

Experiments for Modeling and Validation of Liquid-Metal Heat Pipe Simulation Tools for Micro-Reactor

NEUP Project 20-19735

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NEUP Program

Experiments for Modeling and Validation of Liquid-Metal Heat Pipe Simulation Tools for Micro-Reactors

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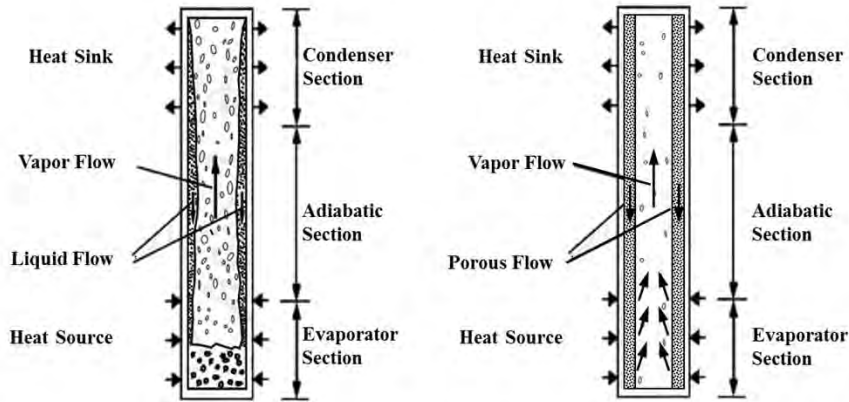
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Joseph Seo | Texas A&M University

Hansol Kim | Texas A&M University

Mark Anderson | University of Wisconsin-Madison (Collaborator)

Overview of the Project



- The heat pipe is a device of very high conductance
- It works passively on the principle of evaporation and condensation of a working fluid so that it can transfer large amount of heat.
- Intensive studies to apply the heat pipe as a primary heat transfer system of the micro-reactor have been pursued.

Single heat pipe test facility (SPHERE) in the experimental station in INL.

Spacecraft



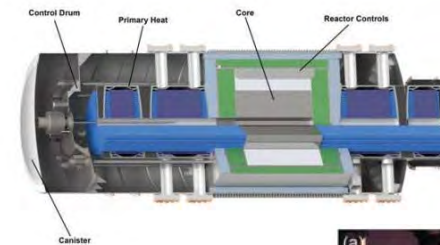
Spacecraft, heat pipes in computer, Alaska pipeline support legs cooled by heat pipe thermosyphons to keep permafrost frozen.

From: Heat pipe – Wikipedia and wall.alphacoders.com

Computer



Pipeline



Design of e-Vinci from Westinghouse

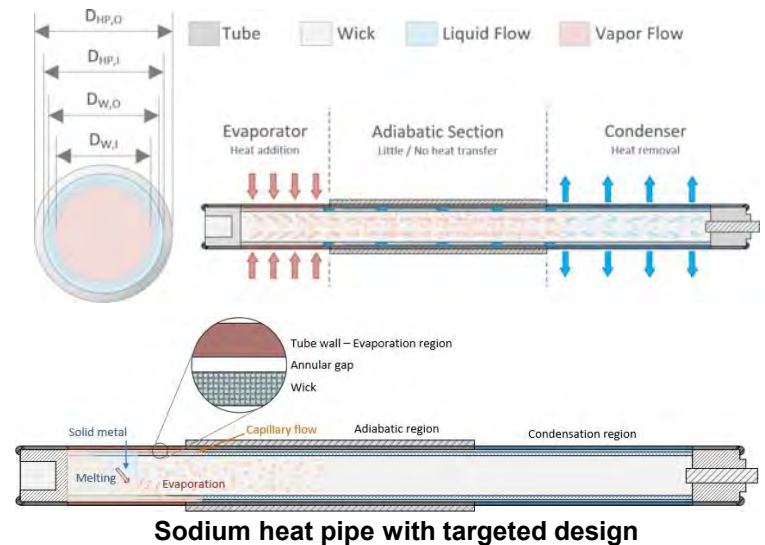
eBlock37, L.M. Gaspar et al., eBlock37 Microreactor Electrical Demonstration Unit, Nuclear Technology (2022)



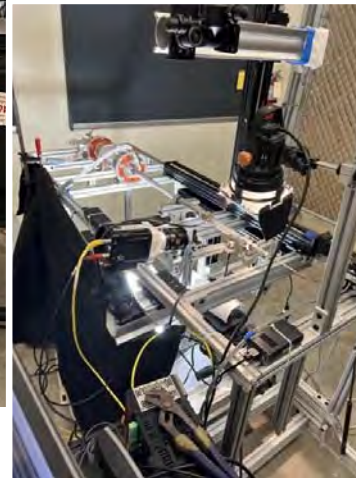
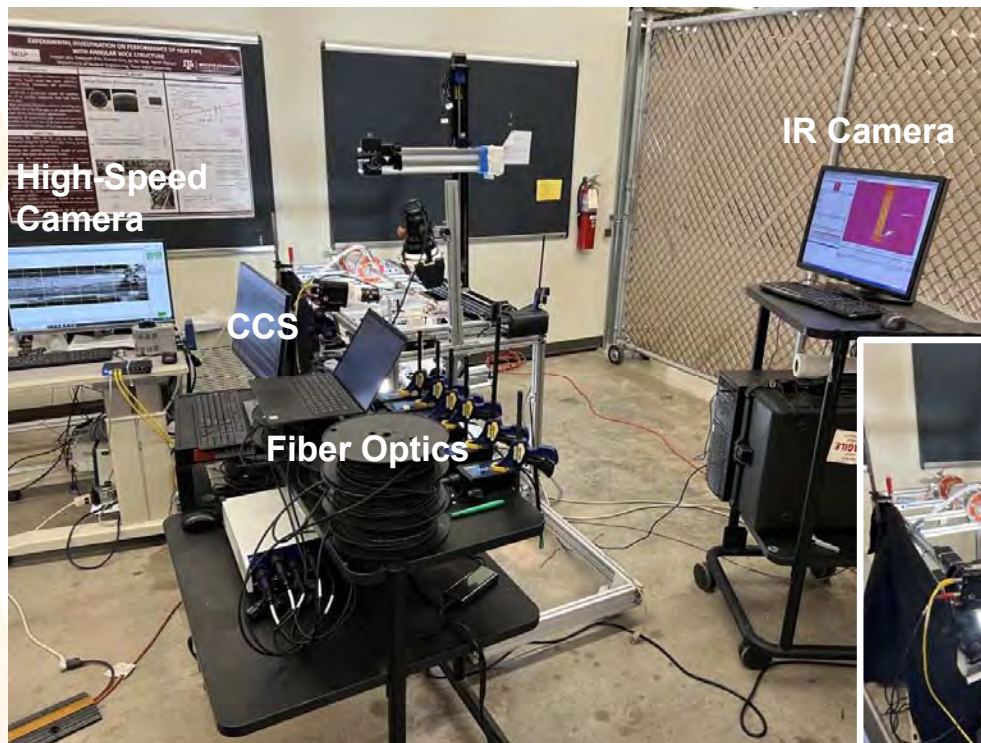
Overview of the Project

Purpose: The proposed work aims to produce **high-fidelity liquid-metal heat-pipe experimental data** for the validation of the simulation tool, Sockeye, through both single heat-pipe and integrated heat-pipe experiments.

- Objectives:
 - Single Heat-Pipe Hydraulic Experiment
 - Measurements of **the hydraulic resistance for validation / development of wall friction, wick friction/form loss models.**
 - Single Liquid-Metal Heat-Pipe Experiment
 - Measurements of **internal temperature, pressure, and phase distribution** for validation/development of heat transfer and flow models in Sockeye.
 - Multiple Liquid-Metal Heat-Pipes Experiment in Hexagonal Arrangement
 - Investigate the integrated system performance under various operational scenarios such as partial failure of constituent heat pipes and non-uniform cooling/heating.

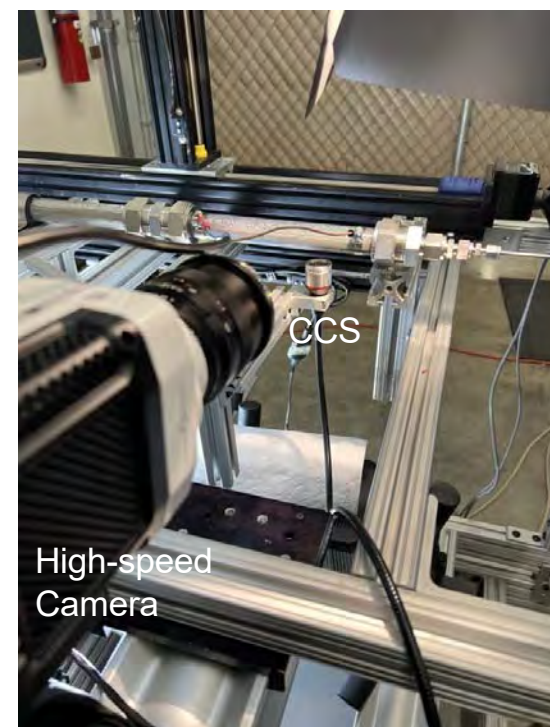
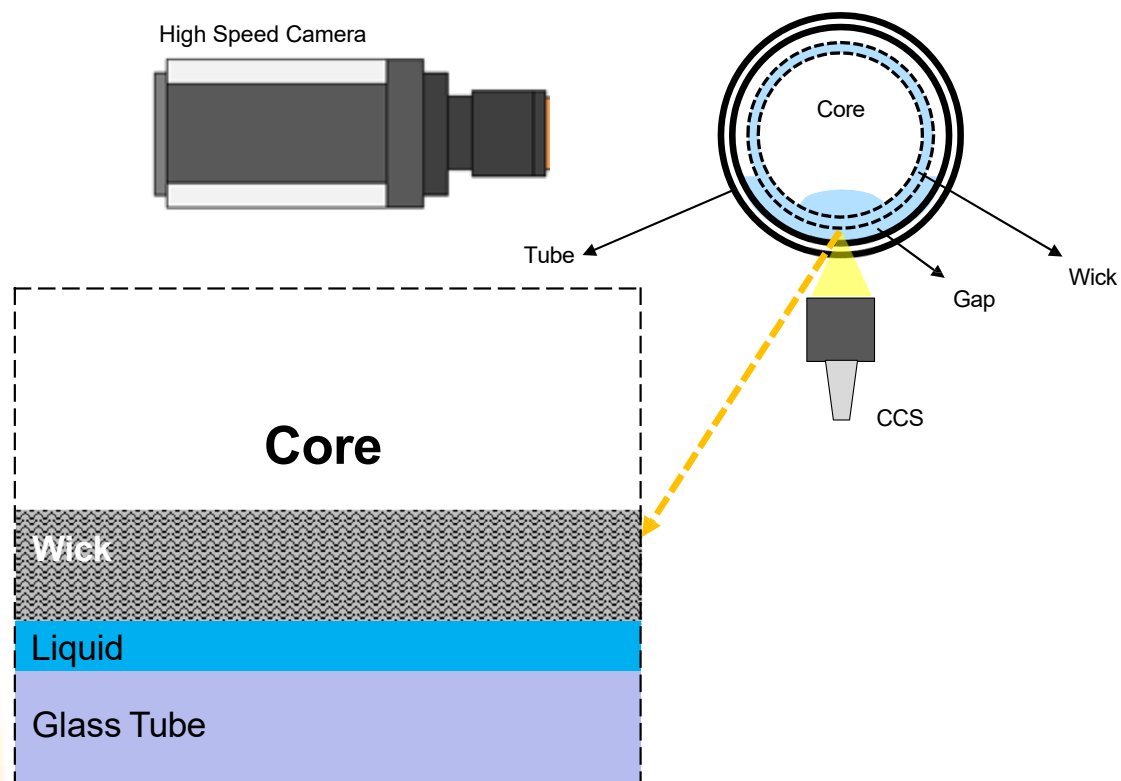


Heat Pipe Visualization Experimental Setup

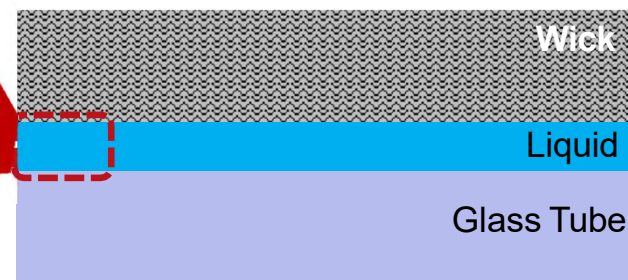
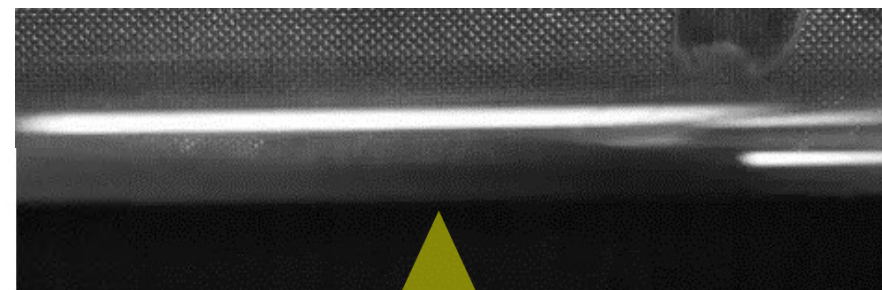
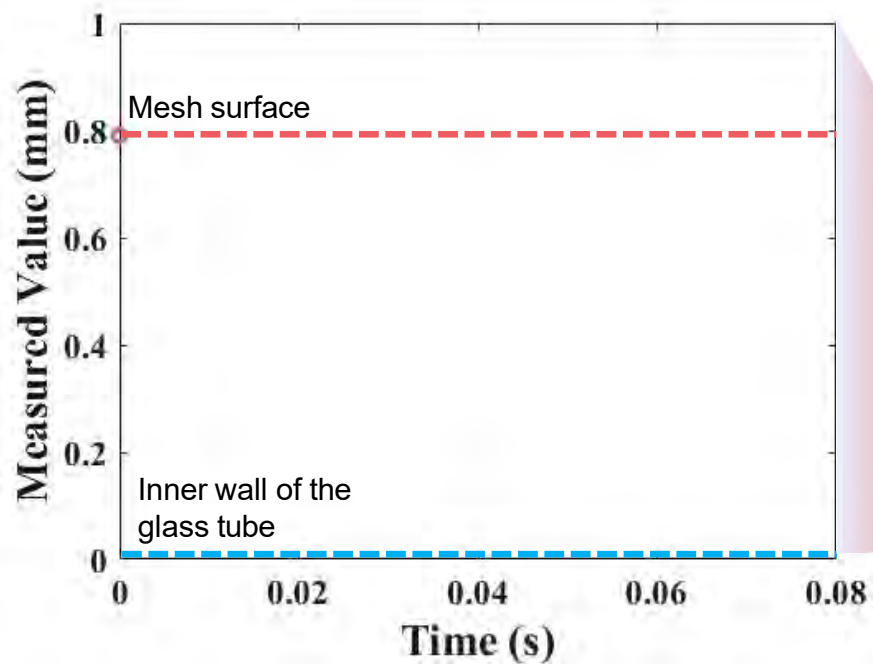


- Visualization using high speed camera and IR camera is conducted.
- Temperature measurement using fiber optical sensor and IR camera is implemented.
- Confocal Chromatic Sensor (CCS) is applied to measure the liquid film behavior.
- 4 pneumatic cylinders were added to adjust inclination angle.

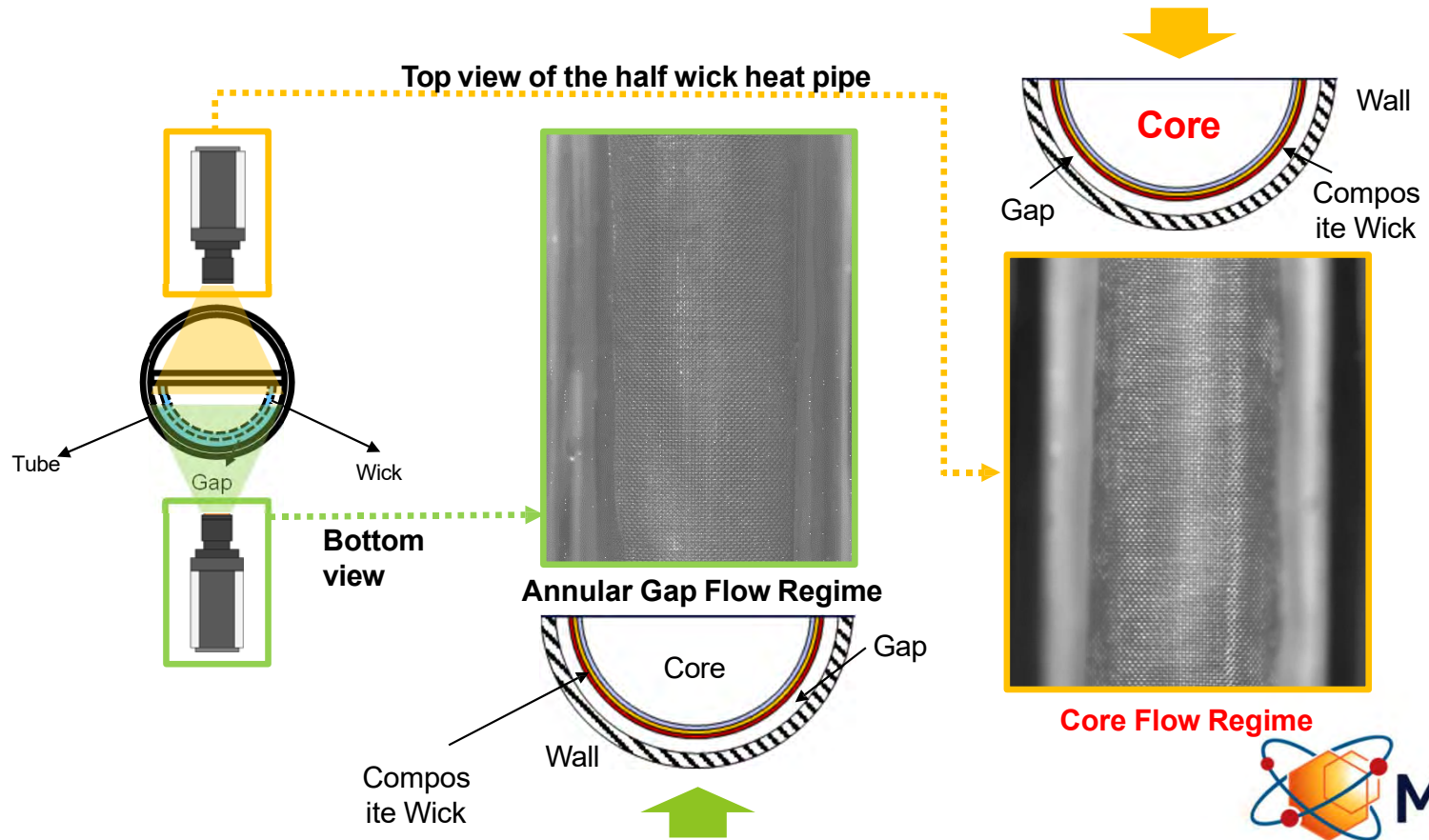
Confocal Chromatic Sensor Measurement



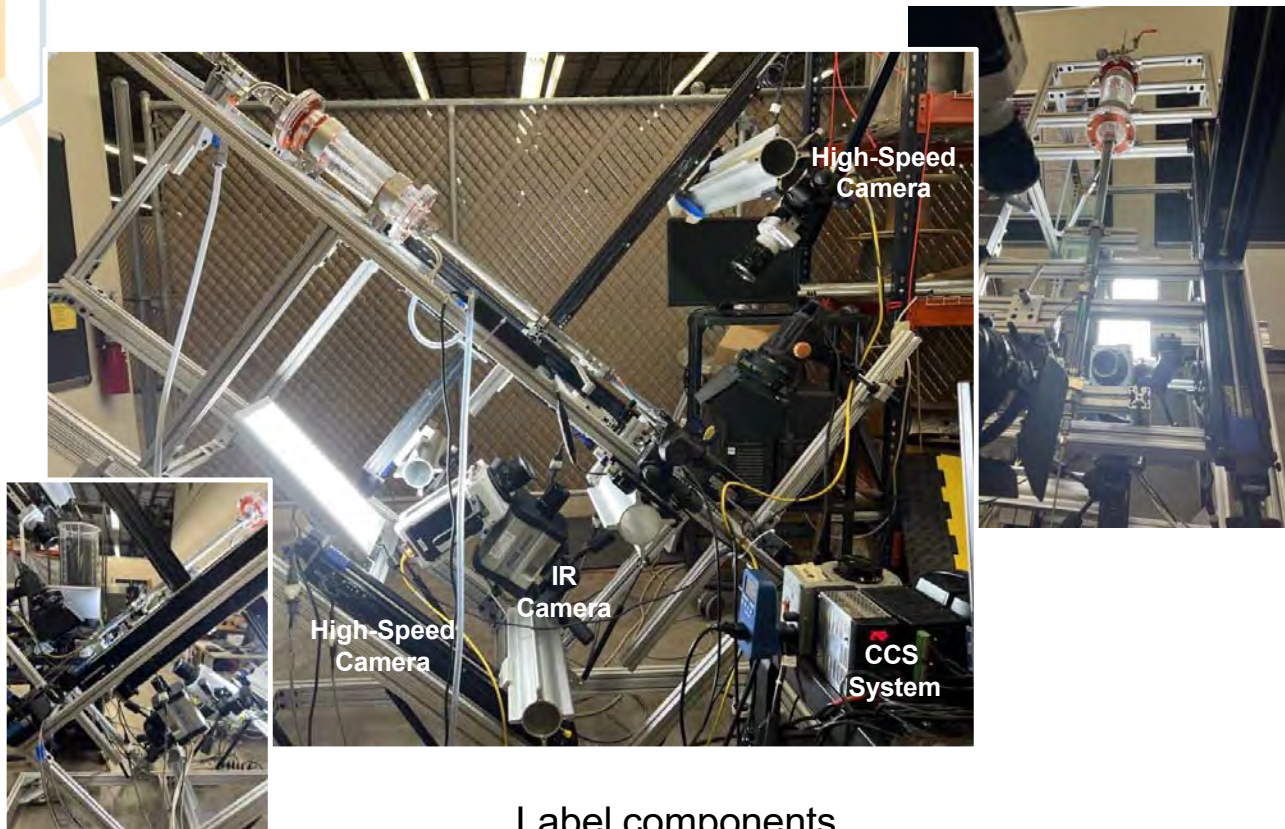
CCS Measurement & High-Speed Images



Boiling Pattern Inside Heat Pipe – Half Wick Exp



Heat Pipe Visualization with Inclination Angle

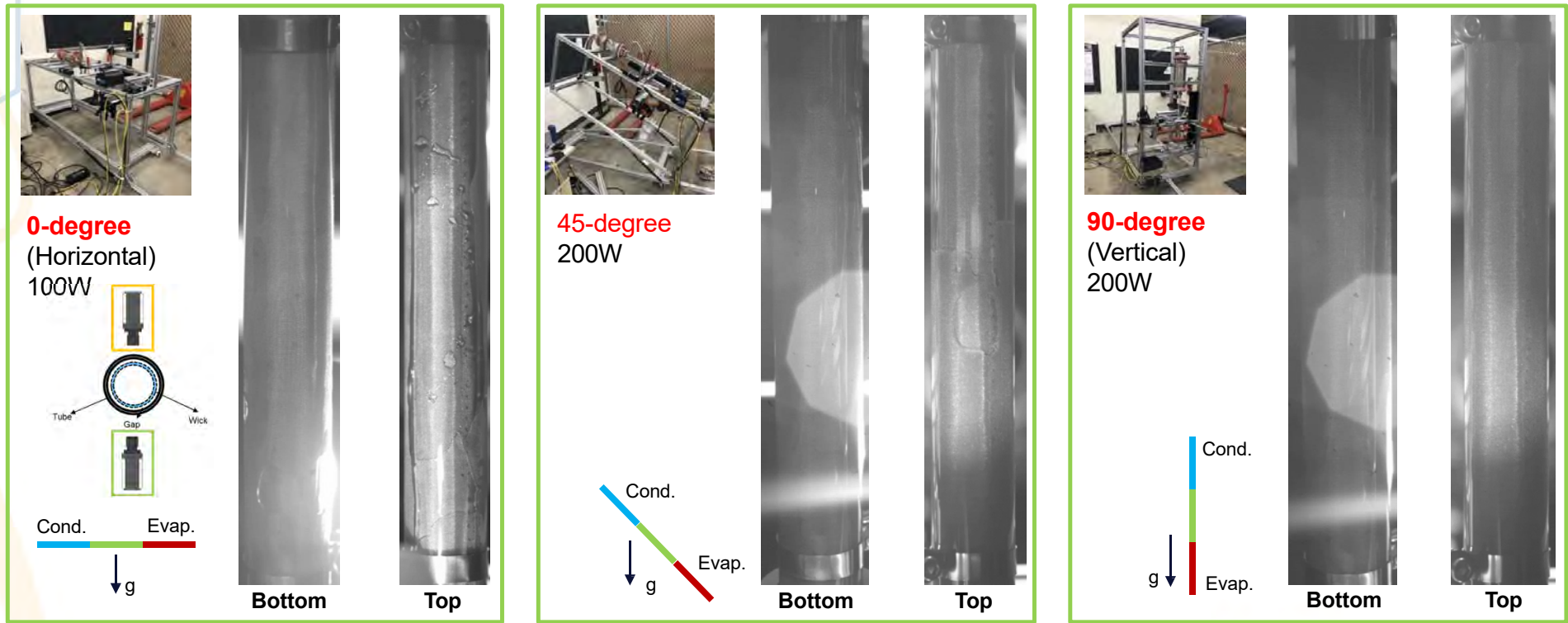


Label components

- Visualization of the heat pipe with different inclination angle.
- Temperature measurement using fiber optical sensor and IR camera is implemented.
- Two high-speed camera was set (bottom side and top side)



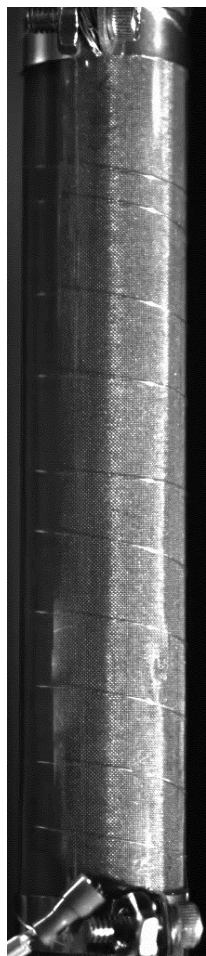
Heat Pipe Visualization Results – Inclination Effect



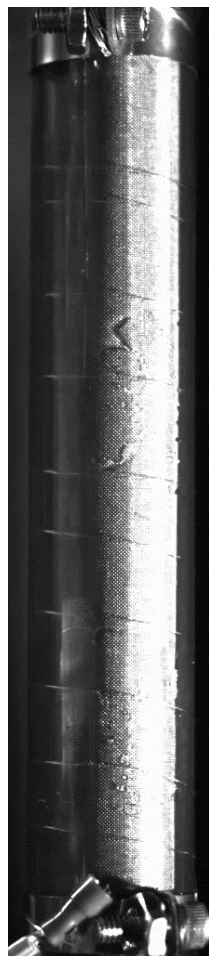
Inclination [°]	0	45	90
Maximum Power Input [W]	~100	~400	~550
Operating Pressure [bar]	~0.3	~0.3	~0.3

Heat Pipe Visualization (Vertical with Varying Power) - Evaporator

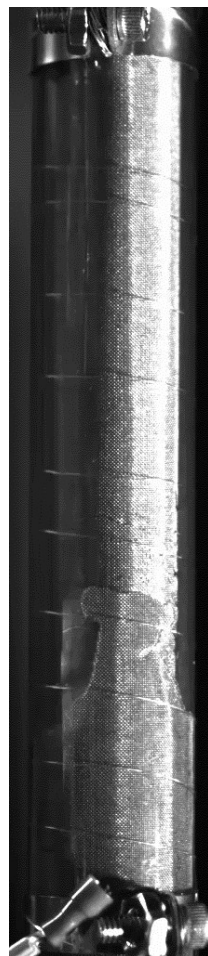
100 W



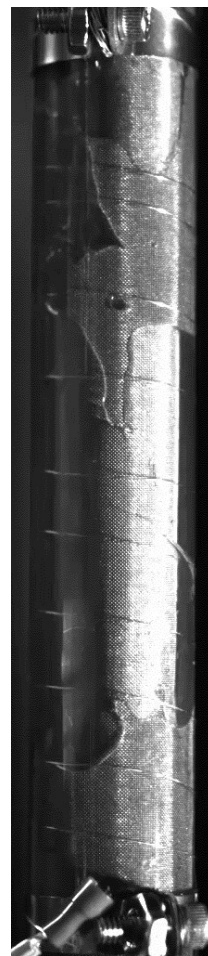
200 W



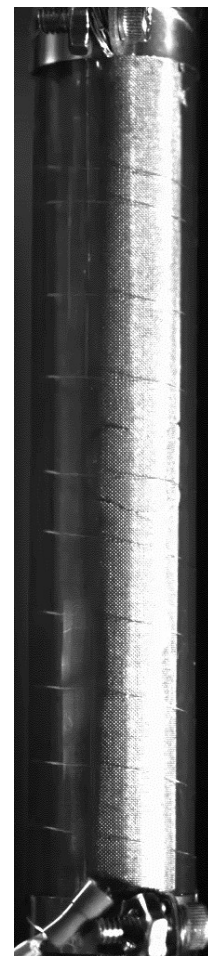
300 W



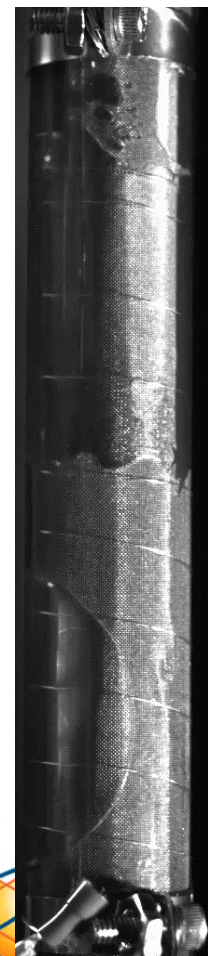
400 W



500 W



600 W



Microreactor Program

Heat Pipe Visualization (Vertical with Varying Power) – Adiabatic Region

100 W

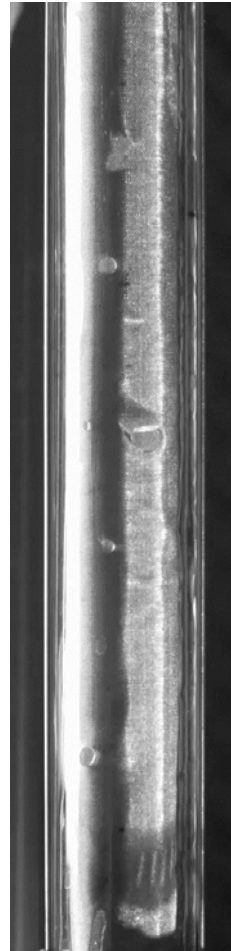
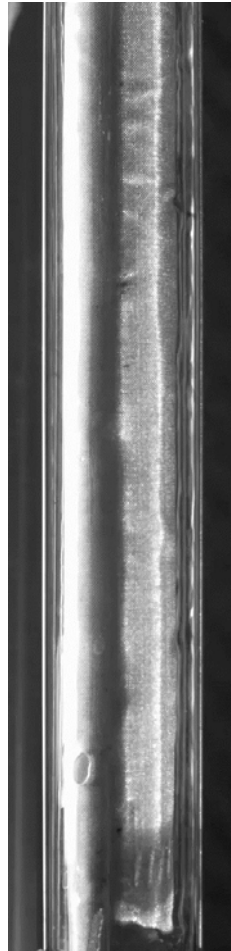
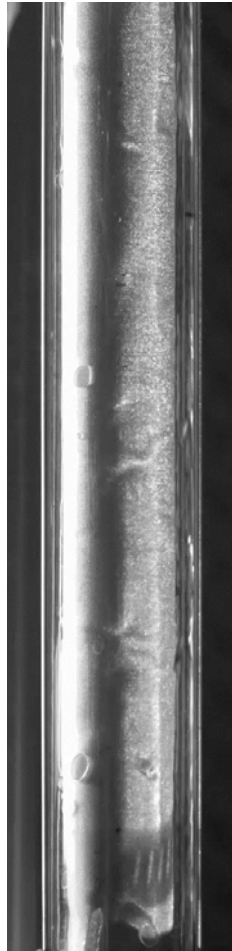
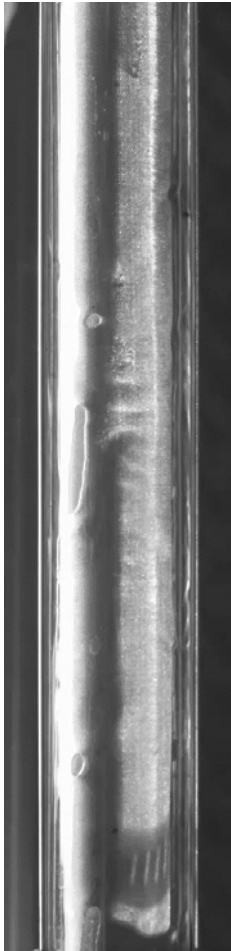
200 W

300 W

400 W

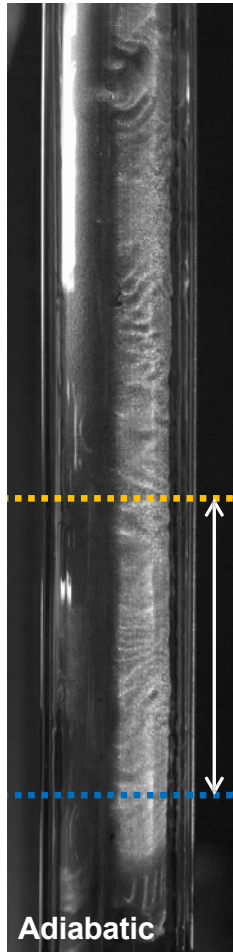
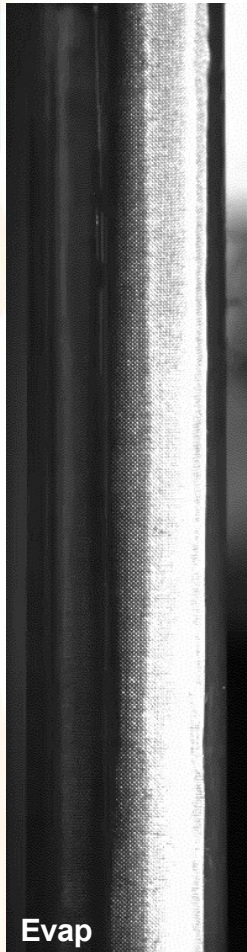
500 W

600 W

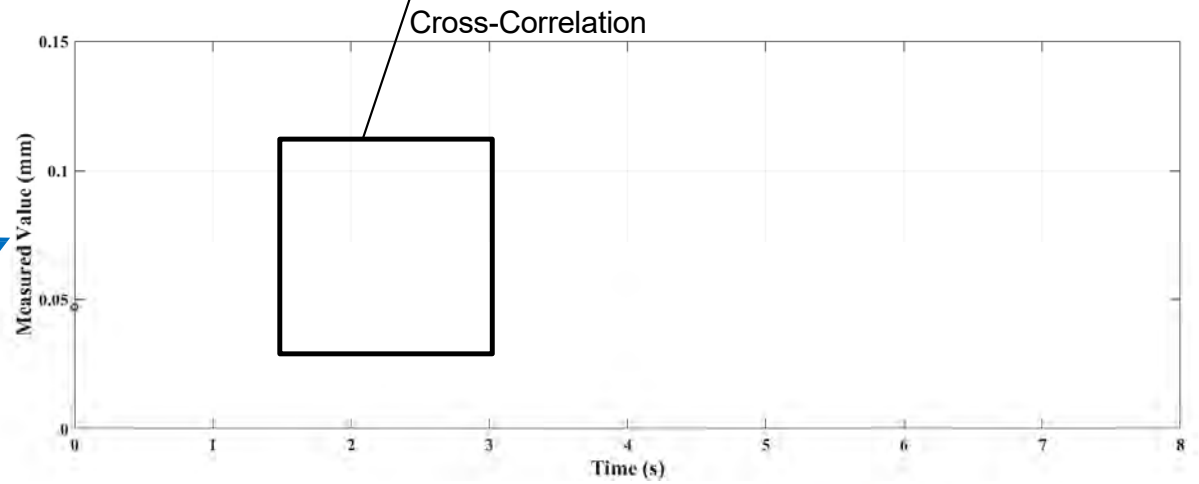
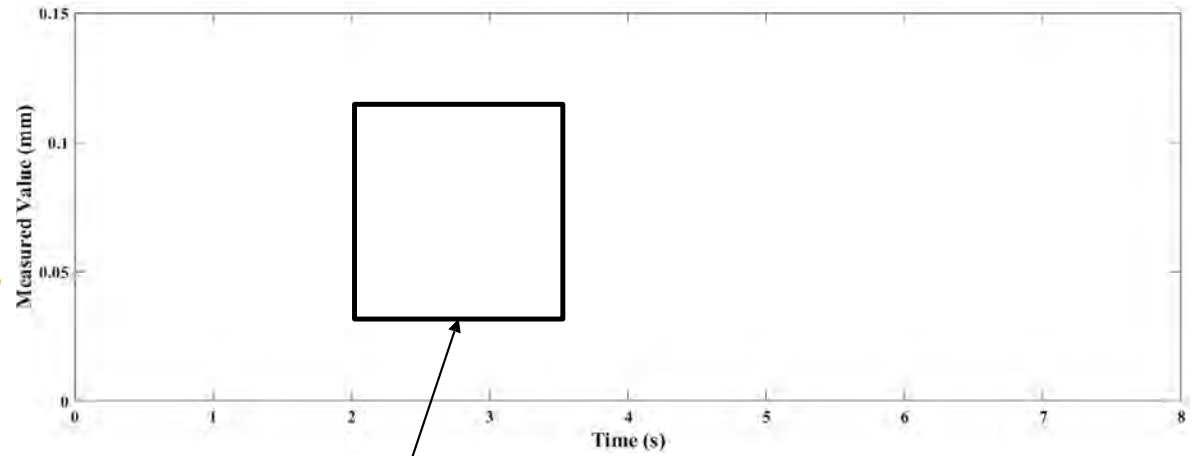


Film Thickness Measurement

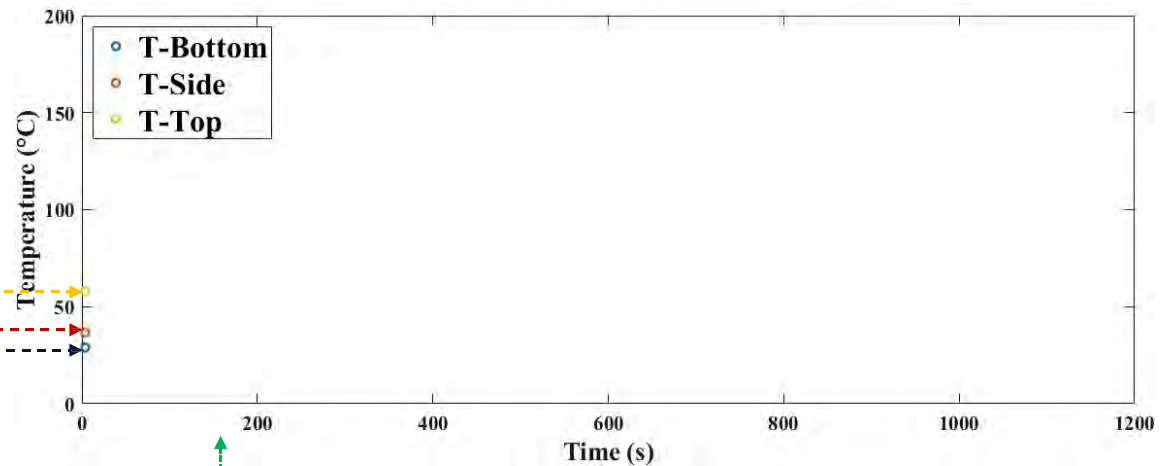
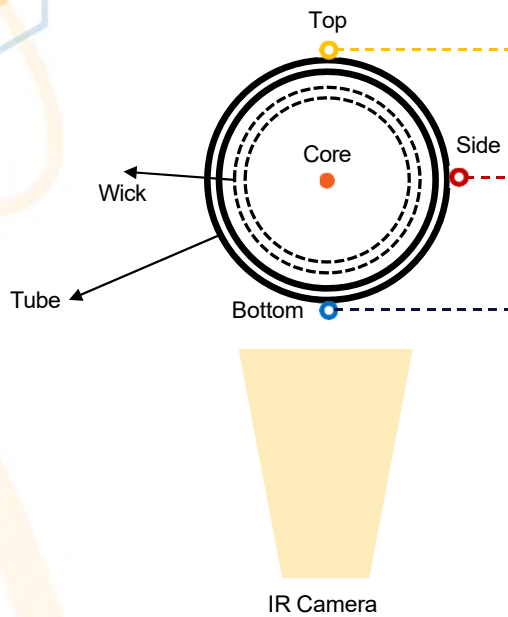
500 W



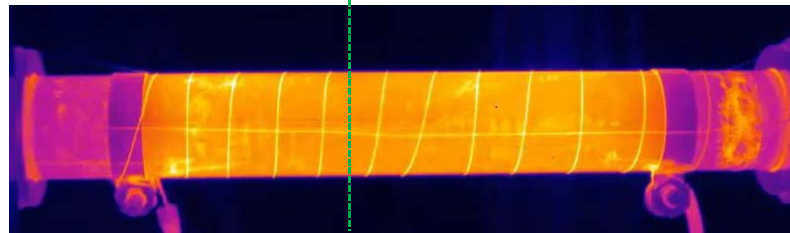
52.4 mm



Heat Pipe Visualization Results – Horizontal Effect (Gravity)

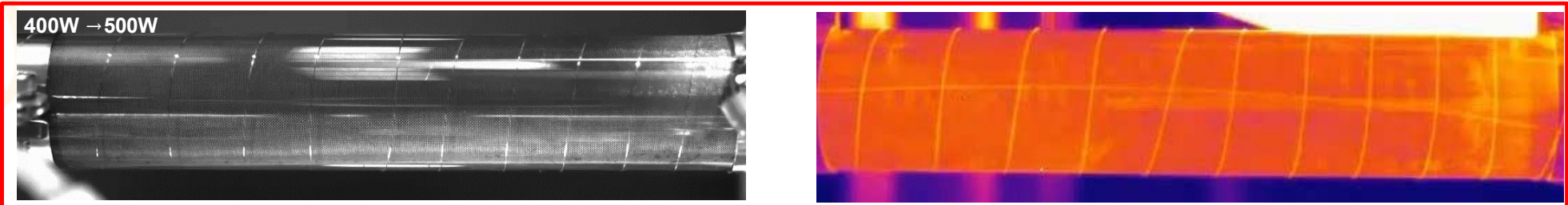


Horizontal (0°) Orientation, 100W (limitation), Single point measurement

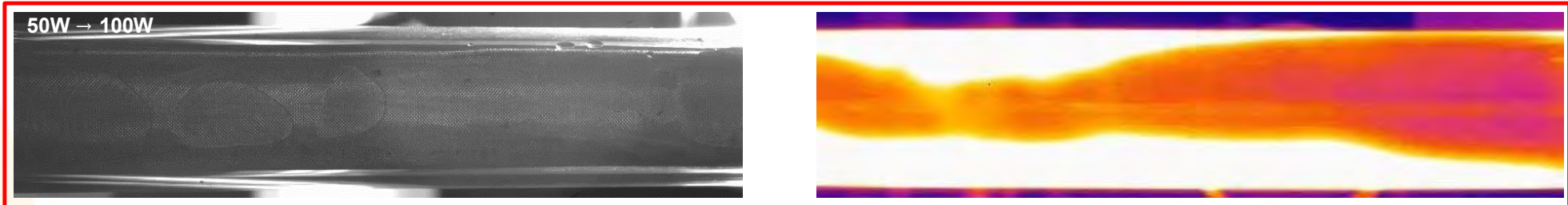


Heat Pipe Visualization Results – Operating Limitation

45°inclination angle *Operating limitation achieved after sudden increase of power from 400W to 500W (~15s after the power increase)*

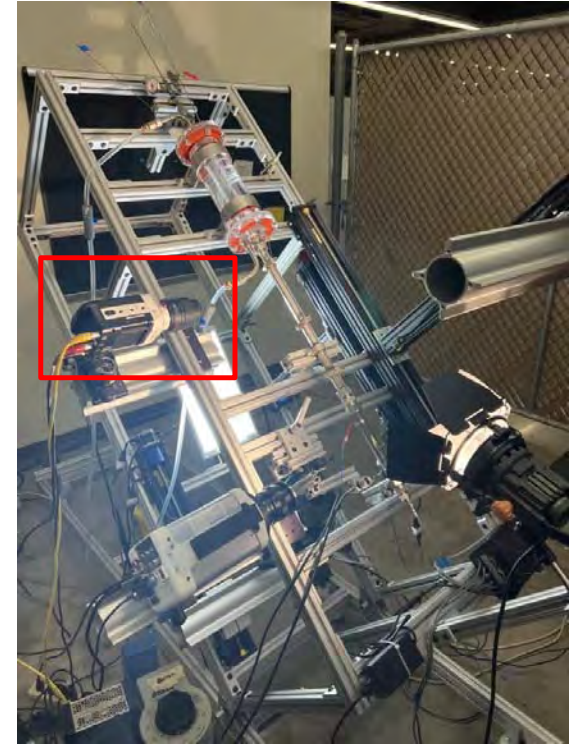
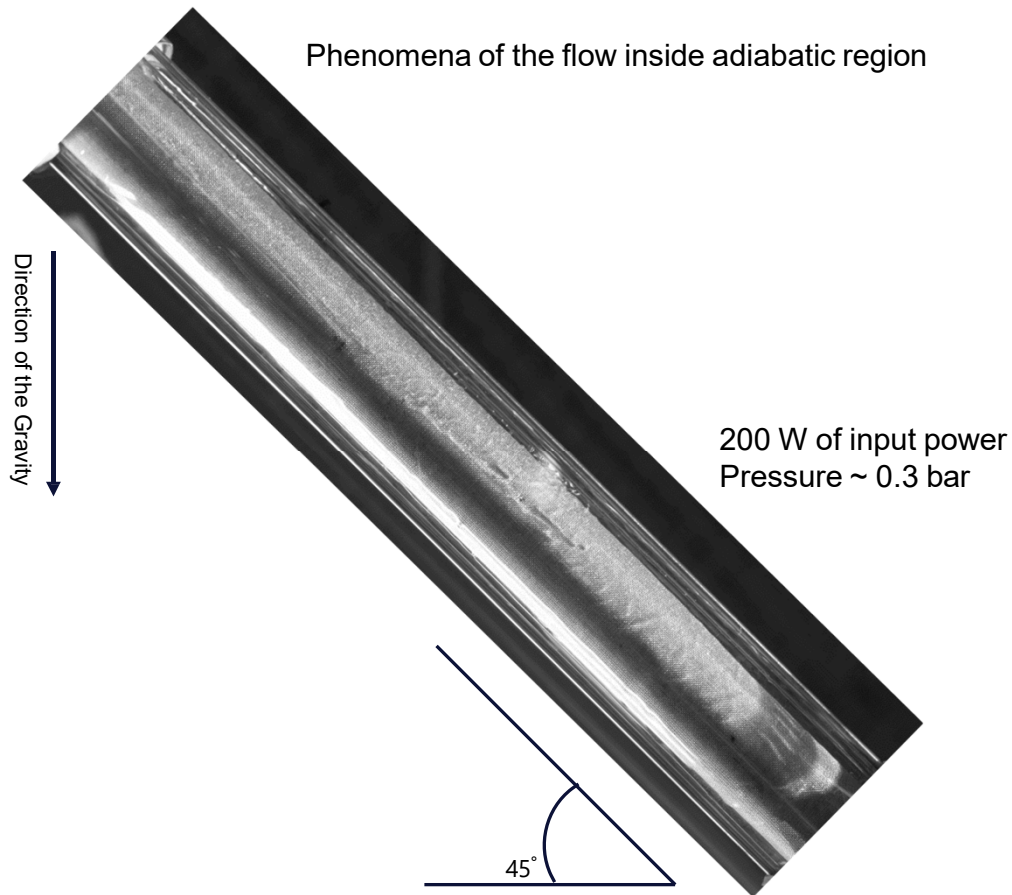


Horizontal orientation (0°inclination angle) *Operating limitation achieved after sudden increase of power from 50W to 100W (~ 30s after the power increase)*

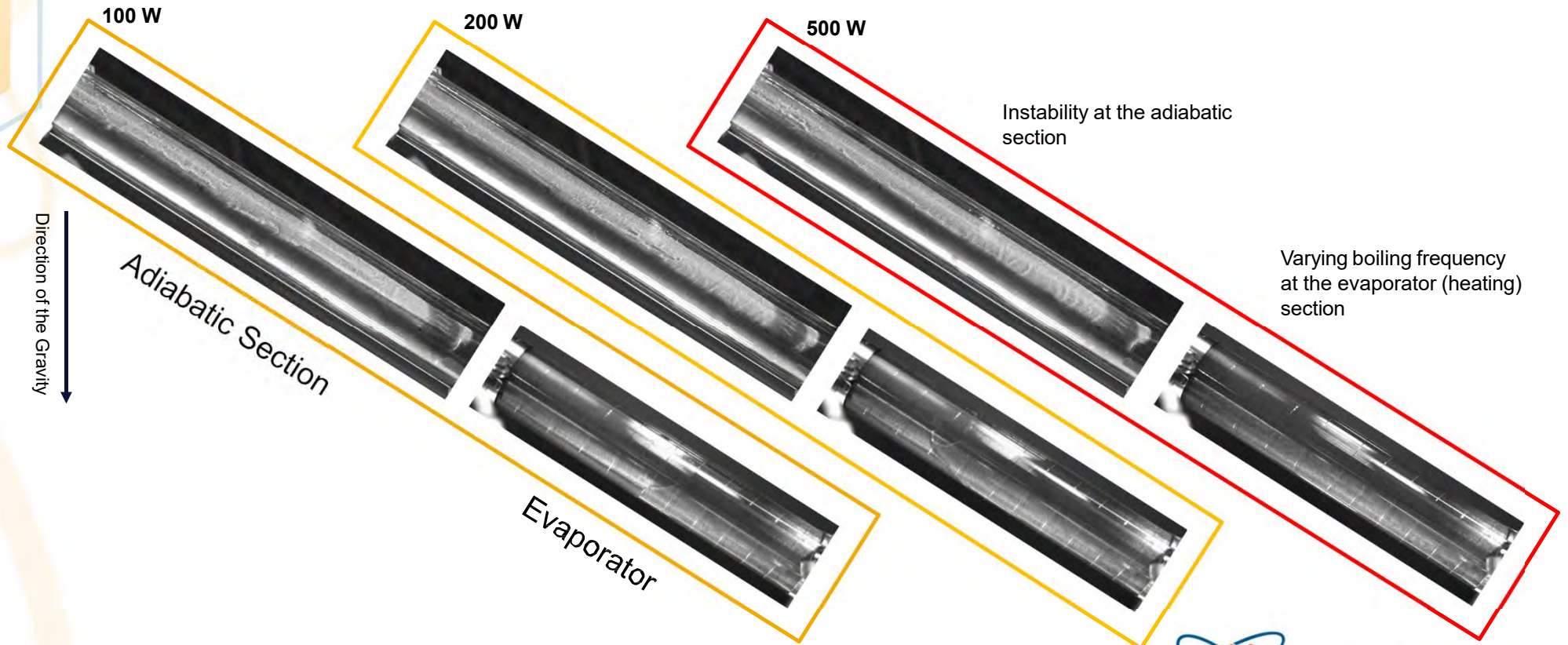


Heat Pipe Visualization Results – Adiabatic Region

Phenomena of the flow inside adiabatic region

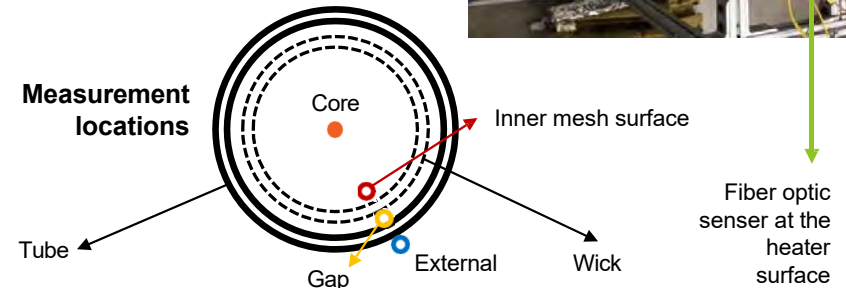
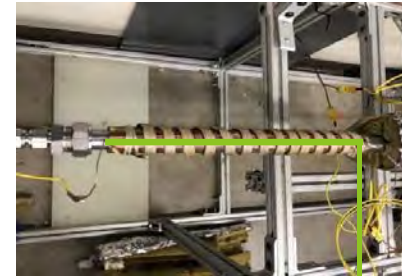


Visualization with Different Power at the Inclination of 45°

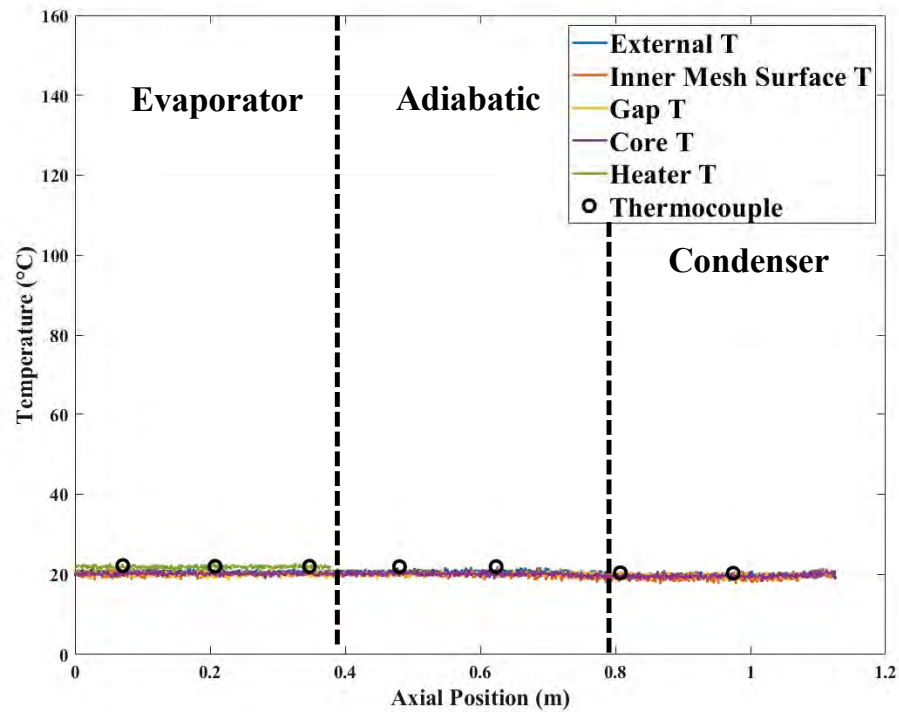


Distributed Temperature Sensing (DTS)

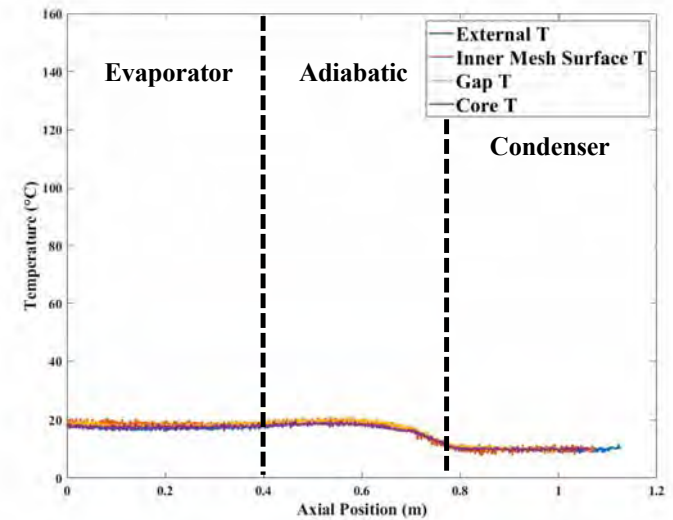
Heater was wrapped on the copper tube for uniform heat transfer to the heat pipe.



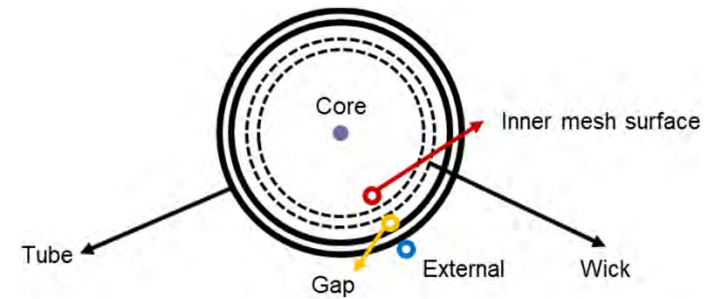
Slow start (30W, ~60 mins) of the heat pipe



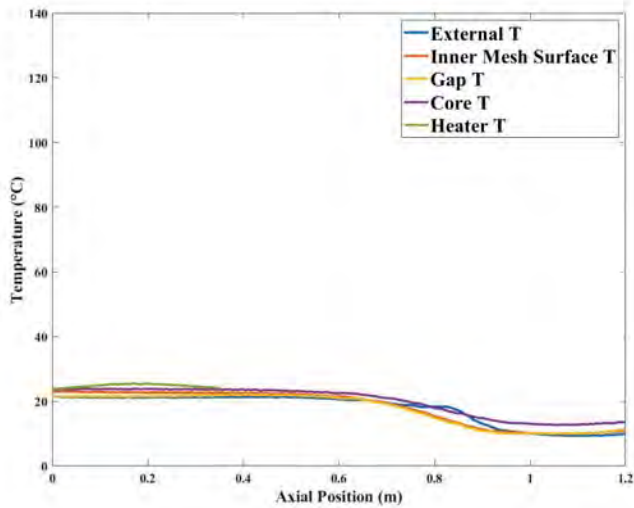
Rapid start (75W, ~60 mins) of the heat pipe



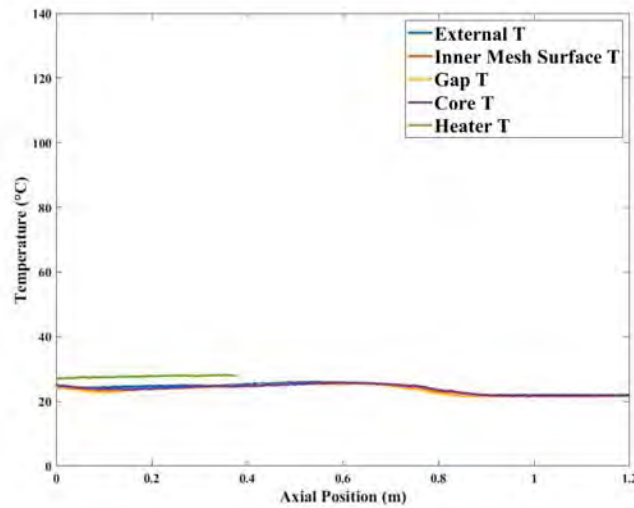
Distributed Temperature Sensing (DTS)



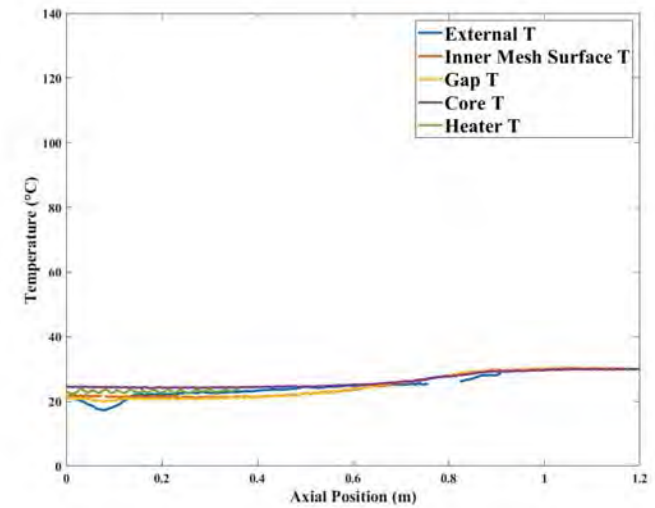
10°C Cooling Condition



22°C Cooling Condition



30°C Cooling Condition

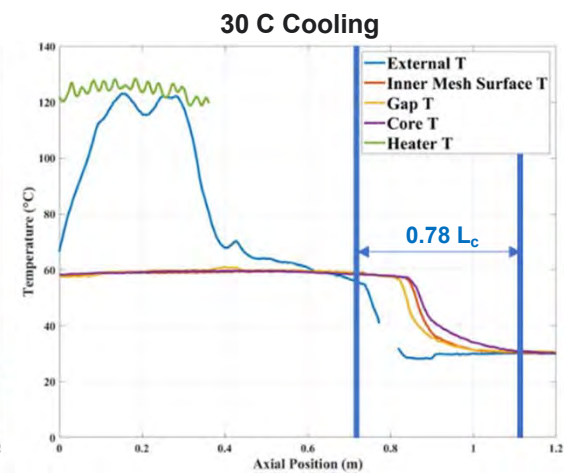
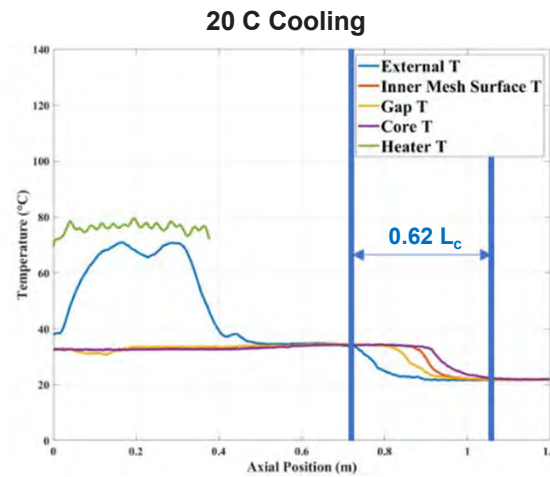
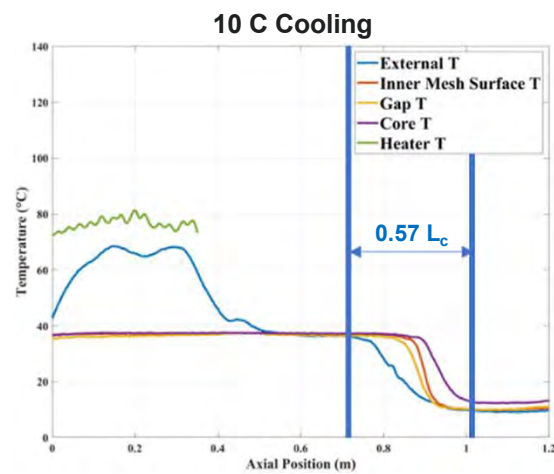
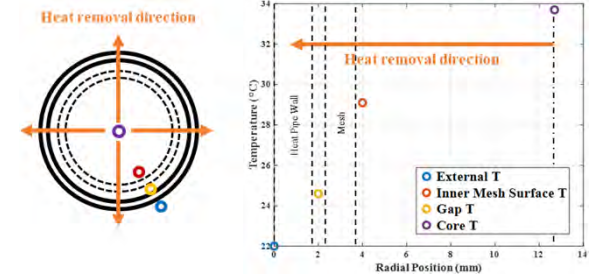


Distributed Temperature Sensing (DTS)

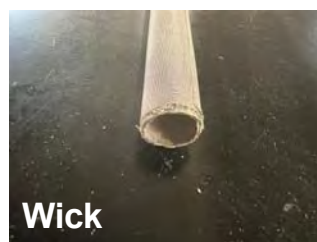
Effective Condenser Length

$$L_{\text{eff}} = 0.5L_E + L_A + 0.5L_C$$

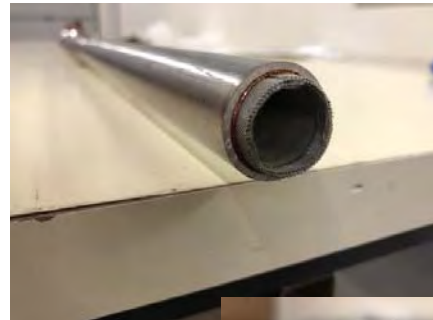
The dependency of the effective condenser length on the cooling condition was investigated by leveraging DTS.



Construction of Sodium Heat Pipe



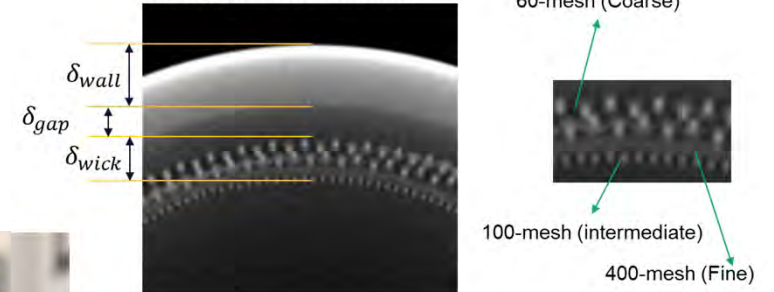
Sodium Heat Pipe Preliminary Experimental Facility



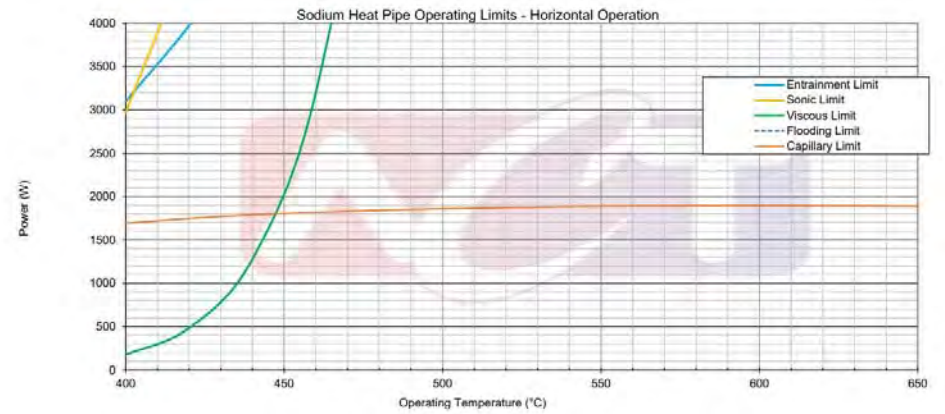
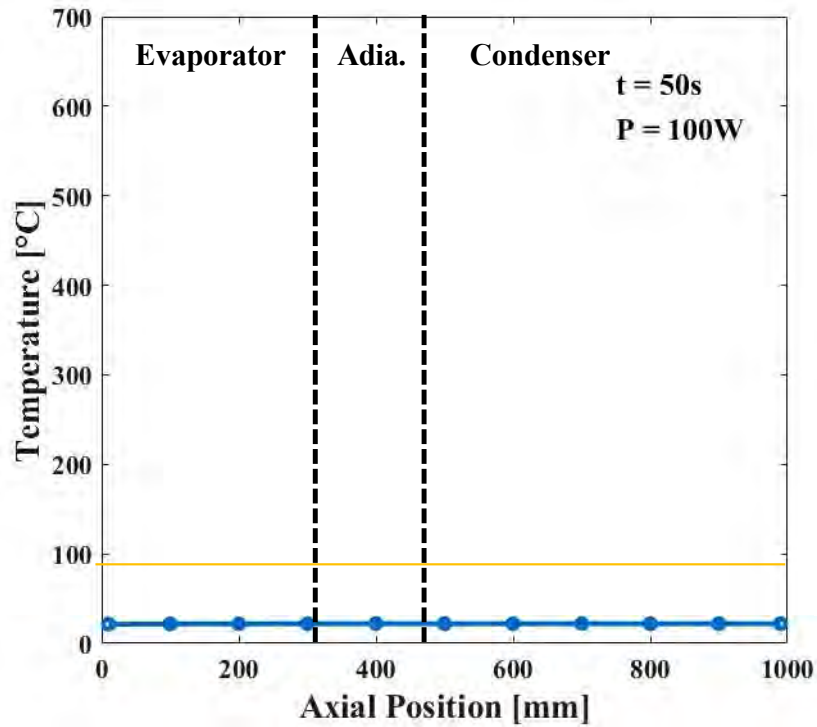
Multi-layered composite screen wick mesh was fabricated.



Micro CT scanning of the heat pipe cross-section



Sodium Heat Pipe Preliminary Experiments



Thank you



MRP Microreactor
Program