Advanced Computational Fluid Dynamics Modelling of Water Sprays in Fire-Driven Flows

22nd IWMC- 11/10/2023 Martin **Thielens**





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Mandate number : 1182919N





Introduction

Drag modelling in dense sprays Research Data Management

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Conclusion



IRODUC

> Long-term objective:

'Improve the predictive capabilities of CFD modelling of water sprays interaction with fire-driven flows'

Evaluate existing models:



> More fundamental approach \rightarrow stepwise approach

- Simple test cases prior to more complex test cases
- In-house code prior to CFD







FIRE DYNAMICS SIMULATOR

≻ FDS 🖵

- Particularly appropriate for thermally-driven flows ullet
- Simulation of water sprays : Eulerian-Lagrangian approach •

Gas phase

Liquid phase (water droplets)

Computational droplets : representative droplets with same properties and weighting factor \bullet













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Introduction

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I. <u>WUHAN SPRAY</u>





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EXPERIMENTAL DATA

Cold flow

 $\dot{q} = 1 L/min$, $\theta_{1/2} = 42^{\circ}$, $d_0 = 90 \mu m$

Spray envelope

> Water flux density at the ground floor







Configuration and laser sheet visualization of the spray from [1]







BASE CASE SIMULATION RESULTS

Default FDS 6.7.6

> Spray envelope







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→ Extensive numerical analysis

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> Water flux density at the ground floor



TRAJECTORY OF A PARTICLE











RAMIREZ REDUCTION FUNCTION







- Two droplets
- Same size
- Perfectly aligned







II. NOVEL DRAG REDUCTION (NDR)

CORRELATION



M. Thielens, Y. Liu, B. Merci, T. Beji (2022) Comprehensive analysis of a novel droplet volume fraction-based drag reduction correlation in a numerical study on water sprays with different level of density https://doi.org/10.1007/s10694-022-01317-z



NOVEL EQUATION





INFLUENCE OF A, B & n

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 $\frac{F_D}{F_{D0}} = (1 - B)e^{[-(\alpha + 1 - A)^n]} + B$

$A \searrow$

Translation of the transition region





INFLUENCE OF A, B & n

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 $\frac{F_D}{F_{D0}} = (1 - B)e^{[-(\alpha + 1 - A)^n]} + B$

B↗

Translation of the plateau



INFLUENCE OF A, B & n

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 $\frac{F_D}{F_{D0}} = (1-B)e^{[-(\alpha+1-A)^n]} + B$

n ∖ Flattening of the slope



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 $\frac{F_D}{F_{D0}} = (1-B)e^{[-(\alpha+1-A)^n]} + B$

$A = 5 \times 10^{-5}, B = 0.11, n = 10^{6}$



III. <u>EXPERIMENTS VS</u> NOVEL MODEL SIMULATIONS





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WUHAN SPRAY

Modified FDS 6.7.6, $A = 5 \times 10^{-5}, B = 0.11 \& n = 10^{6}$

Spray envelope

> Water flux density at the ground floor





SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

- Mesh refinement
 - Better simulation results for the gas phase
 - Eulerian Lagrangian not so trivial







WUHAN SPRAY : SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS









Experimentso... Default - 2cm ⊖ – Default - 1cm – Default - 0.5cm NDR - A5E5 B011 N1E6 - 2cm - NDR - A5E5 B011 N1E6 - 1cm NDR - A5E5 B011 N1E6 - 0.5cm



IV. <u>OTHER SPRAYS</u>





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FENDED COLD FLOW ANALYSIS

\geq 3 sprays with different levels of density

| <i>q</i> 1.00 <i>L/min</i> 0.35 <i>L/min</i> 0.44 <i>L/min</i> | | Wuhan | VTT | Fukui |
|--|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------|
| | ġ | 1.00 <i>L/min</i> | 0.35 <i>L/min</i> | 0.44 L/min |
| a_0 90 μm 79 μm 258 μm | d_0 | 90 µm | 79 µm | 258 µm |
| $\theta_{1/2}$ 42° 30° 28° | $	heta_{1/2}$ | 42° | 30° | 28° |

'Dense'

Simulation results with NDR model for less dense sprays are not deteriorated V







Less 'dense'





VI. INTERACTION HOT AIR JET





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FM GLOBAL SPRAY

➤ Water spray

- $\dot{q} \cong 0.084 L/min$
- $d_0 = 60 \ \mu m$
- $v_0 = 26 m/s$
- $\theta_{1/2} = 15^{\circ}$
- $N_p = 50\ 000$
- uniform distribution

➤ Hot air jet

- $u_{jet} = 4.2 \ m/s$
- $T_{jet} = 205 \ ^{\circ}C$



d = 72 mm









VELOCITY FIELD



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TEMPERATURE FIELD













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Requires a structured effort and a continuity beyond this PhD

> Two platforms

- GitHub (code hosting platform with a version control system)
- OSF (code hosting and corresponding documentation)









There are 5 repositories : 3 in-house codes \clubsuit & the 2 modified fds codes \Box

| * | SF HOME – | | | My Projects Sear |
|-----|------------------|---|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | Dashboard | | Cr |
| | | Search your projects | | |
| | | Go to My Projects to organ | ize your work or search OSF | |
| | | Title ^ Y | Contributors | Modified ^ |
| | Ţ | Novel two-zone model for the heat-up and evaporation of a liquid droplet (two-way coupling) | Thielens, Merci, and Beji | 2022-09-07 5:5 |
| | | Novel Drag Reduction Model for the modelling of water sprays | Thielens, Merci, and Beji | 2022-09-07 3:0 |
| | | Novel two-zone model for the heat-up and evaporation of a liquid droplet (one-way coupling) | Thielens, Merci, and Beji | 2022-09-07 3:0 |
| | 斋 | Droplet heat-up and evaporation : in-house code (two-way coupling) | Thielens, Merci, and Beji | 2022-09-07 3:0 |
| | 斋 | Droplet motion | Thielens, Merci, and Beji | 2022-09-07 3:0 |
| | | | | |
| GHE | | Arizona State University | Rown Research Hospital L | Carnegie Mellon Universit |











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Conclusion

NCLUSION

- > Novel approach
 - Complexity of the entire spray
 - Droplet volume fraction-based drag reduction
 - Substantially reducing drag in dense regions of the sprays (\rightarrow water mists)
 - No drag reduction in dilute regions
- Tested against 3 sprays with different levels of density
 - Optimum values (A, B & n) depend on the case and the mesh
 - Not final values but very promising
- \succ Tested against a 4th spray with the interaction of a hot air jet
 - Very promising











https://biblio.ugent.be/publication/8773335









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