

Traceable pipe viscometers for in-line measurement of dynamic viscosities

18HLT08 MeDD II – WP2 Partners

14th Workshop Low Liquid Flows in Medical Technology
Lübeck, Germany, September 15th, 2021



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Agenda



- ✓ 18HLT08 MeDD II WP2 Motivation
- ✓ 18HLT08 MeDD II WP2 Deliverables
- ✓ Traceable pipe viscometer
 - Facility NEL
 - Facility RISE
 - Facility METAS
- ✓ Devices for in-line measurement of viscosity
- ✓ Validation pipe viscometer & devices
- ✓ Application: determination of mixtures of drugs
- ✓ Summary

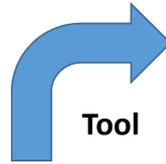
MeDD II WP1

Development and validation of calibration techniques for ultra-low flow rates below 100 nL/min

More than just flow

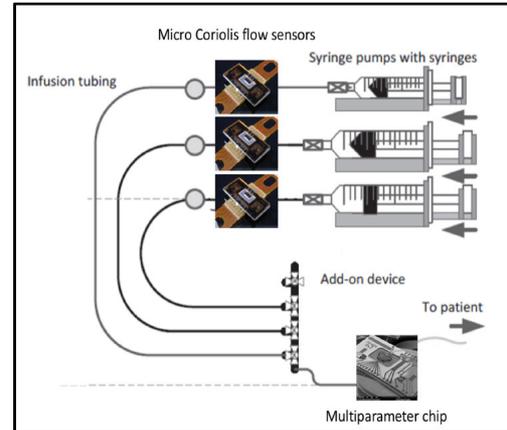
MeDD II WP2

Traceable pipe viscometers for in-line measurement of dynamic viscosities



MeDD II WP4

Designing a multi-infusion system representative for clinical practice



A.C. van der Eijk et al., "A literature review on flow-rate variability in neonatal IV therapy", *Pediatric Anesthesia*, 23(1), 2013, pp. 9-21. © Bronkhorst High-Tech B.V.

Task: Upgrading flow facilities for the in-line measurement of viscosity

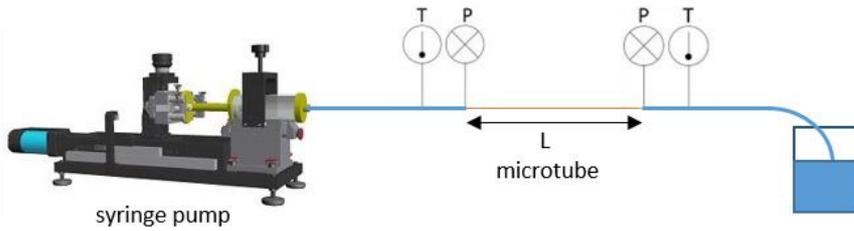
Validation report on the primary standards developed for the in-line measurement of the dynamic viscosity of Newtonian liquids with a target uncertainty of 2 %.

Task: Characterisation of devices for in-line measurements

Report on the use of a calibrated microfluidic multi-parameter chip for the in-line measurement of pressure, viscosity and temperature

Traceable pipe viscometer

Scheme of the facilities (NEL, RISE, METAS)



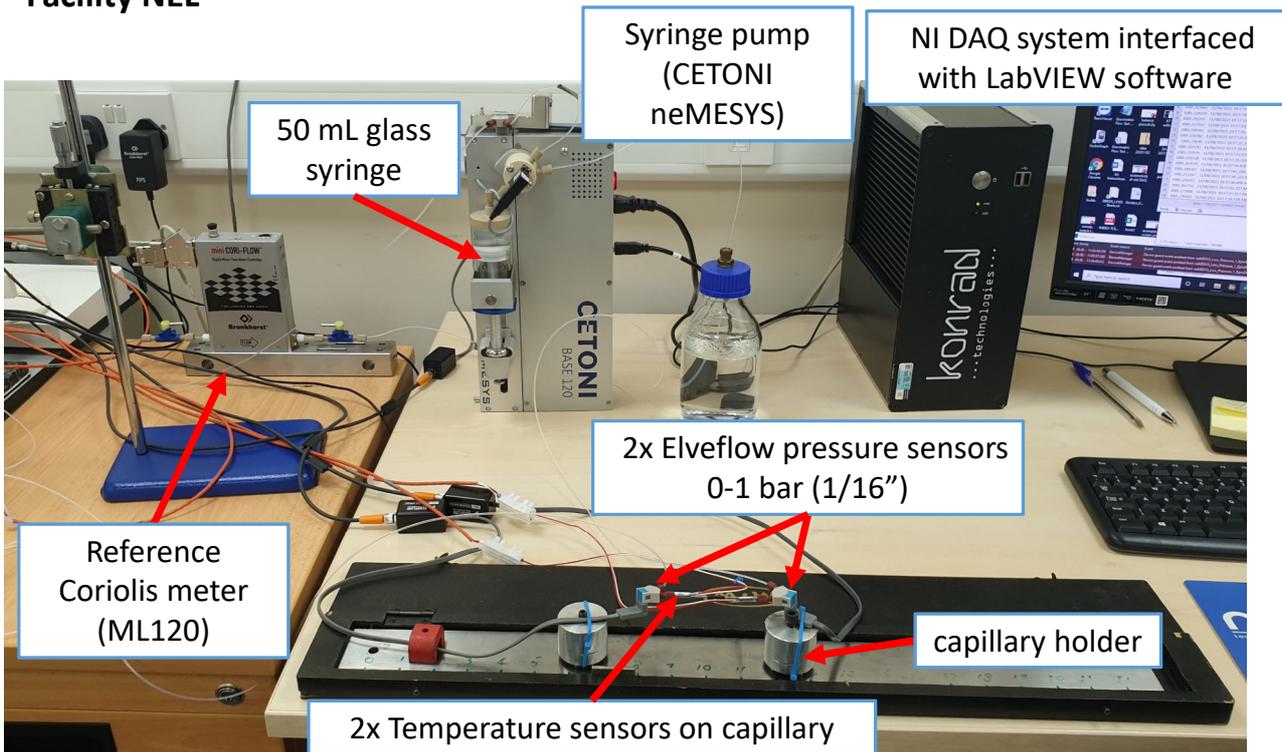
Laminar flow regime

Determination of the inner radius of the micro-tube: $r_{exp} = \sqrt[4]{8 \eta L Q / (\pi \Delta P)}$, using water with known viscosity

Determination of the dynamic viscosity of the liquid: $\eta = \pi r_{exp}^4 \Delta P / (8 L Q)$

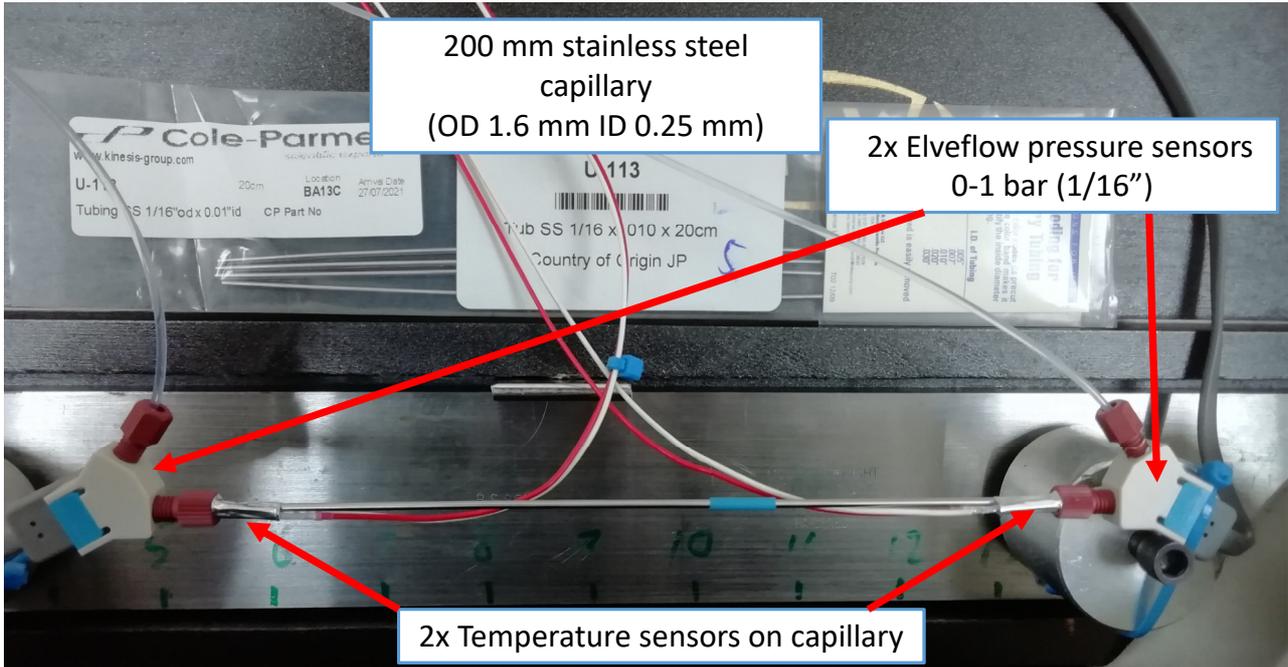
Traceable pipe viscometer

Facility NEL



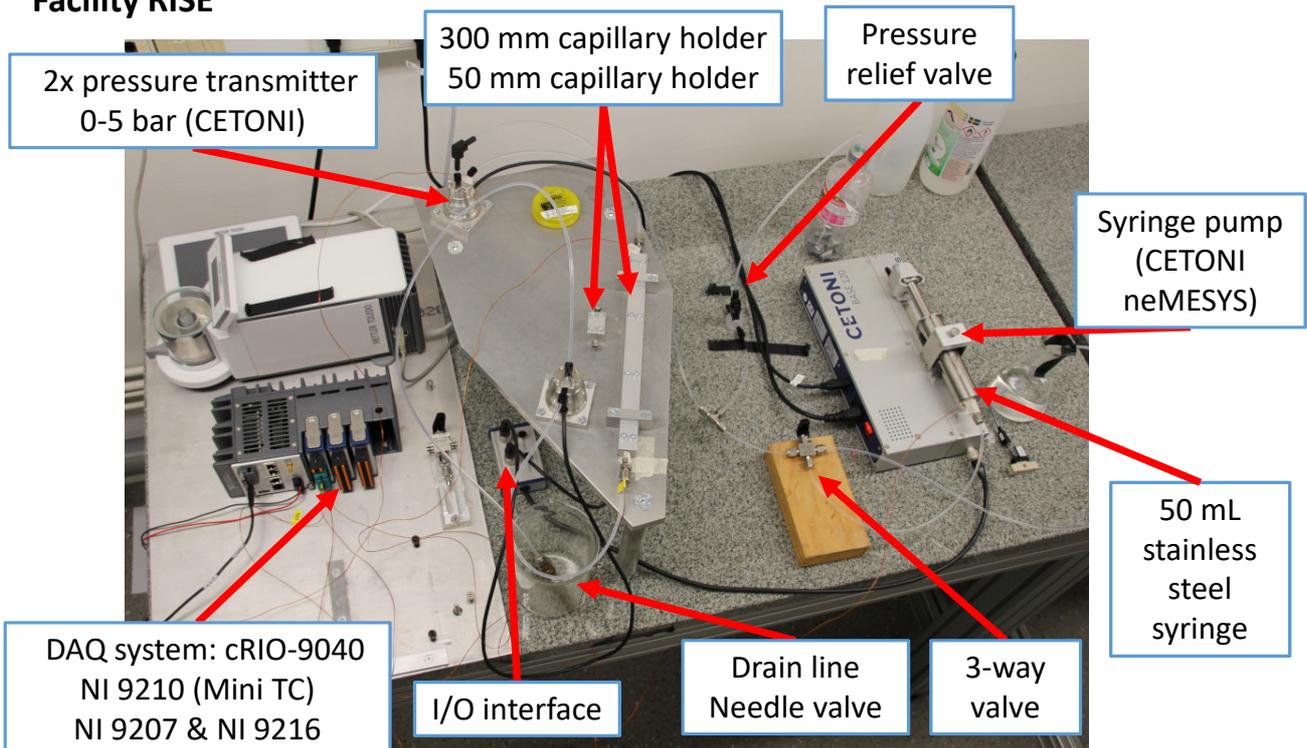
Traceable pipe viscometer

Facility NEL



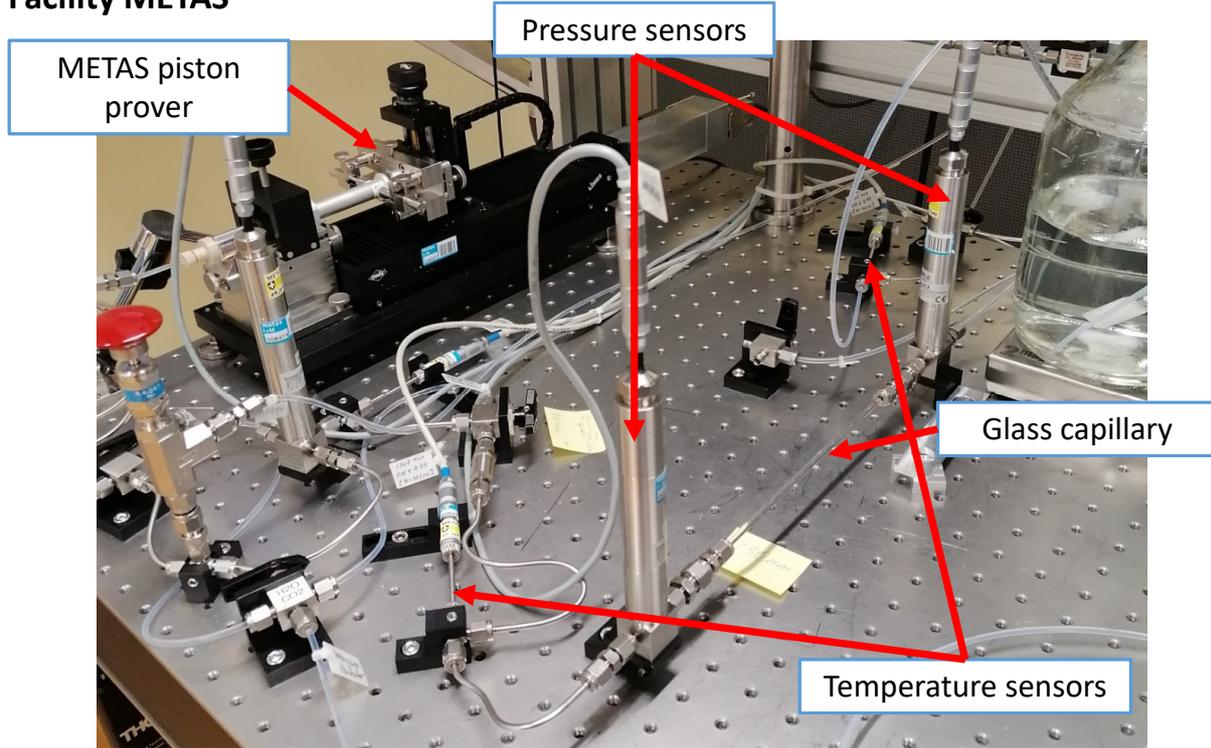
Traceable pipe viscometer

Facility RISE



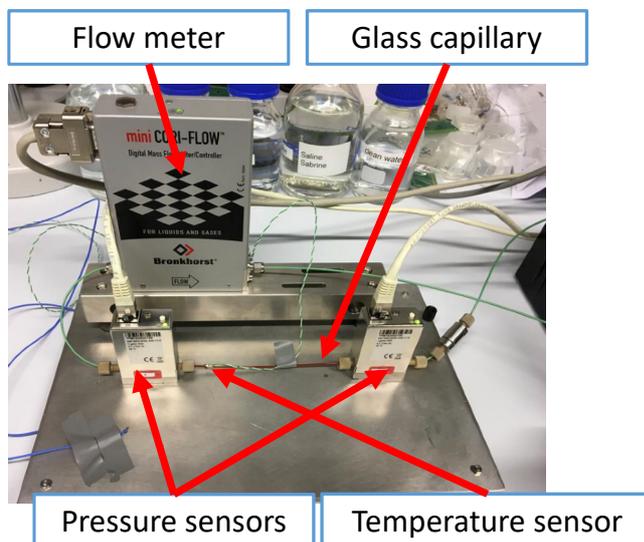
Traceable pipe viscometer

Facility METAS



Devices for in-line measurement of viscosity

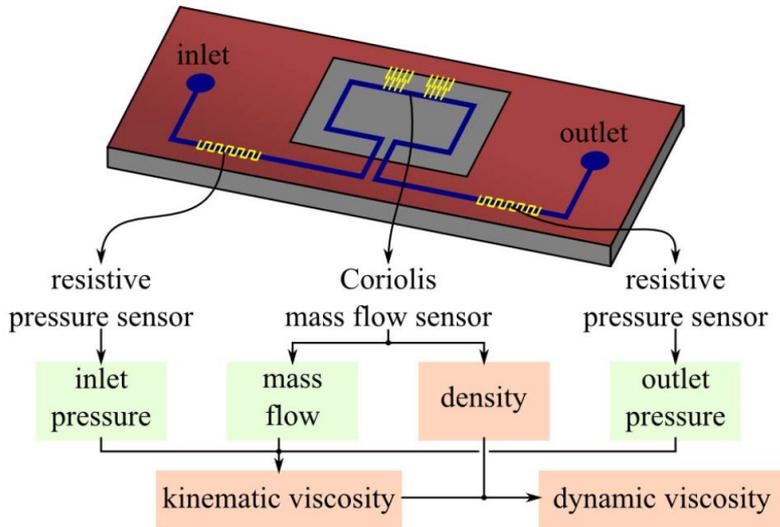
Bronkhorst High-Tech B.V.
Conventional Multiparameter Measurement System
Technology Demonstrator (not commercially available)



- Flow rate
- Density
- Temperature
- Pressure
- Dynamic viscosity

Devices for in-line measurement of viscosity

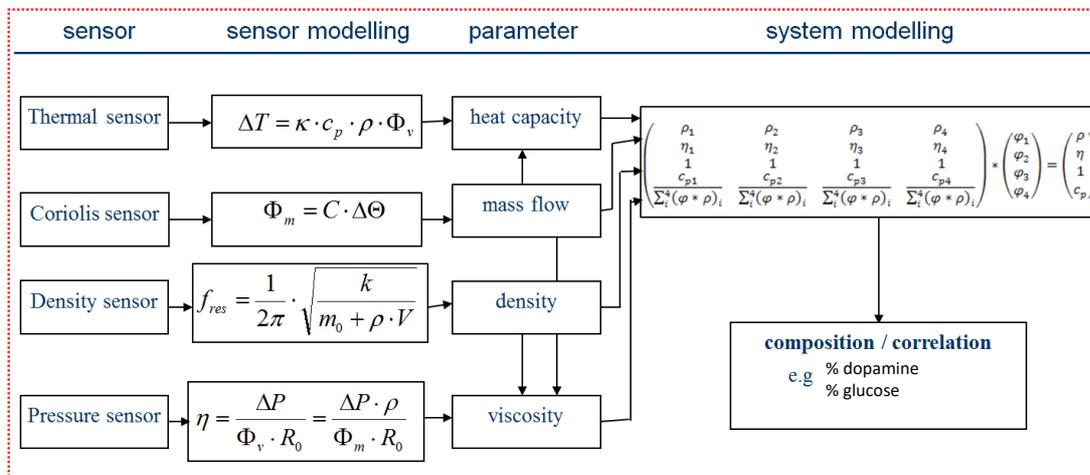
Bronkhorst High-Tech B.V.
 MEMS Multiparameter Measurement System
 Technology Demonstrator (not commercially available)



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Devices for in-line measurement of viscosity

Bronkhorst High-Tech B.V.
 MEMS Multiparameter Measurement System
 Technology Demonstrator (not commercially available)



Mixtures of known drugs can be determined (WP4 Multi-Infusion Systems)

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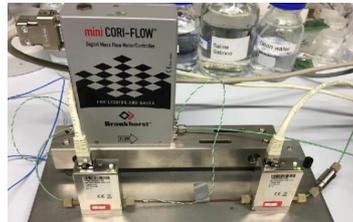
Devices for in-line measurement of viscosity

TrueDyne Sensors AG
VLO-M1



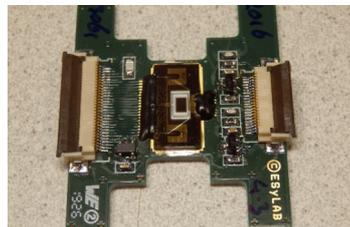
- Dynamic viscosity
- Density
- Temperature

Bronkhorst High-Tech B.V.
Conventional Multiparameter
Measurement System
Technology Demonstrator
(not commercially available)



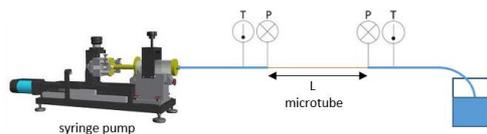
- Dynamic viscosity
- Density
- Temperature
- Flow rate
- Pressure

Bronkhorst High-Tech B.V.
MEMS Multiparameter
Measurement System
Technology Demonstrator
(not commercially available)

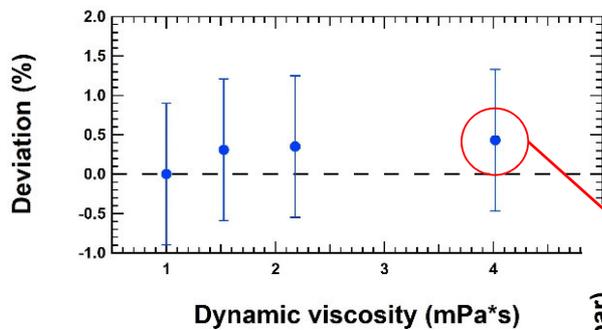


- Dynamic viscosity
- Density
- Temperature
- Flow rate
- Pressure
- Heat capacity

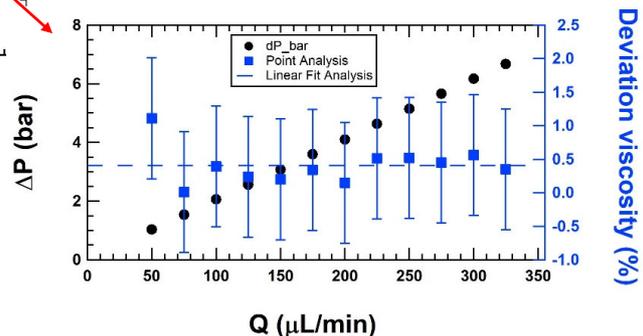
Validation pipe viscometer



Laminar flow regime



Reference liquids with traceable density and dynamic viscosity values



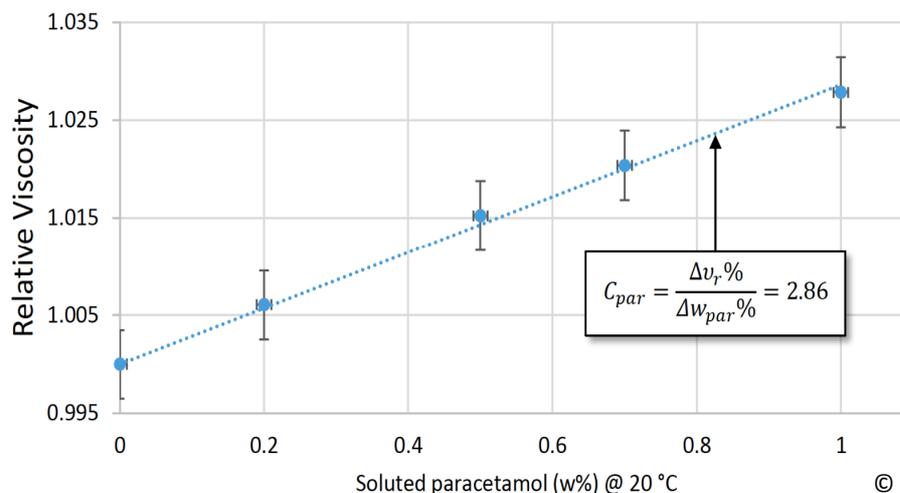
- Newtonian Liquids (T = 20 °C – 27 °C)
 - A - Saline solution (0.9%) (~ 0.87 mPa*s @ 23°C)
 - B - Glucose solution (10%) (~ 1.14 mPa*s @ 23°C)
 - C - Glucose solution (20%) (~ 1.54 mPa*s @ 23°C)
 - D - Sodium chloride solution (0.22%) and glucose (2.75%) (~ 0.87 mPa*s @ 23°C)
 - E - Sodium chloride solution (0.22%) and glucose (5.55%) (~ 0.94 mPa*s @ 23°C)
 - F - Sodium chloride solution (0.45%) and glucose (5.54%) (~ 1.02 mPa*s @ 23°C)
 - G - Glycerol solution (52.04%) (~ 4.80 mPa*s @ 23°C)
 - H - Glycerol solution (58.8%) (~ 7.40 mPa*s @ 23°C)

- Characterisation of the dynamic viscosity
 - by means of well established measurement techniques (including CMCs)
 - by means of the newly developed pipe viscometers
 - by means of Rheometer

- Characterisation of the density and thermal properties

Application: determination of mixtures of drugs

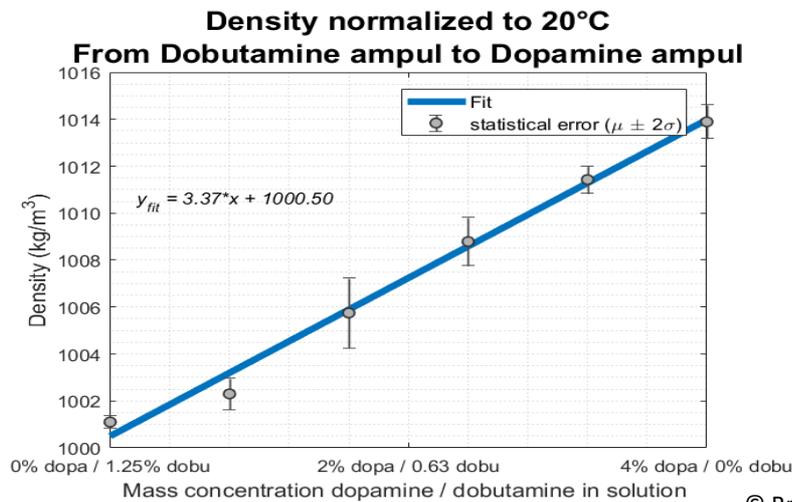
Dynamic viscosity measured with conventional measurement system;
 Paracetamol in DI water, from 0 to 1%.
(Preliminary results by technology demonstrator)



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Paracetamol can be well distinguished from water via viscosity
the viscosity changes ca. 3% over the measurement range of 0 – 1% paracetamol

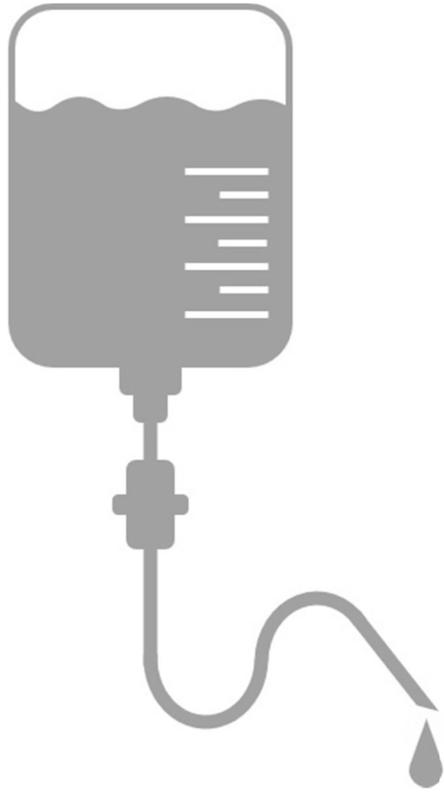
Density measured with conventional measurement system;
 From Dobutamine ampul to Dopamine ampul
 (Preliminary results by technology demonstrator)



Dobutamine can be well distinguished from dopamine via density
the density changes ca. 1.5% over the measurement range from dobutamine to dopamine

Summary

- Traceable pipe viscometer (NEL, RISE, METAS) are built for low flow rates
- Devices for in-line measurement of viscosity are commercially available or are currently developed for low flow rates
- Validation of pipe viscometer & devices is ongoing
- Important application is the determination of mixtures of drugs occurring in Multi-Infusion Systems
- Not limited to any fields of applications



THANK YOU



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