

2003

## MARS

### Development of Heat Transfer Model of Helical Tube Steam Generator for Thermal Hydraulic System Analysis Code, MARS

150

19

RELAP5 TRAC

IRIS SMART

가

MARS

가

#### Abstract

The centrifugal force caused by the helical shape of the helically coiled tube steam generator enhances the heat-transfer by generating the secondary flow within the tube, and makes it easier to produce superheated steam by enhancing moisture separation. However such generally used computer codes as RELAP and TRAC in thermal hydraulic systems analysis of commercial Pressurized Water Reactors do

not have the heat transfer correlations and hydraulic models suitable for helically coiled tube steam generator. Therefore, application of such codes to SMART and IRIS reactors which have helically coiled steam generators is not appropriate. The heat transfer characteristics and relevant correlations for helical tubes have been examined and then added to MARS T/H systems analysis code. The user can optionally select the helical tube heat transfer package via input. A performance analysis under full power operation has been carried out with the modified MARS code. The results show a significant improvement in the accuracy in the steam generator performance analysis compared to the version without the helical heat transfer package.

## 1.

, .

fog .

(vapor core)

90 ~ 95%

MRX, SPWR, LMFBR, 가

IRIS[1] SMART[2]

MARS[3] 가

. MARS

SMART

MARS

, MARS .

2.

2.1

1920 Dean  
1960 Seban  
1980 McLaughlin[4] (1963) 가

$$h_c = 0.023 \frac{k_f}{d} \text{Re}_f^{0.8} \text{Pr}_f^{0.4} \left[ \text{Re}_f^{0.05} \left( \frac{d}{D} \right)^{0.1} \right] \quad (1)$$

Mori Nakayama[5] (1964)

Pr > 1

$$h_c = 0.02439 \frac{k_f}{d} \text{Re}_f^{0.8333} \text{Pr}_f^{0.4} \left( \frac{d}{D} \right)^{\frac{1}{12}} \left[ 1 + \frac{0.061}{\left[ \text{Re}_f \left( \frac{d}{D} \right)^{2.5} \right]^{1/6}} \right] \quad (2)$$

Pr < 1

$$h_c = 0.03846 \frac{k_f}{d} \text{Re}_f^{0.8} \frac{\text{Pr}}{\left( \text{Pr}^{2/3} - 0.074 \right)} \left( \frac{d}{D} \right)^{\frac{1}{10}} \left[ 1 + \frac{0.098}{\left[ \text{Re}_f \left( \frac{d}{D} \right)^2 \right]^{1/5}} \right] \quad (3)$$

d

D

1 SMART

(d/D) 가 1/43

(1) (2)

Dittus-Boelter

Re

SMART

(1)

(2)

20 ~ 30% 가

Mori-

Nakayama

2.2

3

MARS

가

Chen

$$q'' = h_{mac}(T_w - T_s)F + h_{mic}(T_w - T_s)S \quad (4)$$

$h_{mac} =$

$h_{mic} =$  Poster-Zuber pool boiling

F = Reynolds number factor

S = Suppression factor

Owhadi[6] (1968)

Chen

F factor

2

$1/\chi < 0.1$

$h_{mac}$

(4)

MARS CHF

CHF AECL Lookup

가

가 0.7

가

[7,8] ( 4

).

0.8

$x_s > 0.8$

(5)

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MARS

Chen

$A_f$

$$q_{tb} = q_{CHF} A_f + h_g (T_w - T_g) (1 - A_f) \quad (6)$$

$$h_g = 0.0185 Re_g^{0.83} Pr_g^{1/3}$$

가

가

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가

$$h = 0.62 \left[ \frac{g \rho_g k_g^2 (\rho_f - \rho_g) h_{fg} C_{pg}}{L(T_w - T_s) Pr_g} \right]^{0.25} M_\alpha \quad (7)$$

$M_\alpha$  void fraction factor

가 가

### 3. Shell

Shell

가

MARS

ESDU(Engineering Science Data Unit, London,

1973)

[9].

$$h = \sqrt{h_{\text{parallel}}^2 + h_{\text{cross}}^2} \quad (8)$$

$h_{\text{parallel}}$

Dittus-Boelter

$h_{\text{cross}}$

$$h_{\text{cross}} = 0.211 \frac{k}{D} Pr^{0.34} Re_{\text{cross}}^{0.651} \quad (9)$$

$$A_{\text{ratio}} = \frac{1 - \frac{\pi}{4} \left( \frac{D}{P} \right)^2}{1 - \frac{D}{P}}$$

$$G_{\text{cross}} = G_{\text{parallel}} A_{\text{ratio}}$$

$$Re_{\text{cross}} = G_{\text{cross}} D / \mu$$

Zukauskas[10](1972)

$$h = C \frac{k}{D} Re^m Pr^{0.36} \left( \frac{Pr}{Pr_w} \right)^{0.25} \quad (10)$$

Re	C	m
10 ~ 100	0.8	0.4
100 ~ 2x10 <sup>5</sup>	0.27	0.63
> 2x10 <sup>5</sup>	0.021	0.84

4 SMART Dittus-Boelter  
 (8) (10) Zukauskas  
 2 ESDU 4  
 ESDU Cross flow Zukauskas  
 Shell 가  
 MARS

4. MARS

MARS 1cccg501 ~ 99 3  
 가 가  
 114 가 100  
 Shell  
 114 , 135 Shell  
 114 di/Dc  
 가 1cccg800( ) 1cccg900( )  
 1cccg801 ~ 899 ( 1cccg901 ~ 999) 10 P/D Dc/di  
 ( 1.1 < Dc/di < infinite)  
 (3)  
 (3) (Pr<sup>2/3</sup> - 0.074) Pr 가 0.02013 0 가  
 max( 0.01, (Pr<sup>2/3</sup> - 0.074)) Re 가 0 가 Re  
 가 10 (10) 가 (Pr/Pr<sub>w</sub>)<sup>0.25</sup>  
 가 가  
 가 가 ( T<sub>f</sub>=300 C, T<sub>w</sub>=200 C, P = 15Mpa)  
 1%

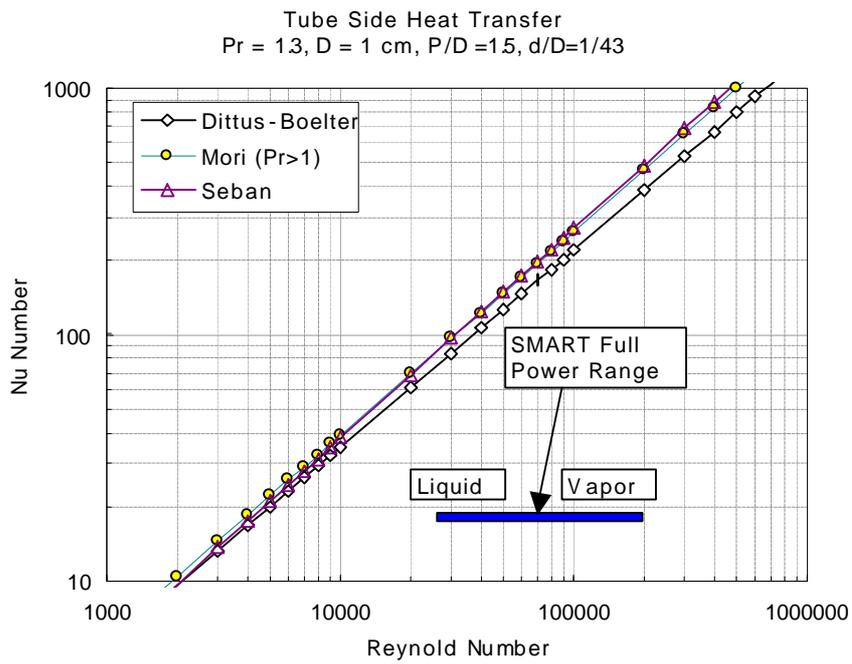
100% MARS SMART  
 . SAMRT  
 , Shell 5  
 25  
 6  
 SMART 가 100% 가  
 가 0.8 가  
 100% 7  
 Shell MARS  
 Shell ESDU Zukauskas 2  
 가 50% 10  
 가 80%  
 가 80%  
 17  
 가 8

5.

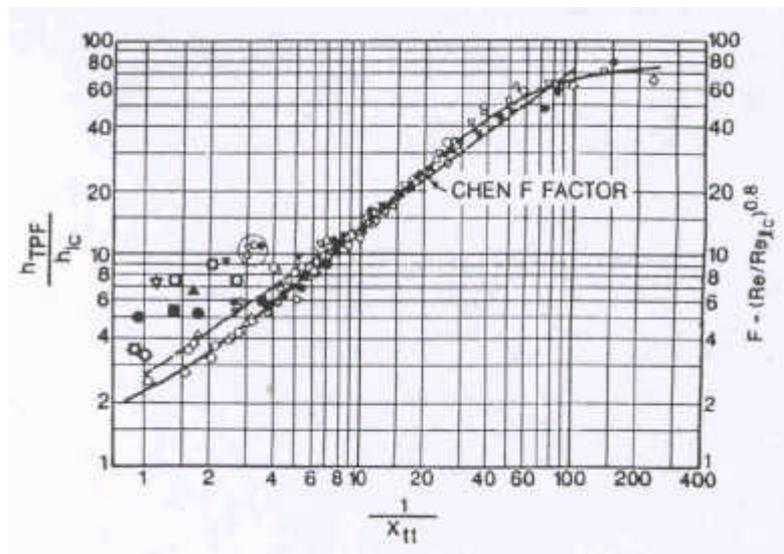
Shell  
 Zukauskas  
 가 0.8  
 Zukauskas Shell  
 Zukauskas MARS  
 Shell 가  
 (d/D) 가 MARS  
 SMART  
 SMART

6.

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- [3] " 가 / ", KAERI/RR-2235/2001, (2002)
- [4] Seban, R.A. and McLaughlin, E.F., " Heat Transfer in Tube Coils with Laminar and Turbulent Flow," Int, J, Heat Mass Transfer, **6**, 387-395 (1963)
- [5] Mori, Y., Nakayama, W., "Study on Forced Convective Heat Transfer in Curved Pipes", Int. J. Heat Mass Transfer, **7** (1964)
- [6] Owhadi, A., Bell K.J., and Crain B., "Forces convective boiling inside helically-coiled tubes", Int. J. Heat Mass Transfer, **11**,1779-1793 (1968)
- [7] Young, M.A, and Bell, K.,J., "Review of two phase flow and heat transfer in helically coiled tubes", Eight symposium on space nuclear power systems, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 6-10, January (1991)
- [8] Bi, Q.C, Chen, T.K., Luo,Y.S., Zheng J.X., "Heat transfer characteristics in helical coil tubes", Experimental Heat Transfer, Fluid mechanics and thermodynamics (1997)
- [9] Thermal Hydraulics Group "RELAP5/MOD3 Code Manual Volume IV : Code Structure, System Models, and Solution Methods", chapter 4, Scientech, Inc. , NUREG/CR-5535 (1998)
- [10] Zukauskas, A.A., "Heat transfer from tubes in cross flow",Adv. Heat Transfer Academic, **8**, 93-106 (1972)



1.

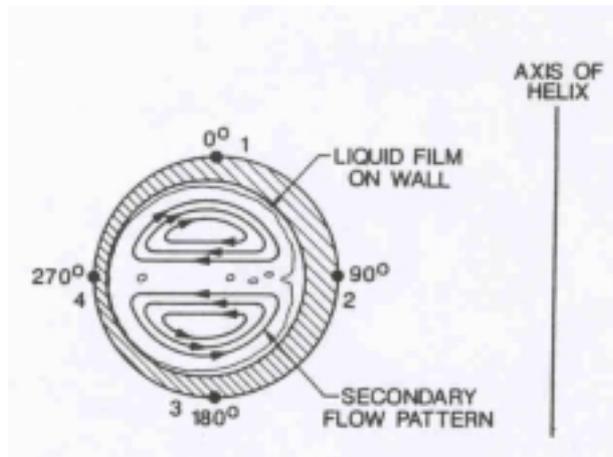


2.

Chen

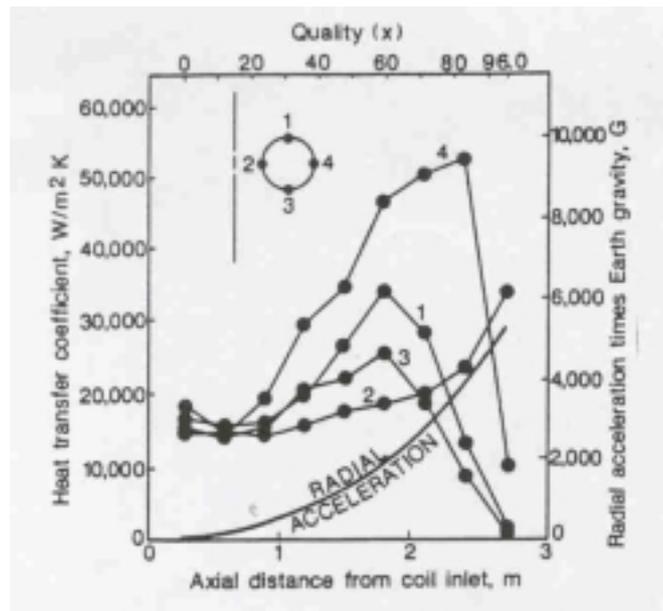
F

(Owhadi, 1968, from reference [6])



3.

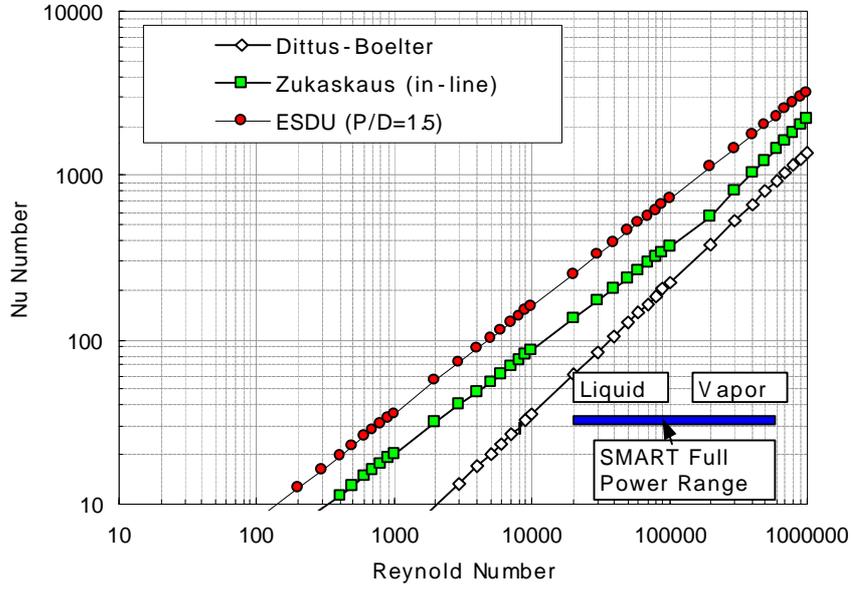
(Owhadi, 1968, from reference [6])



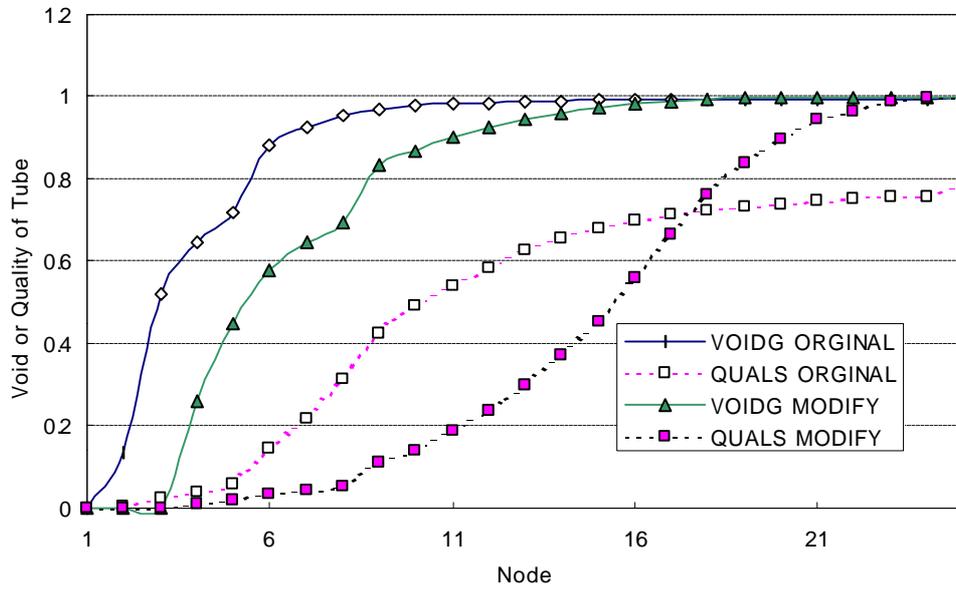
4.

(Owhadi, 1966, from reference [6])

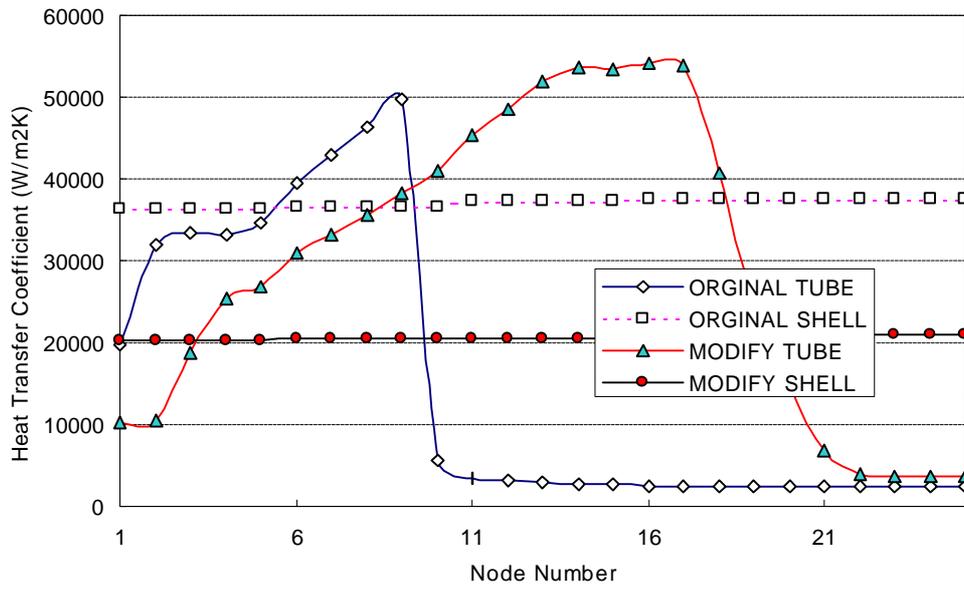
Shell Side Heat Transfer  
 $Pr = 0.9, D = 1 \text{ cm}, P/D = 1.5$



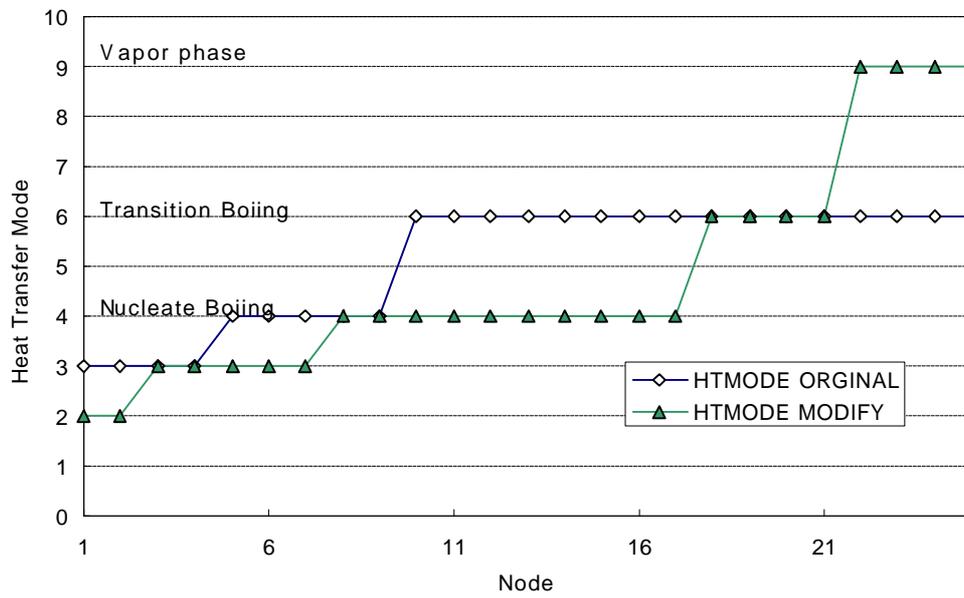
5. Shell



6. SMART



7. SMART



8. SMART