

Caking mechanisms during production process

Speakers: <u>Alexander Haber</u>, Martin Egger

Institute for Engineering Design & Logistics Engineering Department of Transport, Handling & Conveying Systems



- Part of a funded project
- One of the industrial partners wants to store urea in big silos after the production process
- Together with this partner we want to predict the compressive strength of the bulk material in a silo over time
- Today I will talk about caking due to process moisture (easy, because of the more or less homogeneous bulk)



- Urea production process
- Measurements
- DEM Simulation
- Comparison
- Summary
- Further Research



caked urea cylinder

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Influencing factors on caking



Urea production process

- Urea is produced from ammonia and carbon dioxide
- spray drying of the liquid urea solution
- more or less uniform particle size and moisture content
- no thermodynamic equilibrium when stored







Process moisture inside the particles

 \rightarrow measurement on site is necessary

- mobile compression testing machine
- climate chamber to simulate the closed system of a silo





LIGGGHTS contact model with bonds

- normal und tangential stiffness of the bonds [N/m³]
- critical normal- und tangential stress in the bond [N/m²]
- diskradius of the bond
- maximum particle distance for the bond creation at a specified time







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Results: force on the compression plate



z-position of compression platte in mm

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simulation results

bond diamter in percent of particle diameter

measurement results



 $\blacksquare F = 0 N \blacksquare F = 15 N \blacksquare F = 30 N$

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- Good qualitative accordance between simulation and measurement on first sight
- But:
 - Maximum value is reached depending on precompression force
 - Diskradius is not the same at every bond
 - \rightarrow improvement necessary



- There is not the same bond radius over the hole domain
 → prediction of the actual bond radius by calculating the liquid bridge volume between two particles
- Further influencing factors (temperature, airflow,...)
- Product quality and process reliability





Thank you for your attention!

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