## **Density Measurements of Molten Salts** using Two-Electrode System

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## Estimation of Densities for Molten Salts

- Density is a fundamental thermophysical property of matter.
  - Factor of dimensionless numbers in fluid mechanics
  - The Archimedean method has been actively used for density measurements.
- Theoretical calculation for densities of ideal mixtures

$$\frac{1}{\rho_{mixture}} = \sum_{i} \left( \frac{w_i}{\rho_i} \right)$$

where  $w_i$ : weight fraction and  $\rho_i$ : <u>supercooled</u> density of each component.

- Components of mixtures have higher melting points than the mixtures [1]:
  - LiF: 1121 K, NaF: 1266 K, KF: 1131 K
  - LiF-NaF-KF (FLiNaK): 727 K
- Previous studies revealed that the theoretical calculation showed 2% deviation or less from actual measurements [2], [3].

Janz, G., Tomkins, R., Physical Properties Data Compliations Relevant to Energy Storage, the Secretary of Commerce (1981)
Gallagher, R. et al., J. Chem. Eng. Data, vol. 67 (2022)

[3] Mariani, R, Vaden, D., J. Nucl. Mater., Vol. 404 no. 1 (2010)



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## Two-Electrode System for Density Measurements

- A two-electrode system with a linear slide was developed to calculate densities of fuel salts by measuring heights of the salt samples.
- This system was inspired by the two-electrode system developed by Zhang and Simpson [4].



[4] Zhang, C., Simpson, M., Journal of Nuclear Fuel Cycle Waste Technology, 15, 2 (2017)

#### Density-measurement system developed by this study



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#### Volume-Height Calibration Curves

- Volume-Height calibration curves were constructed by measuring heights of FLiNaK samples with different masses at selected temperatures.
- Corresponding volumes of samples for each temperature were calculated using a  $\rho T$  correlation of FLiNaK (Chrenkova et al., 2003)

 $\rho = 2.4089 - 6.24 \times 10^{-4} T$ 

• Measured volumes and heights were plotted on coordinate planes.



[5] Chrenkova, M. et al., Journal of Molecular Liquid, 102/1-3 (2003)

#### Selection of the Best Model

Corrected Akaike's Information Criterion (AICc) Analysis

$$AICc = n \ln \frac{SSE}{n} + 2K + \frac{2K(K+1)}{n-K-1}$$

where SSE : sum of squared error, n: size of samples, K: total number of estimated regression parameter

• Linear correlations were selected for all temperatures.



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#### Densities of Multi-Component Fluorides

- Different systems of molten salts were used to measured their densities including LiF-ThF<sub>4</sub>, LiF-ThF<sub>4</sub>-UF<sub>4</sub>, NaF-KF-UF<sub>4</sub>, NaF-BeF<sub>2</sub> and NaF-BeF<sub>2</sub>-UF<sub>4</sub>-ZrF<sub>4</sub>.
- Measured densities of those salts were comparable to ideal-mixture values, showing deviations around 2% or less.
- The measured densities were also comparable to data from previous studies.



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[6] Hill et al., J. Inorg. Nucl. Chem., 29 (1966)

[7] Blanke, B., Comments on Viscosity and Density Measurements ORNL CF 55-11-14 (1955)

#### Densities of Multi-Component Fluorides

- Measured densities of LiF-ThF<sub>4</sub>, (80-20 mol%) were comparable to data reported by Hill et al. [6].
- Measured densities of LiF-ThF<sub>4</sub>-UF<sub>4</sub> (77.50-19.95-2.55 mol%) were deviated from data reported by Das et al. [8].
- Considering comparable LiF/ThF<sub>4</sub> ratios of those two salts, data from this study might be more reliable.



#### Uncertainties from Surface Convexity

- FLiNaK can have different surface convexity in the glassy carbon crucible from other fluoride salts, which might cause uncertainties of measurements.
- He et al. reported that the contact angle of FLiNaK on graphite at 923 K was 135° [9] which was comparable to that of NaF-BeF<sub>2</sub>-UF<sub>4</sub>-ZrF<sub>4</sub> measured in this study.



# Thank you!

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