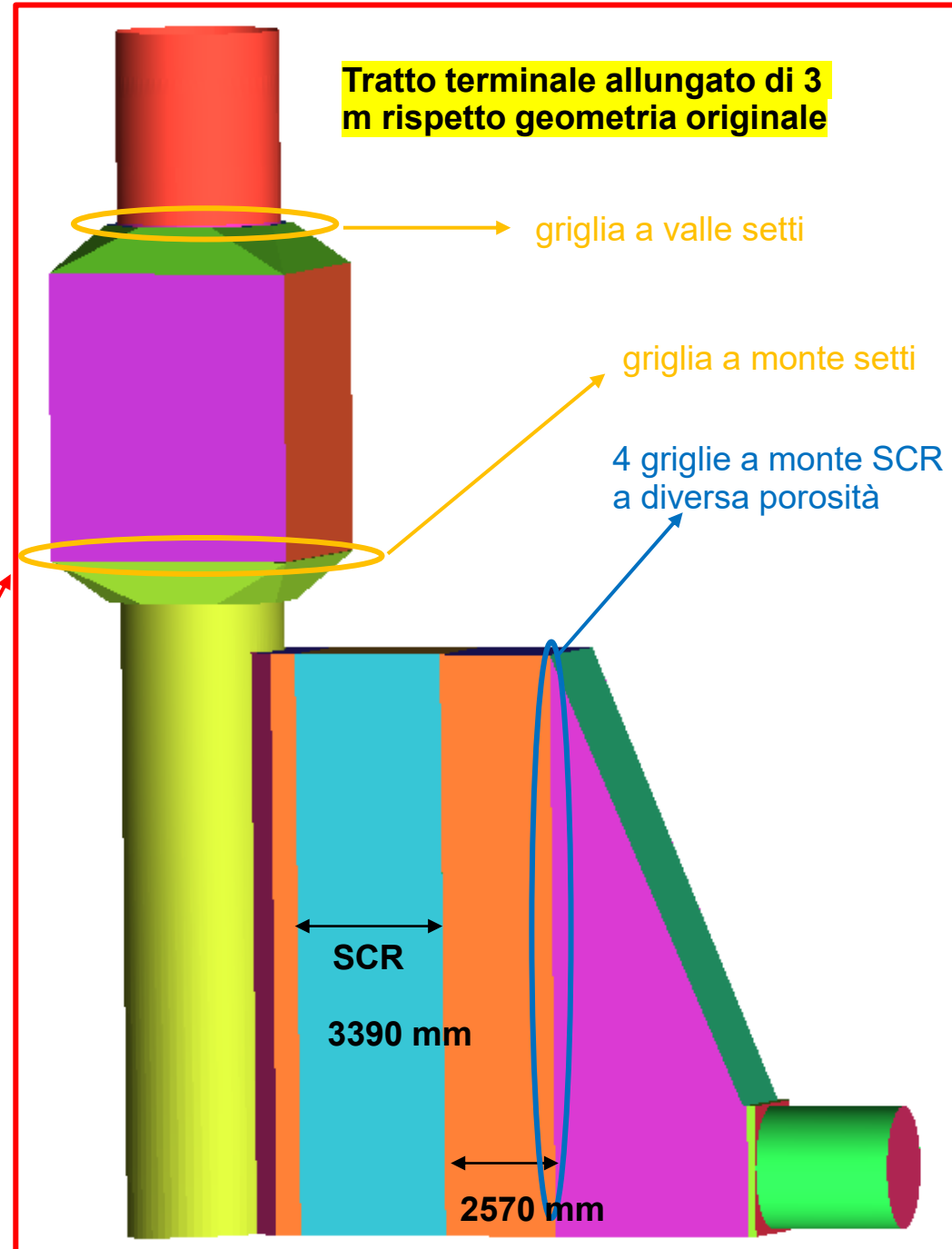
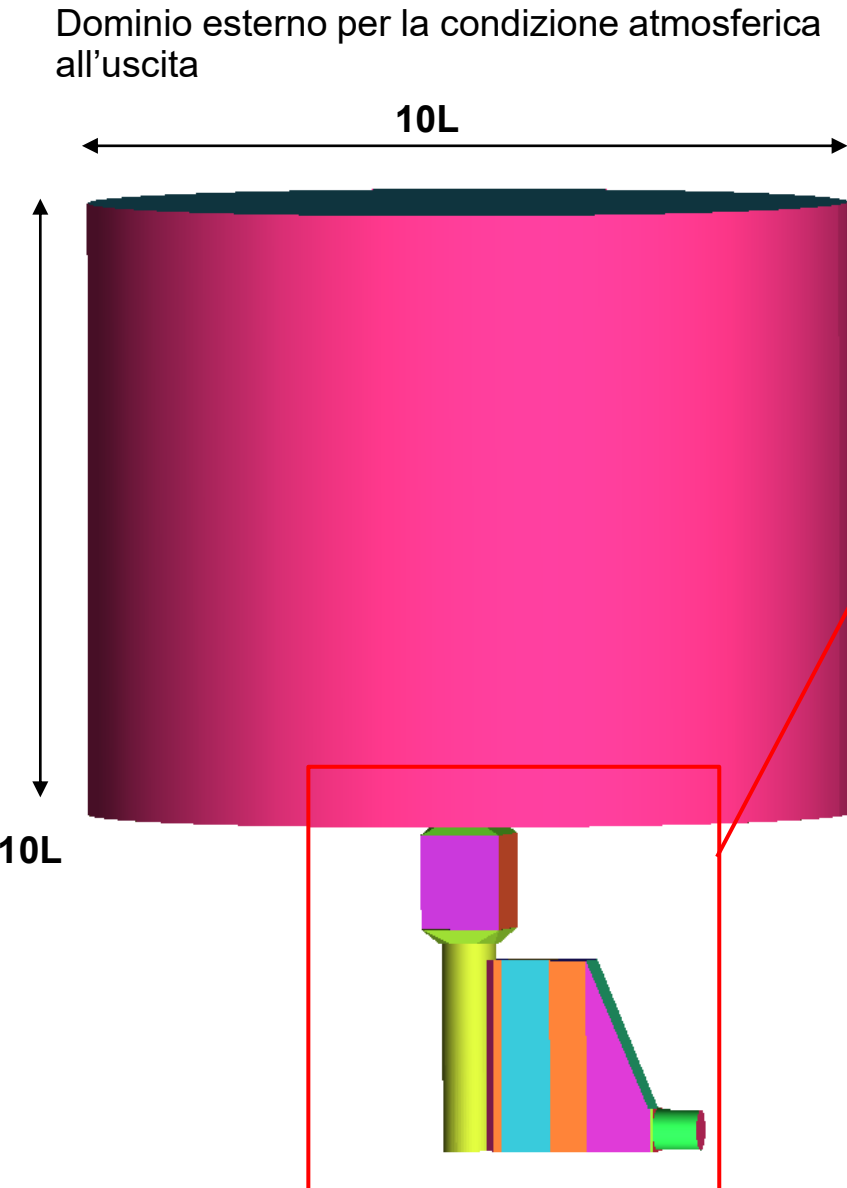


## Condotto fumi Turbogas PEAKER GIAMMORO

- ❑ 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

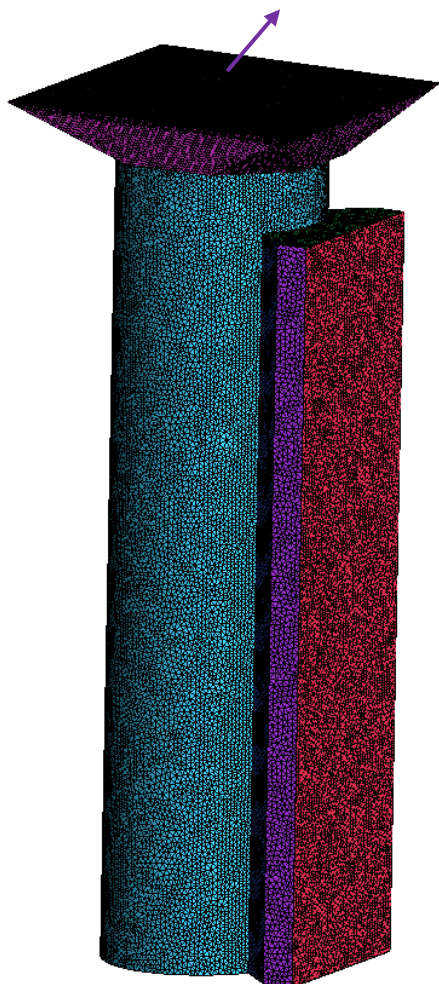
- Definizione geometria CAD 3D a partire dai disegni costruttivi del condotto di scarico
- Generazione della mesh di calcolo con numero di punti congruo alla rappresentazione dei dettagli di flusso
- Modello CFD con silencer, tratto terminale allungato 3 m e griglia raddrizzatrice da 25x25x50 mm
- Caso 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



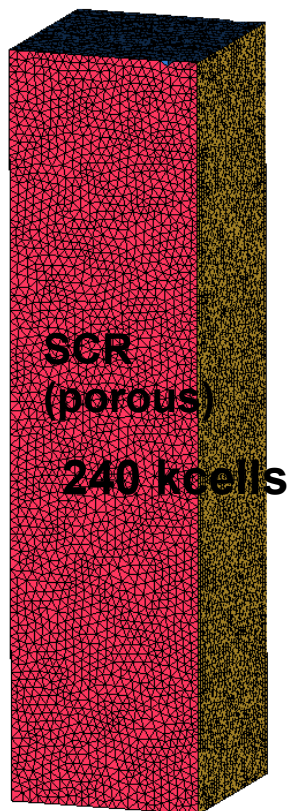
370 kcells



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



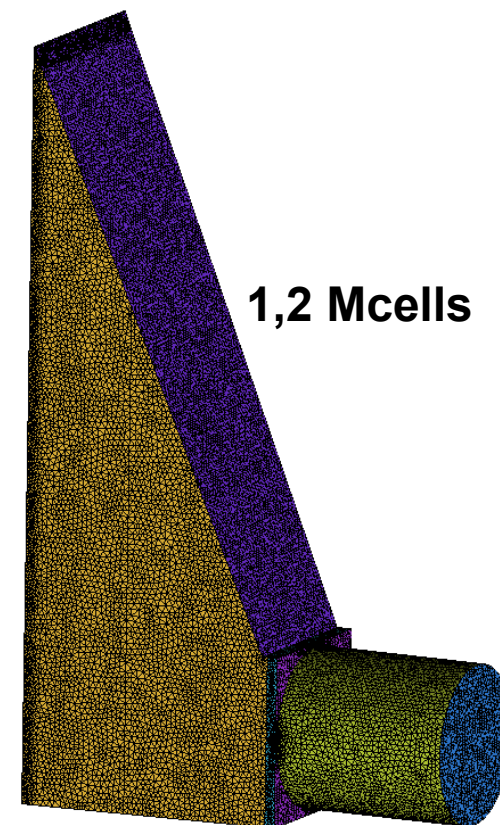
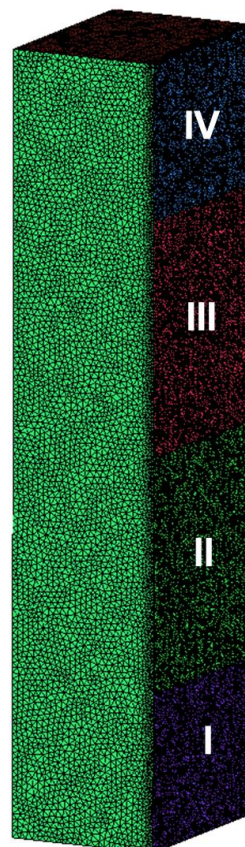
1,4 Mcells



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)

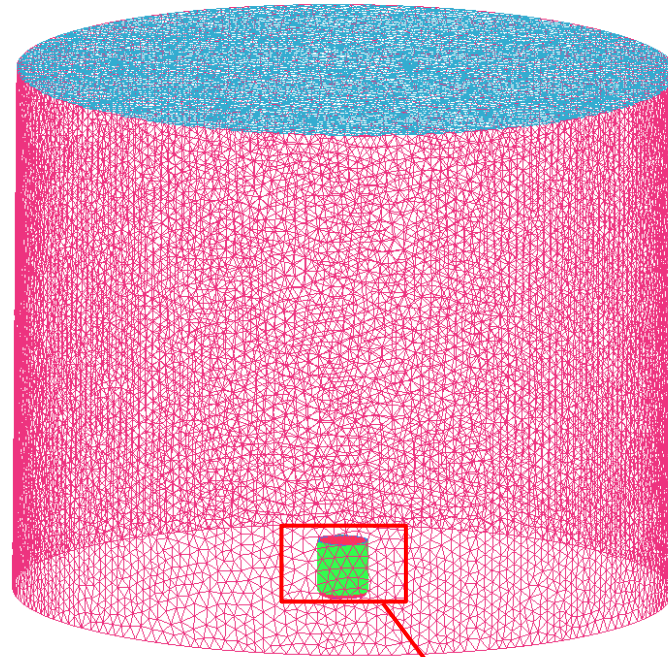




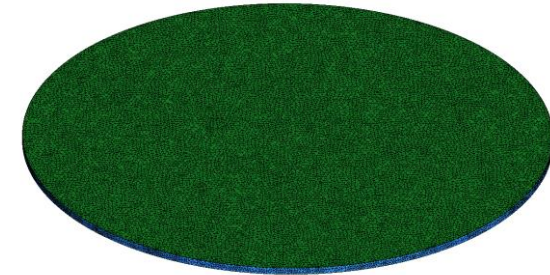
## Mesh silencer + griglia + ambiente (con tratto terminale allungato 3 m)

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

**1,7 Mcells**

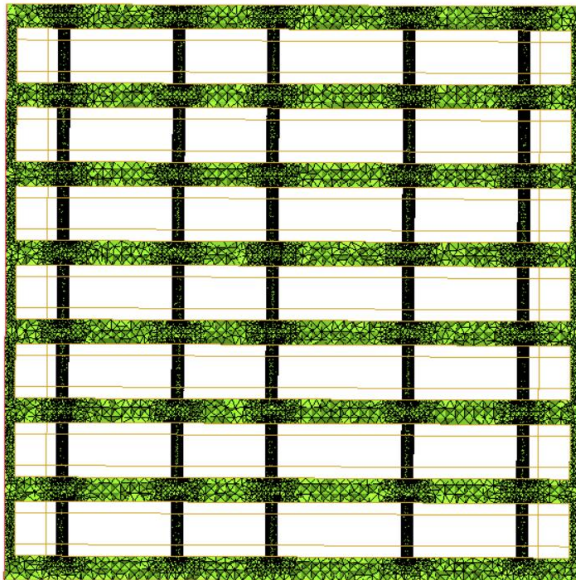


Tale griglia di spessore 50 mm verrà settata come dominio poroso di **porosità 77%**



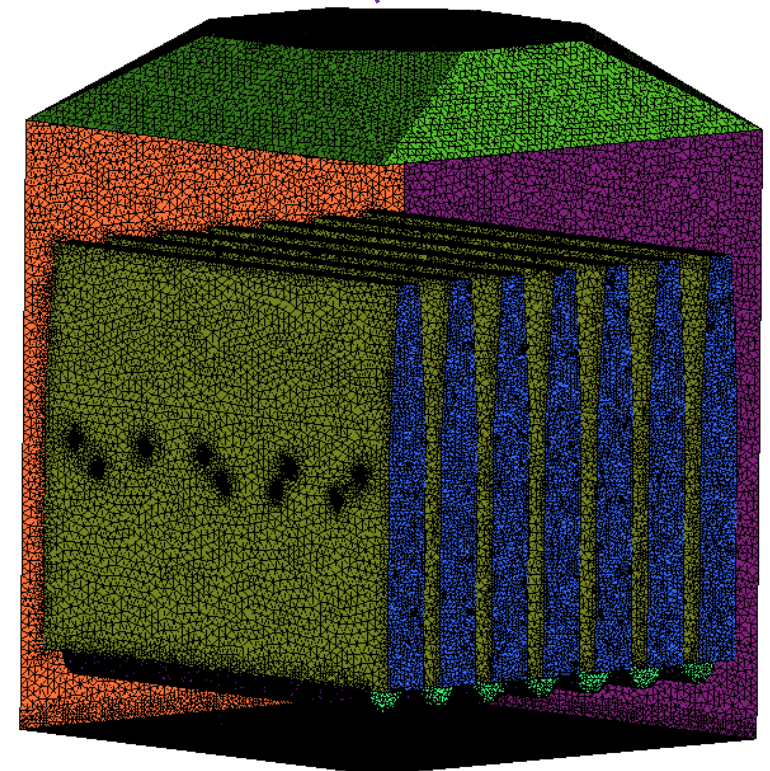
**800 kcells**

Tratto terminale camino a sezione cilindrica

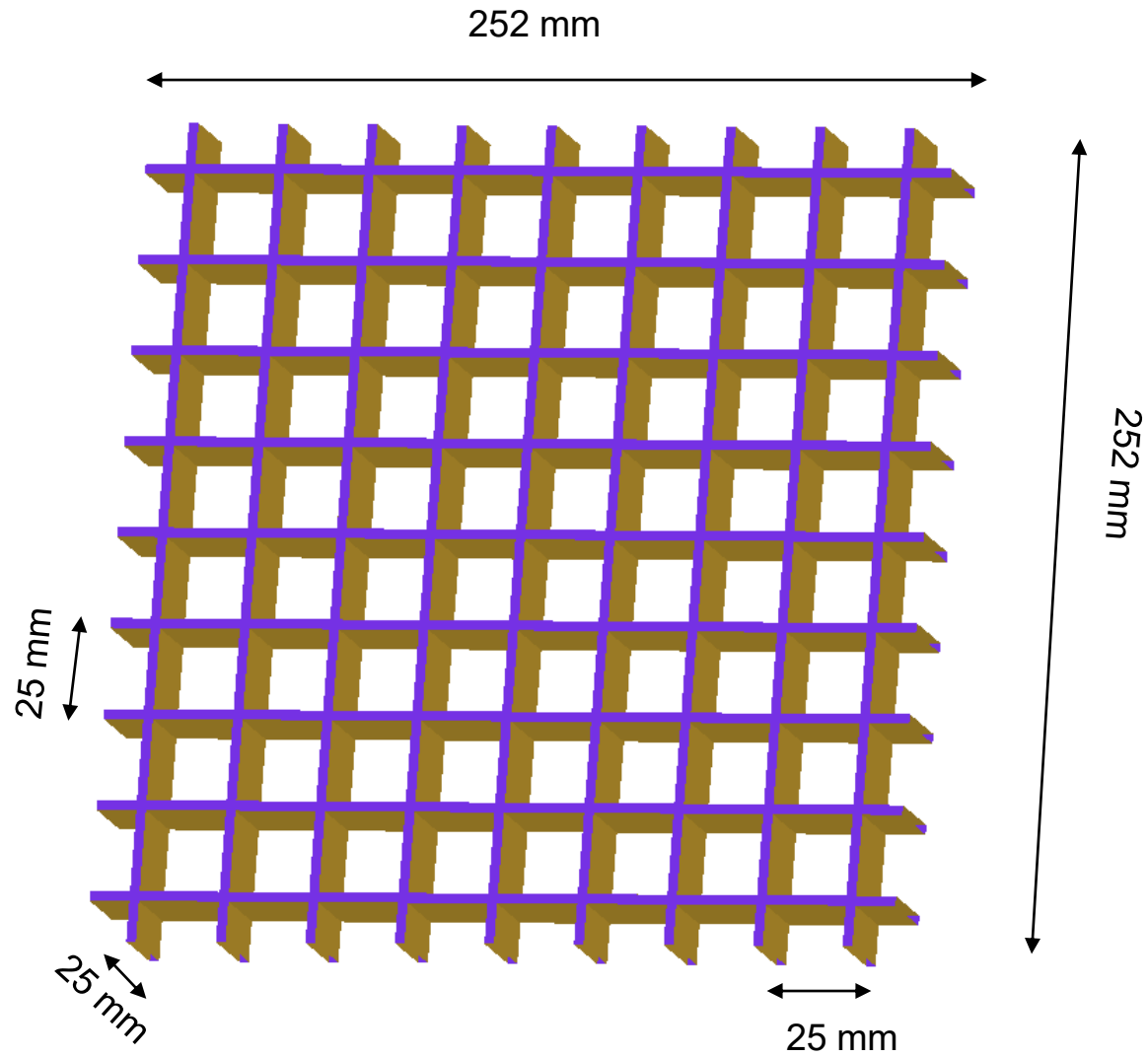


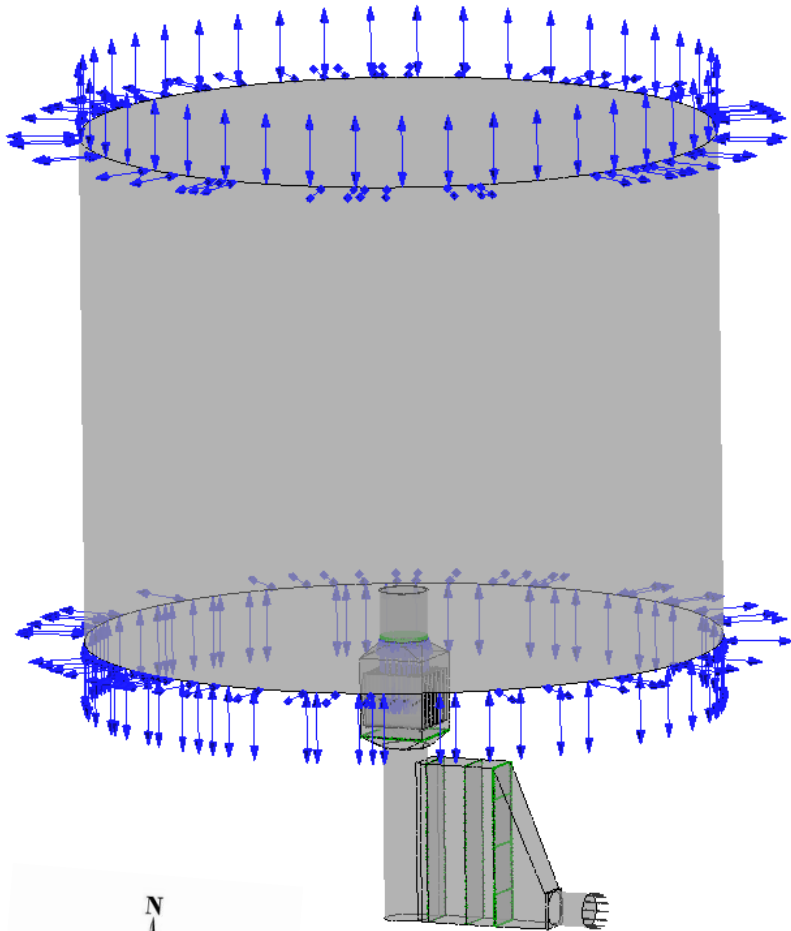
Cut-plane

**12,9 Mcells**



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





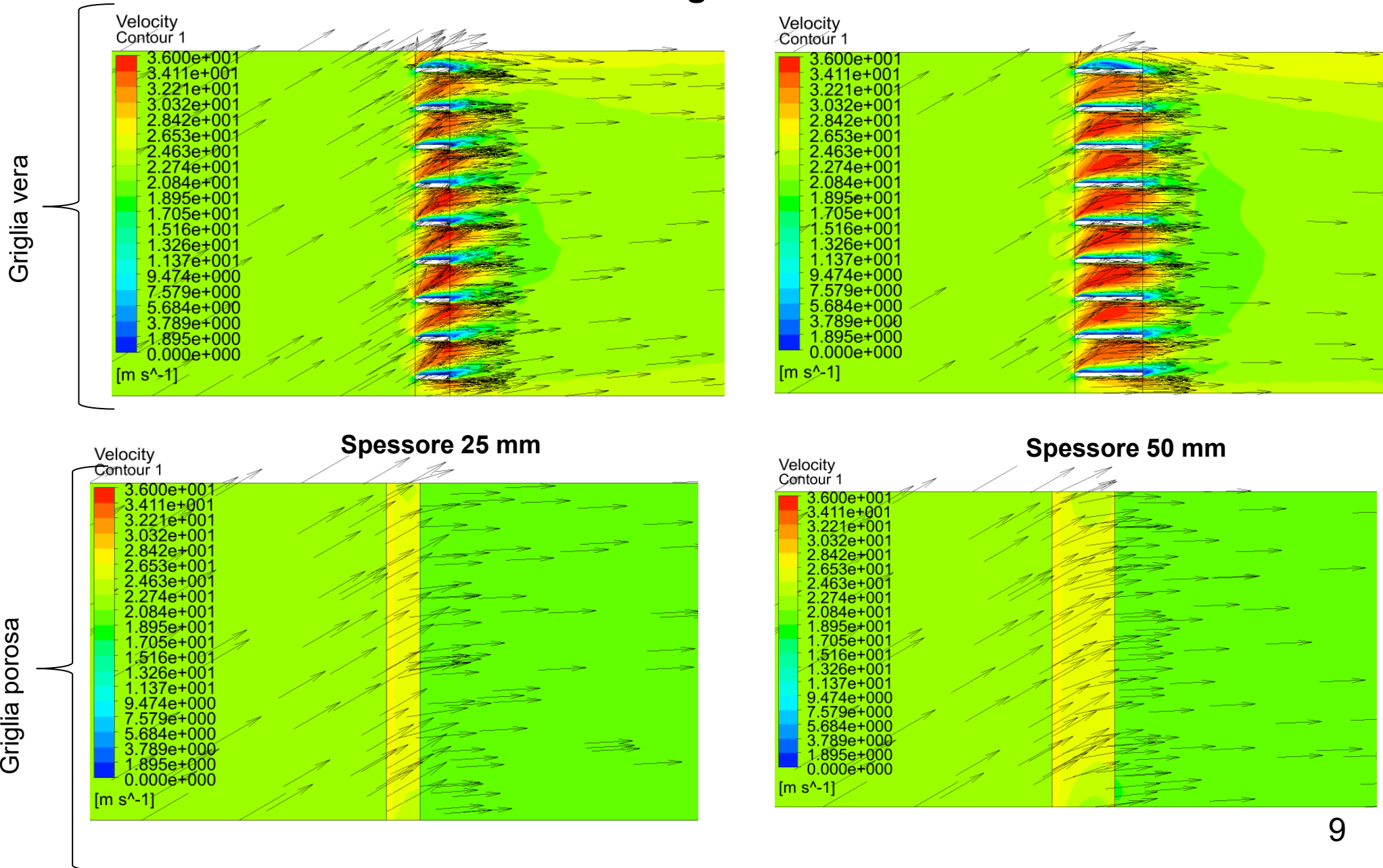
- Ingresso:
  - Massflow rate: fissata
  - T fissata
- Ambiente: opening a pressione ambiente e  $T_{ext}$
- Pareti: adiabatic wall no-slip
- Domini porosi: anisotropi con diverse porosità e opportuni coefficienti di perdita e permeabilità
- Modello di turbolenza: SST
- Equazione energia: total energy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

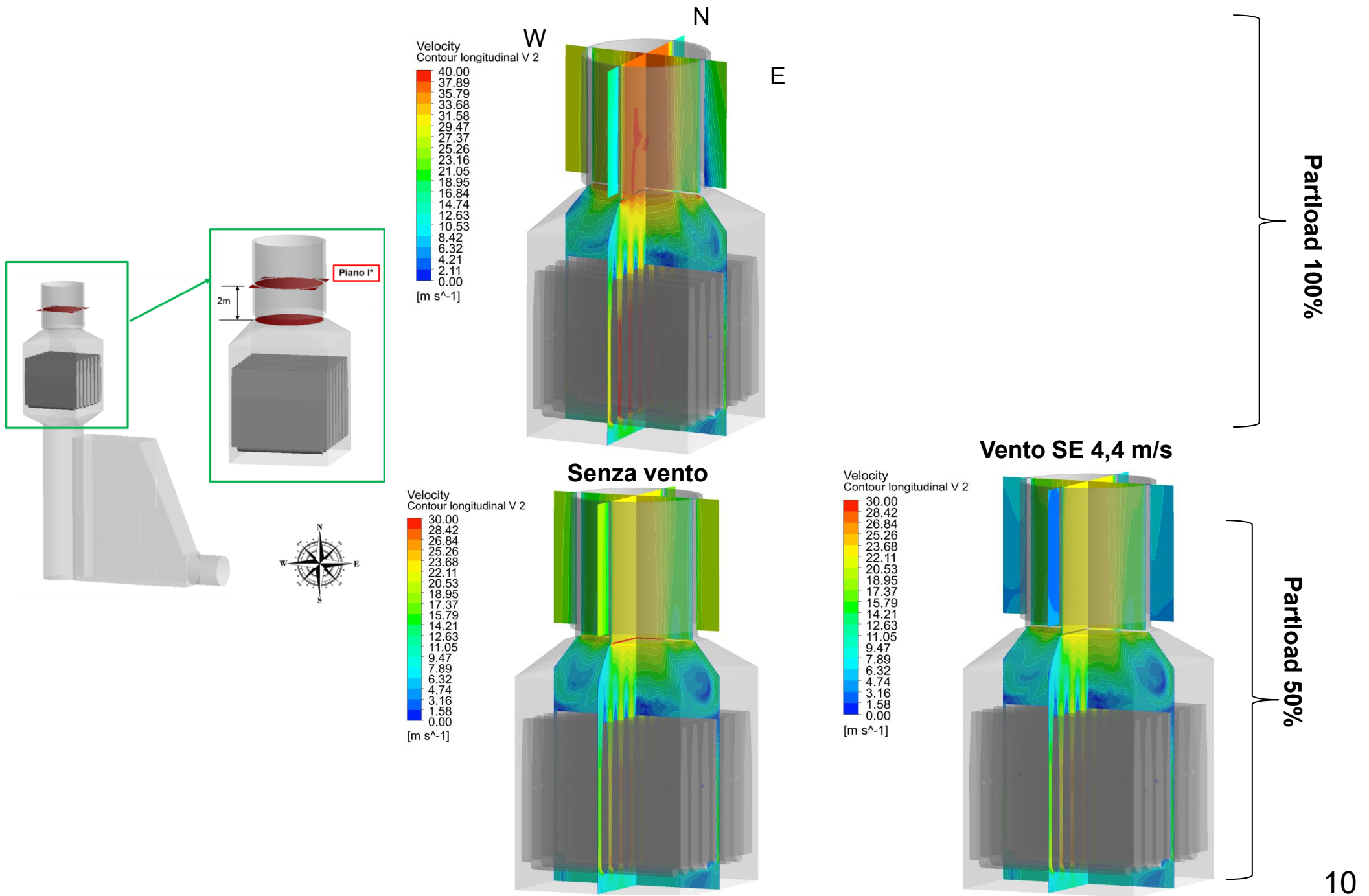
**Totale griglia calcolo: 20 milioni elementi**

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

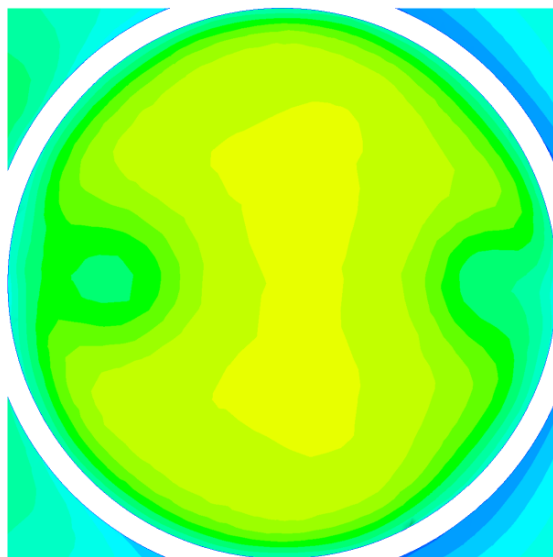
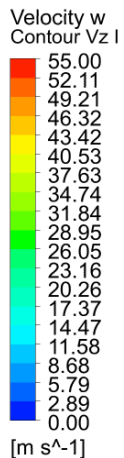
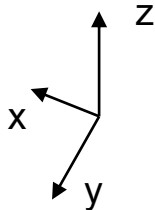
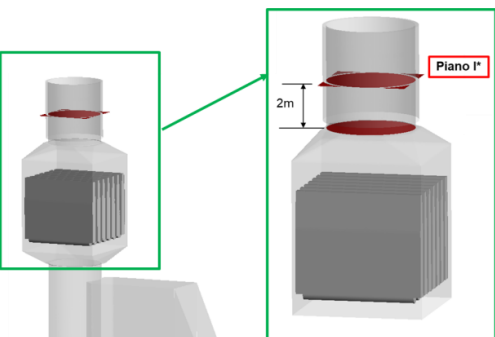


### Inclinazione flusso ingresso 30° - Partload 50%

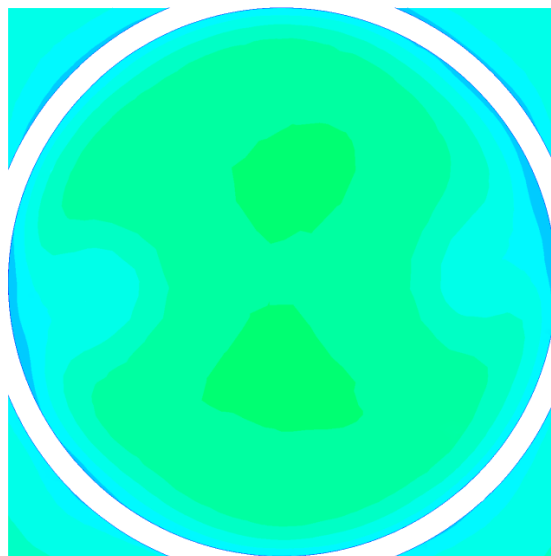
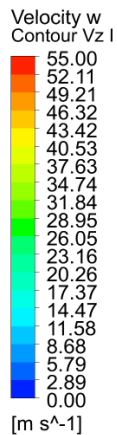




La parte alta dei contours  
corrisponde al lato nord

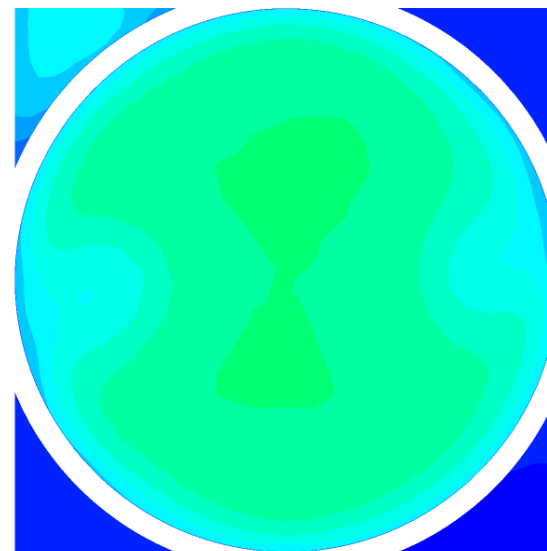
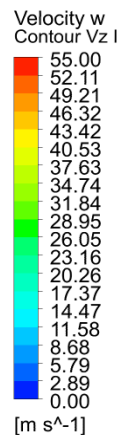


Senza vento



(Plane I\* -150mm)

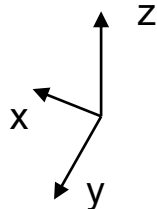
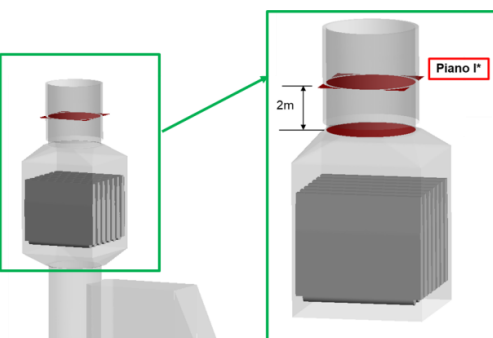
Vento SE 4,4 m/s



Partload 100%

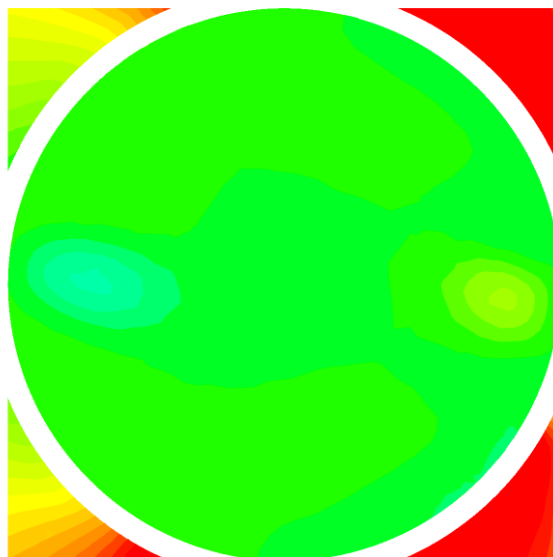
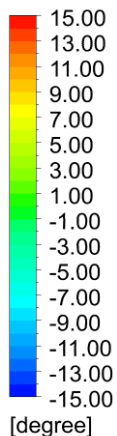
Partload 50%

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

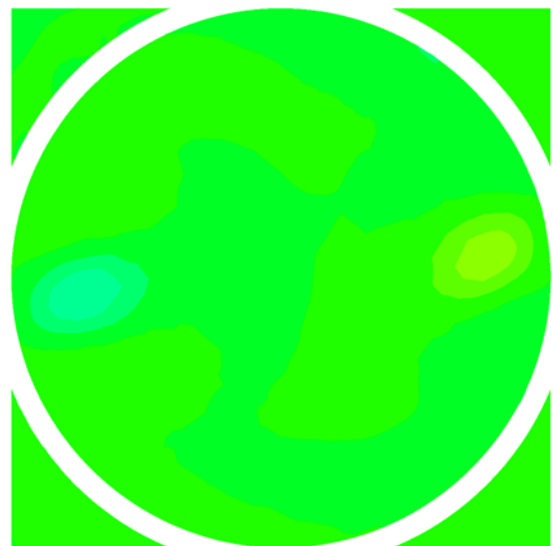
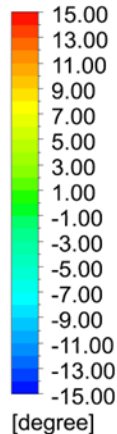


Senza vento

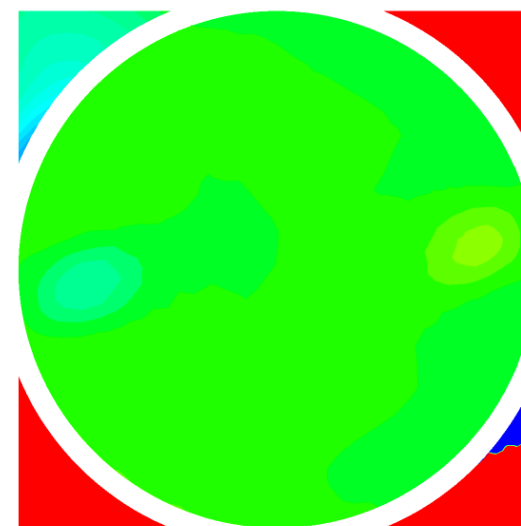
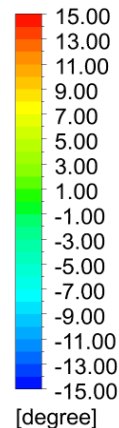
(Plane I\* -150mm)

Vento SE 4,4 m/s

angolo flusso 1  
Contour flow angle 1 I



angolo flusso 1  
Contour flow angle 1 I

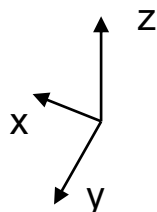
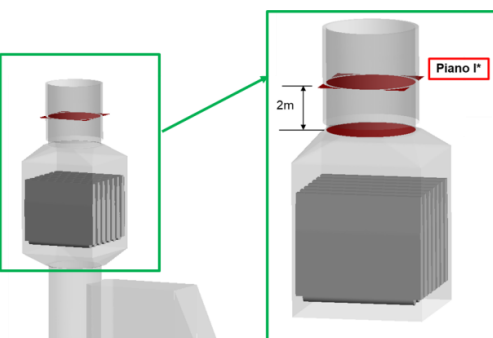


Partload 100%

Partload 50%

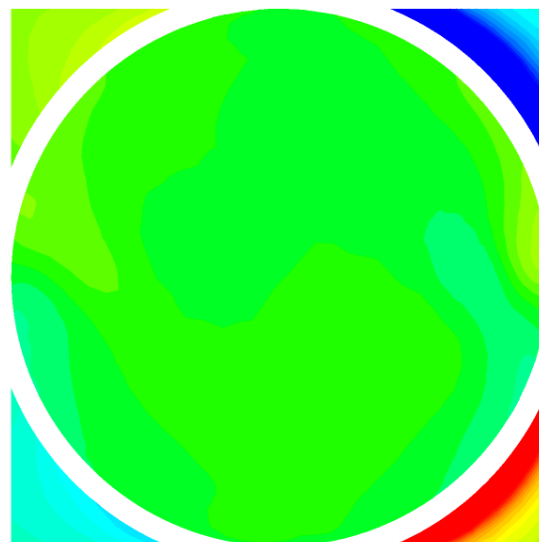
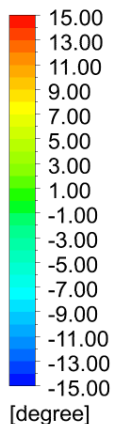


La parte alta dei contours  
corrisponde al lato nord



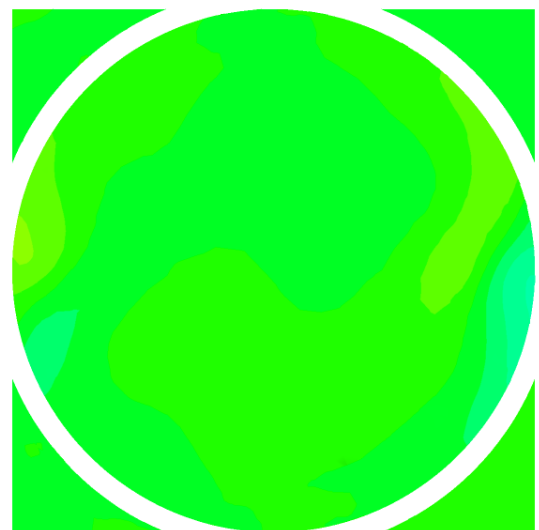
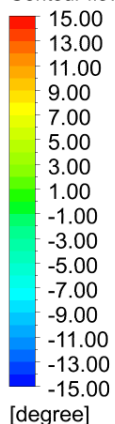
Angolo flusso beta:  
 $\beta = \arctan (V_y/V_z)$

angolo flusso 2  
Contour flow angle 2 I



Senza vento

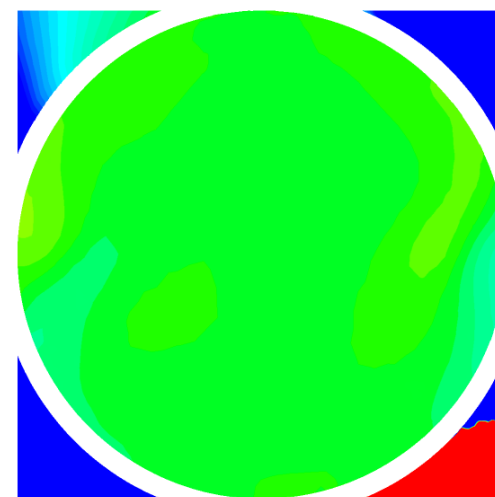
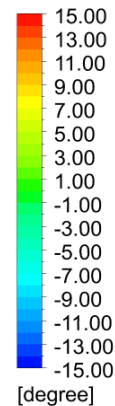
angolo flusso 2  
Contour flow angle 2 I



(Plane I\* -150mm)

Vento SE 4,4 m/s

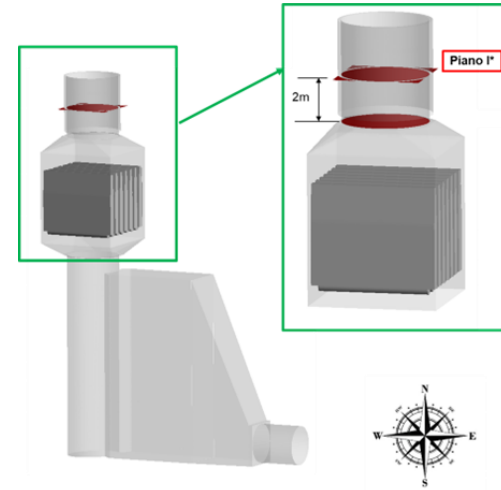
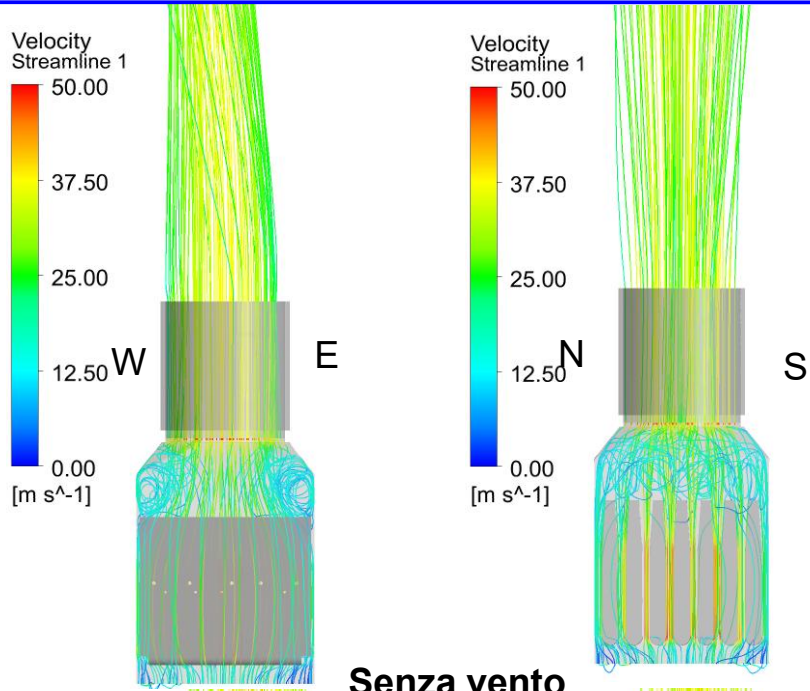
angolo flusso 2  
Contour flow angle 2 I



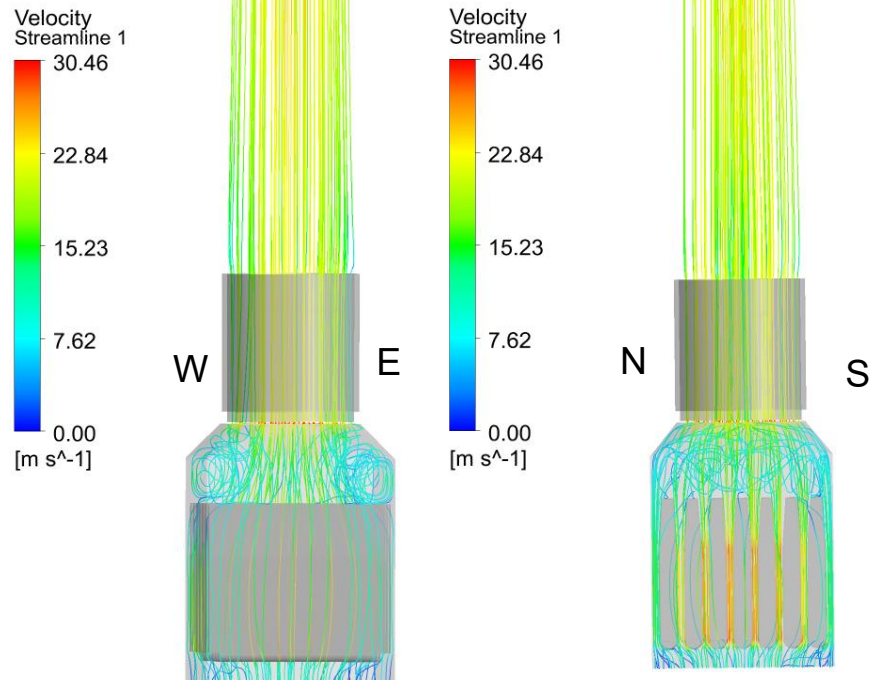
Partload 100%

Partload 50%

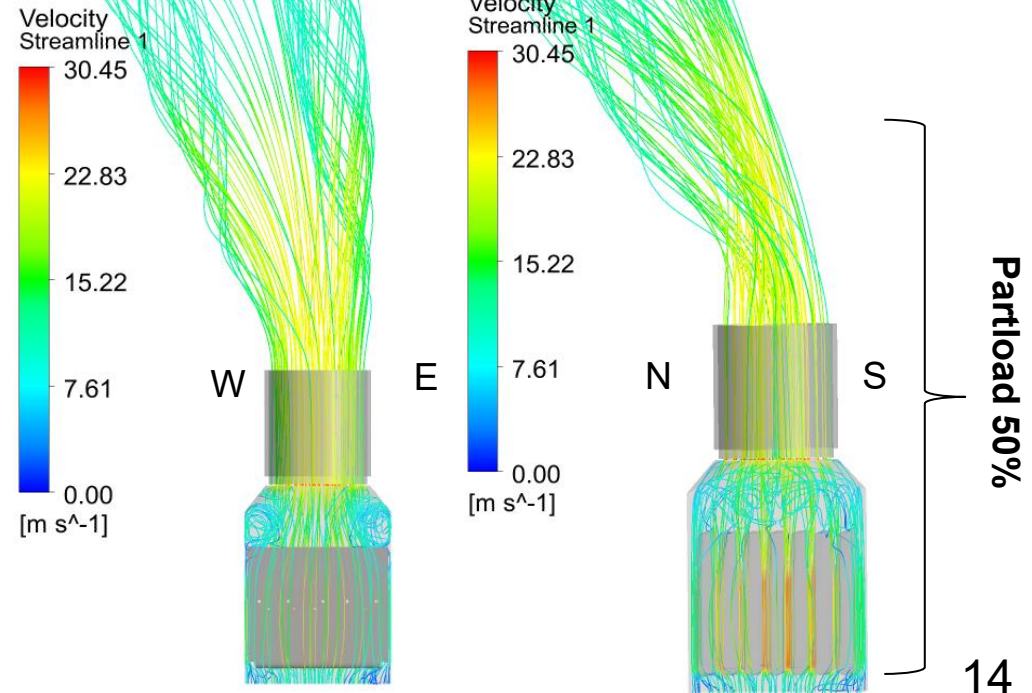
## Streamline plume (particolare del tratto terminale)



Particoid 100%

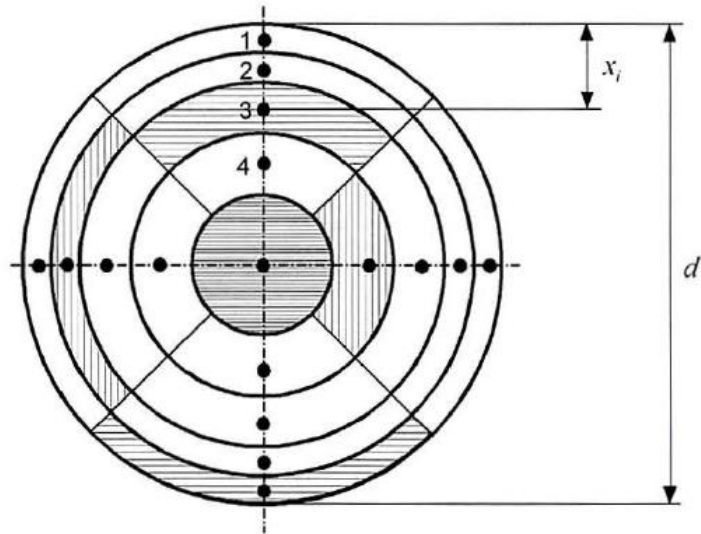


Vento SE 4,4 m/s



Particoid 50%

### Appendice D1.1.2 della normativa UNI EN 15259



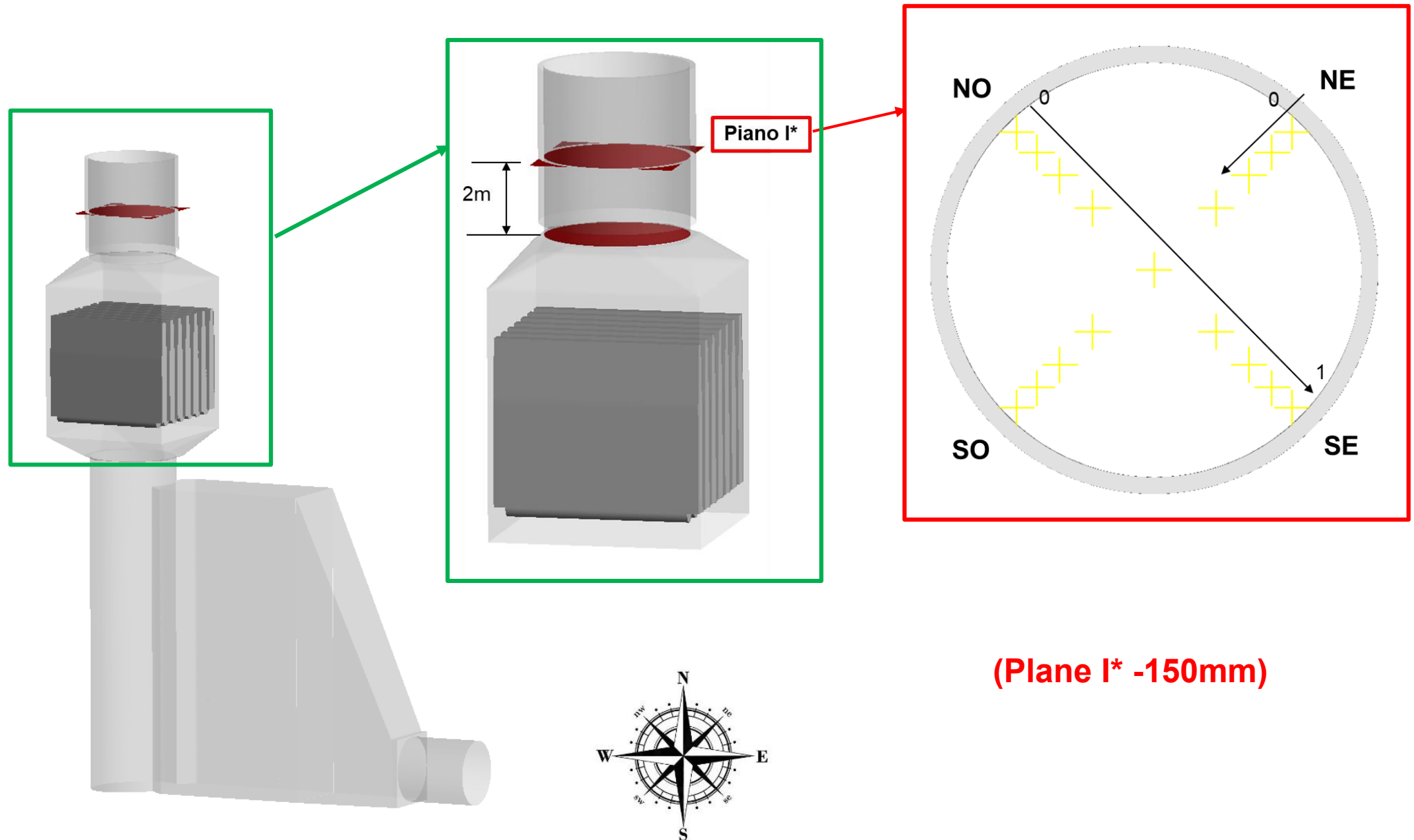
$$x_i = K_i d$$

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

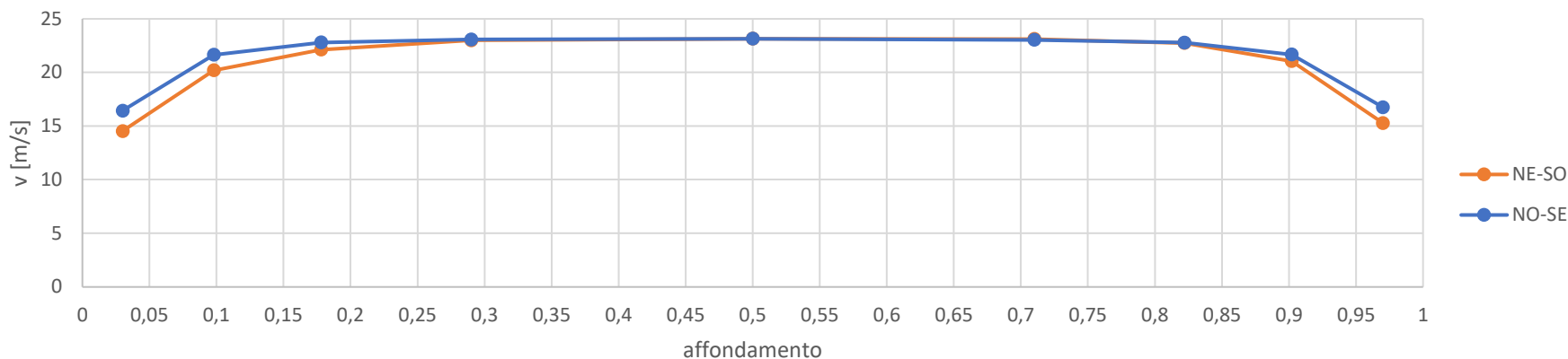
K [%]	affondamento [mm]
3	110,7
9,8	361,62
17,8	656,82
29	1070,1
50	1845
71	2619,9
82,2	3033,18
90,2	3328,38
97	3579,3

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

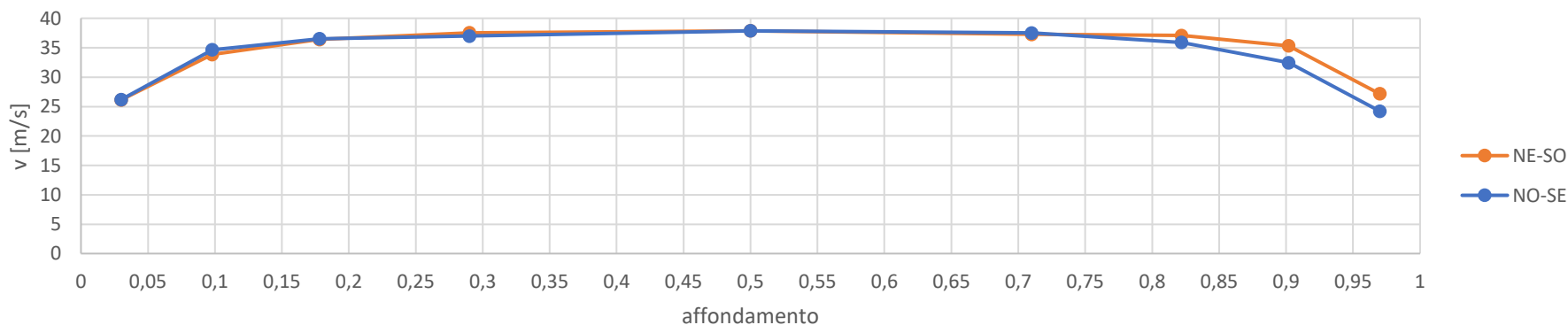




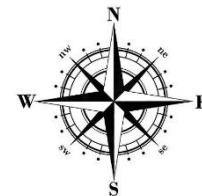
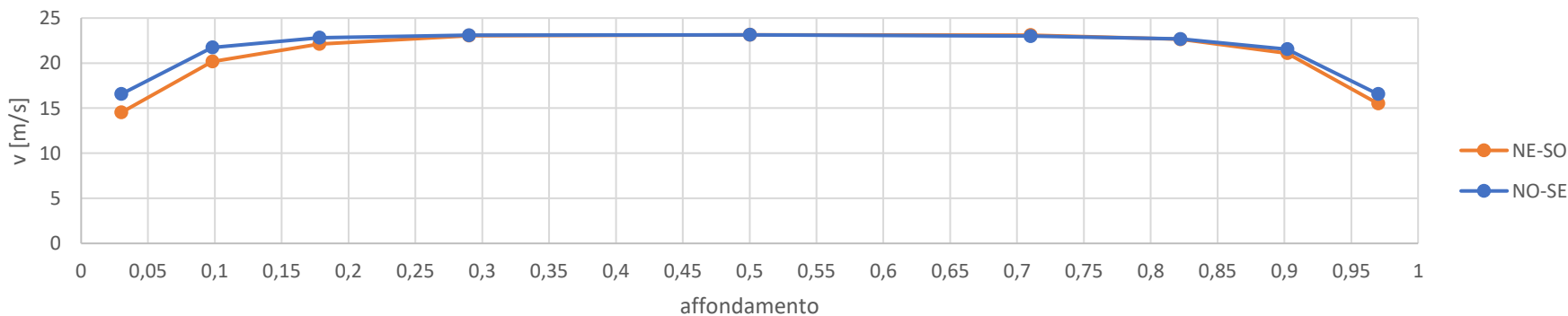
Profilo velocità partload 50%



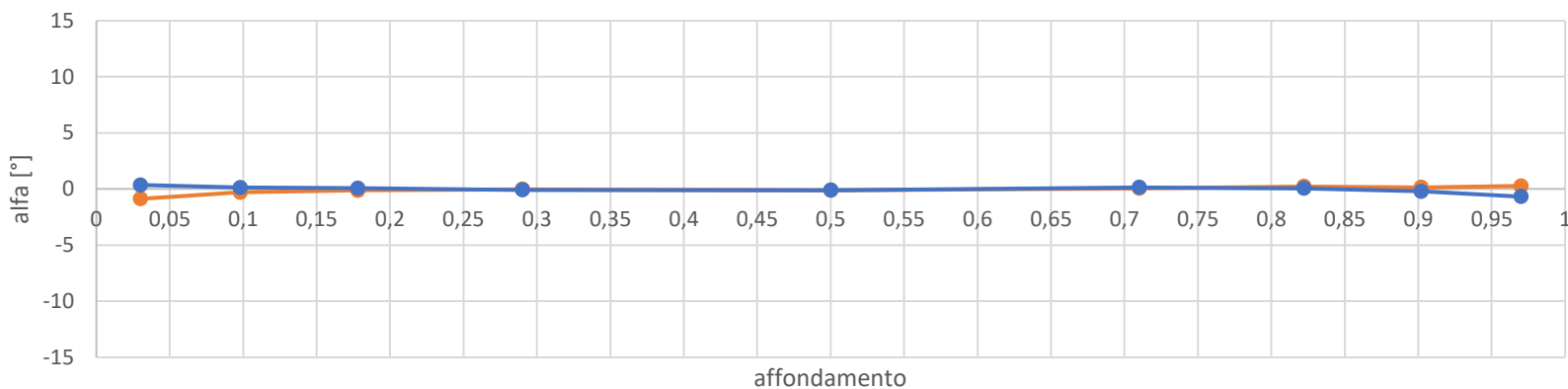
Profilo velocità partload 100%



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



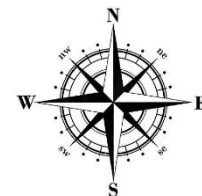
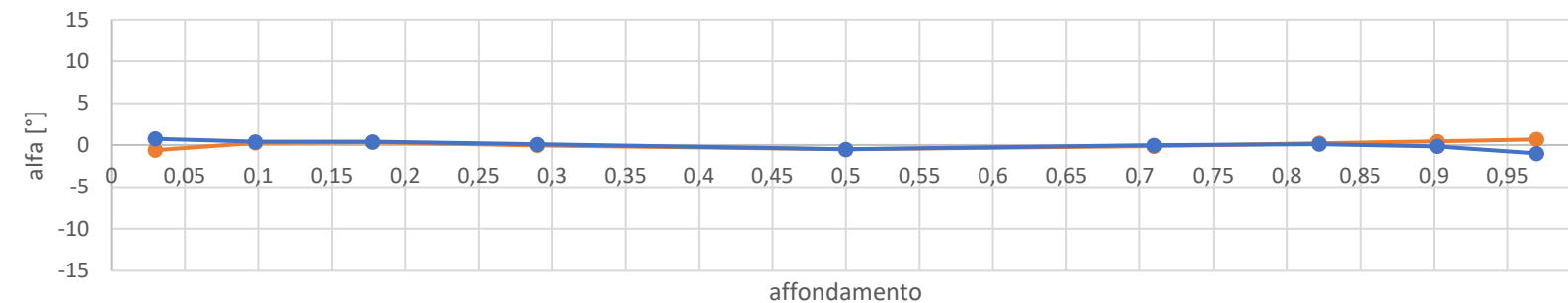
Profilo alfa Partload 50%



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

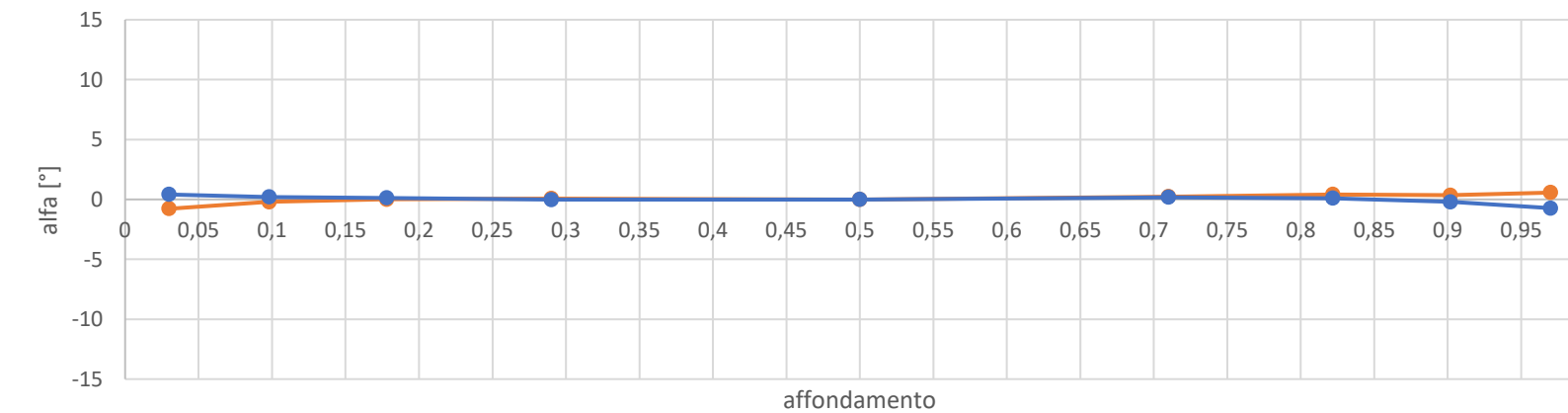
NE-SO  
 NO-SE

Profilo alfa Partload 100%



NE-SO  
 NO-SE

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

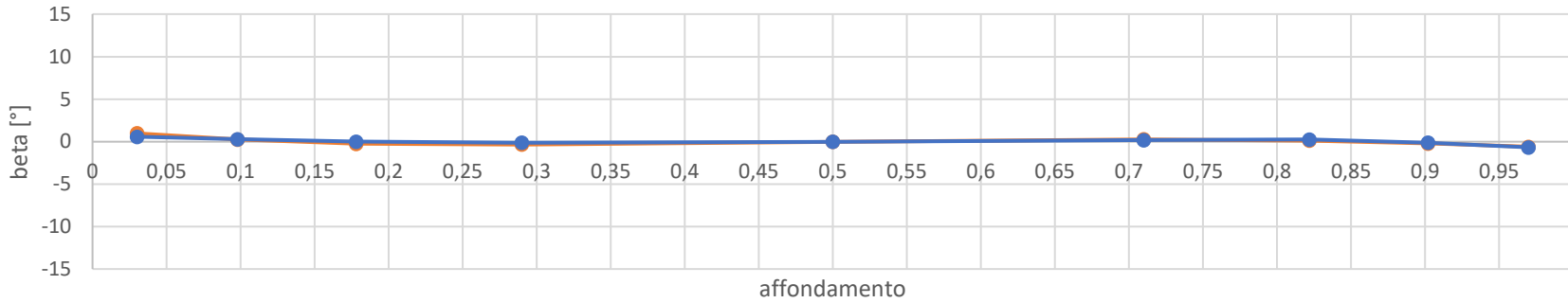


NE-SO  
 NO-SE

Profilo beta Partload 50%

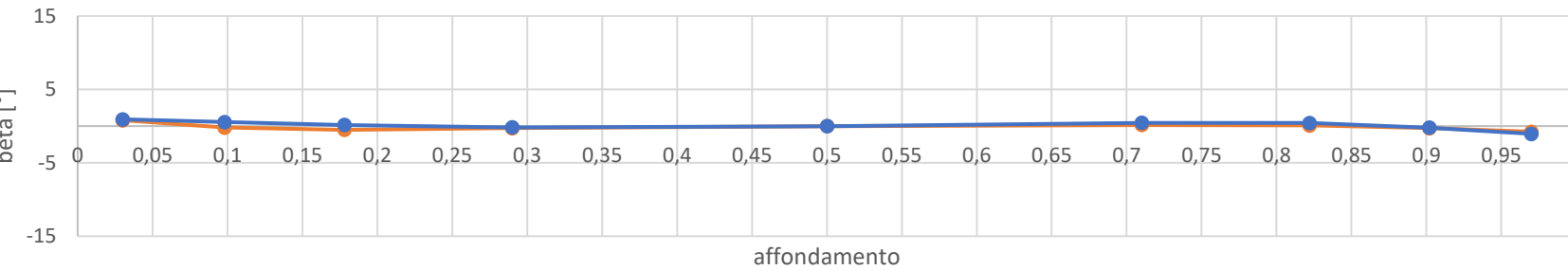
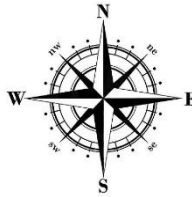
Angolo flusso beta:  
 $\beta = \text{arc tan}(V_y/V_z)$

- 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

