

KAERI/TR - 2487/2003

KALIMER (PDRC)

**Development of a Steady-state Calculation Model for the KALIMER
PDRC(Passive Decay Heat Removal Circuit)**

KAERI

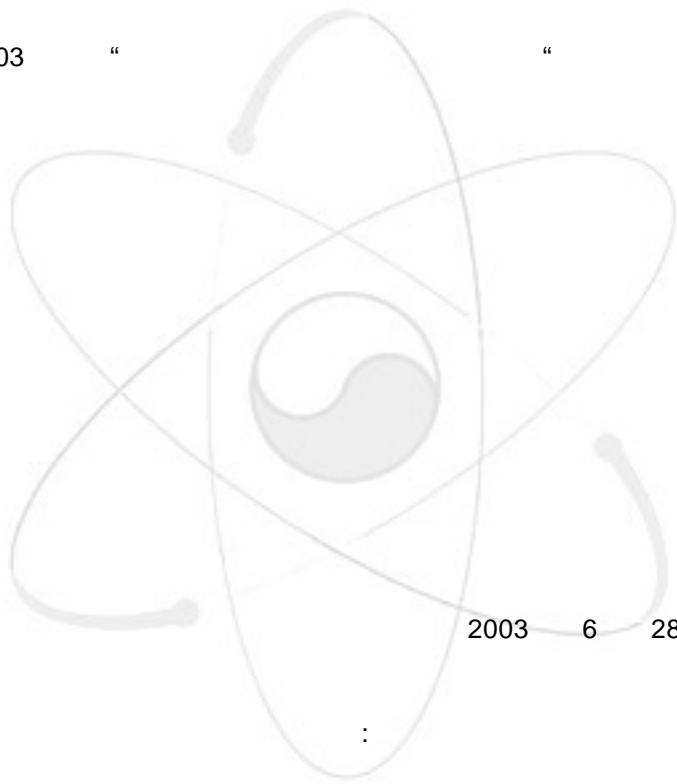
2003. 6

KOREA ATOMIC ENERGY RESEARCH INSTITUTE

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I.

KALIMER (PDRC)

II.

KALIMER 150 MW(e) 600 MW(e) , PVCS
 (PDRC, Passive Decay heat Removal Circuit) 가
 가 PDRC 가
 PDRC 가
 , PVCS(Passive Vessel Cooling System) SSC-K 가
 , KALIMER 가
 KALIMER 가

III.

2 PDRC 2
 , 가
 가
 3 가
 - AHX Shell , DHX
 Baffle ,
 (h_{cv}) AHX 2 가

, h_{cv}

가

IV.

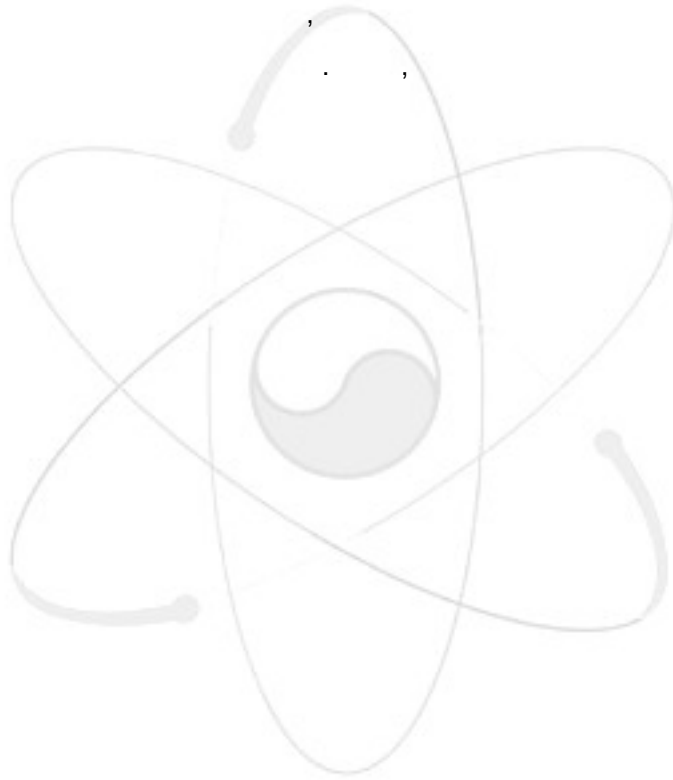
PDRC

가

가 가

AHX 2

PDRC



S U M M A R Y

I. Project Title

Development of a Calculation Model for Natural Circulation in a Sodium Circuit

II. Objective and Importance of the Project

A new design concept of uprating the KALIMER capacity from the present 150 MW(e) to 600 MW(e) is proposed. An additional PDRC(Passive Decay heat Removal Circuit) should be required for the design, because the current PVCS is not solely capable of removing the decay heat from such large reactor capacity. There exists no computer code designed for the analysis of such independent sodium natural circulation loop like PDRC in Korea, and, therefore, the necessity of the model development to simulate such the loop has been raised practically. To this end, the present study has been initiated. The long term cooling capability of the new design under ULOHS(Unprotected Loss Of Heat Sink) is never ready to be assessed until the model is to be coupled with SSC-K. In this regard, the present study is essential to close the safety analysis of the new KALIMER design.

III. Scope and contents of Project

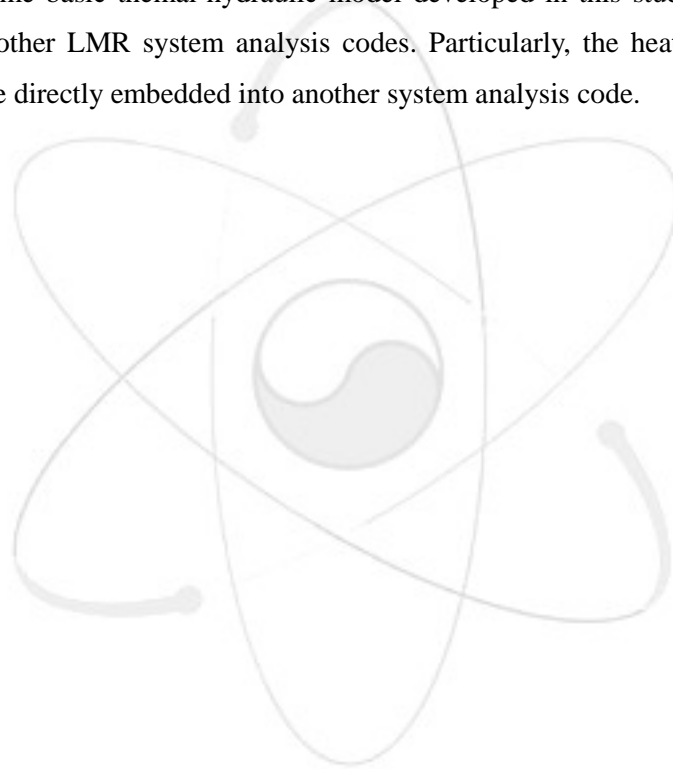
This study is carried out in two phases. The main subject during the first phase is to develop the steady-state model for PDRC. The outcomes from the steady-state will provide initial conditions for transient analyses. On the other hand, a transient analysis model is subsequently to be developed in the second phase. The present report describes result of sensitivity study performed during the first phase on some anticipated parameters sensitively affecting on the design. The 3 parameters chosen as sensitive ones, have been investigated using the developed model. Those are the air temperature difference in the AHX secondary side, the DHX hole baffle inner surface temperature, and the coefficient in the radiation heat transfer within the gap between DHX and DHX hole baffle inner surface. Last two parameters are related with radiation heat transfer. As a result, the air temperature difference has come out the most sensitive parameter among them. Because of uncertainties regarding to air convective heat transfer coefficient in the AHX secondary side together with the heat

transfer coefficient, h_{cv} , for the radiation heat coefficient, these values had to be provided by the user inputs

V. Results and Proposal for Application

The result has shown that the air temperature difference in the secondary side of AHX, provided with a user input, has come out the most sensitive parameter to the design.

When the model development including the transient model is completed, it is expected that some basic thermal-hydraulic model developed in this study could provide a basic model to other LMR system analysis codes. Particularly, the heat exchanger model developed can be directly embedded into another system analysis code.

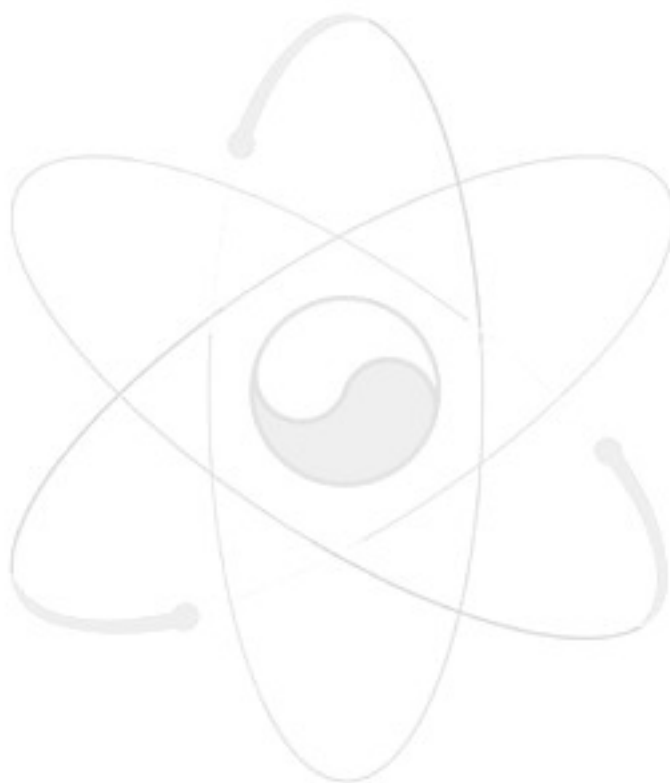


1		
2		
2.1		
가.	.....	3
.	.....	5
.	.....	9
2.2		
가.	.....	13
.	.....	14
.	.....	14
3	.....	17

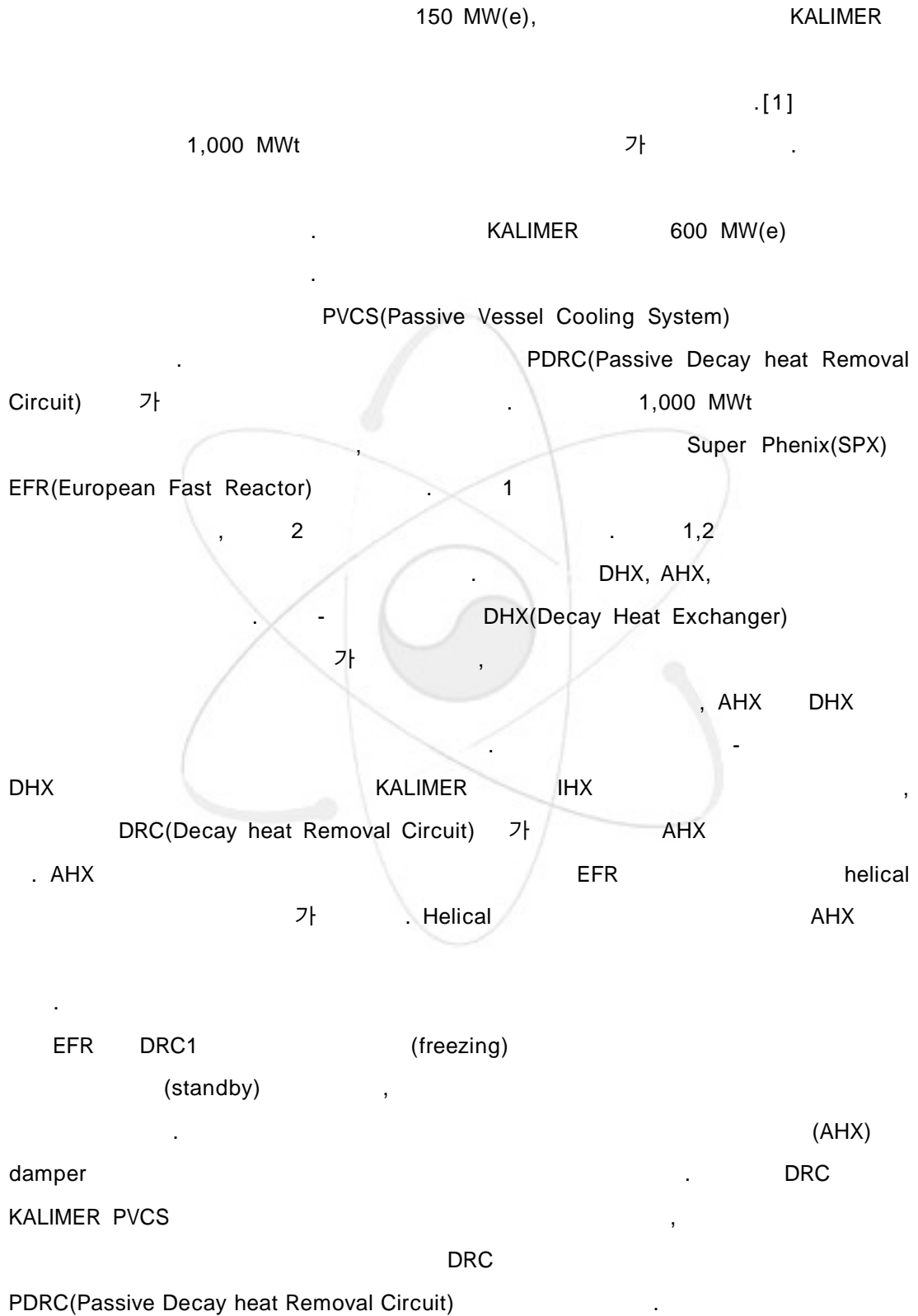
Subroutine

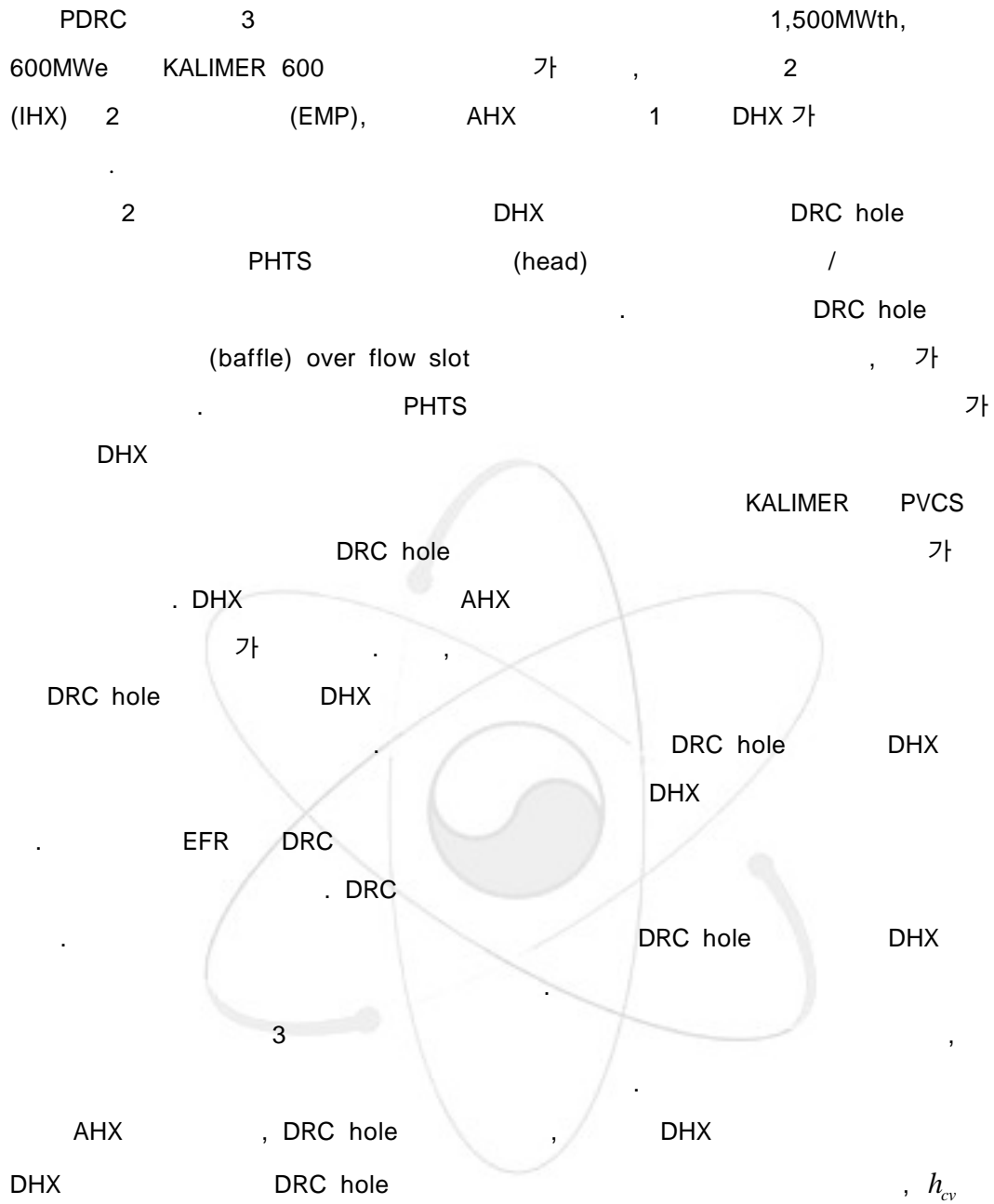
1	PDRC		.....	18
2	PDRC		.....	19
3	PDRC		.....	19
4			.....	19
5			.....	20
6	DHX		.....	21
7	AHX		.....	21
8			.....	22
9	AHX		.....	22
10	AHX		.....	23
11	h_{cv}	DHX	.....	23
12	h_{cv}	AHX	.....	24
13	h_{cv}	AHX	.....	24

1	.....	18
2	(24) h_{cv}	..... 18
3	DRC hole	..... 19



1.





2

2.1

가.

PDRC

3

SAS2A [2]

(Mass Flux)

가

가

$$\frac{1}{A_c} \frac{dW}{dt} + \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{A_c} \frac{\partial(\nu g W)}{\partial z} = - \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} \right)_{fr} - \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} \right)_K + \rho_c g \quad (1)$$

1

Tube

(1)

$$I_1 \frac{\partial W}{\partial t} + P_t - P_b + I_2 W^2 + I_3 W^2 + I_4 W^2 - I_5 g = 0 \quad (2)$$

(2)

$$I_1 = \int \frac{dz}{A_c} = \sum_1^n X_{I1}(JC) \quad (3)$$

$$X_{I1}(JC) = \frac{\Delta z(JC)}{A_c(JC)}$$

$$I_2 = \sum X_{I2}(JC) \quad (4)$$

$$X_{I2}(JC) = \frac{1}{A_c(JC)^2} \left[\frac{1}{\rho_c(JC+1)} - \frac{1}{\rho_c(JC)} \right]$$

$$I_3 = \int \frac{f}{2\rho D_h A_c^2} dz = \sum X_{I3}(JC) \quad (5)$$

$$X_{I3} = \frac{f \Delta z(JC)}{2 \rho_c(JC) A_c(JC)^2 D_h(JC)}$$

$$I_4 = \sum 0.5(K_{OR}(JC) + K_{OR}(JC + 1)) \quad (6)$$

$$I_5 = \int \rho_c dz = \sum X_{I5}(JC) \quad (7)$$

$$X_{I5}(JC) = \rho_c(JC) \Delta z(JC)$$

$$P_b = \text{DRC} \quad (\text{AHX} \quad)$$

$$P_t = \quad , \quad \text{AHX}$$

f

$$f = 0.0055 + 0.55(\text{Re})^{-\frac{1}{3}} \quad (8)$$

Laminar Flow $f = 64/\text{Re}$.[3]

implicitness

가

SAS2A

(2)

I

가

Explicit/Implicit Scheme

(2)

$$I_1 \frac{W^{n+1} - W^n}{\Delta t} + \theta_1 [(P_t)^n - (P_b)^n] + \theta_2 [(P_t)^{n+1} - (P_b)^{n+1}] + \theta_1 I_2^n (W^n)^2$$

$$+ \theta_2 I_2^{n+1} (W^{n+1})^2 + \theta_1 I_3^n (W^n)^2 + \theta_2 I_3^{n+1} (W^{n+1})^2 + \theta_1 I_4^n (W^n)^2 \quad (8)$$

$$+ \theta_2 I_4^{n+1} (W^{n+1})^2 - \theta_1 I_5^n g - \theta_2 I_5^{n+1} g = 0$$

$\theta_1 \quad \theta_2$ Implicitness

0.0 1.0 Fully Implicit , 1.0 0.0

Fully Explicit

0.5

Semi-Implicit

(P_b)

(P_t)

(8)

$$\begin{aligned} & \theta_2 \{ I_2^{n+1} + I_3^{n+1} + I_4^{n+1} \} (W^{n+1})^2 + \frac{I_1}{\Delta t} W^{n+1} \\ + & \theta_1 (I_2^n + I_3^n + I_4^n) g (W^n)^2 - \frac{I_1}{\Delta t} W^n - (\theta_1 I_5^n + \theta_2 I_5^{n+1}) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

, (9) W^{n+1}

$$(P_t)^{n+1} = (P_b)^{n+1} - I_1 \left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial t} \right)^{n+1} - (I_2^{n+1} + I_3^{n+1} + I_4^{n+1}) (W^{n+1})^2 + I_5^{n+1} \quad (10)$$

(9) $\theta_1 = 0.$, $\theta_2 = 1.$

$$\left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial t} \right) = 0.$$

$$(I_2 + I_3 + I_4) W^2 + I_5 g = 0 \quad (11)$$

$$W = \sqrt{-\frac{I_5 g}{(I_2 + I_3 + I_4)}} \quad (12)$$

가 . ,

$$\rho \frac{\partial H}{\partial t} + G \frac{\partial H}{\partial z} = Q \quad (13)$$

$$dH = c_p dT \quad (14)$$

(13) 1 DHX tube

$$\rho c_p \Delta V \frac{\partial T_i}{\partial t} = m \dot{c}_p (T_j - T_{j+1}) + h_i A_i (T_w - T_i) \quad (15)$$

T_i Volume Node, T_j Junction

Volume Node Junction

$$T_i = 0.5g(T_j + T_{j+1}) \quad (15)$$

$$\begin{aligned} - \frac{h_i A_i}{(\rho c_p \Delta V)^{n+1}} T_w^{n+1} + \left\{ \frac{0.5}{\Delta t} + \frac{0.5 h_i A_i + m \dot{c}_p}{(\rho c_p \Delta V)^{n+1}} \right\} T_{j+1}^{n+1} \\ = \left\{ \frac{m \dot{c}_p - 0.5 h_i A_i}{(\rho c_p \Delta V)^{n+1}} - \frac{0.5}{\Delta t} \right\} T_j^{n+1} + \frac{T_i^n}{\Delta t} \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

Tube

, h_i Aok's

Correlation [3]

$$Nu = 6.0 + 0.025(\bar{\phi} Pe)^{0.8} \quad (17)$$

$$\bar{\phi} = \frac{0.014(1 - e^{-71.8X})}{X}$$

$$X = \frac{1}{Re^{0.45} Pr^{0.2}}$$

$$, Re \leq 3000 \quad Nu = 4.36 \quad [3]$$

, Shell Side

$$\frac{\partial T_{ai}}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{(\rho c_p \Delta V)} \left\{ -m \dot{c}_o (T_{aj} - T_{aj+1}) + h_o A_o (T_w - T_{ai}) \right\} \quad (18)$$

AHX Shell

가

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{h_o A_o}{(\rho c_o \Delta V)^{n+1}} T_w^{n+1} + \left\{ \frac{0.5 h_o A_o - m_o c_o}{(\rho c_p \Delta V)^{n+1}} + \frac{0.5}{\Delta t} \right\} T_{aj+1}^{n+1} \\
& = - \left\{ \frac{(0.5 h_o A_o + m_o c_o)}{(\rho c_p \Delta V)^{n+1}} + \frac{0.5}{\Delta t} \right\} T_{aj}^{n+1} + \frac{T_{ai}^n}{\Delta t} \quad (19)
\end{aligned}$$

m_o , Tube

가

가 , Shell

Node 가 DHX

$$\rho_w c \Delta V_w \frac{\partial T_w}{\partial t} = h_i A_i (T_i - T_w) + h_o A_o (T_{NA} - T_w) \quad (20)$$

T_{NA} DHX Shell , DHX 가

DHX Shell , 1

DHX 가

Baffle , DHX Shell 가 $Nu = 4.36$

, Laminar Flow

[3]

(20)

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left\{ \frac{1}{\Delta t} + \frac{(h_i A_i + h_o A_o)}{(\rho_w c \Delta V_w)^{n+1}} \right\} T_w^{n+1} - \frac{0.5 h_i A_i}{(\rho_w c \Delta V_w)^{n+1}} T_{j+1}^{n+1} \\
& = \frac{h_o A_o}{(\rho_w c \Delta V_w)^{n+1}} T_{NA}^{n+1} + \frac{0.5 h_i A_i}{(\rho_w c \Delta V_w)^{n+1}} T_j^{n+1} + \frac{T_w^n}{\Delta t} \quad (21)
\end{aligned}$$

DHX 가

가

DHX

, h_r

$$\rho_w c \Delta V \frac{\partial T_w}{\partial t} = h_i A_i (T_i - T_w) + h_r A_o (T_{wb} - T_w) \quad (22)$$

, (16) Shell, $h_o A_o$

$h_r A_o$, T_{NA} T_{wb} (DRC hole)

, h_r PVCS [1]

h_r

$$\frac{1}{h_r} = \frac{R_{wb}}{2} + \frac{1}{h_{cv12} + \varepsilon_{12} \sigma (T_{wb} + T_w) (T_{wb}^2 + T_w^2)} + \frac{R_w}{2} \quad (23)$$

$$h_r = h_{cv12} + \varepsilon_{12} \sigma (T_{wb} + T_w) (T_{wb}^2 + T_w^2) \quad (24)$$

, h_{cv12} R_{wb} R_w ε_{12}

$$\varepsilon_{12} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\varepsilon_{wb}} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon_w} - 1} \quad (25)$$

, ε_{wb} DRC hole Emissivity, ε_w Tube

Emissivity, σ Stefan-Boltzman

AHX (20) T_{NA} T_{wb}

$$\rho_w c \Delta V_w \frac{\partial T_w}{\partial t} = h_i A_i (T_i - T_w) + h_o A_o (T_{ai} - T_w) \quad (26)$$

(26)

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\{ \frac{1}{\Delta t} + \frac{(h_i A_i + h_o A_o)}{(\rho_w c \Delta V_w)^{n+1}} \right\} T_w^{n+1} - \frac{0.5 h_i A_i}{(\rho_w c \Delta V_w)^{n+1}} T_{j+1}^{n+1} - \frac{0.5 h_o A_o}{(\rho_w c \Delta V_w)^{n+1}} T_{aj+1}^{n+1} \\ & = \frac{0.5 h_i A_i}{(\rho_w c \Delta V_w)^{n+1}} T_j^{n+1} + \frac{0.5 h_o A_o}{(\rho_w c \Delta V_w)^{n+1}} T_{aj}^{n+1} + \frac{T_w^n}{\Delta t} \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

(16), (19), (21)

$$m c_p (T_{j+1} - T_j) = h_i A_i (T_w - T_i) \quad (28)$$

$$h_i A_i (T_w - T_i) = h_o A_o (T_{NA} - T_w) \quad (29)$$

$$-m c_o (T_{cj+1} - T_{cj}) = h_o A_o (T_w - T_{ci}) \quad (30)$$

$$\left(m c_p + \frac{h_i A_i}{2} \right) T_{j+1} = \left(m c_p - \frac{h_i A_i}{2} \right) T_j + h_i A_i T_w \quad (31)$$

$$(h_i A_i + h_o A_o) T_w = h_i A_i T_i + h_o A_o T_{NA} \quad (32)$$

$$\left\{ -n_o c_o + \frac{h_o A_o}{2} \right\} T_{cj+1} = \left\{ -n_o c_o - \frac{h_o A_o}{2} \right\} T_{cj} + h_o A_o T_w \quad (33)$$

(32)

$$T_w = \frac{h_i A_i}{2g(h_i A_i + h_o A_o)} (T_j + T_{j+1}) + \frac{h_o A_o}{(h_i A_i + h_o A_o)} T_{NA} \quad (34)$$

$$A_1 = \frac{h_i A_i}{2g(h_i A_i + h_o A_o)}, \quad A_2 = \frac{h_o A_o}{(h_i A_i + h_o A_o)}$$

$$T_w = A_1 g(T_j + T_{j+1}) + A_2 g T_{NA} \quad (35)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left(1 + \frac{h_i A_i}{2n_o c_p}\right) T_{j+1} &= \left(1 - \frac{h_i A_i}{2n_o c_p}\right) T_j \\ &+ \frac{h_i A_i}{n_o c_p} \left\{ A_1 (T_j + T_{j+1}) + A_2 T_{NA} \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (36)$$

$$A_3 = \frac{h_i A_i}{n_o c_p}$$

$$C_1 = \left(1 + \frac{h_i A_i}{2n_o c_p}\right)$$

$$C_2 = \left(1 - \frac{h_i A_i}{2n_o c_p}\right), \quad (34)$$

$$(C_1 - A_1 A_3) T_{j+1} = (C_2 + A_1 A_3) T_j + A_2 A_3 T_{NA} \quad (37)$$

(31)

$$\begin{aligned}
\left\{1 + \frac{h_o A_o}{(-2m_o c_o)}\right\} T_{cj+1} &= \left\{1 - \frac{h_o A_o}{(-2m_o c_o)}\right\} T_{cj} \\
&+ \frac{h_o A_o}{(-m_o c_o)} \{A_1 (T_j + T_{j+1}) + A_2 (T_{cj+1} + T_{cj})\}
\end{aligned} \tag{38}$$

$$B_1 = \frac{h_o A_o}{(-m_o c_o)}$$

$$D_1 = \left\{1 + \frac{h_o A_o}{(-2m_o c_o)}\right\}$$

$$D_2 = \left\{1 - \frac{h_o A_o}{(-2m_o c_o)}\right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(D_1 - 2gA_2 B_1) T_{cj+1} - A_1 B_1 T_{j+1} &= D_2 T_{cj} + B_1 (A_1 T_j + A_2 T_{cj})
\end{aligned} \tag{39}$$

(31) (33)

$$T_{j+1} = A_5 / A_4 \tag{40}$$

$$B_4 T_{j+1} + B_2 T_{cj+1} = B_5 \tag{41}$$

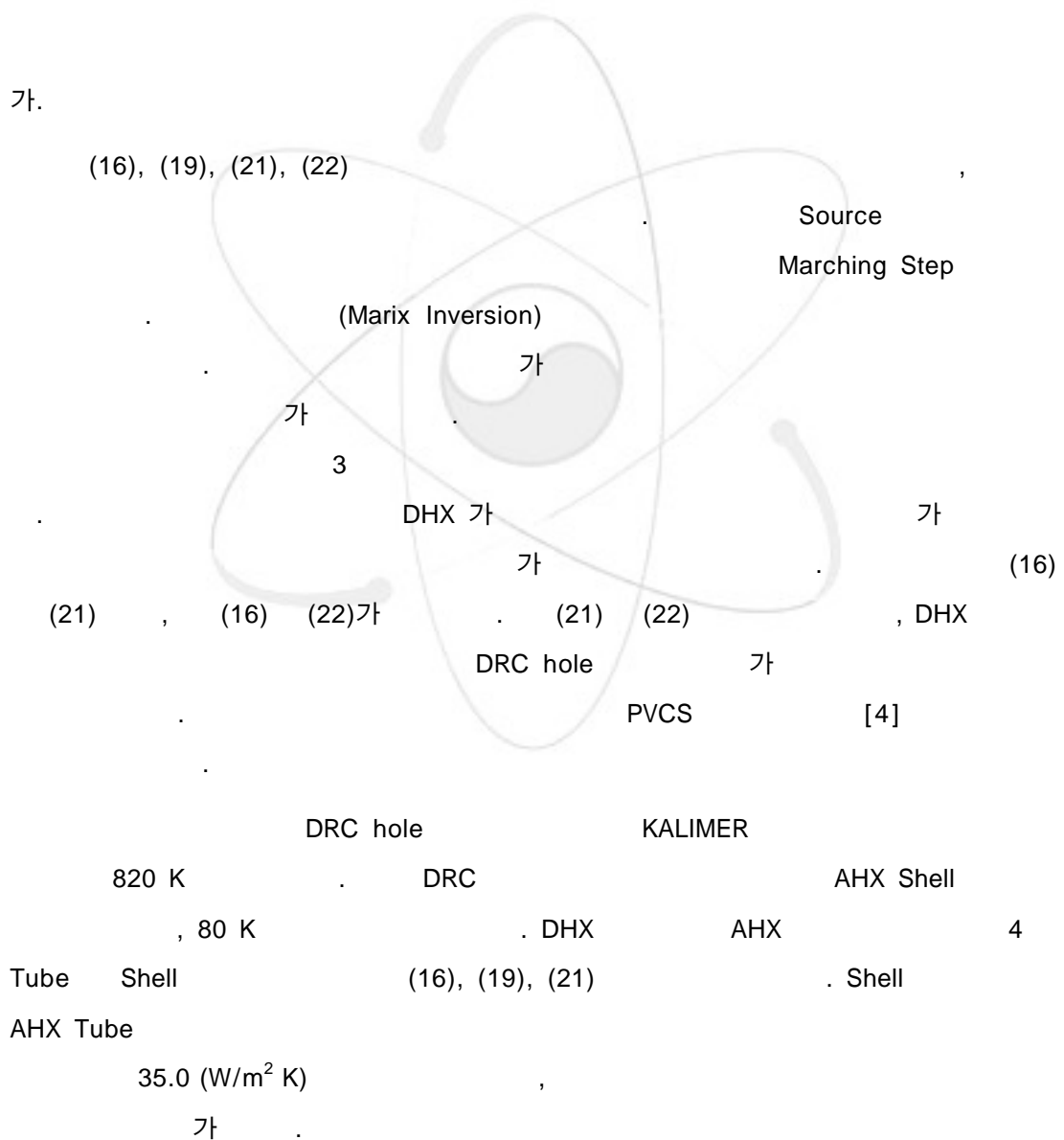
$$A_4 = (C_1 - A_1 A_3)$$

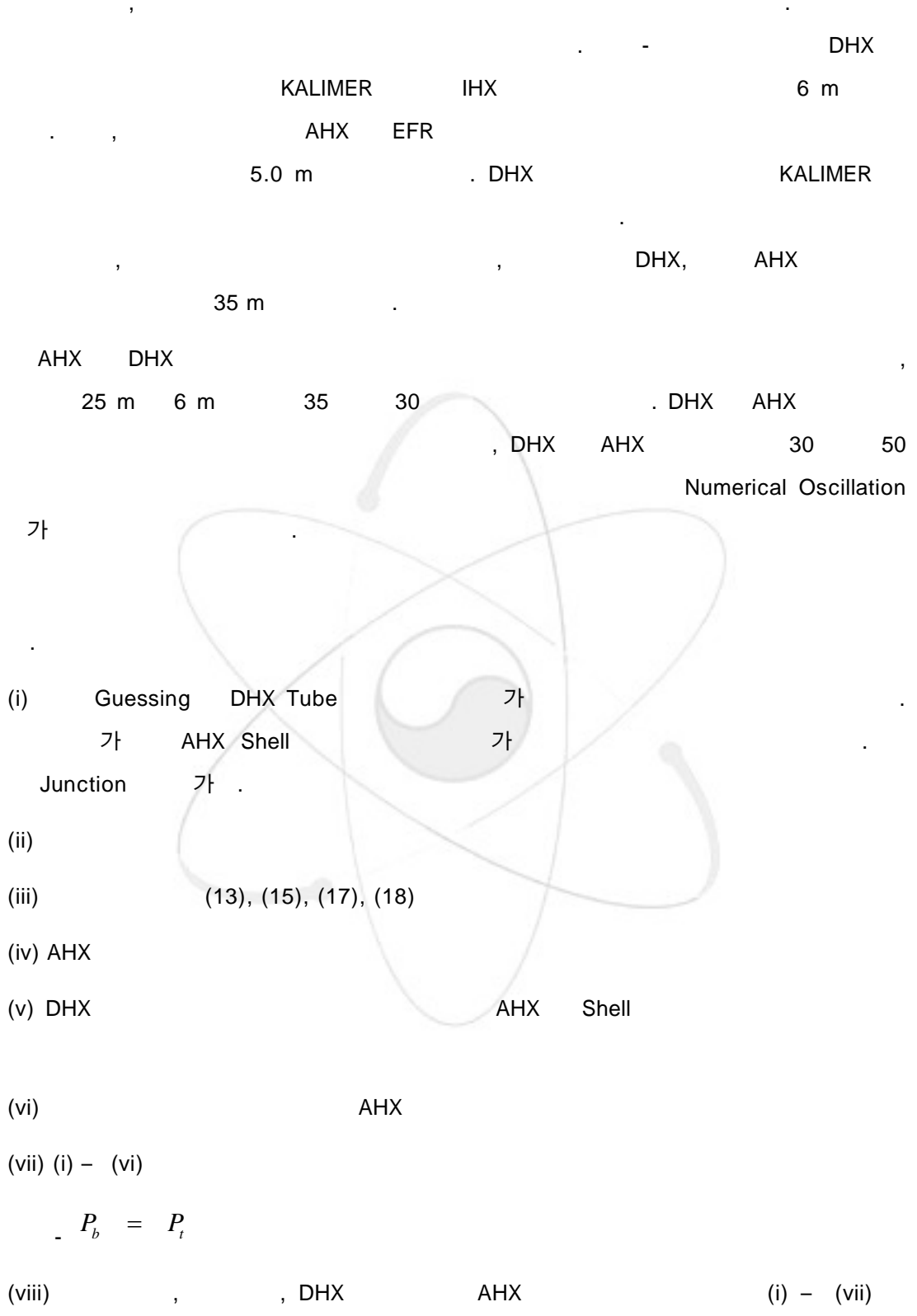
$$A_5 = (C_2 + A_1 A_3) T_j + A_2 A_3 T_{NA}$$

$$B_2 = (D_1 - A_2 B_1), \quad B_4 = -A_2 B_1$$

2.2

가.

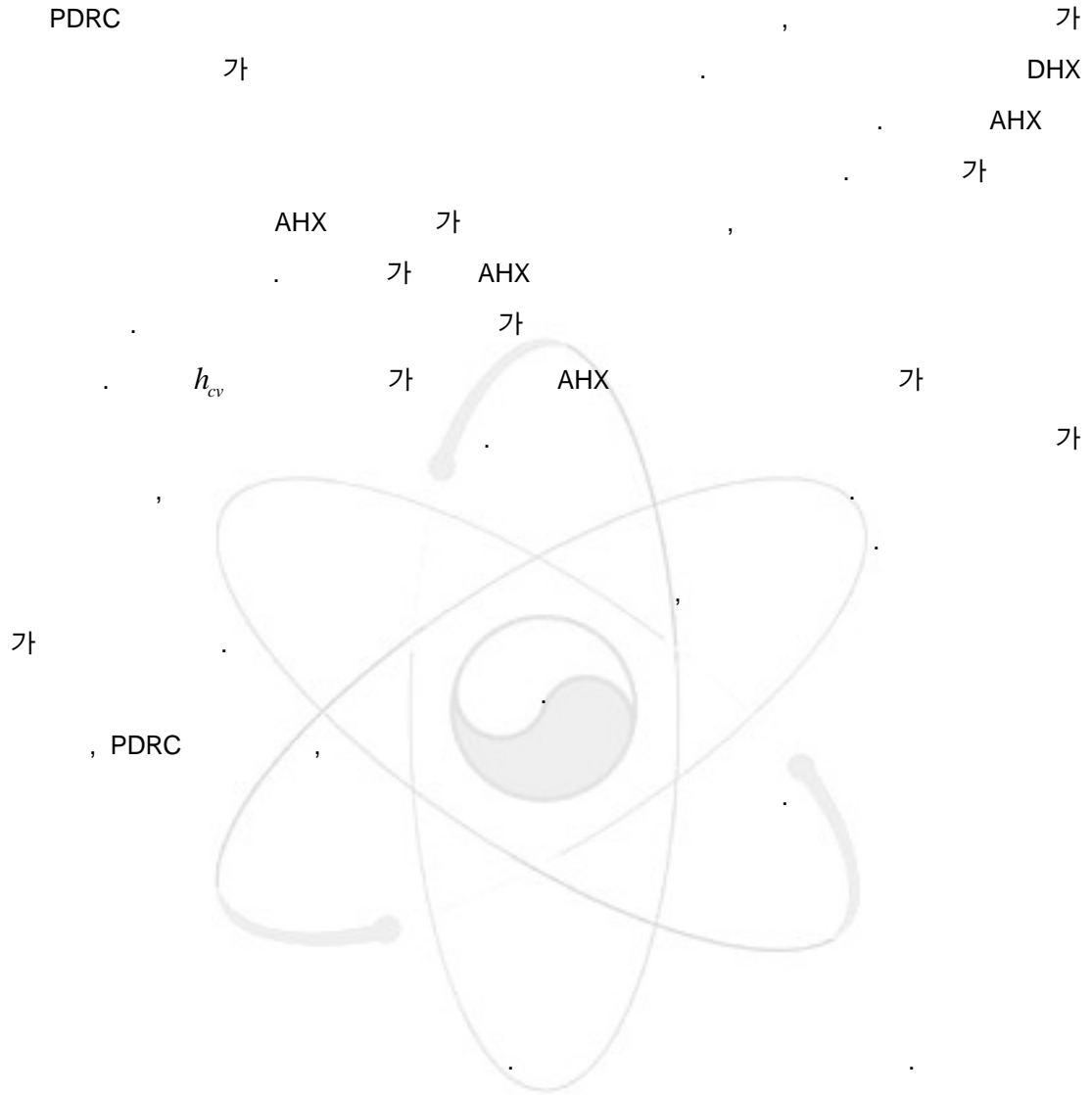




DRC hole , 820.15 K, Junction (AHX),
 685.15 K, DHX 10 K, AHX Shell 80 K
 가 . (24) h_{cv} PVCS [4] 10.0 W/m²K
 AHX
 DHX Tube 가 6-8
 Tube 가 1.0 K 가 . (6)
 AHX 가 (7) 8 . AHX
 1 가 . AHX helical 가 .
 가 5 m 25 m AHX DHX
 가 가 .
 AHX Shell , AHX Shell
 (24) h_{cv} , DRC hole . AHX Shell
 , AHX , Shell
 ,
 h_{cv} DHX 가
 ,
 h_{cv}
 . DRC hole h_{cv} 가 ,
 AHX
 PDRC

AHX Shell 9 10
 , $h_{cv} = 10 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$, DRC hole 820.15 K Shell
 20, 40, 80, 120 가
 DHX , AHX
 , AHX 가 가 가 가
 가 가 가 DHX
 가 6 가 1.4 가
 가가 40 K
 가
 DRC hole 1 가 30 K 가 30 %
 가 , AHX 15 K 가 가
 10 % DRC 가 Baffle 가 800.15
 K AHX 가 DHX
 AHX 가
 가
 DHX
 (24) h_{cv} 가 DHX
 3 가 DHX 23 % 가 (11), AHX
 (12) 40 K, AHX (13) 10 % 가

3



[1] , “ KALIMER ” , KAERI/TR-1636/2000, 2000.8
[2] F.E. Dunn, et al., “ The SAS2A LMFBR Accident Analysis Computer Code” , ANL-8183, Oct.1974
[3] J.G. Guppy, et al., “ Supper System Code(SSC. Rev. 0) An Advanced

Thermohydraulic Simulation Code for Transients in LMFBR” , NUREG/CR-3169,
 BML-NUREG-51650, Apr. 1983SSC-K

[4] , “ KALIMER SSC-K PSDRS ” , KAERI/TR-1143/98

ΔT_{air} , K	20	40	80	120
(MW)	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52
, K	403.5	395.8	380.6	364.9
	684.8	684.8	684.8	684.8
DHX	12.86	12.86	12.85	12.87
DRC	31.03	31.63	31.62	31.60
AHX	3.65	3.32	2.84	2.47

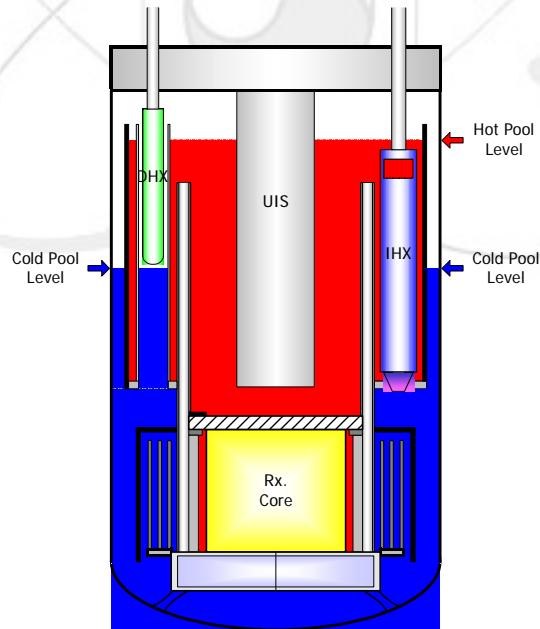
1

h_{cv} , W/m ² K	10	20	30
(MW)	0.52	0.58	0.64
, K	380.6	361.0	341.8
	684.8	684.8	682.4
DHX	12.86	14.07	15.25
DRC	31.03	32.3	33.05
AHX	2.84	3.38	4.0

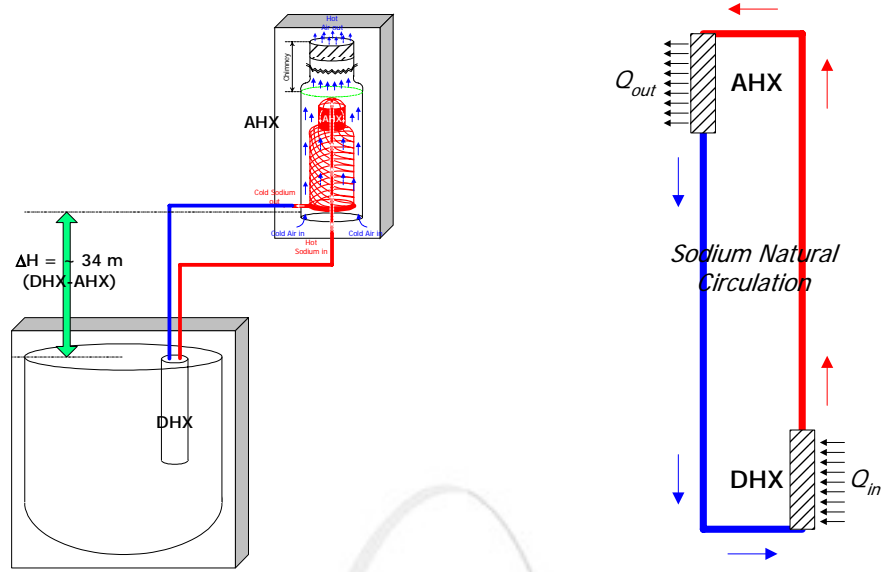
2 (24) h_{cv}

ΔT_{air} , K	800.15	820.15	850.15
(MW)		0.52	0.68
, K		395.8	380.6
		380.56	328.71
DHX		12.86	15.96
DRC		31.62	33.46
AHX		2.84	4.45

3 DRC hole

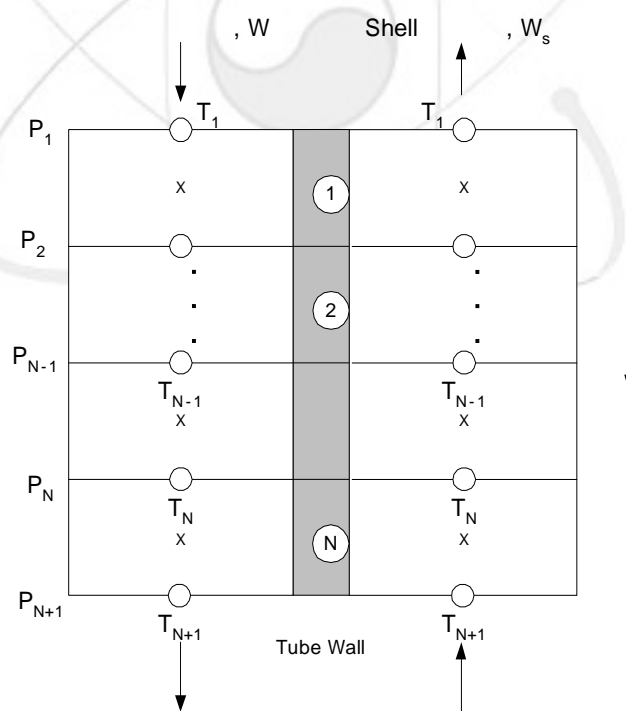


1 PDRC

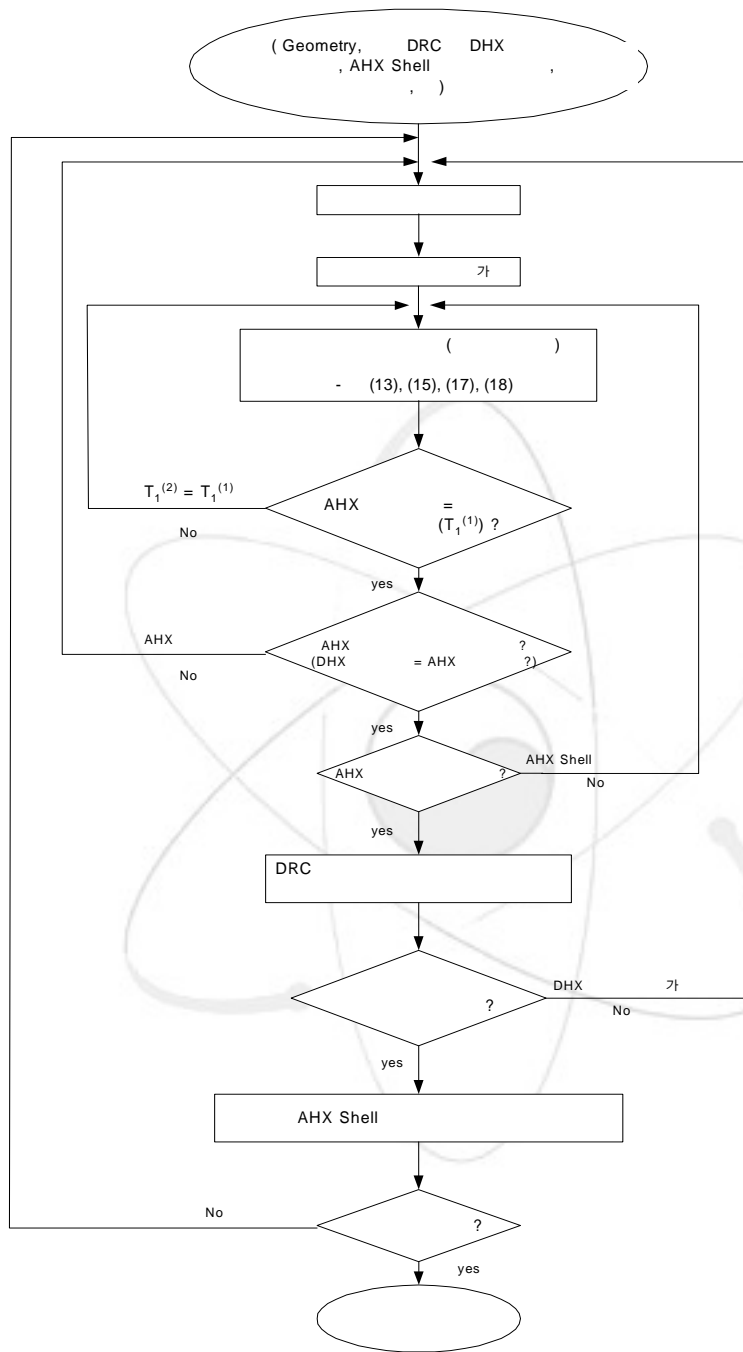


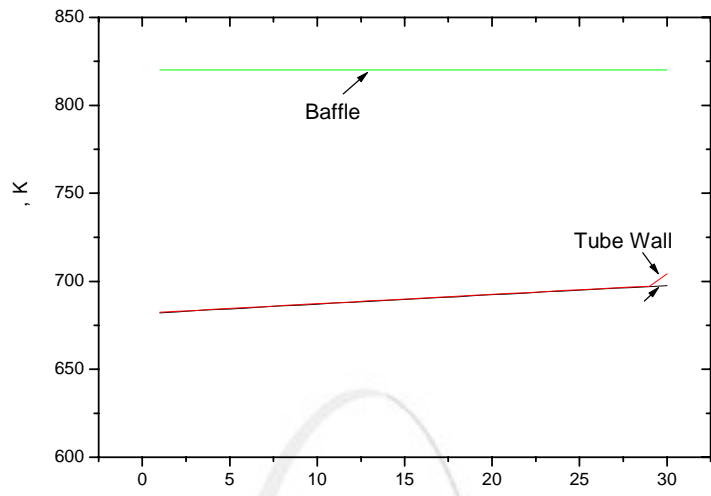
2 PDRC

3 PDRC

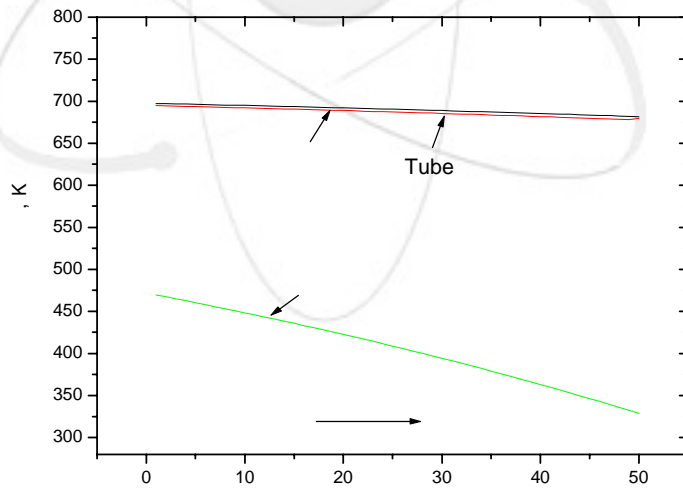


4

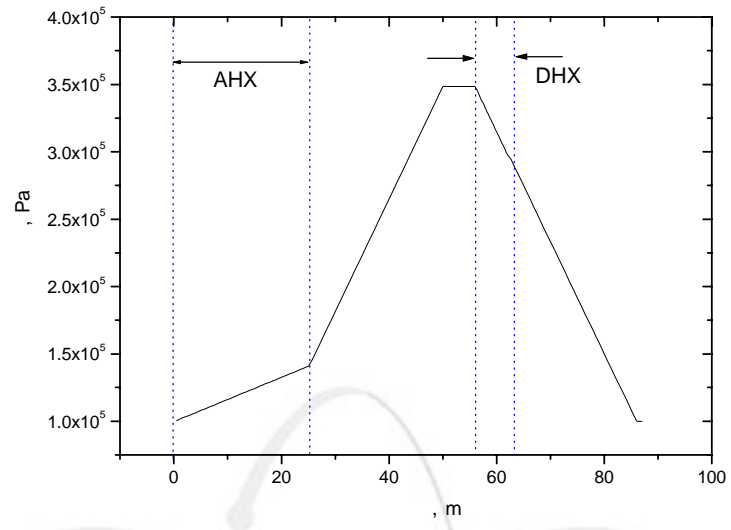




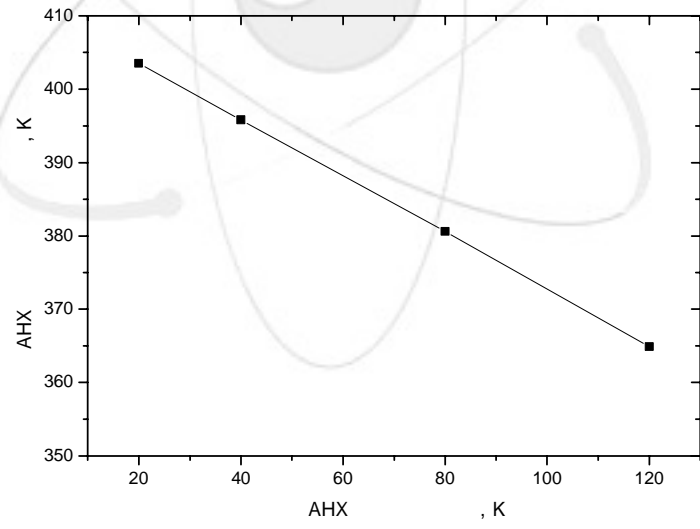
6 DHX



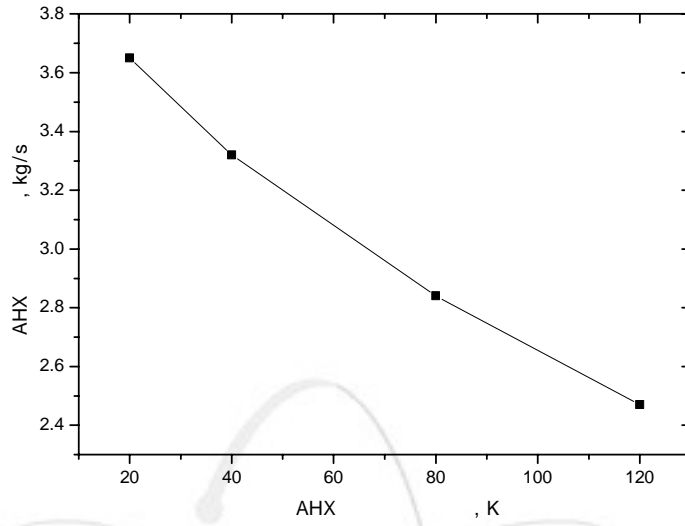
7 AHX



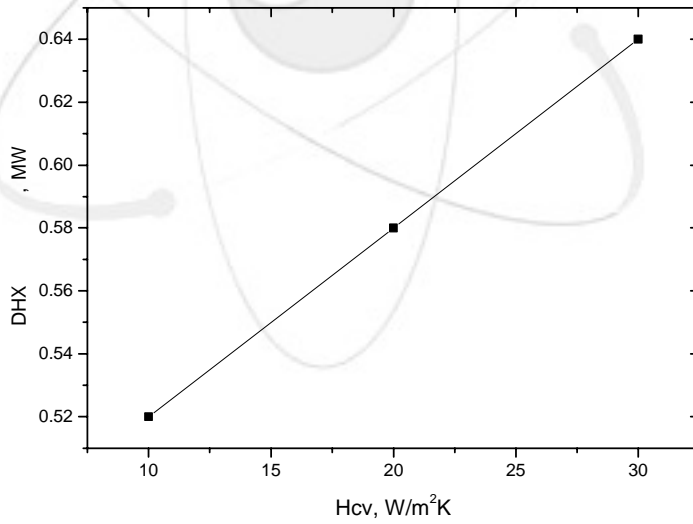
8



9 AHX

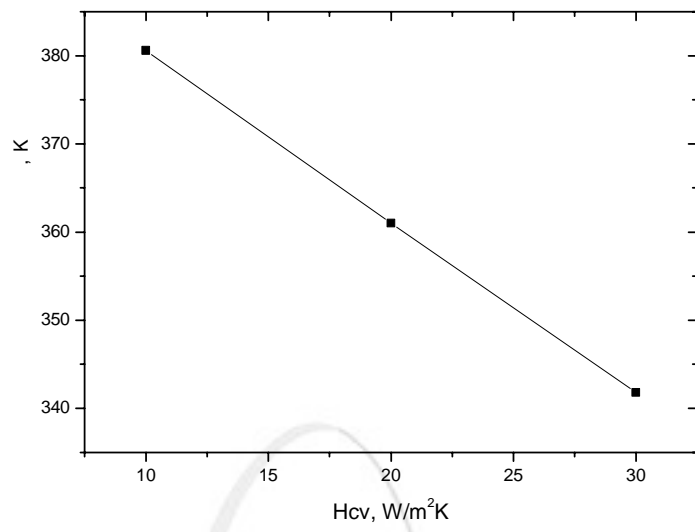


10 AHX



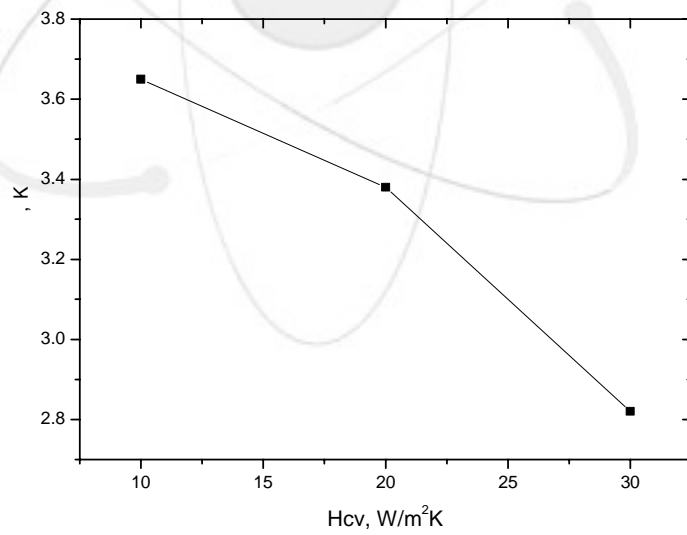
11 Hcv

DHX



12 Hcv

AHX

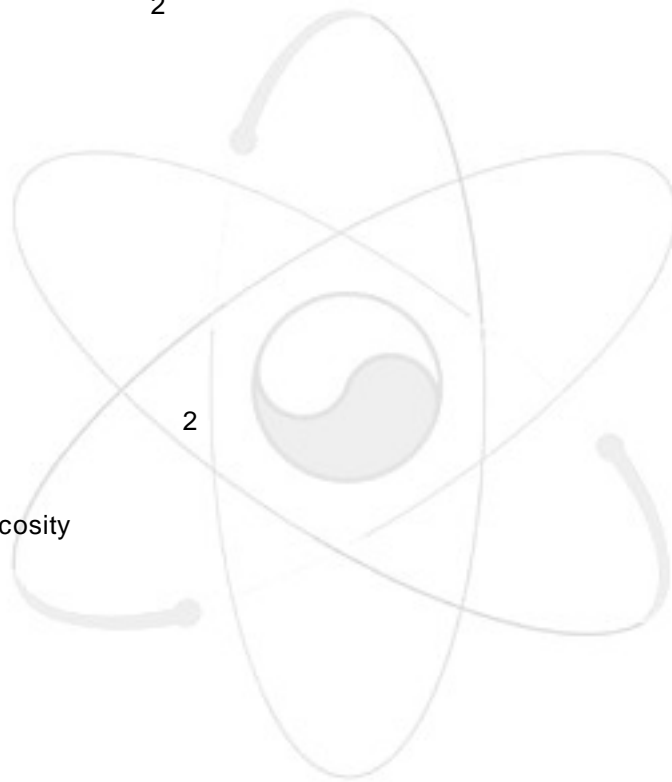


13 Hcv

AHX

Subroutine

1. MAIN
- Main Program Driver
2. READ
- read
3. STDY-1
-
-
- - 2
4. FLOWS
-
5. EXCHS
-
6. EXCHS
-
7. FLOWA
- - 2
8. AVISCOS
- Viscosity
9. CAPA
-
10. CAPL
-
11. CAPW
- (S.S.)
12. CONDA
-
13. CONDNA
-
14. CONDW
- (S.S.)



15. RHOA

-

16. RHOL

-

17. RHOW

-

(S.S.)

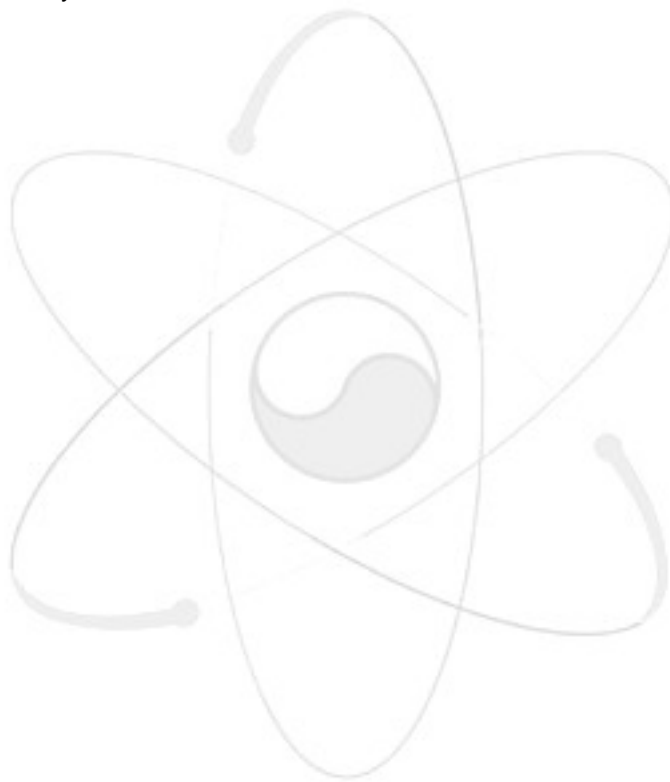
18. TSAT

-

19. VISCOS

-

Viscosity



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KAERI/TR-2478/2003					
/		KALIMER (PDRC)			
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Performing Org. Report No.		Suponsoring Report No.		Standard Report No.		INIS Subject Code
KAERI/TR-2487/2003						
Title / Subtitle		Development of a Steady-state Calculation Model for the KALIMER PDRC(Passive Decay Heat Removal Circuit)				
Project Manager and Department (or Main Author)		Won-Pyo Chang (Dept. of KALIMER Safety Analysis Technology Department)				
Researcher and Department		Kwi-Seok Ha (Dept. of KALIMER Safety Analysis Technology Department) Hae-Yong Jeong (") Young-Min Kwon (") Jae-hyuk Eoh (Dept. of KALIMER Fluid System Design) Yong-Bum Lee (Dept. of KALIMER Safety Analysis Technology Department)				
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Note						
Classified	Open(X), Restricted(), — Class Document		Report Type	TR (Technical Report)		
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Abstract (15 – 20Lines)		<p>A sodium circuit has usually featured for a Liquid Metal Reactor (LMR) using sodium as coolant to remove the decay heat ultimately under accidental conditions because of its high reliability. Most of the system codes used for a light water reactor (LWR) analysis is capable of calculating natural circulation within such circuit, but the code currently used for the LMR analysis does not feature stand alone capability to simulate the natural circulation flow inside the circuit due to its application limitation. To this end, the present study has been carried out because the natural circulation analysis for such the circuit is realistically raised for the design with a new concept.</p> <p>The steady state modeling is presented in this paper, development of a transient model is also followed to close the study. The incompressibility assumption of sodium which allow the circuit to be modeled with a single flow, makes the model greatly simplified. Models such as a heat exchanger developed in the study can be effectively applied to other system analysis codes which require such component models.</p>				
Subject Keywords (About 10 Words)		PDRC, LMR, Sodium Natural Circulation, Natural Circulation Analysis				