

Dual Injection Tube

Dual Injection Tube for Flow Rate Reduction at the Lead-Bismuth Spallation Target

150

가 (Accelerator Driven System, ADS)
 1000MW_{th} ADS 15-25MW
 가 , 60%
 20MW
 1000MW_{th} ADS 20MW
 , LBE dual injection
 tube() 30cm uniform beam 20MW
 가 가 , dual injection tube
 LBE 1/4

Abstract

A spallation target system is a key component to be developed for an accelerator driven system (ADS). It is known that a 15~25 MW spallation target is required for a practical 1000MW_{th} ADS. The design of a 20 MW spallation target is very challenging because more than 60% of the beam power is deposited as heat in a small volume of the target system. In the present work, a numerical design study was performed to obtain the optimal design parameters for a 20 MW spallation target for a 1000 MW_{th} ADS. Especially, dual injection tube was proposed for the reduction of the LBE flow rate at the target channel. The results of the present study show that a 30 cm wide proton beam with a uniform beam distribution should be adopted for the spallation target of the 20 MW power. When the dual LBE injection tube is employed, the LBE flow rate could be reduced by a factor of 4 without reducing the maximum allowable beam current.

1.

Driven System, ADS) 1GeV 가 (Accelerator

ADS

, Lead-Bismuth eutectic(LBE) . LBE

125°C

가

LBE

ferritic/martensite

9Cr-2WVTa

LBE

LBE

[1-4].

ADS

1000MW_{th}

ADS

15-25MW

가

60%

20MW

[5-9]

Forschungszentrum Karlsruhe[10]

MYRRHA project [11], X-ADS design[12]

, 20MW LBE

[13]

LBE

10%

pumping power

가

가

thermal striping

가

dual injection tube(DIT)

, injection tube(IT)

, 20MW

LBE

가

2.

2.1

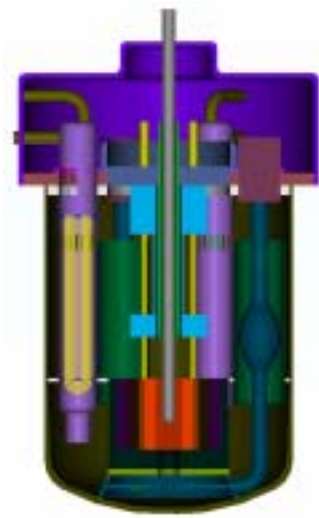
Power Extraction Reactor) 1997 가 HYPER (HYbrid TRU) Tc-99, I-129 가 [14-15]. HYPER 가

, 1000MW

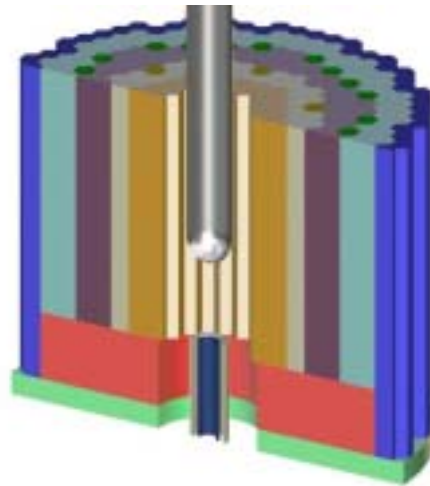
1GeV

19mA

1 HYPER



(a) HYPER System



(b) Target System

1. Conception of the HYPER and Target system

, 10cm
 LBE
 2
 (D_i) 0.66m, (P) 16, LBE (T)
 340°C
 1GeV, parabolic, uniform 가
 (D_b) 5cm LBE
 (V)

가 . 2 , LBE
 LBE (V) (D_w) (D_b)
 LBE (V)가 (D_w) , (D_w)
 35cm, 2.0mm .

2.2

LBE . LBE 가 가 LBE
 LBE 500°C , 2m/s [16].
 , 9Cr-2WVTa 600°C LBE
 600°C .
 9Cr-2WVTa 600°C 480MPa , 1/3 160MPa
 [17-18].

3.

1 . LBE 450°C,
 9Cr-2WVTa 500°C . 9Cr-2WVTa
 (yield stress) 9Cr-MoVNB . 9Cr-2WVTa
 9Cr-MoVNB 가 ferritic 9Cr 가

1. Material data used for calculations

Pb-Bi (450°C)	Density (10180.8kg/m ³) Thermal Conductivity (14.2W/m·K) Thermal Expansion Coefficient (1.2×10 ⁻⁴ K ⁻¹) Viscosity (1.39E-3kg/m·s)
9Cr-2WVTa (500°C)	Density (7580kg/m ³) Thermal Conductivity (30W/m·K) Thermal Expansion Coefficient (1.23×10 ⁻⁵ K ⁻¹) Young's Modulus (181GPa) Poisson Ratio (0.29)

LBE LCS 2.7(LAHET Code System) [19].

CFX 4.4.

LAHET fitting , CFX
 logarithmic k-ε
 30 < y+ < 200 ,
 upwind , SIMPLEC . turbulent

Prandtl

CFX4.4가

. Inlet, outlet, symmetry

wall

가

, inlet

conducting solid

가

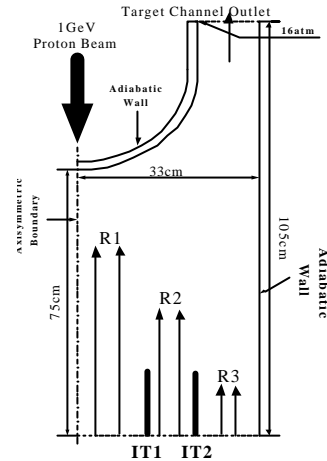
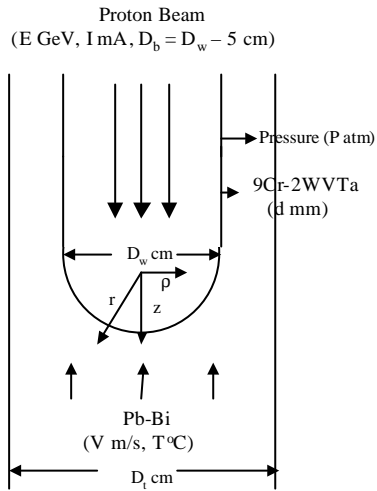
2

, 3

. LBE

(V)

2m/s



2. Outline of the target system

3. The Computational domain and boundary conditions

4.

4.1

Parabolic, uniform

LBE

LAHET

fitting

(< Db)

LBE (z)

Parabolic : $Q = C \frac{2I}{\rho R_b^4} (R_b^2 - r^2)$

(unit: W/cm³),

(1)

Uniform : $Q = CI$

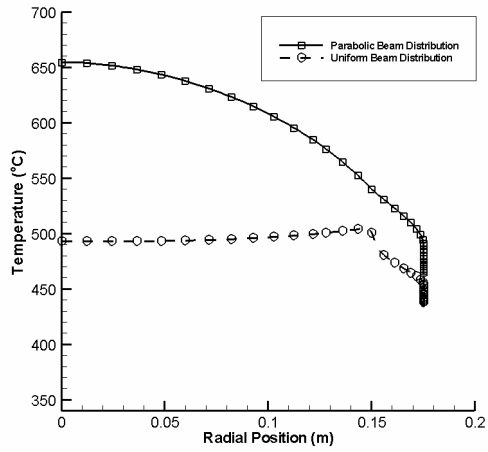
(unit: W/cm³),

(2)

, Q = (W/cm³), I = (mA), R_b = (cm), C = (cm)

(z)

가 , LBE 4562 kg/s , LBE 1.31 m/s, 20mA



4. Temperature distribution of the wetted surface at the beam window

4

. LBE parabolic = 654 °C , uniform = 505 °C , uniform , LBE 500°C

. Parabolic

, 가

parabolic

, parabolic = 10.1mA, uniform = 19.3mA . ,

LBE 500 °C . Uniform parabolic

가 , uniform

가

HYPER (19mA)

HYPER (45506.26kg/s) 10% 4562kg/s

LBE (356°C)가

LBE (490°C)

pumping power 가 , LBE

thermal striping

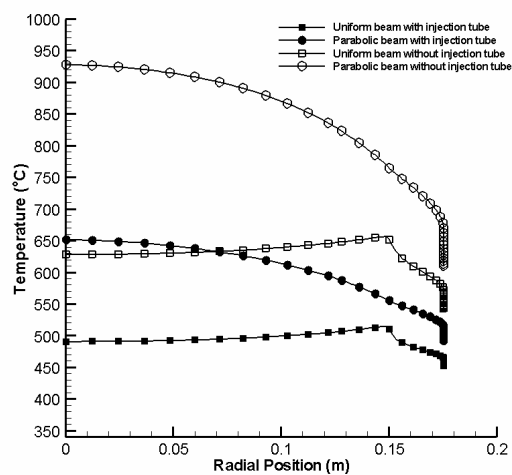
LBE

50%

parabolic = 5.4mA, uniform = 10.1mA HYPER

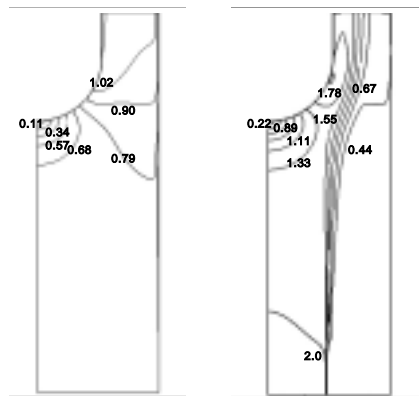
4.2 Single injection Tube

가 ,
 HYPER
 injection tube(IT)
 . IT
 , R1 LBE R2(+R3)
 , LBE
 LBE IT orifice
 IT 가
 30cm , IT , IT
 가 $z < 60\text{cm}$ IT
 , IT 31cm, 10cm , IT
 2mm . 50% , IT 가 , LBE
 0.655m/s , IT 가 R1 R2(+R3) LBE 1.5m/s,
 0.417m/s . 20mA .



5. The temperature distributions of the wetted surface of the beam window with or without the IT

5 IT . IT 가
 , LBE parabolic = 928 °C , uniform = 657 °C , IT 가
 LBE 가 parabolic = 652 °C , uniform = 515 °C . IT
 LBE .
 IT HYPER 가 . LBE
 R1 R2(+R3) 1.635m/s, 0.378m/s . R1 LBE
 2m/s . 6 IT .
 . IT
 , 가
 IT , parabolic = 10.3mA, uniform = 19.6mA
 . 50% 가
 가 , parabolic
 90%, uniform 94% 가 . IT
 HYPER ,



(a) w/o IT (b) w/ IT

6. The velocity distributions of the target system with or without IT

parabolic
 , LBE 2 . IT
 IT 10cm .
 12.3mA , R1 LBE 1.95m/s , R2
 . R1 LBE
 156kg/s HYPER 0.34% .
 2 HYPER 2.8%
 LBE 가 .

. IT

R2

45°

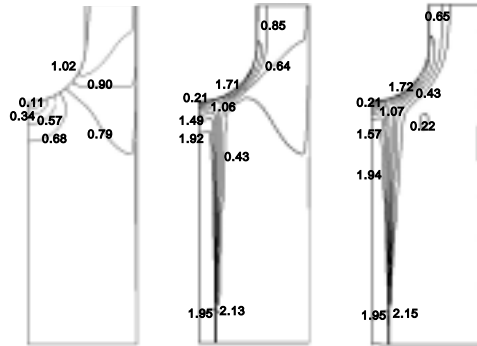
LBE

uniform

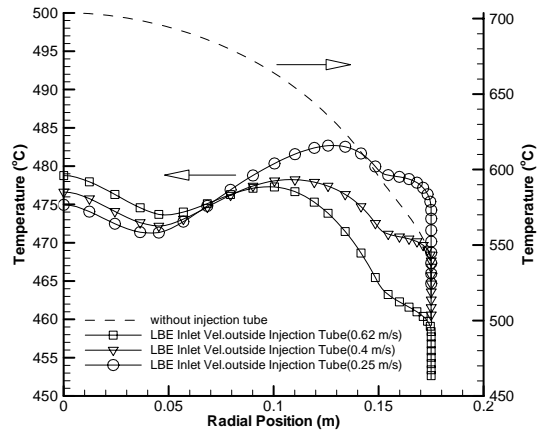
가

2. The peak temperature of the beam window and the LBE with variation of flow rate (parabolic)

LBE inlet velocity of R2(+R3) (m/s)	0.62	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.25
Flow rate ratio of R2(+R3) (%)	4.66	3.73	2.99	2.23	1.87
Total flow rate ratio of target channel (%)	5.0	4.07	3.33	2.57	2.21
Temperature (Beam Window, °C)	529	528	527	526	525
Temperature (LBE, °C)	479	478	478	481	483



(a) w/o IT (b) 0.62 m/s (c) 0.25 m/s



7. The velocity distribution of target system and the temperature distribution of wetted surface at the beam window with the flow rate variation (parabolic).

3 parabolic

28%

0.4mA

, R2

0.4m/s

14.3mA

parabolic

IT

가

HYPER 가

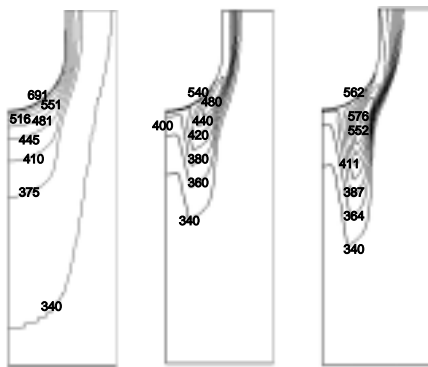
3. The allowable beam current and the peak temperature of beam window and the LBE (parabolic)

LBE inlet velocity of R2(+R3) (m/s)	0.62	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.25
The allowable Beam Current (mA)	14.2	14.3	14.3	14.0	13.8
Temperature (Beam Window, °C)	557	558	556	551	547
Temperature (LBE, °C)	500	500	500	500	500

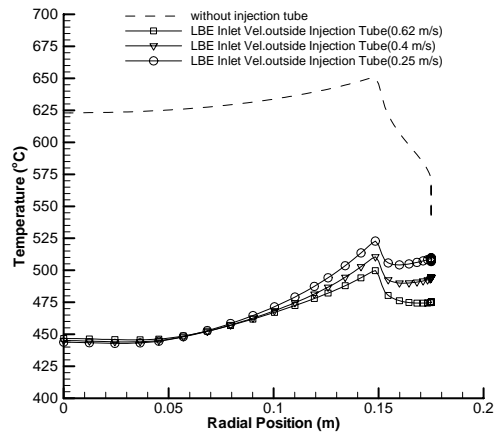
4. The peak temperature of the beam window surfaces with variation of flow rate (uniform)

LBE inlet velocity of R2(+R3) (m/s)	0.62	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.25
Flow rate ratio of R2(+R3) (%)	4.66	3.73	2.99	2.23	1.87
Total flow rate ratio of target channel (%)	5.0	4.07	3.33	2.57	2.21
Temperature of inner beam window surface (°C)	540	544	550	558	562
Temperature of wetted beam window surface (°C)	500	505	511	518	523

4 uniform
 Parabolic 가 가
 7 uniform 가
 8 R2 45° LBE
 (thermal island)
 uniform single IT 가 가



(a) w/o IT (b) 0.62 m/s (c) 0.25 m/s



8. The temperature distribution of target system and wetted surface at the beam window with the flow rate variation(uniform).

4.3 Dual injection Tube

3 dual injection tube(DIT) IT 10cm
 IT2(IT2) 35cm , IT1(IT1) 10cm, 20cm

9 IT1 10cm , R1, R2 LBE 1.95m/s,
 1.0m/s R3 LBE
 Single IT DIT LBE 가 10 C
 DIT 가

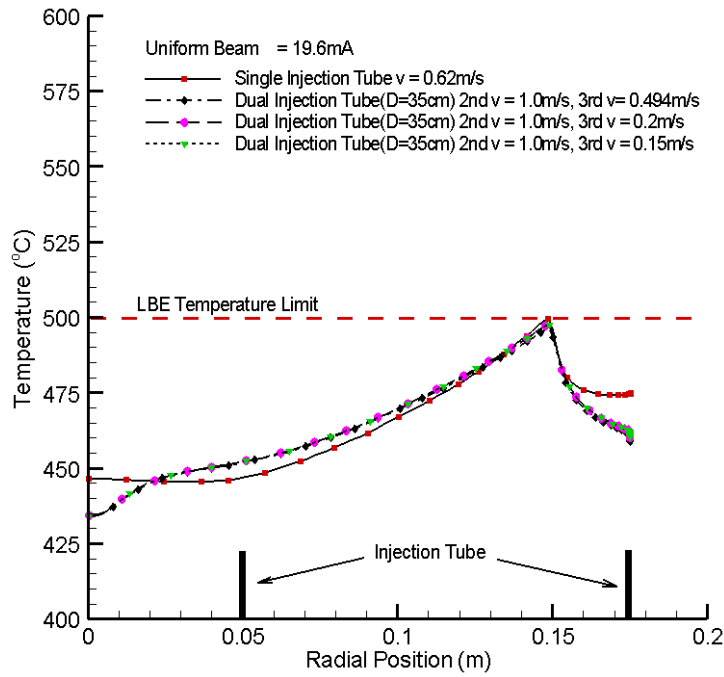
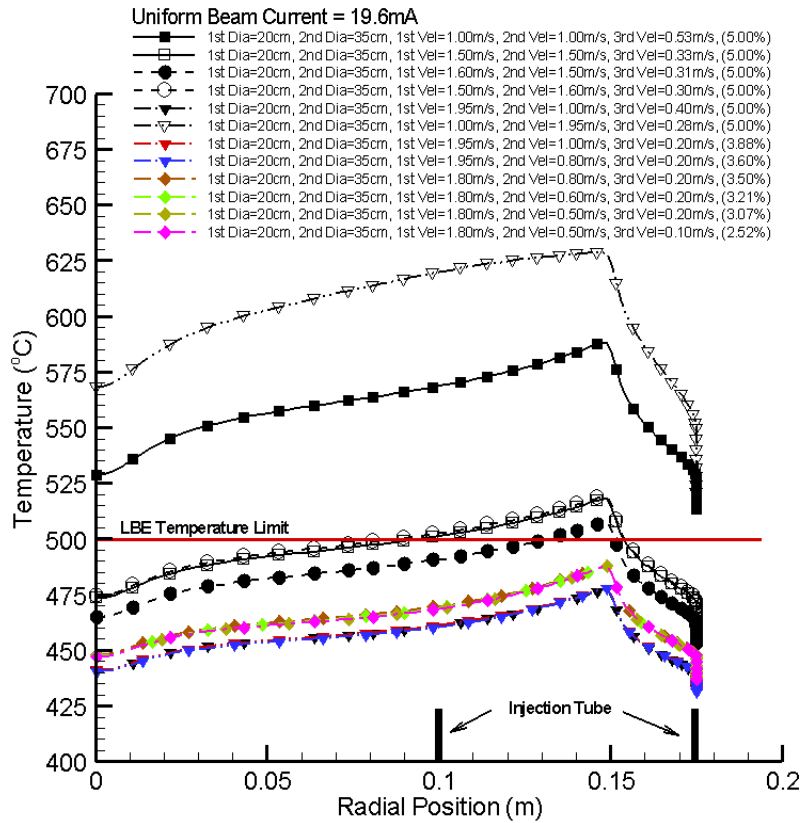


Figure 9. The temperature distribution of LBE at the wetted window surface with DIT (IT 1 = 10cm)

10 IT1 20cm , R1, R2, R3
 9 IT1
 가 R1=1.95m/s R2=1.0, 0.8m/s 가
 LBE 2m/s , R2 LBE
 0.8m/s LBE 가
 LBE ,
 LBE LBE 1/4
 LBE 가 400 C , thermal
 striping R3 LBE

가 , R3
 가 , CFX R2
 R3 가 , R3 0.1m/s
 가



10. The temperature distribution of LBE at the wetted window surface with DIT
 (IT 1 = 20cm)

5.

HYPER 가 (19mA)
 HYPER 10%
 injection tube
 Single injection tube 1/2
 , uniform 19.6mA , parabolic 14.3mA

가 .
 LBE(Lead-Bismuth eutectic) 가 (thermal island) ,
 Dual injection tube .
 Dual injection tube
 , HYPER
 1/4 ,
 400°C , thermal striping

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