

Multi-dimensional thermal hydraulic analysis of the KALIMER helical coil steam generator

, , ,

150

KALIMER
 COMMIX-HSG , 100,
 80, 40% . shell COMMIX
 , 가 2
 . 1 ,
 . shell plenum
 , level .

Abstract

A multi-dimensional thermal-hydraulic analysis model of the COMMIX-HSG was developed to generate the steady-state detailed temperature data of helical coil steam generator of the KALIMER. The COMMIX code was used to analyze thermal-hydraulics of shell side, and the one-dimensional steam generator sizing program was used for the analysis of the tube side. It was assumed that the thermal-hydraulic conditions of shell side are symmetric in the circumferential direction, and each tube row has same pressure drop boundary condition. Under the assumed conditions two-dimensional analysis of the regions including the upper head, the tube bundle and the lower head was performed in the steady state during 100, 80, 40% power conditions. The top region of the model was sodium level between sodium and argon gas region. the lower boundary of the model was the exit nozzle.

1.

(shell)
, KALIMER

가 tube sheet

가

shell COMMIX

1 sizing

COMMIX

가 2 shell, tube

1

100, 80, 40% plenum

level

COMMIX-HSG

2. COMMIX-HSG

2 COMMIX

1

가

2

[7]

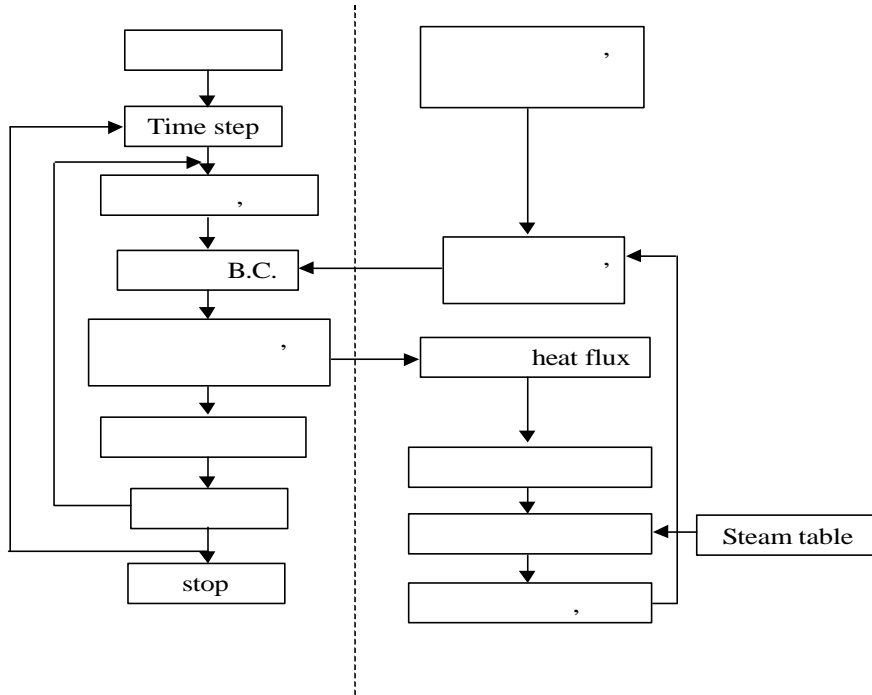
COMMIX-HSG

main program main program
steam table 3 library

COMMIX

COMMIX

COMMIX



1 COMMIX-HSG

1)

homogeneous, equilibrium model

7

1

2

가

가

$$\bar{h}_i = \frac{\Delta P_{2\Phi} \left(\frac{\Delta L}{\Delta P} \right)_{2\Phi} h_{2\Phi} + \Delta P_{1\Phi} \left(\frac{\Delta L}{\Delta P} \right)_{1\Phi} h_{1\Phi}}{\Delta P_{2\Phi} \left(\frac{\Delta L}{\Delta P} \right)_{2\Phi} + \Delta P_{1\Phi} \left(\frac{\Delta L}{\Delta P} \right)_{1\Phi}}$$

\bar{h}_i , $h_{1\Phi}$ $h_{2\Phi}$ i
 $i+1$ $i+2, i-1$ $i-2$

extrapolation $\Delta P_{2\Phi}$ $\Delta P_{1\Phi}$ i

$\left(\frac{\Delta L}{\Delta P} \right)_{2\Phi}$ $\left(\frac{\Delta L}{\Delta P} \right)_{1\Phi}$ $i-1$ $i+1$

i 가 i 가 ()

extrapolation

-
-
-

shell 가

TUBEPTTT

TUBEMDOT

TUBEMDOT,

가

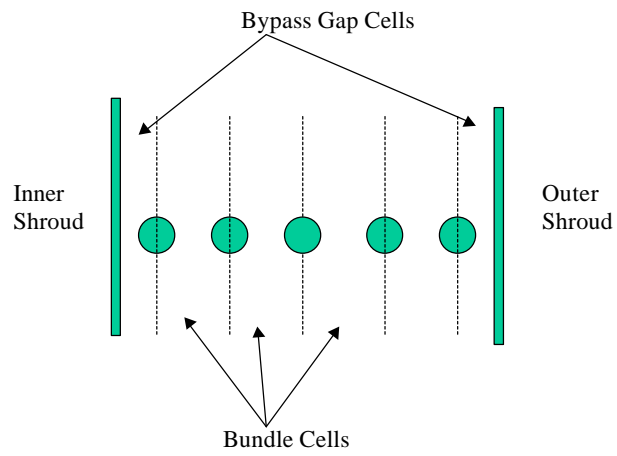
TUBEPTTT

TUBEMDOT

SHOOTING METHOD

2)

COMMIX



2 Tube bundle modeling

shell mesh 가
 shell mesh ,
 1/2 shell mesh .
 2 tube bundle shared tube row .

shell 가 6
 cross flow 가 Gunter-Shaw
 inner shroud outer shroud wall ,
 shroud 가 가
 가 .

$$\Delta p = \frac{f_c}{2} \frac{G^2 L}{r_b D_V} \left(\frac{m_b}{m_w} \right)^{-0.14} \left(\frac{D_v}{S_T} \right)^{0.4} \left(\frac{S_L}{S_T} \right)^{0.6}$$

$$\frac{f_c}{2} = 0.96 \left(\frac{D_v G}{m_b} \right)^{-0.145} \quad \text{for Re } D_v > 200$$

$$\frac{f_c}{2} = 90 \left(\frac{D_v G}{m_b} \right)^{-1} \quad \text{for Re } D_v < 200$$

$$\text{Re}_{D_v} = \frac{D_v \mathbf{r}_{gap} v_{gap}}{m}$$

DV : volumetric hydraulic diameter

shell

shell

tube

heat source

가

constant turbulent viscosity and conductivity

$$m_t = 0.007 C \mathbf{r} U_{\max} \lambda$$

$$C = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 0 & \text{Re} \leq 1000 \\ 0.1(0.001 \text{Re} - 1) & 1000 \leq \text{Re} \leq 2000 \\ 0.1 & \text{Re} \geq 2000 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\lambda = 0.4 D_h$$

$$I_t = \frac{C_p m_t}{0.8 \left[1 - \exp(-6 * 10^{-5} \text{Re} \text{Pr}^{0.333}) \right]}$$

m_t turbulent viscosity , I_t turbulent conductivity . Cp Pr

. Dh

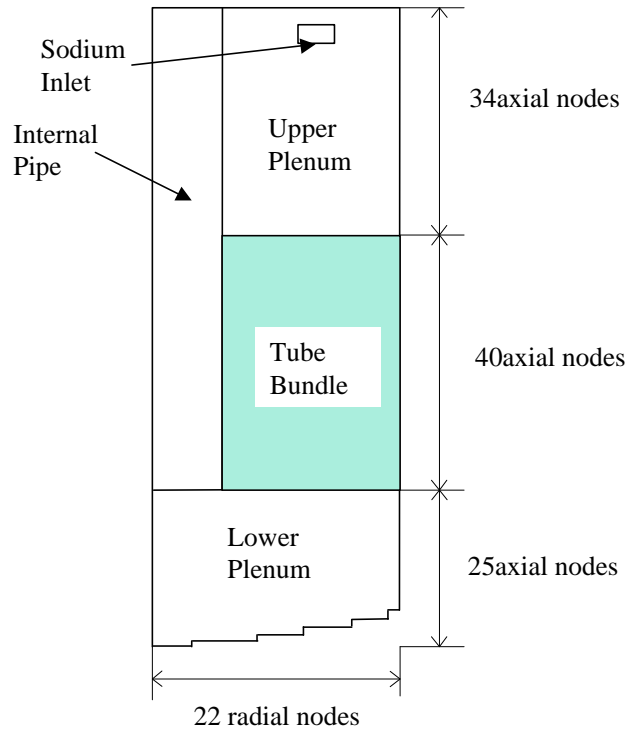
- tube bundle : Dh =

- tube bundle : Dh = inner shroud outer shroud

- tube bundle Dh = outer shroud

3.

sodium distributor , tube bundle
 distributor argon cover gas 가 sodium
 level



3 COMMIX

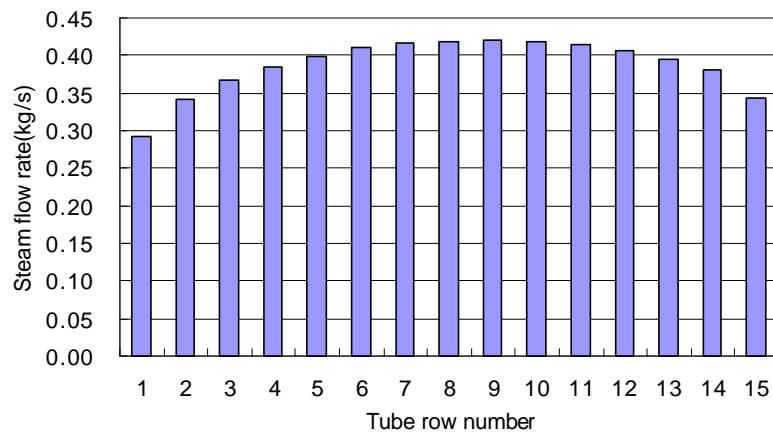
inner shroud outer shroud . outer shroud , tube bundle
 , outer shroud tube bundle 22 inner shroud 7
 level , upper pool 34 , tube bundle 40 , lower pool
 25 가 , 99 가 .(3)
 2 1 가 . , DX,
 DZ m , DY radian .

- DX=0.05716, 6*0.05714, 0.09007, 13*0.05714, 0.11711
- DY=1.5708
- DZ=0.1, 24*0.1625, 40*0.1625, 33*0.17, 0.19

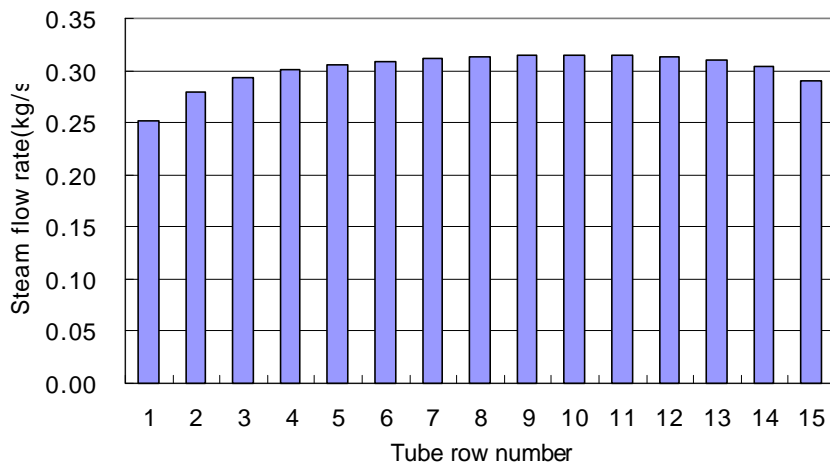
100%, 80%, 40% , shell

	kg/sec (SG 1)	°C	kg/sec (SG 1)	°C	MPa
100 %	901.8	511	87.7	230	16.2
80 %	769.93	501.3	68.2	223	16.2
40 %	603.19	447.3	33.6	183.1	16.2

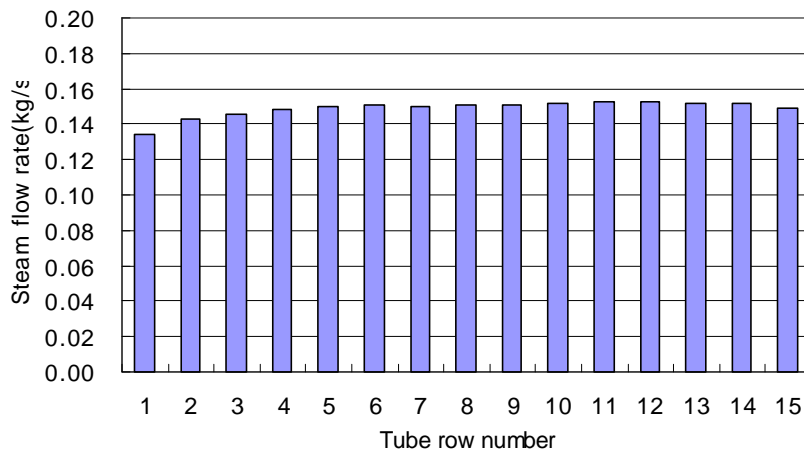
가 4, 5, 6 . 4 100% tube row inner shroud 1 , outer shroud tube bundle tube row shroud gap shell 가 , 가 가 5, 6 80%, 40%



4 (100%)

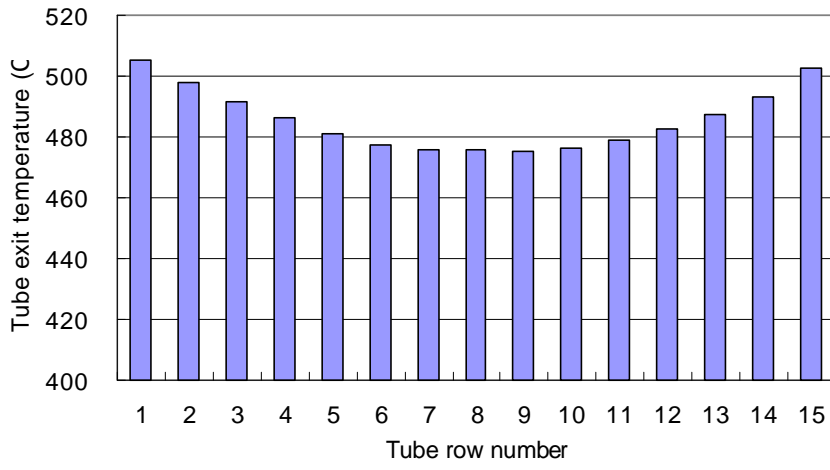


5 (80%)



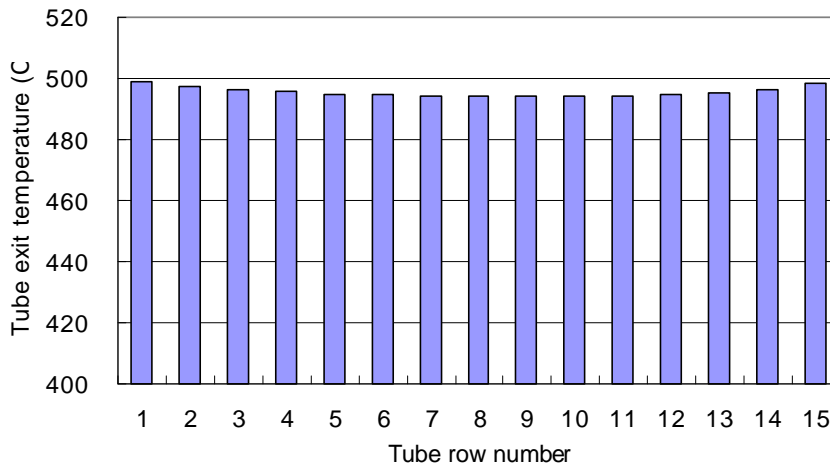
6 (40%)

가 7, 8, 9 tube row 가 shroud tube row 30 °C . 7 100% 8, 9 80%, 40% , 40%



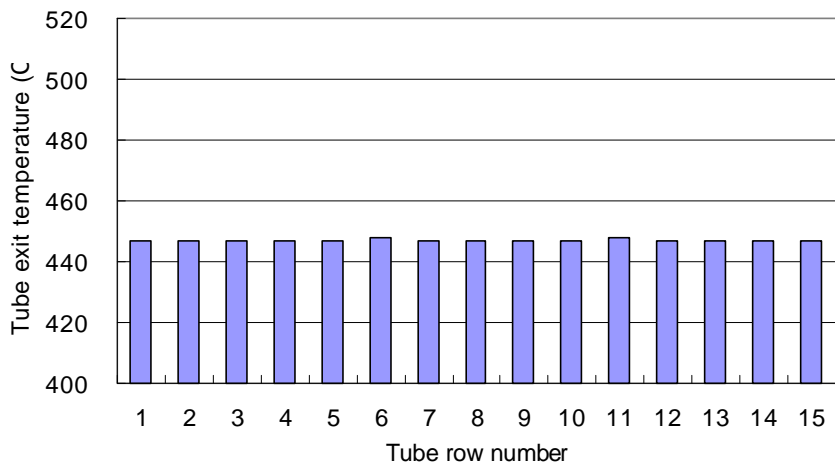
7

(100%)



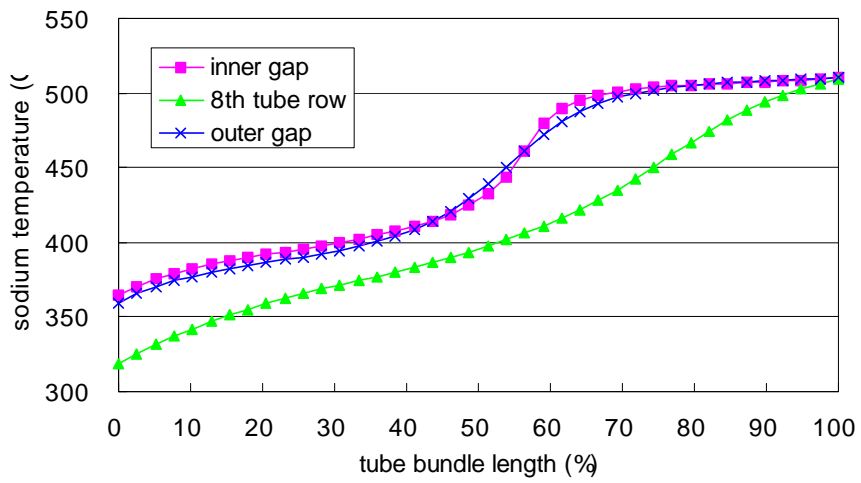
8

(80%)

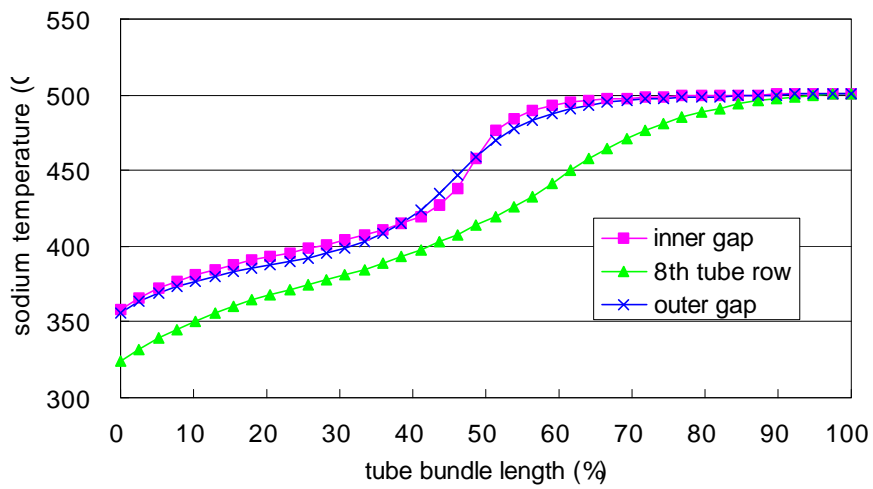


9 (40%)

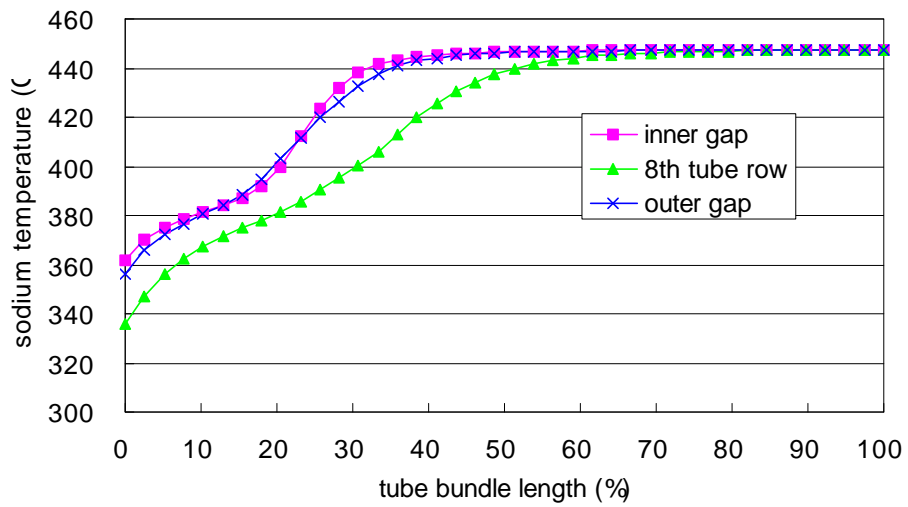
10 100% . 가 shroud
 가 11, 12 80%, 40%
 100% 40%
 가 40% 17.9 , 100% 10.3



10 (100%)

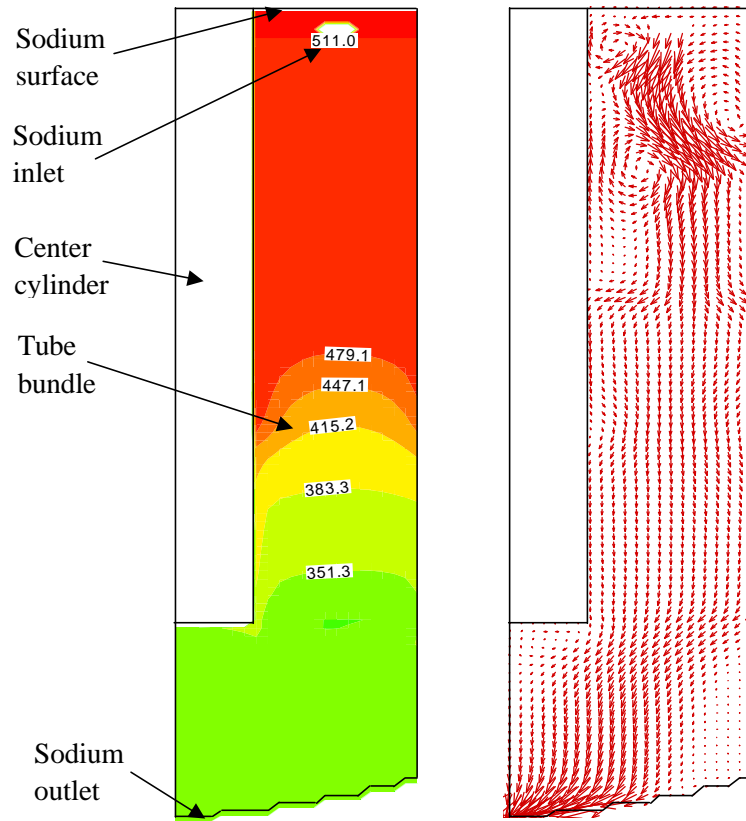


11 (80%)



12 (40%)

13 100% upper plenum, tube bundle, lower plenum
 shroud bundle gap
 shell 가



13 Sodium temperature and velocity profiles (100% power)

4.

1) shell

2D 100%, 80%, 40%

2) shell

가

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- [2] C.R. Kakarala, S.W. Burge, and W.T. Sha, “COMMIX analysis of the sodium heated helical coil steam generator”, 87-WA/NE-15, ASME winter meeting, Dec.,1987
- [3] W.T. Sha, C.I. Yang, T.T. Kao, and S.M. Cho, “Multidimensional numerical modeling of heat exchangers”, Journal of Heat Transfer, Vol.104, Aug. 1982
- [4] D.C. Smith, P.M. Gerhart, and C.R. Kakarala, “Preliminary multidimensional thermal-hydraulic analysis of a helical coil LMFBR steam generator”, ANS Transaction, Vol.44, Jun. 1983
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- [7] ;” , 2000