

Particle-based numerical modeling of a thin granular layer subjected to oscillating flow

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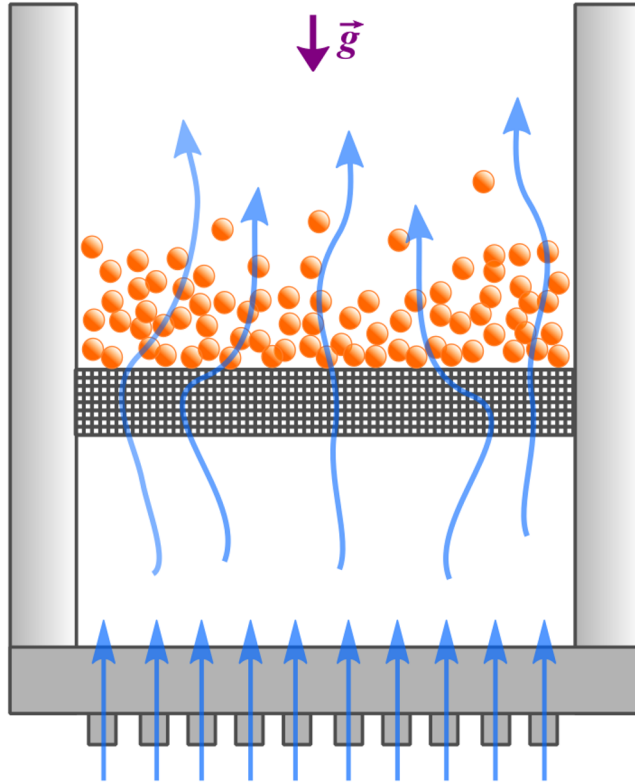
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Fluidized granular media

- Granular matter: small, solid components that **behave like a liquid and/or solid**
- To fluidize such a system, **external energy** must be supplied, for example by mechanical agitation or **an up-flow of gas** strong enough to counter gravity
- We propose a **simple numerical model** to characterize **self-organization phenomena**



Experimental setup

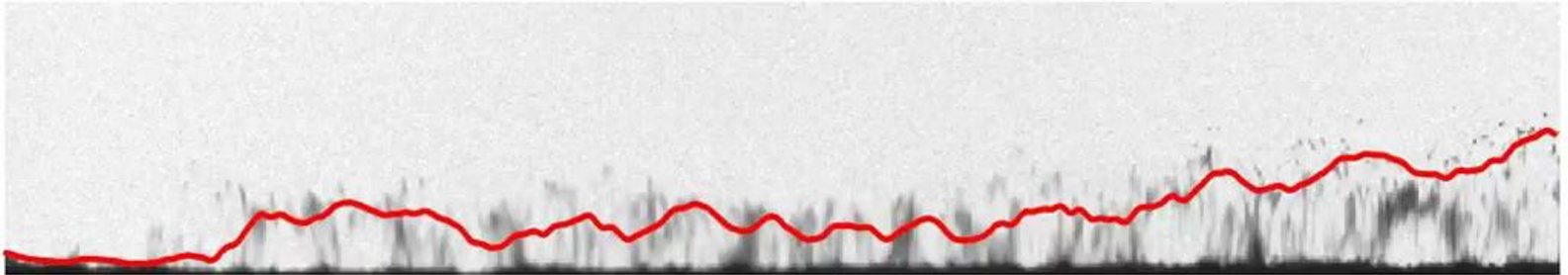
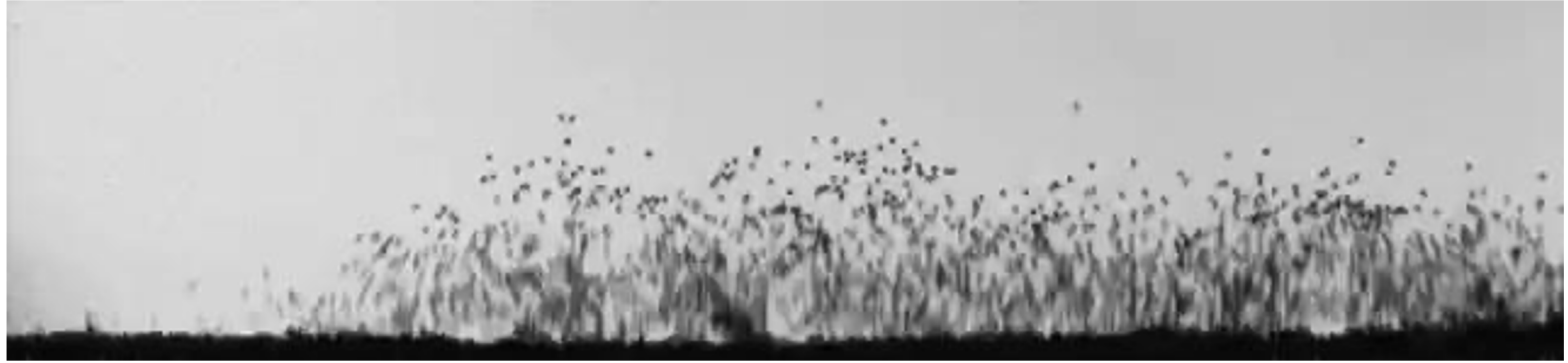


- Monodisperse **bronze particles** of diameter $d = \sim 350 \mu\text{m}$
- Thin granular layer ($5d$ high, $400d$ long, and **$10d$ deep**)
- **Periodic airflow** comes from an air compressor and is regulated by an electromechanical valve
- Control parameters:
 - f_0 : **frequency** of the modulated pressure
 - ΔP : **amplitude**

Homogeneous regime

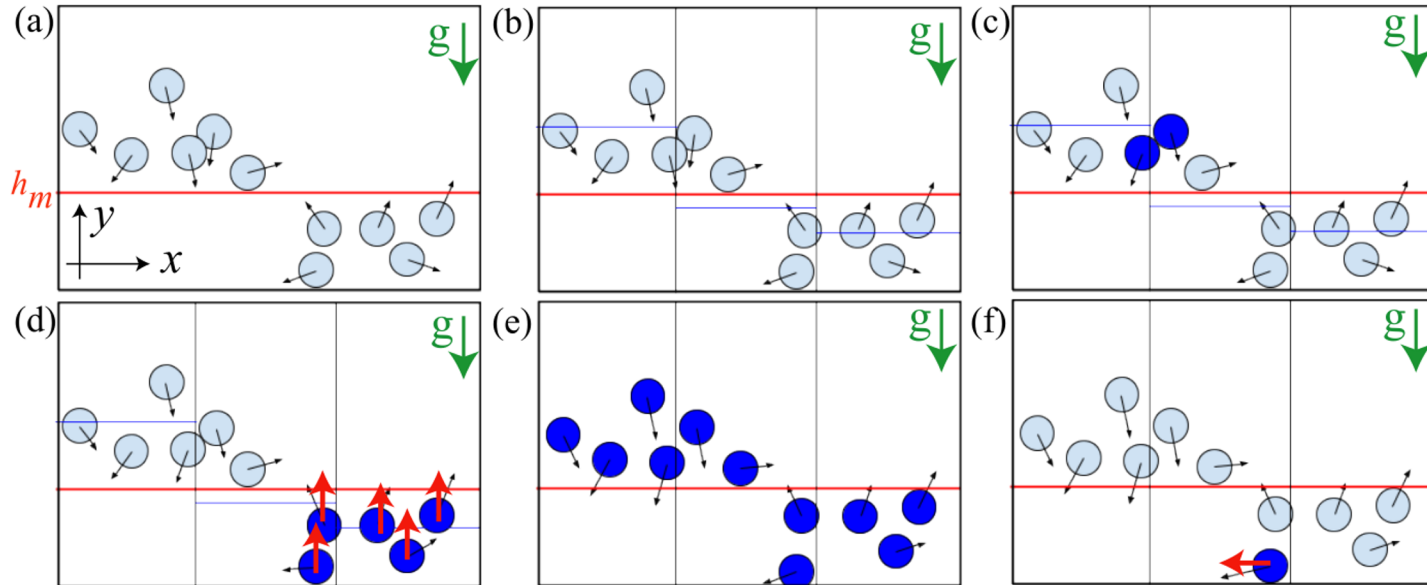


Moving kink regime (stroboscopic view)

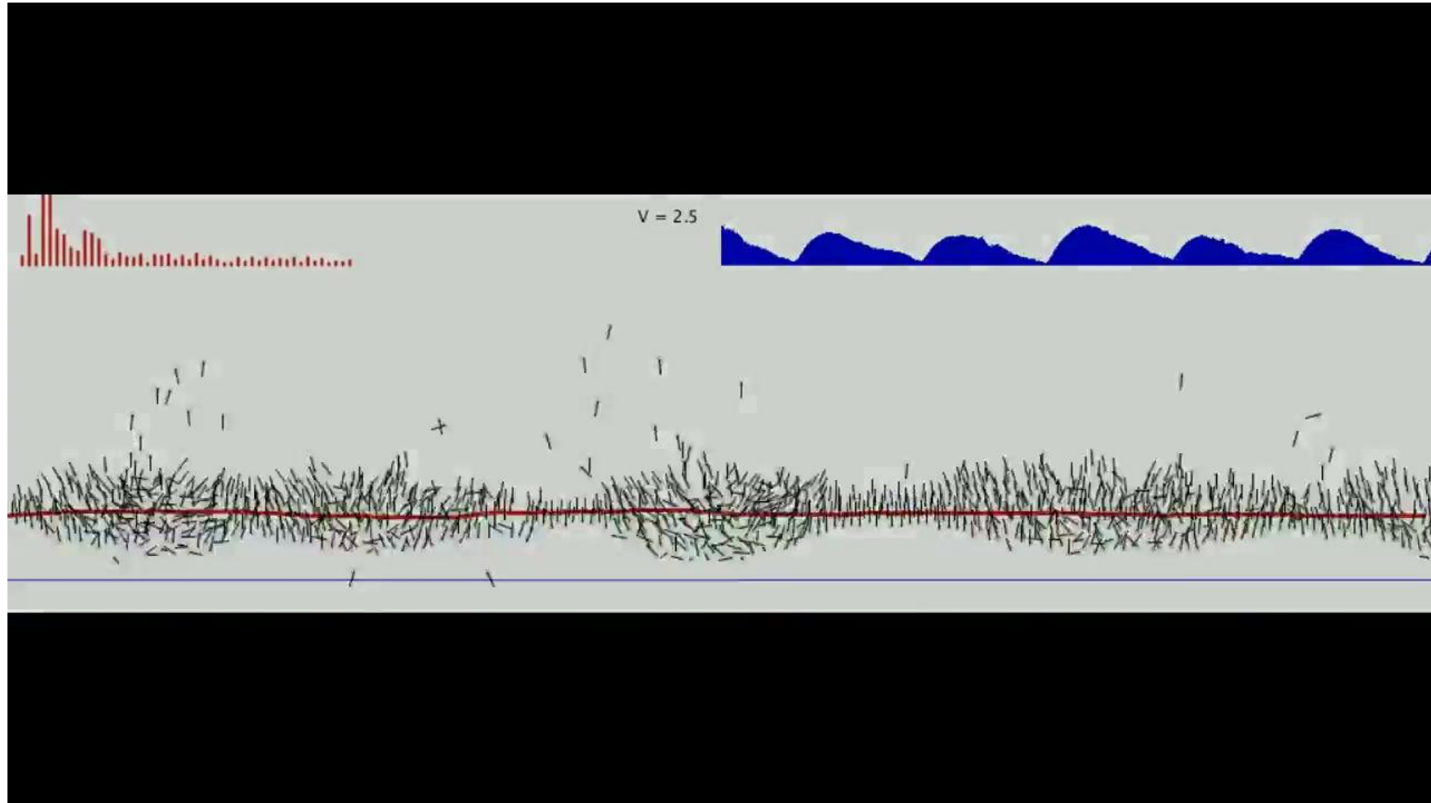


Particle-based numerical modeling

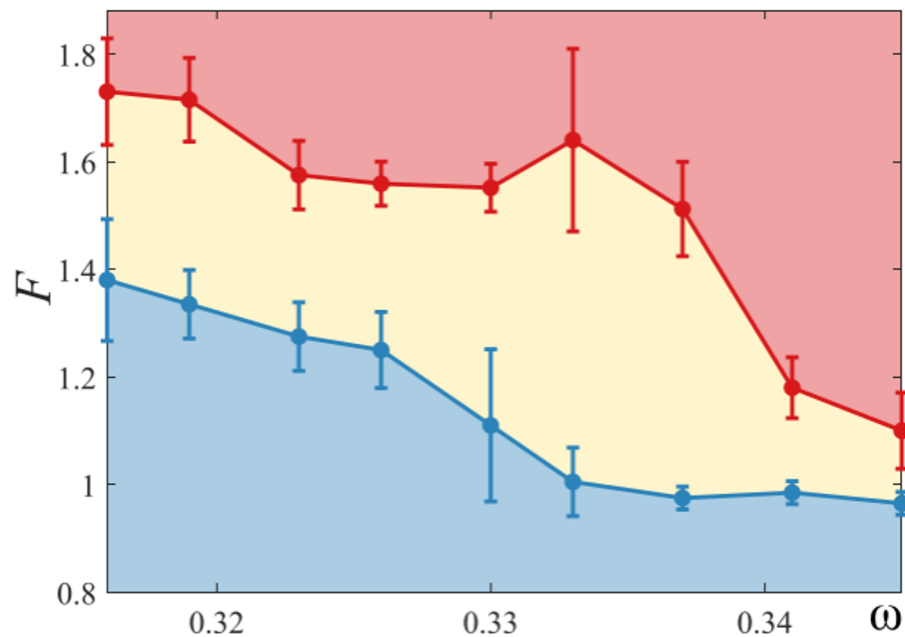
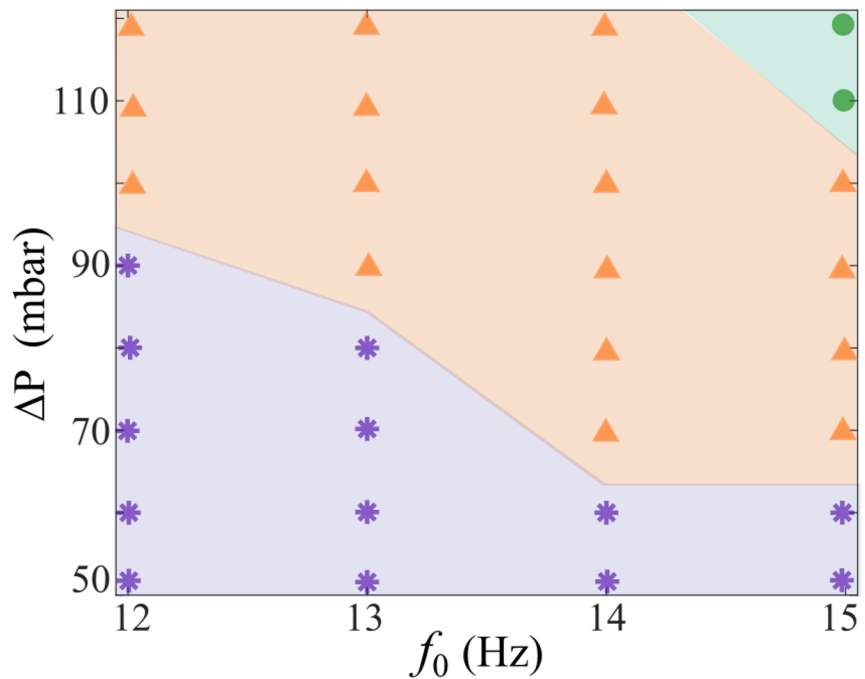
- Simplified 2D particles model :
 - elastic collisions between solid particles
 - the air flow is modelled by a **drag force related to h^3**



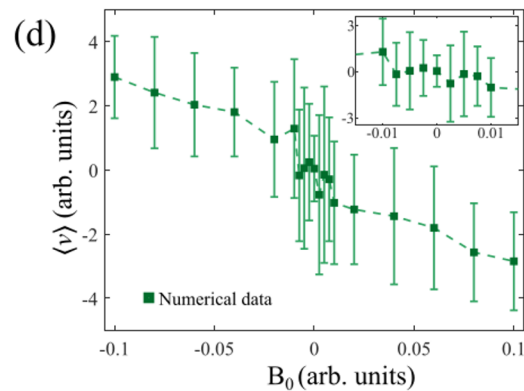
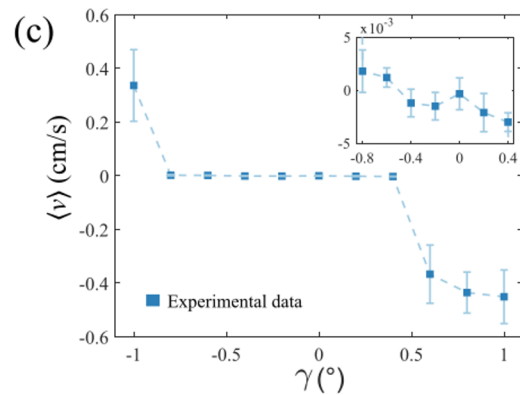
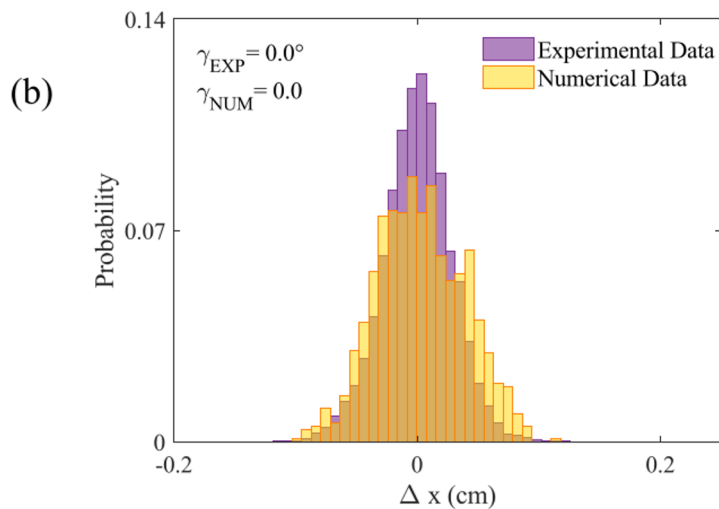
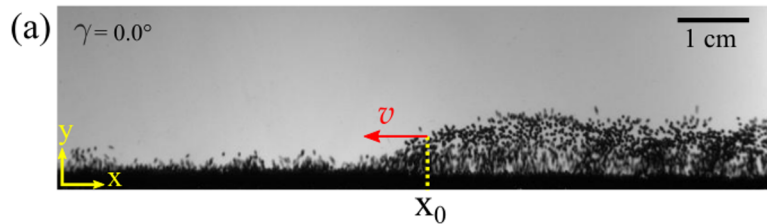
Numerical results



Experimental vs numerical results (regimes)

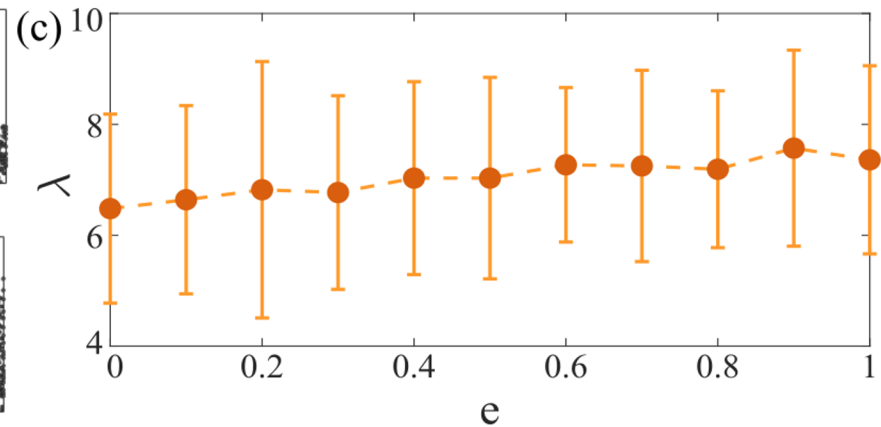
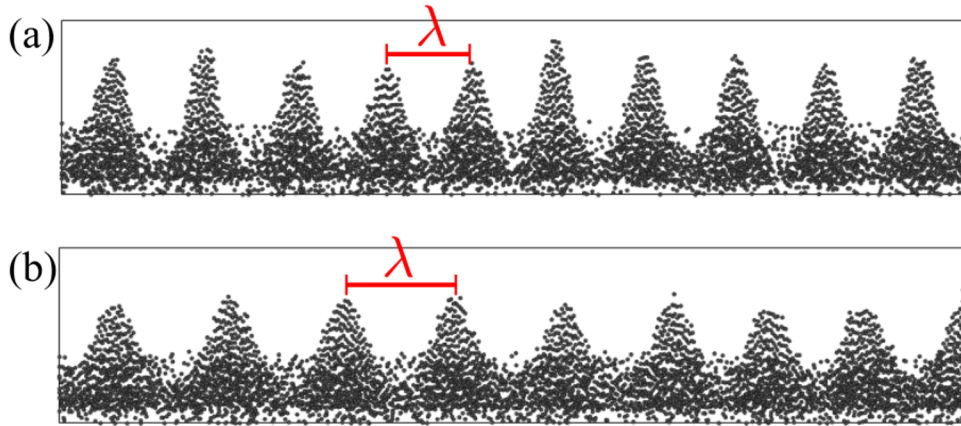


Experimental vs numerical results (kink displacement)



Numerical results (pattern wavelength vs friction)

... difficult to reproduce with real experiments



Discussion

- A **minimal model** in good agreement with experiments:
 - first step to describe the dynamics of complex phenomena through coarse-graining processes, and derive **mathematical models**
 - makes it possible to study **new behaviours**
 - ... but not able to reproduce all phenomena (eg *convection rolls*)
- Next steps:
 - Towards more realism ?
 - GPU implementation in 3D ?
 - represent airflow ?
 - Towards less realism ?
 - heightfield-based discrete model ?

