

Marie-Laure Collignon^{a,b}, Céline Martin^b, Dominique Toye^a, Annie Marc^b, Eric Olmos^b

^a Laboratory of Chemical Engineering (LGC), F.R.S-FNRS – Liège University, B4000 Liège, Belgium

^b Laboratory of Reactions and Engineering Process (LRGP), CNRS- Lorraine University, F54518 Vandoeuvre-lès-Nancy, France
 Contact: mlcollignon@ulg.ac.be eric.olmos@univ-lorraine.fr

CONTEXT: The expansion of hMSC adhered on microcarriers is a proven technology to allow the production of quantitatively (cell density and growth rate) and qualitatively (preservation of cell stemness) the amounts of cells required for clinical applications.

STUDY: In that context of process optimization, a platform of 6 parallel 250 mL stirred mini-bioreactors have been designed and fully equipped for hMSC cultivation on microcarriers. The local hydrodynamics in these bioreactors have been characterized using CFD simulations and experimental measurements.

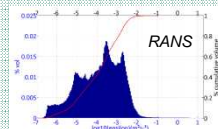
GOALS: 1) Evaluation of the flexibility of the platform for extensively studying the coupling between hydrodynamics and hMSC physiological response (growth, stemness) by changing agitation conditions.
 2) Evaluation of the scale down ability of platform as prediction tool of the hMSC behavior in larger bioreactor scale.

Reynolds Averaged Navier-Stokes approach (RANS)

- Steady-state simulation
- Model all the turbulence length scales
- 0.9 M of tetrahedral cells
- Rapid computation (24 hours)

→ Screening tool

Ear Elephant down-pumping, $Re = 2000$



Volumetric distribution of turbulent dissipation rate (TDR)

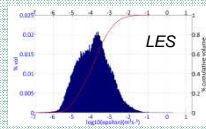
→ Same mean value

→ Discrepant numerical distribution

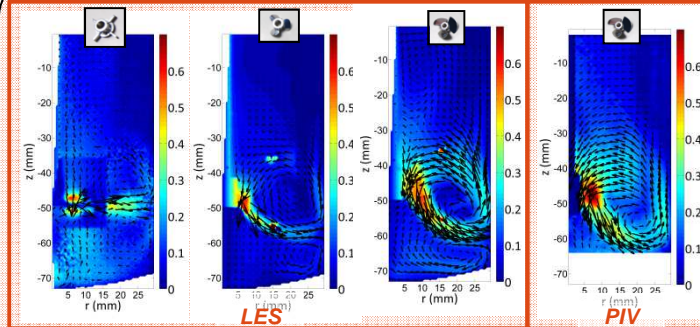
Large Eddy Simulation (LES)

- Transient simulation
- Simulates the largest turbulence scale and model only the small scales
- 1.8 M tetrahedral cells: <math>< 50 \mu m - 1.2 mm ></math>
- Long computation (2 weeks)

→ Reliable analysis tool for transient flow regime



IMPACTS THE VELOCITY FIELDS



The structure of normalized time averaged velocity field simulated by LES and validated by stereo-PIV measurements (right) strongly varies with impeller type and impeller pumping direction (not shown).

Variable passage frequencies in the impeller :

$$f_p (s^{-1}) = \frac{N_{QP} N d^3}{V_L} = \begin{matrix} 0,0384 N \text{ for EE} \\ 0,0120 N \text{ for Marine} \text{ with } V_L=0.2 L \\ 0,0068 N \text{ for RT} \end{matrix}$$

CUSTOM-MADE HYDRODYNAMICS IN A FLEXIBLE PLATFORM OF 6 PARALLEL STIRRED MINIBIOREACTORS

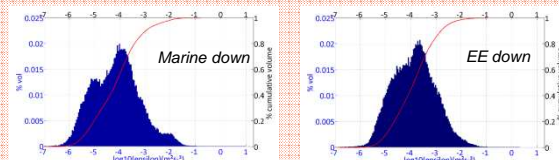
- Full automatic regulation :
- lateral pH and pO_2 probes
 - Hot and cooling bottom
 - Aeration in volume or by liquid surface
 - Continuous or intermittent agitation (N : 20-500 rpm)

Glass-made, sterilizable vessel
 $T = 60 \text{ mm}$, $V_L = 50-200 \text{ mL}$



Rushton Turbine ($D/T=0.33$)
 Up/down EE impeller ($D/T=0.45$)
 Up/down Marine propeller ($D/T=0.33$)

IMPACTS THE TURBULENT DISSIPATION RATE DISTRIBUTION



For a same P/V, the shape and the spread (i.e. maximal value) of turbulent dissipation rate volumetric distribution strongly depends on impeller design.

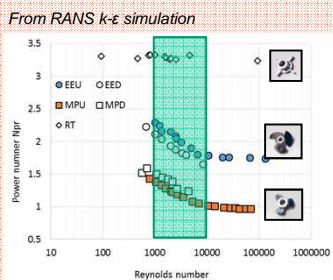
IMPACTS MICROCARRIERS SUSPENSION QUALITY

Impeller	Just-suspended agitation rate (rpm)	P/V ($W m^{-3}$)
EE down	75	0.29
EE up	130	1.52
RT	163	1.05
Marine down	140	0.30
Marine up	340	3.54

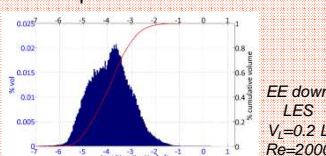
(Data for Cytodex-1, $8 g L^{-1}$)

For down-pumping impellers and RT, power dissipation is lower at N_{js} but quality suspension is weaker

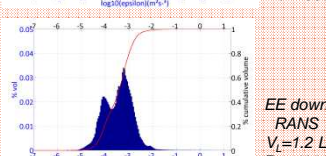
SCALING DOWN BIOREACTORS: A CAREFULL PROCEDURE



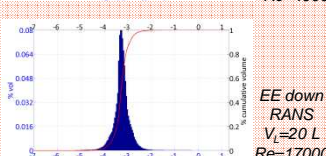
Scale-up of TKE at constant P/V



EE down
 LES
 $V_L=0.2 L$
 $Re=2000$



EE down
 RANS
 $V_L=1.2 L$
 $Re=4900$



EE down
 RANS
 $V_L=20 L$
 $Re=17000$

→ Reynolds number of transient flow regime in small bioreactor while turbulent flow in larger scale.

→ From mini to pilot scale, the dispersion of ϵ becomes narrower, justifying the use of statistical distribution for bioreactor scale-down studies.

CONCLUSIONS AND PERSPECTIVES

- A flexible platform of 6 mini-bioreactors was built for studying the coupling between hydrodynamics and hMSC behavior via the generation of a characterized custom-made flow.
- Enlarge custom-made flow capacity by modifying liquid height, impeller implementation height or impeller diameter
- Scale down ability is limited when conserving geometric similarity and a constant P/V
- Opportunity to rethink scale-up strategies