University of Huddersfield Repository

Muhammedsalih, Yousif and Lucas, Gary

Measuring Two Phase Flow Parameters Using Impedance Cross-Correlation and Electromagnetic Flow meters

Original Citation


This version is available at http://eprints.hud.ac.uk/9345/

The University Repository is a digital collection of the research output of the University, available on Open Access. Copyright and Moral Rights for the items on this site are retained by the individual author and/or other copyright owners. Users may access full items free of charge; copies of full text items generally can be reproduced, displayed or performed and given to third parties in any format or medium for personal research or study, educational or not-for-profit purposes without prior permission or charge, provided:

- The authors, title and full bibliographic details is credited in any copy;
- A hyperlink and/or URL is included for the original metadata page; and
- The content is not changed in any way.

For more information, including our policy and submission procedure, please contact the Repository Team at: E.mailbox@hud.ac.uk.

http://eprints.hud.ac.uk/
Measuring Two Phase Flow Parameters Using Impedance Cross-Correlation and Electromagnetic Flow Meters

INTRODUCTION
The need for a reliable method to measure a multiphase flow parameters, was behind reported many researches throughout the duration of the last century. Separation technology now has a dominant role in the measuring process industries. Where large and expensive separators, usually used to split the mixture into its various phases and metering them individually using single phase flow meter. This investigation is aimed to provide a two phase flow meter capable to measure the velocity, volume fraction and volumetric flow rate for water and solid inside multi-phase flow loop.

OBJECTIVES
- Integrate the Impedance Cross-Correlation and Electromagnetic techniques into one system in order to produce a flow meter capable to measure solids-liquid flow parameters (velocity distribution, Volume fraction distribution and volumetric flow rate).
- The proposed system will integrate with a microcontroller in order to create a portable flow meter capable to measure the multiphase flow parameters without a need for a pc to control it.

IMPEDEANCE CROSS-CORRELATION FLOW METER
ICC flow meter has been used to measure the solid parameters inside solid-liquid flow. The system is composed of two arrays of electrodes, separated by an axial distance of 50 mm and each array contains eight electrodes mounted over the internal circumference of the pipe carrying the flow. Furthermore every electrode in each array can be selected to be either “excitation”, “measurement” or “earth”.

Solid Velocity Distribution:
Changing the electrode configuration leads to a change in the electric field, and hence in the region of the flow cross section which is interrogated. The local flow velocity in the interrogated region is obtained by cross correlation between the two electrode arrays

\[ u_x = \frac{L}{\tau} \]

Where:
L is the distance between array A and B
\( \tau \) is the time daily between the fluctuation in the output signal in channel A and B

Solid Volume Fraction Distribution:
The local solids volume fraction can be obtained from the mean mixture conductivity in the region under interrogation

\[ \alpha_s = \frac{1 - \sigma_m}{\sigma_m + 0.5(\sigma_m - \sigma_w)} \]

\( \alpha_s \) is the local volume fraction
\( \sigma_m \) is the mean mixture conductivity
\( \sigma_w \) is the mean water conductivity

RESULTS
The following results shows the velocity of bell (density 1398 kg/m3) moving inside ICC flow meter.

Figure 2: VM1 control the electrode circuit.

Figure 3: The new conductance circuit design

ELECTROMAGNETIC FLOW METER
The operation of a magnetic flow meter is based upon Faraday’s Law, which states that the voltage induced across any conductor as it moves at right angles through a magnetic field is proportional to the velocity of that conductor.

an electromagnetic flow meter has been used to measure a homogenous gas-liquid two phase flow. The concluded that a homogenous flow would give rise to:

\[ \Delta U_{mp} = \frac{4BQ_a}{\pi(d(1 - \alpha_s) - d \alpha_s)} \]

\( \Delta U_{mp} \) is the potential difference between electrodes for two phase flow, \( Q_a \) is liquid flow rate, \( \Delta U_{mp} \) is the potential difference between electrodes for liquid only and finally \( \alpha_s \) is the volume fraction for the non-conductance phase.

CONCLUSION
- The switching system has been developed by integrate the electrode switching circuit with VM1 microcontroller which allowed to select the wanted configuration without using MATLAB program and LABJACK data acquisition.
- The conductance circuit has been successfully improved by reducing the size of the circuit and by removes the noise from the output signals.
- The results of the ball velocity have been compared with the results obtained by S. AL-Hinai (2010), and showed good qualitative agreement.

FUTURE WORK
- Improve the performance of the conductance circuit by built it in Pcb board.
- Improve the electrode switching circuit by reducing its size.
- Continue developing the integration between the ICC system and the VM1 in order to produce a portable flow meter capable to measure multiphase flow parameters without a need for a PC to control it.
- Integrate the ICC flow meter with electromagnetic flow meter in order to achieve a flow meter capable to measure the solid and water parameters.