Development of a Computer Program to Analyze Thermal Hydraulics in Containment

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 (CAP, Containment thermal hydraulics

 Analysis Program)

 Newton-Raphson

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 (fully implicit scheme)
 Tagami, Uchida

(flashing)

CONTEMPT4/MOD5

Abstract

A computer program(CAP, Containment thermal hydraulics Analysis Program) is developed for the analysis of the containment thermal hydraulic response to Loss-of-Coolant Accident. The mass and energy conservation equations are set up for the mixture of liquid water-vapor-air in the atmosphere region and for the subcooled or saturated water in the liquid pool region, respectively, assuming uniform, but different temperatures for each region. The conservation equations are solved by using the Newton-Raphson method. The conduction equation for the heat structure is set up, and solved by the fully implicit numerical scheme. Several user options including Tagami-Uchida condensation heat transfer, heat transfer to the liquid pool region, adiabatic heat transfer, constant surface temperature, are given on the surface of the heat structure. The computer program also includes the models for the flash of the primary system water blowdown, interaction between the two regions, containment spray, and fan cooler. Finally, validation is performed through the comparison of the results from the developed computer program and the previous best-estimate containment thermal hydraulic analysis program, CONTEMPT4/MOD5.

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$$m_{w}^{new} = m_{w} + \Delta m$$

$$r_{w}^{new} = \frac{m_{w}^{new}}{V_{atm}}$$

$$U^{new} = M_{air}C_{v,air}T + m_{w}u_{w} + \Delta e$$
(1)
(2)
(3)

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Gibbs-Dalton's law

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$$U^{t} = M_{air}C_{v,air}^{t}T^{t} + m_{w}^{new}u_{w}^{t}(p_{wv}^{t},T^{t})$$

$$\mathbf{r}_{wv}^{t} = \mathbf{r}_{wv}^{t}(p_{wv}^{t},T^{t})$$

$$(4)$$

$$(5)$$

$$U^{t} = M_{air}C_{v,air}^{t}T^{t} + m_{w}^{new}u_{w}^{t}$$
(6)

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$$x^{t} = \frac{\boldsymbol{r}_{g,sat(T^{t})}}{\boldsymbol{r}_{f,sat(T^{t})} - \boldsymbol{r}_{g,sat(T^{t})}} (\frac{\boldsymbol{r}_{g,sat(T^{t})}}{\boldsymbol{r}_{w}^{new}} - 1)$$
(7)

$$u_{w}^{t} = (1 - x^{t})u_{f,sat(T^{t})} + x^{t}u_{g,sat(T^{t})}$$
(8)

(1) (8)

Newton-Raphson

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$$hum = p_{wv} / p_{g,sat(T^{new})}$$
(9)
$$M : R : T^{new}$$

$$p_{tot}^{new} = \frac{V_{atr} + ar^2}{V_{atm}} + p_{wv}^{new}$$
(10)

2.2

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$$m_p^{new} = m_p + \Delta m_p \tag{11}$$
$$U_p^{new} = m_p u_p + \Delta e_p \tag{12}$$

$$U_p^t = m_p^{new} u_p^t (p_{tot}, T_p^t)$$
⁽¹³⁾

Newton-Raphson

(11) (13)

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$$V_{p} = \frac{m_{p}^{new}}{\boldsymbol{r}_{p}^{new}(p_{tot}, T_{p}^{new})}$$
(14)
$$V_{atm} = V - V_{p}$$
(15)

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de-entrainment

de-entrainment

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 $u_p > u_{f,sat(P_{tot})}$

$$\Delta m_{boil} = m_p \frac{u_p - u_{f,sat(P_{tot})}}{u_{g,sat(P_{tot})} - u_{f,sat(P_{tot})}}$$

2.4



, de-entrainment ,

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(16)

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10¹² sec⁻¹

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(17)

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2.5

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(temperature flash)

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(pressure flash) 가

$$\Delta m_{flash} = \frac{h_{in} - h_{f,sat(P_{tot})}}{h_{g,sat(P_{tot})} - h_{f,sat(P_{tot})}} \Delta m_{in}$$
(18)

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$$\boldsymbol{h}_{s} = \frac{\boldsymbol{h}_{sf} - \boldsymbol{h}_{s}}{\boldsymbol{h}_{e} - \boldsymbol{h}_{s}} \tag{19}$$

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$$x_{s} = \frac{h_{sf} - h_{f,sat(T)}}{h_{g,sat(T)} - h_{f,sat(T)}}$$
(20)

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$$\Delta m_{fcc} = \min(\frac{f \cdot \Delta q_{fc}}{h_{wv} - h_{f,sat(pwv)}}, m_w)$$
(21)

2.7

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$$\frac{\mathbf{r}C_{p,i-1} + \mathbf{r}C_{p,i}}{2} \left(T_i^{n+1} - T_i^n\right) = \frac{2\Delta t}{\Delta x_{i-1} + \Delta x_i} \left(\frac{k_i}{\Delta x_i} T_{i+1}^{n+1} - \left(\frac{k_i}{\Delta x_i} + \frac{k_{i-1}}{\Delta x_{i-1}}\right) T_i^{n+1} + \frac{k_{i-1}}{\Delta x_{i-1}} T_{i-1}^{n+1}\right) \quad (22)$$

$$k_{1} \frac{T_{1}^{n+1} - T_{2}^{n+1}}{\Delta x_{1}} = h_{l}^{n} \left(T_{bl}^{n} - T_{1}^{n+1} \right)$$
(23)

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$$k_{n-1} \frac{T_n^{n+1} - T_{n-1}^{n+1}}{\Delta x_{n-1}} = h_r^{\ n} \left(T_{br}^{\ n} - T_n^{\ n+1} \right)$$
(24)

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(Tri-diagonal matrix)

Thomas

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2.8

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$$q_w = h_w A_w (T_b - T_w)$$
(25)

1	$h_w=0.0 Btu/ft^2-hr-°F$	-
2	$h_w = 0.405 \ Btu/ft^2 - hr - {}^{\circ}F$	-
3	h_w =10038 Btu/ft ² -hr-°F	-
4	$h_w = h_{tnc}$ ()	-
5	$h_w = h_{tu}$ (Tagami-Uchida)	

Uchida

 $h_{\max} = f_{mtag} C \left(\frac{U}{V t_{peak}} \right)^{0.62}$

(Steam binding)

. Tagami

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가 4.0 (26) .

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$$h_{tag} = h_{\max} \frac{t}{t_{peak}}$$
(27)

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$$h_{tag} = h_{\min} + (h_{\max} - h_{\min}) \frac{t}{t_{peak}}$$
⁽²⁸⁾

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$$h_{min}$$
 8 Btu/ft²-h-°F

Tagami

Uchida	. Uchida	/
2		Uchida

$$h_{uch} = f_{much} h_{uchida}$$

Tagami

, f_{mtag}

(26)

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3)

(29)

2	/

(/)	$(h_{uchi}, Btu/ft^2-h-{}^{\circ}F)$	(/)	$(h_{uchi}, Btu/ft^2-h-°F)$
> 50	2.0	3.0	29.1
20	8.0	2.3	37.0
18	9.0	1.8	46.0
14	10.0	1.3	63.0
10	14.0	0.8	98.1
7	17.0	0.5	140.
5	21.0	< 0.1	280.
4	24.0		

 (f_{much}) 1.2 가 Tagami .

Uchida

$$h = h_{uch} + (h_{max} - h_{uch}) \exp(-t_{uch}(t - t_{peak}))$$
(30)

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0.025 가 , t_{uch} . (10^5) Tagami-Uchida 2 . •

Tagami-Uchida



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Tagami-Uchida

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$$10^7 < Gr \,\mathrm{Pr} < 10^{12} \tag{31}$$

$$h_{tnc} = 2.0 \left(\mathbf{r}_{f}^{2} g \mathbf{b}_{f} \Delta T C_{pf} \frac{k_{f}^{2}}{\mathbf{m}_{f}} \right)^{1/3}$$
(32)

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$$m_{wc} = \frac{q_w}{h_{wv} - h_{f,sat(pwv)}}$$

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(23), (24)

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Nomenclature

 (ft^3) V_{atm} = M_{air} (lbm)= m_w (lbm) = u_w (Btu/lbm) = Т (R)= Δm 가 (lbm) = Δe 가 = (Btu) m_w^{new} (lbm) = \boldsymbol{r}_{w}^{new} (lbm/ft^3) = U^{new} = (Btu) $C_{v,air} =$ (Btu/lbm-R) u_{wv} = (Btu/lbm) $p_{wv} =$ (psi) Superscript, t = x^{t} = u_w^t (Btu/lbm) = - $\boldsymbol{r}_{f,sat(T^t)} =$ (lbm/ft^3) $\boldsymbol{r}_{g,sat(T^t)} =$ (lbm/ft^3) $u_{f,sat(T^t)} =$ (Btu/lbm) $u_{g,sat(T^t)} =$ (Btu/lbm) $m_p \equiv$ (lbm) $u_p =$ (Btu/lbm) 가 (lbm) $\Delta m_p =$ $\Delta e_p \equiv$ 가 (Btu) $m_p^{new} =$ (lbm) $U_p^{new} =$ (Btu) $p_{tot} =$ (psi) $T_p =$ (*R*) $V_p =$ (ft^3) $V_{atm} =$ (ft^3) $p_{tot} =$ (psi) $\Delta m_{boil} =$ (lbm) $u_{f,sat(P_{tot})} =$ (*Btu/lbm*) $\mathcal{U}_{g,sat(P_{tot})} \equiv$ (Btu/lbm) $\Delta m_{flash} =$ (lbm)

Δm_{in} =	(lbm)	
h _{in} =	(Btu/lbm)	
$h_{g,sat(P_{tot})} =$	(Btu/lbm)	
$h_{f,sat(P_{tot})} \equiv$	(Btu/lbm)
h _s =		,
$h_{s} =$	(Btu/lbm)	
$h_{sf} =$	(Btu/lbm)	
h_{e} =	(Btu/lbm)	
f =		
$h_{f,\text{sat}(\text{max})} =$	(Btu/lbm)	
$\Delta m_{fac} =$	(lbm)	
$T_{bl} =$	(°F)	
$h_l =$	$(Btu/ft^2-sec-{}^{o}F)$	
T_{br} =	(°F)	
$h_r =$	$(Btu/ft^2$ -sec-°F)	
$Y_w \equiv T$	(Btu/sec)	
$h_{w} \equiv h$	$(^{\circ}F)$	
$A_w \equiv A_w$	(Btw/ft-sec-Tr)	
$h_{\rm max}$ _	(μ^{\prime})	
<i>C</i> =	. 72.98	
U ₌	(Btu)	
<i>V</i> =	(ft^3)	
t_{peak} =	(.	sec)
f_{mtag} =		
h_{tnc} =	$(Btu/ft^2-h-{}^{o}F)$	
\boldsymbol{r}_f =	- (lbm/ft^3)	
<i>g</i> =	7 (ft/s ²)	
$\boldsymbol{b}_f =$	(R^{-1})	
ΔT =	(<i>°</i> F)	
C_{pf} =	(Btu/lbm-°F)	
$k_f =$	$(Btu/ft-h - {}^{\circ}F)$	
$m_f \equiv m$	(lbm/ft-sec)	
$h^{m_{wc}} =$	(lbm/s)	
$h_{wv} = h$	(Btu/lbm)	
$f_{sat(pwv)} =$	(<i>Btu/lDm</i>)	

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