

An Engineering Application of BPH Method

Hiromu Isaka¹, Takuya Matsuda²

¹Shimadzu Corp.

²Nakanoshima Science Institute

October 27, 2011

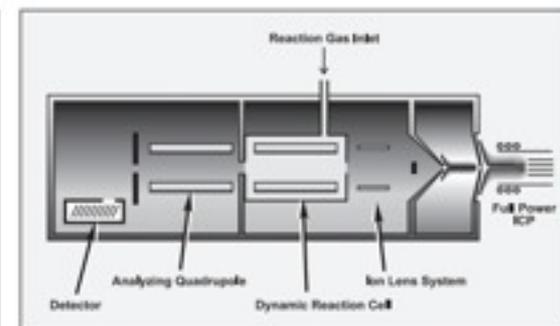
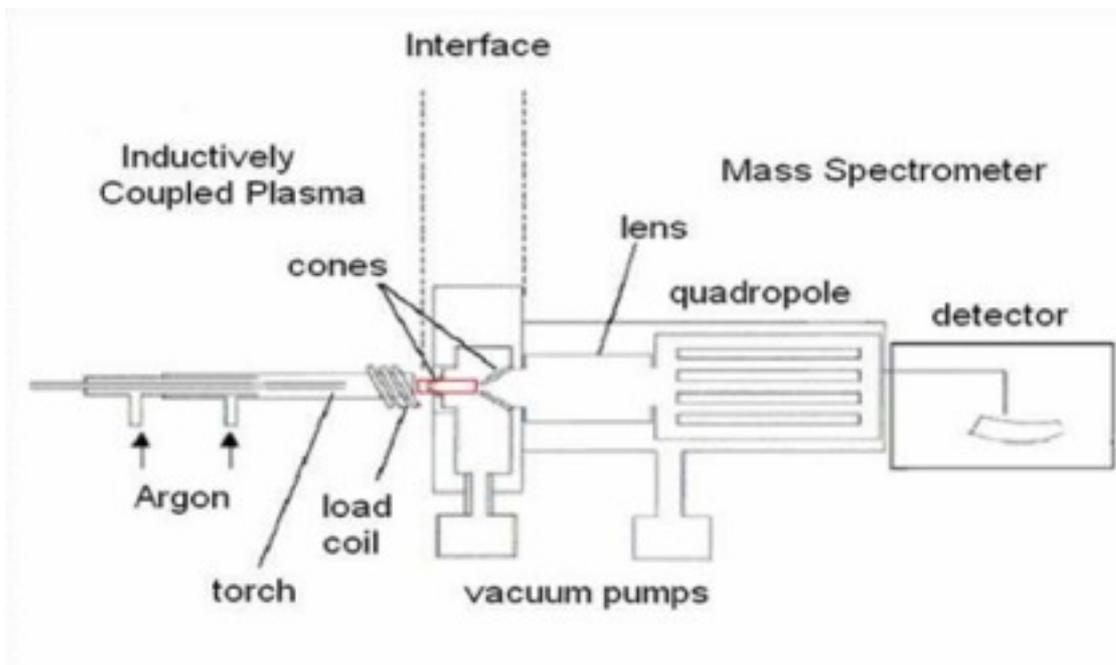
1

Outline

- Boltzmann Particle Hydrodynamics
 - Theory
 - Verification test
- Application to ICP-MS
 - What is ICP-MS ?
 - Flow Calculation in Extraction Interface of ICP-MS
 - Conclusion

What is ICP-MS ?

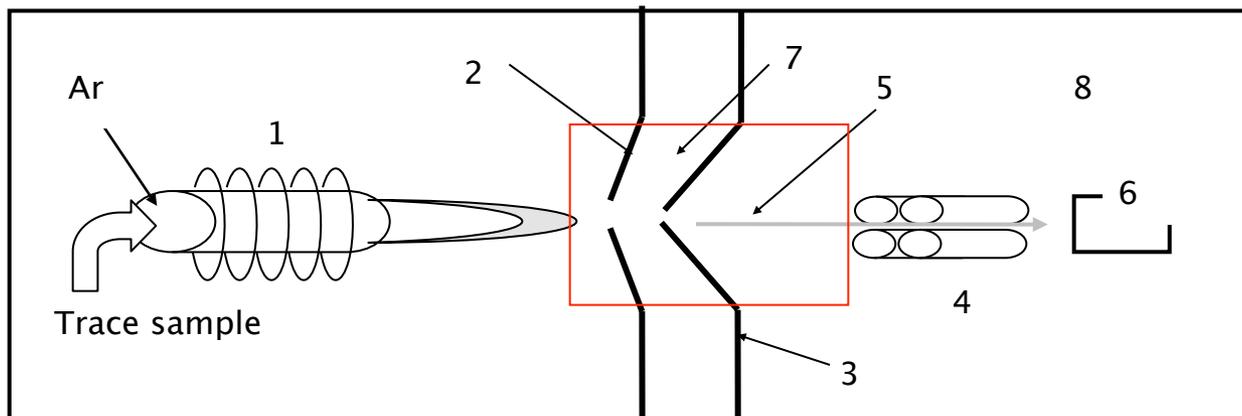
- Inductively Coupled Plasma - Mass Spectrometer
- An equipment capable of detecting and measuring trace elements such as found in concentrations as low as 1 part in a 10^{14} .



Atomic spectroscopy, vol.20, No.2, March/April, 1999, Perkin Elmer

October 27, 2011

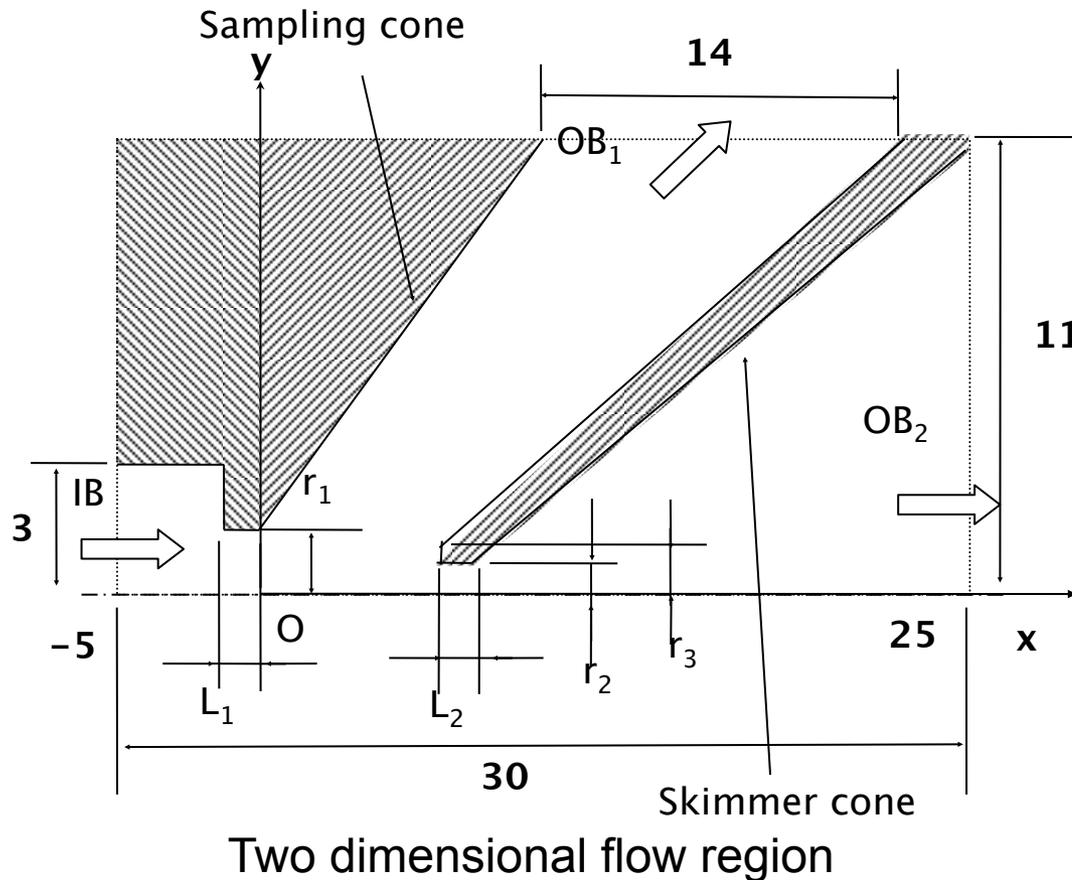
Flow calculation in Extraction Interface of ICP-MS



- 1: RF source
- 2: Sampling cone
- 3: Skimmer cone
- 4: Quadrupole
- 5: Ion beam
- 6: Detector
- 7: First vacuum zone
- 8: Vacuum chamber

Simplified diagram of an inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometer

Geometric parameters



Dimensions of the skimmer orifice (in mm)

case	r_2	r_3	L_2
1	0.25	0.25	0.1
2	0.50	0.50	0.1
3	0.75	0.75	0.1
4	0.25	0.30	0.1
5	0.25	0.50	0.1

mesh:600X220

Boundary condition:

IB: 250 prtcl/step (0.1MPa,6000K)

OB1: 5 prtcl/step (100Pa, 300K)

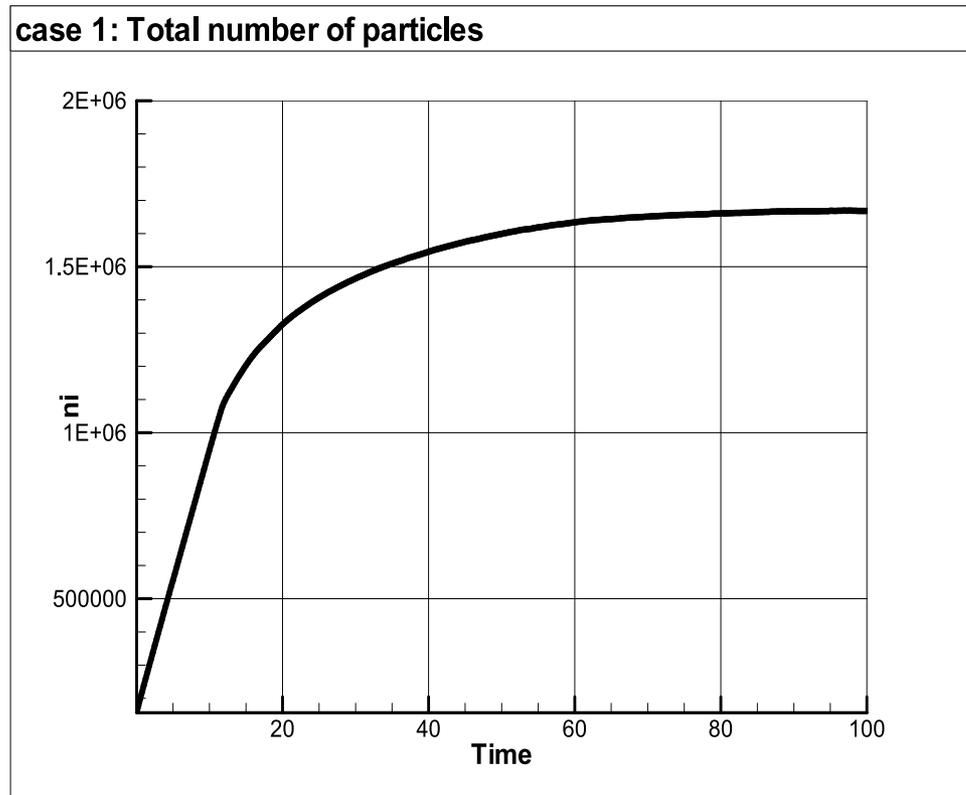
OB2: vacuum

October 27, 2011

5

Time to reach steady state

- The flow becomes steady in all cases when $t > 80$.



velocity: 1440m/s (sound
velocity of Ar at 6000K)
time: $2e-5$ s

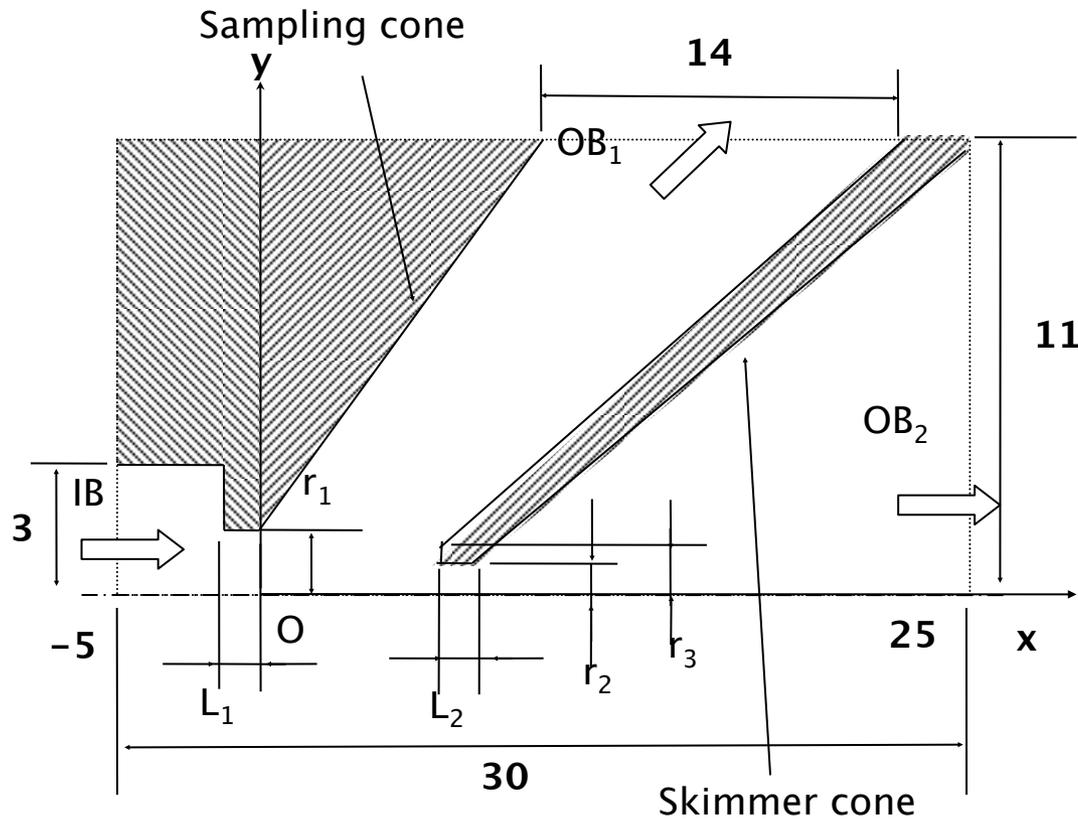
8000 step to reach $t=100$
CPU time ≈ 7300 s

Total number of particles in the flow field (case 1).

October 27, 2011

6

Geometric parameters(1)

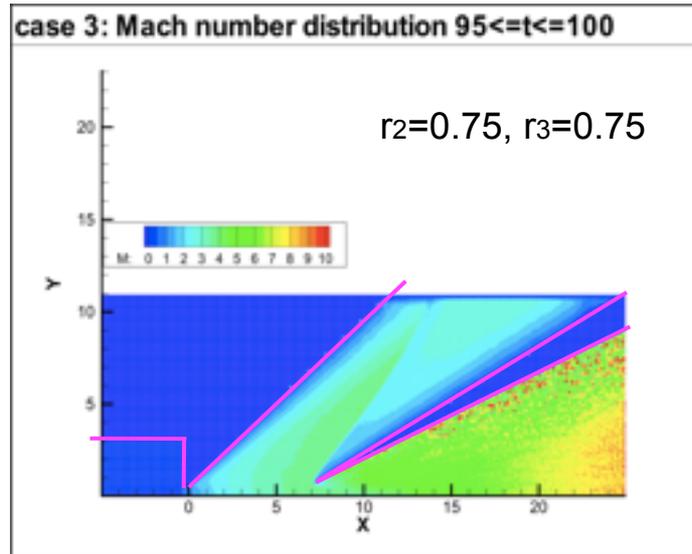
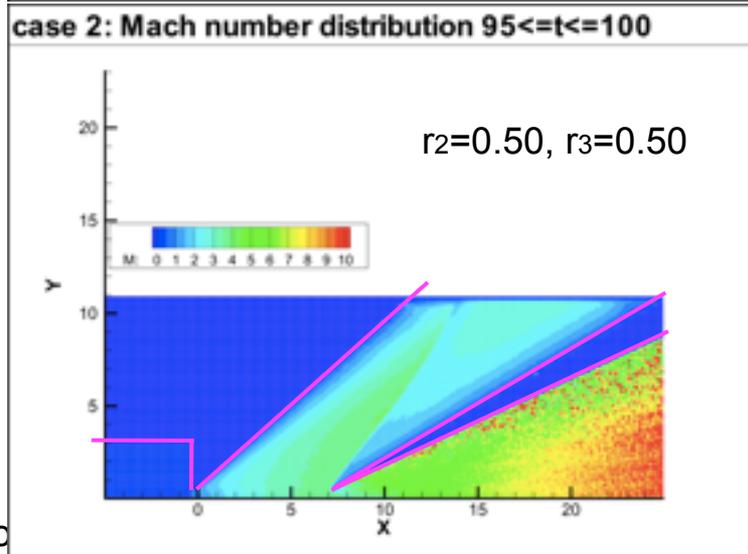
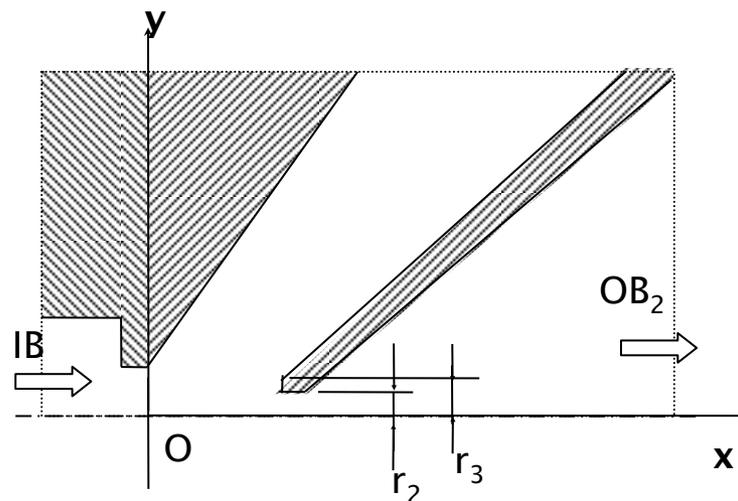
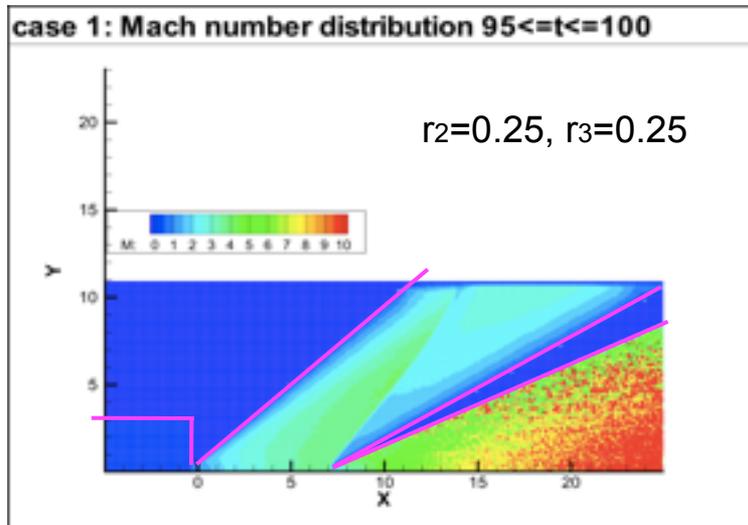


Two dimensional flow region

Dimensions of the skimmer orifice (in mm)

case	r_2	r_3	L_2
1	0.25	0.25	0.1
2	0.50	0.50	0.1
3	0.75	0.75	0.1
4	0.25	0.30	0.1
5	0.25	0.50	0.1

Results of case1, case 2, and case 3

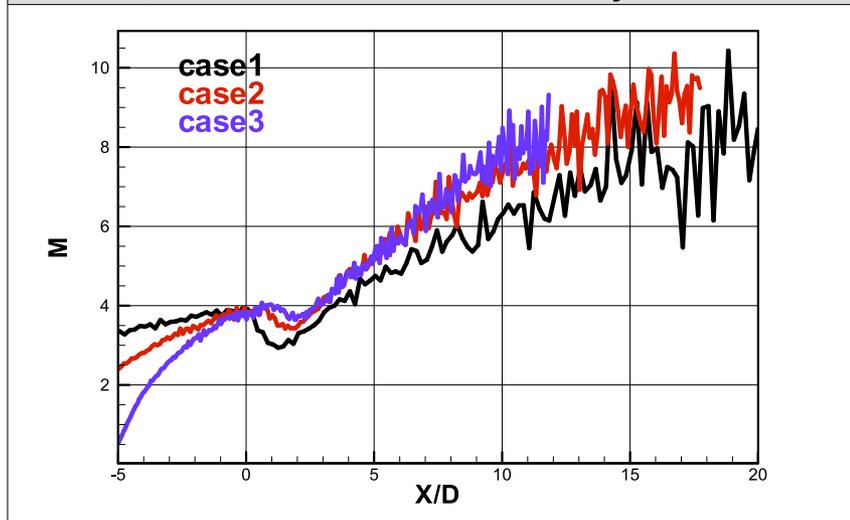


Octo

Comparison of the results (1)

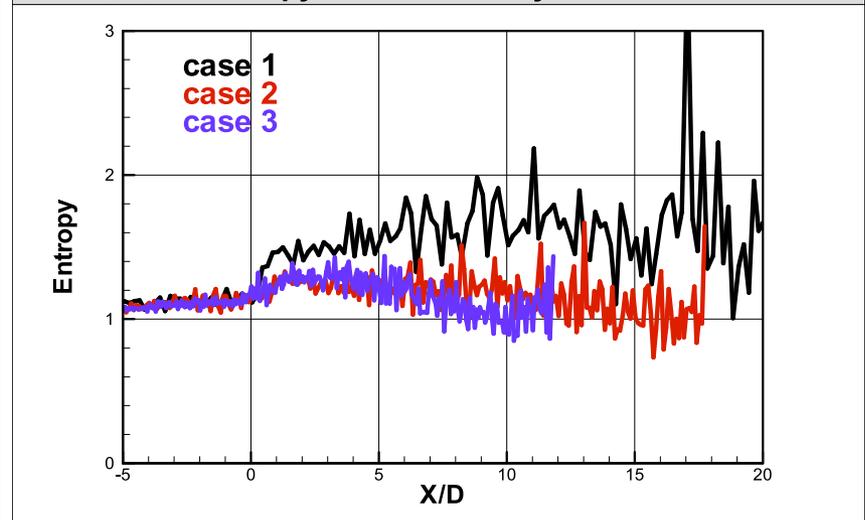
- The orifice with the smallest radius causes the largest entropy generation.

case 1, 2, 3 : Mach number distribution on $y=0$, $95 \leq t \leq 100$



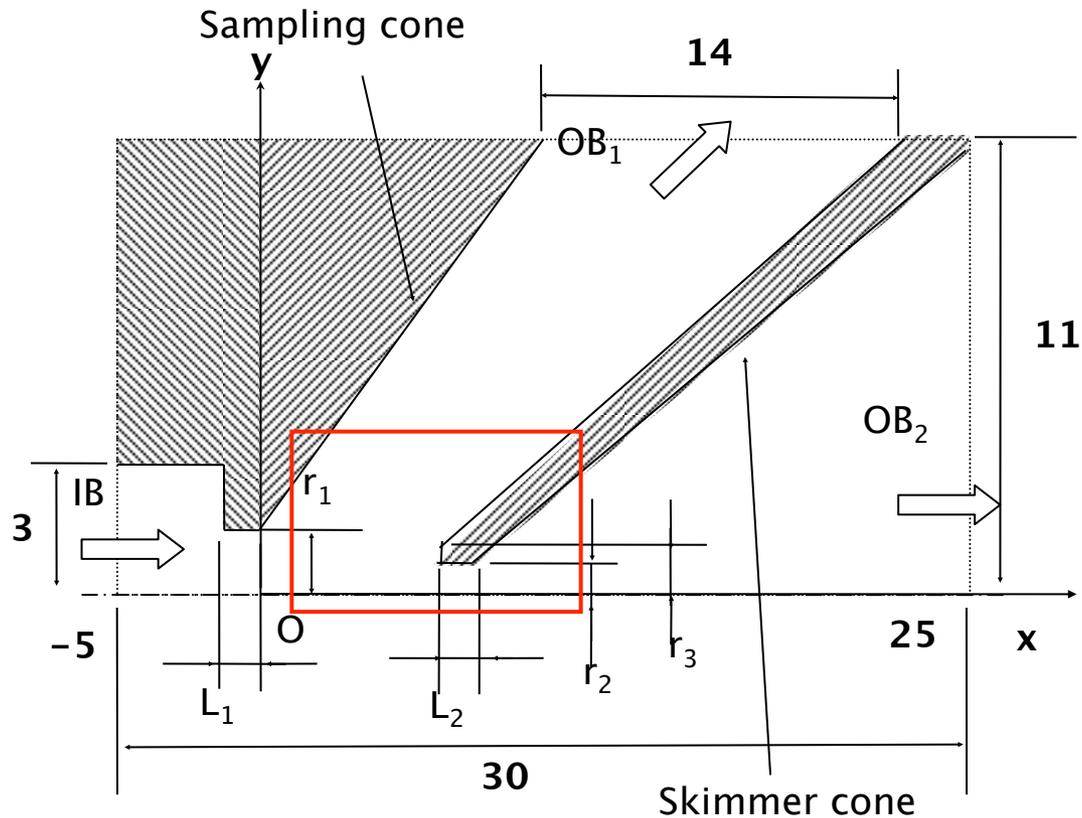
Distribution of Mach number on the center line

case 1, 2, 3 : Entropy distribution on $y=0$, $95 \leq t \leq 100$



Distribution of entropy on the center line

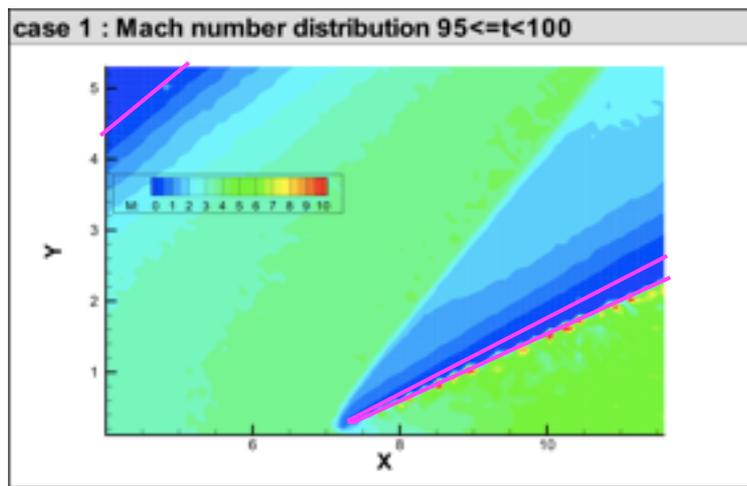
Geometric parameters(2)



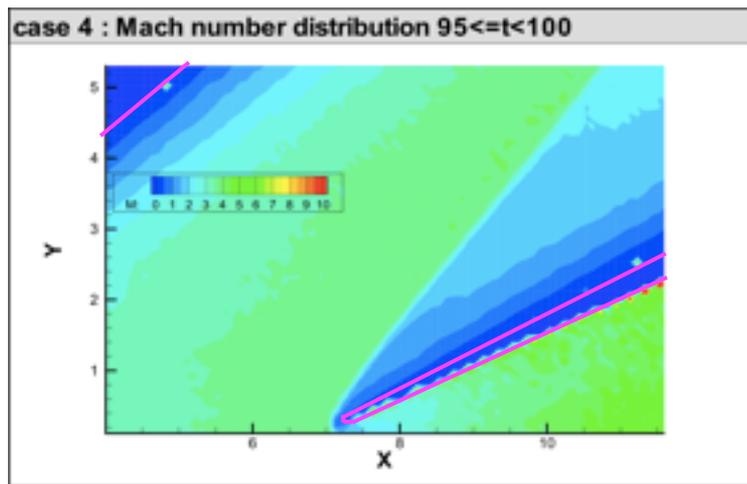
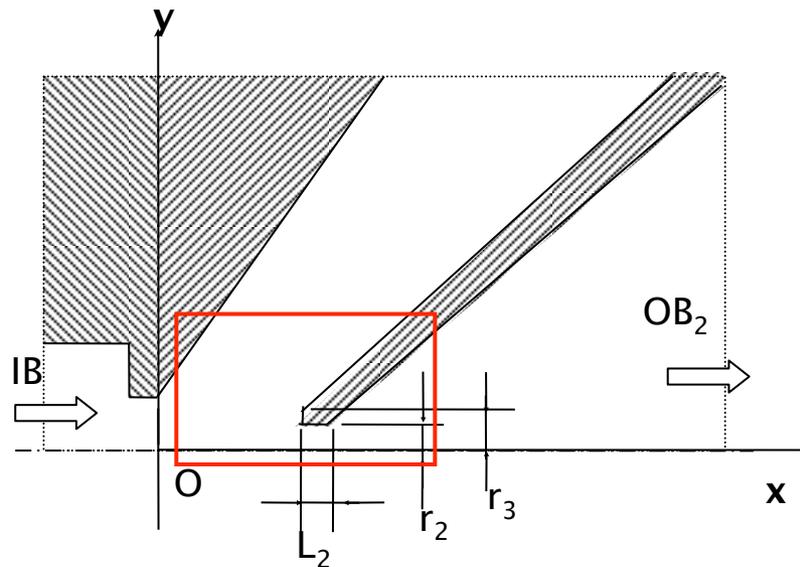
Dimensions of the skimmer orifice (in mm)

case	r_2	r_3	L_2
1	0.25	0.25	0.1
2	0.50	0.50	0.1
3	0.75	0.75	0.1
4	0.25	0.30	0.1
5	0.25	0.50	0.1

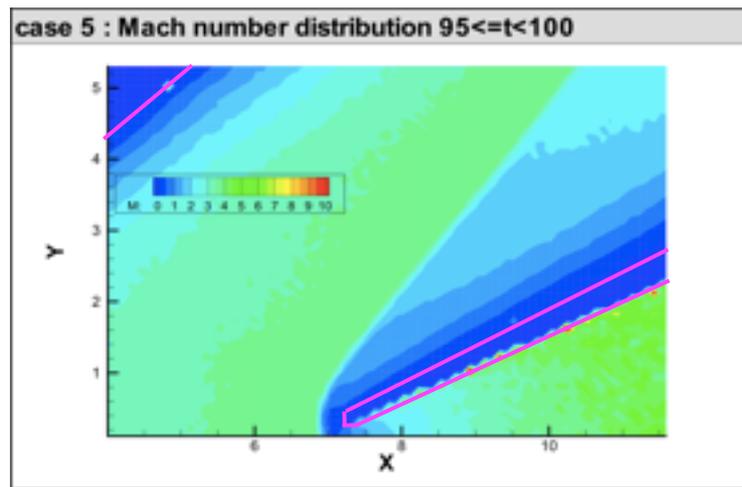
Results of case1, case 4, and case 5



$r_2=0.25, r_3=0.25$



$r_2=0.25, r_3=0.30$

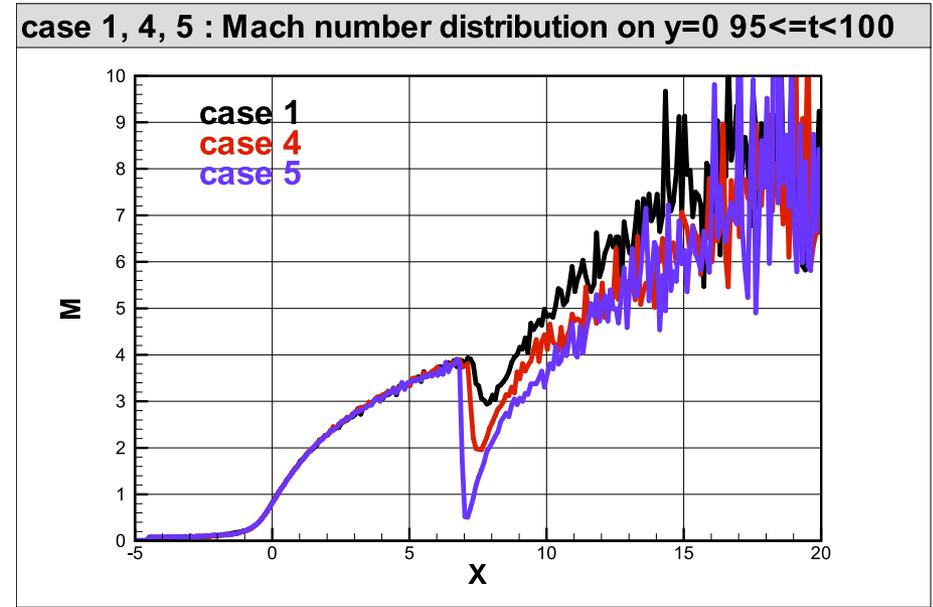
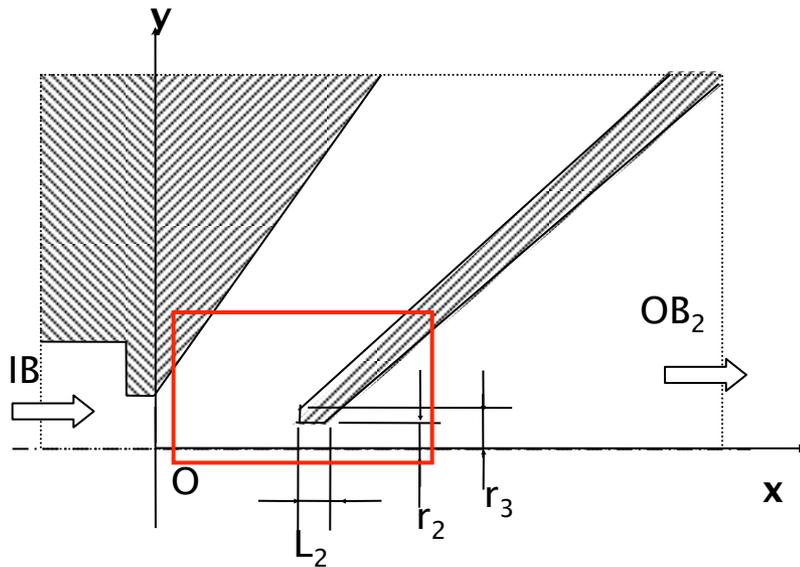


$r_2=0.25, r_3=0.50$

October 27, 2011

11

Comparison of the results (2)



- Blunt edge of the size about twice as large as the radius of the hole provokes normal shock in front of the orifice hole and leads to the subsonic through-flow.

Summary of the calculation results of ICP-MS

- Orifice with smaller radius causes larger entropy generation.
 - Optimum radius exists.
- Blunt edge of the land size twice as large as the radius of the orifice makes the through flow subsonic.
 - The orifice should be manufactured with a great care.

Conclusion

- Capability of BPH method
 - robust explicit scheme,
 - easy to treat vacuum region,
 - easy to treat Mach number of infinity, i.e., zero temperature.
- Tool for engineering problems
 - analysis tool for flows under extreme conditions such as those of the ICP-MS.