Effect of slip flow on the pressure drop in fibrous filters

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FILTECH 2009
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Conference Dates:
October 13 – 15, 2009

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Organizer:
Filtech Exhibitions Germany
PO Box 1225 · 40637 Meerbusch – Germany
phone: +49 (0) 2132 93 57 60
fax: +49 (0) 2132 93 57 62
e-mail: Info@Filtech.de
web: www.Filtech.de

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#### 15.00 – 16.15
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  - **M3** Combined Processes
  - **G3** Surface Filtration

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#### 13.15 – 14.30
- **S4** Survey Lecture 4
  - **L4** Sedimentation in Centrifuges/Hydrocyclones
  - **L5** Poster Session I
  - **M4** Poster Session I
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#### 15.00 – 16.15
- **L6** Filter Media Characterization
  - **L7** Cake Filtration Analysis I
  - **M5** Deposition Control
  - **G5** Industrial Gas Cleaning

#### 16.45 – 18.00
- **L8** Cake Filtration Analysis II
  - **M6** Membrane Fouling
  - **G6** Filter Test Systems I

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#### 13.15 – 14.30
- **S5** Survey Lecture 5
  - **L12** Washing of Particles and Cleaning of Media
  - **L13** Poster Session II
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#### 15.00 – 16.15
- **L14** Separation Enhancement by Magnetic Forces
  - **L15** Depth Filtration Analysis II
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  - **G11** Filter Media Clogging

#### 16.45 – 18.00
- **L16** Separation Enhancement by Physical & Chemical Slurry Treatment
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- **L20** Filter Media Development and Application
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**FILTECH 2009**
Tuesday – October 13, 2009

Opening Ceremony 09:45 -10:30

Plenary Lecture 10:30 -11:30
Introduction to the characterisation of products prior to formulating a solid-liquid separation problem, Dr. Christophe Peuchot, IFTS - Institute for Filtration and Separation, France

S1 Survey Lecture 13:15 -14:30
Advances in Pore Structure Evaluation by Porometry, Dr. Krishna Gupta, Porous Materials, Inc - USA

L1 Sedimentation Analysis in the Gravity Field 13:15 -14:30
Evaluation of consolidation-sedimentation properties in batch gravity sedimentation of concentrated suspension, N. Katagiri*, T. Hashimoto, E. Iritani, Nagoya University, Japan

Modeling the settling velocity of flocs using fractal geometry, A. Vahedi*, B. Gorczyca, University of Manitoba, Canada

Laboratory scale evaluation of inclined settling, T. Sobisch*, D. Lerche, LUM GmbH, Germany

M1 Waste Water Treatment 13:15 -14:30
Improved treatment of secondary effluent with ultrafiltration, T. Peters*, Dr.-Ing. Peters consulting for membrane technology and environmental engineering, Germany

Processing and characterization of ceramic membranes for efficient removal of lignin from bleaching effluents, M. Ebrahimi*, S. Kerker, A. Wienold, University of Applied Sciences Giessen-Friedberg; H. Neul, A. Ante, Bamag GmbH; M. Hilpert, Sappi Fine Paper Europe; P. Mund, Atech Innovations GmbH, Germany; P. Czermak, Kansas State University, USA

Electro-ultrafiltration of liposomal dispersions for the removal of trace micropollutants, H. Saveyn*, M. Hakimhashemi, B. De Bock, P. Saveyn, P. Van der Meer, Ghent University, Belgium

G1 Air Filter I 13:15 -14:30
The effect of pleat count and air velocity on the initial pressure drop and fractional efficiency of HEPA filters, I. S. Al-Attar*, E. S. Tarleton, Loughborough University; R. J. Wakeman*, Consultant Chemical Engineer, UK; A. Husain, Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research KISR, Kuwait

Interaction of fluid with porous structure in filtration processes: Modelling and simulation of pleats deflection, H. Andrä, O. Iliev, M. Kabel*, Z. Lakdawala, K. Steiner, Fraunhofer Institute for Industrial Mathematics ITWM, Germany; V. STARIKOVICIUS, Vilius Gediminas Technical University, Lithuania

Importance of mechanical filtration in HVAC bags and panel air filter applications, A. Boni*, Hollingsworth & Vose Europe, Germany; J. Manns, D. Healey, S. Cox, Hollingsworth & Vose, USA

S2 Survey Lecture 15:00 -16:15
Membrane Pore Characterization Techniques - Status Quo and Future Development, Prof. Kuo-Lun Tung, Chung Yuan Christian University, Taiwan
Sedimentation and consolidation behaviour of flocculated suspensions characterized by different methods measuring transmission, T. Sobisch*, A. Zierau, D. Lerche, LUM GmbH; A. Bjeoumikov, IFG GmbH; M. Holke, IAP e.V., Germany

The use of analytical centrifugation for the assessment of particulate matter compressibility, P. Van der Meeren*, D. Curvers, H. Saveyn, Ghent University, Belgium; P. J. Scales, University of Melbourne, Australia

Characterization of sedimentation and consolidation behaviour of kaolin suspensions in presence of dispersant, C. Le Coeur*, O. Larue, E. Vorobiev, University of Compiègne, France; T. Detloff, T. Sobisch, A. Zierau, D. Lerche, LUM GmbH, Germany

Application of inorganic membrane technology in the efficient treatment of oilfield produced water, M. Ebrahimi*, D. Willershausen, L. Engel, University of Applied Sciences Giessen-Friedberg; P. Mund, P. Bolduan, Atech Innovations GmbH, Germany; P. Czermak, Kansas State University, USA

Treatment of hypersaline oilfield produced water in a membrane sequencing batch reactor, A. Fakhru'l-Razi*, A. R. Pendashteh, D. R. A. Biak, C. A. Lugman, Z. A. Zurina, University Putra Malaysia, Malaysia; S. S. Madaeni, Razi University, Iran; W. M. Zahid, King Saud University, Saudi Arabia

Peroxidase-peroxide system catalyzed the removal of phenol and total hardness from produced water, K. F. Mossallam*, F. M. Sultanova, N. A. Salimova, Azerbaijan State Oil Academy, Azerbaijan

Experimental investigation on the particle distribution and rearrangement in filter media, T. Häusle*, A. Hammern, H. Sauter, Mahle Filtersysteme GmbH, Germany

Fungal colonization of fibrous air filter media: Influence on filter's permeability and fungal particles release, J. C. Bonnevie-Perrier, L. Le-Coq*, Y. Andrès, Ecole des Mines de Nantes, France

The Eurovent certification program of air filters, I. Bodenstaff*, AAF International, Netherlands

Towards predicting filtration and separation - Progress and challenges, Dr. Andreas Wiegmann, Fraunhofer Institute for Industrial Mathematics ITWM - Germany

Use of colloidal gas aphrons for separation of water based printing inks and impurities from paper stock suspensions, D. Voß*, S. Schabel, University of Darmstadt, Germany

Separation of fibre fines and inorganic fines in recovered paper suspensions, G. Hirsch; S. Schabel, D. Voß*, University of Darmstadt; M. Feist; H. Nirschl, Karlsruhe University, Germany

Tracer studies of the flow structure in a DAF pilot plant, L. Jönsson*, University of Lund; M. Lundh, Kretsloppskontoret, Sweden
M3 Combined Processes 16:45-18:00


Total regeneration of mixed pickling acid from stainless steel production - Combination of nanofiltration and thermal processes, F. Rögener*, T. Reichardt, BFI; J. Schmidt, F. Knaup, Steuier Anlagenbau, Germany

Industry state of the art in membrane filtration of fruit juice and wine for product clarification, E. Zimmer*, D. Jermann, Bucher Processtech AG, Switzerland

G3 Surface Filtration 16:45-18:00

Dust emission characteristics of pulse jet bag filters, H.-S. Park*, K. S. Lim, KIER - Korea Institute of Energy Research, Korea

Testing and analysis on performance of PSA filter media used for bag filter, Z. Liang*, H. Shen, Donghua University, P.R. China

Removal of fine particulate matter from exhaust gases by metallic microsieves, E. Stahl*, J. Robert, G. Deerberg, Fraunhofer Institute for Environmental, Safety and Energy Technology UMSICHT, Germany

Wednesday – October 14, 2009

L4 Sedimentation in Centrifuges/Hydrocyclones 08:30-09:45

Flow patterns and sediment build-up in tubular bowl centrifuges, L. E. Spelter*, H. Nirschl, Karlsruhe University, Germany

CFD simulation of flow and sedimentation in centrifugal field, X. Romaní Fernández*, H. Nirschl, Karlsruhe University, Germany

Separation efficiency determining parameters in high gradient magnetic centrifugation, K. Wagner*, M. Stolarski, C. Eichholz, H. Nirschl, University Karlsruhe, Germany

L5 Poster Session I 08:30-09:45

· Cake Filtration ·

Green liquor sludge separation, a comparison between gasifier and recovery boiler produced liquors, T. Mattsson*, T. Richards, Chalmers University of Technology, Sweden

Pilot scale research on oily sludge compression treatment, X. Hu*, S. Chengzhi, Y. Shufan, D. Jun, C. Chaozhong, Northeastern University; L. Chonghua, et al., PetroChina Liaohe Petrochemical Company, P.R. China

· Separation Enhancement by Physical and Chemical Slurry Treatment ·

Fundamentals of stability of sulfur in iron chelate, K. Forsat*, Mohammadbeigy, Research Institute of Petroleum Industry (RIPI), Iran

Dairy effluent treatment plant with UASB reactor, E. Henriquez Diaz, O. Pérez Baez, A. Naranjo Ojeda, d. l. C. Ling Ling*, University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Spain
The comparability and optimization of different process of sludge dewatering, I-213
Y. B. Li*, J. Jin, Liaoning Provincial Environmental Protection Bureau, P.R. China

Effect of polymer swelling on the nanofiltration performance of poly(vinyl alcohol), II-542
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β-Cyclodextrin-Modified polysulfone membranes for the removal of endocrine disrupting chemicals (EDCs), II-550
S. Choi*, S.-Y. Kwak, Seoul National University - Korea

Preparation and characterization of aluminum oxide cermet microfiltration membrane using atmospheric plasma spraying, II-552
C.-C. Hsiung*, T.-C. Ling, K.-S. Chang, K.-L. Tung, T.-T. Wu, Y.-L. Li, C.-H. Kang, W.-Y. Chen, D. Nanda, Chung Yuan University, Taiwan

Preparation and characterization of novel hydrophile low pressure nanofiltration membranes for water softening, II-560
M. Jahanshahi, A. Rahimpour*, N. Mortazavian, Babol University of Technology, Iran

Nanoporous polyethersulfone membranes prepared with synthesized poly(sulfoxide-amide) as additive in the casting solution for milk filtration, II-567
A. Rahimpour*, Babol University of Technology; S. S. Madaeni, Razi University; A. Shockravi, S. Gorbani, Teacher Training University, Iran

Supported lipid membrane systems for commercial aquaporin water filtration applications, II-575
J. S. Groth, M. Perry, T. Vissing, Aquaporin A/S; J. S. Hansen, J. Vogel, S. Ibragimova, C. H. Nielsen, O. Geschke, J. Emnèus, Technical University of Denmark; C. R. Hansen, Copenhagen University, Denmark

Drying of transformer oil with different filter techniques, II-579
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Immobilization of fungal laccase on membrane and its use for decolorization of dye, II-587
N. Katagiri*, Y. Ogi, E. Iritani, Nagoya University, Japan

Membrane bioreactor with submerged ceramic flat membranes for the production of organic acids, II-594
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Long term experiences using microfiltration membranes for separation of bacterial biomass in recirculating aquaculture system, II-600
A. Gerbeth*, B. Gemende, N. Pausch, M. Schwind, University of Applied Sciences Zwickau; A. von Bresinsky, Fischwirtschaftsbetrieb Andreas von Bresinsky; R.-P. Busse, Busse GmbH, Germany

Research & development in microfiltration technology (MF) at KISR, II-607
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Modeling of particle layer detachment under consideration of transient kinetic effects, Q. Zhang*, E. Schmidt, University of Wuppertal, Germany

Theoretical considerations on optimization of fibrous filters structures for removal of fractal-like nanoaggregates, A. Podgórski*, M. Goszczynska, Warsaw University of Technology, Poland

Inertial deposition of aerosol particles in fibrous filters at low and intermediate Reynolds numbers, V. A. Kirsch*, Frumkin Institute of Physical Chemistry and Electrochemistry; D. A. Pripachkin, A. K. Budyka, Karpov Institute of Physical Chemistry, Russia

Theoretical study of the efficiency of nano-sized aerosol particles in a single fiber, J. M. Silva, F. O. Arouca*, J. A. S. Gonçalves, J. R. Coury, Federal University of São Carlos, Brazil

Experimental investigations of electrostatic precipitators with high flow velocities, M. Kaul*, E. Schmidt, University of Wuppertal, Germany

Investigation of regeneration mode in a compact granular bed filter for high temperature filtration, K. Pathmanathan*, J. E. Hustad, O. K. Sønju, NTNU Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Norway

Particle and H2S removal of ceramic filter system, K. S. Lim*, H.-S. Park, S. J. Park, KIER Korea Institute of Energy Research, Korea

Recovery of VOCs using small scale prototype unit based on electrically conducting carbon monolithic adsorbents, P. Sklenickova, S. Tennison, MAST Carbon International Ltd.; A. Wheatly, P. Row, Wellman Defense Ltd., UK

Venturi scrubber venturi efficiency for collection of particulate pollutants emitted by the burning vegetal biomass fuel, M. A. Martins Costa, F. de Almeida Filho, S. Pupo de Moraes, B. de Araújo Lima, B. Santos Ferreira, D. Aparecido Silva Lopes, Paulista State University; M. Lopes Aguiar, N. A. Gómez-Puentes*, Federal University of São Carlos, Brazil

Trajectory of the liquid jet into the throat of a pease-anthony venturi scrubber, N. A. Gómez-Puentes*, V. G. Guerra, J. R. Coury, J. A. S. Gonçalves, Federal University of São Carlos, Brazil

Cartridge bubble point tester, A. Jena, K. Gupta*, Porous Materials Inc., USA

A new method of measuring pore size distributions using multi-modal particle size standards, G. R. Rideal*, J. Storey, Whitehouse Scientific, UK; B. Schied, BS-Partikel, Germany

Microstructure simulation of virtual woven filter media, E. Glatt*, S. Rief, A. Wiegmann, Fraunhofer Institute for Industrial Mathematics ITWM, Germany

Determination of pressure dependence of permeability characteristics from single constant pressure filtration test, E. Iritani*, N. Katagiri, Nagoya University, Japan

Characterization of packed beds obtained by filtration of colloidal suspensions, M. Hieke*, H. Anlauf, H. Nirschl, Karlsruhe University, Germany

Continuous pressure or discontinuous press filtration to separate slurries of very small particles – A theoretical comparison, H. Anlauf*, M. Hieke, Karlsruhe University, Germany
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<td>Fouling transition in high molecular weight flexible polymer cross-flow ultrafiltration</td>
<td>L. Béguin*, IFTS Institute of Filtration and Techniques of Separation; H. Duval, M. Rakib, Ecole Centrale Paris, France</td>
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<td>Effect of air-sparging on the performance of cross-flow microfiltration of yeast suspension</td>
<td>K.-J. Hwang*, C.-E. Hsu, P.-Y. Si, Tamkang University, Taiwan</td>
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Portable filtertester for nanometer and micrometer sized particles - the new all in one solution, lightweight no consumeables, no emissions, F. Schneider, R. Hagler, M. Pesch, Grimm Aerosoltechnik GmbH, Germany

The difficulty with filtering gel particles when producing man-made fibers and optical films, S. Strasser*, K. Brandt, Lenzing Technik GmbH, Austria


Media for water separation from biodiesel-ultra low sulfur diesel blends - comparison with super absorbant monitor media, C. M. Stanfel*, F. Diani Pangestu, Ahlstrom Filtration, LLC, USA

Experimental study on the influence of process variables on the performance of a horizontal belt filter, M. Huhtanen*, A. Hakkinen, J. Kallas, Lappeenranta University of Technology; B. Ekberg, Larox Corporation, Finland

Design of a new high performance drum filter for the chemical industry, T. Langeloh, Bokela GmbH, Germany

Plate and frame pressure filter optimisation using plant load cell data: Advantages, challenges and outcomes, R. G. de Kretser*, H. Saha, C. Biscombe, P. J. Scales, University of Melbourne, Australia

Modeling of enzymatic synthesis of fructooligosaccharides in continous membrane reactors, Z. Kovacs*, L. Engel, K. Grau, T. Hahn, M. Ebrahimi, University of Applied Sciences Giessen-Friedberg, Germany; P. Czermak, Kansas State University, USA

Modelling the separation of protein solutions by means of cross flow filtration, T. Grein*, S. Ripperger, University of Kaiserslautern; A. Piry, W. Kühnl, U. Kolozik, Munich University, Germany

3D reconstruction of ultrafiltration cakes from binarised images, F. Courteille*, M. Clifton, M. Meireles, Laboratoire de Génie Chimique UMR 5503, France

Filtration performance down to nano-particles, P. Tronville*, Politecnico di Torino, Italy; R. Vijayakumar, AERFIL LLC, USA

Essential improvements for a reliable fractional efficiency testing of air filters, M. Schmidt*, L. Mölter, Palas® GmbH, Germany

Investigation of the filtration behaviour of an artificial filtration test rig in comparison to an industrial filter unit – Differences and possiblities of scale up, G. Gasparin*, Evonik Fibres GmbH, Austria

Advanced fibrous media simulations based on 3D structural data of real filter media, M. J. Lehmann*, S. Hiel, E. Nißler, P. Trautmann, MANN+HUMMEL GmbH, Germany

On coupled particle level and filter element level simulation for filtration processes, Z. Lakdawala*, O. Iliev, S. Rief, A. Wiegmann, Fraunhofer Institute for Industrial Mathematics ITWM, Germany

Ultra-fine coal dewatering with hyperbaric disc filters, G. Krammer*, J. Kappel, R. Raberger, Andritz AG, Austria

Saving of wash liquid at filtration, R. Bott*, T. Langeloh, Bokela GmbH, Germany

Secondary-Dewatering of solid-liquid separation in sodium bi-carbonate separation applications, D.-E. Keller*, KMPT AG, Germany

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L1 - Sedimentation Analysis in the Gravity Field  13:15-14:30 h
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G5 - Industrial Gas Cleaning  11:00-12:15 h
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L10 - Depth Filtration Analysis I 16:45-18:00 h  
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G9 - Poster Session II 8:30-9:45 h  
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G11 - Filter Media Clogging 11:00-12:15 h  
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L16 - Separation Enhancement by Physical and Chemical Slurry Treatment 13:15-14:30 h  
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G13 - Nanofibre Filter Media 13:15-14:30 h  
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L18 - Backwashing Filtration Processes 15:00-16:15 h  
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L19 - Precoat Filtration 15:00-16:15 h  
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G14 - Modelling and Simulation I 15:00-16:15 h  
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G15 - Special Filter Media 15:00-16:15 h  
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L20 - Filter Media Development and Application 16:45-18:00 h  
Chairman: Reinhard Bott

L21 - Selective Separation and Classification 16:45-18:00 h  
Chairman: Harald Anlauf

G16 - Modelling and Simulation II 16:45-18:00 h  
Chairman: Martin Lehmann

G17 - Mist and Droplet Separation 16:45-18:00 h  
Chairman: Gerd Mauschitz
EFFECT OF SLIP FLOW ON THE PRESSURE DROP IN FIBROUS FILTERS

Bin Zhou1,3, Volfango Bertola2,3, Emilio Cafaro3, Luigi De Giorgi3, Paolo Tronville3*
1 HVAC & Gas Institute, Tongji University, 200092 Shanghai, P.R. China
2 School of Engineering, The University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh EH3 9DD, UK
3 Department of Energetics, Politecnico di Torino, 10129 Turin, Italy

ABSTRACT

Slip occurs when the gas velocity at flow boundaries is not zero. As a step toward deriving the effects of slip flow on the pressure drop in fibrous filters, we examine slip flow solutions for relatively simple geometries (sphere, cylinder, parallel plates and circular tube). Whilst the analytical approach is available for the sphere, parallel plate and tube geometries, a CFD solution is necessary for the cylindrical geometry. The results show that slip flow causes a pressure drop reduction in comparison to the no-slip case for all these cases. Since fibrous filters are essentially combinations of these geometric elements, the inclusion of slip conditions in fibrous filter flow analyses will predict lower filter media pressure drops, and improve prediction agreement with measured pressure drops.

KEYWORDS

Fibrous Filter, Pressure Drop, Slip Flow, CFD-Simulation, Incompressible flow

1. Introduction

Fibrous filters are widely used in air cleaning and HVAC applications because they ensure high filtration efficiencies and lower pressure drops in comparison with other types of filter. However, the random distribution of the fibers determines extremely complex paths for the fluid flow, so that currently the design of fibrous filters is essentially based on empirical criteria.

A major issue that makes modeling fibrous filters difficult is the occurrence of slip flow within narrow gaps among fibers, which affects both semi-empirical models and the implementation of numerical algorithms [1, 2]. This happens whenever the gap size or fiber diameter, L, becomes of the same order as the mean free path of fluid elements, $\lambda_f$ (i.e., when $Kn = \lambda_f / L \leq 1$). Thus, understanding the characteristics of slip flow at low Reynolds numbers is essential to describe the fluid dynamic behavior of fibrous filters, hence to estimate pressure drops. A full characterization of slip flow around fibers would bring a significant advantage to the numerical solution of the flow field: in fact, if one can calculate a priori the thickness of the fluid layer around fibers which is affected by slip flow, then the computational domain can be divided accordingly, with obvious advantages in terms of time and accuracy of the results.

This work aims to get a deeper understanding of the slip flow in fibrous filters by considering the solutions for three simple geometries (sphere, cylinder and parallel plates), and comparing the resulting drag coefficient, $C_D = \frac{2F_D}{\rho U^2 R^2}$, with the value obtained in case of no slip boundary conditions. These geometries are relevant both to the study of the flow field around fibers and to that of aerosol particles.
displacement. However, they are extremely appealing also from a fundamental point of view because at such low Reynolds numbers (typically between $10^{-3}$ and $10^{-1}$) [3] one has a purely creeping flow without a wake past the obstacle [4]. The analysis of the stationary Stokes problem shows that the total drag experienced by a sphere in slip-flow regime is equivalent to the Stokes total drag for continuum flow multiplied by a rarefaction coefficient dependent upon the Knudsen number. The rarefaction effects decrease the total drag experienced by a sphere below the continuum model prediction.

2. Flow around a sphere

The creeping flow around a sphere was first investigated by Stokes [5], who derived the well-known formula for the drag coefficient named after him. Whilst inertia is completely neglected in this approach, its effects become significant at large distances, regardless of how small the Reynolds number is. This was taken into account by Oseen, who added a linearized acceleration term to the momentum equation [6], and Goldstein, who derived the exact solution of Oseen’s equations [7].

An expression for the drag coefficient at small Reynolds numbers can also be obtained by means of the perturbation method [8]. The stream function for creeping flow in a spherical polar coordinate system (sketched in Figure 1) satisfies the biharmonic equation [9, 10]:

$$\nabla^4 \psi = \nabla^2 (\nabla^2 \psi) = 0$$

The solution of Eq. (1) can be written in the form:

$$\psi(r, \theta) = \left(\frac{A}{r} + Br + Cr^2 + Dr^4\right) \sin^2 \theta$$

where A, B, C and D are constants. Because the stream function at $r \to \infty$ is

$$\psi(\infty, \theta) = \frac{U_\infty}{2} r^2 \sin^2 \theta$$

where $U_\infty$ is the free stream velocity, one can conclude that $D = 0$ and $C = U_\infty/2$. The velocity components resulting from this solution are:
\[ u_r = 2\left( \frac{A}{r^2} + \frac{B}{r} + \frac{U_\infty}{2} \right) \cos \theta \]
\[ u_\theta = \left( \frac{A}{r^2} + \frac{B}{r} + U_\infty \right) \sin \theta \]

(4)

Figure 2 - Drag coefficient on the sphere: comparison between analytical solutions and experimental results available in the literature (case of no slip)

The remaining two arbitrary constants are determined by imposing the conditions on the radial and tangential components of the velocity on the sphere wall. In the case of no slip, \( u_r = u_\theta = 0 \), and one obtains \( A = U_\infty R^3/4 \) and \( B = -3U_\infty R/4 \). Figure 2 shows a comprehensive summary of the results available in the open literature.

In the case of slip flow, the boundary condition for the tangential velocity is proportional to the wall shear stress:

\[ u_\theta = \frac{2-\sigma}{\sigma} Kn \frac{R}{\mu} \tau_\theta \quad (r = R, 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi) \]

(5)

where \( Kn \) is the Knudsen number and \( \sigma \) is the tangential momentum accommodation coefficient. The resulting expressions for the arbitrary constants are:

\[ A = \frac{1}{4} U_\infty R^3 \frac{1}{1 + 3Kn'} \]
\[ B = -\frac{3}{4} U_\infty R \frac{1 + 2Kn'}{1 + 3Kn'} \]

(6)

where \( Kn' = Kn(2-\sigma)/\sigma \). The drag force on the sphere is the sum of skin-friction drag, normal stress drag, and pressure drag (or shape drag), which can be calculated by integrating on the sphere surface the tangential stress component \( \tau_{r\theta} \), the normal stress component \( \tau_{rr} \), and pressure, respectively, where the stress components are given by:
\[ \tau_{r\theta} = \mu \left( \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u_r}{\partial \theta} - \frac{1}{r} u_\theta + \frac{\partial u_\theta}{\partial r} \right) \]
\[ \tau_r = 2\mu \frac{\partial u_r}{\partial r} \]
\[ p = p_\infty + 2\mu \cos \theta \frac{B}{r^2} \]

The total drag force resulting from the integration of these stress components is:
\[ F_D = 6\pi \mu U_\infty R \frac{1 + 2Kn^*}{1 + 3Kn^*} \tag{8} \]

Thus, Eq. (8) shows that the effect of slip flow is to decrease the total drag experienced by the sphere. A non-dimensional drag coefficient can be defined as the ratio between the drag force and the dynamic pressure acting on the projected front area:
\[ C_D = \frac{F_D}{\frac{1}{2} \rho U_\infty^2 \pi R^2} \tag{9} \]

In case of no-slip flow, \( F_D = 6\pi \mu U_\infty R \), so that \( C_D < \frac{Re}{12} \rightarrow 2 \). For slip flow, one finds that the drag coefficient is reduced significantly: for example, setting \( Kn = 0.1 \) and \( \sigma = 1 \) yields \( C_D < \frac{Re}{12} \rightarrow 1.75 \), which means a reduction of 12.5%.

3. Flow in circular tubes

The continuum flow momentum equation for the incompressible flow within smooth micro-tubes is:
\[ \mu \left( \frac{d^2 u}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{du}{dr} \right) = \frac{dp}{dz} \tag{10} \]

where \( r \) is the radial coordinate, and \( z \) that in the flow direction. The boundary conditions are \( u \neq \infty \) when \( r = 0 \) and:
\[ u = -\lambda_f \frac{2 - \sigma}{\sigma} \frac{du}{dr} \tag{11} \]

On the tube wall, where \( \lambda_f \) is the mean free path, and \( \sigma \) is the tangential momentum accommodation factor. Introducing the Knudsen number, where the characteristic length is the tube diameter, the velocity distribution is given by:
\[ u = -\frac{1}{4\mu} \frac{dp}{dz} \left( R^2 - r^2 + \frac{2 - \sigma}{\sigma} \cdot 4Kn \cdot R^2 \right) \tag{12} \]

The mean velocity is defined as:
\[ \langle u \rangle = \frac{1}{A} \int_0^R u \, dA = \frac{1}{\pi R^2} \int_0^R 2\pi r u \, dr = -\frac{R^2}{8\mu} \frac{dp}{dz} \left( 1 + \frac{2 - \sigma}{\sigma} \cdot 8Kn \right) \tag{13} \]

so that the volumetric flow rate is:
\[ \dot{G} = \pi R^2 \langle u \rangle = -\frac{\pi R^4}{8\mu} \frac{dp}{dz} \left( 1 + \frac{2 - \sigma}{\sigma} \cdot 8Kn \right) \tag{14} \]
and one can calculate the pressure drop in a tube of length $L$ as:

$$\Delta p = \frac{8\mu L \dot{G}}{\pi R^4} \left(1 + \frac{2 - \sigma}{\sigma} \cdot 8Kn\right)^{-1} \tag{15}$$

For an ideal gas at temperature $T$, the mass flow rate is given by:

$$\dot{m} = -\frac{\pi R^4}{8\mu K_{sa} T} \frac{dp}{dz} \left(1 + 8\frac{2 - \sigma}{\sigma} Kn\right) \tag{16}$$

For isothermal flow, the product of pressure and the Knudsen number is constant and one can write $pKn = p_0Kn_0$. Then, the mass flow rate can be re-written as:

$$\dot{m} = \frac{\pi R^4 p_0^2}{16\mu RT \cdot z} \left[\frac{p_i^2}{p_0^2} - \frac{p_z^2}{p_0^2} + 16\frac{2 - \sigma}{\sigma} \cdot Kn_0 \left(\frac{p_i}{p_0} - 1\right)\right] \tag{17}$$

and setting $p_z = p_0$ yields:

$$\dot{m} = \frac{\pi R^4 p_0^2}{16\mu R T L} \left[\frac{p_i^2}{p_0^2} - 1 + 16\frac{2 - \sigma}{\sigma} \cdot Kn_0 \left(\frac{p_i}{p_0} - 1\right)\right] \tag{18}$$

On the other hand, the mass flow rate for the continuum flow, i.e. with no slip, is given by:

$$\dot{m}_c = \frac{\pi R^4 p_0^2}{16\mu R T L} \left(\frac{p_i^2}{p_0^2} - 1\right) \tag{19}$$

Thus, in case of slip flow the mass flow rate through the tube is larger than in case of no slip, because $\dot{m}/\dot{m}_c > 1$ for the same pressure difference between the two ends of the tube:

$$\frac{\dot{m}}{\dot{m}_c} = 1 + \frac{16\frac{2 - \sigma}{\sigma} \cdot Kn_0}{\frac{p_i}{p_0} + 1} \tag{20}$$

Since the flow rate for the slip case increases over the no-slip case, one can conclude that slip flow induces a reduction of frictional drag on the flow.

### 4. Flow around a cylinder

The flow around a cylinder is important not only in the context of fibrous filters, but also in many other engineering applications, both from the fluid dynamics and from the heat transfer points of view [11]. Unfortunately, for the uniform viscous flow around a circular cylinder, Stokes proposed that there was no analytic solution, which is known as Stokes’ paradox [5, 9]. Technically speaking, this happens because uniform flow around a cylinder does not satisfy a certain consistency condition [12]. More recently, the corresponding necessary condition for the existence of a solution was found assuming that there is a slip on the surface of the cylinder [13].

Several Authors have proposed asymptotic solutions for the creeping flow around a cylinder with no-slip boundary condition [10] and drag coefficient correlations [14-17], including a recent work suggesting a solution for the Stokes paradox [18]. Experimental data are available in the range of Reynolds numbers from 0.06 to 0.5
as well as for higher Reynolds numbers. Figure 3 summarizes different results for the drag coefficient on a cylinder in case of no-slip (both theoretical and experimental) available in the literature.

![Figure 3 - Drag coefficient on the cylinder: comparison between analytical solutions and experimental results available in the literature (case of no slip)](image)

To investigate the effect of slip flow on a cylinder, we carried out numerical simulations of the flow field using the commercial code Fluent v6.3. From this the drag coefficient could be obtained. The results were then compared with the CFD solution for the no-slip problem. The slip-flow condition is the same used above for the spherical geometry, given by Eq. (5), and was implemented as a user-defined function. To allow updating the boundary condition as the flow field solution converges, the problem is solved as a transient flow instead of a steady-state flow.

![Figure 4 - Tangential velocity on the cylinder wall](image)

Figure 4 shows an example of the tangential velocity on the cylinder wall in case of slip flow, while Figure 5 shows the comparison between the drag coefficients obtained with slip and no-slip boundary conditions, setting $Kn = 0.1$ and $\sigma = 1$. One can observe a clear reduction of the drag coefficient for slip flow of the order of 10%, which is consistent with the value calculated analytically for the spherical geometry.
above, using the same values for the slip parameters $K_n$ and $\sigma$.

5. Conclusions

The problem of laminar (creeping) flow with slip flow boundary conditions was studied for both external flow (sphere, cylinder) and internal flow (circular tube), and compared with the solutions obtained in case of no-slip boundary condition. The study of slip flow in these geometries is the first step towards a better understanding of slip flow in fibrous filters: in fact, they are the simplest representation of fibers (the cylinder), of pores within the filter (the tube), and of particles or aerosols (the sphere). In two cases (sphere and tube), the solution for slip flow can be found analytically, while for the cylinder a numerical solution obtained with a commercial CFD code is provided. In all cases, slip flow causes a reduction of the drag exerted by the wall on the flow, which results into a reduction of the drag coefficient (in case of external flow) or of pressure drops (in case of internal flow).

On the basis of these results, one can tackle the investigation of more realistic systems, where several of these basic elements are combined together.

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References