

MHD Analysis and Heat Transfer Characteristics of Liquid Metal Thin Film Flows in a Quasi-Coplanar Magnetic Field for Tokamak Liquid Metal Divertor

56-1

가

가

가

가

가

가

MHD drag

가

(y)

가

(z)

MHD

가

가

Abstract

Numerical analysis of an open-channel liquid metal thin film flow with a quasi-coplanar strong applied magnetic field is carried out for a liquid metal divertor of tokamak device. The wall conductance ratio and the magnetic field inclined angle appear to be the most important parameters to explain flow characteristics. As the flow rate increases, the velocity distribution with applied magnetic field is flat in the core region of flow and has jets at free surface of liquid metal film flow. In case of conductive walls, that effect is larger than insulated walls since open-channel, induced current circuits are constructed through walls, which causes a large magnetohydrodynamic (MHD) drag in that region. In case with inclined magnetic field, as the flow rate increases, the film height increases and the flow experiences three regimes whether wall is conductive or not. Regime 1 is dominant by the viscous force, regime 2 by the film height direction component of magnetic field(y component), and regime 3 by the channel width direction component of magnetic field(z component). Characteristics and limits of each regime are examined. Using calculated velocity distributions, heat transfer at the free surface is examined. In case of ordinary hydrodynamic flow, the heat removal characteristic is superior to the MHD case.

1.

가 4~6 MW/m², 15~20MW/m² 가 (ITER PFC) 가 PFC 가 PFC

Walker^[3] Walker^[2] Alpher Alpher^[1] Hays

1980 가 Walker^[3] Alpher Walker^[2] Alpher^[1] Hays 가

가 Walker^[3] Walker^[2] Alpher Alpher^[1] Hays 가

가 Walker^[3] Walker^[2] Alpher Alpher^[1] Hays 가

가 Walker^[3] Walker^[2] Alpher Alpher^[1] Hays 가

Kudrin^[11] PFC PFC

(slug flow) APEX

가 [12] 가 MHD 가 2

Morley MHD 가 2

2. MHD

2.1 MHD

Maxwell, Ohm

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} + (\mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{v} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \nabla p + \nu \nabla^2 \mathbf{v} + \mathbf{g} + \frac{\mathbf{j} \times \mathbf{B}}{\rho} \quad (1)$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0, \quad \nabla \cdot \mathbf{j} = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\mathbf{j} = \sigma(\mathbf{E} + \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B}) \quad (3)$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{mj}, \quad \nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t}, \quad \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0 \quad (4)$$

ρ 가 $\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{j}, \mathbf{E}, \mathbf{B}$, $\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{n}$ \mathbf{m} 가 , \mathbf{g} ,
 , 가 Ampere 가 . Ohm

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} = \nabla \times (\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B}) + \frac{1}{\sigma \mathbf{m}} \nabla^2 \mathbf{B} \quad (5)$$

z 가 h , \mathbf{q} , z , \mathbf{a}
 x , y , z , \mathbf{a}
 z 가 a , z , \mathbf{a}
 가

, fully developed analysis

$$\mathbf{B}^a = (0, B_y^a, B_z^a) = B^a (0, \sin \mathbf{a}, \cos \mathbf{a})$$

MHD

$$\mathbf{v} = (u, 0, 0)$$

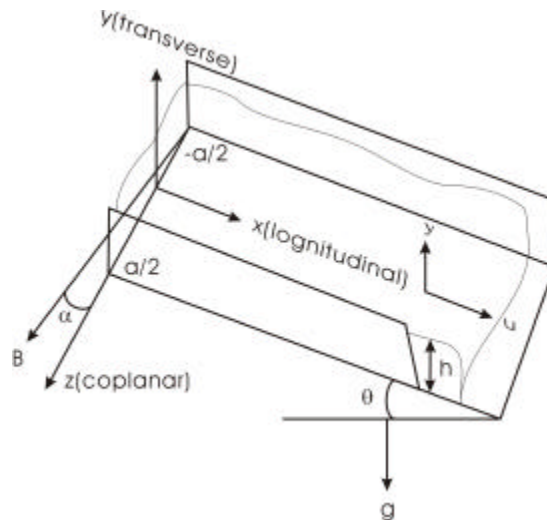
$$(\mathbf{B}^i = (b_x, 0, 0))$$

$$(1) \quad (5)$$

$$\nabla_{\perp}^2 u + \frac{1}{\rho \mathbf{m}} (\mathbf{B}^a \cdot \nabla_{\perp}) b_x = -\frac{g \sin \mathbf{q}}{\mathbf{n}} \quad (6)$$

$$\nabla_{\perp}^2 b_x + \mathbf{m} \mathbf{s} (\mathbf{B}^a \cdot \nabla_{\perp}) u = 0 \quad (7)$$

$$\int_{-a/2}^{a/2} \int_0^h u \, dy \, dz = Q \quad (8)$$



$$Q, \nabla_{\perp} = (0, \partial/\partial y, \partial/\partial z)$$

(no slip condition)

(no shear stress) 가

$$u|_{y=0} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\bigg|_{y=h} = 0 \quad (9), (10)$$

가 (thin

conducting wall approximation) [13],

$$\left[\left(\frac{\mathbf{s}_s a_s}{\mathbf{s}} \right) \frac{\partial b_x}{\partial z} \pm b_x \right]_{z=\pm a/2} = 0, \quad \left[\left(\frac{\mathbf{s}_b a_b}{\mathbf{s}} \right) \frac{\partial b_x}{\partial z} - b_x \right]_{y=0} = 0, \quad b_x|_{y=h} = 0 \quad (11), (12), (13)$$

$$\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{s}, \quad , \quad a_b, a_s$$

(6), (7), (8)

y, z h a/2, u

$$u_* = (a/2)^2 g \sin \mathbf{q} / \mathbf{n}, \mathbf{b}$$

$$b_* = u_* \mathbf{m}(\mathbf{s} / \mathbf{r}\mathbf{n})^{1/2}, \quad Q = 2(a/2)^2 u_*$$

(normalized film

height ; $\mathbf{b} = h/(a/2)$),

(wall conductance ratio ; $\Phi_{s,b} = (a_{s,b} \mathbf{s}_{s,b}) / [(a/2) \mathbf{s}]$)

Hartmann (Ha = $B^a (a/2)(\mathbf{s} / \mathbf{r}\mathbf{n})^{1/2}$)

$$\frac{\partial^2 u^*}{\partial y^{*2}} + \mathbf{b}^2 \frac{\partial^2 u^*}{\partial z^{*2}} + \text{Ha} \mathbf{b} \left(\sin \mathbf{a} \frac{\partial b_x^*}{\partial y^2} + \mathbf{b} \cos \mathbf{a} \frac{\partial b_x^*}{\partial z^*} \right) = -\mathbf{b}^2 \quad (14)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 b_x^*}{\partial y^{*2}} + \mathbf{b}^2 \frac{\partial^2 b_x^*}{\partial z^{*2}} + \text{Ha} \mathbf{b} \left(\sin \mathbf{a} \frac{\partial u^*}{\partial y^2} + \mathbf{b} \cos \mathbf{a} \frac{\partial u^*}{\partial z^*} \right) = 0 \quad (15)$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{b}}{2} \int_{-1}^1 \int_0^1 u^* dy^* dz^* = \mathbf{b} u_{ave}^* = Q^* \quad (16)$$

가

$$u^*|_{y^*=0} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial u^*}{\partial y^*}\bigg|_{y^*=1} = 0 \quad (17), (18)$$

$$\left[\left(\frac{\mathbf{s}_s a_s}{\mathbf{s}} \right) \frac{\partial b_x^*}{\partial z^*} \pm b_x^* \right]_{z^*=\pm 1} = 0, \quad \left[\left(\frac{\mathbf{s}_b a_b}{\mathbf{s}} \right) \frac{\partial b_x^*}{\partial z^*} - b_x^* \right]_{y^*=0} = 0, \quad b_x^*|_{y^*=1} = 0 \quad (19), (20), (21)$$

가

2.2

x 가 y xy 가 (Ohmic Heating)

$$\mathbf{r} \text{Cp} u \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} = k \left(\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2} \right) + \frac{\mathbf{j} \cdot \mathbf{j}}{\mathbf{s}} \quad (22)$$

$$\text{Cp}, k, \quad (4)$$

$$\mathbf{r} \text{Cp} u \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} = k \left(\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2} \right) + \frac{(\partial b_x / \partial y)^2 + (\partial b_x / \partial z)^2}{\mathbf{m}^2 \mathbf{s}} \quad (23)$$

가

$$k \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=h} = q_{free}, \quad T_w = T_i = 200 \quad (24), (25)$$

가

$$T^* = k(T - T_i) / (q_{free} h) \quad \text{Reynold (Re)}$$

Prandtl (Pr)

$$u^* \frac{\partial T^*}{\partial x^*} = \frac{1}{\text{Re Pr}} \left(\frac{\partial^2 T^*}{\partial x^{*2}} + \frac{\partial^2 T^*}{\partial y^{*2}} \right) + \frac{u_s^2 \text{rn}}{\text{Re Pr}} \frac{(\partial b_x^* / \partial y^*)^2 + (\partial b_x^* / \partial z^*)^2}{q_{free} h} \quad (26)$$

$$\frac{\partial T^*}{\partial y^*} \Big|_{y^*=0} = 1, \quad T^* \Big|_{y^*=0} = 0, \quad T^* \Big|_{x^*=0} = 0 \quad (27), (28)$$

3.

3.1

Ha, a, $\Phi_{s,b}$, b, Q

3.1.1

가

Q Ha가

A. a = 0

2 Ha = 10⁴, Q = 10⁻³가

viscous drag force

3 viscous drag force

4 Ha Q b MHD Q b

가 Ha

b = QHa or u_{ave} = 1 / Ha (29)

가

Ha Hab²가

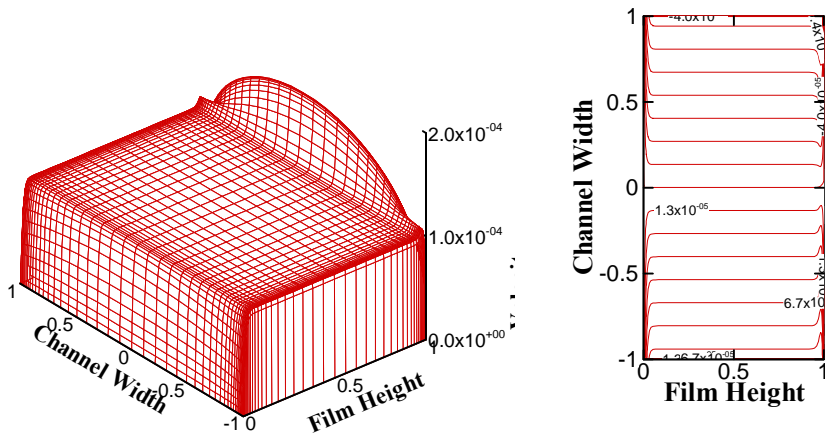
Ha b² ≈ 1 ~5% 4 Hab² 100 Q Ha

$$0 < Q < \text{Ha}^{-3/2} / 3$$

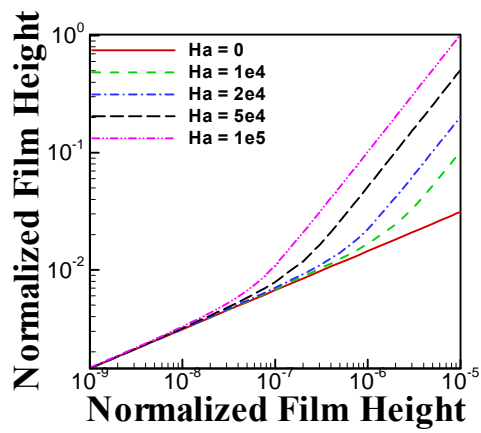
$$\text{Ha}^{-3/2} / 3 < Q < 10\text{Ha}^{-3/2} \quad \text{가}$$

$$10\text{Ha}^{-3/2} < Q < \infty$$

, Hartmann (Hartmann boundary layer) Ha⁻¹,



2. $Ha = 10^4$, $Q = 10^{-3}$

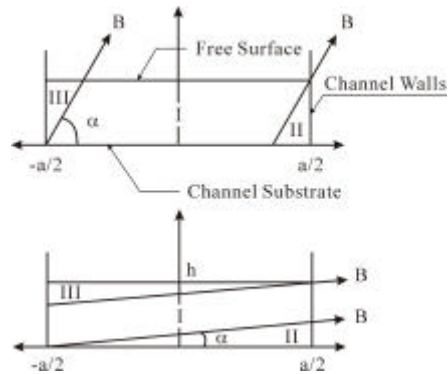


3. Ha

(parallel boundary layer) $(Hab^2)^{-1/2}$ 가 MHD
 y, z
 가 , 가 Hartmann
 가

B. $a \neq 0$

가 b 가 a 가 Ha 가 b
 regime 2 3 가 regime 1, 2 3
 , region I , 가 region II 가 4
 , region III 가



4 가 regime (upper : regime 2, lower : regime 3)

Regime 1 viscous drag OHD region I region II III MHD
 Regime 2 Hartmann 5(a) region I y , region II region III
 z 가 ,

Regime 3 가 z 가 **b** 5(b) region II region III y 가
 가 a=0 (-a/2,0) (a/2,h) **b**

$b < 2 \tan a$ regime 2 flow (30)

$b > 2 \tan a$ regime 3 flow (31)

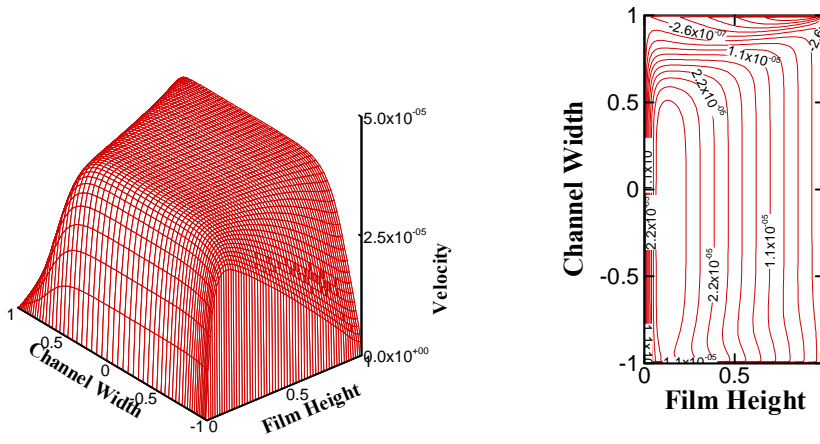
가 a regime **b** OHD Hab sin a > 1 OHD regime 2 Hab sin a > 10 Hab sin a >> 1 Hab² cos a / 2 Morley가

$$b = \frac{1 + [1 + 4Q(Ha \sin a)^3]^{1/2}}{2Ha \sin a} \approx (QHa \sin a)^{1/2} \quad (32)$$

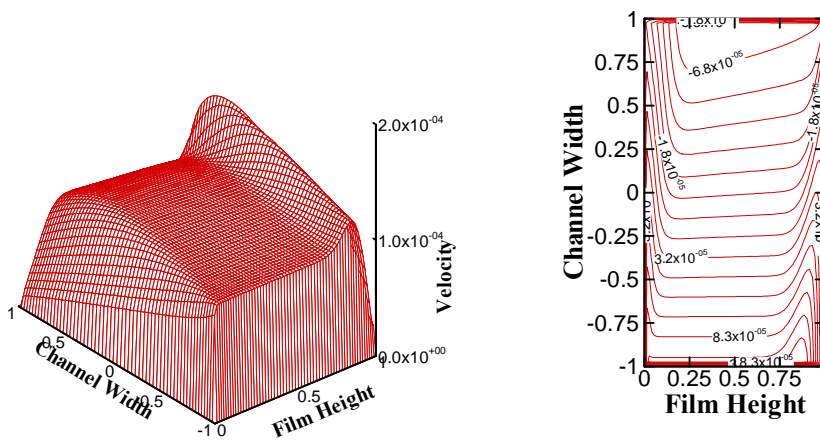
regime 3 가 z Hab² cos a 100 2Hab sin a 가 가 a=0
b 가
 $b = QHa \cos a \quad (33)$

3.1.2

wall conductance ratio, $\Phi_s \quad \Phi_b$



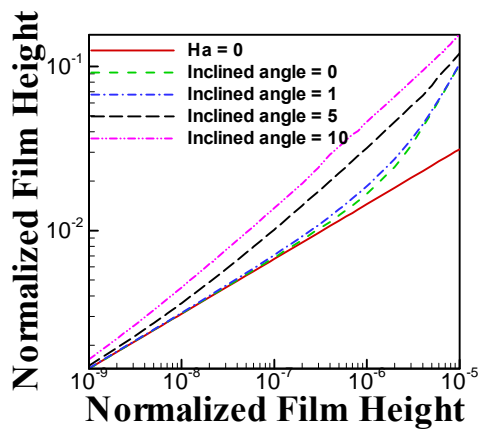
(a)



(b)

5. $Ha = 10^4$, $a = 5^\circ$

((a): $Q = 10^{-6}$, (b): $Q = 10^{-4}$)



6. $Ha = 10^4$

A. $a = 0$

7 가 $a=0$ 가 가 MHD 가, **b**
 가 가 가
 $\cdot Ha\Phi_s > 10$ 가
b 가 7

7 가 가 가 가
b 가 가 가 가
 가 가 y
 MHD MHD 가 , , 가
 가 8 , **b** 가 y

b 가 **b** 가 **b**

Morley [7,10]

$$b = QHa \left(\frac{1 + Ha\Phi_s}{1 + \Phi_s} \right) - \frac{8\Phi_s\sqrt{Ha}}{9(1 + \Phi_s)} \left[1 - \frac{\Phi_b\sqrt{Ha}}{4(1 + \Phi_b\sqrt{Ha})} \right] \quad (34)$$

, Shishko [6]

$$b = QHa \left(\frac{1 + Ha\Phi_s}{1 + \Phi_s} \right) - \frac{1}{9} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{Ha}} + \frac{\Phi_b}{1 + \Phi_b\sqrt{Ha}} \right) - \frac{8\Phi_s\sqrt{Ha}}{9(1 + \Phi_s)} \left[1 - \frac{\Phi_b\sqrt{Ha}}{3(1 + \Phi_b\sqrt{Ha})} \right] \quad (35)$$

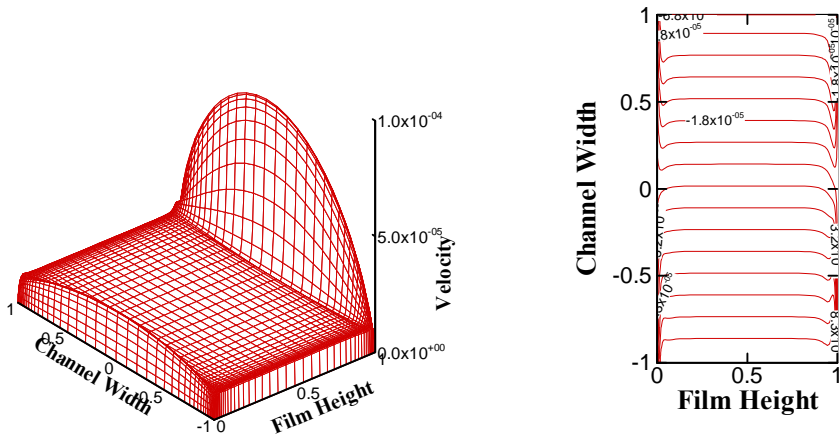
Shishko **b**

B. $a \neq 0$

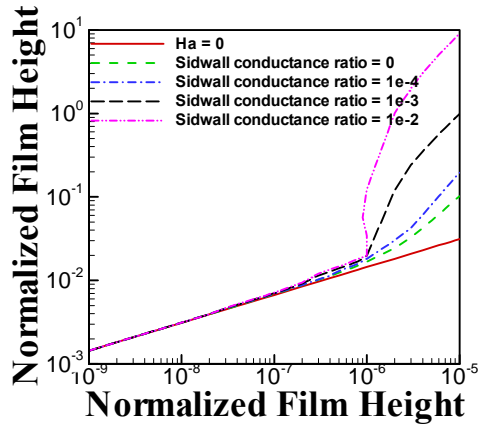
Case A : $(\Phi_s \neq 0 \text{ and } \Phi_b = 0)$
 Case B : $(\Phi_s = 0 \text{ and } \Phi_b \neq 0)$

3.1.1 $a \neq 0$ 가 regime 1, 2 3
 $\cdot Hab \sin a \approx 1$ regime 1 $Hab \sin a \approx 10$ regime 2
 regime 9(a) 10(a)
 y Case B , Case A y
 $a = 0$

가 **b** $2 \tan a$ regime 2 **b**
 regime 3 가 9(b) 10(b)
 Case B 가 z
 regime 3
 Case A $a = 0$



7. $Ha = 10^4$, $\Phi_{s,b} = 0.01$, $Q = 10^{-5}$

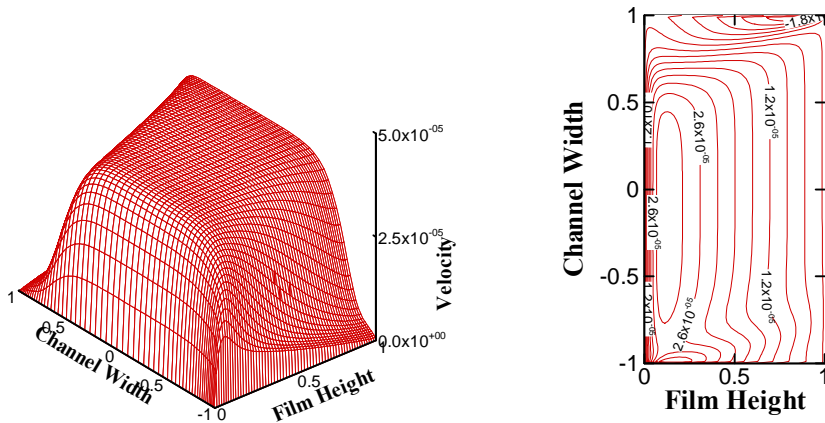


8. $Ha = 10^4$, $a = \Phi_b = 0$

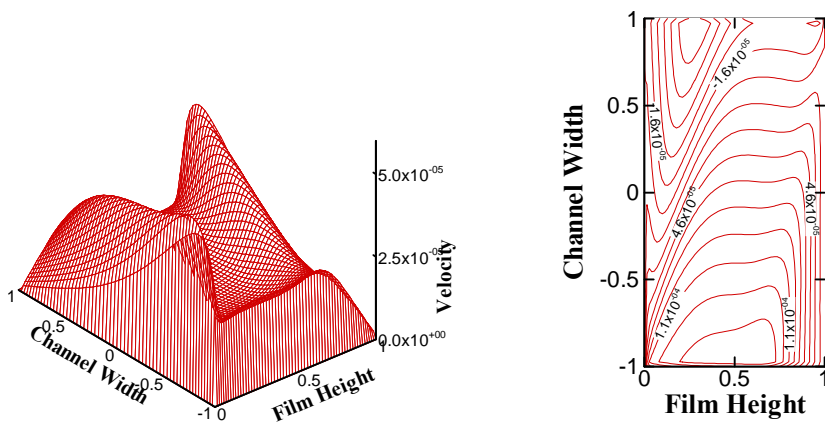
가 z ,
 11 Morley가 y
 b Case A MHD 가 regime 2

3.2.

가 가 가 가 PFC Tritium Inventory가 12 x y



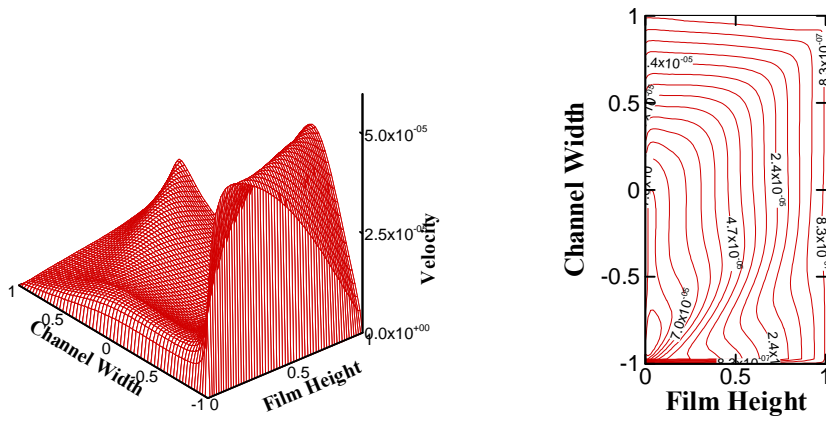
(a)



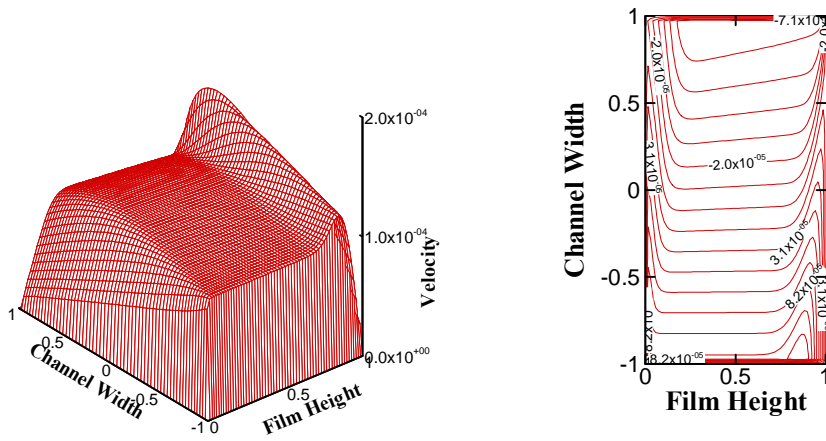
(b)

9. $Ha = 10^4$, $\Phi_s = 0.01$, $\Phi_b = 0$, $a = 5^\circ$
 ((a) $Q = 10^{-6}$, (b) $Q = 8 \times 10^{-6}$)

가 .
 가 200°C , 20cm (a=0.2) 60cm
 가 가 , 3MW
 가 가 200°C
 10⁻⁷ 가 가
 가 70°C , a ≠ 0
 가 가 20°C
 가 가
 가 가 , MHD 가 (10⁻⁵)

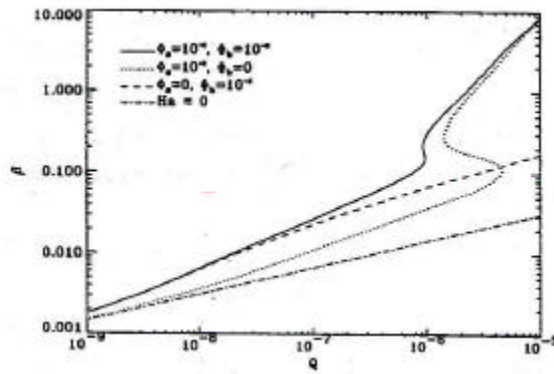


(a)



(b)

10. $Ha = 10^4$, $\Phi_s = 0$, $\Phi_b = 0.01$, $a = 5^\circ$
 ((a) $Q = 10^{-6}$, (b) $Q = 10^{-4}$)

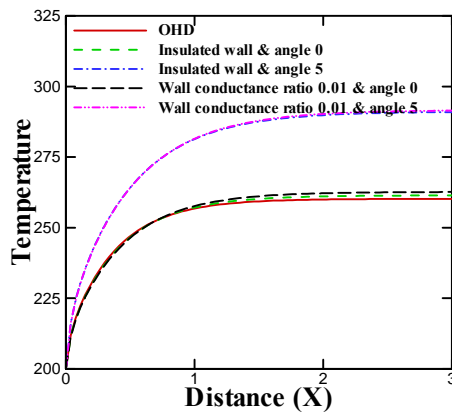


11. $Ha = 10^4$, $a = 5^\circ$ Wall conductance ratio

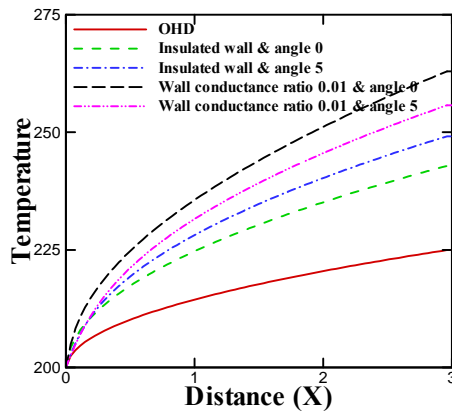
OHD 가 가 MHD 가 가 , $a = 0$ 가 가
 가 가 가 가 가 가 MHD
 OHD 가 , 가
 Joule 1°C

1.

	°C	29.9	
	°C	1983	760 torr
	kg/m ³	6093	32 °C
	10 ⁻⁷ m ² /s	3.1	60 °C
	10 ⁶ /(Ω m)	3.9	30 °C
	J/(s · m°C)	33.4	mp
	J/(kg°C)	343	200 °C



(a)

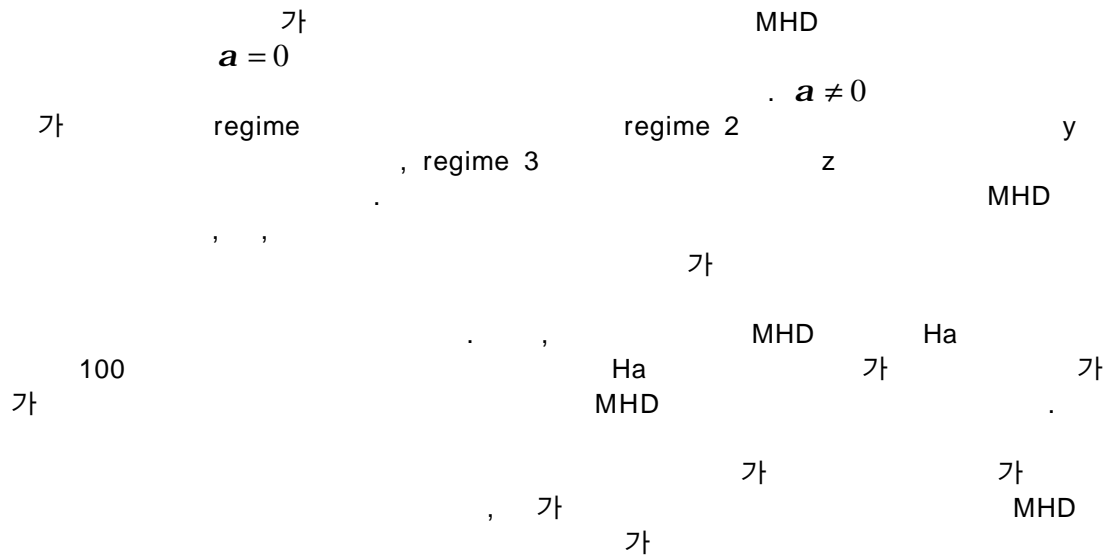


(b)

12.

((a) $Q=10^{-7}$, (b) $Q=10^{-5}$)

4.



References

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