

## A Study on Spontaneous Vapor Explosions with Molten Tin and Water

150

가 가

20 kg UO<sub>2</sub> ZrO<sub>2</sub> (TROI)

TROI

50 g

250 - 800

20 - 88

temperature interaction zone (TIZ)

2000 frame/sec

### Abstract

Vapor explosion is one of the most important problems encountered in severe accident management of nuclear power plants. In spite of many efforts, a lot of questions still remain about vapor explosion. So, KAERI launched a real material experiment called TROI using 20 kg of UO<sub>2</sub> and ZrO<sub>2</sub> to investigate the vapor explosion. Before running the experiment, a small-scale experiment with molten-tin/water system was performed to quantify the characteristics of vapor explosion and to understand the phenomenology of vapor explosion. Vapor explosion was initiated by dropping a drop of 50 g molten tin into the water pool. A spontaneous vapor explosion was observed while tin temperature and water temperature were systematically varied. The temperature interaction zone (TIZ) for tin/water system within which a spontaneous steam explosion occurred was determined from the experiment. Pressure pulse, the strength of vapor explosion, was also measured as a function of tin temperature and water temperature. In addition, a high speed video filming up to 2000 frame/sec was taken in order to visually investigate the behavior of a spontaneous vapor explosion.

### 1.

가

가

가



, 가 ) .

2.

Fig 1. .

, 가 , , .

, 가 가 . 가  
가 가 가

K-Type .

(Piezoelectric Charge Mode Pressure

Sensor, Model 112A03, Range : 1000 psi, Sensitivity : 1.161pC/PSI, PCB Inc.) DAS (Data Acquisition System, HP E8404A VXI, Dynamic Signal Sampling : 100/50kHz, Hewlett Packard Inc.) .

가 Low Pass Filter (30k, Dual Mode

Amplifier, Model 443A, PCB Inc.)

DAS

. DAS

IEEE 1394

PC가

DAS

(coding

language : VEE)

(Phantom V4.0, CMOS Type, Pixel

Resolution : 512 x 512, Max Recording Speed : 32000 frame/sec, VisibleSolutions Inc.) .

IEEE 1394

PC가

30 cm

Nikon 105 mm

, 2000 frame/sec

500 Watt .

가

가

가

15 mm

가 ,

15 cm,

65 cm

가

가 .

가

/

TIZ .

50 g ,

20 cm .

2.0 m/s .

250

800 ,

20

88

debris . TIZ

. TIZ

3.

3.1

Fig. 2

12 g

Dullforce

TIZ (Thermal Interaction Zone)

가

cut-off boundary

cut-off line

100%

(on-off behavior).

가 cut-off line 가 , 가

cut-off line 가

가 가

가 가

가 가

가

Inoue, Corradini

가 ( 75 )

가

Matsumura

vapor/water interface perturbation

Fig. 3

65

(a), (b)

(fragmentation). (c)

100 %

가 (d), (e), (f)

debris ( )

debris 가

가

3.2

Fig. 4 50 g

1000 frame/sec

가

(a, b, c, d).

(e, f).

Fig. 5

가 가  
 가 ,  
 ,  
 가 (+ pressure) (- pressure)  
 /

4.

, / TIZ  
 ,  
 ,  
 ,  
 TIZ 가, TIZ  
 가  
 ( ) 가  
 가 가

1. Dullforce, T.A., Buchanan, D.J. and Peckover, R.S., "Self-triggering of small-scale fuel-coolant interactions: I. Experiment," J. Phys. D: Appl. Phys., 9, 1295 (1976)
2. Shoji, M. and Takagi, N., "Experimental study on small-scale vapor explosion initiated by dropping a drop of molten tin into water," Trans. JSME, B, 48, 1768 (1982)
3. Akiyoshi, R., Nishio, S. and Tanasawa, I., "Study on effect of noncondensable gas in vapor film upon vapor explosion," Trans. JSME, B, 54, 630 (1988)
4. Kondo, Sa., Konishi, K., Isozaki, M., Imahori, S., Furutani, A. and Brear, D.J., "Experimental study on simulated molten jet-coolant interactions," Nucl. Eng. Des., 155, 73 (1995)
5. Matsumura, K. and Naria, H., "Self-triggering mechanism of vapor explosions for a molten tin and water system," J. Nucl. Sci. Technol., 33, 298 (1996)
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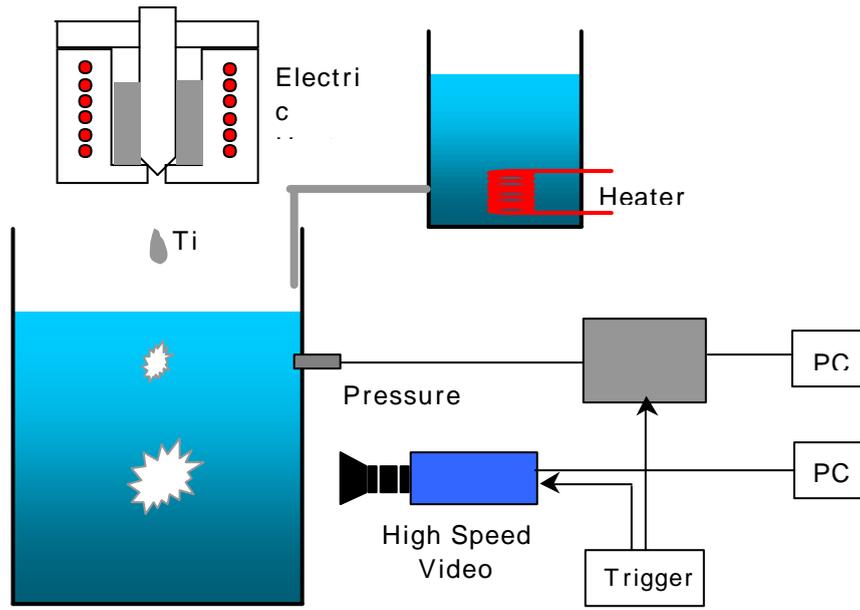


Fig. 1 Schematic of the apparatus

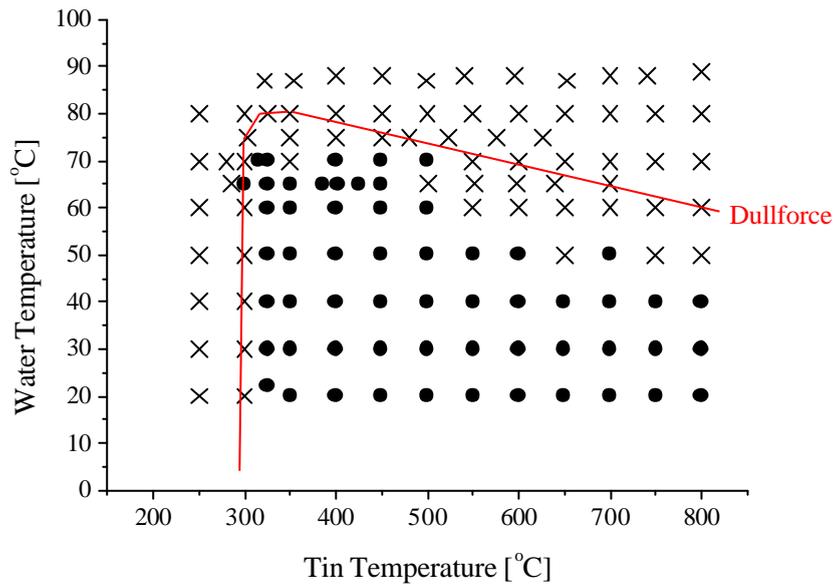


Fig. 2 Temperature interaction zone for 50 g of tin dropped through 20 cm into water



(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)



(e)



(f)

Fig. 3 Morphology of the selected debris  
(a) water 65 , tin 650 , (b) water 65 , tin 550  
(c) water 65 , tin 450 , (d) water 65 , tin 400  
(e) water 65 , tin 350 , (f) water 65 , tin 300

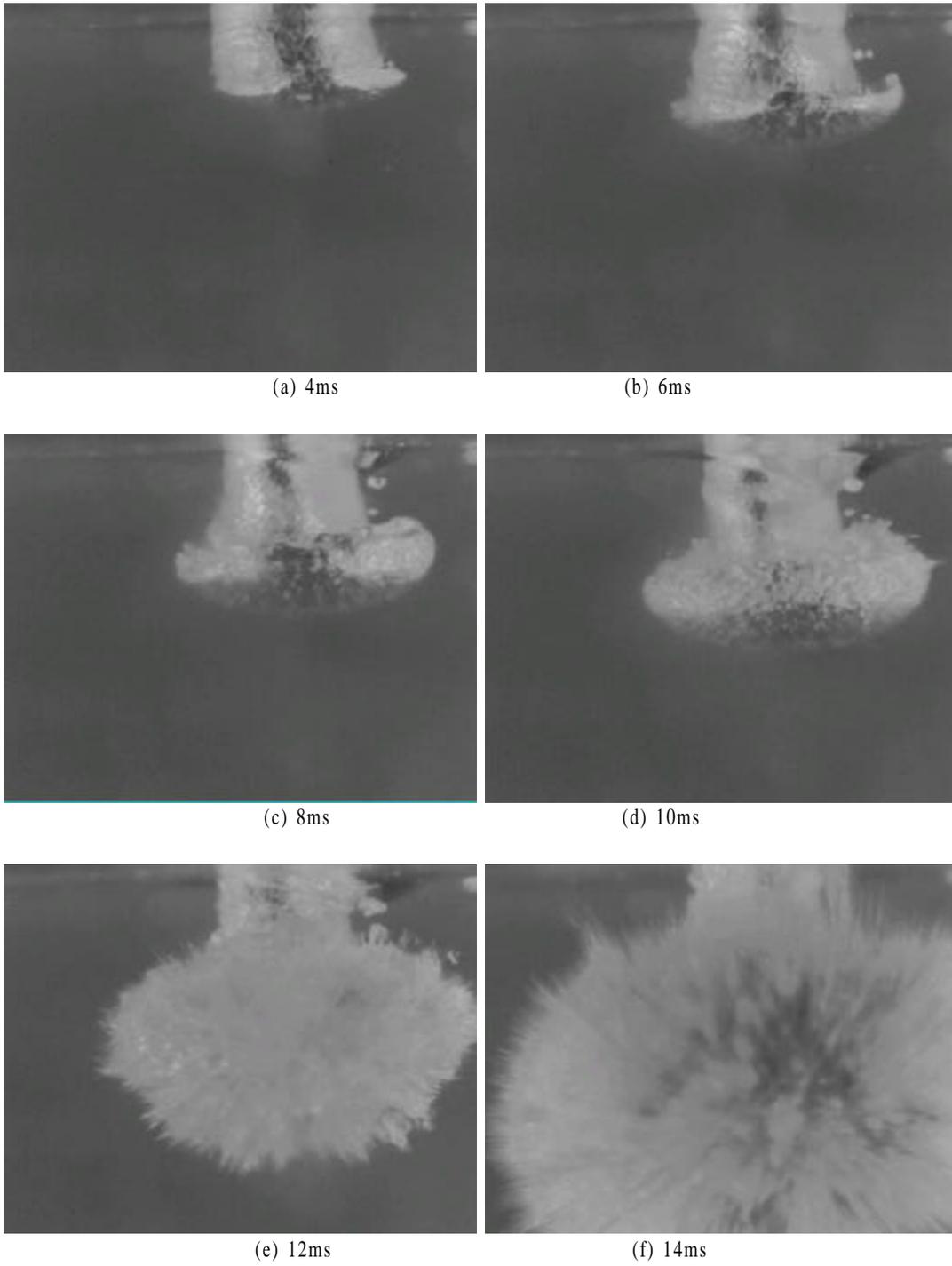


Fig. 4 Vapor explosion process when the tin is dropped just above the water surface. water 30 °C, tin 625 °C

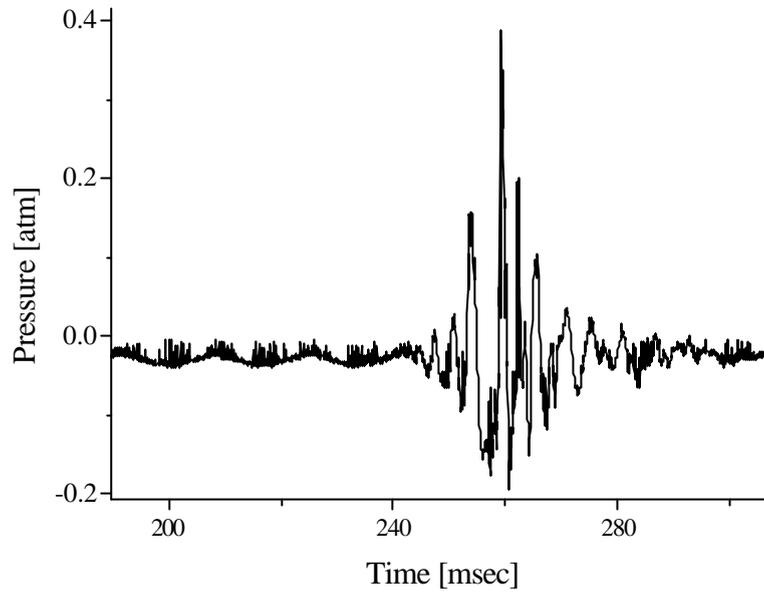


Fig. 5 Pressure pulse during the vapor explosion process