

Analysis of Two-Layered Natural Convection in a Pool with Heat Generation by Unstructured FVM

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Abstract

The natural convection and heat transfer in a stratified pool with internal heat source are studied. Two dimensional semicircular or axi-symmetric hemispherical geometry is modeled to investigate convective heat transfer. The flow and heat transfer characteristics are compared between single-layered and double-layered pools. And local Nusselt number distributions on the outer walls are obtained to consider thermal loads on the vessel wall. The unstructured mesh is chosen for this study because of the non-orthogonality originated from the boundaries of double-layered pool. The interface between the layers is modeled to be fixed. With this assumption mass flux across the interface is neglected, but shear force and heat flux by conduction are considered by the boundary conditions. The colocated cell-centered finite volume method is used with the modified Rhie-Chow interpolation to include body force effect. The wall pressure is extrapolated by the way to include body force. The numerical solutions calculated by current method shows that averaged downward heat flux of the double-layered pool increases compared to single-layered pool.

1.

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RASPLAV [1]

Prakash, Koster[2]

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Schramm, Reineke[3]

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Gubaidullin, Sehgal[4]

CFX

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[5]

Rhie- Chow

[6]

가

Rhie- Chow [7]

2.

2.1

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_{\Omega} \rho C \Phi \, r d\Omega + \oint \rho C \Phi \vec{V} \cdot \vec{r} dA = \oint \Gamma \Phi \nabla \Phi \cdot \vec{r} dA + \int_{\Omega} S^{\Phi} r d\Omega \quad (1)$$

Φ [1,u,v,T]

, C

가

T

C_p

1

$$S^{\Phi} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + (\rho - \rho_{ref})g_x \\ -\frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + (\rho - \rho_{ref})g_y \\ Q_v \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\Gamma \Phi \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\Gamma \Phi \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}) \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\Gamma \Phi \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\Gamma \Phi \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}) \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ Au \\ Av \\ \frac{\partial \rho \Delta H}{\partial t} \end{bmatrix} \quad (2)$$

S_ϕ

$r = (x, y)$
 $-2\mu v/y^2$ S_v , y -
 $\rho_{ref} \mathbf{g}$ 가 p
 $-2\mu u/x^2$ S_u
 가

Boussinesq 가

$$(\rho - \rho_{ref}) \mathbf{g} = -\beta \rho_{ref} (T - T_{ref}) \mathbf{g}$$

2.2

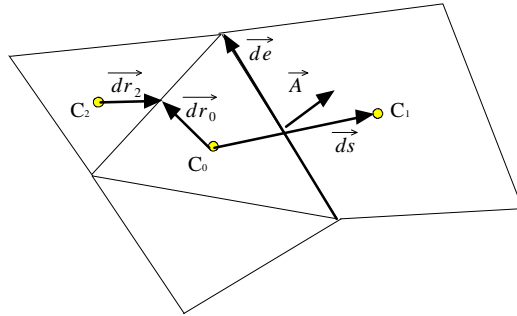


Fig. 1 Control volume and geometric vectors for discretisation

J_f

$$\int \phi (\rho \vec{V} \cdot d\vec{A}) \approx \sum_f \phi_f J_f A_f = \sum_f C_f \quad (3)$$

ϕ_f

$$\phi_f = \phi_{upwind} + \nabla \phi_{upwind} \cdot \vec{dr} \quad (4)$$

\vec{dr}

ϕ

가

ϕ

deferred correction

$\nabla \phi$

$$C_f = C_f^{FO} + [C_f^{SO} - C_f^{FO}]$$

$$C_f^{FO} = \max(J_f, 0) \phi_0 + \min(J_f, 0) \phi_1 \quad (5)$$

$$[C_f^{SO} - C_f^{FO}] = \max(J_f, 0) \nabla \phi_0 \cdot \vec{dr}_0 + \min(J_f, 0) \nabla \phi_1 \cdot \vec{dr}_1$$

(Least-square method) 가 (Green-Gauss theorem)

$$\nabla\Phi_0 = [\int \nabla\Phi_0 d\Omega] / \Omega_0 = [\sum \Phi_f \vec{A}_f] / \Omega_0 = [\sum_i \frac{\Phi_0 + \Phi_i}{2} \vec{A}_i] / \Omega_0 \quad (6)$$

(6) 가 C₀ ∇Φ Φ_f (dΦ)

$$(\vec{ds} \cdot \nabla\Phi) \quad \Phi_x, \Phi_y$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_x &= \frac{\sum(ds_y)^2 \cdot \sum ds_x d\Phi - \sum ds_x ds_y \cdot \sum ds_y d\Phi}{\sum(ds_x)^2 \cdot \sum(ds_y)^2 - (\sum ds_x ds_y)^2} \\ \Phi_y &= \frac{\sum(ds_x)^2 \cdot \sum ds_y d\Phi - \sum ds_x ds_y \cdot \sum ds_x d\Phi}{\sum(ds_x)^2 \cdot \sum(ds_y)^2 - (\sum ds_x ds_y)^2} \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

(7) ∑ ∇Φ 가

Fig. 1 \vec{A} \vec{ds}

$$\nabla\Phi \quad \nabla\Phi$$

$$\int \mu \nabla\Phi \cdot d\vec{A} \approx \sum_f \mu_f \nabla\Phi_f \cdot \vec{A}_f = \sum_f D_f \quad (8)$$

∇Φ_f 가 ∇Φ_f 3 가 δΦ

$$\nabla\Phi_f = (\Phi_1 - \Phi_0) \frac{\vec{A}}{ds \cdot A} + [\widetilde{\nabla\Phi}_f - (\widetilde{\nabla\Phi}_f \cdot \vec{ds}) \frac{\vec{A}}{ds \cdot A}] \quad (9)$$

$$\widetilde{\nabla\Phi}_f = w_f \nabla\Phi_0 + (1 - w_f) \nabla\Phi_1 \quad (10)$$

\vec{A} \vec{ds} (9) (10)

$$\nabla\Phi_f = \frac{\Phi_1 - \Phi_0}{ds} \hat{n} + [\widetilde{\nabla\Phi}_f - (\widetilde{\nabla\Phi}_f \cdot \hat{n}) \hat{n}] \quad (11)$$

Φ (9) C₀ C₁

$$D_f \quad (9)$$

$$D_f = \mu_f \nabla \Phi_f \cdot \vec{A}_f = (\Phi_1 - \Phi_0) \frac{\mu_f A_f}{ds \cdot \hat{n}} + \mu_f [\widetilde{\nabla \Phi_f} \cdot \vec{A}_f - (\widetilde{\nabla \Phi_f} \cdot \vec{ds}) \frac{A_f}{ds \cdot \hat{n}}] \quad (12)$$

, 1 Euler , 2

Crank-Nicholson MAC, Fractional-Step Euler

2 Euler

$$\int \frac{\partial (\rho \Phi)}{\partial t} d\Omega = \frac{\rho \Omega}{2\Delta t} (3\Phi^{n+1} - 4\Phi^n + \Phi^{n-1}) \quad (13)$$

가 .

(Cell-face velocity)

. Rhie, Chow

Majumdar[8]

Rhie- Chow

Rhie- Chow

Rhie- Chow [7]

(14)

$$u_0 = H_0^u + \alpha \left(\frac{\Omega}{A_p} \right)_0 \left[- \left(\frac{dp}{dx} \right)_0 - \beta \rho_{ref} (T_0 - T_{ref}) g_x \right] + (1 - \alpha) u_0^{1-1} \quad (14)$$

$$, H_0^u = \frac{\alpha}{A_{p0}} \left[- \sum A_{nb} u_{nb} + S_0^{u*} \right]$$

S_0^{u*}

$C_0 C_1$

$$u_f = w_f H_0^u + (w_f - 1) H_1^u + \alpha \left(\frac{\Omega}{A_p} \right)_f \left[- \left(\frac{dp}{dx} \right)_f - \beta \rho_{ref} (T_f - T_{ref}) g_x \right] + (1 - \alpha) u_f^{1-1} \quad (15)$$

$$\left(\frac{\Omega}{A_p} \right)_f = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{\Omega}{A_p} \right)_0 + \left(\frac{\Omega}{A_p} \right)_1 \right]$$

$$\left(\frac{dp}{dx} \right)_f \quad (9) \quad , \quad T_f \quad 2$$

$$\Phi_f = \frac{1}{2} \left[(\Phi_0 + \nabla \Phi_0 \cdot \vec{dr}_0) + (\Phi_1 + \nabla \Phi_1 \cdot \vec{dr}_1) \right] \quad (16)$$

v-

(15)

가
SIMPLEC

가 가

u-

가 .

$$Ap_0^u u_0 + \sum A_{nb} u_{nb} = S_0^u - \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \Omega\right)_0 \quad (17)$$

, 가

$$Ap_0^u u_0^* + \sum A_{nb} u_{nb}^* = S_0^u - \left(\frac{\partial p^*}{\partial x} \Omega\right)_0 \quad (18)$$

(17) (18) u' $u'_0 = u'_{nb}$ SIMPLEC
가

$$u'_0 = \frac{\Omega_0}{Ap_0^u + \sum A_{nb}} \left(-\frac{\partial p'}{\partial x}\right)_0 = d_0^u \left(-\frac{\partial p'}{\partial x}\right)_0 \quad (19)$$

$$v'_0 = \frac{\Omega_0}{Ap_0^v + \sum A_{nb}} \left(-\frac{\partial p'}{\partial y}\right)_0 = d_0^v \left(-\frac{\partial p'}{\partial y}\right)_0 \quad (19)$$

, C_0

$$\sum J_f = \sum J_f^* + \sum J'_f = 0. \quad (20)$$

$$J'_f = \rho_f (u'_f A_x + v'_f A_y) = \rho_f \left[d_f^u \left(-\frac{\partial p'}{\partial x}\right)_f A_x + d_f^v \left(-\frac{\partial p'}{\partial y}\right)_f A_y \right] \quad (21)$$

(21) $\nabla p'$ (9)

p' $\nabla p'$
SIMPLEC
(9)

$$\nabla p'_f \approx (p'_1 - p'_0) \frac{\hat{n}}{ds \cdot \hat{n}}$$

$$J'_f = \rho_f \left[df \frac{n_x}{ds \cdot \hat{n}} A_x + df \frac{n_y}{ds \cdot \hat{n}} A_y \right] (\Phi_1 - \Phi_0) \quad (22)$$

$\nabla p'$ (20) (22) p'

2.3

가
face-cell

$$a_i \Phi_i + \sum_j^{nb} a_j \Phi_j = b_i \quad (23)$$

CG 가

				TDMA	
				CG	
[A]					
					CGS, Bi-CGSTAB,
GMRES					Bi-CGSTAB
	Bi-CGSTAB	CGS		가	CGS
	CG				
	preconditioner			preconditioner	
				가	Jacobi, SOR, ILU
				CG	preconditioner
	SGS	LU-SGS	preconditioner		

2.4

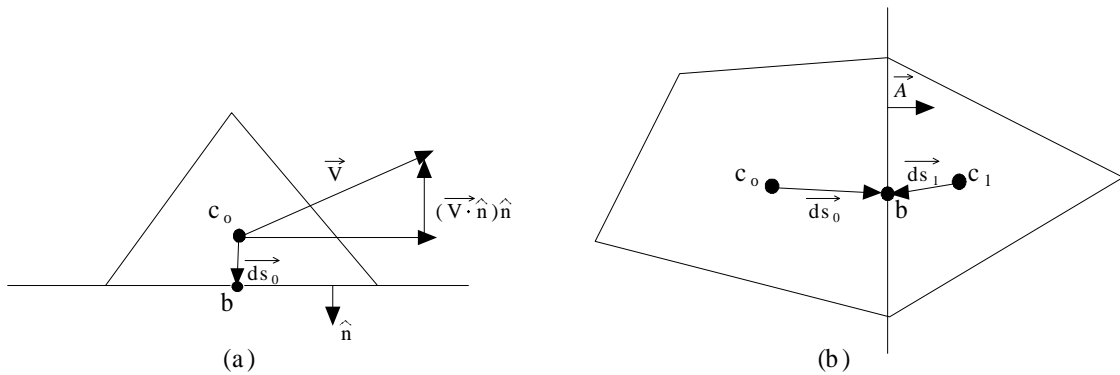


Fig. 2 Control volumes adjacent to a boundary face, (a) for boundary and (b) for interface.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \tau_w A_w &= -\mu_w \left(\frac{du}{dn} \right)_w A_w = -\mu_w \frac{A_w}{ds_0 \cdot \hat{n}} [\vec{V} - (\vec{V} \cdot \hat{n}) \hat{n} - \vec{V}_b] \\
 &= [-h_0 u_0 + h_0 (V_n n_x + u_b)] \hat{i} \\
 &\quad + [-h_0 v_0 + h_0 (V_n n_y + v_b)] \hat{j}
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{24}$$

h_0 u_0, v_0 A_p

가 x-

$$\left(\mu \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)_0 = \left(\mu \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)_1, \quad v_b = 0
 \tag{25}$$

(가)

x -

$$F_{x0} = h_0(u_b - u_0) + h_0 V_{n0} n_x, \quad h_0 = \mu_0 \frac{A}{ds_0 \cdot \hat{n}} \quad (26)$$

가

x -

$$F_{x1} = h_1(u_b - u_1) + h_1 V_{n1} n_x, \quad h_1 = -\mu_1 \frac{A}{ds_1 \cdot \hat{n}} \quad (27)$$

$$F_{x0} = -F_{x1} \quad u_b \quad F_x$$

$$F_x = \frac{h_0 h_1}{h_0 + h_1} (u_1 - u_0) + \frac{h_1 (h_0 V_{n0} n_x) - h_0 (h_1 V_{n1} n_x)}{h_0 + h_1} \quad (28)$$

$$u_b = \frac{h_0 u_0 + h_1 u_1}{h_0 + h_1} - \frac{h_0 V_{n0} n_x - h_1 V_{n1} n_x}{h_0 + h_1} \quad (29)$$

가

$$\begin{aligned} q_b &= k \frac{A}{ds_0 \cdot \hat{n}} (T_b - T_0) + k [\nabla T_0 \cdot \vec{A} - (\nabla T_0 \cdot \vec{ds}_0) \frac{A}{ds_0 \cdot \hat{n}}] \\ &= h_0 (T_b - T_0) + S_0 \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

$$q_b = C(T_b^*) - D(T_b^*)T_b \quad (31)$$

(30) (31)

$$q_b = -\frac{Dh_0}{h_0 + D} T_0 + \frac{Ch_0 + S_0 D}{h_0 + D} \quad (32)$$

$$T_b = \frac{h_0}{h_0 + D} T_0 + \frac{C - S_0}{h_0 + D} \quad (33)$$

가 가

가

. 1

$$\begin{aligned} q_{b0} &= k \frac{A}{ds_0 \cdot \hat{n}} (T_b - T_0) + k [\nabla T_0 \cdot \vec{A} - (\nabla T_0 \cdot \vec{ds}_0) \frac{A}{ds_0 \cdot \hat{n}}] \\ &= h_0 (T_b - T_0) + S_0 \end{aligned} \quad (34)$$

$$\begin{aligned} q_{b1} &= k \frac{A}{ds_0 \cdot (-\hat{n})} (T_b - T_1) + k [\nabla T_1 \cdot (-\vec{A}) - (\nabla T_1 \cdot \vec{ds}_1) \frac{A}{ds_1 \cdot (-\hat{n})}] \\ &= h_1 (T_b - T_1) + S_1 \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

$$q_{b0} \quad \vec{A} \quad q_{b1} \quad -\vec{A}$$

$$q_{b0} = -q_{b1}$$

$$h_0 (T_b - T_0) + S_0 = h_1 (T_1 - T_b) - S_1 \quad (36)$$

$$T_b = \frac{h_0 T_0 + h_1 T_1}{h_0 + h_1} - \frac{S_0 + S_1}{h_0 + h_1} \quad (37)$$

$$q_b = \frac{h_0 h_1}{h_0 + h_1} (T_1 - T_0) - \frac{h_0 S_1 - h_1 S_0}{h_0 + h_1} \quad (38)$$

(1 .)

1 2

가

1

2

가

$$\nabla p = -\beta \rho_{ref} (T_o - T_{ref}) \mathbf{g} \quad (39)$$

$$\overrightarrow{ds_0}$$

$$p_b = p_0 + \nabla p \cdot \overrightarrow{ds_0} = p_0 - \beta \rho_{ref} (T_o - T_{ref}) \mathbf{g} \cdot \overrightarrow{ds_0} \quad (40)$$

가

3.

3.1 2

0.26m

Prandtl 가 6.7

$L_1,$

L_2

8:18

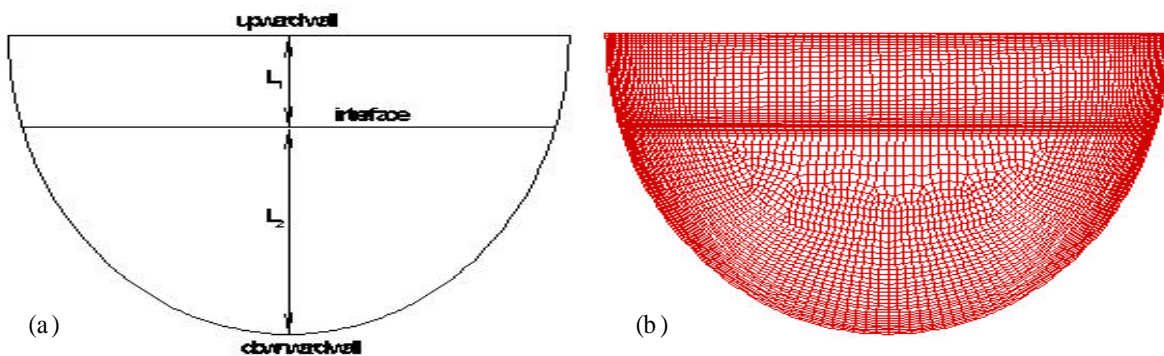


Fig.3 (a) Schematic of the 2-dimensional semicircle for a stratified pool, (b) Unstructured mesh ($L_1:L_2 = 8:18$), upper layer:2250 cells, lower layer:2696 cells.

Rayleigh

$$Ra = \frac{g\beta\rho^2 C_p Q_v L^5}{\mu k^2}, \quad Ra_d = \frac{g\beta\rho^2 C_p Q_v L_d^5}{\mu k^2} \quad (41)$$

가

. L Rayleigh 가 1.3×10^8

2

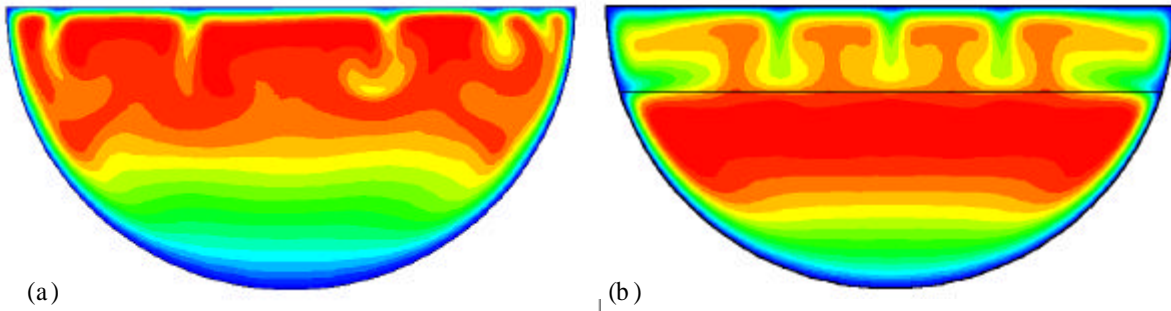


Fig.4 Temperature contours in a pool with heat source, (a)single layer, (b)double layer, $Ra=1.3 \times 10^8$, $Ra_d=2 \times 10^7$

Fig.4

가

가

가

가

가

가 가

가

Benard

가

Fig.4(a)

3

가

(Fig.4b) 가

Benard

Fig.4(b)

가

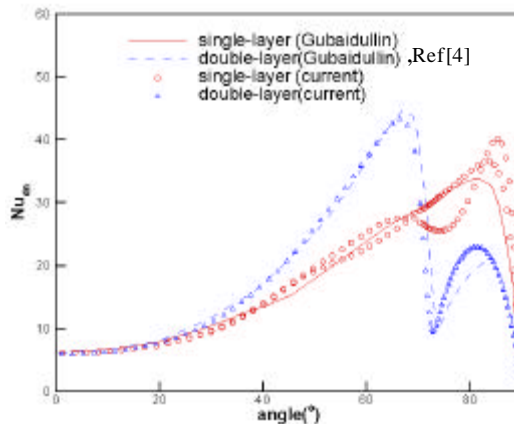


Fig.5 Instantaneous local Nusselt number distribution at the downward wall, $Ra=1.3 \times 10^8$, $Ra_d=2 \times 10^7$

Fig.5

Nusselt

Nusselt

$$Nu = \frac{q_w}{k(T_w - T_{av})/L} \quad (42)$$

가

72.1°

Nusselt

Nusselt

Table.1

Pool type	Nu _{up}	Nu _{dn}	q _{up} /q _{dn}
Single-layer	30	18	1.06
Double-layer	18	23	0.8

Table.1 Comparison of heat transfer characteristics between single-layer and double-layer pool

가
가
가 q_{up}/q_{dn} 20%
가
Rayleigh 가 1.3 × 10⁸

3.2

가
Rayleigh 가 1.3 × 10¹⁰
Q_{v2}
Q_{v1} Q_{v1}

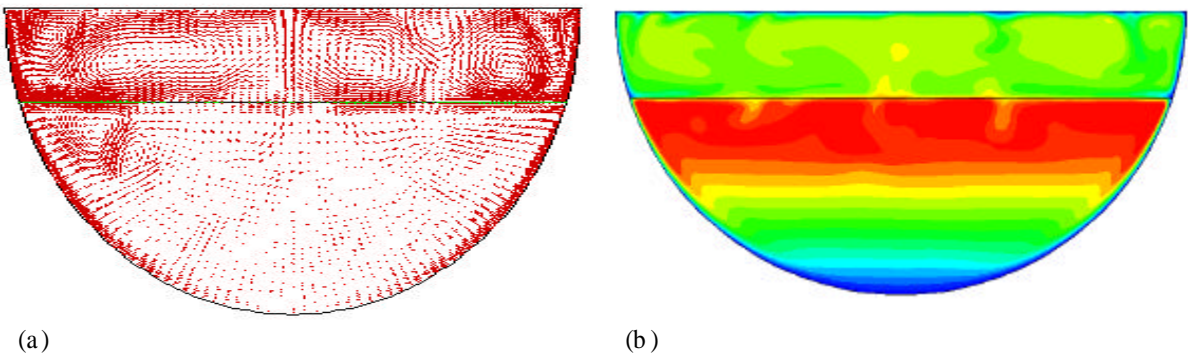


Fig.6 (a) Velocity vectors, (b)Temperature contours in a semicircular stratified pool, Ra=1.3 × 10¹⁰, Ra_d=2 × 10⁹

Fig.6 Q_{v1} Q_{v2}

Rayleigh

Benard

가

Q_{v1}

가 Q_{v1} 가
Nusselt

Nusselt 가

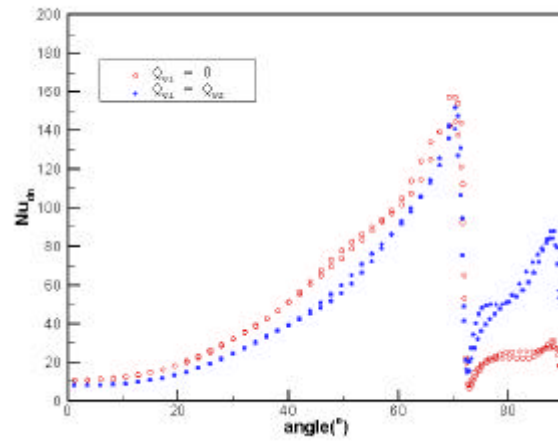


Fig.7 Instantaneous local Nusselt number distribution at the downward wall,
 $Ra=1.3 \times 10^{10}$, $Ra_a=2 \times 10^9$

3.3

가

Fig.8(a)

, (b)

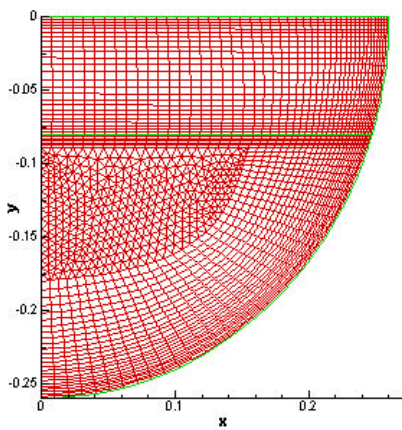
Nusselt

Nusselt

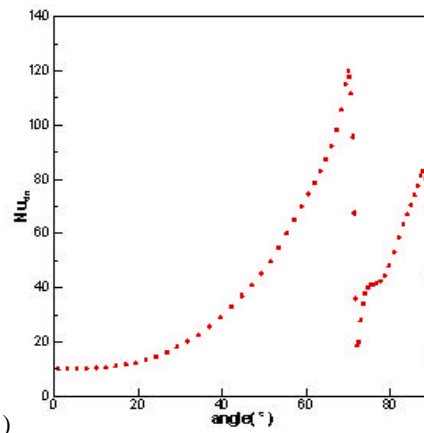
2

Rayleigh

Nusselt



(a)



(b)

Fig.8 (a) Hybrid mesh used for a axisymmetric stratified pool ($L_1:L_2 = 8:18$),
(b) Instantaneous local Nusselt number distribution at the downward wall,
($Ra=1.3 \times 10^{10}$, $Ra_a=2 \times 10^9$)

4.

Rhie-Chow 가
 가 Nusselt 가 가 ,
 가 Nusselt
 가 Rayleigh 가 1.3×10^8 가 q_{up}/q_{dn} 20%
 가

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