

Assessment of control rod release models of MELCOR 1.8.6

Bernd Jäckel
PSI

Outline

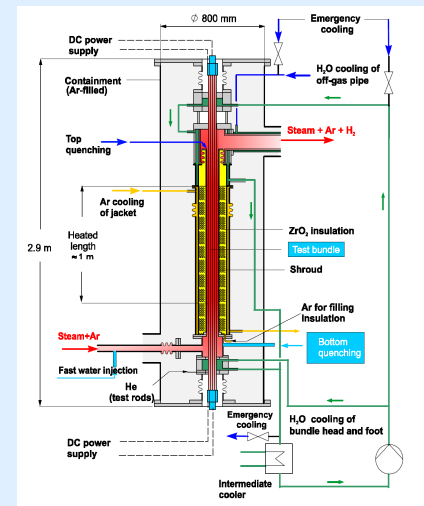
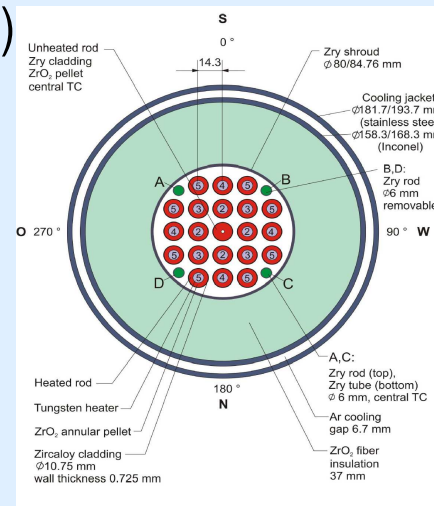
- Introduction
- Conversion of Quench Input Deck (ISP45)
- Implementation of Control Rod Models
- Assessment studies
 - QUENCH-07 (B₄C)
 - QUENCH-13 (SIC)
- Conclusions

QUENCH simulations

- Pre- and post-test analyses of all QUENCH experiments
 - MELCOR used in tandem with SCDAP/RELAP5 to provide
 - confirmatory pre-test analyses
 - assessment of MELCOR 1.8.6 and non-regression relative to 1.8.5
 - aerosol and gas release from control rod (not modelled by SCDAP/RELAP5)

Selected results

- bundle temperature (QUENCH-07,13)
- hydrogen generation (QUENCH-07)
- carbon gases (QUENCH-07)
- SIC release (QUENCH-13)

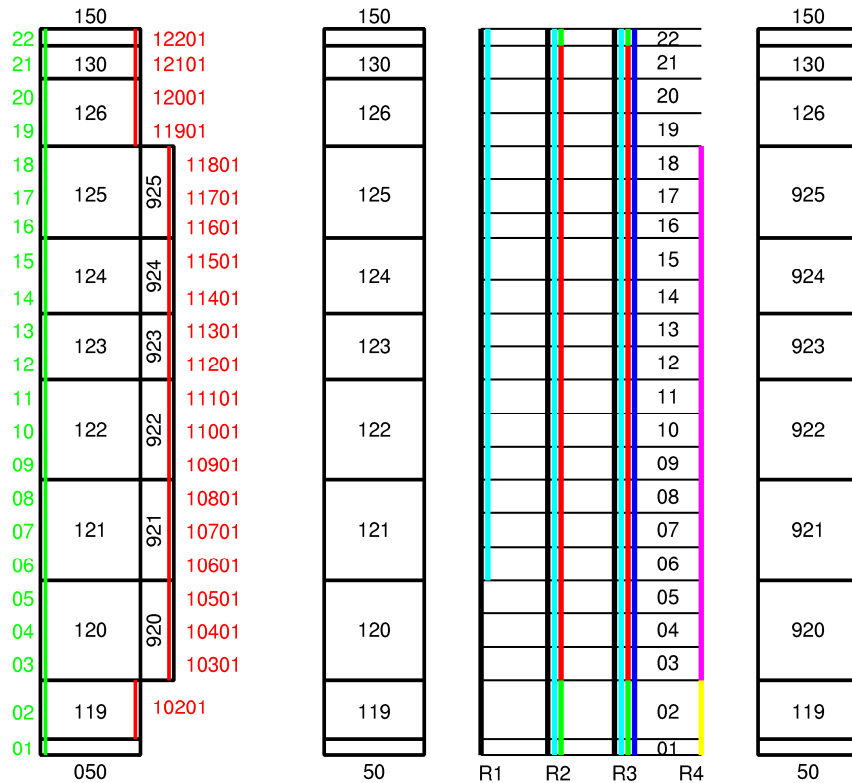


Quench-06 Nodalization

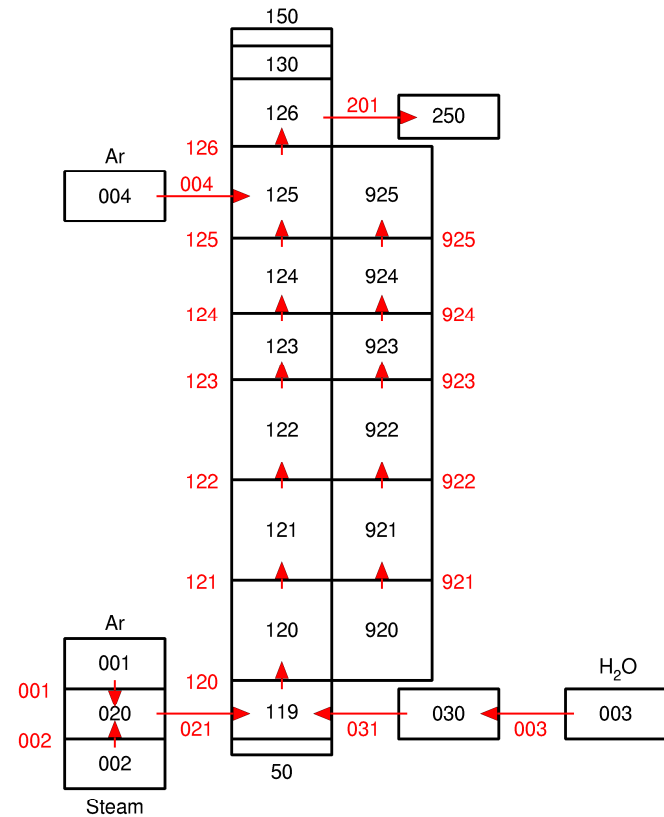
CORE COMPONENTS

VOLUMES

- | ZrO₂ | SS | CN
- | Cladding | Copper | NS | Tungsten



FLOW PATHS



Input Deck Conversion

- 'Lower head' conversion was problematic
- 'Upper dome', boundary conditions had to be changed

- Comparison of results showed:
 - Argon material properties have changed
 - Additional changes in heat conductivity models (not described in UG or RM)

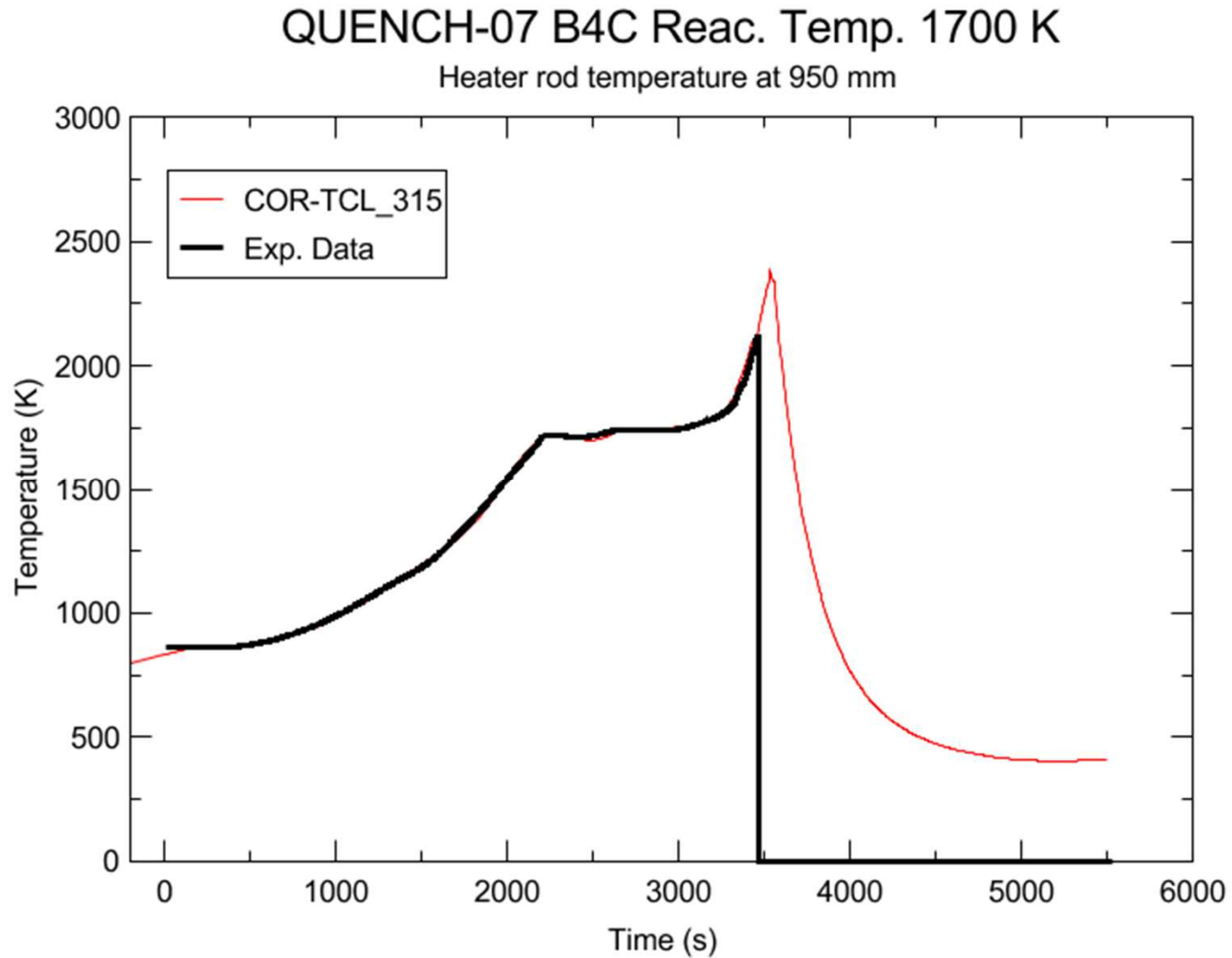
Implementation of B₄C Control Rod Model

- MELCOR accommodates only a limited number of core materials
 - not enough for all the actual materials
 - copper was modeled as stainless steel (so that B₄C could be modeled with the correct properties)

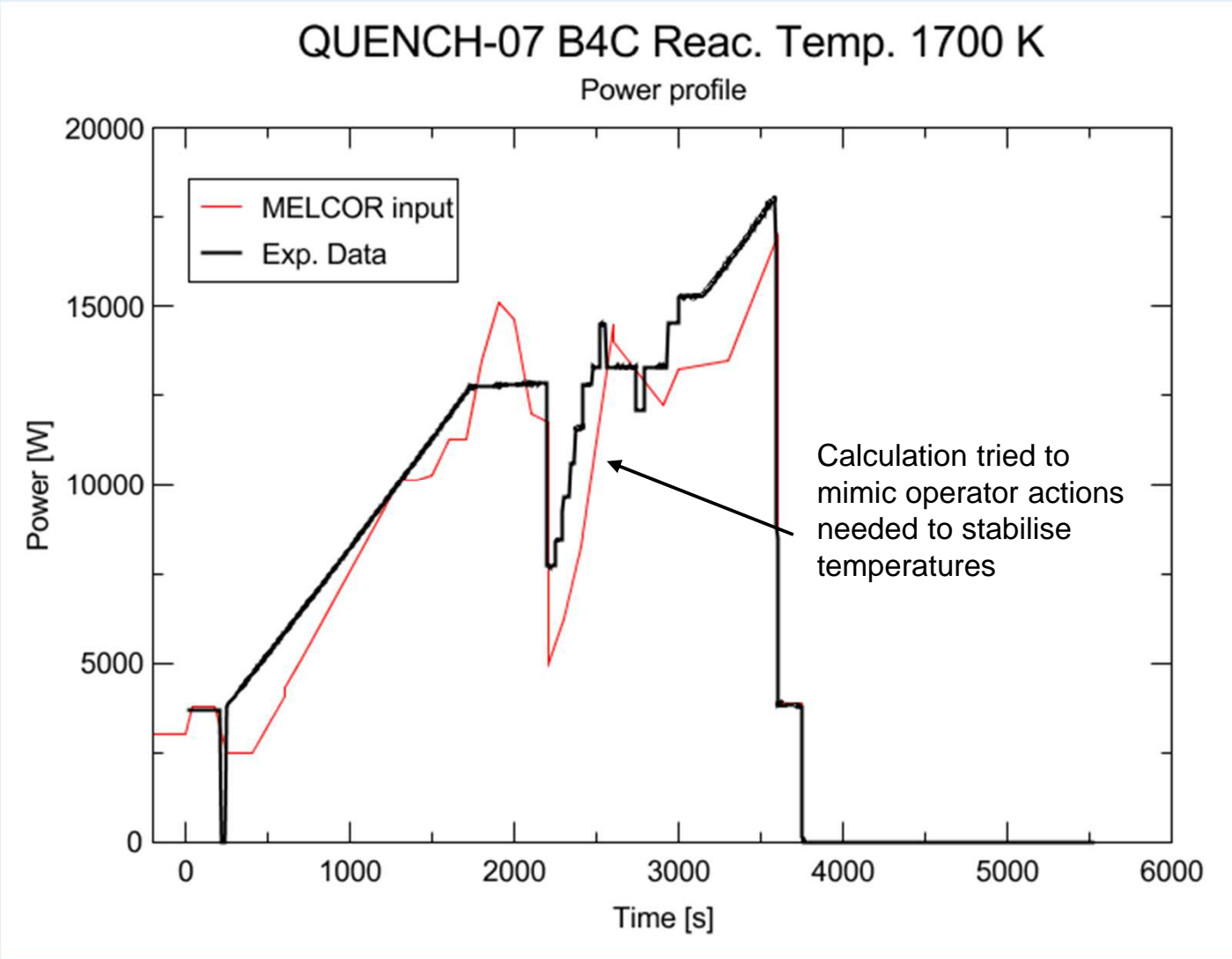
- Control Rod was completely modeled as non-supporting structure (KNS card)
 - Needed to avoid problems of premature collapse to debris and burning

- BORON-CARBIDE and B₄C-INT models were used for comparison

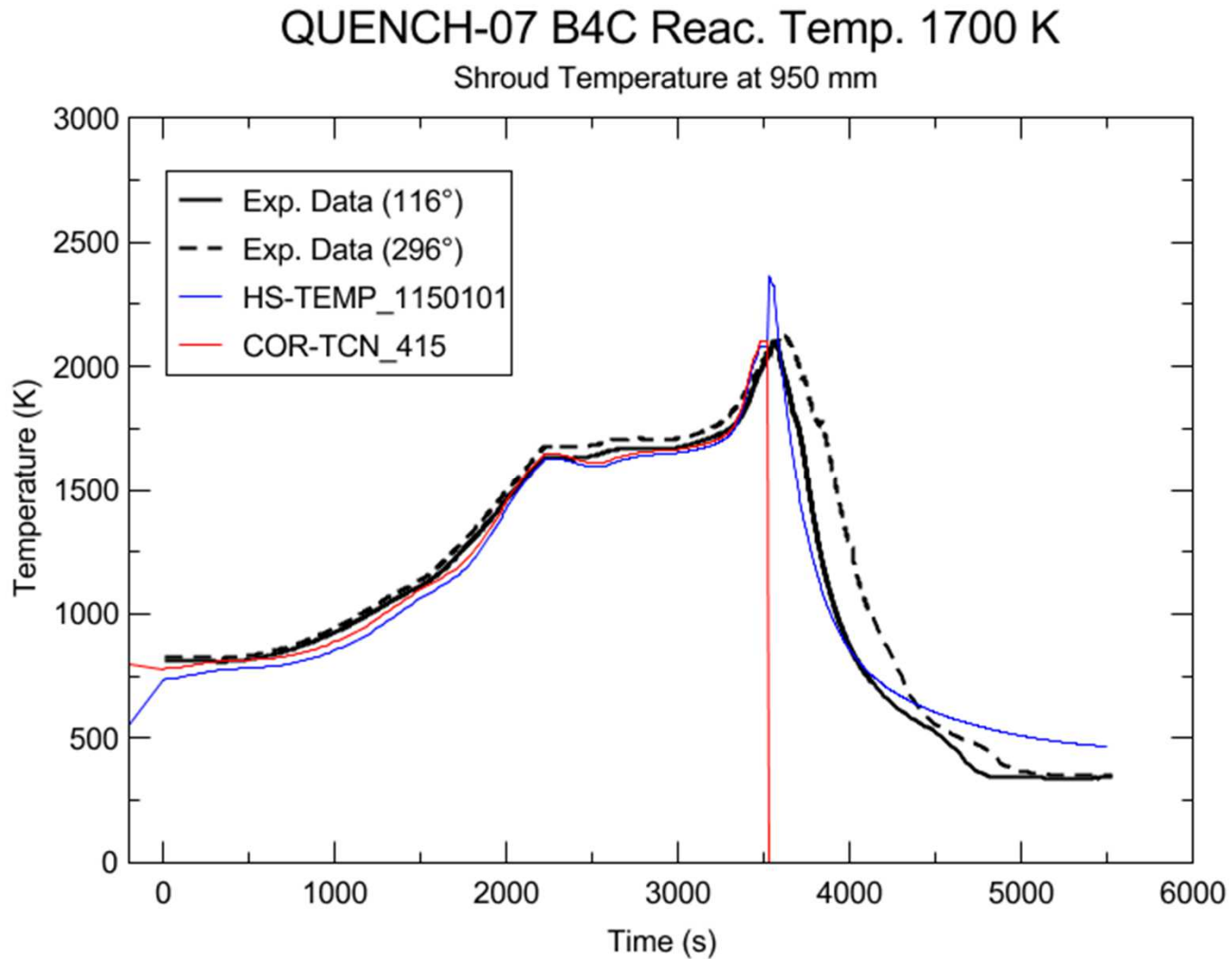
ASSESSMENT USING QUENCH-07



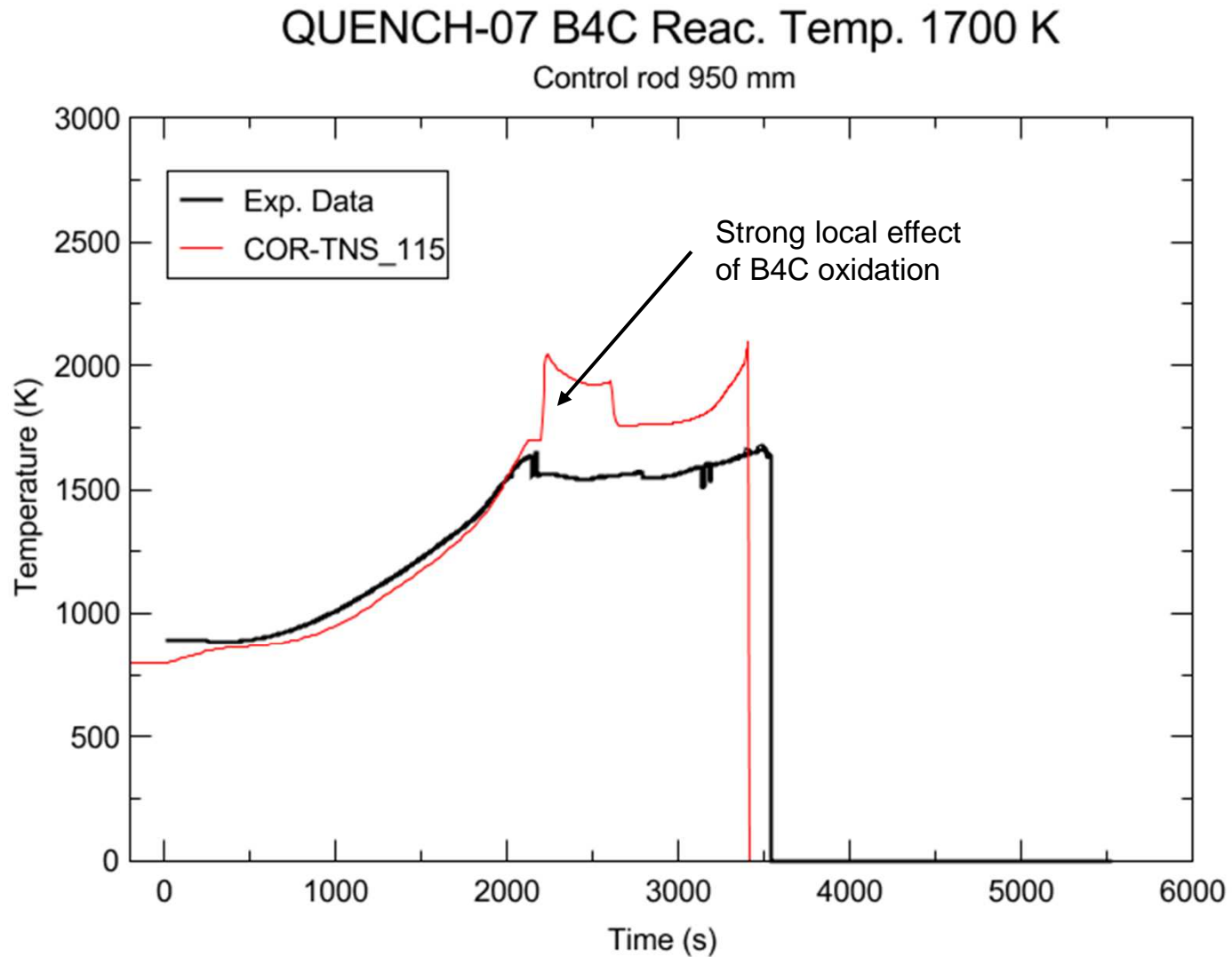
ASSESSMENT USING QUENCH-07



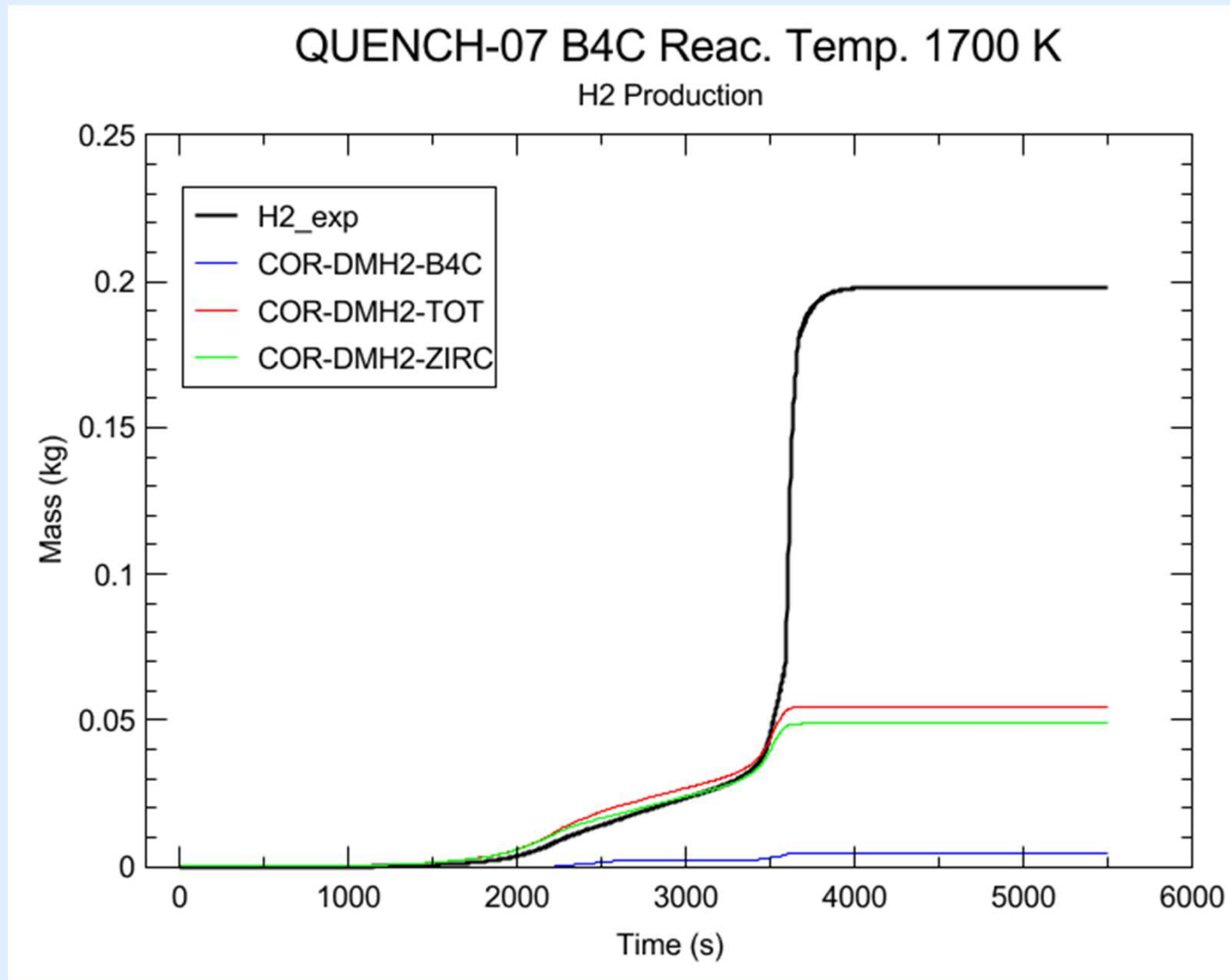
ASSESSMENT USING QUENCH-07



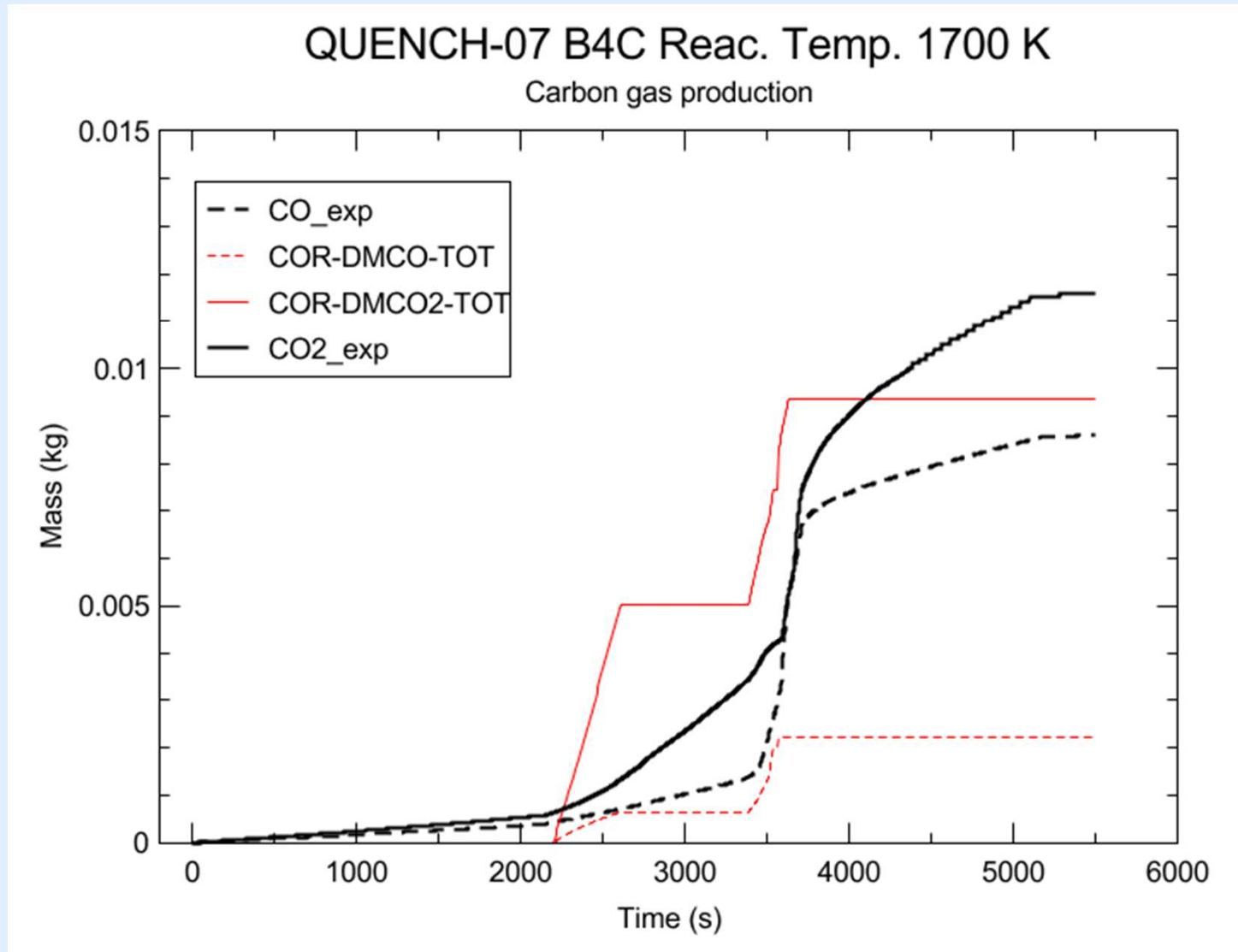
ASSESSMENT USING QUENCH-07



ASSESSMENT USING QUENCH-07



ASSESSMENT USING QUENCH-07



Summary of QUENCH-07 analysis

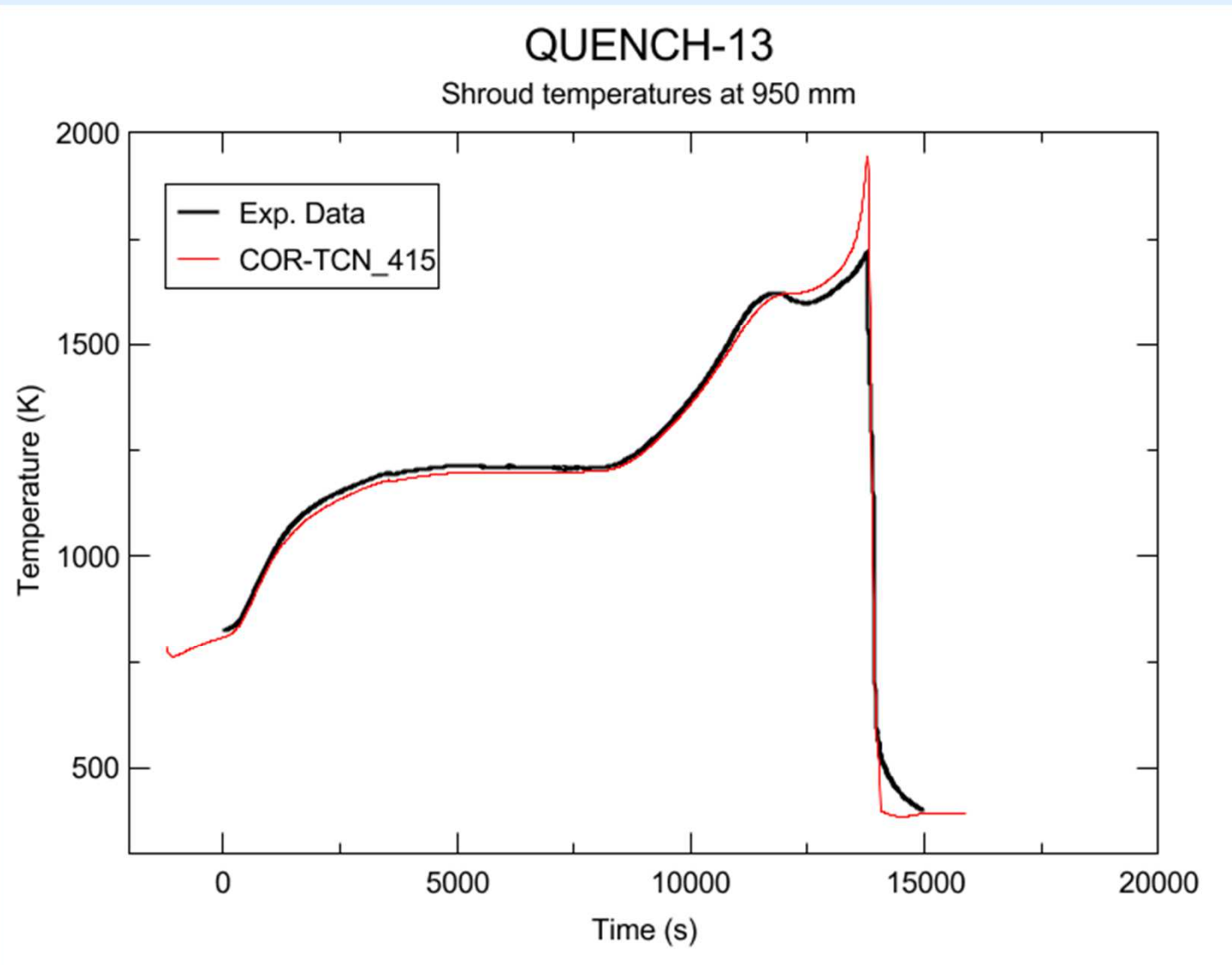
- Onset and total CO₂ production well calculated
- CO is small in calculation but almost the same as CO₂ in the experiment
- H₂ production is underestimated in quench phase
 - evidence of strong oxidation of molten metallic in experiment
- Oxidation of steel/B₄C mixture and molten B₄C not included in model
- Temperature criterion instead of cladding failure used for start of B₄C reaction
- B4C-INT model: reaction switches off at liquefaction of B₄C

Modeling of SIC control rod

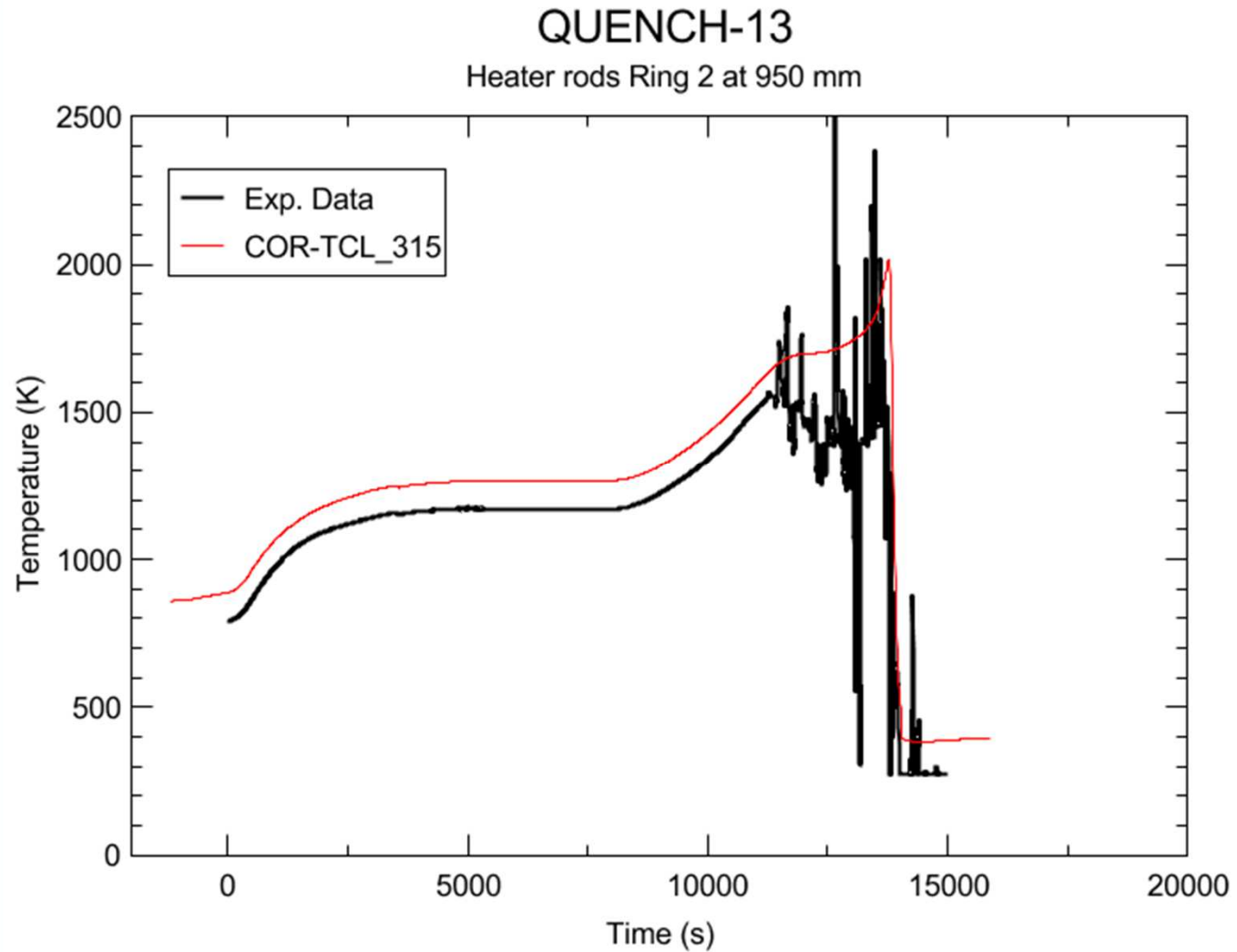
- Structure of input model similar to QUENCH-07
- Implementation of CR-release groups (AG-CR, IN-CR, CD-CR) in RN package
- Definition of vapor pressure, diffusion coefficients and molecular mass of CR materials with SC
- Addition of horizontal heat structures for aerosol sedimentation
- Definition of sedimentation paths

- Using measured power history

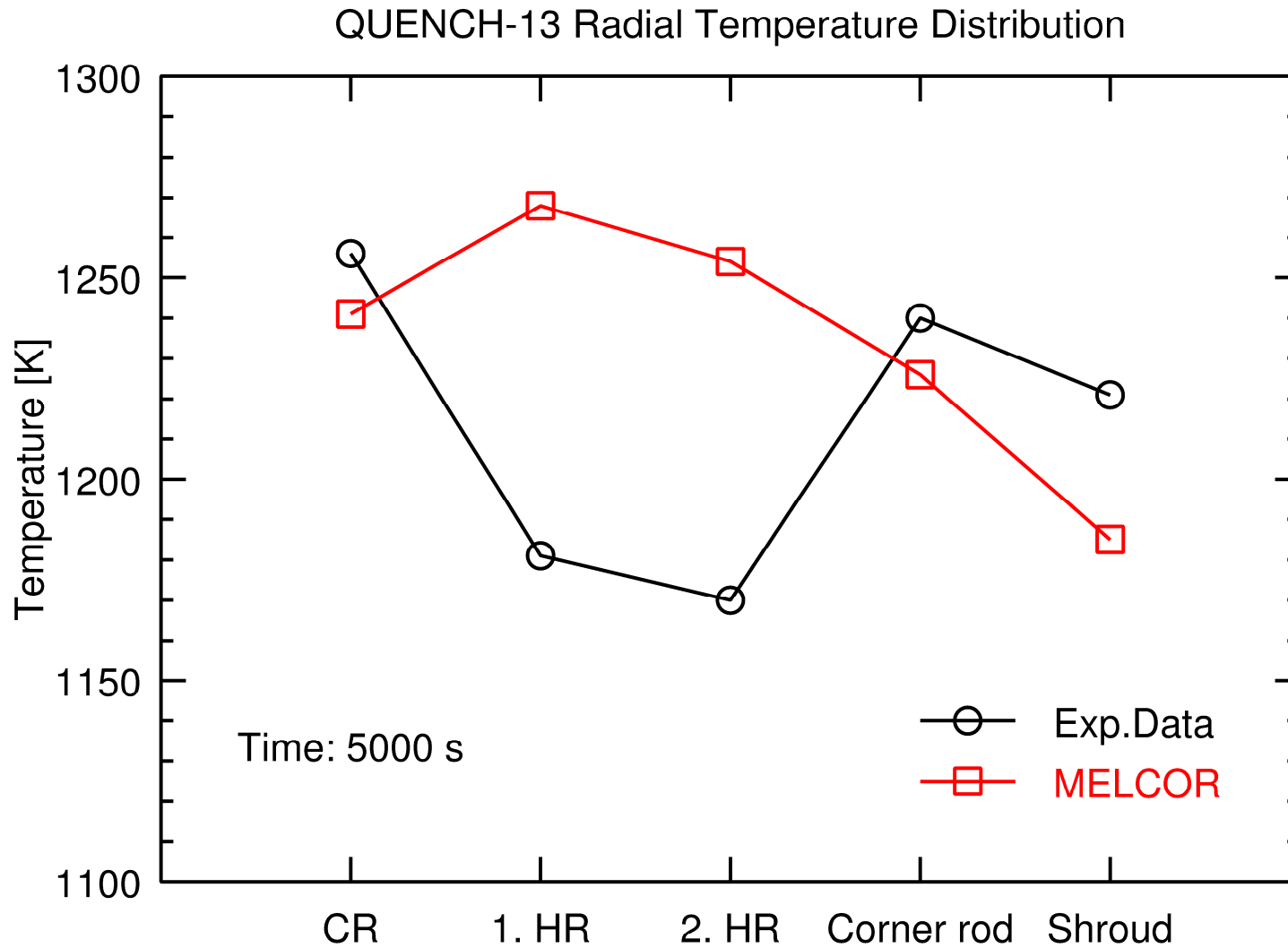
ASSESSMENT USING QUENCH-13



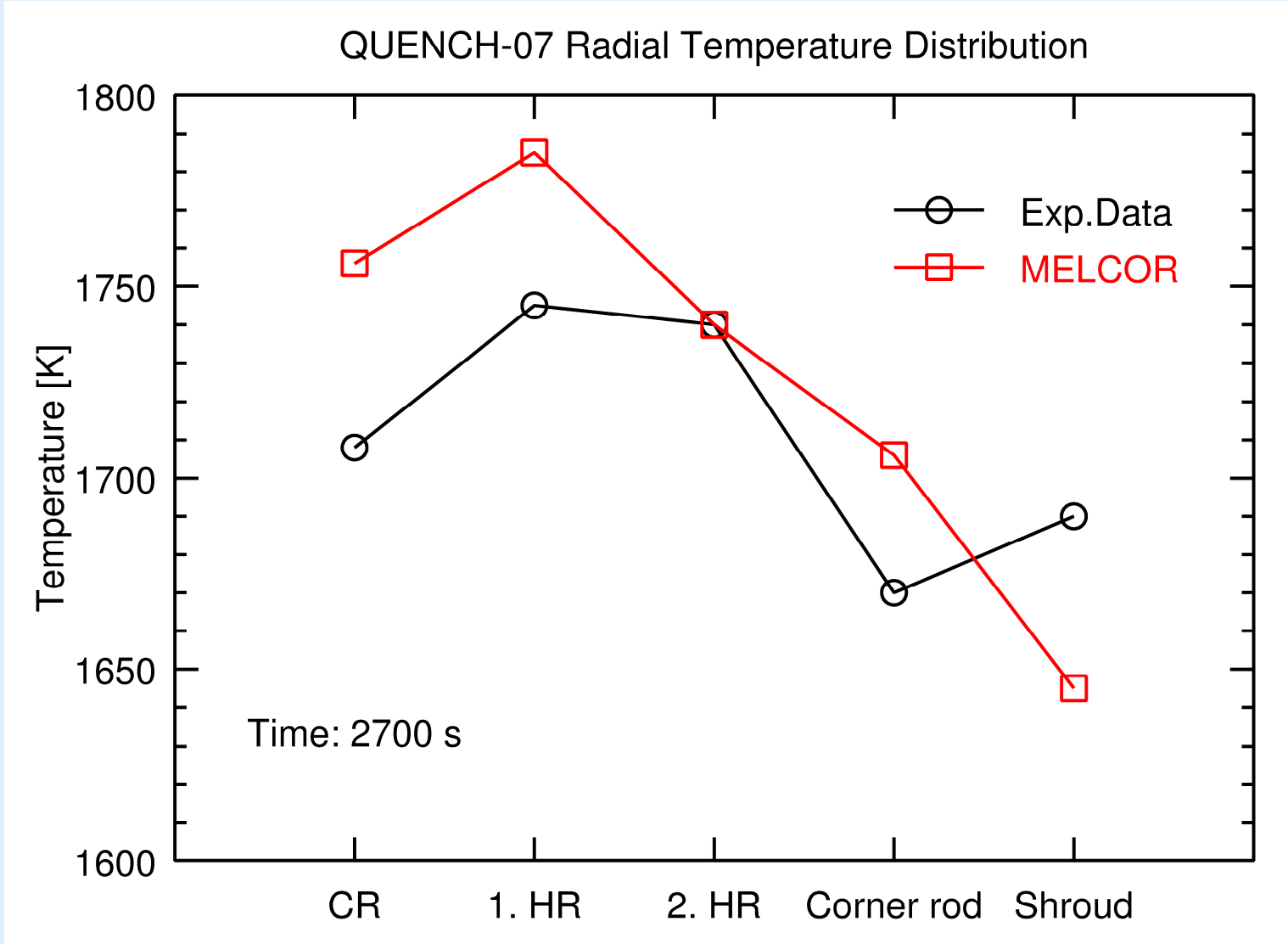
ASSESSMENT USING QUENCH-13



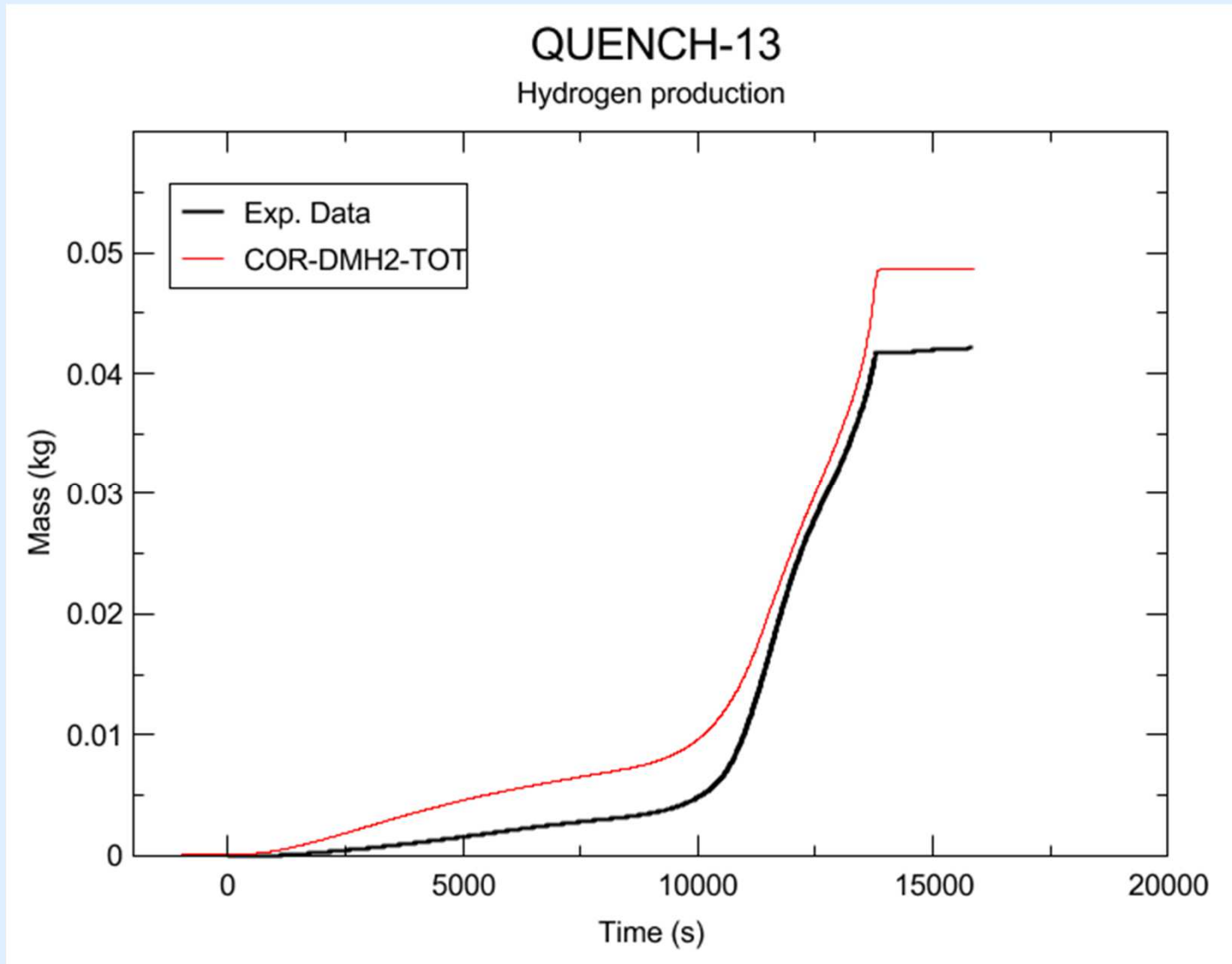
ASSESSMENT USING QUENCH-13



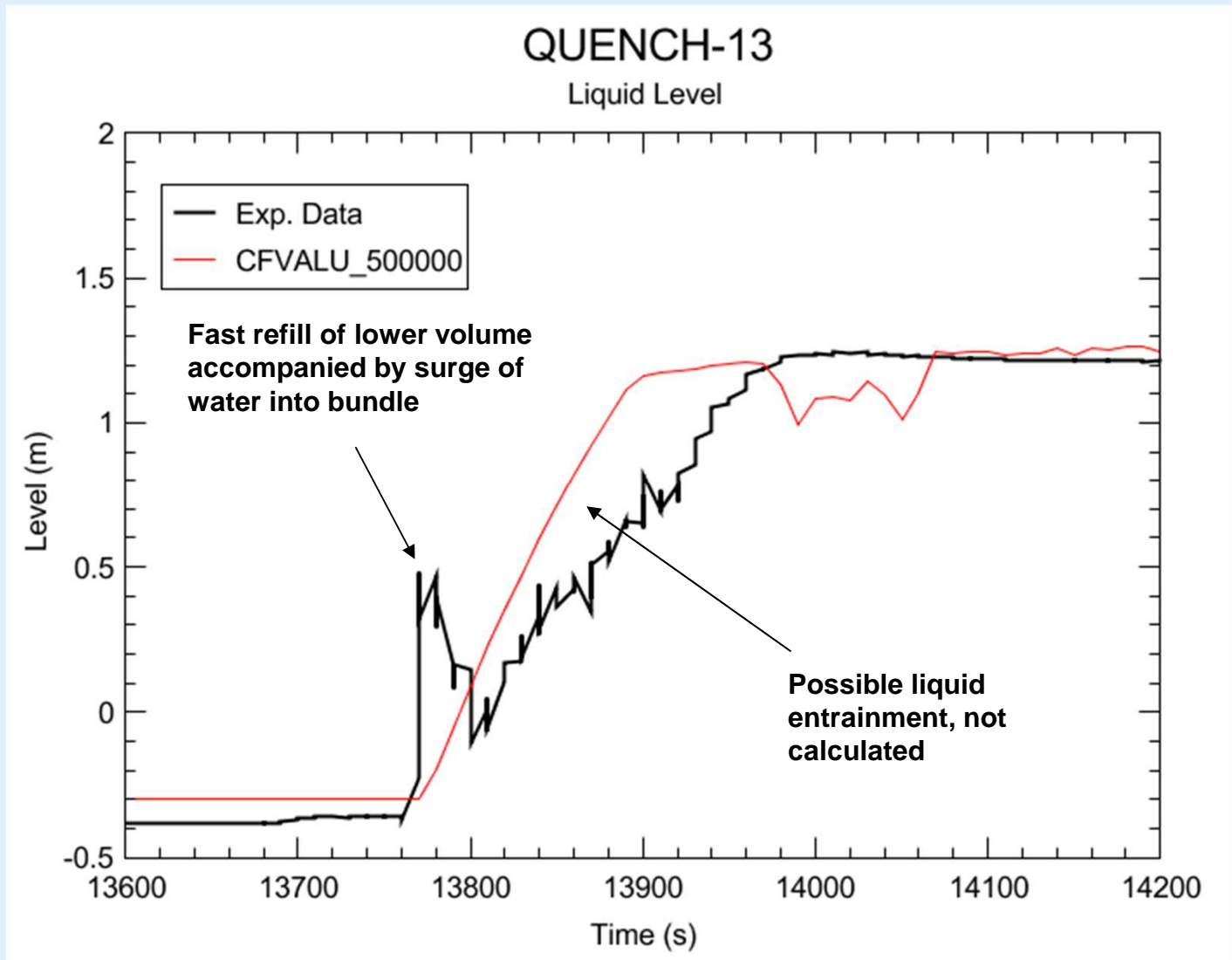
ASSESSMENT USING QUENCH-07



ASSESSMENT USING QUENCH-13



ASSESSMENT USING QUENCH-13



Control rod release

Aerosol composition

Exptl MELCOR
Estimate*

after CR failure:

Ag: 3% 55%

In: 48% 10%

Cd: 49% 35%

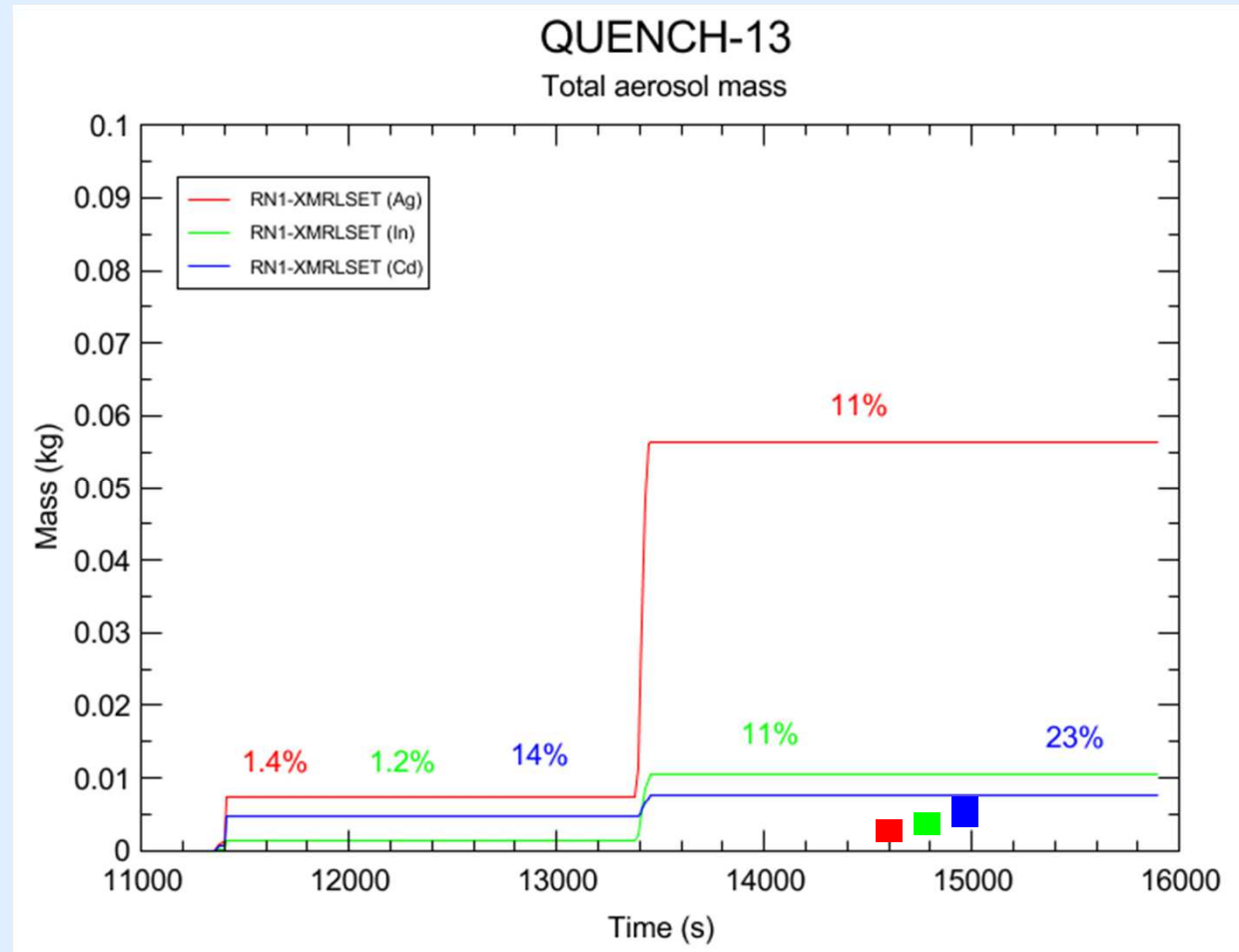
Before quench phase:

Ag: 11% 80%

In: 43% 15%

Cd: 46% 5%

*very approximate



Summary of Quench-13 analysis

- Release of droplets into RN classes is not modeled
- Only failed COR nodes are allowed to release CR materials, therefore discrete release steps are calculated
- Only one CR material can be released from COR package into RN package
- 3 runs necessary to calculate Ag, In and Cd release
 - Cd release in agreement with experimental data
 - In release overestimated by a factor of 3
 - Ag release strongly overestimated
- Model to calculate also release from reheated conglomerate, reduces overall release???

Conclusions

- Conversion of QUENCH input files from 1.8.5 to 1.8.6 is not straight forward
- Differences of MELCOR 1.8.5 and MELCOR 1.8.6 results can not be explained completely
 - minor differences between YK, YR and YT releases
- Control rod release models of MELCOR 1.8.6 are incomplete
 - no separate treatment of Ag, In and Cd
- Total B₄C oxidation is in fair agreement but deficiencies remain
 - start of reaction should be coupled with cladding failure
 - using of B4C-INT is unclear
 - oxidation of molten B₄C or B₄C-steel mixture needed
- Calculation on different computer platforms gave same results
- No compiler or optimization dependencies were observed

Thank you for your Attention