



SAMOFAR Final Meeting

4 July 2019



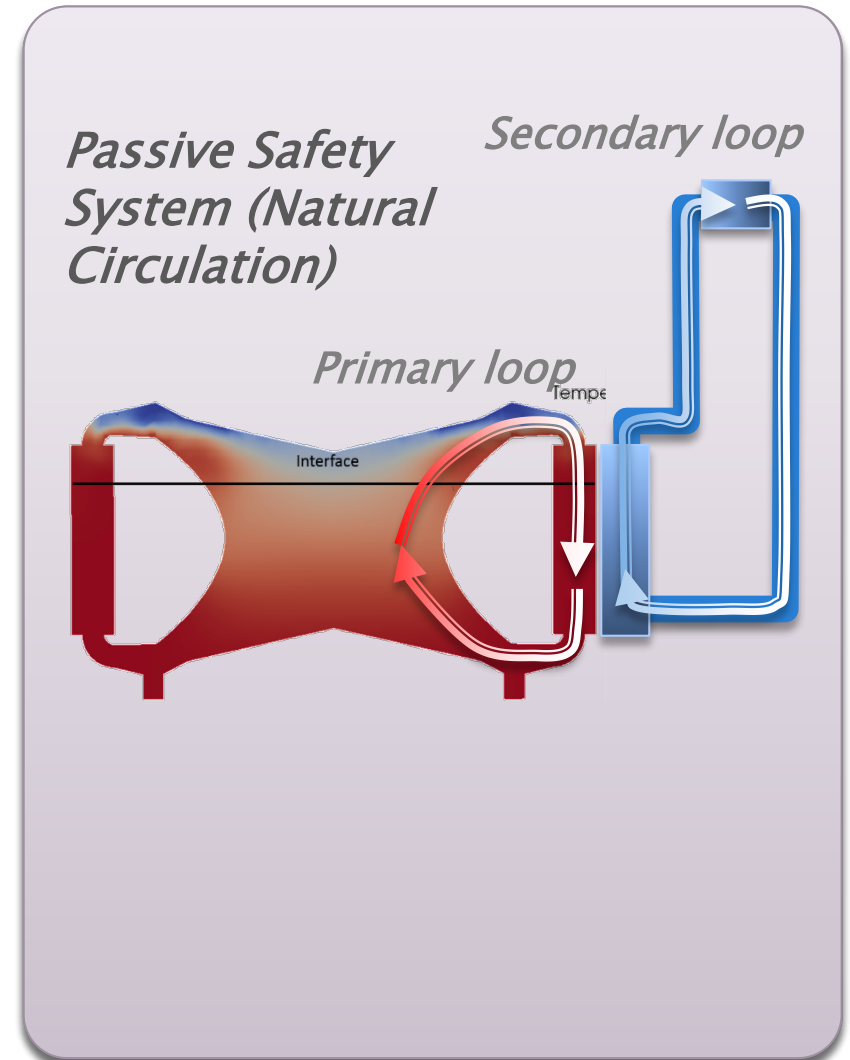
*Prof. Marco Ricotti
CIRTEN*

SAMOFAR



WP3: Experimental investigation of fluid-dynamic safety issues

- ▶ Main goal:
To address key questions relevant to MSFR **safety**
- 1. *“How the molten salt behaves during shut-down (fuel draining) transients?”*
- 2. *“How the passive safety system (decay heat removal) behaves in natural circulation, with an uncommon – internally heated – fluid?”*



1. Modeling efforts to simulate melting & solidification

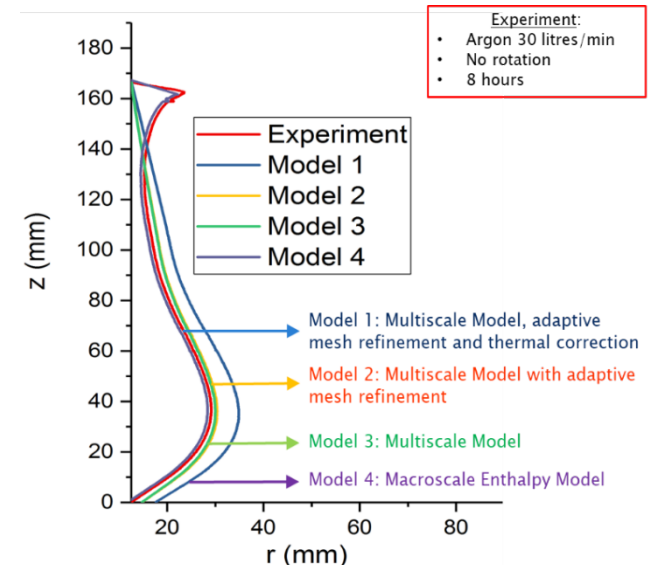
FLiNaK ingots obtained in the SWATH solidification experiments

- ▶ new set of numerical tools needed
- ▶ **OpenFOAM** model developed, to simulate specific molten salt T&H phenomena:
 - **Macro-scale** and **meso-scale** melting/solidification models for molten salts
 - **Improved turbulence RANS models** for a suitable description of turbulent fluid-dynamics and specific molten salt phenomena near the wall
 - **Radiative heat transfer** in the salt



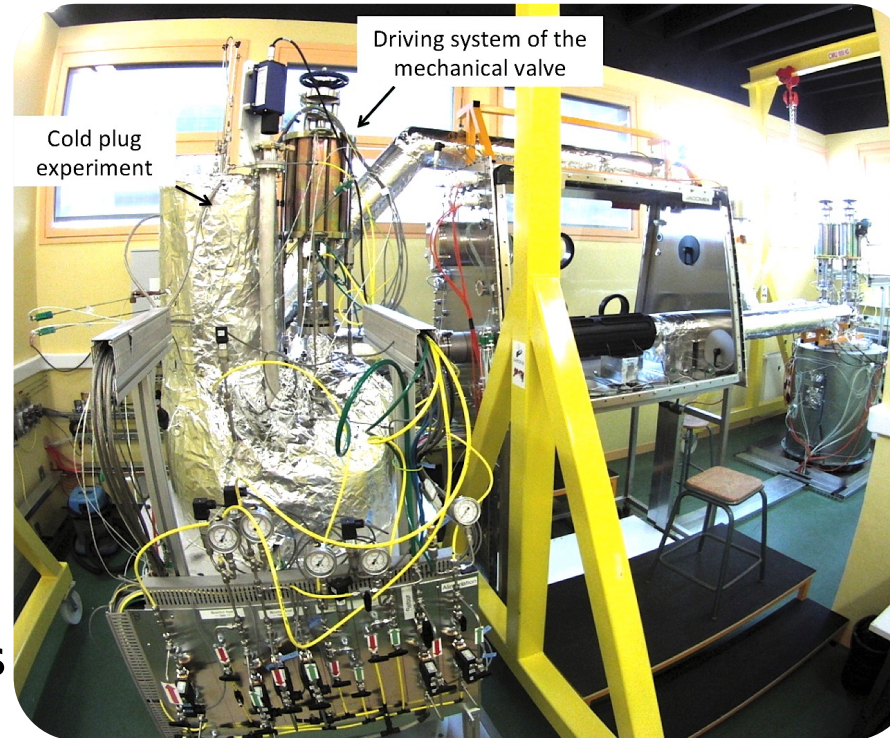
Ar 30 litres/min
No rotation
4 hours

Ar 30 litres/min
9 rpm
8 hours



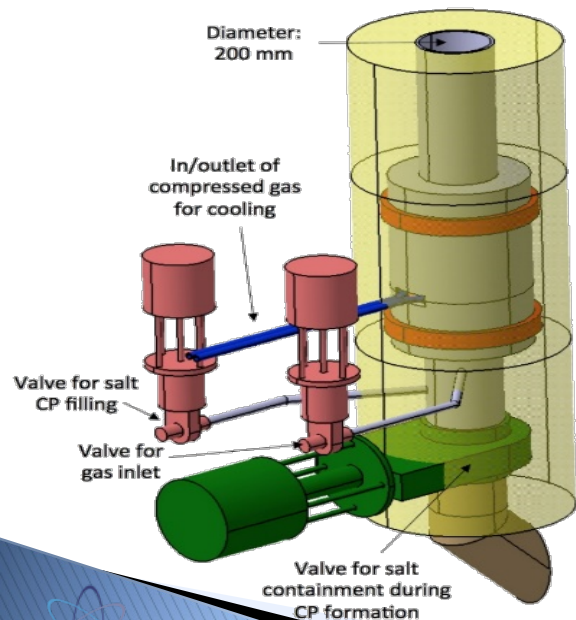
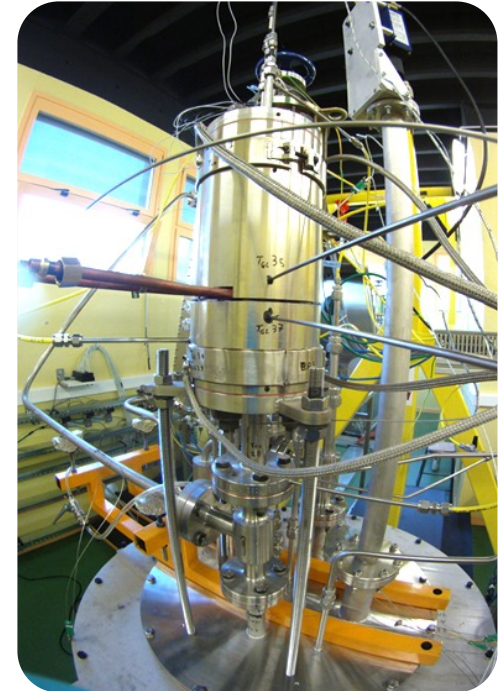
1. SWATH facilities to investigate TH & melting transients

- ▶ *Salt at Wall Thermal excHange* experiments
- ▶ Two main facilities:
SWATH-W (Water) and
SWATH-S (Molten FLiNaK Salt)
- ▶ To investigate:
 - Turbulence effects
 - Heat transfer
 - Melting & Solidification processes
- ▶ To test design principles for key components of MSFR: Flow measurements, Valves (passive and active), Pipe joints and Cold Plug



1. Design and Testing of a Cold Plug Device

- ▶ Key safety component for MSFR fuel salt draining system
- ▶ Novel cold plug design proposed by CNRS
- ▶ Working principle: control of the heat transfer balance inside the device



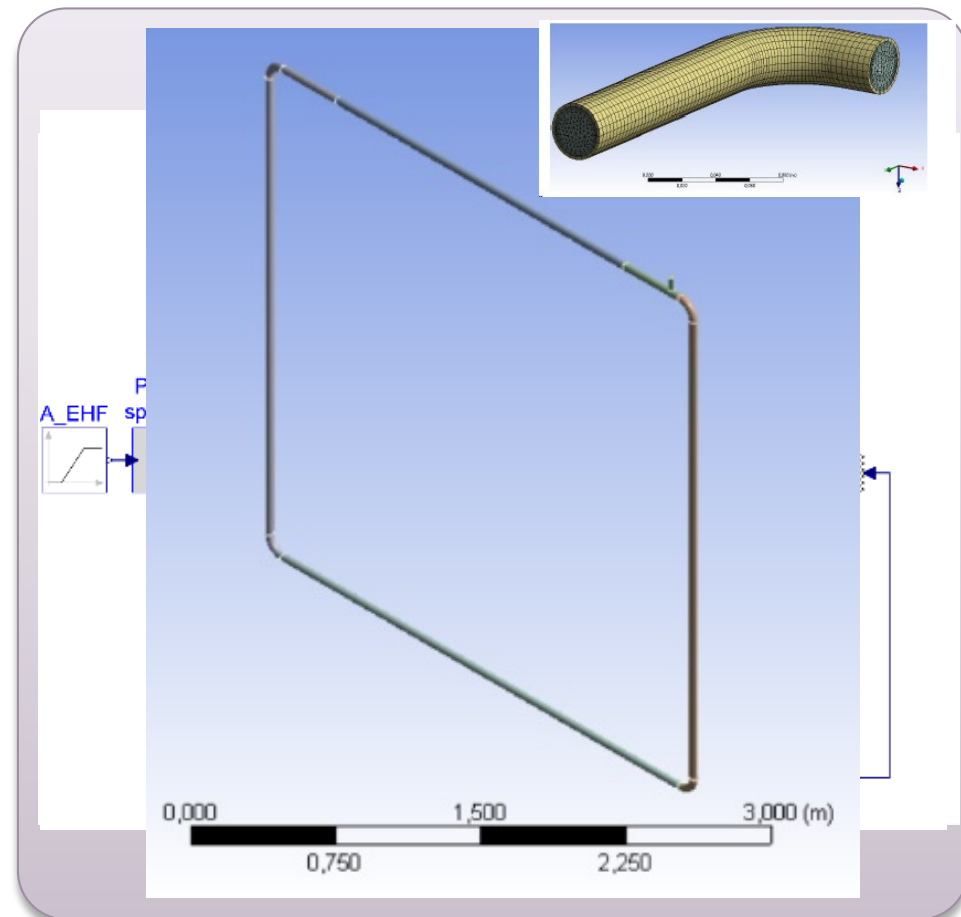
- ▶ Goal: to investigate the working principle of the Cold Plug design
- ▶ Experiments and numerical simulations confirmed the concept: good compromise between adequate opening time and very high **reliability** (avoiding unattended openings); to be scaled-up for the MSFR

2. Physical modeling of molten salt natural circulation loop

- ▶ new set of **numerical tools** needed, to investigate both **fluid-dynamics** and **stability**
- ▶ “Progressive approach”

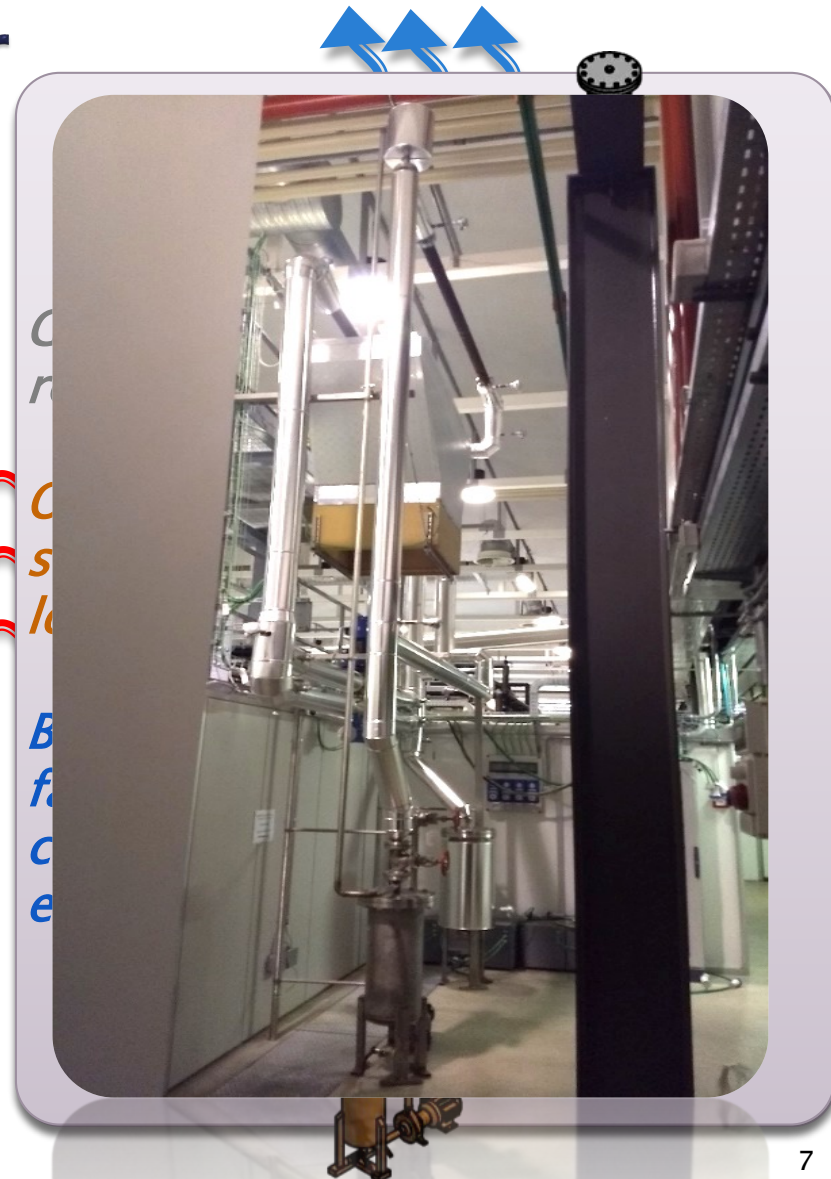
1. 3-D CFD analysis model

- ① Design optimization
- ① Transient behavior (“steady”)
- ① Non-linear model
- ① 3-D
- ① In correlations



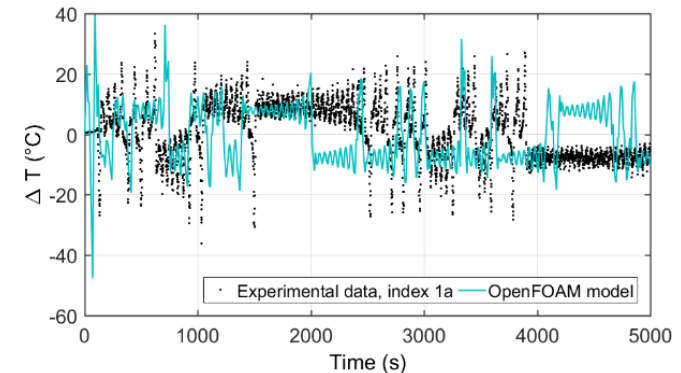
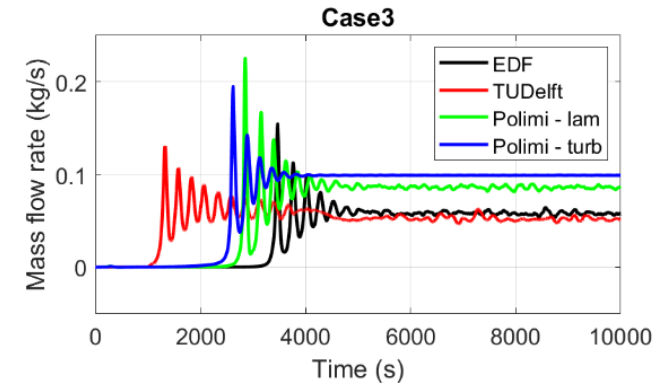
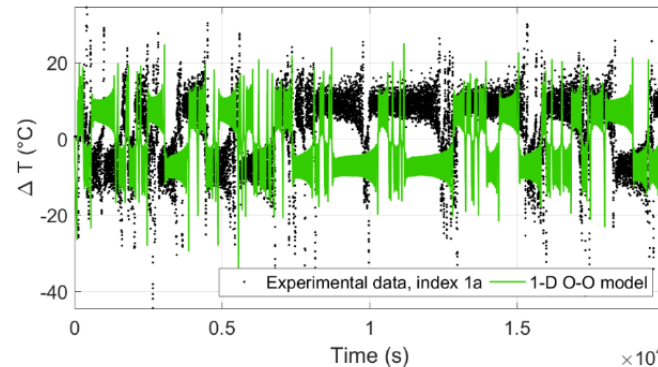
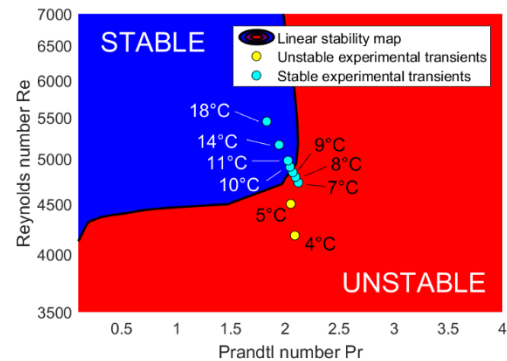
2. DYNASTY facilities to investigate TH & natural circulation behavior

- ▶ *Dynamics of Natural circulation for molten Salt Internally heated experiments*
- ▶ **Distributed heating mode:** to simulate the decay heat of the fuel into the molten salt
- ▶ **Working fluids:** water, water+glycole, molten salt (low T melting)
- ▶ To investigate:
 - Transient behavior
 - Stability



2. Assessment of natural circulation modeling by experimental data

- ▶ Comparison of different TH models (modeling approaches, codes, turbulence models, etc.)
- ▶ Instability trend is well predicted in terms of **max. oscillation** and **frequency**



- ▶ Goal: recommendation for DHR design (**layout to limit oscillations**); **preliminary validation** of the numerical models
- ▶ **CFD modelling** needs additional analysis/development (LES vs RANS, lam-turb transition)

Conclusions & Recommendations

- ▶ Developed **reliable models** able to simulate the **fluid-dynamics** of the **Cold Plug** device and the **DHR – Passive Safety System**
- ▶ Built and operated **experimental facilities** able to investigate the **key TH phenomena** and their **dynamics**
- ▶ **Cold Plug:**
 - Effective principle (melting process, quick and reliable)
 - Has to be able to rebuild the cold plug after opening
 - Redundancy & Diversity: different device (Mechanical? Thermal?) to perform the draining safety function for MSFR
- ▶ **DHR – Passive Safety System:**
 - Effective principle even with internally heated fluid
 - Oscillating behavior with certain boundary conditions, but net thermal power rejected
 - 3-D investigation of the “real” MSFR geometry and accident transients