



HAL
open science

New insights on fouling mechanisms explored by rheo-fluidics at the microscale

Margot Grostete, Jeehyun Lee, Zanele Msibi, Françoise Boissel, Maude Jimenez, Romain Jeantet, Luca Lanotte

► To cite this version:

Margot Grostete, Jeehyun Lee, Zanele Msibi, Françoise Boissel, Maude Jimenez, et al.. New insights on fouling mechanisms explored by rheo-fluidics at the microscale. XVIII Italian Society of Rheology Conference, Sep 2024, Capri (IT), Italy. hal-04731966

HAL Id: hal-04731966

<https://hal.inrae.fr/hal-04731966v1>

Submitted on 11 Oct 2024

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

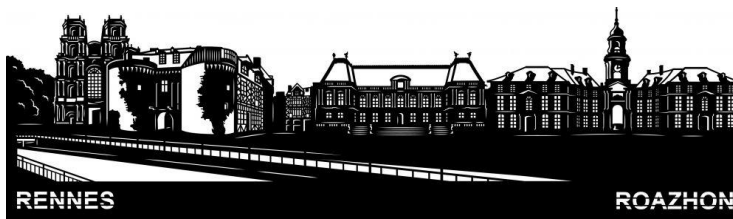
L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



Distributed under a Creative Commons Attribution - NonCommercial - NoDerivatives 4.0
International License

INRAE

 **STLO**



➤ New insights on fouling mechanisms explored by rheo-fluidics at the microscale

M. Grostete, J. Lee, Z. Msibi, F. Boissel, M. Jimenez, R. Jeantet, L. Lanotte



XVIII Italian Society of Rheology Conference
Capri Island (Naples, Italy), 12th-14th September 2024

> The fouling process in dairy industry



What is fouling?

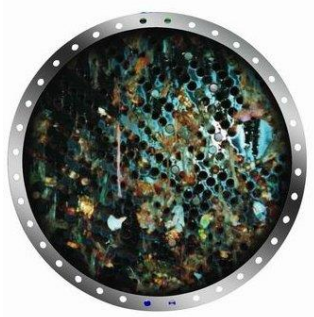
Accumulation of solid components of the dairy solutions on stainless-steel surface



FLOW CHARACTERISTICS



THERMAL GRADIENTS



Where do we observe fouling?

Membranes, filters (filtration process)

Evaporators, heat exchangers (pasteurization, sterilization)

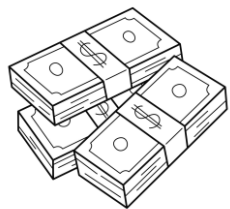
DIFFERENT SCALE AND PHYSICO-CHEMICAL DYNAMICS

Which are the consequences?

- Significant pressure drop
- Lowered thermal exchange
- Pipe blockage



Daily cleaning sessions



INRAE

New insights on fouling mechanisms explored by microfluidics at the microscale

12/09/2024 / L. Lanotte

Visser J and Jeurnink Th J M (1997). Experimental Thermal and Fluid Science.

> The emerging question of the evaporators



Concentration of dairy fluids before spray drying (energy saving)



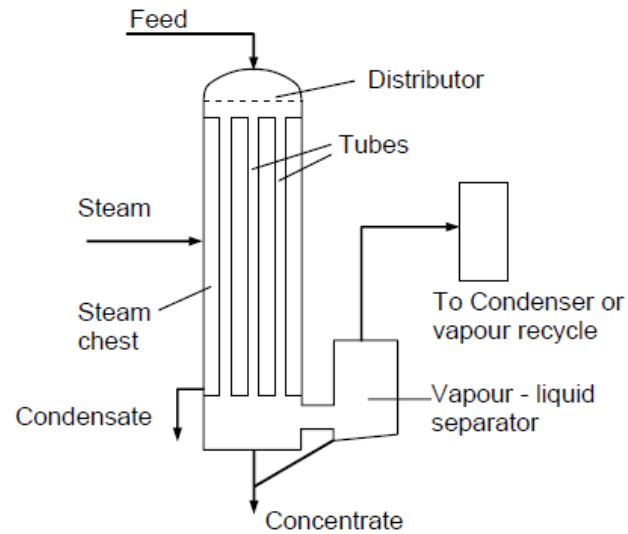
Spraying Systems Co.®

Production of "commodities"
Wide range of processed fluids

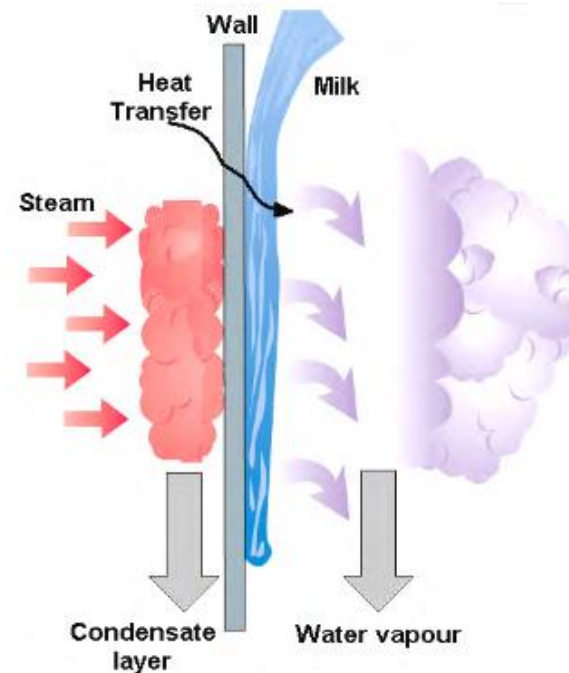
Infant Milk Formulas (IMFs)



FALLING FILM SETUP



Broome S., 2005.



Main characteristics

- Constant surface temperature ($T = 45-80\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$)
- Increasing top-to-bottom concentration
- Double interface

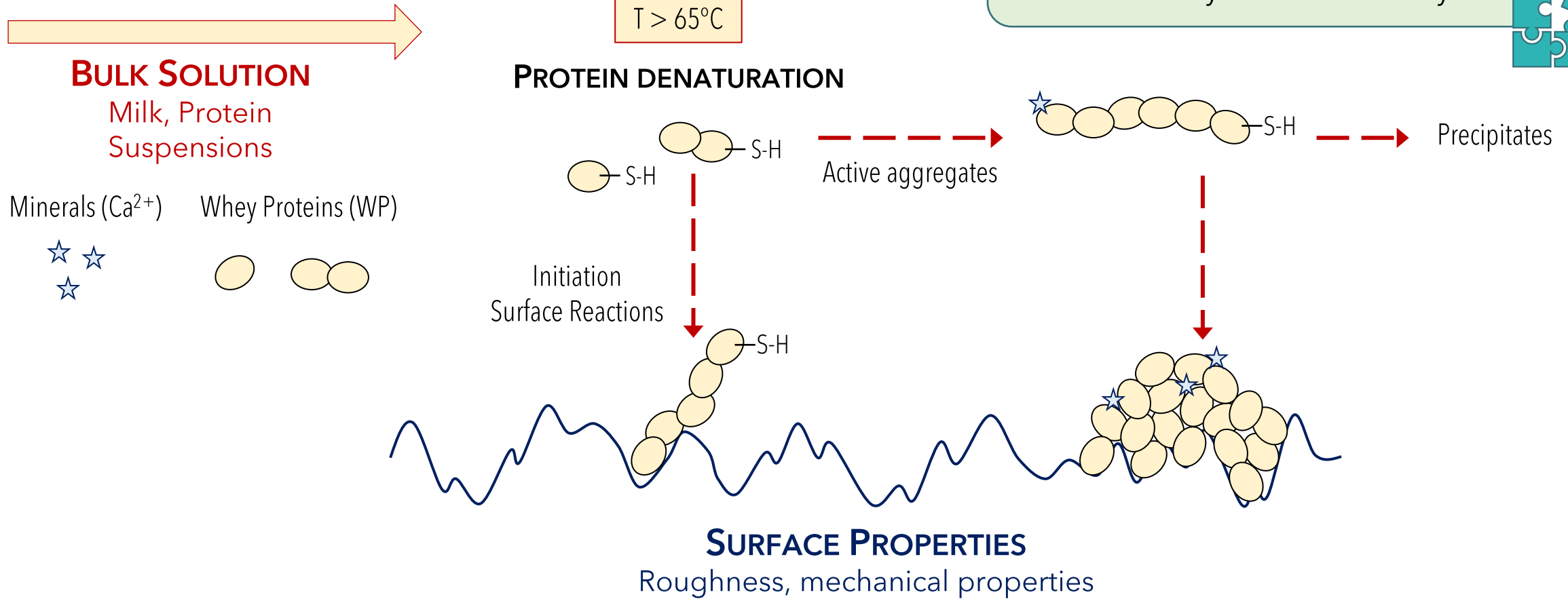


> State of the art on fouling mechanisms

Bansal B and Chen X D (2006). Comprehensive Reviews in Food Science and Food Safety.
Visser J and Jeurnink Th J M (1997). Experimental Thermal and Fluid Science.

No direct observation!

1. Equipment like "black boxes"
2. Only global mass/energy balances
3. Offline analysis of the solid layers

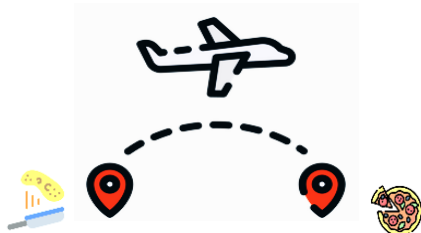


Jimenez M, Delaplace G et al. (2013). Journal of Colloid and Interface Science

➤ A microscopic journey: open questions



M. Grostete
Ph.D. Thesis
ENTEVAP Project (2022-25)



Prof. G. Tomaiuolo



New insights on fouling mechanisms explored by microfluidics at the microscale

12/09/2024 / L. Lanotte

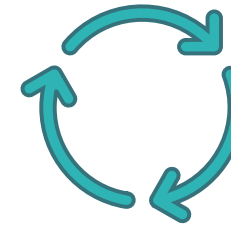
MINIATURIZATION OF THE DAIRY EQUIPMENT CONDITIONS



When?

Driving forces governing WP denaturation/accumulation

- Temperature
- protein concentration
- **shear rate**



Where?

Microscopic dynamics at the **surface** and in the **bulk**
Surficial deposit growth VS aggregate formation

How?

- Nature of **protein/surface interactions**
- Chemical adsorption
 - Short-range attractions

> Deposit formation: an alternative scenario



No fouling observed for $T < 65^\circ\text{C}$

Jeurnink Th J M, Walstra P, de Kruijff C G (1996). Netherlands Milk and Dairy Journal.

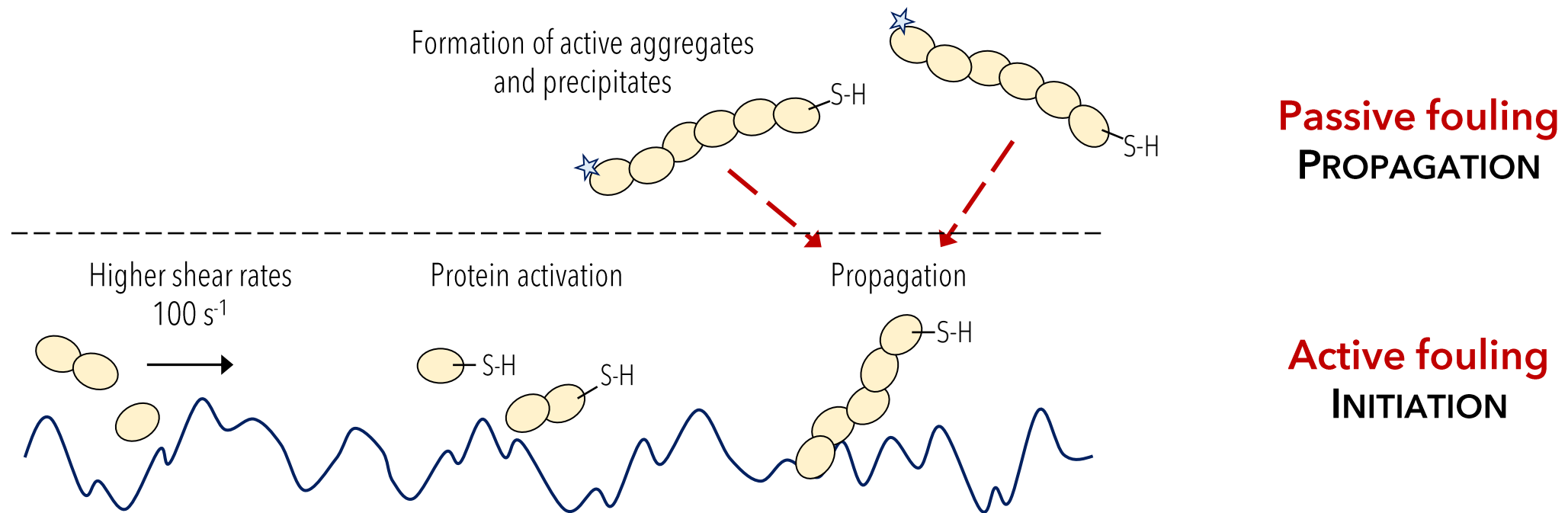
Absence of protein denaturation



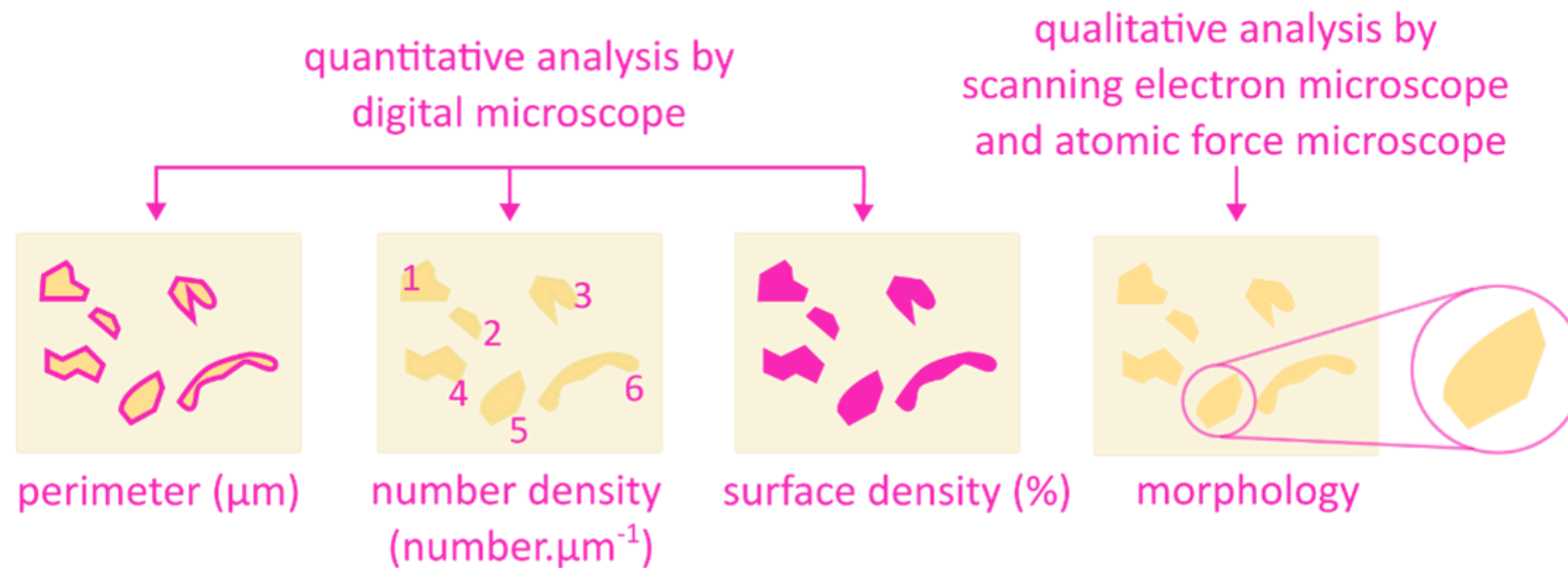
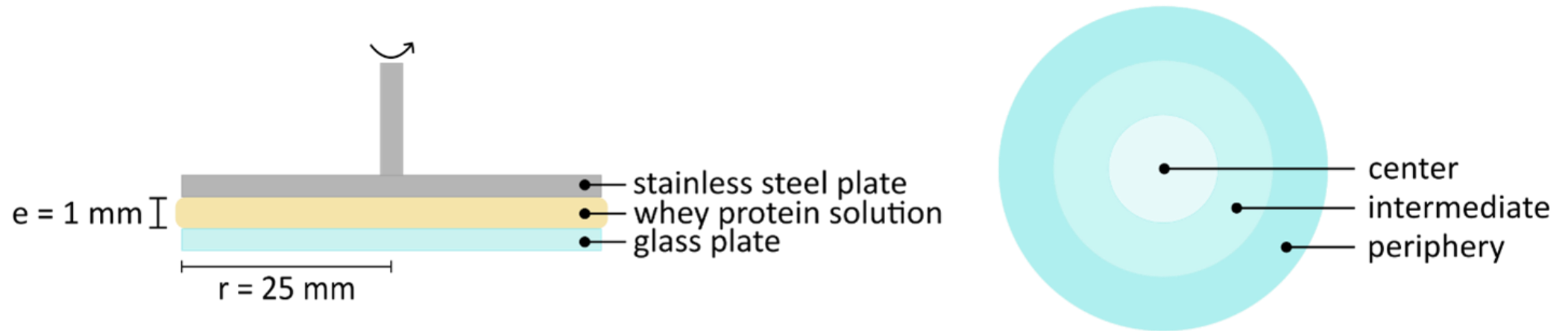
Deposit development even at $T=45^\circ\text{C}$ in evaporators



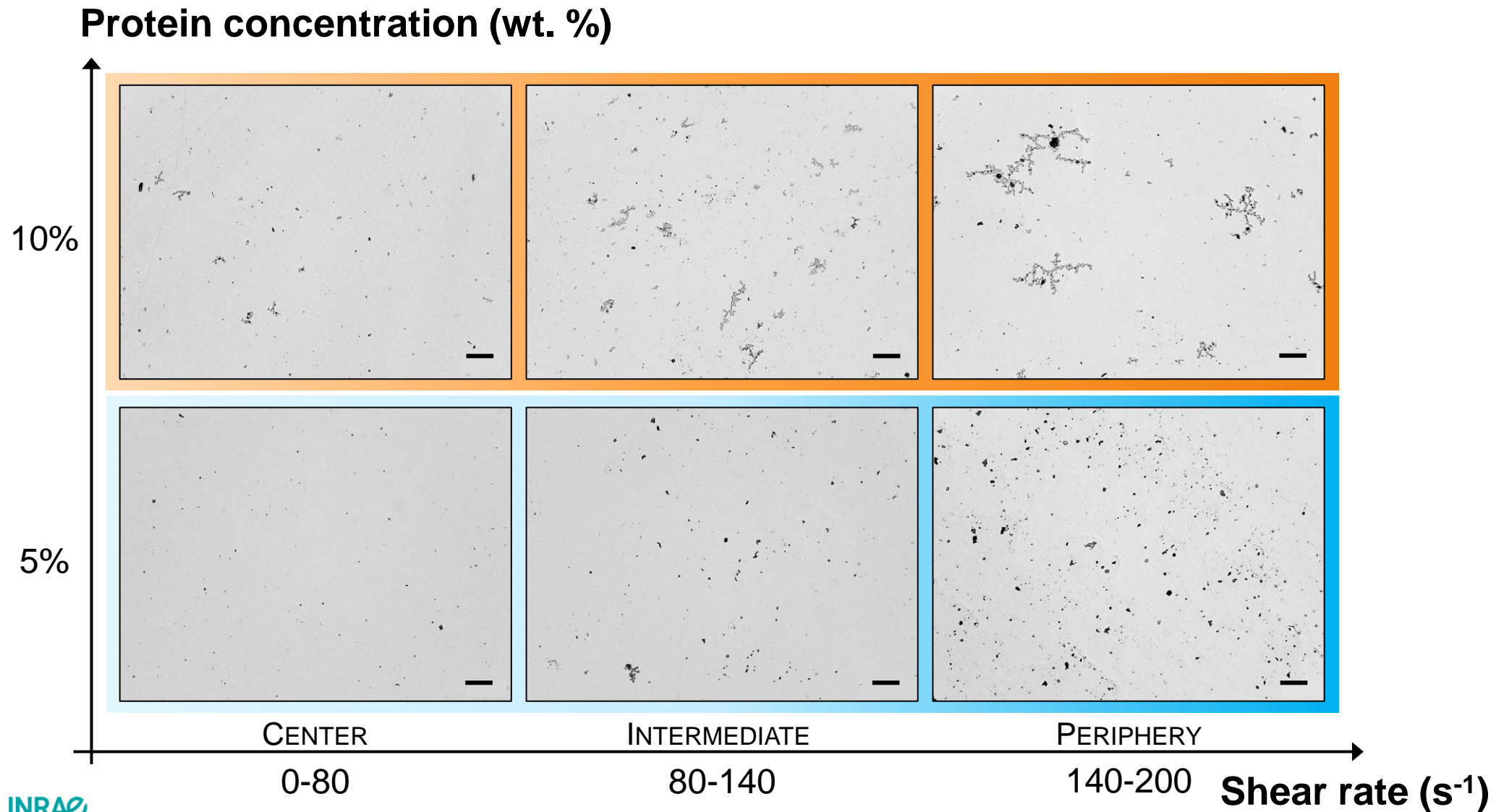
DOUBLE IMPACT OF TEMPERATURE AND SHEAR RATE



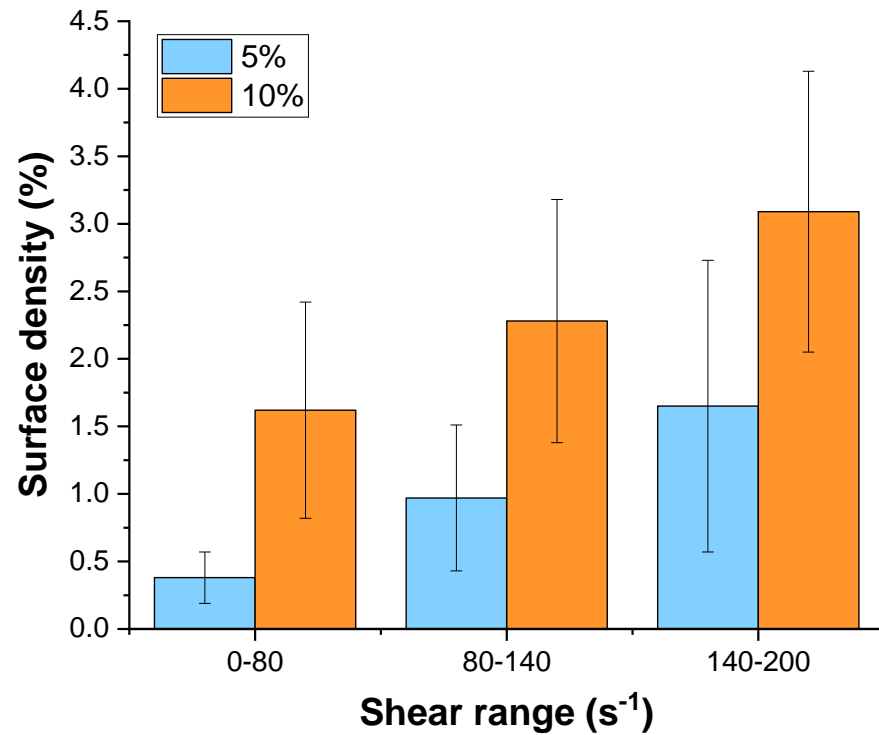
➤ Rheofluidics: a simple and flexible strategy



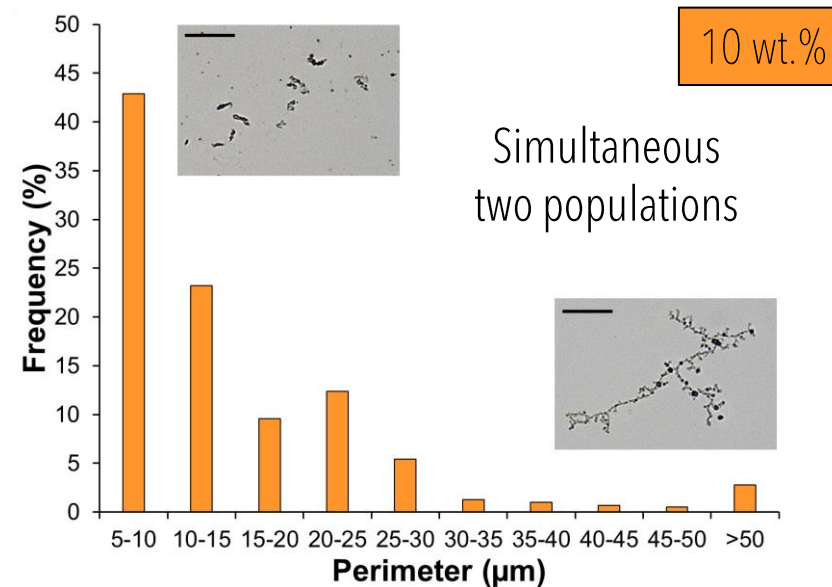
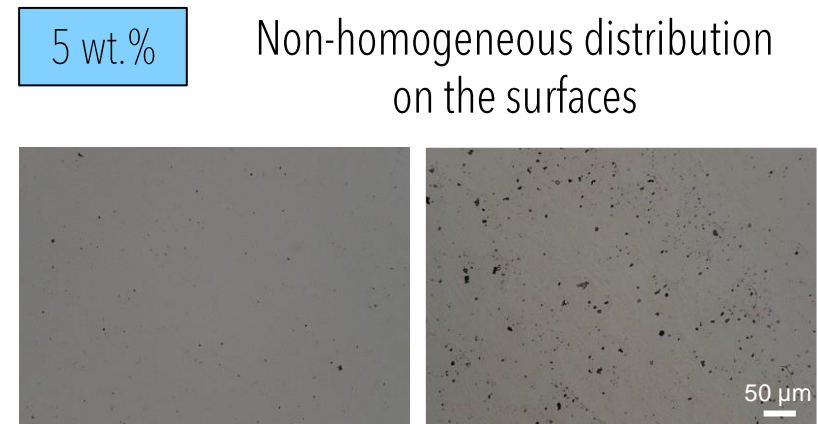
➤ Qualitative observation of WP surficial deposits



➤ Quantification of the shear impact

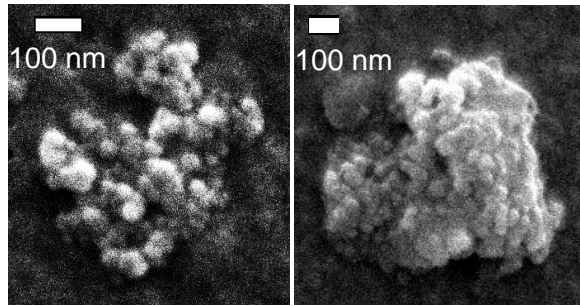


High standard deviations
because of dynamics of
protein accumulation

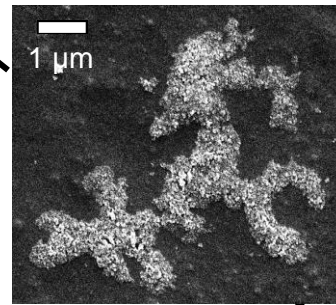
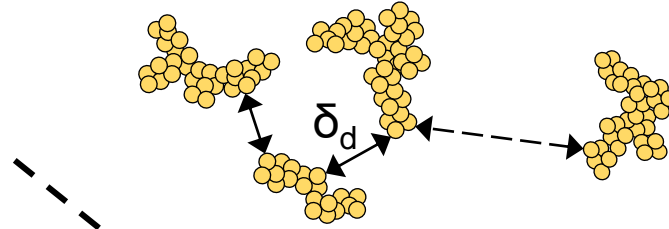
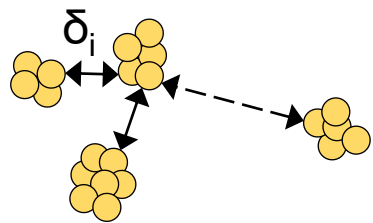


Grostete et al. (2024), Int J of Biological Macromolecules.

➤ Hypothesis on the stages of protein accumulation



INITIATION POINTS



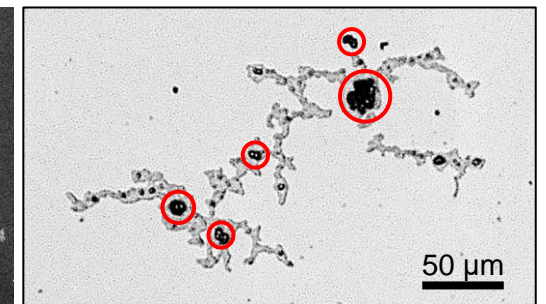
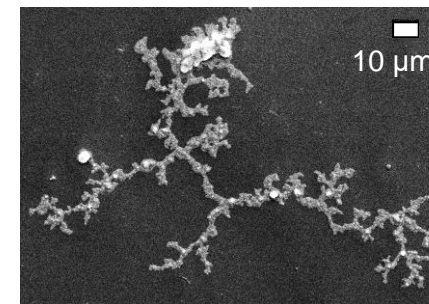
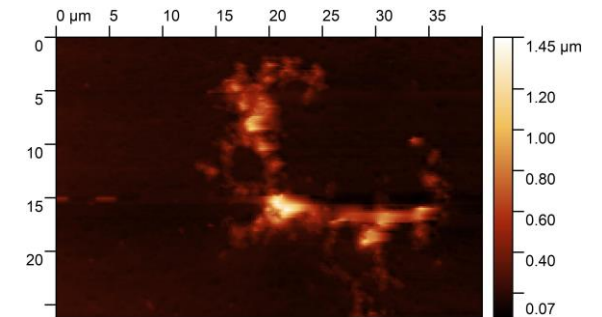
PRIMARY DEPOSITS

- Thermal denaturation and adsorption ✓
- Role of the shear stress ✗

TIME AND DISTANCE ARE CRUCIAL PARAMETERS

- Interconnection of primary deposits
- Structure complexification

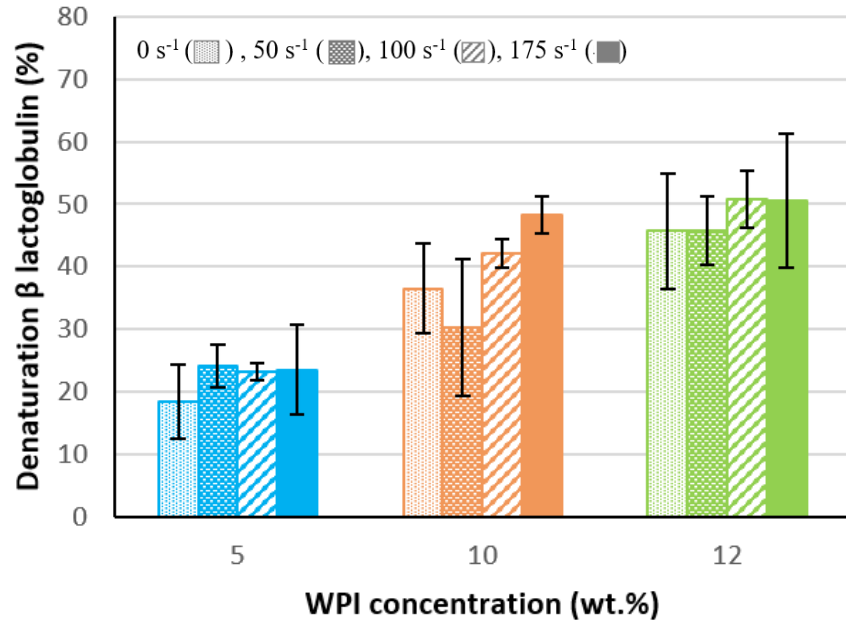
PHYSICO-CHEMICAL NATURE OF THE DEPOSITS



BRANCHED STRUCTURES

➤ What happens in the “bulk”?

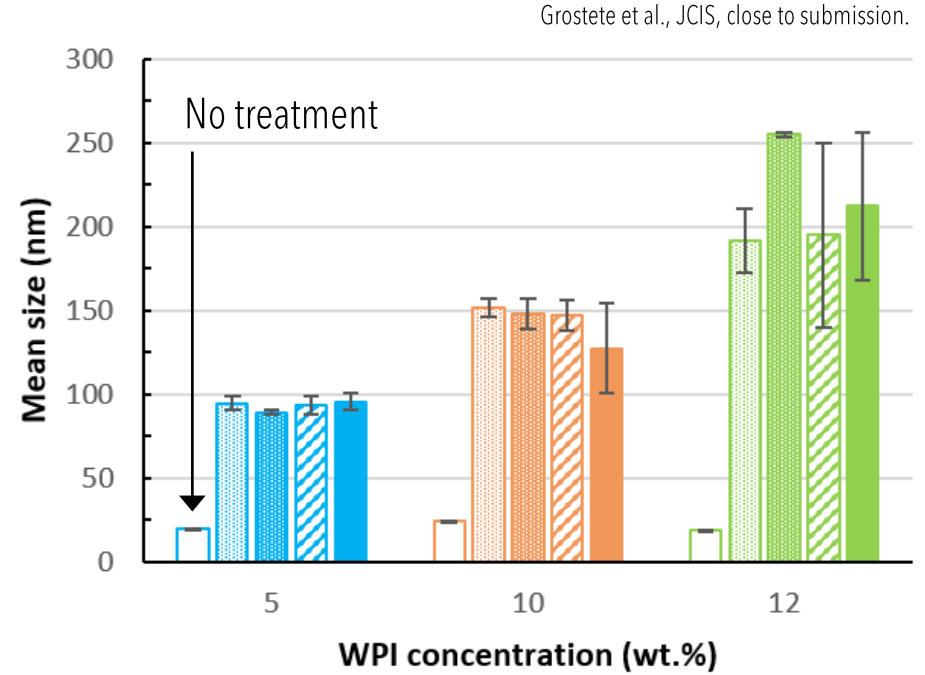
Tests by con-and-plate rheometers



Denaturation in the bulk governed by thermal effect and protein concentration



Impact on protein-protein interactions and WP aggregate formation



Submicronic WP aggregates predominant in the solutions (confirmed by microscopy observations)



ENHANCED DEPOSIT PROPAGATION
DOES IT EXCLUDE SHEAR-INDUCED DENATURATION?

> Conclusions

Surface

- Increasing shear stresses enhance deposit formation in terms of number (dilute conditions) and shape complexification (concentrate conditions)
- Evident effect of the shear when combined with thermal one
- Deposit formation possibly due to both chemical and physical interactions next the surface

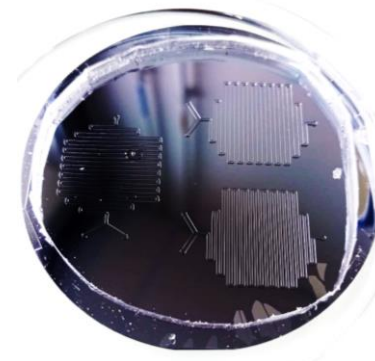
Bulk

- No impact of the shear on protein denaturation and aggregate mean size
- Combined effect of temperature and protein concentration

> What's next?

Direct observation of the phenomenon

Microfluidics



➤ Preliminary results and exponential difficulties

Visit the poster of Margot

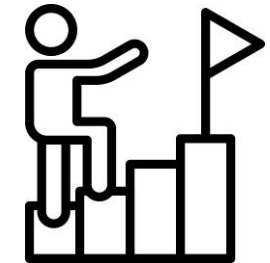


Experimental challenges

- *Repeatability* of the experiments (defects, bubble formation)
- *Control* of the temperature (device and solution)
- *Estimation* of the shear (rheometer vs wall shear)

DEEPENED INVESTIGATION LEADS TO MORE COMPLEX QUESTIONS

- Shear intensity and shearing time
- Absolute temperature and ΔT
- Air-liquid interfaces



Grazie a tutti per la vostra attenzione Please, bring me back home!



Risultati per **Rennes, Francia**

