

A Study of Fluid Flow and Differential Pressure on Disk during the Motor Operated Valve Operation

103- 16

가
가
FLUENT 가
Flowmaster

Abstract

A differential pressure during the operation of MOV (motor operated valve) is one of the most important parameters for the evaluation of required stem thrust.

Most MOV applications can be approximated as being steady state since the valve stroke times are long and the ensuing flow acceleration /deceleration effects are small. However, for the some rapid closing valve, flow acceleration/deceleration effects may have to be accounted for. Under such condition, the pressure is higher than steady state pressure build up during a closing stroke.

In this study, we performed the analysis for the one valve, which is a rapid closing MOV in nuclear power plant. The velocity distribution and fluid flow pattern were analyzed by using FLUENT code. and differential pressure profile were analyzed by using Flowmaster code. The calculation result by Flowmaster code was very similar to the differential pressure of the field test.

1.

(MOV : Motor Operated Valve)

MOV가

MOV MOV MOV MOV
MOV MOV MOV MOV
가 MOV가 MOV MOV
MOV / MOV MOV MOV
MOV 가 MOV MOV 가
FLUENT 1 piping system Flowmaster

2.

MOV MOV 가
MOV MOV 가 가 가
FLUENT MOV

2.1

2 MOV
10inch, 16ft ,
가 102 ,
11.85ft/s , 가 40
× 320 , Fig 2-1 Table 2-1

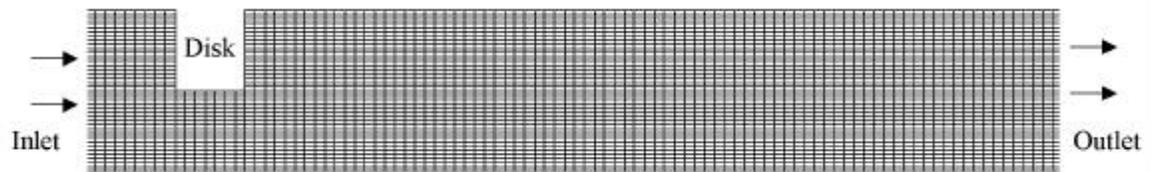


Fig. 2-1 Grid generation of horizontal channel

Table 2-1 Boundary conditions for analysis of horizontal channel

Inlet velocity (ft/s)	11.85	Fluid temperature()	102
Characteristic length (ft)	0.833	Channel wall	heat flux = 0
Turbulent intensity (%)	5	Disk wall	heat flux = 0

2-2

(2-1)

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\rho\phi) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}(\rho u_i\phi) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}(\Gamma_\phi \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_i}) + S_\phi \quad (2-1)$$

(Convection term), (Diffusion term), (Source term)
 ϕ , ϕ 가, ϕ 가
 ϕ 가, ϕ 가 k
 Γ_ϕ , S_ϕ
 (FVM : Finite Volume Method) (2-2)

$$\phi_p \sum_i (A_i - S_p) = \sum_i (A_i \phi_i) + S_c \quad (2-2)$$

FLUENT (fully implicit scheme)

Power-law, SIMPLE (U,
 k- (Dissipation) Normalized residual, 10^{-5}
 V) 가

2-3

MOV 가 50%, 90%, 98%
 MOV 가 90%
 MOV가 가

Fig. 2-2 50% (11.85ft/s)

가, 가
 가, 가
 Fig. 2-3 90%
 가 (jet) 가

가

Cavitation

Fig 2-4 98%

가

Cavitation

Water hammering

MOV

가

MOV

2-4

(Fluid Inertia Effect)

MOV

가

MOV

MOV가

가 가

가

가

가

MOV

가

, MOV

MOV



Fig. 2-2 Velocity distribution contour of channel at 50% disk position



Fig. 2-3 Velocity distribution contour of channel at 90% disk position



Fig 2-4 Velocity distribution contour of channel at 98% disk position

3. MOV

MOV

()

[3-1], (Bernoulli equation)
 equation) (Friction losses)
 가 ,

$$\Delta P = \left(p_1 + \rho \frac{U_1^2}{2} \right) - \left(p_2 + \rho \frac{U_2^2}{2} \right) + \rho g (z_1 - z_2) \quad (3-1)$$

가 ,
 MOV가 ,
 MOV MOV (,)
 (,) MOV (, ,) ,
 가

Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI) SFM(System
 Flow Model), Westinghouse NEWFAC Fauske & Associates, Inc.
 TREMOLO , Flowmaster가 Flowmaster
 가 MOV

3.1 Flowmaster

Flowmaster Flowmaster International Ltd. Piping
 Piping System 1
 가 , Piping System Design , ,

Flowmaster , (, ,) (, ,)
)
 (stroke position) 가 .
 (blow down) ,
 가

subcooled water, flashing water, steam, two-phase steam water mixture
 가 , two-phase flow 가 .
 (Fluid Inertia) .

3.2 MOV
 MOV Westinghouse gate 10inch MOV
 MOV (stroke time = 10sec) ,

3-1

Table 3-1

MOV	Westinghouse gate	pump shutoff head(ft)	345
(inch)	10	pump runout head(ft)	210
stroke time(sec)	10	suction pressure(psia)	23
MOV (ft)	42	suction tank (ft)	23
(gpm)	2900gpm	discharge tank (ft)	46

3.3 (Transient state)

MOV

MOV

MOV , MOV
 wave speed가 , Flowmaster elastic pipe
 , wave propagation Joukowsky equation [3-2]. Elastic pipe
 MOV wave speed MOV
 (3-3)

Joukowsky equation : $\Delta p = \rho a \Delta v$ (3-2)

Δp = change in flow pressure
 a = wave speed (m/s)
 Δv = change in flow velocity (m/s)

Elastic pipe criteria : $t \leq 10 \left(\frac{2L}{a} \right)$ (3-3)

t : valve stroke time
 L : pipe length
 a : wave speed

3.4

Fig. 3-1

MOV 1 11 (10)
 , MOV 2900gpm
 0gpm 가 가 1
 가 (207psid)
 (shutoff) (140psid)
 67psid

Fig. 3-2

MOV 0gpm
 2900gpm 가 (140psid)
 가

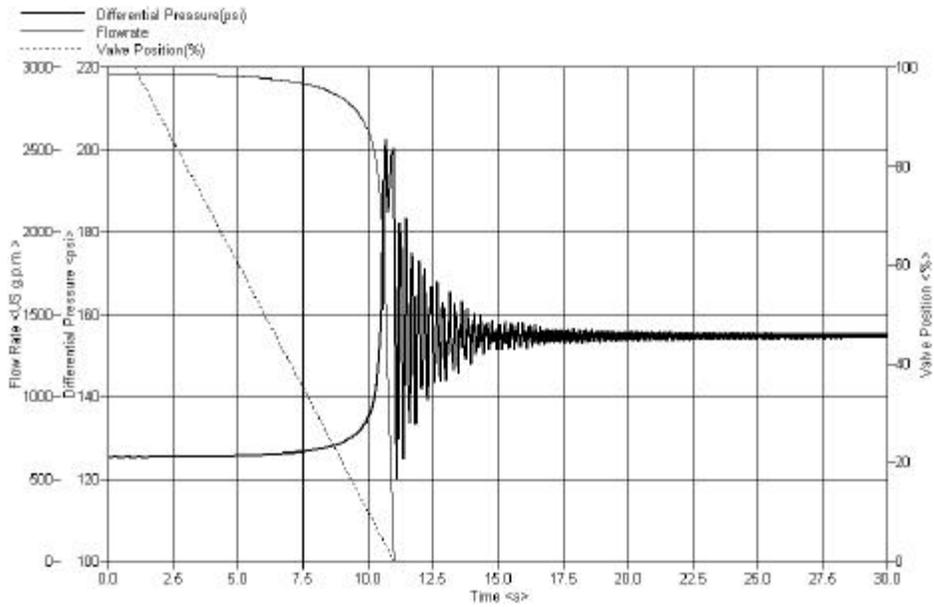


Fig. 3-1 Differential pressure profile for valve closing stroke time

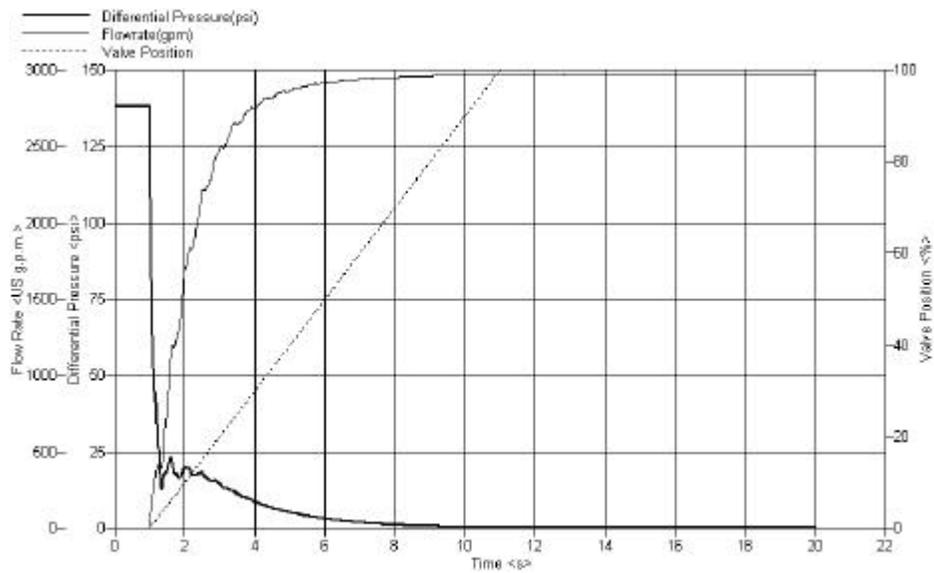


Fig. 3-2 Differential pressure profile for valve opening stroke time

Table 3-2

		Flowmaster	(%)
(psid)	150	140	9.3
(psid)	185	207	8.9

4.

가 MOV Flowmaster
 가 ,

MOV

5.

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- 5) John Parmakian, 1955, "Waterhammer Analysis"
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- 7) FLUENT Inc., 1996, "FLUENT Tutorial Guide/User's Guide manual"