

2004

CFAST

Parametric Analysis of Fire Model CFAST



NIST CFAST
(Radiative Fraction), (Lower Oxygen Limit),
CFAST
10%
가 가
가

Abstract

This paper describes the pump room fire of the nuclear power plant using CFAST fire modeling code developed by NIST. It is determined by the constrained or unconstrained fire, Lower Oxygen Limit (LOL), Radiative Fraction (RF), and the times to open doors, which are the input parameters of CFAST. According to the results, pump room fire is ventilation-controlled fire, so it is adequate that the value of LOL is 10% which is also the default value. It is appeared that the RF does not change the temperature of the upper gas layer. But the level of opening of the penetrating area and the times to opening it have an effect on the temperature of the upper layer, so it is determined that the results of it should be carefully analyzed.

1.

, 가 가 가

, Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI)

NSAC-178L[1]

10

3.6 가

가
Based Fire Safety Design)

가
(Performance-

가 가
PSA
가 Zone Model
NIST Building Fire Research Lab.
growth And Smoke Transport)

가
CFAST(Consolidated model of Fire
Zone Model
Graphic User Interface FASTLite

가
FAST .[3]
PSA CFAST, MAGIC
garbage in, garbage out

가
ISO TC 92 [4]

가
ASTM E 1355 [5]

CFAST

PSA

2.

PSA

Zone Model CFAST

가

가

2.1. Zone Model CFAST

가

(Fire Plume) .
 (Hot Gas
 Layer) 가 (Lower Layer) ,
 (Control Volume) (Zone)
 Zone Model . CFAST National Institute of Standards and
 Technology (NIST) , NIST FAST CCFM

CFAST

FASTLite Ver. 1.1

2.2.

1 가

8.14m (W) X 4.29m(D) X 8.46m(H) , 5.3m 1.0m
 (W) X 2.0m(H) Waffle Slab
 Zone Model
 Waffle Slab

2.3.

(1)

가

가

. 가

가

가

34.92m²

가

23.78 m²

(Heat of Combustion)

(Mass Loss Rate)

가

가

(Diesel Oil)

1. (Diesel Oil) [6]

Type	Heat of combustion (kJ/kg)	Mass loss rate (kg/m ² -s)
Diesel Oil	40	0.039

가
 가 ,
 가
 Diesel 70 37.1 MW ,
 62.4 가 ,
 Ultra-Fast Fire Growth (a=0.1878kJ/s²)
 37.1MW 62.4 가 (Q_{total}) 2315.04MJ
 Ultra-Fast Growth 333.2
 20,802 kW

(2) Case

Zone model CFAST , , ,
 가 ,
 가 (Ventilation-Limited
 Fire)가 (Constrained
 Fire) (Lower Oxygen Limit ; LOL)
 LOL 10% 0% 가 ,
 (Radiative Fraction : RF)
 , 0.2 0.4
 가 0%, 50%, 100%
 , 가
 (Back Draft)
 가

2. Case

	No.	Case	Fixed Value
Case 1	1	Constrained Fire - LOL 10	Radiative Fraction 0.3
	2	Unconstrained Fire - LOL 10	Radiative Fraction 0.3
	3	Constrained Fire - LOL 0	Radiative Fraction 0.3
	4	Unconstrained Fire - LOL 0	Radiative Fraction 0.3
Case 2	5	Radiative Fraction 0.4	Constrained Fire - LOL 10
	6	Radiative Fraction 0.3	Constrained Fire - LOL 10
	7	Radiative Fraction 0.2	Constrained Fire - LOL 10
Case 3	8	Door - Close	R.F - 0.3, C.F. LOL-10
	9	Door - half open	R.F - 0.3, C.F. LOL-10
	10	Door - Fully Open	R.F - 0.3, C.F. LOL-10
Case 4	8	Door - Close	R.F - 0.3, C.F. LOL-10
	11	Time to open door : 30s	R.F - 0.3, C.F. LOL-10
	12	Time to open door : 60s	R.F - 0.3, C.F. LOL-10
	13	Time to open door : 90s	R.F - 0.3, C.F. LOL-10
	14	Time to open door : 120s	R.F - 0.3, C.F. LOL-10
	15	Time to open door : 150s	R.F - 0.3, C.F. LOL-10
	16	Time to open door : 300s	R.F - 0.3, C.F. LOL-10
	17	Time to open door : 600s	R.F - 0.3, C.F. LOL-10

(3) 가

가 가 .

1) 가 20 ,
 , .

2) (Diesel Oil) , (Lubrication Oil)
가 가

3) 가 가
가 , 가

Ultra-Fast Growth .
가
가 가

가

4)

가

Zone Model

3.

Case

(1) Case 1 –

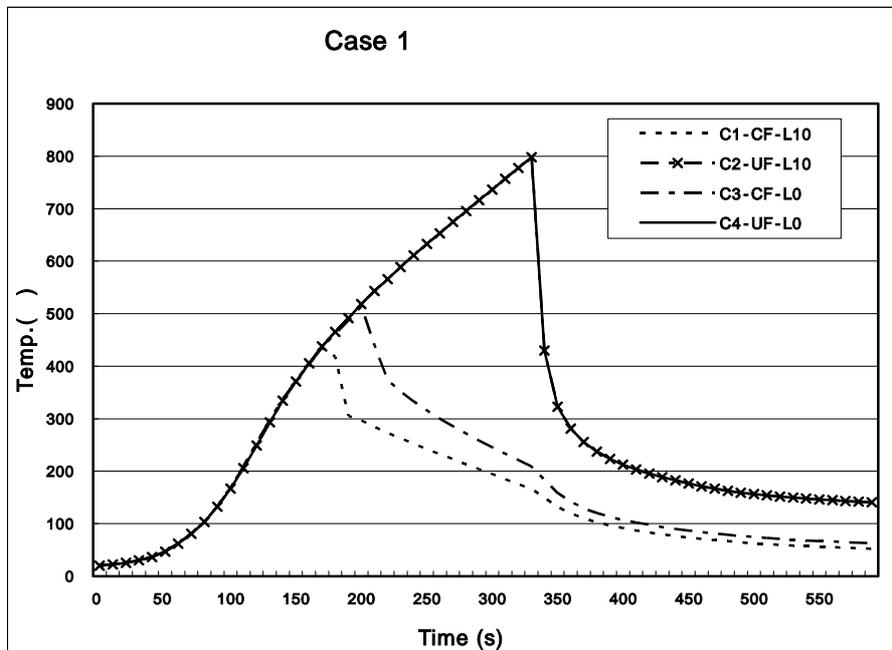
Constrained Fire Unconstrained Fire

(LOL)

가

2

4가



1. Case 1

1 C2-UF-L10 C4-UF-L0
 가 , Unconstrained Fire

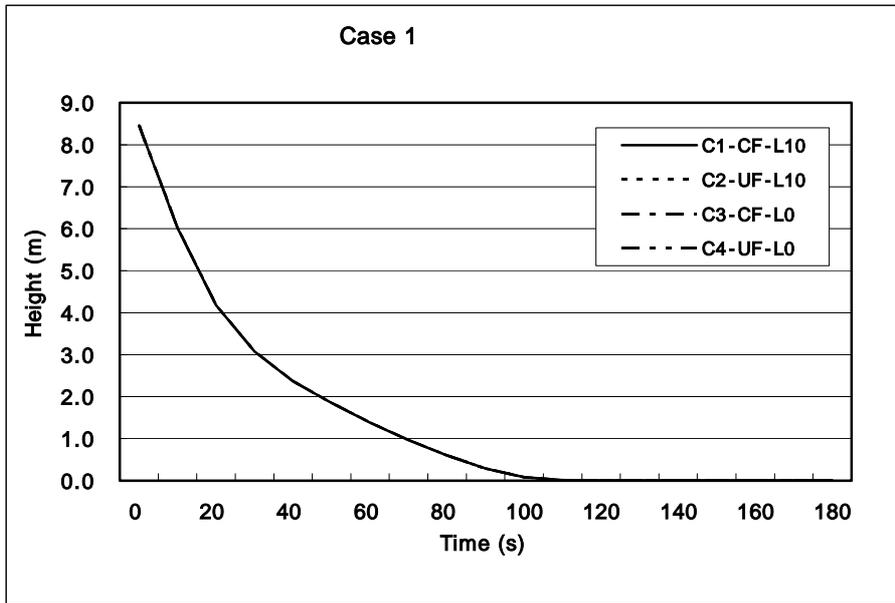
가

10% 가 가

가

(LOL)가

10%



2. Case 1

(2) Case 2 -

(RF)

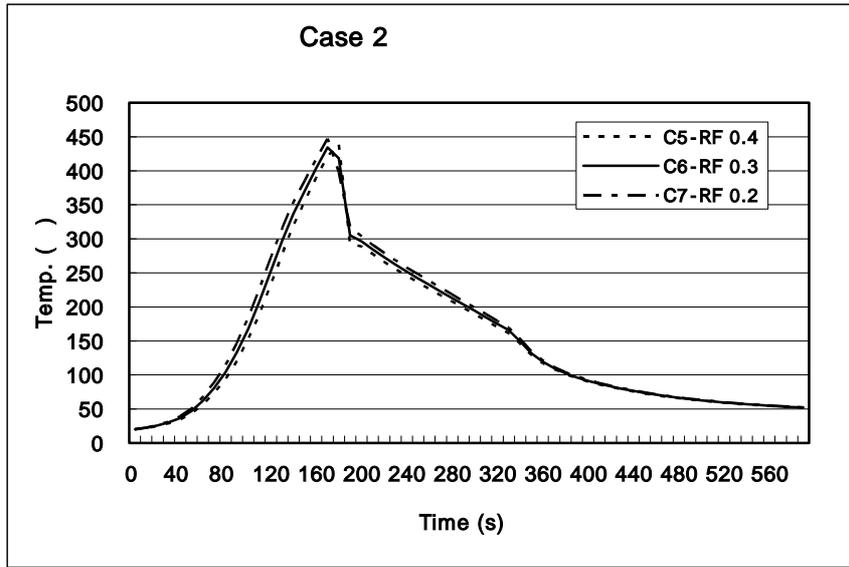
가

30%

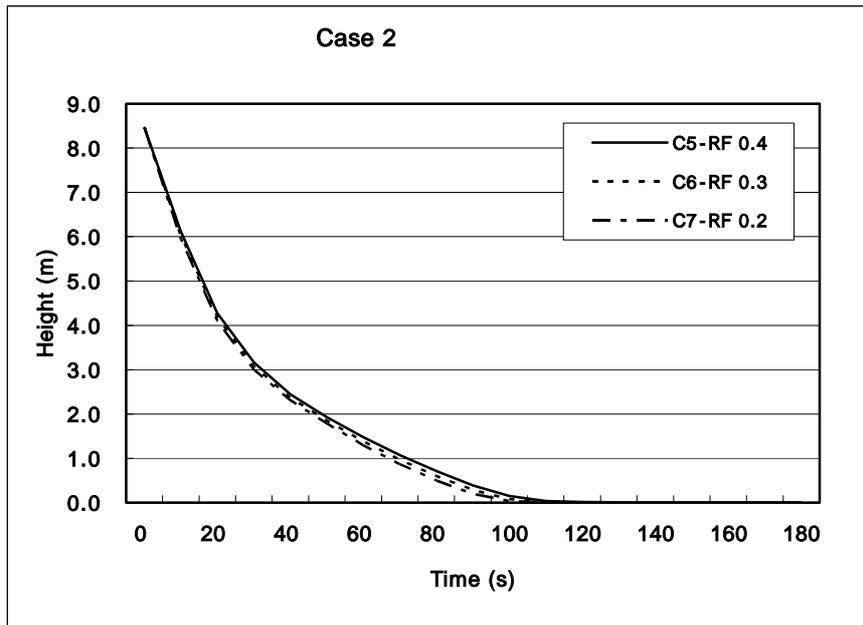
가

3

4



3. Case 2



4. Case 2

(3) Case 3 –

5.3m , 2m, 1m
가 . 가 가
(Ventilation-Controlled Fire)
0%, 50%, 100%

(4) Case 4 –

(Back Draft)

가

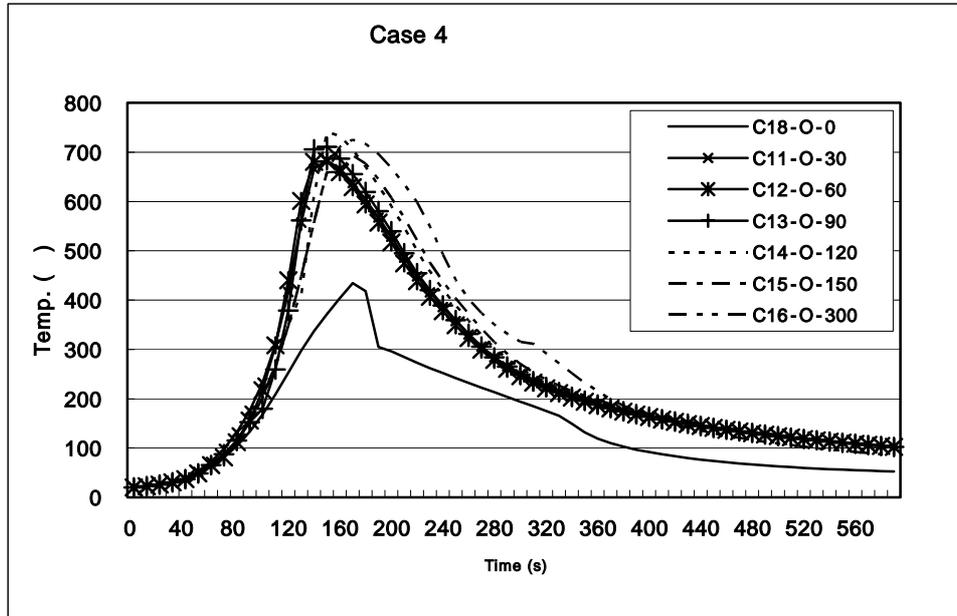
Back

Draft

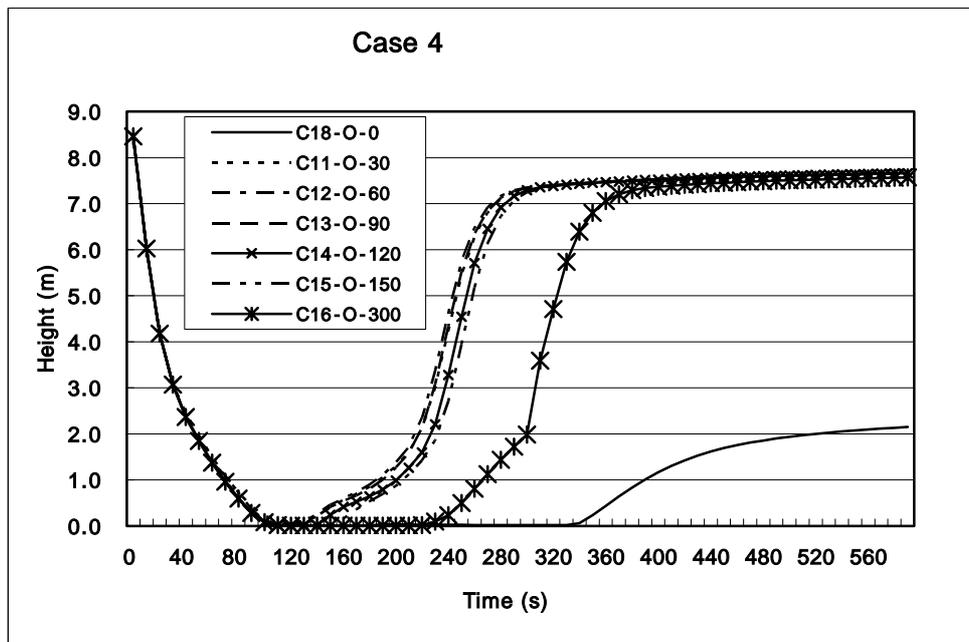
가

7

가



7. Case 4



8. Case 4

가

가
Back Draft

가

가

가

, Back

Draft

4.

1)

10%

2)

30%

3)

가
100%

50%

4)

100%

가

가

5)

400
700

가

가
300

가

가

가

가

가

[1] NSBAC-178L, Fire Event Database for U.S. Nuclear Power Plants, Electric Power Research Institute, January 1993.

[2] , , 2003 , , 2003.

[3] A User's Guide for CFAST Version1.6 ; Building and Fire Research Laboratory, National Institute of Standards and Technology, December, 1992.

[4] Richard D. Peacock, et al, Issue in Evaluation of Complex Fire Models, Fire Safety Journal, 1998.

[5] ASTM E 1355, Standard Guide for Evaluating the Predictive Capability of Fire Models, ASTM standard, 1992.

[6] WHC-SD-SQA-ANAL-501, "Fire Protection Guide for Waste Drum Storage Array," September 1996.