

Fig. 1 Plate probe

가 , 가

컨덕턴

10~100kHz)

가 (capacitance)

(conductance meter)

(capacitance meter)

Coney⁽¹⁾

Asali et al⁽²⁾ (ring)
Andreussi et al⁽³⁾

Tsochatzidis et al⁽⁴⁾

Fossa⁽⁵⁾

Devia & Fossa⁽⁶⁾

2.

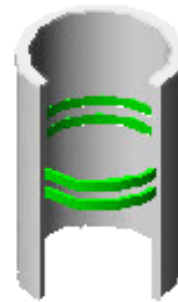


Fig. 2 Ring probe in circular tube

2.1

2.2.1

Fig. 1

$$(2.1) \quad G^* \quad (2.2)$$

(1).

$$G^* = G/\sigma l \quad (2.1)$$

$$G^* = \frac{K(m_1)}{K(1-m_1)} \quad (2.2)$$

, G (Ω^{-1}), l

(m), σ ($\Omega^{-1}m^{-1}$)

$$, K(m) \quad (2.3) \quad 1$$

$$, m_1 \quad (2.4) \quad (1).$$

$$K(m) = \int_0^{\pi/2} (1 - m \sin^2 \theta)^{-1/2} d\theta \quad (2.3)$$

$$m_1 = \frac{\sinh \frac{1}{2} k(\lambda_2 - 1) \sinh \frac{1}{2} k(\lambda_1 - 1)}{\sinh \frac{1}{2} k(\lambda_2 + 1) \sinh \frac{1}{2} k(\lambda_1 + 1)} \quad (2.4)$$

2.2.2

2.2.1

Fig. 2

t

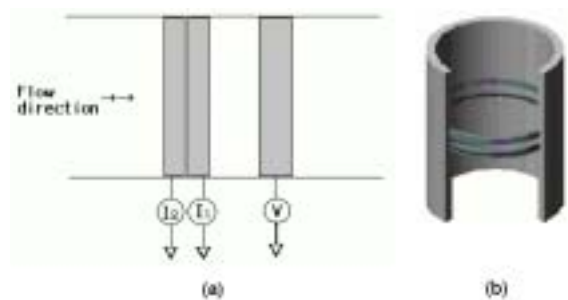


Fig. 3 Conductance meter with separated probe

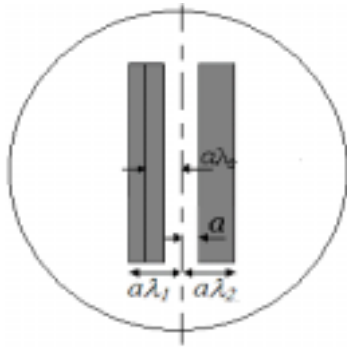


Fig. 4 Geometry of separated probe

$$h = -R \ln(1 - t/R) \quad (2.5)$$

2.2.3

가 1

2.5%

가

가

가 가

Coney⁽¹⁾가

Fig. 3

Fig. 3(a) I_1 I_2 가

$$\frac{I_2}{I_1} = \frac{F(\beta, m_1)}{F(\frac{1}{2}\pi, m_1) - F(\beta, m_1)} \quad (2.6)$$

1

$$F(\beta, m_1) = \int_0^\beta (1 - m_1 \sin^2 \alpha)^{-1/2} d\alpha \quad (2.7)$$

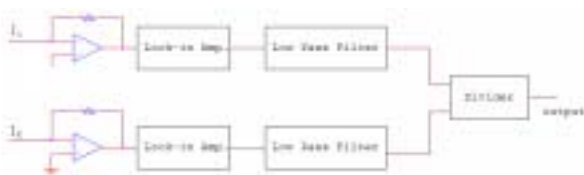


Fig. 6 Schematic of signal processing

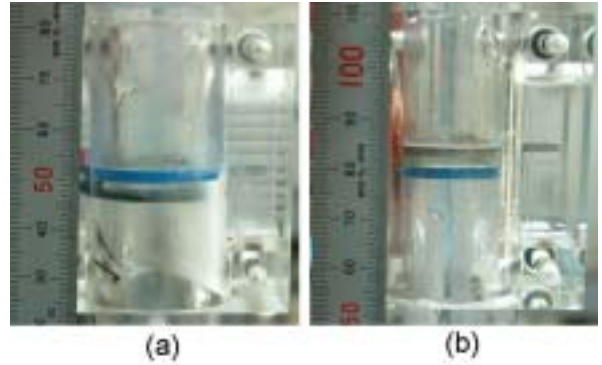


Fig 5. Photograph of impedance meter , m_1 (2.4) , β

$$\sin^2 \beta = \frac{\sinh \frac{\pi}{2h} (\lambda_2 + 1) \sinh \frac{\pi}{2h} (\lambda_1 - \lambda_s)}{\sinh \frac{\pi}{2h} (\lambda_1 - 1) \sinh \frac{\pi}{2h} (\lambda_2 + \lambda_s)} \quad (2.8)$$

3.

3.1

가 2mm 가

$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda = 3, \lambda_s = 2$
(1)

가 , $a = 1mm$ 가

Fig. 5

3.2

20kHz, 500mV

가 , 120Hz

Lock-in Amp.

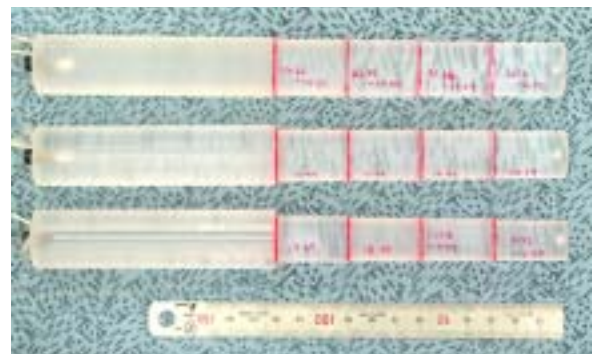


Fig. 7 Reference Rod

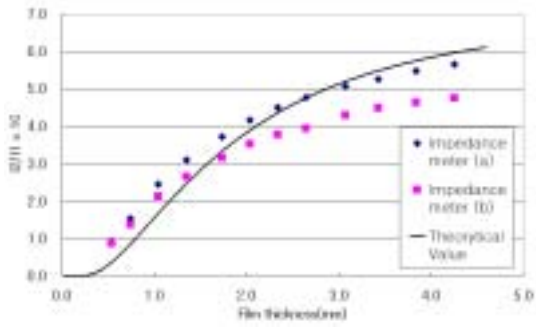


Fig. 8 Calibration result and theoretical value

I_1

I_2

Fig. 6

3.3

Fig. 7

4가

가

40

$\pm 8.2\%$

Fig. 8

가

$a=1\text{mm}$

가

가

가

$(x = I_2/I_1)$

(a)

Fig. 9

(2.8)

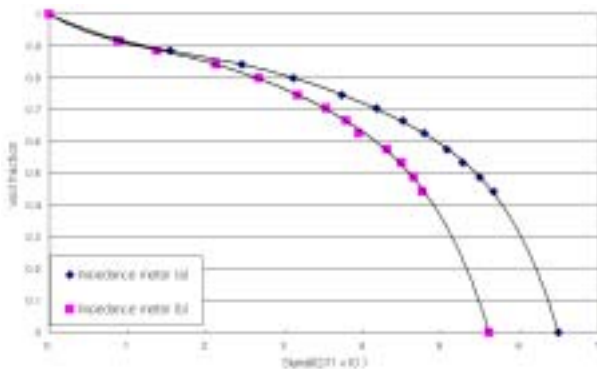


Fig 11. Calibration curve

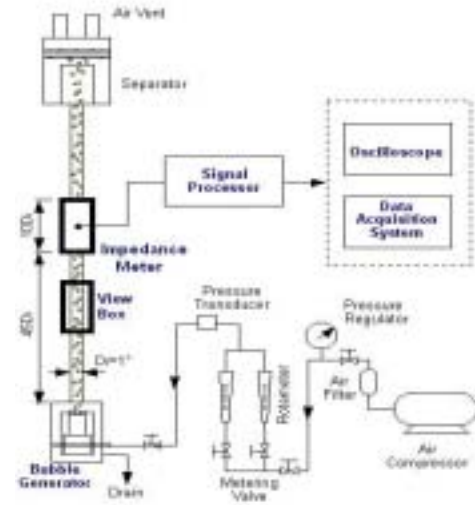


Fig. 10 Schematic of experiment facility (b) (2.9)

$$\alpha = -0.0002x^6 + 0.0024x^5 - 0.0128x^4 + 0.0235x^3 + 0.0071x^2 - 0.1069x + 0.9998 \quad (2.8)$$

$$\alpha = -0.0002x^6 + 0.0014x^5 - 0.0027x^4 - 0.0161x^3 + 0.0675x^2 - 0.1415x + 1.0001 \quad (2.9)$$

3.4

가

가

Fig. 10

Fig. 11

0.60

가 105mm

175mm/s가

$$v_s = 0.35\sqrt{gd}$$

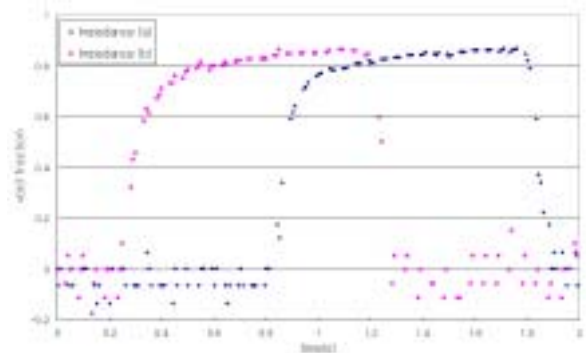


Fig 11. Measurement result for slug bubble

4.

 $\pm 8.2\%$

가

- (1) Coney, M.W.E., 1973, "The theory and application of conductance probes for the measurement of liquid film thickness in two phase flow", *J. Phys. E: Scient. Instrum.* **6**, 903~910.
- (2) Asali, J.C., Hanratty, T.J., Andreussi, P., 1985, "Interfacial drag and film height for vertical annular flow", *AIChE J.* **31**, pp.895~902.
- (3) Andreussi, P., Di Donfrancesco, A., Messia, M., 1988, "An impedance method for the measurement of liquid hold-up in two phase flow", *Int. J. Multiphase Flow*, **14**, pp.777~785.
- (4) Tsochatzidis, N.A., Karapantios, T.D., Kostoglou, M.V., Karabelas, A.J., , 1992, "A conductance method for measuring liquid fraction in pipes and packed beds", *Int. J. Multiphase Flow*, **5**, pp.653~667.
- (5) Fossa, M., 1998, "Design and performance of a conductance probe for measuring the liquid fraction in two-phase gas-liquid flows, *Flow Measurement and Instrumentation*", **9**, pp.103~109.
- (6) F. Devia, M. Fossa, 2003, "Design and optimization of impedance probes for void fraction measurements", *Flow Measurement and Instrumentation*, **14**, pp.139~149.