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The Effect of Nozzle Location on the Concentration Profiles in Chemical Addition Tank

305-353

150

disk block

CFD

FLUENT 5

Abstract

A numerical analysis of the flow and injection characteristics is performed for the flow field created by water injected into a cylindrical tank with an initially stationary fluid. The flow is relevant to the operation of the chemical addition system in the chemical and volume control system (CVCS) of nuclear power plants. This study is performed to improve the current design which has a disk block inside tank. The numerical analysis for the flow and injection characteristics in chemical addition tank are carried out using CFD code FLUENT 5. Results show that the inlet nozzle installed in tangential direction at the uppermost region of the tank cylinder and the outlet nozzle located at the center of the tank bottom is very effective in enhancing the injection in the tank.

1.

1

*

, 314-701

182

[1].
(dissolved oxygen)

pH
(CVCS, Chemical and Volume Control System)
(CAS, Chemical Addition System)

(VCT, Volume Control Tank)
(oxidizing species)
가 65.6 121.1

(hydrazine, N₂H₄)
Li⁷(-7) (LiOH□H₂O) pH

1996
disk block [2]. disk block
/

disk block
4 가 ,
가 . disk
block ,
가 .

2.
1 , 4.16 × 10⁻² m³ .
(H/D) 2
0.3 m . ,

1.26 × 10⁻⁴ m³/s [2].
disk block
가 .

case 1) (Fig. 1(a)), case 2)
1/4 (Fig. 1(b)), case 3)
1/4 (Fig. 1(c)), case 4)
(Fig. 1(d)) .
가

가 .

가 (t<0) , 1
 t=0 가 0 ()가

Reynolds 가 3,900
 가 Case 1 2 가
 3 ,

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}(\mathbf{r}u_i) = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\mathbf{r}u_i) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}(\mathbf{r}u_i u_j) = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{t}_{ij}}{\partial x_j} + \mathbf{r}g_i \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\mathbf{r}m_A) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}(\mathbf{r}u_i m_A) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} J_{A,i} \quad (3)$$

\mathbf{r} , u_i , p m_i ,
 , \mathbf{t}_{ij} , $J_{A,i}$.

$$\mathbf{t}_{ij} = \mathbf{m} \left(\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \right) \quad (4)$$

$$J_{A,i} = -\mathbf{r} D_{A,m} \frac{\partial m_A}{\partial x_i} \quad (5)$$

$D_{A,m}$ (mixture) A .

0.096 m/s ,
 (no-slip condition)

3.

CFD

FLUENT 5 .

2

(second-order backward implicit Euler method)

1 (first-order upwind scheme),
 2 (segregated) SIMPLE
 (mesh adaption) 1.2 가
 0.3-0.6 10⁻³ 0.8
 5,000 10-15 3,000-

4.
 Water Reactor) 가 (PWR, Pressurized
 ()가
 (CSTR, Continuous
 Stirred-Tank Reactor) [4].

$$C = C_{IN} + (C_O - C_{IN}) \exp\left(-\frac{w_{IN}}{W_{TANK}} t\right) \quad (6)$$

t= , (sec)
 C_{IN}= , (kg/kg)
 C_O= , (kg/kg)
 w_{IN}= , (kg/s)
 W_{TANK}= , (kg)

100% 가 가

Table 1

, Fig. 2
 () 가 1

Fig. 2 case 1
 1 70% 가

disk block (6)
 [2], case 4 disk block 가

Fig. 3(a) case1 1 1/6, 1/2 5/6
, (b)

. Case 1 가 가 가

가 , case 1 가

disk block ,

. Fig. 2

case 2, 3 4 case 1 .

Fig. 4, 5 6 (a) case 2, 3 4 5 1/6, 1/2
5/6 , (b) case 2, 3 4

case 4

H/D 가

가 . Fig. 7 case 4 H/D 가 1, 2

4

가 1

, H/D 가

5.

가

가

CFD

FLUENT 5

case 1)

, case 2)

1/4

, case 3)

1/4

, case 4)

가 가

가

가

가

가

6.

- (1) EPRI, "PWR primary water chemistry guidelines, Rev.3", TR-105714, 1995.
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- (4) Bird, R.B., Stewart, W.E. and Lightfoot, E.N., "Transport phenomena", Wiley, New York, 1960.
- (5) Patankar, S.V., "Numerical heat transfer and fluid flow", McGraw-Hill, New York, 1980.
- (6) Versteeg, H.K., and Malalasekera, W., "An Introduction to Computational Fluid Dynamics - The Finite Volume Method", Longman Scientific & Technical, 1995.
- (7) Van Sonsbeek, H.M., van. Verlaan, P. and Tramper, J., "Hydrodynamics, mixing, and oxygen transfer in liquid-impelled loop reactors", Inter. Chem. E. Symposium 121(1990) 259-268.
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Table 1. Normalized average species concentration for various time.

	C_{ave}/C_o (t=5 min)	C_{ave}/C_o (t=10 min)	C_{ave}/C_o (t=15 min)	C_{ave}/C_o (t=20 min)
Case 1	0.959	0.932	0.906	0.881
Case 2	0.600	0.347	0.195	0.106
Case 3	0.607	0.354	0.201	0.111
Case 4	0.489	0.225	0.099	0.042

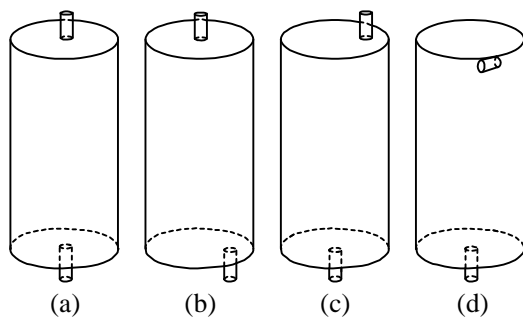


Fig.1 Inlet/outlet nozzle location for each case.

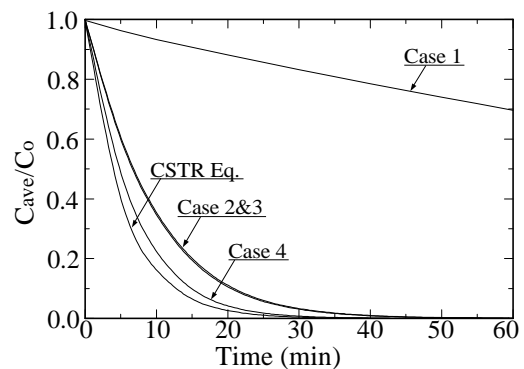


Fig. 2 Time dependent normalized average species concentration for various case.

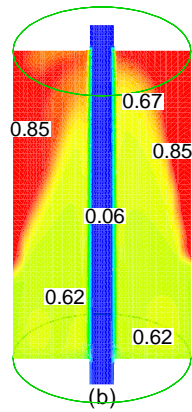
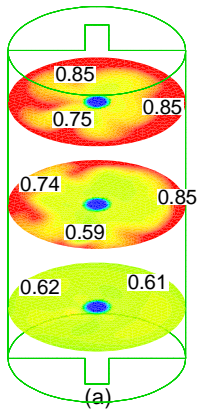


Fig. 3 Contours of concentration at the cross section for case 1 (time=60min).

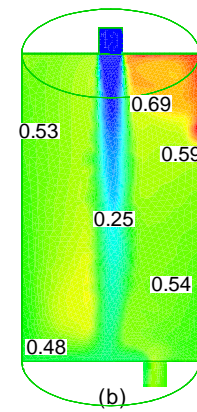
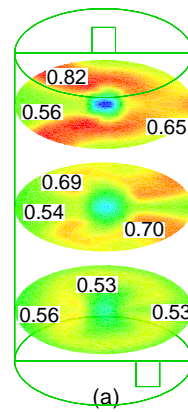


Fig. 4 Contours of concentration at the cross section for case 2 (time = 5 min).

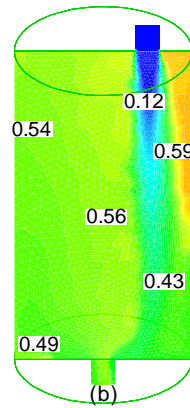
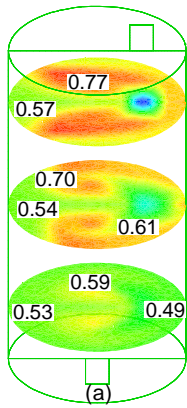


Fig. 5 Contours of concentration at the cross section for case 3 (time=5min).

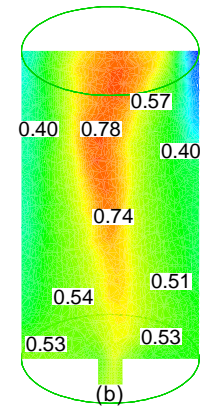
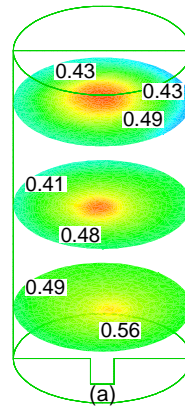


Fig. 6 Contours of concentration at the cross section for case 4 (time = 5 min).

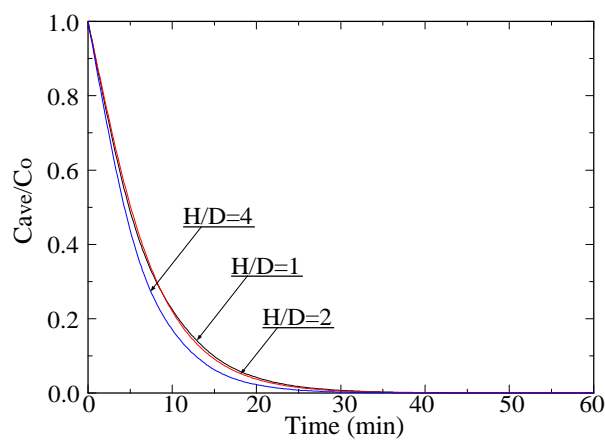


Fig. 7 Time dependent normalized average species concentration for various geometries (case 4).