

'2002

1 (CCW) Cross-Tie

Transient Analysis for Implementation of Cross-Tie on CCWS in NPP

, * , *

103-16

*

360-9

CCW

가 가 가 Cross-Tie (Water Hammer) (Surge Tank) (Pressure Wave) 가 CCWS Cross-Tie LIQT Time Dependent 가

Abstract

The Component Cooling Water System(CCWS) consists of two independent, redundant closed loops and is capable of removing heat from the safety-related components required for normal operation and accident condition. In general, in case of the design of train division, One CCW division is the loss of

flow only to the non-essential load that the Nuclear Power Plant should be shutdown, we considered the applicability of cross-tie for CCWS. When the CCWS is cross-tie operating, the major concern with respect to water hammer is the possibility of excessively high impact pressure and system load change resulting from subsequent operating mode change. Also, the surge tank level transient between both trains through cross-tie design is the secondary concern because it could cause the RCP trip due to the unexpected generation of Lo-Lo level signal. In this paper, the result of transient analysis of cross-tie CCWS and the system operating performance during the operating mode change using LIQT program are described.

1.

CCW
 A B
 가 가 가
 (1)
 가 (Cross-Tie)
 Cross-Tie
 (Pressure Wave), (Water Hammer) (Cavitation)
 (Surge Tank)
 가 CCWS Cross-Tie
 CCWS
 Time Dependent LIQT

2.1

2.1

CCW
 1
 1 , CCW
 1
 . CCW 1
 100% 2 , 50% 3 ,
 1 , 1 1 .(1.)

3.

3.1

- 1) CCW / 가
10,000gpm 20,000gpm
- 2) (-13.4 psig @ 110)
(200psig)
- 3) Empty Level(7%)
- 4) /
(312psig)

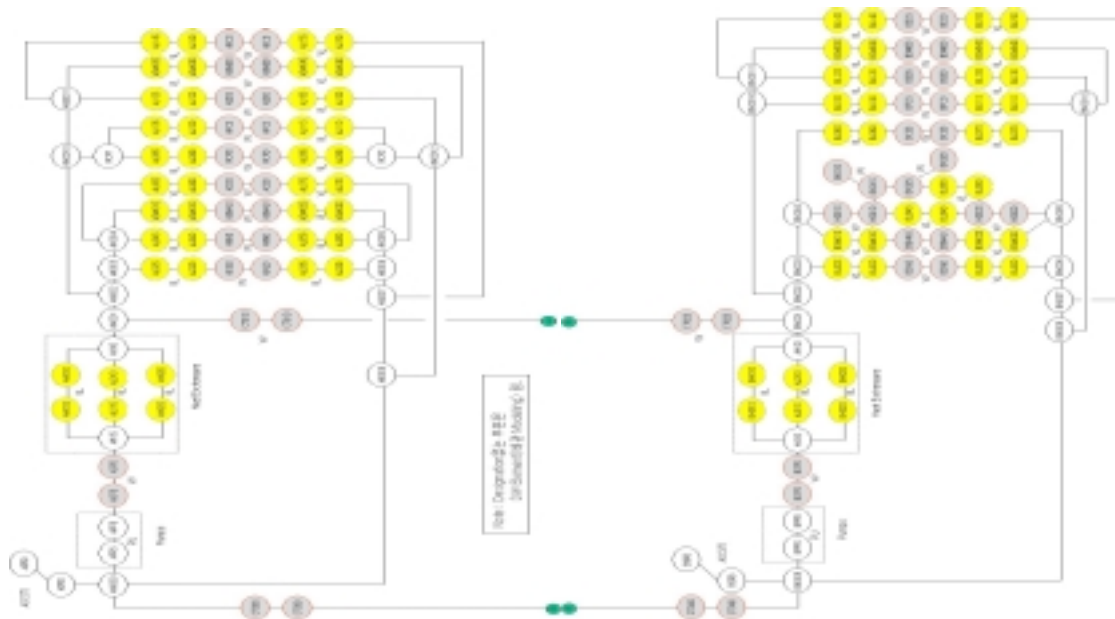
3.2

LIQT, Version 6.0

가 LIQT
CCW

3.3

CCW (.1)
2 Modeling
4"
Modeling . (2.)



3.4

3.4.1

가 ,

(195.6psig)

44.3 psig

(13.4psig)

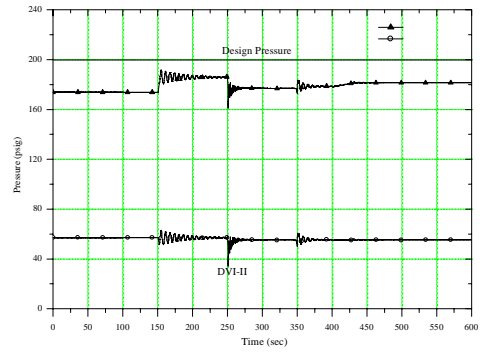
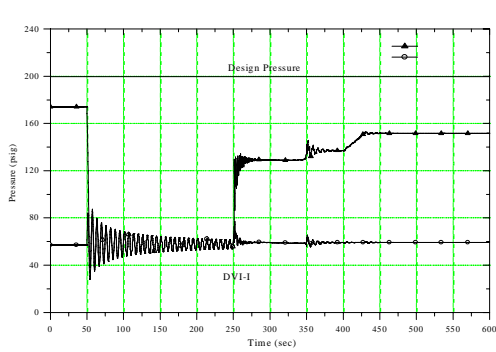
3.4.2

가

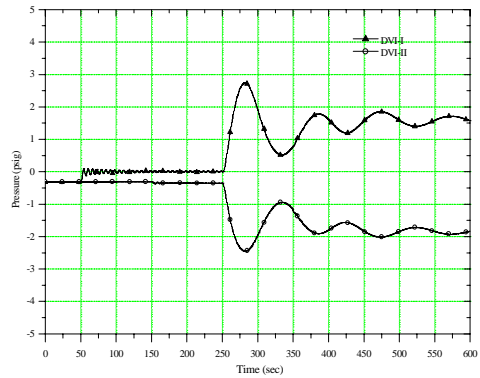
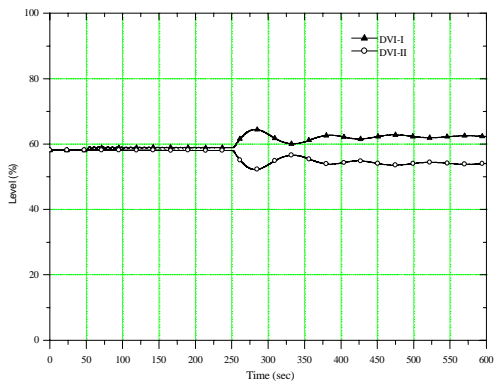
(▲ : 64.5%, ○ : 53.7%)가

.(3~6.

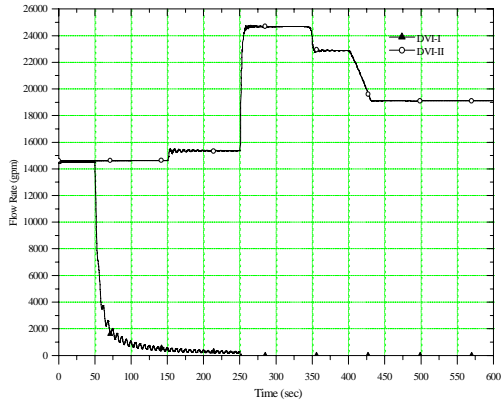
)



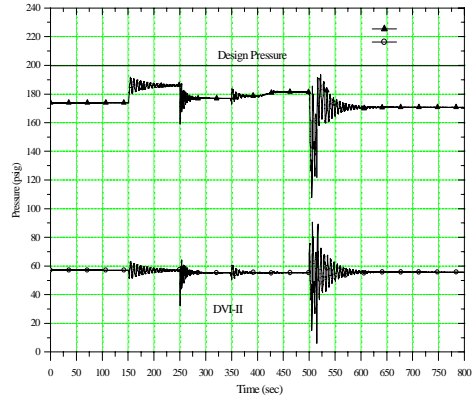
3.



4.



5.



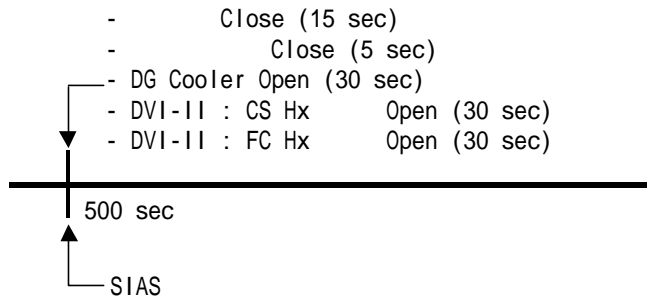
6.

3.4.3

DVI-A

(2)

SIAS



가

		or		
DVI-II	(gpm)	14,576	15,401	22,647 ()
	(psig)	174.0	170.2	197.6 ()
	(%)	58.18	53.2	53.0 ()
	(psig)	-0.31	-2.13	-2.45 ()
		: 15		
		: 5		

3.4.4

) 가 6" (DVI-A)
 (312psig),
 가
 42.1%
 (48.7%) (53.52%), RCP

			or		
DVI-I	(gpm)	14,504	-	-	
	(psig)	174.3	57.4	250 ()	
	(%)	58.14	53.52	51.17 ()	
DVI-II	(gpm)	14,628	2,103	24,777 ()	
	(psig)	173.7	185.9	270 ()	
	(%)	58.14	42.10	41.47	
(gpm)		0	8913 gpm		

4.

4.1

(200psig)

(-13.4 psig)

(270psig)

(312psig)

가

4.2

Level Setpoint

가
 - (58.9%) - (66%) 7.6%
 / (66%/58.9%) (4.7%)
 (53.9%) - (71.6%) - (53.9%)
 - (58.9%) - (53.7%) 5.2% 48.7%
 (3/-3psig)

4.3

5 ,

15 가

5.0

가 가

CCW

가

가

가

6.0

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4. SFEN(Frech Nuclear Energy Society), The European Pressurized Water Reactor, 19-21 Oct. 1997.
5. KEPCO. " 5,6 CCW Surge Tank Sizing Calc", 1999.06.
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 - Component Cooling Water System Design Criteria
 - Component Cooling Water System Function Description
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9. , , 1999.05.