

Numerical Analysis on the Natural Circulation Characteristics of Integral Type Marine Reactor

56-1

CFX-4

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Abstract

A marine reactor shows very different thermal-hydraulic characteristics compared to land-based reactor. Especially, the study on the variation of flow field due to ship motions such as inclination, heaving and rolling is essential since flow variation has great influence on the reactor cooling capability. In this study, the natural circulation characteristics of integral type marine reactor with modular steam generators were analyzed using computational fluid dynamics code, CFX-4 for inclined conditions. From the results, it was found that the flow rate in ascending steam generator cassette increases due to buoyancy effect. Due to this flow variance, the temperature difference occurs at the exit of steam generator. But this temperature difference is mitigated through downcomer by thermal mixing. Also, around the upper pressure header, the flow from descending hot leg is spread to the ascending steam generator cassettes due to low pressure drop in steam generator cassettes. From this result, the increase of flow rate in ascending steam generator cassette could be understood qualitatively

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3 가

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CFX-4[1]

2.

2.1

SMART[2]

[3]. Ishii[4,5]

1/80

, 12

, 4

1

1/2.5,

72 kW

, 8

15°
가

가

2

data acquisition system HP-4

3852A

150mm

2

4

1

, 0°, 15°, 30°, 45°

2.2

가

가

가

가

가

가

[6].

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[3]

3. CFX

3.1

3 가

(pre-processor) CFX-Build[7] CFX-4
 3, 4
 1 8
 , 4 5 가 가
 가

(frictional pressure drop)
 3.3

3.2

CFX-4 (body fitted grid), (non-staggered grid), (control volume method) SIMPLE(Semi-Implicit Method for Pressure Linked Equation)
 , k-e Navier-Stokes

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{r}U) = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial(\mathbf{r}U)}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{r}U \otimes U) - \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{m}_{eff} \nabla U) = -\nabla P' + \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{m}_{eff} (\nabla U)^T) + B \quad (2)$$

$$P' = P + \frac{2}{3} \mathbf{r}k + \left(\frac{2}{3} \mathbf{m}_{eff} - \mathbf{z}\right) \nabla \cdot U \quad (3)$$

$$\mathbf{m}_{eff} = \mathbf{m} + \mathbf{m}_T \quad \mathbf{m}_T = C_m \frac{k^2}{\mathbf{e}} \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{\partial(\mathbf{r}k)}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{r}Uk) - \nabla \cdot \left[\left(\mathbf{m} + \frac{\mathbf{m}_T}{\mathbf{s}_k}\right) \nabla k \right] = P_s + G - \mathbf{r}\mathbf{e} \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{\partial(\mathbf{r}\mathbf{e})}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{r}U\mathbf{e}) - \nabla \cdot \left[\left(\mathbf{m} + \frac{\mathbf{m}_T}{\mathbf{s}_e}\right) \nabla \mathbf{e} \right] = C_1 \frac{k}{\mathbf{e}} [P + C_3 \max(G, 0)] - C_2 \mathbf{r} \frac{\mathbf{e}^2}{k} \quad (6)$$

$$P_s = \mathbf{m}_{eff} \nabla U \cdot [\nabla U + (\nabla U)^T] \quad (7)$$

$$G = -\frac{\mathbf{m}_{eff}}{\mathbf{r}\mathbf{s}_r} \mathbf{g} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{r} \quad (8)$$

$$\frac{\partial(\mathbf{r}H)}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{r}UH) - \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{I}\nabla T) = 0. \quad (9)$$

가

, Navier-Stokes

$$\frac{\partial(\mathbf{gr})}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{r}K \cdot U) = 0 \quad (10)$$

$$\frac{\partial(\mathbf{gr}U)}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{r}(K \cdot U) \otimes U) - \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{m}_{eff} K \cdot (\nabla U + (\nabla U)^T)) = -\mathbf{gR} \cdot U - \mathbf{g}\nabla p \quad (11)$$

$$\frac{\partial(\mathbf{gr}H)}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{r}K \cdot UH) - \nabla \cdot (\Gamma_e K \cdot \nabla H) = \mathbf{g}Q \quad Q = K \cdot U \quad (12)$$

가 AMG(Algebraic Multi-Grid) solver
 k e 가 k e
 (upwind scheme)[8]
 (under relaxation factor) k, e 0.1 enthalpy
 0.95 inner iteration 가
 가

3.3

, , 가
 , 가
 가 가
 (heat sink) , 가
 , 가 가
 가 가
 0.8197 가
 가 가
 가 (counter-current)
 가 가
 가

4.2

10 가 가 가 ,

가 가 30° 5.6°C 45° 8.4°C 가 .

11 4.1 가 가

3.1 가 가

가 가 가 45° 12

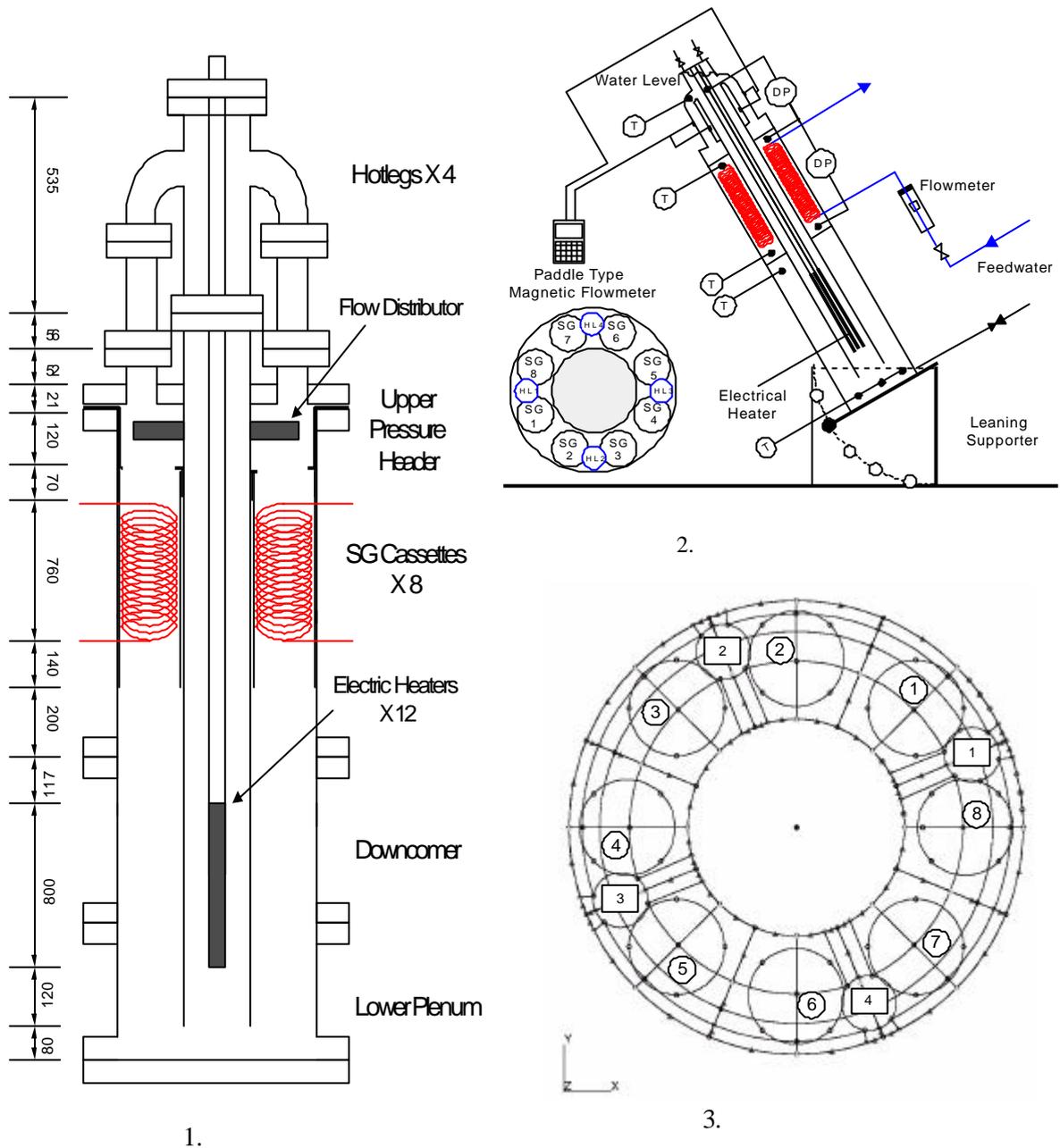
5.

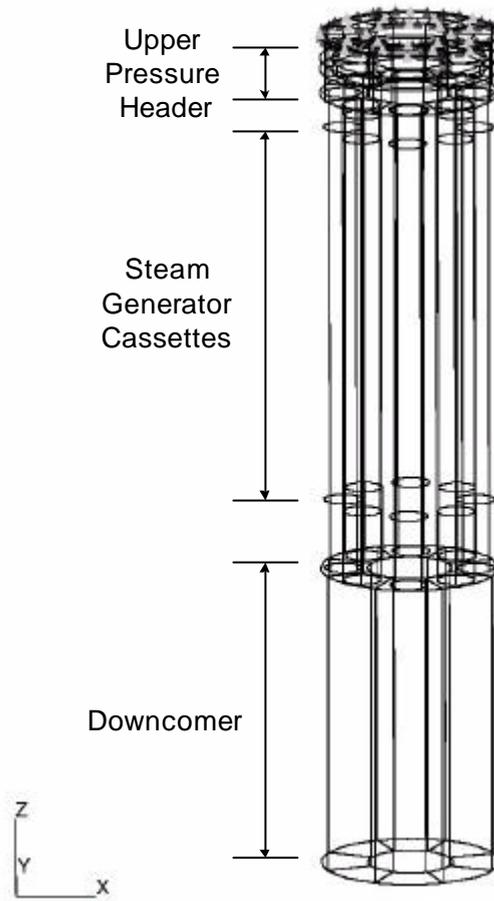
3 CFX-4 가

가 가 가

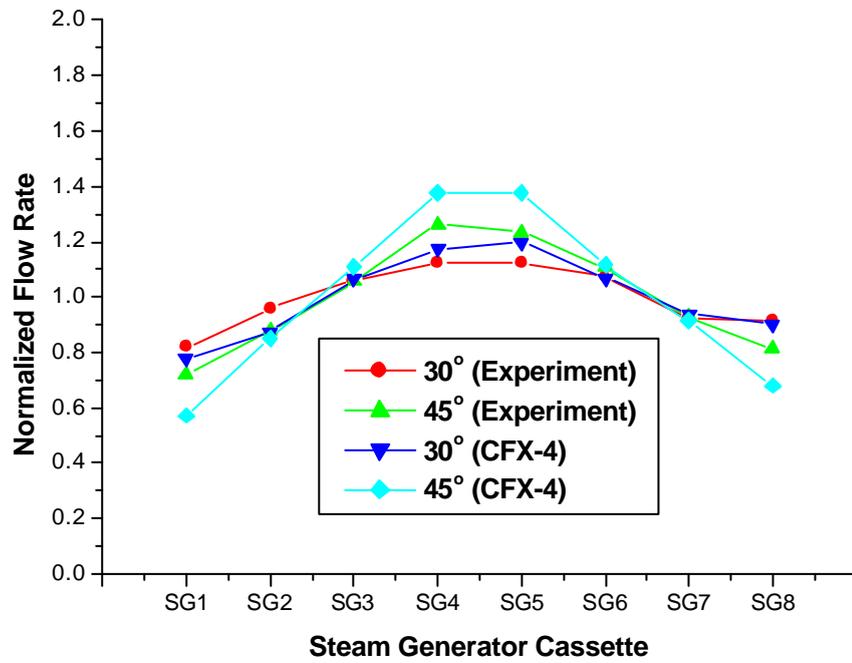
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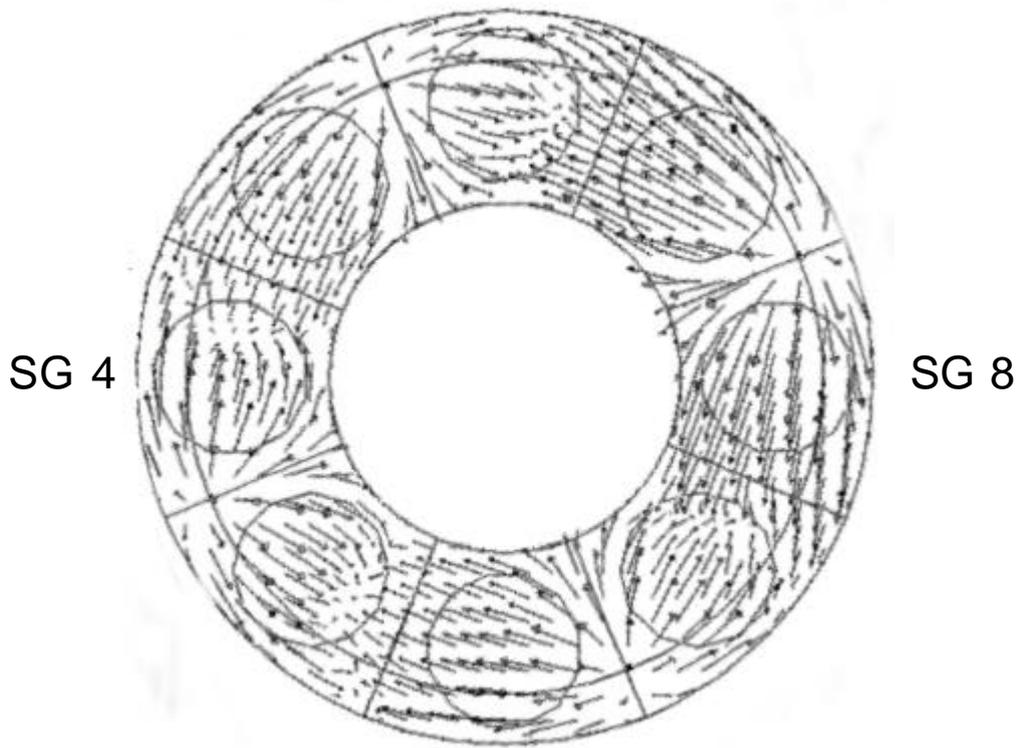




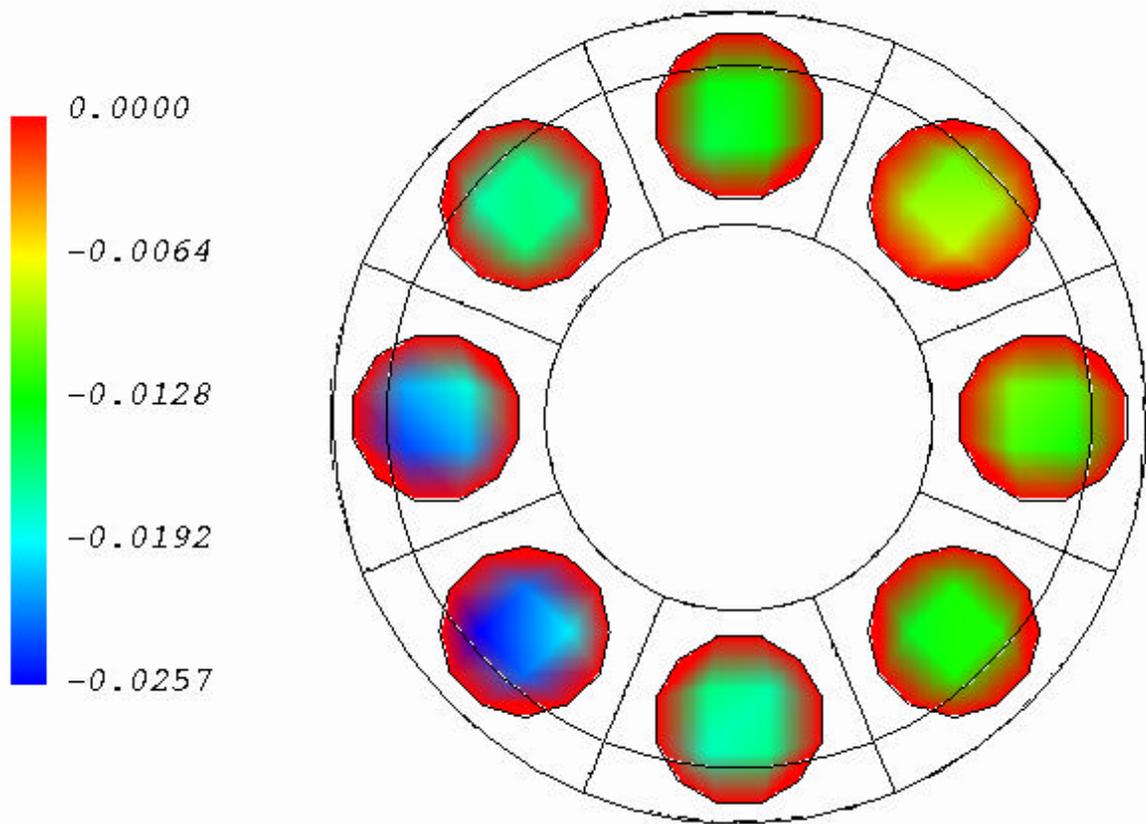
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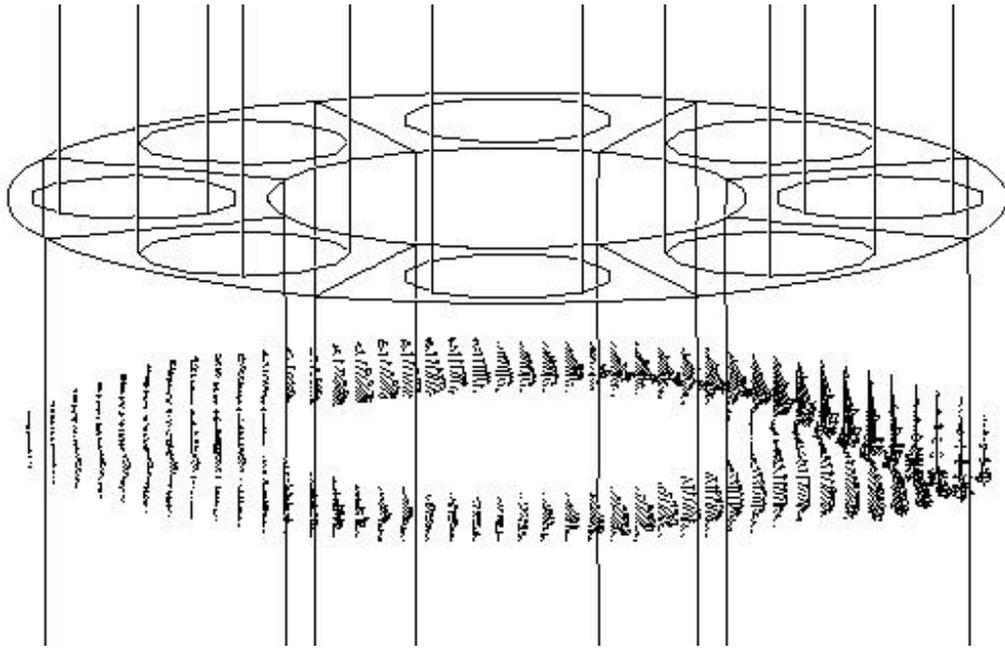


6. 45°

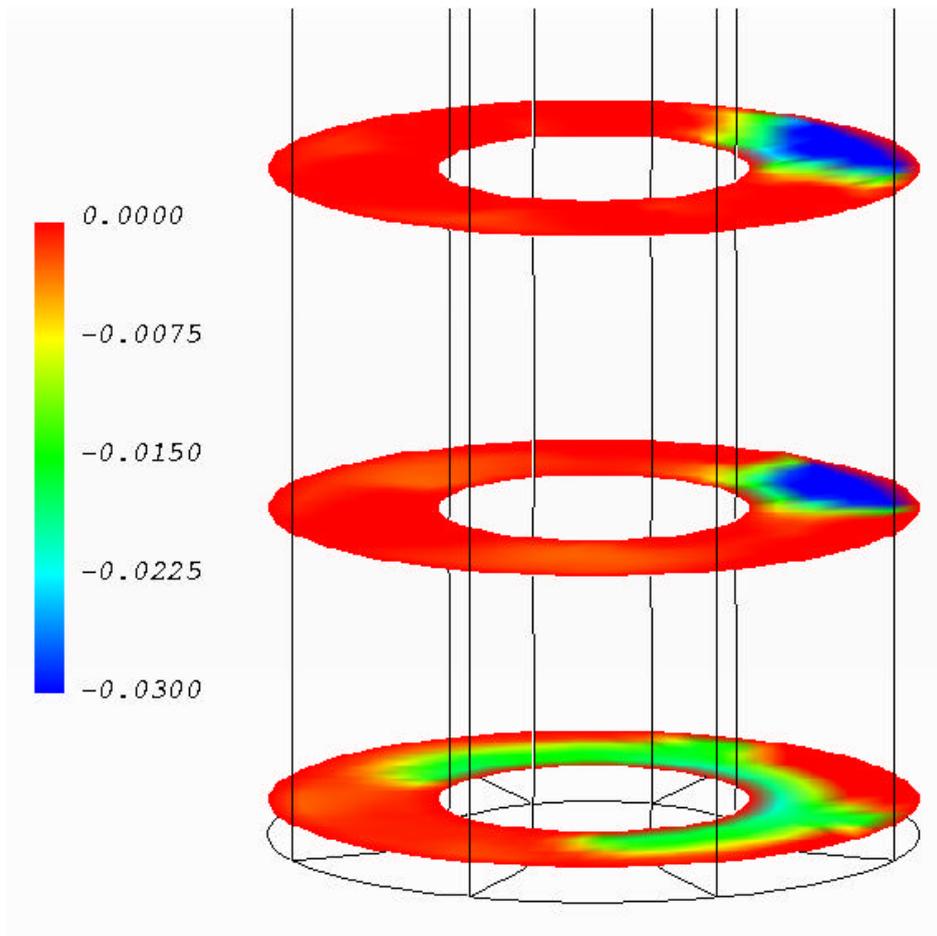


7. 45°

(m/sec)

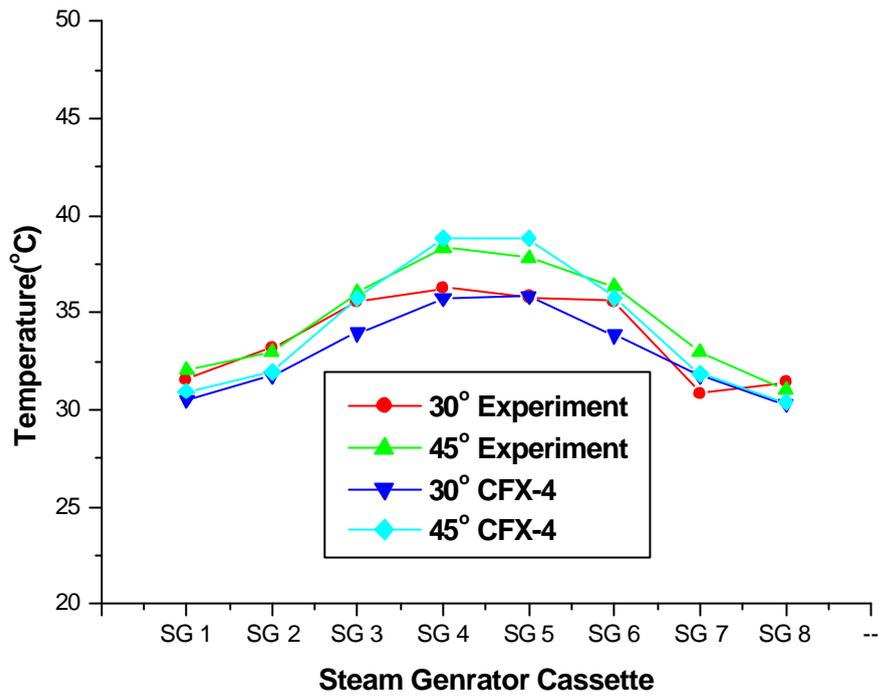


8. 45°

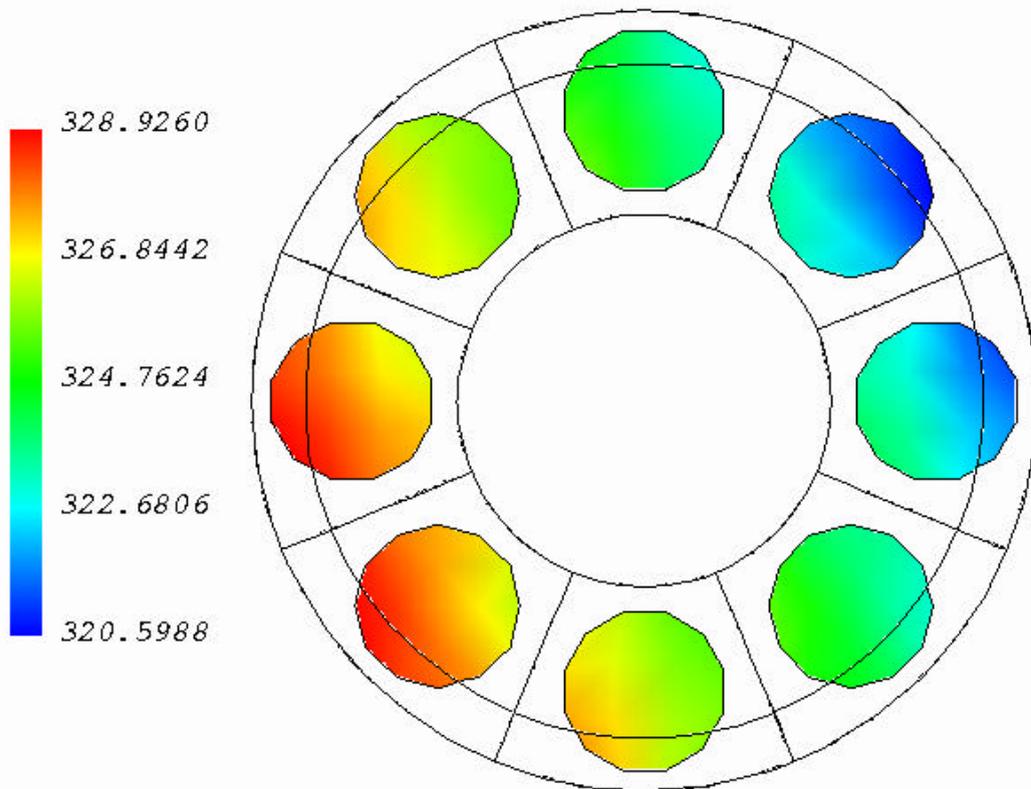


9. 45°

(m/sec)

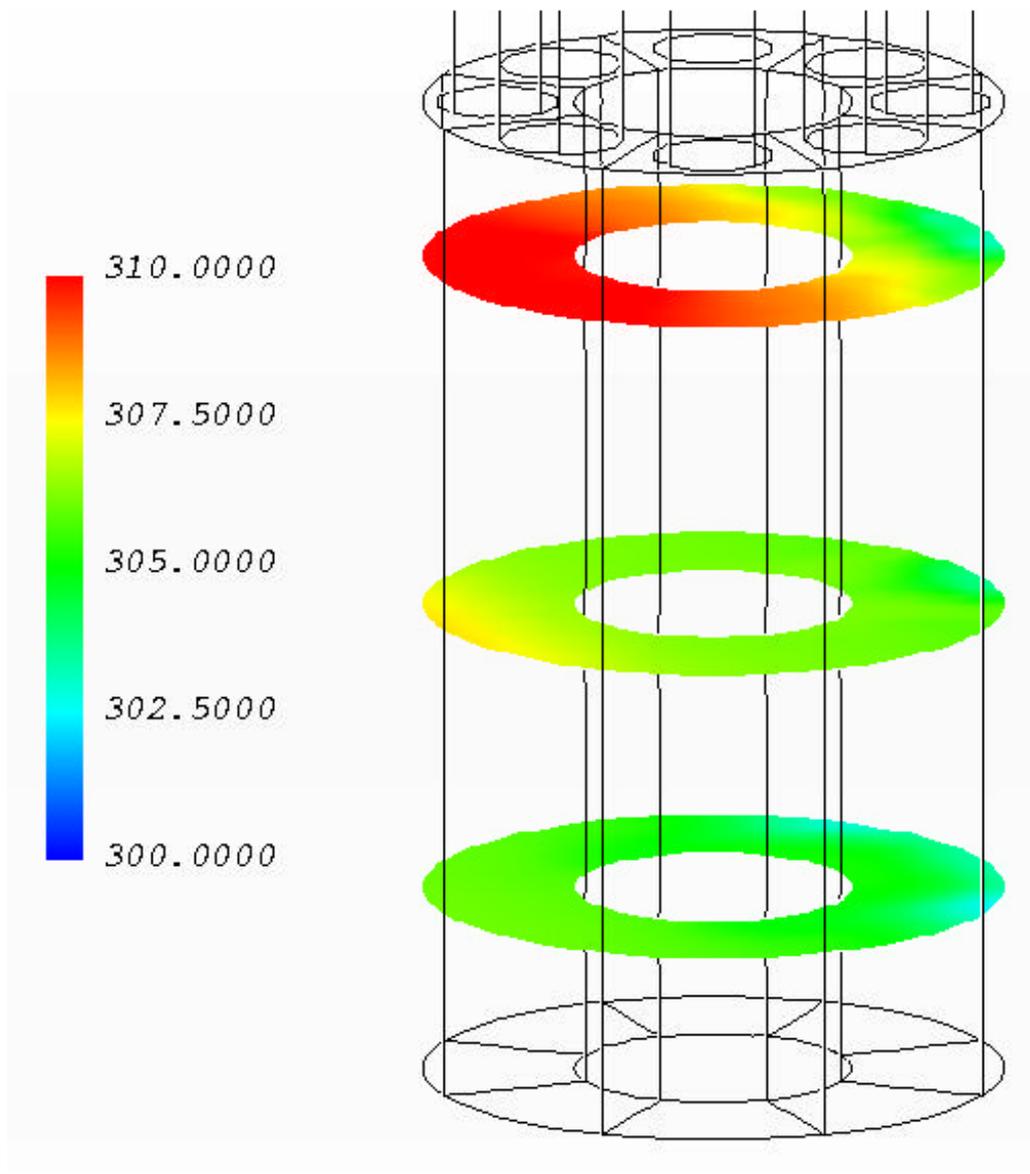


10.



11. 45°

(K)



12. 45°

(K)