

Minimum spouting velocity of fine particles in fountain confined conical spouted beds

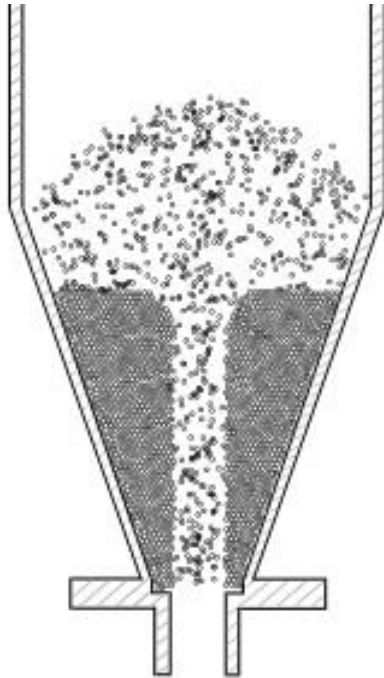
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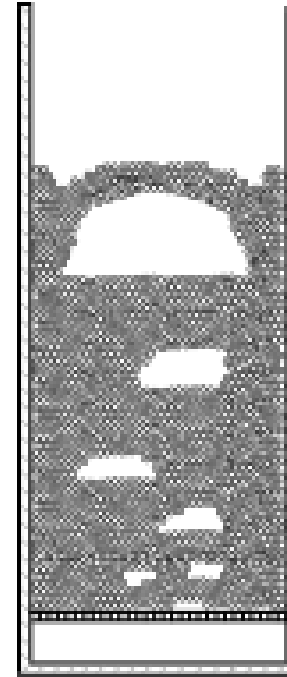
SPOUTED BED

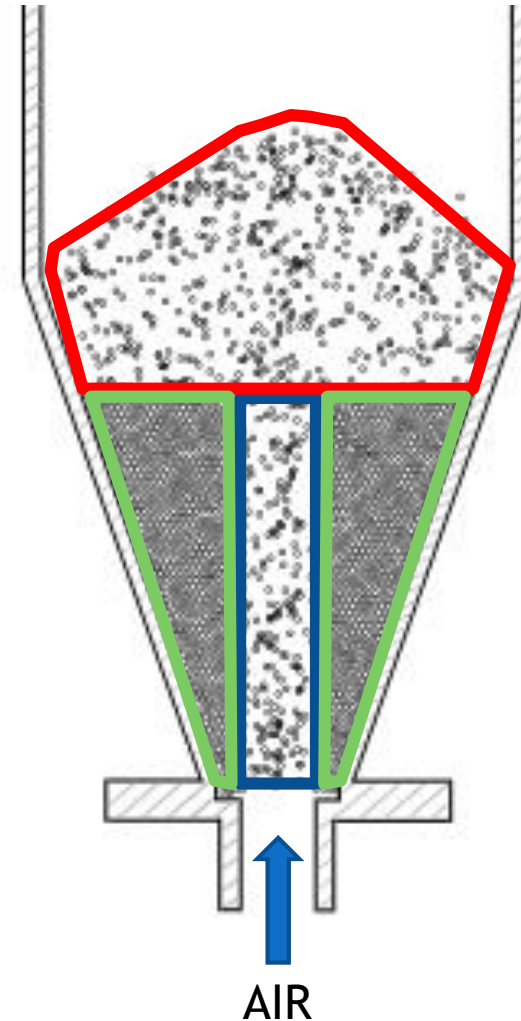


VS.

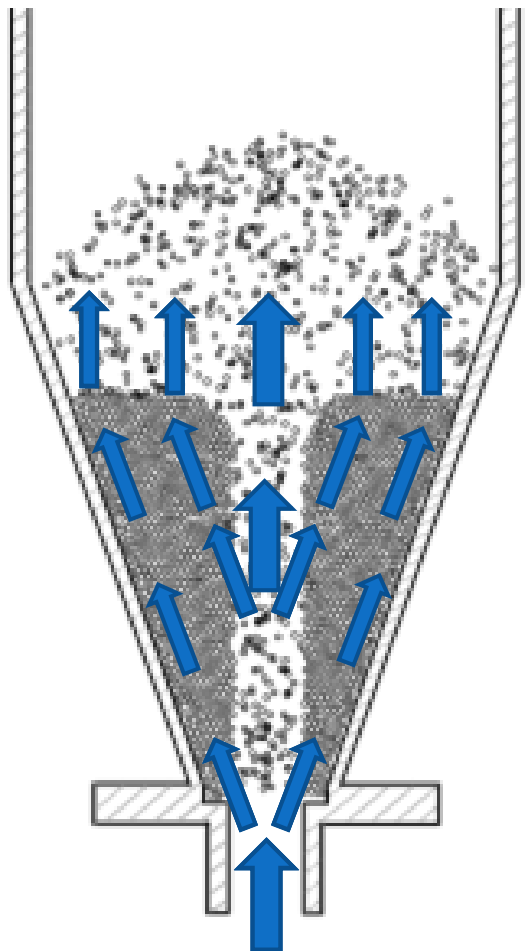
- ▶ Suitable for coarse particle treatment.
- ▶ Great versatility in the gas flow rate:
 - ▶ Particles of irregular texture.
 - ▶ Wide size distribution.
 - ▶ Sticky solids.

FLUIDIZED BED

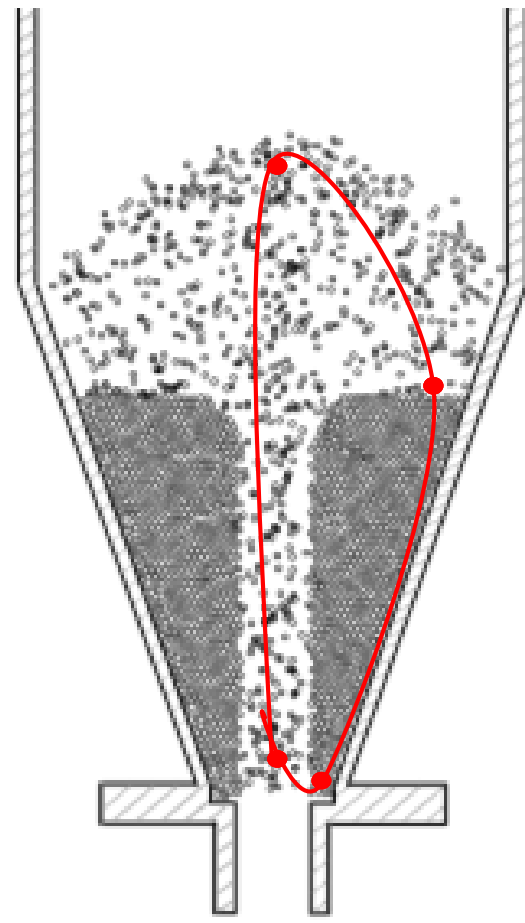




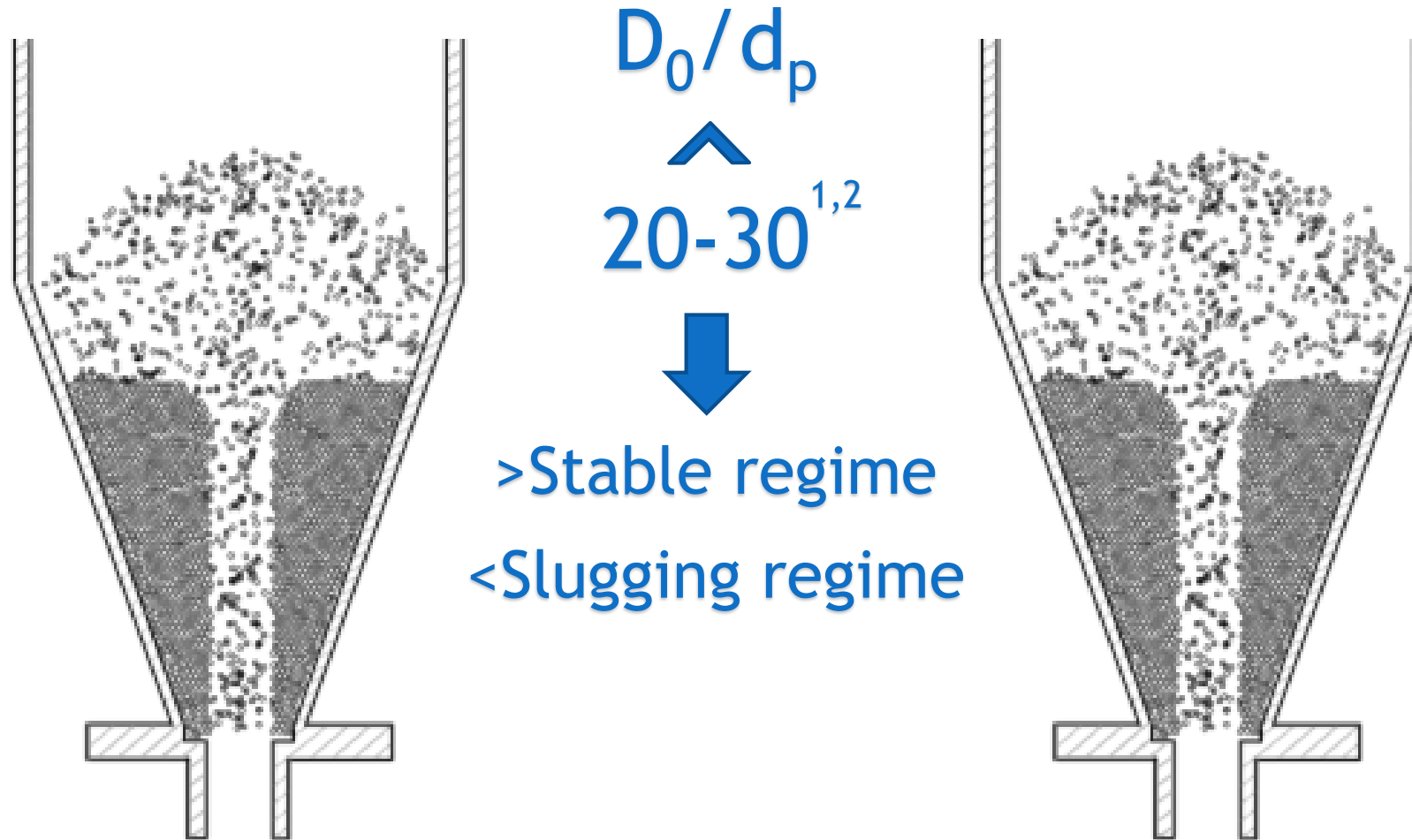
SPOUT
FOUNTAIN
ANNULUS



GAS CIRCULATION

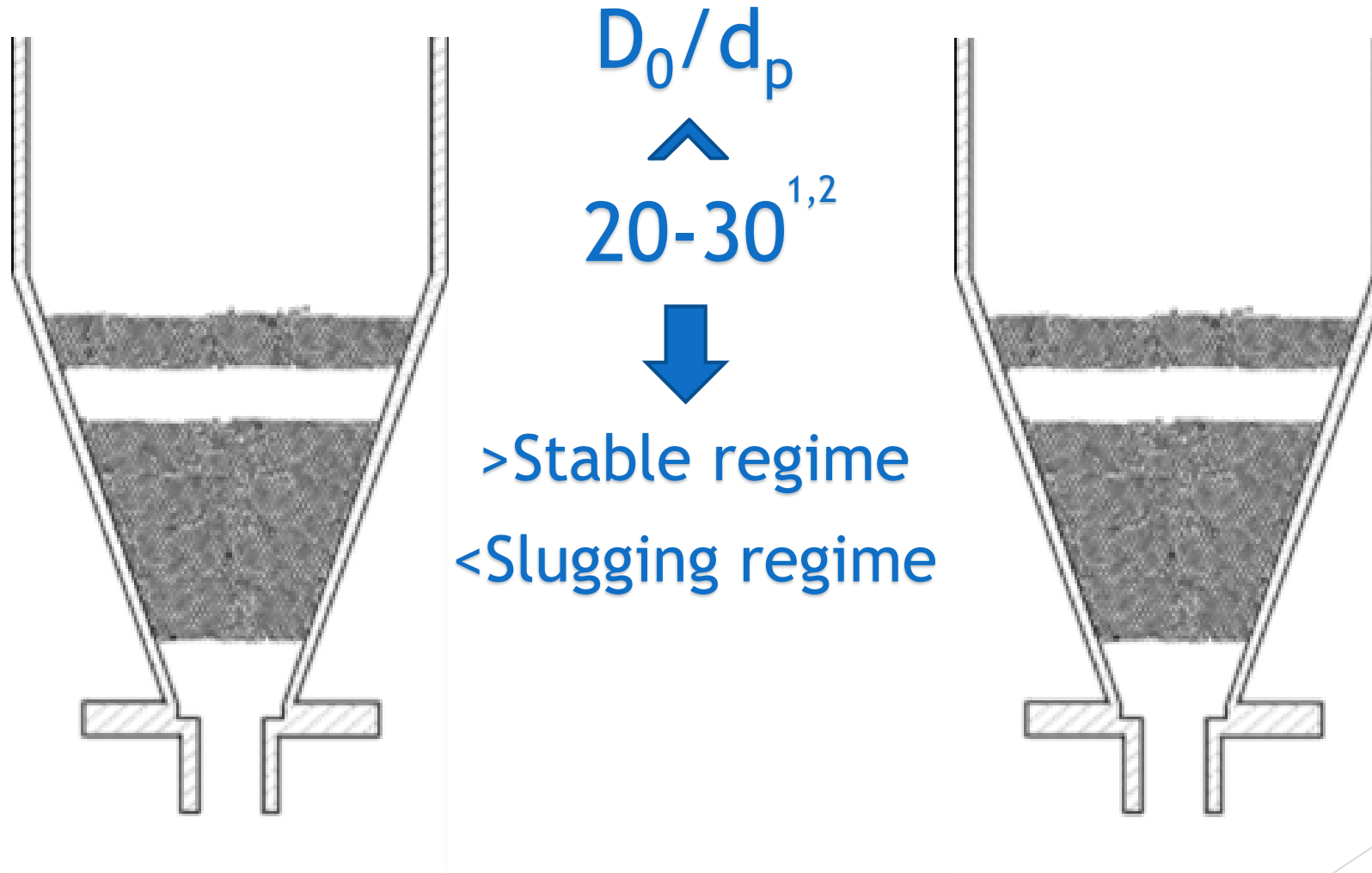


SOLID CIRCULATION



[1] M. Olazar, M.J. San Jose, A.T. Aguayo, J.M. Arandes, J. Bilbao, Stable operation conditions for gas-solid contact regimes in conical spouted beds, *Ind. Eng. Chem. Res.* 31 (1992) 1784-1792. doi:10.1021/ie00007a025.

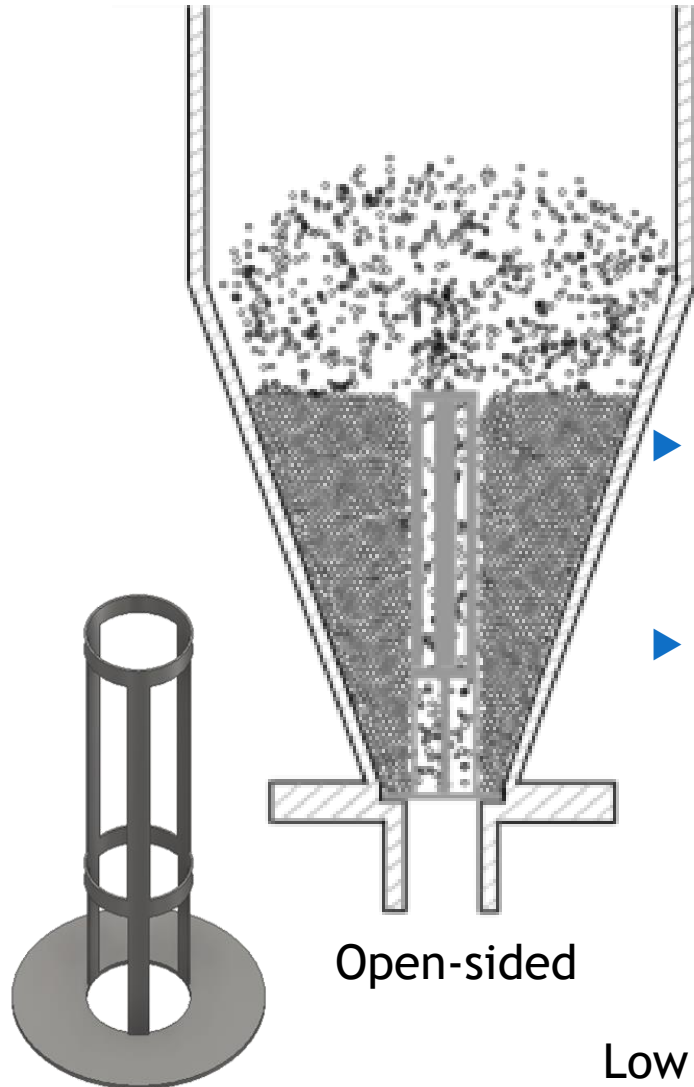
[2] N. Epstein, J. Grace, *Spouted and Spout-Fluid Beds Fundamentals and Applications*, Cambridge, 2011



[1] M. Olazar, M.J. San Jose, A.T. Aguayo, J.M. Arandes, J. Bilbao, Stable operation conditions for gas-solid contact regimes in conical spouted beds, *Ind. Eng. Chem. Res.* 31 (1992) 1784-1792. doi:10.1021/ie00007a025.

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Draft tubes

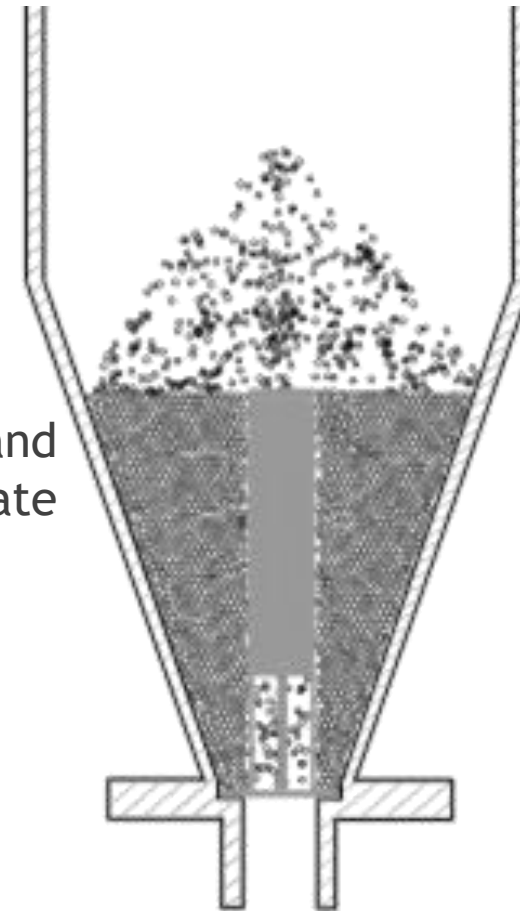


Open-sided

- ▶ System hydrodynamics and solid circulation flow rate are changed.
- ▶ High fountains.

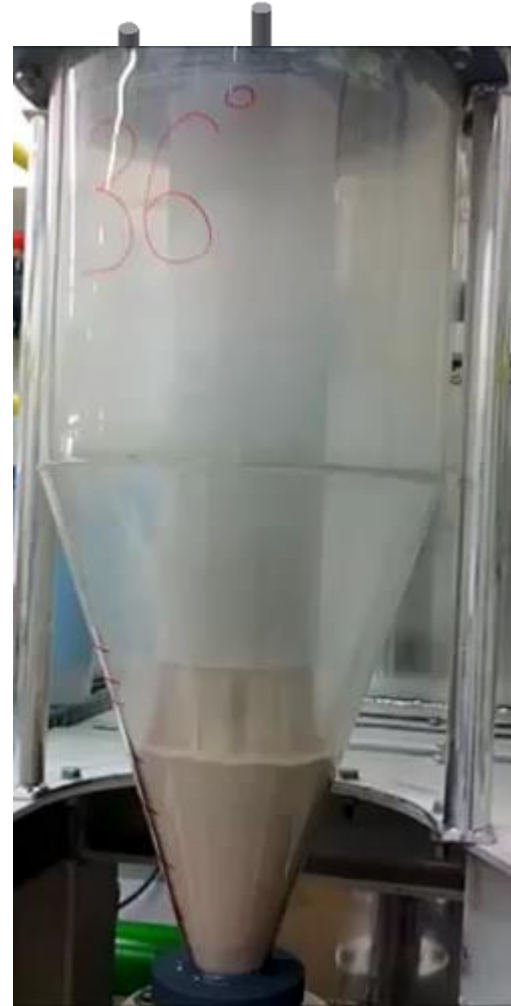
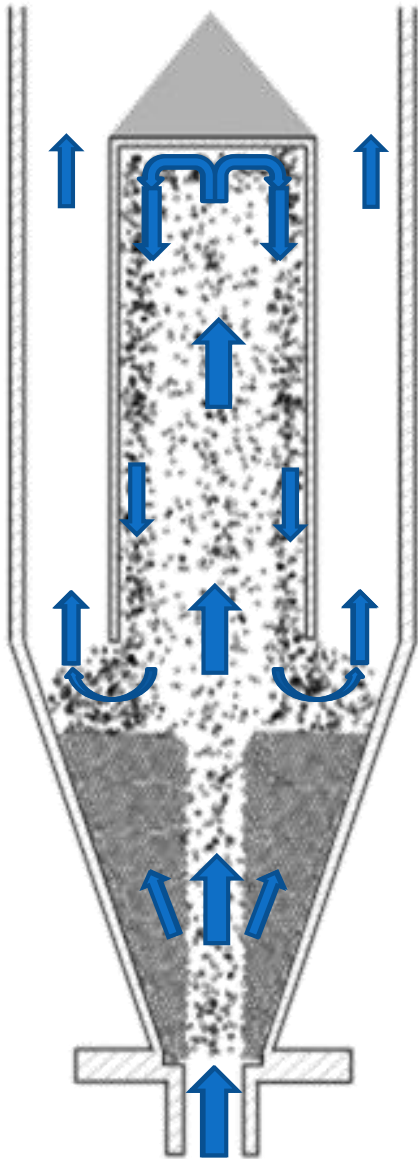
Particle entrainment

Low gas flow rates must be used



Nonporous

FOUNTAIN CONFINER



Fountain confiner...

- ▶ ...allows stable operation with fine particles without draft tube.
- ▶ ...increases the upper limit of the residence time of the gas and improves gas-solid contact.
- ▶ ...avoids particle entrainment, allowing operation at high gas flow rates with and without draft tubes.

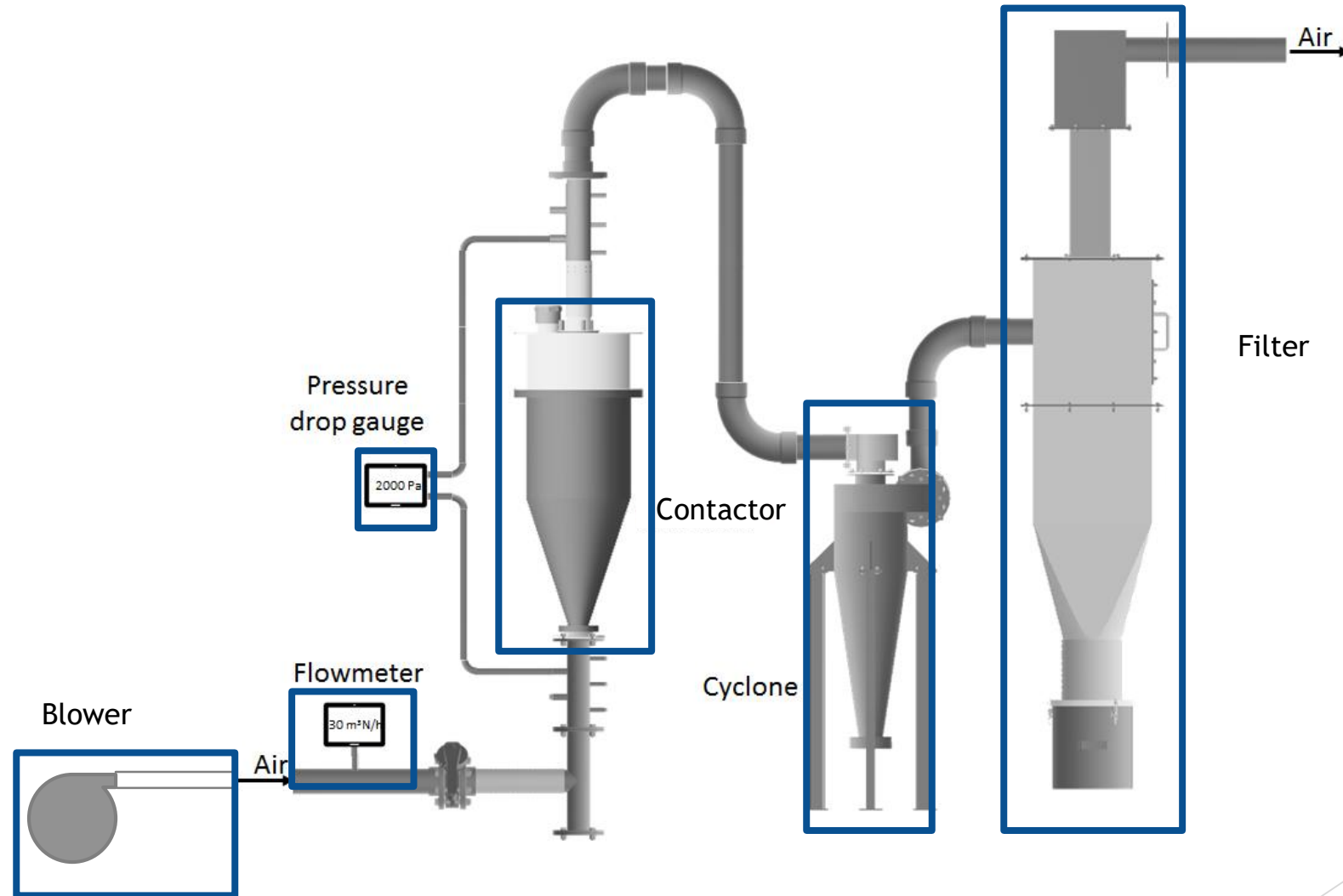
AIMS

- ▶ To ascertain the validity of the correlations in the literature for calculating the minimum spouting velocity in fountain confined conical spouted beds with fine particles.
- ▶ In case there is no valid correlation, modifications in those of best fit will be carried out.

Pilot plant

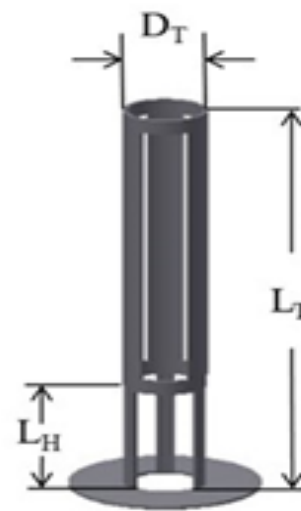
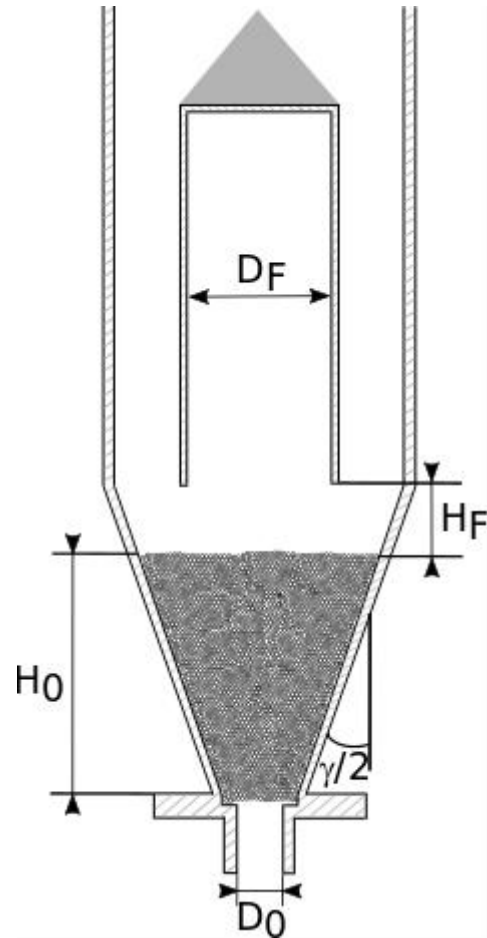
FLUIDIZATION XVI

May 26 - 31, 2019 • Gullin Shangri - La Hotel • Gullin • China

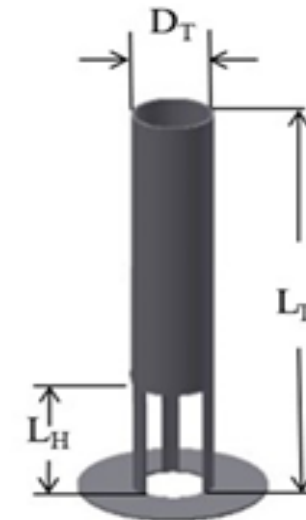


Contactor and internal devices

- ▶ β : 28°, 36°, 45°
- ▶ D_0 : 3, 4, 5 cm
- ▶ H_0 : 22, 27 cm
- ▶ D_F : 15, 20 cm
- ▶ H_F : 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 cm



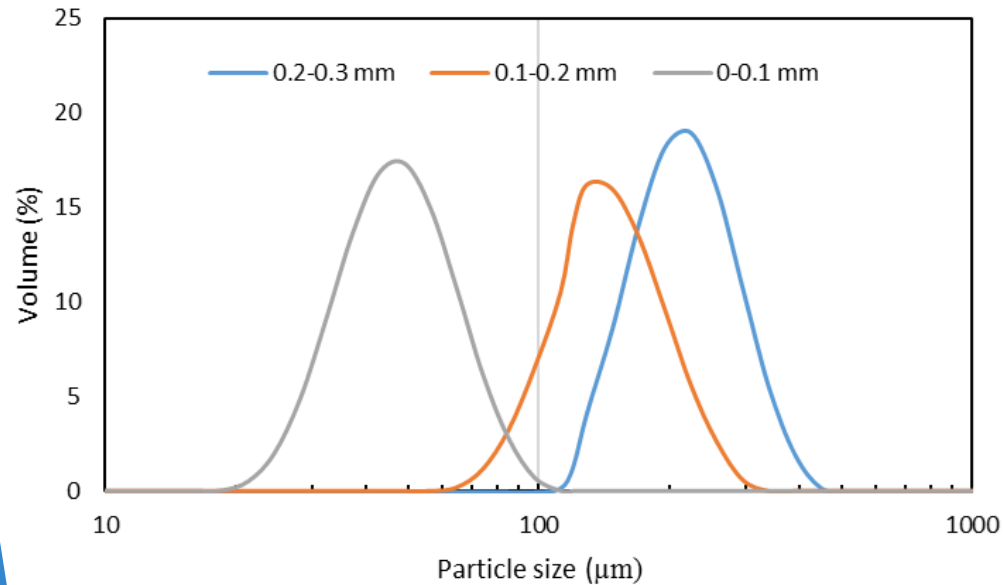
- ▶ L_T : 22, 27 cm
- ▶ AR (Aperture ratio): 42, 57, 79%
- ▶ D_T : 4, 5 cm
- ▶ L_H : 7 cm



- ▶ L_T : 22, 27 cm
- ▶ D_T : 4, 5 cm
- ▶ L_H : 7, 15 cm

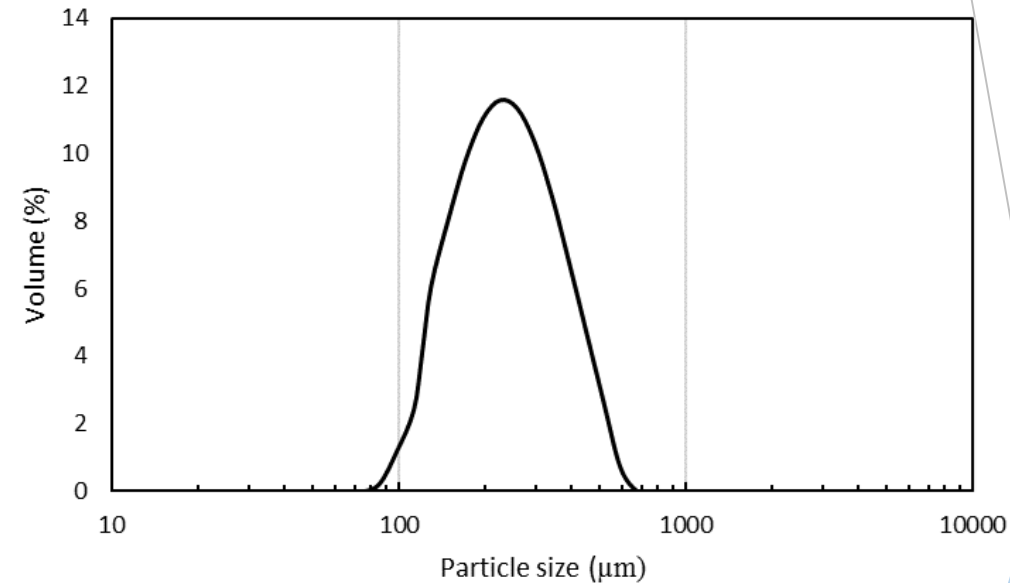
Material

Building sand



- ▶ d_p : 0.053, 0.155, 0.246 mm
- ▶ Density: 2387 kg/m³

Sawdust



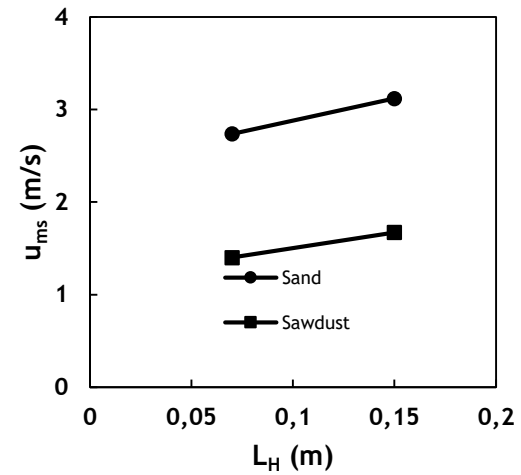
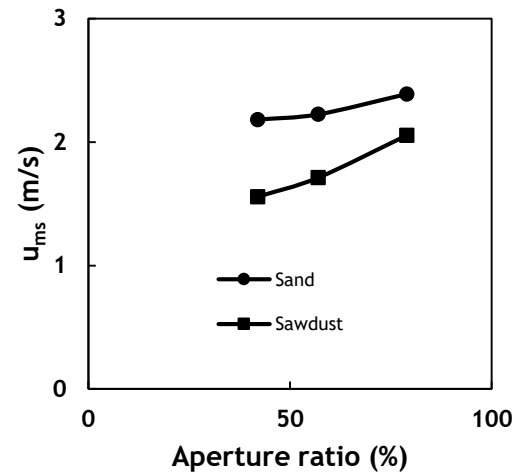
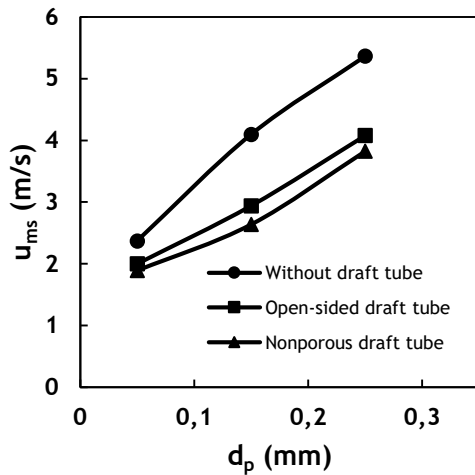
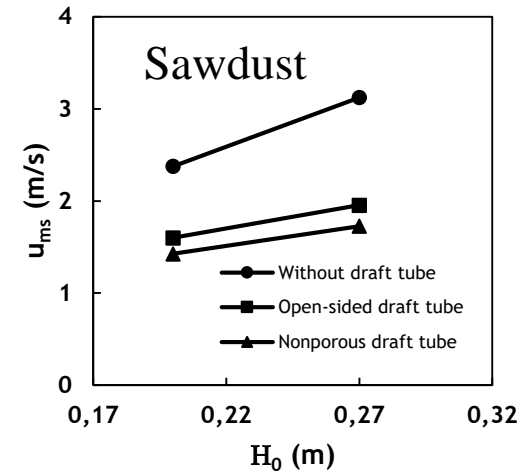
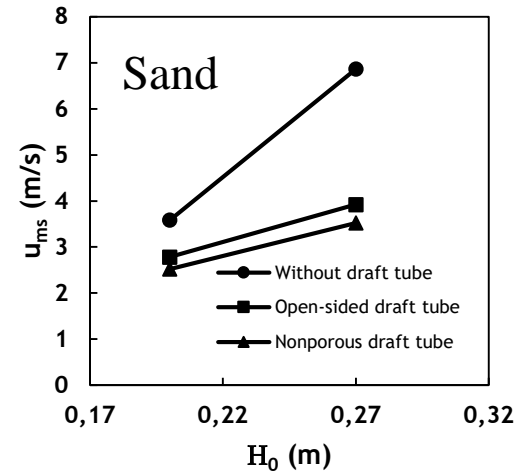
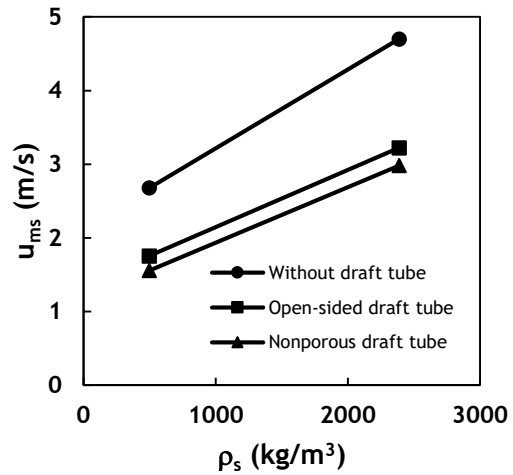
- ▶ d_p : 0.244 mm
- ▶ Density: 496 kg/m³

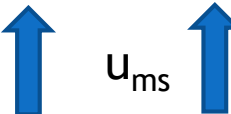
Significant factors in the minimum spouting velocity

Analysis of variance

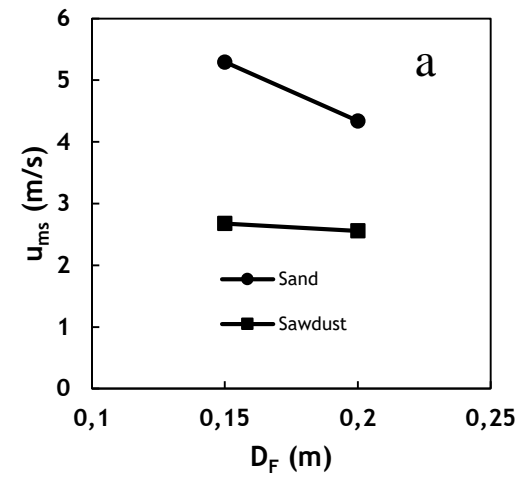
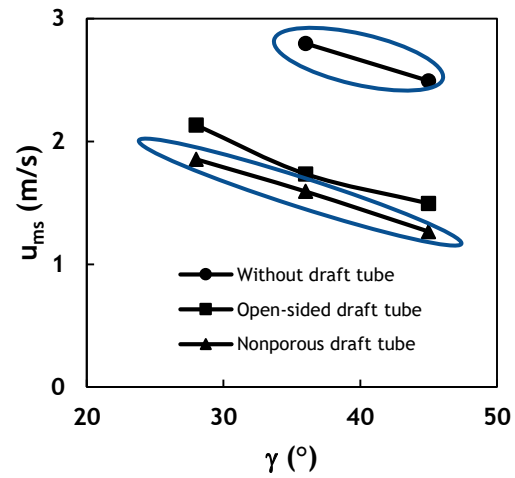
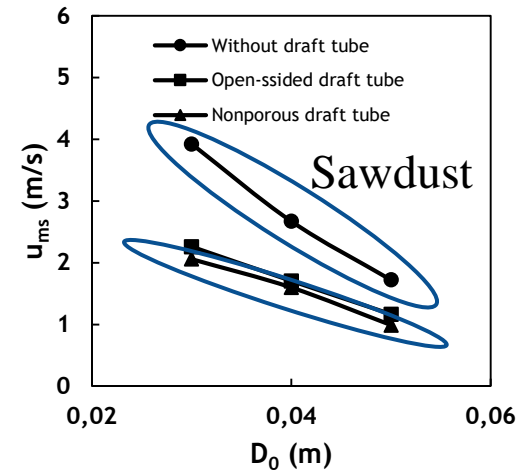
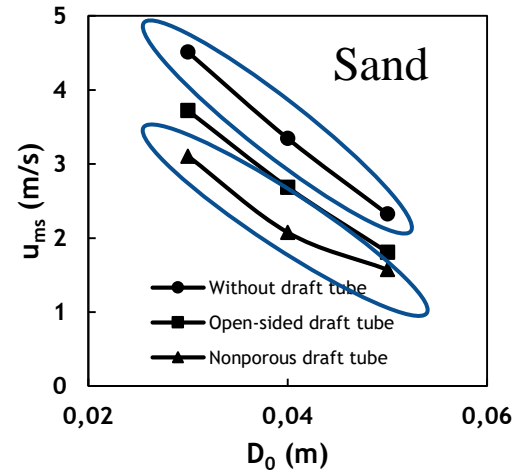
Configuration	Material	Significance order
Without draft tube	Sand	$H_0 \gg H_0 * D_F > D_F > d_p > D_0$
	Sawdust	$D_0 > H_0 > \gamma > H_0 * D_0$
	Both materials	$H_0 > \rho_s > D_F * H_0 > H_0 * \rho_s$
Open-sided draft tube	Sand	$H_0 \gg d_p > D_0 > D_T > D_0 * D_T > D_T * d_p$
	Sawdust	$H_0 > AR > \gamma > D_0 > D_T > D_F * H_0$
	Both materials	$\rho_s \gg H_0 > d_p > D_0 > D_0 * \rho_s > AR$
Nonporous draft tube	Sand	$H_0 \gg d_p > D_0 > \gamma > L_H > D_F$
	Sawdust	$H_0 > D_0 > D_T > \gamma > L_H \gg D_F * H_0$
	Both materials	$\rho_s > H_0 \gg d_p > L_H > \gamma > D_T * d_p$

Significant factors in the minimum spouting velocity



$(\rho_s, H_0, d_p, AR, L_H)$

 u_{ms}

Significant factors in the minimum spouting velocity


 (D_0, γ, D_F)

 u_{ms}


Hydrodynamics correlations

Author	Correlation	Eq.	Configuration
Gorshtein and Mukhlenov	$(Re_0)_{ms} = 0.174Ar^{0.5}(D_b/D_0)^{0.25}(\tan(\gamma/2))^{-1.25}$	1	Conical spouted bed
Tsvick et al.	$(Re_0)_{ms} = 0.4Ar^{0.52}(H_0/D_0)^{1.24}(\tan(\gamma/2))^{0.42}$	2	Conical spouted bed
Markowski and Kaminski	$(Re_0)_{ms} = 0.028Ar^{0.57}(H_0/D_0)^{0.48}(D_c/D_0)^{1.27}$	3	Conical spouted bed
Olazar et al.	$(Re_0)_{ms} = 0.126Ar^{0.5}(D_b/D_0)^{1.68}[\tan(\gamma/2)]^{-0.57}$	4	Conical spouted bed
Olazar et al.	$(Re_0)_{ms} = 0.126Ar^{0.39}(D_b/D_0)^{1.68}[\tan(\gamma/2)]^{-0.57}$	5	Conical spouted bed
Saldarriaga et al.	$(Re_0)_{ms} = 0.126Ar^{0.51}(D_b/D_0)^{1.37}(\tan(\gamma/2))^{-0.57}$	6	Conical spouted bed
Golsthan et al.	$(Re_0)_{ms} = 0.0965Ar^{0.67}(H_0/D_0)^{1.32}(\tan(\gamma/2))^{0.76}$	7	Conical spouted bed
Altzibar et al.	$(Re_0)_{ms} = 0.126Ar^{0.5}(D_b/D_0)^{1.68}(\tan(\gamma/2))^{-0.57}(A_0/A_T)^{0.3}$	8	Open-sided draft tube conical spouted bed
Saldarriaga et al.	$(Re_0)_{ms} = 0.272Ar^{0.5}(D_b/D_0)^{1.25}(\tan(\gamma/2))^{-0.57}(A_0/A_T)^{0.3}\phi^{0.274}$	9	Open-sided draft tube conical spouted bed

Plain conical spouted beds (CSB)

Open-sided draft tube CSB

Hydrodynamics correlations

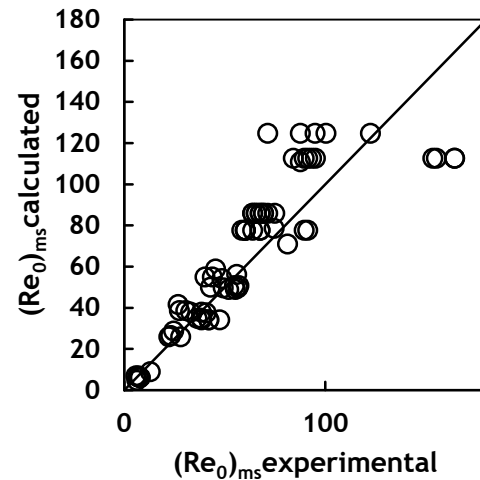
Author	Correlation	Eq.	Configuration
San José et al.	$u_{ms} = 0.126Ar^{0.5} \left(\frac{D_b}{D_0}\right)^{1.68} \left(\tan\left(\frac{\gamma}{2}\right)\right)^{-0.57} \left(\frac{H_0 - L_T}{H_0}\right)^{0.45} \left(\frac{D_i}{D_i - D_T}\right)^{0.17}$	10	Nonporous draft tube conical spouted bed
Kmiec et al.	$(Re_0)_{ms} = 0.0137Ar^{0.71} (D_b/D_0)^{-0.55} (\varphi V_r/V_0)^{0.41} \gamma^{0.8}$ $\varphi = \frac{(h_{r0} - H_0)}{L_T}$	11	Nonporous draft tube conical spouted bed
Altzibar et al.	$(Re_0)_{ms} = 0.25Ar^{0.5} (H_0/D_0)^{1.2} (L_H/D_0)^{0.3}$	12	Nonporous draft tube conical spouted bed
Saldarriaga et al.	$(Re_0)_{ms} = 0.5Ar^{0.5} (H_0/D_0)^{1.7} (L_H/D_0)^{0.1} \phi^{0.54}$	13	Nonporous draft tube conical spouted bed

Nonporous
draft tube
CSB

Correlations of best fit in the literature

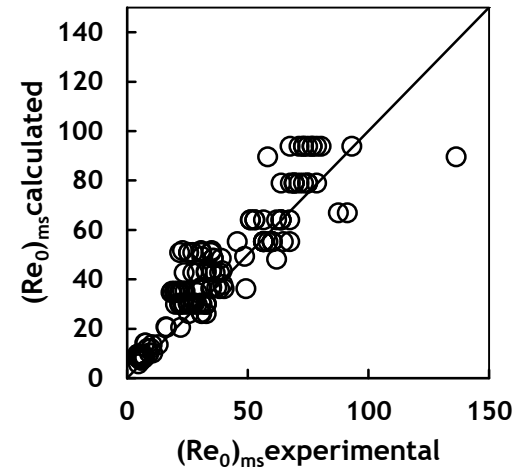
Best fit ...

Without draft tube



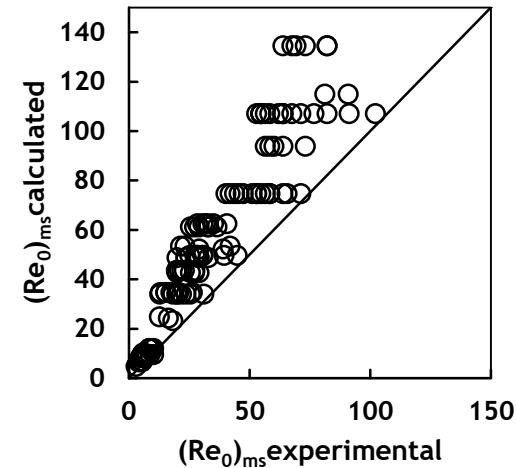
Eq. 2 (Tsvick et al., 1967)
 $r^2 = 0.6$
 Relative error = 42%

With open-sided draft tube



Eq. 5 (Olazar et al., 1996)
 $r^2 = 0.7$
 Relative error = 35%

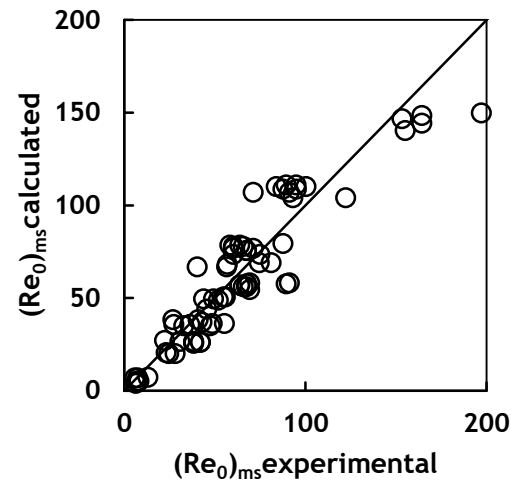
With nonporous draft tube



Eq. 12 (Altzibar et al., 2013)
 $r^2 = 0.62$
 Relative error = 47%

Correlation proposal

Without draft tube

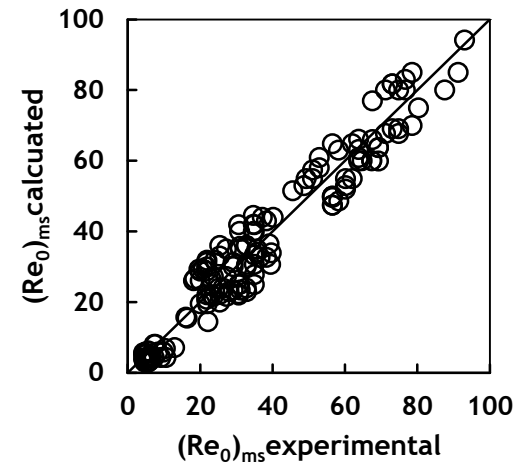


$$(Re_0)_{ms} = 0.25 Ar^{0.5} \left(\frac{H_0}{D_0} \right)^{1.15} \left(\frac{H_0}{D_F} \right) \left(\frac{H_F}{D_F} \right)^{0.04}$$

$$r^2 = 0.86$$

Relative error = 15%

With open-sided draft tube

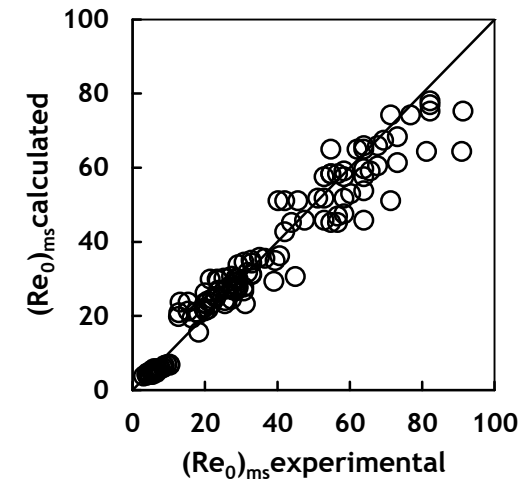


$$(Re_0)_{ms} = 0.43 Ar^{0.5} \left(\frac{H_0}{D_0} \right)^{0.9} \left(\frac{H_F}{D_F} \right)^{0.03} \left(\frac{A_0}{A_T} \right)^{0.21}$$

$$r^2 = 0.94$$

Relative error = 9%

With nonporous draft tube



$$(Re_0)_{ms} = 0.23 Ar^{0.5} \left(\frac{H_0}{D_0} \right)^{0.8} \left(\frac{L_H}{D_F} \right)^{0.05} \left(\tan \frac{\gamma}{2} \right)^{-0.5}$$

$$r^2 = 0.92$$

Relative error = 10%

- ▶ The novel fountain confiner has proven to stabilize beds made up of fine particles (Geldart groups A and B) without any draft tube. Therefore, it is an essential element for the scaling up of the spouted bed technology to industrial level.
- ▶ As solid density, static bed height, particle diameter, aperture ratio and entrainment height are increased the minimum spouting velocity increases. Nevertheless, as the inlet diameter, contactor angle and confiner diameter are increased the minimum spouting velocity decreases.
- ▶ There is no a valid correlation in the literature to estimate the minimum spouting velocity for fountain confined conical spouted beds. Therefore, a new one has been developed for each configuration.

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