



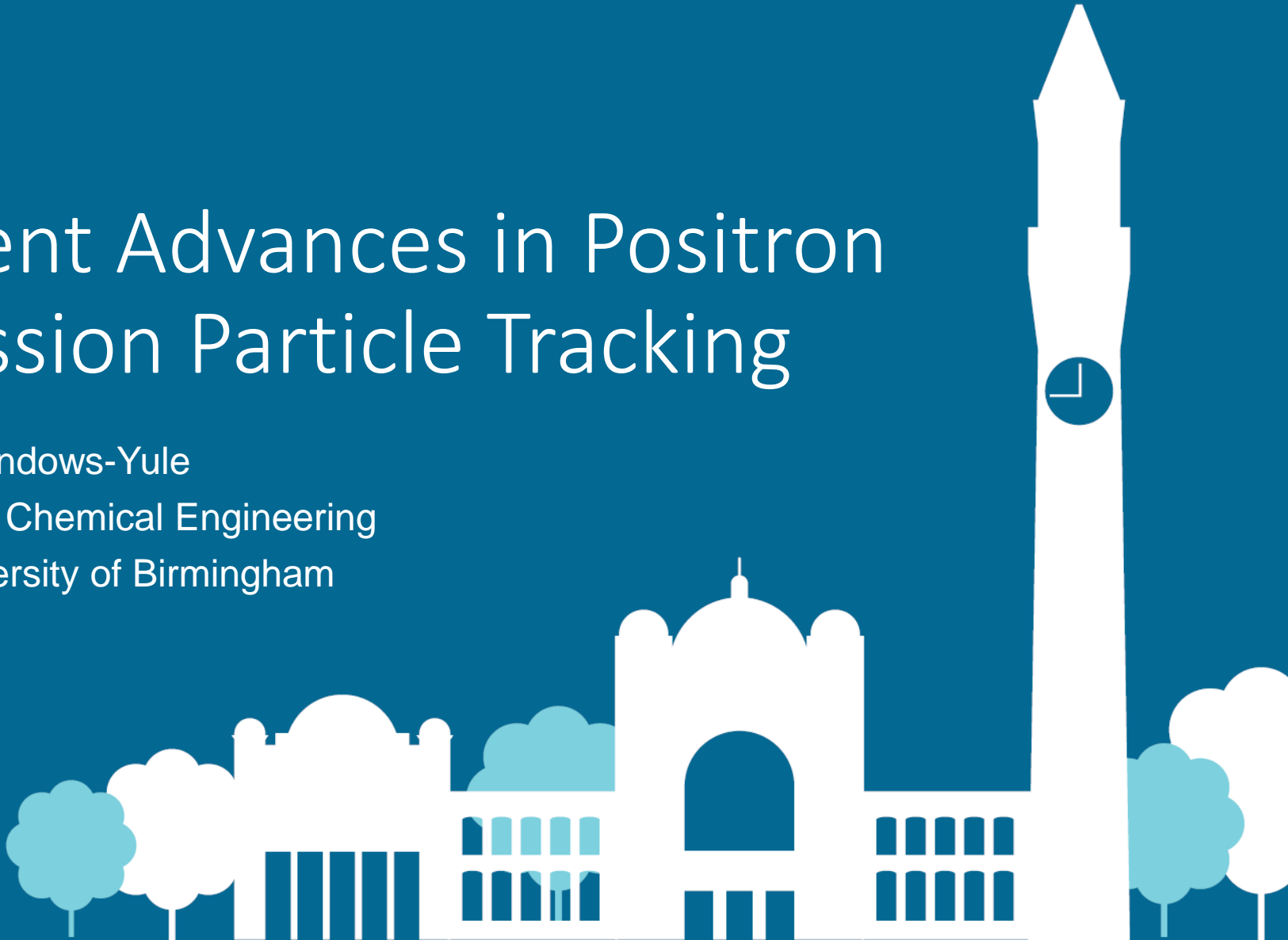
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Recent Advances in Positron Emission Particle Tracking

Dr. Kit Windows-Yule

School of Chemical Engineering

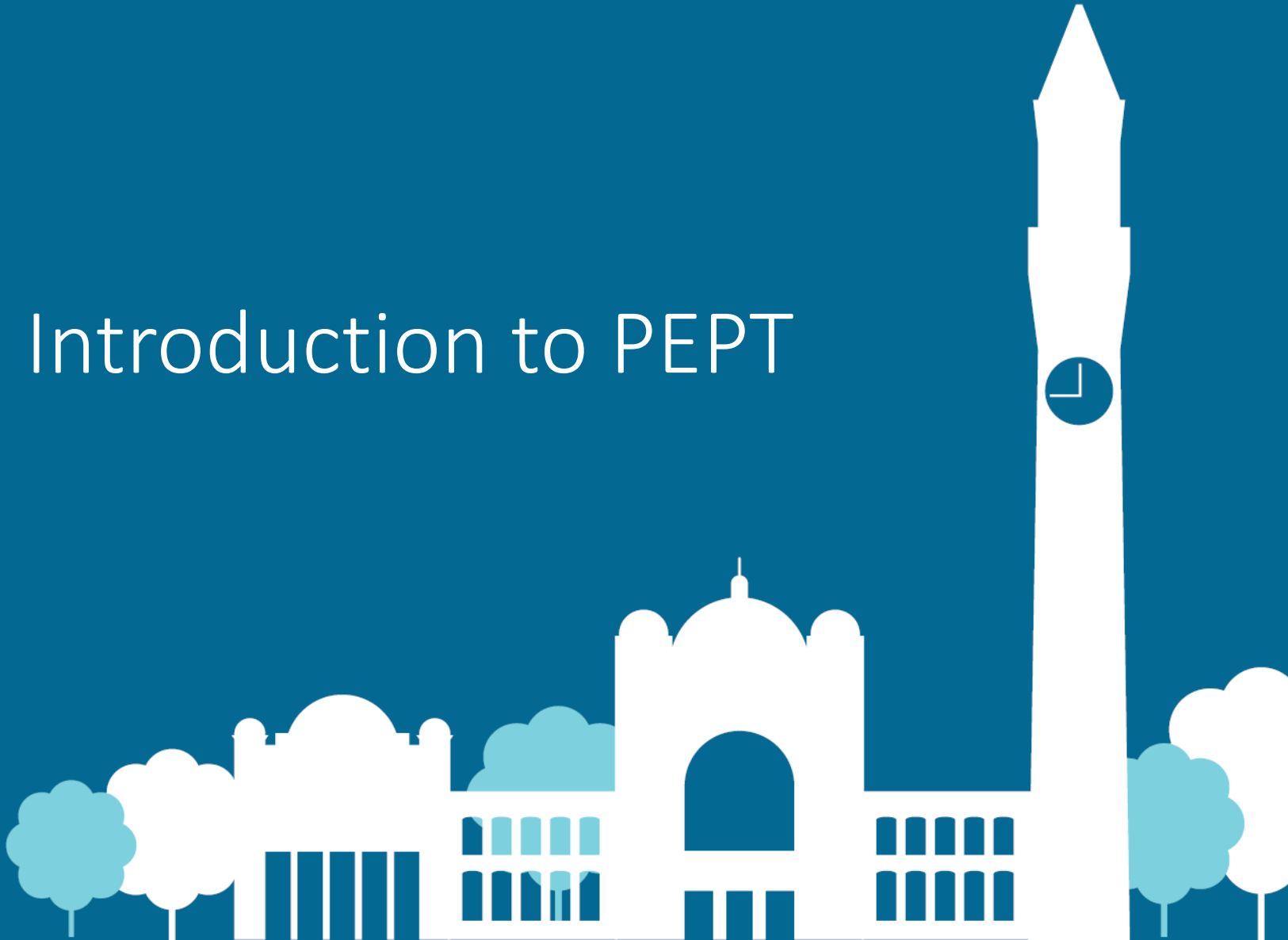
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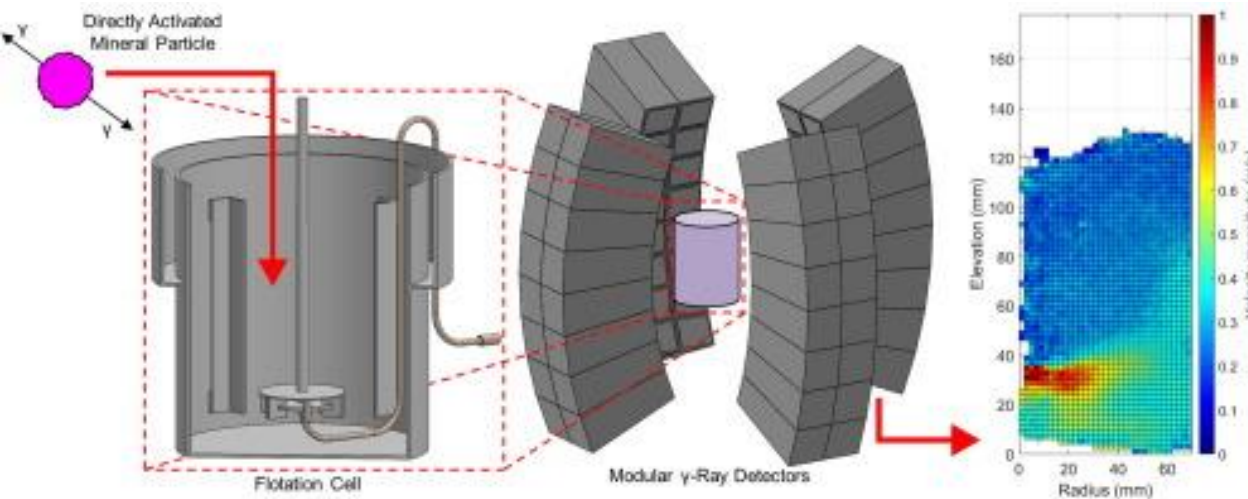
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I. An Introduction to PEPT



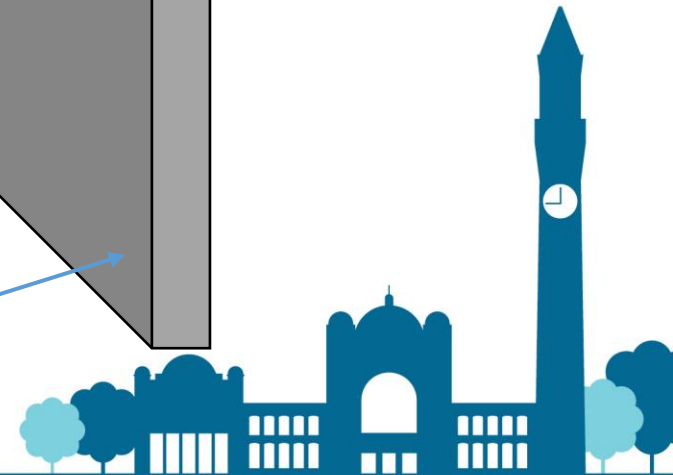
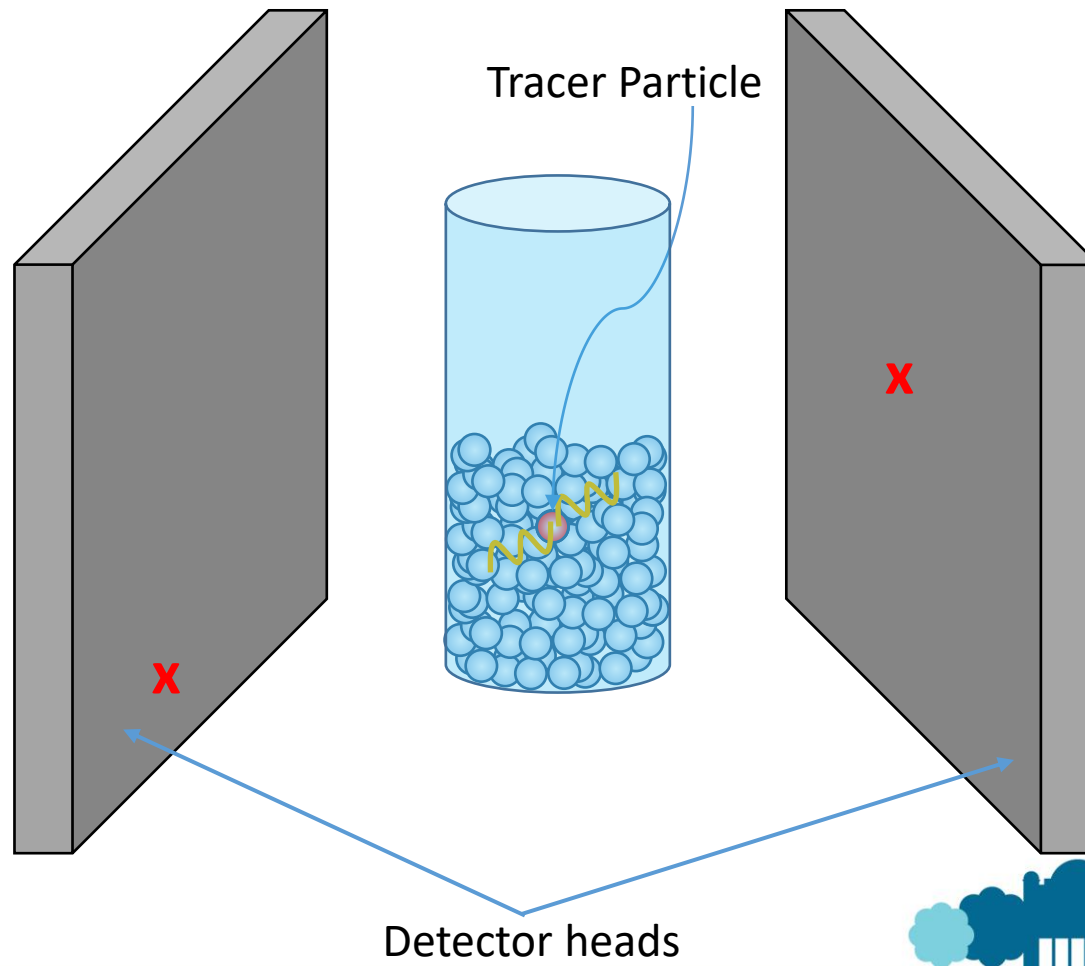
What is PEPT?

- Uses highly-penetrating gamma radiation to **directly track** the three-dimensional motion of particles through particulate, fluid and multiphase systems, with high temporal and spatial resolution.
- In essence, it allows us to **‘see inside’ opaque systems**.

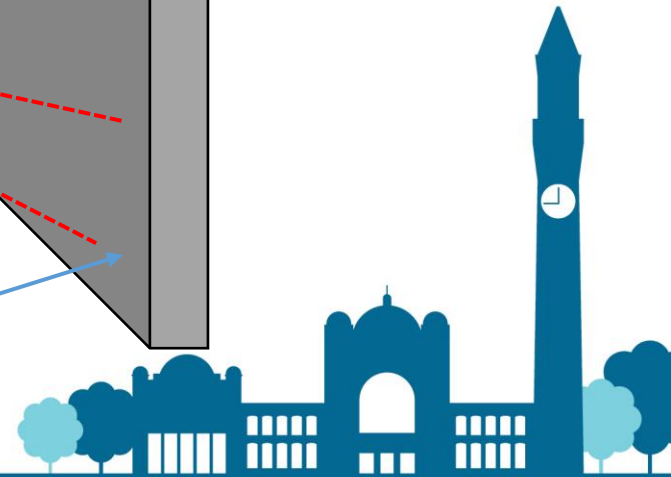
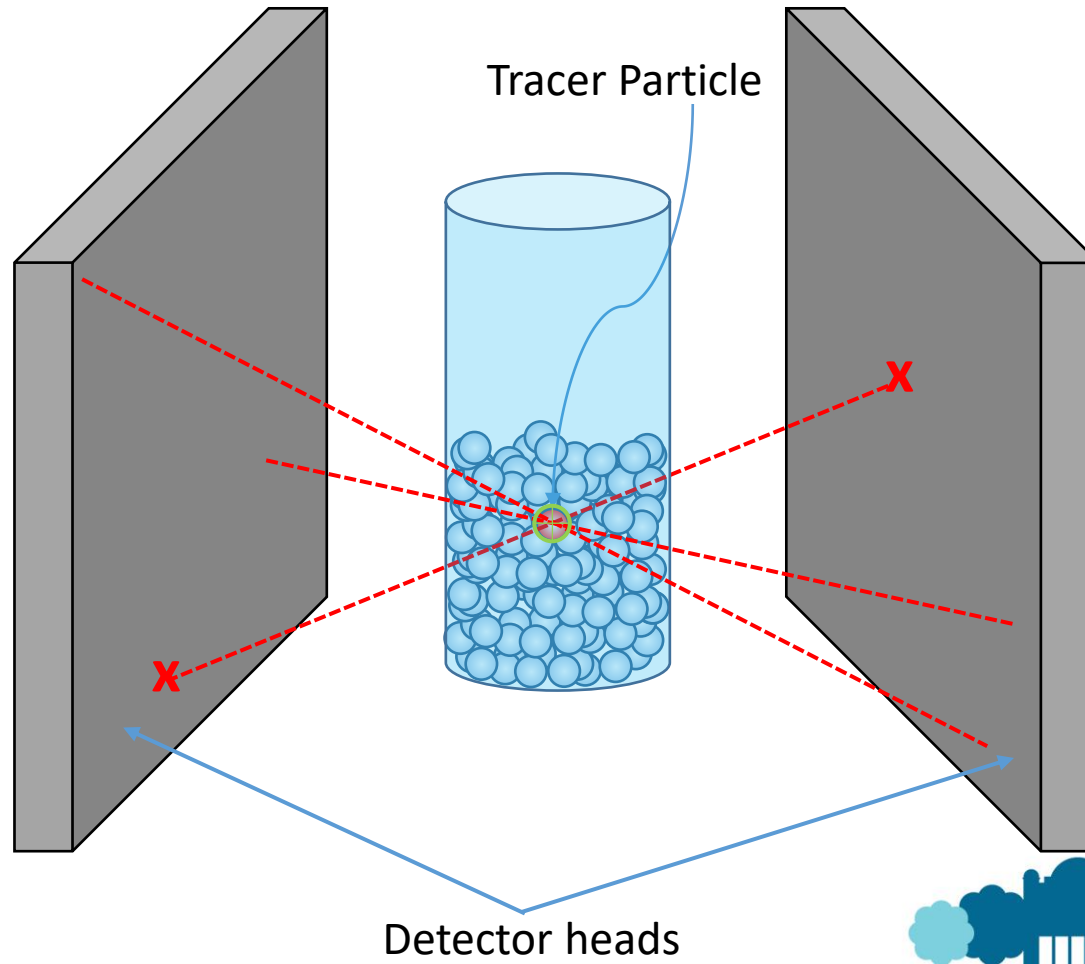


An example of PEPT imaging for an industrial system

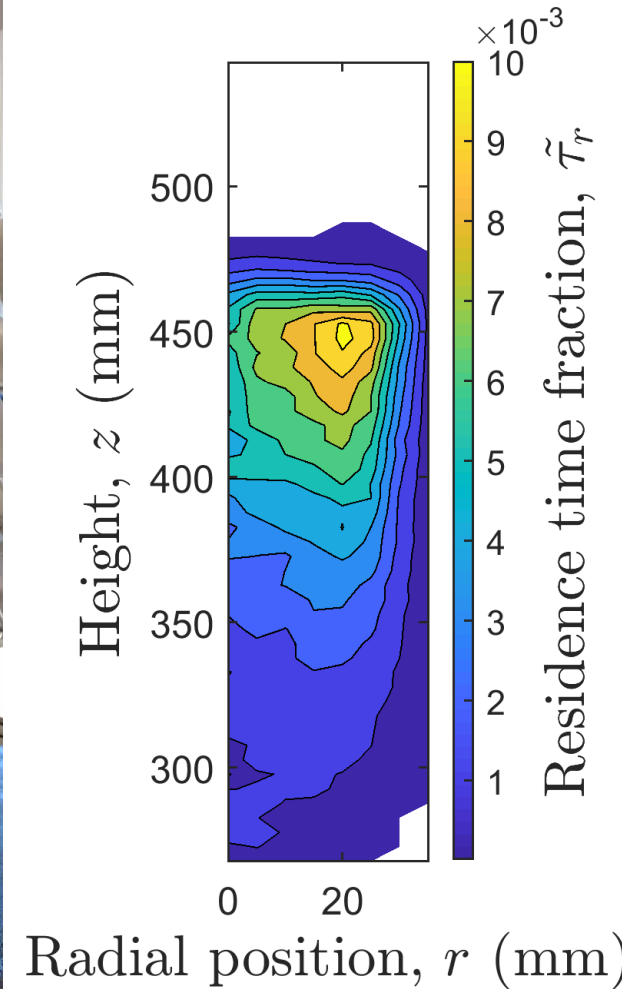
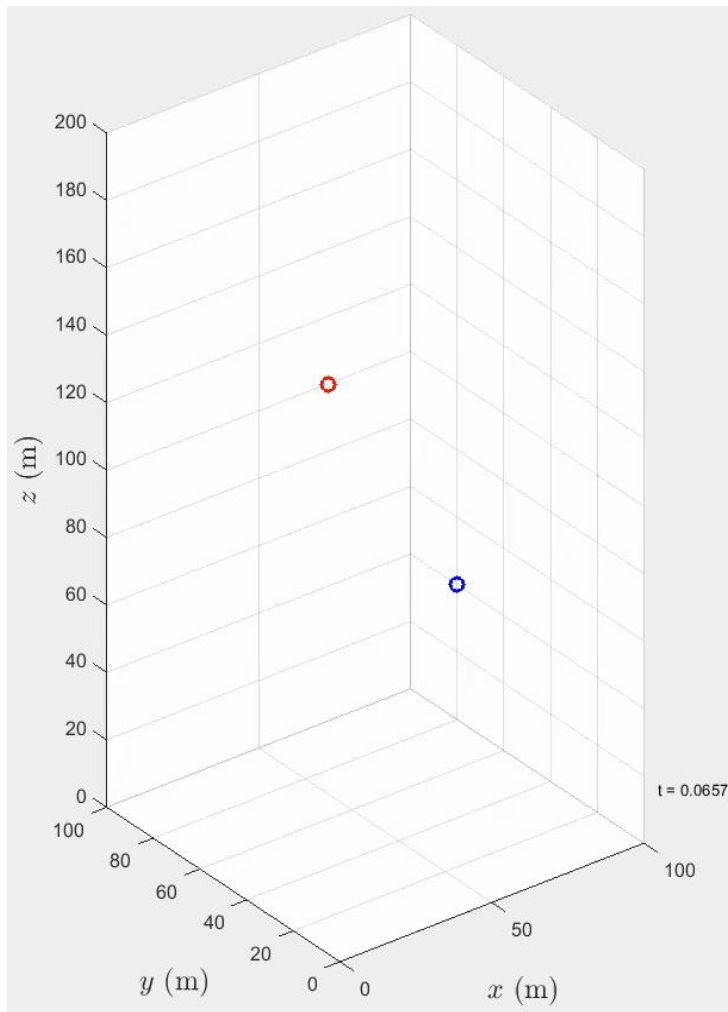
How does it work?



How does it work?



Example: PEPT imaging of a fluidised bed



PEPT Imaging of a serious Fluidised Bed



Modular cameras
provide additional,
flexible imaging
area

Main ADAC camera
heads

Large, opaque vessel ($D = 300\text{mm}$, $H > 1\text{m}$)
Solid steel walls

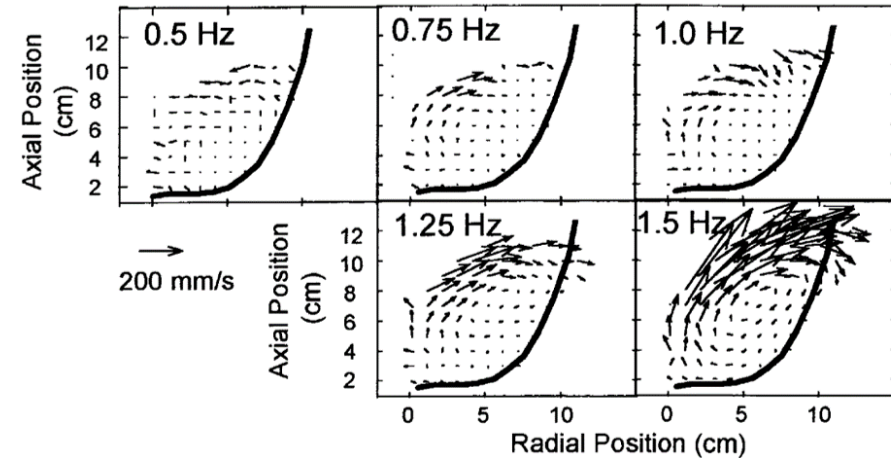


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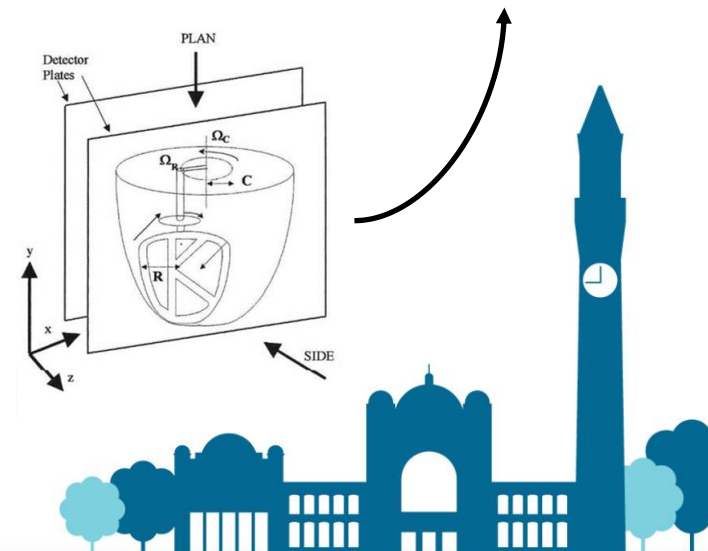
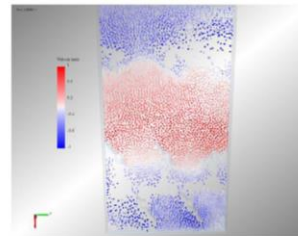
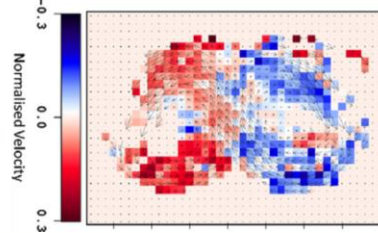
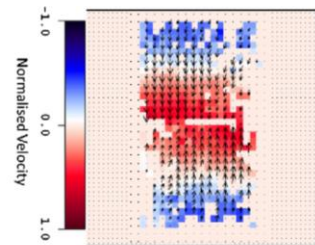
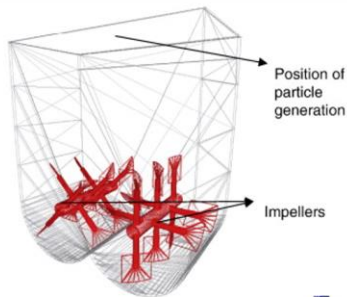
Why use PEPT?

- Offers a unique set of abilities not offered by any other technique
- Can image a wide range of industrial and scientific systems
- Can extract a wide range of detailed, three-dimensional information from a system
 - → A highly valuable tool for the **validation of numerical simulations**

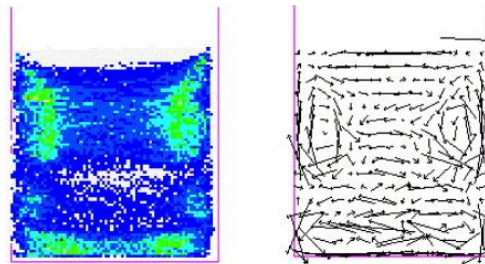
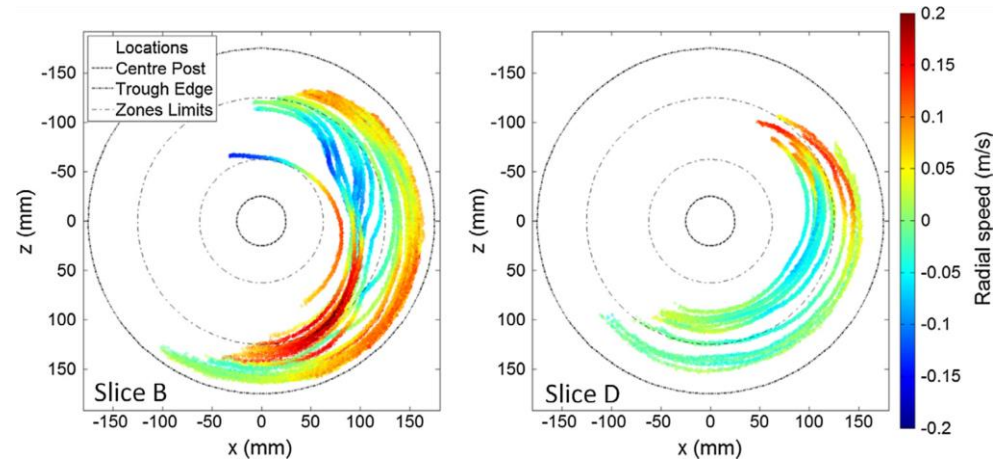
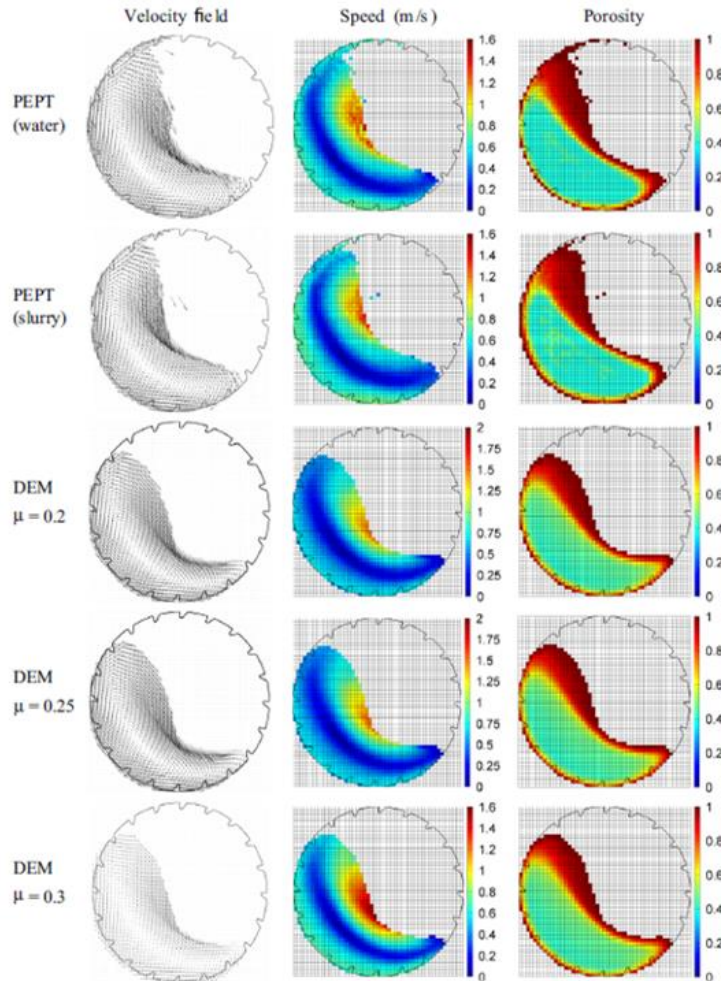




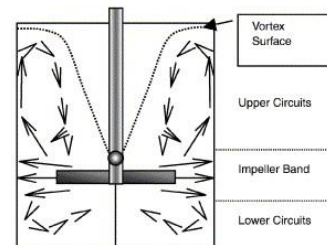
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A wide range of industrial & scientific systems



Mills



Spiral mineral concentrators

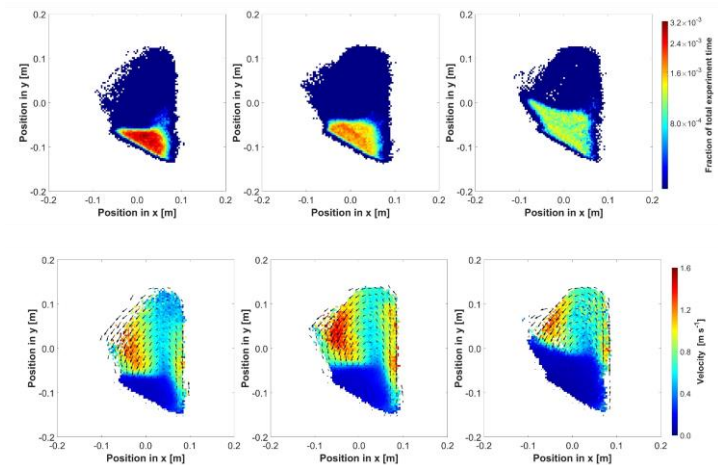
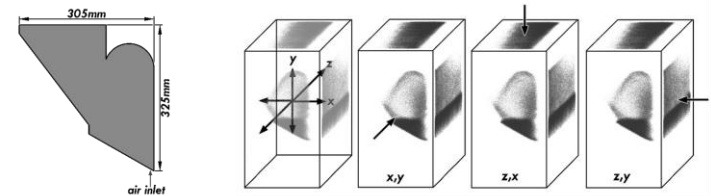
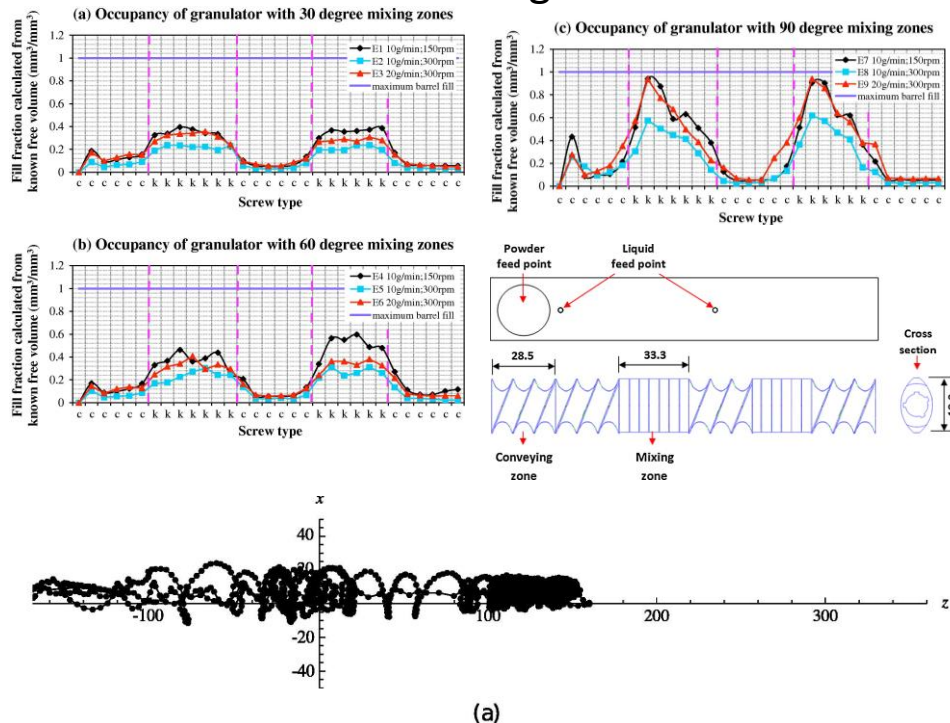


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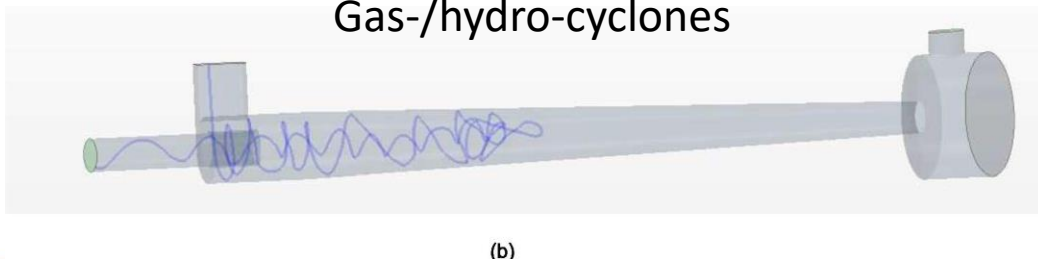
Windows-Yule, C. R. K., Nicuşan, A.L., Herald, M. T., Manger, S. & Parker, D.J.,
PEPT, a Comprehensive Guide, IoP eBooks, to be published Dec. 2021

A wide range of industrial & scientific systems

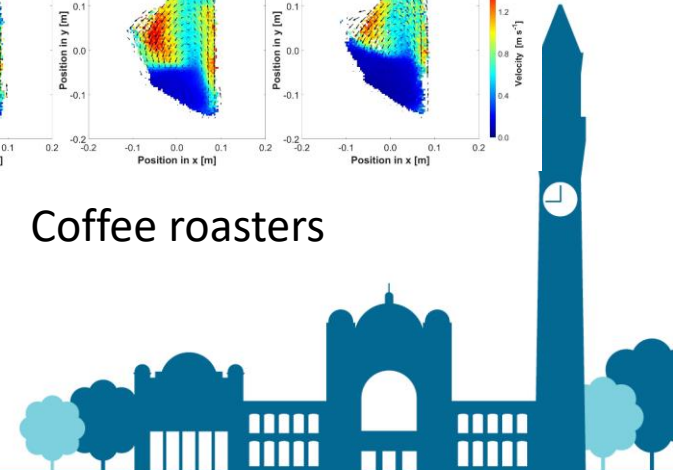
Twin screw granulators



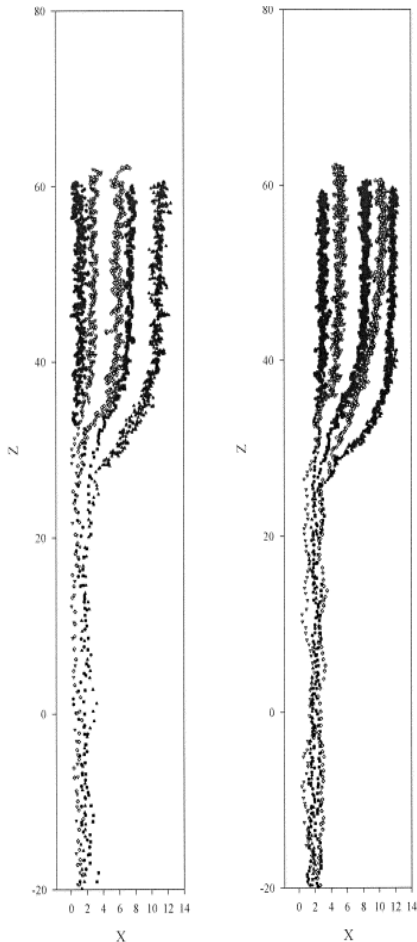
Gas-/hydro-cyclones



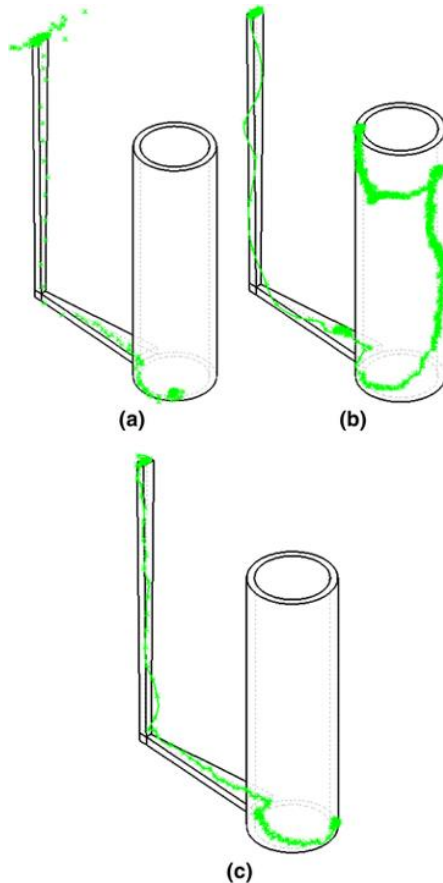
Coffee roasters



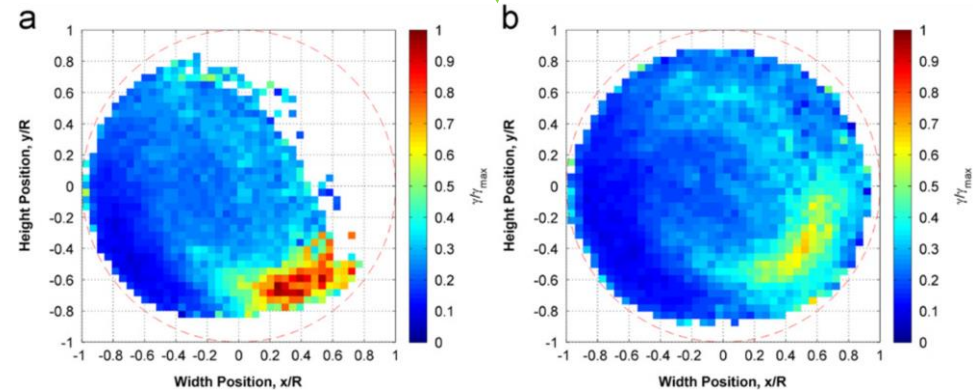
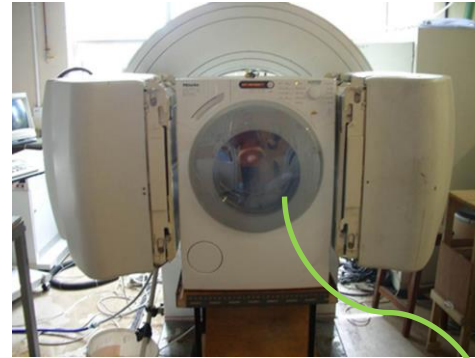
A wide range of industrial & scientific systems



Extruders



Metal casting



Domestic systems



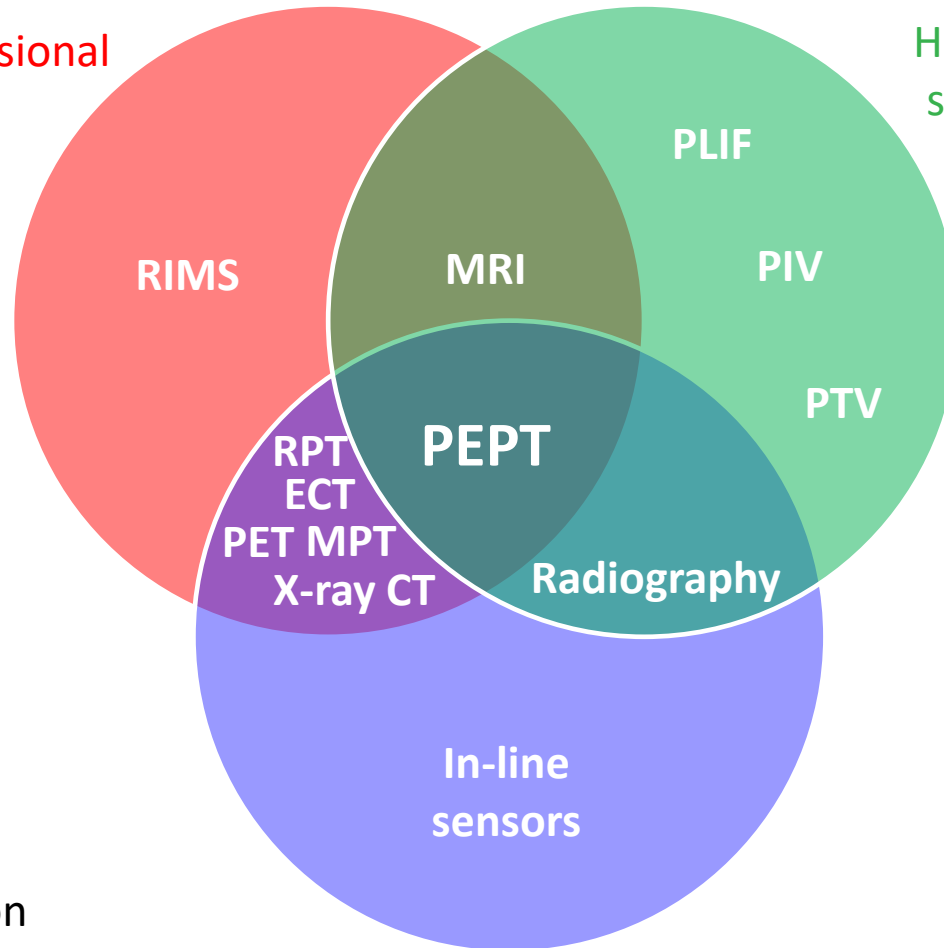
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Windows-Yule, C. R. K., Nicușan, A.L., Herald, M. T., Manger, S. & Parker, D.J.,
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A unique set of abilities

Full, three-dimensional
imaging

High temporal and
spatial resolution



(Few limitations on
size/materials)

Capable of imaging real
industrial systems



Horses for courses

- So PEPT is **the best imaging technique**?
- Honest answer: it depends on what you are interested in
- All imaging techniques possess their own unique strengths and weaknesses...



Horses for courses

	PEPT	PTV	PIV	PI	X-ray	CT	SPECT	PET	ECT	MRI	RIMS	CARPT	MPT
Temporal resolution													
Spatial resolution													
3D imaging?													
Opaque systems?													
Large systems?													
Limitations on materials?													
Transient information?													
Collision information?													
Orientation information?													
Stress information?													
Detailed calibration?													
Non-invasive?													
Lagrangian information?													
Cost													



A closer look – PEPT's big strengths and weaknesses

- In short, PEPT is particularly valuable for imaging systems which are:
 - Three-dimensional
 - Optically opaque
 - Including steel-clad systems where CT/MRI struggle
 - Large
 - Fast-moving
 - Require high-resolution imaging





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II. Recent Advances



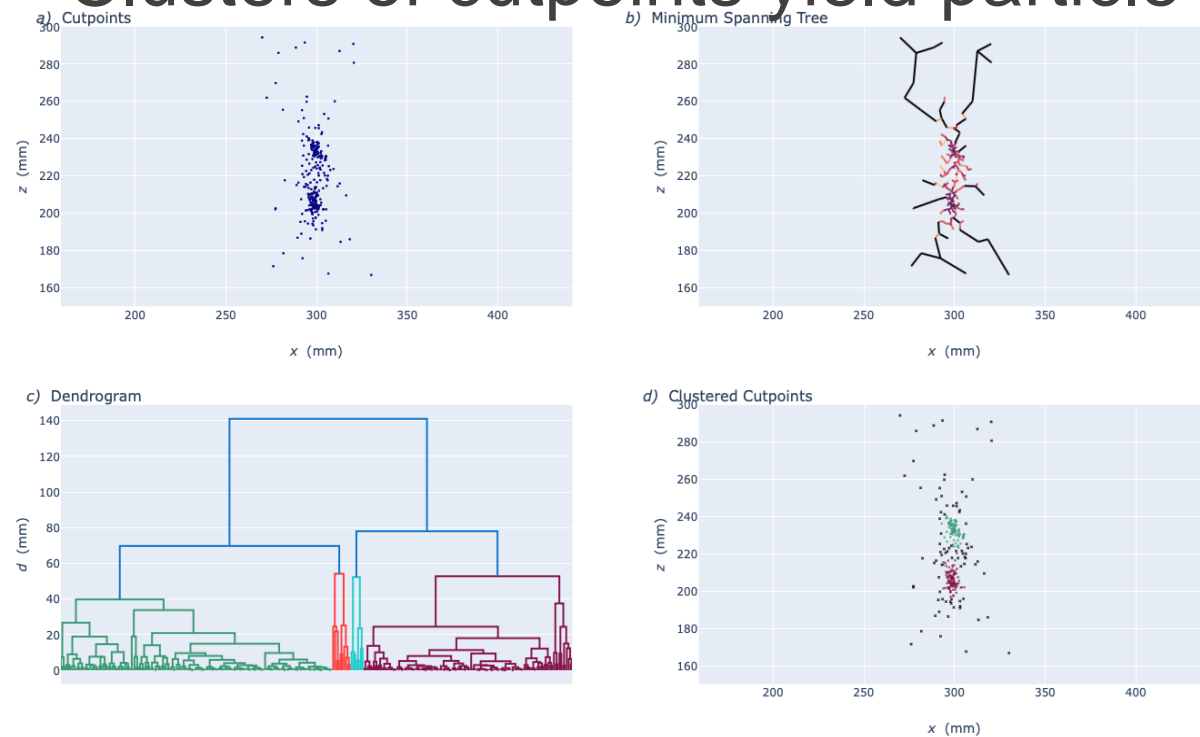
Please note this will very much be a “flying overview” – each topic discussed here has previously been the focus of an **entire talk**!

If anything I mention is of interest, please feel free to ask questions or drop me an email after the talk.

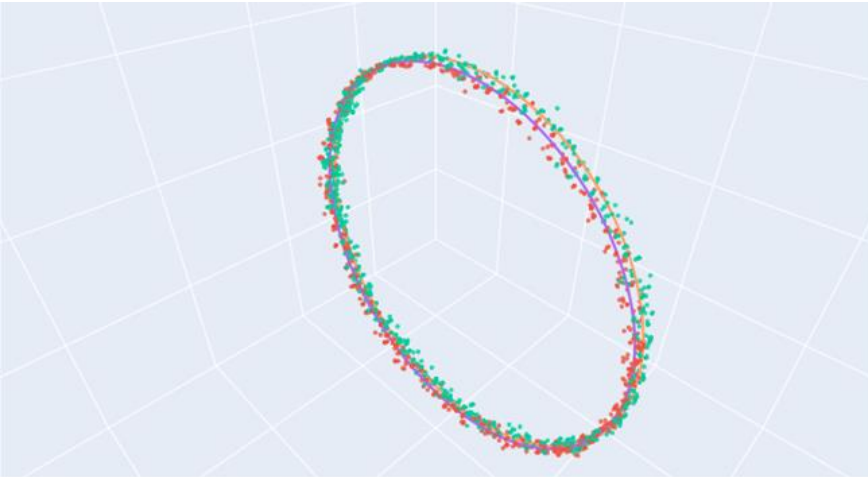


Using Machine Learning to track more particles, more accurately

- Using HDBSCAN clustering algorithm
- Converts lines of response to “cutpoints”
- Clusters of cutpoints yield particle locations



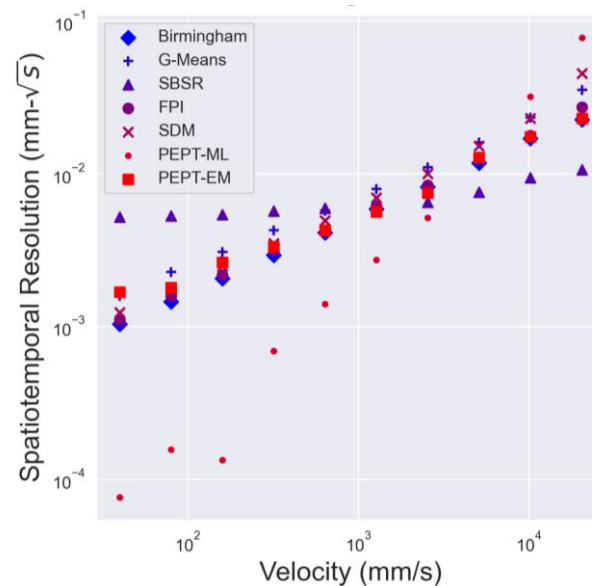
Using Machine Learning to track more particles, more accurately



Two particles on a rotating arm



Current most commonly-used method, using 250 lines of response per sample

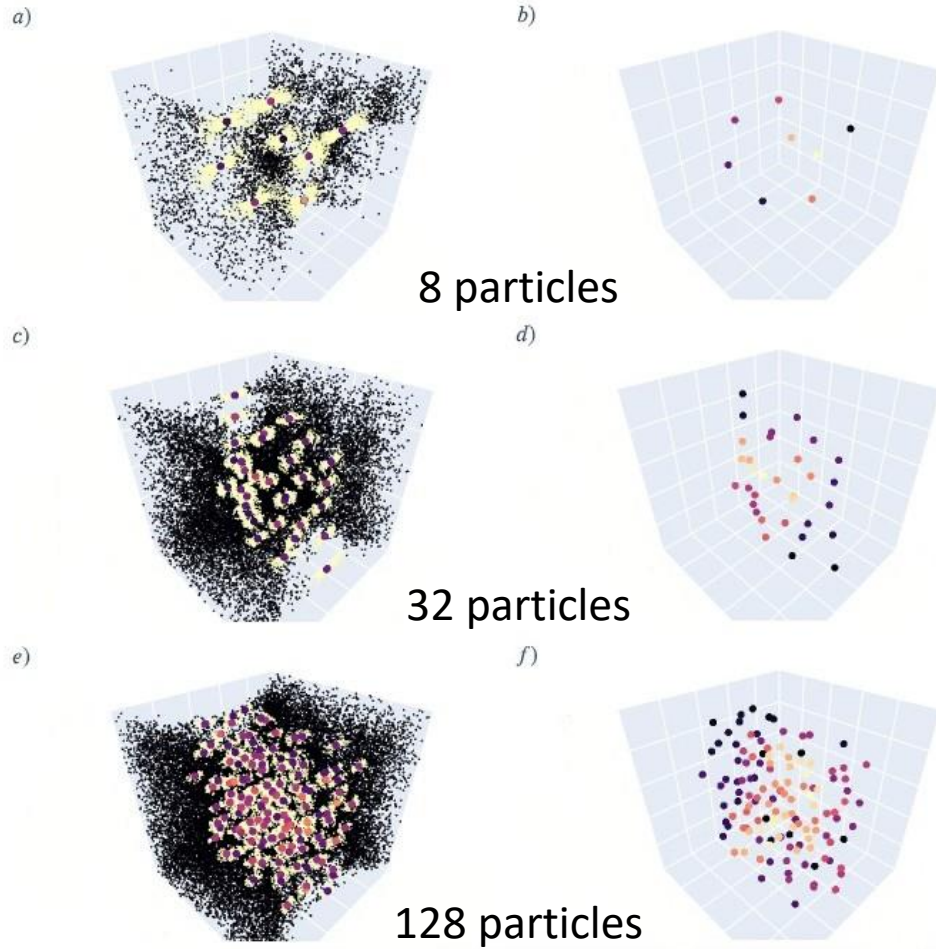


Highest spatiotemporal resolution of **any** current algorithm for low/moderate velocities

PEPT-ML, using **100** lines of response per sample



Using Machine Learning to track more particles, more accurately

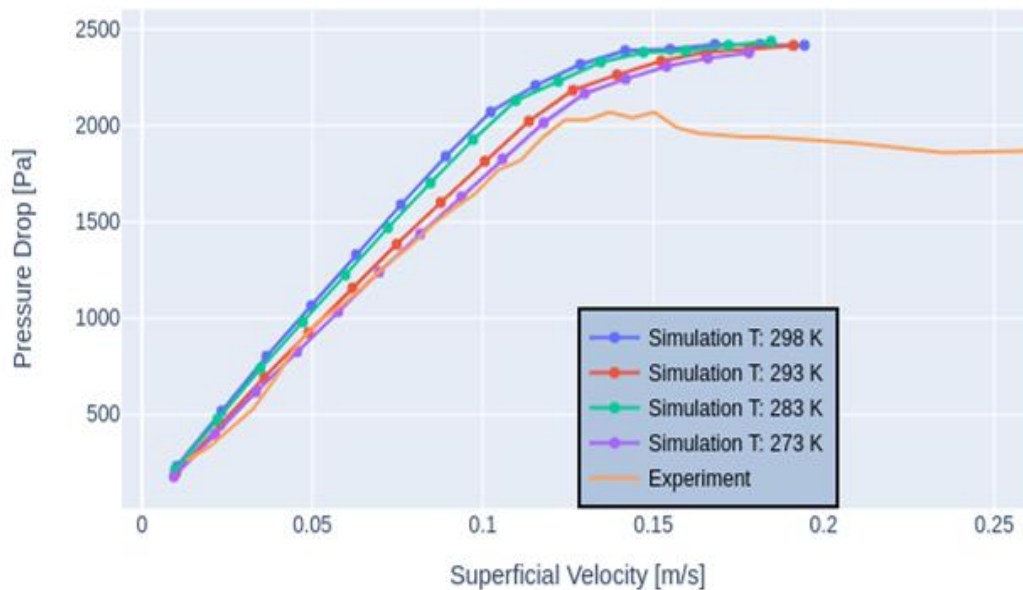


- Original Birmingham algorithm:
 - Up to 4 particles
- Line-density method:
 - Up to 8 particles
- PEPT-ML:
 - 128 ***at least***



Combining with Evolutionary Algorithms to provide powerful calibration/validation tool

- Numerical models (CFD, DEM, CFD-DEM) are a powerful tool, but with an Achilles heel
- Many practitioners **do not rigorously calibrate or validate their simulations**



Reasonable calibration?



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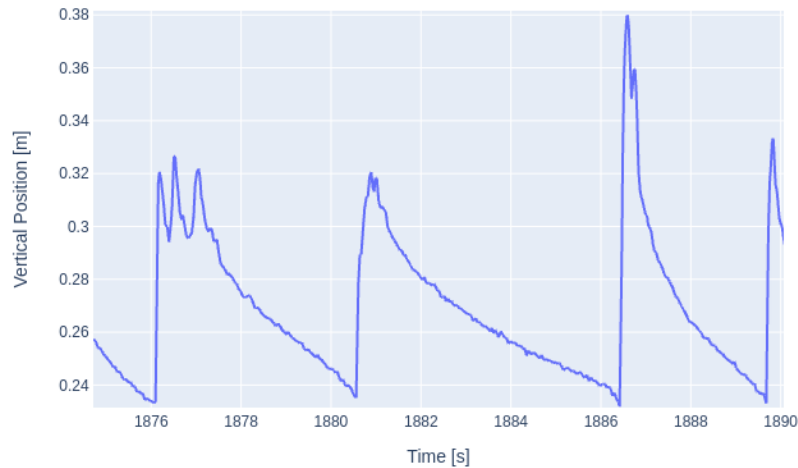
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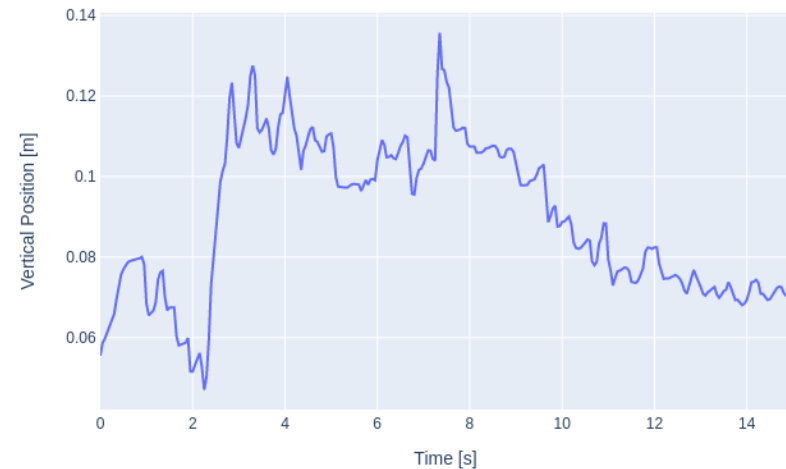
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Combining with Evolutionary Algorithms to provide powerful calibration/validation tool

PEPT



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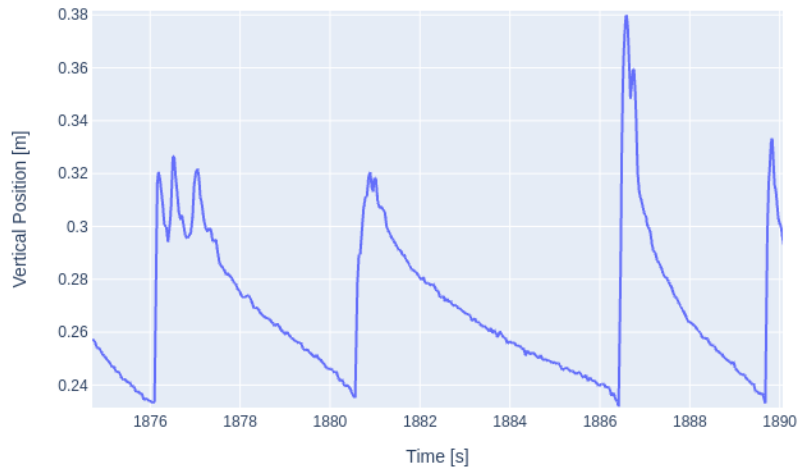
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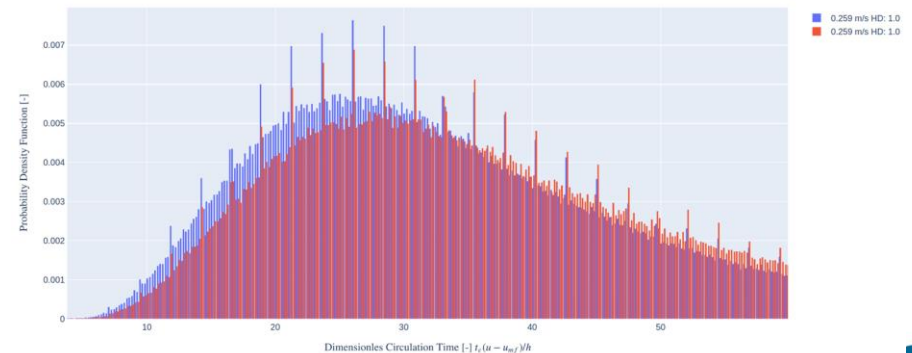
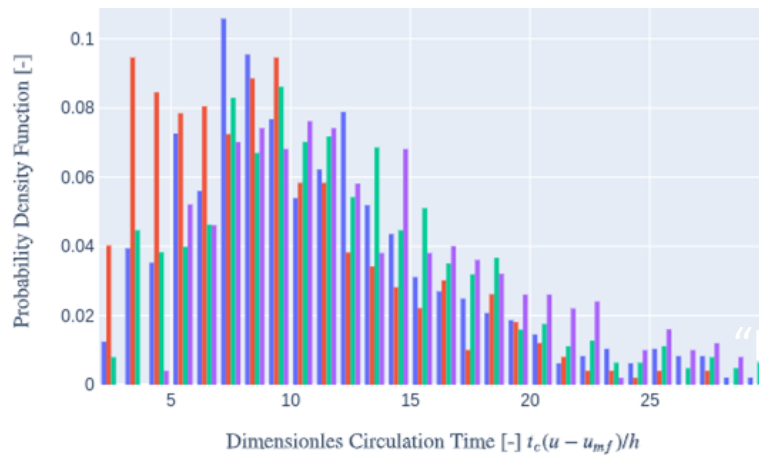
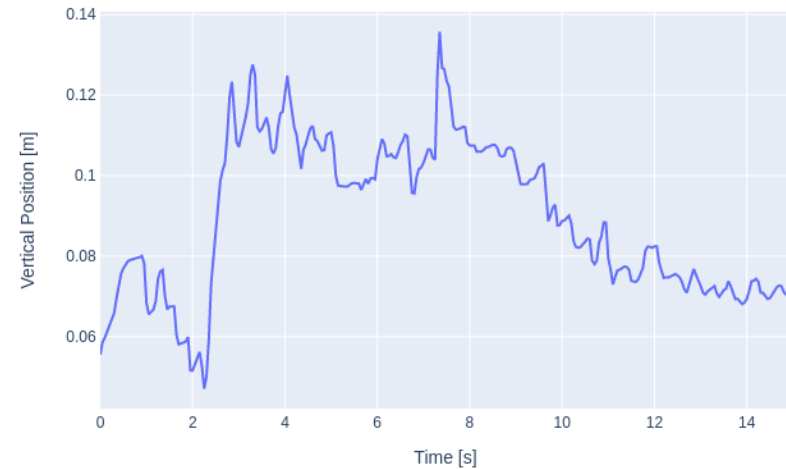
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Combining with Evolutionary Algorithms to provide powerful calibration/validation tool

PEPT



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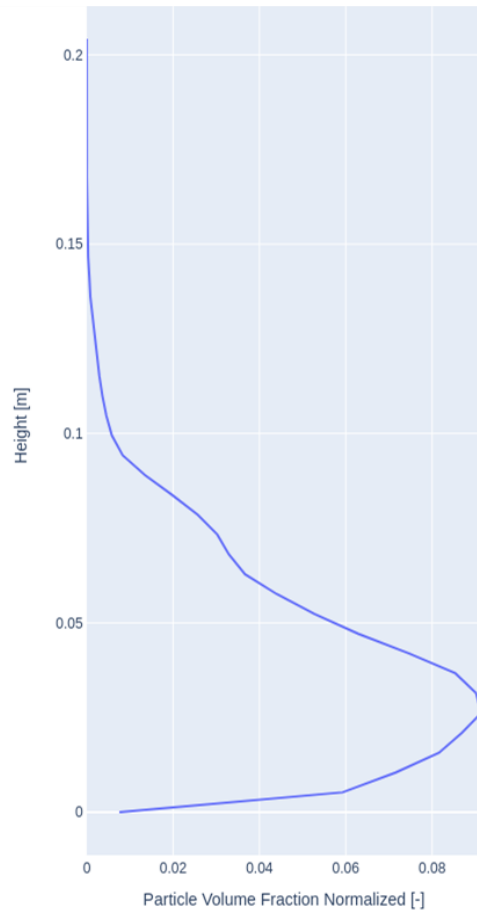
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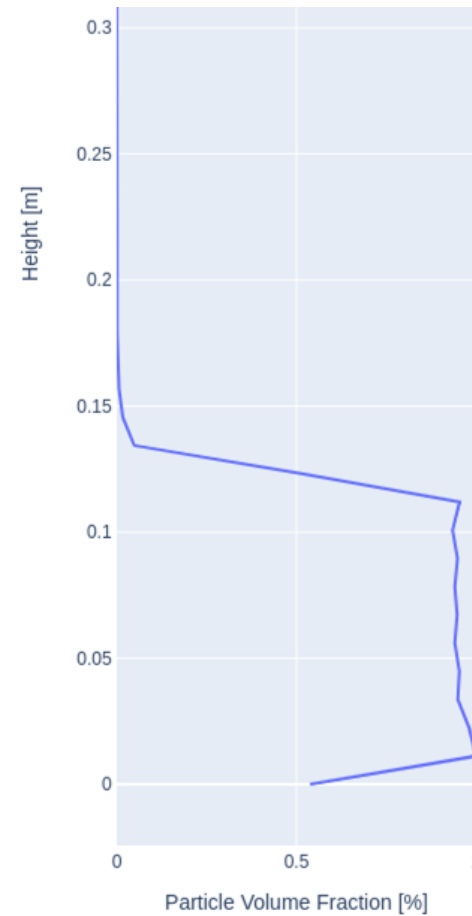
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Combining with Evolutionary Algorithms to provide powerful calibration/validation tool

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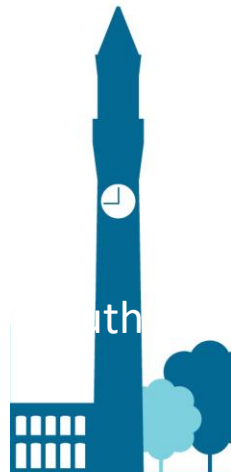


MAPP

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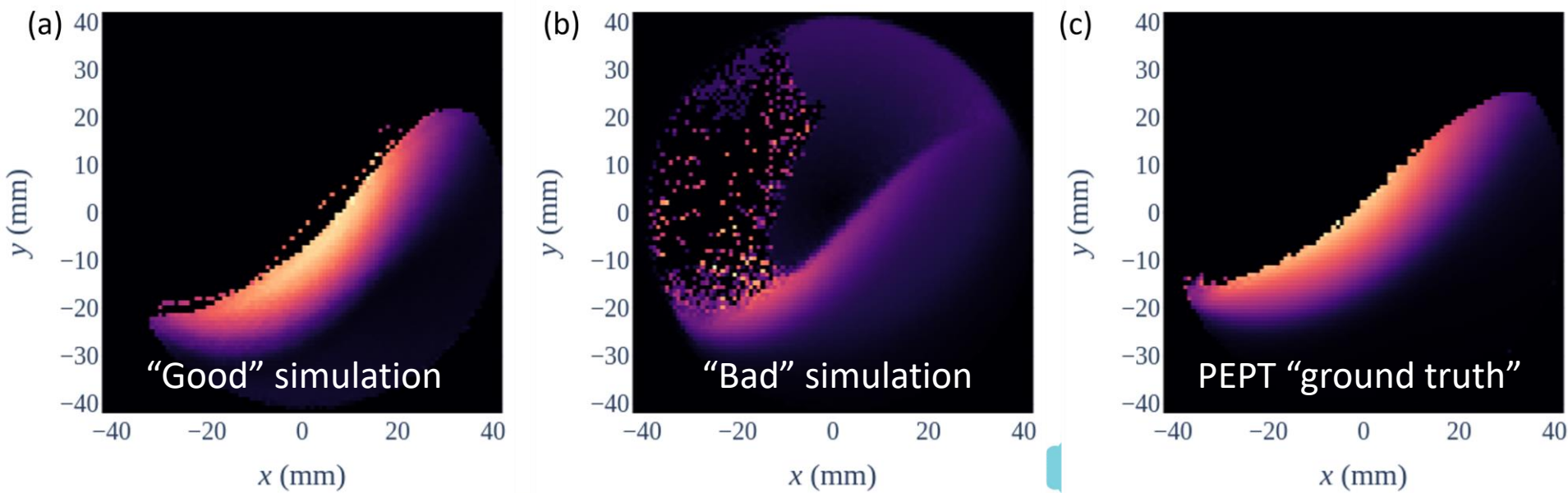


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Combining with Evolutionary Algorithms to provide powerful calibration/validation tool

- PEPT provides highly-resolution three-dimensional data regarding myriad quantities
- → **Detailed, multi-point validation** (as required for complex systems!)



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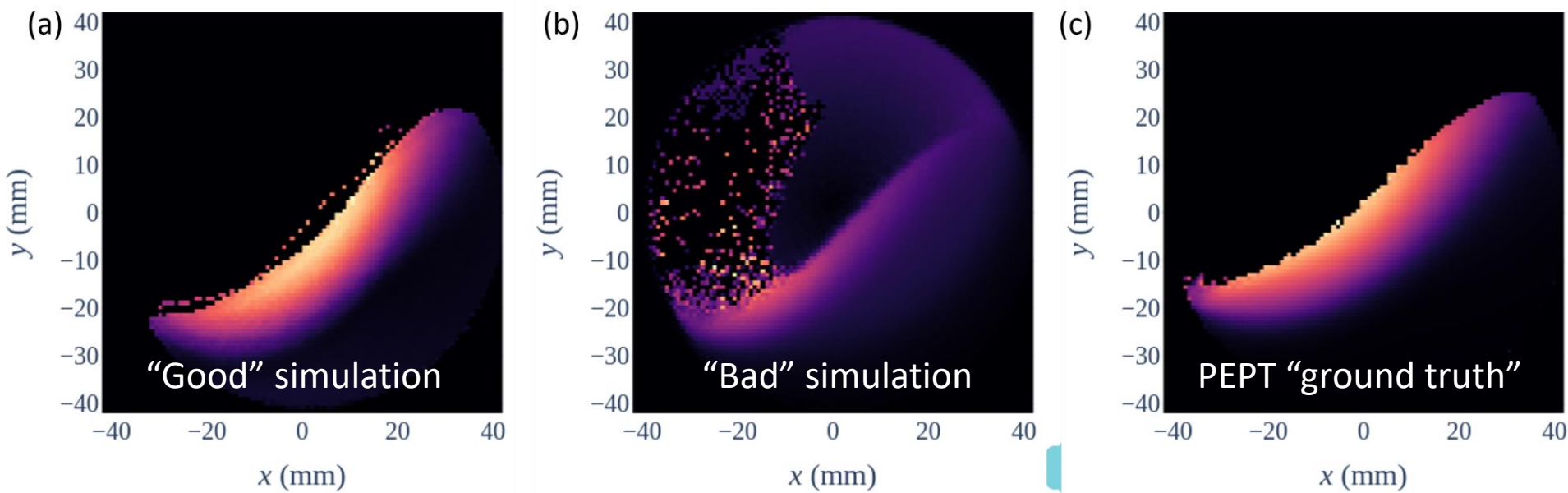
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Combining with Evolutionary Algorithms to provide powerful calibration/validation tool

- Valuable for use with “ACCES” algorithm – see talk of Leonard Nicusan!



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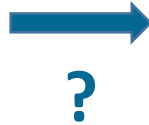


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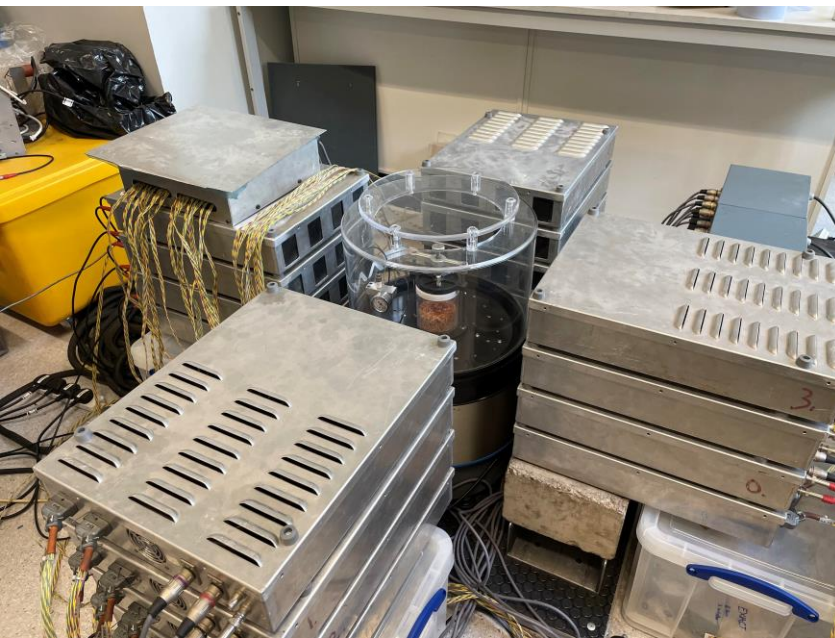
If the mountain won't come to Muhammad...



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- Modular camera
 - Arbitrary geometries
 - Large systems
 - *In situ* imaging



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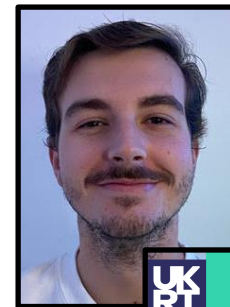


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of Engineering

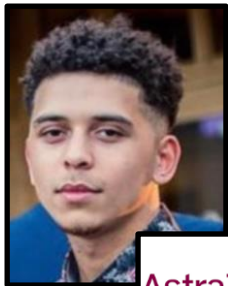
The Team



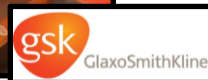
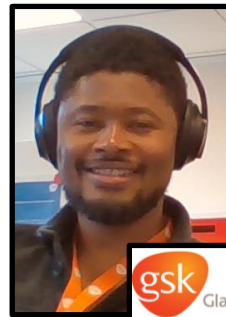
Zoe Chu



Matthew Herald



Owen Jones-Salkey



Issa Munnu



Leonard Nicușan



Dan Rhymer



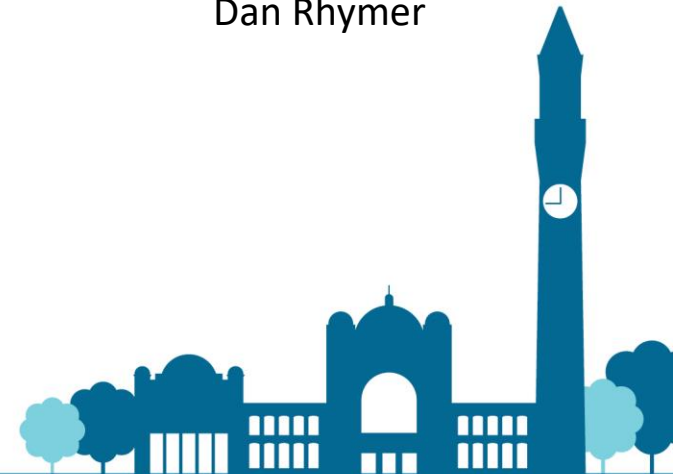
Jack Sykes



Dominik Werner



Dan Weston



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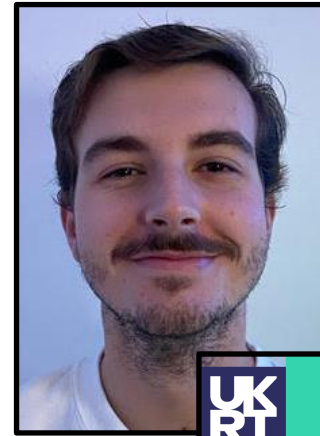
The Team



Dominik Werner



Leonard Nicușan



Matthew Herald



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Grant No. 1239412

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Any questions?

Anything piqued your interest?

Any ideas for valuable PEPT studies?

We are always open to exciting new
collaborations!

