



## ABSTRACT

The two-phase flow application was commonly found in industrial processes, such as oil and gas production in wells, gas and oil pipelines, etc. The characteristic of two-phase flow had various aspects depending on its interfacial behaviour, resulting in an irregular and random phase distribution. Differences between the phases that flow in the pipeline will form many changes in the flow pattern. In this study seeks to establish experimental database to characterize the two-phase flow structures and understand the transition in the horizontal pipe with the experimental observation. Moreover, visual observations would give information about the flow regime transition process.

The experiments were conducted in a horizontal two-phase flow facility. The pipe was made from acrylic with 16 and 26 mm ID consists of length 9 and 10 m, respectively. The length of test section is designed at distance of 180D - 210D from entrance to ensure that the flow is fully developed. Along the length of the test section, a correction box is installed for capturing images of the flow with available lighting systems. To obtain the flow pattern, a total of 144 flow condition were observed. The superficial gas and liquid velocities were set to 0.31 m/s – 40 m/s and 0.016 m/s – 0.77 m/s, respectively. Flow visualization studies are performed using Phantom Miro M310 with max. resolution 1280x800 pixels with frame rate recording 1000 - 3000 fps (frames per second) depend on flow conditions.

Based on the research results, high speed camera observation successfully characterized and demonstrated two-phase flow regime transition in horizontal pipes. It is also developed flow regime maps. Air-water two-phase flow is characterized by bubble breakup and coalescence in the transition from plug to slug flow. Interfacial instabilities form in stratified to wavy flow, then small waves, larger waves and the droplet entrainment in transition to annular flow. Transition to plug/slug flow is initiated by wave growth until waves reach top wall of the pipe and completely block the cross-sectional area of pipe. This flow pattern maps is a two-phase flow regime transition including stratified flow, plug flow, slug flow, pseudo slug flow, annular flow and sub-regime of each patterns. The effect of pipe diameter on the flow transition were observed to occur over a range of flow conditions. The influence of superficial velocity of air and water has a significant effect on the flow patterns and sub-regime types.

**Keywords :** Horizontal two phase flow, visualization study, flow regime transition, sub-regime, flow pattern map



## INTISARI

Aplikasi aliran dua fase umumnya ditemukan dalam proses industri, seperti produksi minyak dan gas di sumur, pipa gas dan minyak bumi, dan lain-lain. Ciri aliran dua fase memiliki berbagai aspek tergantung pada perilaku antar muka, menghasilkan distribusi fase acak dan tidak beraturan. Perbedaan antara fase yang mengalir dalam pipa akan membentuk banyak perubahan pada pola aliran. Dalam penelitian ini berusaha untuk membangun database eksperimental untuk mengkarakterisasi struktur aliran dua fase dan memahami transisi pada pipa horisontal dengan pengamatan eksperimental. Selain itu, pengamatan visual akan memberi informasi tentang proses transisi rezim aliran.

Percobaan dilakukan dalam *horizontal two-phase flow facility*. Pipa terbuat dari *acrylic* dengan diameter dalam 16 dan 26 mm dengan panjang masing-masing 9 dan 10 m. Panjang seksi uji dirancang pada jarak 180D - 210D dari *inlet* untuk memastikan bahwa aliran tersebut sepenuhnya dikembangkan. Sepanjang seksi uji, *correction box* dipasang untuk mengambil gambar aliran dengan sistem pencahayaan. Untuk mendapatkan pola aliran, 144 kondisi aliran diamati. Kecepatan superfisial gas dan cairan ditetapkan masing-masing pada 0,31 m/s - 40 m/s dan 0,016 m/s - 0,77 m/s. Studi visualisasi aliran dilakukan dengan menggunakan *high speed camera* Phantom Miro M310 dengan resolusi maksimal 1280x800 piksel dengan kecepatan perekaman 1000 - 3000 fps (*frame per second*) tergantung pada kondisi aliran.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, pengamatan kamera kecepatan tinggi berhasil mengkarakterisasikan dan menunjukkan transisi aliran dua fase pada pipa horisontal dan dikembangkan peta pola aliran. Aliran dua fase air-udara ditandai oleh perpisahan gelembung dan *coalescence* dalam transisi dari aliran *plug* ke *slug*. Ketidakstabilan antarmuka terbentuk dalam aliran bergelombang bertingkat seiring peningkatan  $J_G$ . Gelombang kecil, gelombang yang lebih besar dan *droplet entrainment* dalam transisi ke aliran *annular*. Transisi ke aliran *plug/slug* diinisiasi oleh pertumbuhan gelombang yang mencapai dinding atas pipa dan sepenuhnya menutup luas penampang pipa. Peta pola aliran dalam transisi rezim aliran dua fase ini meliputi aliran *stratified*, aliran *plug*, aliran *slug*, aliran *pseudo slug* aliran *annular* dan sub-rezim pada setiap pola. Pengaruh diameter pipa terhadap transisi aliran diamati terjadi pada rentang kondisi aliran. Pengaruh kecepatan superfisial udara dan air memiliki pengaruh yang signifikan terhadap pola aliran dan jenis sub-rezim.

**Kata kunci :** Aliran dua fase horisontal, studi visualisasi, transisi pola aliran, sub-rezim, peta pola aliran