

Prediction of a Required Dynamic Torque for Motor-operated Butterfly Valves

360-9

216 1

, 가

가

Abstract

This study describes the methodology for predicting a required dynamic torque in motor-operated butterfly valves. The results of this methodology have been compared with test data for motor-operated butterfly valves in nuclear power plant. With the close review of test data and torque prediction, it is concluded that the prediction methodology is conservative to predict a required dynamic torque of motor-operated butterfly valves. In addition, the information of correct differential pressure is vital to predict a required dynamic torque of motor-operated butterfly valves.

1.

(motor-operated butterfly valve)

(high pressure recovery valve)

(globe valve)

가 , 가 가 ,

가,

(seat)

(seating)/

(unseating) 가 [1].

(packing) (static pressure) [2].

(bearing torque) (packing torque), (hub seal friction torque), (hydrodynamic torque), (required dynamic torque) 가 (unseating)가

가

가

2.

가 1 (stem), (disc), (bearing), (packing) (seat)

2.1

2 (symmetric disc) (non-symmetric disc) (single offset disc), (double offset disc) (triple offset disc)

가 (triple offset disc) 가 (shaft upstream) (shaft downstream)

2.2

(sleeve)

(hub)

2.3

가

(interference type),

(pressure-energized)

(inflatable)

가

가

3.

가

3.1

, T_b

$$T_b = \frac{1}{12} \times m_b \times \frac{p}{4} \times D_{disc}^2 \times \Delta P \times \frac{D_s}{2} \quad (1)$$

m_b , ΔP , D_s D_{disc}

1 [3].

1.

Material of bearing	Working fluid	Bearing friction coef.
Bronze	Clean treated water	0.25
	Raw untreated water	0.6
Non-bronze	-	0.6
Teflon	-	0.15
Teflon/fiber glass	Clean water	0.15
Nylon	Air/Gas	0.35

3.2

, T_p

(teflon)

(Chevron) V

[1].

가

가 [2].

$$T_P = \frac{1}{12} \times m_p \times (pD_s \lambda_p) \times \frac{P_{pkg}}{2} \times \frac{D_s}{2} \quad (2)$$

m_p , λ_p P_{pkg}

가

ANSI/AWW

20%

3.3

T_{hub}

(elastomer liner)

$$T_{hub} = C_{hub} \times D_s \quad (3)$$

C_{hub}

12, 가

36

C_{hub}

가

3.4

T_{hyd}

가

(self-opening)

가

가

$$T_{hyd_a} = \frac{1}{12} C_t D_{dsic}^3 \Delta P_a \quad (4)$$

C_t

(

)가 0.25

[3]

25%

75%

가 0.25

0.35

(stream line)

$$C_t' = [1 + 5(R_a - 0.25)] \times C_t \quad (5)$$

$$C_t \quad R_a$$

3.5 T_{TD}

가

- / -
(total dynamic torque)

가

가

가 ,

가

(-)

가

가

가

가

3

[4].

2

	Opening stroke	Closing stroke
Symmetric	$T_{TD} = T_b + T_p + T_{hub} + T_{hyd}$	$T_{TD} = T_b + T_p + T_{hub}$
Shaft upstream	$T_{TD} = T_b + T_p + T_{hub} + T_{hyd}$	$T_{TD} = T_b + T_p + T_{hub}$
Shaft downstream	$T_{TD} = T_b + T_p + T_{hub}$	$T_{TD} = T_b + T_p + T_{hub} + T_{hyd}$

4.

2

가

가

가

3 2 24"

1 8" 1

2 A

B 가 A B

123psi 90psi

	Test valves	
	A	B
Valve design information		
Valve manufacture	Posi-seal	Fisher
Disc type	Symmetric	Single offset
Flow direction	-	Shaft upstream(O/C)
Valve size(in)	24	8
Disc diameter(in)	23.375	9.256
Stem diameter(in)	2.5	1.747
Disc aspect ratio	0.2032	0.344
Bearing material	Teflon	Bronze
System information		
Valve function	Componet cooling	Shutdown cooling
Maximum ΔP(psi)	123psi	90.0

3 4 A

5° 가

0° 90° 가

2 Test #1 Test #2 1 2

3 100psi 45°

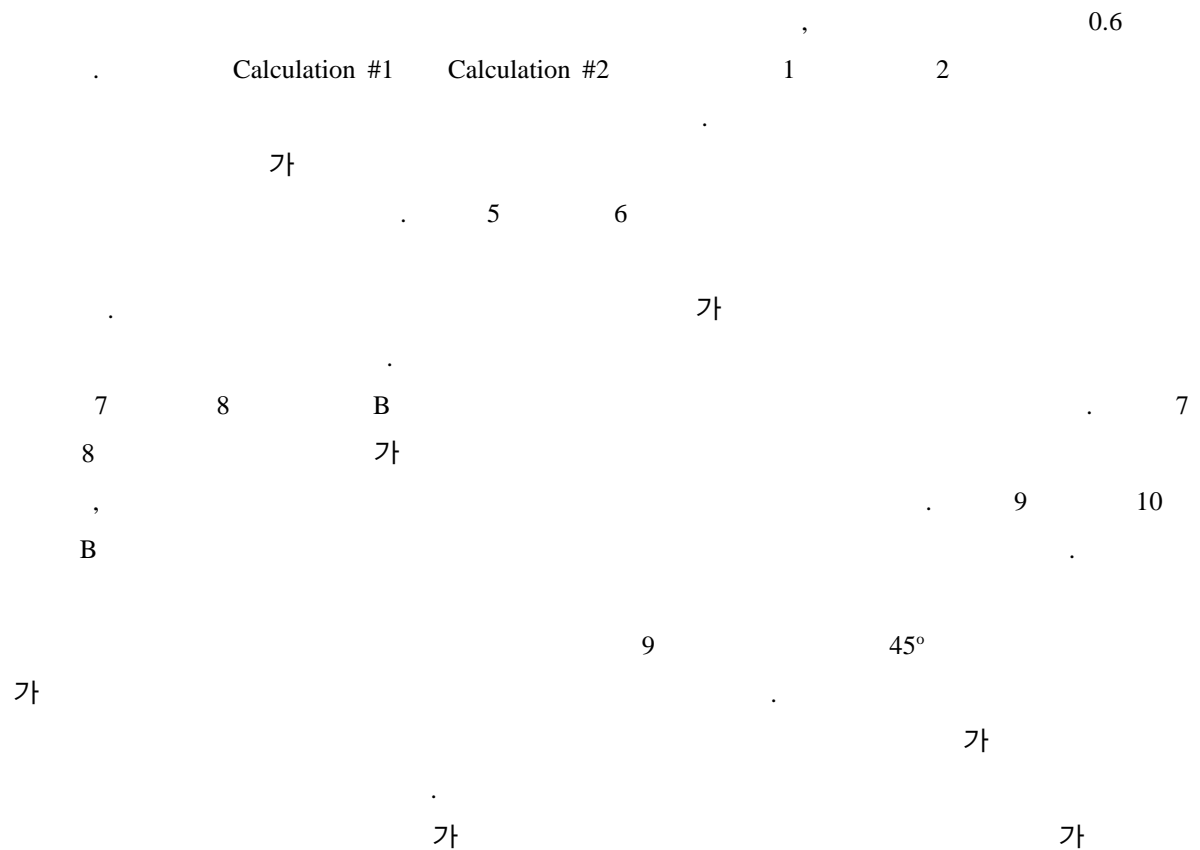
0 가 가 가 100psi

가 가, 0°

~35° 가

5

6



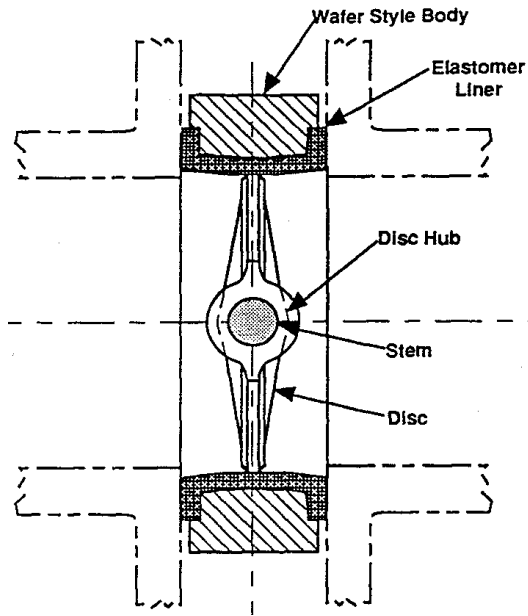
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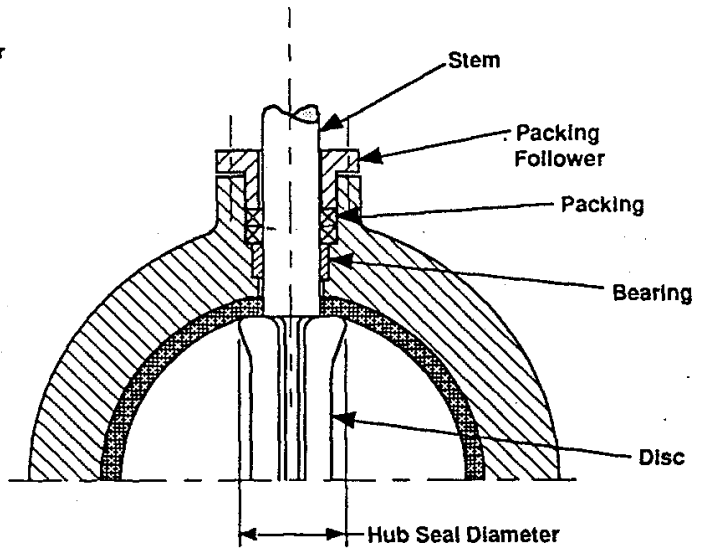
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References

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2. General Characteristics of Butterfly Valves, Henry Pratt Publication, BBGE84, 1984.
3. EPRI NP-7501: Application Guide for Motor Operated Butterfly Valves In Nuclear Power Plants, January 1993.
4. EPRI TR-103224: EPRI MOV Performance Prediction Program; Butterfly Valve Model Description Report, September 1994.



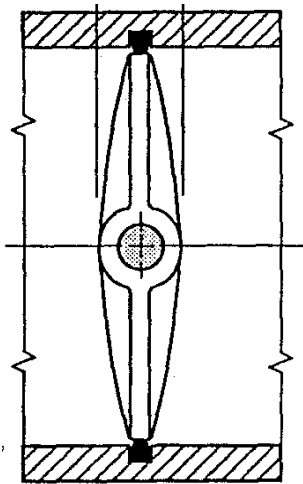
(a)



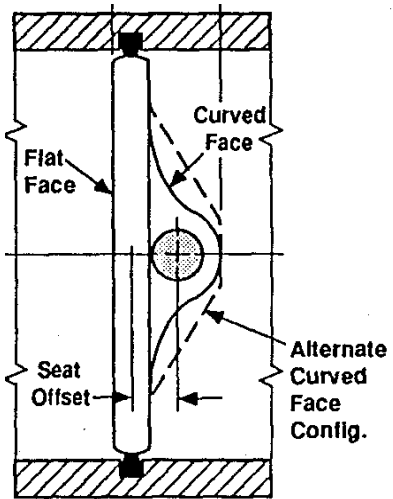
(b)

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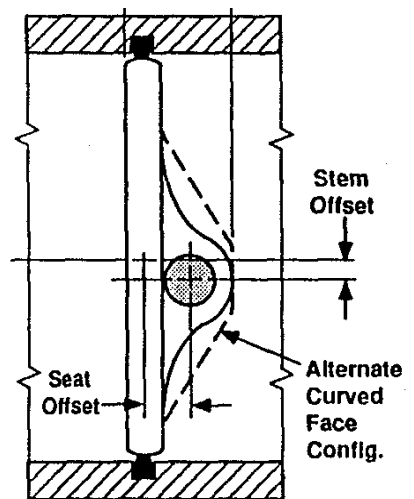
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(a)

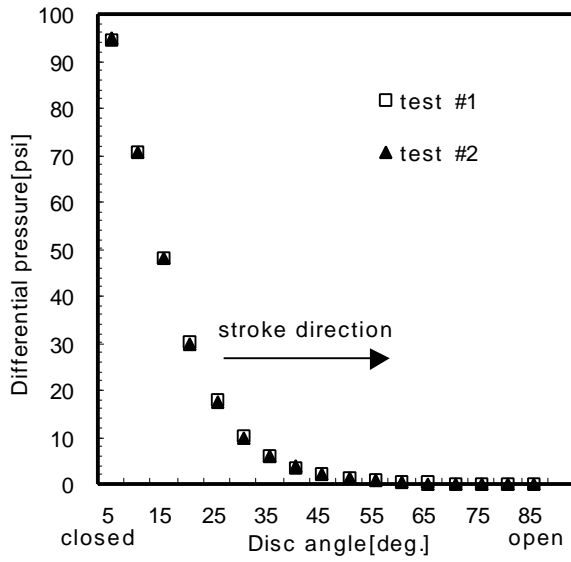


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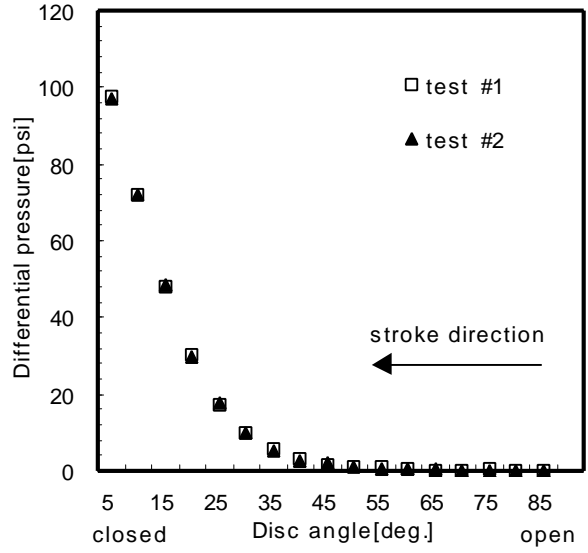


(c)

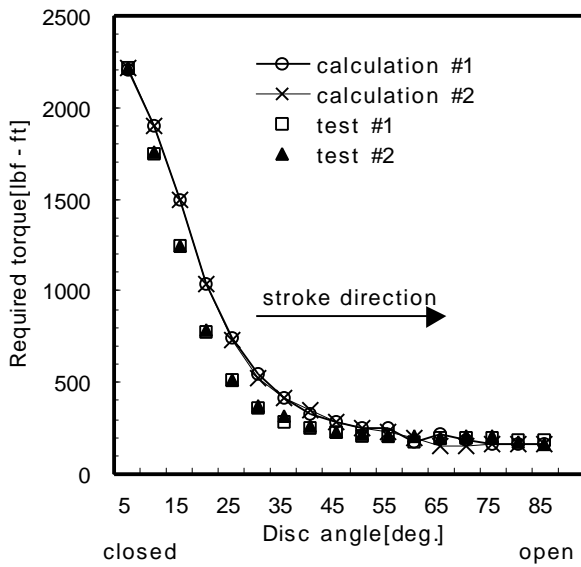
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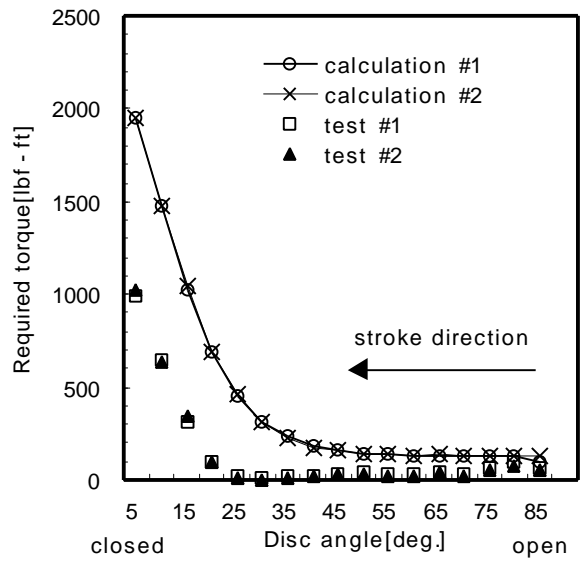
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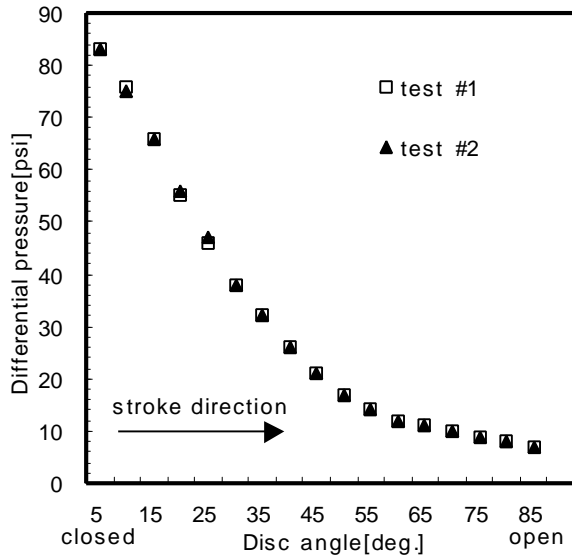
4 (A)



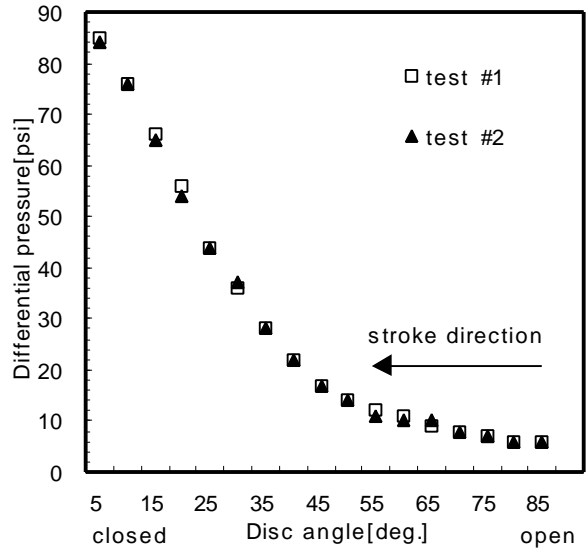
5 (A)



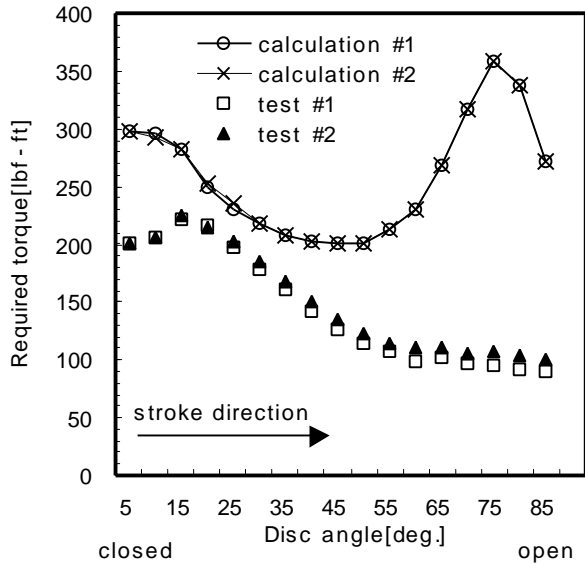
6 (A)



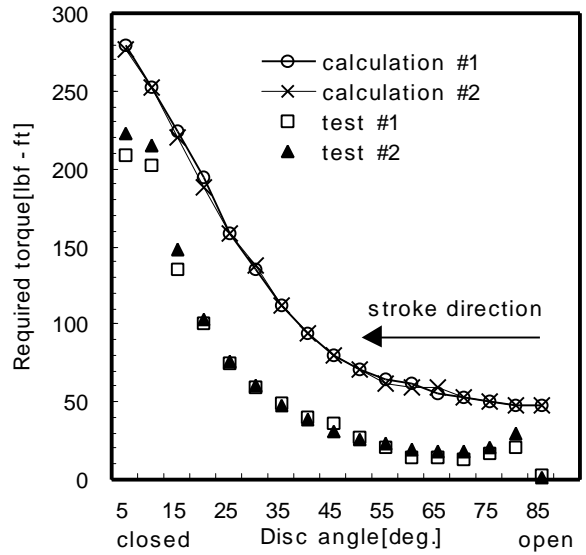
7 (B)



8 (B)



9 (B)



10 (B)