

Fig.1

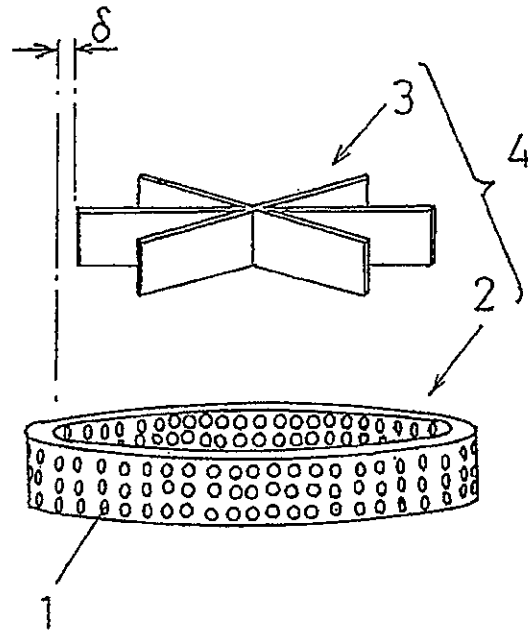
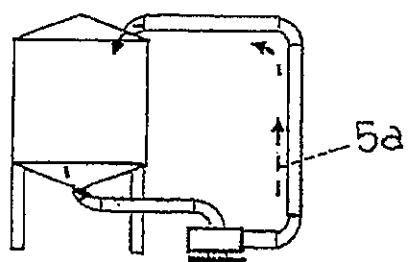


Fig.2

External Circulation



Internal Circulation

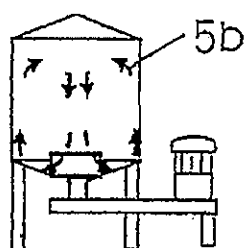


Fig.3

Mixer (Rotor-Stator Type)

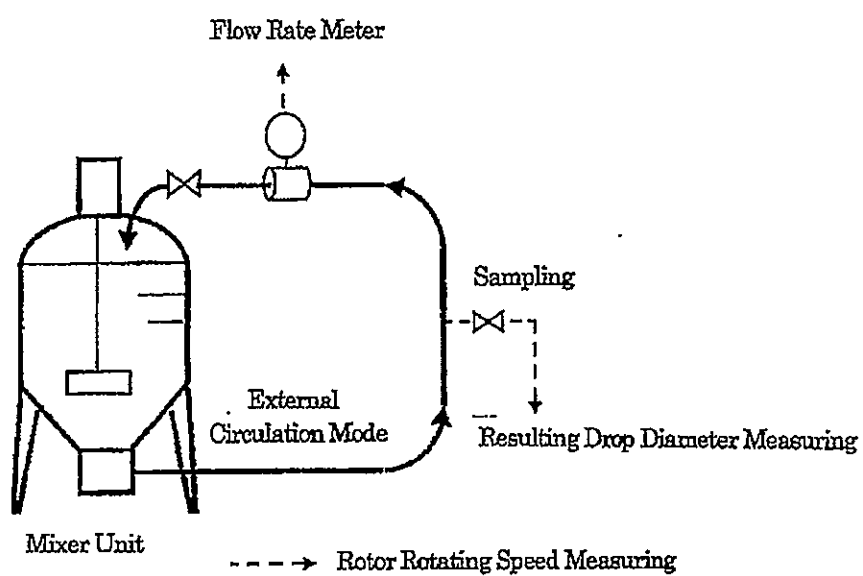


Fig.4

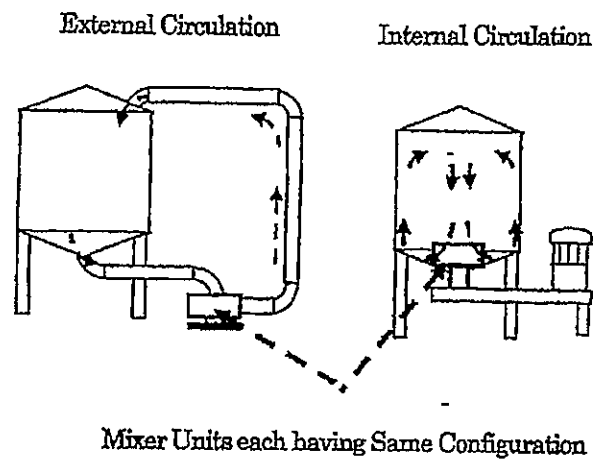
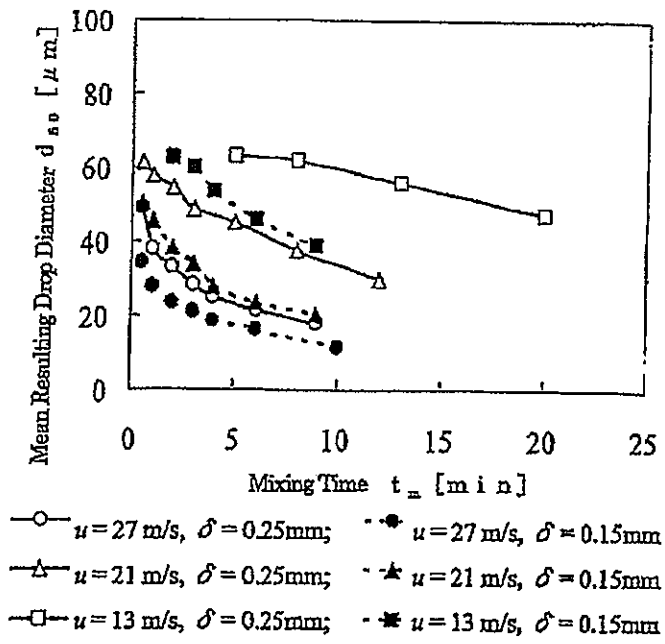
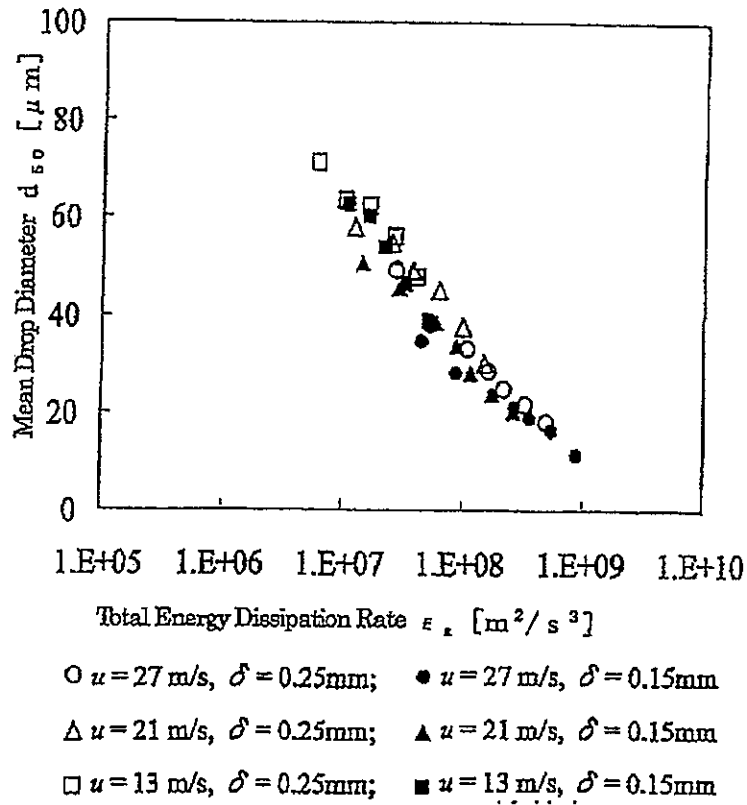


Fig.5



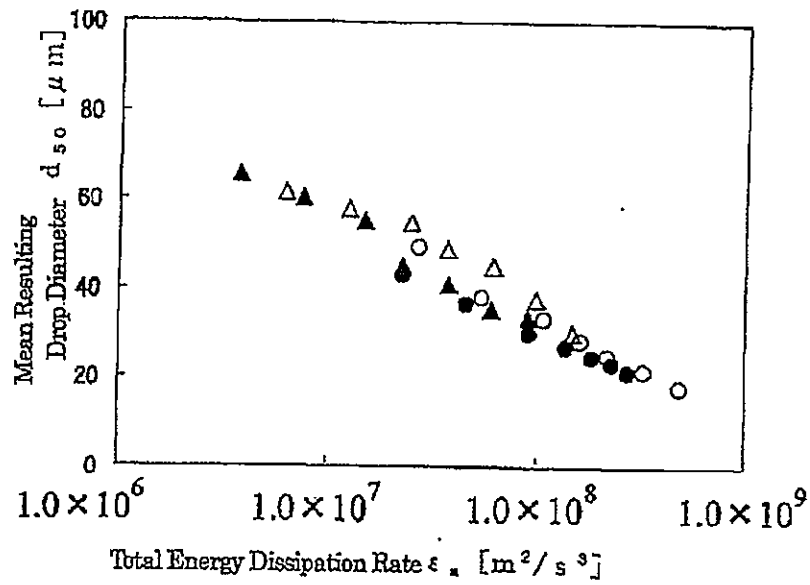
Relationship between Processing (Mixing) Time and Resulting Drop Diameter for Mixers A-1 and A-2

Fig.6



Relationship between Mean Resulting Drop Diameter and Total Energy Dissipation Rate for Mixer A-1 and A-2

Fig.7



○ Lab, $u = 27$ m/s, $\delta = 0.25\text{mm}$

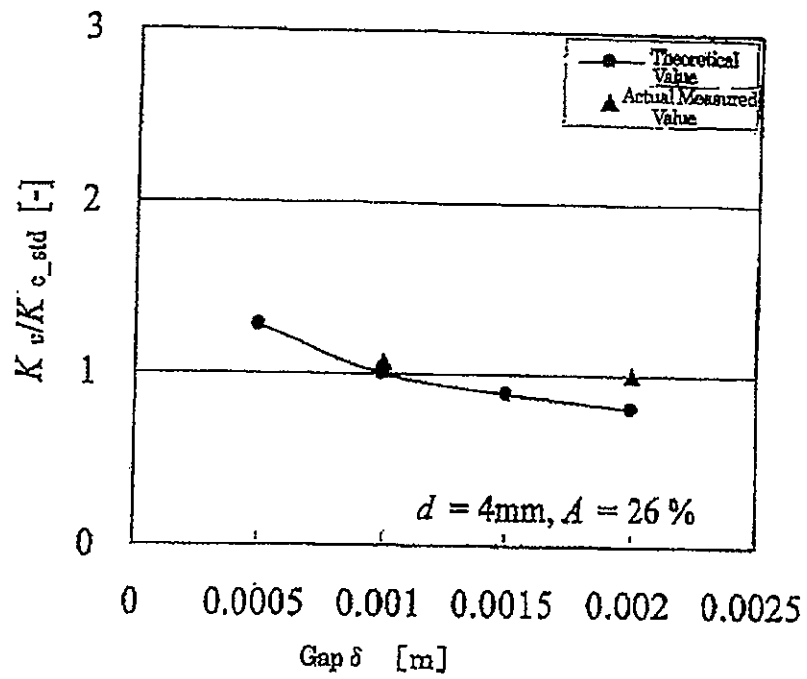
△ Lab, $u = 21$ m/s, $\delta = 0.25\text{mm}$

● MP10, $u = 25$ m/s, $\delta = 0.25\text{mm}$

▲ MP10, $u = 20$ m/s, $\delta = 0.25\text{mm}$

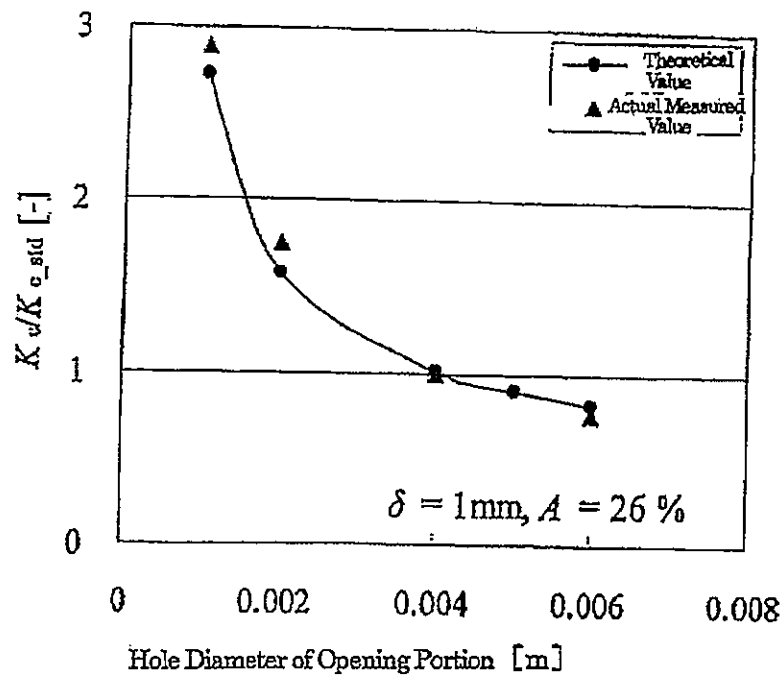
Relationship between Mean Resulting Drop Diameter and Total Energy Dissipation Rate for Mixer B

Fig.8



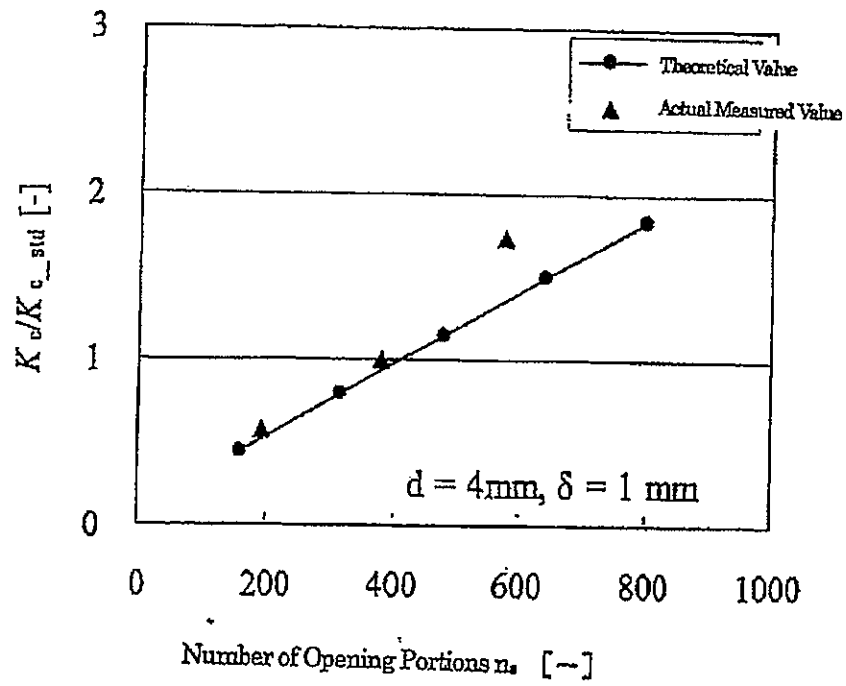
Effect of Gap on Particle Size Breakup Effect

Fig.9



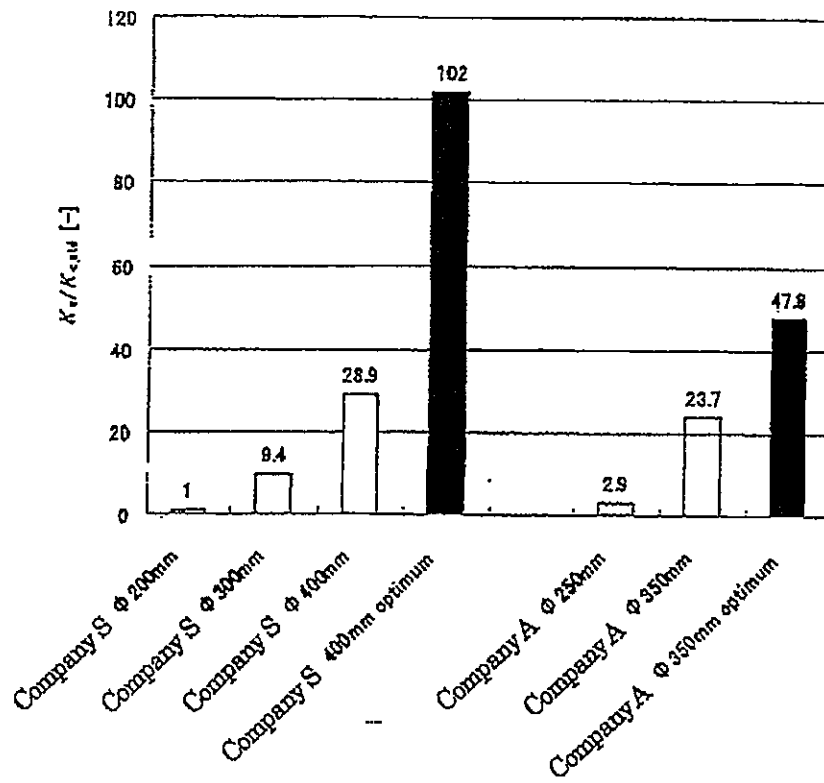
Effect of Hole Diameter of Opening Portion on Particle Size Breakup Effect

Fig.10



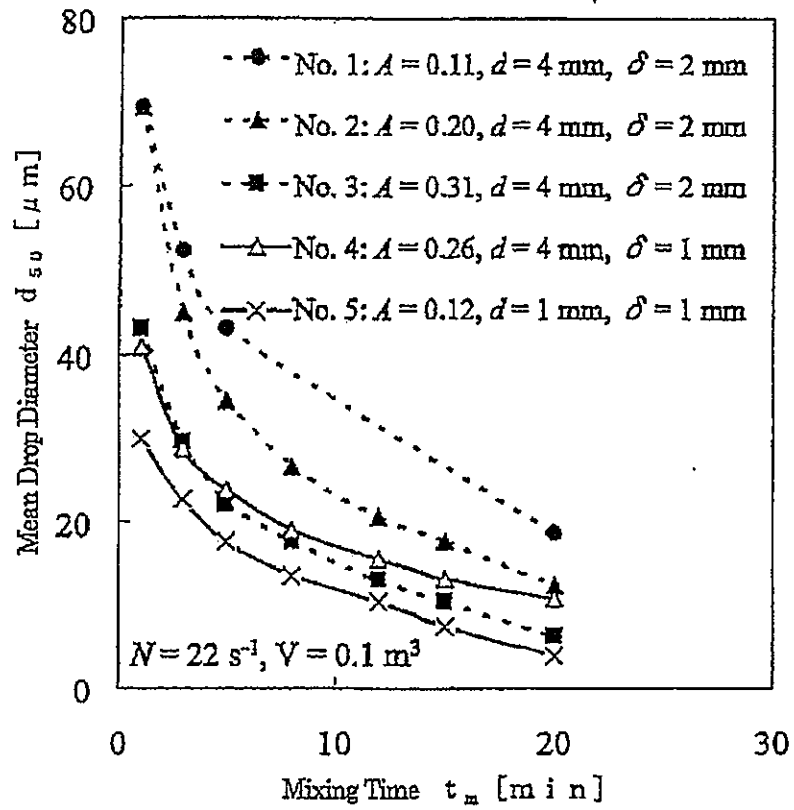
Effect of Number of Holes (Opening Area Ratio) on Particle Size Breakup Effect

Fig.11



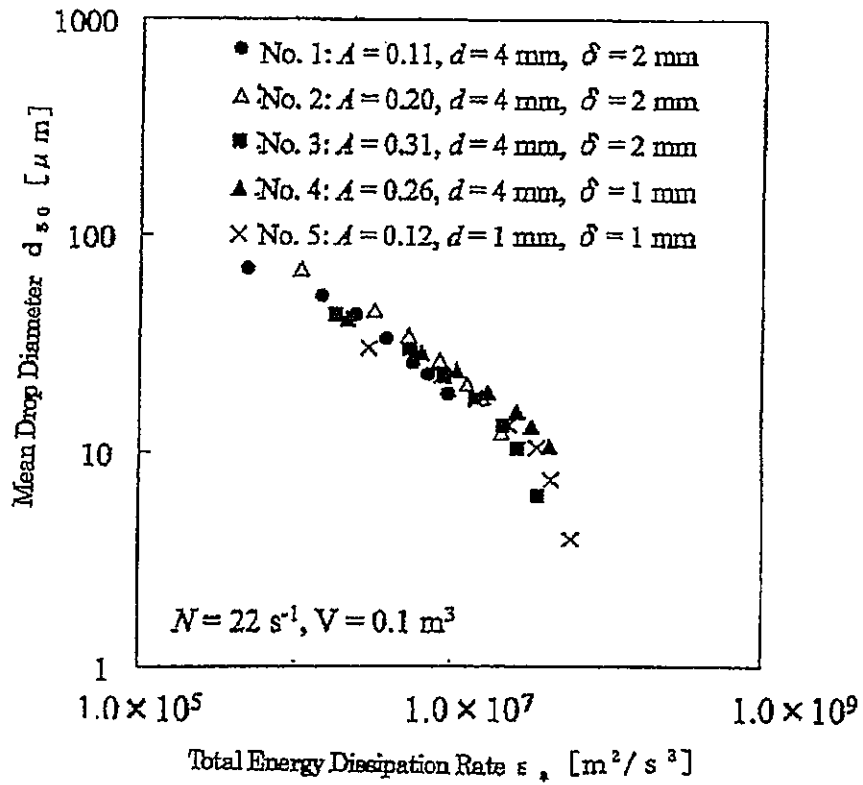
Performance Improvement Effect of Existing

Fig.12



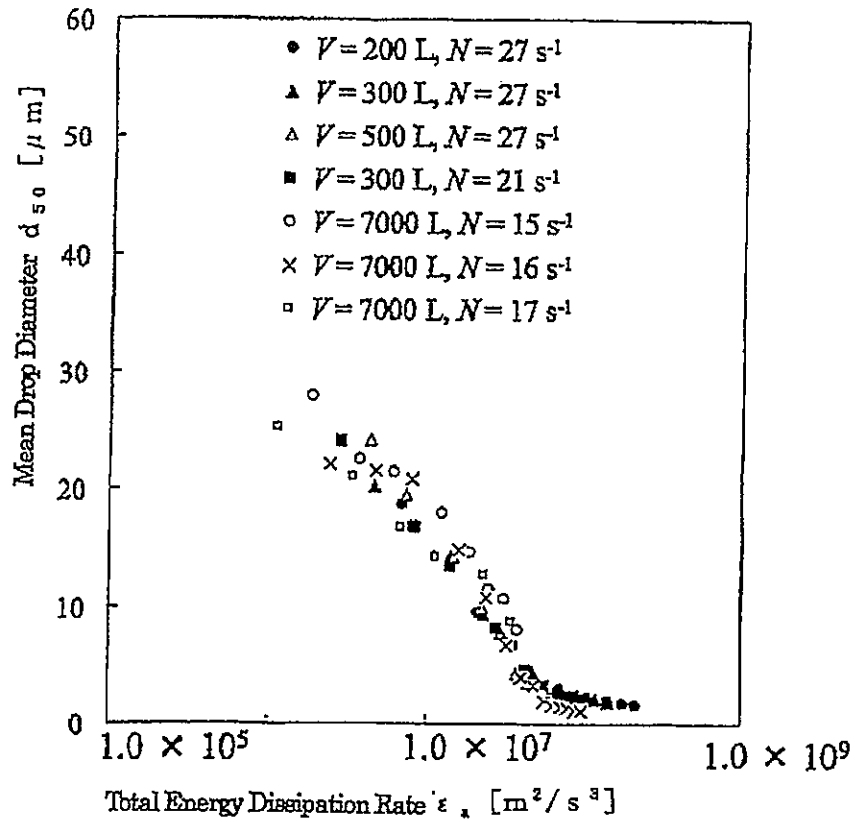
Relationship between Mixing Time and Drop Diameter under Running Condition for Mixer C in Table 8

Fig.13



Relationship between Average Liquid Drop Diameter and Total Energy Dissipation Rate
for Mixer C (Stators No. 1 to No.5)

Fig.14



Relationship between Mean Drop Diameter and Total Energy Dissipation Rate
for Mixers D and E

Fig.15

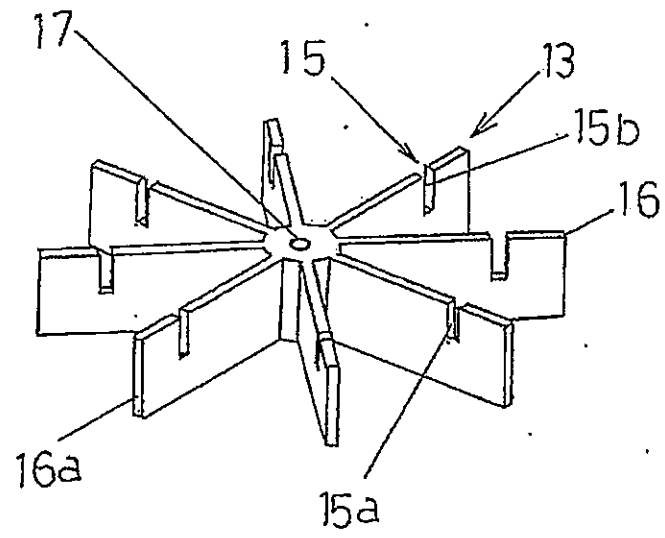


Fig.16

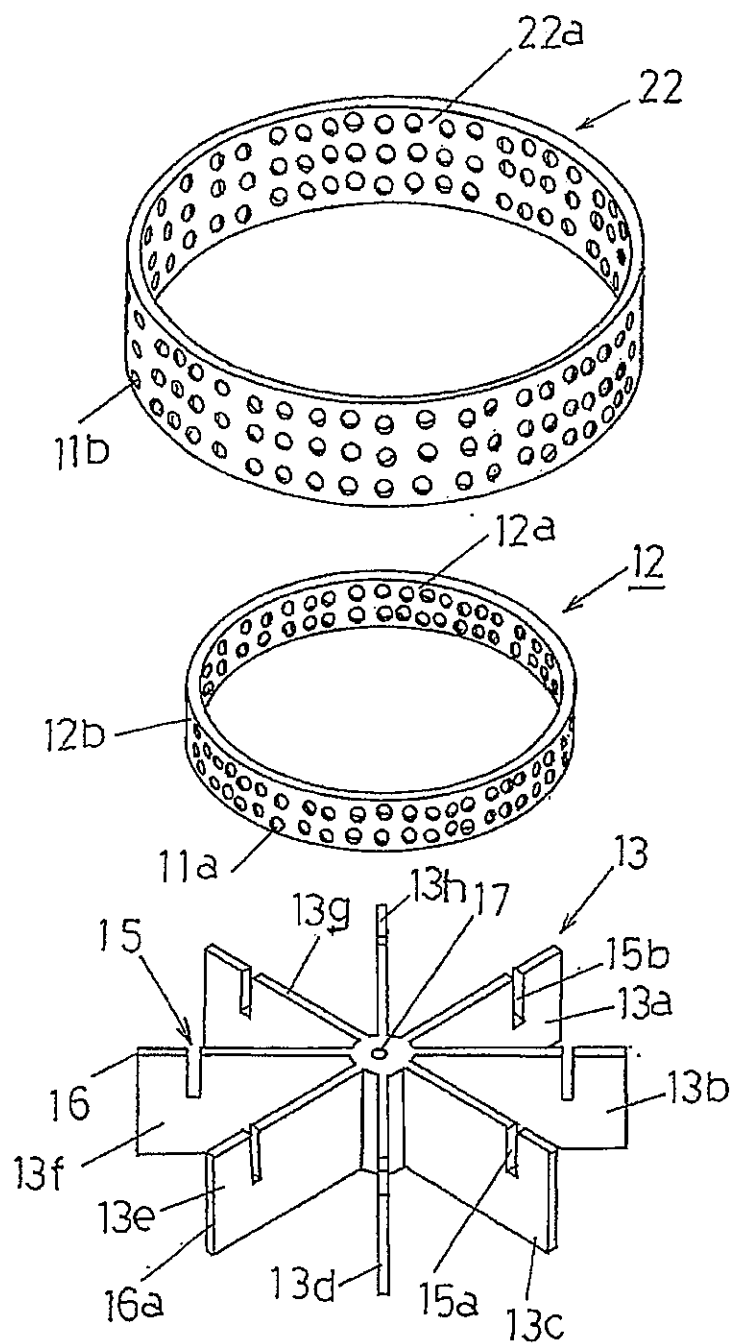


Fig.17

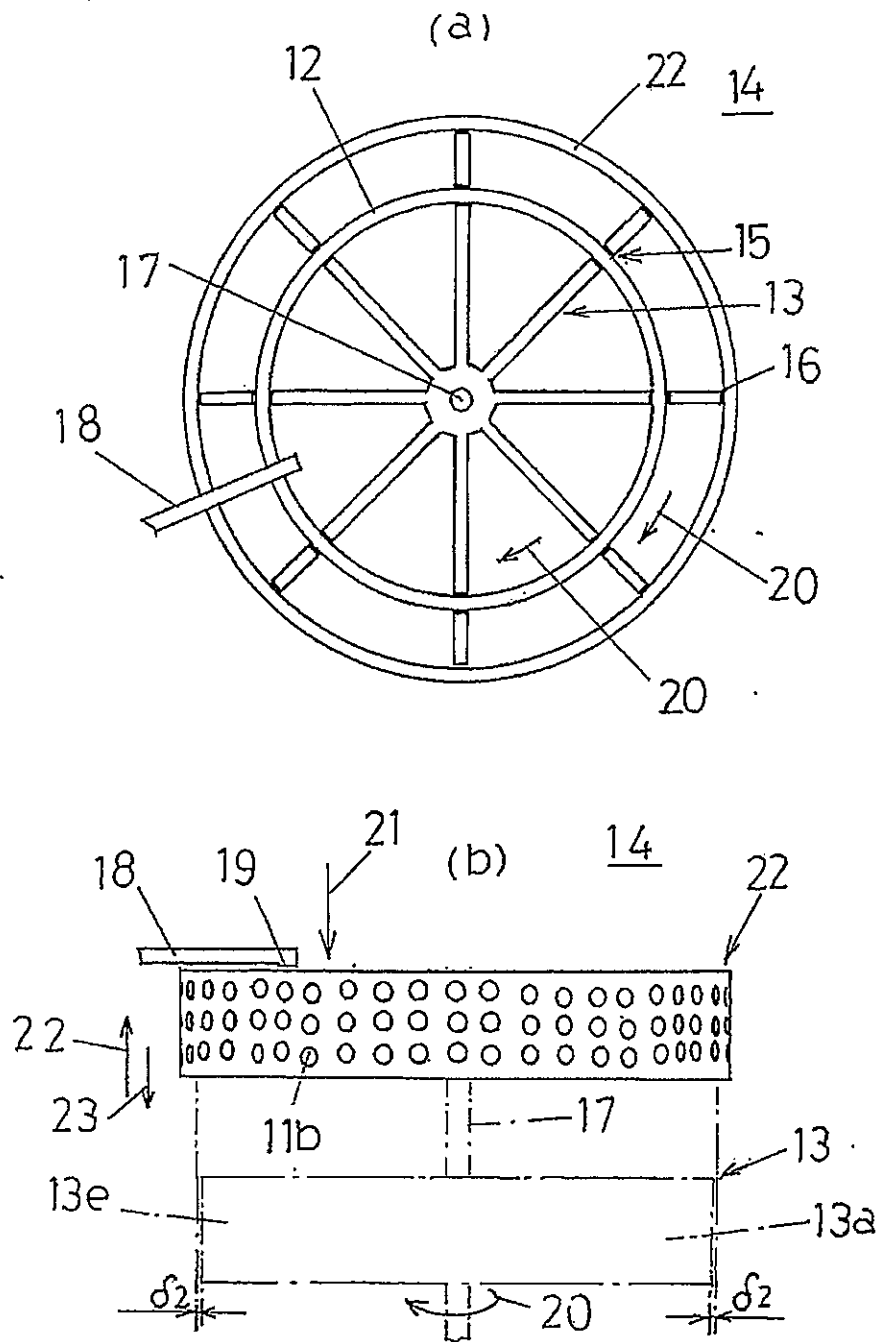


Fig.18

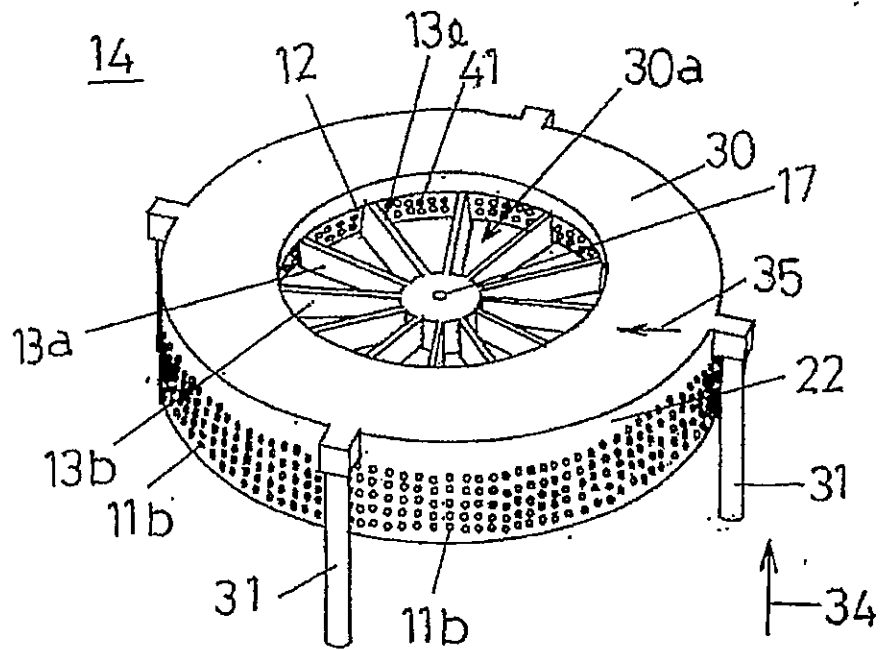


Fig.19

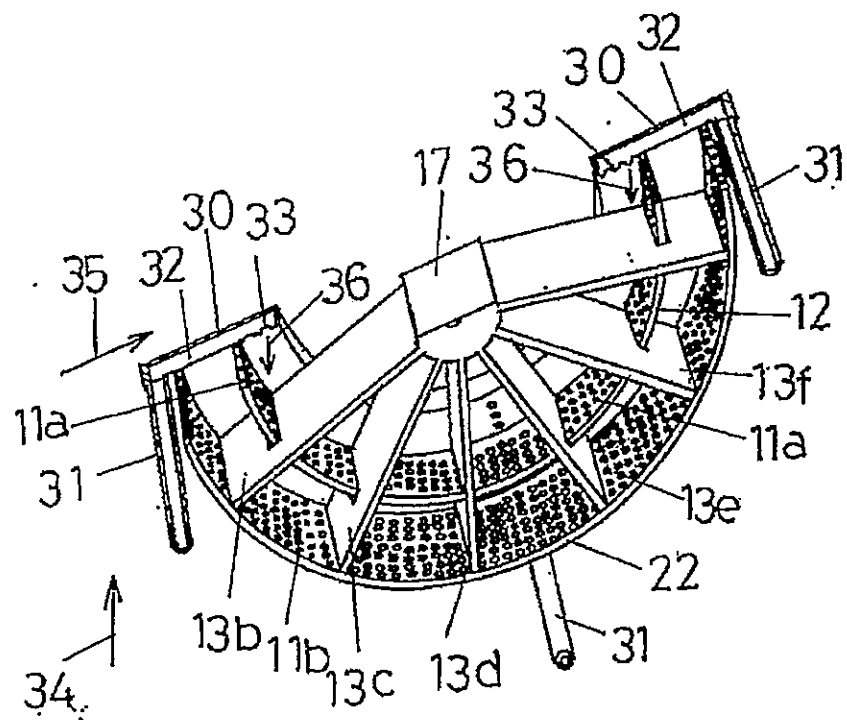


Fig.20

Relationship between Mixing Time and average Liquid Drop Diameter

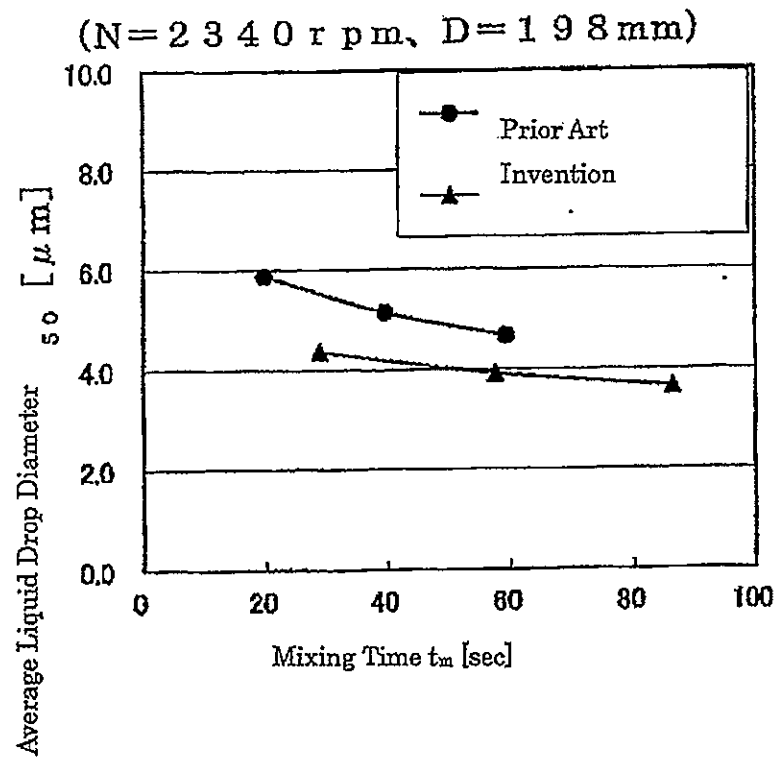


Fig.21

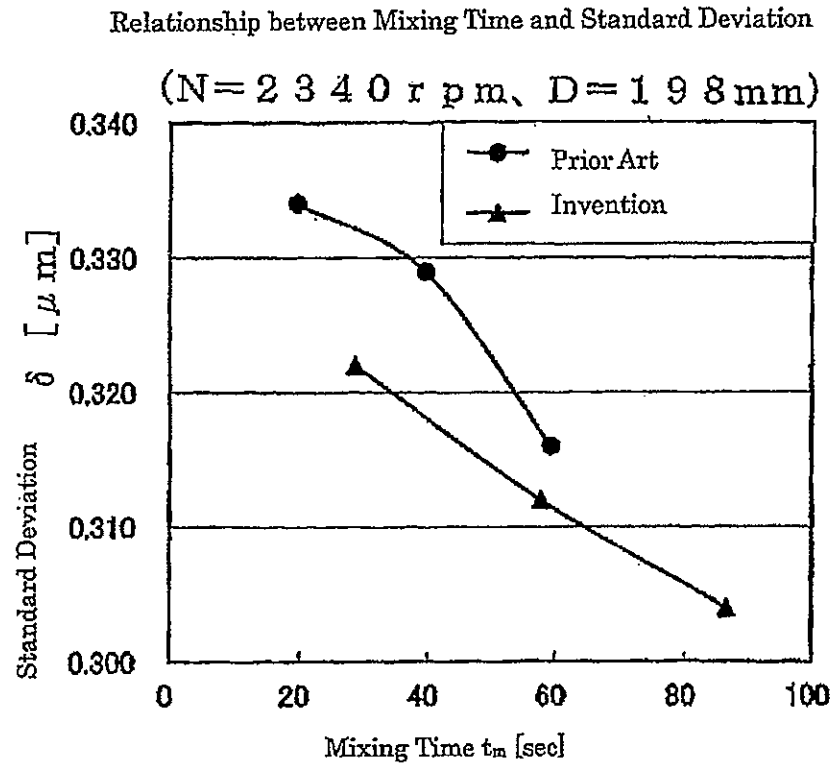


Fig.22

Relationship between Number of Rotations and Average Liquid Drop Diameter

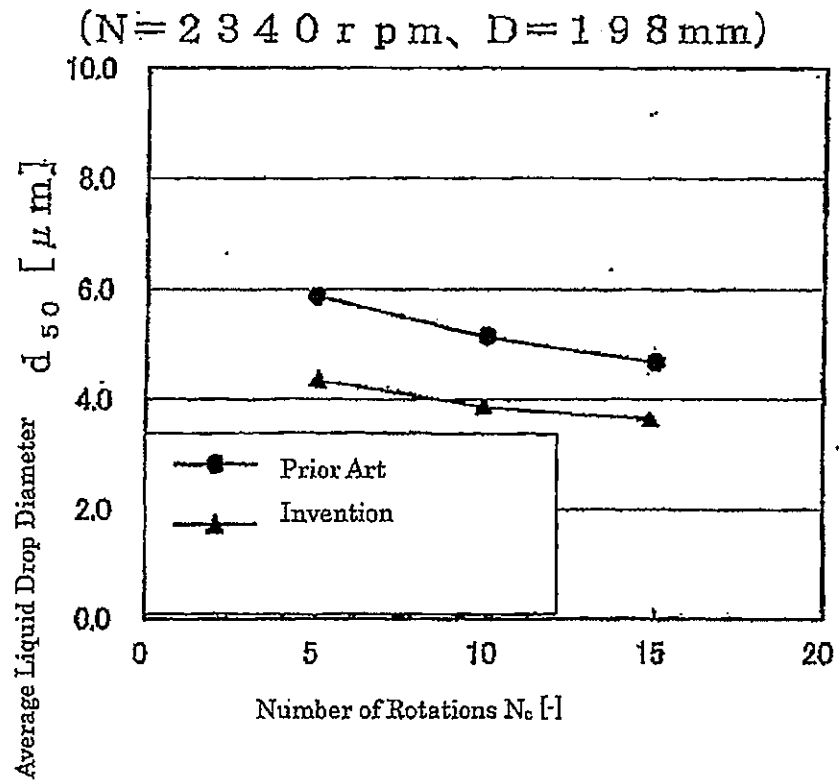


Fig.23

Relationship between Number of Rotations and Standard Deviation

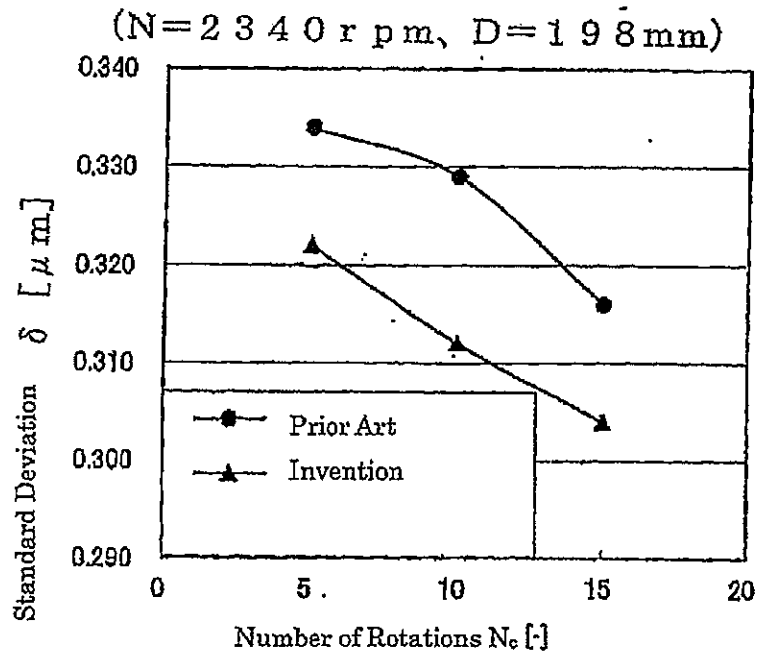
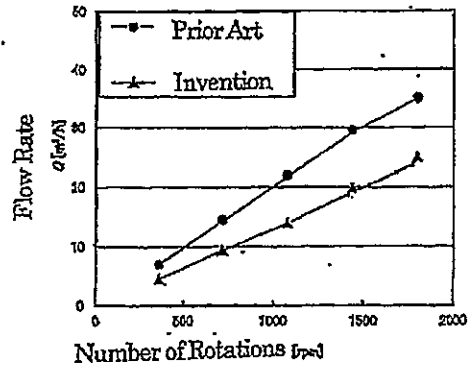


Fig.24

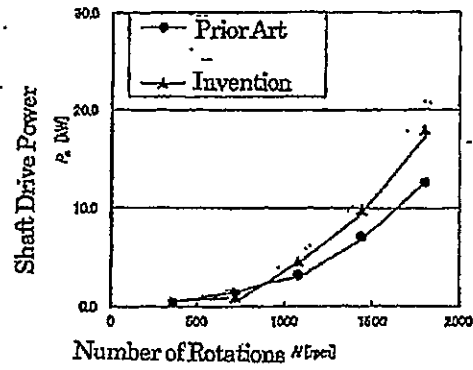
(a)

Relationship between Number of Rotations and Flow Rate



(b)

Relationship between Number of Rotations and Drive Power



(c)

Relationship between Number of Rotations and Emulsify Contribution Power

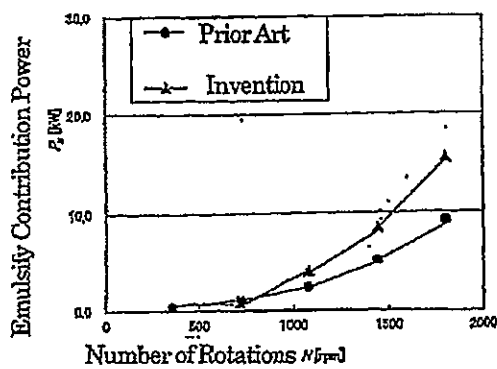


Fig.25

