

Design Optimization of Mixing Vane in A Subchannel of Nuclear Reactor

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RANS

k- ϵ **Abstract**

In the present work, shape of mixing vane is optimized numerically using three-dimensional Reynolds-averaged Navier-Stokes analysis of flow and heat transfer. Standard k- ϵ model is used as a turbulence closure. Response surface method is employed as an optimization technique. The objective function is defined as a combination of heat transfer rate and inverse of friction loss. Bend and twist angles of mixing vane are selected as design variables. Optimum shape of mixing vane shows the better performance than the commercialized split vane,

1.

가

가

, In ⁽²⁾ CFD CFX-4.2 CFD Karoutas⁽¹⁾ CFDS-FLOW3D 가
 . Imaizumi ⁽⁴⁾ 30 ° 35 ° , swirl vane 35 ° 40 ° 가
 . Cui Kim⁽⁵⁾ 가 split vane
 CFD CFX-TascFLOW

2.

2
 9.53mm 35mm 45mm
 500mm 580mm split-
 vane 7mm, 25°
 17.3%
 4mm $D_h = 12\text{mm}$
 CFD CFX-TASCflow
 LPS(Linear Profile Skewed Upstream Differencing Scheme)
 Launder Spalding⁽⁶⁾ k- ϵ
 (no-slip)
 (heat flux; $30\text{kW}/\text{m}^2$)
 (periodic condition)
 가
 가
 $6.79\text{m}/\text{s}$

3.

3.1

(regression)

$$\eta = \beta_0 + \sum_{j=1}^n \beta_j x_j + \sum_{j=1}^n \beta_{jj} x_j^2 + \sum_{i \neq j} \beta_{ij} x_i x_j \quad (1)$$

x_i , η , n
 (β_0, β_1) $(n+1)(n+2)/2$
 (least square method)

3.2

Fig. 1 (α) (γ) , 3^k -
 $(3^k$ -full factorial method) Table 1
 가 Nusselt
 가

$$F = F_N + W_f (1/F_f) \quad (2)$$

$$F_N = \frac{1}{L} \int_0^L \frac{\overline{Nu}_l}{Nu_o} dl = \frac{1}{L} \int_0^L \frac{\overline{(T_{wo} - T_{bo})}}{(T_w - T_b)} dl \quad (3)$$

$$F_f = \frac{1}{L} \int_0^L \left(\frac{f}{f_0} \right)^{1/3} dl \quad (4)$$

f_o Nu_o 가 Nusselt
 W_f 가 가 (friction factor)

4.

4.1

Fig 2.

Karoutas⁽¹⁾

$2D_h$ $10D_h$

Fig. 3 4

Fig. 3 4

가 Fig. 3 가
가 Fig.
4 가 가가
가

4.2

Table 1 (2) Fig. 5
가 Te
 $1/F_f$ (4)
가 F_N (3) Nusselt
Fig 5(a)
가 Fig 5(b)

가 ($w_f=0.4$) Table 1
가
가 Table 1
polynomial SPSS 2
2
 (β_0, β_1) Table 2 가
가 0.4 adjusted R^2

$0.9 \leq R^2_{adj} \leq 1.0$

Fig. 6
(0.3,-0.4) 29.5° 16°

Fig. 7
split-vane 가
가 Table 3.
가 0 1.0
Fig. 8 가 가 가
가

가
가

5.

- (1) Karoutas, Z., Gu, C. Y., and Scholin, B., 1995, 3D flow Analyses for Design of Nuclear Fuel Spacer, *Proceedings of The 7th Int. Meeting on Nuclear Reactor Thermal-Hydraulics*, New York, USA, pp.3153-3174
- (2) In, W.K., Oh, D.S., Hwang, D. H., Chun, T.H., 1998, CFD Analyses of Turbulent Flow in a Subchannel of Nuclear Reactor by Mixing Vane Shapes, *Proceedings of the KNS Spring Meeting*, pp. 514~522
- (3) In, W. K., Oh, D. S. , and Chun, T. H., 2000, Optimization of Flow Directing Vane in a Nuclear Fuel Rod Bundle by CFD Method, *Proceedings of The First National Congress on Fluids Engineering*, Muju, Korea, pp. 467~470.
- (4) Imaizumi, M., Ichioka, T., Hoshi, M., Teshima, H., Kobayashi H., and Yokoyama T., 1995, Development of CFD method to evaluate 3-D flow characteristics for PWR fuel assembly, *Trans. Of the 13th International Conference on SMiRT*, Porto Alegre, Brazil, pp.3~14
- (5) Cui, X. Z. and Kim, K. Y., 2002, Three-Dimensional Analysis of Turbulent Heat Transfer and Flow through Mixing Vane in A Subchannel of Nuclear Reactor, *NTHAS3*, Kyeongju, Korea, paper no. 103, pp. 152-155; also *Journal of Nuclear Science and Technology*, **Vol. 40**, No. 10, Oct. 2003, to be published.
- (6) Launder, B. E. and Spalding, D. B., 1972, The Numerical Computation of Turbulent Flows, *Computer Methods in Applied Mechanics and Engineering*, **Vol. 3**, pp. 269-289.
- (7) Shyy, W., Papila, N., Vaidyanathan, R, and Tucker, K., 2001, Global Design Optimization for Aerodynamics and Rocket Propulsion Components, *Progress in Aerospace Science*, **Vol. 37**, pp. 59-118.

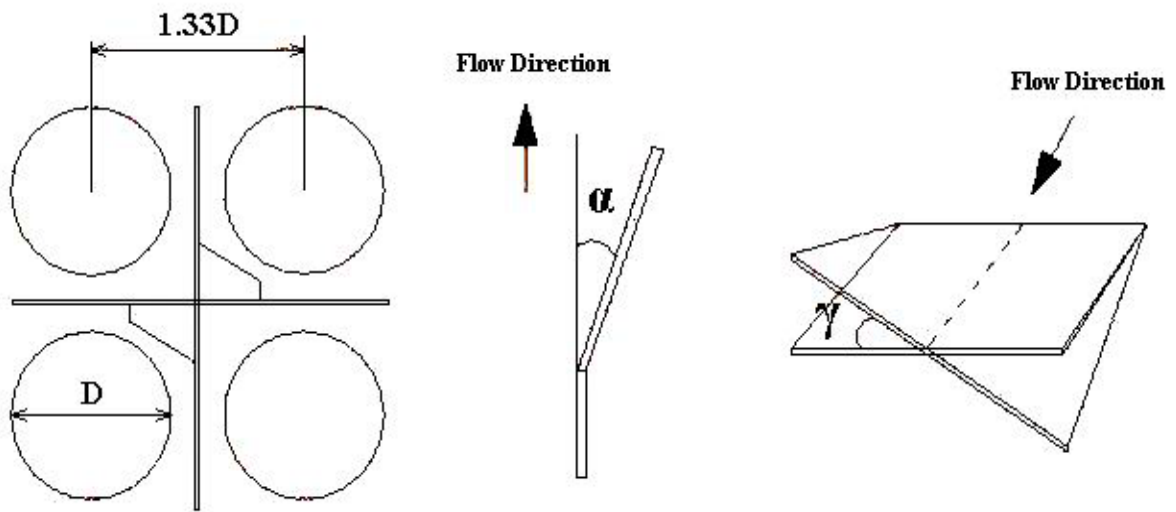


Fig. 1 Geometry of mixing vane

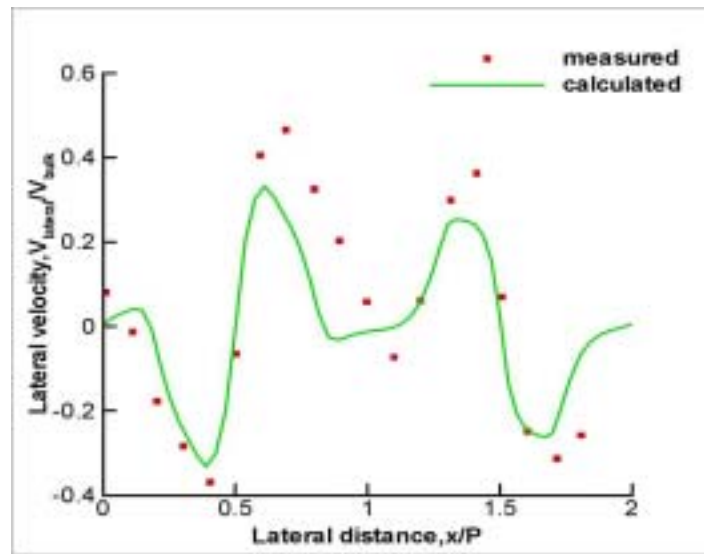


Fig. 2 Comparison of computational results with experimental data at $z/D_h = 1.1$

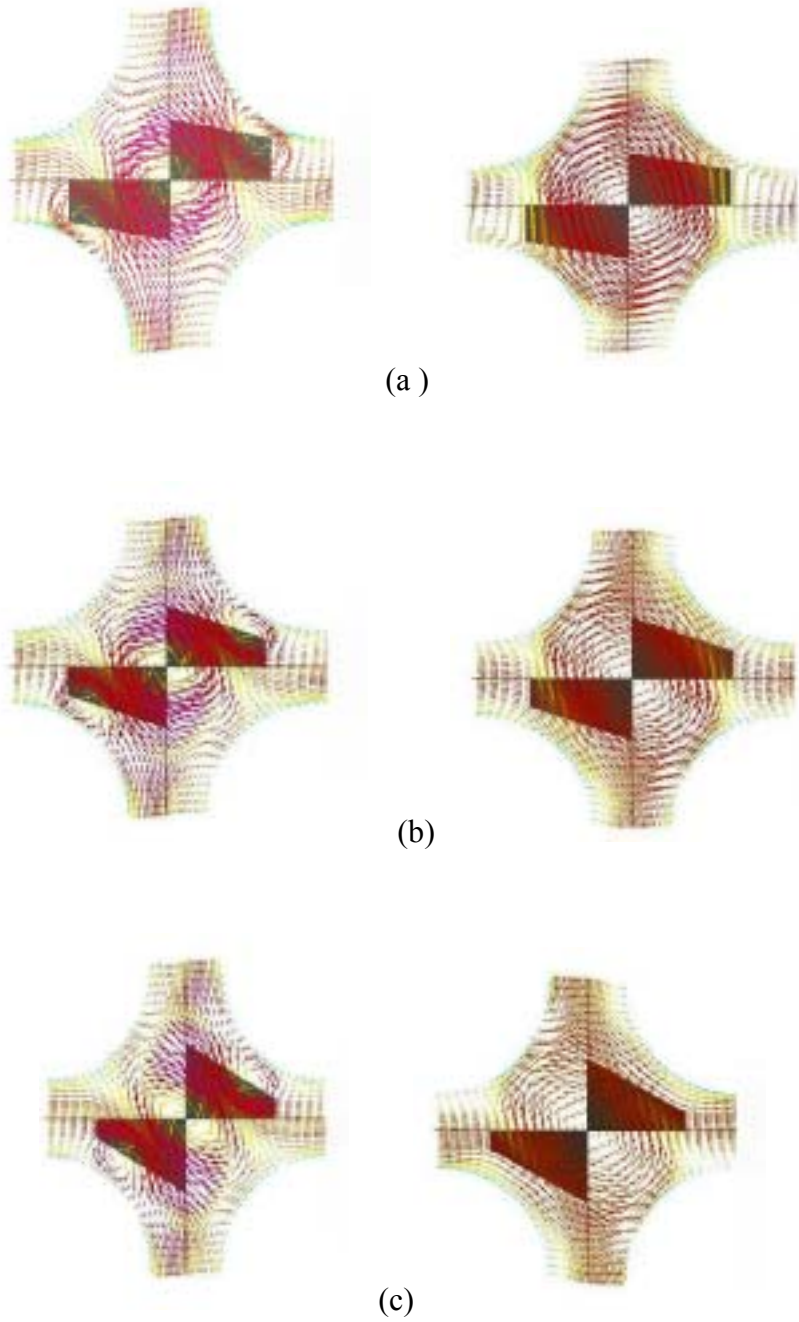
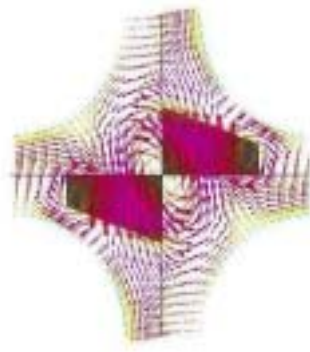
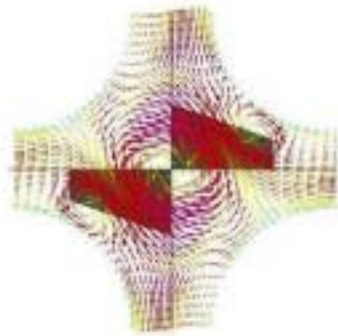
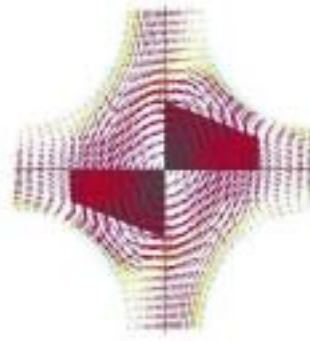


Fig. 3 Changes of velocity vectors with twist angle at $z/D_h = 2$, and $z/D_h = 10$ (from left)

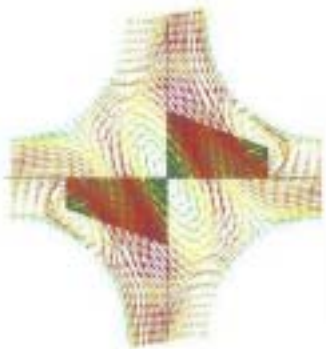
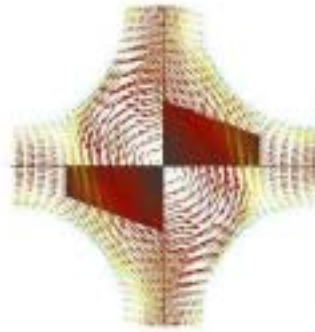
(a) $\alpha = 25^\circ, \gamma = 10^\circ$, (b) $\alpha = 25^\circ, \gamma = 20^\circ$, (c) $\alpha = 25^\circ, \gamma = 30^\circ$



(a)



(b)



(c)

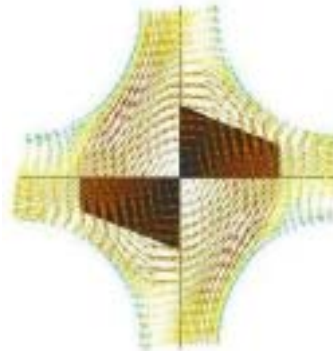
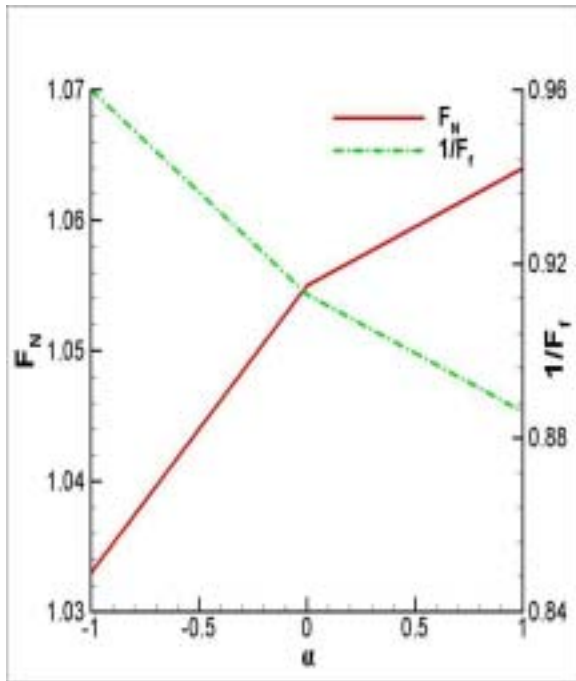
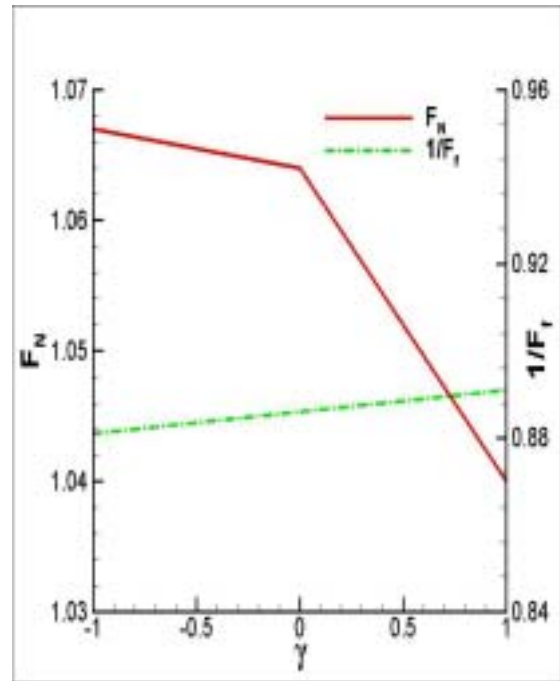


Fig. 4 Changes of velocity vectors with bend angle at $z/D_h = 2$, and $z/D_h = 10$ (from left)

(a) $\alpha = 10^\circ$, $\gamma = 20^\circ$ (b) $\alpha = 25^\circ$, $\gamma = 20^\circ$ (c) $\alpha = 40^\circ$, $\gamma = 20^\circ$



(a)



(b)

Fig. 5 Effects of design variables on objective function, (a) bend angle (b) twist angle

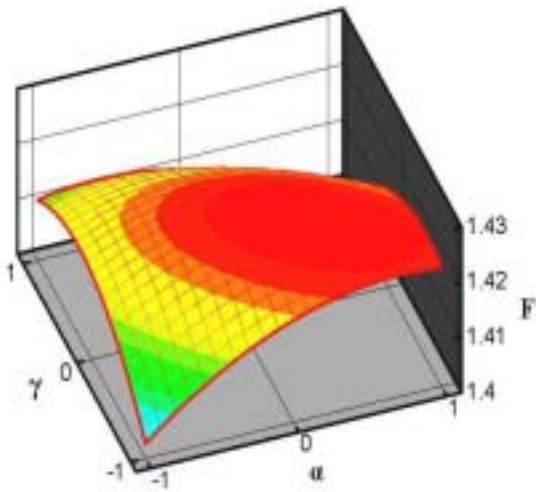


Fig. 6 Response surface with $W_f=0.4$

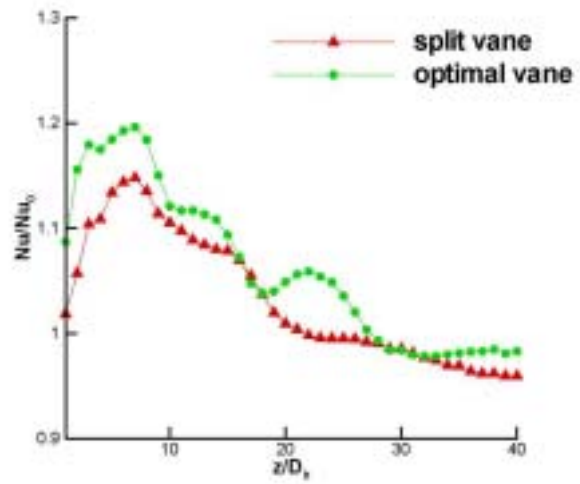


Fig. 7 Comparison of Nusselt number distribution between split vane and optimal vane

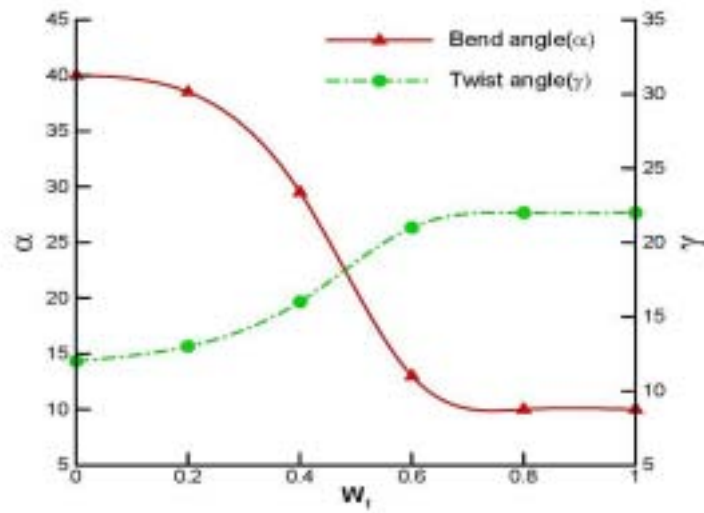


Fig. 8 Optimal Values according to weighting facots

Table 1 Dimensionless design variables

$\alpha \backslash \gamma$	10°	20°	30°
0°	(-1, -1)	(-1, 0)	(-1, 1)
25°	(0, -1)	(0, 0)	(0, 1)
40°	(1, -1)	(1, 0)	(1, 1)

Table 2 Results of regression analysis

W_f	R	R square	Adjusted R square	Std. error of the estimate
0.4	0.977	0.954	.921	2.3242678E - 03

Table 3 Values of objective function of split vane and optimal mixing vane ($\beta=17.8\%$ and $W_f=0.4$)

	F_N	$1/F_f$	F
split - vane	1.03247	0.92725	1.40337
optimal mixing vane	1.06171	0.90163	1.42237