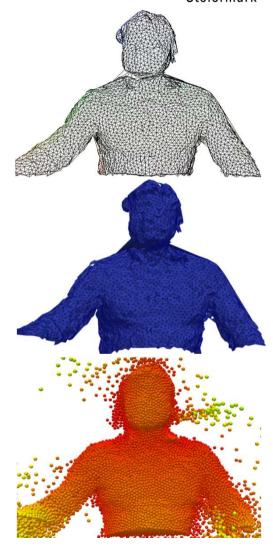


The Virtual Sandbox: Particle Flow Physics taught with Interactive Tools

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Overview

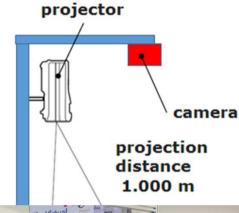


What is the Virtual Sandbox?

- **Dissemination project**: strengthen implementation of **research results in education**
- Research in the area of wet granular flow (mainly modeling and simulation tool development)
- 1 year project, 3 month still to go

What is new?

- Connection of existing augmented reality tool with particle simulator
- Integration into high school teaching units; particle simulation tools in undergraduate and graduate projects
- Purely based on open resources (open software, open educational resources)

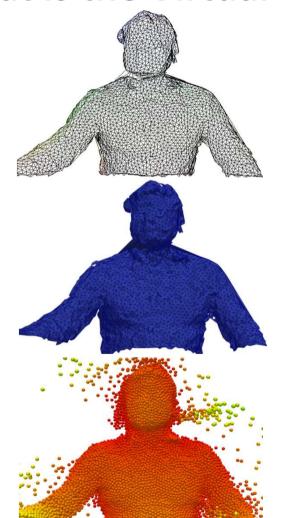




Overview



What is the Virtual Sandbox?



 Use 3D camera to measure surface topology

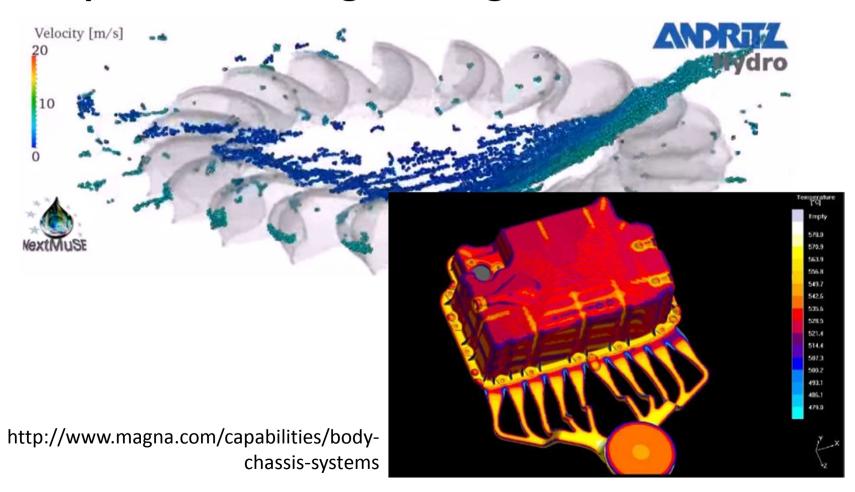
Generate triangle mesh

 Run simulation on the mesh (e.g., fill particles into topology)

Background



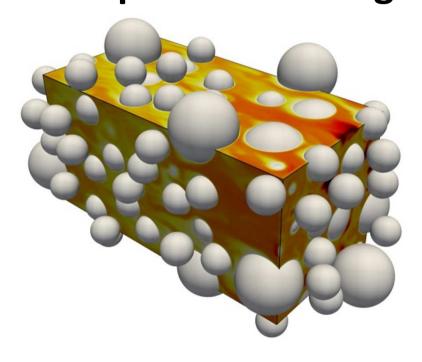
Simulation and virtualization tools are indispensable in engineering



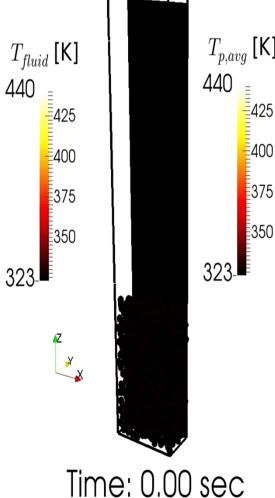
Background



Simulation and virtualization tools are indispensable in engineering







Background



What are relevant problems?

```
\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\boldsymbol{u}_f \varphi_f \rho_f) + \nabla \cdot (\boldsymbol{u}_f \boldsymbol{u}_f \varphi_f \rho_f) = -\varphi_f \nabla \cdot \tau_f - \varphi_f \nabla P_f + \boldsymbol{\Phi}_d + \varphi_f \rho_f \boldsymbol{g}
                                                                 \Phi_d = -\beta_{sf}(u_f - u_n)
                                         \beta_{sf} = 18\rho_f \nu_f \varphi_f (1 - \varphi_f) \frac{F(\varphi_f, Re)}{d}
   F(\varphi_f, Re) = 10 \frac{1 - \varphi_f}{\varphi_f^2} + \varphi_f^2 \left( 1 + 1.5 \sqrt{1 - \varphi_f} \right)
                                               +\frac{0.413 Re}{24\varphi_f^2} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{\varphi_f} + 3\varphi_f (1 - \varphi_f) + 8.4Re^{-0.343}\right)}{\left(1 + 10^{3(1-\varphi_f)}Re^{\frac{-1}{2}\left(1+4(1-\varphi_f)\right)}\right)}
                          \rho_{p,i}V_{p,i}\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}_{p,i}}{\partial t} = \boldsymbol{f}_{cont,i} + \beta_{sf}V_{p,i}(\boldsymbol{u}_f - \boldsymbol{u}_{p,i}) - V_{p,i}\nabla P_{f,i} + \boldsymbol{g}
                                                                                      I_{p,i}\frac{d}{dt}\omega_{p,i}=t_i
```

```
fvScalarMatrix mEan
   fvm::ddt(voidfraction, m )
 - fvm::Sp(fvc::ddt(voidfraction), m )
 + fvm::div(phi, m , divScheme)
 - fvm::Sp(fvc::div(phi), m )
   fvm::laplacian(nuEff/Sc*voidfraction,
 + mSource
 + fvm::Sp(mSourceKImpl , m )
 #ifndef versionExt32
 + fvOptions (m)
#endif
);
```

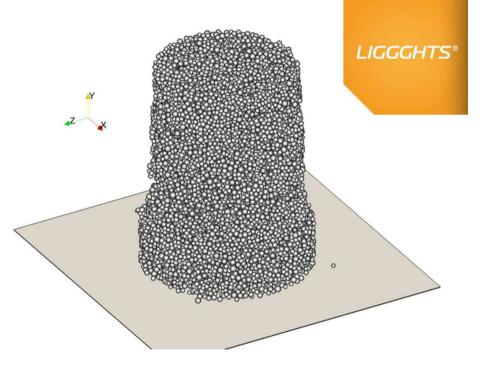
... how to illustrate this? How to attract students?



1.1 Density of Cohesive Powders



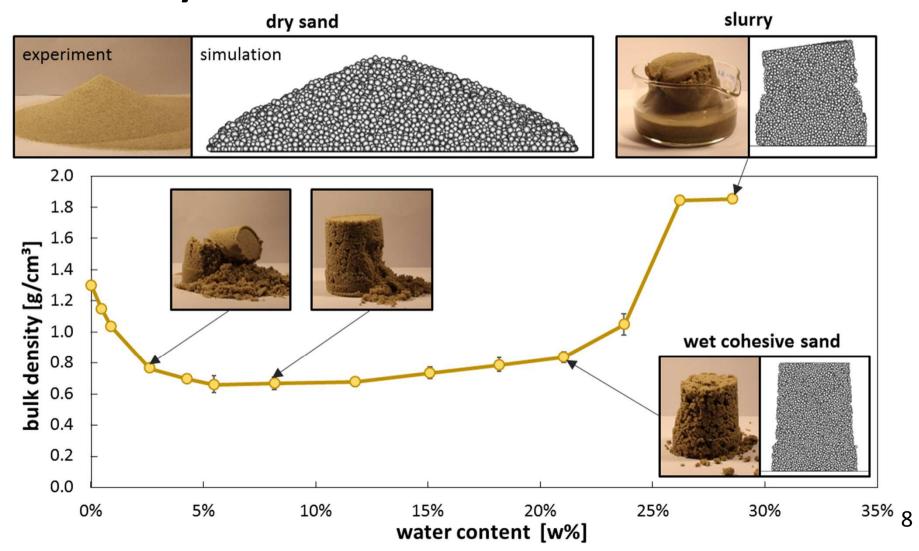




- Illustrates complexity of cohesive powders with minimal effort
- Connection to powder testers (tapped density measurements, powder rheology)
- Demonstrate that simulation tools are able to capture key phenomena



1.1 Density of Cohesive Powders





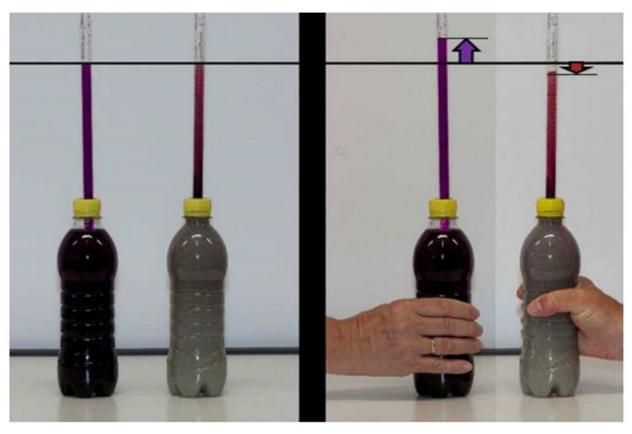
1.2 The Reynolds Dilatancy



- Illustrates expansion
 of granular materials
 subject to shear
 deformation
- Connection to applications in particle technology (e.g., granulation)



1.2 The Reynolds Dilatancy

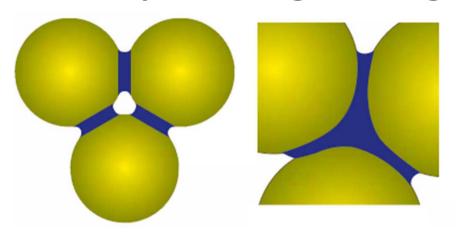


- Illustrates expansion
 of granular materials
 subject to shear
 deformation
- Connection to applications in particle technology (e.g., granulation)
- Use simulation tools to illustrate key phenomena

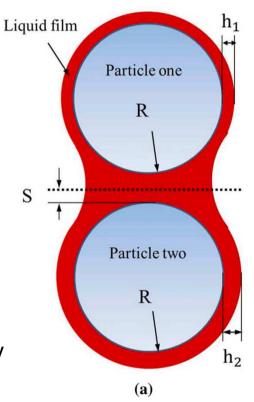
Step 2: Particle Models

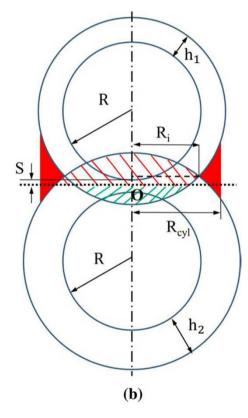


2.1 Liquid Bridge Filling



- Illustrates (i) geometrical analysis, (ii)
 numerical solution of nonlinear equation,
 (iii) solution of ordinary differential
 equations, (iv) critical review of models
- Group work to connect particle technology with programming exercise (octave)
- Thesis project for experimental investigation





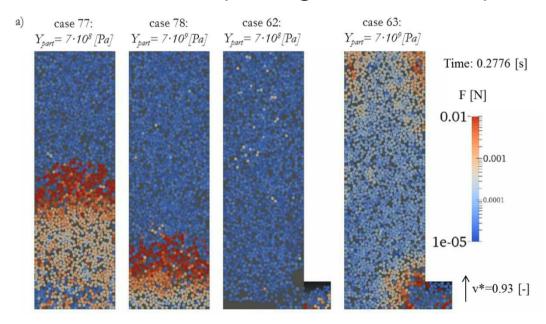
Scheel et al., Nature Materials 7:189-193, 2008 Halsey and Levine, Phys Rev Letter 80:3141-3144, 1998 Wu et al., AIChE J 62:1877-1897, 2016

Step 2: Particle Models

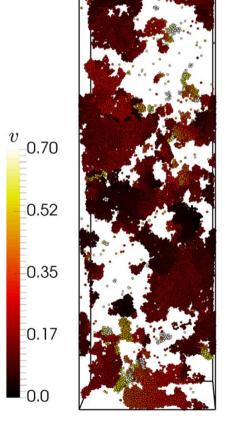


2.2 Discrete Element Simulations

- LIGGGHTS: open-source discrete element method-based solver for Newton's equation of motion
- Widely used, well documented, tutorials and screencasts, professional support if desired
- Ideal for thesis work (learning curve: 1-3 weeks)

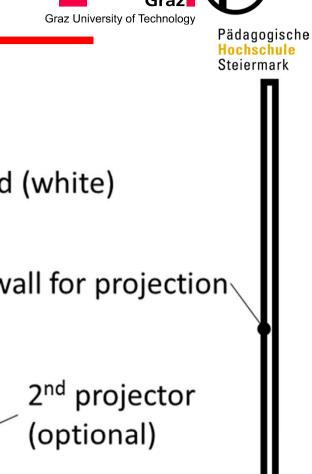


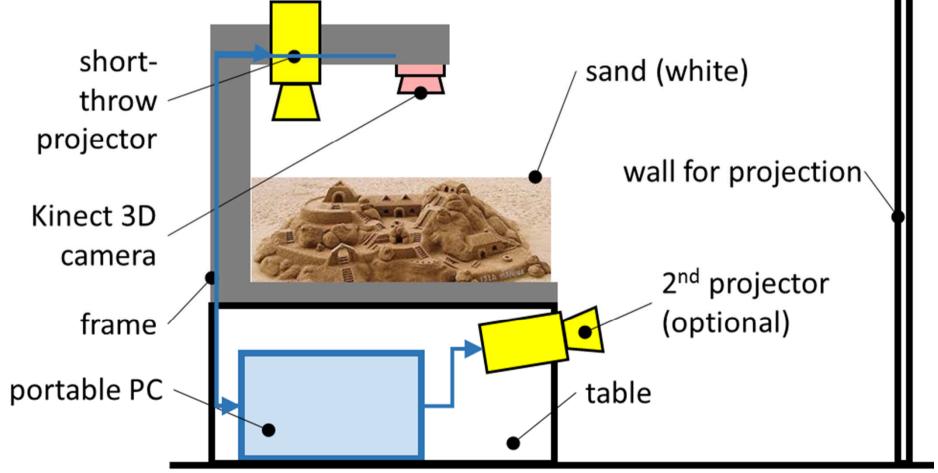
Reif, Master Thesis, TU Graz, 2014. Wu et al., Powder Technol, under review, 2016.



Step 3: Bring it to the People!







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Pädagogische Hochschule Steiermark



Conclusions

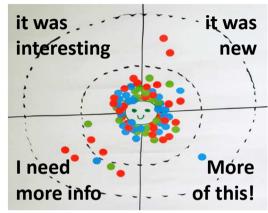


Key Findings

- hardware inexpensive (beamer highest cost, construction of support, 2 month ramp up)
- documentation, tutorials, and screencasts for software usage
- inquiry-based learning concept successfully demonstrated in primary schools

Challenges

- switch to LINUX-based operating system often time consuming
- implement inquiry-based learning at university level





Resources



Project Information

 www.tugraz.at/institute/ippt/publikationen/t he-virtual-sandbox



Software

- github.com/CFDEMProject
- meshlab.sourceforge.net
- idav.ucdavis.edu/~okreylos/ResDev/SARndbox
- www.gnu.org/software/octave

Training Material

https://github.com/NanoSim/CoursesAndTrainingPortfolio







Steiermark

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Der Wissenschaftsfonds.

Funding provided by **FWF Grant WKP67**Code available via **https://github.com/CFDEMproject**LIGGGHTS® and CFDEM® are a registered trade marks of DCS Computing GmbH, the producer of the LIGGGHTS® and CFDEM® software

