

CFD Modeling of Macro Scale Ultrasonic Separator

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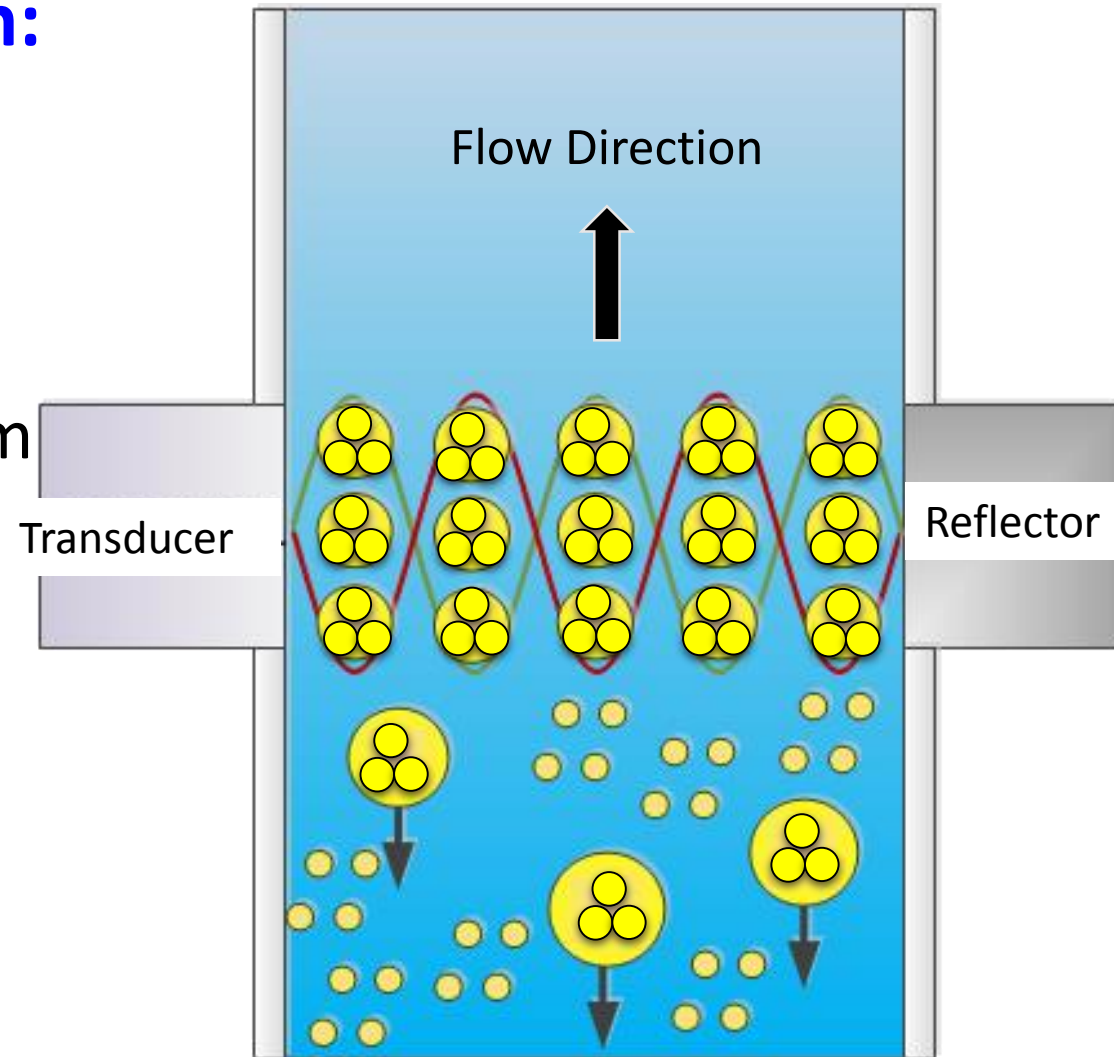


- Based in Wilbraham, MA
- Using acoustics to separate particles from fluid
- Applications
 - Bio-pharma: Purification
 - Industrial: Oil-water
 - Life Sciences:
 - Blood-lipid
 - Cell concentration and washing
 - Fractionation
- Advantages
 - Continuous & Single Use
 - No clogging or fouling
 - No shear
 - Scalable
 - It's cool!



Acoustophoretic Separation:

- Generation of multi dimensional standing wave
- Cells enter flow channel
- Acoustic forces trap cells from flow
- Acoustic forces cause cell clumping
- Increased buoyancy causes cells to drop



- Acoustic radiation force¹

$$\vec{F}_{Az} = i\pi K k^2 \sum_{n=0}^{n_{\max}} \sum_{m=-n}^n \frac{(n+m+1)(n+m)!}{(2n+1)(2n+3)(n+m)!} \left[A_n^* + A_{n+1} + 2A_n^* A_{n+1} \right] a_n^{m*} a_{n+1}^m + c.c.$$

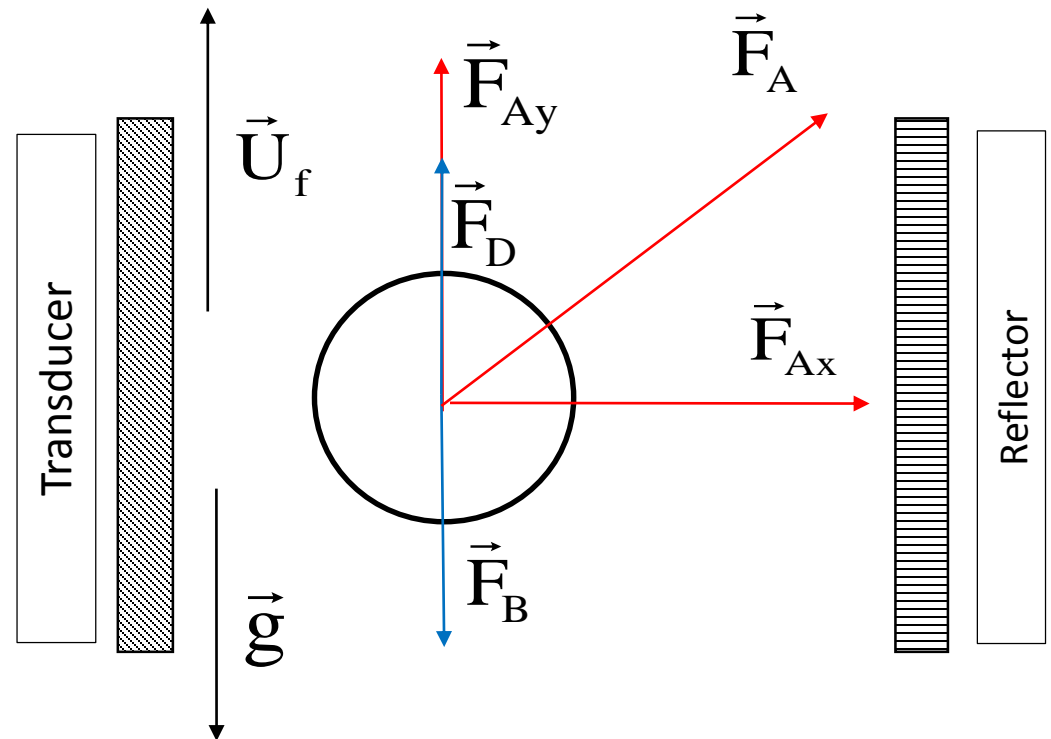
- Viscous drag force

$$\vec{F}_D = 6\pi\mu_f R_P (\vec{U}_f - \vec{U}_P)$$

- Gravity/Buoyancy force

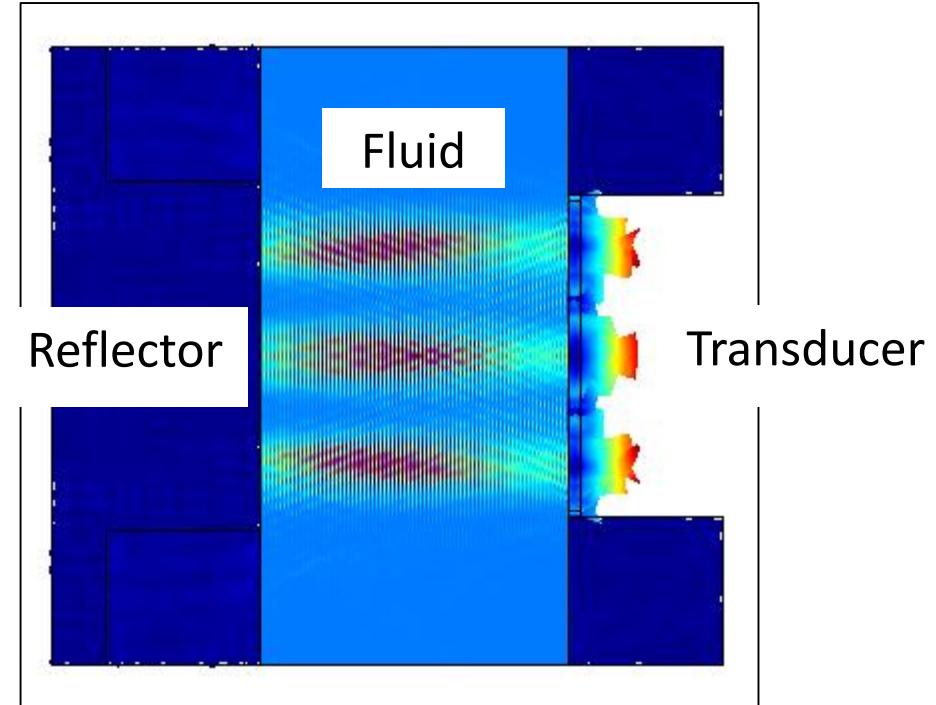
$$\vec{F}_B = \frac{4}{3}\pi R_P^3 (\rho_p - \rho_f) \vec{g}$$

1. Y. A. Ilinskii, E. A. Zabolotskaya, M. F. Hamilton, "Acoustic radiation force on a sphere in tissue", *AIP Conference Proceedings*, Vol. 1474 1, p. 255-258, (2012).



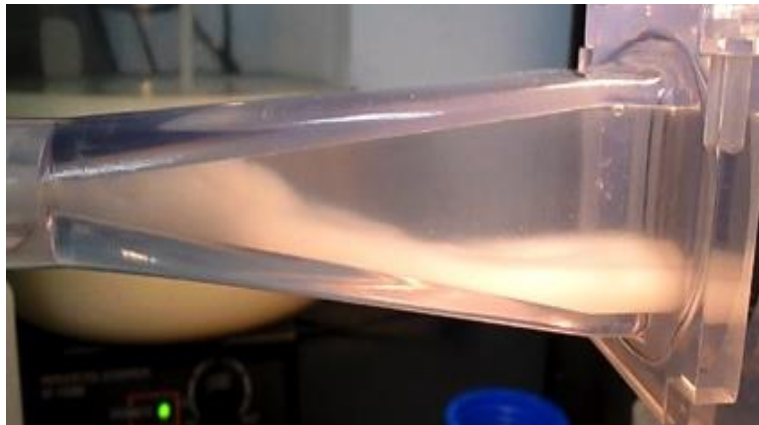
Cluster Dropout

- Cylindrical shaped clusters

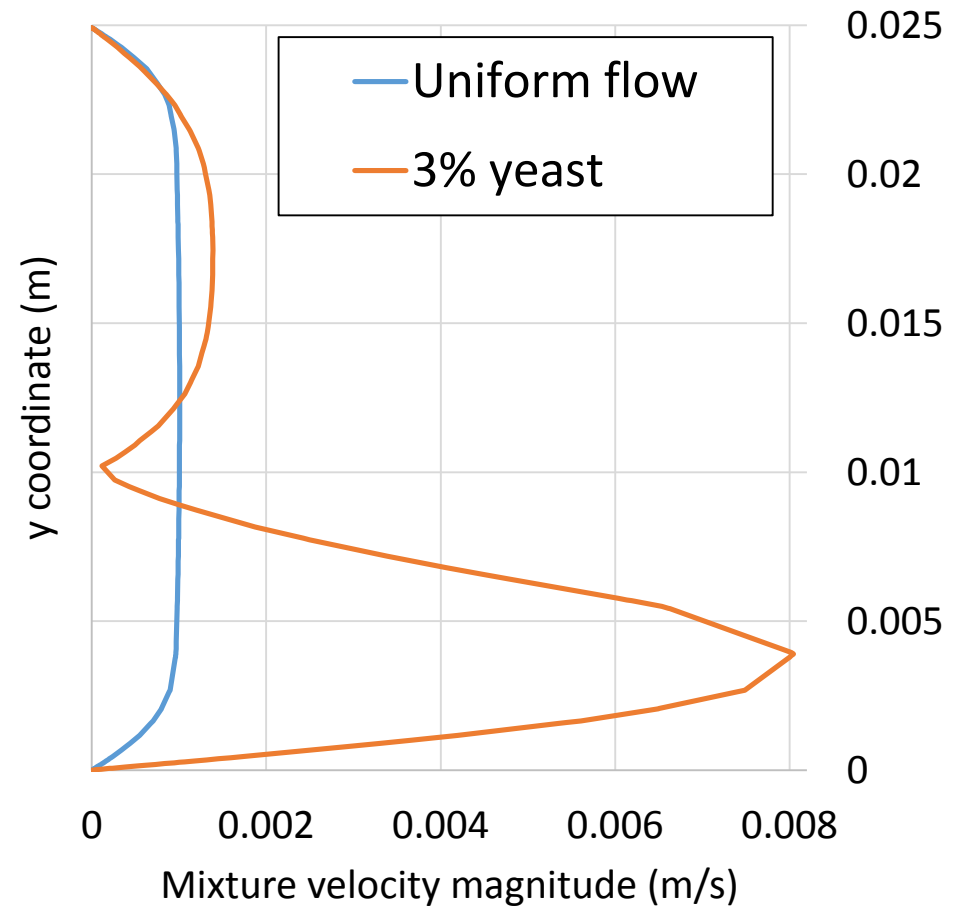
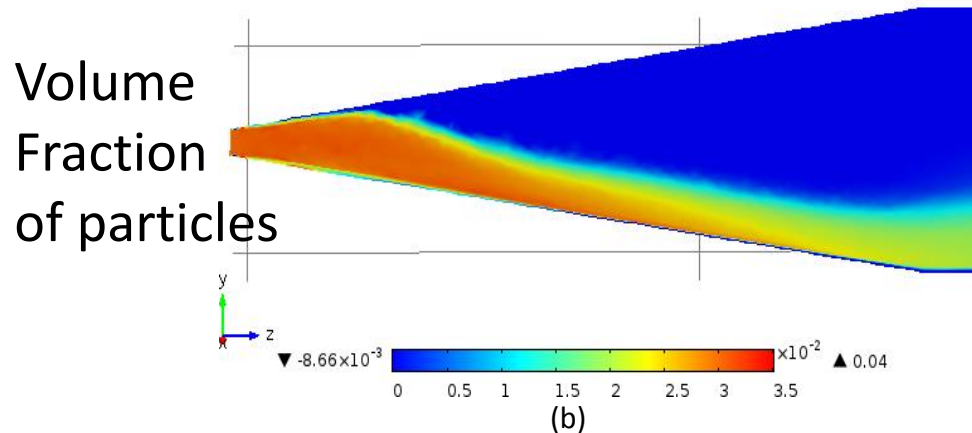


- Reynolds number effects
 - Chamber $Re = 5-20$
 - Particle $Re = 0.001-1$
- Multiphase effects:
 - Suspensions of 0.1-10% volume concentrations
- Gravity driven flows
- Particle size: 1-20 μm
- Local high concentrations
- Fluid dynamics and interaction with acoustics

- Multiphase Flow: Mixture Model
- Gravity effects dominant

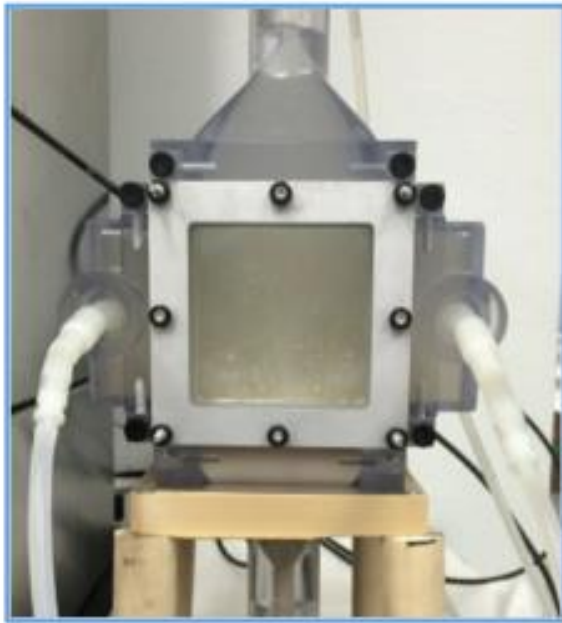


(a)

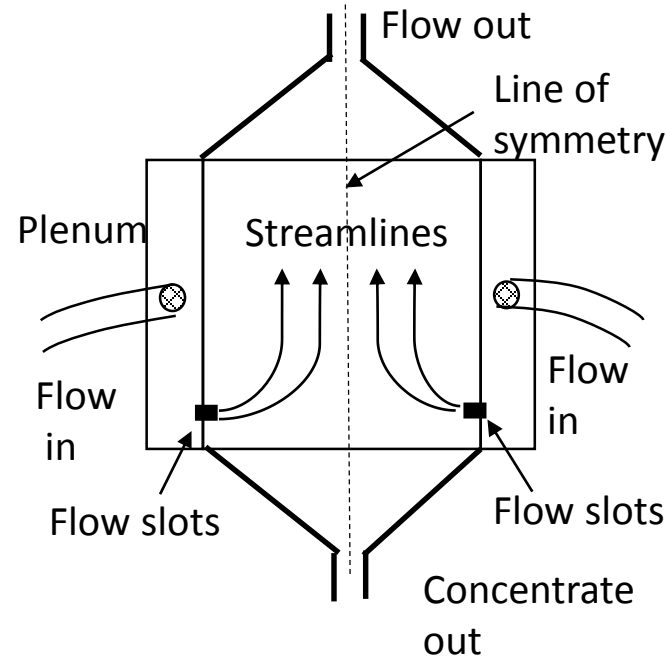


(c)

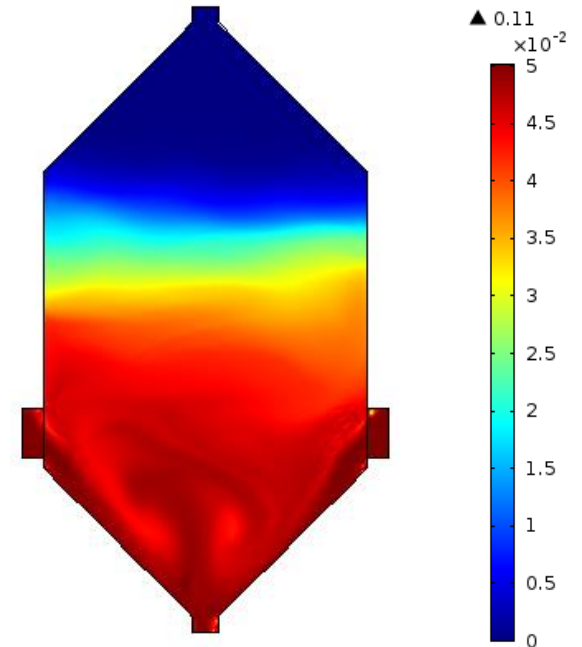
- Scaled up vertical idea for higher throughput



(a)



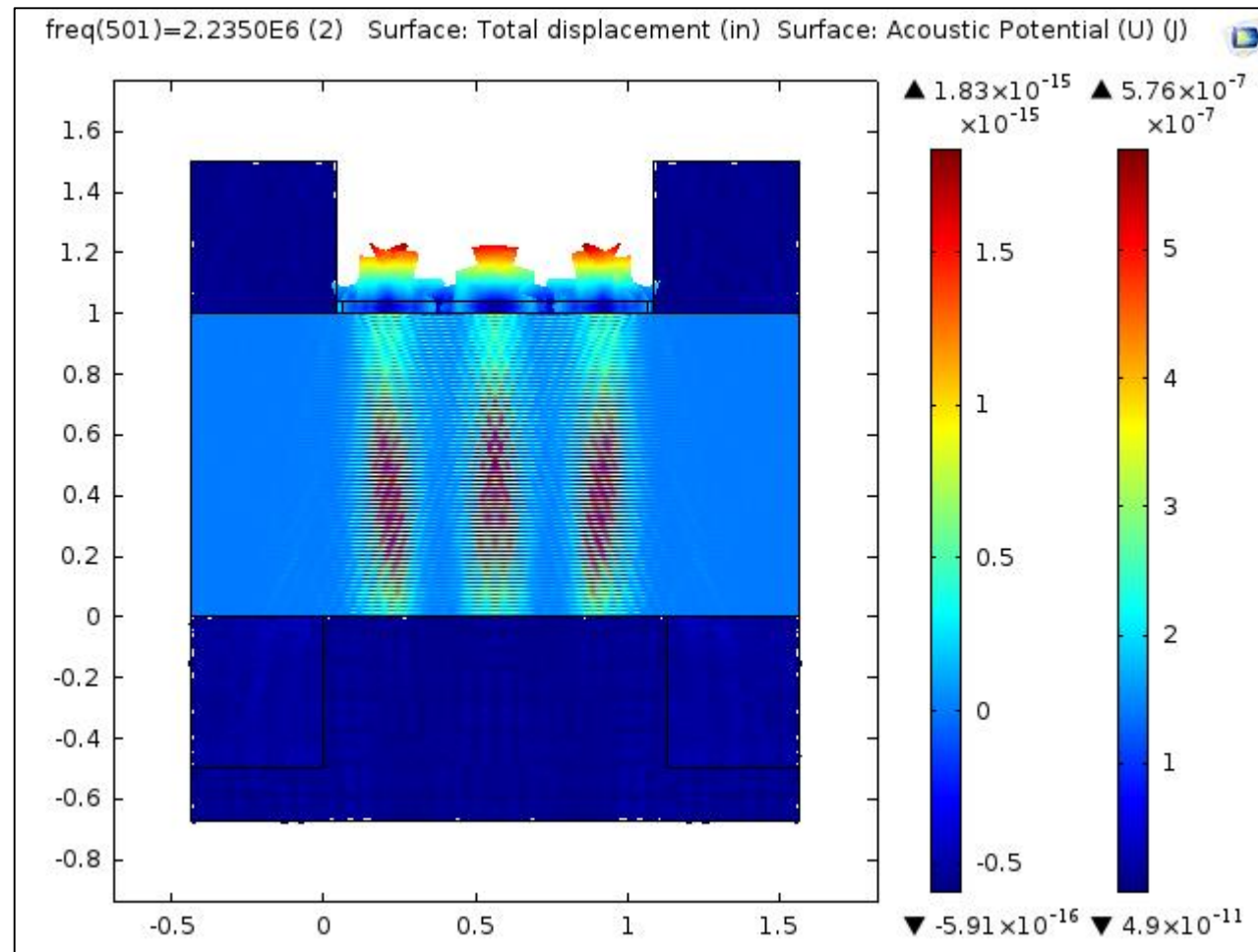
(b)



(c)

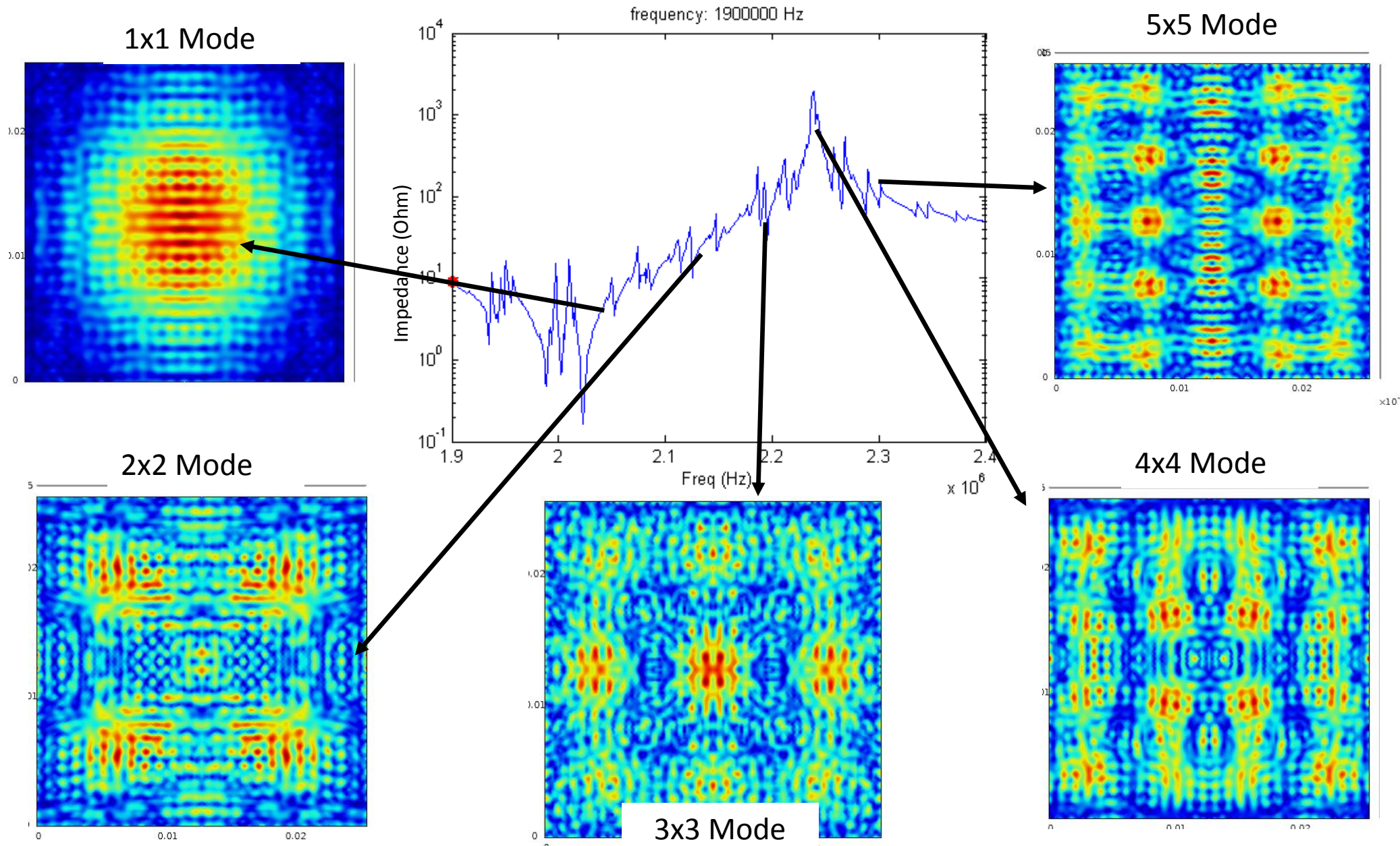
(a) Experimental setup, (b) Sketch of concept, (c) CFD predictions of volume fraction

- 2D and 3D COMSOL Models
 - Piezo-electric-acoustic interface with electric circuit
 - Viscous fluid model
 - Frequency domain
 - Calculation of lateral and axial forces

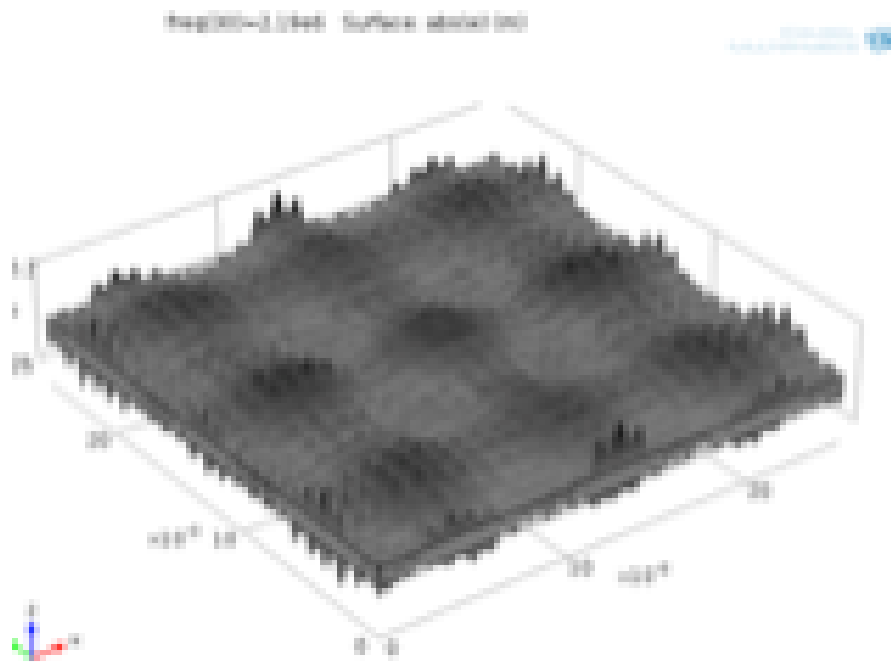


Crystal Vibration

3D Piezoelectric Model, 1"x1" Crystal, 2MHz PZT-8



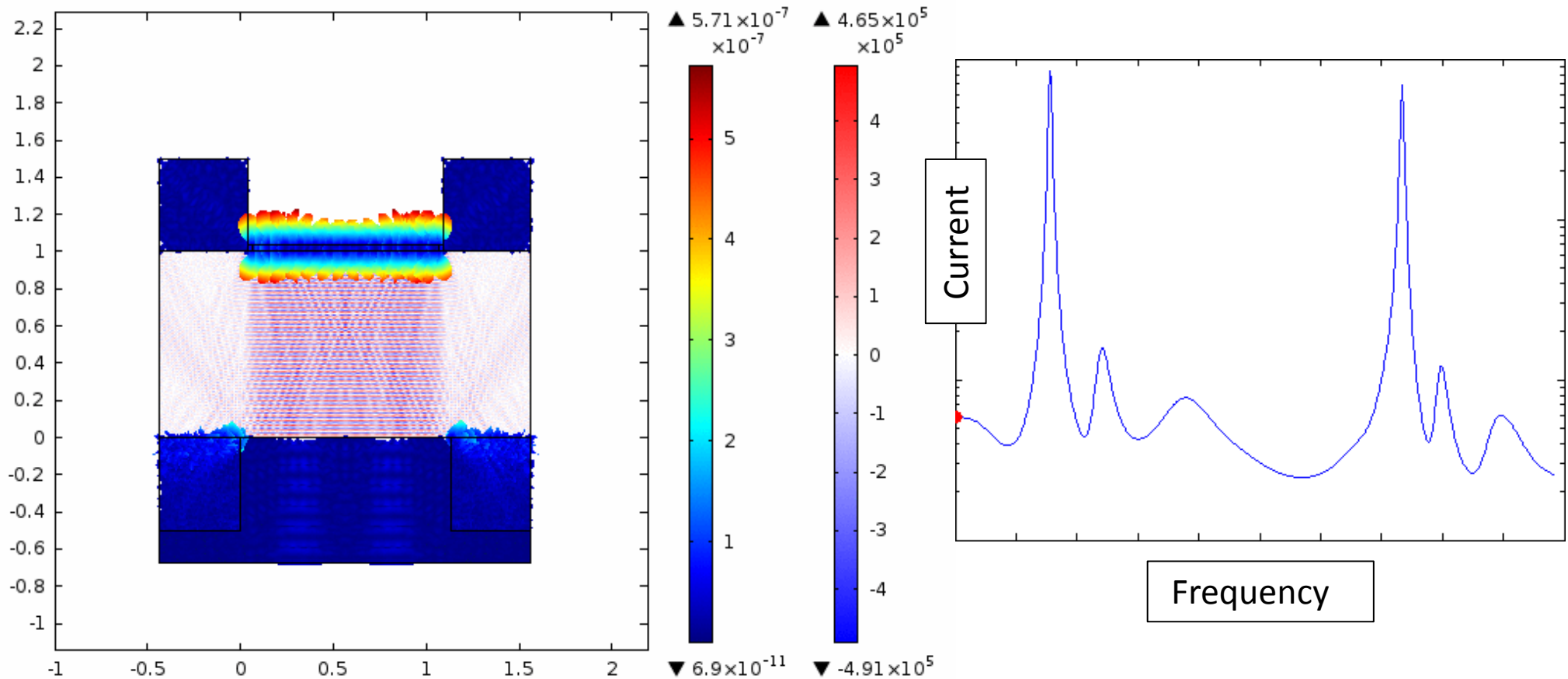
- 3D mode of vibration generates a multi-dimensional standing wave
- PZT-8 transducers excitation near eigenfrequency



Multi-Dimensional Wave

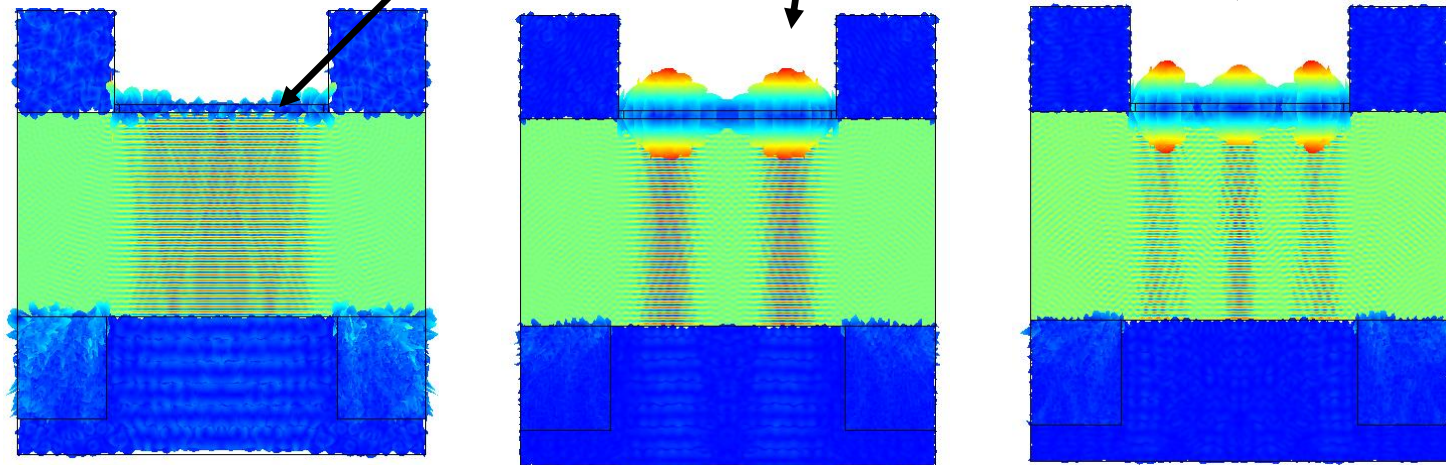
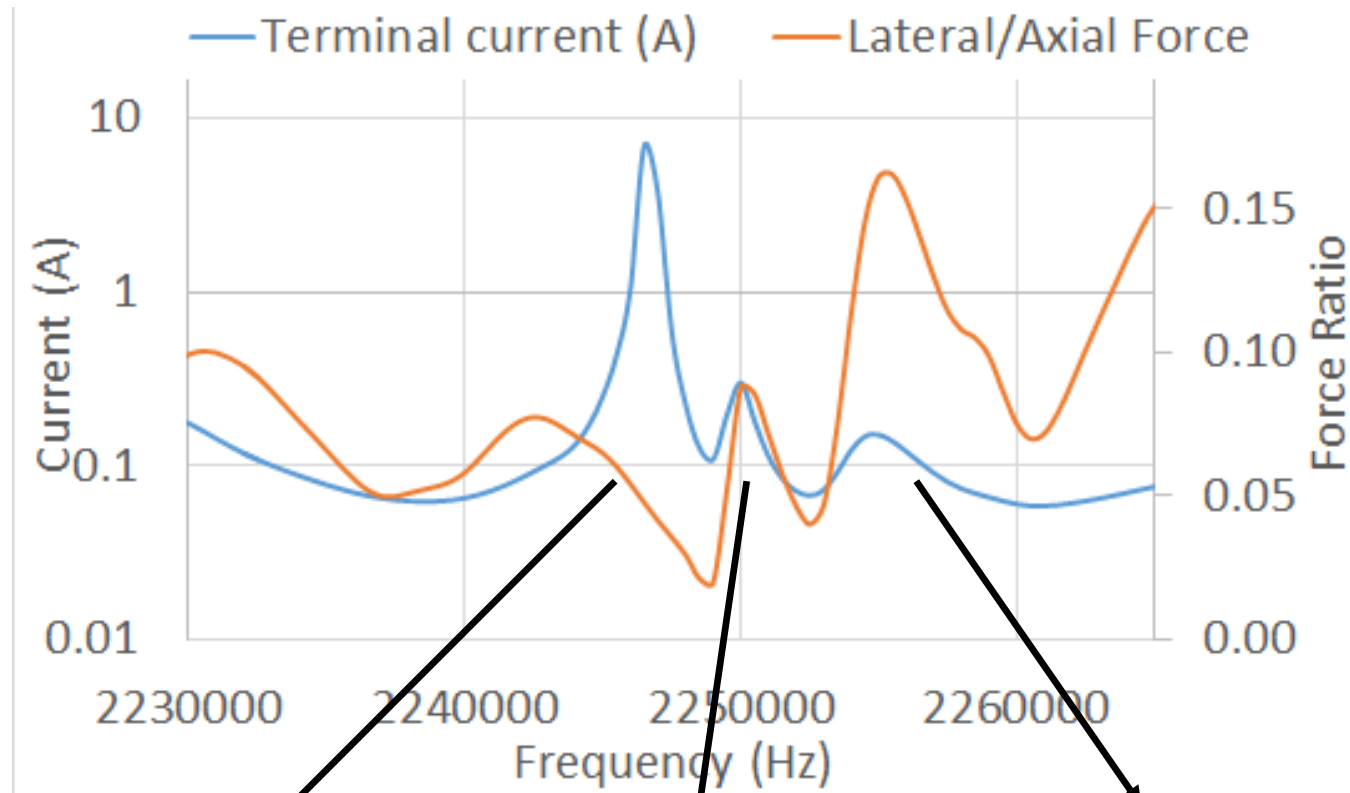
2D Piezoelectric-acoustics interaction Model, 1"x1" Crystal, 2MHz PZT-8

freq(1)=2.2100E6 Surface: Total acoustic pressure field (Pa) Surface: Total displacement (in)



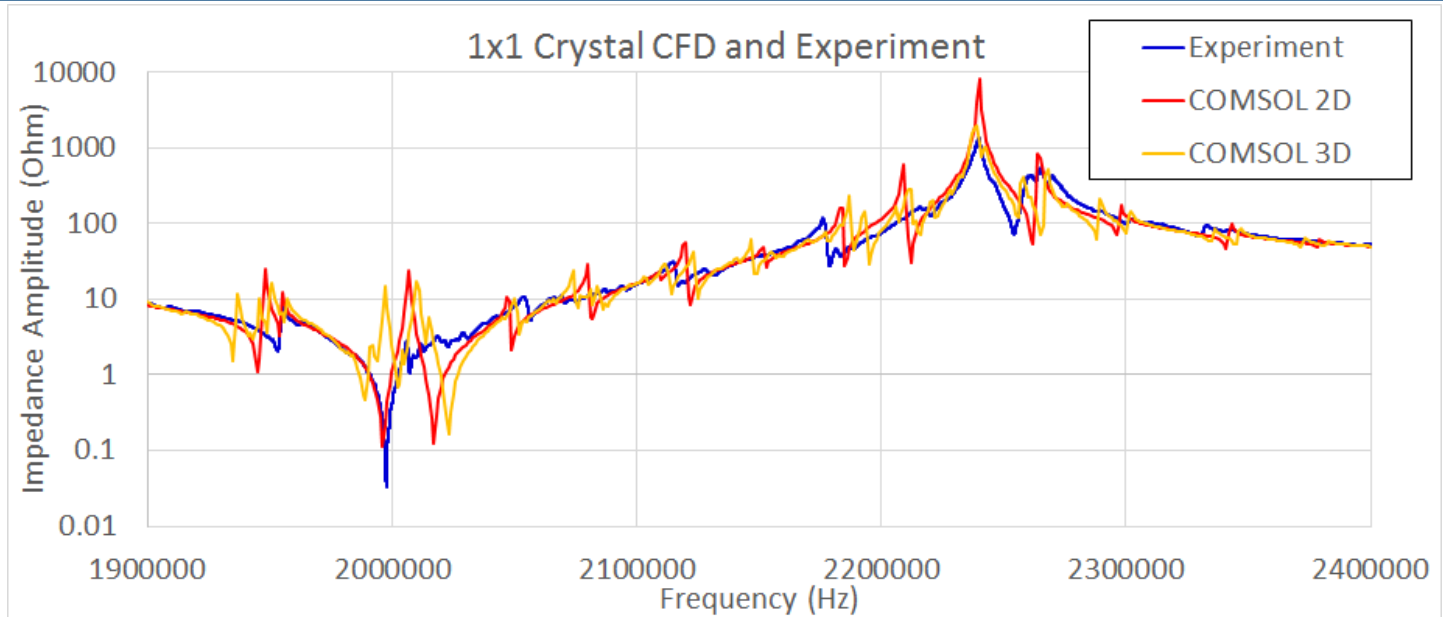
Multi-Dimensional Wave

- Larger Lateral to Axial force ratio at multi-modal operation
- Higher trapping of particles results in greater efficiencies

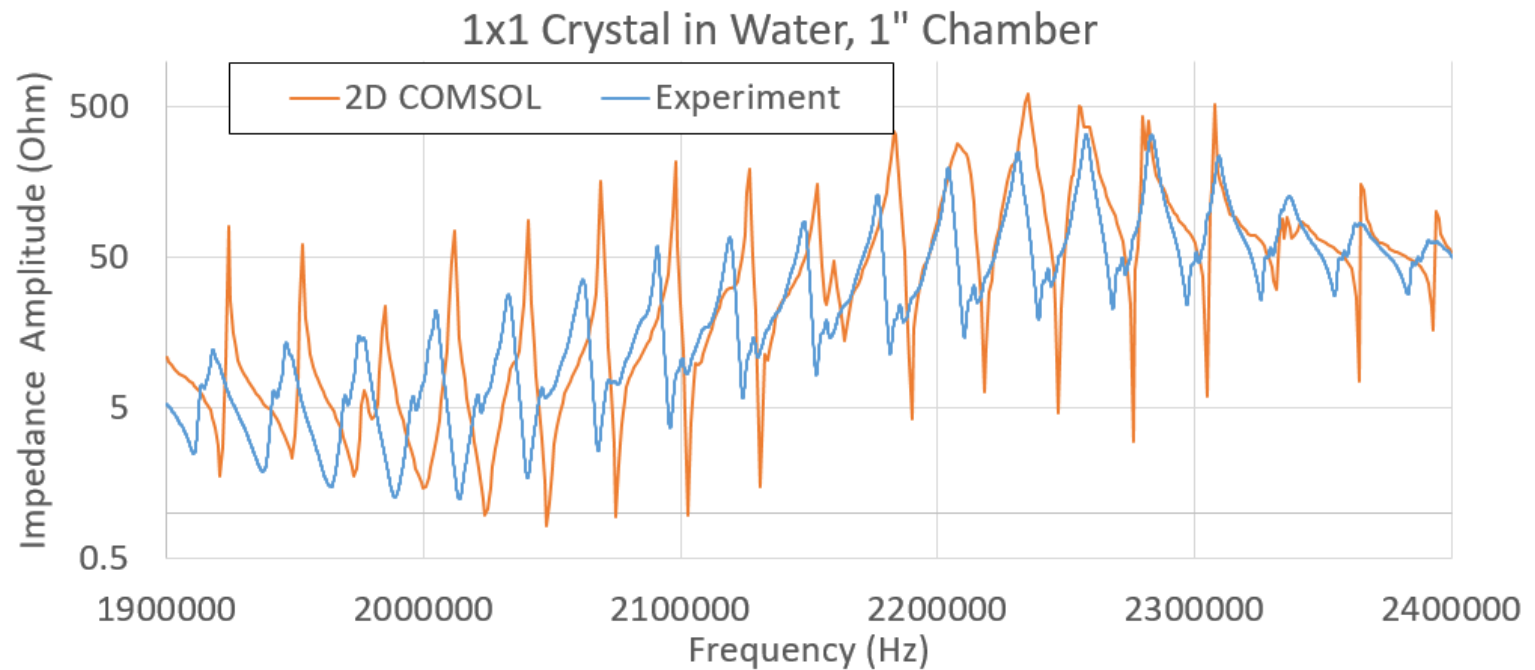


Comparison with Experiments

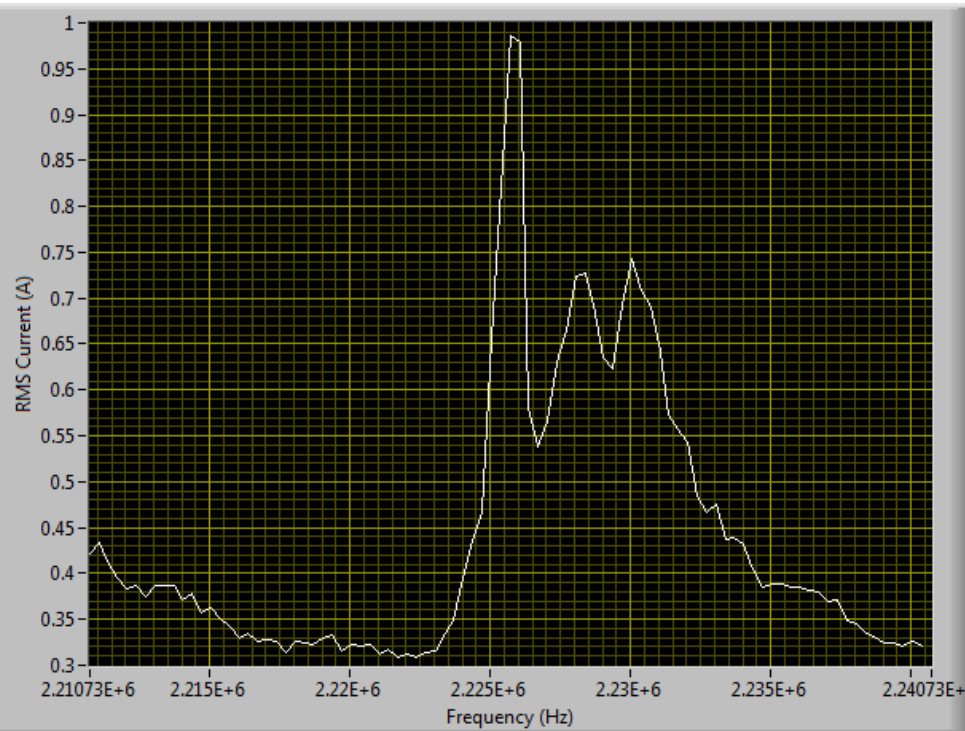
Response of a 2MHz PZT-8 crystal (3D)



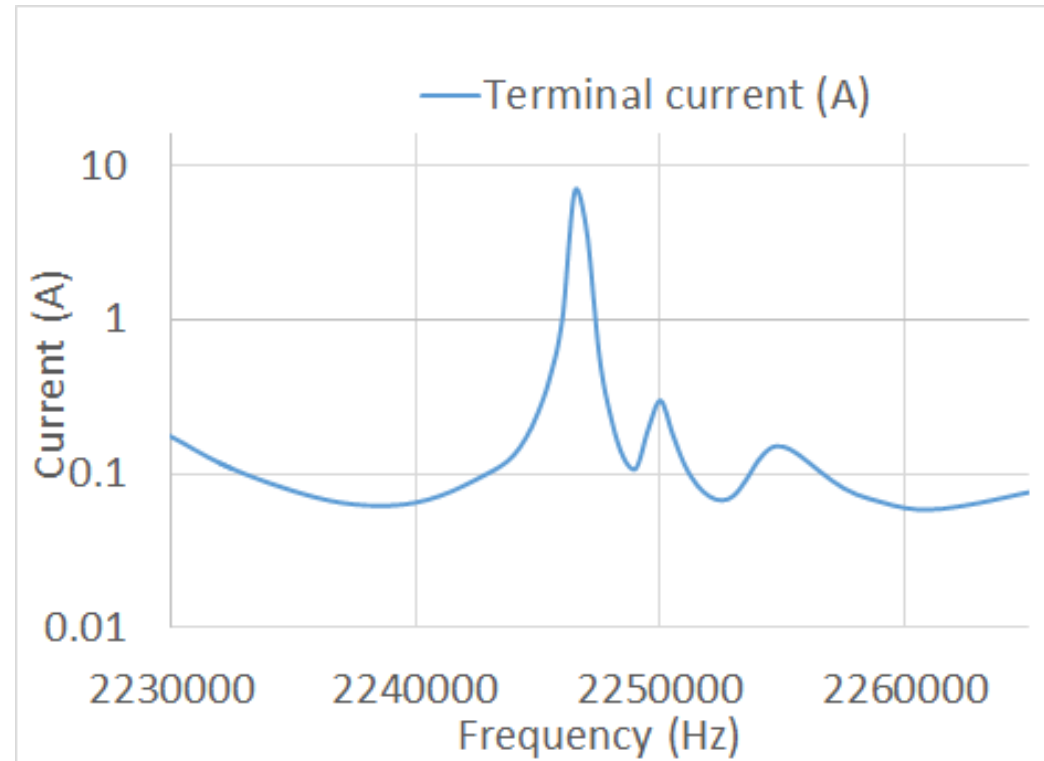
Response of a 2MHz PZT-8 crystal in water (2D)



Comparison with Experiments



Experimental current response with frequency

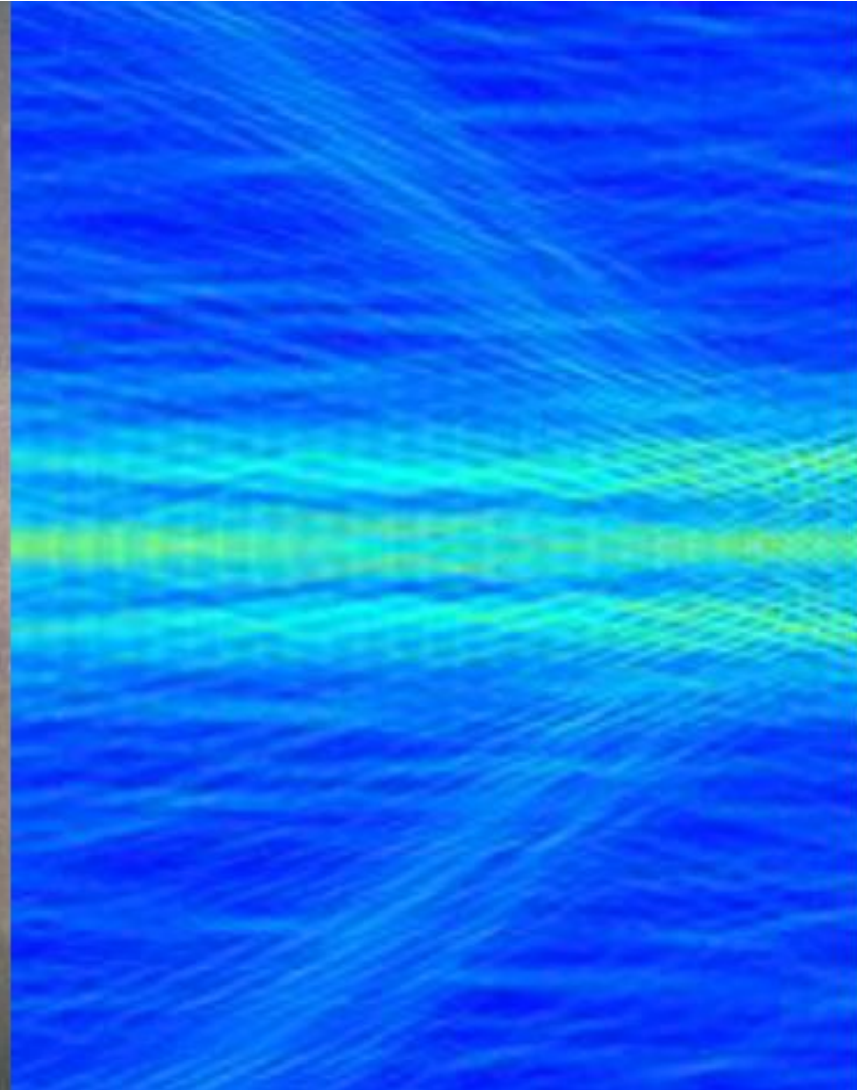


Simulated current response with frequency

Comparison with Experiments



Experimental trapping of
oil particles



Simulated forces in
COMSOL

- Particles move to nodal planes as soon as they enter
- Particles trap and eventually form clusters



- Vertical systems have a fluidic advantage
- Multi-dimensional acoustic standing wave critical
 - Particle trapping
 - Cluster growth
 - Continuous gravity/buoyancy separation
- COMSOL a great resource for optimizing the system
- Need advanced modeling to get full picture

THANK YOU!
Questions?