

Industrial application of continuous powder flow modeling

Goal: Make state-of-the-art continuous powder flow models fit for use by industry and demonstrate to IFPRI members these models can help solve large-scale industrial powder flow problems in reasonable time.

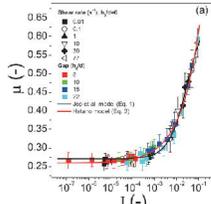
Sachith Dunatunga, Ken Kamrin, Joel Thomas Clemmer, Jeremy B. Lechman, Eric Grolman, Pieter Vonk
MIT, Sandia National Laboratories, Envalior

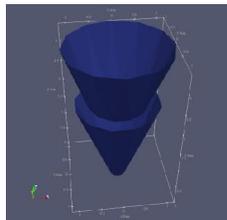
Installation LAMMPS-Rheo*

- 0) Set-up Linux system
windows WSL: `wsl --install -d Ubuntu-22.04`
 - 1) Installation libraries
https://docs.lammps.org/Howto_wsl.html
`sudo apt install -y cmake build-essential ccache gfortran
openmpi-bin libopenmpi-dev libfftw3-dev libjpeg-dev libpng-
dev python3-dev python3-pip python3-virtualenv libblas-dev
liblapack-dev libhdf5-serial-dev hdf5-tools`
`sudo apt install libgsl-dev`
 - 2) Downloading LAMMPS-rheo
`git clone -b rheo https://github.com/neocpp89/lammps.git
lammps-rheo`
 - 3) Adding library to makefile.mpi
`MPI_LIBS = -lgsl`
 - 4) Compiling LAMMPS-rheo
`make yes-rheo`
`make mpi`
→ Imp_mpi executable
- * *Italic-gray* indicated actual code

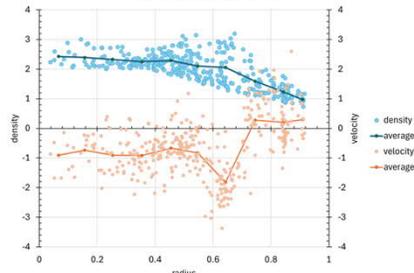
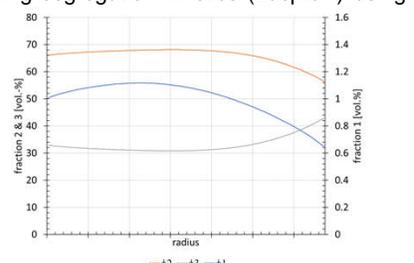
Running LAMMPS-Rheo

- 1) Set-up input file in.rheo.sd_silo
 - a. Parameters $\mu(I)$ rheology model

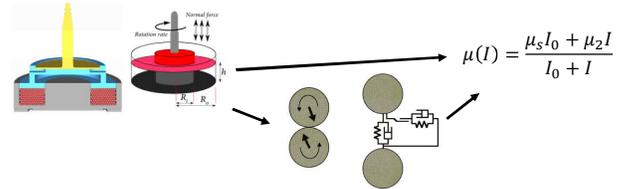
$$\mu(I) = \mu_s + \frac{\mu_2 - \mu_s}{1 + I_0/I}$$


```
fix 6 all rheo/stress mu_s 0.271 mu_2 0.68 I_0 0.032
```
 - b. Boundaries of system
silostl

- 2) Running simulation
`mpirun -np 12 ${PATH}/Imp_mpi < in.rheo.sd_silo`
- 3) Post-processing → silo.dump
Paraview 5.12.1 (visuals)
Python (velocities/forces)

Industrial Applications

- 1) Flow profile in process equipment
 - a. Maldistribution in residence time for double cone above
profile at top of bottom cone

 - b. Adding segregation kinetics (Lueptow) using velocity profile


Application & Scientific Challenges

- 1) Numerical limits
 - a. Maximum timestep? $\Delta\tau_c = \frac{\pi r}{\beta(v)} \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{g}}$
 - b. ...
- 2) Calibration rheology parameter
 - a. Directly from experiment to continuous model?
 - b. From experiment to DEM to continuous model?
- 3) Application range & extension rheology model
 - a. Industrially encountered deformation rate versus well-posed region
 - b. Effect of mixture, cohesion & density variations