

MELCOR **LAVA-4**
Simulation of LAVA-4 Experiment with gap cooling effect in MELCOR

305-303

56-1

가

MELCOR1.8.4 COR

LAVA-4

가

가

debris

debris

Abstract

When the molten corium relocates into the lower plenum, a gap is expected to be formed due to the wall roughness, a large temperature difference and the strong vaporization of trapped water in a small gap between the debris and the wall. If the gap exists, this gap can play an important role in preventing the temperature increase of the debris and the wall based on this new gap cooling

mechanism. At present, MELCOR1.8.4 does not consider these gap-cooling phenomena. Therefore a conceptual gap-cooling model has been developed and implemented into the lower plenum model in MELCOR to take into account the gap effect in the lower plenum. The LAVA-4 experimental data were analyzed by using MELCOR with and without "gap model". When the "gap model" is implemented, the peak temperature of the vessel wall was reduced and its cooling rate was increased. But the rapid cool-down rate after peak temperature was not estimated properly. The current "gap model" does not have a model to simulate the phenomena such as limitation of water ingress into the gap due to rapid steam generation and the effect from gap size change. Also the heat transfer coefficients used in the model should be supplied by the user. These limitations will be studied further to develop a more analytical model.

I.

debris

가

[1].

[2]

LAVA program debris

LAVA-4 MELCOR [3]. 4

가

가

MELCOR1.8.4 COR

debris

가

LAVA-4

II

II.1 MELCOR

MELCOR

COR

(;

1 ,

3 ,

1 ,

debris

1)

,

,

[5,6].

MELCOR1.8.4

(Gap Cooling Phenomena)

debris

debris()

debris

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{debris} : & C_{p,d}(T_d^n - T_d^o) = (q_s - q_{d,h} - q_{d,v} - q_{d,d})\Delta t \\
 : & C_{p,h,n}(T_{h,n}^n - T_{h,n}^o) = (q_{n-1,n} + q_{d,h} - q_{h,v})\Delta t \\
 : & C_{p,h,i}(T_{h,i}^n - T_{h,i}^o) = (q_{i-1,i} - q_{i,i+1})\Delta t \\
 : & C_{p,h,1}(T_{h,1}^n - T_{h,1}^o) = (-q_{h,c} - q_{1,2})\Delta t
 \end{aligned}$$

Cp,d

d

$M_d * c_{p,d}$

. s debris

LAVA-4

. d debris, h

, n

, v

, i

, 1

, c cavity

. q_{dh} debris

, q_{dv} debris

, q_{dd}

debris cell

, $q_{n-1,n}$

n-1

n

, $q_{i-1,i}$ $q_{i,i+1}$

i

. q_{hc}

cavity

, q_{12}

(1)

LAVA-4

가 , 가 .

debris
 q_{dh} , debris
 q_{dh} debris
debris 가 debris
debris debris

가 debris 가

$$q_{dh} = \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{debris} \\ \text{debris} \end{array} \right] + \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{debris} \\ \text{debris} \end{array} \right] = h_{dw} A_d (T_d^n - T_w) + h_{gap} A_d (T_d^n - T_{h,n}^n)$$

h_{dw} debris, A_d ring
debris, h_{gap} , T_w
debris 가 (K_s/δ)
(: $\epsilon\sigma(T_s^2 + T_{sat}^2)(T_s + T_{sat})$ debris

q_{dh}

$$q_{dh} = \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{debris} \\ \text{debris} \end{array} \right] + \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{debris} \\ \text{debris} \end{array} \right] = h_{gap} A_d (T_d^n - T_{h,n}^n) - h_{hw} A_h (T_{h,n}^n - T_w)$$

h_{hw} , A_h
ring debris debris

가

(T_w) 429.15 K 가
 h_{gap}, h_{dw}, h_{hw} 가

debris

q_{dw}, q_{hw}

Monde

$$q_{dw} \triangleq h_{dw} A_d (T_d^n - T_w)$$

$$q_{hw} \triangleq h_{hw} A_h (T_{h,n} - T_w)$$

$$q(\text{Monde}) = C h_{fg} \sqrt{r_g} \sqrt[4]{g_s (r_f - r_g)}$$

$$C = 0.16 \left[1 + 6.7 * 10^{-4} \left(\frac{r_f}{r_g} \right)^{0.6} \left(\frac{\lambda_{gap}}{d} \right) \right]^{-1}$$

debris

$$q_{dw} = \frac{q_{dw}}{q_{dw} + q_{hw}} * q(\text{Monde})$$

$$q_{hw} = \frac{q_{hw}}{q_{dw} + q_{hw}} * q(\text{Monde})$$

q_{dh}

debris

debris

$$\begin{aligned} C_{p,d} (T_d^n - T_d^o) &= [q_s - h_{gap} A_d (T_d^n - T_{h,n}) - q_{dw} - q_{d,d} - q_{d,v}] \Delta t \\ \Rightarrow -h_{gap} A_d \Delta t * T_{h,n}^n + (C_{p,d} + h_{gap} A_d \Delta t + h_{dw} A_d \Delta t) * T_d^n \\ &= C_{p,d} T_d^o + (q_s + h_{dw} A_d T_w - q_{d,d} - q_{d,v}) \Delta t \end{aligned}$$

, debris

$$A_{n+1,n} = -h_{\text{gap}} A_d \Delta t$$

$$A_{n+1,n+1} = C_{p,d} + h_{\text{gap}} A_d \Delta t + h_{\text{dw}} A_d \Delta t$$

$$b_{n+1} = C_{p,d} T_d^o + (q_s + h_{\text{dw}} A_d T_w - q_{\text{dd}} - q_{\text{dv}}) \Delta t$$

$$\overset{\rho}{\mathbf{X}} = \begin{bmatrix} T_{h,1} \\ T_{h,2} \\ \vdots \\ T_{h,n} \\ T_d \end{bmatrix} \quad \overset{\rho}{\mathbf{B}} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \\ b_{n+1} \end{bmatrix}$$

II.2

1 2

debris

debris

가

debris

(h_{dw})

R. Henry

[9] Monde

100

W/m²K 가 , debris

debris

R. Henry Monde

270, 500~1100 W/m²K

가

가

debris

LAVA-3

[8]

가

debris

가(470K)

debris

. Debris

가 , 가 가 . .

III

LAVA-4

MELCOR1.8.4

, 가 ,

debris .

가 , 가

debris (Crack) .

가 debris ,

가 .

IV

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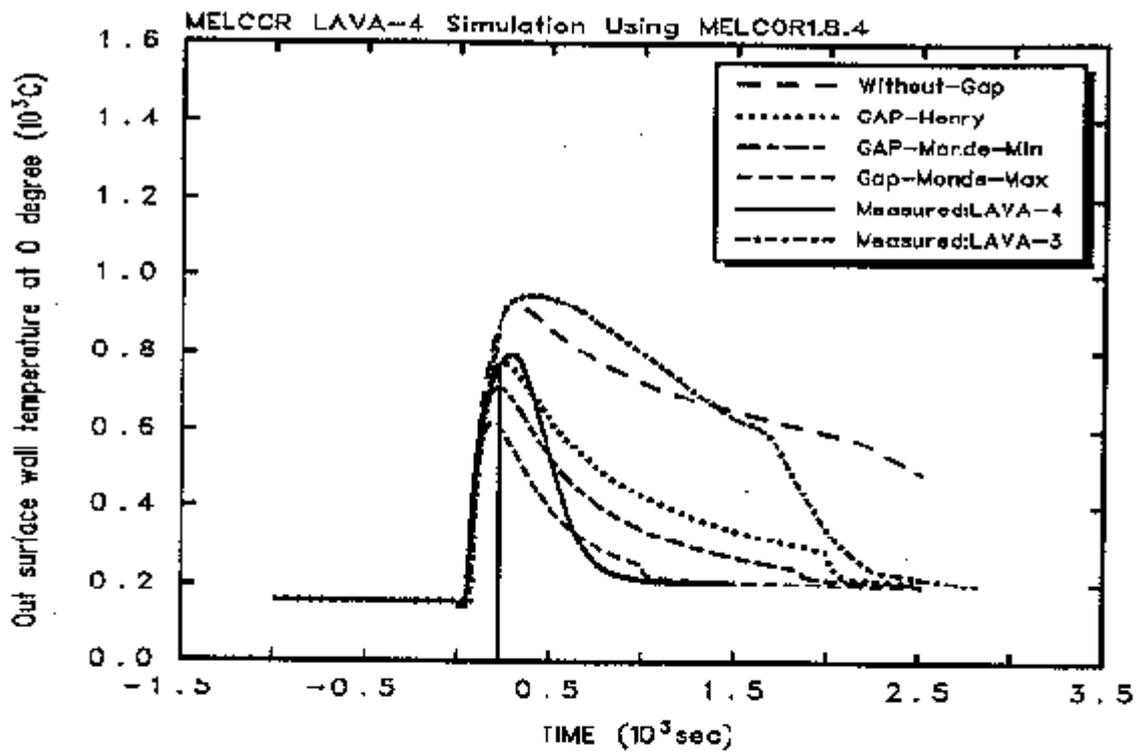


그림 1 LAVA-4 실험 경우 반구 외벽 온도

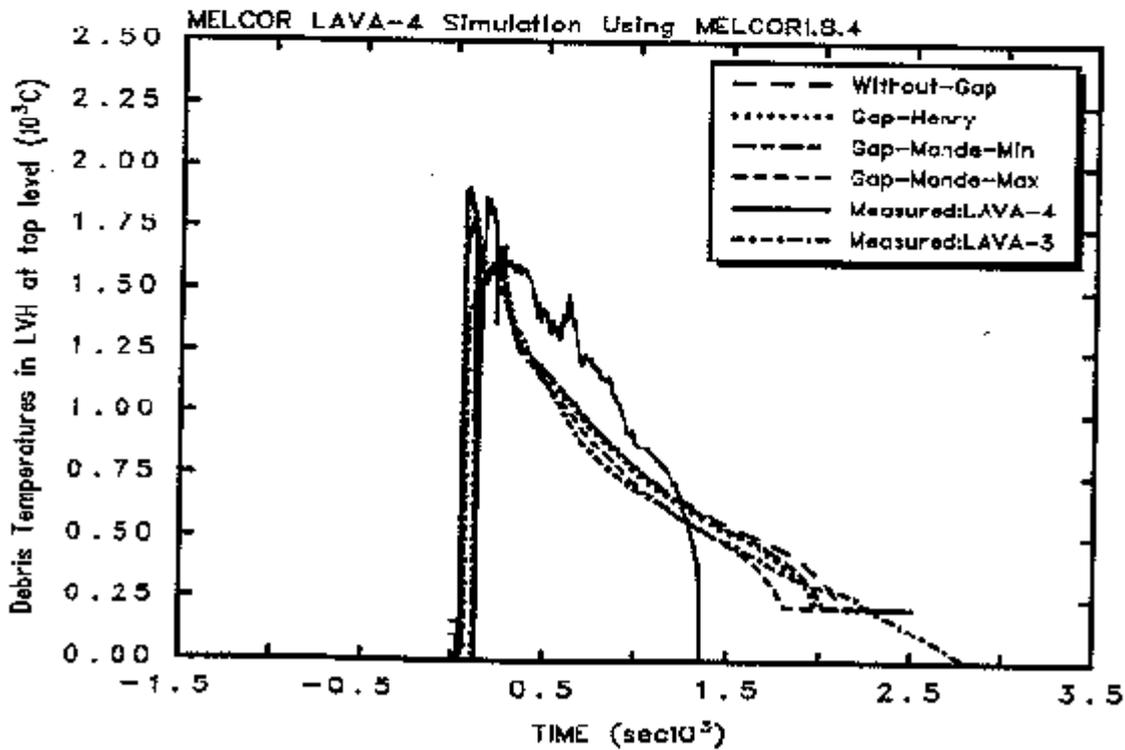


그림 2 LAVA-4 실험 경우 상부 debris 온도