

Spiraling Motion of a Free Rising Oblate Spheroid Bubble

Saffman

$S_p = \Omega R_w / U_b$, 가 가

ABSTRACT

This paper reports the analytical study on the spiral motion of the oblate spheroidal bubble rising in the uniform flow. In the oblate spherical coordinate, the potential flow theory produces the equation of motion derived by Saffman. The characteristics of the spiral motion is extracted from the equation of motion. As a nondimensional number, the spiral number, $S_p = \Omega R_w / U_b$, was correlated by the equivalent bubble radius. Also, the occurrence of the spiral motion is conditioned by the Spiral number.

Key words

Oblate spherical bubble, spiral motion, Spiral number, two-phase flow

1.

가

가 , Drag , Virtual Mass ,
 Basset Mechanical Formulation

Ishii(1975, 1977) Lahey Jr(1990)가 Cell 10

Serizawa(1974)
 Wall (Antal, 1991) Tomyama(1999)
 가

가 , 가
 가 , 가
 , Lahey

Lamb(1932)
 Saffman(1956) . Saffman
 (Oblate Spheroidal Bubble)

Saffman 가 Saffman

Saffman , Saffman

가

가 (Spiral) 가

$$S_p = \frac{\Omega R_w}{U_b} \quad (1)$$

S_p Spiral , Ω , R_w , U_b
 가

$$S_p = f(R_b, R_e, \chi) \tag{2}$$

R_b 가 , R_e , χ
 Saffman
 2
 3
 Spiral
 4

2 (Potential Flow)

2.1

가 , 가
 가
 (Spiral Motion) (Zig-Zag Motion)
 , $2gR_b/U_b^2$, $2\rho R_b U_b^2 / \sigma$,
 1
 1
 (μ, ζ, ω) , (x, y, z)

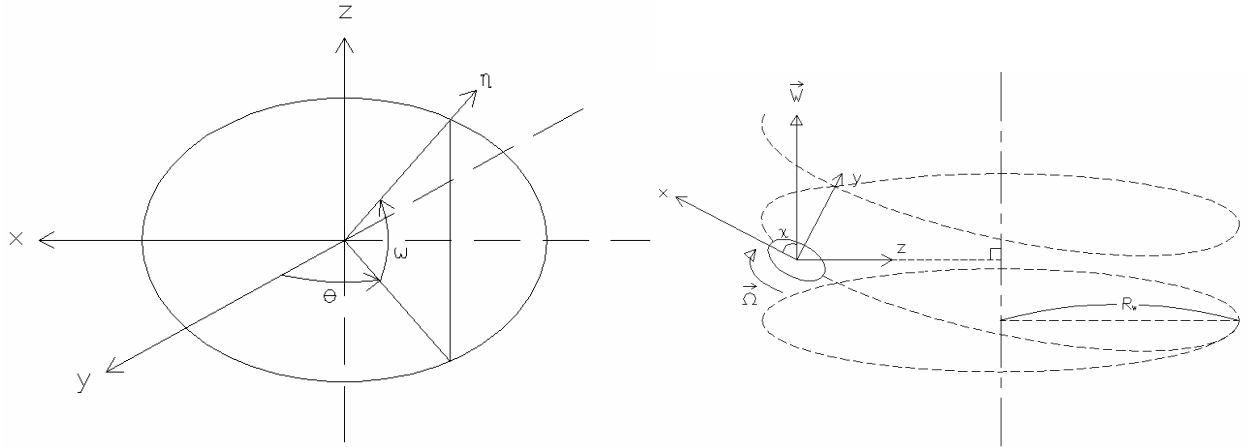
Lamb(1932)

$$x = k \cos \theta \sinh \eta = k\mu\zeta \tag{3}$$

$$y = k(1-\mu^2)^{1/2}(1+\zeta^2)^{1/2} \cos \omega \tag{4}$$

$$z = k(1-\mu^2)^{1/2}(1+\zeta^2)^{1/2} \sin \omega \tag{5}$$

R_w 가 Ω
 χ
 가



1.

1

1.

$\vec{h}_\mu = \partial \vec{r} / \partial \mu$ $\vec{h}_\zeta = \partial \vec{r} / \partial \zeta$ $\vec{h}_\omega = \partial \vec{r} / \partial \omega$	$H_\mu = \sqrt{\vec{h}_\mu \cdot \vec{h}_\mu}$ $H_\zeta = \sqrt{\vec{h}_\zeta \cdot \vec{h}_\zeta}$ $H_\omega = \sqrt{\vec{h}_\omega \cdot \vec{h}_\omega}$	$\vec{e}_\mu = \vec{h}_\mu / \sqrt{\vec{h}_\mu \cdot \vec{h}_\mu} = \vec{h}_\mu / H_\mu$ $\vec{e}_\zeta = \vec{h}_\zeta / \sqrt{\vec{h}_\zeta \cdot \vec{h}_\zeta} = \vec{h}_\zeta / H_\zeta$ $\vec{e}_\omega = \vec{h}_\omega / \sqrt{\vec{h}_\omega \cdot \vec{h}_\omega} = \vec{h}_\omega / H_\omega$
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($\vec{r} = (x, y, z)$)

2.2

가 , 가
 가 D'Alembert Paradox 가

1

$$\nabla^2 \Phi = 0$$

(6)

3

Φ

$$\begin{aligned}
\Phi = & -k\mu(1+\zeta^2)(1-\zeta \cot^{-1} \zeta)(U_b \cos \chi + \Omega R_w \sin \chi)Z^{-1} \\
& -kZY\zeta(1+\zeta^2)^{-1/2}(U_b \sin \chi - \Omega R_w \cos \chi)(1-\mu^2)^{1/2} \cos \omega \\
& + \Omega k^2 \sin \chi(1+\zeta^2)^{1/2}(X-\zeta)\mu(1-\mu^2)^{1/2} \sin \omega
\end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

$$X = \zeta + \frac{3\zeta \cot^{-1} \zeta - 3 + (1+\zeta^2)^{-1}}{(6\zeta^2 + 3) \cot^{-1} \zeta - 6\zeta - \zeta(1+\zeta^2)^{-1}}$$

$$Y = \{2 + \zeta^2 - \zeta(1+\zeta^2) \cot^{-1} \zeta\}^{-1}$$

$$Z = (1+\zeta^2) \{(1+\zeta^2) \cot^{-1} \zeta - \zeta\}$$

(No Slip Condition)

가 0

가 가 (Superpose)

$$\vec{V} = \nabla \Phi - \vec{W} - \vec{\Omega} \times (\vec{R}_w + \vec{r})$$

R_w

xy

$$\begin{aligned}
\vec{U}_b = & (U_b \cos \chi, U_b \sin \chi, 0), \quad \vec{\Omega} = (\Omega \cos \chi, \Omega \sin \chi, 0), \quad \vec{R}_w = (0, 0, R_w), \quad \vec{r} = (x, y, z) \\
& \vec{e}_\zeta \quad 0
\end{aligned}$$

$$V_\mu = \frac{1}{H_\mu} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \mu} - \{W \cos \chi + \Omega(z + R_w) \sin \chi\} \vec{e}_x \cdot \vec{e}_\zeta \tag{8}$$

$$- \{W \sin \chi - \Omega(z + R_w) \cos \chi\} \vec{e}_y \cdot \vec{e}_\zeta - \{\Omega y \cos \chi - \Omega x \sin \chi\} \vec{e}_z \cdot \vec{e}_\zeta$$

$$V_\omega = \frac{1}{H_\omega} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \omega} - \{W \cos \chi + \Omega(z + R_w) \sin \chi\} \vec{e}_x \cdot \vec{e}_\zeta \tag{9}$$

$$- \{W \sin \chi - \Omega(z + R_w) \cos \chi\} \vec{e}_y \cdot \vec{e}_\zeta - \{\Omega y \cos \chi - \Omega x \sin \chi\} \vec{e}_z \cdot \vec{e}_\zeta$$

$$V_\zeta = \frac{1}{H_\zeta} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \zeta} - \{W \cos \chi + \Omega(z + R_w) \sin \chi\} \vec{e}_x \cdot \vec{e}_\zeta \tag{10}$$

$$- \{W \sin \chi - \Omega(z + R_w) \cos \chi\} \vec{e}_y \cdot \vec{e}_\zeta - \{\Omega y \cos \chi - \Omega x \sin \chi\} \vec{e}_z \cdot \vec{e}_\zeta$$

가

ζ

가 0

$$V_{\mu} = \left\{ -Z^{-1}(1+\zeta^2)(W \cos \chi + \Omega R_w \sin \chi)(1-\mu^2)^{1/2} \right. \\ \left. + 2Y(1+\zeta^2)^{1/2}(W \sin \chi - \Omega R_w \cos \chi)\mu \cos \omega \right. \\ \left. - \Omega k \sin \chi(1+\zeta^2)^{1/2}(-\zeta + (1-2\mu^2)(X-\zeta))\sin \omega \right\}(\mu^2 + \zeta^2)^{-1/2} \quad (11)$$

$$V_{\omega} = 2Y(W \sin \chi - \Omega R_w \cos \chi)\sin \omega - \Omega k \cos \chi(1+\zeta^2)^{1/2}(1-\mu^2)^{1/2} \\ + \Omega k \sin \chi X \mu \cos \omega \quad (12)$$

$$V_{\zeta} = 0 \quad (13)$$

3

2

3.1

가 . 가

$$\frac{p}{\rho} + \frac{1}{2}V^2 + gH - \frac{1}{2}\Omega^2\varpi^2 = const. \quad (14)$$

$(\mu_s, \zeta_0, \omega_s)$

0

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \mu}, \frac{\partial}{\partial \omega}, \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \mu^2}, \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \mu \partial \omega}, \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \omega^2} \right) \left(-\frac{1}{2}V^2 - gH + \frac{1}{2}\Omega^2\varpi^2 + \frac{\sigma}{\rho} \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} \right) \right) = 0 \quad (15)$$

2.1

H ,

$(1/R_1 + 1/R_2)$

ϖ ,

$$H = x \cos \chi + y \sin \chi \quad (16)$$

$$\varpi = \left\{ (d+z)^2 + (x \sin \chi - y \cos \chi)^2 \right\}^{1/2} \quad (17)$$

$$\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} = \frac{\zeta(\zeta^2+1)^{1/2}}{k(\zeta^2+\mu^2)^{3/2}} + \frac{\zeta}{k(\zeta^2+1)^{1/2}(\zeta^2+\mu^2)^{1/2}} \quad (18)$$

μ

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{\sigma\zeta\mu(4\zeta^2+\mu^2+3)}{\rho k(\zeta^2+\mu^2)^{5/2}(\zeta^2+1)^{1/2}} - gk\zeta \cos \chi + gk \sin \chi (\zeta^2+1)^{1/2} \mu(1-\mu^2)^{-1/2} \cos \omega \\ & - \Omega^2 kd(\zeta^2+1)^{1/2} \mu(1-\mu^2)^{-1/2} \sin \omega + \Omega^2 k^2 \{ \mu\zeta^2 \sin^2 \chi - \mu(\zeta^2+1)(\sin^2 \omega + \cos^2 \chi \cos^2 \omega) \\ & + (2\mu^2-1)\zeta(\zeta^2+1)^{1/2} \sin \chi \cos \chi (1-\mu^2)^{-1/2} \cos \omega \} = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

ω

$$\begin{aligned} & k(\zeta^2+1)^{1/2}(1-\mu^2)^{1/2} \{ g \sin \chi \sin \omega + \Omega^2 R_w \cos \omega + \Omega^2 k \zeta \mu \sin \chi \cos \chi \sin \omega \\ & + \Omega^2 k \sin \chi^2 (\zeta^2+1)^{1/2} (1-\mu^2)^{1/2} \sin \omega \cos \omega \} = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

ζ 가

ζ

$$V_\zeta \text{ 가 } 0 \quad \cdot \quad \chi \quad (1-\mu^2)^{1/2} \text{ 가} \\ \mu \quad \text{가} \quad (11) \quad 0$$

$$U_b Z^{-1} (1+\zeta^2)^{1/2} (1-\mu^2)^{1/2} + 2Y \cos \omega (U_b \chi - \Omega R_w) - \Omega k \chi \sin \omega = 0 \quad (21)$$

$$(12) \quad V_\omega = 0$$

$$-\Omega k (1+\zeta^2)^{1/2} (1-\mu^2)^{1/2} + 2Y \sin \omega (U_b \chi - \Omega R_w) + \Omega k X \chi \cos \omega = 0 \quad (22)$$

(19)

$$\left\{ \frac{4\sigma\zeta}{\rho g k^2 (\zeta^2+1)^2} + \zeta + \frac{\Omega^2 k}{g} (\zeta^2+1) \right\} \left(\frac{1-\mu^2}{1+\zeta^2} \right)^{1/2} + \frac{\Omega^2 R_w}{g} \sin \omega - \left(1 + \frac{\Omega^2 k \zeta}{g} \right) \chi \cos \omega = 0 \quad (23)$$

(20)

$$\left(1 + \frac{\Omega^2 k \zeta}{g} \right) \chi \sin \omega + \frac{\Omega^2 R_w}{g} \cos \omega = 0 \quad (24)$$

, (21)~ (24), $\Omega^2 k \zeta / g$
 $\Omega^2 k^2 / U_b^2$, $kgZ\chi / \Omega R_w U_b$ 가

$$2Y \left(U_b - \frac{\Omega R_w}{\chi} \right) \frac{\Omega R_w}{\chi} = kgX \quad (25)$$

$$\frac{U_b}{Z} (\zeta^2 + 1) = \frac{gkX\chi}{\Omega R_w} \left(\frac{4\sigma\zeta}{\rho g k^2 (\zeta^2 + 1)^2} + \zeta \right) \quad (26)$$

$\partial^2 / \partial \mu^2$ 0

$$\frac{U_b^2}{gk} = \frac{Z^2}{\zeta^2 + 1} \left(\frac{4\sigma\zeta}{\rho g k^2 (\zeta^2 + 1)^2} + \zeta \right) \quad (27)$$

3 (25)~ (27), $U_b, \Omega, R_w, \zeta, \chi$ 가 (26)
 (27)

$$\frac{\Omega R_w}{U_b \chi} = \frac{X}{Z} \quad (28)$$

(25)

$$\frac{4\sigma}{\rho g k^2 (\zeta^2 + 1)^2} = \frac{\zeta^2 + 1}{2Y\zeta(Z - X)} - 1 \quad (29)$$

3.2

3 (27)~ (29) R_b ζ
 (29) (28)

, χ (27)

Saffman

(Wake) K (27), (28), (29)

$$\frac{U_b^2}{gk} = \frac{KZ^2}{\zeta^2 + 1} \left(\frac{4\sigma\zeta}{\rho g k^2 (\zeta^2 + 1)^2} + \zeta \right) \quad (30)$$

$$\frac{\Omega R_w}{U_b \lambda} = \frac{X}{KZ} \quad (31)$$

$$\frac{4\sigma}{\rho g k^2 (\zeta^2 + 1)^2} = \frac{\zeta^2 + 1}{2Y\zeta(Z - X/K)} - 1 \quad (32)$$

(32) $\sigma/\rho=74cm^3/sec^2, g=981cm/sec^2$ 가 ζ R_b 가 ζ (31) ζ R_b 가 (Shape Factor) ζ ζ_w , ζ_n

3.3

(30), (31), (32) Saffman

3

Saffman

Saffman

Saffman

가

4

4

3

3

4

가

가

2

가

(Pure

Water)

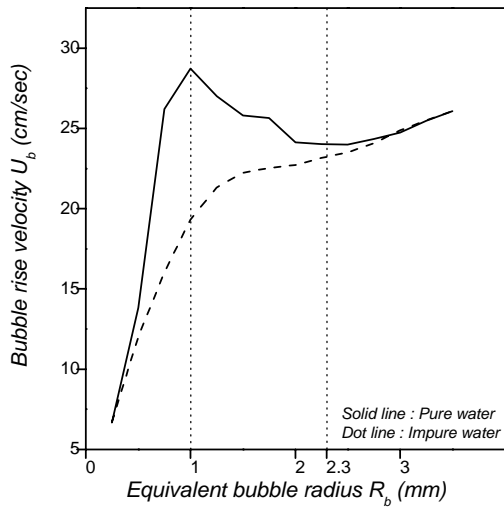
(Tap Water)

1mm

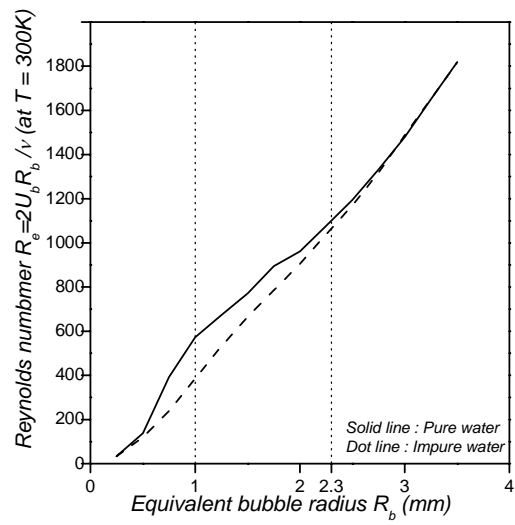
가

가

3



2. 가



3. 가

4.1

3

가

S_p

(1)

4

1mm

가

가

1mm

가

2.3mm

5

가

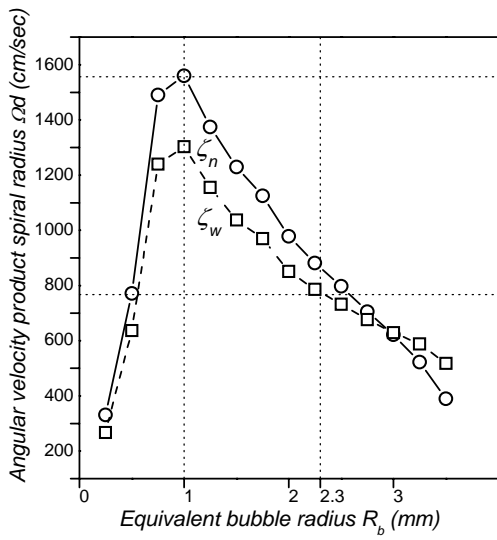
가

가

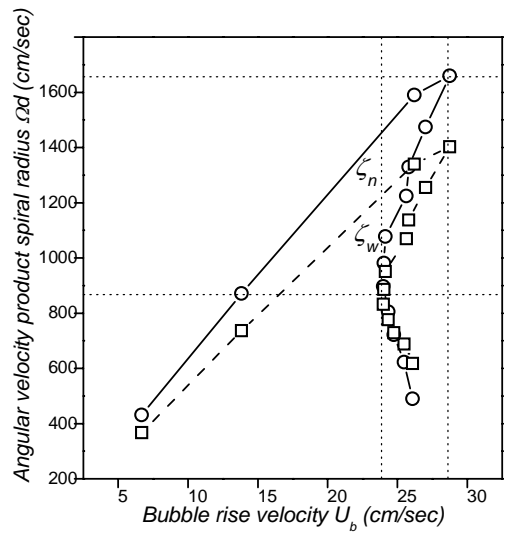
가

2.3mm

가



4. 가



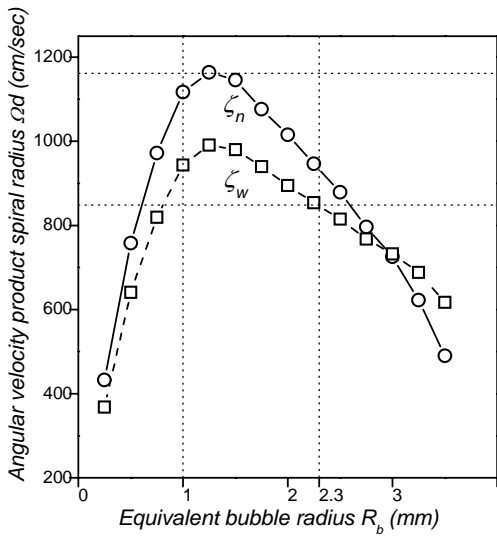
5.

4.2

6

1.2mm

가

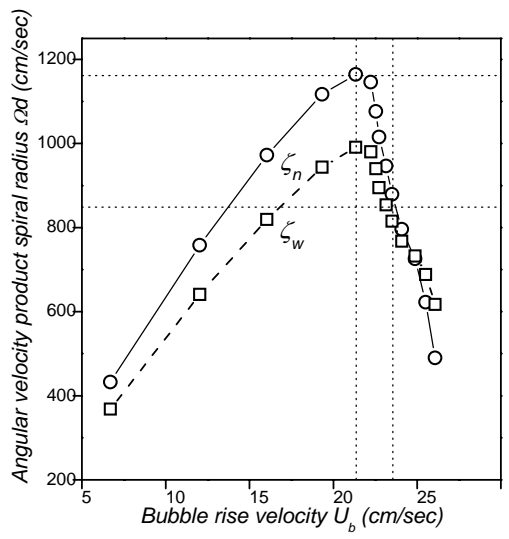


6. 가

가

1mm

2.3mm



7.

가 2.3mm

가

7 2.3mm

4.3

가

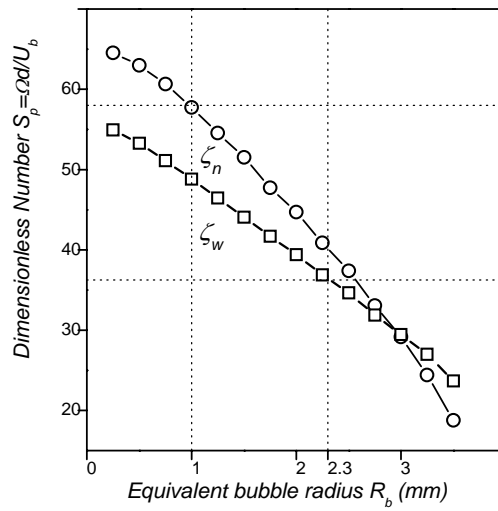
S_p

가

8

(31)

Saffman



8. 가

8

가

가

$$\begin{cases} S_p > 60 \\ 40 < S_p < 60 \\ S_p < 40 \end{cases}$$

가

5.

가

Saffman

$$S_p = \Omega R_w / U_b$$

가

가

가

H :

R :

V :

S_p : Spiral

U_b :

\vec{e} :

\vec{h} :

g : 가

\vec{r} :

Φ :

Ω :

χ :

ρ :

σ :

ϖ :

1 :

2 :

b :

n :

w :

x : x

y	:	y
z	:	z
μ	:	μ
ω	:	ω
ζ	:	ζ

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