

가

## Numerical simulation of the vertical upward flow of water in a heated tube at the supercritical pressure

150

IAPWS-95

. Yamagata et al.

1260kg/m<sup>2</sup>·s ,

465, 698

930kW/m<sup>2</sup>

k-ε

RNG k-ε

가

RNG k-ε

k-ε

가

가

가

가

가

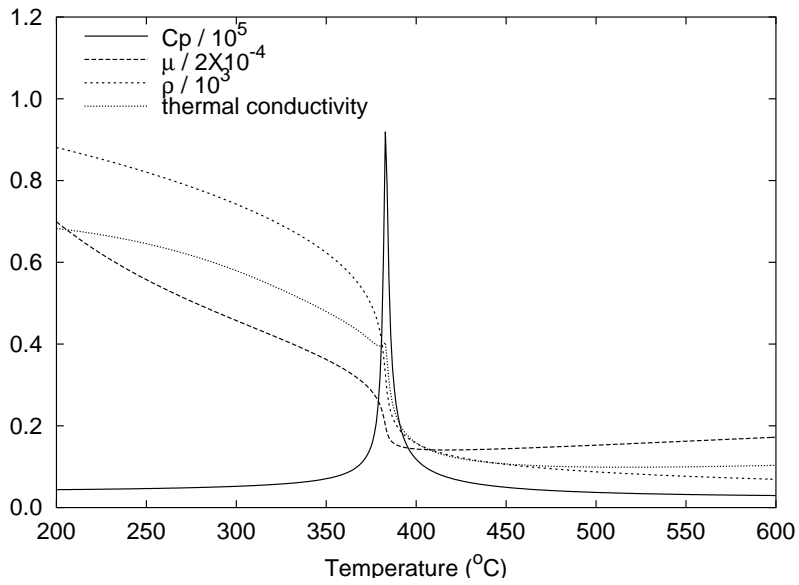
### Abstract

The vertical upward flow of water in a heated tube at supercritical pressure is numerically simulated by means of a commercially available computational fluid dynamics code. The IAPWS-95 formulation is used to obtain the water properties, which vary substantially at supercritical condition. To match the simulation with the experiment performed by Yamagata et al., the mass velocity of the simulation is set to be 1260kg/m<sup>2</sup>·s and the wall heat fluxes 465, 698, and 930kW/m<sup>2</sup>. To examine the reliability of the turbulence model at the supercritical flow, a series of simulations are performed with turbulence models: Standard k-ε model and RNG k-ε model. The standard wall function is used

as the wall boundary condition. There is little difference between the results from the RNG k-ε model and the standard k-ε model, and the wall temperature predictions are lower than the experiment. The temperature difference between the predictions and the experiment becomes larger as the wall heat flux increases. The mean flow fields and turbulence properties from each turbulence model are examined. It seems that the acceleration, which is caused by the density reduction as the bulk temperature increases, and the buoyancy lead to the inadequate prediction.

1.

2002 7 GIF 가 GEN IV  
 25Mpa, 가 290~550°C  
 가 (pseudo-critical point)  
 (P<sub>critical</sub>=7.4Mpa, T<sub>critical</sub>=31°C) (P<sub>critical</sub>=22.1Mpa, T<sub>critical</sub>=374°C)<sup>1)</sup>  
 Dittus-Boelter 가  
 가 Low-Reynolds  
 k-ε 가<sup>2,3)</sup> FLUENT 가  
 가 k-ε Yamagata et al.<sup>4)</sup>  
 1260kg/m<sup>2</sup>s 가 2  
 3



**Fig. 1 Water Properties at 24.5MPa**

2.

2.1.

22.1MPa

가

IAPWS-95(the International Association for the Properties of Water

and Steam)<sup>5)</sup>

APWS-95

1967

ASME Steam Table

IAPWS-IF97(the IAPWS industrial Formulation 1997 for the Thermodynamics Properties of Water and Steam)<sup>6)</sup>

7 8

IAPWS-95

24.5MPa

가

, 24.5MPa

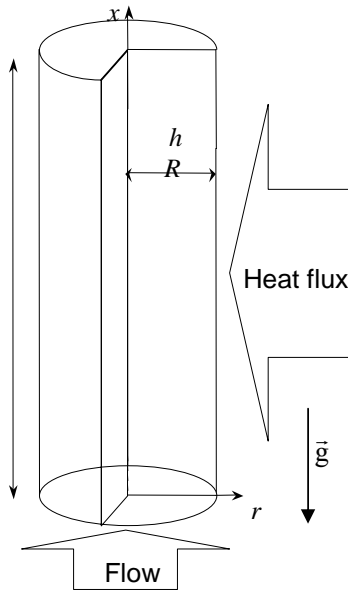
1

가

380°C

, 가

,  $C_p$



**Fig. 2 Schematic diagram of the calculation domain**

2.2.

(eddy viscosity)

Boussinesq 가 (Boussinesq's hypothesis)  
가

k-ε

9)

가

k-ε 가

k-ε

FLUENT

2

4m

가

가

0.2m

7.5mm

Yamagata et al.

4. b)

1260kg/m<sup>2</sup>s

, 233, 465, 698,

, 930kW/m<sup>2</sup>

가

Yamagata et al.

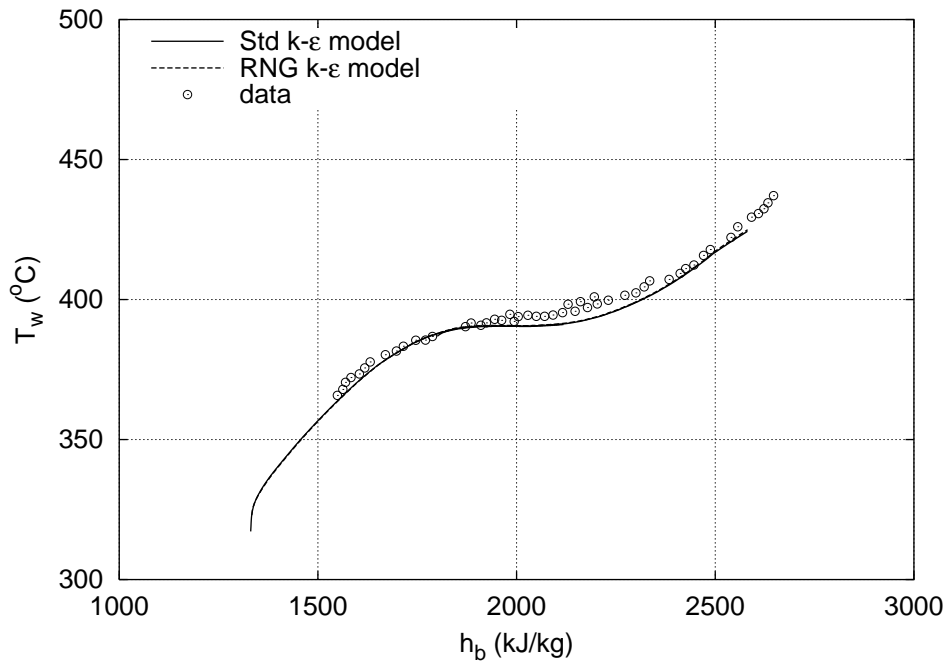
4m 가 . 가  
 가가  
 FLUENT  
 2  
 Navier-Stokes

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\rho U) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r}(r \rho V) = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\rho U U) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r}(r \rho U V) = -\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[ \mu_e \left( 2 \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} - \frac{2}{3} \nabla \cdot \vec{U} \right) \right] + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left[ r \mu_e \left( \frac{\partial U}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \right) \right] + \rho g_x \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\rho U V) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r}(r \rho V V) = -\frac{\partial P}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[ \mu_e \left( \frac{\partial U}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \right) \right] + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left[ r \mu_e \left( 2 \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} - \frac{2}{3} \nabla \cdot \vec{U} \right) \right] - 2 \mu_e \frac{V}{r^2} + \frac{2}{3} \frac{\mu_e}{r} \nabla \cdot \vec{U} \quad (3)$$

IAPWS-95  
 FLUENT (User Define Function)  
 k-ε , RNG k-ε ,  
 Realizable k-ε , k-ε RNG k-ε  
<sup>10)</sup> Realizable k-ε  
 가 , Schwarz  
<sup>11)</sup>  
 가  
 가  
 가  
 (damping function) Low-Reynolds k-ε  
 y<sub>1</sub><sup>+</sup> 1  
 가 가  
 가 가



**Fig. 3 Wall Temperature at  $q_w'' = 465 \text{ kW/m}^2$**

$y^+$  가 11.3

(logarithmic layer)

2.3.

가

2mm      x      2200  
 50       $y_1^+$   
 20

가

가

2~4°C

가

가

Yamagata et al.

2°C

3.

3.1.

3, 4 5 Yamagata et al.  
233kW/m<sup>2</sup>  
465kW/m<sup>2</sup> 가 가  
k-ε RNG k-ε 4°C  
10°C Realizable k-ε  
50~150°C 1700~2300kJ/kg  
Realizable k-ε  
5 930kW/m<sup>2</sup> Yamagata et al.  
가

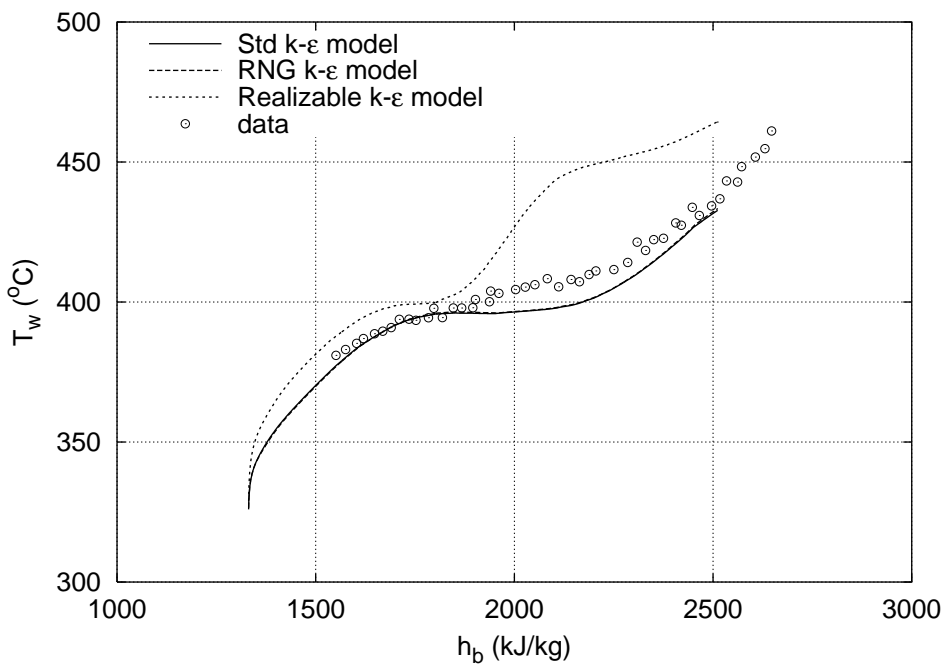


Fig. 4 Wall Temperature at  $q_w'' = 698 \text{ kW/m}^2$

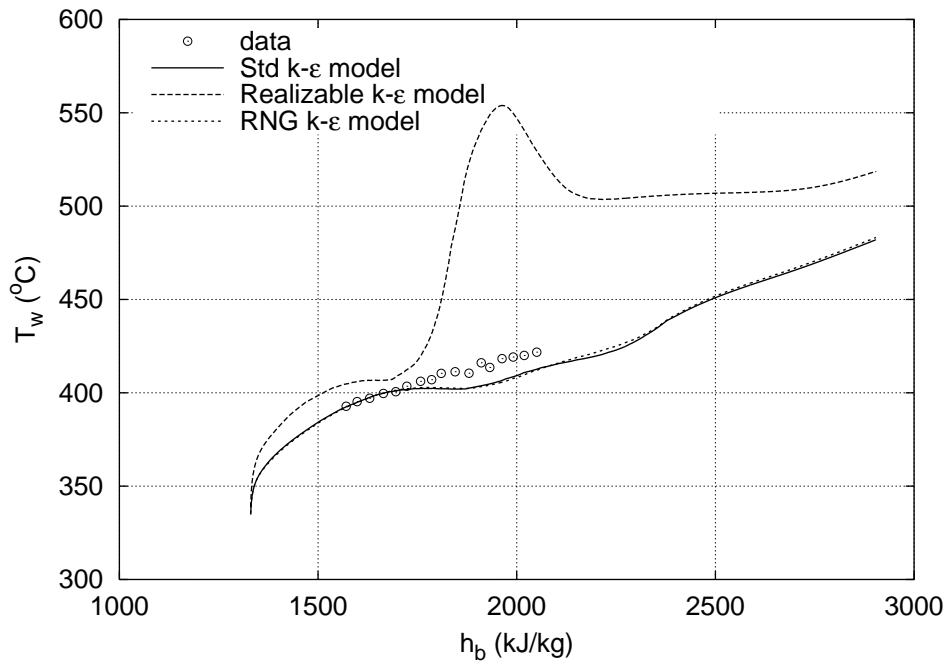


Fig. 5 Wall Temperature at  $q_w'' = 930 \text{ kW/m}^2$

가 1700~2300kJ/kg 가

가

가

가

6 930kW/m<sup>2</sup>

Moody's diagram

$4.5 \times 10^{-3}$

$0.16 \times 10^{-3}$

( $C_{f,in}$ )

1m 가 가 가 가

가 가 가 가

( $C_{f,c}$ ) 6





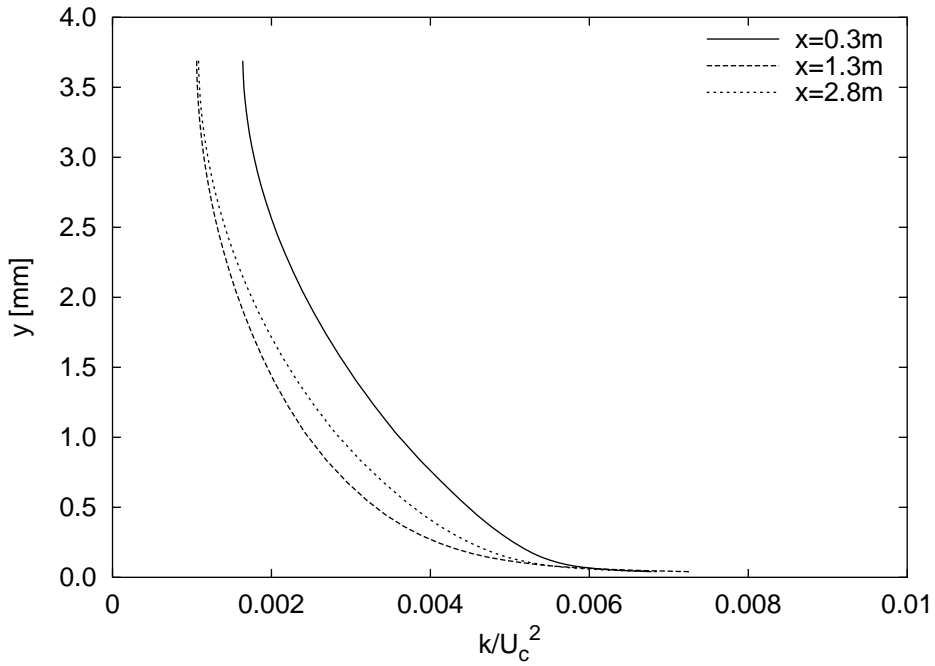


Fig. 7 Turbulent kinetic energy estimated by standard  $k-\epsilon$  model at  $q_w'' = 930kW/m^2$

$k-\epsilon$  930kW/m<sup>2</sup> 가 ,  
 가  
 7 (turbulent  
 thermal diffusivity)가  
 3.2.  
 가  
 가  
 가  
 (relaminarization) 가  
 가 12)  
 가  
 Boussinesq

$$G_b = g\beta\overline{wT'} = \beta g_i \frac{\mu_t}{Pr_t} \frac{\partial T}{\partial x_i} \quad (4)$$

$w$  가  $T'$  가  $\beta$  가  
 $Pr_t$  가  $Pr$  가  
 $Pr_t$  가  $(Pr_t)$  가  
 $Pr_t$  가  
 $Pr_t$  가  
 $Pr_t$  가

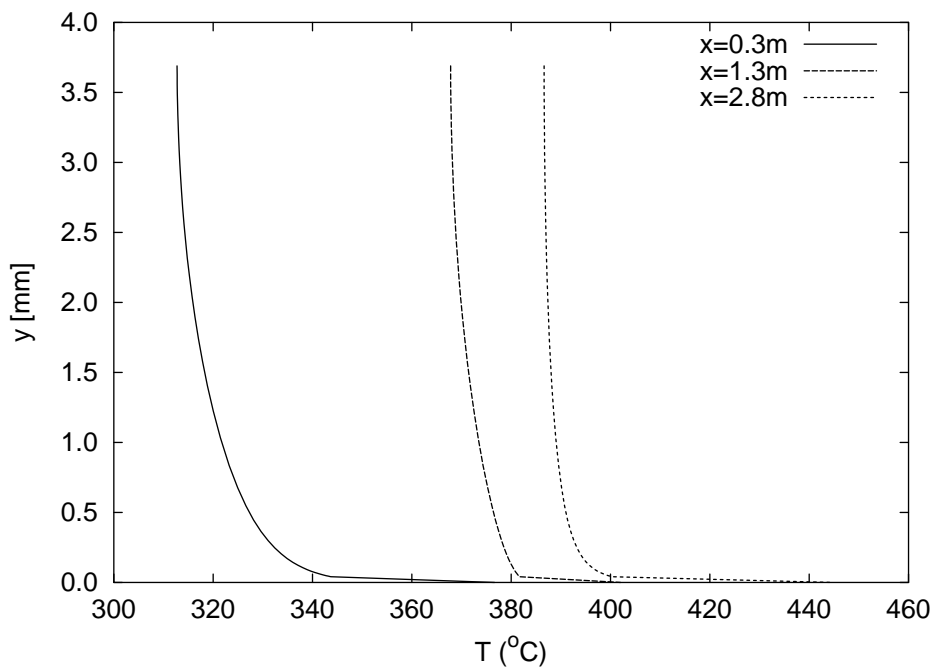


Fig. 8 Temperature estimated by standard k-ε model at  $q_w'' = 930\text{kW/m}^2$

가

Koshizuka et al.<sup>3)</sup> , parabolic Low-Reynolds 가

k-ε Jones- Launder<sup>13)</sup> , parabolic 가

가 2°C (laminar sublayer) 가 Low-Reynolds

가

가

k-ε 가

가

가

4.

RNG k-ε Yamagata et al. k-ε

가 . Realizable k-ε

가 가 가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

5.

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