Accepted Manuscript

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PII:	\$0301-9322(15)00043-9
DOI:	http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ijmultiphaseflow.2015.02.016
Reference:	IJMF 2171
To appear in:	International Journal of Multiphase Flow
Received Date:	20 September 2014
Revised Date:	8 February 2015
Accepted Date:	21 February 2015



Please cite this article as: Abubakar, A., Al-Wahaibi, T., Al-Hashmi, A.R., Al-Wahaibi, Y., Al-Ajmi, A., Eshrati, M., Influence of Drag-reducing Polymer on Flow Patterns, Drag Reduction and Slip Velocity Ratio of Oil-Water Flow in Horizontal Pipe, *International Journal of Multiphase Flow* (2015), doi: http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ijmultiphaseflow.2015.02.016

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ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

Influence of Drag-reducing Polymer on Flow Patterns, Drag Reduction and Slip Velocity Ratio of Oil-Water Flow in Horizontal Pipe

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Abstract

Experimental investigation of the effects of drag-reducing polymer on oil-water flow patterns, pressure drops, phase inversion and slip ratio in a horizontal acrylic pipe of 30.6mm ID was carried out. The polymer which is a water-soluble, high-molecular-weight anionic copolymer of polyacrylamide and 2-Acrylamido-2-Methylpropane Sulfonic acid (AMPS) was prepared in 2000 ppm master solution and injected at controlled flow rates to provide 40 ppm of the polymer in the water phase. In the flow conditions of 0.1 - 1.6 m/s mixture velocity and 0.05 - 0.9 input oil volume fractions investigated, the addition of the polymer affected the flow characteristics especially at lower mixture velocities and input oil volume fractions. The stratified, dual continuous and dispersed oil in water and water layer flow patterns were extended to higher mixture velocities but the oil-continuous flow patterns were not affected by the addition of the polymer. There were significant reductions in the pressure drops after the addition of the polymer mainly in water-dominated flow regions and these reductions increased with increase in the mixture velocity and decrease in the input oil volume fraction, leading to maximum drag reduction of about 64 % at the highest mixture velocity and at 0.05 input oil volume fraction. Again, the addition of the polymer eliminated or shifted the sharp increases in the pressure drops at the phase inversion points towards higher input oil volume fractions. Finally, the addition of the polymer increased the slip velocity ratios especially at lower mixture velocities.

Key words: Oil-water; Pressure gradients; Drag reductions; Flow patterns; Holdups; slip ratios

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