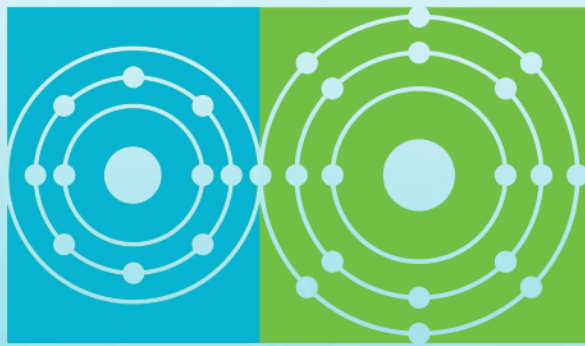




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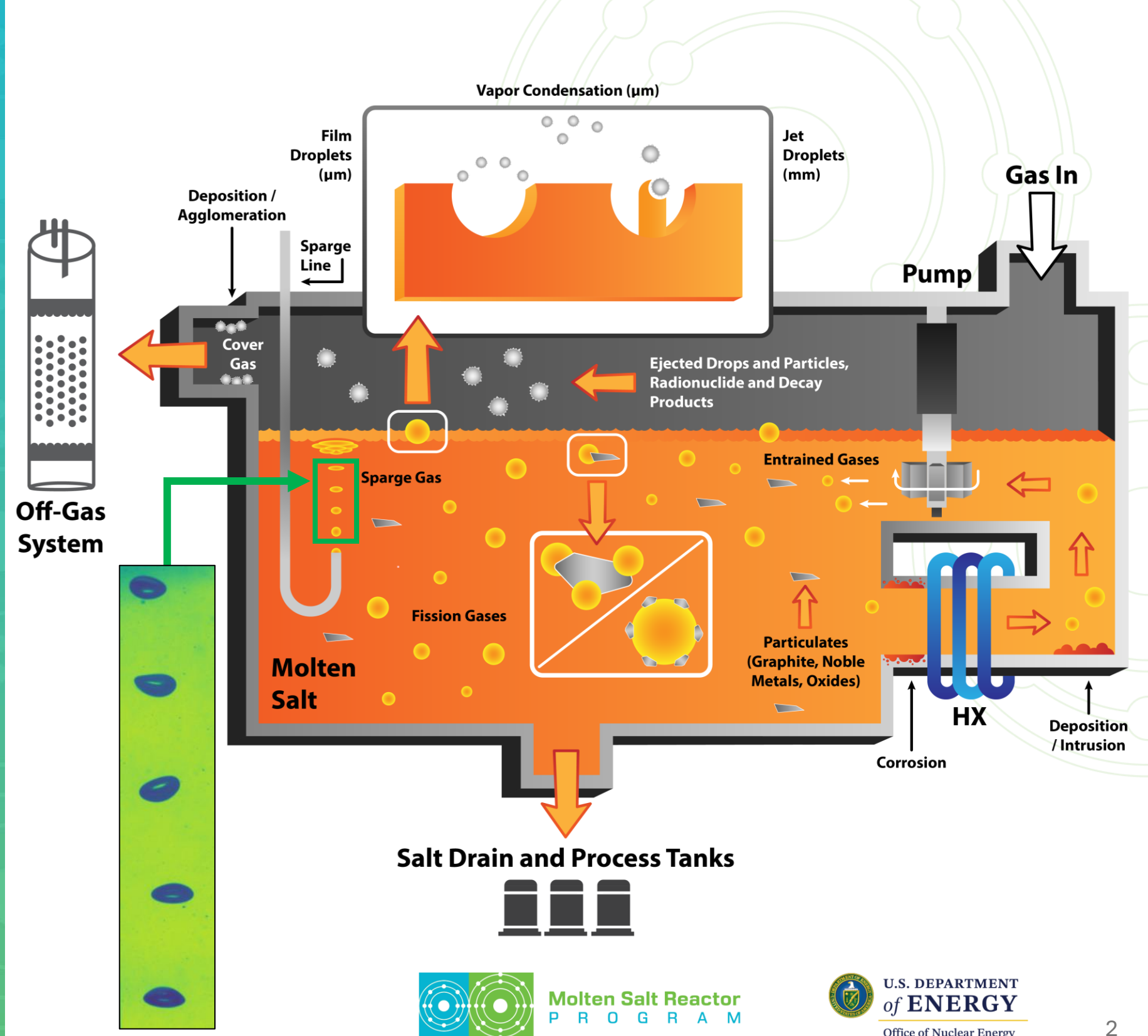
Optical Measurements of Gas Bubble Rise Velocity in Molten LiCl-KCl

Daniel Orea, Kevin Robb, Joanna McFarlane

MSR Annual Program Review April 22-25, 2025

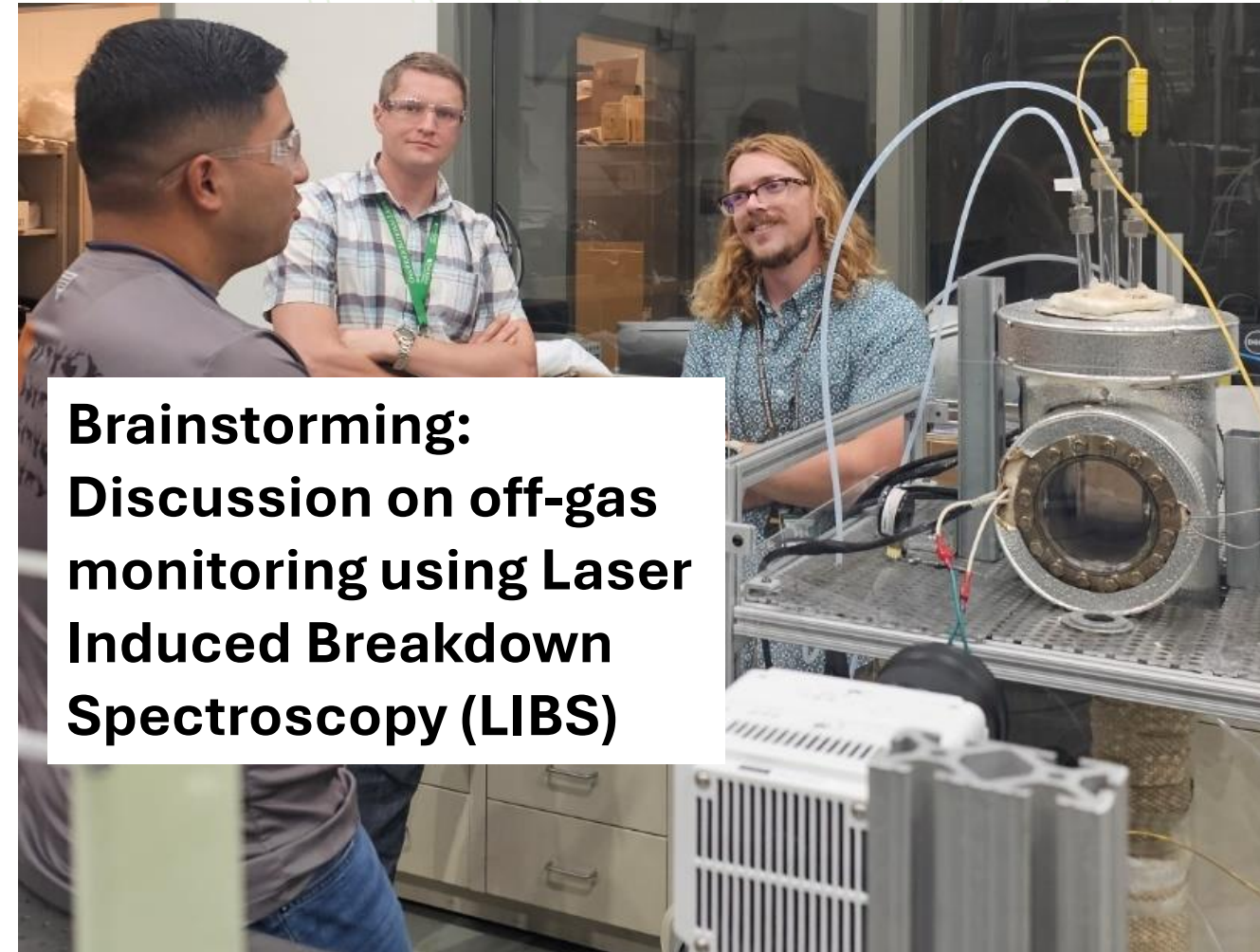
MSR Gas and Particle Transport Phenomena

- The gas, particle behavior and gas-particle interactions are complex phenomena
- Experimental measurements in prototypic environments require careful planning



Importance of Gas Transport

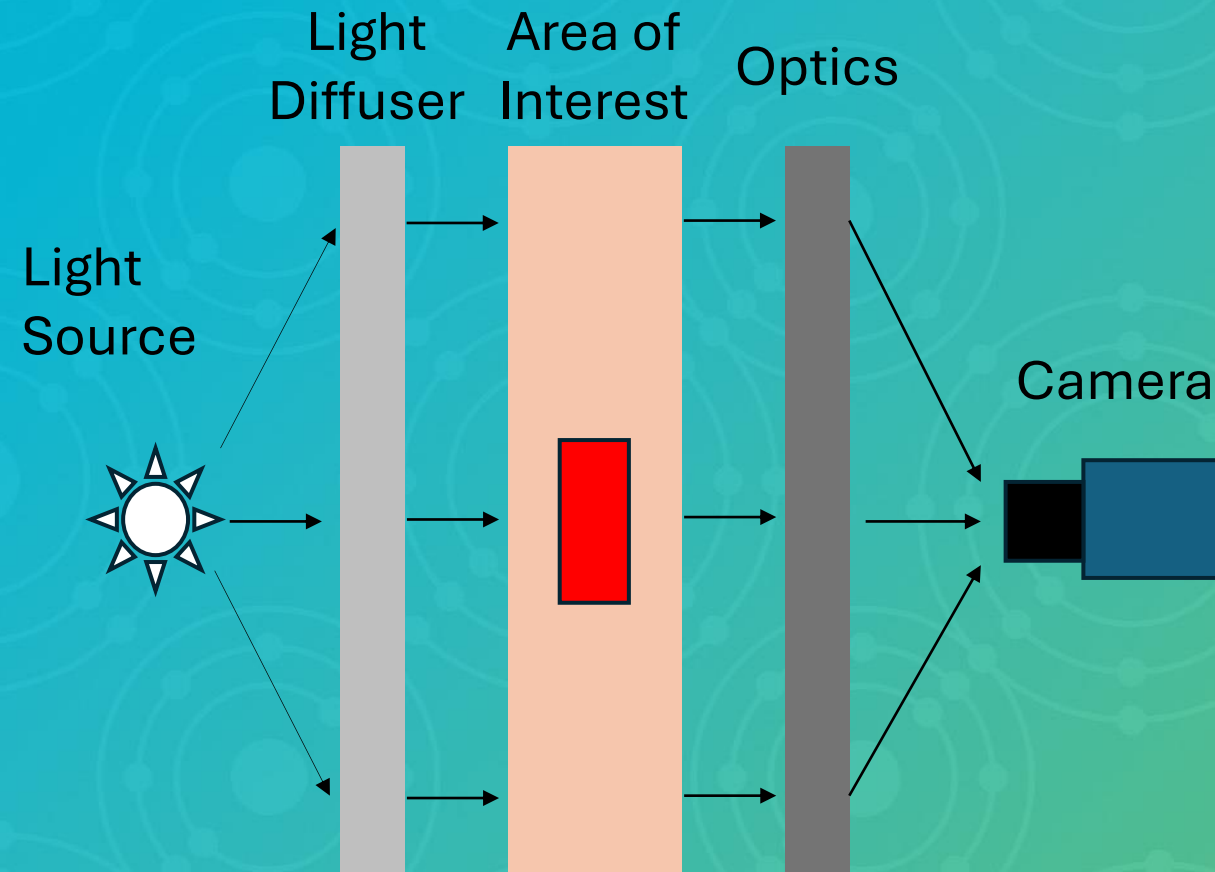
- Gas transport is important for the safe operation of MSR with regards to fission transport and removal.
- The goal of the test series is to collect data on gas transport through molten salt, particularly, bubble size and rise velocity.
- Non-intrusive optical measurements deployed to visualize the salt.
- Data will be used for model development / validation of radionuclide transport, and to provide information for licensing requirements regarding MSRs.



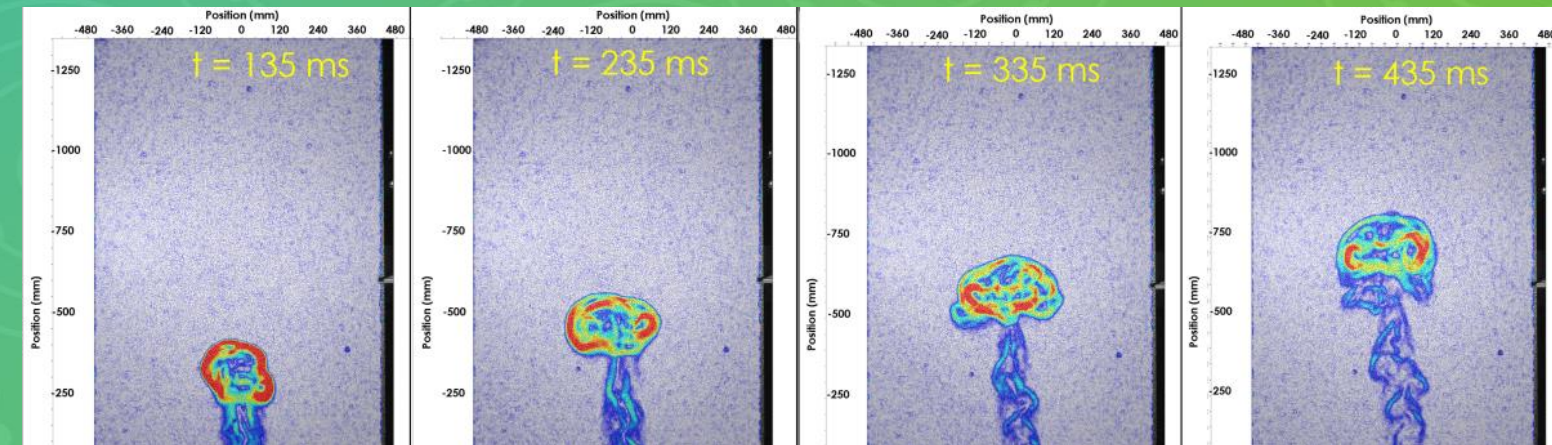
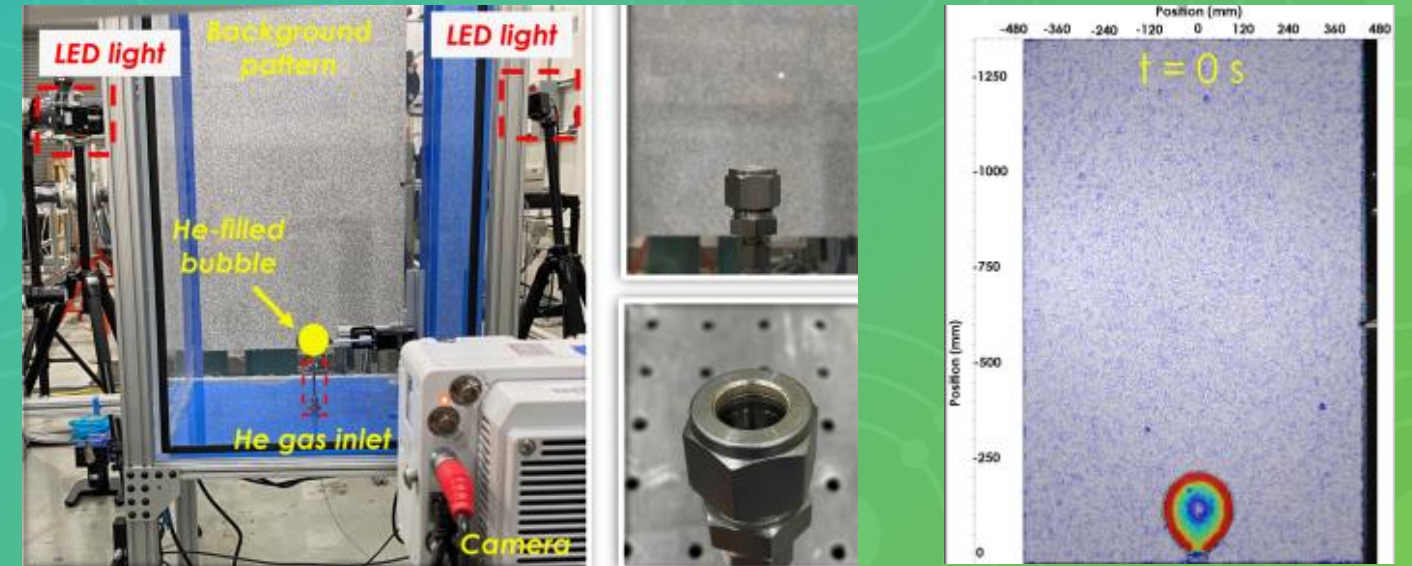
Left to Right) Daniel Orea, Zechariah Kitzhaber, Hunter Andrews

Optical Measurement Techniques

Application of Advance Shadowgraph (Schlieren)

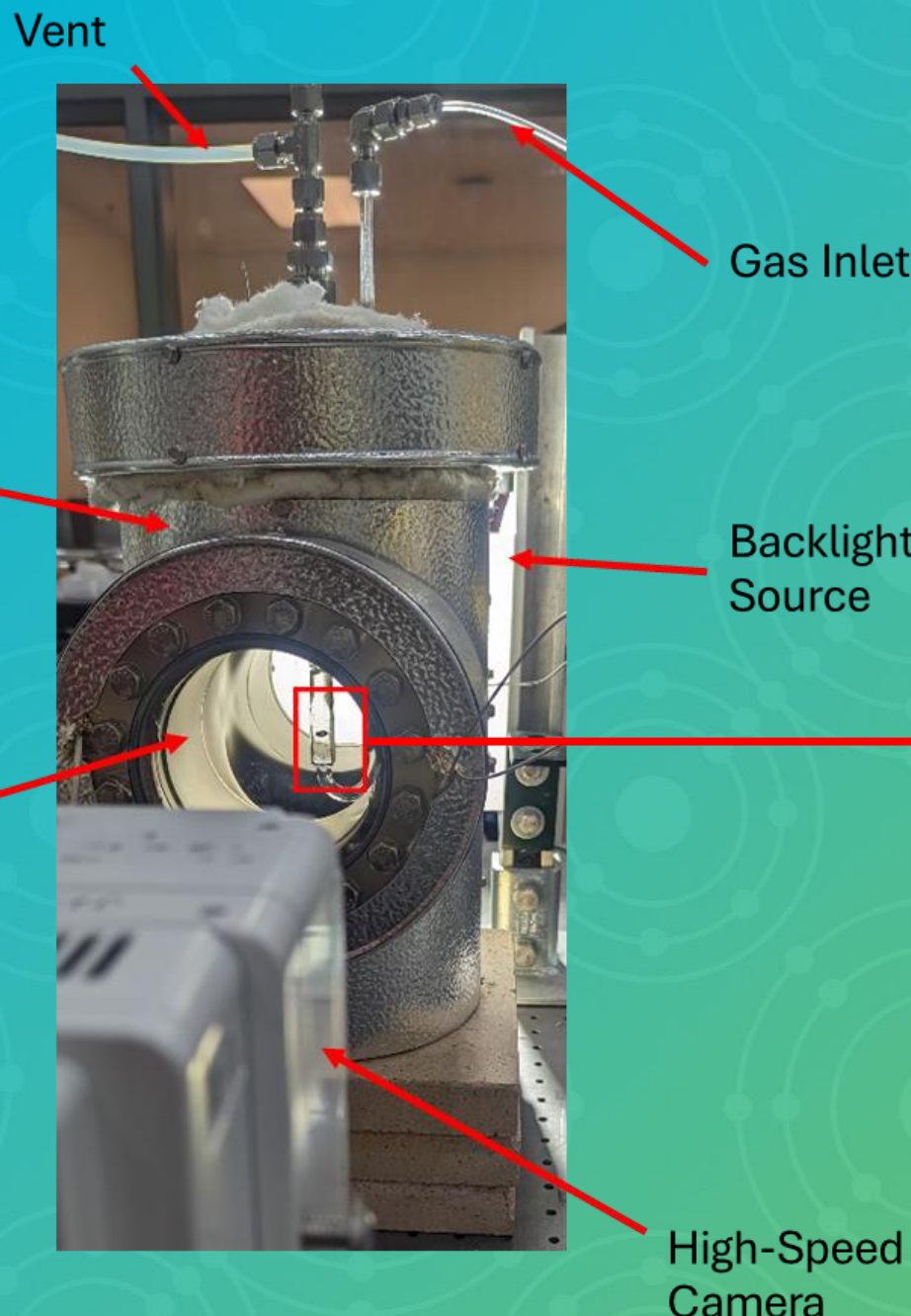


Schematic Diagram of Shadowgraph

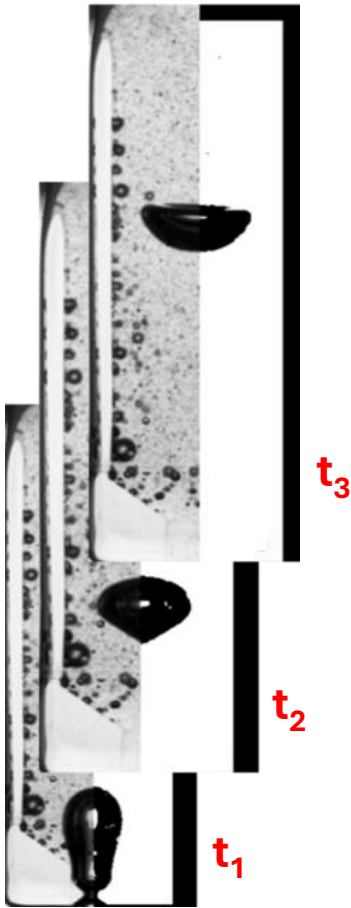
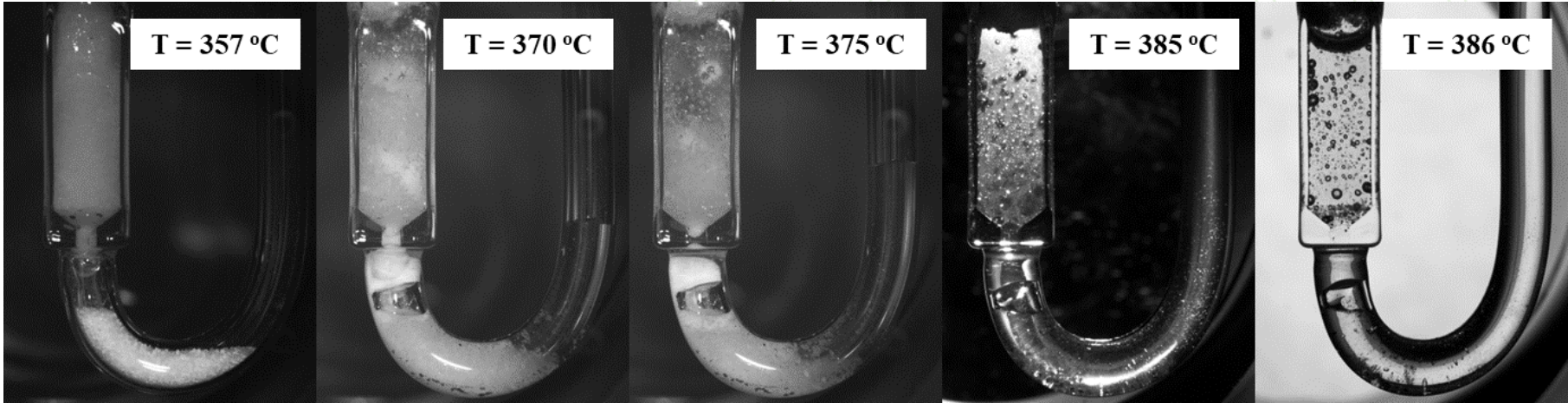


T. D. Nguyen, N. Goth, P. Moresco, V. Jodoin and V. Rao, "Preliminary experimental and numerical studies of light-core vortex rings," in *American Nuclear Society Annual* , 2024.

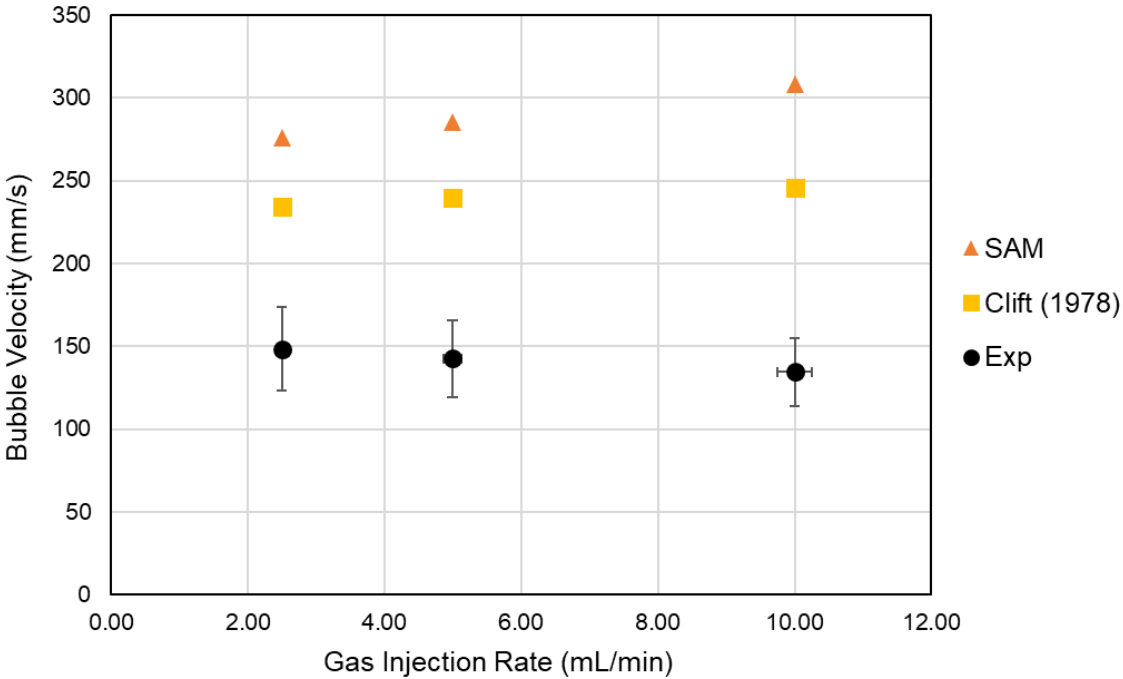
Initial Experiments



0.6 LiCl / 0.4 KCl [mol%]

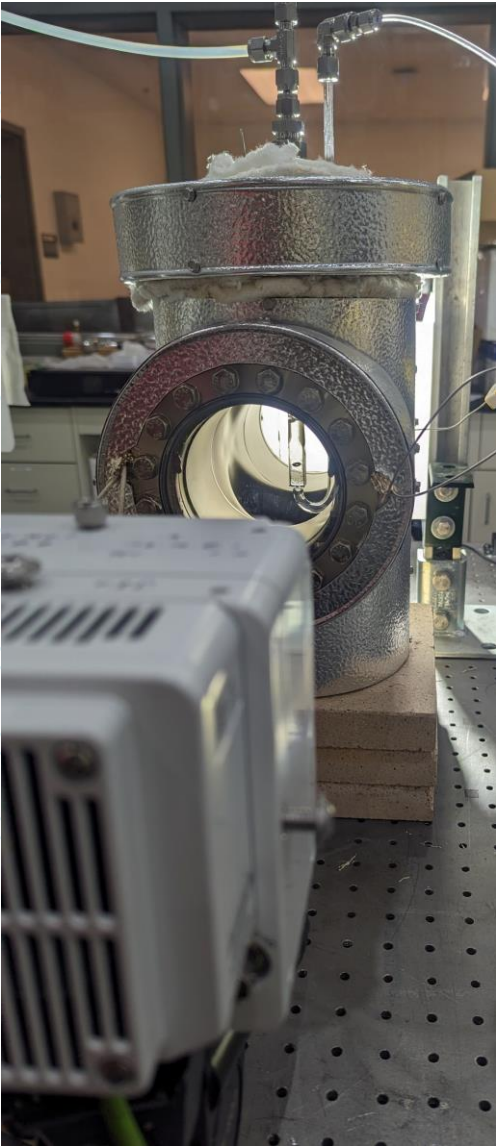


Helium Bubbles

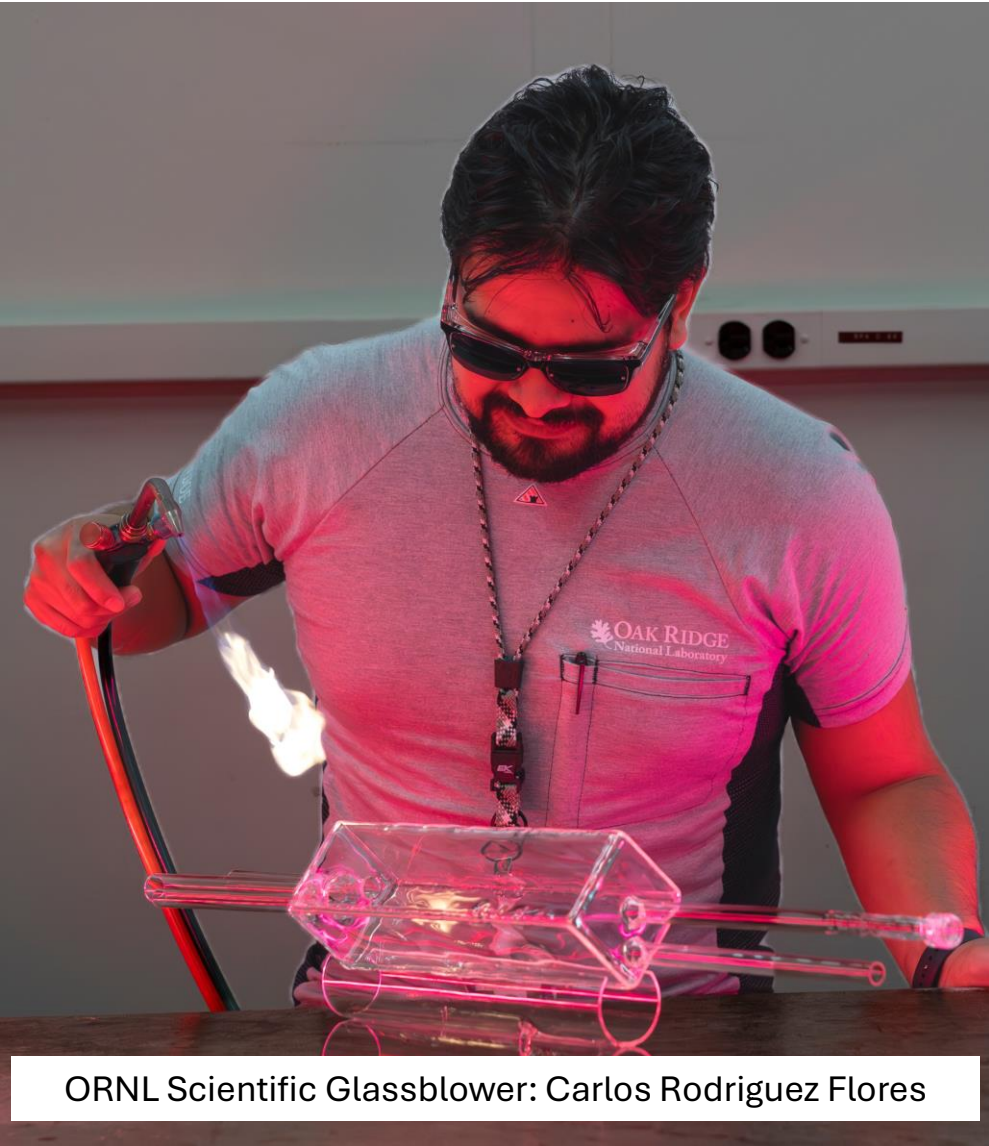


Molten Salt Visualization Progress

Where we started



Flow Cell Improvements

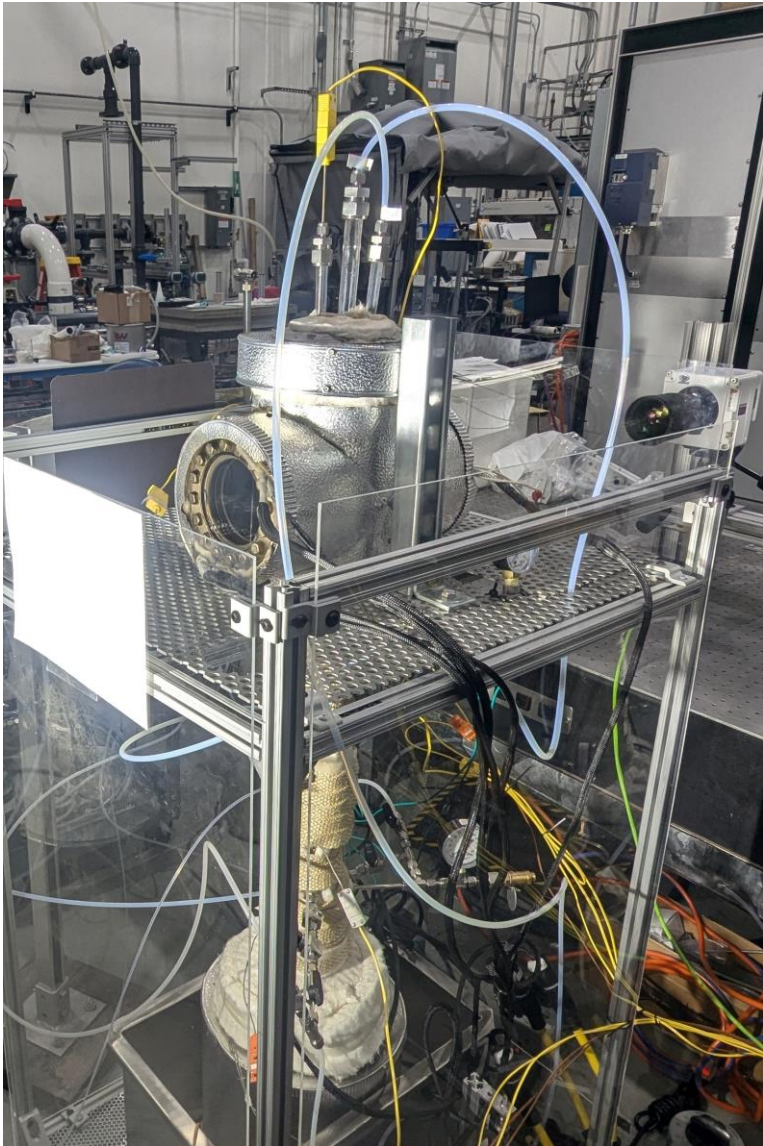


ORNL Scientific Glassblower: Carlos Rodriguez Flores

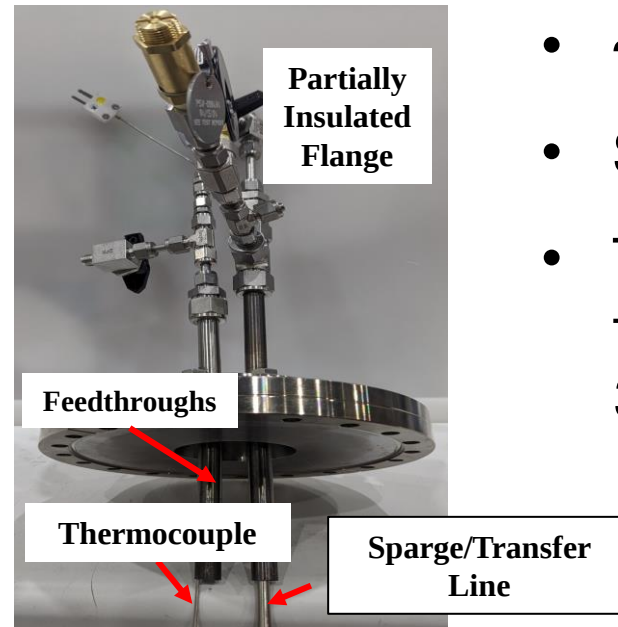
10 mL to 1,000 mL



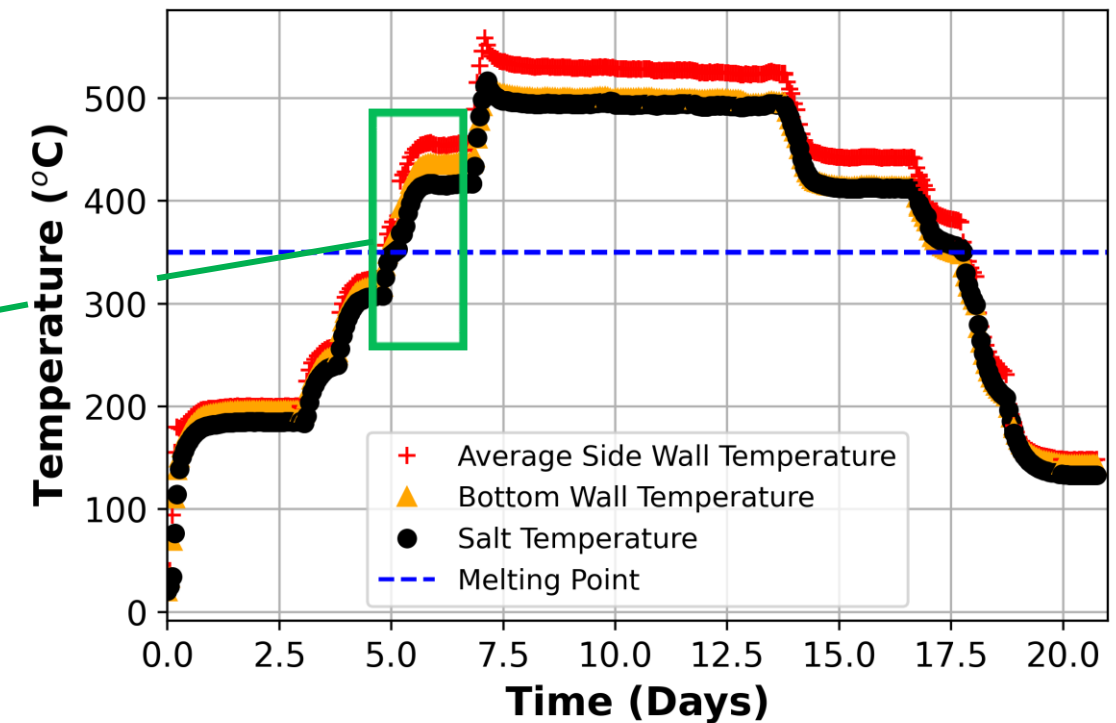
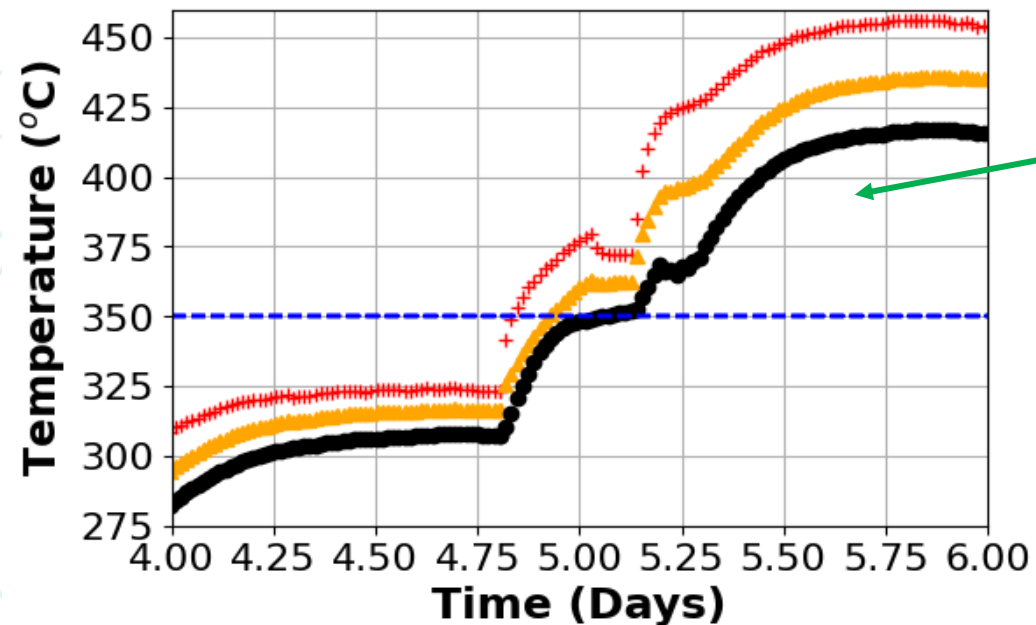
Current status



Secondary Vessel Commissioning



- ~2 kg of LiCl / KCl was mixed inside a glove box
- Salt eutectic loaded into crucible and furnace
- Temperature measurements confirmed phase-transition at expected melting temperature of 350°C

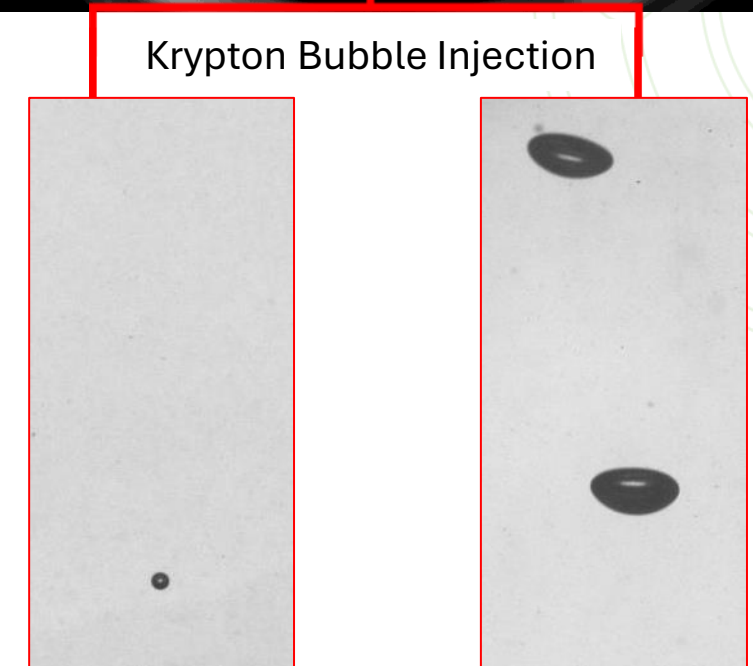
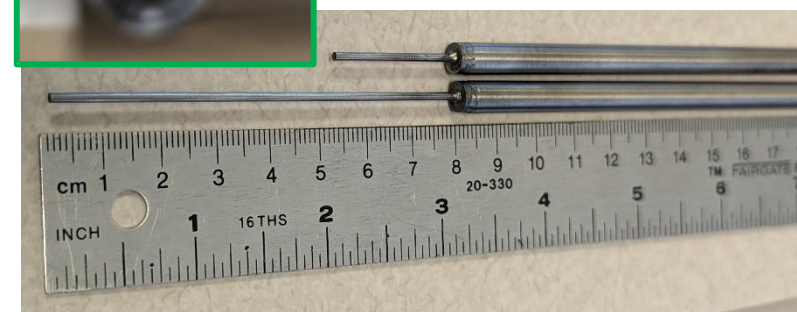
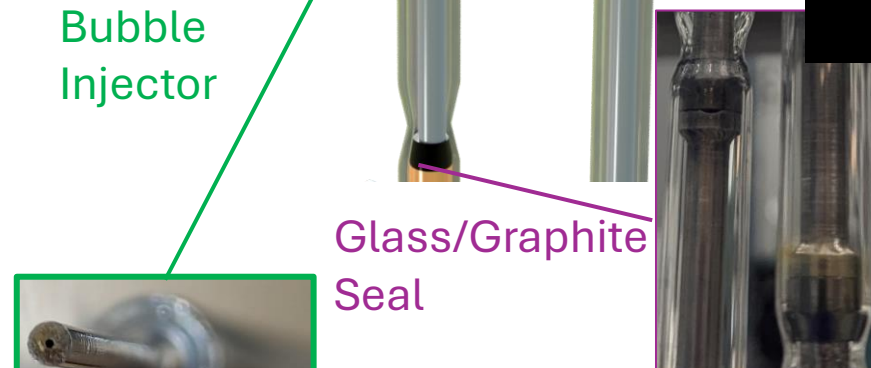
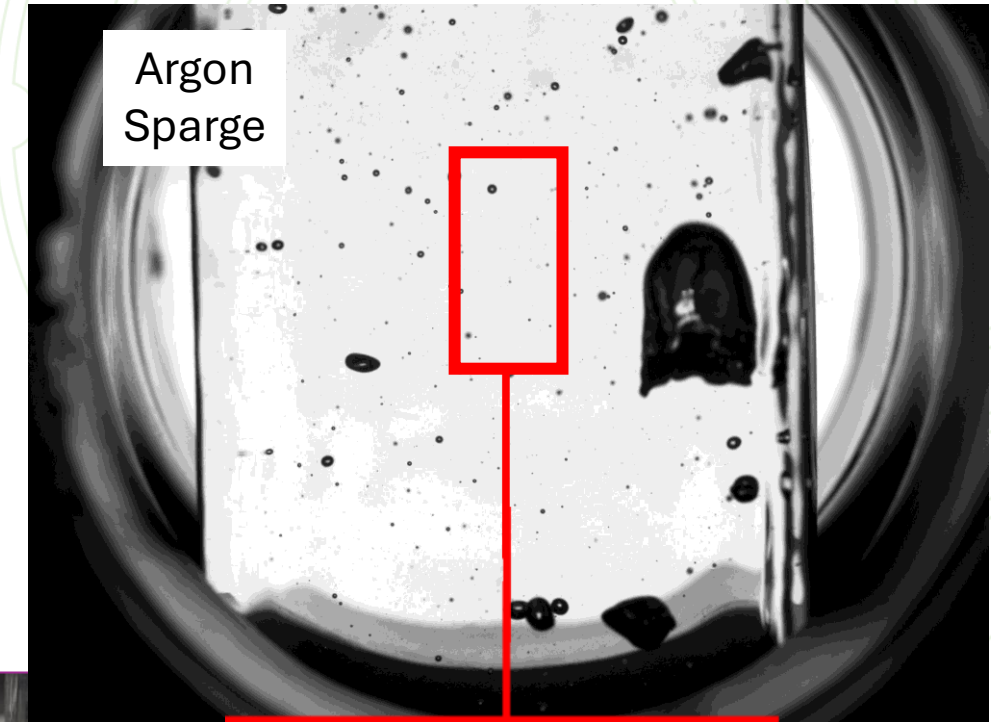
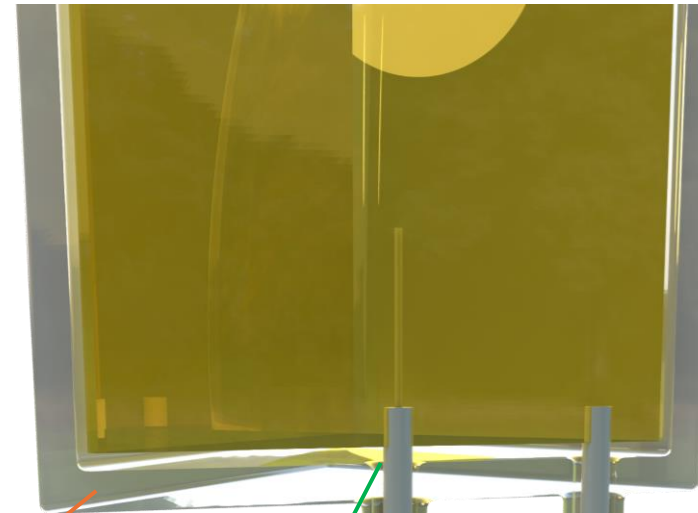
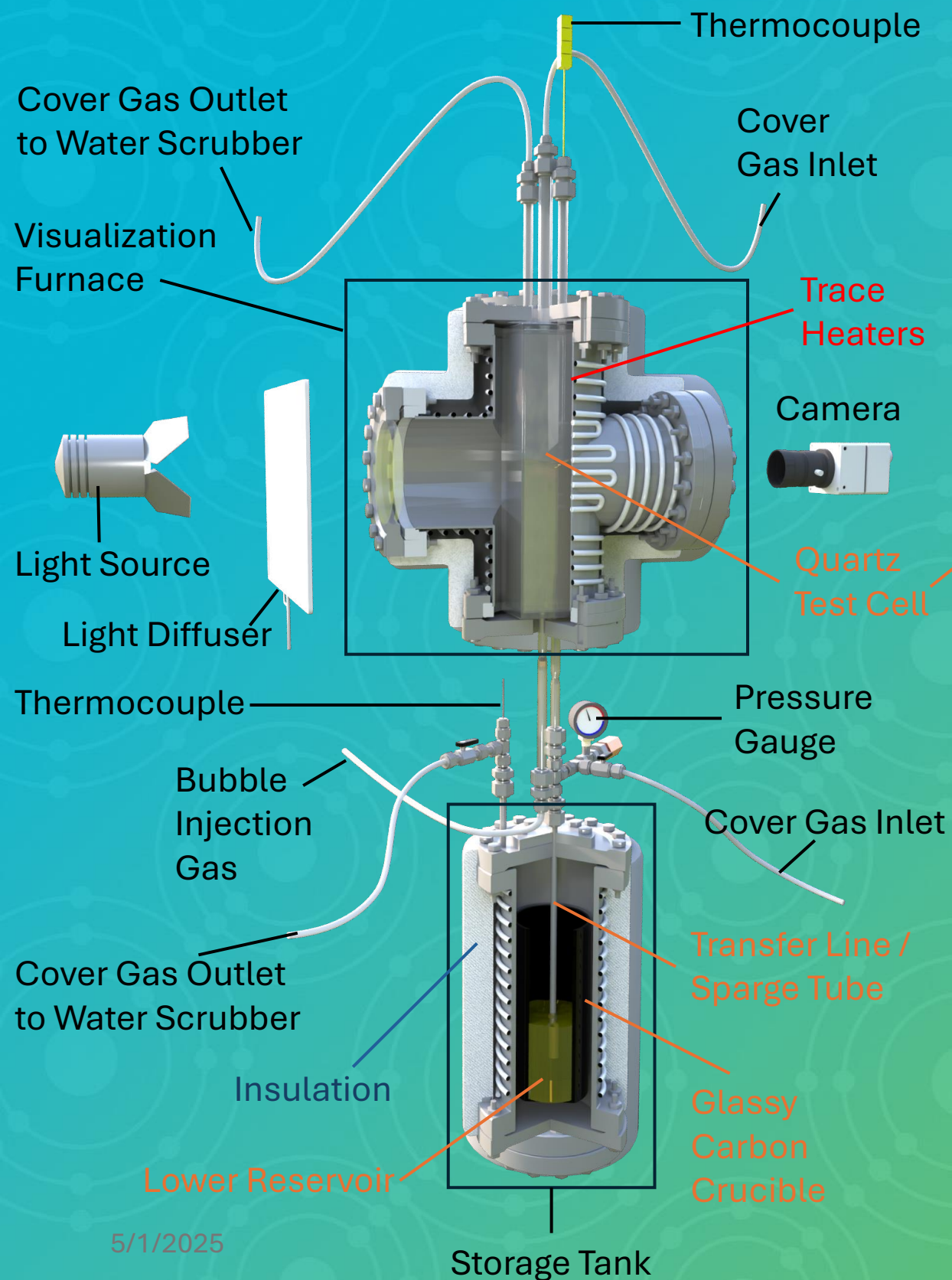


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Molten Salt Visualization Apparatus

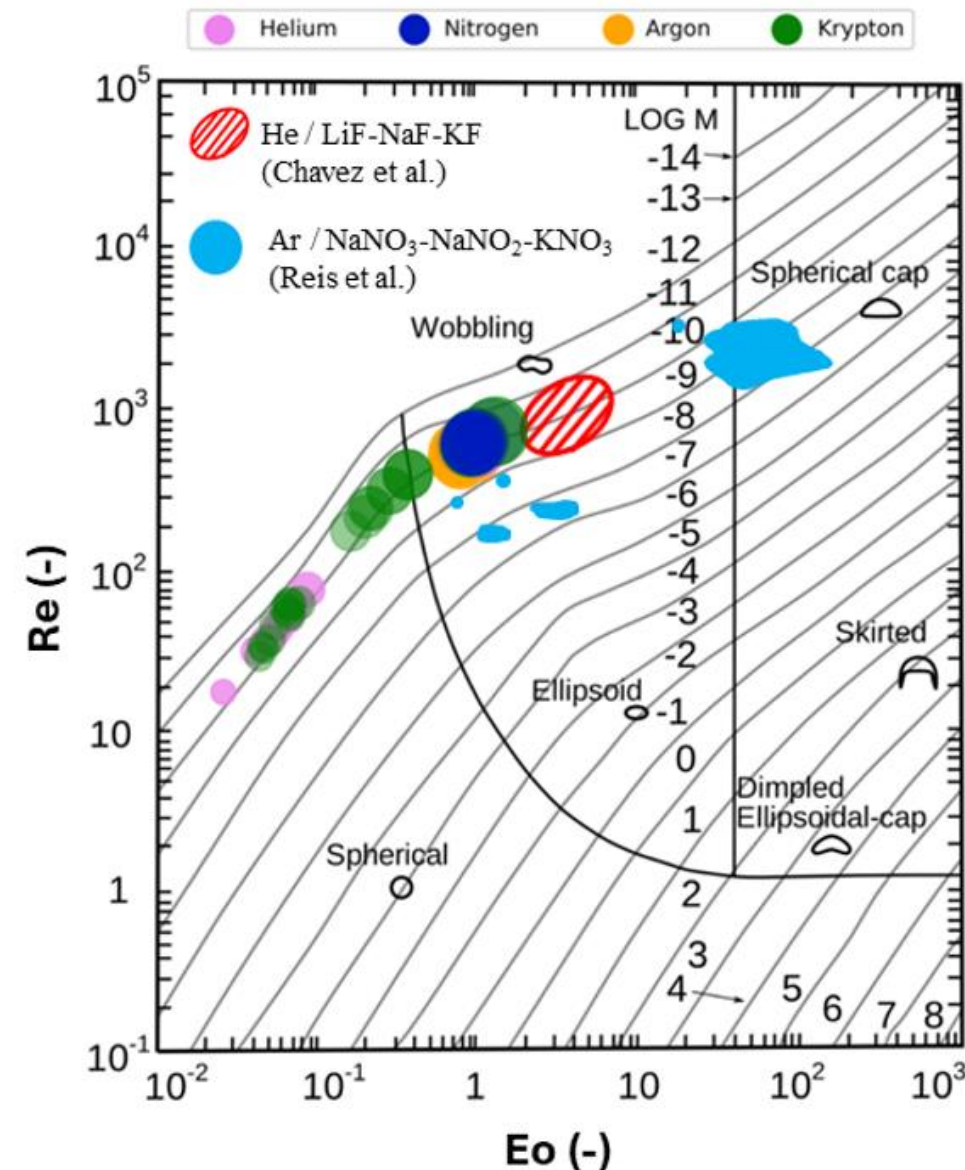


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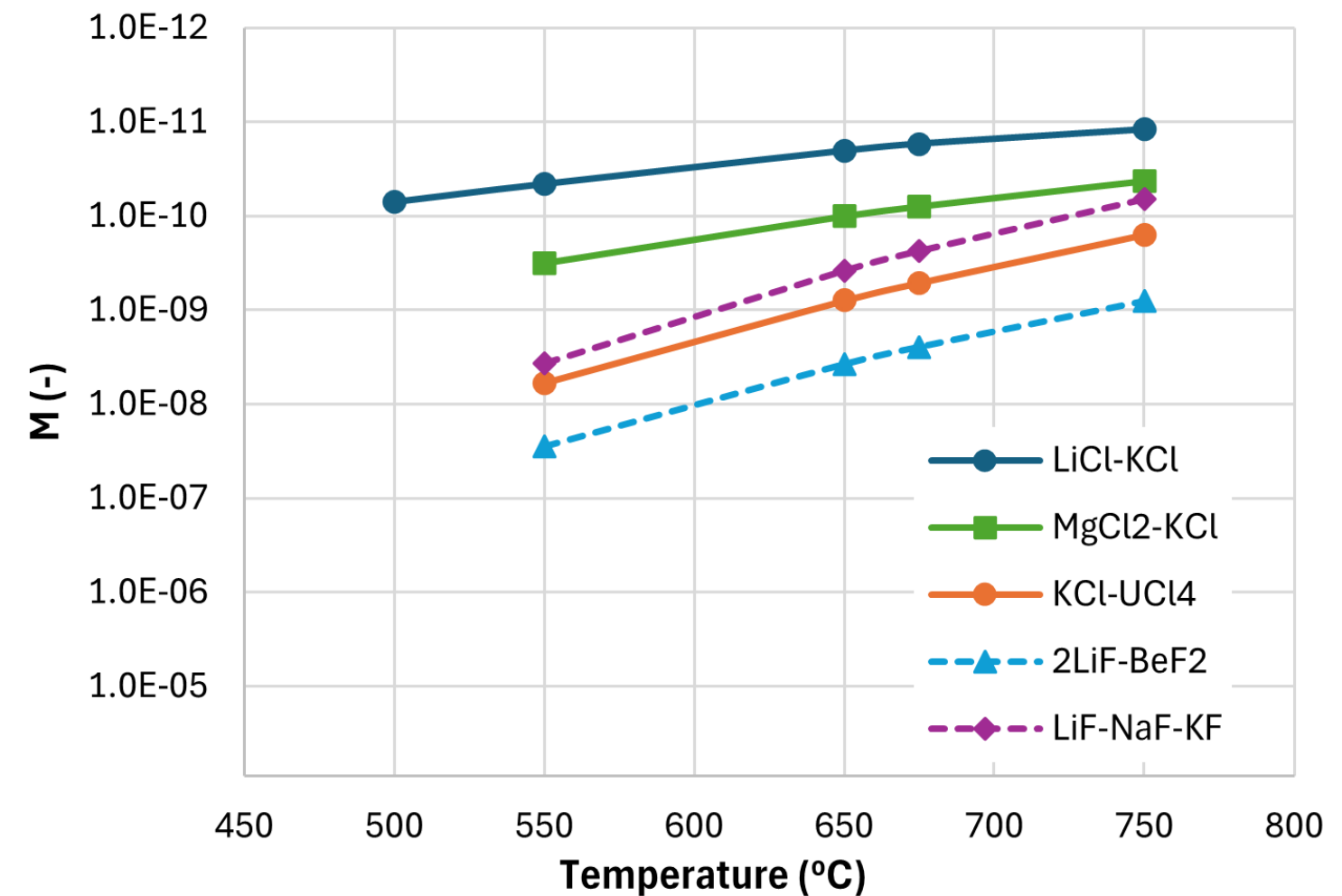
Bubble Behavior in Molten Salt



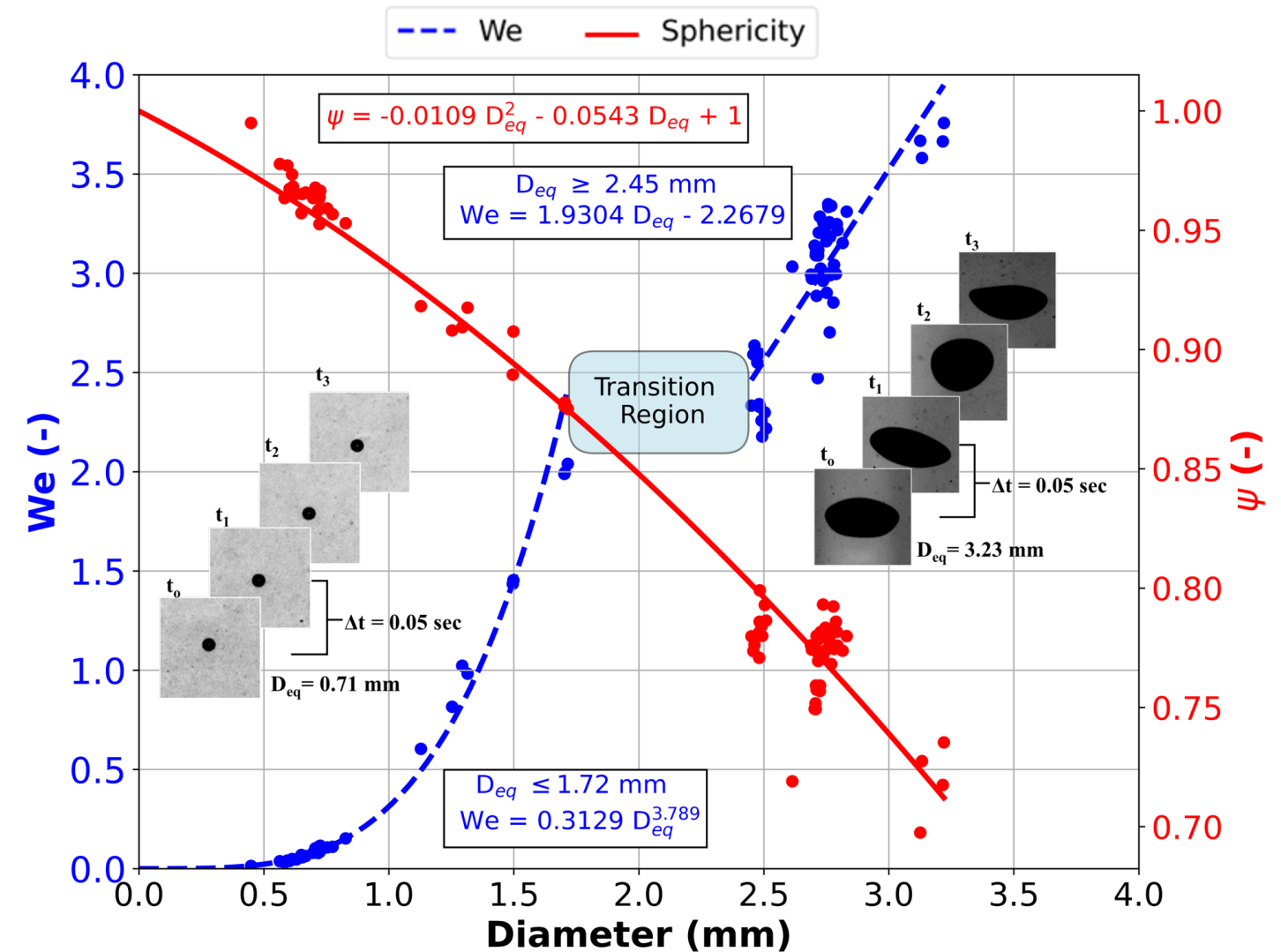
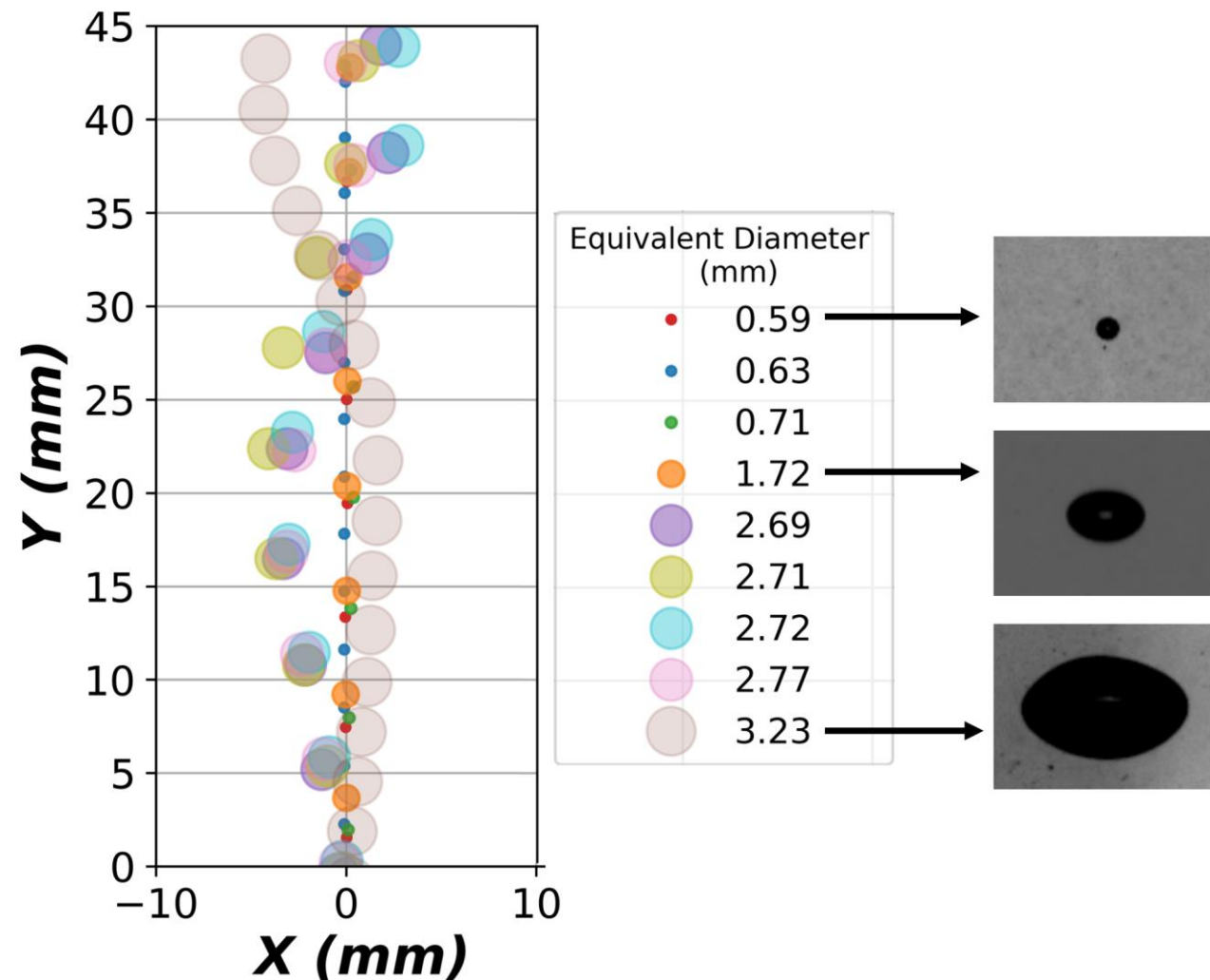
$$Eo = \frac{\Delta \rho g D^2}{\sigma_l}$$

$$Re = \frac{\rho_l V D}{\mu_l}$$

$$Mo = \frac{\Delta \rho g \mu^4}{\rho_l^2 \sigma_l^3}$$

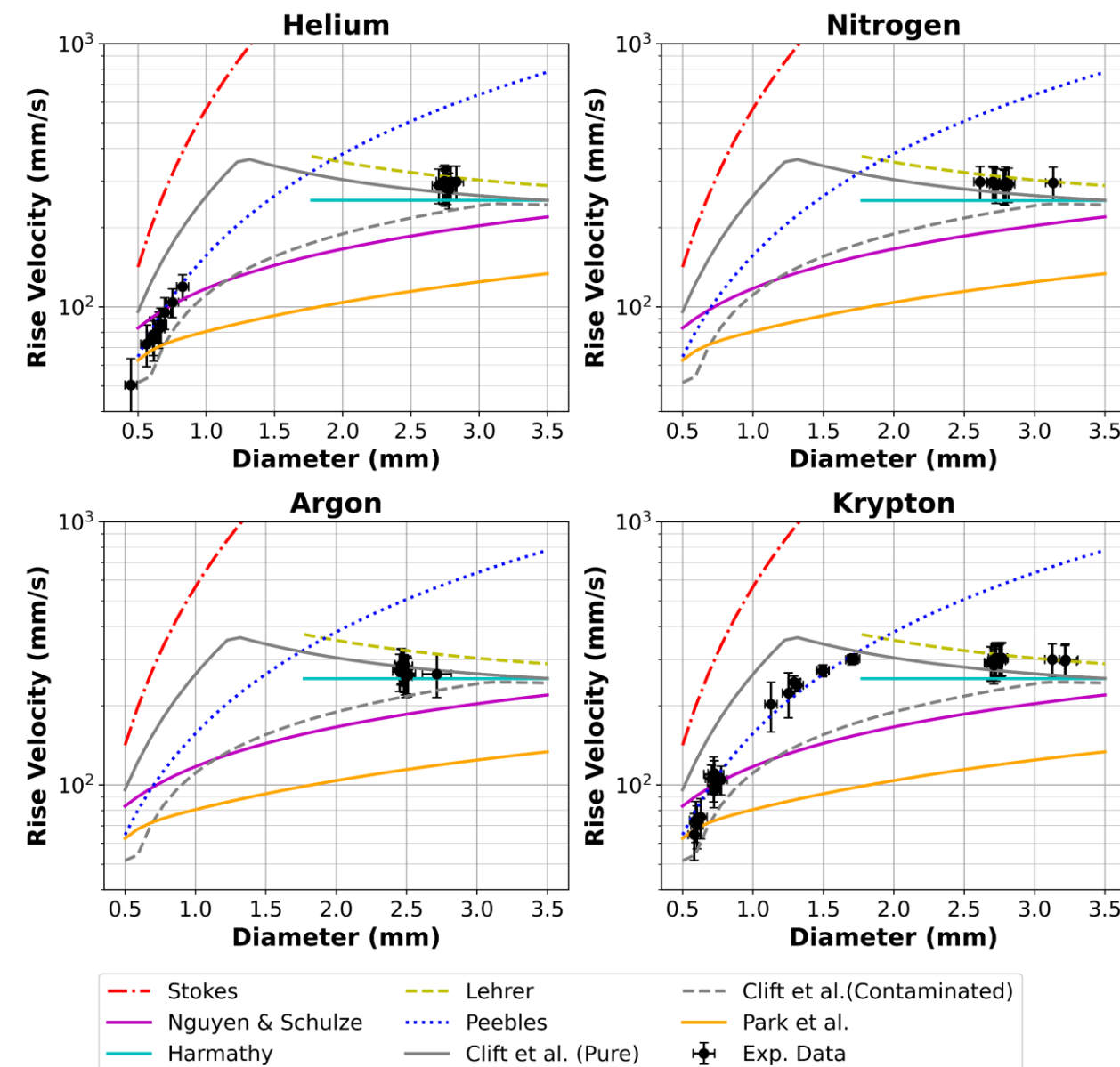


Bubble Behavior in Molten Salt (cont'd)

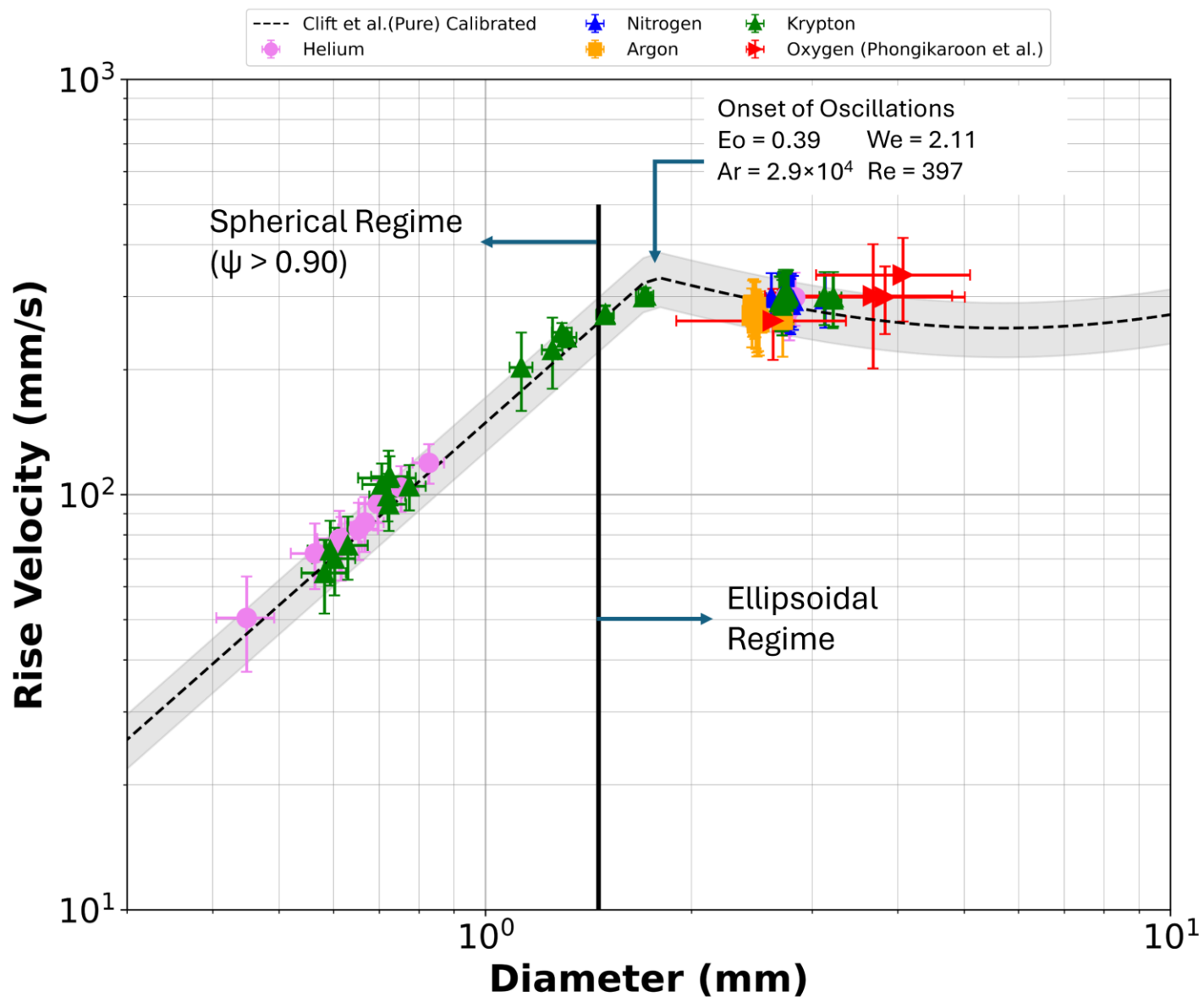
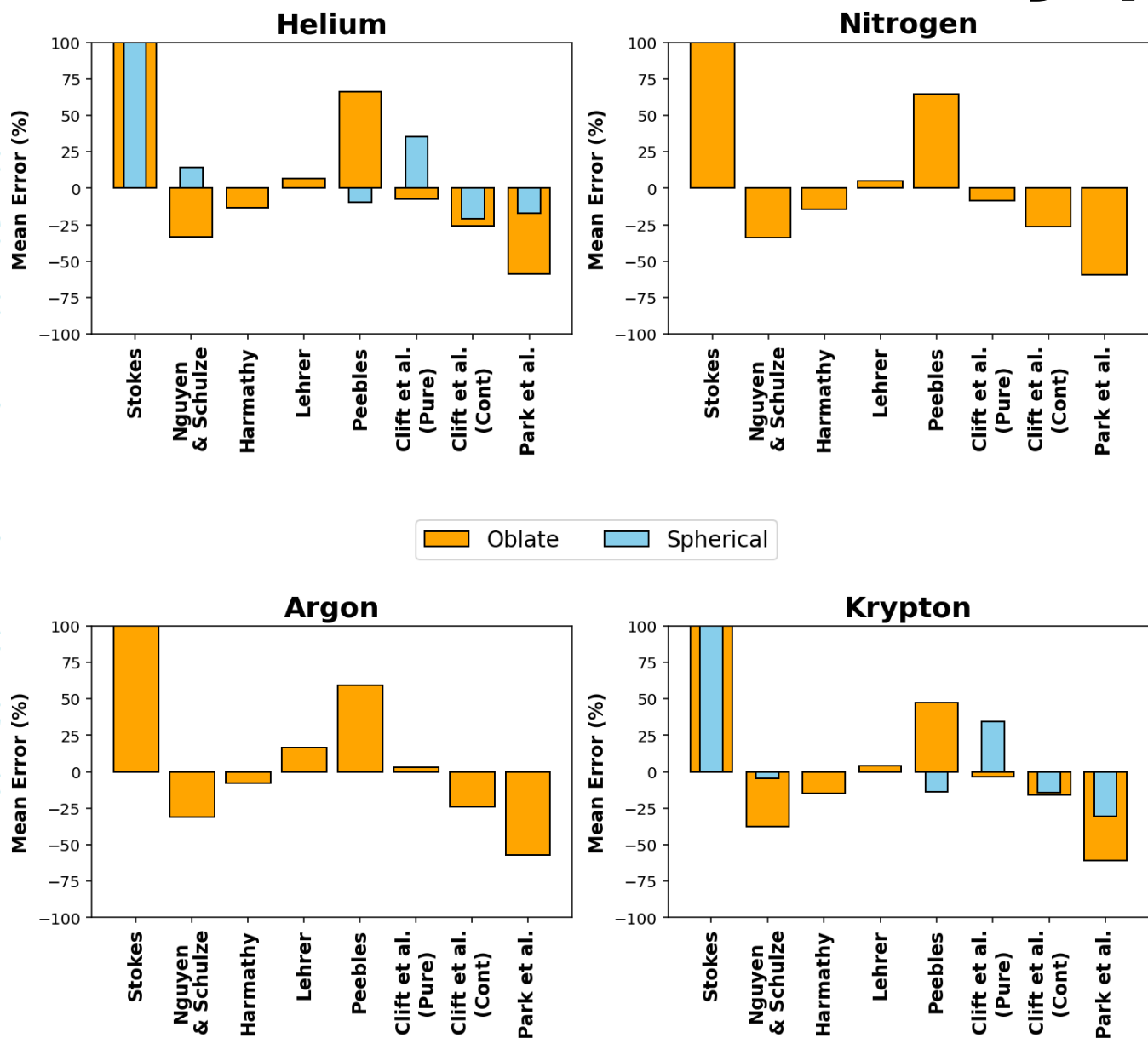


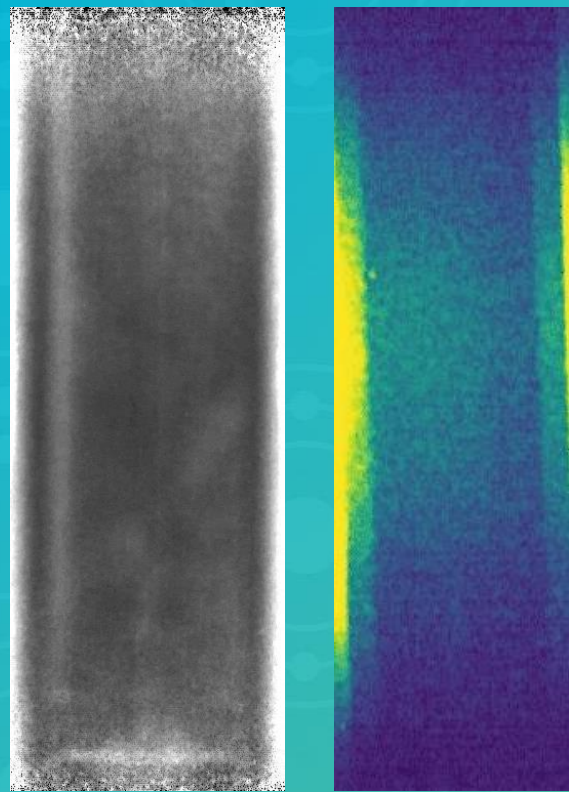
Bubble Rise Velocity

Reference	Model	Notes
Stokes [22]	$V_T = 2\rho_l g R_{eq}^2 / 9\mu_l$	Assumes a rigid sphere
Nguyen & Schulze [23]	$V_T = 18V_{stk} \left(\frac{4a^2 Ar^{2b-1} Mo^{0.46b}}{3k} \right)^{1/2-2b}$	if $12,332 \leq Ar \leq 3.158 Mo^{-0.46}$; $a = 1$, $b = 0$ if $3.158 Mo^{-0.46} \leq Ar \leq 29.654 Mo^{-0.46}$; $a = 1.14$, $b = 0.176$ if $29.654 Mo^{-0.46} \leq Ar \leq 506.719 Mo^{-0.46}$; $a = 1.36$, $b = 0.280$ if $506.719 Mo^{-0.46} \leq Ar$; $a = 0.62$, $b = 0$
Harmathy [24]	$V_T = 1.53 [\Delta\rho g \sigma / \rho_l^2]^{1/4}$	$Re > 500$
Lehrer [25]	$V_T = \sqrt{3\sigma / \rho_l D_{eq} + \Delta\rho g D_{eq} / 2\rho_l}$	$Re > 476$
Peebles [26]	$V_T = 0.136g^{0.78} (\rho/\mu)^{0.52} D_{eq}^{1.28}$	$2 < Re < 1,200$
	$V_T = 1.909g^{0.5} \left(\frac{\sigma_l}{\rho_l} \right)^{0.5} D_{eq}^{-0.5}$	$Re > 1,200$
Clift et al. (pure) [20]	$V_T = 0.138g^{0.82} (\rho/\mu)^{0.639} D_{eq}^{1.459}$	$D_{eq} < 1.3$ mm
	$V_T = \sqrt{\frac{2.14\sigma_l}{\rho_l D_{eq}} + 0.505g D_{eq}}$	$D_{eq} > 1.3$ mm
Clift et al. (contaminated) [20]	$V_T = \frac{\mu}{\rho D_{eq}} Mo^{-0.149} (J - 0.857)$	$H = (4/3)EoMo^{-0.149} (\mu_l/\mu_{water})^{-0.14}$ if $H > 59.3$; $J = 3.42H^{0.441}$ if $2 < H \leq 59.3$; $J = 0.94H^{0.757}$ if $H \leq 2$; $J = ReMo^{0.149} + 0.857$
Park et al. [27]	$V_T = 1 / \sqrt{1/V_{vis}^2 + 1/V_{in}^2 + 1/V_{spheroid}^2}$	$V_{vis} = g\rho_l D_{eq}^2 / 12\mu_l$ $V_{in} = 0.14425g^{5/6} (\rho_l/\mu_l)^{2/3} D_{eq}^{3/2}$ $V_{spheroid} = \sqrt{2.14\mu_l / \rho_l D_{eq} + 0.505g D_{eq}}$



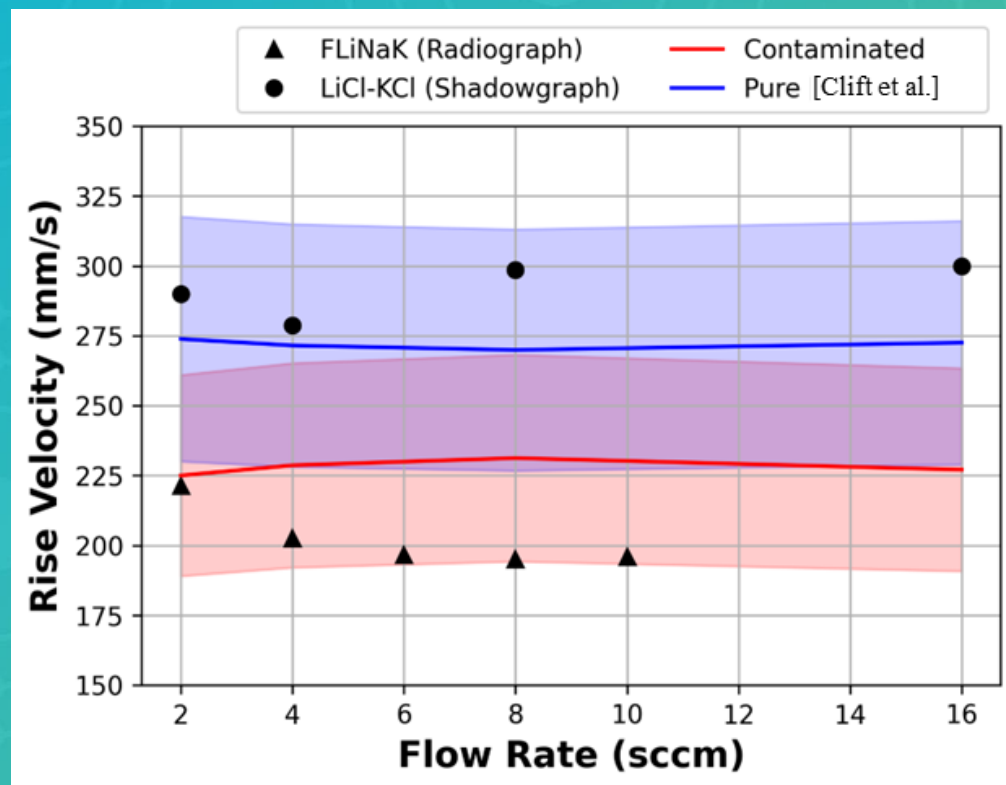
Bubble Rise Velocity (cont'd)





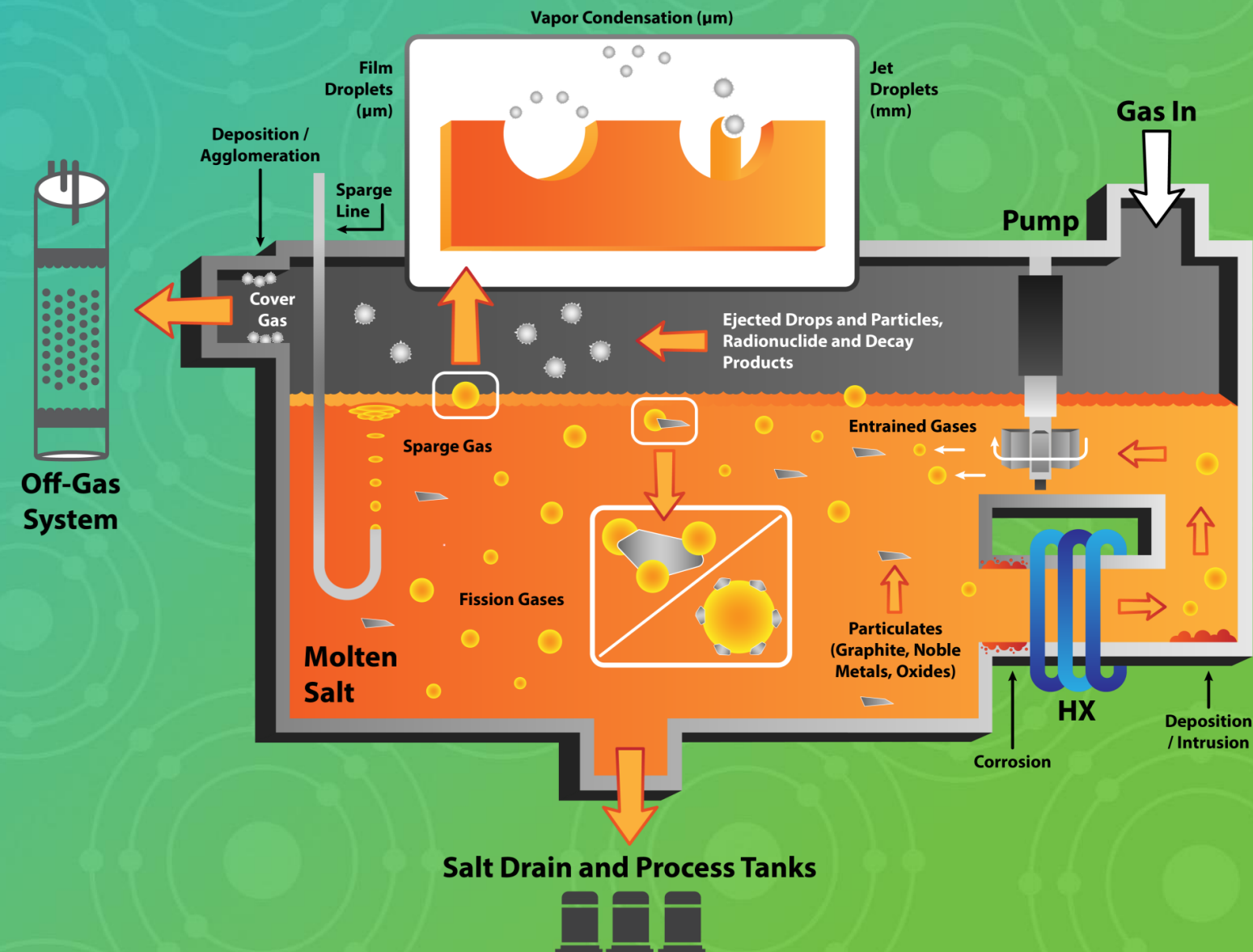
Expanding Data to Other Salts

- Successfully demonstrated the ability to detect and track gas bubbles in molten LiF-NaF-NaK
- ORNL HFIR MARS CG1D Instrument
 - Max Image Acquisition Rate of 71 fps, 56 μm effective pixel size
- Other salts systems (actinides, fluorides, beryllium-containing)
- Summary paper submitted to ANS Annual Conference 2025
 - Orea, D., et al. "Optical and Neutron Imaging Measurements of Gas Bubble Rise Velocity in Molten Salt" Transactions of the American Nuclear Society 2025



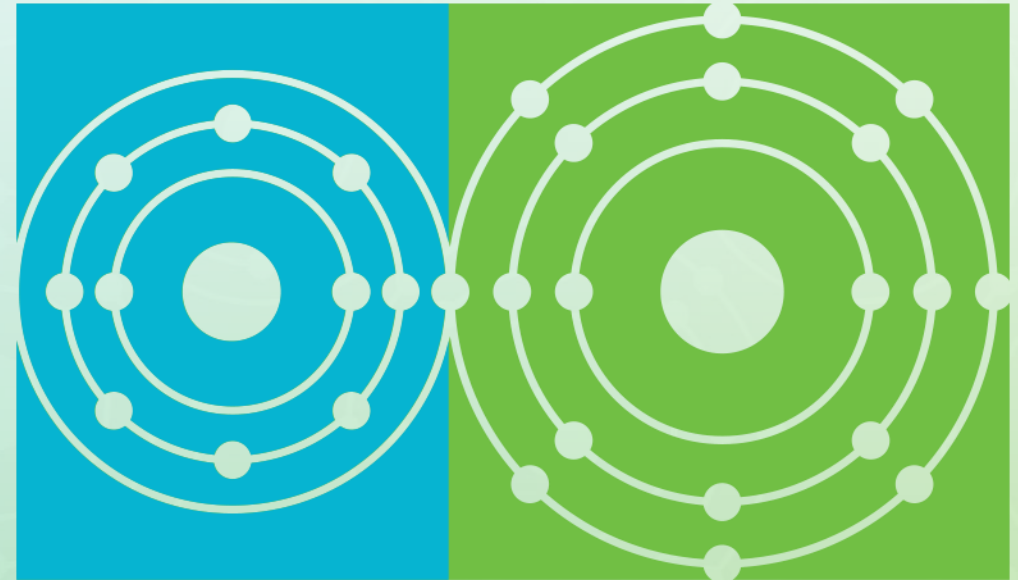
Looking Ahead

- Custom furnace upgrades to allow additional measurements techniques
 - Particle Image Velocimetry (PIV)
 - Schlieren Technique
 - Ultrasonic Sensors – Void fraction measurements
- Investigate other phenomena
 - Particle/gas behavior, bubble burst, aerosol generation, etc.
- Transition from stagnant to flowing salt
 - Perform flowing salt measurements



Thank you

oread@ornl.gov



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