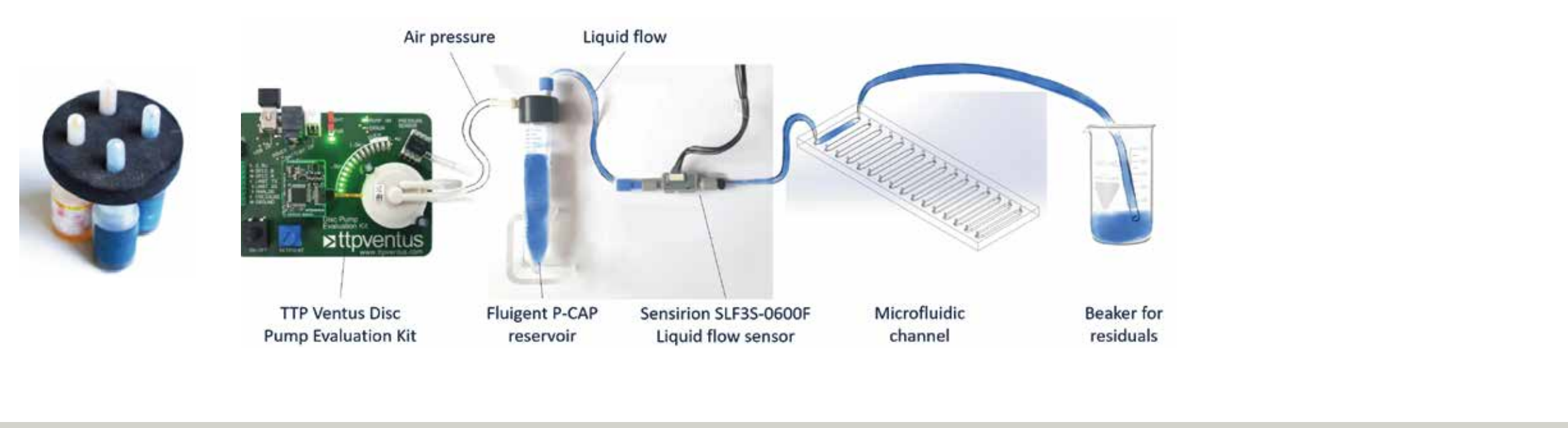
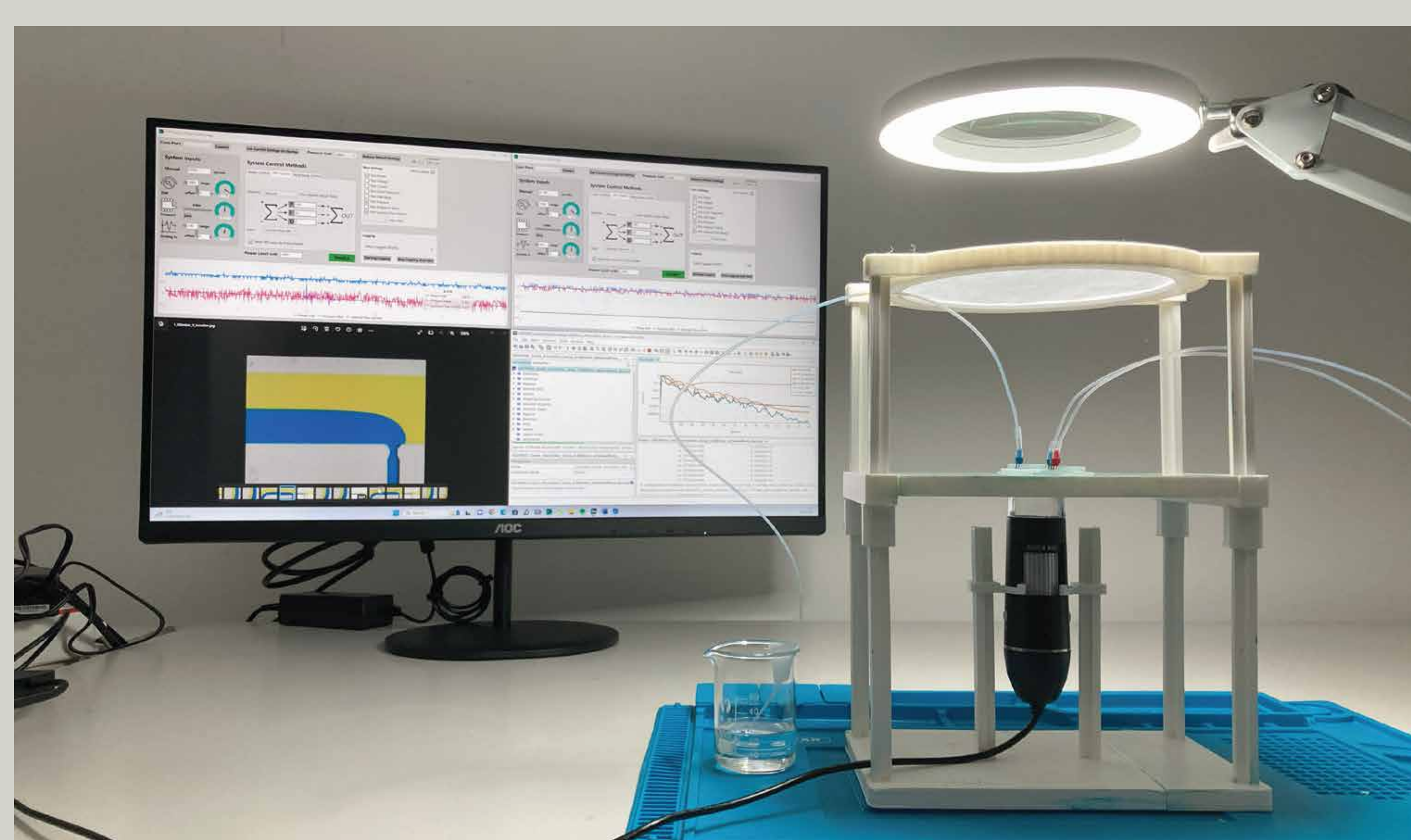
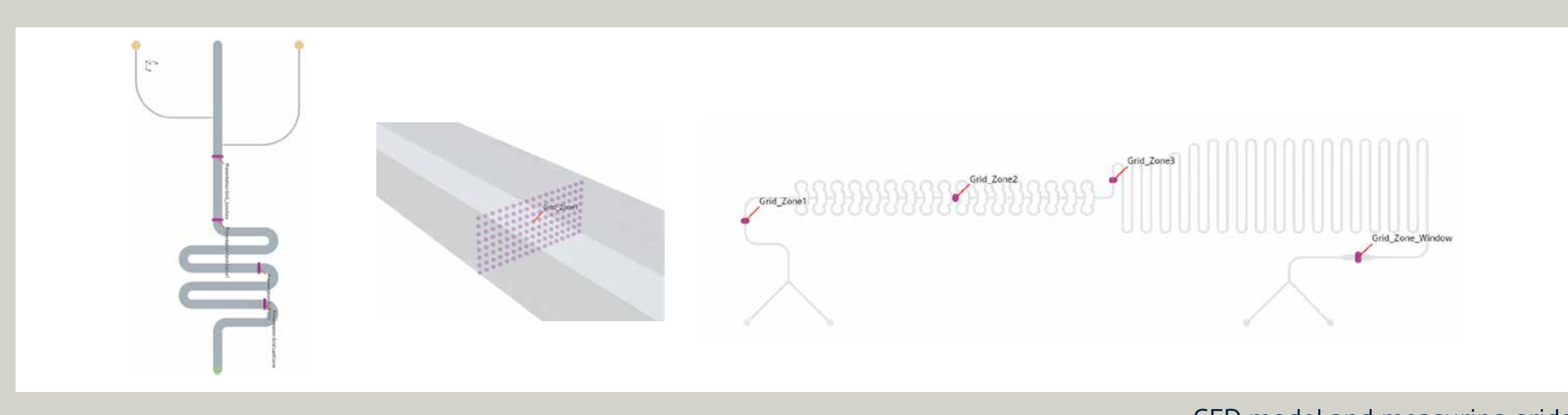
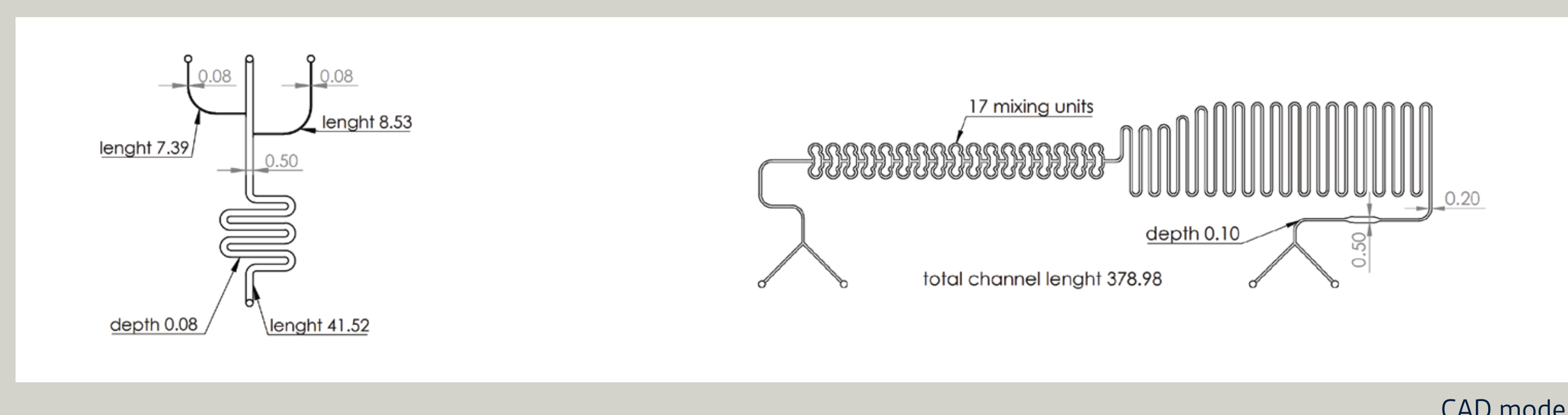
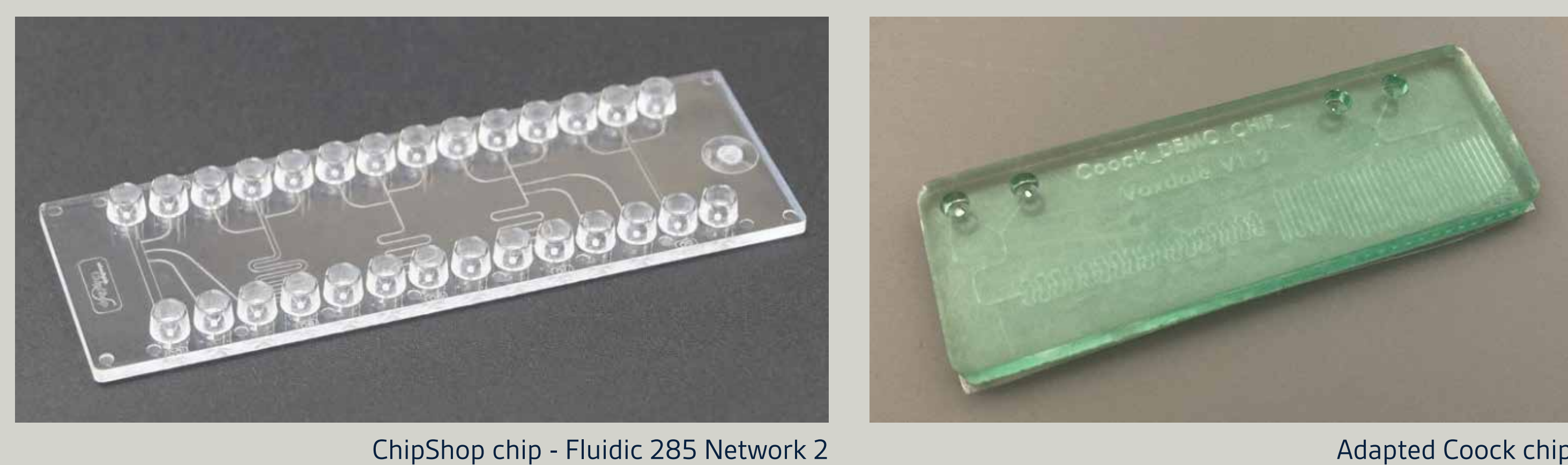


# A novel method for validating Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) outcomes on microfluidic mixer devices: a case study.

Daniel Blanco | Patrick Vlieger | Thijs Meewis | Koen Beyers | Tim Dieryckx

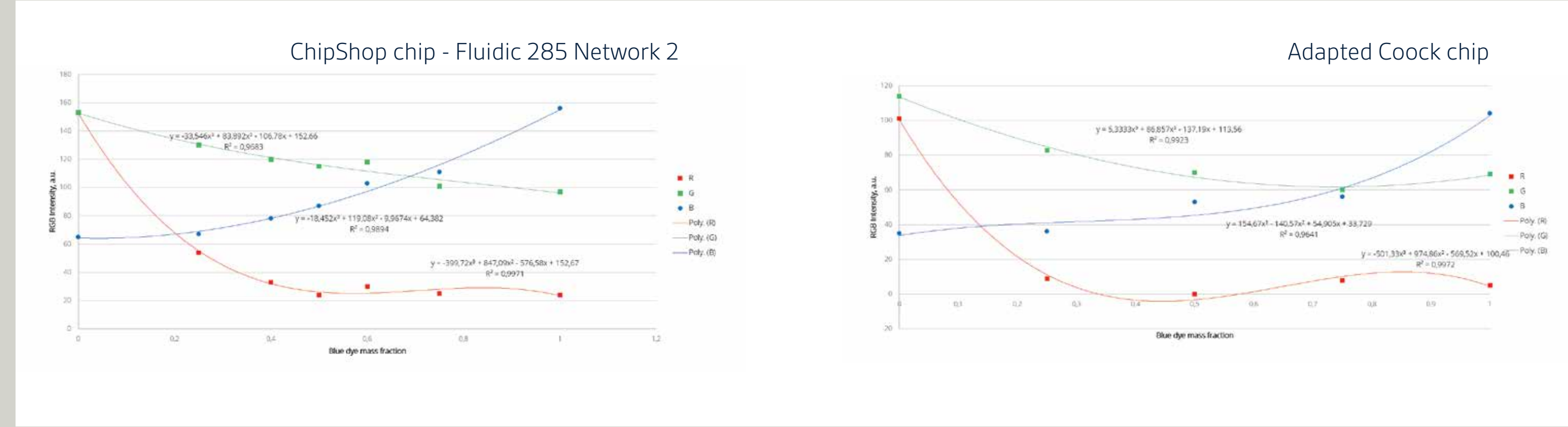
## 1. Materials and Methods



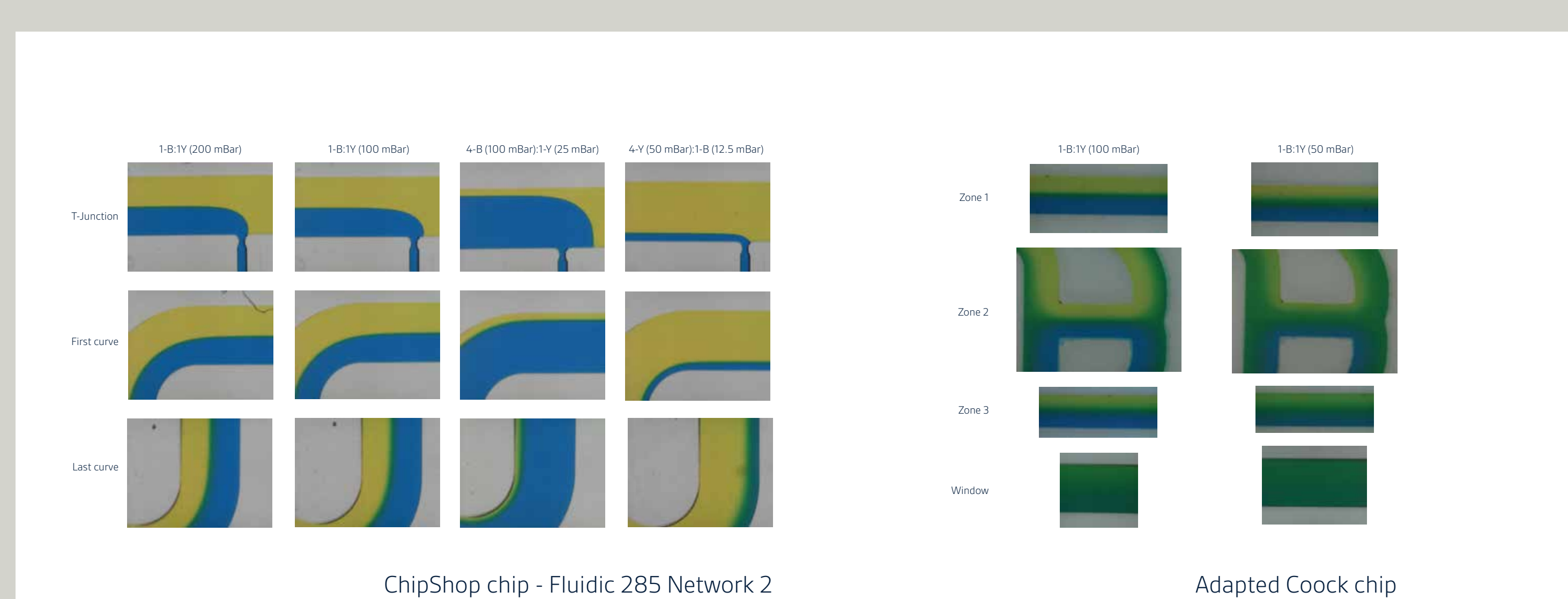
Test setup: pressure-driven flow, blue and yellow dye solutions, illumination and imaging

## 2. Results

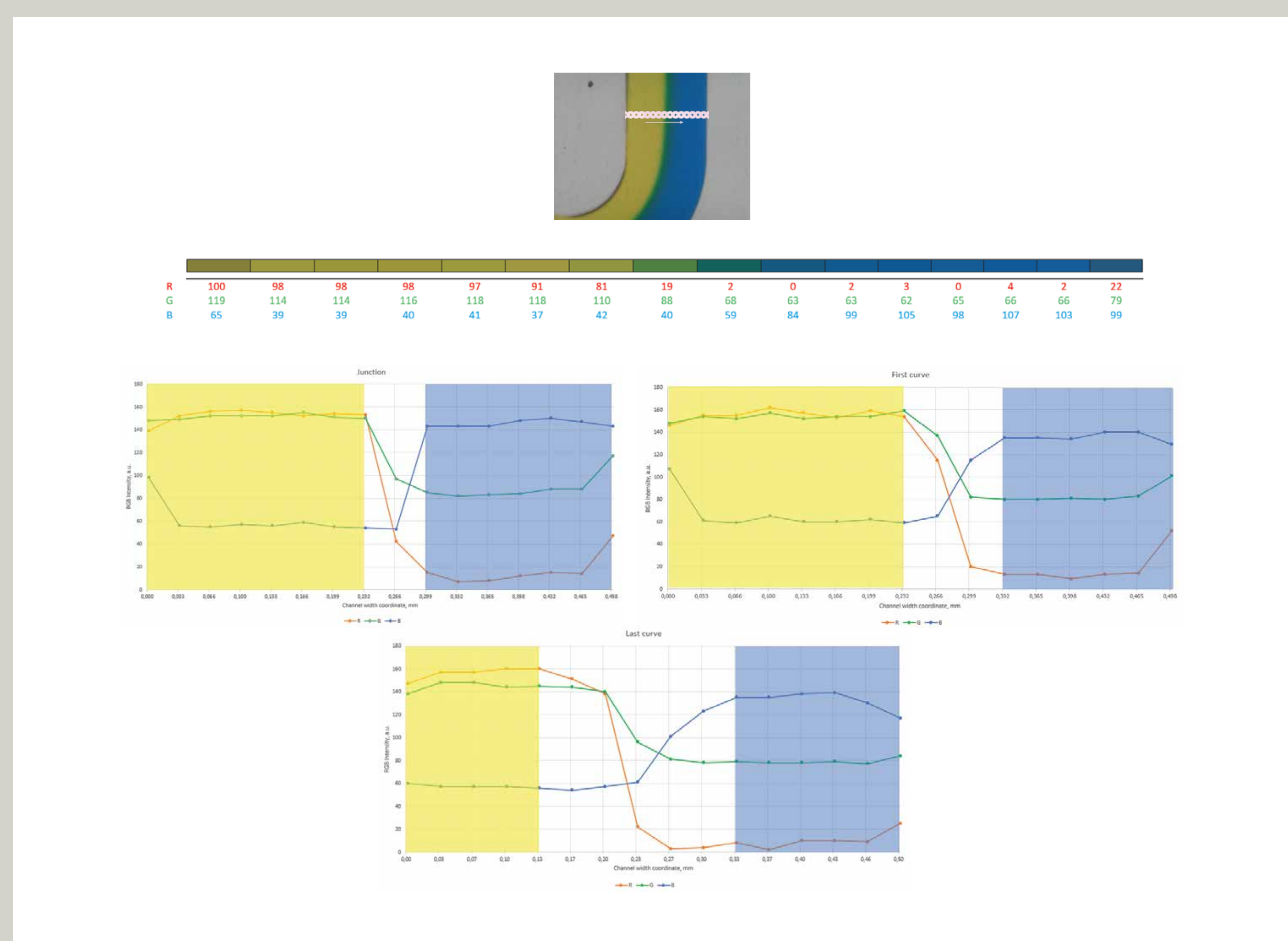
### 2.1 Experiments



Calibration curves: RGB vs mass fraction blue dye

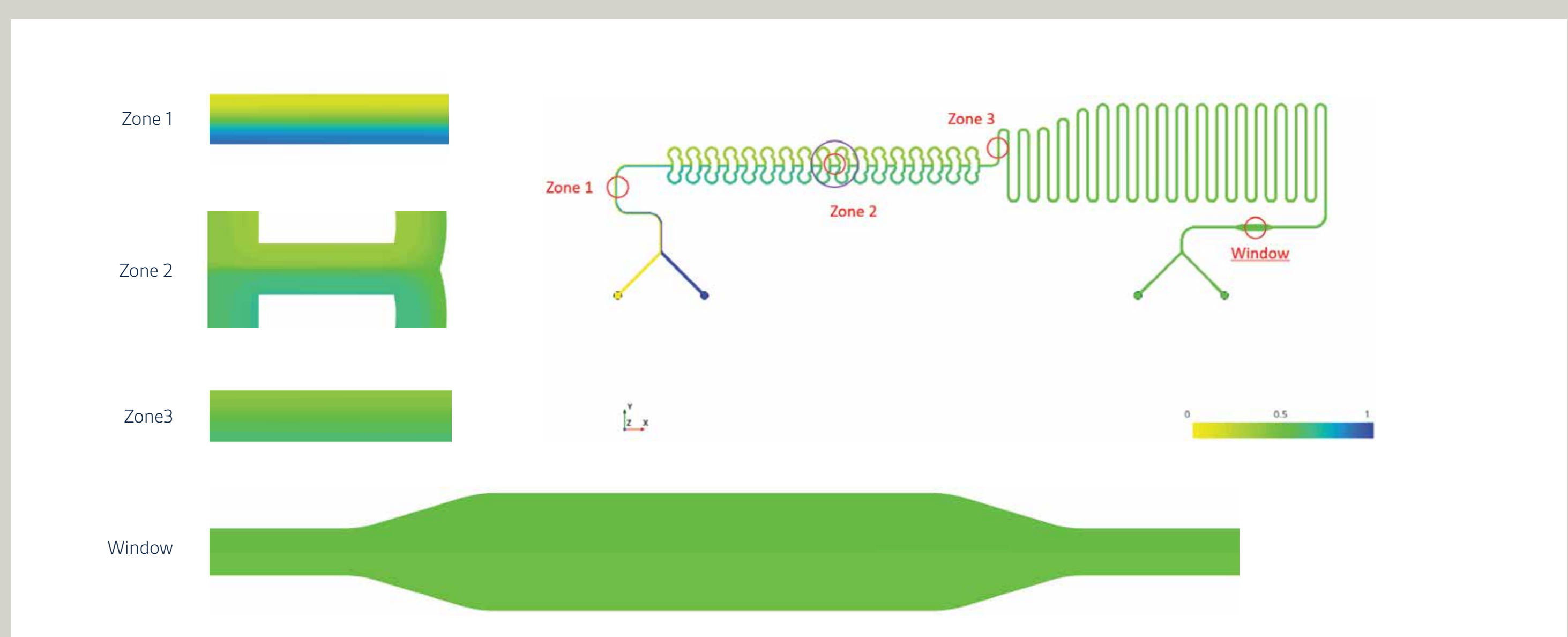


Experimental conditions and results

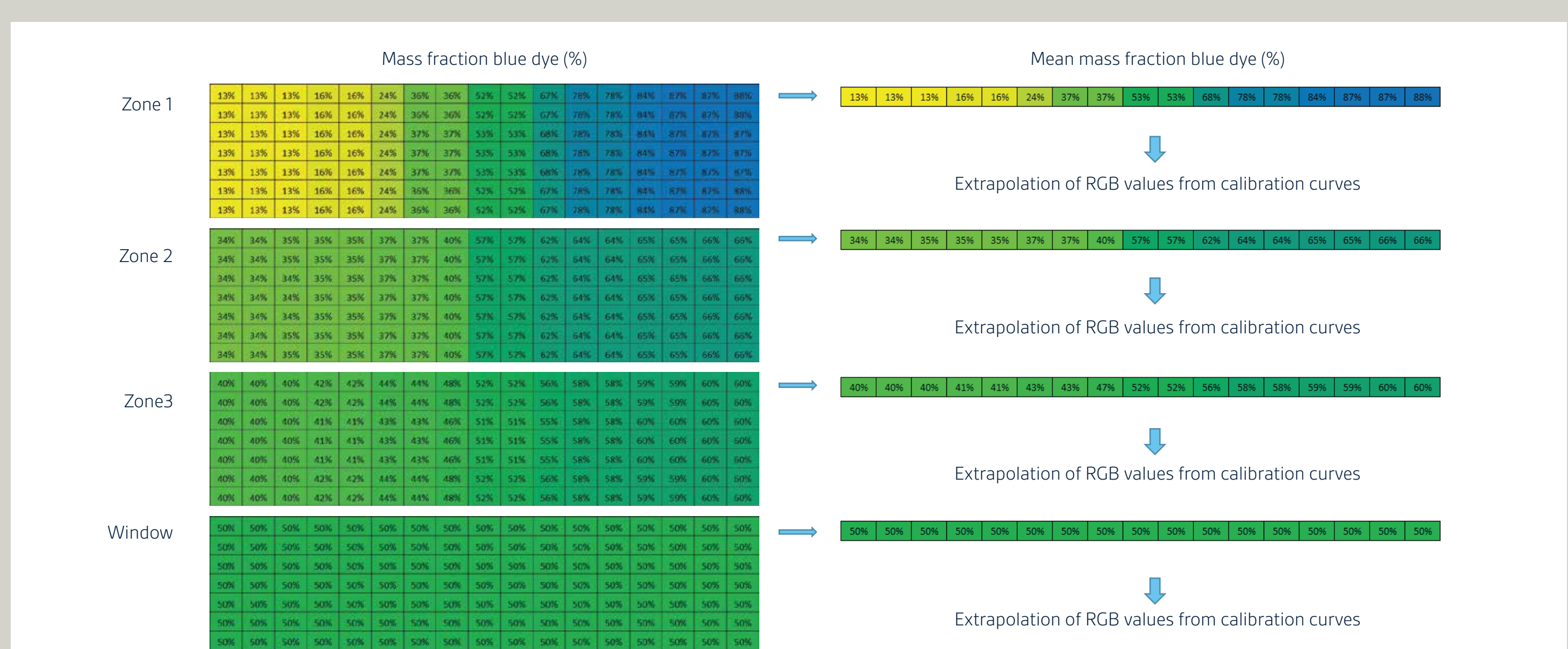


Example analysis image: extraction of RGB values

## 2.2 CFD Simulations

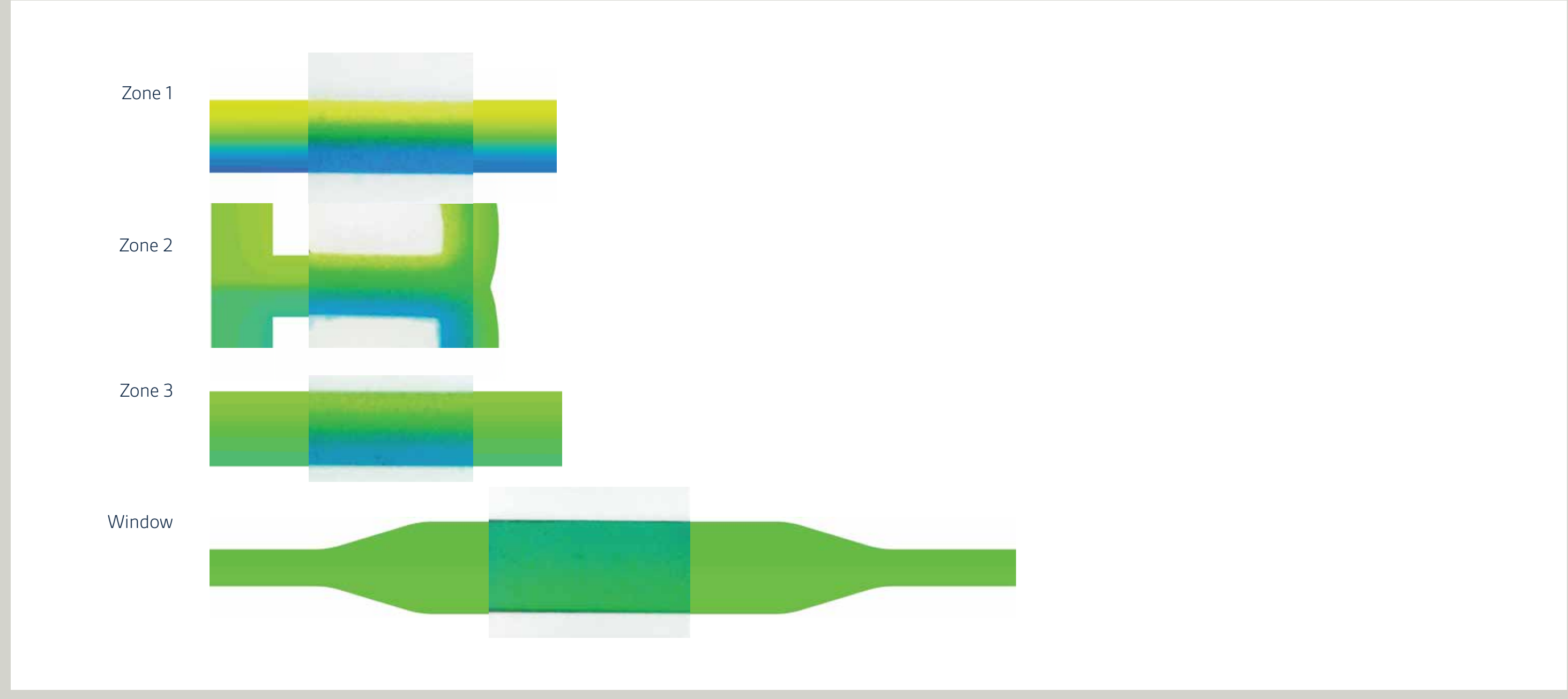


Example of CFD simulation results: Adapted Coock chip



Example analysis CFD simulation results: mean mass fraction blue dye and extrapolation of RGB values from calibration curves

## 3. Discussion



Example of comparison of real vs simulated images

Chip design	Experimental condition	Results		
Zone		T-junction	First curve	Last curve
ChipShop chip – Fluidic 285 Network 2	1-B-1-Y (100 mBar)	8±2	7±2	12±4
	1-B-4-Y (25-100 mBar)	13±2	12±1	13±1
	4-B-1-Y (50-12.5 mBar)	7±1	6±1	8±1
Zone		1	2	Window
Adapted Coock chip	1-B-1-Y (50mBar)	8±4	5±3	5±3
	1-B-1-Y (100mBar)	10±5	10±6	9±4

Summary of results: Relative diff % using G channel

### Factors limiting the performance of the method

- Ability to ascertain significant differences in RGB values between mixing percentages (Image quality).
- Grid measuring points separation distance.
- CFD model assumptions.
- Pressure-driven flow control inaccuracy.

## 4. Conclusions

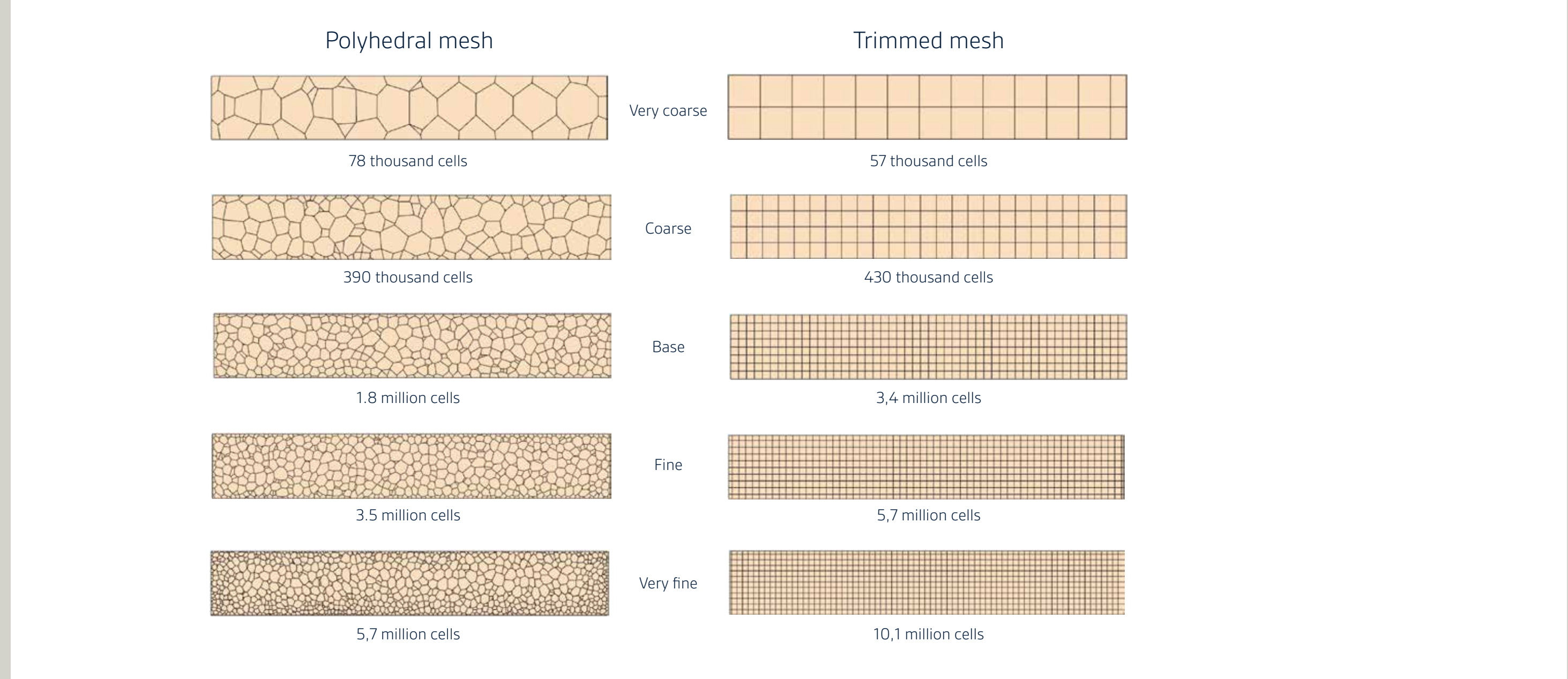
• A novel experimental method for evaluating the performance of mixing in microfluidic devices and comparing experimental and simulation results has been developed and validated. **The predictive power of the CFD model is 15%±2 on average considering the results for the three channels.**

- This method can be used to:
  - Validate CFD models for micromixer devices and other microfluidic applications.
  - Compare micromixing structures.
  - Optimize the design of micromixer devices.
  - Evaluate full mixing and concentration gradients for downstream applications.

• Observed differences between real experiments and simulations could be improved with more iterations on the CFD model and more accurate equipment.

• The validity of the method is limited to the experimental conditions evaluated:  $0,15 < Re < 4$ .

## Supplementary material



Mesh independence study

visit us at **Booth 29**



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