

Design of Lead-Bismuth Spallation Target with Hemi-Spherical Beam Window Based on Thermal-Hydraulic Analyses

150

가 1GeV
 가
 < 600°C, LBE < 2m/s, Pb-Bi < 500°C,
 < 160Mpa
 40cm 가 HYPER 가
 2.5cm

Abstract

A spallation target system is a newly added part to conventional nuclear reactor systems in an accelerator driven transmutation system (ADS). The cylindrical beam tube and the hemi-spherical beam window are adopted in the basic target design concept with 1 GeV proton energy, and thermal hydraulic and structural analyses have been performed with the CFX code. The beam window diameter and thickness are varied to find the optimal parameter set based on the design criteria: maximum LBE temperature < 500 °C, maximum beam window temperature < 600 °C, maximum LBE velocity < 2 m/s, and the maximum beam window stress < 160 MPa. The results of the present study show that 40 cm wide proton beam with a uniform beam profile should be adopted for spallation target of 20 MW power. It has been found that a 2.5cm thick beam window is needed to sustain the mechanical load.

1.

가 , 가
 (Accelerator Driven System, ADS)가 . ADS 1GeV
 , 가
 .
 ,
 .
 ADS
 , LBE . LBE ,
 , 125°C
 , 가
 .
 LBE ,
 LBE .
 , LBE
 ferritic/martensite 9Cr-
 2WVTa .
 , ,
 LBE .
 LBE [1-4].
 ADS ,
 10MW , 1000MW_{th}
 ADS 15-25MW 가 ,
 60% 20MW
 [5-6], Song/Tak[7], Tak[8], Cho[9]
 1000MW_{th} ADS 가 ,
 20MW .
 Forschungszentrum Karlsruhe[10] ,
 MYRRHA[project [11], X-ADS design[12] .
 , 20MW LBE
 . 가
 ,

2.

2.1

1997 가 HYPER(HYbrid Power
Extraction Reactor) [13-14]. HYPER (TRU) Tc-99, I-129
가

, 1000MW

1GeV

20mA

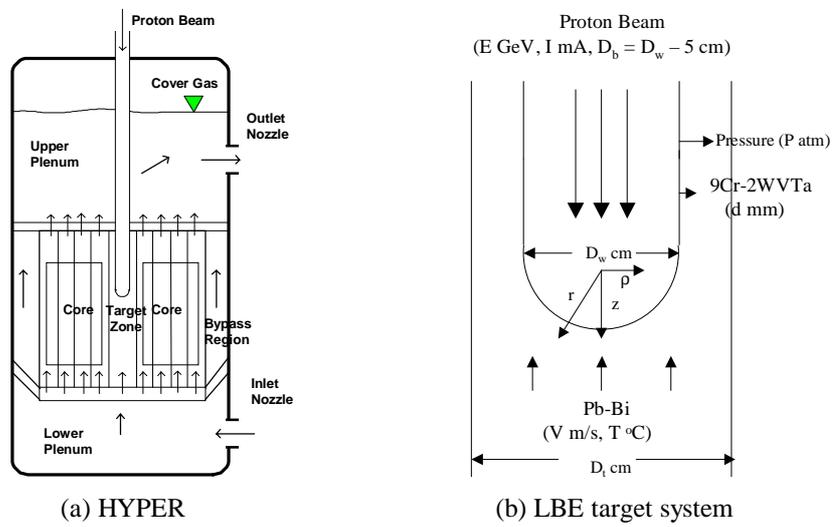


Figure 1. Outline of the HYPER and the LBE target system

HYPER

TRU

FP

가

25cm

LBE

Figure 1 HYPER

Figure 1

(D_i),

(P), Pb-Bi

(T),

(D_w),

(D_b),

(E),

, Pb-Bi

(V),

(d)

9 가

9

(D_i),

(P), LBE

(T)

0.66m (D)
 10cm (P)
 16 , LBE (T)
 340°C (E) 1GeV
 Parabolic, Uniform, offset parabolic
 (D_b) 가 ,
 (D_w) 가 (D_b)
 (D_w) (D_t)
 (D_b) 가
 5cm
 5cm

LBE (V)
 가 Figure 1

LBE (V) LBE (D_w)
 (D_b) LBE (V)가 (D_w)

(P), (E), LBE (T), (D_w), (D_t), LBE
 (V), (d) (d)
 가

2.2

LBE LBE 가 가 LBE
 LBE 500°C , 2m/s [15].
 9Cr-2WVTa 600°C LBE
 600°C
 9Cr-2WVTa 600°C 480MPa , 1/3 160MPa
 [16-17].

3.

(D_b), LBE (V), (d), (D_w), HYPERTHERM, 20mA, LBE LCS 2.7(LAHET Code System) [18]. CFX 4.4. LAHET fitting, CFX, CFX.

Table 1. Material data used for calculations. LBE 450°C, 9Cr-2WVTa 500°C, 9Cr-2WVTa, 9Cr-MoVNb, 9Cr-2WVTa, 9Cr-MoVNb ferritic 9Cr, 35cm, 50cm, 5cm, 1.5mm, 3.0mm, 0.5mm, 2m/s.

Table 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)

4.

4.1

LBE LAHET fitting (ρ < D_b) (z)

1. Parabolic : $Q = C \frac{2I}{\pi R_b^4} (R_b^2 - \rho^2)$ (unit: W/cm³), (1)

2. Uniform : $Q = CI$ (unit: W/cm³), (2)

3. Offset parabolic : $Q = C \frac{2I}{\pi R_b^4} (R_b^2 - (\rho - R_b)^2)$ (unit: W/cm³), (3)

, $Q =$ (W/cm³), $I =$ (mA), $R_b =$ (cm),
 $\rho =$ (cm), $C =$.

Table 2. The heat generation coefficient of each beam current density functions

Layer	Window Diameter = 40cm		
	Parabolic (C×10 ⁴)	Uniform, C	Offset parabolic (C×10 ⁴)
Window	2.20	23.6	1.96
20<r<22cm	2.56	25.9	2.48
22<r<24	2.53	24.7	2.40
24<r<26	2.40	23.5	2.30
26<r<28	2.27	21.8	2.12
28<r<30	2.09	20.0	1.90
30<r<40	1.59	15.1	1.40
40<r<50	0.93	8.8	0.75
50<r<60	0.51	5.0	0.36
60<r<70	0.28	2.9	0.16
70<r<80	0.14	1.2	0.06

Table 2 40cm, 2mm

R_b , $\rho >$ 가 .
 $r > 80$ cm 가 .

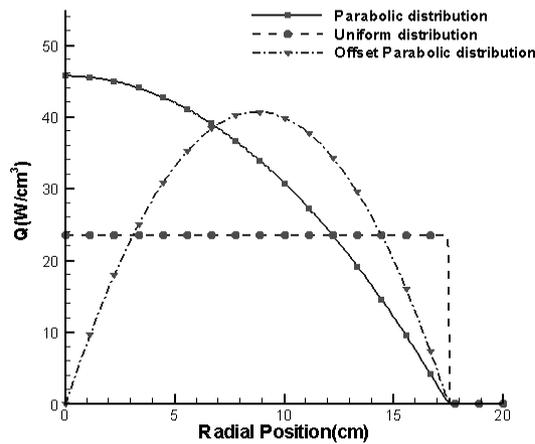


Figure 2. Heat generation rate per unit proton beam current

Figure 2

. Table 3

Parabolic

, Uniform, Offset parabolic

Table 3. The heat generation coefficient of parabolic beam profile with the beam window diameter variation

Layer	C(x10 ⁴)				
	D _w =50cm	45cm	40cm	35cm	30cm
Window	2.22	2.20	2.20	2.18	2.17
20<r<22cm	2.55	2.55	2.56	2.56	2.54
22<r<24	2.54	2.53	2.53	2.52	2.52
24<r<26	2.42	2.42	2.40	2.39	2.36
26<r<28	2.30	2.28	2.27	2.24	2.22
28<r<30	2.13	2.11	2.09	2.07	2.04
30<r<40	1.63	1.61	1.59	1.56	1.52
40<r<50	0.98	0.96	0.93	0.90	0.87
50<r<60	0.54	0.53	0.51	0.49	0.46
60<r<70	0.31	0.29	0.28	0.26	0.24
70<r<80	0.16	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.11

4.2

4.2.1

CFX 4.4 ,
 (USRSRC)
 higher upwind SIMPLEC
 logarithmic k-ε 30< y+
 <200 turbulent Prandtl
 CFX4.4 가 , solver line
 solver

4.2.2 가

Inlet, outlet, symmetry , conducting solid
 wall 가 , inlet
 가 2
 . Figure 3

4.2.3

Parabolic, Uniform, Offset parabolic
 ,
 40cm,
 2.0mm, LBE 1.16m/s, 20mA .

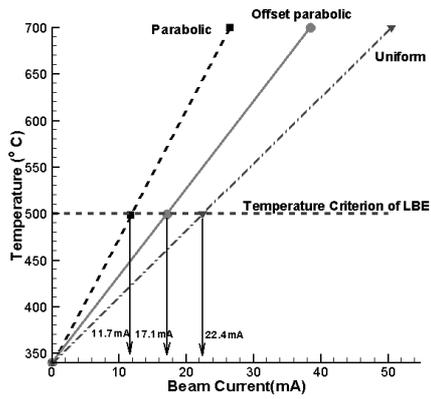


Figure 5. Maximum allowable beam currents with beam profile variations

Figure 5

Parabolic = 11.7mA, Uniform = 22.4mA, Offset

parabolic = 17.1mA

LBE 500 °C

Uniform

Parabolic

가

Uniform

가

가

Figure 4

uniform

가

4.2.4

가 35cm 50cm 5cm
 , 1.5mm 3.0mm 0.5mm 가
 . LBE (V) 2m/s

2.0mm, Uniform

20mA

Figure 6

LBE

LBE

LBE

가 가

가

LBE peak 가 ,
 가 50cm 가
 LBE 가가

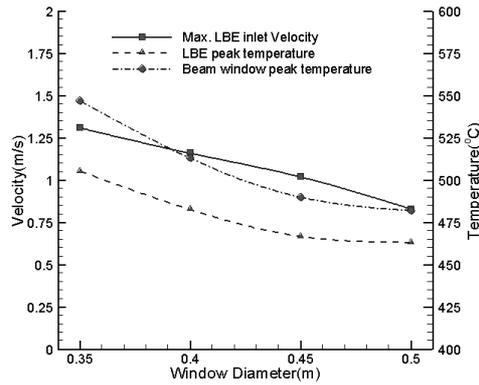


Figure 6. The maximum inlet LBE velocity and the peak temperature of the beam window and the LBE with the beam window diameter variations

40cm, uniform
 , 20mA, LBE 1.16m/s ,

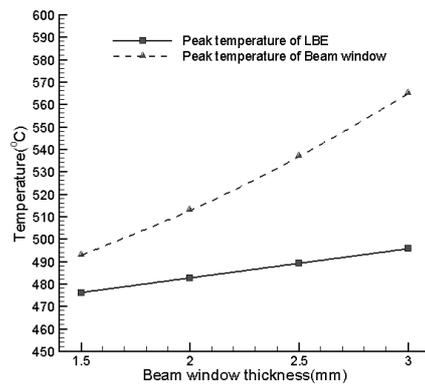


Figure 7. The peak temperature of the beam window and the LBE with the beam window diameter variations

Figure 7

LBE peak

LBE peak

(ΔT_w) 가 가

$Q = \frac{I}{R_b^2}$, $k = \frac{Qd^2}{kR_b^2}$, Qd^2/k

$\alpha =$, $E = \text{Young's modulus}$

$\sigma_{th} = E\alpha\Delta T$

가 가

가 가

Hoop 가

160Mpa

16

Hoop

Hoop

Hoop

$$\sigma_{\theta} = \frac{\Delta p \times (0.5 \times D_w - d)}{d} \quad (4)$$

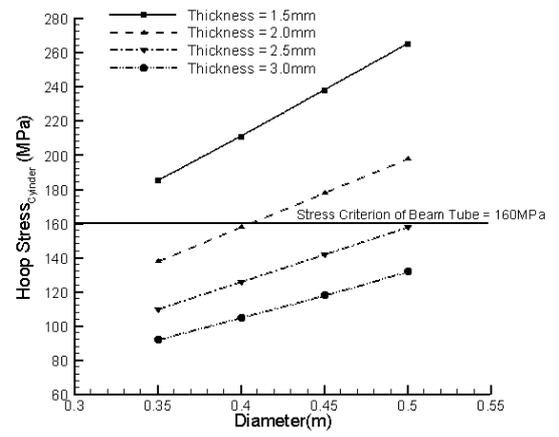


Figure 8. The mechanical stress in beam tube calculated by Eq. (4)

Figure 8

(4)

1.5mm

2.0mm

45cm

50cm

16

10

Hoop

160Mpa

50cm, 2.5mm, 24.8mA, peak, 160MPa, 가, 24.1mA, 45cm, 2.5mm

Table 4. Maximum allowable beam currents of candidates of optimal parameter set

Window Diameter (cm)	50		45		40			35		
Window Thickness (mm)	2.5	3.0	2.5	3.0	2.0	2.5	3.0	2.0	2.5	3.0
Max. Allowable Beam Current (mA)	24.8	24.0	24.1	23.2	22.4	21.4	20.6	19.3	18.5	17.7
Max. Beam Window Temperature (°C)	536	551	544	561	534	552	571	540	560	581

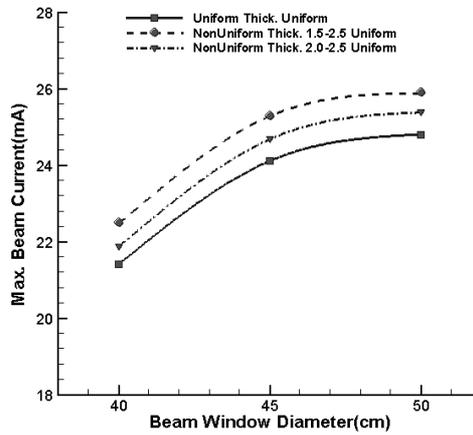


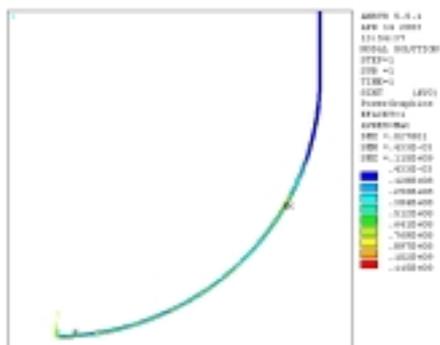
Figure 9. Maximum allowable beam current increase by non-uniform thickness

가 가 가 , Figure 9
 2.5mm
 1.5-2.5 2.0-2.5 가 1.5mm, 2.5mm ,
 가 2.5mm ,
 가가
 2.0-2.5mm , 0.5mA, 1.5-2.5 , 1.1mA
 가 가

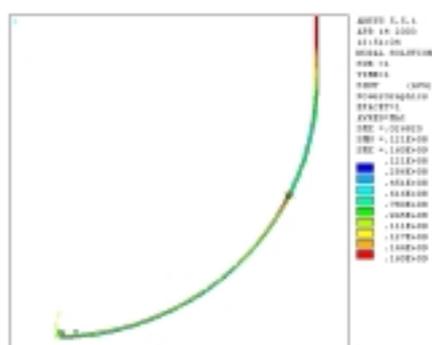
ANSYS . CFX
ANSYS , CFX ANSYS
가 가
Table 5 .
50cm, 2.5mm ,
91MPa , 165MPa
5MPa . 45cm,
2.5mm 115MPa ,
160MPa .
가 , 가
Figure 10 45cm, 2.5mm .

Table 5. The result of stress analyses of candidates of optimal parameter set

	Beam Window Dia = 50cm Beam Window Thick. = 2.5mm	Beam Window Dia = 45cm Beam Window Thick. = 2.5mm
Max. Thermal Stress (MPa)	91 (Beam Window)	115 (Beam Window)
Max. Mechanical Stress (MPa)	165 (Beam Tube)	148 (Beam Tube)
Max. Total Stress (MPa)	165 (Beam Tube)	160 (Beam Window)



(a) Thermal Stress



(b) Total stress

Figure 10. Stress intensity distribution of optimal design parameter set

Table 6

, Figure 11

LBE

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