

An Experimental Study of the Swirl Vane Effect on CHF

, , , , ,

150

가

25, 30, 35.

R-134a

가

가

35.

가

2.6 Mpa

1,500 kg/m²s

15 %

가

Abstract

The effect of rotational flow on Critical Heat Flux (CHF) is experimentally examined using with and without swirl vane grid units in a round tube. In addition, the optimum design of the swirl vane is also investigated with three kinds of vane angles such as 25, 30 and 35. . Refrigerant R-134a is used as the working fluid for the test convenience, since this test is to understand the relative CHF enhancement due to the existence of a swirl vane in the grid. For the results, the swirl vaned grids always showed better CHF performance than no vane grid within the tested conditions. Among the three vane angles, the 35. swirl vane revealed the highest CHF in most of the cases. Particularly, for the condition of a pressure of 2.6 Mpa and a mass flux of 1500 kg/m²s (water equivalent to the normal operation condition of PWR) the CHF enhancement is, at least, above 15%.

1.

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가,

가

Yang

Chung[1]

10

가

Karoutas et al [2] In [3]

30

가

가

(Split Type mixing

vane)가

가

가

[4].

[5]

가

가

가

R-134a

가

2.

R-134a

1

,가

2
 12mm Inconel 가 82.5 cm
 34.8 cm (2(가)) (2
 () Fan 4
 , 3가 (25, 30, 35.) 4
 Katto[6] Fluid-to-Fluid
 Modeling , conversion factor 6.1 1.4

- : 1.2 Mpa ($T_{sat}=49.4$ C), 2.6 Mpa ($T_{sat}=86.4$ C)
- : 750 - 2200 kg/m^2s
- : Room Temp - 70. C

가 가 가
 가 T-type
 180.
 DAS , , 가 ,
 가
) 가
 가 가 250. C

3.

100 380 kW/m^2 3(가),() 1.2 Mpa
 750 1500 kg/m^2s 가
 3
 가 가
 가 가
 750 kg/m^2s 가
 1500 kg/m^2s
 가

가 3 가 25. 가
가 30. , 35. 가
가
4(가),() 2.6 Mpa 750 1500 kg/m²s
, 750 kg/m²s 1.2 Mpa
가 , 1500
kg/m²s 1.2 Mpa
가 가
35.
5 (가)()
. 5 (가) 2.6 Mpa 750 kg/m²s 7- 27
% 가 가 ,
가 12- 15 %
가
가 , 가 가
. 5 () 1,500 kg/m²s 가
-0.17 - 17 %
가 가 35.
가 가

$$\Phi \equiv \frac{q_{vane}'' - q_{novane}''}{q_{novane}''} \quad (1)$$

$$q_{vane}''$$
 가 , q_{novane}'' 가
. 6 가
, 6(가) 1.2 Mpa, 1500 kg/m²s
가 가 12 - 17%
6 () 2.6 Mpa, 1500 kg/m²s 가 가 42. C
15- 20 % , 가 가 가 가
60. C 가 35. 47% 가 .

가

가

가

4.

가

R-134a

가

3

(1)

가

가

(2)

가

가

(3)

35.

, PWR

2.6 Mpa

1500 kg/m²s

가가 15 %

[1] Yang S. K. and Chung M. K., "Spacer Grid Effects on Turbulent Flow in Rod Bundles," *J. KNS*, Vol. 28, 56-71 (1996)

[2] Z. Karoutas, C.Y. Gu, B. Scholin, "3-D Flow Analysis for Design of Nuclear Fuel Spacer," *N URETH-7*, New York, 1995.

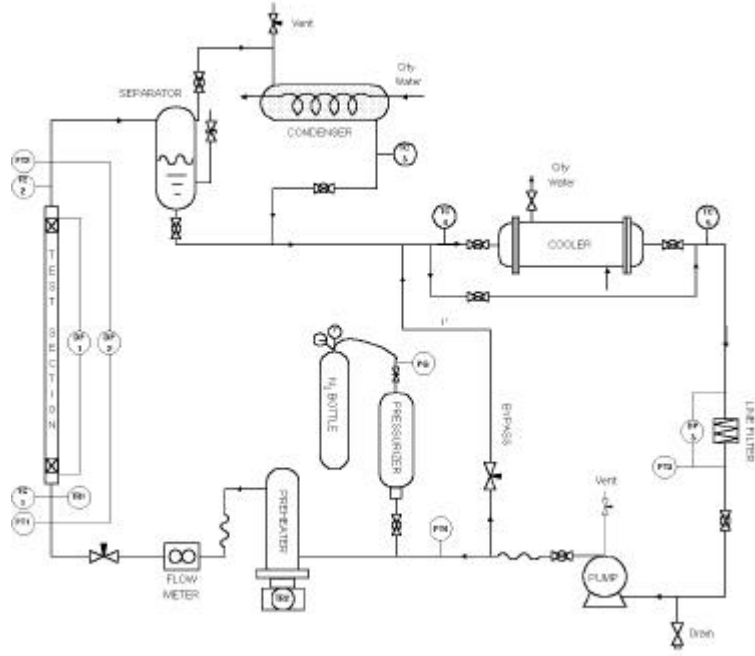
[3] W.K. In, "CFD Simulation of crossflow mixing in a rod bundle with mixing blades," Proc. KNS, Spring Meeting, 1999.

[4] J.B. Chung, W.P. Baek, S.H. Chang, "Effects of the spacer and mixing vanes on Critical Heat Flux for low pressure and water at low velocities," *Int. Comm. Heat Mass Transfer*, Vol 23, No 6, pp. 757-765, 1996.

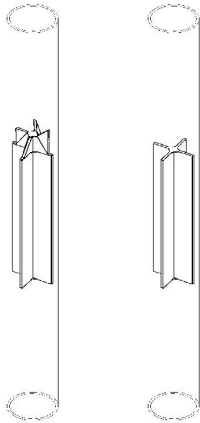
[5] T.H. Chun et al., "Fuel assembly spacer grid with swirl deflectors and hydraulic

pressure springs," 09/121,930, 1998 ().

[6] Katto, Y., 1978, "A Generalized Correlation of Critical Heat Flux of Forced Convection Boiling in Vertical Uniformly Heated Tubes," *Int. J Heat Mass Transfer*, Vol. 21, pp. 783-794.

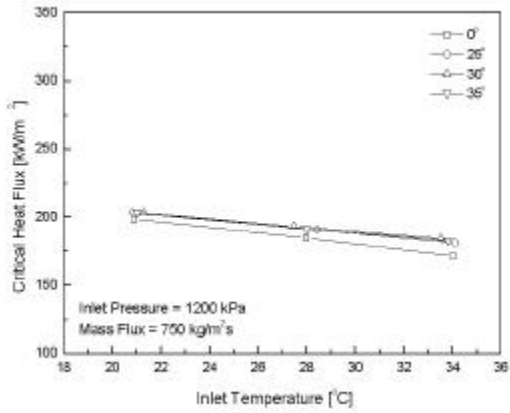


1

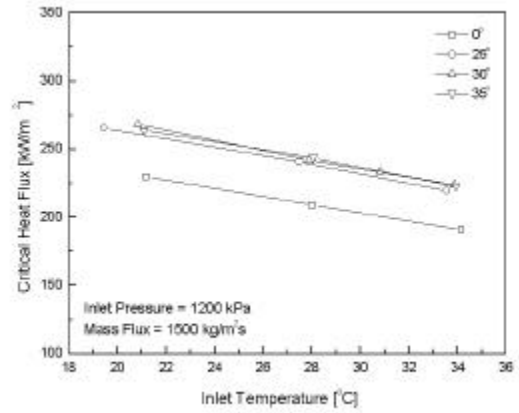


(가)

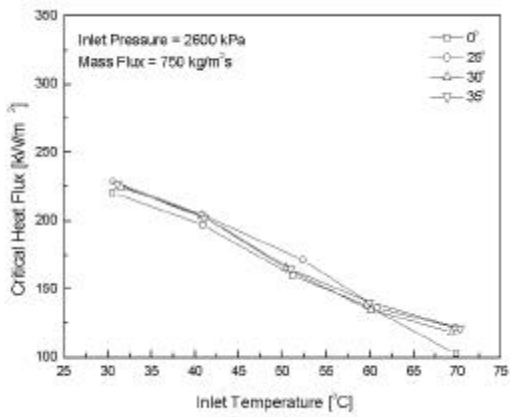
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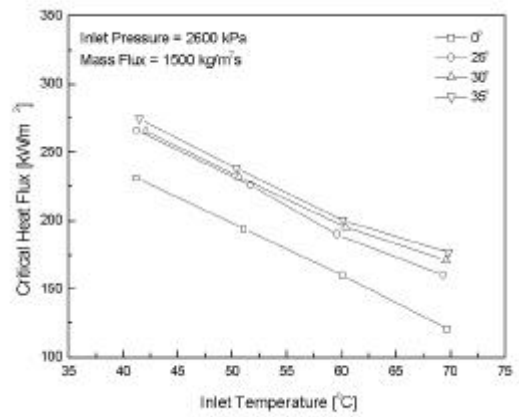
(7) $G=750 \text{ kg/m}^2\text{s}$
3 1.2 Mpa



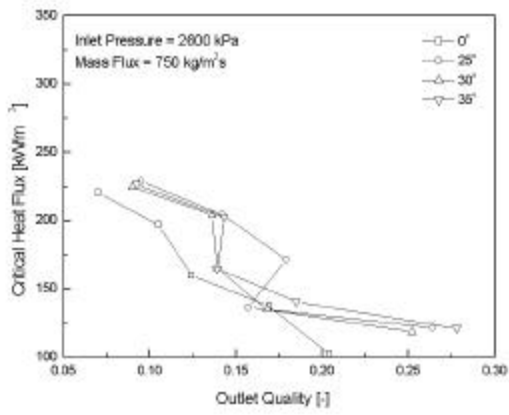
() $G=1500 \text{ kg/m}^2\text{s}$



(7) $G=750 \text{ kg/m}^2\text{s}$
4 2.6 Mpa

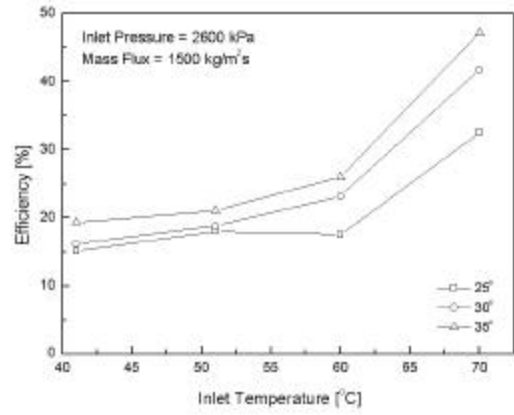


() $G=1500 \text{ kg/m}^2\text{s}$

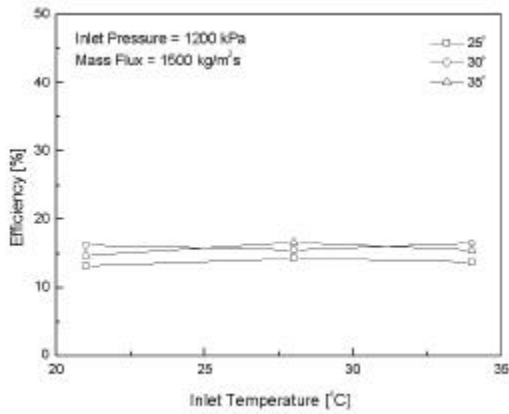


(ㄱ) $G=750 \text{ kg/m}^2\text{s}$

5 2.6 Mpa

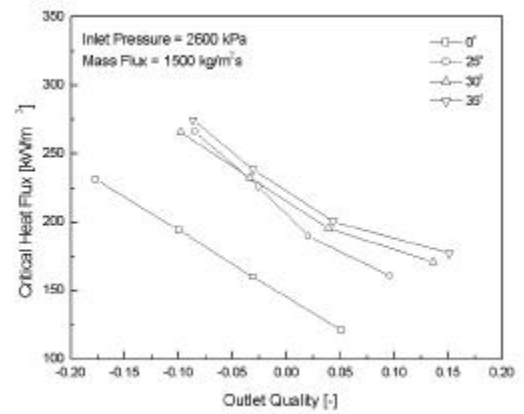


() $G=1500 \text{ kg/m}^2\text{s}$



(ㄱ) $P= 1.2 \text{ Mpa}, G=1500 \text{ kg/m}^2\text{s}$

6



() $P= 1.2 \text{ Mpa}, G=1500 \text{ kg/m}^2\text{s}$

가