**LBLOCA** 

#### : UPTF Test 21-D

### Air/Water Test on DVI ECC Direct Bypass during LBLOCA Reflood Phase : UPTF Test 21-D Counterpart Test



#### Abstract

The direct ECC bypass phenomena that occur in the DVI system during the reflood phase of a large break loss-of-coolant accident (LBLOCA) are studied using a transparent 1/7.5 model of a Upper Plenum Test Facility (UPTF). The separate effect tests were performed in order to clarify the mechanism of the direct bypass and to derive the scaling parameters affecting the ECC direct bypass rate. The various flow regimes and their distribution in the downcomer have been identified and mapped. And the direct ECC bypass rate has been measured under the various air and water injection conditions. From the counterpart tests of UPTF Test 21-D in this small scale UPTF geometry downcomer, the dimensionless gas velocity  $j_{g,eff}^*$  was derived experimentally, which is believed to be a major scaling parameter of the direct ECC bypass. And in the UPTF air-water separate effect tests, it was found that the direct ECC bypass rate was

2000

greatly affected by the liquid film spreading width and the geometry of the downcomer.

1.

,

### (KNGR)

### 가

(ECCS : Emergency Core Cooling System) . (LOCA) (Safety Injection Water) 가 (DVI : Direct Vessel Injection) [1]. (CLI : Cold leg Injction) , , 가 CLI 가 . 가 가 가 DVI . CLI [2]. 1. LBLOCA UPTF Test 21-D [3]. DVI 가 , 가 (liquid slug liquid hold-up) sweep-out sweep-out , UPTF sweep-out .

$$H_{v,top} = 0.35 (j_{g,eff}^* / j_{l,ent}^{*-1/4})^2$$
<sup>(1)</sup>

 $H_{v,top}$  : top void gap

$$j_{g,eff}^{*} = \frac{M_{g,eff}^{*}}{\boldsymbol{r}_{g} \cdot A_{Flow}} \left[ \frac{\boldsymbol{r}_{g}}{(\boldsymbol{r}_{l} - \boldsymbol{r}_{g}) \cdot g \cdot L_{DC}} \right]^{1/2} :$$
 Wallis





	UP	ΓF	, DVI	가		0.35m	
			impinging jet		,	KNGR	ł
			UPTF				,
			•				
			KNGR	ł			
,							
	가	1/7.5 UPTF		,			
		DVI				가	
DVI		가 KNGR					

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# 2.

	DVI	LBLOCA	
		. 4*4 loop PWR	UPTF Test 21-D
1/7.5	, 가		
			,

1. , <u>2.</u> 3.

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## 1. UPTF

Parameter	UPTF	Air-water Test	Scale Ratio
Downcomer Outer Diameter (m)	4.79	0.654	7.324
Downcomer inner Diameter (m)	4.37	0.582	7.509
Downcomer Gap Size (m)	0.21	0.036	5.833
Hot Leg Diameter (m)	0.75	0.100	7.470
Cold Leg Diameter (m)	0.75	0.100	7.470
DVI Nozzle Diameter (m)	0.308	0.041	7.470
DVI Nozzle Elevation (m)	0.35	0.047 0.35	7.470 1.000







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, (test section) , 60~120 , , •  $0 \sim 2.2 \text{ kg/s}$ DVI 0 ~ 0.4 kg/s 가 / . , .

1~1.7 bar



2	,			
Instrumentation Type	Location	Uncertainty(of Reading)		
Air Flow Rate(kg/s)	Cold Leg	1.1 %		
Water Flow Rate(kg/s)	DVI	0.3 %		
Break Flow(kg/s)	Collection Tank	3%(more than 1.0 kg/s)		
Diedk I low(kg/s)		7% (less than 1.0 kg/s)		
Differential Pressure(Pa)	Downcomer	0.2 %		
Absolute Pressure(Pa)	Downcomer, Cold Leg	0.2 %		
Temperature(°C)	Cold Leg, DVI	1.0 °C		
Water Level	Downcomer	0.2 %		

UPTF 6. 5. 가 DVI-1 DVI-2 UPTF 1.6m/s 22m/s 8m/s . , 36.5% 59.3% . ( :  $V_g = 8m/s$ , : 36.5%) 3.1 가 가 DVI-1 -1 , . DVI-1 -1 ,

### , DVI-1

· 가

### DVI-1

가

.

co-current wispy .

, (de-entrain) ,

(cross flow)

DVI-2 -2 -3 7

-3 , .

가 ,

. DVI-2

5.

-2

 co-current annular wispy
 ,
 ,

 7
 .
 ,

, co-current annular wispy

가 가

 Intermittent Droplet/Film Flow

 Fluctating Interface

 Downward Flowing Thick Liquid Film (Inner and Outer Wall)

 Cross Flow : Downward flowing liquid film and transverse gas flow

 Downward Flowing Thin Liquid Film (Inner and Outer Wall)

 Cross Flow : Downward flowing liquid film and transverse gas flow

 Corcurrent Annular Wispy Flow (Thin Liquid Film)

 Downcomer Gap Filled with Liquid

 Co - current Annular Wispy Flow (Thick Liquid Film)

 Dry Wall

:  $V_g = 8m/s$  and  $V_l = 1.6m/s$ 





















7. KNGR

<sup>[5]:</sup>  $V_g = 22 \text{ m/s}$  and  $V_l = 2.2 \text{ m/s}$ 

#### DVI LBLOCA

, DVI . , , . (Counterpart Test) , .

가 DVI UPTF , 1:1 • 8.-(a) ,

.  $j^*_{g,eff}$  $j_{g,eff}^{*}$ UPTF 가 Wallis parameter [3], • 가 KNGR UPTF KNGR .

8-(b)  $j_{g,eff}^*$ . 1~16% . ,

/ 가 가

9 가 가 가 DVI-1 가 가 , 9. DVI-1 가 . 가 가 DVI-2 가 가 가 가 가 가 DVI-1&2 .

,  $j_{g,e\!f\!f}^*$  7 3 , DVI-2

> ${j}^{st}_{g, e\!f\!f}$ 가 3 DVI-1 .

가

1.22m/s

1.6m/s

,



8. UPTF Test 21-D

[DVI :





:

[DVI :

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9.

		가				가
	0.9		6			
DVI			0.047m	,		
			10.		가	
		가	가	,	가 1	0-30% 가 .
	10.				가	가
		-1		가		
		DVI-2	,		가	가
가	가		•			DVI-2
				가	가	가
			_1		가	_1
가	가	•	, パ		,	가
		,			٦٢	
·	, DVI-2 7ŀ		71		~1 ,	
	DVI	가				
	DVI		가 0.047m	0.35	m	
					가	
			11.			
DVI	가		impinging jet			가 .
			,			가
				, DVI	가 기	÷
가			가		,	
,						
				, DVI	가 가	
가 가		•		가		
가가		. D'	VI-1&2 가		DVI	가
$j_{g,eff}^{*}$		가,	$j_{g,e\!f\!f}^*$		가	

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•



가



가 -2 -3 ,

- UPTF Test 21-D -
- 가 .
- -가 .

. DVI

가

 $j^*_{g,e\!f\!f}$ 

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### Reference

[1] Standard Safety Analysis Report for Korean Next Generation Reactor, KEPCO, 1999

[2] Yun, B.J. et al., "Basic Design of the KNGR DVI Test Facility (a) : Fluid System", 53121-DVI-GEN-RT002(a), Rev. 01, DS-3, KAERI, 2000

[3] MPR 1329, "Summary of Results from the UPTF Downcomer Injection/Vent Valve Separate Effects Tests, Comparison to Previous Scaled Tests, and Application to Babcock & Wilcox Pressurized Water Reactors",1992.

[4] P.S. Damerell and J.W. Simons, "Reactor Safety Issues Resolved by the 2D/3D Program", NUREG/IA-0127, 1993.

[5] Yun. B.J. *et al.*, "Experimental Observation on the Hydraulic Phenomena in the KNGR Downcomer during LBLOCA Reflood Phase", 2000 Spring KNS Conference, 2000