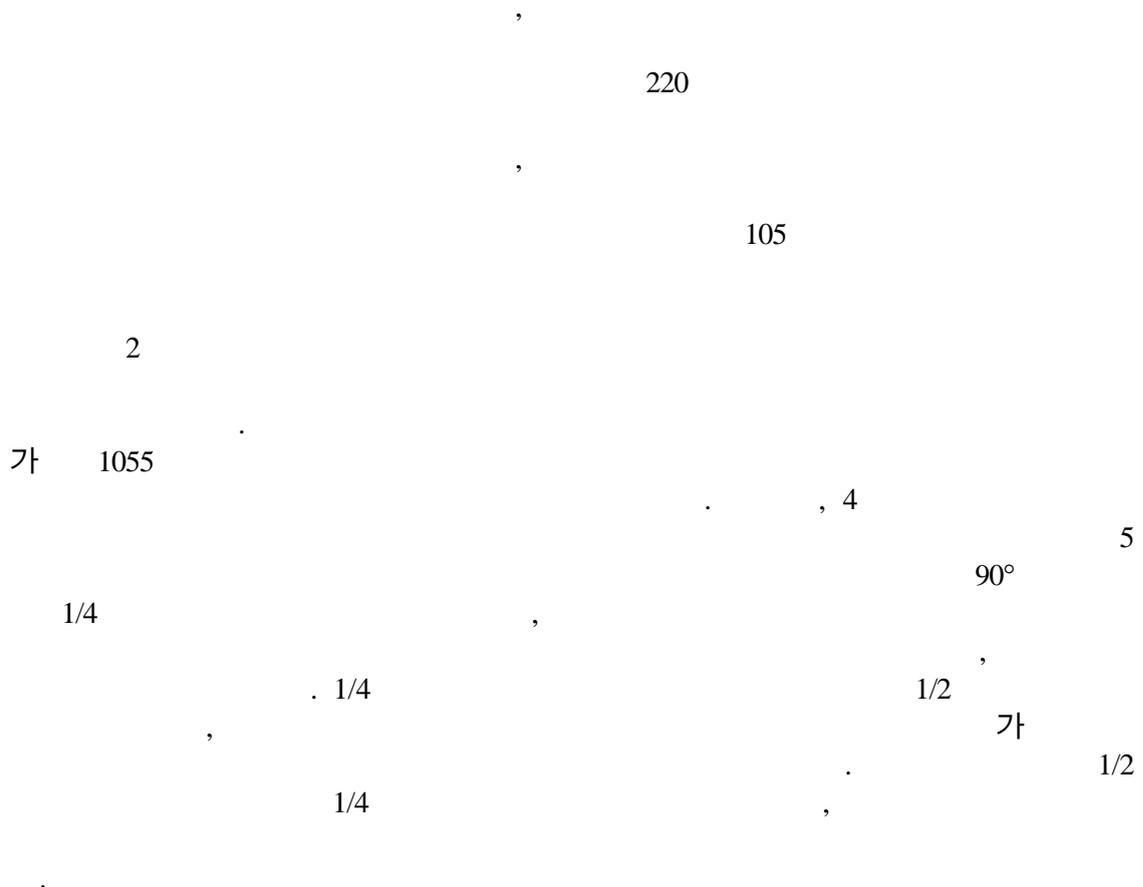


## 2

## Simulation Model for Jet Flow in Liquid Injection System of CANDU-6 SDS 2



### Abstract

For the performance analysis of the secondary shut down system (SDS-2), a computational fluid dynamics (CFD) model for the poison jet flow is being developed to analyze the flow and poison concentration fields formed inside the moderator tank. As the ratio between Calandria shell and the nozzle hole diameter of the injection system is so big as 1055, it is impractical to develop a full size model encompassing the whole Calandria tank. To reduce the model to a manageable size, a quarter of the five-lattice-pitch length segment of the tank was modeled by using the symmetric nature of the jet and the injected jet was treated as source term to remove the limit caused by the small diameter of the injection nozzle hole, when the grid of the calculation domain was generated. A half model calculation was performed to show the symmetricity of the quarter model. For the validation of the source treatment of the inlet flow condition, the simulation result was compared with the experimental data of the gas jet. The symmetricity was confirmed by the results of simulation the half model calculation on the symmetric line and the result of simulation for the source treatment well agreed with the experiment when a fine mesh grid structure was used near the inlet.

1.

2 (Shut Down System Number 2, SDS2)<sup>1</sup> 1 SDS2  
 가 (Gd(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>·6H<sub>2</sub>O, Gadolinium nitrate solution)  
 CANDU (CANadian Deuterium Uranium Reactor)가 ,  
 CANDU SDS2 2  
 CANDU SDS2 ,  
 SDS2  
 CANDU 가 , DUPIC (Direct Used of Spent PWR fuel in  
 CANDU Reactor) CANDU  
 SDS2

2.

(Continuity equation)

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} (\mathbf{r} u_i) = 0 \quad (1)$$

(Momentum equation)

$$\frac{\partial (\mathbf{r} u_i)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial (\mathbf{r} u_i u_j)}{\partial x_j} = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left[ \mathbf{m} \left( \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \right) + \overline{\mathbf{r} u_i' u_j'} \right] + S \quad (2)$$

(Mass transport equation)

$$\frac{\partial (\mathbf{r} Y_A)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial (\mathbf{r} u_i Y_A)}{\partial x_i} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left( D_{AB} \frac{\partial Y_A}{\partial x_i} \right) = 0 \quad (3)$$

(1)~(3) ,  $\mathbf{m}$  ,  $u_i'$  fluctuation velocity ,  $Y_A$  A mass

fraction,  $D_{AB}$  B A molar diffusion coefficient . k-ε

$$\mathbf{m}_t = \mathbf{r} C_m \frac{k^2}{\mathbf{e}} \quad (4)$$

, k ε .

$$\frac{\partial(\mathbf{r}k)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial(\mathbf{r}u_j k)}{\partial x_j} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left( \mathbf{m} + \frac{\mathbf{m}_t}{\mathbf{s}_k} \left( \frac{\partial k}{\partial x_j} \right) \right) + \mathbf{r}(P - \mathbf{e}) \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{\partial(\mathbf{r}\mathbf{e})}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial(\mathbf{r}u_j \mathbf{e})}{\partial x_j} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left( \mathbf{m} + \frac{\mathbf{m}_t}{\mathbf{s}_e} \left( \frac{\partial \mathbf{e}}{\partial x_j} \right) \right) + \mathbf{r} \frac{\mathbf{e}}{k} (C_1 P - C_2 \mathbf{e}) \quad (6)$$

, , k , ε . (4)~(6) 3

$$C_u = 0.09, C_1 = 1.44, C_2 = 1.92, \mathbf{s}_k = 1.0, \mathbf{s}_e = 1.217$$

### 3.

#### 3.1

Fig. 1

1/4 .

1/4

1/2

(Fig. 2).

#### 3.2

1/4

CFX-4.3 USER FORTRAN<sup>3</sup> . (1) ~ (3)

$$a_p \mathbf{f}_p = \sum_{\text{all neighbors}} a_{nb} \mathbf{f}_{nb} + S_p \mathbf{f}_p + S_c \quad (7)$$

(7)  $a$ ,  $\mathbf{f}$ ,  $S$ .  
 $p$ ,  $nb$ .  
 (7)  $S_p$ ,  $S_c$ .  
 $S_p$  mass flux,  $S_c$  mass flux.  
 $S_p \gg a$ .  
 Table 1

### 3.3

AEA Technology CFX-4.3 CFX-4.3  
 4.3 Pre-processing, Solver, Post-processing 3 Pre-processing  
 CFX\_BUILD, 가,  
 USER FORTRAN, CFX-4.3 30 user routine  
 CFX-4.3 Fig. 3

## 4. free-jet

1949 Hinze Zijnen<sup>4</sup>.  
 가 - free-jet, ,

### 4.1

가 . 가 가 1m,  
 10cm 2.5cm . 1m  
 가  
 Fig. 4  
 2.75×1.4 m<sup>2</sup> . 40 m/s  
 171×100, 171×112, 171×224 , 171×100

### 4.2

가 가 x가 5d

(potential core region).

(transitional region).

“similarity”

(similarity region)<sup>5</sup>.

Fig. 5 real-jet (

) source-jet (

5

가

. Fig.

. Real-jet

source-jet

Fig. 5

Fig. 6

, Fig. 7

가

4%

. Potential core

가

Fig. 7

가

가

,

가

(  $x < 5d$  )

(potential core region)

( 3 )

( 3 )

17%

가

5.

1/4

1/2

가

2

free-jet

가

가

SDS2

가

가

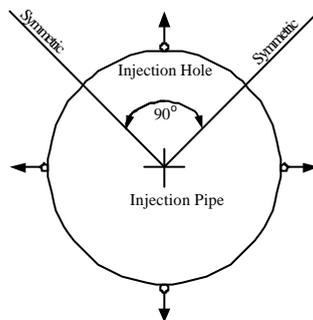
## Nomenclature

$a_{nb}$	Coefficient for neighboring cell in discretization equation
$a_p$	Coefficient for present cell in discretization equation
$D_{AB}$	Diffusion coefficient
$k$	Turbulent kinetic energy
$p$	Pressure
$S_p, S_c$	Coefficient for the linearization of source term
$u_i, u_j$	Velocity component, u, v, w
$u'_i, u'_j$	Fluctuation velocity
$x_i, x_j$	Coordinate system, x, y, z
$e$	Turbulent energy dissipation
$f_p$	Arbitrary variable in present cell
$m$	Viscosity
$m_t$	Turbulent viscosity
$\rho$	Density
$S_k$	Prandtl number for turbulent kinetic energy
$S_e$	Prandtl number for turbulent energy dissipation

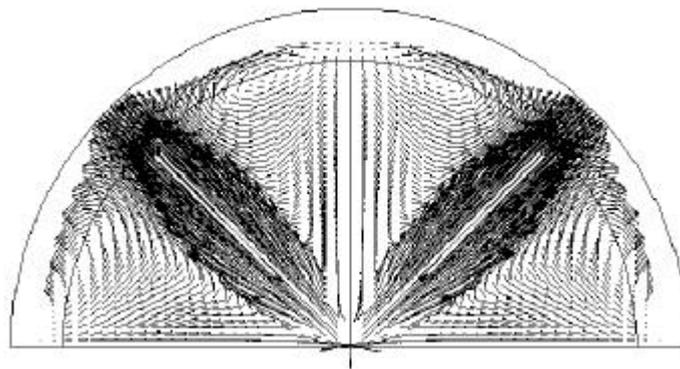
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3. "CFX-4.2: SOLVER Manual", AEA Tech. (1997)
4. J.O. Hinze and B.G. Van Der Hegge Zijnen, "Transfer of Heat and Matter in the Turbulent Mixing Zone of an Axially Symmetrical Jet", Appl. Sci. Res. **A1.**, 435 (1949).
5. Joseph A. Schetz, "Injection and Mixing in Turbulent Flow", Progress in Astronautics and Aeronautics, **68**, 19, (1980)

**Table 1 Source treatment for inlet conditions**

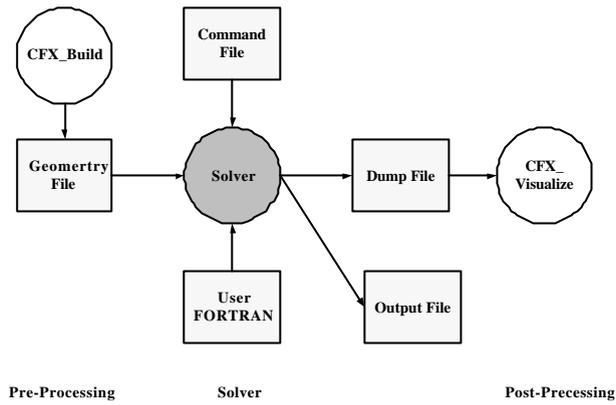
	$S_p$	$S_c$
Mass flow rate	0.0	$\mathbf{ru}_{inlet} A_{inlet}$
Momentum	$-\mathbf{ru}_{inlet}$	$\mathbf{ru}_{inlet} u_{inlet}$
Mass fraction	$-\mathbf{ru}_{inlet}$	$\mathbf{ru}_{inlet} Y_A$



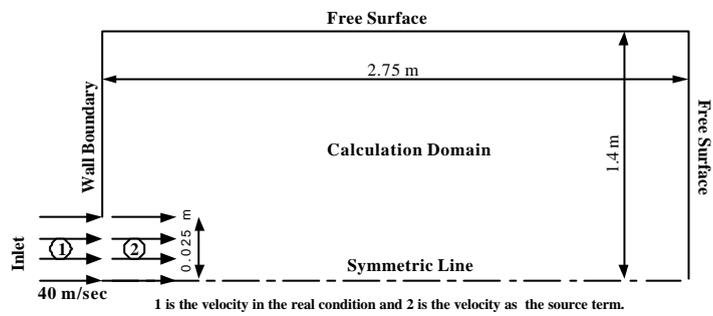
**Fig. 1 Symmetric structure of the injection pipe in the cross section**



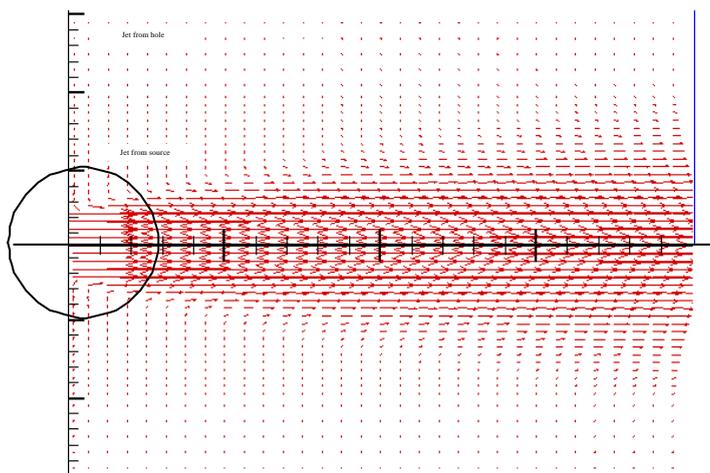
**Fig. 2. Velocity vector for steady state jet flow**



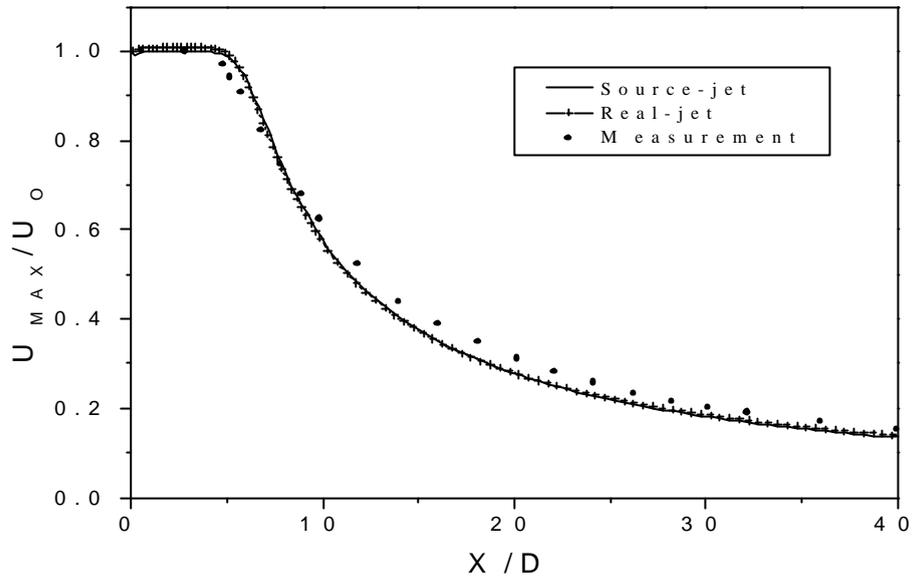
**Fig. 3 Structure of CFX-4.3 code**



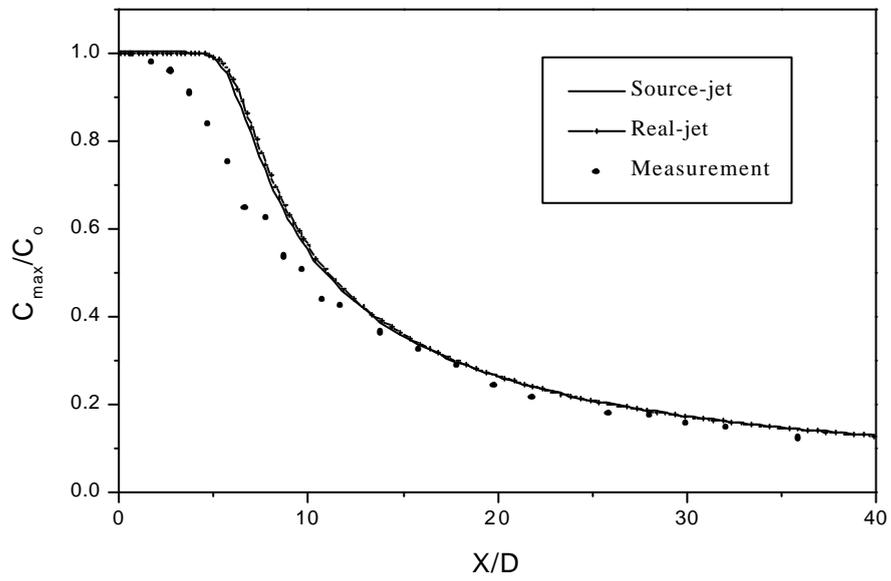
**Fig. 4 Schematic diagram of the domain of free jet calculation**



**Fig. 5 Comparison of velocity vector for real- and source-jet**



**Fig. 6 Comparison of axial velocity profile**



**Fig. 7 Comparison of axial concentration distribution**