

Numerical Experiment of Turbulent Flow in a Rod Bundle using Anisotropic Turbulence Models

150

861-1

2 (quadratic) 3 (cubic) $k-\epsilon$

2

 $k-\epsilon$

가

가

Abstract

Numerical experiment of turbulent flow in a rod bundle using various anisotropic turbulence models has been performed. The anisotropic models used in this study are non-linear quadratic and cubic $k-\epsilon$ models, and differential Reynolds stress model(RSM). The numerical experiment was conducted for fully developed turbulent flow in triangular and square rod bundles. The anisotropic models predicted the turbulence-driven secondary flow in the subchannel of rod bundle well but showed large difference in the magnitude depending on the model. They resulted in more accurate distributions of mean axial velocity and wall shear stress than standard $k-\epsilon$ but their large differences were also noted. As for turbulence structure in the rod bundle, turbulence intensities in axial, radial and azimuthal directions were reasonably predicted in large flow region, but the very high azimuthal intensity in rod-gap region could not be predicted by any anisotropic model.

1.

가 Carajilescov - Todreas¹⁾
 Vonka²⁾ 2

(secondary flow)

3)-6) Rehme⁶⁾ 가

(anisotropy) (large eddy) (flow pulsation)

Slagter⁷⁾ 1-
 Lee - Jang⁸⁾ Lemos - Asato⁹⁾

(eddy viscosity) (CFD)

10)

가

Speziale¹¹⁾, Myong - Kasagi¹²⁾, Shih et al.¹³⁾ Quadratic $k - \epsilon$ Craft et al.¹⁴⁾ Cubic $k - \epsilon$ Launder - Reece - Rodi (LRR) Hooper - Wood⁵⁾ Carajilescov - Todreas¹⁾

2.

Launder Spalding¹⁶⁾ $k - \epsilon$ 가
 k ϵ

$$\mathbf{r} \frac{\partial k}{\partial t} + \mathbf{r} U_j \frac{\partial k}{\partial x_j} = \mathbf{t}_{ij} \frac{\partial U_i}{\partial x_j} - \mathbf{r} \epsilon + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left((\mathbf{m} + \mathbf{m}_1 / \mathbf{s}_k) \frac{\partial k}{\partial x_j} \right), \quad (1)$$

$$\mathbf{r} \frac{\partial \epsilon}{\partial t} + \mathbf{r} U_j \frac{\partial \epsilon}{\partial x_j} = C_{e1} \frac{\epsilon}{k} \mathbf{t}_{ij} \frac{\partial U_i}{\partial x_j} - C_{e2} \mathbf{r} \frac{\epsilon^2}{k} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left((\mathbf{m} + \mathbf{m}_1 / \mathbf{s}_\epsilon) \frac{\partial \epsilon}{\partial x_j} \right), \quad (2)$$

\mathbf{t}_{ij}

$$\mathbf{t}_{ij} = -\overline{\mathbf{r}u'_i u'_j} = \mathbf{m} \left(\frac{\partial U_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial U_j}{\partial x_i} \right) - \frac{2}{3} \mathbf{r} k \mathbf{d}_{ij} \quad (3)$$

$$\mathbf{m}_i = \mathbf{r} C_m \frac{k^2}{\mathbf{e}}. \quad (4)$$

$k - \mathbf{e}$

$$C_m = 0.09, C_{e1} = 1.44, C_{e2} = 1.92, \mathbf{s}_k = 1.0, \mathbf{s}_e = 1.3 \quad (5)$$

$k - \mathbf{e}$

(isotropy) 가

Quadratic

Cubic

$$\overline{\mathbf{r}u'_i u'_j} = -\mathbf{m}_i S_{ij} + \frac{2}{3} \mathbf{r} k \mathbf{d}_{ij} + C_1 \mathbf{m}_i \frac{k}{\mathbf{e}} \left(S_{ik} S_{kj} - \frac{1}{3} S_{kl} S_{kl} \mathbf{d}_{ij} \right) + C_2 \mathbf{m}_i \frac{k}{\mathbf{e}} (\Omega_{ik} S_{kj} + \Omega_{jk} S_{ki}) + C_3 \mathbf{m}_i \frac{k}{\mathbf{e}} \left(\Omega_{ik} \Omega_{jk} - \frac{1}{3} \Omega_{lk} \Omega_{lk} \mathbf{d}_{ij} \right) \quad (6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\mathbf{r}u'_i u'_j} = & -\mathbf{m}_i S_{ij} + \frac{2}{3} \mathbf{r} k \mathbf{d}_{ij} + C_1 \mathbf{m}_i \frac{k}{\mathbf{e}} \left(S_{ik} S_{kj} - \frac{1}{3} S_{kl} S_{kl} \mathbf{d}_{ij} \right) + C_2 \mathbf{m}_i \frac{k}{\mathbf{e}} (\Omega_{ik} S_{kj} + \Omega_{jk} S_{ki}) \\ & + C_3 \mathbf{m}_i \frac{k}{\mathbf{e}} \left(\Omega_{ik} \Omega_{jk} - \frac{1}{3} \Omega_{lk} \Omega_{lk} \mathbf{d}_{ij} \right) + C_4 \mathbf{m}_i \frac{k^2}{\mathbf{e}^2} (S_{ki} \Omega_{lj} + S_{kj} \Omega_{li}) S_{kl} \\ & + C_5 \mathbf{m}_i \frac{k^2}{\mathbf{e}^2} \left(\Omega_{il} \Omega_{lm} + S_{il} l \Omega_{lm} \Omega_{mj} - \frac{2}{3} S_{lm} \Omega_{mm} \Omega_{nl} \mathbf{d}_{ij} \right) + C_6 \mathbf{m}_i \frac{k^2}{\mathbf{e}^2} S_{ij} S_{kl} S_{kl} + C_7 \mathbf{m}_i \frac{k^2}{\mathbf{e}^2} S_{ij} \Omega_{kl} \Omega_{kl} \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

$$S_{ij} = \left(\frac{\partial U_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial U_j}{\partial x_i} \right), \quad \Omega_{ij} = \left(\frac{\partial U_i}{\partial x_j} - \frac{\partial U_j}{\partial x_i} \right) - \mathbf{e}_{ijk} \Omega_k \quad (8)$$

Ω_k

Table 1

가

Quadratic

Cubic

$$C_m = \frac{0.3}{1 + 0.35(\max(S, \Omega))^{1.5}} \times \left(1 - \exp \left[\frac{-0.36}{\exp(-0.75 \max(S, \Omega))} \right] \right) \quad (9)$$

$$C_1 = -0.1, C_2 = 0.1, C_3 = 0.26, C_4 = -10C_m^2, C_5 = 0, C_6 = -5C_m^2, C_7 = 5C_m^2$$

Table 1. Quadratic $k - \mathbf{e}$

| Model | C_m | C_1 | C_2 | C_3 |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Speziale(1987) | 0.09 | -0.1512 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Myong and Kasagi(1990) | 0.09 | 0.275 | 0.2375 | 0.05 |
| Shih et al.(1993) | $\frac{2/3}{1.25 + S + 0.9\Omega}$ | $\frac{0.75/C_m}{1000 + S^3}$ | $\frac{3.8/C_m}{1000 + S^3}$ | $\frac{4.8/C_m}{1000 + S^3}$ |

S

Ω

(strain rate)

(vorticity)

Launder - Reece - Rodi Navier - Stokes
(RSM)

$$\frac{\partial t_{ij}}{\partial t} + U_k \frac{\partial t_{ij}}{\partial x_k} = -t_{ik} \frac{\partial U_j}{\partial x_k} - t_{jk} \frac{\partial U_i}{\partial x_k} + \frac{2}{3} r e d_{ij} - \Pi_{ij} + C_s \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} \left(k \left(t_{im} \frac{\partial t_{jk}}{\partial x_m} + t_{jm} \frac{\partial t_{ik}}{\partial x_m} + t_{km} \frac{\partial t_{ij}}{\partial x_m} \right) \right) \quad (10)$$

$$r \frac{\partial e}{\partial t} + r U_j \frac{\partial e}{\partial x_j} = C_{e1} \frac{e}{k} t_{ij} \frac{\partial U_i}{\partial x_j} - C_{e2} r \frac{e^2}{k} - C_e \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} \left(k t_{km} \frac{\partial e}{\partial x_m} \right) \quad (11)$$

Π_{ij} - LRR¹⁵⁾ Rotta¹⁷⁾
(wall reflection)

$$\Pi_{ij}^{(w)} = \left\{ 0.125 \frac{e}{k} \left(t_{ij} + \frac{2}{3} r k d_{ij} \right) - 0.015 (P_{ij} - D_{ij}) \right\} \frac{k^{3/2}}{en} \quad (12)$$

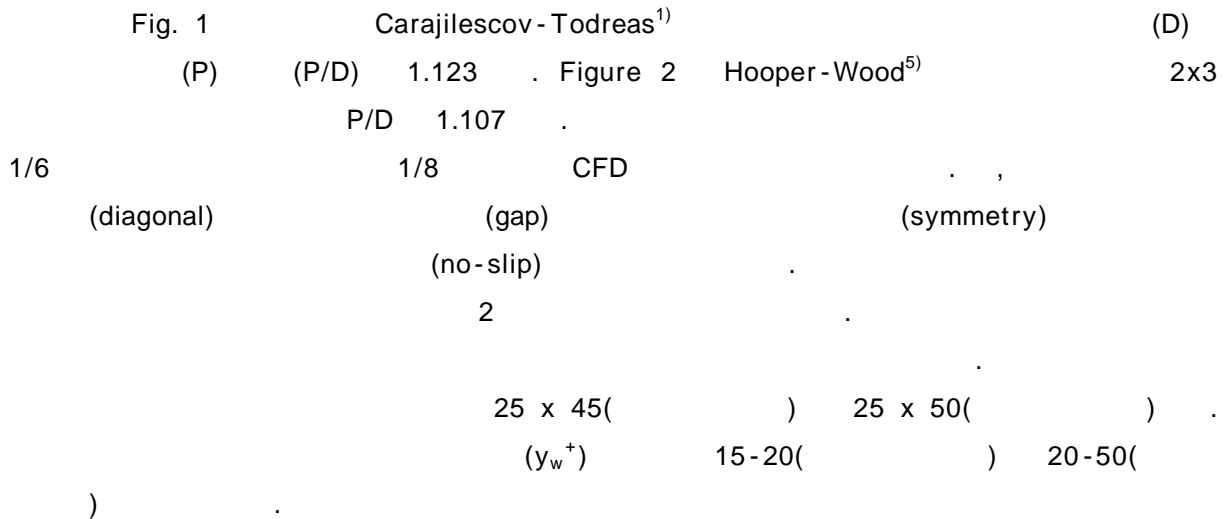
$$P_{ij} = t_{im} \frac{\partial U_j}{\partial x_m} + t_{jm} \frac{\partial U_i}{\partial x_m}, \quad D_{ij} = t_{im} \frac{\partial U_m}{\partial x_j} + t_{jm} \frac{\partial U_m}{\partial x_i} \quad (13)$$

n . RSM(LRR)

$$C_1 = 1.8, C_2 = 0.60, C_s = 0.11, C_e = 0.18 \quad (14)$$

3.

3.1



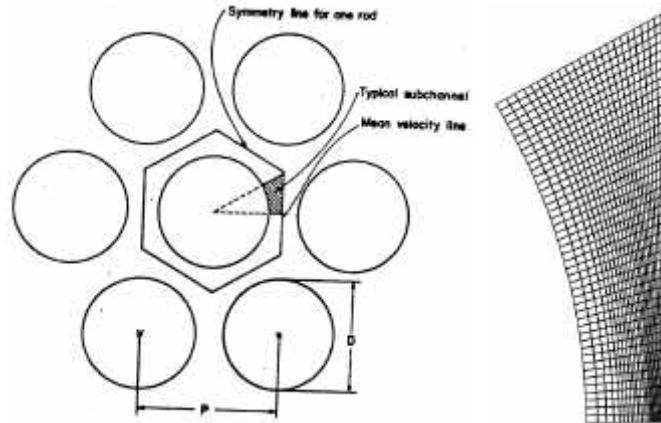


Figure 1.

(25 x 45)

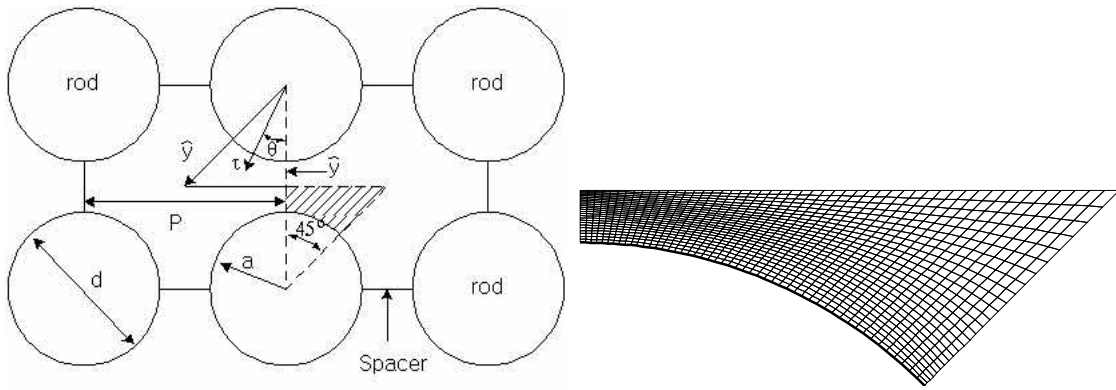


Figure 2.

(25 x 50)

3.2

| | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----|--------------------|
| | | | CFD | CFX- |
| 4 ¹⁸⁾ | | $k-e$ | | |
| CFX-4 | | CFX-4 | 가 | |
| | SIMPLE | SIMPLEC | | |
| | (wall function) | | | (under-relaxation) |
| (residual) | | 0.001% | | 10 ⁻⁴ |
| 가 | | (U ₀) | | |
| 27000(|) | 207600(|) | |

4.

4.1

Figure 3

2

가 Gap

2

0.1%(Shih et al.), 0.15%(Cubic) 1.3%(RSM) 0.8%(Speziale), 0.6%(Myong-Kasagi), Carajilescov-Todreas

2 가 0.67%

Kasagi 가 2 Speziale Myong-Cubic Shih et al.

RSM(LRR)

Figure 4

Shih Quadratic $k-e$ Craft MOSA3D¹⁹⁾ Cubic $k-e$

$k-e$ Gap

Speziale Myong-Kasagi Quadratic $k-e$ 가

Gap

CFD MOSA3D

RSM(LRR) $k-e$ Gap

Figure 5

가 Gap

$k-e$ Cubic $k-e$

Shih Quadratic $k-e$ Cubic $k-e$

Speziale Quadratic $k-e$ 가

Myong-Kasagi Speziale

RSM(LRR) Gap

Figure 6

Gap($\theta=0$)

($\theta=30$) 가 Shih Quadratic $k-e$

Cubic $k-e$ $k-e$

Speziale Myong-Kasagi Quadratic $k-e$

$\theta=25$ 가

RSM(LRR) $\theta=25$

($\theta=30$)

4.2

Figure 7 Quadratic/Cubic $k-e$ RSM(LRR)

2

Gap 2 2

1.1%(Speziale), 0.9%(Myong-Kasagi), 0.18%(Cubic) 2.2%(RSM)

Shih Quadratic Cubic 2

Todreas¹⁾가 (P/D=1.123) 가 0.67% Carajilescov-Vonka²⁾

(P/D=1.3) 2 가 0.2%

2 P/D=1.107

Speziale Myong-Kasagi Quadratic 2

Fig. 8 Gap($\theta=0$) ($\theta=45$) (mean flow)

Cubic

Gap

Shih Quadratic Cubic Myong-Kasagi

Kasagi Quadratic (Speziale 가)

RSM(LRR) $k-e$ Gap 10%

Figure 9 Gap($\theta=0$) 가 Cubic $k-e$

$k-e$

(Shih Quadratic) Speziale Myong-Kasagi Quadratic $k-e$

RSM(LRR) Gap 15% $\theta=37$

$\theta=30$ Gap 5% ($\theta=45$)

Figure 10 Gap Gap

u', v', w'

u_t

Speziale (w')

Myong-Kasagi (u')

가 (v') Gap Cubic

RSM(LRR) $k-e$

Figure 11 Gap

Figure 10 Gap

Speziale (u')

(w') 가 Gap

Myong-Kasagi

Cubic

RSM(LRR) 가 가 가

Figure 12 2

Gap

Shih Quadratic Cubic

Speziale Myong-Kasagi

RSM(LRR)

가 $y/y^{\wedge} > 0.6$ 가

Gap 가 Speziale Myong-Kasagi Shih Quadratic

Cubic

RSM(LRR) 가 가

5.

- 1) 2 $k-e$
- 2) Speziale Myong-Kasagi Quadratic $k-e$ Shih Quadratic $k-e$
Cubic $k-e$ 2
- 3) Myong-Kasagi
Speziale 2
- 4) (RSM) $k-e$

5) Gap

U

U_o

u_t (frictional velocity)

y

\hat{y}, \hat{y}

d_{ij} kronecker delta

m

r

s_k, s_e Prandtl

q

6.

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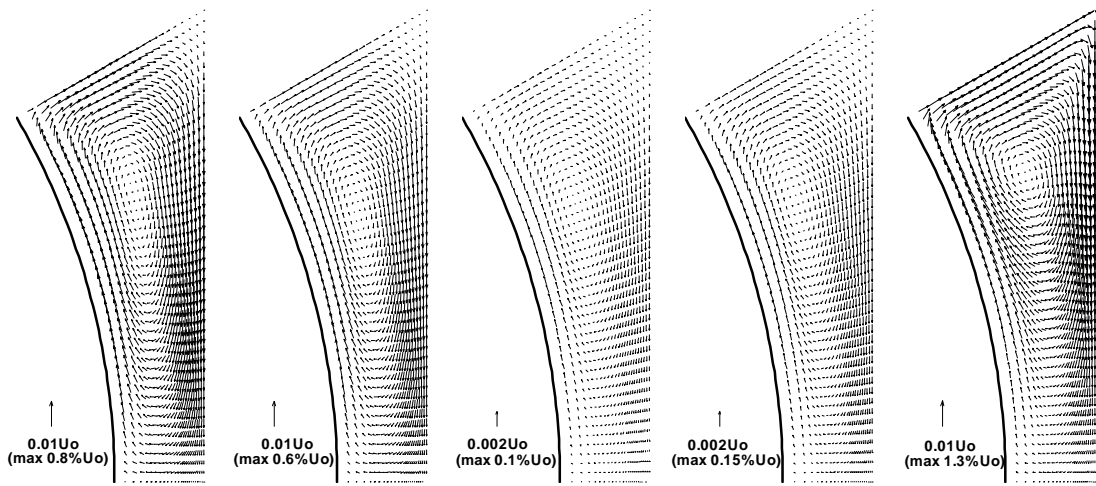


Figure 3. 2 : () Speziale, Myong-Kasagi, Shih et al., Cubic(Craft et al.), RSM(LRR)

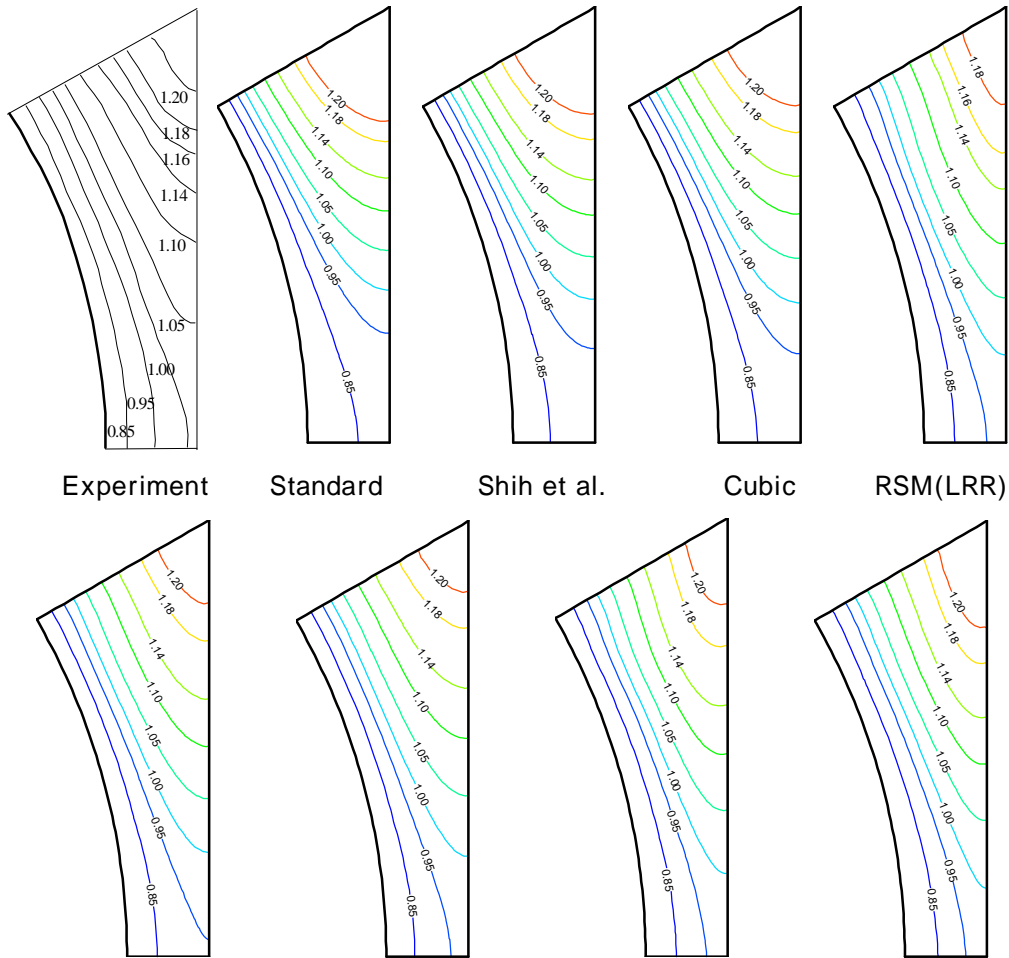
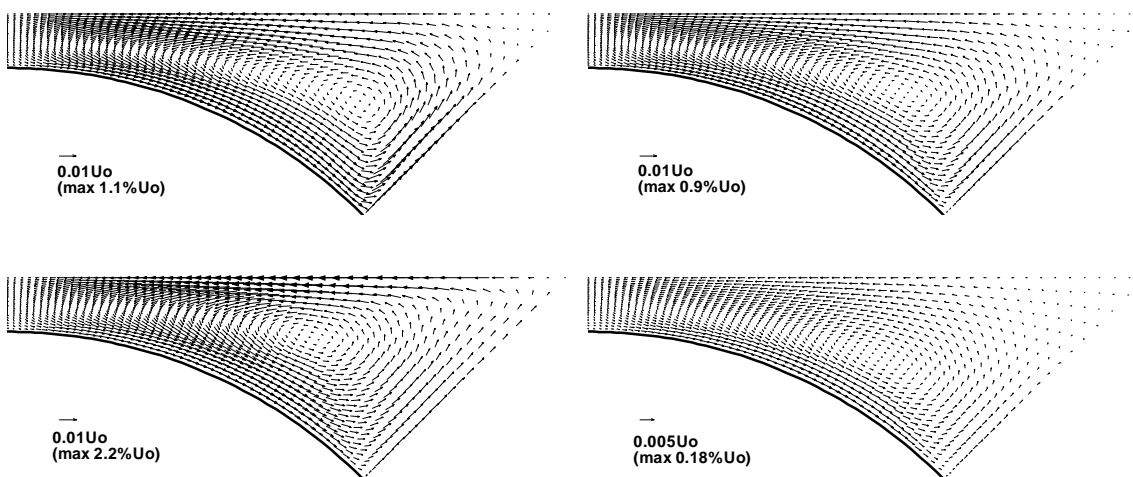
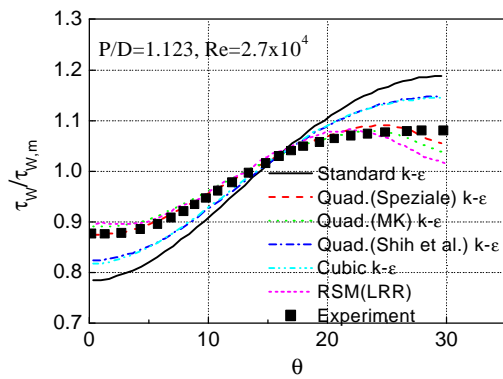
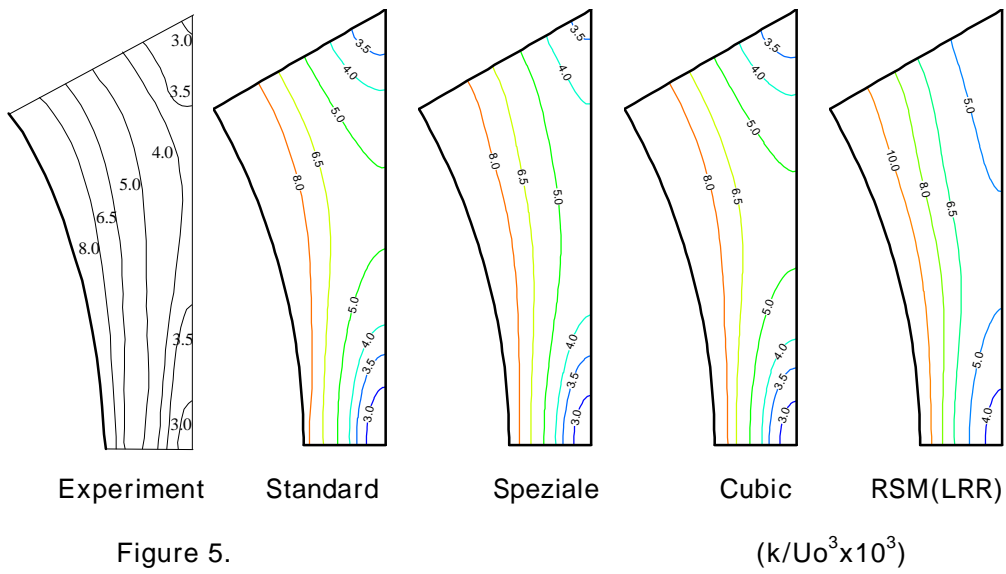


Figure 4. (U/Uo)



2 : () Speciale, Myong-Kasagi, Cubic(Craft et al.), RSM(LRR)

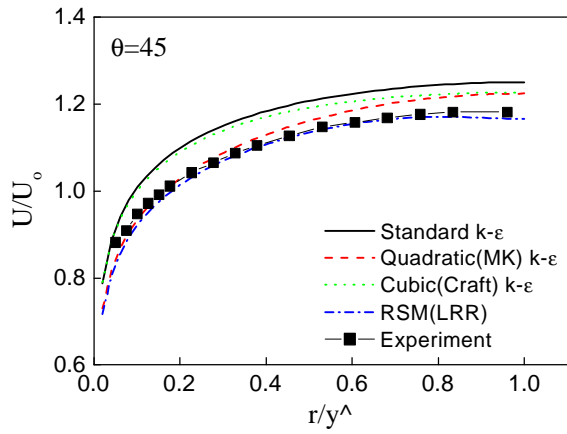
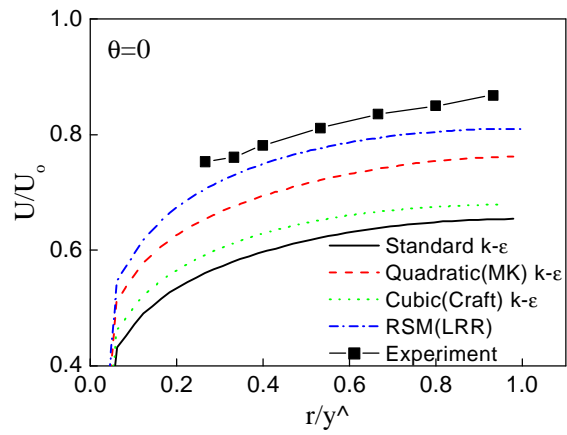


Figure 8.

Gap($\theta=0$)

($\theta=45$)

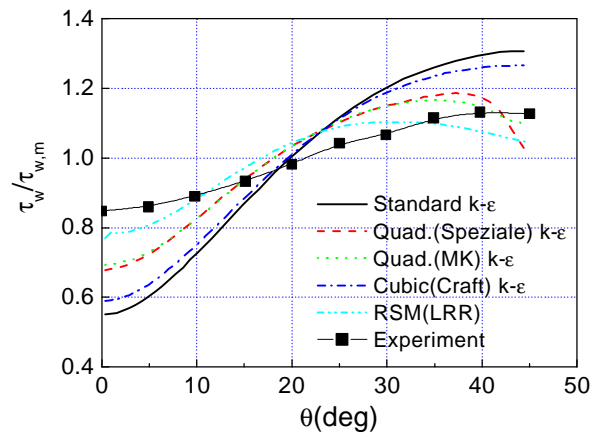


Figure 9.

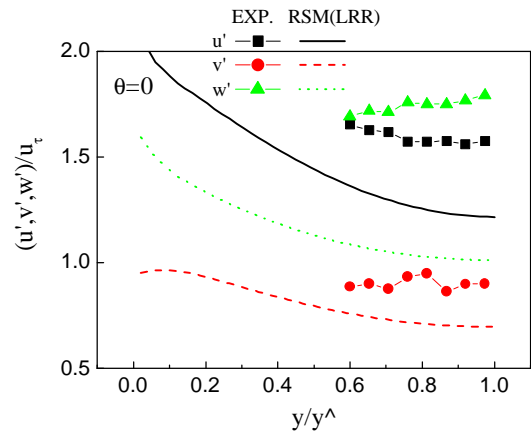
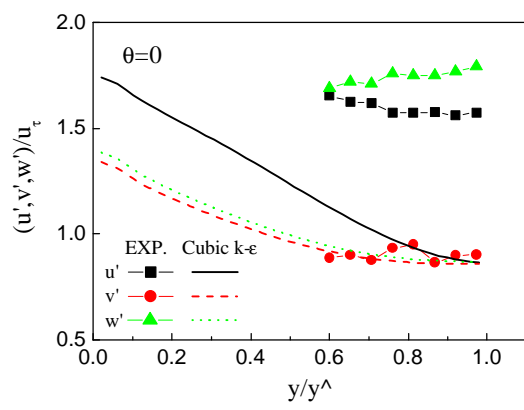
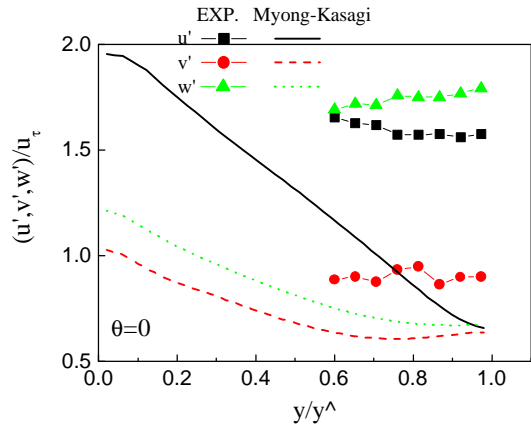
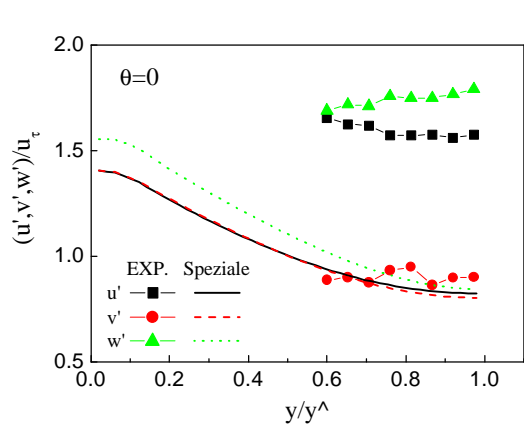


Figure 10.

Gap($\theta=0$)

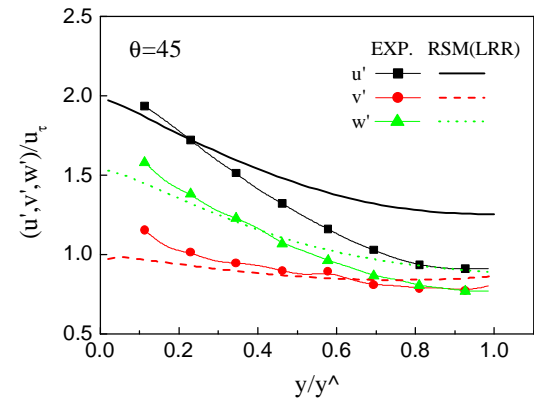
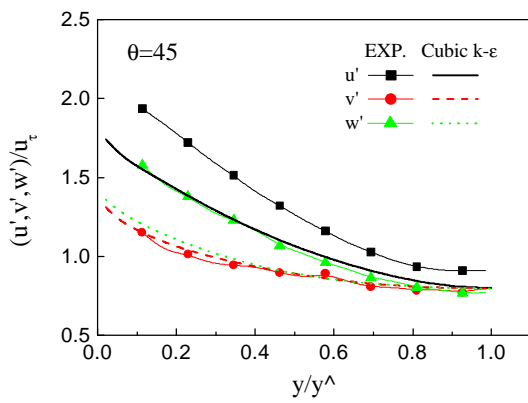
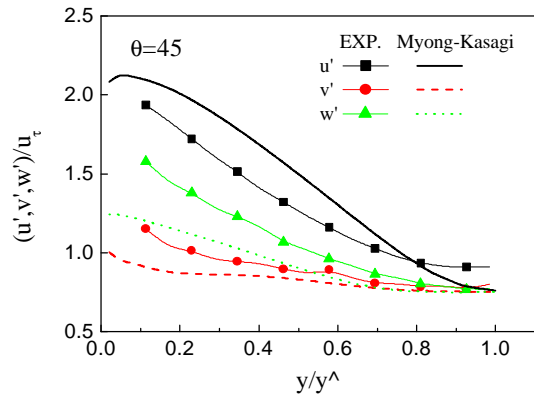
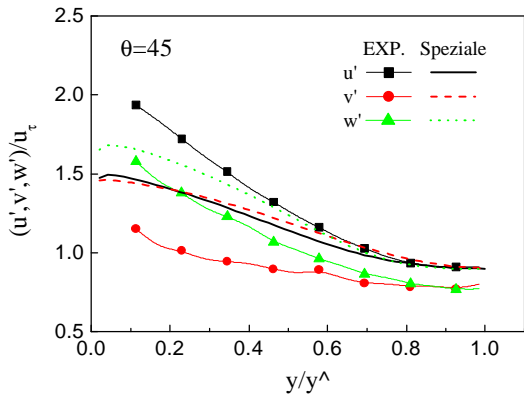


Figure 11.

($\theta=45$)

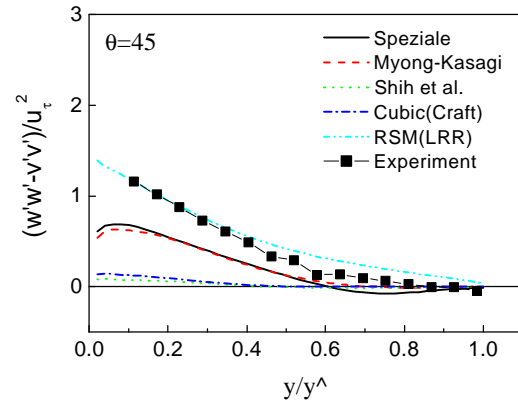
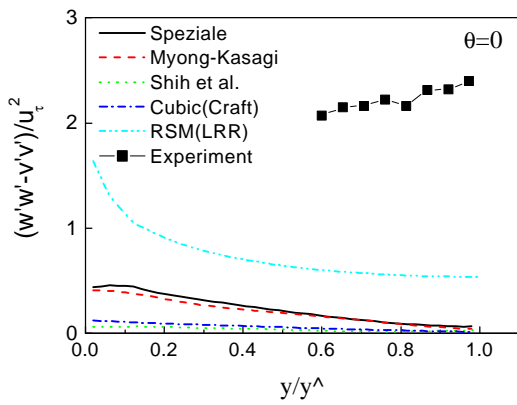


Figure 12.

Gap($\theta=0$)

($\theta=45$)