

Restitution coefficient for single particles obliquely impacting on wet surfaces

Citation for published version (APA):

Crüger, B., Heinrich, S., Antonyuk, S., Deen, N. G., & Kuipers, J. A. M. (2015). Restitution coefficient for single particles obliquely impacting on wet surfaces. In *ECCE10+ECAB3+EPIC5 : September 27th - October 1st, 2015, Nice, France. Abstract book: Chemical engineering and biochemical engineering for a new sustainable process industry in Europe*

Document status and date:

Published: 01/01/2015

Document Version:

Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of Record (includes final page, issue and volume numbers)

Please check the document version of this publication:

- A submitted manuscript is the version of the article upon submission and before peer-review. There can be important differences between the submitted version and the official published version of record. People interested in the research are advised to contact the author for the final version of the publication, or visit the DOI to the publisher's website.
- The final author version and the galley proof are versions of the publication after peer review.
- The final published version features the final layout of the paper including the volume, issue and page numbers.

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Congress: ECCE10

Topic: Particulate solids/solids processing

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Abstract:

Particulate processes are fundamental to a wide range of operations in the chemical, pharmaceutical and food industries and are strongly influenced by the dynamics of the particles' motion. Therefore the knowledge about the micromechanics of particle interaction is vital for the description and simulation of particle systems. In many solids processes, such as granulation, agglomeration and drying, liquids are additionally involved as layers on the particles or as moisture inside the particle structure, changing the particle behavior dramatically.

Since a fundamental description of the dynamics of wet particle collisions is still missing, in this work the collision behavior of dry particles impacting obliquely on wet surfaces is investigated by means of the coefficient of restitution. The coefficient of restitution is defined as the ratio between the velocities after and before the impact and as such characterizes the energy dissipation during the collision. It is a significant parameter in DEM simulations and depends strongly on the particle behavior, such as elastic or plastic deformation, the collision parameters, e.g. collision velocity and angle, as well as the properties of the liquid, such as layer thickness and viscosity. To obtain the influence of these parameters on the wet collision behavior particle-wall impacts were investigated by means of two synchronized high-speed cameras allowing a three-dimensional analysis (Figure).

The normal component of the coefficient of restitution is approximately constant for impact angles between 0 and 60°, but the tangential coefficient of restitution shows a minimum at approximately 20°; for water as liquid layer. An increase of the liquid viscosity shifts this minimum to smaller collision angles and leads to a decrease of the normal coefficient of restitution. The velocity and liquid layer thickness also feature a strong influence on the coefficient of restitution.

We gratefully acknowledge for the financial support: DFG, Germany, and STW, The Netherlands. Project number HE 4526/9-1

Reference 1:

Reference 2 :

Reference 3 :

Reference 4 :

Highlight 1: Micromechanics of wet oblique collisions is investigated in three dimensions.

Highlight 2: Increase of layer thickness and viscosity decrease normal restitution coefficient.

Highlight 3: Change of liquid viscosity leads to shift of rolling-sliding contact transition regime.