

LAVA

Analyses of the LAVA Experimental Results on Melt Relocation Progress

, , , , ,

150

가 LAVA
 10.0 ~ 20.0 %
 가 15.5 ~ 47.5 % 가 . Al₂O₃ /
 Fe Al₂O₃
 가 Al₂O₃
 가 . TEXAS-III Epstein
 LAVA
 . LAVA

Abstract

The analyses of the melt relocation progress focused on the formation of the fragmented particles and the energy transfer to surrounding water have been performed for the LAVA experiments whose objectives are to investigate the in-vessel corium retention through a gap cooling. During the melt relocation process 10.0 to 20.0 % of the melt mass was fragmented and also 15.5 to 47.5 % of the thermal energy of the melt was transferred to water inside the lower head vessel. The increase of the fragmented particles leads to the pressurization of the LAVA vessel and the heat transfer to water, which reduces the initial thermal attack from the melt after all. The experimental results are coincident with the results of the TEXAS-III code calculation and also simple model evaluations on the melt relocation progress. Using the fractions of the fragmented particles and energy transfer to water in the LAVA experiments, the initial temperature of the melt pool was evaluated.

1.

1979

TMI-2

(pool)

가

가

. TMI-2

가

[1,2].

가

(gap cooling)

LAVA(Lower-

plenum Arrested Vessel Attack)

. LAVA

Al₂O₃/Fe

(Al₂O₃)

1/8

. LAVA

(pool)

가

LAVA

LAVA

TEXAS-III

LAVA

2. LAVA

LAVA

가

17

Al₂O₃/Fe

(Al₂O₃)

1/8

(: 50 cm,

: 2.5 cm)

2.4m,

4.8m

LAVA

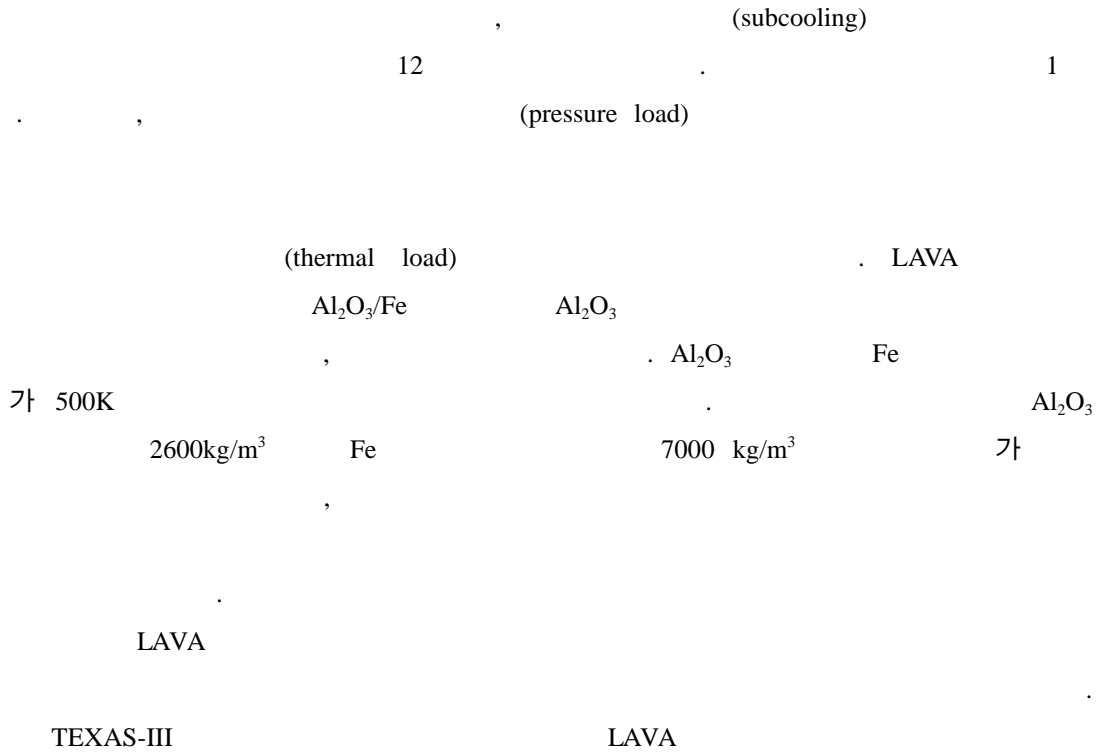
. LAVA

가

(fragmented particles)

(pool)

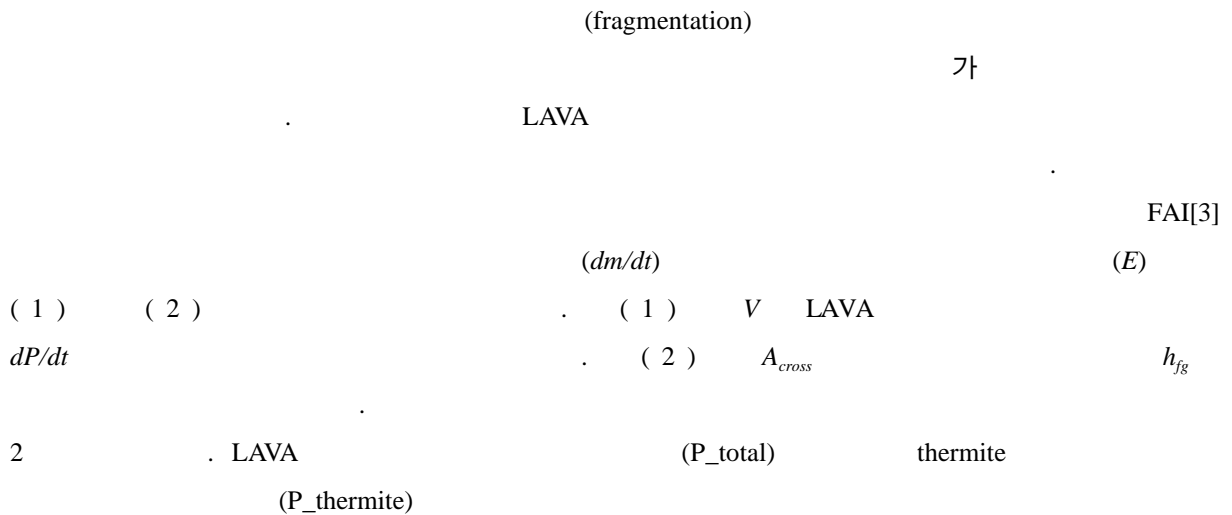
LAVA



3. LAVA

LAVA

3-1.



(P_steam)

Thermite
 LAVA
 가 . 30kg Al₂O₃
 1.7bar thermite

$$\frac{dm}{dt} = m_{evap} = \frac{(MW)V}{RT} \frac{dP}{dt} \quad \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

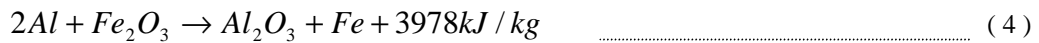
$$E = \frac{m_{evap} h_{fg}}{A_{cross}} \quad \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

LAVA

(Dt)

(E_relocation) (3) (E_total) (4)
 LAVA thermite
 thermite

$$E_{relocation} = E \cdot \Delta t \cdot A_{cross} + M_w c_p \Delta T \quad \dots\dots\dots (3)$$



$$E_{total} = M_{melt} \times 3978kJ / kg (\quad)$$

3

가 LAVA-8 Al₂O₃/Fe
 LAVA-1, 2, 6 가 Al₂O₃ 5
 Fe Fe
 Al₂O₃ LAVA
 가
 가 LAVA-11, LAVA-12
 LAVA
 Al₂O₃ FARO [4,5]

가
 가 . LAVA-8 LAVA
 . LAVA-11, 12
 LAVA .
 가
 . LAVA
 . LAVA 가
 가 .

3-2.

(cake)가 가 . LAVA .

1 Al_2O_3

가 . LAVA

FARO

FCI

가 가

(void fraction)

가

가

가

가 가

가

가 [6].

[7]

(m_f)

(5)

TEXAS

TEXAS

(5)

(F)

가 가

가

가

가

(r_c)가 가

$$\dot{m}_f = Cr_f 4pR_p^2 N_p V_{jet} F \dots \dots \dots (5)$$

$$V_{jet} = \left(\frac{P - P_{th}}{r_c} \right)^{0.5}$$

mm cm . 4
 5.7 mm
 2.0 mm 10.0 %
 FARO [4,5]
 Al₂O₃ ALPHA [8]
mm LAVA
 . 2
 가
 가
 cm
 [4,5,8].
 LAVA
 (fragmentation) (pool)
 (cake)
 Rayleigh-Taylor instability jet (leading edge) Kelvin-Helmholtz
 instability jet capillary wave
 [9].
 TEXAS-III [10]
 TEXAS-III 5 3 TEXAS-III
 LAVA TEXAS-III
 TEXAS-III
 LAVA
 TEXAS-III 가
 Rayleigh-Taylor instability 1
 TEXAS-III Rayleigh-Taylor instability jet
 Kelvin-Helmholtz instability jet
 (6) Epstein[11] semi-empirical
 (6) jet (7) jet
 Kelvin-Helmholtz instability jet erosion
 (8) (6) r_j, r_g jet

jet u_j M_{melt} d_j $A_{jet_surface}$ (7) (8)

Mass rate of jet breakup, $m_{br} = 0.08 \cdot \left(\frac{r_g}{r_j} \right)^{1/2} r_j u_j$ (6)

Jet mass flow rate, $m_j = \frac{\rho}{4} \cdot d_j^2 \cdot r_j \cdot u_j$ (7)

Fragmented particle mass, $m_{erosion} = m_{br} \cdot A_{jet_surface} \cdot \frac{M_{melt}}{m_j}$ (8)

5 jet erosion

Epstein

LAVA Al_2O_3 3.8 ~ 44.7 % 가 TEXAS-III jet erosion 16.5 ~ 22.0 %
 가
 가 LAVA-11 가 LAVA-5

TEXAS-III jet erosion
 jet erosion

FARO L-08, L-19
 FARO L-08 L-19 44kg 157kg UO_2-ZrO_2

erosion 가 jet
 erosion 12kg jet
 erosion L-08 L-19 18kg,
 65kg

Rayleigh-Taylor instability

TEXAS-III 가

. TEXAS
 Rayleigh-Taylor instability
 Helmholtz instability jet
 Boundary layer stripping
 [12].

TEXAS-III
 jet (leading edge)
 erosion
 Kelvin-jet
 TEXAS-V

3-3.

LAVA

LAVA
 ,
 . Thermite

15.5 ~ 47.5 % 가
 10.0 ~ 20.0 % 가
 thermite 가
 가
 LiLAC [13]

LAVA
 (two color pyrometer)
 4
 W/Re

W/Re 2
 thermite
 . Thermite
 가 가
 가
 W/Re W/Re
 . W/Re ± 1 %
 2700K

$(d_{dp}) \quad (9)$

가 (10) (T_{dp})

[14].

$$d_{dp} = \left(\frac{\mathbf{s}_{dj}}{g\mathbf{r}_{dj}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \dots\dots\dots (9)$$

$$T_{dp} = \left(\frac{18\mathbf{s} e t}{\mathbf{r}_{dj} d_{dp} c_{p,dj}} + \frac{1}{T_{dp,o}^3} \right)^{-\frac{1}{3}} \dots\dots\dots (10)$$

LAVA

15 %가

35 % 가 가

(11)

$$m_{fg} [h_{fs} + c_{p,dj} (T_{dp,o} - T_{dp})] + m_{pool} [h_{fs} + c_{p,dj} (T_{dp,o} - T_{pool})] = 41.8 MJ \dots\dots\dots (11)$$

(9)

5.2mm

jet

2700K

1.3

가

(10)

2212 K 가

(11)

2514.4 K 가

4.

LAVA

Al₂O₃

가

LAVA

10.0 ~ 20.0 %

가

15.5 ~ 47.5 %

가

가

가

LAVA

FARO

FAI

TEXAS-III

Epstein

LAVA

TEXAS-III

가

LAVA

가

LAVA

가

LAVA

LAVA

LAVA

LiLAC

LAVA

LAVA

가

가

LAVA

TEXAS-III

가

3

1

가

1. J. R. Wolf et al., TMI - 2 Vessel Investigation Project Integration Report, NUREG/CR 6197 (EGG - 2734), 1994
2. L.A. Stickler, et al., Calculations to Estimate the Margin to Failure in the TMI-2 Vessel, NUREG/CR-6196(EGG 2733), 1994
3. R. J. Hammersley et al., Experiments to Address Lower Plenum Response Under Severe Accident Conditions, EPRI
4. D. Magallon et al., Experimental Investigation of 150-kg-scale Corium Melt Jet Quenching in Water, Nuclear Engineering and Design 177(1997), 321 – 337
5. D. Magallon et al., Lessons Learnt from FARO/TERMOS Corium Melt Quenching Experiments, Nuclear Engineering and Design 189(1999), 223 – 238
6. A. Annunziato et al., TMI-2 Simulation by RELAP5/SCDAP and COMETA Codes, 8th International Conference on Nuclear Engineering(ICONE-8), April 2 – 6, 2000, Baltimore, MD USA
7. Jian Tang, Modeling of the Complete Process of One-Dimensional Vapor Explosions, PhD Thesis, University of Wisconsin Madison, 1993
8. N. Yamano et al., Phenomenological Studies on Melt-Coolant Interactions in the ALPHA Program, Nuclear Engineering and Design 155(1995), 369 – 389
9. M. L. Corradini, Vapor Explosions : A Review of Experiments for Accident Analysis, Nuclear Safety, Vol. 32, No. 3, July – September 1991
10. M. L. Corradini, et al., TEXAS-III Code Manual, 1994
11. M. Epstein et al., The Three Mile Island Unit 2 Core Relocation – Heat Transfer and Mechanism, Nuclear Technology Vol. 87, Dec. 1989
12. M. L. Corradini et al., Fuel Fragmentation Model Advances using TEXAS-V, JAERI-Conf 97-011, 1997, 733 – 750
13. J. Kim et al., Analysis of Natural Convection Heat Transfer and Solidification of a Two-Layered Pool, to be

14. K. Y. Suh et al., Debris Interactions in Reactor Vessel Lower Plena During a Severe Accident: I. Predictive Model, Nuclear Engineering and Design

1. LAVA

Test	Composition & Mass of Melt	Subcooling & Depth (& Mass) of Water	In / Ex-Vessel Pressure
LAVA-1	Al ₂ O ₃ /Fe, 40 kg	55 K, 50 cm (70kg)	17.4 / 17.4 bar
LAVA-2	Al ₂ O ₃ /Fe, 40 kg	46 K, 50 cm (70kg)	17.5 / 1.0 bar
LAVA-3	Al ₂ O ₃ , 30 kg	43 K, 50 cm (70kg)	16.7 / 1.0 bar
LAVA-4	Al ₂ O ₃ , 30 kg	50 K, 50 cm (70kg)	17.9 / 1.0 bar
LAVA-5	Al ₂ O ₃ , 30 kg	22 K, 50 cm (70kg)	17.9 / 1.0 bar
LAVA-6	Al ₂ O ₃ /Fe, 40 kg	52 K, 50 cm (70kg)	17.6 / 1.0 bar
LAVA-7	Al ₂ O ₃ , 30 kg	34 K, 50 cm (70kg)	18.4 / 1.0 bar
LAVA-8	Al ₂ O ₃ , 30 kg	56 K, 25 cm (28kg)	16.4 / 1.0 bar
LAVA-9	Al ₂ O ₃ , 30 kg	24 K, 50 cm (70kg)	17.0 / 1.0 bar
LAVA-10	Al ₂ O ₃ , 30 kg	5 K, 50 cm (70kg)	16.2 / 1.0 bar
LAVA-11	Al ₂ O ₃ , 72 kg	52 K, 50 cm (70kg)	17.3 / 1.0 bar
LAVA-12	Al ₂ O ₃ , 70 kg	40 K, 50 cm (70kg)	15.5 / 1.0 bar

2.

	P_thermite (bar)	P_steam (bar)	P_total (bar)	Steam Generation Rate (kg/s)	Energy Flux (MW/m²)
LAVA-1	-	-	3.37	1.69	8.27
LAVA-2	-	-	3.29	0.49	2.40
LAVA-3	-	-	3.50	0.53	2.60
LAVA-4	-	-	4.63	1.15	5.63
LAVA-5	1.80	4.87	6.67	0.88	4.31
LAVA-6	-	-	3.91	2.09	10.23
LAVA-7	1.70	2.80	4.50	0.41	2.00
LAVA-8	1.41	1.42	2.83	0.18	0.88
LAVA-9	1.83	2.62	4.45	0.32	1.54
LAVA-10	1.60	3.55	5.15	0.68	3.33
LAVA-11	2.82	11.34	14.16	2.13	10.43
LAVA-12	2.70	5.33	8.03	0.95	4.65

3.

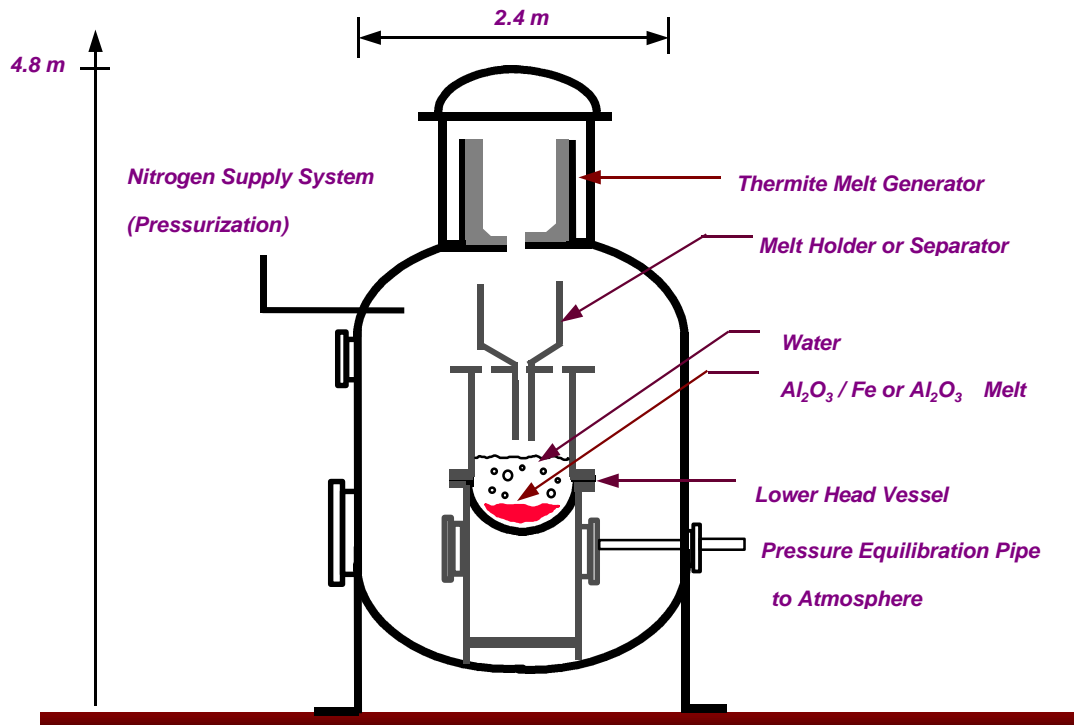
	(sec)	E_{total} (MJ)	$E_{relocation}$ (MJ)	$\frac{E_{relocation}}{E_{total}} \times 100$ (%)
LAVA-1	8.9	159.1	43.9	27.6
LAVA-2	29.9	159.1	43.7	27.5
LAVA-3	29.2	119.3	44.8	37.6
LAVA-4	17.8	119.3	54.4	45.6
LAVA-5	24.6	119.3	56.7	47.5
LAVA-6	8.3	159.1	48.4	30.4
LAVA-7	30.4	119.3	38.9	32.6
LAVA-8	35.5	119.3	18.5	15.5
LAVA-9	36.9	119.3	37.3	31.3
LAVA-10	23.2	119.3	45.4	38.0
LAVA-11	23.6	278.5	111.7	40.1
LAVA-12	59.7	278.5	124.1	44.5

4.

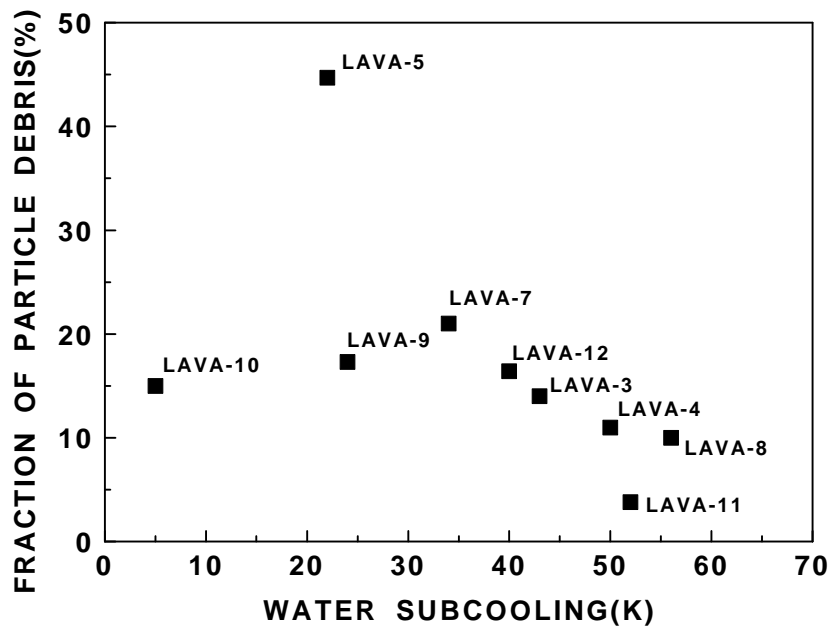
	≥ 5.7 mm	4.0 ~ 5.7 mm	2.0 ~ 4.0 mm	0.4 ~ 2.0 mm	≤ 0.4 mm
LAVA-4	69.7 %	8.1 %	12.4 %	8.6 %	1.4 %
LAVA-5	83.2 %	6.1 %	6.1 %	4.3 %	0.4 %
LAVA-6	79.7 %	13.3 %	5.1 %	1.6 %	0.3 %
LAVA-7	78.6 %	10.1 %	7.6 %	3.3 %	0.4 %
LAVA-8	80.0 %	8.8 %	7.2 %	3.9 %	0.5 %
LAVA-9	76.9 %	18.2 %	2.9 %	2.0 %	0.2 %

5.

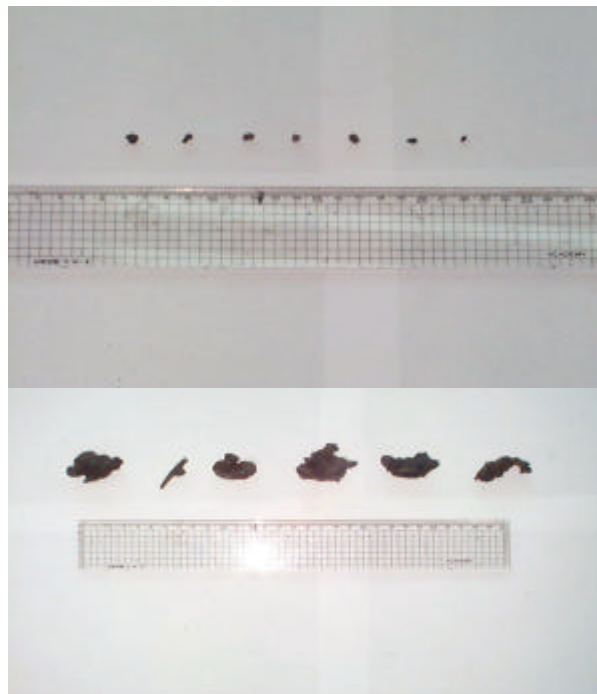
	Experiments (kg/%)	TEAS-III (m_{leading}) (kg/%)	Jet erosion (m_{erosion}) (kg/%)	$m_{\text{leading}} + m_{\text{erosion}}$ (%)
LAVA-1	0.8 / 2.0	-	-	
LAVA-2	2.8 / 7.0	2.6 / 6.5	-	
LAVA-3	4.2 / 14.0	1.7 / 5.7	3.24 / 10.8	16.5
LAVA-4	3.3 / 11.0	1.7 / 5.7		16.5
LAVA-5	13.4 / 44.7	3.4 / 11.2		21.8
LAVA-6	3.7 / 9.3	2.6 / 6.5	-	
LAVA-7	6.3 / 21.0	-	3.24 / 10.8	
LAVA-8	3.0 / 10.0	2.6 / 8.7		19.5
LAVA-9	5.2 / 17.3	3.4 / 11.2		22.0
LAVA-10	4.5 / 15.0	-		
LAVA-11	3.2 / 4.6	-	7.57 / 10.8	
LAVA-12	11.5 / 16.4	-		



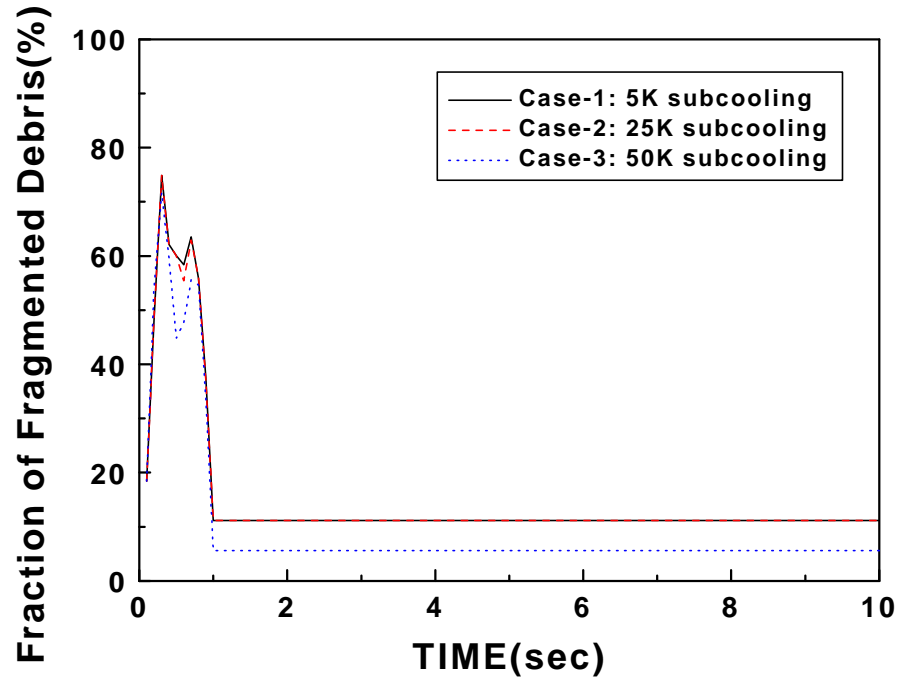
1. LAVA



2. Al_2O_3

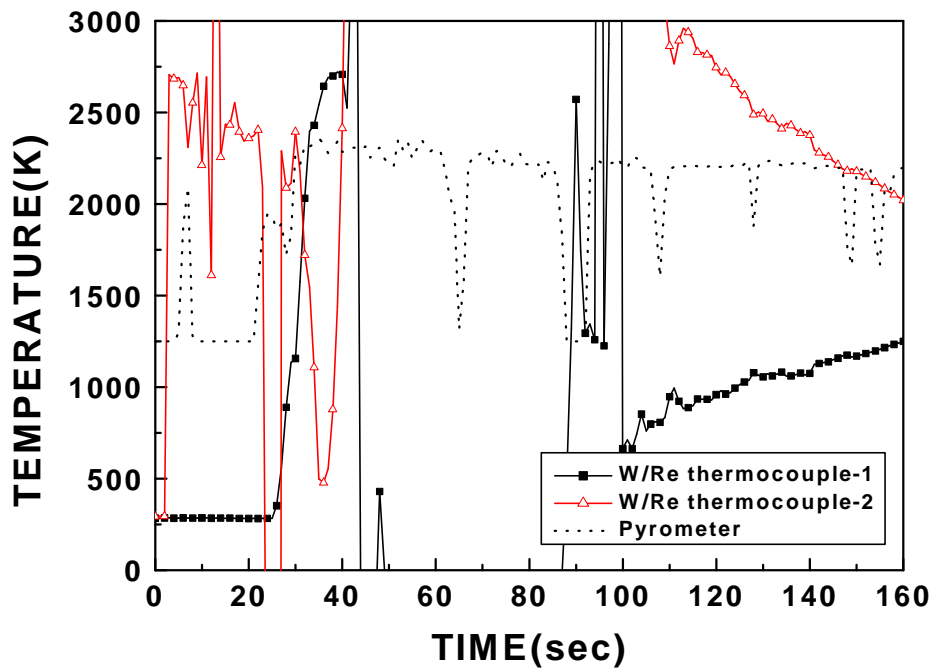


3. Al_2O_3 (LAVA-12)



4.

TEXAS-III



5. Thermite