

Cross correlation

2007 12 17 / 2008 2 20

(multi-phase flow) 가
-ray attenuation clamp-
¹³⁷Cs 20 mCi 17 mCi
2x2 NaI(Tl) (cross
correlation function) (transit time)
가 4D(D; inner diameter)
(N/S: 0.12~0.15, sampling time 4ms) (6.1%~9.2%)
가 1.7 % 가 가
가 가
가

1. control room
(multi-phase flow) 가 가 .
가가
(single-
phase) veturi , magnetic
가 - -가
(orifice plate) clamp-on
가 , (cross correlation) 가
가 [1-5].
가 (multi-phase flow)
가 1980
가
가 3 (three
phase) [6].

: , shjung3@kaeri.re.kr, 150

가 ±5%
 [7].
 가 가 3
 3
 , UKMeasurement Foresight 가
 programe(DTI) 가 (detector)
 [8]. (volume
 fraction) -ray attenuation
 electrical impedance technology가
 microwave attenuation, phase shif
 pulsed neutron activation(PNA), nuclear magne
 resonance(NMR) pulsed ultrasonic
 -ray attenuation
 가 ,
 가 (void fraction)

depth aperture 4.5 cm 5 mm .
 가
 , In-line mixer 가

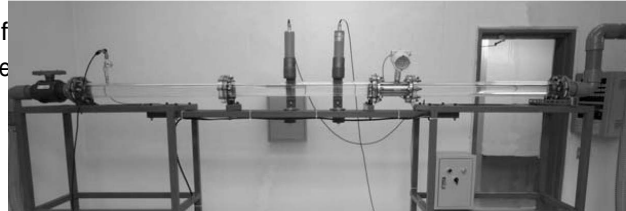


Fig. 1. Experimental set-up for sealed gamma radioisotope application to the measurements of velocity in a multi-phase flow.

[8].
 Leszek Petryka가
 [9, 10]. 가 가 TTL Pulse
 , TTL pulse
 [11, 12]. PC
 , 24
 , -ray attenuation cross correlation (KTG-DL1,)
 2 (two-phase flow) 3
 (void fraction) (counting) 32-Bit counter/timer(NI PXI-6602,
 max frequency: 80MHz) , PC
 가 MXI-4 Kit(NI PXI-PCI8331)
 National Instrument

2.

Fig. 1 / 가
 가
 (ID. 8 cm, L=3.5 m, t=10 mm),
 가
 가
 pump(pu-2300m)
 5D(D; inner
 , F
 diameter of pipe)
 (KOT-F-B-T; ±8 %)
 In-line mixer

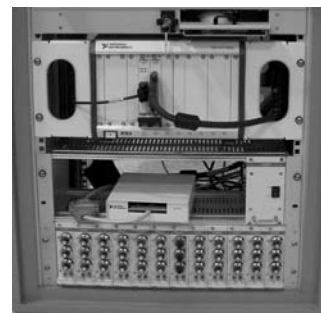


Fig. 2. Data acquisition system(max. 24ch) with 32-Bit counter/timer (NI PXI-6602, max frequency: 80MHz) and MXI-4 Kit(NI PXI-PCI8331).

LabVIEW 8.2
 PVC (5m³) software(Fig. 3(a))
 (cross correlation function)
¹³⁷Cs (E=0.662 MeV, factor=0.326 (Fourier transform)
 R · h⁻¹ · m² · Ci⁻¹) 20 mCi 17 mCi velocity measurement software(Fig. 3(b))
 , lead collimation depth aperture가
 4.5cm 5mm . 2 × 2 NaI(Tl)
 (Eberline, SP-3) , lead shield 가

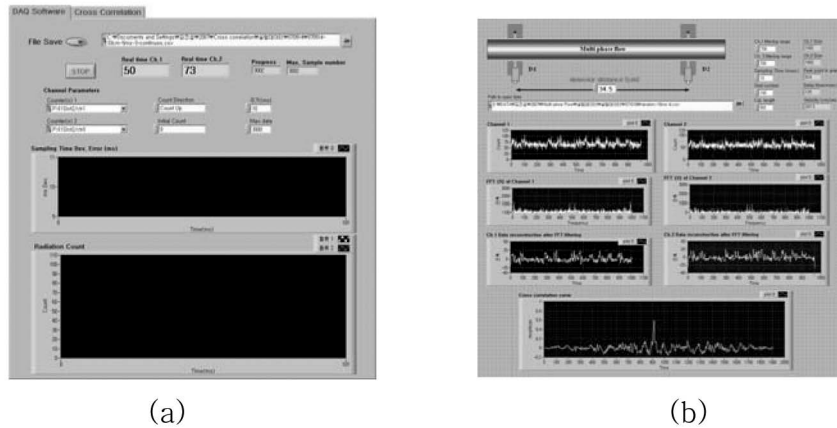


Fig. 3. LabVIEW application software for (a) Radiation data measurement and acquisition in the multi-phase flow pipe inspection (b) Calculation of multi-phase flow rate with the cross-correlation algorithm and FFT signal filtering.

Low-pass filter

Fourier Transform
$$X_k = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x_n e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}nk} \quad (1)$$

Inverse Transform
$$x_k = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} X_k e^{j\frac{2\pi}{N}nk} \quad (2)$$

(void fraction) x_n n N , $j = -1$

industrial PC (correlation) $x(t)$ $y(t)$

3.
$$R_{xy}(\tau) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} x(t)y(t-\tau)dt \quad (3)$$

3.1 (Transit time) x y (auto correlation) (cross correlation) (correlation coefficient) [14].

(background counts) R_{xy} , R_{xx} , R_{yy}

(background correction) (linear time invariant) (Discrete Fourier Transform) (Low-pass Filter)
$$\rho_{xy}(\tau) = \frac{R_{xy}(\tau)}{\sqrt{R_{xx}(0)R_{yy}(0)}} \quad (4)$$

(Inverse Discrete Fourier Transform) N $x_n(n=0,1,\dots,N-1)$ x_n y R_{xx} (4) R_{yy} (time delay) x y

[13]. x y R_{xx} R_{yy}

($\rho_{xy} > 0$) 가 $x(t)$ $y(t)$ ($\rho_{xy} < 0$) 가 μ_{mix} , μ_i (volume fraction) $\alpha_i + \mu_i = 1$ $\alpha_i = 0$, $\mu_i = 1$ (cross correlation $\rho_{xy} = 0$) 가 (I) (I_{mix}) (I_g) [5].

Fig. 4

$x(t)$ $y(t)$ (time delay) (cross correlation function)

$$\alpha_g = \frac{\mu_{mix} - \mu_l}{\mu_g - \mu_l} = \frac{\ln \left[\frac{I_{mix}}{B_{mix} I_E} \right] - \ln \left[\frac{I_l}{B_l I_E} \right]}{\ln \left[\frac{I_g}{B_g I_E} \right] - \ln \left[\frac{I_l}{B_l I_E} \right]} \approx \frac{\ln(I_{mix}) - \ln(I_l)}{\ln(I_g) - \ln(I_l)} = \ln \left[\frac{I_{mix}}{I_l} \right] \quad (7)$$

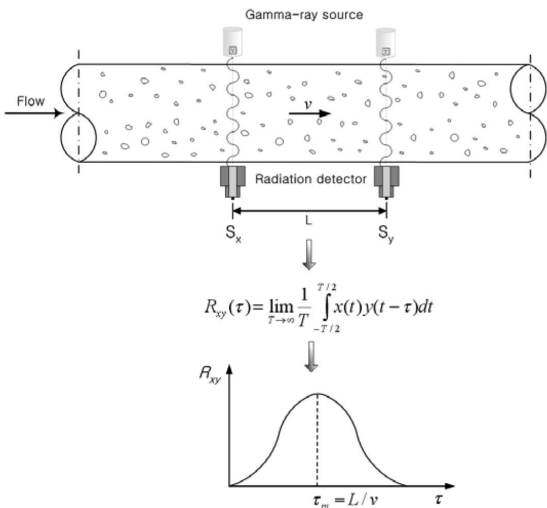


Fig. 4. The cross correlation principle of component velocity measurement in a multi-phase flow.

3.1.2 (Component fraction measurement)

(multi-phase flow) (component fraction) (linear attenuation coefficient) 가 가 ,

$$\mu_{mix} = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \mu_i = \alpha_1 \mu_1 + \alpha_2 \mu_2 + \alpha_3 \mu_3 + \dots + \alpha_n \mu_n \quad (5)$$

가

$$\mu_{mix} = \mu_g \alpha_g + \mu_l \alpha_l \quad (6)$$

d , E I B_{mix} B_l , B_g (build-up factor) 가 . (7) 가 가 (collimation) geometry / , / , / , / 가 , / / 가 가 (7) 3 (three phase) [15]. I_{mix} In-line mixer

3.2

가 , 가 가 (: 10~100 m³/h, 0.8 %) , PVC 10 % 가 가

PVC

10 %

가 가 Fig. 5 Fig. 6

y

(error bar)

m³/hr

가 5.2 % (Fig. 5), 가 22.9 %

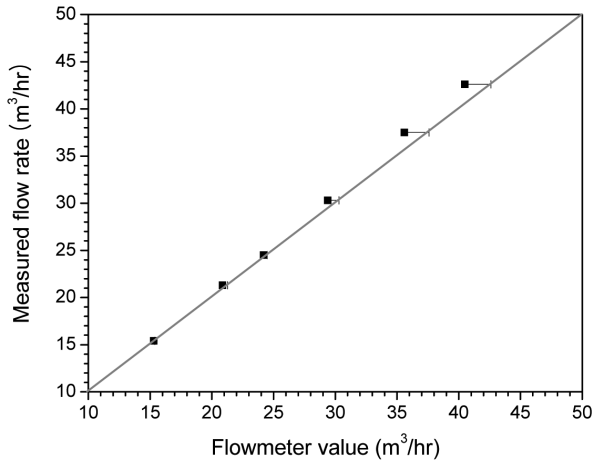


Fig. 5. Comparison of real flow rates measured at the end of pipeline using PVC tank with flowmeter values installed at the midway pipeline under the condition of single phase flow; only water

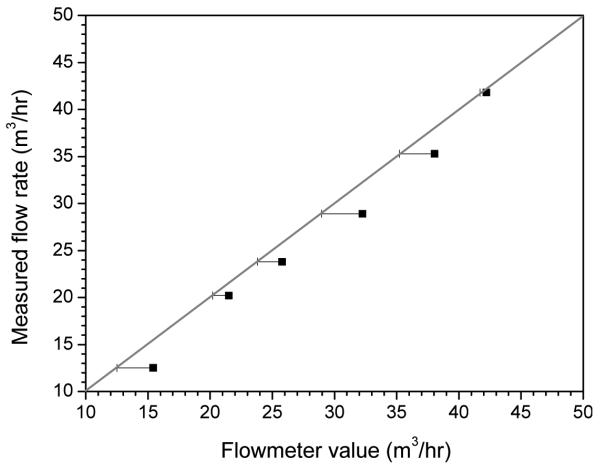


Fig. 6. Comparison of real flow rates measured at the end of pipeline using PVC tank with flowmeter values installed at the midway pipeline under the condition of two phase flow; water plus gas.

(Fig. 6).

Fig. 1
 $L=4D(4 \times 8 \text{ cm})$
 sampling time 4 msec 17 sec
 4,250
 N/S (Noise/Signal ratio) 0.12~0.15
 $X \ Y$
 $S_x \ S_y$
 Fig.7
 $S_x \ S_y$ (Fig. 7(a)).

(delay time, τ_m)가 0.204 sec
 (Fig. 7(b)),
 Fig. 7(c)
 $4D/m \ 156.9 \text{ cm/sec}$

Table 1

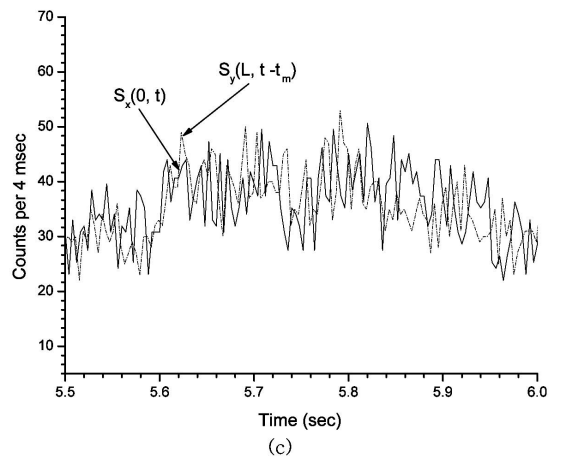
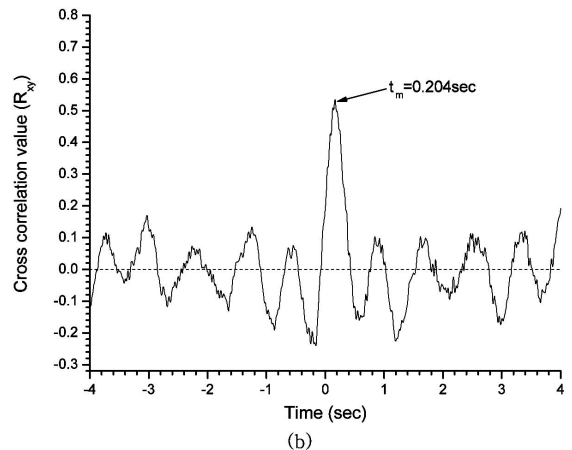
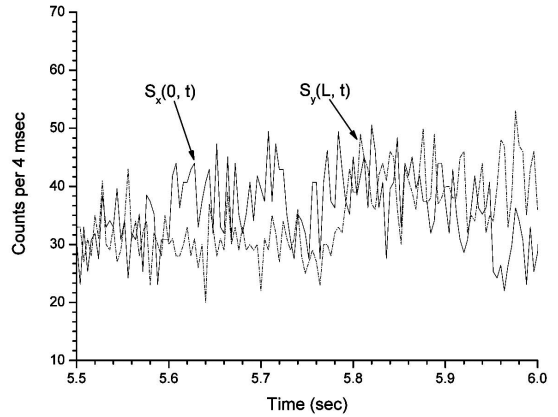


Fig. 7. (a) Example of radiation signals S_x, S_y received by NaI detector (1) and (2), respectively, during 17 sec; (b) Cross-correlation function R_{xy} formed with the two signals S_x, S_y ; (c) Superposition of the two signals S_x, S_y after shifting S_y by $\tau_m=0.204$ sec;

가 3.3

In-line mixer (7) 가 가

(gas volume fraction) ,

Table 2 가 6~8 6.5 %~9.9 % Fig. 8

% 가 가 가 가

Table 1 가 1.8 % 가 6D

4D sampling time 4 msec 가 가 가 3.2 % 가 가

가 1.7 % Table 1 (29.2 m³/h)

slip factor가 가 가 가

(volumetric average velocity) 가

가 10,000 (fully developed turbulent Reynold 가

flow) 가 [16]. sampling time

Table 1. Measurements of multi-phase flow rate by application of cross-correlation function to radiation counts produced by two sealed gamma radioisotopes (¹³⁷Cs) with a distance of 4D(D=8 cm) and sampling time 4 msec(Reynold number: 107,100).

No.	Distance	Transit time (ms)	Velocity (cm/sec)	Measured flow rate (m ³ /h)	Gas content	Corrected flow rate (m ³ /h)	Real flow rate (m ³ /h)	Rel. error(%)
1	4D	0.204	156.9	28.4	8.2%	26.1	26.5	-1.7
2	4D	0.200	160.0	29.0	7.8%	26.7	26.5	0.7
3	4D	0.204	160.0	29.0	9.2%	26.3	26.5	-0.8
4	4D	0.204	156.9	28.4	7.2%	26.3	26.5	-0.6
5	4D	0.208	153.8	27.8	6.1%	26.1	26.5	-1.4
6	4D	0.200	160.0	29.0	8.1%	26.6	26.5	0.4

Table 2. Measurements of gas content in a multi-phase pipe; all counts are averaged values for every 4 msec and the counts of multi-phase flow pipe were measured downstream from the in-line mixer; gas contents means the cross sectional area occupied with N₂ gas in the pipe.

No.	Counts in an empty pipe(A)	Counts in a pipe full of water(B)	Counts in multi-phase pipe(C)	Gas content (ln(C/B)/ln(A/B))
1	41.8	30.4	31.2	8.2%
2	41.8	30.5	31.3	7.8%
3	41.8	30.5	31.4	9.2%
4	41.8	30.5	31.2	7.2%
5	41.9	30.5	31.1	6.1%
6	41.9	30.4	31.2	8.1%

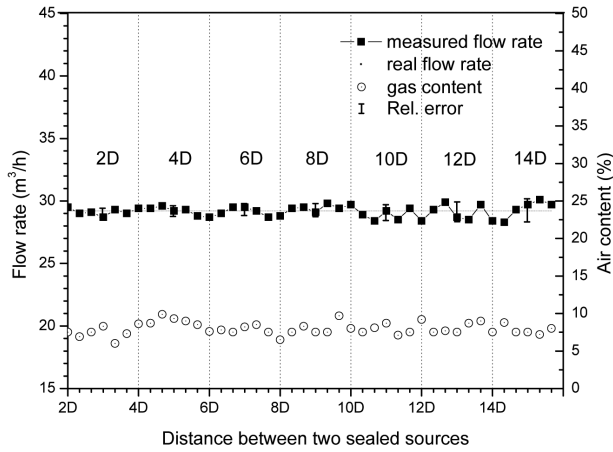


Fig. 8. Relative variations of flow rates calculated with cross correlation method by using a sealed radioisotope as a function of the distance between two sealed gamma sources; real flow rate measured at the end of the pipeline was 29.2 m³/h(Reynold number: 118,000)

4.

가

0.12~0.15, t: 4msec) (N/S: 가 4D 6.1 %~9.2 가 1.7 % 가 가

가

sampling time(t)
 sampling time
 가
 transit time(t)
 sampling time
 N/S (Noise/Signal ratio)가
 가
 가 (m) t)
 가
 가 (m> t),
 가
 가
 sampling time
 가
 (Re. number: 107,100)
 Reynolds 가 가
 가
 (vapor layer)
 가
 가
 multiple energy gamma-ray
 가 [17-22].
 가 가

가

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The Flow-rate Measurements in a Multi-phase Flow Pipeline by Using a Clamp-on Sealed Radioisotope Cross Correlation Flowmeter

Jin Seop Kim, Sung Hee Jung, Jong Bum Kim, Jae Ho Kim, Na Young Lee
Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute, Radioisotope Research Division

Abstract - The flow rate measurements in a multi-phase flow pipeline were evaluated quantitatively by means of a clamp-on sealed radioisotope based on a cross correlation signal processing technique. The flow rates were calculated by a determination of the transit time between two sealed gamma sources by using a cross correlation function following FFT filtering, then corrected with vapor fraction in the pipeline which was measured by the γ -ray attenuation method. The pipeline model was manufactured by acrylic resin (ID. 8 cm, L=3.5 m, t=10 mm), and the multi-phase flow patterns were realized by an injection of compressed N₂ gas. Two sealed gamma sources of ¹³⁷Cs (E=0.662 MeV, Γ factor=0.326 R · h⁻¹ · m² · Ci⁻¹) of 20 mCi and 17 mCi, and radiation detectors of 2" × 2" NaI(Tl) scintillation counter (Eberline, SP-3) were used for this study. Under the given conditions (the distance between two sources: 4D(D; inner diameter), N/S ratio: 0.12~0.15, sampling time Δt : 4msec), the measured flow rates showed the maximum relative error of 1.7 % when compared to the real ones through the vapor content corrections (6.1 %~9.2 %). From a subsequent experiment, it was proven that the closer the distance between the two sealed sources is, the more precise the measured flow rates are. Provided additional studies related to the selection of radioisotopes their activity, and an optimization of the experimental geometry are carried out, it is anticipated that a radioisotope application for flow rate measurements can be used as an important tool for monitoring multi-phase facilities belonging to petrochemical and refinery industries and contributes economically in the light of maintenance and control of them.

Keywords : Sealed gamma-ray source, Cross correlation, Multi-phase flow pipe, Fourier transform, NaI(Tl) scintillation counter, Flowmeter, Industrial process diagnosis