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1 Experimental Investigation On The Effect Of Diameter

2 Ratio On Two-Phase Slug Flow Separation In A T-

3 Junction

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14 Abstract

T-junctions are often used in offshore platforms to partially separate gas from produced 15 fluids. Poorly designed T-junctions frequently produce very high liquid (oil and/or water) 16 17 carryovers, causing major issues to the downstream equipment train which is not designed to handle excessive liquid. This paper reports the liquid carryover experiments in T-18 junctions using five different side to main arm diameter ratios under slug flow regime. The 19 obtained phase separation curves can be divided into two component variables; liquid-20 carryover threshold and peak liquid carryover. The experiments demonstrate that with a 21 22 decrease in diameter ratio both of these variables decrease. Yet, for superior multiphase flow separation, a high liquid carryover threshold and a low peak liquid carryover are 23 required. Hence, the generally accepted rule that a reduction in diameter ratio improves the 24 25 phase separation is revealed to be an over-extrapolated statement. The novel findings of this work are: 1) for optimum flow splitting under slug flow conditions, the diameter ratio 26 should be kept between 1 and 0.67, while the diameter ratio 0.67 was found to be most 27 suitable; 2) two correlations were developed for predicting two-phase slug flow separation 28 in different diameter ratio T-junctions. These correlations offer beneficial guidance and 29 clarifications for a number of oil and gas flowline and pipeline applications. 30

31 *Keywords:* T-junction; slug flow; gas-liquid separation; diameter ratio.

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