

RCP

Core Bypass of Borated Water during Main Stream Line Break with RCP Running Mode

150

3-D CFD 2-channel
가 DVI . 2-
channel 가

CFD 가 . ,

가 .

Abstract

The core bypass phenomena of borated water injected by DVI nozzle during steam line break accidents with RCP running mode has been calculated using 3-D CFD code and 2-channel system analysis model. The borated water is shown to flow from upper downcomer to upper head of a reactor vessel in the 2-channel system analysis model. The borated water does not flow into the lower downcomer due to the high RCP flows during the HPSI injection mode of main steam line break accidents. In the CFD analysis results, However, the borated water flows to the lower downcomer. Thus, the single or 2-channel downcomer models might be re-evaluated for realistic simulation of the steam line break accidents.

1.

1400MWe) DVI APR1400 (Advanced Power Reactor 2.1m DVI
 , KSNP (Korea Standard Nuclear Plant) DVI
 가 가
 가 가 ,
 가
 . DVI Nozzle 가
 Upper Plenum ,
 가
 .
 , (Flow Channel) Node
 가
 가
 .
 가
 CFD(computational Fluid Dynamics) Impinging Jet
 Spiral Motion 가
 .
 2-Channel , CFD
 가 가
 가 . HPSI Reactor
 HPSI
 Vessel Bypass () HPSI
 가 (가) HPSI
 CFD , DVI
 MARS 2-Channel

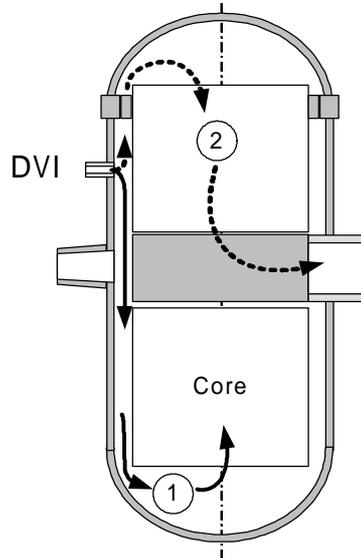
2.

MARS DVI HPSI 가 가
 DVI . CFD
 MARS DVI
 Impinging ,

. MARS

2-Channel
가

가



. 1

2.1.

FLUENT Ver.5.5

3

Standard k - e
(k) (e)

. Standard k - e model

가

Boussinesq Model

Mass Conservation:

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{v}) = 0 \quad (1)$$

Momentum Conservation:

$$\frac{\partial (\rho \mathbf{v})}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{v} \mathbf{v}) = -\nabla p + \nabla \cdot \bar{\boldsymbol{\tau}} - \rho_0 \mathbf{b} (T - T_0) g + S_i \quad (2)$$

$$\bar{\boldsymbol{\tau}} = \mu \left[(\nabla \mathbf{v} + \nabla \mathbf{v}^T) - \frac{2}{3} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} \mathbf{I} \right]$$

Energy Conservation:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(T) + \nabla_{\mathbf{g}}(\mathbf{v}T) = \mathbf{a}\nabla(\nabla_{\mathbf{g}}T) - \mathbf{r}_0\mathbf{b}(T - T_0)g \quad (3)$$

Turbulence Model (Standard k - e Model):

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\mathbf{r}k) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}(\mathbf{r}ku_i) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left[\left(\mathbf{m} + \frac{\mathbf{m}_t}{\mathbf{s}_k} \right) \frac{\partial k}{\partial x_j} \right] + G_k + G_b - \mathbf{r}e + S_k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\mathbf{r}e) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}(\mathbf{r}eu_i) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left[\left(\mathbf{m} + \frac{\mathbf{m}_t}{\mathbf{s}_e} \right) \frac{\partial e}{\partial x_j} \right] + C_{1e} \frac{e}{k} (G_k + C_{3e}G_b) \\ &\quad - C_{2e} \mathbf{r} \frac{e^2}{k} + S_e \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

$$, \quad C_{1e} = 1.44, C_{2e} = 1.92, C_m = 0.09, \mathbf{s}_k = 1.0, \mathbf{s}_e = 1.3$$

Porous media modeling (flow skirt, lower support, active core)

flow skirt, lower support, active core

porous media 가 (2) blockage 가

Porous media (5) viscous loss term , inertial loss term

$$S_i = - \left(\sum_{j=1}^3 D_{ij} \mathbf{m} v_j + \sum_{j=1}^3 C_{ij} \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{r} |v_j| |v_j| \right) \quad (5)$$

S_i sink porous

$$S_i = - \left(\frac{\mathbf{m}}{\mathbf{a}} v_i + C_2 \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{r} |v_i| |v_i| \right) \quad (6)$$

\mathbf{a} permeability , C_2 inertial resistance factor (pressure loss coefficient)가 C_2

$$C_2 = \frac{K}{t} \left(\frac{v_{flow}}{v_{100\%}} \right)^2 = \frac{K}{t} \left(\frac{A_{100\%}}{A_{flow}} \right)^2 \quad (7)$$

K = pressure loss coefficient

t = thickness of porous media

$A_{100\%}$ = 100% open area of porous media

A_{flow} = flow area of porous media

2.2.

DVI

1 (first order upwind scheme)

SIMPLE (Semi-Implicit Method for Pressure-Linked

Equations) (body fitted coordinate system)

(under relaxation) (linear relaxation) 0.3 0.7

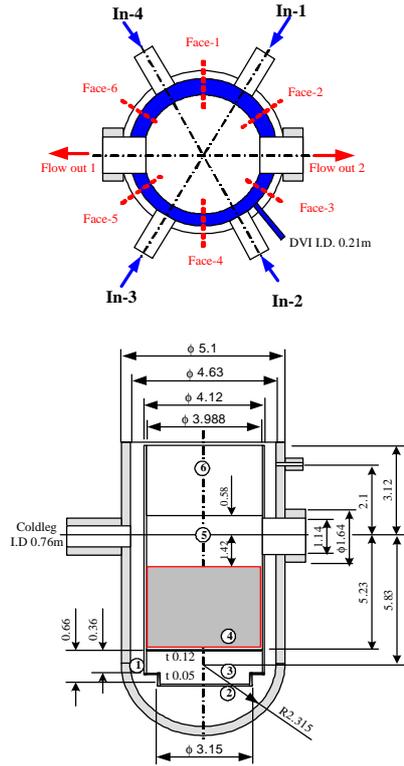
0.5 10^{-3}

3.

3.1.

APR1400 1:1 2 4 2
 1 DVI , flow skirt, lower support, active core
 . Core (porous media)

, 727,216



(a)



(b) 3-D

2

3.2.

가 , SUS304 .
 . 4 116 °C
 가 DVI 50 °C (Boron)가 .
 가 가 . Upper plenum
 bypass 3%가 .
 . Flow skirt, lower support, active core core
 porous media pressure loss
 coefficient (K) . 1 2

1

Position		Velocity	Temperature
Inlet	In-1	15 m/sec	116 [°C]
	In-2	15 m/sec	116 [°C]
	In-3	15 m/sec	116 [°C]
	In-4	15 m/sec	Adiabatic
	DVI	1.6 m/sec	50 [°C]
Outlet	Out flow 1	50% Shared	-
	Out flow 2	50% Shared	-
	Reference pressure = 1.8 bar		
Cross Flow	Upper plenum	3%	
Wall	Wall outer	-	Adiabatic

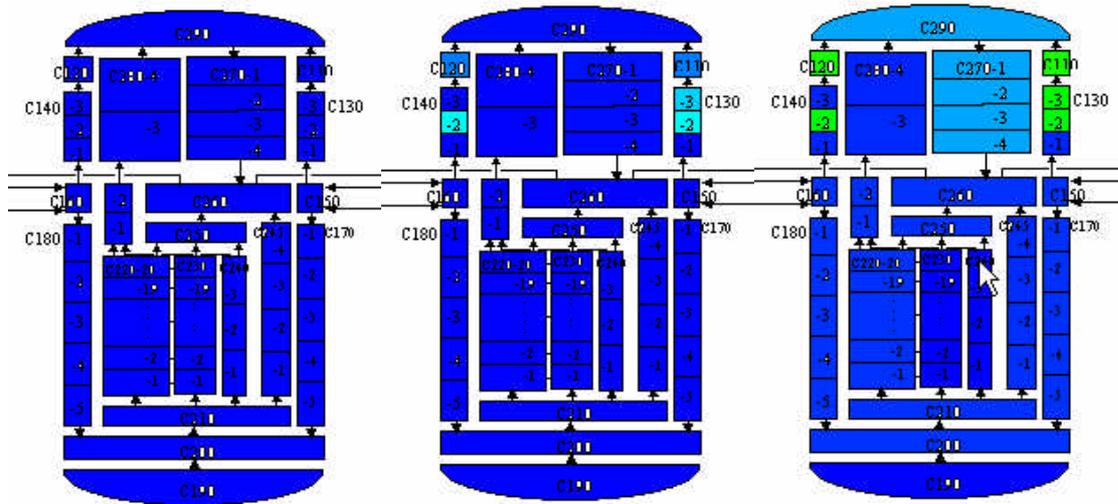
2 Porous media

Position	Thickness [m]	K	Porosity ($A_{flow}/A_{100\%}$)	C2
Zone - : Flow Skirt	0.066	0.208	0.42	17.866
Zone - : Lower S. S.	0.050	0.052	0.42	5.941
Zone - : Core Inlet	0.170	0.013	0.42	0.427
Zone : Core	3.810	0.579	0.42	0.861
Zone : Upper S.	2.540	0.189	0.42	0.421

4.

4.1 MARS

가 가
 3 (a) (c)
 가 가
 3 (c)
 가 ,
 4
 , 5 가 . 4 5

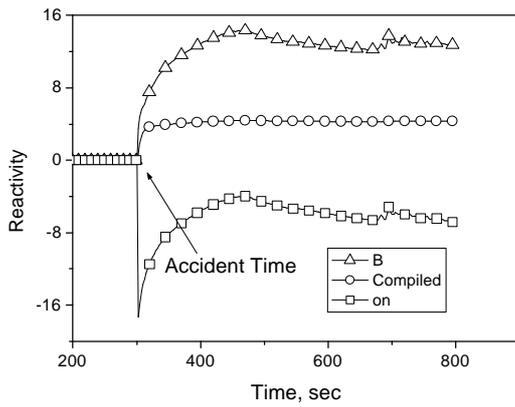


(a) HPSI

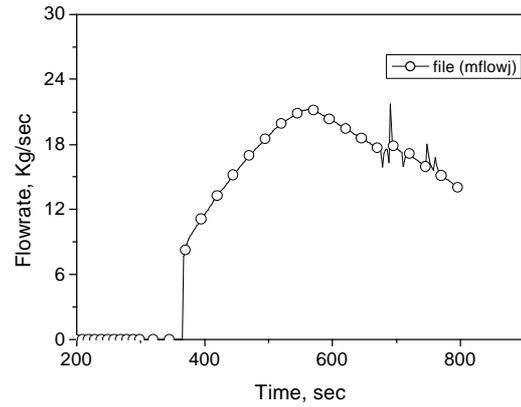
(b) HPSI 130

(c) HPSI 520

3 2-Channel



4



5

4.2 FLUENT

가

가

impinging jet

6 (a)~(d)

4

가

6 (e)

가

MARS

CFD

가

7

vortex

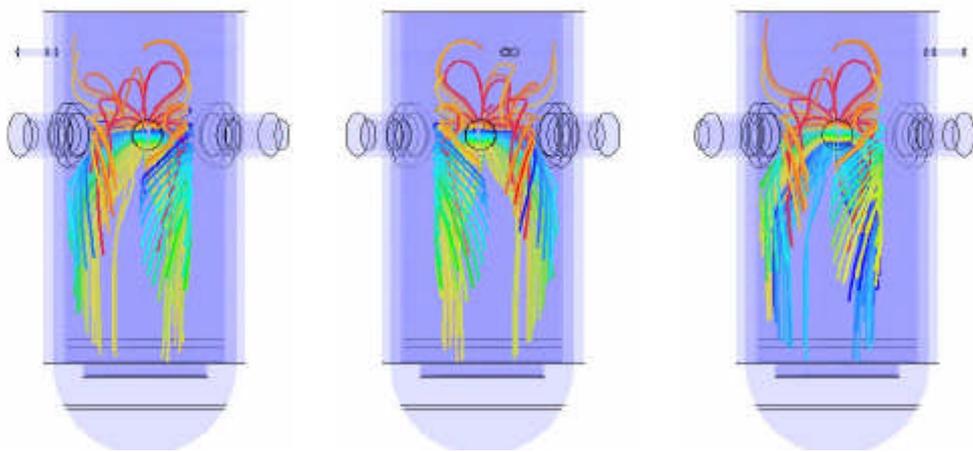
8

가

6

4 DVI nozzle

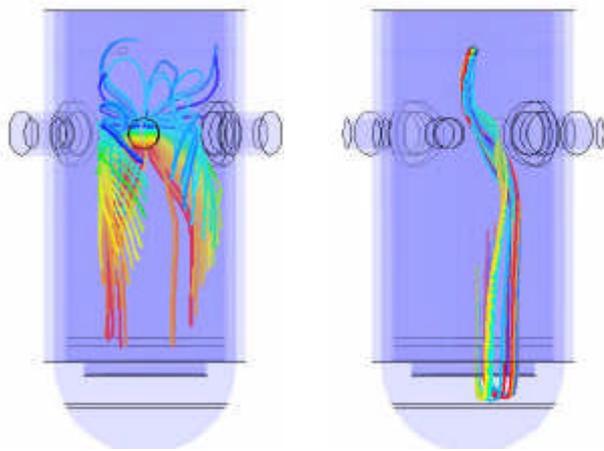
8 DVI



(a) In-1

(b) In-2

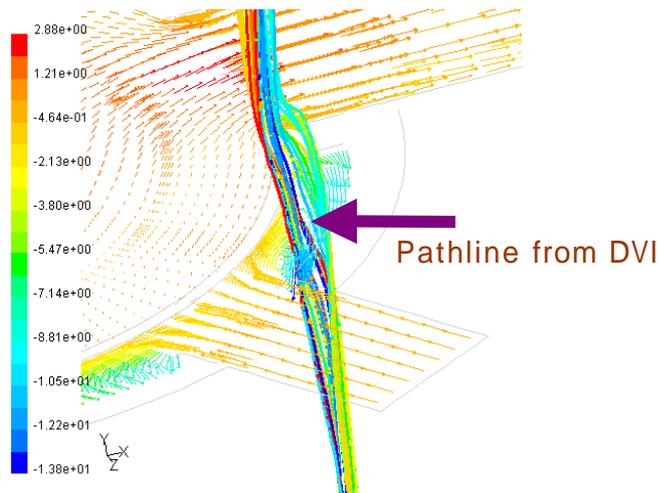
(c) In-3



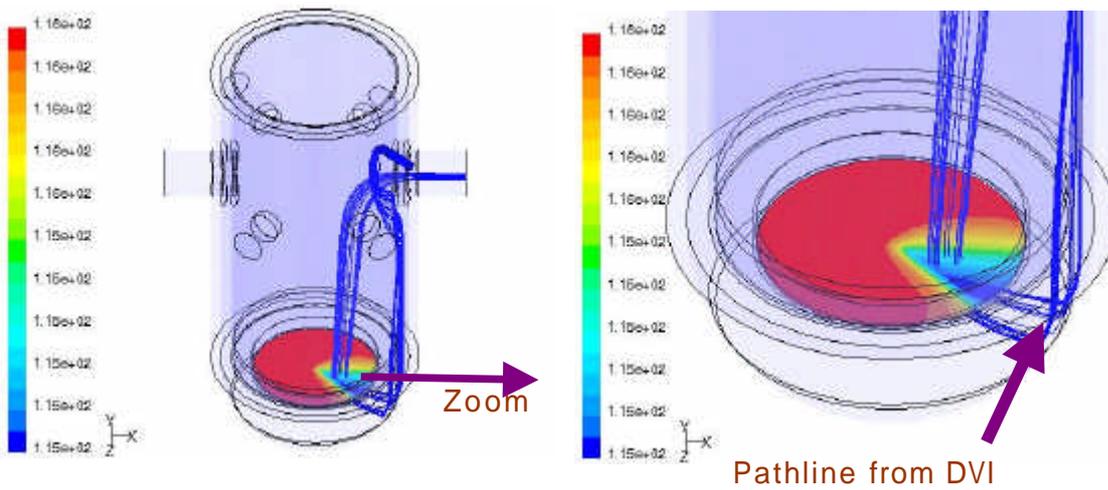
(d) In-4

(e) In-e

6



7



(a)

(b)

8

5.

HPSI	가	가	DVI
		MARS	
(Finite Volume Method: FVM)		3	2-channel
		CFD	(FLUENT 5.5)
		2-channel	1
MARS			가

DVI

가

가

1. C.B. Martin, "System 80+ Reactor Vessel Boron Mixing Following a Small Break LOCA Assuming Restart of RCP", Design Analysis QPF 0304-1, Combustion Engineering, April, 1994.
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