

Condotto fumi Turbogas PEAKER GIAMMORO

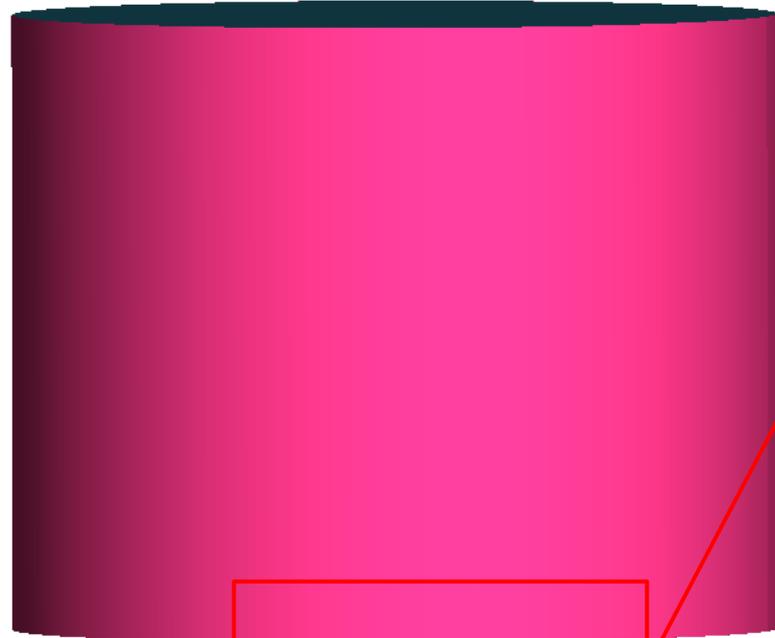
- ❑ Simulazione fluidodinamica numerica realizzata con i codici della suite Ansys CFD su piattaforma HPC
- ❑ La CFD è utilizzata per risolvere le equazioni legate al moto dei fluidi tramite approssimazione numerica, dal momento che la risoluzione per via analitica di è fattibile solamente in casi semplici (flussi laminari e geometrie semplici).
- ❑ L'attività è consistita nello studio dell'attuale configurazione dell'impianto di scarico e delle modifiche necessarie per l'adeguamento alla normativa sulla misura della portata
- ❑ Lo studio si è focalizzato sulla distribuzione del flusso nella sezione del camino dove è previsto riposizionare le sonde per la misurazione della velocità e per il campionamento degli effluenti.

Modalità e step di simulazione

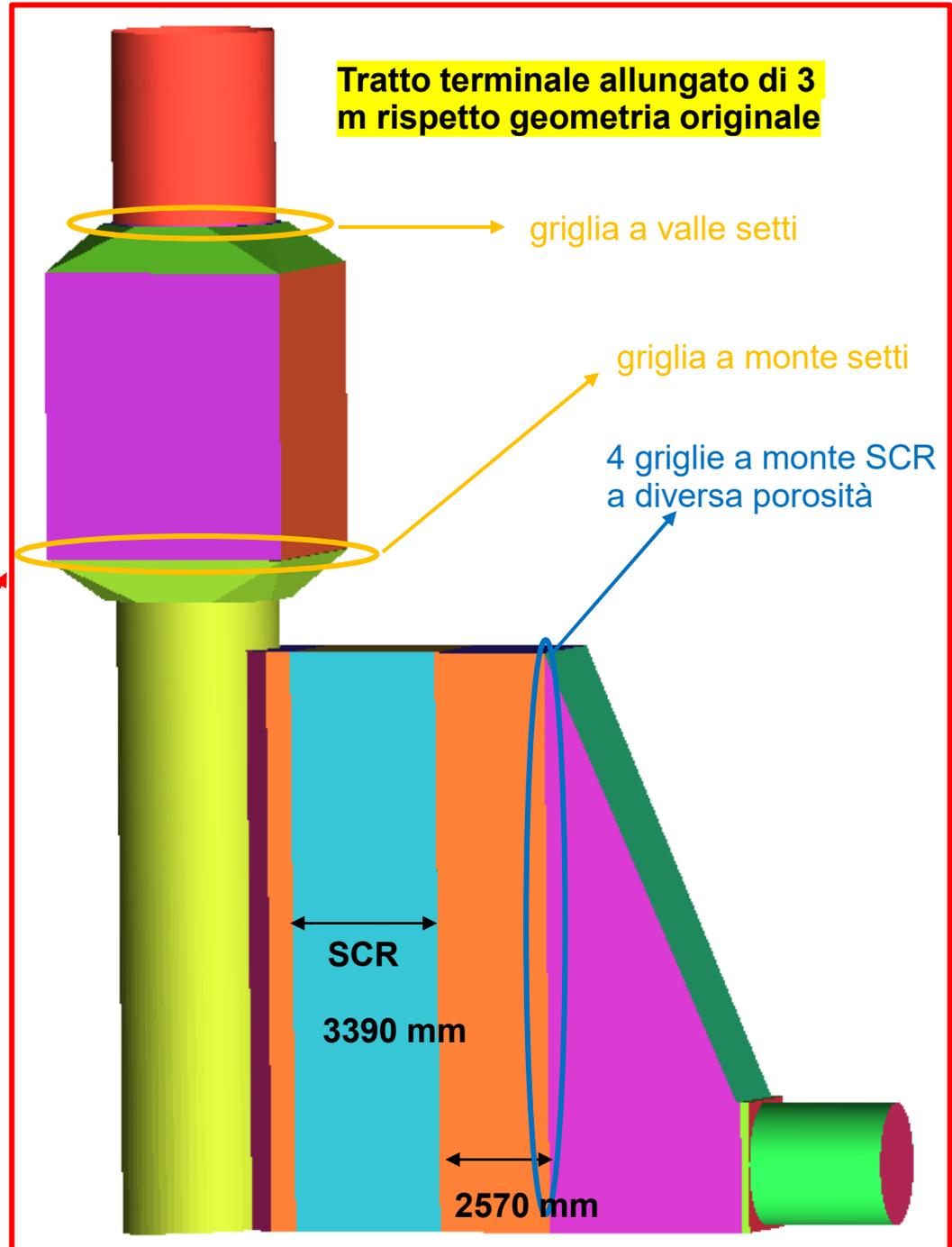
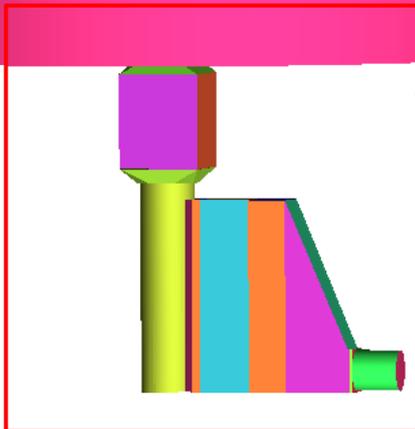
- Definizione geometria CAD 3D a partire dai disegni costruttivi del condotto di scarico
- Generazione della mesh di calcolo con numero di punti congruo alla rappresentazione dei dettagli di flusso
- Modello CFD con silencer, tratto terminale allungato 3 m e griglia raddrizzatrice da 25x25x50 mm
- Caso Partial load 100% e 50% con vento 4,4 m/s da SE
- Post-processing: contours velocità, angoli di flusso
- Verifica del rispetto della normativa nei punti campionamento

Dominio esterno per la condizione atmosferica all'uscita

10L



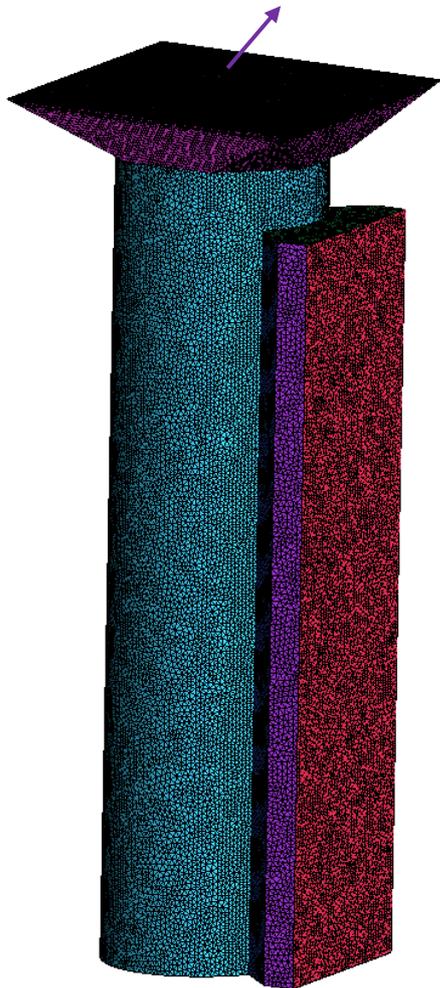
10L



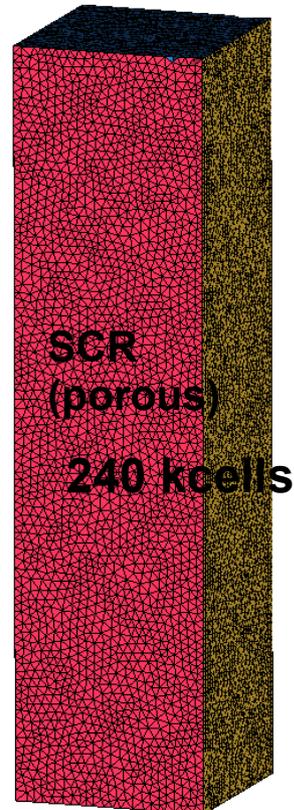
370 kcells



Tale griglia di spessore 15 mm verrà settata come dominio poroso di **porosità 63%**



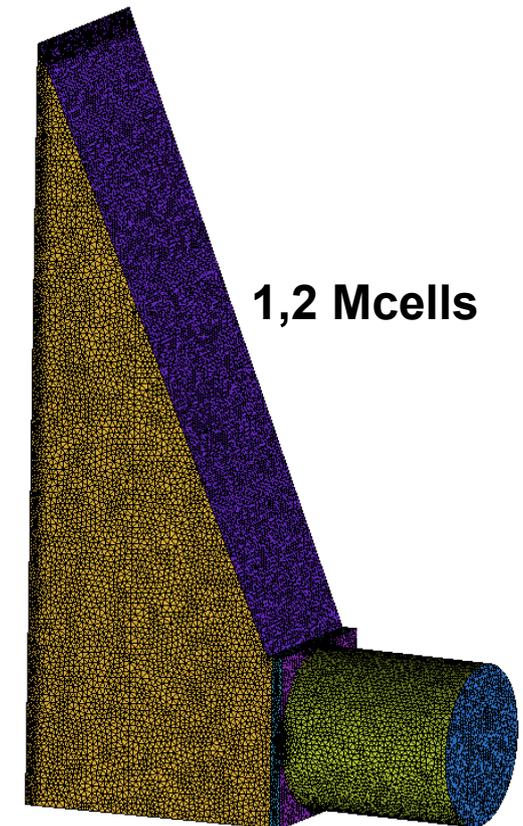
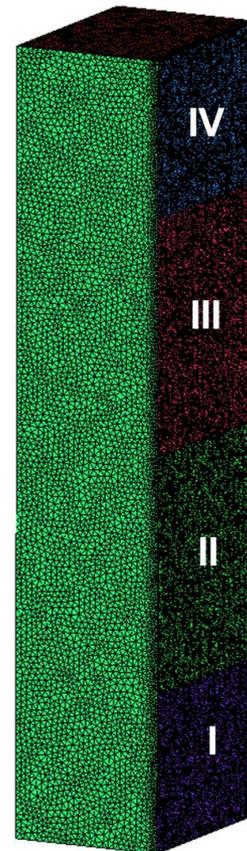
1,4 Mcells



Griglia	Porosità
I	30%
II	50%
III	60%
IV	40%

1,5 Mcells

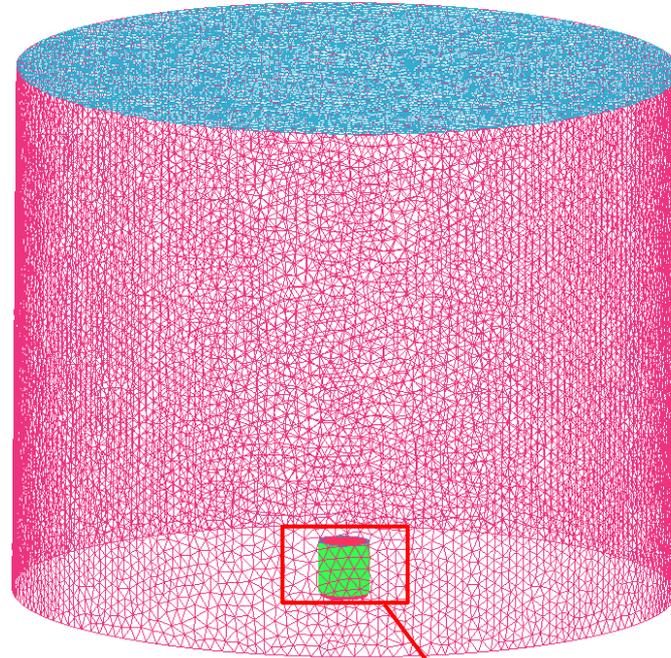
(di cui 150 kcells per ognuna delle 4 griglie di spessore 15 mm che verranno settate come dominio poroso)



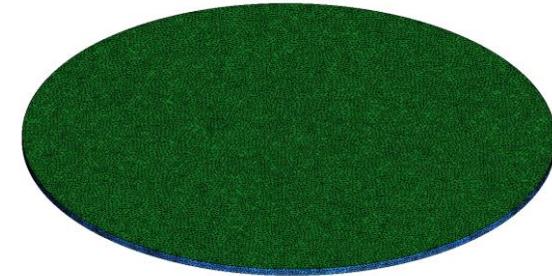
Mesh silencer + griglia + ambiente (con tratto terminale allungato 3 m)

Ambiente cilindrico con estensione inferiore aumentata, per poter simulare effetto vento

1,7 Mcells

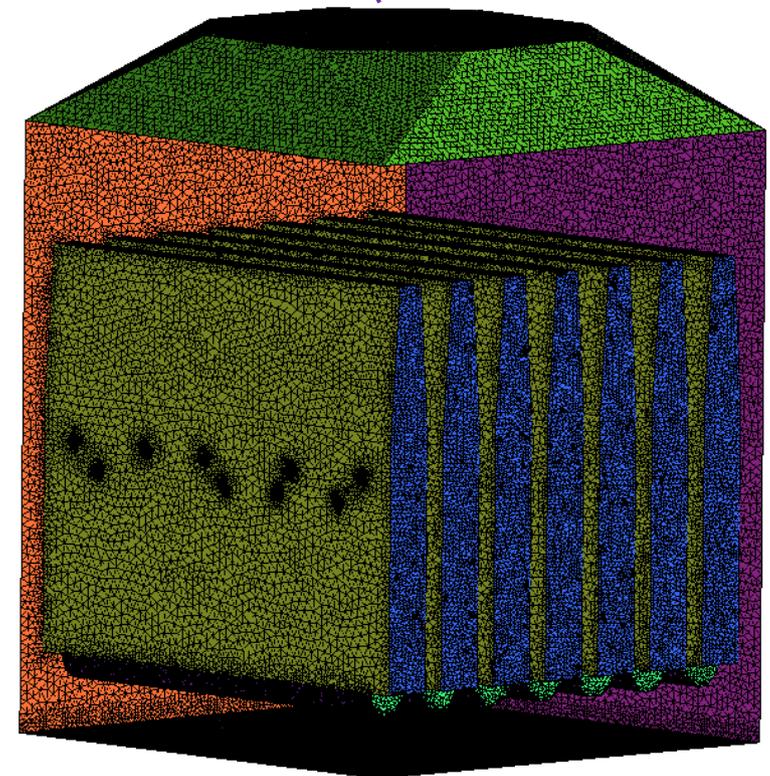


Tale griglia di spessore 50 mm verrà settata come dominio poroso di **porosità 77%**

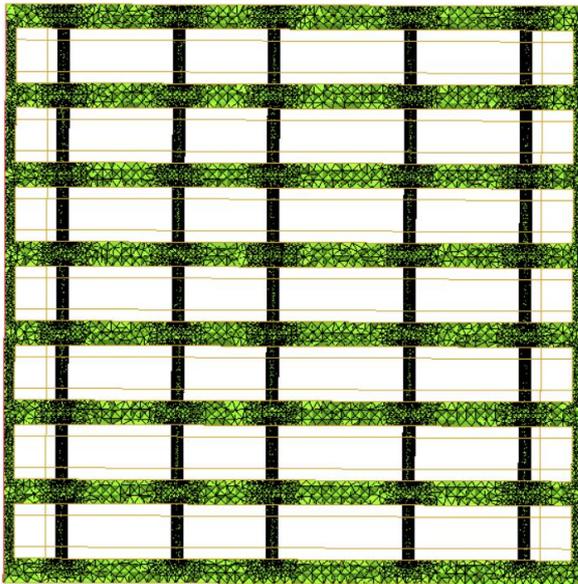


800 kcells

Tratto terminale camino a sezione cilindrica

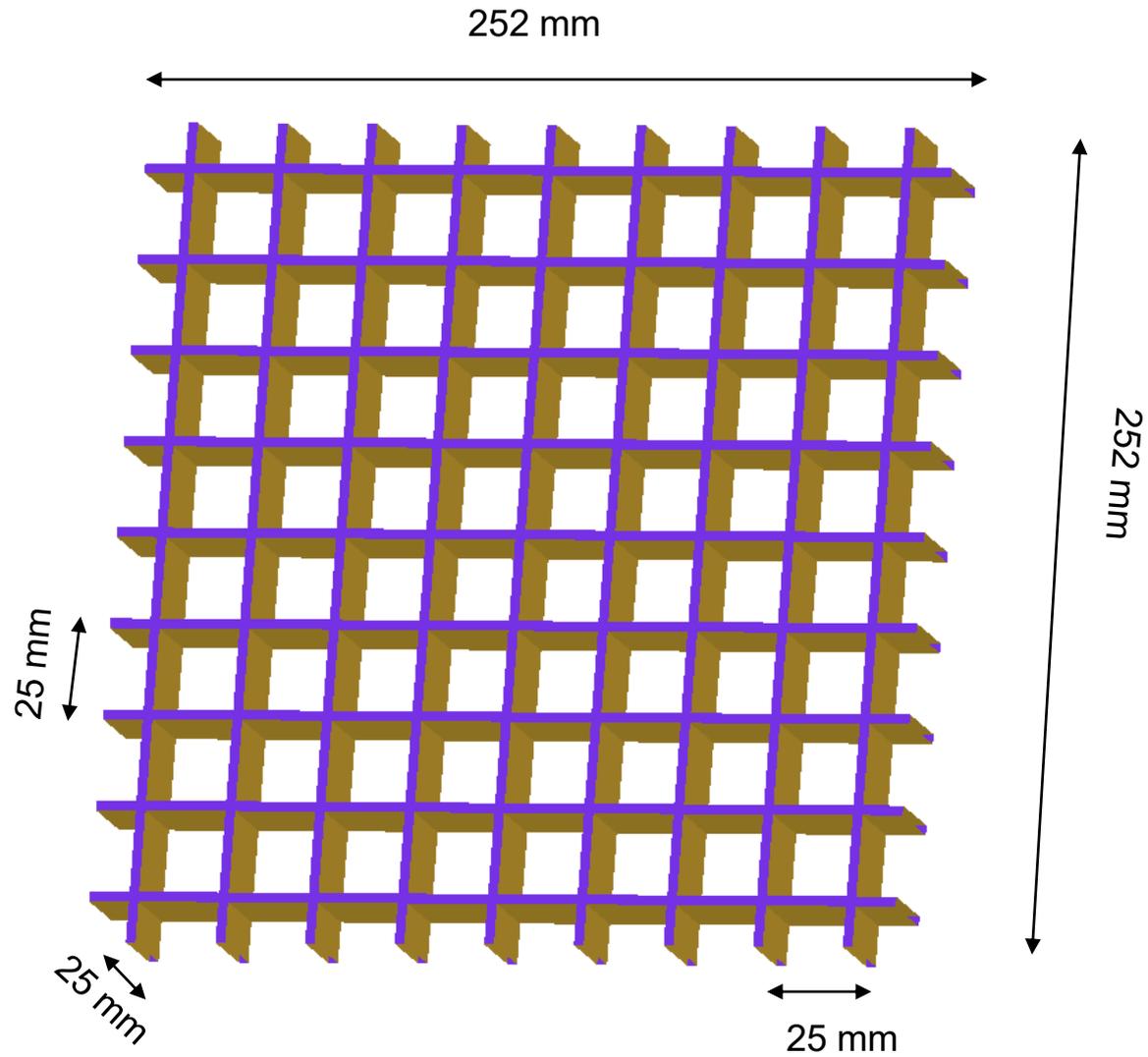


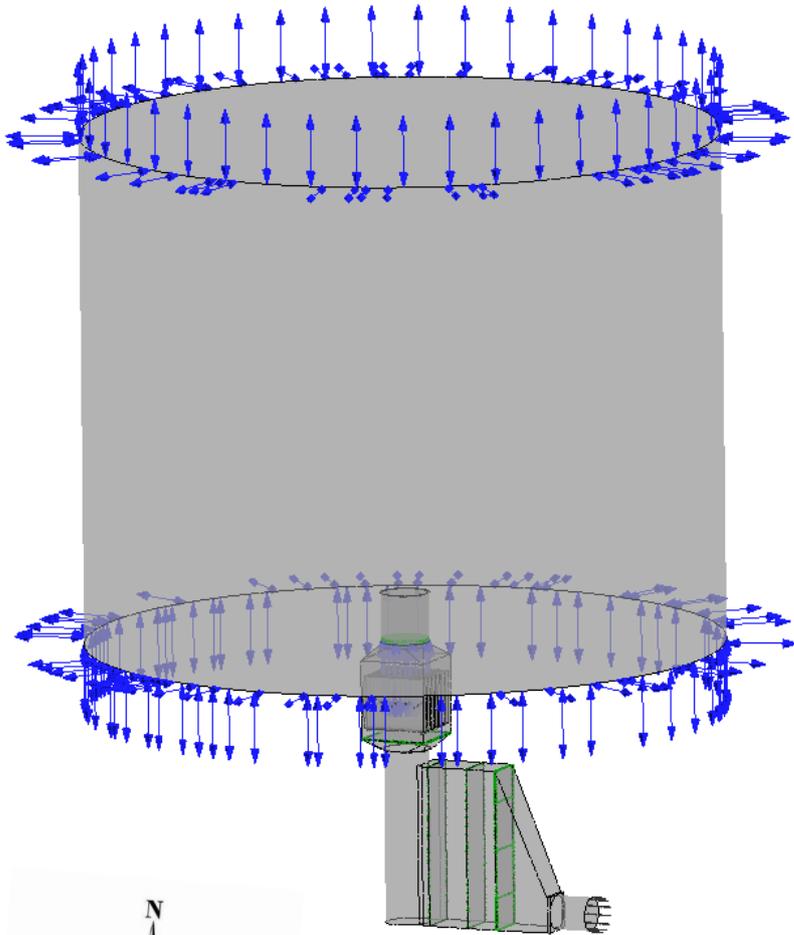
12,9 Mcells



Cut-plane

- Caratteristiche griglia 25 mm x 25 mm x 25 mm
- È stato rappresentato un modulo della griglia con 64 fori



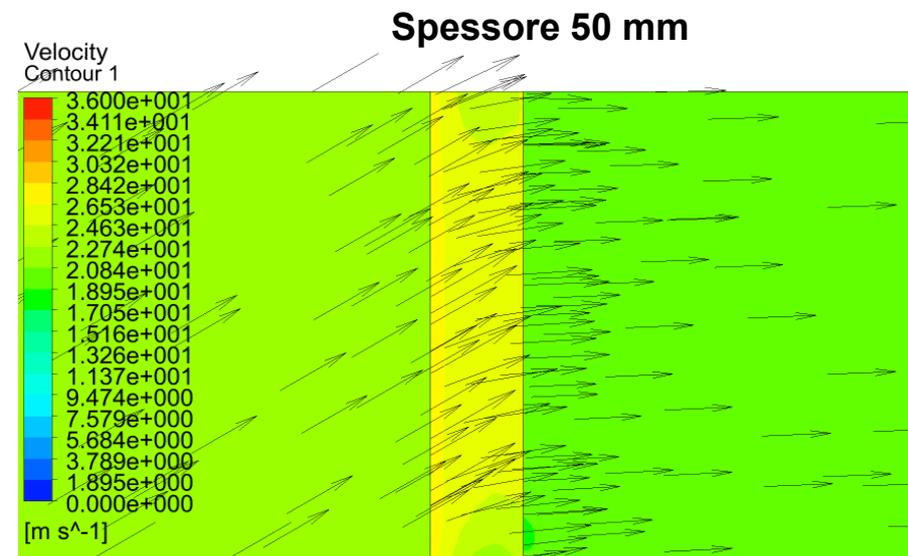
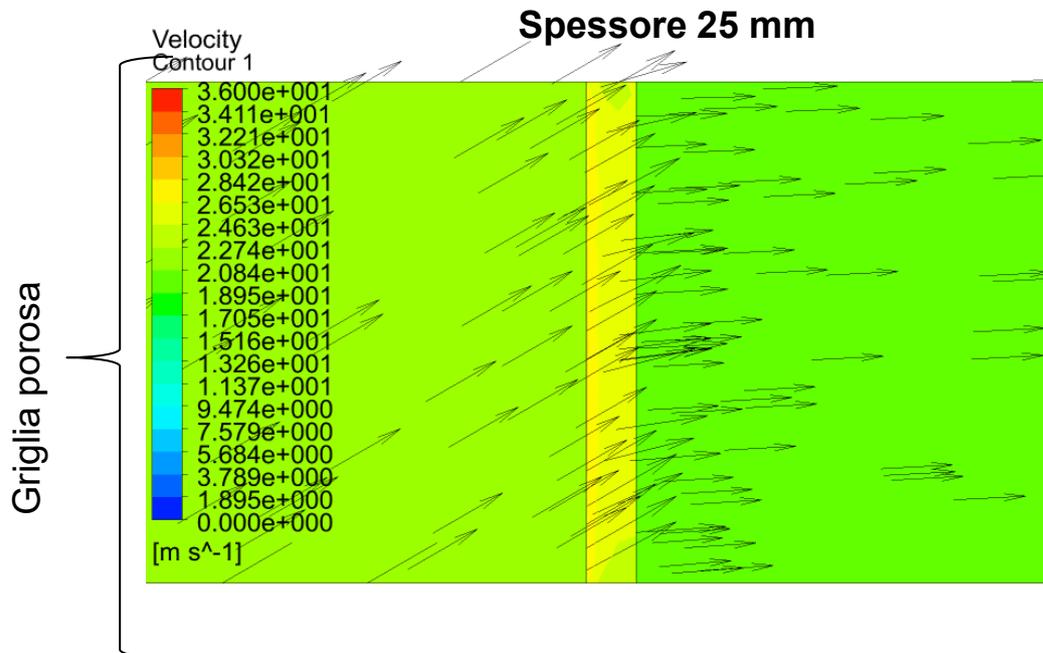
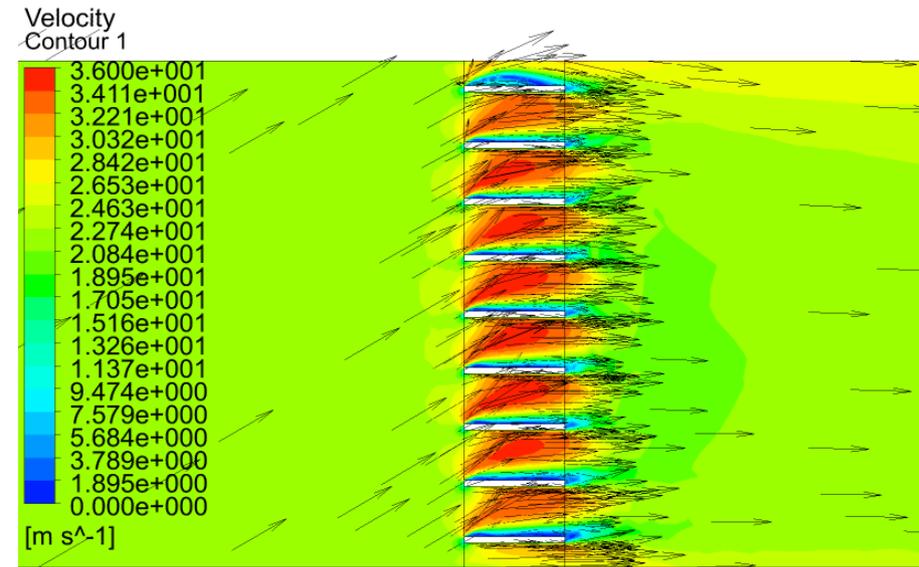
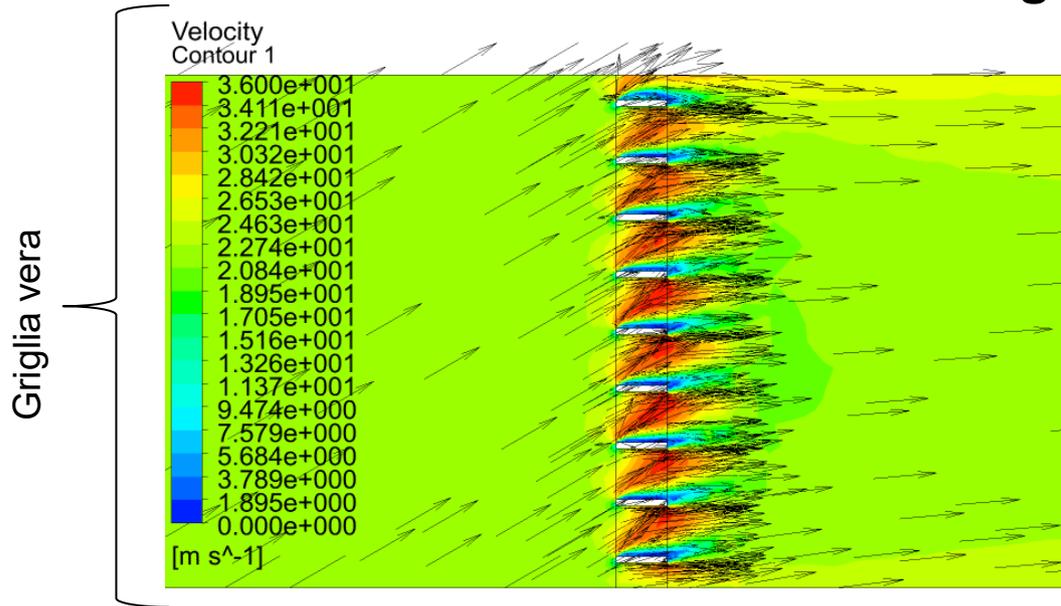


- Ingresso:
 - Massflow rate: fissata
 - T fissata
- Ambiente: opening a pressione ambiente e T_{ext}
- Pareti: adiabatic wall no-slip
- Domini porosi: anisotropi con diverse porosità e opportuni coefficienti di perdita e permeabilità
- Modello di turbolenza: SST
- Equazione energia: total energy
- Buoyancy
- Fluido: fumi (gas ideale) aventi proprietà della rispettiva miscela costanti con la temperatura

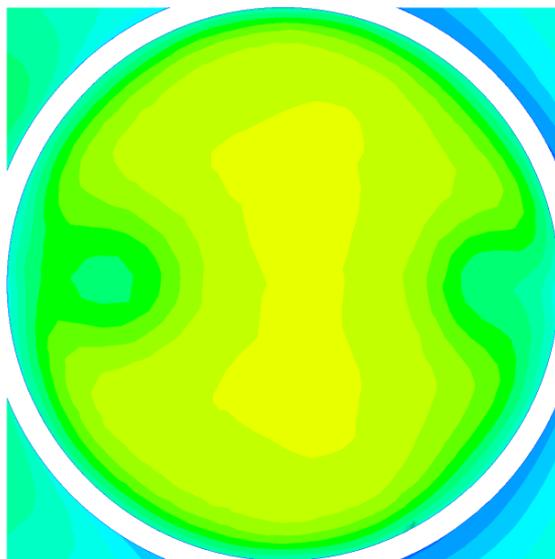
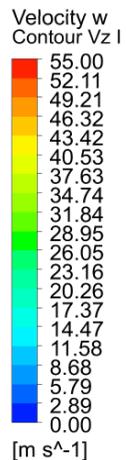
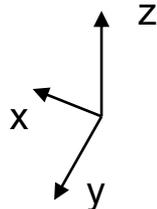
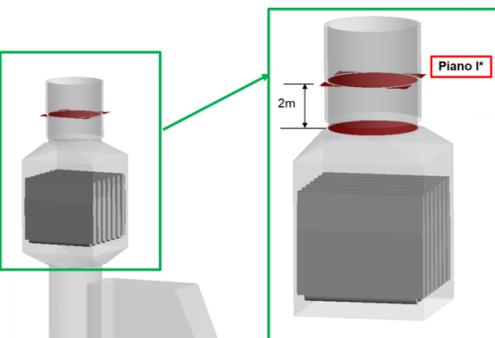
Totale griglia calcolo: 20 milioni elementi

Case	\dot{m}_{in} [kg/s]	T_{in} [°C]	T_{amb} [°C]	N_2 [%]	O_2 [%]	CO_2 [%]	H_2O [%]	Ar [%]
Partial load 50% (2202)	118,21	406,3	15	74,59	15,04	2,62	6,86	0,89
Partial load 100% (2200)	170,87	431,8	15	73,28	13,69	3,14	9,01	0,88

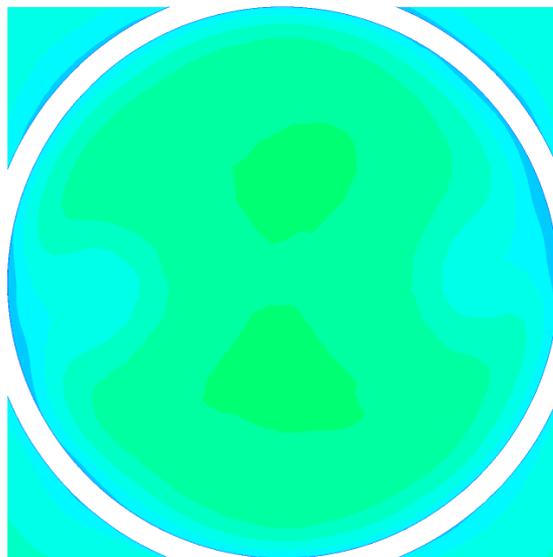
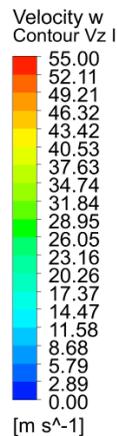
Inclinazione flusso ingresso 30° - Partload 50%



La parte alta dei contours
corrisponde al lato nord

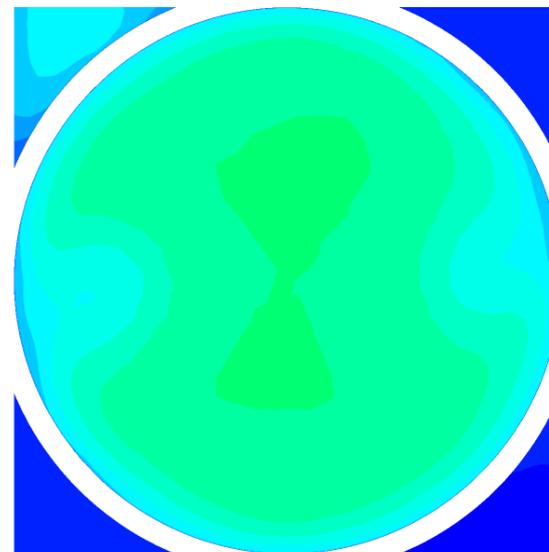
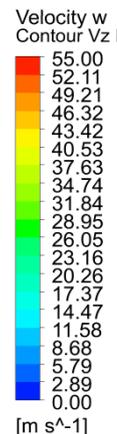


Senza vento



(Plane I* -150mm)

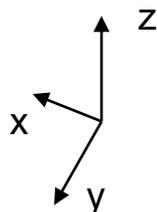
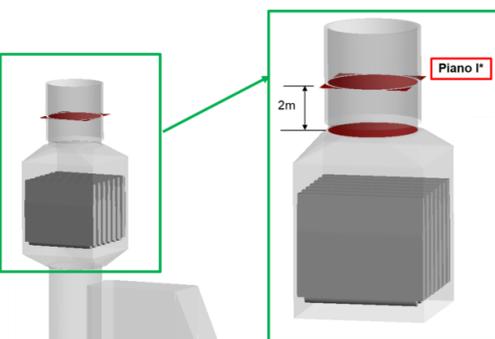
Vento SE 4,4 m/s



Partload 100%

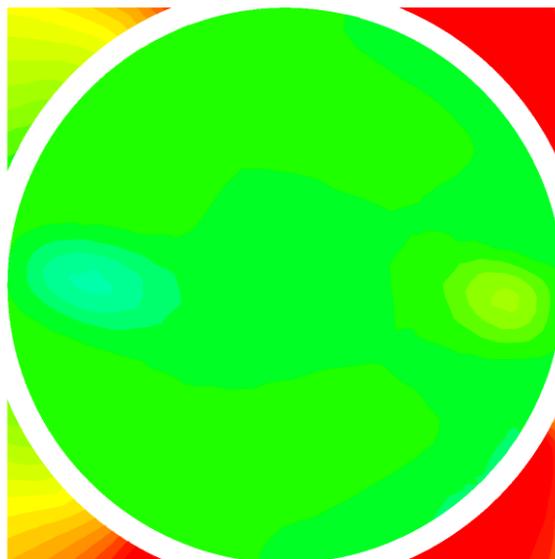
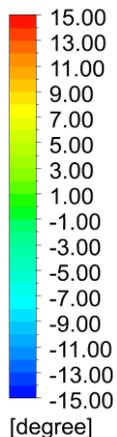
Partload 50%

La parte alta dei contours
corrisponde al lato nord



Angolo flusso alfa:
 $\alpha = \arctan (V_x/V_z)$

angolo flusso 1
Contour flow angle 1 I

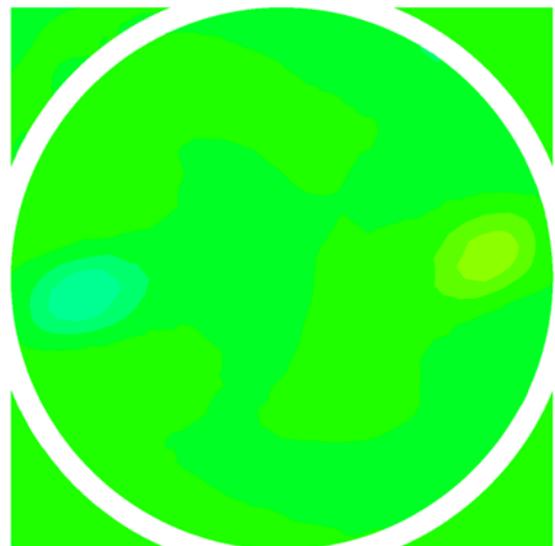
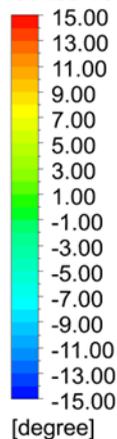


Senza vento

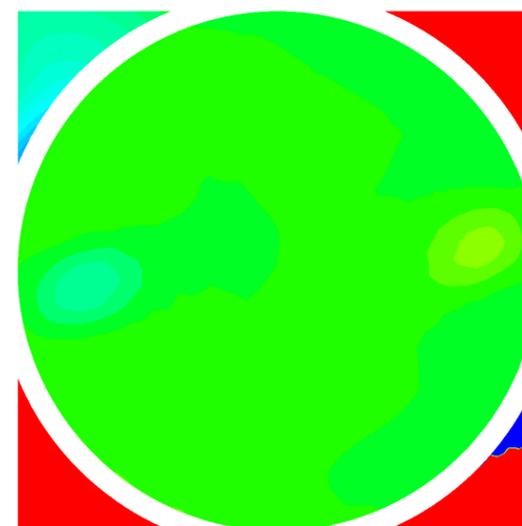
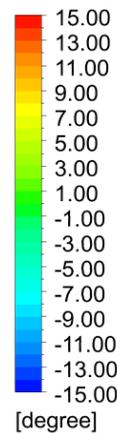
(Plane I* -150mm)

Vento SE 4,4 m/s

angolo flusso 1
Contour flow angle 1 I



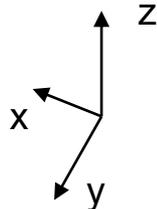
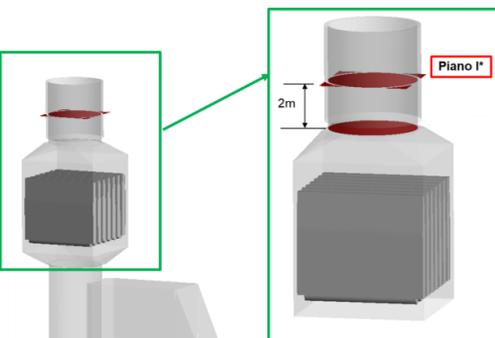
angolo flusso 1
Contour flow angle 1 I



Partload 100%

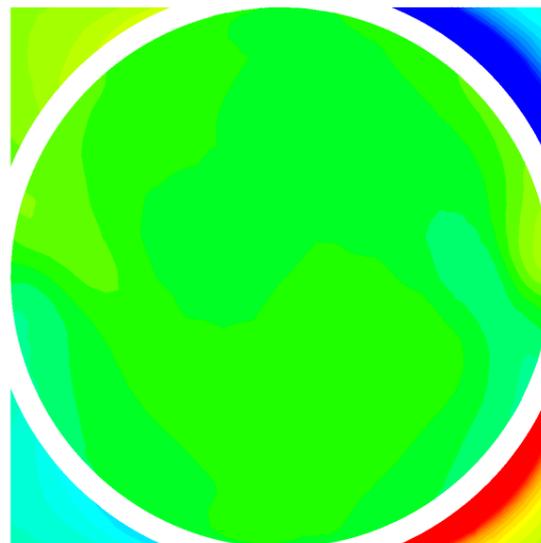
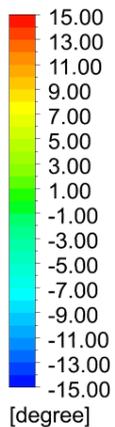
Partload 50%

La parte alta dei contours
corrisponde al lato nord



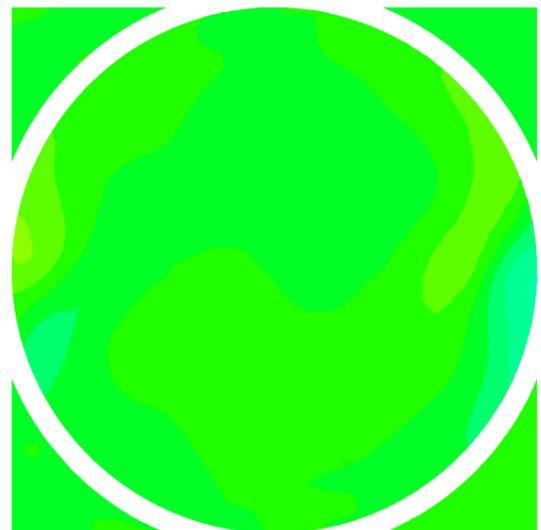
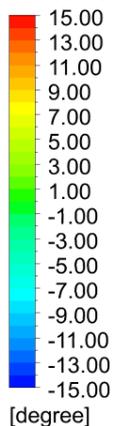
Angolo flusso beta:
 $\beta = \arctan (V_y/V_z)$

angolo flusso 2
Contour flow angle 2 I



Senza vento

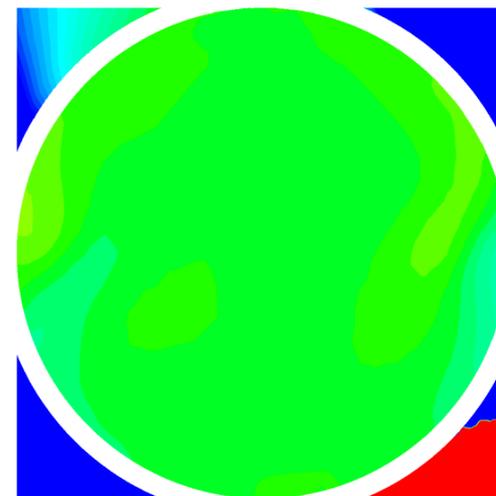
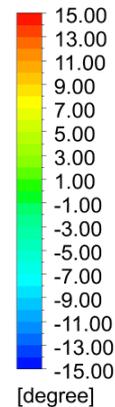
angolo flusso 2
Contour flow angle 2 I



(Plane I* -150mm)

Vento SE 4,4 m/s

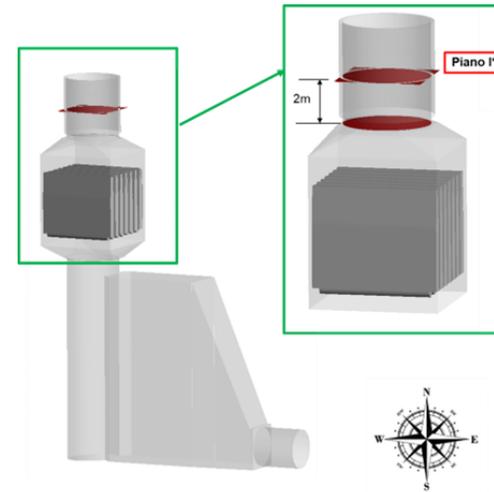
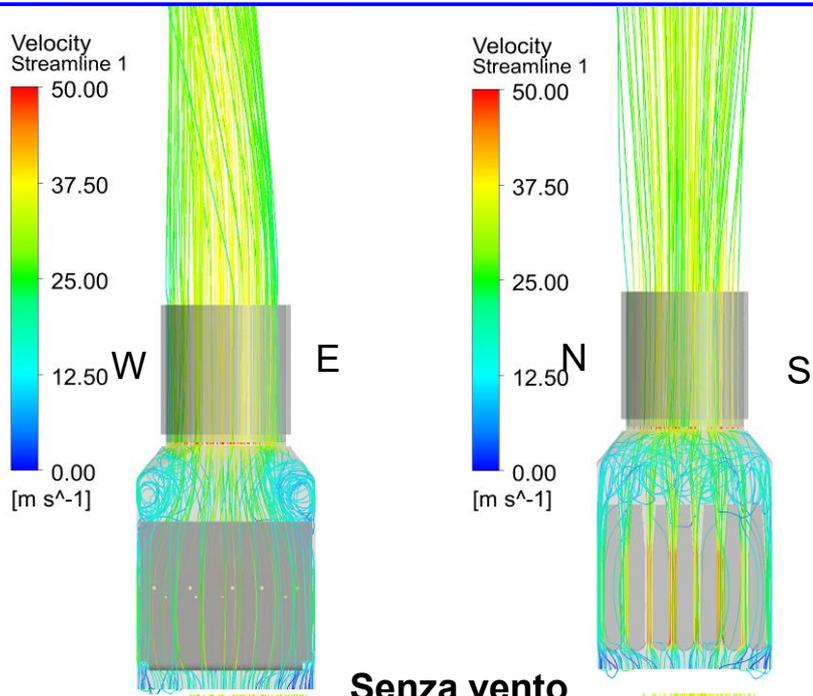
angolo flusso 2
Contour flow angle 2 I



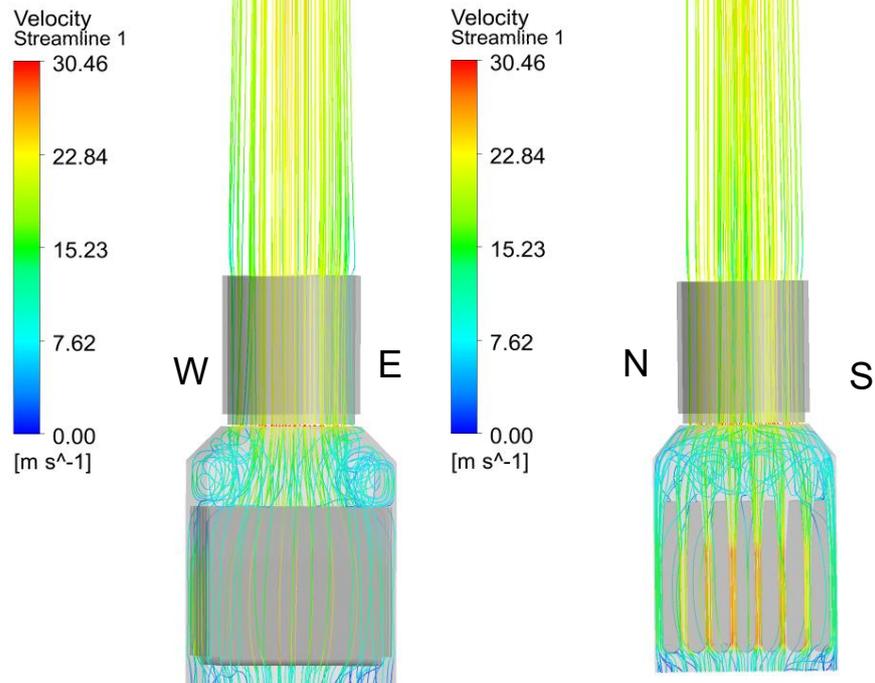
Partload 100%

Partload 50%

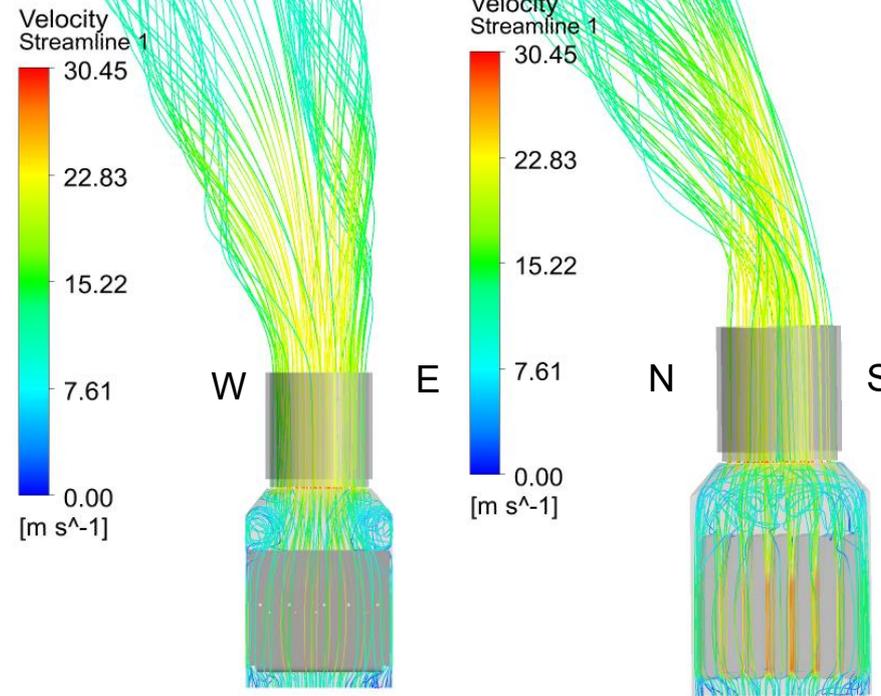
Streamline plume (particolare del tratto terminale)



Particoid 100%

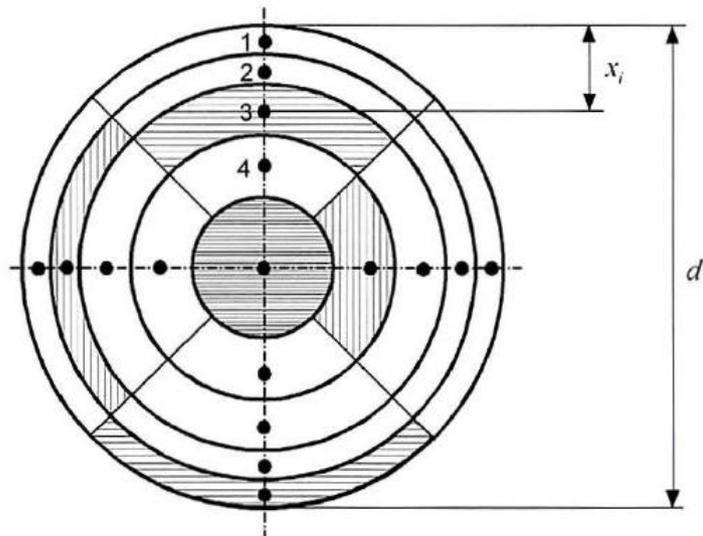


Vento SE 4,4 m/s



Particoid 50%

Appendice D1.1.2 della normativa UNI EN 15259



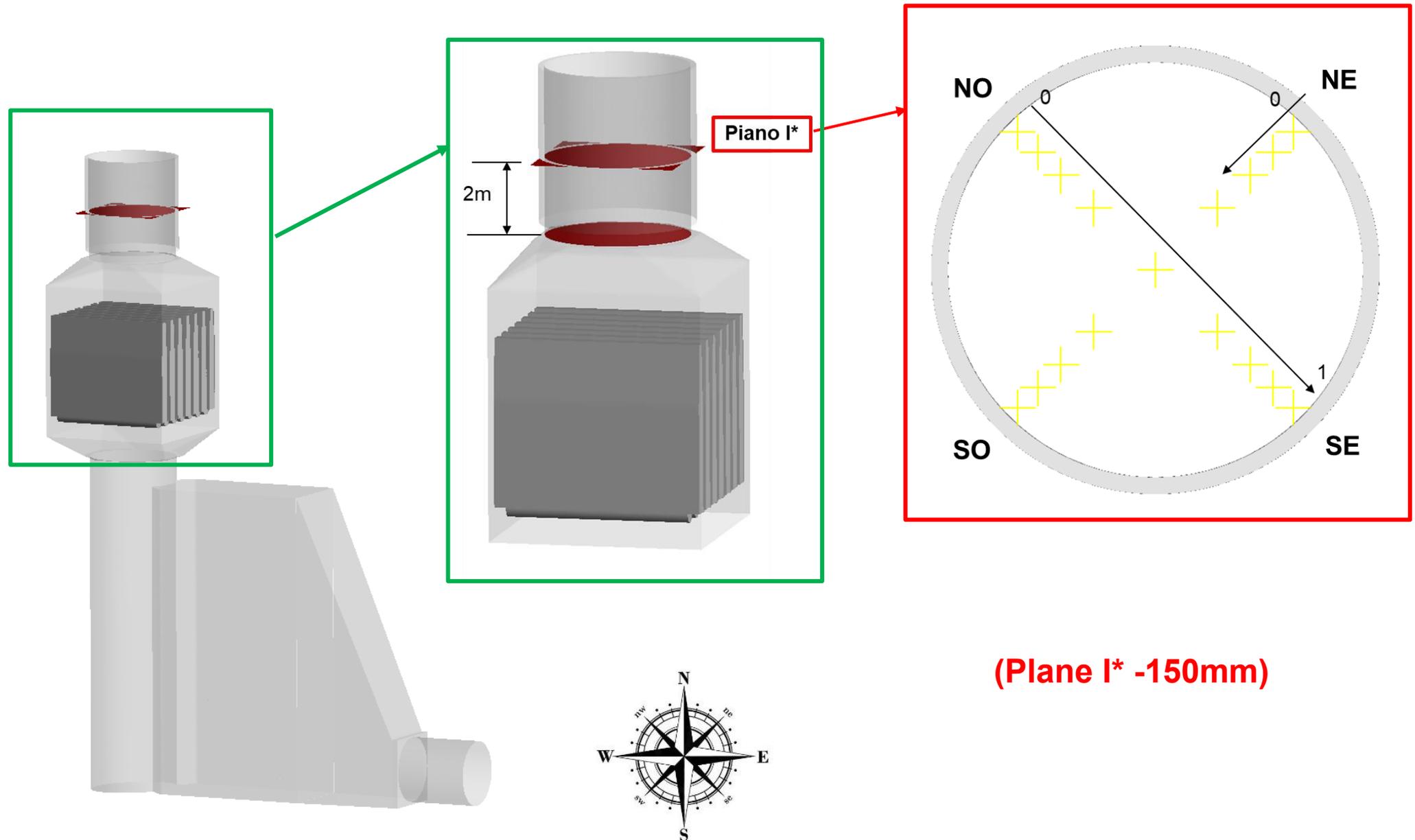
$$x_i = K_i d$$

Table D.1 — Values of K_i as a percentage - General method for circular ducts

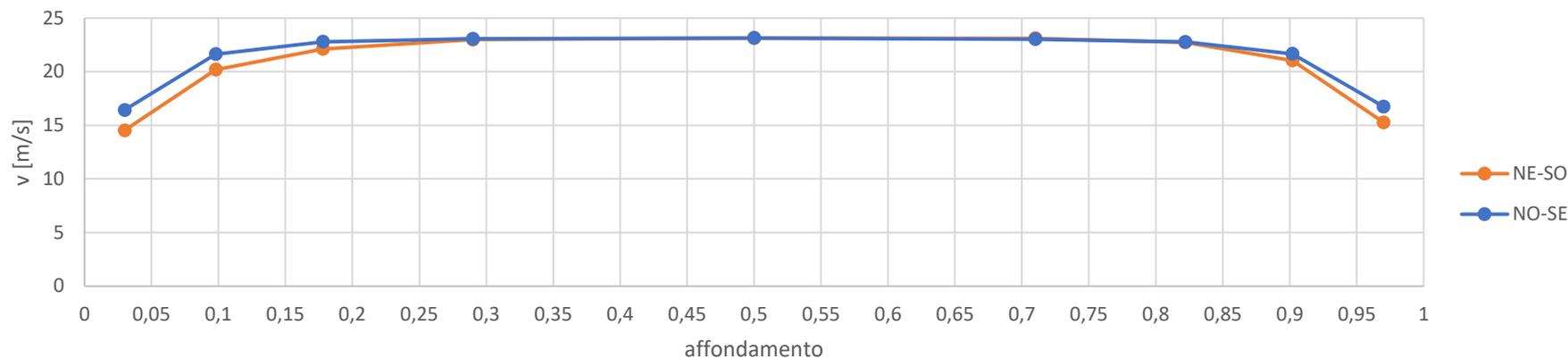
i	K_i			
	$n_d = 3$	$n_d = 5$	$n_d = 7$	$n_d = 9$
1	11,3	5,9	4,0	3,0
2	50,0	21,1	13,3	9,8
3	88,7	50,0	26,0	17,8
4		78,9	50,0	29,0
5		94,1	74,0	50,0
6			86,7	71,0
7			96,0	82,2
8				90,2
9				97,0

K [%]	affondamento [mm]
3	110,7
9,8	361,62
17,8	656,82
29	1070,1
50	1845
71	2619,9
82,2	3033,18
90,2	3328,38
97	3579,3

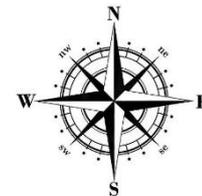
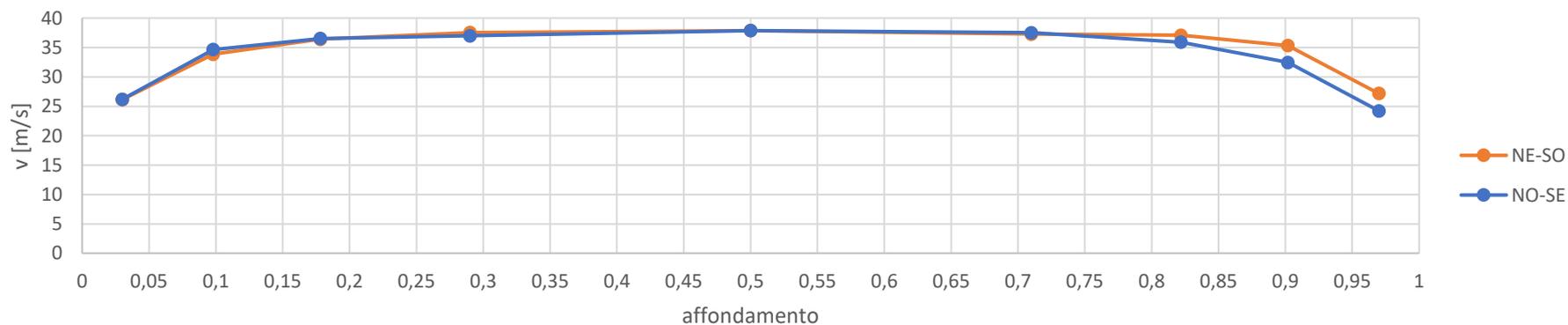
Il campionamento sulle porta EPA viene effettuato sul piano I -150 mm secondo lo schema:



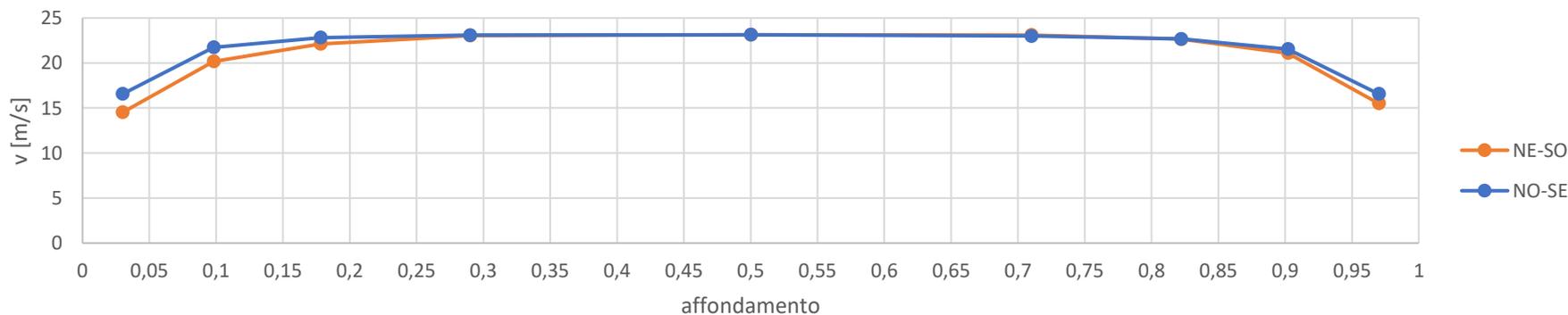
Profilo velocità partload 50%



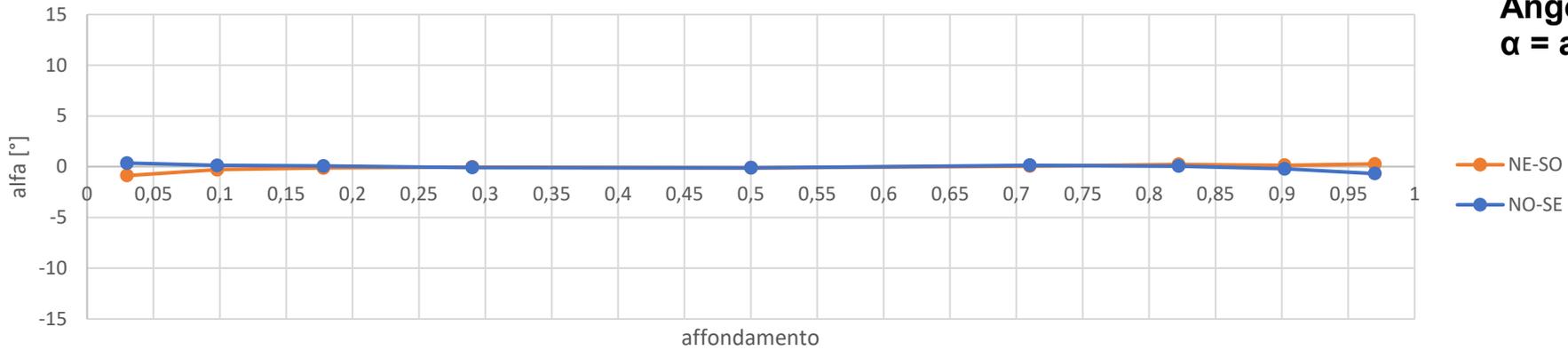
Profilo velocità partload 100%



Profilo velocità Partload 50% vento SE 4,4m/s

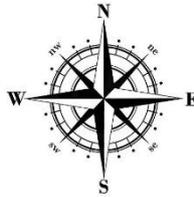
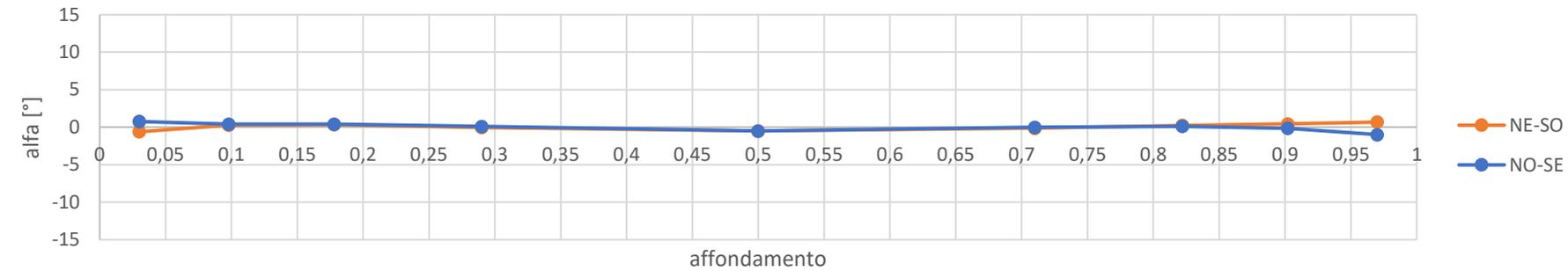


Profilo alfa Partload 50%

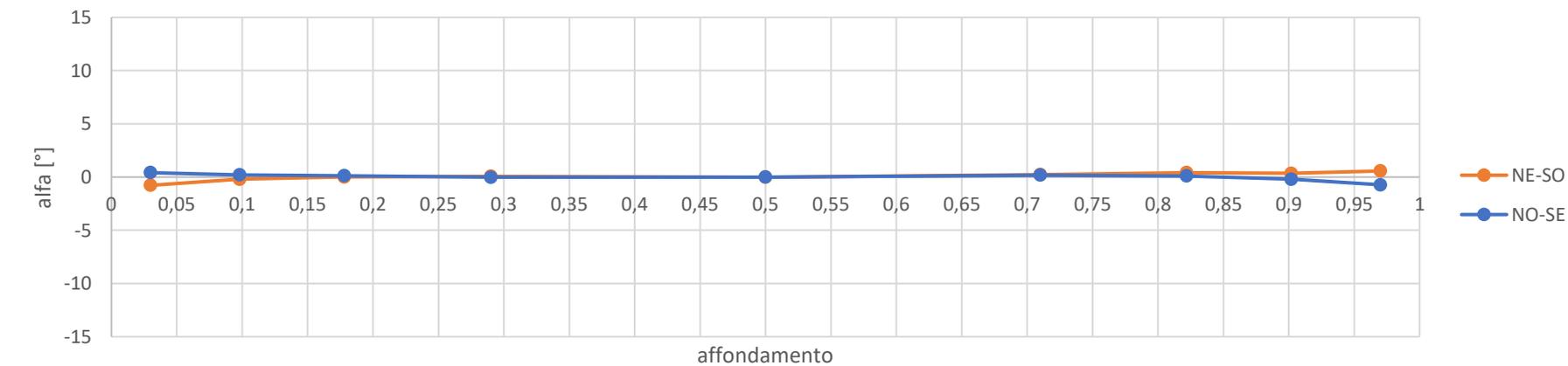


Angolo flusso alfa:
 $\alpha = \text{arc tan}(V_x/V_z)$

Profilo alfa Partload 100%



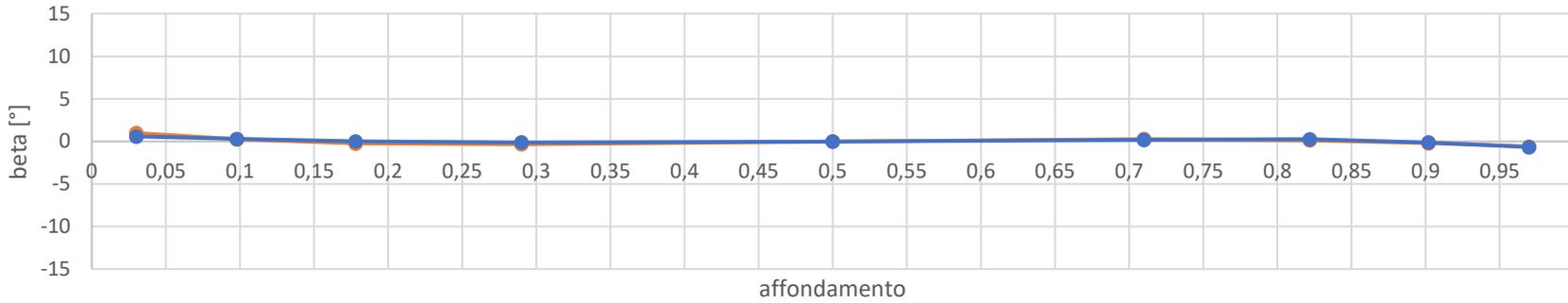
Profilo alfa Partload 50% vento SE 4,4 m/s



Profilo beta Partload 50%

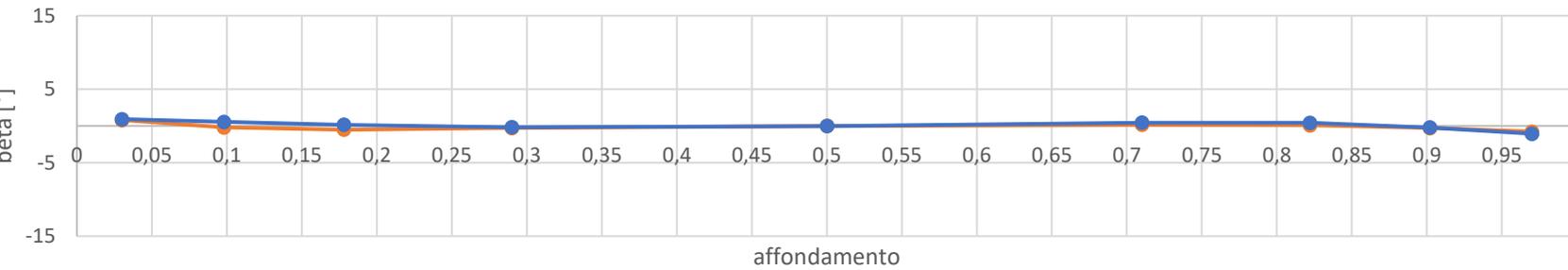
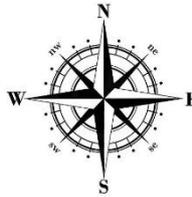
Angolo flusso beta:
 $\beta = \text{arc tan}(V_y/V_z)$

- NE-SO
- NO-SE



Profilo beta Partload 100%

- NE-SO
- NO-SE



Profilo beta Partload 50% vento SE 4,4 m/s

- NE-SO
- NO-SE

