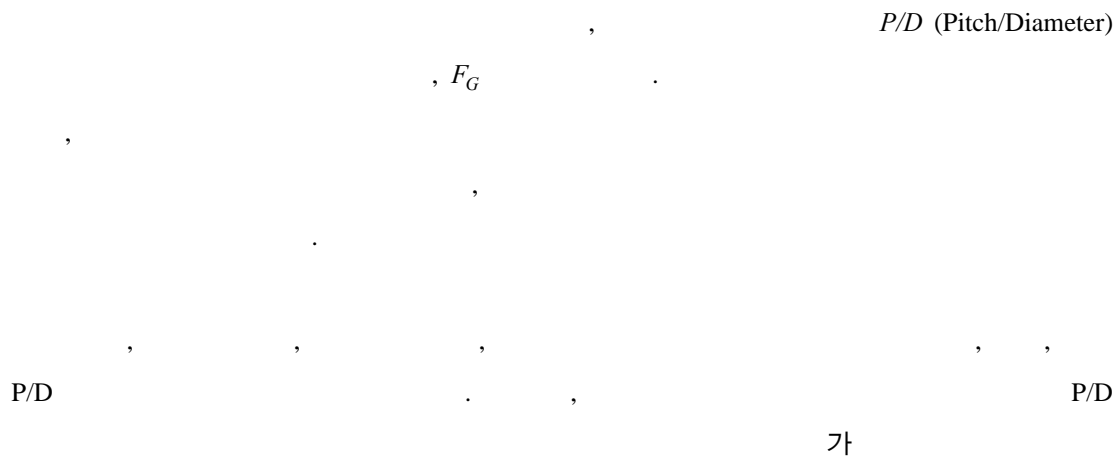


## Turbulent Friction Factor for a Rod Bundle in Consideration of Subchannel Geometry

150



### Abstract

Turbulent friction factor for a nuclear fuel bundle was theoretically developed on the basis of “Law of the Wall” for a tube. It is proposed that the subchannel geometry parameter,  $F_G$  in the present model is dependent on the configuration and pitch-to-diameter ratio ( $P/D$ ) of a single subchannel. Hence, the geometry parameter of turbulent flow for a subchannel such as a triangular, a square, a wall and a corner subchannel was deduced from the theoretical bases and the geometry parameters obtained from the previous experimental turbulent friction factors for subchannels. Using the present subchannel geometry parameters, turbulent friction factors for rod bundles were predicted.

The present model for the turbulent friction factor included the geometry parameter for a subchannel is compared with the experimental results for various rod numbers and  $P/D$  ratios such as rod bundle in circular tube, rod bundles in hexagonal tubes and rod bundle in a square conduit from the literatures. The comparison results show that the present model well agreed with the experimental data for the rod bundles having the varieties of pitch-to-diameter ratios.

1.

가

가

가

[1, 2, 3, 4, 5],

Prandtl

Nikuradse

가

implicit

가

Blasius가

Eckert [6]

4,300

24,000

Blasius

20%

Gunn

Darling[1]

200

100,000

가

가  $10^4$

Nikuradse

Eifler

Nijsing[2]

$f$

,  $P/D$  가 1

$f/f_c (f_c$

Colebrook

) 0.58

,  $P/D$  가 1.08

$f/f_c$  가 1

,  $P/D$  가 1.2

$f/f_c$

1.05 가

,  $P/D$  가 1.08

가

,  $P/D$  가 1

Subbotin [7]

Rehme[3]

$P/D$  (1.06-2.315) , 7 61

가

, 1,2

$P/D$  가 1.2

$P/D$

가

가

Cheng Todreas[4]

가

Rehme

[8]

가

, Rehme

[9]

$1.0 < P/D < 1.5$

가  $P/D$

Leung Hotte[5]

, Maubach[10] Maubach Rehme[11]

가

가

,  $t = 0$

$du/dy = 0$

$$G = \frac{u_{\max} - \bar{u}}{u_*} = \frac{1.5}{k} \quad (1)$$

$k$

, Prandtl

$k$  가 0.4

$G$  가 3.75

, Nikuradse

$k$

0.407

$G$  3.6855

, Maubach[10]

$G$  가 3.966

$G = 3.75K_g$

,  $K_g$

1.0576

Maubach

$G$

$G$

가 Rehme[8]

가

$$F_A \text{ and } G^* \propto f(K) \tag{2}$$

K, 64, , F\_A, G\*

, F\_A, G\*

$$F_A = \sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{\left(\frac{D_{h_i}}{D_{h_b}}\right) \left(\frac{A_i}{A_b}\right)}, G^* = - \sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{\left(\frac{D_{h_i}}{D_{h_b}}\right) \left(\frac{A_i}{A_b}\right) \left[ 2.5 \ln \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{D_{h_i}}{D_{h_b}} \right)^{3/2} \right) - G \right]} \tag{3}$$

G Maubach[9]가 3.966 Rehme[8]

F\_A, G\* K

. Figure 1

Rehme [8] K, F\_A, D\_1

n, D\_2, 가, K, 20

. Figure 1, D\_2/D\_1, 가, F\_A

가, 가, , Rehme[8]

K, F\_A

가, 가, 가, 가

. Figure 2, 10, K, G\*

K, G\* 가

K

, Lee [12]

P/D

Lee

가, 가, , P/D 가 1.2

가

가

F\_G

$F_G$  [1, 2, 13, 14, 15]  $P/D$   $F_G$

가

4

2.

Prandtl

$$t = r k^2 y^2 \left( \frac{du}{dy} \right)^2 \quad (4)$$

,  $t = t_o$  가 ,  $u_* = \sqrt{t_w / r}$

(4)

$$\frac{u_i}{u_*} = \frac{1}{k} \ln \frac{R_h - r}{n} u_* + B \quad (5)$$

(5)  $i$ -

$$\frac{\bar{u}_i}{u_*} = \frac{1}{k} \ln \frac{R_h u_*}{n} + B - \frac{3}{2k} \quad (6)$$

$$R_h = D_{h_i} / 2$$

$$\frac{\bar{u}_i}{u_*} = \left( \frac{r \bar{u}_i^2}{t_w} \right)^{1/2} = \sqrt{\frac{8}{f_i}} \quad (7)$$

, Nikuradse ,  $k = 0.407$   $B = 5.68$  (7) (6)

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{f_i}} = 2.0 \left( \log \frac{1}{2\sqrt{8}} \frac{D_{h_i} \bar{u}_i}{n} \sqrt{f_i} \right) + 2.0 - F_G \quad (8)$$

$F_G$

$P/D$  (8)  $i$ -

가

, (8)

, 가 ,

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{f_b}} = \sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{\left( \frac{D_{h_i}}{D_{h_b}} \right) \left( \frac{A_i}{A_b} \right)} \sqrt{\frac{1}{f_i}} \quad (9)$$

(9)  $i$ -가 (8)  $n$ 가 (9)

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{f_b}} = F_A (2.0 \log \text{Re} \sqrt{f_b} + 2.0) - F_G^* \quad (10)$$

$$F_A = \sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{\left(\frac{D_{h_i}}{D_{h_b}}\right) \left(\frac{A_i}{A_b}\right)}, F_G^* = - \sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{\left(\frac{D_{h_i}}{D_{h_b}}\right) \left(\frac{A_i}{A_b}\right) \left[ 2.0 \log \left\{ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{8}} \left(\frac{D_{h_i}}{D_{h_b}}\right)^{3/2} \right\} - F_G \right]} \quad (10)$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{f_c}} = 2.0 \log \text{Re} \sqrt{f_c} - 0.8 \quad (11)$$

Rehme[8]  $F_G$  1.402 ( $G$  3.966), Maubach[10]가  $F_G$  (10)  $F_G$

, Rehme[8]  $K$   $F_A$  ( $A$ )  $F_G^*$  ( $G^*$ )

[1, 2, 13, 14, 15]  $F_G$  가  $P/D$   $F_G$  가  $P/D$

Cheng Todreas[4] 1.0  $P/D$  1.1  $1.1 < P/D$  1.5 Rehme [8] 가 , Rehme [9]  $P/D$

$F_G$  Cheng Todreas[4] [1, 2, 13, 14, 15]  $F_G$

$$F_G = C_1 + C_2(P/D) + C_3(P/D)^2 \quad (12)$$

$C_1, C_2, C_3$  가

Channel type		$C_1$	$C_2$	$C_3$
Triangular	P/D 1.06	-473.484	1007.025	-534.140
	P/D > 1.06	-1.000	3.020	-0.724
Wall	W/D 1.10	-180.233	397.602	-217.957
	W/D > 1.10	-1.175	3.455	-1.047
Corner	W/D 1.04	-678.639	1424.595	-746.249
	W/D > 1.04	-0.515	1.374	0.532
Square	P/D 1.08	-82.074	192.361	-110.884
	P/D > 1.08	-2.796	8.088	-4.316

Figure 3  $F_G$  P/D W/D ( - / )  
 Figure 3  $F_G$  P/D ( W/D) 가 1.1  
 P/D 가 1.1 1.5  
 가  $F_G$  가 1.5 , 가  
 $F_G$  P/D

3.

61 169 , 4 , 37, 가  
 P/D

$F_A$   $F_G^*$  Figure 4 5 . Figure 4  
 $F_A$  1.0 - 1.01 , 4  
 1.04, 61 1.03 . 7  
 1.0 1.13 . Figure 5  $F_G^*$   
 , 61 3.0

. Figure 6 Courteaud[16]

Courteaud[16] 100 mm 25 mm 7  
20,000-400,000 0 ( 가  
) 12.0 mm ( ) ,  $P/D=1.0$   $P/D=1.5$   
 $P/D$  . Figure 6  $P/D$  가 1.0  
1.5 가 (10)  
가 Rehme[8]  
Rehme[8] ,  $P/D$  가 1  
가 , , 가 Rehme[8]  
가 .  
Rehme[3] 7 169  
, .  
12 mm , ,  
37 , 61 169  
.  
Figure 7 Rehme[3] 37 . 37  
 $P/D$  1.07 1.42 ( $W/D$  1.07 1.42) , Figure 7  
, Figure 7  
 $P/D$  1.07 ,  
[1,2, 6]. Rehme[8]  
,  $P/D$  가 1.03 Rehme[8]  
, Figure 7 1 가 가  
.  
Figure 8 61  
. 61  $P/D$  1.02 - 1.42 (  
 $W/D$  1.06 - 1.41) ,  $P/D$  가 1.27 ,  
61 1.23 - 1.42  $P/D$  가  
. 61  
Rehme[8] 가 .  
, 169 Rehme[8]  $P/D=1.317$  ( 1.29  $W/D$   
) . 5%  
, Figure 9 가 Rehme[8]  
가 .  
Gunn Darling [1] 4 , 4  
4 .



200 100,000 , 4

10% , Rehme[8]

Figure 10

. Figure 10

Rehme[8]

Rehme[8]

, ,  $P/D$  가 1.0 가

. , Rehme[8]

#### 4.

Nikurads

, ,  $F_G$  가 ,  $P/D$

$F_G$  ,  $F_G$

$F_G$   $P/D$  1.0 1.5

가

Rehme

가  $1.0 < P/D < 1.5$  ,

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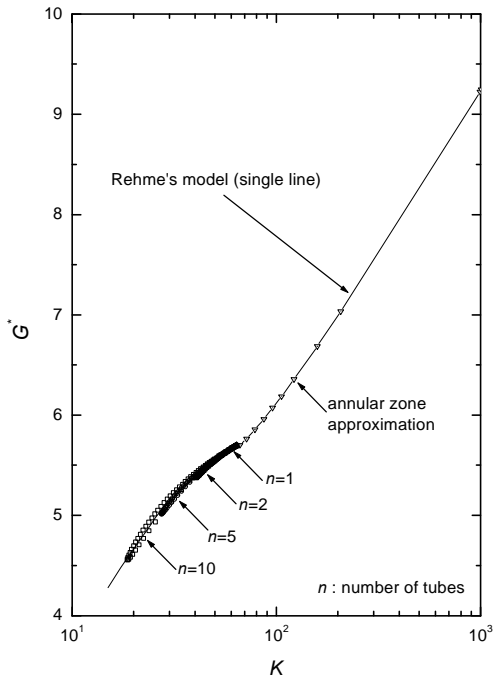


Figure 1. Geometry Parameter,  $G^*$ [8]

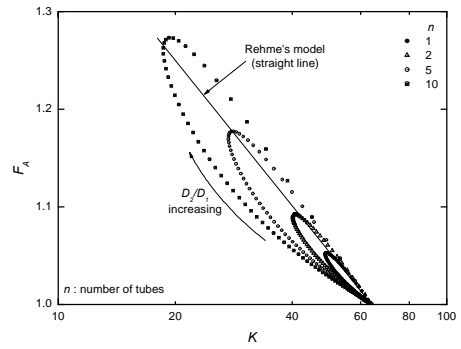


Figure 2. Geometry Parameter,  $F_A$ [8]

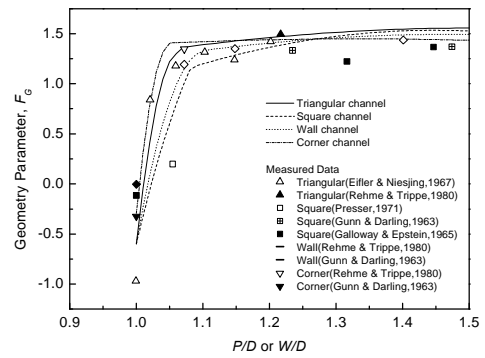


Figure 3. Turbulent geometry parameter  $F_G$  for channel types

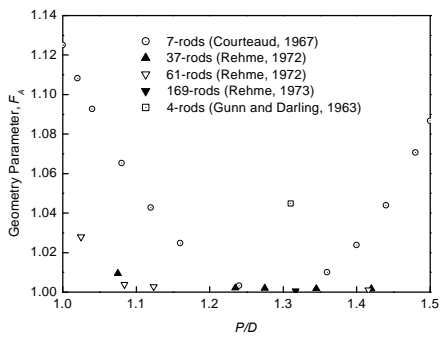


Figure 4. Geometry parameters  $F_A$  for rod bundles

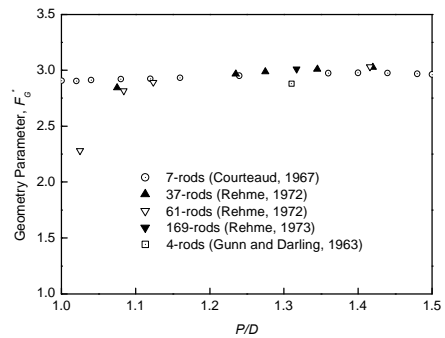


Figure 5. Geometry parameters  $F_G^*$  for rod bundles

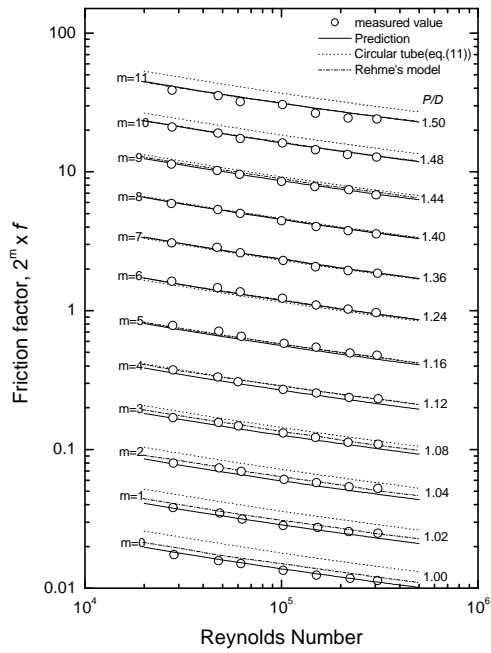


Figure 6. Comparison of prediction with the results of 7-rods in a circular tube[16]

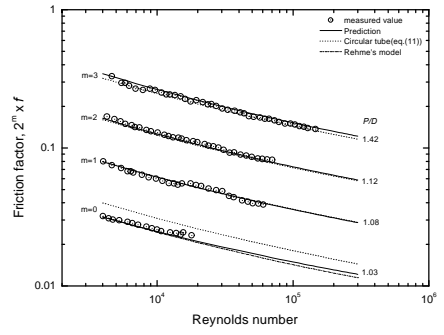


Figure 7. Comparison of prediction with the results of 37-rods in a hexagonal array[3]

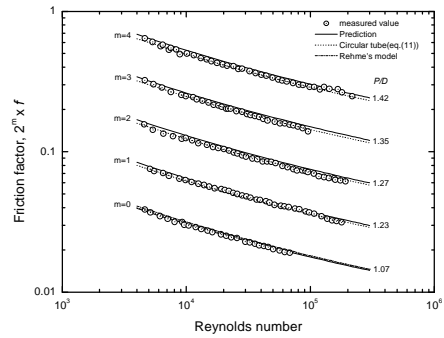


Figure 8. Comparison of prediction with the results of 61-rods in a hexagonal array[3]

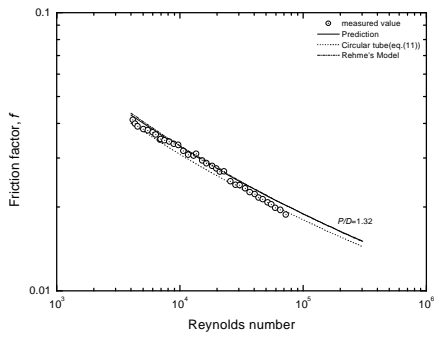


Figure 9. Comparison of prediction with the results of 169-rods in a hexagonal array [8]

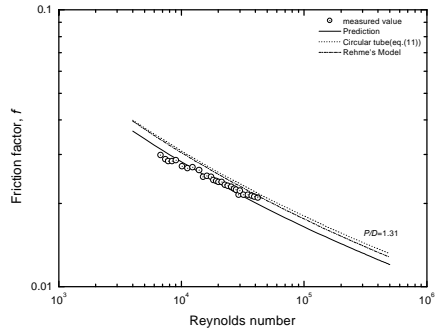


Figure 10. Comparison of prediction with the results of 4-rods in a square array[1]