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### YOOMI – DEVELOPMENT OF SELF-HEATING BABY BOTTLE

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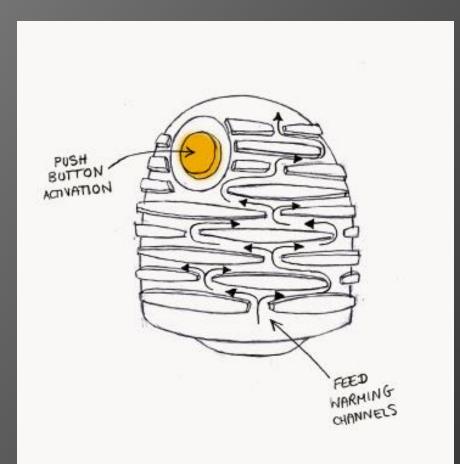




yoomi - rechargeable, self-warming baby bottle warms baby's feed to the natural temperature of breast milk (www.yoomi.com)

- developed by Intelligent Fluid Solutions Ltd between 2007 and 2009
- manufactured by Feed Me Bottles Ltd
- entered the UK market in November 2009





- Subcooled nature of sodium acetate mixture
- Mixture inside a warming unit with channels for the milk flow
- Solidification process releases latent heat
- Milk heated to the correct temperature above 32°C
- Warmer recharge in boiling water, a steam sterilizer or with microwaving



Aspects of the design and overall warmer performance:

- pressure drop in the feed flow
- feed temperature at the first drop (200 ml/min)
- feed temperature at the steady drinking speed (20 ml/min)

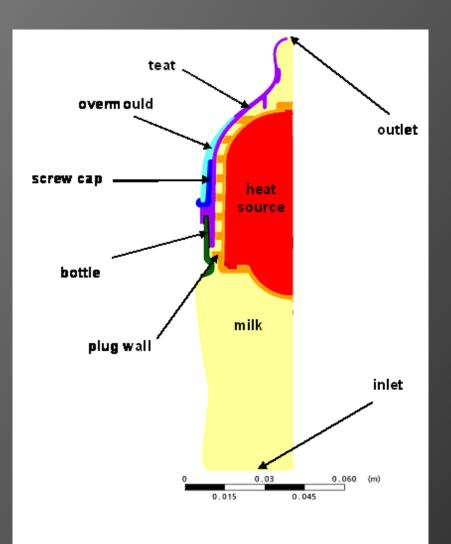




Technical challenge - designing a warmer to heat the milk (5 to 32°C) for the first drop flow rate and to maintain steady-flow conditions

- initially sluggish milk flow with the milk first drop temperature of just 17°C
- utilisation of CFD modelling techniques to improve the design, reduce the development time and costs
- ANSYS simulation software



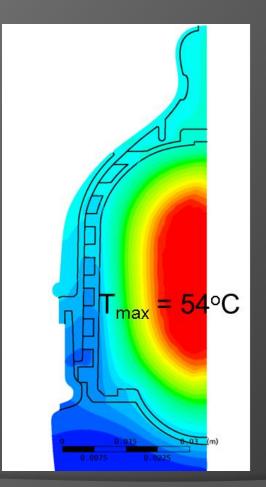


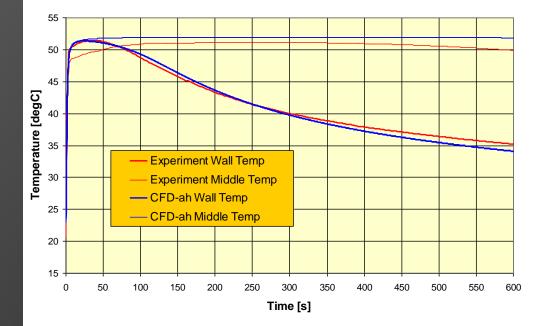
Modelling fluid and heat flow in such device is challenging:

- laminar flow of milk
- air flow in the opposite direction
- solidification process and heat generation
- thermal material properties of solid parts
- heat transfer (convection & conduction)
- flow stability



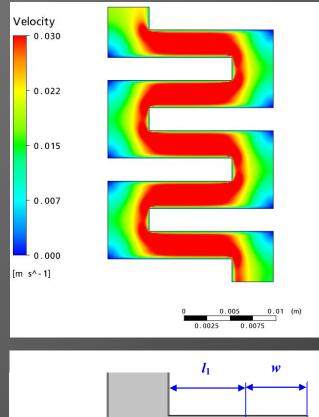
# Modelling of the solidification process of the sodium acetate mixture





- Speed of the solidification reaction limited only by the mixture temperature
- Development and calibration of the reaction model



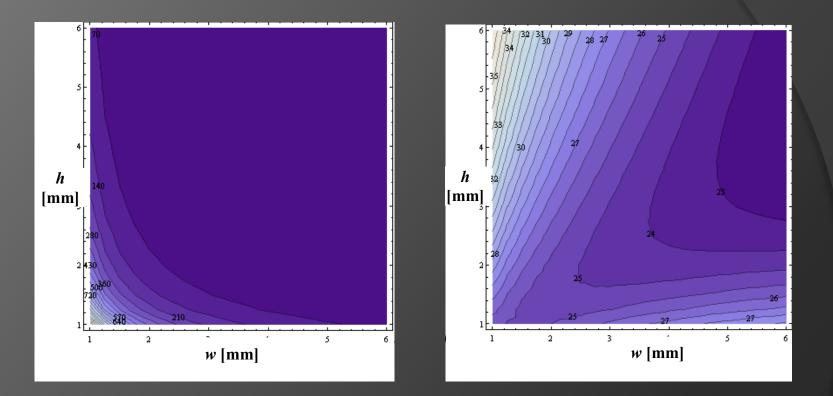


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Heat transfer and pressure drop in the warmer channels:

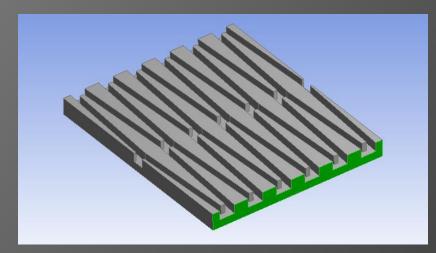
- Milk travelling time or the channel distance were maximized
- Heat transfer coefficient correlation h (x) and friction factor correlation f(x)
- Parametric model of the warmer channels



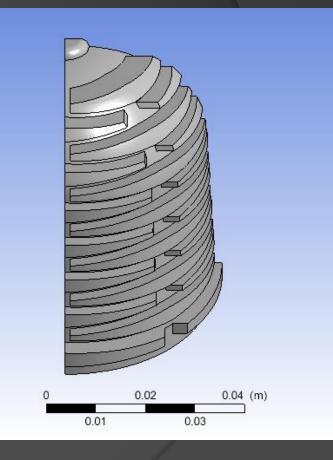


- Parametric space exploration of the warmer design channel width w and height h
- Optimum channel design pressure drop (left) and temperature increase (right) contour plots

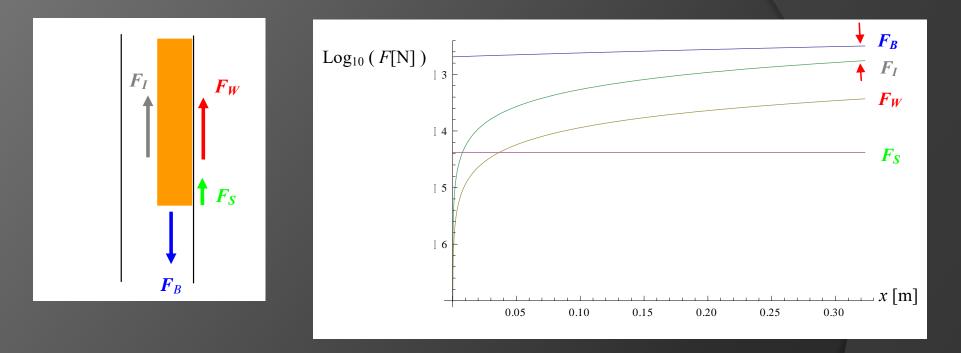




zig-zag channel of the specific width *w* and height *h* 

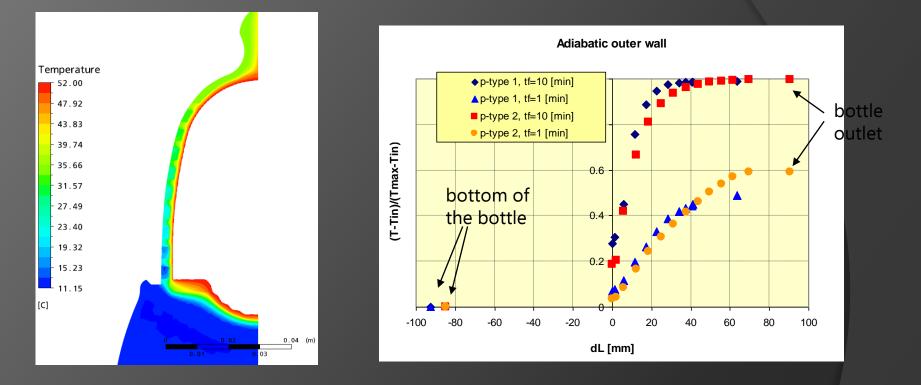


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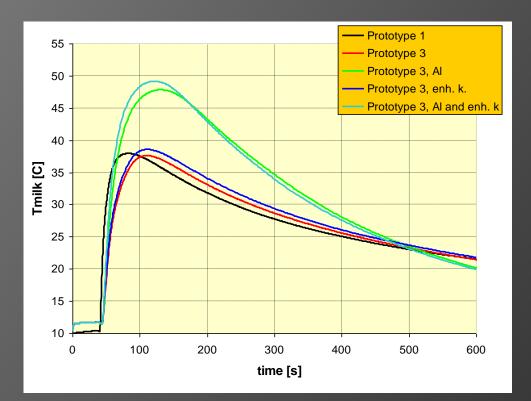
- Design optimisation process based on single-phase flow conditions
- A force balance analysis taking into account buoyancy force ( $F_B$ ), wall friction ( $F_W$ ), interphase drag ( $F_I$ ) and surface tension force ( $F_S$ )





- CFD analysis to predict warmer's thermal behaviour
- Steady-state milk flow taking into account the milk volume only



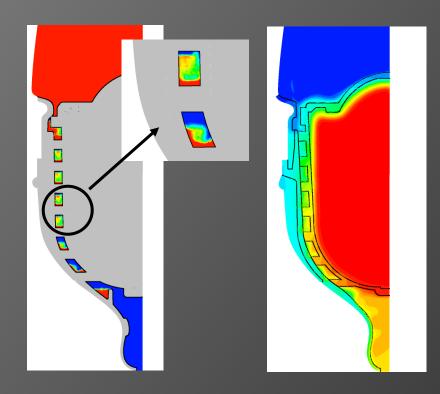


Warmer's thermal characteristics based on initial CFD simulations :

- milk temperature at steady drinking speed
- sensitivity to the material properties
- sensitivity to the milk flow rate and thermal boundary conditions

Significant over-prediction the milk first drop temperature





Accurate prediction of the first drop temperature and the pressure variation inside the channel:

- multiphase CFD analysis
- modelling of conjugate heat transfer through solid parts
- solidification reaction of the mixture





- Validation of the multiphase
  CFD analysis results
- Modelling of the warmer recharge process



## Thank you !



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