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Preliminary Evaluation of Heat Transfer Models for High Temperature Gas Cooled Reactors

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Abstract

Heat transfer models for gas flows were evaluated, required for the thermal-hydraulic system analysis of high temperature gas cooled reactors. A heat transfer regime was established for the forced convection, mixed convection and natural convection heat transfer regimes, then each regime was divided into turbulent, transition and laminar heat transfer modes. From the qualitative and quantitative evaluation of published heat transfer models for each heat transfer mode, we proposed the preliminary heat transfer models for application to high temperature gas cooled reactors analysis.

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Pebble Bed Modular Reactor (PBMR),

Prismatic Modular Reactor (PMR) Very High-Temperature Gas-Cooled Reactor (VHTR)

Gas-Cooled Fast Reactor (GFR) Near Term Deployment Program (NTDP)

Generation-IV

. Gen-IV Technical Working Group (TWG) PBMR

PMR NTDP VHTR GFR Generation-IV ,
 (Gen-IV TWG 2, 2002). , PBMR PMR
 ,
 VHTR, GFR PBMR PMR . ,
 Gen-IV TWG 가 Helium CO2
 MIT CO2 Brayton Cycle
 (Dostal , 2002). , 가 ,
 , 가
 MIT
 MARS Helium CO2 가 MARS-GCR
 (, 2003), 가
 , 가 . 가

2. MARS-GCR 가

MARS-GCR 가
 , -
 , ,
 , , 가
 , Dittus-Boelter
 , Reynolds ($Re < 10^6$)
 ,
 Churchill-Chu Nusselt ,
 McAdams (RELAP5 Team, 1995).
 , Dittus-Boelter Helium Air
 (Reynolds, 1968), 가 가
 , 가
 Reynolds 가

, Post-LOCA Reynolds 가 $10^2 \sim 10^5$

MARS-GCR

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, MARS-GCR 가

3. 가 가

3-1.

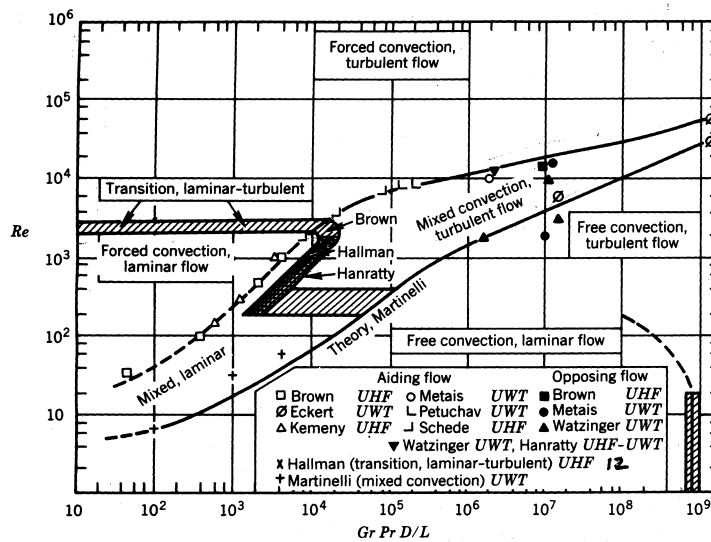
Reynolds

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Metais Eckert (Metais, 1968) 1964

1



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(Metais, et.al, 1964)

Metais Eckert

3

Y-

Reynolds (Re)

X-

Grashof (Gr)

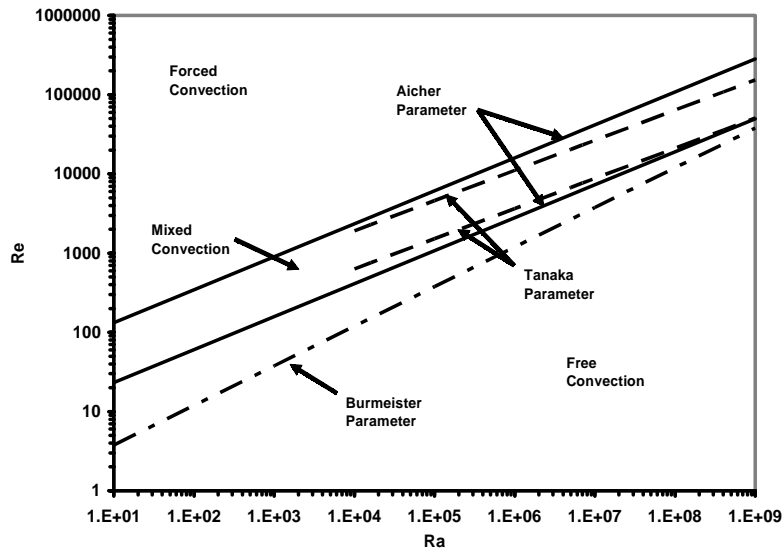
Prandtl (Pr)

(Pr)

D/L Reynolds $Gr \times Pr \times D/L$ $(\rho D \nu)$ (μ) ,
 $Gr \times Pr \times D/L$,
 Grashof $(\rho^2 g \beta (T_w - T_b) L^3)$ (μ^3) ,
 Prandtl (μ/ρ) ,
 $(\kappa/(\rho C_p))$, D/L
 (D) (L) (\quad) , $Gr \times Pr$
 Reyleigh, Ra ,
 Metais Eckert D/L 0.01, Prandtl 가 1
 가 D/L , Liquid Metal
 Prandtl 가 1
 Metais Eckert 가 가 (Kakac, 1987).
 1,
 Aicher (1997), Burmeister (1993) Tanaka (1987)
 1, Aicher
 Grashof, Reynolds Prandtl, Tanaka Grashof Reynolds
 Burmeister,
 Buoyancy Number ($Bo = 8 \times 10^4 Gr / (Re^{3.425} Pr^{0.8})$)
 가
 1,

Aicher	$Ra^{1/3} / (Re^{0.8} Pr^{0.4}) < 0.05$	$0.05 < Ra^{1/3} / (Re^{0.8} Pr^{0.4}) < 0.2$	$Ra^{1/3} / (Re^{0.8} Pr^{0.4}) > 0.2$
Tanaka	$Re > 50 Gr^{8/21}$	$16.5 Gr^{8/21} < Re < 50 Gr^{8/21}$	$Re < 16.5 Gr^{8/21}$
Burmeister	$Gr < Re^2$		$Gr > Re^2$

2 Prandtl 0.7
 Database 가 가
 Metais Eckert
 Aicher,
 Burmeister, Burmeister Rayleigh,
 Metais Eckert,
 Aicher



2

(Pr = 0.7)

3

Metais Eckert

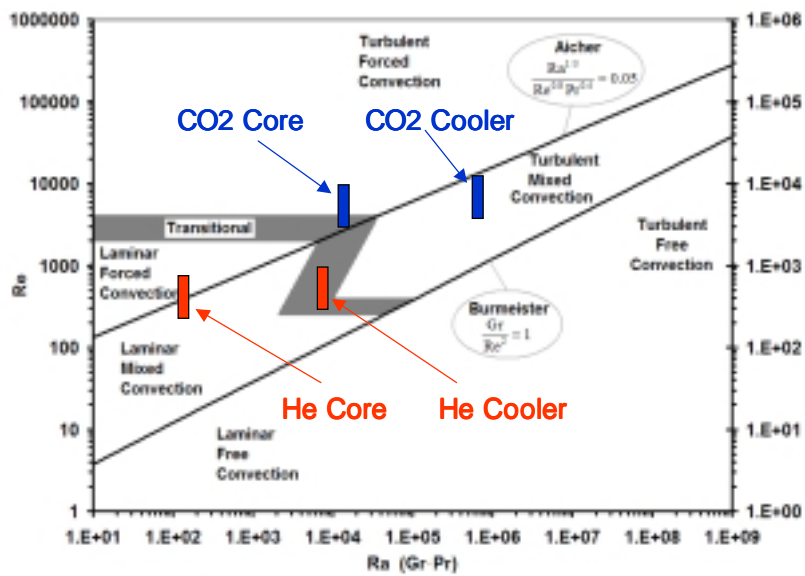
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Post-LOCA

Helium CO2

(Williams, 2002).



3

3-2

2 가 , 3 , 가 . 1 Reynolds(1968) 0.021 Dittus-Boelter , Reynolds >10⁶ 가 . 2 Gnielinski(1975)가 . 3 Olson (2000) Gnielinski , Karman-Nikuradse . , Olson , 가 (Olson, 2000). Gnielinski Olson 2,300<Reynolds <5x10⁶ 0.5< Prandtl <2,000 가 .

$$Nu = 0.021 Re^{0.8} Pr^{0.4} \tag{1}$$

$$Nu = \frac{(\xi/8)(Re-1000)Pr}{1+12.7\sqrt{\xi/8}(Pr^{2/3}-1)} [1+(d/L)^{2/3}] K \tag{2}$$

where

$$K = (Pr/Pr_w)^{0.11} \text{ for liquid, } 0.05 < Pr/Pr_w < 20$$

$$K = (T_b/T_w)^{0.45} \text{ for gas, } 0.5 < T_b/T_w < 1.5$$

$$\xi = (1.82 \log_{10}(Re) - 1.64)^{-2}$$

$$Nu = \frac{(f/2)(Re-1000)Pr}{1+12.7\sqrt{f/2}(Pr^{2/3}-1)} [1+(d/L)^{2/3}] K \tag{3}$$

where

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{f}} = 4.0 \log_{10}(Re \cdot \sqrt{f}) - 0.4 : \text{ Karman - Nikuradse}$$

$$K = \left(\frac{\rho_w}{\rho_b}\right)^{0.3} \left(\frac{\overline{C_p}}{C_{p,b}}\right)^n$$

$$\overline{C_p} = \frac{h_w - h_b}{T_w - T_b}$$

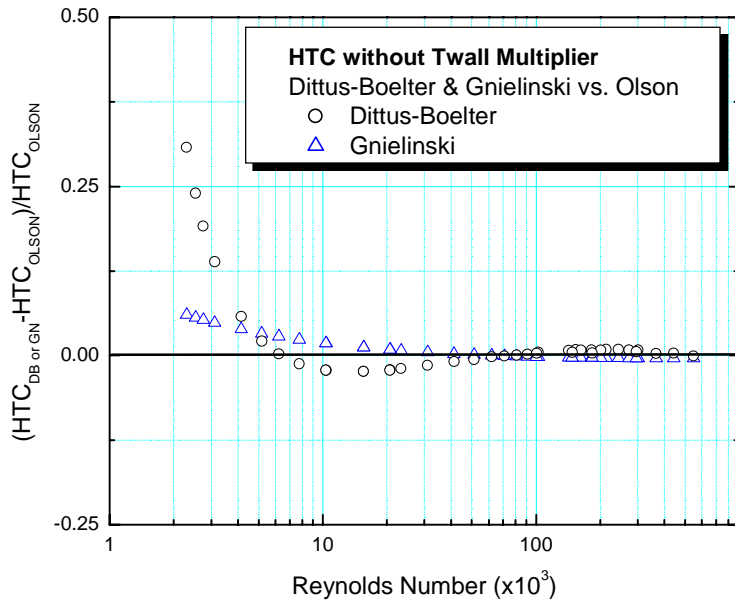
$$\text{if } T_w/T_m < 1.0 \text{ or } T_b/T_m \geq 1.2, \quad n = 0.4$$

$$\text{if } T_b/T_m < 1.0 \leq T_w/T_m, \quad n = 0.4 + 0.18\left(\frac{T_w}{T_m} - 1\right)$$

$$\text{if } T_w/T_m \geq 1.0 \text{ and } 1.0 < T_b/T_m < 1.2, \quad n = 0.4 + 0.18\left(\frac{T_w}{T_m} - 1\right)\left[1 - 5\left(\frac{T_b}{T_m} - 1\right)\right]$$

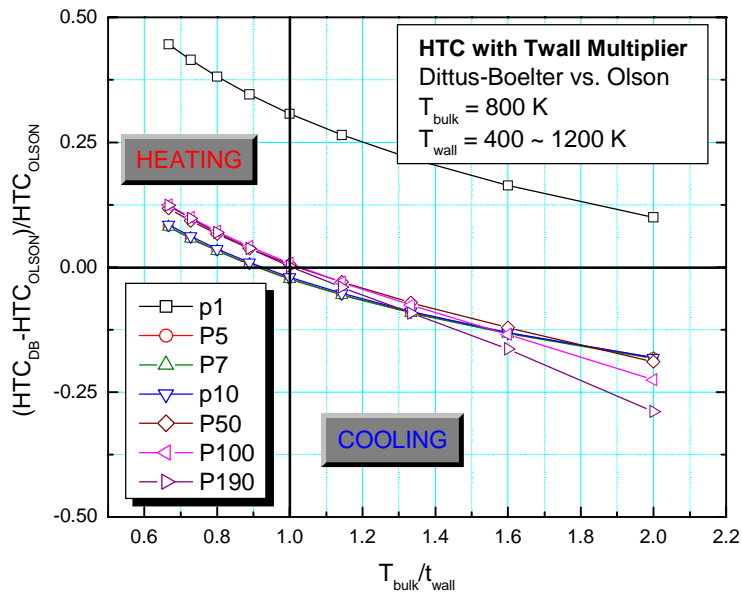
가 가 , CO2 (1 < <190 , =800 K, 400 K< <1200 K, 5 m/s< <15

m/s), 가 . 4 가
 , Dittus-Boelter Gnielinski Olson
 . Reynolds 가 4,000 가
 , Reynolds 가
 4,000 Dittus-Boelter Olson ~30%
 . Gnielinski Olson Reynolds ~6%

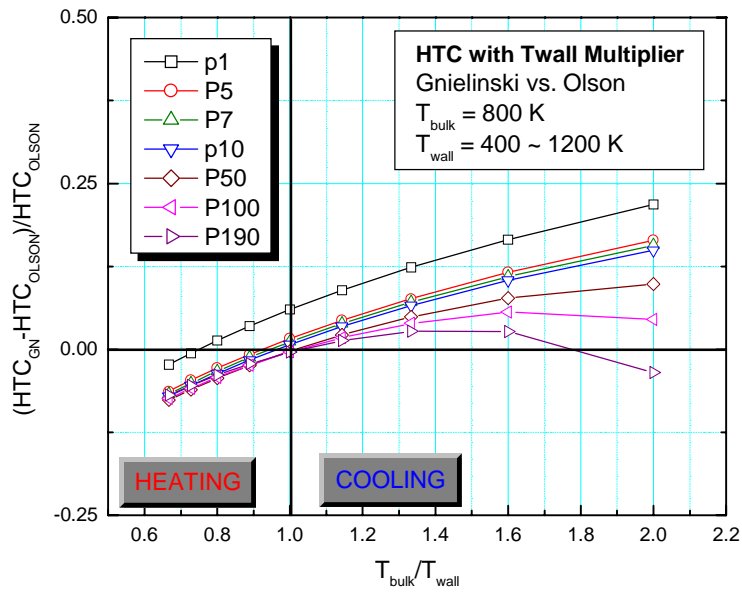


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5 6 가 , Dittus-Boelter Gnielinski
 Olson , 가 . 5
 , 가 ~45%
 , ~29% 가 ,
 가 ,
 Dittus-Boelter 가 가
 . 6 Gnielinski Olson -7~22%
 , 가 . Gnielinski
 , 가 .



5 Dittus-Boelter Olson -



6 Gnielinski Olson -

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가

가

Olson

가

3.657 $Nu = 4.364$, $Nu =$

, Olson Reynolds 2,300

, 5,000

, 5,000

가 . Aicher (1997) Reynolds $< 10^4$

, 4 가 Olson

Reynolds 5,000 .

3-3

Churchill Chu (1975)

$$Nu = \left\{ 0.825 + \frac{0.387(Ra)^{\frac{1}{6}}}{\left[1 + \left(\frac{0.492}{Pr} \right)^{\frac{9}{16}} \right]^{\frac{8}{27}}} \right\}^2 \quad (4)$$

(RELAP5 Team, 1995), 가

3-4

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Database 가

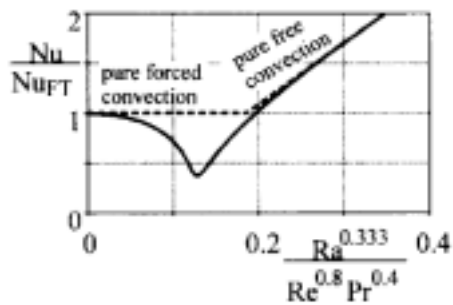
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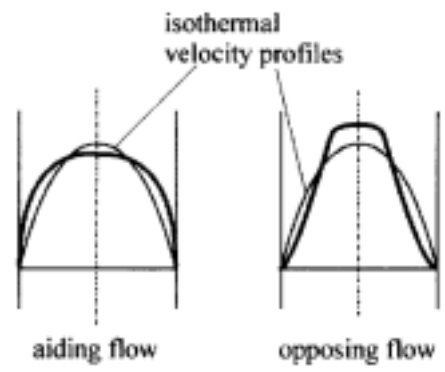
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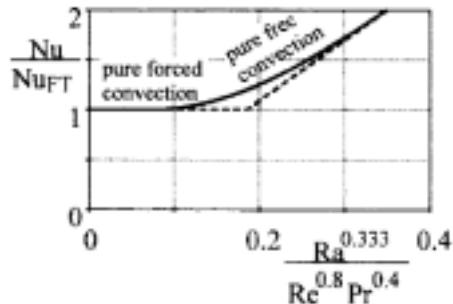


Schematic diagram showing heat transfer for aiding mixed convection.

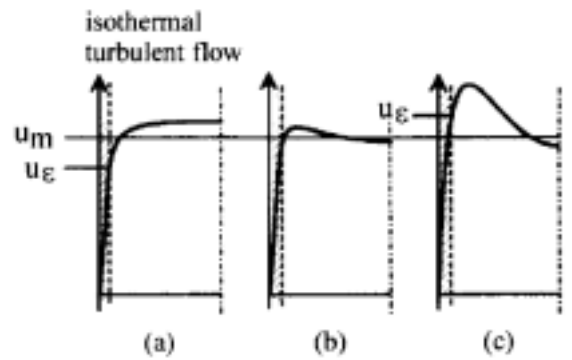


Velocity profiles under aiding and opposing turbulent flow conditions.

effect of buoyancy increases →



Schematic diagram showing heat transfer for opposing mixed convection.



Effect of aiding natural convection on a turbulent flow in a vertical tube. u_m is the velocity at the border of the viscous layer, u_ϵ is the mean velocity in the core of the flow.

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Hallman (1961), Jackson (1989) , Herbert (1972)

가 , Churchill (1998)

$$Nu = \sqrt[6]{Nu_{FL}^6 + Nu_{NL}^6} , Nu_{FL} = 4.364, Nu_{NL} = 4 \quad (5)$$

$$Nu = \sqrt[3]{Nu_{FL}^3 + Nu_{NL}^3} , Nu_{FL} = 3.657, Nu_{NL} = 4 \quad (6)$$

$$Nu = \sqrt[3]{Nu_{FT}^3 - Nu_{NT}^3} , Nu_{FT} = 3, Nu_{NT} = 4 \quad (7)$$

Database 가가 가

4.

가 , 가
 가 . Metais Eckert , Aicher
 - Burmeister .
 , 가 가
 . Olson
 (3), Nusselt ,
 Churchill-Chu (4), Churchill
 (5, 6, 7) .
 가 , Database 가 가

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MIT

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