



JOHNS HOPKINS

WHITING SCHOOL  
of ENGINEERING

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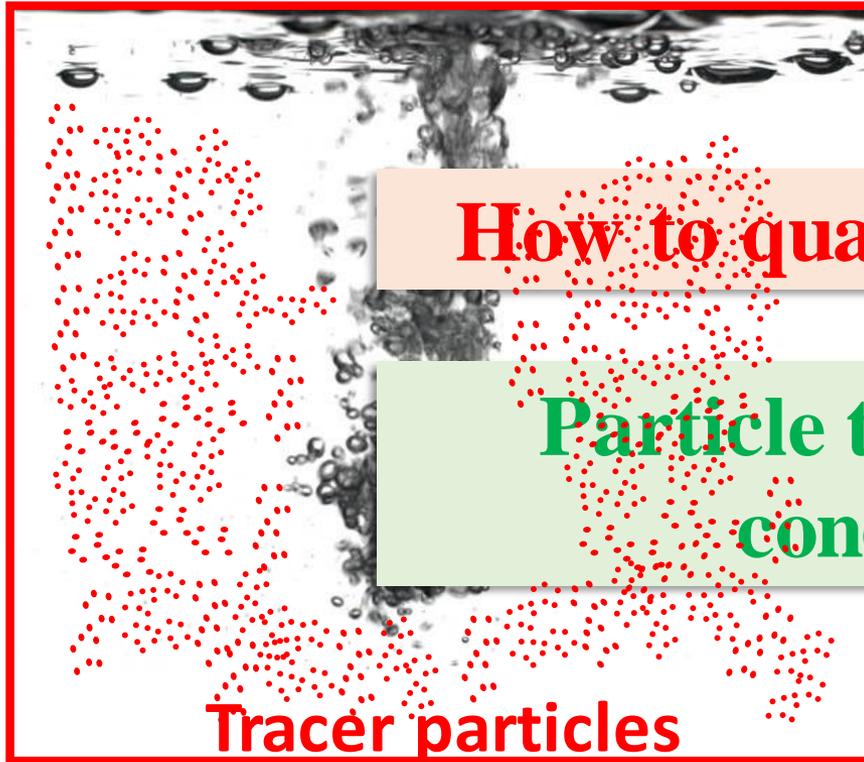
## How fast do bubbles rise in strong turbulence?

Ashwanth Salibindla, Shiyong Tan, Ashik  
Masuk, Rui Ni



Challenge in multi-phase flow experiments:

**Flow Quantification**



**How to quantify these flows?**

**Particle tracking at high  
concentration**

**Tracer particles**

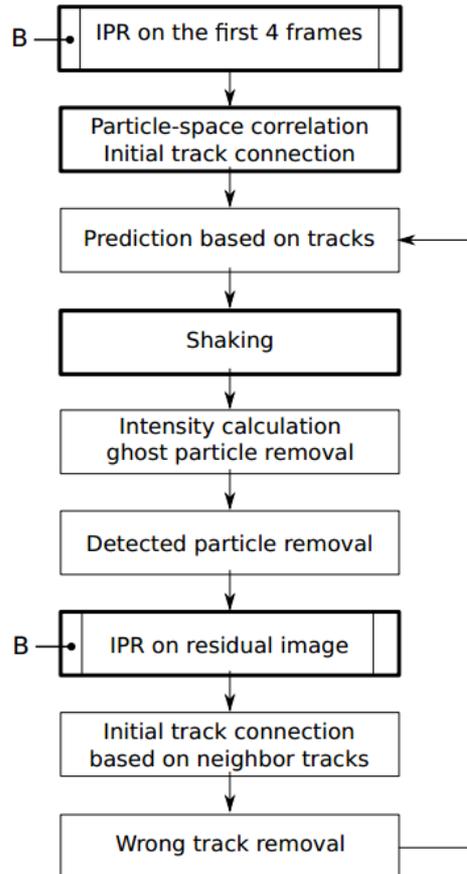


**Liquid-gas interaction**  
(like air bubbles in water)

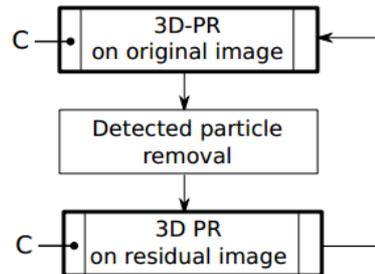
**Solid-gas interaction**  
(like fluidized beds)

## Quantifying the flow using particle tracking velocimetry (PTV)

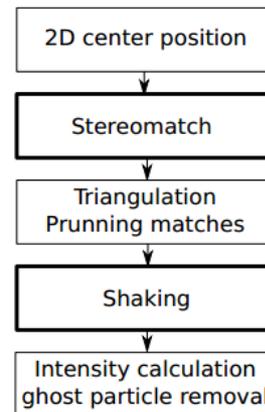
### A Shake-The-Box (STB)



### B Iterative Particle reconstruction (IPR)



### C 3D Particle reconstruction (3D-PR)



### Code structure:

Main Class:

1. Calibration
  - Stereomatch
  - Shaking

2. IPR

- Calibration

3. STB

- Predictive-field
- Shaking
- IPR

Common Class:

- Camera
- OTF
- Frame
- Position
- Track

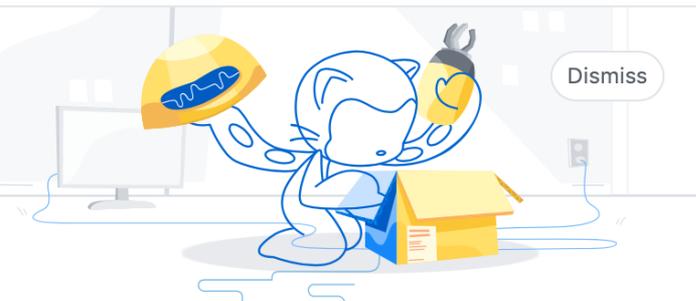


## All your code in one place

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Open-source C++ code for Shake-the-box, particle tracking algorithm

82 commits

2 branches

0 releases

3 contributors

Branch: Parallelization ▾

New pull request

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JHU-NI-LAB Update the email address

Latest commit e32047f 18 minutes ago

.metadata/.plugins/org.eclipse.cdt... Fix the bug when loading previous tracks

9 months ago

.settings Fix a bug in the particle removing after IPR on residual.

3 months ago

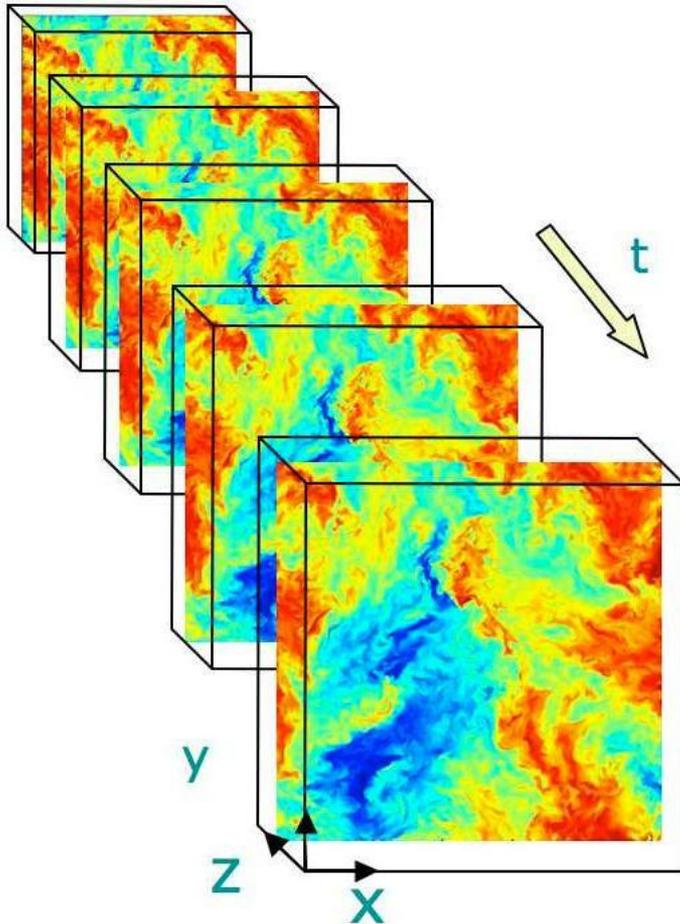
Data\_analysis\_process Added MATLAB code for data preprocessing, such as generating the conf...

8 days ago

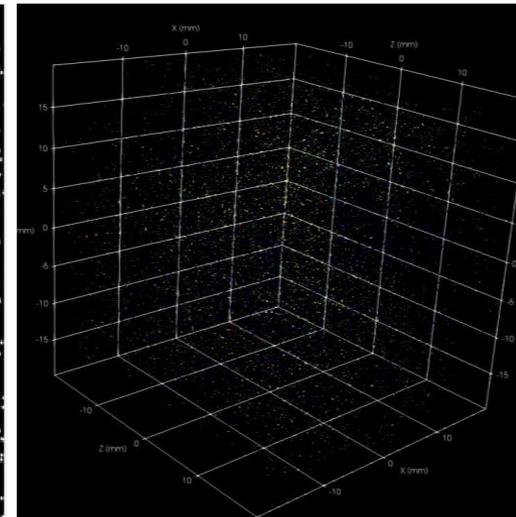
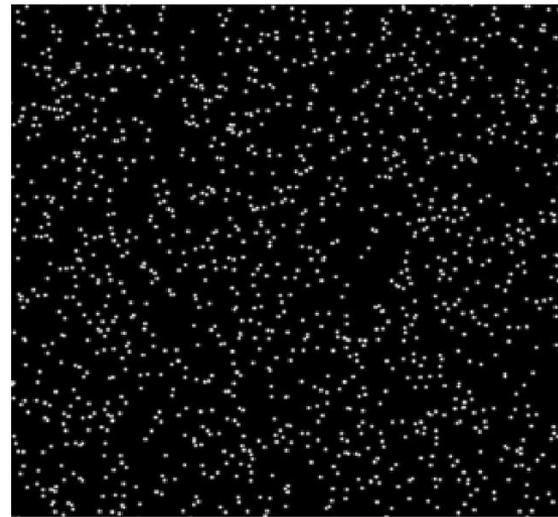
Platform to share: (a) code development

## Johns Hopkins Turbulence Database (JHTDB)

- Direct numerical simulation (DNS) using  $1,024^3$  nodes
- The Taylor-scale Reynolds number fluctuates around  $R_\lambda \sim 433$ .
- One dataset ("fine") that stores every single time-step of the DNS, for testing purposes. Times available are for  $t$  between 0.0002 and 0.0198).



0.0125 ppp



## Performance evaluation

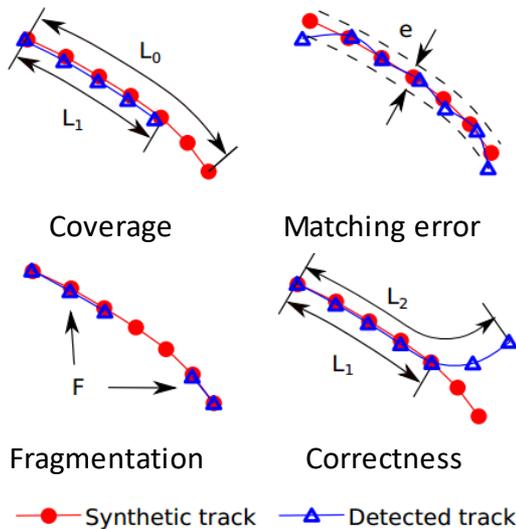


Image density	0.0125	0.025	0.05
Coverage	0.9996	0.9995	0.9991
Matching error (mm)	8.87e-4	0.0011	0.0012
Fragmentation	1.0309	1.0313	1.0020
Correctness	1	1	1

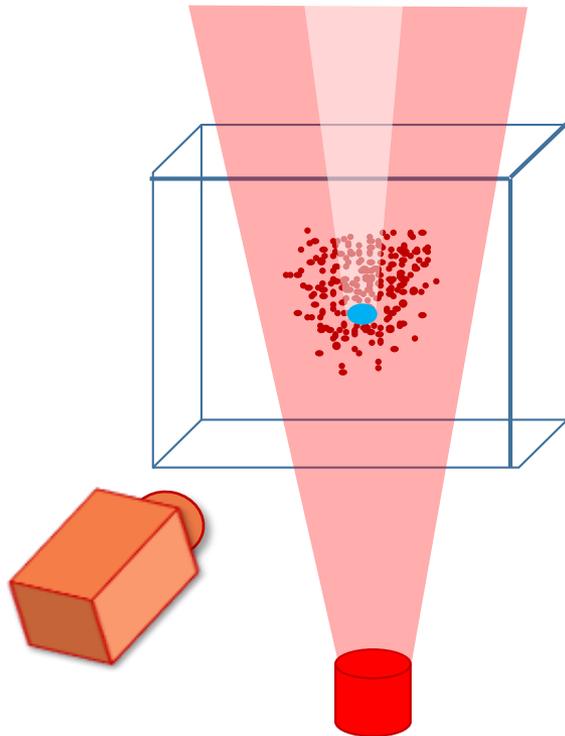
## Open-source STB performs well

- Coverage is 0.9991 at 0.05 ppp, similar to 0.9986 reported in Schanz et al, 2016.
- Matching error is one order of magnitude smaller than the particle displacement of 0.06 mm.
- Fragmentation and correctness indices are close to 1, suggesting robust tracking results.

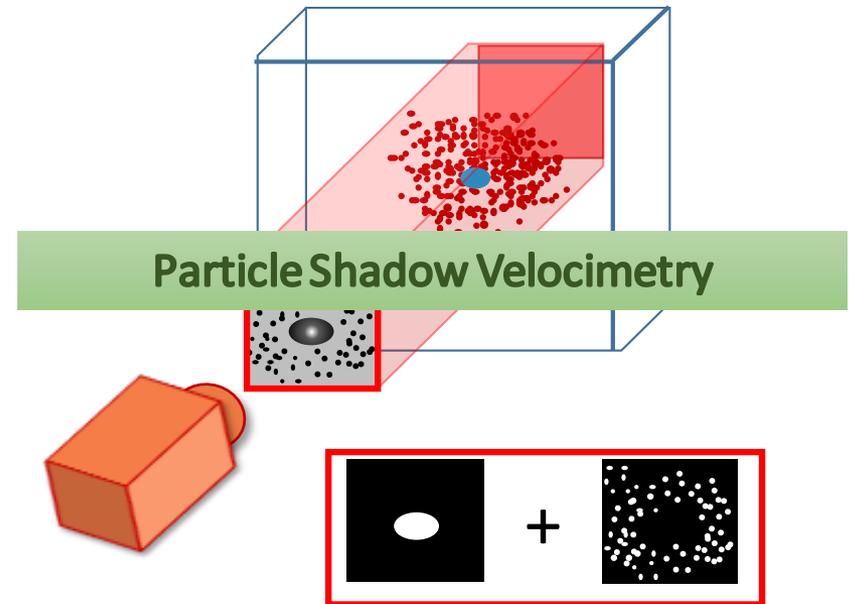
# Flow quantification in multi-phase flow

Simultaneously quantify both the phases in  
3D

## Particle tracking on multi-phase flow

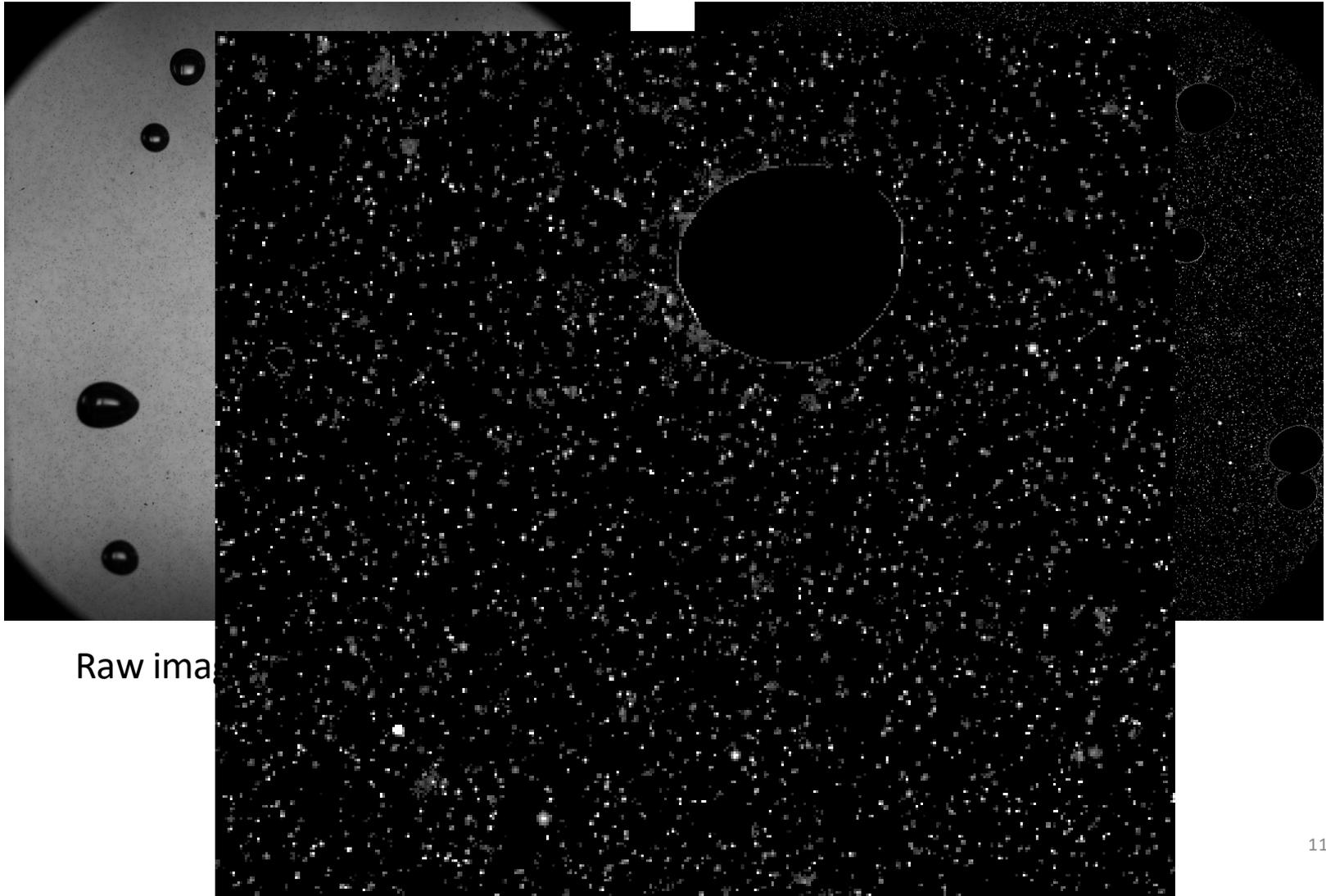


Using scattering



Using LED backlighting

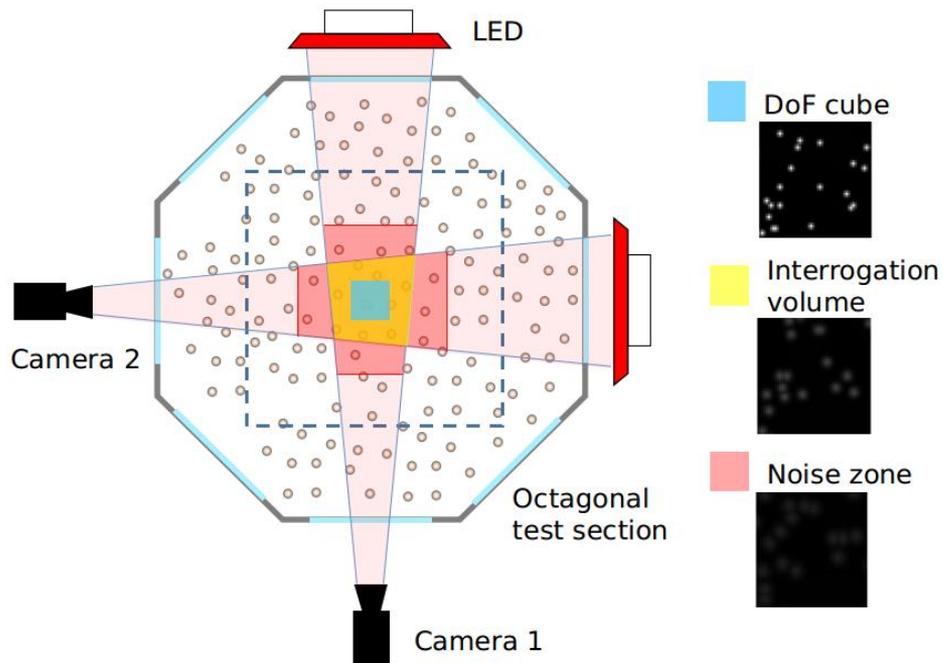
\*Cheap and bright, allow time-resolved measurements at 10 kHz



Raw ima

## Depth of field and noise zone

The size of noise zone (particles outside interrogation volume) is used to quantify the level of blurring effect to STB.



Based on the model of DoF by Allen and Triantaphillidou, 2012, and the model of particle image from Rossi et al., 2012:

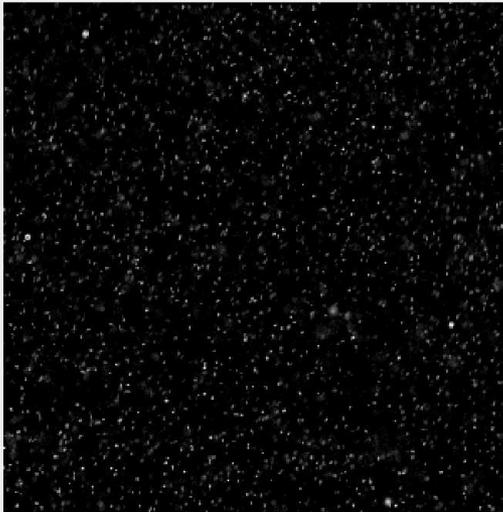
$$DoF \propto \frac{1}{D_a}$$

$$L_{noisy} \propto \frac{1}{D_a^2}$$

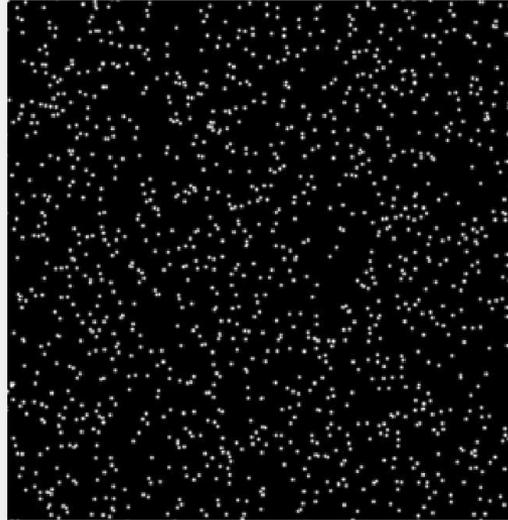
As one reduces the pinhole aperture size to gain DoF, the length of noise zone increases more.

## Comparison of experimental and synthetic image

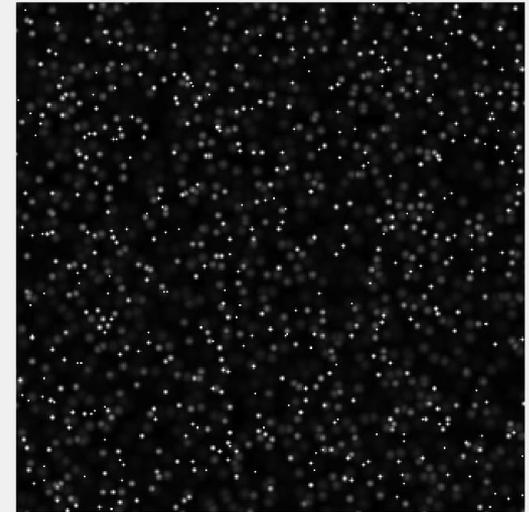
Experiment image:



Synthetic image (Ideal):

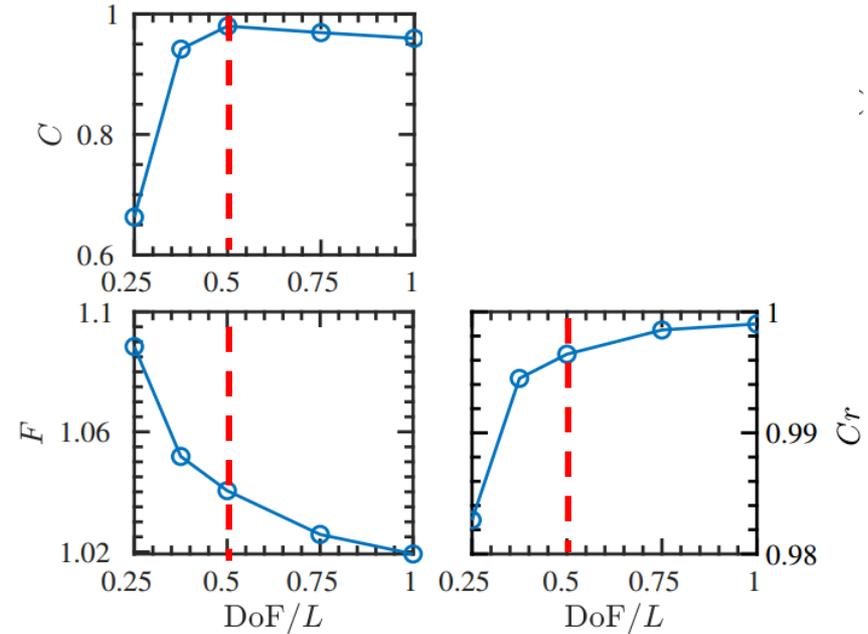
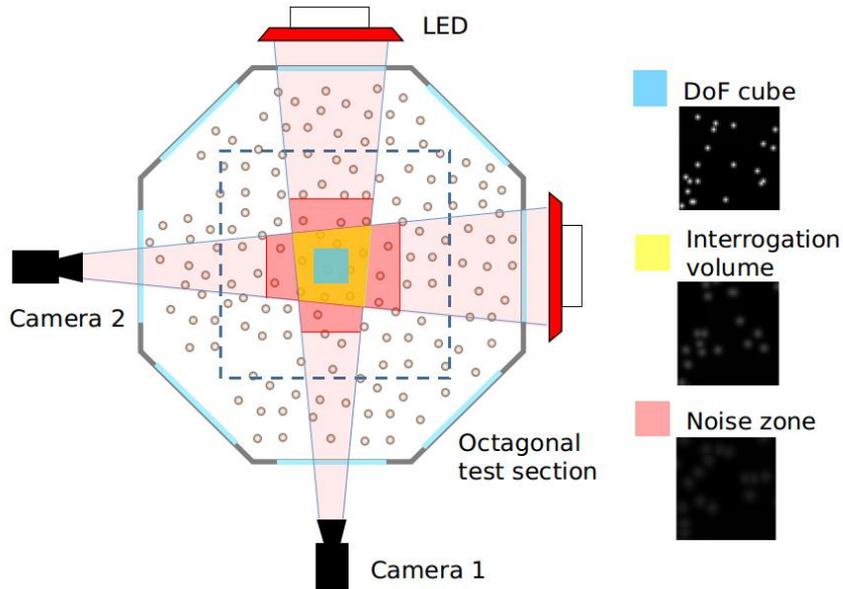


Synthetic image (Blurred):



Noise due to blurred particles are different from the random noise on images

## Varying Depth of field

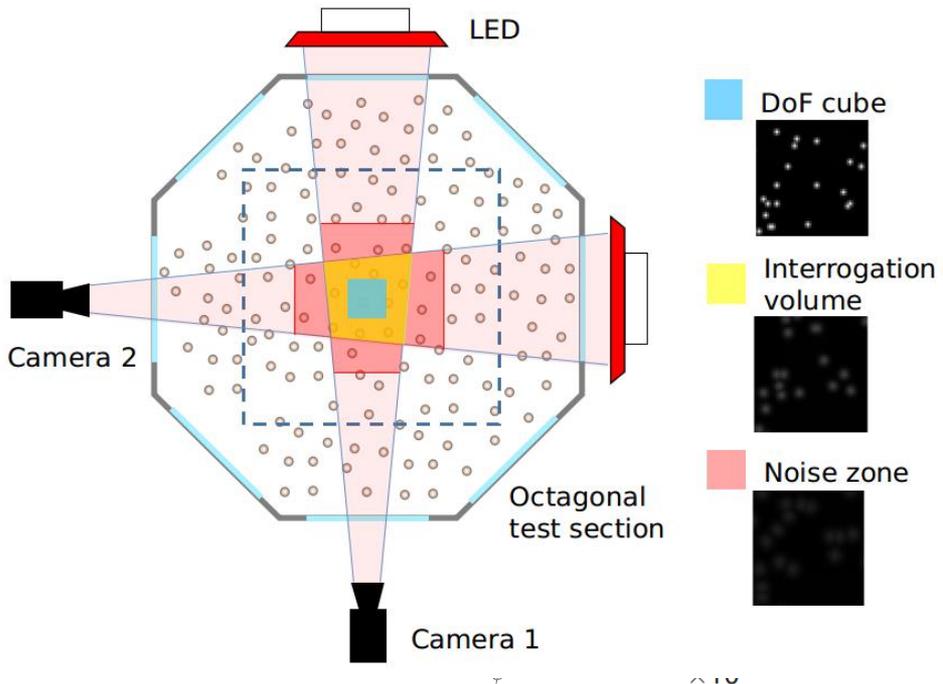


At DoF/L = 0.5, coverage C reaches its maximum, close to one.

At DoF/L = 0.5, there is a good balance between the track quality and the total processing time.

## Concentration variations

Varying particle concentration at the same DoF/L = 0.5

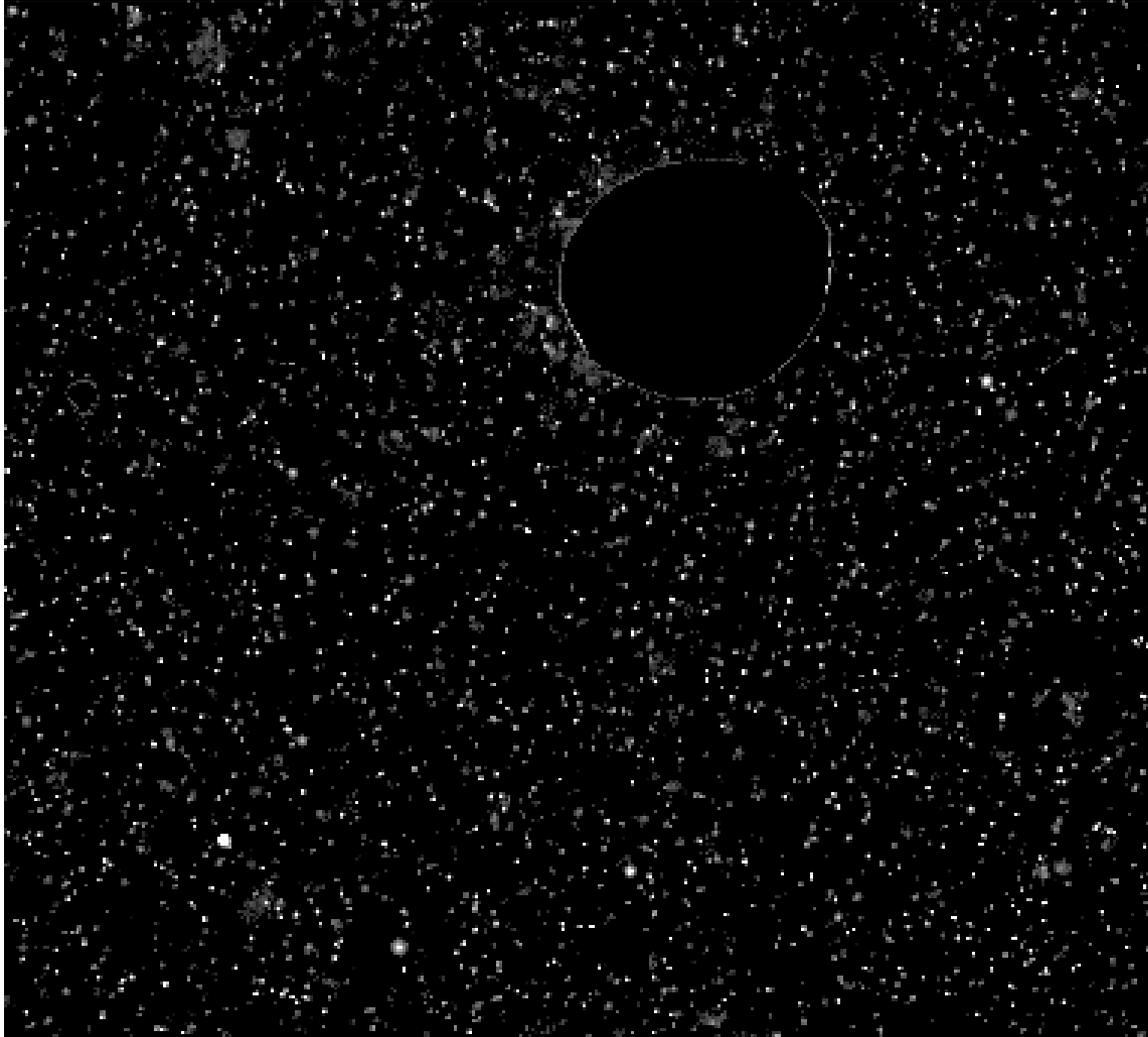


$N_d$ : the number of STB-detected particles

$N_t$ : the number of particles inside interrogation volume.

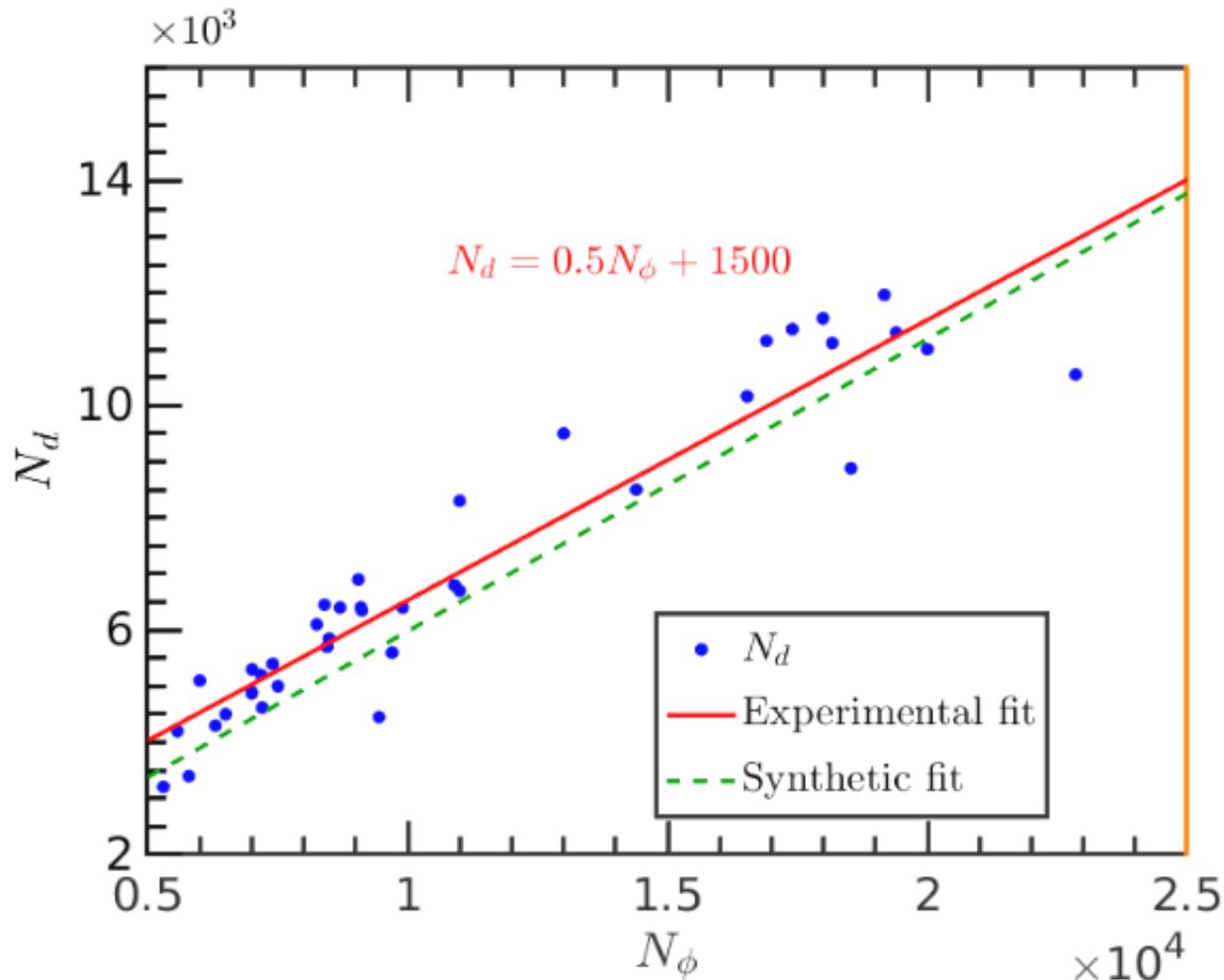
$N_\phi$ : the number of particles on an image.

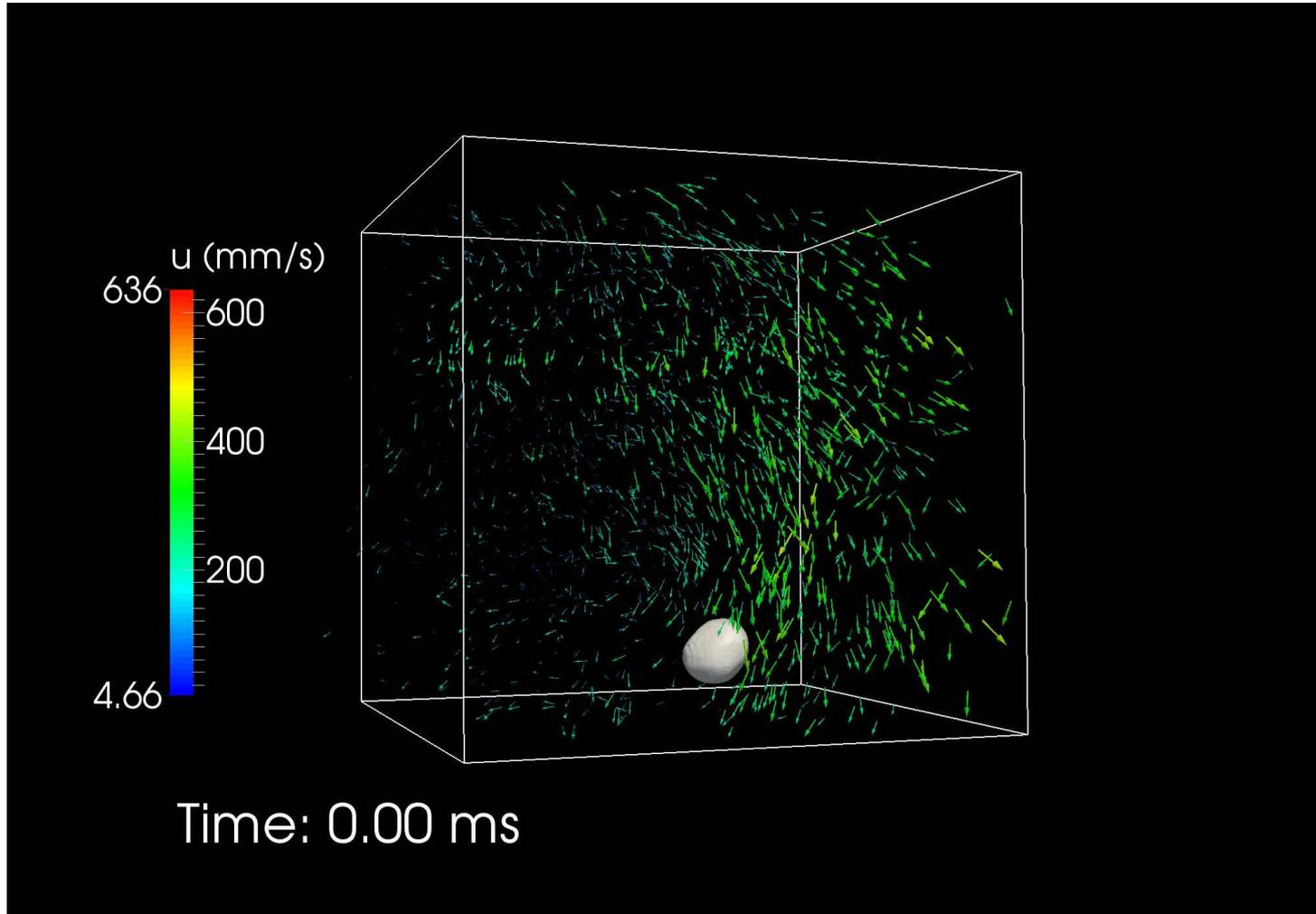
Nearly 95% tracks can be covered at  $N_t = 27,500$  (0.028 ppp)



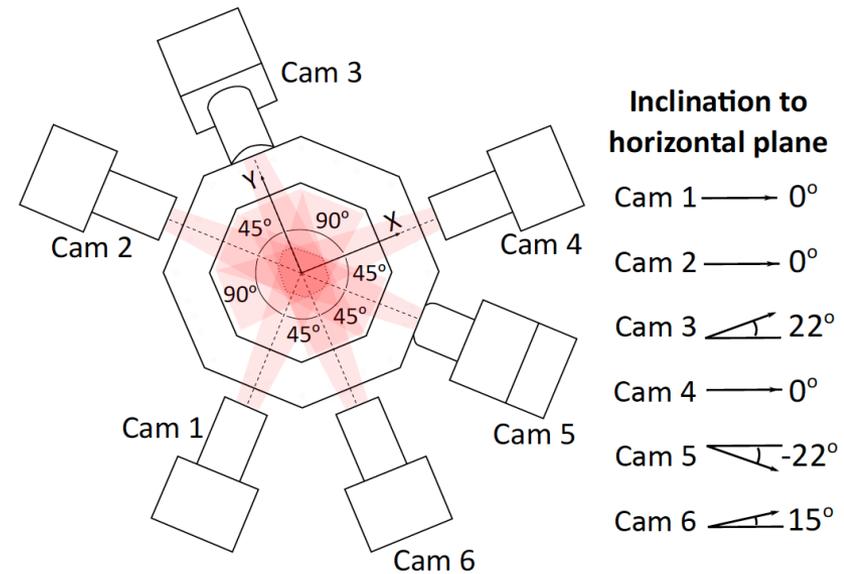
## Relation between $N_d$ and $N_\phi$

$N_d$  : the number of STB-detected particles;  
 $N_\phi$  : the number of particles on an image;

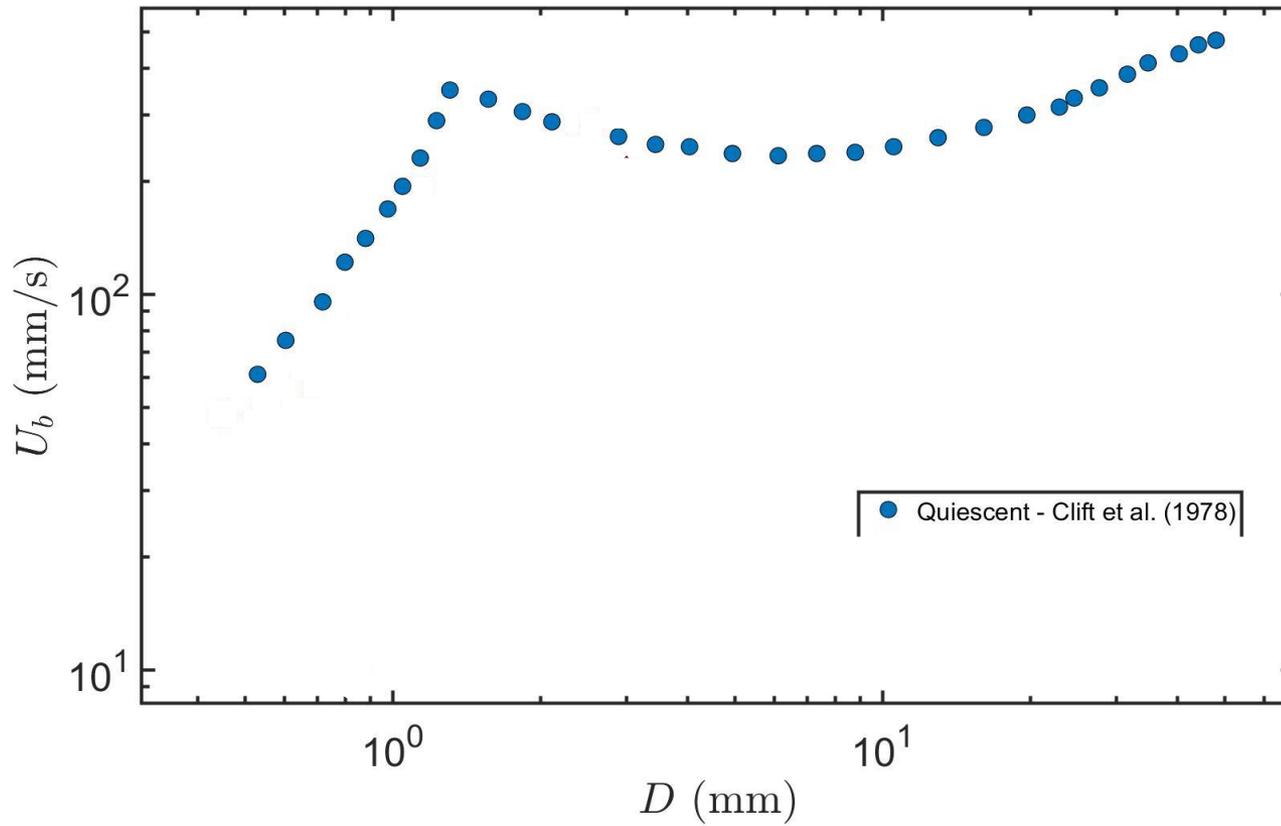


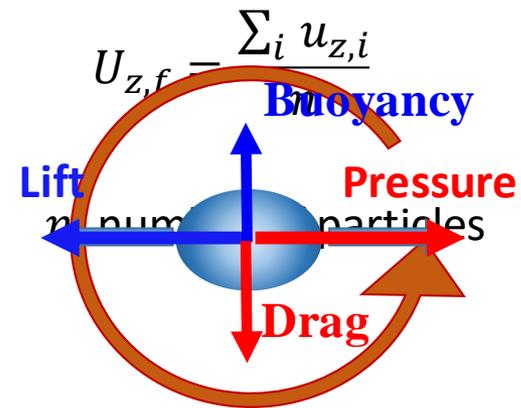
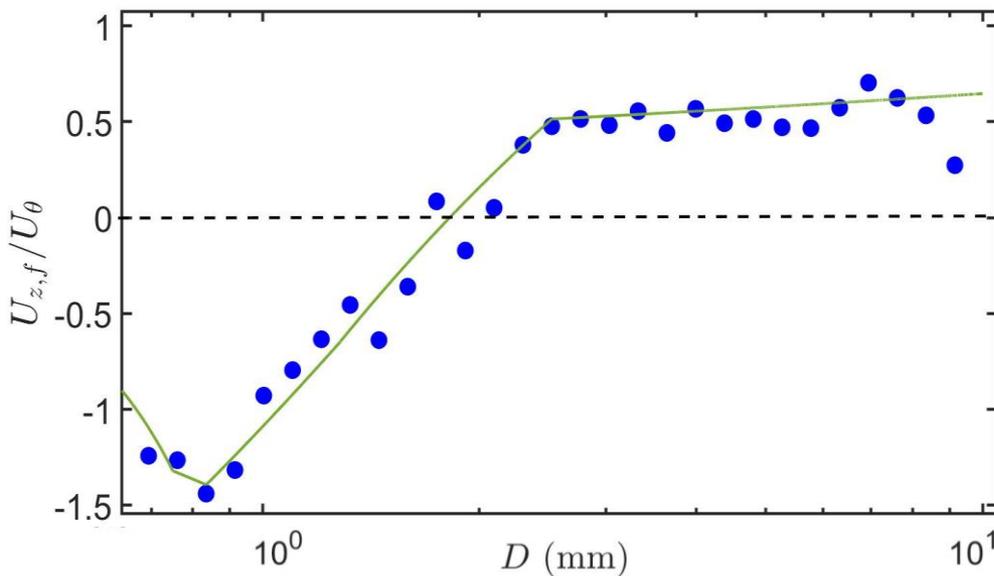
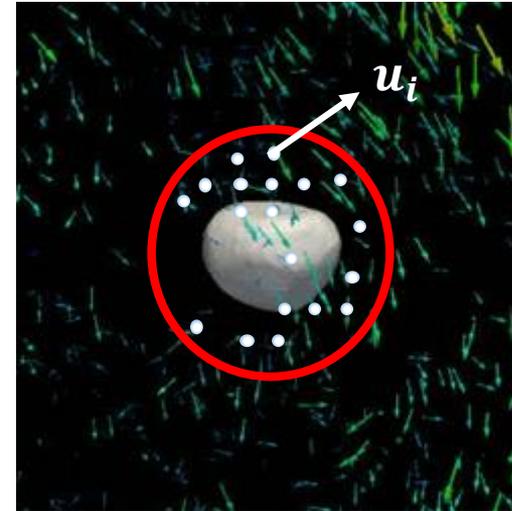
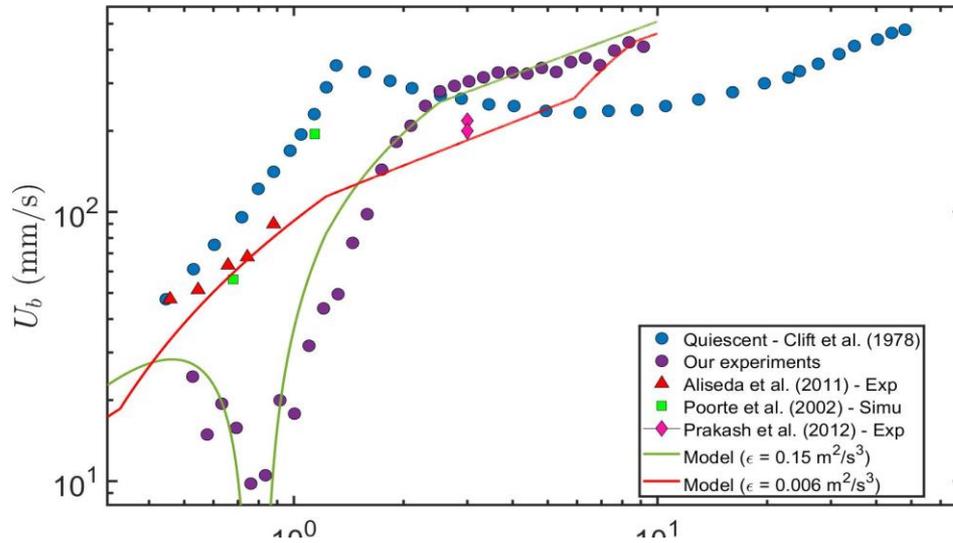


Applied to study bubble rise velocity



Four Photron AX200 32 GB cameras  
2 Photron SA5 32 GB cameras  
6 kHz acquisition rate





# Thank you

