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An Analysis on Thermal Stratification in Residual Heat Removal System Piping of Nuclear Power Plant

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Key Words : Thermal Stratification(), Residual Heat Removal System (), Bypass piping(), Residual Heat Removal Exchanger()

Abstract

Numerical analysis is carried out to assess the temperature distribution on the mixing tee line of Residual Heat Removal System (RHRS). In RHRS, hot and cold fluids of main and bypass piping are mixed and unmixed by the flow rate or piping layout. Thermal stratification phenomenon is a cause of major degradation on RHRS piping. According to the analysis for each operation modes, maximum temperature difference between top and bottom of piping were evaluated about 60K when the flow rate of main and bypass lines is same. Temperature difference will be decreased at the elbow on RHRS piping if the length of vertical piping is increased.

1. (startup operating) (hot standby operating), NRC (Nuclear Regulatory Commission) NRC bulletin (3,4,5)

가 , 1998 5 Civaux 1 50% (Residual Heat Removal System, RHRS) 가 1 가 , RHRS A train 30m³/h (6)

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가
Civaux 1

가

RHRS

1

2.

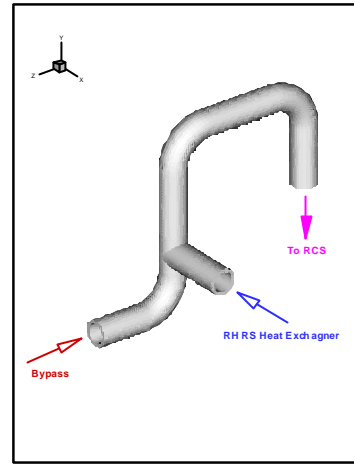


Fig. 1 Schematic view of RHRS piping.

2.1

RHRS

가

3

RHRS

k - e

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} (\mathbf{u}_i) = 0 \tag{1}$$

RHRS 가

가 RHRS

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\mathbf{u}_i) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (\mathbf{u}_j u_i) = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial x_i} + \mathbf{r} g_i \mathbf{b} (T - T_{cold}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left[\left(\mathbf{m} + \mathbf{m} \right) \left(\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \right) - \frac{2}{3} k \mathbf{d}_{ij} \right] \tag{2}$$

Fig. 1

RHRS

, RHRS

Sch. 160
0.034m

0.324m,

0.256m

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\mathbf{r} T) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (\mathbf{u}_j T) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left\{ \left[\frac{\mathbf{m}}{\mathbf{s}_i} + \frac{k_f}{C_p} \right] \frac{\partial T}{\partial x_j} \right\} \tag{3}$$

(standard k-ε model)

2.2

Fig.1

RHRS

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\mathbf{r} k) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (\mathbf{u}_j k) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left[\left(\mathbf{m} + \frac{\mathbf{m}}{\mathbf{s}_k} \right) \frac{\partial k}{\partial x_j} \right] + P_k + G_b - \mathbf{r} e \tag{4}$$

가

3

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\mathbf{r} e) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (\mathbf{u}_j e) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left[\left(\mathbf{m} + \frac{\mathbf{m}}{\mathbf{s}_e} \right) \frac{\partial e}{\partial x_j} \right] + \frac{e}{k} [C_1 (P_k + G_b) - C_2 \mathbf{r} e] \tag{5}$$

$$\mathbf{m} = \mathbf{r} C_m k^2 / \mathbf{e}$$

$$P_k = \mathbf{m} \left(\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \right) \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j}$$

$$G_b = - \frac{\mathbf{m}}{\mathbf{s}_t} g_i \mathbf{b} \frac{\partial T}{\partial x_i}$$

$$\mathbf{s}_t = 0.85, \mathbf{s}_k = 1.0, \mathbf{s}_e = 1.3$$

$$C_m = 0.09, C_1 = 1.44, C_2 = 1.92$$

Table 1 Boundary conditions

	Flow rate(kg/s)		Temperature(K)	
	Main	Bypass	Main	Bypass
Case 1	73	399	323	453
Case 2	239	233		
Case 3	239	108		

2.3

RHRS 2
 , 1
 239kg/s
 (=910m³/h) RHRS
 472kg/s(=1800 m³/h)
 가

가
 , ,
 0.1, 1.0, 0.3 0.3
 RHRS
 80,343
 3.

가
 RHRS 472kg/s
 RHRS
 RHRS 가
 28°C/h
 가
 Table 1
 RHRS
 388K
 2.8 MPa
 ANSI 304
 10% 가
 가

3.1 RHRS
 Table 1 RHRS
 Case 1
 73
 kg/s(=1.48m/s) 가
 399kg/s(=8.08m/s)
 가 1:5 Case 2
 가
 239kg/s(=4.84m/s)
 233kg/s(=4.72m/s)
 가
 Case 3 1
 2
 (run-
 out) 347kg/s(=7.03m/s)
 239kg/s(=4.84m/s)
 108kg/s(=2.19m/s)

2.4

가 RHRS
 CFD FLUENT
 가 2:1

가
 가 2:1

5.5

(upwind scheme)
 SIMPLE
 10⁻⁶

3.2
 Fig.2 Case 1
 가 1:5 RHRS streak lines
 . Streak lines

가
 ,
 RHRS
 가
 가
 가
 ,
 가
 ,
 RHRS
 가
 ,
 가
 ,
 streak lines
 가

Fig.3 Case 1

RHRS

Fig.3(a) 3

5 가

가

Fig.3(b) x

가

가

Fig.3(c) x

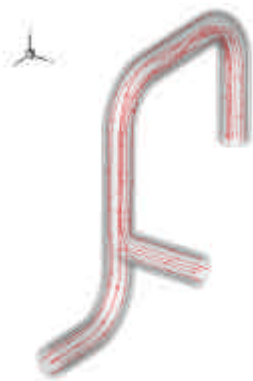


Fig. 2 Distribution of streak lines for Case1

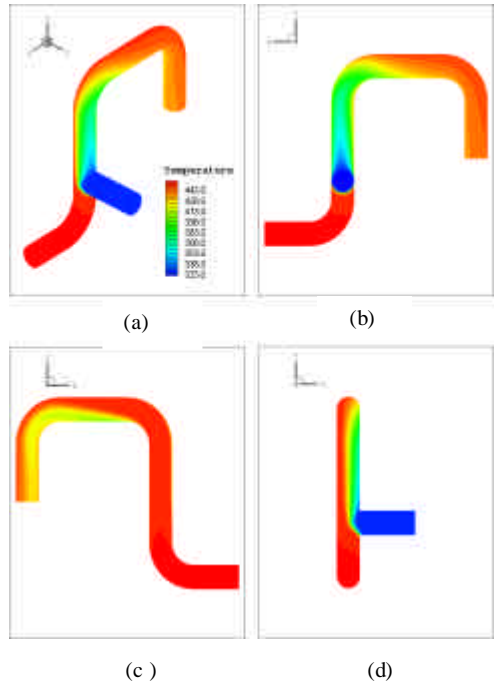


Fig. 3 Iso-thermal distributions for Case 1

Fig.3(d) z

x-

y

가

가

Fig.4 Case 2
 1:1 RHRS

Fig.4(a) 3

Fig.4(b) x

가

가

Fig.4(c) x

가

가

가

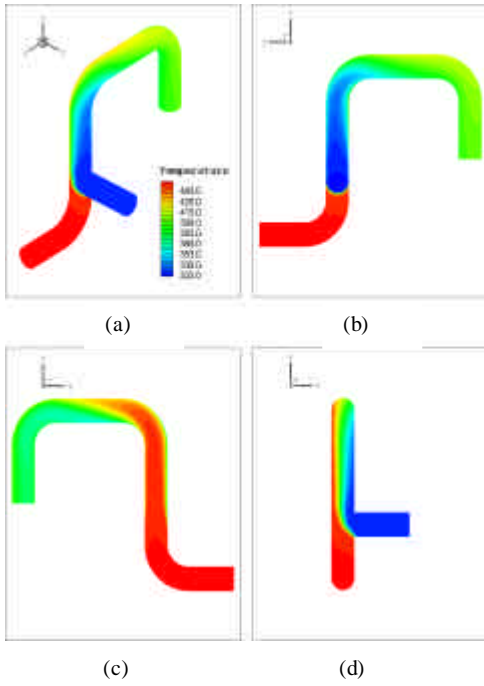


Fig. 4 Iso-thermal distributions for Case 2

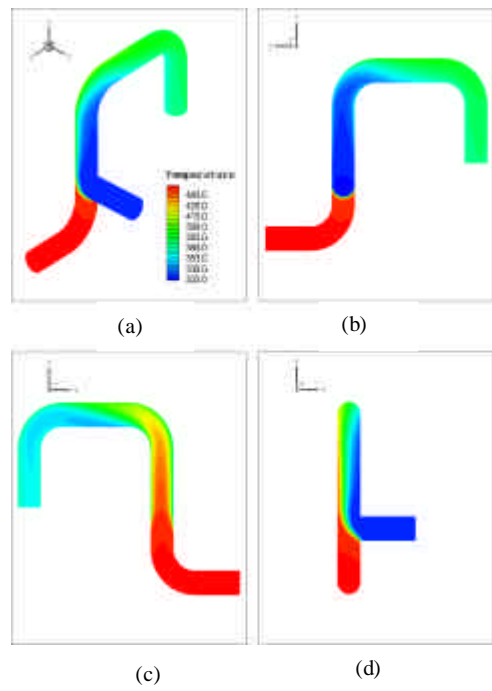


Fig. 5 Iso-thermal distributions for Case 3

Fig.4(d) z
x-y
가 , 3

Fig.5 Case 3 RHRS

Fig.5(a) 3

3.3

RHRS

, Fig. 6 5

1/2

가 Fig.7 Fig.6 RHRS
a c b

(b) x y-z
가
가

Fig.5 d Fig.7(a) Case1 , (a-c)
p1 p2 가

가
가 y-z
Fig.5(c) x

p3 p4 가
p3

가
Fig.5(d) z
x-y

가 45K
p1 120 K 가

Fig.7(b) Case2 , Case 1

p3 60K

. Fig.7(c)

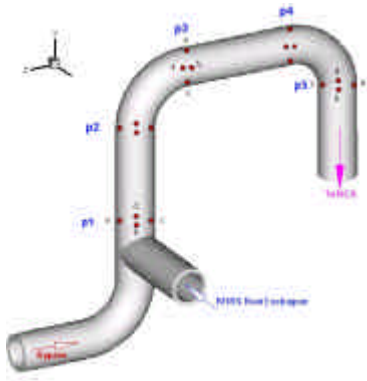
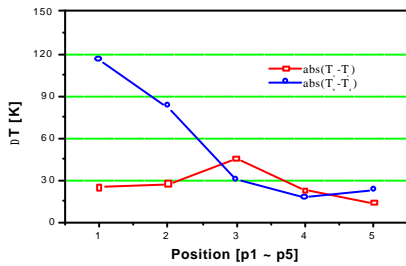
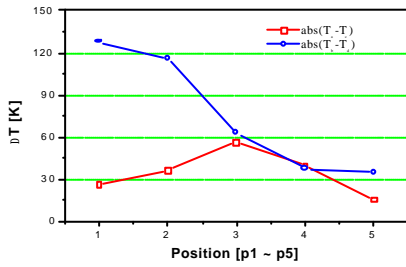


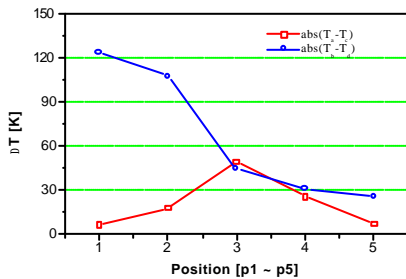
Fig. 6 Main checking point of temperature for RHRS piping



(a) Case 1



(b) Case 2



(c) Case 3

Fig.7 The temperature difference of main checking point for Case1, Case2 and Case3

Case3
48K
가
RHRS
가
가 가
가
가

4.

가
RHRS
1) RHRS
가
가
가
가
2) 1:5, 1:1
2:1
가
60K
가
3) RHRS

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