

An Analysis of Thermal Hydraulic Phenomena in Containment Building during LOCA for KNU 2

103 - 16

56 - 1

130 202

Phone: +82-2-3285-6111, Fax: +82-2-3285-6112, Email: yeonmoon@hanmail.net

2

CONTEMPT-LT/028

CONTEMPT4/MOD5

Abstract

In this paper, thermal hydraulic phenomena such as pressure and temperature in containment building are analyzed and compared using CONTEMPT-LT/028 and CONTEMPT4/MOD5, design code of containment pressure and temperature, for KNU2. Various models related to heat transfer which affect the behavior of pressure and temperature in containment are reviewed and calculations using the different models are performed and compared to analyze the effects on thermal hydraulic behavior in containment.

1.

가

CONTEMPT - LT/028 CONTEMPT4/MOD5
 CONTEMPT - LT/028 NRC 가
 / CONTEMPT4/MOD5 CONTEMPT -
 LT/028 / 가

2

CONTEMPT-LT/028 CONTEMPT4/MOD5

2.

loop 가
 (LOCA)
 가 (MSLB)
 가
 MSIV
 1
 liquid 가 vapor
 fan cooler spray vapor
 가 가
 blowdown reflow
 Blowdown / 가

reflood

가

. Blowdown

flashing

RELAP

Blowdown

flashing

가

, blowdown

Tagami

. Reflood

blowdown

Uchida

heat sink

가

가

가

가

가

sump

가

3. CONTEMPT -LT/028

CONTEMPT -LT/028

CONTEMPT -LT/028 BWR pressure suppression system PWR dry
containment, subatmospheric containment, , dual containment

h_{sf} = final specific enthalpy of spray droplets after exchanging energy with vapor region

h_e = end point specific enthalpy of water in the vapor region prior to spray effects. ($h_e = h_{f,sat}$, if saturated and $h_e = h_{g,sat}$, if superheated)

가

bulk

가

CONTEMPT-LT/028

1. CONTEMPT-LT/028

option

Option Index	Option Type	Condensation
0	0.0 $J/(sec \cdot m^2 \cdot K)$; insulation	N
1	user input value in outside air table	N
2	Uchida heat transfer coefficient model	Y
3	2.3 $J/(sec \cdot m^2 \cdot K)$	N
4		N
5	57000 $J/(sec \cdot m^2 \cdot K)$	Y
6	time dependent input table	N
50	temperature dependent input table	N
51	turbulent natural convection	N
52	direct radiation heat transfer	N
53	option 50 + option 51 Tagami heat transfer coefficient model	Y

1

Uchida

table

2

Tagami

blowdown

forced convection

가

Tagami

(blowdown)

$$h_{\max} = C \left(\frac{Q}{V t_p} \right)^{0.62} \quad (3)$$

, h_{\max} = the maximum heat transfer coefficient during blowdown

Q = total energy released from the primary system during blowdown

V = the net free volume of containment

t_p = the time interval until peak pressure

$$10^7 \leq Gr \cdot Pr \leq 10^{12} \quad \text{McAdams}$$

$$Nu = 0.13(Gr \cdot Pr)^{1/3} \quad (4)$$

, Nu = Nusselt number(dimensionless heat transfer coefficient)

Gr = Grashof number

Pr = Prandtl number

Tagami-Uchida

Uchida

3가

4. 2

2 double-ended hot leg brake

CONTEMPT-LT/028

-

-

-

- , Fan cooler

- Heat conducting structure information

4.1

card

11001 card 1001 card

10031

FSAR 6.2-1

British

Heat conducting structure FSAR 6.2-40 6.2-41, 6.2-42
100
12 , carbon steel,
stainless steel, air 4

option base case blowdown flashing option, spray efficiency ,
option base case
Tagami-Uchida spray efficiency 100%
blowdown flashing option

5.

2 double-ended hot leg break
CONTEMPT-LT/028
CONTEMPT4/MOD5 FSAR
Tagami-Uchida , 100% spray ,
blowdown flashing option base case
가
3 CONTEMPT-LT/028 CONTEMPT4/MOD5 FSAR

가
4 blowdown flashing base case
blowdown
가 blowdown

5

sump
sump
LT/028 spray droplet CONTEMPT - spray droplet
spray droplet

6 7

option

Uchida

blowdown

가

option

가

가

6.

2

double-ended hot leg break

CONTEMPT-LT/028

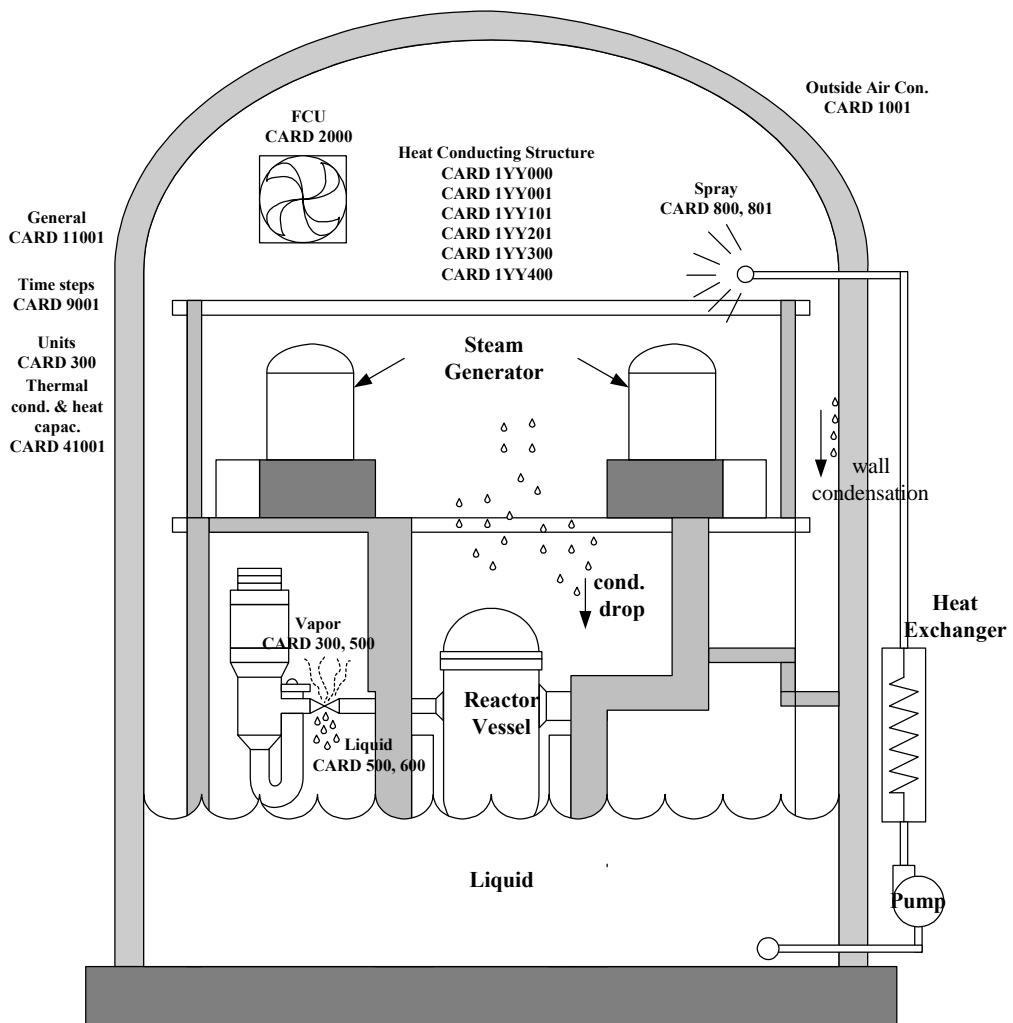
CONTEMPT4/MOD5

blowdown

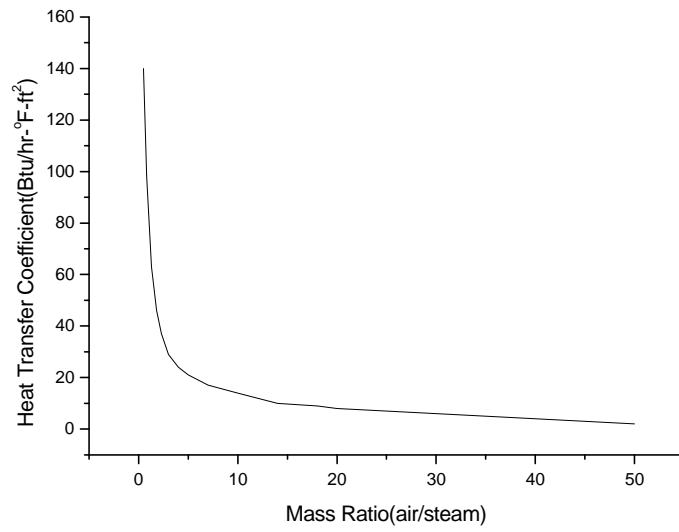
flashing

References

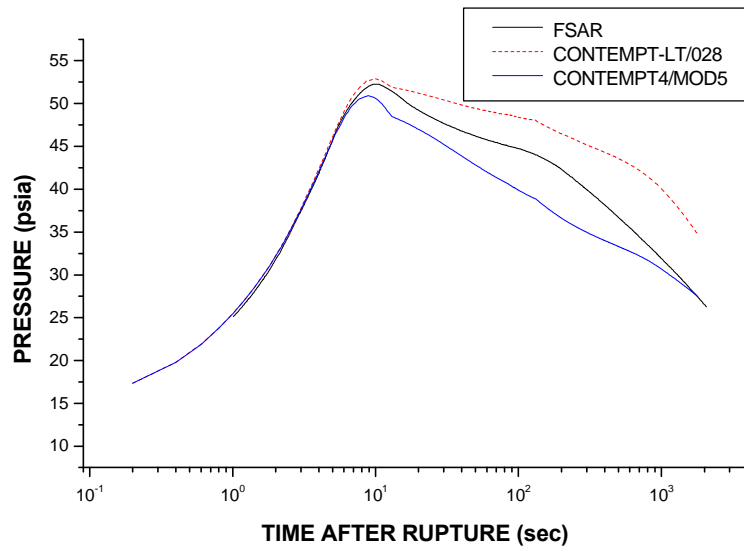
1. D.Hargroves, CONTEMPT-LT/028 Computer Program for Predicting Containment Pressure-Temperature Response to A Loss-Of-Coolant Accident, NUREG/CR-0255, Idaho, 1979.
2. R.Lehner, CONTEMPT4/MOD4-A Multycompartment Containment System Analysis Program, NUREG/CR-3716, 1984
3. **Final Safety Analysis Report-Kori 2, KEPCO**
4. **Holman, J.P., 1992. Heat Transfer, seventh ed. McGraw-Hill,**



1.



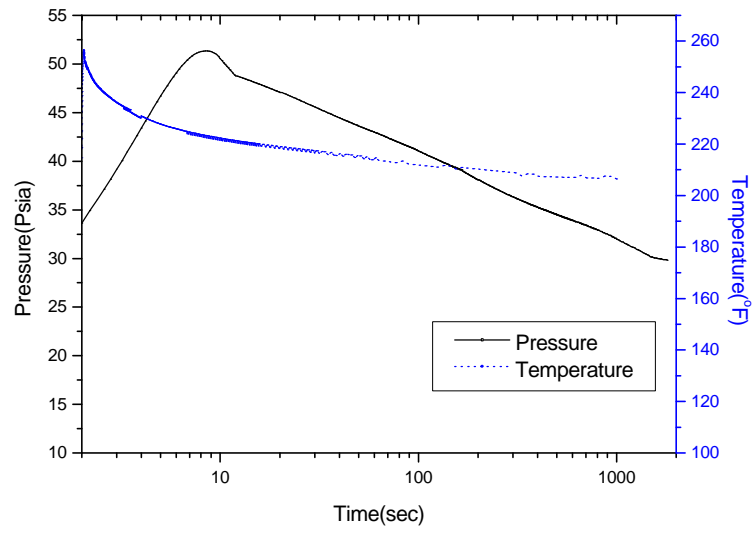
2. Uchida



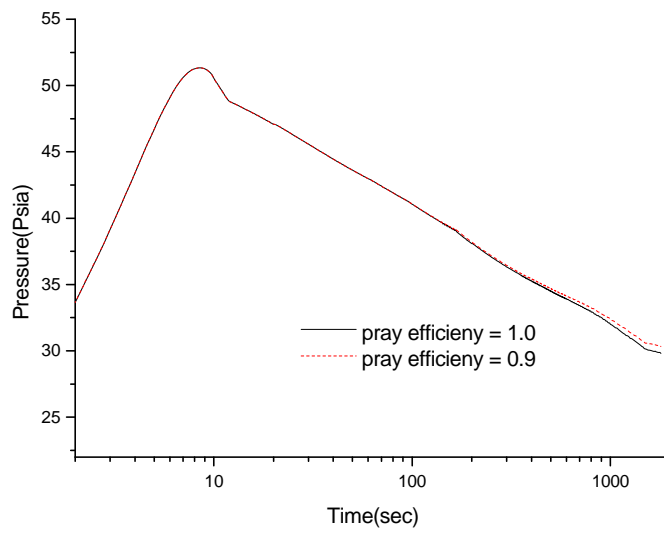
3.

2

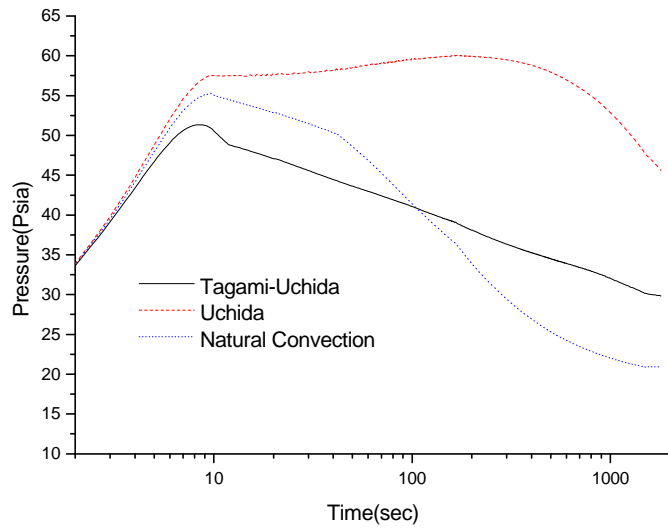
(base case)



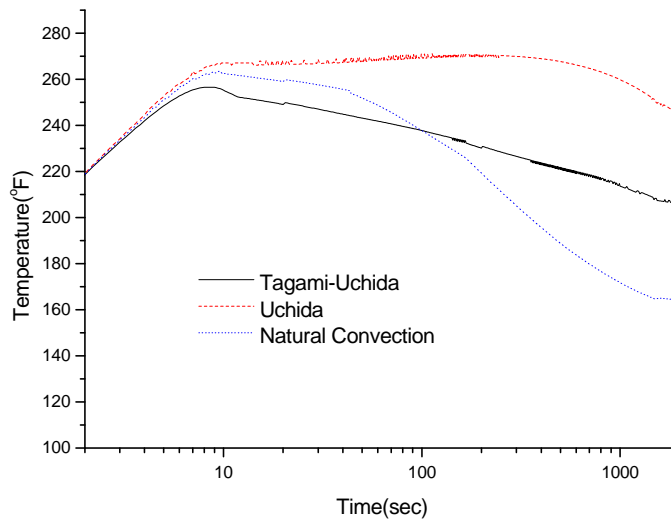
4. / (blowdown flashing model)



5. (spray efficiency)



6.



7.