

CANDU-9

An Analysis on Water Hammer in Liquid Injection Shutdown System of CANDU-9

, , , ,

150

CANDU-9

(Liquid Injection Shutdown System)

가 LEVEL C

PTRAN

CANDU-9

7.92 MPa(a)

LEVEL C

CANDU-6

Abstract

The water hammer analysis code, PTRAN, is used for computation of transient pressures and pressure differentials in the Liquid Injection Shutdown System(LISS) piping network of CANDU-9 to ensure that the design allowables for LEVEL C Service Limit are met for the water hammer loads resulting from the water hammer. The LISS piping network of CANDU-9 has incorporated design improvement in considering the water hammer, such as declining the horizontal part of helium header, and raising the elevation of the overall system piping configuration, etc. The maximum pressure in the LISS piping network is found to be 7.92 MPa(a) at the closed valve in the vent line, which is below the allowable working pressure and the valve design pressure under Level C service conditions. And it is also shown that the maximum pressure in CANDU-9 is much lower than that in CANDU-6.

1.

가 ,
 (air pocket) 가 가
 (water hammer) (unsteady
 flow) (steady flow) , cavitation
 ,
 keep-full systems,
 vacuum breaker, void detection system, venting system

CANDU-9 2 (Liquid Injection Shutdown System;
 LISS)

가 ,

CANDU-9 PTRAN

2.

2.1

(poison)

1
 가 8

, 가

1 2

가

(in core LOCA)

)

가

(
 Method of

Characteristics (MOC)(3)	PTRAN	
2.2	가		가
	manometer		
	가	8	
			(moderator cover gas
system)	73 kPa(g)(10.6 psig)가		8.27 MPa(g)(1200 psig)가
			가
가	가	가	2
			4
	가		
PTRAN		inlet reservoir,	orifice
network	outlet reservoir		pipng
	Sampling, drain	가	
dead end	가		2
junction	section		node,
		가	
	pocket	가	8
	(vent valve line)	가	
	0.000101 ft ³	가	

2.3 PTRAN

PTRAN	(one dimensional),	(single phase)
	inlet/outlet reservoirs, valves, accumulators, pumps, air pockets	dead end
PTRAN	MOC	
3		MOC
		liquid column
separation	vapor pocket collapse transient	PTRAN
		Bruce B

2.4

Mach number 가

Momentum Equation

$$gH_x + V_t + \frac{f}{2D}V|V| = 0 \text{ ----- (1)}$$

Continuity Equation

$$H_t + \frac{a^2}{g}V_x = 0 \text{ ----- (2)}$$

V , H , f Darcy-Weisbach friction factor , D , a
 MOC

At C⁺

$$\frac{g}{a} \frac{dH}{dt} + \frac{dV}{dt} + \frac{fV|V|}{2D} = 0 \text{ ----- (3)}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = a \text{ ----- (4)}$$

At C⁻

$$-\frac{g}{a} \frac{dH}{dt} + \frac{dV}{dt} + \frac{fV|V|}{2D} = 0 \text{ ----- (5)}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = -a \text{ ----- (6)}$$

C+ C

가

3.

	(peak differential pressure)	(peak pressure)	1	2
	3 ~ 5	6		
	1			
	1"	3/8"		
		2		가 가
	가	51.89 ms	73 kPa(g)(10.6 psig)	7.91
MPa(a)(1147.2 psia)	가		가	가
		(3471-V75)	7.92 MPa(a)(1149 psia)	가 가
	(0.05)			
0.05				
	1			
tubing (3471-T3/8D-79)	3.68 MPa(534 psi)		(3471-V80)	3/8"
CANDU-9		CANDU-6		
	가 가		가	
CANDU-6				29.9
Mpa(a)(4336 psia)		25.4 MPa(a)(3690 psia)		

4.

7.92 MPa(a) (1149 psia)

	(allowable working pressure)	33.40 MPa(g)(4845 psig)	LEVEL C service
condition	(valve design allowable pressure)	30.61 MPa(g)(4440 psig)	
		3/8"	
	1"	7.6 MPa(a)(1103 psia)	10.5
MPa(g)(1522.9psig)			CANDU-9

가

가

가

가

REFERENCES

1. Liquid Injection Shutdown System Design Description, 69-34700-DD-001, AECL
2. Liquid Injection Shutdown System Flowsheet, 69-34700-1-1-FS-0, AECL
3. E. B.Wylie, V.L. Streeter, L. Suo, "Fluid transient in systems", Prentice hall, 1993
4. M.L. Goel and J.M. Francisco, "Transient Pressure (Waterhammer) Loads in CANDU Emergency Coolant Injection (ECI) System" paper presented at the International Symposium on Multi-Phase Fluid Transients, The Winter Annual Meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Anaheim, CA, 1986 December 7-12, published in ASME FED - Vol. 41.
5. A. Lai, K.F. Hau, M.L. Goel, and E.J. Mistele, "Experimental and Analytical Studies of Waterhammer in a Piping Network", paper presented at the 16th Annual Nuclear Simulation Symposium, Saint John, New Brunswick, 1991 August 26.
6. PTRAN Program Users Manual, Report No. 87-003, 1987 November, AECL.

Nomenclature

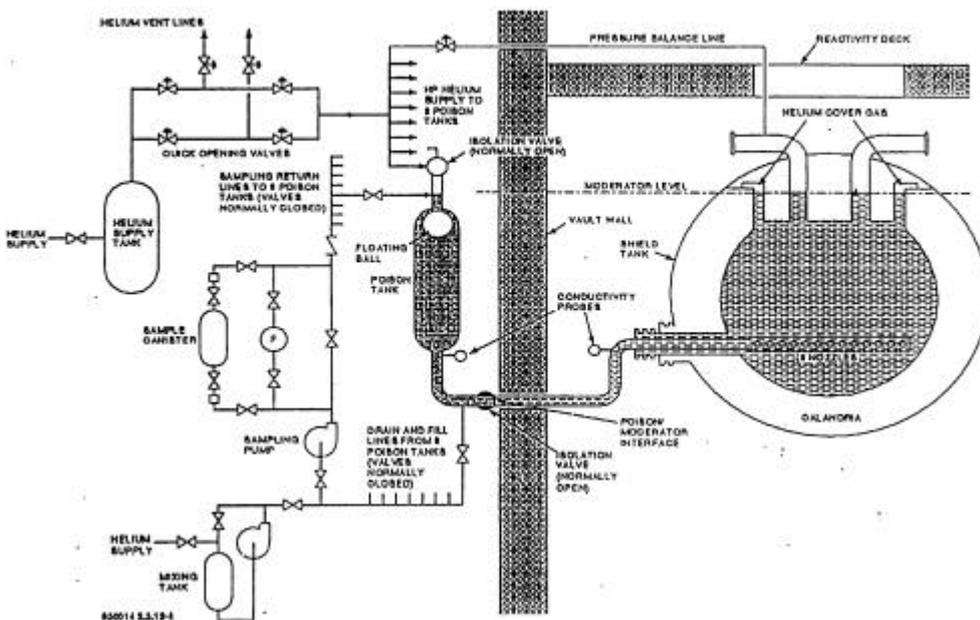
a	=	velocity of sound
A	=	pipe flow area
D	=	pipe diameter
f	=	Darcy-Weisbach friction factor
g	=	gravitational constant
H	=	head
P	=	pressure
Q	=	flow
t	=	time
V	=	fluid velocity
ρ	=	fluid density
x	=	distance along pipe axis

1. Summary of Peak Differential Pressures at Typical Locations in the LISS Piping Network

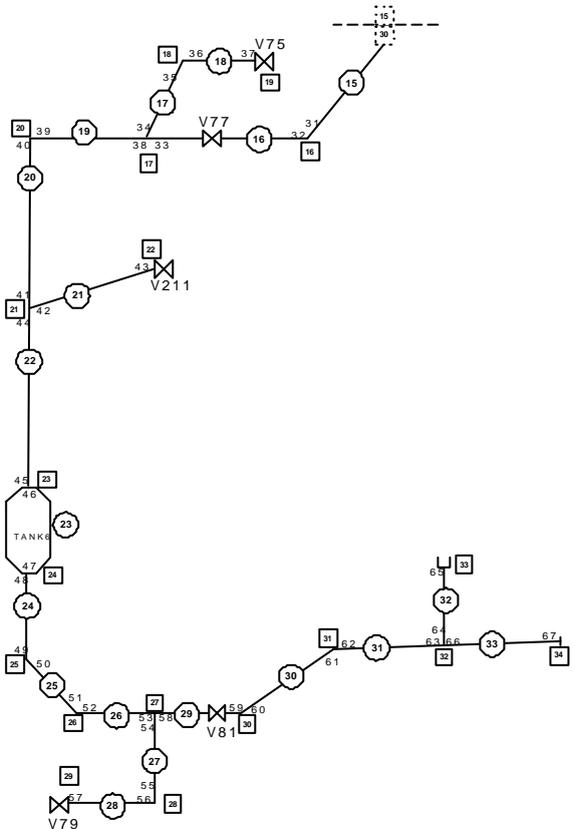
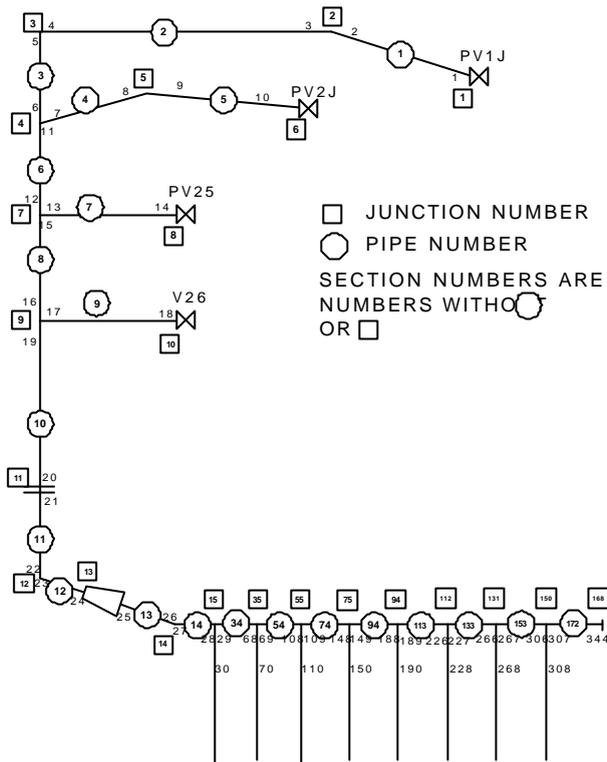
Locations	Peak Differential Pressure
6" Header (Sections 27 to 344)	143 psi at 43 ms
1" Line to Poison Tank (horizontal portion)	449 psi at 191 ms(Section 310 to 317)
3/8" Tubing to Vent Valve	202 psi at 199 ms(Section 312 to 315)
1/2" Return Line from Recirculation Sampling System	64 psi at 199 ms(Section 240 to 241)
Poison Tank	44 psi at 161 ms (Section 244 to 245)
3/8" Tubing to Drain Valve	534 psi at 527 ms(Section 94 to 97)
Portion of 2-1/2" Line + Injection Nozzle	195 psi at 65 ms(Section 102 to 107)

2. Summary of Peak Pressures at Typical Locations in the LISS Piping Network

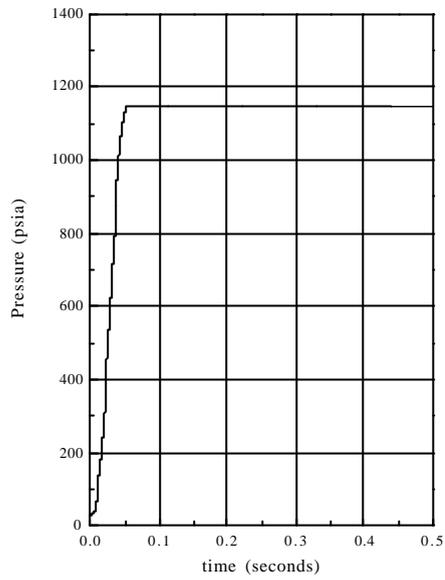
Locations	Peak Pressure
1" Line to Poison Tank	1103 psia at 67 ms (Section 309)
Vent Line	1149 psia at 49 ms at valve 75 (Section 37)
Return Line from Recirculation Sampling System	688 psia at 70 ms at valve 226 (Section 321)
Poison Tank	633 psia at 70 ms (Section 324)
Drain Line	1045 psia at 184 ms at valve 35 (Section 215)
Injection Nozzle	372 psia at 155 ms (Section 220)



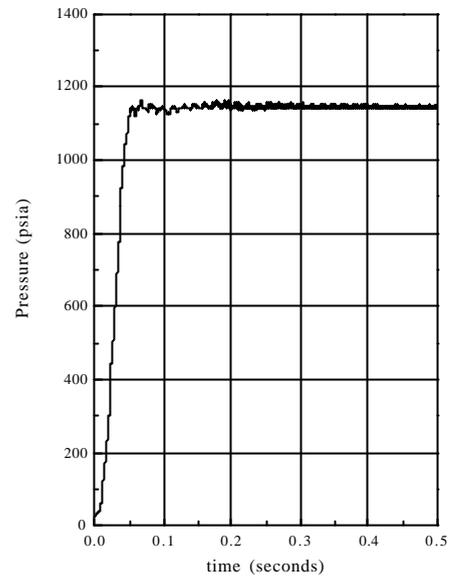
1. Liquid Injection Shutdown System



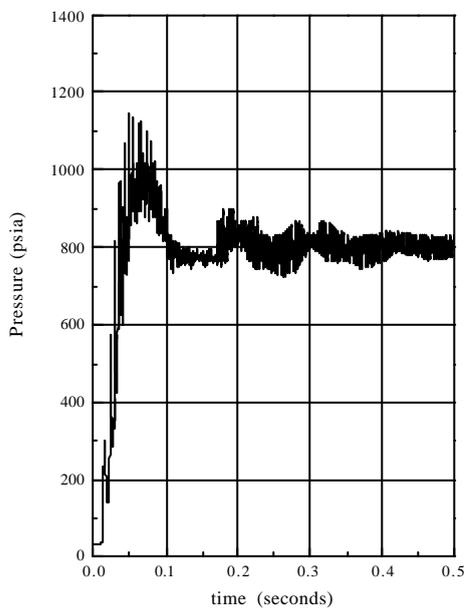
2. Nodal Structure for LISS Piping Network



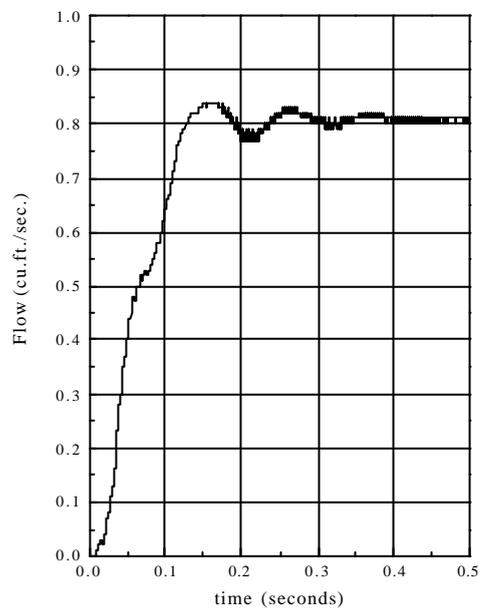
3. Pressure versus Time at the Inlet Reservoir Junction



4. Pressure versus Time at the Helium Header (section 28)



5. Pressure versus Time at the Vent Valve V75



6. Flow versus Time at the Injection Line (section 309)