



ESFR-SMART
sodium fast reactor safety

WP:	WP2.2: New experiments for safety
Task:	2.2.1 and 2.2.2
Speaker:	Wolfgang Hering
Affiliation :	Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, INR, Germany
Event:	Kick-off Meeting
When:	September 11-12, 2017
Where:	Euratom, Brussels, Belgium

TOC on New experiments for safety

- Overview to HAC experimental capabilities
- Task 2.2.1: KASOLA tests on transitional conditions
- Task 2.2.2: Sodium boiling related tests

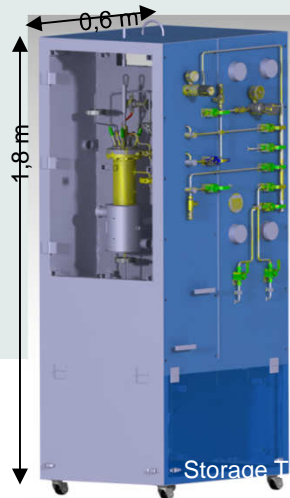


This project has received funding from the Euratom research and training programme 2014-2018 under grant agreement No 754501.

Experimental facilities at HAC

Basic physics
(Electro-chemistry)

AMTEC
ATEFA



← DITEFA

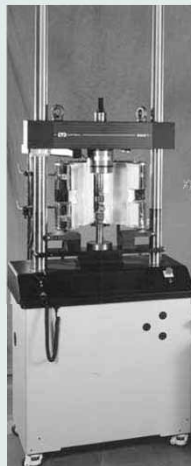
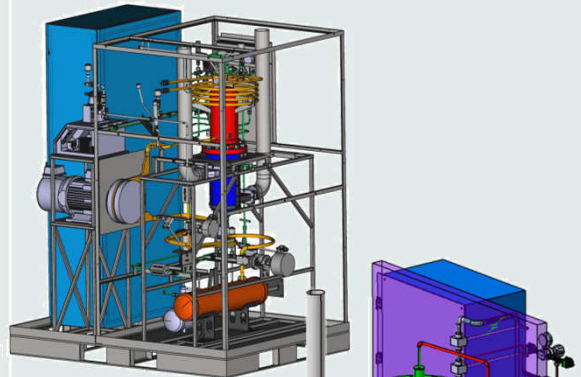
Na-Infrastructure



Transport tanks

System level
(Materials)

„Energy“ - materials
SOLTEC 1_{AWP} - 2_{IHM}

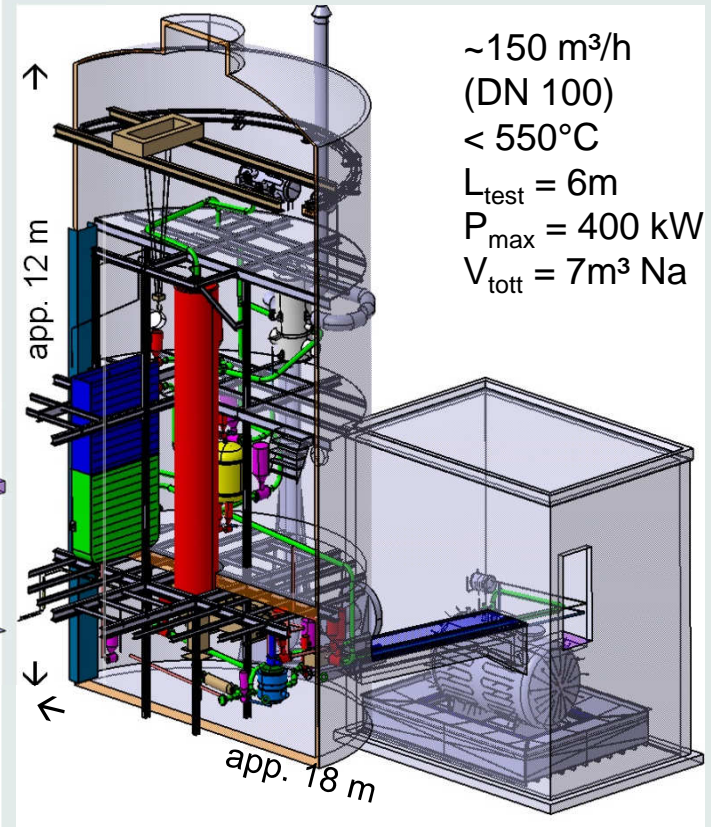


SOLTEC 3_{INR}

← CORTINA_{AWP}

Medium Scale / Demonstrator
(Systems)

Thermal storage
KASOLA facility



~150 m³/h
(DN 100)
< 550°C
L_{test} = 6m
P_{max} = 400 kW
V_{tott} = 7m³ Na

Capabilities and Scientific Program



- **KASOLA:** 150m³/h, 7 m³ Na, 550°C
contributes to safety oriented EU-programs: ESNII+, SESAME, ESFR_ *smart*
→ Qualification of CFD and system codes
→ Component and safety tests under real conditions
→ Backbone of KIT-sodium infrastructure (Na-storage, purification, distribution)
- **SOLTEC-1:** IAM-AWP/INR: material qualification in flowing sodium up to 750°C (in oven), LCF (ESFR_ *smart*)
- **SOLTEC-2:** IHM: material qualification in flowing sodium under fast thermal transient conditions up to 900°C (in test section)
- **SOLTEC-3:** High temperature loop for direct energy conversion (AMTEC) phase change experiments (ESFR_ *smart*) up to 1000 °C
- **ATEFA:** Facility in operation to investigate AMTEC up to 1000 °C
- **DITEFA:** Education and training on liquid metals at room temperature
Pre-tests for KASOLA, flow transitions, backward facing step
- **CORTINA:** Infrastructure for corrosion studies in sodium in final built phase
- **AMTEC Laboratory @INR:** in operation



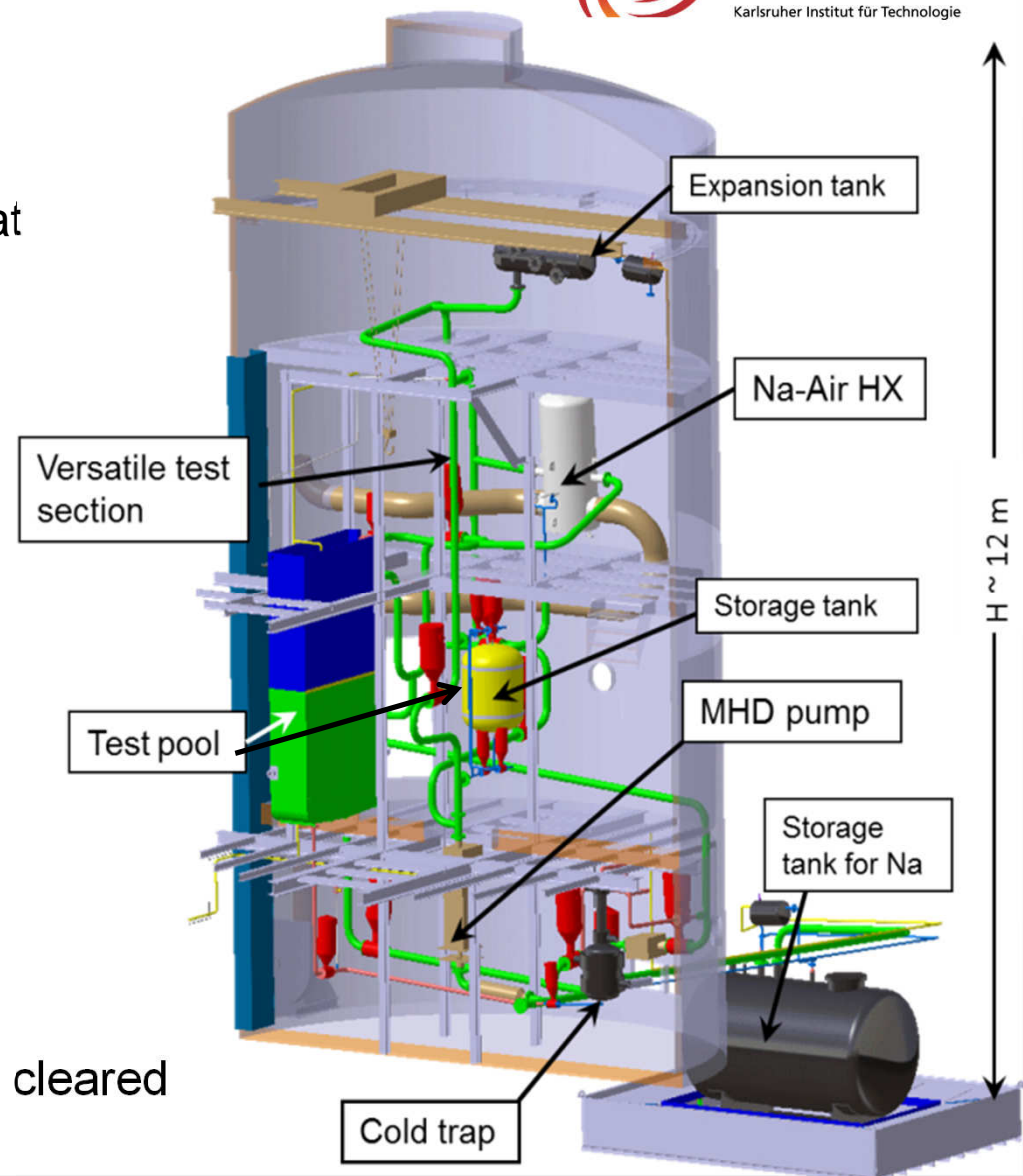
KASOLA

■ Projected for:

- Research on liquid metal
- Development of turbulent LM heat transfer models for CFD tools
- Component tests (900l pool)
- LM for CSP 2.0

Status (SiO, QE)

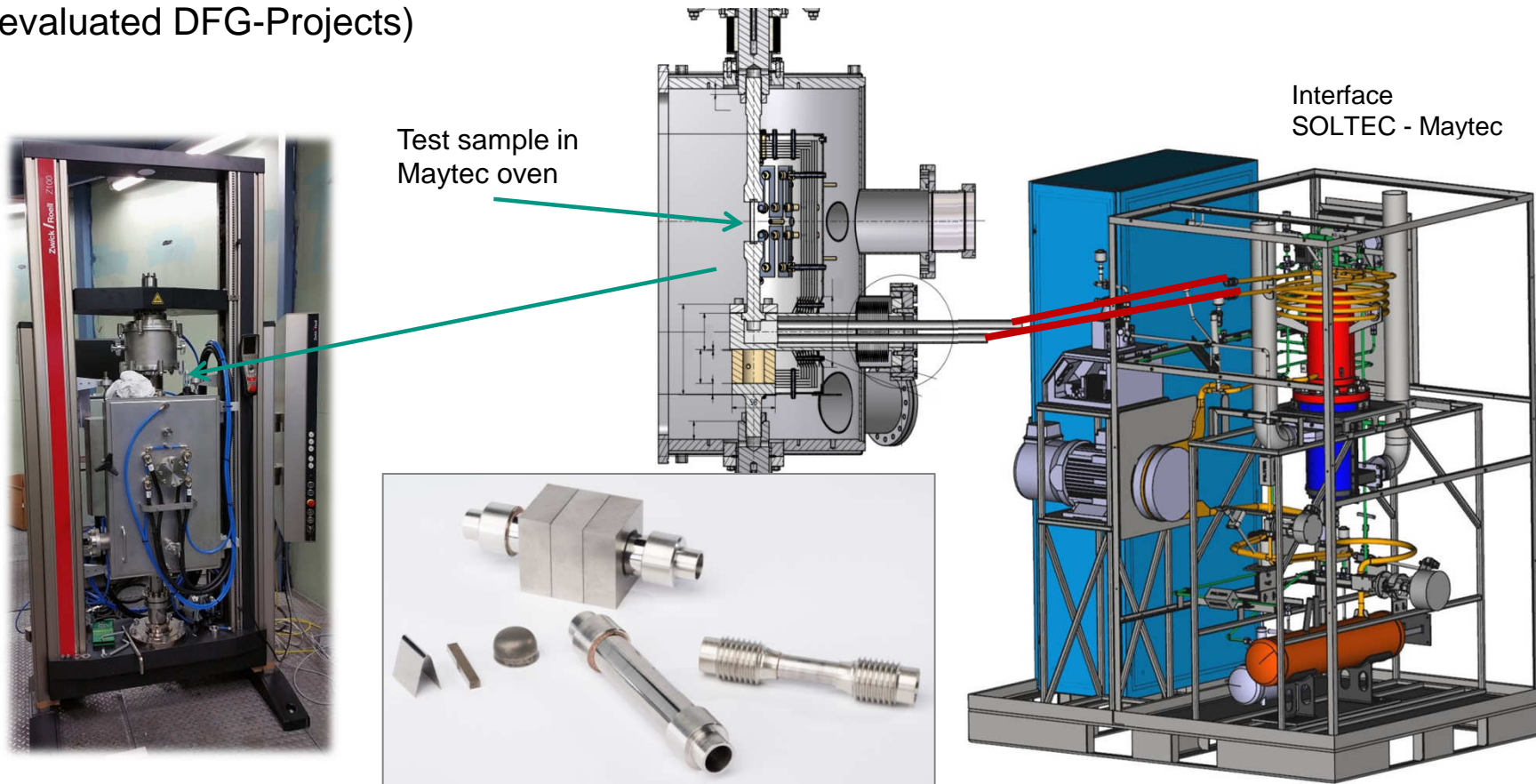
- Cold SiO (set-into-operation) phase finished
- Hot (SiO) in progress:
 - Na liquefied, components tested
 - Check of safety provisions (unexpected behavior detected → correction in work)
- Continuation in KW37/38
- After ISS test (TueV) → Operation cleared



Qualification of Innovative Materials: SOLTEC – 1

Sodium Loop to Test materials and Corrosion: for Low Cycle Fatigue (LCF) tests

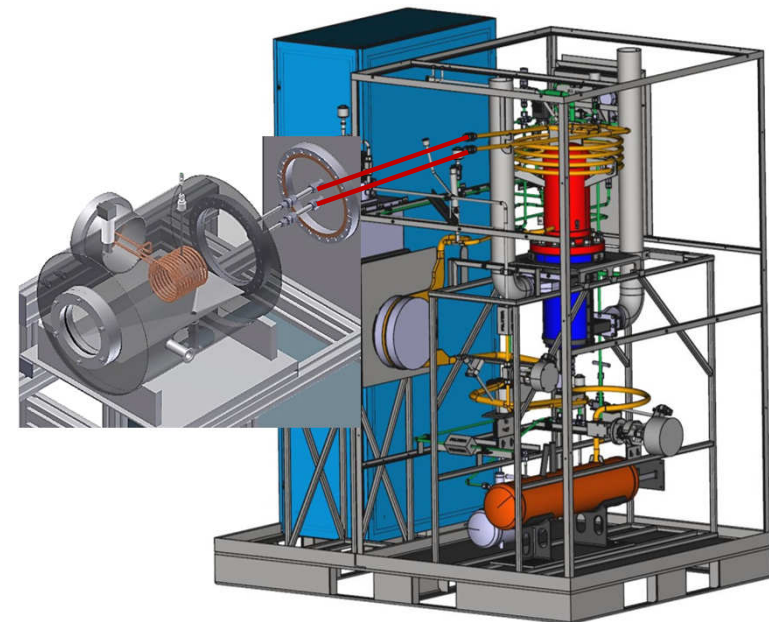
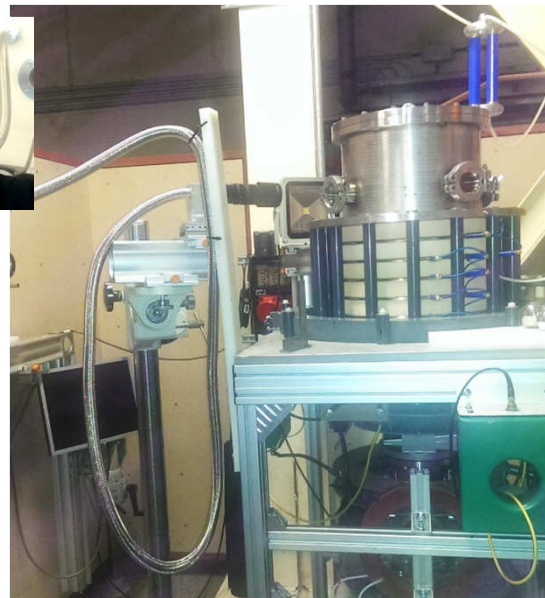
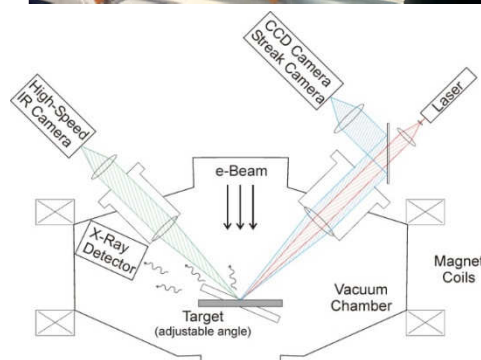
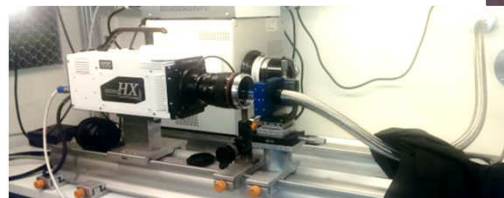
- Materials for tube receiver in CSP
- Ductile refractory metals (W, Mo) (ex. behavior at HT versus LM)
- Ductile behavior of W und Mo via innovative transformation processes (2 positiv evaluated DFG-Projects)



Material challenges: protective coatings: SOLTEC-2

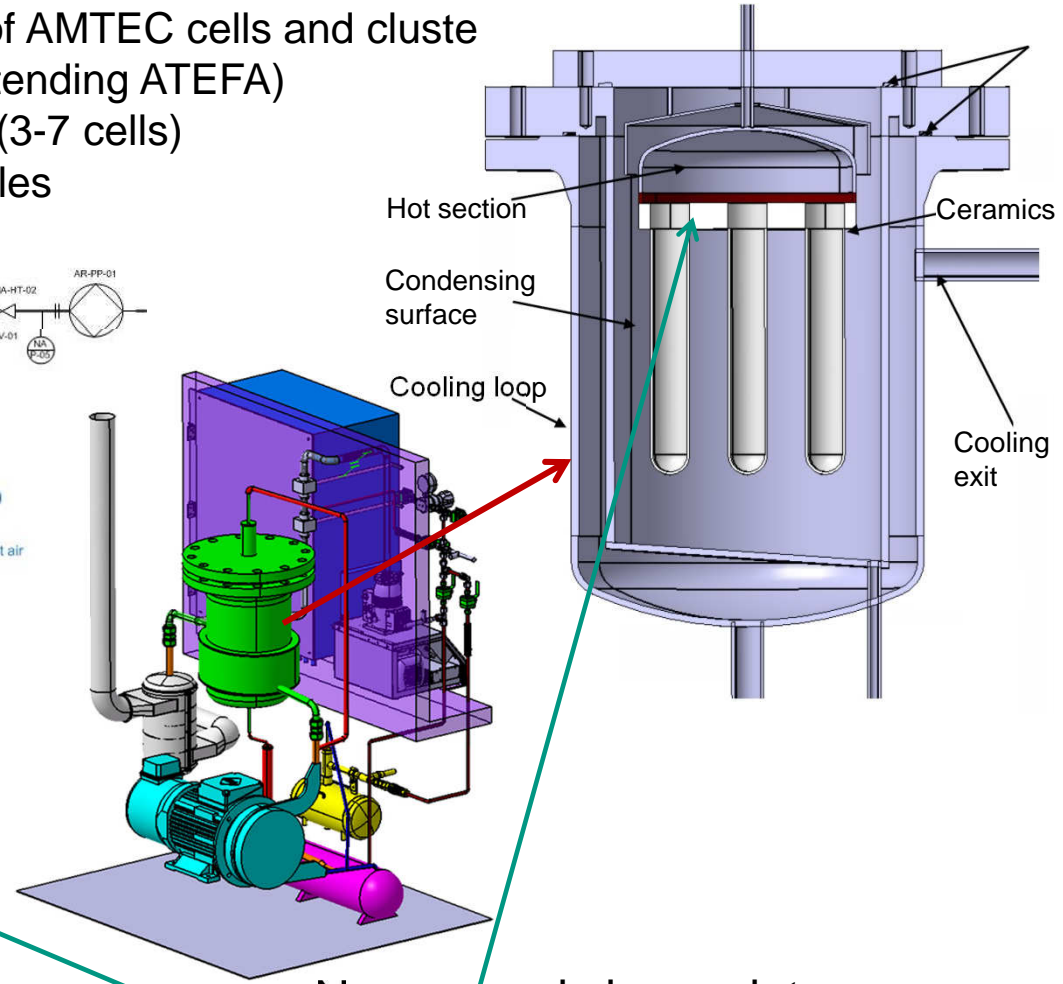
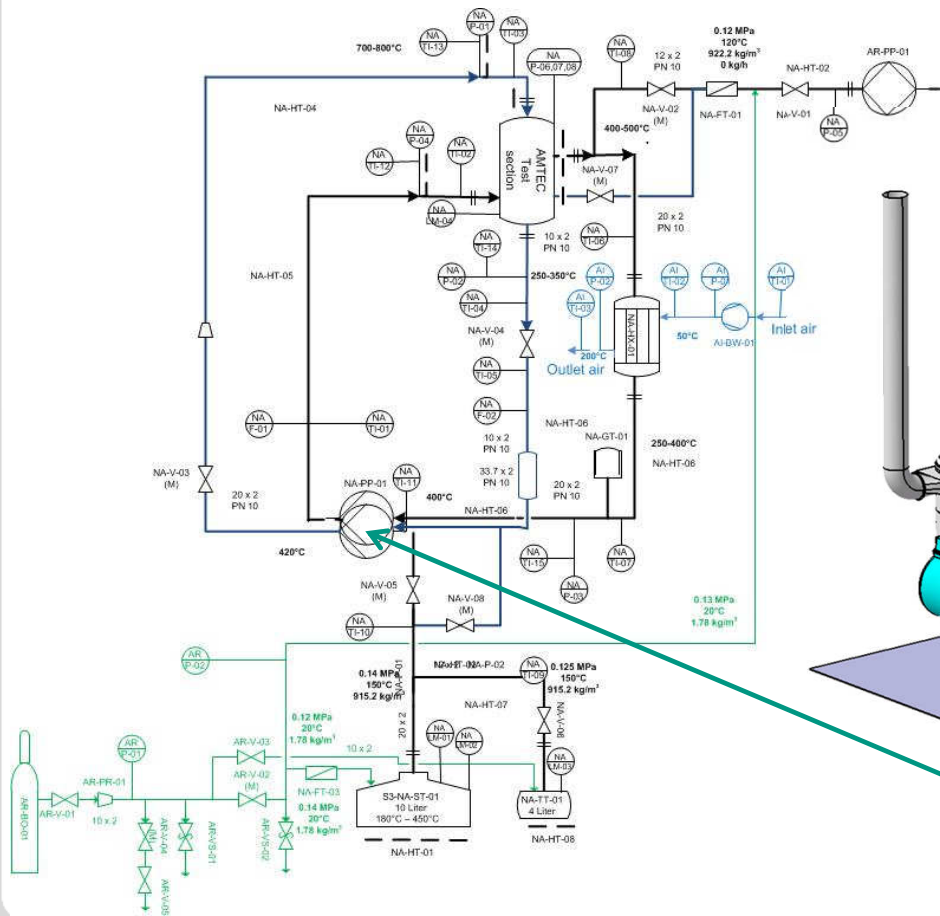


- Material compatibility at high temperatures in contact with liquid PbBi, Sn and Na
- and under rapid temperature transients (SOLTEC-2) – Thermal cycling tests at high temperature - ΔT : 650 – 900°C
- Long term stability of protective surface coatings (in/outer surface) using pulsed electron beams (GESA-SOFIE) – Surface Optimization facility with Fast In-situ diagnostic Equipment



Qualification of Innovative Materials: SOLTEC-3

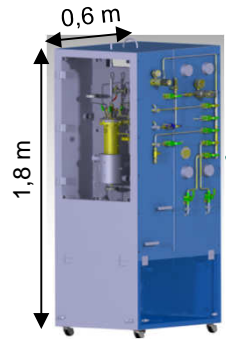
- Long term and transient test of AMTEC cells and cluste
 1. single cell (extending ATEFA)
 2. small module (3-7 cells)
 3. stacked modules



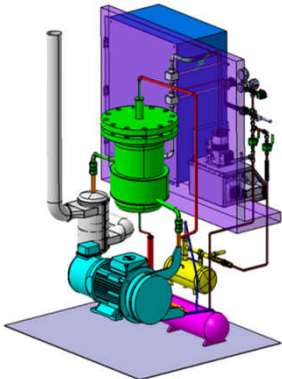
+ New ceramic base plate
 + EMP with two independent loops

KIT-wide Sodium Infrastructure sharing

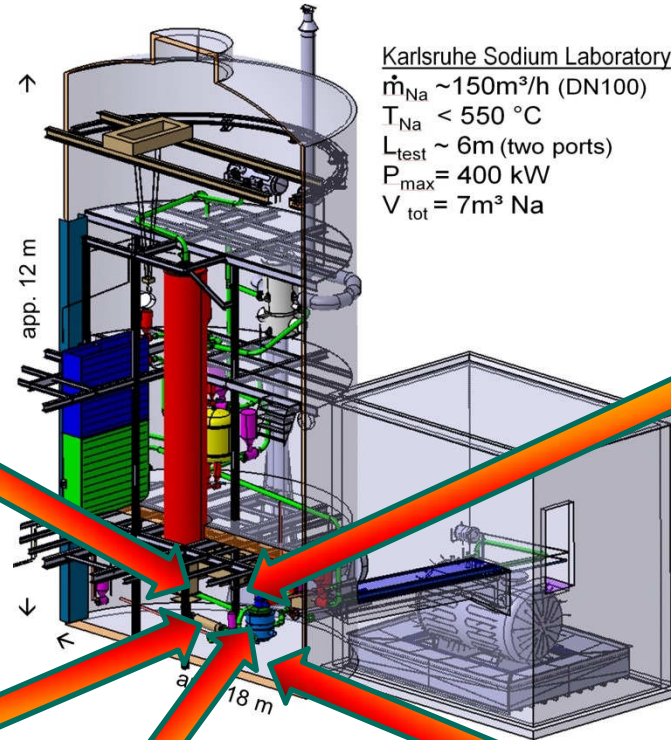
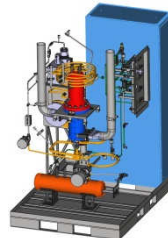
INR: AMTEC



INR: SOLTEC-3



IHM:
SOLTEC-1
fast transients

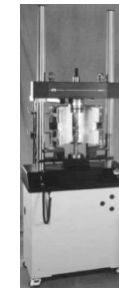


Karlsruhe Sodium Laboratory
 $\dot{m}_{Na} \sim 150 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ (DN100)
 $T_{Na} < 550 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
 $L_{\text{test}} \sim 6 \text{ m}$ (two ports)
 $P_{\text{max}} = 400 \text{ kW}$
 $V_{\text{tot}} = 7 \text{ m}^3 \text{ Na}$

IAM-AWP:
SOLTEC-2 LCF

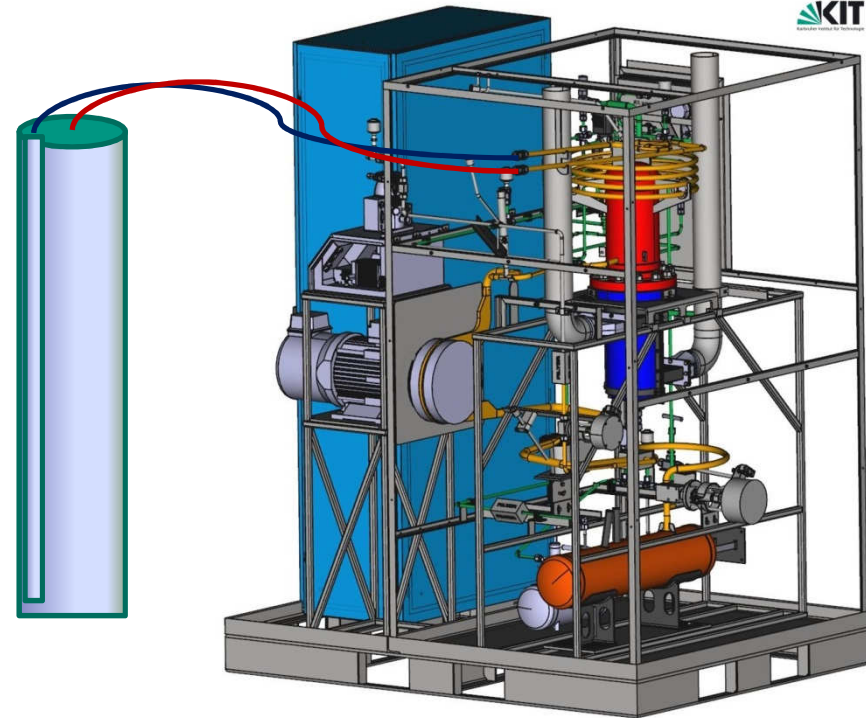
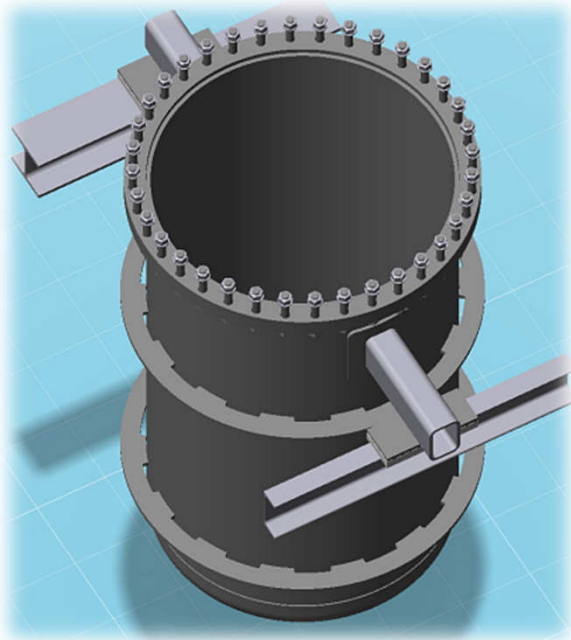


IAM-AWP:
CORTINA
corrosion



Qualification of Innovative Sensors

- Small sensors: SOLTEC -1/-2
 - up to 720°C
 - Up to 8 m/s (depending on Δp)
 - Direct attachable by SWAGELOC HT joints (qualified by KIT for Sodium up to 800°C)



- 3D-sensor arrays: KASOLA FlexStor
 - DN 900
 - Height of ~1,5 m (~1 m³)
 - Integrated in 2018 available in 2019

WP2.2: New experiments for safety



Output:

1. WP 2.2 will create new experimental data to calibrate and validate the computational tools for each defence-in-depth level.
2. At the end of the ESFR-SMART these data will be made available for the other SFR-related programs.

■ Task 2.2.1: KASOLA test on transitional conditions

■ Task 2.2.2: Sodium boiling related tests in/with SOLTEC



2.2.1: KASOLA test on transitional conditions



Task 2.2.1 uses the existing test sections in the KASOLA facility available in 2018 -2020. Initially a simple straight test section of app 6 m is installed with a heating system at the bottom. In 2018 this test section will be replaced by the backward-facing test section (BFS) with a very detailed instrumentation allowing to monitor flow pattern down-streams the step.

■ Task 2.2.1.a: KASOLA test on transitional conditions:

- Use set into operation experiments for model qualification
- Get input for experimental conditions from Task 2.1.2
- Results to be used in Task 2.1.2 for code validation

■ Task 2.2.1.b: KASOLA using BFS test section

passive shut down systems have to act fast enough to shut down the reactor safely before energetic action start

- Assessment of scaling using BFS test section
- Perform blind simulations to support experiments
- Qualification of codes

2.2.2: Sodium boiling related tests

Task 2.2.2. will design and perform dedicated experiment to support water experiments at PSI on single droplet behavior to qualify 2-phase codes. A first concept foresees Laser heating to a single channel. The results is strongly dependent on high qualified instrumentation to detect bubble motion effects.

■ Task 2.2.2:

- Define experimental conditions and possible constraints
- Built stand-alone test section or connect to SOLTEC
- Document results

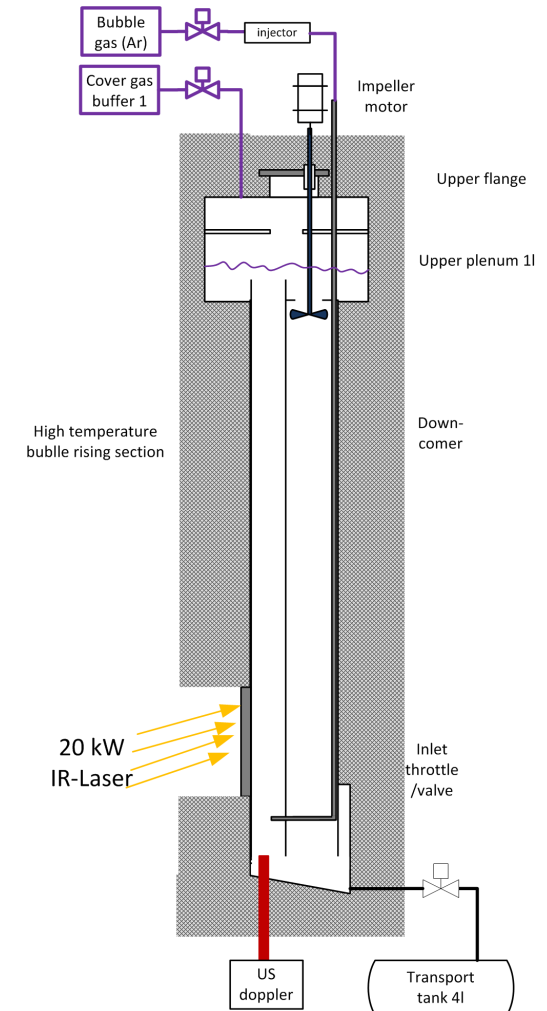
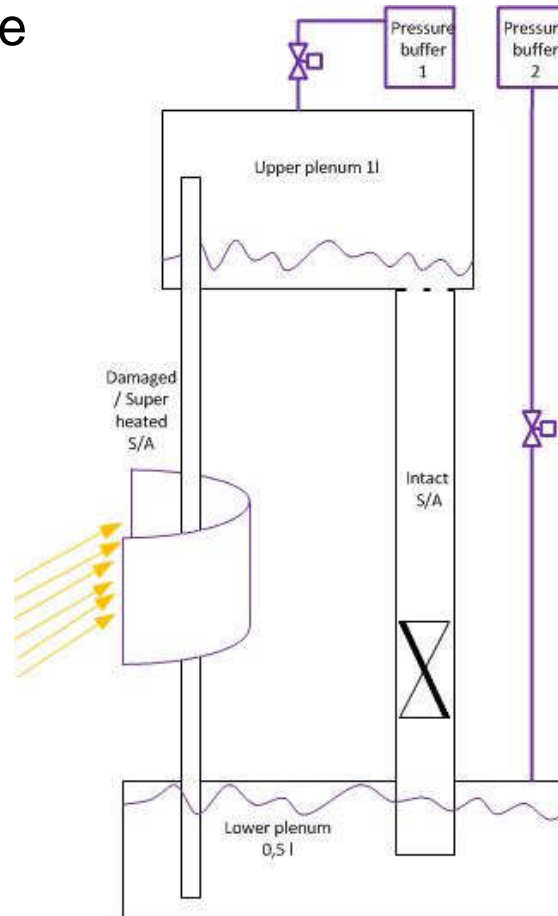
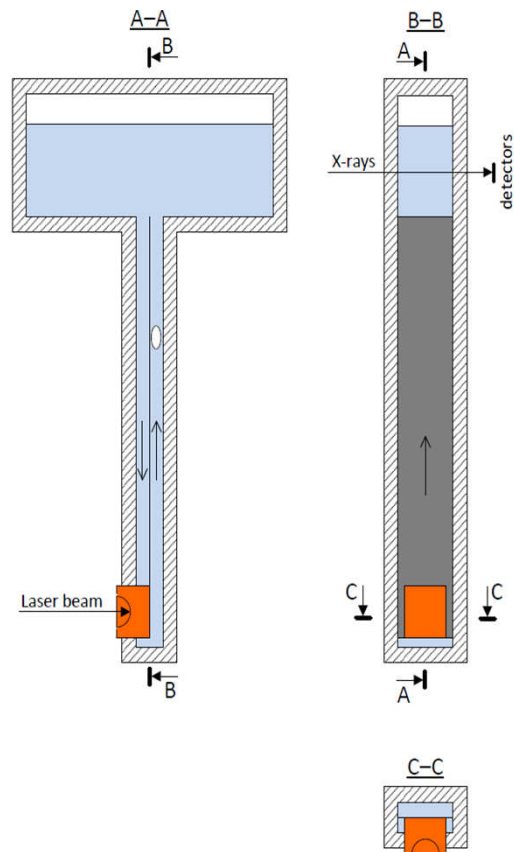
■ Support of Task 1.4.5

- Test of new instruments for safety (ECFM) developed at HZDR

D2.2.5 New test section for sodium boiling at the SOLTEC facility 2,2 T2.2.2
KIT R CO ~~24~~ t.b.d → 36 (?)

2.2.2: Sodium boiling related tests

- Several concepts are discussed using HAC infrastructure



Outlook 2019/2020:

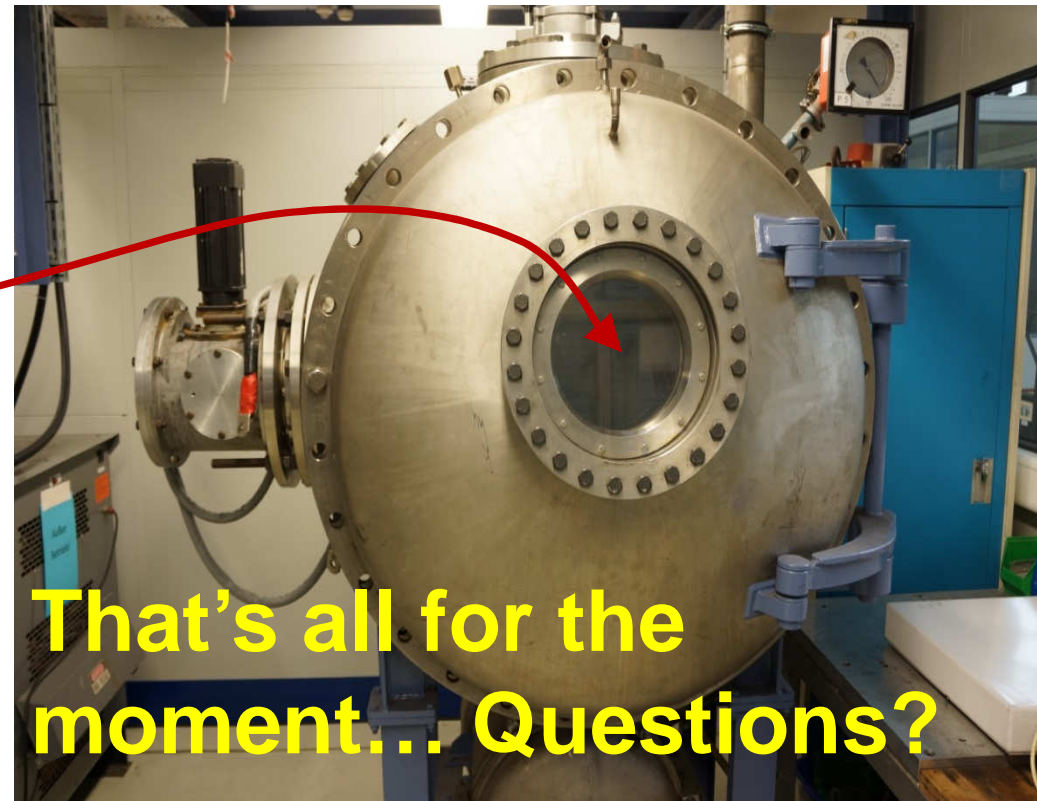
Striving for prototypic materials and flow structures

Laser heating (up to 500 kW/m^2) for sodium vapour bubble production

Looking for adequate instrumentation



**IR-Laser
power
~20 kW**



**That's all for the
moment... Questions?**



ESFR-SMART
sodium fast reactor safety

WP:	WP2.1: Codes calibration and validation
Task:	2.1.2 KASOLA TH data
Speaker:	Wolfgang Hering, Wadim Jäger
Affiliation:	Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, INR, Germany
Event:	Kick-off Meeting
When:	September 11-12, 2017
Where:	Euratom, Brussels, Belgium

TOC KASOLA

- Status KASOLA
- Task 2.1.2: KASOLA experiments



This project has received funding from the Euratom research and training programme 2014-2018 under grant agreement No 754501.

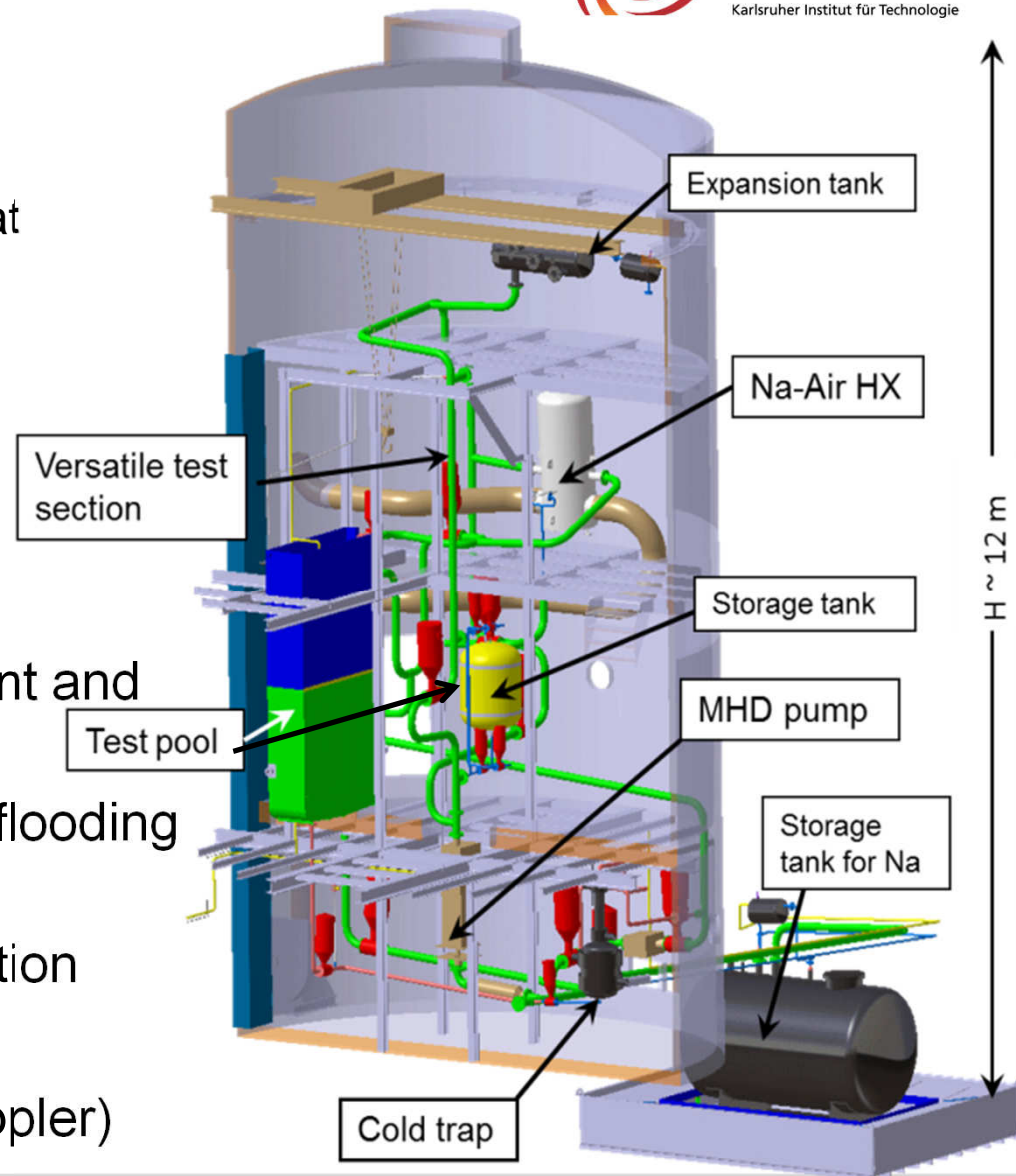
KASOLA status

■ Projected for:

- Research on liquid metal
- Development of turbulent LM heat transfer models for CFD tools
- Component tests (900l pool)
- LM for CSP 2.0

Safety features

- Fast draining of test section and base loop
- Leak detection on all component and structures
- Fire extinguishing by inert gas flooding
- Remote operation, no personal allowed in case of pump operation
- Video supervision
- Catch pan at storage tank (Peppler)

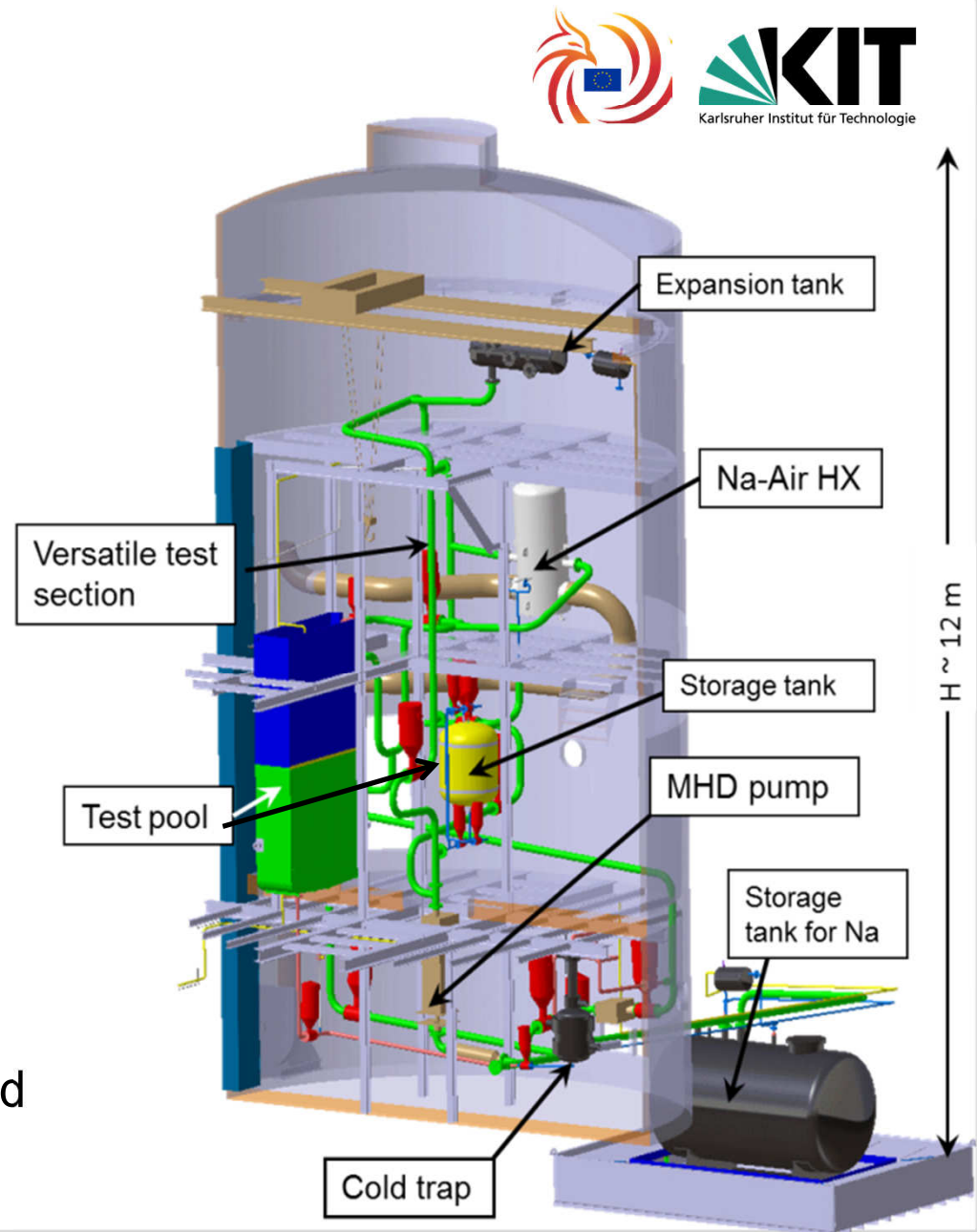


KASOLA status

Status (SiO, QE)

- Cold SIO (Set-Into-Operation) phase finished
- Hot (SIO) in progress:
 - Na liquefied, components tested
 - Check of safety provisions (unexpected behavior detected → correction in work)
- After ISS test (TueV) KW 38 → Operation cleared
- Qualification Experiments (QE) in spring 2018

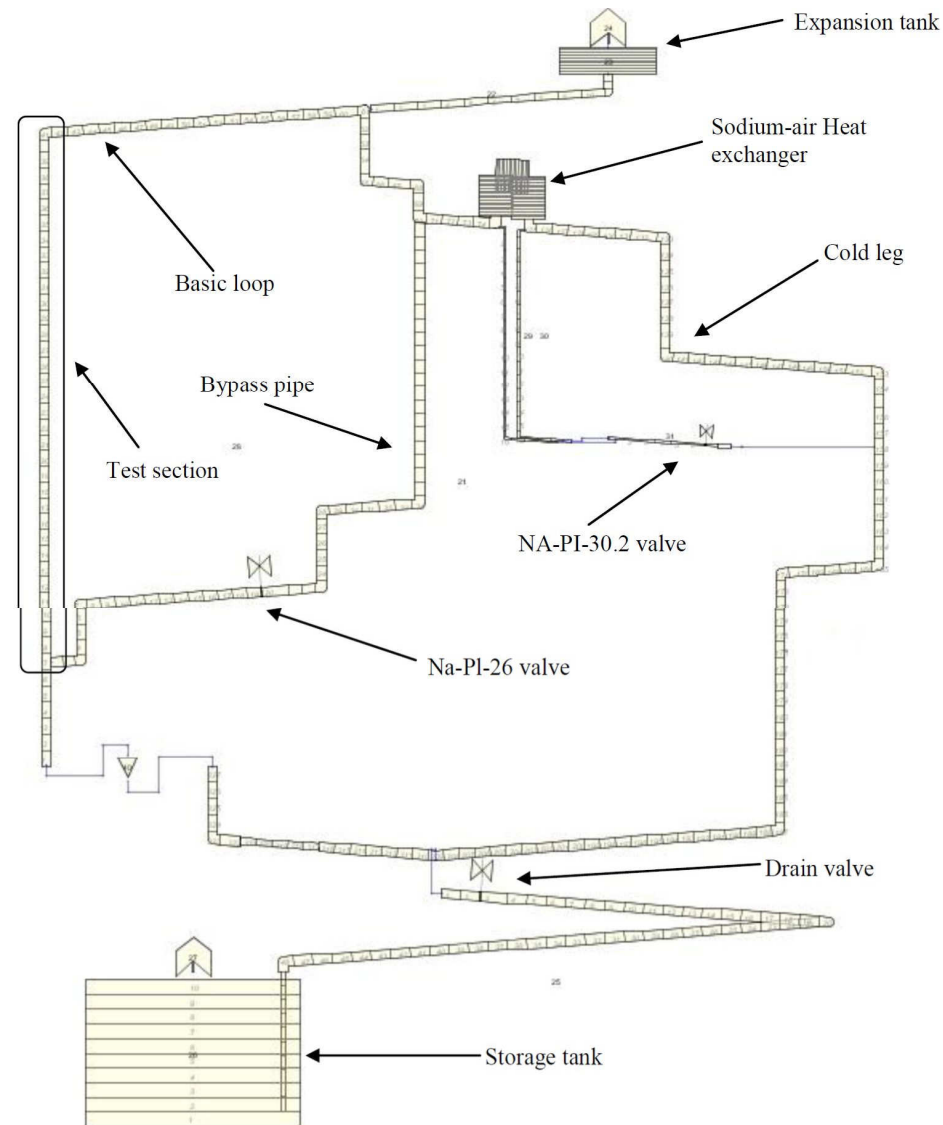
→ invite partners to participate in pre-calculations, sharing ideas and qualifying KASOLA



Preparations outside ESRF_smart

- Pre-ESFR_smart work done in JASMIN and SESAME:
- ASTEC-Na,
- RELAP5,
- FRED,
- TRACE, ...

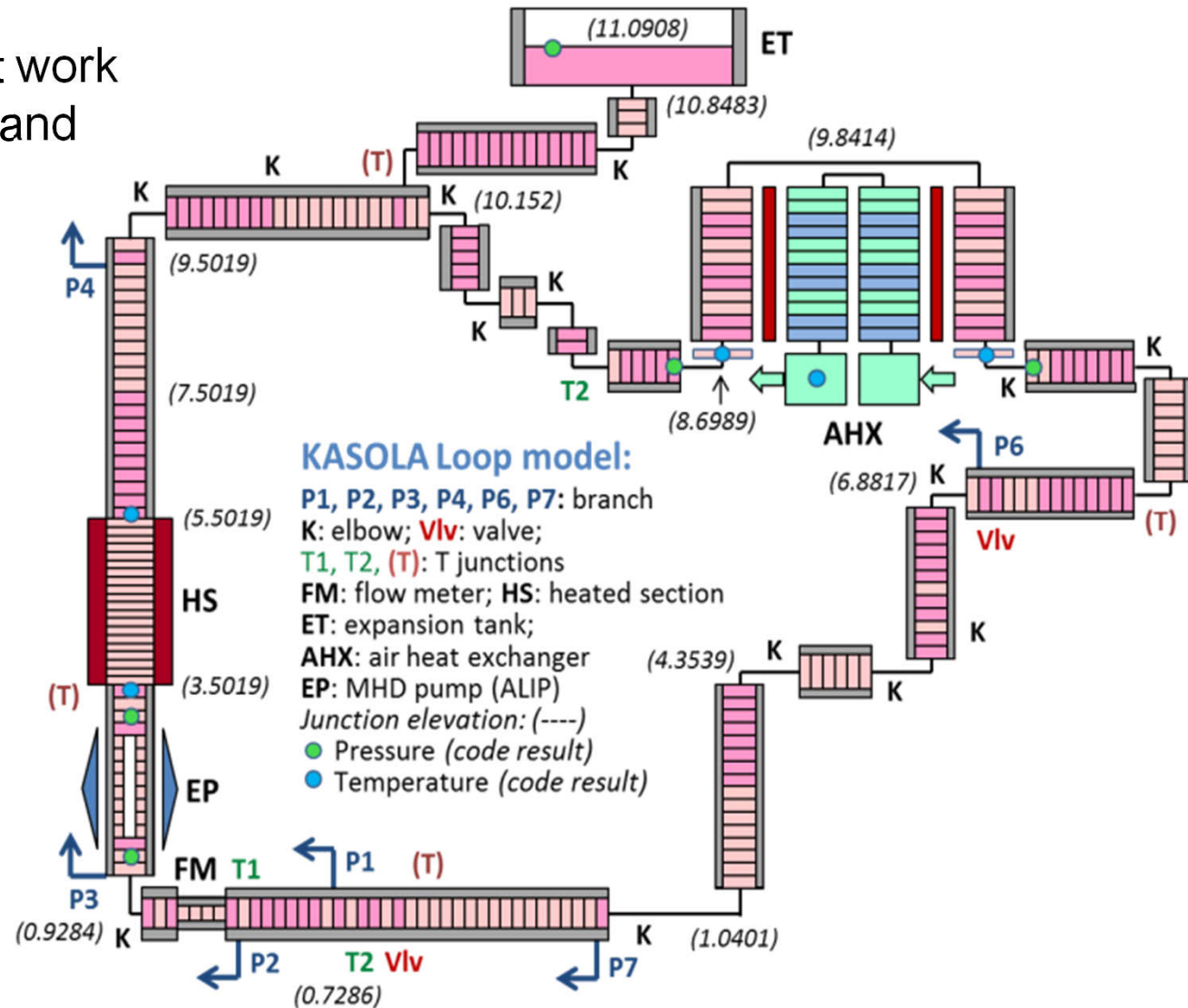
- Release of updated KASOLA Sheet after first set of SiO



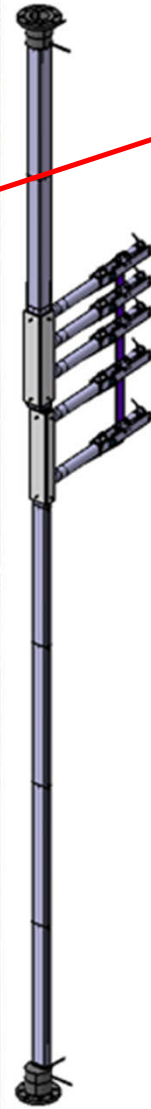
Preparations outside ESRF_smart

- Pre-ESFR_smart work done in JASMIN and SESAME:
- ASTEC-Na,
- RELAP5,
- FRED,
- TRACE, ...

- Release of updated KASOLA Sheet after first set of SiO



Status KASOLA



Test section for SiO

Test section for BFS



KASOLA SiO and QE

SiO

- Safety oriented test: Fast release of sodium under different conditions up to 300°C (avoidance of thermal shock)
 - Overpressure/ overfilling provisions
 - Cleaning / Wetting
 - Flow meter calibration
 - System review: component limits
- Documentation

QE

- Static tests for heat balance
- Pump operation forward/reverse
- Test of test section 1 heating
- Dynamic loop operation

2.2.1: KASOLA test on transitional conditions



Task 2.2.1 uses the existing test sections in the KASOLA facility available in 2018-2020. Initially a simple straight test section of app 6 m is installed with a heating system at the bottom. In 2018/19 this test section will be replaced by the backward-facing test section (BFS) with a very detailed instrumentation allowing to monitor flow pattern down-streams the step.

■ Task 2.2.1.a: KASOLA tests on transitional conditions:

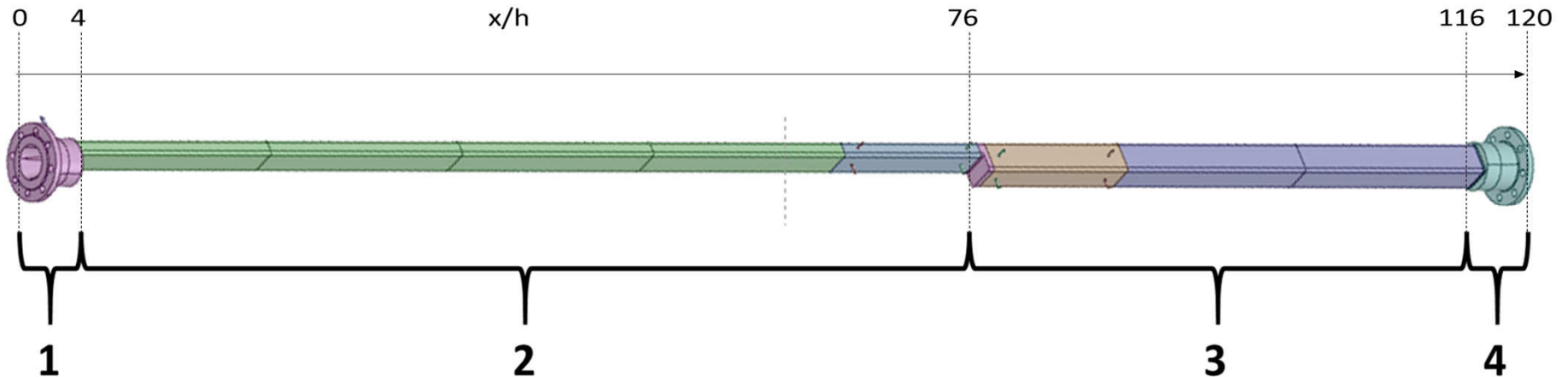
- Use set into operation experiments for model qualification
- Get input for experimental conditions from Task 2.1.2
- Results to be used in Task 2.1.2 for code validation

■ Task 2.2.1.b: KASOLA using BFS test section

passive shut down systems have to act fast enough to shut down the reactor safely before energetic action start

- Assessment of scaling using BFS test section
- Perform blind simulations to support experiments
- Qualification of codes

BFS: Backward Facing Step: Design

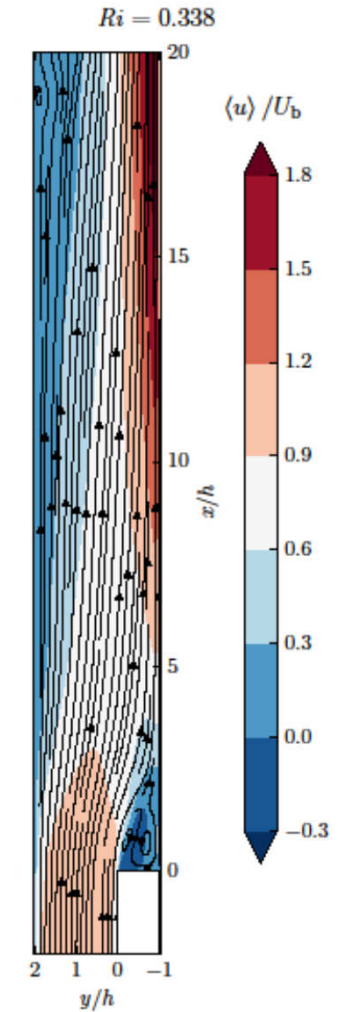
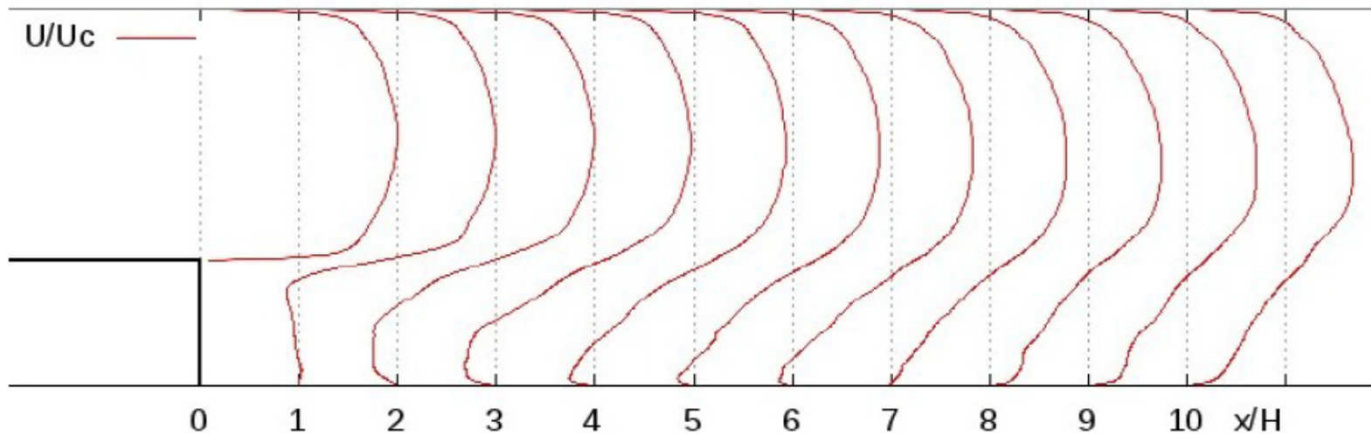
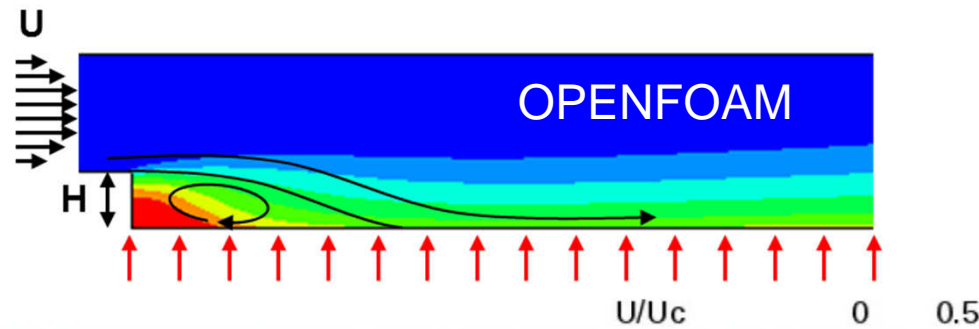


1. Inlet section (transition from circular to rectangular cross section):
4 x/h = 200 mm
2. Rectangular section: 72 x/h = 3600 mm (40 x 40)
3. Quadratic section: 40 x/h = 2000 mm (90 x 40)
4. Outlet section (transition from quadratic to circular cross section)
4 x/h = 200 mm

	Empirical correlations		Sharp 90° corners		Rounded corners	
	Techo	Colebrook	SST	BSLRSM	SST	BSLRSM
Δp [Pa]	40.9	41.8	39.7	41.7	40.8	43.1
U [m/s]	-	0.286	0.290	0.280	0.294	0.284

Analytical support (LIMTECH)

- CFD support by different institutions as part of the Helmholtz Alliance on Liquid Metal Technology (LIMTECH)
- RANS
- DNS
- LES



Milestones - Deliverables

- Spring 2018: updated KASOLA documentation
- Q1 deliverable of FlexStor vessel
- Q2/Q3 2018 Performance of QE experiments
- Q4 Maintenance, replace test section → BFS integration of FlexStor for CSP

MS2.1.3 Availability of new KASOLA data 2,1	<u>T2.1.2</u>	KIT Proj-Meeting 1. 12
MS2.2.1 KASOLA Phase I test data available 2,2	<u>T2.2.1</u>	KIT Proj-Meeting 1 12
MS2.2.2 KASOLA Phase II test data available 2,2	<u>T2.2.1</u>	KIT Proj-Meeting 2 24

D2.2.1 Experimental results from the KASOLA Phase I test on thermal-hydraulics of transitional flow 2,2	<u>T2.2.1</u>	KIT R CO	12 14
D2.2.2 Experimental results from the KASOLA Phase II test on thermal-hydraulics of abrupt channel change 2,2	<u>T2.2.1</u>	KIT R CO	24 26

That's all for the moment....

Questions?