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## - To cite this version:

Marc Grandotto, Julien Cortes. A Three dimensional Transient Two-Phase Flow Analysis with a Density Pertubation Finite Volume Method. International Journal of Computational Fluid Dynamics, 2005, 19 (4), pp.311-319. cea-00275764

## HAL Id: cea-00275764 https://cea.hal.science/cea-00275764

Submitted on 25 Apr 2008

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# A Three dimensional Transient Two-Phase Flow <br> Analysis with a Density Pertubation Finite Volume 

Method

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#### Abstract

In this paper we present the analysis of a full three dimensional transient two-phase flow with strong desequilibria. This analysis uses a finite volume scheme with a density perturbation method recently developed. The application test case is a three dimensional extension of a one dimensional experiment on blowdown pipe. The results are stable with mesh refinements and show realistic three dimensional effects.


Key words: Two-phase flows, Finite volume method, Numerical benchmark tests, Three space dimensions

PACS:

[^0]
## 1 Introduction

The study of real three dimensional transient two-phase flows (liquid and gas) is of first interest in many industrial areas such as petroleum and nuclear applications. The improvments in numerical methods and the growing computer power avalaible should allow to make such studies. But experimental results are needed to test the numerical schemes. There exists several experimental or analytical references in one dimension but few in two dimension [14] and very few in three dimension. We can nevertheless refer also to the works presented in the following references [7] [8] [9].

The purpose of this paper is to investigate a transient two-phase flow in a bended pipe during a pressure blowdown. Pressure blowdowns occur in the primary coolent loops of the pressurized water nuclear reactors when a pipe breaks suddenly. It is considered as a reference accident because it can lead to nuclear core damages due to the lost of the coolent flow. For these reasons this situation has been experimentaly investigated [13]. Only one dimensional analysis have been done due to the difficulties presented by such flows : fast phase change transients at high pressure (several tens bars). We propose in this paper a numerical simulation of a three dimensional extension of this one dimensional situation : bended pipes actually exist in the coolent loops and these geometries imply real three dimensional effects that are not present in one dimension. As we do not have yet similar experimental measurements for this situation, the results are analysed using a space constistency point of view and considering their physical coherence.

The numerical method used in this work is based on the density perturbation method presented in [3][4].

The section 2 presents the governing equations. The section 3 gives the three dimensional system to be solved. The section 4 recall the numerical method. And in the section 5 the results of the three dimensional application are detailed .

## 2 Governing equations

### 2.1 The basic conservation equations

The two-fluid model can be written in the general form ([5][6]) $\left(\partial_{t}\right.$ is the time derivative, $\nabla$. is the divergence operator and $\nabla$ is the gradient operator) :

- mass conservation equation :

$$
\begin{equation*}
\partial_{t}\left(\alpha_{k} \rho_{k}\right)+\nabla \cdot\left(\alpha_{k} \rho_{k} \overrightarrow{V_{k}}\right)=\Gamma_{k}, \tag{1}
\end{equation*}
$$

- momentum conservation equation :

$$
\begin{gather*}
\partial_{t}\left(\alpha_{k} \rho_{k} \overrightarrow{V_{k}}\right)+\nabla \cdot\left(\alpha_{k} \rho_{k} \overrightarrow{V_{k}} \otimes \overrightarrow{V_{k}}\right)+\alpha_{k} \nabla p_{k}+  \tag{2}\\
\quad\left(p_{k}-p_{k}^{i}\right) \nabla \alpha_{k}=\overrightarrow{F_{k}^{i}}+\alpha_{k} \rho_{k} \vec{g}+\Gamma_{k} \overrightarrow{V_{k}^{i}}
\end{gather*}
$$

- energy conservation equation :

$$
\begin{gather*}
\partial_{t}\left(\alpha_{k} \rho_{k}\left(e_{k}+\frac{\overrightarrow{V_{k}} \cdot \overrightarrow{V_{k}}}{2}\right)\right)+\nabla \cdot\left(\alpha_{k} \rho_{k}\left(h_{k}+\frac{\overrightarrow{V_{k}} \cdot \overrightarrow{V_{k}}}{2}\right) \overrightarrow{V_{k}}\right)+p_{k} \partial_{t} \alpha_{k}+ \\
\left(p_{k}-p_{k}^{i}\right) \nabla \alpha_{k} \cdot \overrightarrow{V_{k}^{i}}=Q_{k}^{i}+\overrightarrow{F_{k}^{i}} \cdot \overrightarrow{V_{k}^{i}}+\alpha_{k} \rho_{k} \vec{g} \cdot \overrightarrow{V_{k}}+\Gamma_{k}\left(h_{k}^{i}+\frac{\overrightarrow{V_{k}^{i}} \cdot \overrightarrow{V_{k}^{i}}}{2}\right), \tag{3}
\end{gather*}
$$

where the subscript $k$ refer to the phases ( $k=g$ or $k=l$ ). $\alpha_{k}$ is the volume fraction $\left(\alpha_{g}+\alpha_{l}=1\right), \rho_{k}$ the density, $\overrightarrow{V_{k}}$ the velocity, $e_{k}$ the energy, $p_{k}$ the pressure and $h_{k}$ the enthalpy ( $h_{k}=e_{k}+\frac{p_{k}}{\rho_{k}}$ ). Moreover $p_{k}^{i}, h_{k}^{i}$ and $\overrightarrow{V_{k}^{i}}$ refer respectively to the
pressure, the enthalpy and the velocity defined over the gas-liquid interface. The enthalpy equation is derived from the system above :

## - enthalpy conservation equation :

$$
\begin{gather*}
\partial_{t}\left(\alpha_{k} \rho_{k} h_{k}\right)+\nabla \cdot\left(\alpha_{k} \rho_{k} h_{k} \overrightarrow{V_{k}}\right)=Q_{k}^{i}+\Gamma_{k} h_{k}^{i}+\alpha_{k} D_{t}^{k} p_{k}+  \tag{4}\\
\left(\overrightarrow{F_{k}^{i}}-\left(p_{k}-p_{k}^{i}\right) \nabla \alpha_{k}-\Gamma_{k} \overrightarrow{V_{k}}\right) \cdot\left(\overrightarrow{V_{k}^{i}}-\overrightarrow{V_{k}}\right),
\end{gather*}
$$

with

$$
D_{t}^{k} p_{k}=\partial_{t} p_{k}+\overrightarrow{V_{k}} \cdot \nabla p_{k}
$$

### 2.2 The closure relations

We refer to [4] and [1][11][12] for the details of the closure modelings. These modelings concern the source terms (the interphase drag force $\overrightarrow{F_{k}^{i}}$, the interfacial heat transfert $Q_{k}^{i}$ and the mass transfert $\Gamma_{k}$ ) and the pressure fluctuation $p_{k}^{i}$. Finally a perfect gas law is used as equation of state for the gas pressure, the liquid being assumed to be incompressible.

## 3 The three dimensional model

### 3.1 The system of equations

We extend to the three dimensions of space the simplified two-fluid model presented in [4] for the two dimension of space. The velocity of the phase $k$ is written as :

$$
\begin{equation*}
\overrightarrow{V_{k}}=\left(u_{k}, v_{k}, w_{k}\right)^{\mathrm{T}} . \tag{5}
\end{equation*}
$$

and the model can be written under the following form :

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\partial_{t} W+\partial_{x} F(W)+\partial_{y} G(W)+\partial_{z} H(W)+  \tag{6}\\
A(W) \partial_{x} W+B(W) \partial_{y} W+C(W) \partial_{z} W=S(W)
\end{array}
$$

The details of the vector $W$, of the terms $S(W), F(W), G(W), H(W)$, and of the matrices $A(W), B(W), C(W)$ are given in the appendix A.

The source terms closure modellings for

- the interfacial friction $\overrightarrow{F_{k}^{i}}=\left(F_{k x}^{i}, F_{k y}^{i}, F_{k z}^{i}\right)^{\mathrm{T}}$,
- the mass transfert $\Gamma$ and the heat transfert $Q_{k}^{i}$,
are also 3D extensions of the ones presented in [4] in 2D. The details about the physical closure laws can be found in [1].


### 3.2 Eigenvalues and eigenvectors

We build a Roe flux scheme using approximate forms of the eigenvalues and of the eigenvectors. For this purpose we apply the density perturbation method presented in [3]. This approach is based on a scaling of the densities :

$$
\rho_{g} \rightarrow \frac{\rho_{g}}{\rho_{g}^{o}}, \rho_{l} \rightarrow \frac{\rho_{l}}{\rho_{l}^{o}},
$$

where $\rho_{g}^{o}$ and $\rho_{l}^{o}$ are two average densities and we will consider $\varepsilon=\frac{\rho_{g}^{o}}{\rho_{l}^{o}}$ the average density ratio. Following the work presented in [4], we write :

$$
\begin{equation*}
V_{l}^{n}=u_{l} n_{x}+v_{l} n_{y}+w_{l} n_{z} \tag{7}
\end{equation*}
$$

and the Jacobian matrix of the conservative part of the two-fluid system at order zero writes [4] :

$$
J=\left(\begin{array}{ll}
J_{l} & 0  \tag{8}\\
0 & J_{g}
\end{array}\right)
$$

The details of the Jacobian matrix $J$ and of its eigenvalues and its eigenvectors are given in the appendix B.

These formulas allow to explicitly compute the numerical flux associated with the full two-fluid model following the perturbation method [3].

## 4 The numerical scheme

We approximate the solution W of (6) on each cell $\Omega_{i}$ by :

$$
W_{i}(t) \simeq \frac{1}{\left|\Omega_{i}\right|} \int_{\Omega_{i}} W(x, y, z, t) d x d y d z
$$

and under the C.F.L. condition :

$$
\begin{equation*}
\frac{d t C}{\left|\Omega_{i}\right|} \sum_{j}\left|\Gamma_{i j}\right| \leq 1 ; \forall \Omega_{i} \in \Omega \tag{9}
\end{equation*}
$$

the scheme writes

$$
\begin{array}{r}
W_{i}^{t+d t}=W_{i}^{t}-\frac{d t}{\left|\Omega_{i}\right|} \sum_{j}\left|\Gamma_{i j}\right| \Phi\left(W_{i}^{t}, W_{j}^{t}, n_{i j}\right)+d t S\left(W_{i}^{t}\right) \\
-\frac{d t}{\left|\Omega_{i}\right|} \sum_{j}\left|\Gamma_{i j}\right|\left\{A\left(W_{i}^{t}\right) n_{i j, x}+B\left(W_{i}^{t}\right) n_{i j, y}+C\left(W_{i}^{t}\right) n_{i j, z}\right\} W_{i j}^{t} . \tag{10}
\end{array}
$$

More exactly,

- The convective conservative part is computed by the explicit Roe flux scheme $\Phi\left(W_{i}^{t}, W_{j}^{t}, n_{i j}\right)$.
- A predicted step on the gradients is used to evaluate the non conservative products.
- Finaly, without steep coefficients, the source terms $S\left(W_{i}^{t}\right)$ are explicitly computed on each cell.

In the reference [4] more details are given about the benefits and the drawbacks of this method, and about the existence of other ways of doing.

## 5 Numerical results

There exists very few three dimensional test cases for the analysis of two-fluid systems for transient two-phase flows. Let us cite some very interesting proposals in [2] and [10]. In this work we have studied a new 3D test case whose validation is based on mesh refinements and on the physical consistency of the results.

### 5.1 Test case definition

The test case is a three dimensional generalization of the one dimensional experiment CANON ([13]). This is a pressure blowdown in a bended tube.

The radius of the tube section is 15 cm and the total length of the tube is 160 cm . The tube geometry presents a $90^{\circ}$ bend (cf Fig. C.1). At the initial state the tube is full of liquid. The initial pressure is $58.10^{5} \mathrm{~Pa}$ and the initial temperature is 515 K . This pressure is $21.10^{5} \mathrm{~Pa}$ less than the saturated liquid pressure. The physical coefficients of the closure laws for the source terms are the same as the two dimensional blowdown presented in [4]. The other initial conditions are :

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\alpha_{l}=0.99 & , \rho_{g}=63\left(\mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}\right) \\
u_{g}=v_{g}=w_{g}=0(\mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}), u_{l}=v_{l}=w_{l}=0(\mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s})  \tag{11}\\
h_{g}=2798924(\mathrm{~J} / \mathrm{kg}) & , h_{l}=960790(\mathrm{~J} / \mathrm{kg})
\end{array}
$$

At the time $t=0 \mathrm{sec}$, the bottom outlet of the tube is open to the atmospheric pressure ( $10^{5} \mathrm{~Pa}$ ). Then the fluid inside the tube starts to vaporize.

### 5.2 The meshes of the test case

A first coarse mesh is built with 2208 hexahedrons ( 7040 faces). Then, for the purpose of numerical validation, a second refined mesh is built with 17664 hexahedrons (54656 faces). This meshes are shown on the figure C.1.

### 5.3 Results

The C.F.L. condition (9) implies a time step $d t=0.000012 \mathrm{sec}$ on the coarse mesh and $d t=0.000006 \mathrm{sec}$ on the fine mesh. The computation with the fine mesh on a Intel Pentium IV 2 Ghz take 7 secondes per time step.

Following the opening of the tube, the pressure is decreasing fastly ([13]). We present the evolution of the void fraction, of the module of the relative velocity and of the pressure at $t=2410^{-3}, 4810^{-3}, 7210^{-3}$ et $8410^{-3} \mathrm{sec}$.

The figures C. 2 and C. 3 show the void fraction. The figures C. 4 and C. 5 show the module of the relative velocity. The figures C. 6 and C. 7 show the pressure.

- We have checked that the solution is stable with a mesh refinement. The volume
of a fine mesh cell is $\frac{1}{8}$ the volume of a coarse mesh cell.
- As it can be seen on the figure C. 7 there is a low pressure area close to the inner side of the bend. In this area it can be observed large values of the module of the relative velocity (figure C.5). The gas, having a smaller density than the liquid, is subject to a larger acceleration in the depression area and larger values of the void fraction are also observed at the same place (figure C.3).
- The time evolution of the maximum value of the void fraction is presented on the figure C.8. The computation has been stopped just before this value reaches one.
- Trajectories of a gas particle and of a liquid particle are plotted on the figure C. 9 and show an other effect of the density difference as the flow turns in the bend.
- In spite of the lack of experimental results this numerical simulation shows physicaly coherent results from a phenomenological point of view.


## 6 Conclusion

It has been shown that the density perturbation method can be extended to three dimensional transient two-phase flows analysis. As there are very few three dimensional results concerning real two phase flows, the flow studied in this paper would be an interesting proposal for testing two-phase flows computing method in 3D.

## A Detailed terms of the equations

We recall the system of equations (6) :

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\partial_{t} W+\partial_{x} F(W)+\partial_{y} G(W)+\partial_{z} H(W)+  \tag{A.1}\\
A(W) \partial_{x} W+B(W) \partial_{y} W+C(W) \partial_{z} W=S(W)
\end{array}
$$

with

$$
W=\left[\begin{array}{c}
\alpha_{l} \rho_{l} \\
\alpha_{l} \rho_{l} u_{l} \\
\alpha_{l} \rho_{l} v_{l} \\
\alpha_{l} \rho_{l} w_{l} \\
\alpha_{l} \rho_{l} h_{l} \\
\alpha_{g} \rho_{g} \\
\alpha_{g} \rho_{g} u_{g} \\
\alpha_{g} \rho_{g} v_{g} \\
\alpha_{g} \rho_{g} w_{g} \\
\alpha_{g} \rho_{g} h_{g}
\end{array}\right], S(W)=\left[\begin{array}{c}
\Gamma_{l} \\
F_{l x}^{i}+\alpha_{l} \rho_{l} g_{x} \\
F_{l y}^{i}+\alpha_{l} \rho_{l} g_{y} \\
F_{l z}^{i}+\alpha_{l} \rho_{l} g_{z} \\
\Gamma h_{l}^{s}+Q_{l}^{i} \\
\Gamma_{g} \\
F_{g x}^{i}+\alpha_{g} \rho_{g} g_{x} \\
F_{g y}^{i}+\alpha_{g} \rho_{g} g_{y} \\
F_{g z}^{i}+\alpha_{g} \rho_{g} g_{z} \\
\Gamma h_{g}^{s}+Q_{g}^{i}
\end{array}\right],
$$

and
$F(W)=\left[\begin{array}{c}\alpha_{l} \rho_{l} u_{l} \\ \alpha_{l} \rho_{l}\left(u_{l}^{2}+\theta\right)+\alpha_{l} P \\ \alpha_{l} \rho_{l} u_{l} v_{l} \\ \alpha_{l} \rho_{l} u_{l} w_{l} \\ \alpha_{l} \rho_{l} u_{l} h_{l} \\ \alpha_{g} \rho_{g} u_{g} \\ \alpha_{g} \rho_{g} u_{g}^{2}+\alpha_{g} P \\ \alpha_{g} \rho_{g} u_{g} v_{g} \\ \alpha_{g} \rho_{g} u_{g} w_{g} \\ \alpha_{g} \rho_{g} u_{g} h_{g} \\ \alpha_{l} \rho_{l} \nu_{l} u_{l} v_{l} \\ \alpha_{l} \rho_{l}\left(v_{l}^{2}+\theta\right)+\alpha_{l} P \\ \alpha_{l} \rho_{l} v_{l} w_{l} \\ \alpha_{l} \rho_{l} v_{l} h_{l} \\ \alpha_{g} \rho_{g} v_{g} \\ \alpha_{g} \rho_{g} v_{g} u_{g} \\ \alpha_{g} \rho_{g} v_{g}^{2}+\alpha_{g} P \\ \alpha_{g} \rho_{g} v_{g} w_{g} \\ \alpha_{g} \rho_{g} v_{g} h_{g} \\ \end{array}\right], G(W)=\left[\begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array}\right]$
and

$$
H(W)=\left[\begin{array}{c}
\alpha_{l} \rho_{l} w_{l} \\
\alpha_{l} \rho_{l} w_{l} u_{l} \\
\alpha_{l} \rho_{l} w_{l} v_{l} \\
\alpha_{l} \rho_{l}\left(w_{l}^{2}+\theta\right)+\alpha_{l} P \\
\alpha_{l} \rho_{l} h_{l} \\
\alpha_{g} \rho_{g} w_{g} \\
\alpha_{g} \rho_{g} w_{g} u_{g} \\
\alpha_{g} \rho_{g} w_{g} v_{g} \\
\alpha_{g} \rho_{g} w_{g}^{2}+\alpha_{g} P \\
\alpha_{g} \rho_{g} w_{g} h_{g}
\end{array}\right]
$$

the matrices $A(W), B(W)$ and $C(W)$ are given by :


$$
B=\left[\begin{array}{ccccccccc}
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{array}\right]
$$

$$
C=\left[\begin{array}{cccccccccc}
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
-\frac{1}{\rho_{l}} P & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\frac{1}{\rho_{l}} P & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{array}\right] .
$$

## B Details on the eigenvalues and the eigenvectors

The terms of the Jacobian matrix (8) are :

$$
J_{l}=\left(\begin{array}{ccccc}
0 & n_{x} & n_{y} & n_{z} & 0  \tag{B.1}\\
-u_{l} V_{l}^{n}+\theta n_{x} & u_{l} n_{x}+V_{l}^{n} & u_{l} n_{y} & u_{l} n_{z} & 0 \\
-v_{l} V_{l}^{n}+\theta n_{y} & v_{l} n_{x} & v_{l} n_{y}+V_{l}^{n} & v_{l} n_{z} & 0 \\
-w_{l} V_{l}^{n}+\theta n_{z} & w_{l} n_{x} & w_{l} n_{y} & w_{l} n_{z}+V_{l}^{n} & 0 \\
-h_{l} V_{l}^{n} & h_{l} n_{x} & h_{l} n_{y} & h_{l} n_{z} & V_{l}^{n}
\end{array}\right)
$$

and

$$
J_{g}=\left(\begin{array}{ccccc}
0 & n_{x} & n_{y} & n_{z} & 0  \tag{B.2}\\
-u_{g} V_{g}^{n} & u_{g} n_{x}+V_{g}^{n} & u_{g} n_{y} & u_{g} n_{z} & \frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma} n_{x} \\
-v_{g} V_{g}^{n} & v_{g} n_{x} & v_{g} n_{y}+V_{g}^{n} & v_{g} n_{z} & \frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma} n_{y} \\
-w_{g} V_{g}^{n} & w_{g} n_{x} & w_{g} n_{y} & w_{g} n_{z}+V_{g}^{n} \frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma} n_{z} \\
-h_{g} V_{g}^{n} & h_{g} n_{x} & h_{g} n_{y} & h_{g} n_{z} & V_{g}^{n}
\end{array}\right)
$$

We develop this Jacobian matrix in eigen elements :

$$
\begin{equation*}
J_{k}=P_{k} D_{k} P_{k}^{-1} \tag{B.3}
\end{equation*}
$$

with

$$
\begin{gather*}
D_{l}=\left(\begin{array}{cccccc}
V_{l}^{n} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & V_{l}^{n} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & V_{l}^{n} & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & V_{l}^{n}-\sqrt{\theta} & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & V_{l}^{n}+\sqrt{\theta}
\end{array}\right),  \tag{B.4}\\
D_{g}=\left(\begin{array}{cccccc}
V_{g}^{n} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & V_{g}^{n} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & V_{g}^{n} & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & V_{g}^{n}-\sqrt{\frac{\partial P}{\partial \rho_{g}}} & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & V_{g}^{n}+\sqrt{\frac{\partial P}{\partial \rho_{g}}}
\end{array}\right), \tag{B.5}
\end{gather*}
$$

for $n_{x} \neq 0$ :

$$
P_{g}=\left(\begin{array}{ccccc}
1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1  \tag{B.6}\\
u_{g} & -n_{y} & -n_{z} & u_{g}-\sqrt{\frac{\partial P}{\partial \rho_{g}}} n_{x} & u_{g}+\sqrt{\frac{\partial P}{\partial \rho_{g}}} n_{x} \\
v_{g} & n_{x} & 0 & v_{g}-\sqrt{\frac{\partial P}{\partial \rho_{g}}} n_{y} & v_{g}+\sqrt{\frac{\partial P}{\partial \rho_{g}}} n_{y} \\
w_{g} & 0 & n_{x} & w_{g}-\sqrt{\frac{\partial P}{\partial \rho_{g}}} n_{z} & w_{g}+\sqrt{\frac{\partial P}{\partial \rho_{g}}} n_{z} \\
0 & 0 & 0 & h_{g} & h_{g}
\end{array}\right),
$$

$$
P_{l}=\left(\begin{array}{ccccc}
0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1  \tag{B.7}\\
0 & -n_{y} & -n_{z} & u_{l}-\sqrt{\theta} n_{x} & u_{l}+\sqrt{\theta} n_{x} \\
0 & n_{x} & 0 & v_{l}-\sqrt{\theta} n_{y} & v_{l}+\sqrt{\theta} n_{y} \\
0 & 0 & n_{x} & w_{l}-\sqrt{\theta} n_{z} w_{l}+\sqrt{\theta} n_{z} \\
1 & 0 & 0 & h_{l} & h_{l}
\end{array}\right),
$$

for $n_{y} \neq 0$ :

$$
P_{g}=\left(\begin{array}{ccccc}
1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1  \tag{B.8}\\
u_{g} & n_{y} & 0 & u_{g}-\sqrt{\frac{\partial P}{\partial \rho_{g}}} n_{x} & u_{g}+\sqrt{\frac{\partial P}{\partial \rho_{g}}} n_{x} \\
v_{g} & -n_{x} & -n_{z} & v_{g}-\sqrt{\frac{\partial P}{\partial \rho_{g}}} n_{y} & v_{g}+\sqrt{\frac{\partial P}{\partial \rho_{g}}} n_{y} \\
w_{g} & 0 & n_{y} & w_{g}-\sqrt{\frac{\partial P}{\partial \rho_{g}}} n_{z} w_{g}+\sqrt{\frac{\partial P}{\partial \rho_{g}}} n_{z} \\
0 & 0 & 0 & h_{g} & h_{g}
\end{array}\right),
$$

$$
P_{l}=\left(\begin{array}{ccccc}
0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1  \tag{B.9}\\
0 & n_{y} & 0 & u_{l}-\sqrt{\theta} n_{x} & u_{l}+\sqrt{\theta} n_{x} \\
0 & -n_{x} & -n_{z} & v_{l}-\sqrt{\theta} n_{y} & v_{l}+\sqrt{\theta} n_{y} \\
0 & 0 & n_{y} & w_{l}-\sqrt{\theta} n_{z} w_{l}+\sqrt{\theta} n_{z} \\
1 & 0 & 0 & h_{l} & h_{l}
\end{array}\right),
$$

for $n_{z} \neq 0$ :

$$
\begin{gather*}
P_{g}=\left(\begin{array}{ccccc}
1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\
u_{g} & n_{z} & 0 & u_{g}-\sqrt{\frac{\partial P}{\partial \rho_{g}}} n_{x} & u_{g}+\sqrt{\frac{\partial P}{\partial \rho_{g}} n_{x}} \\
v_{g} & 0 & n_{z} & v_{g}-\sqrt{\frac{\partial P}{\partial \rho_{g}}} n_{y} & v_{g}+\sqrt{\frac{\partial P}{\partial \rho_{g}}} n_{y} \\
w_{g} & -n_{x} & -n_{y} & w_{g}-\sqrt{\frac{\partial P}{\partial \rho_{g}}} n_{z} & w_{g}+\sqrt{\frac{\partial P}{\partial \rho_{g}}} n_{z} \\
0 & 0 & 0 & h_{g} & h_{g}
\end{array}\right),  \tag{B.10}\\
P_{l}=\left(\begin{array}{ccccc}
0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\
0 & n_{z} & 0 & u_{l}-\sqrt{\theta} n_{x} u_{l}+\sqrt{\theta} n_{x} \\
0 & 0 & n_{z} & v_{l}-\sqrt{\theta} n_{y} & v_{l}+\sqrt{\theta} n_{y} \\
0 & -n_{x} & -n_{y} & w_{l}-\sqrt{\theta} n_{z} & w_{l}+\sqrt{\theta} n_{z} \\
1 & 0 & 0 & h_{l} & h_{l}
\end{array}\right) \tag{B.11}
\end{gather*}
$$

## C Figures



Fig. C.1. Coarse and refined meshes of the bended tube


Fig. C.2. Void fraction at time $24,48,72 \mathrm{~ms}$


Fig. C.3. Void fraction at time 84 ms


Fig. C.4. Relative velocity at time $24,48,72 \mathrm{~ms}$


Fig. C.5. Relative velocity at time 84 ms


Fig. C.6. Pressure at time 24, 48, 72 ms


Fig. C.7. Pressure at time 84 ms


Fig. C.8. Time evolution of the void fraction maximum value


Fig. C.9. Liquid and gas trajectories

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