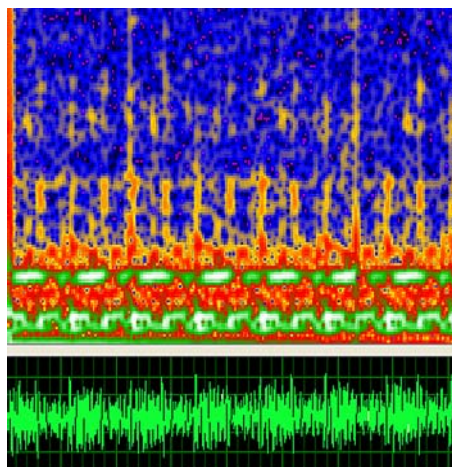


Highlights on computational support and foreseen intelligent data analysis

Rade Milenkovic, Sergejs Dementjevs, Jacek Patorski



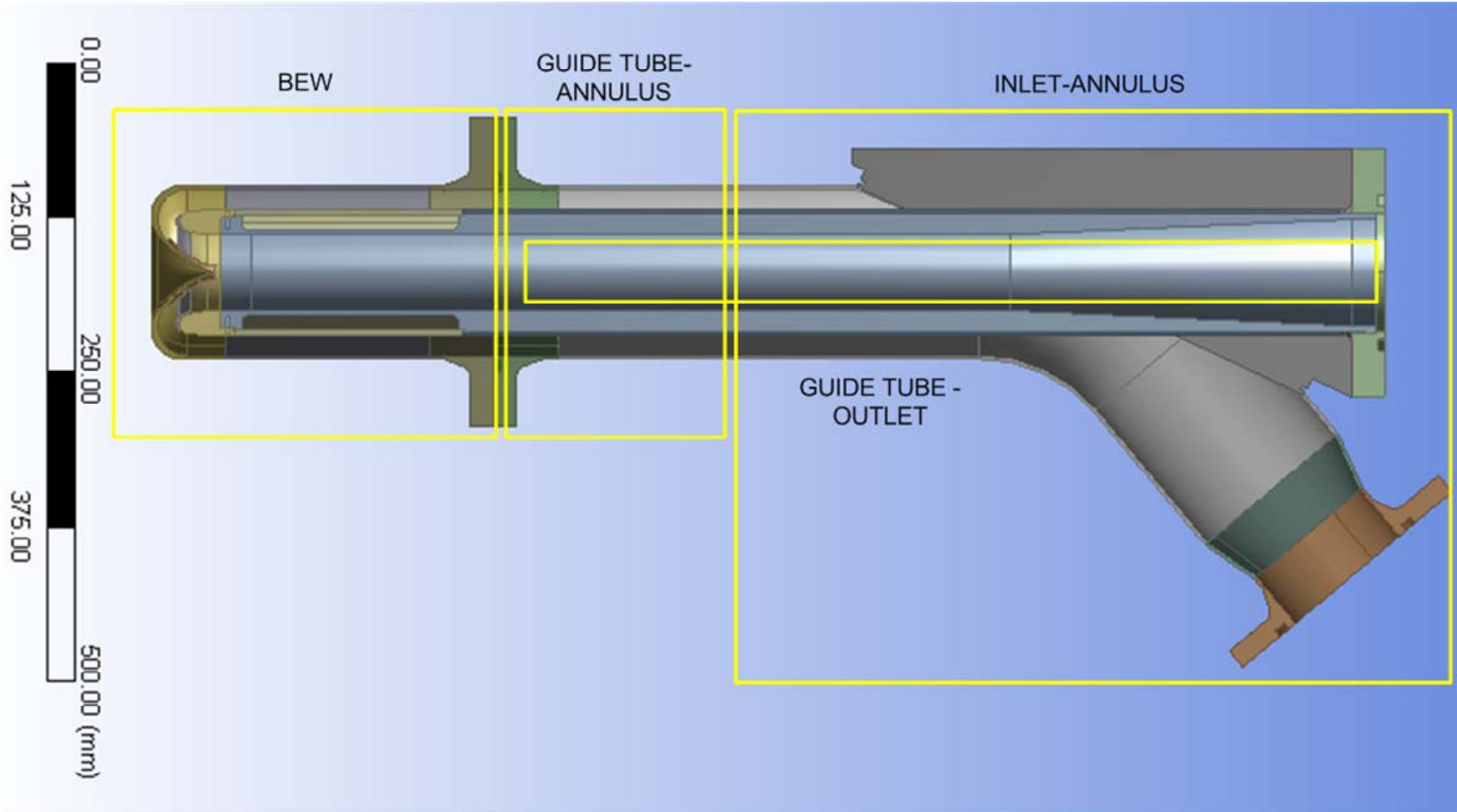
Overview

- Steps foreseen
- Highlights on computational support-sources of instabilities
- Data analysis and post-processing

Steps foreseen

- Intelligent and detailed data post-processing and data analysis
- Make use of current 2D and 3D models to provide computational data for comparison with experimental data
- Post-processing, analysis and interpretation of existing CFD-RANS data
- Keep current design or re-design some parts?
- Concept of new 2D and 3D model of the complete target (parametric!)
- Plan for further thermal-hydraulic calculations will consider the following: optional geometrical changes and operating conditions, as well as computational capabilities and assigned time

Existing 2D and 3D models

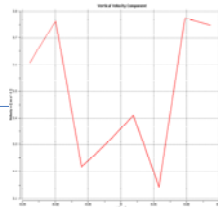
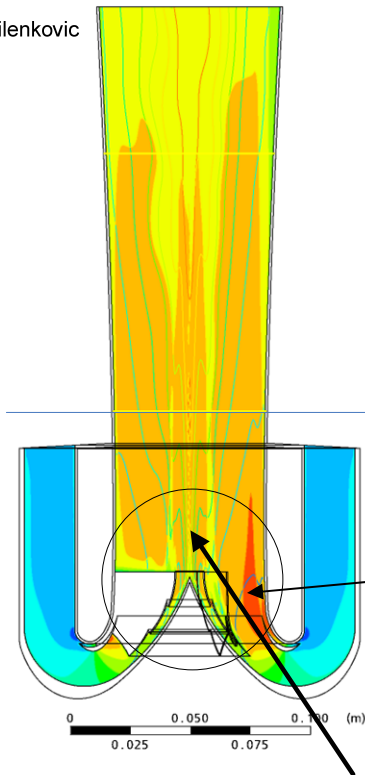


Velocity Fields

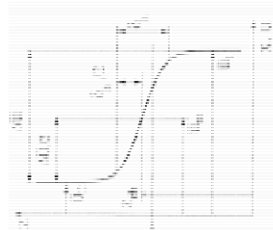
Model: K. Samec
Post-processing: R.Milenkovic

Velocity v
(velocity)

[m s⁻¹]



Cavitation



Velocity field near walls

Model: K. Samec
Post-processing: R.Milenkovic

Velocity
(Velocity field Velocity vectors enlarged)

[m s⁻¹]

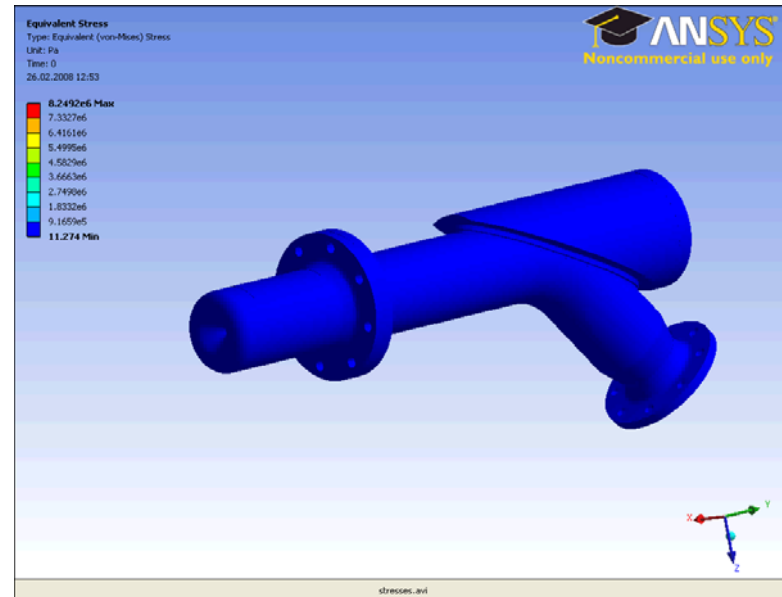
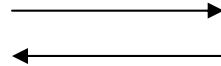
Low Reynolds number
cubic or quadratic
turbulence models,
 $y^+ < 1$, 15 nodes in the
boundary layer

Coupled fluid-structure interactions

Example of flow instability



C:\Documents and Settings\milenkovic\M



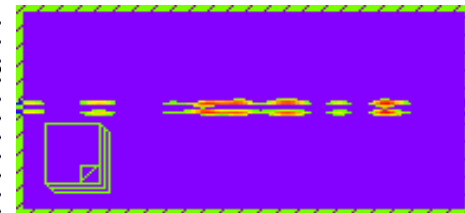
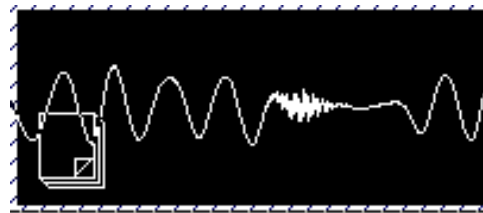
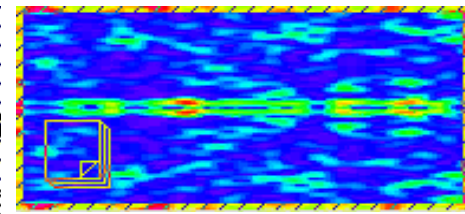
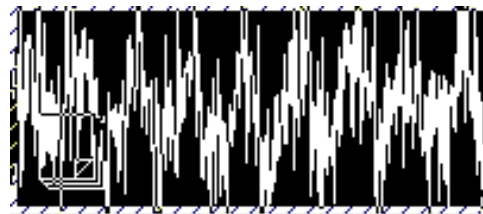
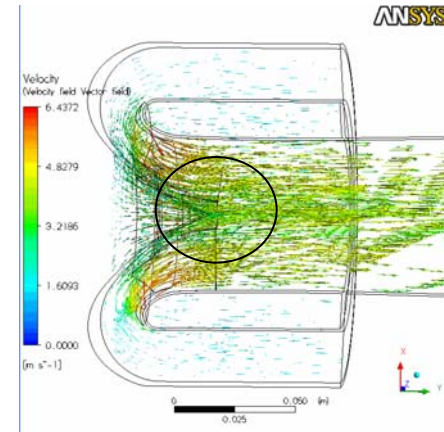
Flow induced force

Can be estimated as follows:

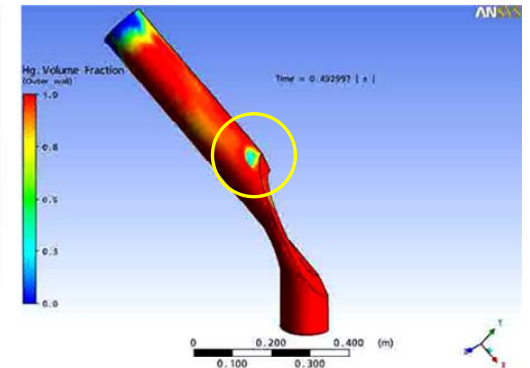
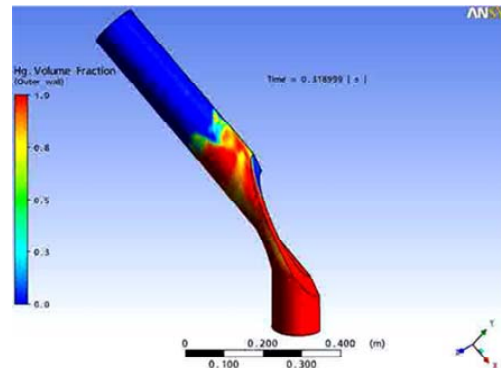
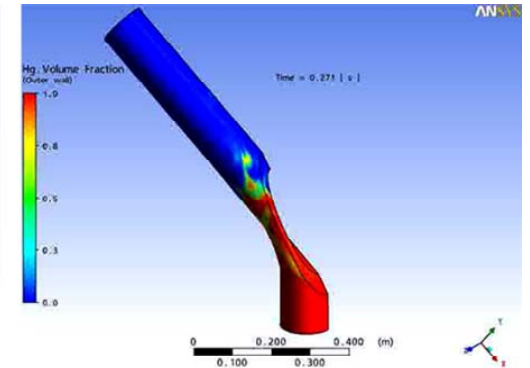
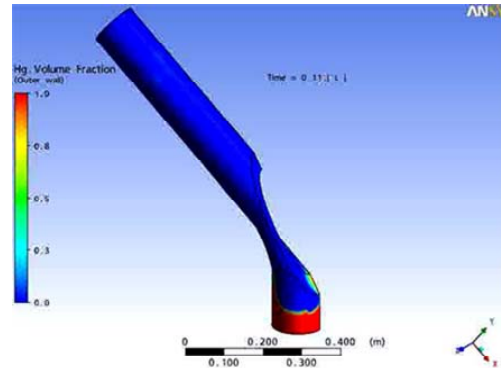
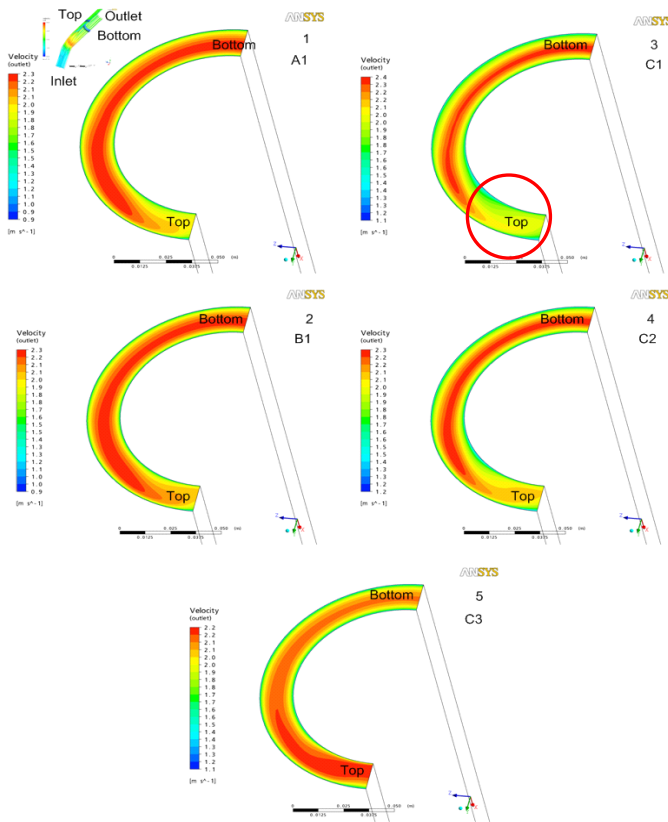
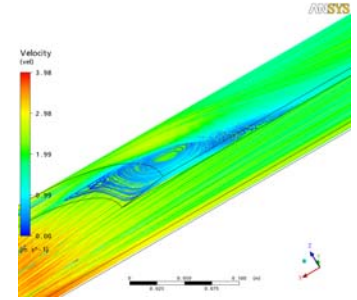
- acceleration of the structure is measured by acceleration sensors,
- velocity and displacement are determined by integration of the acceleration signal,
- The damping characteristic and the frequency of the fundamental mode can be estimated from free vibration test,
- The effects of Re , p , turbulence, etc. on Flow Induced Force can be investigated.



Signal decomposition



Sources of instabilities



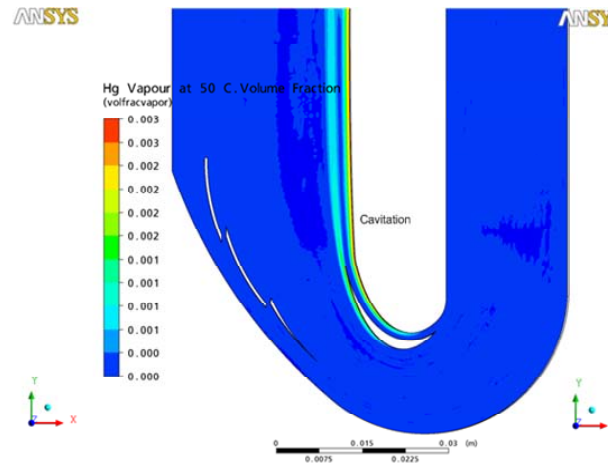
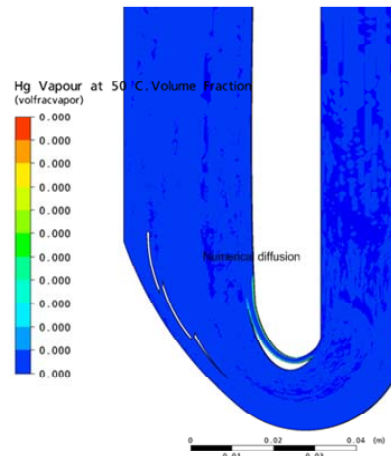
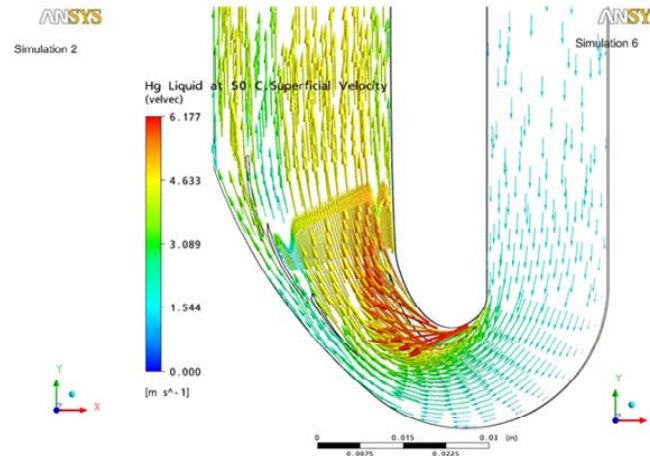
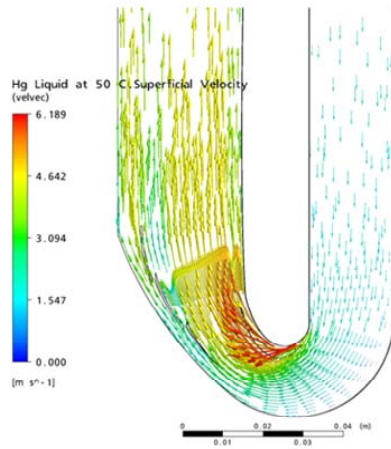
Cavitation

p (bar) is the relative pressure

Reference pressure is 1 bar.

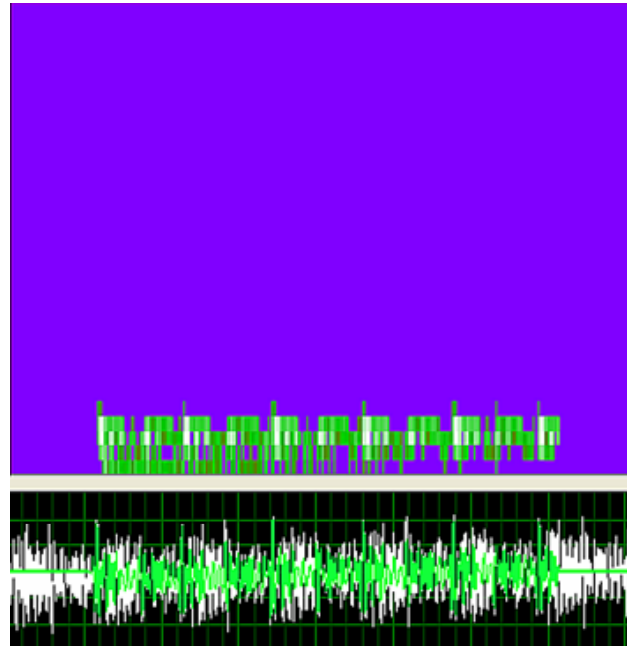
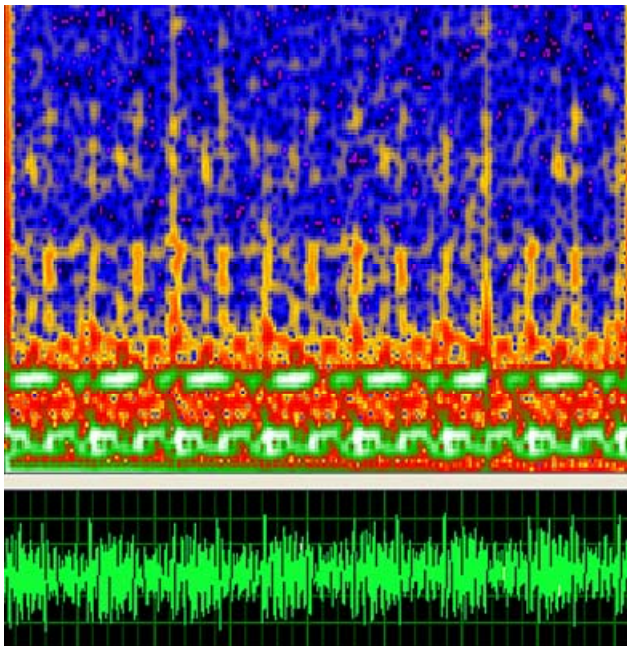
simno[Y]	min[Y] kg/s	win[Y] m/s	Re[Y]	Ca[Y]	pin[Y] bar	pout[Y] bar	deltaP[Y] bar
2	2.37	1.63	513625	9.11	1.63	1.00	0.63
6	2.37	1.63	513625	6.33	1.13	0.50	0.63

$p < 1.5$ bar at the inlet
Mass Flow: 13 l/s



Intelligent Data Analysis

The main goal of advance and extensive data analysis is to estimate the intensity of fluid-structure interactions, to correlate amplitudes with inlet flow condition (Re, p) and to search for various causes of instabilities that may affect safe operation of the target.



Input: acceleration signal, pressure signal
Fast data acquisition
 Frequency resolution

Parlez-vous Wavelets?

Methods and techniques, which are to be used, are described in TM_EURISOL_RM34_005, PSI, 2008

Conclusions

- Perform data post-processing and analysis
- Make use of existing 2D and 3D models to provide computational data for comparison with experimental data
- Results to be considered before planning any further steps