

KAERI/TR-2429/2003

**ISAAC / / /
/ 가**

**An Evaluation of Core Heat Transfer/Break Flow/
Emergency Core Cooling System/Containment Dousing Spray /Local
Air Cooler Models in ISAAC Code**

KAERI

2003 3

Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute

2002 “

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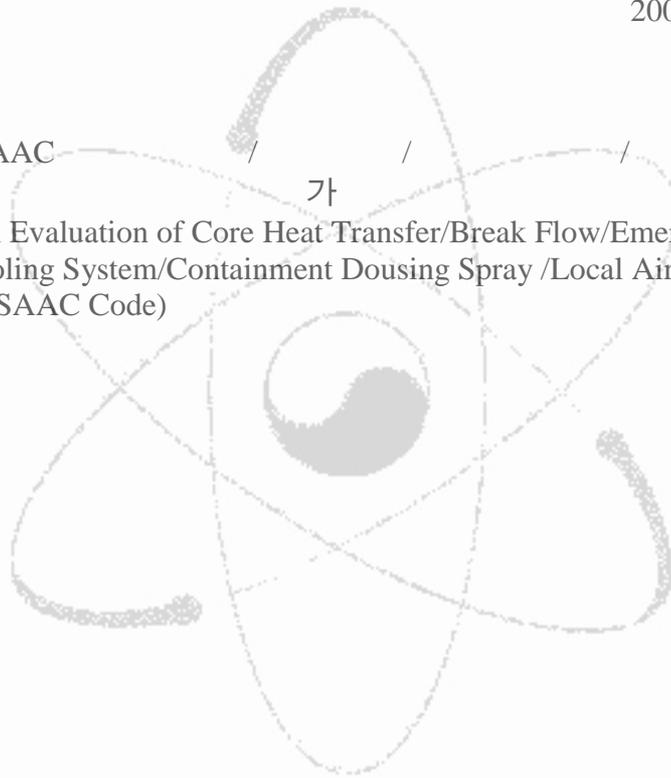
2003 3

: ISAAC / / / /

가

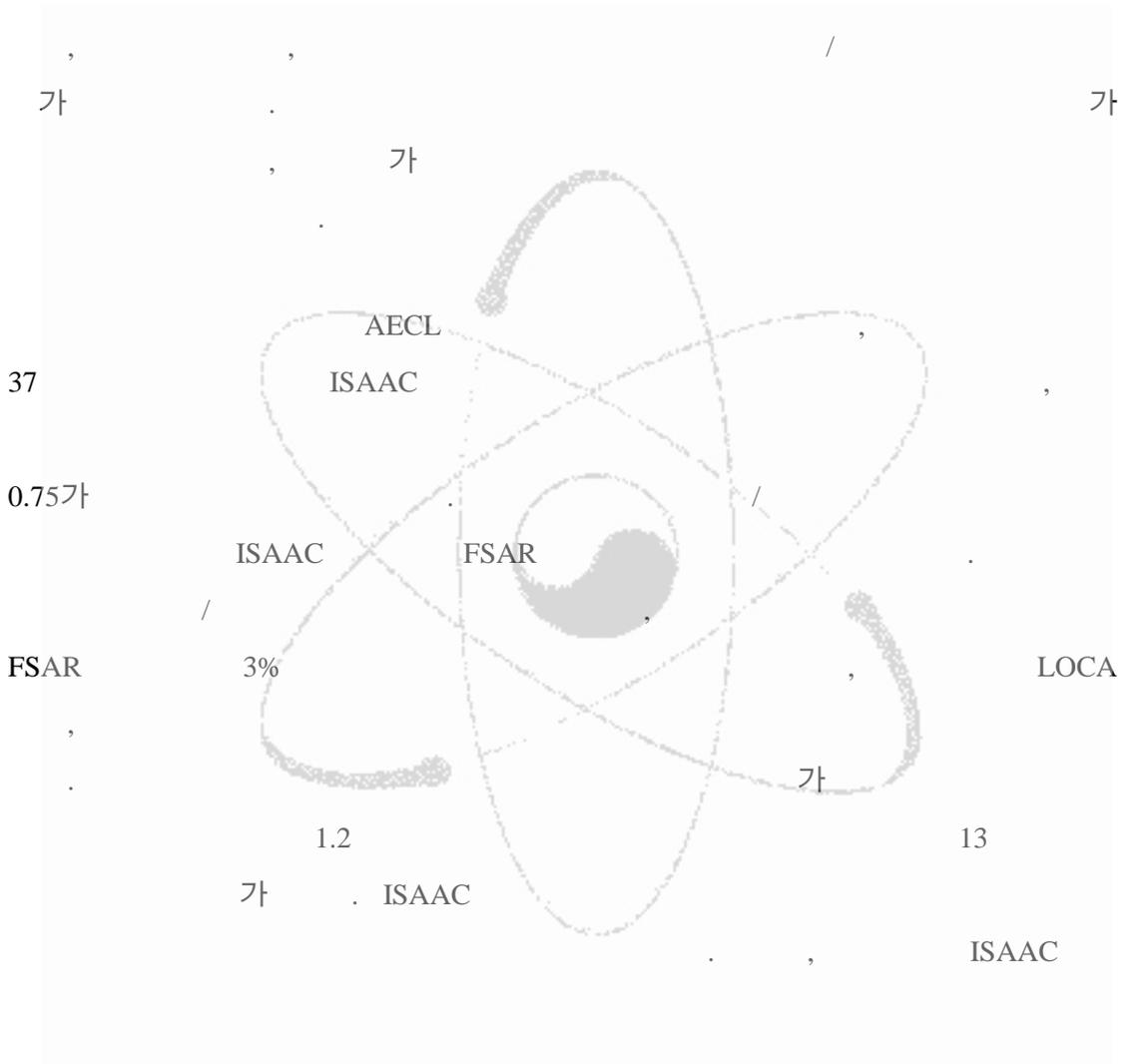
(An Evaluation of Core Heat Transfer/Break Flow/Emergency Core Cooling System/Containment Dousing Spray /Local Air Cooler Models in ISAAC Code)

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1995 1 2 PSA ISAAC
CANDU

PSA



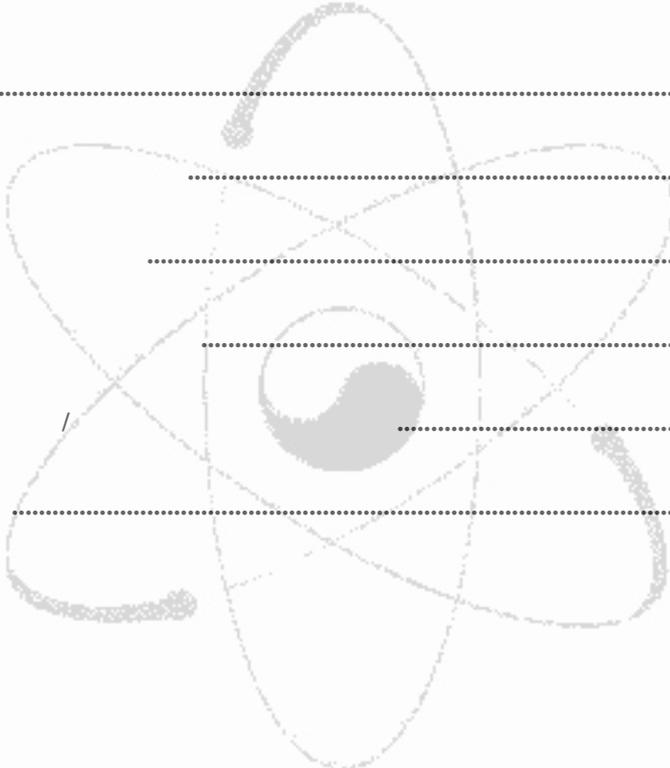
SUMMARY

As an ISAAC computer code, which was developed for a Level-2 PSA during 1995, has mainly fundamental models for CANDU-specific severe accident progression and also the accident-analyzing experiences are limited to Level-2 PSA purposes, the Core Heat Transfer model, Break Flow model, Emergency Core Cooling System model and Containment Dousing Spray /Local Air Cooler model are evaluated to enhance understanding for basic models and to accumulate accident-analyzing experiences. Sensitivity studies using model parameters and sensitivity coefficients are performed.

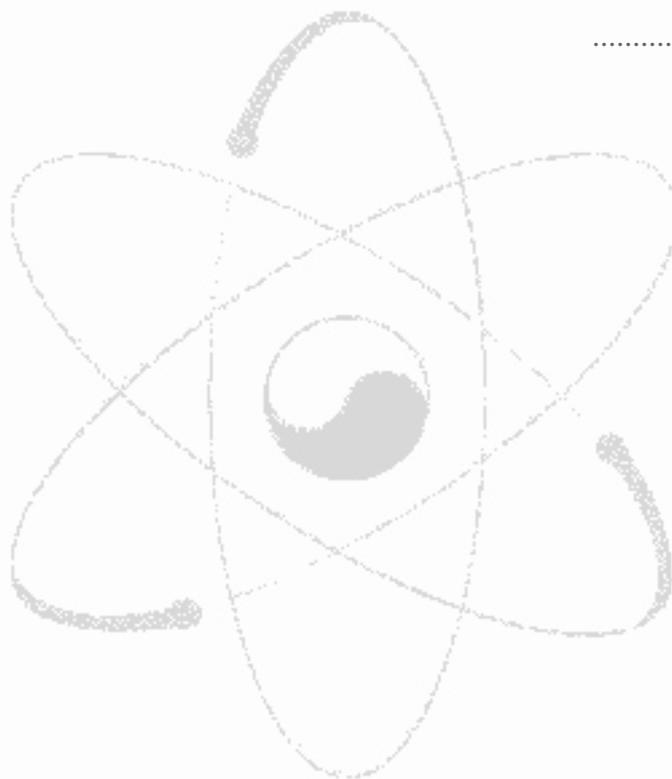
According to the results from AECL experiments and code analyses for core heat transfer model, it was found that one representative fuel rod for the actual 37 fuel rods did not cause serious temperature discrepancies during the severe accident progression. The results from emergency core cooling system model, shows a good comparison with the FSAR. As the results of the evaluation, it was found that local air coolers could control containment pressure whether dousing spray is operating or not, and their operation does not cause containment failure. Regarding the dousing system, it could control containment pressure as long as it is operating and its operating time depends on containment conditions. For a large LOCA sequence without local air coolers, spray works only for 1.2 hours and delays containment failure by 13 hours compared to the no spray case. According to the test results, the ISAAC models for local air coolers show a consistent trend for steam removal. As ISAAC could model local air coolers only at two locations at present, future work is planning to generalize the locations for local air coolers.

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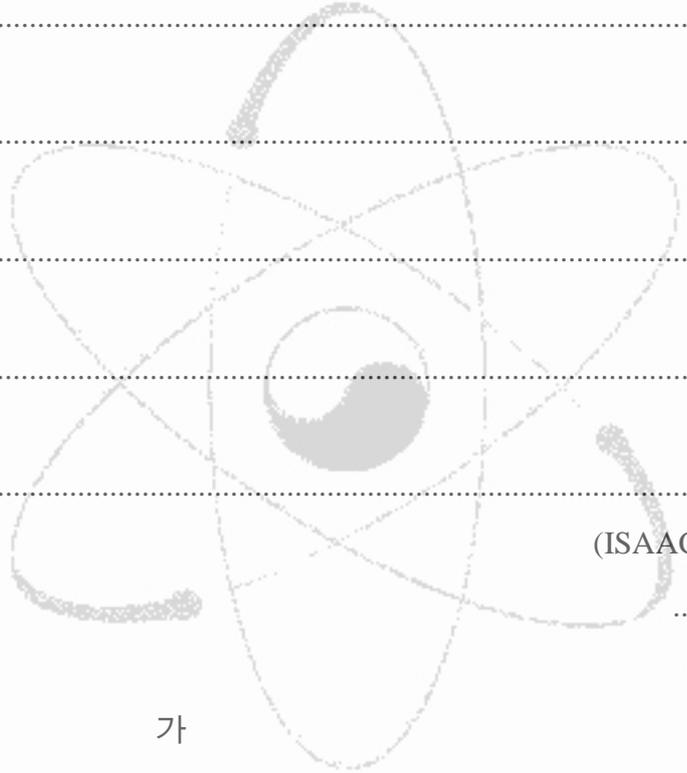


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1

1990

2/3/4

2

PSA

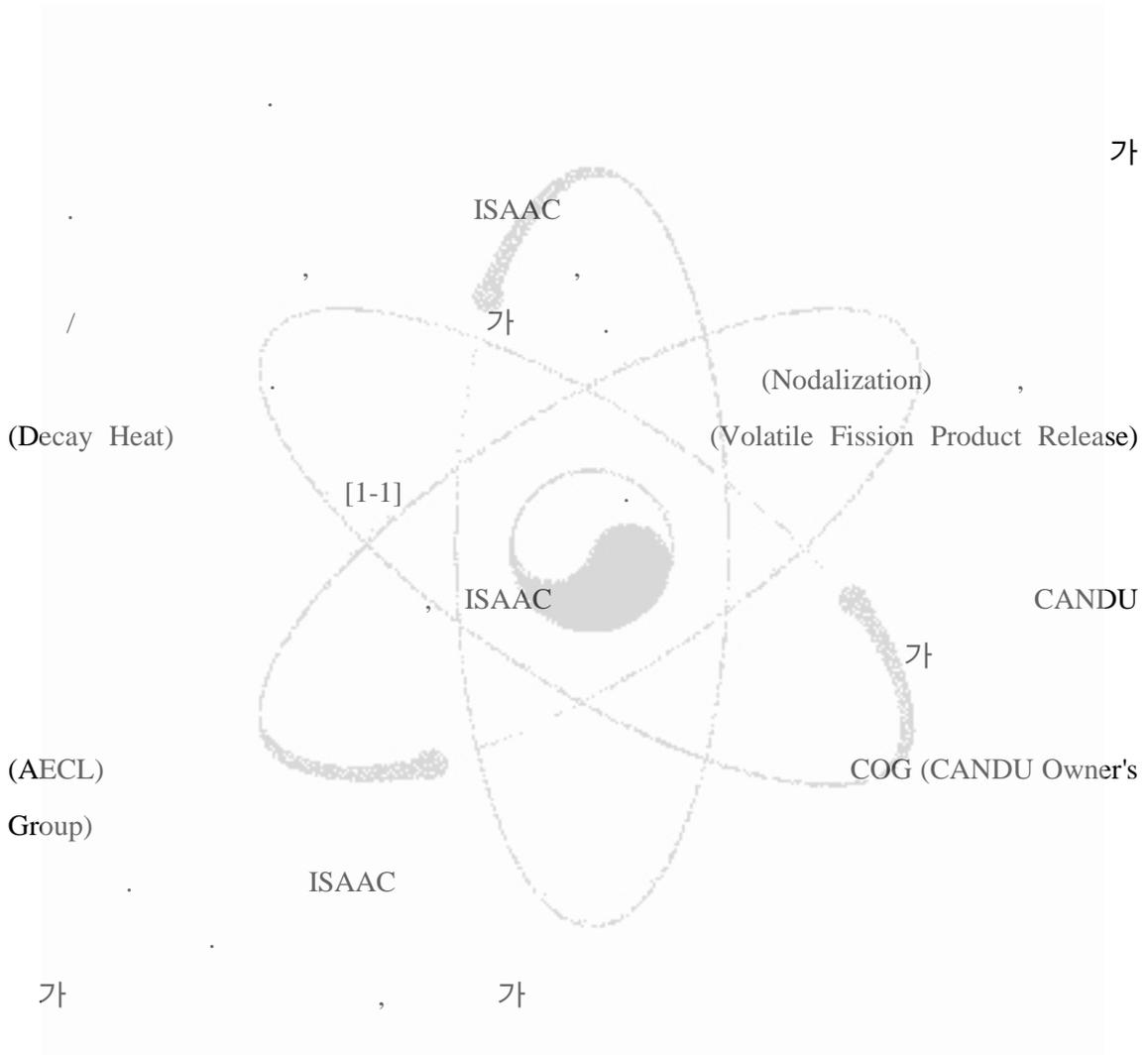
1

(KAERI) FAI (Fauske & Associates, Inc.)가

ISAAC

CANDU

2 PSA



2

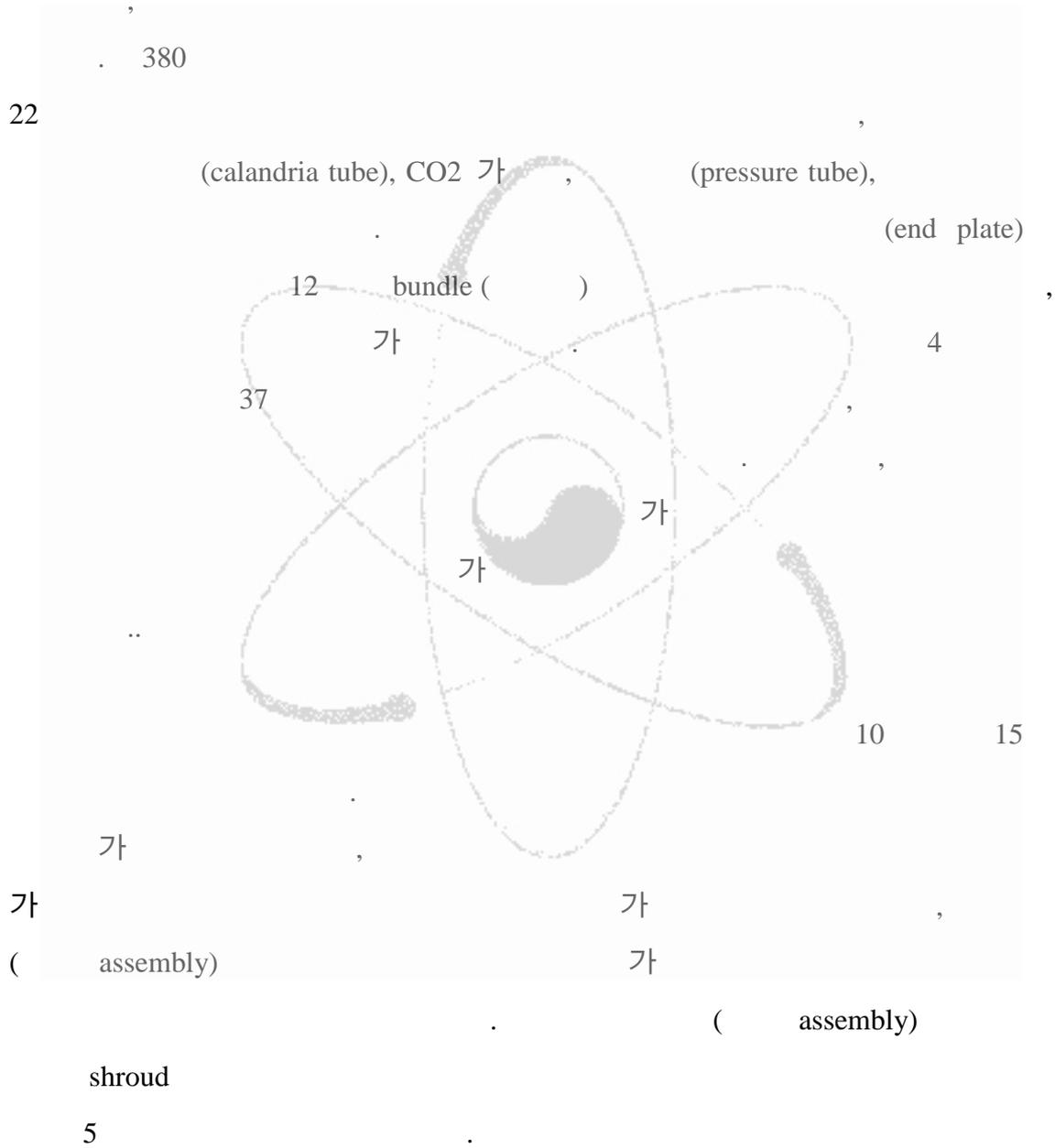
3

4

5

2

2.1

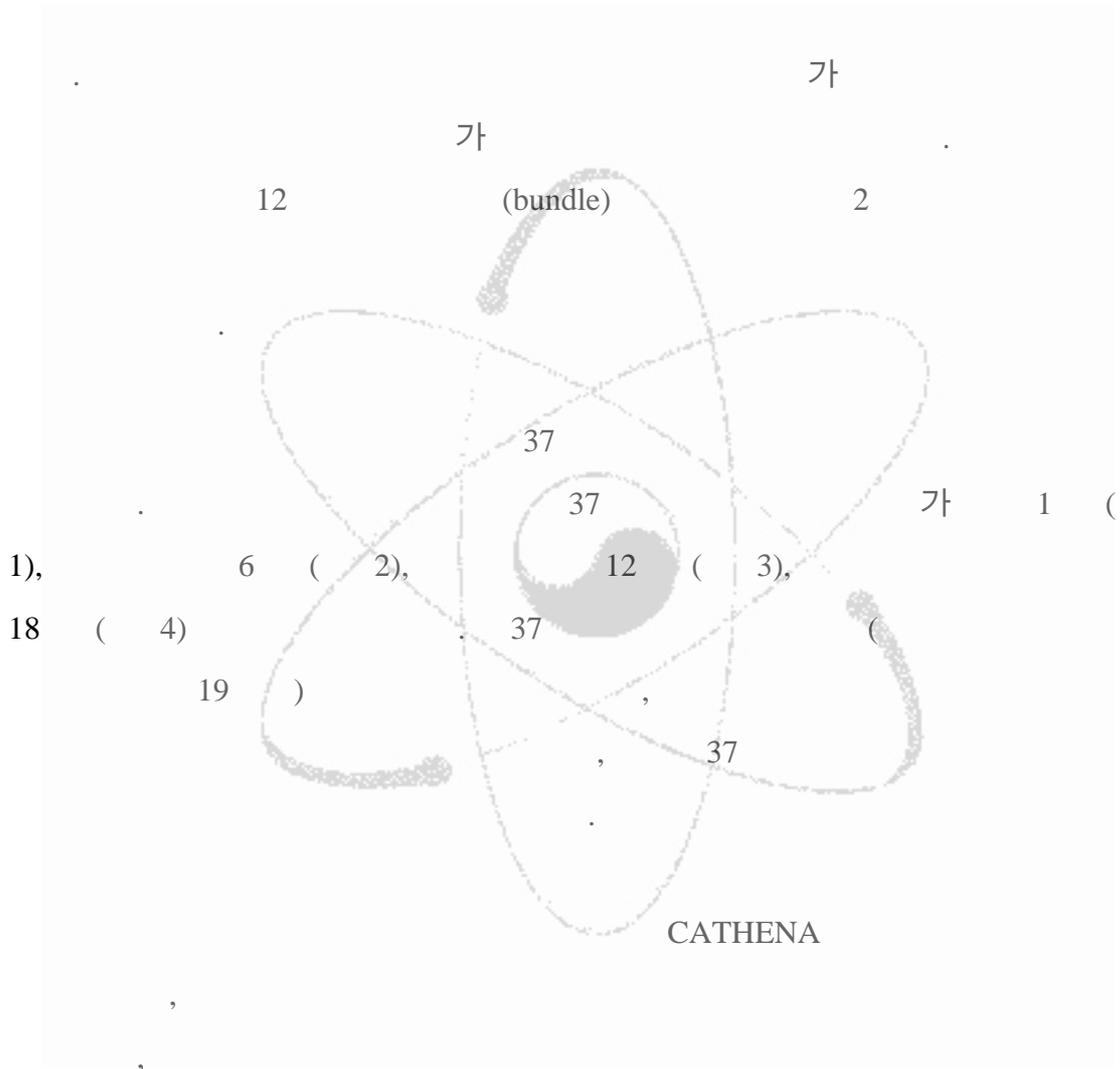


가 ()

ISAAC ()

, 380

74



가

가

가

CHAN

37

4

, 28

3

가

가

가

(,

(4)

),

가 가
CHAN

ISAAC

가

가

37

가

(

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, 37

37

가

37

ISAAC

가

가

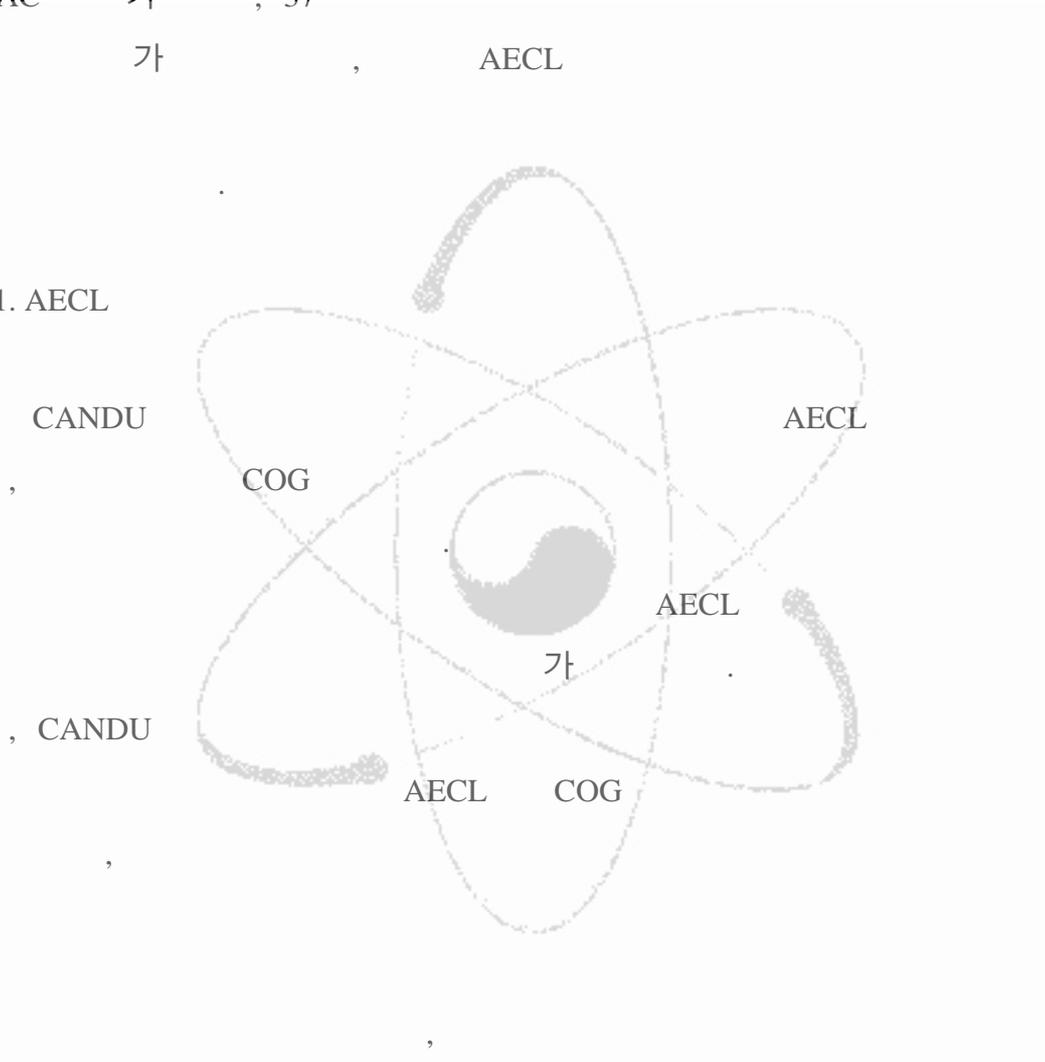
, ISAAC

2.2 ISAAC

ISAAC 가 , 37

가 , AECL

2.2.1. AECL



37

7

28

가

4

2-1

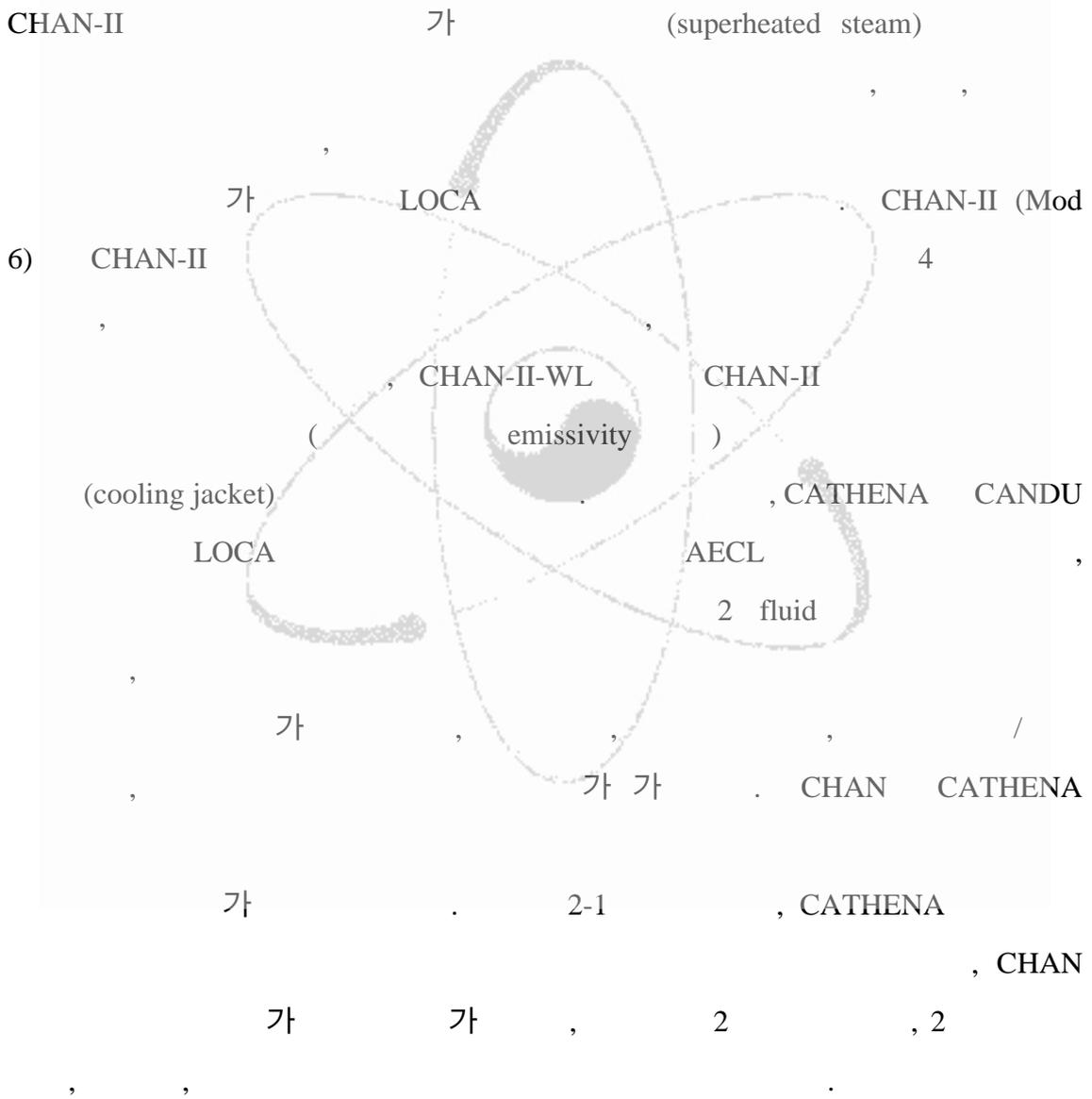
7

out-of-pile

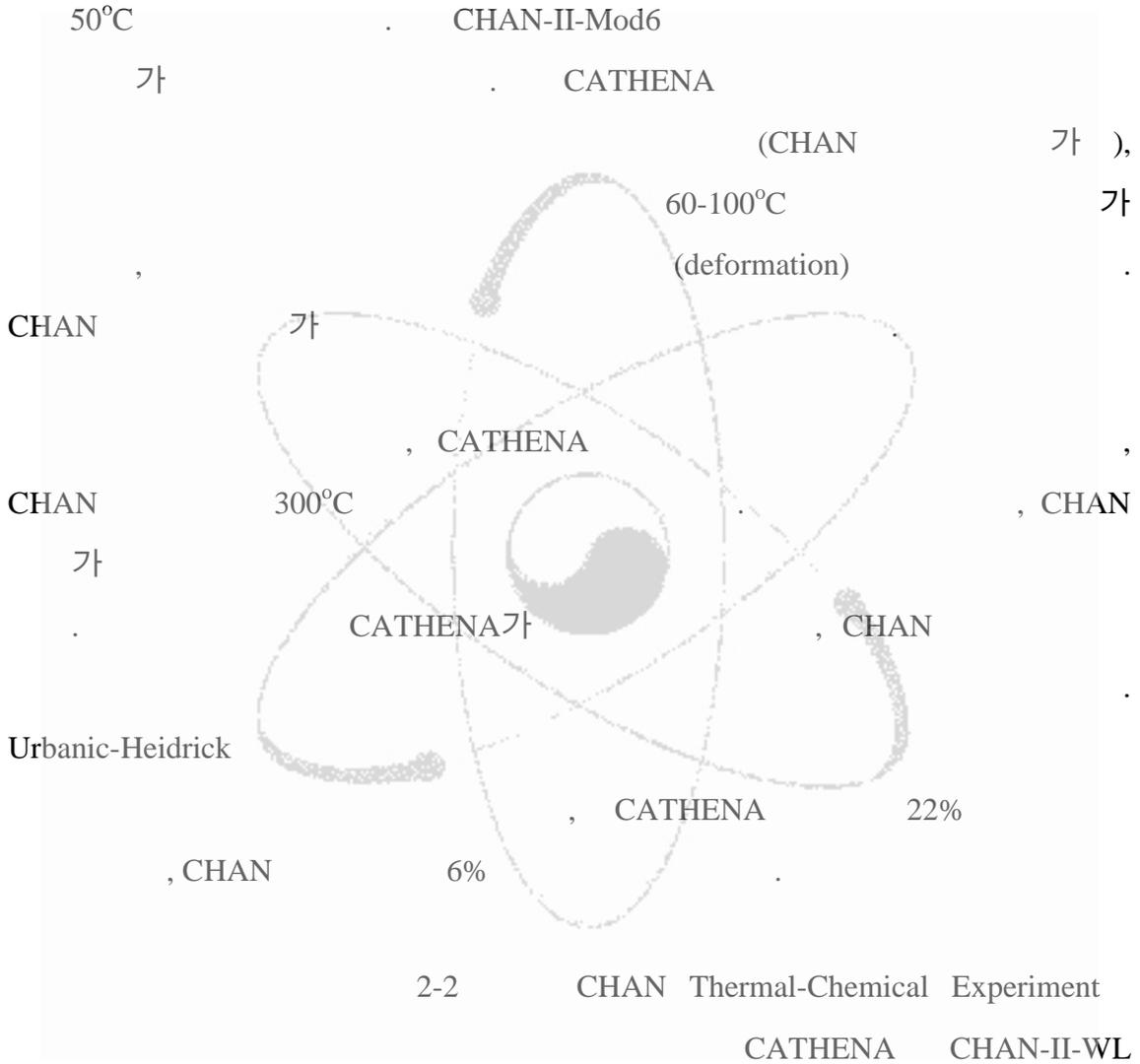
(high-temperature thermal-chemical)

CHAN-II (Mod 6), CHAN-II-WL, CATHENA

가 가



(flow tube),
 1425 mm 60-100°C
 , 1575 mm
 (1800 mm).



, 가
 가 . 5, 7, 9, 10, 15 g/sec
 , 8 g/sec .

28

가

4

가

()

가

가

(

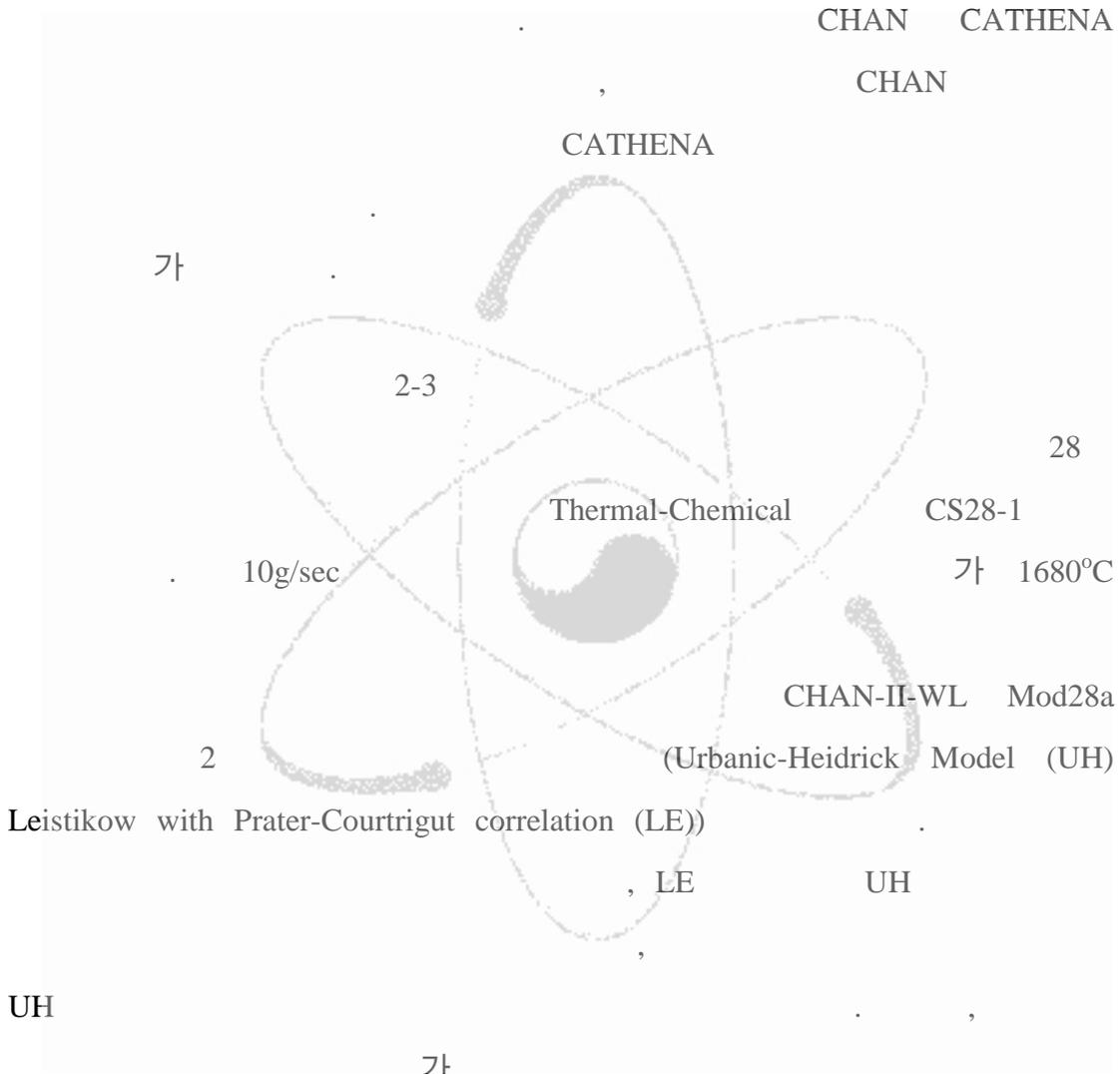
가

),

25°C

75°C

(nucleate boiling)

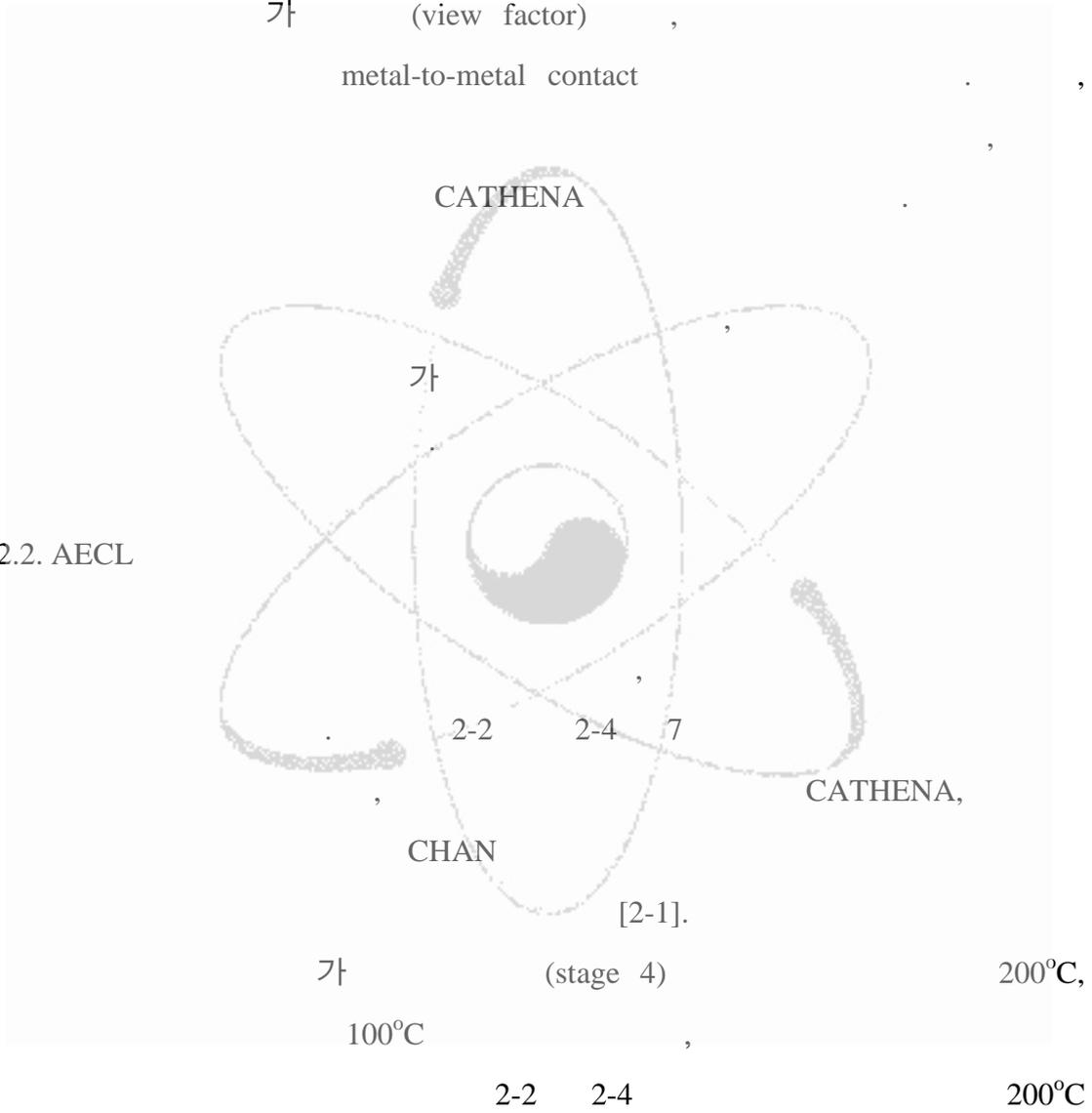


, CATHENA

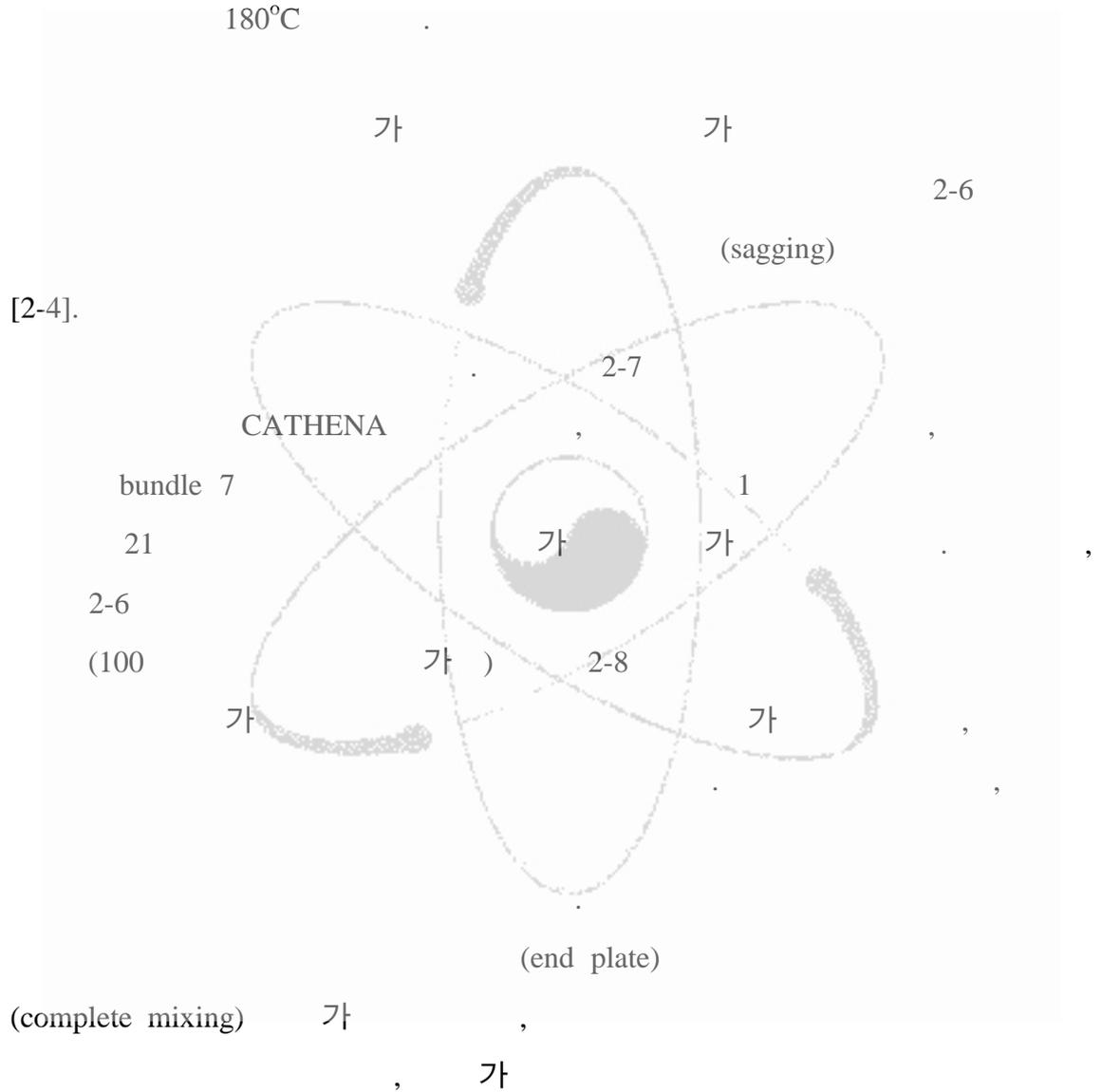
가 (view factor)

metal-to-metal contact

2.2.2. AECL



600 60°C , TC
 가 가 TC 32, 가 TC
 34 (), TC 33 .
 850 TC 29



2.2.3. AECL

ISAAC

가

:

1)

가

CHAN

37

4

가

가
AECL

가

2)

가

CHAN

가

200°C

3)

가

가

2-6

가

가가

4) ISAAC

가

가

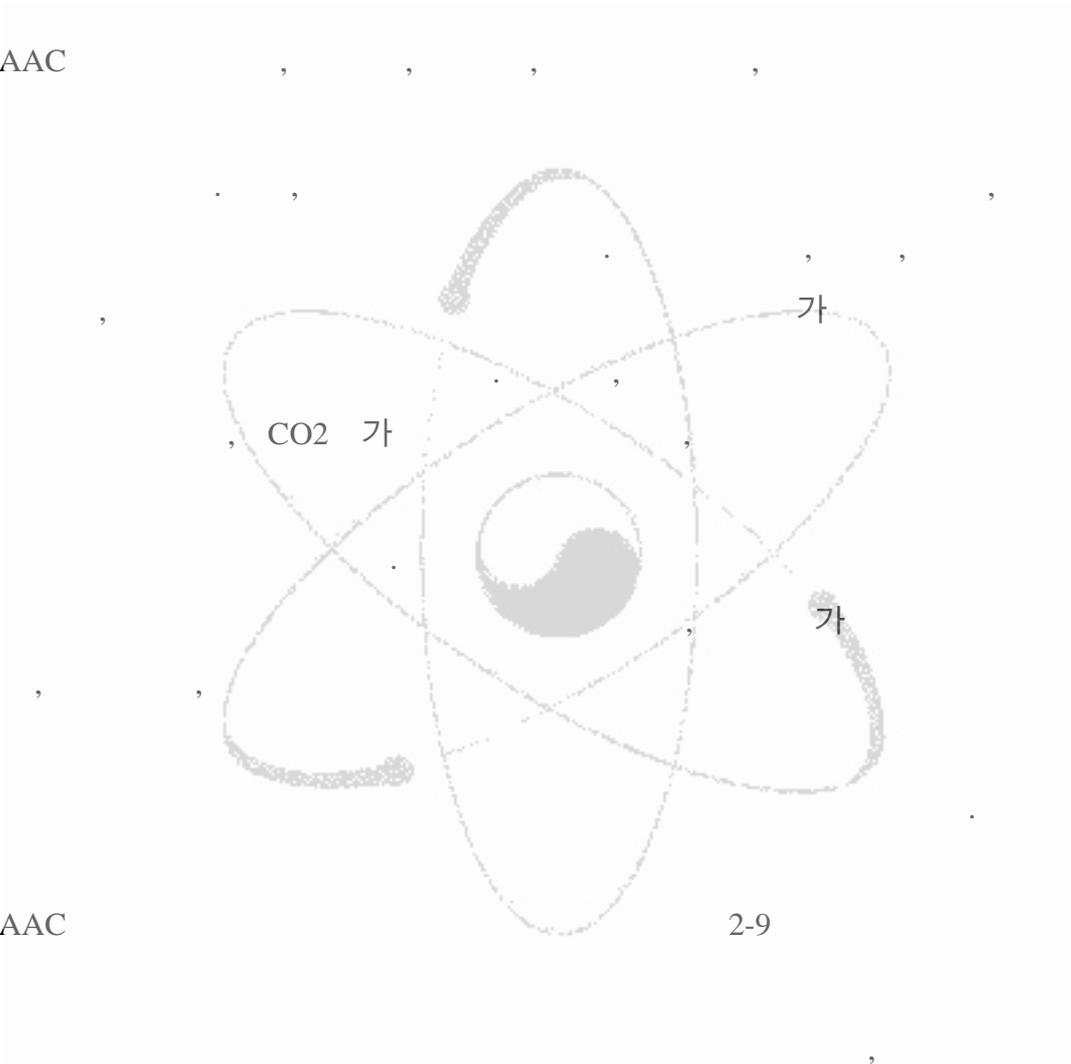
가

ISAAC

37

2.3 ISAAC

ISAAC



ISAAC

CO2 가

12

(fuel bundle)

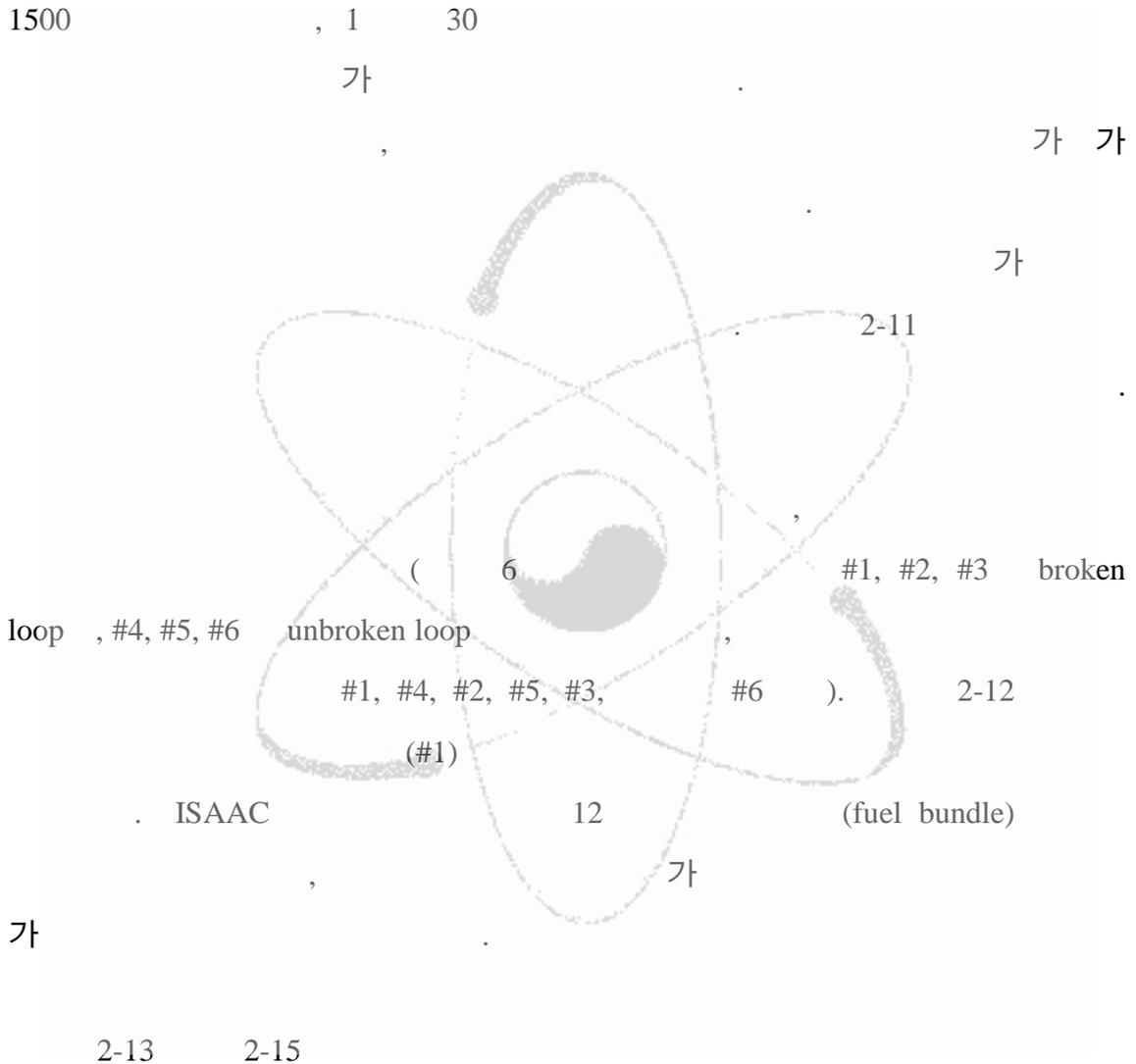
ISAAC

2-10

2-15

2-10

LOCA

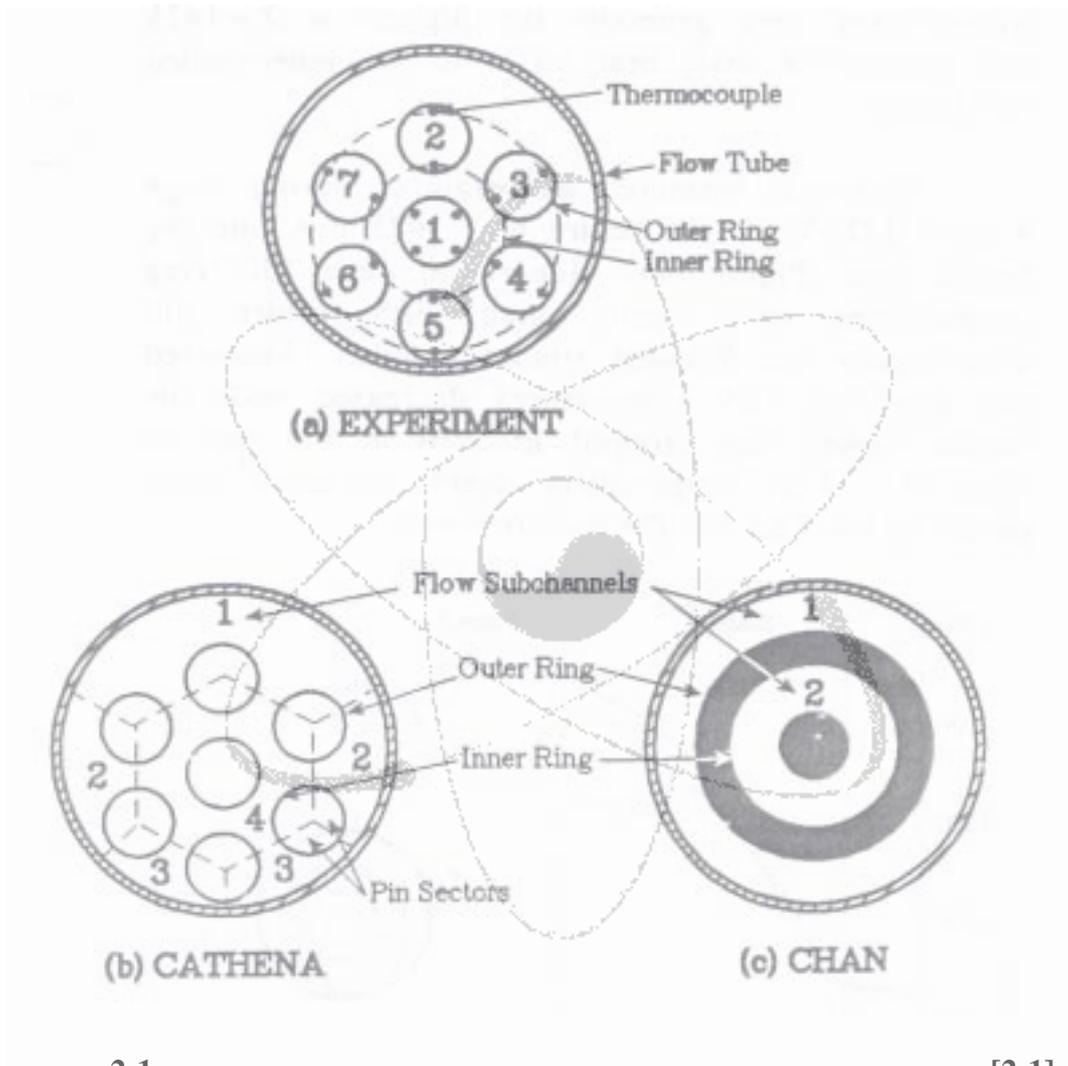


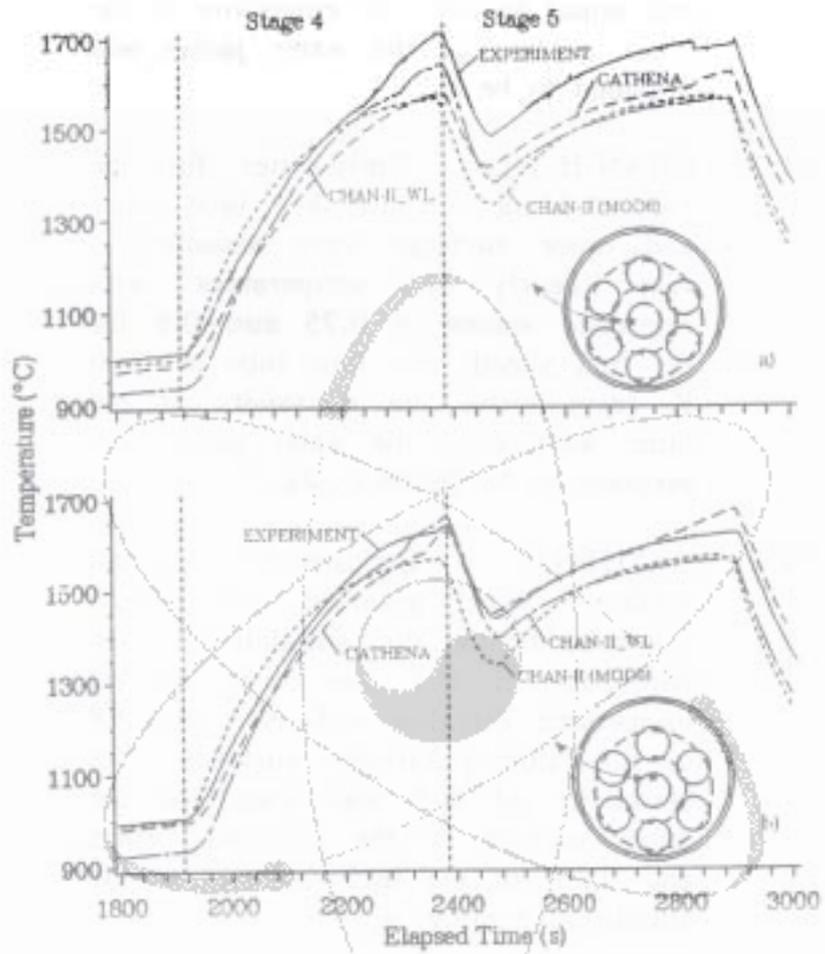
가 LOCA가

가

가

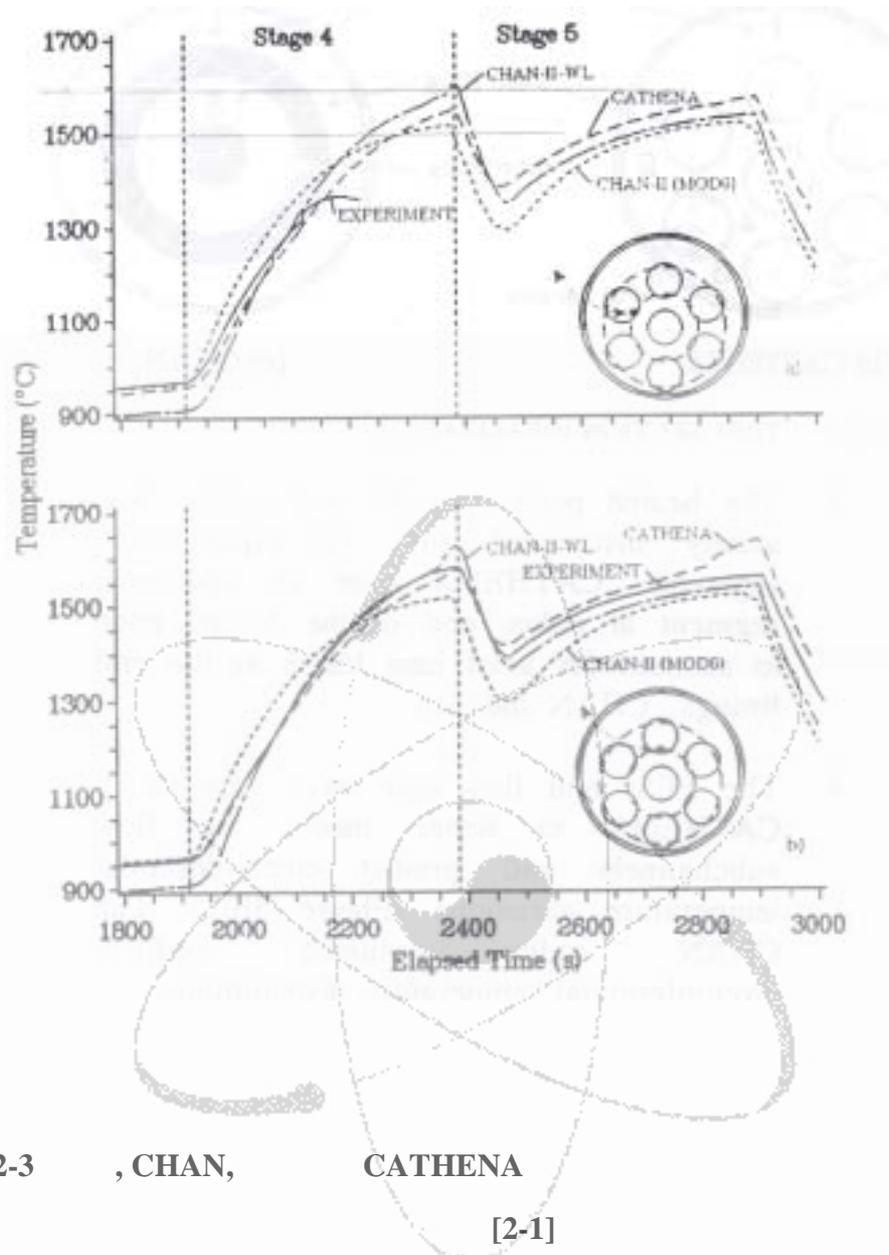
LOCA



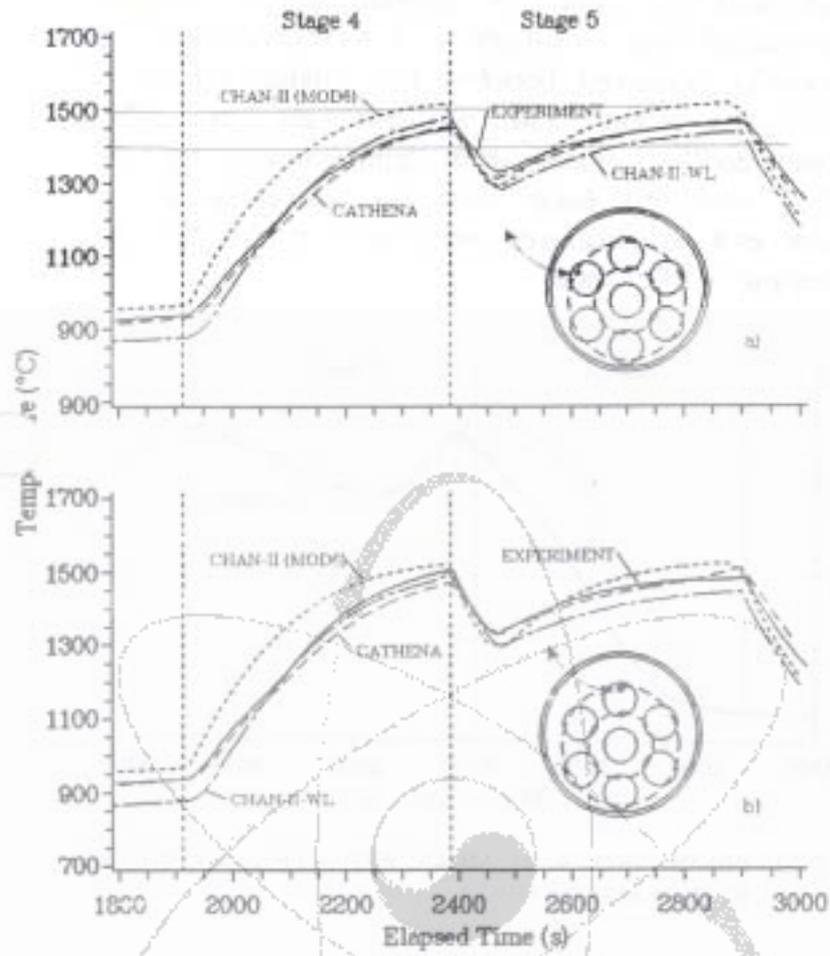


2-2 , CHAN, CATHENA

[2-1]

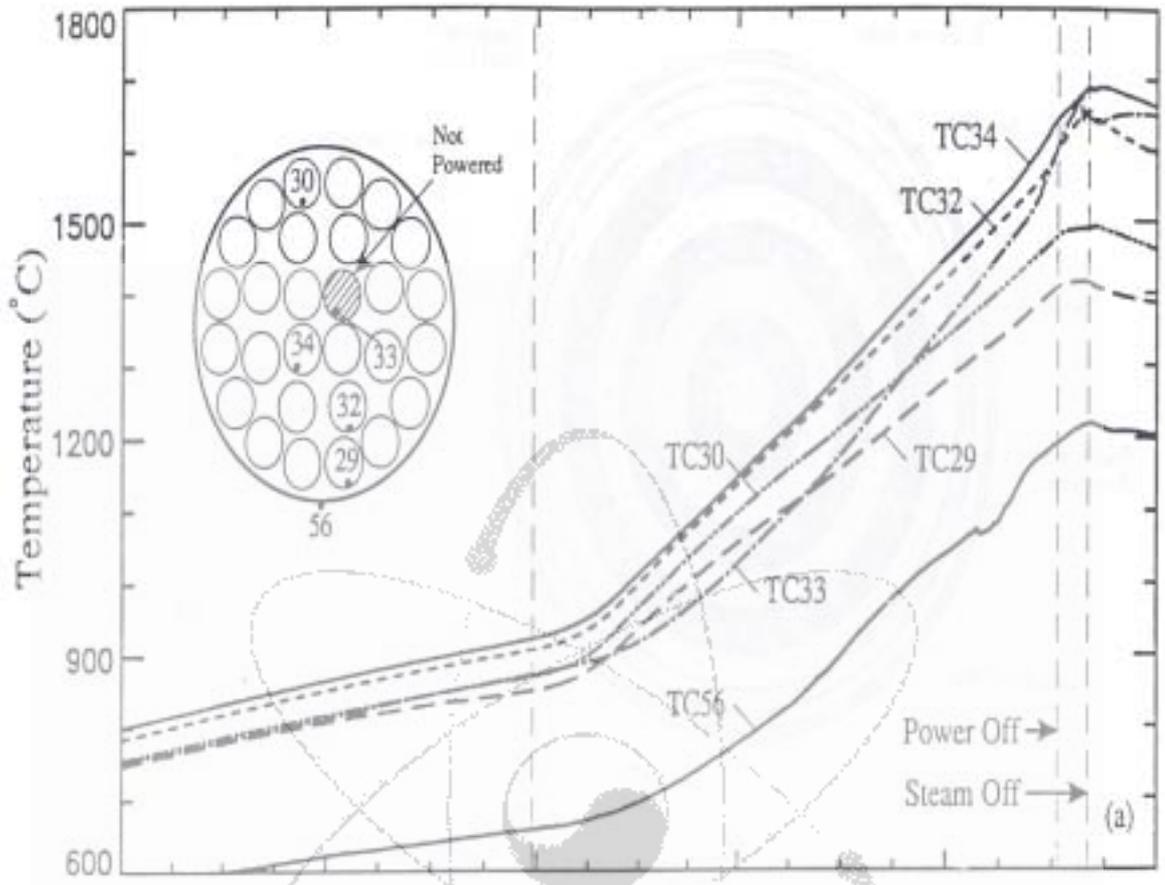


2-3 , CHAN, CATHENA
[2-1]



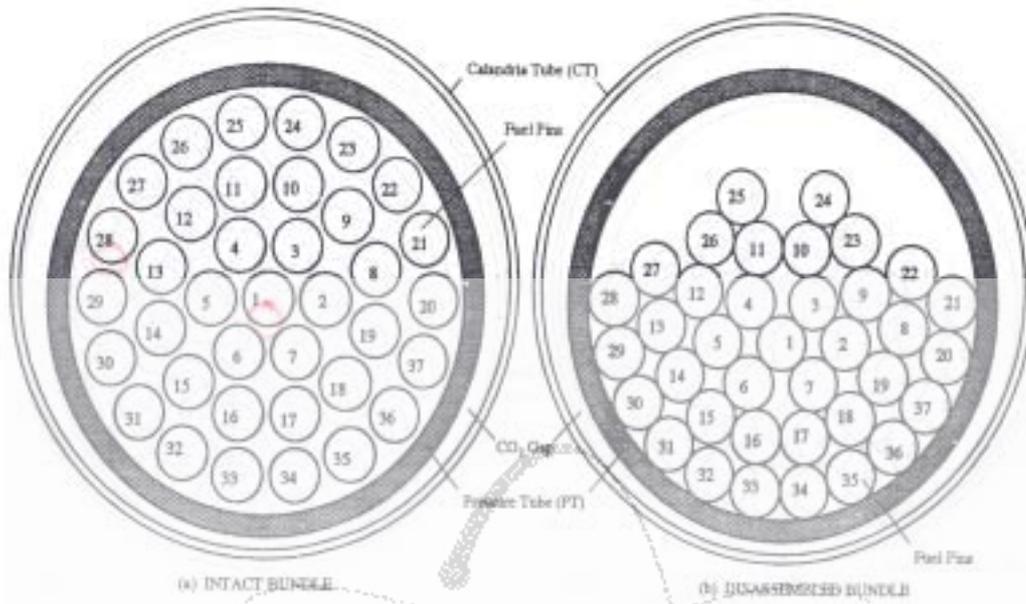
2-4 , CHAN, CATHENA

[2-1]



2-5

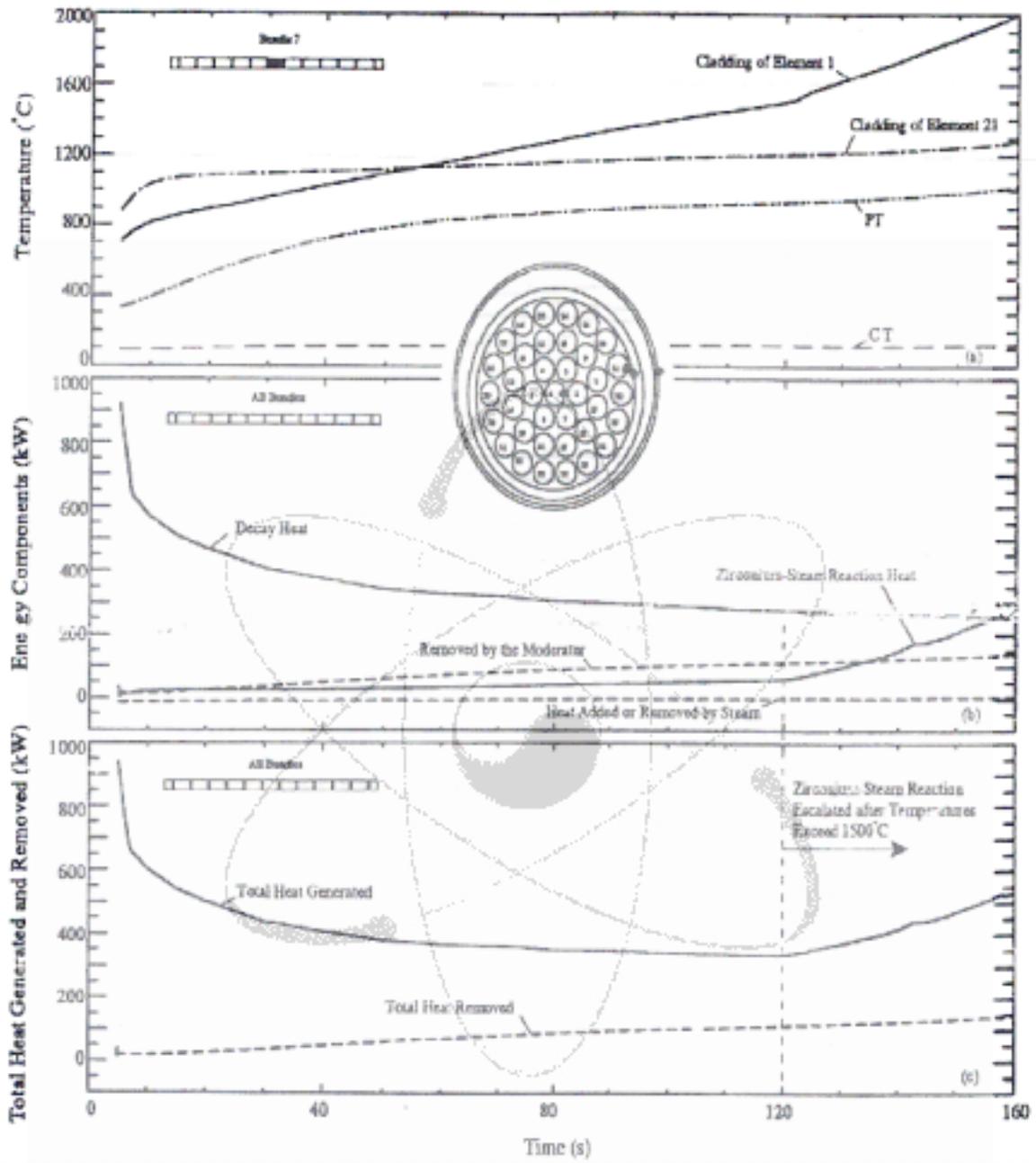
[2-3]



2-6 가

가

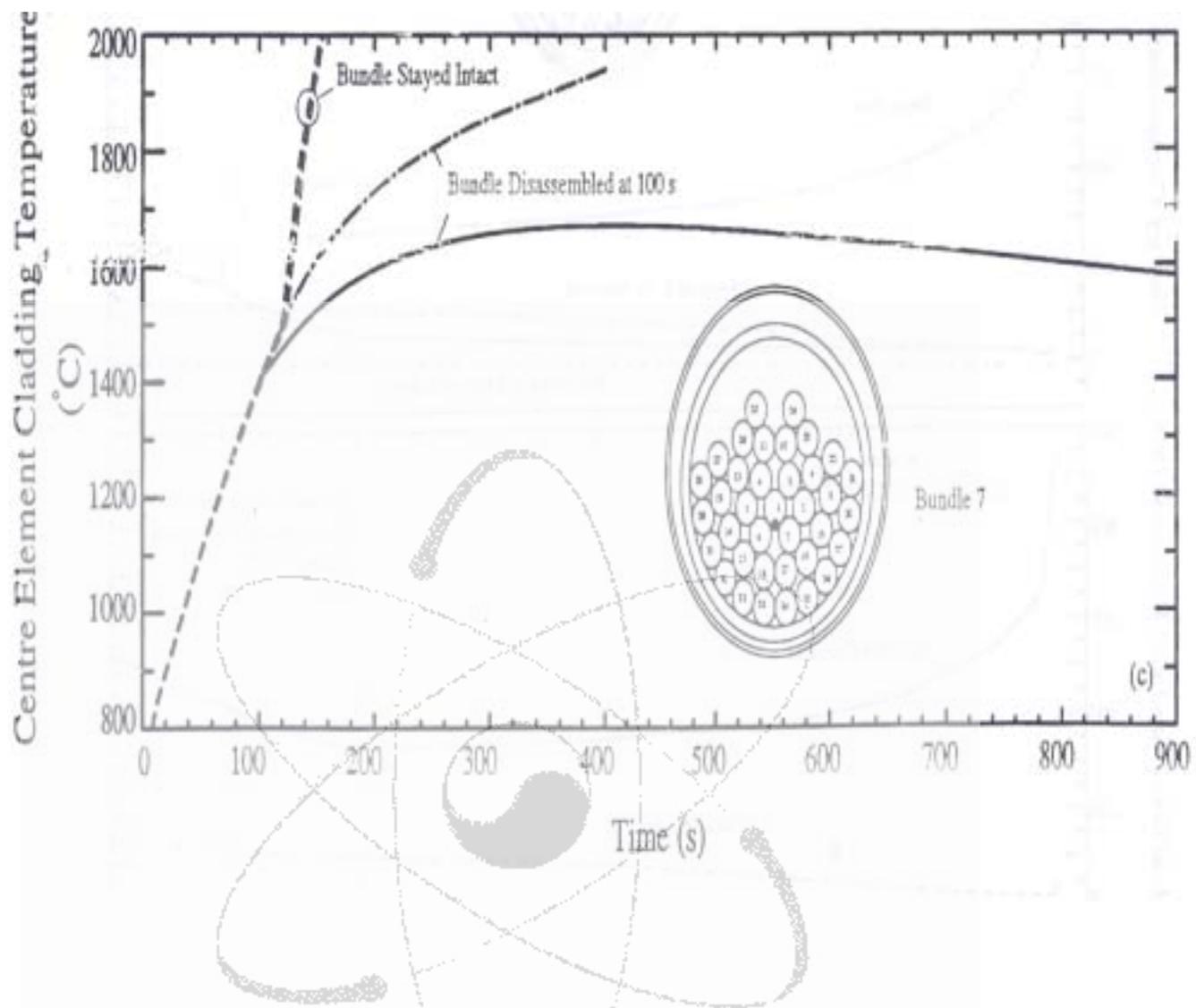




2-7

CATHENA

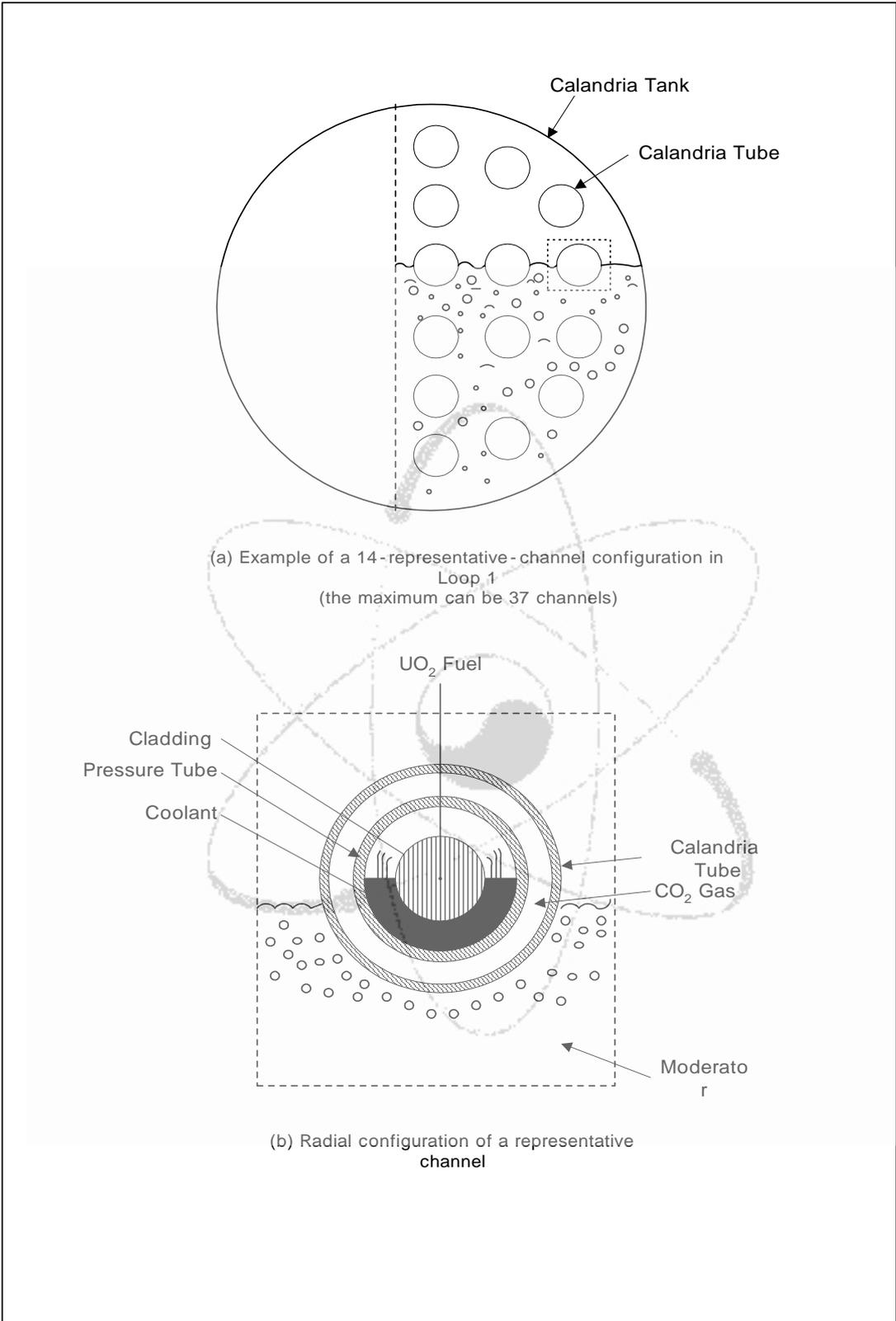
[2-4]



2-8

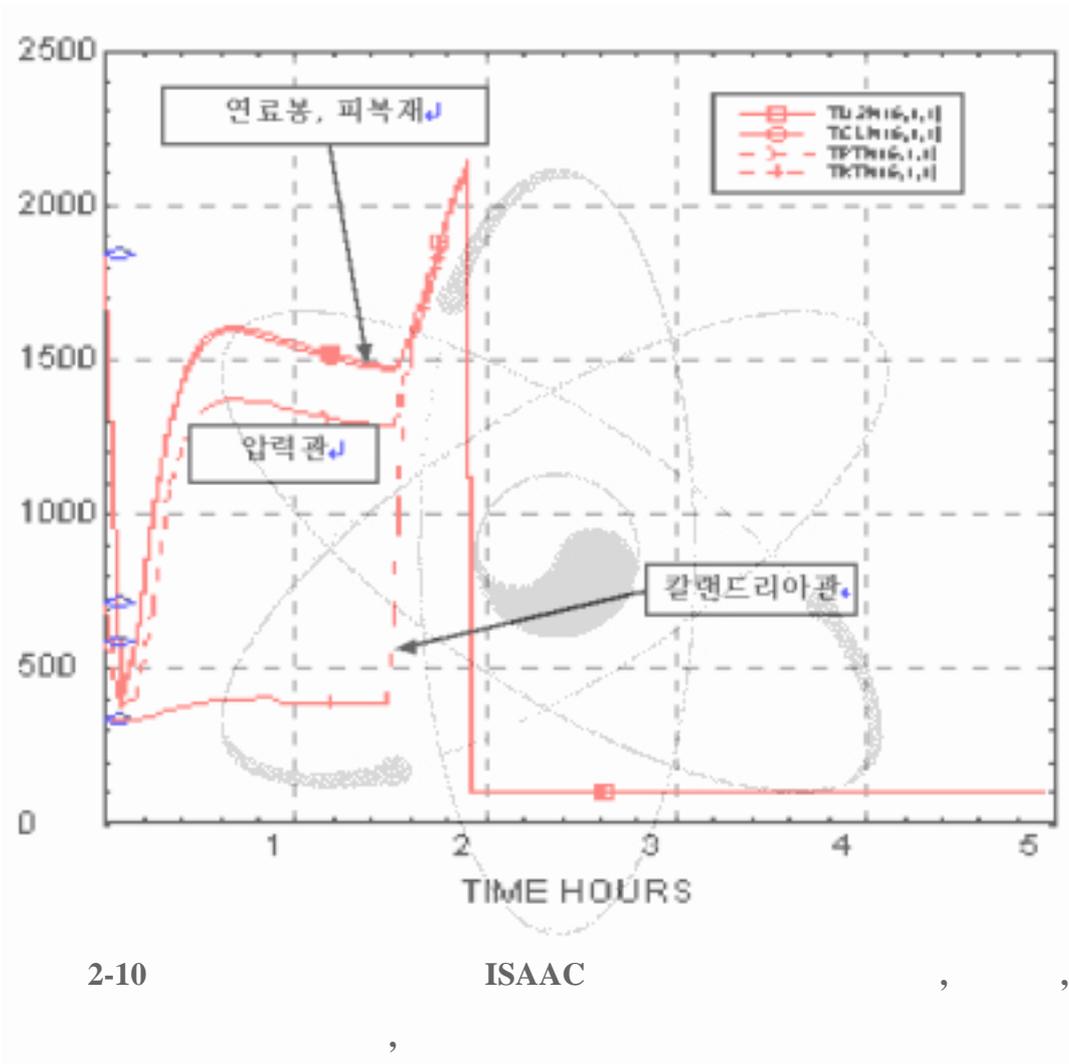
CATHENA

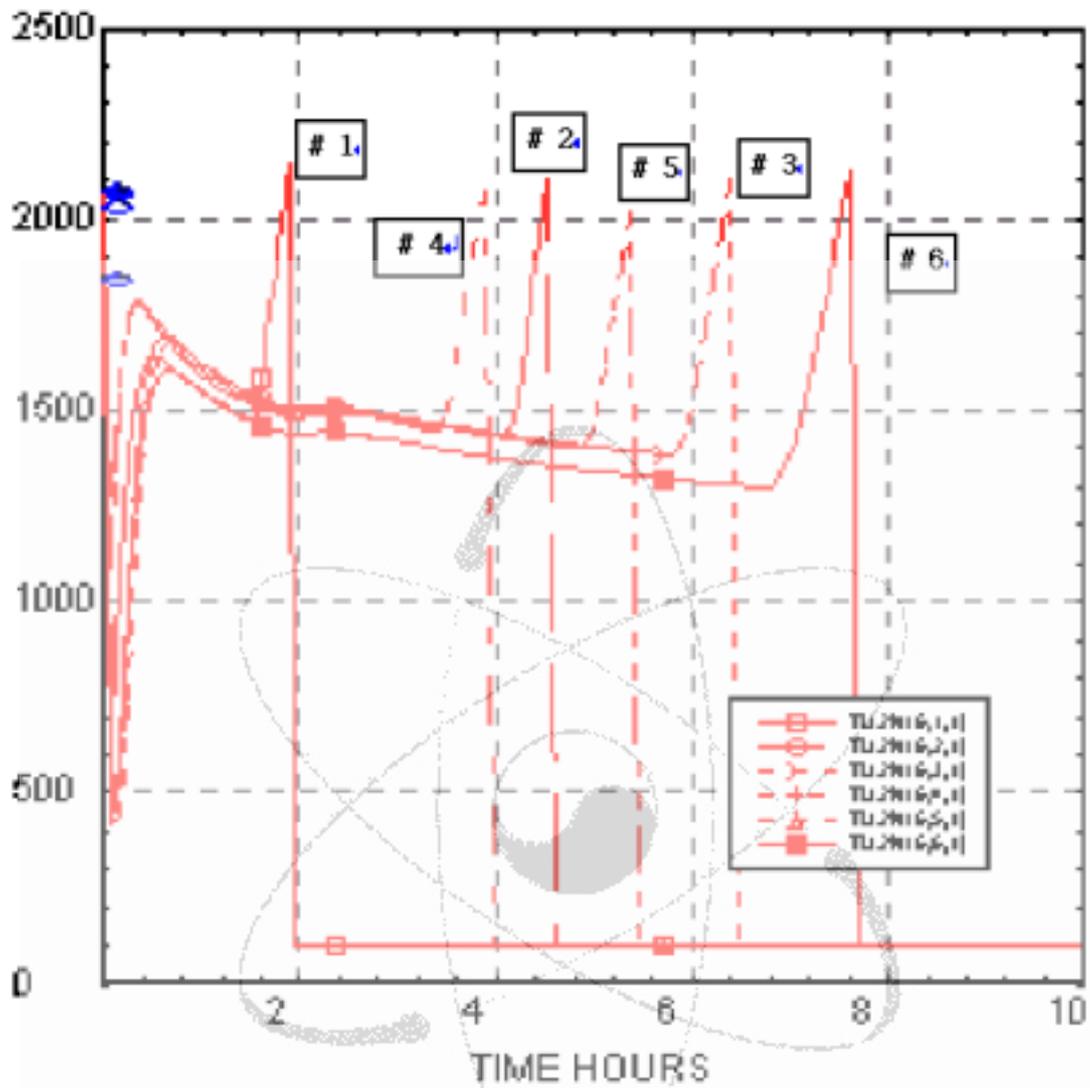
[2-4]



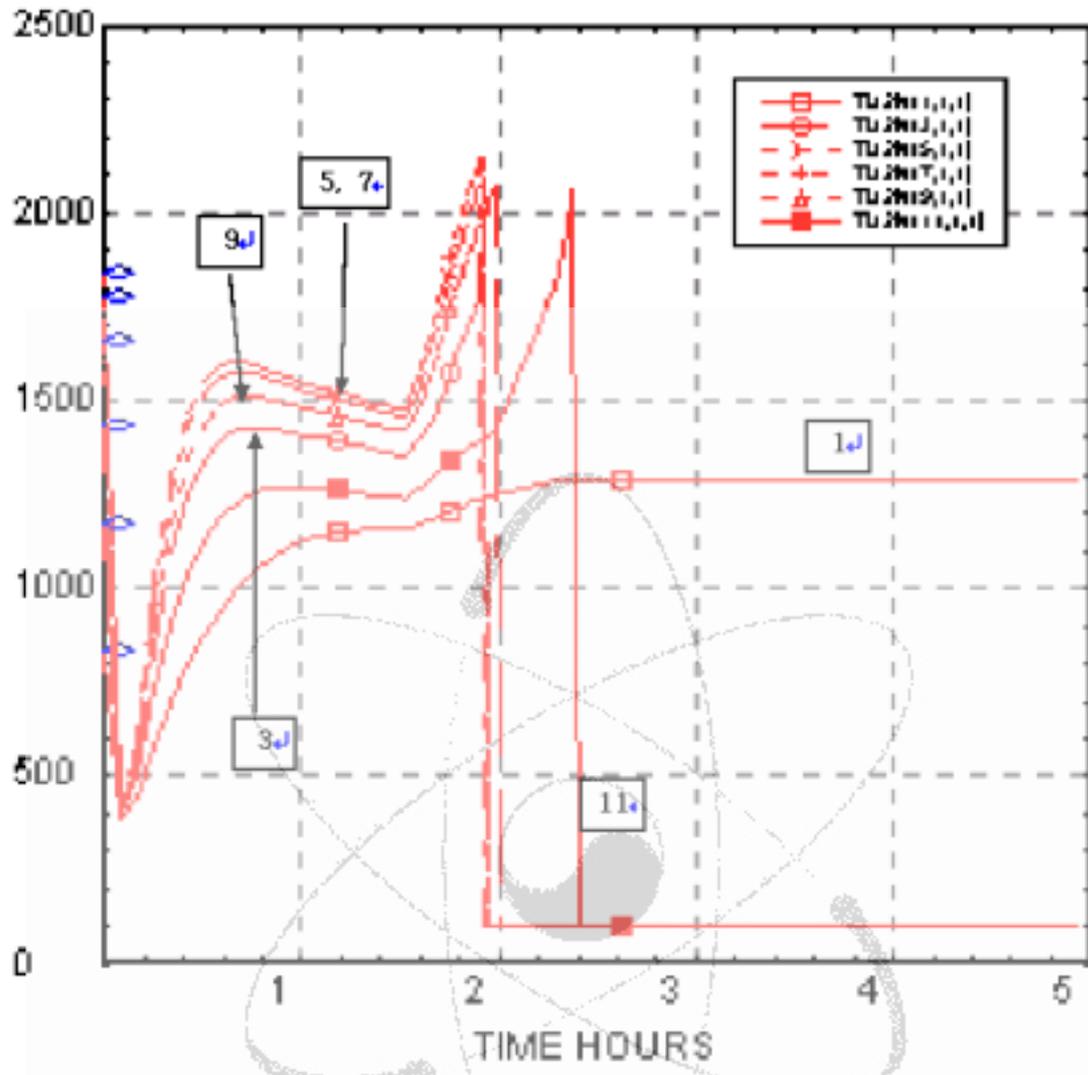
2-9 ISAAC

LLOCA BREAK AT ROH 3(100%), 0.2594 M2



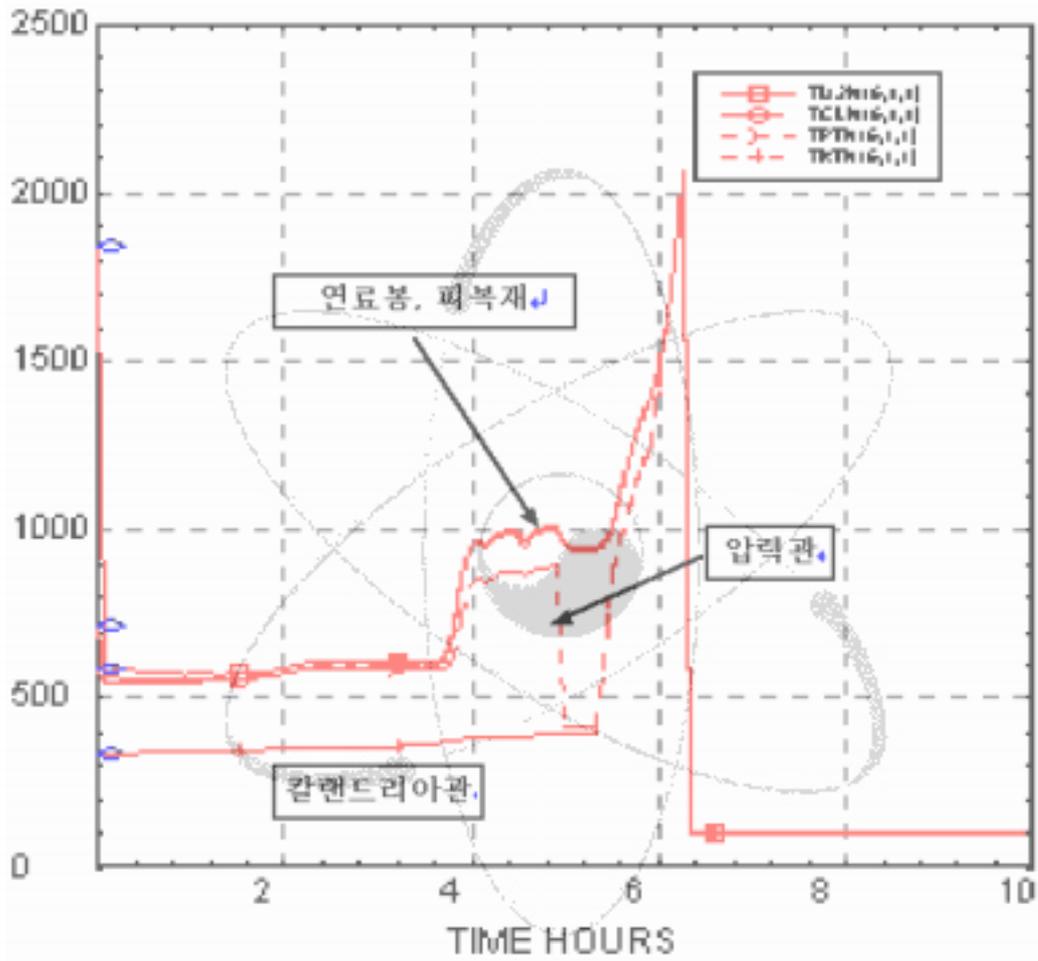


2-11



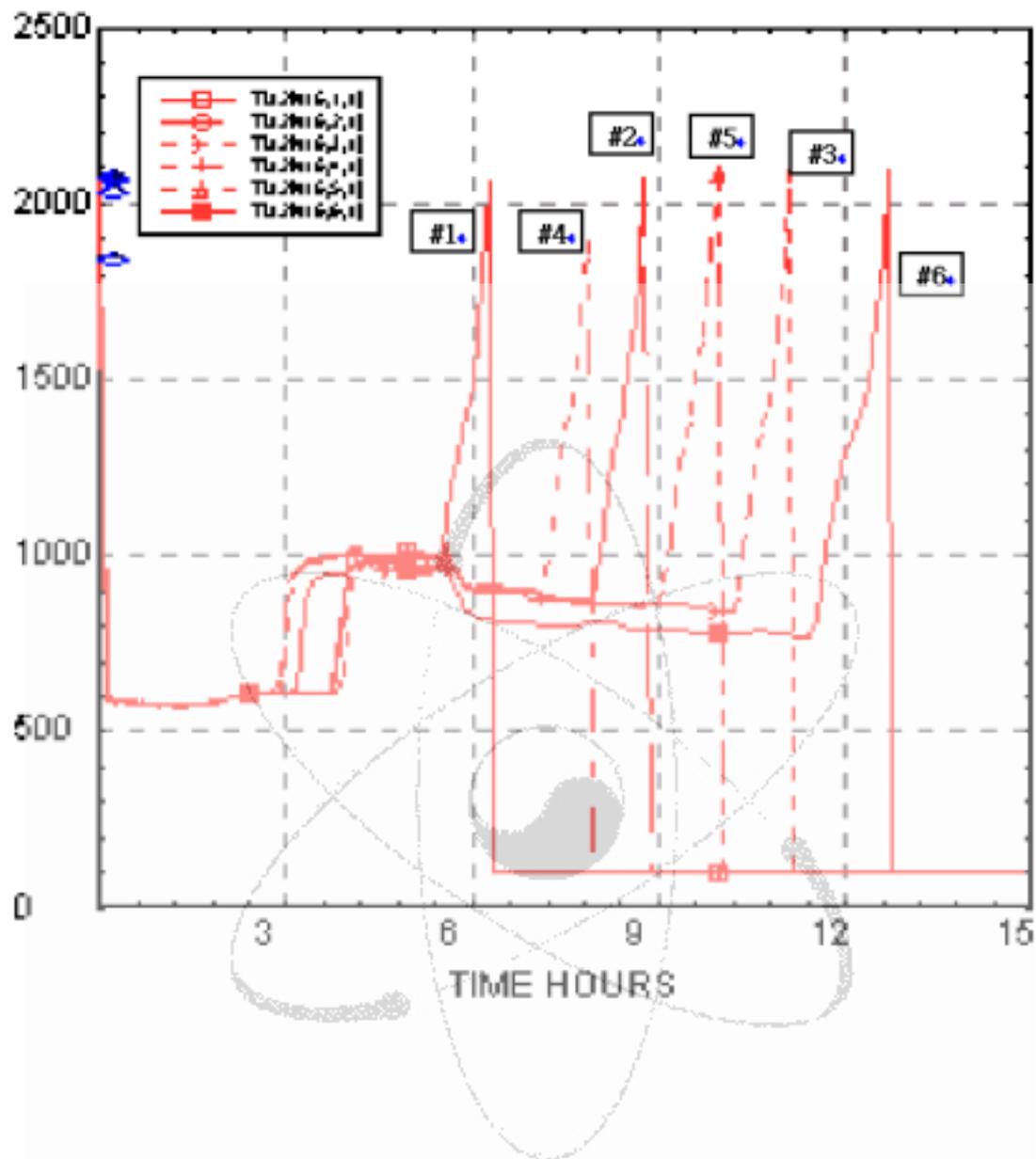
2-12

LOAH(0.05) REFERENCE

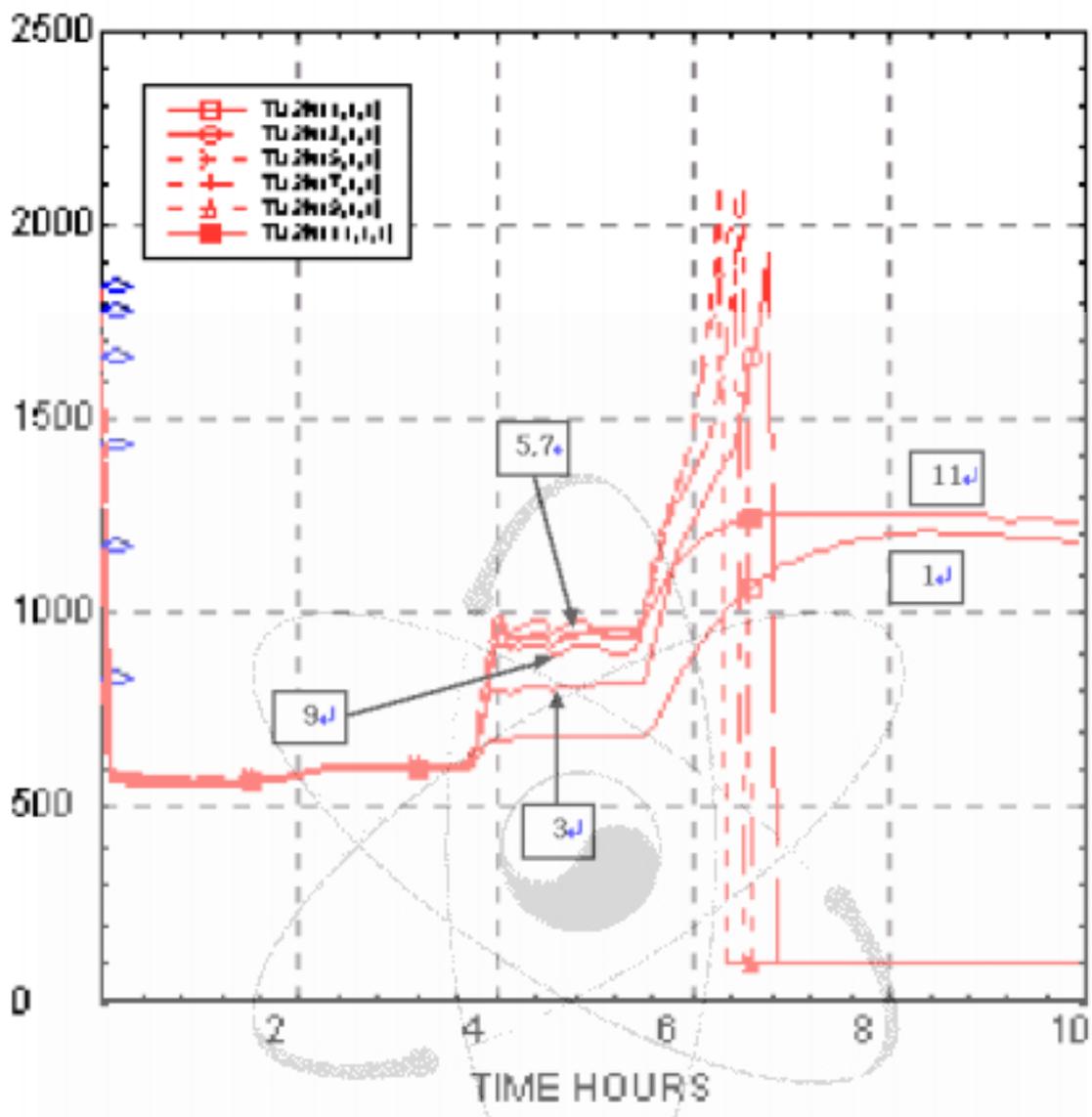


2-13

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2-14



2-15

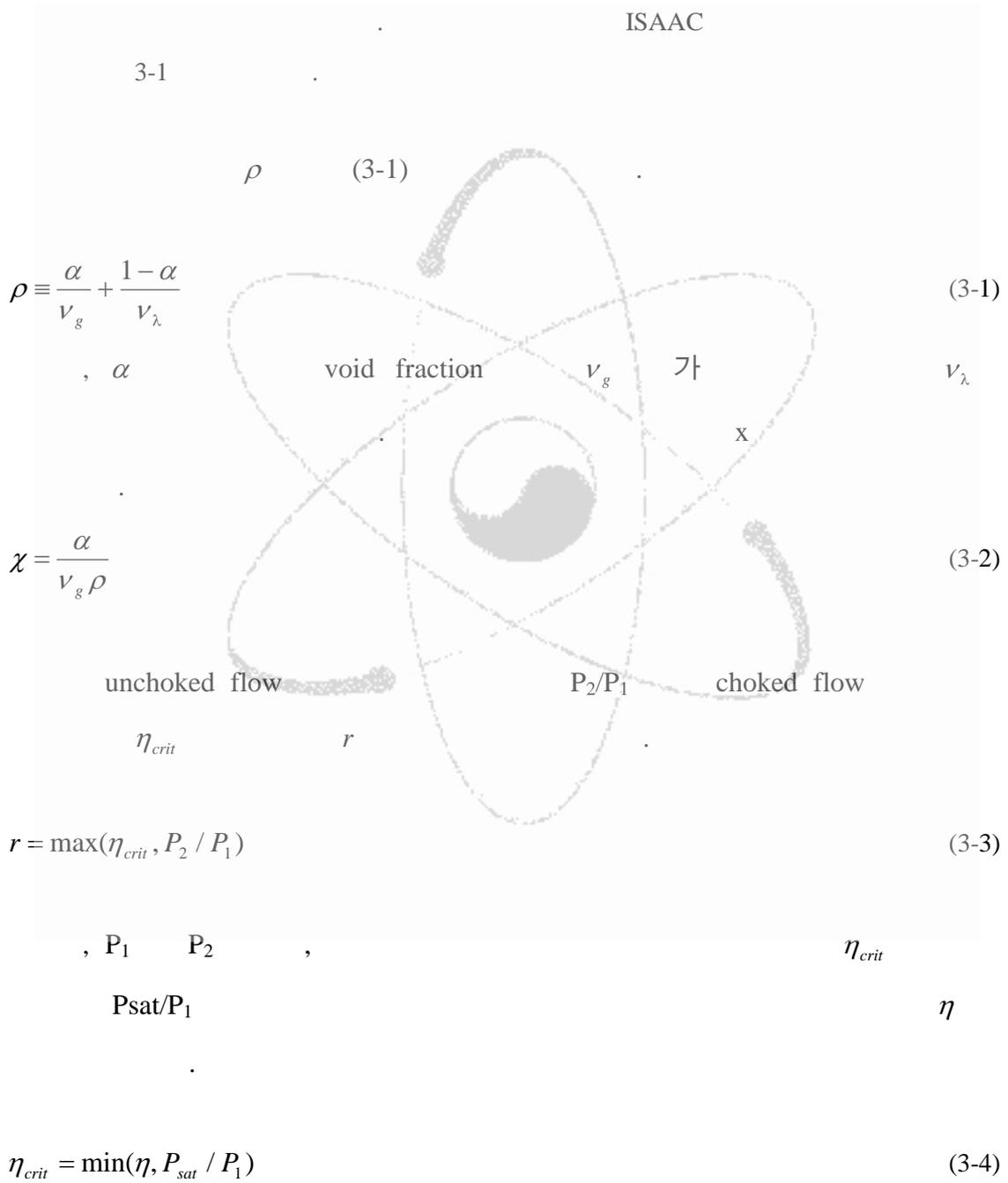
3

ISAAC

Henry-Fauske

[3-1]

가 가



$\chi \leq 0.2$

$$\eta = \begin{cases} 0.83 - \frac{0.15}{0.22} \chi & \chi \leq 0.2 \\ 0.69 - \frac{\left[0.69 - \left(\frac{2}{1+\gamma} \right)^{\frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1}} \right]}{0.8} (\chi - 0.20) & \chi > 0.2 \end{cases} \quad (3-5)$$

, r

water flow

, $\alpha < 0.001$,

w (3-6)

$$w = Af_{CD} \left[\frac{2P_1(1-r)}{v_\lambda} \right]^{1/2} \quad (3-6)$$

, A

f_{CD}

, $\alpha \leq 0.001$,

w (3-7)

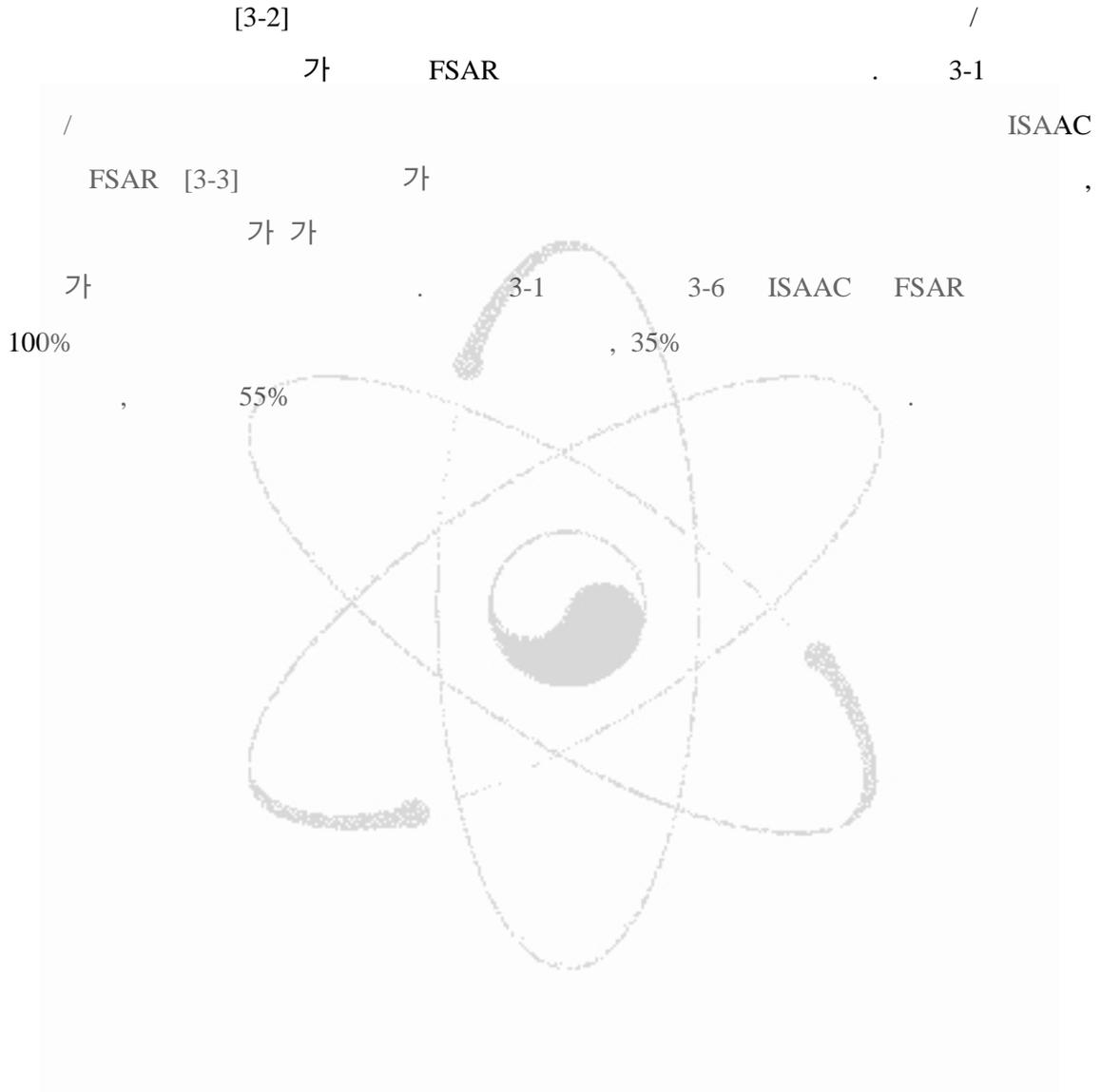
$$w = Af_{CD} \left\{ \frac{2P_1 \rho \left[\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} (1-r) + \frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1} \left(1 - r^{\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}} \right) \right]^{1/2}}{\alpha \left[\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{r^{1/\gamma}} \right]^2} \right\} \quad (3-7)$$

가 -

, W_g W_l

$$w_g = w\chi \tag{3-8}$$

$$w_w = w(1 - \chi)$$



Break Flow Model

Code Structure

FLOBRK

CALL WFLOW

FLOBRK :

WFLOW

WFLOW : Henry-Fauske

FCD :

PSATD :

VWDON :

VF :

void fraction

VGDON :

GAMMAD:

P1 : 1

P2 : 2

A :

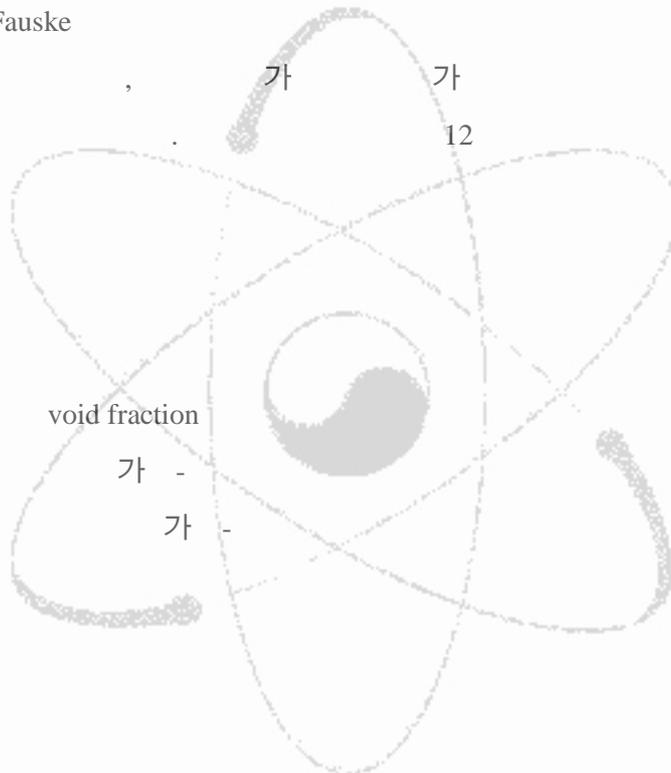
WW12 :

WG12 : 가 -

Q :

WW12, WG12

Q



	f_{CD}	ROH 7 (100 %)	RIH 8 (35 %)	RIH 8 (100 %)	PS 4 (55 %)	PS 4 (100 %)
ISAAC	0.6	6975	2005	5727	4459	8108
(kg/s)	0.75 *	8718	2506	7159	5574	10135
	0.9	10462	3007	8590	6689	12162
FSAR (kg/s)		8210	5470	10800	7170	9000

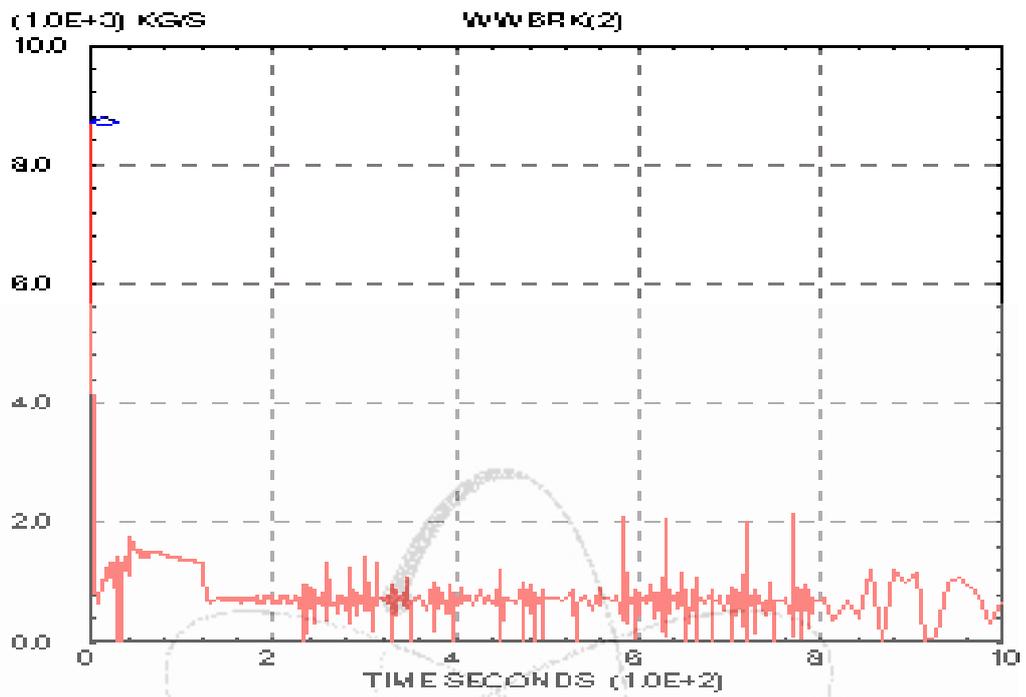
f_{CD} (FCDBRK) : Discharge Coefficient for Henry-Fauske two phase critical flow model (0.75 : Default)

ROH : , RIH : , PS :

ROH 100 % : (0.2594m²)

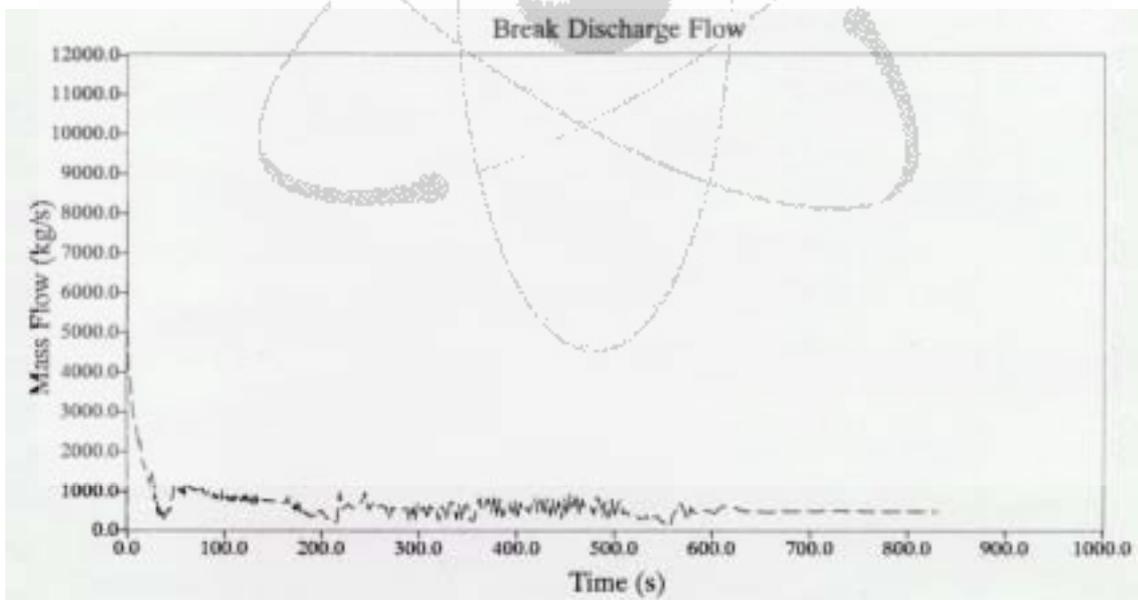
RIH 100 % : (0.213m²), RIH 35 % (0.07455m²)

PS 100 % :(0.30165m²), PS 55 % :(0.1659m²)



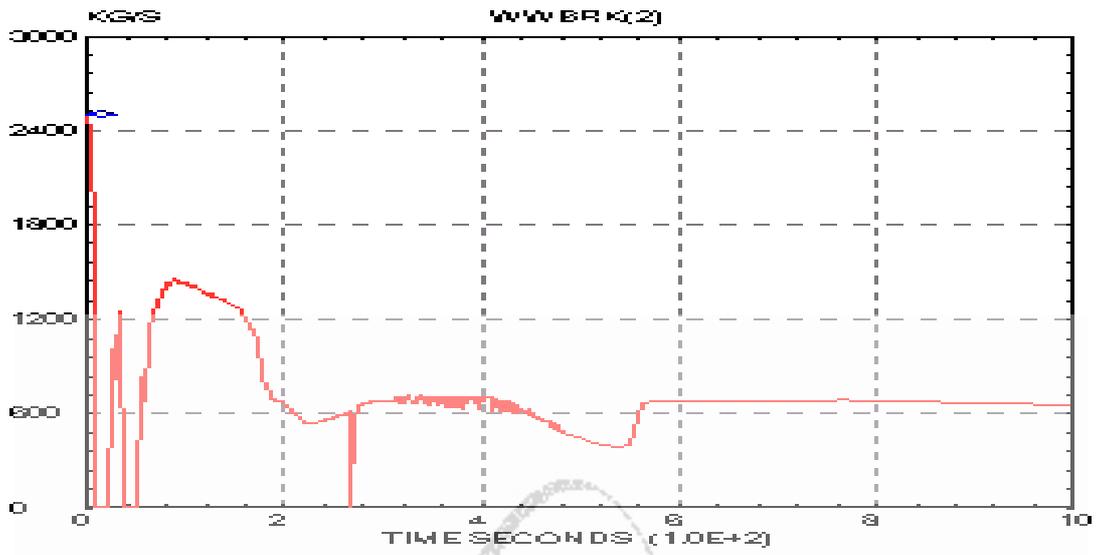
3-1 100%

(:0.75 ISAAC)



3-2 100%

(FSAR)

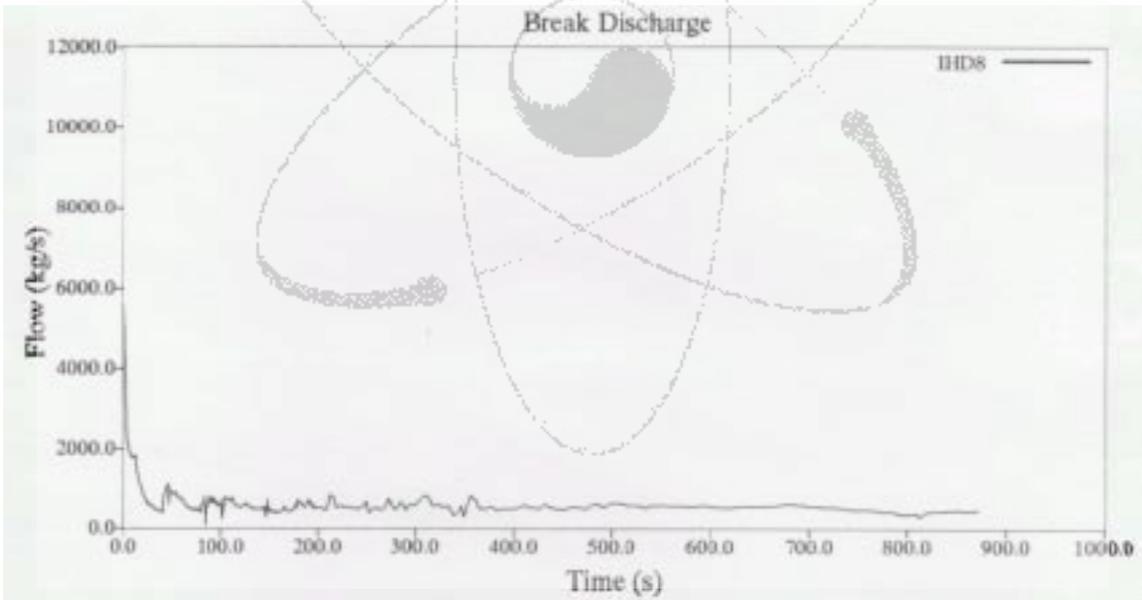


3-3 35%

(:0.75

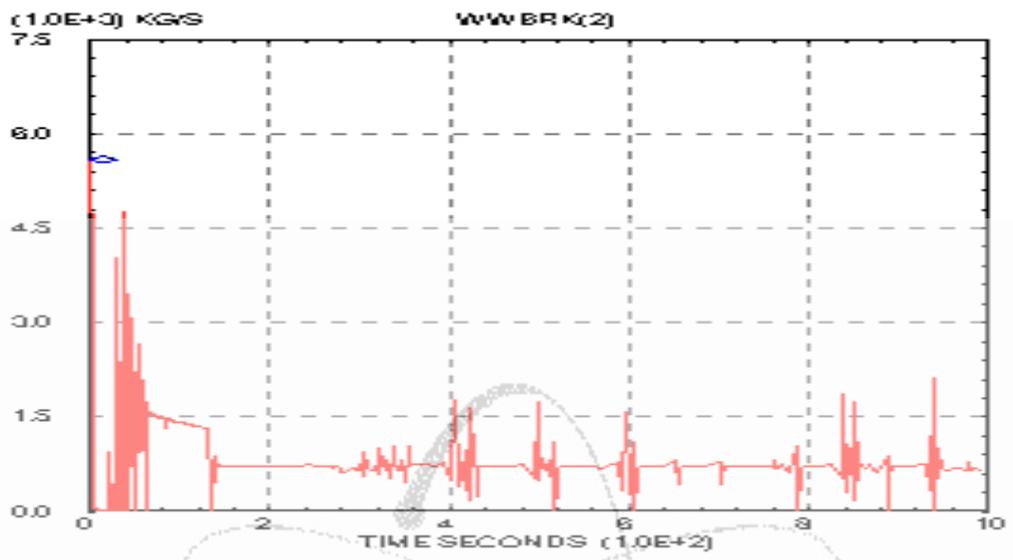
ISAAC)

Break Discharge

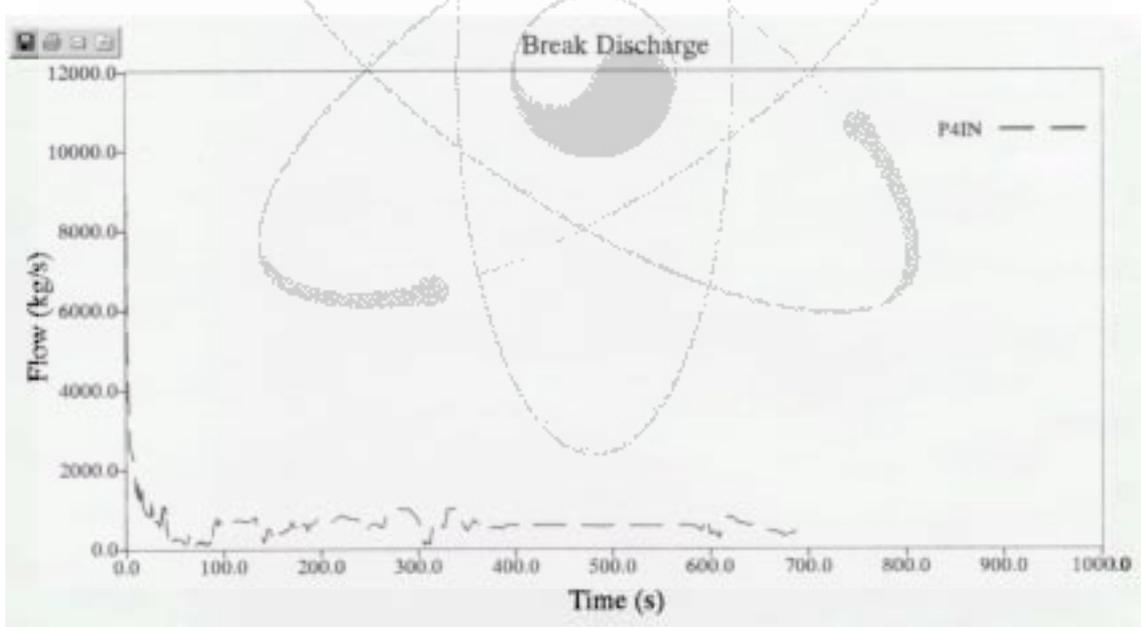


3-4 35%

(FSAR)



3-5 55% (:0.75 ISAAC)

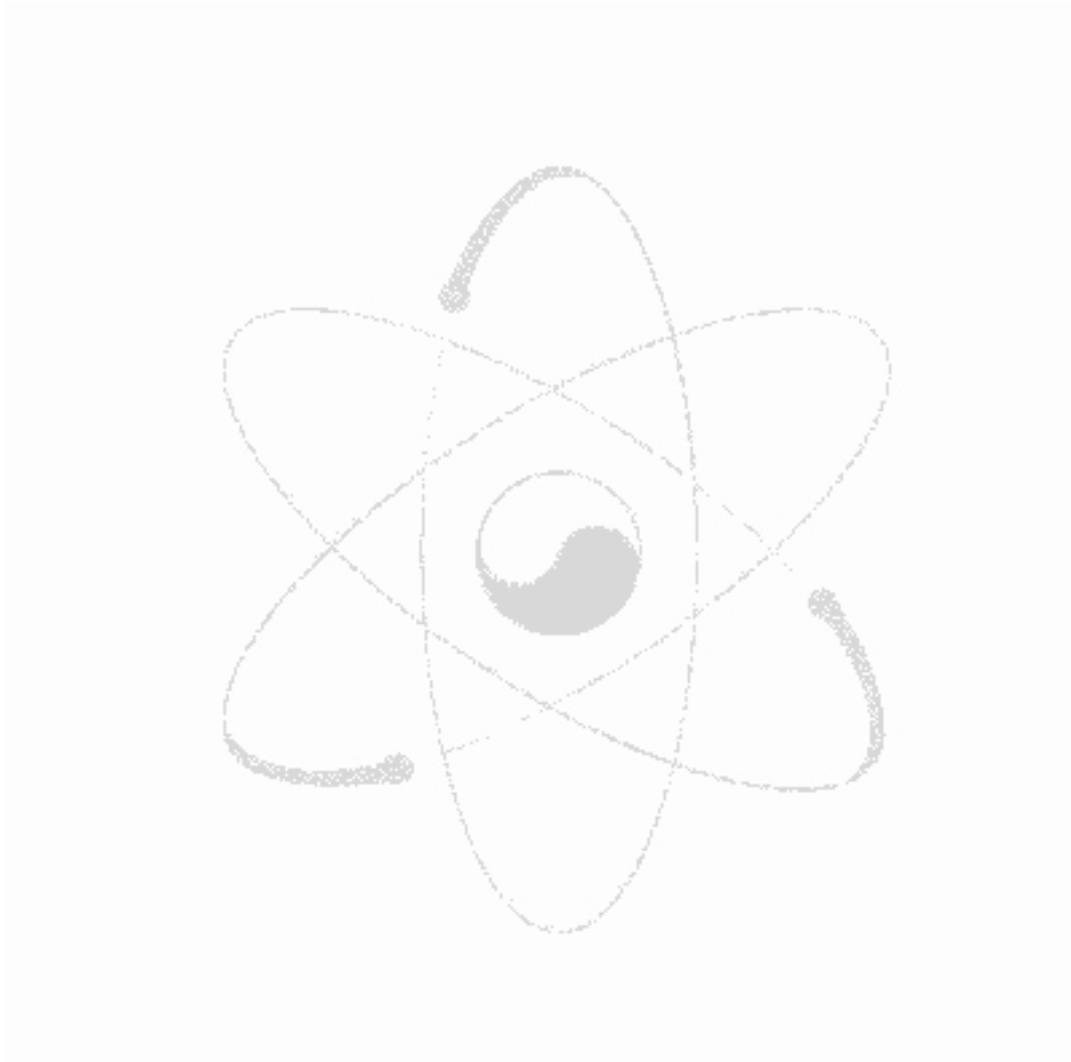


3-6 55% (FSAR)

(ISAAC)

ISAAC

4



Wolsong plant engineered safeguard features subroutine ENGSAF AUXESF

ENGSAF : ECCS, shutdown cooling system, degasser condenser tank overflow rate (tank
가), dousing spray flow rate . routine

DIFFUN

AUXESF : containment spray system, local fan coolers and chillers, degasser
condenser tank heater, shield cooling system routine AUXREG

ECCS Model

Code Structure

DIFFUN

CALL ENGSAF

in this subroutine PFLOSP ,HTEXCH is called.

PFLOSP

ECC flow split

HTEXCH :Degasser condenser tank Dousing system

shell tube

model

ESFEVT : dousing tank spray, fan coolers and chillers, DCT heaters, shield cooling
exchanger engineered safeguard features .

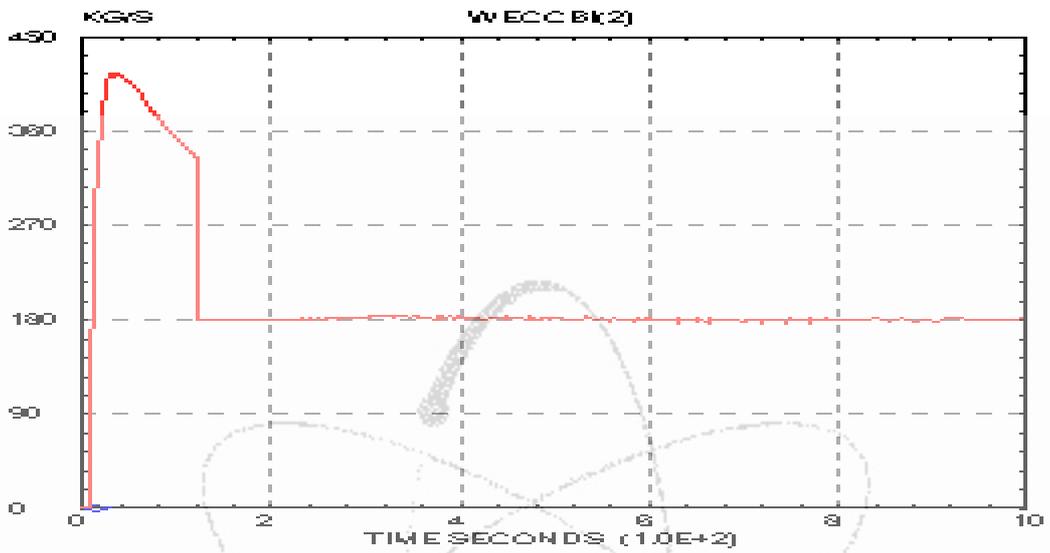
PSEVT : ECCS

& ECCS ()	ROH 7 (100%)	ROH 7 (55%)	ROH 7 (35%)	RIH 8 (100%)	RIH 8 (35%)	PS 4 (100%)	PS 4 (55%)
HPI (ISAAC, FSAR)	8.7 (21.1)	24.5	43.0	9.1	46.8 (37.8)	4.6	12.8 (33.0)
MPI (ISAAC, FSAR)	123.4 (234.7)	142.3	170.0	126.0	172.2 (292.8)	122.1	130.2 (275.2)
LPI (ISAAC, FSAR)	395.9 (617)	414.9	450.8	407.4	458.0 (678.1)	394.4	405.5 (645.6)

: 0.75

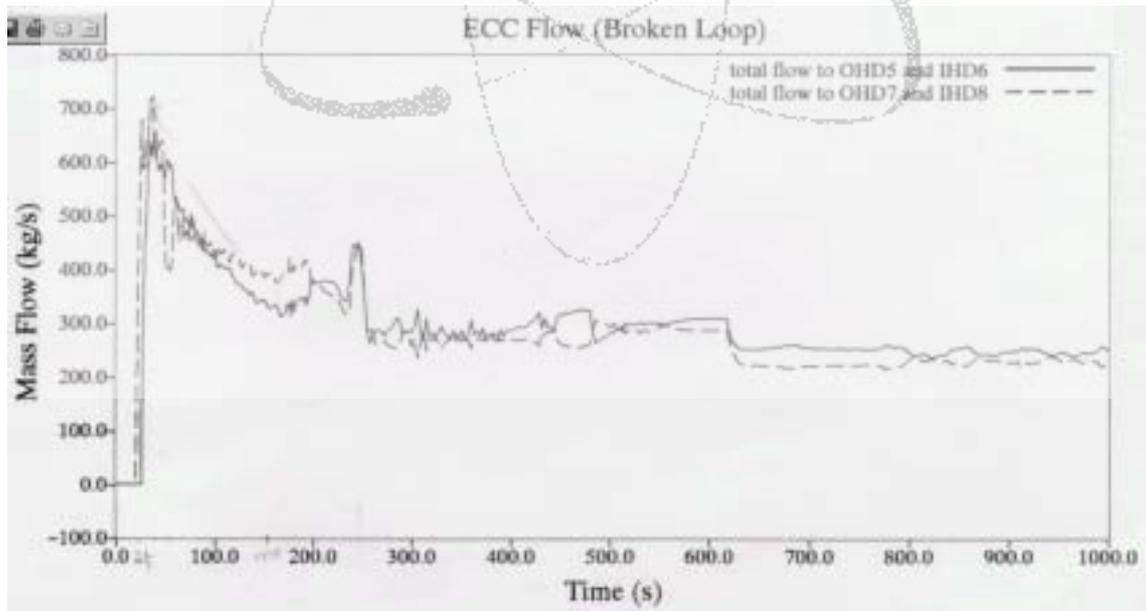
ROH : , RIH : , PS :

ROH 100 % : (0.2594m²), ROH 55 % (0.14267m²), ROH 35 % (0.09079m²)RIH 100 % : (0.213m²), RIH 35 % (0.07455m²)PS 100 % :(0.30165m²), PS 55 % :(0.1659m²)



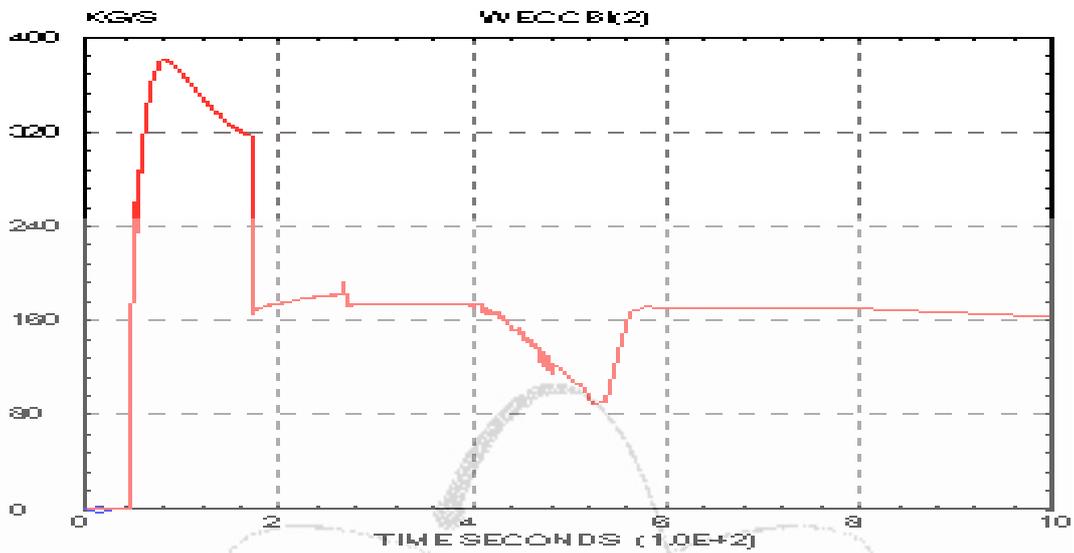
4-1 100%

(ISAAC)



4-2 100%

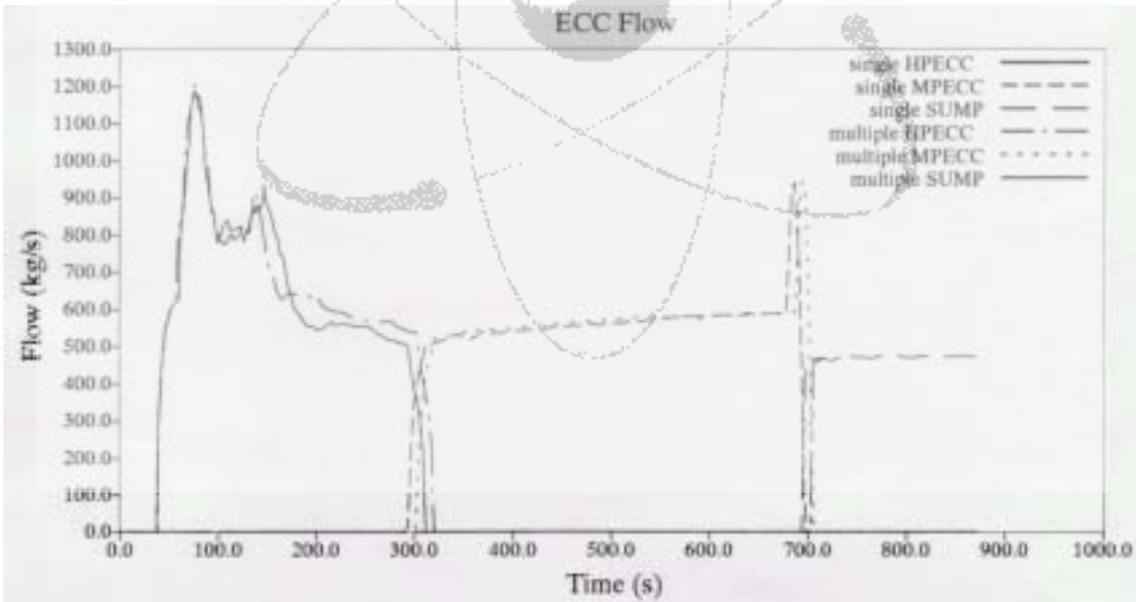
(FSAR)



4-3 35%

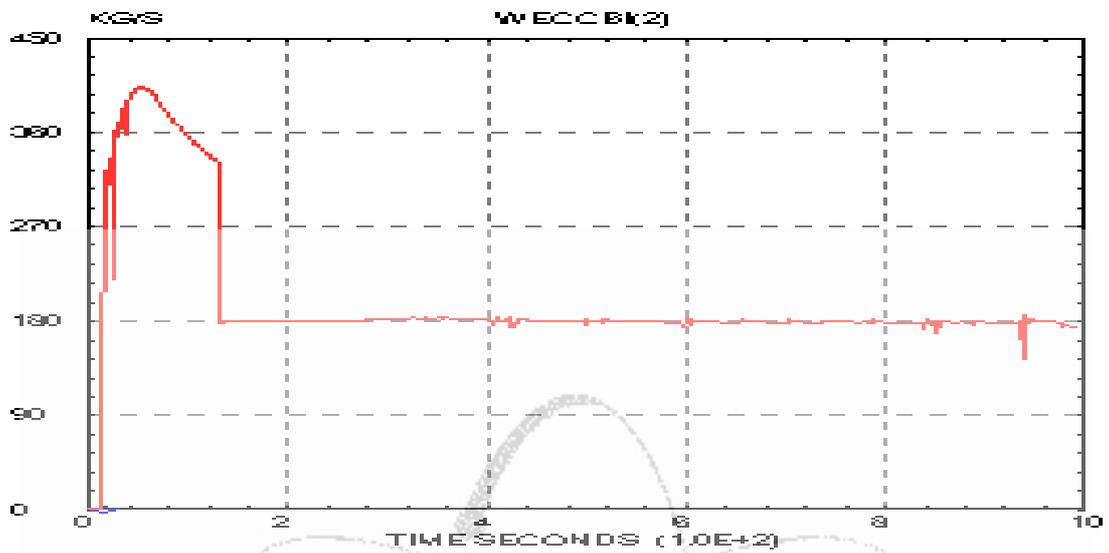
(ISAAC)

ECC Flow



4-4 35%

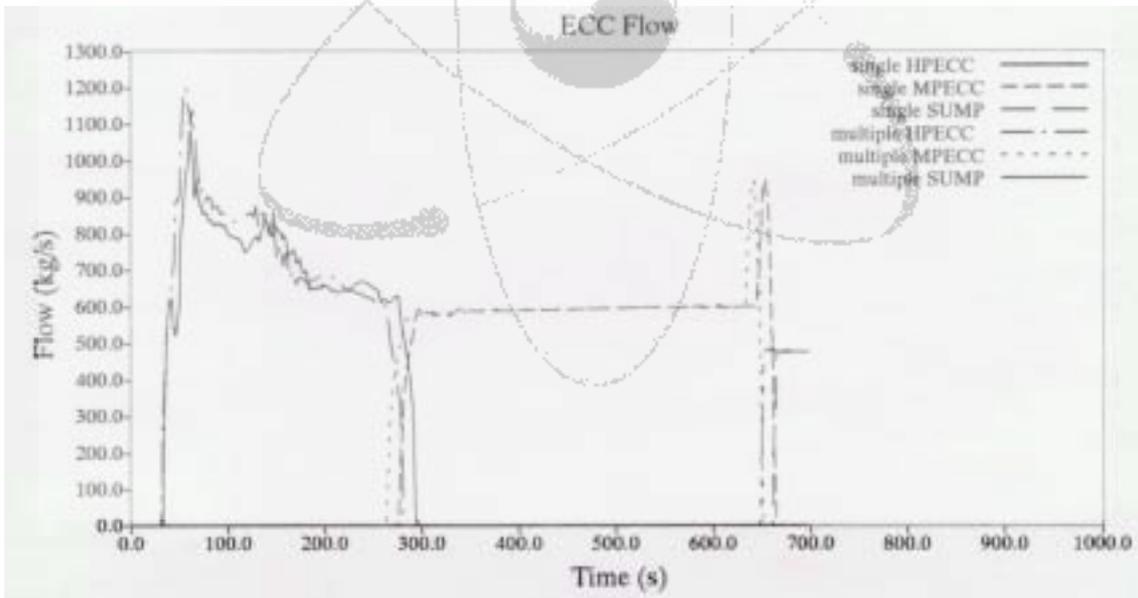
(FSAR)



4-5 55%

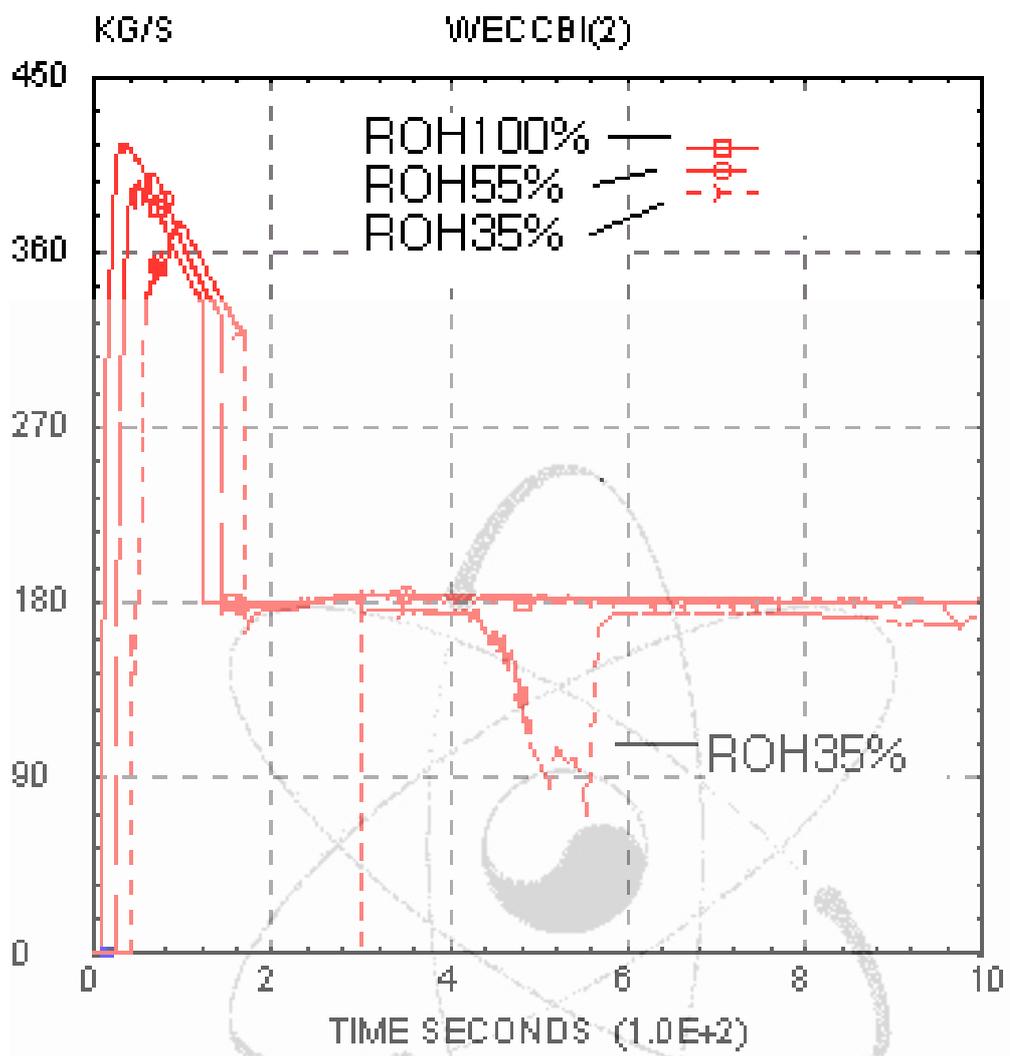
(ISAAC)

ECC Flow



4-6 55%

(FSAR)



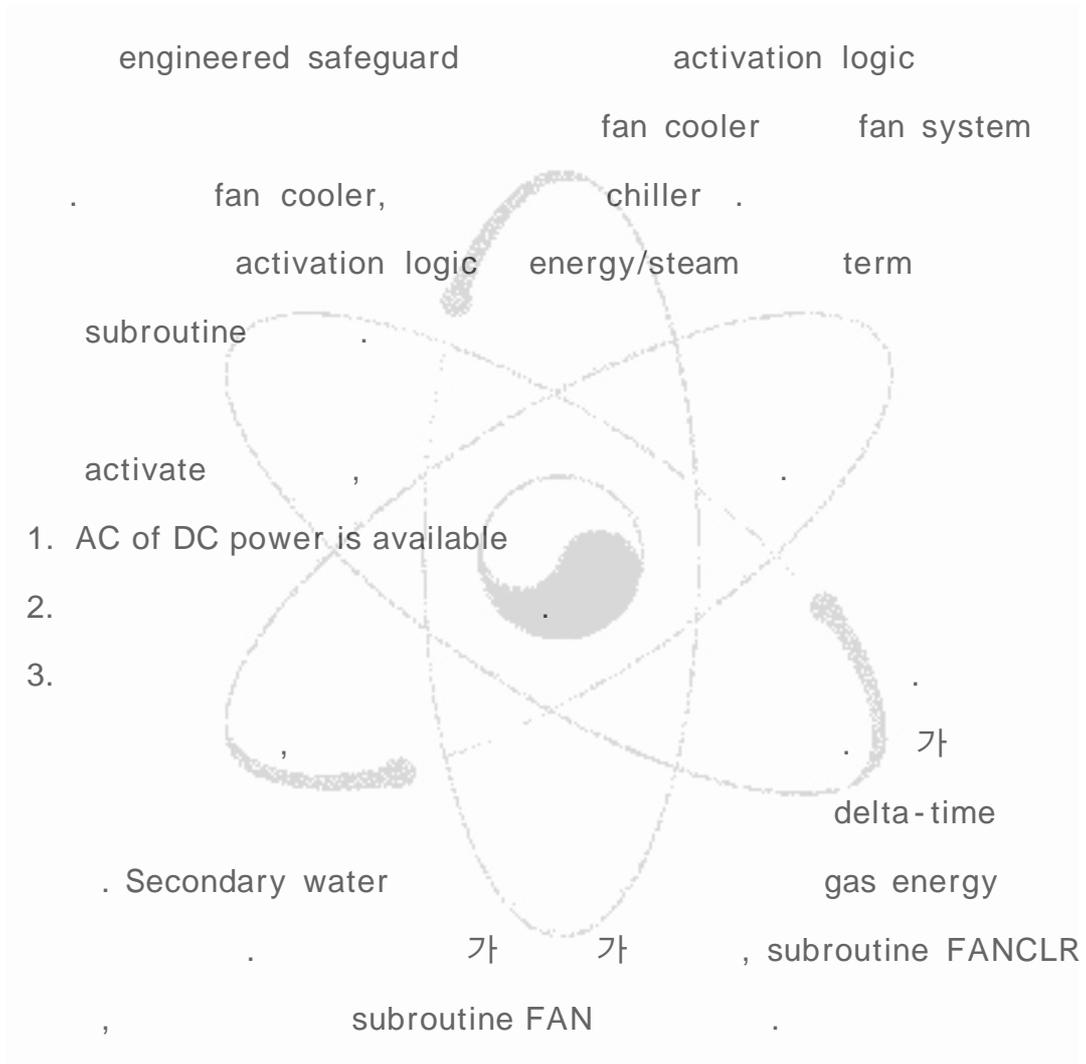
4-7 ROH

(ISAAC)

MAAP

ISAAC

5-1



Fan cooler chiller event code variable

Fan cooler chiller event code variable

	Fan Cooler	Chiller
	PWR	PWR
Power	205	205
Not Forced Off	221	225
Manually On	218	210
Set Point	PFANO	PCHRO
Water Availability	203	203
Signal Received	79	78
System On	77	76
Delay Time	TDFAN	TDCHR

[3-2]

가

가

(5-1)

가

가

5-1

가

37.8

(: 519 kPa).

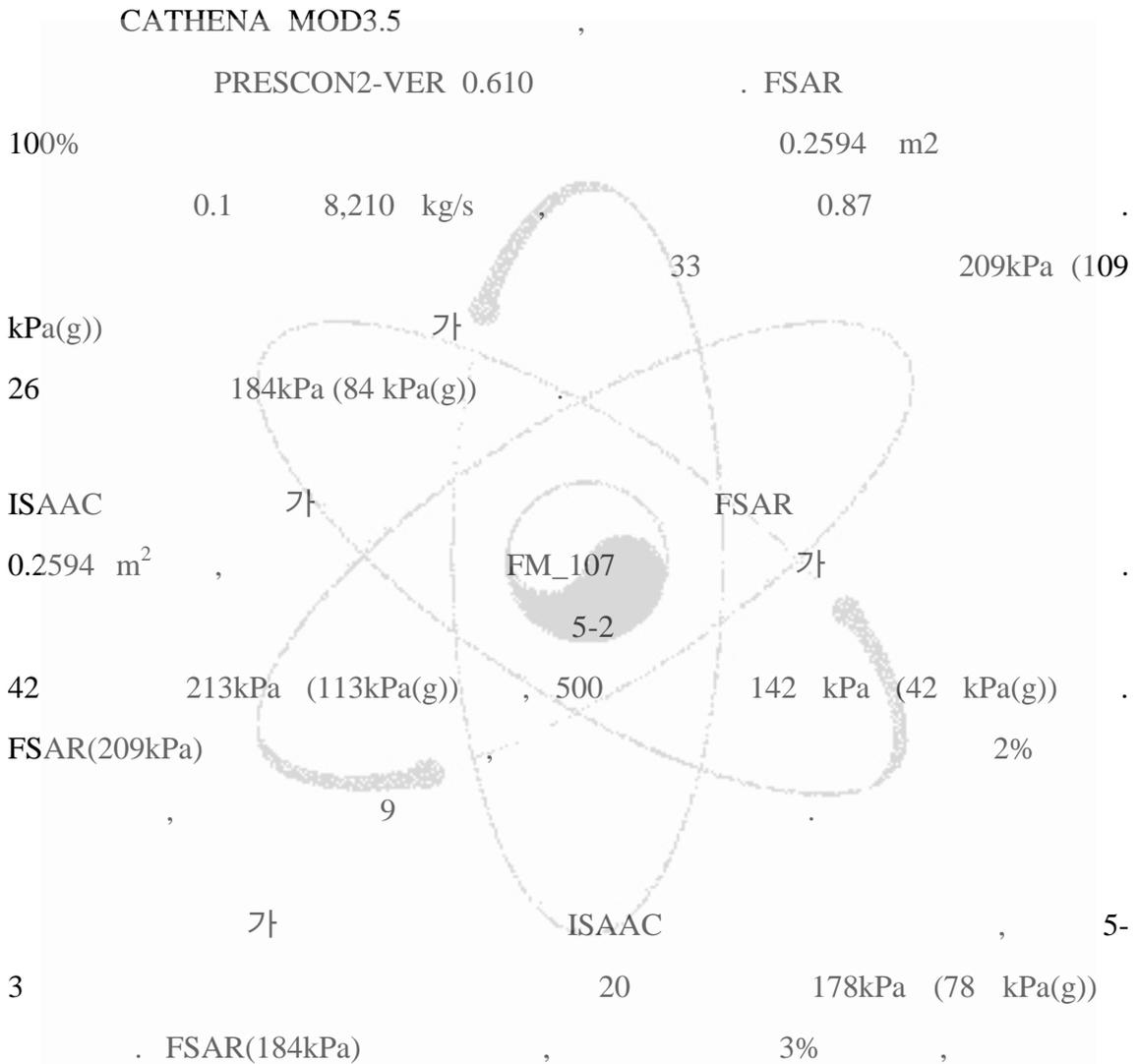
24.8

가

13

가

2,3,4 FSAR (5-2). FSAR



FSAR

Wolsong plant engineered safeguard features subroutine ENGSF
AUXESF .

ENGSF : ECCS, shutdown cooling system, degasser condenser tank overflow rate
(tank 가), dousing spray flow rate .
routine DIFFUN

AUXESF : containment spray system, local fan coolers and chillers, degasser
condenser tank heater, shield cooling system routine AUXREG

Code Structure

DIFFUN

CALL ENGSF in this subroutine HTEXCH is called.

CALL AUXREG in this subroutine AUXESF is called.

in AUXESF, SPRAY, HTEXCH, FANCLR are called.

HTEXCH : Degasser condenser tank Dousing system
shell tube model

ESFEVT : dousing tank spray, fan coolers and chillers, DCT heaters, shield
cooling exchanger engineered safeguard features .

SPRAY : spray droplets

FANCLR : fan cooler chiller

5-2

	Case 1	Case 2
FSAR	209 kPa	184 kPa
ISAAC	213 kPa	178 kPa

Case 1:

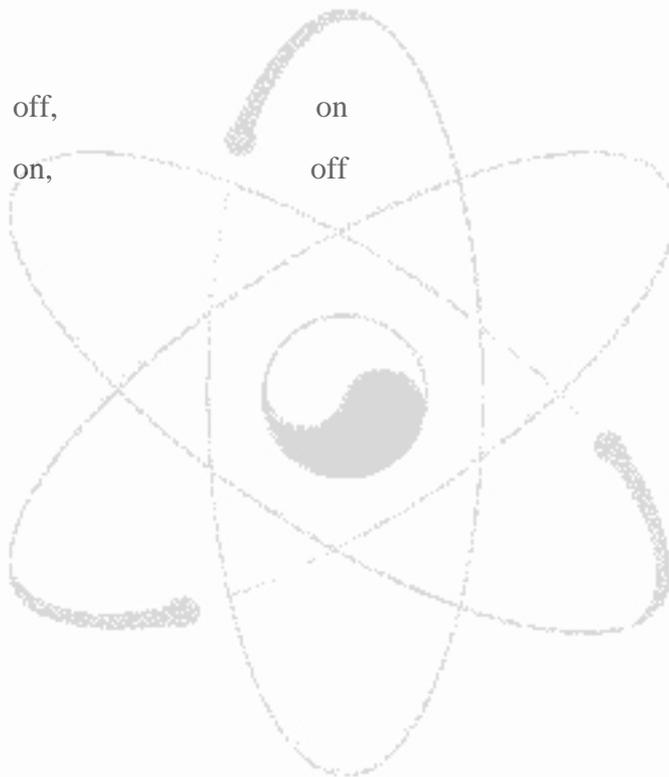
off,

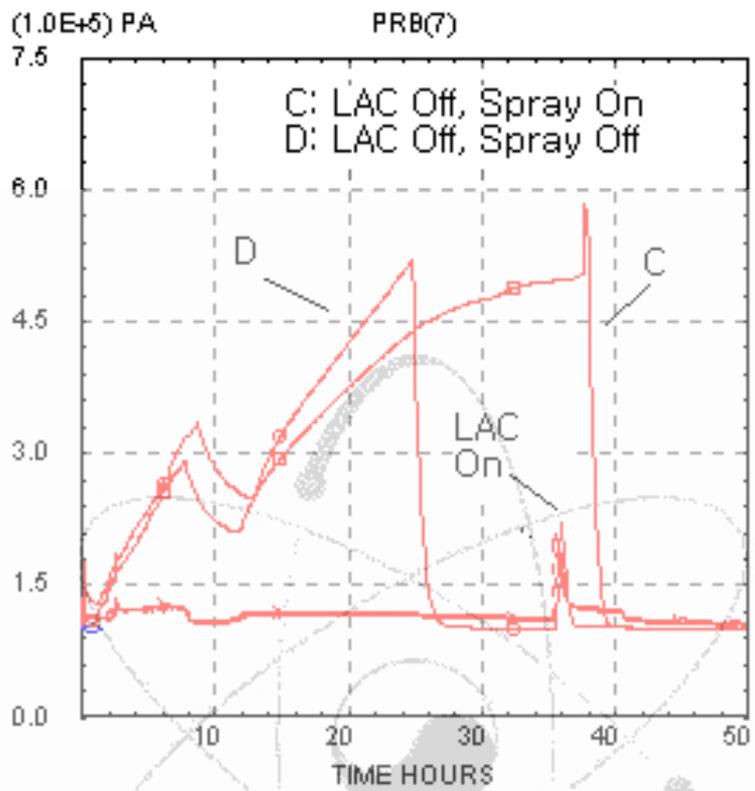
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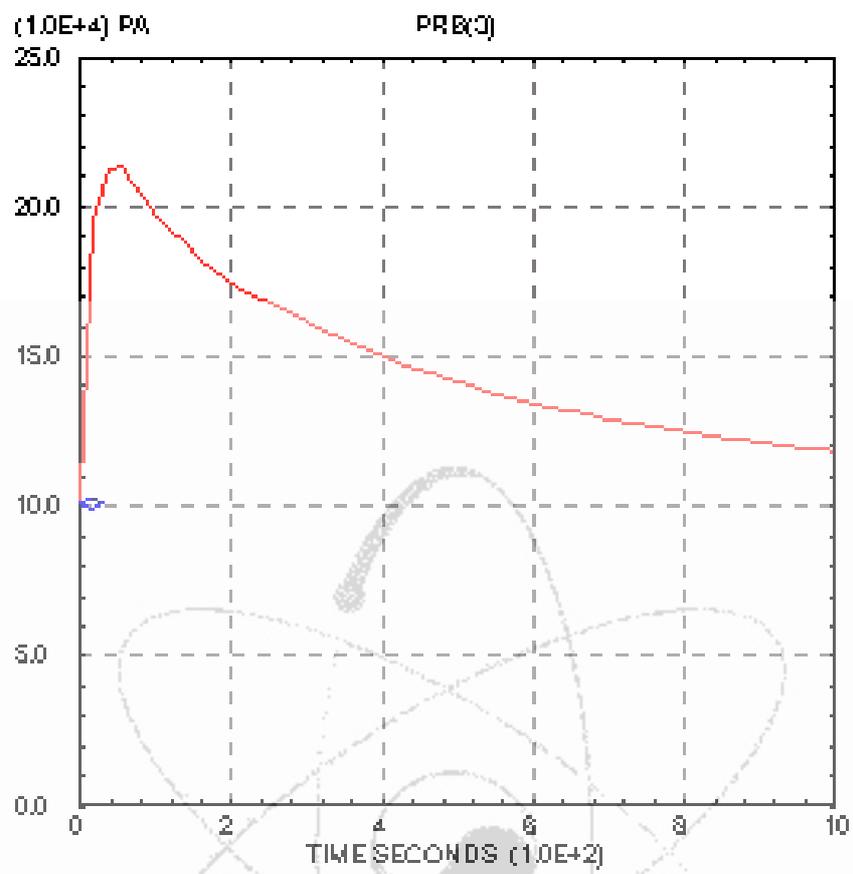
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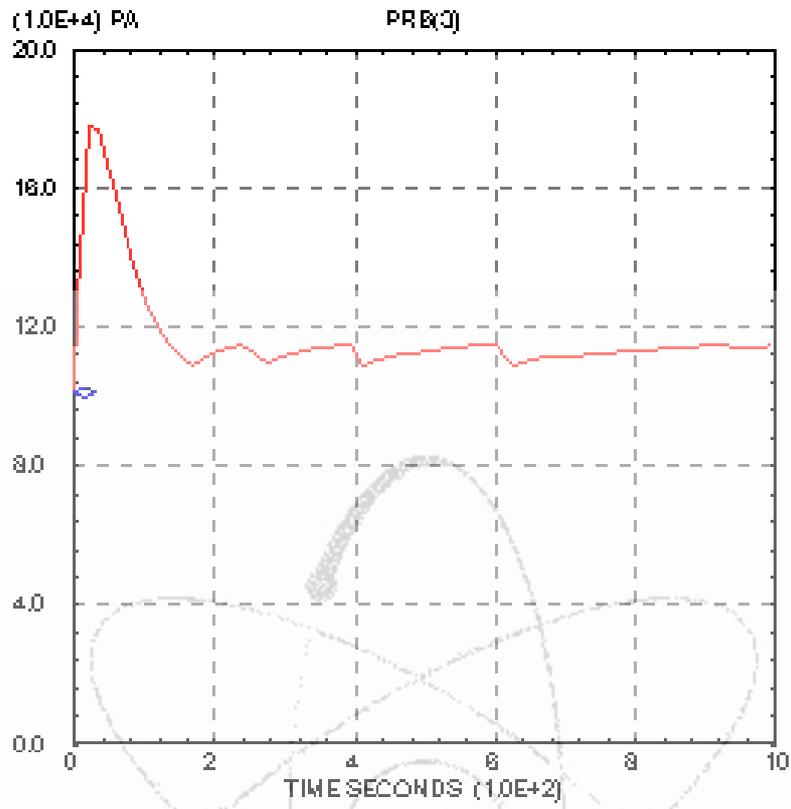


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BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SHEET					
Performing Org. Report No.		Sponsoring Organization Report No.		Standard Report No.	INIS Subject Code
KAERI/TR-2429/2003					
Title/Subtitle		An Evaluation of Core Heat Transfer/Break Flow/Emergency Core Cooling System/Containment Dousing Spray /Local Air Cooler Models in ISAAC Code			
Main Author		See-Darl Kim (KAERI, Thermal-hydraulic Safety Research)			
Author		Dong-Ha Kim, Soo-Yong Park (KAERI, Thermal-hydraulic Safety Research)			
Pub. Place	Taejon	Pub. Org.	KAERI	Pub. Date	March 2003
Page	62p	Fig. & Tab.	Yes (O), No ()	Size	A4
Note	2002 Mid-Long Term Project				
Classified	Open (O), Outside (), ----- Class			Report Type	Technical Report
Sponsoring Org.				Contract No.	
Abstract	<p>As an ISAAC computer code, which was developed for a Level-2 PSA during 1995, has mainly fundamental models for CANDU-specific severe accident progression and also the accident-analyzing experiences are limited to Level-2 PSA purposes, the Core Heat Transfer model, Break Flow model, Emergency Core Cooling System model and Containment Dousing Spray /Local Air Cooler model are evaluated to enhance understanding for basic models and to accumulate accident-analyzing experiences. Sensitivity studies using model parameters and sensitivity coefficients are performed. According to the results from AECL experiments and code analyses for core heat transfer model, it was found that one representative fuel rod for the actual 37 fuel rods did not cause serious temperature discrepancies during the severe accident progression. The results from emergency core cooling system model, shows a good comparison with the FSAR. As the results of the evaluation, it was found that local air coolers could control containment pressure whether dousing spray is operating or not, and their operation does not cause containment failure. Regarding the dousing system, it could control containment pressure as long as it is operating and its operating time depends on containment conditions. For a large LOCA sequence without local air coolers, spray works only for 1.2 hours and delays containment failure by 13 hours compared to the no spray case. According to the test results, the ISAAC models for local air coolers show a consistent trend for steam removal. As ISAAC could model local air coolers only at two locations at present, future work is planning to generalize the locations for local air coolers.</p>				
Subject Keywords	ISAAC, Core Heat Transfer model, Break Flow model, Emergency Core Cooling System model, Containment Dousing Spray /Local Air Cooler model				