

Numerical simulation of boiling using gridless particle method

150

MPS-MAFL method Navier-Stock MPS(Moving Particle Semi-implicit) method MAFL(Meshless Advection using Flow-directional Local-grid) method , ALE(Arbitrary Lagrangian-Eulerian) 가 MPS-MAFL method 가 가 가 가 Berenson 가 , 가 .

Abstract

Moving Particle Semi-implicit (MPS) method is a particle method where thermal hydraulic problems are solved by particle interactions without the aid of grids. Convection terms are not necessary to calculate because of fully Lagrangian description. The Meshless Advection using Flow-directional Local-grid (MAFL) method is a gridless method developed for the calculation of

convection. By combining this MAFL method into MPS, Arbitrary Lagrangian-Eulerian (ALE) calculations became possible.

In this study, the phenomena of nucleate boiling under rapid transient condition is calculated using MPS-MAFL method. New models have been developed for applying MPS-MAFL method to simulate the film boiling of the water at atmospheric pressure, where the density ratio is very high. The film boiling phenomena of water was calculated using these models. The shape change of vapor film and the temperature distribution are investigated. Higher heat transfer and evaporation are observed in the region where the vapor film is most thin. The heat fluxes are compared with those of Berenson's equation for several cases of heater wall temperatures. It is certain that the MPS-MAFL method is applicable to two-phase problem involving a large density difference and transition.

1.

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, 가
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(1) MPS-MAFL method

(2) , 가 ,
(3) .

2.

2.1

, Navier-Stokes , .

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \vec{u} = 0 \tag{1}$$

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial \vec{u}}{\partial t} + (\vec{u} - \vec{u}^c) \cdot \nabla \vec{u} \right) = -\nabla p + \mu \nabla^2 \vec{u} + \sigma \vec{\kappa} \cdot \vec{n} + \rho \vec{g} \tag{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + (\vec{u} - \vec{u}^c) \cdot \nabla T = \alpha \nabla^2 T \tag{3}$$

2.2

MPS-MAFL method Lagrangian phase re-configuration phase, convection(Eulerian) phase
 , Lagrangian phase , Navier-Stokes
 explicit , , Poisson
 , implicit ,
 , Lagrangian phase . ,
 explicit .
 가 .
 , re-configuration phase , 가 . , MPS-
 MAFL method 가 가 ,
 . , ,
 , . , \bar{u}^c
 \bar{u}^a 가 . 1 .
 Convection phase ,
 . MAFL method .

$$f(\bar{r}^{n+1}) = f(\bar{r}^L - \Delta t \bar{u}^a) \quad (4)$$

2.3 LAGRANGIAN PHASE

, MPS method ,
 . , 가 가
 가 , 가
 .

$$w(r, r_e) = \begin{cases} -(2r/r_e)^2 + 2 & (0 \leq r < 0.5r_e) \\ (2r/r_e - 2)^2 & (0.5r_e \leq r < r_e) \\ 0 & (r \geq r_e) \end{cases} \quad (5)$$
 가 r_e , 가
 , . ,
 MAFL method , ,
 가 , .

, Navier-Stokes

gradient , 가 (6)

$$\langle \nabla \phi \rangle_i = \frac{d}{n_i} \sum_{j \neq i} \left[\frac{\phi_j - \phi_i}{|\vec{r}_j - \vec{r}_i|^2} (\vec{r}_j - \vec{r}_i) w(|\vec{r}_j - \vec{r}_i|, r_{e,ij}) \right] \quad (6)$$

, normalization factor

$$n_i \equiv \sum_{j \neq i} w(|\vec{r}_j - \vec{r}_i|, r_{e,ij}) \quad (7)$$

$$r_{e,ij} = (r_{e,i} + r_{e,j})/2$$

d

2

$d=2$

Divergence

Gradient

$\vec{\varphi}$

Divergence

$$\vec{\varphi}_j - \vec{\varphi}_i \quad \vec{r}_j - \vec{r}_i, \quad (8)$$

$$\langle \nabla \cdot \vec{\varphi} \rangle_i = \frac{d}{n_i} \sum_{j \neq i} \left[\frac{(\vec{\varphi}_j - \vec{\varphi}_i) \cdot (\vec{r}_j - \vec{r}_i)}{|\vec{r}_j - \vec{r}_i|^2} w(|\vec{r}_j - \vec{r}_i|, r_{e,ij}) \right] \quad (8)$$

Divergence

i

ϕ_i

j

$$\langle \nabla^2 \phi \rangle_i = \frac{2d}{\lambda n_i} \sum_{j \neq i} [(\phi_j - \phi_i) w(|\vec{r}_j - \vec{r}_i|, r_{e,ij})] \quad (9)$$

Δt

$2dv/\Delta t$

가

λ

$$\lambda = \sum_{j \neq i} [|\vec{r}_j - \vec{r}_i|^2 w(|\vec{r}_j - \vec{r}_i|, r_{e,ij})] \quad (10)$$

2.4 RE-CONFIGURATION PHASE

가

/

2.5 CONVECTION PHASE

1 . MAFL method ,
 1 differential scheme
 differential scheme (11)
 upwind scheme .

$$f_i^{n+1} = f_i^L - q(f_i^L - \langle f \rangle_{-1})$$
 (11)

$$q = |\bar{u}^a| \Delta t / \Delta r , \Delta r$$
 . MAFL method

2.6

Navier-Stokes

$$\langle \nabla^2 P \rangle_i^{n+1} = \frac{\rho}{\Delta t} \nabla \cdot \bar{u}^* \quad (12)$$

$$\langle \nabla^2 P \rangle_i^{n+1} = \frac{\rho}{\Delta t} \nabla \cdot \bar{u}^* + \frac{P^{n+1} - P^n}{c^2 \Delta t} \quad (13)$$

2.7

- 가 F_s .

$$F_s = \sigma \kappa \cdot \bar{n} \quad (14)$$

 , σ , κ , \bar{n} 3

3.

3.1

void fraction
 void , MPS-MAFL method
 2

3.2

1 가
 Yamada et al
 가 45°
 4
 가
 가
 가
 가
 non-slip 가

3.3

50×10^{-6} m 3

0.0162 , 0.1363 가 , 가
 , 가

(4) ,

가 가

가

가가

Yamade et al

0.08~0.1

void fraction

(5) ,

4×10^5

/m² 가

가

가

, void fraction

4. 가

4.1

가

가

가

4.2

2

1

가

가

200 ~ 400

(15)

$$y_s = y_c + \varepsilon \left[\cos\left(\frac{2\pi x}{L}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{L}\right) \right] \quad (15)$$

y_c

, ε

4.3

, 가 가 500° 6
 . 6(a) , , , 가 . 가
 가 가 , , 가
 가 . , 가 , 가 ,
 , , 가
 , 가 가
 가 , 가 .
 가 7 . ,
 3 . MPS-MAFL Berenson
 , Berenson 40~60%
 . , 가
 . Berenson 가 ,

4.

ALE 가 MPS-MAFL method ,
 . , ,
 . 가 가
 Yamada et al .
 , MPS-MAFL method , 가
 , , .
 , 가 . ,
 Berenson , .

1.

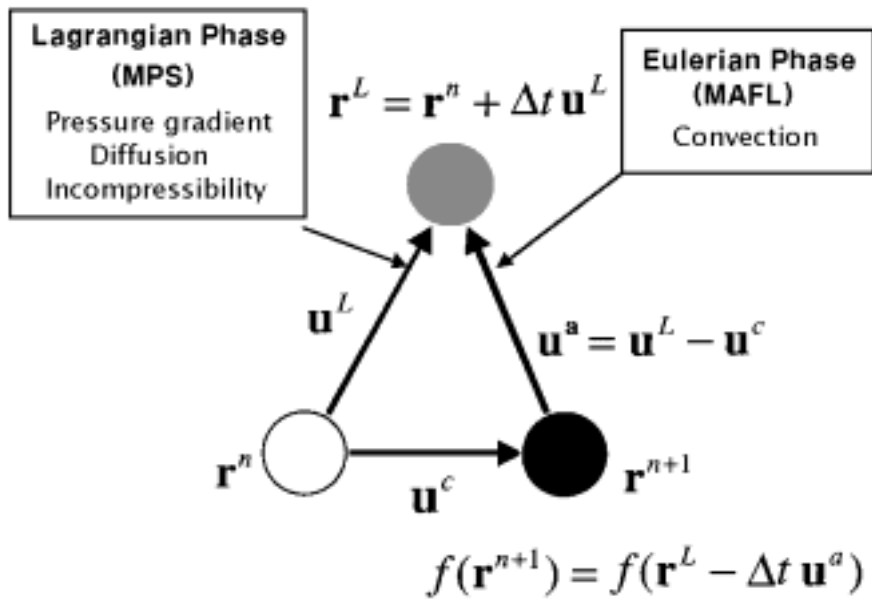
	27
압	1
가	2 MW/m ²
	30 ~ 300 μm
	45 °

2.

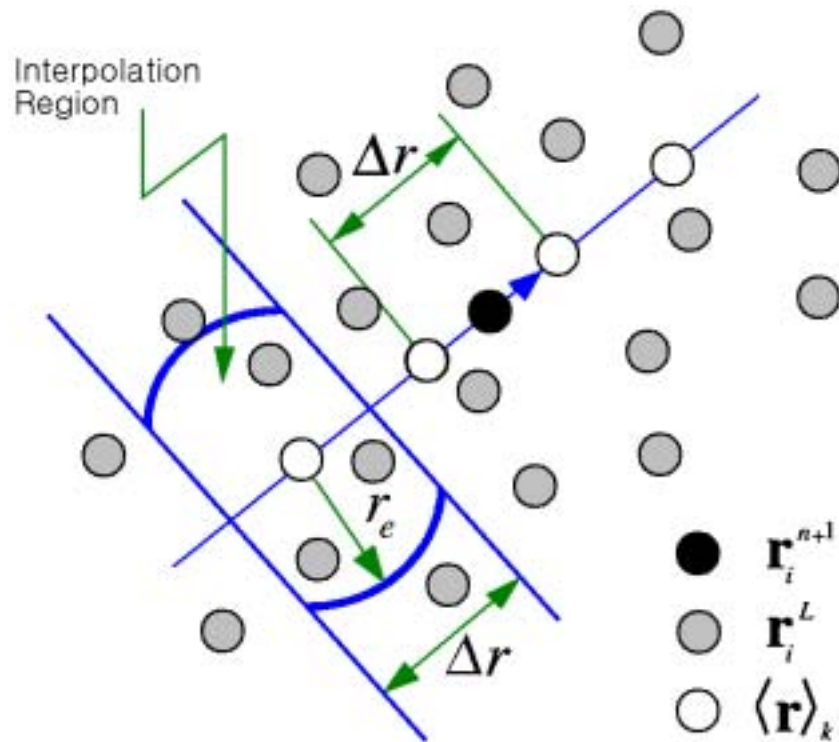
	-	
기	1	
	100	
가	200 ~ 400	
	15.7 x 30 mm	
	0.1 mm	0.05 mm
, y_c	0.6 mm	0.4 mm
, ε	0.18 mm	0.12 mm

3.

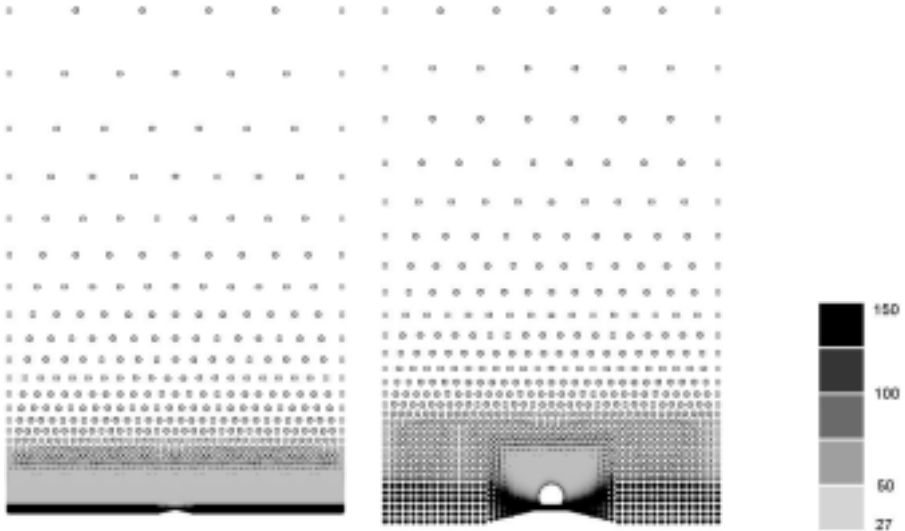
가 []	200	300	400
Berenson	40.77	59.04	75.35
MPS-MAFL $\Delta r_{\min} = 0.1 \text{ mm}$	16.93 (41.5%)	22.63 (38.3%)	30.21 (42.7%)
MPS-MAFL $\Delta r_{\min} = 0.05 \text{ mm}$	23.78 (58.3%)	31.07 (52.6%)	38.19 (50.7%)



1.

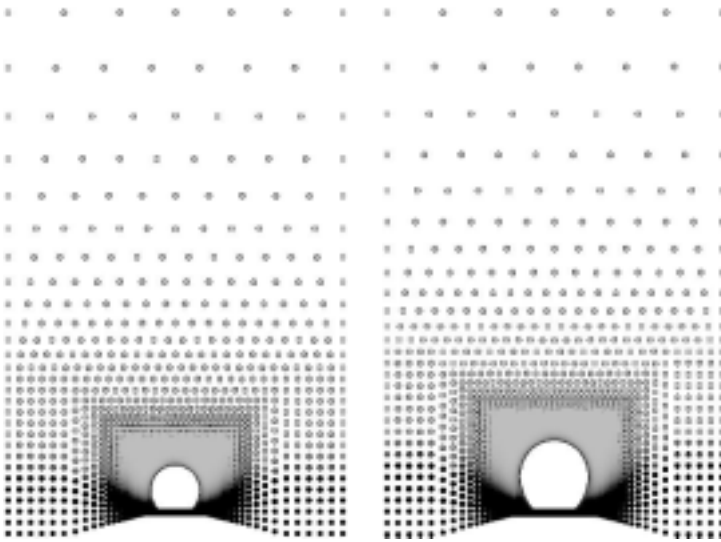


2. MAFL method



(a) 0.0162s

(b) 0.0362s

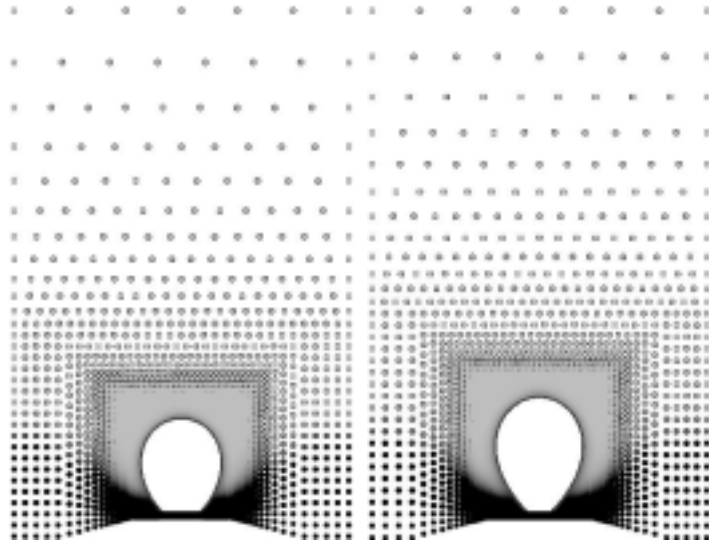


(c) 0.0562s

(d) 0.0762s

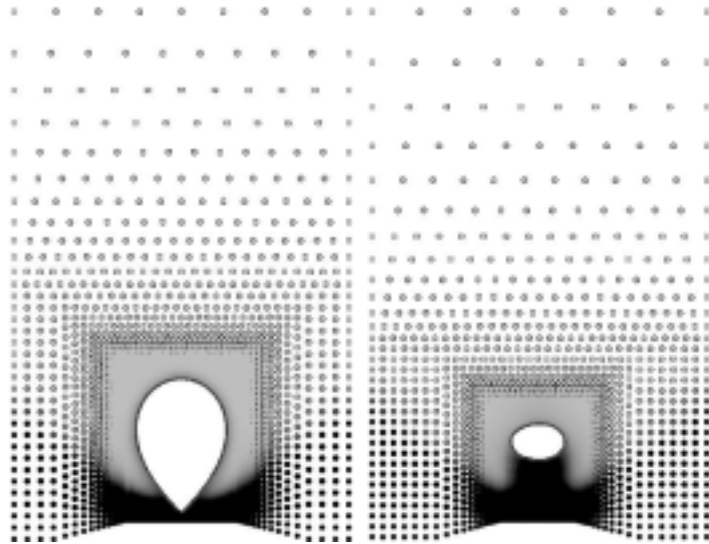
3.

($r_{\text{init}}=50 \mu\text{m}$)



(e) 0.0962s

(f) 0.1162s

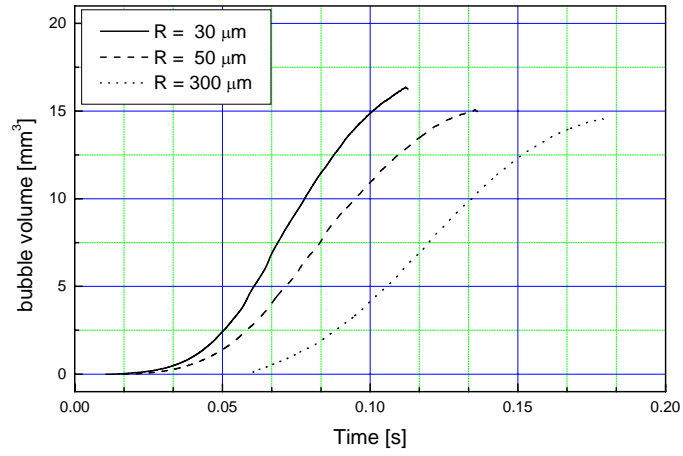


(g) 0.1363s

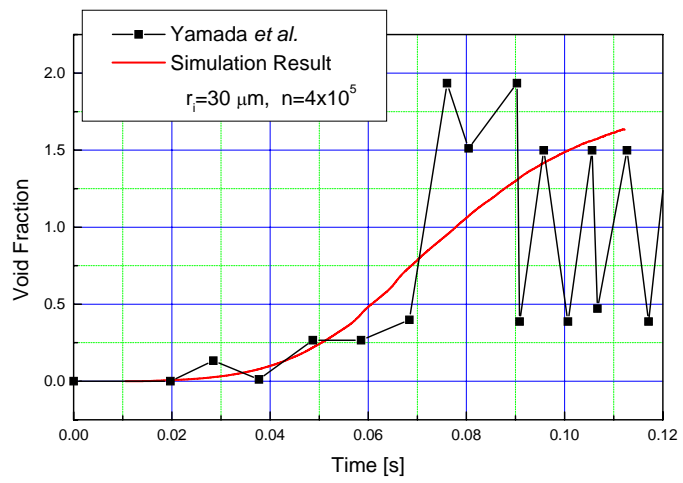
(h) 0.1463s

3.

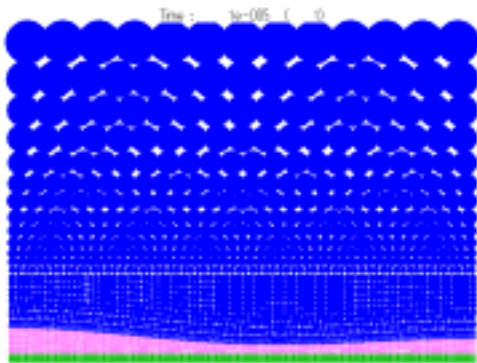
($r_{\text{init}}=50 \mu\text{m}$) ()



4.



5. Yamada et al



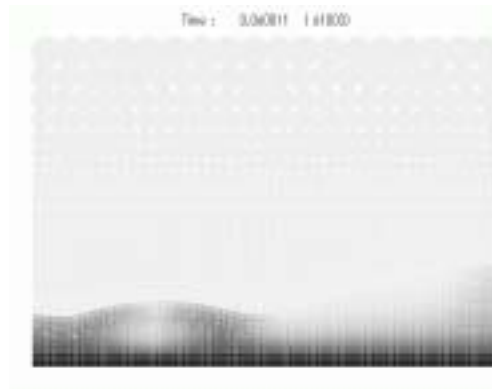
a) initial shape



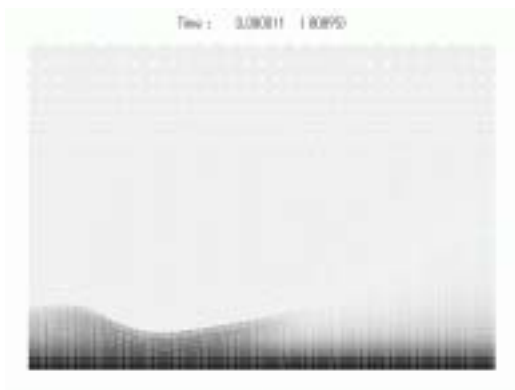
b) 0.02 sec



c) 0.04 sec



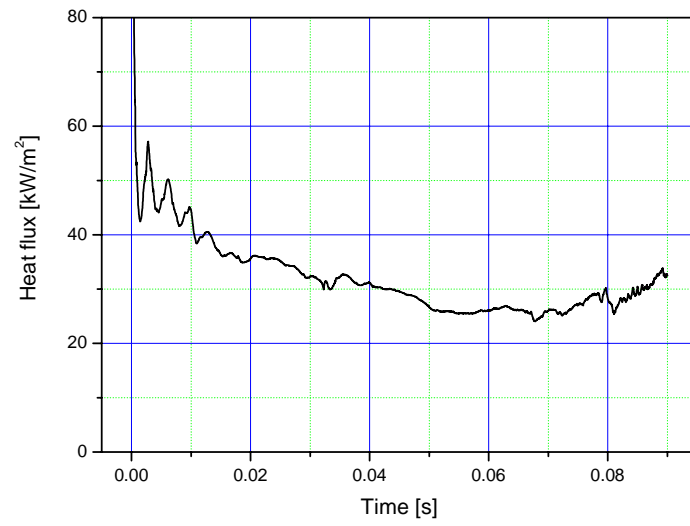
d) 0.06 sec



e) 0.08 sec



f) 0.09 sec



7.