

Direct Numerical Simulation of Fluid Flow and Particle Formation Dynamics



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Excellent collaboration

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Prof. M. Stingl, L. Pflug, and all colleagues in CRC 1411



For Funding



Supporting companies



Product and property design:

Property = F (dispersity, composition)

Dispersion = G (process variables)

property function

process function

Collaborative Research Center (CRC) 1411: Design of Particulate Products
with exemplary focus on design of optical properties of nanoparticles (NPs)

Lycurgus cup



Quantum dot display



Structural colours



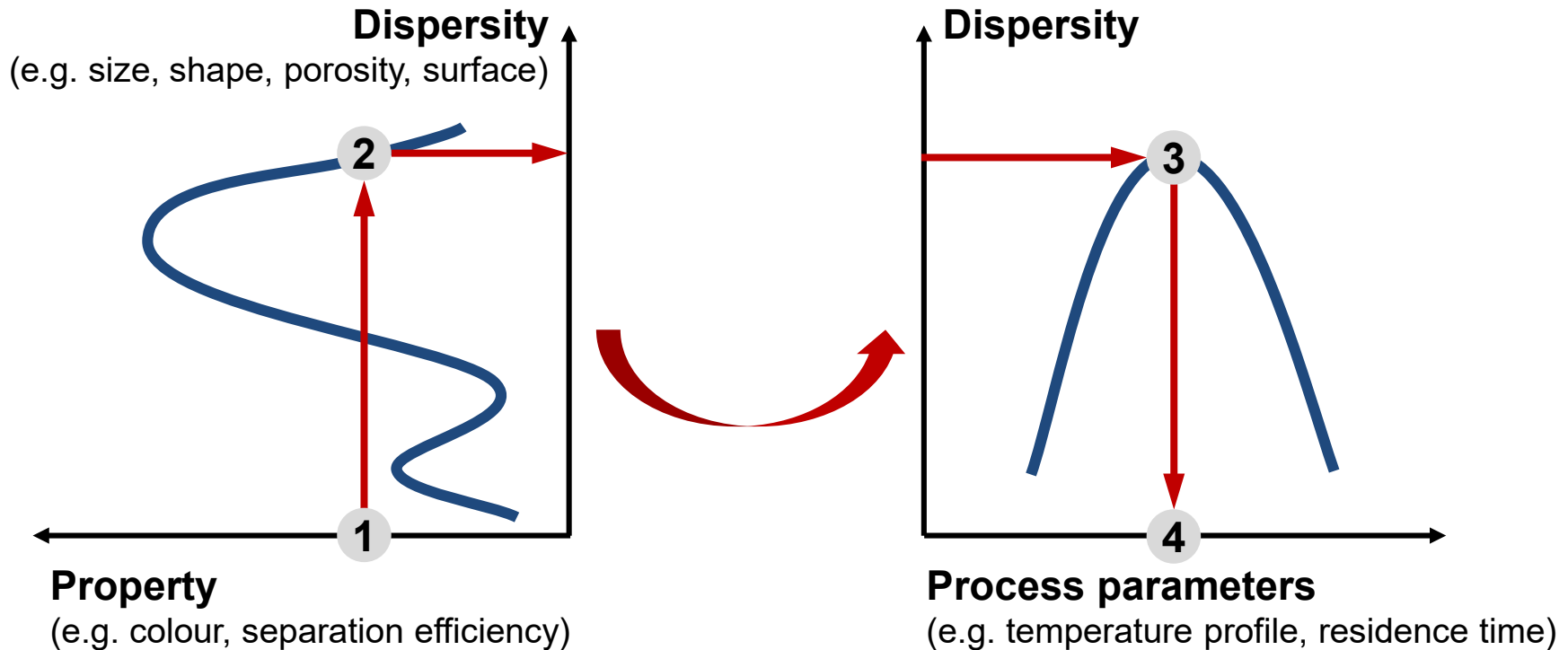
Challenges for the design of nanoparticulate products:

- Large gap between synthetic protocols and technical application
- Missing process technologies for NPs, their predictive design and scale-up

Predictive design:

From properties to processes

.... via rigorous mathematical optimisation based on predictive models



Available techniques:

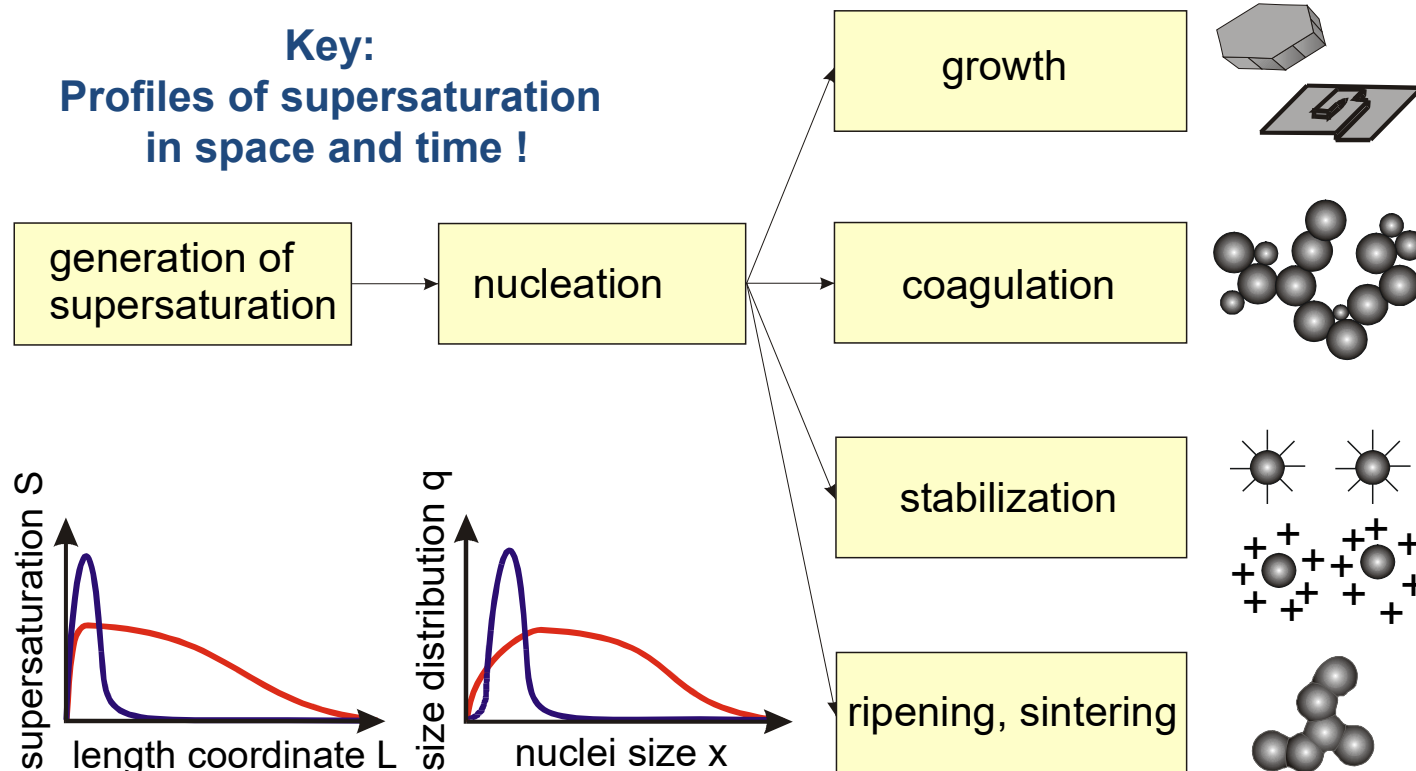
- Hot wall, spray flame, plasma, sparc discharge (gas phase)
- Hot injection, solvothermal, continuous precipitation, crystallization (liquid phase)

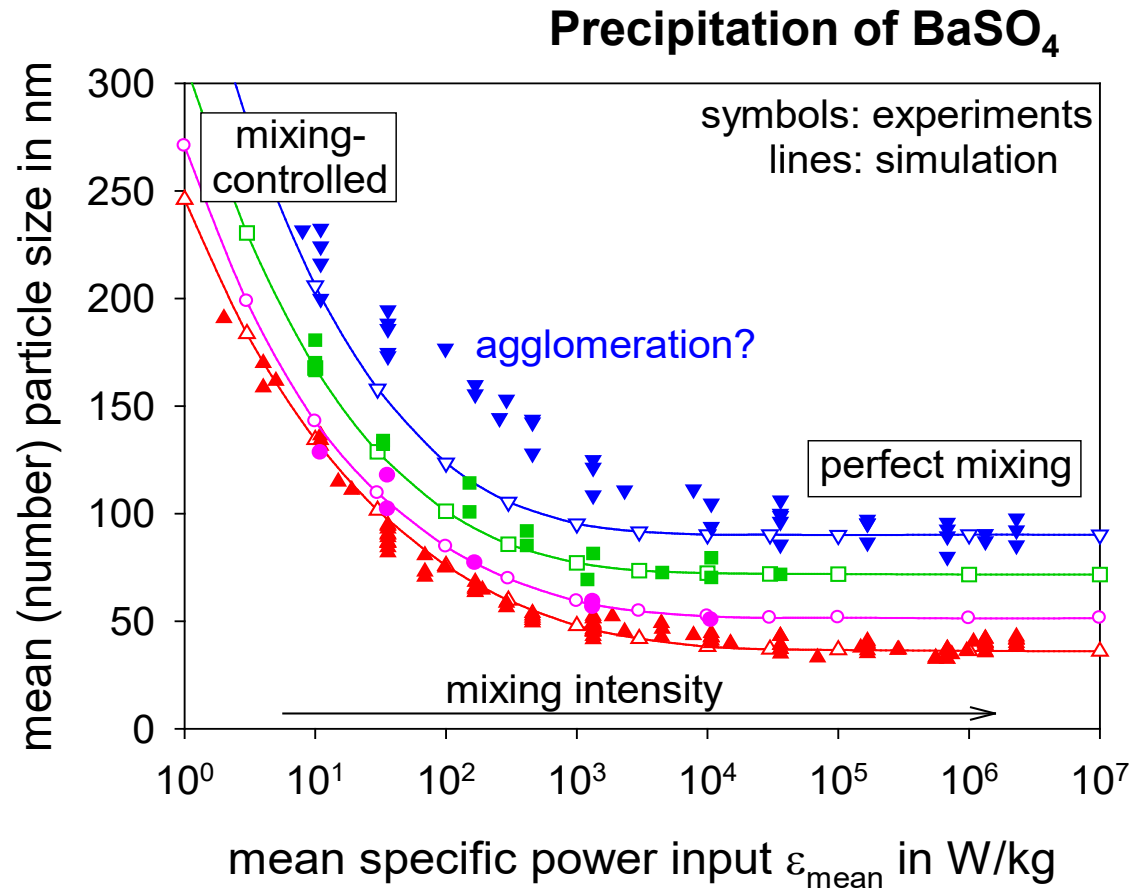
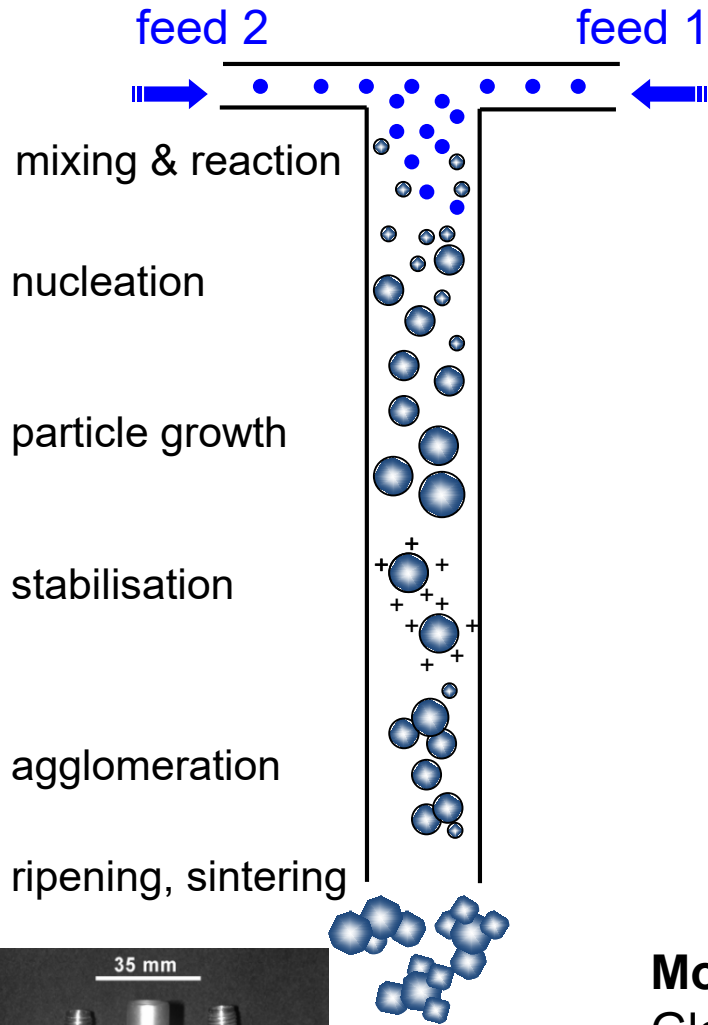
mass, momentum and heat transfer, chemical reactions

phase transition

transfer processes
interfacial process engineering

Key:
Profiles of supersaturation in space and time !



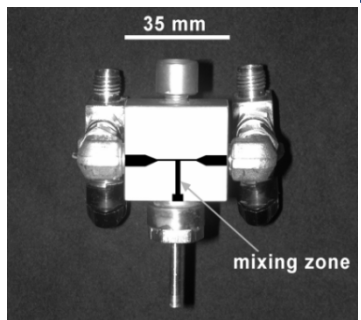


Modelling:

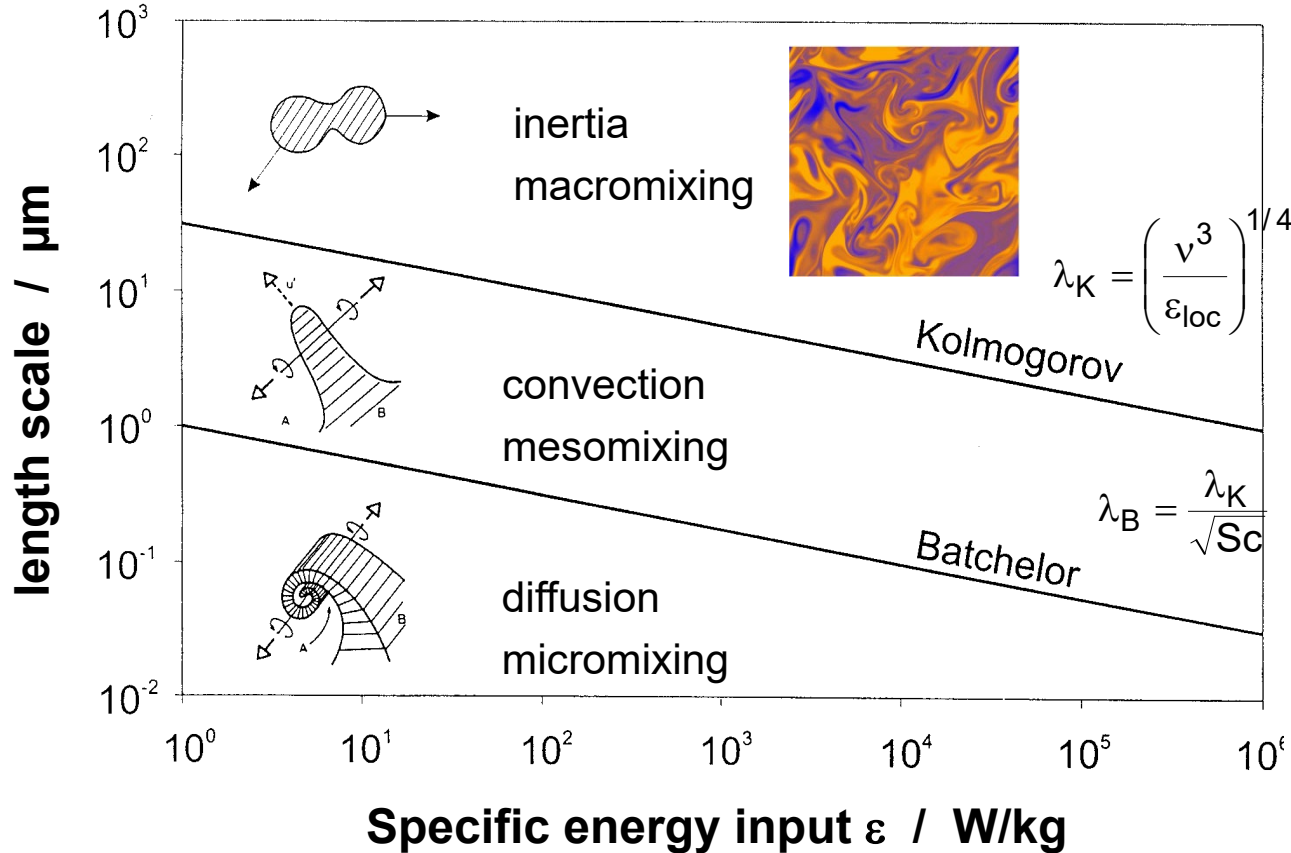
Global: mixing = $f(\Delta p)$ + PBM

DNS + PBM along Lagrangian tracks

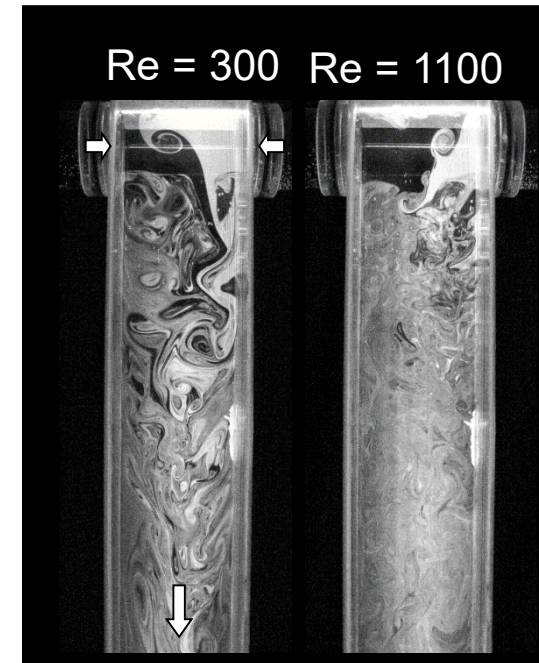
→ X_{50}
full PSD



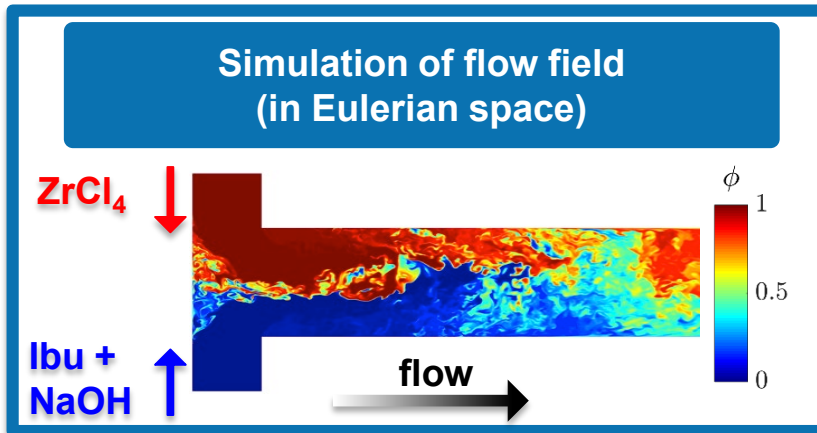
Mixing influences fast chemical reactions & conversion of precursors



Mixing in micromixer
LIF measurements

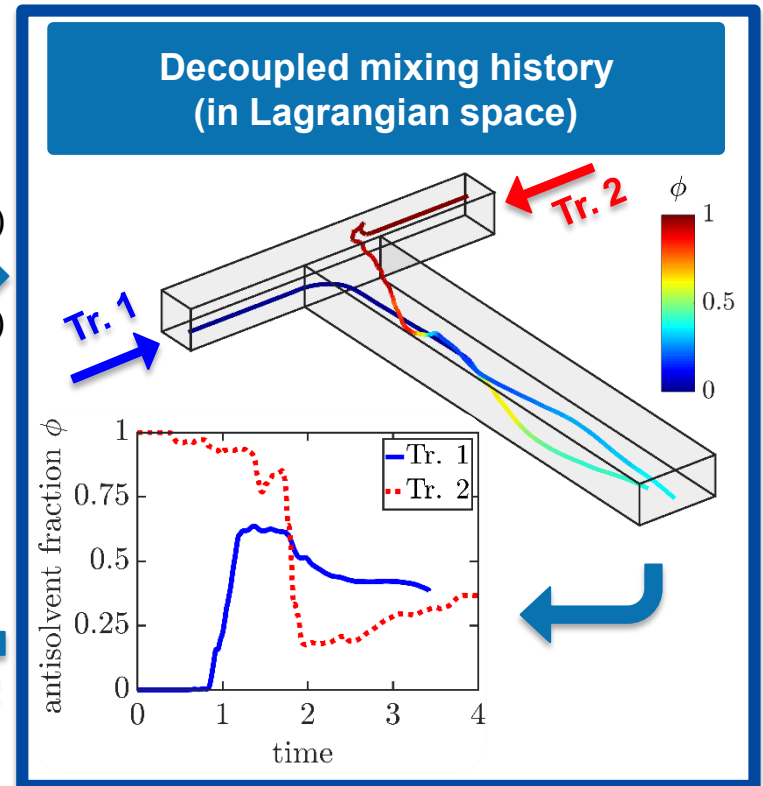


- DNS allows resolution of fluid flow down to Kolmogorov scale
- In T-mixer full resolution down to a few μm
- Diffusion-controlled micromixing at small scales where the reactions occur
- Small mixing times ($O \sim \mu\text{s} \dots \text{ms}$) for NP production requires high energy input



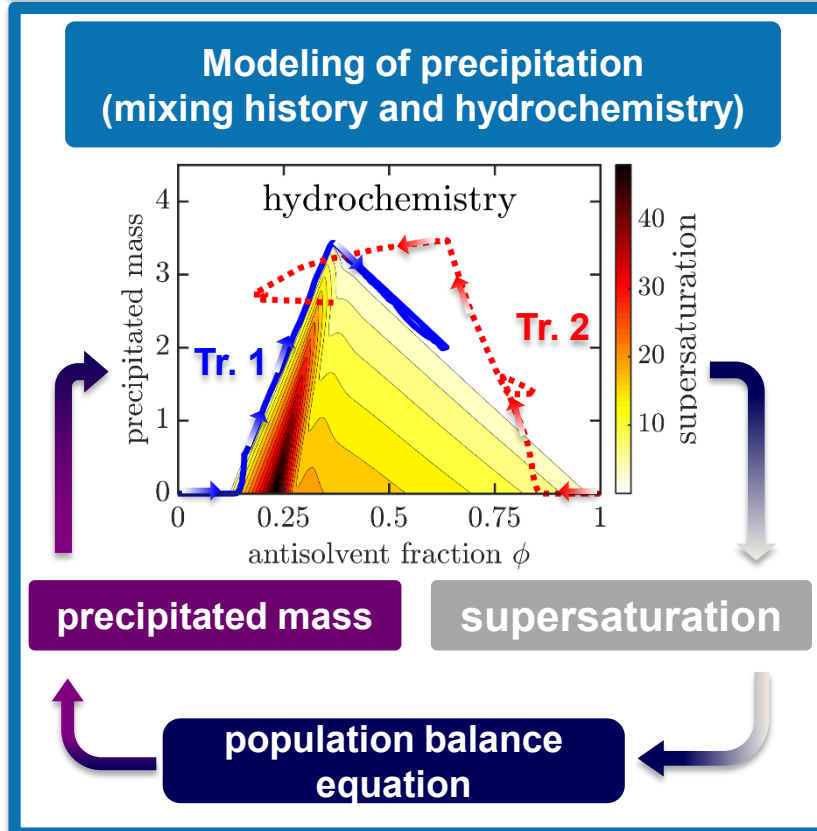
$\phi(\vec{x}, t)$

$u(\vec{x}, t)$

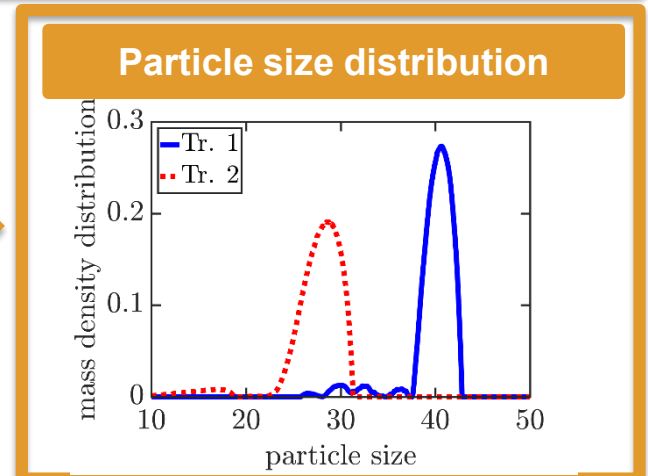


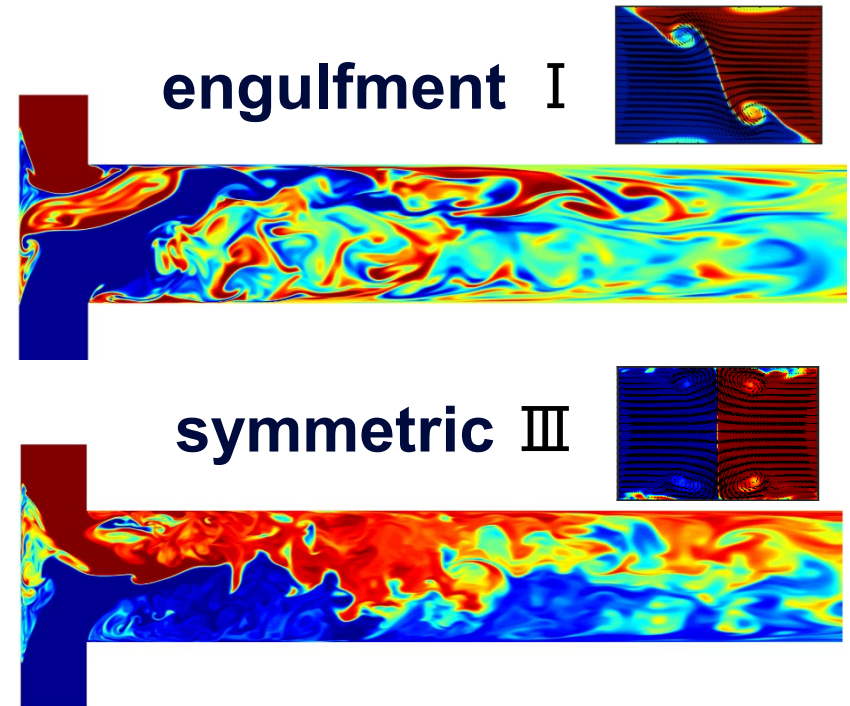
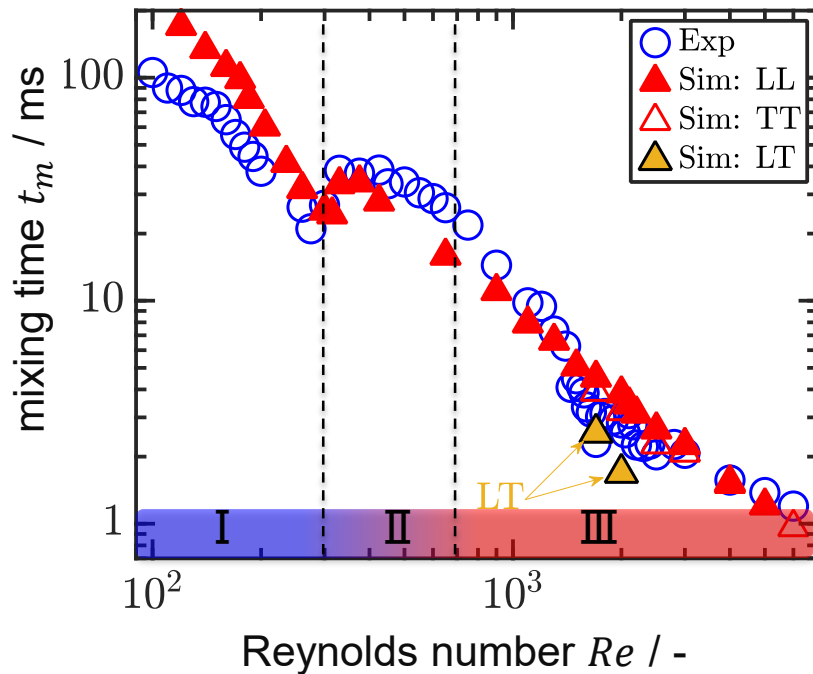
Tr. 1

Tr. 2



Result





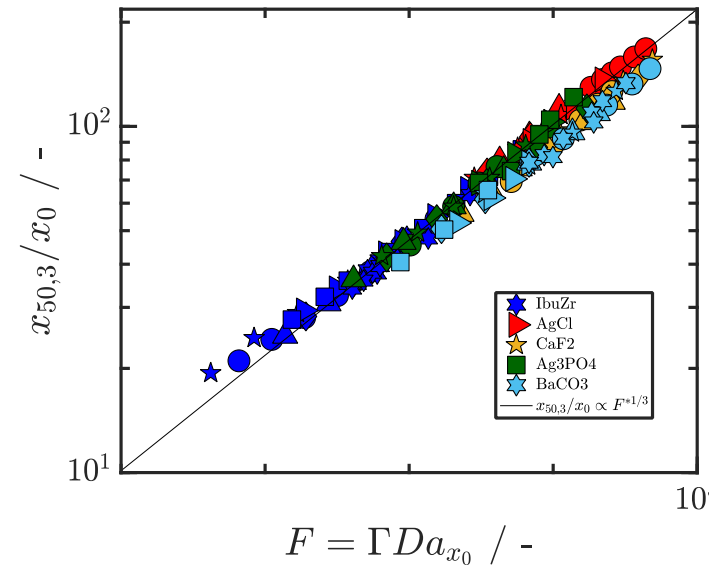
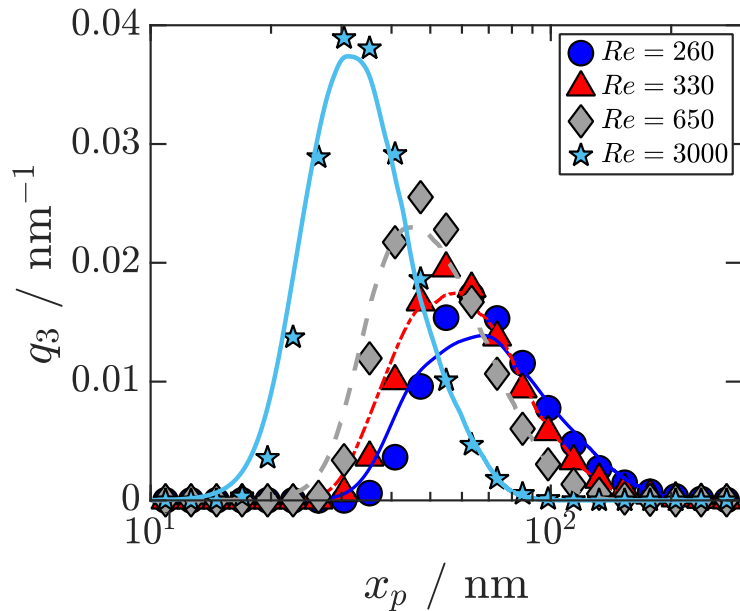
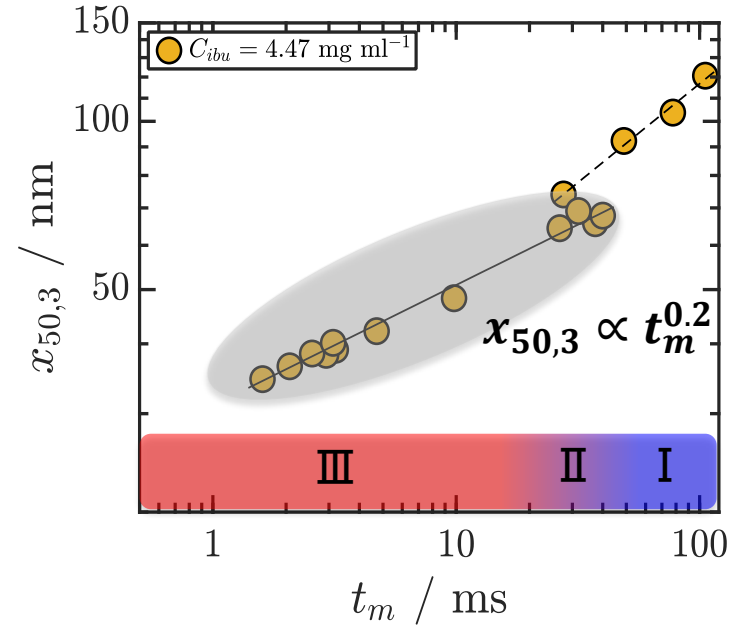
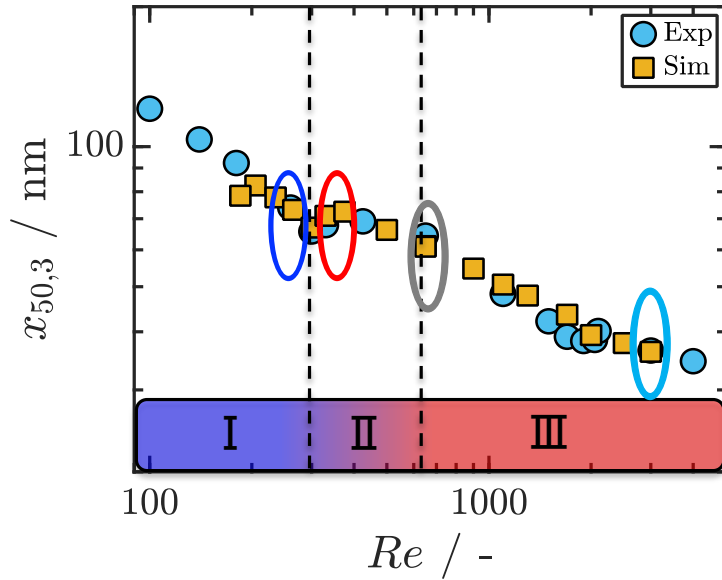
I	low Re
II	transition
III	turbulent

Mixing determined by large flow structures

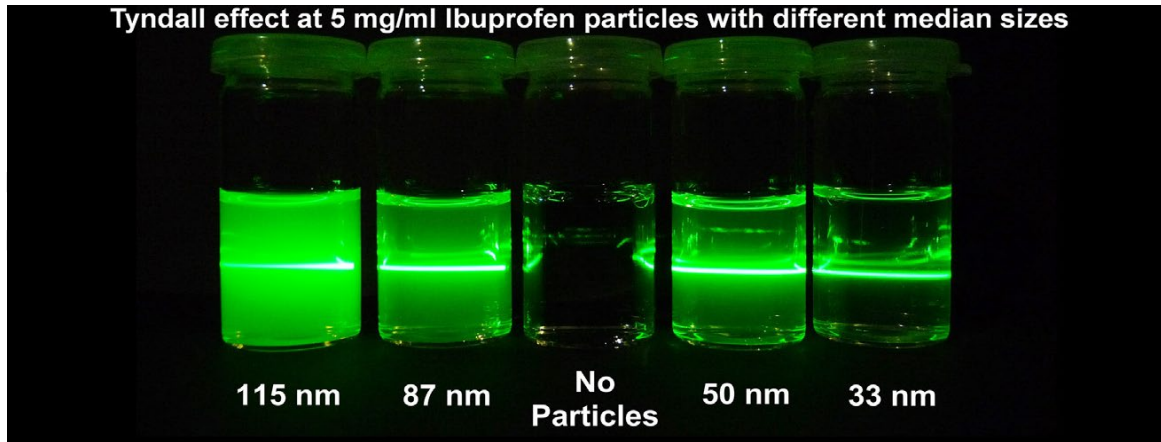
- I. Different flow field instabilities (low Re)
- II. Various inflow conditions (Laminar-Laminar, Turbulent-Turbulent, Laminar-Turbulent)

Mixing scales with mean energy input E_V

$$t_m \propto E_V^{-0.48}$$

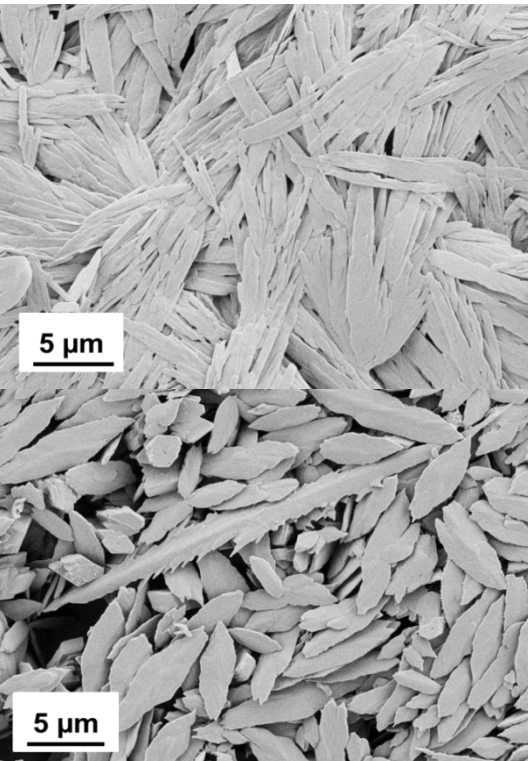


Tyndall effect at 5 mg/ml Ibuprofen particles with different median sizes

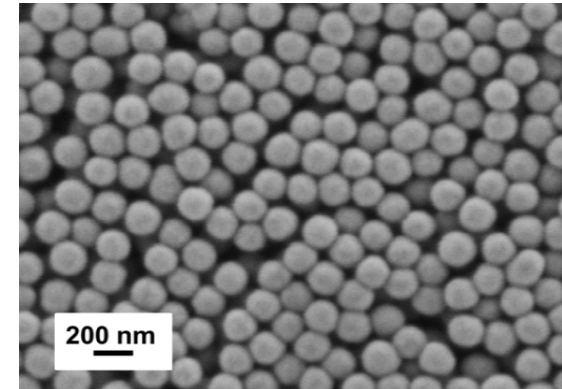


Traditional:
Polymeric stabilizers

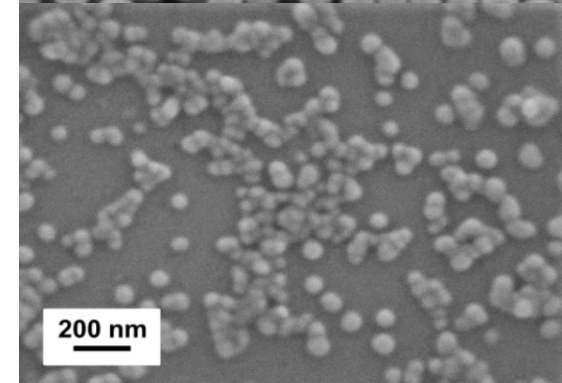
New:
Fast charge stabilization



Naproxen

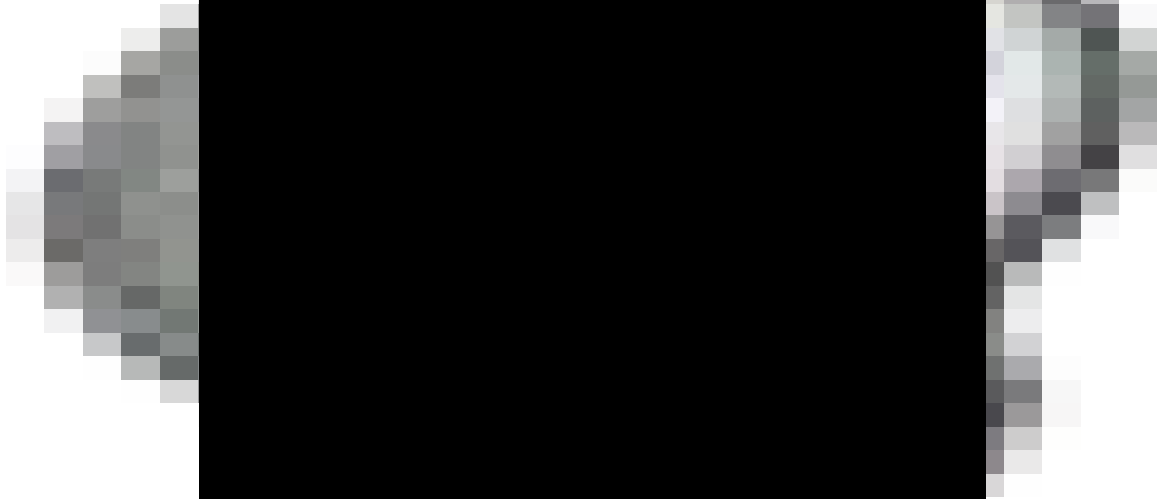


Mefenamic Acid



Trzenschiok, Schikarski, Avila, WP,
Chem.Eng.J. 2018

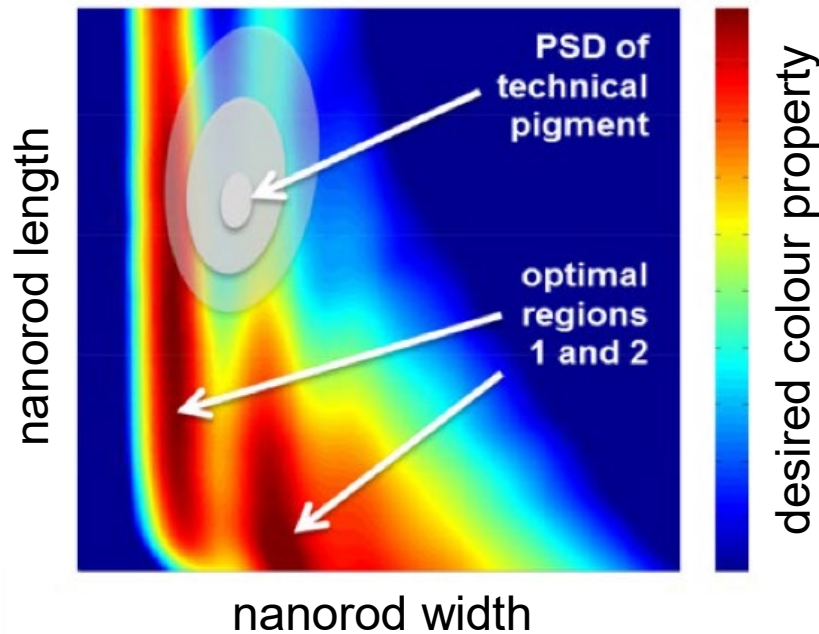
Tha tion



From properties to processes

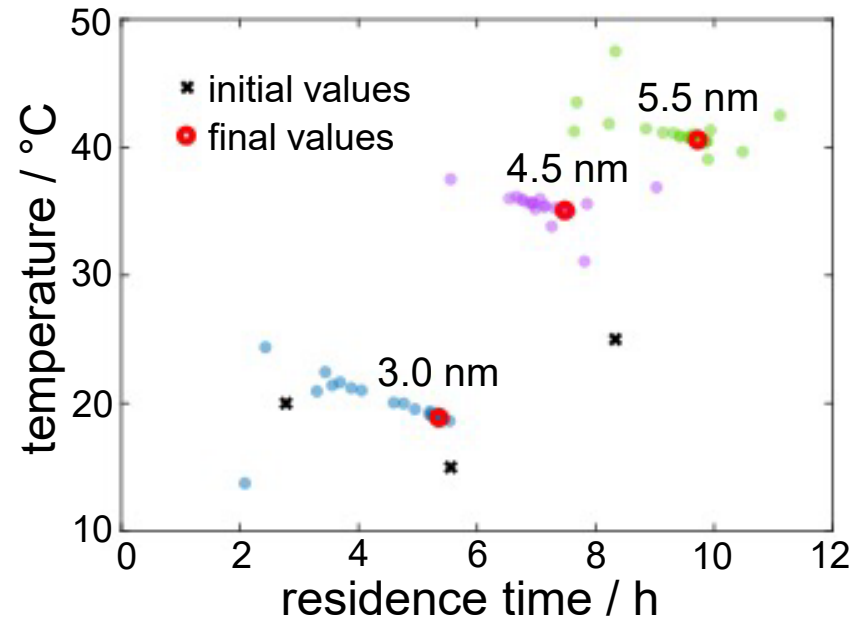
.... via rigorous mathematical optimisation based on predictive models

Optimal colour for FeOOH rod-like particles



Cooperation Klupp Taylor, Peukert, Pflug, Stingl with Lanxess. Two patents pending.

Optimal process parameters for ZnO quantum dots



Segets, Pflug, Peukert et al., Chem. Eng. J. 2015