VCU College of Engineering
Mechanical and Nuclear Engineering

Heat Removal for First Wall Components

Lane B. Carasik, Ph.D. – Happy Pride Month!

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How’d I get here?

Middle Georgia State University

Middle Georgia College
Associates in Math

Getty Images

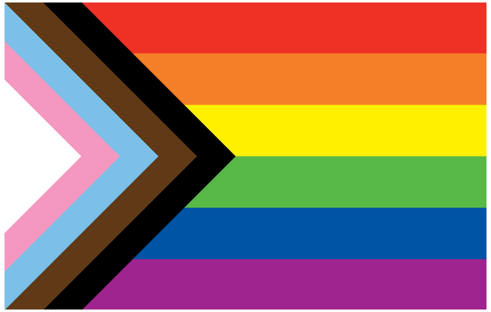
THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE KNOXVILLE

B.S. in Nuclear Engineering
Undergrad research in experimental thermal hydraulics

knoxnews

TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY

Ph.D. in Nuclear Engineering
Coursework in Aero, Mech, and Civil



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How'd I get here?

Summer REU (NSF CREATE)

Undergrad Research

Summer Intern

Summer Intern

Visiting Researcher

Grad Intern

Grad Intern

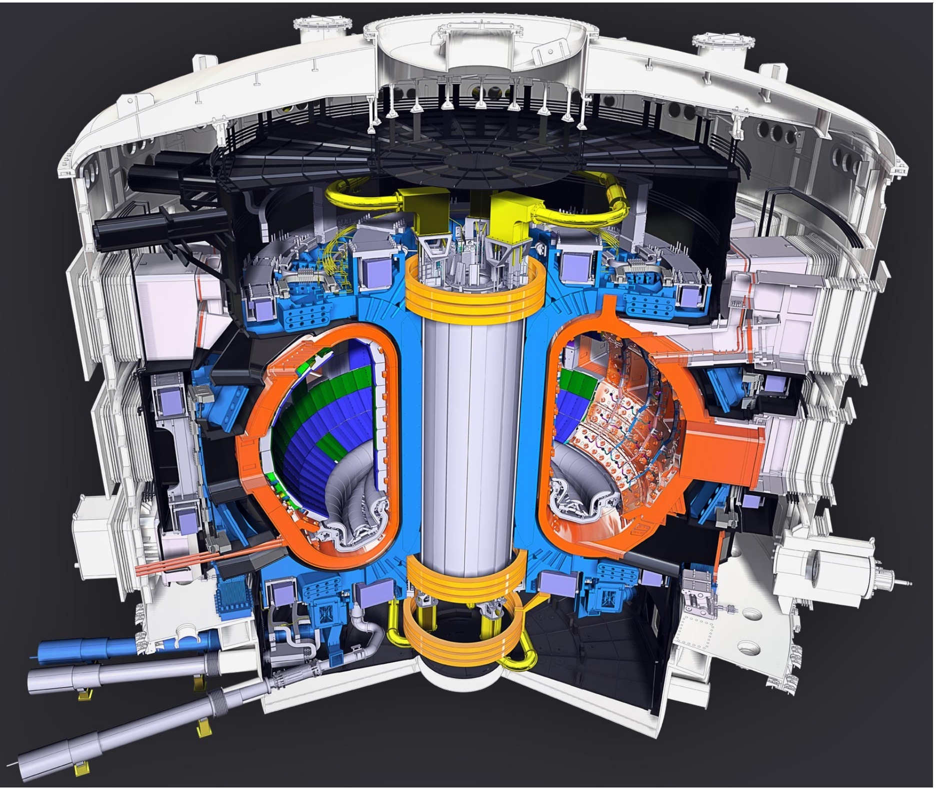
CFD Engineer

Nuclear Thermal Fluids Engineer

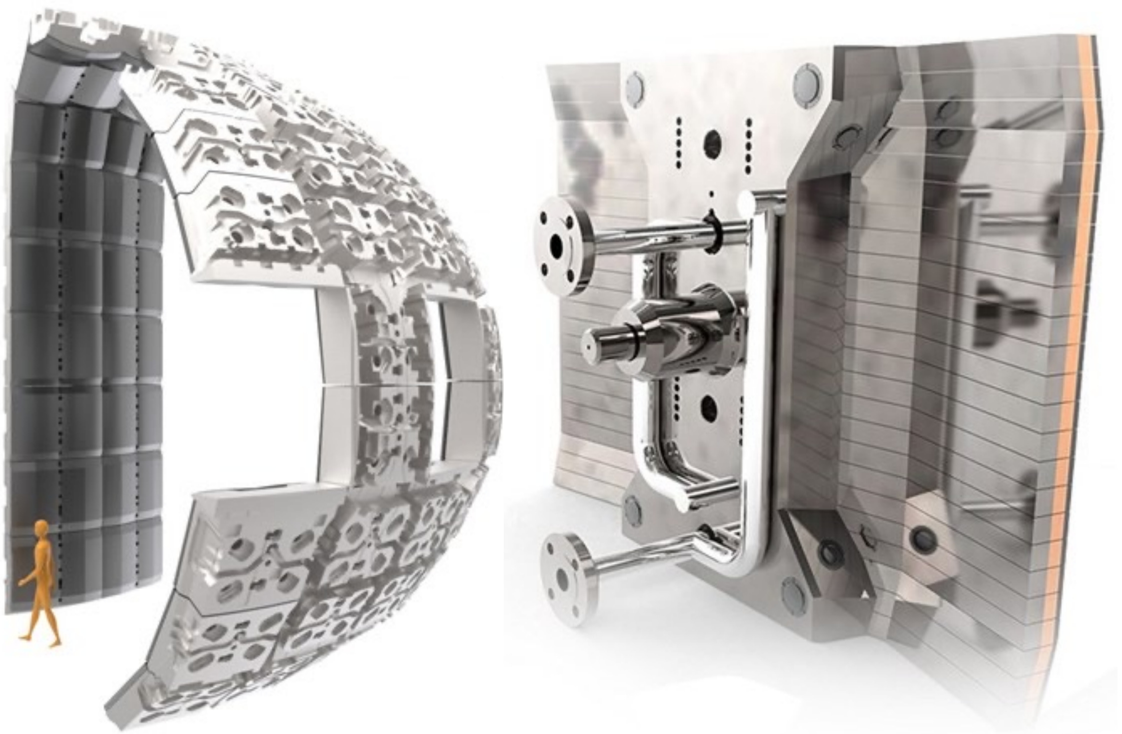
Outline

- First Wall Components within Fusion Devices
- System Level Viewpoint
- Thermodynamic Cycles
- Heat Removal Mechanisms

First Wall Components within Fusion Devices



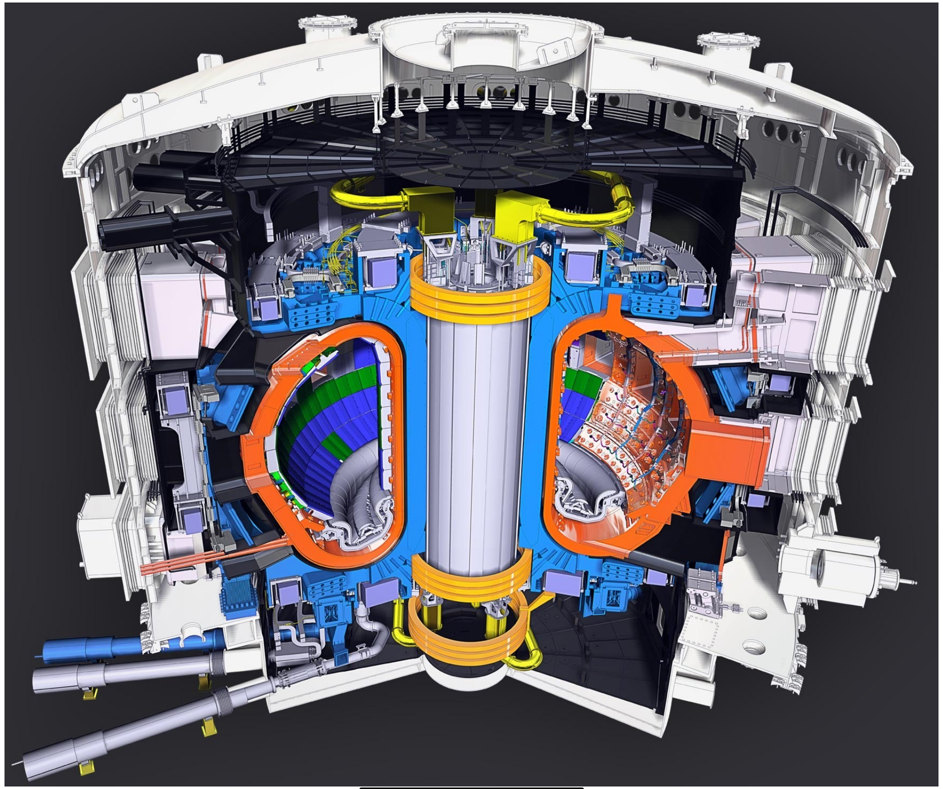
ITER[1]



ITER Blanket[1]
(~4.5 MW/m²)

[1]ITER Organization, 2021, https://www.iter.org/

First Wall Components within Fusion Devices



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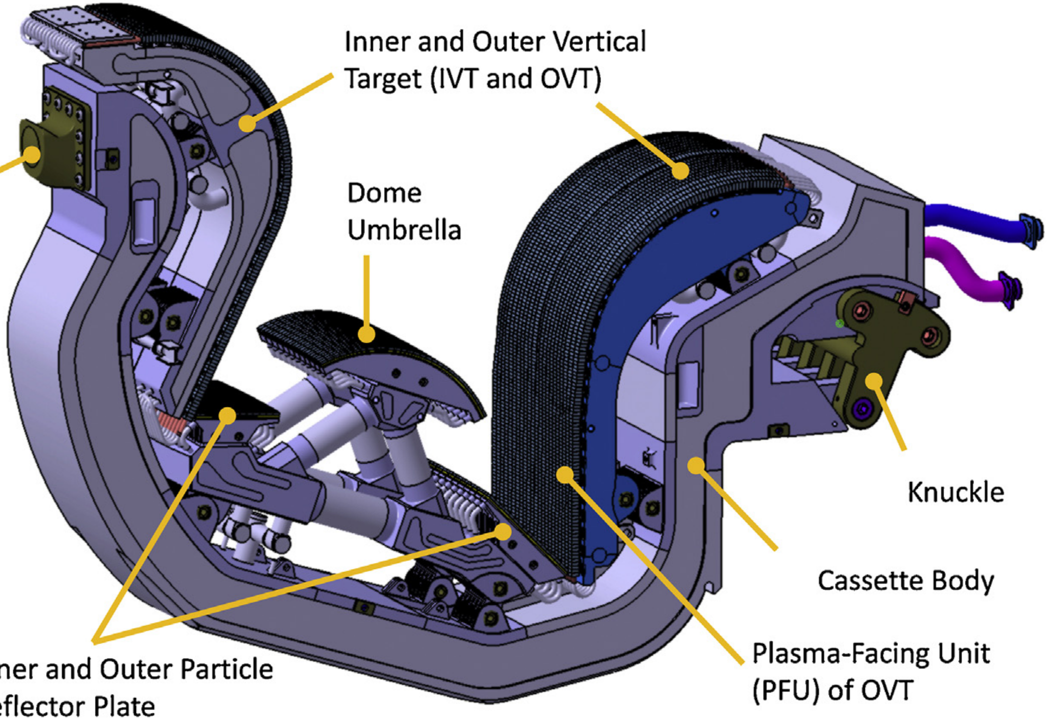


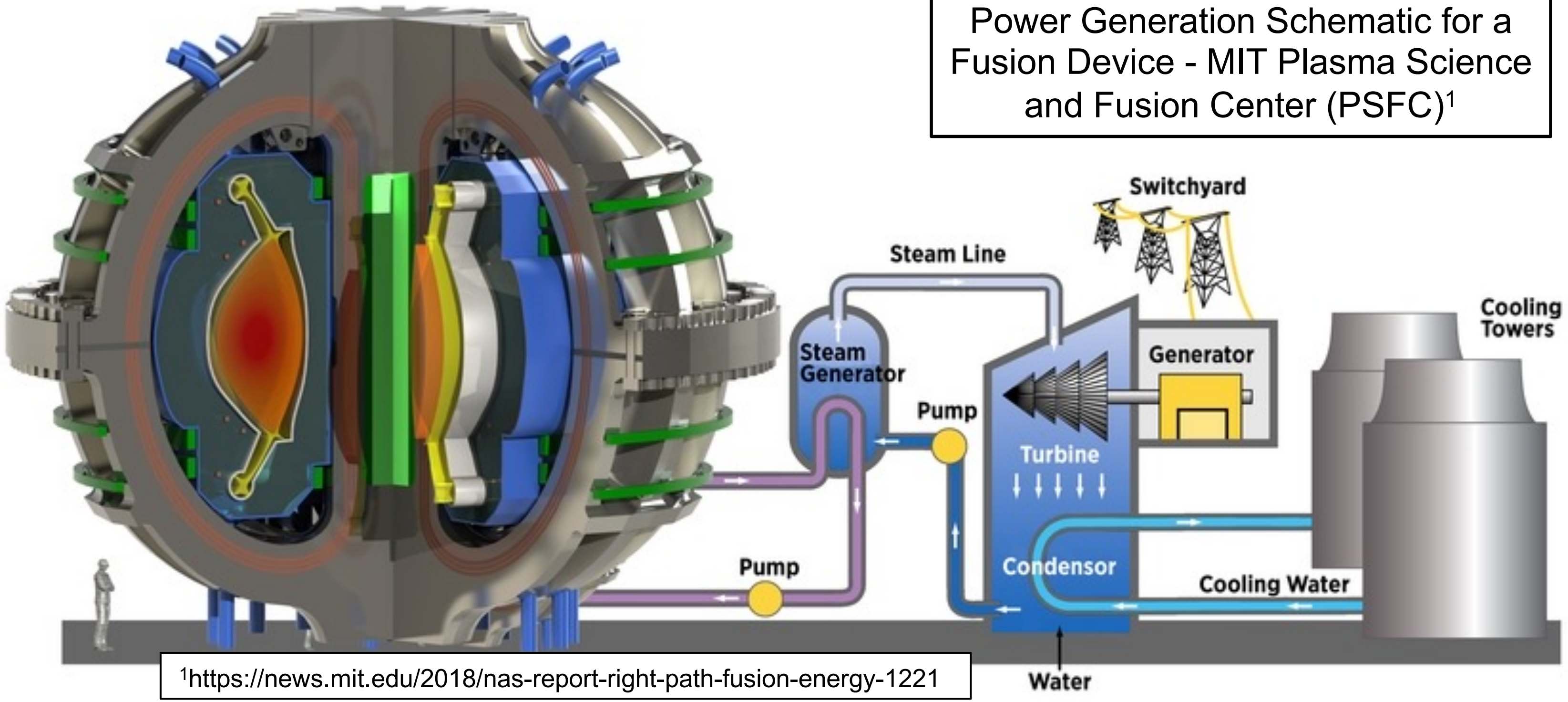
ITER Plasma Facing Component[1]
Divertor (Up to 20 MW/m^2)

[1]ITER Organization, 2021, https://www.iter.org/

Why Heat Removal? (System Level)

- Cooling of components to prevent degradation and damage
- Why use fusion devices at all?
  - Power generation

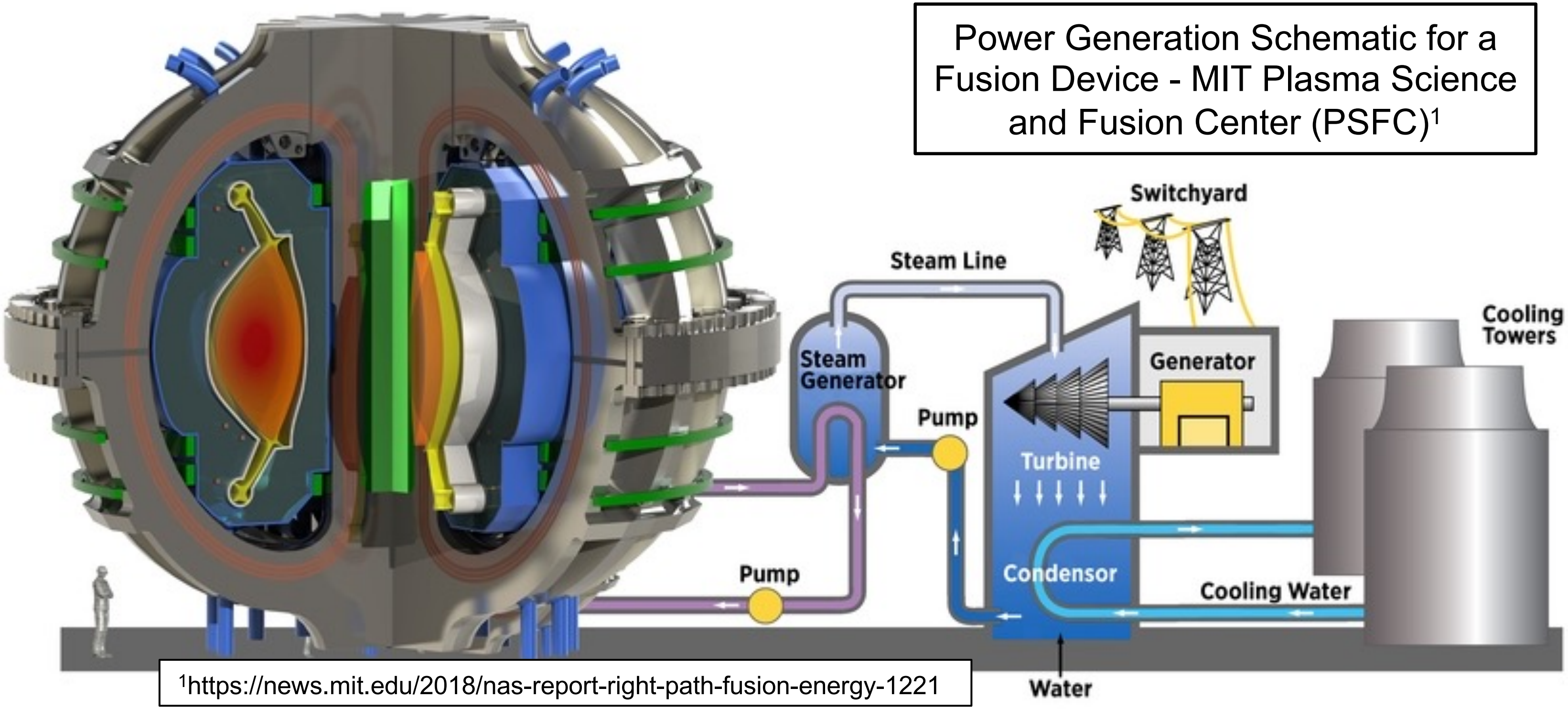
Power Generation Schematic for a Fusion Device - MIT Plasma Science and Fusion Center (PSFC)[1]



[1]https://news.mit.edu/2018/nas-report-right-path-fusion-energy-1221

System Level – Power Cycles

- Based on a Rankine power cycle that is built upon centuries of experience in the power industry



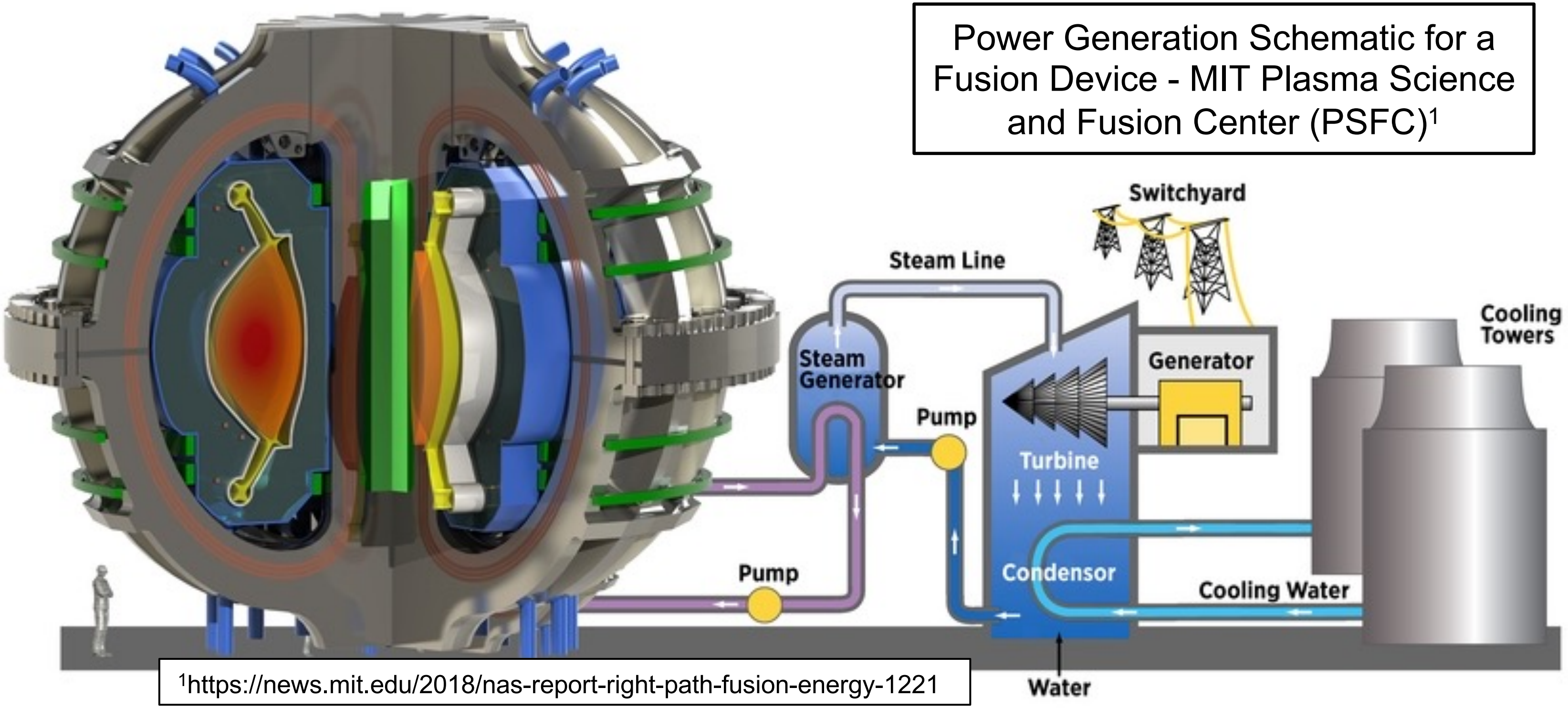
Power Generation Schematic for a Fusion Device - MIT Plasma Science and Fusion Center (PSFC)[1]

[1]https://news.mit.edu/2018/nas-report-right-path-fusion-energy-1221

System Level – Power Cycles

- Regardless of heat source, most power generation results in the same thing, boiling water to spin a turbine that causes a generator to create electricity.

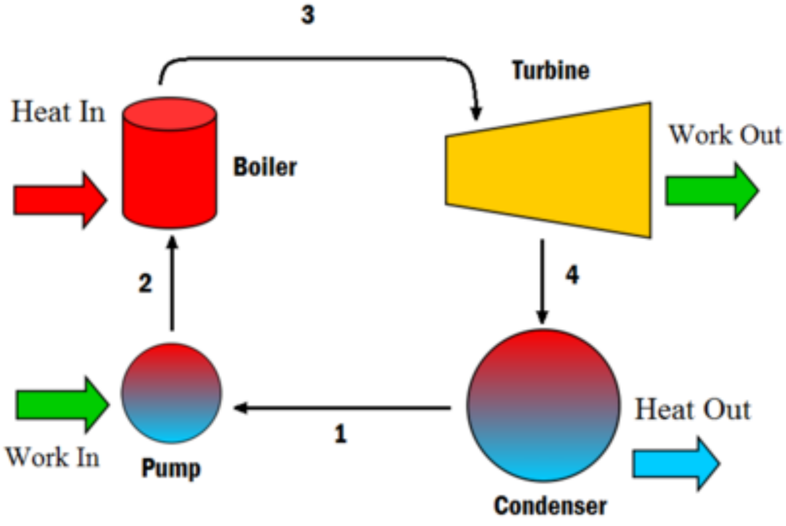
Power Generation Schematic for a Fusion Device - MIT Plasma Science and Fusion Center (PSFC)[1]



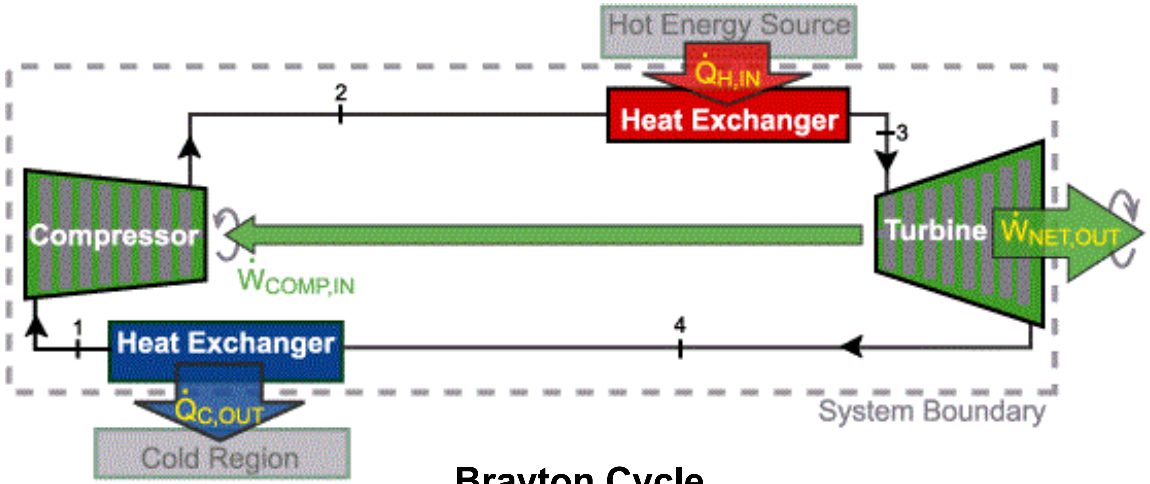
[1]https://news.mit.edu/2018/nas-report-right-path-fusion-energy-1221

System Level – Power Cycles

- There are two common forms of power cycles that could be used:
  - Rankine (Liquid - water based)
  - Brayton (Gas – helium or others based)



Rankine Cycle



Brayton Cycle

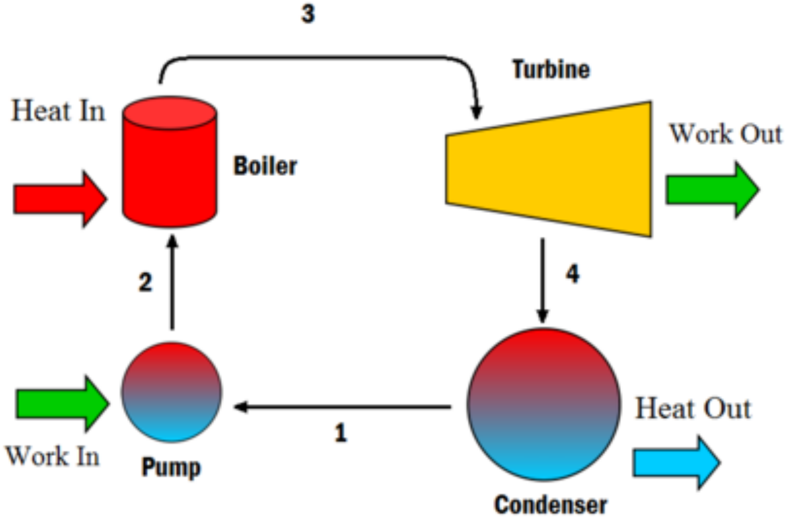
[1]https://energyeducation.ca/encyclopedia/Rankine_cycle
[2]https://energyeducation.ca/encyclopedia/Brayton_cycle

System Level – Power Cycles

- Both cycles can be made more complex with reheating, regeneration, multiple stages, to maximize the amount of useful energy out vs. heat in

$$\eta = \frac{Work\ Out}{Heat\ In} = \frac{W}{Q_H} = \frac{Q_H - Q_C}{Q_H} \text{ or } = \frac{T_H - T_C}{T_H}$$

- In this case, the T_H or T_C are the hottest and coldest reservoir temperatures.



Rankine Cycle

[1]https://energyeducation.ca/encyclopedia/Rankine_cycle

System Level – Power Cycles

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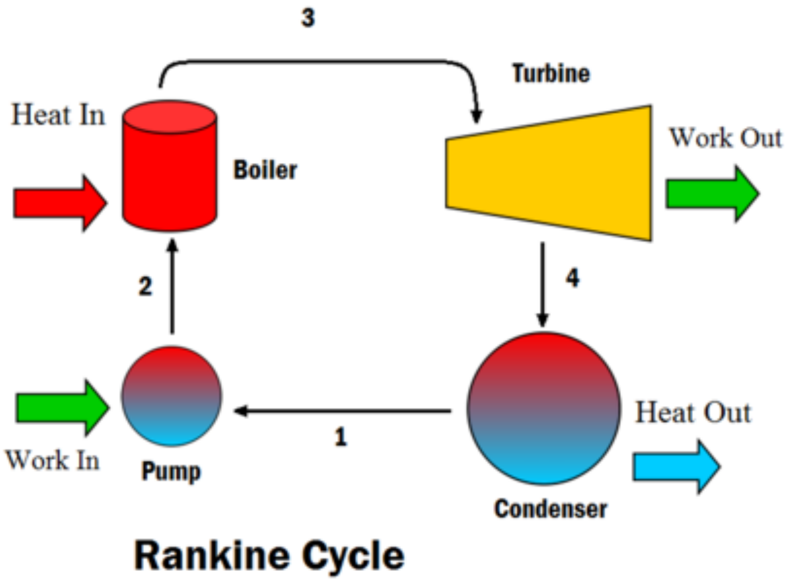
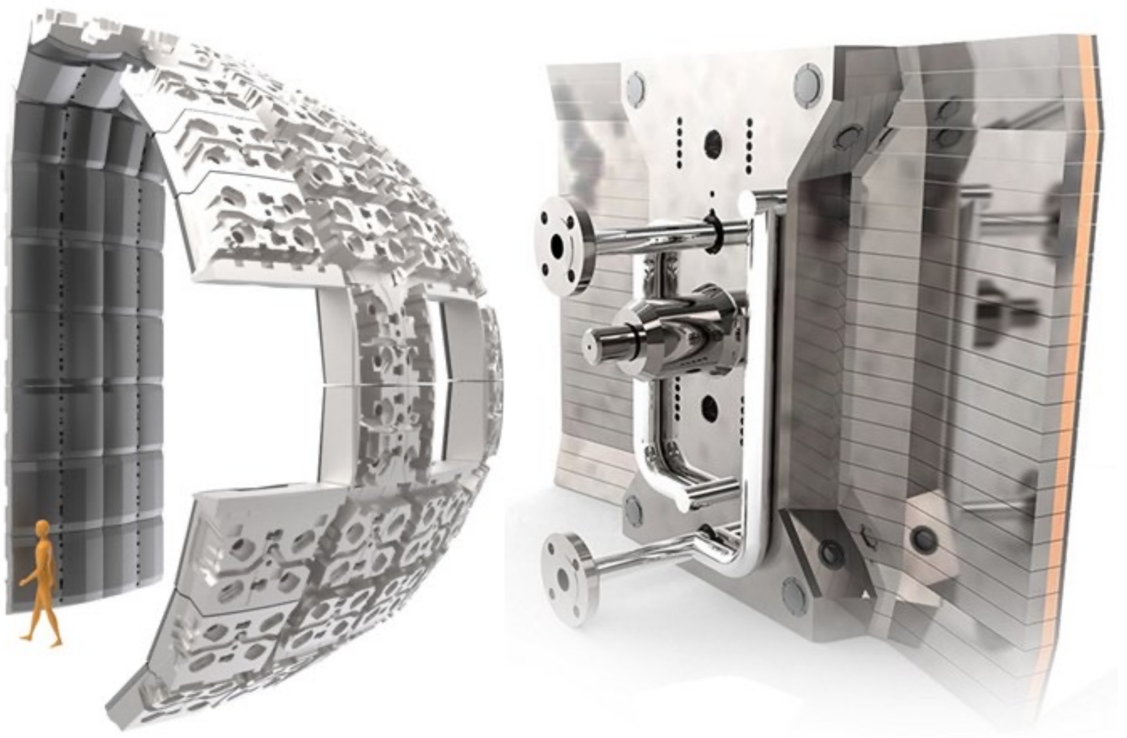
- We have a few options, lower our final heat sink temperature, raise our operating temperature, but never can reach ideal efficiencies.



[1]https://energyeducation.ca/encyclopedia/Rankine_cycle

System Level – Heat Removal

- A critical aspect of heat removal is ensuring we understand the heat transfer mechanisms that control our power cycle capabilities, material temperature limits, and instrumentation/control schemes.

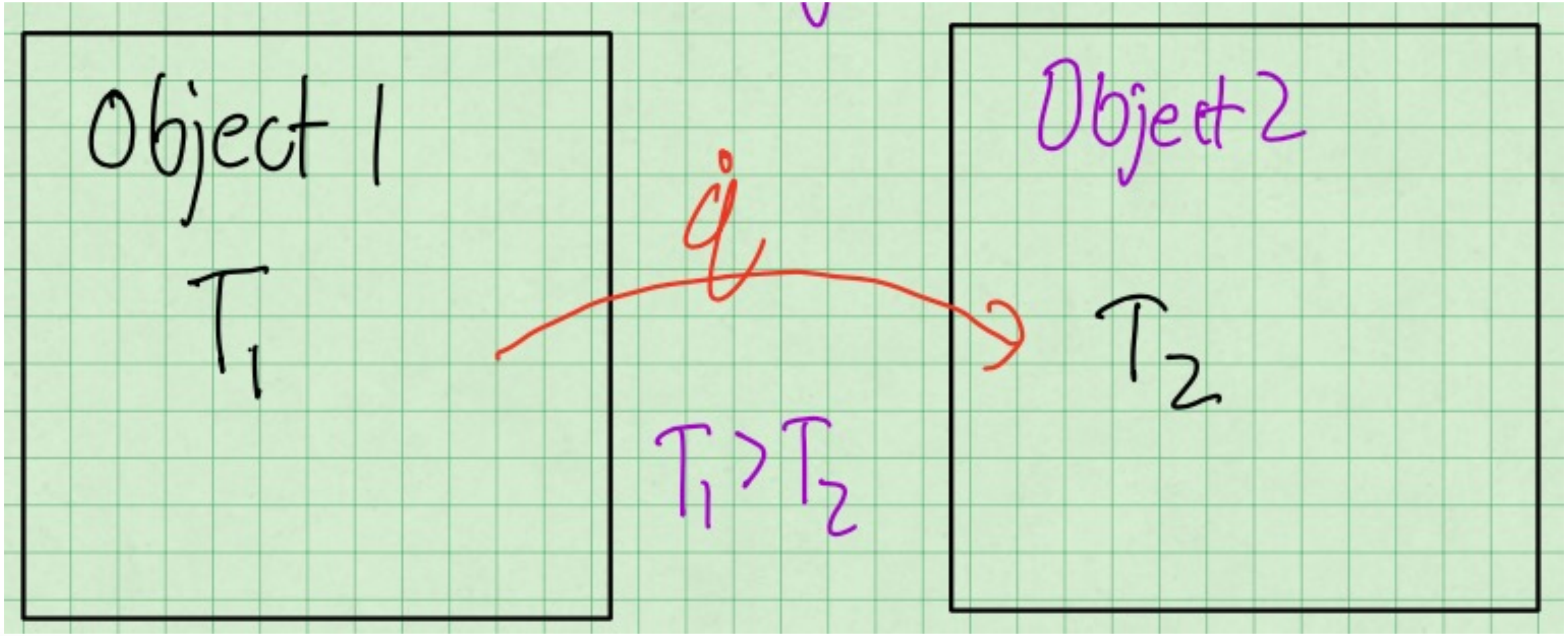


ITER Blanket[1]
(~4.5 MW/m^2)

[1]ITER Organization, 2021, https://www.iter.org/

Heat Transfer Mechanisms

- Heat Transfer occurs whenever there is a temperature difference between two objects



Heat Transfer Mechanisms

- Heat Transfer occurs in:
  - Solids – Gases – Fluids – Plasmas - Others?
  - As a continuum (not individual particles)

Very General Conservation of Energy Equation

Enthalpy Formulation

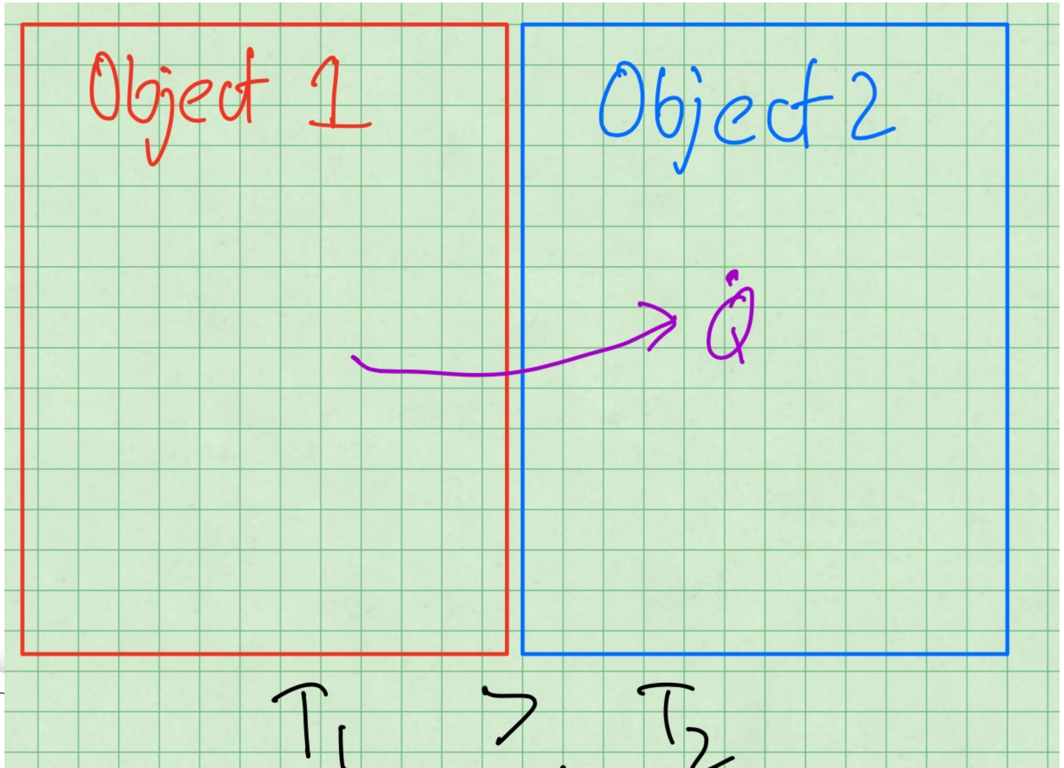
$$\rho \frac{Dh}{Dt} = \nabla \cdot (k\nabla T) + \dot{q}''' + \frac{DP}{Dt} + \mu\Phi$$

Temperature Formulation

$$\rho c_p \frac{DT}{Dt} = \nabla \cdot (k\nabla T) + \dot{q}''' + \beta T \frac{DP}{Dt} + \mu\Phi$$

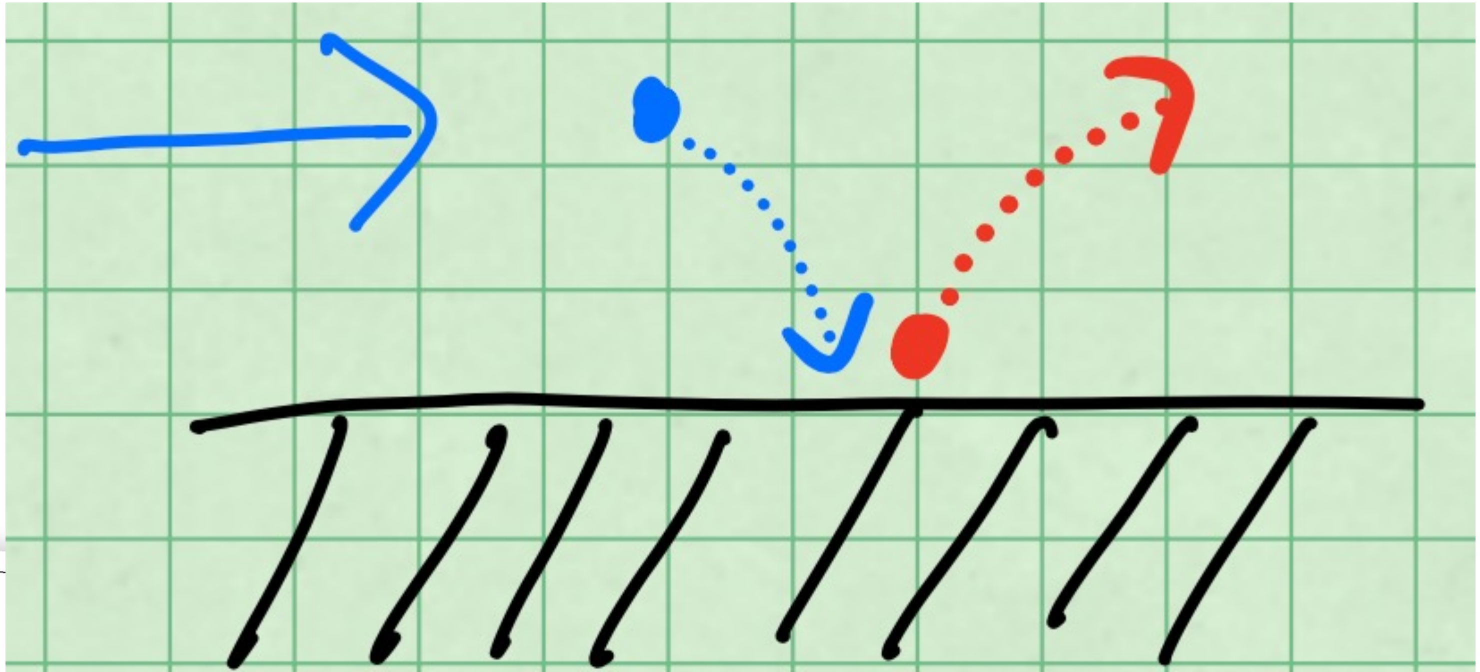
Heat Transfer Mechanisms

- Heat Conduction (Conductive Heat Transfer)+
  - Can occur within an object and between objects in contact
  - Described using diffusion operator ($\nabla k \nabla T$) in the energy equation



Heat Transfer Mechanisms

- Heat Convection (Convective Heat Transfer)
  - Involves a fluid (liquid or gas) that is moving due to mechanical or buoyant forces
  - Described using the advective operator ($\vec{V} \cdot \nabla T$ or $\vec{V} \cdot \nabla h$)



Heat Transfer Mechanisms

- Heat Convection (Convective Heat Transfer)
  - Two forms (Free/Natural and Forced Convection)

$$\dot{Q}_{conv.} = HTC(T_{wall} - T_{bulk})SA$$

$$HTC = \frac{kNu}{D_h}$$

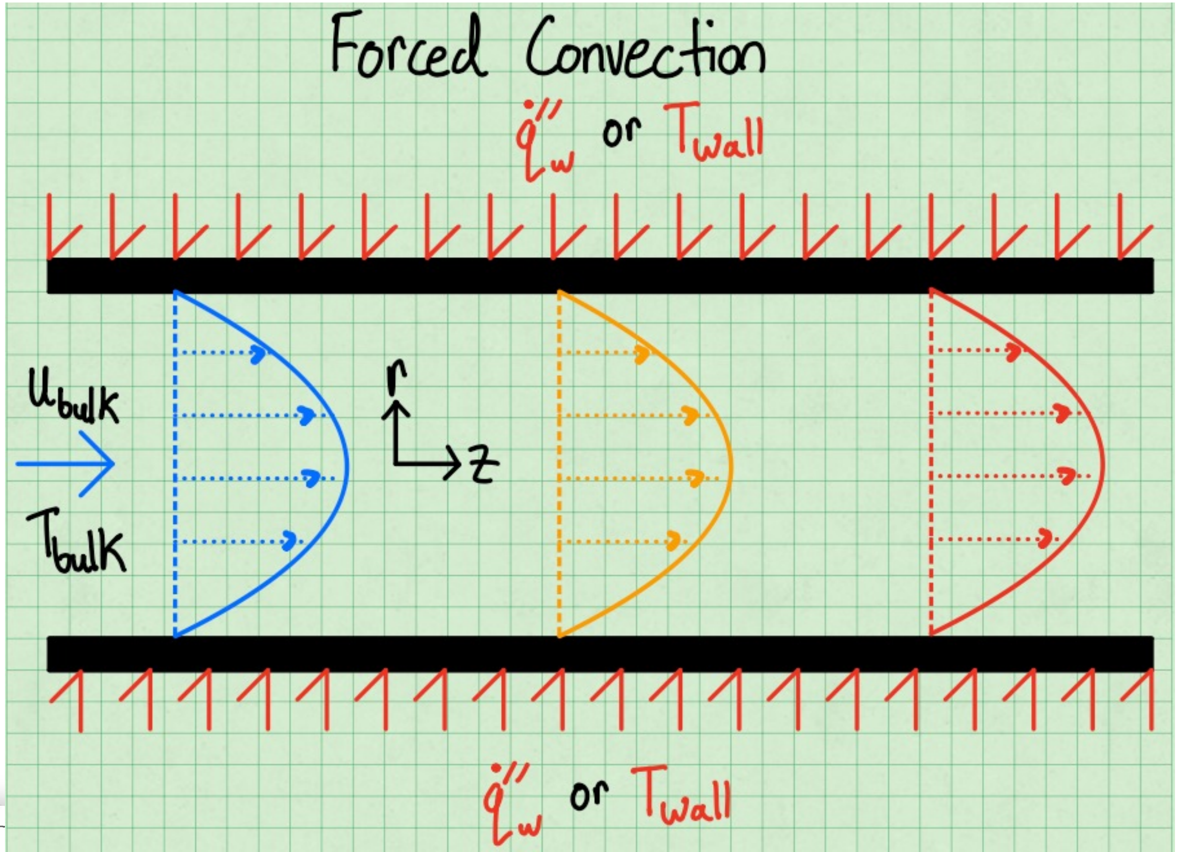
$HTC - Heat\ Transfer\ Coefficient$

$T_{wall} - Wall\ Temperature\ (°C)$

$T_{bulk} - Bulk\ Fluid\ Temperature\ (°C)$

$SA\ - Surface\ Area\ (m^2)$

$Nu - Nondimensional$
$Heat\ Transfer\ Coefficient\ or$
$Nusselt\ Number$



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Heat Transfer Mechanisms

- Heat Convection (Convective Heat Transfer)
  - Two forms (Free/Natural and Forced Convection)

$$\dot{Q}_{conv.} = HTC(T_{wall} - T_{\infty})SA$$

$$HTC - Heat\ Transfer\ Coefficient$$

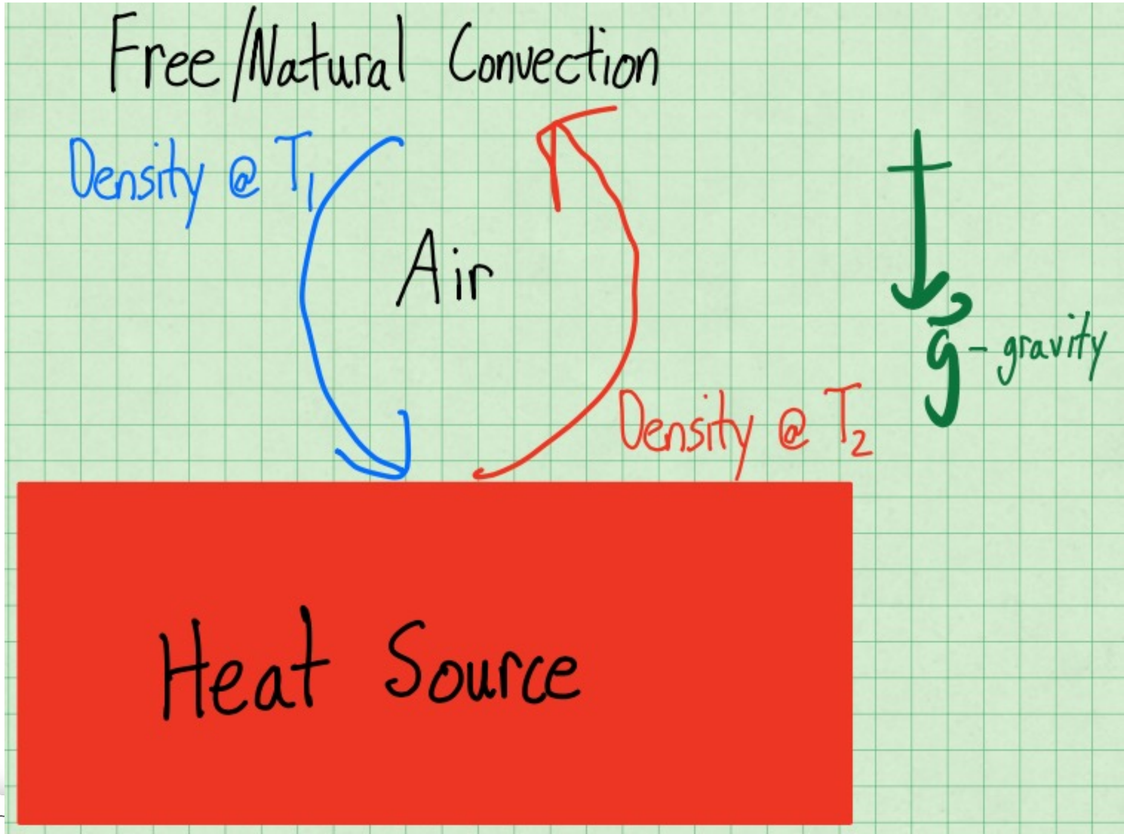
$$HTC = \frac{kNu}{L_C}$$

$$T_{wall} - Wall\ Temperature\ (°C)$$

$$T_{\infty} - Ambient\ Temperature\ (°C)$$

$$SA\ - Surface\ Area\ (m^2)$$

$$Nu - Nondimensional\ Heat\ Transfer\ Coefficient\ or\ Nusselt\ Number$$



Heat Transfer Mechanisms

- Heat Radiation (Irradiative Heat Transfer)

$$\dot{Q}_{rad} = \varepsilon\sigma(T_{Hot}^4 - T_{Cold}^4)SA$$

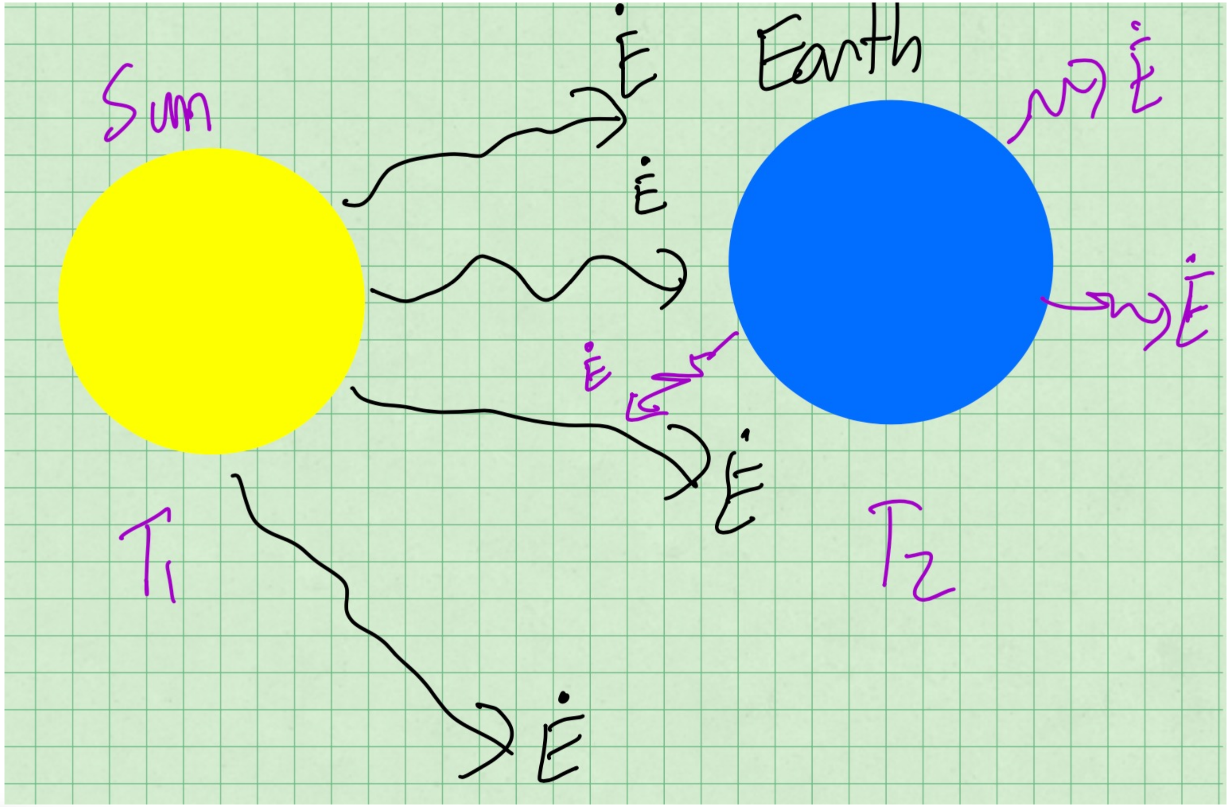
ε – Emissivity (–)

σ – Stefan – Boltzmann Constant – $5.6703x10^{-8} \frac{W}{m^2 - K^4}$

T_{Hot} – Hotter Surface (K)

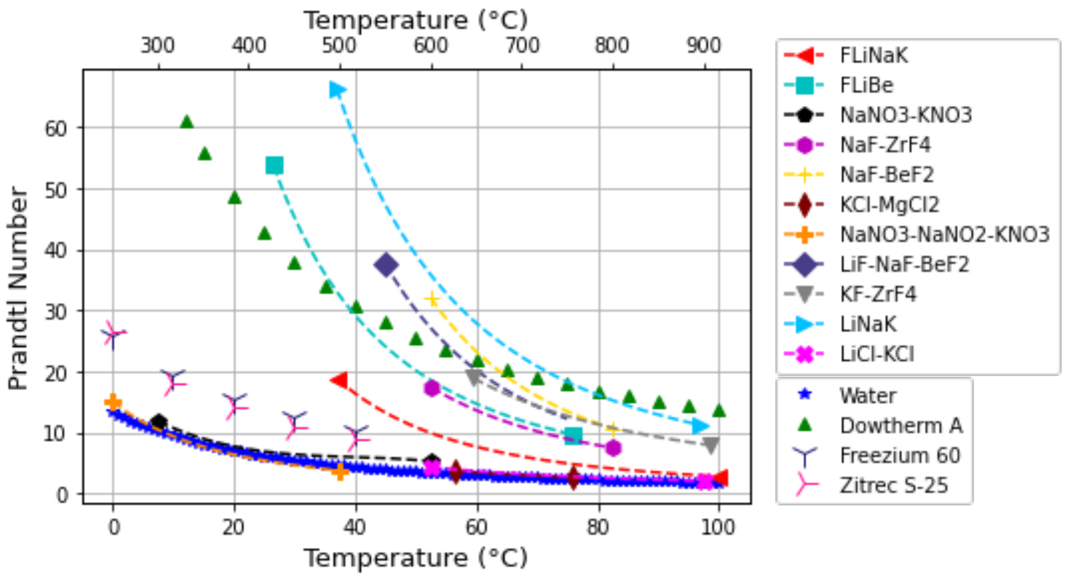
T_{Cold} – Colder Surface (K)

SA – Surface Area (m^2)



Scaling and Similitude for Fusion Device Design

We take advantage of surrogate fluids for molten salts, liquid metals, and gases to do scaled heat transfer and fluid dynamics experiments.



Relevant scaling parameters/non-dimensional numbers:

$$\Pr = \frac{\mu c_p}{k} \qquad Re = \frac{\rho u D_h}{\mu}$$

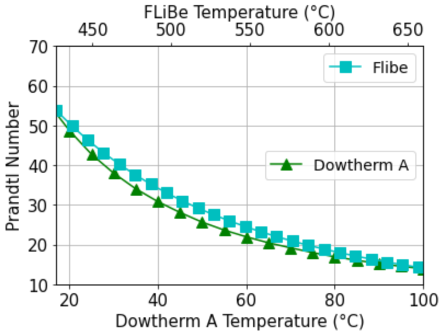
Desired Heat Transfer/Fluid Dynamics Design Information:

$$HTC = f\ (Re, Pr, Geom, BCs)$$

$$dP = f(Re, Geom)$$

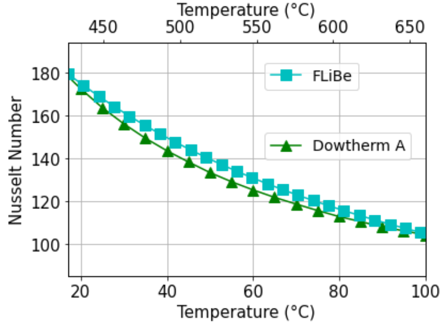
Cabral, A., et al., “Identification of Surrogate Fluids for Molten Salt Coolants used in Energy Systems Applications including Concentrated Solar and Nuclear Power Plants,” Int. J. Energy Res., Vol. 46(3), pp. 3554-3571, 2022

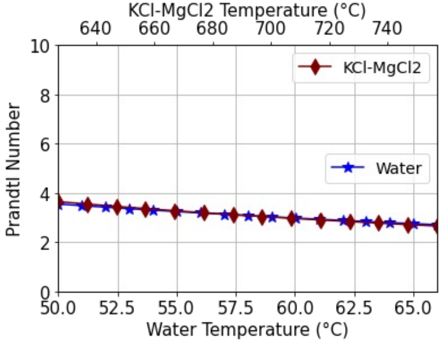
Similitude of Heat Transfer



Fluorides:

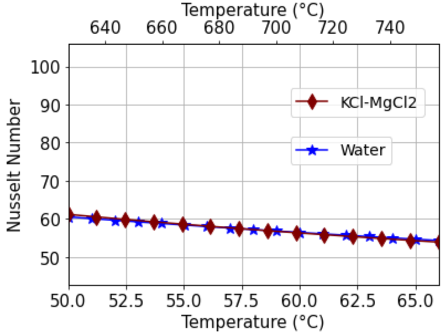
$$Re = \frac{\rho u D_h}{\mu}$$

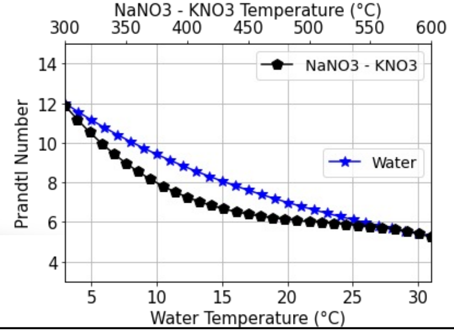




Chlorides:

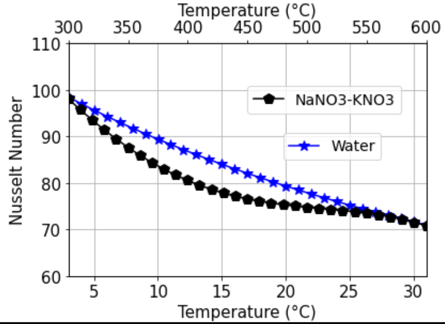
$$\mathrm{Pr} = \frac{\mu c_p}{k}$$





Nitrates:

$$HTC = f\ (Re, Pr, Geom, BCs)$$



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Cabral, A., et al., “Identification of Surrogate Fluids for Molten Salt Coolants used in Energy Systems Applications including Concentrated Solar and Nuclear Power Plants,” Int. J. Energy Res., Vol. 46(3), pp. 3554-3571, 2022

Types of Heat Transfer Enhancements

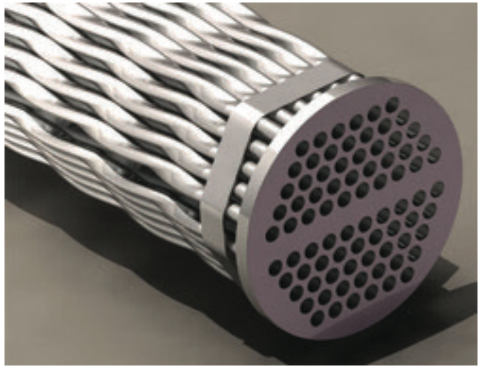
Different forms of heat transfer enhancements exists:

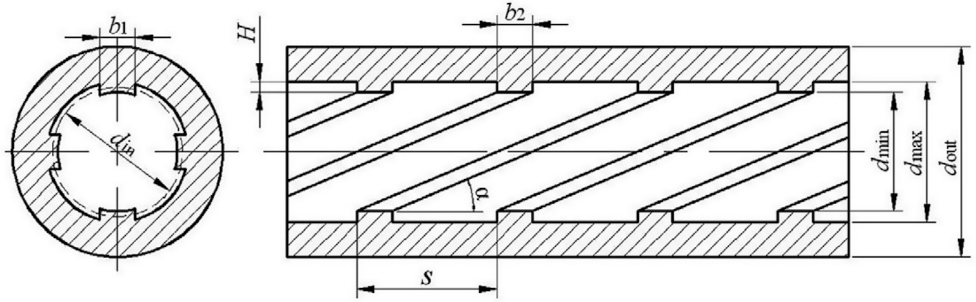
- Swirl flow inserts
- Internal fins
- Rifling/grooves
- Others

Performance quantified by the

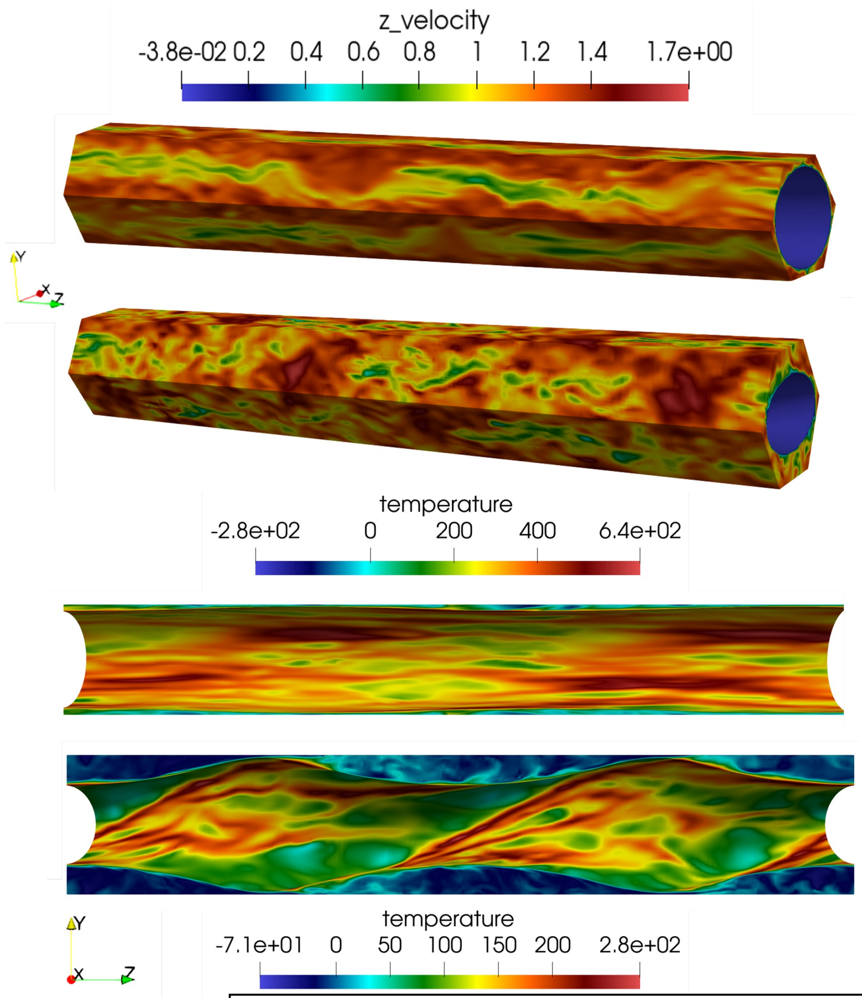
Thermal Performance Factor

$$T.P.F. = \eta = \frac{\left(\frac{Nu}{Nu_0}\right)}{\left(\frac{f}{f_o}\right)^{1/3}}$$

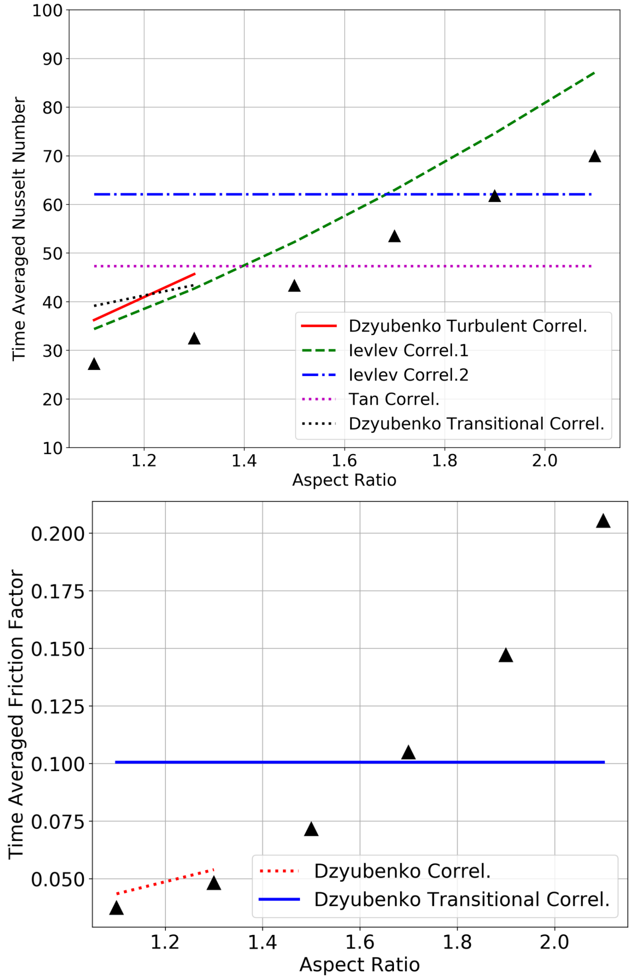




Computational Fluid Dynamics

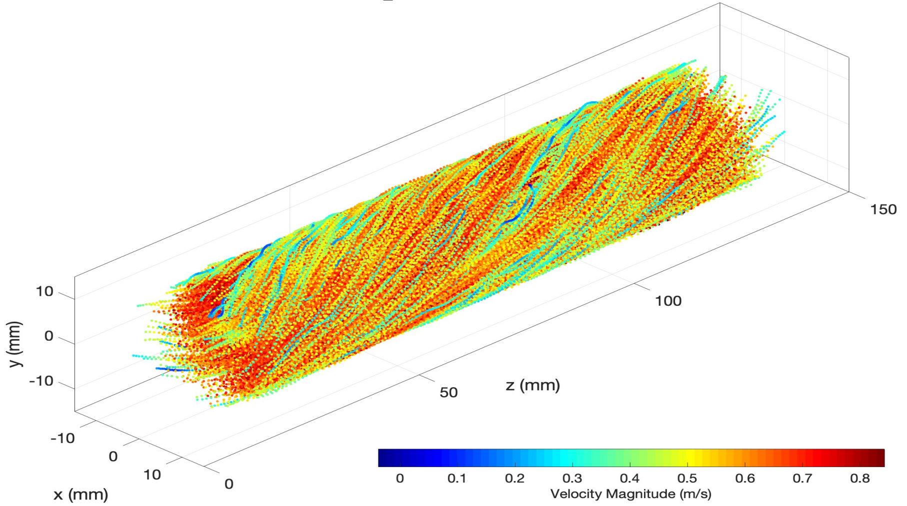


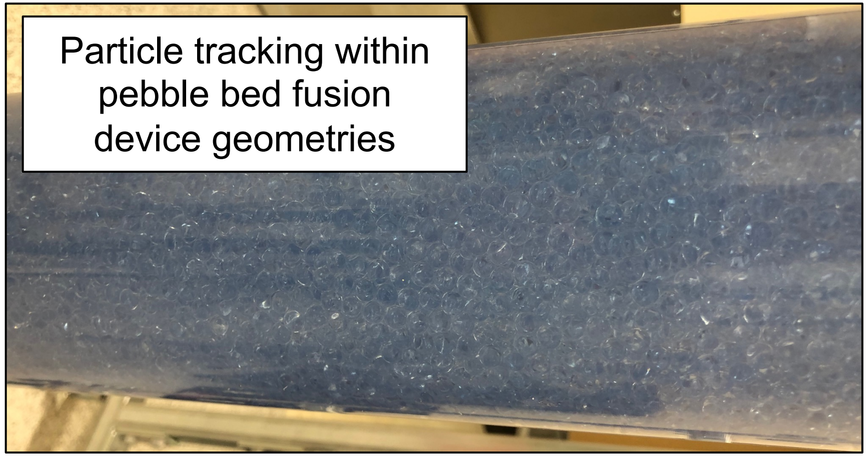
Data Reduction (Triangles are Simulations)

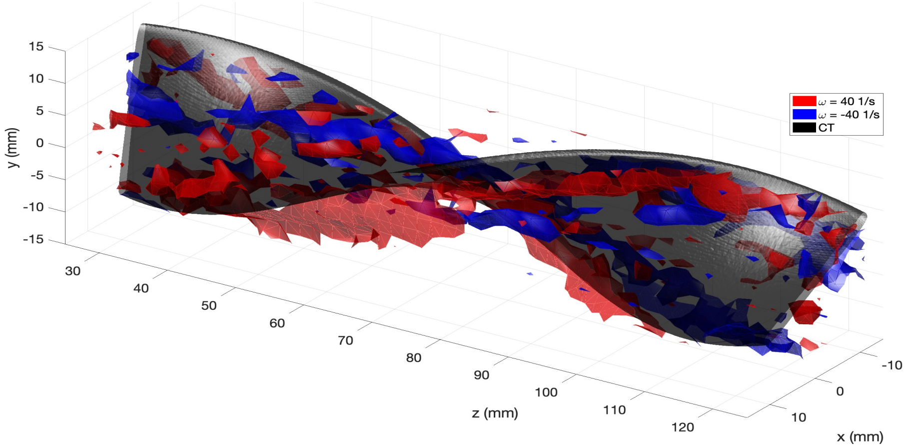


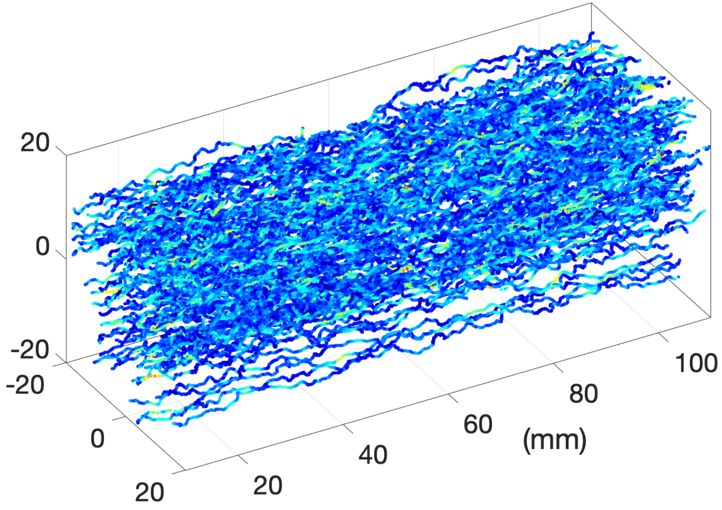
Tutwiler, S., Shaver, D., Carasik, L. B., "Determination of Aspect Ratio Influence on Flow and Heat Transfer Behavior in Twisted Elliptical Tubes for Molten Salt Applications," Adv. In Thermal Hydraulics, 2022

Experimental Fluid Dynamics









Wiggins, C., et al., "Noninvasive interrogation of local flow phenomena in twisted tape swirled flow via positron emission particle tracking (PEPT)," Nuc. Eng. Des., Vol. 387, pp. 1116012022, 2022.

Acknowledgements

Thanks to Dr. Arturo Dominguez, PFURO, DOE FES, US DOE Office of Science, and more for this opportunity!

Thank you!

Additional Resources

Heat Transfer Lectures:

https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLZOZfX_TaWAHZOgn8CRjpqRElp5Dd-GaY

Fluid Mechanics Lectures:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=clVwKynHpB0&list=PLZOZfX_TaWAGocs2k5QmTL44OKOl7rn34&ab_channel=CPPMechEngTutorials

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PXjZ7xEAqsU&list=PLZOZfX_TaWAH0baRhA8OosWVbEsJK5sPe&ab_channel=CPPMechEngTutorials

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kxhTMc8tyEo&list=PLZOZfX_TaWAE7uM59dIBr-rH73WTJCcp_&ab_channel=CPPMechEngTutorials