

An Experimental Study on Critical Power in Hemispherical Narrow Gaps of Large Size

150

가
CHFG
(2.0, 5.0, 10.0 mm)
가
(0.5, 1.0 mm)
(1-10)
R-113
가
가
가
가
CCFL
가

Abstract

An experimental study of CHFG (Critical Heat Flux in Gap) has been performed to investigate the inherent cooling mechanism in hemispherical narrow gaps of large size. The CHFG test has been performed to measure a critical power using distilled water and Freon R-113 with experimental parameters such as system pressure from 1 to 10 atm and gap thickness of 2.0, 5.0, and 10.0 mm. The present experimental results were compared with experimental results on small size of the gap. The CHFG test results have shown that an increase in the gap thickness leads to a decrease of CCFL effect and to change boiling mechanism to pool boiling. An increase in the gap thickness leads to an increase in critical power. The present experimental results on critical power are lower than other correlations. The pressure effect on the critical power was found to be much milder than predictions by CHF correlations of other researches.

1.

IV(Simulation Of Naturally Arrested Thermal Attack In-Vessel)[1]

TMI-2

10 -100. C/min

SONATA-IV

(gap)

가

(CHF: Critical Heat Flux)

(critical power)

가

(critical power)

SONATA-IV/CHFG(Critical Heat Flux in Gap)

[2].

가

[3]

R-113

(2.0, 5.0, 10 mm)

(1-10)

가

R-113

CCFL

2.

R-113(

47.5. C)

가

(0.5, 1.0 mm)

가

(2.0, 5.0, 10.0 mm)

(1-10)

가

1 CHFG

2

2

(DAS: Data Acquisition System)

가

(shell)

가

가

40 kW

200 kW

CNC

가

25 mm, 498 mm ,

2.0, 5.0, 10.0 mm

3

CNC

가

45

가

R-113

가

1

R-113

2

1

magnetic

flow

가

가

가

3

K

33

20%

R-113

가

1.5 m

2

1

1

15

가

2

가

3.

4	2 mm	3	가			
R-113						
		40.1 kW/m ²		dryout		45.8
kW/m ²	가		CCFL(counter Current Flow Limit)			가
		48.9 kW/m ²	가	가	가	
50.1 kW/m ²	가			가		5
5mm	3	가				R-113
				가		가
				가	6	10 mm
1	가			R-113		
			가 10 mm			가 2 mm 5 mm
			가			10
mm		CCFL		가		7
2 mm	3			dryout		
	R-113					가
		가	가			
8	9				R-113	
				가		
			가			
	R-113				1 mm	R-113
가		51.5 %			2 mm	R-113
가		44.4 %			5 mm	21.6 %

Zuber [4]

$$q_{CHF} = \frac{p}{24} r_g h_{fg} \cdot \sqrt[4]{\frac{gs\Delta r}{r_g^2}} \quad (1)$$

q_{CHF} , σ , g , r_g , h_{fg} , $\Delta\rho$,
 가 , , ,
 R-113 $1.1 \times 10^6 \text{ W/m}^2$ $1.9 \times 10^5 \text{ W/m}^2$
 , , R-113 가
 17 % 가
 dryout 가 가
 가 가

4.

10 R-113 2 mm CHFG
 , Monde [5] Chang Yao[6] , Koizumi CCFL
 [7], Schmidt [8] . Monde
 CHF 가 20, 35, 50 mm 가 10 mm
 가 가 0.45 - 7.0 mm

$$\frac{q_{CHF}}{r_g h_{fg}} \cdot \sqrt[4]{\frac{r_g^2}{g s \Delta r}} = \frac{0.16}{1 + 6.7 \times 10^{-4} (r_l / r_g)^{0.6} (L/s)} \quad (2)$$

q_{CHF} , σ , g , r_l , r_g , h_{fg} , L , s , 가 ,
 , , 가 , . Chang Yao
 CHF

$$\frac{q_{CHF}}{r_g h_{fg}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{r_g}{g D \Delta r}} = \frac{0.38}{(1 + \sqrt[4]{r_g / r_l})^2 \cdot (L/s)} \quad (3)$$

D . CHFG (2) (3)
 2.0 mm . Koizumi
 CCFL . 100 mm
 0.5, 1.0, 2.0, 5.0 mm .
 CCFL

$$j_g^{*1/2} + 0.23 j_l^{*1/2} = 0.32 \quad (= 2 \text{ mm}) \quad (4)$$

$$j_k^* = j_k \cdot \sqrt{\frac{r_k}{g D_{eq} \Delta r}}, \quad D_{eq} = D_o - D_i$$

CHFG

Siemens AG/KWU Schmidt TMI-2

1, 3, 5, 10 mm

10, 50, 100,

155

$$Q_{crit} = 145 s^{0.406} p^{0.163} + 2.14 \Delta T_u \quad (5)$$

Q_{crit} (K) (kW/m²), s (mm), p (), ΔT_u
 CHFG CHFG

Chang Yao Monde

Koizumi CCFL

CCFL

CHF

가

Chang Yao Monde

CHF

가

Monde

가

CHF

가

Monde

Schmidt

가

CHFG

5.

가

CHFG

•

가 가

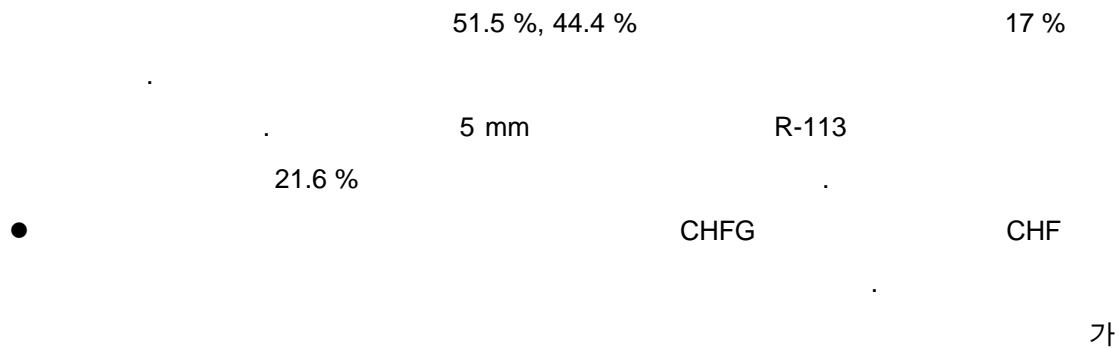
CCFL

•

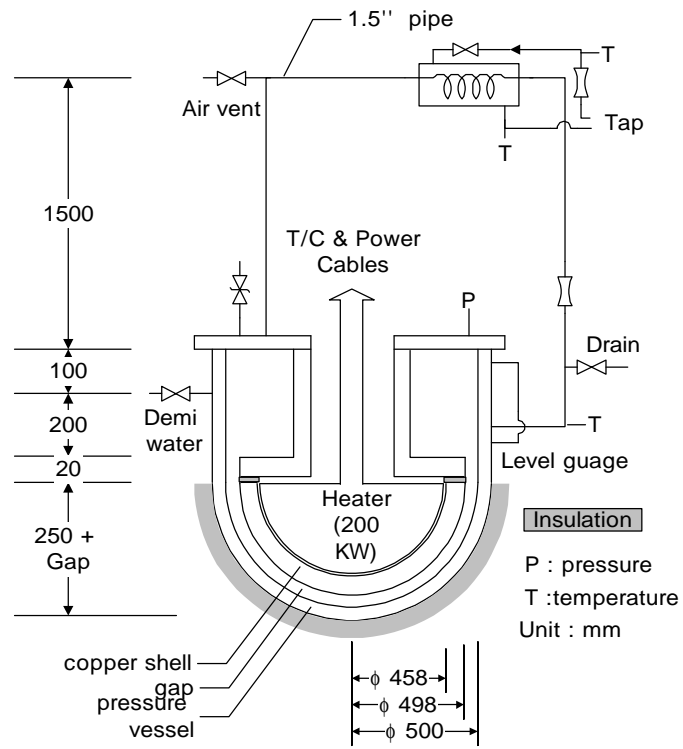
R-113

가 1 mm, 2 mm

R-113



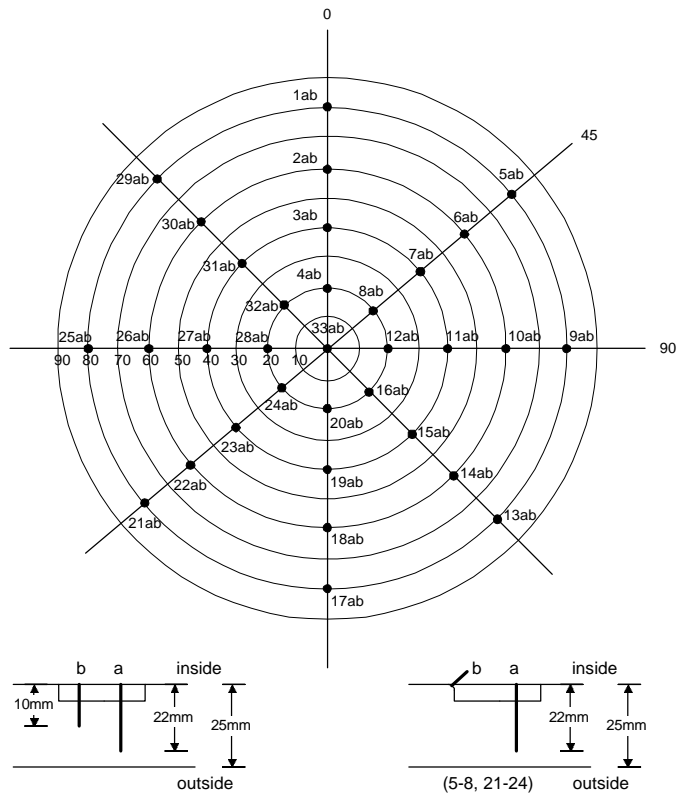
- (1) S. B. Kim et.al., "Recent Progress in SONATA-IV Project," OECD/NEA CSNI PWG-2, The Third Mtg. Of TG-DCC, Rockville, MD, USA, May 9-10, 1997
- (2) J. H. Jeong, R. J. Park, S. B. Kim, "Thermal-Hydraulic Phenomena Relevant to Global Dryout in a Hemispherical Narrow Gap," Heat and Mass Transfer 34, 321-328, 1998
- (3) S. H. Yang et al., "An Experimental Study of Pool-Boiling CHF on Downward Facing Plates," J. of KNS, V. 26 (4), pp. 493-501, 1994
- (4) N Zuber, "Hydrodynamic Aspects of Boiling Heat Transfer," AECU-4439, 1959
- (5) M. Monde., H. Kusuda, and H. Uehara, "Critical Heat Transfer during Natural Convective Boiling in Vertical Rectangular Channels Submerged in Saturated Liquid," J. Heat Transfer 104, pp. 300-303, 1982
- (6) Y. Chang and S. Yao, "Critical Heat Flux of Narrow Vertical Annuli with Closed Bottoms," J. of Heat Transfer 105, pp. 192-195, 1983
- (7) Y. Koizumi, H. Nishida, H. Ohtake, and T. Miyashita, "Gravitational Water Penetration into Narrow-gap Annular Flow Passages with Upward Gas Flow," Procs. Of NURETH-8 1, pp. 48-52, 1997
- (8) H. schmidt et al., "Experiments on Heat Removal in a Gap between Debris Crust and RPV Wall, 1st European-Japanese Two-Phase Flow Group Meeting, Portoroz, June 1-5, 1998



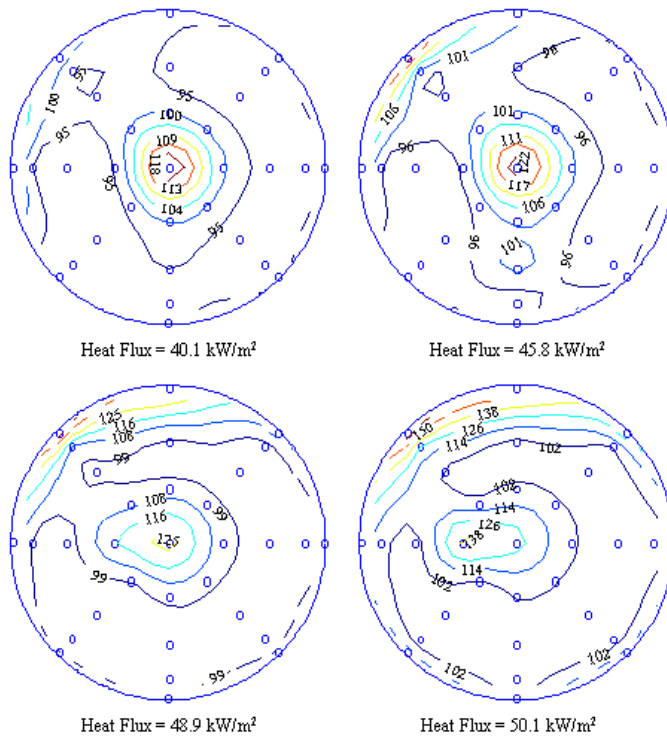
1. CHFG



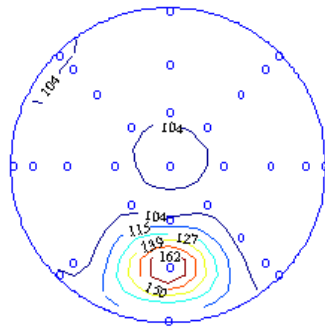
2. CHFG



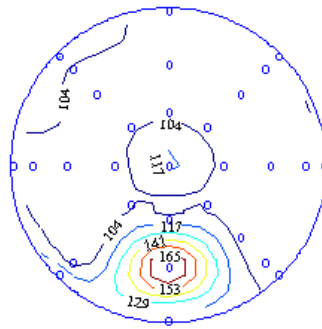
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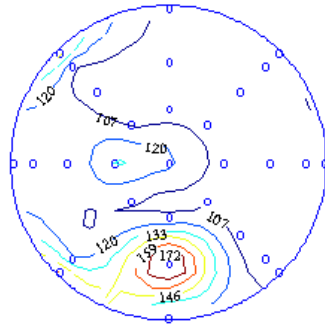
4. 가 (R-113, = 2.0 mm, = 0.3 MPa).



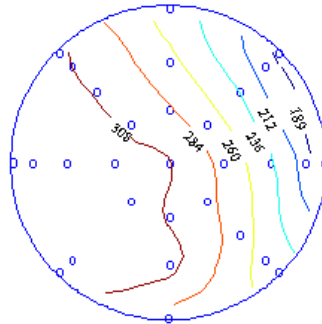
Heat Flux = 50.9 kW/m²



Heat Flux = 58.5 kW/m²

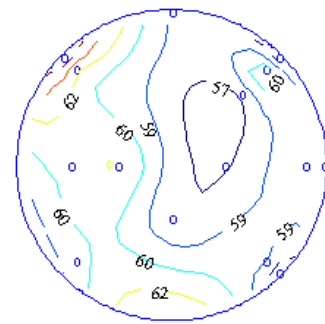


Heat Flux = 62.4 kW/m²

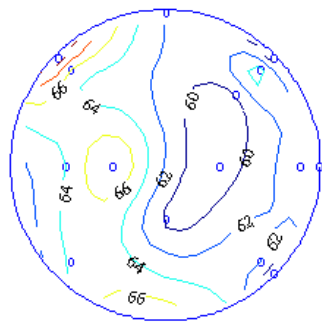


Heat Flux = 62.4 kW/m²

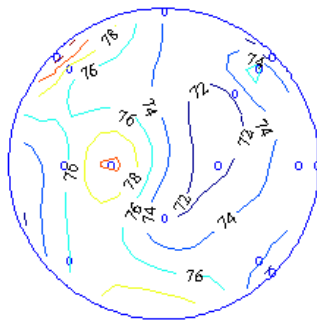
5. 가 (R-113, = 5.0 mm, = 0.3 MPa).



Heat Flux = 35.6 kW/m²

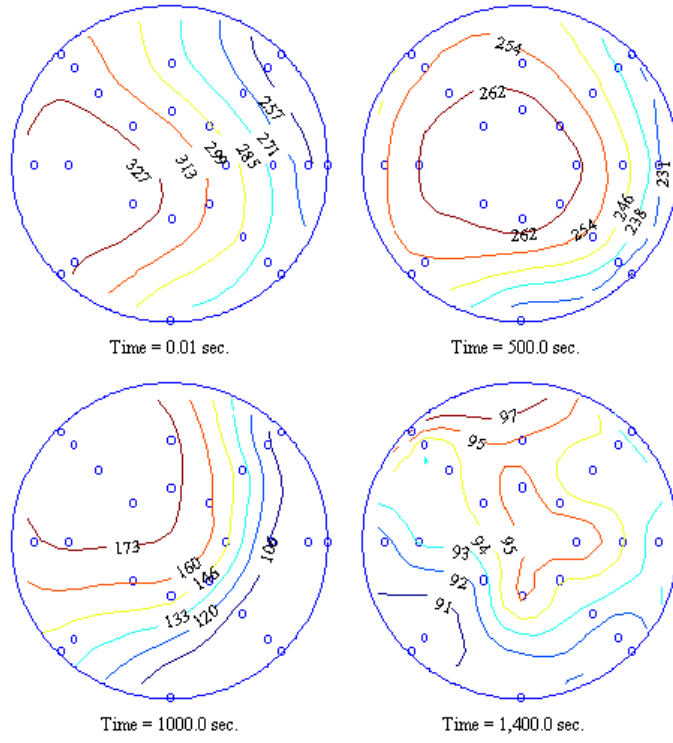


Heat Flux = 52.5 kW/m²

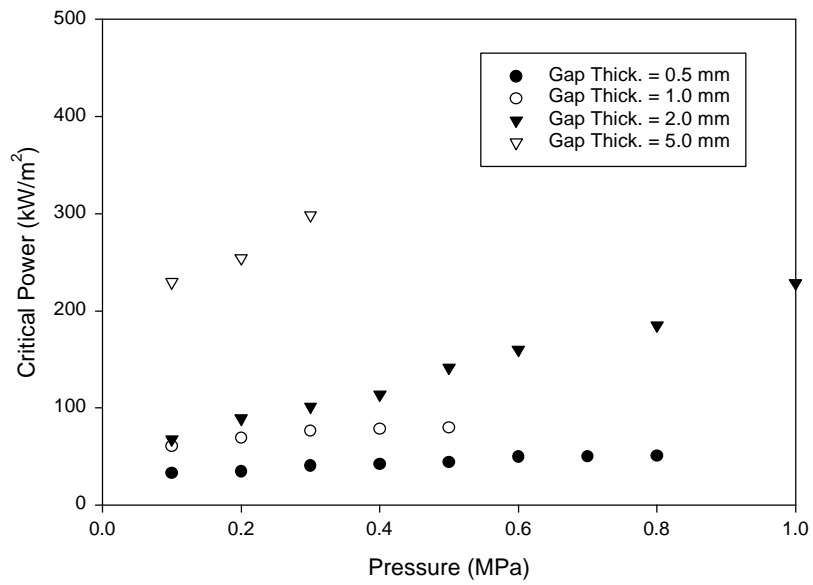


Heat Flux = 66.4 kW/m²

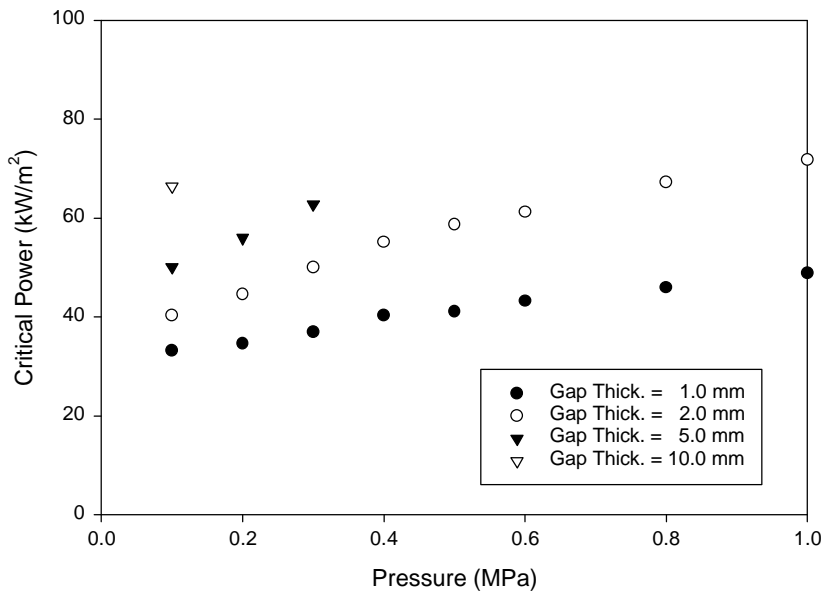
6. 가 (=0.1 MPa). (R-113, = 10.0 mm,



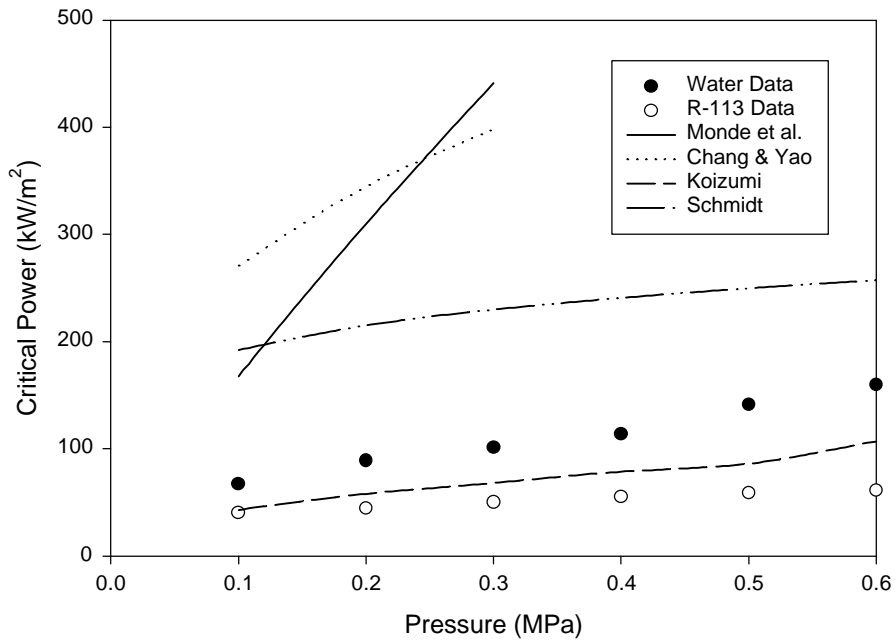
7. (R-113, = 5.0 mm, P = 0.3 MPa).



8.



9. R-113



10.

(= 2.0 mm).