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Interfacial forces used in two-phase flow numerical simulation

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ABSTRACT

High fidelity 3D computational simulation for gas-liquid two-phase flow is getting important to simulate various thermal-hydraulic phenomena in nuclear related components. Single-phase computational simulation techniques have reached to a certain level of reasonable prediction accuracy for the purposes of designs and performance analyses of industrial equipment. However, two-phase computational simulation techniques have not reached to the level of reliable prediction due mainly to the difficulty in the modeling of interfacial transfer terms. Accurate modeling of the interfacial forces including the interfacial area modeling is one of the keys to predict the distribution of gas phase in various two-phase flow systems successfully. This paper is aiming at reviewing the interfacial force modeling including recent advance of the interfacial area transport equation. This paper discusses the frame-work of bubble-wall collision force which is potentially used in place of the wall lubrication force applicable for laminar flow. This paper also discusses the frame-work of the bubble collision force considering the effect of the bubble coalescence on the bubble collision force and recent advance of the interfacial area transport equation force and recent advance of the interfacial area transport equation force and recent advance of the interfacial area transport equation offers the most advanced knowledge of constitutive equations necessary for improving the predictive capability of the two-phase flow computational simulation codes.

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| Nomenclature | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| A _{base} | base area of group-2 bubble radius | σ | surface tension | | | |
| A_d | projection area of a bubble | η | volume generation rate per unit volume | | | |
| ai | interfacial area concentration | $\dot{\eta}_c$ | collision efficiency | | | |
| B_{g} | bubble volume | ϕ | source term of interfacial are concentration | | | |
| C_W | coefficient | ρ | density | | | |
| D | hydraulic equivalent diameter of flow channel | $\Delta \rho$ | density difference | | | |
| D_b | bubble diameter | v | kinematic viscosity | | | |
| Ео | Eötvös number | v_t | kinematic turbulent viscosity | | | |
| F | interfacial force | v_t^{BI} | bubble induced kinematic turbulent viscosity | | | |
| Gs | dimensionless velocity gradient | μ | dynamic viscosity | | | |
| g | gravitational acceleration | Σ | macroscopic bubble collision cross section | | | |
| H_{gf} | curvature of gas phase | $\bar{oldsymbol{	au}}$ | shear stress | | | |
| ĸ | turbulent kinetic energy | ξ | modification factor due to bubble deformation | | | |
| L _{wet} | perimeter | | | | | |
| М | interfacial momentum transfer term | | pts | | | |
| n _b | number density | 1 | group-1 | | | |
| n _W | normal unit vector of wall | 2 | group-2 | | | |
| n _z | unit vector along flow direction | f | liquid phase | | | |
| р | pressure | g | gas phase | | | |
| Р | variable of exponential law | i | value at interface | | | |
| Р | momentum | i | <i>i-th</i> interface | | | |
| $Pr_{\alpha f}$ | Prandtl number for volume fraction | ph | phase change | | | |
| Re | Reynolds number | k | k-phase (gas or liquid) | | | |
| r _d | bubble radius | q | bubble group q (group 1 or group 2) | | | |
| S | source or sink term of bubble number per unit volume | Ŵ | wall | | | |
| St | Stokes number | ∞ | single-bubble system | | | |
| t | time | | | | | |
| V | volume | Superscripts | | | | |
| v | velocity | BC | hubble collision force | | | |
| \boldsymbol{v}_r | relative velocity | BF | Basset force | | | |
| \boldsymbol{v}_t | turbulence velocity | BW | hubble/Wall collision force | | | |
| y_w | distance between bubble and wall | D | drag force | | | |
| | | IP | interfacial pressure force | | | |
| Greek sy | mbol | IS | interfacial shear force | | | |
| α | void fraction | LF | lift force | | | |
| α_{max} | maximum allowable void fraction | VM | virtual mass force | | | |
| Δm_{12} | inter-group mass transfer term | SL | shear induced lift force | | | |
| Γ | interfacial mass transfer term | TD | turbulent dispersion force | | | |
| 3 | turbulence dispersion rate | WL | wall lubrication force | | | |
| χ | coefficient of inter-group transfer | | | | | |
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