

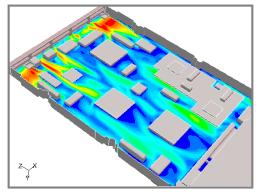
# Simulation of Thermal Management in Materials and Systems

#### **Dr Andrew Moffat**

#### **Presentation Outline**



- Who are Frazer-Nash
- Technical capability
- Case studies
  - Electronics cooling
  - Hot box dome
  - Turbine lifing
  - Nuclear graphite
- Conclusions







#### Who We Are



Frazer-Nash is a multidisciplinary systems and engineering consultancy that excels at solving some of today's most complex engineering challenges.

Our consultants apply their expertise and know-how to develop, enhance and protect our clients' critical assets, systems and processes.

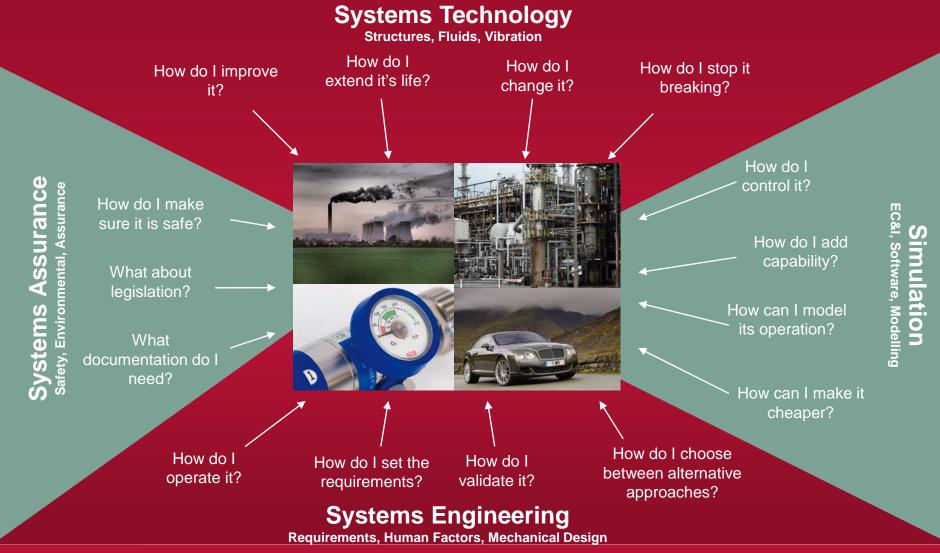
We use advanced engineering techniques to help clients improve safety, efficiency and performance.

And provide independent advice to provide assurance, minimise risk and reduce costs and liabilities



## Technical Capability





# Key Technical Skills in Thermal Management



#### **Materials**

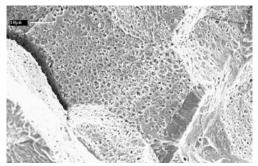
- Materials assessment and advice
- Constitutive modelling and implementation to FE
- Corrosion, Chemistry and EAC
- Asset Management
- Legislation REACH

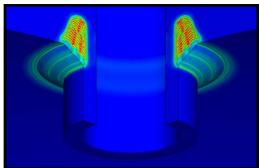
#### Structures

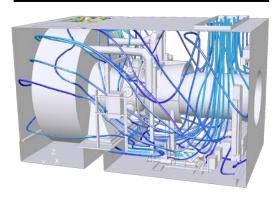
- Linear and non-linear FE methods
- Design code assessments
- Lifing assessments
- Modelling of manufacturing processes

#### Fluid Dynamics

- Heat transfer analysis
- Fluid structure interaction
- Aerodynamics
- Gas dispersion and ventilation





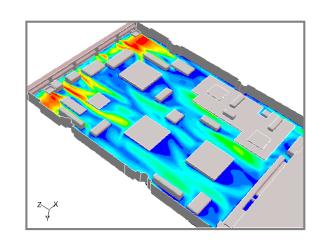


# Case Study – Electronics Cooling



- Design of a novel outdoor telecommunications device
  - Small device was designed for extremely high levels of reliability, as mounted in inaccessible locations
  - Casing designed to dissipate heat from internal components without using fans
  - Two stage approach
    - Initial hand calculations and expertise
    - Detailed numerical model to refine concept
- We have also undertaken system level thermal calculations and CFD modelling to solve a number of electronic thermal issues

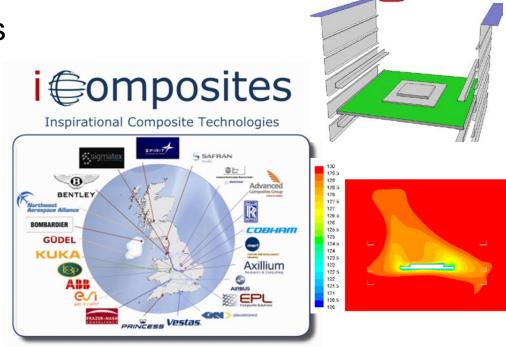


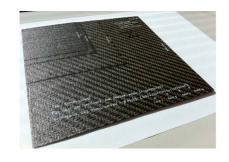


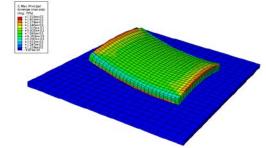
## Case Study – iComposites Projects



- TSB i-Composites Projects
  - To further UK composite manufacturing capabilities
- Simulation of the manufacturing process
  - Energy savings
  - Cure time predictions
  - Distortion and residual stresses
  - Optimisation of process and tooling
  - In-service assessment of residual stresses







# Case Study - HYA/HAR Hotbox Dome



- Raised thermocouple readings on under-side of dome
  - Reduced operating power
  - Significant economic impact
- Large programme of work with 2 main aims
  - Restore lost output
  - Address issue to end of life

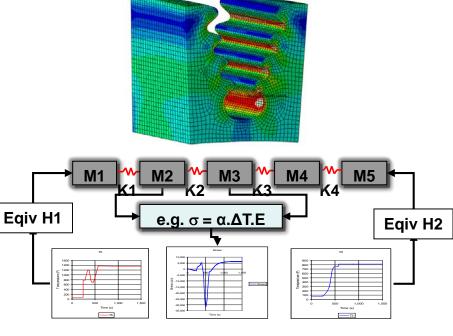


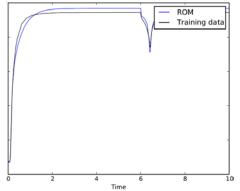
- Approach
  - Root-cause analysis
  - Thermal analysis
  - Reactor inspections
  - Physical mitigations
  - Safety case

## Case Study – Gas Turbine Lifing



- Relevant to design, operation and life extension
- Transient Thermal Models
  - Matching predicted temperatures with engine test data Transient Stress Analysis
  - Identification of critical locations for creep-fatigue assessment
- Reduced Order Models for real time assessment at critical locations
  - Temperature transients and
  - Stress transients related directly to engine data
- Hot Gas Path Components
  - Discs, Blades, Seals, Dampers, Liners,
    Combustors, Exhaust Diffusers



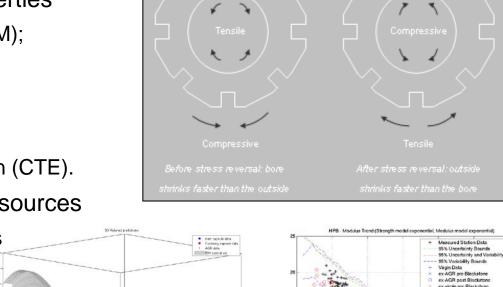


## Case Study – Nuclear Graphite



#### **Understand Materials**

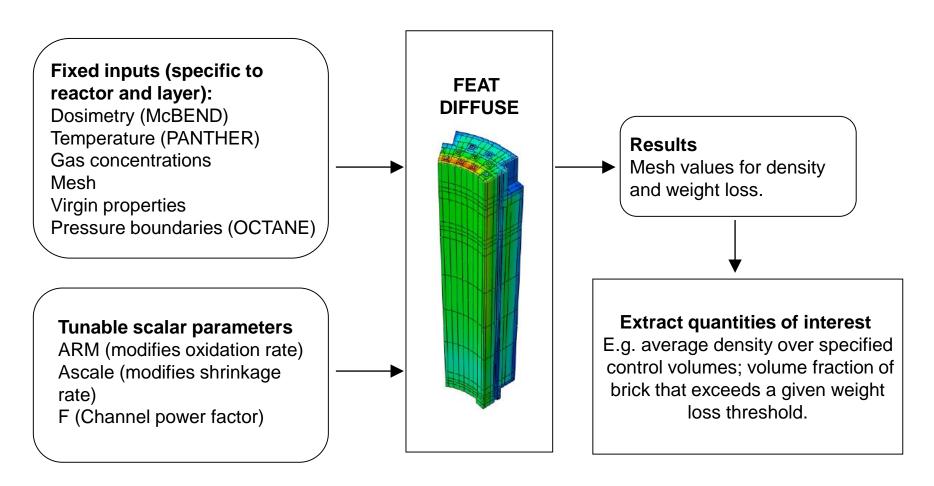
- Through-life (Dose, Weight Loss, Temperature) prediction of properties
  - Dynamic Young's modulus (DYM);
  - Flexural strength;
  - Thermal conductivity;
  - Dimensional change strains;
  - Coefficient of thermal expansion (CTE).
- Experimental data form various sources
  - Materials Test Reactor Samples
  - AGR trepanning
- Probabilistic Analysis
  - Uncertainty
  - Variability



# Case Study – Nuclear Graphite



#### **Model oxidation**

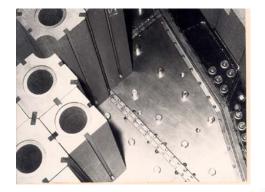


## Case Study - Nuclear Graphite

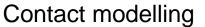


#### **Structural Analysis**

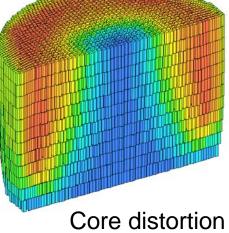
- Aim to predict stresses and likelihood of failure initiation in graphite core components during reactor normal operating conditions
- Stress contributions from:
  - Thermal (differential temperatures and CTE)
  - Irradiation (differential shrinkage, creep)
  - External loads (gas pressure, self weight, core distortion)
- Compare evolution of stresses with remnant strength and determine component fail probability



Core geometry







#### Conclusions



- By combining technical services (fluids, materials and structures) and applying a systems approach we can optimise thermal management solutions of materials
- This approach can be used throughout the life cycle of a product of service:
  - In the design phase, supporting the customer
  - Solving problems during installation / operation
  - Enabling life extension
  - Underwriting decommissioning



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