**'**2000

## **T RAC- M/F77 CE**

## A Large Break Loss-of-Coolant Accident Analysis using TRAC-M/F77 for a CE-type Plant





## Abstract

The predicting capability of the TRAC code for the important phenomena during Large Break Loss-of-Coolant Accident(LBLOCA) is evaluated by analyzing a LBLOCA for a CE-type plant with cold leg injection. An analysis was performed by using USNRC's TRAC-M/F77. The reactor vessel is modeled using a 3-dimensional vessel component and loop, steam generator and other components are modeled using 1-dimensional components. The safety injection system is modeled using Yonggwang Units 3&4 data, especially the same Low Pressure Safety Injection flow rate is used. The analysis results show that the TRAC code predicts reasonably the important phenomena of blowdown, refill and reflood phases during LBLOCA, but slightly overpredicts steam binding during reflood. Further study is needed to investigate the correctness of the amount of steam binding during reflood.

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[3]. TRAC [2,3,6], 가 CE CE 가 TRAC CE WΗ 가 2 1 CE WH 1 . CE flow skirt가 WΗ diffuser plate7 core support plate . CE Upper Guide Structure(UGS)7 WH Fuel Alignment Plate(FAP) . CE WΗ Upper Core Plate(UCP) Core Support Barrel(CSB) nozzle 가 CE TRAC CE 가 가 3,4 2 가 Cd=1.02. TRAC-M/F77 TRAC-M/F77[3]Los Alamos National Lab.(LANL) USNRC 가 TRAC 1977 TRAC-P1 가 . TRAC-P1 1979 1 TRAC-P1A가 . TRAC-P1A TRAC-PD2가 . TRAC-PD2 1 Drift Flux TRAC-PF1 TRAC-PF1/ MOD2 TRAC-PF1/MOD1 TRAC-M/F77 . TRAC COBRA-TF RELAP5 TRAC / 3 VESSEL, PIPE, TEE, PUMP, PRIZER VESSEL . 3 TRAC-M/F77 Semi-Implicit Scheme[4] Stability Enhancing Two Step(SETS) Scheme[5]

TRAC 가

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- ECC downcomer penetration and bypass, including the effects of countercurrent flow

and hot wall

- lower plenum refill with entrainment and phase separation effects
- bottom-reflood and falling-film quench fronts
- multidimensional flow patterns in the reactor core and plenum region
- pool formation and countercurrent flow at the upper core support plate region
- pool formation in the upper plenum
- steam binding
- average rod and hot rod cladding temperature histories
- alternate ECC injection systems, including hot leg and upper head injection
- direct injection of subcooled ECC water, without artificial mixing zones
- critical flow (choking)
- liquid carryover during reflood
- metal water reaction
- noncondensible gas effect on evaporation and condensation

## **3. CE TRAC**

CE					4	ring, a	zimuthal	6	secto	or,	
	16	i level			[	1].		rii	ng	1	ring
				rin	g				ring	cell	1
	6 tie tube			hot channel				ring		ring	
				70	16	5		average	channe	1	
			PIPE								tie
tube		FAP	UGS				PIPE		. Azi	muthal	
	6	sector	4		2						

- Level 1 : from bottom of vessel to bottom of flow skirt
- Level 2 : from bottom of flow skirt to top of flow skirt
- Level 3 : from top of flow skirt to bottom of active core
- Level 4 Level 8 : active core
- Level 9 : from top of active core to top of hold down plate
- Level 10 : from top of hold down plate to top of FAP
- Level 11 : from top of FAP to bottom of UGS
- Level 12 15 : UGS region
- Level 16 : from UGS top plate to top of vessel

1, 가 2 . 가 가 noding 1 4 surge line TEE PIPE 1 9 TEE 16 , 2 ROD heat structure u-tube , single phase two phase head torque homologous curve transient PIPE , 4 TEE 3.4

3, 4

blowdown, refill reflood . Blowdown 가 . Refill blow dow n가 Refloodrefill , 가 가 TRAC 1 가 500 . 2 , 4.1 Blowdown 가 2 3 0.5 • 가 가 2 가 upper head 2 가 19 . Blowdown 13.5 .  $B \log down$ ( 2) 6.5 blow dow n가 12 SIT 20 blow dow n . 4.2 Refill refill SIT , SIT blow dow n 20 refill . Refill SIT 가 30 20 . 가 , . 4.3 Reflood

refill

binding

- 가 4,7), ( ( 7) 2 가 steam
  - steam binding . 가 가
    - reflood •

.

4.

I.

reflood 가 130 1136 K(1585°F) 5.33m 298 quenching 4 • quenching quenching , bottom up reflood (5.54 m) 220 가 reflood quenching TRAC steam binding 7 void fraction 가 가 US/Japanese [6] 가 2) 6 ( 가 liquid carryover steam binding reflood quenching

5. CE TRAC フト・ blowdown, refill reflood reflood , , , , TRAC 가CE reflood quenching reflood

1. P. S. Damerall and J. W. Simons, "2D/3D Program Work Summary Report", NUREG/IA-0126, US NRC, June, 1993.

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- 2. P. S. Damerall and J. W. Simons, "Reactor Safety Issues resolved by the 2D/3D Program", NUREG/IA-0127, US NRC, July, 1993.
- 3. NUREG/CR-5673V1&2,"TRAC-PF1/Mod2 :An Advanced Best-Estimate Computer Program for Pressurized Water Reactor Analysis", Los Alamos National Laboratory, July, 1992.
- 4. D. R. Liles and W. H. Reed, "A Semi-Implicit Method for Two-Phase Fluid Dynamics," J. of Comp. Physics 26, 390-407, 1978.
- 5. J. H. Mahaffy, "A Stability-Enhancing Two-Step Method for Fluid Flow Calculation,"

J. of Comp. Physics 46, 329-341, 1982.

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6. G Everett Gruen and James E. Fisher,"TRAC-PF1/MOD1 US/Japanese PWR Conservative LOCA Prediction", NUREC/CR-4965, EG&G Idaho, Inc., Nov., 1987.

	1. CE	LBLOCA	가	
			Desired	Calculated
<u>Parameters</u>			<u>V alu e s</u>	<u>V alues</u>
Core Power, 102% (MW	'T )		4062.7	4062.7
System Pressure(MPa)			15.513	15.516
Primary System Fluid	Temperatu	re		
Thot (K)			596.9	598.5
T cold (K)			564.0	564.8
Peak Linear Power(kw	/ m )		45.932	46.463
Loop Flow Rate/Pump	(kg/sec)		5222.6	5252.8
Steam Generator Tube	Plugging	%)	10.0	10.0
Steam Generator Secon	dary Press	ure(MPa)	6.9	6.8
Accumulator Condition	8			
Nitrogen Pressure(	MPa)		4.3068	4.3068
Water Temperatur	e(K)		305.2	305.2
Safety Injection Condit	ion s			
Water Temperatur	e(K)		305.2	305.2
Delay Time(sec)			50.	50.

	2. CE	LBLOCA	Sequence of E	Events
<u>Events</u>				<u>Time</u>
Cold Leg 200% Break	Initiation (Cd = $1.0$ )			0.0
Reactor Trip				0.0
Blowdown PCT				6.5
SIT Injection				12.3
Pressurizer Empty				~21
Beginning of Reflood				33.
Pumped SI Injection				60.5
SIT Empty				~120.
Reflood PCT				130.
Hot Rod Quenched				298.
End of Calculation				300.



1. CE Vessel and Loop Noding



I.





3. Vessel Pump Break Flow Rate



4.





5. SIT Mass Flow Rate





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7. Upper plenum Void Fraction