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# Heat Transfer in the Shipping Container for a Flammable Radioactive Gaseous Waste

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## Abstract

The use of hydrogen isotopes in a PHWR raises particular safety issues due to the combined effects of their physico-chemical properties and radioactive nature. Even though the hydrogen isotope and titanium hydrides are non-reactive, stable compounds in air and water, the hydrides will be contained in a stainless steel vessel. A transportation overpack should limit the temperature of the vessel to a safe value in the case of a fire. In this study, an unsteady-state model was established to analyze a transient heat-transfer problem in the overpack.

### 1.

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가 1/10,000 - 1/20,000

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## 2.

### 2-1.

mm 가  $10^{-12}$ Pa 2~6  
600 ~ 650 10

10% 9.5 mm ~ 38  $\mu$ m 38  $\mu$ m 400 ~ 450  
 $TiH_{0.6} \sim TiH_{1.4}$

$10^{-5}$  HTO 100 HT  $10^{-7}$   
H<sub>2</sub>O TiT

가 가  
가 가

### 2-2.

SS 316 L

“ ” “ ”

SS 20  $\mu\text{m}$  가  
6.5 , 1.5  
850 , TiT 0.5MCI  
25 TiT  $10^{-12}$  Pa

2-3.

200 kg  
17W 17W  
4 cm  
가  $10^{-8}\text{Pa} \cdot \text{m}^3/\text{s}$   
500 kg 9m  
15 cm 1m  
800 30  
가 9m 1m  
B(u) 가  
[1-4].

3.

3-1.

carbon steel

3-2.

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$$\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial z^2} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} \quad (1)$$

$r$ ,  $\theta$ ,  $z$ ,  $T$ ,  $t$   
 $\alpha$  (thermal diffusivity)

$$\alpha = \frac{k}{\rho c_p} \quad (2)$$

$\rho$  (density),  $c_p$  (specific heat),  $k$   
 (thermal conductivity)

가, (1)

$$\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} \quad (3)$$

### 3-3.

$$\alpha \left[ \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \right] = \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} \quad (4)$$

Fig. 1

, (4)

$$\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial r^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left[ \frac{T_{i-\frac{1}{2}} - T_{i+\frac{1}{2}}}{\Delta r_k} \right] = \frac{1}{\Delta r_k} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( T_{i-\frac{1}{2}} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( T_{i+\frac{1}{2}} \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\Delta r_k} \left[ \frac{T_{i-1} - T_i}{\Delta r_k} - \frac{T_i - T_{i+1}}{\Delta r_k} \right] = \frac{1}{(\Delta r_k)^2} [T_{i-1} + T_{i+1} - 2T_i] \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} = \frac{1}{r_i} \frac{T_{i-1} - T_{i+1}}{2\Delta r_k} = \frac{1}{2r_i \Delta r_k} [T_{i-1} - T_{i+1}] \quad (6)$$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \frac{T_i - T_i^{Old}}{\Delta t} \quad (7)$$

(5)~(7) (4)

$$\frac{\alpha_k}{(\Delta r_k)^2} [T_{i-1} + T_{i+1} - 2T_i] + \frac{\alpha_k}{2r_i \Delta r_k} [T_{i-1} - T_{i+1}] = \frac{T_i - T_i^{Old}}{\Delta t} \quad (8)$$

$\alpha_k$   $T_i$   $\Delta t$   $i$

$$\left[ 1 + \frac{2\alpha_k \Delta t}{(\Delta r_k)^2} \right] T_i = T_i^{Old} + \left[ \frac{\alpha_k \Delta t}{(\Delta r_k)^2} + \frac{\alpha_k \Delta t}{2r_i \Delta r_k} \right] T_{i-1} + \left[ \frac{\alpha_k \Delta t}{(\Delta r_k)^2} - \frac{\alpha_k \Delta t}{2r_i \Delta r_k} \right] T_{i+1} \quad (9)$$

$$T_i = \frac{[T_i^{Old} + A_1 T_{i-1} + A_2 T_{i+1}]}{A_0} \quad (10)$$

$$A_0 = 1 + \frac{2\alpha_k \Delta t}{(\Delta r_k)^2} \quad (11a)$$

$$A_1 = \frac{\alpha_k \Delta t}{(\Delta r_k)^2} + \frac{\alpha_k \Delta t}{2r_i \Delta r_k} \quad (11b)$$

$$A_2 = \frac{\alpha_k \Delta t}{(\Delta r_k)^2} - \frac{\alpha_k \Delta t}{2r_i \Delta r_k} \quad (11c)$$

3-4.

1)

가  $(T_o)$   $(T_e)$

$$T_o = T_e \quad (12)$$

2)

1 2

$$\left[ k \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \right]_1 = \left[ k \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \right]_2 \quad (13)$$

3)

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$$\left[ k \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \right]_{solid} = -[h\Delta T]_{air} \quad (14)$$

$h$

3-5.

(13)

$$k_1 \frac{T_{i-1} - T_i}{\Delta r_1} = k_2 \frac{T_i - T_{i+1}}{\Delta r_2} \quad (15)$$

1 2

,  $i$ - 가

$$\left[ \frac{k_1}{\Delta r_1} + \frac{k_2}{\Delta r_2} \right] T_i = \frac{k_1}{\Delta r_1} T_{i-1} + \frac{k_2}{\Delta r_2} T_{i+1} \quad (16)$$

(14)

$$k_s \frac{T_i - T_{i-1}}{\Delta r_s} = -h(T_i - T_a) \quad (17)$$

$$k_s, T_i, T_a$$

$$\left[ h + \frac{k_s}{\Delta r_s} \right] T_i = hT_a + \frac{k_s}{\Delta r_s} T_{i-1} \quad (18)$$

3-6.

(bulk temperature)

$$hA(T_w - T_a) = \dot{m}c_p(T_a^{New} - T_a) \quad (19)$$

$$T_w, r_o, r_i, T_a^{New} \quad (19)$$

$$h(2\pi r_o L)(T_w - T_a) = \frac{m}{\Delta t} c_p (T_a^{New} - T_a) = \frac{\rho V}{\Delta t} c_p (T_a^{New} - T_a) = \frac{\rho}{\Delta t} [\pi(r_o^2 - r_i^2)L] c_p (T_a^{New} - T_a) \quad (20)$$

$$T_a^{New} = \frac{\left[ \frac{\rho c_p (r_o^2 - r_i^2)}{\Delta t} T_a + 2r_o h (T_w - T_a) \right]}{\left[ \frac{\rho c_p (r_o^2 - r_i^2)}{\Delta t} \right]} \quad (21)$$

3-7.

Fig. 2

11 (10 )

$$\frac{\sum_{k=1}^{50} |T_k^{New} - T_k^{Old}|}{\sum_{k=1}^{50} T_k^{New}} \leq 10^{-6} \quad (22)$$

1

$$\Delta t_k = \frac{(\Delta r_k)^2}{2\alpha_k} \quad (23)$$

(23)

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**3-8.**

prok1.c , prok1.dat 가  
 prok1.exe . prok1.exe

proktNo.dat

**4.**

Fig. 3

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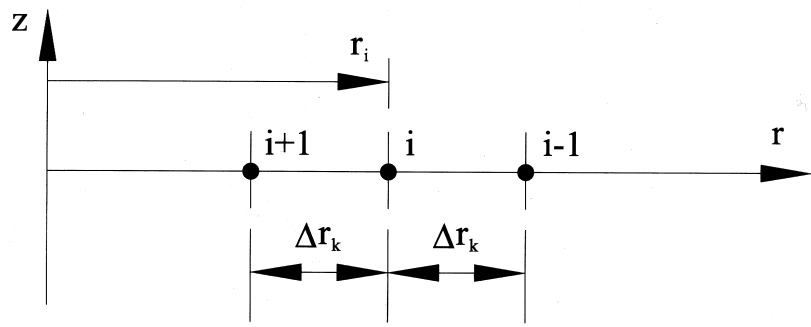


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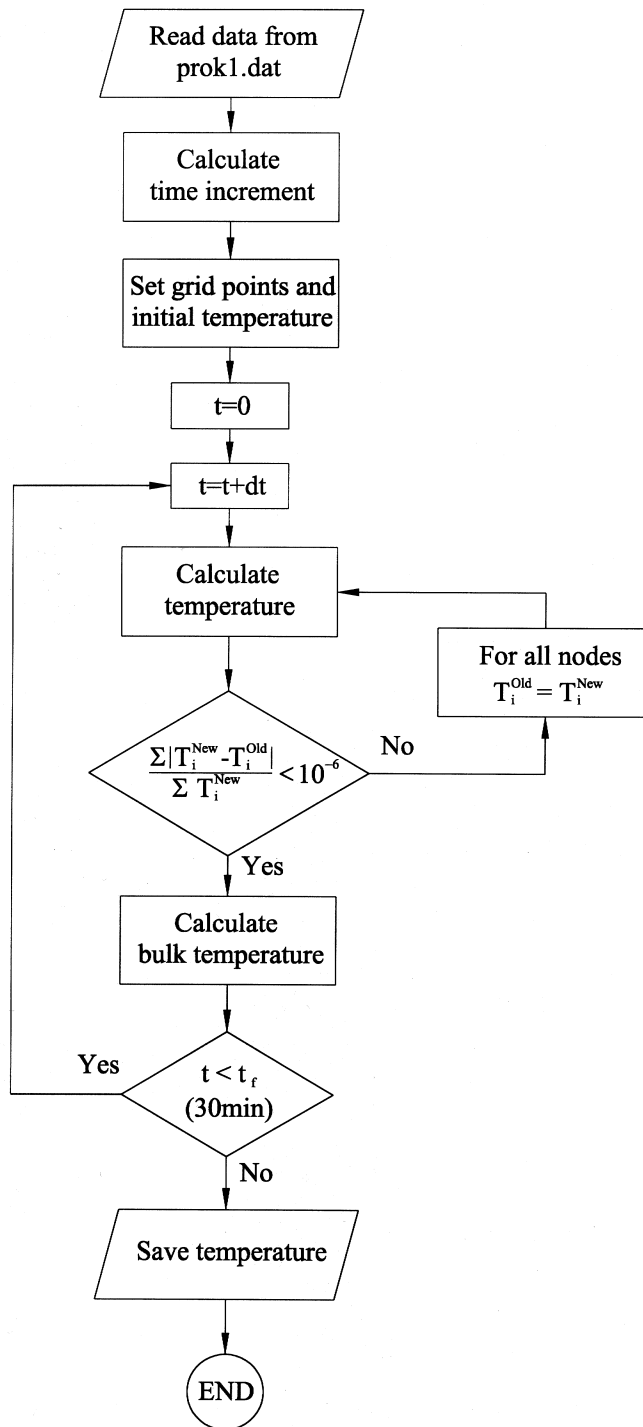
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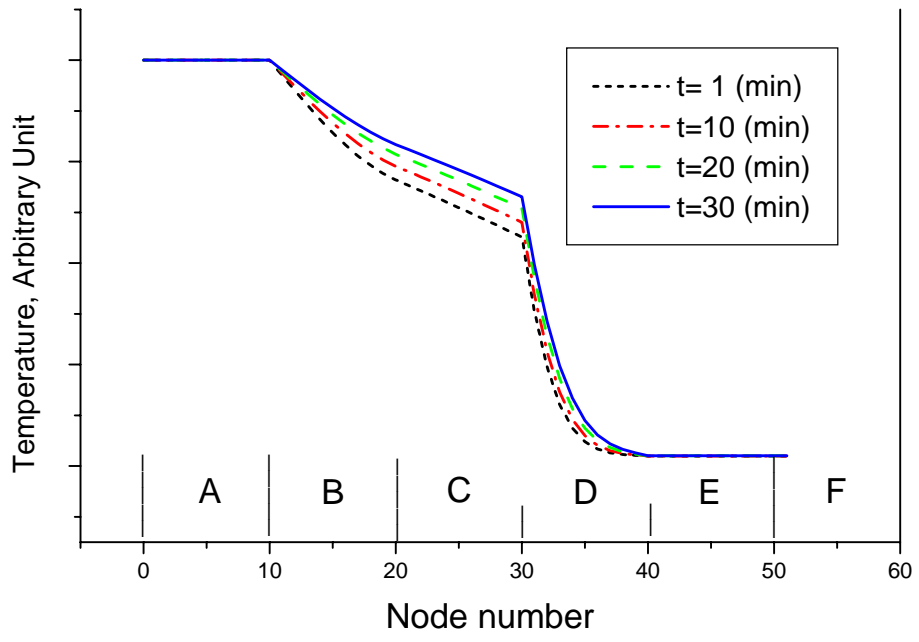
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1.





3.