

FLUENT 3 LES 가

Analysis of Power Spectrum Density in the PWR Fuel Assembly  
Using the 3-D LES Turbulent Model of FLUENT 6.0

가

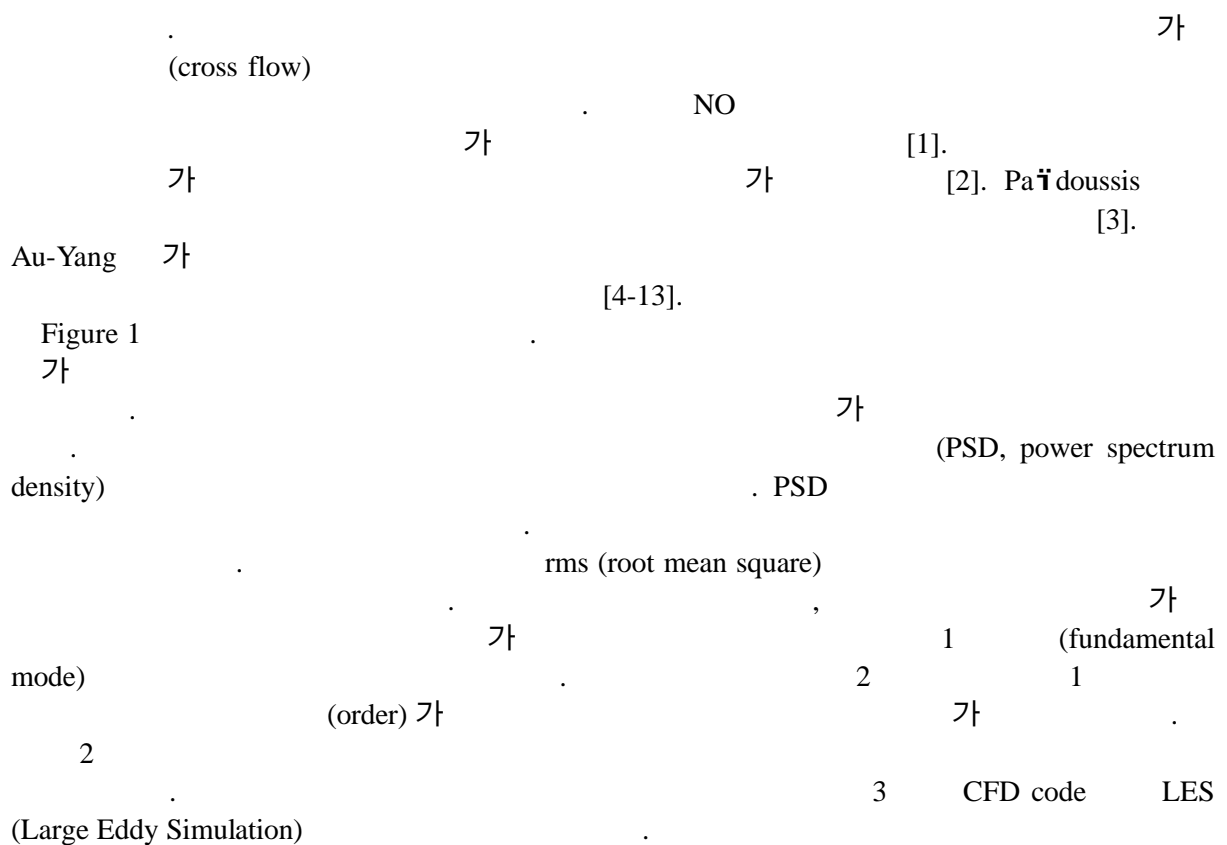
3 LES FFT FLUENT 6  
spacer grid mixing vane

Abstract

FIV(fluid-induced vibration) is an important concern in power and process plants especially in nuclear industry subject to high axial and cross flow causing serious problems. This study addresses the effects of random pressures due to turbulent flows upon the vibrational responses to PSD(power spectrum density) in one dimensional rod supported simply at both ends. Though TIV(turbulence-induced vibration) takes place under parallel flows where axial flow-induced vibration is a much

smaller problem than cross-flow vibration, FIV in axial flow generates random pressure fluctuations due to turbulence mainly around the rod surfaces forcing them vibrate randomly. Dynamic forces produced by the total pressure fluctuating on the rod surface are calculated by the 3 dimensional LES (large eddy simulation) turbulent model in FLUENT 6 to simulate the flow field in CFD code. To acquire response to fluctuating pressure, the response equation of vibration is used in case of a cylindrical rod in one dimensional case. The first modal longitudinal joint acceptance integral including coherence function is an important parameter affecting the vibrational responses in the form of root mean square modal response along with the damping ratio. And the fluctuating stagnation pressure PSD at the wall via FFT transformation in turbulent boundary layer is a key to increasing CHF(critical heat flux). The main goal is not only to enhance the CHF but also to reduce FIV simultaneously, and to apply to designing fuel rods and spacer grid assembly including mixing vanes.

1.



## 2. LES

CFD solver FLUENT 6.0 (stagnation pressure) LES  
 3 . pre-processor . Figure 2 spacer grid mixing  
 vane mesh . Figure 3 GAMBIT 2.0 . Figure 5 Cooper  
 . Figure 4 . Figure 6  
 LES (FVM) SIMPLE .  
 . ,  
 가 ,  
 . ,  
 LES .  $k - \epsilon$   
 SGS (Sub Grid Scale) 가 . 가  
 SGS 가 . ,  
 . ,  
 , SCS ,  
 .  
 (Smagorinsky model) . FLUENT default  
 0.1 , 0.1 가 . Figure 7(a) 5x5  
 , Figure 7(b) 4x4  
 . Figure 8  
 pressure transducer . dynamic  
 (total pressure) . random 가 0  
 가 [14].

## 3. (PSD)

CFD random data FFT(Fast Fourier  
 Transform) pressure PSD  $G_p$  . FFT J.W. Cooley J.W.  
 Tukey 가 1965 [15].  
 .  
 . random data 가  
 . FFT .

$$P(k \Delta f) = \Delta t \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} p(i \Delta t) e^{-j2\pi(ik)/n} \quad (1)$$

PSD 가 PSD 가  
 smoothing 2,048  $\Delta t$  0.02  $n$   $2^{10}$   $n \Delta t$   
 single-sided PSD double-sided PSD 2 FFT PSD

$$G_p(f) = \frac{2|P(k \Delta f)|^2}{n \Delta t} \quad (2)$$

PSD  $y(t)$  FFT  $Y(f)$  가  $T$   
 $G_y(f) = |Y(f)|^2 / T$ ,  $G_p(f) = |P(f)|^2 / T$  가  
 $G_y(f) = |H(f)|^2 G_p(f)$   
 가  $m\ddot{x} + c\dot{x} + kx = p(t)$  가  
 $f_1$  1,  $c_{crit} = 2m(2\pi f_1)$  (damping ratio)  $\zeta = c/c_{crit}$  가  
 $H(f) = 1/(4\pi^2 m(f_1^2 - f^2 + i2\zeta f_1 f))$ , (coherence function)  
 $\Gamma(f, x', x'') = G_p(f, x', x'') / G_p(f, x')$  1  
 (joint acceptance integral)  $x', x''$   
 $J_{11}(f) = 1/L \int_0^L y_1(x'') dx'' \int_0^{x''} y_1(x') \Gamma(f, x', x'') dx'$  (3)  
 $f_{max}$  cutoff frequency, PSD  $G_y$   
 $\langle y^2 \rangle = \int_0^{f_{max}} G_y(f) df$  가, aliasing  $f_N$   
 FFT [15].

4.

1 (linear density),  $I$   
 $(\rho/L)^2 \sqrt{EI/m_L} / (2\pi)$ ,  $m_L$   
 $\rho D^4 / 64$  (moment of inertia of cross section)  
 $\int_0^L y_1^2(x) dx = 1$  1  
 $y_1(x) = y_{max} \sin(\pi x / L)$   $y_{max} \sqrt{2/L}$  1  
 $x', x''$   $\Delta x$  가 0 1 가 0  
 가 가 [4].

$$\Gamma(f, x', x'') = e^{-|x'-x''|/l} \cos(2\pi f(x'-x'')/U_c) \quad (4)$$

$l$  0 가 (forcing function)

가 , 가 가 가  
 $d^*$  (displacement thickness)  
 Bull's representation ,  $fd^*/L < 0.059$   $I = 27d^*$   
 $fd^*/L \geq 0.059$   $I = 1.6U_c/f$  가 [16].  
 가  $U_c$  가  
 가  $U_c = V(0.59 + 0.3e^{-5.6fd^*/V})$  , 0.6  
 $J_{11}$   
 (3)

$$J_{11}(f) = 1/L \int_0^L y_1(x'') dx'' \int_0^{x''} y_1(x') e^{-(x'-x'')/1} \cos(2pf(x'-x'')/U_c) dx' + 1/L \int_0^L y_1(x'') dx'' \int_{x''}^L y_1(x') e^{-(x''-x')/1} \cos(2pf(x''-x')/U_c) dx' \quad (5)$$

5.

PSD PSD  $\langle y^2 \rangle$   
 PSD  $\langle y^2 \rangle$   
 PSD  
 $\int_0^\infty G_y(f) df = G_p(f) L y_1^2(x) J_{11}(f) \int_0^\infty |H(f)|^2 df \quad (6)$

(singular points) (residue) (cw) [4].  
 $\langle y_{(x=L/2)}^2 \rangle = \frac{L G_p(f_1) y_1^2(x) J_{11}(f_1)}{64 p^3 m_A^2 f_1^3 z} \quad (7)$

$m_A$   $m_L$   $pD$   
 $\langle y_{(x=L/2)}^2 \rangle = \frac{L D^2 G_p(f_1) y_1^2(x) J_{11}(f_1)}{64 p m_L^2 f_1^3 z} \quad (8)$

PSD  
 $\langle y_{(x=L/2)}^2 \rangle = \frac{G_p(f_1) J_{11}(f_1)}{2 p^3 f_1^3 r^2 D^2 z} \quad (9)$

$z$  0.01~0.05  $G_p$   
 $J_{11}$  root mean square  
 $y_{rms}$

6.

$\rho$  가  $8,470 \text{ kg/m}^3$ , (Young's modulus)  $E$  가  $2 \times 10^{11} \text{ Pa}$   
 $9.5 \text{ mm}$ ,  $\Delta x$  가  $0.6 \text{ m}$  가  $1$   
 $f_1$   $50.3 \text{ Hz}$ ,  $2$ ,  $f_2$   $4$   
 $\rho_{fluid}$  가  $998.2 \text{ kg/m}^3$   $V$  가  $6.08 \text{ m/s}$

Figure 8 FLUENT code

random data . FFT PSD PSD  
 Figure 9 . PSD 가 가 PSD

Figure 10 PSD . smoothing  
 PSD  $f^{-3}$  . 가

pressure PSD  $G_p(f)$  가  $65.3 \text{ Pa}^2/\text{Hz}$  . Figure 10  $J_{11}(f_1)$   
 $0.01$  [12]. 1

root mean square  
 $15.9647 \sim 35.698 \text{ mm}$  가 . Figure 10 empirical S.S. Chen

1972  
 [17]. FLUENT  $0.02$  . cutoff frequency 50  
 Hz aliasing  $f_N$  25  
 Hz 가  $50.3 \text{ Hz}$

S.S. Chen  
 , Figure 10 approximation

$\langle y^2 \rangle$  PSD  $J_{11}$   $z$   
 가 가

Table 1

7.

random

가

가 가

FLUENT LES

가 PSD 1

root mean square **mm**

spacer grid mixing vane

가

spacer grid

mixing vane

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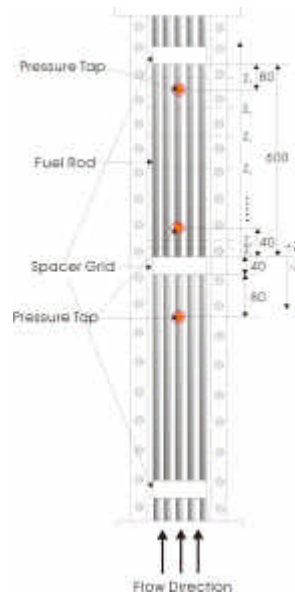


Figure 1. Fuel Rod Bundle Model

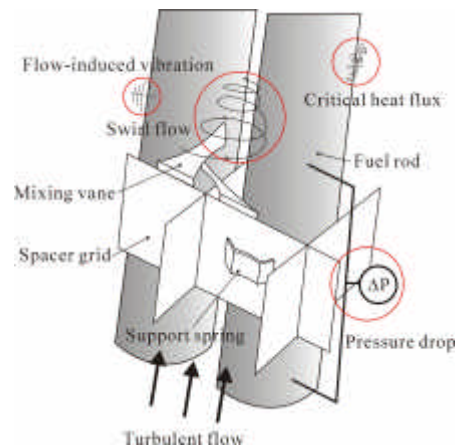


Figure 2. Spacer Grid Assembly with Mixing Vane and Spring



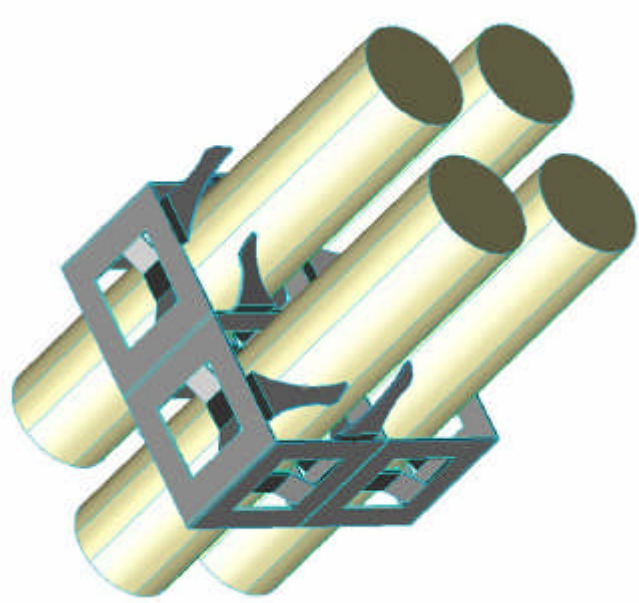


Figure 3. Geometry Model of Fuel Rod and Spacer Grid Assembly

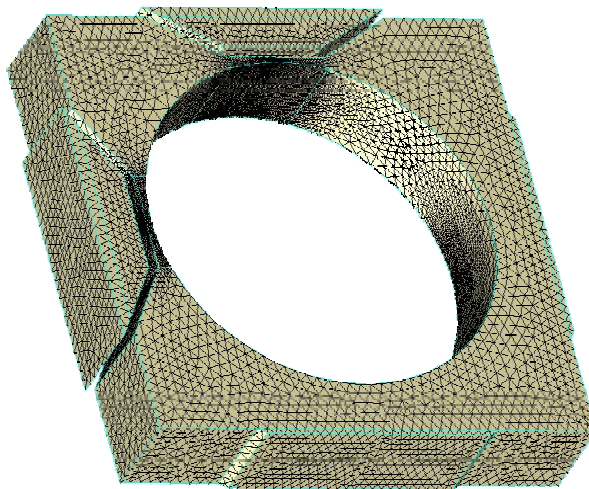


Figure 4. Volume Mesh on Spacer Grid

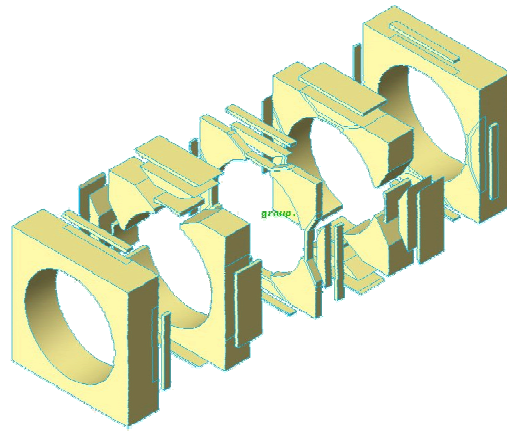


Figure 5. Volume Decomposition of Spacer Grid Assembly

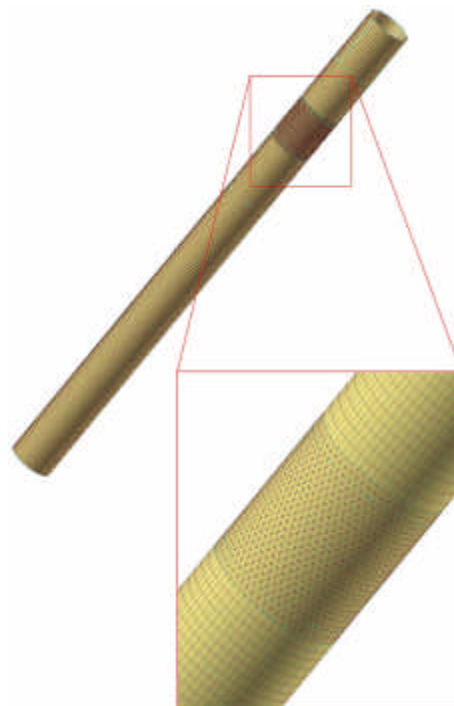


Figure 6. Mesh Nodes of Rod Surface on Mixing Vane Part

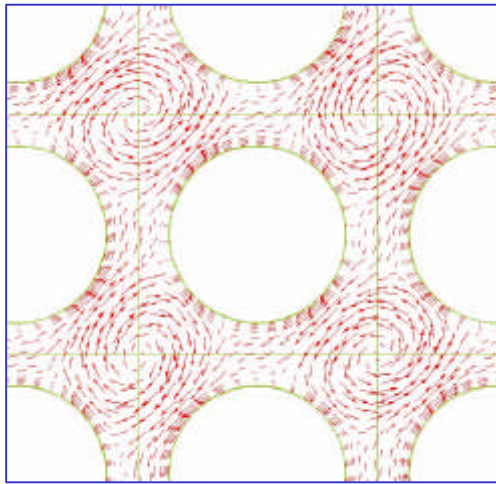


Figure 7 (a). Velocity Vectors of a  $5 \times 5$  Channel

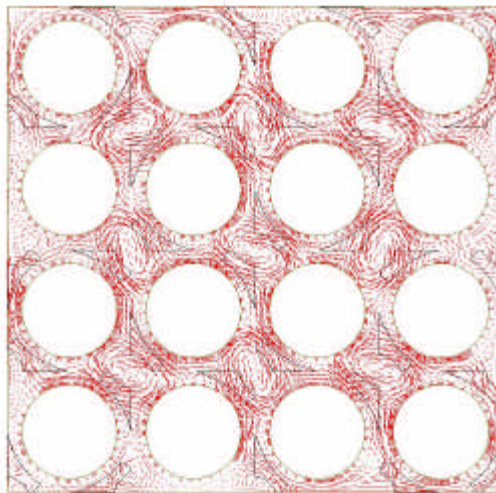


Figure 7 (b). Velocity Vectors of a  $4 \times 4$  Channel

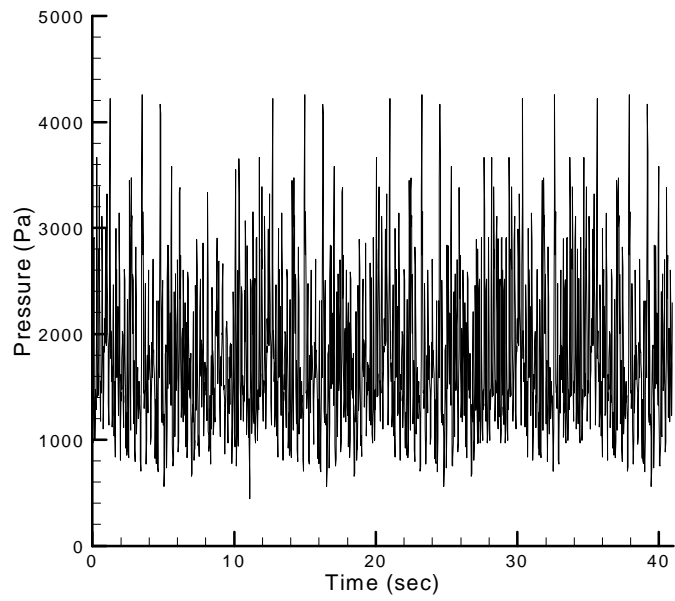


Figure 8. Total Pressure Fluctuation at the Rod Surface Point

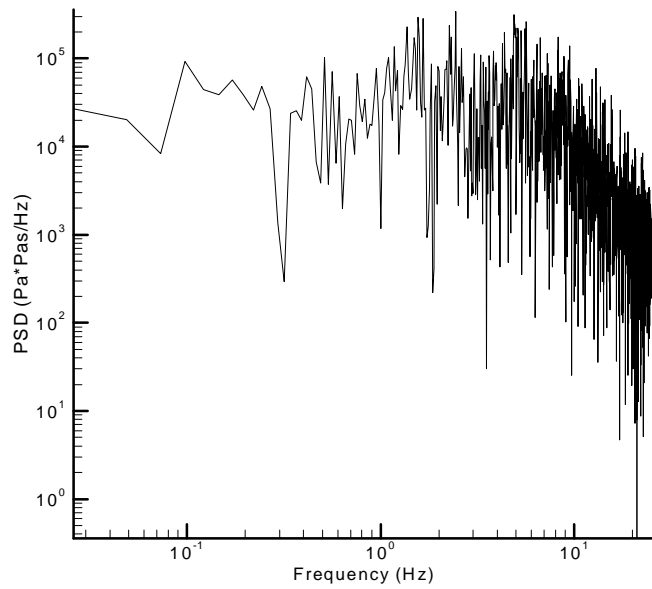


Figure 9. Random Pressure PSD on Turbulent Boundary layer

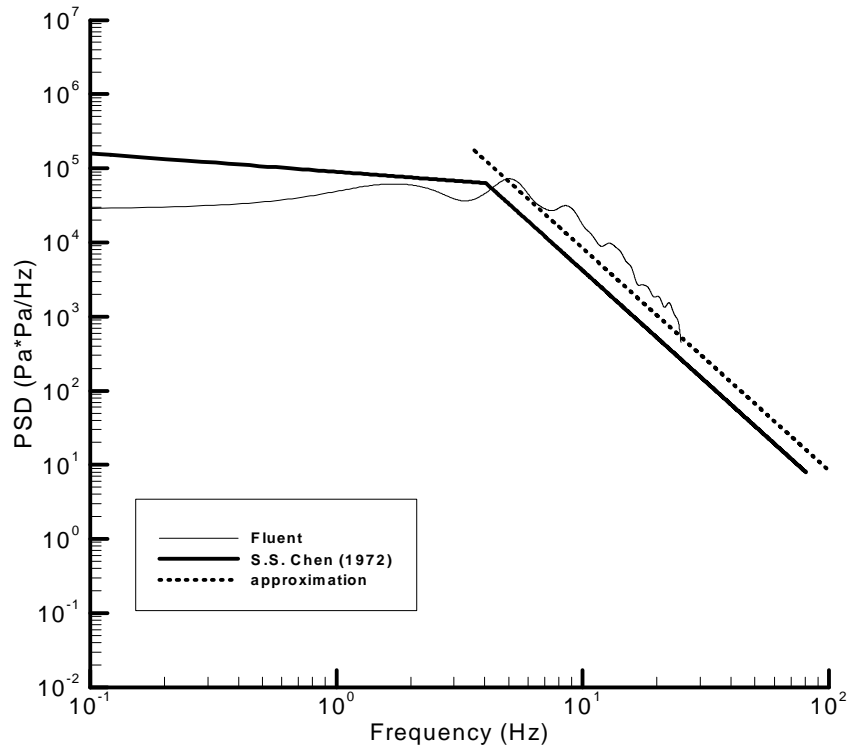


Figure 10. Smoothed PSD and empirical result of S.S. Chen (1972)

Table 1. Main Parameters

$f_1$ [Hz]	$z$	$U_c$ [m/s]	$J_{11}$	$G_p$ [Pa <sup>2</sup> /Hz]	$y_{rms}$ [m m]
50.3	0.01	3.65	0.01	65.3	35.7