

Development of Capacitive Probe for Local Flow Parameter of Two Phase Flow

(two fluid)

(Local flow parameter)
(capacitive probe)

ABSTRACT

It is necessary to collect data sets of local flow parameter for improving accuracy of interfacial area transfer equation that was proposed for interfacial transfer terms at the two fluid model. In this research, a measurement method using capacitive probe is proposed to measure local flow parameter. The electric field calculation was performed to quantify the capacitance between probes. The calculated value was well in agreement with the experimental data. For the capacitance measurement, a charge/discharge circuit was employed to measure up to Femto-Farad level. Though the work, the present capacitance local probe can be applicable for the microgravity two-phase flow, which is important to nuclear power for the space program.

1.

30
(two fluid) 가
(phase) (interfacial area transfer
equation)
(interfacial area concentration), (local void fraction),
(sauter diameter) (local flow parameter)
(impedance)
NASA
가
가
1
가
가
가
가
가
가
frequency) LC (LC oscillation) (oscillation
transfer principle) / (charge/discharge) (charge
LC Green Cunliffe(1983) (AC Bridge)

가 Hague Foord (1971)
가 100kHz
가 /
UMIST Xie et al (1992)
가 (100kHz-5MHz) 가
2
3 /
4

1

	가			
	가			
	가			
	가			
	가			

2.

1 2 가
2
가

2.1

가
가
(Z)

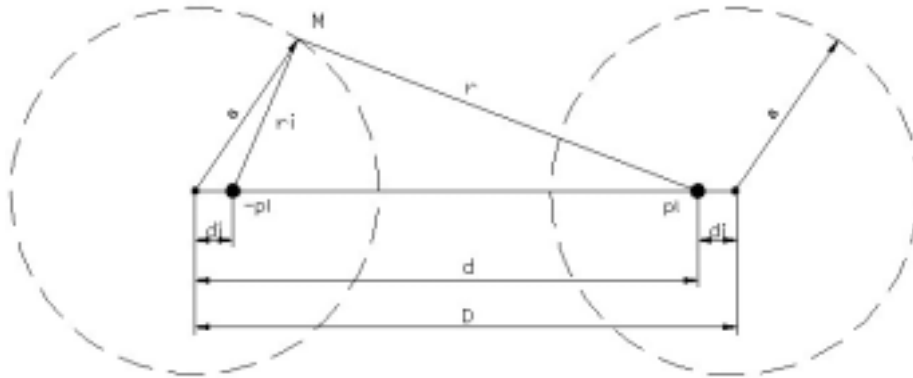
method)

가

가

(image

가



1.

1

가

$\rho_l, -\rho_l$

di

, D

r

가

(Gauss's theorem)

$$E_r = a_r \frac{\rho_l}{2\pi\epsilon r} \quad (1)$$

a_r

, ρ_l

, ϵ

(1)

ρ_l

r

$$V = -\int_{r_o}^r E_r dr = -\frac{\rho_l}{2\pi\epsilon} \int_{r_o}^r \frac{1}{r} dr = -\frac{\rho_l}{2\pi\epsilon} \ln \frac{r_o}{r} \quad (2)$$

r_o

0

(2)

ρ_l

V_1

$-\rho_l$

V_M

$$V_M = \frac{\rho_l}{2\pi\epsilon} \ln \frac{r_o}{r} - \frac{\rho_l}{2\pi\epsilon} \ln \frac{r_o}{r_i} = -\frac{\rho_l}{2\pi\epsilon} \ln \frac{r_i}{r} \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{r_i}{r} = \frac{d_i}{a} = \frac{a}{d} = Const \tag{4}$$

$$(4) \qquad (3) \qquad V_1, V_2 \tag{4}$$

$$V_1 = -\frac{\rho_l}{2\pi\epsilon} \ln \frac{a}{d} \qquad V_2 = \frac{\rho_l}{2\pi\epsilon} \ln \frac{a}{d} \tag{5}$$

$$C = \frac{\rho_l}{V_1 - V_2} = \frac{\pi\epsilon}{\ln(d/a)} \tag{6}$$

$$d \tag{4}$$

$$d = D - d_i = D - \frac{a^2}{d} \tag{7}$$

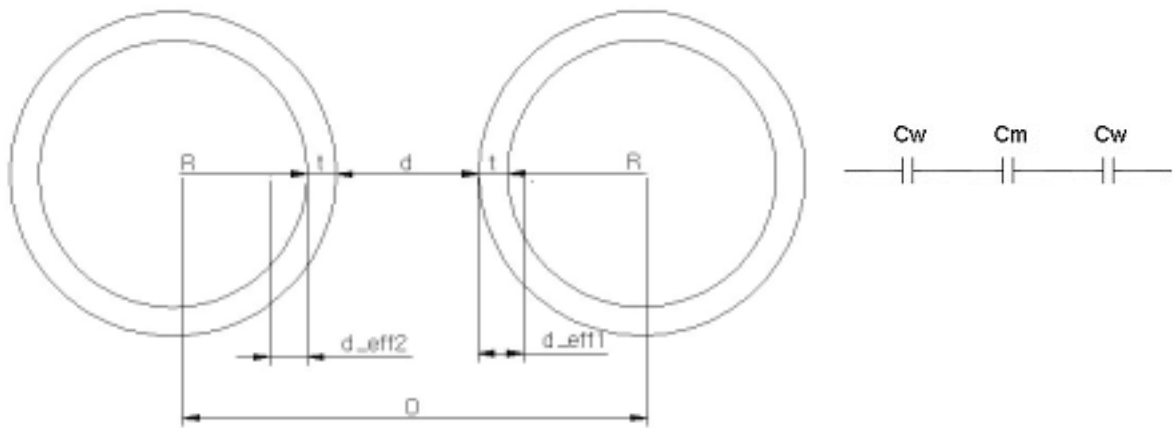
$$(7) \qquad d \tag{7}$$

$$d = \frac{1}{2}(D + \sqrt{D^2 - 4a^2}) \tag{8}$$

$$d \tag{6}$$

$$C_0 = \frac{\pi\epsilon}{\ln[(D/2a) + \sqrt{(D/2a)^2 - 1}]} \quad (F/m) \tag{9}$$

$$(9) \qquad \text{가} \tag{9}$$



2.

(a)

(b) 가

가

(9)

$$C = C_0 \xi \quad (10)$$

ξ

ξ

C_m

C_w

$$C_m = \frac{\varepsilon_m A}{d_{m1}} = \frac{\varepsilon_m A}{d + d_{eff1}} \quad (11)$$

$$C_w = \frac{\varepsilon_w A}{d_w} \quad (12)$$

d_{eff1}

$$d_{eff1} = \frac{\int_{-(R+t)}^{(R+t)} (-\sqrt{(R+t)^2 - x^2} + R+t) dx}{\int_{-(R+t)}^{(R+t)} x dx} \quad (13)$$

$C_t \quad C_{t1} \quad C_m \quad C_w$

$$C_t = \frac{C_m C_w}{2C_m + C_w} \quad (14)$$

$$C_{t0}$$

$$C_{t0} = \frac{\varepsilon_{\text{water}} A}{d_{m2}} = \frac{\varepsilon_{\text{water}} A}{d + 2t + d_{\text{eff}2}} \quad (15)$$

$$d_{\text{eff}2}$$

$$d_{\text{eff}2} = \frac{\int_{-R}^R (-\sqrt{R^2 - x^2} + R) dx}{\int_{-R}^R x dx} \quad (16)$$

$$\xi$$

$$\xi = \frac{C_t}{C_{t0}} \quad (17)$$

(Impedance

analyzer) 가

Hewlett Packard

HP4192A

5.1

, ()

2

2.

	(ε_r)			(%)
	2.3	1.401pF	1.356pF	3.2%
()	80	14.22pF	13.69pF	3.7%

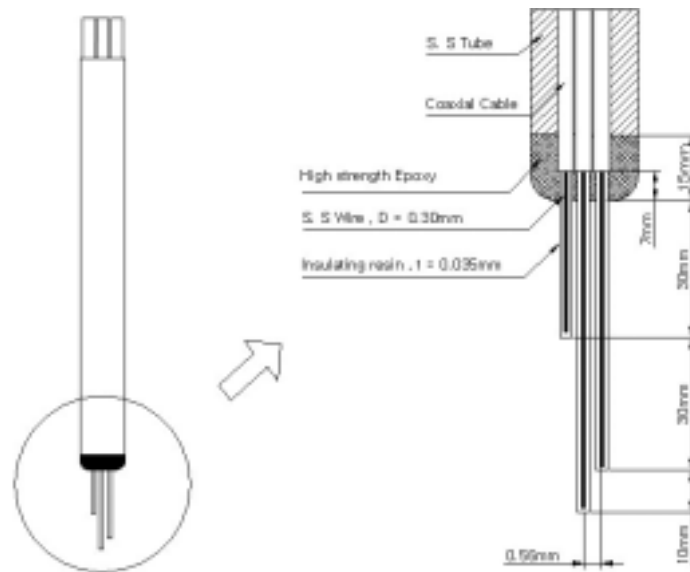
3.2%,

3.7%

2.2

가

3



3.

0.30mm

가

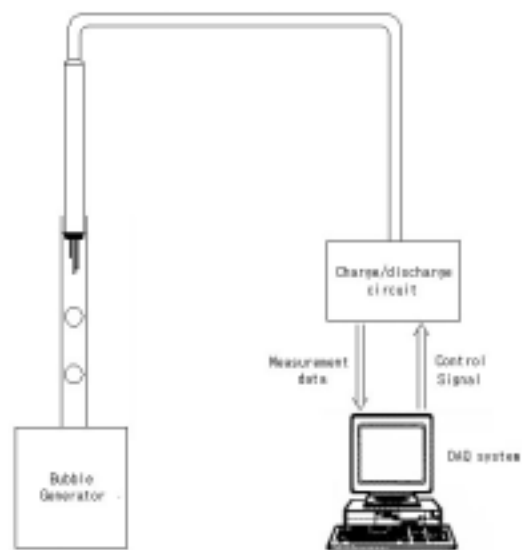
1mm

(0.56mm)

3mm

가

4

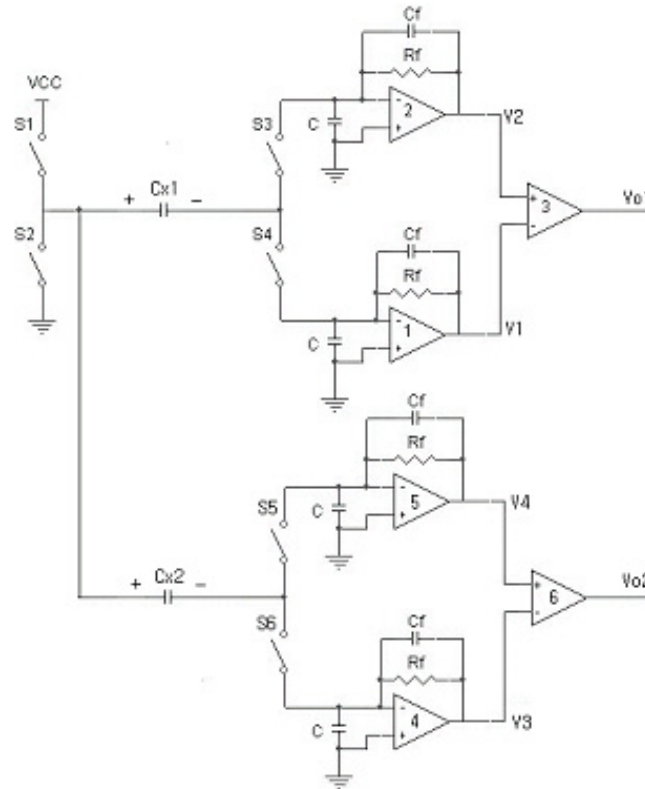


4.

3.

3.1 /

5



5. /

V_{CC} , C_x , S1, S2, S3, S4 CMOS, R_f , C_f , C, (S1,S2), (S3, S4, S5, S6) 가 S3,S4

S1 S4 가 (S2, S3) V_{CC} 가 C_x C_x 가 OP S2 가 (R_f) S3 가 (S1, S4) C_x

가 S2 (GND) 가 C_x
 가 OP (R_f)

V_o

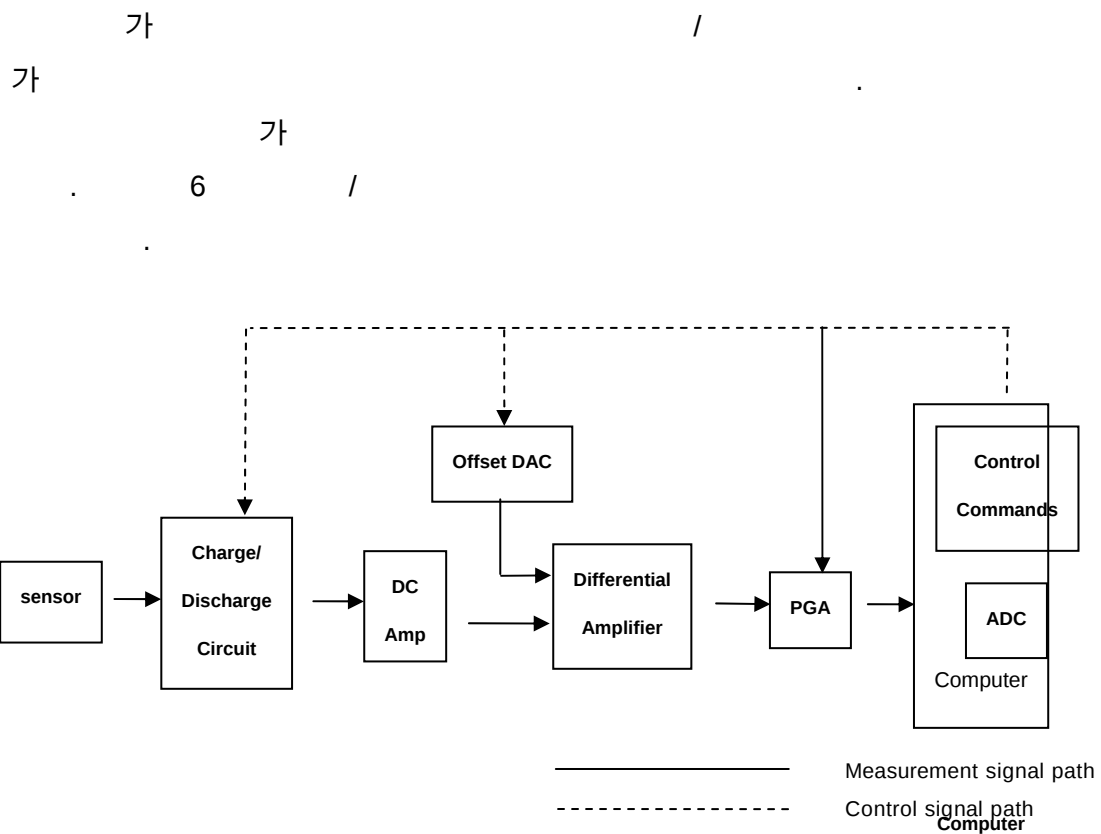
$$V_o = V_{discharge} - V_{charge} = 2 f V_{CC} R_f C_x \quad (9)$$

C_x

$$C_x = \frac{V_o}{2 f V_{CC} R_f} \quad (10)$$

(scaling factor) f, R_f, V_{CC}

3.2 (offset voltage)



6.

/ (offset) (AD620B) 16
 - (NI6036E) (INA105) 가 (PGA202) 가

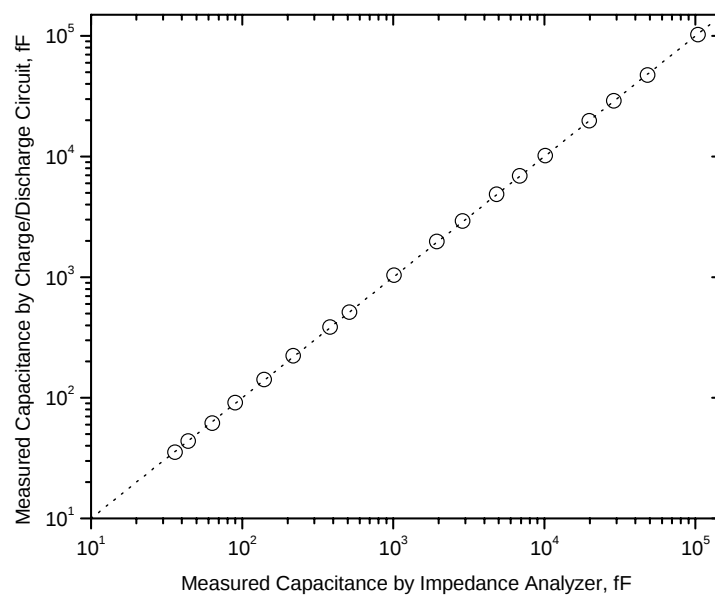
- (analog-digital converter)

3.3

가

가

7 30fF 100pF



7 .

30fF

100pF

가

2.94%

가 pF

fF

0.3fF

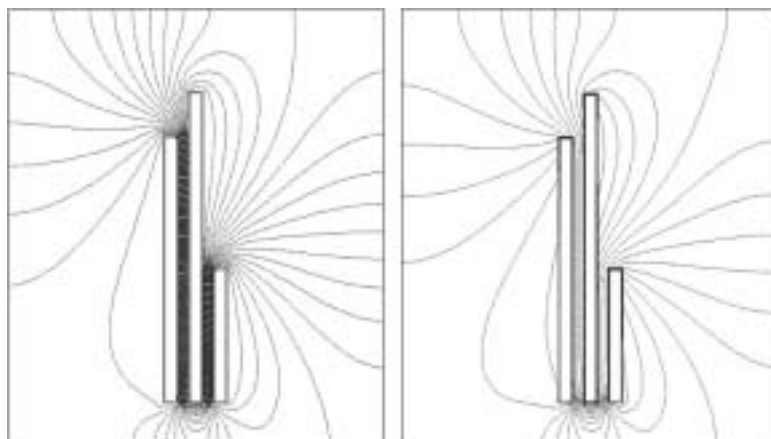
$$\begin{aligned}
 & \tau = R_f C_f = 0.1 \text{ ms} \quad (11) \\
 & \text{98\% (Settling time)} \quad 4\tau \quad 0.4 \text{ ms} \text{ 가 } 20 \text{ cm/s} \\
 & \text{가 } 0.4 \text{ ms} \text{ 가 } 20 \text{ cm/s} \\
 & D_{\text{bubble}} = v_{\text{max}} * t_{\text{settling}} = 20 \text{ cm/s} * 0.4 \text{ ms} = 0.8 \text{ mm} \quad (12) \\
 & 3 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

4.

4.1

가 가 8

가



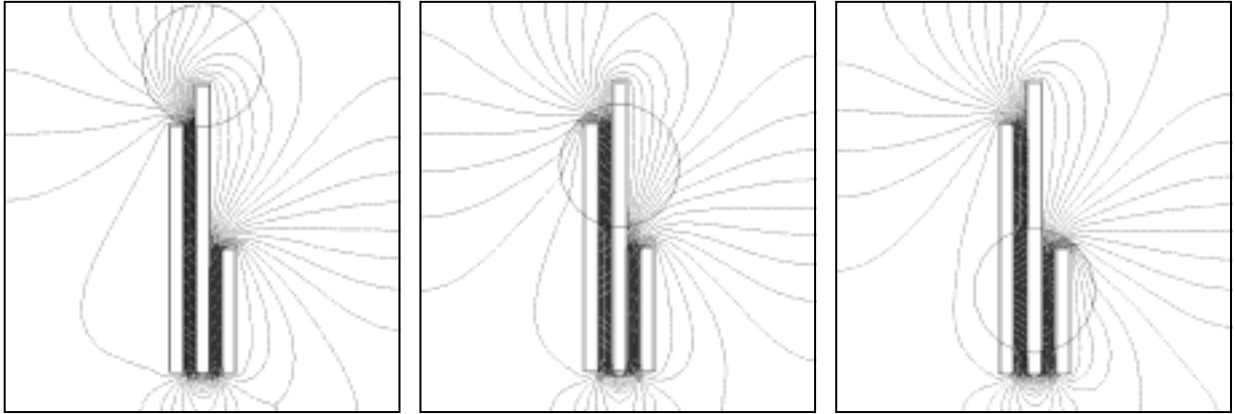
8. (a) ; (b)

가

9

가

9.(b) (c) 가



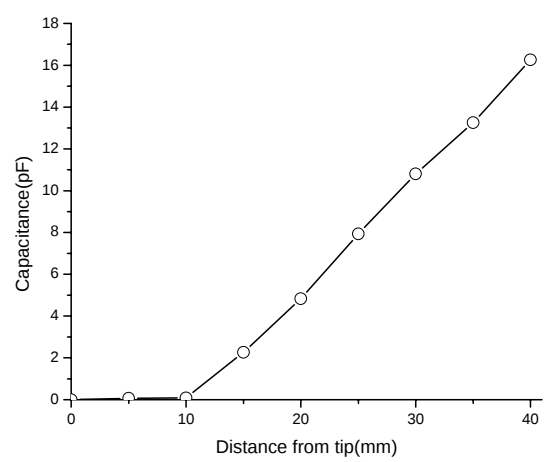
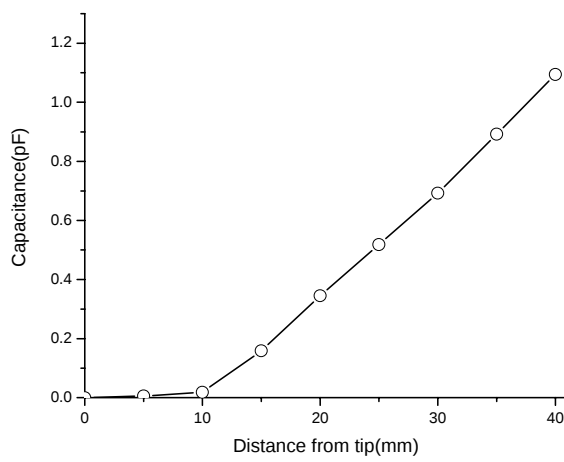
9. 가
(a) 가 ; (b) 가 ; (c) 가

가

10

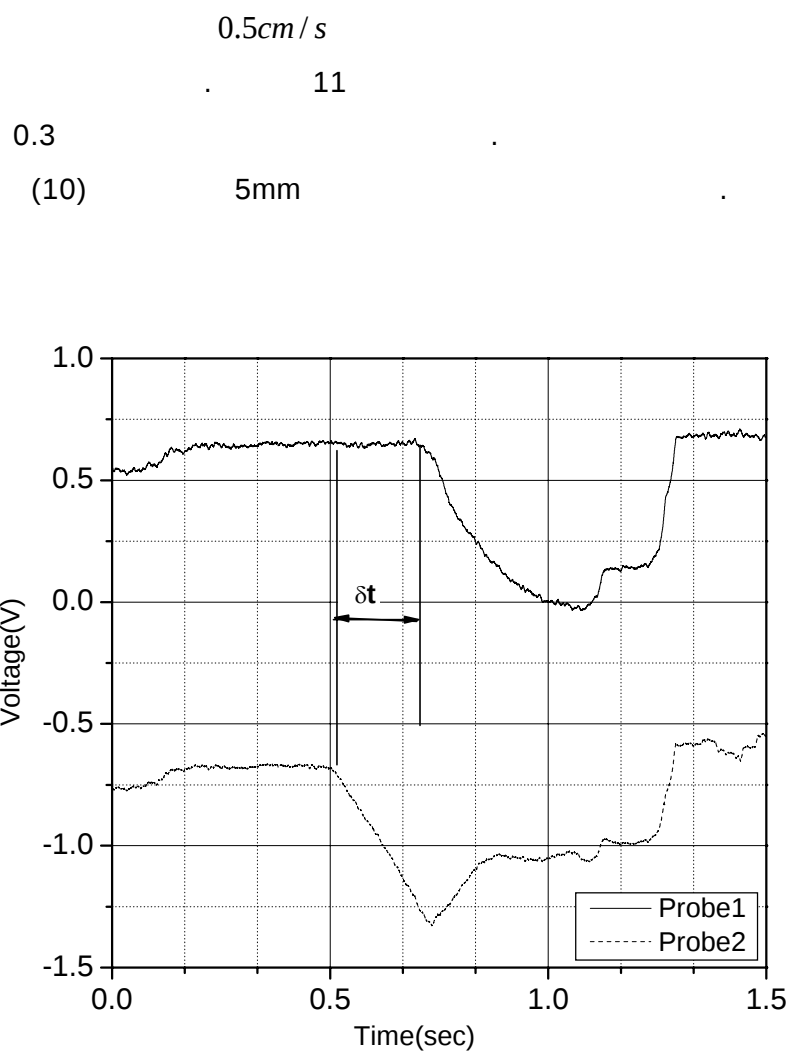
(10mm) 가

가



10. (a) ; (b)

4.2



11.

4.

/

- David K., Cheng The fundamentals of Engineering Electromagnetics, *Addison Wesley*
- G.F. Hewitt, 1978. Measurement of the Two Phase Flow Parameters, Academic Press, London
- Huang S M, Xie C G, Thorn R, Snowden D and Beck M S, 1992. Design of sensor electronics for electrical capacitance tomography. IEE proc. G, 139 83-8
- K.Sanaullah, S.H.Zaidi, J.H.Hills, 2001. A study of bubble flow using resistivity probes in a novel configuration. Chemical Engineering Journal. 45-53
- S. Hogsett, M. Ishii, 1997. Local two-phase flow measurements using sensor techniques Nuclear Engineering and Design. 175, 15-24
- S. M. Huang, C. G. Xie, R Thorn, D. Snowden, M.S Beck, 1992. Design of sensor electronics for electrical tomography. IEE prog. G Vol 139.
- S M Huang, J Fielden, R G Green and M S Beck, 1988. A new capacitance transducer for industrial application. J. Phys. E: Sci.Instrum. 21, 251-256.
- Takashi Hibiki, Mamoru Ishii, Zheng Xiao, 2001. Axial interfacial area transport of vertical bubbly flows. International Journal of Heat and Mass Transfer 44, 1869-1888.
- Xie C G, Huang S M, Hoyle B S and Beck M S, 1992Transputer-based electrical capacitance tomography for real time imaging of oilfield flow pipelines. Proc. European Co ncerted Action on Press Tomography, Manchester, pp 281-94