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LOCA

Reflooding

가

Abstract

Analytical study of droplet deformation when the droplet impinged onto non-wetted solid surface is proposed. This analytical work is performed by a CFD(Computational Fluid Dynamics) code which enables to simulate the interface between two-phases. Accurate analysis of the liquid droplet interacting with a solid surface will provide an essential input to understand the dynamic process of droplet impingement which encounters in spray cooling process in many industrial processes. One of important application is also in the analysis of reflooding process of LOCA in nuclear reactor. The present work is, however, limited to an adiabatic process, i.e., no heat transfer between the liquid droplet and solid surface. However, hydrodynamic aspects of the liquid drop deformation during the impingement are still essential to investigate the subsequent heat transfer during the process.

1.

가 Quenching

Quenching

가

LOCA(Loss-Of-Coolant Accident)

. LOCA

ECCS(Emergency Core Cooling System)

Reflooding

. Reflooding

. LOCA

가

Reflooding

(CFD)

Reflooding

가

, Level Set , VOF(Volume of Fluid) ,

CIP(Cubic Interpolated Propagation) , Lattice Boltzmann

LOCA

, Reflooding

Reflooding

Quenching

. Quenching

가 가

가

가 Reflooding

Reflooding

Quenching

Non-wetted

CIP

Level Set

2

2.1

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$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} &= (\vec{u} \cdot \nabla) \rho = -\rho \nabla \cdot \vec{u} \\
\frac{\partial \vec{u}}{\partial t} + (\vec{u} \cdot \nabla) \vec{u} &= \vec{g} + \frac{1}{\rho} [-\nabla \rho + \nabla \cdot (\mu D) + \sigma \kappa \delta \vec{n}] \\
\frac{\partial p}{\partial t} + (\vec{u} \cdot \nabla) p &= -\gamma p \nabla \cdot \vec{u}
\end{aligned} \tag{2.1}$$

, \vec{g} , γ , δ Dirac delta .

2.2 CIP

CIP Yabe

. CIP

Cartesian 2

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} = g \tag{2.2}$$

가 Δx Δy , $u < 0$ $v < 0$
 $(i, j) - (i, j+1) - (i+1, j+1) - (i+1, j)$ 3

$$\begin{aligned}
F_{i,j}(x, y) &= [(A1_{i,j} X + A2_{i,j} Y + A3_{i,j}) X + A4_{i,j} Y + \partial_x \phi_{i,j}] X \\
&\quad + [(A5_{i,j} Y + A6_{i,j} X + A7_{i,j}) Y + \partial_y \phi_{i,j}] Y + \phi_{i,j}
\end{aligned} \tag{2.3}$$

, $X = x - x_{i,j}$, $Y = y - y_{i,j}$ $\phi_{i,j}$,

$$A1_{i,j}, \dots, A7_{i,j} \quad \partial_x \phi_{i,j}, \partial_y \phi_{i,j} \quad (\partial_x \phi = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}, \partial_y \phi = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y})$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) \partial_x \phi = \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \equiv R_x \tag{2.4}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) \partial_y \phi = \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \equiv R_y \tag{2.5}$$

. $A1_{i,j}, \dots, A7_{i,j}$.

$(i, j+1), (i+1, j)$: ϕ $\partial_x \phi, \partial_y \phi$

$(i+1, j+1) : \quad \phi$

$$\begin{aligned}
A1_{i,j} &= [-2d_i + \partial_x(\phi_{i+1,j} + \phi_{i,j})\Delta x] / \Delta x^3 \\
A2_{i,j} &= [A8_{i,j} - \partial_x d_j \Delta x] / (\Delta x^2 \Delta y) \\
A3_{i,j} &= [3d_i - \partial_x(\phi_{i+1,j} + 2\phi_{i,j})\Delta x] / \Delta x^2 \\
A4_{i,j} &= [-A8_{i,j} + \partial_x d_j \Delta x + \partial_y d_i \Delta y] / (\Delta x \Delta y) \\
A5_{i,j} &= [-2d_j + \partial_y(\phi_{i,j+1} + \phi_{i,j})\Delta y] / \Delta y^3 \\
A6_{i,j} &= [A8_{i,j} - \partial_y d_i \Delta y] / (\Delta x \Delta y^2) \\
A7_{i,j} &= [3d_i - \partial_y(\phi_{i,j+1} + 2\phi_{i,j})\Delta y] / \Delta y^2 \\
A8_{i,j} &= -(\phi_{i,j} - \phi_{i+1,j} - \phi_{i,j+1} + \phi_{i+1,j+1})
\end{aligned} \tag{2.6}$$

$$, \quad d_i = \phi_{i+1,j} - \phi_{i,j}, d_j = \phi_{i,j+1} - \phi_{i,j} \quad .$$

$$\phi, \partial_x \phi, \partial_y \phi \quad .$$

$$\phi_{i,j}^* = \phi_{i,j}^n + g_{i,j} \Delta t \tag{2.7}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\partial_x \phi_{i,j}^* &= \partial_x \phi_{i,j}^n - \frac{\phi_{i+1,j}^* - \phi_{i-1,j}^* - \phi_{i+1,j}^n + \phi_{i-1,j}^n}{2\Delta x} \\
&\quad - \partial_x \phi_{i,j}^n \frac{(u_{i+1,j} - u_{i-1,j})\Delta t}{2\Delta x} - \partial_y \phi_{i,j}^n \frac{(v_{i+1,j} - v_{i-1,j})\Delta t}{2\Delta x}
\end{aligned} \tag{2.8}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\partial_y \phi_{i,j}^* &= \partial_y \phi_{i,j}^n - \frac{\phi_{i,j+1}^* - \phi_{i,j-1}^* - \phi_{i,j+1}^n + \phi_{i,j-1}^n}{2\Delta y} \\
&\quad - \partial_x \phi_{i,j}^n \frac{(u_{i,j+1} - u_{i,j-1})\Delta t}{2\Delta y} - \partial_y \phi_{i,j}^n \frac{(v_{i,j+1} - v_{i,j-1})\Delta t}{2\Delta y}
\end{aligned} \tag{2.9}$$

$$\phi_{i,j}^{n+1} = F_{i,j}(x_{i,j} - u\Delta t, y_{i,j} - v\Delta t), \quad \partial_x \phi_{i,j}^{n+1} = \partial_x F_{i,j}, \partial_y \phi_{i,j}^{n+1} = \partial_y F_{i,j}$$

, .

$$\begin{aligned}
\phi_{i,j}^{n+1} &= [(A1_{i,j} \xi + A2_{i,j} \eta + A3_{i,j})\xi + A4_{i,j} \eta + \partial_x \phi_{i,j}^*] \xi \\
&\quad + [(A5_{i,j} \eta + A6_{i,j} \xi + A7_{i,j})\eta + \partial_y \phi_{i,j}^*] \eta + \phi_{i,j}^n
\end{aligned} \tag{2.10}$$

$$\partial_x \phi_{i,j}^{n+1} = (3A1_{i,j} \xi + 2A2_{i,j} \eta + 2A3_{i,j})\xi + (A4_{i,j} + A6_{i,j} \eta)\eta + \partial_x \phi_{i,j}^* \tag{2.11}$$

$$\partial_y \phi_{i,j}^{n+1} = (3A5_{i,j} \eta + 2A6_{i,j} \xi + 2A7_{i,j})\eta + (A4_{i,j} + A2_{i,j} \xi)\xi + \partial_y \phi_{i,j}^* \tag{2.12}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\rho(\vec{x}) &= \left\{ \rho_v + (\rho_l - \rho_v) H_\varepsilon(\phi_2(\vec{x})) \right\} H_\varepsilon(\phi_1(\vec{x})) + \rho_d \left\{ 1 - H_\varepsilon(\phi_1(\vec{x})) \right\}, \\ \mu(\vec{x}) &= \left\{ \mu_v + (\mu_l - \mu_v) H_\varepsilon(\phi_2(\vec{x})) \right\} H_\varepsilon(\phi_1(\vec{x})) + \mu_d \left\{ 1 - H_\varepsilon(\phi_1(\vec{x})) \right\}\end{aligned}\quad (2.14)$$

$H_\varepsilon(\phi)$ Heaviside Function

$$H_\varepsilon(\phi) = \begin{cases} 0 & \phi < -\varepsilon \\ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\phi}{2\varepsilon} + \frac{1}{2\pi} \sin\left(\frac{\pi\phi}{\varepsilon}\right) & -\varepsilon \leq \phi \leq \varepsilon \\ 1 & \varepsilon < \phi \end{cases}\quad (2.15)$$

$$\sigma\kappa\delta(\vec{x})\vec{n} = \sigma\delta_\varepsilon(\phi_i)\nabla\phi_i\nabla\cdot\left(\frac{\nabla\phi_i}{|\nabla\phi_i|}\right)\quad (2.16)$$

, δ_ε Dirac Delta

(2.13) 2ε 가 Hamilton-Jacobi ENO
, TVD Runge-Kutta
CFL Condition, ,

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta t_s &\equiv \sqrt{\frac{(\rho_c + \rho_b) \text{We}}{8\pi}} \Delta x^{3/2} \\ \Delta t_v &\equiv \min_\Omega \left(\left(\frac{3}{14} \right) \frac{\rho(\text{Re}) \Delta x^2}{\mu} \right) \\ \Delta t_c &\equiv \min_\Omega \left(\frac{\Delta x}{|u|}, \Delta x \text{Fr} \right) \\ \Delta t^{n+1} &= \frac{1}{2} \min(\Delta t_v, \Delta t_s, \Delta t_c)\end{aligned}\quad (2.17)$$

3.

2-D , 320×320 , $0.4 \text{ mm} \times 0.4 \text{ mm}$
. Dirichlet Condition(Non-Slip Wall), Neumann Condition

7.5, 4.0, 2.0 m/s

가

1

1.

	(mm)	(m/s)		
	4	7.5	4.0	2.0

2

2.

	(kg/m ³)	(Pa·s)	(N/m)
	1000	0.001003	0.074
	1.2042	18.17E-6	/

7.5 (1), 4.0 (2), 2.0 (3)

4.

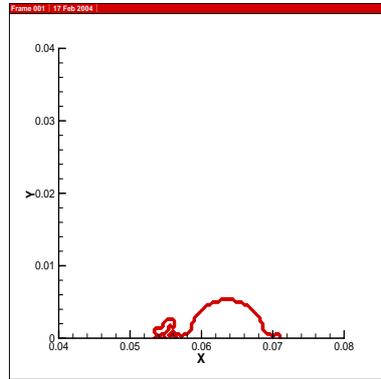
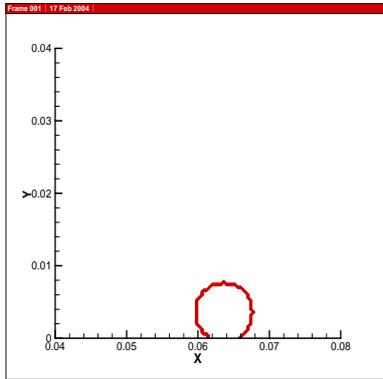
가 가

1 2

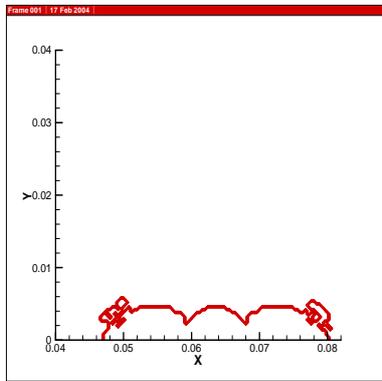
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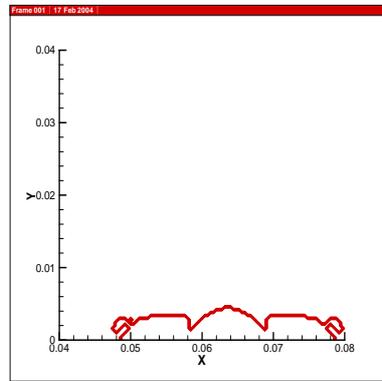
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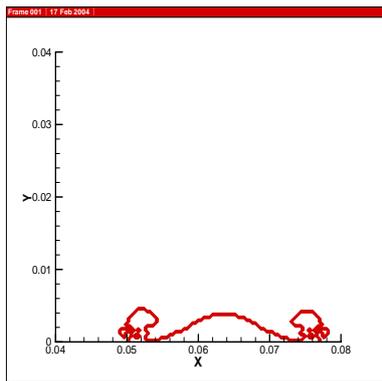
$t=0.4$ msec



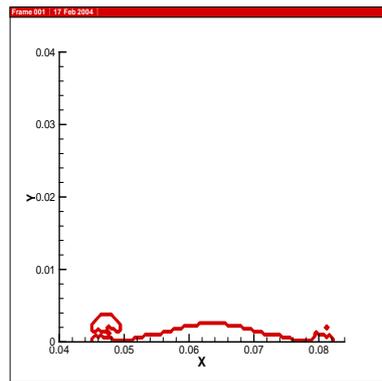
$t=0.48$ msec



$t=0.523$ msec

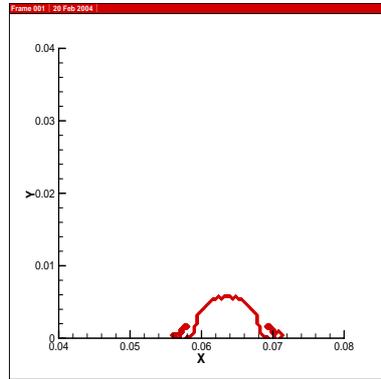
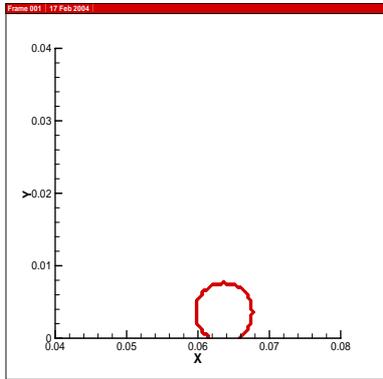


$t=0.69$ msec

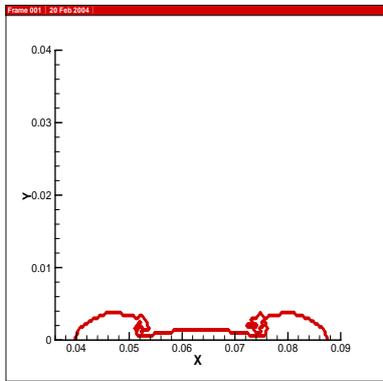


$t=1.3$ msec

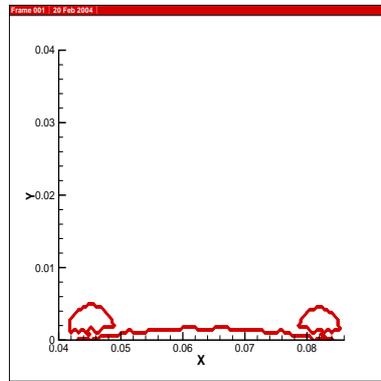
1. 가 7.5 m/s



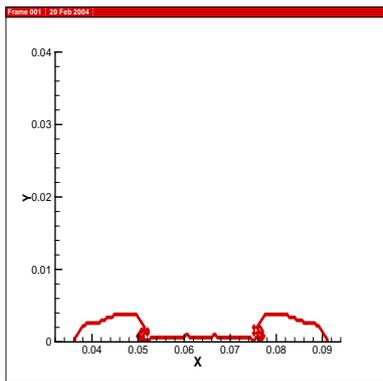
$t=0.58$ msec



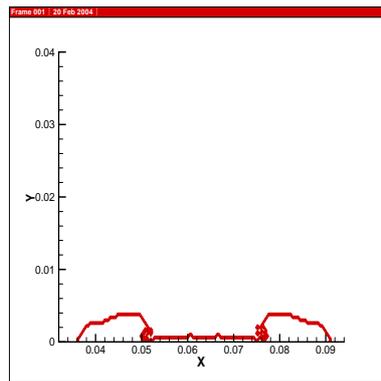
$t=3.8$ msec



$t=4.4$ msec



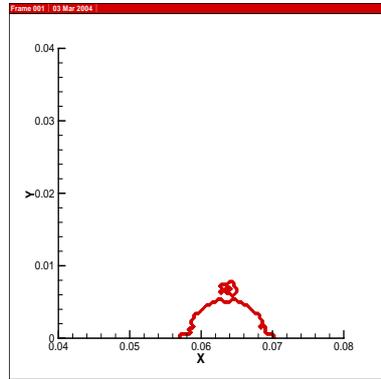
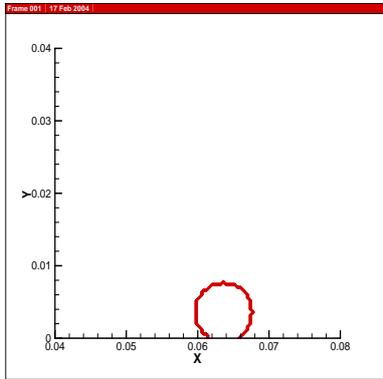
$t=5.6$ msec



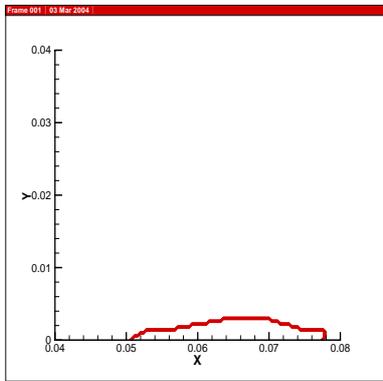
$t=8.7$ msec

2.

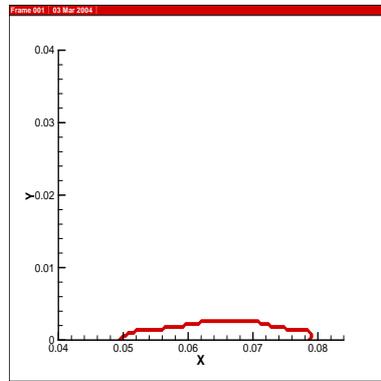
가 4 m/s



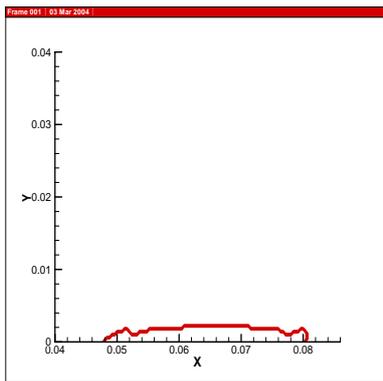
$t = 1.5 \text{ msec}$



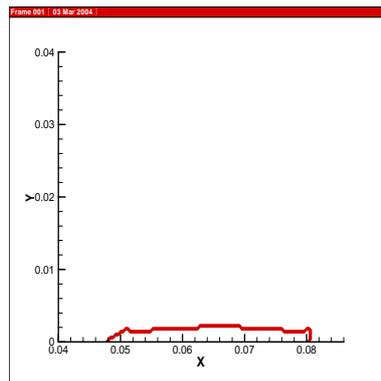
$t = 4.8 \text{ msec}$



$t = 5.8 \text{ msec}$



$t = 7.7 \text{ msec}$



$t = 9.7 \text{ msec}$

3.

가 2 m/s