Oscillation and synchronization of diffusion flames in a hydrodynamic approach

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Similar oscillation in buoyancy-driven flows

2D numerical approach

Oscillation of a helium column flowing into air
 In order to explain the experimental results, we considered 2D heated fluid columns. To describe the flow we used the Navier-Stokes equation and the following transport for the temperature

$$\rho \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{u}}{\partial t} + \rho \cdot (\vec{u} \cdot \nabla) \cdot \vec{u} = -\nabla p + \vec{g} \cdot \rho + \mu \cdot \Delta \vec{u}$$
$$\nabla \vec{u} = 0$$
$$\rho = \frac{\rho_0}{1 + (T - T_0) \cdot \alpha}$$

Counter-phase synchronization of bundles containing 3-candle

- ► Single candle flame → stable burning (stationary flame)
- \blacktriangleright Candle bundle \rightarrow oscillatory behaviour
- \blacktriangleright Nearby candle bundle flames \rightarrow in-phase and counter-phase synchronization

Results





Collective oscillation frequency *f* and synchronization order parameter *z* as a function of the distance between bundles

0ms 32ms 64ms 96ms

Helium columns synchronized oscillation

Oscillation of a heated air column



Results

Effect of flow yield and nozzle diameter on the oscillation frequency of the *He* column



$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = D \cdot \Delta T - (\vec{u} \cdot \nabla) \cdot T$

 Using the above model and appropriate boundary conditions, we obtained similar oscillation (a) and collective behavior (b) as for helium



Results for single oscillating fluid column



- ▷ For z values near to $-1 \rightarrow \text{counter-phase}$ synchronization
- ▷ For z values near to 1 → in-phase synchronization
 ▷ For z values near to 0 → no synchronization



A beating-like phenomenon for interacting helium columns with slightly different oscillation frequencies, similar behavior is known for diffusion flames



- (a) $\Phi_1 = 46 \pm 2.3 I/min$, $\Phi_2 = 46 \pm 2.3 I/min$, d = 2 cm(b) $\Phi_1 = \Phi_2 = 46 \pm 2.3 I/min$, $d_1 = 2.25 cm$, $d_1 = 2.5 cm$
- Simple analytically treatable toymodel

Assumptions:

Hot¦air

or He

 $v_0 + r_0$

 air ► the fluid element is accelerated by the buoyancy force
 when the Reynolds number (R_e(t) = ^{2·v(t)·r(t)}/_ν) exceeds a specific value the flow becomes unstable $\sum_{\substack{i=1,06\\j$

0.02

 $2 \cdot d_0$ [m]

Conclusions

0.04

 $2 \cdot d_0$ [m]

- Striking similarities with synchronization of candle-flames
- Similar dependency as a function of nozzle diameter with the one observed as for candle numbers
- Collective behavior in form of beating and counter-phase synchronization
- The power of simple toy-models! Unexpectedy good approximation offered by our toy-model
- Good reproduction of oscillation trends with a

			J
supply flow of	oxygen consumption C	ouplin	g by
oxygen by convection	by burning a	ir mov	vement

Model predictions



Gergely, A., Sándor, B., Paizs, C., Tötös, R., & Néda,
 Z. (2020). Flickering candle flames and their collective behavior. In Scientific Reports (Vol. 10, Issue 1).



- the oscillation period is the time necessary for an outflowing fluid element to reach the critical Reynolds number (R_e^c)
- Modell predictions for no-slip boundary conditions



Gergely, A., Paizs, Cs., Tötös, R., & Néda, Z. (2021). Oscillations and collective behavior in convective flows. In Physics of Fluids (Vol. 33, Issue 12, p. 124104)

- 2D fluid dynamics simulation
- Good reproduction of the collective behavior with the computational model
- INTERESTINGLY, the only difference to the candle flame sync problem is that we do not find inphase synchronised phases
- Preprint: Gergely, A., Néda, Z., Computational fluid dynamics approach for understanding oscillating and interacting convective flows

Acknowledgment

Work supported by UEFISCDI-PN-III-P-4-ID-PCE-2020-0647 research grant. The work of A. Gergely is also supported by the Collegium Talentum Program of Hungary

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