

CV Nozzle Extension Thermal Analysis

Min-Tsung Kao

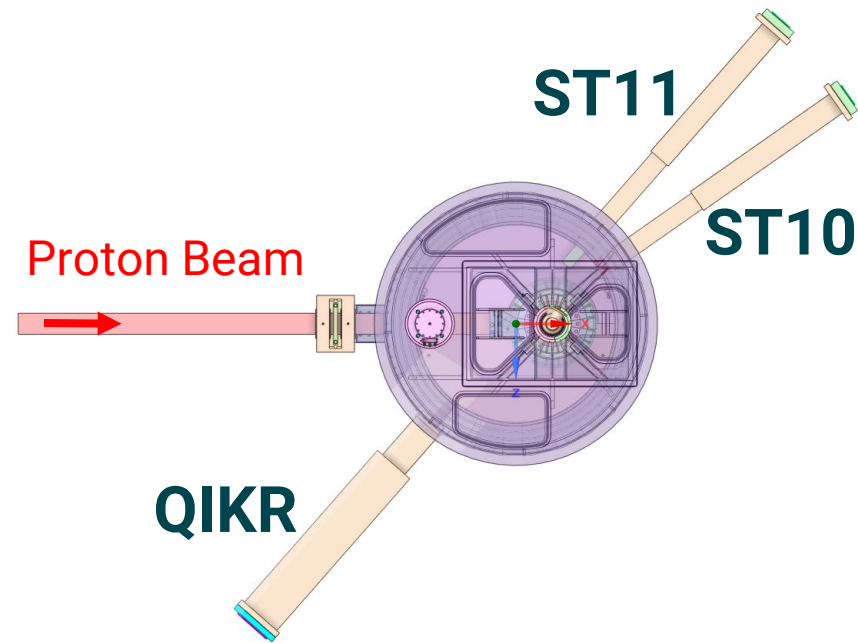


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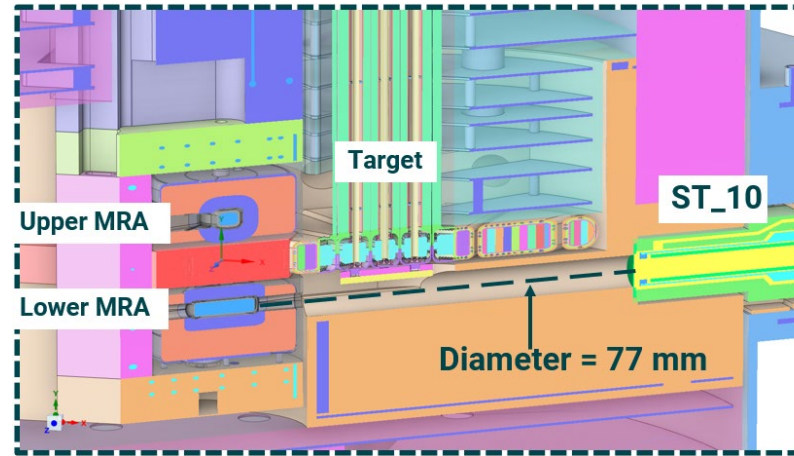
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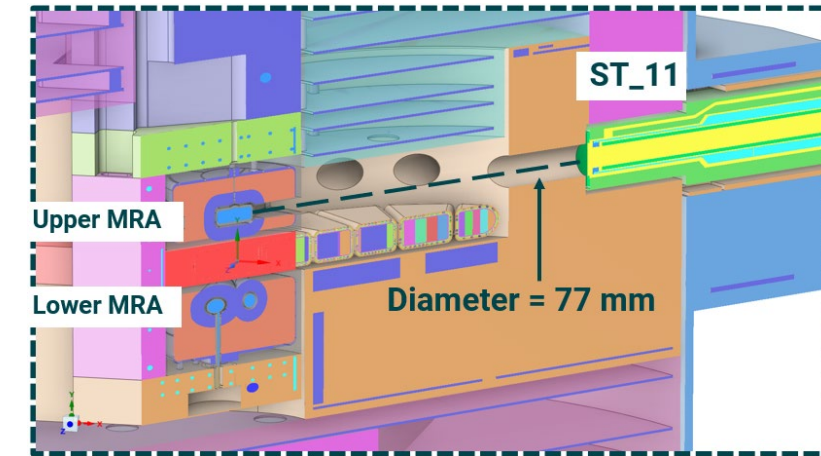
CV Nozzle Extensions Analyzed in This Presentation



ST10: facing lower MRA



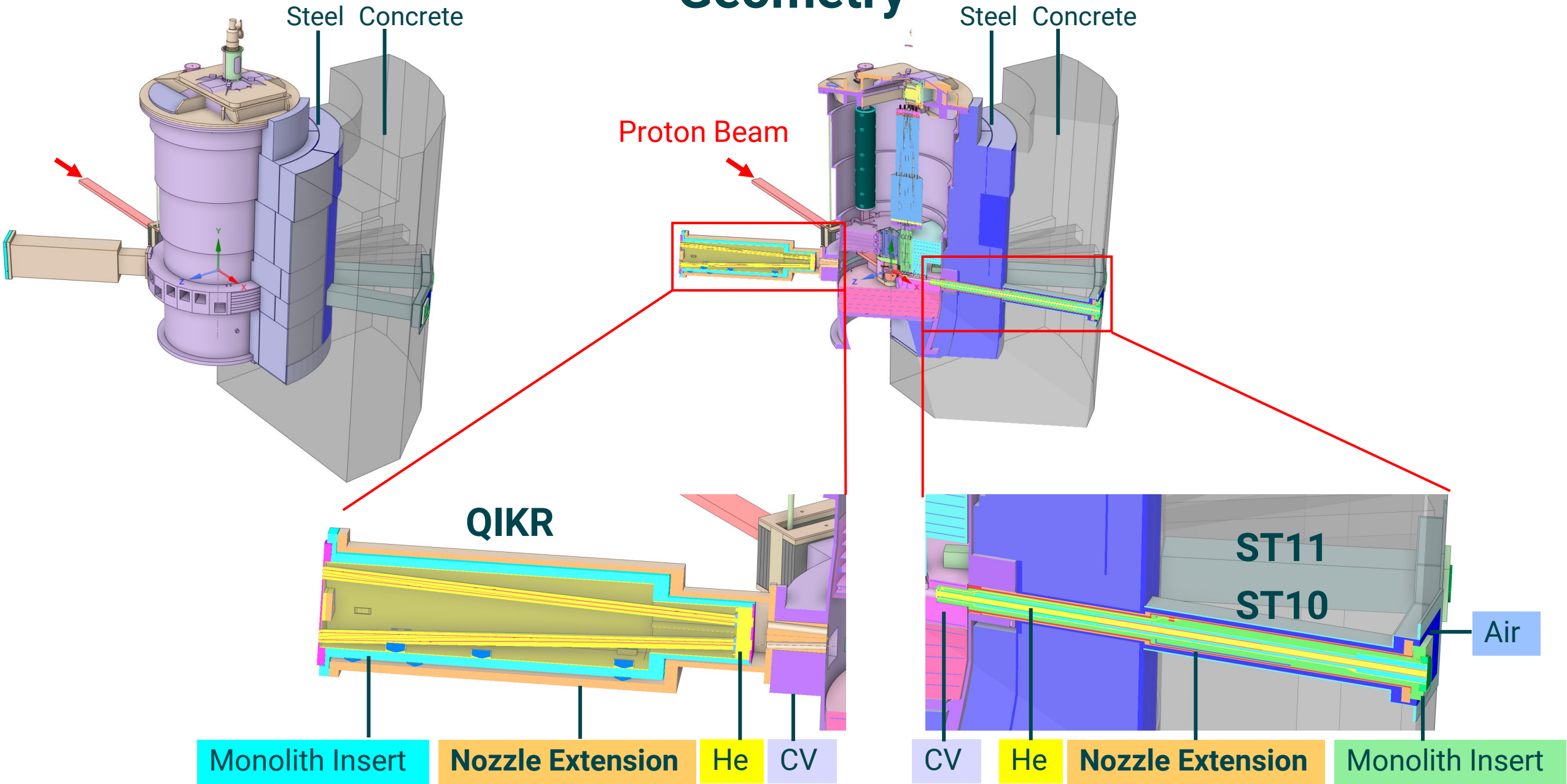
ST11: facing upper MRA



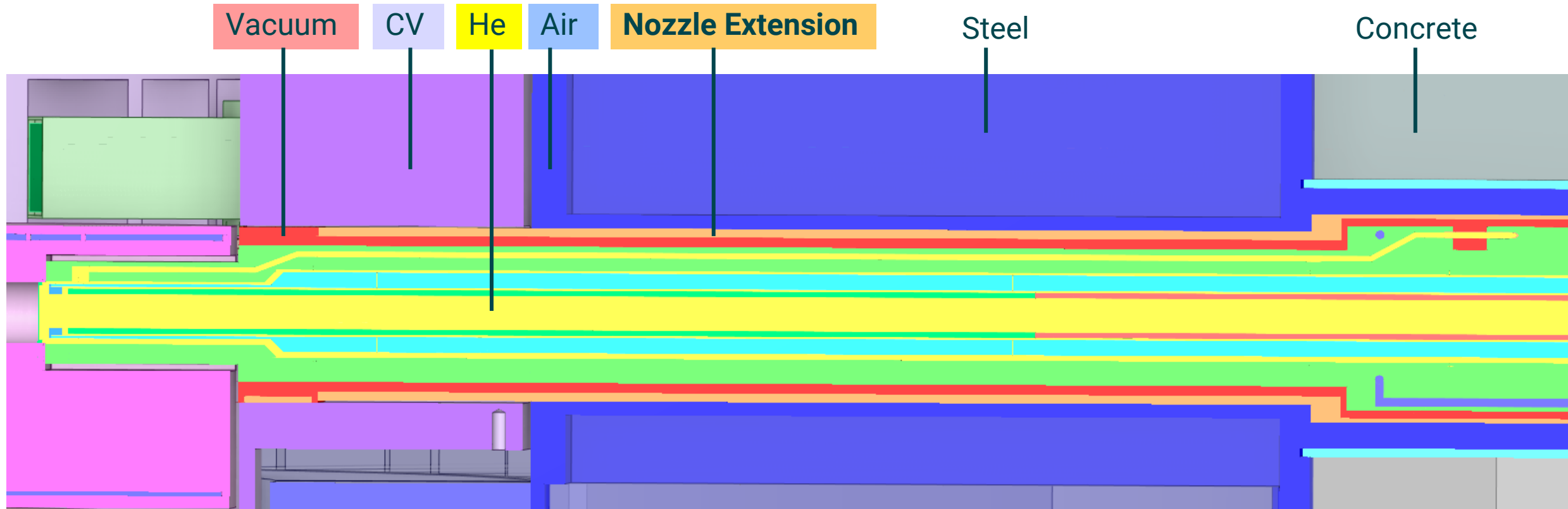
The **nozzle extensions** at **QIKR**, **ST10**, and **ST11** are chosen for the thermal analysis because:

- **ST10**: facing the **lower** MRA (~1 m), **forward** direction of proton beam, **higher** energy deposition, **active cooling**
- **ST11**: facing the **upper** MRA (~1 m), **forward** direction of proton beam, **higher** energy deposition, **active cooling**
- **QIKR**: **farther** away from MRA (~1.9m), **backward** direction of proton beam, **lower** energy deposition, **passively cooled**

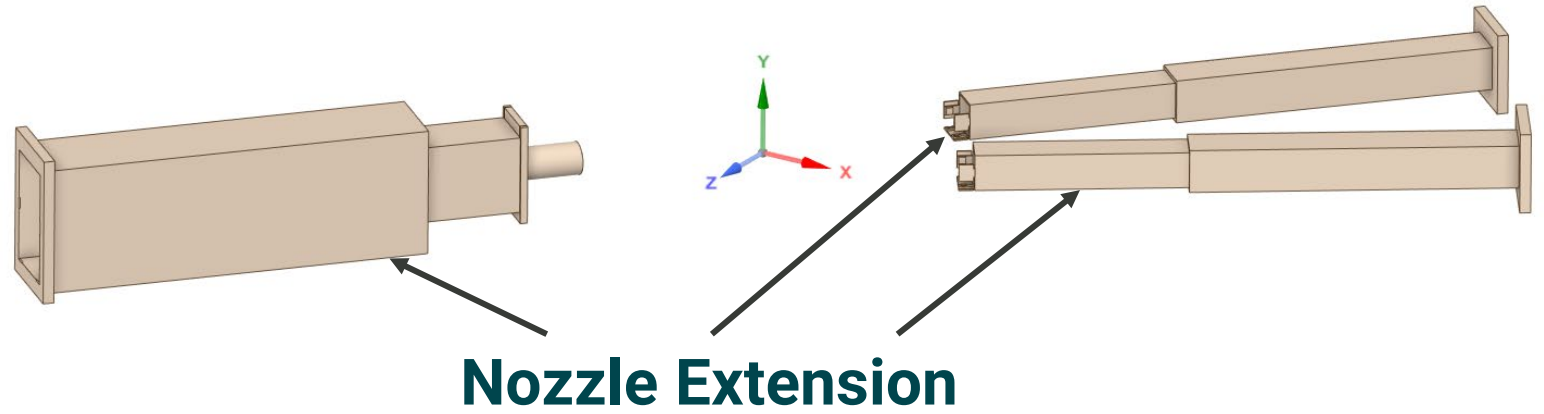
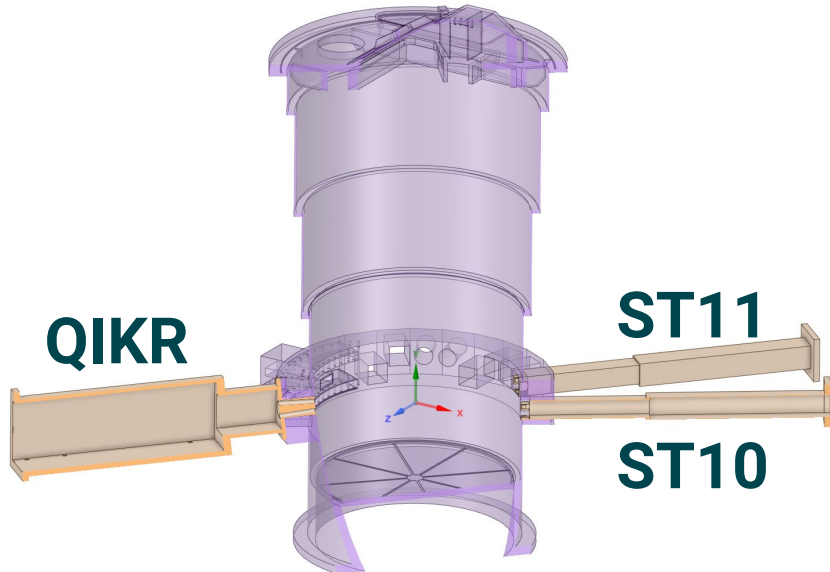
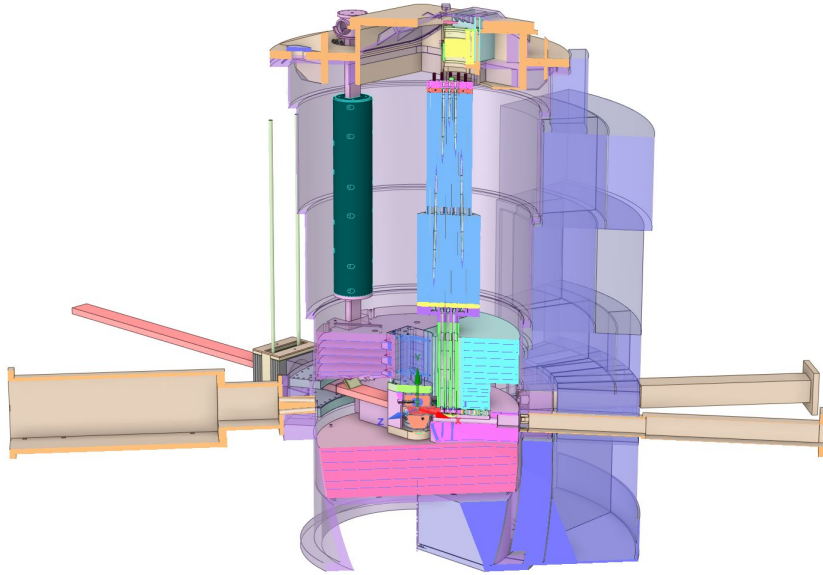
Geometry



Geometry (ST10)

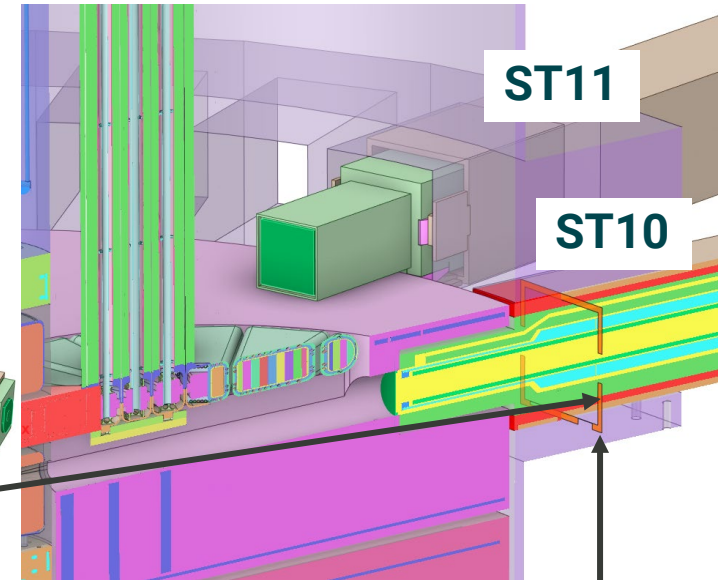
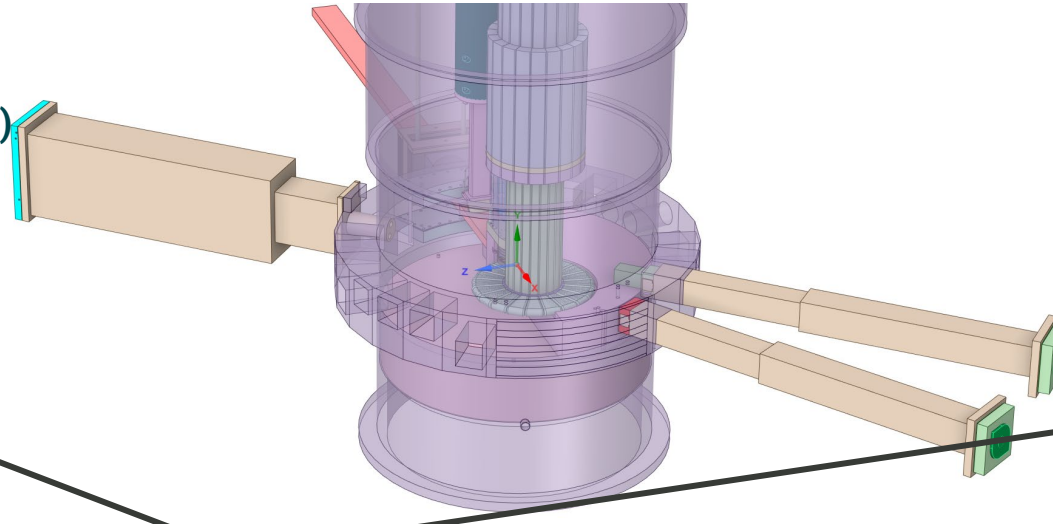
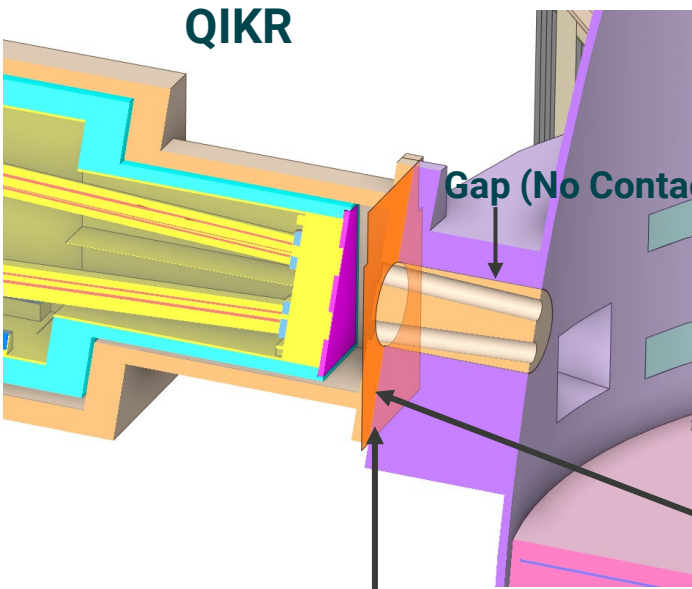


Geometry, Nozzle Extension @ ST10, ST11, and QIKR



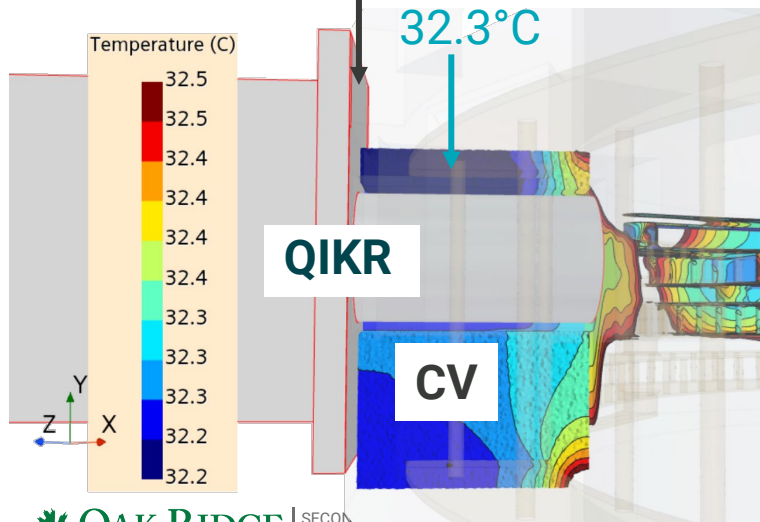
- This presentation discusses the **temperature profile** of nozzle extensions.
- The results in this presentation are extracted from the thermal analyses done for the QIKR and Monolith Insert Modules at ST10 and ST11. More details can be found : [Monolith_Insert_PDR_CFD_Analysis_06_25_2024.pptx](#)
[MTK_QIKR_Heat_Transfer_Analysis_2025_03_07_Updated.pptx](#)
- The front surface of the nozzle extension is welded to the well-cooled core vessel beltline (active cooling).
- A separate CFD analysis was done for the core vessel beltline, and the obtained temperature profile was used to set the boundary condition for the nozzle extension.

Boundary Conditions



Assume @ 35°C (conservative)

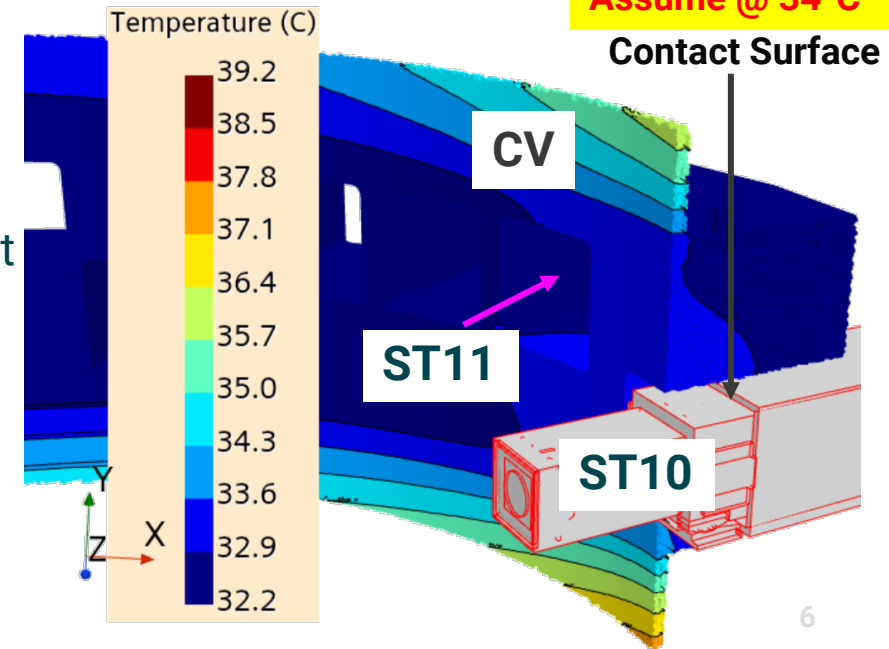
Contact Surface



- **Front surface** is **welded** to the core vessel beltline.
- **ST10 & ST11** have **active cooling** circuits.
- **QIKR** is only **passively cooled** through the contact with CV; therefore, its front surface is assumed at a higher temperature (35°C, conservative assumption).

Boundary Conditions:

- front surface of ST10 & ST11: **34°C**
- front surface of QIKR: **35°C**



Thermal Properties

Material	Thermal Conductivity, k (W/m-K)	Density, rho(kg/m^3)	Specific Heat, Cp (J/kg-K)	Viscosity (Pa-s)
Al1100	220.0	2700	900.0	N/A
Al6061	155.3	2713	915.7	N/A
Bronze	77.35	8400	384.5	N/A
Glass (Borosilicate)	1.143	2230	750.0	N/A
He	0.154933	0.16352	5197.61	1.99E-05
Inconel 718	11.4	8190	435.0	N/A
Macor	1.46	2520	790.0	N/A
SS304	16.2	8000	500.0	N/A
SS316	14.58	8000	486.1	N/A
SS316L	14.58	8000	486.1	N/A
A36 Steel	50.0	7850	470.0	N/A
A572 Steel	51.0	7800	470.0	N/A

The values of density for some materials are adjusted to match the values used in the neutronics energy deposition calculation.

Reference:

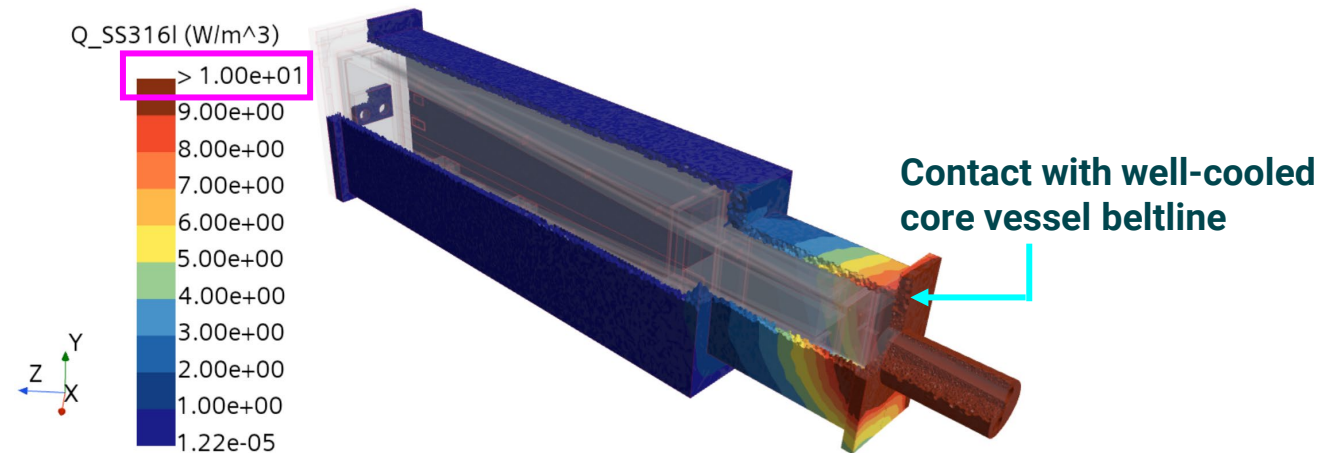
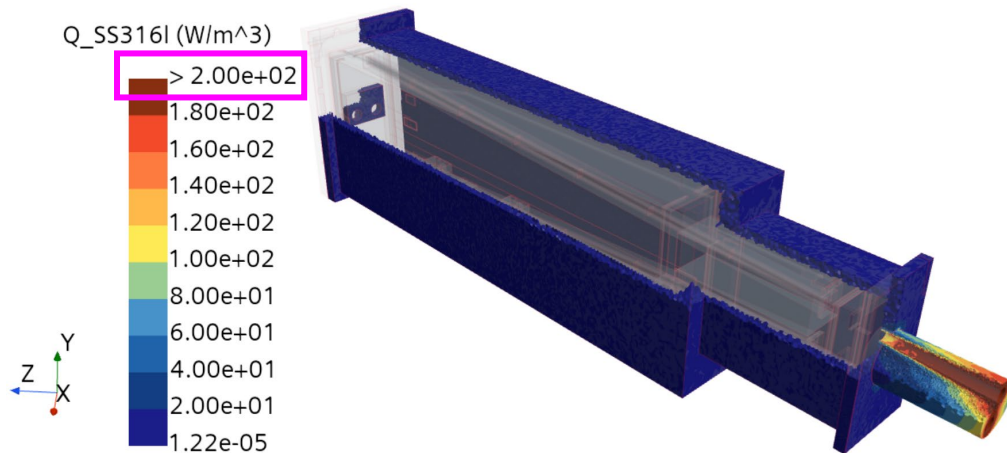
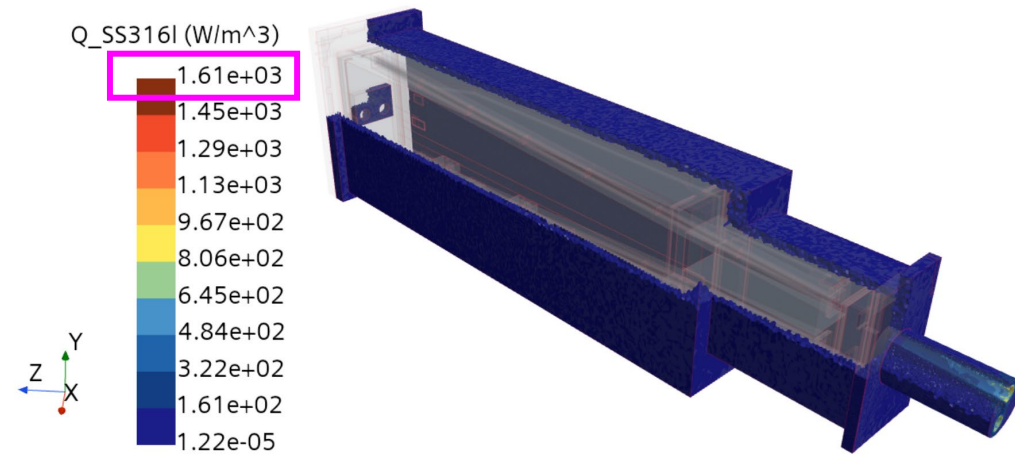
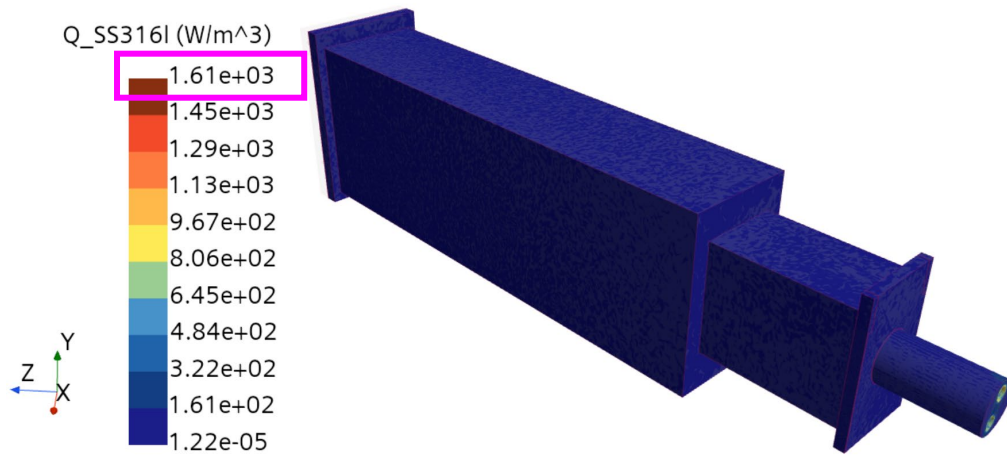
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<https://www.makeitfrom.com/material-properties/ASTM-A36-SS400-S275-Structural-Carbon-Steel>
<https://www.makeitfrom.com/material-properties/ASTM-A572-HSLA-Steel>
<https://www.makeitfrom.com/material-properties/1100-Al99.0Cu-A91100-Aluminum>
<https://www.mit.edu/~6.777/matprops/pyrex.htm>

Heat Source, Nozzle Extension of QIKR

- Energy deposition of QIKR from Kristel Ghooes

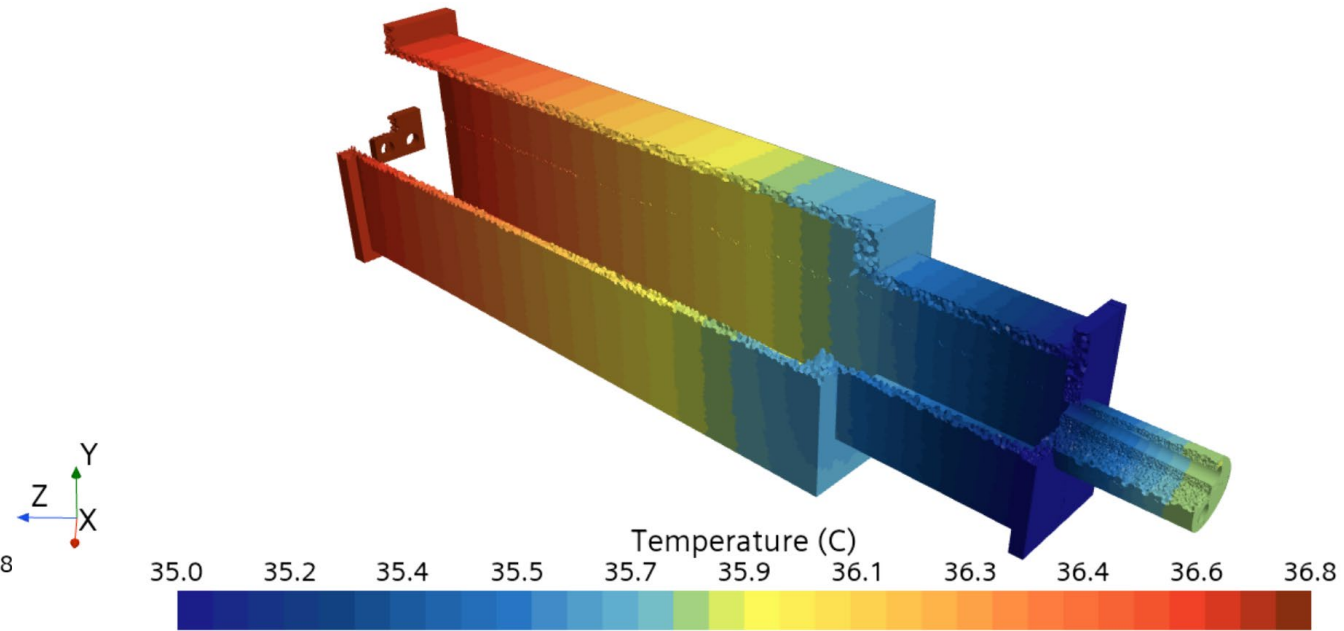
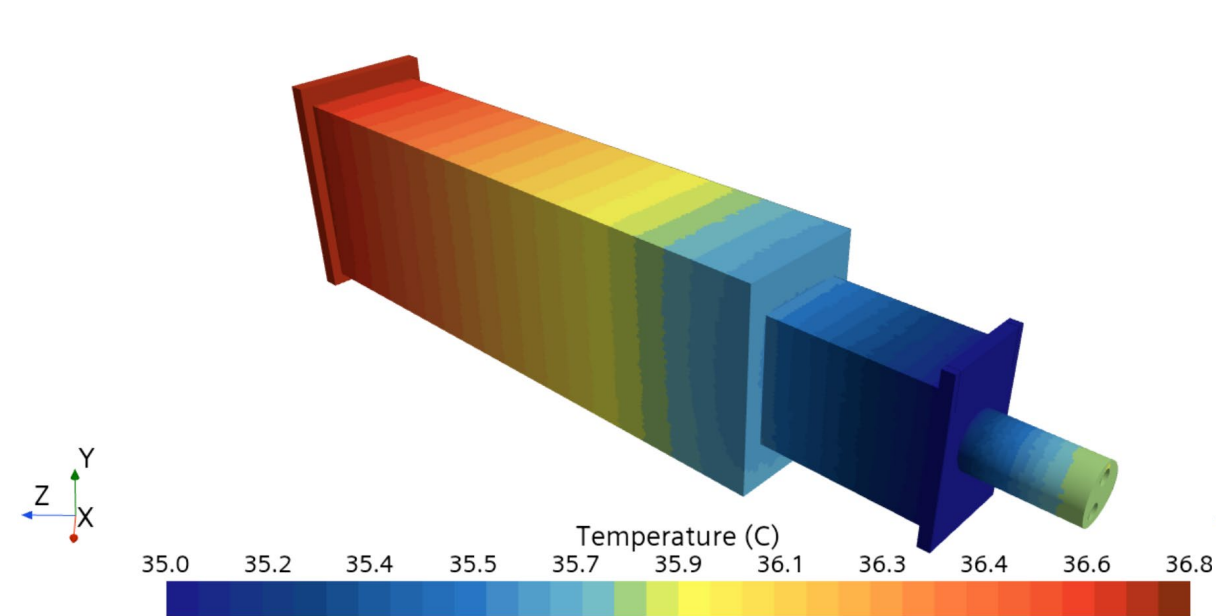
1 kW/m³ = 1 mW/cc

Total Heat: 1.77 W



Temperature, Nozzle Extension of QIKR

Peak: 36.8°C

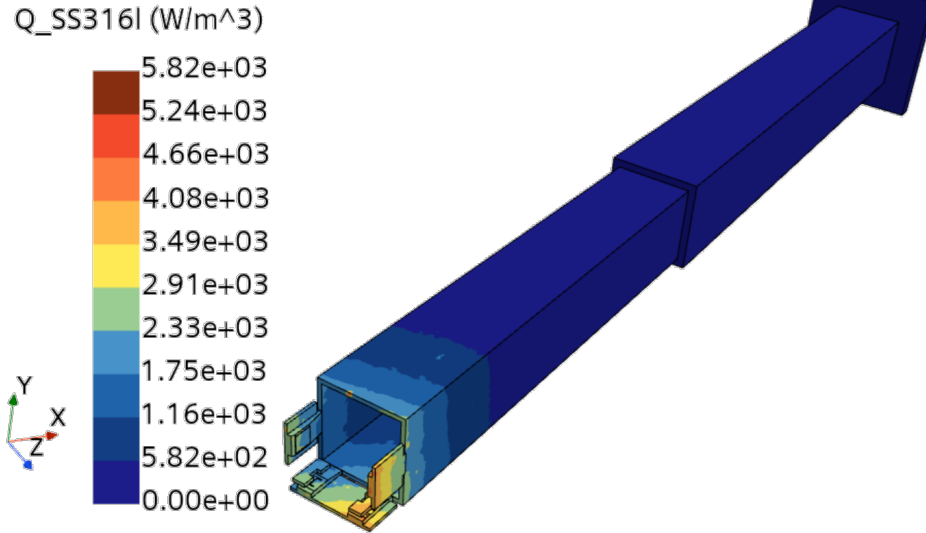


Heat Source, Nozzle Extensions of ST10 & ST11

- Energy deposition of ST10 & ST11 from Thomas Miller

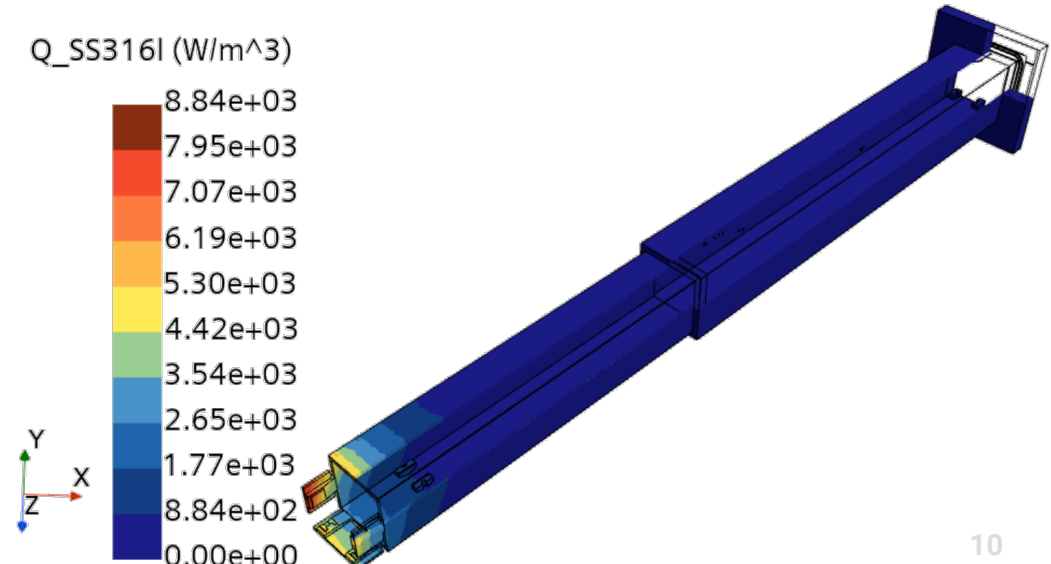
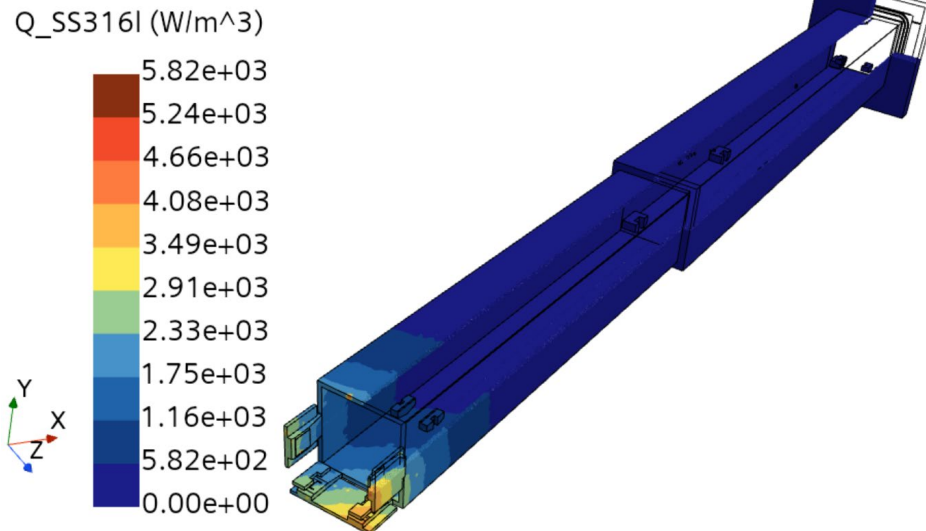
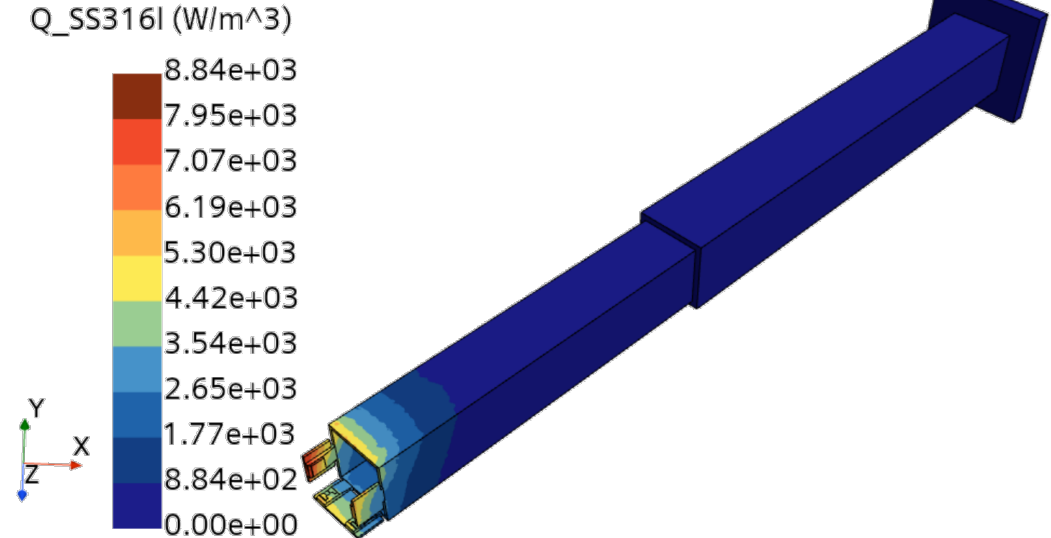
ST10

Total Heat: 8.5 W



ST11

Total Heat: 12.6 W

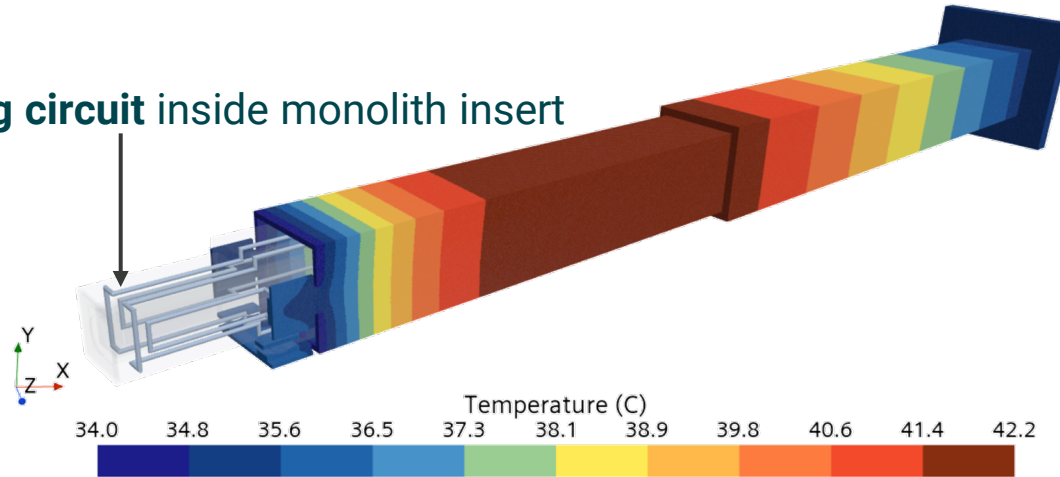


Temperature, Nozzle Extensions of ST10 & ST11

ST10

Peak: 42.2°C

Cooling circuit inside monolith insert



ST11

Peak: 46.6°C

