

Inertial manipulation of bubbles in rectangular microfluidic channels

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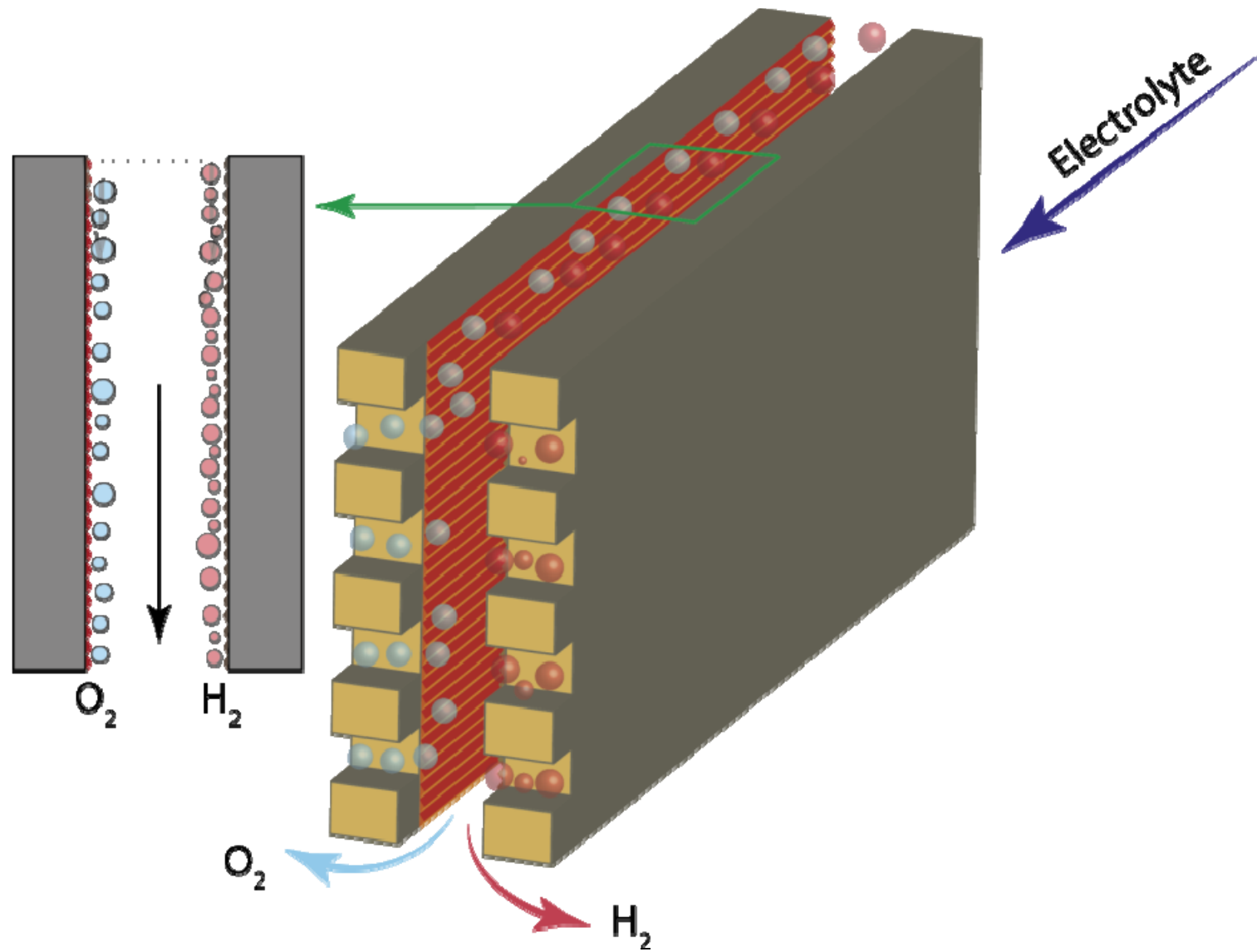
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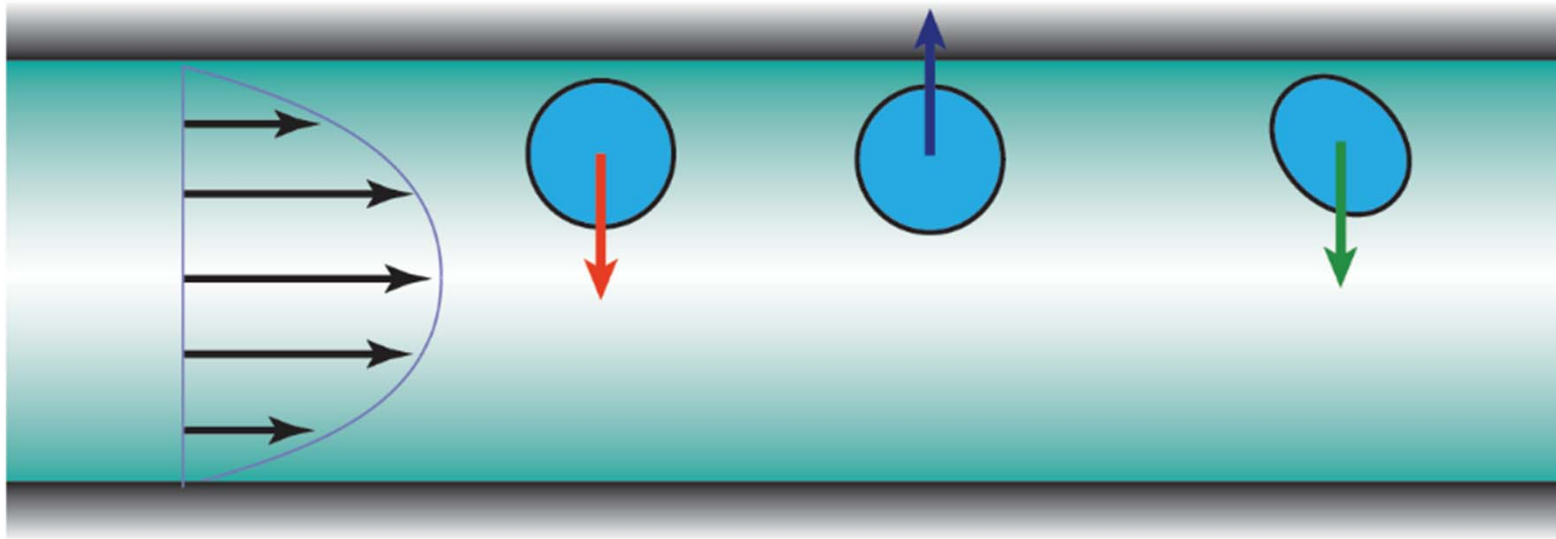
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Motivation



"A membrane-less electrolyzer for hydrogen production across the pH scale." *Energy & Environmental Science* 8.7 (2015).

Forces



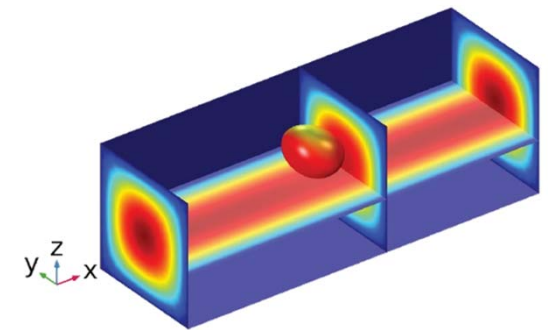
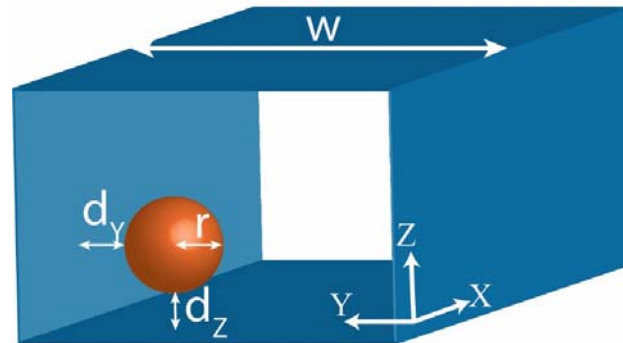
Outline

- Numerical method
- Experimental device
- Relevant parameters
- Bubbles vs. Solid particles
- Conclusion

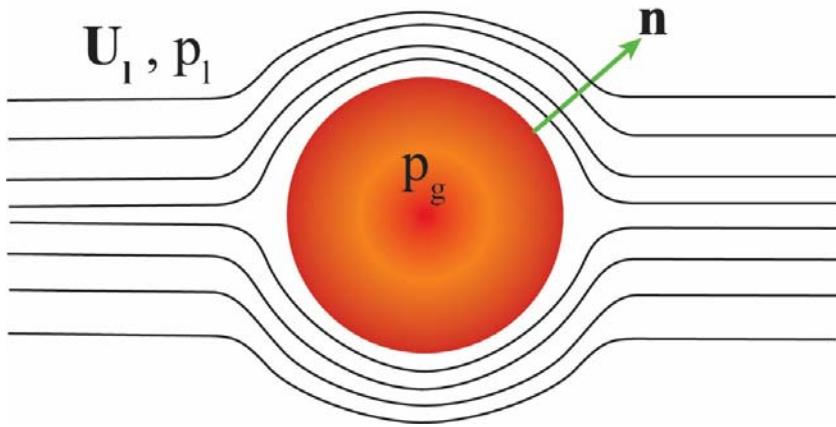
Wall induced
lift force

Shear gradient
lift force

Deformation induced
lift force



Numerical Setup



Liquid	Gas	$\frac{\mu_g}{\mu_l}$
Isopropanol	Nitrogen	0.00838
Ethanol	Nitrogen	0.0154
Water	Nitrogen	0.0174

Boundary condition at bubble interface:

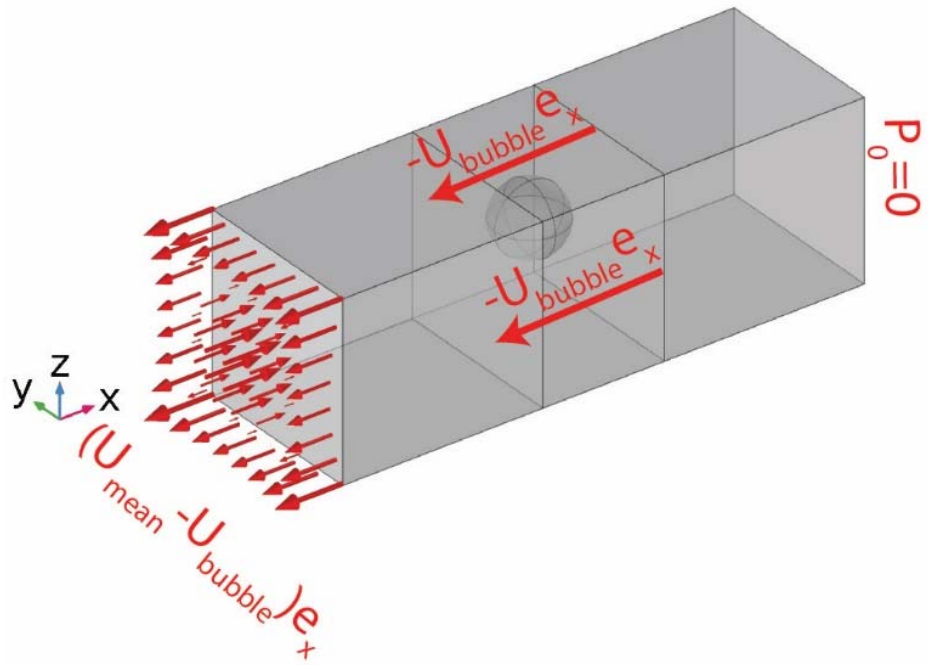
$$\mathbf{n} \cdot \left[-p_l \mathbf{I} + p_g \mathbf{I} + (\nabla \mathbf{U} + (\nabla \mathbf{U})^T)_l - \frac{\mu_g}{\mu_l} (\nabla \mathbf{U} + (\nabla \mathbf{U})^T)_g \right] = \frac{1}{Ca} \mathbf{n} (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{n})$$

Assuming $\frac{\mu_g}{\mu_l} = 0$

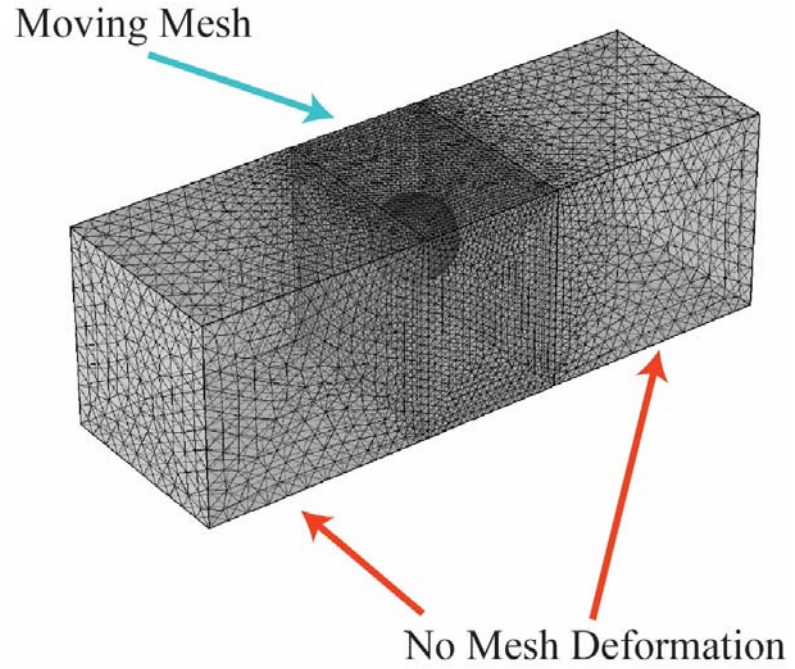
$$\mathbf{n} \cdot \left[-p_l \mathbf{I} + p_g \mathbf{I} + (\nabla \mathbf{U} + (\nabla \mathbf{U})^T)_l \right] = \frac{1}{Ca} \mathbf{n} (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{n})$$

Pressure inside bubble p_g can be obtained by considering **constant bubble volume**

Numerical Setup



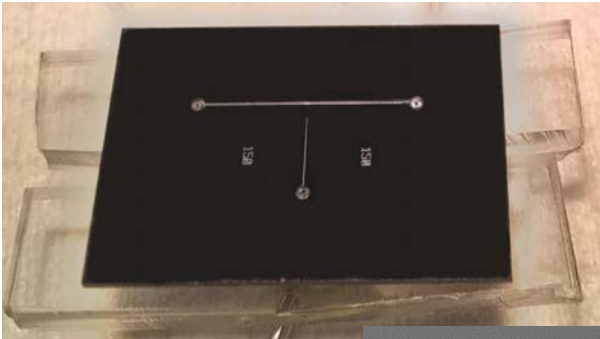
Comsol Computational setup



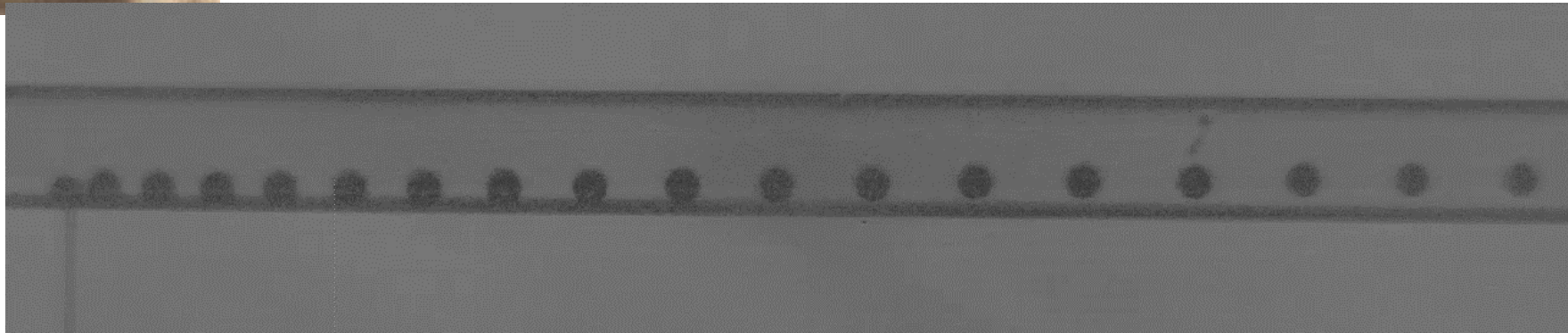
Computational Mesh

Laminar Two-Phase Flow, Moving Mesh Module

Experiment



Bubble formation at the T-junction

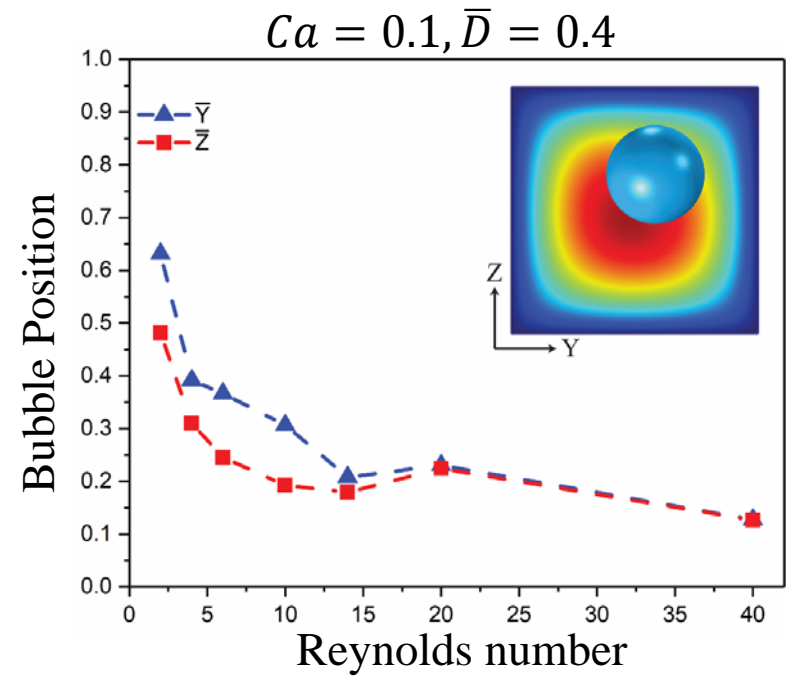
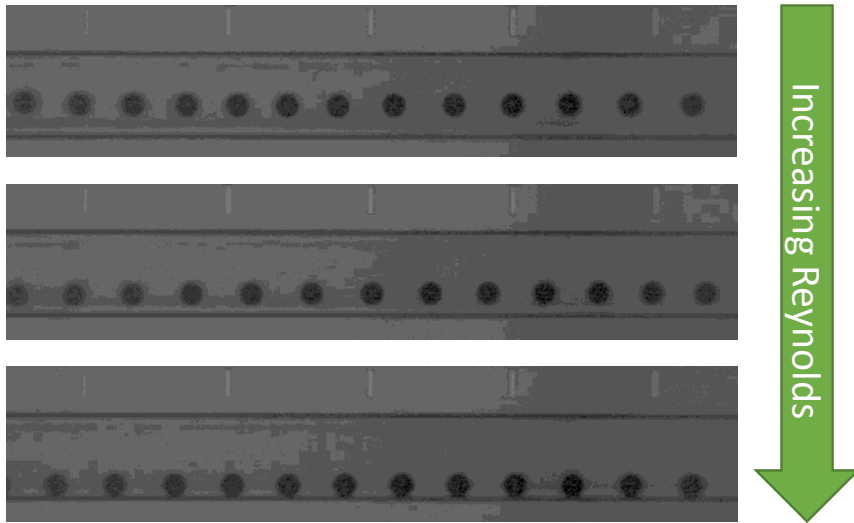


bubble position : $\begin{cases} \bar{Y} = 0 \rightarrow \text{Wall} \\ \bar{Y} = 1 \rightarrow \text{Center} \end{cases}$

Re	0.48	0.51	2.11	2.60	2.66	7.37	9.48	10.60
$\bar{Y}_{\text{experiment}}$	1.00	1.00	0.52	1.01	0.52	0.36	0.48	0.77
$\bar{Y}_{\text{simulation}}$	0.80	0.95	0.53	0.96	0.48	0.36	0.50	0.80

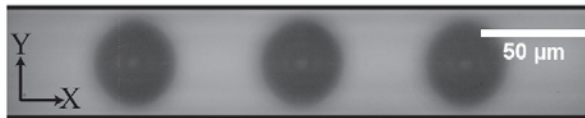
Numerical vs. Experiments

Effect of Reynolds Number



Experiment

$Re = 1.69$
 $Ca = 0.006$
 $\bar{R} = 0.84$



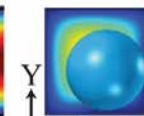
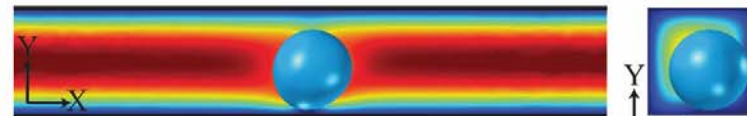
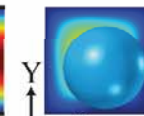
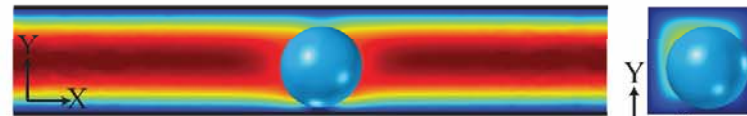
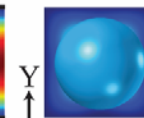
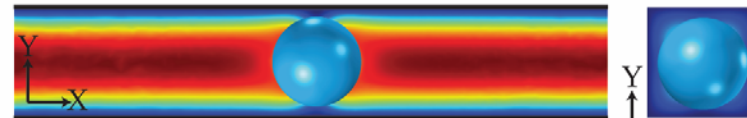
$Re = 6.29$
 $Ca = 0.024$
 $\bar{R} = 0.78$



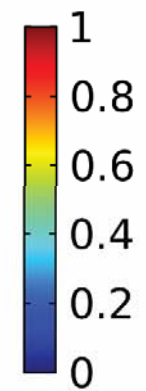
$Re = 15.29$
 $Ca = 0.06$
 $\bar{R} = 0.75$



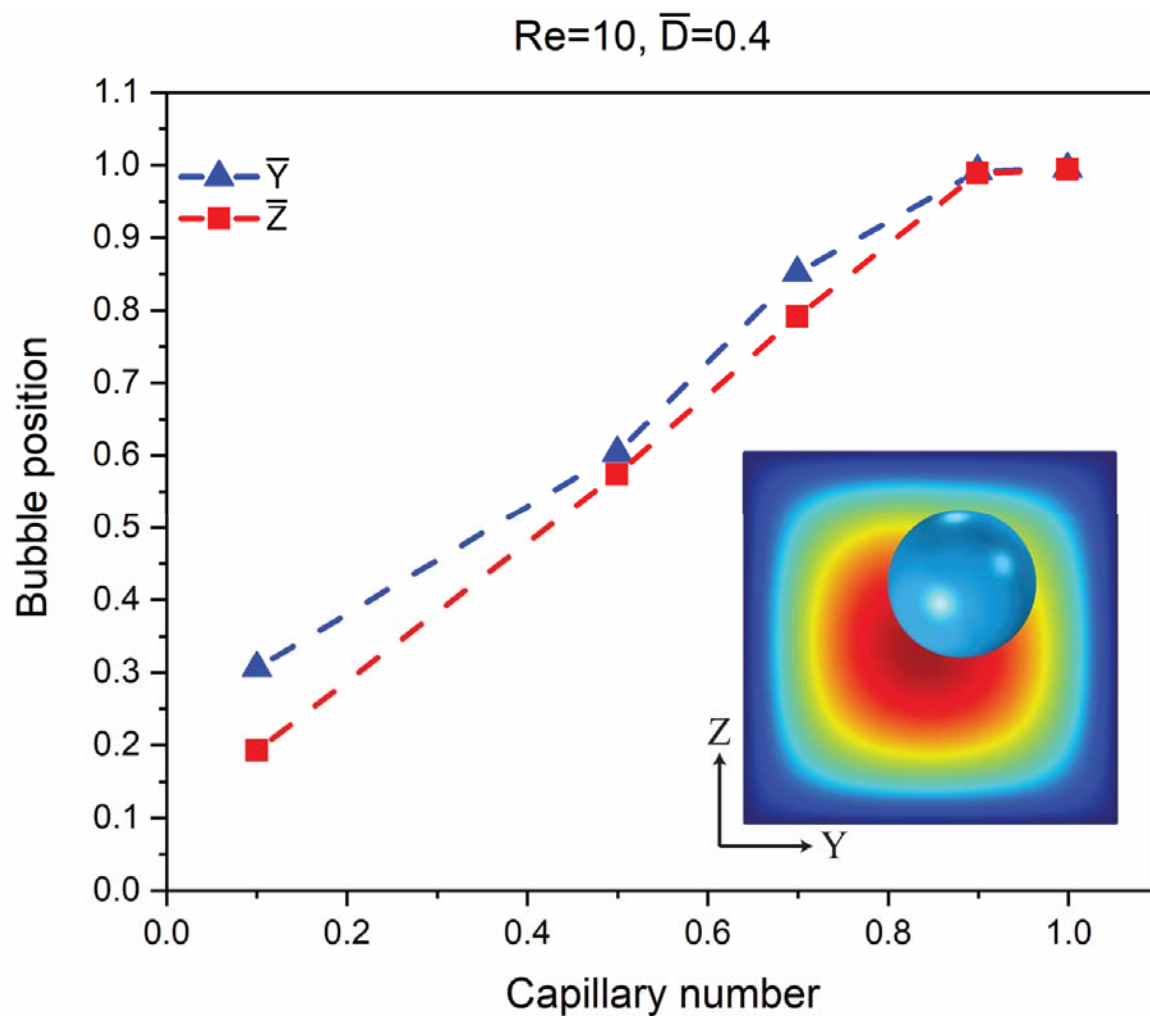
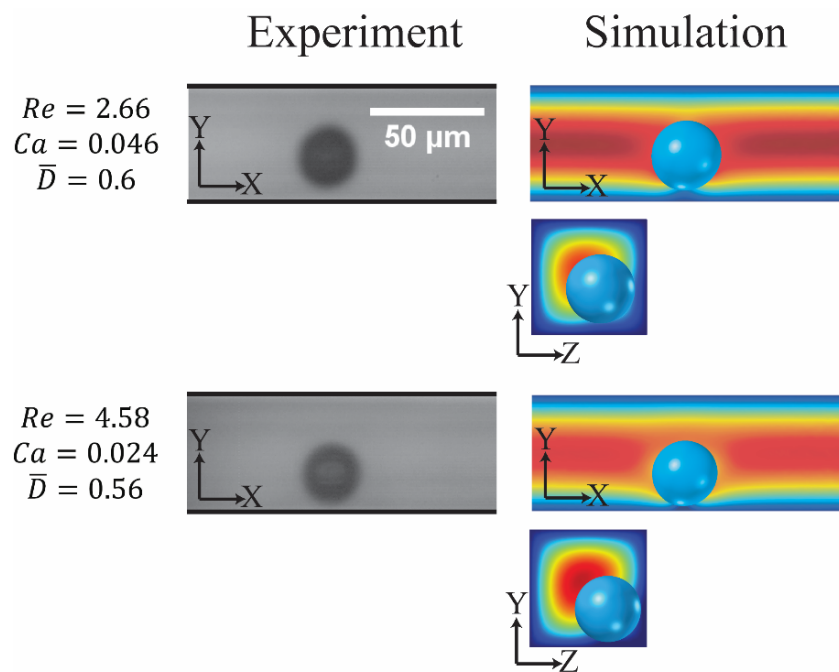
Simulation



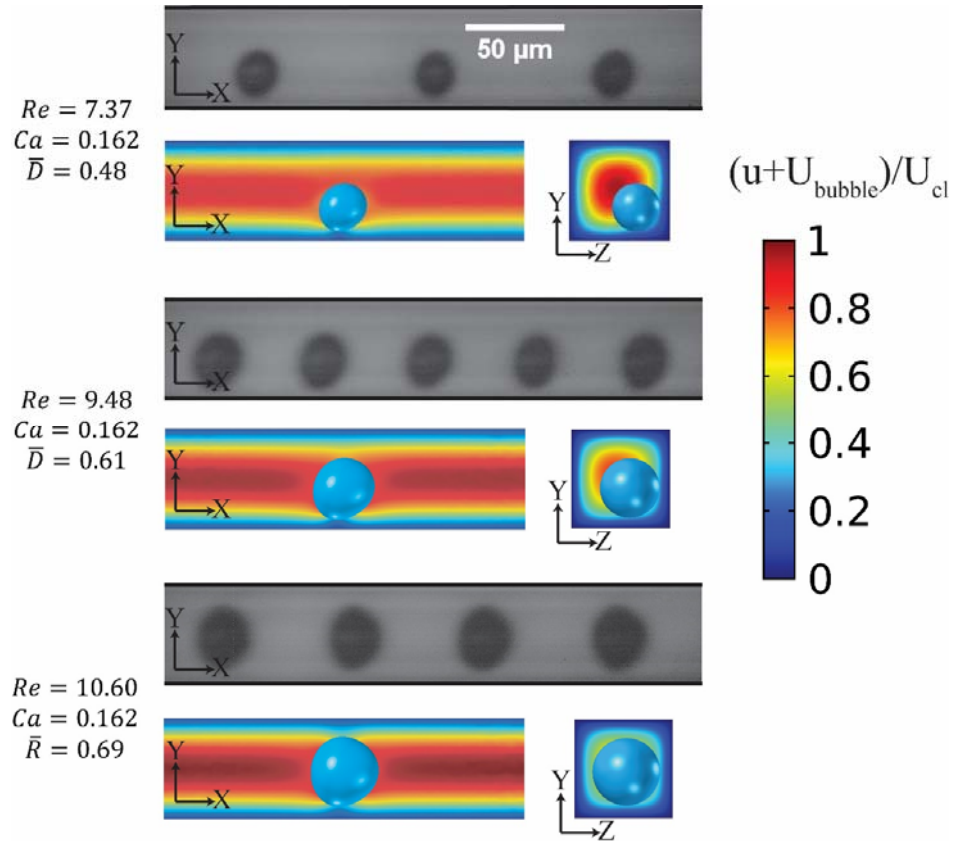
$(u+U_{\text{bubble}})/U_{\text{cl}}$



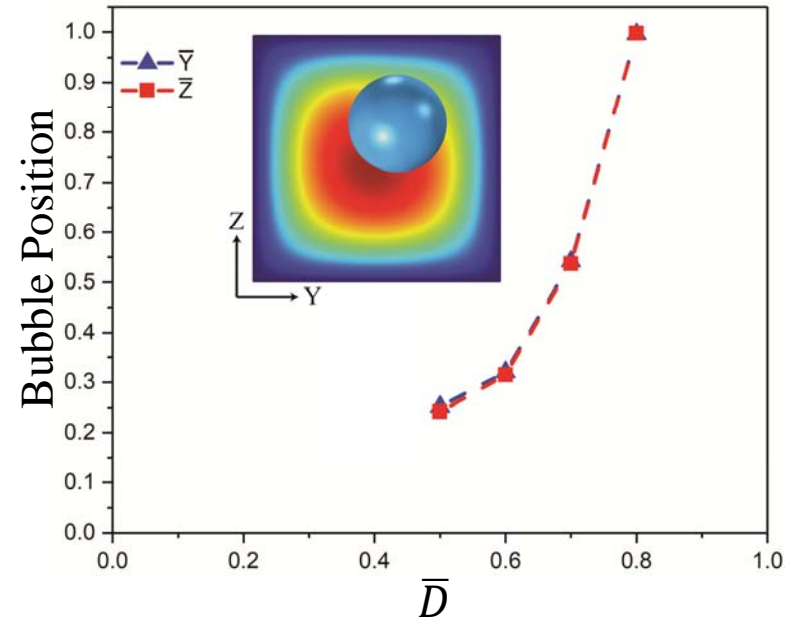
Effect of Capillary Number



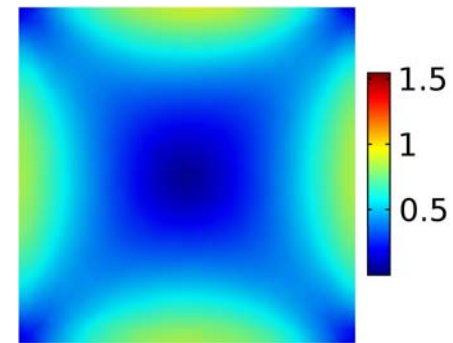
Effect of Bubble Diameter



$Re = 10, Ca = 0.1$

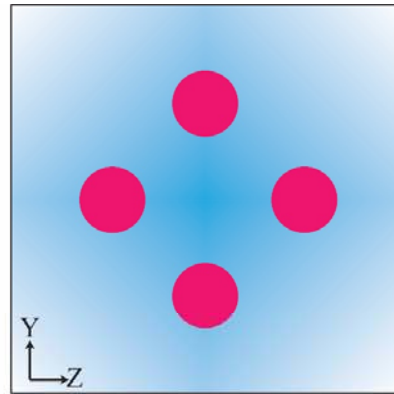


Shear rate at the channel cross-section



Bubbles vs. Solid particles

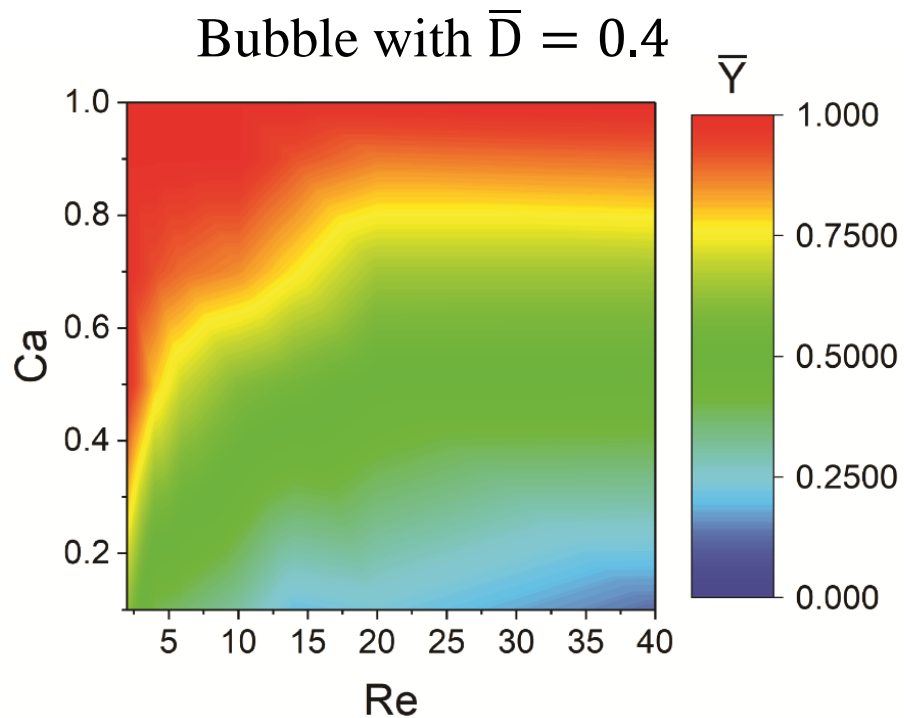
Solid particle



Conclusion

Effective parameters

- Reynolds number
- Capillary number
- Bubble diameter
- Bubble vs. Solid particle



"Inertial manipulation of bubbles in rectangular microfluidic channels." *Lab on a Chip* 18.7 (2018).