bubble volume,  $t_c$  is the collapse time and  $\rho$  is the density of water. These predictions of the vortex momentum are in agreement with



Bubble collapses slowly in 18ms



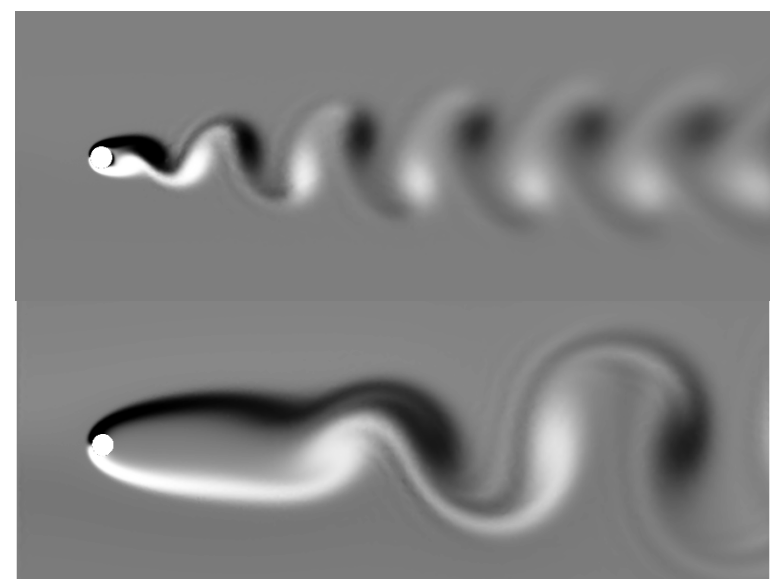
Bubble collapse quickly in 3ms

### Droplet evaporation

Evaporating droplets generate a vortex whose momentum is equal to

$$M_v = m_o v_o,$$

the initial momentum of the droplet. On the right-hand side highly resolved numerical solutions for the flow past an evaporating droplet are shown. The effect of the evaporative flux leads to a substantial widening of the wake and is a key ingredient in momentum being globally conserved.



### Achievements

The major achievement from the Global Research Award has been to substantially develop my expertise on large scale computations, which I am currently applying to the problems described above. Some of our new code has been completed, tested and is being applied to droplet evaporation.

