

## Performance of Electromagnetic Pump for Lead-Bismuth Alloy

150

가

KAERI

60lpm 4bar

600°C

(simulator)

가

500°C

2.5bar 가

### Abstract

Lead-Bismuth Eutectic has been widely studied as core coolant and target material of ADS (accelerator driven transmutation system) in various countries. LBE corrosion has been considered as an important design factor to limit the temperature and velocity of ADS system. KAERI finished preliminary design of corrosion loop. Most components of loop were already manufactured to construct within 2004. The EM-pump was designed by an equivalent electric circuit method to move an LBE up to 2m/sec in the test-section of the corrosion loop(60lpm/4bar). We measured the pumping force with one-component dynamometer and also checked the temperature of the pump-coil and duct with current. From this test, we confirmed that the prototype EM-pump could operate around 500°C and pumped the LBE up to 2.5bar.

1.

가 ( ) ,  
 KAERI  
 Pu, MA 가  
 HYPER(HYbrid Power Extraction Reactor) [1]. Fig.1

HYPER(HYbrid Power Extraction Reactor)  
 (Pb44.5-Bi55.5, 124.5°C) 가  
 가 (corrosion) , 가  
 Ni, Cr [2].

575-750°C Pb-Bi 3,250hr ferritic steel  $\mu\text{m}$   
 [3].

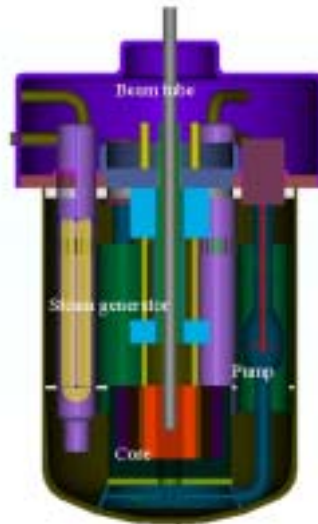


Fig. 1. Schematics of the HYPER system.

KAERI HYPER 340°C, 150°C  
 , 650°C ,  
 (HT-9 ) .  
 dissolution .  
 9Cr-2WVTa [4].  
 HYPER  
 , KAERI HYPER , ,  
 facility) 316LN HT-9 , FZK (static ,

가

가

(electromagnetic pump)

가

60lpm

4bar

600°C

SUS

(simulator)

가

500°C

2.5bar

가

2.

Fig.2

(electromagnetic flowmeter)

650mm

3

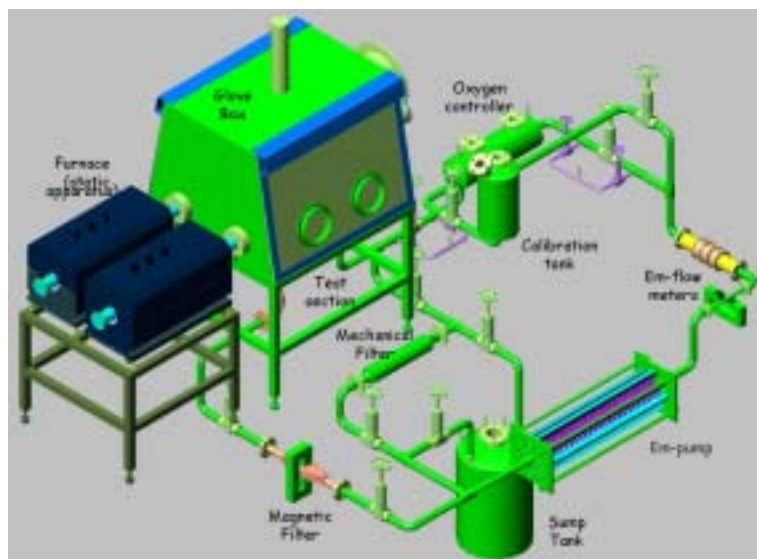


Fig. 2. Three-dimensional schematics of Pb-Bi corrosion loop.

(sump tank)

1m , 2 가 (cover-gas)

80liter , 30liter

가 (calibration tank)

(level-sensor) (stop-watch)

(test-section) (annular channel) (sample)

(glove box)

(oxygen concentration) Ar cover gas Ar+H<sub>2</sub>(5%)

water(H<sub>2</sub>O) (bubbling) (water vapor) (H<sub>2</sub>/H<sub>2</sub>O ratio)

10<sup>-20</sup>bar

가 H<sub>2</sub> H<sub>2</sub>O

C<sub>o</sub> 10<sup>-7</sup>wt% ~10<sup>-5</sup>wt% (1) P<sub>O<sub>2</sub></sub>

(2) H<sub>2</sub> H<sub>2</sub>O

$$C_o = C_{o,s} \left( \frac{P_{O_2}}{P_{O_2,s}} \right)^2 \quad [\text{wt}\%] \quad (1)$$

$$P_{O_2} = \left( \frac{P_{H_2O}}{P_{H_2}} \right)^2 \exp\left( \frac{2\Delta G_{H_2O}^o}{RT} \right) \quad [\text{atm, bar}] \quad (2)$$

S T[K] , R , G

Gibbs Table 1

Table 1. Major specification of corrosion loop

Operation temperature	400°C ~ 550°C (max. 600°C)
Liquid-metal volume	Pb44.5%-Bi55.5%, 0.08m <sup>3</sup>
Test-section	3/4 inch-Schedule 40, SUS 316 seamless pipe, V <sub>mean</sub> =2m/s (at 45lpm)
Sample specification	φ8mm-T2mm-H5mm
Piping system	1.5inch-Schedule 40, SUS316 pipe
Flow measurement	EM flow meters
Liquid metal pumping	EM-pump (60lpm-4bar-40kVA)
Oxygen control	H <sub>2</sub> /H <sub>2</sub> O partial pressure (10 <sup>-5</sup> wt% ~ 10 <sup>-7</sup> wt%)
Purification	Magnetic filter, mechanical filter

3.

(sodium) 10 , 가  
 (head)  
 (sealing) (impeller) (tip) 가 , 가  
 (2m/s SUS )

Fig. 3

(outer-core) **B** **J**  
 ( $\mathbf{J} \times \mathbf{B}$ ) (Lorentz force)  
 (linear induction motor) 가 가

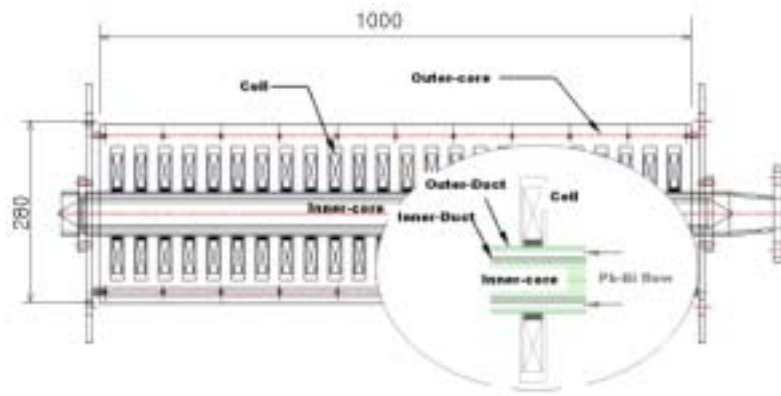


Fig. 3. Schematics of EM-Pump for Pb-Bi corrosion loop.

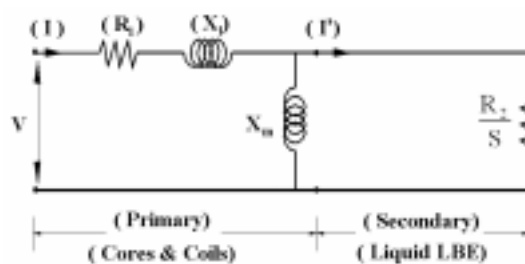


Fig. 4. Equivalent Circuit on One Phase of EM Pump Developed by Three-Phase Power.

(I: Input Current, V: Input Voltage,  $R_1$ : Primary Equivalent Resistance,  $X_l$ : Leakage Equivalent Reactance,  $X_m$ : Magnetizing Reactance,  $I'$ : Induced Current inside Fluid,  $R_2$ : Equivalent Resistance of Fluid, s: slip)

Fig. 4  
 (inner core), (outer core) (coil) 1 (primary part) (duct

channel) 2 (secondary part) , (developing power)  $\Delta P$

(flow rate) Q

(3)

$$\Delta P = \frac{3I^2 R_2(1-s)}{Q s(R_2^2/X_m^2 s^2 + 1)} \quad (3)$$

(3) 가 (equivalence resistance) (reactance) Laithwaite [5][6].

$$R_1 = \frac{\pi \rho_c q k_p^2 m^2 D_0 N^2}{k_f k_d p \tau^2} \quad (4)$$

$$X_1 = \frac{2\pi \mu_0 \omega D_0 \lambda_c N^2}{p q} \quad (5)$$

$$X_m = \frac{6\mu_0 \omega \tau \pi D_0 (k_w N)^2}{\pi^2 p g_e} \quad (6)$$

$$R_2 = \frac{6\pi D \rho_r (k_w N)^2}{\tau p} \quad (7)$$

(3)-(7) (developing force)  $\Delta P$  (efficiency)  $\varepsilon$

$$\Delta P = \frac{36\sigma f \tau^2 (\mu_0 k_w N I)^2}{p g_e^2 \{\pi^2 + (2\mu_0 \sigma f \tau^2)^2\}} \quad (8)$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{6k_w^2(1-s)}{\frac{\rho_c q k_p^2 m^2 \sigma g_e}{k_f k_d \tau} \left\{ 1 + \left( \frac{\pi}{2\mu_0 \sigma f \tau^2} \right)^2 \right\} + \frac{6k_w^2}{s}} \quad (9)$$

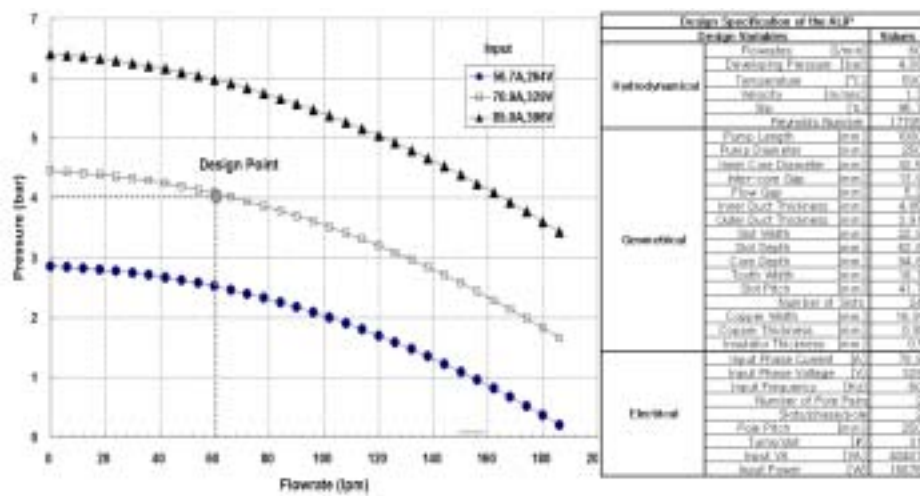


Fig. 5. Characteristics of Electromagnetic-Pump for Pb-Bi Corrosion Loop

500 Fig. 5(a) 60lpm-4bar

(operation point)

Fig. 5(b) 1000mm- 1.5m/s 가

280mm( 180kg)

(operating point) 3bar 가

Fig. 6 600 (GLIDCOP, AL-15) 0.6mm SR864G( 0.35mm SUS316

SA864G, ) (outer duct)

24 2 Fig. 6(b) 90A-380V

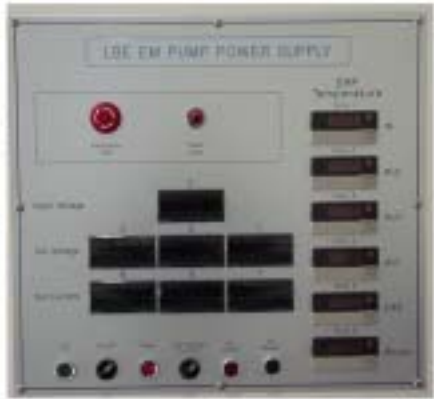
(SLIDAC, 50kVA, 3 -220V-60Hz)

up-down

(emergency switch)가



(a) EM-pump



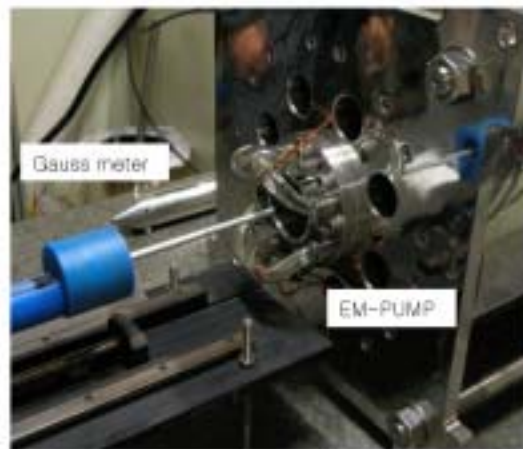
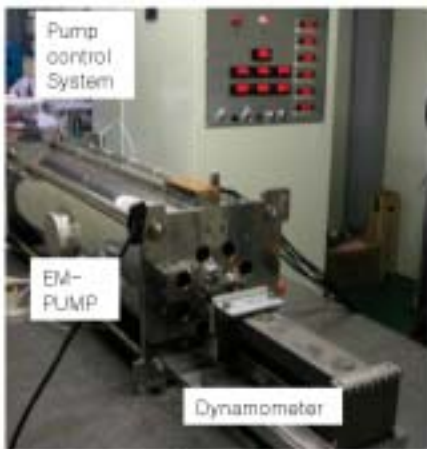
(b) Power system

Fig. 6. Electromagnetic-pump system for Pb-Bi Corrosion Loop

4.

가 (prototype)

(strain-gage)가 (HBM strain amplifier, 1-component dynamometer)  
 (Fig. 7(a)). (inner duct) (outer duct)  
 SUS 가 (strain  
 amplifier) 가 DC (Fig. 8).  
 가 DC (inner core) gauss meter  
 (transverse probe) (axial probe)  
 (Fig. 7(b)).



(a) Measurement of pumping force

(b) Measurement of magnetic field

Fig. 7. Measurement of EM-pump characteristics

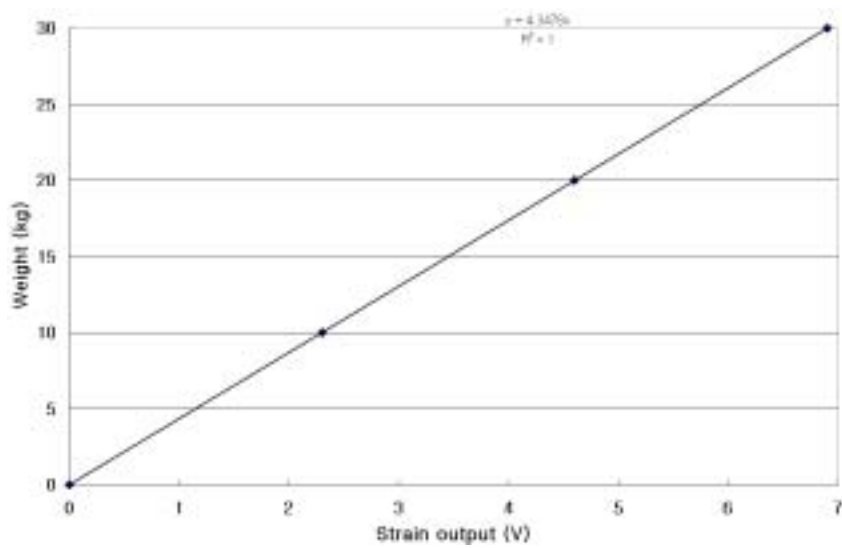


Fig. 8. Calibration data of dynamometer



가  
1/16" K-type sheath

data DAQ Agilent 34970A GPIB-USB  
6ch 1sec sampling

Fig. 9 dynamometer iron insert  
SUS insert SUS

80-90A SUS iron 가  
2.5bar (4bar/60lpm)

Fig. 10 gauss meter iron insert SUS insert

가  
, iron insert 20%  
가  
500°C 400°C

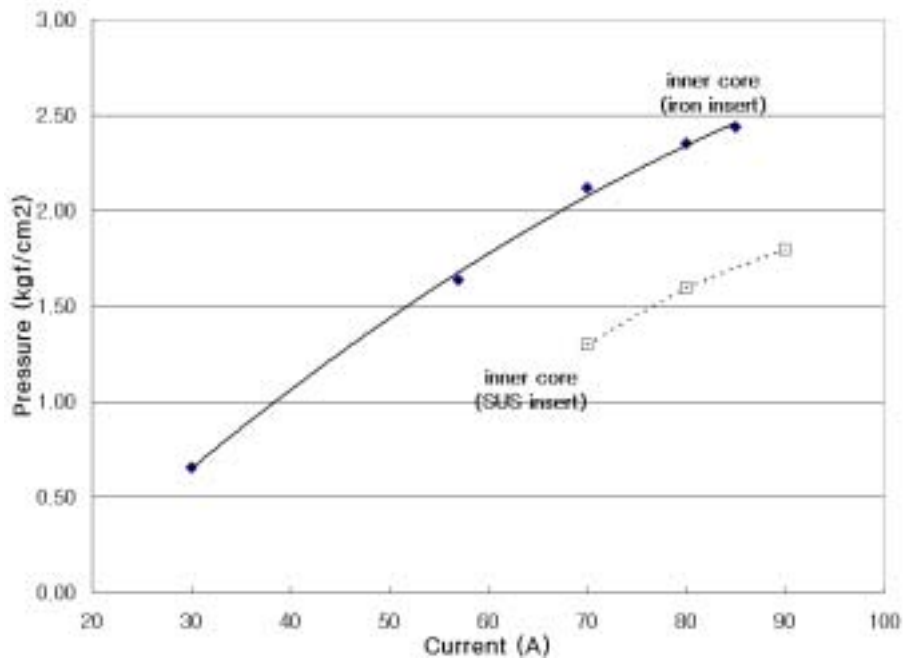


Fig. 9. Pumping power of EM-pump with current

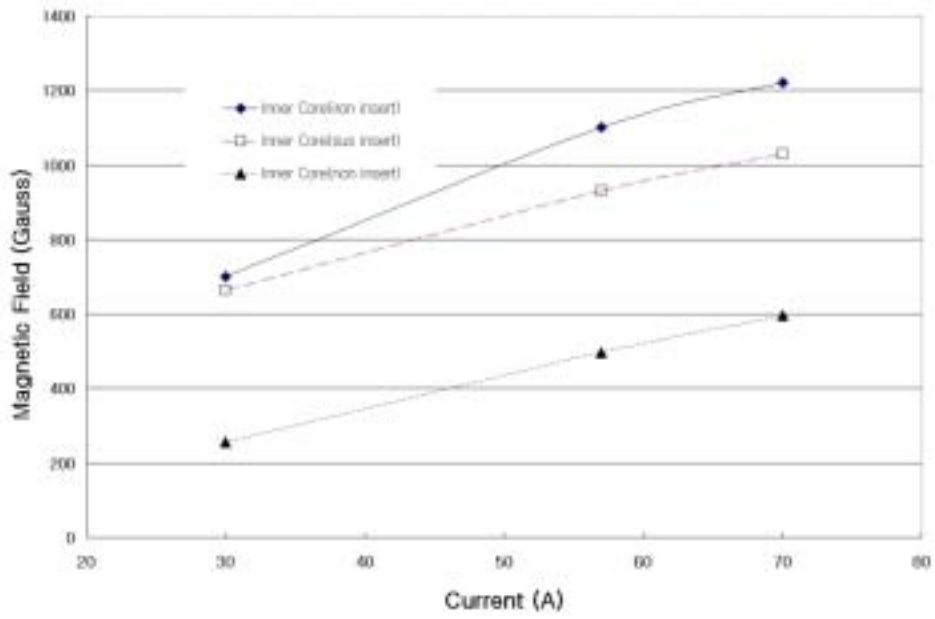


Fig. 10. Magnetic field with current

5.

가 ,  
 gauss meter SUS  
 (simulator) ,  
 가 ,  
 500°C ,  
 가 500°C 2.5bar

NOMENCLATURE

- B Magnetic field
- D Mean diameter of the fluid in EM pump

$D_0$	Diameter of inner core in EM pump
$g_e$	Effective inter-core gap
$m$	Number of phase of input power
$N$	Turns of coils
$p$	Number of pole pairs
$P$	Pressure
$q$	Number of slots / pole pairs / phase
$T$	Temperature (K)
$\tau$	Electrical conductivity of fluid
$\tau_w$	Electrical conductivity of tube wall
$k_p$	$t_c / w$ (slot pitch / slot width)
$k_f$	Slot-filling factor
$k_d$	$t / w$ ( $t$ : slot depth)
$k_w$	Winding factor
$\tau$	Pole pitch
$\mu_0$	Magnetic permeability
$\omega$	Input angular frequency( $2\pi f$ , $f$ : input frequency)
$\lambda_c$	$\frac{1}{12}k_d(1+3a)$ ( $a$ : chording factor)
$\rho_c$	Resistivity of coil conductor
$\rho_r'$	Surface resistivity of the fluid

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