



Effect of a two-dimensional velocity profile on the transfer function of a plate Differential Mobility Analyser (DMA)

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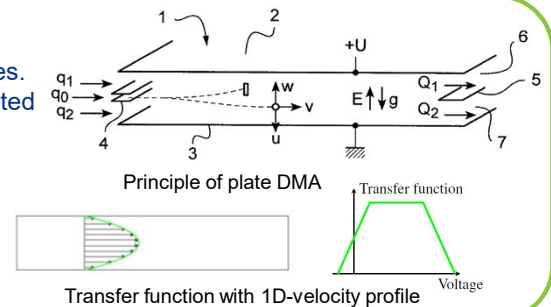
Motivation and objective

Plate Differential Mobility Analyser: air + aerosol flow between parallel plates. Electric potential difference is applied to the plates => the particles are separated according to their weight and electrical mobility.

Transfer function: ratio of particles flux out/particles flux in, as a function of some operating parameter (e.g. electric potential).

With velocity profile along height only: easy to predict (trapeze shape) But DMA width is finite => **velocity profile also in transverse direction.**

How is the transfer function affected?



Method

2D-velocity profile: formula from classical literature: (could also be computed by CFD)

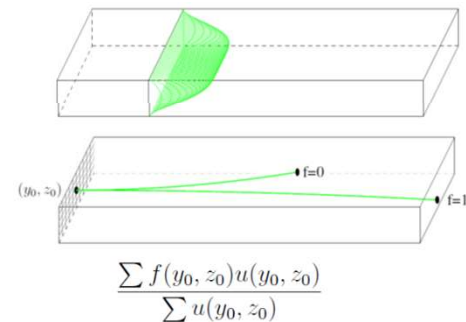
$$u(y, z) = \frac{m+1}{m} \frac{n+1}{n} \left[1 - \left(\frac{y}{l} \right)^m \right] \left[1 - \left(\frac{z}{h} \right)^n \right]$$

Emission of particles from a grid

For each particle, computation of trajectory and indicator function: $f=1$ if particle exists, $f=0$ if particle is stuck in DMA

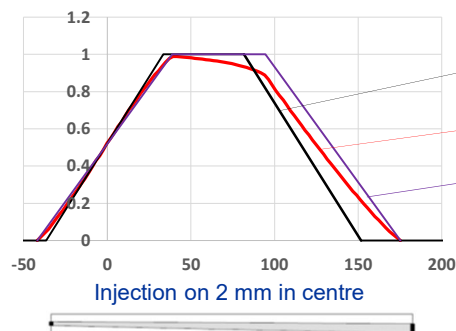
Indicator function is summed over the grid, weighted by velocity

Shah RK, London AL. Laminar flow forced convection in ducts. Academic Press. New York; 1978.



Results

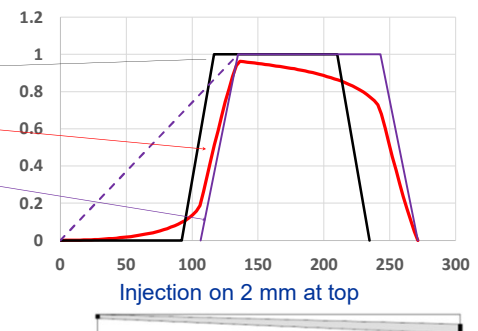
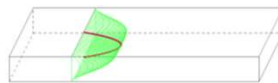
An example: DMA length 20 cm, width 5 cm, height 1 cm, flow rate 2 l.min⁻¹, latex particles Ø 800 nm, 100 positive charges – Collection in bottom half of DMA exit



Original "1D" Transfer function

"2D" transfer function

"1D" transfer function at velocity maximum



Conclusions and perspectives

- **Effect of 2D-velocity profile is small**
- **Can be estimated** by considering the "1D" transfer function at maximum velocity
- **Perspective:** develop analytical calculation (and write a nice paper)