



WANDA 4.0

Architecture,
T-fitting,
Applications.

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Overview

1. Why WANDA 4 ?
2. Architecture WANDA 3
3. Connection points
4. T-fitting
5. Gas, quantity's are configurable
6. Area's of application
7. Architecture WANDA 4
8. Questions, discussion

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Why WANDA 4?

Questions besides normal waterhammer study's


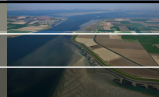
- non-liquid systems (gas, steam)
- multiple liquids (warm/cold) in the same system
- Oil/gas needs mechanical models, which fit Wanda perfectly
- Tee- and X-fittings (3 and 4 connection points)
- enthusiasm about WANDA user interface

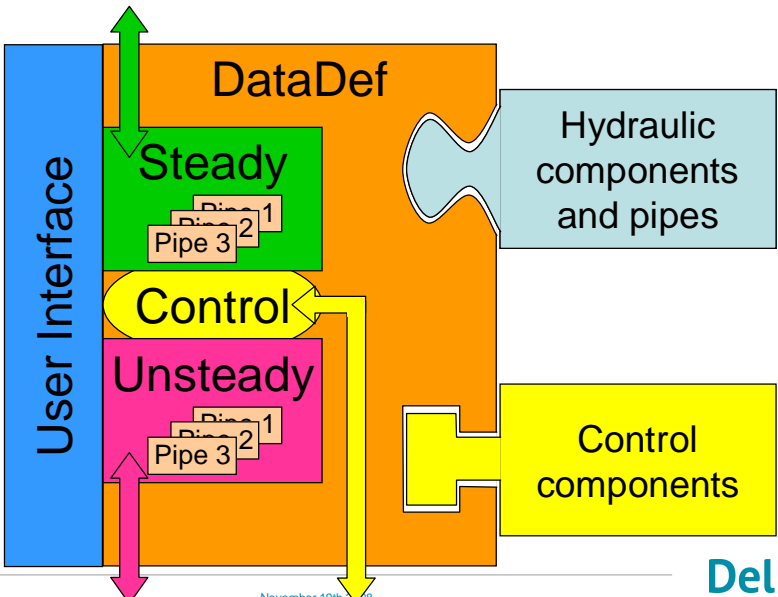
Market expansion based on the stability of the WANDA system




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Architecture WANDA 3

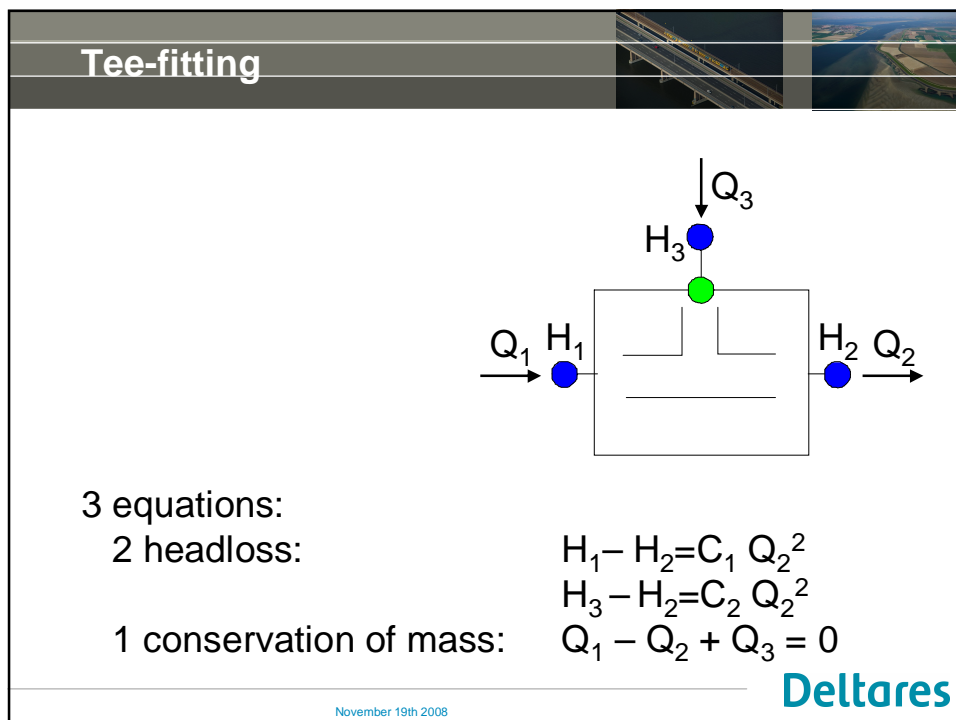
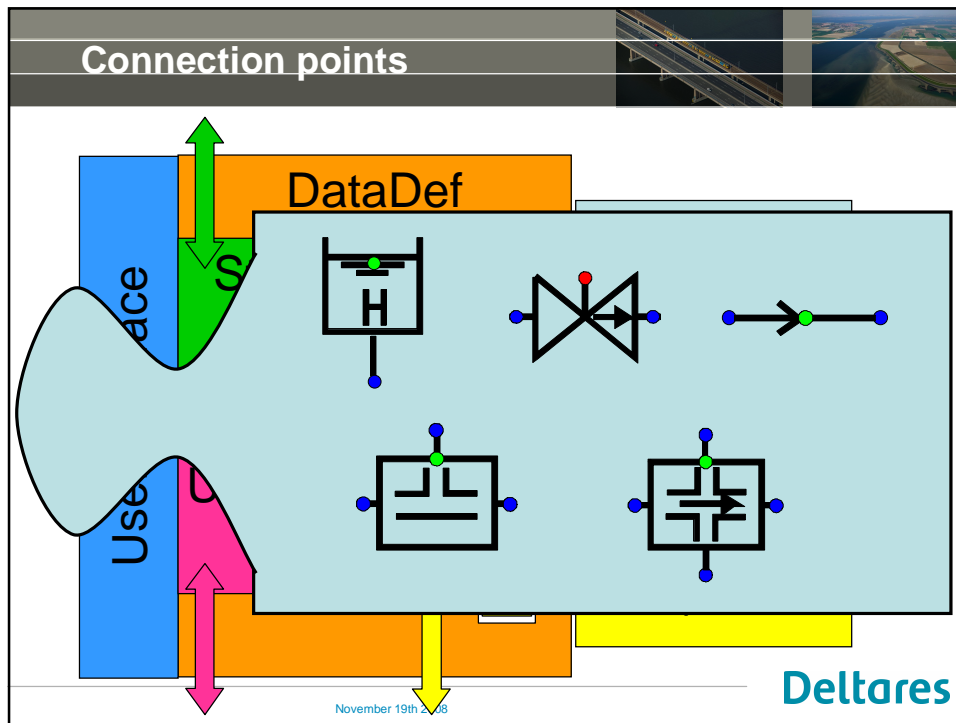





The diagram illustrates the architecture of WANDA 3. On the left is a vertical blue bar labeled 'User Interface'. To its right is a large orange block labeled 'DataDef'. Inside 'DataDef', there are three stacked colored boxes: a green box labeled 'Steady', a yellow box labeled 'Control', and a pink box labeled 'Unsteady'. Each of these boxes contains a stack of three small boxes labeled 'Pipe 1', 'Pipe 2', and 'Pipe 3'. To the right of 'DataDef' are two light blue boxes: 'Hydraulic components and pipes' (connected to the 'Steady' box) and 'Control components' (connected to the 'Control' box). Arrows indicate data flow: a green arrow points up from the 'User Interface' to the 'Steady' box; a yellow arrow points from the 'Control' box down to the 'Control components' box; a pink arrow points down from the 'User Interface' to the 'Unsteady' box; and a yellow arrow points from the 'Control' box down to the 'Unsteady' box.



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Headloss Tee-fitting

- Miller, graphs
- Idelčik, graphs and equations
- Gardel equations
- Delft Hydraulics equations

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Tee-fitting Miller (1)

Combining Flow
$$K_{13} = \left[\left(\frac{U_1^2}{2g} + h_1 \right) - \left(\frac{U_3^2}{2g} + h_3 \right) \right] / \frac{U_3^2}{2g}$$

$$K_{23} = \left[\left(\frac{U_2^2}{2g} + h_2 \right) - \left(\frac{U_3^2}{2g} + h_3 \right) \right] / \frac{U_3^2}{2g}$$

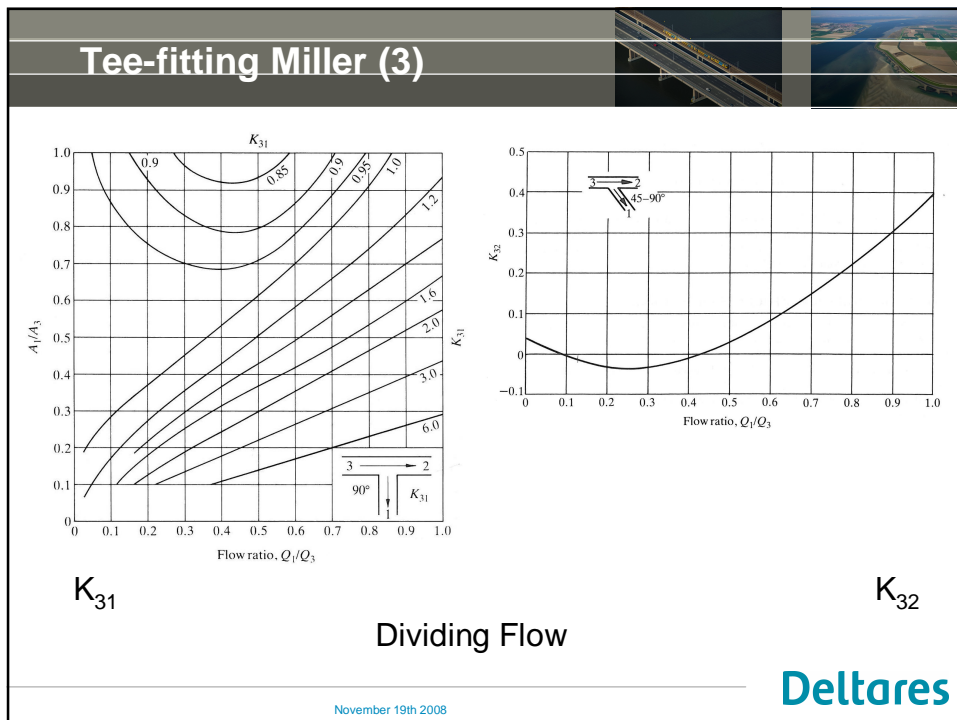
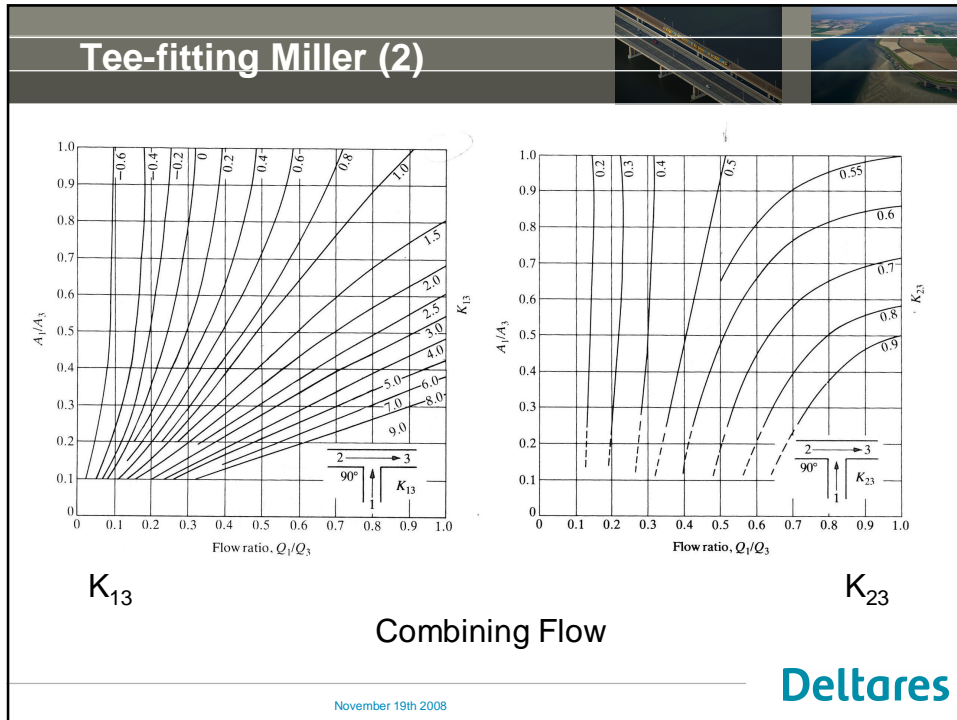
Dividing Flow
$$K_{31} = \left[\left(\frac{U_3^2}{2g} + h_3 \right) - \left(\frac{U_1^2}{2g} + h_1 \right) \right] / \frac{U_3^2}{2g}$$

$$K_{32} = \left[\left(\frac{U_3^2}{2g} + h_3 \right) - \left(\frac{U_2^2}{2g} + h_2 \right) \right] / \frac{U_3^2}{2g}$$

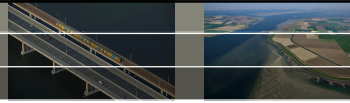
Branch 3 contains the total flow, branch 1 is the 'branch'

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Tee-fitting Idelčik

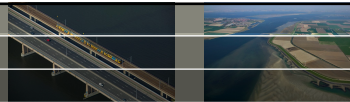


Lots of graphs and equations.
 based on equations of Levin and Taliev
 Experiments by Levin, Gardel, Kinne, Peterman, Vogel

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Tee-fitting Gardel equations



Combining flow

$$K_{13} = -0.92(1-q)^2 - q^2 \left\{ (1.2 - \sqrt{r}) \left(\frac{\cos(\alpha)}{a} - 1 \right) + 0.8 \left(1 - \frac{1}{a^2} \right) - (1-a) \frac{\cos(\alpha)}{a} \right\} + (2-a)(1-q)q$$

Dividing flow

$$K_{31} = -0.95(1-q)^2 - q^2 \left\{ \left[1.3 \cot \left(\frac{180-\alpha}{2} \right) - 0.3 + \frac{0.4-0.1a}{a^2} \right] \left[1 - 0.9 \sqrt{\frac{r}{a}} \right] \right\} - 0.4q(1-q) \left(1 + \frac{1}{a} \right) \cot \left(\frac{180-\alpha}{2} \right)$$

q = flow ratio, Q_1/Q_3

a = area ratio, A_1/A_3

r = radius into branch

α = angle of branch to forward flow direction

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Tee-fitting Delft Hydraulics Equations

In the early 80's, Delft Hydraulics has formulated several equations for the resistance- and regain-coefficients for use in multi-port sewer systems used for the filling and emptying of sluices

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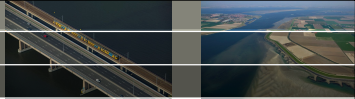
Quantity's

Liquid	Gas
<p>H, Q</p>	<p>p, v, ρ, T</p>
<p>H, Q</p>	<p>p, v, ρ, T</p>
<p>H, Q</p>	<p>p, v, ρ, T</p>


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Area's of Application (1)



Wanda Liquid

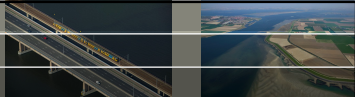


- Transport systems
- Proces systems
- Power piping, hydraulics
- Pumptrip, turbine runaway
- Closing valves
- Waterhammer, pressure surges
- Oscillations, pulsations


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Area's of Application (2)



Wanda Multi-liquid

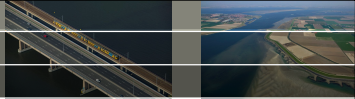


- One liquid per pipe
 - > District heating circuits (control systems)
 - > Underground salt-mining
 - > Coolingsystems (startup, shutdown)
- One liquid per calculation node
 - > Batch transport oil pipelines
 - > Heating, cooling of pipelines
 - > Heavy olie, heating stations


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Area's of Application (3)



Wanda Gas

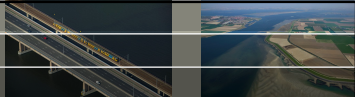


- Choke valve break out, HIPPS
- Blown down
- Transport and booster compressorstations
- Simple slugmodels


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Area's of Application (4)



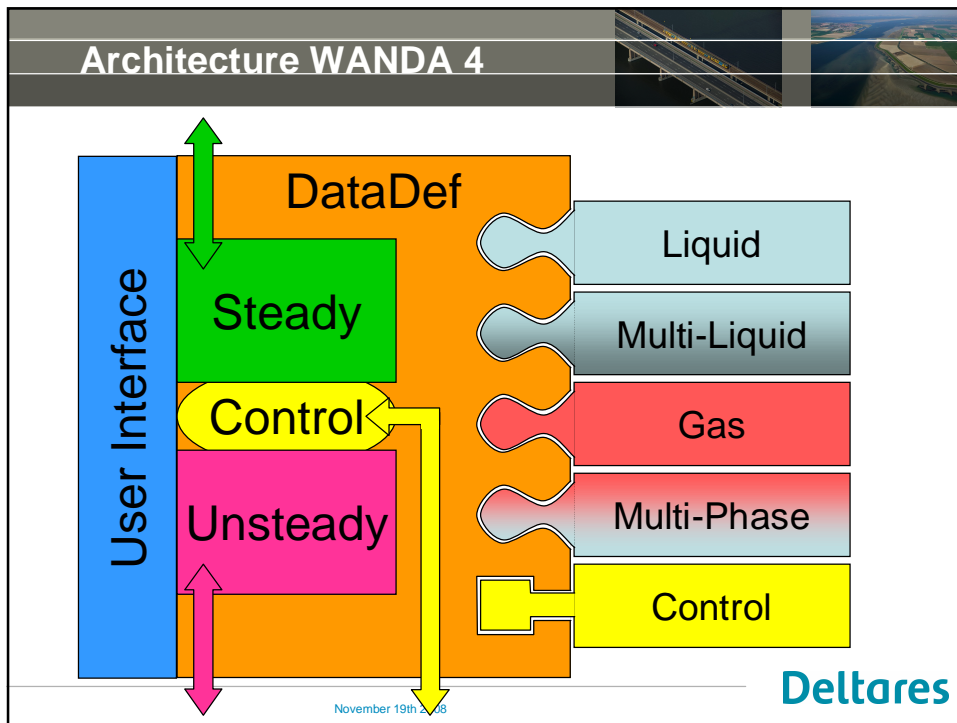
Wanda Multi-phase



- One phase per pipe
 - > Energy-circuits / Powerplants
 - > Condensers
 - > Boilers
- Multiple phases per calculation node
 - > Oil/gas, slugs, including risers, downcomers
 - > Water/air, CAPWAT
 - > Filling of pipelines

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Questions?

WANDA 4

We can't wait!

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