

Pool

SSC-K

CRDL

The CRDL Model of SSC-K Code for the Safety Improvement of a Pool-type Liquid Metal-cooled Reactor

, , , ,

150

KALIMER-600 가

. KALIMER

, CRDL/RV

CRDL/RV

9.5 m

KALIMER

가

. SSC-K

Hot-Pool 2-D

SSC-K CRDL/RV

. KALIMER-150 UTOP

가

Abstract

With the increased thermal power of KALIMER-600, it becomes important to model accurately the reactivity feedback effects due to the thermal expansion of a fuel rod and internal structure during a transient. In KALIMER design, the fuel axial expansion, core radial expansion, and the control rod drive line/reactor vessel (CRDL/RV) thermal expansion are the important reactivity feedback mechanisms. It is required to develop a more detailed CRDL/RV model for the accurate analysis of the KALIMER-600 transient because the control rod drive line of 9.5 m is immersed in the hot pool. For this a new CRDL/RV model was developed to model the effect of expansion of CRDL utilizing the temperature distribution obtained with the hot-pool 2-D model of SSC-K code. It is estimated that the developed model describes more realistically the negative reactivity insertion effect due to the initial temperature change during the UTOP transient of KALIMER-150.

1.

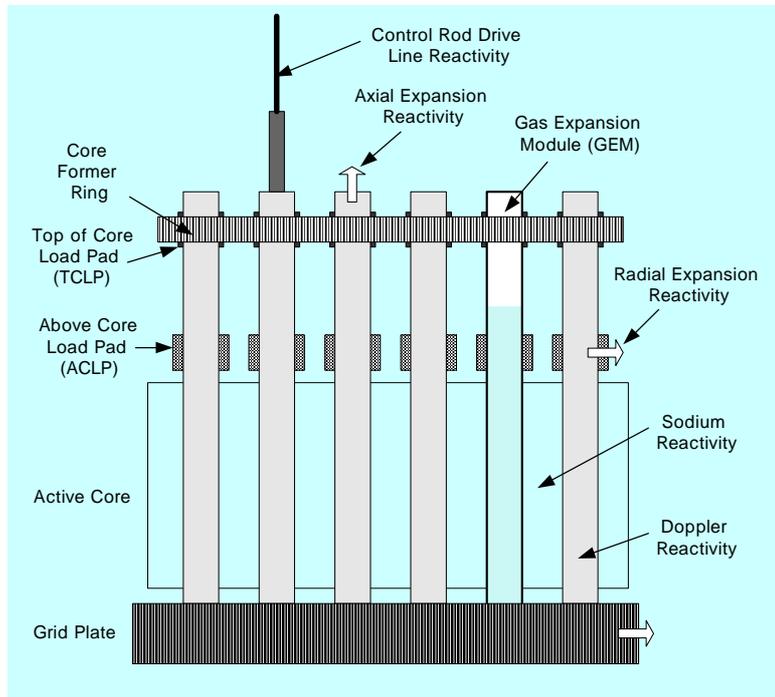
가 가

. KALIMER-600 가

가

,

, CRDL/RV



1

SASSYS-1/SAS4A

SSC-K

SSC-K

가

가

core support

barrel

가

가

가

가

SSC-K CRDL/RV

가

KALIMER

9.5m가

가

가

SSC-K

Hot Pool-2D (HP-2D)

2

HP-2D

SSC-K

2. CRDL/RV

2.1

CRDL

SSC-K

CRDL

, T_{Na}^{cr} 가 , T_{cr} .

$$M_{cr} C_p^{cr} \frac{dT_{cr}}{dt} = h_{cr} A_{cr} (T_{Na}^{cr} - T_{cr}), \quad (1)$$

$$M_{cr} = \quad , \text{ kg}$$

$$C_p^{cr} = \quad , \text{ J/kg K}$$

$$T_{cr} = \quad , \text{ K}$$

$$t = \quad , \text{ sec}$$

$$h_{cr} = \quad , \text{ W/m}^2 \text{ K}$$

$$A_{cr} = \quad , \text{ m}^2$$

$$T_{Na}^{cr} = \quad , \text{ K}, \quad .$$

가 .

$$\Delta Z_{cr} = Z_{cr}^0 * \alpha_{cr}(T_{cr}(t)) * \{(T_{cr}(t) - T_{cr}(0))\}. \quad (2)$$

(2)

$$T_{cr}(0) \quad Z_{cr}^0 \quad \text{가} \quad .$$

가 ,

가 . ,

$$T_{cr}(0) = T_l, \quad (3)$$

$$T_l \quad \text{vessel} \quad .$$

$$Z_{cr}^0 = Z_{cr}^{ref} \{1 + \alpha_{cr}(T_{cr}(0)) * (T_{cr}(0) - T_{cr}^{ref})\}, \quad (4)$$

$$\alpha_{cr} \quad . \quad T_{cr}^{ref} \quad , \quad Z_{cr}^{ref}$$

(2) 가 , ΔZ_{cr}

, ΔZ_{vs}

가

$$\Delta Z = \Delta Z_{cr} - \Delta Z_{vs}, \quad (5)$$

$$\rho^{CR} = C^{CR} \Delta Z. \quad (6)$$

C^{CR} 가 . ΔZ_{vs} 가
가 . 가

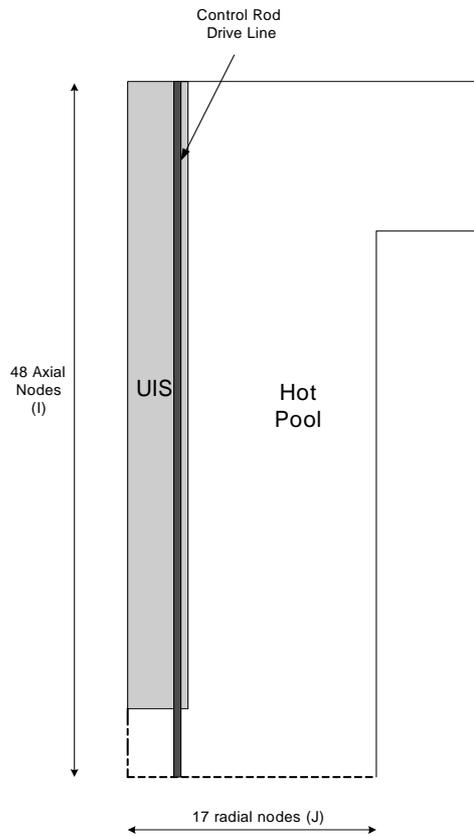
SSC-K (, 2002) .

2.2

SSC-K 가 가

Hot-Pool 2-D (, 2000)
HP-2D SSC-K

SSC-K



2 KALIMER KALIMER-

150 17 J=4
 48 I=1~6
 가 I=7~48 UIS
 HP-2D I=1~6
 가 J=4
 I=7~48 가 가 J=5
 가
 UIS
 가
 가
 HP-2D , N
 (1)

$$M_{cr}(i)C_p \frac{dT_{cr}(i)}{dt} = h_{cr}A_{cr}(i)\{T_{Na}^{cr}(i) - T_{cr}(i)\}, i=1, N-1 \quad (7)$$

, M_{cr} , A_{cr}

$$\Delta Z_{cr}(i) = Z_{cr}^0(i) * \alpha_{cr}(T_{cr}(i)) * \{(T_{cr}(i) - T_{cr}^0(i))\}, \quad (8)$$

$$\Delta Z_{cr} = \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \Delta Z_{cr}(i). \quad (9)$$

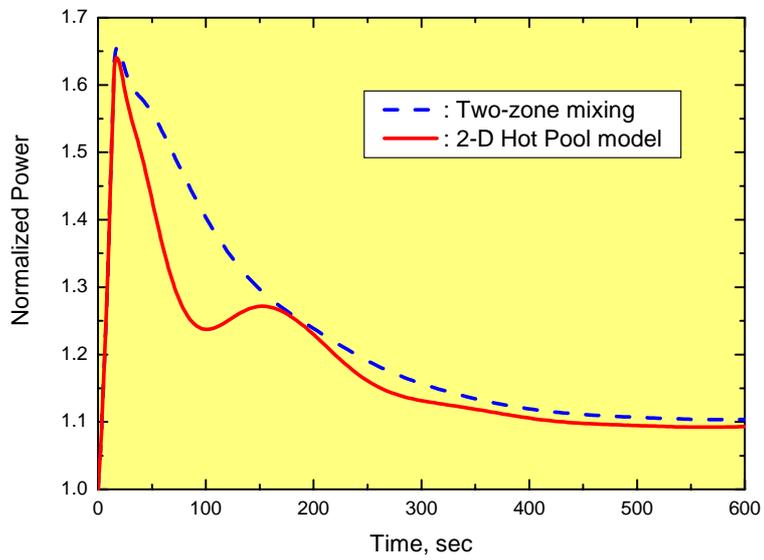
, ΔZ_{cr} 가

(5) (6)

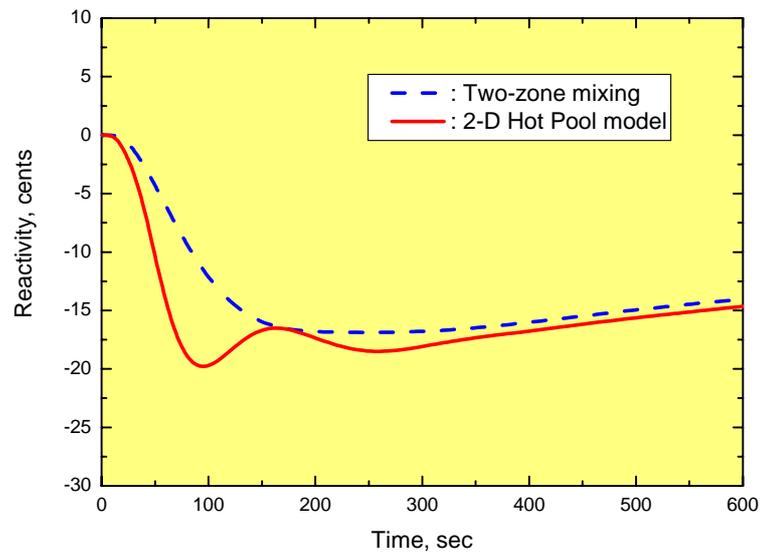
3.

150 MWe 가 KALIMER (,
 2002) (UTOP) 가 CRDL/RV 가 .
 3 4 UTOP CRDL/RV .
 가 100
 가
 5 6 CRDL/RV HP-2D

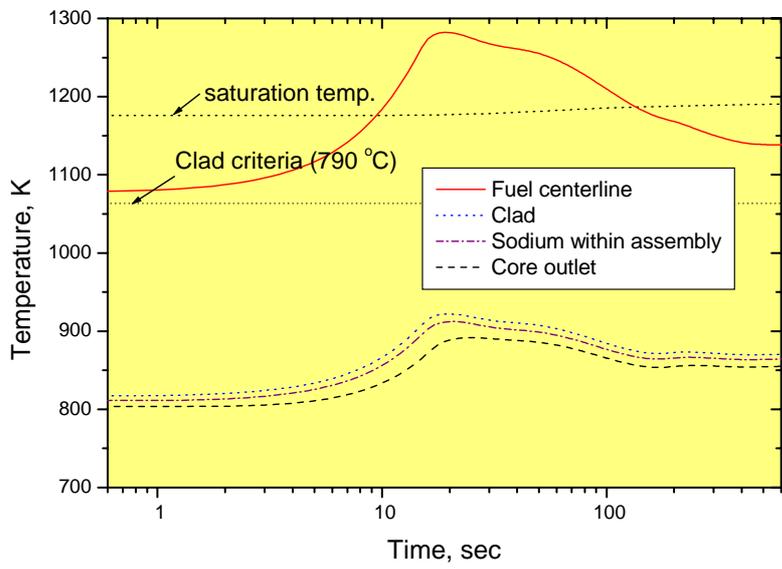
CRDL/RV
 . 20 가 가 가
 가
 CRDL/RV 100
 . 가 100 866 K
 855 K
 가100 840 K CRDL/RV 가
 855 K UTOP
 가
 가



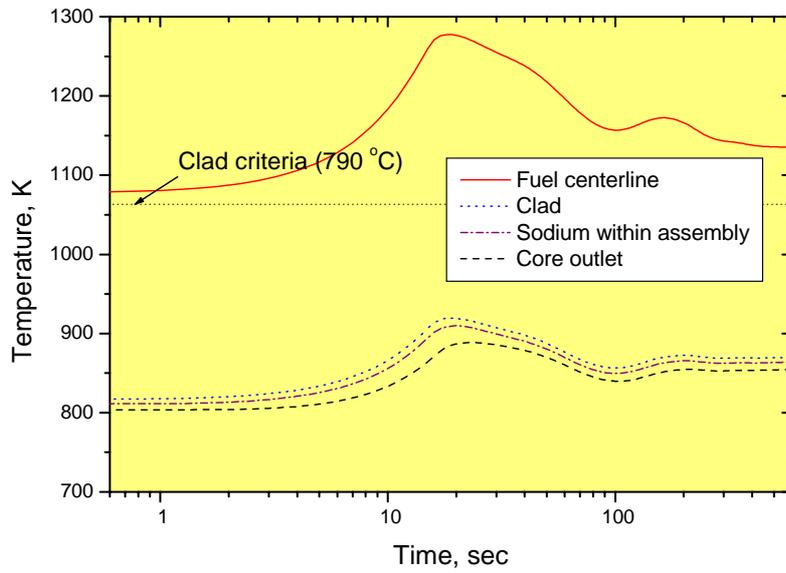
3 UTOP



4 UTOP CRDL/RV



5 1-D



6 HP-2D

4.

가

KALIMER 9.5 m

CRDL/RV

SSC-

K

Hot-Pool 2-D

SSC-K

CRDL/RV

KALIMER-150

UTOP

가

KALIMER

가

[1] , “SSC-K (Rev.1)”, KAERI/TR-2014/2002, (2002).

[2] , “2 ”, KAERI/TR-1566/2000, (2000).

[3] , “KALIMER ”, KAERI/TR-2204/2002, (2002).