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A Study on the Fluid Mixing Analysis for Proving Shell Wall Thinning of a Feedwater Heater

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Key Words: Fluid Mixing Analysis(), Wall Thinning(), Flow-Accelerated Corrosion(가), Extracting Nozzle(), Impingement Baffle()

Abstract

There are multistage preheaters in the power generation plan to improve the thermal efficiency of the plant and to prevent the components from the thermal shock. The energy source of these heaters comes from the extracted two phase fluid of working system. These two-phase fluid can cause the so-called Flow Accelerated Corrosion(FAC) in the extracting piping and the bubble plate of the heater for example, in case of point Beach Nuclear Power Plant and in the Wolsung Nuclear Power Plant.

The FAC is due to the mass transport of the thin oxide layer by the convection.

FAC is dependent on many parameters such as the operation temperature, void fraction, the fluid velocity and pH of fluid and so on. Therefore, in this paper velocity was calculated by FLUENT code in order to find out the root cause of the wall thinning of the feedwater heaters. It also included in the fluid mixing analysis model are around the number 5A feedwater heater shell including the extraction pipeline. To identify the relation between the local velocities and wall thinning, the local velocities according to the analysis results were compared with distribution of the shell wall thickness by ultrasonic test.

1.

2 가 5A

가 6A

가

가

, 2
(Impingement Baffle)
가
가 1999 5 Point
Beach 1 가 4
가 가
11 Fort Calhoun
가 5

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(Flush Patch
Weld) (1). 2000 10
가 가 5A 5B
(2). 2 가 가

가

(3, 4)
가

2

가

FLUENT

가

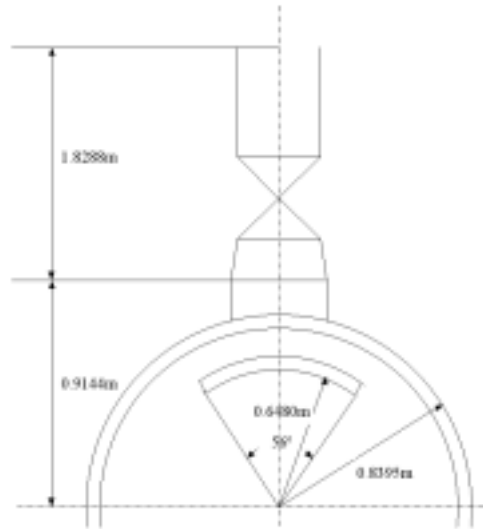


Fig. 1 A Half cross-sectional view

2.

2.1

가

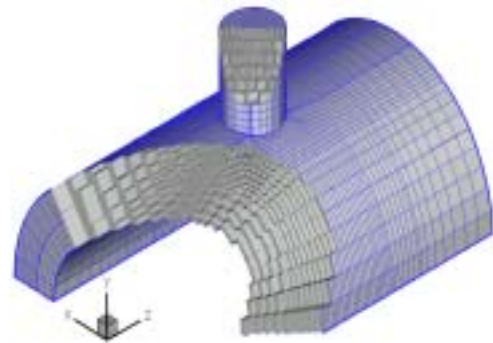


Fig. 2 Cell divisions

FLUENT

가

2

가

5A

가

5A

가

6A

가

2.2

가

Re

가

1.0×10^5

가

5A

Fig.1

가

3

FLUENT

(Single Block)

Fig. 2

Constant

52×16×52)

43,264 (x×y×z =

Viscosity Model, RNG(ReNormalized Group) $k-\epsilon$ Model, $k-\epsilon$ Model, $k-\epsilon$ Model

RNG $k-\epsilon$ Model

(Eddy Viscosity) Re 가

(5)

가

Quad/Tri:Wedge

k-ε Model

RNG k-ε Model

3.

RNG k-ε

가

가

RNG k-ε

가
1.013×10⁵Pa
가

2

30% 가

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}(\rho u_i) = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\rho u_i) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}(\rho u_j u_i) = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial \tau_{ij}}{\partial x_j} \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\rho k) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}(\rho u_j k) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left(\mu + \frac{\mu_t}{\sigma_k} \right) \frac{\partial k}{\partial x_j} + G - \rho \epsilon \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\rho \epsilon) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}(\rho u_j \epsilon) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left(\mu + \frac{\mu_t}{\sigma_\epsilon} \right) \frac{\partial \epsilon}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\epsilon}{k} (C_1 G - C_2 \rho \epsilon) - \frac{C_3 \rho^2 \epsilon^2 (1 - \eta/\eta_0)}{1 + \beta \eta^3} \cdot \frac{\rho \epsilon^2}{k} \quad (4)$$

, p, u_i, μ, k, ε p

μ_t, G, C₁, C₂, α_k, α_ε, η, η₀, β

$$\tau_{ij} = -(\mu + \mu_t) \left(\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \right) - \frac{2}{3} \rho k \delta_{ij} \quad (5)$$

$$\mu_t = C_\mu \rho \frac{k^2}{\epsilon} \quad (6)$$

$$G = 2\mu S_{ij} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} \quad (7)$$

$$S_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \right) \quad (8)$$

$$\eta = S \frac{\epsilon}{k} \quad (9)$$

$$S = \sqrt{2 S_{ij} S_{ij}} \quad (10)$$

α_k=0.719, α_ε=0.719, η₀=4.38, β=0.012, C₁=1.42, C₂=1.68, C_μ=0.085

Table 1

Table 1 Boundary Conditions

	℃	100	
	m/sec	10.930	
	m/sec	1.697	
	kg/m ³	0.586	
	m ² /sec	2.17×10 ⁻⁵	
	K ⁻¹	2.17×10 ⁻³	

FLUENT

(Under-relaxation)

(Linear Relaxation)

0.7 0.4

(False Time Step 0.01)

Relaxation)

2 400Step
Step 250

4.

가

FLUENT

Fig. 3 4

Fig. 5 6

x

(u) , Fig. 7 8
 y (v)
 Fig. 9 10 z
 (w) . Fig. 3, 5, 7, 9
 (P-P_s)/P_s
 , z/r
 (r) z , x/r
 x
 u/V₀, v/V₀, w/V₀ x, y, z
 , V₀
 . Fig. 3 4
 +z 가 가
 가

가 z/r=0.8
 가
 Fig. 5 6 x
 가
 +z 가 가 u
 가 z/r 1.06 1.33
 . Fig. 7
 8 y
 v

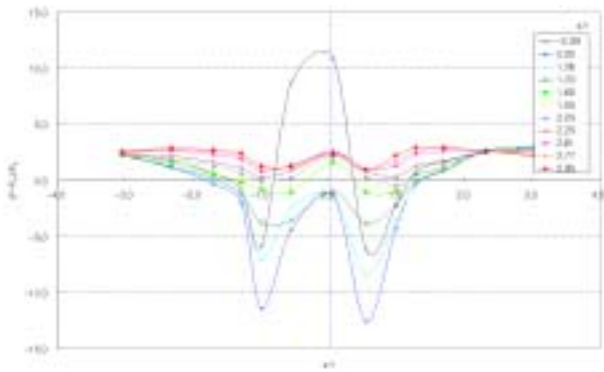


Fig. 3 Pressure profiles of adjacent shell wall

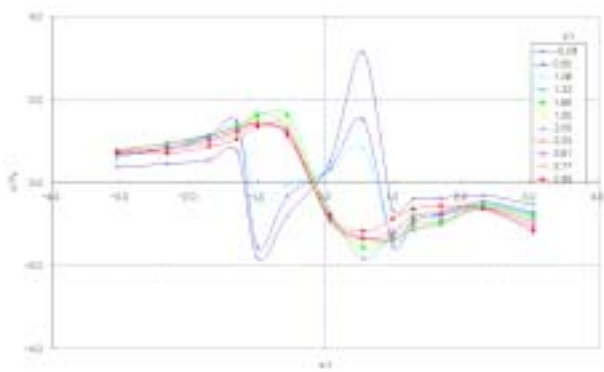


Fig. 5 u profiles of adjacent shell wall



Fig. 4 Pressure distribution



Fig. 6 u distribution

