

SUMMARY COVER SHEET

CONTRIBUTED PAPER



INVITED PAPER

**MASTER**

FOUR COPIES REQUIRED

TITLE: Large Scale Sodium InteractionsPart 1: Test Facility Design

AUTHOR(S): (List authors in the proper order and exactly as they are to be published. PLACE AN ASTERISK AFTER EACH AUTHOR WHO IS AN ANS MEMBER; AN "*" AFTER STUDENT AUTHOR.)

1. D. L. King
2. J. E. Smaardyk
3. R. A. Sallach

CONF-771109-46

AFFILIATION(S): (List corresponding author's affiliation and complete mailing address.)

1. Sandia Laboratories, Organization 9337, Albuquerque, NM 87115
2. Sandia Laboratories, Organization 5167, Albuquerque, NM 87115
3. Sandia Laboratories, Organization 5831, Albuquerque, NM 87115

Indicate number of author to whom correspondence should be addressed 1, and complete page 4.To whom should the page charge be billed? Sandia Laboratories

Attach purchase order with appropriate purchase order number to original copy of the summary.

FOR CONTRIBUTED SUMMARY:Identify ANS Division or Technical Group having cognizance of your subject Nuclear Reactor SafetyIn which subject category (from page 3) do you feel this summary belongs? 10.1

Alternative Category: _____

Has the substance of this summary been presented or published previously (including U. S. ERDA or equivalent reports)?

YES NO Give details _____

Has the paper been submitted for publication in a technical journal?

YES NO Give details _____

Have you presented related papers?

YES NO Give details Sandia Quarterly Reports to NRC

Has this summary been approved for publication by your institution or company?

YES NO Give details Management, Classification & Patent Reviews.**FOR INVITED SUMMARY:**

Which ANS Division or Technical Group invited you? _____

Person who invited you _____ Session No. _____

FOR CONTRIBUTED OR INVITED SUMMARY:Number of Pages _____ Tables 0 Figures 1

Word Count: Text _____ + (No. of figures plus tables) x 150 _____ + (No. of lines of equations x 10) _____

Total _____

Original line drawings or glossy black-and-white prints of each figure or table must be attached to original.

A COMPLETED SUMMARY COVER SHEET, TOGETHER WITH THE INFORMATION REQUESTED ON PAGE 4, MUST BE ATTACHED TO EACH OF THE FOUR COPIES OF THE SUMMARY. Please have copies made to complete your four copies.

FILING AND MAILING INFORMATION

Name and full mailing address of author
to whom correspondence should be sent.
(Type or print legibly - form used for mailing.)

LOG # _____

D. L. King
Organization 9337
Sandia Laboratories
Albuquerque, NM 87115

Telephone: (505) 264-4247
Commercial: (505) 264-4329
FTS: 475-43 9

Title of Summary Large Scale Sodium Interactions
Part 1: Test Facility Design

This is to acknowledge receipt of your summary. Please use the log number above in future correspondence.

This summary will be considered for inclusion in the program of the American Nuclear Society's 1977 Winter Meeting, San Francisco, CA, Nov. 27 - Dec. 2, 1977. Another copy of this form will be sent to you about August 7, 1977 informing you of the Program Committee action.

Your paper has been reviewed and:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Accepted for presentation at the 1977 Winter Meeting. (See Attached Instructions) | <input type="checkbox"/> 3. It is suggested that your summary be combined with the summary referenced as Log # _____ (See Attachment) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. It is suggested that your summary be revised. (See Attachment) | <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Rejected. (See Attached Comments) |

In all correspondence regarding your summary, please refer to the Log Number shown above.

Thank you for submitting this summary.

Sincerely,

Dennis A. Bitz
ANS Technical Program Chairman
1977 Winter Meeting

LARGE SCALE SODIUM INTERACTIONS*

Part 1: Test Facility Design

D. L. King

J. E. Smaardyk

R. A. Sellach

Sandia Laboratories

Albuquerque, New Mexico 87115

For Submission to the American Nuclear Society
1977 Winter Meeting, San Francisco, CA
November 27 - December 2, 1977

NOTICE
This report was prepared as a secret of work sponsored by the United States Government. Neither the name of Sandia Laboratories nor the United States Energy Research and Development Administration, nor any of its employees, nor any of their contractors, subcontractors, or their employees, makes any warranty, express or implied, or assumes any legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of any information, apparatus, product or process disclosed, or represents that its use would not infringe privately owned rights.

This work is supported by the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

DISTRIBUTION OF THIS DOCUMENT IS UNLIMITED

Large Scale Sodium Interactions

Part 1: Test Facility Design

During the design of the test facility for large scale sodium interaction testing, an attempt was made to keep the system as simple and yet versatile as possible; therefore, a once through design was employed as opposed to any type of conventional sodium "loop." The initial series of tests conducted at the facility call for rapidly dropping from 20 kg to 225 kg of sodium at temperatures from 825°K to 1125°K into concrete crucibles.

Figure 1 details the basic system layout. A commercial drum heater is used to melt the sodium which is in 55 gallon drums and then a slight argon pressurization is used to force the liquid sodium through a metallic filter and into a dump tank. Then the sodium dump tank is heated to the desired temperature. A diaphragm is mechanically ruptured and the sodium is dumped into a crucible that is housed inside a large steel test chamber.

The test chamber is an all steel construction; walls and floor are of 0.95 cm mild steel with all seams welded. A rupture diaphragm prevents pressurization of the test chamber above the 0.10 MPa design limit. A headboard design

-2-

is used to enable the removal, by fork lift, of the crucible and its associated instrumentation from the test chamber as a single unit.

The design of the heating/dump tank utilizes all 316 stainless-steel construction. The ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Procedures were used in designing the tank assuming an allowable stress for 316 stainless of 6.9 MPa at 1125^oK. The tank has 1.27 cm thick walls with an ellipsoidal bottom head and a stainless-steel gasketed plate flange top head. The internal volume of the tank is approximately 0.37 m³. A Class I rating was stipulated for the tank and all of the welds were radiographically inspected.

Inconel sheathed resistance heaters are used to raise the temperature of the sodium dump tank to the desired level. The external tubular heaters stand off from the tank wall approximately 1.9 cm and are controlled in three separate zones: top - 6 kW, sides - 10 kW, and bottom - 9 kW. A fourth zone utilizes an internal immersion heater of 10 kW capacity. Three mode controllers with thermocouple feedback are utilized to control both the temperature and the rate of rise. The multiple control zones make it possible to maintain the entire tank in a reasonably isothermal condition, thus, mitigating possible thermal stress problems. The maximum rate of rise is limited to 2^oK/min by thermal stress considerations.

-3-

The tank is supported by a three legged frame mounted on load cells. Monitoring the output from the load cells enables filling of the tank with a given quantity of sodium and determining the rate at which the sodium is dumped.

The sodium can be dumped from the heating tank by actuating a pneumatic shear that ruptures a 316 stainless-steel diaphragm at the bottom of the tank. After the dump is complete, the actuator is reversed and a conical shaped valve is pulled into a seat to prevent reaction products from contaminating the dump tank.

The facility data acquisition/control system consists of a HP 9825 desk top computer with a variety of peripheral gear including a process controller, a high speed analog/digital multiplexer unit, and magnetic tape storage. The system is being set up to provide automatic control of the entire experiment. Data obtained during the sodium/concrete tests includes: temperatures in both the pool and the concrete, moisture migration in the crucible, ultrasonic measurement of sodium penetration rate, audio and visual recording of the reaction process, and gas evolution rate and composition.

-4-

In summary, a versatile test facility has been developed for conducting sodium interaction experiments associated with sodium cooled reactor safety studies. Sodium/concrete interactions are currently being studied in the facility.

Follow on experiments will utilize a variety of configurations including: lined and unlined crucibles, heated and unheated pools, enclosed or open top hats, and dumping or spraying of sodium.

Title for Figure

Figure 1: Test Facility Schematic

