

**Sketch on the air/steam supply for the
Full-size Downcomer Test Facility during Reflood**

150

-1400(APR-1400)

(DVI)

/ 가 가 가

Abstract

A study on the air/steam supply system is performed, which can supply the necessary flow for the full-size downcomer test facility that might be constructed for the confirmation of the direct vessel injection system of APR-1400. This review can show that the pressurized vessel supply method is most plausible among many options. If this system is successfully constructed and operated, it can be utilized for the improvements of the future systems of Korea Standard Nuclear Plant and APR-1400.

1.

-1400(Advanced Power Reactor; APR-1400)

(Direct Vessel Injection; DVI)

가

scaling law

DVI

가

가

가

가

가

가 가

가

가

/

. 2

/

가

, 3

가

, 4

2.

APR-1400

/

(LB-LOCA)

가

가

가

. 가

2D/3D[1]

. 2D/3D

가

가

-1

30°C

-1

68kg/s

84kg/s

ECC Flow = 246kg/s

ECC water temperature = 30°C

Specific heat = 4.2 kJ/kg°C

Total condensation potential = $246 \cdot (100-30) \cdot 4.2$
 $= 426 \cdot (100-30) \cdot 4.2$

Latent Heat = 2258 kJ/kg

Total Condensation Rate = $246 \cdot (100-30) \cdot 4.2 / 2258 = 32.03 \text{ kg/s}$
 $= 426 \cdot (100-30) \cdot 4.2 / 2258 = 55.47 \text{ kg/s}$

-1

Broken Cold Leg Steam Flow (kg/s)	ECC injection Flow (kg/s)	Condensation Rate (kg/s)	Condensation Corrected Steam Flow (kg/s)
47-52	246	32	79-84
36	246	32	68
25	246	32	57
19	246, 426	32-56	51-75
			$(51+84)/2=68$

가 가 가
1.0m², 34m/s
34m³/s
68kg/s
34kg/s
APR-1400
35m/s 가 가
5m 0.3 (=5*3.14/35/2)
(core barrel) 10
30 가

3.

/ 가

/

UPTF 가

가

가

가

가

4.

30

가

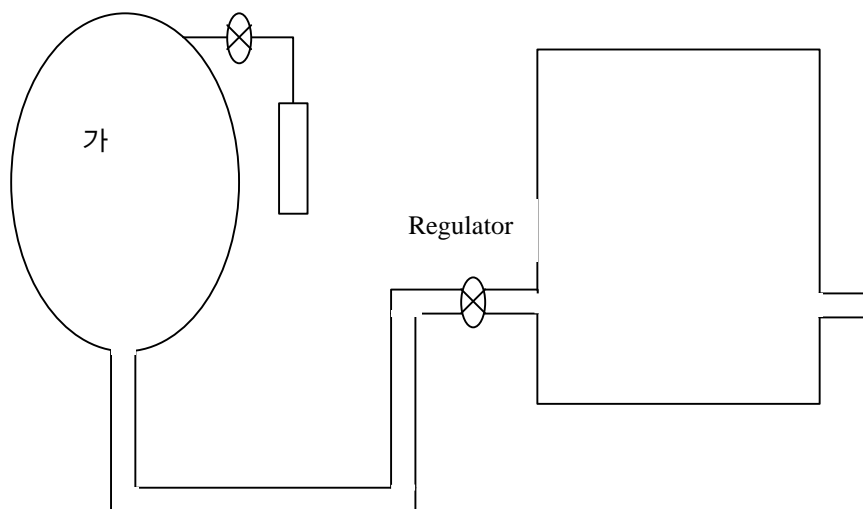
4.1 가

가

가

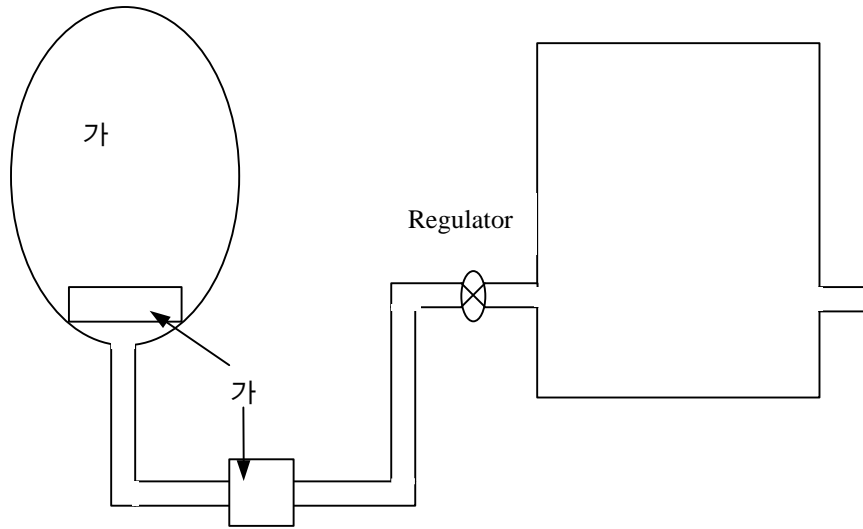
(-1).

-1 가



Fluidic Device
 Safety Injection Tank(SIT)
 SIT
 가 full-size test
 가
 68m³, 40bar
 68*40/34=80
 1bar
 2
 30
 -2 가 가
 enthalpy 가 가
 가 Pressurizer Heater enthalpy 가
 가 hydrogen igniter
 가

-2 가



4.2

-2 , Container

trailer

trailer

가

100km

28m/s, 120km/s

33m/s, 150km

42m/s

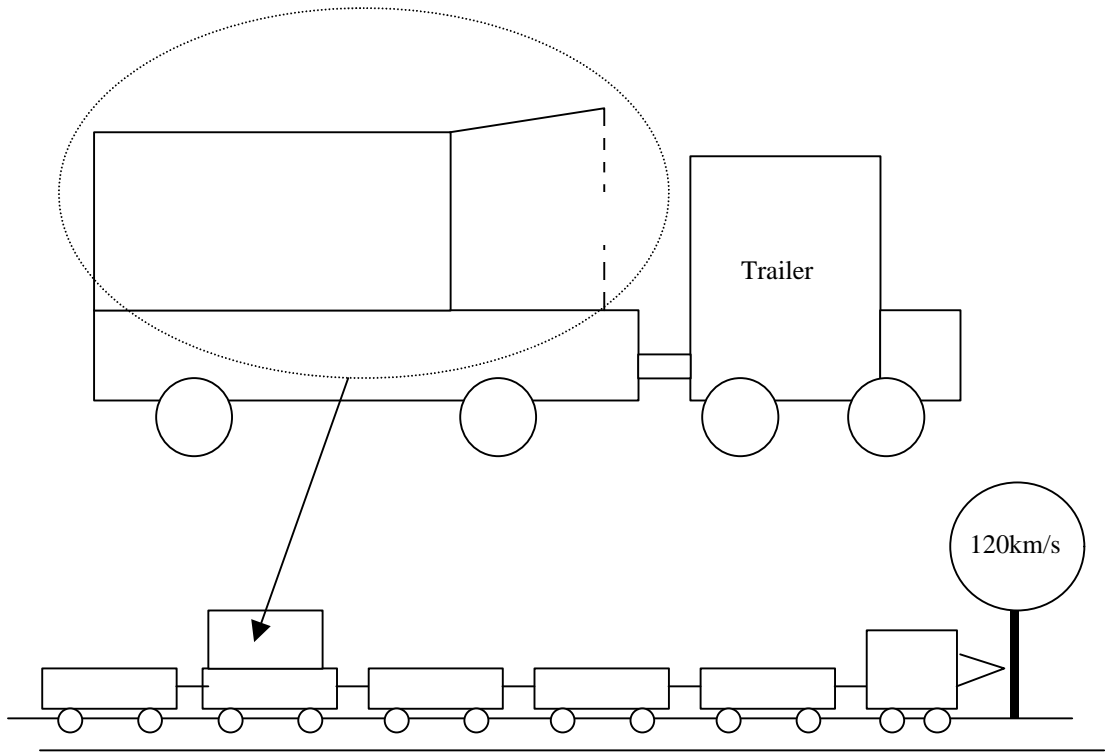
120km/s

가

34m²

가

-3



5.

가
가

4.1

DVI 가

가

APR-1400

2D/3D[1]

가

가

가

SIT

가 가

가

[1]

“ ..the surge (induced by nitrogen discharge) would quench the hottest portion of the hottest rod, with a sustained turnaround in the cladding temperatures....[1]”

/

, KSNP

APR-1400

1. P. S. Damerell, et. al., “2D/3D Program Work Summary Report”, NUREG/IA-0126, June 1993