
Study on Pb-Bi Natural Circulation Phenomena

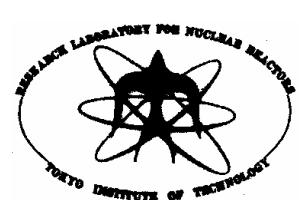
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by

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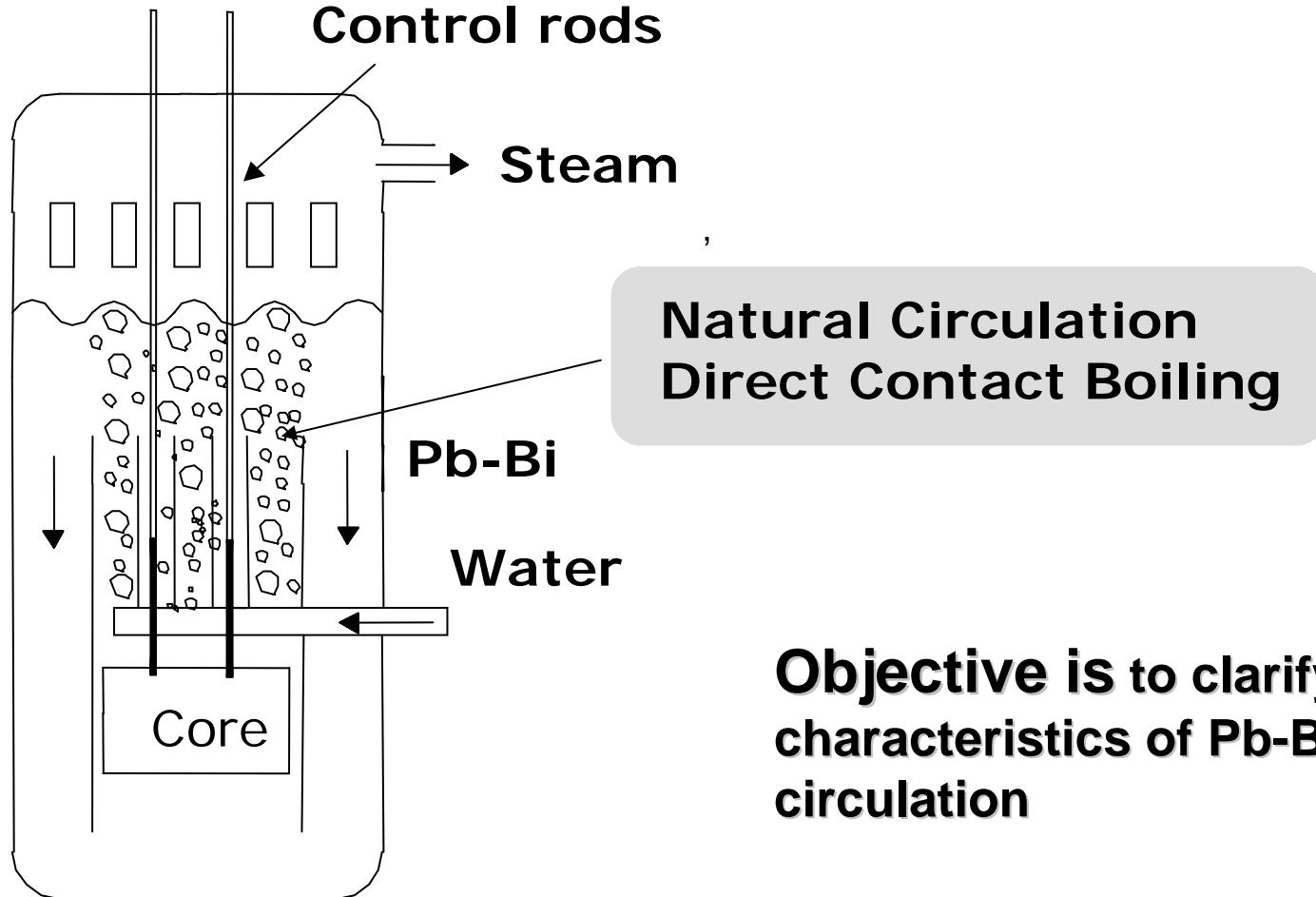
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1. Concept of direct contact type PFR: PBWFR
2. Experimental apparatus: Pb-Bi –water direct contact boiling two-phase flow loop
3. Experimental result of Pb-Bi natural circulation flow
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Direct Contact Type PFR: PBWFR



Objective is to clarify the characteristics of Pb-Bi natural circulation

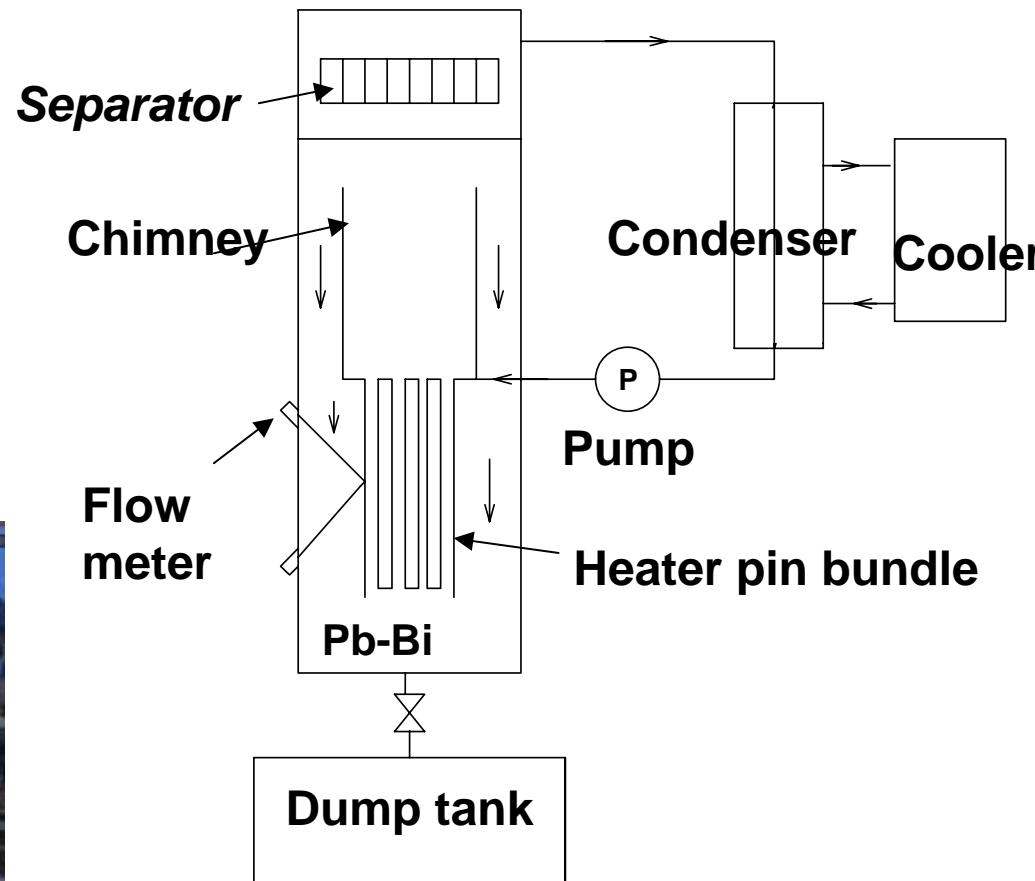
Pb-Bi Cooled Direct Contact Boiling Water FR (PBWFR)

Experimental Apparatus for Pb-Bi and Water-Steam Flows

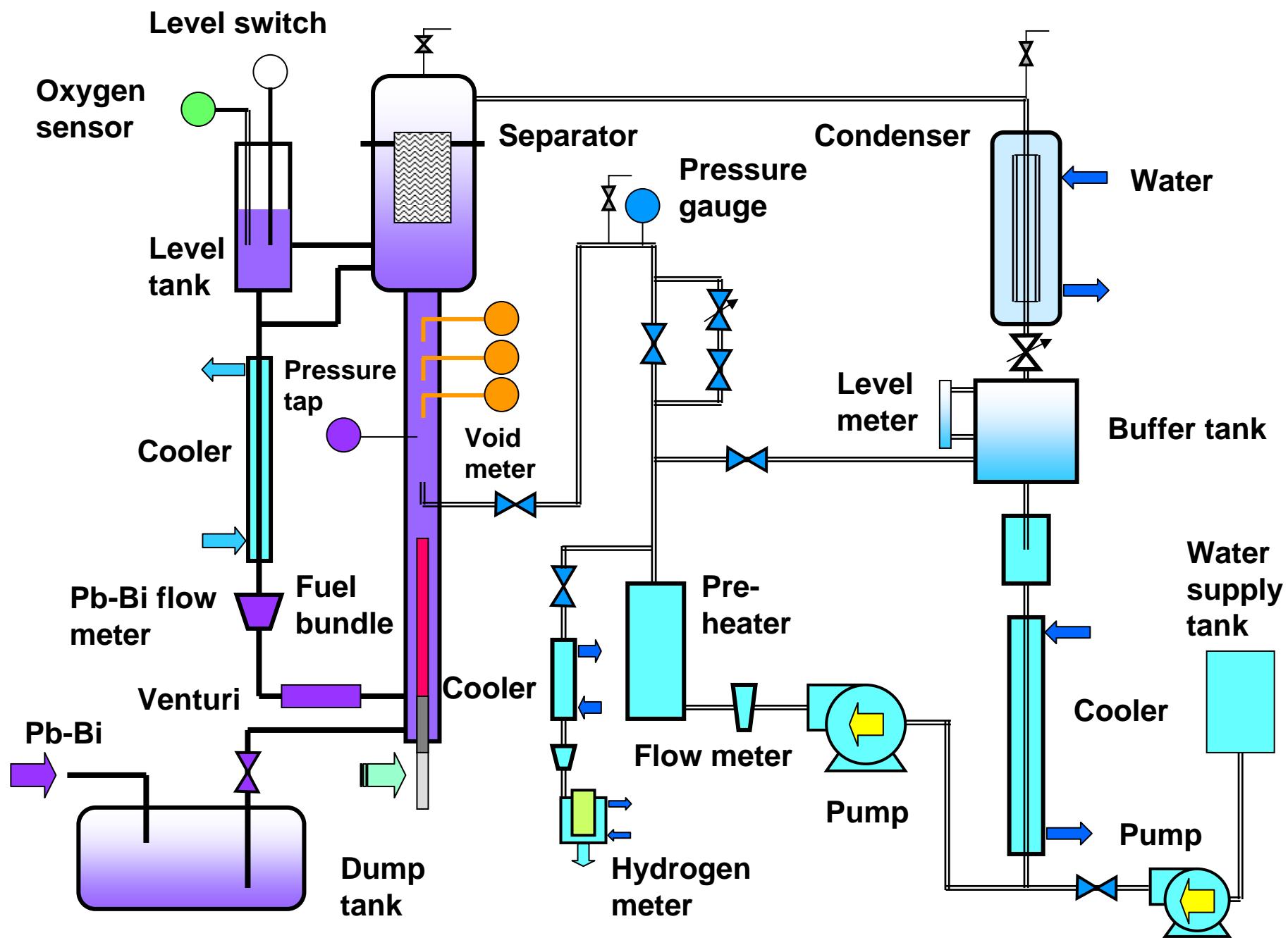
System characteristics of Pb-Bi single-phase natural circulation flow



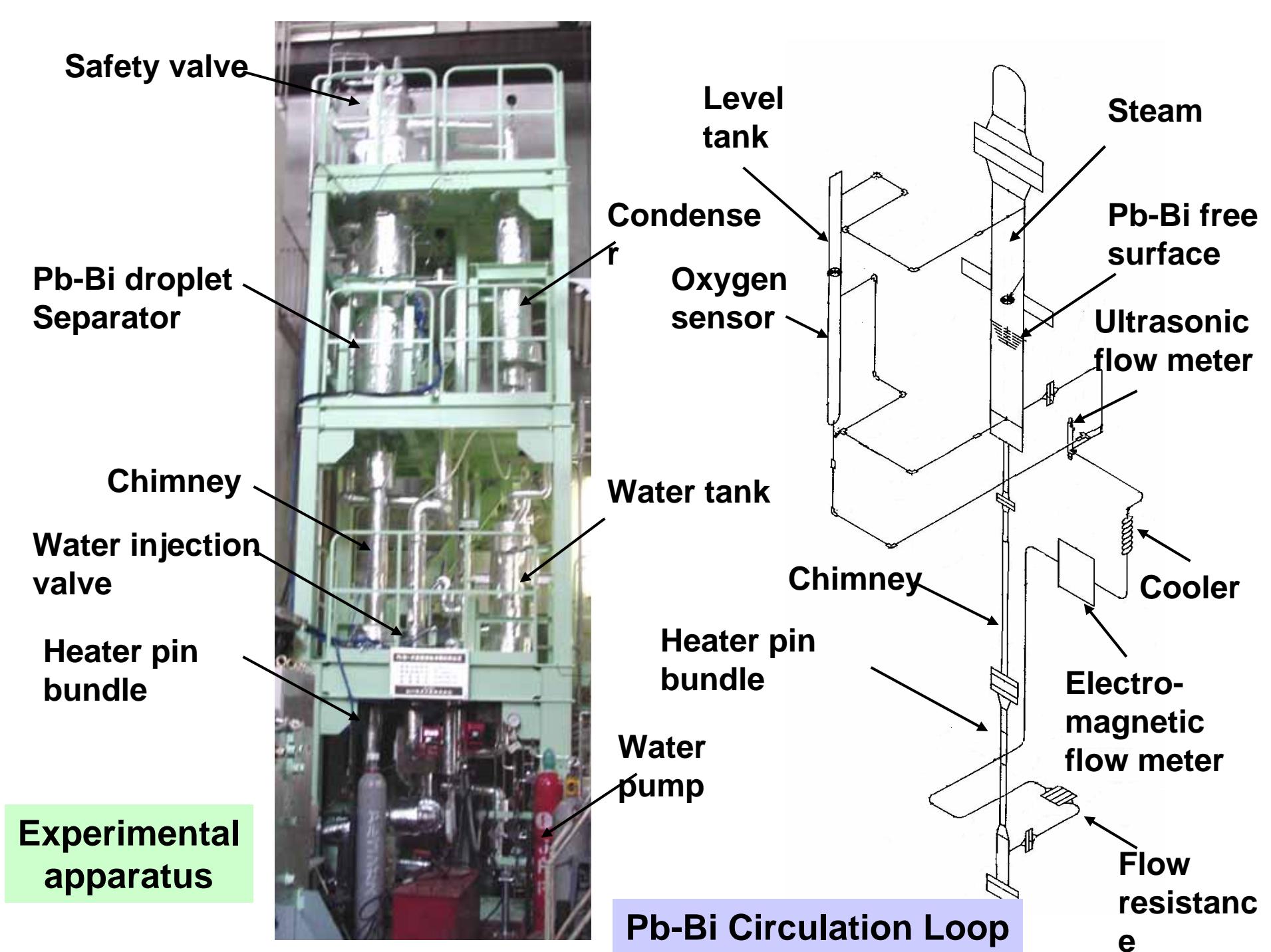
Heater pin bundle, Chimney and Separator



Pb-Bi and Water-Steam Flow loops

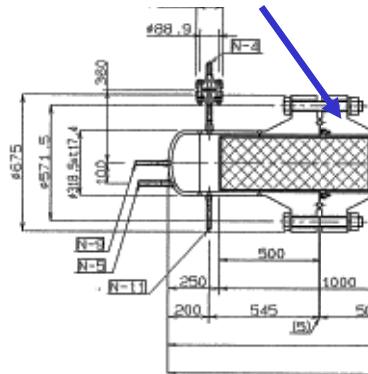


Direct Contact Boiling Test Loop



Pb-Bi Circulation Loop

Separator/Dryer



Chimney

Chimney

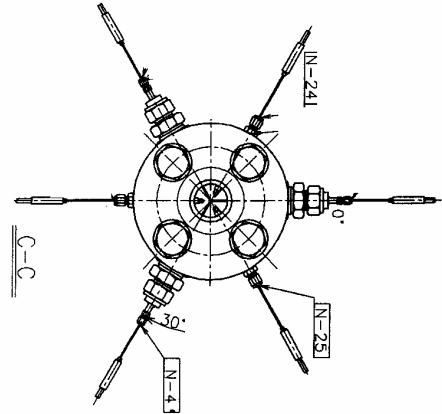
Water supply Fuel assembly

Water supply Fuel assembly

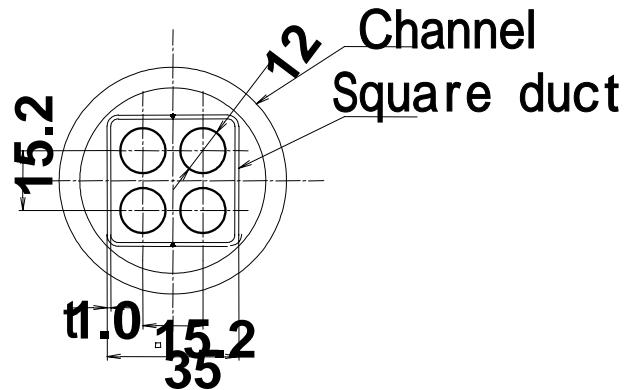
Water supply Fuel assembly

Test section	Length 7m Heater power 133kW	Subassembly	Length 1.72m Fuel pin 4 / 1.65m
Pb-Bi			
Inventory 1000 kg	Fuel pin Outer dia./ Pitch Heater length	12mm/15.9mm 1000mm	
Outlet temp. 460	Power Cladding material	33.3kW x 4 STPA24	
Inlet temp. 310			
Water loop			
Inventory 50 kg			
Supply temp. 220			
Steam temp. 296			
Pressure 7MPa			
Cooling power 133kW			

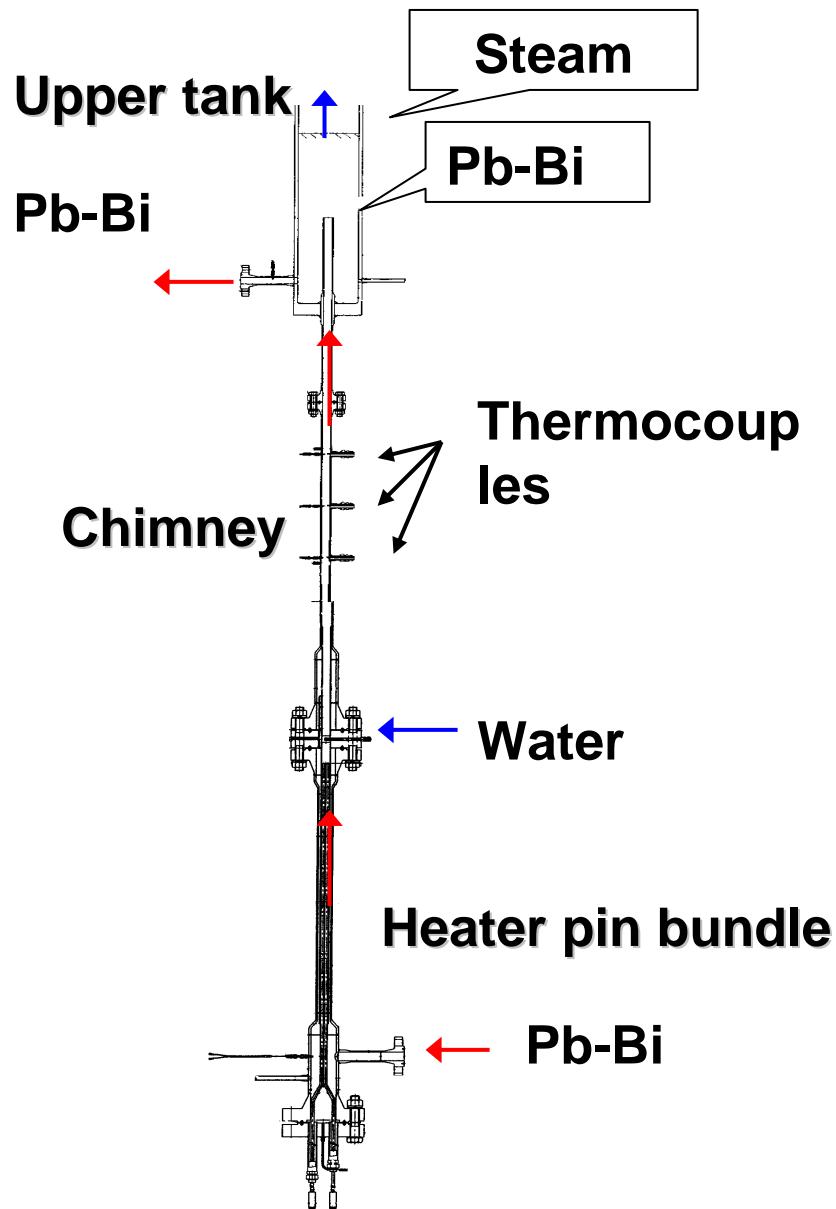
Test section



**Water supply-Pressure
measurement**



Heater pin bundle



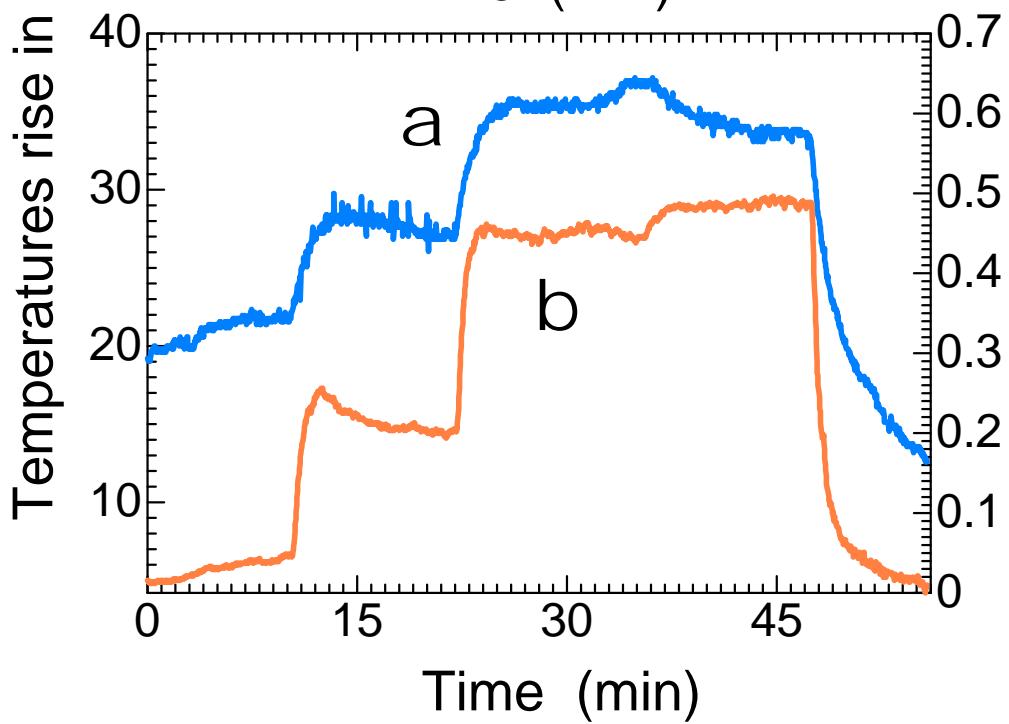
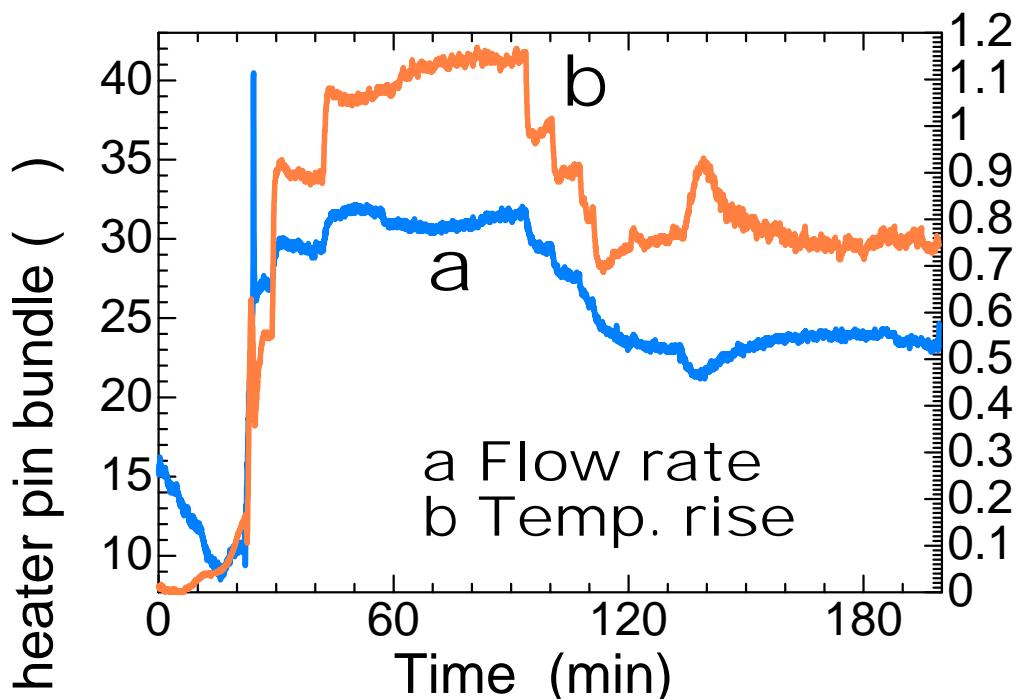
Controlled parameter in operation

Heater pin bundle	Experiment	Rated condition
Power (kW)	0.038-7.7	133
Outlet Pb-Bi temp. ()	251-308	460
Inlet Pb-Bi temp. ()	243-278	310

Result in operation

	Result	Rated condition
Pb-Bi flow rate (L/min)	1.5-4.8	36.5
Temperature in chimney ()	250-303	-

Pb-Bi Single-phase Natural Circulation



Pb-Bi flow rate in natural circulation (kg/s)

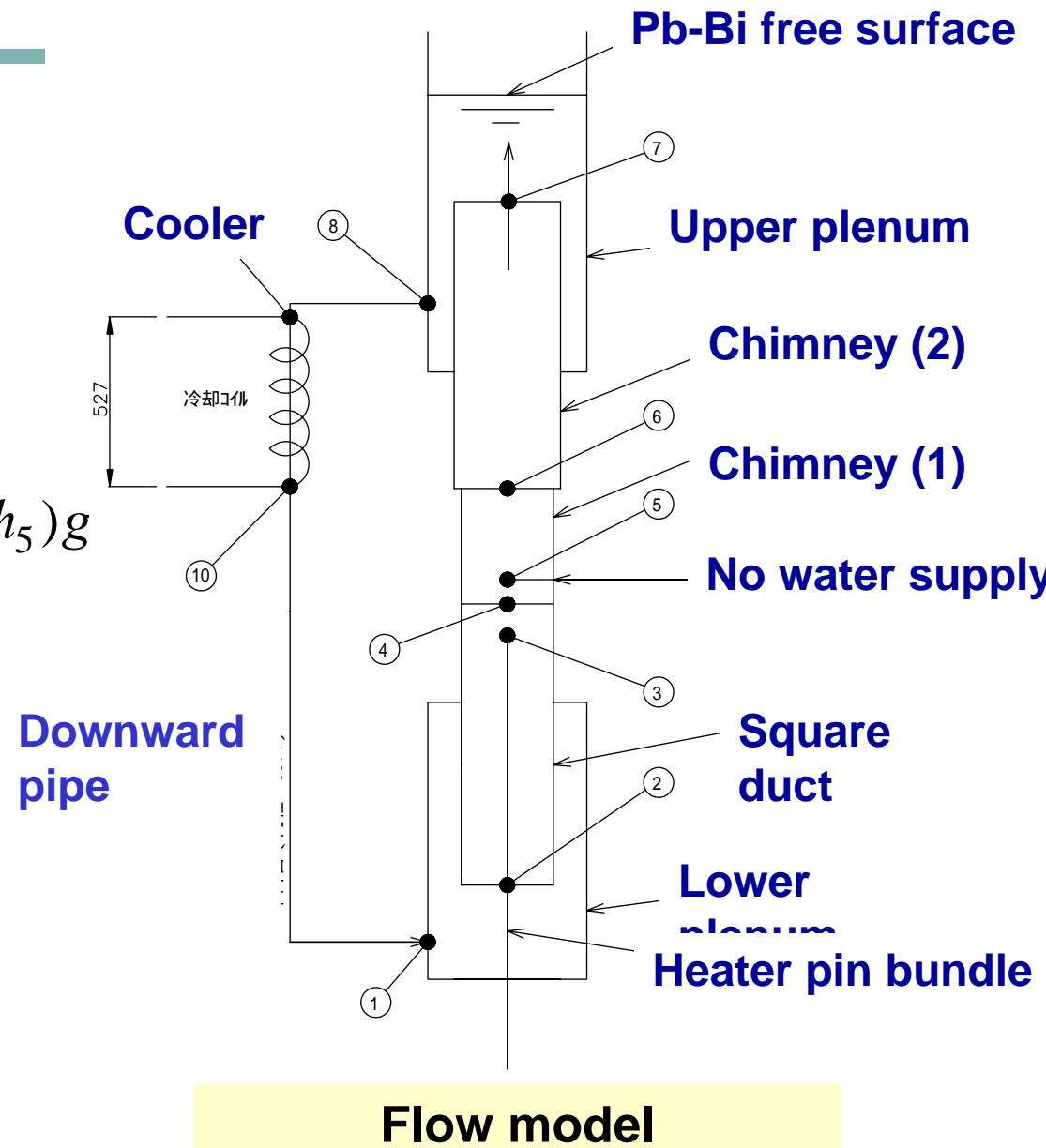
Evaluation of flow rate in natural circulation

Driving force of natural circulation

$$\Delta P = \rho_{dc} h_1 g - (\rho_{dc} h_2 + \rho_3 h_3 + \rho_4 h_4 + \rho_c h_5)g$$

Frictional pressure loss in chimney

$$\Delta P_{L0} = \left(\zeta + \lambda \frac{L}{D} \right) \frac{\rho}{2} \cdot V^2$$



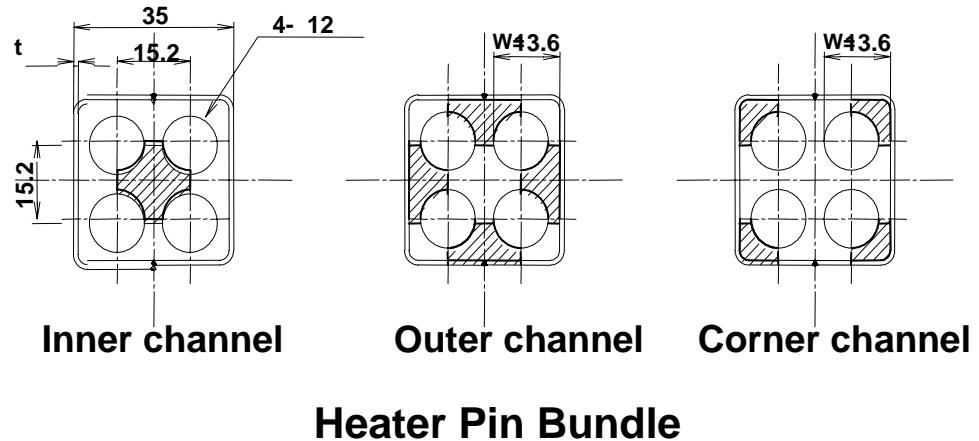
Frictional loss in bare bundle

$$\Delta P_b = \frac{\rho}{2} f \frac{L}{De} V_b^2$$

Laminar and turbulent $f_L = \frac{C_L}{Re}$ $f_T = \frac{C_T}{Re^{0.18}}$

$$C_L, C_T = a + b_1 \left(\frac{P}{D} - 1 \right) + b_2 \left(\frac{P}{D} - 1 \right)^2$$

$$C_{fb} = De_b \left[\sum_{i=1}^3 S_i \left(\frac{De_i}{De_b} \right)^{\frac{m}{2-m}} \left(\frac{C'_{fi}}{De_i} \right)^{\frac{1}{m-2}} \right]^{m-2}$$



Heater Pin Bundle

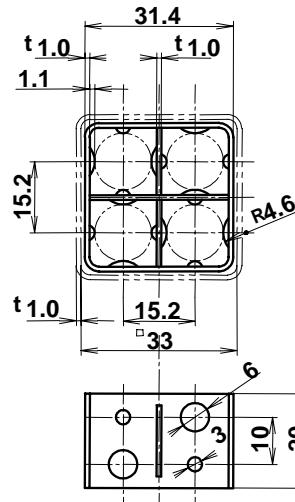
Form loss coefficient

$$\log_{10}(C_V) = 3.018 - 0.8712 \cdot \log_{10}(Re_b) + 8.688 \times 10^{-2} \cdot (\log_{10}(Re_b))^2$$

Pressure loss in Loop

$$\Delta P = \left(\zeta + \lambda \frac{L}{D} \right) \frac{\rho}{2} \cdot V^2$$

Honeycomb grid spacers (3 stages)

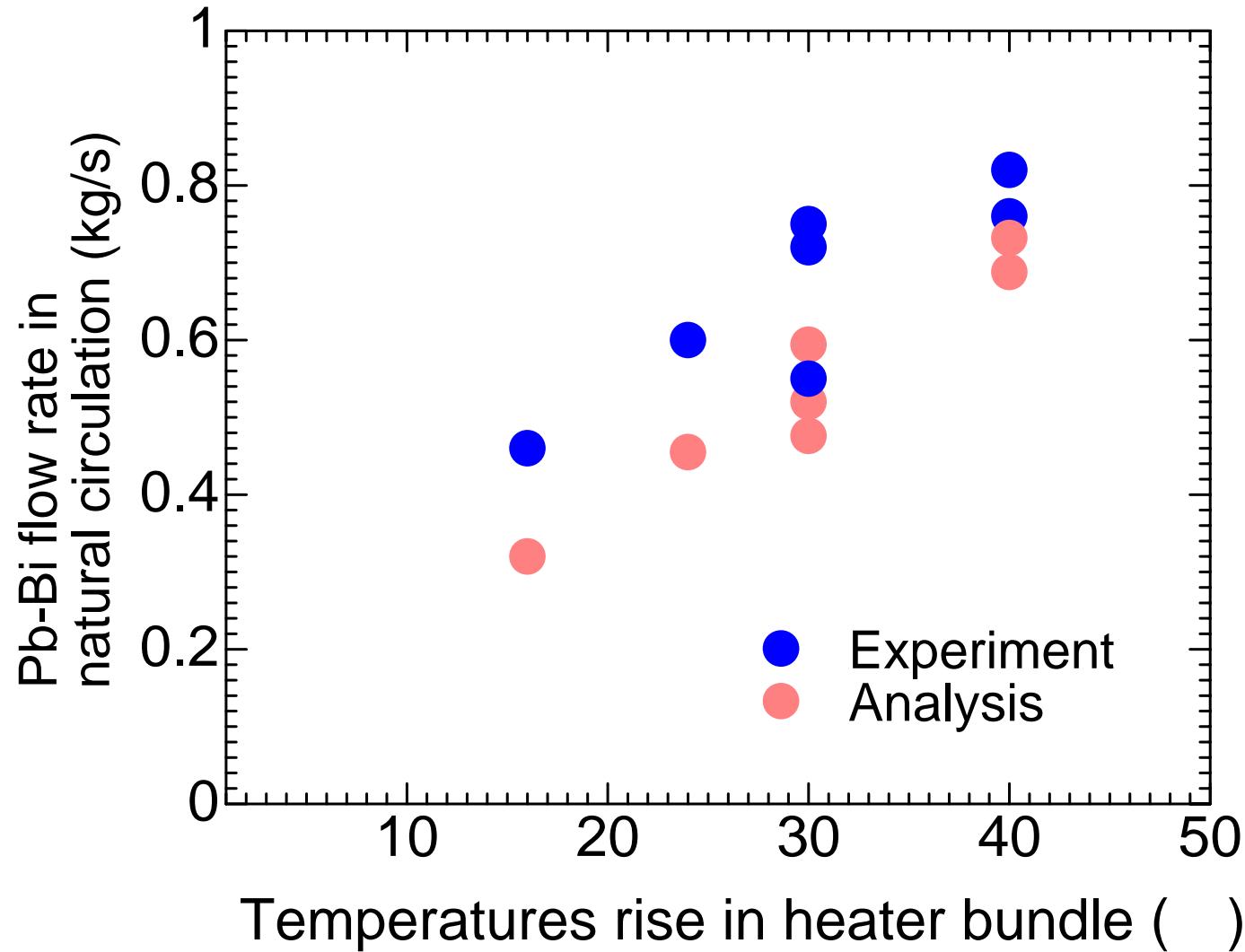


$$\Delta P_G = \frac{\rho}{2} \cdot C_V \cdot \varepsilon^2 \cdot V_b^2$$

Area ratio

$$\varepsilon = \frac{A_{SP}}{A}$$

Experimental and analytical results of flow rate in natural circulation



Conclusion

- 1. Natural circulation flow was successfully achieved by heating Pb-Bi in the heater pin bundle.**

- 2. Analytical result of Pb-Bi natural circulation flow rate was slightly lower than the experimental result.**