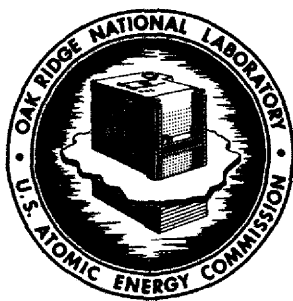
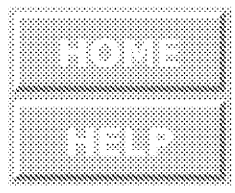


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**U. S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION**



ORNL - TM - 2815

**COMPUTER PROGRAMS FOR MSBR HEAT EXCHANGERS**

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Author(s): C. E. Bettis, W. K. Crowley, H. A. Nelms, T. W. Pickel

Subject: Computer Programs For MSBR Heat Exchangers

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**Request compliance with indicated action:**

Please affix the attached corrected pages 6, 7, 58, 62, 63, 86, 87, 88, 89, 117, 124, 125 to pages with same numbers in your copy(ies) of the subject report. They are prepared on gummed stock for your convenience. Also prepared on gummed stock is a correction for the bottom two lines on page 9 of the report.

Please correct your copies promptly to avoid further errors. The corrected design data for the primary heat exchanger agree with the data shown in Report No. ORNL-4541.

  
Laboratory Records Department  
Technical Information Division

Table 2.1. Design Data for MSBR Primary Heat Exchanger

Type	Shell-and-tube one-pass vertical exchanger with disk and doughnut baffles
Number required	Four
Rate of heat transfer per unit, MW	556.5
Btu/hr	$1.9 \times 10^9$
Tube-side conditions	
Hot fluid	Fuel salt
Entrance temperature, °F	1300
Exit temperature, °F	1050
Entrance pressure, psi	180
Pressure drop across exchanger, psi	130
Mass flow rate, lb/hr	$23.4 \times 10^6$
Shell-side conditions	
Cold fluid	Coolant salt
Entrance temperature, °F	850
Exit temperature, °F	1150
Exit pressure, psi	34
Pressure drop across exchanger, psi	115.7
Mass flow rate, lb/hr	$17.8 \times 10^6$
Tube	
Material	Hastelloy N
Number required	5803
Pitch, in.	0.75
Outside diameter, in.	0.375
Wall thickness, in.	0.035
Length, ft	24.4
Tube sheet	
Material	Hastelloy N
Thickness, in.	4.75
Sheet-to-sheet distance, ft	23.2
Total heat transfer area, ft <sup>2</sup>	13,916
Basis for area calculation	Outside of tubes
Volume of fuel salt in tubes, ft <sup>3</sup>	71.9
Shell	
Material	Hastelloy N
Thickness, in.	0.5
Inside diameter, in.	67.6
Central tube diameter, in.	20.0
Baffle	
Type	Disk and doughnut
Number	21
Spacing, in.	11.23



Table 2.1 (continued)

Disk outside diameter, in.	54.20
Doughnut inside diameter, in.	45.3
Overall heat transfer coefficient, U, Btu/hr·ft <sup>2</sup> ·°F	784.8
Tube	
Maximum primary (P) stresses	
Calculated, psi	683
Allowable, psi	4232
Maximum primary and secondary (P + Q) stresses	
Calculated, psi	12,484
Allowable, psi	12,696
Maximum peak (P + Q + F) stresses	
Calculated, psi	13,563
Allowable, psi	25,000

wave configuration. The tubes are held in place by wire lacing in this upper portion of the tube bundle. Since baffling is not employed in this region, the bent-tube portion of the bundle experiences essentially parallel flow and a relatively lower heat transfer performance.

Below the bent-tube region of the bundle, evenly spaced doughnut-shaped baffles are used to hold the tubes in place and to produce cross flow. The baffles spacings and cross-flow velocities are designed to minimize the possibility of flow-induced vibration. The tubes in this baffled region of the heat exchanger have a helical indentation knurled into their surface to enhance the film heat transfer coefficients and thereby reduce the fuel salt inventory in the exchanger. No enhancement of this nature was used in the upper bent-tube region because of present uncertainty about the reliability of tubes that are both bent and indented.

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Bottom of page 9:

For completely turbulent flow with Reynolds numbers greater than  
12,000,

$$\frac{h_i d_i}{k_i} = 0.0217 (N_{Re})^{0.8} (N_{Pr})^{1/3} \left( \frac{\mu_b}{\mu_i} \right)^{0.14} (EF_i) \quad (2.3)$$

1047	FORMAT(31HGBERGLIN MODIFICATION FACTOR = ,F5.2)	MSBR 500
1048	FORMAT(1H0, 2X, 1HI, 7X, 3HTCI, 9X, 3HTCO, 9X, 3HCWT, 9X, 3HTFI, 9X, 3HTFO, 19X, 3HFWT, 8X, 4HTWDT//11X, 1HF, 11X, 1HF, 11X, 1HF, 11X, 2 1HF, 11X, 1HF, 11X, 1HF, 11X, 1HF//(1X, I3, 7E12.4))	MSBR 510 MSBR 511 MSBR 512
1049	FORMAT(1HC, 2X, 1HI, 9X, 2HV1, 9X, 2HV2, 9X, 2HV3, 9X, 3HVW1, 9X, 3HVW3, 1 8X, 4HPDSC, 8X, 4HPDTC//32X, 6HFT/SEC, 33X, 7HLB/SQFT//(1X, I3, 7F12.4))	MSBR 520 MSBR 521
1050	FORMAT(1H0, 2X, 1HI, 5X, 5HRENT0, 7X, 5HPRNT0, 7X, 6HRENS01, 6X, 6HRENS02, 16X, 6HRENS03, 7X, 3HHT0, 8X, 4HAHS0, 9X, 3HU0A, 8X, 4HHEAT//77X, 2 13HBTU/HR/SQFT/F, 13X, 6HBTU/HR//(1X, I3, 9E12.4))	MSBR 530 MSBR 531 MSBR 532
1051	FORMAT(27HGTUBE WALL AVERAGE TEMP. = ,F10.2)	MSBR 540
1052	FORMAT(28HOSHELL SIDE AVERAGE TEMP. = , F10.2)	MSBR 550
1053	FORMAT(1H0, 34HP STRESS AT TUBE OD AND TUBE ID = , 2F10.2, 1X, 1 9H(LB/SQIN)//18H(SHOULD NOT EXCEED, F10.2, 3H ))	MSBR 560 MSBR 561
1054	FORMAT(1HC, 36HP+Q STRESS AT TUBE OD AND TUBE ID = , 1 2F10.2, 1X, 9H(LB/SQIN)//18H(SHOULD NOT EXCEED, F10.2, 2 3H ))	MSBR 570 MSBR 571 MSBR 572
1055	FORMAT(1HC, 38HP+Q+F STRESS AT TUBE OD AND TUBE ID = , 1 2F10.2, 1X, 9H(LB/SQIN)//18H(SHOULD NOT EXCEED, F10.2, 2 3H ))	MSBR 580 MSBR 581 MSBR 582
C		MSBR 650
C	READ IN AND PRINT OUT INPUT DATA	MSBR 660
	KEY7= 1	MSBR 610
	VM1(1)=0.	MSBR 620
	VM2(1)=0.	MSBR 630
	VM3(1)=0.	MSBR 640
	VW01(1)=0.	MSBR 650
	VW03(1)=0.	MSBR 660
	RENS01(1)=0.	MSBR 670
	RENS02(1)=0.	MSBR 680
	RENS03(1)=0.	MSBR 690
	HS01(1)=0.	MSBR 700
	HS02(1)=0.	MSBR 710
	HS03(1)=0.	MSBR 720
C		MSBR 810

	IF(KEY1.EQ.C)BSOI=0.5*(BSL+BSH)	MSB 1850
	CURVES=C.069813*ARC* EXPRAD+ 0.4*(RA8-RA5)+.25*BSOI	MSB 1860
	IT = 0	MSB 1870
	KFINAL=0	MSB 1880
9	I=1	MSB 1890
	HEFI = 1.	MSBR 730
	HEFO = 1.	MSBR 740
	TSUM=C.	MSB 1900
	SSUM=C.	MSB 1910
	THEATO = 0.0	MSB 1920
	TPDTPD = 0.0	MSB 1930
	TPDSDO = 0.0	MSB 1940
	TFO(I)=FTC	MSB 1950
	TCI(I)=CTC	MSB 1960
	TIF=-5.0	MSB 1970
	TIC=-5.0	MSB 1980
	CDTF=0.	MSB 1990
	FDTF=0.	MSB 2000
	BSO = BSOI	MSB 2010
	BRL1 = BSC/((RA8-(RA8-RA7)/2.)-(RA5+(RA6-RA5)/2.))	MSB 2020
	GBRL = C.77*BRL1**(-.138)	MSB 2030
	AWO1 = BSC*LAWO1	MSB 2040
	AWO3 = BSC*LAWO3	MSB 2050
	AW1 = SQRT(AWO1*APO1)	MSB 2060
	AW2 = (AWO1+AWO3)/2.	MSB 2070
	AW3 = SQRT(AWO3*APO3)	MSB 2080
	GSO1 = QC/AW1	MSB 2090
	GSO2 = QC/AW2	MSB 2100
	GSO3 = QC/AW3	MSB 2110
	BSO=CURVES	MSB 2120
	EQVBSO= CURVES+ 13.*(DIA+DIAI)	MSB 2130
	KEY4=C	MSB 2140
10	KEY5=C	MSB 2150
11	ATC = TCI(I) + (TIC/2.0)	MSB 2160
	CFT = ATC +CDTF*HSFCT	
	ATF = TFO(I)+TIF/2.	MSB 2180
	FFT=ATF-FDTF*HSFCT	
	FI=I	MSB 2200
	TUBLN(I) =(FI-1.)*BSOI+CURVES	MSB 2210

	CVIS=0.2121*EXP(4032./(460.+ATC))	MSB 2220
	CVISW=0.2121*EXP(4032./(460.+CFT))	MSB 2230
	CDEN=141.37-0.02466*ATC	MSB 2240
	CCON=C.240	MSB 2250
	CSPH=0.36	MSB 2260
	FVIS=0.2637*EXP(7362./(460.+ATF))	MSB 2270
	FVISW=0.2637*EXP(7362./(460.+FFT))	MSB 2280
	FDEN=234.97-0.02317*ATF	MSB 2290
	FCON=0.70	MSB 2300
	FSPH=0.324	MSB 2310
	VISK = (CVIS/CVISW)**0.14	MSB 2320
	FVISK=(FVIS/FVISW)**0.14	MSB 2330
	DCVIS = DIA/CVIS	MSB 2340
	CCDEN = 1./CDEN	MSB 2350
	QCCDEN = QC*CCDEN	MSB 2360
C	CALCULATE REYNOLDS AND PRANDTL NUMBER TUBE SIDE	MSB 2550
	RENTO(I)=DIAI*GTO/FVIS	MSB 2380
	PRNTO(I)=FVIS*FSPH/FCCN	MSB 2390
	IF(KENTB.EQ.1.AND.RENTO(I).GT.1001.AND.I.NE.1)	MSB 2400
	1HEFI=1.+(RENTO(I)-1000.)/9000.**0.5	MSB 2401
	PDTO(I)=(.0028+.25*RENTO**(-.32))*EQVBSQ*GTO**2*HEFI/	MSB 2410
	1 (DIAI*FDEN*41718240.)	MSB 2411
C	CALCULATE HEAT TRANSFER COEFF TUBE SIDE	MSB 2640
	IF(RENTO(I).LT.12000.)GO TO 12	
	HTO(I)=FCCN/DIA*.0217*(RENTO(I)**.8)*(PRNTO(I)**.3333)*FVISK*HEFI	MSB 2430
	GO TO 15	MSB 2440
12	IF(RENTO(I).LT.2100.) GO TO 14	MSB 2450
13	HTO(I) = FCON/DIA*.089*(RENTO(I)**.67895-141.1372)*(PRNTO(I)	
	1**0.3333)*FVISK*HEFI*(1.+0.3333*(DIAI/TUBLN(I))**0.6666)	
	GO TO 15	MSB 2470
14	HTO(I) = FCCN/DIA*(4.36+(0.025*RENTO(I)*PRNTO(I)*DIAI/TUBLN(I)	MSB 2480
	1 )/(1.+0.0012*RENTO(I)*PRNTO(I)*DIAI/TUBLN(I)))	MSB 2481
15	IF(I.EQ.1)GO TO 16	MSB 2490
C	CALCULATE FLOW AREAS SHELL SIDE	MSB 2480
	VW01(I) = QCCDEN/AW01	MSB 2510
	VW03(I) = QCCDEN/AW03	MSB 2520
	VM1(I) = GSO1*CCDEN	MSB 2530
	VM2(I) = GSO2*CCDEN	MSB 2540
	VM3(I) = GSO3*CCDEN	MSB 2550

Computer Output for Reference MSBR Primary Heat Exchanger

TOTAL HEAT TRANSFERED = 1898217984. (BTU/HR) ( 99.9 PERCENT)  
MASS FLOW RATE OF COOLANT = 17590736. (LB/HR)  
MASS FLOW RATE OF FUEL = 23454320. (LB/HR)  
SHELL-SIDE TOTAL PRESSURE DRCP = 115.75 (LB/SQIN) ( 99.7 PERCENT)  
TUBE-SIDE TOTAL PRESSURE DROP = 129.32 (LB/SQIN) ( 99.5 PERCENT)  
NOMINAL SHELL RADIUS = 2.8162 (FT)  
UNIFORM BAFFLE SPACING = 0.9386 (FT)  
TUBE FLUID VOLUME CONTAINED IN TUBES = 71.92 (CUBIC FEET)  
TOTAL HEAT TRANSFER AREA BASED ON TUBE O.D. = 13916.32 (SQFT)  
TOTAL NUMBER OF TUBES = 5803.  
TOTAL TUBE LENGTH = 24.43 (FT)  
HEAT EXCH. APPROX. LENGTH = 23.22 (FEET)  
STRAIGHT SECTION OF TUBE LENGTH = 20.26 (FT)  
RADIUS OF THERMAL EXPANSION CURVES = 0.86 (FEET)  
BERGLIN MODIFICATION FACTOR = 0.79  
TUBE WALL AVERAGE TEMP. = 1116.54  
SHELL SIDE AVERAGE TEMP. = 1013.66

P STRESS AT TUBE OD AND TUBE ID = 683.42 646.47 (LB/SQIN)

SHOULD NOT EXCEED 4232.23 )

P+Q STRESS AT TUBE OD AND TUBE ID = 12484.39 8890.97 (LB/SQIN)

SHOULD NOT EXCEED 12696.70 )

P+Q+F STRESS AT TUBE OD AND TUBE ID = 13562.77 10981.55 (LB/SQIN)

SHOULD NOT EXCEED 25000.00 )

I	TCI	TCC	CWT	TFI	TFO	FWT	TWDT
	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
1	0.1150E 04	0.1122E 04	0.1240E 04	0.1276E 04	0.1300E 04	0.1256E 04	0.1549E 02
2	0.1122E 04	0.1108E 04	0.1178E 04	0.1265E 04	0.1276E 04	0.1223E 04	0.4528E 02
3	0.1108E 04	0.1094E 04	0.1165E 04	0.1254E 04	0.1265E 04	0.1210E 04	0.4516E 02
4	0.1094E 04	0.1081E 04	0.1152E 04	0.1242E 04	0.1254E 04	0.1198E 04	0.4525E 02
5	0.1081E 04	0.1067E 04	0.1139E 04	0.1231E 04	0.1242E 04	0.1185E 04	0.4533E 02
6	0.1067E 04	0.1053E 04	0.1126E 04	0.1219E 04	0.1231E 04	0.1172E 04	0.4538E 02
7	0.1053E 04	0.1039E 04	0.1113E 04	0.1208E 04	0.1219E 04	0.1159E 04	0.4540E 02
8	0.1039E 04	0.1025E 04	0.1100E 04	0.1196E 04	0.1208E 04	0.1146E 04	0.4540E 02
9	0.1025E 04	0.1012E 04	0.1087E 04	0.1185E 04	0.1196E 04	0.1133E 04	0.4538E 02
10	0.1012E 04	0.9979E 03	0.1074E 04	0.1173E 04	0.1185E 04	0.1119E 04	0.4532E 02
11	0.9979E 03	0.9842E 03	0.1061E 04	0.1162E 04	0.1173E 04	0.1106E 04	0.4524E 02
12	0.9842E 03	0.9705E 03	0.1048E 04	0.1150E 04	0.1162E 04	0.1093E 04	0.4513E 02
13	0.9705E 03	0.9569E 03	0.1035E 04	0.1139E 04	0.1150E 04	0.1080E 04	0.4499E 02
14	0.9569E 03	0.9433E 03	0.1022E 04	0.1128E 04	0.1139E 04	0.1067E 04	0.4482E 02
15	0.9433E 03	0.9297E 03	0.1009E 04	0.1116E 04	0.1128E 04	0.1053E 04	0.4462E 02
16	0.9297E 03	0.9162E 03	0.9957E 03	0.1105E 04	0.1116E 04	0.1040E 04	0.4440E 02
17	0.9162E 03	0.9029E 03	0.9827E 03	0.1094E 04	0.1105E 04	0.1027E 04	0.4414E 02
18	0.9029E 03	0.8895E 03	0.9697E 03	0.1083E 04	0.1094E 04	0.1014E 04	0.4385E 02
19	0.8895E 03	0.8763E 03	0.9568E 03	0.1072E 04	0.1083E 04	0.1000E 04	0.4353E 02
20	0.8763E 03	0.8632E 03	0.9439E 03	0.1061E 04	0.1072E 04	0.9871E 03	0.4318E 02
21	0.8632E 03	0.8503E 03	0.9311E 03	0.1050E 04	0.1061E 04	0.9739E 03	0.4280E 02

I	V1	V2	V3	VW1	VW3	PDSO	PDTO
			FT/SEC			LB/SQFT	
1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	847.4312	2869.1321
2	6.1833	6.9424	6.7222	6.3719	7.6251	847.4312	861.8818
3	6.1649	6.9218	6.7022	6.3530	7.6025	841.4097	853.9431
4	6.1467	6.9014	6.6825	6.3342	7.5801	835.4158	846.0403
5	6.1286	6.8810	6.6628	6.3155	7.5577	829.4214	838.1379
6	6.1106	6.8608	6.6432	6.2970	7.5355	823.4299	830.2402
7	6.0926	6.8406	6.6236	6.2785	7.5133	817.4436	822.3506
8	6.0748	6.8206	6.6042	6.2601	7.4913	811.4666	814.4746
9	6.0570	6.8006	6.5849	6.2418	7.4694	805.5010	806.6165
10	6.0394	6.7808	6.5658	6.2236	7.4477	799.5500	798.7803
11	6.0219	6.7612	6.5467	6.2055	7.4261	793.6187	790.9712
12	6.0045	6.7416	6.5278	6.1876	7.4046	787.7100	783.1938
13	5.9872	6.7223	6.5091	6.1699	7.3834	781.8259	775.4529
14	5.9702	6.7031	6.4905	6.1522	7.3623	775.9714	767.7529
15	5.9532	6.6841	6.4721	6.1348	7.3414	770.1499	760.0996
16	5.9365	6.6653	6.4539	6.1175	7.3208	764.3652	752.4968
17	5.9199	6.6467	6.4358	6.1004	7.3003	758.6204	744.9495
18	5.9035	6.6283	6.4180	6.0836	7.2801	752.9199	737.4634
19	5.8873	6.6101	6.4004	6.0669	7.2601	747.2676	730.0410
20	5.8713	6.5921	6.3830	6.0504	7.2404	741.6660	722.6892
21	5.8555	6.5744	6.3659	6.0341	7.2210	736.1208	715.4114



I	RENTO	PRNTC	RENSO1	RENSO2	RENSO3	HTO	AHSO	UOA	HEAT
							BTU/HR/SQFT/F		BTU/HR
1	0.1138E 05	0.8232E 01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1732E 04	0.5314E 03	0.3653E 03	0.1793E 09
2	0.1091E 05	0.8589E 01	0.2887E 05	0.3241E 05	0.3138E 05	0.3422E 04	0.2580E 04	0.1044E 04	0.8700E 08
3	0.1061E 05	0.8835E 01	0.2822E 05	0.3169E 05	0.3068E 05	0.3318E 04	0.2532E 04	0.1026E 04	0.8678E 08
4	0.1031E 05	0.9092E 01	0.2758E 05	0.3097E 05	0.2999E 05	0.3232E 04	0.2507E 04	0.1014E 04	0.8695E 08
5	0.1001E 05	0.9360E 01	0.2695E 05	0.3026E 05	0.2930E 05	0.3147E 04	0.2481E 04	0.1001E 04	0.8710E 08
6	0.9721E 04	0.9641E 01	0.2631E 05	0.2955E 05	0.2861E 05	0.3063E 04	0.2456E 04	0.9881E 03	0.8719E 08
7	0.9434E 04	0.9934E 01	0.2568E 05	0.2884E 05	0.2792E 05	0.2979E 04	0.2430E 04	0.9751E 03	0.8724E 08
8	0.9151E 04	0.1024E 02	0.2506E 05	0.2813E 05	0.2724E 05	0.2896E 04	0.2403E 04	0.9619E 03	0.8724E 08
9	0.8874E 04	0.1056E 02	0.2443E 05	0.2743E 05	0.2656E 05	0.2814E 04	0.2377E 04	0.9485E 03	0.8719E 08
10	0.8601E 04	0.1090E 02	0.2382E 05	0.2674E 05	0.2589E 05	0.2732E 04	0.2351E 04	0.9349E 03	0.8708E 08
11	0.8333E 04	0.1125E 02	0.2320E 05	0.2605E 05	0.2523E 05	0.2651E 04	0.2324E 04	0.9211E 03	0.8692E 08
12	0.8071E 04	0.1161E 02	0.2260E 05	0.2537E 05	0.2456E 05	0.2571E 04	0.2298E 04	0.9071E 03	0.8672E 08
13	0.7814E 04	0.1199E 02	0.2199E 05	0.2469E 05	0.2391E 05	0.2492E 04	0.2271E 04	0.8929E 03	0.8645E 08
14	0.7562E 04	0.1239E 02	0.2140E 05	0.2403E 05	0.2326E 05	0.2413E 04	0.2245E 04	0.8786E 03	0.8612E 08
15	0.7316E 04	0.1281E 02	0.2081E 05	0.2337E 05	0.2263E 05	0.2335E 04	0.2218E 04	0.8640E 03	0.8574E 08
16	0.7075E 04	0.1325E 02	0.2023E 05	0.2272E 05	0.2199E 05	0.2258E 04	0.2192E 04	0.8493E 03	0.8531E 08
17	0.6840E 04	0.1370E 02	0.1966E 05	0.2207E 05	0.2137E 05	0.2183E 04	0.2165E 04	0.8345E 03	0.8481E 08
18	0.6611E 04	0.1417E 02	0.1910E 05	0.2144E 05	0.2076E 05	0.2108E 04	0.2139E 04	0.8194E 03	0.8426E 08
19	0.6389E 04	0.1467E 02	0.1854E 05	0.2082E 05	0.2016E 05	0.2034E 04	0.2112E 04	0.8042E 03	0.8364E 08
20	0.6172E 04	0.1518E 02	0.1800E 05	0.2021E 05	0.1956E 05	0.1961E 04	0.2086E 04	0.7888E 03	0.8297E 08
21	0.5961E 04	0.1572E 02	0.1746E 05	0.1961E 05	0.1898E 05	0.1889E 04	0.2059E 04	0.7733E 03	0.8224E 08

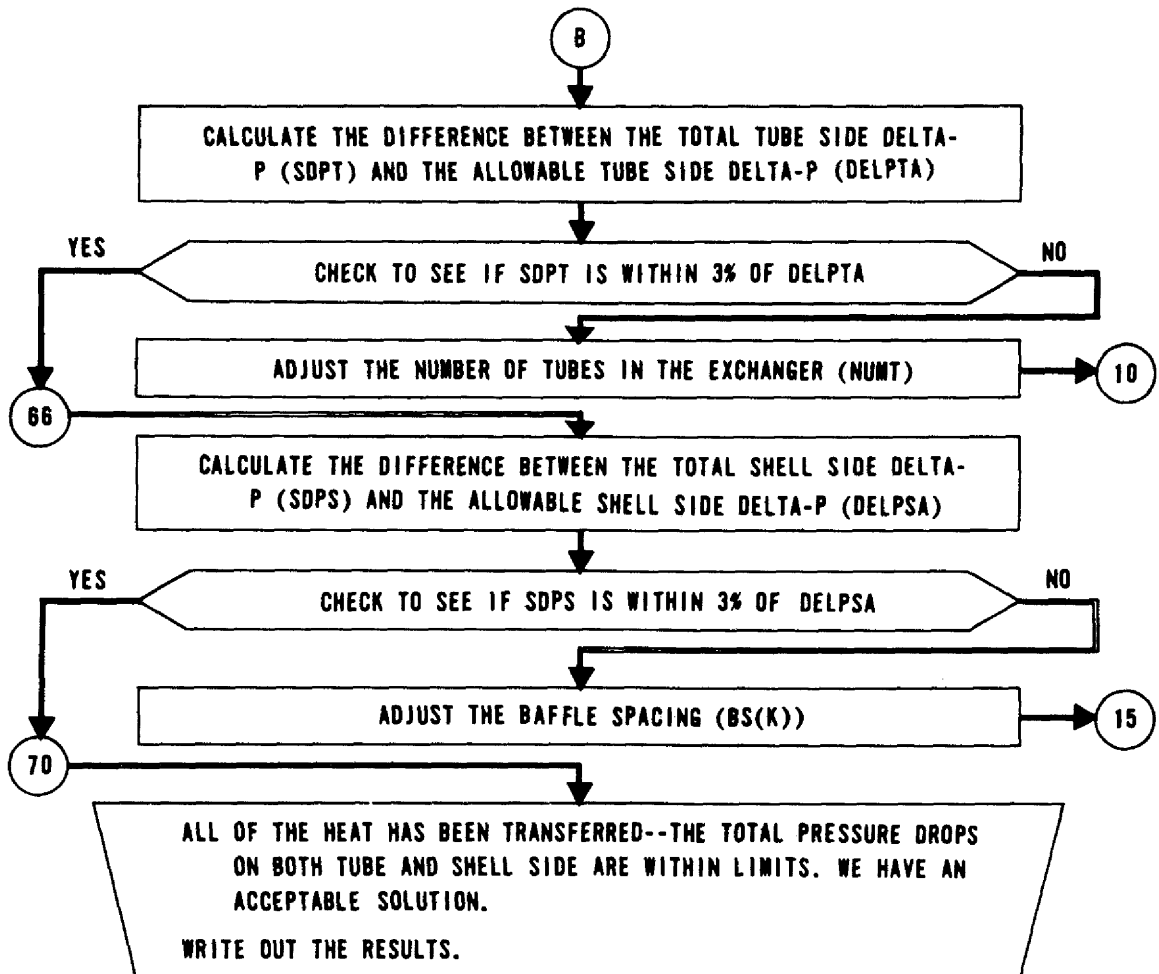


Fig. D.1. (continued)

	MS=1	SUP 1020
	SX=0	SUP 1030
	SBS=0	SUP 1040
	TC(1)=TC2	SUP 1050
	TH(1)=TH1	SUP 1060
	RWK=DT0*LGGF(ETO/DTI)/2.0	SUP 1070
	PC(1)=PC2	SUP 1080
	CALL SVH(2,PC2,TC2,DUM,HC(1))	SUP 1090
	BN=FLDATT(N)	SUP 1100
	QX=QT/BN	SUP 1110
	DECT=QX/(WH*CPH)	SUP 1120
	DECH=QX/WC	SUP 1130
	I=1	SUP 1140
	K=1	SUP 1150
16	SB = SBK*BSL	SUP 1160
	LOP7=0	SUP 1170
	TCON=TH(I)-DTPB/2.0	SUP 1180
	IF(I.EQ.1) GO TO 161	SUP*1181
	VMUD=0.2122*EXPF(4032./(TW+460.))	SUP*1182
	VMUB=0.2122*EXPF(4032./(TCON+460.))	SUP*1183
	FACT=(VMUC/VMUB)**0.14	SUP*1184
	GO TO 162	SUP*1185
161	FACT=1.0	SUP*1186
162	CONTINUE	SUP*1187
	DENH=141.38E+00-2.466E-02*TCON	SUP 1190
	VISH=0.2122E+00*EXPF(4032.0E+00/(TCON+460.0E+00))	SUP 1200
	DHOT(K)=DENH	SUP 1210
	VHOT(K)=VISH	SUP 1220
	CON1=(CPH*VISH/TCH)**0.667E+00	SUP 1230
	GM=WH/SB	SUP 1240
	RECB=DT0*GM/VISH	SUP 1250
	IF(RECB-800.0)17,18,18	SUP 1260
17	HJB=0.571/(RECB**0.456)	SUP 1270
	GOTO19	SUP 1280
18	HJB=0.346/(RECB**0.382)	SUP 1290
19	HB=(HJB*CPH*GM/CON1)*FACT	SUP*1300
	GW=WH/SW	SUP 1310
	GS=SQR TF(GM*GW)	SUP 1320
	RECW=DT0*GS/VISH	SUP 1330
	IF(RECW-800.0)20,21,21	SUP 1340

20	HJW=0.571/(RECW**0.456)	SUP 1350
	GOTO22	SUP 1360
21	HJW=0.346/(RECW**0.382)	SUP 1370
22	HW=(HJW*CPH*GS/CON1)*FACT	SUP*1380
	HO=(HB*(1.0-2.0*PW)+HW*(2.0*PW))*BLFH	SUP 1390
	HO = HO*GBRL	SUP 1400
	RO(K)=1.0/HO	SUP 1410
23	TH(I+1)=TH(I)-DECT	SUP 1420
	LOP5=0	SUP 1430
	HC(I+1)=HC(I)-DECH	SUP 1440
	DELPP=0.0	SUP 1450
24	PC(I+1)=PC(I)+DELPP	SUP 1460
	LOP3=0	SUP 1470
	LOP4=0	SUP 1480
	TC(I+1)=TC(I)-DECH	SUP 1490
25	CALL SVH(2,PC(I+1),TC(I+1),DUM,HCG)	SUP 1500
	EH=ABSF(HC(I+1)-HCG)	SUP 1510
	IF(EH-0.001*TC(I+1))31,31,26	SUP 1520
26	TRIAL=TC(I+1)	SUP 1530
	HRIAL=HCG	SUP 1540
	TC(I+1)=TC(I+1)+(HC(I+1)-HCG)*(TC(I)-TC(I+1))/(HC(I)-HCG)	SUP 1550
27	CALLSVH(2,PC(I+1),TC(I+1),DUM,HCG)	SUP 1560
	EH=ABSF(HC(I+1)-HCG)	SUP 1570
	IF(EH-0.001*HC(I+1))31,31,28	SUP 1580
28	TNEXT=TC(I+1)+(HC(I+1)-HCG)*(TC(I+1)-TRIAL)/(HCG-HRIAL)	SUP 1590
	TRIAL=TC(I+1)	SUP 1600
	HRIAL=HCG	SUP 1610
	TC(I+1)=TNEXT	SUP 1620
	LOP3=LOP3+1	SUP 1630
	IF(LOP3-10)30,30,29	SUP 1640
29	WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1015,LOP3	SUP 1650
	GOTO80	SUP 1660
30	GOTO27	SUP 1670
31	DENOM=(TH(I+1)-TC(I+1))/(TH(I)-TC(I))	SUP 1680
	TDEN=ABSF(DENOM-1.0)	SUP 1690
	IF(TDEN-0.05)32,33,33	SUP 1700
32	DELTLM=0.5E+00*(TH(I+1)-TC(I+1)+TH(I)-TC(I))	SUP 1710
	GO TO 34	SUP 1720
33	DELTLM=(TH(I+1)-TC(I+1)-TH(I)+TC(I))/LOGF((TH(I+1)-TC(I+1))/(TH(I)-TC(I)))	SUP 1730
	1-TC(I))	SUP 1731

Contract No. W-7405-eng-26

General Engineering Division

COMPUTER PROGRAMS FOR MSBR HEAT EXCHANGERS

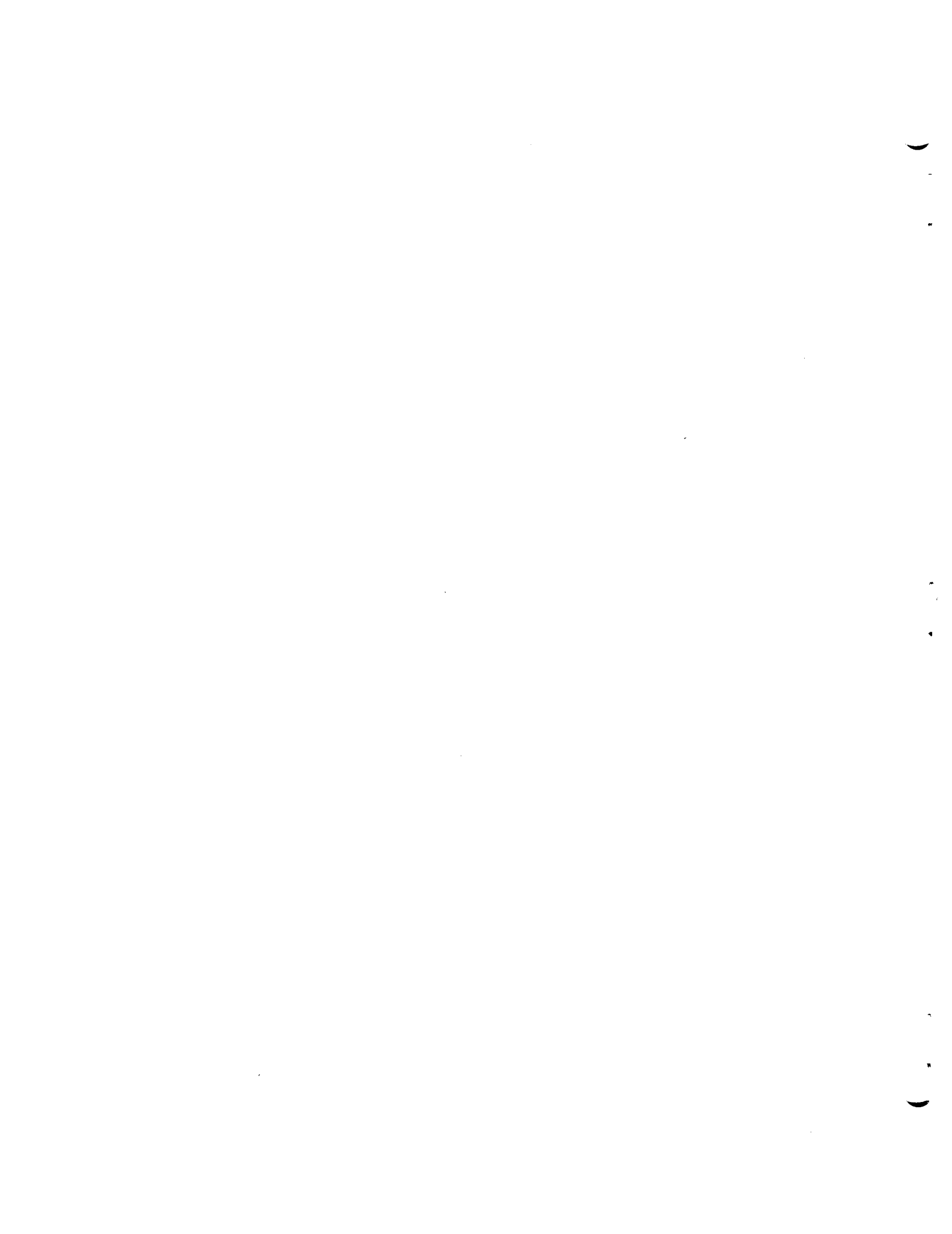
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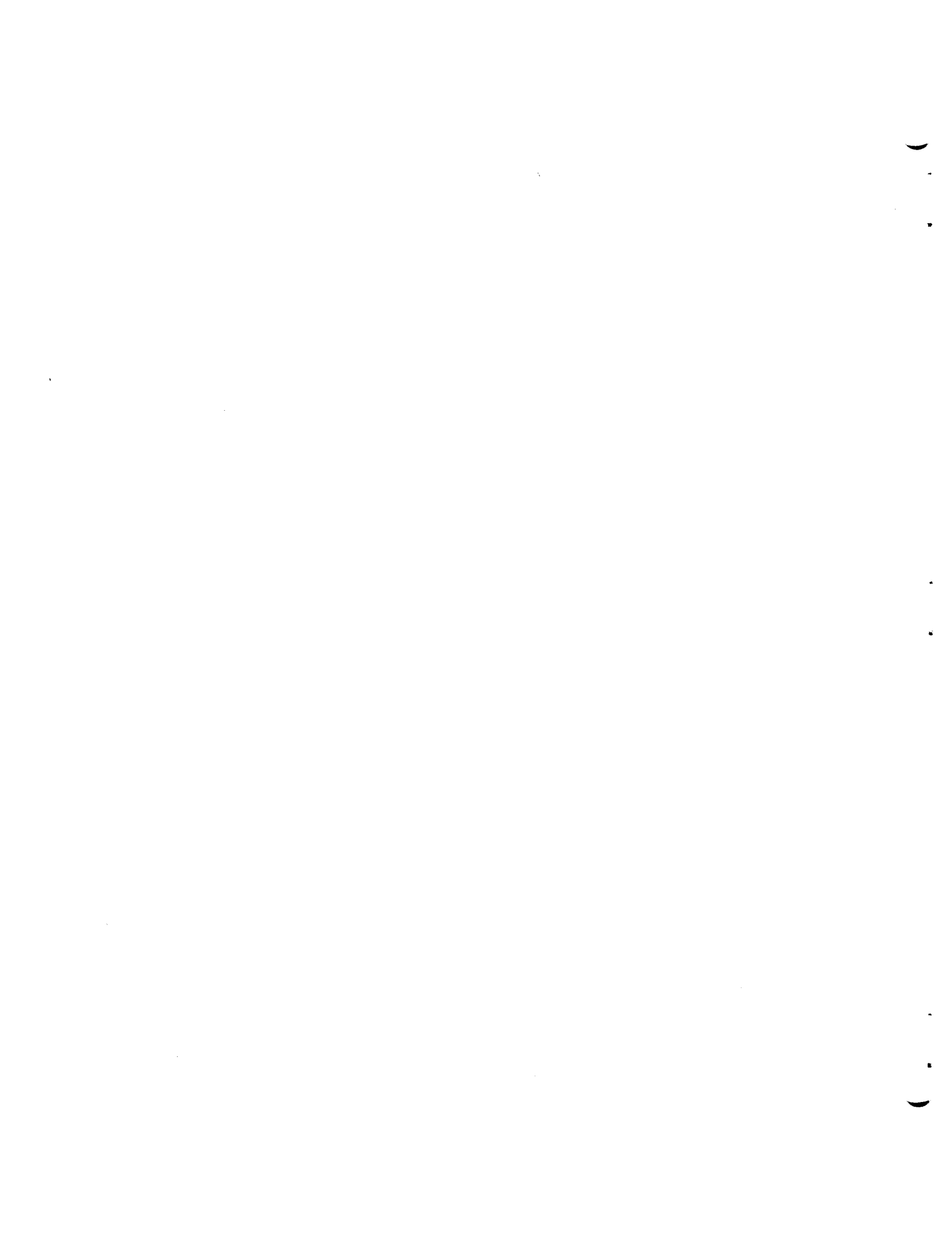
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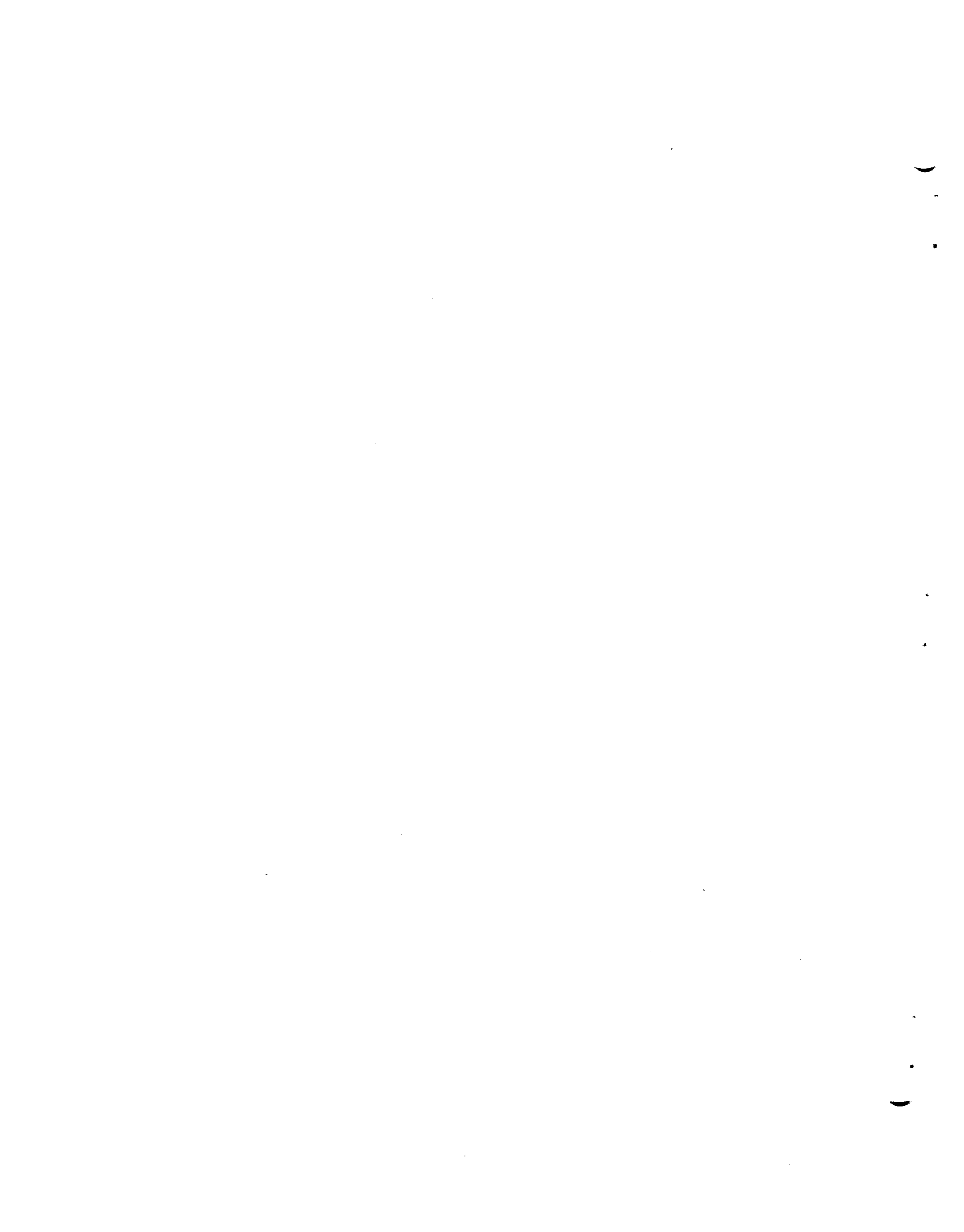
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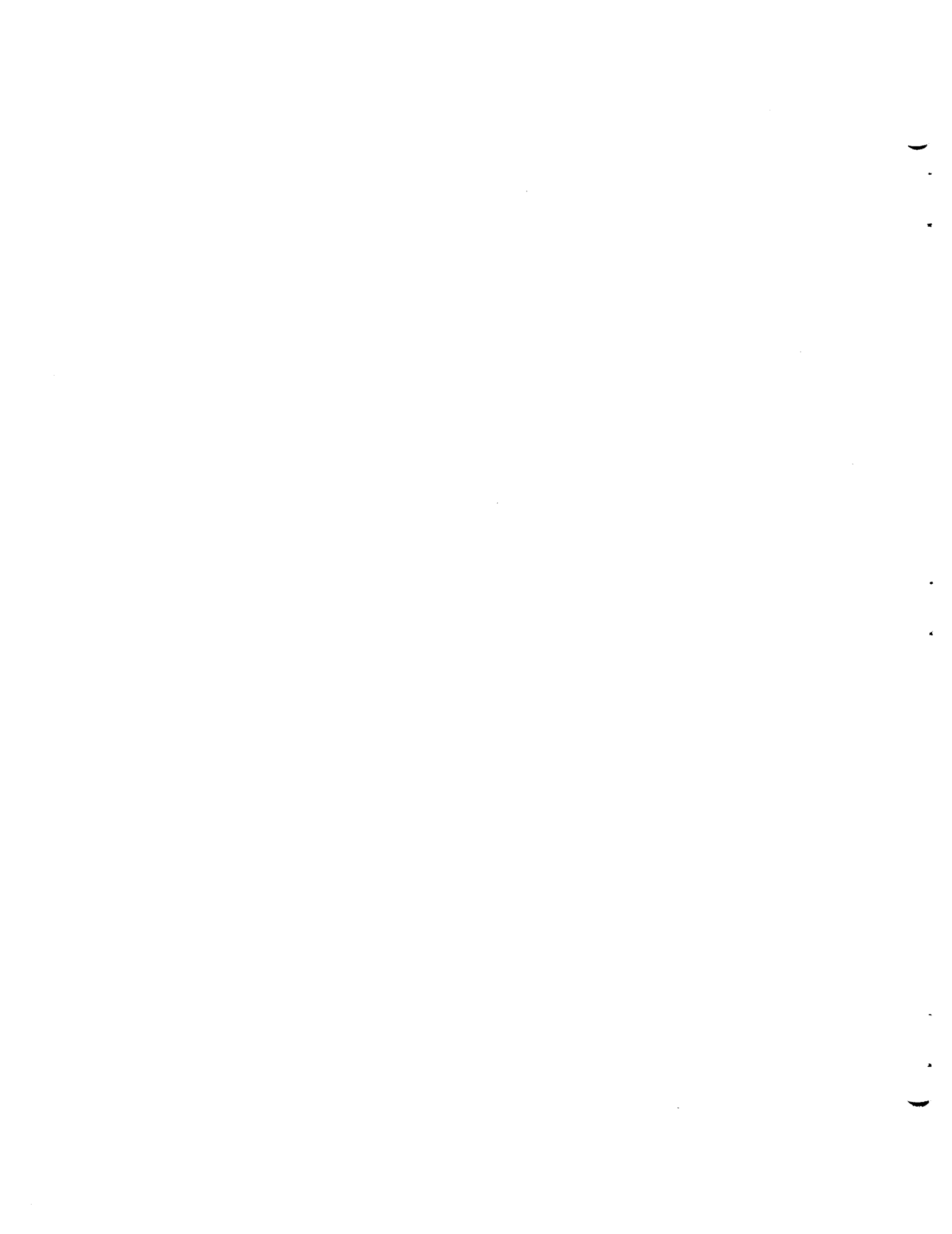
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## COMPUTER PROGRAMS FOR MSBR HEAT EXCHANGERS

Abstract

Three computer programs were developed to make design calculations for the heat exchangers for Molten-Salt Breeder Reactor concepts. They are the program for the primary heat exchangers, PRIMEX; the program for the reheaters, RETEX; and the program for the steam generator superheaters, SUPEX. Each type of exchanger analyzed is described, the basic equations used in each analysis are given, and the logic used in each program is discussed briefly in this report. Flow diagrams, lists of input required and output received, complete program listings, and the nomenclature for the programs as well as example computer input and output for the exchangers described are appended.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The concept of a single-fluid Molten-Salt Breeder Reactor (MSBR) with a thermal capacity of 2250 MW and a net electrical output of 1000 MW has some very special heat exchange requirements. In the present conceptual design for the MSBR plant, there are four heat exchangers in the primary system that transfer heat from the molten fluoride fuel-salt mixture to the molten sodium fluoroborate coolant salt. In the secondary system, there are eight reheaters and 16 steam generators that transfer heat from the coolant salt. The manner in which these exchangers were designed to meet the special heat exchange requirements and the computer programs that were developed to calculate the design numbers are described in this report.

The development of MSBR concepts passed through a number of stages during which the plant layout was improved, core configurations were optimized, and physical property data were refined. The first formal study of a MSBR heat exchange system made by the authors was reported in 1967 (GE&C Division Design Analysis Section, "Design Study of a Heat-Exchange System For One MSBR Concept," USAEC Report ORNL TM-1545, Oak

Ridge National Laboratory, September 1967). To analyze one exchanger at each stage of its subsequent development without programming a large portion of the necessary calculations would have meant almost continual repetition of these calculations over a period of many months. With computer programs available, the design for an exchanger could easily be updated for changed capacity, physical properties, temperatures, pressures, etc.

Three such computer programs were developed. One computer program was written to make the design calculations for the primary heat exchanger, and it is the PRIMEX program. This program was modified at one stage of its development to perform the calculations for the steam reheater exchangers. This modified version is the RETEX program. A third computer program was written to perform the design calculations for the steam generator superheater exchangers, and it is the SUPLEX program. The design data for each of these three types of exchanger, the basic equations used in each design analysis, and each of the computer programs developed to perform the analysis are described in the following sections of this report. Flow charts for each program, lists of the input required and the output provided by each program, complete program listings, nomenclature lists for each program, and the computer input and output for each type of heat exchanger discussed are appended.

## 2. PRIMEX, THE PRIMARY HEAT EXCHANGER PROGRAM

There are four primary heat exchangers, which transfer heat from the fuel salt to the coolant salt, in the conceptual design for a single-fluid MSBR. Each of these exchangers has a thermal capacity of 556 MW and each is of the same design. The fuel salt circuits for the primary heat exchangers are in parallel, each having its own fuel pump. The coolant salt from each exchanger is circulated through its own system of two reheater exchangers and four steam generators.

At full design load, the fuel salt enters the top of the primary heat exchanger at a temperature of 1300°F and exits from the bottom at a temperature of 1050°F for return to the reactor. The coolant salt at a temperature of 850°F enters the top of the primary heat exchanger and is directed to the bottom of the exchanger through a central downcomer where it enters the shell side of the exchanger, flows upward in counterflow to the fuel salt, and leaves the top of the exchanger at a temperature of 1150°F. This coolant salt is circulated through the steam reheaters and steam generators where its heat is transferred to the exhaust steam and feedwater, respectively.

The design conditions for the primary heat exchanger were partially dictated by the overall requirements of the MSBR system. The heat load, entrance and exit temperatures of the fuel and coolant salts, and the maximum or desired pressure drops across the shell and tube sides of the exchanger were specified by the operating conditions of the system. Design considerations for the overall system dictated the type of exchanger, arrangement of nozzles to facilitate piping, minimum tube diameter considered to be consistent with fabrication practices, and the limit on the overall length of the exchanger. Certain criteria such as the maximum allowable temperature drop across the tube walls and the need to build in enough tube flexibility to compensate for differential thermal expansion were established by the strength of the materials. Vibration considerations placed limits on flow velocities and the spacing between baffles. In addition, it is highly desirable that the volume of fuel salt be kept at a minimum to lower the doubling time of the reactor.

Within the framework of these requirements and guidelines, a computer program was developed to perform a parameter study and select the design for the primary heat exchanger that employs a minimum volume of fuel salt. The design data and equations discussed in the following subsections were used to develop the computer program for the primary heat exchanger (PRIMEX).

### 2.1 Description of Primary Heat Exchanger

Each of the four primary heat exchangers is a vertical shell-and-tube type with a single counterflow pass on both the tube and shell sides. Each unit is about 6 ft in diameter and about 22 ft tall, not including the coolant salt U-bend piping at the top. A cross-sectional elevation of a typical primary heat exchanger is illustrated in Fig. 2.1, and the pertinent design data are given in Table 2.1.

The fuel (primary) salt enters the tube side of the primary heat exchanger at the top and flows out the bottom of the exchanger after a single pass through the 3/8-in.-OD tubes. The coolant (secondary) salt enters at the top of the exchanger, flows to the bottom of the exchanger through a central 20-in.-diameter downcomer where it enters the annular shell containing the tubes, flows upward around modified disk and doughnut baffles, and exits through a 28-in.-diameter pipe concentric with the inlet pipe at the top.

The tubes are arranged in concentric rings in the bundle with a constant radial pitch and a circumferential pitch that is as constant as can be obtained. The L-shaped tubes are welded into a horizontal tube sheet at the bottom and into a vertical tube sheet at the top. The toroidal-shaped top head and tube sheet assembly has a significant strength advantage, simplifies the arrangement for coolant-salt flow, and allows the seal weld for the top closure to be located outside the heat exchanger.

To accommodate differential thermal expansion between the shell and tubes, about 4 ft of the upper portion of the tubing is bent into a sine



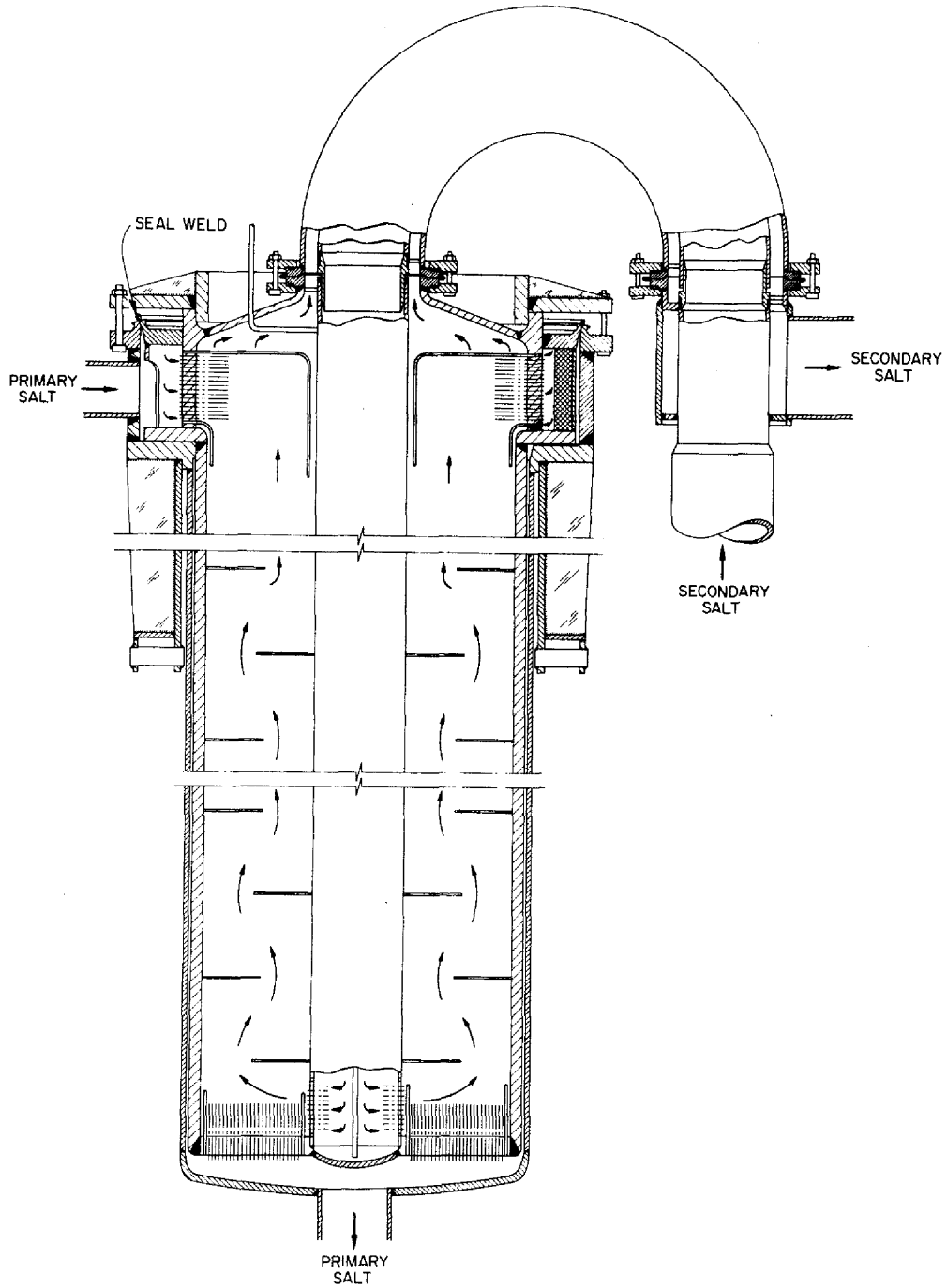


Fig. 2.1. Cross-Sectional Elevation of a Typical MSBR Primary Heat Exchanger.

Table 2.1. Design Data for MSBR Primary Heat Exchanger

Type	Shell-and-tube one-pass vertical exchanger with disk and doughnut baffles
Number required	Four
Rate of heat transfer per unit, MW	556.5
Btu/hr	$1.9 \times 10^9$
Tube-side conditions	
Hot fluid	Fuel salt
Entrance temperature, °F	1300
Exit temperature, °F	1050
Entrance pressure, psi	180
Pressure drop across exchanger, psi	130
Mass flow rate, lb/hr	$23.45 \times 10^6$
Shell-side conditions	
Cold fluid	Coolant salt
Entrance temperature, °F	850
Exit temperature, °F	1150
Exit pressure, psi	34
Pressure drop across exchanger, psi	116.2
Mass flow rate, lb/hr	$17.8 \times 10^6$
Tube	
Material	Hastelloy N
Number required	5896
Pitch, in.	0.75
Outside diameter, in.	0.375
Wall thickness, in.	0.035
Length, ft	22.57
Tube sheet	
Material	Hastelloy N
Thickness, in.	4.75
Sheet-to-sheet distance, ft	21.31
Total heat transfer area, ft <sup>2</sup>	13,037
Basis for area calculation	Outside of tubes
Volume of fuel salt in tubes, ft <sup>3</sup>	67.38
Shell	
Material	Hastelloy N
Thickness, in.	0.5
Inside diameter, in.	68.07
Central tube diameter, in.	20.0
Baffle	
Type	Disk and doughnut
Number	21
Spacing, in.	11.23

Table 2.1 (continued)

Disk outside diameter, in.	54.56
Doughnut inside diameter, in.	45.54
Overall heat transfer coefficient, U, Btu/hr.ft <sup>2</sup> .°F	838.3
Tube	
Maximum primary (P) stresses	
Calculated, psi	674
Allowable, psi	3912
Maximum primary and secondary (P + Q) stresses	
Calculated, psi	11,639
Allowable, psi	11,737
Maximum peak (P + Q + F) stresses	
Calculated, psi	13,006
Allowable, psi	25,000

wave configuration. The tubes are held in place by wire lacing in this upper portion of the tube bundle. Since baffling is not employed in this region, the bent-tube portion of the bundle experiences essentially parallel flow and a relatively lower heat transfer performance.

Below the bent-tube region of the bundle, evenly spaced doughnut-shaped baffles are used to hold the tubes in place and to produce cross flow. The baffle spacings and cross-flow velocities are designed to minimize the possibility of flow-induced vibration. The tubes in this baffled region of the heat exchanger have a helical indentation knurled into their surface to enhance the film heat transfer coefficients and thereby reduce the fuel salt inventory in the exchanger. No enhancement of this nature was used in the upper bent-tube region because of present uncertainty about the reliability of tubes that are both bent and indented.

## 2.2 Design Calculations

Since experience with both the fuel and coolant salts is limited, there was and still is a certain degree of uncertainty associated with the transport properties of salt and its behavior as a heat transfer medium. The design properties of the fuel salt, coolant salt, and of Hastelloy N used in the concept of a single-fluid MSBR and incorporated in the primary heat exchanger computer program are given in Appendix A.

As previously described, the tubes in the baffled portion of the primary heat exchanger are helically indented to improve heat transfer performance. Experiments performed by C. G. Lawson, R. J. Kedl, and R. E. McDonald<sup>1</sup> indicated that this indentation is expected to result in an improvement by a factor of 2 in the tube-side heat transfer coefficient. An enhancement factor of 1.3 for the heat transfer coefficient outside the tubes is suggested by Lawson<sup>2</sup> although no experiments have been done to support this recommendation. The experimental work<sup>1</sup> that was performed was limited to Reynolds numbers greater than 10,000, and there is some uncertainty about the degree of improvement that can be expected for Reynolds numbers of less than 10,000. It was assumed that no improvement can be expected in a truly laminar flow (Reynolds numbers less than 1000), and the improvement expected for the intermediate range was extrapolated by using a method suggested by H. A. McLain.<sup>3</sup> The resulting enhancement factors (EF) are

$$EF_i = 2.0 \text{ and } EF_o = 1.3 \text{ for Reynolds numbers } \geq 10,000$$

and

$$EF_i = 1.0 \text{ and } EF_o = 1.0 \text{ for Reynolds numbers } \leq 1000,$$

where

$EF_i$  = enhancement factor inside tube and

$EF_o$  = enhancement factor outside tube (cross flow).

For  $1000 < \text{Reynolds number} < 10,000$ ,

$$EF_i = 1.0 + \left( \frac{N_{Re} - 1000}{9000} \right)^{1/2} \quad (2.1)$$

and

$$EF_o = 1.0 + 0.3 \left( \frac{N_{Re} - 1000}{9000} \right)^{1/2} \quad (2.2)$$

where  $N_{Re}$  = the corresponding Reynolds number.

The enhancement factors for heat transfer resulting from the helical indentation of the tubes in the baffled region were assumed to have a proportionate effect on pressure drop. The shell-side pressure drop was calculated by using the procedure reported by O. P. Bergelin et al.,<sup>4</sup> and the tube-side pressure drop was calculated by using the conventional friction-factor method. An overall leakage factor of 0.5 was used for the pressure drop in the shell side of the heat exchanger, and a factor of 0.8 was used in the heat transfer calculations. These leakage factors were selected on the basis of recommendations reported by Bergelin et al.<sup>5</sup> The correct leakage factor, which is dependent upon various clearances between tubes and baffles and between baffles and the shell, will have to be calculated when the actual design for the primary heat exchanger has been completed.

Since molten fluoride salts do not wet Hastelloy N, the containing material of the heat exchanger, it was suspected that the usual heat transfer correlations, which are normally based on experiments with water or petroleum products, might not be valid. However, recent experiments performed by B. Cox<sup>6</sup> indicated that basically the behavior of the fuel salt is similar to that of conventional fluids. The correlations developed by Cox result in heat transfer coefficients somewhat lower than those obtained from the Sieder and Tate correlations for turbulent regions,<sup>7</sup> Hansen's equation for transition regions,<sup>8</sup> and the Sieder and Tate correlations for laminar regions.<sup>7</sup> The correlations used in this study are those based on the data developed by Cox that were recommended by H. A. McLain.<sup>9</sup> These are given in Eqs. 2.3, 2.4, and 2.5.

For completely turbulent flow with Reynolds numbers greater than 12,000,

$$\frac{h_i d_i}{k_i} = 0.217 (N_{Re})^{0.8} (N_{Pr})^{1/3} \left( \frac{\mu_b}{\mu_i} \right)^{0.14} (EF_i) \quad (2.3)$$

where

$h_i$  = heat transfer coefficient inside tube, Btu/hr.ft<sup>2</sup>.°F,

$d_i$  = inside diameter of tube, ft,

$k_i$  = thermal conductivity of fluid inside tube, Btu/hr.ft.°F,

$N_{Re}$  = Reynolds number,

$N_{Pr}$  = Prandtl number,

$\mu_b$  = viscosity at temperature of bulk fluid, lb/hr.ft,

$\mu_i$  = viscosity of fluid at temperature of inside surface of tube, lb/hr.ft, and

$EF_i$  = enhancement factor for helically indented tubes given in Eq. 2.1.

Based on the inside diameter of the tube, the Reynolds number

$$N_{Re} = \frac{d_i G_i}{\mu_b}$$

where  $G_i$  = mean mass velocity of fluid inside the tube, lb/hr.ft<sup>2</sup>. For completely laminar flow with Reynolds numbers less than 2100,

$$\frac{h_i d_i}{k_i} = \left[ 4.36 + \frac{0.023 \left( N_{Re} N_{Pr} \frac{d_i}{\ell} \right)}{1 + 0.0012 \left( N_{Re} N_{Pr} \frac{d_i}{\ell} \right)} \right] EF_i \quad (2.4)$$

where  $\ell$  = length of tube from the entrance to the local point, ft. For the intermediate region where  $2100 \leq$  Reynolds number  $\leq 12000$ ,

$$\frac{h_i d_i}{k_i} = 0.089 \left[ (N_{Re})^{2/3} - 125 \right] (N_{Pr})^{1/3} \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{d_i}{\ell} \right)^{2/3} \right] \left( \frac{\mu_b}{\mu_i} \right)^{0.14} (EF_i) \quad (2.5)$$

The pressure drop inside the tubes was calculated by using the expression

$$\Delta P_i = \frac{4fL}{d_i} \left( \frac{G_i^2}{2\rho_i g_c} \right) (EF_i) \quad (2.6)$$

where

$f$  = friction factor,

$L$  = length of tube, ft,

$d_i$  = inside diameter of tube, ft,

- $G_i$  = mean mass velocity of fluid inside tube, lb/hr·ft<sup>2</sup>,  
 $\rho_i$  = density of fluid inside tube, lb/ft<sup>3</sup>,  
 $g_c$  = dimensional conversion factor =  $4.18 \times 10^8$  lb<sub>m</sub>·ft/lb<sub>f</sub>·hr<sup>2</sup>, and  
 $EF_i$  = enhancement factor for helically indented tubes given in Eq. 2.1.

The friction factor for turbulent flow ( $N_{Re} > 2100$ ) is given by the expression

$$f = 0.0014 + 0.125(N_{Re})^{-0.32}, \quad (2.7)$$

and the friction factor for laminar flow ( $N_{Re} < 2100$ ) is given by the expression

$$f = \frac{16}{N_{Re}}. \quad (2.8)$$

The heat transfer coefficient across the tube wall is given by the expression

$$h_w = \left( \frac{k}{d_o t} \right) \frac{d_o - d_i}{\ln \frac{d_o}{d_i}}, \quad (2.9)$$

where

- $k$  = thermal conductivity, Btu/hr·ft·°F,  
 $d_o$  = outside diameter of tube, ft,  
 $t$  = wall thickness, ft, and  
 $d_i$  = inside diameter of tube, ft.

No experiments have been performed to date to develop correlations for the heat transfer behavior of a sodium fluoroborate coolant salt in the shell side of the heat exchanger. The correlation developed by O. P. Bergelin et al.<sup>4</sup> was used for the baffled region of the MSBR primary heat exchanger, and the correlation developed by D. A. Donohue<sup>10</sup> was used for the unbaffled region.

Although selected as being the most representative available for the baffled region, Bergelin's correlation<sup>4</sup> is strictly for cross flow and his data were based on work with half-moon shaped baffles with straight edges. Since disk and doughnut baffles are used in the MSBR primary heat exchanger, the adaptation of Bergelin's data involved certain interpretations in determining the cross-sectional areas involved. The correlation

for cross flow was also modified by the introduction of a correction factor. This correction factor is dependent upon the degree of actual cross flow that exists as determined by the ratio between the baffle spacing and the annular thickness of the vessel. Data from Bergelin's original experiment<sup>4</sup> were used to estimate the value of the correction factor, which is expressed as

$$BCF = 0.77 \left( \frac{X}{Y} \right)^{-0.138} \quad (2.10)$$

where

BCF = correction factor for shell-side heat transfer coefficient as proposed by Bergelin,<sup>4</sup>

X = baffle spacing (as illustrated in Fig. 2.2), ft, and

Y = radial distance from center of window to center of opposing window (as illustrated in Fig. 2.2), ft.

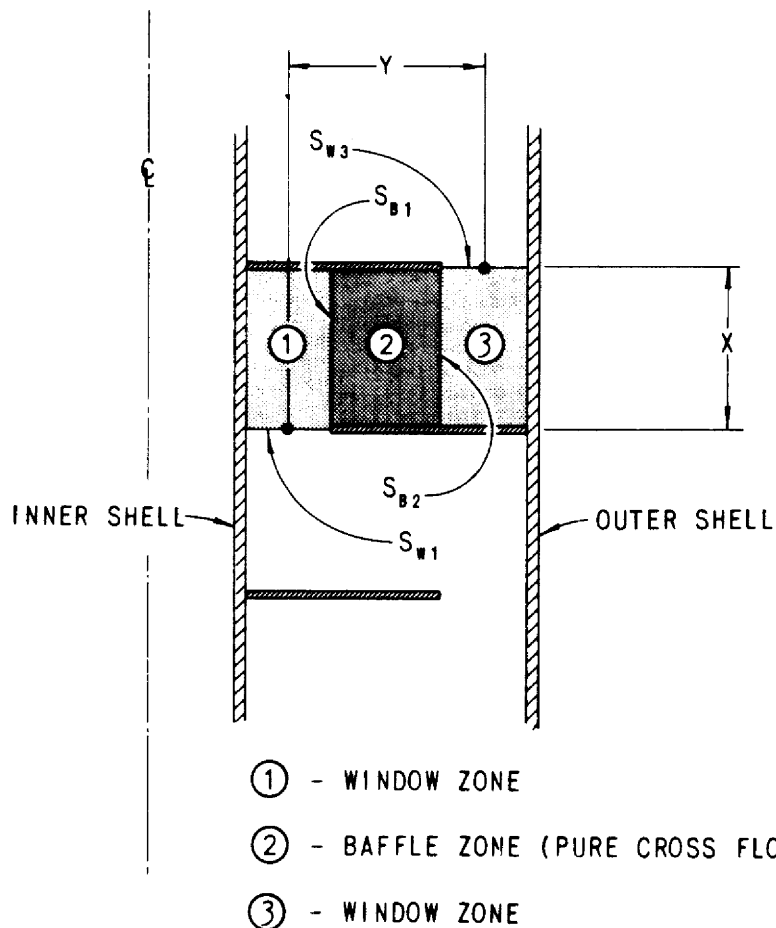


Fig. 2.2. Zones of Flow Between Two Baffles in the Shell Side of the MSBR Primary Heat Exchanger.



In the method advanced by Bergelin,<sup>4</sup> the region between two baffles is considered as three parts: one pure cross-flow zone between two window zones, as illustrated in Fig. 2.2. The mass velocity in each zone is based on the effective area of each zone. In a window zone, the effective area is given by the expression

$$S_z = (S_w S_B)^{1/2} \quad (2.11)$$

where

$S_w$  = free cross-sectional area in baffle window, ft<sup>2</sup>, and

$S_B$  = free cross-sectional area for cross flow between tubes applied at lip of the baffle, ft<sup>2</sup>.

The effective area of the pure cross-flow zone is given by the expression

$$S_m = 0.5(S_{B1} + S_{B2}) \quad (2.12)$$

where the indices 1 and 2 indicate the sides of the pure cross-flow zone. Based on this definition of the areas or zones used to calculate the mass velocity, the Reynolds number for each zone is determined from the expression

$$N_{Re} = \frac{d_o G}{\mu_b} \quad (2.13)$$

where

$d_o$  = outside diameter of the tube, ft,

$G$  = mass velocity of the fluid outside the tubes, lb/hr·ft<sup>2</sup>, and

$\mu_b$  = viscosity at temperature of bulk fluid, lb/hr·ft.

The relationship between the Reynolds number for each flow zone and an appropriate heat transfer factor ( $J$ ) is developed in Bergelin's method.<sup>4</sup> The heat transfer factor for the window zone is determined from the expression

$$J_w = \frac{h_w}{C_p G_m} \left( \frac{C_p \mu_b}{k} \right)^{2/3} \left( \frac{\mu_s}{\mu_b} \right)^{0.14} (EF_o)(BCF)(LF) \quad (2.14)$$

where

$h_w$  = heat transfer coefficient for window zone, Btu/hr·ft<sup>2</sup>·°F,

$C_p$  = specific heat, Btu/lb·°F,

$G_m$  = mean mass velocity of fluid, lb/hr·ft<sup>2</sup>,

- $k$  = thermal conductivity, Btu/hr·ft·°F,  
 $\mu_b$  = viscosity at temperature of bulk fluid, lb/hr·ft,  
 $\mu_s$  = viscosity of fluid at temperature of wall surface, lb/hr·ft,  
 $EF_o$  = enhancement factor outside helically indented tube given by Eq. 2.2,  
 $BCF$  = correction factor for shell-side heat transfer coefficient given by Eq. 2.10, and  
 $LF$  = leakage factor for heat transfer taken as 0.8.

The heat transfer factor for the cross-flow zone ( $J_B$ ) is determined from the expression

$$J_B = \frac{h_B}{C_p G_B} \left( \frac{C_p \mu_b}{k} \right)^{2/3} \left( \frac{\mu_s}{\mu_b} \right)^{0.14} (EF_o)(BCF)(LF) \quad (2.15)$$

Equations 2.16 and 2.17 were derived from the graph of  $J$  versus  $N_{Re}$  given in Ref. 4 to determine the values of  $J$ . The values of  $J$  determined from Eqs. 2.16 and 2.17 were then used in Eqs. 2.14 and 2.15 to determine the heat transfer coefficients for the window zones and the cross-flow zone ( $h_w$  and  $h_B$ ).

$$\text{For } 800 \leq N_{Re} \leq 10^5, J = 0.346(N_{Re})^{0.382} \quad (2.16)$$

$$\text{For } 100 \leq N_{Re} \leq 800, J = 0.571(N_{Re})^{0.456} \quad (2.17)$$

The values of the heat transfer coefficients for the window zones ( $h_{w1}$  and  $h_{w2}$ ) and the value for the cross-flow zone ( $h_B$ ) were then combined in Eq. 2.18 to determine the total heat transfer coefficient for the region between two baffles.

$$h_t = h_B a_B + h_{w1} a_{w1} + h_{w2} a_{w2}, \quad (2.18)$$

where  $a$  = the area of heat transfer surface in each zone, ft<sup>2</sup>/ft.

The data reported by D. A. Donohue<sup>10</sup> were used for heat transfer calculations involving parallel flow on the shell side of the MSBR primary heat exchanger. The heat transfer coefficient outside the tubes is given by the expression

$$h_o = 0.128 \left( \frac{k_o}{d_o} \right) (12d_{eq})^{0.8} \left( \frac{d_o G}{\mu_b} \right)^{0.6} \left( \frac{C_p \mu_b}{k_o} \right)^{0.33} \left( \frac{\mu_b}{\mu_s} \right)^{0.14} \quad (2.19)$$

where

$k_o$  = thermal conductivity of fluid outside tubes, Btu/hr·ft·°F,

$d_o$  = outside diameter of tube, ft,

$d_{eq}$  = equivalent diameter, ft,

$G$  = mass velocity of fluid outside tubes, lb/hr·ft<sup>2</sup>,

$\mu_b$  = viscosity at temperature of bulk fluid, lb/hr·ft,

$C_p$  = specific heat, Btu/lb·°F, and

$\mu_s$  = viscosity of fluid at temperature of wall surface, lb/hr·ft.

The overall heat transfer coefficient was then calculated by using the expression

$$U_o = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{h_o} + \frac{1}{h_w} + \frac{1}{h_i} \left( \frac{d_o}{d_i} \right)}, \quad (2.20)$$

where  $h_o$ ,  $h_w$ , and  $h_i$  are the shell-side, wall, and tube-side heat transfer coefficients, respectively.

The shell-side pressure drops in the baffled region of the MSBR primary heat exchanger were calculated by using the equations reported by O. P. Bergelin et al.<sup>4</sup> The pressure drop across the cross-flow zone is given by the expression

$$\Delta P_{\text{cross flow}} = 0.6 r_B \rho \left( \frac{V_m^2}{2g_c} \right) (\text{PLF})(\text{EF}) \quad (2.21)$$

where

$r_B$  = number of cross-flow restrictions,

$\rho$  = density of fluid, lb/ft<sup>3</sup>,

$V_m$  = cross-flow velocity of fluid (based on effective area  $S_m$  given by Eq. 2.12), ft/sec,

$g_c$  = dimensional conversion factor = 32.2 lb<sub>m</sub>·ft/lb<sub>f</sub>·sec<sup>2</sup>,

PLF = pressure drop leakage factor taken as 0.5, and

EF = enhancement factor outside helically indented tubes taken as 1.3.

The pressure drop across the window zone is given by the expression

$$\Delta P_{\text{window}} = (1 + 0.6 r_w) \left( \frac{\rho V_w^2}{2g_c} \right) (\text{PLF})(\text{EF}) \quad (2.22)$$

where

$r_w$  = number of restrictions in the window zone and

$V_z$  = mean flow velocity (based on the effective area  $S_z$  given by Eq. 2.11), ft/sec.

The number of restrictions was interpreted as being the number of rows of tubes in the direction of cross flow. The full number was used for the cross-flow zone, while only half of the number of rows was used for each of the window zones. The shell-side pressure drop in the upper bent-tube region of the exchanger was taken as being approximately equal to the pressure drop across one baffled zone.

### 2.3 Description of PRIMEX

The computer program for the MSBR primary heat exchanger, PRIMEX, is presented in Appendix B. In this program, each zone between two baffles was considered as one increment length. The calculations are begun on the hot side of the heat exchanger, and increments are added until a complete heat balance is achieved. The dependence of each of the physical properties on temperature is given as an empirical equation, and these equations are incorporated in the main program. If any of these equations are changed, the appropriate data card must be replaced. The physical property data as well as the other input data required for the PRIMEX program are listed in Appendix B. A list of the output data received from the computer is also presented.

A stress analysis subroutine, TUBSTR, is incorporated in the main program. This subroutine performs a preliminary stress analysis of the tubes with the assumption that the maximum tube stress will occur in the upper bent-tube region of the heat exchanger. Pressure stresses, stresses resulting from thermal expansion, and stresses resulting from the thermal gradient across the tube wall are considered. The primary and secondary stresses are computed, and these computed values are compared with the allowable values given in Section III, Nuclear Vessels, of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code. A second subroutine, LAGR, is used for

interpolation of values from a given table. The complete listing for the main program together with its two subroutines is given in Appendix B.

To illustrate the use of the PRIMEX program, the computer input data for the MSBR primary heat exchanger discussed in Subsection 2.1 and the output data printed by the computer are included in Appendix B. The time required for a typical IBM 360/91 computer run of this program is about 2 minutes.

#### 2.4 Evaluation of PRIMEX

It is believed that the use of the PRIMEX computer program will result in a primary heat exchanger whose volume of fuel salt will be kept to a minimum and whose design will be more reliable than can be achieved with normal hand calculations. Variations in physical properties and complicated geometries are handled easily, and an extensive parameter study can be made in a very short time.

However, the output of a computer program cannot be better than the input. The input data which have a significant effect on the design of the heat exchanger are the physical properties of the fuel and coolant salts, the heat transfer correlations used, the enhancement factors assumed for the helically indented tubes, and the leakage factors associated with fabrication clearances. The average deviations in the physical properties of the fuel and coolant salts presently used in the program are those reported by J. R. McWherter.<sup>11</sup> The most notable uncertainties in the physical property values presently are associated with the viscosity and thermal conductivity of the fuel salt. The average deviation for the fuel-salt heat transfer correlation is reported<sup>6</sup> as being about 5.7%. The deviation or error resulting from the use of Bergelin's correlation<sup>4</sup> is not certain, but shell-side heat transfer coefficients normally have a deviation of about 25%. The leakage factor deviation for the pressure drop might be about 20%, and the leakage factor deviation for the shell-side heat transfer coefficient might be about 10%. The enhancement factor deviation might be about 15%.

The two extreme cases were checked. All of the pessimistic values were used in one case, and all of the optimistic values were used in the other case. The result was a maximum estimated deviation in the overall heat transfer area (or volume of fuel salt) of +38% (additional area required) for the pessimistic case and -28% (less area required) for the optimistic case.

### 3. RETEX, THE STEAM REHEATER EXCHANGER PROGRAM

The coolant salt circulating system in the conceptual design of a single-fluid MSBR consists of four independent loops, each containing salt circulating pumps, steam generators, steam reheaters, and the shell side of one of the four primary heat exchangers. There are two steam reheater exchangers, which transfer heat from the coolant salt to preheated exhaust steam from the high-pressure turbine, in each coolant salt loop; with a total of eight reheaters to meet the total steam reheating requirement of approximately  $5.1 \times 10^6$  lb/hr. Each reheater is of the same design, and each has a thermal capacity of about 36.6 MW.

At full design load, the coolant salt from the primary heat exchanger enters the shell side of the reheater at a temperature of 1150°F and exits at a temperature of 850°F for return to the primary heat exchanger. The preheated exhaust steam from the high-pressure turbine enters the tube side of the reheater at a temperature of 650°F, flows through the tubes in counterflow to the coolant salt, and leaves the reheater at a temperature of 1000°F for delivery to the intermediate-pressure turbine.

Basically, the steam reheater exchangers must meet the same system requirements prescribed for the primary heat exchangers that were discussed in Section 2 of this report. However, since no fuel salt is involved, the desirability of keeping the fluid volume at a minimum is not a critical factor in the design of the reheater. In addition, the lower heat load and average temperatures permit more freedom in designing the geometry of the reheater to avoid problems associated with vibration or overstress.

Since the design for the steam reheater exchanger is similar to that for the primary heat exchanger, an early version of the basic PRIMEX computer program was modified to fit the requirements of the steam reheater, thereby becoming the RETEX program. The design data and equations used to develop the RETEX computer program are discussed in the following subsections.

### 3.1 Description of Steam Reheater

Each of the eight steam reheater exchangers is a horizontal shell-and-tube unit with a single counterflow pass on both the shell and tube sides. Each unit is about 30 ft long and has an outside diameter of 22 in. A typical reheater is illustrated in Fig. 3.1.

The preheated exhaust steam enters the tube side of the reheater at a pressure of about 580 psi, flows through the 0.75-in.-OD tubes, and exits at a pressure of 550 psi. There are 400 straight tubes arranged in a triangular-pitch array in each reheater. The surfaces of these tubes are not helically indented to enhance heat transfer, as are those in the primary heat exchanger.

The coolant salt enters the shell side of the reheater at a pressure of about 228 psi, flows around disk and doughnut baffles in counterflow to the exhaust steam, and exits at a pressure of 168 psi. Other pertinent design data for the steam reheater exchanger are given in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1. Design Data for MSBR Steam Reheater Exchanger

Type	Straight shell-and-tube one-pass horizontal unit with disk and doughnut baffles
Number required	Eight
Rate of heat transfer per unit, MW	36.6
Btu/hr	$1.25 \times 10^8$
Shell-side conditions	
Hot fluid	Coolant salt
Entrance temperature, °F	1150
Exit temperature, °F	850
Entrance pressure, psi	228
Exit pressure, psi	168
Pressure drop across exchanger, psi	59.52
Mass flow rate, lb/hr	$1.16 \times 10^6$
Tube-side conditions	
Cold fluid	Exhaust steam
Entrance temperature, °F	650
Exit temperature, °F	1000
Entrance pressure, psi	580
Exit pressure, psi	550
Pressure drop across exchanger, psi	29.85
Mass flow rate, lb/hr	$6.41 \times 10^5$



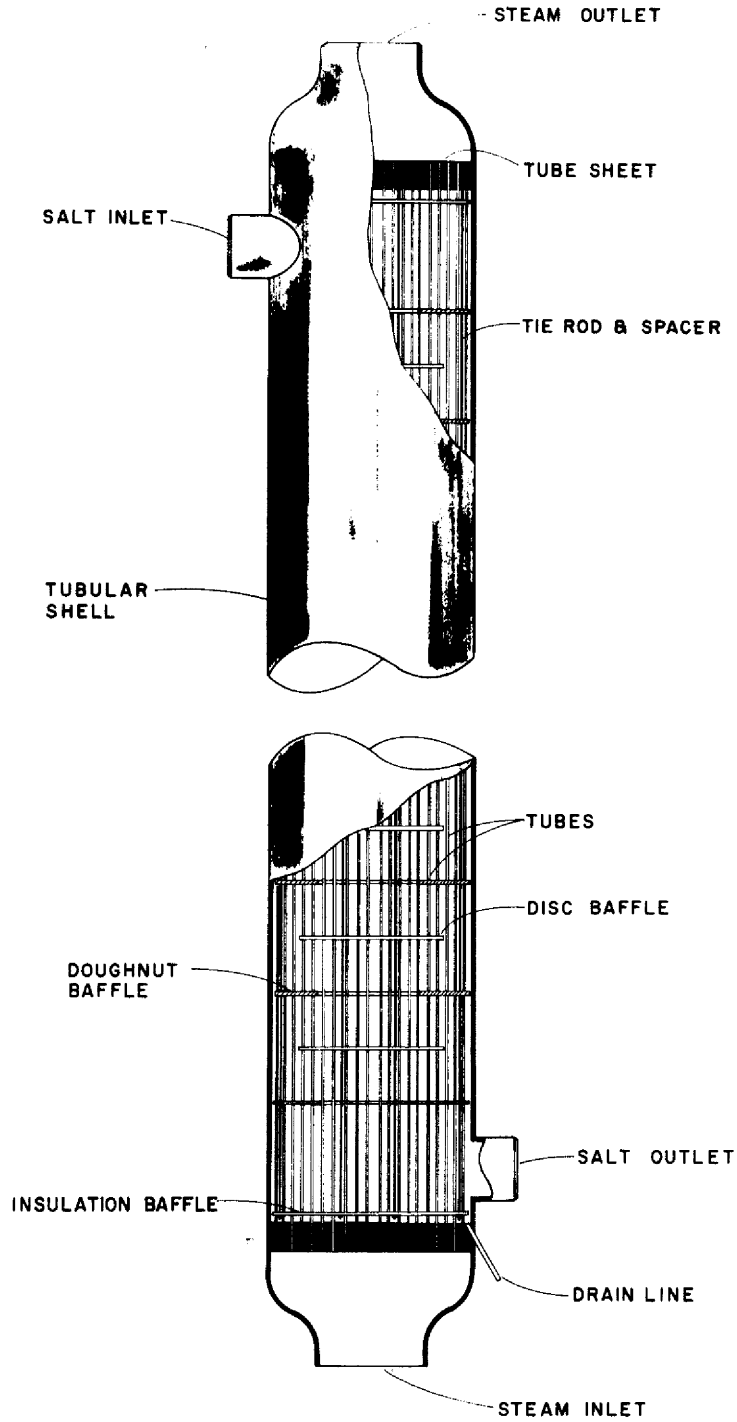


Fig. 3.1. Typical MSBR Steam Reheater Exchanger.

Table 3.1 (continued)

Tube	
Material	Hastelloy N
Number required	400
Pitch, in.	1.0 (triangular)
Outside diameter, in.	0.75
Wall thickness, in.	0.035
Length (tube sheet to tube sheet), ft	30.26
Tube sheet material	
	Hastelloy N
Total heat transfer area, ft <sup>2</sup>	2376
Basis for area calculation	Outside of tubes
Shell	
Material	Hastelloy N
Thickness, in.	0.5
Inside diameter, in.	21.2
Baffle	
Type	Disk and doughnut
Number	21 each
Spacing, in.	8.65
Disk outside diameter, in.	17.75
Doughnut inside diameter, in.	11.61
Overall heat transfer coefficient, U, Btu/hr·ft <sup>2</sup>	306
Tube	
Maximum primary ( $P_m$ ) stress	
Calculated, psi	4582
Allowable, psi	13,000
Maximum primary and secondary ( $P_m + Q$ ) stress	
Calculated, psi	14,090
Allowable, psi	39,000
Shell	
Maximum primary ( $P_m$ ) stress	
Calculated, psi	5016
Allowable, psi	9500
Maximum primary and secondary ( $P_m + Q$ ) stress	
Calculated, psi	14,550
Allowable, psi	28,500

### 3.2 Design Calculations

When developing the computer program RETEX to analyze the steam reheater exchanger, the properties of the steam were assumed to be essentially constant along the length of the exchanger even though it was recognized that some gain in the reliability of the estimates could have been realized by incorporating the steam properties as a function of pressure and temperature. The usual Dittus-Boelter equations were used for the film heat transfer coefficient on the tube side of the exchanger. The other procedures and correlations used in the analysis of the reheater are basically the same as those used for the primary heat exchanger discussed in Subsection 2.2 of this report.

Manual computational methods were used to determine the stresses in the steam reheater exchanger. This preliminary stress analysis was based on the requirements of Section III, Nuclear Vessels, of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code; and the calculated values are compared with the allowable values in Table 3.1. However, a complete stress analysis as required by Section III of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code has not been made.

### 3.3 Description of RETEX

The RETEX program, a modified version of the PRIMEX program, was used to analyze the steam reheater exchanger. In the RETEX program, each zone between two baffles is considered as one increment length. The calculations are begun on the hot side of the exchanger, and increments are added until a complete heat balance is achieved. The physical property equations for the fuel salt in the PRIMEX program are replaced with the physical property data for the exhaust steam in the RETEX program, and these properties are considered as being essentially constant along the length of the exchanger. The physical properties of the coolant salt are evaluated at the average temperature of each increment. The dependence of the physical properties on temperature is presently expressed in the

form of empirical equations incorporated in the main program. If any of these equations are changed, the appropriate data card must be replaced.

The RETEX computer program differs from the PRIMEX computer program in that

1. the reheater tubes are not helically indented to enhance heat transfer, and no enhancement factors are used in the RETEX program;
2. the reheater tubes are arranged in a triangular-pitch array rather than in concentric circles, and certain geometric calculations are therefore made differently in the RETEX program;
3. none of the reheater tubes are bent in a sine-wave configuration to accommodate differential thermal expansion; and
4. no stress analysis subroutines are included in the RETEX program (stresses were calculated by hand).

The computer program for the MSBR steam reheater exchanger, RETEX, is given in Appendix C. A simplified outline of the program in block-diagram form, a list of the input data required, a list of the output received from the computer, and a complete listing of the main program are presented. The RETEX program terms which differ from those of the PRIMEX program are defined. To illustrate the use of the RETEX program, the computer input data for the steam reheater exchanger discussed in Subsection 3.1 and the output printed by the computer are also included in Appendix C. The time required for a typical IBM 360/91 computer run of this program is about 1 minute.

#### 3.4 Evaluation of RETEX

Confidence in the design calculations for the steam reheater exchanger is greater than that in the calculations for the primary heat exchanger because the characteristics of steam are more familiar than those of the fuel salt and because no enhancement factors are involved. Vibration problems are not likely to be encountered in the steam reheater because velocities are less than 6.5 fps and the tubes are supported by baffles with a relatively close spacing.

The uncertainties associated with the coolant salt are involved in the RETEX program, and the deviations applied for the primary heat exchanger (discussed in Subsection 2.4) are also applicable to the steam reheater. Again, two extreme cases were considered. All the pessimistic values were used in one case, and all the optimistic values were used in the other. The result was a maximum estimated deviation in the overall heat transfer area of +23% (additional area required) for the pessimistic case and -13% (less area required) for the optimistic case.

#### 4. SUPEX, THE STEAM GENERATOR SUPERHEATER PROGRAM

There are four steam generator superheater exchangers, which transfer heat from the coolant salt to feedwater, in each of the four coolant salt circulating loops of the MSBR concept. The total steam generation requirement, which includes that needed for the feedwater and preheating the exhaust steam, of about  $10 \times 10^6$  lb/hr is provided by the 16 steam generators, each having a thermal capacity of about 121 MW.

These exchangers serve as both steam generators and superheaters. They are operated in parallel with respect to the coolant salt and steam flows, and they are identical in design and operation. At full design load, preheated feedwater enters the exchanger at a temperature of 700°F, and the supercritical steam exits at a temperature of 1000°F. The coolant salt enters the exchanger at a temperature of 1150°F and exits at a temperature of 850°F for return to the primary heat exchanger.

The factors influencing the design of the steam generator exchanger are partially dependent upon the requirements for the overall MSBR system. The exit temperature and pressure of the steam were dictated by the steam power system selected. The inlet temperature of the steam was determined by considerations relative to the liquidus temperature of the salt and the rapid increase in heat capacity of the supercritical water at temperatures above 700°F. The inlet and exit temperatures of the coolant salt, the pressure drop, and the total heat to be transferred were dictated by the requirements for the reactor and primary heat exchange systems. In addition to these system requirements, the design for the steam generator exchanger must satisfy stress, stability, and space requirements.

Because of the marked changes in the physical properties of the feedwater as the temperature is raised above the critical temperature at supercritical pressures, the heat transfer and flow characteristics vary considerably throughout the exchanger. The SUPEX computer program was developed to account for these changes by making the heat transfer and pressure drop calculations for incremental tube lengths. The design data and equations used to develop this computer program for analysis of the steam generator exchanger are discussed in the following subsections.

#### 4.1 Description of Steam Generator

Each of the 16 steam generator superheater exchangers is a U-tube, U-shell unit mounted horizontally with one leg above the other. Each has a single pass on the shell and tube sides with the flow in one side counter to that in the other. The overall length of each exchanger is about 40 ft, and the overall height from the feedwater inlet plenum to the steam outlet plenum is about 12 ft. A typical steam generator is shown in Fig. 4.1.

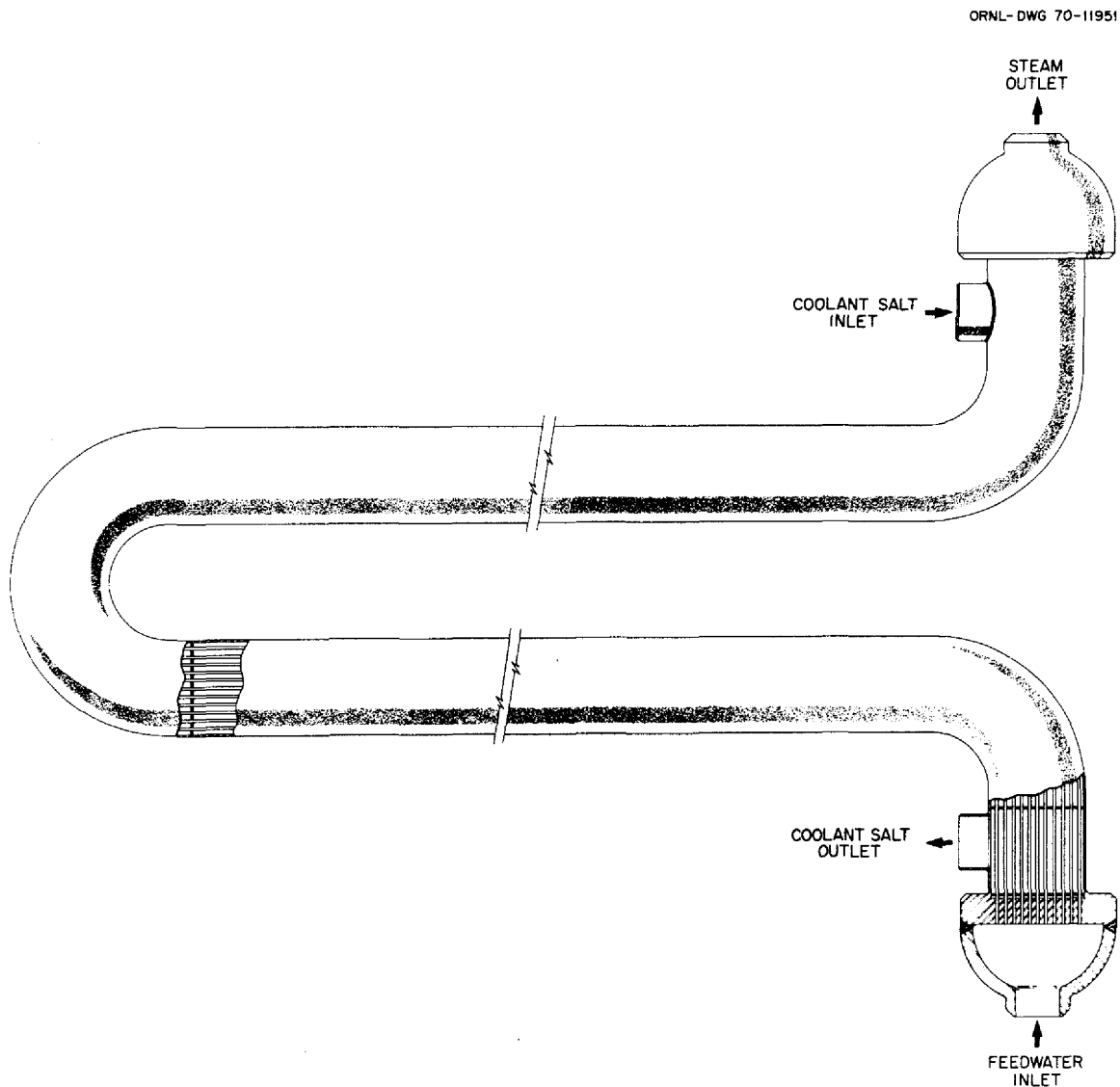


Fig. 4.1. Typical MSBR Steam Generator Superheater Exchanger.

The feedwater enters the tube side of the exchanger at a pressure of 3754 psi, flows through the 0.50-in.-OD tubes, and the supercritical steam exits at a pressure of 3600 psi. The coolant salt enters the shell side of the exchanger at a pressure of 233 psi, circulates in counterflow to the supercritical fluid around segmental baffles, and exits at a pressure of 172 psi. Segmental baffles are used to improve the heat transfer coefficient for the salt film and to minimize salt stratification. A baffle on the shell side of each tube sheet provides a stagnant layer of salt to help reduce stresses resulting from temperature gradients across the tube sheets.

Location of the steam generator exchanger in a horizontal position reduces the possibility of unstable flow conditions for the supercritical fluid in the tubes. The U-tubes are arranged in a triangular-pitch array and the ends of the tubes are turned 90° to equalize the lengths of the tubes in the exchanger. This equalization of tube lengths further reduces the possibility of unstable flow conditions. The pertinent design data for the steam generator exchanger are given in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1. Design Data for MSBR Steam Generator Superheater Exchanger

Type	U-shell, U-tube one-pass horizontal unit with cross-flow baffles
Number required	16
Rate of heat transfer per unit,	
MW	121
Btu/hr	$4.13 \times 10^8$
Shell-side conditions	
Hot fluid	Coolant salt
Entrance temperature, °F	1150
Exit temperature, °F	850
Entrance pressure, psi	233.0
Exit pressure, psi	172.0
Pressure drop across exchanger, psi	61.0
Mass flow rate, lb/hr	$3.82 \times 10^6$



Table 4.1 (continued)

Tube-side conditions	
Cold fluid	Supercritical fluid
Entrance temperature, °F	700
Exit temperature, °F	1000
Entrance pressure, psi	3754
Exit pressure, psi	3600
Pressure drop across exchanger, psi	154
Mass flow rate, lb/hr	$6.33 \times 10^5$
Mass velocity, lb/hr·ft <sup>2</sup>	$2.47 \times 10^6$
Tube	
Material	Hastelloy N
Number required	393
Pitch, in.	0.875 (triangular)
Outside diameter, in.	0.50
Wall thickness, in.	0.077
Length (tube sheet to tube sheet), ft	76.4
Tube sheet	
Material	Hastelloy N
Thickness, in.	4.5
Total heat transfer area, ft <sup>2</sup>	3929
Basis for area calculation	Outside of tubes
Shell	
Material	Hastelloy N
Wall thickness, in.	0.375
Inside diameter, in.	18.25
Baffle	
Type	Cross flow
Spacing, ft	4.02
Number of spaces	19

#### 4.2 Design Calculations

The heat transfer coefficient for the supercritical fluid film on the inside of the tube walls is determined by using the correlation reported by H. S. Swenson et al.<sup>12</sup> This correlation is given in Eq. 4.1.

$$\frac{h_i d_i}{k_i} = 0.00459 \left( \frac{d_i G}{\mu_i} \right)^{0.923} \left[ \frac{H_i - H_b \left( \frac{\mu_i}{k_i} \right)}{T_i - T_b \left( \frac{\mu_i}{k_i} \right)} \right]^{0.613} \left( \frac{v_b}{v_i} \right)^{0.231}, \quad (4.1)$$

where

- $h_i$  = heat transfer coefficient inside tube, Btu/hr·ft<sup>2</sup>·°F,  
 $d_i$  = inside diameter of tube, ft,  
 $k_i$  = thermal conductivity of fluid inside tube, Btu/hr·ft<sup>2</sup>·°F per ft,  
 $G$  = mass velocity of fluid, lb/hr·ft<sup>2</sup>,  
 $\mu_i$  = viscosity of fluid at temperature of inside surface of tube,  
 lb/hr·ft,  
 $H_i$  = enthalpy at temperature of inside surface of tube, Btu/lb,  
 $H_b$  = enthalpy at temperature of bulk fluid, Btu/lb,  
 $T_i$  = temperature of fluid at inside surface of tube, °F,  
 $T_b$  = temperature of bulk fluid, °F,  
 $v_b$  = specific volume of bulk fluid, ft<sup>3</sup>/lb, and  
 $v_i$  = specific volume of fluid inside tube, ft<sup>3</sup>/lb.

The values of specific volume and enthalpy for the supercritical fluid under various conditions of pressure and temperature are taken from data reported by J. H. Kennan and F. G. Keyes.<sup>13</sup> A table look-up subroutine is included in the SUPLEX computer program for determination of these values. The values of thermal conductivity and viscosity for the supercritical fluid are determined from data reported by E. S. Nowak and R. J. Grosh.<sup>14</sup> These data were represented by Eqs. 4.2 and 4.3 in the SUPLEX computer program.

$$\mu = 0.02191 \left( \frac{v}{v - 0.012} \right)^2 \left( \frac{T + 460}{492} \right)^{1.5} \left( \frac{1478}{T + 1446} \right) \quad (4.2)$$

and

$$k = (1.093 \times 10^{-6})(T + 460)^{1.45} + (28.54 \times 10^{-4})v^{-1.25}, \quad (4.3)$$

where

- $v$  = specific volume, ft<sup>3</sup>/lb, and  
 $T$  = temperature of fluid, °F.

The heat transfer coefficient for the salt film on the outside surface of the tubes is determined by using the method proposed by O. P. Bergelin et al.<sup>4,5</sup> The experimental data<sup>4</sup> are presented as correlations between a heat transfer factor ( $J$ ) and the Reynolds number, with the Reynolds number defined by the expression

$$N_{Re} = \frac{d_o G}{\mu_b} \quad (4.4)$$

where

$d_o$  = outside diameter of tube, ft,

$G$  = mass velocity of the fluid, lb/hr·ft<sup>2</sup>, and

$\mu_b$  = viscosity at temperature of bulk fluid, lb/hr·ft.

The shell side of the steam generator exchanger is divided into two types of flow regions by the segmental baffles. These are the cross-flow and window regions, and the heat transfer factor is determined for each. The heat transfer factor for the cross-flow region ( $J_B$ ) is given by the expression

$$J_B = \frac{h_B}{C_p G_B} \left( \frac{C_p \mu_b}{k} \right)^{2/3} \left( \frac{\mu_o}{\mu_b} \right)^{0.14} \quad (4.5)$$

where

$h_B$  = heat transfer coefficient for cross-flow region, Btu/hr·ft<sup>2</sup>·°F,

$C_p$  = specific heat, Btu/lb·°F,

$G_B$  = mass velocity of fluid in cross-flow region, lb/hr·ft<sup>2</sup>,

$\mu_b$  = viscosity at temperature of bulk fluid, lb/hr·ft,

$k$  = thermal conductivity, Btu/hr·ft·°F, and

$\mu_o$  = viscosity of fluid at temperature of outside surface of tube, lb/hr·ft.

The heat transfer factor for the window region is given by the expression

$$J_w = \frac{h_w}{C_p G_m} \left( \frac{C_p \mu_b}{k} \right)^{2/3} \left( \frac{\mu_o}{\mu_b} \right)^{0.14} \quad (4.6)$$

where

$h_w$  = heat transfer coefficient for window region, Btu/hr·ft<sup>2</sup>·°F, and

$G_m$  = mean mass velocity, lb/hr·ft<sup>2</sup>.

The mean mass velocity is given by the expression

$$G_m = \left( G_B G_w \right)^{1/2}, \quad (4.7)$$

where  $G_w$  = mass velocity of fluid in window region, lb/hr·ft<sup>2</sup>. Equations for determining values of  $J$  were fitted to the graph of  $J$  versus  $N_{Re}$  given in Fig. 11 of Ref. 4 for use in the SUPLEX computer program. The

values of  $J$  given by Eqs. 4.8 and 4.9 are used in Eqs. 4.5 and 4.6 to determine the heat transfer coefficients for the cross-flow and window regions ( $h_B$  and  $h_w$ ).

$$\text{For } 100 \leq N_{Re} \leq 800, \quad J = 0.571(N_{Re})^{-0.456} \quad (4.8)$$

and

$$\text{For } 800 \leq N_{Re} \leq 10^5, \quad J = 0.346(N_{Re})^{-0.382} \quad (4.9)$$

In Bergelin's method,<sup>4</sup> the heat transfer coefficient for the shell side of the exchanger is a linear combination of the heat transfer coefficients for the cross-flow and window regions weighted by the amount of heat transfer surface in each region and corrected for bypass leakage.

Because of the large baffle-spacing-to-shell-diameter ratio (approximately 2.7) required for the steam generator exchanger, an additional correction factor is applied to the shell-side heat transfer coefficient. The total shell-side heat transfer coefficient ( $h_o$ ) is given by the expression

$$h_o = 0.77B \left( \frac{2y}{X} \right)^{0.138} \left( \frac{h_B a_B + h_w a_w}{a_B + a_w} \right), \quad (4.10)$$

where

$B$  = bypass leakage factor recommended by Bergelin,<sup>4</sup>

$y$  = distance from the center line of the shell to the centroid of the segmental window area, ft,

$X$  = baffle spacing, ft,

$h_B$  = heat transfer coefficient for cross-flow region, Btu/hr·ft<sup>2</sup>·°F,

$a_B$  = area of heat transfer surface in cross-flow region per unit length, ft<sup>2</sup>/ft,

$h_w$  = heat transfer coefficient for window region, Btu/hr·ft<sup>2</sup>·°F, and

$a_w$  = area of heat transfer surface in window region per unit length, ft<sup>2</sup>/ft.

The values of specific heat and thermal conductivity for the coolant salt are treated as constants, independent of temperature, and are included in the input information for the SUPEX computer program. The density and viscosity of the salt are treated as functions of temperature as determined by Eqs. 4.11 and 4.12.

$$\rho = 141.38 - 0.02466(T) \quad (4.11)$$

and

$$\mu = 0.2122 \exp\left[\frac{4032}{(T + 460)}\right], \quad (4.12)$$

where

$\rho$  = density of coolant salt, lb/ft<sup>3</sup>,

$T$  = temperature of salt, °F, and

$\mu$  = viscosity of salt, lb/hr·ft.

The thermal resistance of the tube wall is calculated for each increment of tube length by using the thermal conductivity of Hastelloy N evaluated at the average temperature of the tube wall for each particular increment. The thermal resistance of the tube wall is given by the expression

$$R_W = \frac{d_o}{2k_W} \left( \ln \frac{d_o}{d_i} \right), \quad (4.13)$$

where

$R_W$  = thermal resistance of tube wall, hr·ft<sup>2</sup>·°F/Btu,

$d_o$  = outside diameter of tube, ft,

$k_W$  = thermal conductivity of tube wall, Btu/hr·ft·°F, and

$d_i$  = inside diameter of tube, ft.

The thermal conductivity of the tube wall is given by the expression

$$k_W = 0.006375T_W + 4.06 \quad (4.14)$$

where  $T_W$  = mean temperature of the tube wall, °F. The total thermal resistance, based on the outer surface area of the tube, is given by the expression

$$R_t = \frac{d_o}{h_i d_i} + \frac{1}{h_o} + R_W. \quad (4.15)$$

The heat transferred per increment of exchanger length ( $\Delta Q$ ) is given by the expression

$$\Delta Q = \frac{\pi d_o n (\Delta L) (\Delta T_m)}{R_t}, \quad (4.16)$$

where

- $d_o$  = outside diameter of tube, ft,  
 $n$  = number of tubes,  
 $\Delta L$  = increment of tube length, ft,  
 $\Delta T_m$  = mean temperature difference between coolant salt and supercritical fluid for the particular increment, °F, and  
 $R_t$  = total thermal resistance given by Eq. 4.15.

The pressure drop per increment of tube length for the supercritical fluid inside the tubes is given by the expression

$$\Delta P = \frac{4f(\Delta L)}{144d_i} \left( \frac{G^2}{2g_c\rho} \right), \quad (4.17)$$

where

- $f$  = friction factor,  
 $\Delta L$  = increment of tube length, ft,  
 $d_i$  = inside diameter of tube, ft,  
 $G$  = mass velocity of fluid inside tube, lb/hr·ft<sup>2</sup>,  
 $g_c$  = gravitational conversion constant, lb<sub>m</sub>·ft/lb<sub>f</sub>·hr<sup>2</sup>, and  
 $\rho$  = density of fluid inside tube, lb/ft<sup>3</sup>.

The friction factor is given by the expression<sup>4</sup>

$$f = 0.00140 + 0.125 \left( \frac{\mu_i}{d_i G} \right)^{0.32}. \quad (4.18)$$

The pressure drops on the shell side of the steam generator exchanger are calculated by using the equations recommended by Bergelin.<sup>4</sup> The pressure drop across the  $i$ -th cross-flow region is given by the expression

$$\Delta P_{Bi} = \frac{0.6r_B}{144} \left( \frac{G_B^2}{2g_c\rho} \right), \quad (4.19)$$

where

- $r_B$  = number of restrictions in cross-flow region,  
 $G_B$  = mass velocity of fluid in cross-flow region, lb/hr·ft<sup>2</sup>, and  
 $\rho$  = density of fluid, lb/ft<sup>3</sup>.

The pressure drop across the  $i$ -th baffle window is given by the expression

$$\Delta P_{w_i} = \frac{(2 + 0.6r_w)}{144} \left( \frac{G_m^2}{2g_c \rho} \right), \quad (4.20)$$

where

$r_w$  = number of restrictions in window region and

$G_m$  = mean mass velocity (given by Eq. 4.7), lb/hr·ft<sup>2</sup>.

The total pressure drop on the shell side of the exchanger is given by the expression

$$\Delta P_s = B_p \left( \sum_{i=1}^{N+1} \Delta P_{B_i} + \sum_{i=1}^N \Delta P_{w_i} \right), \quad (4.21)$$

where

$B_p$  = bypass leakage correction factor for pressure recommended by Bergelin<sup>4</sup> and

$N$  = number of baffles.

Detailed stress calculations are not included in the SUPEX computer program, but an approximate value of the allowable temperature drop across the tube wall based on thermal stress considerations is determined for each increment of tube length. This value of allowable temperature drop can be compared with the value of the temperature drop across the tube wall determined in the heat transfer calculations to provide some guidance in selecting design parameters. The thermal stresses are treated as secondary stresses. Based on the requirements set forth in Section III, Nuclear Vessels, of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code; the permissible value for the thermal stresses is given by the expression

$$\Delta T^{\sigma_h} = \Delta T^{\sigma_L} = 3S_m - S, \quad (4.22)$$

where

$\Delta T^{\sigma_h}$ ,  $\Delta T^{\sigma_L}$  = hoop and longitudinal stress components caused by temperature differences across the tube wall, psi,

$S_m$  = allowable stress intensity based on rules prescribed in Section III of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, psi, and

S = total stress intensity resulting from primary membrane stresses plus secondary stresses from all sources other than thermal stresses, psi.

The value of S was conservatively estimated to be about 26,000 psi. The tube wall material is Hastelloy N, and

$$\text{for } T_W < 1015^\circ\text{F}, \quad S_m = 24,000 - 7.5(T_W) \quad (4.23)$$

and

$$\text{for } 1015^\circ\text{F} \leq T_W \leq 1100^\circ\text{F}, \quad S_m = 57,000 - 40(T_W) . \quad (4.24)$$

Based on data reported by J. F. Harvey,<sup>15</sup> the hoop and longitudinal stresses resulting from temperature differences across the tube wall are given by the expression

$$\Delta T \sigma_h = \Delta T \sigma_L = \frac{-\alpha E (\Delta T_W)}{2(1 - \nu) \left( \ln \frac{d_o}{d_i} \right)} \left[ 1 - \frac{2d_o^2}{d_o^2 - d_i^2} \left( \ln \frac{d_o}{d_i} \right) \right] , \quad (4.25)$$

where

$\alpha$  = coefficient of thermal expansion, in./in. $\cdot$  $^\circ$ F,

E = modulus of elasticity for Hastelloy N, psi,

$\Delta T_W$  = temperature drop across tube wall,  $^\circ$ F,

$\nu$  = Poisson's ratio,

$d_o$  = outside diameter of tube, in., and

$d_i$  = inside diameter of tube, in.

The estimated value of S and Eqs. 4.22, 4.23, 4.24, and 4.25 are used in the SUPEX computer program to calculate the allowable value of  $\Delta T_W$ . The values of E and  $\alpha$  are determined in the computer program from Eqs. 4.26 and 4.27.

$$E = [31.65 - 0.005(T_W)] \times 10^6 \quad (4.26)$$

and

$$\alpha = [0.0031(T_W) + 5.91] \times 10^{-6} . \quad (4.27)$$

Although detailed stress calculations are not included in the SUPEX computer program, a preliminary stress analysis of the steam generator exchanger was made by hand. This preliminary analysis was based on the



requirements of Section III, Nuclear Vessels, of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code; and the hand calculated values are compared with allowable values in Table 4.2. The allowable stress values were taken from data in code case interpretations 1315-3 (Ref. 16) and 1331-4 (Ref. 17).

Table 4.2. Preliminary Stress Calculations for MSBR Steam Generator

Maximum stress intensity, <sup>a</sup> psi	
Tube	
Calculated	$P_m = 13,900; (P_m + Q) = 30,900$
Allowable <sup>b</sup>	$P_m = 15,500; (P_m + Q) = 46,500$
Shell	
Calculated	$P_m = 5800; (P_m + Q) = 13,200$
Allowable <sup>c</sup>	$P_m = 8800; (P_m + Q) = 26,400$
Maximum tube sheet stress, psi	
Calculated	<17,000
Allowable <sup>d</sup>	17,000

<sup>a</sup>The symbols are those of Section III of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code where

$P_m$  = primary membrane stress intensity, psi,

$Q$  = secondary stress intensity, psi,

$S_m$  = allowable stress intensity, psi.

<sup>b</sup>Based on a temperature of 1038°F for the inside surface of the tubes; this represents the worst stress condition.

<sup>c</sup>Based on the maximum or highest temperature of the coolant salt of 1150°F.

<sup>d</sup>Based on a temperature of 1000°F for the steam and use of a baffle on the shell side.

### 4.3 Description of SUPEX

The equations described in Subsection 4.2 are used in the SUPEX program to size the steam generator exchanger for the specified input data. A flow diagram of the SUPEX program, a list of the input required, and a list of the output received from the computer are given in Appendix D.

In the SUPEX program, the total heat to be transferred in the exchanger is divided into a specified number of equal increments. For each increment, heat balance relations for the coolant salt and the supercritical fluid and the heat transfer equations are used to determine the change of temperature for each stream and the tube length required. The pressure drop in the supercritical fluid for each increment and the pressure drop in the coolant salt for each baffle space are calculated and summed.

Two major iteration loops are contained in the SUPEX program. First, the baffle spacing is assumed and iterations are made until the total calculated shell-side pressure drop agrees with that specified. Internal to this loop, the number of tubes in the exchanger is estimated, and iterations are made to give the total tube-side pressure drop specified. A simplified flow diagram of the SUPEX program, a complete listing of the program, and a list of terms used in the program are given in Appendix D.

Output from the program includes the number of tubes, inside diameter of the shell, length of the exchanger, baffle spacing, number of baffles, total heat transfer area, and the apparent overall heat transfer coefficient. The method of calculation used in the program permits the total length of the tubes to differ from the total length of the baffle space by a fraction of the baffle spacing. Both lengths are given in the output, as are the heat transfer area and apparent heat transfer coefficient for each length. The output also includes pertinent information for each baffle spacing and tube increment.

To illustrate the use of the SUPEX program, the computer input data for the MSBR steam generator superheater exchanger described in Subsection 4.1 and the output data printed by the computer are included in Appendix D. The time required for a typical IBM 360/91 computer run of this program is about 30 seconds.

#### 4.4 Evaluation of SUPEX

The problem of stability in the steam generator superheater was considered. As indicated by K. Goldman et al.<sup>18</sup> and by L. S. Tong,<sup>19</sup> instabilities in steam generators can arise from two sources. First, a true thermodynamic instability can exist where, for a given pressure drop across the tube, the flow rate through the tube may be changed from one steady-state value to another by a finite disturbance. Second, a system instability that is caused by resonant conditions in the fluid can exist. Data related to the first type of instability have been reported by L. Y. Krasyakova and B. N. Glusker,<sup>20</sup> and data related to the second type of instability have been reported by E. R. Quandt<sup>21</sup> and by L. M. Shotkin.<sup>22</sup> A qualitative evaluation of these data indicates that the mass flow rate, pressure drop, and heat flux used in the horizontal U-tube and U-shell design will result in stable operation. Operation of a test module will provide further information about the stability of this design concept.

An analysis was made to evaluate the various uncertainties involved in the SUPEX computer program. Tolerances were placed on the physical properties of the coolant salt, the heat transfer coefficients, and on the pressure-drop correlation. The program was run for various cases to determine the quantitative values of the favorable and the adverse effects of the uncertainties. The favorable effects were defined as decreased heat transfer area, decreased shell diameter, and decreased total tube length. The adverse effects were defined as increased values for these same three parameters. The selection of these parameters was based on the belief that the heat transfer area is indicative of the total cost of the exchanger, the diameter of the shell is indicative of the stress problem, and the total length of the tubes is indicative of the physical size of the exchanger.

The range of uncertainties studied included the physical properties of the coolant salt with a deviation of  $\pm 2\%$  for the specific heat and density and a deviation of  $\pm 10\%$  for the viscosity and thermal conductivity, the tube-side and shell-side heat transfer coefficients with a deviation of  $\pm 20\%$ , and the pressure-drop correlation with a deviation of  $\pm 10\%$ .

Scrutiny of the shell-side heat transfer coefficient revealed that positive deviations (increases) in the specific heat and thermal conductivity of the coolant salt and negative deviations (decreases) in the density and viscosity of the salt will produce favorable effects, while opposite deviations will produce adverse effects. A negative deviation (decrease) in the calculated pressure drop will produce favorable effects, while a positive deviation (increase) will produce adverse effects.

The results of this analysis in terms of percentage changes relative to the design case are given in Table 4.3. Case 1 is for an increased specific heat and density of the coolant salt and a decreased viscosity and thermal conductivity. Case 2 is for deviations opposite to those of Case 1. Cases 3 and 4 are for increased and decreased, respectively, shell-side heat transfer coefficients; Cases 5 and 6 are for increased and decreased, respectively, tube-side heat transfer coefficients; and Cases 7 and 8 are for decreased and increased, respectively, calculated pressure drops. Case 9 for overall favorable conditions is for the combined effect of all favorable changes, and Case 10 for overall adverse conditions is for all adverse changes. Cases 1, 3, 5, and 7 represent favorable changes; while Cases 2, 4, 6, and 8 represent adverse changes.

Table 4.3. Percentage Deviations Resulting From Calculational Uncertainties Related to MSBR Steam Generator Exchanger

Case	Conditions	Heat Transfer Area	Shell Diameter	Total Tube Length
1	Favorable physical properties	-8.2	-1.4	-5.6
2	Adverse physical properties	+7.6	+1.2	+5.2
3	Increased shell-side heat transfer	-10.1	-1.6	-7.0
4	Decreased shell-side heat transfer	+13.5	+2.1	+8.8
5	Increased tube-side heat transfer	-2.3	-0.5	-1.3
6	Decreased tube-side heat transfer	+4.2	+0.9	+2.3
7	Decreased calculated pressure drop	-2.6	-0.5	-1.6
8	Increased calculated pressure drop	+1.8	+0.7	+0.5
9	Overall favorable	-21	-4	-15
10	Overall adverse	+30	+5	+18

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APPENDICES





## Appendix A

## PHYSICAL PROPERTY DATA

The design properties of the fuel salt used in the concept of a single-fluid MSBR and incorporated in the PRIMEX computer program are given in Table A.1. The design properties of the coolant salt used in the MSBR concept and incorporated in the PRIMEX, RETEX, and SUPEX computer programs are given in Table A.2; and the design properties of Hastelloy N used in the MSBR concept and incorporated in these computer programs are given in Table A.3.

Values for the density, viscosity, and thermal conductivity of the fuel and coolant salts were taken from data reported in Ref. A.1. The value given for the heat capacity of the fuel salt is taken from Ref. A.2, and the value given for the heat capacity of the coolant salt is taken from Ref. A.3. These references are listed below.

- A.1. Oak Ridge National Laboratory, "Molten-Salt Reactor Program Semi-annual Progress Report August 31, 1969," USAEC Report ORNL-4449, February 1970.
- A.2. Oak Ridge National Laboratory, "Molten-Salt Reactor Program Semi-annual Progress Report August 31, 1968," USAEC Report ORNL-4344, February 1969.
- A.3. Oak Ridge National Laboratory, "Molten-Salt Reactor Program Semi-annual Progress Report February 29, 1969," USAEC Report ORNL-4254, August 1969.

Table A.1. Design Properties of MSBR Fuel Salt

Fuel salt components	${}^7\text{LiF}-\text{BeF}_2-\text{ThF}_4-\text{UF}_4$
Composition, mole %	71.7-16-12-0.3
Approximate molecular weight	64
Approximate melting point, °F	930
Vapor pressure at 1150°F, mm Hg	< 0.1
Density, <sup>a</sup>	
g/cm <sup>3</sup>	$\rho = 3.752 - (6.68 \times 10^{-4})T^{\circ}\text{C}$
lb/ft <sup>3</sup>	$\rho = 235.0 - 0.02317T^{\circ}\text{F}$
At 1300°F	$\rho = 204.9 \text{ lb/ft}^3$
At 1175°F	$\rho = 207.8 \text{ lb/ft}^3$
At 1050°F	$\rho = 210.7 \text{ lb/ft}^3$
Viscosity, <sup>b</sup>	
Centipoise	$\mu = 0.109 \left( \exp \frac{4090}{T^{\circ}\text{K}} \right)$
lb/ft·hr	$\mu = 0.2637 \left( \exp \frac{7362}{T^{\circ}\text{R}} \right)$
At 1300°F	$\mu = 17.29 \text{ lb/ft}\cdot\text{hr}$
At 1175°F	$\mu = 23.78 \text{ lb/ft}\cdot\text{hr}$
At 1050°F	$\mu = 34.54 \text{ lb/hr}\cdot\text{ft}$
Heat capacity, <sup>c</sup>	$C_p = 0.324 \text{ Btu/lb}\cdot^{\circ}\text{F} \pm 4\%$
Thermal conductivity <sup>d</sup>	
At 1300°F	$k = 0.69 \text{ Btu/hr}\cdot^{\circ}\text{F}\cdot\text{ft}$
At 1175°F	$k = 0.71 \text{ Btu/hr}\cdot^{\circ}\text{F}\cdot\text{ft}$
At 1050°F	$k = 0.69 \text{ Btu/hr}\cdot^{\circ}\text{F}\cdot\text{ft}$

<sup>a</sup>Figure 13.6 on page 147 of Ref A.1.

<sup>b</sup>Table 13.2 on page 145 of Ref A.1.

<sup>c</sup>Page 163 of Ref. A.2.

<sup>d</sup>Figure 9.13 on page 92 of Ref. A.1. The value of k shown is for salt with about 5% less LiF than in the reference salt. Addition of LiF would increase the average value to about 0.72 to 0.74. The established and conservative value of 0.71 was used in the calculations for the MSBR concept.

Table A.2. Design Properties of MSBR Coolant Salt

Coolant salt components	$\text{NaBF}_4\text{-NaF}$
Composition, mole %	92-8
Approximate molecular weight	104
Approximate melting point, °F	725
Vapor pressure at 1150°F, mm Hg	252
Density, <sup>a</sup>	
g/cm <sup>3</sup>	$\rho = 2.252 - (7.11 \times 10^{-4})T^{\circ}\text{C}$
lb/ft <sup>3</sup>	$\rho = 141.4 - 0.0247T^{\circ}\text{F}$
At 1150°F	$\rho = 113.0 \text{ lb/ft}^3$
At 1000°F	$\rho = 116.7 \text{ lb/ft}^3$
At 850°F	$\rho = 120.4 \text{ lb/ft}^3$
Viscosity, <sup>b</sup>	
Centipoise	$\mu = 0.0877 \left( \exp \frac{2240}{T^{\circ}\text{K}} \right)$
lb/ft·hr	$\mu = 0.2121 \left( \exp \frac{4032}{T^{\circ}\text{R}} \right)$
At 1150°F	$\mu = 2.60 \text{ lb/ft}\cdot\text{hr}$
At 1000°F	$\mu = 3.36 \text{ lb/ft}\cdot\text{hr}$
At 850°F	$\mu = 4.61 \text{ lb/ft}\cdot\text{hr}$
Heat capacity <sup>c</sup>	$C_p = 0.360 \text{ Btu/lb}\cdot^{\circ}\text{F} \pm 2\%$
Thermal conductivity, <sup>d</sup>	
At 1150°F	$k = 0.23 \text{ Btu/hr}\cdot^{\circ}\text{F}\cdot\text{ft}$
At 1000°F	$k = 0.23 \text{ Btu/hr}\cdot^{\circ}\text{F}\cdot\text{ft}$
At 850°F	$k = 0.26 \text{ Btu/hr}\cdot^{\circ}\text{F}\cdot\text{ft}$

<sup>a</sup>Figure 13.6 on page 147 of Ref. A.1.

<sup>b</sup>Table 13.2 on page 145 of Ref. A.1.

<sup>c</sup>Page 168 of Ref. A.3.

<sup>d</sup>Figure 9.13 on page 92 of Ref. A.1.

Table A.3. Design Properties of Hastelloy N

Composition, wt %	
Nickel	Balance
Molybdenum	12
Chromium	7
Iron	0 to 4
Manganese	0.2 to 0.5
Silicon, maximum	0.1
Boron, maximum	0.001
Titanium	0.5 to 1.0
Hafnium or niobium	0 to 2
Cu, Co, P, S, C, W, Al	0.35
Density, lb/ft <sup>3</sup>	
At 80°F	557
At 1300°F	541
Thermal conductivity, Btu/hr·ft·°F	
At 80°F	6.0
At 1300°F	12.6
Specific heat, Btu/lb·°F	
At 80°F	0.098
At 1300°F	0.136
Thermal expansion per °F	
At 80°F	$5.7 \times 10^{-6}$
At 1300°F	$9.5 \times 10^{-6}$
Modulus of elasticity, psi	
At 80°F	$31 \times 10^6$
At 1300°F	$25 \times 10^6$
Tensile strength, psi	
At 80°F	~115,000
At 1300°F	~75,000
Maximum allowable design stress	
at 1300°F, psi	
At 80°F	25,000
At 1300°F	3500
Melting temperature, °F	
	2500

## Appendix B

## THE PRIMEX PROGRAM

The PRIMEX computer program is outlined in block-diagram form in Fig. B.1. The input data required for the program are given in Table B.1, and the output received from the program are given in Table B.2. A complete listing of the main program and its two subroutines is followed by definitions of the intermediate variables used in the program. To illustrate the use of the PRIMEX program, the input and output for the MSBR primary heat exchanger discussed in Subsection 2.1 of this report are presented as printed by the computer.

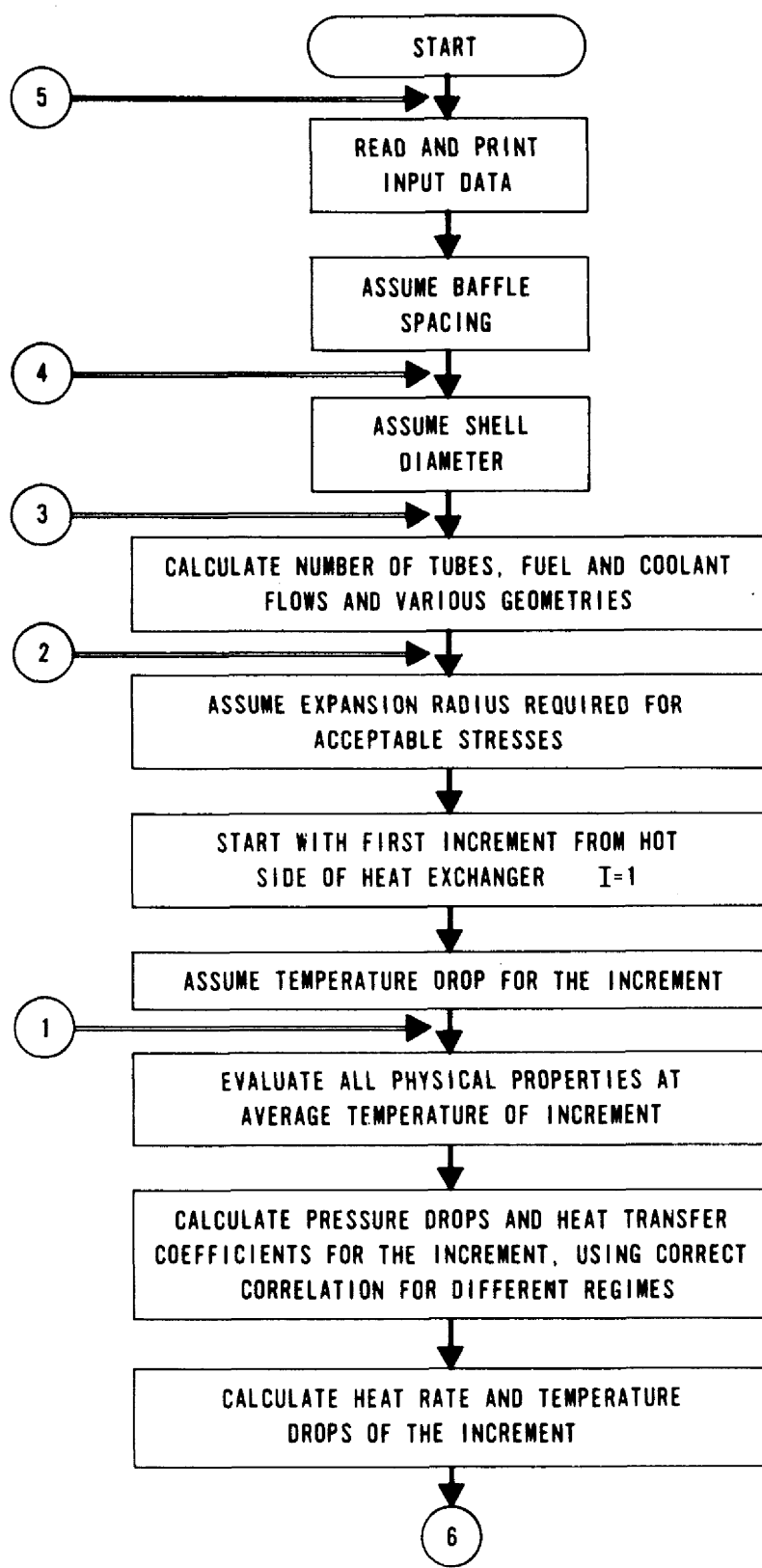


Fig. B.1. Simplified Flow Diagram of the PRIMEX Computer Program.

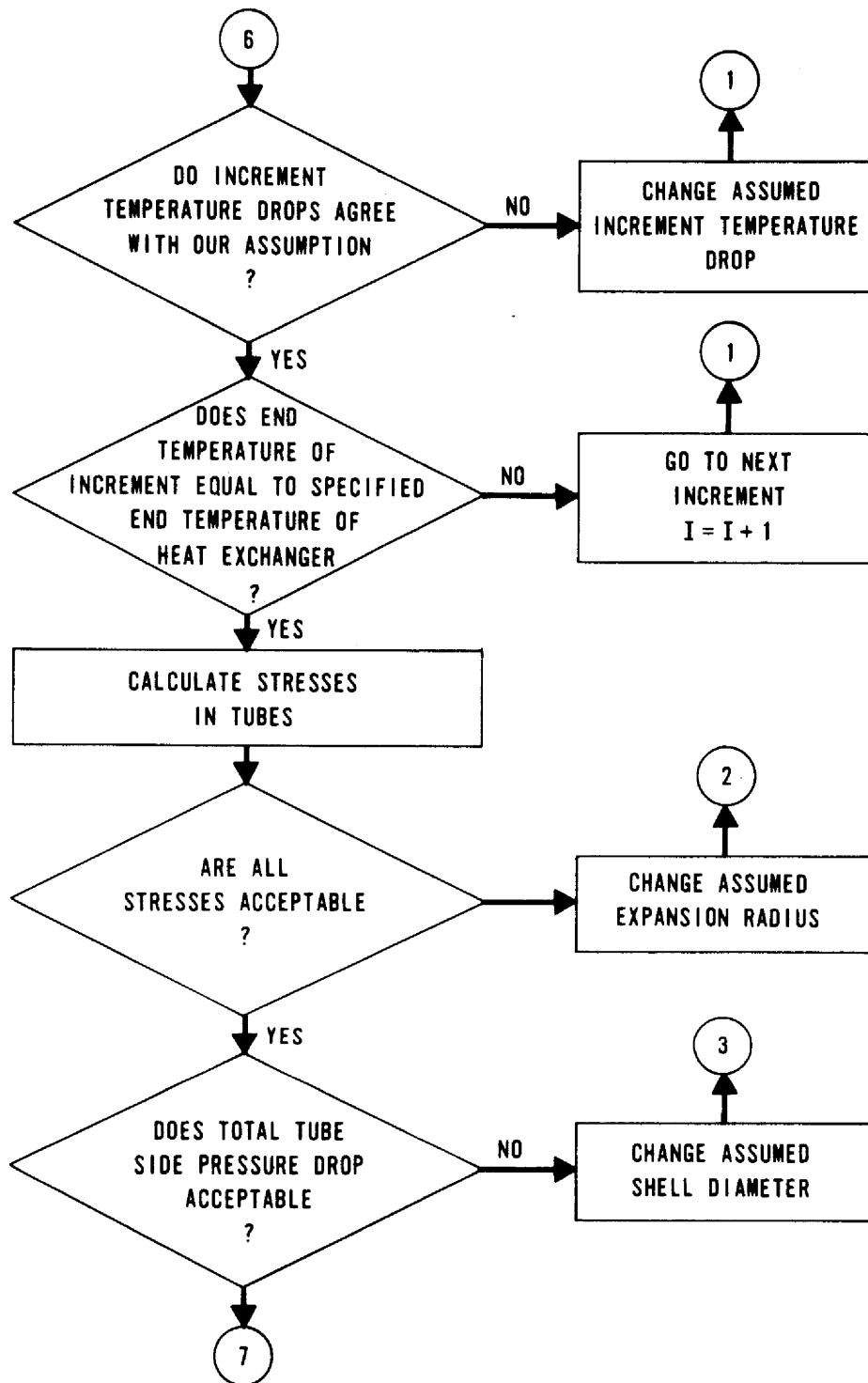


Fig. B.1. (continued)

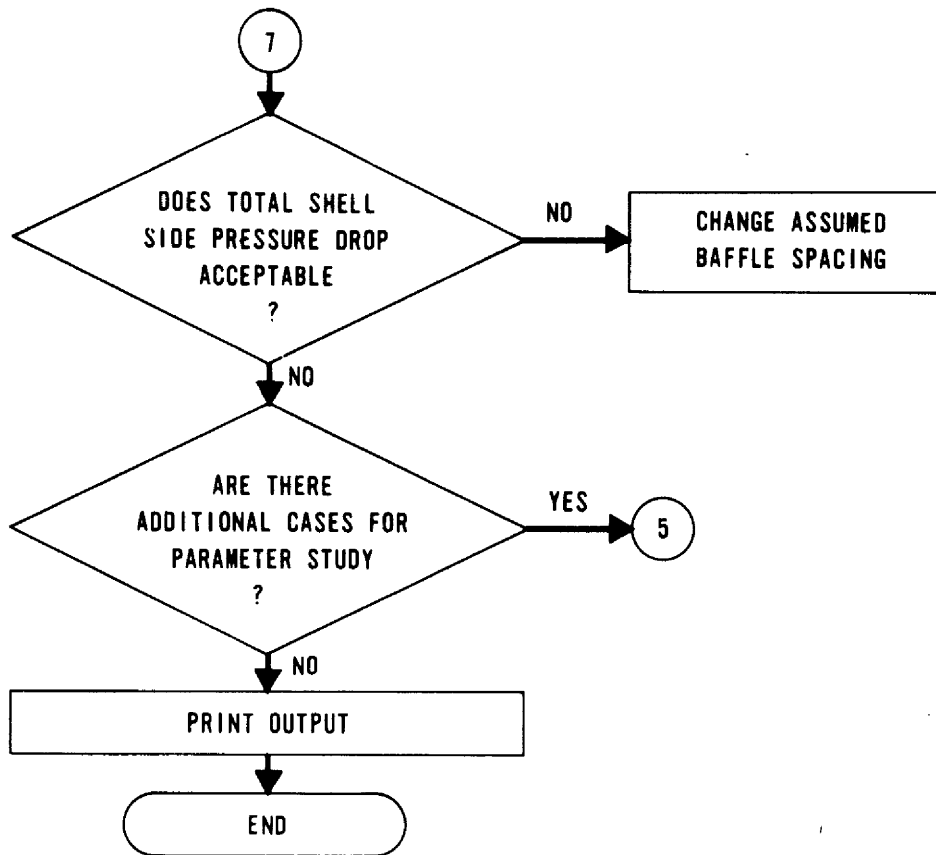


Fig. B.1. (continued)



Table B.1. Computer Input Data for PRIMEX Program

Card	Columns	Format	Variable	Term	Units
A	1-10	E10.4	Heat load required	HEATL	Btu/hr
	11-20	F10.0	Allowable tube-side pressure drop	PRDT	lb/ft <sup>2</sup>
	21-30	F10.0	Allowable shell-side pressure drop	PRDS	lb/ft <sup>2</sup>
	31-40	F10.0	Tube-side inlet pressure	TPIN	lb/ft <sup>2</sup>
	41-50	F10.0	Shell-side outlet pressure	SPOUT	lb/ft <sup>2</sup>
B	1-10	F10.0	Coolant outlet temperature	CTO	°F
	11-20	F10.0	Fuel inlet temperature	FTO	°F
	21-30	F10.0	Fuel outlet temperature	ETF	°F
	31-40	F10.0	Coolant inlet temperature	ETC	°F
C	1-10	F10.0	Leakage factor for heat transfer correlations	LK	
	11-20	F10.0	Leakage factor for pressure drop calculations	PLK	
	21-30	F10.0	Tube material conductivity	WCOND	Btu/hr·ft·°F
	31-40	F10.0	Arc of bent tube for thermal expansion	ARC	Degrees
	41-45	I5	Number of pair points in Stress intensity table for tube material	ICNPT	
D <sub>1</sub> , D <sub>2</sub>	1-10	F10.0	Stress intensity at CTM temperature	CASM	psi
D <sub>ICNPT</sub>	11-20	F10.0	Temperature	CTM	°F
E	1-10	F10.0	Radius of coolant central downcomer	RA5	ft
	11-20	F10.0	Distance between shell wall and tube bundle	DTR	ft
	21-30	F10.0	Maximum anticipated heat exchanger radius	RASMAX	ft
	31-35	I5	Number of cases to be run	KASES	
	36-40	I5	Index one if enhanced tubes are used	KENTB	
	41-45	I5	Index one if stress analysis is included	KTBST	
F <sub>1</sub> , F <sub>2</sub>	1-10	F10.0	Outside diameter of tubes	DIA	ft
	11-20	F10.0	Tube wall thickness	WTHK	ft
F <sub>KASES</sub>	21-30	F10.0	Radial pitch	RPI	ft
	31-40	F10.0	Circumferential pitch	BCPI	ft
	41-50	F10.0	Inner baffle cut	CUT3	% of area
	51-60	F10.0	Outer baffle cut	CUT4	% of area

Table B.2. Output Data From PRIMEX Computer Program

Term	Variable	Units
THEATO	Total heat actually transferred	Btu/hr
HTPERC	Percentage of required heat load actually transferred	
QC	Coolant (shell-side) mass flow rate	lb/hr
QF	Fuel (tube-side) mass flow rate	lb/hr
TTDSO	Total tube-side pressure drop	psi
SPPERC	Percentage of allowed tube pressure drop actually used	
TTDTU	Total shell-side pressure drop	psi
TPPERC	Percentage of allowed shell pressure drop actually used	
RA8	Radius of heat exchanger shell	ft
BSOI	Distance between baffles	ft
VOL	Fluid volume contained in tubes	ft <sup>3</sup>
AREA	Total heat transfer area in heat exchanger	ft <sup>2</sup>
SNT	Total number of tubes	
TUBLEN	Actual tube length	ft
HEXLEN	Heat exchanger length from lower tube sheet to upper nozzle of tubes	ft
STRLEN	Straight section length of tubes	ft
EXPRAD	Radius of tube bends for thermal expansion	ft
BRL1	Modification factor for Bergelin's heat transfer correlation	
PSTO	Primary stresses on outer surface of tubes	psi
PQSTO	Combined primary and secondary stresses on outer surface of tubes	psi
PQFSTO	Combined primary, secondary, and peak stresses on outer surface of tubes	psi
PSTI	Primary stresses on inner surface of tubes	psi
PQSTI	Combined primary and secondary stresses on inner surface of tubes	psi
PQFSTI	Combined primary, secondary, and peak stresses on inner surface of tubes	psi
SAVT	Shell average temperature	°F
TAVT	Tube average temperature	°F

Table B.2 (continued)

Term	Variable	Units
TCI(I)	Coolant outlet temperature from increment I	°F
TCO(I)	Coolant inlet temperature from increment I	°F
CWT(I)	Average tube wall temperature at coolant side	°F
TFI(I)	Fuel outlet temperature from increment I	°F
TFO(I)	Fuel inlet temperature from increment I	°F
FWT(I)	Average tube wall temperature at fuel side	°F
TWDT(I)	Average temperature drop across tube wall in increment I	°F
VM1(I)	Fluid average velocity in outer window in increment I	ft/sec
VM2(I)	Fluid average velocity in overlapping baffle zone in increment I	ft/sec
VM3(I)	Fluid average velocity in inner window in increment I	ft/sec
VW01(I)	Fluid velocity across tubes in outer edge of baffle in increment I	ft/sec
VW03(I)	Fluid velocity across tubes in inner edge of baffle in increment I	ft/sec
PDSO(I)	Shell-side pressure drop for increment I	lb/ft <sup>2</sup>
PDTO(I)	Tube-side pressure drop for increment I	lb/ft <sup>2</sup>
RENTO(I)	Tube-side Reynolds number for increment I	
PRNTO(I)	Tube-side Prandtl number for increment I	
RENSO1(I)	Reynolds number in outer window increment I	
RENSO2(I)	Reynolds number in overlapping baffle zone in increment I	
RENSO3(I)	Reynolds number in inner window in increment I	
HTO(I)	Tube-side heat transfer coefficient in increment I	Btu/hr·ft <sup>2</sup> ·°F
AHSO(I)	Shell-side heat transfer coefficient in increment I	Btu/hr·ft <sup>2</sup> ·°F
UOA(I)	Overall heat transfer coefficient in increment I	Btu/hr·ft <sup>2</sup> ·°F
HEAT(I)	Heat transferred in increment I	Btu/hr

The PRIMEX Program Listing

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**FTN,L,E,G,M.
PROGRAM MSBRPE-2
TYPE REAL      LK ,LAWO1 , LAW03
DIMENSION TFO(75),TCI(75),VM1(75),VM2(75),VWC1(75),VWC3(75),
1RENT0(75),PRNT0(75),RENSO1(75),RENSO2(75),RENSO3(75),
2VM3(75),PDSO(75),NT(100),BJ(3),HSO1(75),HSC2(75),HSO3(75),
3AHSO(75),HTO(75),UOA(75),TCO(75),TFI(75),HEAT(75),TWDI(75),
4PDTO(75), TUBLN(75),      V1(75),V2(75),V3(75),VW1(75),VW3(75),
5 R(100),FACT(100),TCPI(100),TOTAL(100),CASM(6) ,CTM(6)
6  CWT(75),FWT(75),AVWT(75)
1001 FORMAT( E10.4, 4F10.0)
1002 FORMAT( 4F10.0)
1003 FORMAT( 4F10.0,I5)
1004 FORMAT(2F10.4)
1005 FORMAT( 3F10.0,3I5)
1006 FORMAT( 6F10.0)
1007 FORMAT (1H1,7X,1HI,8X,3HCTM,7X,4HCASM// (4X,I5,2F12.2) )
1008 FORMAT(22HOHEAT LOAD REQUIRED = ,F12.0,2X,8H(BTU/HR))
1009 FORMAT(43HOALLOWABLE TOTAL TUBE-SIDE PRESSURE DRCP = ,F10.0,2X,
1 10H(LB/SQ-FT) )
1010 FORMAT(44HCALLOWABLE TCTAL SHELL-SIDE PRESSURE DROP = ,F10.0,2X,
1 10H(LB/SQ-FT) )
1011 FORMAT(23HOTUBE INLET PRESSURE = ,F10.0,2X,10H(LB/SQ-FT))
1012 FORMAT(24HOSHELL OUTLET PRESSURE =,F10.0,2X,10H(LB/SQ-FT))
1013 FORMAT(33HOHIGH TEMP. OF SHELL SIDE FLUID = ,F10.2,2X,3H(F))
1014 FORMAT(33HOHIGH TEMP. OF TUBE SIDE FLUID = ,F10.2,2X,3H(F))
1015 FORMAT(32HLOW TEMP. OF TUBE SIDE FLUID = ,F10.2,2X,3H(F))
1016 FORMAT(32HLOW TEMP. OF SHELL SIDE FLUID =,F10.2,2X,3H(F))
1017 FORMAT(32HOHEAT TRANSFER LEAKAGE FACTOR = ,F10.5)
1018 FORMAT(27HOPRESSURE LEAKAGE FACTOR = ,F10.5 )
1019 FORMAT(35HOCONDUCTIVITY OF TUBE WALL METAL = ,F10.5,2X,
1 13H(BTU/HR-FT-F) )

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MSBRP 10
MSBRP 20
MSBRP 30
MSBRP 31
MSBRP 32
MSBRP 33
MSBRP 34
MSBRP 35
MSBRP 36
MSBRP 40
MSBRP 50
MSBRP 60
MSBRP 70
MSBRP 80
MSBRP 90
MSBR 100
MSBR 110
MSBR 120
MSBR 121
MSBR 130
MSBR 131
MSBR 140
MSBR 150
MSBR 160
MSBR 170
MSBR 180
MSBR 190
MSBR 200
MSBR 210
MSBR 220
MSBR 221

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1020	FORMAT(37HOARC OF FOUR BENDS FOR FLEXIBILITY = ,F10.2,2X, 1 9H(DEGREES))	MSBR 230 MSBR 231
1021	FORMAT(34HOINSIDE RADIUS OF OUTER ANNULUS = ,F10.5,2X,6H(FEET))	MSBR 240
1022	FORMAT(41HODISTANCE BETWEEN SHELL WALL AND TUBES = 1 ,F10.5,2X,6H(FEET))	MSBR 250 MSBR 251
1023	FORMAT(49HOMAXIMUM ANTICIPATED OUTER RADIUS CF EXCHANGER = , 1 F10.5,2X,6H(FEET) )	MSBR 260 MSBR 261
1024	FORMAT(23HONUMBER OF CASES RUN = ,I4)	MSBR 270
1025	FORMAT(25HOUSE OF ENHANCED TUBES = ,I4,2X,32H(ONE IF ENHANCED TUBES 1S ARE USED))	MSBR 280 MSBR 281
1026	FORMAT(1HO,36HOUSE OF STRESS ANALYSIS SUBRCUTINE = , 1 I4,2X,19H(ONE IF TO BE USED))	MSBR 290 MSBR 291
1027	FORMAT(29HODOUTSIDE DIAMETER OF TUBES = ,F10.5,2X, 6H(FEET) )	MSBR 300
1028	FORMAT(27HOWALL THICKNESS OF TUBES = ,F10.5,2X, 6H(FEET) )	MSBR 310
1029	FORMAT(16HORADIAL PITCH = ,F10.5,2X, 6H(FEET))	MSBR 320
1030	FORMAT(25HOCIRCUMFERENTIAL PITCH = ,F10.5,2X, 6H(FEET))	MSBR 330
1031	FORMAT(22HOINNER BAFFLE CUT3 = ,F10.5,2X, 10H(PER CENT) )	MSBR 340
1032	FORMAT(22HOOUTER BAFFLE CUT4 = ,F10.5,2X, 10H(PER CENT) )	MSBR 350
1033	FORMAT(25HITOTAL HEAT TRANSFERED = ,F12.0,2X,8H(BTU/HR), 1 2X,1H(,F5.1,9H PERCENT))	MSBR 360 MSBR 361
1034	FORMAT(29HOMASS FLOW RATE OF COOLANT = ,F10.0,2X, 7H(LB/HR) )	MSBR 370
1035	FORMAT(26HOMASS FLOW RATE OF FUEL = ,F10.0,2X, 7H(LB/HR) )	MSBR 380
1036	FORMAT(34HOSHELL-SIDE TOTAL PRESSURE DROP = ,F10.2,2X, 9H(LB/SQIN) 1 ,2X,1H(,F5.1,9H PERCENT))	MSBR 390 MSBR 391
1037	FORMAT(33HOTUBE-SIDE TOTAL PRESSURE DROP = ,F10.2,2X, 9H(LB/SQIN), 1 2X,1H(,F5.1,9H PERCENT))	MSBR 400 MSBR 401
1038	FORMAT(24HONOMINAL SHELL RADIUS = ,F7.4,2X,4H(FT))	MSBR 410
1039	FORMAT(26HOUNIFORM BAFFLE SPACING = ,F7.4,2X,4H(FT))	MSBR 420
1040	FORMAT(40HOTUBE FLUID VOLUME CONTAINED IN TUBES = ,F7.2,1X, 112H(CUBIC FEET))	MSBR 430 MSBR 431
1041	FORMAT(1HO,46HTOTAL HEAT TRANSFER AREA BASED ON TUBE C.D. = , 1 F12.2,2X,6H(SQFT))	MSBR 440 MSBR 441
1042	FORMAT(25HOTOTAL NUMBER OF TUBES = ,F6.0)	MSBR 450
1043	FORMAT(21HOTOTAL TUBE LENGTH = ,F6.2,2X,4H(FT))	MSBR 460
1044	FORMAT(29HOHEAT EXCH. APPROX. LENGTH = ,F6.2,2X,6H(FEET))	MSBR 470
1045	FORMAT(35HOSTRAIGHT SECTION OF TUBE LENGTH = ,F6.2,2X,4H(FT))	MSBR 480
1046	FORMAT(38HORADIUS OF THERMAL EXPANSION CURVES = ,F6.2,2X,6H(FEET))	MSBR 490

1047	FORMAT(3IHQBERGLIN MODIFICATION FACTOR = ,F5.2)	MSBR 500
1048	FORMAT(1HO,2X,1HI,7X,3HTCI,9X,3HTCO,9X,3HCWT,9X,3HTFI,9X,3HTFO, 19X,3HFWT,8X,4HTWDT//11X,1HF,11X,1HF,11X,1HF,11X, 2 1HF,11X,1HF,11X,1HF,11X,1HF//(1X,I3,7E12.4))	MSBR 510 MSBR 511 MSBR 512
1049	FORMAT(1HO,2X,1HI,9X,2HV1,9X,2HV2,9X,2HV3,9X,3HVW1,9X,3HVW3, 1 8X,4HPDSO,8X,4HPDTO//32X,6HFT/SEC,33X,7HLB/SQFT//(1X,I3,7F12.4))	MSBR 520 MSBR 521
1050	FORMAT(1HO,2X,1HI,5X,5HRENT0,7X,5HPRNT0,7X,6HRENSO1,6X,6HRENSO2, 16X,6HRENSO3,7X,3HHTO,8X,4HAHSO,9X,3HUOA,8X,4HHEAT//77X, 2 13HBTU/HR/SQFT/F,13X,6HBTU/HR//(1X,I3,9E12.4))	MSBR 530 MSBR 531 MSBR 532
1051	FORMAT(27HOTUBE WALL AVERAGE TEMP. = ,F10.2)	MSBR 540
1052	FORMAT(28HOSHELL SIDE AVERAGE TEMP. = ,F10.2)	MSBR 550
1053	FORMAT(1HO,34HP STRESS AT TUBE OD AND TUBE ID = , 2F10.2,1X, 1 9H(LB/SQIN)//18H(SHOULD NOT EXCEED,F10.2,3H ))	MSBR 560 MSBR 561
1054	FORMAT(1HO,36HP+Q STRESS AT TUBE OD AND TUBE ID = , 1 2F10.2,1X,9H(LB/SQIN)//18H(SHOULD NCT EXCEED,F10.2, 2 3H ))	MSBR 570 MSBR 571 MSBR 572
1055	FORMAT(1HO,38HP+Q+F STRESS AT TUBE OD AND TUBE ID = , 1 2F10.2,1X,9H(LB/SQIN)//18H(SHOULD NOT EXCEED,F10.2, 2 3H ))	MSBR 580 MSBR 581 MSBR 582
C		MSBR 650
C	READ IN AND PRINT OUT INPUT DATA	MSBR 660
	KEY7= 1	MSBR 610
	VM1(1)=0.	MSBR 620
	VM2(1)=0.	MSBR 630
	VM3(1)=0.	MSBR 640
	VWO1(1)=0.	MSBR 650
	VWO3(1)=0.	MSBR 660
	RENSO1(1)=0.	MSBR 670
	RENSO2(1)=0.	MSBR 680
	RENSO3(1)=0.	MSBR 690
	HSO1(1)=0.	MSBR 700
	HSO2(1)=0.	MSBR 710
	HSO3(1)=0.	MSBR 720
	HEFI = 1.	MSBR 730
	HEFO = 1.	MSBR 740
C		MSBR 810

	READ 1001, HEATL, PRDT, PRDS ,TPIN,SPOUT	MSBR 760
	READ 1002, CTO, FTO, ETF, ETC	MSBR 770
	READ 1003, LK, PLK,WCOND,ARC,ICNPT	MSBR 780
	READ 1004,(CASM(K),CTM(K),K=1,ICNPT)	MSBR 790
	READ 1005, RA5, DTR, RA8MAX,KASES,KENTB,KTBST	MSBR 800
1	CONTINUE	MSBR 810
	READ 1006, DIA, WTHK, RPI, BCPI, CUT3, CUT4	MSBR 820
	HSFCT=1.	
	IF(FTO.LT.CTO) HSFCT=-1.	
	PRINT 1007,(K,CTM(K),CASM(K),K=1,ICNPT)	MSBR 830
	PRINT 1008, HEATL	MSBR 840
	PRINT 1009, PRDT	MSBR 850
	PRINT 1010, PRDS	MSBR 860
	PRINT 1011, TP IN	MSBR 870
	PRINT 1012, SPOUT	MSBR 880
	PRINT 1013, CTO	MSBR 890
	PRINT 1014, FTO	MSBR 900
	PRINT 1015, ETF	MSBR 910
	PRINT 1016, ETC	MSBR 920
	PRINT 1017, LK	MSBR 930
	PRINT 1018, PLK	MSBR 940
	PRINT 1019, WCOND	MSBR 950
	PRINT 1020, ARC	MSBR 960
	PRINT 1021, RA5	MSBR 970
	PRINT 1022, DTR	MSBR 980
	PRINT 1023, RA8MAX	MSBR 990
	PRINT 1024 , KASES	MSB 1000
	PRINT 1025, KENTB	MSB 1010
	PRINT 1026, KTBST	MSB 1020
	PRINT 1027, DIA	MSB 1030
	PRINT 1028, WTHK	MSB 1040
	PRINT 1029, RPI	MSB 1050
	PRINT 1030, BCPI	MSB 1060
	PRINT 1031, CUT3	MSB 1070
	PRINT 1032, CUT4	MSB 1080
C		MSB 1650

C	BEGIN GEOMETRY CALCULATIONS FOR SINGLE ANNULUS COUNTER FLOW	MSB 1660
C	DISC AND DOUGHNUT BAFFLED HEAT EXCHANGER	MSB 1670
	ARCR= 0.017452*ARC	MSB 1120
	ATUBE = (3.14159* (DIA**2.0))/4.0	MSB 1130
	GFTT = 1./3600.	MSB 1140
	GFT = 1./144.	MSB 1150
	DIAI=DIA-2.0*WTHK	MSB 1160
	FATUB = (3.14159*(DIAI**2.0))/4.0	MSB 1170
	KEY1 = 0	MSB 1180
	PERC1 = 0.99	MSB 1190
2	IF(KEY1.GT.C)BSOI=0.5*(BSL+BSH)	MSB 1200
	KEY2 = 0	MSB 1210
	PERC2 = 0.99	MSB 1220
	RA8L=RA5	MSB 1230
	RA8H=RA8MAX	MSB 1240
3	RA8=0.5*(RA8L +RA8H )	MSB 1250
	RJ8=(RA8-RA5-2.*DTR)/RPI+1.	MSB 1260
	IJ8=RJ8	MSB 1270
	RIJ8=IJ8	MSB 1280
	IF(RJ8-RIJ8-0.5)4,4,5	MSB 1290
4	J8=IJ8	MSB 1300
	TRPI=(RA8-RA5-2.*DTR)/(RIJ8-1.)	MSB 1310
	CPI=BCPI*RPI/TRPI	MSB 1320
	GO TO 6	MSB 1330
5	J8=IJ8+1	MSB 1340
	TRPI=(RA8-RA5-2.*DTR)/RIJ8	MSB 1350
	CPI=BCPI*RPI/TRPI	MSB 1360
6	DO 7 I=1,J8	MSB 1370
	R(I)=RA5+DTR+TRPI*(I-1)	MSB 1380
	FACT(I)=6.28318*R(I)	MSB 1390
	NT(I)=FACT(I)/CPI	MSB 1400
	TCPI(I)=FACT(I)/NT(I)	MSB 1410
	IF(I.EQ.1)TOTAL(I)=NT(I)	MSB 1420
7	IF(I.NE.1)TOTAL(I)=TOTAL(I-1)+NT(I)	MSB 1430
	NTO=TOTAL(J8)	MSB 1440
	SNT=NTO	MSB 1450
	RA52=RA5**2	MSB 1460
	RA82=RA8**2	MSB 1470



RA6=(RA52+CUT4*(RA82-RA52))**.5	MSB 1480
J6=(RA6-R(1))/TRPI+1.	MSB 1490
RA6=R(J6)+.5*TRPI	MSB 1500
RA7=(RA82-CUT3*(RA82-RA52))**.5	MSB 1510
J7=(RA7-R(1))/TRPI+1.	MSB 1520
RA7=R(J7)+.5*TRPI	MSB 1530
RA62=RA6**2	MSB 1540
RA72=RA7**2	MSB 1550
RB1=0.5*(J8-J7)	MSB 1560
RB2=J7-J6	MSB 1570
RB3=0.5*J6	MSB 1580
SUM1=TOTAL(J8)-TOTAL(J7)	MSB 1590
SUM2=TOTAL(J7)-TOTAL(J6)	MSB 1600
SUM3=TOTAL(J6)	MSB 1610
ISUM1=SUM1	MSB 1620
ISUM2=SUM2	MSB 1630
ISUM3=SUM3	MSB 1640
BSMAX=1.5*((RA8-(RA8-RA7)/2.)-(RA5+(RA6-RA5)/2.))	MSB 1650
BSMIN=0.2*(RA8-RA5)	MSB 1660
IF(BSMIN.LT.0.1667)BSMIN=0.1667	MSB 1670
APO1=3.14159*(RA82-RA72)-ATUBE*SUM1	MSB 1680
APO3=3.14159*(RA62-RA52)-ATUBE*SUM3	MSB 1690
LAWO1=6.28318*RA7-.5*DIA*(NT(J7)+NT(J7+1))	MSB 1700
LAWO3=6.28318*RA6-.5*DIA*(NT(J6)+NT(J6+1))	MSB 1710
HW=2.*WCOND/(DIA*(ALOG(DIA/DIAI)))	MSB 1720
CSPHAV=0.36	MSB 1730
FSPHAV=0.324	MSB 1740
QC=HEATL/(CSPHAV*(CTO-ETC))	MSB 1750
QF=HEATL/(FSPHAV*(FTO-ETF))	MSB 1760
GTO = QF/(NTO*FATUB)	MSB 1770
KEY3=0	MSB 1780
XPRMAX=6.0	MSB 1790
XPRMIN= 0.	MSB 1800
8    EXPRAD= 0.5*(XPRMIN+XPRMAX)	MSB 1810
IF(KTBST.EQ.0)EXPRAD=1.77	MSB 1820
IF(KEY1.EQ.0)BSH=BSMAX	MSB 1830
IF(KEY1.EQ.0)BSL=BSMIN	MSB 1840

	IF(KEY1.EQ.0)BSOI=0.5*(BSL+BSH)	MSB 1850
	CURVES=0.069813*ARC* EXPRAD+ 0.4*(RA8-RA5)+.25*BSOI	MSB 1860
	IT = 0	MSB 1870
	KFINAL=0	MSB 1880
9	I=1	MSB 1890
	TSUM=0.	MSB 1900
	SSUM=0.	MSB 1910
	THEATO = 0.0	MSB 1920
	TPDTO = 0.0	MSB 1930
	TPDSO = 0.0	MSB 1940
	TFO(I)=FTO	MSB 1950
	TCI(I)=CTO	MSB 1960
	TIF=-5.0	MSB 1970
	TIC=-5.0	MSB 1980
	CDTF=0.	MSB 1990
	FDTF=0.	MSB 2000
	BSO = BSOI	MSB 2010
	BRL1 = BSO/((RA8-(RA8-RA7)/2.)-(RA5+(RA6-RA5)/2.))	MSB 2020
	GBRL = 0.77*BRL1**(-.138)	MSB 2030
	AWO1 = BSO*LAWO1	MSB 2040
	AWO3 = BSO*LAWO3	MSB 2050
	AW1 = SQRT(AWO1*APO1)	MSB 2060
	AW2 = (AWO1+AWO3)/2.	MSB 2070
	AW3 = SQRT(AWO3*APO3)	MSB 2080
	GSO1 = QC/AW1	MSB 2090
	GSO2 = QC/AW2	MSB 2100
	GSO3 = QC/AW3	MSB 2110
	BSO=CURVES	MSB 2120
	EQVBSO= CURVES+ 13.*(DIA+DIAI)	MSB 2130
	KEY4=0	MSB 2140
10	KEY5=0	MSB 2150
11	ATC = TCI(I) + (TIC/2.0)	MSB 2160
	CFT = ATC +CDTF*HSFCT	
	ATF = TFO(I)+TIF/2.	MSB 2180
	FFT=ATF-FDTF*HSFCT	
	FI=I	MSB 2200
	TUBLN(I) =(FI-1.)*BSOI+CURVES	MSB 2210
	CVIS=0.2121*EXP(4032./((460.+ATC)))	MSB 2220

	CVISW=0.2121*EXP(4032./((460.+CFT))	MSB 2230
	CDEN=141.37-0.02466*ATC	MSB 2240
	CCON=0.240	MSB 2250
	CSPH=0.36	MSB 2260
	FVIS=0.2637*EXP(7362./((460.+ATF))	MSB 2270
	FVISW=0.2637*EXP(7362./((460.+FFT))	MSB 2280
	FDEN=234.97-0.02317*ATF	MSB 2290
	FCON=0.70	MSB 2300
	FSPH=0.324	MSB 2310
	VISK = (CVIS/CVISW)**0.14	MSB 2320
	FVISK=(FVIS/FVISW)**0.14	MSB 2330
	DCVIS = DIA/CVIS	MSB 2340
	CCDEN = 1./CDEN	MSB 2350
	QCCDEN = QC*CCDEN	MSB 2360
C	CALCULATE REYNOLDS AND PRANDTL NUMBER TUBE SIDE	MSB 2550
	RENTO(I)=DIAI*GTO/FVIS	MSB 2380
	PRNTO(I)=FVIS*FSPH/FCON	MSB 2390
	IF(KENTB.EQ.1.AND.RENTO(I) .GT.1001. .AND.I.NE.1)	MSB 2400
	1 HEFI=1.+((RENTO(I)-1000.)/9000. )**0.5	MSB 2401
	PDTO(I)=(.0028+.25*RENTO**(-.32) ) *EQVBSC*GTO**2*HEFI/	MSB 2410
	1 (DIAI*FDEN*417182400.)	MSB 2411
C	CALCULATE HEAT TRANSFER COEFF TUBE SIDE	MSB 2640
	HTO(I)=FCON/DIA*.0217*(RENTO(I)**.8)*(PRNTO(I)**.3333)*FVISK*HEFI	MSB 2430
	GO TO 15	MSB 2440
12	IF(RENTO(I).LT.2100.) GO TO 14	MSB 2450
13	HTO(I) = FCON/DIA*.089*(RENTO(I)**.6666-125.)*(PRNTO(I)**.3333)*	MSB 2460
	1 FVISK*HEFI*(1.+.3333*(DIAI/TUBLN(I))**.6666)	MSB 2461
	GO TO 15	MSB 2470
14	HTO(I) = FCON/DIA*(4.36+(0.025*RENTO(I)*PRNTO(I)*DIAI/TUBLN(I)	MSB 2480
	1 )/(1.+0.0012*RENTO(I)*PRNTO(I)*DIAI/TUBLN(I))	MSB 2481
15	IF(I.EQ.1)GO TO 16	MSB 2490
C	CALCULATE FLOW AREAS SHELL SIDE	MSB 2480
	VW01(I) = QCCDEN/AW01	MSB 2510
	VW03(I) = QCCDEN/AW03	MSB 2520
	VM1(I) = GSO1*CCDEN	MSB 2530
	VM2(I) = GSO2*CCDEN	MSB 2540
	VM3(I) = GSO3*CCDEN	MSB 2550

C	CALCULATE PRESSURE DROPS SHELL SIDE	MSB 2590
	DP1 = (1.+0.6*RB1)*CDEN*VM1(I)**2	MSB 2570
	DP2 = .6*RB2*CDEN*VM2(I)**2	MSB 2580
	DP3 = (1.+0.6*RB3)*CDEN*VM3(I)**2	MSB 2590
	RENZO1(I) = GSO1*DCVIS	MSB 2600
	RENZO2(I) = GSO2*DCVIS	MSB 2610
	RENZO3(I) = GSO3*DCVIS	MSB 2620
	IF(KENTB.EQ.1.AND.RENZO2(I).GT.1001.)	MSB 2630
	1HEFO=1.+0.3*((RENZO2(I)-1000.)/9000. )**0.5	MSB 2631
	PDSO(I) = (DP1+DP2+DP3)*PLK*HEFO/834624000.	MSB 2640
	IF(I.EQ.2)PDSO(1)=PDSO(2)	MSB 2650
C	CALCULATE BJ FACTOR AND SHEL SIDE COEFFICIENT	MSB 2730
	BJ(1) =(0.346*RENZO1(I)**(-0.382))*GBRL	MSB 2670
	BJ(2) =(0.346*RENZO2(I)**(-0.382))*GBRL	MSB 2680
	BJ(3) =(0.346*RENZO3(I)**(-0.382))*GBRL	MSB 2690
	HZO1(I) = (LK*CSPH*GSO1*BJ(1)*((CCON/(CSPH*CVIS))**.66))*VISK	MSB 2700
	HZO2(I) = (LK*CSPH*GSO2*BJ(2)*((CCON/(CSPH*CVIS))**.66))*VISK	MSB 2710
	HZO3(I) = (LK*CSPH*GSO3*BJ(3)*((CCON/(CSPH*CVIS))**.66))*VISK	MSB 2720
	AHSO(I)=(((HZO1(I)*SUM1)+(HZO2(I)*SUM2)+(HZO3(I)*SUM3))/SNT)*HEFO	MSB 2730
	GO TO 17	MSB 2740
16	PDSO(I)=0.	MSB 2750
	APO=3.14159*(RA82-RA52)-SNT*ATUBE	MSB 2760
	EQVDIA=4.*APO/(3.14159*SNT*DIA+6.24318*(RA8+RA5))	MSB 2770
	GSO=QC/APO	MSB 2780
	RENZO =GSO*DCVIS	MSB 2790
	PRESO =CVIS*CSPH/CCON	MSB 2800
	AHSO(I)=0.128*CCON*VISK*(12.*EQVDIA*RENZO )**0.6	MSB 2810
	1 *PRESO **0.33/DIA	MSB 2811
17	UOA(I)=1.0/((1.0/AHSO(I))+(1.0/HTC(I))+(1.0/Hw))	MSB 2820
	A = QF*FSPH	MSB 2830
	B = QC*CSPH	MSB 2840
	D = UOA(I)*SNT*BSO *3.14159*DIA	MSB 2850
	P = -HSFCT*(D*(A-B))/(A*B)	
	PBAR = EXP(P)	MSB 2870
	C = (B-A)*PBAR	MSB 2880
	TCO(I) = ((TCI(I)*(B*PBAR-A))-(TFC(I)*A*(PBAR-1.)))/C	MSB 2890

	TFI(I) = ((TCO(I)-TCI(I))*B/A) + TFO(I)	MSB 2900
	HEAT(I) = -A*(TFI(I) - TFO(I))	MSB 2910
	TWDT(I) = (HEAT(I)/NTO)*ALOG(DIA/DIAI)/(2.0*3.14159*BSO*WCOND)	MSB 2920
	CTIF = TFI(I)-TFO(I)	MSB 2930
	CTIC = TCO(I)-TCI(I)	MSB 2940
	IF((ABS(CTIF-TIF).LE.(3.0)).AND.(ABS(CTIC-TIC).LE.(3.0)))GO TO 18	MSB 2950
	TIF = CTIF	MSB 2960
	TIC = CTIC	MSB 2970
	KEY5=KEY5+1	MSB 2980
	IF(KEY5.GT.50)GO TO 37	MSB 2990
	GO TO 11	MSB 3000
18	THEATO = THEATO + HEAT(I)	MSB 3010
	TPDTO = TPDTO + PDTO(I)	MSB 3020
	TPDSO = TPDSO + PDSO(I)	MSB 3030
	IF(I.EQ.2)TPDSO=TPDSO+PDSO(1)	MSB 3040
	CDTF=(((HEAT(I)) /NTO)/BSO)/(3.14159*DIA*AHSC(I))	MSB 3090
	FDTF=CDTF*AHSO(I) /HTO(I)	MSB 3100
	FWT(I) =ATF-FDTF*HSFCT	
	CWT(I) =ATC+CDTF*HSFCT	
	AVWT(I) =0.5*(FWT(I) +CWT(I))	MSB 3130
	TSUM=TSUM+AVWT(I)	MSB 3140
	SSUM=SSUM+ATC	MSB 3150
	IF(KFINAL.EQ.1.AND.I.EQ.IT) GO TO 20	MSB 3050
	IF(((ABS(ETF-TFI(I))).LE.((ABS(TFI(I)-TFO(I)))/2.0)).OR.	MSB 3060
	1 (TFI(I).LE.ETF)) GO TO 19	MSB 3061
	I=I+1	MSB 3070
	IF(I.GT.75) GO TO 30	MSB 3080
	IF(I.EQ.2) ATC1=ATC	MSB 3160
	TFO(I) = TFI(I-1)	MSB 3170
	TCI(I) = TCO(I-1)	MSB 3180
	BSO=BSOI	MSB 3190
	EQVBSO=BSO	MSB 3200
	KEY4=KEY4+1	MSB 3210
	IF(KEY4.GT.50)GO TO 36	MSB 3220
	GO TO 10	MSB 3230
19	KFINAL=1	MSB 3240
	IT=I	MSB 3250
	FIT = IT	MSB 3260

	DCURVE=CURVES*((HEATL-THEATO)/HEAT(1))	MSB 3270
	CURVES=CURVES+DCURVE	MSB 3280
	GO TO 9	MSB 3290
20	TUBLEN=(FIT-1.)*BSOI+CURVES	MSB 3300
	HEXLEN=(FIT-1.)*BSOI+4.*EXPRAD*SIN(ARCR) +DCURVE+0.25*BSMAX	MSB 3310
	STRLEN=(FIT-1.)*BSOI+DCURVE+.25*BSMAX	MSB 3320
21	IF( KTBST.EQ.0) GO TO 24	MSB 3330
	T1=FWT(1)	MSB 3340
	T2=CWT(1)	MSB 3350
	PDTO1=PDTO(1)	MSB 3360
	PDSO1=PDSO(1)	MSB 3370
	TSUM=TSUM-AVWT(1)	MSB 3380
	SSUM=SSUM-ATC1	MSB 3390
	TAVT=(CURVES*AVWT(1)+BSOI*TSUM)/TUBLEN	MSB 3400
	SAVT=((HEXLEN-BSOI*(FIT-1.))*ATC1+BSOI*SSUM)/HEXLEN	MSB 3410
	CALL TUBSTR(TPIN,SPOUT,PDTO1,PDSO1,TPDSO,T1,T2,	MSB 3420
	1 HEXLEN,EXPRAD,DIAI,DIA,ARC,ETF,FTO,ETC,CTO,SAVT,TAVT,	MSB 3421
	2 T11,T12,T13,T24,T25,T36,T37,T38,T49,T410,DT, BM,ASM,	MSB 3422
	3 ST,STP,SQP,SLPR,SLPG,SLLC,SLLI,STTO,STTI,TM,CASM,CTM,	MSB 3423
	4 P1,P2,SA,R1,R2,TL,RB, AA1,AA2,AA3,AA4,AA5,BB1,BB2,	MSB 3424
	5 BB3,BB4,BB5)	MSB 3425
	KEY3=KEY3+1	MSB 3430
	IF(KEY3.GT.50)GO TO 35	MSB 3440
	IF(T24.LT.0.0.OR.T12.LT.0.0) GO TO 22	MSB 3450
	IF(T24.GT.(.08*ASM).AND.T12.GT.(.08*ASM)) GO TO 23	MSB 3460
	GO TO 24	MSB 3470
22	XPRMIN=EXPRAD	MSB 3480
	GO TO 8	MSB 3490
23	XPRMAX=EXPRAD	MSB 3500
	GO TO 8	MSB 3510
24	VOL = 0.7854*(DIAI**2.0)*NTO*TUBLEN	MSB 3520
C	CHECK OF TUBE AND SHELL PRESSURE DROPS	MSB 3250
	KEY2 = KEY2 + 1	MSB 3540
	IF(PERC2.LE.0.1) GO TO 33	MSB 3550
	IF(TPDTO.LT.(PERC2*PRDT)) GO TO 25	MSB 3560
	IF(TPDTO.GT.PRDT) GO TO 26	MSB 3570
	GO TO 27	MSB 3580

25	IF(RA8.LE.(RA5 +0.005)) GO TO 34	MSB 3590
	RA8H =RA8	MSB 3600
	IF(KEY2.NE.30)GO TO 3	MSB 3610
	RA8L=RA8L-C.2	MSB 3620
	PERC2 = PERC2 - 0.01	MSB 3630
	KEY2=10	MSB 3640
	GO TO 3	MSB 3650
26	IF(RA8.GE.(RA8MAX-0.005)) GO TO 34	MSB 3660
	RA8L =RA8	MSB 3670
	IF(KEY2.NE.30) GO TO 3	MSB 3680
	RA8H=RA8H+0.2	MSB 3690
	PERC2 = PERC2 - 0.01	MSB 3700
	KEY2=10	MSB 3710
	GO TO 3	MSB 3720
27	KEY1 = KEY1 + 1	MSB 3730
	IF(PERC1.LE.0.1) GO TO 32	MSB 3760
	IF(TPDSO.LT.(PERC1*PRDS)) GO TO 28	MSB 3770
	IF(TPDSO.GT.PRDS)GO TO 29	MSB 3780
	GO TO 38	MSB 3790
28	IF(BSOI.LE.(BSMIN+0.005))GO TO 31	MSB 3800
	BSH =BSOI	MSB 3810
	IF(KEY1.NE.30)GO TO 2	MSB 3820
	BSL=BSL-0.1	MSB 3830
	PERC1 = PERC1 - 0.01	MSB 3840
	KEY1=10	MSB 3850
	GO TO 2	MSB 3860
29	IF(BSOI.GE.(BSMAX-0.005))GO TO 31	MSB 3870
	BSL =BSOI	MSB 3880
	IF(KEY1.NE.30) GO TO 2	MSB 3890
	BSH=BSH+0.1	MSB 3900
	PERC1 = PERC1 - 0.01	MSB 3910
	KEY1=10	MSB 3920
	GO TO 2	MSB 3930
C		MSB 3640
C	PRINT EXIT SIGNALS	MSB 3650
30	PRINT 1051,BSO	MSB 3960
1057	FORMAT(39H1BAFFLE SPACINGS EXCEEDE 75 WITH BSO = ,F5.2,2X,4H(FT))	MSB 3970
	GO TO 38	MSB 3980

31	PRINT 1052	MSB 3990
1058	FORMAT(20H1BSOI = MAX. OR MIN.)	MSB 4000
	GO TO 38	MSB 4010
32	PRINT 1059	MSB 4020
1059	FORMAT(48H1 PERC1 FOR SHELL PRESSURE DROP IS LESS THEN 0.1)	MSB 4030
	GO TO 38	MSB 4040
33	PRINT 1060	MSB 4050
1060	FORMAT(48H1 PERC2 FOR TUBE PRESSURE DRGP IS LESS THEN 0.1)	MSB 4060
	GO TO 38	MSB 4070
34	PRINT 1061	MSB 4080
1061	FORMAT(29H1 SHELL RADIUS = MAX. CR MIN.)	MSB 4090
	GO TO 38	MSB 4100
35	PRINT 1062, KEY3	MSB 4110
1062	FORMAT(6H1KEY3= ,I5)	MSB 4120
	GO TO 38	MSB 4130
36	PRINT 1063, KEY4	MSB 4140
1063	FORMAT(6H1KEY4= ,I5)	MSB 4150
	GO TO 38	MSB 4160
37	PRINT 1064, KEY5	MSB 4170
1064	FORMAT(6H1KEY5= ,I5)	MSB 4180
	GO TO 38	MSB 4190
C		MSB 3810
C	END OF CASE, PRINT OUTPUT	MSB 3820
38	DO 39 I = 1, IT	MSB 4220
	V1(I) = VM1(I)*GFTT	MSB 4230
	V2(I) = VM2(I)*GFTT	MSB 4240
	V3(I) = VM3(I)*GFTT	MSB 4250
	VW1(I) = VW01(I)*GFTT	MSB 4260
	VW3(I) = VW03(I)*GFTT	MSB 4270
39	CONTINUE	MSB 4280
	TTDSO = TPDSO*GFT	MSB 4290
	TTDTO = TPDTO*GFT	MSB 4300
	TPPERC=TPDTP*100./PRDT	MSB 4310
	SPPERC=TPDSO*100./PRDS	MSB 4320
	HTPERC=100.*THEATO/HEATL	MSB 4330
	AREA=3.14159*DIA*SNT*TUBLEN	MSB 4340



	ASM3=3.*ASM	MSB 4350
	PSTO=AA1	MSB 4360
	PQSTO=AA2	MSB 4370
	PQFSTO=AA3	MSB 4380
	PSTI=BB1	MSB 4390
	PQSTI=BB4	MSB 4400
	PQFSTI=BB5	MSB 4410
C		MSB 1640
	PRINT 1033,THEATO,HTPERC	MSB 4430
	PRINT 1034, QC	MSB 4440
	PRINT 1035, QF	MSB 4450
	PRINT 1036,TTDSO,SPPERC	MSB 4460
	PRINT 1037, TTDTO,TPPERC	MSB 4470
	PRINT 1038,RA8	MSB 4480
	PRINT 1039,BSOI	MSB 4490
	PRINT 1040,VCL	MSB 4500
	PRINT 1041, AREA	MSB 4510
	PRINT 1042,SNT	MSB 4520
	PRINT 1043,TUBLEN	MSB 4530
	PRINT 1044, HEXLEN	MSB 4540
	PRINT 1045, STRLEN	MSB 4550
	PRINT 1046,EXPRAD	MSB 4560
	PRINT 1047, GBRL	MSB 4570
	PRINT 1051 ,TAVT	MSB 4580
	PRINT 1052 ,SAVT	MSB 4590
	PRINT 1053,PSTO,PSTI,ASM	MSB 4600
	PRINT 1054,PQSTO,PQSTI,ASM3	MSB 4610
	PRINT 1055,PQFSTO,PQFSTI,SA	MSB 4620
	PRINT 1048, (I,(TCI(I),TCO(I),CWT(I), TFI(I),TFC(I),FWT(I),	MSB 4630
	1 TWDT(I) ),I=1,IT)	MSB 4631
	PRINT 1049,(I,(V1(I),V2(I),V3(I),VW1(I),VW3(I),PDSO(I),PDTO(I)),	MSB 4640
	1 I=1,IT)	MSB 4641
	PRINT 1050,(I,(RENTO(I),PRNTO(I),RENSO1(I),RENSC2(I),RENSO3(I),	MSB 4650
	1HTO(I),AHSO(I) ,UOA(I),HEAT(I)),I=1,IT)	MSB 4651
C		MSB 4240
C	LOOP FOR ADDITIONAL CASES IF REQUIRED	MSB 4250
40	CONTINUE	MSB 4680

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KEY7=KEY7+1
IF(KEY7.GT.KASES)GO TO 41
GO TO 1
41 CONTINUE
END

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MSB 4690
MSB 4700
MSB 4710
MSB 4720
MSB 4730

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SUBROUTINE TUBSTR(TPIN,SPOUT,PDT01,PDS01,TPDSO,T1,T2,
1 HEXLEN,EXPRAD,DIAI,DIA,ARC,ETF,FTO,ETC,CTO,SAVT,TAVT,
2 T11,T12,T13,T24,T25,T36,T37,T38,T49,T410,DT, BM,ASM,
3 ST,STP,SQP,SLPR,SLPG,SLLO,SLLI,STTO,STTI,TM,CASM,CTM,
4 P1,P2,SA,R1,R2,TL,RB, AA1,AA2,AA3,AA4,AA5,BB1,BB2,
5 BB3,BB4,BB5)
DIMENSION CASM(6),CTM(6)
GFT=1./144.
P1=(TPIN-.5*PDT01 )*GFT
P2=(SPOUT +.5*PDS01 )*GFT
R1=6.*DIAI
R2=6.*DIA
TL =12.*HEXLEN
RB=12.*EXPRAD
A=0.017452*ARC
CC DETERMINE AVERAGE CHANGE IN TEMPERATURE OF SHELL(DTS) AND TUBE(DTT)
DTS = SAVT-70.
DTT = TAVT-70.
CC CALCULATE PRESSURE AND TEMPERATURE DIFFERENTIAL ACROSS TUBE WALL,
DP = P1-P2
DT = T1-T2
CC AND AVERAGE TEMPERATURE OF TUBE WALL
TM = (T1+T2)/2.

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TUBST 10
TUBST 11
TUBST 12
TUBST 13
TUBST 14
TUBST 15
TUBST 20
TUBST 30
TUBST 40
TUBST 50
TUBST 60
TUBST 70
TUBST 80
TUBST 90
TUBS 100
TUBS 110
TUBS 120
TUBS 130
TUBS 140
TUBS 150
TUBS 160
TUBS 170
TUBS 180

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CC	CALCULATE MOMENT OF INERTIA OF TUBE CROSSECTION(AMI)	TUBS 190
	AMI = 0.785398*(R2**4-R1**4)	TUBS 200
CC	CALL SUBROUTINE TO DETERMINE ALLOWABLE STRESS(ASM)	TUBS 210
	CALL LAGR (CASM,CTM,ASM,TM,2,6 ,IERR)	TUBS 220
CC	ESTABLISH MATERIAL PROPERTIES CONSTANTS	TUBS 230
	SA= 25000.0	TUBS 240
	EM = 25000000.0	TUBS 250
	PR = 0.3	TUBS 260
	TE = 0.0000078	TUBS 270
	SE = 0.0000076	TUBS 280
CC	CALCULATE AXIAL LOAD AND MOMENT DUE TO LONGITUDNAL EXPANSION	TUBS 290
	DY = TL*(TE*DTT-SE*DTS)	TUBS 300
	RM = (R2+R1)/2.	TUBS 310
	TW = R2-R1	TUBS 320
	AL = TW*RB/RM**2	TUBS 330
	AL2 = AL**2	TUBS 340
	AK = (1.+12.*AL2)/(10.+12.*AL2)	TUBS 350
	AA = 2.*A	TUBS 360
	P = 25000000.*AK*AMI*DY/(RB**3*(AA*COS(AA)-3.*SIN(AA)+4.*A))	TUBS 370
	BM = P*RB*(1.-COS(A))	TUBS 380
CC	CALCULATE Q STRESS DUE TO P	TUBS 390
	SQP = -P/(6.28318*RM*TW)	TUBS 400
CC	CALCULATE Q STRESS DUE TO M	TUBS 410
	B1 = 6./(5.+6.*AL2)	TUBS 420
	B2 = BM/(AK*AMI)	TUBS 430
	B3 = (R2/RM)**2	TUBS 440
	B4 = (R1/RM)**2	TUBS 450
	B5 = 1.5*RM*B2*AL*B1	TUBS 460
	SLLO = R2*B2*(1.-B1*B3)	TUBS 470
	SLLI = R1*B2*(1.-B1*B4)	TUBS 480
	STTO = B5*(1.-2.*B3)	TUBS 490
	STTI = B5*(1.-2.*B4)	TUBS 500
CC	CALCULATE F STRESS DUE TO TUBE WALL TEMPERATURE DROP	TUBS 510
	ST = 139.*DT	TUBS 520
	SLI = -ST	TUBS 530
	STI = -ST	TUBS 540
	SLO = ST	TUBS 550
	STO = ST	TUBS 560

CC	CALCULATE STRESSES DUE TO PRESSURE	TUBS 570
CC	HOOP	TUBS 580
	STP = DP*RM/TW	TUBS 590
CC	LONGITUDNAL	TUBS 600
	SLPR = STP/2.	TUBS 610
	SLPG = 0	TUBS 620
CC	RADIAL	TUBS 630
	SRPI = -P1	TUBS 640
	SRPO = -P2	TUBS 650
CC	P STRESS TUBE OD BEND OD	TUBS 660
	A11 =AMAX1(STP,SLPR,SRPC)	TUBS 670
	A12 =AMIN1(STP,SLPR,SRPC)	TUBS 680
	AA1 = A11-A12	TUBS 690
	T11 = ASM- ABS(AA1)	TUBS 700
CC	P+Q STRESS TUBE OD BEND OD	TUBS 710
	A13 =AMAX1(STP+STTO,SLPR+SQP+SLLC,SRPO)	TUBS 720
	A14 =AMIN1(STP+STTO,SLPR+SQP+SLLC,SRPO)	TUBS 730
	AA2 = A13-A14	TUBS 740
	T12 = 3*ASM- ABS(AA2)	TUBS 750
CC	P+Q+F STRESS TUBE OD BEND OD	TUBS 760
	A15 =AMAX1(STP+STTO+STO,SLPR+SQP+SLLC+SLO,SRPC)	TUBS 770
	A16 =AMIN1(STP+STTO+STO,SLPR+SQP+SLLC+SLO,SRPC)	TUBS 780
	AA3 = A15-A16	TUBS 790
	T13 = SA - ABS(AA3)	TUBS 800
CC	P STRESS TUBE OD BEND ID	TUBS 810
CC	SAME AS P STRESS AT TUBE OD BEND OD -- T11)	TUBS 820
CC		TUBS 830
CC	P+Q STRESS TUBE OD BEND ID	TUBS 840
	A22 =AMAX1(STP+STTO,SLPR+SQP-SLLC,SRPO)	TUBS 850
	A23 =AMIN1(STP+STTO,SLPR+SQP-SLLC,SRPO)	TUBS 860
	AA4 = A22-A23	TUBS 870
	T24 = 3*ASM- ABS(AA4)	TUBS 880
CC	P+Q+F STRESS TUBE OD BEND ID	TUBS 890
	A24 =AMAX1(STP+STTO+STO,SLPR+SQP-SLLC+SLO,SRPO)	TUBS 900
	A25 =AMIN1(STP+STTO+STO,SLPR+SQP-SLLC+SLO,SRPC)	TUBS 910
	AA5 = A24-A25	TUBS 920
	T25 = SA - ABS(AA5)	TUBS 930

CC	P STRESS TUBE ID BEND OD	TUBS 940
	B11 =AMAX1(STP,SLPR,SRPI)	TUBS 950
	B12 =AMIN1(STP,SLPR,SRPI)	TUBS 960
	BB1 = B11-B1	TUBS 970
	T36 = ASM- ABS(BB1)	TUBS 980
CC	P+Q STRESS TUBEID BEND OD	TUBS 990
	B13 =AMAX1(STP+STTI,SLPR+SQP+SLLI,SRPI)	TUB 1000
	B14 =AMIN1(STP+STTI,SLPR+SQP+SLLI,SRPI)	TUB 1010
	BB2 = B13-B14	TUB 1020
	T37 = 3*ASM- ABS(BB2)	TUB 1030
CC	P+Q+F STRESS TUBE ID BEND OD	TUB 1040
	B15 =AMAX1(STP+STTI+STI,SLPR+SQP+SLLI+SLI,SRPI)	TUB 1050
	B16 =AMIN1(STP+STTI+STI,SLPR+SQP+SLLI+SLI,SRPI)	TUB 1060
	BB3 = B15-B16	TUB 1070
	T38 = SA - ABS(BB3)	TUB 1080
CC	P STRESS TUBE ID BEND ID	TUB 1090
CC	SAME AS P STRESS AT TUBE ID BEND OD -- T36	TUB 1100
CC		TUB 1110
CC	P+Q STRESS TUBE ID BEND ID	TUB 1120
	B23 =AMAX1(STP+STTI,SLPR+SQP-SLLI,SRPI)	TUB 1130
CC		TUB 1140
	B24 =AMIN1(STP+STTI,SLPR+SQP-SLLI,SRPI)	TUB 1150
	BB4 = B23-B24	TUB 1160
	T49 = 3*ASM- ABS(BB4)	TUB 1170
CC	P+Q+F STRESS TUBE ID BEND ID	TUB 1180
	B25 =AMAX1(STP+STTI+STI,SLPR+SQP-SLLI+SLI,SRPI)	TUB 1190
	B26 =AMIN1(STP+STTI+STI,SLPR+SQP-SLLI+SLI,SRPI)	TUB 1200
	BB5 = B25-B26	TUB 1210
	T410 = SA - ABS(BB5)	TUB 1220
CC		TUB 1230
CC		TUB 1240
	RETURN	TUB 1250
	END	TUB 1260

	SUBROUTINE LAGR (FX,X,FXP,XP,N,NPT,IER)	LAGR 10
	DIMENSION FX(NPT),X(NPT)	LAGR 20
C	SUBROUTINE USES LAGRANGIAN INTERPOLATION TO A DESIRED DEGREE	LAGR 30
C	POLINOMIAL	LAGR 40
C	FX = FUNCTION OF INDEPENDENT VARIABLE	LAGR 50
C	X = INDEPENDENT VARIABLE	LAGR 60
C	FXP = ESTIMATE OF FX AT XP	LAGR 70
C	XP = VALUE OF X FOR WHICH INTERPOLATION IS DESIRED	LAGR 80
C	N = DEGREE OF POLINOMIAL USED IN INTERPOLATION	LAGR 90
C	NPT = NUMBER OF POINT-PAIRS IN TABLE	LAGR 100
C	IER = COUNTER TO REPORT TYPE OF EXECUTION	LAGR 110
C		LAGR 120
C	CHECK TO SEE IF XP IS A TABLE ENTRY	LAGR 130
	DO 2 K = 1,NPT	LAGR 140
	IF(XP.EQ.X(K))1,2	LAGR 150
1	FXP = FX(K)	LAGR 160
	IER = 3	LAGR 170
	RETURN	LAGR 180
2	CONTINUE	LAGR 190
C	DETERMINE IF EXTRAPOLATION IS REQUIRED	LAGR 200
	IF(XP.LT.X(1))4,3	LAGR 210
3	IF(XP.GT.X(NPT))5,6	LAGR 220
4	L1 = 1	LAGR 230
	L2 = NPT	LAGR 240
	GO TO 15	LAGR 250
5	L1 = NPT - N	LAGR 260
	L2 = NPT	LAGR 270
	GO TO 15	LAGR 280
6	IER = 2	LAGR 290
C	DETERMINE IF SUFFICIENT DATA IS PRESENT FOR DEGREE OF POLINOMIAL	LAGR 300
	M = N + 1	LAGR 310
	IF(M.GT.NPT)7,8	LAGR 320
7	IER = 1	LAGR 330
	RETURN	LAGR 340
C	DETERMINE NEXT HIGHEST POINT	LAGR 350
8	DO 9 K = 2,NPT	LAGR 360
	K1 = K	LAGR 370
	IF(XP.LT.X(K))10,9	LAGR 380

9	CONTINUE	LAGR 390
C	DETERMINE THE LOWER POINTS REQUIRED	LAGR 400
10	L = M/2	LAGR 410
11	L2 = K1 + L - 1	LAGR 420
	IF(L2.LE.NPT)13,12	LAGR 430
12	K1 = K1 - 1	LAGR 440
	GO TO 11	LAGR 450
13	L1 = K1 + L - M	LAGR 460
	IF(L1)14,14,15	LAGR 470
14	K1 = K1 + 1	LAGR 480
	L2 = L2 + 1	LAGR 490
	GO TO 13	LAGR 500
C	INTERPOLATION BY LAGRANGIAN METHCD (SEE MATHEMATICS OF PHYSICS	LAGR 510
C	AND MODERN ENGINEERING , SOKOLNIKOFF AND REDHEFFER ,PAGES 699,700)	LAGR 520
15	FXP = 0.0	LAGR 530
	DO 18 K = L1,L2	LAGR 540
	PKX = 1.0	LAGR 550
	PKXK = 1.0	LAGR 560
	DO 17 I = L1,L2	LAGR 570
	IF(I.EQ.K)17,16	LAGR 580
16	PKX = PKX*(XP - X(I))	LAGR 590
	PKXK = PKXK*(X(K) - X(I))	LAGR 600
17	CONTINUE	LAGR 610
18	FXP = FXP + FX(K)*PKX/PKXK	LAGR 620
	RETURN	LAGR 630
	END	LAGR 640

Intermediate Variables

LAW01	Net cross-flow circumference at inner edge of baffle, ft.
LAW03	Net cross-flow circumference at outer edge of baffle, ft.
NT(I)	Number of tubes in ring I.
BJ(I)	J factor for the heat transfer coefficient at the inner window zone (I = 1), cross-flow zone (I = 2), and outer window zone (I = 3).
HS01(I)	Shell-side heat transfer coefficient for inner window zone in increment I, Btu/hr.ft <sup>2</sup> .°F.
HS02(I)	Shell-side heat transfer coefficient for cross-flow zone in increment I.
HS03(I)	Shell-side heat transfer coefficient for outer window zone in increment I.
TUBLN(I)	Accumulated tube length up to increment I, ft.
V1(I)	Average velocity of fluid in outer window zone in increment I, ft/sec.
V2(I)	Average velocity of fluid in overlapping baffle zone in increment I.
V3(I)	Average velocity of fluid in inner window zone in increment I.
VW1(I)	Fluid velocity across tubes in outer edge of baffle in increment I, ft/sec.
VW3(I)	Fluid velocity across tubes in inner edge of baffle in increment I.
FTUB	Inside cross-sectional area of tube, ft <sup>2</sup> .
KEY1	Flag for number of iterations on baffle spacing.
PERC1	Fraction of input shell-side pressure drop considered acceptable.
KEY2	Flag for number of iterations on outer radius.
PERC2	Fraction of input tube-side pressure drop considered acceptable.
RA8L	Current lower limit for outer radius.
RA8H	Current higher limit for outer radius.
RJ8	Temporary number of tube rings.
IJ8	Integer form of RJ8.
RIJ8	Real form of IJ8.
R(I)	Radius of tube ring I, ft.
FACT(I)	Circumference of tube ring I, ft.
TCPI(I)	Temporary circumferential pitch in tube ring I, ft.



TOTAL(I) Accumulated number of tubes up to tube ring I.  
 AVWT(I) Average temperature of tube wall in increment I, °F.  
 KEY7 Flag for number of cases performed.  
 HEFI Tube-side enhancement factor.  
 HEFO Shell-side enhancement factor.  
 HSFCT Flag: 1 = tube side hotter than shell side,  
 -1 = tube side colder than shell side.  
 ARCR Arc of bent tube for thermal expansion, radians.  
 ATUBE Outside cross-sectional area of tube, ft<sup>2</sup>.  
 GFTT 1/3600 .  
 GFT 1/144 .  
 DIAI Inside diameter of tube, ft.  
 J8 Actual number of tube rings.  
 TRPI Actual radial pitch, ft.  
 CPI Actual circumferential pitch, ft.  
 NTO Integer form of TOTAL(I).  
 RA52 Square of RA5, ft<sup>2</sup>.  
 RA82 Square of RA8, ft<sup>2</sup>.  
 RA6 Radius of inner baffle edge, ft.  
 J6 Number of tube rings up to RA6.  
 RA7 Radius of outer baffle edge, ft.  
 J7 Number of tube rings up to RA7.  
 RA62 Square of RA6, ft<sup>2</sup>.  
 RA72 Square of RA7, ft<sup>2</sup>.  
 RB1 Number of tube rings in inner window zone.  
 RB2 Number of tube rings in cross-flow zone.  
 RB3 Number of tube rings in outer window zone.  
 SUM1 Number of tubes in inner window zone.  
 SUM2 Number of tubes in cross-flow zone.  
 SUM3 Number of tubes in outer window zone.  
 ISUM1 Integer form of SUM1.  
 ISUM2 Integer form of SUM2.  
 ISUM3 Integer form of SUM3.  
 BSMAX Higher limit for baffle spacing, ft.  
 BSMIN Lower limit for baffle spacing, ft.

AP01	Net parallel flow in inner window zone, $\text{ft}^2$ .
AP03	Net parallel flow in outer window zone, $\text{ft}^2$ .
HW	Heat transfer coefficient across tube wall, $\text{Btu/hr}\cdot\text{ft}^2\cdot^\circ\text{F}$ .
CSPHAV	Average specific heat in shell side, $\text{Btu/lb}\cdot^\circ\text{F}$ .
FSPHAV	Average specific heat in tube side.
GTO	Mass flow rate in tubes, $\text{lb/hr}\cdot\text{ft}^2$ .
KEY3	Flag for number of iterations on tube expansion radius.
XPRMAX	Higher limit on tube expansion radius, ft.
XPRMIN	Lower limit on tube expansion radius, ft.
BSH	Current higher limit for baffle spacing, ft.
BSL	Current lower limit for baffle spacing, ft.
CURVES	An approximate length of the curved section of the tubes, ft.
IT	Number of baffle spacings.
KFINAL	A flag to indicate that the heat load requirement has been met.
TSUM	Accumulated average temperature of tube wall.
SSUM	Accumulated average temperature of shell fluid.
TPDTO	Accumulated tube-side pressure drop.
TPDSO	Accumulated shell-side pressure drop.
TIF	Assumed temperature difference in tube-side fluid between two increments, $^\circ\text{F}$ .
TIC	Assumed temperature difference in shell-side fluid between two increments, $^\circ\text{F}$ .
CDTF	Tube-side bulk to wall temperature difference, $^\circ\text{F}$ .
FDTF	Shell-side bulk to wall temperature difference, $^\circ\text{F}$ .
BSO	Current baffle spacing, ft.
GBRL	Correction factor for Bergelin's heat transfer coefficient.
AW01	Net cross-flow area at inner edge of baffle, $\text{ft}^2$ .
AW03	Net cross-flow area at outer edge of baffle, $\text{ft}^2$ .
AW1	Effective flow area in inner window zone, $\text{ft}^2$ .
AW2	Effective flow area in cross-flow zone, $\text{ft}^2$ .
AW3	Effective flow area in outer window zone, $\text{ft}^2$ .
GS01	Mass flow rate in inner window zone, $\text{lb/hr}\cdot\text{ft}^2$ .
GS02	Mass flow rate in cross-flow zone, $\text{lb/hr}\cdot\text{ft}^2$ .
GS03	Mass flow rate in outer window zone, $\text{lb/hr}\cdot\text{ft}^2$ .
EQVBSO	Length of heat exchanger in the curved tube region considered as first baffle spacing.

KEY4	Inactive.
KEY5	Flag for number of iterations on average temperature in each baffle spacing.
ATC	Shell-side average temperature in each baffle spacing, °F.
CFT	Average tube wall temperature on shell side in each baffle spacing, °F.
ATF	Tube-side average temperature in each baffle spacing, °F.
FFT	Average tube wall temperature on tube side in each baffle spacing, °F.
FI	Number of baffle spaces.
CVIS	Shell-side fluid viscosity, lb/ft·sec.
CVISW	CVIS evaluated at wall temperature.
CDEN	Shell-side fluid density, lb/ft <sup>3</sup> .
CCON	Shell-side fluid conductivity, Btu/hr.ft.°F.
CSPH	Shell-side fluid specific heat, Btu/lb.°F.
FVIS	Viscosity of tube-side fluid, lb/ft·sec.
FVISW	FVIS evaluated at wall temperature.
FDEN	Density of tube-side fluid, lb/ft <sup>3</sup> .
FCON	Conductivity of tube-side fluid, Btu/hr.ft.°F.
FSPH	Specific heat of tube-side fluid, Btu/lb.°F.
VISK	(CVIS/CVISW)**0.14 .
FVISK	(FVIS/FVISW)**0.14 .
DCVIS	DIA/CVIS .
CCDEN	1/CDEN .
QCCDEN	QC*CCDEN .
DP1	Velocity head in inner window zone.
DP2	Velocity head in cross-flow zone.
DP3	Velocity head in outer window zone.
APO	Net flow area parallel to tubes in curved-tube region, ft <sup>2</sup> .
EQVDTA	Equivalent diameter to be used in Donohue's correlation, ft.
GSO	Mass flow rate parallel to tubes in curved-tube region, lb/hr·ft <sup>2</sup> .
RENSO	Reynolds number for shell-side of curved-tube region.
PRESO	Prandtl number for shell-side of curved-tube region.
CTIF	Calculated temperature difference in tube-side fluid between two increments, °F.
CTIC	Calculated temperature difference in shell-side fluid between two increments, °F.

ATC1	Average temperature in shell side of curved-tube region, °F.
FIT	Final number of baffle spaces.
DCURVE	Additional straight length added to the curved-tube section, ft.
PDT01	Tube-side pressure drop in curved-tube region, lb/ft <sup>2</sup> .
PDS01	Shell-side pressure drop in curved-tube region, lb/ft <sup>2</sup> .
T1	Tube-side surface temperature of tube wall, °F.
T2	Shell-side surface temperature of tube wall, °F.
T11	Maximum primary (P) stress test on outside surface of tube at bend OD, psi.
T12	Maximum primary and secondary (P + Q) stress test on outside surface of tube at bend OD, psi.
T13	Maximum peak (P + Q + F) stress test on outside surface of tube at bend OD, psi.
T24	Maximum primary and secondary (P + Q) stress test on outside surface of tube at bend ID, psi.
T25	Maximum peak (P + Q + F) stress test on outside surface of tube at bend ID, psi.
T36	Maximum primary (P) stress test on inside surface of tube at bend OD, psi.
T37	Maximum primary and secondary (P + Q) stress test on inside surface of tube at bend OD, psi.
T38	Maximum peak (P + Q + F) stress test on inside surface of tube at bend OD, psi.
T49	Maximum primary and secondary (P + Q) stress test on inside surface of tube at bend ID, psi.
T410	Maximum peak (P + Q + F) stress test on inside surface of tube at bend ID, psi.
TM	Average temperature of tube wall at point where stresses are determined, °F.
BM	Bending moment resulting from restrained thermal expansion, in.-lb.
ASM	Allowable stress intensity determined in LAGR, psi.
ASM3	Three times ASM, psi.
ST	Magnitude of thermal stress resulting from DT, psi.
STP	Hoop stress resulting from pressure differential across tube wall, psi.
SQP	Longitudinal stress resulting from P, psi.
SLPR	Longitudinal stress resulting from pressure differential across tube wall, psi.
SLPG	Longitudinal stress resulting from pressure differential across lower tube sheet (currently set equal to zero), psi.

SLLO	Magnitude of longitudinal stress resulting from BM on outside diameter of tube, psi.
SLLI	Magnitude of longitudinal stress resulting from BM on inside diameter of tube, psi.
STTO	Magnitude of hoop stress resulting from BM on outside diameter of tube, psi.
STTI	Magnitude of hoop stress resulting from BM on inside diameter of tube, psi.
DT	Temperature differential across tube wall, °F.
P1	Tube-side pressure, psi.
P2	Shell-side pressure, psi.
SA	Allowable stress intensity for cyclic analysis, psi.
R1	Inside radius of tube, in.
R2	Outside radius of tube, in.
TL	Length of tube (difference in elevation of tube ends; HEXLEN in PRIMEX main program), in.
RB	Radius of flexibility bend segments, in.
AA1	Maximum primary (P) stress intensity on outside surface of tube at bend OD, psi.
AA2	Maximum primary and secondary (P + Q) stress intensity on outside surface of tube at bend OD, psi.
AA3	Maximum peak (P + Q + F) stress intensity on outside surface of tube at bend OD, psi.
AA4	Maximum primary and secondary (P + Q) stress intensity on outside surface of tube at bend ID, psi.
AA5	Maximum peak (P + Q + F) stress intensity on outside surface of tube at bend ID, psi.
BB1	Maximum primary (P) stress intensity on inside surface of tube at bend OD, psi.
BB2	Maximum primary and secondary (P + Q) stress intensity on inside surface of tube at bend OD, psi.
BB3	Maximum peak (P + Q + F) stress intensity on inside surface of tube at bend OD, psi.
BB4	Maximum primary and secondary (P + Q) stress intensity on inside surface of tube at bend ID, psi.
BB5	Maximum peak (P + Q + F) stress intensity on inside surface of tube at bend ID, psi.
GFT	Conversion factor, feet to inches.
A	Arc of four bend segments in flexibility bend, radians.

DTS	Average change in temperature of the shell, °F.
DTT	Average change in temperature of the tubes, °F.
DP	Pressure differential across tube wall, psi.
AMI	Moment of inertia of tube cross section, in. <sup>4</sup>
EM	Modulus of elasticity for tube and shell material, psi.
PR	Poisson's ratio for tube and shell material (0.3).
TE	Coefficient of thermal expansion for tube material, in./in.°F.
SE	Coefficient of thermal expansion for shell material.
DY	Difference in thermal expansion of tubes and shell, in.
RM	Mean radius of tube wall, in.
TW	Thickness of tube wall, in.
AL	Dimensionless parameter in Wahl's factor AK.
AL2	Square of AL.
AK	Wahl's rigidity multiplication factor.
AA	Two times A.
P	Axial load resulting from restrained thermal expansion, lb.
B1, B2, B3, B4, B5	Repeated factors used in calculating stresses resulting from BM.
SLI	Longitudinal stress on inside diameter of tube resulting from temperature differential across tube wall, psi.
STI	Hoop stress on inside diameter of tube resulting from temperature differential across tube wall, psi.
SLO	Longitudinal stress on outside diameter of tube resulting from temperature differential across tube wall, psi.
STO	Hoop stress on outside diameter of tube resulting from temperature differential across tube wall, psi.
SRPI	Radial stress on inside diameter of tube resulting from pressure, psi.
SRPO	Radial stress on outside diameter of tube resulting from pressure, psi.
A11	Maximum value of primary (P) stress on outside surface of tube at bend OD, psi.
A12	Minimum value of primary (P) stress on outside surface of tube at bend OD, psi.
A13	Maximum value of primary and secondary (P + Q) stress on outside surface of tube at bend OD, psi.
A14	Minimum value of primary and secondary (P + Q) stress on outside surface of tube at bend OD, psi.

- A15 Maximum value of peak  $(P + Q + F)$  stress on outside surface of tube at bend OD, psi.
- A16 Minimum value of peak  $(P + Q + F)$  stress on outside surface of tube at bend OD, psi.
- A22 Maximum value of primary and secondary  $(P + Q)$  stress on outside surface of tube at bend ID, psi.
- A23 Minimum value of primary and secondary  $(P + Q)$  stress on outside surface of tube at bend ID, psi.
- A24 Maximum value of peak  $(P + Q + F)$  stress on outside surface of tube at bend ID, psi.
- A25 Minimum value of peak  $(P + Q + F)$  stress on outside surface of tube at bend ID, psi.
- B11 Maximum value of primary  $(P)$  stress on inside surface of tube at bend OD, psi.
- B12 Minimum value of primary  $(P)$  stress on inside surface of tube at bend OD, psi.
- B13 Maximum value of primary and secondary  $(P + Q)$  stress on inside surface of tube at bend OD, psi.
- B14 Minimum value of primary and secondary  $(P + Q)$  stress on inside surface of tube at bend OD, psi.
- B15 Maximum value of peak  $(P + Q + F)$  stress on inside surface of tube at bend OD, psi.
- B16 Minimum value of peak  $(P + Q + F)$  stress on inside surface of tube at bend OD, psi.
- B23 Maximum value of primary and secondary  $(P + Q)$  stress on inside surface of tube at bend ID, psi.
- B24 Minimum value of primary and secondary  $(P + Q)$  stress on inside surface of tube at bend ID, psi.
- B25 Maximum value of peak  $(P + Q + F)$  stress on inside surface of tube at bend ID, psi.
- B26 Minimum value of peak  $(P + Q + F)$  stress on inside surface of tube at bend ID, psi.

Computer Input for Reference MSBR Primary Heat Exchanger

I	CTM	CASM
1	800.00	18000.00
2	900.00	18000.00
3	1000.00	17000.00
4	1100.00	13000.00
5	1200.00	6000.00
6	1300.00	3500.00

HEAT LOAD REQUIRED = 1899799808. (BTL/HR)

ALLOWABLE TOTAL TUBE-SIDE PRESSURE DROP = 18720. (LB/SQ-FT)

ALLOWABLE TOTAL SHELL-SIDE PRESSURE DROP = 16727. (LB/SQ-FT)

TUBE INLET PRESSURE = 25920. (LB/SQ-FT)

SHELL OUTLET PRESSURE = 4896. (LB/SQ-FT)

HIGH TEMP. OF SHELL SIDE FLUID = 1150.00 (F)

HIGH TEMP. OF TUBE SIDE FLUID = 1300.00 (F)

LOW TEMP. OF TUBE SIDE FLUID = 1050.00 (F)

LOW TEMP. OF SHELL SIDE FLUID = 850.00 (F)

HEAT TRANSFER LEAKAGE FACTOR = 0.80000

PRESSURE LEAKAGE FACTOR = 0.52000

CONDUCTIVITY OF TUBE WALL METAL = 11.60000 (BTU/HR-FT-F)



ARC OF FOUR BENDS FOR FLEXIBILITY = 60.00 (DEGREES)  
INSIDE RADIUS OF OUTER ANNULUS = 0.83330 (FEET)  
DISTANCE BETWEEN SHELL WALL AND TUBES = 0.03125 (FEET)  
MAXIMUM ANTICIPATED OUTER RADIUS OF EXCHANGER = 6.00000 (FEET)  
NUMBER OF CASES RUN = 1  
USE OF ENHANCED TUBES = 1 (ONE IF ENHANCED TUBES ARE USED)  
USE OF STRESS ANALYSIS SUBROUTINE = 1 (ONE IF TO BE USED)  
OUTSIDE DIAMETER OF TUBES = 0.03125 (FEET)  
WALL THICKNESS OF TUBES = 0.00292 (FEET)  
RADIAL PITCH = 0.06250 (FEET)  
CIRCUMFERENTIAL PITCH = 0.06250 (FEET)  
INNER BAFFLE CUT3 = 0.40000 (PER CENT)  
OUTER BAFFLE CUT4 = 0.40000 (PER CENT)

Computer Output for Reference MSBR Primary Heat Exchanger

TOTAL HEAT TRANSFERED = 1899564800. (BTU/HR) (100.0 PERCENT)  
MASS FLOW RATE OF COOLANT = 17590736. (LB/HR)  
MASS FLOW RATE OF FUEL = 23454320. (LB/HR)  
SHELL-SIDE TOTAL PRESSURE DROP = 116.16 (LB/SQIN) (100.0 PERCENT)  
TUBE-SIDE TOTAL PRESSURE DROP = 129.61 (LB/SQIN) ( 99.7 PERCENT)  
NOMINAL SHELL RADIUS = 2.8364 (FT)  
UNIFORM BAFFLE SPACING = 0.9356 (FT)  
TUBE FLUID VOLUME CONTAINED IN TUBES = 67.38 (CUBIC FEET)  
TOTAL HEAT TRANSFER AREA BASED ON TUBE O.D. = 13037.02 (SQFT)  
TOTAL NUMBER OF TUBES = 5896.  
TOTAL TUBE LENGTH = 22.52 (FT)  
HEAT EXCH. APPROX. LENGTH = 21.31 (FEET)  
STRAIGHT SECTION OF TUBE LENGTH = 18.35 (FT)  
RADIUS OF THERMAL EXPANSION CURVES = 0.86 (FEET)  
BERGLIN MODIFICATION FACTOR = 0.80  
TUBE WALL AVERAGE TEMP. = 1113.04  
SHELL SIDE AVERAGE TEMP. = 1007.83

P STRESS AT TUBE OD AND TUBE ID = 673.90 636.93 (LB/SQIN)

SHOULD NOT EXCEED 3912.53 )

P+Q STRESS AT TUBE OD AND TUBE ID = 11639.02 8317.50 (LB/SQIN)

SHOULD NOT EXCEED 11737.58 )

P+Q+F STRESS AT TUBE OD AND TUBE ID = 13006.32 10551.26 (LB/SQIN)

SHOULD NOT EXCEED 25000.00 )

I	TCI	TCO	CWT	TFI	TFO	FWT	TWDT
	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
1	0.1150E 04	0.1129E 04	0.1254E 04	0.1282E 04	0.1300E 04	0.1271E 04	0.1681E 02
2	0.1129E 04	0.1115E 04	0.1184E 04	0.1271E 04	0.1282E 04	0.1229E 04	0.4509E 02
3	0.1115E 04	0.1101E 04	0.1172E 04	0.1259E 04	0.1271E 04	0.1216E 04	0.4495E 02
4	0.1101E 04	0.1087E 04	0.1159E 04	0.1248E 04	0.1259E 04	0.1204E 04	0.4512E 02
5	0.1087E 04	0.1074E 04	0.1146E 04	0.1236E 04	0.1248E 04	0.1191E 04	0.4526E 02
6	0.1074E 04	0.1060E 04	0.1133E 04	0.1225E 04	0.1236E 04	0.1178E 04	0.4538E 02
7	0.1060E 04	0.1046E 04	0.1119E 04	0.1213E 04	0.1225E 04	0.1165E 04	0.4549E 02
8	0.1046E 04	0.1032E 04	0.1106E 04	0.1201E 04	0.1213E 04	0.1152E 04	0.4557E 02
9	0.1032E 04	0.1018E 04	0.1093E 04	0.1190E 04	0.1201E 04	0.1139E 04	0.4564E 02
10	0.1018E 04	0.1004E 04	0.1080E 04	0.1178E 04	0.1190E 04	0.1126E 04	0.4568E 02
11	0.1004E 04	0.9895E 03	0.1067E 04	0.1166E 04	0.1178E 04	0.1112E 04	0.4571E 02
12	0.9895E 03	0.9754E 03	0.1054E 04	0.1155E 04	0.1166E 04	0.1099E 04	0.4571E 02
13	0.9754E 03	0.9614E 03	0.1040E 04	0.1143E 04	0.1155E 04	0.1086E 04	0.4569E 02
14	0.9614E 03	0.9474E 03	0.1027E 04	0.1131E 04	0.1143E 04	0.1073E 04	0.4566E 02
15	0.9474E 03	0.9334E 03	0.1014E 04	0.1119E 04	0.1131E 04	0.1059E 04	0.4560E 02
16	0.9334E 03	0.9194E 03	0.1001E 04	0.1108E 04	0.1119E 04	0.1046E 04	0.4551E 02
17	0.9194E 03	0.9054E 03	0.9874E 03	0.1096E 04	0.1108E 04	0.1033E 04	0.4541E 02
18	0.9054E 03	0.8915E 03	0.9742E 03	0.1085E 04	0.1096E 04	0.1019E 04	0.4529E 02
19	0.8915E 03	0.8776E 03	0.9610E 03	0.1073E 04	0.1085E 04	0.1006E 04	0.4514E 02
20	0.8776E 03	0.8638E 03	0.9479E 03	0.1061E 04	0.1073E 04	0.9929E 03	0.4497E 02
21	0.8638E 03	0.8500E 03	0.9348E 03	0.1050E 04	0.1061E 04	0.9796E 03	0.4479E 02

I	V1	V2	V3	VW1	VW3	PDSO	PDTO
			FT/SEC			LB/SQFT	
1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	851.3384	3430.7144
2	6.1660	7.0071	6.7107	6.4319	7.6953	851.3384	834.3669
3	6.1475	6.9861	6.6905	6.4126	7.6722	845.2434	826.6611
4	6.1292	6.9653	6.6706	6.3935	7.6493	839.1812	818.9949
5	6.1109	6.9445	6.6507	6.3744	7.6265	833.1099	811.3169
6	6.0927	6.9238	6.6309	6.3554	7.6038	827.0310	803.6326
7	6.0745	6.9032	6.6112	6.3365	7.5812	820.9490	795.9424
8	6.0565	6.8826	6.5915	6.3176	7.5586	814.8638	788.2510
9	6.0384	6.8621	6.5719	6.2988	7.5361	808.7805	780.5627
10	6.0205	6.8418	6.5523	6.2801	7.5137	802.6997	772.8799
11	6.0027	6.8215	6.5329	6.2615	7.4914	796.6255	765.2080
12	5.9849	6.8013	6.5136	6.2430	7.4693	790.5603	757.5488
13	5.9673	6.7812	6.4944	6.2246	7.4473	784.5063	749.9067
14	5.9497	6.7613	6.4753	6.2063	7.4254	778.4670	742.2856
15	5.9323	6.7415	6.4564	6.1881	7.4036	772.4438	734.6880
16	5.9150	6.7219	6.4375	6.1701	7.3821	766.4417	727.1172
17	5.8979	6.7024	6.4189	6.1522	7.3606	760.4609	719.5779
18	5.8808	6.6830	6.4003	6.1344	7.3394	754.5051	712.0718
19	5.8639	6.6638	6.3819	6.1168	7.3183	748.5771	704.6025
20	5.8472	6.6448	6.3637	6.0994	7.2974	742.6804	697.1743
21	5.8306	6.6260	6.3457	6.0821	7.2768	736.8167	689.7888

I	RENTO	PRNTO	RENS01	RENS02	RENSC3	HTO	AHSO	UOA	HEAT
							BTU/HR/SQFT/F		BTU/HR
1	0.1129E 05	0.8172E 01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2958E 04	0.5273E 03	0.3980E 03	0.1332E 09
2	0.1090E 05	0.8463E 01	0.2908E 05	0.3304E 05	0.3164E 05	0.3421E 04	0.2605E 04	0.1048E 04	0.8775E 08
3	0.1059E 05	0.8707E 01	0.2843E 05	0.3231E 05	0.3094E 05	0.3317E 04	0.2552E 04	0.1029E 04	0.8748E 08
4	0.1029E 05	0.8960E 01	0.2779E 05	0.3158E 05	0.3024E 05	0.3244E 04	0.2526E 04	0.1018E 04	0.8780E 08
5	0.9998E 04	0.9225E 01	0.2715E 05	0.3085E 05	0.2954E 05	0.3172E 04	0.2500E 04	0.1006E 04	0.8807E 08
6	0.9706E 04	0.9503E 01	0.2651E 05	0.3012E 05	0.2885E 05	0.3100E 04	0.2474E 04	0.9950E 03	0.8832E 08
7	0.9418E 04	0.9794E 01	0.2587E 05	0.2940E 05	0.2815E 05	0.3029E 04	0.2448E 04	0.9833E 03	0.8853E 08
8	0.9134E 04	0.1010E 02	0.2523E 05	0.2868E 05	0.2746E 05	0.2959E 04	0.2421E 04	0.9716E 03	0.8869E 08
9	0.8854E 04	0.1042E 02	0.2460E 05	0.2796E 05	0.2677E 05	0.2889E 04	0.2395E 04	0.9597E 03	0.8882E 08
10	0.8578E 04	0.1075E 02	0.2397E 05	0.2724E 05	0.2609E 05	0.2820E 04	0.2368E 04	0.9476E 03	0.8890E 08
11	0.8307E 04	0.1110E 02	0.2335E 05	0.2653E 05	0.2541E 05	0.2751E 04	0.2341E 04	0.9355E 03	0.8895E 08
12	0.8041E 04	0.1147E 02	0.2273E 05	0.2583E 05	0.2473E 05	0.2684E 04	0.2314E 04	0.9233E 03	0.8896E 08
13	0.7779E 04	0.1186E 02	0.2211E 05	0.2513E 05	0.2406E 05	0.2617E 04	0.2287E 04	0.9109E 03	0.8892E 08
14	0.7523E 04	0.1226E 02	0.2150E 05	0.2443E 05	0.2340E 05	0.2551E 04	0.2259E 04	0.8985E 03	0.8885E 08
15	0.7271E 04	0.1268E 02	0.2089E 05	0.2374E 05	0.2274E 05	0.2485E 04	0.2232E 04	0.8860E 03	0.8873E 08
16	0.7025E 04	0.1313E 02	0.2029E 05	0.2306E 05	0.2209E 05	0.2421E 04	0.2204E 04	0.8733E 03	0.8857E 08
17	0.6784E 04	0.1360E 02	0.1970E 05	0.2239E 05	0.2144E 05	0.2357E 04	0.2177E 04	0.8607E 03	0.8837E 08
18	0.6548E 04	0.1409E 02	0.1912E 05	0.2172E 05	0.2080E 05	0.2295E 04	0.2149E 04	0.8479E 03	0.8813E 08
19	0.6318E 04	0.1460E 02	0.1854E 05	0.2107E 05	0.2018E 05	0.2233E 04	0.2122E 04	0.8351E 03	0.8785E 08
20	0.6094E 04	0.1514E 02	0.1797E 05	0.2042E 05	0.1955E 05	0.2172E 04	0.2094E 04	0.8223E 03	0.8752E 08
21	0.5874E 04	0.1570E 02	0.1740E 05	0.1978E 05	0.1894E 05	0.2112E 04	0.2067E 04	0.8094E 03	0.8716E 08

## Appendix C

## THE RETEX PROGRAM

The RETEX computer program is outlined in block-diagram form in Fig. C.1. The input data required for the program are given in Table C.1, and the output received from the program are given in Table C.2. A complete listing of the main program is followed by definitions of the intermediate variables used in the program. To illustrate the use of the RETEX program, the input and output for the MSBR steam reheater exchanger discussed in Subsection 3.1 of this report are presented as printed by the computer.

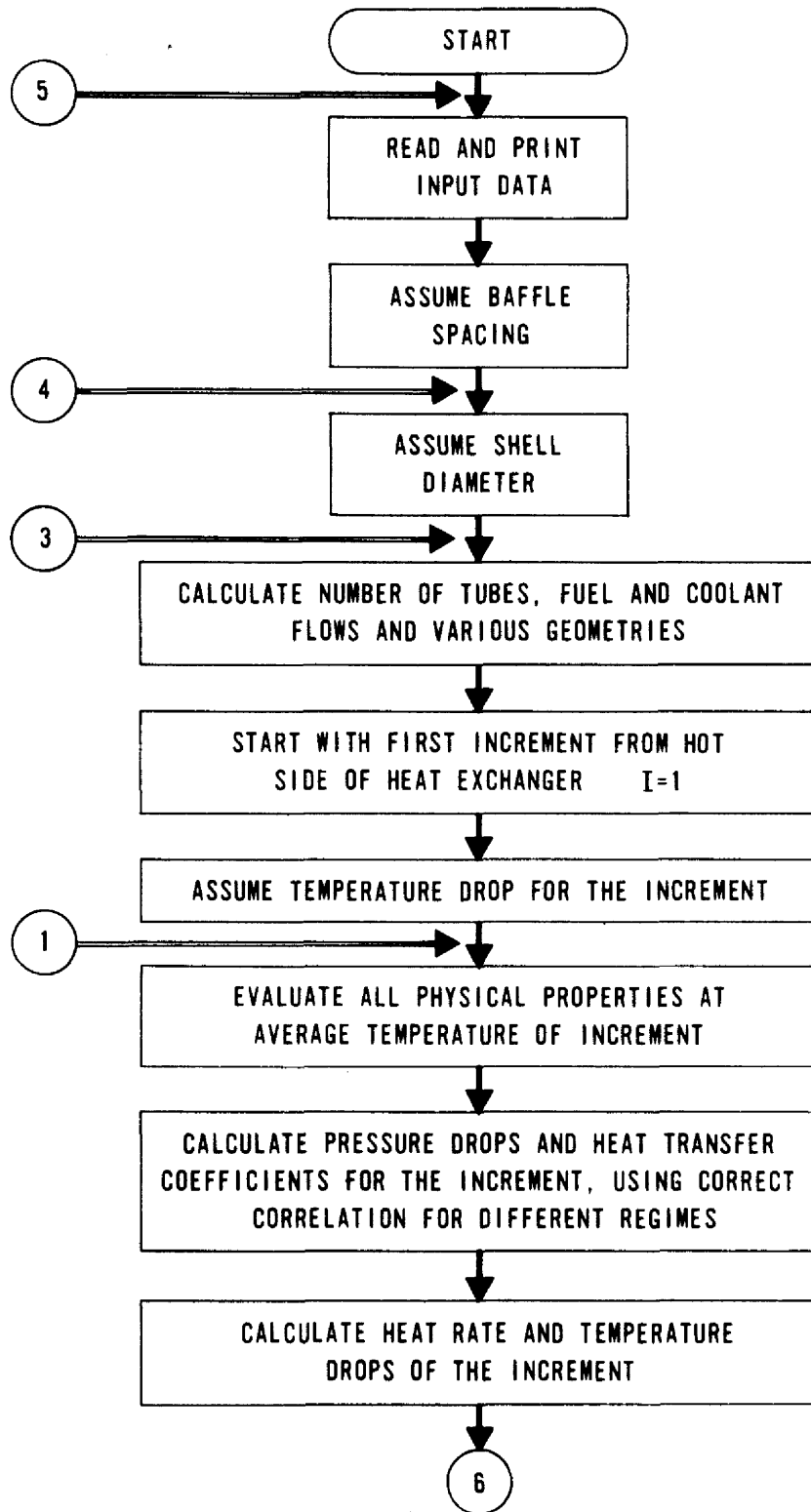


Fig. C.1. Simplified Flow Diagram of the RETEX Computer Program.

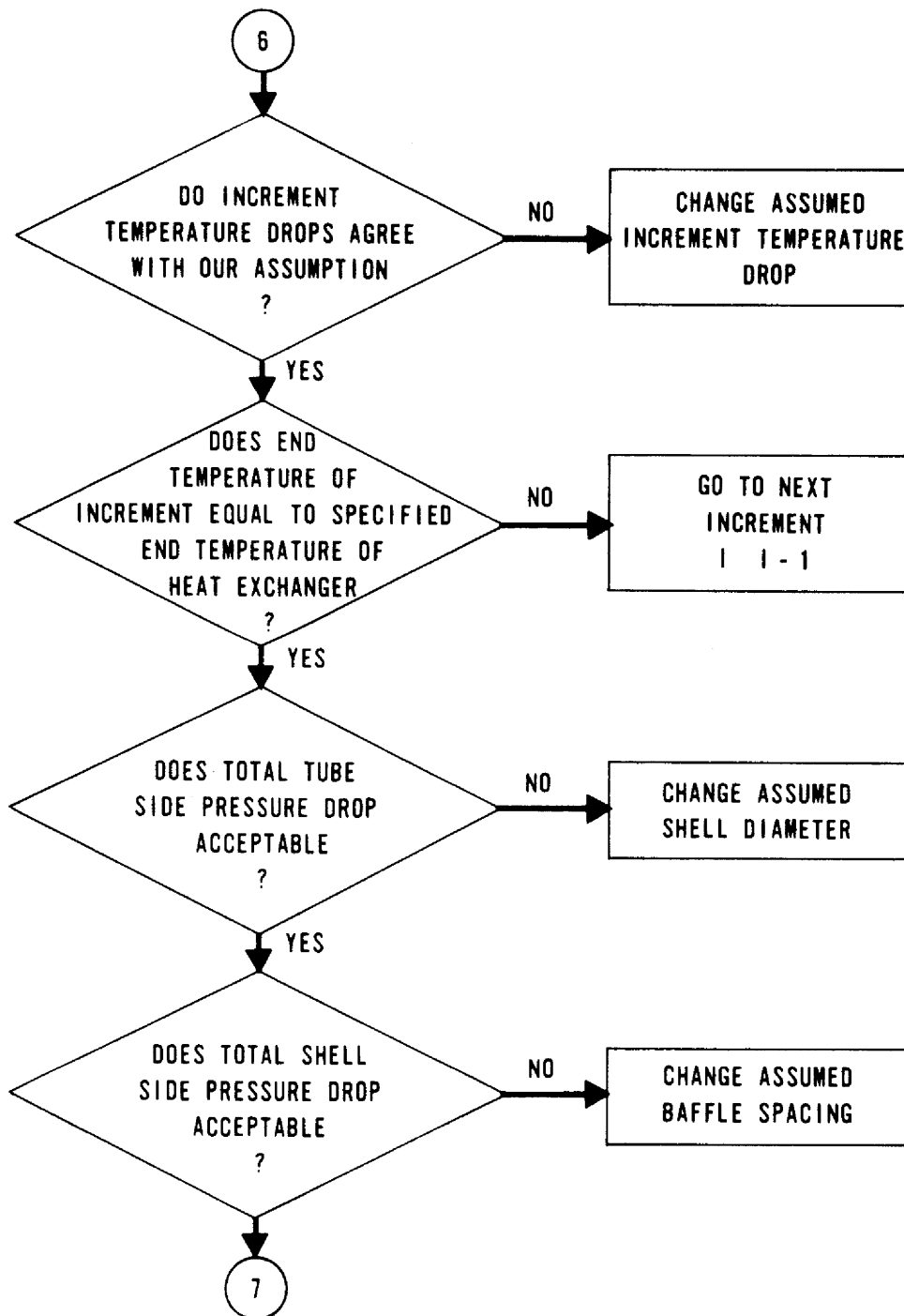


Fig. C.1. (continued)



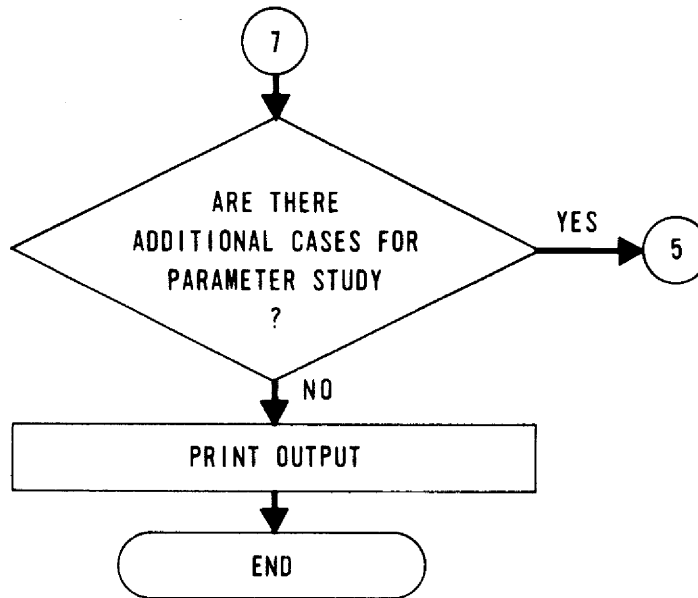


Fig. C.1. (continued)

Table C.1. Computer Input Data for RETEX Program

Card	Columns	Format	Variable	Term	Units
A	1-10	E10.4	Heat load required	HEATL	Btu/hr
	11-20	F10.0	Allowable tube-side pressure drop	PRDT	lb/ft <sup>2</sup>
	21-30	F10.0	Allowable shell-side pressure drop	PRDS	lb/ft <sup>2</sup>
B	1-10	F10.0	Coolant outlet temperature	CTO	°F
	11-20	F10.0	Fuel inlet temperature	FTO	°F
	21-30	F10.0	Fuel outlet temperature	ETF	°F
	31-40	F10.0	Coolant inlet temperature	ETC	°F
C	1-10	F10.0	Leakage factor for heat transfer correlations	LK	
	11-20	F10.0	Leakage factor for pressure drop calculations	PLK	
	21-30	F10.0	Tube material conductivity	WCOND	Btu/hr·ft·°F
D	1-10	F10.0	Radius of coolant central downcomer	RA5	ft
	11-20	F10.0	Distance between shell wall and tube bundle	DTR	ft
	21-30	F10.0	Maximum anticipated heat exchanger radius	RA8MAX	ft
	31-35	I5	Number of cases to be run	KASES	
	36-40	I5	Index one if enhanced tubes are used	KENTB	
E <sub>1</sub> , E <sub>2</sub> , ...	1-10	F10.0	Outside diameter of tube	DIA	ft
	11-20	F10.0	Tube wall thickness	WTHK	ft
E <sub>KASES</sub>	21-30	F10.0	Triangular pitch	TPIP	ft
	31-40	F10.0	Inner baffle cut	CUT3	% of area
	41-50	F10.0	Outer baffle cut	CUT4	% of area

Table C.2. Output Data From RETEX Computer Program

Term	Variable	Units
THEATO	Total heat actually transferred	Btu/hr
HTPERC	Percentage of required heat load transferred	
QC	Coolant (shell-side) mass flow rate	lb/hr
QF	Fuel (tube-side) mass flow rate	lb/hr
TTDSO	Total tube-side pressure drop	psi
SPPERC	Percentage of allowed tube pressure drop actually used	
TTDTU	Total shell-side pressure drop	psi
TPPERC	Percentage of allowed shell pressure drop actually used	
RA8	Radius of heat exchanger shell	ft
BSOI	Distance between baffles	ft
VOL	Fluid volume contained in tubes	ft <sup>3</sup>
AREA	Total heat transfer area in heat exchanger	ft <sup>2</sup>
SNT	Total number of tubes	
TUBLEN	Actual tube length	ft
GBRL	Modification factor for Bergelin's heat transfer correlation	
SAVT	Shell average temperature	°F
TAVT	Tube average temperature	°F
TCI(I)	Coolant outlet temperature from increment I	°F
TCO(I)	Coolant inlet temperature from increment I	°F
CWT(I)	Average tube wall temperature at coolant side	°F
TFI(I)	Fuel outlet temperature from increment I	°F
TFO(I)	Fuel inlet temperature from increment I	°F
FWT(I)	Average tube wall temperature at fuel side	°F
TWDT(I)	Average temperature drop across tube wall in increment I	°F
V1(I)	Fluid average velocity in outer window in increment I	ft/sec
V2(I)	Fluid average velocity in overlapping baffle zone in increment I	ft/sec
V3(I)	Fluid average velocity in inner window in increment I	ft/sec

Table C.2 (continued)

Term	Variable	Units
VW1(I)	Fluid velocity across tubes in outer edge of baffle in increment I	ft/sec
VW3(I)	Fluid velocity across tubes in inner edge of baffle in increment I	ft/sec
PDSO(I)	Shell-side pressure drop for increment I	lb/ft <sup>2</sup>
PDTO(I)	Tube-side pressure drop for increment I	lb/ft <sup>2</sup>
RENTO(I)	Tube-side Reynolds number for increment I	
PRNTO(I)	Tube-side Prandtl number for increment I	
RENSO1(I)	Reynolds number in outer window in increment I	
RENSO2(I)	Reynolds number in overlapping baffle zone in increment I	
RENSO3(I)	Reynolds number in inner window in increment I	
HTO(I)	Tube-side heat transfer coefficient in increment I	Btu/hr·ft <sup>2</sup> ·°F
AESO(I)	Shell-side heat transfer coefficient in increment I	Btu/hr·ft <sup>2</sup> ·°F
UOA(I)	Overall heat transfer coefficient in increment I	Btu/hr·ft <sup>2</sup> ·°F
HEAT(I)	Heat transferred in increment I	Btu/hr

The RETEX Program Listing

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**FTN,L,E,G,M.
PROGRAM MSBRPE-2
TYPE REAL      LK ,LAWC1 , LAW03
DIMENSION TFO(130),TCI(130),VM1(130),VM2(130),VWC1(130),VWC3(130),
1  RENTO(130),PRNT0(130),REN01(130),REN03(130), REN02(130),
2  VM3(130),PDS0(130),NT(100),BJ(3),HS01(130),HS02(130),HS03(130),
3AHS0(130),HTC(130),UCA(130),TCO(130),TFI(130),HEAT(130),TWDI(130),
4 PDTO(130),TUBLN(130),V1(130),V2(130),V3(130),VW1(130),VW3(130),
5 R(100),FACT(100),TCPI(100),TCTAL(100)
6  CWT(130),FWT(130),AVWT(130)
1001 FORMAT( E10.4, 2F10.0)
1002 FORMAT( 4F10.0)
1003 FORMAT( 3F10.0)
1004 FORMAT( 3F10.0,2I5)
1005 FORMAT( 5F10.0)
1006 FORMAT(22HOHEAT LOAD REQUIRED = ,F12.0,2X,8H(BTU/HR))
1007 FORMAT(43HOALLCWABLE TCTAL TUBE-SIDE PRESSURE DROP = ,F10.0,2X,
1  10H(LB/SQ-FT) )
1008 FORMAT(44HOALLCWABLE TCTAL SHELL-SIDE PRESSURE DROP = ,F10.0,2X,
1  10H(LB/SQ-FT) )
1009 FORMAT(33HOHIGH TEMP. CF SHELL SIDE FLUID = ,F10.2,2X,3H(F))
1010 FORMAT(33HOHIGH TEMP. CF TUBE SIDE FLUID = ,F10.2,2X,3H(F))
1011 FORMAT(32HOLCW TEMP. CF TUBE SIDE FLUID = ,F10.2,2X,3H(F))
1012 FORMAT(32HOLGW TEMP. CF SHELL SIDE FLUID = ,F10.2,2X,3H(F))
1013 FORMAT(32HOHEAT TRANSFER LEAKAGE FACTOR = ,F10.5)
1014 FORMAT(27HOPRESSURE LEAKAGE FACTOR = ,F10.5 )
1015 FORMAT(35HOCNDUCTIVITY OF TUBE WALL METAL = ,F10.5,2X,
1  13H(BTU/HR-FT-F) )
1016 FORMAT(34HOINSIDE RADII OF OUTER ANNULUS = ,F10.5,2X,6H(FEET))
1017 FORMAT(41HODISTANCE BETWEEN SHELL WALL AND TUBES =
1  ,F10.5,2X,6H(FEET))
1018 FORMAT(49HOMAXIMUM ANTICIPATED OUTER RADIUS OF EXCHANGER = ,
1  F10.5,2X,6H(FEET) )

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MSBRP 10
MSBRP 20
MSBRP 30
MSBRP 31
MSBRP 32
MSBRP 33
MSBRP 34
MSBRP 35
MSBRP 36
MSBRP 40
MSBRP 50
MSBRP 60
MSBRP 70
MSBRP 80
MSBRP 90
MSBR 100
MSBR 101
MSBR 110
MSBR 111
MSBR 120
MSBR 130
MSBR 140
MSBR 150
MSBP 160
MSBR 170
MSBR 180
MSBR 181
MSBR 190
MSBR 200
MSBR 201
MSBR 210
MSBR 211

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1019	FORMAT(23HONUMBER OF CASES RUN = ,I4)	MSBR 220
1020	FORMAT(25HOUSE OF ENHENCED TUBES = ,I4,2X,32H(ONE IF ENHENCED TUBES 1S ARE USED))	MSBR 230 MSBR 231
1021	FORMAT(29HOCUTSIDE DIAMETER OF TUBES = ,F10.5,2X, 6H(FEET) )	MSBR 240
1022	FORMAT(27HOFALL THICKNESS OF TUBES = ,F10.5,2X, 6H(FEET) )	MSBR 250
1023	FORMAT(20HCTRIANGULAR PITCH = , F10.5,2X, 6H(FEET))	MSBR 260
1024	FORMAT(22HOFINNER BAFFLE CUT3 = ,F10.5,2X, 10H(PER CENT) )	MSBR 270
1025	FORMAT(22HOFOUTER BAFFLE CUT4 = ,F10.5,2X, 10H(PER CENT) )	MSBR 280
1026	FORMAT(25H1TCTAL HEAT TRANSFERED = ,F12.0,2X,8H(BTU/HR), 1 2X,1F(,F5.1,9H PERCENT))	MSBR 290 MSBR 291
1027	FORMAT(29HOMASS FLOW RATE OF COOLANT = ,F10.0,2X, 7H(LB/HR) )	MSBR 300
1028	FORMAT(26HOMASS FLOW RATE OF FUEL = ,F10.0,2X, 7H(LB/HR) )	MSBR 310
1029	FORMAT(34HOSHELL-SIDE TOTAL PRESSURE DRCP = ,F10.2,2X, 9H(LB/SQIN) 1 2X,1H(,F5.1,9H PERCENT))	MSBR 320 MSBR 321
1030	FORMAT(33HOTUBE-SIDE TCTAL PRESSURE DROP = ,F10.2,2X, 9H(LB/SQIN), 1 2X,1F(,F5.1,9H PERCENT))	MSBR 330 MSBR 331
1031	FORMAT(24HOCNMINAL SELL RADIUS = ,F7.4,2X,4H(FT))	MSBR 340
1032	FORMAT(26HOUNIFORM BAFFLE SPACING = ,F7.4,2X,4H(FT))	MSBR 350
1033	FORMAT(40HOTUBE FLUID VOLUME CCNTAINED IN TUBES = ,F7.2,1X, 112H(CUBIC FEET))	MSBR 360 MSBR 361
1034	FORMAT(1HC,46HTOTAL HEAT TRANSFER AREA EASED CN TUBE O.D. = , 1 F12.2,2X,6H(SQFT))	MSBR 370 MSBR 371
1035	FORMAT(25HOTCTAL NUMBER OF TUBES = ,F6.C)	MSBR 380
1036	FORMAT(21HOTCTAL TUBE LENGTH = ,F6.2,2X,4H(FT))	MSBR 390
1037	FORMAT(23HOBWINDOW 1 CROSSFLOW = ,F5.2,2X,6H(SQFT))	MSBR 400
1038	FORMAT(31HOBBERGLIN MODIFICATION FACTOR = ,F5.2)	MSBR 410
1039	FORMAT(1HC,2X,1HI,7X,3HTCI,9X,3HTCO,9X,3HCWT,9X, 3HTFI,9X,3HTFO, 19X,3HFWT,8X,4HTWDT//11X,1HF,11X,1HF,11X,1HF,11X, 2 1HF,11X,1HF,11X,1HF,11X,1HF//(1X,I3,7E12.4))	MSBR 420 MSBR 421 MSBR 422
1040	FORMAT(1HC,2X,1HI,7X,3HVM1,9X,3HVM2,9X,3HVM3,8X,4HVW01,8X,4HVW03, 1 8X,4HPDSC,8X,4HPDTC//32X,6HFT/SEC,33X,7HLB/SQFT//(1X,I3,7F12.4))	MSBR 430 MSBR 431
1041	FORMAT(1HC,2X,1HI,5X,5HRENTC,7X,5HPRNTO,7X,6HRENSO1,6X,6HRENSC2, 16X,6HRENSC3,7X,3HHTC,8X,4HAHSC,9X,3HUOA,8X,4HHEAT//77X, 2 13HBTU/HR/SQFT/F,13X,6HBTU/HR//(1X,I3,9E12.4))	MSBR 440 MSBR 441 MSBR 442
1042	FORMAT(27HOTUBE WALL AVERAGE TEMP. = ,F10.2)	4 9
1043	FORMAT(28HOSHELL SIDE AVERAGE TEMP. = , F10.2)	MSBR 460 MSBR 650

C

C	READ IN AND PRINT OUT INPUT DATA	MSBR 660
	KEY7= 1	MSBR 490
	VM1(1)=0.	MSBR 500
	VM2(1)=0.	MSBR 510
	VM3(1)=0.	MSBR 520
	VW01(1)=0.	MSBR 530
	VW03(1)=0.	MSBR 540
	RENS01(1)=0.	MSBR 550
	RENS02(1)=0.	MSBR 560
	RENS03(1)=0.	MSBR 570
	HS01(1)=0.	MSBR 580
	HS02(1)=0.	MSBR 590
	HS03(1)=0.	MSBR 600
C		MSBR 810
	READ 1001, HEATL, PRDT, PRDS	MSBR 620
	READ 1002, CTO, FTO, ETF, ETC	MSBR 630
	READ 1003, LK, PLK, WCCND	MSBR 640
	READ 1004, RA5, DTR, RA8MAX, KASES, KENTB	MSBR 650
1	CONTINUE	MSBR 660
	READ 1005, DIA, WTHK, TRIP, CUT3, CUT4	MSBR 670
	HSFCT=1.	
	IF(FTO.LT.CTC) HSFCT=-1.	
	PRINT 1006, HEATL	MSBR 680
	PRINT 1007, PRCT	MSBR 690
	PRINT 1008, PRDS	MSBR 700
	PRINT 1009, CTC	MSBR 710
	PRINT 1010, FTC	MSBR 720
	PRINT 1011, ETF	MSBR 730
	PRINT 1012, ETC	MSBR 740
	PRINT 1013, LK	MSBR 750
	PRINT 1014, PLK	MSBR 760
	PRINT 1015, WCCND	MSBR 770
	PRINT 1016, RA5	MSBR 780
	PRINT 1017, DTR	MSBR 790
	PRINT 1018, RA8MAX	MSBR 800
	PRINT 1019, KASES	MSBR 810
	PRINT 1020, KENTB	MSBR 820

	PRINT 1021, DIA	MSBR 830
	PRINT 1022, WTHK	MSBR 840
	PRINT 1023, TRIP	MSBR 850
	PRINT 1024, CUT3	MSBR 860
	PRINT 1025, CUT4	MSBR 870
C		MSB 1650
C	BEGIN GEOMETRY CALCULATIONS FOR SINGLE ANNULUS COUNTER FLOW	MSB 1660
C	DISC AND DOUGHNUT BAFFLED HEAT EXCHANGER	MSB 1670
	ATUBE = (3.14159*(DIA**2.0))/4.0	MSBR 910
	GFTT = 1./3600.	MSBR 920
	GFT = 1./144.	MSBR 930
	DIAI=DIA-2.0*WTHK	MSBR 940
	FATUB = (3.14159*(DIAI**2.0))/4.0	MSBR 950
	KEY1 = 0	MSBR 960
	PERC1 = 0.99	MSBR 970
2	IF(KEY1.GT.0)BSOI=0.5*(BSL+BSF)	MSBR 980
	KEY2 = 0	MSBR 990
	PERC2 = 0.99	MSB 1000
	RA8L=RA5	MSB 1010
	RA8H=RA8MAX	MSB 1020
3	RA8=0.5*(RA8L +RA8H )	MSB 1030
	NTD = 4.0*((RA8**2.0)-(RA5**2.0))/(1.12*(TRIP**2.0))	MSB 1040
	RA52=RA5**2	MSB 1050
	RA82=RA8**2	MSB 1060
	RA6=(RA52+CUT4*(RA82-RA52))**.5	MSB 1070
	RA7=(RA82-CUT3*(RA82-RA52))**.5	MSB 1080
	RA62=RA6**2	MSB 1090
	RA72=RA7**2	MSB 1100
	AP01=3.14159*((RA8)**2.0-(RA7)**2.0)*(1.0-(ATUBE/	MSB 1110
	1(0.866*((TRIP)**2.0))))	MSB 1111
	AP03=3.14159*((RA6)**2.0-(RA5)**2.0)*(1.0-(ATUBE/	MSB 1120
	1(0.866*((TRIP)**2.0))))	MSB 1121
	PLAV = 0.955*TRIP	MSB 1130
	RB1 = (RA8-RA7)/(1.866*TRIP)	MSB 1140
	RB2 = (RA7-RA6)/(0.933*TRIP)	MSB 1150
	RB3 = (RA6-RA5)/(1.866*TRIP)	MSB 1160



	LAWO1=3.14159*2.0*PA7*(1.0-(DIA/PLAV))	MSB 1170
	LAWO3=3.14159*2.0*PA6*(1.0-(DIA/PLAV))	MSB 1180
	ISUM1 = 4.0*((RA8**2.0)-(RA7**2.0))/(1.12*(TRIP**2.0))	MSB 1190
	SUM1 = ISUM1	MSB 1200
	ISUM2 = 4.0*((RA7**2.0)-(RA6**2.0))/(1.12*(TRIP**2.0))	MSB 1210
	SUM2 = ISUM2	MSB 1220
	ISUM3 = 4.0*((RA6**2.0)-(RA5**2.0))/(1.12*(TRIP**2.0))	MSB 1230
	SUM3 = ISUM3	MSB 1240
	SNT = ISUM1 + ISUM2 + ISUM3	MSB 1250
	BSMAX=1.5*((RA8-(RA8-RA7)/2.)-(RA5+(RA6-RA5)/2.))	MSB 1260
	BSMIN=0.2*(RA8-RA5)	MSB 1270
	IF(BSMIN.LT.0.1667)BSMIN=0.1667	MSB 1280
	HW=2.*WCOND/(DIA*(ALOG(DIA/DIAI)))	MSB 1290
	CSPHAV=0.36	MSB 1300
	FSPHAV=0.5571	MSB 1310
	QC=HEATL/(CSPHAV*(CTO-ETC))	MSB 1320
	QF=HEATL/(FSPHAV*(FTO-ETF))	MSB 1330
	GTO = QF/(NTC*FATUB)	MSB 1340
4	CONTINUE	MSB 1350
	IF(KEY1.EC.0)BSH=BSMAX	MSB 1360
	IF(KEY1.EC.0)BSL=BSMIN	MSB 1370
	IF(KEY1.EC.0)BSOI=0.5*(BSL+BSH)	MSB 1380
	IT = 0	MSB 1390
	KFINAL=0	MSB 1400
5	I=1	MSB 1410
	TSUM=0.	MSB 1420
	SSUM=0.	MSB 1430
	THEATO = C.C	MSB 1440
	TPDTO = 0.0	MSB 1450
	TPDSO = 0.0	MSB 1460
	TFO(I)=FTC	MSB 1470
	TCI(I)=CTC	MSB 1480
	KEY4 = 0	MSB 1490
	TIF=-5.0	MSB 1500
	TIC=-5.0	MSB 1510
	CDTF=0.	MSB 1520
	FDTF=0.	MSB 1530
	BSO = BSOI	MSB 1540

	BPL1 = BSC/((RA8-(RA8-RA7)/2.)-(RA5+(RA6-RA5)/2.))	MSB 1550
	GBRL = 0.77*BRL1**(-.138)	MSB 1560
	AW01 = BSC*LAWC1	MSB 1570
	AW03 = BSC*LAWC3	MSB 1580
	AW1 = SQRT(AWC1*AP01)	MSB 1590
	AW2 = (AW01+AW03)/2.	MSB 1600
	AW3 = SQRT(AWC3*AP03)	MSB 1610
	GSO1 = QC/AW1	MSB 1620
	GSO2 = QC/AW2	MSB 1630
	GSO3 = QC/AW3	MSB 1640
6	ATC = TCI(I) + (TIC/2.0)	MSB 1650
	CFT = ATC + CDTF*HSFCT	
	ATF = TFC(I)+TIF/2.	
	FFT=ATF-FDTF*HSFCT	MSB 1670
	FI=I	
	TUBLN(I) = FI*PSOI	MSB 1690
	CVIS=0.2121*EXP(4032./(460.+ATC))	MSB 1700
	CVISW=0.2121*EXP(4032./(460.+CFT))	MSB 1710
	CDEN=141.37-C.02466*ATC	MSB 1720
	CCON=0.24C	MSB 1730
	CSPH=0.36	MSB 1740
	FVIS=0.062	MSB 1750
	FVISW = 0.062	MSB 1760
	FDEN = 0.7632	MSB 1770
	FCON = 0.036	MSB 1780
	FSPH = 0.5571	MSB 1790
	VISK = (CVIS/CVISW)**0.14	MSB 1800
	FVISK=(FVIS/FVISW)**0.14	MSB 1810
	DCVIS = DIA/CVIS	MSB 1820
	CCDEN = 1./CDEN	MSB 1830
	QCCDEN = CC*CCDEN	MSB 1840
	CALCULATE REYNCLS AND PRANDTL NUMBER TUBE SIDE	MSB 1850
C	RENTO(I)=DIAI*GTO/FVIS	MSB 2550
	PRNTO(I)=FVIS*FSPH/FCCN	MSB 1870
	HEFI=1.+(RENTC(I)-1000.)/9000. )**0.5	MSB 1880
	IF(KENTB.NE.1)HEFI=1.	MSB 1890
	PDTO(I)=(.0028+.25*RENTO**(-.32))* BSC*GTC**2*HEFI/	MSB 1900
1	(DIAI*FDEN*417182400.)	MSB 1910
		MSB 1911

C	CALCULATE HEAT TRANSFER COEFF TUBE SIDE	MSB 2640
	HTO(I)=FCCN/DIA*.0217*(RENTO(I)**.8)*(PRNTO(I)**.3333)*FVISK*HEFI	MSB 1930
	GO TO 10	MSB 1940
7	IF(RENTO(I).LT.2100.) GO TO 9	MSB 1950
8	HTO(I) = FCCN/DIA*.089*(RENTO(I)**.6666-125.)*(PRNTO(I)**.3333)*	MSB 1960
1	FVISK*HEFI*(1.+.3333*(DIAI/TUBLN(I))**.6666)	MSB 1961
	GO TO 10	MSB 1970
9	HTO(I) = FCCN/DIA*(4.36+(0.025*RENTO(I)*PRNTO(I)*DIAI/TUBLN(I)	MSB 1980
1	)/(1.+0.0012*RENTO(I)*PRNTO(I)*DIAI/TUBLN(I))	MSB 1981
10	CONTINUE	MSB 1990
C	CALCULATE FLCW AREAS SHELL SIDE	MSB 2480
	VW01(I) = QCCDEN/AW01	MSB 2010
	VW03(I) = QCCDEN/AW03	MSB 2020
	VM1(I) = GSC1*CCDEN	MSB 2030
	VM2(I) = GSC2*CCDEN	MSB 2040
	VM3(I) = GSC3*CCDEN	MSB 2050
C	CALCULATE PRESSURE DRDPS SHELL SIDE	MSB 2590
	DP1 = (1.+.6*RB1)*CDEN*VM1(I)**2	MSB 2070
	DP2 = .6*RB2*CDEN*VM2(I)**2	MSB 2080
	DP3 = (1.+.6*RB3)*CDEN*VM3(I)**2	MSB 2090
	REN01(I) = GSC1*DCVIS	MSB 2100
	REN02(I) = GSC2*DCVIS	MSB 2110
	REN03(I) = GSC3*DCVIS	MSB 2120
	HEFO=1.+0.3*((REN02(I)-1000.)/9000.)**0.5	MSB 2130
	IF(KENTB.NE.1)HEFO=1.	MSB 2140
	PDSO(I) = (DP1+DP2+DP3)*PLK*HEFO/83462400.	MSB 2150
C	CALCULATE BJ FACTOR AND SHEL SIDE COEFFICIENT	MSB 2730
	BJ(1) =(0.346*REN01(I)**(-0.382))*GBRL	MSB 2170
	BJ(2) =(0.346*REN02(I)**(-0.382))*GBRL	MSB 2180
	BJ(3) =(0.346*REN03(I)**(-0.382))*GBRL	MSB 2190
	H01(I) = (LK*CSPH*GSC1*BJ(1)*((CCCN/(CSPH*CVIS))**.66))*VISK	MSB 2200
	H02(I) = (LK*CSPH*GSC2*BJ(2)*((CCCN/(CSPH*CVIS))**.66))*VISK	MSB 2210
	H03(I) = (LK*CSPH*GSC3*BJ(3)*((CCCN/(CSPH*CVIS))**.66))*VISK	MSB 2220
	AH0(I)=(((H01(I)*SUM1)+(H02(I)*SUM2)+(H03(I)*SUM3))/SNT)*HEFO	MSB 2230
	GO TO 12	MSB 2240
11	CONTINUE	MSB 2250

12	UOA(I)=1.0/((1.0/AHSO(I))+(1.0/HTO(I))+(1.0/HW))	MSB 2260
	A = QF*FSPH	MSB 2270
	B = QC*CSPH	MSB 2280
	D = UOA(I)*SNT*BSO *3.14159*DIA	MSB 2290
	P = -HSFCT*(C*(A-B))/(A*B)	
	PBAR = EXP(P)	MSB 2310
	C = (B-A)*PBAR	MSB 2320
	TCO(I) = ((TCI(I)*(B*PBAR-A))-(TFO(I)*A*(PBAR-1.)))/C	MSB 2330
	TFI(I) = ((TCC(I)-TCI(I))*B/A) + TFO(I)	MSB 2340
	HEAT(I) = -A*(TFI(I) - TFO(I))	MSB 2350
	TWDT(I) = (HEAT(I)/NTC)*ALOG(DIA/DIAI)/(2.0*3.14159*BSO*WCOND)	MSB 2360
	CTIF = TFI(I)-TFO(I)	MSB 2370
	CTIC = TCC(I)-TCI(I)	MSB 2380
	IF((ABS(CTIF-TIF).LE.(1.5)).AND.(ABS(CTIC-TIC).LE.(1.5)))GO TO 13	MSB 2390
	TIF = CTIF	MSB 2400
	TIC = CTIC	MSB 2410
	GO TO 6	MSB 2420
13	THEATO = THEATC + HEAT(I)	MSB 2430
	TPDTO = TPDTC + PDTO(I)	MSB 2440
	TPDSO = TPDSC + PDSO(I)	MSB 2450
	CDTF=(((HEAT(I)) /NTC)/BSO)/(3.14159*DIA*AHSO(I))	MSB 3090
	FDTF=CDTF*AHSO(I) /HTO(I)	MSB 3100
	FWT(I) =ATF-FDTF*HSFCT	
	CWT(I) =ATC+CDTF*HSFCT	
	AVWT(I) =0.5*(FWT(I) +CWT(I))	MSB 3130
	TSUM=TSUM+AVWT(I)	MSB 3140
	SSUM=SSUM+ATC	MSB 2560
	IF(KFINAL.EQ.1.AND.I.EQ.IT) GO TO 15	MSB 2460
	IF(((ABS(ETF-TFI(I))).LE.((ABS(TFI(I)-TFC(I)))/2.0)).OR.	MSB 2470
	1 (TFI(I).LE.ETF)) GO TO 14	MSB 2471
	I=I+1	MSB 2480
	IF(I.GT.129)GO TO 23	MSB 2490
	TFO(I) = TFI(I-1)	MSB 2570
	TCI(I) = TCO(I-1)	MSB 2580
	BSO=BSOI	MSB 2590
	GO TO 6	MSB 2600

14	KFINAL=1	MSB 2610
	IT=I	MSB 2620
	FIT = IT	MSB 2630
	GO TO 5	MSB 2640
15	TUBLEN= FIT*BSCI	MSB 2650
	TAVT=TSUM/FIT	
	SAVT=SSUM/FIT	
16	CONTINUE	MSB 2680
17	VOL = 0.7854*(CIAI**2.0)*NTO*TUBLEN	MSB 2690
C	CHECK OF TUBE AND SHELL PRESSURE DROPS	MSB 3250
	KEY2 = KEY2 + 1	MSB 2710
	IF(PERC2.LE.0.1) GO TO 26	MSB 2720
	IF(TPDTO.LT.(PERC2*PRCT)) GO TO 18	MSB 2730
	IF(TPDTO.GT.PRCT) GO TO 19	MSB 2740
	GO TO 20	MSB 2750
18	IF(RA8.LE.(RA5 +0.005)) GO TO 27	MSB 2760
	RA8H =RA8	MSB 2770
	IF(KEY2.NE.30)GO TO 3	MSB 2780
	RA8L=RA8L-0.2	MSB 2790
	PERC2 = PERC2 - 0.01	MSB 2800
	KEY2=10	MSB 2810
	GO TO 3	MSB 2820
19	IF(RA8.GE.(RA8MAX-0.005)) GO TO 27	MSB 2830
	RA8L =RA8	MSB 2840
	IF(KEY2.NE.30) GO TO 3	MSB 2850
	RA8H=RA8H+0.2	MSB 2860
	PERC2 = PERC2 - 0.01	MSB 2870
	KEY2=10	MSB 2880
	GO TO 3	MSB 2890
20	KEY1 = KEY1 + 1	MSB 2900
	IF(PERC1.LE.0.1) GO TO 25	MSB 2910
	IF(TPDSO.LT.(PERC1*PRCS)) GO TO 21	MSB 2920
	IF(TPDSO.GT.PRCS)GO TO 22	MSB 2930
	GO TO 28	MSB 2940
21	IF(BSOI.LE.(BSMIN+0.005))GO TO 24	MSB 2950
	BSH =BSOI	MSB 2960
	IF(KEY1.NE.30)GO TO 2	MSB 2970

BSL=BSL-0.1	MSB 2980
PERC1 = PERC1 - 0.01	MSB 2990
KEY1=10	MSB 3000
GO TO 2	MSB 3010
22 IF(BSOI.GE.(BSMAX-0.005))GO TO 24	MSB 3020
BSL =BSOI	MSB 3030
IF(KEY1.NE.30) GO TO 2	MSB 3040
BSH=BSH+0.1	MSB 3050
PERC1 = PERC1 - 0.01	MSB 3060
KEY1=10	MSB 3070
GO TO 2	MSB 3080
C	MSB 3640
C PRINT EXIT SIGNALS	MSB 3650
23 PRINT 1044,BSO	MSB 3110
1044 FORMAT(39F1BAFFLE SPACINGS EXCEEDE 129 WITH BSO =,F5.2,2X,4H(FT))	MSB 3120
GO TO 28	MSB 3130
24 PRINT 1045	MSB 3140
1045 FORMAT(20H1BSOI = MAX. OR MIN.)	MSB 3150
GO TO 28	MSB 3160
25 PRINT 1046	MSB 3170
1046 FORMAT(48F1 PERC1 FOR SHELL PRESSURE DRCP IS LESS THEN 0.1)	MSB 3180
GO TO 28	MSB 3190
26 PRINT 1047	MSB 3200
1047 FORMAT(48H1 PERC2 FOR TUBE PRESSURE DRCP IS LESS THEN 0.1)	MSB 3210
GO TO 28	MSB 3220
27 PRINT 1048	MSB 3230
1048 FORMAT(29F1 SHELL RADIUS = MAX. OR MIN.)	MSB 3240
GO TO 28	MSB 3250
C	MSB 3810
C END OF CASE, PRINT OUTPUT	MSB 3820
28 DO 29 I = 1,IT	MSB 3280
V1(I) = VM1(I)*GFTT	MSB 3290
V2(I) = VM2(I)*GFTT	MSB 3300
V3(I) = VM3(I)*GFTT	MSB 3310
VW1(I) = VW01(I)*GFTT	MSB 3320
VW3(I) = VW03(I)*GFTT	MSB 3330

29	CONTINUE	MSB 3340
	TTDSO = TPDSC*GFT	MSB 3350
	TTDTO = TPDTC*GFT	MSB 3360
	TPPERC=TPCTO*100./PRDT	MSB 3370
	SPPERC=TPCSO*100./PRDS	MSB 3380
	HTPERC=100.*THEATO/HEATL	MSB 3390
	AREA=3.14159*DIA*SNT*TUBLEN	MSB 3400
C		MSB 1640
	PRINT 1026,THEATO,HTPERC	MSB 3420
	PRINT 1027, QC	MSB 3430
	PRINT 1028, CF	MSB 3440
	PRINT 1029,TTDSO,SPPERC	MSB 3450
	PRINT 1030, TTCTO,TPPERC	MSB 3460
	PRINT 1031,RA8	MSB 3470
	PRINT 1032,BSOI	MSB 3480
	PRINT 1033,VCL	MSB 3490
	PRINT 1034, AREA	MSB 3500
	PRINT 1035,SNT	MSB 3510
	PRINT 1036,TUBLEN	MSB 3520
	PRINT 1038, GBRL	MSB 3530
	PRINT 1042 ,TAVT	MSB 3540
	PRINT 1043 ,SAVT	MSB 3550
	PRINT 1039, (I,(TCI(I),TCO(I),CWT(I), TFI(I),TFO(I),FWT(I),	MSB 3560
	1 TWCT(I) ),I=1,IT)	MSB 3561
	PRINT 1040,(I,(V1(I),V2(I),V3(I),VW1(I),VW2(I),PCSO(I),PDTO(I)),	MSB 3570
	1 I=1,IT)	MSB 3571
	PRINT 1041,(I,(RENTO(I),PRNTG(I),RENSO1(I),RENSO2(I),RENSO3(I),	MSB 3580
	1HTO(I),AHSO(I) ,UOA(I),HEAT(I)),I=1,IT)	MSB 3581
C		MSB 4240
C	LOOP FOR ADDITIONAL CASES IF REQUIRED	MSB 4250
30	CONTINUE	MSB 3610
	KEY7=KEY7+1	MSB 3620
	IF(KEY7.GT.KASES)GO TO 31	MSB 3630
	GO TO 1	MSB 3640
31	CONTINUE	MSB 3650
	END	MSB 3660

Intermediate Variables

The intermediate variable terms used in the RETEX computer program are as defined for the PRIMEX program except for the two terms defined below.

TRIP	Uniform triangular pitch, ft.
PLAV	$0.955 \cdot \text{TRIP}$ used in calculating the effective cross-flow area between the tubes, ft <sup>2</sup> .



Computer Input for Reference MSBR Steam Reheater Exchanger

HEAT LOAD REQUIRED = 12500000. (BTU/HR)  
ALLOWABLE TOTAL TUBE-SIDE PRESSURE DROP = 4320. (LB/SQ-FT)  
ALLOWABLE TOTAL SHELL-SIDE PRESSURE DROP = 8640. (LB/SQ-FT)  
HIGH TEMP. OF SHELL SIDE FLUID = 1150.00 (F)  
HIGH TEMP. OF TUBE SIDE FLUID = 1000.00 (F)  
LOW TEMP. OF TUBE SIDE FLUID = 650.00 (F)  
LOW TEMP. OF SHELL SIDE FLUID = 850.00 (F)  
HEAT TRANSFER LEAKAGE FACTOR = 0.80000  
PRESSURE LEAKAGE FACTOR = 0.52000  
CONDUCTIVITY OF TUBE WALL METAL = 11.60000 (BTU/HR-FT-F)  
INSIDE RADIUS OF OUTER ANNULUS = 0.0 (FEET)  
DISTANCE BETWEEN SHELL WALL AND TUBES = 0.04167 (FEET)  
MAXIMUM ANTICIPATED OUTER RADIUS OF EXCHANGER = 5.00000 (FEET)  
NUMBER OF CASES RUN = 1  
USE OF ENHANCED TUBES = 0 (ONE IF ENHANCED TUBES ARE USED)  
OUTSIDE DIAMETER OF TUBES = 0.06250 (FEET)  
WALL THICKNESS OF TUBES = 0.00292 (FEET)  
TRIANGULAR PITCH = 0.08333 (FEET)  
INNER BAFFLE CUT3 = 0.30000 (PER CENT)  
OUTER BAFFLE CUT4 = 0.30000 (PER CENT)

Computer Output for Reference MSBR Steam Reheater Exchanger

TOTAL HEAT TRANSFERED = 126488992. (BTU/HR) (101.2 PERCENT)  
MASS FLOW RATE OF COOLANT = 1157407. (LB/HR)  
MASS FLOW RATE OF FUEL = 641075. (LB/HR)  
SHELL-SIDE TOTAL PRESSURE DROP = 59.52 (LB/SQIN) ( 99.2 PERCENT)  
TUBE-SIDE TOTAL PRESSURE DPCP = 29.85 (LB/SQIN) ( 99.5 PERCENT)  
NOMINAL SHELL RADIUS = 0.8838 (FT)  
UNIFORM BAFFLE SPACING = 0.7205 (FT)  
TUBE FLUID VOLUME CONTAINED IN TUBES = 30.60 (CUBIC FEET)  
TOTAL HEAT TRANSFER AREA BASED ON TUBE O.D. = 2376.56 (SQFT)  
TOTAL NUMBER OF TUBES = 400.  
TOTAL TUBE LENGTH = 30.26 (FT)  
BERGLIN MODIFICATION FACTOR = 0.75  
TUBE WALL AVERAGE TEMP. = 942.99  
SHELL SIDE AVERAGE TEMP. = 1004.44

I	TCI	TCC	CWT	TFI	TFO	FWT	TWDT
	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
1	0.1150E 04	0.1144E 04	C.1103E 04	0.9925E 03	C.1000E 04	0.1090E 04	0.1244E 02
2	0.1144E 04	0.1137E 04	0.1096E 04	0.9850E 03	0.9925E 03	0.1083E 04	0.1248E 02
3	0.1137E 04	0.1131E 04	C.1089E 04	0.9775E 03	0.9850E 03	0.1076E 04	0.1255E 02
4	0.1131E 04	0.1124E 04	C.1082E 04	0.9699E 03	0.9775E 03	0.1069E 04	0.1263E 02
5	0.1124E 04	0.1118E 04	C.1075E 04	0.9622E 03	0.9699E 03	0.1062E 04	0.1271E 02
6	0.1118E 04	0.1111E 04	C.1068E 04	0.9545E 03	0.9622E 03	0.1055E 04	0.1279E 02
7	0.1111E 04	0.1104E 04	C.1061E 04	0.9468E 03	0.9545E 03	0.1048E 04	0.1287E 02
8	0.1104E 04	0.1098E 04	C.1054E 04	0.9390E 03	0.9468E 03	0.1041E 04	0.1295E 02
9	0.1098E 04	0.1091E 04	C.1047E 04	0.9311E 03	0.9390E 03	0.1033E 04	0.1302E 02
10	0.1091E 04	0.1084E 04	C.1040E 04	0.9233E 03	0.9311E 03	0.1026E 04	0.1310E 02
11	0.1084E 04	0.1077E 04	C.1032E 04	0.9153E 03	0.9233E 03	0.1019E 04	0.1318E 02
12	0.1077E 04	0.1071E 04	0.1025E 04	0.9073E 03	0.9153E 03	0.1012E 04	0.1326E 02
13	0.1071E 04	0.1064E 04	C.1018E 04	0.8993E 03	0.9073E 03	0.1004E 04	0.1334E 02
14	0.1064E 04	0.1057E 04	C.1010E 04	0.8912E 03	0.8993E 03	0.9967E 03	0.1342E 02
15	0.1057E 04	0.1050E 04	C.1003E 04	0.8831E 03	0.8912E 03	0.9892E 03	0.1350E 02
16	0.1050E 04	0.1043E 04	C.9956E 03	0.8749E 03	0.8831E 03	0.9817E 03	0.1358E 02
17	0.1043E 04	0.1036E 04	C.9881E 03	0.8667E 03	0.8749E 03	0.9741E 03	0.1366E 02
18	0.1036E 04	0.1029E 04	C.9806E 03	0.8585E 03	0.8667E 03	0.9665E 03	0.1374E 02
19	0.1029E 04	0.1022E 04	C.9730E 03	0.8501E 03	0.8585E 03	0.9589E 03	0.1382E 02
20	0.1022E 04	0.1014E 04	C.9654E 03	0.8418E 03	0.8501E 03	0.9511E 03	0.1389E 02
21	0.1014E 04	0.1007E 04	C.9577E 03	0.8334E 03	0.8418E 03	0.9434E 03	0.1397E 02
22	0.1007E 04	0.9999E 03	C.9500E 03	0.8249E 03	0.8334E 03	0.9356E 03	0.1405E 02
23	0.9999E 03	0.9926E 03	C.9422E 03	0.8164E 03	0.8249E 03	0.9277E 03	0.1413E 02
24	0.9926E 03	0.9853E 03	0.9344E 03	0.8079E 03	0.8164E 03	0.9198E 03	0.1421E 02
25	0.9853E 03	0.9779E 03	C.9265E 03	0.7993E 03	0.8079E 03	0.9119E 03	0.1429E 02
26	0.9779E 03	0.9705E 03	C.9186E 03	0.7906E 03	0.7993E 03	0.9039E 03	0.1437E 02
27	0.9705E 03	0.9631E 03	C.9106E 03	0.7819E 03	0.7906E 03	0.8958E 03	0.1445E 02
28	0.9631E 03	0.9556E 03	C.9026E 03	0.7732E 03	0.7819E 03	0.8877E 03	0.1453E 02
29	0.9556E 03	0.9480E 03	0.8945E 03	0.7644E 03	0.7732E 03	0.8795E 03	0.1461E 02
30	0.9480E 03	0.9405E 03	C.8864E 03	0.7555E 03	0.7644E 03	0.8714E 03	0.1469E 02
31	0.9405E 03	0.9328E 03	C.8782E 03	0.7467E 03	0.7555E 03	0.8631E 03	0.1477E 02
32	0.9328E 03	0.9252E 03	C.8700E 03	0.7377E 03	0.7467E 03	0.8548E 03	0.1485E 02
33	0.9252E 03	0.9175E 03	C.8617E 03	0.7287E 03	0.7377E 03	0.8465E 03	0.1493E 02
34	0.9175E 03	0.9098E 03	C.8527E 03	0.7197E 03	0.7287E 03	0.8373E 03	0.1500E 02
35	0.9098E 03	0.9020E 03	C.8444E 03	0.7106E 03	0.7197E 03	0.8289E 03	0.1508E 02
36	0.9020E 03	0.8942E 03	0.8360E 03	0.7015E 03	C.7106E 03	0.8204E 03	0.1515E 02
37	0.8942E 03	0.8863E 03	C.8275E 03	0.6924E 03	0.7015E 03	0.8118E 03	0.1523E 02
38	0.8863E 03	0.8784E 03	C.8190E 03	0.6831E 03	0.6924E 03	0.8032E 03	0.1531E 02
39	0.8784E 03	0.8705E 03	C.8104E 03	0.6739E 03	0.6831E 03	0.7946E 03	0.1539E 02
40	0.8705E 03	0.8625E 03	C.8018E 03	0.6646E 03	0.6739E 03	0.7859E 03	0.1546E 02
41	0.8625E 03	0.8545E 03	C.7932E 03	0.6552E 03	0.6646E 03	0.7772E 03	0.1554E 02
42	0.8545E 03	0.8464E 03	C.7845E 03	0.6458E 03	0.6552E 03	0.7684E 03	0.1561E 02

I	VM1	VM2	VM3	VW01	VW03	POSO	PDTO
			FT/SEC			LB/SQFT	
1	5.5856	4.7831	6.9035	3.9572	6.0447	210.3354	102.3585
2	5.5778	4.7764	6.8938	3.9516	6.0362	210.0414	102.3585
3	5.5700	4.7697	6.8842	3.9461	6.0278	209.7476	102.3585
4	5.5622	4.7630	6.8745	3.9406	6.0193	209.4527	102.3585
5	5.5543	4.7563	6.8648	3.9350	6.0108	209.1567	102.3585
6	5.5465	4.7495	6.8550	3.9294	6.0023	208.8597	102.3585
7	5.5385	4.7428	6.8453	3.9238	5.9937	208.5619	102.3585
8	5.5306	4.7360	6.8354	3.9182	5.9851	208.2632	102.3585
9	5.5226	4.7291	6.8256	3.9125	5.9765	207.9633	102.3585
10	5.5147	4.7223	6.8157	3.9069	5.9679	207.6625	102.3585
11	5.5066	4.7155	6.8058	3.9012	5.9592	207.3607	102.3585
12	5.4986	4.7086	6.7959	3.8955	5.9505	207.0581	102.3585
13	5.4905	4.7017	6.7859	3.8898	5.9418	206.7545	102.3585
14	5.4825	4.6947	6.7759	3.8841	5.9330	206.4502	102.3585
15	5.4744	4.6878	6.7659	3.8783	5.9243	206.1448	102.3585
16	5.4662	4.6808	6.7559	3.8726	5.9155	205.8386	102.3585
17	5.4581	4.6739	6.7458	3.8668	5.9066	205.5315	102.3585
18	5.4499	4.6668	6.7357	3.8610	5.8978	205.2235	102.3585
19	5.4417	4.6598	6.7255	3.8552	5.8889	204.9145	102.3585
20	5.4335	4.6528	6.7154	3.8494	5.8800	204.6047	102.3585
21	5.4252	4.6457	6.7052	3.8435	5.8711	204.2942	102.3585
22	5.4169	4.6386	6.6950	3.8377	5.8621	203.9826	102.3585
23	5.4086	4.6315	6.6847	3.8318	5.8532	203.6705	102.3585
24	5.4003	4.6244	6.6744	3.8259	5.8442	203.3576	102.3585
25	5.3920	4.6173	6.6641	3.8200	5.8351	203.0438	102.3585
26	5.3836	4.6101	6.6538	3.8141	5.8261	202.7291	102.3585
27	5.3753	4.6030	6.6435	3.8081	5.8170	202.4137	102.3585
28	5.3669	4.5958	6.6331	3.8022	5.8080	202.0977	102.3585
29	5.3585	4.5886	6.6227	3.7962	5.7988	201.7808	102.3585
30	5.3500	4.5813	6.6123	3.7903	5.7897	201.4633	102.3585
31	5.3416	4.5741	6.6018	3.7843	5.7806	201.1451	102.3585
32	5.3331	4.5668	6.5914	3.7783	5.7714	200.8261	102.3585
33	5.3246	4.5596	6.5809	3.7723	5.7622	200.5063	102.3585
34	5.3154	4.5517	6.5694	3.7657	5.7522	200.1584	102.3585
35	5.3069	4.5444	6.5589	3.7597	5.7430	199.8376	102.3585
36	5.2983	4.5371	6.5484	3.7536	5.7338	199.5162	102.3585
37	5.2898	4.5297	6.5378	3.7476	5.7245	199.1941	102.3585
38	5.2812	4.5224	6.5272	3.7415	5.7152	198.8715	102.3585
39	5.2726	4.5150	6.5166	3.7354	5.7059	198.5483	102.3585
40	5.2640	4.5077	6.5060	3.7293	5.6966	198.2244	102.3585
41	5.2554	4.5003	6.4953	3.7232	5.6873	197.9001	102.3585
42	5.2468	4.4929	6.4847	3.7171	5.6780	197.5751	102.3585

I	RENTO		PRNTC		RENS01		RENS02		RENS03		HTO	AHSO		UOA	HEAT			
												BTU/HR/SQFT/F			BTU/HR			
1	0.5794E	06	0.9594E	00	0.5449E	05	0.4666E	05	0.6735E	05	0.5026E	03	0.1071E	04	0.3137E	03	0.2673E	07
2	0.5794E	06	0.9594E	00	0.5395E	05	0.4620E	05	0.6668E	05	0.5026E	03	0.1057E	04	0.3126E	03	0.2682E	07
3	0.5794E	06	0.9594E	00	0.5340E	05	0.4573E	05	0.6600E	05	0.5026E	03	0.1054E	04	0.3123E	03	0.2698E	07
4	0.5794E	06	0.9594E	00	0.5285E	05	0.4526E	05	0.6532E	05	0.5026E	03	0.1051E	04	0.3120E	03	0.2715E	07
5	0.5794E	06	0.9594E	00	0.5230E	05	0.4479E	05	0.6464E	05	0.5026E	03	0.1048E	04	0.3117E	03	0.2732E	07
6	0.5794E	06	0.9594E	00	0.5175E	05	0.4432E	05	0.6396E	05	0.5026E	03	0.1044E	04	0.3114E	03	0.2748E	07
7	0.5794E	06	0.9594E	00	0.5120E	05	0.4384E	05	0.6328E	05	0.5026E	03	0.1041E	04	0.3111E	03	0.2765E	07
8	0.5794E	06	0.9594E	00	0.5064E	05	0.4336E	05	0.6259E	05	0.5026E	03	0.1038E	04	0.3108E	03	0.2782E	07
9	0.5794E	06	0.9594E	00	0.5008E	05	0.4289E	05	0.6190E	05	0.5026E	03	0.1034E	04	0.3105E	03	0.2799E	07
10	0.5794E	06	0.9594E	00	0.4952E	05	0.4241E	05	0.6120E	05	0.5026E	03	0.1031E	04	0.3102E	03	0.2816E	07
11	0.5794E	06	0.9594E	00	0.4896E	05	0.4192E	05	0.6051E	05	0.5026E	03	0.1027E	04	0.3099E	03	0.2833E	07
12	0.5794E	06	0.9594E	00	0.4839E	05	0.4144E	05	0.5981E	05	0.5026E	03	0.1024E	04	0.3096E	03	0.2850E	07
13	0.5794E	06	0.9594E	00	0.4783E	05	0.4096E	05	0.5911E	05	0.5026E	03	0.1020E	04	0.3092E	03	0.2867E	07
14	0.5794E	06	0.9594E	00	0.4726E	05	0.4047E	05	0.5841E	05	0.5026E	03	0.1016E	04	0.3089E	03	0.2884E	07
15	0.5794E	06	0.9594E	00	0.4669E	05	0.3998E	05	0.5771E	05	0.5026E	03	0.1013E	04	0.3086E	03	0.2901E	07
16	0.5794E	06	0.9594E	00	0.4612E	05	0.3949E	05	0.5700E	05	0.5026E	03	0.1009E	04	0.3082E	03	0.2918E	07
17	0.5794E	06	0.9594E	00	0.4555E	05	0.3900E	05	0.5629E	05	0.5026E	03	0.1005E	04	0.3079E	03	0.2935E	07
18	0.5794E	06	0.9594E	00	0.4497E	05	0.3851E	05	0.5558E	05	0.5026E	03	0.1002E	04	0.3075E	03	0.2952E	07
19	0.5794E	06	0.9594E	00	0.4440E	05	0.3802E	05	0.5487E	05	0.5026E	03	0.9977E	03	0.3071E	03	0.2969E	07
20	0.5794E	06	0.9594E	00	0.4382E	05	0.3752E	05	0.5416E	05	0.5026E	03	0.9938E	03	0.3068E	03	0.2986E	07
21	0.5794E	06	0.9594E	00	0.4324E	05	0.3703E	05	0.5344E	05	0.5026E	03	0.9899E	03	0.3064E	03	0.3003E	07
22	0.5794E	06	0.9594E	00	0.4266E	05	0.3653E	05	0.5273E	05	0.5026E	03	0.9859E	03	0.3060E	03	0.3020E	07
23	0.5794E	06	0.9594E	00	0.4208E	05	0.3603E	05	0.5201E	05	0.5026E	03	0.9818E	03	0.3056E	03	0.3038E	07
24	0.5794E	06	0.9594E	00	0.4150E	05	0.3554E	05	0.5129E	05	0.5026E	03	0.9777E	03	0.3052E	03	0.3054E	07
25	0.5794E	06	0.9594E	00	0.4092E	05	0.3504E	05	0.5057E	05	0.5026E	03	0.9736E	03	0.3048E	03	0.3072E	07
26	0.5794E	06	0.9594E	00	0.4033E	05	0.3454E	05	0.4985E	05	0.5026E	03	0.9694E	03	0.3044E	03	0.3089E	07
27	0.5794E	06	0.9594E	00	0.3975E	05	0.3404E	05	0.4913E	05	0.5026E	03	0.9652E	03	0.3040E	03	0.3106E	07
28	0.5794E	06	0.9594E	00	0.3916E	05	0.3354E	05	0.4840E	05	0.5026E	03	0.9609E	03	0.3036E	03	0.3123E	07
29	0.5794E	06	0.9594E	00	0.3858E	05	0.3303E	05	0.4768E	05	0.5026E	03	0.9565E	03	0.3031E	03	0.3140E	07
30	0.5794E	06	0.9594E	00	0.3799E	05	0.3253E	05	0.4695E	05	0.5026E	03	0.9521E	03	0.3027E	03	0.3157E	07
31	0.5794E	06	0.9594E	00	0.3740E	05	0.3203E	05	0.4623E	05	0.5026E	03	0.9476E	03	0.3022E	03	0.3174E	07
32	0.5794E	06	0.9594E	00	0.3682E	05	0.3153E	05	0.4550E	05	0.5026E	03	0.9431E	03	0.3018E	03	0.3191E	07
33	0.5794E	06	0.9594E	00	0.3623E	05	0.3102E	05	0.4478E	05	0.5026E	03	0.9385E	03	0.3013E	03	0.3208E	07
34	0.5794E	06	0.9594E	00	0.3565E	05	0.3048E	05	0.4399E	05	0.5026E	03	0.9335E	03	0.3008E	03	0.3224E	07
35	0.5794E	06	0.9594E	00	0.3501E	05	0.2998E	05	0.4326E	05	0.5026E	03	0.9288E	03	0.3003E	03	0.3241E	07
36	0.5794E	06	0.9594E	00	0.3442E	05	0.2947E	05	0.4254E	05	0.5026E	03	0.9240E	03	0.2998E	03	0.3257E	07
37	0.5794E	06	0.9594E	00	0.3383E	05	0.2897E	05	0.4181E	05	0.5026E	03	0.9192E	03	0.2993E	03	0.3274E	07
38	0.5794E	06	0.9594E	00	0.3325E	05	0.2847E	05	0.4109E	05	0.5026E	03	0.9143E	03	0.2988E	03	0.3290E	07
39	0.5794E	06	0.9594E	00	0.3266E	05	0.2797E	05	0.4037E	05	0.5026E	03	0.9094E	03	0.2982E	03	0.3307E	07
40	0.5794E	06	0.9594E	00	0.3208E	05	0.2747E	05	0.3964E	05	0.5026E	03	0.9044E	03	0.2977E	03	0.3323E	07
41	0.5794E	06	0.9594E	00	0.3149E	05	0.2697E	05	0.3892E	05	0.5026E	03	0.8993E	03	0.2971E	03	0.3339E	07
42	0.5794E	06	0.9594E	00	0.3091E	05	0.2647E	05	0.3820E	05	0.5026E	03	0.8942E	03	0.2966E	03	0.3356E	07

## Appendix D

## THE SUPEX PROGRAM

The SUPEX computer program is outlined in block-diagram form in Fig. D.1. The input data required for the program are given in Table D.1, and the output received from the computer are given in Table D.2. A complete listing of the main program and its subroutines is followed by definitions of the intermediate variables used in the program and the subroutines and their purposes. To illustrate the use of the SUPEX program, computer print-outs of the input for the MSBR steam generator superheater exchanger discussed in Subsection 4.1 and the output of the SUPEX program are presented.

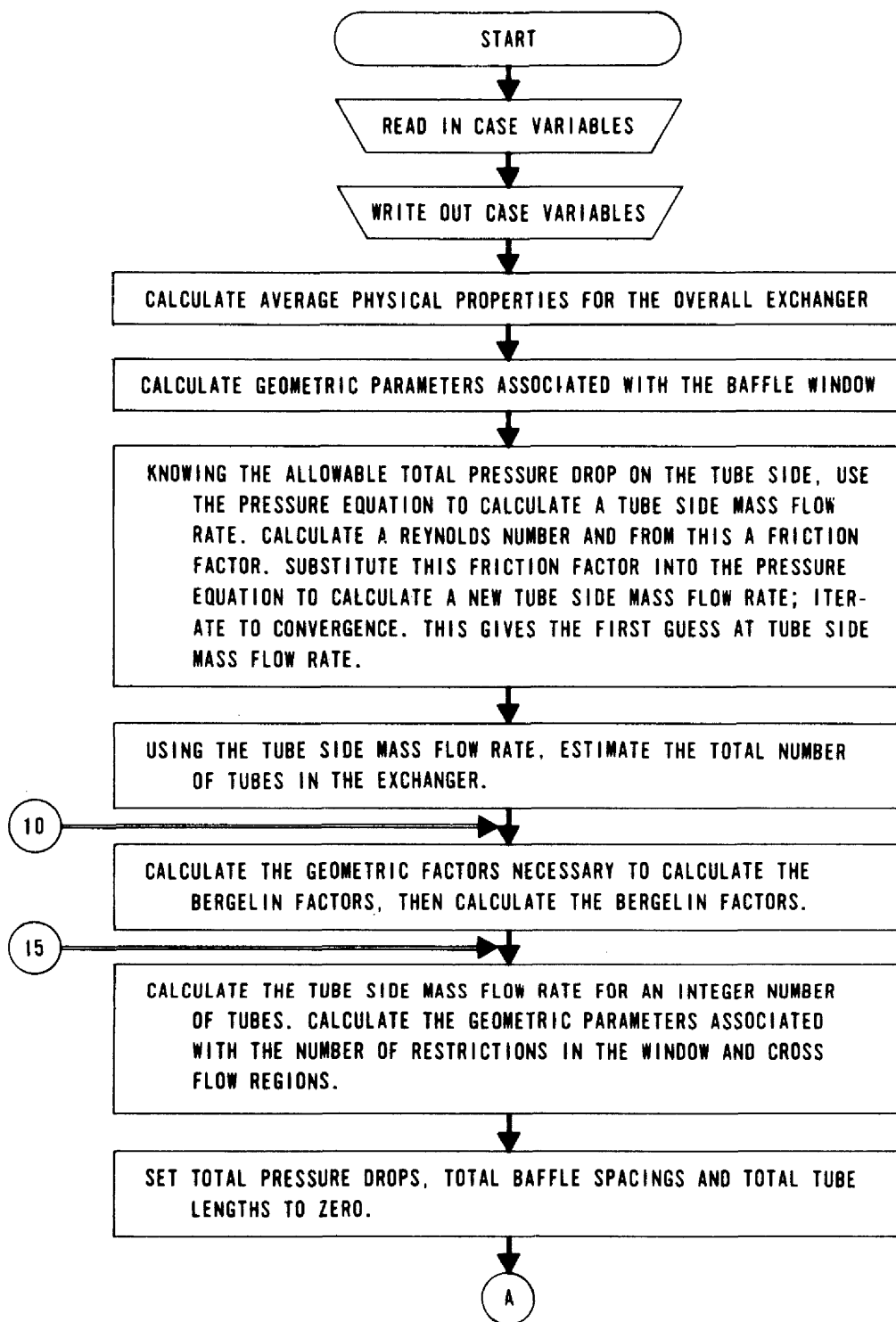


Fig. D.1. Simplified Flow Diagram of the SUPEX Computer Program.

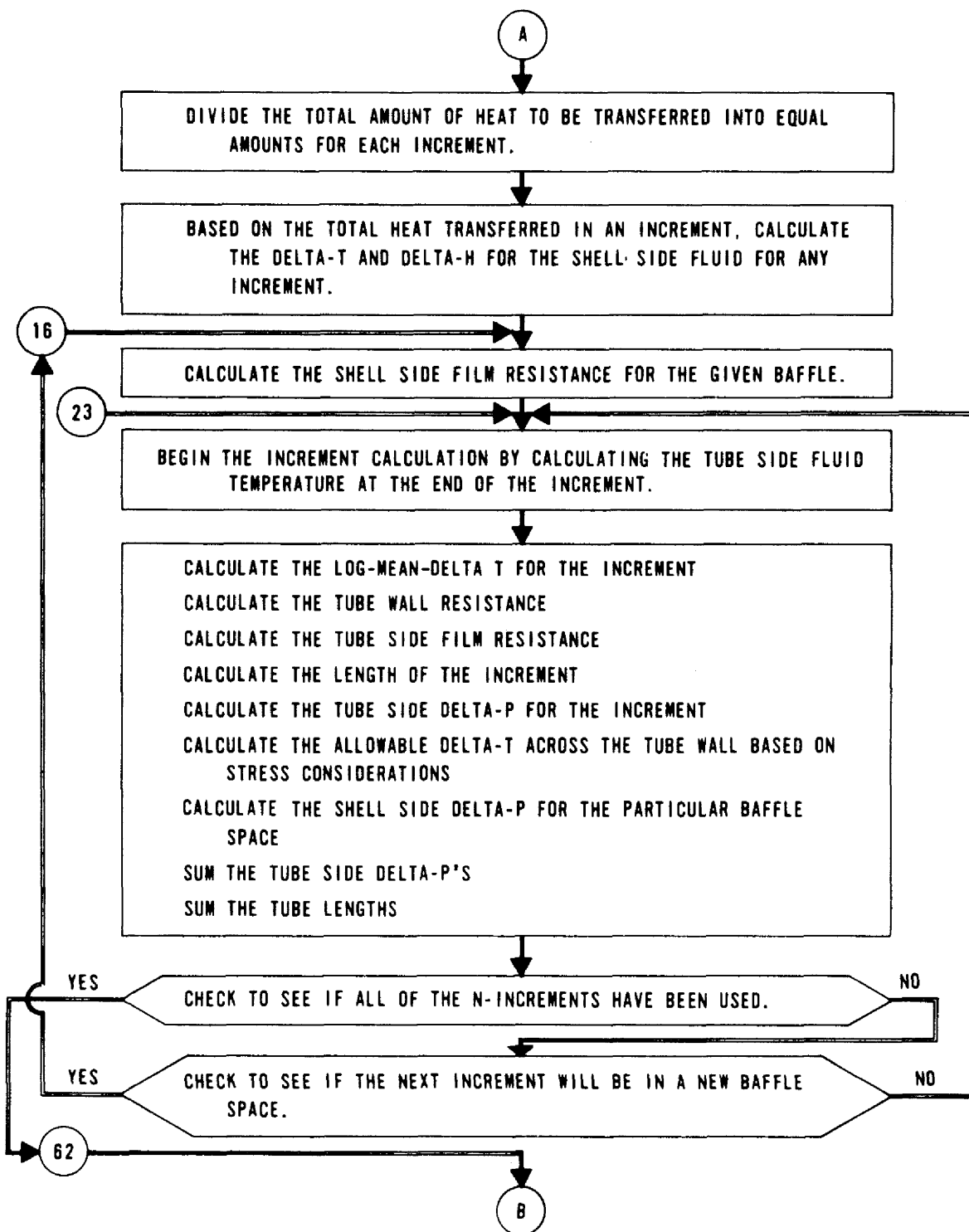


Fig. D.1. (continued)



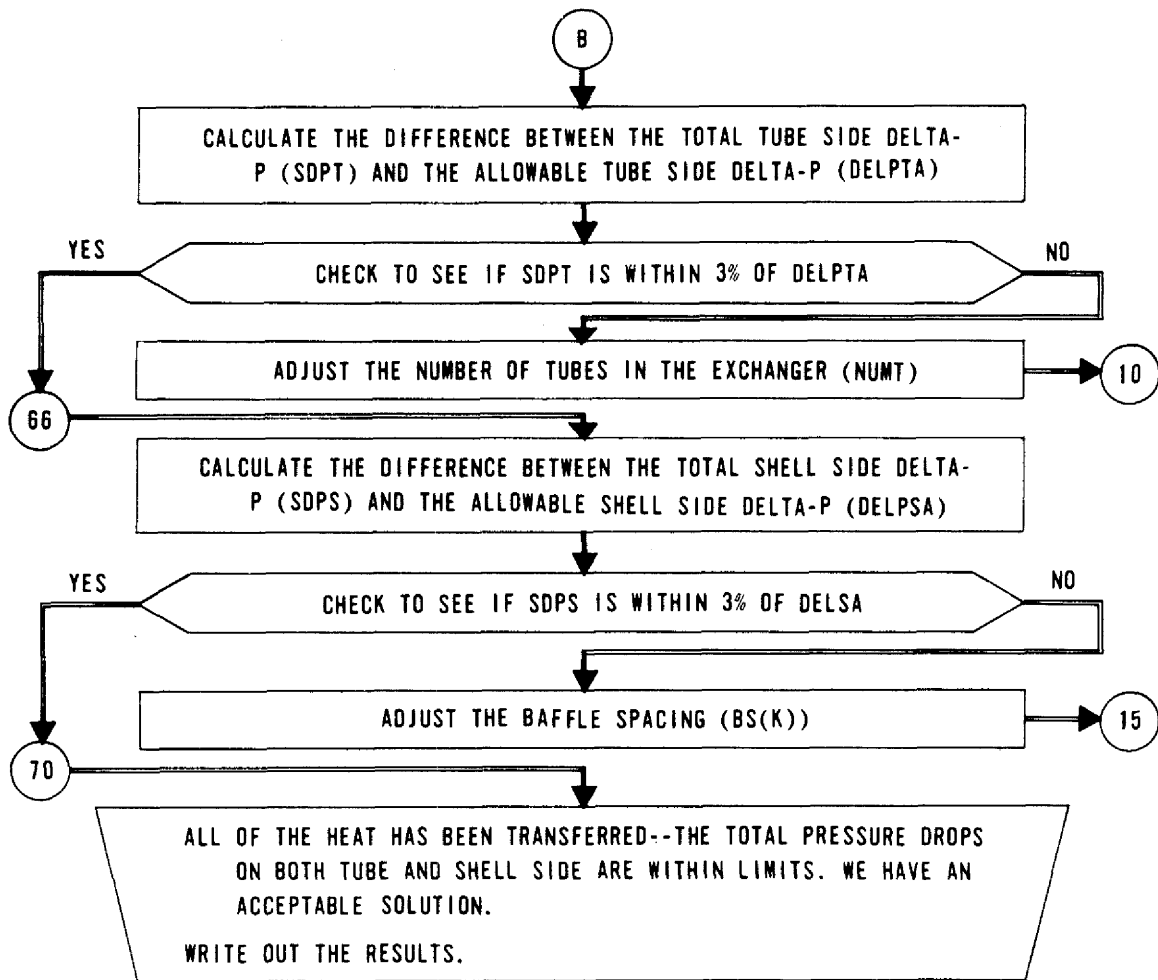


Fig. D.1. (continued)

Table D.1. Computer Input Data for SUPEX Program

Card	Columns	Format	Variable	Term	Units
1	1-10	F10.5	Tube outside diameter	DTO	in.
	11-20	F10.5	Tube wall thickness	THK	in.
	21-30	F10.5	Tube pitch	P	in.
	31-40	I10	Number of increments	N	
2	1-10	F10.1	Salt inlet temperature	TH1	°F
	11-20	F10.1	Salt outlet temperature	TH2	°F
	21-30	F10.1	Steam inlet temperature	TC1	°F
	31-40	F10.1	Steam outlet temperature	TC2	°F
3	1-10	F10.1	Steam inlet pressure	PC1	psi
	11-20	F10.1	Steam exit pressure	PC2	psi
	21-30	F10.1	Allowable total shell-side pressure drop	DELPSA	psi
	31-40	F10.5	Bypass leakage factor for pressure drop	BLFP	
4	1-20	E20.6	Mass flow rate of steam	WC	lb/hr
	21-40	E20.6	Mass flow rate of salt	WH	lb/hr
	41-60	E20.6	Total heat transfer rate	QT	Btu/hr
	61-70	F10.5	Bypass leakage factor for heat transfer	BLFH	
5	1-10	F10.5	Specific heat of salt	CPH	Btu/lb•°F
	11-20	F10.5	Thermal conductivity of salt (hot fluid)	TCH	Btu/ft•hr•°F
	21-30	F10.5	Estimated number of baffle spaces	GNB	
6	1-10	F10.5	Fractional window cut	PW	
	11-20	F10.5	Estimated total tube length	SXG	ft
	21-30	F10.5	Estimated baffle spacing	BSG	ft

Table D.2. Output Data From SUPEX Computer Program

Term	Variable	Units
<u>For Each Baffle Space</u>		
J	Baffle number	
IBK(J)	Increment number of first increment which lies completely in baffle space J	
DELTW(J)	Calculated temperature drop across tube wall	°F
DELTWA(J)	Allowable temperature drop across tube wall based on allowable stress	°F
TWALL(J)	Temperature of wall material	°F
DELPS(J)	Calculated shell-side pressure drop for the baffle space	psi
DHOT(J)	Mean density of hot fluid (salt) for the baffle space	lb/ft <sup>3</sup>
VHOT(J)	Mean viscosity of hot fluid (salt) for the baffle space	lb/ft·hr
<u>For Each Increment</u>		
I	Increment number	
XI	Tube length for the increment	ft
TH(I)	Temperature of hot fluid (salt)	°F
TC(I)	Temperature of cold fluid (steam)	°F
PC(I)	Pressure of cold fluid (steam)	psi
DELP(I)	Tube pressure drop for the increment	psi
RI(I)	Thermal resistance of inside film for the increment	hr·°F/Btu
RW(I)	Thermal resistance of wall material for the increment	hr·°F/Btu
RO(I)	Thermal resistance of outside film for the baffle space in which the increment lies	hr·°F/Btu
RT(I)	Total thermal resistance between hot and cold fluids for the increment	hr·°F/Btu
<u>For the Entire Exchanger</u>		
NUMT	Total number of tubes	
NBS	Total number of baffle spaces	
BSL	Length of a baffle space	ft
DS	Inside diameter of exchanger shell	in.

Table D.2 (continued)

Term	Variable	Units
SDPT	Total pressure drop in tubes	psi
SDPS	Total pressure drop in shell	psi
DTLME	Log-mean delta-T	°F
SX	Total tube length	ft
AREAX	Total heat transfer area based on total tube length	ft <sup>2</sup>
UEQX	Overall heat transfer coefficient based on total tube length	Btu/hr·ft <sup>2</sup> ·°F
SBS	Total baffle space length	ft
AREAB	Total heat transfer area based on total baffle space length	ft <sup>2</sup>
UEQB	Overall heat transfer coefficient based on total baffle space length	Btu/hr·ft <sup>2</sup> ·°F

The SUPEX Program Listing

\*\*FTN,L,G,E,M.

PROGRAM SUPEX	SUPEX 10
TYPE REAL NEW	SUPEX 20
DIMENSION TC(201),TH(201),PC(201),HC(201),	SUPEX 30
1DELPS(100),RW(201),RI(201),RO(100),RT(201),U(201),	SUPEX 31
2X(201),DELP(201),DELTWA(100),DELTW(100),IBK(100),	SUPEX 32
3DHOT(50),VHOT(50),TWALL(50)	SUPEX 33
CALL SVH(1,P,T,V,H)	SUPEX 40
READINPUTTAPE50,1007,DT0,THK,P,N	SUPEX 50
READINPUTTAPE50,1008,TH1,TH2,TC1,TC2	SUPEX 60
READINPUTTAPE50,1009,PC1,PC2,DELPSA,BLFP	SUPEX 70
READINPUTTAPE50,1010,WC,WH,QT,BLFH	SUPEX 80
READINPUTTAPE50,1012,CPH,TCH,GNB	SUPEX 90
READINPUTTAPE50,1011,PW,SXG,BSG	SUPE 100
DELPTA=PC1-PC2	SUPE 110
LOP1=0	SUPE 120
LOP2=0	SUPE 130
LOP3=0	SUPE 140
LOP4=0	SUPE 150
LOP5=0	SUPE 160
LOP6=0	SUPE 170
LOP7=0	SUPE 180
LOP8=0	SUPE 190
LOP9=0	SUPE 200
LOP10=0	SUPE 210
LOP11=0	SUPE 220
DELTH=QT/(WH*CPH)	SUPE 230
DTPB=DELTH/GNB	SUPE 240
CALL RITE1(DT0,THK,P,N,TH1,TH2,TC1,TC2,PC1,PC2,DELPTA,DELPSA,WC,	SUPE 250
1 WH,QT,CPH,TCH,PW,BLFP,BLFH,GNB,BSG,SXG)	SUPE 251
BSL = BSG	SUPE 260
DTI=(DT0-2.0*THK)/12.0	SUPE 270
P=P/12.0	SUPE 280
DT0=DT0/12.0	SUPE 290

	TCAV=(TC1+TC2)/2.0	SUPE 300
	PCAV=(PC1+PC2)/2.0	SUPE 310
	CALL SVH(2,PC1,TC1,SPV1,DUM)	SUPE 320
	CALL SVH(2,PC2,TC2,SPV2,DUM)	SUPE 330
	CALL SVH(2,PCAV,TCAV,SPVAV,DUM)	SUPE 340
	SPVG=(2.0*(SPV1+SPVAV)+SPV2)/5.0	SUPE 350
	CALL VISCOS(TC1,PC1,VIS1)	SUPE 360
	CALL VISCOS(TC2,PC2,VIS2)	SUPE 370
	CALL VISCOS(TCAV,PCAV,VISAV)	SUPE 380
	VISG=(2.0*(VIS1+VISAV)+VIS2)/5.0	SUPE 390
	CFG=0.014	SUPE 400
	THETAL = 0.8	SUPE 410
	PERCL = (THETAL - 0.5*SINF(2.0*THETAL))/3.14159	SUPE 420
	THETAU = 1.5707	SUPE 430
	PERCU = (THETAU - 0.5*SINF(2.0*THETAU))/3.14159	SUPE 440
1	NEW = THETAL + (PW - PERCL)*(THETAU - THETAL)/(PERCU - PERCL)	SUPE 450
	PNEW = (NEW - 0.5*SINF(2.0*NEW))/3.14159	SUPE 460
	EPNEW=ABS F(PW-PNEW)	SUPE 470
	IF(EPNEW-0.001)4,4,2	SUPE 480
2	THETAL =NEW	SUPE 490
	PERCL = PNEW	SUPE 500
	LOP11=LOP11+1	SUPE 510
	IF(LOP11-10)1,1,3	SUPE 520
3	WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1022,LOP11	SUPE 530
	GOTO80	SUPE 540
4	THETAC = THETAL	SUPE 550
5	G=3600.0*SQRTF((DELPTA*64.4*144.0*DTI)/(CFG*SXG*SPVG))	SUPE 560
	REG=DTI*G/VISG	SUPE 570
	CFC=(0.00140+(0.125/(REG**0.32)))*4.0	SUPE 580
	DIFA=ABS F(CFC-CFG)	SUPE 590
	IF(DIFA-0.05*CFC)9,9,6	SUPE 600
6	CFG=CFC	SUPE 610
	LOP1=LOP1+1	SUPE 620
	IF(LOP1-10)8,8,7	SUPE 630
7	WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1013,LOP1	SUPE 640
	GOTO80	SUPE 650

8	CONTINUE	SUPE 660
	GOTO5	SUPE 670
9	NUMT=XINTF(WC*4.0/(G*3.1416*DTI**2))	SUPE 680
10	BNUMT=FLOATF(NUMT)	SUPE 690
	LOP10=0	SUPE 700
	DS=P*SQRTF(4.0*BNUMT*0.866/3.1416)	SUPE 710
	XBAR = (DS/2.0)*(THETAC - 0.5*SINF(2.0*THETAC)	SUPE 720
1	-(2.0*(SINF(THETAC))**3.0)/3.0)/(THETAC-0.5*SINF(2.0*THETAC))	SUPE 721
	BRL1 = BSL / (DS-2.0*XBAR)	SUPE 730
	GBRL = 0.77*BRL1**(-0.138)	SUPE 740
	AW=PW*3.1416*DS**2/4.0	SUPE 750
	AX=(3.1416*DS**2/4.0)-Aw	SUPE 760
	THETA=(1.50*(3.1416-(4.0*AX/DS**2)))*0.333	SUPE 770
11	AXC=(3.1416-THETA+(SINF(2.0*THETA)/2.0))*DS**2/4.0	SUPE 780
	DIFB=ABS F(AXC-AX)	SUPE 790
	IF(DIFB-0.02*AX)15,15,12	SUPE 800
12	THETA2=(1.50*(3.1416-(4.0*AXC/DS**2)))*0.333	SUPE 810
	AXC2=(3.1416-THETA2+(SINF(2.0*THETA2)/2.0))*DS**2/4.0	SUPE 820
	THETA=(AX-AXC)*(THETA2-THETA)/(AXC2-AXC)+THETA	SUPE 830
	LOP2=LOP2+1	SUPE 840
	IF(LOP2-10)14,14,13	SUPE 850
13	WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1014,LOP2	SUPE 860
	GOTO80	SUPE 870
14	CONTINUE	SUPE 880
	GOTO11	SUPE 890
15	GC=4.0*WC/(BNUMT*3.1416*DTI**2)	SUPE 900
	XB=DS*COSF(THETA)/2.0	SUPE 910
	CNB=2.0*XB/(0.866*P)	SUPE 920
	XH=(DS/2.0)-XB	SUPE 930
	CNW=(XH/(0.866*P))-1.0	SUPE 940
	XC=DS*SINF(THETA)	SUPE 950
	PCFB=(P-DTO)/P	SUPE 960
	SBK=PCFB*(DS+XC)/2.0	SUPE 970
	SW=PW*BNUMT*(0.866*P**2-(3.1416*DTO**2/4.0))	SUPE 980
	SDPT=0.0	SUPE 990
	SDPS=0.0	SUP 1000
	LOP8=0	SUP 1010

	MS=1	SUP 1020
	SX=0	SUP 1030
	SBS=0	SUP 1040
	TC(1)=TC2	SUP 1050
	TH(1)=TH1	SUP 1060
	RWK=DT0*LOGF(DT0/DT1)/2.0	SUP 1070
	PC(1)=PC2	SUP 1080
	CALL SVH(2,PC2,TC2,DUM,HC(1))	SUP 1090
	BN=FLOATF(N)	SUP 1100
	QX=QT/BN	SUP 1110
	DECT=QX/(WH*CPH)	SUP 1120
	DECH=QX/WC	SUP 1130
	I=1	SUP 1140
	K=1	SUP 1150
16	SB = SBK*BSL	SUP 1160
	LOP7=0	SUP 1170
	TCON=TH(I)-DTPB/2.0	SUP 1180
	DENH=141.38E+00-2.466E-02*TCON	SUP 1190
	VISH=0.2122E+00*EXPF(4032.0E+00/(TCON+460.0E+00))	SUP 1200
	DHOT(K)=DENH	SUP 1210
	VHOT(K)=VISH	SUP 1220
	CON1=(CPH*VISH/TCH)**0.667E+00	SUP 1230
	GM=WH/SB	SUP 1240
	RECB=DT0*GM/VISH	SUP 1250
	IF(RECB-800.0)17,18,18	SUP 1260
17	HJB=0.571/(RECB**0.456)	SUP 1270
	GOTO19	SUP 1280
18	HJB=0.346/(RECB**0.382)	SUP 1290
19	HB=HJB*CPH*GM/CON1	SUP 1300
	GW=WH/SW	SUP 1310
	GS=SQRTF(GM*GW)	SUP 1320
	RECW=DT0*GS/VISH	SUP 1330
	IF(RECW-800.0)20,21,21	SUP 1340
20	HJW=0.571/(RECW**0.456)	SUP 1350
	GOTO22	SUP 1360
21	HJW=0.346/(RECW**0.382)	SUP 1370



22	HW=HJW*CPH*GS/CON1	SUP 1380
	HO=(HB*(1.0-2.0*PW)+HW*(2.0*PW))*BLFH	SUP 1390
	HO = HO*GBRL	SUP 1400
	RO(K)=1.0/HO	SUP 1410
23	TH(I+1)=TH(I)-DECT	SUP 1420
	LOP5=0	SUP 1430
	HC(I+1)=HC(I)-DECH	SUP 1440
	DELPP=0.0	SUP 1450
24	PC(I+1)=PC(I)+DELPP	SUP 1460
	LOP3=0	SUP 1470
	LOP4=0	SUP 1480
	TC(I+1)=TC(I)-DECH	SUP 1490
25	CALL SVH(2,PC(I+1),TC(I+1),DUM,HCG)	SUP 1500
	EH=ABSF(HC(I+1)-HCG)	SUP 1510
	IF(EH-0.001*HC(I+1))31,31,26	SUP 1520
26	TRIAL=TC(I+1)	SUP 1530
	HRIAL=HCG	SUP 1540
	TC(I+1)=TC(I+1)+(HC(I+1)-HCG)*(TC(I)-TC(I+1))/(HC(I)-HCG)	SUP 1550
27	CALLSVH(2,PC(I+1),TC(I+1),DUM,HCG)	SUP 1560
	EH=ABSF(HC(I+1)-HCG)	SUP 1570
	IF(EH-0.001*HC(I+1))31,31,28	SUP 1580
28	TNEXT=TC(I+1)+(HC(I+1)-HCG)*(TC(I+1)-TRIAL)/(HCG-HRIAL)	SUP 1590
	TRIAL=TC(I+1)	SUP 1600
	HRIAL=HCG	SUP 1610
	TC(I+1)=TNEXT	SUP 1620
	LOP3=LOP3+1	SUP 1630
	IF(LOP3-10)30,30,29	SUP 1640
29	WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1015,LOP3	SUP 1650
	GOTO80	SUP 1660
30	GOTO27	SUP 1670
31	DENOM=(TH(I+1)-TC(I+1))/(TH(I)-TC(I))	SUP 1680
	TDEN=ABSF(DENOM-1.0)	SUP 1690
	IF(TDEN-0.05)32,33,33	SUP 1700
32	DELTLM=0.5E+00*(TH(I+1)-TC(I+1)+TH(I)-TC(I))	SUP 1710
	GO TO 34	SUP 1720
33	DELTLM=(TH(I+1)-TC(I+1)-TH(I)+TC(I))/LOGF((TH(I+1)-TC(I+1))/(TH(I)-TC(I)))	SUP 1730
	1-TC(I))	SUP 1731

34	CONTINUE	SUP 1740
	TM=(TC(I+1)+TC(I))/2.0	SUP 1750
	PM=(PC(I+1)+PC(I))/2.0	SUP 1760
	CALL SVH(2,PM,TM,SPVB,HFB)	SUP 1770
	PM=(PC(I+1)+PC(I))/2.0	SUP 1780
	CALL VISCOS(TM,PM,VISB)	SUP 1790
	TW=TM+0.23*DELTLM	SUP 1800
	TCW=0.006375*TW+4.06	SUP 1810
	RW(I)=RWK/TCW	SUP 1820
	DTFM=0.1*DELTLM	SUP 1830
35	TMS=TM+DTFM	SUP 1840
	CALL SVH(2,PM,TMS,SPVI,HFI)	SUP 1850
	CALLCONDT(TMS,PM,TCFI)	SUP 1860
	CALL VISCOS(TMS,PM,VISFI)	SUP 1870
	CRE=(DTI*GC/VISFI)**0.923	SUP 1880
	CPR=((HFI-HFB)/(TMS-TM))*(VISFI/TCFI)**0.613	SUP 1890
	CSV=(SPVB/SPVI)**0.231	SUP 1900
	HI=0.00459*(TCFI/DTI)*CRE*CPR*CSV	SUP 1910
	RI(I)=DTO/(HI*DTI)	SUP 1920
	RT(I)=RO(K)+RW(I)+RI(I)	SUP 1930
	DTFMC=RI(I)*DELTLM/RT(I)	SUP 1940
	IF(ABS(DTFM-DTFMC)-0.03*DTFMC)39,39,36	SUP 1950
36	DTFM2=(DTFM+DTFMC)*.5	SUP 1960
	TMS2=TM+DTFM2	SUP 1970
	CALL SVH(2,PM,TMS2,SPVI2,HFI2)	SUP 1980
	CALL CONDT(TMS2,PM,TCFI2)	SUP 1990
	CALL VISCOS(TMS2,PM,VISFI2)	SUP 2000
	CRE2=(DTI*GC/VISFI2)**0.923	SUP 2010
	CPR2=((HFI2-HFB)/(TMS2-TM))*(VISFI2/TCFI2)**0.613	SUP 2020
	CSV2=(SPVB/SPVI2)**0.231	SUP 2030
	H2I=0.00459*TCFI2*CRE2*CPR2*CSV2/DTI	SUP 2040
	R2I=DTO/(H2I*DTI)	SUP 2050
	R2T=RO(K)+RW(I)+R2I	SUP 2060
	DTFMC2=R2I*DELTLM/R2T	SUP 2070
	SLOPE=(DTFMC-DTFMC2)/(DTFM-DTFM2)	SUP 2080
	DTFM=(DTFMC-(SLOPE*DTFM))/(1.0-SLOPE)	SUP 2090

	LOP4=LOP4+1	SUP 2100
	IF(LOP4-10)38,38,37	SUP 2110
37	WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1016,LOP4	SUP 2120
	GOTO80	SUP 2130
38	CONTINUE	SUP 2140
	GOTO35	SUP 2150
39	U(I)=1.0/RT(I)	SUP 2160
	X(I)=QX/(BNUMT*3.1416*DTO*U(I)*DELTLM)	SUP 2170
	RE=DTI*GC/VISB	SUP 2180
	CFI=0.00140+0.125/(RE**0.32)	SUP 2190
	DELP(I)=(4.0*CFI*X(I)/DTI)*GC**2.0*SPVB/(64.4*3600.**2.*144.0)	SUP 2200
	DIFC=ABSF(DELP(I)-DELPP)	SUP 2210
	IF(DIFC-0.05*DELP(I))43,43,40	SUP 2220
40	DELPP=DELP(I)	SUP 2230
	LOP5=LOP5+1	SUP 2240
	IF(LOP5-10)42,42,41	SUP 2250
41	WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1017,LOP5	SUP 2260
	GOTO80	SUP 2270
42	CONTINUE	SUP 2280
	GOTO24	SUP 2290
43	IF(MS)53,53,44	SUP 2300
44	IBK(K)=I	SUP 2310
	TW=(RI(I)+0.5*RW(I))*(TH(I)-TC(I))/RT(I)+TC(I)	SUP 2320
	ALPHA=(0.0031*TW+5.91)	SUP 2330
	ETW=31.65-0.005*TW	SUP 2340
	CON2=ALPHA*ETW/(1.4*LOGF(DTO/DTI))	SUP 2350
	CON3=1.0-(2.0*DTO**2*LOGF(DTO/DTI))/(DTO**2-DTI**2)	SUP 2360
	CON3=CON3*(-1.)	SUP 2370
	IF(TW-1015.3)45,46,46	SUP 2380
45	B=24000.0	SUP 2390
	SL=7.5	SUP 2400
	GOTO47	SUP 2410
46	B=57000.0	SUP 2420
	SL=40.0	SUP 2430
47	CON4=3.0*(B-SL*TW)-26000.0	SUP 2440
	TWALL(K)=TW	SUP 2450
	DELTWA(K)=CON4/(CON2*CON3)	SUP 2460
	DELTW(K)=RW(I)*(TH(I)-TC(I))/RT(I)	SUP 2470

48	IF(I-1)51,51,49	SUP 2480
49	IF(N-I)51,51,50	SUP 2490
50	BWN=1.0	SUP 2500
	GOTO52	SUP 2510
51	BWN=0.5	SUP 2520
52	DELPSB=0.6*CNB*(GM/3600.0)**2/(64.4*144.0*DENH)	SUP 2530
	DELPSW=BWN*(2.0+0.6*CNW)*(GS/3600.0)**2/(64.4*144.0*DENH)	SUP 2540
	DELPS(K)=(DELPSB+DELPSW)*BLFP	SUP 2550
	SDPS=SDPS+DELPS(K)	SUP 2560
	SBS = SBS+BSL	SUP 2570
53	SDPT=SDPT+DELP(I)	SUP 2580
	SX=SX+X(I)	SUP 2590
	IF(N-I)62,62,54	SUP 2600
54	I=I+1	SUP 2610
	IF(SBS-SX)58,58,55	SUP 2620
55	MS=0	SUP 2630
	LOP7=LOP7+1	SUP 2640
	IF(LOP7-30)57,57,56	SUP 2650
56	WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1018,LOP7	SUP 2660
	GOTO80	SUP 2670
57	CONTINUE	SUP 2680
	GOTO23	SUP 2690
58	MS=1	SUP 2700
	K=K+1	SUP 2710
59	CONTINUE	SUP 2720
	LOP8=LOP8+1	SUP 2730
	IF(LOP8-30)61,61,60	SUP 2740
60	WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1019,LOP8	SUP 2750
	GOTO80	SUP 2760
61	CONTINUE	SUP 2770
	GOTO16	SUP 2780
62	EDPT=ABSF(SDPT-DELPTA)	SUP 2790
	IF(EDPT-0.03*DELPTA)66,66,63	SUP 2800
63	NUMT=XINTF(BNUMT*(SDPT/DELPTA)**0.35)	SUP 2810
	LOP9=LOP9+1	SUP 2820
	IF(LOP9-10)65,65,64	SUP 2830
64	WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1020,LOP9	SUP 2840
	GOTO80	SUP 2850

65	CONTINUE	SUP 2860
	BSG=BSL	SUP 2870
	GOTO10	SUP 2880
66	EDPS = ABSF(SDPS - DELPSA)	SUP 2890
	IF(EDPS - 0.03*DELPSA)70,70,67	SUP 2900
67	BSL = BSL*SQRTF(SDPS/DELPSA)	SUP 2910
	LOP10=LOP10+1	SUP 2920
	IF(LOP10-10)69,69,68	SUP 2930
68	WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1021,LOP10	SUP 2940
	GOTO80	SUP 2950
69	CONTINUE	SUP 2960
	GOTO15	SUP 2970
70	CONTINUE	SUP 2980
	CALL RITE2	SUP 2990
	J=0	SUP 3000
71	JN=J+1	SUP 3010
	JNC=49+JN	SUP 3020
	IF(JN.GT.K) GO TO 73	SUP 3030
	WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1001	SUP 3040
1001	FORMAT(1H1,/,3X,1HJ,5X,5H1ST-I,4X,6HDELT-W,3X,8HDELT-W-A,3X,	SUP 3050
	1 6HT-WALL,3X,6HDELP-S,3X,6HDENS-H,3X,6HVISC-H)	SUP 3051
	WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1002	SUP 3060
1002	FORMAT(1H ,4(1H-),3X,6(1H-),3X,7(1H-),3X,8(1H-),4(3X,6(1H-)),/)	SUP 3070
	NBS = K	SUP 3080
	DO 72 J=JN,K,1	SUP 3090
	WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1003,J,IBK(J),DELTW(J),DELTWA(J),TWALL(J),	SUP 3100
	1 DELPS(J),DHOT(J),VHOT(J)	SUP 3101
1003	FORMAT(I5,3X,I6,3X,F7.2,3X,F8.2,2(3X,F6.1,3X,F6.3))	SUP 3110
	IF(J.EQ.JNC) GO TO 71	SUP 3120
72	CONTINUE	SUP 3130
73	CONTINUE	SUP 3140
	CALL RITE3	SUP 3150
	I=0	SUP 3160
74	IN=I+1	SUP 3170
	INC=49+IN	SUP 3180
	IF(IN.GT.N) GO TO 76	SUP 3190
	WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1004	SUP 3200

1004	FORMAT(1H1,/,3X,1HI,5X,6HLENGTH,4X,5HT-HOT,5X,6HT-COLD,4X,	SUP	3210
	1 6HP-COLD,4X,6HDELP-C,4X,6HRES-IN,4X,8HRES-WALL,4X,7HRES-OUT,	SUP	3211
	2 4X,7HRES-TOT)	SUP	3212
	WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1005	SUP	3220
1005	FORMAT(1H ,5(1H-),3X,6(1H-),3X,2(7(1H-),3X),8(1H-),3X,6(1H-),	SUP	3230
	1 4(3X,8(1H-)),/)	SUP	3231
	DO 75 I=IN,N,1	SUP	3240
	RO(I)=RT(I)-RI(I)-RW(I)	SUP	3250
	WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1006,I,X(I),TH(I),TC(I),PC(I),DELP(I),RI(I),	SUP	3260
	1 RW(I),RO(I),RT(I)	SUP	3261
1006	FORMAT(I6,3X,F6.3,3X,2(F7.1,3X),F8.1,3X,F6.3,4(3X,F8.6))	SUP	3270
	IF(I.EQ.INC) GO TO 74	SUP	3280
75	CONTINUE	SUP	3290
76	CONTINUE	SUP	3300
	AREAX=BNUMT*SX*3.1416*DTO	SUP	3310
	DENOM=(TH1-TC2)/(TH2-TC1)	SUP	3320
	TDEN=ABSF(DENOM-1.0)	SUP	3330
	IF(TDEN-0.05) 77,78,78	SUP	3340
77	DTLME=0.5E+00*(TH1-TC2+TH2-TC1)	SUP	3350
	GO TO 79	SUP	3360
78	CONTINUE	SUP	3370
	DTLME=(TH1-TC2-TH2+TC1)/LOGF((TH1-TC2)/(TH2-TC1))	SUP	3380
79	CONTINUE	SUP	3390
	UEQX=QT/(AREAX*DTLME)	SUP	3400
	AREAB=AREAX*SBS/SX	SUP	3410
	UEQB=QT/(AREAB*DTLME)	SUP	3420
	DS=DS*12.0	SUP	3430
	CALL RITE4(NUMT,DS,SDPT,SCPS,DTLME,SX,AREAX,UEQX,SBS,AREAB,UEQB,	SUP	3440
	1 NBS,BSL)	SUP	3441
80	CONTINUE	SUP	3450
	CALL EXIT	SUP	3460
1007	FORMAT(F10.5,F10.5,F10.5,I10)	SUP	3470
1008	FORMAT(4F10.1)	SUP	3480
1009	FORMAT(F10.1,F10.1,F10.1,F10.5)	SUP	3490
1010	FORMAT(E20.6,E20.6,E20.6,F10.5)	SUP	3500
1011	FORMAT(3F10.5)	SUP	3510
1012	FORMAT(3F10.5)	SUP	3520

1013 FORMAT(8H LOP 1 =I4)  
 1014 FORMAT(8H LOP 2 =I4)  
 1015 FORMAT(8H LOP 3 =I4)  
 1016 FORMAT(8H LOP 4 =I4)  
 1017 FORMAT(8H LOP 5 =I4)  
 1018 FORMAT(8H LOP 7 =I4)  
 1019 FORMAT(8H LOP 8 =I4)  
 1020 FORMAT(8H LOP 9 =I4)  
 1021 FORMAT(9H LOP 10 =I4)  
 1022 FORMAT(9H LOP 11 =I4)  
 END

SUP 3530  
 SUP 3540  
 SUP 3550  
 SUP 3560  
 SUP 3570  
 SUP 3580  
 SUP 3590  
 SUP 3600  
 SUP 3610  
 SUP 3620  
 SUP 3630

SUBROUTINE RITE1(DTO,THK,P,N,TH1,TH2,TC1,TC2,PC1,PC2,DELPTA,  
 1 DELPSA,WC,WH,QT,CPH,TCH,PW,BLFP,BLFH,GNB,BSG,SXG)  
 WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1001  
 WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1002,DTC  
 WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1003,THK  
 WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1004,P  
 WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1005,N  
 WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1006,TH1  
 WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1007,TH2  
 WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1008,TC1  
 WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1009,TC2  
 WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1010,PC2  
 WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1011,DELPTA  
 WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1012,DELPSA  
 WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1013,WC  
 WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1014,WH  
 WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1015,QT  
 WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1016,CPH  
 WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1017,TCH  
 WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1018,PW  
 WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1019,BLFP

RITE1 10  
 RITE1 11  
 RITE1 20  
 RITE1 30  
 RITE1 40  
 RITE1 50  
 RITE1 60  
 RITE1 70  
 RITE1 80  
 RITE1 90  
 RITE 100  
 RITE 110  
 RITE 120  
 RITE 130  
 RITE 140  
 RITE 150  
 RITE 160  
 RITE 170  
 RITE 180  
 RITE 190  
 RITE 200

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WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1020,BLFH                                RITE 210
NBSR = IFIX(GNB)                                           RITE 220
WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1021,NBSR                                RITE 230
WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1022,BSG                                RITE 240
WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1023,SXG                                RITE 250
RETURN                                                      RITE 260
1001 FORMAT(1H1,/,24X,69H* * * THE FOLLOWING IS THE INPUT INFORMATIONRITE 270
1 FOR THIS PROBLEM * * *,//)                               RITE 271
1002 FORMAT(1H ,36HOUTSIDE DIAMETER OF TUBES (INCHES)= ,F6.3) RITE 280
1003 FORMAT(1H0,30HTUBE WALL THICKNESS (INCHES)= ,F7.4)   RITE 290
1004 FORMAT(1H0,21HTUBE PITCH (INCHES)= ,F7.4)           RITE 300
1005 FORMAT(1H0,58HNUMBER OF INCREMENTS INTO WHICH THE EXCHANGER IS DIVRITE 310
1IDED= ,I4,/)                                             RITE 311
1006 FORMAT(1H0,36HINLET TEMPERATURE OF HOT FLUID (F)= ,F7.1) RITE 320
1007 FORMAT(1H0,37HOUTLET TEMPERATURE OF HOT FLUID (F)= ,F7.1) RITE 330
1008 FORMAT(1H0,37HINLET TEMPERATURE OF COLD FLUID (F)= ,F7.1) RITE 340
1009 FORMAT(1H0,38HOUTLET TEMPERATURE OF COLD FLUID (F)= ,F7.1,/) RITE 350
1010 FORMAT(1H0,37HOUTLET PRESSURE OF COLD FLUID (PSI)= ,F7.1) RITE 360
1011 FORMAT(1H0,50HALLOWABLE TOTAL PRESSURE DROP CN TUBE SIDE (PSI)= , RITE 370
1 F7.1)                                                    RITE 371
1012 FORMAT(1H0,51HALLOWABLE TCTAL PRESSURE DRCP CN SHELL SIDE (PSI)= ,RITE 380
1 F7.1,/)                                                  RITE 381
1013 FORMAT(1H0,38HMASS FLOW RATE OF COLD FLUID (LB/HR)= ,1PE10.3) RITE 390
1014 FORMAT(1H0,37HMASS FLOW RATE OF HOT FLUID (LB/HR)= ,1PE10.3) RITE 400
1015 FORMAT(1H0,35HTOTAL HEAT TRANSFER RATE (BTU/HR)= ,1PE10.3) RITE 410
1016 FORMAT(1H0,39HSPECIFIC HEAT OF HCT FLUID (BTU/LB-F)= ,F6.3) RITE 420
1017 FORMAT(1H0,49HTHERMAL CONDUCTIVITY OF HOT FLUID (BTU/HR-FT-F)= , RITE 430
1 F6.3)                                                    RITE 431
1018 FORMAT(1H0,23HFRACTIONAL WINDOW CUT= ,F5.2,/)       RITE 440
1019 FORMAT(1H0,37HBY-PASS LEAKAGE FACTOR FOR PRESSURE= ,F6.3) RITE 450
1020 FORMAT(1H0,42HBY-PASS LEAKAGE FACTOR FOR HEAT TRANSFER= ,F6.3,/) RITE 460
1021 FORMAT(1H0,50HESTIMATE OF THE NUMBER OF BAFFLE SPACES REQUIRED= , RITE 470
1 I3)                                                      RITE 471
1022 FORMAT(1H0,46HESTIMATE OF THE LENGTH OF A BAFFLE SPACE(FT)= ,F5.2)RITE 480
1023 FORMAT(1H0,39HESTIMATE OF THE TOTAL TUBE LENGTH(FT)= ,F6.2) RITE 490
END                                                         RITE 500

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SUBROUTINE RITE2		RITE2 10
WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1001		RITE2 20
WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1002		RITE2 30
WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1003		RITE2 40
WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1004		RITE2 50
WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1005		RITE2 60
WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1006		RITE2 70
WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1007		RITE2 80
WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1008		RITE2 90
WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1009		RITE 100
RETURN		RITE 110
1001 FORMAT(1H1,/,12X,95H* * * THE FOLLOWING TABLE GIVES INFORMATION		RITE 120
1FOR EACH BAFFLE SPACE THROUGH THE EXCHANGER * * *,/,35X,50HTHE		CRITE 121
2OLUMN LABELS FOR THIS TABLE ARE DEFINED BELOW,////)		RITE 122
1002 FORMAT(1H0,30HJ BAFFLE SPACE NUMBER)		RITE 130
1003 FORMAT(1H0,86H1ST-I INCREMENT NUMBER OF FIRST INCREMENT WHICH		RITE 140
1 LIES COMPLETELY IN BAFFLE SPACE J)		RITE 141
1004 FORMAT(1H0,59HDELT-W CALCULATED TEMPERATURE DROP ACROSS TUBE		WRITE 150
1ALL (F))		RITE 151
1005 FORMAT(1H0,84HDELT-W-A ALLOWABLE TEMPERATURE DROP ACROSS TUBE		WARITE 160
1LL BASED ON ALLOWABLE STRESS (F))		RITE 161
1006 FORMAT(1H0,40HT-WALL WALL MATERIAL TEMPERATURE (F))		RITE 170
1007 FORMAT(1H0,68HDELP-S CALCULATED SHELL PRESSURE DROP FOR THE		BARITE 180
1FFLE SPACE (PSI))		RITE 181
1008 FORMAT(1H0,7CHDENS-H MEAN DENSITY OF THE HCT FLUID FOR THE		BAFRITE 190
1FLE SPACE (LB/FT3))		RITE 191
1009 FORMAT(1H0,74HVISC-H MEAN VISCOSITY OF THE HCT FLUID FOR THE		BRITE 200
1AFFLE SPACE (LB/FT-HR))		RITE 201
END		RITE 210

SUBROUTINE RITE3		RITE3 10
WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1001		RITE3 20
WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1002		RITE3 30
WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1003		RITE3 40
WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1004		RITE3 50
WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1005		RITE3 60
WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1006		RITE3 70
WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1007		RITE3 80
WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1008		RITE3 90
WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1009		RITE 100
WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1010		RITE 110
WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1011		RITE 120
RETURN		RITE 130
1001 FORMAT(1H1,/,14X,91H* * * THE FOLLOWING TABLE GIVES INFORMATION		RITE 140
1AT EACH INCREMENT THROUGH THE EXCHANGER * * *,/,35X,50HTHE COLUM		RITE 141
2N LABELS FOR THIS TABLE ARE DEFINED BELCW,////)		RITE 142
1002 FORMAT(1H0,27HI INCREMENT NUMBER)		RITE 150
1003 FORMAT(1H0,47HLENGTH TUBE LENGTH FOR THE INCREMENT (FEET))		RITE 160
1004 FORMAT(1H0,43HT-HOT TEMPERATURE OF THE HOT FLUID (F))		RITE 170
1005 FORMAT(1H0,44HT-COLD TEMPERATURE OF THE COLD FLUID (F))		RITE 180
1006 FORMAT(1H0,43HP-COLD PRESSURE OF THE COLD FLUID (PSI))		RITE 190
1007 FORMAT(1H0,53HDDELPC TUBE PRESSURE DROP FOR THE INCREMENT (PSI		RITE 200
1))		RITE 201
1008 FORMAT(1H0,77HRES-IN THERMAL RESISTANCE OF THE INSIDE FILM FOR		RITE 210
1 THE INCREMENT (HR-F/BTU))		RITE 211
1009 FORMAT(1H0,79HRES-WALL THERMAL RESISTANCE OF THE WALL MATERIAL		RITE 220
1OR THE INCREMENT (HR-F/BTU))		RITE 221
1010 FORMAT(1H0,109HRES-OUT THERMAL RESISTANCE OF THE OUTSIDE FILM		RITE 230
1OR THE BAFFLE SPACE IN WHICH THE INCREMENT LIES (HR-F/BTU))		RITE 231
1011 FORMAT(1H0,90HRES-TOT TOTAL THERMAL RESISTANCE BETWEEN HOT & COLD		RITE 240
1LD FLUIDS FOR THE INCREMENT (HR-F/BTU))		RITE 241
END		RITE 250

SUBROUTINE RITE4(NUMT,DS,SDPT,SDPS,DTLME,SX,AREAX,UEQX,SBS,	RITE4 10
1 AREAB,UEQB,NBS,BSL)	RITE4 11
WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1001	RITE4 20
WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1002,NUMT	RITE4 30
WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1003,NBS	RITE4 40
WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1004,BSL	RITE4 50
WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1005,DS	RITE4 60
WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1006,SDPT	RITE4 70
WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1007,SDPS	RITE4 80
WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1008,DTLME	RITE4 90
WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1009,SX	RITE 100
WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1010,AREAX	RITE 110
WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1011,UEQX	RITE 120
WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1012,SBS	RITE 130
WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1013,AREAB	RITE 140
WRITEOUTPUTTAPE51,1014,UEQB	RITE 150
RETURN	RITE 160
1001 FORMAT(1H1,/,18X,84H* * * THE FOLLOWING ARE AVERAGE OR TOTAL PRO	RITE 170
1PERTIES FOR THE ENTIRE EXCHANGER * * *,//)	RITE 171
1002 FORMAT(1H0,23HTOTAL NUMBER OF TUBES= ,I5)	RITE 180
1003 FORMAT(1H0,31HTOTAL NUMBER OF BAFFLE SPACES= ,I4)	RITE 190
1004 FORMAT(1H0,32HLENGTH OF A BAFFLE SPACING(FT)= ,F6.3)	RITE 200
1005 FORMAT(1H0,45HINSIDE DIAMETER OF EXCHANGER SHELL (INCHES)= ,F7.2)	RITE 210
1006 FORMAT(1H0,36HTOTAL PRESSURE DROP IN TUBES (PSI)= ,F8.2)	RITE 220
1007 FORMAT(1H0,36HTOTAL PRESSURE DROP IN SHELL (PSI)= ,F8.2)	RITE 230
1008 FORMAT(1H0,23HLOG-MEAN DELTA-T (F)= ,F7.2,//)	RITE 240
1009 FORMAT(1H0,26HTOTAL TUBE LENGTH (FEET)= ,F7.2)	RITE 250
1010 FORMAT(1H0,59HTOTAL HEAT TRANSFER AREA BASED CN TOTAL TUBE LENGTH	RITE 260
1(FT2)= ,F8.1)	RITE 261
1011 FORMAT(1H0,77HOVERALL HEAT TRANSFER COEFFICIENT BASED ON TOTAL TUB	RITE 270
1E LENGTH (BTU/HR-FT2-F)= ,F7.2,//)	RITE 271
1012 FORMAT(1H0,34HTOTAL BAFFLE SPACE LENGTH (FEET)= , F7.2)	RITE 280
1013 FORMAT(1H0,67HTOTAL HEAT TRANSFER AREA BASED CN TOTAL BAFFLE SPACER	RITE 290
1 LENGTH (FT2)= ,F8.1)	RITE 291
1014 FORMAT(1H0,85HOVERALL HEAT TRANSFER COEFFICIENT BASED ON TOTAL BAF	RITE 300
1FLE SPACE LENGTH (BTU/HR-FT2-F)= ,F7.2)	RITE 301
END	RITE 310

SUBROUTINE VISCOS(T,P,ETAP)	VISCO 10
TR = T+460.	VISCO 20
ETAT = .189E-06*(TR/492.)**.5*(1.+986./492.)/(1.+986./TR)	VISCO 30
CALL SVH(2,P,T,V,HPT)	VISCO 40
ETAP = 115920.*ETAT*(V/(V-.012))**2	VISCO 50
RETURN	VISCO 60
END	VISCO 70

SUBROUTINE CONDT(T,P,COND)	CONDT 10
TR = T+460.	CONDT 20
CALL SVH(2,P,T,V,HPT)	CONDT 30
COND = 1.093E-06*TR**1.45+28.5375E-04/V**1.25	CONDT 40
RETURN	CONDT 50
END	CONDT 60

	SUBROUTINE SVH(N,P,T,SVOL,HPT)	SVH 10
	COMMON/TP/PRES,TEMP,M1,M2,NC1,NC2,XT,YT	SVH 20
	GOTO(1,2),N	SVH 30
1	CALL TIPUT	SVH 40
	RETURN	SVH 50
2	PRES=P	SVH 60
	TEMP=T	SVH 70
	CALL SPECV(SVOL)	SVH 80
	CALL H(HPT)	SVH 90
	END	SVH 100

	SUBROUTINE SPECV(ANS)	SPECV 10
	COMMON/VOL/C(5,60)	SPECV 20
	COMMON/TP/PRES,TEMP,M1,M2,NC1,NC2,XT,YT	SPECV 30
	T=(TEMP-550.-1.0E-5)/10.+1.	SPECV 40
	NC1=T	SPECV 50
	XT=T-NC1	SPECV 60
	NC2=NC1+1	SPECV 70
	P=(PRES-3500.-1.0E-5)/100.+1.	SPECV 80
	M1=P	SPECV 90
	YT=P-M1	SPEC 100
	M2=M1+1	SPEC 110
	IF(M1.LT.1.OR.M1.GT.4)1,2	SPEC 120
1	CALL ERROR	SPEC 130
2	IF(NC1.LT.1.OR.NC1.GT.55)1,3	SPEC 140
3	CONTINUE	SPEC 150
	Z11=C(M1,NC1)	SPEC 160
	Z12=C(M1,NC2)	SPEC 170
	Z21=C(M2,NC1)	SPEC 180
	Z22=C(M2,NC2)	SPEC 190
	XA=Z11+(Z12-Z11)*XT	SPEC 200
	XB=Z21+(Z22-Z21)*XT	SPEC 210
	YSET=XA+(XB-XA)*YT	SPEC 220
	YA=Z11+(Z21-Z11)*YT	SPEC 230
	YB=Z12+(Z22-Z12)*YT	SPEC 240
	XSET=YA+(YB-YA)*XT	SPEC 250
	ANS=0.5*(YSET+XSET)	SPEC 260
	RETURN	SPEC 270
	END	SPEC 280

SUBROUTINE H(ANS)	H	10
COMMON/H/C(5,60)	H	20
COMMON/TP/PRES,TEMP,M1,M2,NC1,NC2,XT,YT	H	30
Z11=C(M1,NC1)	H	40
Z12=C(M1,NC2)	H	50
Z21=C(M2,NC1)	H	60
Z22=C(M2,NC2)	H	70
XA=Z11+(Z12-Z11)*XT	H	80
XB=Z21+(Z22-Z21)*XT	H	90
YSET=XA+(XB-XA)*YT	H	100
YA=Z11+(Z21-Z11)*YT	H	110
YB=Z12+(Z22-Z12)*YT	H	120
XSET=YA+(YB-YA)*XT	H	130
ANS=0.5*(YSET+XSET)	H	140
RETURN	H	150
END	H	160

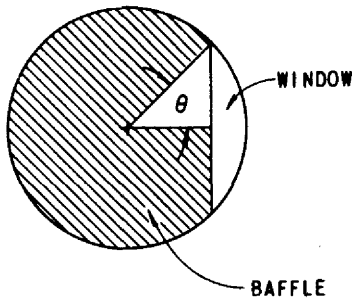
SUBROUTINE TIPUT	TIPUT	10
COMMON/VOL/V(5,60)	TIPUT	20
COMMON/H/H(5,60)	TIPUT	30
DO 1 J=1,56	TIPUT	40
1 READ(50,1001)(V(I,J),I=1,5)	TIPUT	50
1001 FORMAT(5E10.0)	TIPUT	60
DO 2 J=1,56	TIPUT	70
2 READ(50,1002)(H(I,J),I=1,5)	TIPUT	80
1002 FORMAT(5E10.0)	TIPUT	90
RETURN	TIPU	100
END	TIPU	110

Intermediate Variables

The intermediate variables used in the SUPEX computer program are listed below in the order in which the terms appear in the program. The units in which the variables are expressed in the program are as follows.

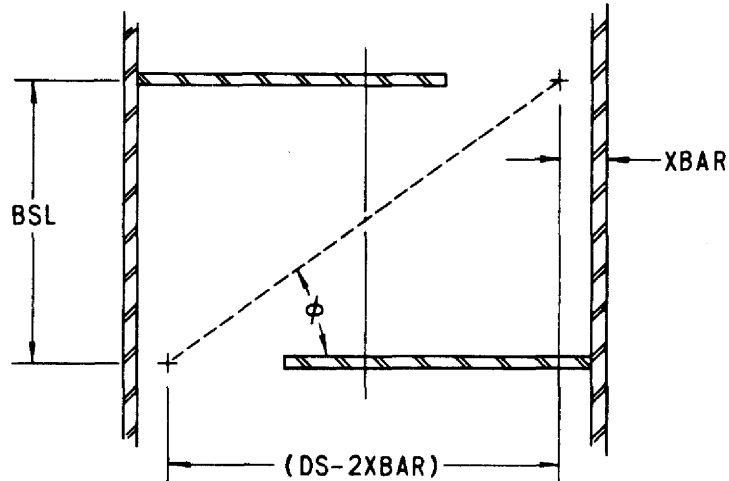
Temperature,	$^{\circ}\text{F}$
Mass,	$\text{lb}_m$
Length,	ft
Pressure,	$\text{lb}_f/\text{in.}^2$
Density,	$\text{lb}_m/\text{ft}^3$
Viscosity,	$\text{lb}_f/\text{ft}\cdot\text{hr}$

DELPTA	Total allowable pressure drop in the cold fluid (steam).
LOP1, LOP2, ... LOP11	Counters used in the various iteration loops to determine whether the loop has converged within a certain pre-set number of iterations.
DELTH	Total temperature drop in the hot fluid (salt).
DTPB	Temperature drop in the hot fluid (salt) per baffle space based on the estimated number of baffle spaces (GNB).
BSL	Baffle spacing length.
DTI	Inside diameter of tubes.
TCAV	Average temperature of the cold fluid (steam).
PCAV	Average pressure of the cold fluid (steam).
SPV1	Inlet specific volume of the cold fluid (steam).
DUM	A dummy variable.
SPV2	Outlet specific volume of the cold fluid (steam).
SPVAV	Average specific volume of the cold fluid (steam).
SPVG	A guess at the mean value of the specific volume of the cold fluid (steam) used in making an initial estimate of the mass flow rate of the cold fluid.
VIS1	Inlet viscosity of the cold fluid (steam).
VIS2	Outlet viscosity of the cold fluid (steam).
VISAV	Average viscosity of the cold fluid (steam).
VISG	A guess at the mean value of the viscosity of the cold fluid (steam) used in making an initial estimate of the Reynolds number for the cold fluid.

- CFG A guess at the value of the friction factor for the cold fluid (steam).
- THETAL The minimum value of the angle THETA (radians), where THETA is half of the angle subtended by the chord that is formed by the window region of the baffle. The value 0.8 corresponds to  $\theta = 45^\circ$ ; this value is just a guess used to start the iteration process.
- 
- PERCL The ratio of the window area to the total cross-sectional area at the baffle, based on THETAL.
- THETAU The maximum value of the angle THETA. The value of 1.5707 corresponds to  $\theta = 90^\circ$ .
- PERCU The ratio of the window area to the total cross-sectional area at the baffle, based on THETAU.
- NEW The value of THETA based on the iteration scheme.
- PNEW The ratio of the window area to the total cross-sectional area at the baffle, based on NEW.
- EPNEW The absolute difference between the desired fractional window cut (PW) and the calculated fractional window cut (PNEW).
- THETAC The calculated value of THETA that gives the desired value of the fractional window cut.
- G Mass velocity (density times flow speed) for the cold fluid (steam).
- REG Reynolds number for the cold fluid (steam) based on an estimate of the viscosity of the cold fluid.
- CFC Calculated friction factor for the cold fluid (steam).
- DIFA Absolute difference between the calculated and guessed values of the friction factor for the cold fluid (steam).
- NUMT Number of tubes required.
- BNUMT Floating point conversion value of the integer NUMT.
- DS Inside diameter of the shell of the heat exchanger.



XBAR Distance from the inside surface of the shell to the centroid of the window area at a baffle.



BRL1 Tangent of the angle  $\phi$ , as illustrated in sketch above.

GBRL  $(0.77/BRL1^{0.138})$  This factor is a multiplicative correction factor developed to modify Bergelin's correlation in cases where the baffle spacing becomes large relative to the diameter of the shell. In such cases, the flow in the middle of the baffle region is essentially parallel.

AW Window area at a baffle.

AX Baffle area (total cross-sectional area minus window area).

AXC A value of AX calculated from a value of THETA.

DIFB Absolute difference between AXC and AX.

THETA2 A value of the angle THETA based on the value of AXC.

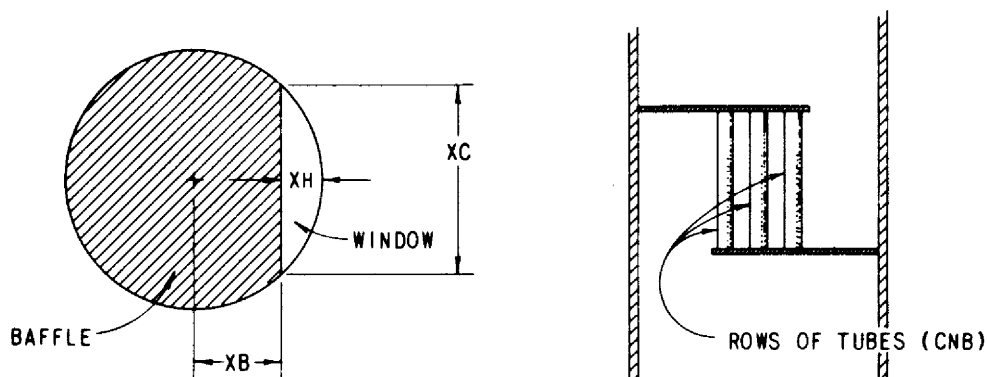
AXC2 A value of AXC based on the value of THETA2.

GC Mass velocity (density times flow speed) for the cold fluid (steam) based on the current number of tubes in the exchanger (NUMT).

XB Distance from the axial center line to the window edge of the baffle.

CNB Number of rows of tubes from the window edge of one baffle to the window edge of the following baffle.

XH Inside radius of the shell minus XB.



- CNW Number of rows of tubes in one window.  
 XC Chord length of the window edge of the baffle.  
 PCFB Fraction of the distance between tube centers that is free for cross flow.  
 SBK Average free area in cross flow per unit baffle spacing.  
 SW Free hot-fluid (salt) area in the window region.  
 SDPT Summed pressure drop on the tube side.  
 SDPS Summed pressure drop on the shell side.  
 MS A counter which has a value of 1 for the first calculation in each baffle space and a value of zero for the rest of the incremental calculations in the baffle space.  
 SX Summed tube length.  
 SBS Summed baffle space length.  
 TC(I) Temperature of the cold fluid (steam) at the beginning of the I-th increment.  
 TH(I) Temperature of the hot fluid (salt) at the beginning of the I-th increment.  
 RWK A factor used to calculate the heat transfer resistance of the tube wall material. It can be thought of as an effective thickness of the tube wall. If

$$R_W = \frac{d_o}{2k} \left( \ln \frac{d_o}{d_i} \right),$$

where

- $R_W$  = thermal resistance of tube wall material,  
 $d_o$  = outside diameter of tube,  
 $k$  = thermal conductivity of wall material, and  
 $d_i$  = inside diameter of tube; then

$$RWK = R_W k .$$

PC(I)	Pressure of the cold fluid (steam) at the beginning of the I-th increment.
HC(I)	Enthalpy of the cold fluid (steam) at the beginning of the I-th increment.
BN	Floating point conversion of the integer N (c.f. input variables).
QX	The amount of heat to be transferred in each increment.
DECT	The change in temperature per increment of the hot fluid (salt).
DECH	The change in enthalpy per increment of the cold fluid (steam).
I	Subscript index which refers to the increments.
K	Subscript index which refers to the baffle spaces.
SB	Total cross-flow area for the hot fluid (salt) in a given baffle space.
TCON	An estimate of the bulk temperature of the hot fluid (salt) in a baffle space.
DENH	Density of the hot fluid (salt) based on the temperature (TCON).
VISH	Viscosity of the hot fluid (salt) based on the temperature (TCON).
DHOT(K)	Density of the hot fluid (salt) for the K-th baffle space.
VHOT(K)	Viscosity of the hot fluid (salt) for the K-th baffle space.
CON1	The Prandtl number for the hot fluid (salt) raised to the $2/3$ power.
GM	Mass velocity (density times flow speed) of the hot fluid (salt) in cross flow.
RECB	The cross-flow Reynolds number for the hot fluid (salt).
HJB	The effect of the cross-flow Reynolds number on the shell-side convective heat transfer coefficient.
HB	The shell-side convective heat transfer coefficient for cross flow.
GW	Mass velocity (density times flow speed) of the hot fluid (salt) in parallel flow.
GS	A kind of root-mean-square mass velocity for the hot fluid (salt). It is used in the Bergelin correlations.
RECW	The parallel-flow Reynolds number for the hot fluid (salt).
HJW	The effect of the parallel-flow Reynolds number on the shell-side convective heat transfer coefficient.

HW	The shell-side convective heat transfer coefficient for parallel flow.
HO	The total shell-side convective heat transfer coefficient.
RO(K)	The film resistance to heat transfer on the outside of the tubes for the K-th baffle space.
TH(I+1)	Temperature of the hot fluid (salt) at the end of the I-th increment (i.e. the beginning of the I+1-th increment).
DELPP	Tube-side change in pressure for a given increment.
HCG	An estimate of the enthalpy of the cold fluid (steam) at the end of the I-th increment based on the estimated pressure and temperature at the end of the I-th increment.
EH	The absolute difference between HCG and the HC(I+1) which has been calculated based on the heat transferred per increment ( $QX/WC$ ).
TRIAL	A trial value of TC(I+1) to be used for iteration.
HRIAL	A trial value of HC(I+1) to be used for iteration.
TNEXT	A value of TC(I+1) which is determined by the iteration scheme (i.e. a new estimate of TC(I+1) to start the next iteration).
DENOM	The antilog of the denominator of the defining equation for a logarithmic mean temperature difference.
TDEN	The absolute difference between DENOM and unity.
DELTLM	Logarithmic mean temperature difference.
TM	Average temperature of the cold fluid (steam) in the I-th increment.
PM	Average pressure of the cold fluid (steam) in the I-th increment.
SPVB	Specific volume of the cold fluid based on the average temperature and pressure, TM and PM, in the increment.
HFB	Enthalpy of the cold fluid (steam) based on the average temperature and pressure, TM and PM, in the increment.
VISB	Viscosity of the cold fluid (steam) based on the average temperature and pressure, TM and PM, in the increment.
TW	Temperature of the wall material in the increment.
TCW	Thermal conductivity of the wall material in the increment.
RW(I)	Thermal resistance of the wall material in the I-th increment.
DTFM	Difference between temperature of inside wall and temperature of bulk cold fluid (steam) for the increment.
TMS	Mean temperature of the tube wall surface in the increment.

SPVI	Specific volume of the cold fluid (steam) based on the average pressure and mean tube-wall surface temperature, PM and TMS, in the increment.
HFI	Enthalpy of the cold fluid (steam) based on the average pressure and mean tube-wall surface temperature, PM and TMS, in the increment.
TCFI	Thermal conductivity of the cold fluid (steam) based on the average pressure and mean tube-wall surface temperature, PM and TMS, in the increment.
VISFI	Viscosity of the cold fluid (steam) based on the average pressure and mean tube-wall surface temperature, PM and TMS, in the increment.
CRE	Reynolds number of the cold fluid (steam), based on the inside tube wall conditions, raised to the 0.923 power.
CPR	Prandtl number of the cold fluid, based on inside tube wall conditions and a fictitious specific heat, raised to the 0.613 power. The fictitious specific heat is defined as

$$\frac{H_i - H_b}{T_i - T_b}$$

where H is enthalpy, T is temperature and the subscripts "i" and "b" refer to inside tube surface and bulk cold fluid (steam), respectively. This definition of specific heat is necessary since specific heat as normally defined is indeterminate at the critical point, while enthalpy, although discontinuous at the critical point, is not indeterminate.

CSV	The ratio of the bulk specific heat of the cold fluid (steam) to the specific heat of the cold fluid evaluated at inside tube-wall conditions raised to the 0.231 power.
HI	Convective heat transfer coefficient over the increment for the inside surface of the tube wall.
RI(I)	The thermal resistance of the convective film on the inside surface of the tubes, for the I-th increment, adjusted to the outside diameter of the tube.
RT(I)	The total thermal resistance between the hot (salt) and cold (steam) fluids for the I-th increment.
DTFMC	The temperature drop across the inside tube wall convective film for the increment.
DTFM2	Arithmetic average of DTFM and DTFMC.
TMS2	New estimate of the mean tube-wall surface temperature based on DTFM2.

SPVI2	New estimate of the specific volume of the cold fluid (steam) based on average pressure (PM) and the new estimate of the mean tube-wall surface temperature (TMS2) for the increment.
HFI2	New estimate of the enthalpy of the cold fluid (steam) based on the average pressure (PM) and the new estimate of the mean tube-wall surface temperature (TMS2) for the increment.
TCFI2	New estimate of the thermal conductivity of the cold fluid (steam) based on the average pressure (PM) and the new estimate of the mean tube-wall surface temperature (TMS2) for the increment.
VISFI2	New estimate of the viscosity of the cold fluid (steam) based on the average pressure (PM) and the new estimate of the mean tube-wall surface temperature (TMS2) for the increment.
CRE2	New estimate of CRE based on VISFI2.
CPR2	New estimate of CPR based on HFI2, TMS2, VISFI2, and TCFI2.
CSV2	New estimate of CSV based on SPVI2.
H2I	New estimate of HI based on TCFI2, CRE2, CPR2, and CSV2.
R2I	New estimate of RI(I) based on H2I.
R2T	New estimate of RT(I) based on R2I.
DTFMC2	New estimate of DTFMC based on R2I and R2T.
SLOPE	A ratio of two differences between various estimates of the temperature drop across the inside tube wall convective film for the increment. This is used to make a new estimate of DTFM in order to continue the iteration process.
U(I)	Overall heat transfer coefficient for the I-th increment based on the outside diameter of the tube.
X(I)	Tube length in the I-th increment.
RE	Reynolds number for the cold fluid (steam) based on the bulk viscosity (VISB) of the increment.
CFI	Fanning friction factor for the cold fluid (steam) for the increment.
DELP(I)	The pressure drop for the cold fluid (steam) in the I-th increment.
DIFC	The difference between two consecutive values of the pressure drop for the cold fluid in the I-th increment as determined by consecutive passes through the iteration loop.
IBK(K)	The value of the index I at the beginning of the first increment that is totally contained within the K-th baffle space.

ALPHA	Coefficient of thermal expansion for the tube wall material ( $\times 10^6$ ).
ETW	Modulus of elasticity for the tube wall material ( $\times 10^{-6}$ ).
CON2, CON3	Factors in the expression which calculate the stress components in the tube wall.
B, SL	Constants in the expression given in Section III of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code for calculating the allowable thermal stress components.
CON4	Term for the allowable thermal stress components given in Section III of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code.
TWALL(K)	Temperature of tube wall material for the K-th baffle space.
DELTWA(K)	Allowable temperature difference across the tube wall for the K-th baffle space based on allowable thermal stresses.
DELTW(K)	Temperature difference across the tube wall for the K-th baffle space.
BWN	Factor used in shell-side pressure drop calculations. The factor takes the value 0.5 if the increment is at either end of the exchanger, and it takes the value of unity for all other increment positions.
DELPSB	Shell-side pressure drop in the baffle space area.
DELPSW	Shell-side pressure drop in the window area.
DELPS(K)	Total shell-side pressure drop for the K-th baffle space.
EDPT	Absolute difference between the total calculated tube-side pressure drop and the allowable total tube-side pressure drop.
EDPS	Absolute difference between the total calculated shell-side pressure drop and the allowable total shell-side pressure drop.
J, JN, JNC	Counters to put the baffle space information out in groups of 50 per page.
NBS	Total number of baffle spaces.
IN, INC	Counters to put the increment information out in groups of 50 per page.
RO(I)	The film resistance to heat transfer on the outside of the tubes for the I-th increment.
AREAX	Total heat transfer area based on total tube length.
UEQX	Overall heat transfer coefficient based on total tube length.
AREAB	Total heat transfer area based on total baffle space length.
UEQB	Overall heat transfer coefficient based on total baffle space length.

Subroutines

There are ten subroutines in the SUPEX computer program. The terms used for each of these subroutines are listed below with a brief description of the purpose of each subroutine.

RITE1           Writes out the input information.

RITE2           Writes out definitions of the various columns in the table of output for each baffle space.

RITE3           Writes out definitions of the various columns in the table of output for each increment.

RITE4           Writes out information concerning the average or total properties for the entire exchanger.

VISCOS(T, P, ETAP)   Calculates the viscosity of the cold fluid (steam) for a given temperature and pressure.

CONDT(T, P, COND)   Calculates the thermal conductivity of the cold fluid (steam) for a given temperature and pressure.

SVH(N,P,T, SVOL, HPT)   Calls the subroutine TIPUT when N = 1 or calls subroutines SPECV and H when N = 2.

SPECV(ANS)       Calculates, using an interpolation of input data, the specific volume of the cold fluid (steam).

H(ANS)           Calculates, using an interpolation of input data, the specific enthalpy of the cold fluid (steam).

TIPUT            Reads in an array of values of specific volume and specific enthalpy as functions of temperature and pressure.



Computer Input and Output for Reference MSBR Steam Generator Superheater

\* \* \* THE FOLLOWING IS THE INPUT INFORMATION FOR THIS PROBLEM \* \* \*

OUTSIDE DIAMETER OF TUBES (INCHES)= 0.500  
TUBE WALL THICKNESS (INCHES)= 0.0770  
TUBE PITCH (INCHES)= 0.8750  
NUMBER OF INCREMENTS INTO WHICH THE EXCHANGER IS DIVIDED= 100

INLET TEMPERATURE OF HOT FLUID (F)= 1150.0  
OUTLET TEMPERATURE OF HOT FLUID (F)= 850.0  
INLET TEMPERATURE OF COLD FLUID (F)= 700.0  
OUTLET TEMPERATURE OF COLD FLUID (F)= 1000.0

OUTLET PRESSURE OF COLD FLUID (PSI)= 3600.0  
ALLOWABLE TOTAL PRESSURE DROP ON TUBE SIDE (PSI)= 150.0  
ALLOWABLE TOTAL PRESSURE DROP ON SHELL SIDE (PSI)= 60.0

MASS FLOW RATE OF COLD FLUID (LB/HR)= 6.330E 05  
MASS FLOW RATE OF HOT FLUID (LB/HR)= 3.820E 06  
TOTAL HEAT TRANSFER RATE (BTU/HR)= 4.120E 08  
SPECIFIC HEAT OF HOT FLUID (BTU/LB-F)= C.360  
THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY OF HOT FLUID (BTU/HR-FT-F)= 0.240  
FRACTIONAL WINDOW CUT= 0.40

Computer Input Data for Reference MSBR Steam Generator Superheater (continued)

BY-PASS LEAKAGE FACTOR FOR PRESSURE= 0.520

BY-PASS LEAKAGE FACTOR FOR HEAT TRANSFER= 0.800

ESTIMATE OF THE NUMBER OF BAFFLE SPACES REQUIRED= 18

ESTIMATE OF THE LENGTH OF A BAFFLE SPACE(FT)= 3.00

ESTIMATE OF THE TOTAL TUBE LENGTH(FT)= 65.00

\* \* \* THE FOLLOWING TABLE GIVES INFORMATION FOR EACH BAFFLE SPACE THROUGH THE EXCHANGER \* \* \*

THE COLUMN LABELS FOR THIS TABLE ARE DEFINED BELOW

J BAFFLE SPACE NUMBER  
 1ST-I INCREMENT NUMBER OF FIRST INCREMENT WHICH LIES COMPLETELY IN BAFFLE SPACE J  
 DELT-W CALCULATED TEMPERATURE DROP ACROSS TUBE WALL (F)  
 DELT-W-A ALLOWABLE TEMPERATURE DROP ACROSS TUBE WALL BASED ON ALLOWABLE STRESS (F)  
 T-WALL WALL MATERIAL TEMPERATURE (F)  
 DELP-S CALCULATED SHELL PRESSURE DROP FOR THE BAFFLE SPACE (PSI)  
 DENS-H MEAN DENSITY OF THE HOT FLUID FOR THE BAFFLE SPACE (LB/FT<sup>3</sup>)  
 VISC-H MEAN VISCOSITY OF THE HOT FLUID FOR THE BAFFLE SPACE (LB/FT-HR)

J	1ST-I	DELT-W	DELT-W-A	T-WALL	DELP-S	DENS-H	VISC-H
1	1	53.05	50.73	1061.5	1.785	113.2	2.630
2	5	61.14	106.37	1036.8	3.391	113.5	2.681
3	10	70.73	121.20	1007.0	3.380	113.9	2.746
4	15	78.72	124.90	979.9	3.369	114.3	2.815
5	20	86.70	128.62	953.0	3.358	114.6	2.886
6	26	94.22	132.70	923.9	3.345	115.1	2.976
7	32	100.01	136.45	897.4	3.332	115.5	3.071
8	38	104.06	139.87	873.5	3.320	116.0	3.172
9	44	106.05	142.89	852.6	3.307	116.4	3.278
10	51	105.97	145.94	831.8	3.292	116.9	3.411
11	57	103.91	148.16	816.8	3.280	117.4	3.531
12	63	100.40	150.07	803.9	3.268	117.8	3.660
13	69	95.38	151.64	793.4	3.255	118.3	3.796
14	74	90.69	152.83	785.5	3.245	118.6	3.917
15	79	85.40	153.88	778.5	3.235	119.0	4.044
16	84	80.07	154.92	771.7	3.225	119.4	4.178
17	89	74.71	155.94	765.0	3.215	119.7	4.320
18	93	70.78	156.83	759.1	3.207	120.0	4.439
19	97	67.27	157.81	752.7	3.199	120.3	4.564

\* \* \* THE FOLLOWING TABLE GIVES INFORMATION AT EACH INCREMENT THROUGH THE EXCHANGER \* \* \*

THE COLUMN LABELS FOR THIS TABLE ARE DEFINED BELOW

I INCREMENT NUMBER  
 LENGTH TUBE LENGTH FOR THE INCREMENT (FEET)  
 T-HOT TEMPERATURE OF THE HOT FLUID (F)  
 T-COLD TEMPERATURE OF THE COLD FLUID (F)  
 P-COLD PRESSURE OF THE COLD FLUID (PSI)  
 DELP-C TUBE PRESSURE DROP FOR THE INCREMENT (PSI)  
 RES-IN THERMAL RESISTANCE OF THE INSIDE FILM FOR THE INCREMENT (HR-F/BTU)  
 RES-WALL THERMAL RESISTANCE OF THE WALL MATERIAL FOR THE INCREMENT (HR-F/BTU)  
 RES-OUT THERMAL RESISTANCE OF THE OUTSIDE FILM FOR THE BAFFLE SPACE IN WHICH THE INCREMENT LIES (HR-F/BTU)  
 RES-TOT TOTAL THERMAL RESISTANCE BETWEEN HOT & COLD FLUIDS FOR THE INCREMENT (HR-F/BTU)

I	LENGTH	T-HOT	T-COLD	P-COLD	DELP-C	RES-IN	RES-WALL	RES-OUT	RES-TOT
1	1.076	1150.0	1000.0	3600.0	4.390	0.000476	0.000721	0.000842	0.002039
2	1.038	1147.0	993.5	3604.4	4.173	0.000473	0.000724	0.000842	0.002039
3	1.002	1144.0	982.9	3608.5	3.979	0.000469	0.000727	0.000842	0.002039
4	0.975	1141.0	976.4	3612.5	3.821	0.000464	0.000730	0.000842	0.002037
5	0.951	1138.0	967.9	3616.3	3.679	0.000460	0.000733	0.000847	0.002039
6	0.924	1135.0	961.4	3620.0	3.528	0.000455	0.000736	0.000847	0.002038
7	0.899	1132.0	952.4	3623.5	3.385	0.000451	0.000739	0.000847	0.002036
8	0.882	1129.0	945.9	3626.9	3.279	0.000447	0.000742	0.000847	0.002036
9	0.859	1126.0	939.4	3630.2	3.147	0.000442	0.000745	0.000847	0.002034
10	0.839	1123.0	930.3	3633.3	3.030	0.000438	0.000748	0.000853	0.002038
11	0.824	1120.0	923.8	3636.4	2.937	0.000434	0.000751	0.000853	0.002037
12	0.809	1117.0	917.3	3639.3	2.845	0.000429	0.000753	0.000853	0.002035
13	0.794	1114.0	910.8	3642.1	2.756	0.000424	0.000756	0.000853	0.002033
14	0.780	1111.1	904.3	3644.9	2.670	0.000420	0.000759	0.000853	0.002031

15	0.768	1108.1	897.8	3647.6	2.592	0.000414	0.000761	0.000859	0.002034
16	0.755	1105.1	891.3	3650.2	2.510	0.000409	0.000764	0.000859	0.002032
17	0.742	1102.1	884.7	3652.7	2.430	0.000404	0.000767	0.000859	0.002030
18	0.729	1099.1	878.2	3655.1	2.350	0.000398	0.000770	0.000859	0.002026
19	0.718	1096.1	871.7	3657.5	2.282	0.000392	0.000772	0.000859	0.002023
20	0.710	1093.1	866.3	3659.7	2.223	0.000387	0.000775	0.000865	0.002027
21	0.701	1090.1	859.8	3662.0	2.161	0.000381	0.000778	0.000865	0.002024
22	0.694	1087.1	855.0	3664.1	2.109	0.000376	0.000780	0.000865	0.002021
23	0.686	1084.1	849.8	3666.2	2.054	0.000371	0.000782	0.000865	0.002018
24	0.679	1081.1	844.5	3668.3	2.002	0.000366	0.000785	0.000865	0.002015
25	0.672	1078.1	839.3	3670.3	1.950	0.000360	0.000787	0.000865	0.002011
26	0.668	1075.1	834.5	3672.2	1.909	0.000354	0.000789	0.000872	0.002016
27	0.662	1072.1	829.7	3674.1	1.862	0.000349	0.000792	0.000872	0.002012
28	0.657	1069.1	824.9	3676.0	1.818	0.000344	0.000794	0.000872	0.002010
29	0.652	1066.1	820.2	3677.8	1.775	0.000338	0.000796	0.000872	0.002006
30	0.647	1063.1	815.9	3679.6	1.734	0.000332	0.000798	0.000872	0.002002
31	0.643	1060.1	811.7	3681.3	1.694	0.000325	0.000800	0.000872	0.001998
32	0.641	1057.1	807.6	3683.0	1.662	0.000319	0.000802	0.000880	0.002002
33	0.637	1054.1	803.4	3684.7	1.626	0.000314	0.000804	0.000880	0.001998
34	0.634	1051.1	799.5	3686.3	1.590	0.000309	0.000806	0.000880	0.001995
35	0.631	1048.1	795.7	3687.9	1.556	0.000303	0.000808	0.000880	0.001991
36	0.628	1045.1	792.1	3689.5	1.523	0.000297	0.000810	0.000880	0.001987
37	0.626	1042.1	788.6	3691.0	1.490	0.000290	0.000812	0.000880	0.001982
38	0.626	1039.1	785.2	3692.5	1.464	0.000284	0.000814	0.000888	0.001986
39	0.625	1036.1	781.9	3693.9	1.436	0.000280	0.000815	0.000888	0.001983
40	0.623	1033.2	778.9	3695.4	1.407	0.000273	0.000817	0.000888	0.001979
41	0.622	1030.2	775.9	3696.8	1.379	0.000267	0.000819	0.000888	0.001974
42	0.621	1027.2	773.0	3698.2	1.353	0.000261	0.000820	0.000888	0.001969
43	0.620	1024.2	770.3	3699.5	1.328	0.000254	0.000822	0.000888	0.001964
44	0.622	1021.2	767.8	3700.9	1.307	0.000247	0.000823	0.000897	0.001967
45	0.622	1018.2	765.2	3702.2	1.282	0.000241	0.000825	0.000897	0.001963
46	0.623	1015.2	762.8	3703.4	1.260	0.000236	0.000826	0.000897	0.001958
47	0.623	1012.2	760.6	3704.7	1.239	0.000230	0.000827	0.000897	0.001954
48	0.624	1009.2	758.5	3705.9	1.215	0.000223	0.000829	0.000897	0.001949
49	0.624	1006.2	756.4	3707.2	1.193	0.000216	0.000830	0.000897	0.001943
50	0.625	1003.2	754.4	3708.3	1.173	0.000210	0.000831	0.000897	0.001938
51	0.630	1000.2	752.7	3709.5	1.159	0.000205	0.000832	0.000907	0.001944
52	0.632	997.2	750.7	3710.7	1.142	0.000199	0.000834	0.000907	0.001940
53	0.635	994.2	749.3	3711.8	1.123	0.000193	0.000835	0.000907	0.001935
54	0.637	991.2	747.9	3712.9	1.104	0.000186	0.000836	0.000907	0.001928
55	0.639	988.2	746.5	3714.0	1.086	0.000179	0.000837	0.000907	0.001923
56	0.642	985.2	745.1	3715.1	1.071	0.000174	0.000838	0.000907	0.001918
57	0.649	982.2	744.0	3716.2	1.061	0.000168	0.000839	0.000916	0.001923
58	0.652	979.2	742.7	3717.3	1.044	0.000163	0.000840	0.000916	0.001918
59	0.655	976.2	741.4	3718.3	1.027	0.000157	0.000841	0.000916	0.001914
60	0.659	973.2	740.0	3719.3	1.010	0.000152	0.000841	0.000916	0.001909
61	0.663	970.2	739.3	3720.3	0.995	0.000145	0.000842	0.000916	0.001903
62	0.668	967.2	738.5	3721.3	0.982	0.000139	0.000843	0.000916	0.001898

I	LENGTH	T-HOT	T-COLD	P-COLD	DELP-C	RES-IN	RES-WALL	RES-OUT	RES-TOT
63	0.677	964.2	737.8	3722.3	0.975	0.000134	0.000844	0.000925	0.001903
64	0.682	961.2	737.2	3723.3	0.963	0.000129	0.000844	0.000925	0.001898
65	0.687	958.3	736.5	3724.3	0.948	0.000123	0.000845	0.000925	0.001893
66	0.693	955.3	735.7	3725.2	0.935	0.000119	0.000846	0.000925	0.001890
67	0.699	952.3	735.0	3726.1	0.922	0.000115	0.000847	0.000925	0.001887
68	0.706	949.3	734.3	3727.1	0.909	0.000111	0.000847	0.000925	0.001884
69	0.716	946.3	733.7	3728.0	0.902	0.000107	0.000848	0.000935	0.001890
70	0.723	943.3	733.0	3728.9	0.889	0.000104	0.000849	0.000935	0.001888
71	0.730	940.3	732.3	3729.8	0.877	0.000101	0.000849	0.000935	0.001886
72	0.738	937.3	731.6	3730.6	0.865	0.000099	0.000850	0.000935	0.001884
73	0.746	934.3	731.0	3731.5	0.853	0.000096	0.000851	0.000935	0.001882
74	0.756	931.3	730.3	3732.4	0.845	0.000092	0.000852	0.000943	0.001887
75	0.765	928.3	729.7	3733.2	0.838	0.000091	0.000852	0.000943	0.001887
76	0.774	925.3	729.0	3734.1	0.831	0.000090	0.000853	0.000943	0.001886
77	0.784	922.3	728.4	3734.9	0.826	0.000089	0.000854	0.000943	0.001886
78	0.793	919.3	727.8	3735.7	0.821	0.000088	0.000854	0.000943	0.001885
79	0.807	916.3	727.2	3736.5	0.818	0.000087	0.000855	0.000952	0.001894
80	0.817	913.3	726.5	3737.3	0.812	0.000086	0.000856	0.000952	0.001894
81	0.828	910.3	725.9	3738.2	0.807	0.000085	0.000857	0.000952	0.001893
82	0.838	907.3	725.3	3739.0	0.802	0.000084	0.000857	0.000952	0.001893
83	0.849	904.3	724.7	3739.8	0.796	0.000083	0.000858	0.000952	0.001892
84	0.865	901.3	724.0	3740.6	0.794	0.000082	0.000859	0.000961	0.001901
85	0.876	898.3	723.4	3741.4	0.787	0.000081	0.000859	0.000961	0.001901
86	0.888	895.3	722.7	3742.1	0.780	0.000080	0.000860	0.000961	0.001901
87	0.901	892.3	722.0	3742.9	0.774	0.000080	0.000861	0.000961	0.001902
88	0.913	889.3	721.4	3743.7	0.768	0.000080	0.000862	0.000961	0.001902
89	0.931	886.3	720.7	3744.5	0.765	0.000080	0.000862	0.000970	0.001912
90	0.944	883.3	720.1	3745.2	0.760	0.000082	0.000863	0.000970	0.001915
91	0.956	880.4	718.6	3746.0	0.758	0.000088	0.000865	0.000970	0.001922
92	0.968	877.4	717.1	3746.8	0.755	0.000094	0.000866	0.000970	0.001929
93	0.985	874.4	715.6	3747.5	0.756	0.000100	0.000867	0.000978	0.001945
94	0.999	871.4	714.0	3748.3	0.755	0.000107	0.000868	0.000978	0.001953
95	1.014	868.4	712.7	3749.0	0.754	0.000114	0.000869	0.000978	0.001961
96	1.027	865.4	711.2	3749.8	0.750	0.000122	0.000870	0.000978	0.001970
97	1.040	862.4	709.3	3750.5	0.750	0.000127	0.000872	0.000985	0.001984
98	1.049	859.4	706.9	3751.3	0.746	0.000134	0.000873	0.000985	0.001992
99	1.057	856.4	704.5	3752.0	0.742	0.000141	0.000875	0.000985	0.002001
100	1.066	853.4	702.0	3752.8	0.739	0.000149	0.000877	0.000985	0.002011

\* \* \* THE FOLLOWING ARE AVERAGE OR TOTAL PROPERTIES FOR THE ENTIRE EXCHANGER \* \* \*

TOTAL NUMBER OF TUBES= 393

TOTAL NUMBER OF BAFFLE SPACES= 19

LENGTH OF A BAFFLE SPACING(FT)= 3.980

INSIDE DIAMETER OF EXCHANGER SHELL (INCHES)= 18.21

TOTAL PRESSURE DROP IN TUBES (PSI)= 153.53

TOTAL PRESSURE DROP IN SHELL (PSI)= 61.01

LOG-MEAN DELTA-T (F)= 150.00

TOTAL TUBE LENGTH (FEET)= 76.38

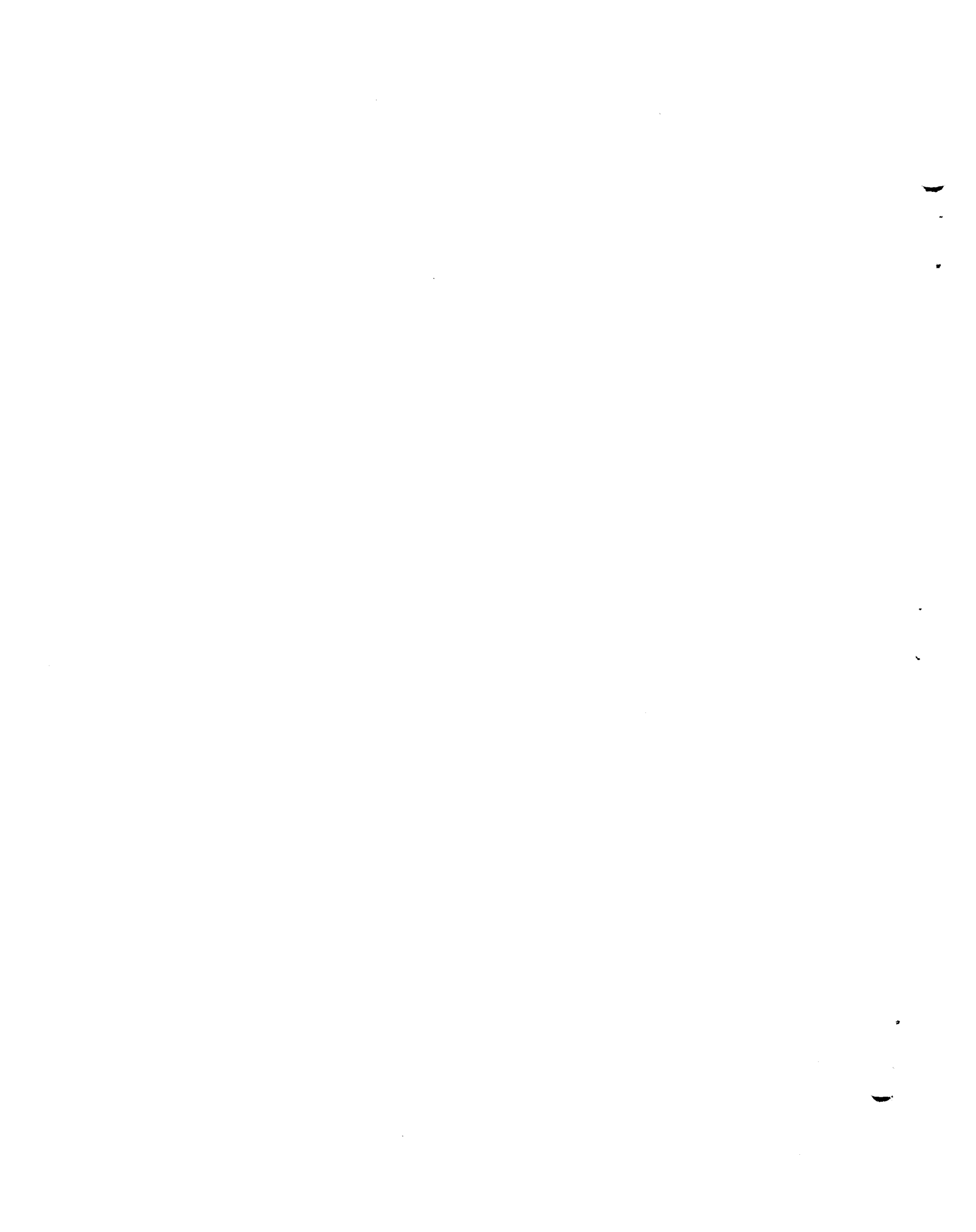
TOTAL HEAT TRANSFER AREA BASED ON TOTAL TUBE LENGTH (FT<sup>2</sup>)= 3929.3

OVERALL HEAT TRANSFER COEFFICIENT BASED ON TOTAL TUBE LENGTH (BTU/HR-FT<sup>2</sup>-F)= 699.02

TOTAL BAFFLE SPACE LENGTH (FEET)= 75.61

TOTAL HEAT TRANSFER AREA BASED ON TOTAL BAFFLE SPACE LENGTH (FT<sup>2</sup>)= 3889.9

OVERALL HEAT TRANSFER COEFFICIENT BASED ON TOTAL BAFFLE SPACE LENGTH (BTU/HR-FT<sup>2</sup>-F)= 706.10





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