

Wrocław University of Science and Technology

# de Laval Micro-nozzle comparison with simple geometry nozzle CFD simulations in 2D

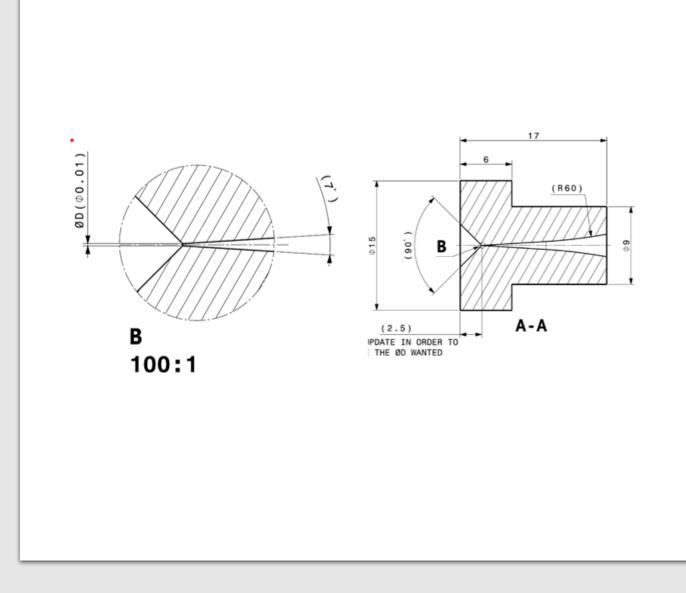
Przemysław Smakulski Sławomir Pietrowicz

07-12-2017

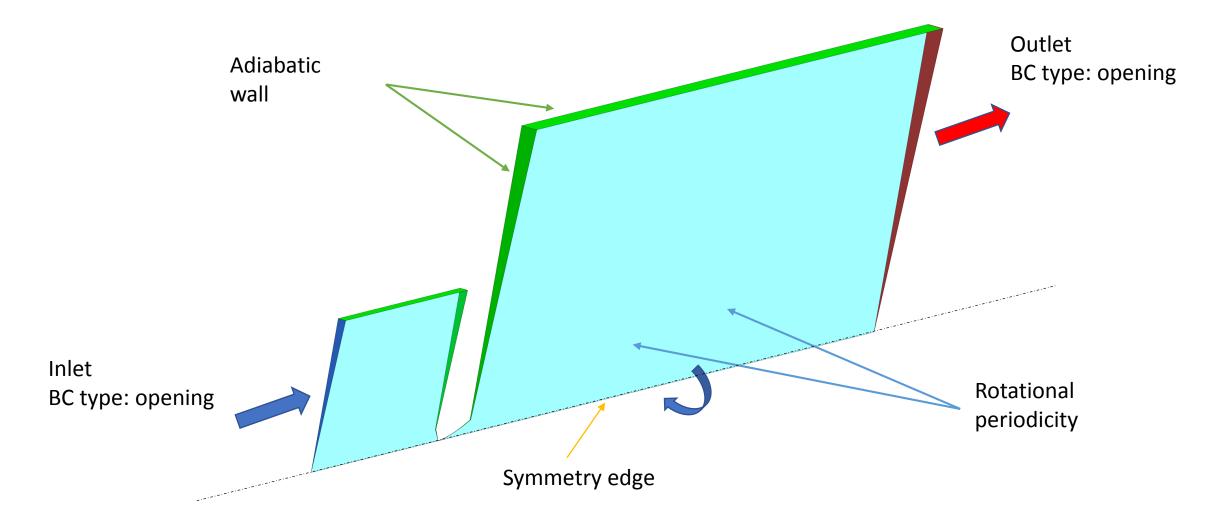
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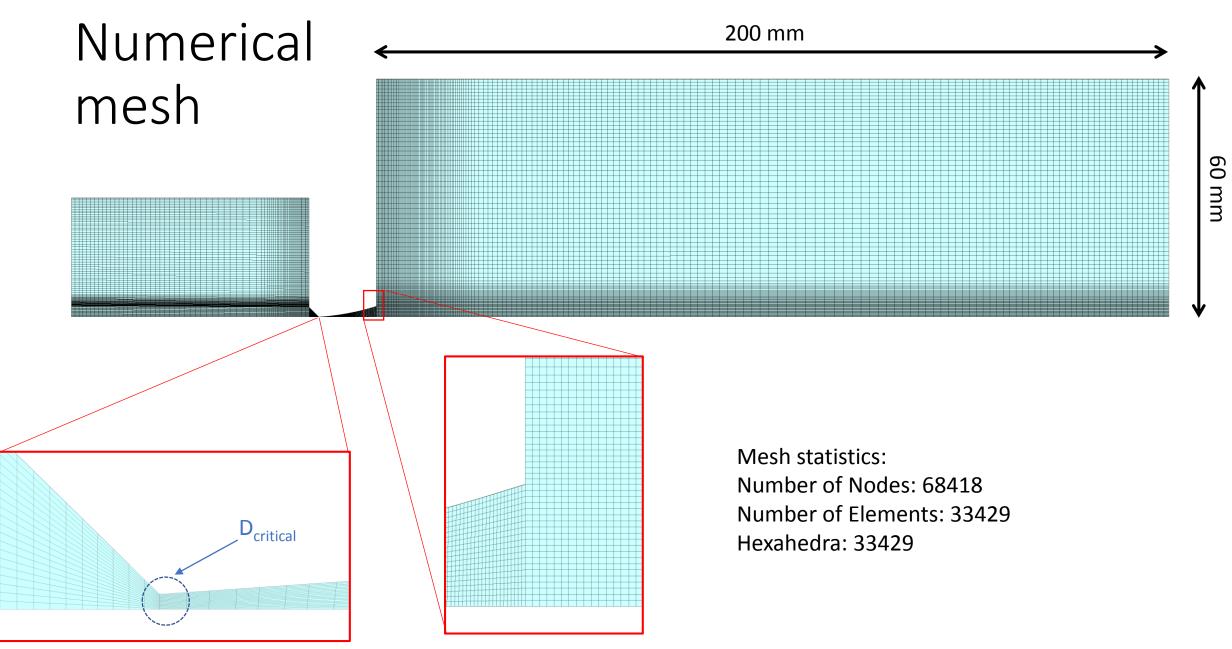
## Specification

- Dimensions for de Laval nozzle was taken from the file delivered from the CERN machine shop
- In the present research has been shown the comparison between a "de Laval" nozzle and simple geometry nozzle (previos calculations given by Paolo)
- Simulations were performed for nitrogen



### Numerical Domain: 2D simulation



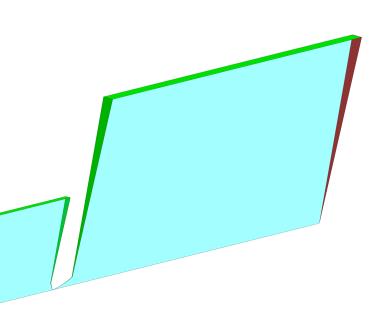


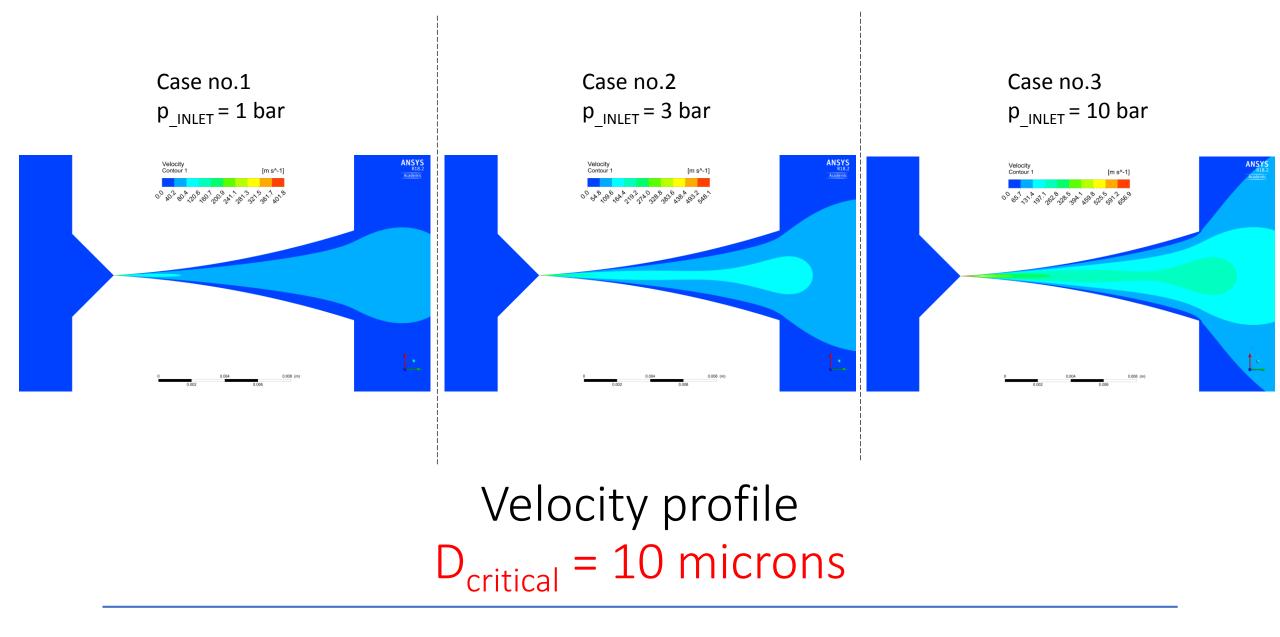
Detailed view on mesh close to neuralgic part of the domain

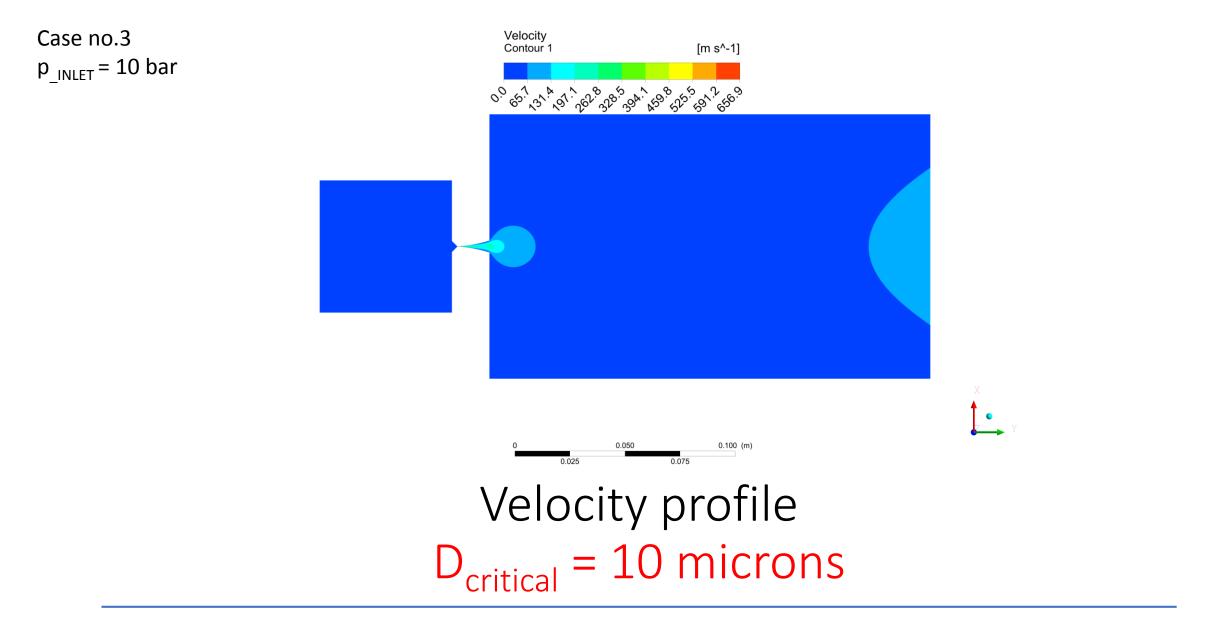
## Boundary conditions

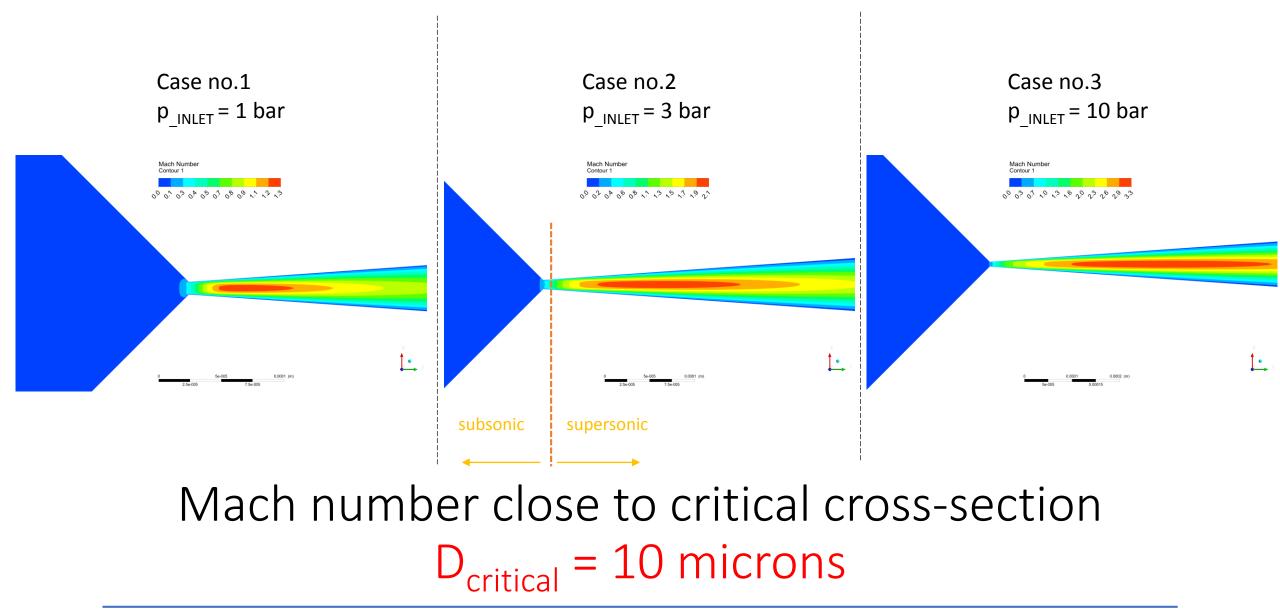
Case no.	Inlet		Outlet	
	Pressure*	Temperature	Pressure*	Temperature
D <sub>critical</sub> = 10 microns				
1	1 bar	20°C	0 Pa	20°C
2	3 bar	20°C	0 Pa	20°C
3	10 bar	20°C	0 Pa	20°C
D <sub>critical</sub> = 30 microns				
4	10 bar	20°C	0 Pa	20°C

\* - absolute pressure





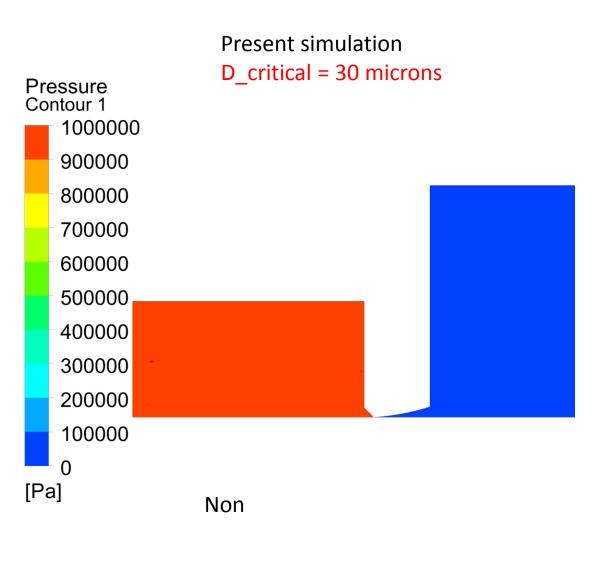


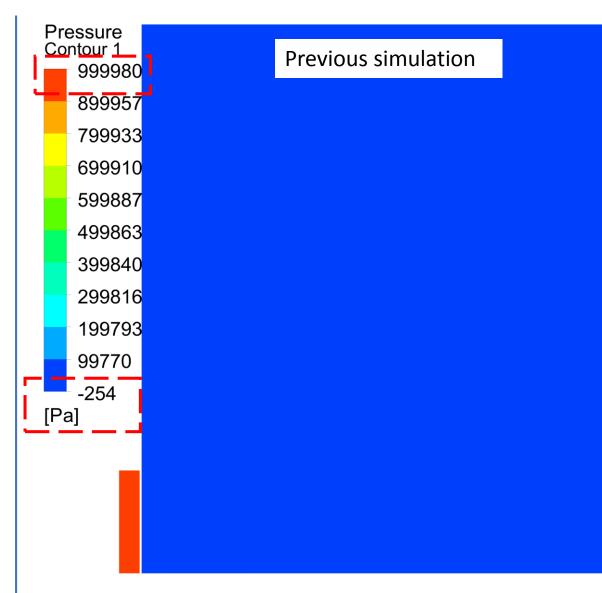


### Comparison with the simple geometry nozzle

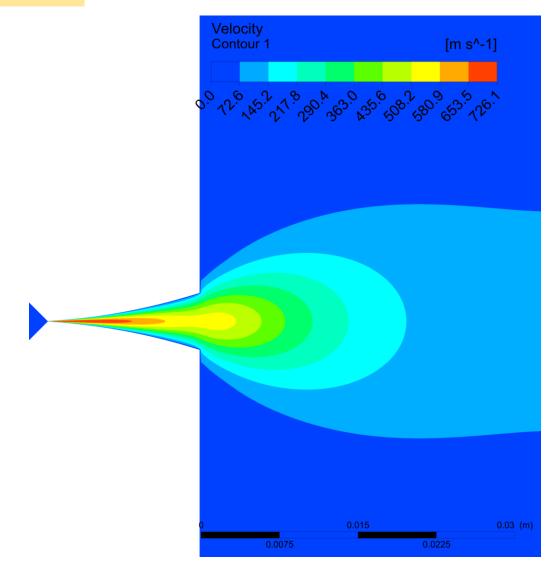
- For the comparison reson the critical diameter of the de Laval nozzle was increased from 10 microns to 30 microns. The same value of the critical diameter (30 microns) is presented in the simple geometry nozzle.
- Test was performed with similar boundary conditions.

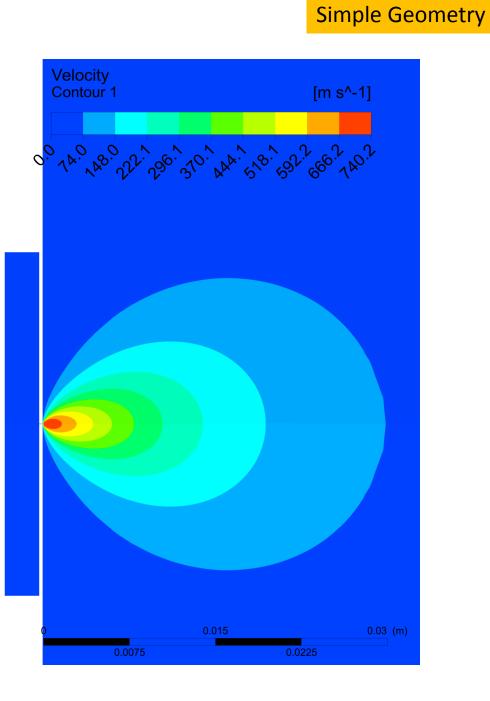
## Simulations comparison: global pressure





#### Velocity Profile Side view





### Conclusions

- The numerical simulation for the proposed de Laval nozzle with 10 microns critical diameter has been performed with high convergence level (under RMS factor 10<sup>-6</sup>)
- De Laval construction of the nozzle provides better concentration of the beam and higher density in further distance from the nozzle outlet
- Between planes C and D could be an optimal place for the placement of the 1<sup>st</sup> skimmer

### Complementary post-processing

### Profile planes position - de Laval nozzle

nozzle throat 10  $\mu$ m

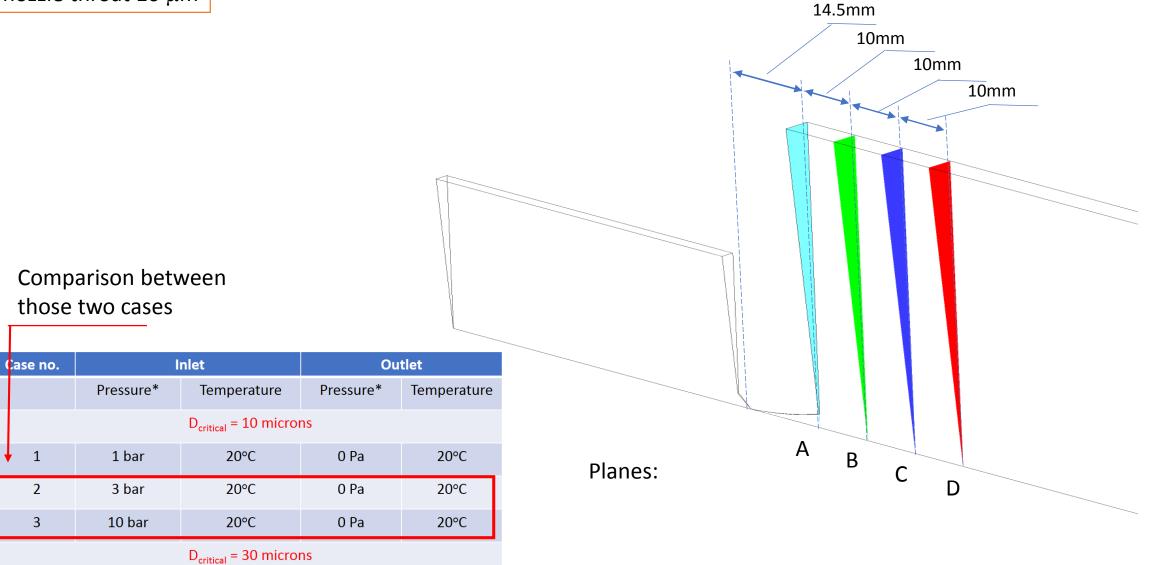
10 bar

4

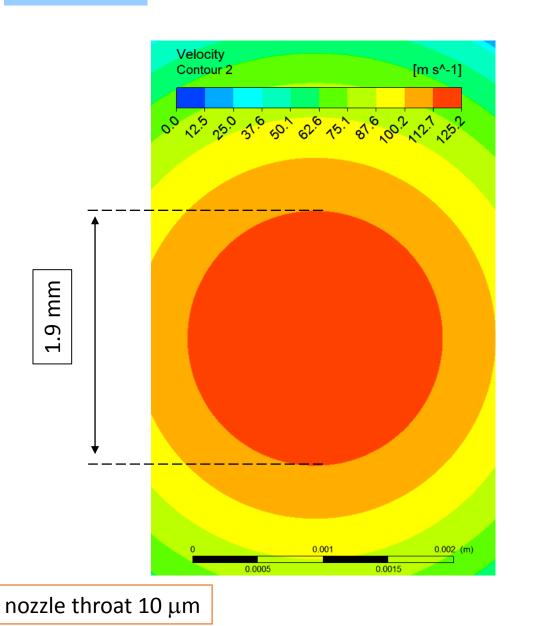
20°C

0 Pa

20°C



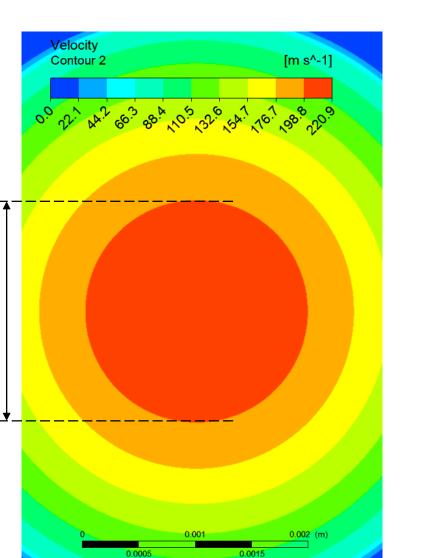
#### Velocity Profile Plane A

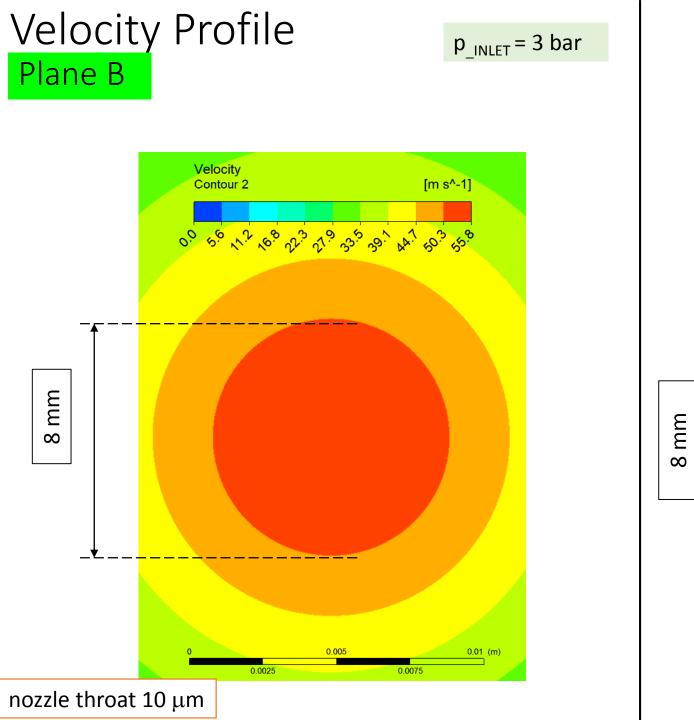


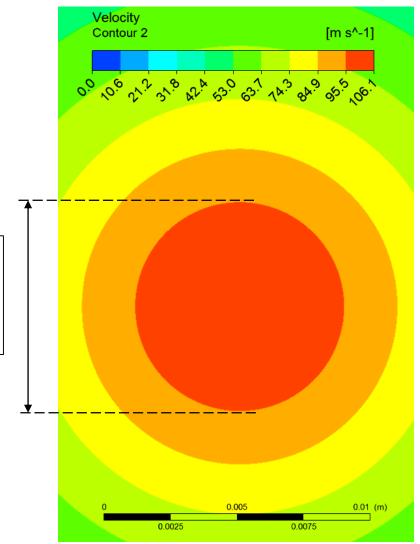
p\_<sub>INLET</sub> = 3 bar

mm

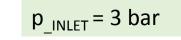
1.9

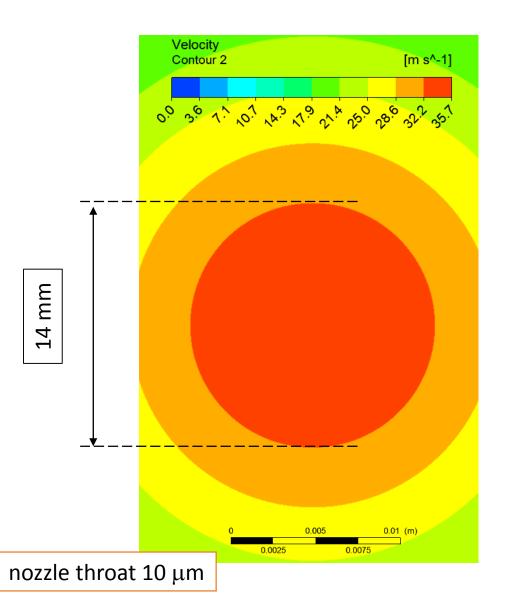


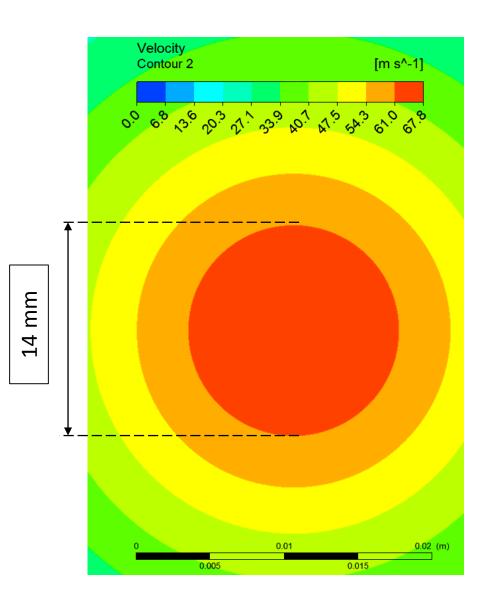




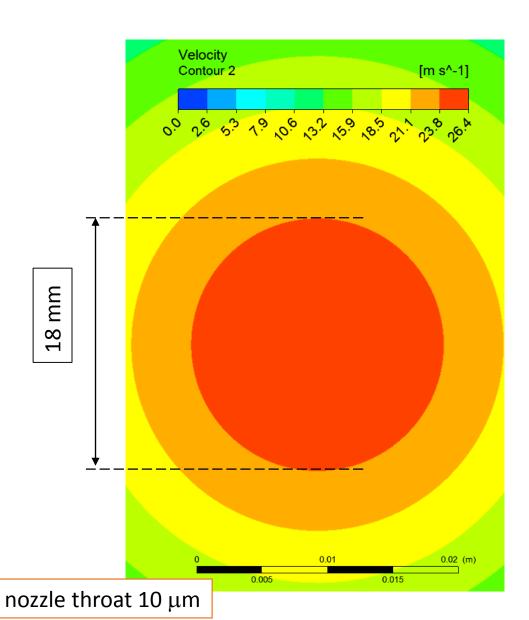
Velocity Profile Plane C



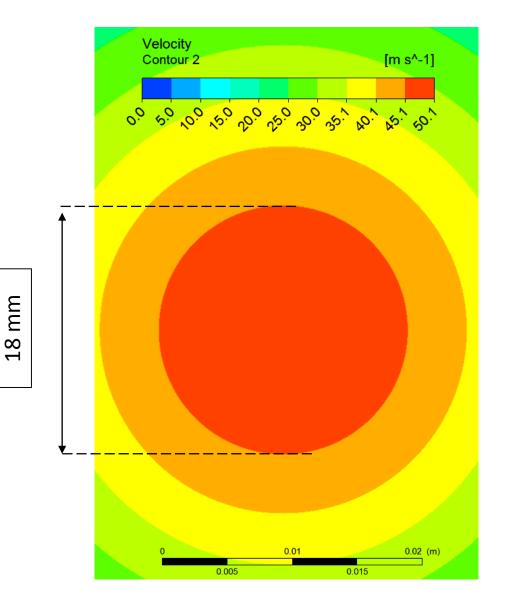




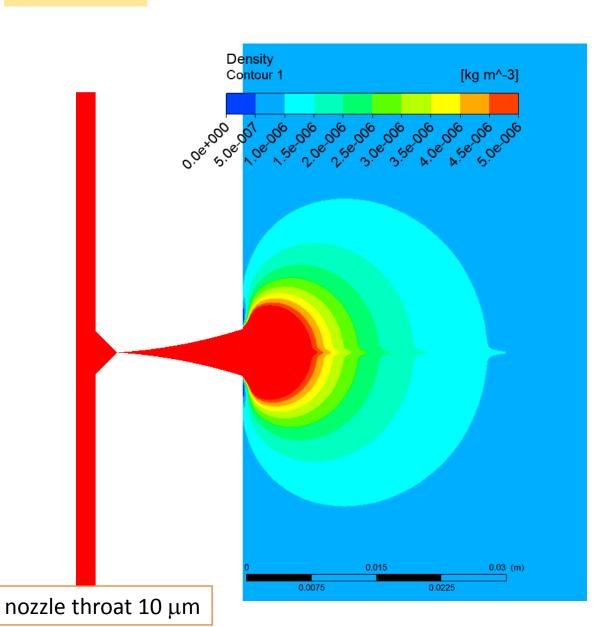




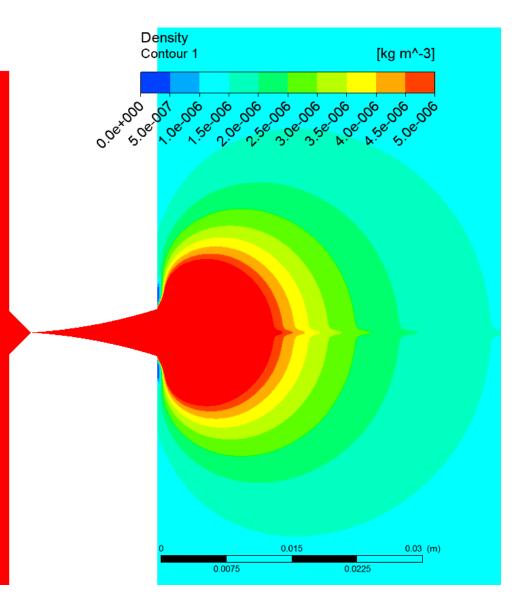
p\_<sub>INLET</sub> = 3 bar



#### Density Profile Side view

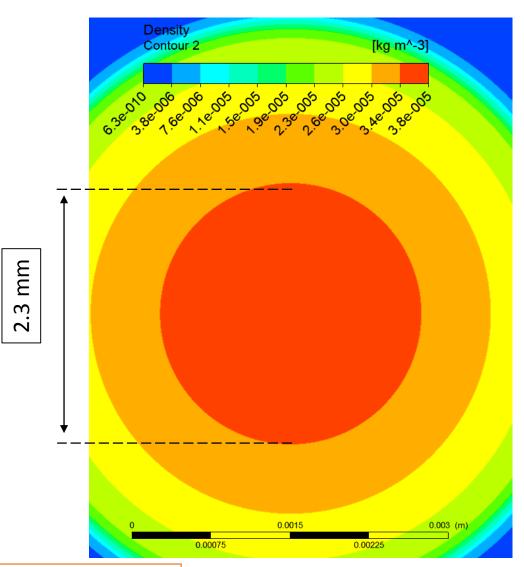


p\_<sub>INLET</sub> = 3 bar

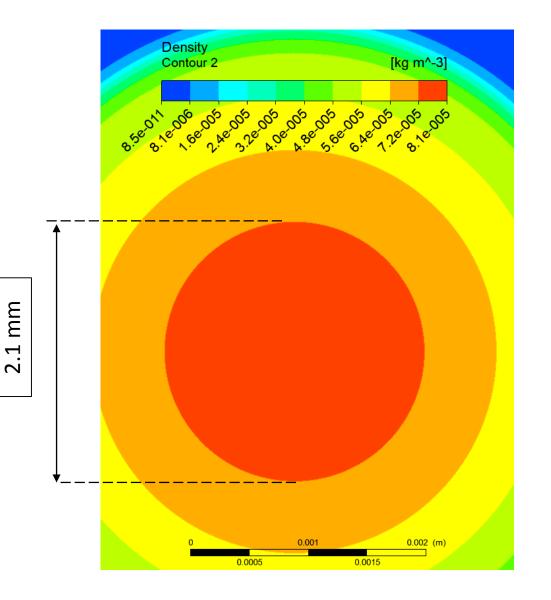


#### Density Profile Plane A

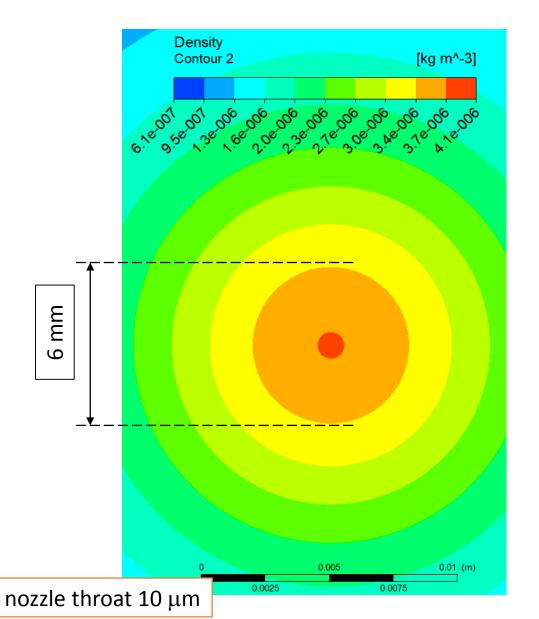
nozzle throat 10  $\mu$ m

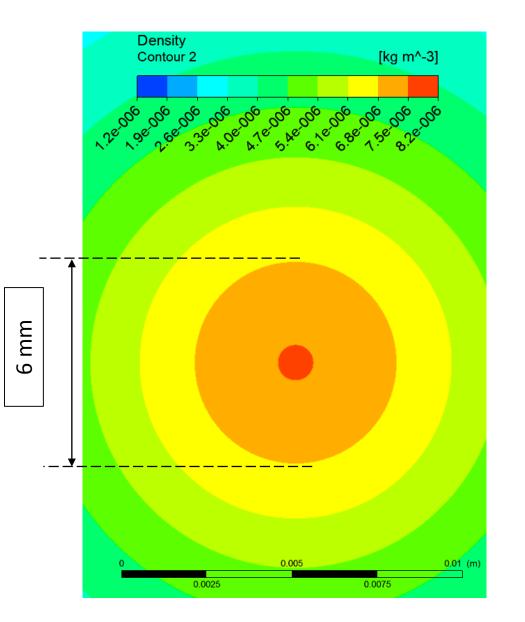


p\_<sub>INLET</sub> = 3 bar

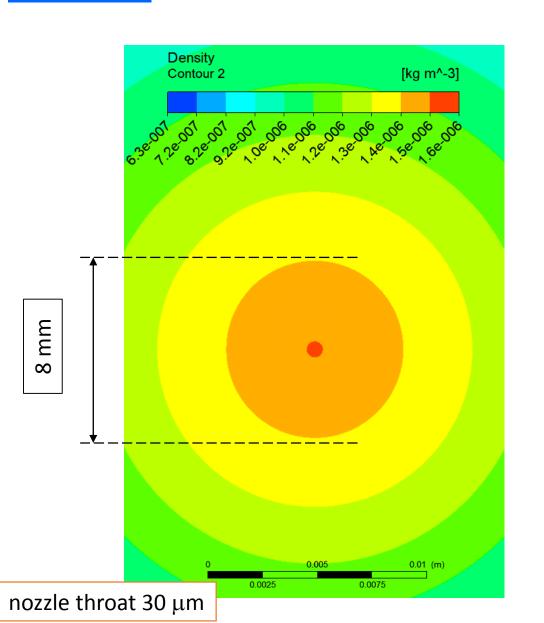


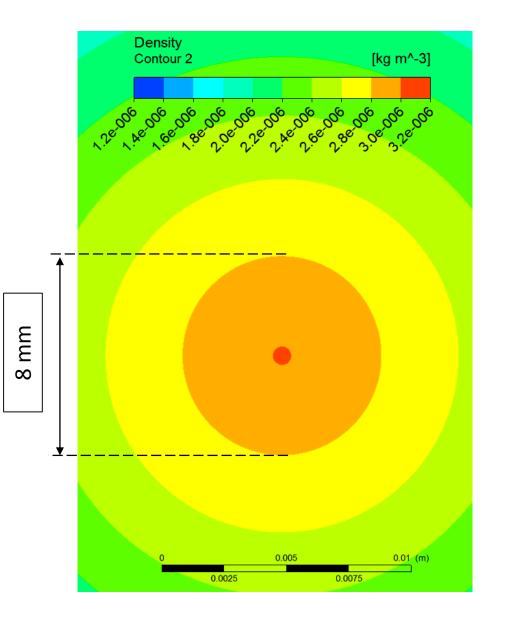


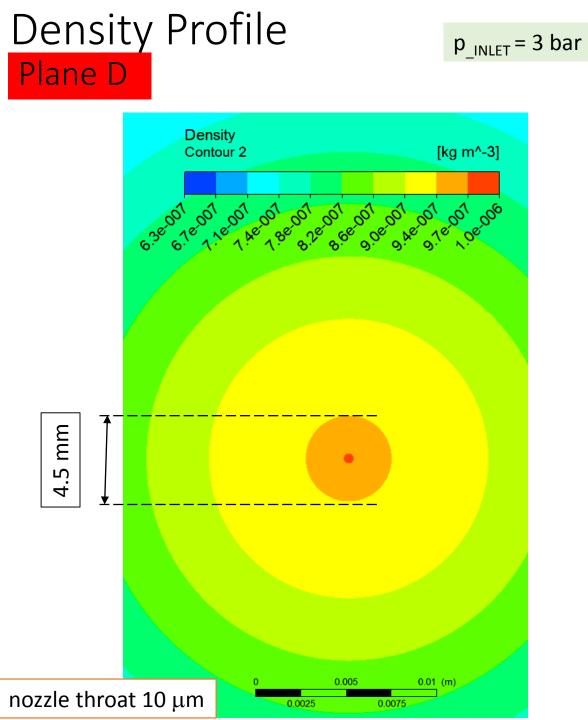


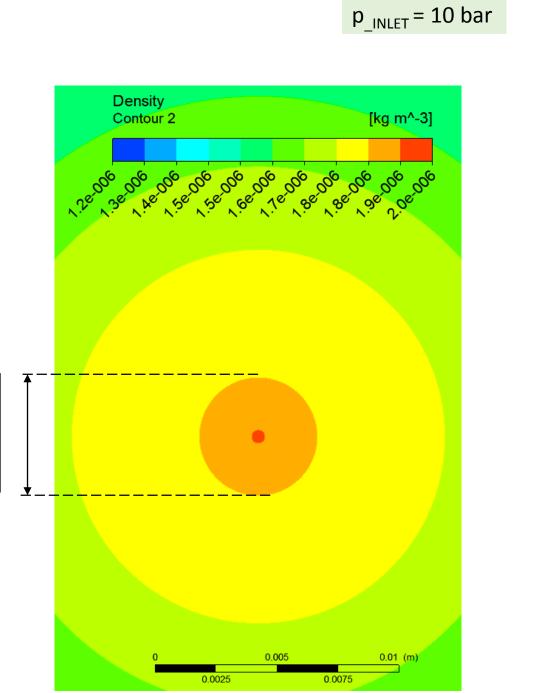


#### Density Profile Plane C



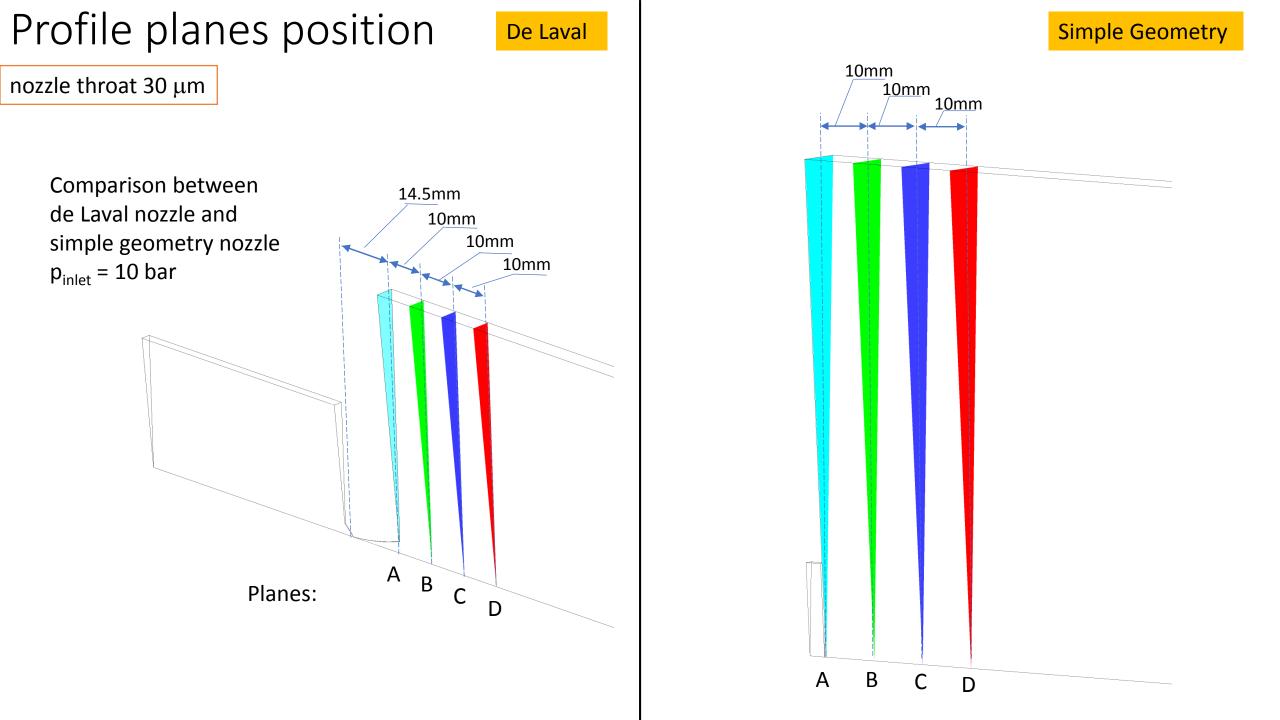




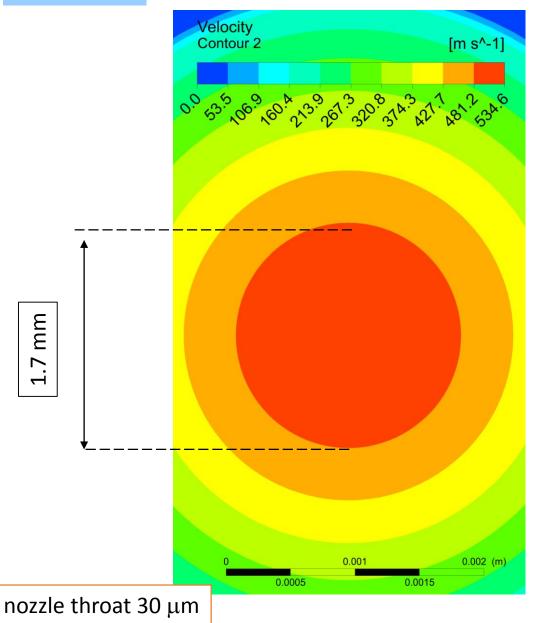


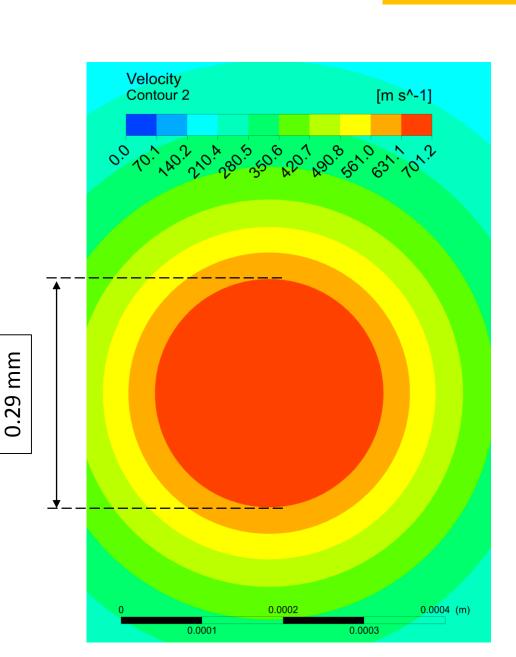
mm

4.5

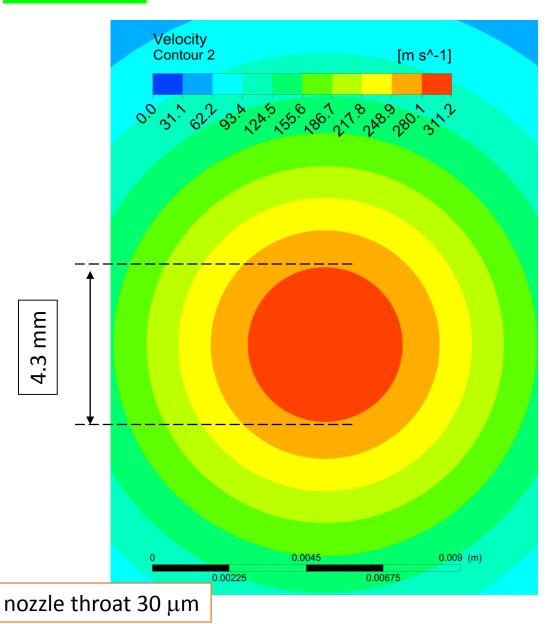


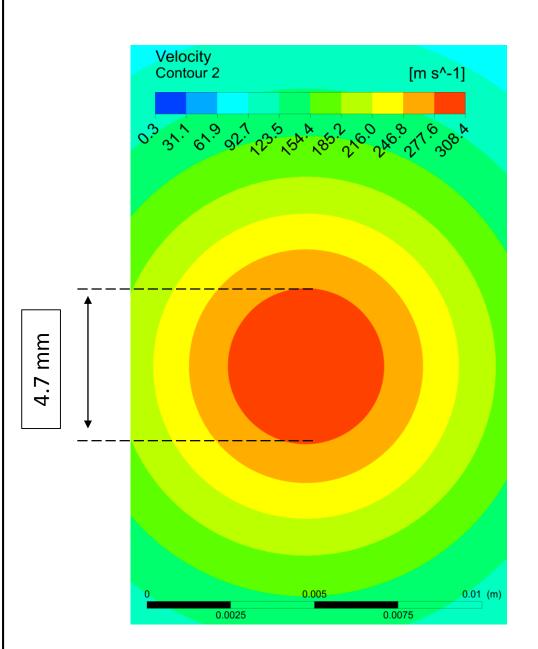
### Velocity Profile Plane A



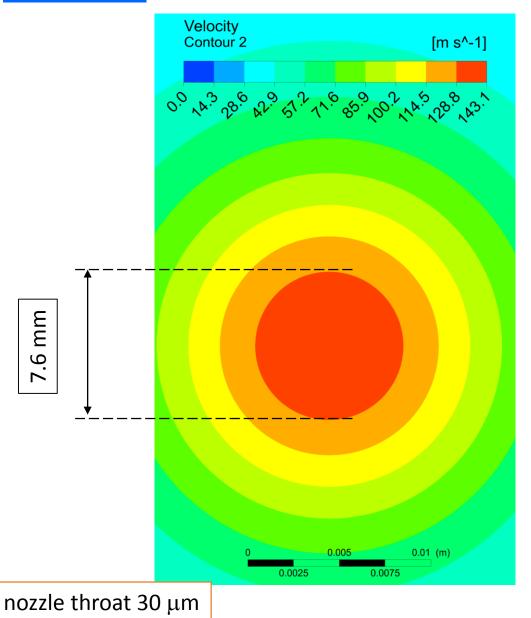


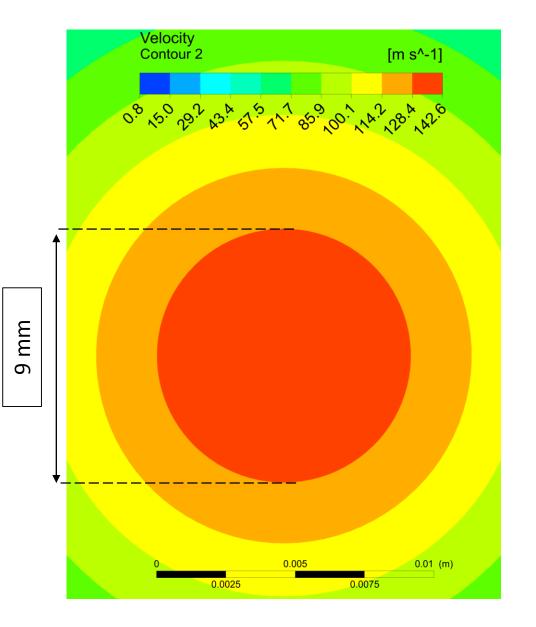
#### Velocity Profile Plane B



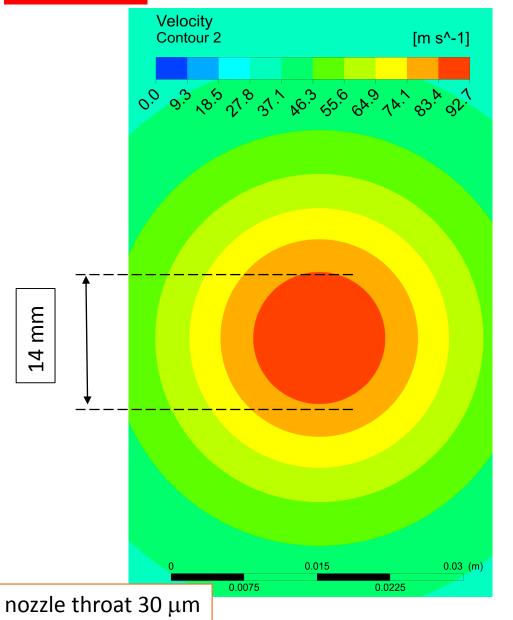


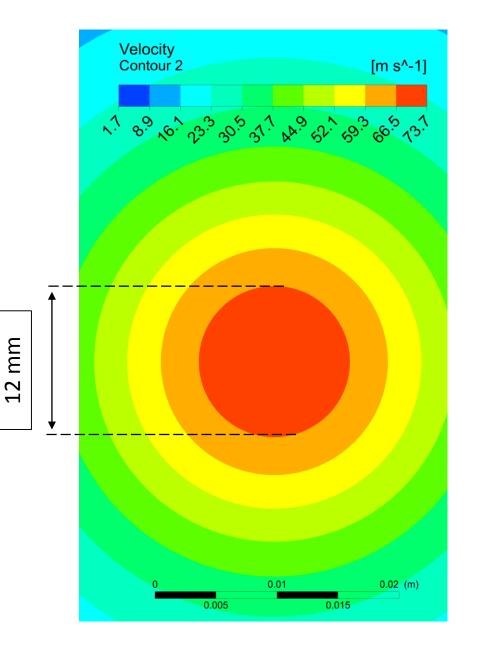
### Velocity Profile Plane C



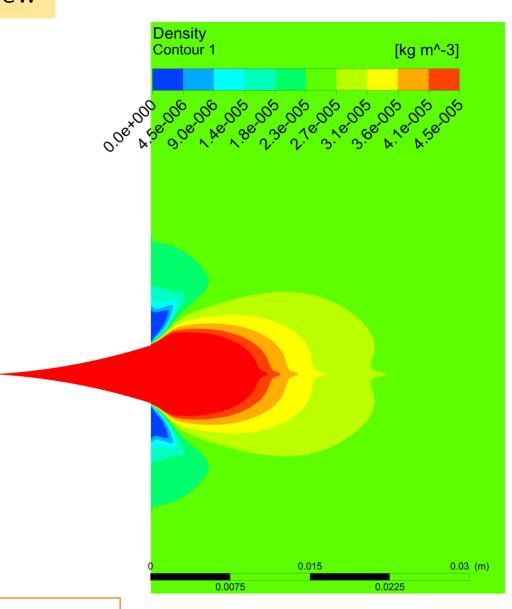


### Velocity Profile Plane D

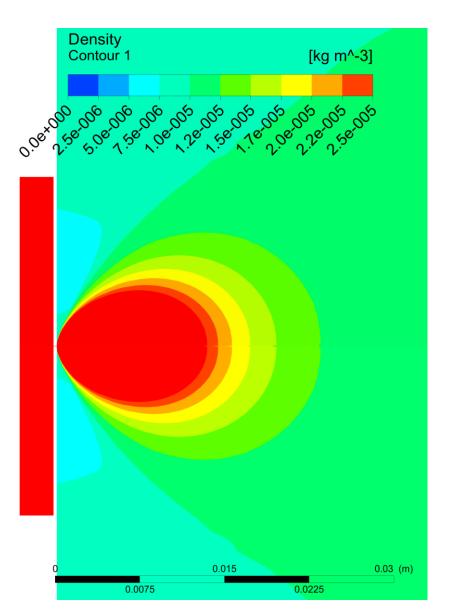




#### Density Profile Side view

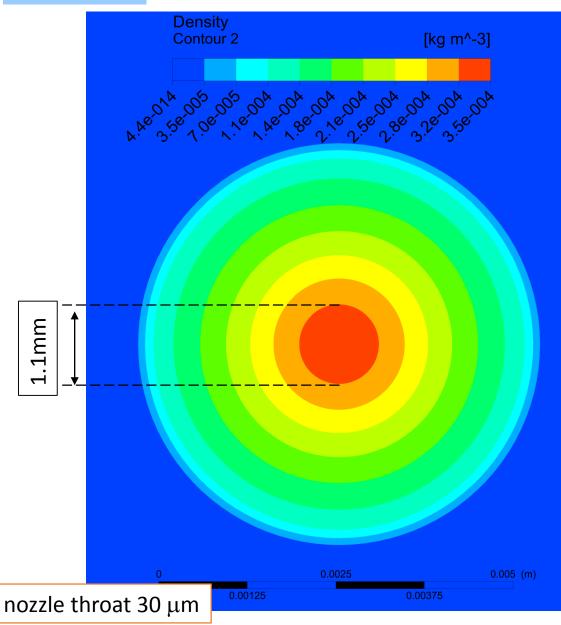


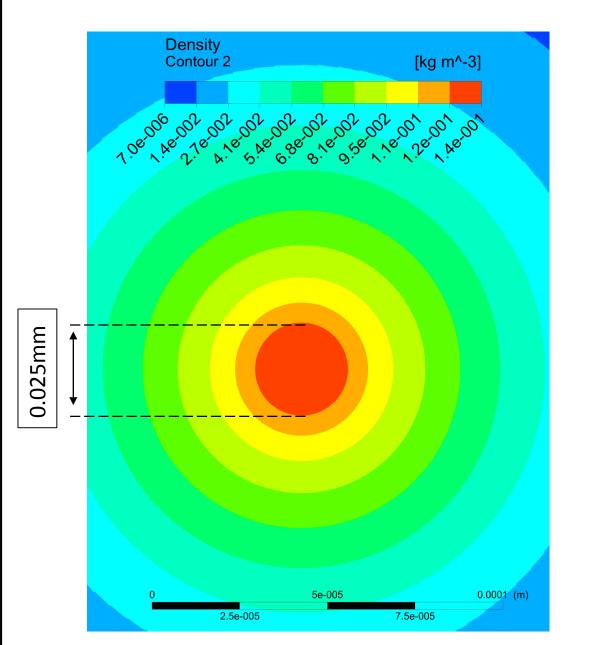
De Laval

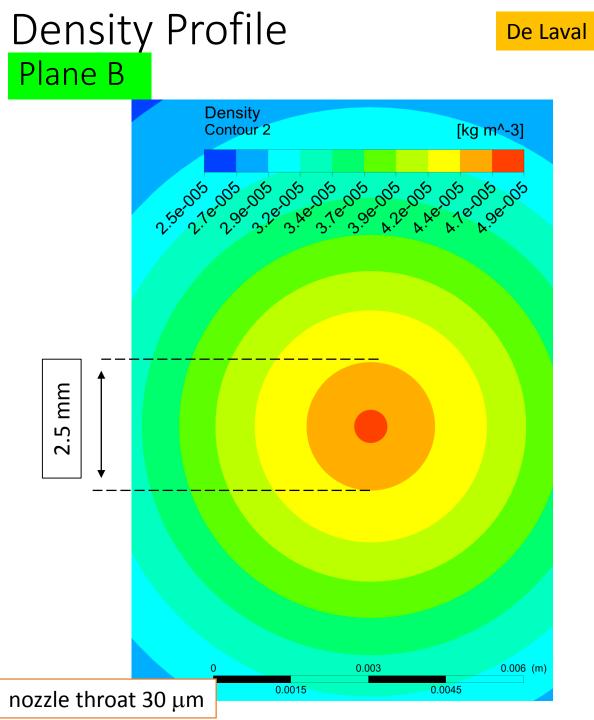


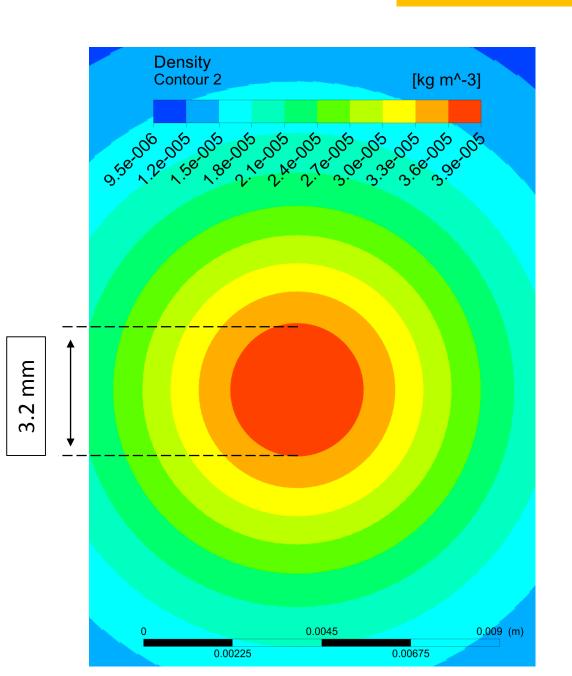
nozzle throat 30  $\mu\text{m}$ 

#### Density Profile Plane A

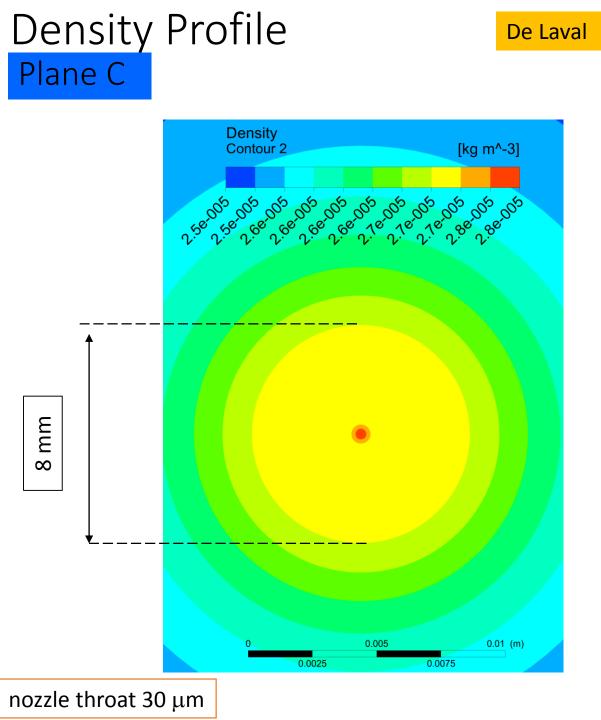


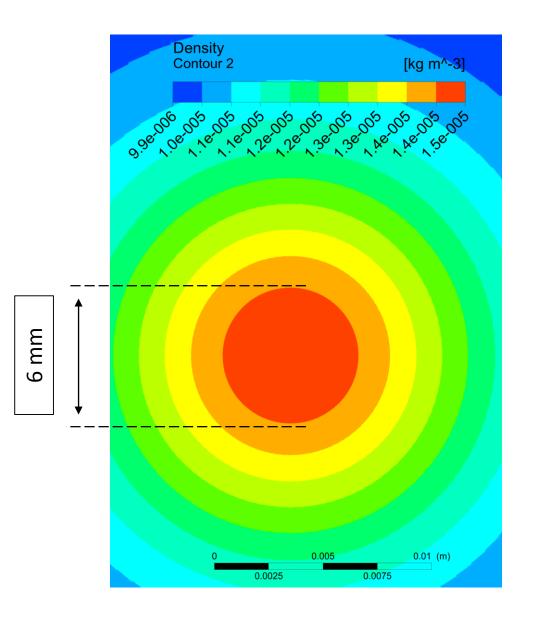




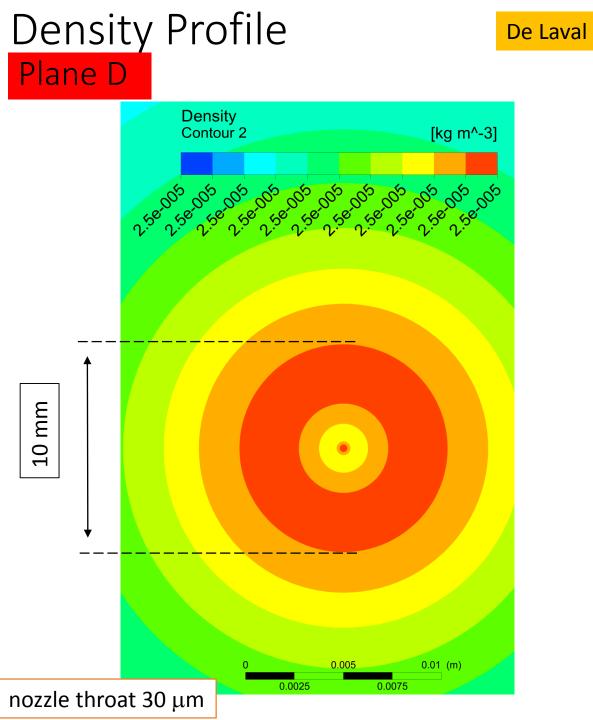


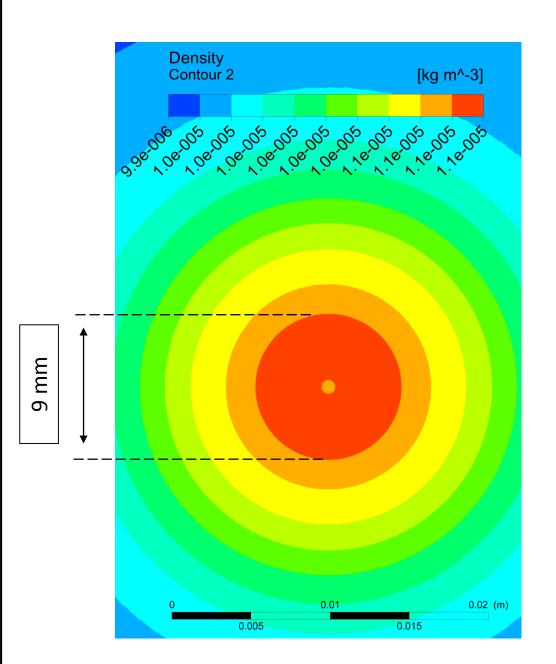
Simple Geometry





#### Simple Geometry





#### Simple Geometry