

† . * . * . *

Heat Transfer Characteristics of an Annulus Channel Cooled with R-134a Fluid near the Critical Pressure

Sungdeok Hong, Seyoung Chun, Seyun Kim and Wonpil Baek

Key Words : Supercritical pressure water reactor (), Critical pressure(), Critical heat flux(), Heat transfer(), Pressure transient(), Annulus(), R-134a

Abstract

An experimental study on heat transfer characteristics near the critical pressure has been performed with an internally-heated vertical annular channel cooled by R-134a fluid. Two series of tests have been completed: (a) steady-state critical heat flux (CHF) and (b) heat transfer tests for pressure reduction transients through the critical pressure. In the present experimental range, the steady-state CHF decreases with the increase of the system pressure. For a fixed inlet mass flux and subcooling, the CHF falls sharply at about 3.8 MPa and shows a trend toward converging to zero as the pressure approaches the critical point of 4.059 MPa. The CHF phenomenon near the critical pressure does not lead to an abrupt temperature rise of the heated wall because the CHF occurred at remarkably low power levels. In the pressure reduction transient experiments, as soon as the pressure passed through the critical pressure, the wall temperatures rise rapidly up to a very high value due to the occurrence of the departure from nucleate boiling. The wall temperature reaches a maximum at the saturation point of the outlet temperature, then tends to decrease gradually.

		ΔT_{sub}	$T_{sat} - T_{in}$ [K]
		x_{CHF}	(CHF) [-]
C_p	[kJ/kgK]	ρ	[kg/m ³]
G	[kg/m ² s]	Subscripts	
h	[kJ/kg]	g	
h_{lg}	[kJ/kg]	in	
P	[MPa]	l	
P_c	[MPa]	out	
P_r	reduced pressure, P/P_c [-]	sat	
q''	[kW/m ²]	$wall$	가
T	[K]		

†

E-mail : sdhong1@kaeri.re.kr
 TEL : (042)868-8251 FAX : (042)868-8362

*

SCWR (), supercritical pressure light
 water reactor) Generation IV

1.

[1,2,3].

once-through-boiler
once-through-boiler

가

가

가

DNB (Departure from Nucleate Boiling)

가

CHF (critical Heat Flux)

CHF 가

CHF

SCWR

(Pseudo-Critical)

가

(heat transfer deterioration)”[4]

1960

가

가

SCWR

[4].

SCWR

가

Open Channel

CHF

1988

Yin et. al.[5]
2030 kg/m² s

CHF

CHF

Yin et. al.

CHF

가

CHF

, CHF Look-up table

CHF

가

2.2

CHF

Vessel 1 1/2“

SCWR
가

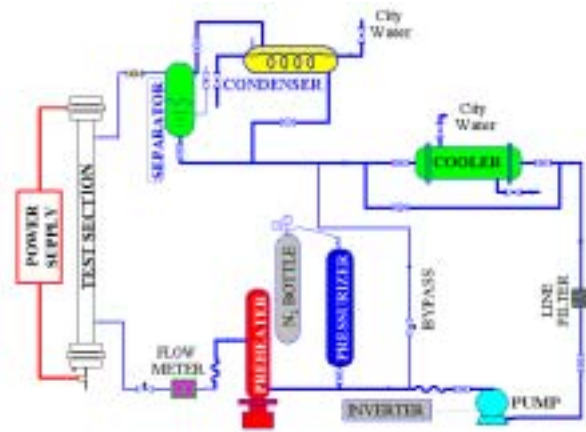


Figure 1. Schematic flow diagram of Freon (R-134a) experimental loop

R-134a

CHF

CHF

2.

2.1

가

가

(Figure 1).

4.059 MPa,

374.2 K

R-134a(CH₂FCF₃),

[6],

4.5

MPa, 423 K

2.5kg/sec

throttling

(accumulator)

SCR

가

25kW

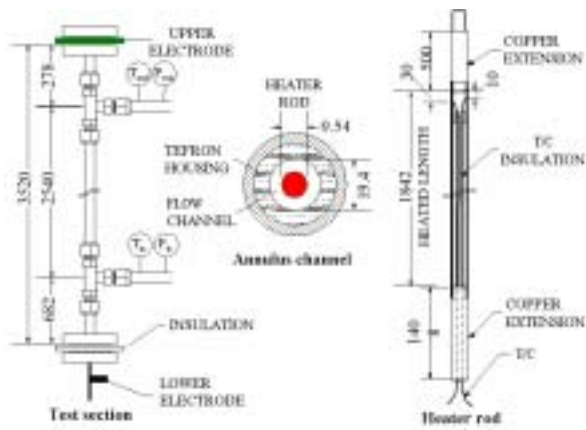


Figure 2. Annulus test section details

25mm
9.54mm
Blind
(Figure 2-a). 가 Vessel
100mm 19.4mm
(Figure 2-b). 가 가
CHF
1842mm 601 가
Figure 2-c 2 0.5mm
K-type 가
10mm 30mm
T-type

2.3
±0.4% T-type 4mm,
가 ±0.5%
±0.5% U- 가
vessel 가
HP3852 DAS
, DC 가
integral voltmeter CHF 가
0.2% 2 K-type
HP3852

3.

3.1 CHF
Collier Thome[7]
가 CHF peak 가
peak 3 MPa , peak
10 20 MPa CHF
CHF
Yin et al.[5] peak
peak 19 MPa
Figure 3
R-134a CHF
0.63MPa CHF peak
(3.98MPa) 2.0 3.7 MPa
CHF
peak 가
CHF 가 CHF
가 가 , 가
(Figure 3, 4).
CHF 0
CHF 가
가
Yin et al.[5] 가

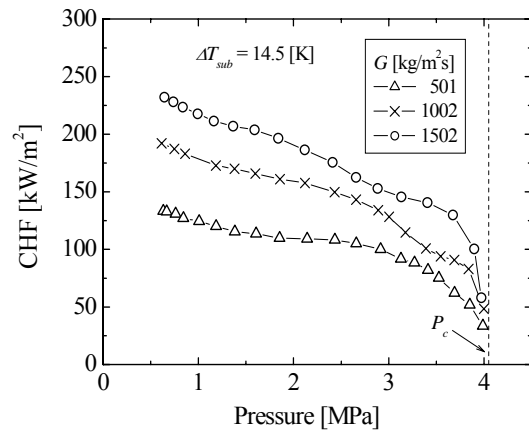


Figure 3. CHF trend for the system pressure

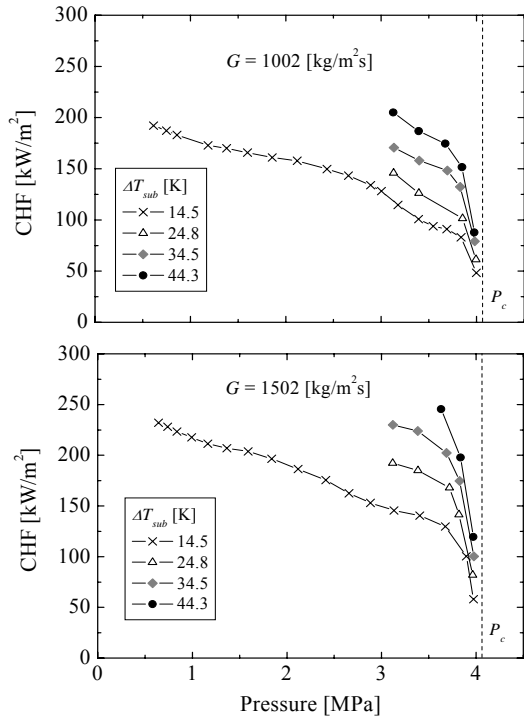


Figure 4. The effect of inlet subcooling on CHF near the critical pressure

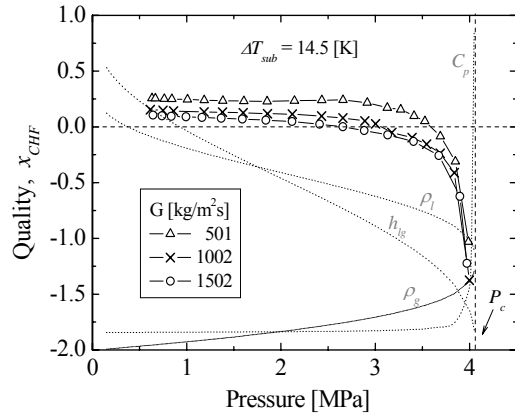


Figure 5. Critical quality and thermodynamic properties with pressure

Figure 5 3.7 MPa

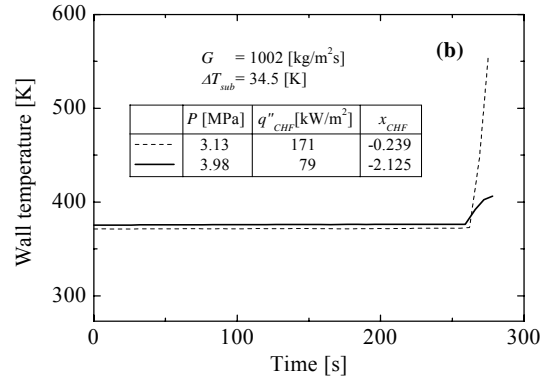
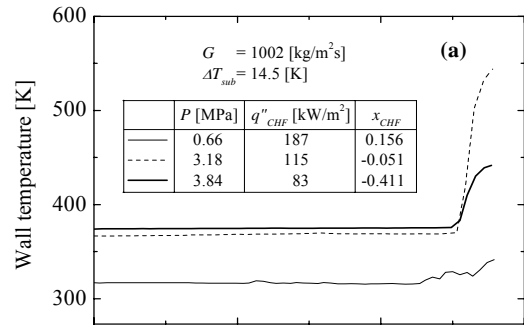


Figure 6. Wall temperature variations of the heater rod at CHF conditions

CHF
 (CHF
 Figure 5
 가
 CHF
 DNB
 Dryout DNB 가
 Figure 6
 가 0.156
 (Figure 6-(a))
 가 DNB 가
 가 3.84 3.98
 MPa
 DNB
 CHF
 가 CHF
 가

Table 1 The conditions of the pressure transient experiments

	Unit	Run1	Run2	Run3	Run4	Run5
G	kg/m ² ·s	500	982	1452	1475	1504
Q''	kW/m ²	69.6	110.0	126.3	169.9	239.0
CHF*	kW/m ²	33.5	48.4	58.0	82.0	119.5
T _{in}	K	359.5	359.9	360.1	350.2	329.2
T _{out}	K	371.6	369.8	367.2	363.7	351.5
ΔT _{sub} **	K	14.9	14.7	14.6	24.0	44.7
P	MPa	4.12	4.14	4.17	4.16	4.13

Note *: Steady state CHF at 3.98 MPa (P_r = 0.98)

** : ΔT_{sub} = (critical temperature) - T_{in}

SCWR

가

SCWR

Table. 1

5 가

가

Figure 7

4.14 MPa (P_c = 4.059 MPa)

가

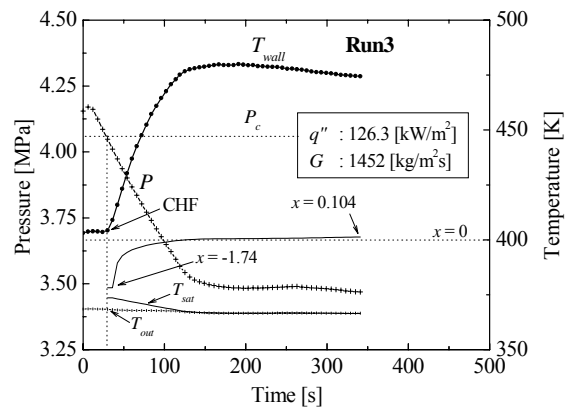
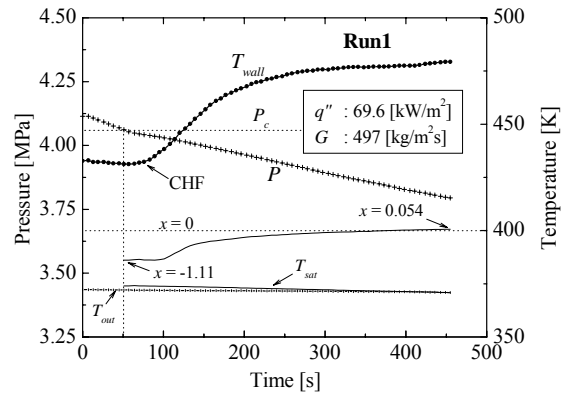


Figure 7. Wall temperature and pressure variations during pressure transient-Run 1 & 3

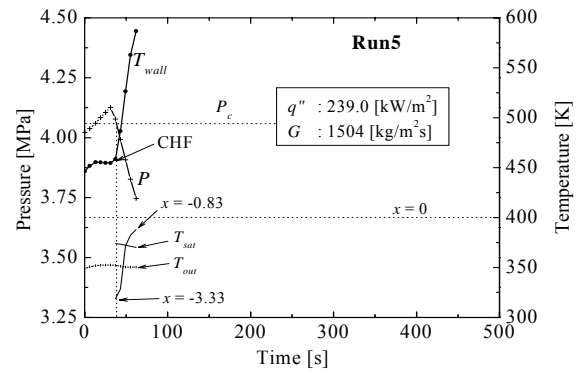


Figure 8. Wall temperature and pressure variations during pressure transient-Run 5

T_{wall}
5 가
가
DNB
가
subcooled boiling
3.1
DNB

3.98MPa

CHF 2 가

Figure 7 Run 3

가

가

가

T_{wall}

가

(flashing)

가

가 Run 5

T_{wall} 가

573K

(Figure 8).

4.

R-134a

가

CHF
가 CHF

4.1 CHF 가
가

가

4.2 CHF subcooled
boiling DNB , 가

4.3 가 가

4.4 가

evaporation flashing

of water”, *Proceeding of the 1988 National Heat Transfer Conference in U.S.A.*, Vol. 1, pp. 501-506, Houston.

- (6) <http://webbook.nist.gov/chemistry/>, 2003, “NIST Standard Reference Database Number 69 - March, 2003 Release”.
- (7) J. G. Collier and J. R. Thome, 1994, “Convective boiling and condensation, 3rd edition,” Oxford University Press, pp. 361-363.
- (8) Se-Young Chun, Heung-June Chung, Sung-Deok Hong, Sun-Kyu Yang and Moon-Ki Chung, 2000, “Critical heat flux in uniformly heated vertical annulus under a wide range of pressures-0.57 to 15.0 MPa,” *Journal of the Korean Nuclear Society*, **32**[2], pp. 128-141.
- (9) I. L. Pioro, D. C. Groeneveld, L. K. H. Leung, S. S. Doerffer, S. C. Cheng, Yu. V. Antoshko, Y. Guo and A. Vasic, 2002, “Comparison of CHF measurements in horizontal and vertical tubes cooled with R-134a,” *Int. J. Heat Mass Transfer*, **45**, pp. 4435-4450.

- (1) Y. Oka, 2003, “Research and development of the supercritical-pressure light water cooled reactors”, *Proceedings of the 10th International Topical Meeting on Nuclear Reactor Thermal Hydraulics (NURETH-10)*, Paper KL-02, Seoul, Korea.
- (2) D. Squarer, T. Schulenberg, D. Struwe, Y. Oka, D. Bittermann, N. Aksan, C. Maraczy, R. Kyrki-Rajamaki, A. Souyri and P. Dumaz, 2003, “High performance light water reactor”, *Nucl. Eng. Des.*, 221, pp. 167-180.
- (3) P. Dumaz and O. Antoni, 2003, “The extension of the CATHARE2 computer code above the critical point, applications to a supercritical light water reactor”, *Proceedings of the 10th International Topical Meeting on Nuclear Reactor Thermal Hydraulics (NURETH-10)*, Paper I00403, Seoul, Korea.
- (4) J. D. Jackson and W. B. Hall, 1979, “Forced convection heat transfer to fluids at supercritical pressure,” *Turbulent forced convection in channels and bundles* (Edited by S. Kakac and D. B. Spalding), Hemisphere, Vol. 2, pp. 563-612.
- (5) S. T. Yin, T. J. Lui, Y. D. Huang and R. M. Tain, 1988, “Measurements of critical heat flux in forced flow at pressures up to the vicinity of the critical point