

Abstract

The review for the various problems on flow measurement with the Venturi and the mechanistic approach to the effects of the erosion product or the fouling deposition on surface have been performed. Since it is hardly to quantify the effect of the agitation of flow structure within pipe due to deposition, the effects of macroscopic variation related to geometric parameters have been evaluated based on the Venturi flow equation.

The error propagation for the Venturi flow equation shows that the errors on the discharge coefficient and the throat diameter are major source of variation/deviation of the measured data. The erosion product or the fouling can lead to variation of those two parameters and the indicated flow rate or pressure drop are to be affected. The variable discharge coefficient model as a function of throat ratio reduces the amount of variation/deviation of flow rate and pressure drop, but its effect is negligible.

The power capability of nuclear power plants may be indicated falsely when the deposition occurs during cycle operation, and can be worse to the later period of the cycle. The severe deviation of power capability can be removed if the input data to power capability are corrected properly with the appropriate prediction model on the behavior of erosion product or fouling. The deposition effect-free device can be alternative to the power capability problems.

1.

Venturi	Orifice	Flow Nozzle	Bernoulli	
		가		
		1	가	
	[1].	Venturi	2	Orifice Flow Nozzle
		()		
		Venturi		
가				
	[2,3].	Venturi		

Fouling 가
 [4,5]. Venturi 가

2. Venturi

1 (c) Venturi
 [1,6].

$$FWMF \propto d^2 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (d/D)^4}} \times C_d \times Y \times F_a \times \sqrt{\frac{FWF}{FWSV}} \quad (1)$$

- FWMF* = Flow rate
- FWF* = Venturi pressure drop
- FWSV* = Specific volume
- d* = Throat diameter of the Venturi
- D* = Diameter at the inlet pressure tap
- C_d* = Discharge coefficient
- Y* = Expansion factor (= 1 for water)
- F_a* = Thermal expansion factor (*CA* + *CB* * *FWT*)
- FWT* = Temperature
- CA, CB* = Constants

Venturi (C_d) d/D 3
 가 d/D

$$C_d \approx 0.9858 - 0.196 \times b^{4.5} \quad (2)$$

b = *d/D* (Throat ratio)

4 [1,7].

3. Venturi

Venturi [5,7].

- (Drift)
- /
- (Dynamic Pressure) 가
- (Cracking) 가
- Venturi 가
- 가
- Fouling 가
- Venturi 가
- 가 5 .

4.

(, Fixed) (, Precision)

$$d_k = h + e_k \tag{3}$$

h = fixed bias error

$k = \text{random precision error}$

2 (1)

$$\frac{e_{FWMF}}{FWMF} = \left[\left(1 \times \frac{e_{C_d}}{C_d} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{2}{1-b^4} \times \frac{e_d}{d} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{2b^4}{1-b^4} \times \frac{e_D}{D} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{e_r}{r} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{e_{FWF}}{FWF} \right)^2 + \left(1 \times \frac{e_{F_a}}{F_a} \right)^2 \right]^{1/2} \quad (4)$$

$r = 1/FWSV$ (Density)

(4) 가 (C_d) (d)

[2,6,7]. 3 가

Fouling Venturi

가

가

5

가 [7].

5. 가

Venturi Fouling 가

1) (FWF)

$$\frac{(FWMF)_{affected}}{(FWMF)_{initial}} = \frac{(d^2 \cdot C_d)_{affected}}{(d^2 \cdot C_d)_{initial}} \times \frac{\sqrt{[1 - b^4]_{initial}}}{\sqrt{[1 - b^4]_{affected}}} \quad (5)$$

2) (FWMF)

$$\frac{(FWF)_{affected}}{(FWF)_{initial}} = \frac{(d^2 \cdot C_d)_{initial}^2}{(d^2 \cdot C_d)_{affected}^2} \times \frac{[1 - b^4]_{affected}}{[1 - b^4]_{initial}} \quad (6)$$

(5) (6) (C_d)가 Fouling
 가 Venturi
 (dR/R_T) 6 Fouling
 가 “ ”(Pipe only), “ ”(T only), “
 ”(same delta) “ 2 ”(P=2*delta T), “
 ”(same ratio) “ 2 (Pr=2*Tr)”
 가 Venturi Fouling
 가 가 가 ,
 Fouling 가 가
 . 1%
 2% , 1%
 4% 가 가
 (2) β

$$\frac{e_{FWMF}}{FWMF} = \left[\left(\frac{2}{1-b^4} \times \frac{e_d}{d} \cdot \left\langle 1 - 0.196 \times b^{4.5} \times \frac{4.5}{2} \times \frac{(1-b^4)}{C_d} \right\rangle \right)^2 + \left(\frac{2b^4}{1-b^4} \times \frac{e_D}{D} \cdot \left\langle 1 + 0.196 \times b^{0.5} \times \frac{4.5}{2} \times \frac{(1-b^4)}{C_d} \right\rangle \right)^2 + \Lambda \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (7)$$

(7) Fouling
7
6 가
가 ,
가 ,

Fouling Venturi
가

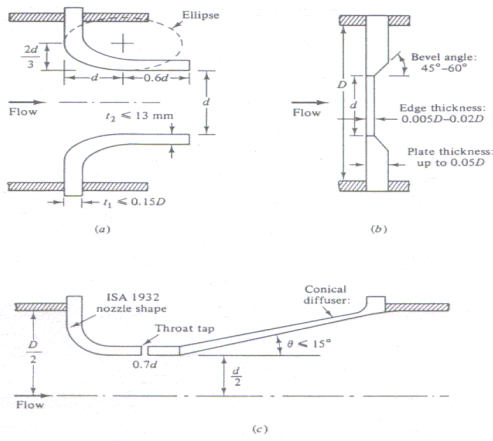
6.

Venturi
Fouling 가 .
() 가 Venturi
가 ,
가 ,
가 ,
가 가
가 ,

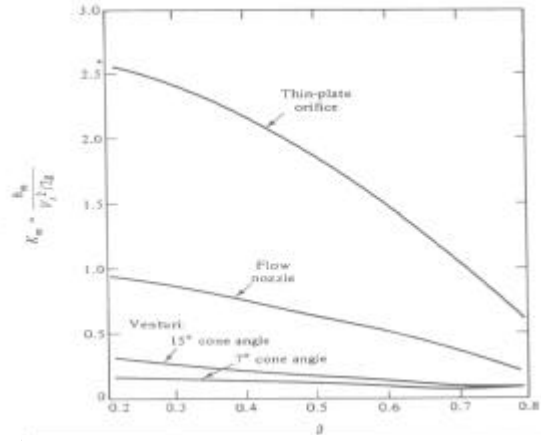
[5,8]

7.

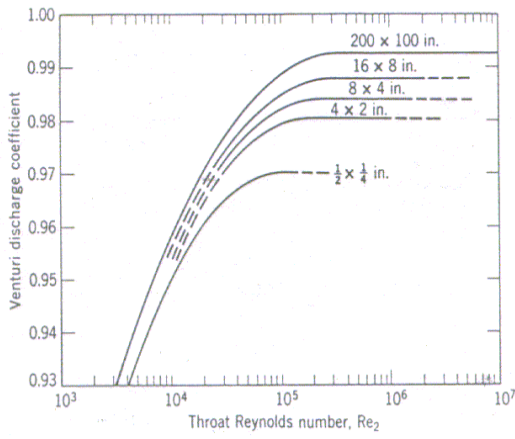
- [1] White, F.M, "Fluid Mechanics, 2 nd e/d," McGRAW-HILL, 1986.
- [2] Ahn, S.H., et. al, "Several problems in Reactor Coolant System Flow Rate Measurement," J. KNS vol. 30, 592-608.
- [3] Cheong, J.S., et. al., "Improvement of the RCS Flow Measurement for Korean Standard Nuclear Plants," Proc. KNS 2001 Spring Conference.
- [4] KEPCO Fax, "Crossflow Letter," 2000.6.1.
- [5] Gurevich, Y., et. al., "Plant Performance Improvement through Accurate Feedwater Flow Measurement with the Crossflow Ultrasonic Flowmeter," Proc. 2000 KAIF Conference.
- [6] "Measurement Uncertainty – Instruments and Apparatus," ANSI/ASME PTC 19.1-1985 Part 1, 1990.
- [7] Benedict, R.P., "Fundamentals of Temperature, Pressure, and Flow Measurements, 2 nd e/d," JOHN WILEY & SONS, 1977.
- [8] Augenstein, Don & Regan, Jenny, "The Basis for a 1% Power Increase : LEFM3 Technology," ICONE-8575.



1 Bernoulli



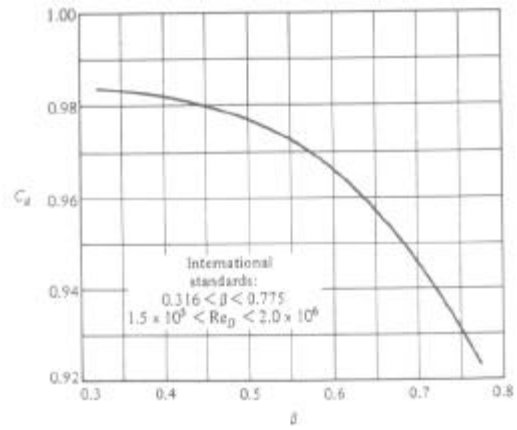
2 Bernoulli



3

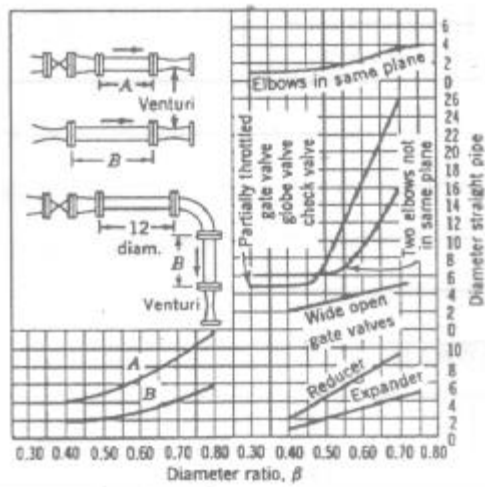
Venturi

($\beta=0.5$)

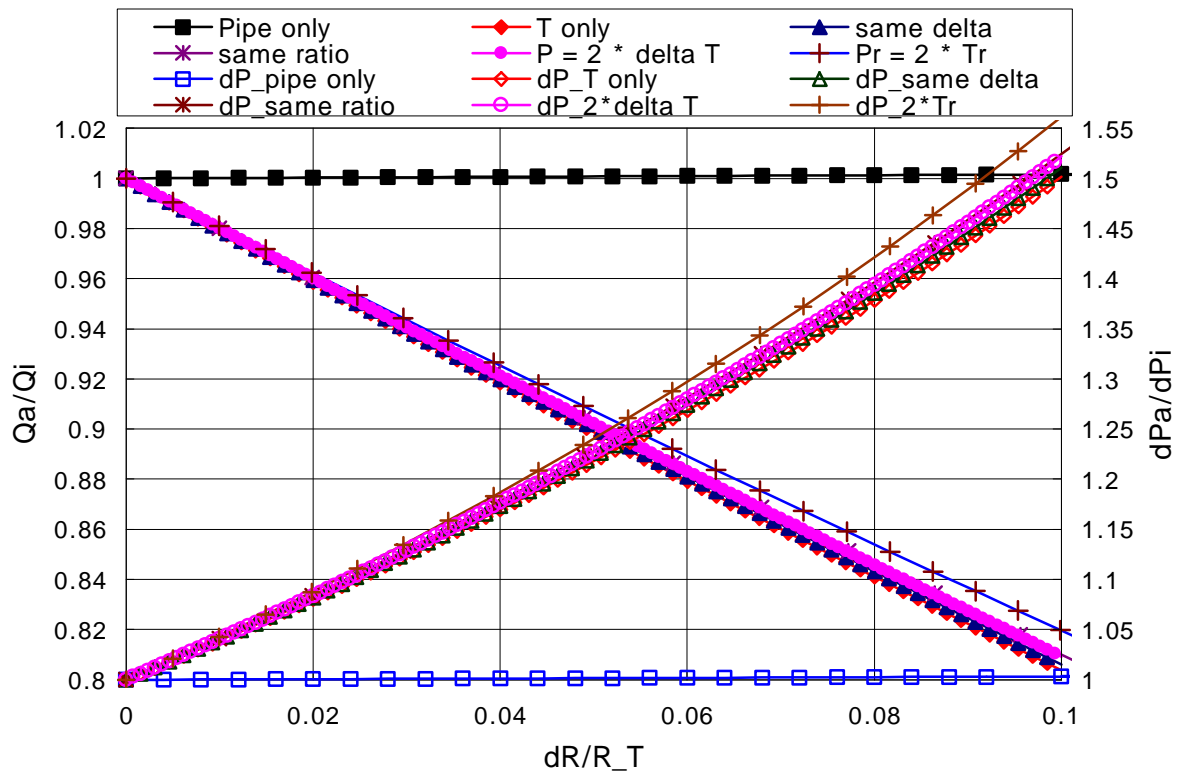


4 β

Venturi

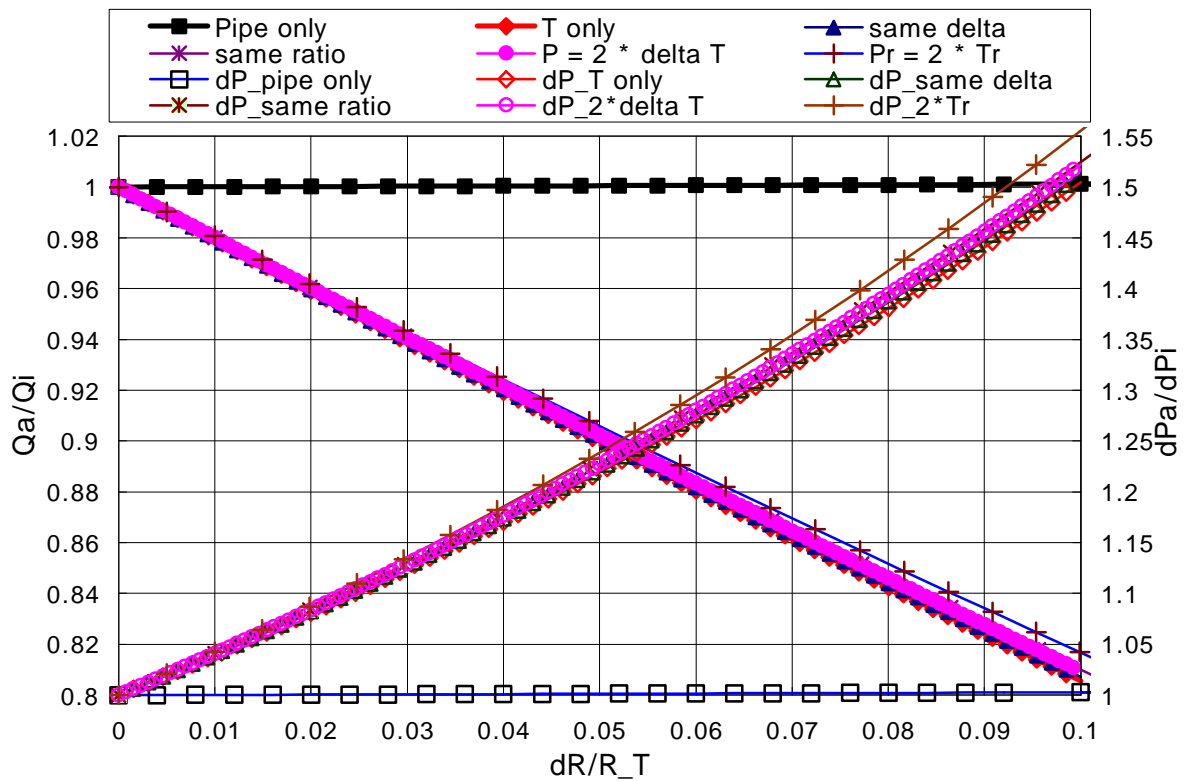


5 Venturi



6

($C_d = \quad$)



7

($C_d = \text{fn}(\beta)$)