

Individual Project
ENGD3000, 2008

Leycroft RSV Simulation

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Structure of Presentation

1. What are RSV's, and who uses them?
2. Background - Leycroft System, RSV Design
3. Aim of investigation
4. How to model the system
5. Testing
6. RSV Functionality
7. Re-testing
8. Discrepancies
9. Conclusions
10. Further Testing

RSV's – ROTARY SPIN VANE SEPARATORS

Function:

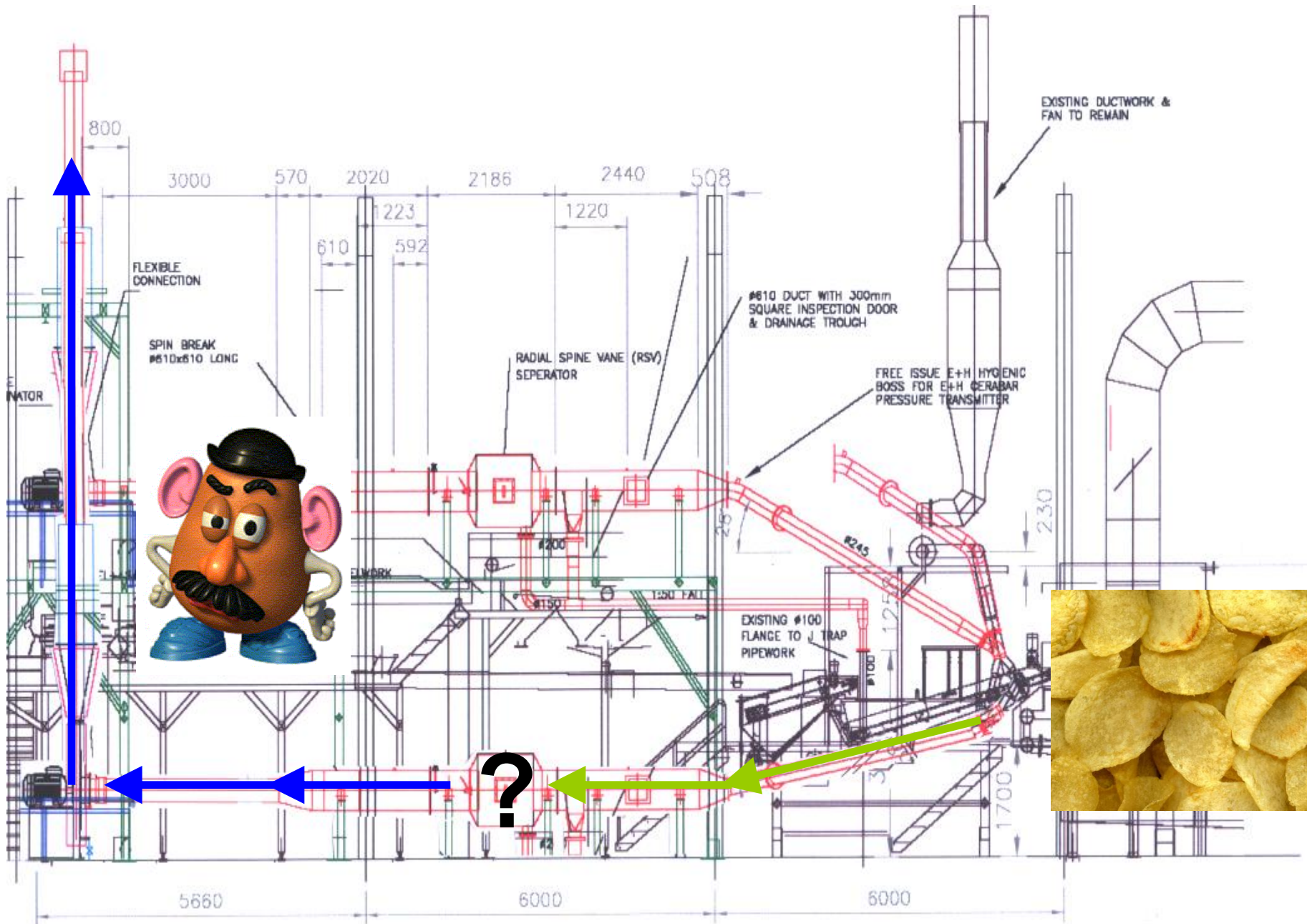
“To separate unwanted contaminants from a fluid flow”

Why?: Suitable applications include: -

- **OIL INDUSTRY**
- **SPACE INDUSTRY**
- **FOOD INDUSTRY** *applicable to project*



**HOW ARE THESE
LOVELY SNACKS
MADE???**



INVESTIGATION

AIM:

To investigate what happens inside an RSV, and what effects changing the pipe length have on the RSV

OBJECTIVES:

Research RSV's and fluids in motion

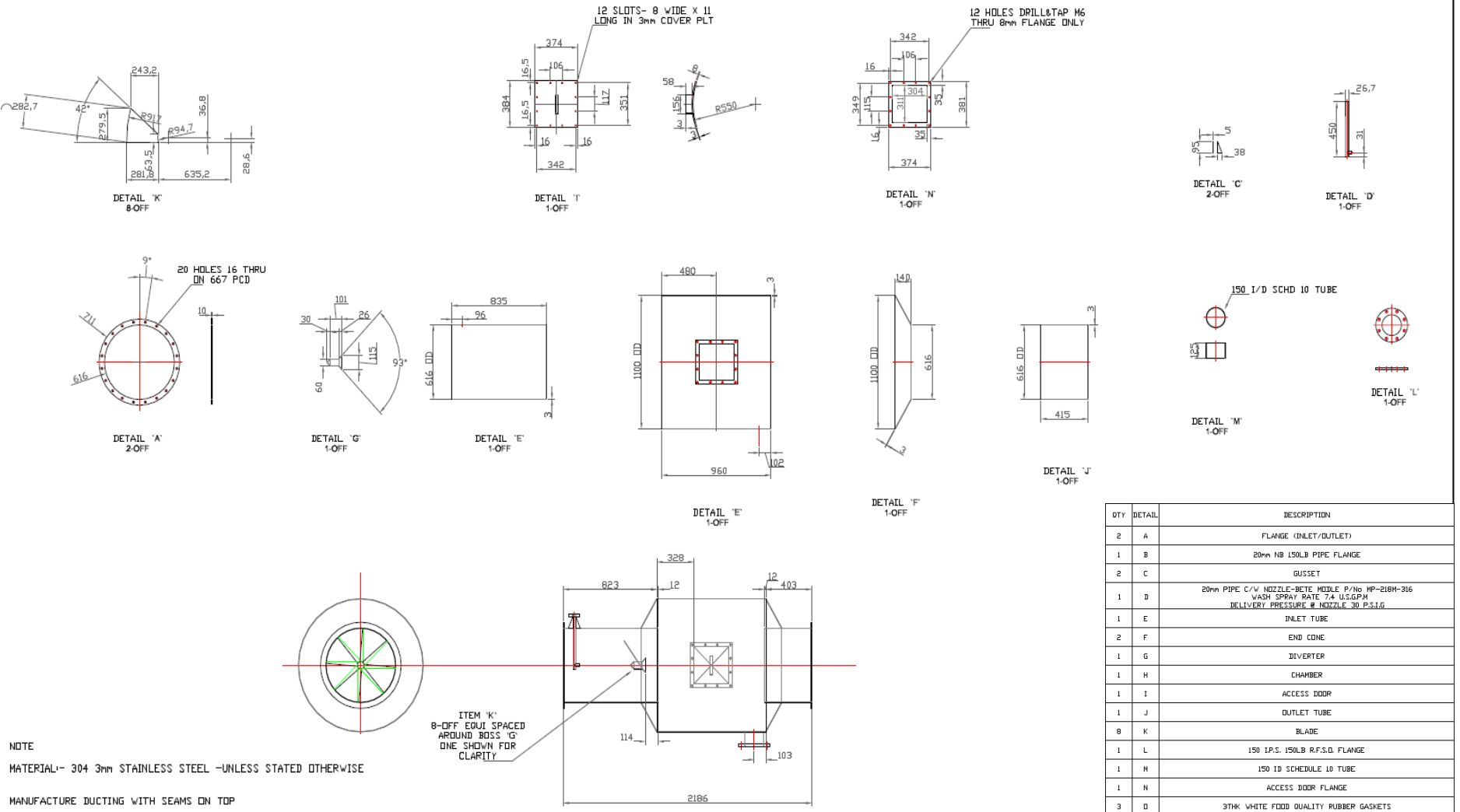
Produce a model and test to simulate the system

Introduce new pipe lengths before and after the RSV

MODEL

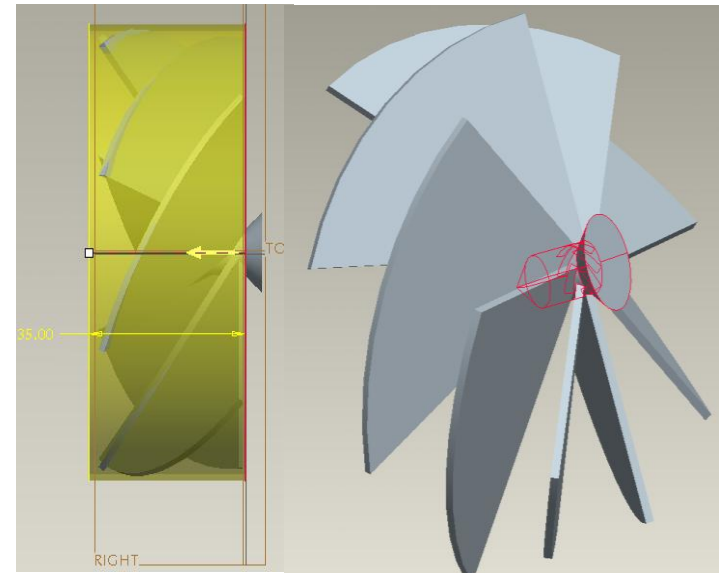
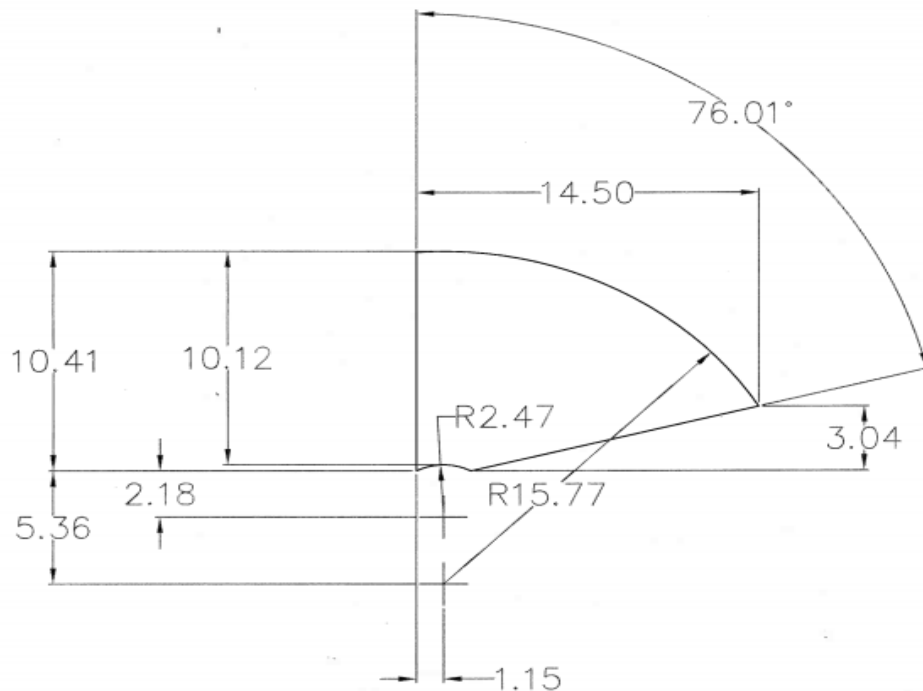


MODEL

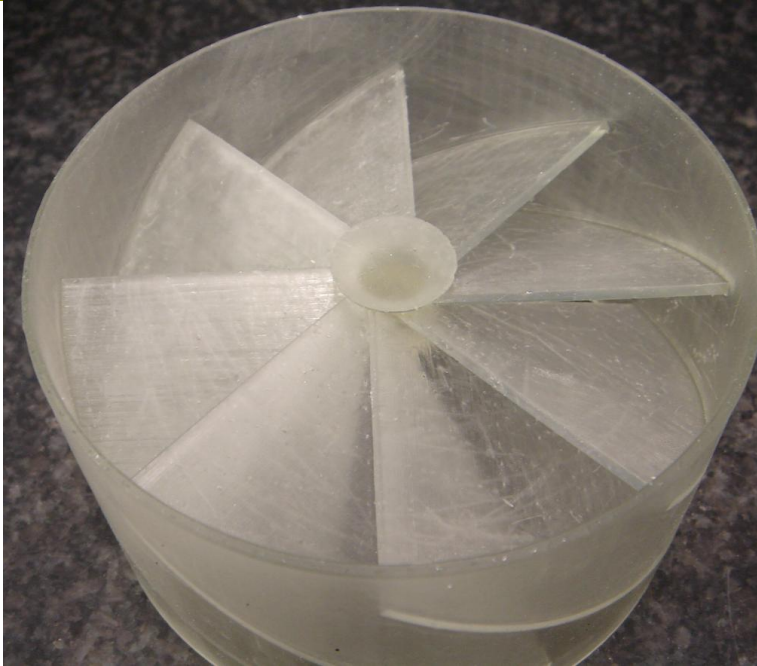
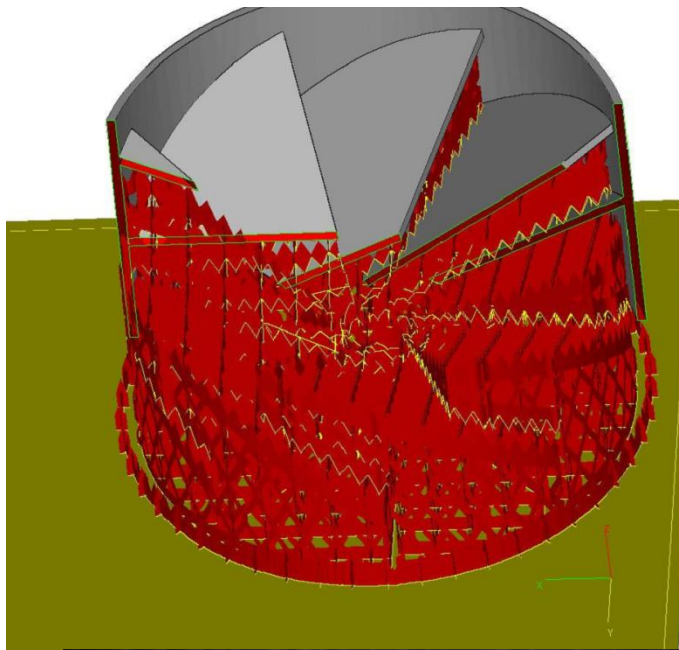


MODEL

Scale of model $\frac{94}{610}$ mm

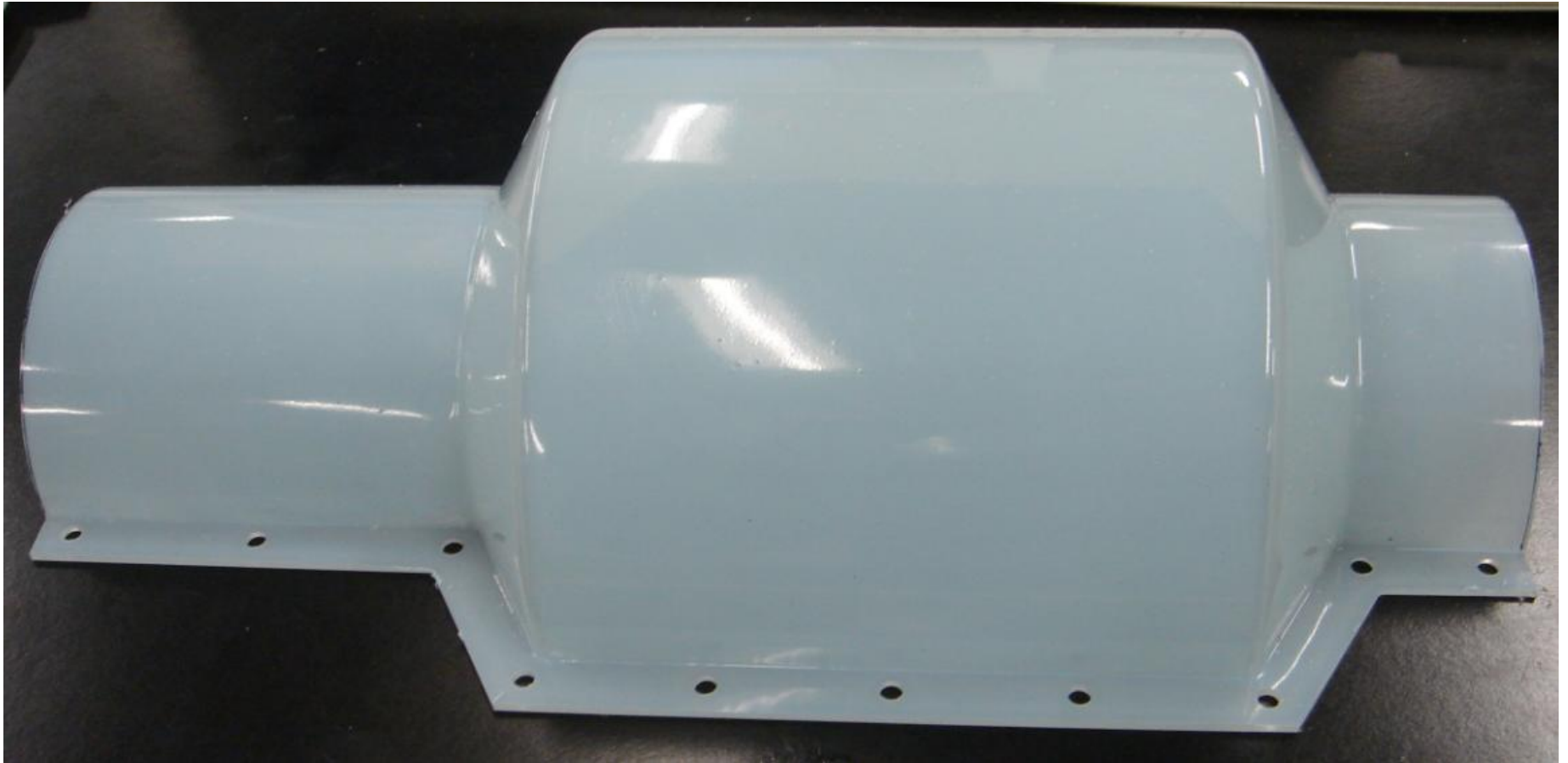


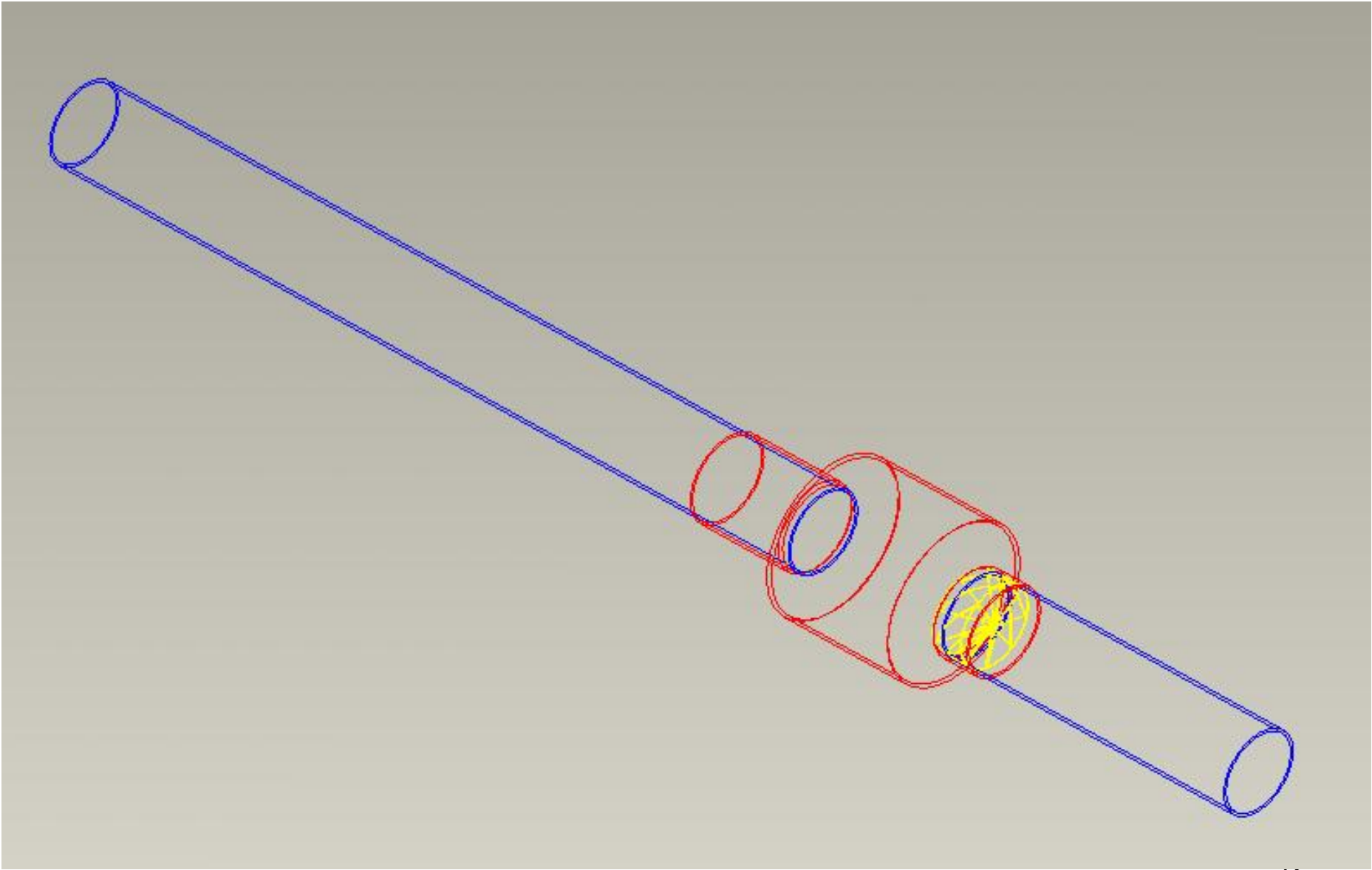
VANE-600 MM I.D. SEPARATOR

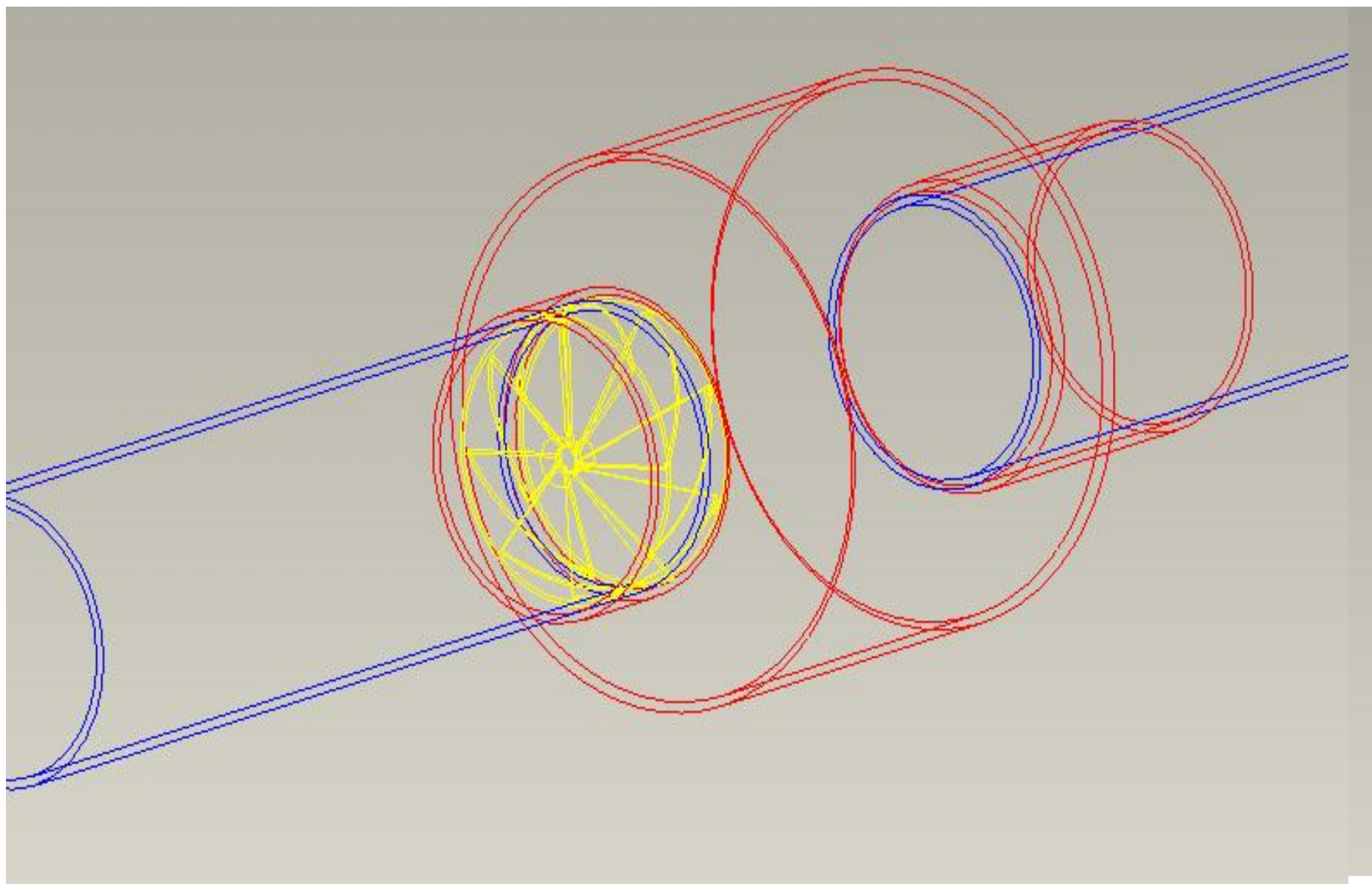


MODEL

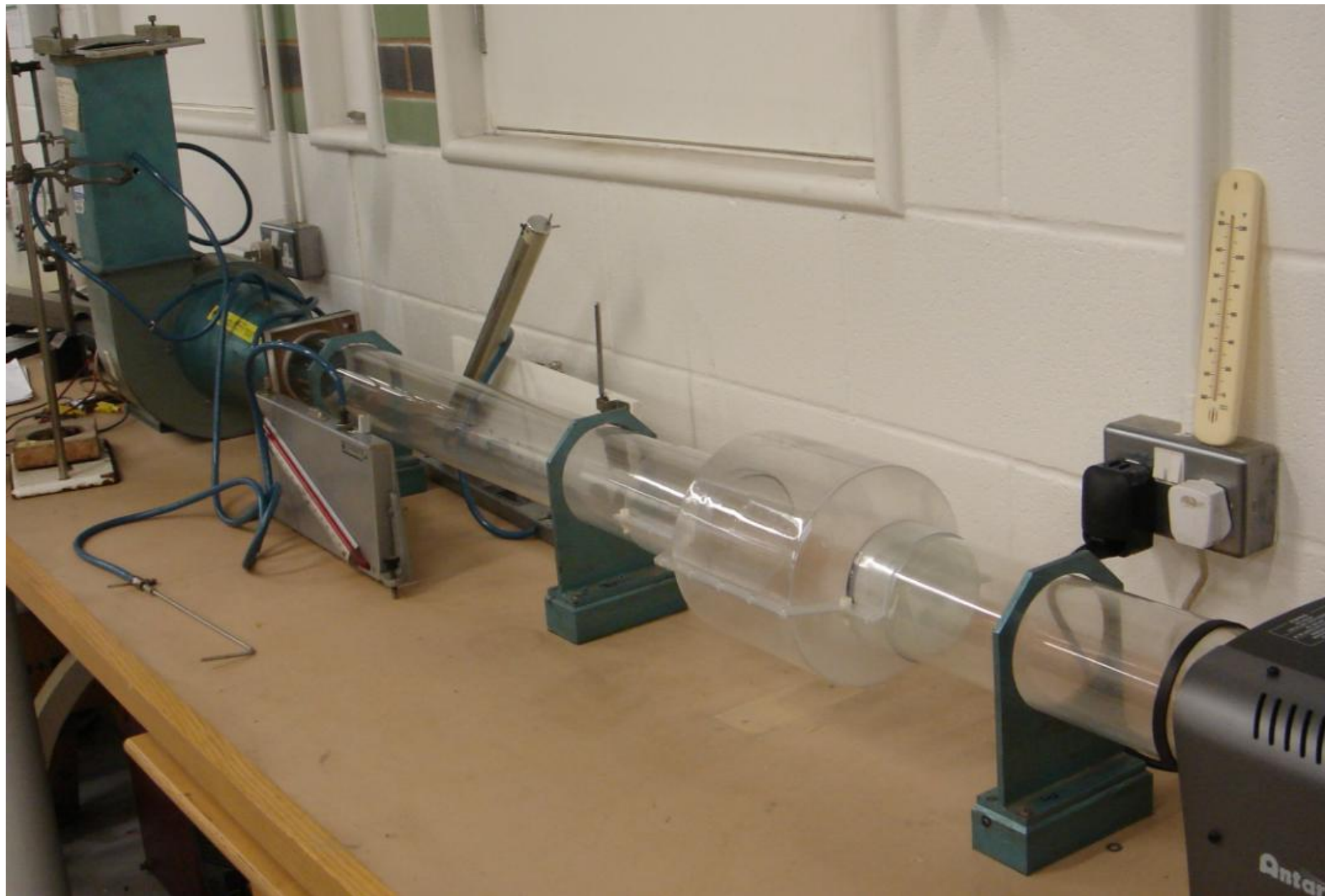
The RSV shell:



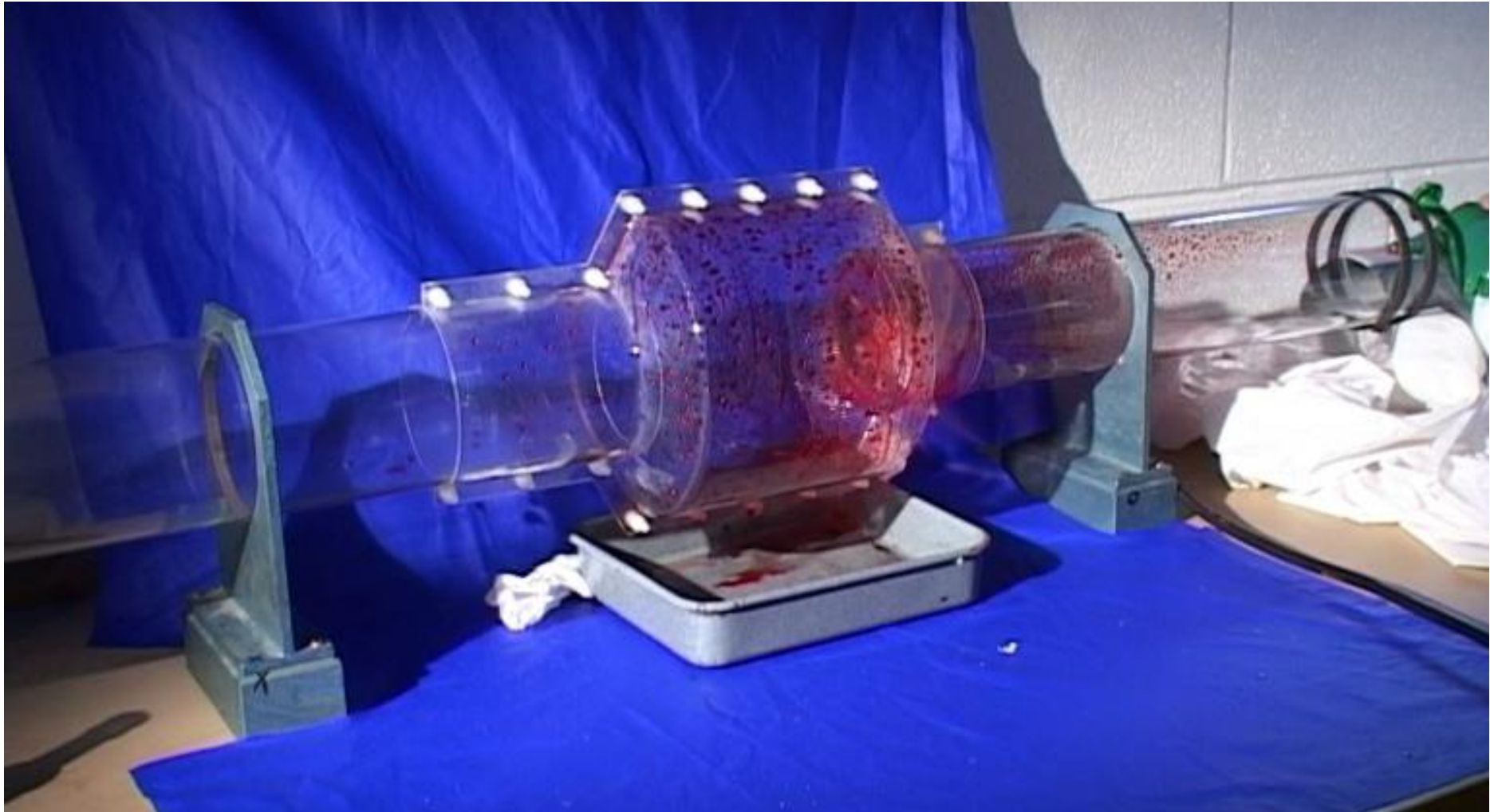








TESTING

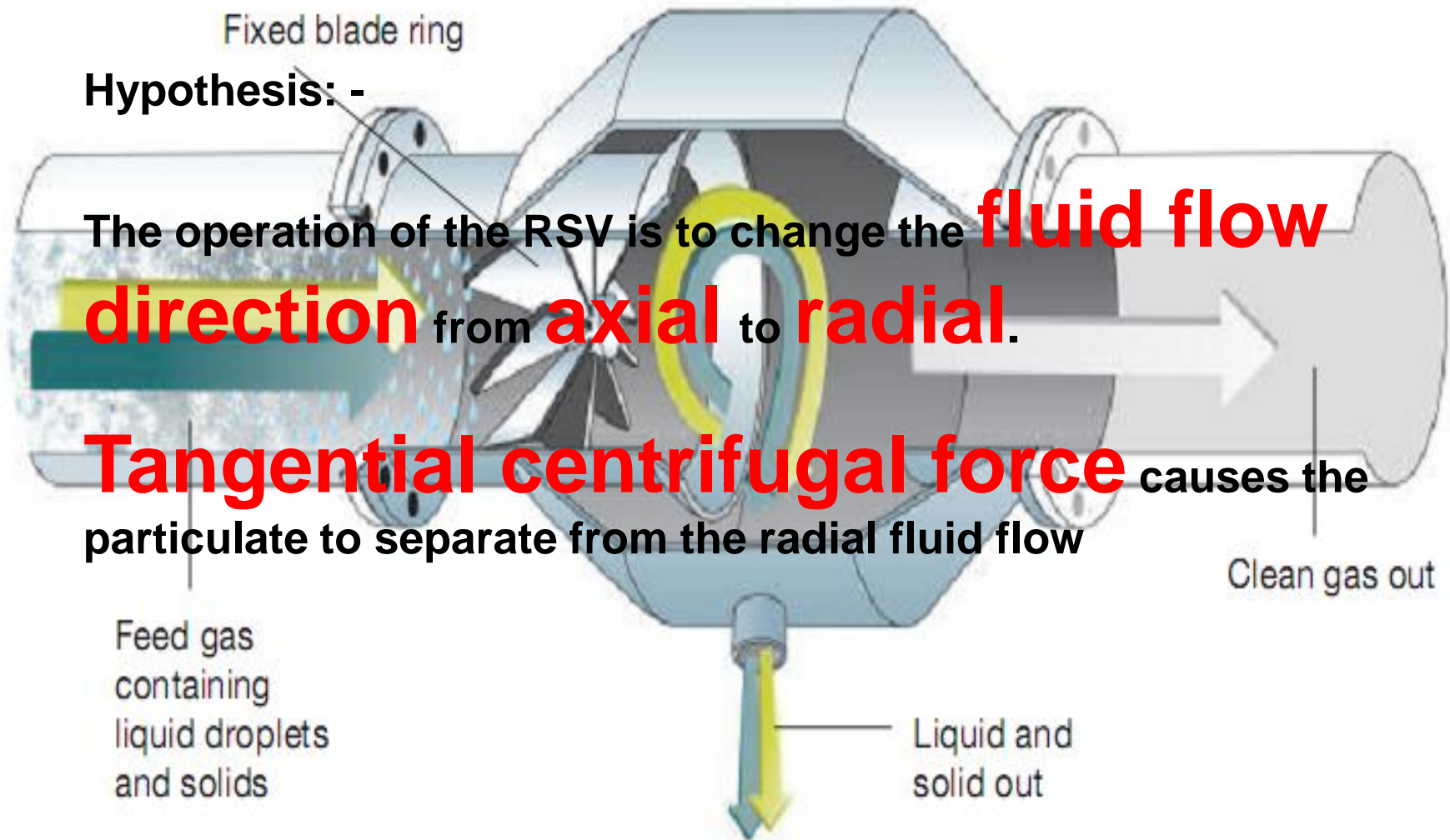


TEST OUTCOME

Observed that some water did pass the RSV and into the pipe when the length was

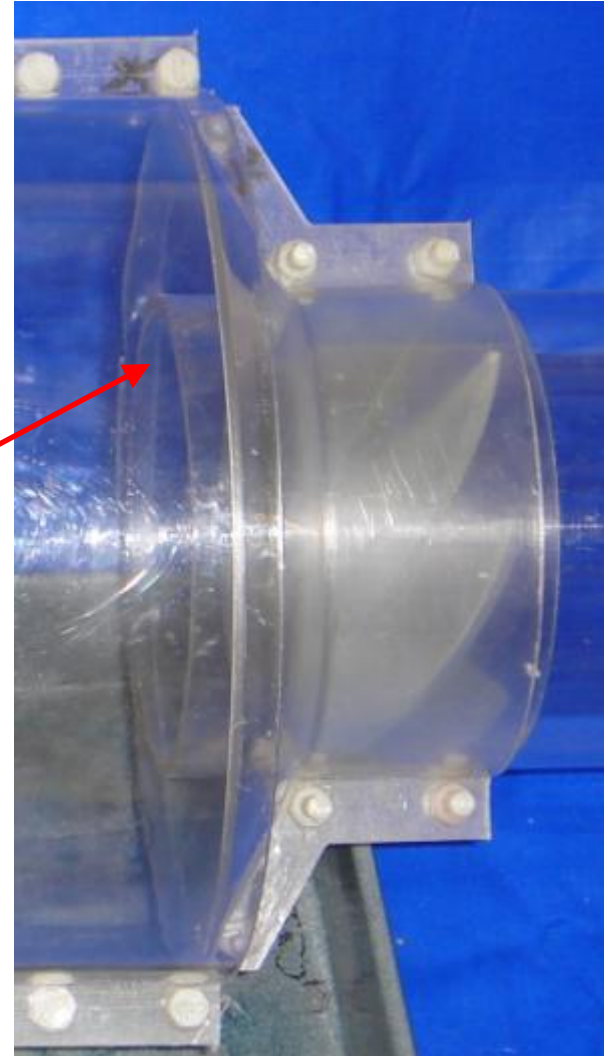
0.36m after the RSV.

RSV FUNCTIONALITY



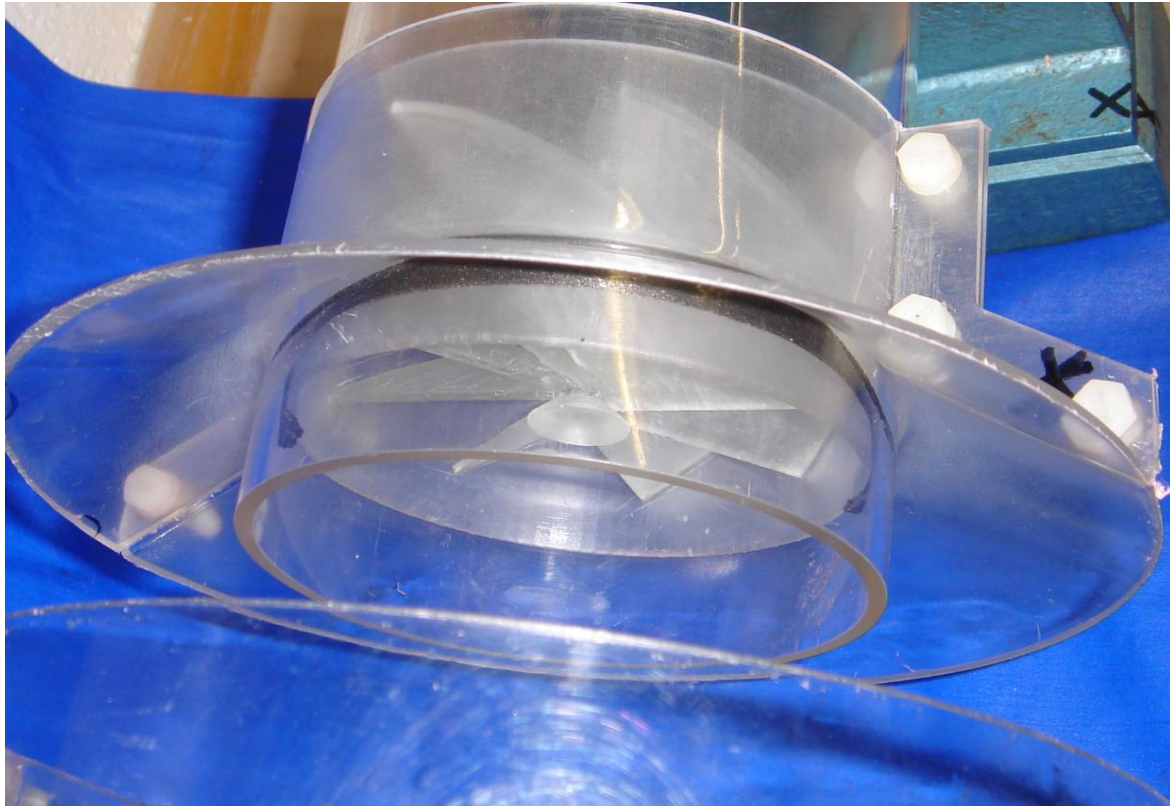
RSV FUNCTIONALITY

1. Geometry of the blades – angle and surface area
2. Geometry – diameter and length, and surface of the RSV shell
3. Speed of the fluid flow – external influences
4. Insert of pipe into the RSV



TESTING (2)

Investigate the length of the RSV shell: -



TESTING (2)

Base Parameters: -

Velocity: 6.7m/s

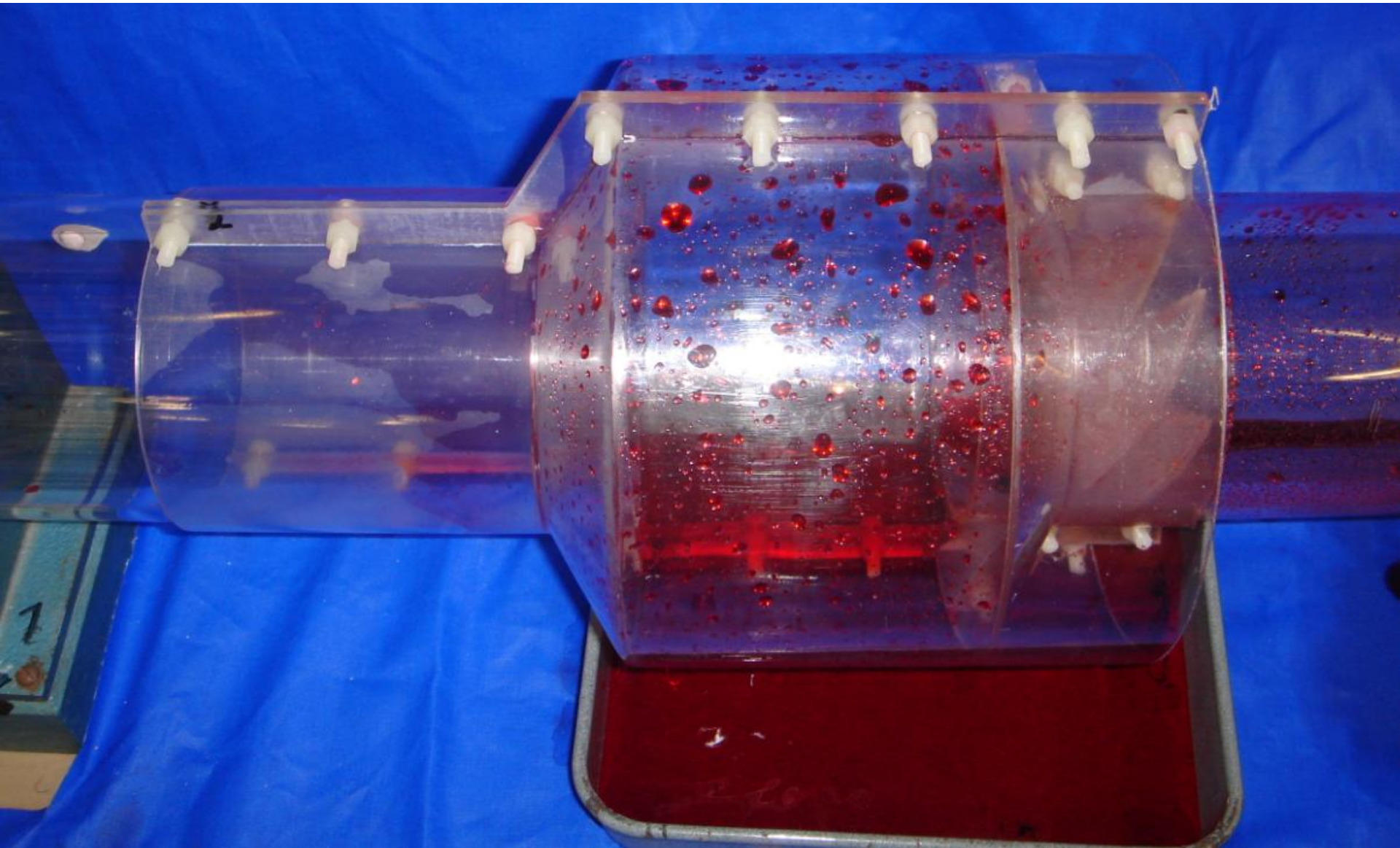
Length: 0.36m before and
0.95m after the RSV

Variable: - Length of $x = 0.14\text{m}$

decreasing by 20mm incrementally.



TESTING (2)



TEST (2) OUTCOMES

Limitation of the length of RSV is **0.8m**

However ,the **lack of a pump**

may be the cause.

LIMITATIONS OF THE TESTS

$$\text{Leycroft System, } A_1 = \frac{\pi d^2}{4} = \frac{\pi 0.61^2}{4} \approx 0.3 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\text{Model, } A_2 = \frac{\pi 0.094^2}{4} \approx 6.94 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^2$$

$$\text{Flow Rate of Model} = \frac{A_1}{A_2} \cdot 0.66 = \frac{0.3}{6.94 \times 10^{-3}} \times 0.66 \approx \mathbf{28.5 \text{ l/min}}$$

$$\text{Sprayer dispersed } \mathbf{0.66 \text{ l/min}}$$

$$\text{Leycroft system separation rate of } \mathbf{80 \text{ to } 100 \text{ l/min}}$$

CONCLUSIONS

(Applicable to the Leycroft System)

- Length of pipe work after RSV **> 4m**
- Pipes with bends, radius of curvature **> 0.19m**
- Increase fluid velocity and separation rate will increase
- RSV shell length (x) **> 0.5m**,
and hence D/L ratio **= 2.2**
- Blade surface insensitive to operation, due to high shear stress

CONCLUSIONS

The values are conservative estimates of the Leycroft System limitations. The system may be compacted more, subject to the lack of a pump in the system.

The limitations of pipe length are possibly due to the relative pressure inside the pipe after the RSV. The pressure difference post separator would be greater if the pipe length was longer, and hence it will increase the likelihood of sucking particulate from the surface of the RSV. But the lack of a pump could be accountable for the observed liquid in the pipe.

FURTHER ANALYSIS

If taken further: -

- Liquid flow rate increased to 2.3 l/min
- Add a pump
- Flip fan
- Multiple curved pipes pre-RSV
- Two static fans introduced