

SMART-P 증기발생기 유동분배판에 대한 전산유체해석

CFD analysis on the flow distributing plate of SMART-P SG

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MCP SMART -P
()
() 0.1% 30% 가
가 ()

Abstract

Flow distributing plates are installed in the Steam Generator(SG) upper annular of SMART-P. The current flow distribution plates changes the direction of MCP discharge flow from vertical to horizontal. The flow balance on the SG cassettes are made by SG orifice only. However, it couldn't get uniform flow distribution on each SG cassette. To overcome this drawbacks, design concept of improving flow distribution on the SG cassettes is introduced to the ring-shaped perforated plate instead of the current distributing plates. In this paper the related effects between SG orifice and flow distributing plate to the SG is evaluated to analyze the design parameters affecting flow distribution using a developed 2D CFD code. RNG k-e model, 2nd Upwind scheme, staggered grid, and SIMPLE algorithm was adopted in the 2D CFD code to analyze this model. The maximum flow distribution error on the SG cassettes was reduced to about 0.1%. The pressure loss from the SG header to SG orifice was also reduced about 30%. As a results, much improvement was made in flow balancing on the SG cassettes and in the pressure loss reduction by introducing the ring-shaped perforated plate.

1.

SMART -P

4 (train)

SMART -P

) 가

가

가 가

가 가
가 가

가 가

가 가
가

가

가

가

MCP가

가

가

SMART -P

가

가

가

SMART -P MCP

가
MCP

1 MCP

MCP

2

MCP

1/12 2 가
9KPa

(orifice)가

(2(a)) 1

(2(b))

가

(analytical)

가

[1~4]

가

()

2.
2.1

2

$$\text{div}(\mathbf{u}) = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$x \quad : \quad \rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \rho \text{div}(u\mathbf{u}) = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \mu \text{div grad}(u) \quad (2)$$

$$y \quad : \quad \rho \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + \rho \text{div}(v\mathbf{u}) = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + \mu \text{div grad}(v)$$

(Navier-Stokes equation)
(Reynolds-averaged)

$$\mathbf{u} \quad \mathbf{U} \quad \mathbf{u}'$$

$$p$$

$$\mathbf{U} = \frac{1}{t_1 - t_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \mathbf{u}(t) dt \quad (3)$$

$$\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{U} + \mathbf{u}' \quad (4)$$

$$(4) \quad (1), (2) \quad \mathbf{u}' \quad 0 \quad (1), (2)$$

(time averaged) 2

$$\text{div}(\mathbf{U}) = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$x \quad : \quad \rho \frac{\partial U}{\partial t} + \rho \text{div}(U\mathbf{U}) = -\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \mu \text{div grad}(U) - \rho \left(\frac{\partial \overline{u'^2}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \overline{u'v'}}{\partial y} \right) \quad (6)$$

$$y \quad : \quad \rho \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} + \rho \text{div}(V\mathbf{U}) = -\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} + \mu \text{div grad}(V) - \rho \left(\frac{\partial \overline{v'^2}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \overline{u'v'}}{\partial x} \right)$$

(2) (6) $-\rho \overline{u_i u_j}$

2.2 RNG $k-\varepsilon$ [5-8]

가

$$\overline{u_i u_j} = \frac{2}{3} \rho k \delta_{ij} - \mu \left(\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \right) \quad (7)$$

RNG $k-\epsilon$ (k) $k-\epsilon$,
 (ε) $k-\epsilon$ (-ρR) 가 . 2
 , , RNG $k-\epsilon$ k, ϵ .
 i k, ϵ .

$$\rho U_i \frac{\partial k}{\partial x_i} = \alpha_k \mu_{eff} \frac{\partial^2 k}{\partial x_i^2} + 2\mu_t E_{ij} \cdot E_{ij} - \rho \epsilon \quad (8)$$

$$\rho U_i \frac{\partial \epsilon}{\partial x_i} = \alpha_\epsilon \mu_{eff} \frac{\partial^2 \epsilon}{\partial x_i^2} + C_1 \frac{\epsilon}{k} 2\mu_t E_{ij} \cdot E_{ij} - C_2 \rho \frac{\epsilon^2}{k} - R \quad (9)$$

$$\mu_{eff} = \mu + \mu_t \quad (10)$$

$$\mu_t = \rho C_\mu \frac{k^2}{\epsilon} \quad (11)$$

RNG $k-\epsilon$ (μ_t) $k-\epsilon$ C_μ
 , Reynolds

$$\mu_t = \mu \left[1 + \sqrt{\frac{C_\mu}{\mu} \frac{k}{\sqrt{\epsilon}}} \right]^2 \quad (12)$$

RNG $k-\epsilon$ R

$$R = C_\mu \rho \frac{\eta^3 (1 - \eta/\eta_0)}{1 + \beta \eta^3} \frac{\epsilon^2}{k} \quad (13)$$

$$\eta = \sqrt{(2S_{ij} \cdot S_{ij})} \frac{k}{\epsilon} \quad (14)$$

$$\beta = 0.012$$

$$\eta_0 = \sqrt{\frac{C_2 - 1}{C_\mu (C_1 - 1)}}$$

2

$$S_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$S_{ij} \cdot S_{ij} = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial y} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial y} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \right) \right]^2$$

RNG $k-\epsilon$.

C_μ	C_1	C_2	α_k	α_ϵ
0.0845	1.42	1.68	1.39	1.39

RNG $k-\epsilon$ R (rate of strain) , $\eta(= Sk/\epsilon)$
 $S^2(= 2S_{ij} \cdot S_{ij})$

$k-\epsilon$

가

RNG $k-\epsilon$ (13) η η_0
 R C_2 가
 η 가 η_0
 R 가 C_2 C_2

(ϵ)

가

RNG $k-\epsilon$

$k-\epsilon$

4.

RNG $k-\epsilon$ 2 (staggered)

, MCP 2

, k, ϵ

[18]

(3). SMART-P

1 1/4

3

MCP

Euler Number($E = \rho v^2 / \Delta p$)

4 2

SG MCP

1

6

가 2

가

4 가

2

4(a) (b)

3

가

2

(Q_i)

가

$$\theta_{diff}(i) = \frac{Q_i - Q_{ideal}}{Q_{ideal}} \times 100 [\%] \quad (15)$$

$$\theta_{max} = |\theta_{diff\ max} - \theta_{diff\ min}| [\%]$$

$$Q_{ideal} = \frac{Q_{total}}{N_{SG}}$$

θ_{diff} 가 가 , θ_{max} 가 가
 가 가
 (3) , , Case E3
 1.0 KPa ()
 10 KPa
 가 (2),
 가 A1, A2 A3 , A3
 A4 (6). Case 406
 ×224
 , 3 가 가 ,
 0.1 KPa 10 KPa
 case B1 , 5 4가
 10 KPa 0.1 KPa
 . (2)

표 1. 격자민감도, 입구유동, 출구영향 조사 해석Case

	Case	P [KPa]	SG+Orifice P [KPa]		
	A1	1.0	10	A	271×169
	A2	1.0	10	A	406×169
	A3	1.0	10	A	406×224
	A4	1.0	10	A	406×317
	B1	0.1	10	A	
	B2	0.1	10	A	
	C1	0.1	10	A	
	C2	0.1	10	A	
	C3	0.1	10	A	
	C4	0.1	10	A	

표 2. 격자민감도, 입구유동, 출구영향 해석결과

	Case	$Q_i / Q_{ideal} [\%]$				
		SG1	SG2	SG3		
	A1	99.989	100.007	100.004	A	271×169
	A2	99.988	100.006	100.006	A	406×169
	A3	99.989	100.007	100.004	A	406×224
	A4	99.989	100.006	100.005	A	406×317
	B1	100.10	99.83	100.07	A	
	B2	100.11	99.82	100.06	A	
	C1	100.09	99.84	100.07	A	
	C2	100.08	99.87	100.05	A	
	C3	100.10	99.83	100.07	A	
	C4	100.10	99.84	100.06	A	

case C2
 B1, C3
 Case B1, Case C3)
 Case 3
 MCP 1
 1/12 1 2 가
 Euler number 7 2
 15KPa, 20KPa 가 가
 (3 Reynolds) 가 가
 (case D1~D4) (θ_{max})
 15 KPa 3.5 %, 20 KPa 2.8%
 25% 가 0.7%
 (θ_{max})

(θ_{max})가

표 3. 설계변수 해석 Case

	Reynolds ($\rho v H / \mu$)	Case	P [KPa]	SG+Orifice P [KPa]	
	2.04E6	D1	0	15	A**
	1.02E6	D2	0	15	A**
	2.04E6	D3	0	20	A**
	1.02E6	D4	0	20	A**
()	2.04E6	E1	5-0.01	10~14.99	A
	2.04E6	E2	5-0.01	10~14.99	B
	2.04E6	E3	5-0.01	10	A
	2.04E6	E4	5-0.01	10	B
	1.02E6	E5	5-0.01	10	A

표 4. 증기발생기 유량 및 최대유량편차(기존설계)

Case	Q_i / Q_{ideal} [%]			$\theta_{diff max}$	
	SG1	SG2	SG3		
D1	99.82	98.68	101.50	2.82	A
D2	99.84	98.68	101.48	2.80	A
D3	99.75	98.35	101.90	3.55	A
D4	99.76	98.35	101.89	3.53	A

Case E () (perforated plates)

Case E1 E2 15KPa 가

0.01KPa 5KPa 가

14.99 KPa 10KPa 8 Case

E1, E2 (θ_{max}) 가

Case E1 50Pa 가 0.5%

10 Pa~1 KPa 가 (12).

1KPa 가

Case E2 200Pa 가 0.5%

Case E1

Case E2

1KPa Case E1 가

Case E3 E4 10KPa

5KPa 0.01KPa 9 Case

E3, E4 (θ_{max}) Case E3, E4

Case E1, E2 가

Case E3 75Pa 가 0.5%

10 Pa~1 KPa Case E1

1KPa Case E1, E2

가 Case E4

300Pa 가 0.5% 가

Case E2 Case E1, E3

Case E4 1KPa

Case E1~E3 가

가 0.5% Case E1 50Pa

14.95KPa, Case E2 200Pa 14.80KPa,

Case E3 75Pa 10KPa, Case E4

300Pa 10KPa

Case E1 Case E3 4.925 KPa, Case E2 Case E4가 4.7

KPa KPa ~ Pa

가

10(a), (b)
E3, E4

Case E1, E2

Case

가

11

Reynolds

가

가

50Pa

6.

RNG $k - \epsilon$, 2, (staggered), SIMPLE

2

SMART-P

MCP

가.

(1/12)

2

(case D1~D4)

(θ_{max})

15 KPa

3.5 %, 20

KPa

2.8%

3

가

가

()

()

()

300Pa

가 0.5%

, 1KPa

가

()

1KPa

3.5~2.8%

()

0.1%

10KPa

가

()

15KPa

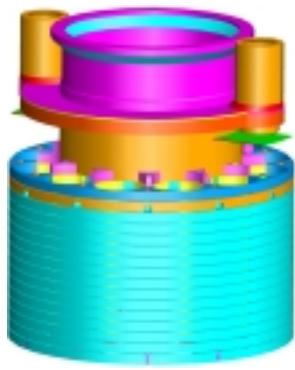
11KPa

4KPa

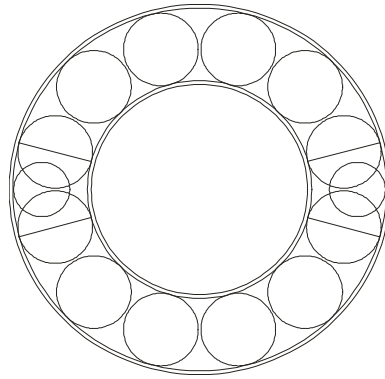
, MCP

가

가

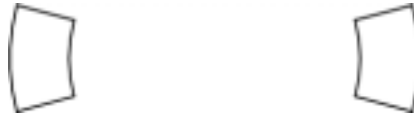


MCP/SG header

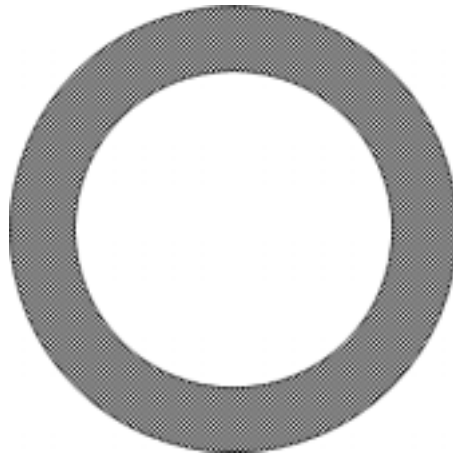


MCP/SG header section

Fig. 1. SMART -P schematic diagram



(a) Existing flow distributor



(b) Improved flow distributor

Fig. 2. Flow Distributor

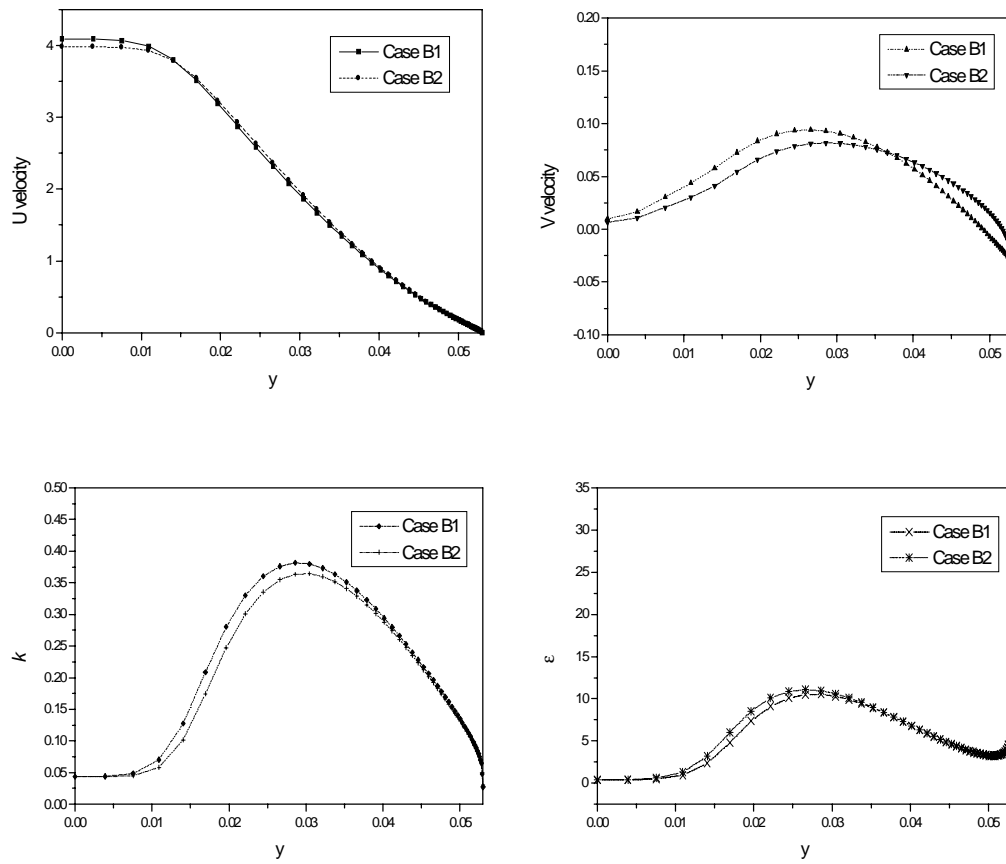
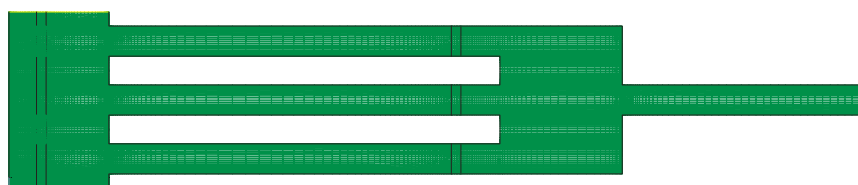
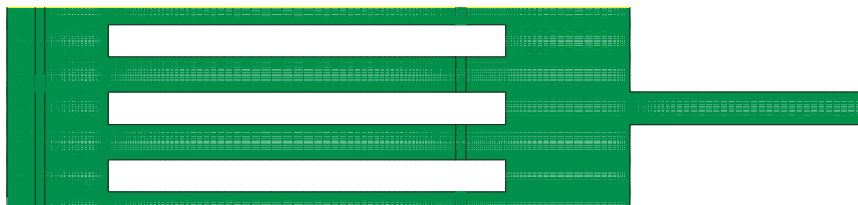


Fig. 3. Inlet U, V, k, ϵ Profile



(a) Type A



(b) Type B

Fig. 4. MCP 2D analysis model

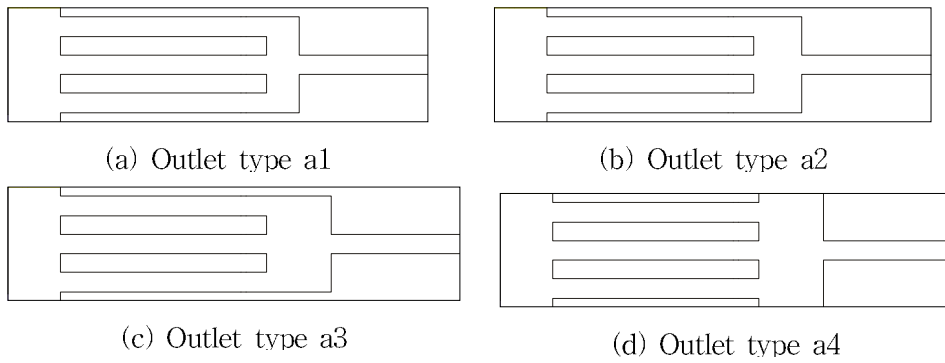


Fig. 5. Outlet region shape

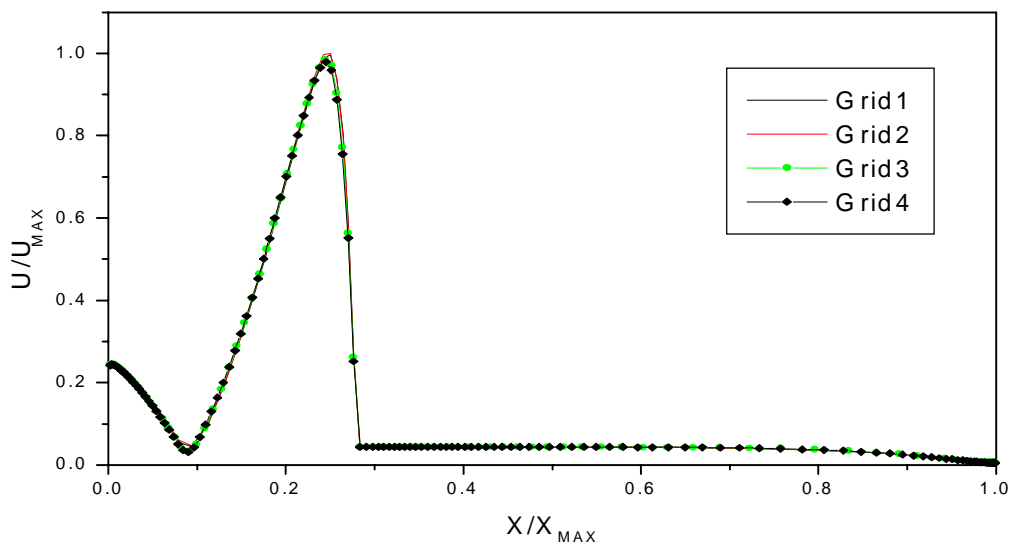


Fig. 6. Velocity of header section between SG1 and SG2(Grid Sensitivity)

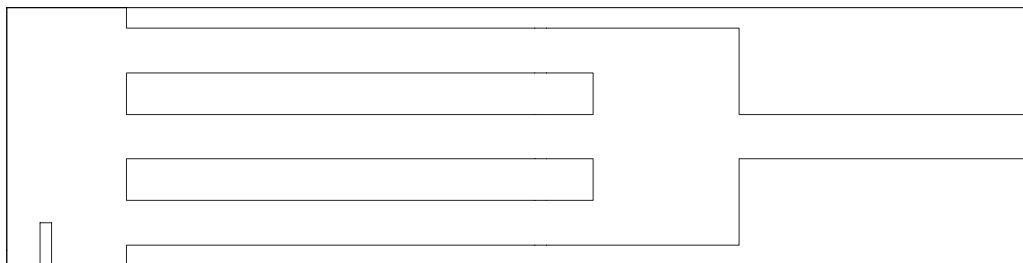


Fig. 7. 2D analysis model of the existing MCP header

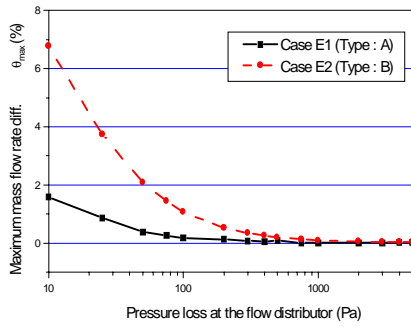


Fig. 8. Maximum flow rate difference (θ_{max})

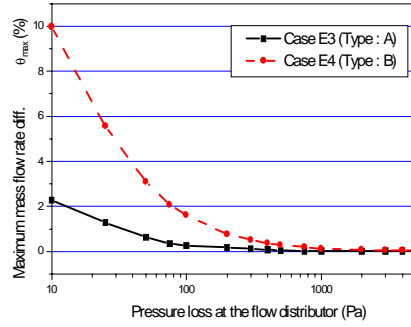
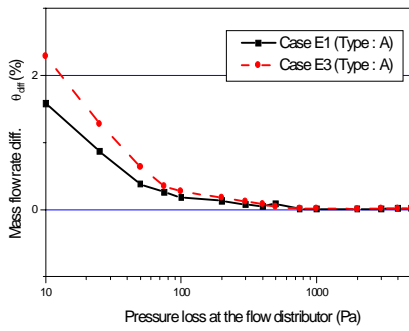
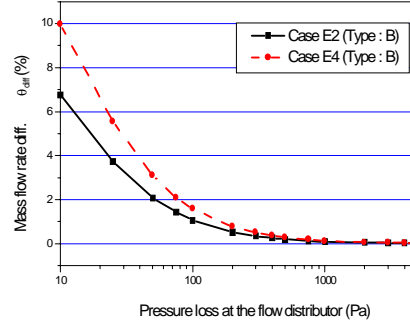


Fig. 9. Maximum flow rate difference (θ_{max})



(a) Type A



(b) Type B

Fig. 10. Variation with the orifice ΔP of maximum flow rate diff. (θ_{max})

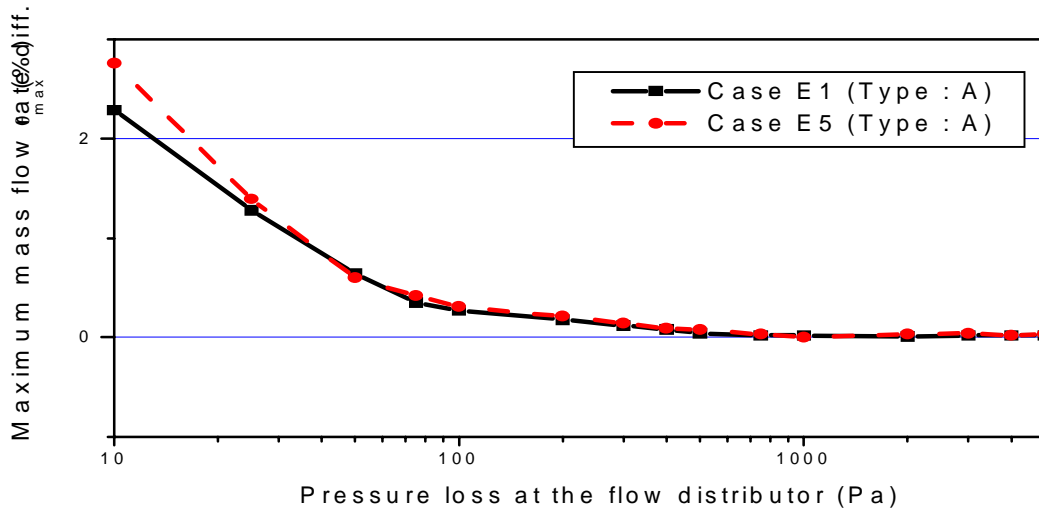


Fig. 11. Variation with inlet Reynolds no. of maximum flow rate diff. (θ_{max})

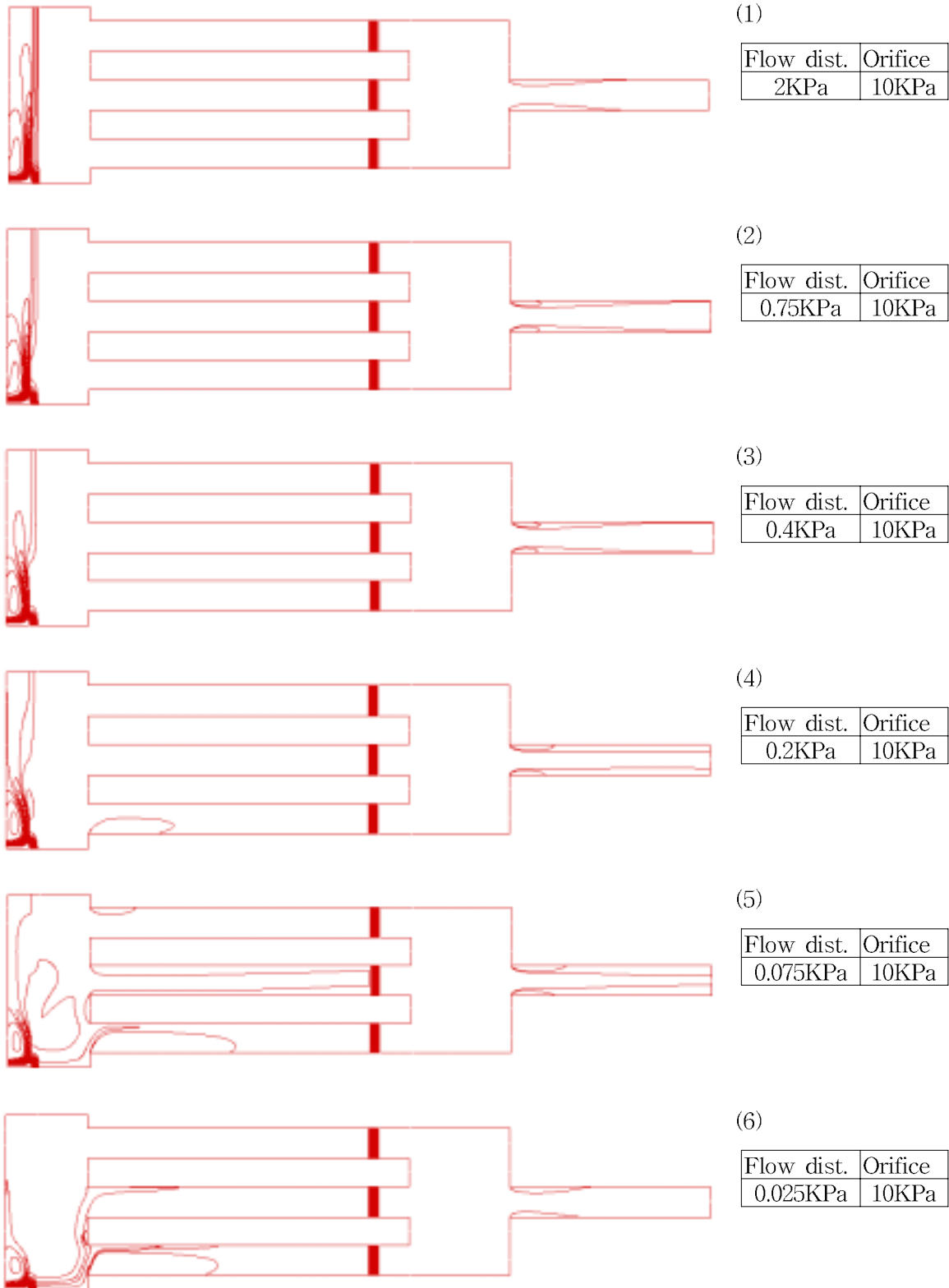


Fig. 12. Total pressure distribution contours of case E3

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