

Refractive-Index Matching Facility

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Overview





- Refractive-Index Matching: essential to visualise all the regions of the flow;
- No shades, reflection and refraction effects
- Fluid-wall interface
- Complex/moving geometries

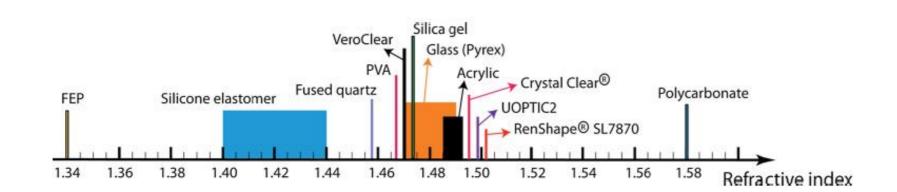
Reproduced from Bai & Katz (2014)

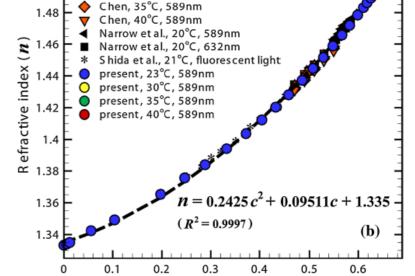
Overview





- Few facilities in the world;
- Trade-off between model costs and machinability with solution and facility maintenance;
- Typical solutions: inorganic salts (e.g. sodium iodide), glycerol, silicone/mineral oils,





Nal concentration by weight (c)

Chen, 20°C, 589nm △ Chen, 25°C, 589nm ► Chen, 30°C, 589nm

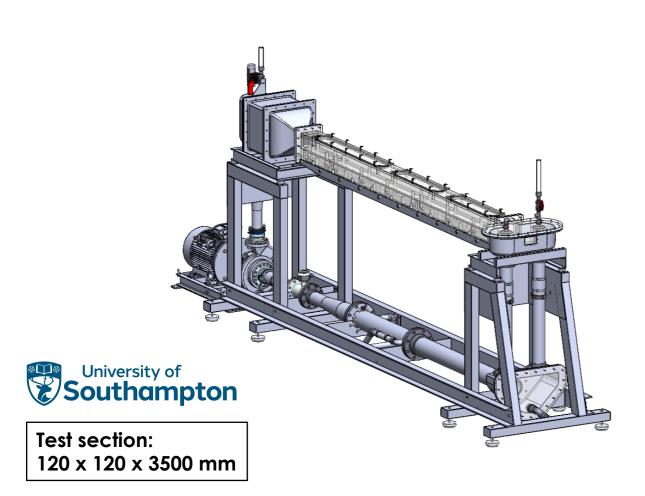
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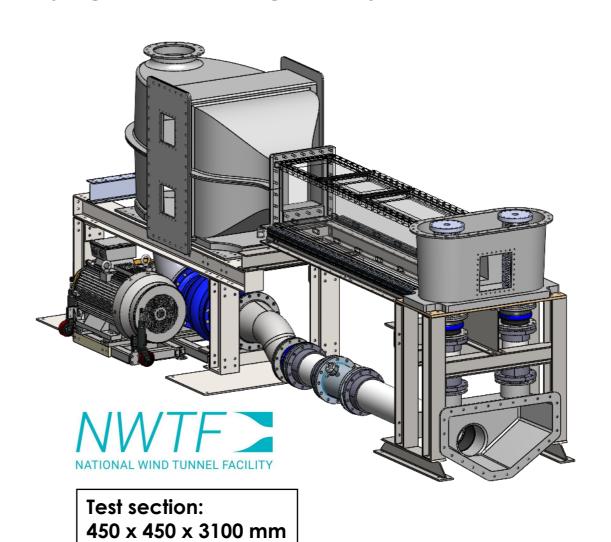




- Solution of Sodium Iodide (NaI), RI matching with Acrylic;
- Density and viscosity of the same order of water keeping the same range of Reynolds number;

Two recirculating flow loops:

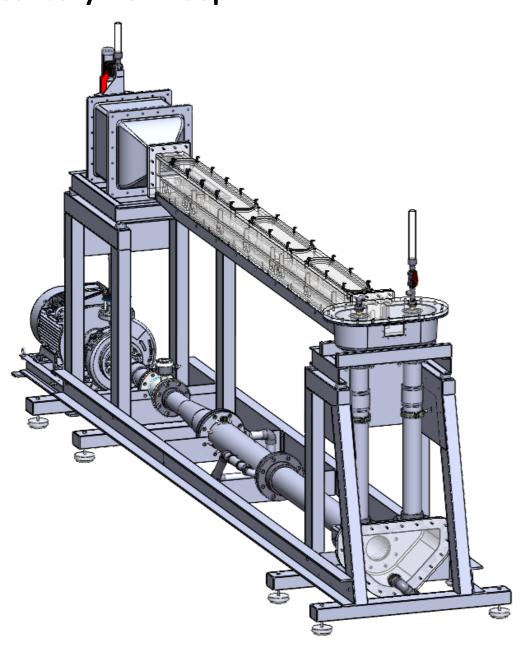








Secondary Flow Loop:

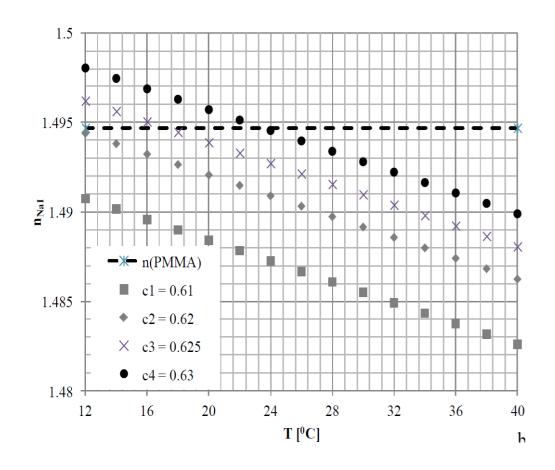




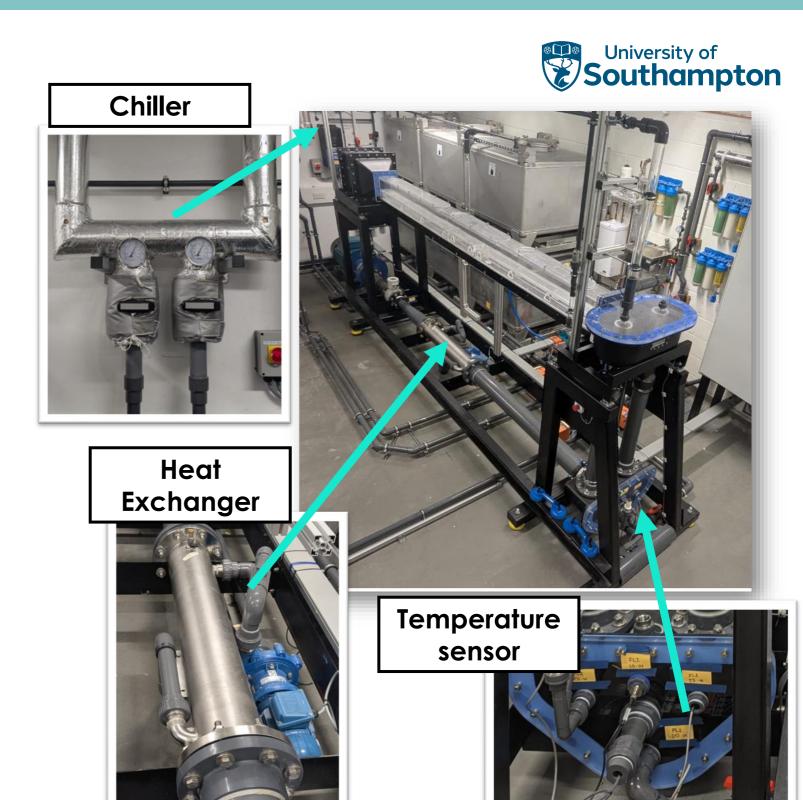


• Challenges:

Temperature control:



Reproduced from Blois et al. (2012)





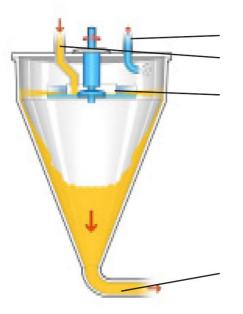
Challenges:

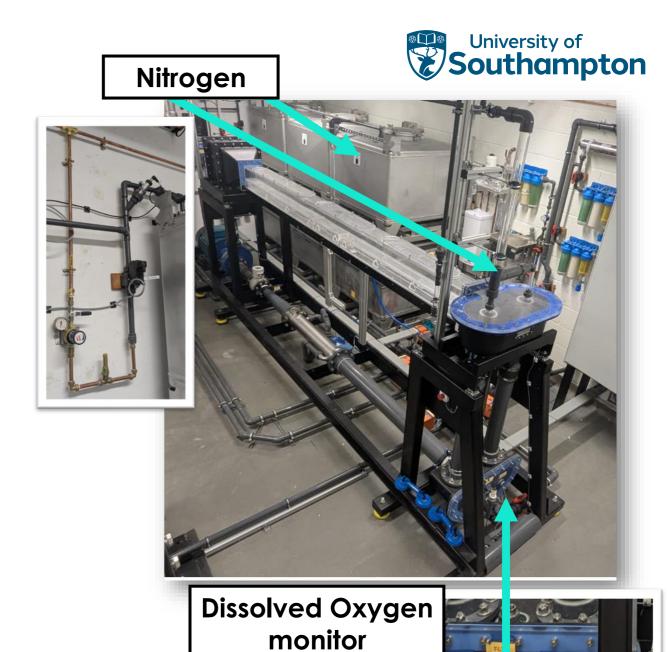
Temperature control

Contamination with oxygen:

Deaerator







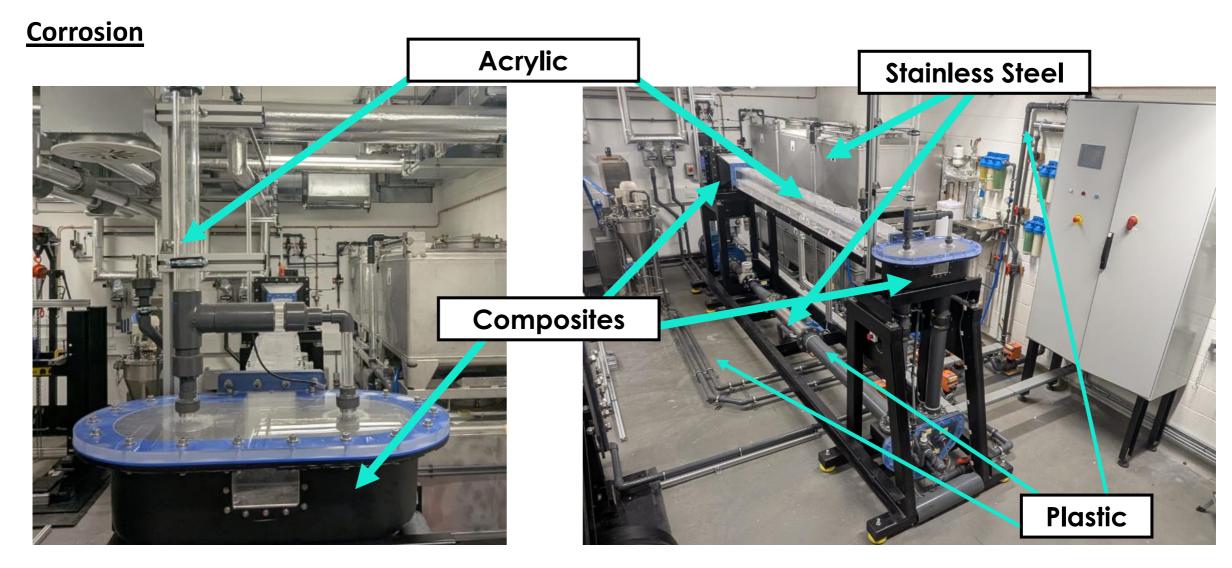




Challenges:

Temperature control:

Contamination with oxygen

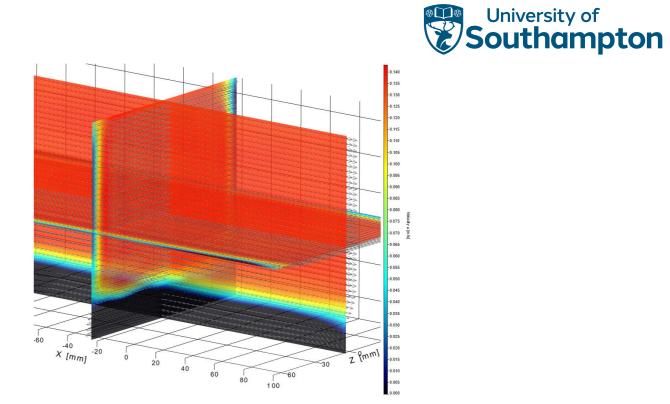


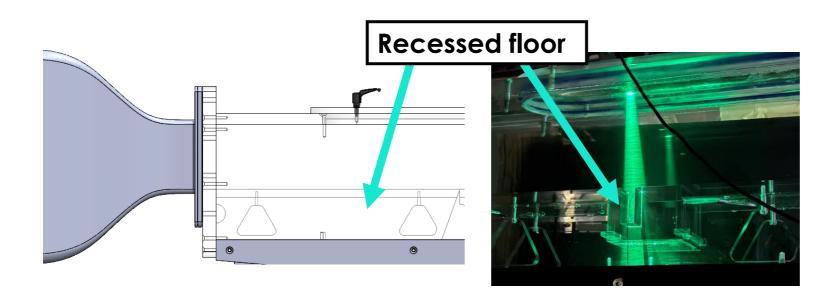


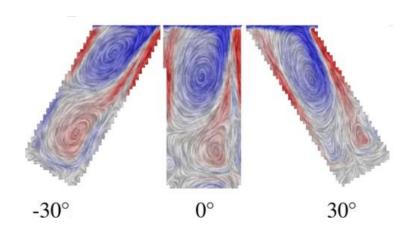
• Characterisation:

Flow speed range: 0.1 - 2.0 m/s;

Cavity Flow
2D cavity models varying the angle;
Preliminary tests with water;







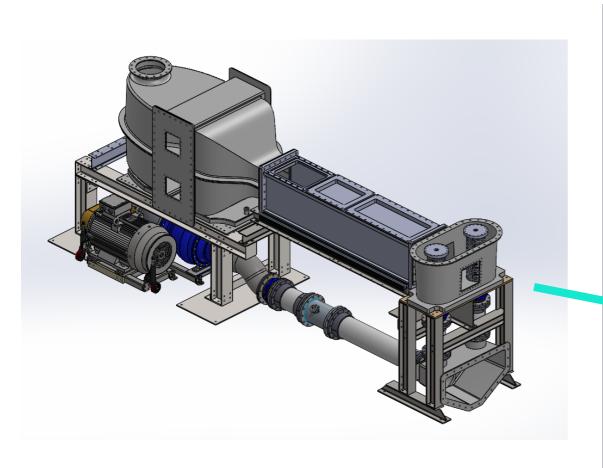


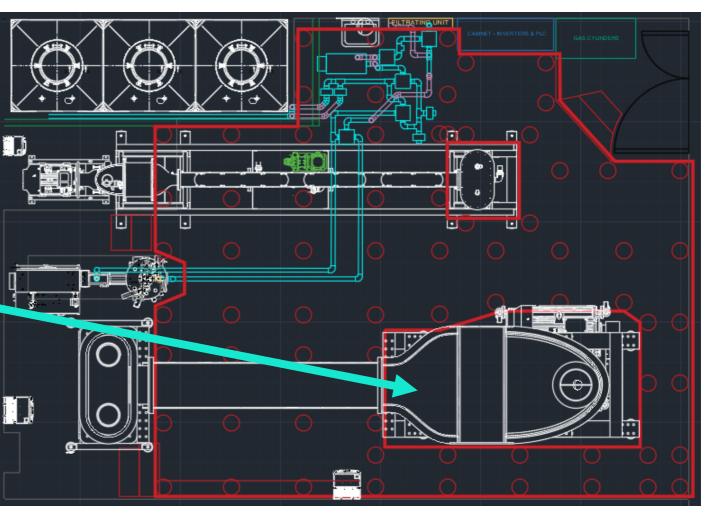


Next steps...

Characterising the secondary flow loop with NaI;

Developing and commissioning the primary flow loop;







Thank you!

Acknowledgements:



