



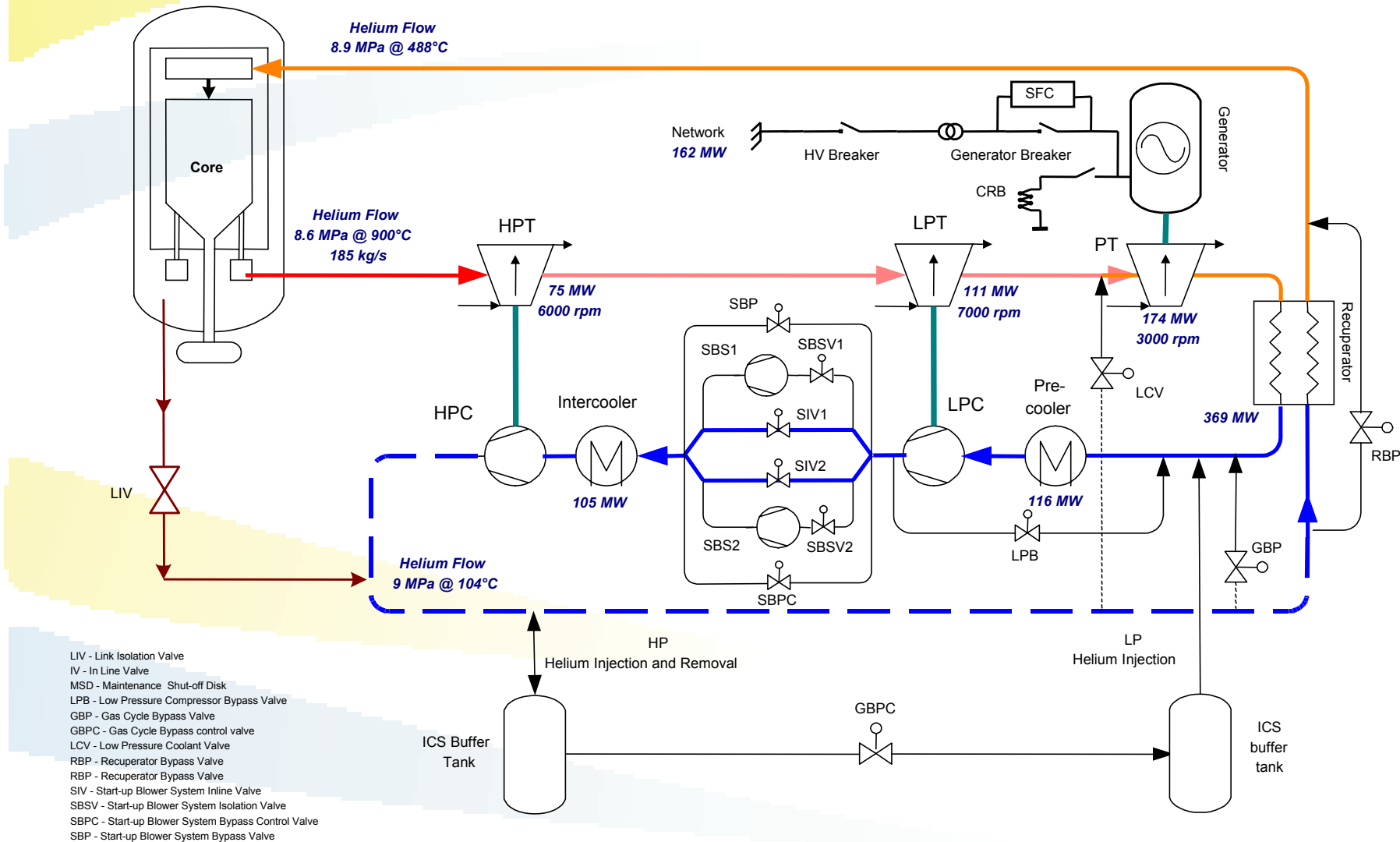
# **PBMR Thermo Hydraulic Cycle and Thermal Design**

Presented to the US DOE

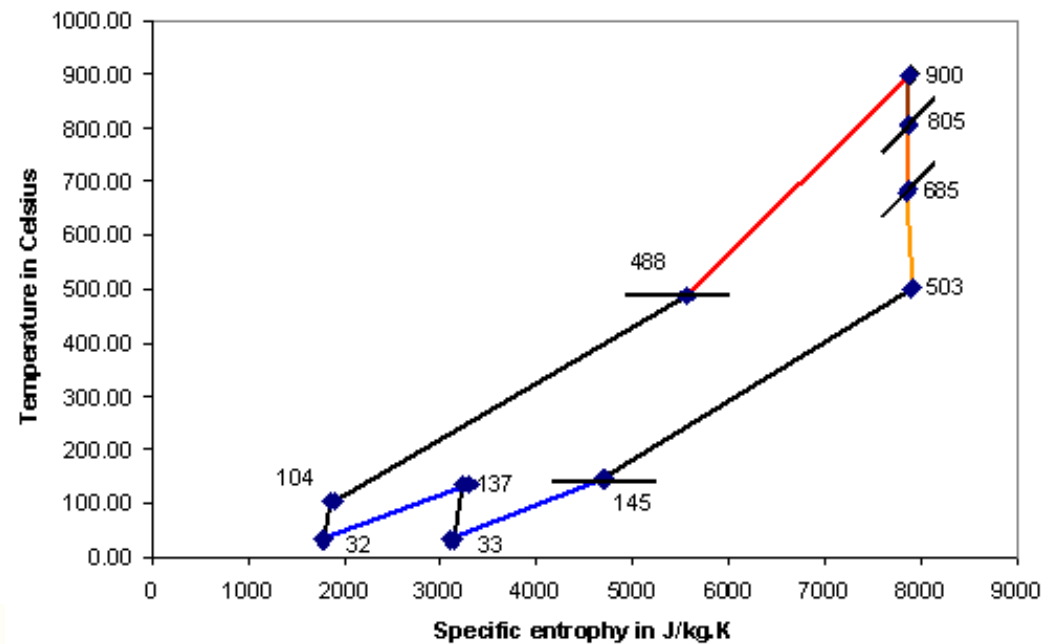
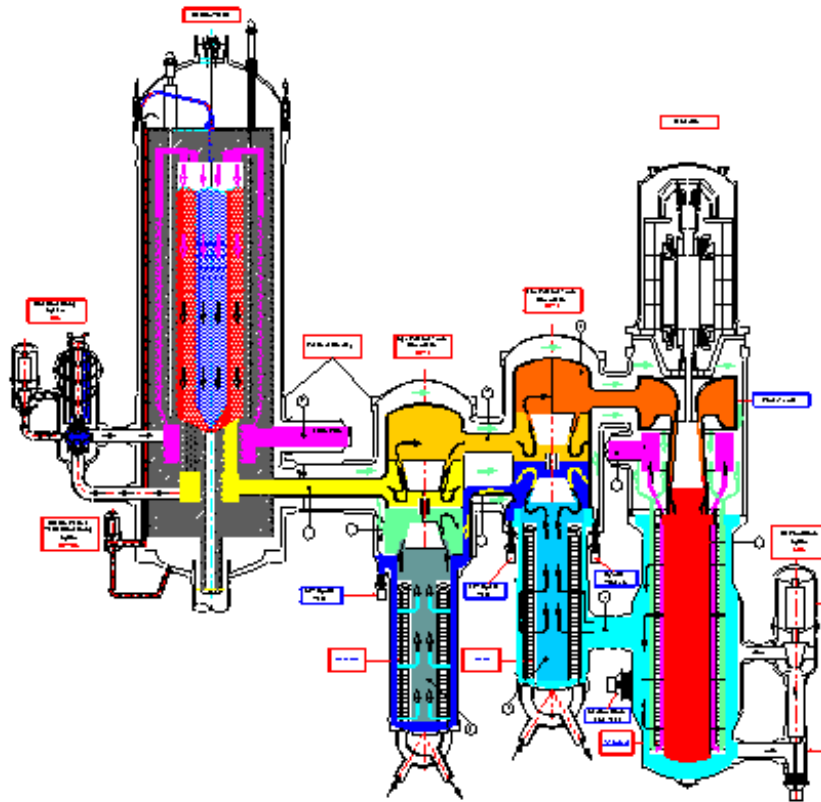
7 August 2003

Johan Slabber

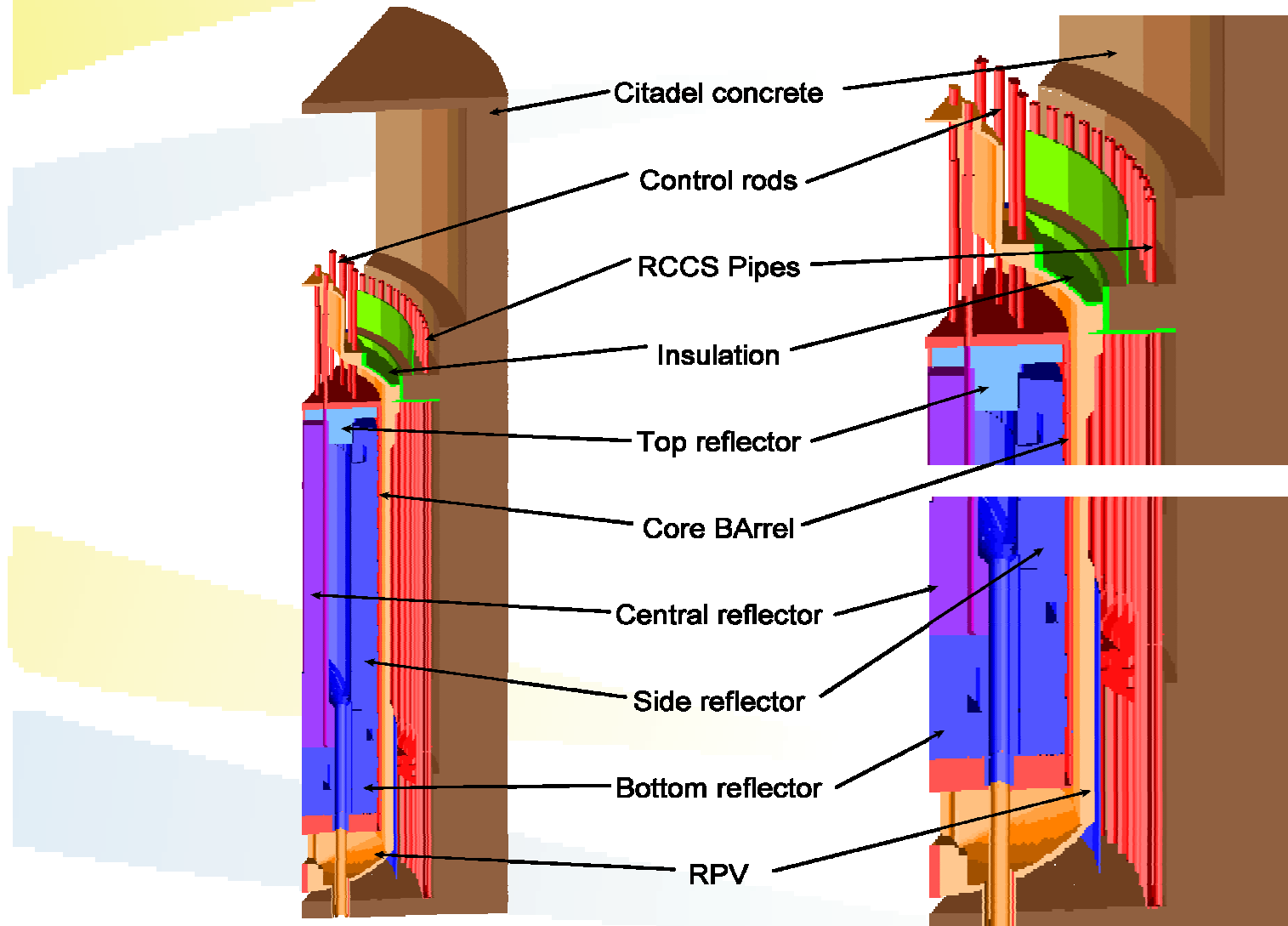
# MPS Circuit Schematic Diagram



# Schematic of the PBMR and Temperature – Entropy diagram for 100% MCR



# An example of the CFD Reactor Unit model



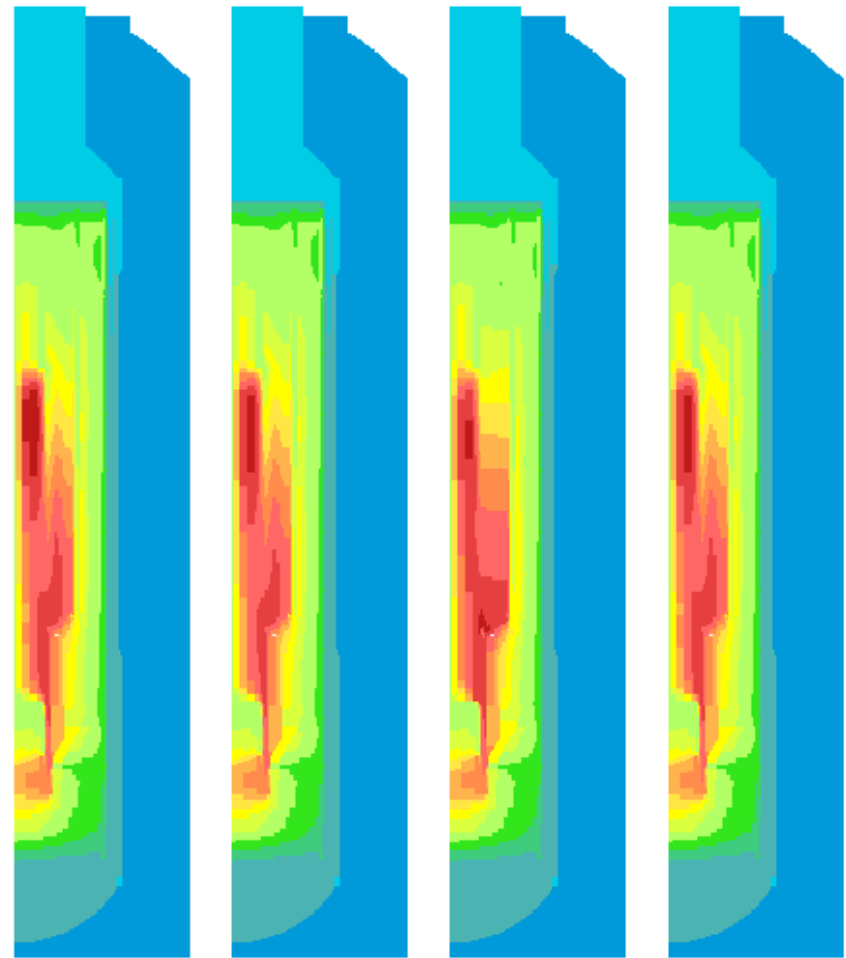
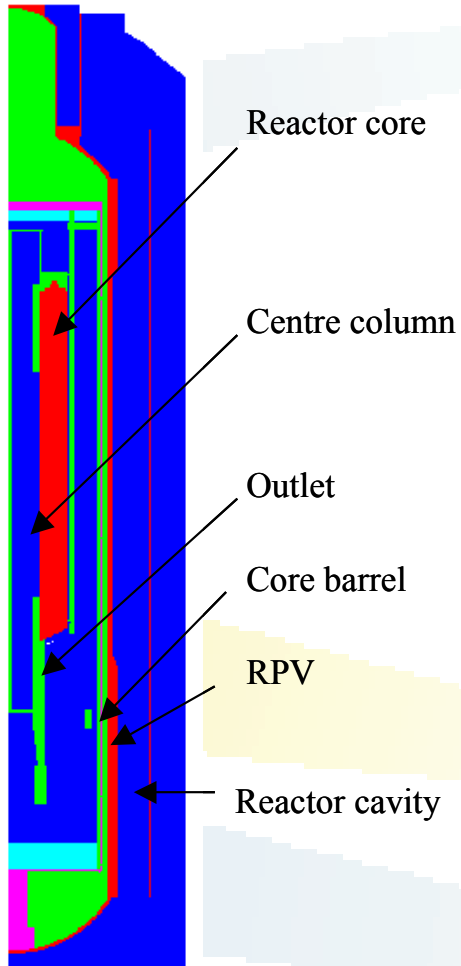
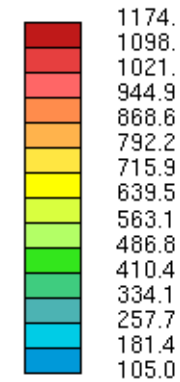
# Reactor Unit CFD Analyses

## Effect of Turbulent Mixing



STAR  
D  
PROSTAR 3.10

20-Mar-03  
TEMPERATURE  
RELATIVE  
CELSIUS  
ITER = 4655  
LOCAL MX= 1171.  
LOCAL MN= 105.3



As is

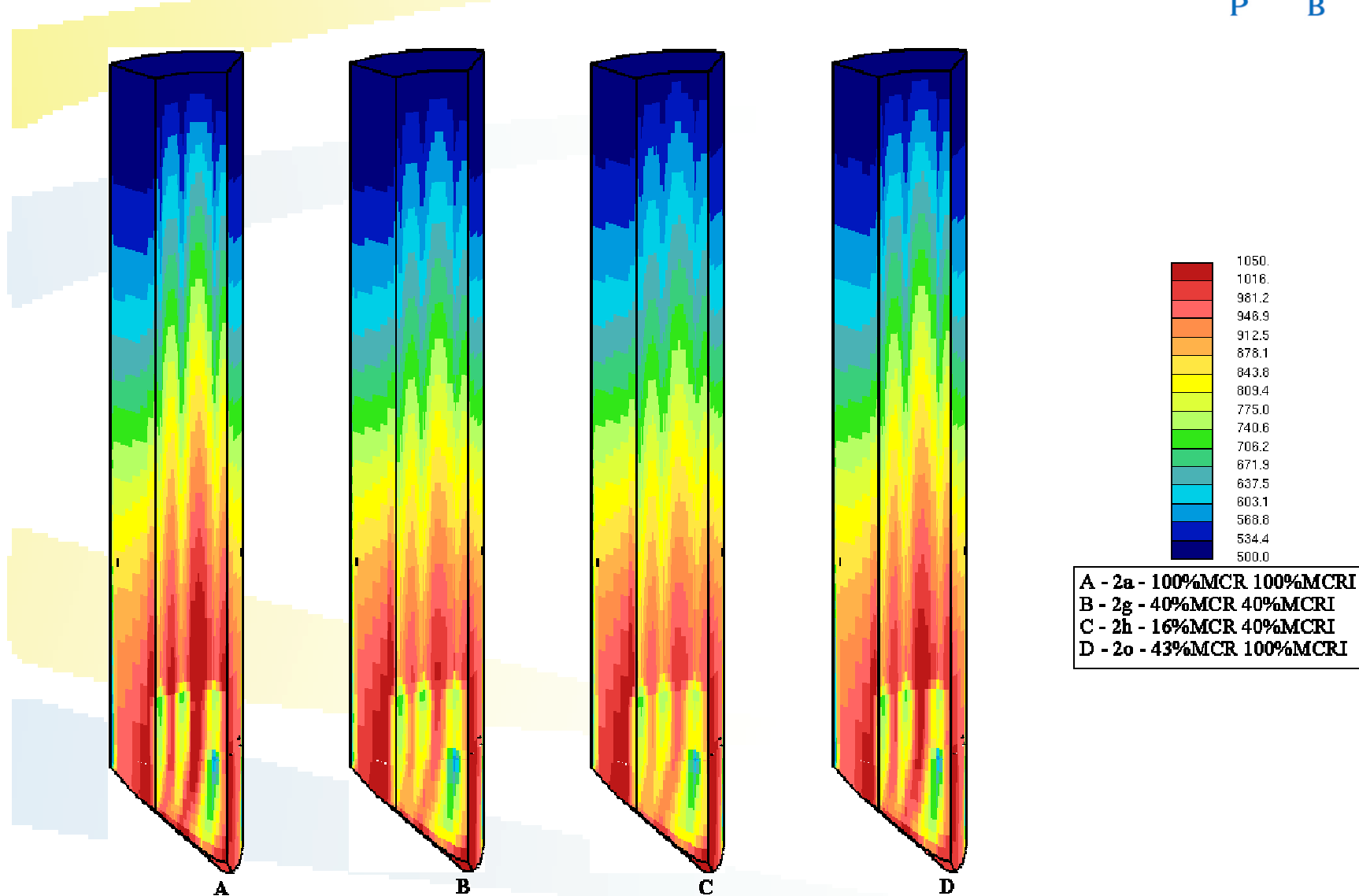
Porosity

Turbulence

Zehner-Schluender

# Reactor Unit CFD Analyses

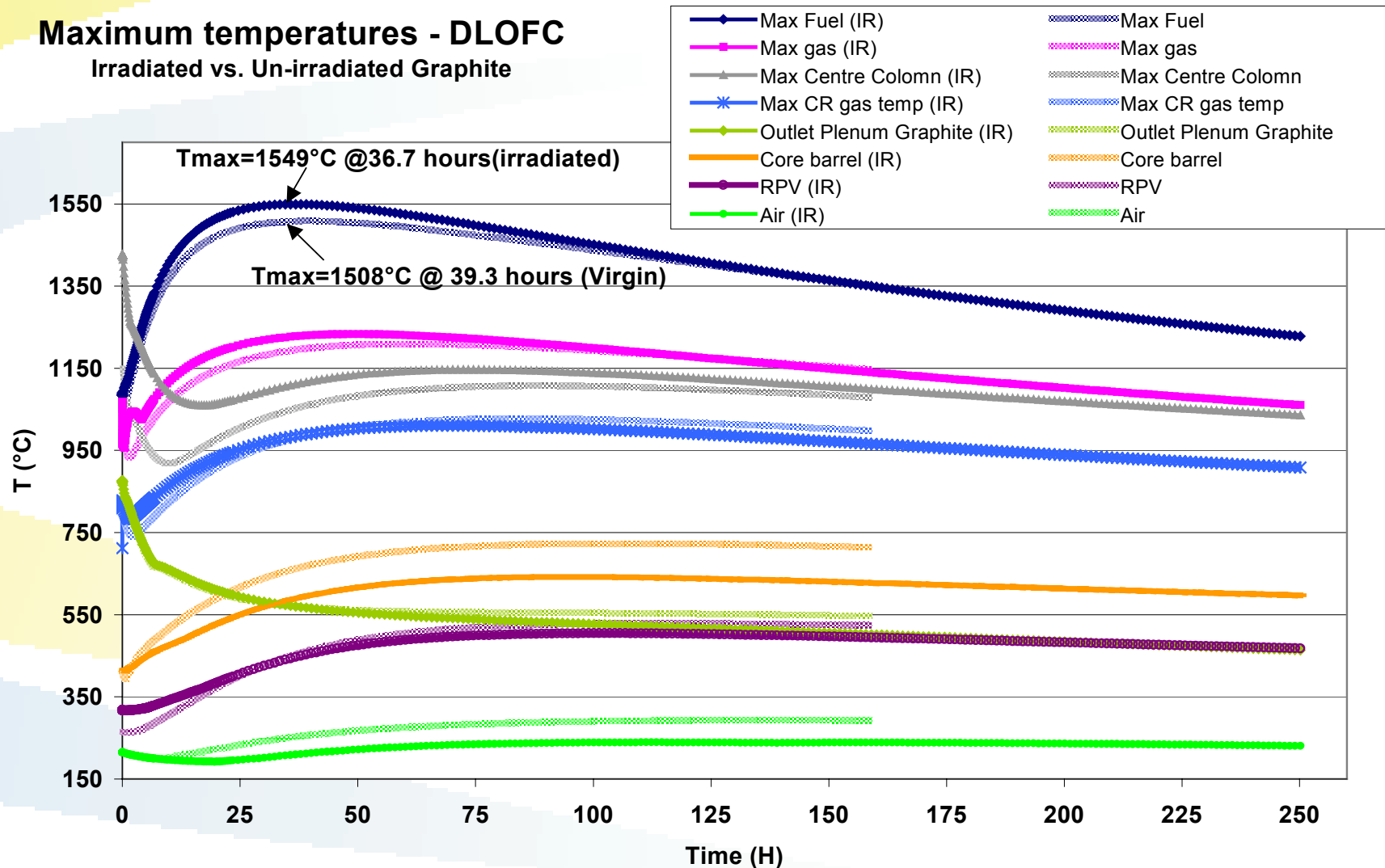
## Comparison of Helium Temperature in Core



# CFD TRANSIENT SIMULATION OF DLOFC EVENT



## Maximum temperatures - DLOFC Irradiated vs. Un-irradiated Graphite



# MPS Sensitivity Analyses



## Definition:

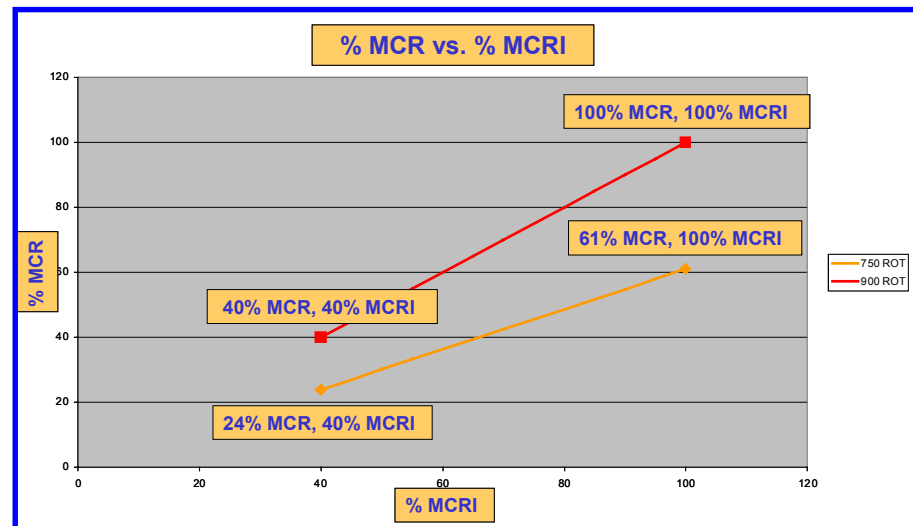
*Determine to which parameters the MPS are most sensitive by varying **one** input parameter at a time.*

## MPS output parameters examined are:

- HPTU & LPTU Rotational Speed,
- HPC & LPC Surge Margin,
- Cycle Efficiency
- Grid Power

## 49 parameters are varied, including:

- Turbo machine entrance and exit losses, efficiencies, throat areas & leakage
- Heat exchanger parameters (Heat Areas, etc.)
- Reactor parameters (Pebble bed length, bypass flow & outlet temperature)
- Cooling water temperature (Variation at Koeberg)

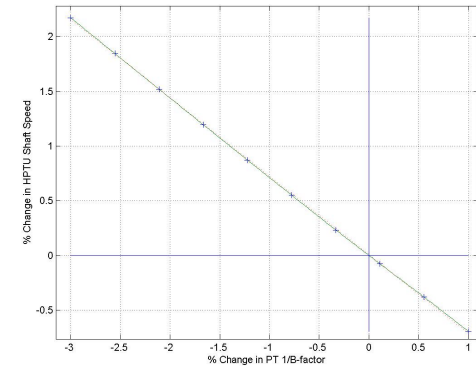
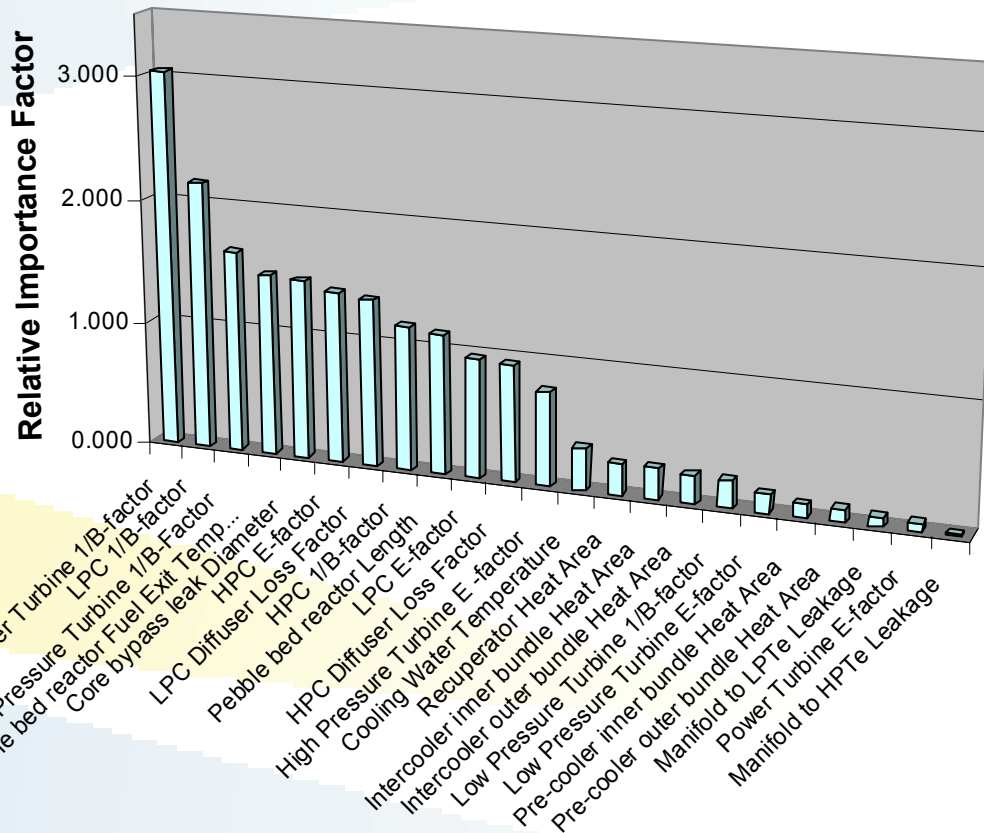




# MPS Sensitivity Analyses Results



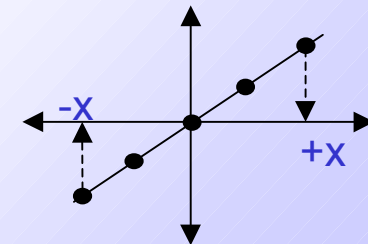
## All Results Combined



## Sensitivity:

**Gradient of straight line  
x input variation.**

$$y = mx + c \quad m = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$$



# MPS Monte Carlo Analyses



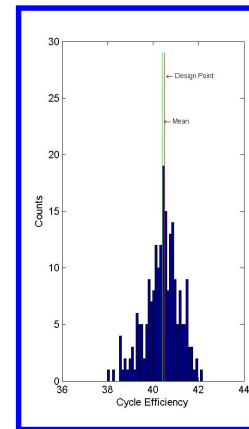
## Definition:

*Determine the likely variation in the MPS output parameters by simultaneously varying **all** the input parameters randomly, according to an uncertainty distribution.*

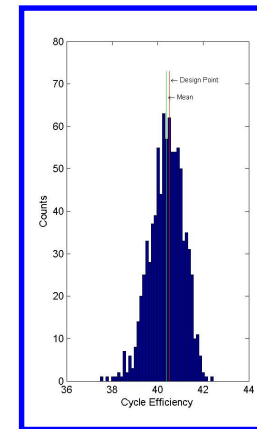
## MPS output parameters examined are:

- HPTU & LPTU Rotational Speed,
- HPC & LPC Surge Margin,
- Cycle Efficiency
- Grid Power

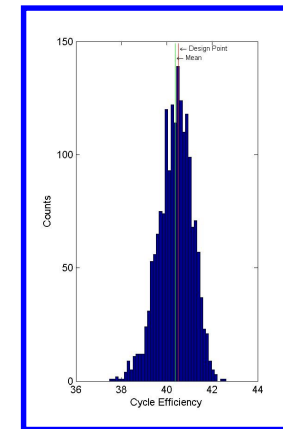
## Comparing number of runs (Cycle Efficiency)



250



1000



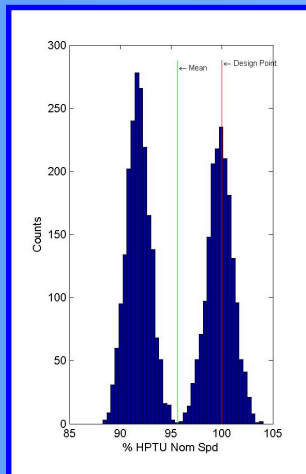
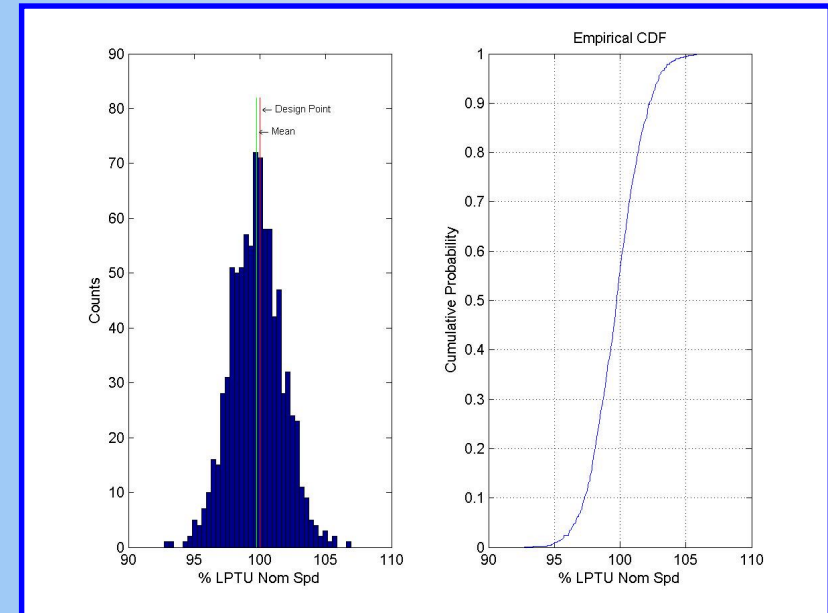
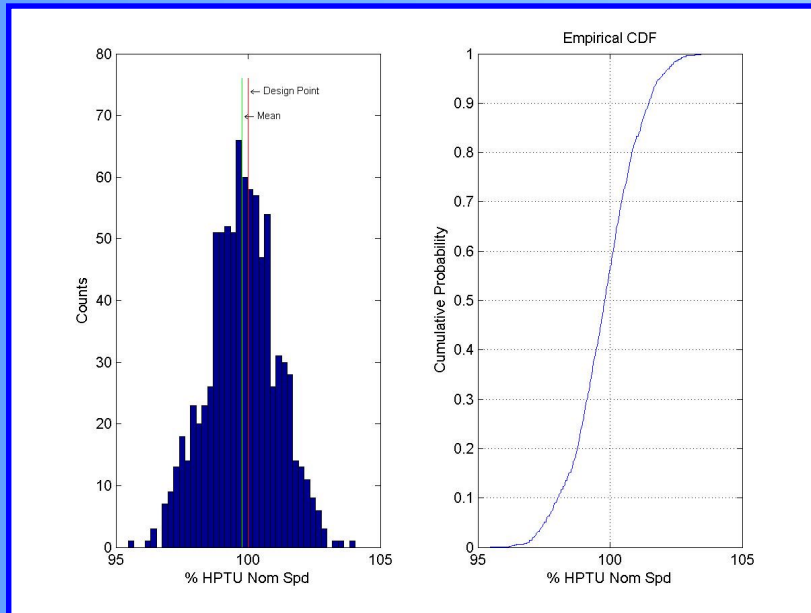
2000

The same 49 parameters that were used in the Sensitivity Analyses, were used to perform the Monte Carlo Analyses.

Assumed  
sufficient for  
convergence

# MPS Monte Carlo Analyses

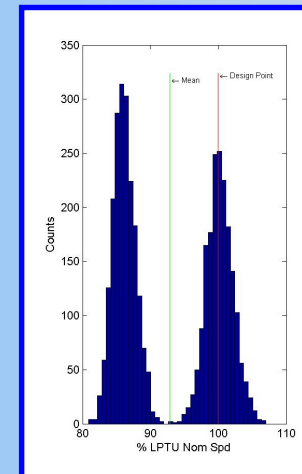
## Turbo Machine Speed



900°C ROT

750°C & 900°C  
ROT Combined

H  
P  
T  
U



900°C ROT

750°C & 900°C  
ROT Combined

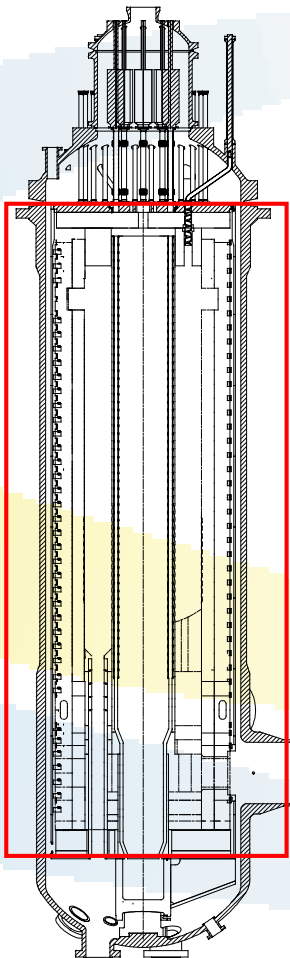
L  
P  
T  
U

# DLOFC Monte Carlo Analyses on Reactor

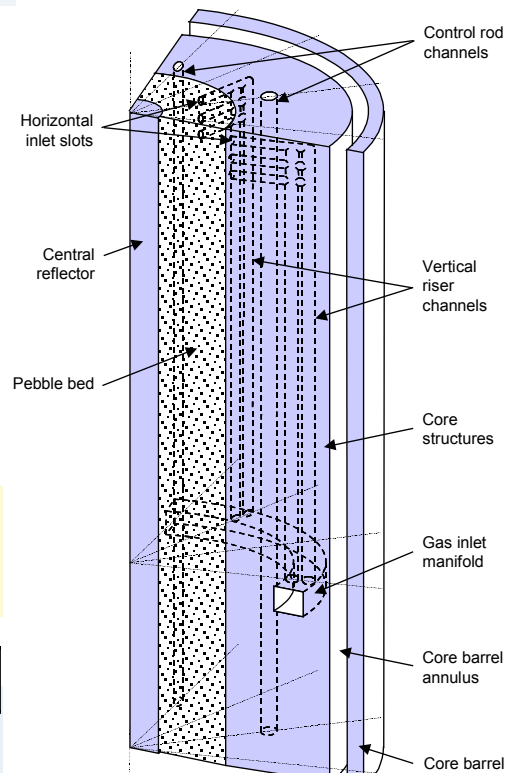


## Maximum Fuel Temperature Distribution

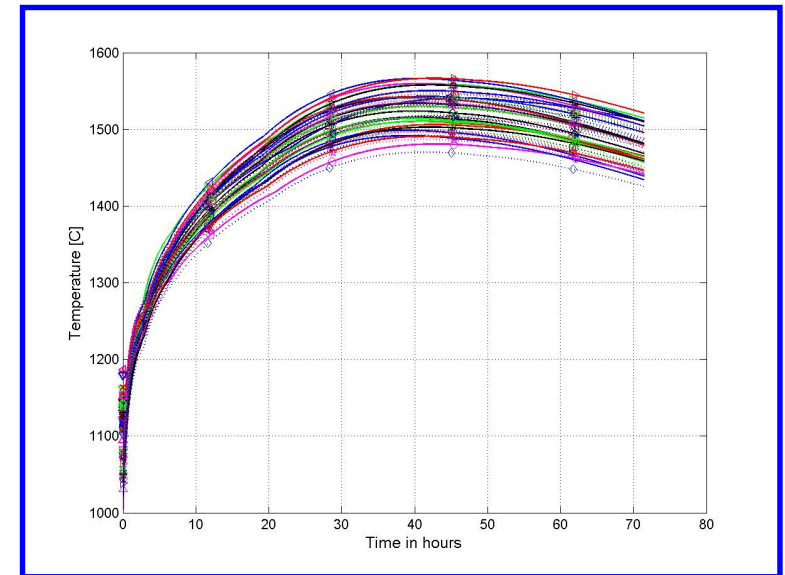
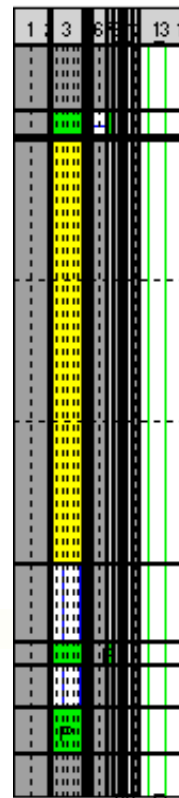
Reactor Layout



Simplified Model



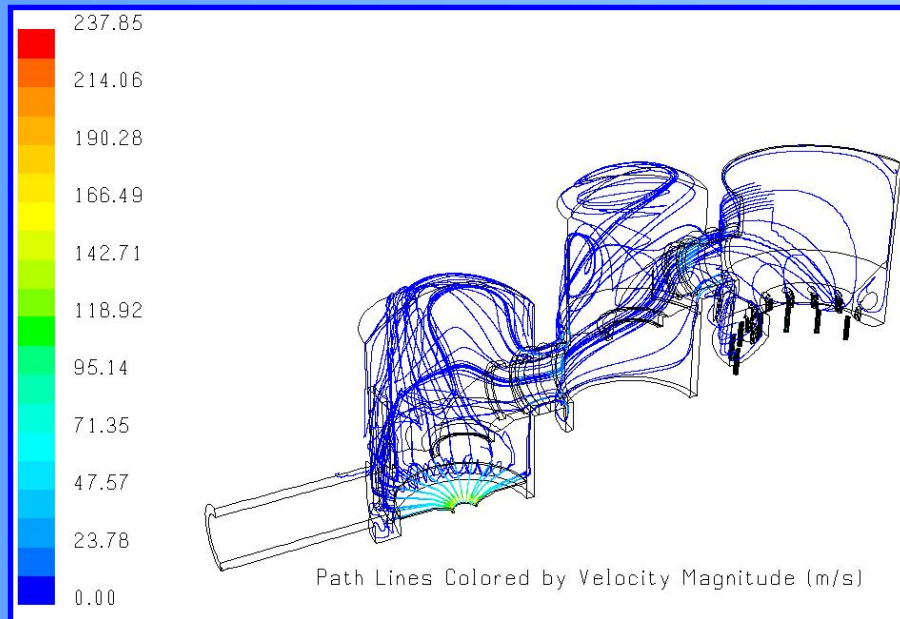
Flownex Model Layout



Transient Results

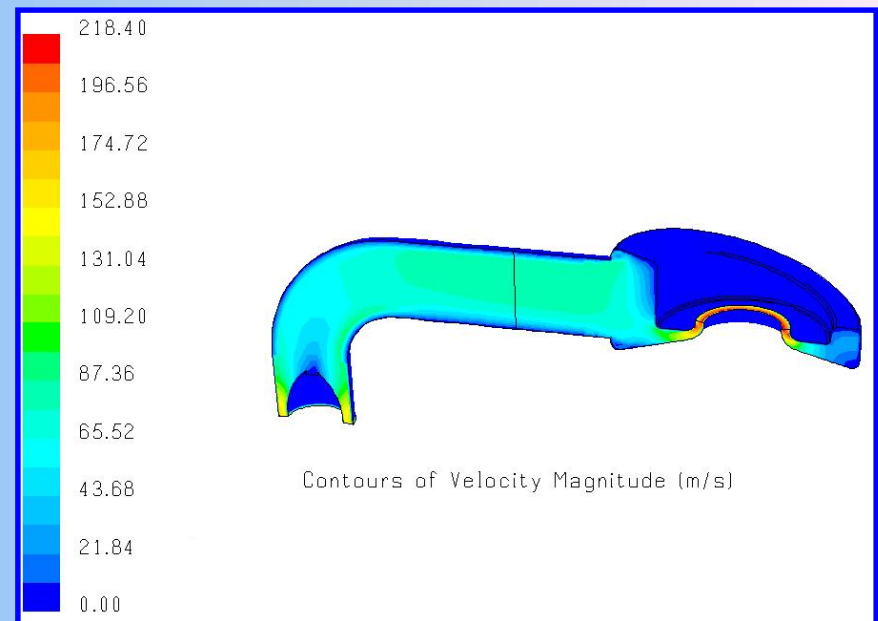
# PCU CFD Analyses

## Manifold & HPT-LPT Connection



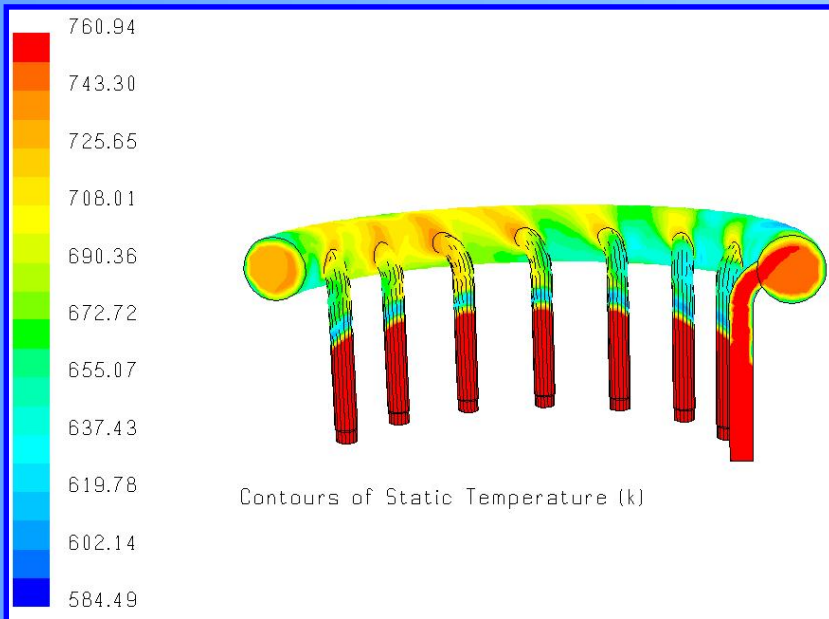
Velocity Path Lines

Velocity Magnitude

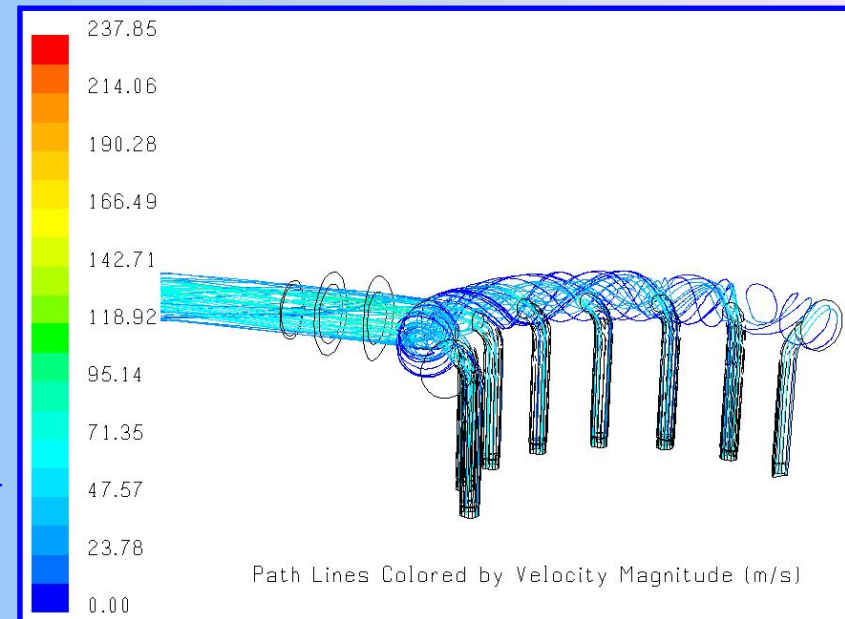


# PCU CFD Analyses

## HP Recuperator outlet header

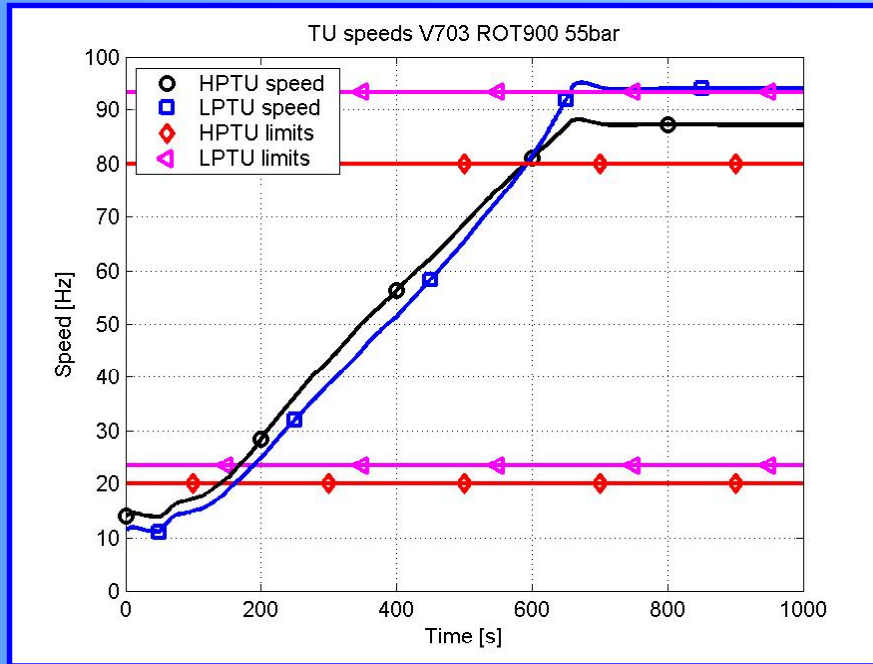


Static Temperature



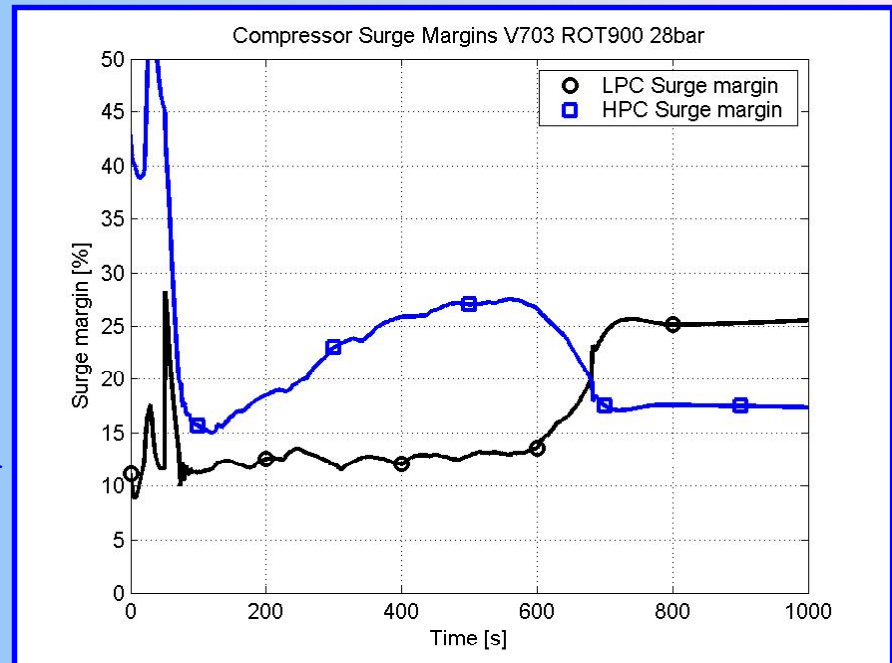
Velocity Path Lines

# Start-Up – Turbo Unit Parameters



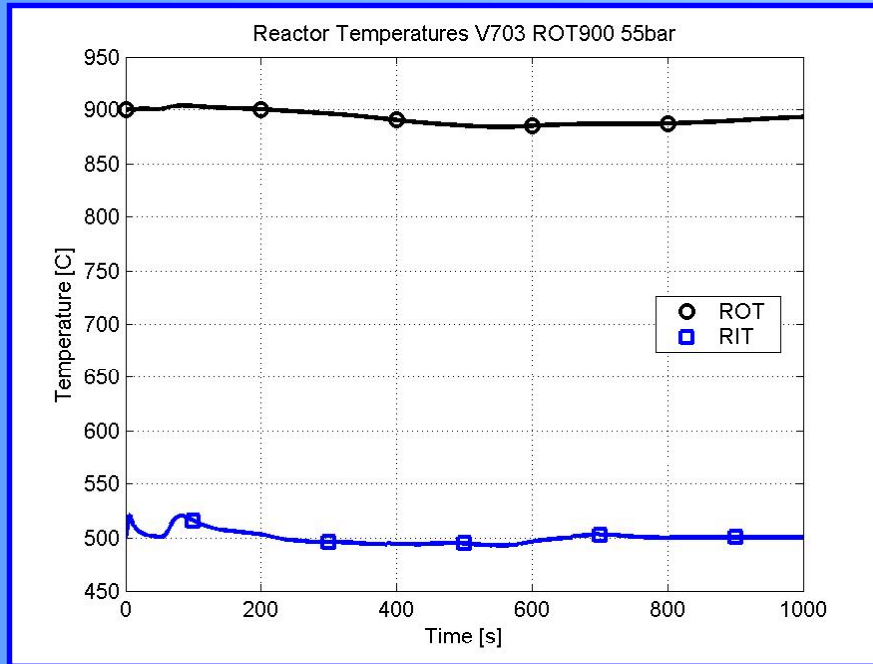
Turbo Unit Speeds

Compressor Surge Margins



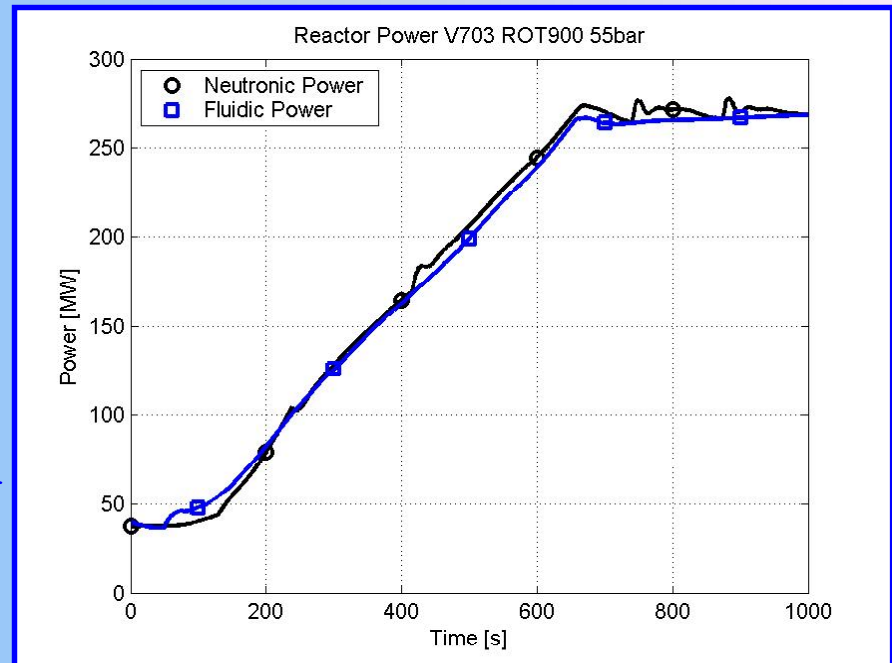


# Start-Up – Reactor Parameters



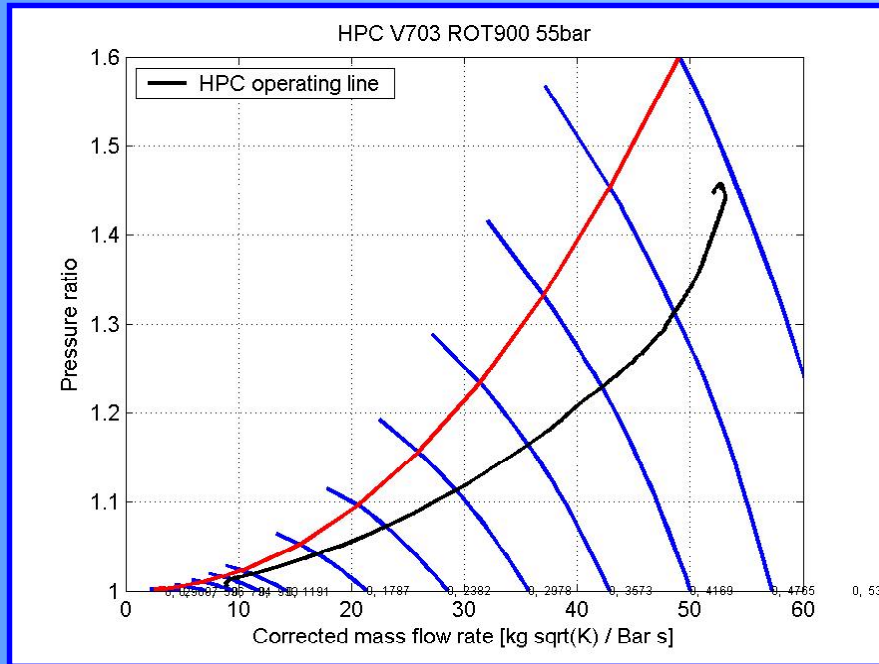
Reactor Temperatures

Reactor Power





# Start-Up – Compressor Map Movement



HPC movement

LPC movement

