

Velocity measurements of Sprays



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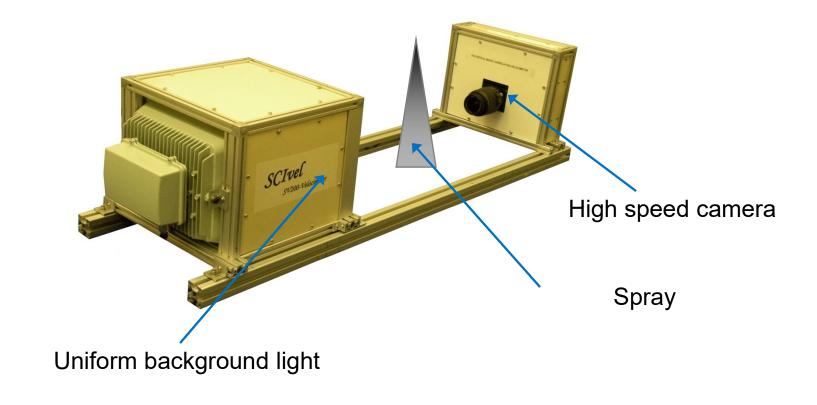


Background

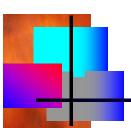
- > Several instruments available on the market
- ➤ Single point measurements obtained using LDV, PDA, hot wire anemometry
- For planar velocities, PIV is the most commonly used instrument (requires capture of images of individual particles)
- ➤ Image correlation velocimetry does not require resolution of individual particles, but requires distinct patterns







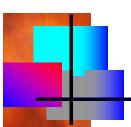




An Overview of Process Flow

- > Install camera with diffuse light source
- > Configure camera f-stop and focus
- > Calibrate millimeters to pixels conversion
- > Record reference frames with no spray
- > Configure settings in SPIV
- > Processing and post-processing



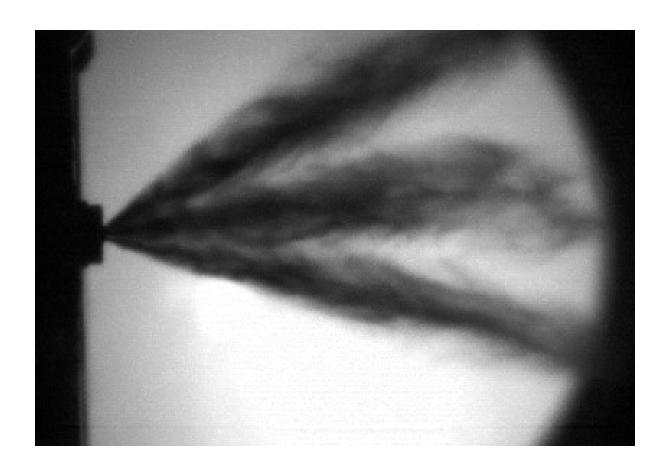


Statistical Pattern Imaging Velocimetry

- > Does not rely on capturing individual particles or distinct patterns
- > Requires large ensemble of images
- > Computes statistical correlation between patterns over the entire pixel range
- ➤ Image correlation velocimetry does not require resolution of individual particles

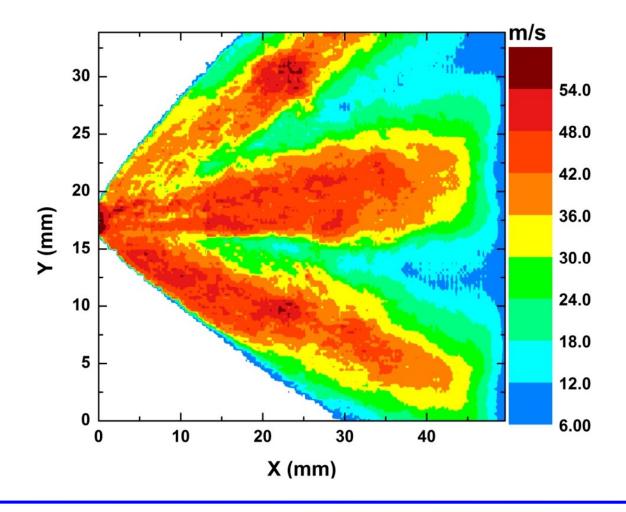


Sample Results (GDI Injector)



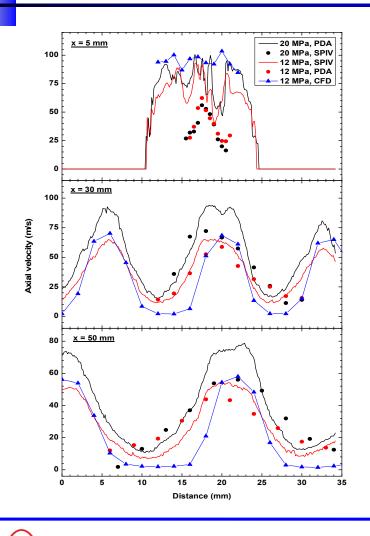








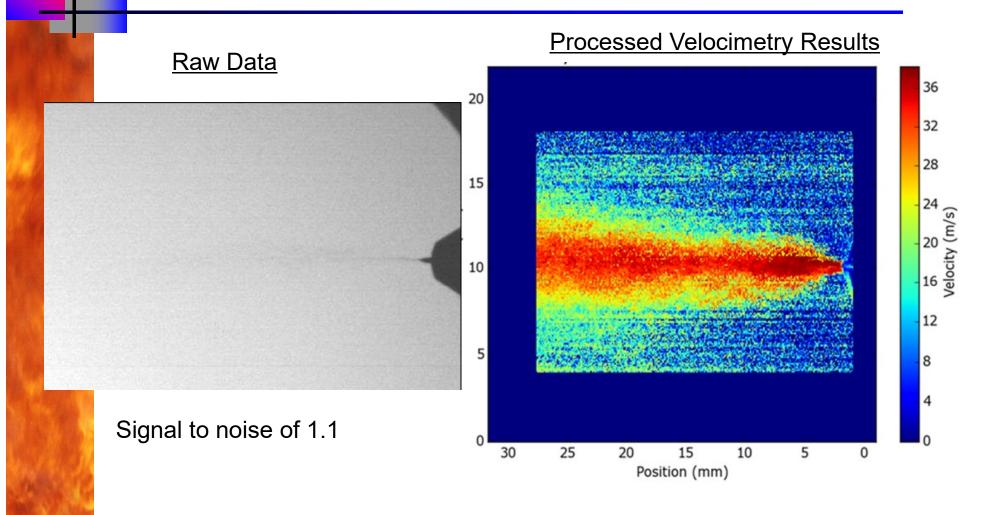
Comparison of our SPIV with PDA



- **>** GDI injector
- > PDA fails near injector due to high obscuration
- **>** 10000 Hz camera
- ➤ Good agreement at lower positions
- > Full planar axial velocity available

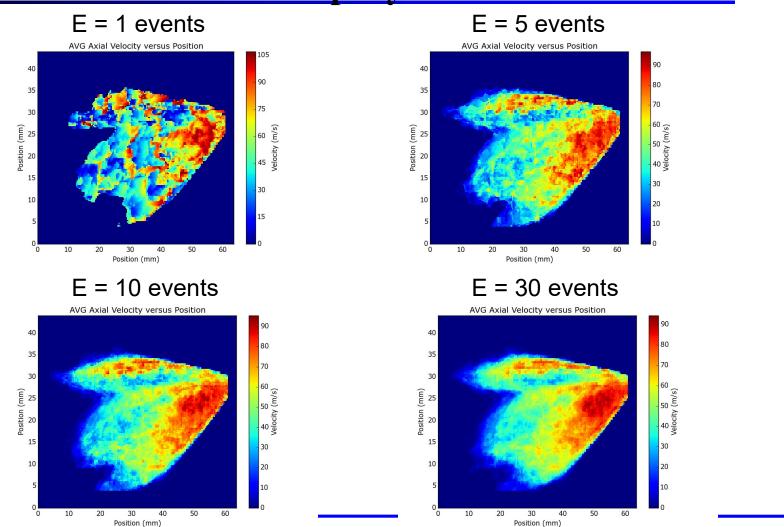


Example results with low spray opacity





Example results ensemble averaging 4ms spray bursts







Questions?

