

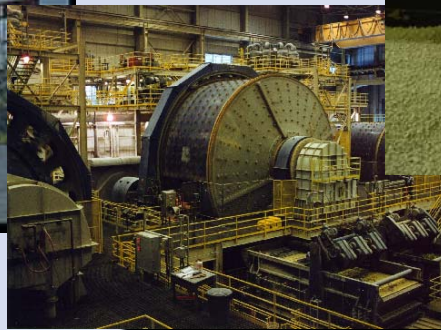


Industrial application of DEM: Capabilities and Challenges

John Favier
DEM Solutions Ltd



Figure 2: A 5 micron bead on a HEPA filter fiber



www.dem-solutions.com

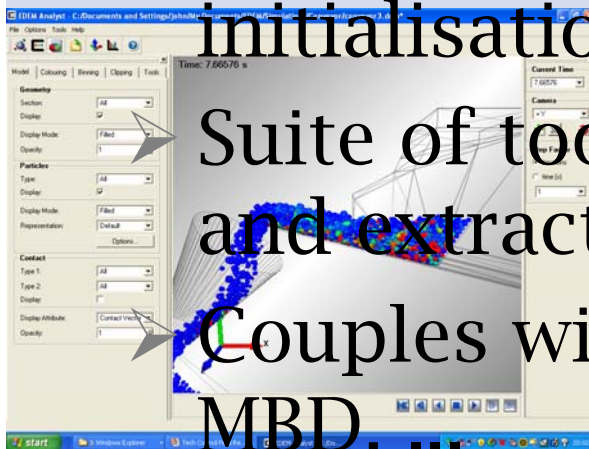
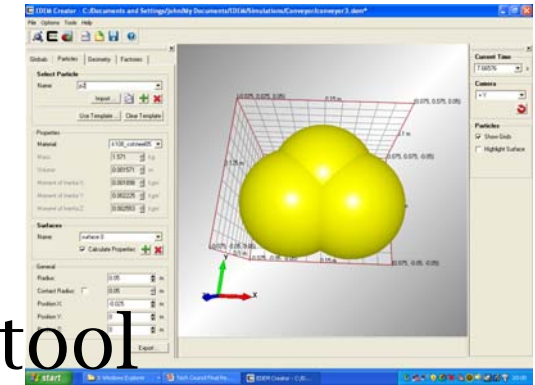
DEMSolutions
Discrete Element Modeling

About DEM Solutions

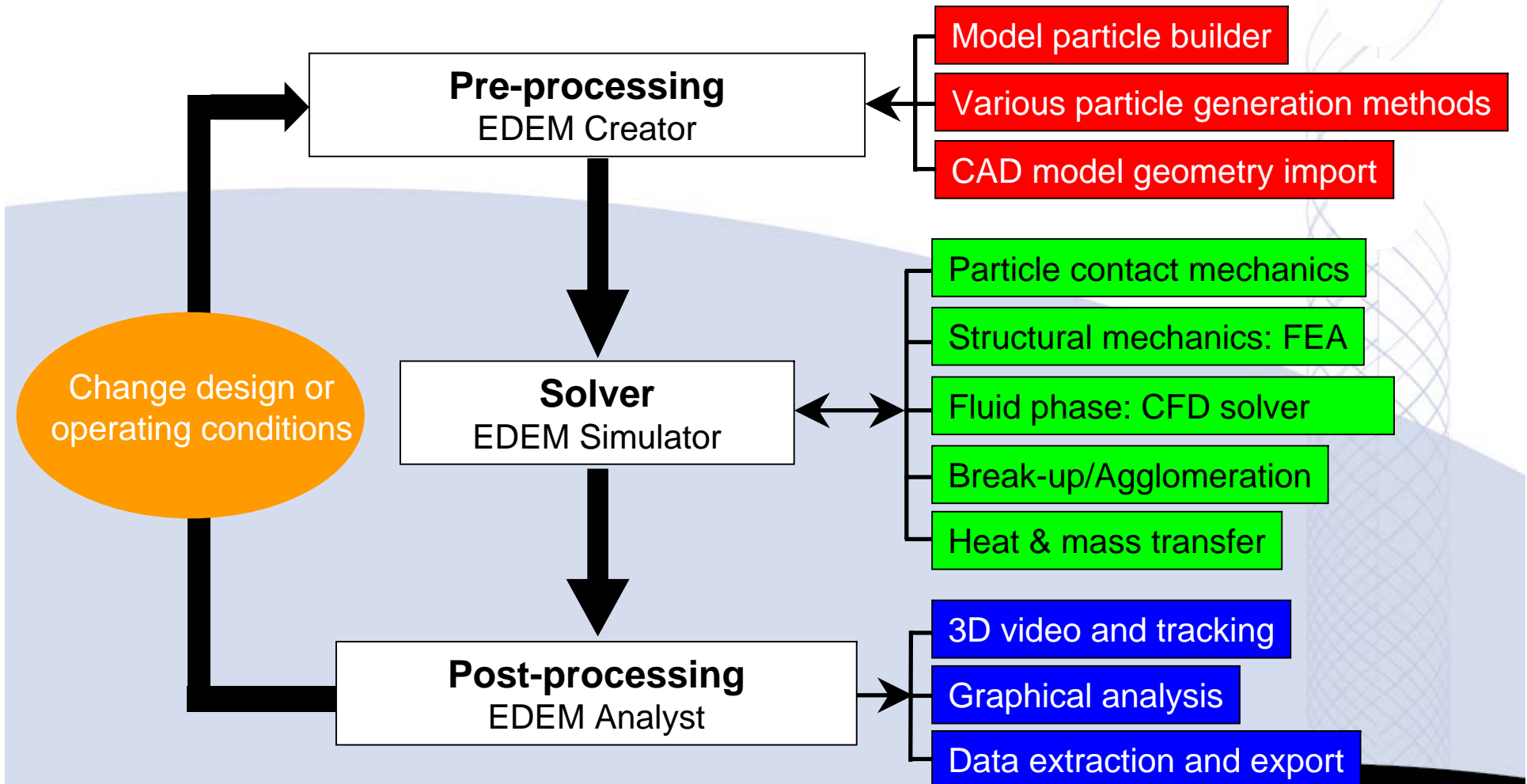
- Founded in 2002
- Headquarters in Edinburgh, UK
- Office in Lebanon, New Hampshire, USA
- Developers of EDEM software for DEM simulation and analysis
- EDEM 1.0 released Oct 2005
- EDEM 1.1 released June 2006
- EDEM-FLUENT Coupling Module released June 2006

EDEM™

- 3D DEM simulation and analysis tool
- Fully functional GUI for pre- and post-processing
- CAD compatible for import of particle and equipment geometry
- Applications interface for user programmable control of particle initialisation, contact physics, body forces
- Suite of tools for data visualisation, analysis and extraction
- Couples with other CAE tools such as MBD

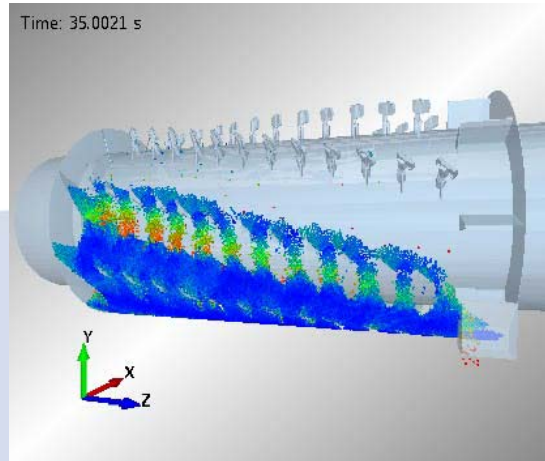


EDEM Modelling Pipeline



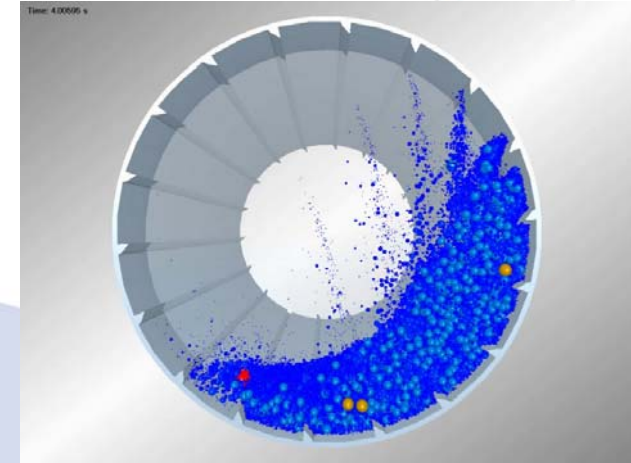
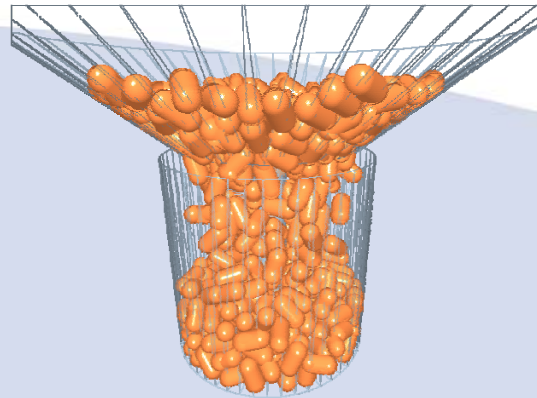


Some examples of industrial application

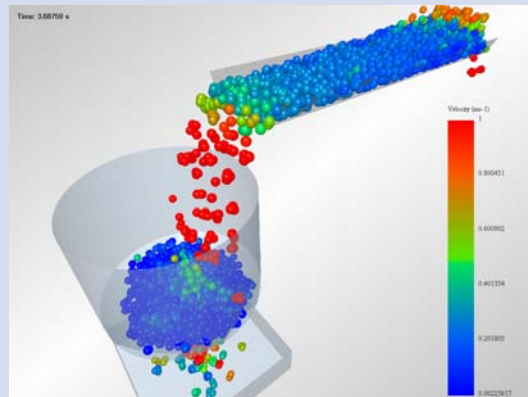


Mixing/coating of aggregates

Dispensing capsules

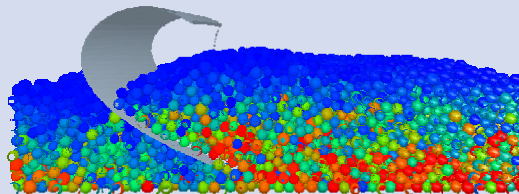


Ball milling of mineral rock

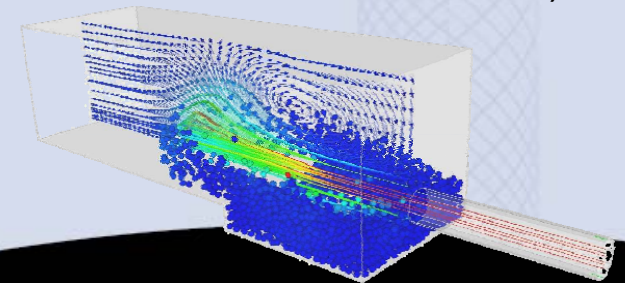


Conveying

Bucket loader

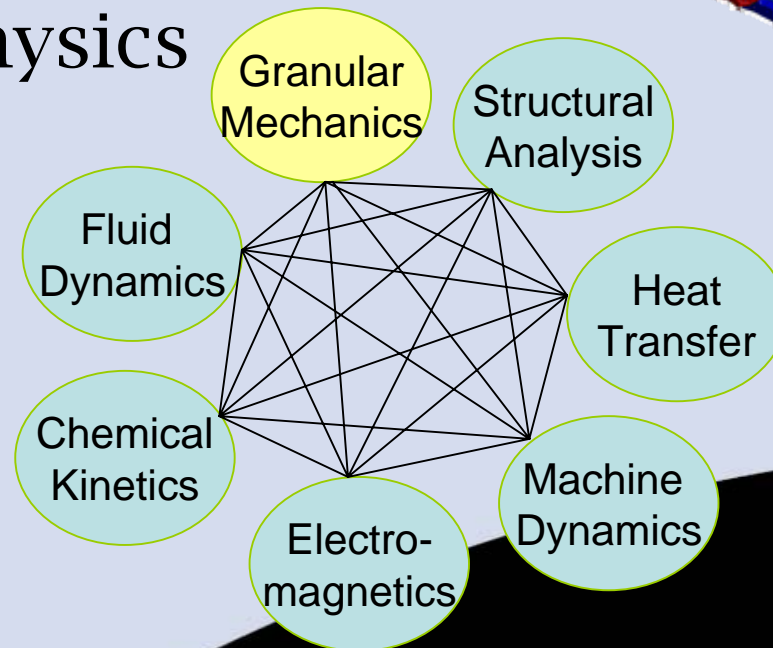
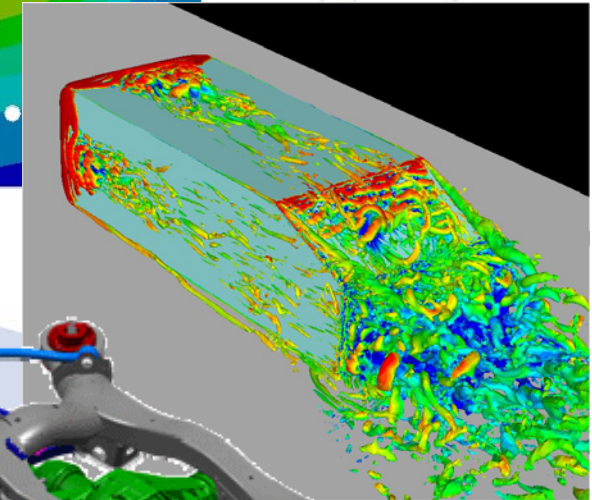
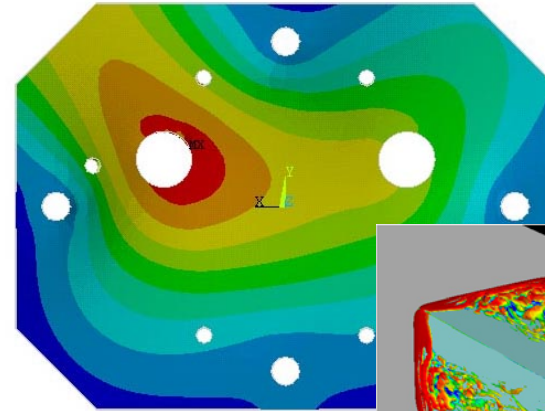


Entrainment of particles
(EDEM-FLUENT co-simulation)



Trends in CAE

- Mature technology
 - Finite Element Analysis – 40
 - Computational Fluid Dynamics – 30 yrs
 - Multi-Body Dynamics – 20 yrs
- Integration with CAD
- Multi-physics



Drivers for application of CAE

- Engineering
 - Higher and more consistent quality product
 - Faster production
 - Lower energy usage
 - Design of new products and processes
- Business
 - Better return on investment
 - Shorter time to market
 - Technical advantages

Drivers for application of DEM

- Engineering
 - Provides information about internal bulk behaviour
 - Expanding range of industrial applications and application know-how
 - Discrete methods required to advance quality of predictive simulation of granular systems
- Computational
 - Faster computing
 - Improving performance/cost of hardware
 - Coupling of DEM with other numerical methods

Characteristics of particulate solids handling and processing operations

Range of particle shape and size

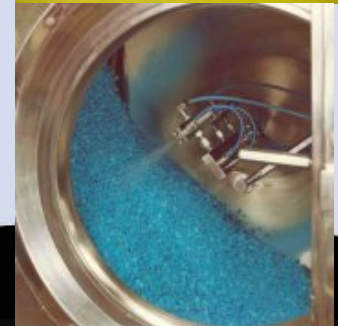
- Usually non-spherical particles

Complex machine geometry

- Moving machine components

May have interactions which involve mass, momentum, and heat transfer

- Between particles
- Between particles and machinery
- Between particles and fluids



What information can DEM provide?

Particle

Particle kinematics

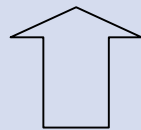
Particle size/mass/temperature

Particle-particle contact forces

Particle-boundary contact forces

Particle body forces: gravitational, fluid, electro-magnetic

New particle formation



DEM results

Bulk

Mixing dynamics

Uniformity of flow

Bridging

Granulation

Agglomeration

Mechanical energy consumption

Particle-machine interaction

Pneumatic transport

Segregation

Residence time/hold-up

Damage/attrition

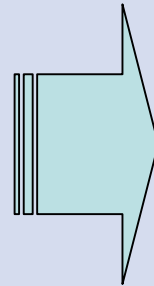
Breakage

Surface coating

Erosion

Heat transfer

Fluidization



Challenges for industrial application of DEM

1. Methods to determine DEM parameters from bulk as well as individual particle measurements

- o Correlation between bulk test and process characteristics

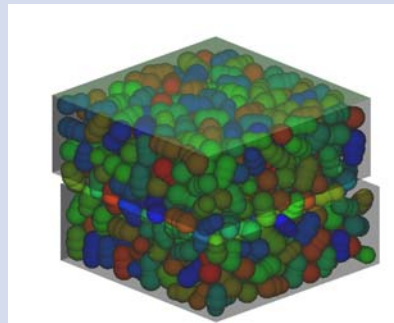
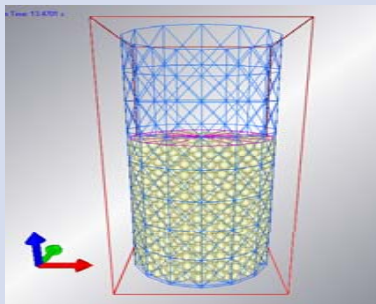


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es as particle size gets

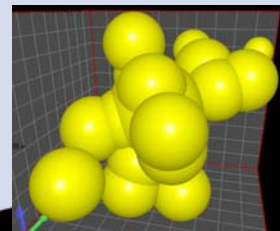
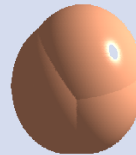
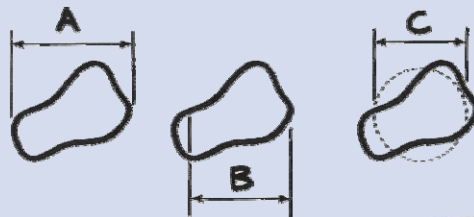
- DOE
- Back calculation
- Response surface fitting
- More than one test required



Challenges for industrial application of DEM

2. Methods to determine suitable particle shape representation

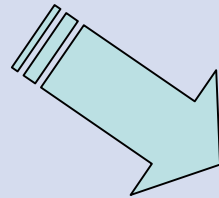
- What is the effect of particle shape on bulk behaviour?
- What are the best correlating metrics between real shape and model particle shape?



Challenges for industrial application of DEM

3. Parametric studies of DEM contact algorithms

- o Sensitivity
- o Scaling



Optimisation
procedures

Challenges for industrial application of DEM

4. Establishment of benchmarking for DEM codes

- Validation against standard tests
- Relate DEM model to continuum model benchmarks
- Relate DEM simulation to alternative techniques
- Reference point for the “layman”

Conclusions

- DEM is now a viable simulation tool for industrial particulate processes
- More DEM validation and benchmarking is required to increase acceptance by industry
- Integration with other CAE tools is advancing and will widen the use of DEM
- DEM is an valuable addition to the engineers toolkit which compliments experiment and physical testing