

これまでの結果

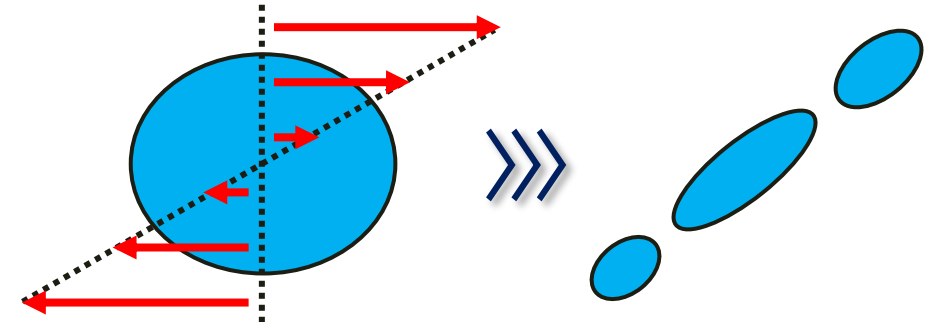
歳差運動

容器の歳差運動を用いた攪拌機

(Goto et al. 2014)

▶ 高速混合

▶ 高せん断



既往研究は完全に充填されている場合に限定

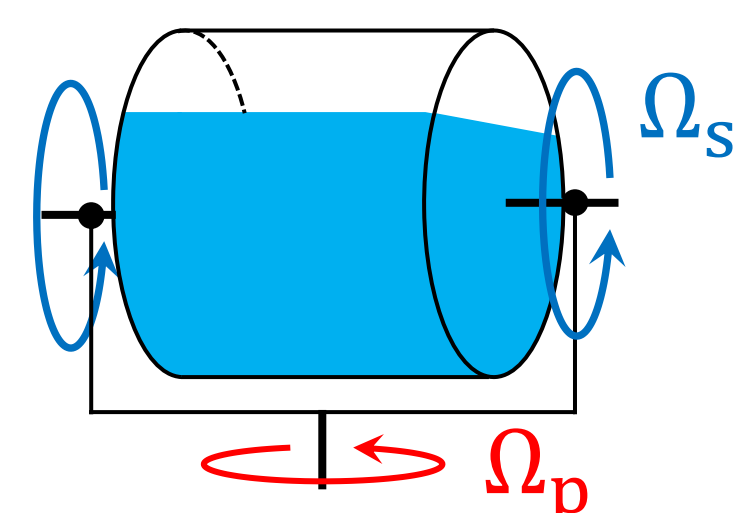
My Study

目的

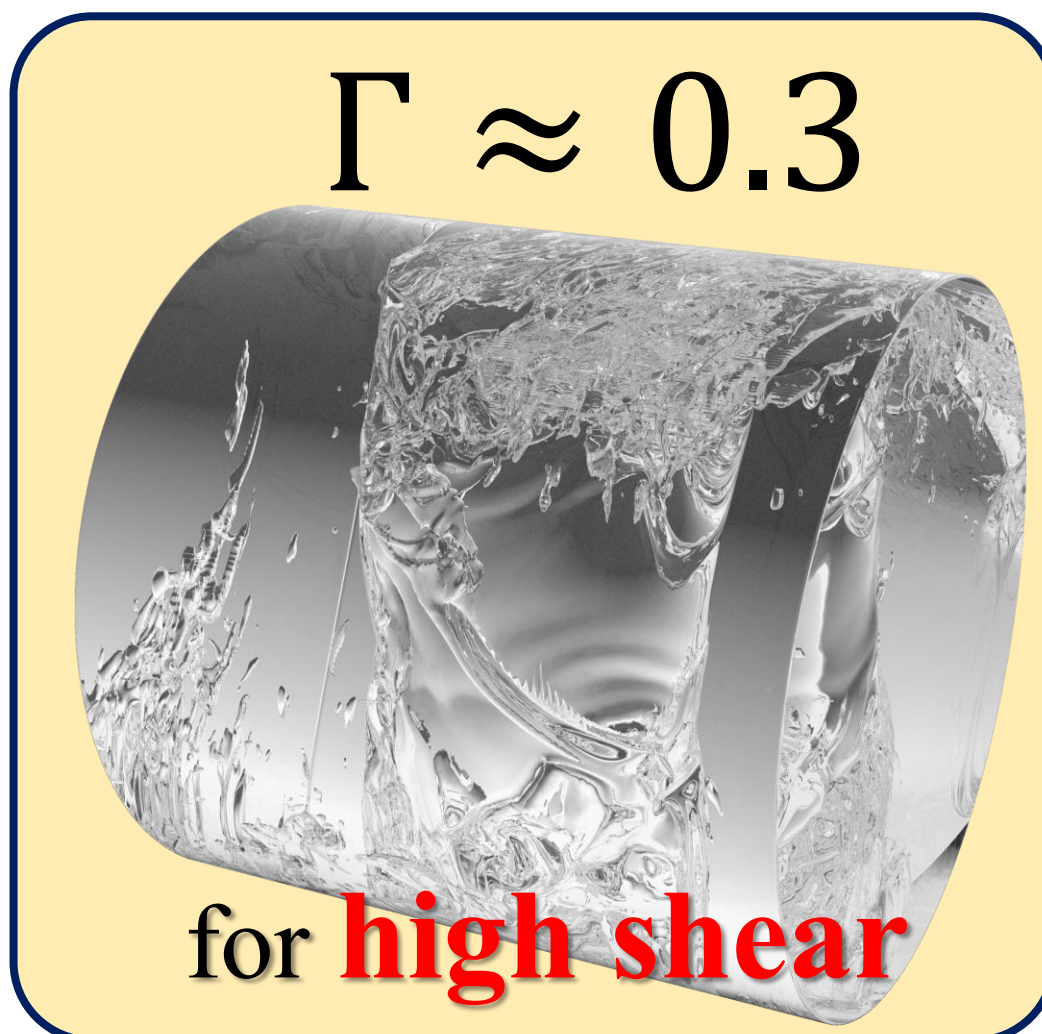
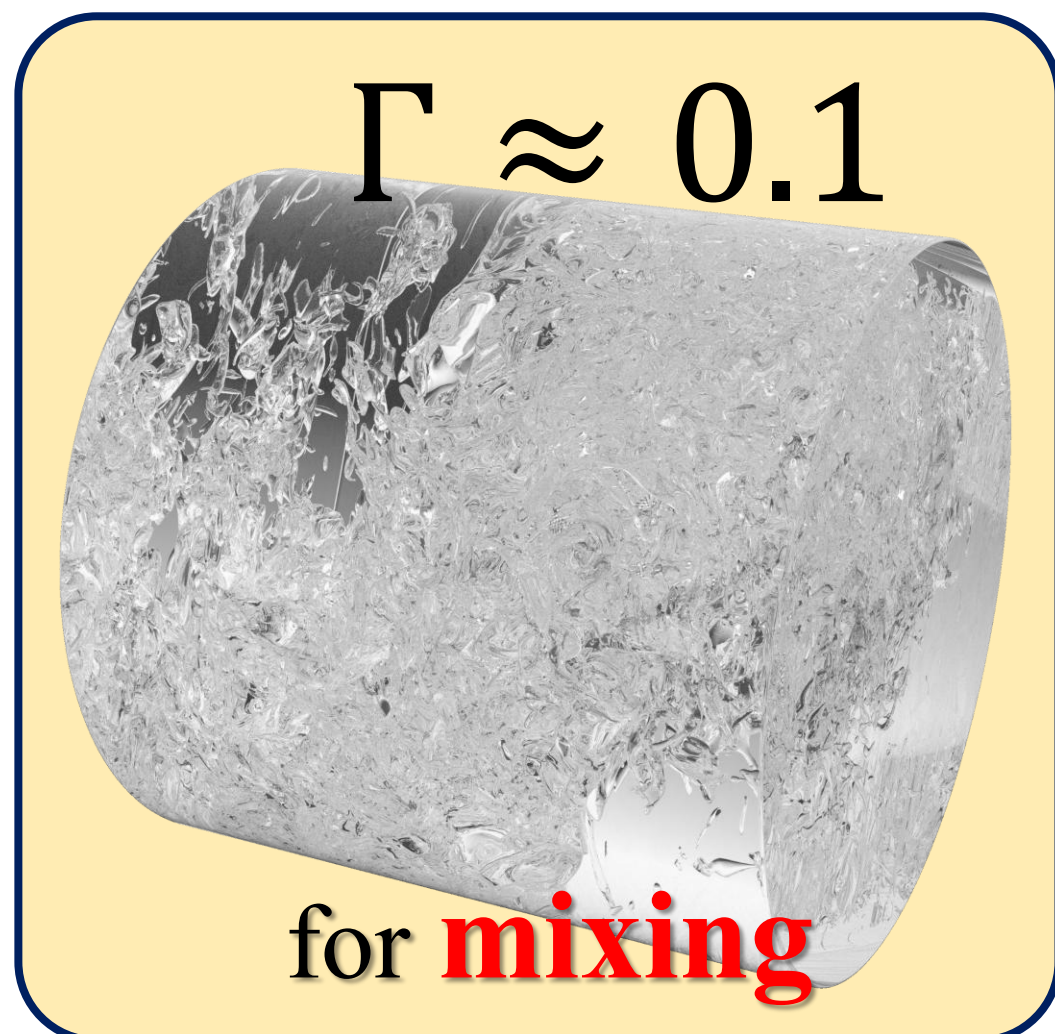
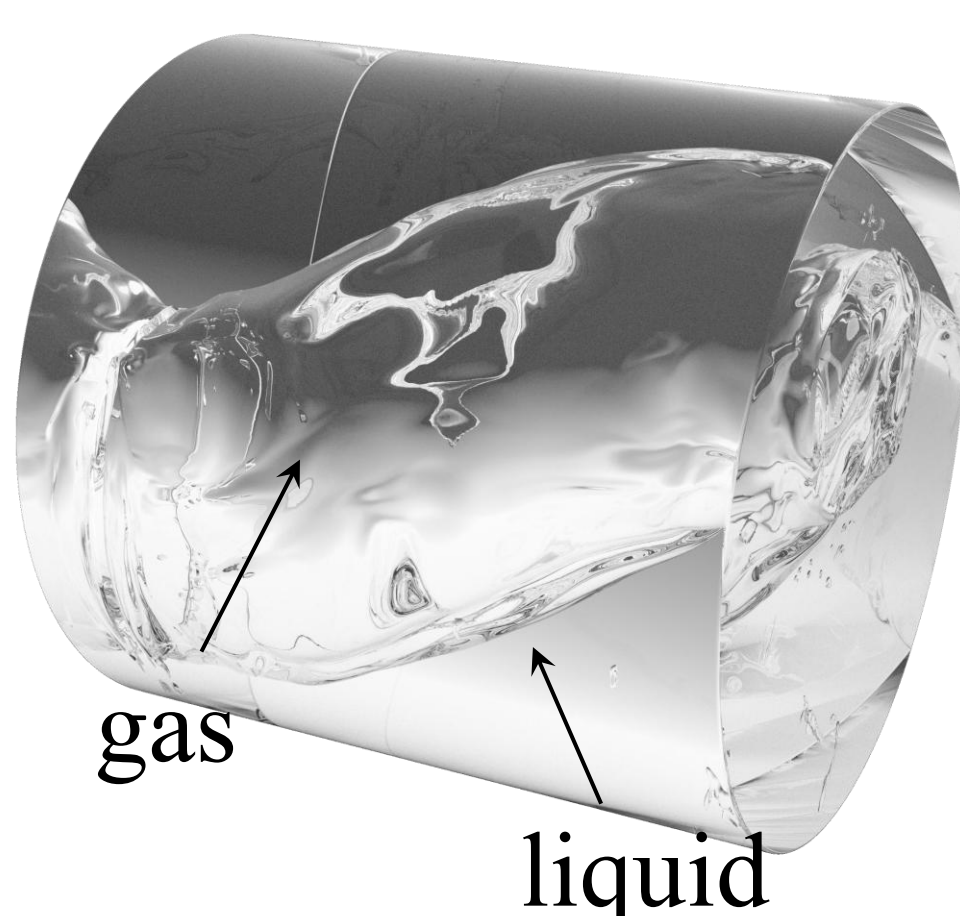
気液二相流の場合にどうなるの？

Result

流れ場は 回転数比 (Γ) で制御可能 $\Gamma = \Omega_p / \Omega_s$



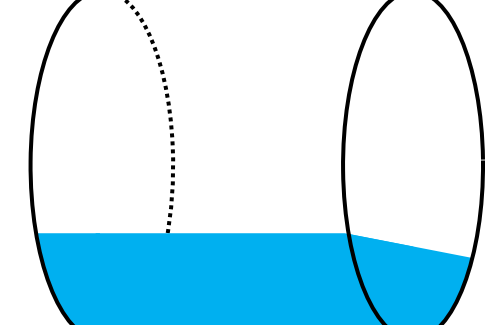
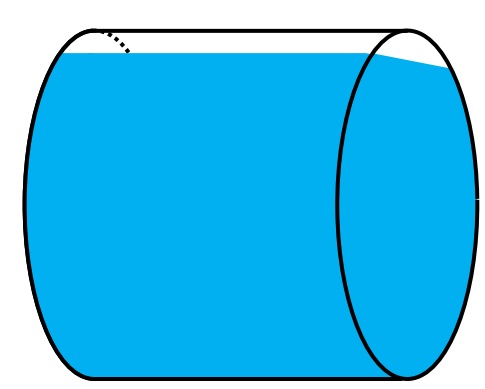
Rotation Ratio



ミキサーとしての活用

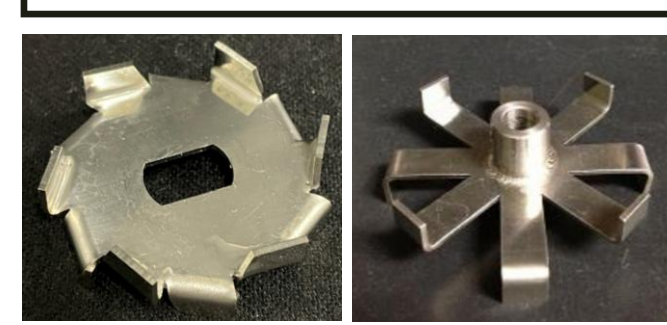
効率よく混ぜたい
A. 角速度比は0.1程度

高せん断攪拌を行いたい
A. 角速度比は0.3以上程度



背景

攪拌翼



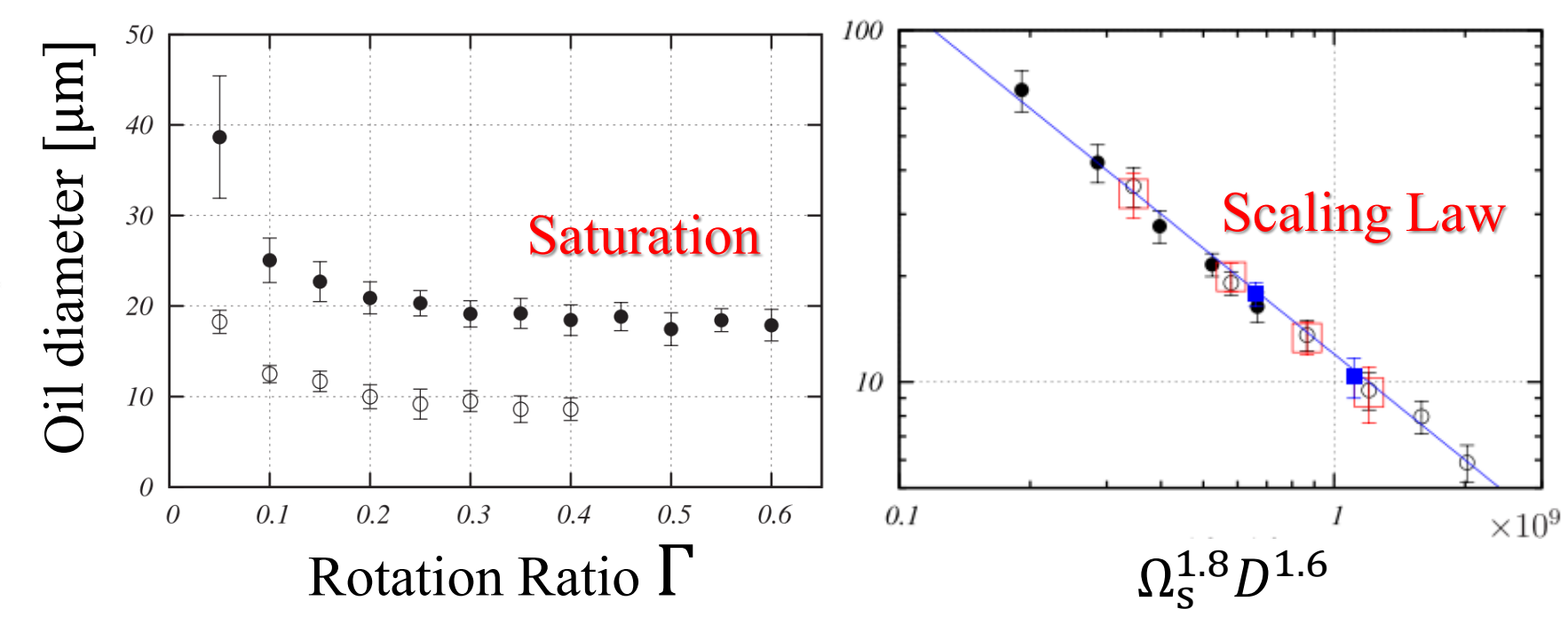
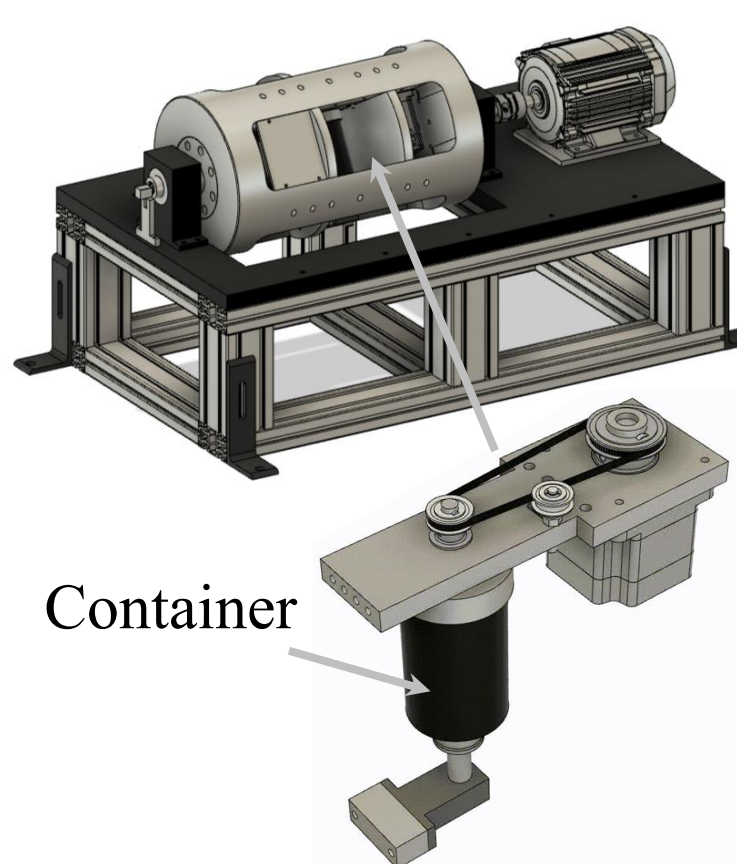
(Y. Kato 2014)

- ▶ 洗浄効率
- ▶ コタミリスク
- ▶ 攪拌翼のない攪拌機があればなあ

Precessing mixer

歳差攪拌機

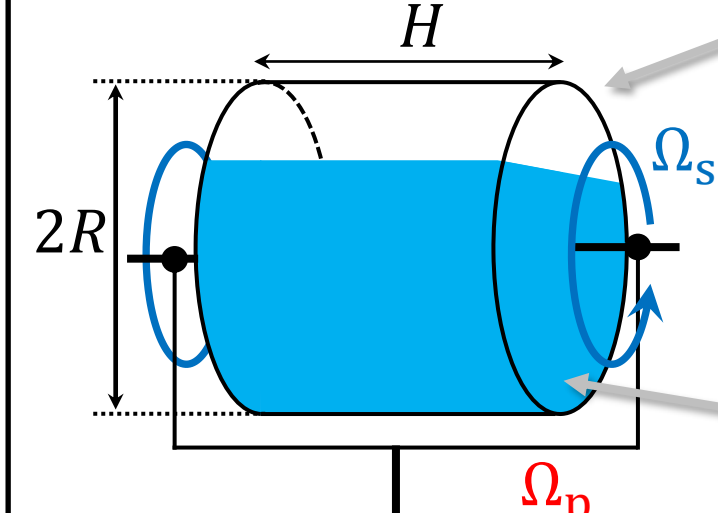
Emulsification with Precessing mixer (S. Goto 2023)



先行予備実験により
低充填率 (20%) ▶▶▶ より小さい液滴を観測
充填率の影響とは ?

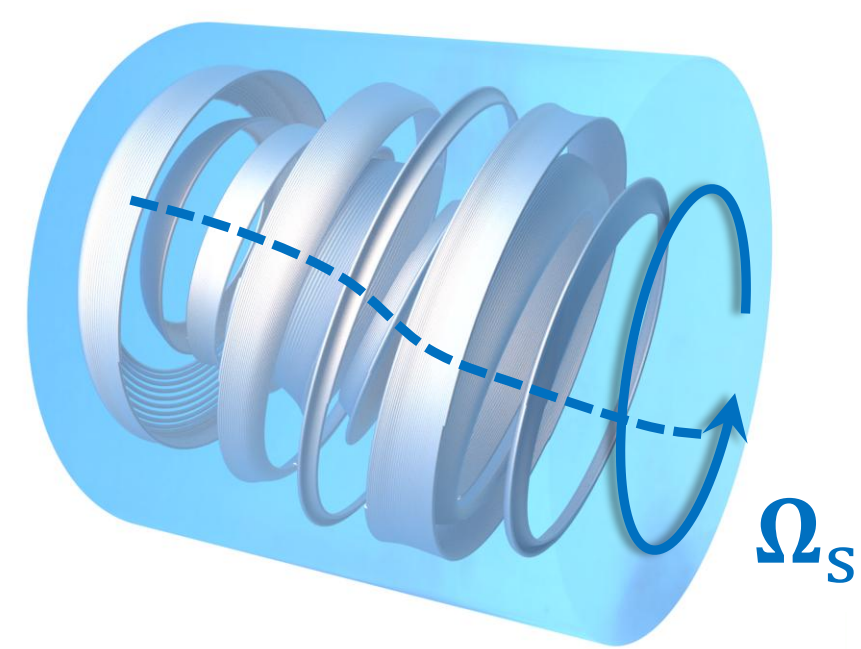
Direct Numerical Simulation

- Fluid Motion ▶▶▶ 有限差分法+IBM+Levelset法
 - ▶ Navier-Stokes Eq. $\frac{\partial \rho \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{u} \mathbf{u}) = -\nabla P + \nabla \cdot (\mu \mathbf{D}(\mathbf{u})) + \mathbf{F}_{cen} + \mathbf{F}_{cor}$
 - ▶ Continuous Law $\nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{u}) = 0$
 - ▶ Boundary Condition $\mathbf{u}_{wall} = \Omega_s \cdot \mathbf{x}$ ← IBM (T. Kajishima 2001)
- Gas-Liquid Interface ▶▶▶ Volume-Preserving Level Set Method (Sussman 1994)
- Parameter
 - ▶ Reynolds Num. $Re = 10^4$
 - ▶ Filling Ratio $0.1 \leq \phi \leq 1$
 - ▶ Rotation Ratio $\Gamma = \Omega_p / \Omega_s = 0.02, 0.16, 0.5$

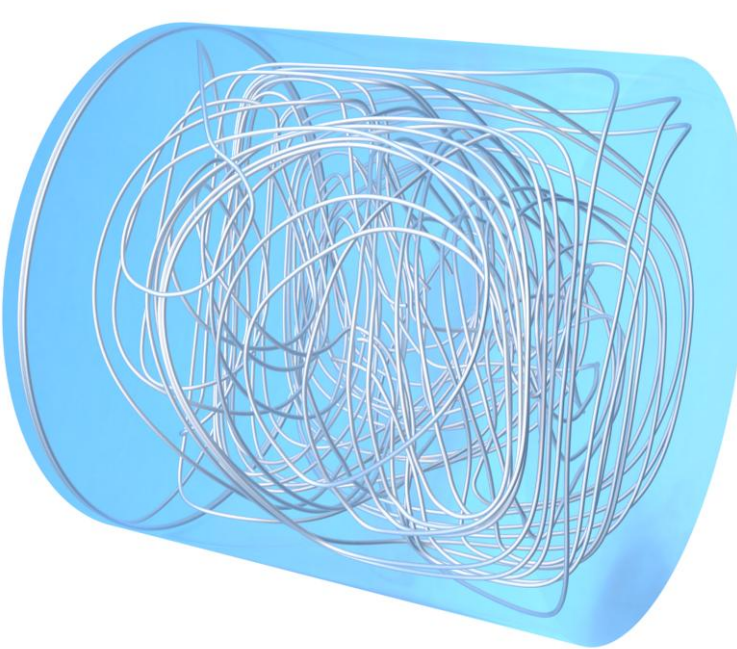


Time-Average

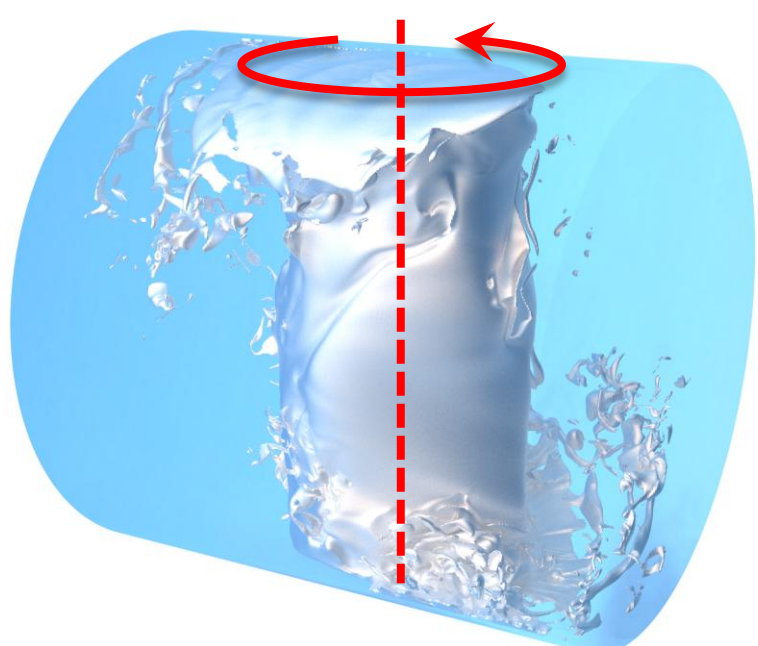
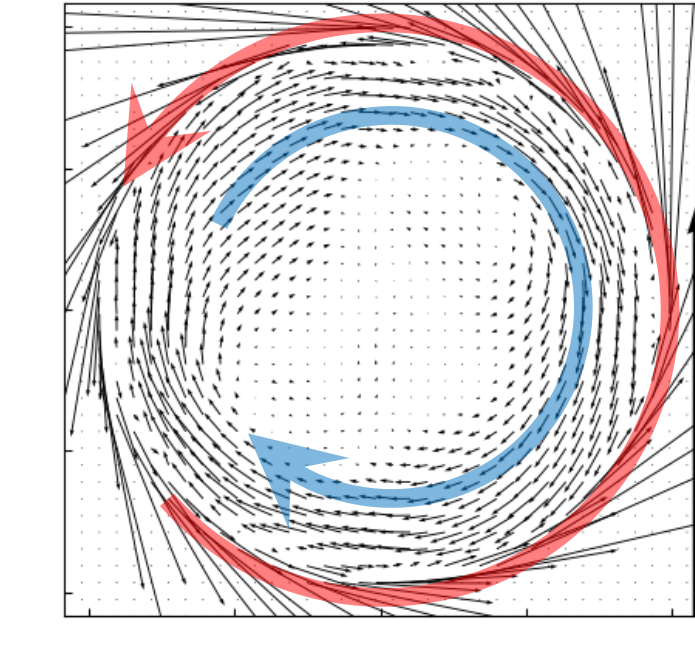
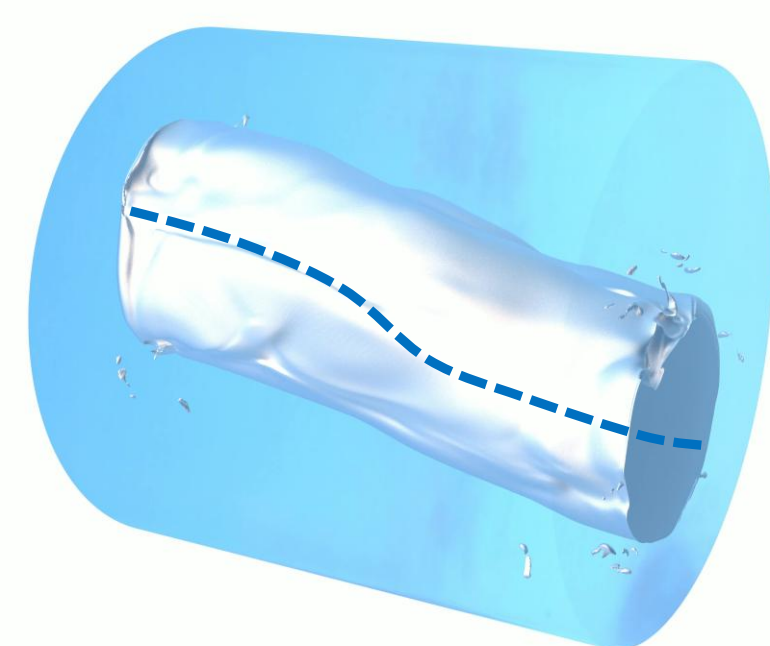
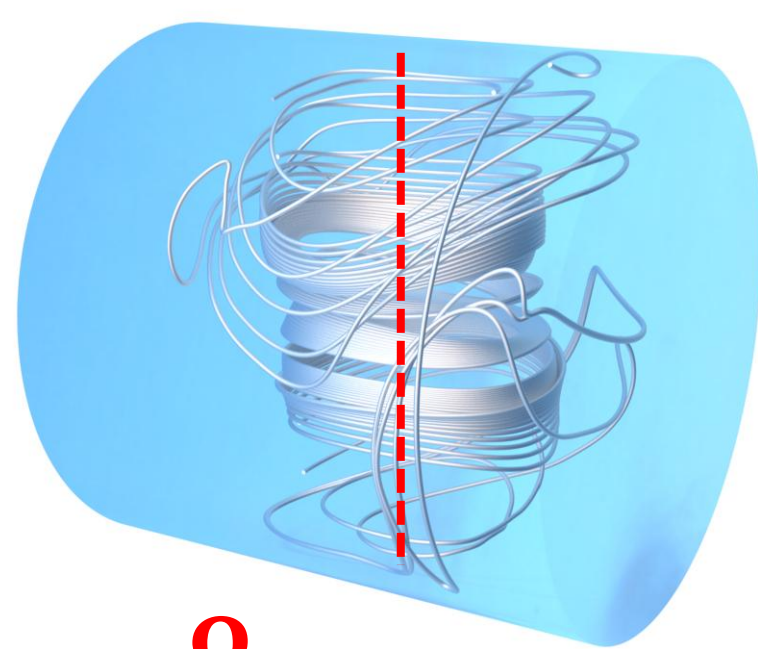
▶ $\Gamma = 0.02$



▶ $\Gamma = 0.16$



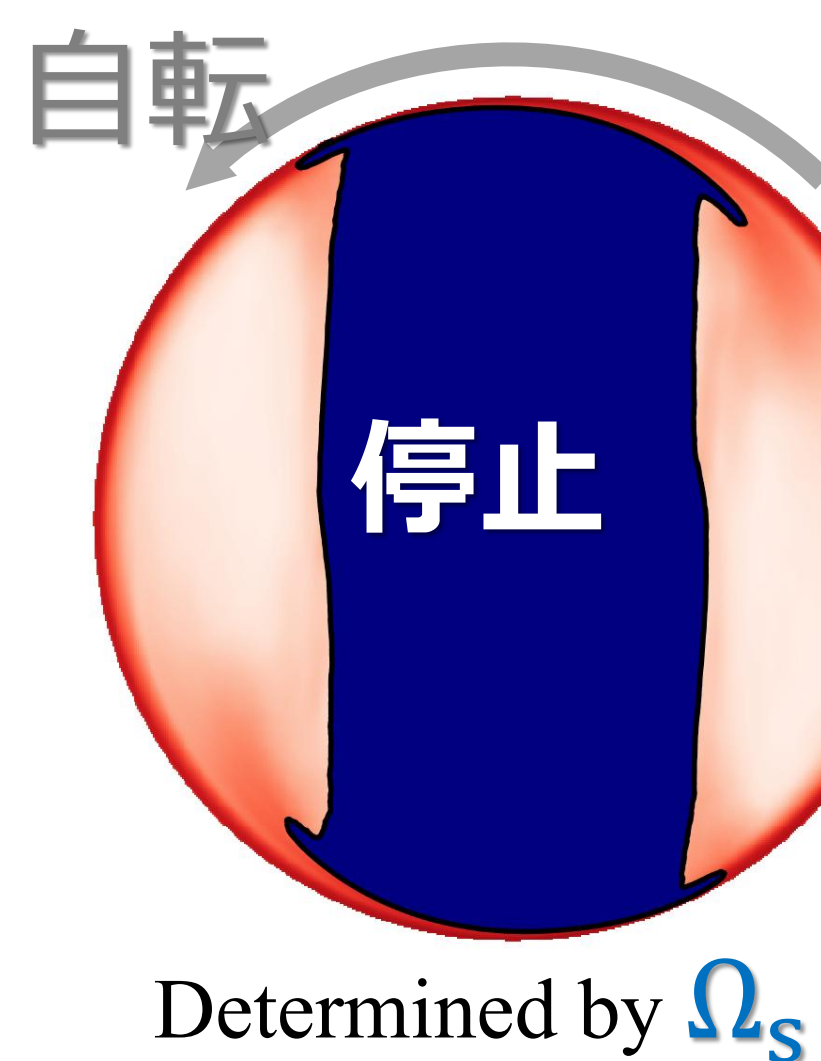
▶ $\Gamma = 0.5$



Nontrivial Flow

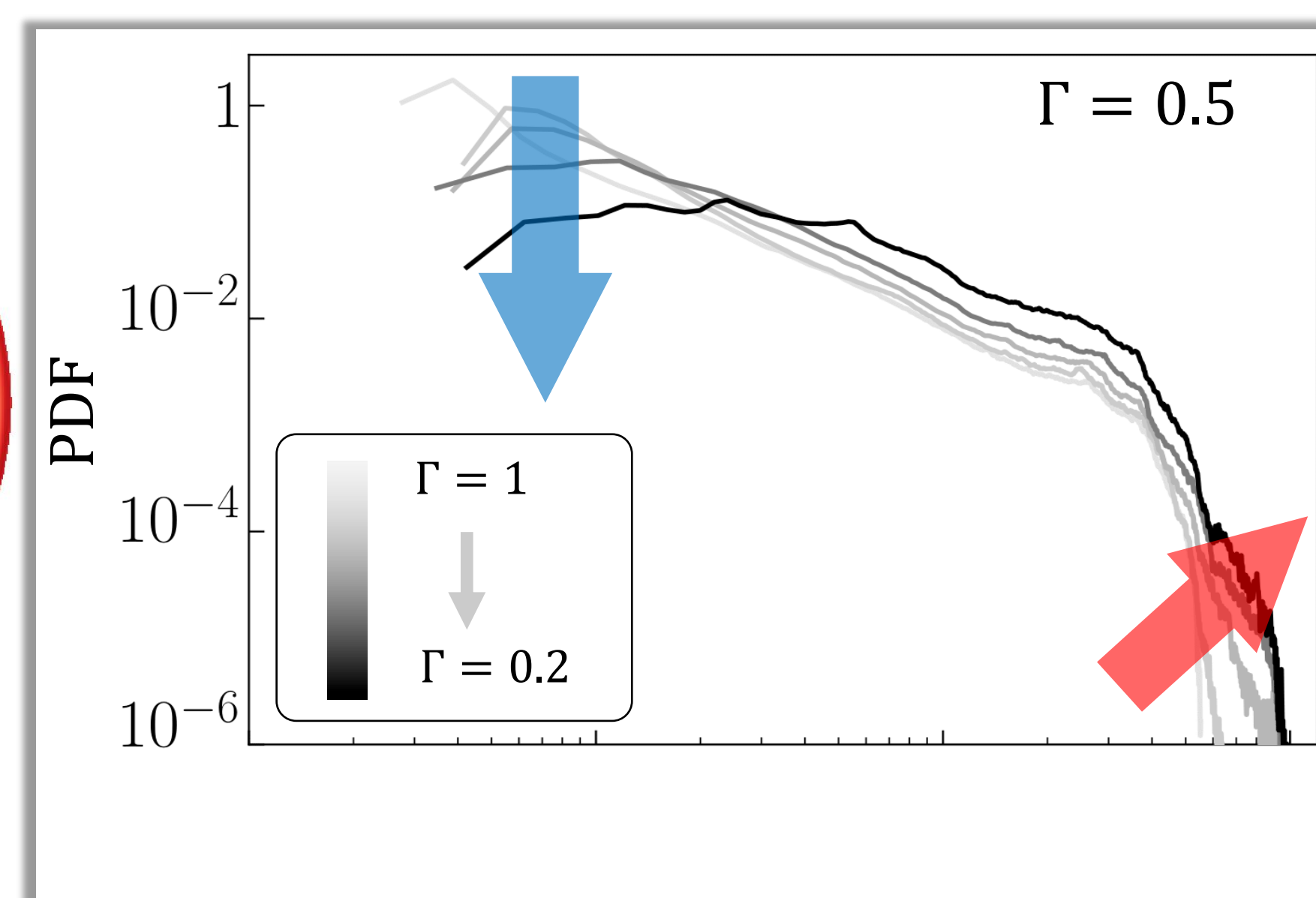
High Shear Rate

物理機構



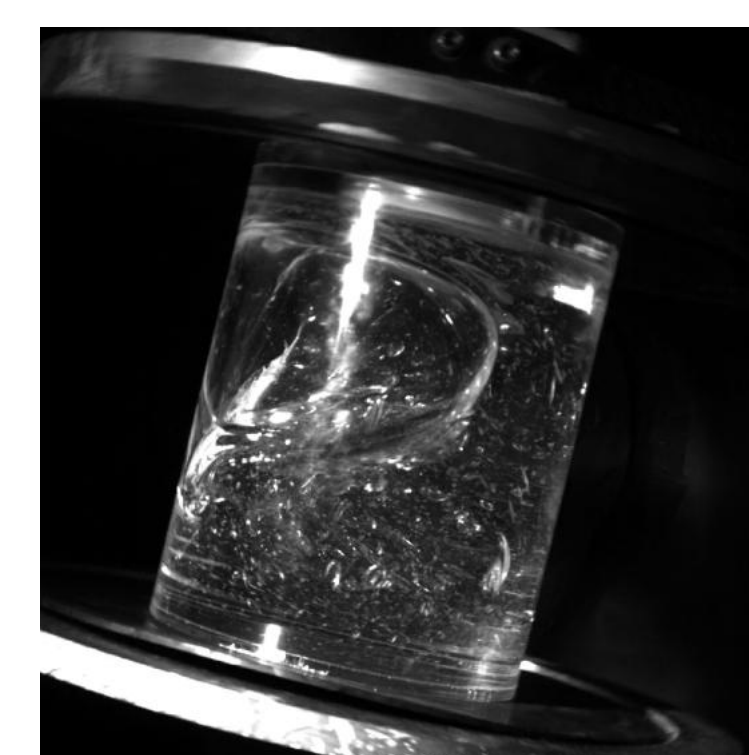
Determined by Ω_s

せん断速度の確率密度関数



今後の目標

- ① 実験との比較を行い、数値シミュレーションの妥当性を検証する
- ② 液相の充填率依存性を調べる



← 実験