A study on fluid flow of safety valve

103-16

(blowdown) 가 가 가

,

, back pressure .

Abstract

The blowdown of a safety valve is defined as the difference between the pressure at which the valve opens and the pressure at which the valve fully closes under certain fluid flow conditions. An extensive series of tests carried out in the EPRI/PWR Utilities Valve Test Program have shown that the blowdown of safety valves can in general be strongly dependent upon the valve geometry and other parameters such as ring adjustments, spring stiffness, back pressure etc. On this study, fluid velocity within safety valve in accordance with ring setting has been investigated.

1.

(opening pressure)

가 가 . 가

(closing

```
가
pressure)
                            (percentage)
                                                가
                   (chattering)
         (backpressure)
                                          가
                                                                  (Guide ring)
                                                      . 가
(nozzle ring)
               가
               가
                                                                   가
                             (seat)
               . 가
                               가
                                                       가
   가
                                                                            (turning)
                                                         A. Singh, D. Shak 가
                                           CFD-ACE
                                                                  Alton
        [1],
          [2].
                           A. Singh, D. Shak
             [3][4].
                                                   가
                                                        . 가
                                                                            2
                2
                                    4 가
                          (steady)
                                                        가
                                               (euler)
                                             가
       가
                                                                       (transient)
                                                                              가
                                                1
2.
 CFD-FASTRAN
                   (Structured grid),
                                               (unstructured grid)
                                                                                   , 6
    (fully coupled 6-DOF)
                                               가
```

3. (grid)

가 Fig.1

•

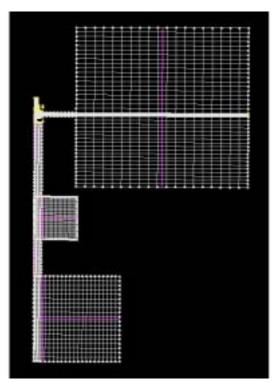


Fig. 1

CFD-GEOM . CFD-GEOM

(Structured grid)

, 가 . 가 .

가 . . 4 가

가 Table.1 . 가

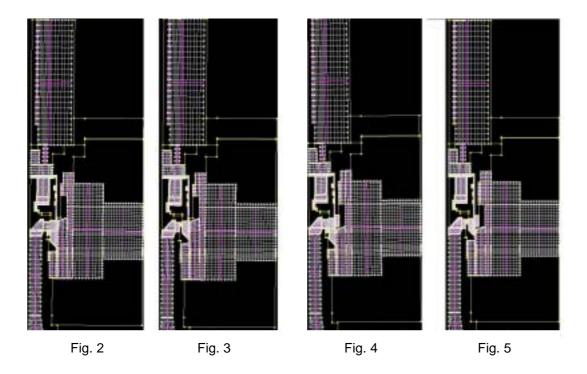


Table. 1

	가 ()	()
1	0	0
2	0	295
3	200	0
4	200	295

. (Inflow-

outflow) .

가 . (wall)

100kgf, 85kgf, .

4.

1 Fig.6 . 가 가 가 가 가 . U V 0 가 . 4 가

가 .

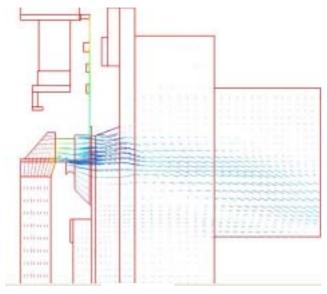
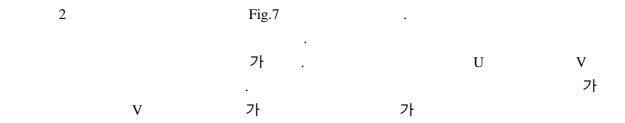


Fig. 6



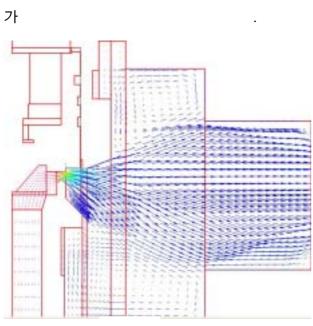
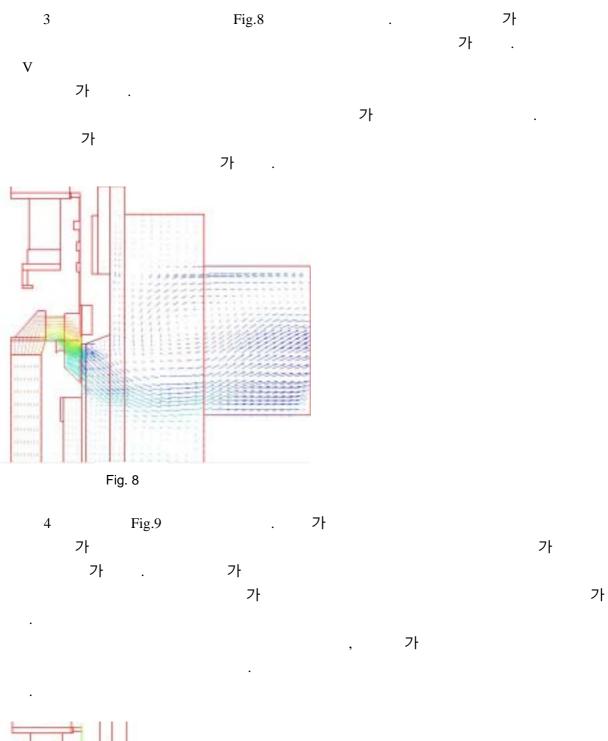


Fig. 7



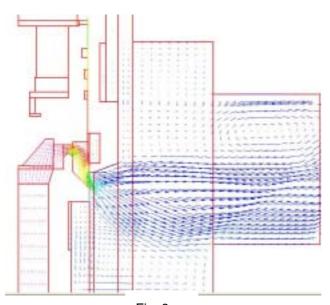


Fig. 9

5.

가

CFD-FASTRAN , CFD-GEOM . 4 가

.

가 ,

. 가

Reference

- [1] A. Singh and D. Shak, *A correlation for safety valve blowdowm and ring settings*, Testing and Analysis of Safety/Relief valve performance, 39-46
- [2] Alton J. Reich and Alex DiMeo, Coupled Fluid structure interaction simulation of the opening of the target rock vacuum relief valve, MDICE,
- [3]A. Singh and D. Shak, *Modeling of a spring-loaded safety valve*, Testing and Analysis of Safety/Relief valve performance, 63-70
- [4] A. Singh, On the stability of a coupled safety valve-piping system, Testing and Analysis of Safety/Relief valve performance, 30-38