

**OPTIMASI KINERJA TERMOHIDROLIK MODEL KONSEPTUAL
SHELL-AND-TUBE HEAT EXCHANGER DENGAN BAFFLE PERFORASI
PADA MOLTEN SALT FAST REACTOR BERBASIS COMPUTATIONAL
FLUID DYNAMICS**

Gian Fadhlurrahman

21/480051/TK/52970

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INTISARI

Molten salt menawarkan stabilitas termal tinggi sebagai fluida kerja, seperti pada *Molten Salt Fast Reactor* (MSFR) dengan bahan bakar dan pendingin, LiF–ThF₄–UF₄ dan LiF–NaF–KF. *Shell-and-tube heat exchanger* (STHE) sebagai konfigurasi umum, krusial terhadap desain daya MSFR dan sangat dipengaruhi oleh rancangan *baffle* yang mengatur pola aliran sisi *shell*. Tujuan studi ini adalah mengetahui efek *baffle* berperforasi pada model konseptual dan menentukan kompromi terbaik antara nilai perpindahan kalor dan *pressure drop* (Δp).

Penelitian CFD menggunakan ANSYS Fluent dengan solver k - ϵ *realizable* pada geometri STHE 20 tube. Studi independensi mesh dilakukan hingga perubahan $T_{out\ shell}$ sudah tidak signifikan dan kualitas mesh baik. Untuk verifikasi model dilakukan dengan metode Kern dan Bell-Delaware. Variasi utama adalah *baffle* segmental dengan 24 perforasi berdiameter 4, 5, dan 6 mm dengan laju alir massa divariasikan 2, 5, dan 10 kg/s dalam rejim turbulen.

Hasil menunjukkan perforasi secara efektif mengurangi area *dead zone* dan Δp dengan penalti termal kecil. Pada 10 kg/s, Δp turun 49% (4 mm), 62% (5 mm), dan 73% (6 mm), sementara h_{shell} hanya turun $\leq 23\%$. Indeks kinerja termohidrolik $(Q/PP)_m/(Q/PP)_b$ tertinggi konsisten pada modifikasi perforasi 6 mm sebesar 3,5 relatif terhadap non-perforasi *baseline* sehingga menjadikannya desain optimum.

Kata kunci: *baffle* perforasi, CFD, kinerja termohidrolik, *molten salt*, penukar kalor

Pembimbing Utama : Prof. Dr. Ir. Andang Widi Harto, M.T., IPU., ASEAN Eng.

Pembimbing Pendamping : Ir. Kutut Suryopratomo, M.T., M.Sc.



THERMAL-HYDRAULIC OPTIMIZATION OF A CONCEPTUAL SHELL-AND-TUBE HEAT EXCHANGER WITH PERFORATED BAFFLES FOR MOLTEN-SALT REACTOR APPLICATIONS VIA COMPUTATIONAL FLUID DYNAMICS

Gian Fadhlurrahman

21/480051/TK/52970

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ABSTRACT

Molten salts offer high thermal stability as working fluids, as in the Molten Salt Fast Reactor (MSFR) employing fuel and coolant salts $\text{LiF-ThF}_4\text{-UF}_4$ and LiF-NaF-KF , respectively. The shell-and-tube heat exchanger (STHE), as a common configuration, is crucial for MSFR power design and is strongly influenced by the baffle arrangement that controls the shell-side flow pattern. This study aims to investigate the effect of perforated baffles in a conceptual STHE model and to determine the best compromise between heat transfer performance and pressure drop (Δp).

3D CFD simulations were carried out in ANSYS Fluent using the realizable $k\text{-}\epsilon$ turbulence model on an STHE geometry with 20 tubes. A mesh-independence study was performed until changes in shell outlet temperature were negligible and the mesh quality was satisfactory. Model verification was conducted using the Kern and Bell-Delaware methods. The main variations are segmental baffles with 24 perforations of 4, 5, and 6 mm in diameter, at mass flow rates of 2, 5, and 10 kg/s in turbulent regime.

The results show that perforations effectively reduce dead-zone regions and Δp with only a minor thermal penalty. At 10 kg/s, Δp decreases by 49% (4 mm), 62% (5 mm), and 73% (6 mm), while h_{shell} decreases by $\leq 23\%$. The highest thermohydraulic performance index, defined as $(Q/PP)_m/(Q/PP)_b$, is consistently obtained for the 6 mm perforated baffle with a value of 3.5 relative to the non-perforated baseline, making it the optimum design.

Keywords: CFD, heat exchanger, molten salt, perforated baffle, thermal-hydraulic performance

Supervisor : Prof. Dr. Ir. Andang Widi Harto, M.T., IPU., ASEAN Eng.

Co-supervisor : Ir. Kutut Suryopratomo, M.T., M.Sc.

