MELCOR

Modification of MELCOR Code on Heat Transfer between Ex-vessel Corium and Overlying Water Pool

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Abstract

The modification of the MELCOR code, the integrated severe accident analysis program, has been performed for the heat transfer model between ex-vessel molten corium and overlying water pool. This model impacts on the corium-concrete interaction and the containment pressure behavior which are considered to be very important during severe accidents. Since the existing model do not consider debris particulation and water penetration in the ex-vessel debris cooling, the predicted heat flux is low compared to the measured value from the large scale experiments using real reactor materials. A dryout heat flux model has been employed in determining the heat removal from a debris bed by water penetration. Sensitivity analyses for debris particulate sizes and porosities are also performed and compared to MACE experiments.

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MELCOR Cavity(CAV) Package , 가 , CORCON-Mod3 **MELCOR** Framework (Multi-Layered Pool Model) (Partially Solidified), (Completely Solid) (Completely Molten), 가 . 가 Gas Agitation Lumped Mass) (() 가 Kutateladze[2] Surface Renewal[3] 가 가 [4] Quasi-Steady 가 가 (Gas Bubble) Kutateladze .[5] $Nu_a = 1.5 \times 10^{-3} Ku^{2/3} f(\mathbf{h})$ (2-1) Nu_a Nusselt Ku (Dimensionless Gas Velocity) . Greene .[3] $h = 1.95 k (\text{Re Pr})^{0.72} / r_b$ (2-2)k (Thermal Conductivity) , Re Characteristic Length R_b Superficial Gas Velocity J_g 가 , Pr Liquid Liquid Reynolds Prandtl \mathbf{r}_{b}

$A = 1 + 4.5 \frac{j_s}{U_b}$			(2-3)		
j _g Superficial Gas Velocity	, U _b	(Bubble Rise V	(Bubble Rise Velocity) .		
		가			
가	(Pool Boiling	Curve)			
. CORCON[7]	, C	,	(Nucleate Boiling),		
(Transition Boiling)	(Film Boiling)				
가			가		
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3. Dryout

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1Dryout(Average Quench Rate)[11].Dryout

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. Lipinski[12] Dryout

(Boiling Heat Transfer)

$$Q^{u} = A^{u} \times q^{''dry}$$
(2-4)
$$q^{''dry} = q_{T} \left[\sqrt{1.0 + \left(\frac{q_{T}}{2\pi}\right)^{2}} - \frac{q_{T}}{2\pi} \right]$$
(2-5)

$$\left[\bigvee \left(2q_L \right) \quad 2q_L \right]$$

$$q_T = q_T' \left(\frac{\mathbf{e}^3}{1 - \mathbf{e}} \right)^{1/2}$$
(2-6)

$$q_T' = h_{fg} \left(\frac{\boldsymbol{r}_s \boldsymbol{r}_\ell \left(\boldsymbol{r}_\ell - \boldsymbol{r}_s \right) g d}{F_6} \right)^{1/2}$$
(2-7)

$$F_{6} = 1.75 (\mathbf{r}_{s}^{1/6} + \mathbf{r}_{\ell}^{1/6})^{6}$$
(2-8)

$$q_{L} = q'_{L} \frac{e}{(1-e)^{2}}$$
(2-9)

$$q'_{L} = h_{fg} \frac{(r_{\ell} - r_{s})gd^{2}}{F_{4}}$$
(2-10)

$$F_4 = 150(\mathbf{m}_s^{1/4} + \mathbf{m}_t^{1/4})^4$$
(2-11)

$$q^{\prime\prime}dry$$
 Dryout , $A^{\prime\prime}$, e , d
, g $?$, \mathbf{r}_{s} , \mathbf{r}_{ℓ} , \mathbf{m}_{s} , \mathbf{m}_{ℓ} , h_{fg}

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IVILI						
		Lipi	inski Dryout		가	,
	MELCOR	가 1	4		H	Base Case
Ν	MELCOR	Case 1	Case 3	Dryout		가
		가		Case 1	=0.2, d=0	.3 cm, Case
2 :	=0.1, d=0.3 cm;	Case 3 =0.2, d=0.1	cm			
				(1	2)
		(3).			
MACE1b				(50cmx50cm	ı)	
			(Ga	ap)		가
		(10000)	200 kW/m ²			
	[1].			가	(~ m	ı)
				가		· .
Case 4	4 Dryout	가	0.17	cm,	0.2	,
					200 kW	$/m^2$
		· ,		10),000 가	
(4 28,000)		200	kW/m^2 7	
MELCO	OR 150	kW/m ² , Dryout		가	0.17	cm,
0.2	Case 4	MACE1b				

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0.17 cm, 200 kW/m²

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0.2

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MACE1b

kW/m²

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