

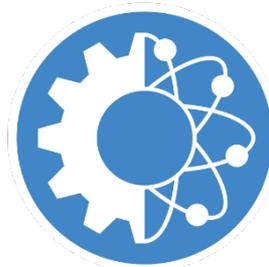


**VCU** College of Engineering

# Space Nuclear Thermal Propulsion (NTP) Conceptual Design Utilizing Modular High-Temperature Gas-Cooled Reactor (HTGR)

Arthur E. Chadwick, Meryem E. Murphy, Ryan Blackwell, Danny Monge,  
Zeyun Wu, Ph.D.

*Virginia Commonwealth University*  
*Senior Design Capstone Team MNE 21-512, Dept. of Mech. and Nucl. Engr.*



# Today's Discussion

- Executive Summary
- Background
- Design Criteria
  - Goals
  - Objectives
  - Design Specs/Constraints
  - Codes and Standards
- Design Methodology
  - Design Philosophy
  - Hands Calculations
  - Detailed Calculations
- Preliminary Results
  - CONOPS
  - Preliminary Design
- Additional Design Considerations
- Project Timeline

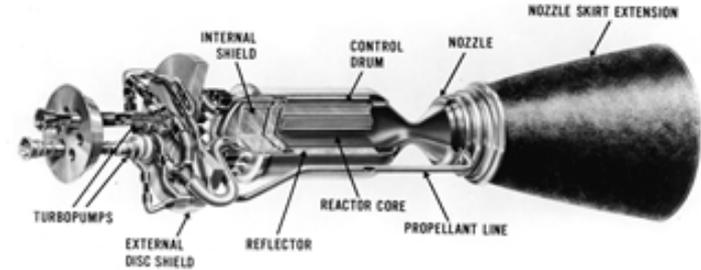
This is nothing to do with the ANS meeting, I suggested to take this away. Keep in mind we are talking about an ANS conference paper, not a senior design preproject in this presentation

# Executive Summary

- Referencing NASA NERVA Project
- Specific Impulse is important for cost and objective
- HTGRs
- CAD/CFD
- Our Design

# Background

- VCU Senior Design Capstone Team
- NASA NERVA Project Schematic
- HTGRs vs LWRs
- Moderator, Coolant
- Brayton Cycle



Dodge, R. M. (1965). The NERVA Nuclear Rocket Reactor Program. Retrieved from <https://www1.grc.nasa.gov/wp-content/uploads/NERVA-Nuclear-Rocket-Program-1965.pdf>

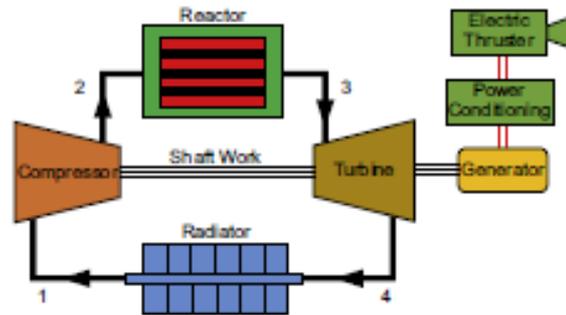
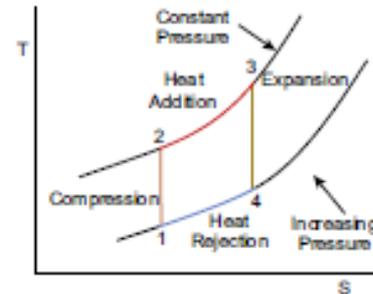
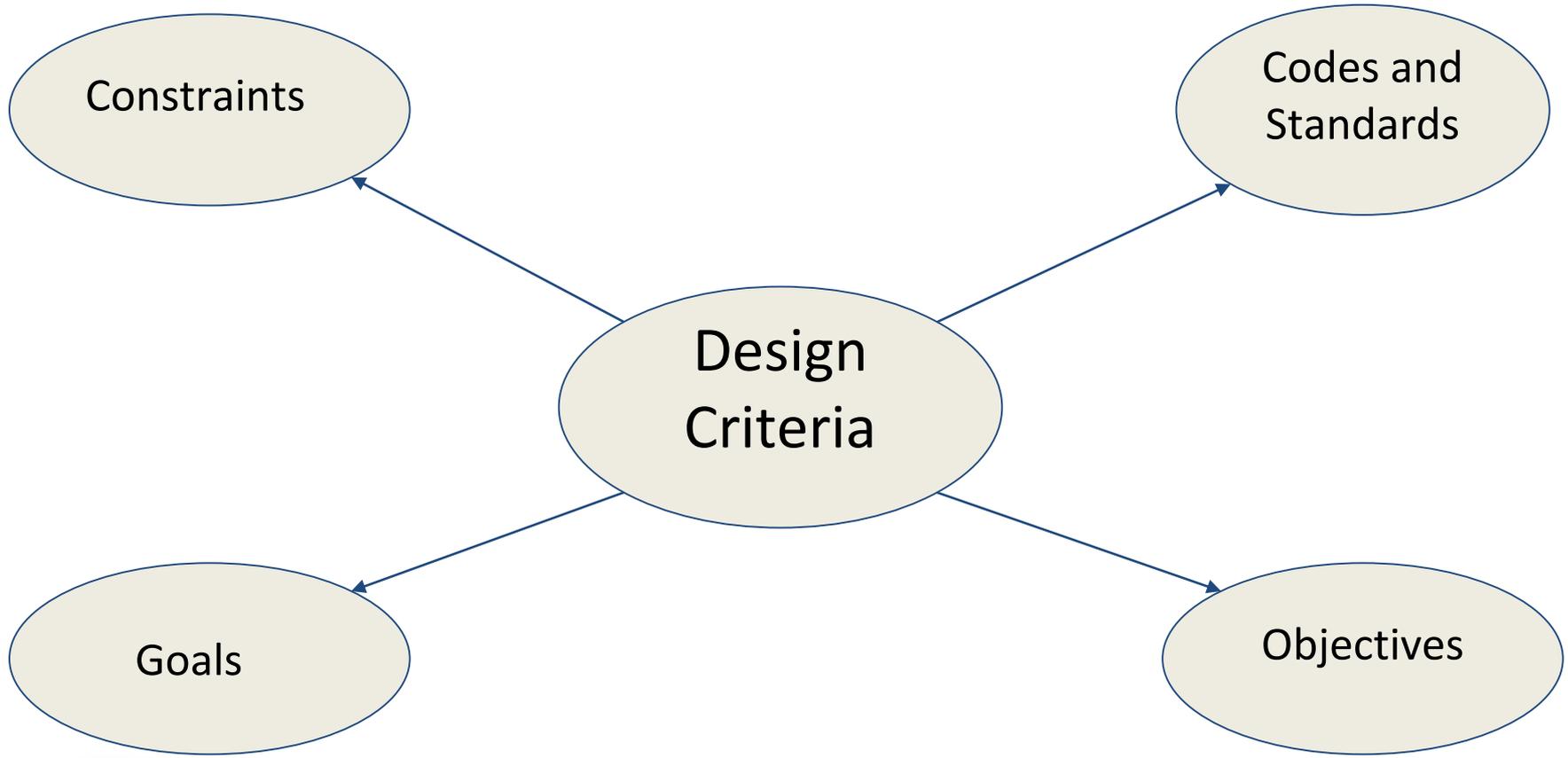


FIGURE 3.4



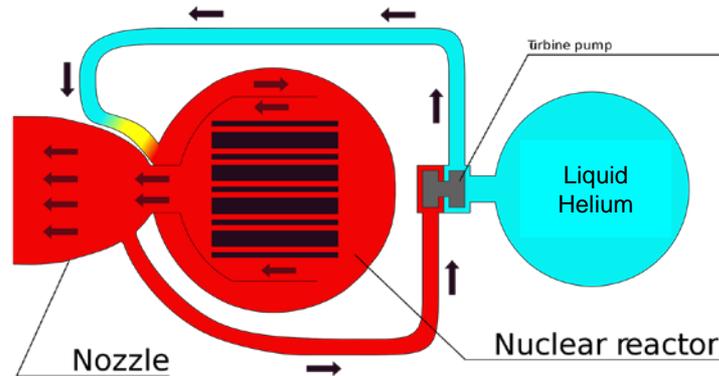


# Goals



# Objectives

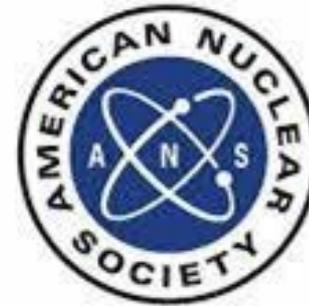
- Find time usage, estimated power, top flight speed, etc
- Design a theoretical NTP system
  - propellant tanks
  - pump
  - nozzle
  - reactor core
  - payload volume
  - structure



# Design Specifications and Constraints

- Functional Constraints
  - operate w/o maintenance
  - high/low extreme temperatures
- Manufacturing Constraints
  - small/lightweight for commercial rocket fairing volume
  - shielding against radiation
  - small-scale CFD
- Codes/Standards Constraints

# Codes and Standards



# Design Methodology

- Design Philosophy
- Assumptions
- Hand Calculations
- Detailed Calculations



# Design Philosophy

- Principles of Nuclear Rocket Propulsion
- Types of HTGRs
  - Prismatic Block Reactors (PMRs)
  - Pebble Bed Reactors (PBRs)
- Radiation Shielding
- Properties of Graphite
- NERVA

what would you plan to talk about this here? Do we have a preferred reactor with this discussion?

# Hand Calculations

$$m_{in} = m_{out}$$

- Conservation of Mass
- Specific Impulse (Isp)
- Velocity
- Max Attainable Velocity

$$I_{sp} = \sqrt{2Q/(m_{dot} * g_c^2)}$$

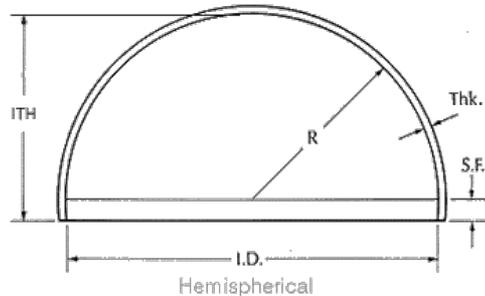
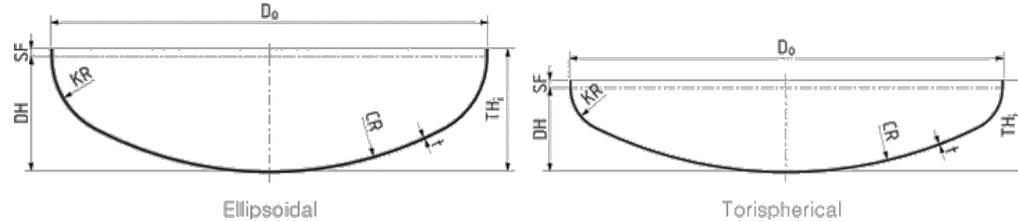
$$V = \frac{m_{dot}}{\rho A}$$

$$V_f = -g_c I_{sp} \ln(m_f/m_0)$$

$m_f$  is the vehicle dry system mass and  $m_0$  is the fully fueled vehicle mass

# Hand Calculations

- Pressure Vessels - Composite Overwrapped Pressure Vessels (COPVs)



$$Volume_{total\ of\ tank\ material} = \pi R^2 h - \pi r^2 h + \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 - \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$$

$$mass_{total\ of\ tank\ material} = \rho_{tank\ material} (\pi R^2 h - \pi r^2 h + \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 - \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3)$$

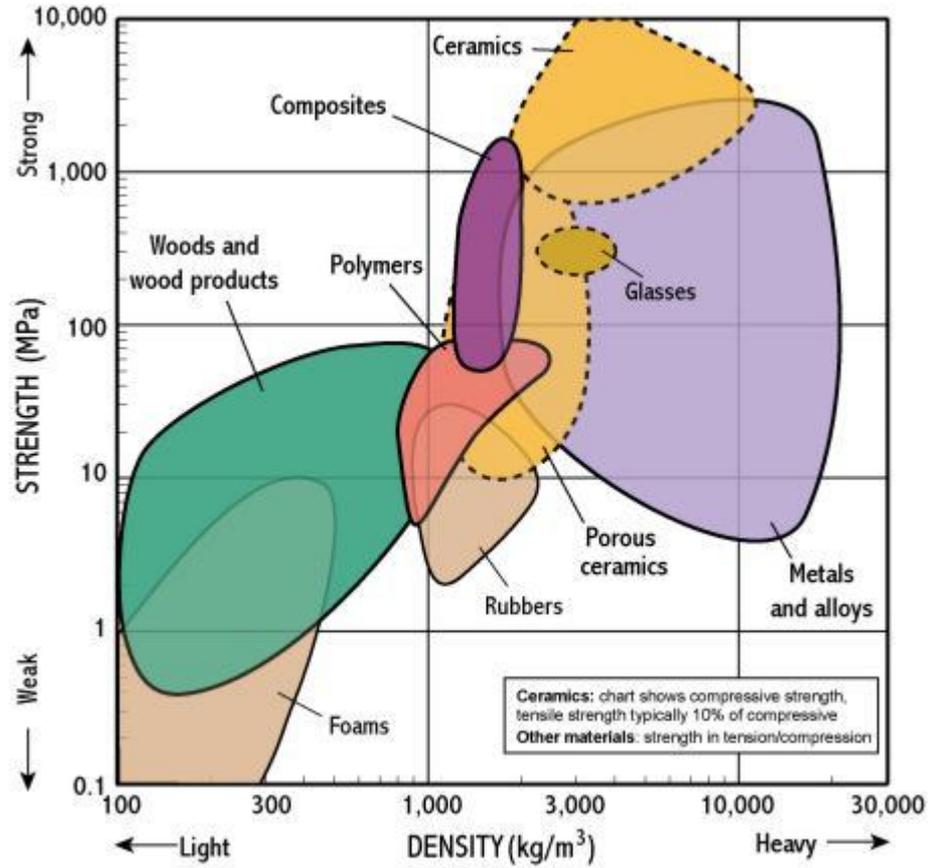
# Hand Calculations

- Material Properties
- Heat Transfer (Q)
- Reynold's Number (Re)

$$Q = hA(T - T_{\infty})$$

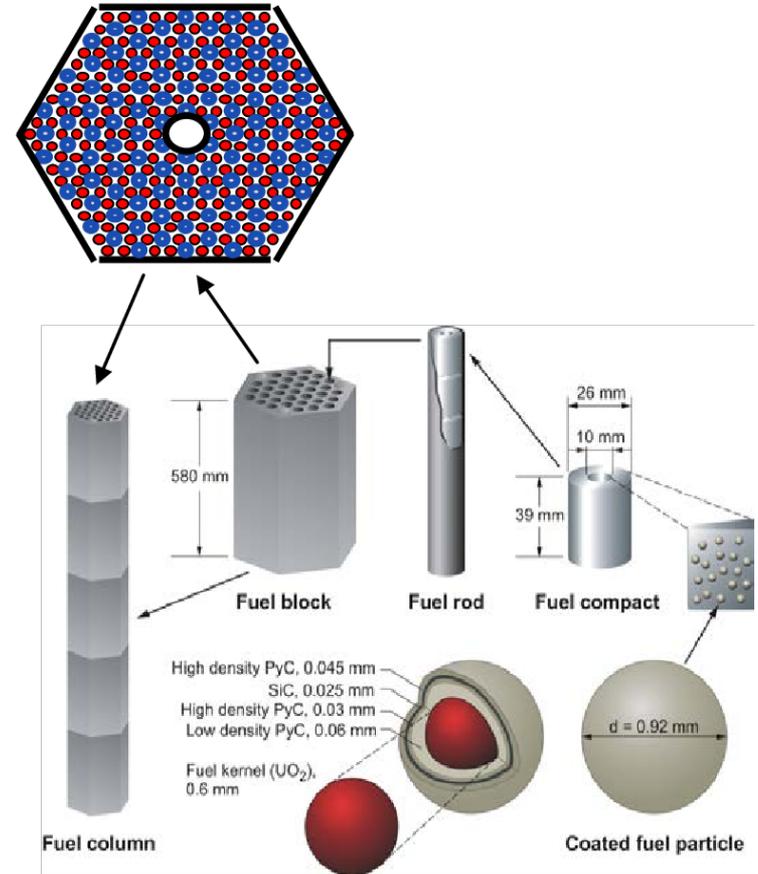
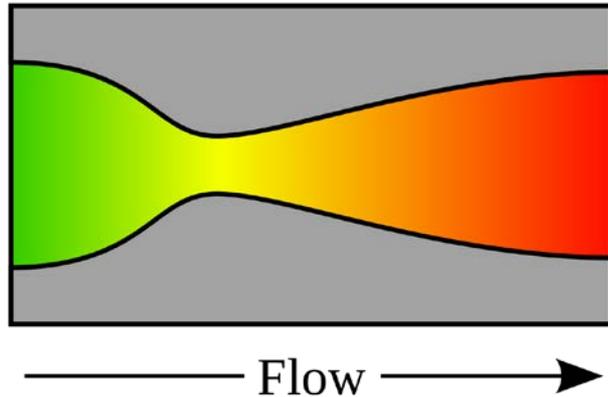
$$Q = k \frac{dT}{dx}$$

$$Re = \frac{4m'}{\pi D \mu}$$



# Detailed Calculations

- CAD Design
- CFD Analysis
- Thermal Systems Design
- Reactor
- Nozzle



# Detailed Calculations

```

%%writefile seniordesigncalcs.m
%%INPUTS%%
Q = 350; %power of reactor (MWth)
m = 25; %mass flow rate (kg/sec)
T_in = -268.95; %C (4.2K)
r = .0001; %outer radius of fuel compact (m) Calculate the amount of triso particles, and size dependent on power
c_p = 1.8154; %J/gK assume P1 in 6.39 MPa
rho_in = 193.3; %(kg/m^3) of He @4.2K
height_fuel_compact =1; %? %full length of pipe (m) assume a certain length I guess
f = 0.2; %pipe friction factor for graphite (temperature dependent)
D = r*2; %
P1 =6.39; %pressure rating (MPa) (assumption from danny's paper)
k = 0.034760 %thermal conductivity (NIST) (W/(m*K))
P=r*2*pi %wetted perimeter (m) (also circumference)
mu = 0.001; %(Pa*s) %dynamic viscosity find dynamic visc
    
```

```

volume_fuel_compact=pi*r^2*height_fuel_compact; %volume of a single fuel compact
    
```

```

%Control Rod Inputs% We basically have nothing for this so far
Number_of_triso_particles = 100000
Power_per_pellet = Q/Number_of_triso_particles; %(MWth)
%Number_of_absorbed_neutrons =
%Number_of_fuel_pellets =
%Power_of_each_fuel_pellet =
    
```

what exactly this calculations for?

Inputs:			Outputs:			
Variable/Parameter Name	Value	Reasoning	Link/Source	Variable/Parameter Name	Value	Reasoning
total pressure, P1 (Pa)	10000	arbitrary value	NASA slide	mass flow rate (kg/s)	25	assumption
temp of He after leaving core + total temperature, T1 (K)	273.15	arbitrary value, average room temp of a NTR		exit temperature (K)	1273	design objective
free stream pressure + static pressure of the free stream, P0 (Pa)	0	property of space	NASA slide	exit pressure (Pa)	37.69679043	calculation
specific heat ratio, gamma	1.667	property of helium	NASA slide	nozzle throat area (m^2)	0.0000000000	calculation
gas constant, R (kJ/kgK)	2.0771	property of helium	NASA slide	throat (N)	0.0561639367	calculation
exit area, A_e (m^2)	20	arbitrary value	propellant injection system	specific impulse (sec)	0.0000000000	calculation
exit Mach, Mach_e, M_e (dimensionless)	5	arbitrary value	https://www.nasa.gov/pdf/61-204main_nasa-61-204-0004_500main.pdf	exit temperature (K)	28-30460004	
molecular weight of He (u)	4.0026	property of helium				
temp of liquid He in the tank (K)	4.2	property of helium				
coolant/propellant volume (m^3)	500	arbitrary value	https://arxiv.org/abs/1303.1001	specific power (W/kg)		
tank mass (kg)	10000	arbitrary value	https://www.nasa.gov/pdf/61-204main_nasa-61-204-0004_500main.pdf	Time it will take to get to Mars using Hohmann transfer orbit (days)	259	definition. Lower limit. Aim to go faster
payload mass (kg)	1000	arbitrary value		Dry Mass of Vehicle + Initial Mass (kg)	31640	calculation
reactor core mass (kg)	500	arbitrary value		Wet Mass of Vehicle (kg)	61640	calculation
nozzle mass (kg)	100	arbitrary value		Change of Mass of Vehicle:		
turbopump mass (kg)	40	arbitrary value		Specific impulse using Gamma's formula (sec)	878.84	Q=1.25delatg/2Isp2
propellant mass (kg)	20000	arbitrary value	https://www.nasa.gov/pdf/61-204main_nasa-61-204-0004_500main.pdf	Acceleration of Vehicle Orbiting Mars (m/s^2)		
Pressure of nozzle (Mpa)	6	arbitrary value	https://www.nasa.gov/pdf/61-204main_nasa-61-204-0004_500main.pdf	Orbital Period of Vehicle Orbiting Mars (sec)		
<b>NASA slide explanation:</b>				Maximum velocity attainable (m/s)	2770.73	
https://www.nasa.gov/pdf/61-204main_nasa-61-204-0004_500main.pdf						
https://www.nasa.gov/pdf/61-204main_nasa-61-204-0004_500main.pdf						
https://www.nasa.gov/pdf/61-204main_nasa-61-204-0004_500main.pdf						
gamma of He at Temp. tank = 4.2 K (m^3/kg)	1.6145	arbitrary		velocity of propellant out of turbopump (m/s)	1.280	calculation
He at Temp. nozzle = 1273 K (m^3/kg)	2.2874	arbitrary		Volume of tank (m^3)	3029000	calculation
				velocity of propellant out of nozzle (m/s)	108.80	calculation
if nozzle (smallest cross section) (m^2)	0.10	arbitrary				
oa of pipe right out of turbopump (m^2)	0.10	arbitrary				
Area of pipe around core (m^2)	12.57	arbitrary				

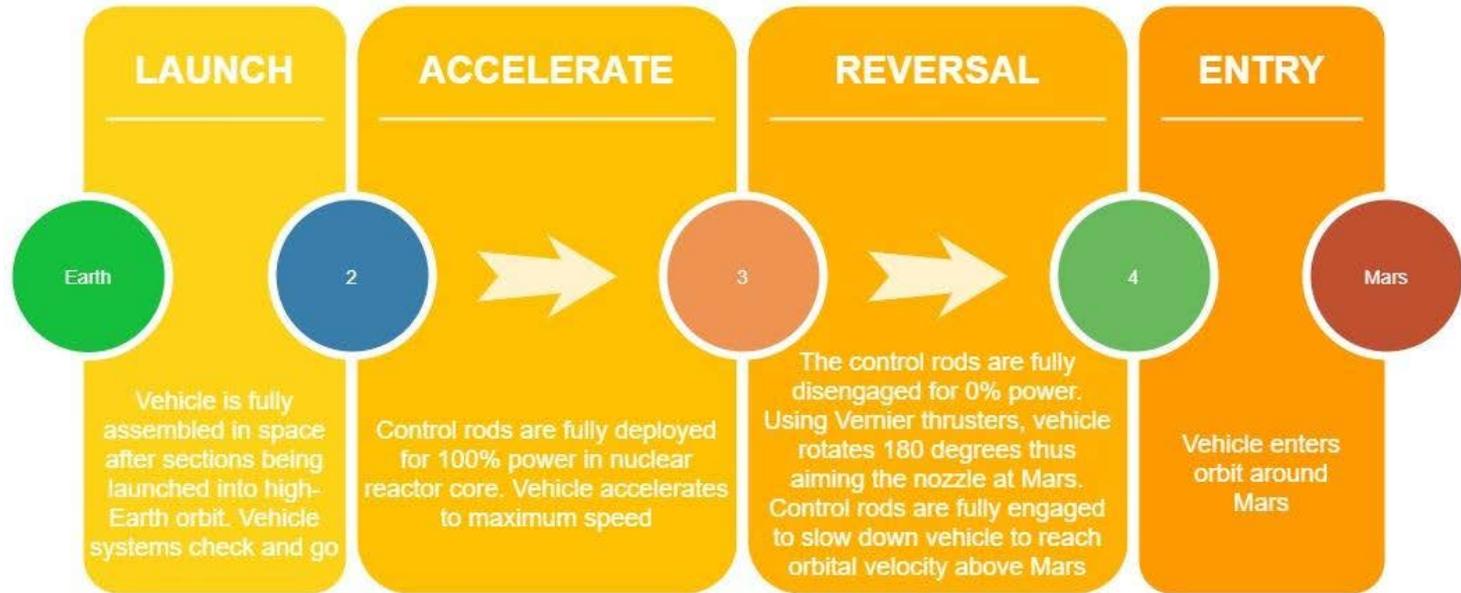
# Preliminary Results

- CONOPs
- Preliminary Design



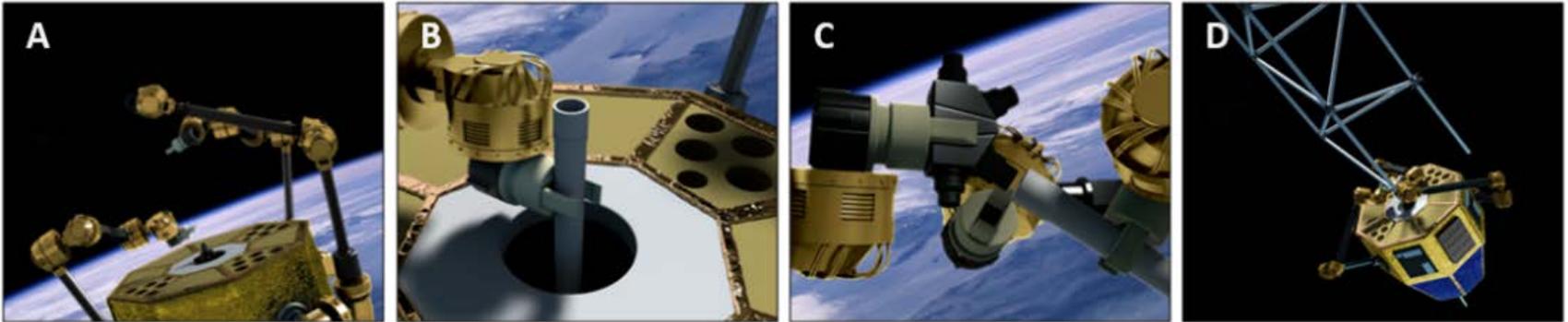
# CONOPS (Concept of Operations)

- Earth to Mars
- In-Space Manufacturing Assembly



# CONOPS (Concept of Operations)

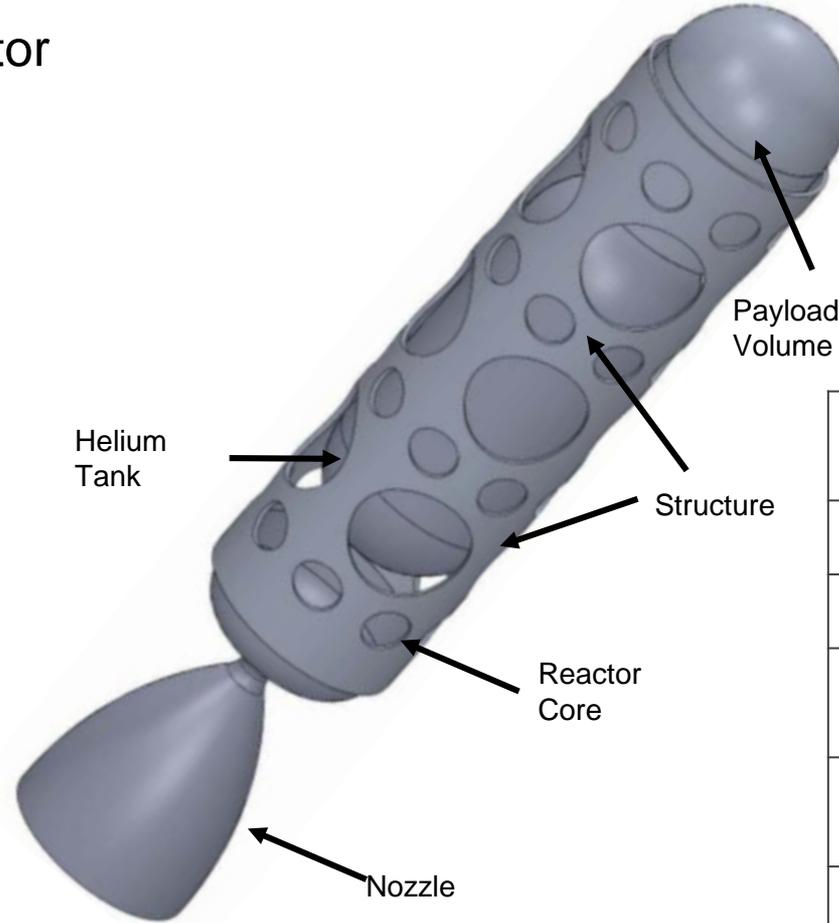
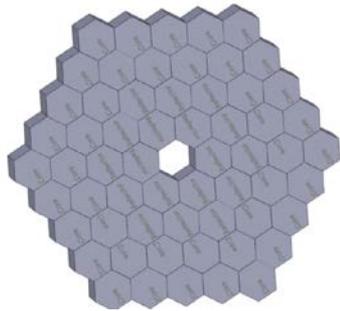
- Earth to Mars
- In-Space Manufacturing Assembly



# Preliminary Design

## Innovations in Reactor

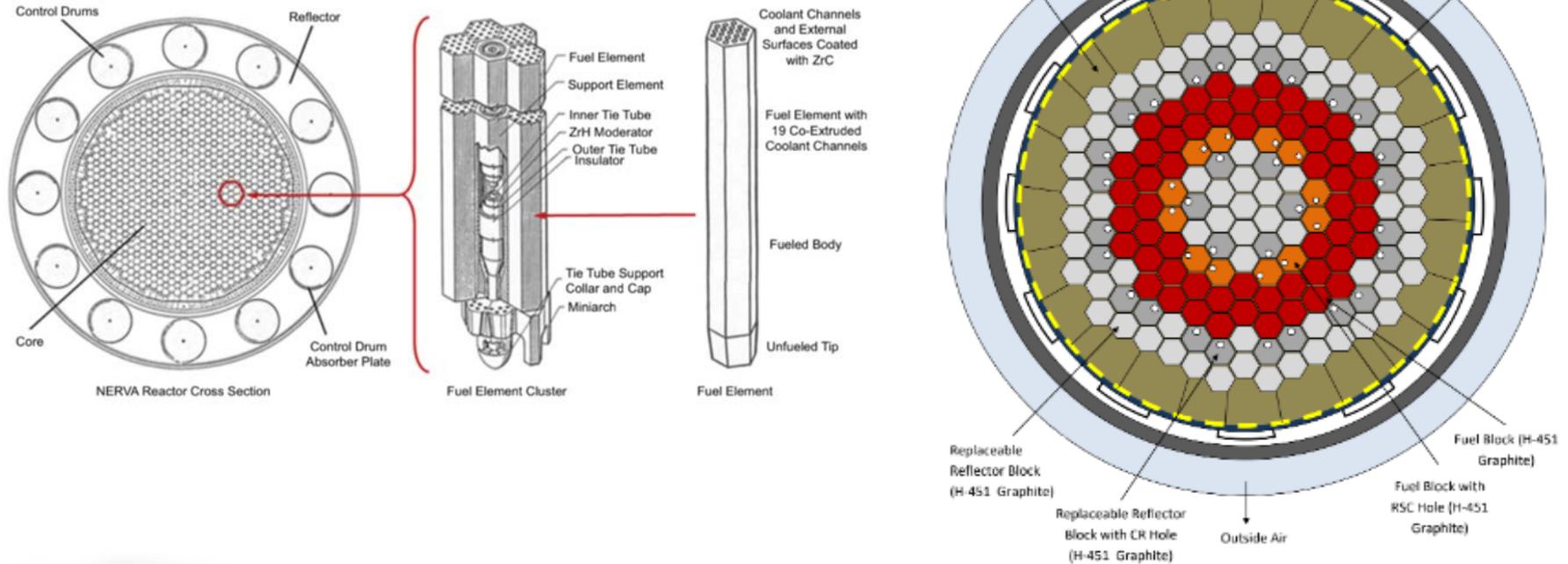
TRISO Particle Fuel
Hexagonal Prism core configuration w/ Cylindrical Coolant Channels
Use of Newly Created Ceramic Matrix Composites (CMCs)



Mass Flow Rate through the core	8.3 kg/s
Thrust	1050 N
Specific Impulse	1000 sec
Max attainable Velocity	8000.46 m/s
Area Ratio for Nozzle:	5.637
Max Power:	400 MWth

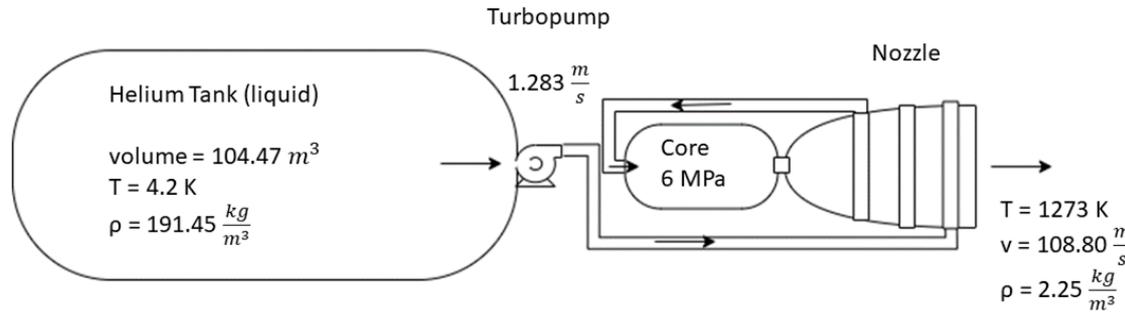
# Preliminary Design

## Reactor Core References



# Preliminary Design

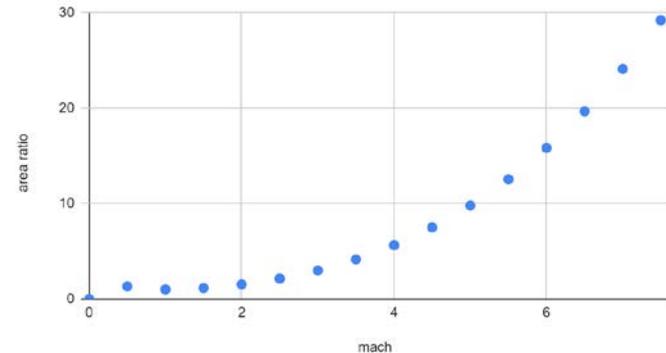
- Additional Preliminary Design Values
- Estimated Mass



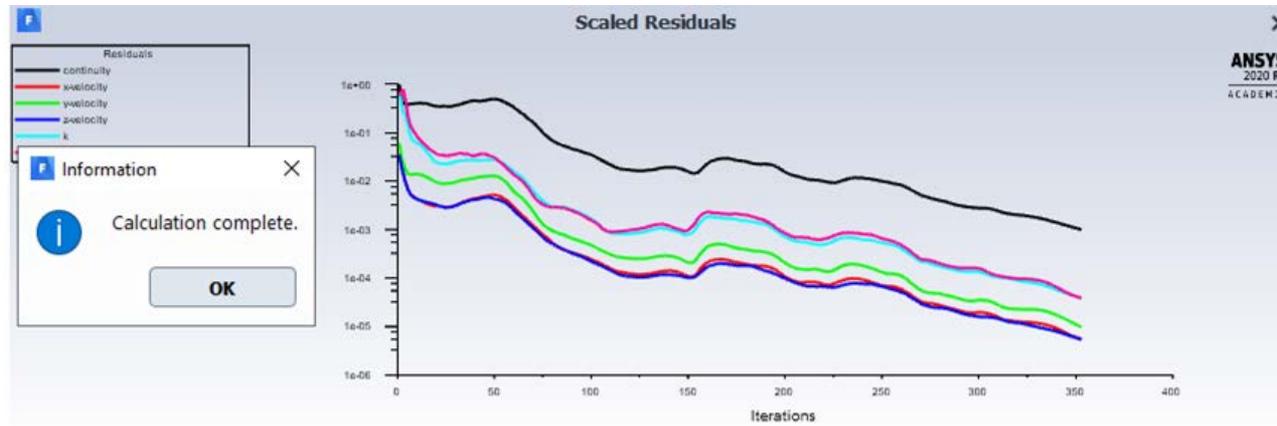
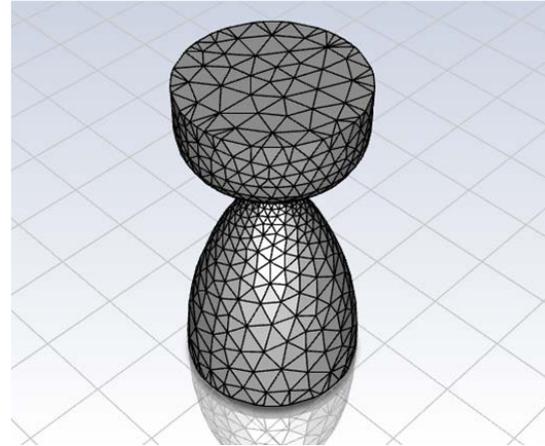
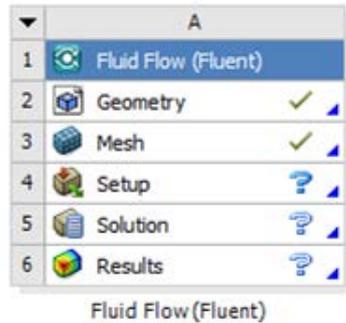
Parameter	Value (kg)
Dry Mass	53670
Wet Mass	73670
Propellant Mass	20000
Core Mass	50000
Turbopump Mass	70
Nozzle Mass	100
Tank Mass	3500

Parameter	Value (K)
Average Fuel Temp	2244.38
Average Moderator Temp	2040.76
Average Propellant Temp	2023.08
Re, at steady state, coolant through the core	162,399.85

Area Ratio vs. Mach Number

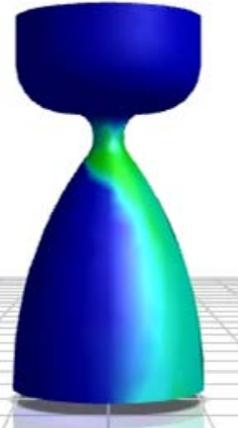
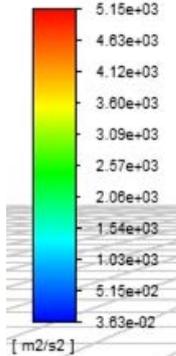


# Preliminary Design - Nozzle Analysis

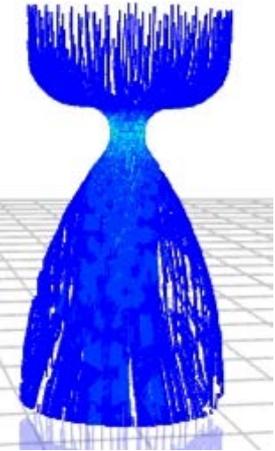
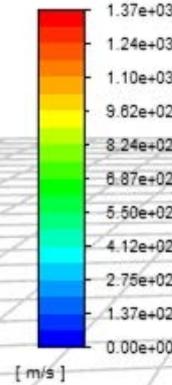


# Preliminary Design - Nozzle Analysis

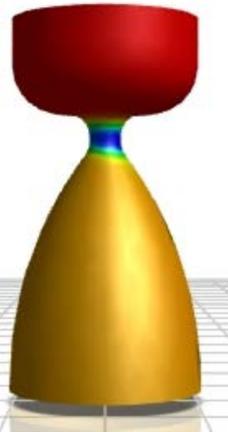
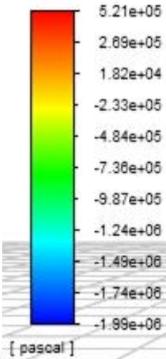
contour-1  
Turbulent Kinetic Ener...



pathlines-1  
Velocity Magnitude

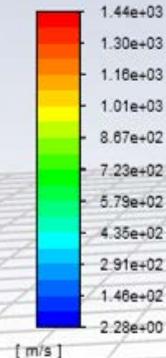


contour-1  
Static Pressure

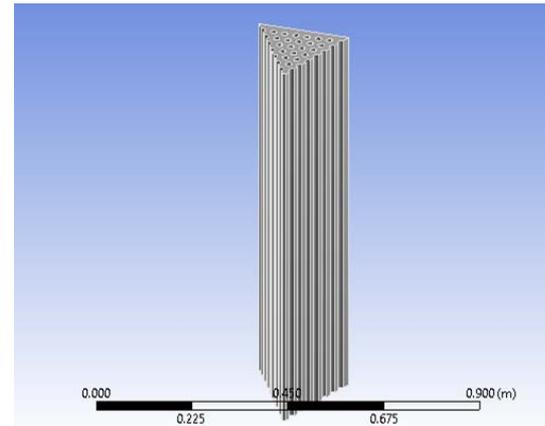
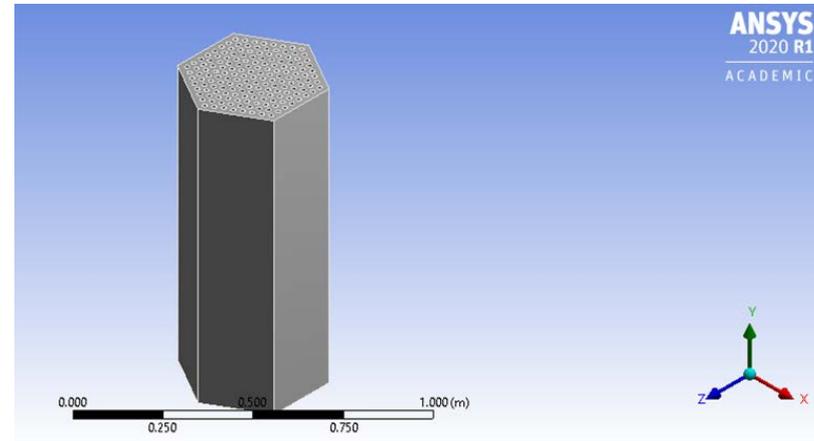
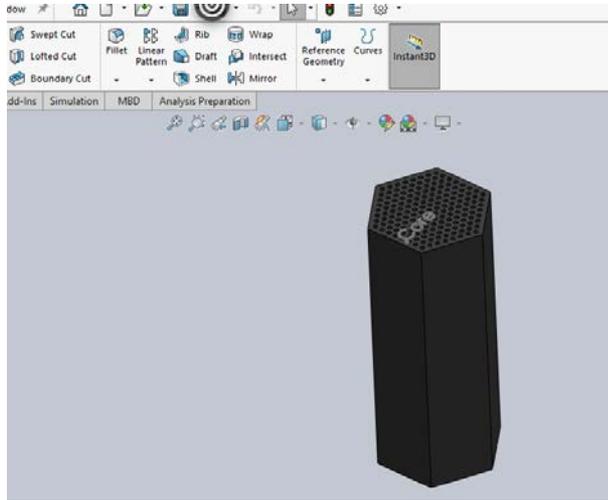


Velocity Vectors Colored By Velocity Magnitude (m/s)

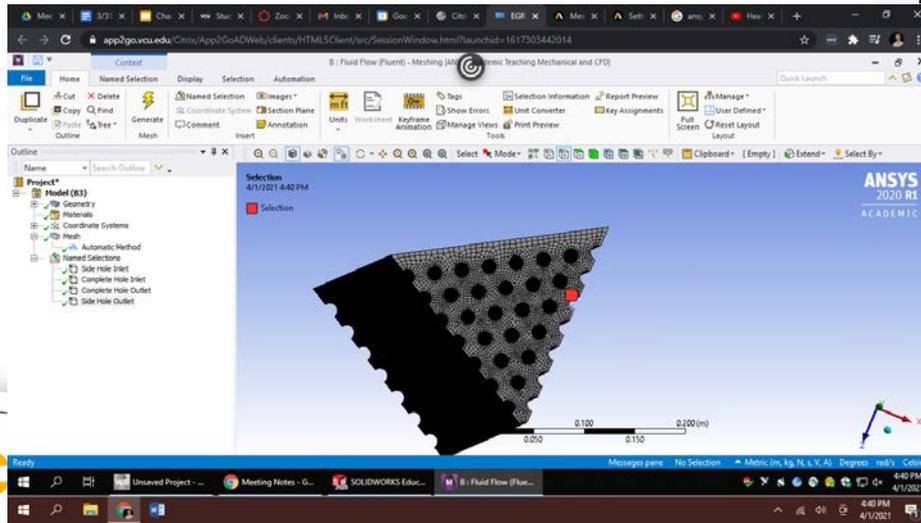
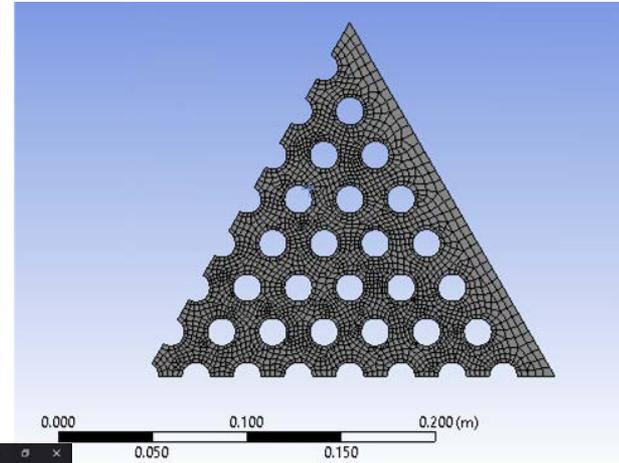
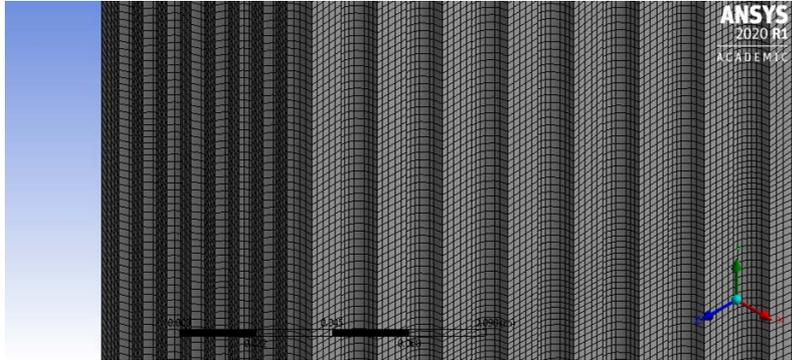
vector-1  
Velocity Magnitude



# Preliminary Design - Core Analysis



# Preliminary Design - Core Analysis



# Additional Design Considerations

- Political Environment
- Fear
- Economics
- Global Impact
- Environmental Impact





# Questions



Thanks to members  
of the MNE 21-512  
Senior Design Team

D. Monge  
M. Murphy  
R. Blackwell  
Z. Wu  
A. Chadwick



[www.linkedin.com/in/arthurchadwick](https://www.linkedin.com/in/arthurchadwick)



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