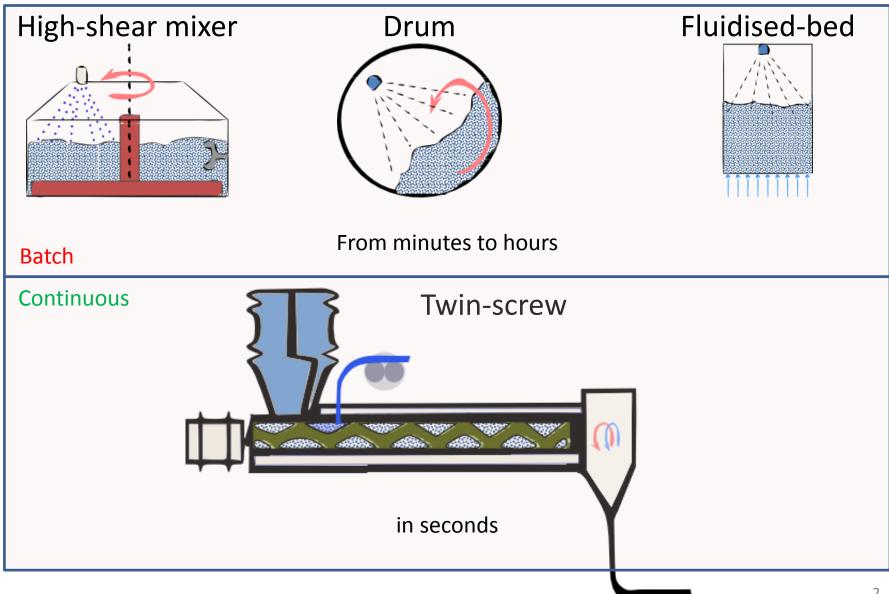


Detailed Simulation of Particle and Liquid Distribution in the Mixing Zone of a Twin-Screw Granulator

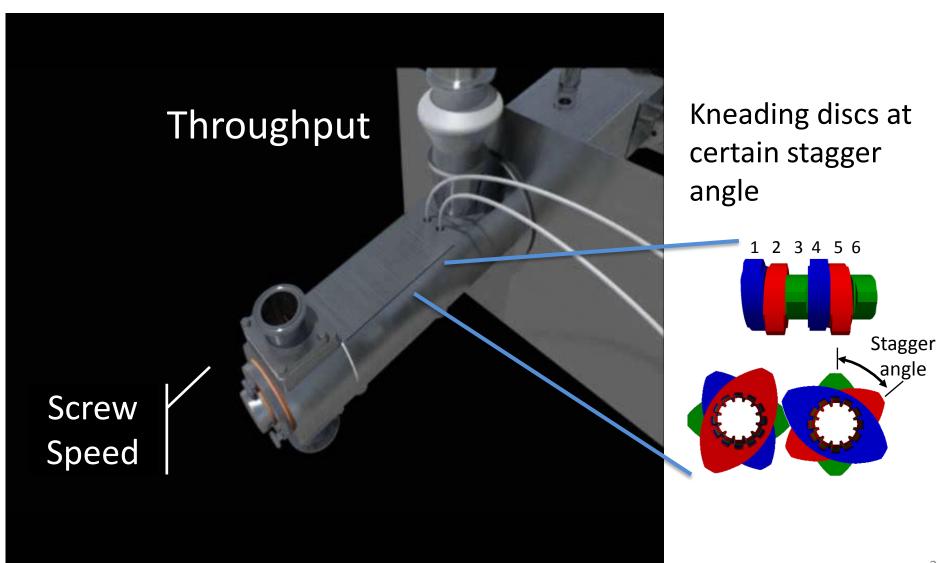
A. Kumar, S. Radl, J.G. Khinast, K.V. Gernaey, T. De Beer, <u>I. Nopens</u> Wednesday, November 11, 2015: 9:38 AM 254A (Salt Palace Convention Center)



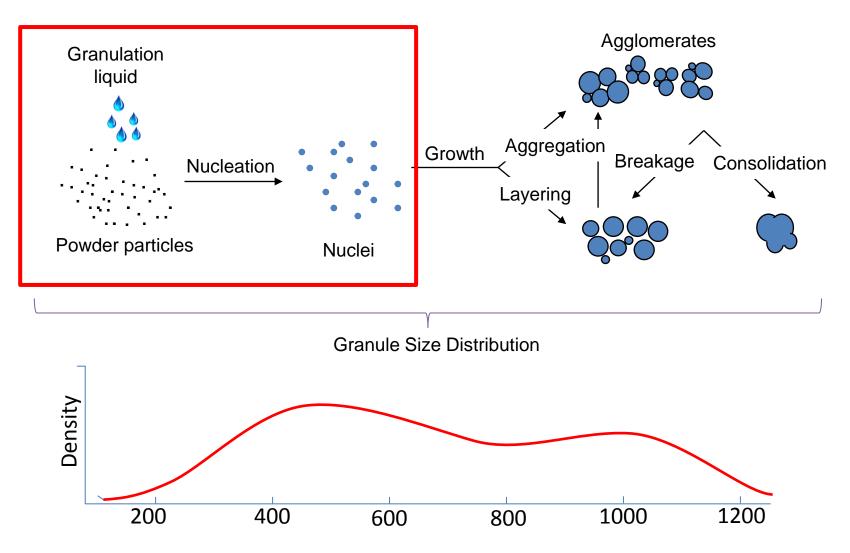
Traditional to new granulation method



Design of granulator screw, screw speed, material feed rate control granulation

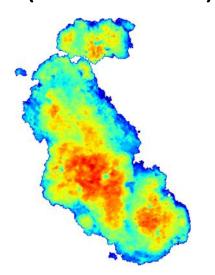


Wet Granulation involves different events which are queueing



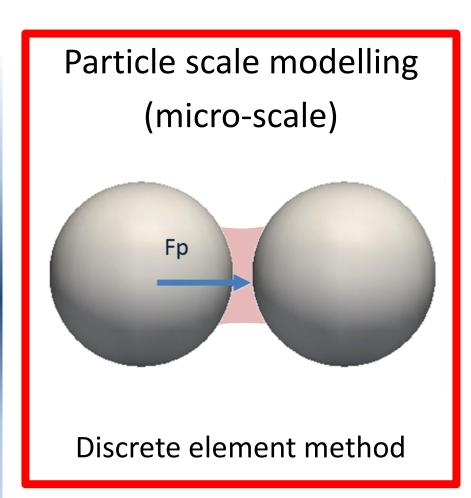
Characterizing liquid distribution in TSG is crucial both at micro and meso-scale

Experimental investigation (meso-scale)

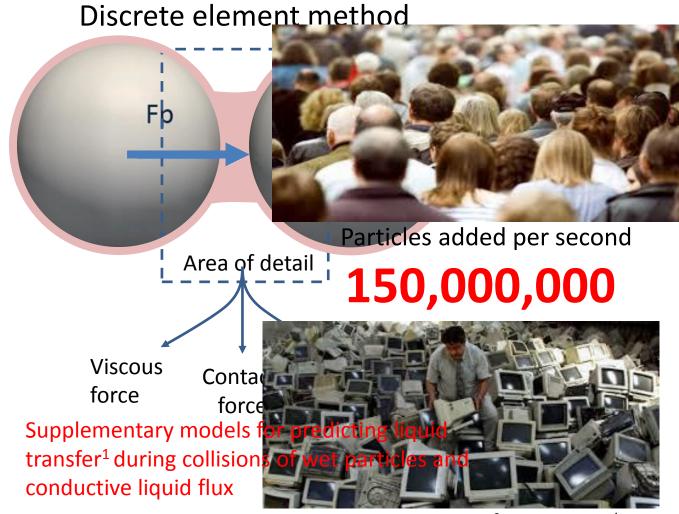


Spectroscopy

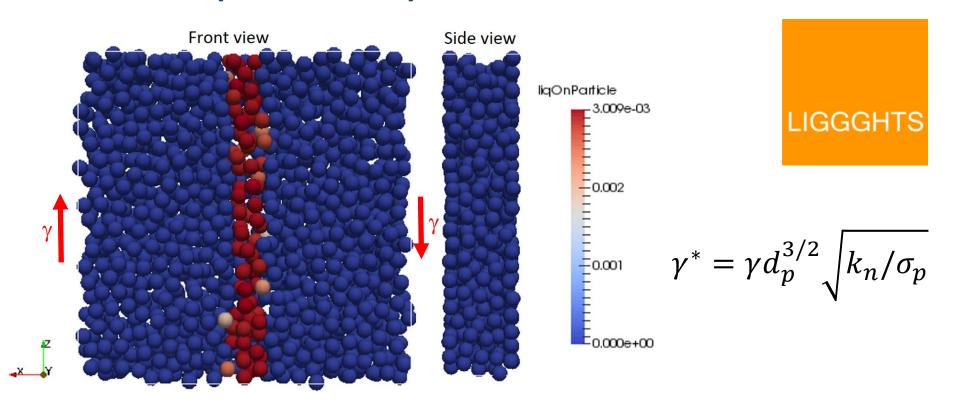
Abstract (572d), Presentation today at 4:25 PM Ballroom B (Salt Palace Convention Center)



Particle scale for detailed investigation of liquid distribution

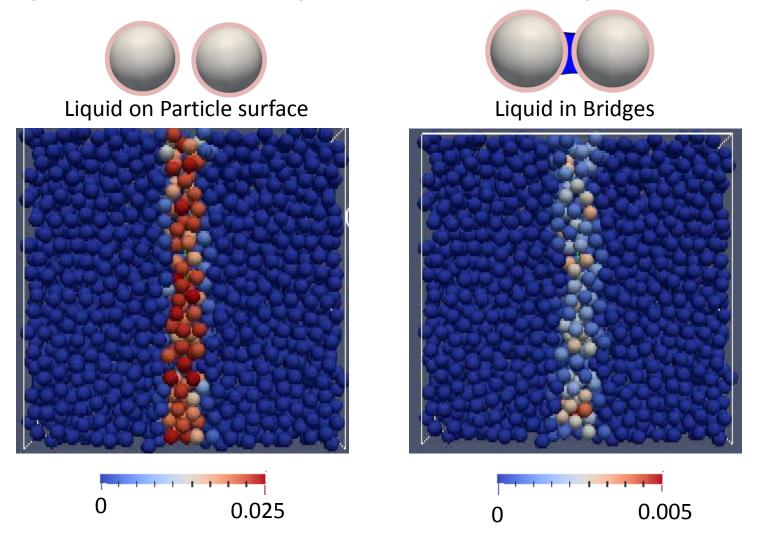


Setup for simple shear simulation

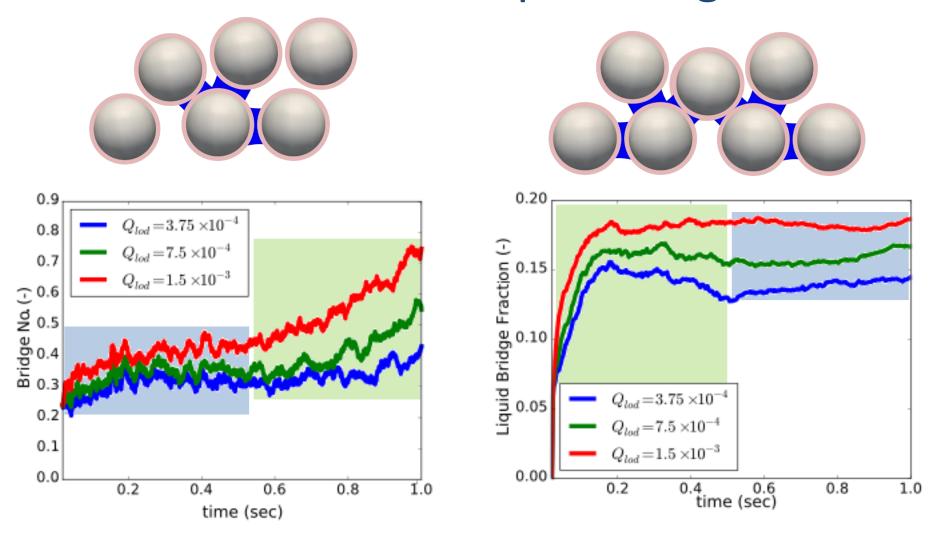


- » Approximately 1500 particles in a periodic box $(S/D_p=15)$
- » Shear gradient in x-direction (Lees-Edwards boundary conditions)
- » Stiffness based on dimensionless shear rate γ^*
- » Particles in the center are wet $(L_p^* = 1)$ other dry $(L_p^* = 0)$

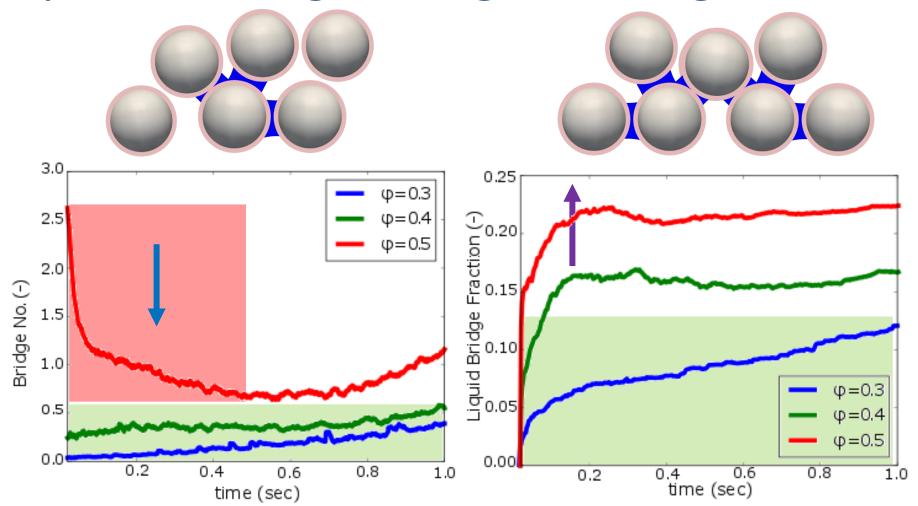
Liquid distribution was tracked applying simple shear to particles in a periodic box



Overfilled-liquid bridges formed quickly which formed more liquid bridges later

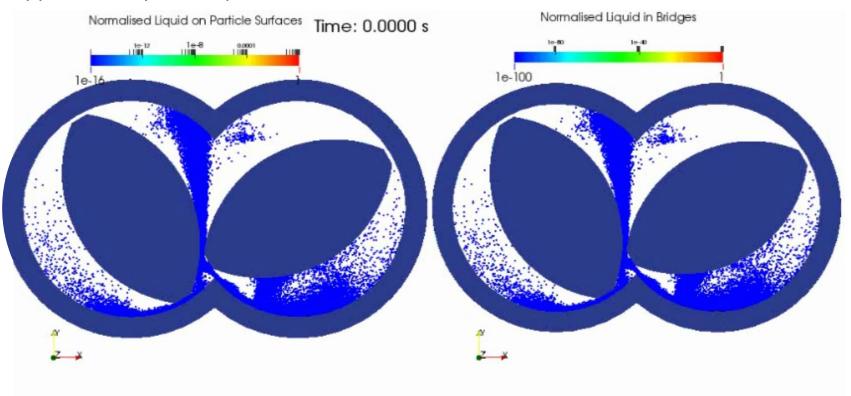


Weak liquid bridges break to transfer liquid to stronger bridges at a high fill ratio

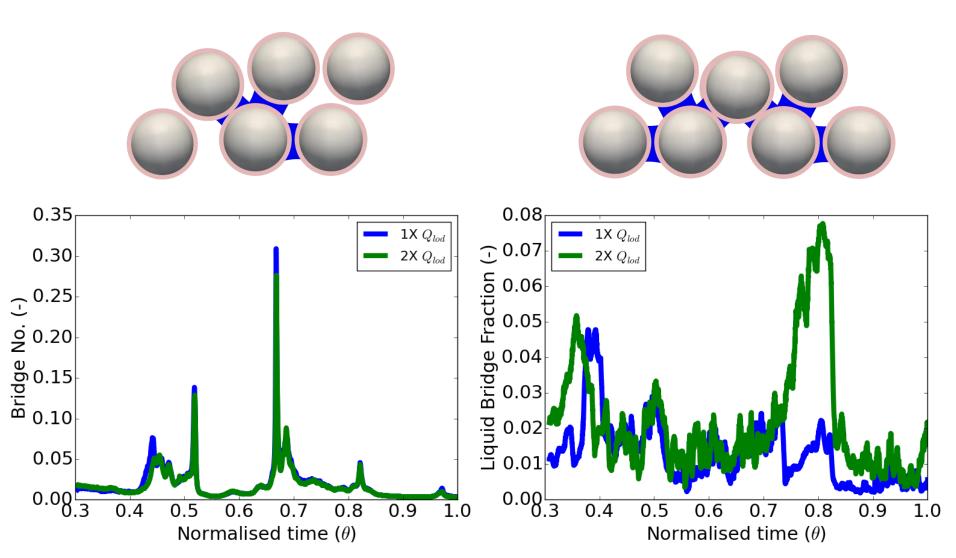


Knowledge transferred from simple shear to complex shear field in TSG mixing zone

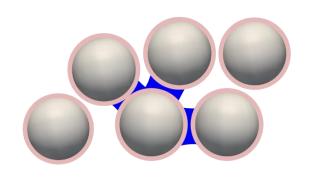
Approximately 45000 particles

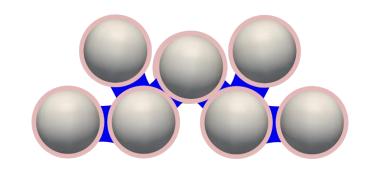


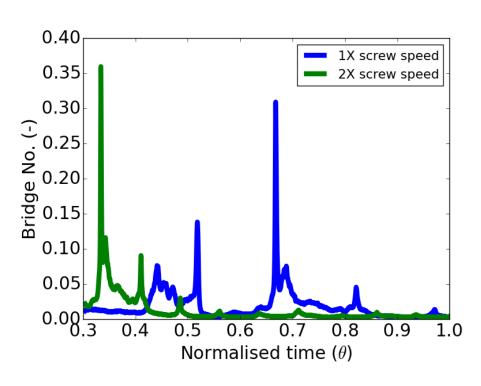
More liquid resulted stronger bridges, but coordination number remained same

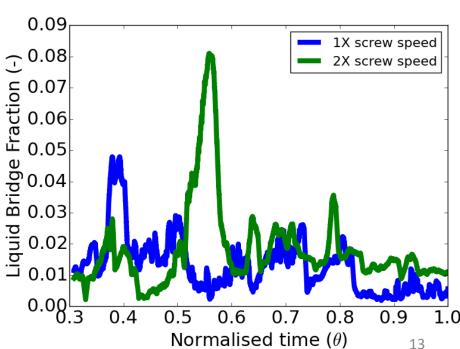


Higher shear resulted rapid liquid transfer from surface to bridges, but also breakage

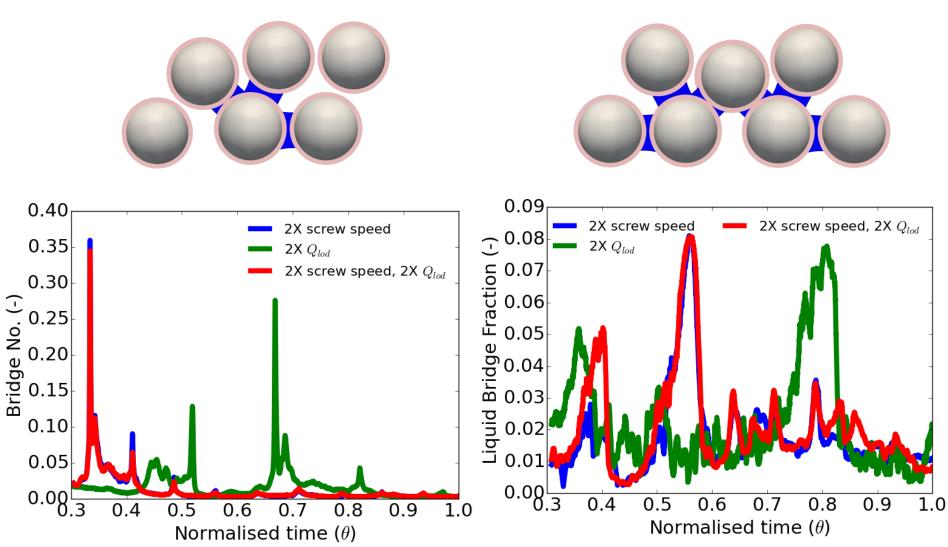








Higher shear and liquid loading resulted rapid and stronger liquid bridge formation



Summary

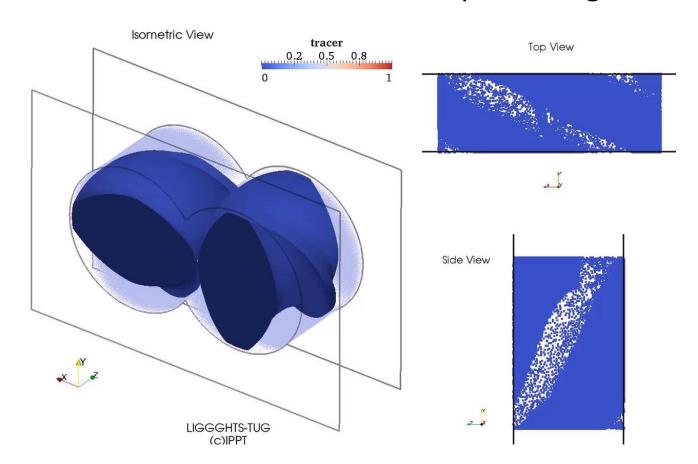
- Particle scale simulations studies using simplified geometry can be used for detailed analysis of liquid transfer.
- Simulating complete TSG is difficult, but particle scale simulation of a 2D-section is useful for a first understanding.
- 3. Simultaneous increase in **screw speed** and **liquid-solid ratio** was identified to be important for solid-liquid mixing and granulation in TSGs.

Perspective

- 1. Development of closures population balance models.
- 2. Exploring non-conventional screw element geometries.

Outlook

Particle scale simulations allow the analysis of particle mixing rates (and hence final product quality) in a screw section (movie shows non-cohesive system, a force is applied in the axial direction to model the effect of a pressure gradient)



Aknowledgements

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Prof. Stefan Radl

Prof. Johannes G Khinast



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