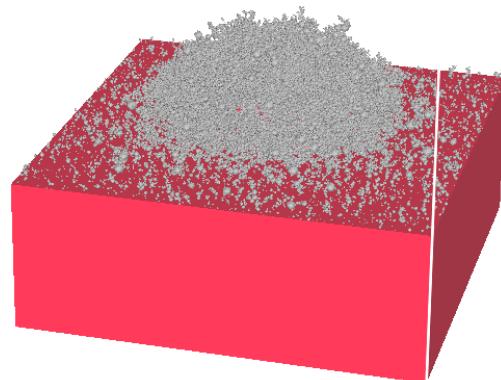

Simulation of Ceramic DPF Media, Soot Deposition and Pressure Drop Evolution Using **GEO** **DICT**

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Dr. Andreas Wiegmann



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Germany

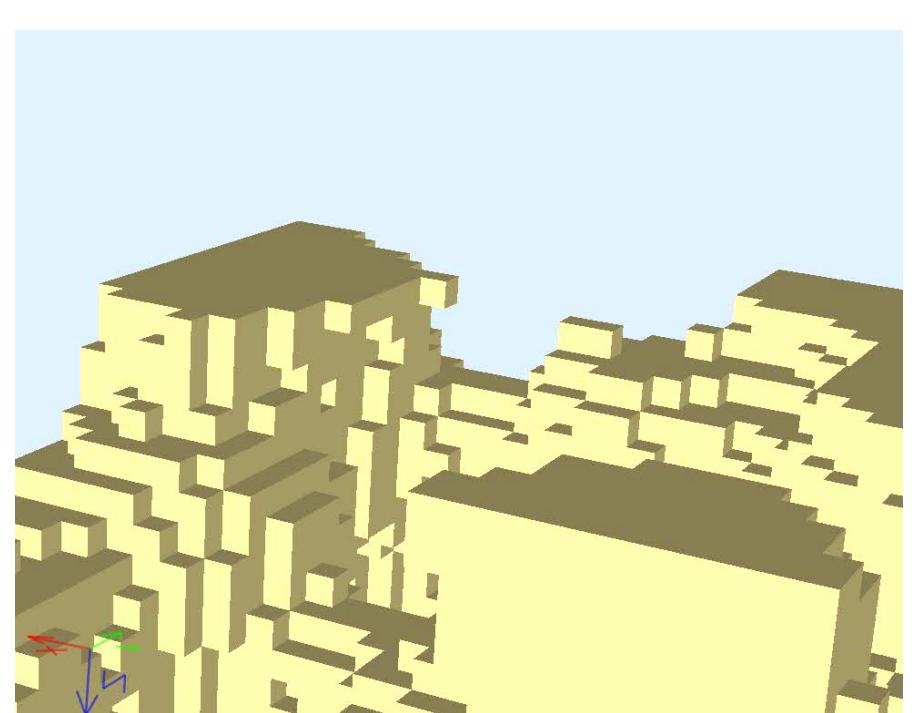


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Outline

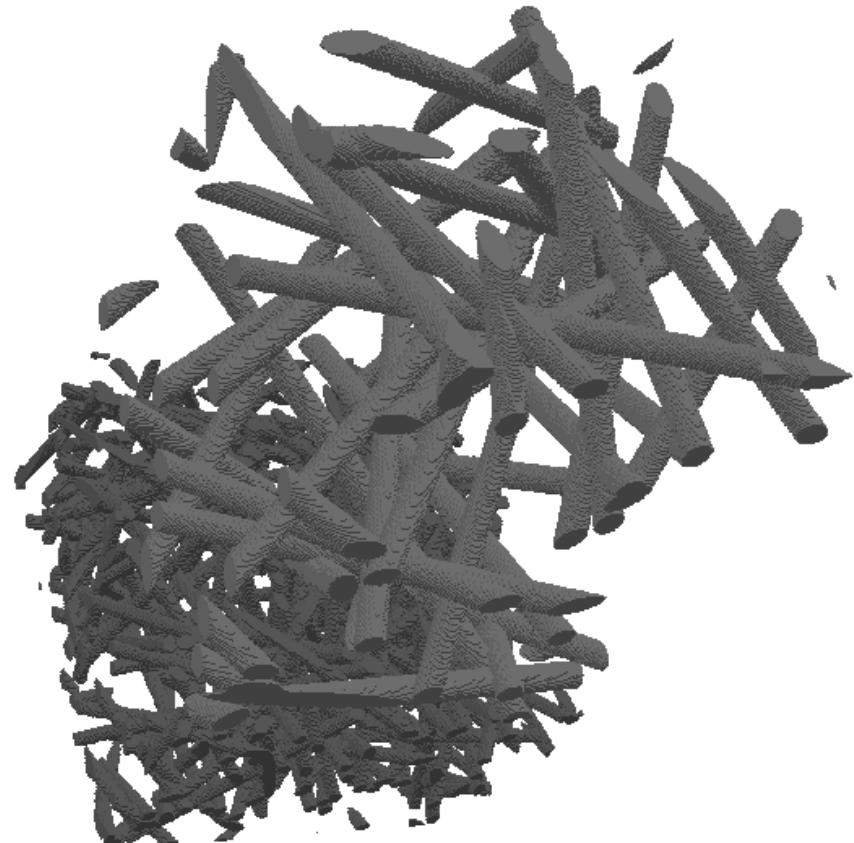
1. Virtual Structure Generation of DPFs
 - Fibrous Structures
 - Sinter Materials
2. Simulation of DPF Properties
 - Modeling and Simulation Approach
 - Example 1: Design Study of DPF Filters
 - Example 2: Micro Sieves
3. Summary



1. Virtual Structure Generation of DPFs

Multilayer Virtual Fibrous Structure

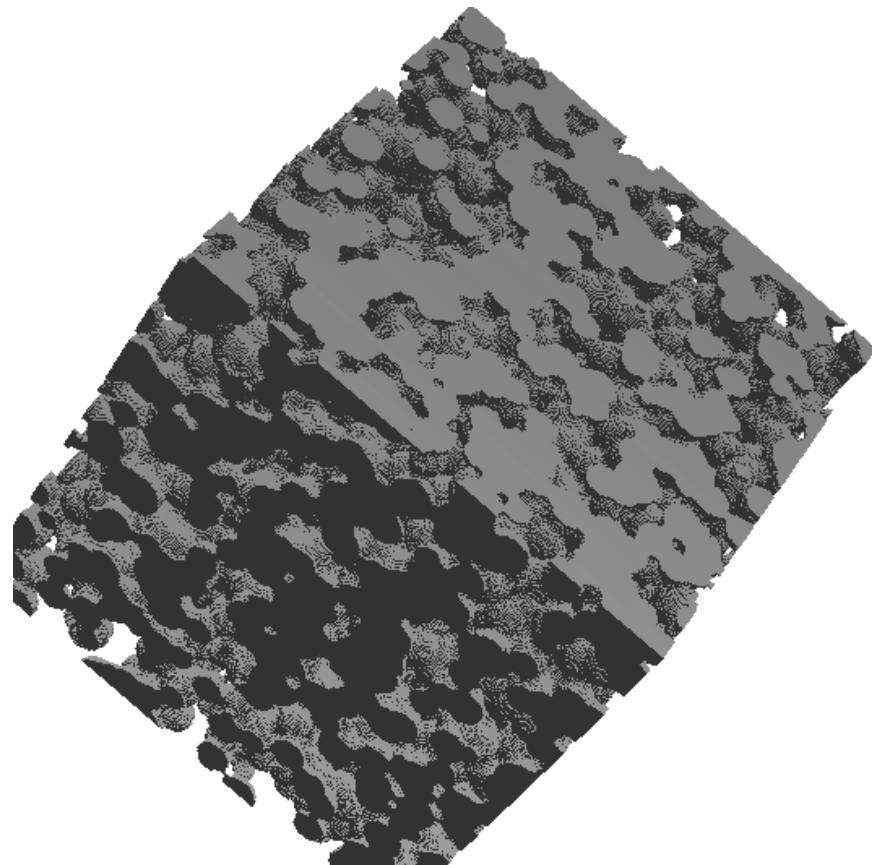
- Stochastic generation of the structure with guaranteed adjustable properties, e.g.
 - Distribution of fiber diameters and cross sections
 - Fiber orientation
 - Porosity
 - Layer thickness
 - ...
- Stacking of layers with different parameters
- Use of highly flexible voxel meshes



1. Virtual Structure Generation of DPFs

Virtual Sinter Structure

- Stochastic generation based on
 - Packings of spheres
 - Morphological operations (to generate sinter necks)
- Packings of spheres selected to match the initial grain size distribution of the sinter process
- Approach was applied in an industrial project when no tomographies were available due to
 - Difficult preprocessing of samples
 - Too coarse resolution



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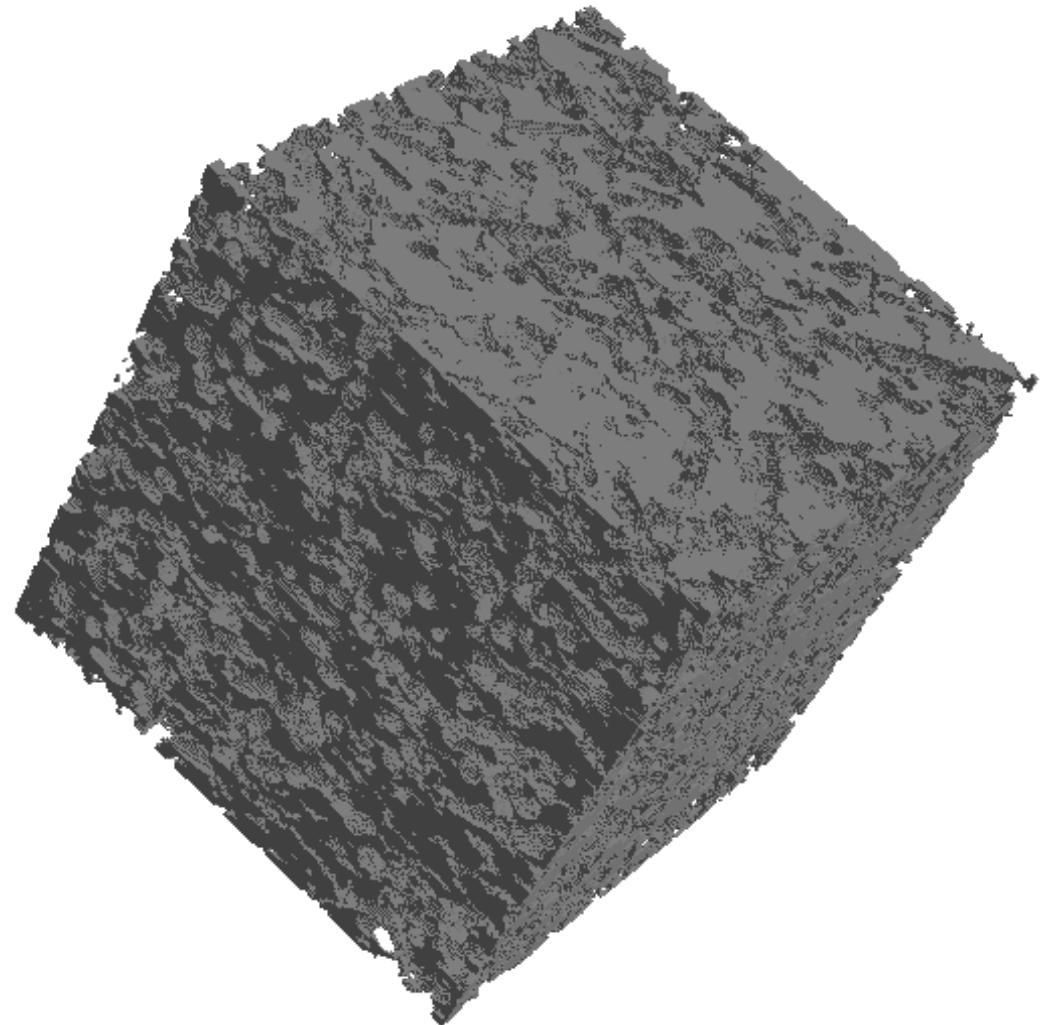


1. Virtual Structure Generation of DPFs

SEM image



Virtual Reconstruction

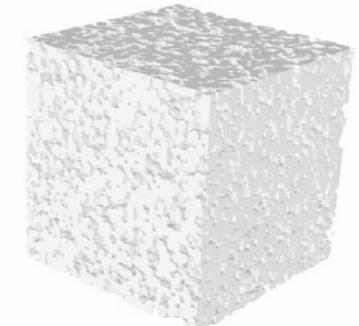
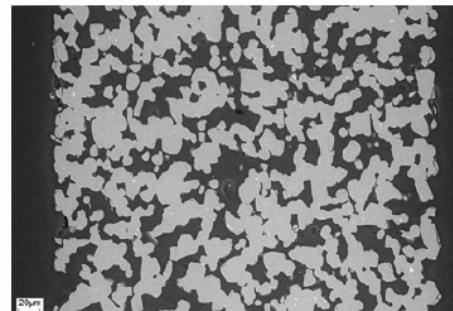


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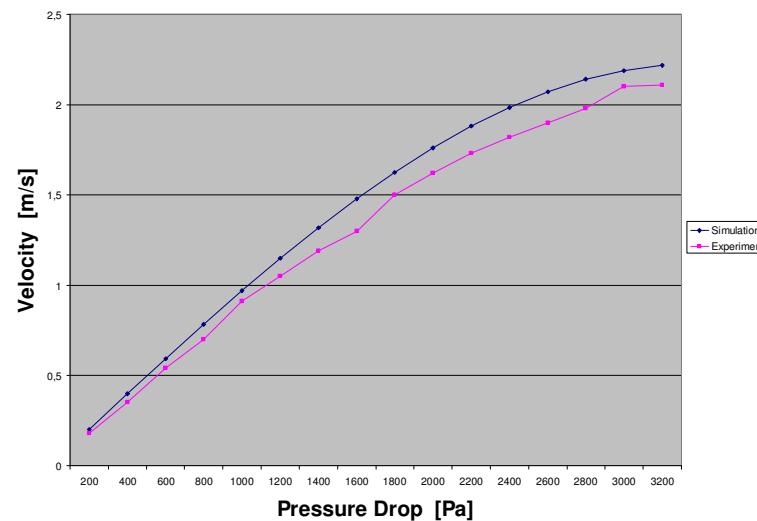
1. Virtual Structure Generation of DPFs

Quality Measures for Virtual Structures

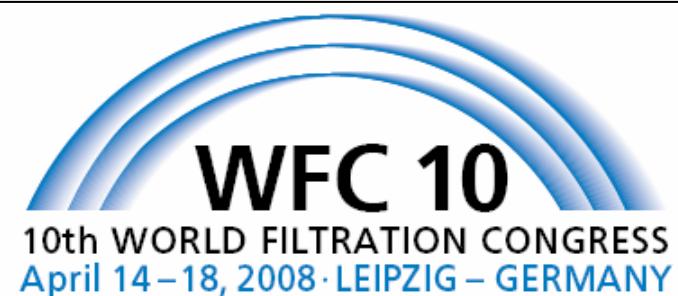
- “The Eye”
- Porosity, specific surface area
- Chord length distribution
- Pore size analysis
- Flow properties, e.g. effective permeability or flow resistivity
- Bubble point, capillary pressure curves
- Filtration properties
- Acoustic properties



Comparison of Effective Flow Properties



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2. Simulation of DPF Properties

Simulation of Filtration Processes

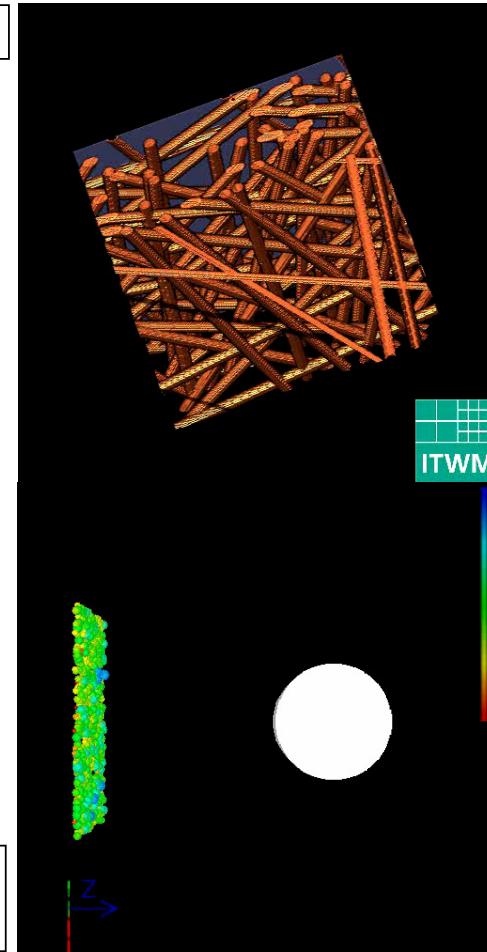
1. Choose initial structural parameters
- ↓
2. Generate / modify structure
- ↓
3. Solve CFD problem
- ↓
4. Compute particle transport and deposition
- ↓
5. Compute filtration efficiency and pressure drop
- ↓
6. Choose new material parameters

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Flow

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Single Fiber Simulation



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2. Simulation of DPF Properties

Flow simulation is based on Navier-Stokes-Brinkmann equations

$$-\mu \Delta \vec{u} + \nabla \vec{u} \cdot \vec{u} + \kappa^{-1} \vec{u} + \nabla p = \vec{f}, \quad (\text{momentum balance})$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{u} = 0, \quad (\text{continuity})$$

+ boundary conditions,

\vec{u} : velocity

p : pressure

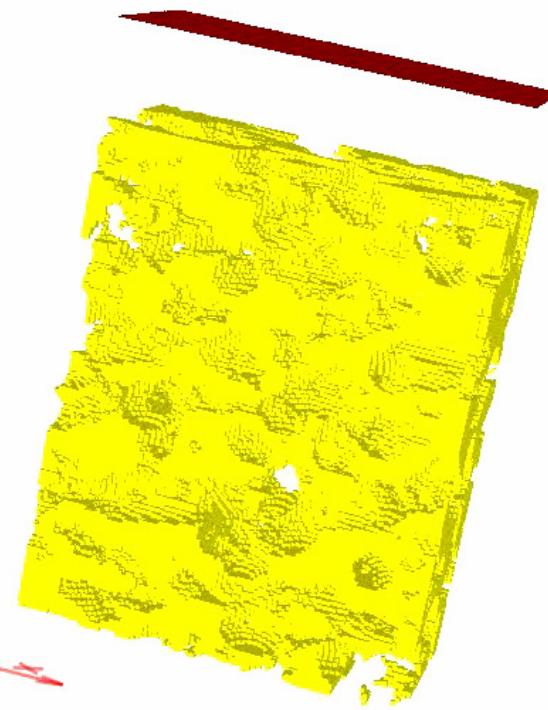
\vec{f} : force (density)

μ : fluid viscosity

κ : permeability of porous voxel

Remark

- convective term optional -> fast flow
- Brinkmann term optional -> subgrid particle deposition and effective porous media



2. Simulation of DPF Properties

Lagrangian Particle Transport

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d\vec{x}}{dt} &= \vec{v} \\ \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} &= -\gamma (\vec{v}(\vec{x}) - \vec{u}(\vec{x})) + \frac{QE_{\circ}(\vec{x})}{m} + \sigma \frac{d\vec{W}(t)}{dt}\end{aligned}$$

Particle Deposition

- Collision handling
- Adhesion model

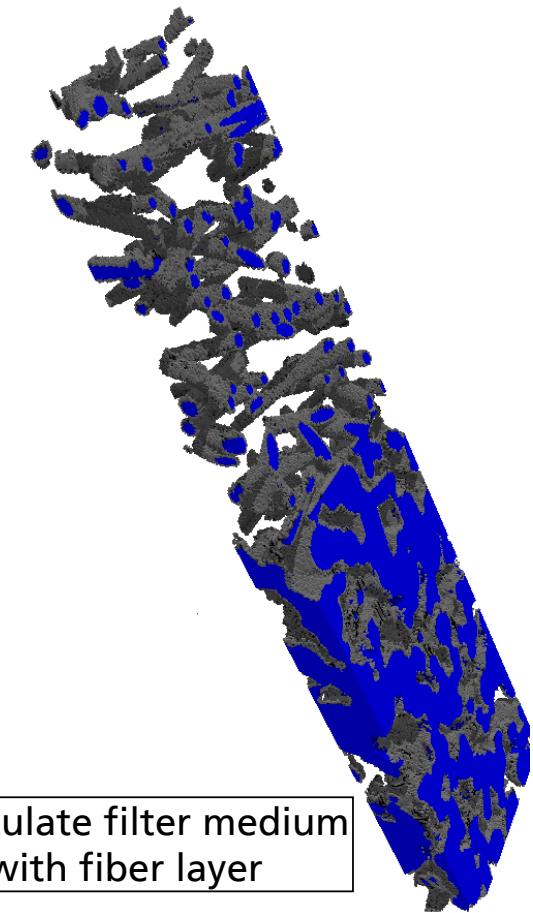
Modification of Geometry

- Solid deposition model (particles resolved by voxels)
- Porous deposition model -> small particles are handled as porous media
- Porous deposition model + subvoxel collision handling

2. Simulation of DPF Properties

Design Study of a Diesel Particulate Filter

- What is the effect of an additional fibrous layer on top of a sintered substrate ?
- Soot particles (~80nm) are much smaller than voxels (1µm) -> porous deposition model
- Navier-Stokes-Brinkmann model to handle free and porous flow
- Permeability and maximum degree of filling of porous voxels are determined by high resolution single fiber experiments
- Several hundreds of millions of particles are needed for a lifetime computation



Particulate filter medium
with fiber layer



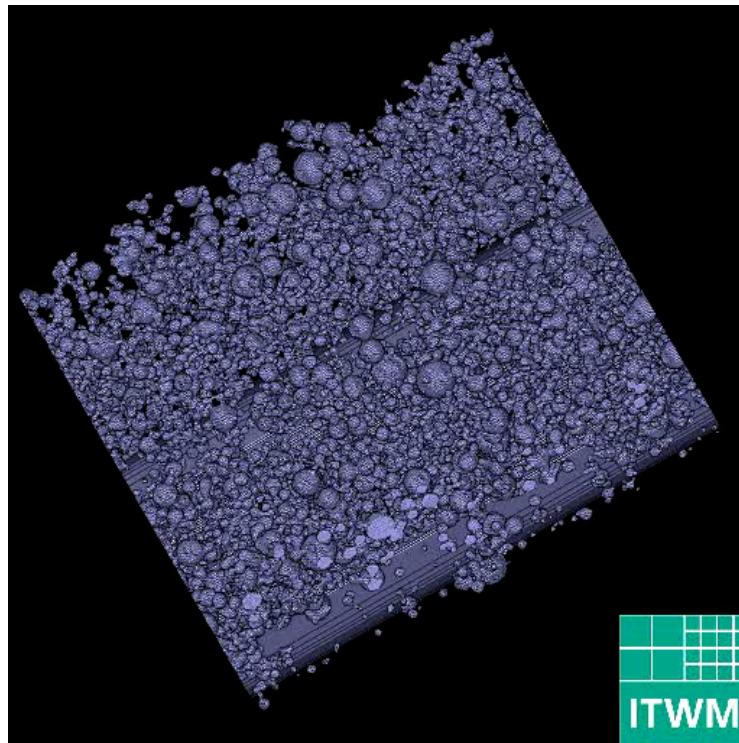
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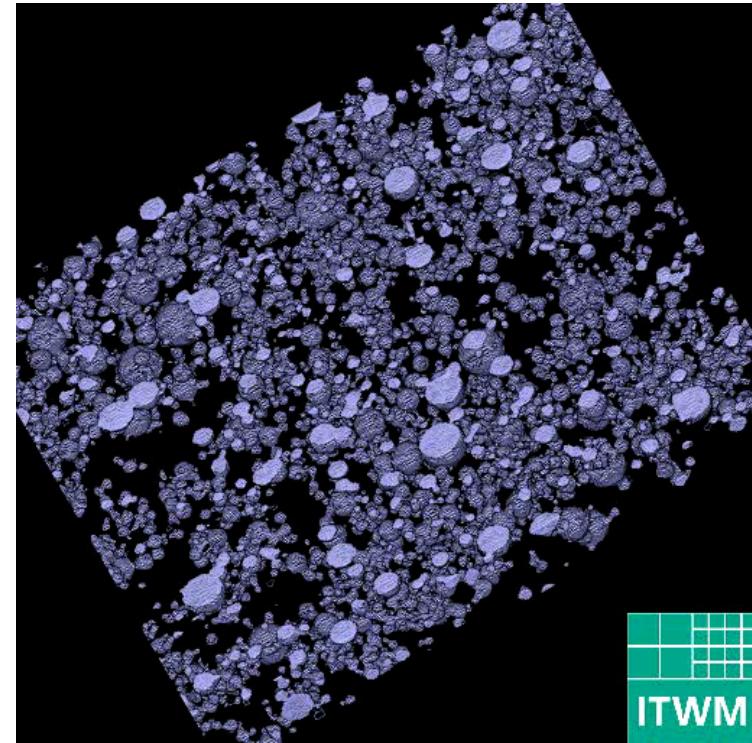
2. Simulation of DPF Properties



High Resolution Single
Fiber Simulation



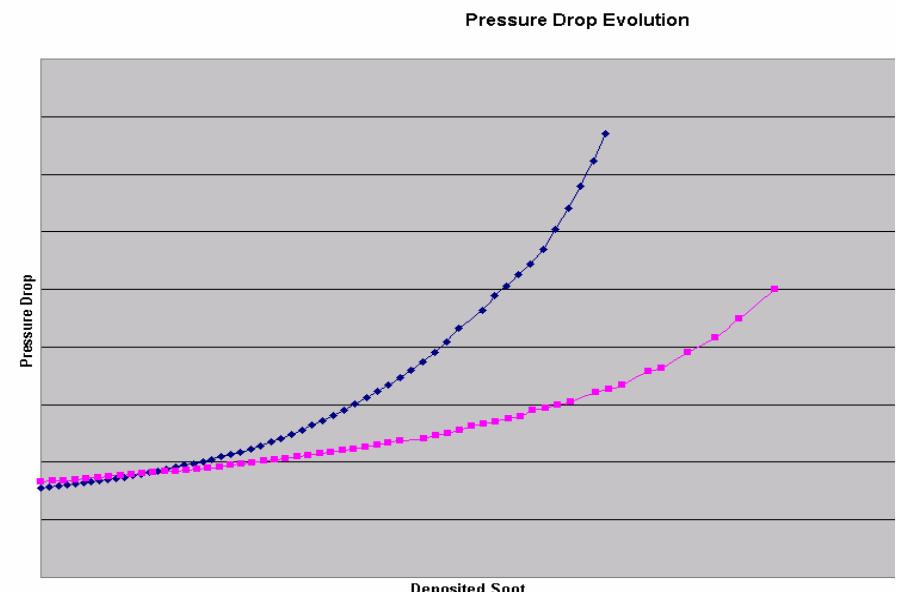
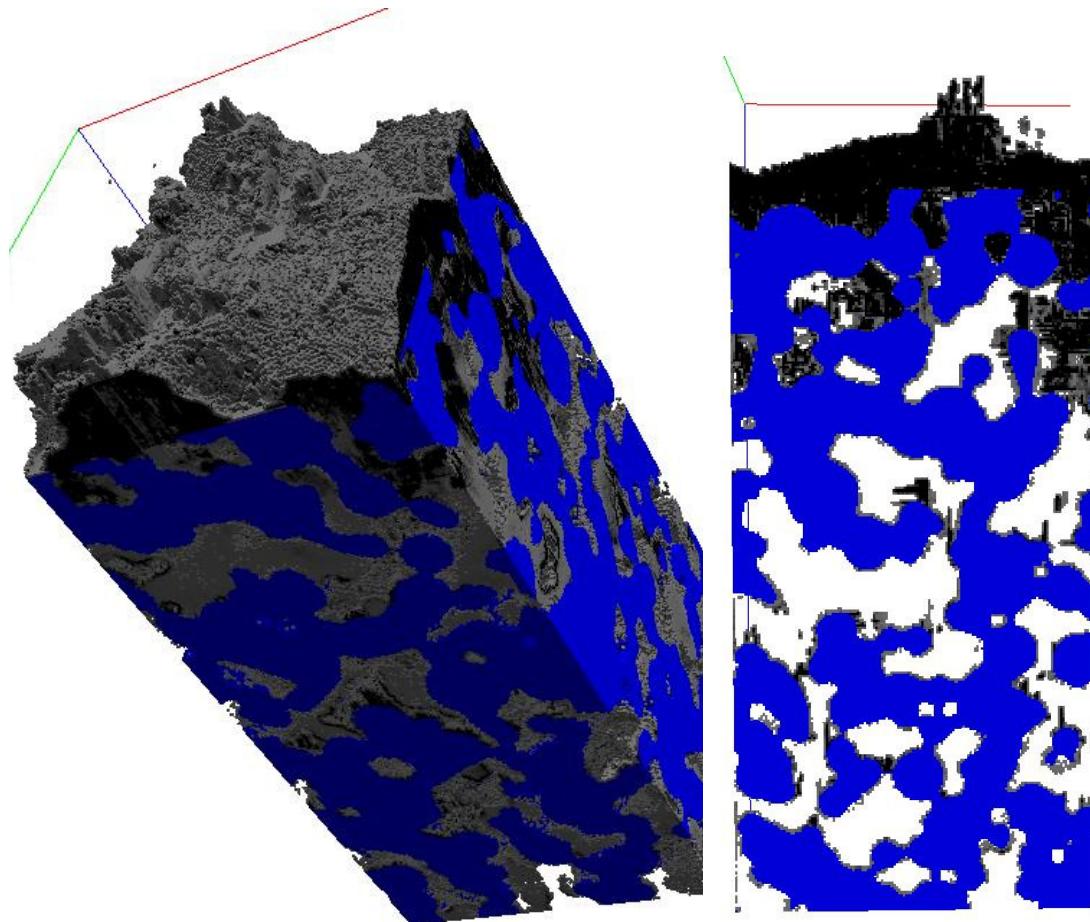
Cut-Out of Soot Layer



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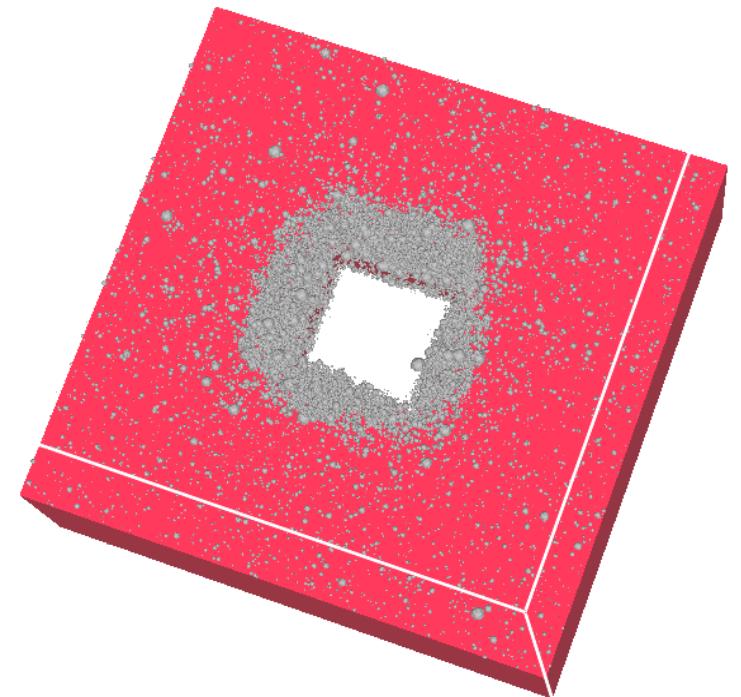
2. Simulation of DPF Properties



2. Simulation of DPF Properties

Micro Sieves – Study of Different Deposition Models

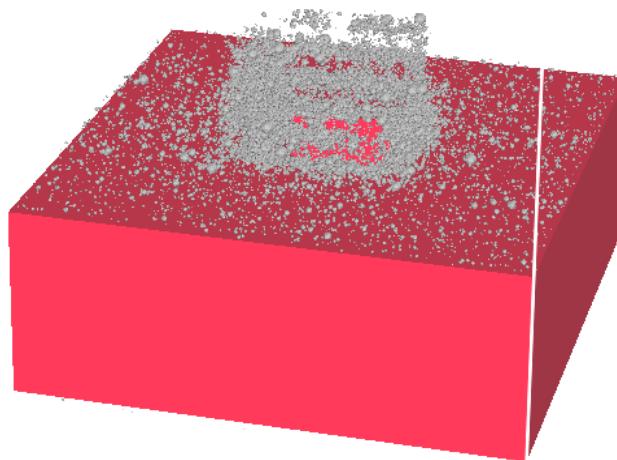
- 20 µm x 20 µm holes in periodic arrangement
- Soot particles (~80nm) are much smaller than voxels (1µm)
- Navier-Stokes-Brinkmann model to handle free and porous flow
- Comparison of porous voxel approach w/o subvoxel collision handling



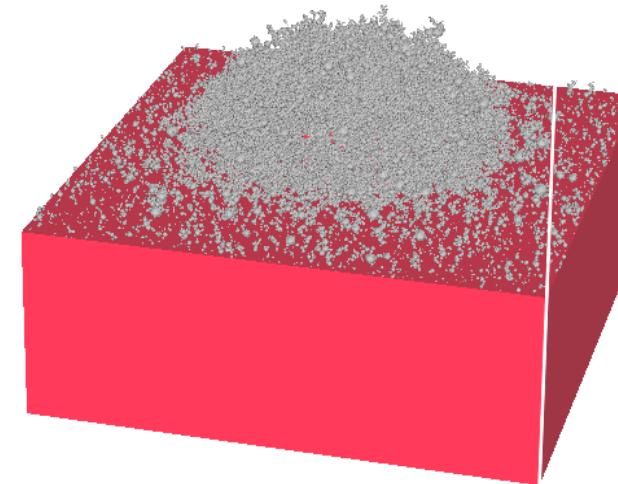
2. Simulation of DPF Properties

GEO DICT

Porous Deposition Model



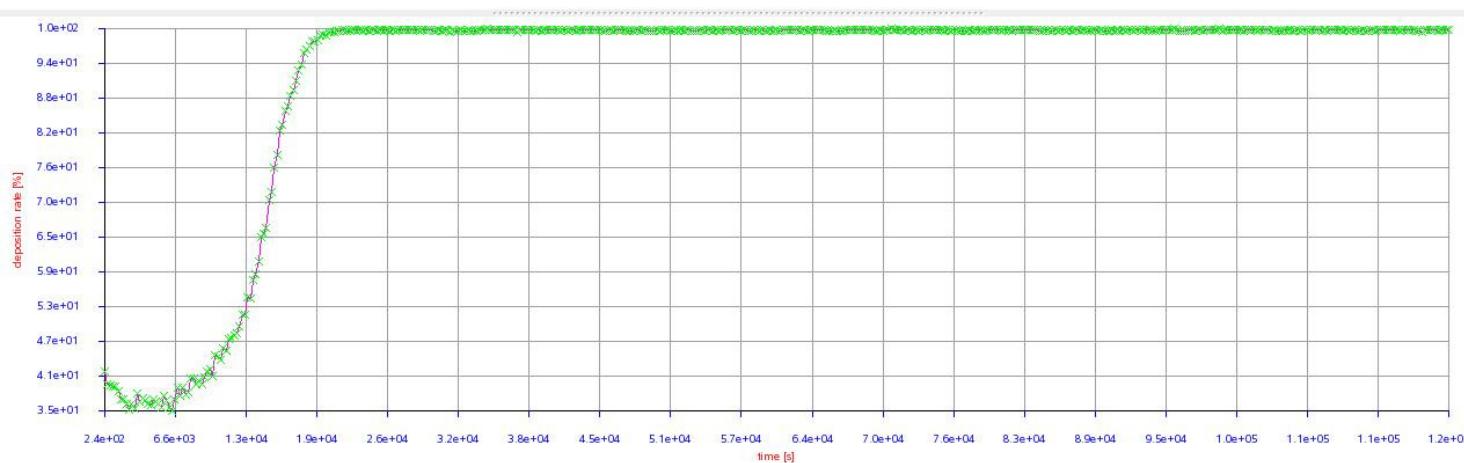
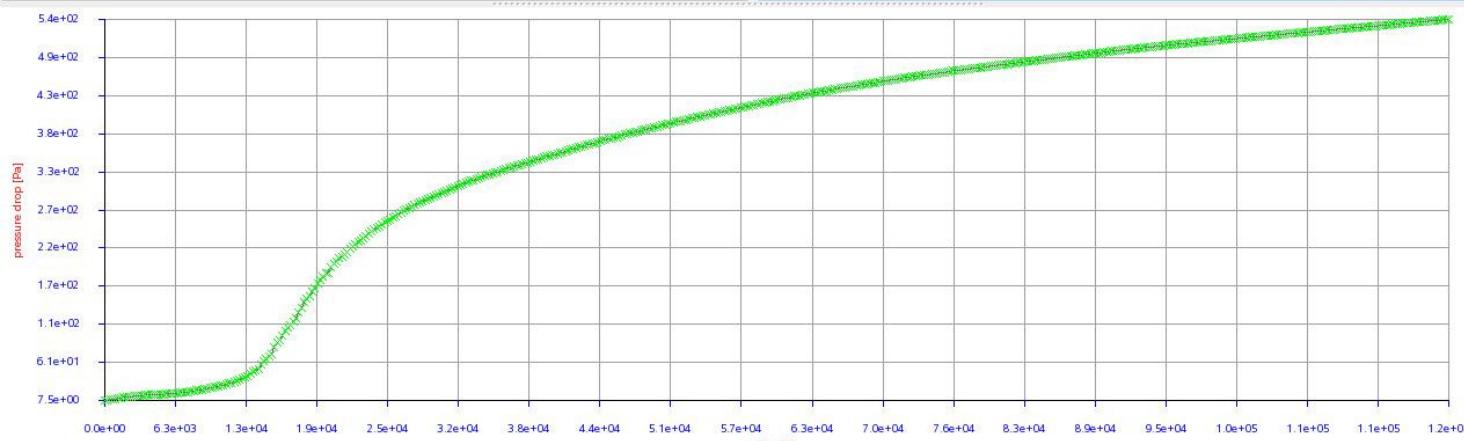
Porous Deposition Model with
Subvoxel Collision Handling



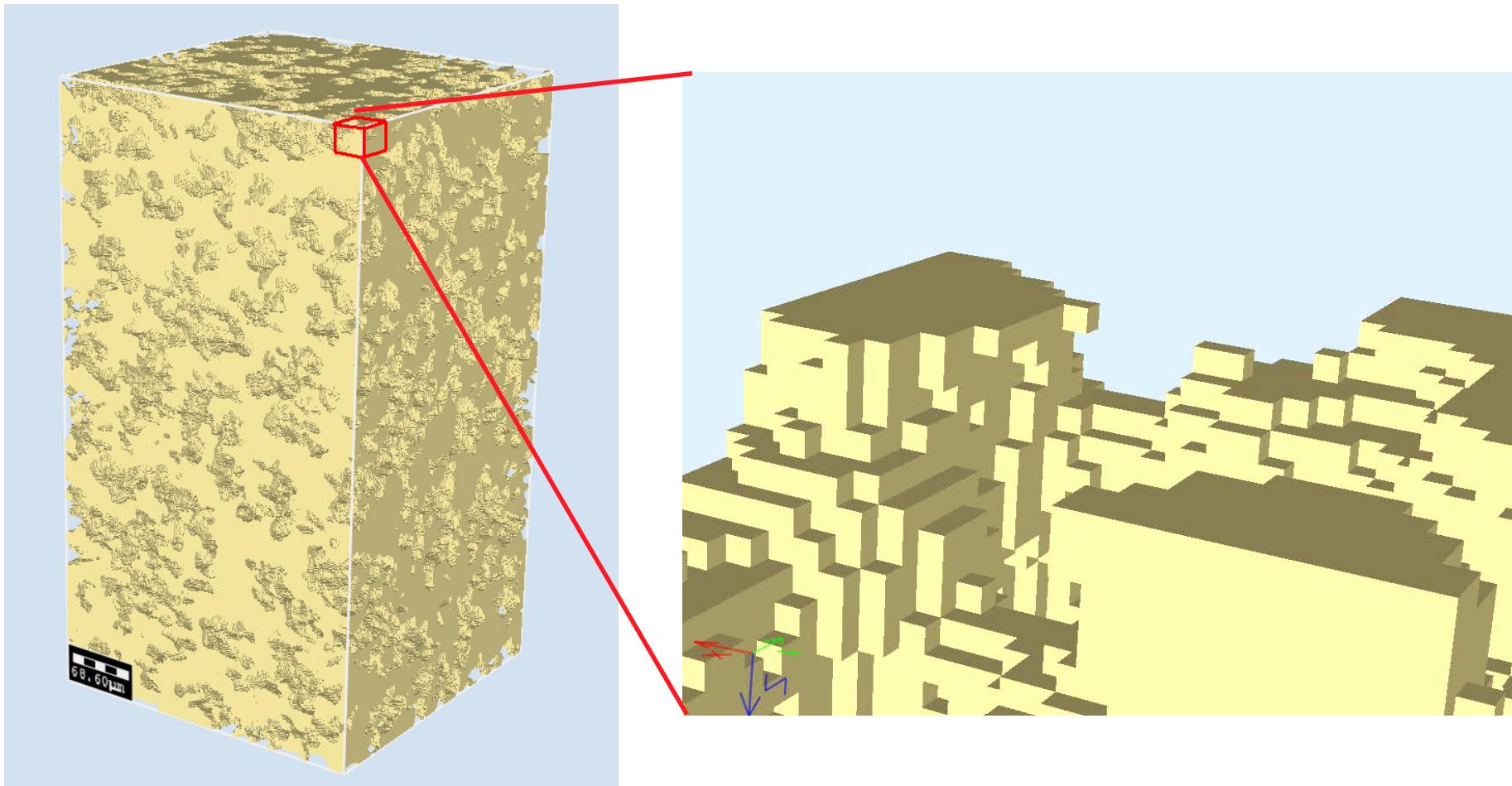
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2. Simulation of DPF Properties



2. Simulation of DPF Properties

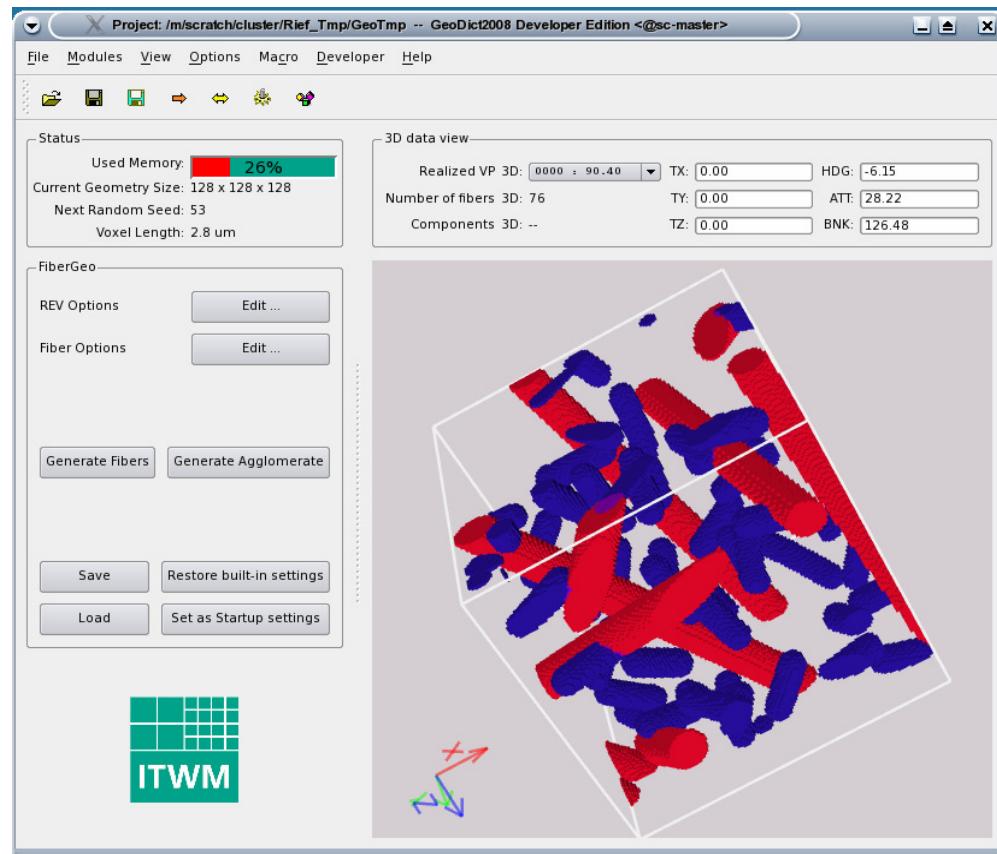


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3. Summary (and more ...)

- **FiberGeo**, **SinterGeo**, **WeaveGeo**, **GridGeo**, **PackGeo** (Structure generation)
- **ProcessGeo** (3d image processing)
- **LayerGeo** (building media stacks)
- **ImportGeo** (Tomography, STL, etc.)
- **PoroDict** (Pore size analysis)
- **FlowDict** (Flow properties)
- **FilterDict** (Filtration)
- **DiffuDict** (Effective diffusion)
- **SatuDict** (Capillary pressure curves)
- **ElastoDict** (Effective elasticity)
- **ThermoDict** (Heat conductivity)
- **ExportGeo** (Fluent, Abaqus)
- **AcoustoDict** (acoustic absorption properties)



GeoDict Development Teams



The GeoDict Team

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Jürgen Becker
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Heiko Andréa
Ashok Kumar Vaikuntam
Rolf Westerteiger
Christian Wagner
Mohammed Alam
Jianping Shen

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The PleatDict Team

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Oleg Iliev
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The FilterDict Team

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Kilian Schmidt
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The SatuDict Team

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Volker Schulz
Andreas Wiegmann
Rolf Westerteiger

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Rolf Westerteiger
Matthias Groß

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Katja Schladitz
Joachim Ohser
Hans-Karl Hummel
Petra Baumann

WeaveGeo & PleatGeo

Andreas Wiegmann

The SinterGeo Team

Kilian Schmidt
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The ElastoDict Team

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Andreas Wiegmann
Vita Rutka
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GridGeo & PackGeo

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Vita Rutka
Qing Zhang



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Software for Generation, Simulation, Visualization:



www.geodict.com

Thank You Very Much for Your Attention !

