

NSSS

Development of a New NSSS Thermal-Hydraulic Program for the KNPEC-2 Simulator Using a Best-Estimate Code

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, () a

1 2
RETRAN
1 NSSS
RETRAN
"Real-time simulation" "Robustness"
Robustness
가 RETRAN
ARTS 가

Abstract

KEPRI and KAERI have jointly developed an NSSS thermal-hydraulics (T/H) simulation program based on the best-estimate system code, RETRAN as a part of the upgrade project for the existing KNPEC (KEPCO Nuclear Power Education Center)-2 simulator whose reference plant is YGN unit 1. Since RETRAN has been developed for the realistic calculation of plant transients, simplifications and removing of discontinuities of the physical correlations of the RETRAN code were made to satisfy the simulator requirements of robustness and real time calculation capability. Some new models were also developed to extend the scope of the simulation that cannot be efficiently calculated by RETRAN.

1.

NSSS(Nuclear Steam Supply System)

[1] "Real-time simulation" "Robustness"

가

1990

/

RETRAN[2] RELAP5[3]

CATHARE2

Negative Training

가

"Real-time simulation"

"Robustness" 가

RETRAN

1 [4]

NSSS

(ARTS)

[5]. RETRAN

(Correlations)

Robustness

가 . RETRAN

ARTS

가

ARTS

2 ARTS

RETRAN

, 3 ARTS

. ARTS

[6]

2. RETRAN

RETRAN

EPRI(Electric Power Research Institute)가

[2].

가

가

RETRAN 3D

RETRAN 3D

(Two-phase flow)

5-Equation Model

:

- (Two-phase mixture)

$$\frac{d}{dt} M_K = \left[\sum_j W_j \right]_{inlet} - \left[\sum_j W_j \right]_{outlet}$$

Mixture Mass Mixture Mass
Convection in Convection out

-

$$\frac{d}{dt} M_{gk} = \left[\sum_j \{ X_g^m W - X_g^m X_l^m \mathbf{r} A V_{SL} \}_j \right]_{inlet} - \left[\sum_j \{ X_g^m W - X_g^m X_l^m \mathbf{r} A V_{SL} \}_j \right]_{outlet} + \Gamma_g$$

Mixture Mass Mixture Mass Vapor
Convection in Convection out Generation

-

$$\left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{L_k}{A_k} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{L_L}{A_L} \right] \frac{dW_j}{dt} = (P_k - P_L) + \left(\frac{\bar{W}_K^2}{\bar{r}_K A_K^2} \right) - \left(\frac{\bar{W}_L^2}{\bar{r}_L A_L^2} \right) + \frac{1}{2 \mathbf{r}_j} \left[1 + \bar{X}_j^m (1 - \bar{X}_j^m) \left(\frac{V_{SL_j}}{V_j} \right)^2 \right] \left[\frac{1}{A_L^2} - \frac{1}{A_K^2} \right] W_j^2$$

Static ΔP Momentum Flux - Mixture Momentum Flux - Area Change

$$+ [\bar{X}_j^m (1 - \bar{X}_j^m) \bar{r} A]_K \bar{V}_{SL_K}^2 - [\bar{X}_j^m (1 - \bar{X}_j^m) \bar{r} A]_L \bar{V}_{SL_L}^2 - \left(\frac{F_{w,j}}{A_K} + \frac{F_{w,j}}{A_L} \right) \Phi_{2r,j}^2 W_j |W_j| - \left(\frac{K_j}{2 \mathbf{r}_j A_j^2} \right) W_j |W_j|$$

Momentum Flux - Slip Friction Loss Form Loss

$$- \left(\int_K^j \mathbf{r} dz + \int_j^L \mathbf{r} dz \right) g + \frac{1}{2} \Delta P_p$$

Elevation Head Pump ΔP

- Slip ($v_g - v_l$)

$$V_{SL} = \frac{V(1 - C_o) - V_{gj}}{(1 - a) \left[\frac{\mathbf{r}_{ls}}{\mathbf{r}} - a C_o \frac{(\mathbf{r}_{ls} - \mathbf{r}_{gs})}{\mathbf{r}} \right]}$$

-

$$\frac{dU_K}{dt} = \left[\sum_j \{ W_j h_j + \bar{X}_j^m (1 - \bar{X}_j^m) \bar{n}_j A_j V_{SL_j} (h_j^l - h_j^g) \} \right]_{inlets} - \left[\sum_j \{ W_j h_j + \bar{X}_j^m (1 - \bar{X}_j^m) \bar{n}_j A_j V_{SL_j} (h_j^l - h_j^g) \} \right]_{outlets} + Q_K$$

Energy Convection in Energy Convection out Source Terms

-

$$p_K = p(M_K, M_{V_K}, U_K)$$

5

Mathematical closure

(Finite difference method)

Staggered

grid mesh

, Fully-implicit time scheme

[2].

3. ARTS

ARTS

, Robustness

RETRAN

3.1.

ARTS

1

NSSS

(Nodalization)

1-2

3-

Westinghouse

RETRAN Nodalization

1

62

(Control volume)

125 Fill Normal junction

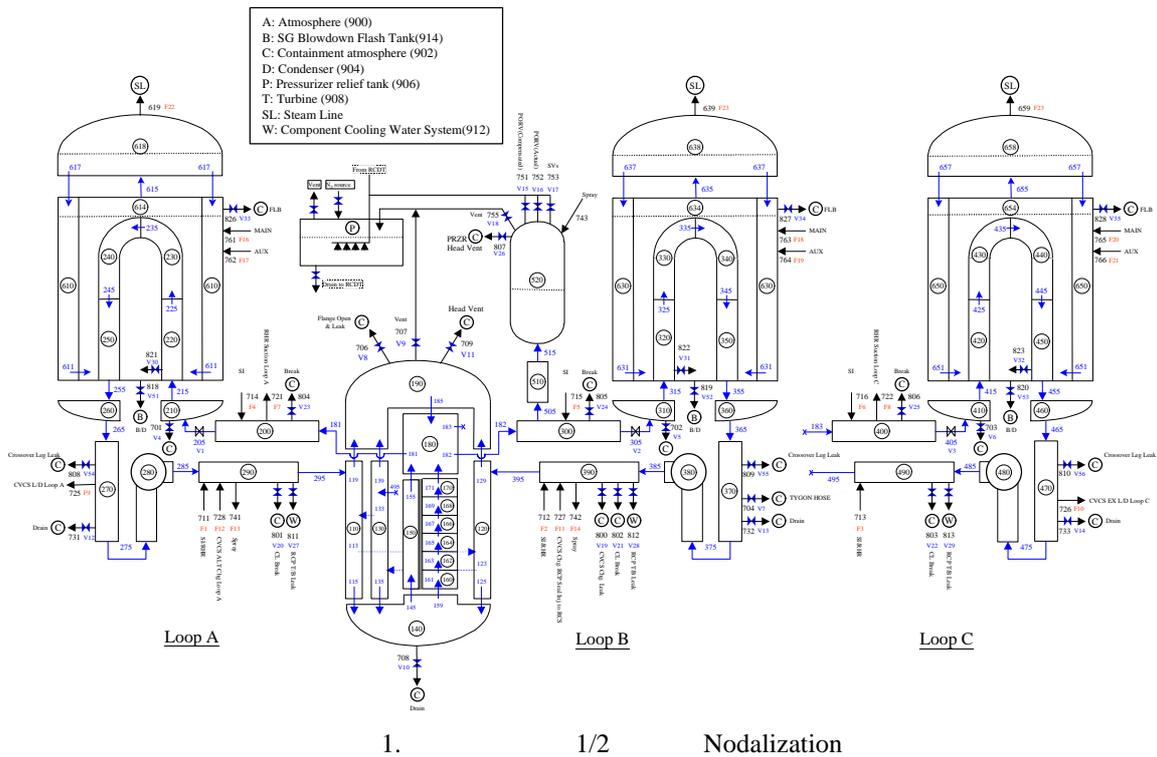
RETRAN

, RETRAN

(Phase)

가

Bubble-rise model



Crossflow junction

2 , 가 1 (Dome) 3
2

Bubble-rise

가

Bubble-rise

가 Loop B (Surge line) 가 1 가

가 1 Bubble-rise

2

1

3

, Cross-over leg, 1 ,

, 가

가 LOCA

Fill

Junction

2.2. Robustness

RETRAN

ARTS 가 RETRAN

(Single phase liquid)

(Two-phase flow)

가

Robustness가

1

RETRAN

NSSS T/H

ARTS

1

(Derivative terms) 가 Implicitness

NSSS T/H

- Slip

Algebraic slip model

RETRAN

Algebraic slip

Slip $(v_g - v_l)$ (sign) (Nodalization)

RETRAN Junction Downstream Upstream

Slip

Slip

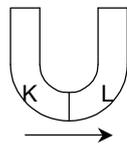
1: RETRAN ARTS

Description	RETRAN3D	ARTS	
Uses	Safety Analysis, Performance Analysis	T/H module for simulator	
Platform	UNIX workstation	Windows 95/98/NT/2000 (Visual Digital Fortran compiler)	
Language	Fortran 77	Fortran 90	
Program type	Execution module	Static library	
Simulation capabilities	Normal operation to SBLOCA	Normal operation to large LOCA incl. mid-loop operation	
Field equations	3/4/5 equation models	same as RETRAN3D	
Equation of State		same as RETRAN3D	
Steady-state solution model		N/A	
Solution technique	Nearly implicit	same as RETRAN3D	
FTB package		same as RETRAN3D + fixed size arrays for additional variables	
Input process	Text based input/Restart	Restart only (self-developed routine)	
Output process	Text based output	self-developed to communicate with simulator	
Physical models	Slip	Algebraic / Dynamic slip models	self-developed algebraic slip model
	Interfacial heat transfer		simplified model developed in-house
	Donor (junction) properties		modified for level tracking
	Heat transfer coefficient calc. model		simplified for fast execution and robustness
	Heat conduction model		simplified and tuning factor included
	Control model		developed in-house
	Kinetics model		N/A
	DNB calculation model		N/A
	Enthalpy transport		N/A
	Time-dependent model		developed in-house to adapt in simulator
	Fill junctions		developed in-house to adapt in simulator
	Trip model		developed in-house to adapt in simulator
	PRT model	treated as normal control volume	developed in-house for fast execution and robustness
	Boron transport	General Transport model	developed in-house for convenience
	Radioisotope transport	General Transport model	developed in-house for fast execution (simplified nodalization used)
Environmental energy loss	Heat conduction model	developed in-house for fast execution (simplified nodalization used)	
Interface with simulator package	N/A	developed in-house	
ARTS calling schedule module	N/A	developed in-house to ensure the real-time execution	
Backup routines	N/A	developed in-house for robustness	
Large break LOCA model	Out of simulation scope	developed in-house for robustness	
Mid-loop calculation model	Out of simulation scope or too slow	developed in-house for robustness and real-time simulation	
Others		Lots of small modifications made for robustness and real-time simulation	

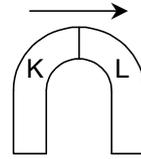
, 2 (가)

, ()

RETRAN slip



(가)



()

2. Slip

가

junctions

ARTS

Junction

Slip

가

- 가

RETRAN

가 가

가

Equation system

가

Equilibrium

Nonequilibrium

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“ 가 ”

RETRAN

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가

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가

가

가 가

. ARTS

가 가 가

가

가

가

2.3.

ARTS

NSSS

(Dedicated Models)

Robustness

- 가

가

, 가

(Pressurizer Relief Tank; PRT)

. PRT

,

가 가

. 가

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PRT

Sparger

가 PRT (Phase separation) ARTS PRT (Time-step size) 가 / [7].

- ARTS 가 "1" [4]

- 가 ARTS Nodalization 가 [6]. , 가 , 가 () 가

- ARTS Robustness (Calculation failure) ARTS 가 가 Robustness ARTS 가 NSSS [5].

가 ARTS 가 가 Time-step RCS 2

, , 가 RCS
 1
 HEM(Homogeneous Equilibrium Model)
 Angular momentum equation Loop momentum equation 가
 [5].

4.

1 NSSS , , RCS
 RETRAN NSSS ARTS
 , RETRAN 1/2
 Robustness 가
 , RETRAN 가 /
 ARTS (Non-Integrated Standalone Test)
 1
 ARTS NSSS Negative Training 가
 (Best-Estimate)
 가

1. Nuclear Power Plant Simulators for Use in Operator Training and Examination, ANSI/ANS-3.5-1998, American Nuclear Society (1998).
2. M. P. Paulsen et al., RETRAN 3D code manual, EPRI NP-7450, Electric Power Research Institute (1998).
3. RELAP5 Code Development Team, RELAP5/MOD3 code manual, NUREG/CR-5355, U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (1995).
4. 1 (), , 1995. 1.
5. , 2 , 00- - 165, , 2000.4.
6. , “ ”, 2 NSSS
 ”, 2001 .
7. , “가 ”,
 1999 , 1999. 10. 31, .