

High Power Hg Target Conceptual Design Review

Hg Jet Nozzle Analysis

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An Initial Computational Fluid Dynamic Analysis was completed.

1 cm Hg nozzle at 20 m/s

2 1.9-cm supply lines at 2.8 m/s

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Only the mercury itself was modeled in the simulation.



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The computational mesh consisted of 230,545 hexahedral control volumes.



The computed flow shows smooth streamlines for the inlet lines and reservoir, but extreme conditions near the nozzle inlet.



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The computed pressures show cavitation will occur at the nozzle inlet.



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The computed pressures are particularly low where the flow accelerates around the corners.



A shorter (1/2-inch) orifice was also analyzed



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Computed stream-lines are similar and the total pressure drop is just under 800 psi.



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Again, cavitation is predicted, although the conditions are less severe.



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Cavitation is highly likely because of the low pressure at the nozzle exit, and the high velocity in the nozzle.

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$$P_{\text{static}} = P_{\text{stagnation}} - \frac{1}{2} \rho V^2$$

for 20 m/s, $\frac{1}{2} \rho V^2 = 400 \text{ psi}$ for 30 m/s, $\frac{1}{2} \rho V^2 = 900 \text{ psi}$

 $-\rho$ is density

- V is velocity
- If P_{static} < P_{sat}, then mercury will cavitate
- The CFD model is not conservative in predicting cavitation due to the transient aspect of the flow which is not simulated.
- In the SNS Target Test Facility mitered bends, **CFD** results showed much less severe conditions than computed here.

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Cavitation in the nozzle is undesirable.

- Short nozzle lifetime
- Choked flow
- Erratic jet flow pattern
- Noise

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Design changes can reduce or eliminate cavitation.

- Redesign the nozzle
 Rounded corners
 Contoured inlet
- Increase the chamber pressure
- Ultimately the nozzle design needs to be tested.



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Recommended Future Work

- Analyses on improved nozzle designs
- Literature searches on intake nozzle designs

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