

NUMERICAL SIMULATION OF ECC BYPASS BEHAVIOR ON A GROOVED ANNULUS WALL

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ABSTRACT

The effect of ECC penetration by the grooved downcomer having a vertically small rectangular-shaped cross-section on the downcomer annulus wall has been numerically simulated by CFD code. The small scale vortex structures in the grooves are induced by the high-speed crossflow in the downcomer to reduce the ECC bypass during a late reflood phase of LBLOCA in a reactor with a DVI type of safety injection system. To evaluate the ECC bypass reduction capability of the grooved downcomer annulus wall, the particle penetration fraction was evaluated at the bottom of the downcomer. The results show the importance of the vortex edge area to capture the liquid drop between the adjacent grooves. The capturing rate of ECC droplets is increased as the groove pitch-to-length ratio is decreased. This means that the bypass rate of ECC droplets may increase with the interval of grooves. Consequently, we obtained the conclusion that the stagnant vortex and the curved flow stream induced by grooves would enhance the ECC penetration.

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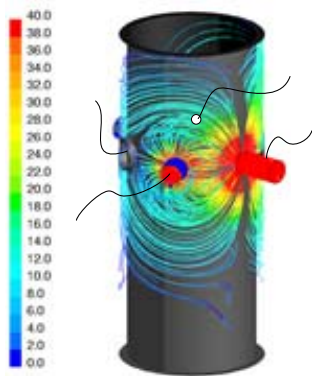
(DVI)

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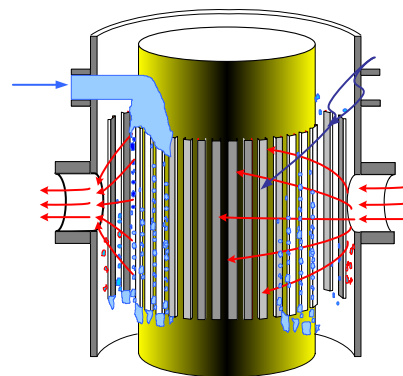
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 MIDAS (Multi-dimensional Investigation in Downcomer Annulus
 Simulation)

(Kwon et al., 2003).

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 1 (Kwon et al., 2003). 2
 Yaw (Kwon et al., 2003)
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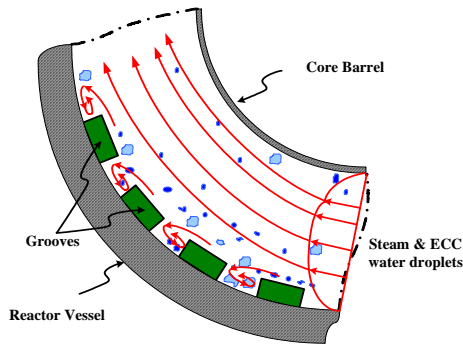
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DVI
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2.

가 가
 3 3
 가 HPSI 가
 10m/s 1kg/s 0.1mm
 (cavity) (L) (H) 가 1.9 (model-1), 5.7 (model-2),
 and 9.4 (model-3) 3 cm
 1/25 3/25 *Gap 가



3.

1. Dimension of Geometry

Geometry shape	Symbol	1/1 model (full-scale)
Downcomer O/D [m]	D_o	4.63
Downcomer I/D [m]	D_i	4.116
Downcomer gap [m]	g	0.254
Groove height [m]	H	3
Groove width [m]	W	9
Scale ratio	-	1/1

2.1

3
 $k - \epsilon$ Lagrangian
 Reynolds-averaged Navier-Stokes(RANS)

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} (\rho u_i) = 0 \tag{1}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\rho u_i) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}(\rho u_i u_j) = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left[\mu \left(\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} - \frac{2}{3} \delta_{ij} \frac{\partial u_l}{\partial x_l} \right) \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (-\overline{\rho u_i' u_j'}) \quad (2)$$

2 Reynolds , Boussinesq 가 (J.O. Hinze, 1975) Reynolds .

$$-\overline{\rho u_i' u_j'} = \mu_t \left(\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \right) - \frac{2}{3} (\rho k + \mu_t \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_i}) \delta_{ij} \quad (3)$$

, k , , ε , .

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\rho k) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}(\rho k u_i) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left[\left(\mu + \frac{\mu_t}{\sigma_k} \right) \frac{\partial k}{\partial x_j} \right] + G_k - \rho \varepsilon \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\rho \varepsilon) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}(\rho \varepsilon u_i) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left[\left(\mu + \frac{\mu_t}{\sigma_\varepsilon} \right) \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x_j} \right] + C_{1\varepsilon} \frac{\varepsilon}{k} (G_k - C_{3\varepsilon} G_b) - C_{2\varepsilon} \rho \frac{\varepsilon^2}{k} \quad (5)$$

, G_k . $C_{1\varepsilon}$, $C_{2\varepsilon}$,

$C_{3\varepsilon}$. σ_k σ_ε k ε Prandtl .
 , μ_t , k ε

$$\mu_t = \rho C_\mu \frac{k^2}{\varepsilon} \quad (6)$$

..

$$C_{1\varepsilon} = 1.44, C_{2\varepsilon} = 1.92, C_\mu = 0.09, \sigma_k = 1.0, \sigma_\varepsilon = 1.3 \quad (7)$$

Lagrangian .

$$\frac{du_p}{dt} = F_D(u - u_p) + \frac{g_x(\rho_p - \rho)}{\rho_p} + F_x \quad (8)$$

, F_D .

$$F_D = \frac{18\mu}{\rho_p d_p^2} \frac{C_D \text{Re}}{24} \quad (9)$$

, u , u_p , μ , ρ ,
 ρ_p , d_p . Re .

$$\text{Re} = \frac{\rho d_p |u_p - u|}{\mu} \quad (10)$$

, C_D ,

$$C_D = \frac{24}{\text{Re}} (1 + b_1 \text{Re}^{b_2}) + \frac{b_3 \text{Re}}{b_4 + \text{Re}} \quad (11)$$

$$b_1 = \exp(2.3288 - 6.4581\phi + 2.4486\phi^2)$$

$$b_2 = 0.0964 - 0.5565\phi$$

$$b_3 = \exp(4.905 - 13.8944\phi + 18.4222\phi^2 - 10.2599\phi^3) \quad (12)$$

$$b_4 = \exp(1.4681 + 12.2584\phi - 20.7322\phi^2 + 15.8855\phi^3)$$

Haider & Levenspiel (1989)

, ϕ ,

$$\phi = \frac{s}{S} \quad (13)$$

, s

, S

, First-order upwind scheme staggered grid system

SIMPLE (Semi-Implicit Method for Pressure-Linked Equations,

Patankar, 1980)

No-slip

3.

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4

HPSI 가

ECC Film

가

(Cavity)

(L)

(H)

가 1.9 (model 1)

5.7 (model 2),

5

6

(a)

, (b)

, (c)

, (d)

5(a)

가

6(a)

(Backward face)

가,

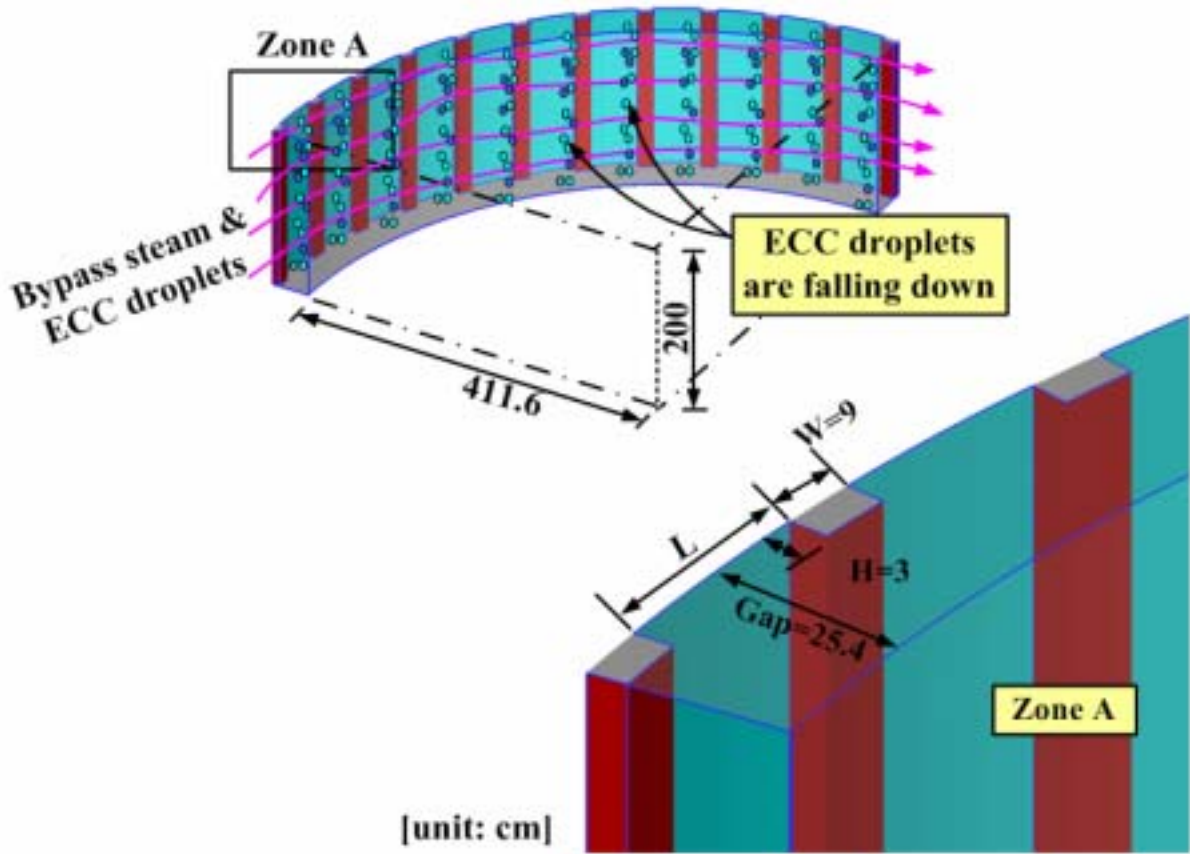
(Front Face)

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5(b)

6(b)

. Forward Step



4. Configuration of model (H:L = 1: 5.7).

5 6 (c) (d)

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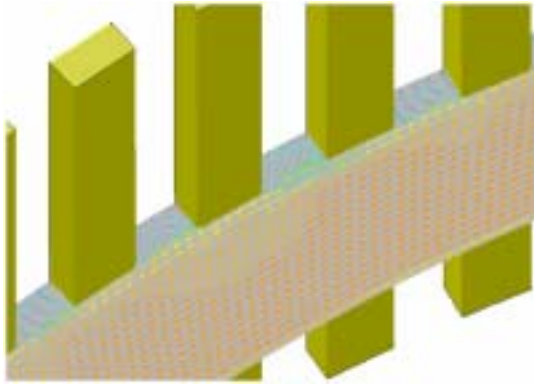
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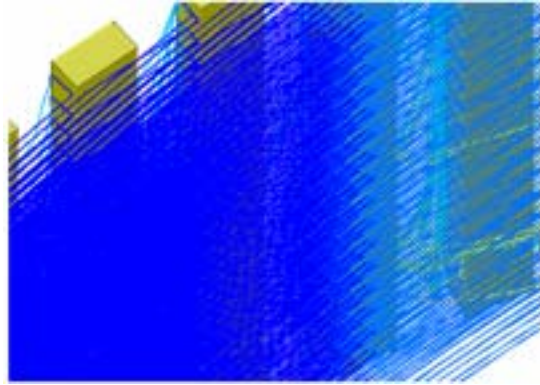
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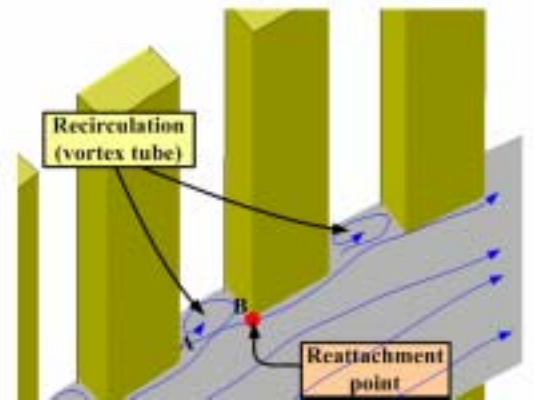
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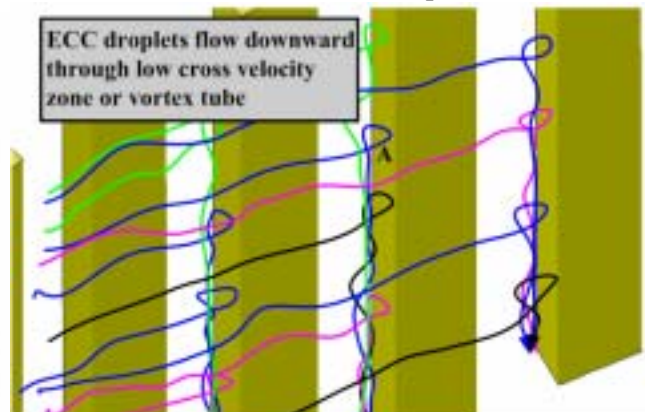
(a) velocity vectors of bypass steam



(b) traces of ECC droplets

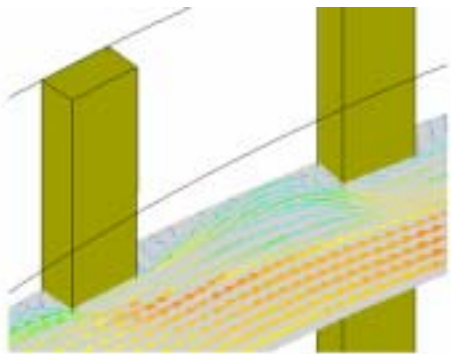


(c) flow pattern of bypass steam

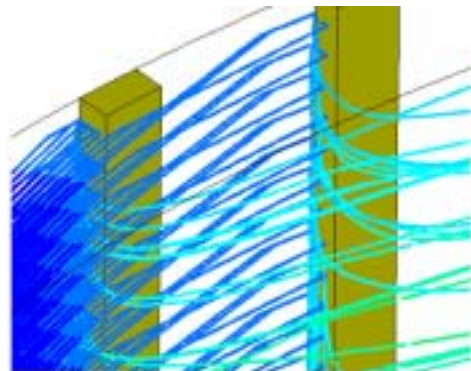


(d) flow pattern of ECC droplets

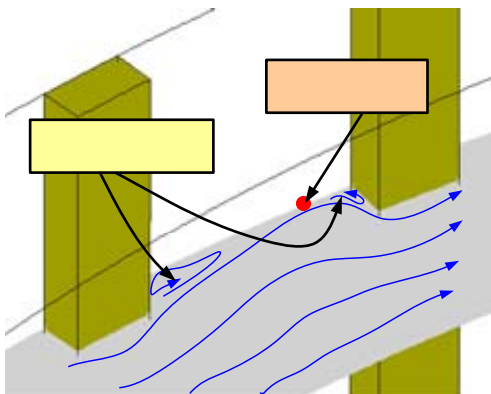
5. Flow patterns of ECC droplets (H:L = 1: 1.9).



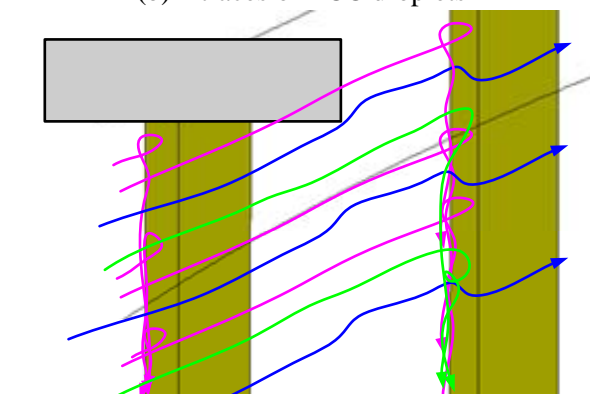
(a) velocity vectors of bypass steam



(b) traces of ECC droplets

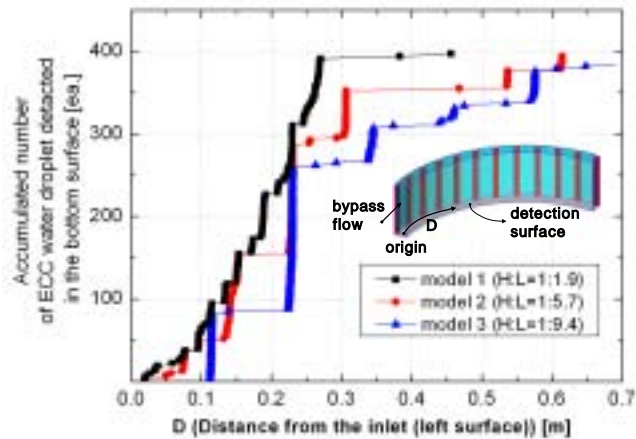


(c) flow pattern of bypass steam



(d) flow pattern of ECC droplets

6. Flow patterns of ECC droplets (H:L = 1: 5.7).



7. (Penetration)

4.

DVI

(Cavity)

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