

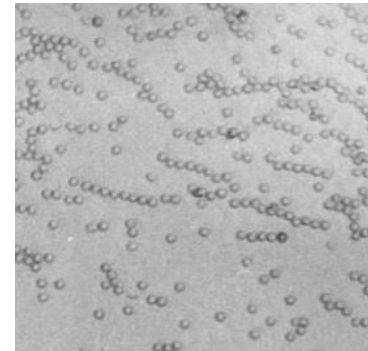
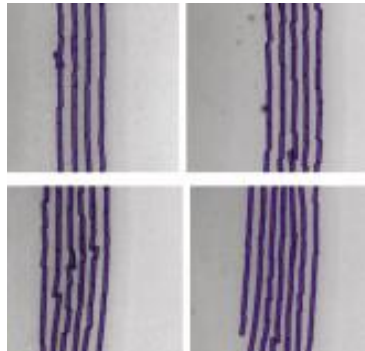
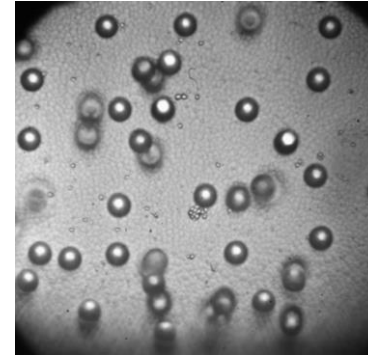
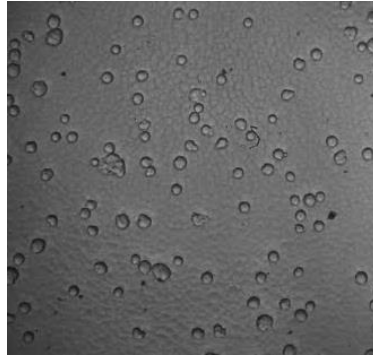


Simulation of Pearl-Chain Formation in Acoustics

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COMSOL
CONFERENCE
2016 MUNICH

Motivation



Provide physical insights with Simulation and Experiments

References: 1) Nyborg, Wesley L. "Theoretical criterion for acoustic aggregation." *Ultrasound in medicine & biology* 15.2 (1989): 93-99.
2) Collino, Rachel R., et al. "Acoustic field controlled patterning and assembly of anisotropic particles." *Extreme Mechanics Letters* 5 (2015): 37-46.

Physical Modelling

Mechanical contact forces

- Smoothed potentials (stiff/non-linear springs etc.)
- Non-smooth potentials

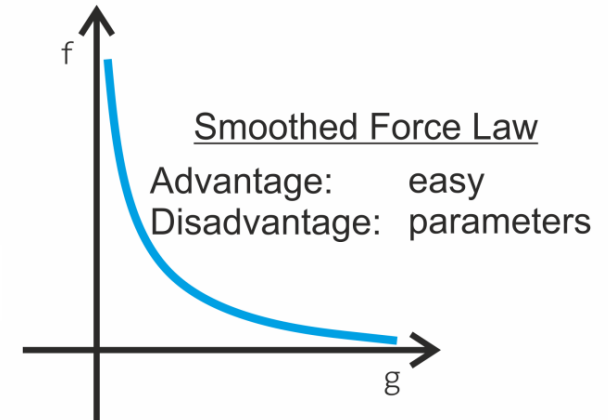
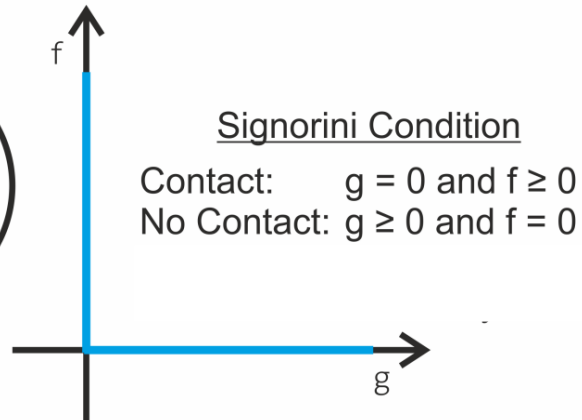
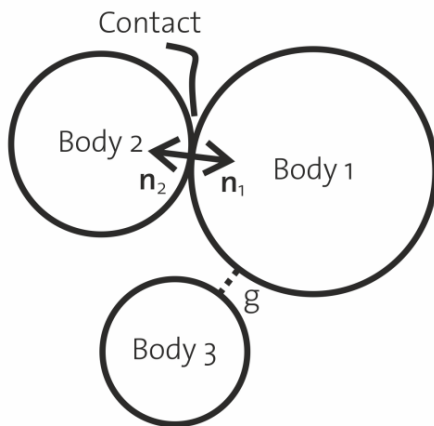
Primary & secondary acoustic radiation forces

- Semi analytically
- COMSOL

First order Stokes drag

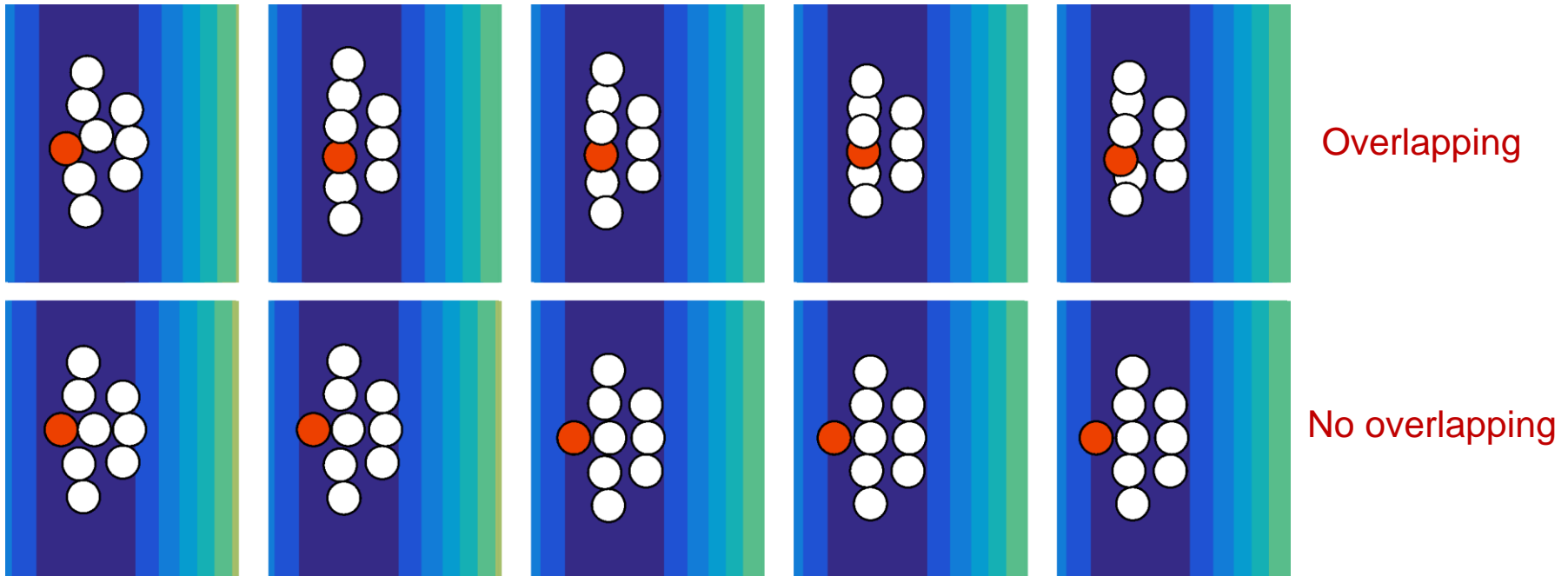
- No hydrodynamic interactions are considered

Contact Forces, in the Context of Non-smooth Dynamics



Correction to Numerical Drift

- Standard algorithm is velocity based: Steady drift can occur
- Solved By Drift Correction algorithm!

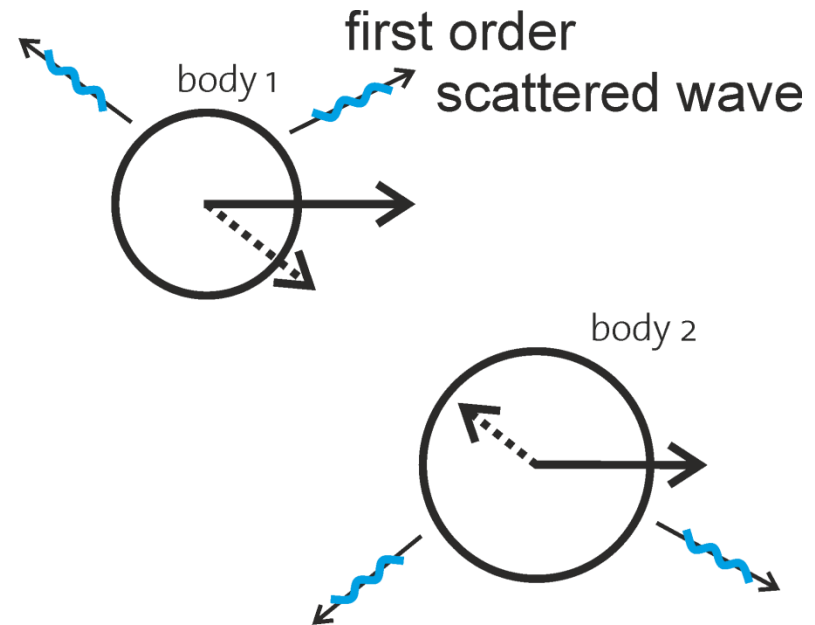


Acoustic Radiation Forces (ARF)

acoustic background wave

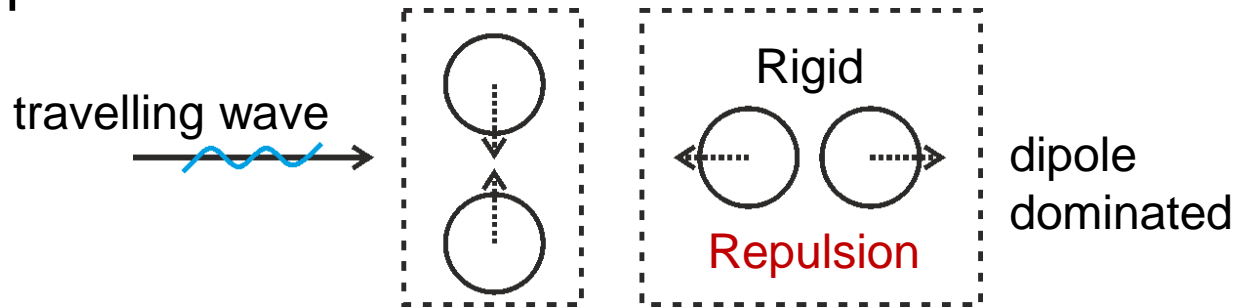


primary and secondary
acoustic radiation force

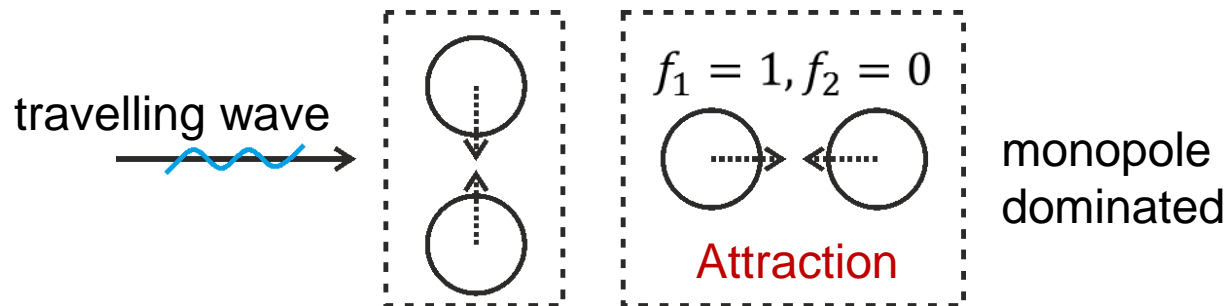


Direction of Secondary ARF

- Example 1



- Example 2 (classical Bjerknes, $kr \ll 1$)



Some considerations in 1D Standing Wave

- Primary acoustic radiation force

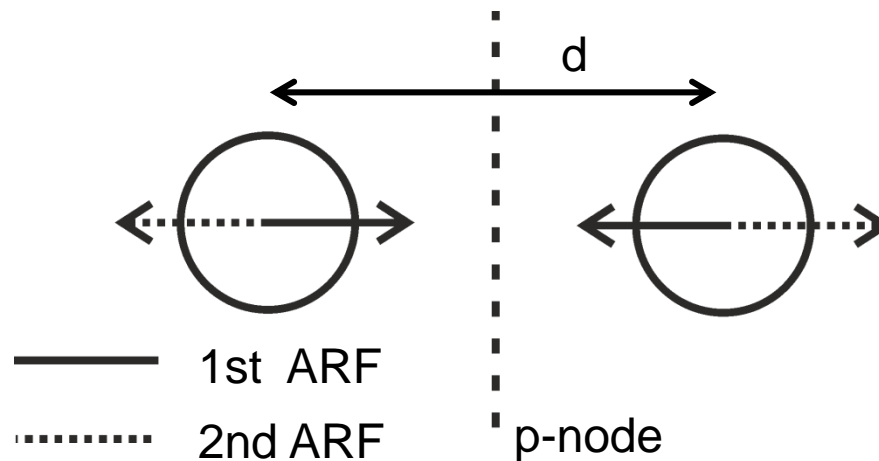
$$F_{rad} = 4\pi\Phi(f_1, f_2)ka^3E_{ac}\sin(2k_y y)$$

- Secondary ARF close to p-node

$$F_{int} \approx \frac{8\pi}{3d^4} a^6 E_{ac} (1 - \bar{\rho})^2 \cos^2(k_y y) (1 - 3\cos(\phi)), \text{ for small } d$$

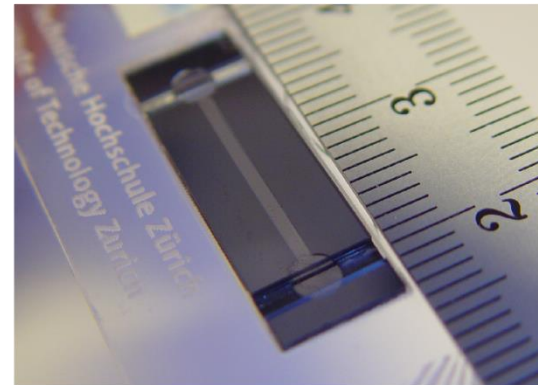
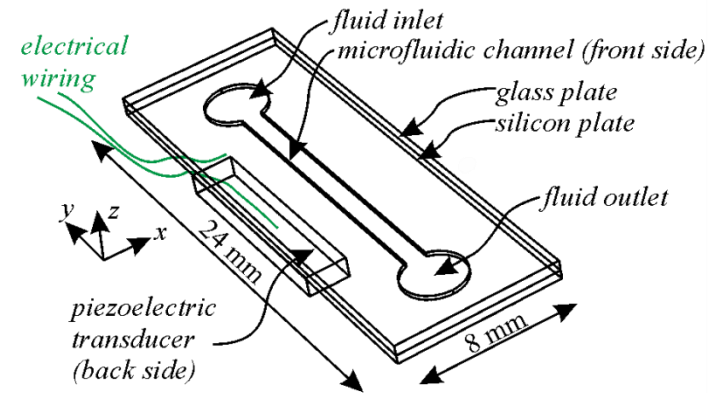
Equilibrium

$$\frac{F_{rad}}{F_{int}} = 1 \Rightarrow \bar{d} \propto \left(\frac{1}{a^2 k^2} \cdot \frac{\Phi(f_1, f_2)}{(1 - \bar{\rho})^2} \right), \bar{d} = \frac{d}{a}$$

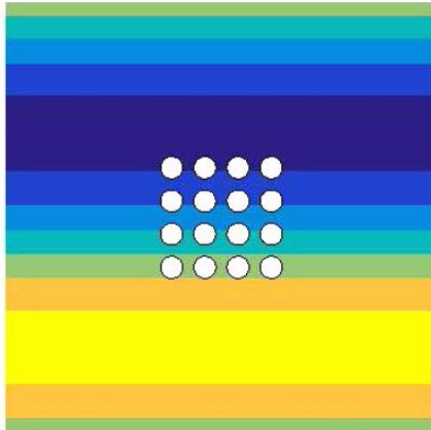


Experimental Setup

- Bulk acoustic wave device
- Piezo transducer excites resonances
- Channel is etched into silicon wafer
- Glass slide bonded on top



Simulations

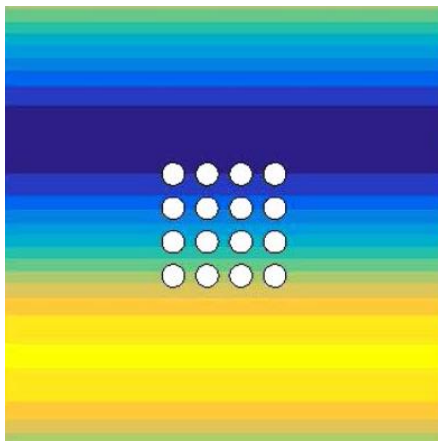


Glass part. (10 μm)

$$\rho_p > \rho_w$$

Line-formation!

immersed in water
frequency = 1.5 MHz

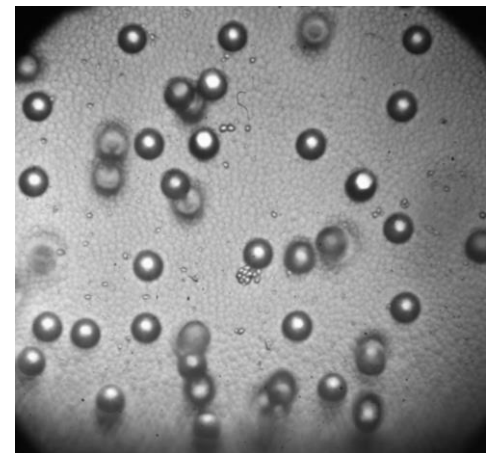
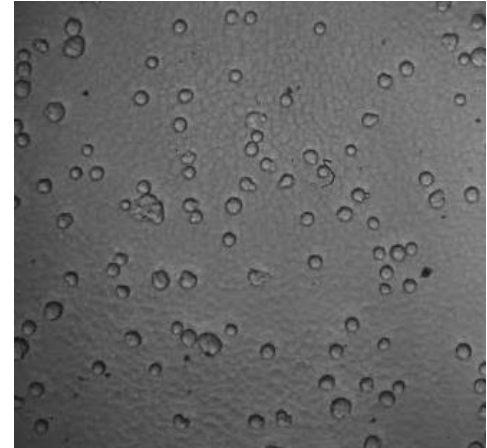


Polystyrene part. (25 μm)

$$\rho_p \approx \rho_w$$

No line-formation

Experiments



Rotation of Particle Clumps

- Amplitude modulation of 2 orthogonal waves
- Simulated with copolymer particles ($f_1=0.768$, $f_2=0.034$)
- Particle diameter $100\mu\text{m}$
- Inspired by the work of Thomas Schwarz

Rotation of particle clumps with amplitude modulation of two ultrasonic modes

Copolymer particles ($\varnothing 17 \mu\text{m}$)

Average rotational speed: 44 rpm

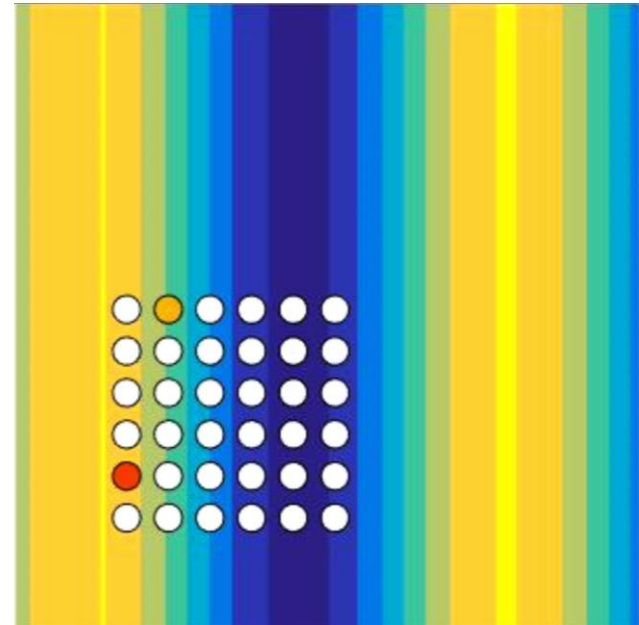
Frequency: 1689 kHz

Chamber size: 3 mm \times 3 mm

Schwarz, Petit-Pierre, Dual, *JASA* 133(3), 2013

ETH

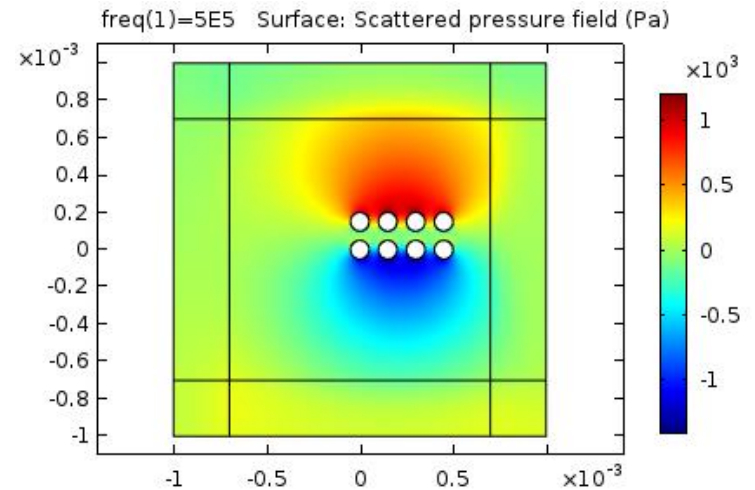
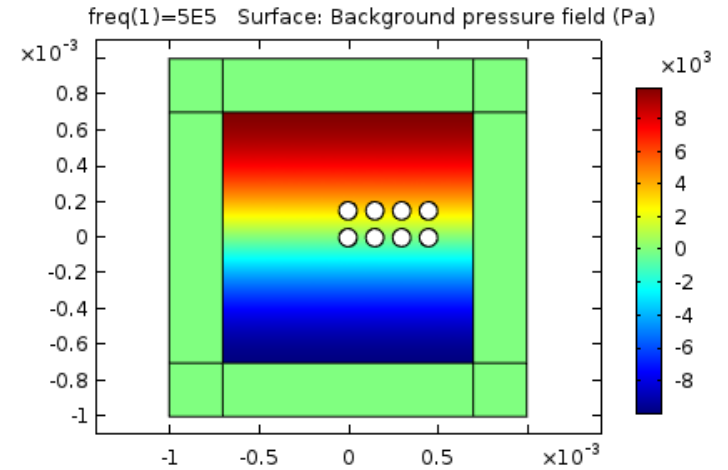
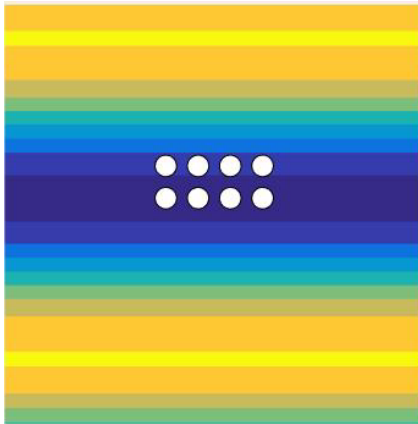
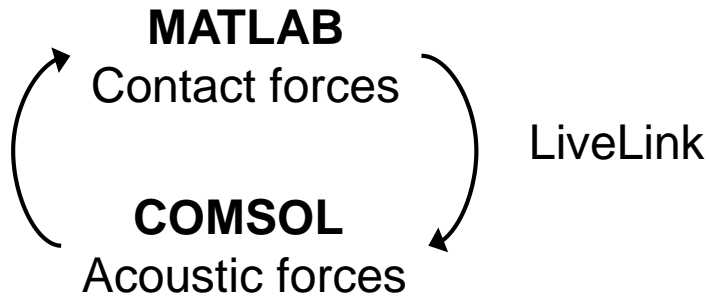
Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich
Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich



Comsol

- Simulating complete scattering
- No assumptions regarding: wavelength, scattering coefficients, rescattering events etc.
- Simulations may take more time

Outlook: Using Comsol (2-D Proof of Principle)



Outlook

- Include hydrodynamic effects
- Simulate more particles
- Simulate more complex geometries
- Include acoustic streaming