



# ***User Guide for QC-EMMS Drag Model Program***

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## 1. Brief Introduction

QC-EMMS is a gas-solid drag model that considers the remarkable effects of particle clusters during the heterogeneous flow in CFB (Circulating Fluidized Bed). It was developed based on the Energy Minimization in Multi-Scale (EMMS) theory<sup>[1]</sup>. The QC-EMMS model has shown good accuracy in CFB simulations under a wide range of flow conditions<sup>[2-5]</sup>.

To further extend the model, we uploaded this program to the open-source platform Github. Welcome worldwide scholars to download and use it !

Link: <https://github.com/CFACTsinghua/QC-EMMS>

The input parameters are limited to certain ranges in this **trial version**. Welcome to contact us for using the full version and getting more supports!

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### **References**

- [1] J. Li, M. Kwauk, Particle-Fluid Two-Phase Flow, the Energy Minimization Multi-Scale Method, Metallurgical Industry Press, Beijing (1994), ISBN 7-5024-1572-6
- [2] C. Chen, Investigation on Mesoscale Structure in Gas-Solid Fluidization and Heterogeneous Drag Model, Springer Press, (2016), ISBN 978-3-662-49371-8
- [3] C. Chen, Q. Dai, H. Qi, Improvement of EMMS drag model for heterogeneous gas-solid flows based on cluster modeling, Chem. Eng. Sci. 141 (2016) pp. 8-16.
- [4] Q. Dai, C. Chen, H. Qi, A generalized drag law for heterogeneous gas-solid flows in fluidized beds, Powder Technol. 283 (2015) pp. 120-127.
- [5] Q. Dai, Meso-scale Analysis and Improvement of Fluidized Heterogeneous Drag Model Based on EMMS Theory, Doctoral thesis, Tsinghua University (2017)

## 2. Calculation of Drag Correction Factor, $H_d$

(1) Open “ QC-EMMS Drag Model (Trial Version).exe ”.

(2) 8 parameters with limited ranges need inputting into the program:

- Gas viscosity,  $\mu_g$  (Pa·s)
- Gas density,  $\rho_g$  (kg/m<sup>3</sup>)
- Particle density,  $\rho_p$  (kg/m<sup>3</sup>)
- Particle diameter,  $d_p$  (μm)
- Minimal fluidization solid volume fraction,  $\varepsilon_{s,mf}$  (-)
- Superficial gas velocity,  $U_g$  (m/s)
- Solid mass circulation rate,  $G_s$  (kg/m<sup>2</sup>s)
- Bed-averaged solid volume fraction,  $\varepsilon_{s,bed}$  (-)

```
*****
*               QC-EMMS Drag Model               *
*               Trial Version Program              *
*   Professor QI Haiying's Lab, Tsinghua University, China   *
*****

Input parameters are limited to certain ranges in this trial version.
Welcome to contact us for using full version!
Please refer to User Guide for contact information.

Parameter input:
Gas viscosity,  $\mu_g$  (1.75e-5 ~ 1.85e-5 Pa·s)
1.8e-5
Gas density,  $\rho_g$  (1.2 ~ 1.3 kg/m3)
1.2
Particle density,  $\rho_p$  (2400 ~ 2600 kg/m3)
2500
Particle diameter,  $d_p$  (280 ~ 320 μm)
300
Minimal fluidization solid volume fraction,  $\varepsilon_{s,mf}$  (0.5 ~ 0.6)
0.5
Superficial gas velocity,  $U_g$  (7 ~ 8 m/s)
7.5
Solid mass circulation rate,  $G_s$  (130 ~ 170 kg/m2s)
150
Bed-averaged solid volume fraction,  $\varepsilon_{s,bed}$  (0.07 ~ 0.08)
0.07
```

Press “Enter” button to input the next parameter. If some parameters are out of range, please try again.

(3) After inputting parameters, it takes 1-2 hours to complete the calculation.

```

Solid mass circulation rate,  $G_s$  (100 ~ 150 kg/m2s)
150
Bed-averaged solid volume fraction,  $\varepsilon_{s,bed}$  (0.07 ~ 0.08)
0.07

Properties of gas and particles:
  Gas viscosity,  $\mu_g=1.8e-005$  (Pa · s)
  Gas density,  $\rho_g=1.2$  (kg/m3)
  Particle density,  $\rho_p=2500$  (kg/m3)
  Particle diameter,  $d_p=300$  ( $\mu m$ )
  Minimal fluidization solid volume fraction,  $\varepsilon_{s,mf}=0.5$  (-)

CFB operating parameters:
  Superficial gas velocity,  $U_g=7.5$  (m/s)
  Solid mass circulation rate,  $G_s=150$  (kg/m2s)
  Bed-averaged solid volume fraction,  $\varepsilon_{s,bed}=0.07$  (-)

Program is running..... (Need 1~2 hours)

```

A “*Hd.dat*” data file containing 3 columns and 201201 rows can be created in the same folder with the program:

- First data column: Superficial gas-solid slip velocity,  $U_{slip}$  (m/s)
- Second: Local gas volume fraction,  $\varepsilon_g$  (-)
- Third: Drag correction factor,  $H_d$  (-)

|                                       |           |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| Hd.dat                                | 2021/4/21 |
| QC-EMMS Drag Model (Trial Version...) | 2021/4/21 |

|    |       |          |          |
|----|-------|----------|----------|
| 79 | 0.001 | 0.694005 | 1        |
| 80 | 0.001 | 0.697381 | 1        |
| 81 | 0.001 | 0.69988  | 1        |
| 82 | 0.001 | 0.702378 | 0.870066 |
| 83 | 0.001 | 0.704877 | 0.722516 |
| 84 | 0.001 | 0.707375 | 0.598734 |
| 85 | 0.001 | 0.709874 | 0.496232 |
| 86 | 0.001 | 0.712372 | 0.412153 |
| 87 | 0.001 | 0.714871 | 0.343608 |
| 88 | 0.001 | 0.717369 | 0.287906 |
| 89 | 0.001 | 0.719868 | 0.242671 |
| 90 | 0.001 | 0.722366 | 0.205883 |
| 91 | 0.001 | 0.724865 | 0.175871 |
| 92 | 0.001 | 0.727363 | 0.151277 |
| 93 | 0.001 | 0.729862 | 0.121017 |

The drag correction factor,  $H_d$ , is the ratio of the drag function,  $\beta$ , calculated by QC-EMMS model to the  $\beta$  from Wen-Yu model:

$$H_d = \frac{\beta_{QC-EMMS}}{\beta_{WY}} \quad (1)$$

$$\beta_{WY} = \frac{3}{4} C_{D0} \frac{\varepsilon_s \varepsilon_g \rho_g |\vec{u}_g - \vec{u}_s|}{d_p} \varepsilon_g^{-2.65}, \quad C_{D0} = \begin{cases} \frac{24(1 + 0.15 \text{Re}^{0.687})}{\text{Re}}, & \text{Re} < 1000 \\ 0.44, & \text{Re} \geq 1000 \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

### 3. Coupling of QC-EMMS with CFD Platform

Here we provide the coupling method of QC-EMMS model with Fluent®.

(1) Put “*Hd.dat*” and the User Defined Function code “*drag\_qc\_emms.c*” into the same folder with the Fluent® case.

(2) Compile and load the “*drag\_qc\_emms.c*”: Define → User-Defined → Functions → Compiled → Add “*drag\_qc\_emms.c*” → Build → Load

(3) Drag modification: Phase Interaction → Drag → Wen-Yu → Select “Drag Modification” → Set “Drag Factor” to user-defined → qc\_emms\_drag

(4) Set a User Defined Memory: Define → User-Defined → Memory → Set “Number of User-Defined Memory Locations” to 1.

## 4. Simulation Example

Here we give a CFB riser simulation example for testing the trial version program. The simulation was preformed using the Eulerian-Eulerian approach and the QC-EMMS drag model [2,4]. The detailed simulation conditions can be found in Refs. [2] and [4].

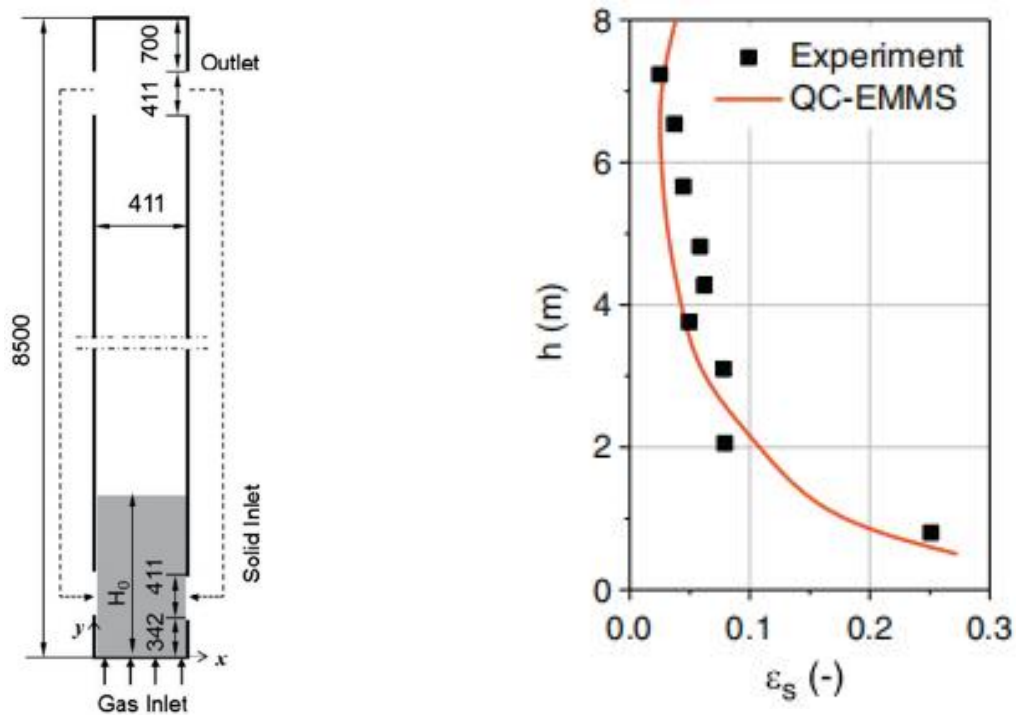


Fig. 1. CFB riser geometry and simulated axial distribution of cross-sectional averaged solid volume fraction [2,4]

Table 1. Simulation conditions [2,4]

| Gas                  |                        |                               | Particle             |                   |  |                           |   |
|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--|---------------------------|---|
| Density<br>$\rho_g$  | Viscosity<br>$\mu_g$   | Superficial velocity<br>$U_g$ | Density<br>$\rho_p$  | Diameter<br>$d_p$ | Bed-averaged solid volume fraction<br>$\epsilon_{s,bed}$ | Circulation rate<br>$G_s$ | Minimal fluidization solid volume fraction<br>$\epsilon_{s,mf}$ |
| (kg/m <sup>3</sup> ) | (Pa·s)                 | (m/s)                         | (kg/m <sup>3</sup> ) | (μm)              | (-)  | (kg/m <sup>2</sup> s)     | (-)   |
| 1.225                | $1.789 \times 10^{-5}$ | 7.6                           | 2500                 | 300               | 0.0762   | 151.6                     | 0.5   |