The Performance Test Procedure for the Mechanical Sodium Pump installed in STELLA-1

Chungho Cho*, Ji-Woong Han, Tae-Joon KiM, Inkoo Hwang, Jonggan Hong, Sujin Yeom, Jewhan Lee, Jong-Man Kim, Youngil Cho, Min-Hwan Jung, Da-Young Gam, Jae-Hyuk Eoh, and Ji-Young Jeong

Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute, 989-111 Daedeok-daero, Yuseong-gu, Daejeon, 305-353, Republic of Korea chcho@kaeri.re.kr

1. Introduction

STELLA-1 (Sodium inTegral Effect test Loop for safety simuLation and Assessment) is a large-scale separate effect test facility for demonstrating the thermal-hydraulic performances of major components such as a Sodium-to-Sodium heat exchanger (DHX), Sodium-to-Air heat exchanger (AHX) of the decay heat removal system, and mechanical sodium pump of the primary heat transport system, which are important to ensure the safety of the sodium-cooled fast reactor (SFR).

A mechanical sodium pump, the test component, was scaled down to preserve the major thermal-hydraulic phenomena according to the related similarity criteria using the corresponding prototype pump of the 600 MWe demonstration SFR (DSFR).

The vertical submersible prototypic pump had a rated flow rate of 17,415 m³/h, a rated pressure head of 62.9 m, and a rated rotational speed of 433 rpm, and the model pump was scaled down while keeping the same specific speed. The model pump had a rated flow rate of 510 m³/h, a rated pressure head of 50.3 m, and a rated rotational speed of 2,140 rpm [1].

The present paper describes the performance test procedures for the mechanical sodium pump installed in STELLA-1.

2. The Performance Test Procedure

The purpose of the performance test of the mechanical sodium pump installed in STELLA-1 is an evaluation of the performance characteristics of the mechanical pump such as the rated operating performance, coast-down performance, and pressure head variation with various flow rates at a fixed rotational speed.



Fig. 1 STELLA-1

The specifications of STELLA-1 are as follows [2].

- Working fluid: Sodium
- Max. power: 2.5MW
- Storage of sodium: 18 tons
- Max. operating temperature: 600 ℃
- Heat exchanging rate: 1.0MWth

The mechanical sodium pump was reduced to 18.1% of the prototype pump of the demonstration sodium-cooled fast reactor and the major specifications of the mechanical pumps are follows.

Table 1 The major specifications of mechanical pumps

	Prototype	Model
Specific speed	330.3 rpm∙m	330.3 rpm∙m
Rated flow rate	17,415.1 m ³ /h	510.3 m ³ /h
Rated head	62.833 m	50.31 m
Efficiency	80 %	71.8 %
Impeller Out Dia.	1,768 mm	320 mm
Rated power of	3,700 kW	110 kW
Motor		



Fig. 2 Mechanical sodium pump in STELLA-1



Fig. 3 System configuration of performance test of mechanical sodium pump in STELLA-1

Performance tests of the mechanical sodium pump must comply with the operation procedures because such tests use most parts of STELLA-1 at a higher operating pressure. Fig. 4 shows a schematic of the performance test procedure for a mechanical sodium pump.



Fig. 4 Operation procedure of mechanical sodium pump in STELLA-1

We developed a graphic user interface system for a remote control of the test facility and monitoring of the status of the performance tests, and a screenshot of the computer monitor is shown in Fig. 5.

The performance test of the mechanical pump in a sodium environment was conducted with a test matrix for a comparison with the existing performance test of the mechanical pump, which has already been performed in a water environment. Table 2 shows the test matrix of the performance test of the mechanical sodium pump.



Fig. 5 System monitoring and control screen

Table 2 The test matrix of the performance test for the mechanical pump installed in STELLA-1



4. Acknowledgement

This work was supported by the National Research Foundation of Korea (NRF) grant funded by the Korea government (MSIP). (No. 2012M2A8A2025635)

REFERENCES

[1] Han, Ji-Woong, et. al, Design Report of Mechanical Sodium Pump for STELLA-1, KAERI/TR-4513/2011., 2011

[2] Lee, Tae-Ho, et. al, Design Report of STELLA-1, KAERI/TR-4295/2011., 2011.