

A Study on Applicability of Ultrasonic Flowmeter for Feedwater Flow Measurements Using Measurement Uncertainty Analysis

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Abstract

The measurement uncertainties of an ultrasonic flowmeter and current venturi meter were analyzed to evaluate an applicability of ultrasonic flowmeter on measuring main feedwater flow rate in a nuclear power plant. The measurement uncertainty of a reactor power was also analyzed using the measurement uncertainties of flow meters. The ultrasonic flowmeter was installed on a feedwater pipe line of a typical 1000 MWe Korean Standardized Nuclear Power Plant and the collected data were used in the analyses. The results have indicated that the measurement uncertainty of reactor power on using the ultrasonic flowmeter are sufficiently enhanced within the uncertainty range assumed in the safety analysis.

1.

RTP) 100% 가 (rated thermal power: 가가

가

[1].

,

가

가

[2].

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

0.05

2

가

2%
800 MWe

kWh US\$

[3].

가

가

가

가

가

,

가

가

2%

가

가

가

가

2.

가

가

$$Q_{th} = M_{FW}(h_s - h_{FW}) - Q_{net}$$

(1)

Q_{th} 가, M_{FW} 가, h_s 가, h_{FW} 가, Q_{net} 가

(1)

가

1

가

가

[4].

$$M_{FW} = \left(\frac{C_d A_T F_a}{\sqrt{1-\beta^4}} \right) \sqrt{\frac{2DP_{FW}}{\rho_{FW}}} \quad (2)$$

C_d (discharge coefficient), A_T (throat area), F_a (area ratio), β (ratio of throat diameter to pipe diameter), D (pipe diameter), d (throat diameter), (d/D) , DP_{FW} (differential pressure), ρ_{FW} (fluid density)

, 가 가

(fouling)

[5].

가

가

(1)

가

가

가

가

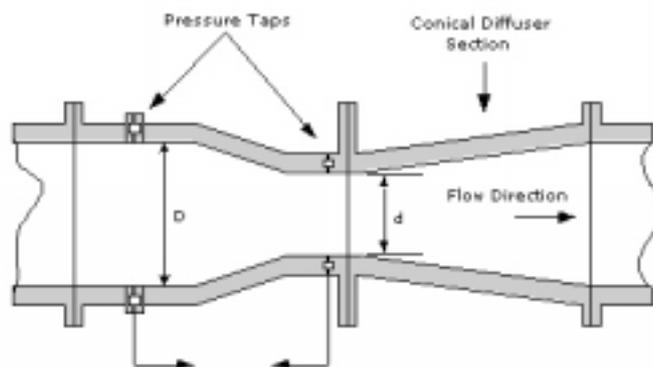
3.

\bar{V}

A

가

V



1 .

$$Q = \rho \bar{V} A = \rho KVA \quad [6].$$

$$Q = \rho \bar{V} A = \rho KVA \quad (3)$$

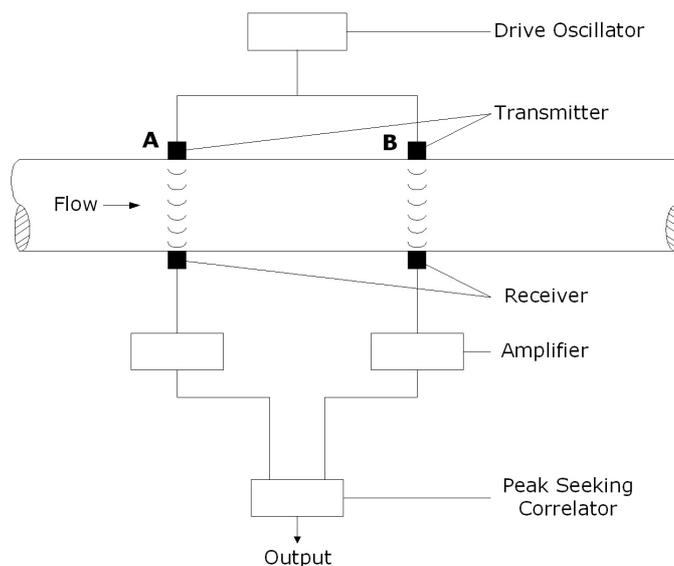
(transducer)
 (4) (cross-correlate)

$$\psi_{xy}(\tau) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T x(t)y(t+\tau)dt \quad (4)$$

$x(t)$ A, $y(t)$ B
 τ A B
 $\psi_{xy}(\tau)$ A
 $\tau (= \Delta t)$ A B L

$$V = \frac{L}{\Delta t} \quad (5)$$

[7].



$$K = K_0(1 + \Delta K) \quad (6)$$

$$K_0 = 1 / (0.9859 + 2.4431V^*) \quad (7)$$

$$V^* = \sqrt{(0.0032 + 0.221\text{Re}^{-0.237}) / 8} \quad (8)$$

K_0 (Reynolds number: Re) (fully developed)

, ΔK

, V^* (frictional velocity)

가

$\Delta K = 0$

[7].

(3), (5), (6)

$$Q = \frac{\rho K A L}{\Delta t} = \frac{\pi \rho K_0 D^2 L}{4 \Delta t} \quad (9)$$

4.

4.1.

(9)

(10)

$$\xi_{M_{FW}} = \sqrt{\xi_{K_0}^2 + (2\xi_{d_{TP}})^2 + \xi_L^2 + \xi_{\Delta t}^2 + \xi_{\rho}^2} \quad (10)$$

$\xi_{M_{FW}}$, ξ_{K_0} , $\xi_{d_{TP}}$

, ξ_L

, $\xi_{\Delta t}$

, ξ_{ρ}

(7)

(8)

$$\xi_{K_0} = \sqrt{\xi_{K_0(cal)}^2 + \xi_{K_0(Re)}^2} \quad (11)$$

$\xi_{K_0(cal)}$

, $\xi_{K_0(Re)}$

4.3.

가

(1)

$$Q_{th} = E_{SG} - Q_{net} \quad (16)$$

$$E_{SG}, Q_{net}, M_{FW}, M_{BD}, h_{FW}, P_{SG}, x, x_{BD}$$

$$E_{SG} = f(M_{FW}, M_{BD}, h_{FW}, P_{SG}, x, x_{BD}) \quad (17)$$

(15)

$$\xi_{E_{SG}} = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^6 (\theta_{X_i} \xi_{X_i})^2} = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^6 \left[\left(\frac{\partial E_{SG}}{\partial X_i} \right) \xi_{X_i} \right]^2} \quad (18)$$

$$\xi_{E_{SG}}, \theta_{X_i}, 6, (X_i), \xi_{X_i}, X_i$$

$$\xi_{Q_{th}} = \sqrt{\xi_{E_{SG}}^2 + \xi_{Q_{net}}^2} \quad (19)$$

$$\xi_{Q_{th}}, \xi_{Q_{net}}$$

5.

가, 1000 MWe

가

가

120

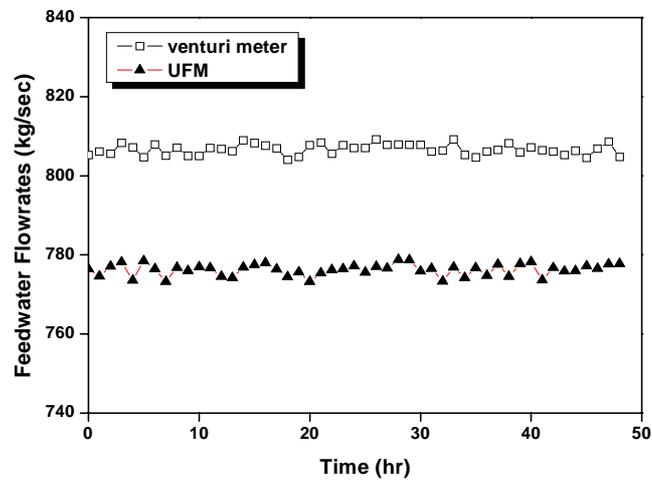
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120

48

1.

K_0	0.251
d_{iTP}	0.084
L	0.182
Δt	0.185
ρ	0.132
M_{FW}	0.420



3.

가

1

0.42%

3

776.3 kg/sec

3.7%

806.7 kg/sec

가

가

2

가

3

%

가

%

2.

	*
C_d	100.13 (%)
d	22.2 (%/inch)
D	-1.7 (%/inch)
DP_{FW}	0.105 (%/inH ₂ O)
T_{FW}	0.044 (%/°F)
P_{FW}	-0.00037 (%/psia)

* $X_i \quad (\partial M_{FW} / \partial X_i) / M_{FW} \times 100 (\quad \quad \quad \%)$

3.

	*	(%RTP)**
x	58.83 (%)	0.15
x_{BD}	0.0 (%)	0.0
M_{BD}	-9.36E-06 (%/lbm/hr)	-0.30
P_{SG}	-0.0036 (%/psia)	-0.18
h_{FW}	-3.202E+05 (%/°F)	-0.41
M_{FW}	1.11E-05 (%/lbm/hr)	0.73

* $X_i \quad (\partial E_{SG} / \partial X_i) / RTP \times 100 (\% \text{ RTP})$

* $X_i \quad (\quad \quad \quad \times \xi_{X_i})$

2

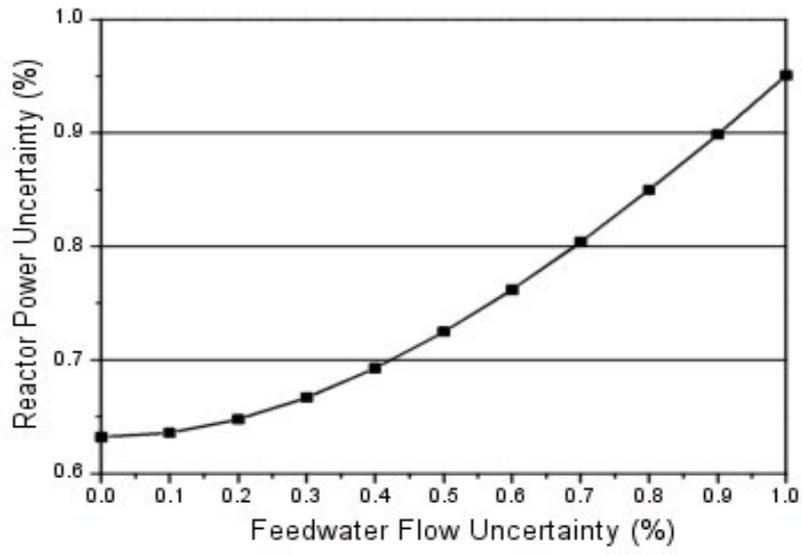
1.03%

가

4

. 30%

가



4.

1

2 3

0.7% 1%

0.3%

(decalibration)

6.

1)

2)

가

3)

4)

가 ,

가

가

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