

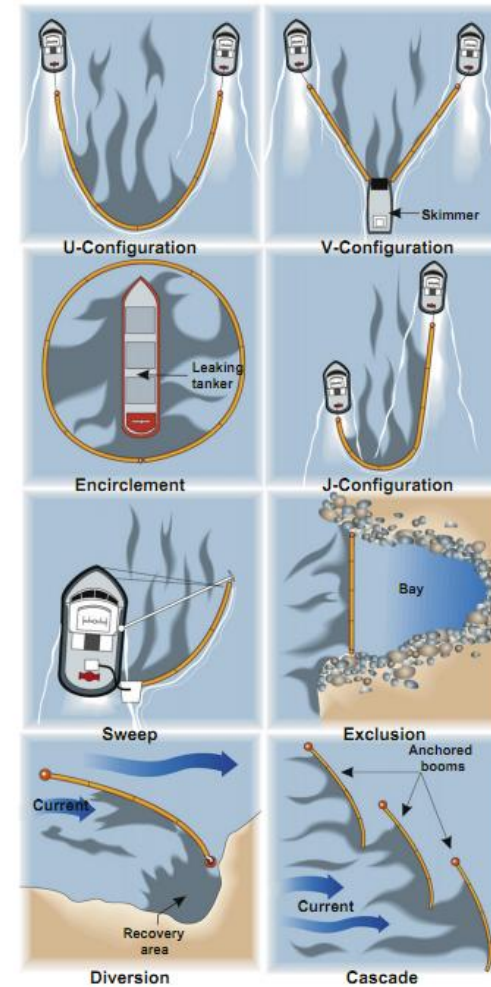
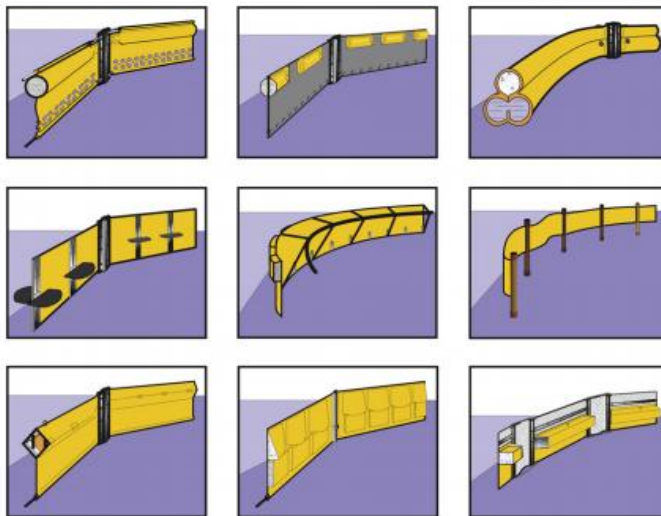
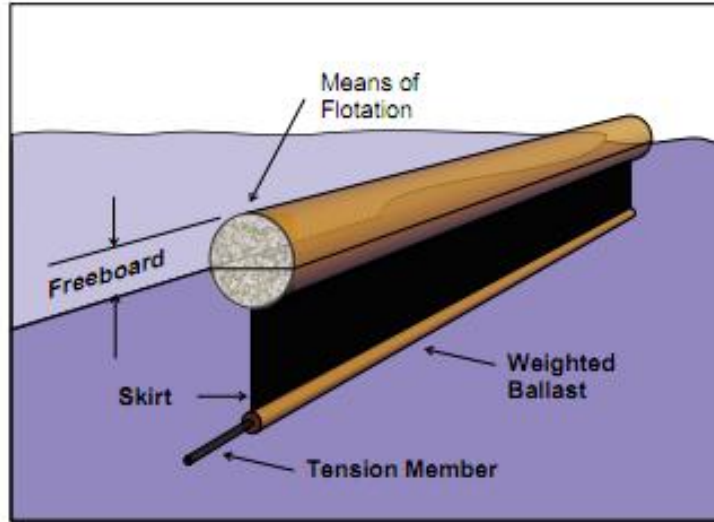
# Modeling Magnetic Configurations for Improved Separations of Magnetic and Non- Magnetic Materials

Shahriar Khushrushahi, T. Alan Hatton, Markus Zahn  
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

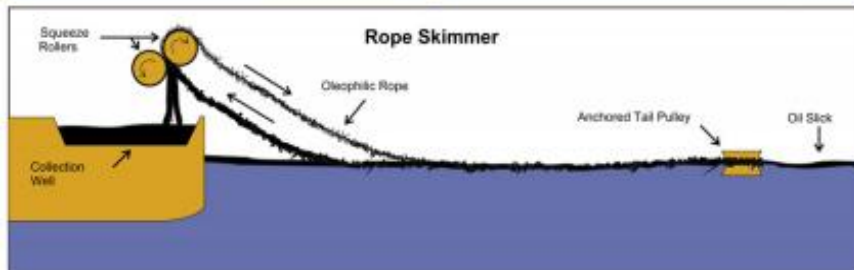
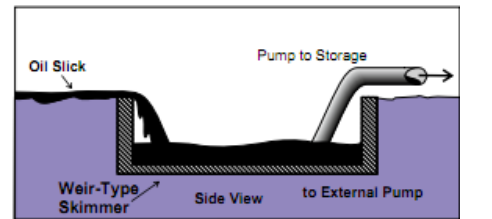
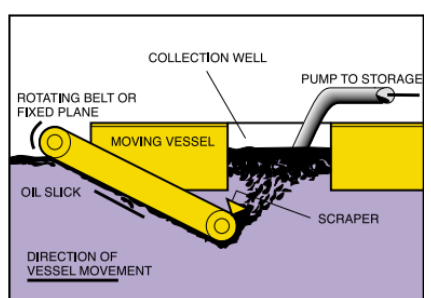
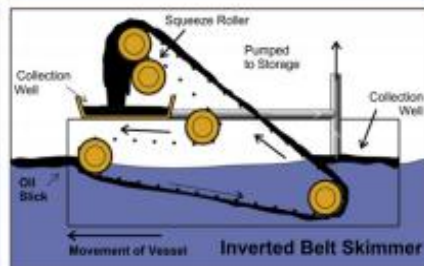
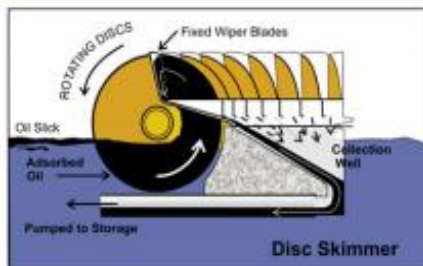
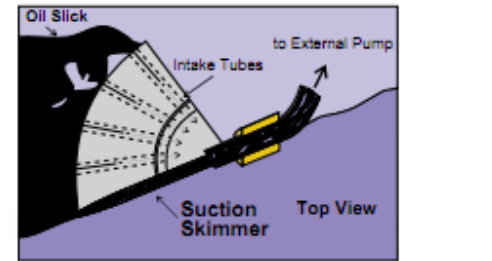
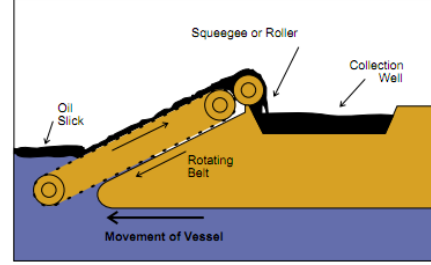
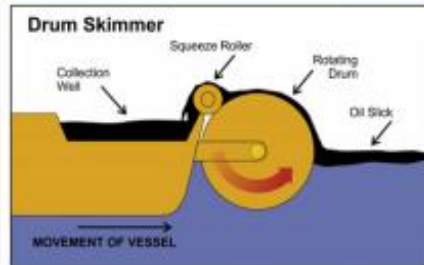
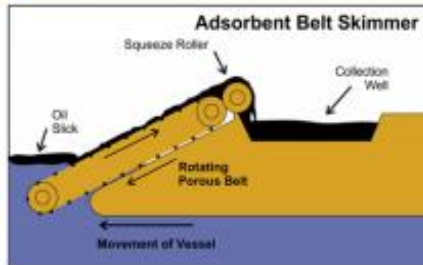
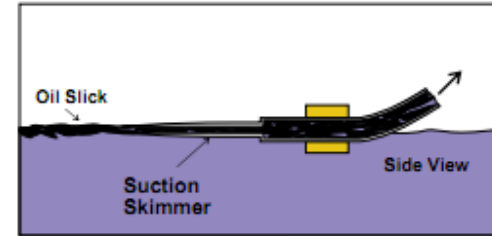
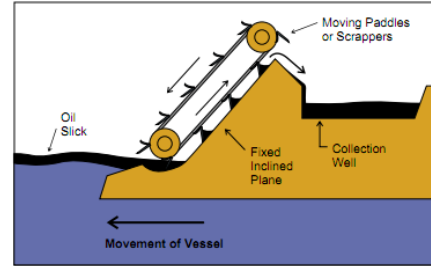
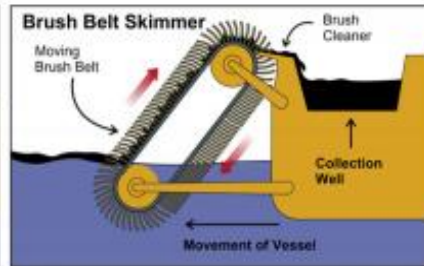
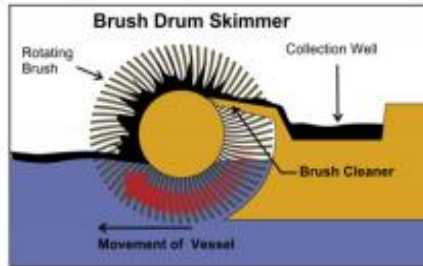
# Motivation



# Current Oil Spill Technologies - Booms



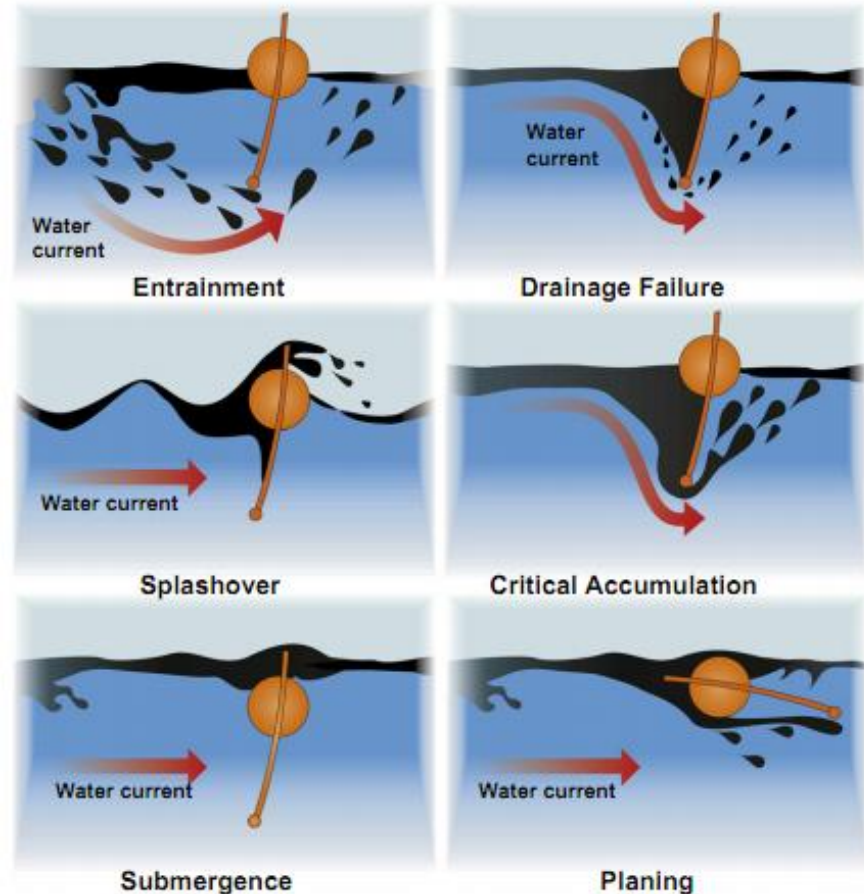
# Current Oil Spill Technologies - Skimmers



# Current Performance

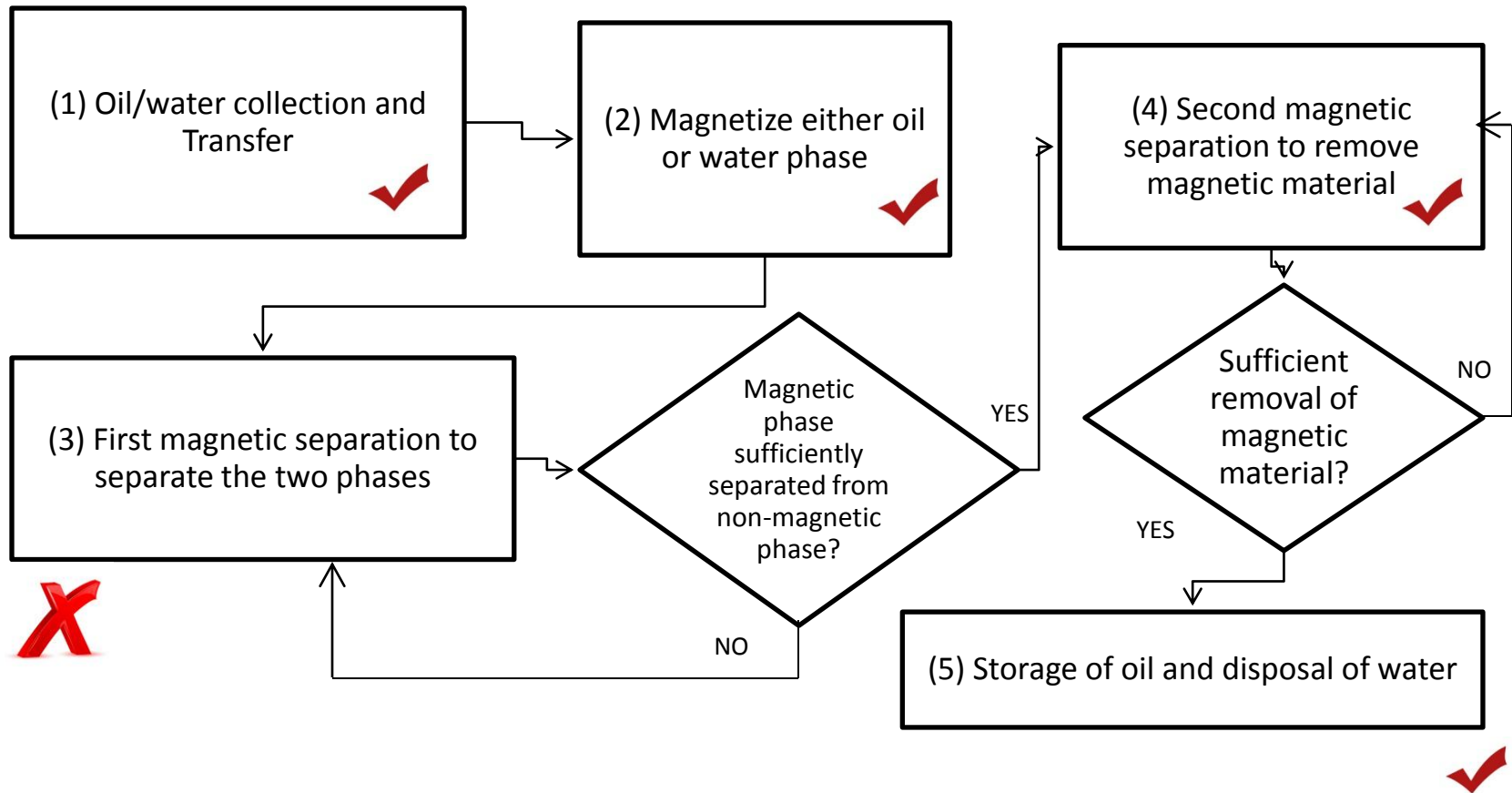
Skimmer Type	Recovery Rate (m <sup>3</sup> /hr) for given oil type*				Percent Oil**
	Diesel	Light Crude	Heavy Crude	Bunker C	
<b>Oleophilic Skimmers</b>					
small disc	0.4 to 1	0.2 to 2			80 to 95
large disc		10 to 20	10 to 50		80 to 95
brush	0.2 to 0.8	0.5 to 20	0.5 to 2	0.5 to 2	80 to 95
large drum		10 to 30			80 to 95
small drum	0.5 to 5	0.5 to 5			80 to 95
large belt	1 to 5	1 to 20	3 to 20	3 to 10	75 to 95
inverted belt		10 to 30			85 to 95
rope		2 to 20	2 to 10		
<b>Weir Skimmers</b>					
small weir	0.2 to 10	0.5 to 5	2 to 20		20 to 80
large weir		30 to 100	5 to 10	3 to 5	50 to 90
advancing weir	1 to 10	5 to 30	5 to 25		30 to 70
<b>Elevating Skimmers</b>					
paddle conveyer		1 to 10	1 to 20	1 to 5	10 to 40
<b>Submersion Skimmers</b>					
large	0.5 to 1	1 to 80	1 to 20		70 to 95
<b>Suction Skimmers</b>					
small	0.3 to 1	0.3 to 2			3 to 10
large trawl unit		2 to 40			20 to 90
large vacuum unit		3 to 20	3 to 10		10 to 80
<b>Vortex/Centrifugal Skimmers</b>					
centrifugal unit	0.2 to 0.8	0.2 to 10			2 to 20

\* Recovery rate depends very much on the thickness of the oil, type of oil, sea state, and many other factors  
 \*\* This is the percentage of oil in the recovered product. The higher the value, the less the amount of water and thus the better the skimmers' performance



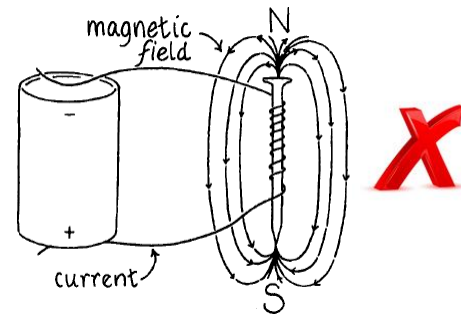
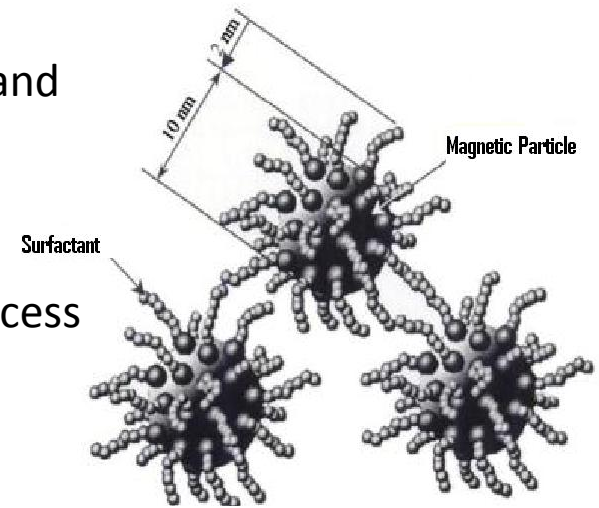
As low as 2%, higher percentages assume calm waters

# Magnetic Separation Method



# Requirements

- 1) Methodology and materials used should be reusable and environmentally safe
- 2) Methodology should be a continuous, sustainable process that recycles materials
- 3) Methodology should be robust for marine environment
- 4) Methodology should use none/very little energy
- 5) Methodology should work when there is a variable amount of oil and water in the mixture



# Governing Equations and Modules Used

$$F_m = \mu_0 (M \cdot \nabla) H$$

Magnetic Force Density (N/m<sup>3</sup>)

$$W_m = \int_0^B H \cdot dB$$

Magnetic Energy Density (J/m<sup>3</sup>)

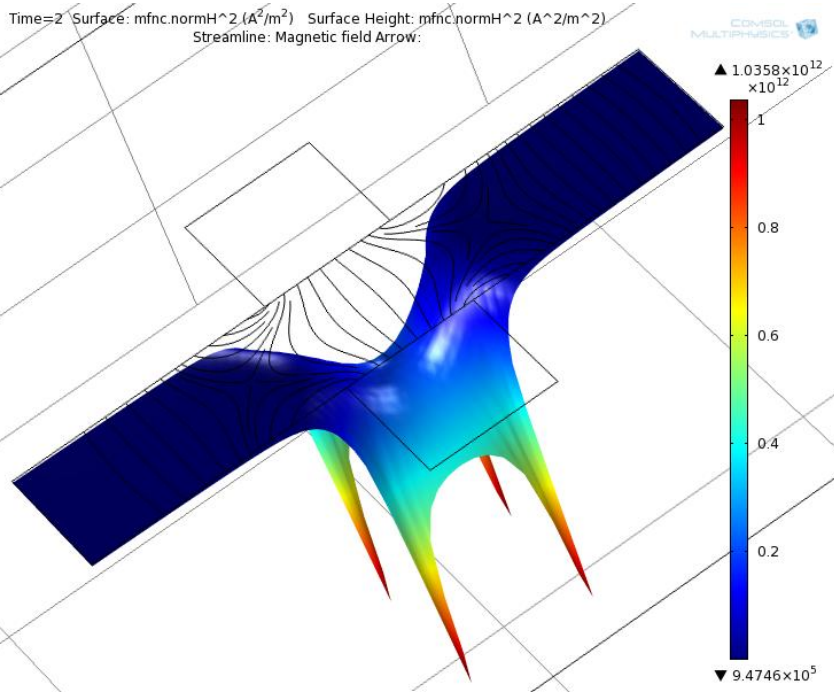
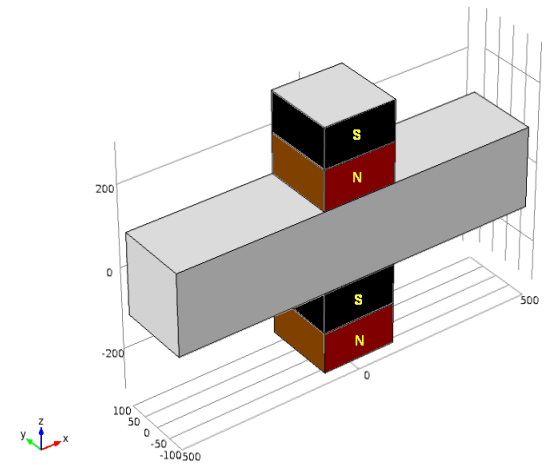
$$F_m = -\nabla W_m$$

Magnetostatics (AC/DC Module)  
Laminar Two Phase Flow (CFD Module)

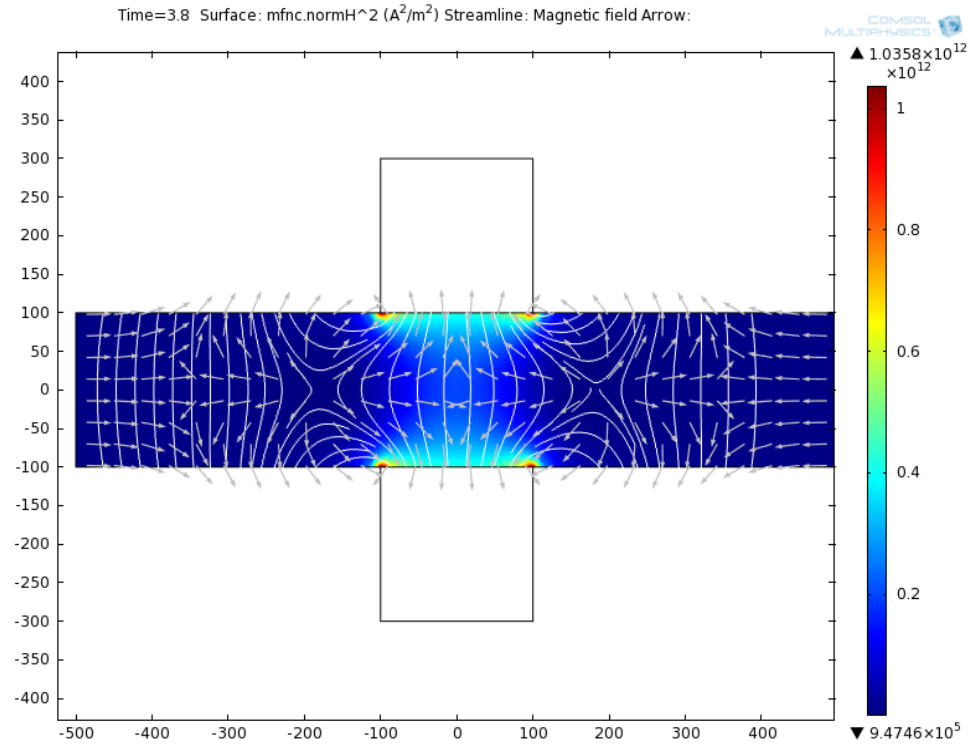
*Think in terms of Magnetic Energy Density?*



# Two Attracting magnets

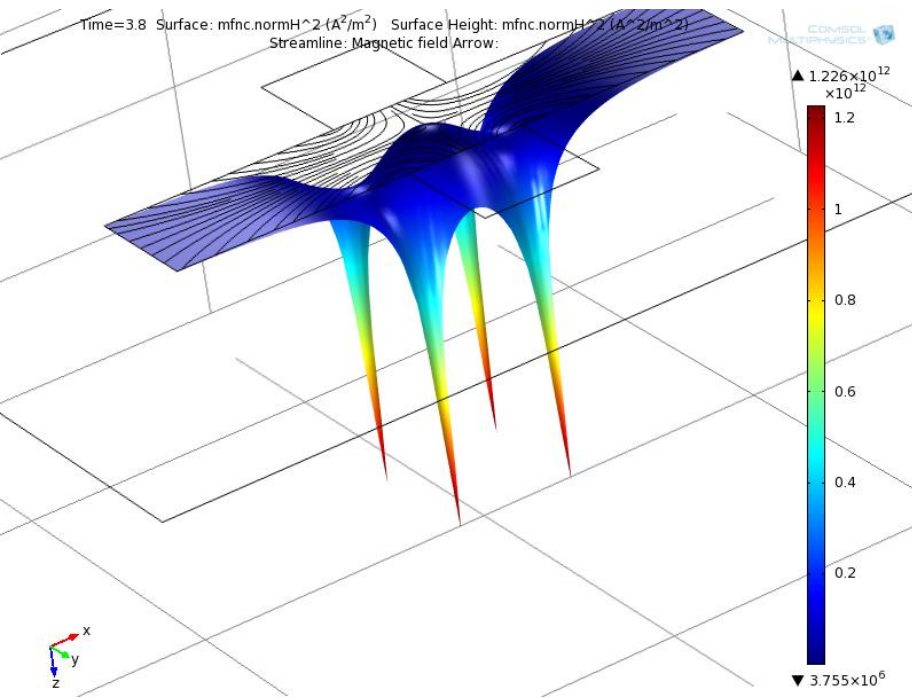
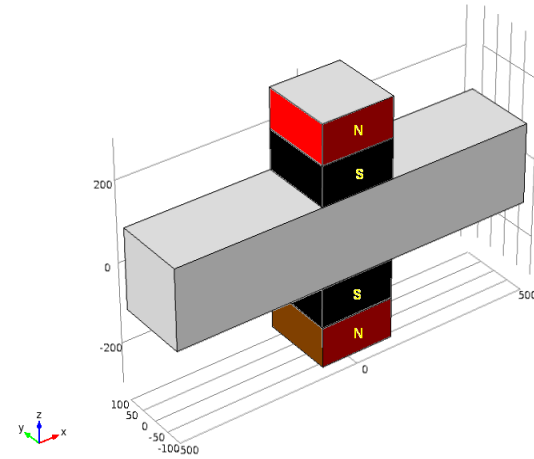


Magnetic Energy Surface Plot (with Height)



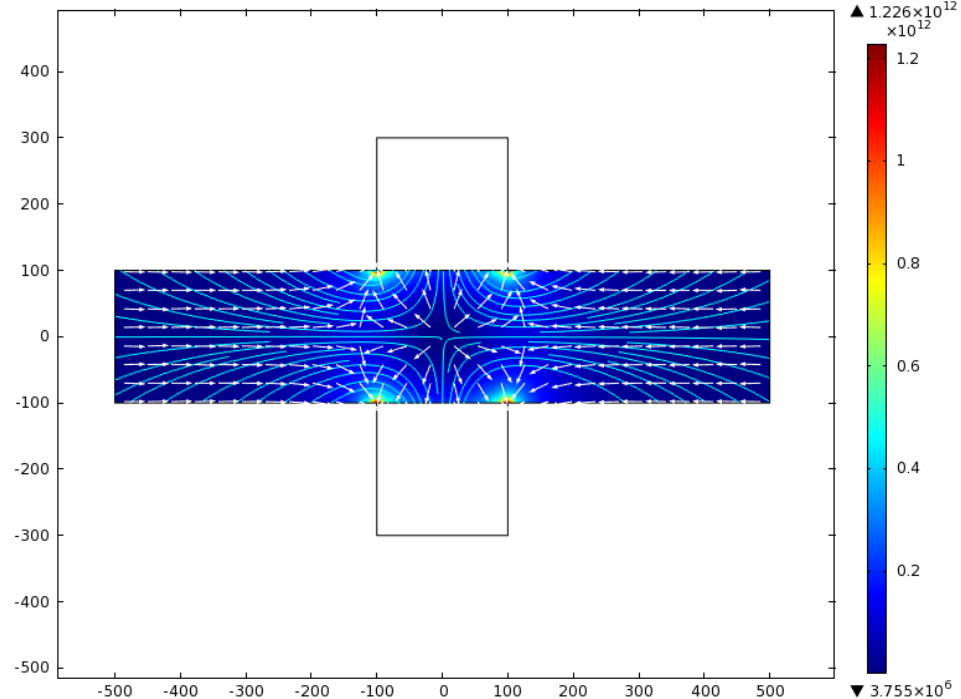
Magnetic Force Density Arrow Plot

# Two Repelling magnets



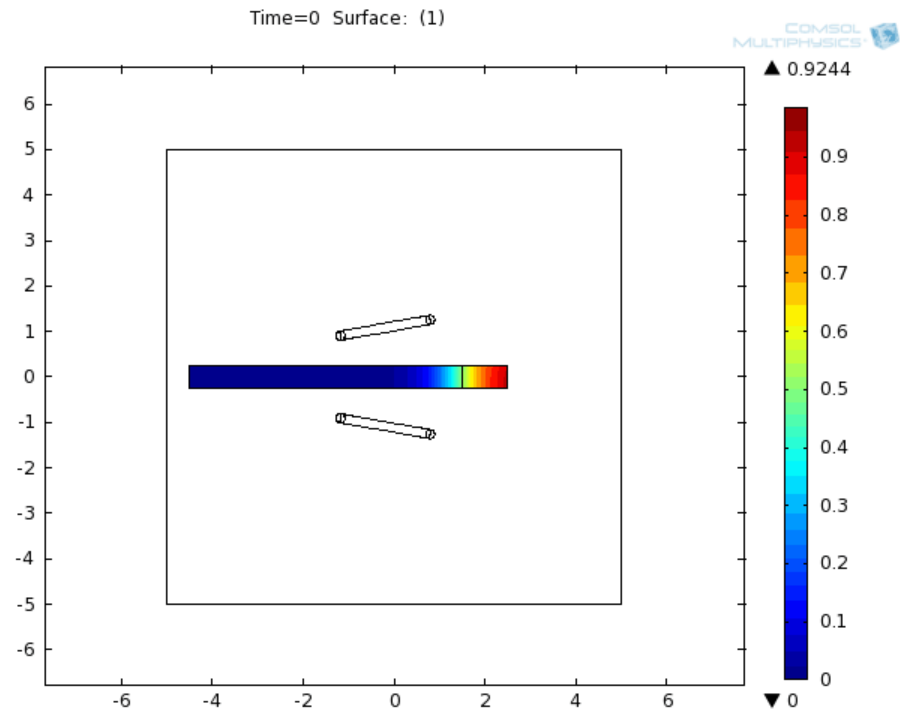
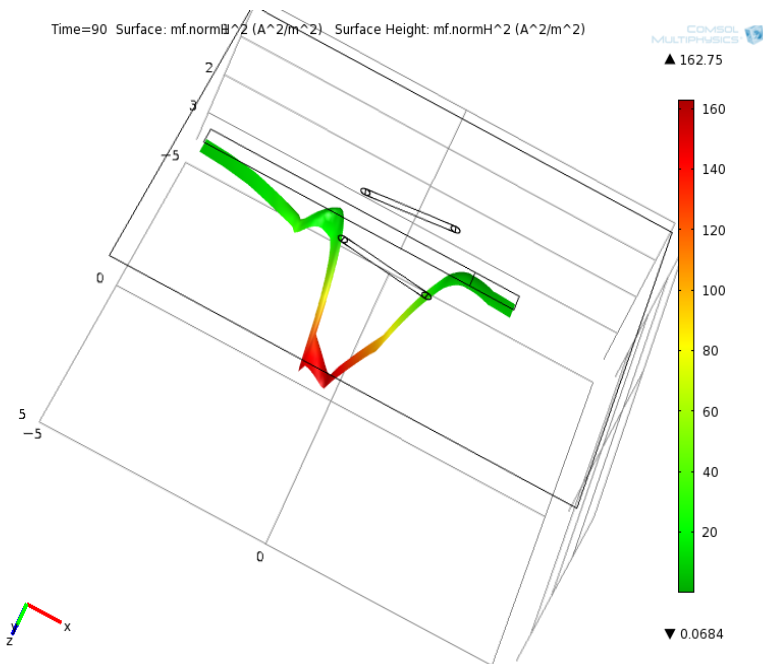
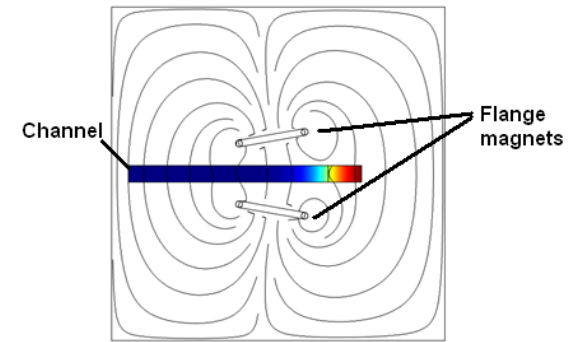
Magnetic Energy Density Surface Plot  
(with Height)

Time=3.8 Surface: mfnormH<sup>2</sup> (A<sup>2</sup>/m<sup>2</sup>) Streamline: Magnetic field Arrow:



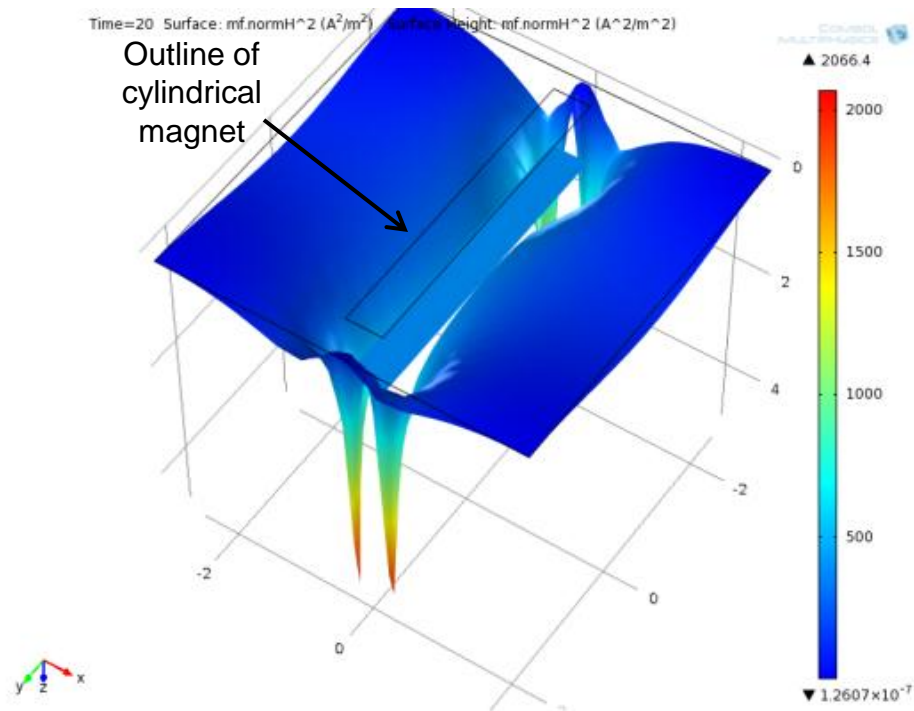
Magnetic Force Density Arrow Plot

# Flows with no Magnet Edges



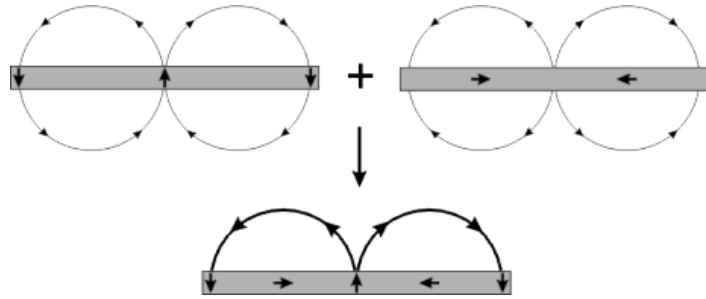
Magnetic Energy Density Surface Plot  
(with Height)

# Using Edges

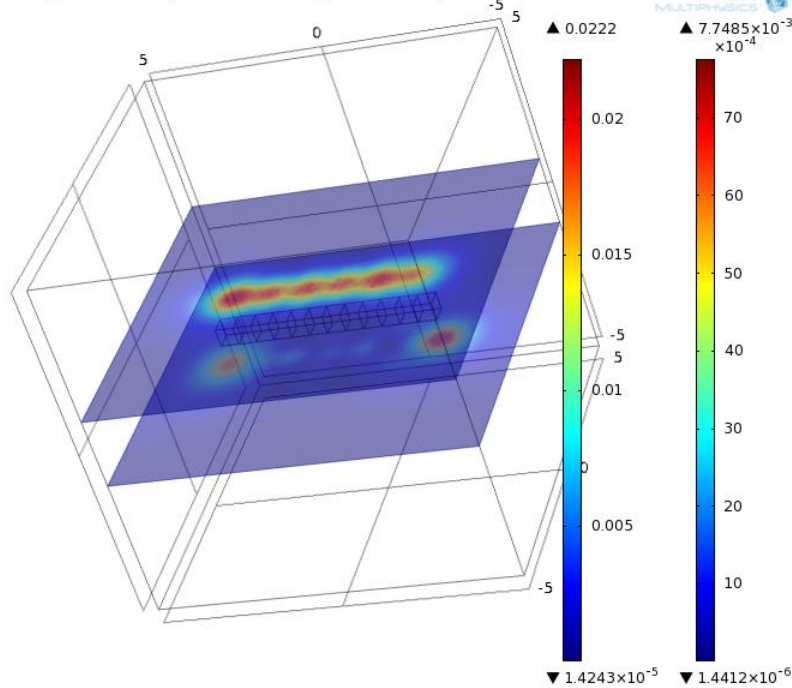


Magnetic Energy Density Surface Plot  
(with Height)

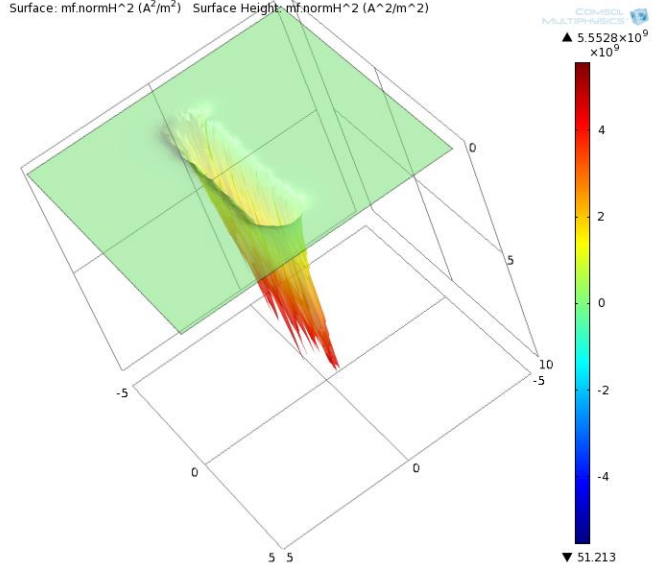
# Using Halbach Array



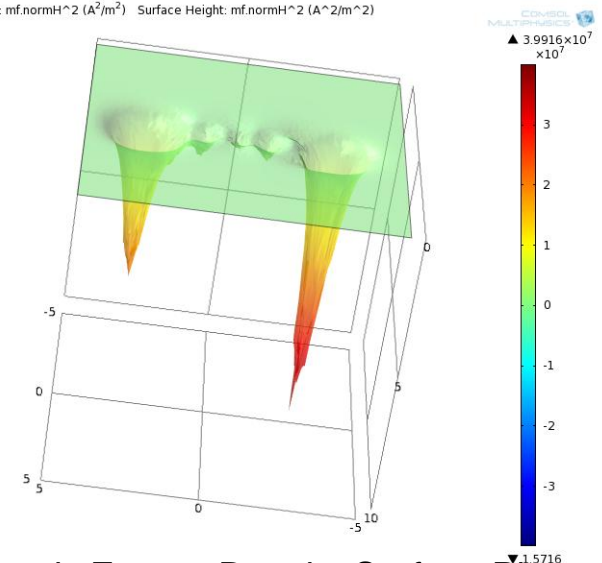
Slice: Magnetic flux density norm (T) Slice: Magnetic flux density norm (T)



Surface: mf.normH<sup>2</sup> (A<sup>2</sup>/m<sup>2</sup>) Surface Height: mf.normH<sup>2</sup> (A<sup>2</sup>/m<sup>2</sup>)



Surface: mf.normH<sup>2</sup> (A<sup>2</sup>/m<sup>2</sup>) Surface Height: mf.normH<sup>2</sup> (A<sup>2</sup>/m<sup>2</sup>)



Magnetic Energy Density Surface Plot  
(with Height)

# New Magnetic Separation Technique

