



Analysis of a Postulated Main Steam Line Break Accident using Multi-Physics Simulation

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01. Introduction

- MSLB scenario is selected - A large SLB inside the containment at full-power operation + LOOP concurrent + single failure and a stuck CEA (SLBFPLOOP)
- APR-1400 is the modelled plant
- First step is one way coupling of RELAP5/SCDAPSIM/MOD 3.4 with a point kinetics model to simulate core neutronics
- Followed by two way coupling of RELAP5/SCDAPSIM/MOD 3.4 with 3DKIN for core neutronics response
- Then a comparison of results for the two models

01. Accident Description

The largest possible size of SLB is the double-ended rupture of a steam line upstream of the MSIV

The excessive energy removal results in a decrease in temperature and pressure in the RCS and SG

The cooldown causes an increase in core reactivity due to the negative moderator and Doppler reactivity coefficients

MSLB has potential for post-trip RTP (cases inside containment)

02. Methodology

Thermal-hydraulic (TH) model using RELAP5/SCDAPSIM/MOD3.4 with a point kinetics model to simulate core neutronics

- Steady state validation
- Transient response modelling

RELAP5/SCDAPSIM/MOD 3.4 is used to simulate the thermal-hydraulic response and coupled with 3DKIN for core neutronics response

- Steady state validation
- Transient response modelling

03. Point Kinetics Model



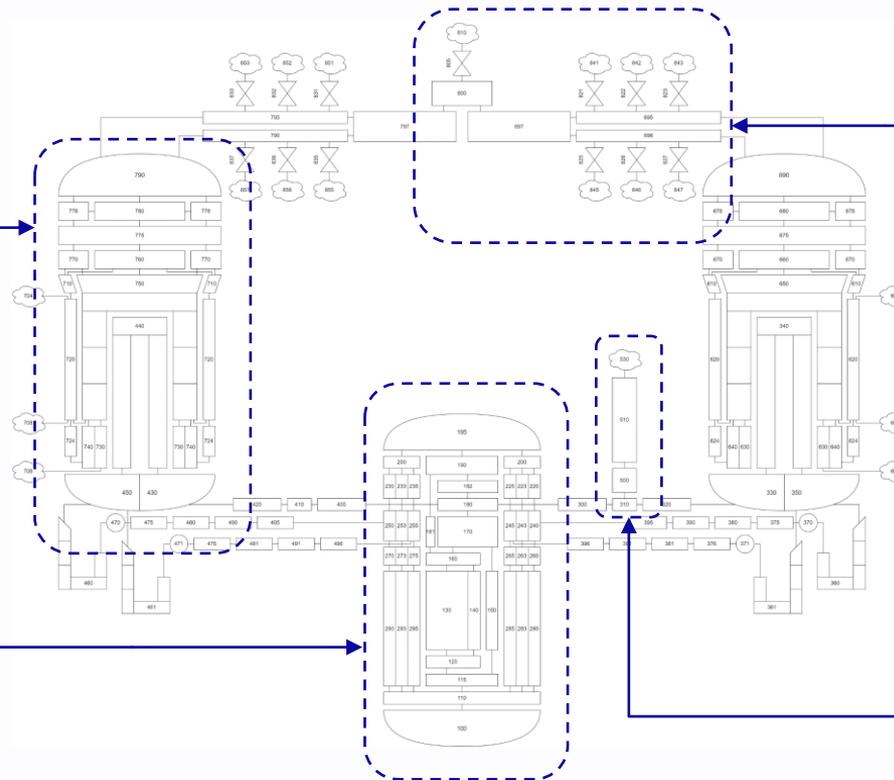
APR-1400 Nodalization

Steam Generators (SGs)

- Two SGs - each connected to the RPV via one hot leg and two cold leg
- Heat generated on the primary side is transferred to the SGs via the u-tubes
- The u-tube section is modeled with equivalent heat transfer and pressure drop conditions
- Secondary water is provided by the Main Feedwater System (MFWS) as boundary condition
- Steam generated in the SGs is directed via the main steam line to the turbine modeled as a boundary condition
- Other important components of the SGs are: evaporator, separator, dryer, dome

Reactor Pressure Vessel (RPV)

- The core is represented using an average and a hot channel, surrounded by an annular core shroud together with the core bypass
- The core connects to an upper plenum and a lower plenum
- Two hot legs lead the coolant from the RPV to the SGs u-tubes, four cold legs connect the RCPs to the downcomer
- The downcomer is modeled using annulus six components



Main Steam System (MSS)

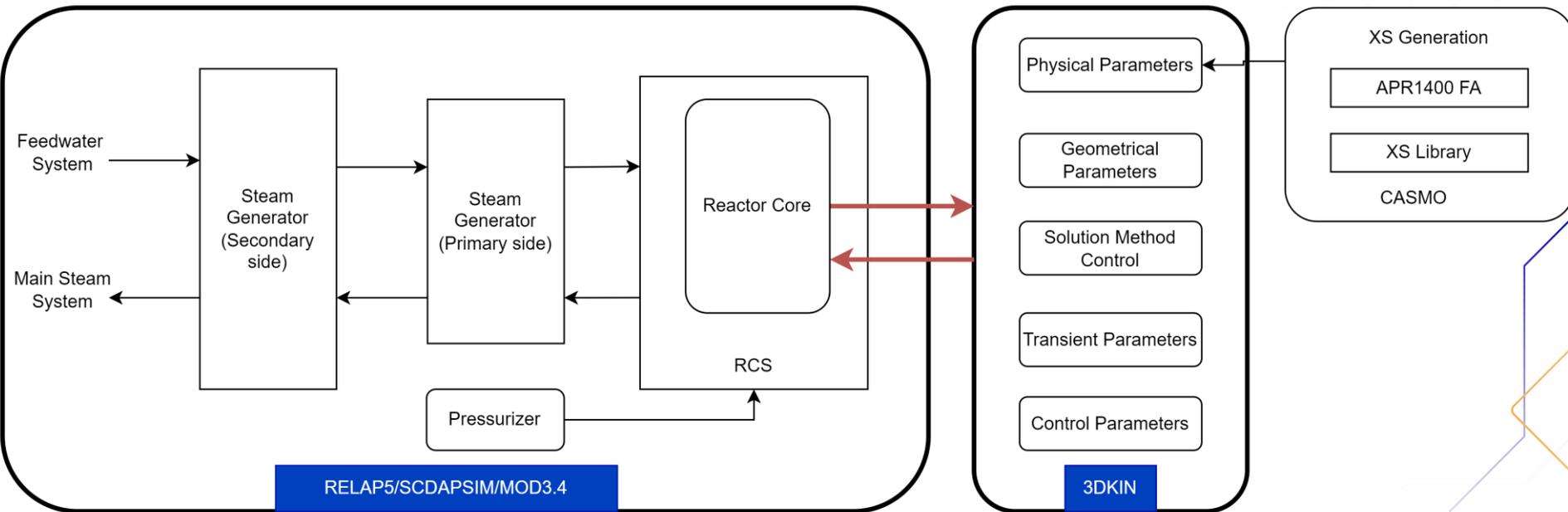
- The Main Steam System (MSS) has four main steam lines leading from the two SGs to a common header, and then to the turbine through an isolation valve.
- Each line is connected to a set of Main Steam Safety Valves (MSSVs) to protect the system against over-pressurization.

Pressurizer (PZR)

- Maintains operational pressure in the primary system loop.
- In steady-state, the pressurizer pressure is imposed by a boundary condition. In transient, the pressure is determined by the system conditions and Pilot-Operated Safety Relief Valves (POS RVs) operation.

04. Nodal Kinetics Model

Code Coupling

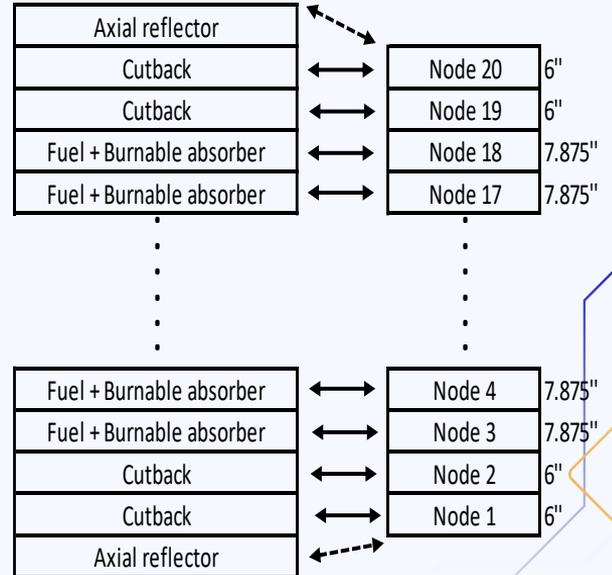


04. Nodal Kinetics Model

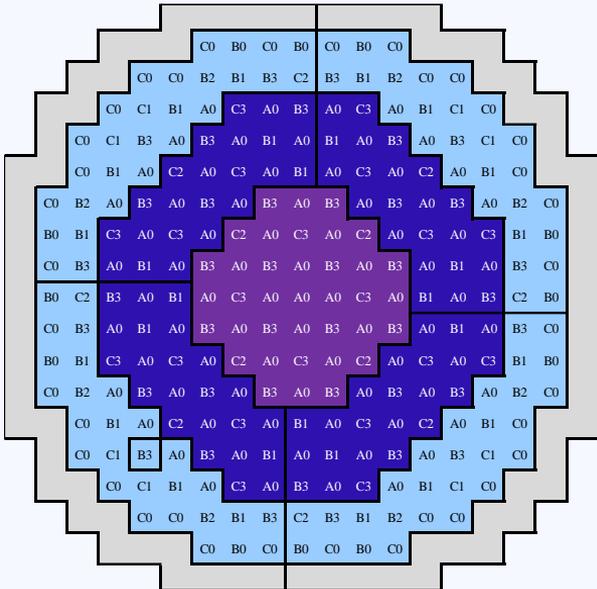
Core Mapping – 3DKIN

3DKIN Core structure

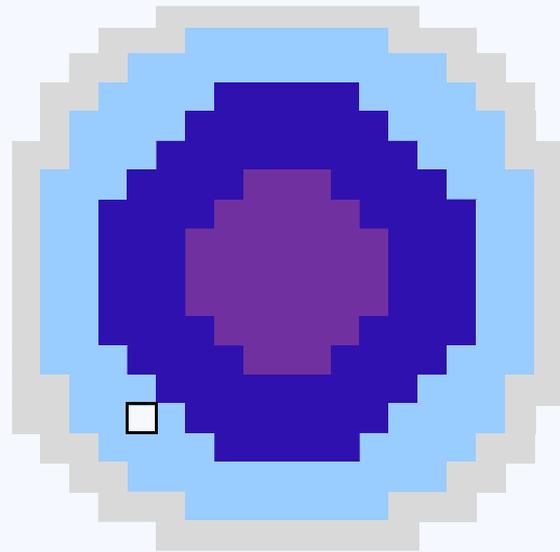
RELAP Vol. & HS



Axial Map



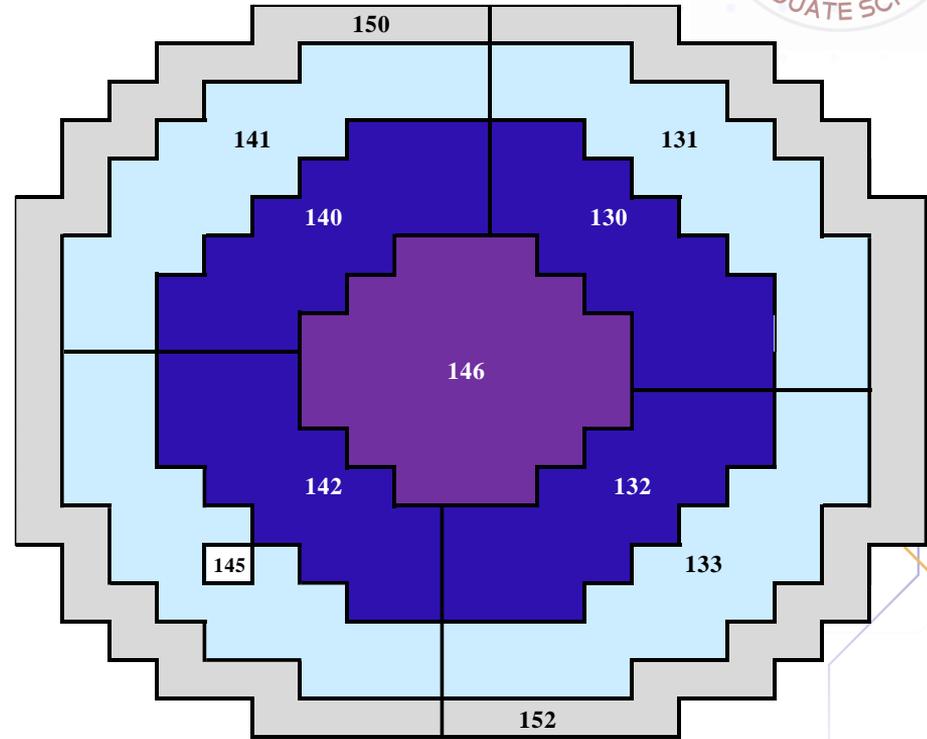
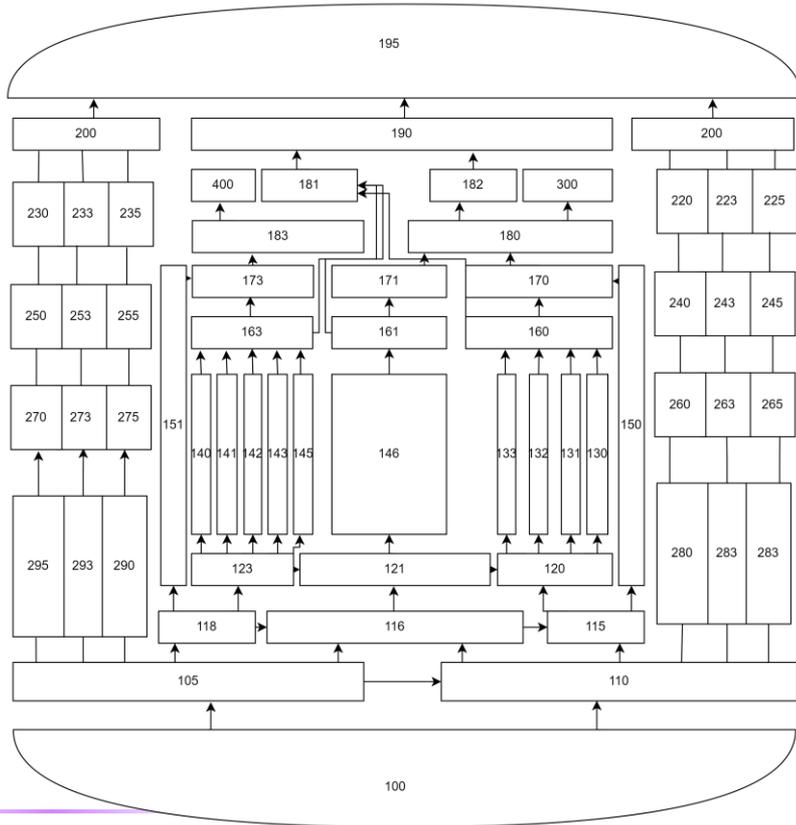
Core Structure



Radial Map

04. Nodal Kinetics Model

Core Nodalization - RELAP



04. Nodal Kinetics Model

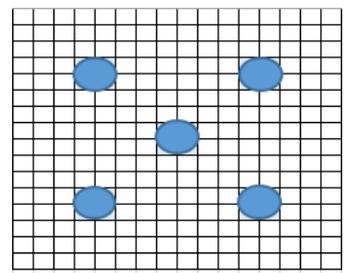
Loading Pattern and Fuel assembly Data

				C0	B0	C0	B0	
			C0	C0	B2	B1	B3	C2
		C0	C1	B1	A0	C3	A0	B3
	C0	C1	B3	A0	B3	A0	B1	A0
	C0	B1	A0	C2	A0	C3	A0	B1
C0	B2	A0	B3	A0	B3	A0	B3	A0
B0	B1	C3	A0	C3	A0	C2	A0	C3
C0	B3	A0	B1	A0	B3	A0	B3	A0
B0	C2	B3	A0	B1	A0	C3	A0	A0

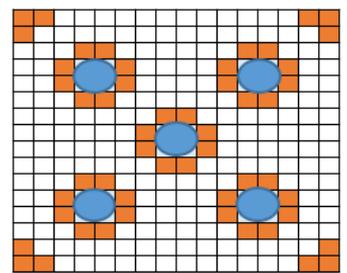
FA Type	No. of Fuel Assemblies	Fuel Rod Enrichment (w/o)	No. of Rods per Assembly	No. of Gd ₂ O ₃ Rods per Assembly	Gd ₂ O ₃ Enrichment (w/o)
A0	77	1.71	236	-	-
B0	12	3.14	236	-	-
B1	28	3.14/2.64	172/52	12	8
B2	8	3.14/2.64	124/100	12	8
B3	40	3.14/2.64	168/52	16	8
C0	36	3.64/3.14	184/52	-	-
C1	8	3.64/3.14	172/52	12	8
C2	12	3.64/3.14	168/52	16	8
C3	20	3.64/3.14	120/100	16	8

04. Nodal Kinetics Model

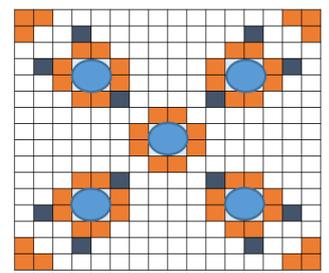
First Cycle FA Configurations



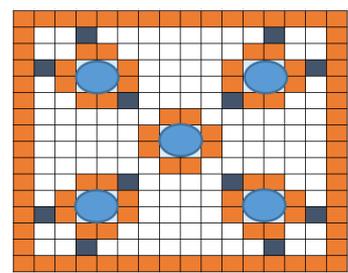
A0, B0



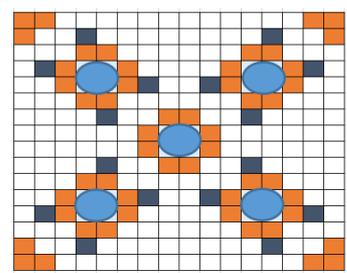
C0



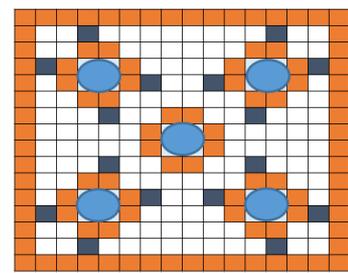
B1, C1



B2



B3, C2



C3

● Water hole
 Normal enriched fuel pin
 Low enriched fuel pin
 Gd₂O₃ rods

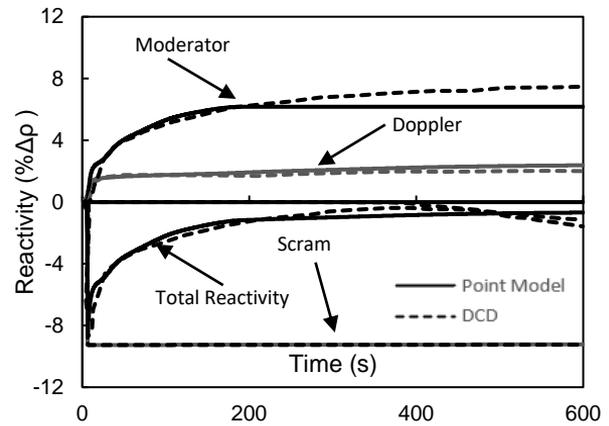
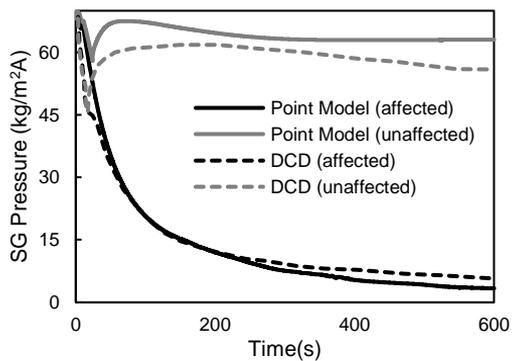
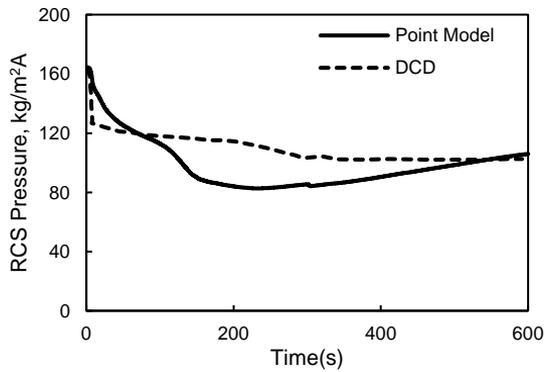
05. Results

Point Kinetics Model – Steady State

Parameter	DCD	Model
Initial Power level (MWt)	4062	4062
Initial core inlet coolant temperature, °C	295	290
Initial core mass flow rate kg/s	19344.44	19318
Initial pressurizer pressure, kg/cm ² A	163.46	163.13
Initial pressurizer water volume, m ³	39.91	39.94
Axial Shape Index	0.3	0.3
CEA worth for trip % $\Delta\rho$	-9.3	-9.3
Moderator coefficient	most negative	most negative
Doppler coefficient	most negative	most negative
Initial steam generator liquid inventory per SG, kg	124113	124595
Two safety injection pumps	Inoperable	Inoperable
Core burn up	End of cycle	End of cycle

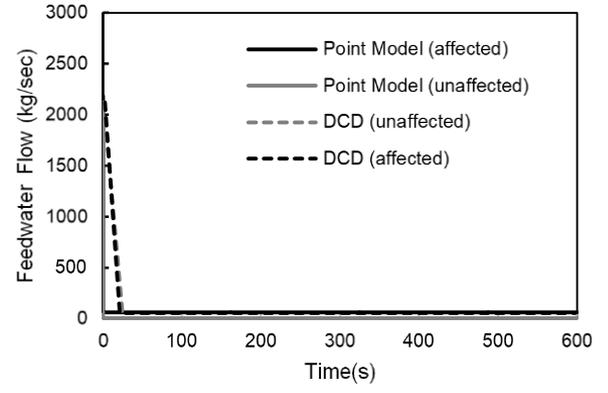
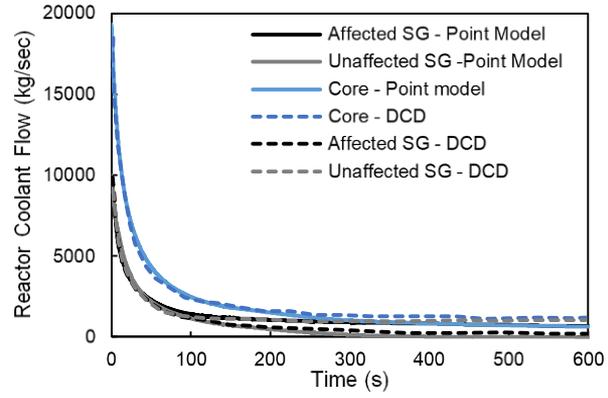
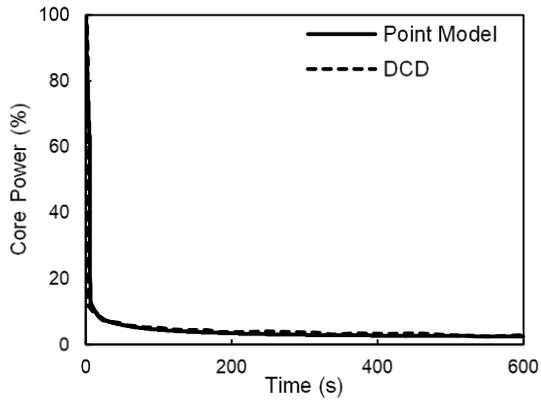
05. Results

Point Kinetics Model – Transient Response



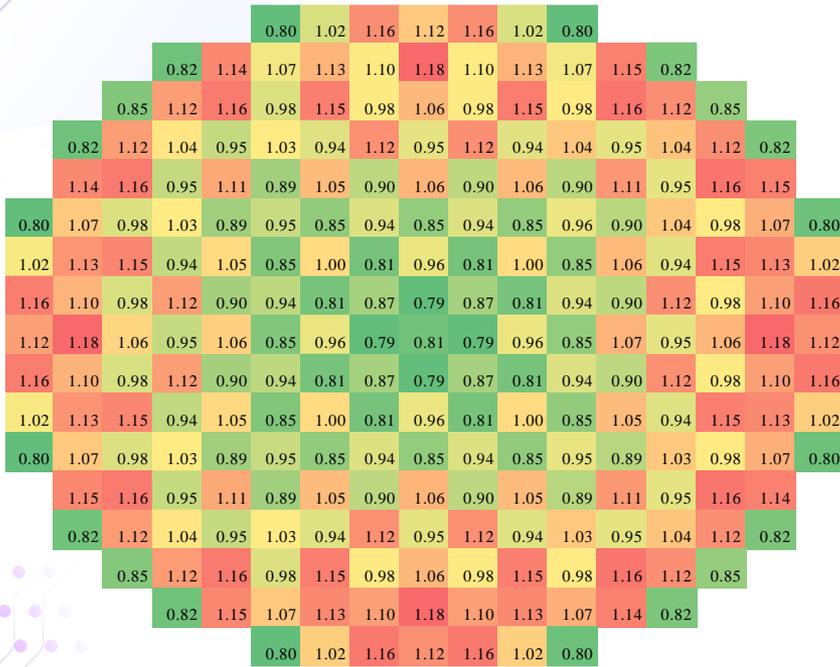
05. Results

Point Kinetics Model – Transient Response

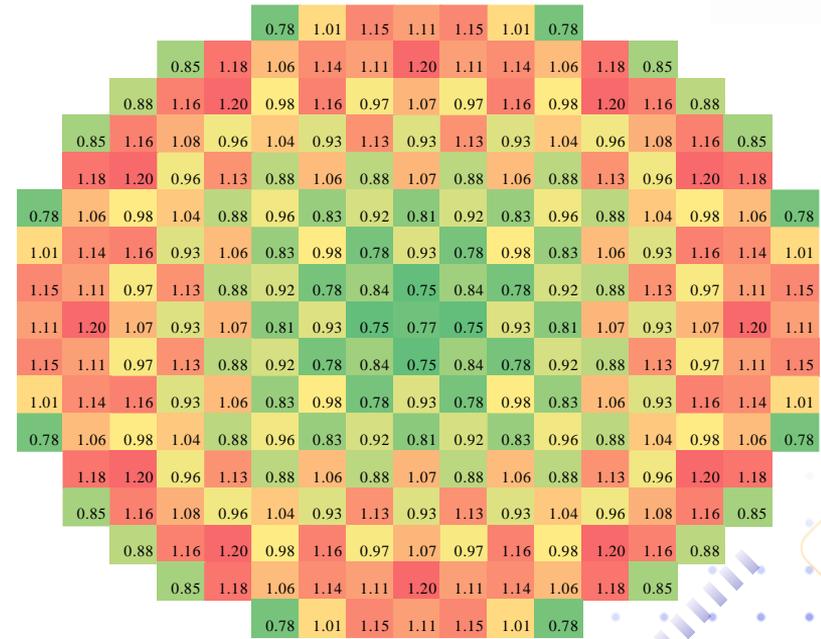


05. Results

Nodal Kinetics Model – Steady State



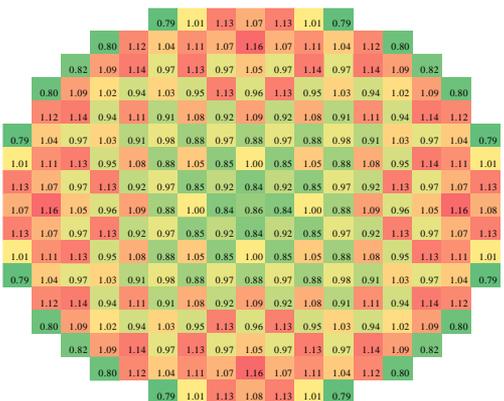
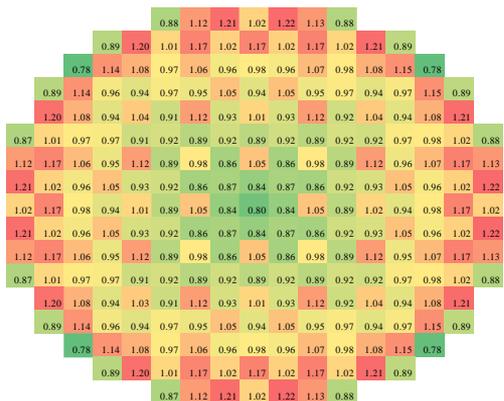
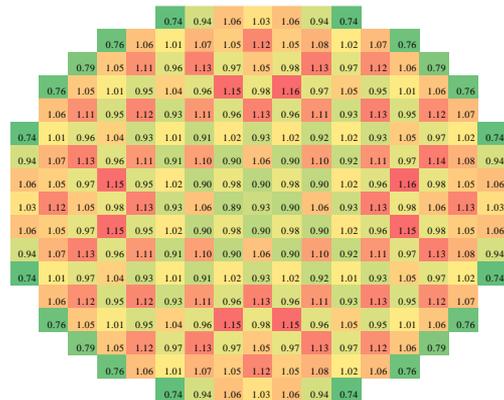
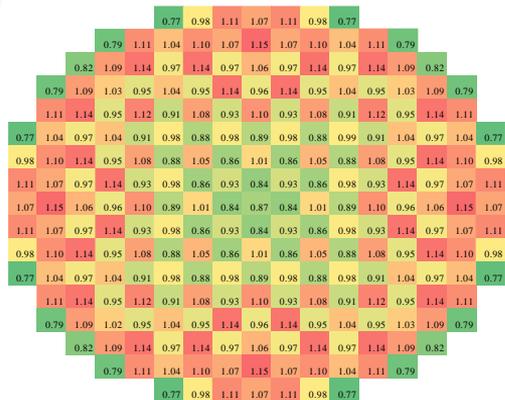
Model



DCD

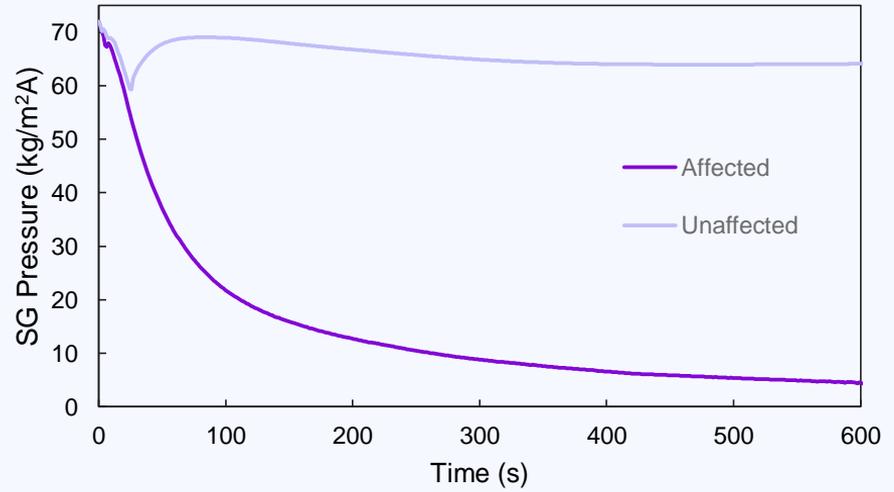
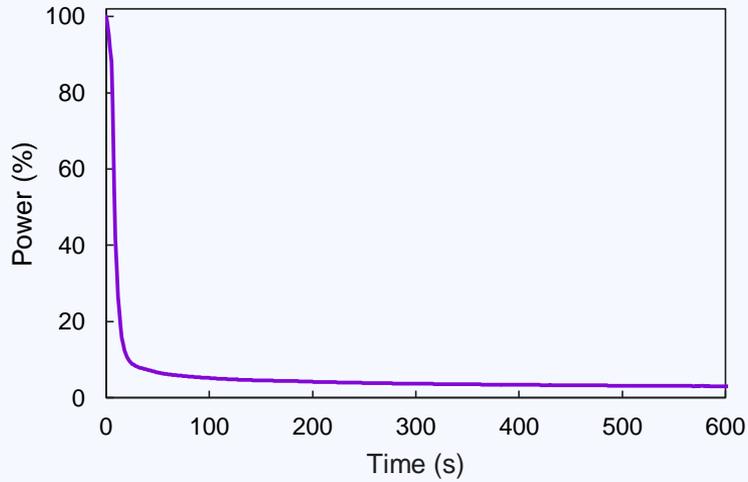
05. Results

Nodal Kinetics Model – Transient Response



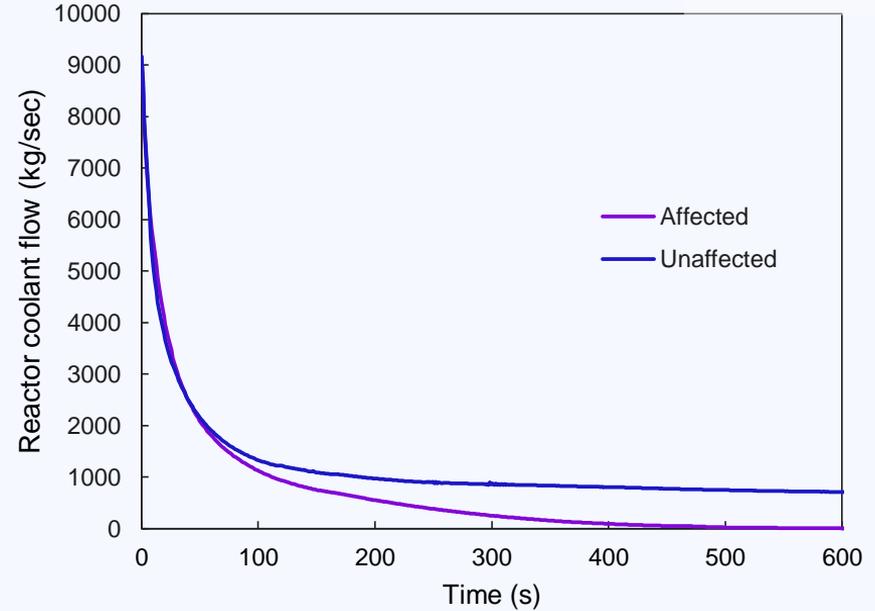
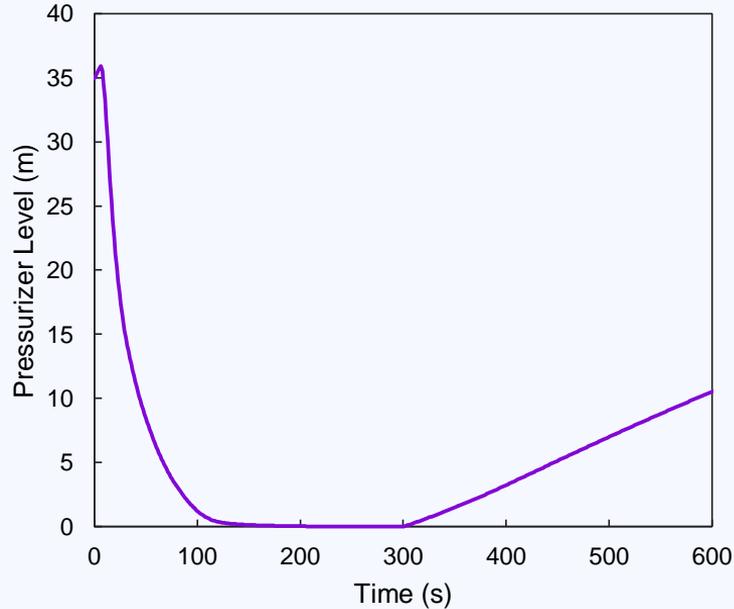
05. Results

Nodal Kinetics Model – Transient Response



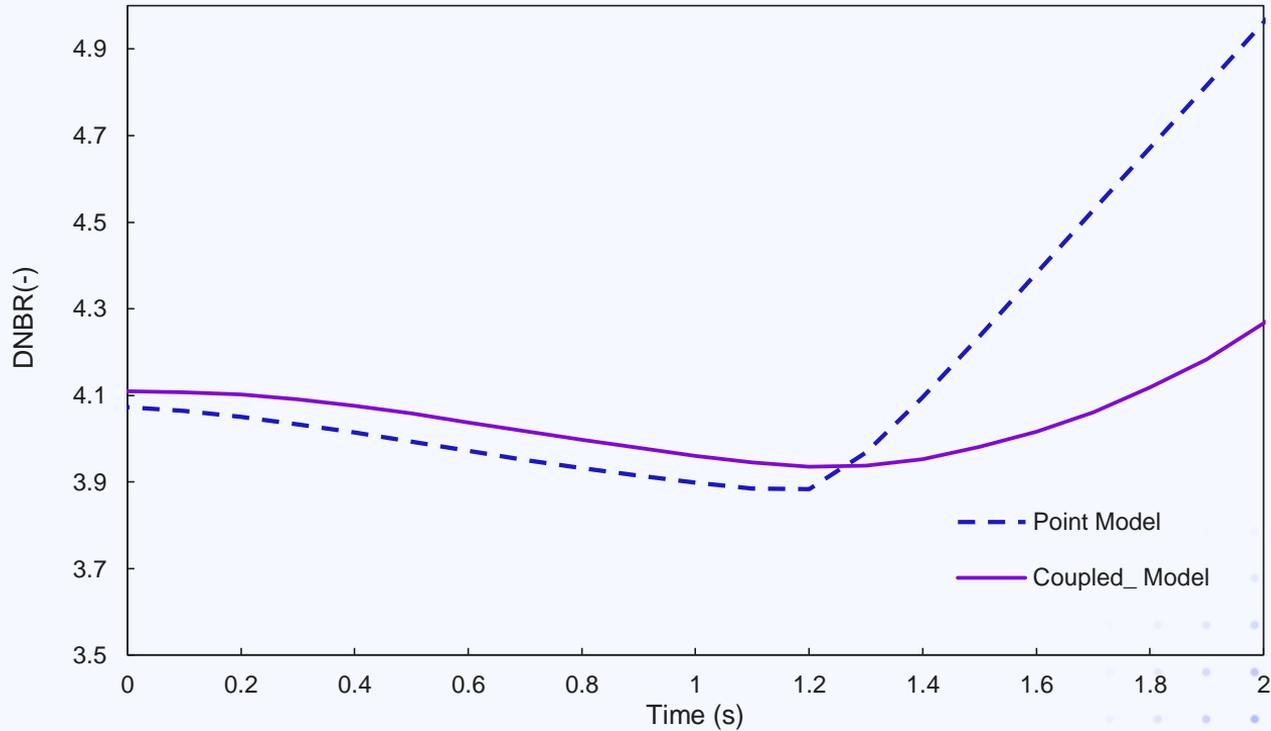
05. Results

Nodal Kinetics Model – Transient Response



05. Results

Transient Response DNBR



06. Conclusion

- This project modelled the MSLB (inside the containment at full power operation + LOOP concurrent + single failure and a stuck CEA) on the APRI400
- As the initial step of this study, one way coupling of thermal hydraulics model with point kinetics is conducted to provide insight into the behavior of the core.
- Next is modelling of the MSLB using multi-physics approach using nodal kinetics for a high-fidelity simulation.
- The results show that multi-physics approach can show the asymmetric behaviour of the core during transients.
- The results also indicate that both the point and nodal kinetics are good tools to model the transient, and can reveal different aspects of the transient.



Questions and answers

Acknowledgements

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