



iJRASET

International Journal For Research in
Applied Science and Engineering Technology



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 5

Issue: I

Month of publication: January 2017

DOI:

www.ijraset.com

Call: ☎ 08813907089

E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com

Multi-Phase Flow Analysis in Nuclear Reactors Using Ansys Fluent

Sree Harsha Bandaru¹, Arjun Singh²

School of Engineering & Technology, Indira Gandhi National Open University

Abstract: Multiphase flow is the instantaneous flow of mixture of different phases. There are three types of phases- gas, liquid, solid. Water has 3 different phase; water-liquid, water-vapour, water-ice. Sometimes multiphase can also be referred as multi component flow where a substance do not have a distinguished phase but it is a uniform thorough out its existence. Two phase flow is completely different in every aspect to single phase flow say from its governing equations to flow characteristics. It gets complicated and complex as we move from 2 phases to 3phase flow and so on. The multiphase flow depends mainly on the flow rate, cross section, fluid characteristics and boundary conditions. The study of multiphase flow is very important because the chemical and flow properties vary strongly over the flow regime which accounts for the design and safety of the subsystems in the nuclear plant.. Volumetric model of Ansys fluent categorises the elements of multiphase to be primary and secondary. Primary phase is generally gas or liquid and Secondary phase is solid or liquid. The present study involves understanding the multiphase flow dynamics and performs simulations of multi phase flow in horizontal pipe with friction pressure drop taken into account using Ansys Fluent solver.

Keywords: Multiphase flow, Horizontal pipe analysis, Thermal Hydraulics in Nuclear reactors, Ansys fluent, CFD,

I. INTRODUCTION

The force of gravity plays a vital role in understanding the behaviour of multiphase flow. This can be illustrated by taking vapor and liquid phases of water. The density of water is more than the water vapour and force of gravity depends on the density of the material. The concentration gradient of different phases induces greater pressure on the structure. The chaotic situation can lead to phase change and consequently increase the spatial organization of different phases. The efflux velocities can be altered irregularly across the flow channel. Multiphase flows occur in vertical pipes, horizontal pipes or inclined pipes similar to those in single phase flow. The flow is also analysed depending on the presence of heat flux across the flow channel. They are adiabatic in which heat transfer is zero and other is where there is considerable amount if heat transfer occurs across the boundary. The multiphase flow is also analysed depending upon the direction of flow phases; parallel flow and counter flow. The different types of multiphase flow are homogenous equilibrium model, Homogeneous Flow Friction Pressure Drop, Separated Flow Model, Separated Flow Model flow friction pressure drop models. The flow can be amalgamation of laminar and turbulent characteristics. Flow regimes in horizontal pipes can be categorised into Bubbly flow, Plug flow, Stratified flow, Wavy flow, Slug flow, annular flow. The multiphase flow analysis helps in developing passive safety system nuclear reactors or gravity driven reactor flows.

A. Flow Governing Equations

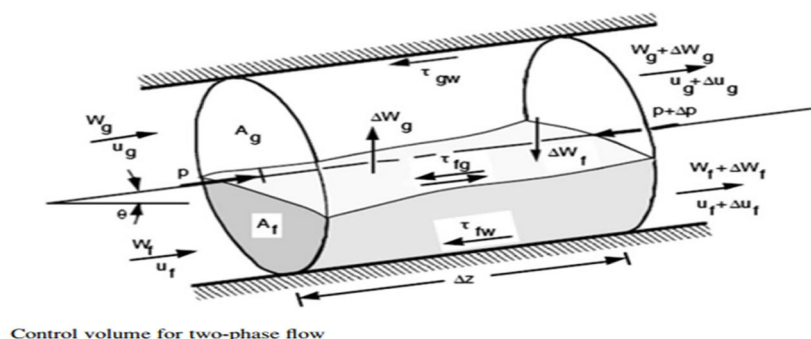


Fig. 1 Control Volume of 2 phase flow (Ref #1)

The equations to deduce different properties pertaining to the control volume are as follows:

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)

The static void fraction is given by the cross-sectional areas of gases and liquids, A_g and A_f :

$$\alpha = \frac{A_g}{A}, \quad (1 - \alpha) = \frac{A_f}{A}.$$

The flow void fraction is given by the volumetric flows of gases and liquids, Q_g and Q_f :

$$\beta = \frac{Q_g}{Q_g + Q_f}, \quad (1 - \beta) = \frac{Q_f}{Q_g + Q_f}.$$

The static flow quality is given by the mass of each component in a control volume:

$$x_s = \frac{\alpha \rho_g}{\alpha \rho_g + (1 - \alpha) \rho_f}, \quad (1 - x_s) = \frac{(1 - \alpha) \rho_f}{\alpha \rho_g + (1 - \alpha) \rho_f}.$$

The mass quality is given by the individual phase flow rates W_g and W_f :

$$x = \frac{W_g}{W_g + W_f}, \quad (1 - x) = \frac{W_f}{W_g + W_f}.$$

The equilibrium flow quality is given by the mixture enthalpy h :

$$x_E = \frac{h - h_f}{h_{fg}}, \quad (1 - x_E) = \frac{h_g - h}{h_{fg}}.$$

The mass velocity is given by the mean velocity u , density ρ , and specific volume v :

$$G = \frac{W}{A} = \rho u = \frac{u}{v}.$$

Governing equations of multiphase flow are:

Continuity:

$$W_g + W_f = W = \text{constant} \quad dW_g = -dW_f \text{ (steady state)}$$

Conservation of momentum:

$$\frac{d}{dz}(W_g u_g) - (u_g - u_f) \frac{dW_g}{dz} = -A_g \frac{dp}{dz} - P_{gw} \tau_{gw} - P_{fg} \tau_{fg} - A_g \rho_g g \cos \theta \quad (\text{vapor})$$

$$\frac{d}{dz}(W_f u_f) + (u_g - u_f) \frac{dW_f}{dz} = -A_f \frac{dp}{dz} - P_{fw} \tau_{fw} + P_{fg} \tau_{fg} - A_f \rho_f g \cos \theta \quad (\text{liquid})$$

$$\frac{d}{dz}(W_f u_f + W_g u_g) = -A_f \frac{dp}{dz} - P_f \tau_{fw} - P_g \tau_{gw} - (A_f \rho_f + A_g \rho_g) g \cos \theta \quad (\text{combined})$$

Conservation of energy:

$$\underbrace{\frac{dq_e}{dz}}_{\text{heat}} - \underbrace{\frac{dw}{dz}}_{\text{work}} - W \underbrace{\frac{d}{dz}(h + gz \cos \theta)}_{\text{enthalpy potential}} + \underbrace{\frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{W_f u_f^2}{2} + \frac{W_g u_g^2}{2} \right)}_{\text{kinetic}} = 0$$

The equations are taken from the Reference 1 mentioned in the references of this paper. The Ansys fluent platform gives the option of choosing multiphase flow characteristics and other boundary conditions. The flow is analysed mathematically by above partial differential equations.

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)

B. Flow Regime

Different types of flow regime discussed above can be displayed as follows:

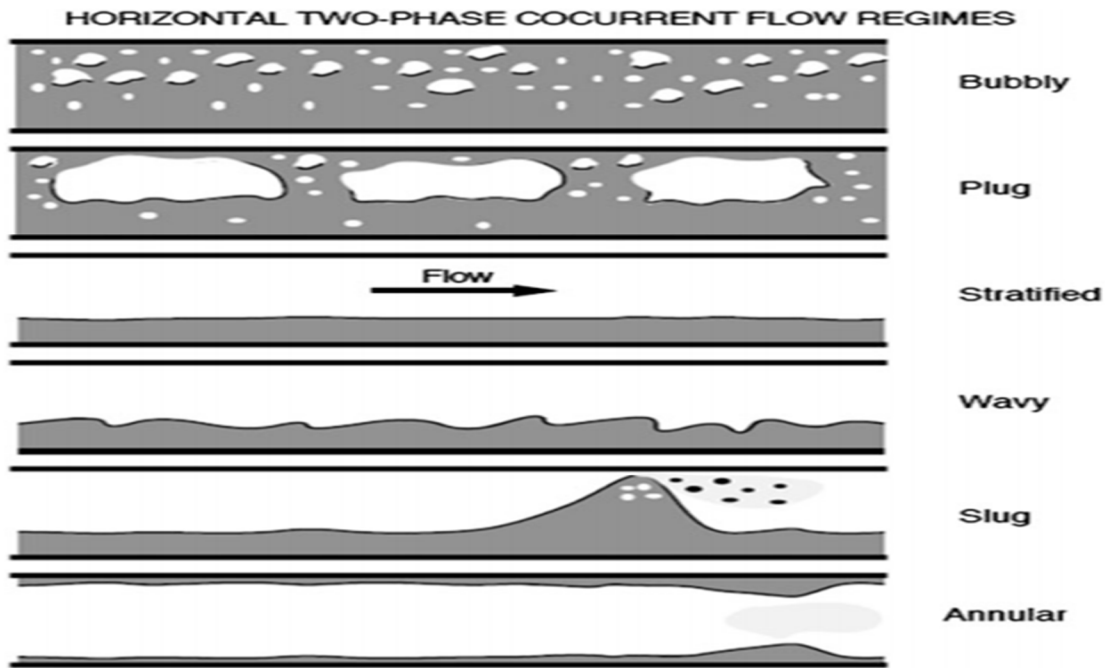


Fig. 2 flow regime in a horizontal pipe

C. Computational Approach

Ansys fluent 16.2 is used for the simulation. The dimensions of the pipe are 4m length, 100mm outer diameter and 60 mm inner diameter. The pipe inlet cross section has 2 holes for the mixture to enter and open end outlet. The inlet velocity of the water-liquid 0.7m/s and air at a velocity of 25 m/s. The mass flow rates of air and water are 0.003 kg/s and 0.1 kg/s respectively. The extreme points are associated with velocity and mass flow rate at inlet and internal flow behaviour.

Details of "Mesh"	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Display	
Display Style	Body Color
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Defaults	
Physics Preference	CFD
Solver Preference	Fluent
<input type="checkbox"/> Relevance	0
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sizing	
Use Advanced Size Function	On: Curvature
Relevance Center	Fine
Initial Size Seed	Active Assembly
Smoothing	High
Span Angle Center	Fine
<input type="checkbox"/> Curvature Normal Angle	Default (18.0 °)
<input type="checkbox"/> Min Size	Default (5.8685e-003 m)
<input type="checkbox"/> Max Face Size	Default (0.586850 m)
<input type="checkbox"/> Max Size	Default (1.17370 m)
<input type="checkbox"/> Growth Rate	Default (1.20)
Minimum Edge Length	4.0 m
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inflation	
Use Automatic Inflation	None
Inflation Option	Smooth Transition
<input type="checkbox"/> Transition Ratio	0.272
<input type="checkbox"/> Maximum Layers	2

Fig. 3 Mesh setup

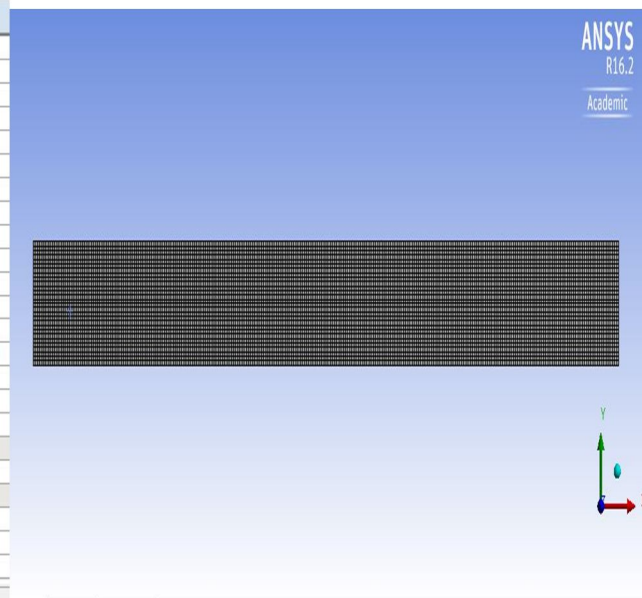


Fig. 4 Mesh graphic

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)

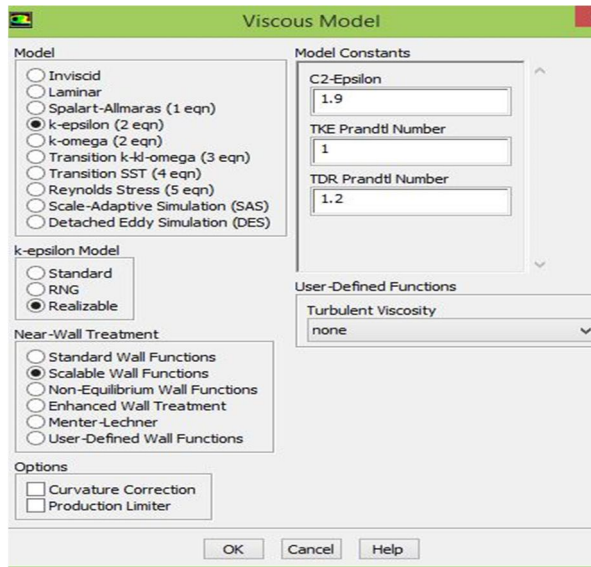


Fig. 5 Mathematical model set up

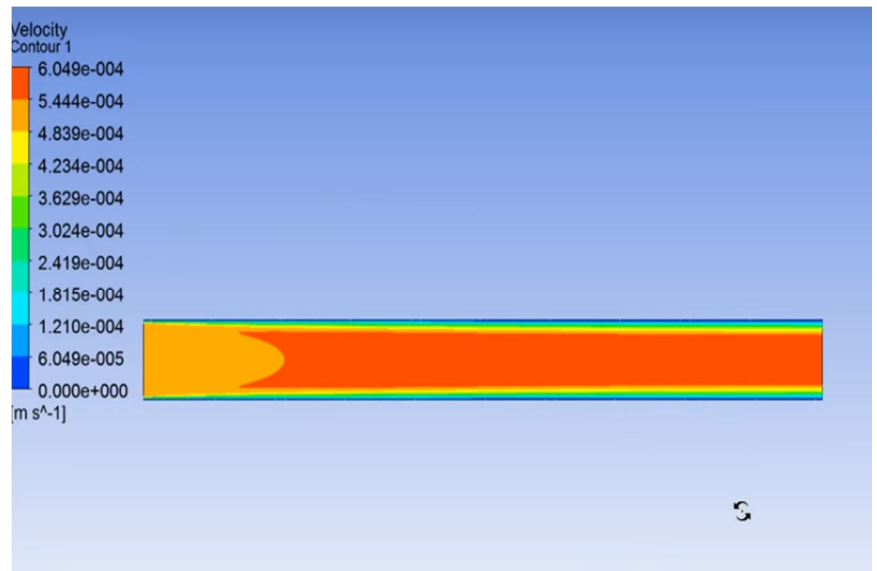


Fig. 6 Velocity

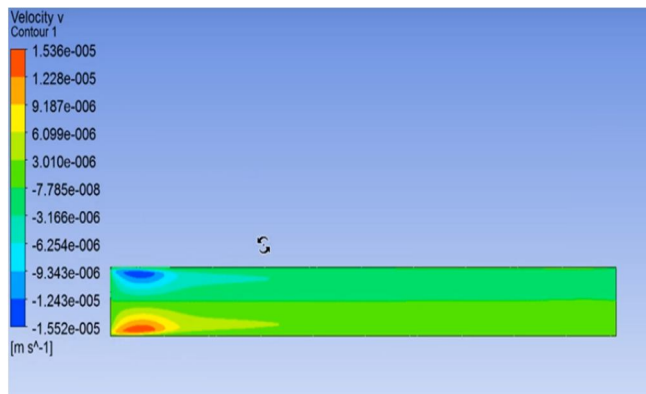


Fig 8: mass flow gradient contour

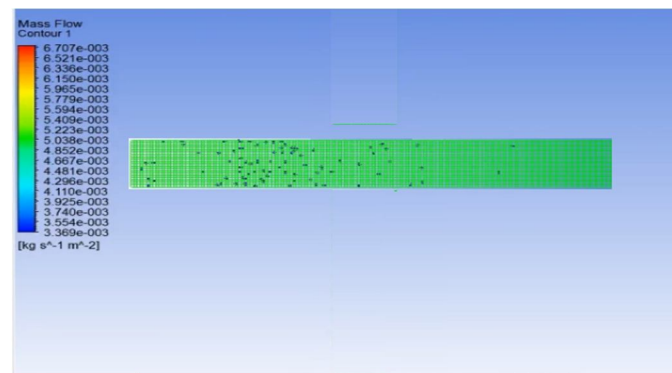


Fig 7 : Velocity contour for wavy

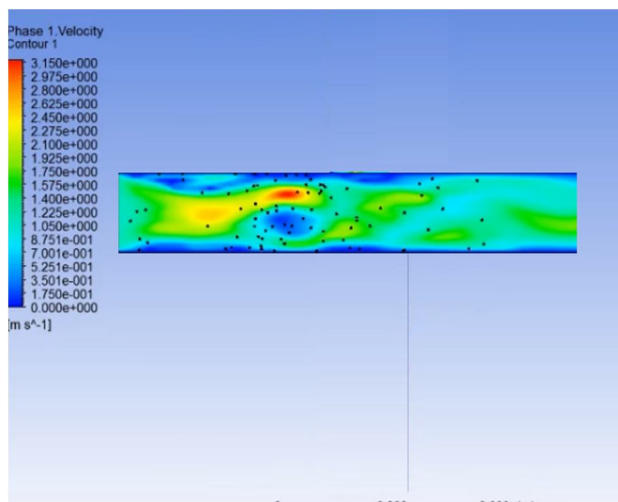


Fig 9: Velocity contour for plug flow

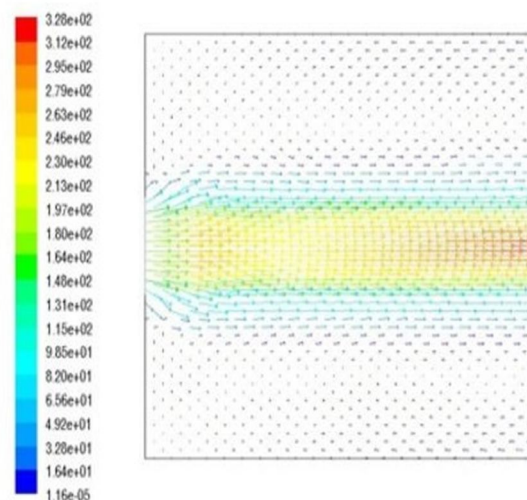


Fig 10 Pressure variation vector representation

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)

II. CONCLUSION

The model is analysed using k-Epsilon turbulence model for given boundary conditions and various flow regimes have been visualised for different pressure conditions and velocities using interpolation of graphs. Contours are generated for mass flow rate, pressure and velocity in the reactor conditions. Flow analysis is performed and analytical results can be compared in the further work with experimental values.

III. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I first of all take this opportunity to thank Ansys for providing the student version and necessary guidance through various resources. Then I would like to acknowledge the work carried out by Arjun singh in carrying out the literature survey required for the paper. Finally I am grateful to various online resources and articles available across the web without which the work would not have been completed.

REFERENCES

- [1] B. Zohuri, N. Fathi, Thermal-Hydraulic Analysis of Nuclear Reactors, DOI 10.1007/978-3-319-17434-1_13, Springer International Publishing Switzerland 2015.
- [2] H.K.versteeg and W.Malalasekera, An introduction to CFD the Finite volume method, Pearson education limited,2005
- [3] G.B. Wallis, One-dimensional two-phase Flow (McGraw Hill, New York, NY, 1969).
- [4] F.J. Moody, Maximum two-phase vessel blowdown from pipes. J. Heat Transfer Trans. ASME Series C 88, 285 (1966).
- [5] Dennis R. Liles, Two-Phase Flow, Los Alamos Science report.
- [6] Christopher E. Brennen, Fundamentals of Multiphase Flows (Cambridge University Press, 2005)
- [7] N.E. Todreas, M.S. Kazimi, Nuclear Systems I, Thermal Hydraulic Fundamentals (Hemisphere, New York, NY,1990)
- [8] E.E. Lewis, Nuclear Power Reactor Safety, 1st edn. (John Wiley, New York, NY, 1977)
- [9] C Rajesh Babu ,CFD Analysis Of Multi-Phase Flow And Its Measurements,IOSR Journals 2013.
- [10] S. Glasstone, A. Sesonske, Nuclear Reactor Engineering, 2nd edn. (Van Nostrand Reinhold, New York, NY, 1967).1981 (3rd Ed.)
- [11] W.M. Kays, A.L. London, Compact Heat Exchangers', 2nd edn. (McGraw-Hill, New York, 1964).



10.22214/IJRASET



45.98



IMPACT FACTOR:
7.129



IMPACT FACTOR:
7.429



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Call : 08813907089  (24*7 Support on Whatsapp)