

PAUL SCHERRER INSTITUT



Wir schaffen Wissen – heute für morgen

## Air ingress experiments Q-10 and Q-16 analysis with MELCOR 1.8.6

L. Fernandez-Moguel

EMUG 2012

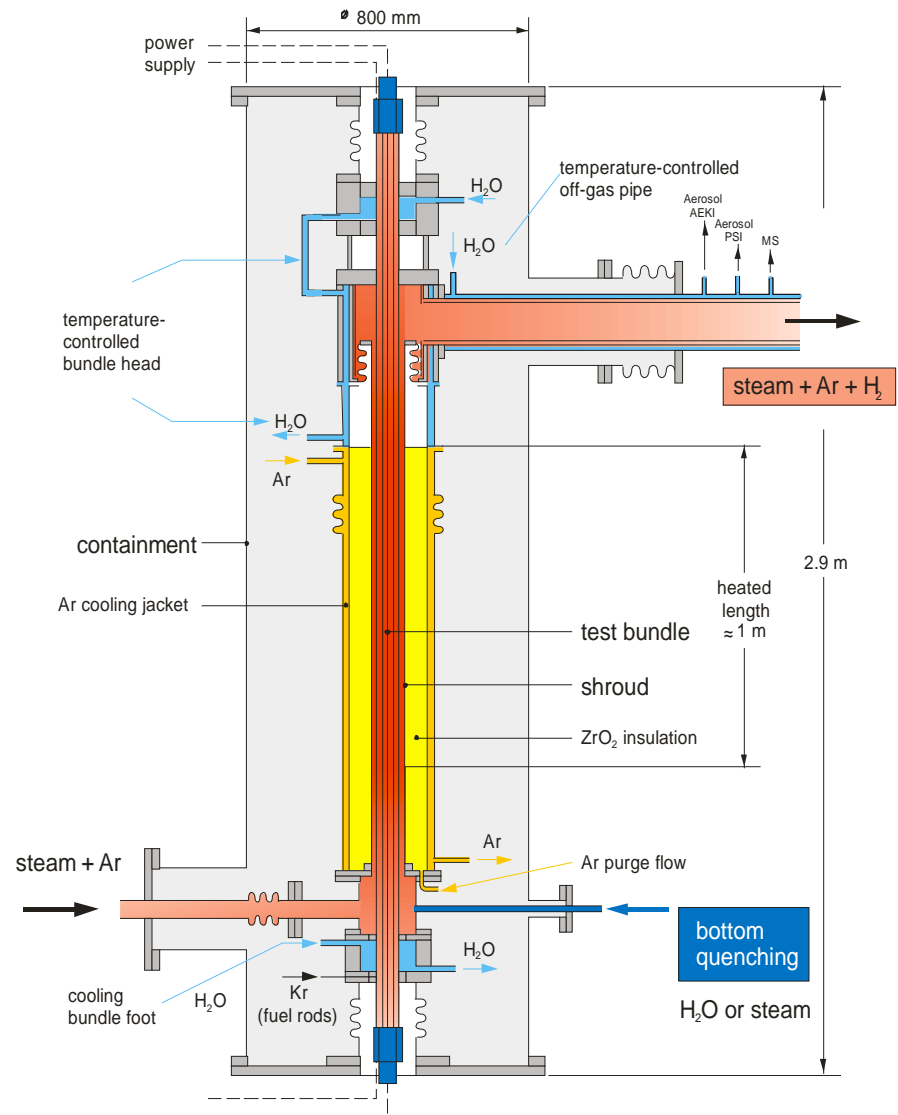
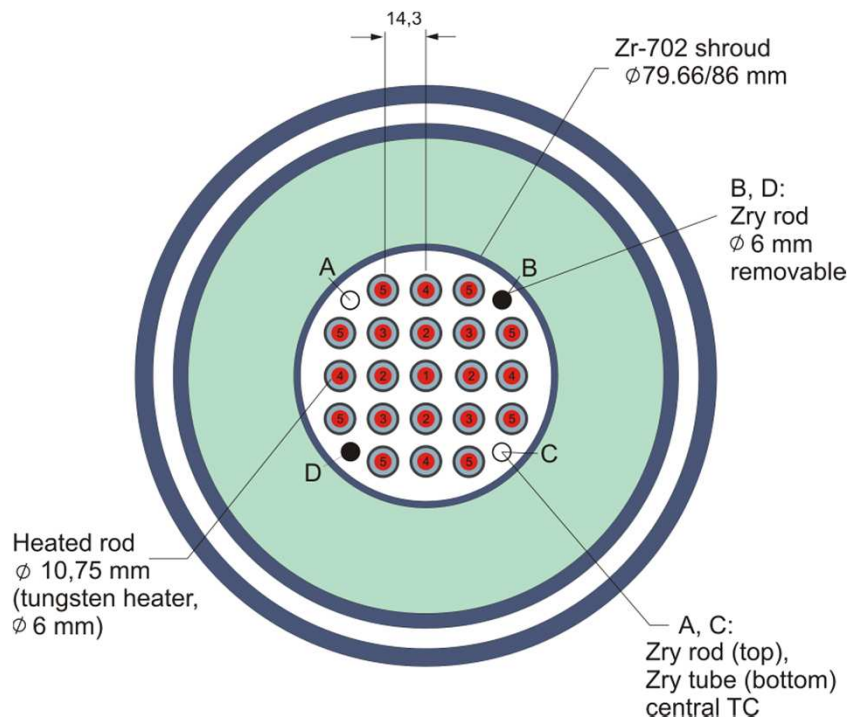
16-17 April 2011

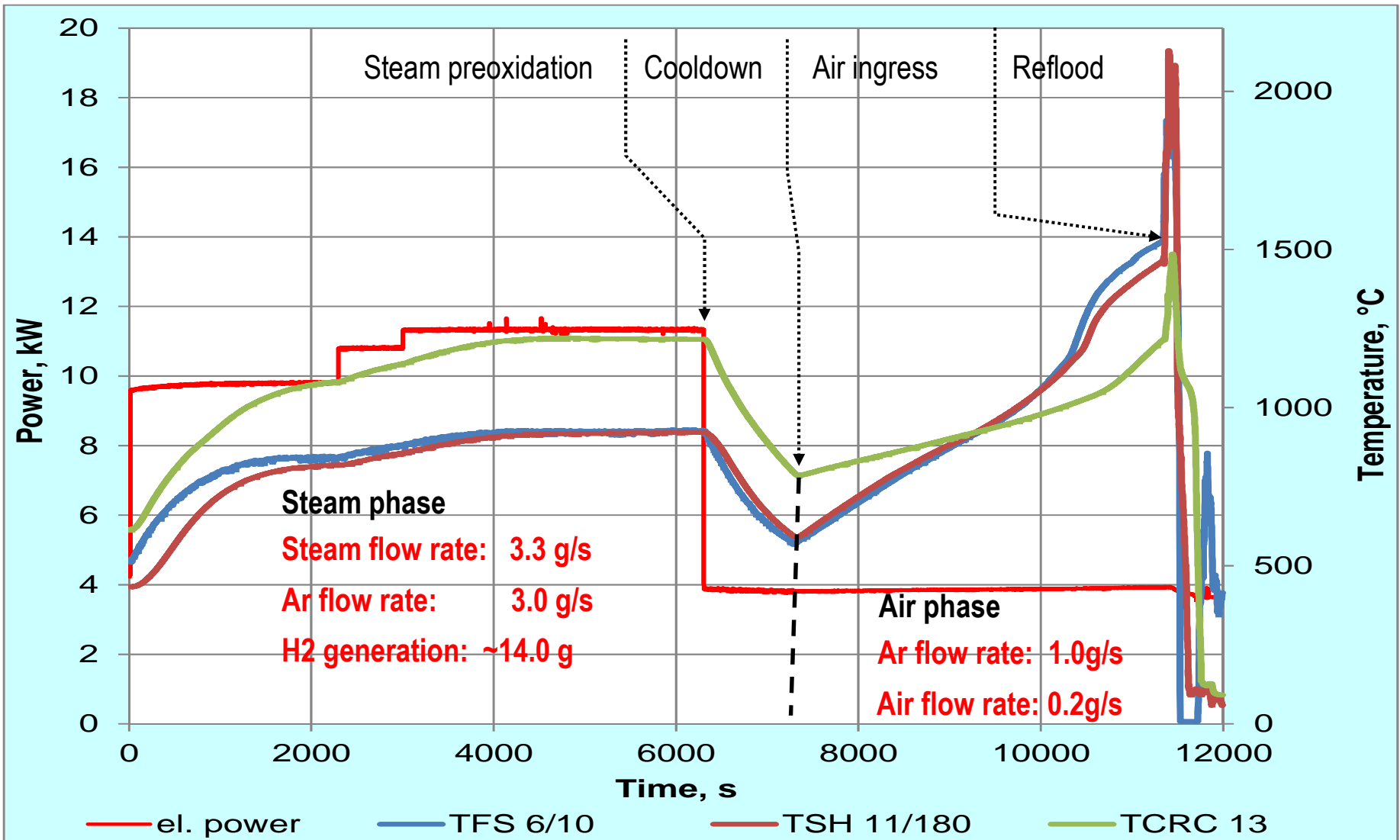
- QUENCH facility
- Q-16
  - Preoxidation
    - Difference between code versions MELCOR 1.8.6 YR and YT
  - Air Ingress phase
    - Nodalization influence
    - Oxidation kinetics
    - Oxygen consumption
  - Reflood
- Q-10
  - Preoxidation
  - Air Ingress phase
  - Reflood
- Conclusions

QUENCH facility: electrically heated fuel rod simulator assembly

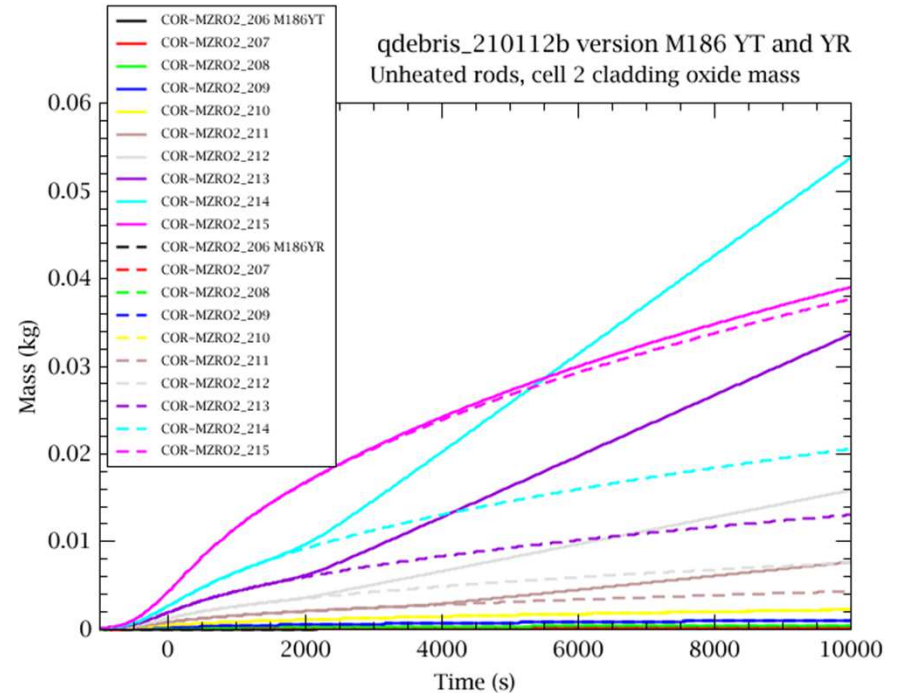
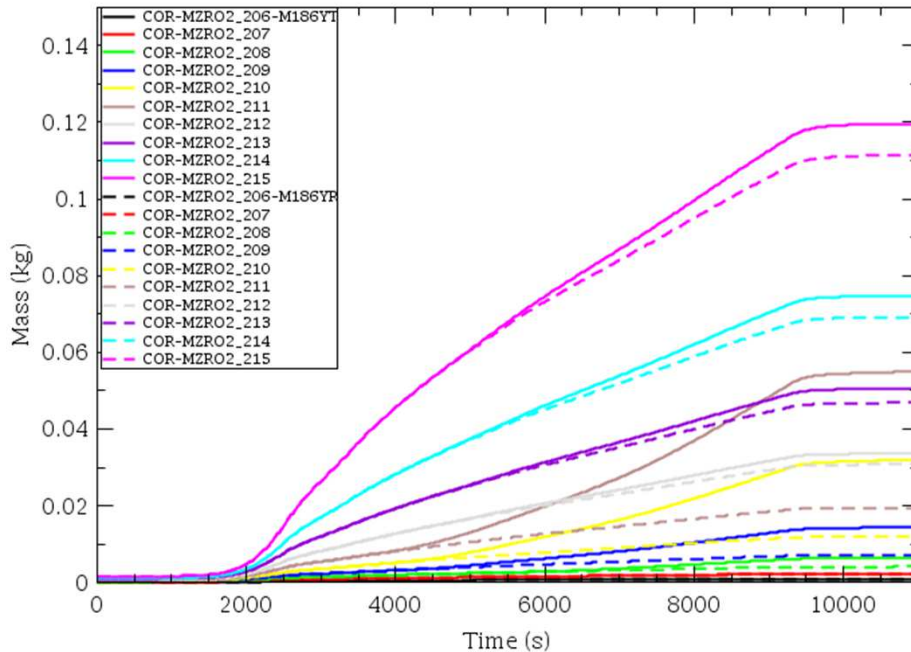
Operated by Karlsruhe Institute of Technology

ZrO<sub>2</sub> pellets; Zry-4 cladding



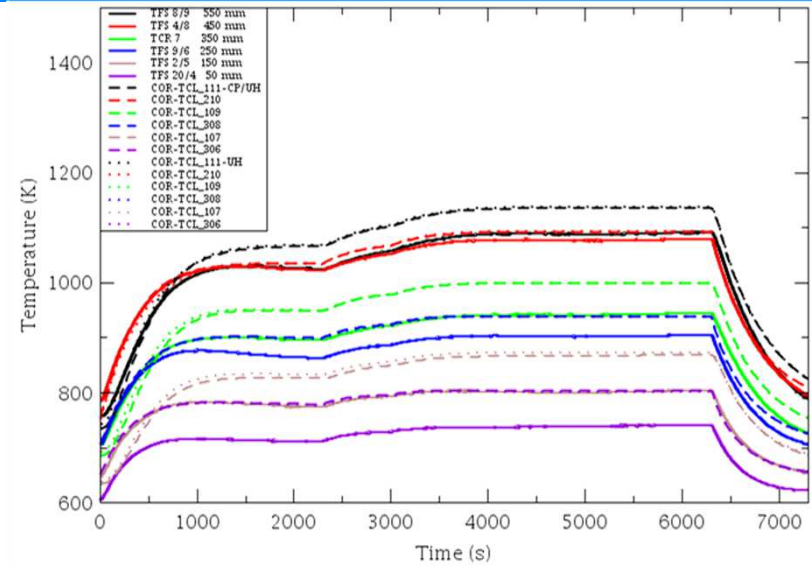
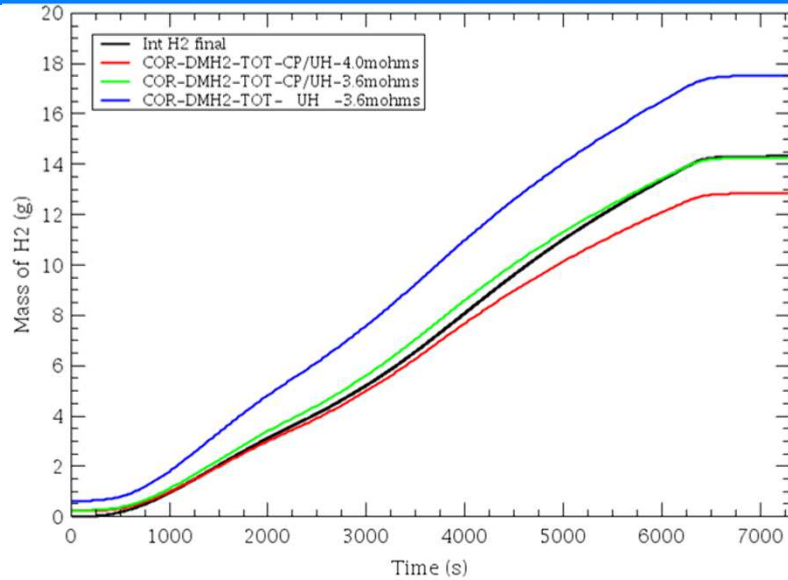


## Q-10

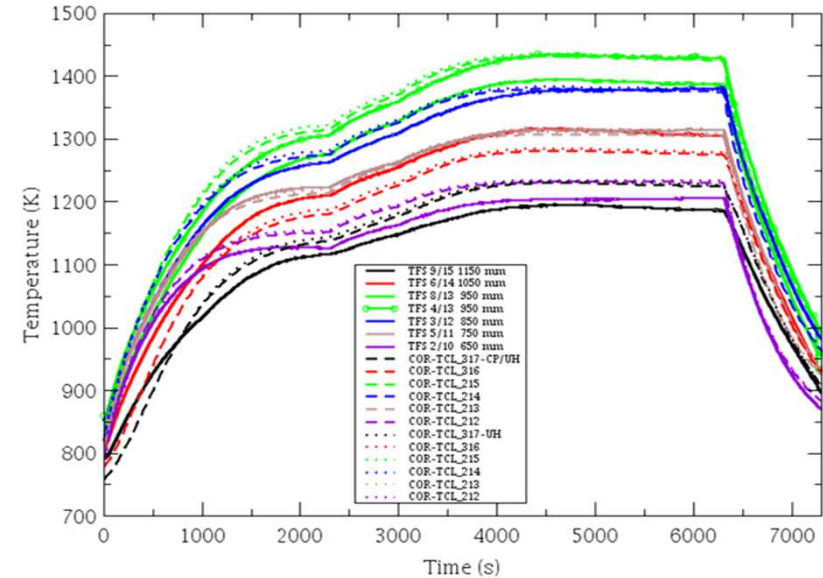


- The YT version gives different oxidation behavior than the YR version:
  - First we believed that breakaway was activated regardless the option is selected in card COROXB.
  - But looking closer to the fortran it was realised bkwy model is only applied in air. Nevertheless it gives a perfect breakaway behavior in steam.
  - We believe that it must be a bugg in the YT version
  - This seem to be corrected for the YV version. It gives very similar results to YR
- For the rest of the calculation the MELCOR 1.8.6 YR version was used.

# QUENCH-16 preoxidation



- The best agreement was obtained with CP/UH and R = 3.6 mohms.
- The axial calculated Temperature profile is in good agreement with the experimental results



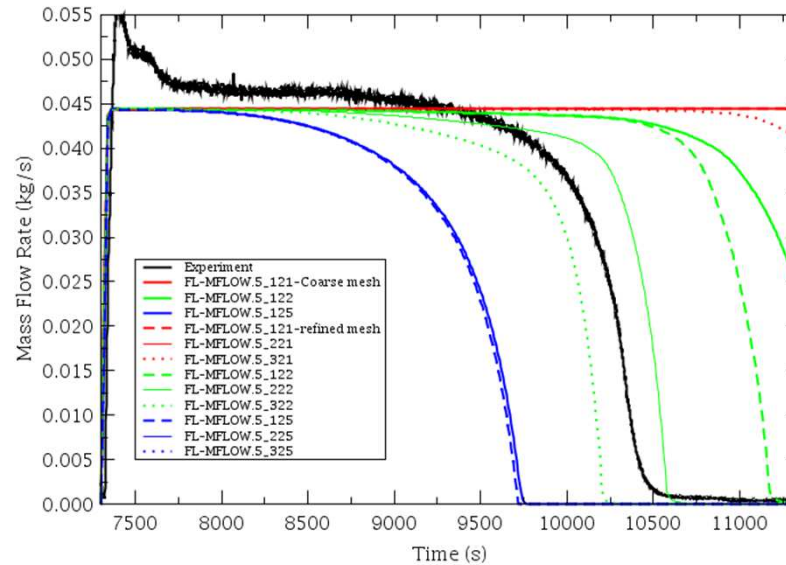
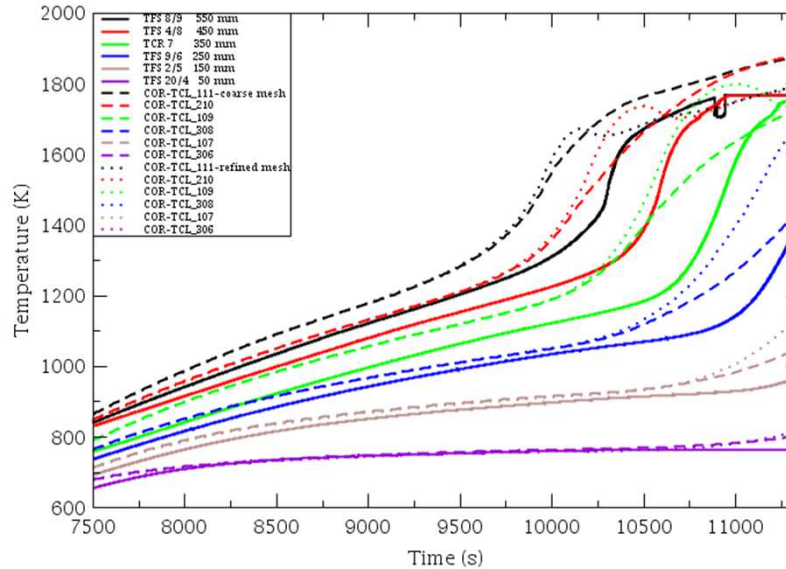
# Nodalization influence

## coarse mesh

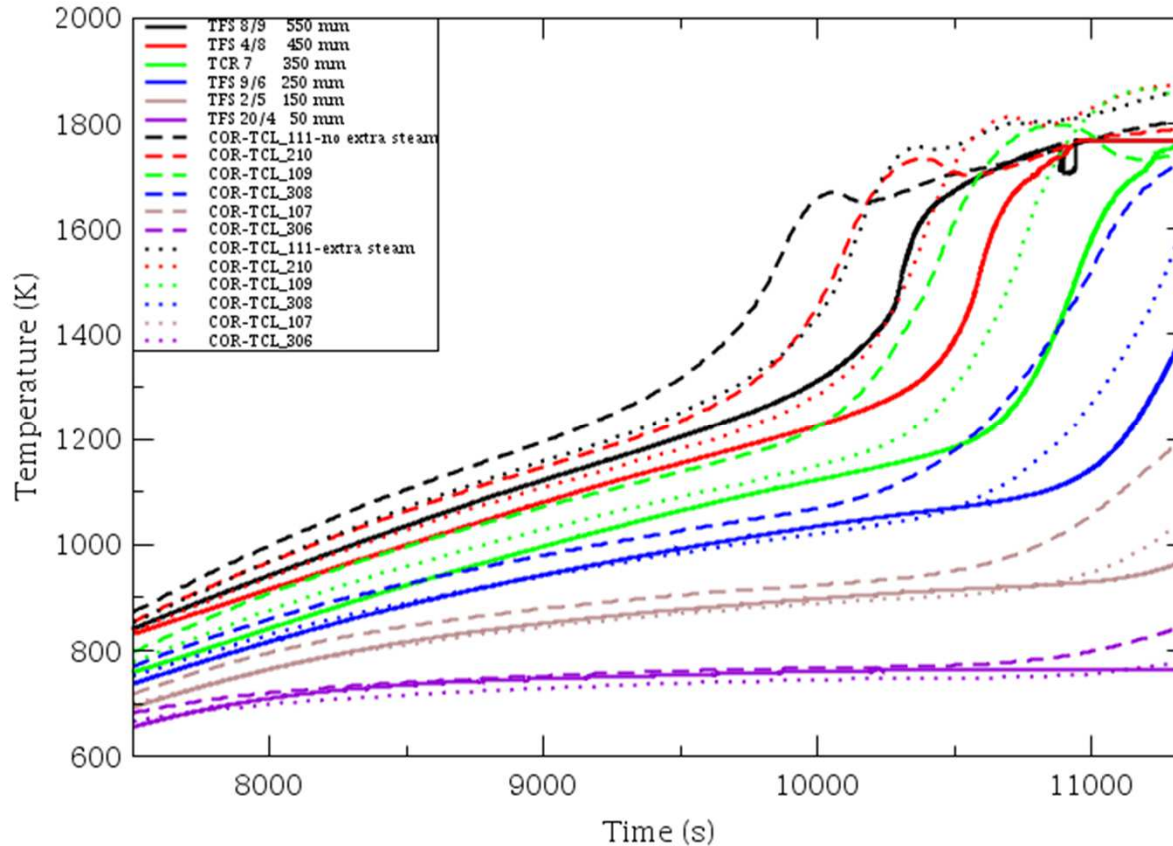
150
130
126
125
124
123
122
121
120
119
50

## refined mesh

150
130
226
126
325
225
125
224
124
223
123
322
222
122
321
221
121
320
220
120
119
50

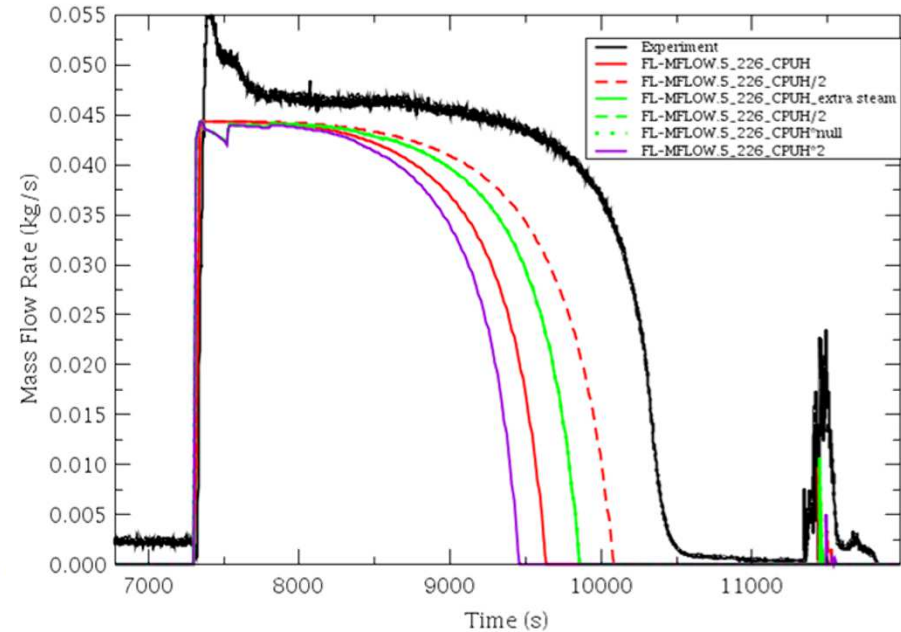
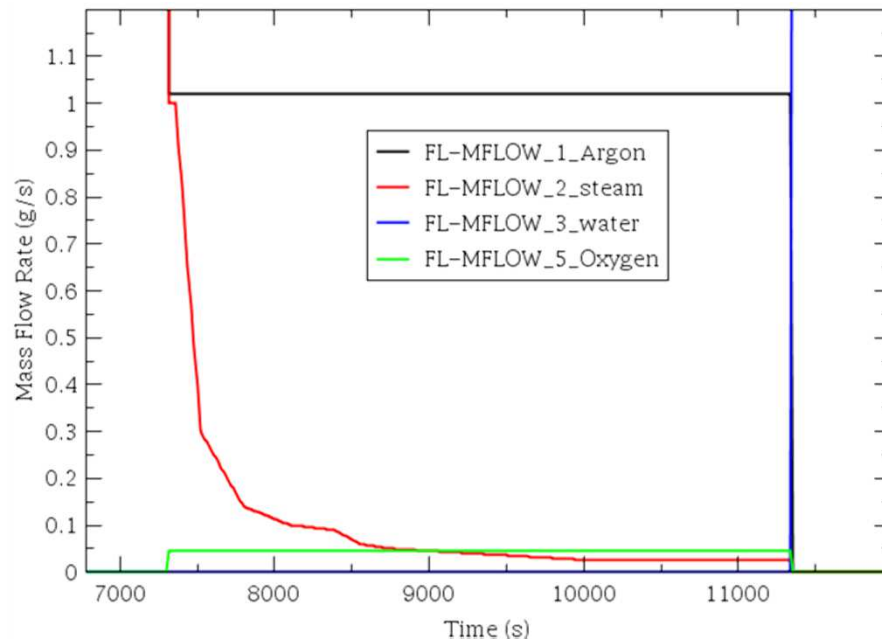


- No significant difference during the steam phase.
- Big influence during the air phase due to the fast oxygen consumption
- The refined mesh was used for the rest of the analysis

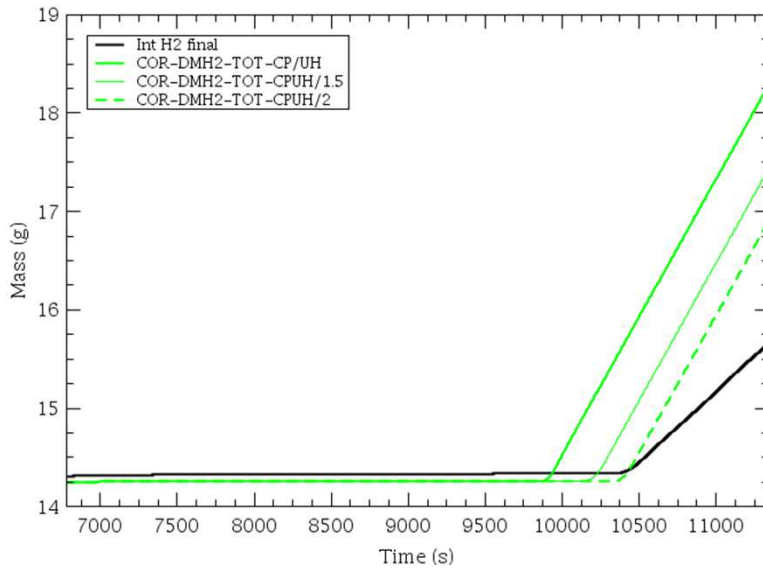
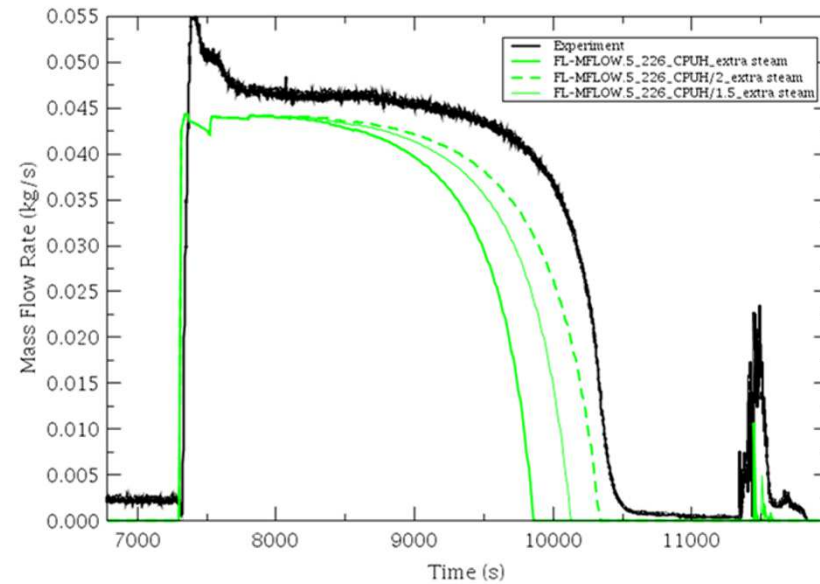
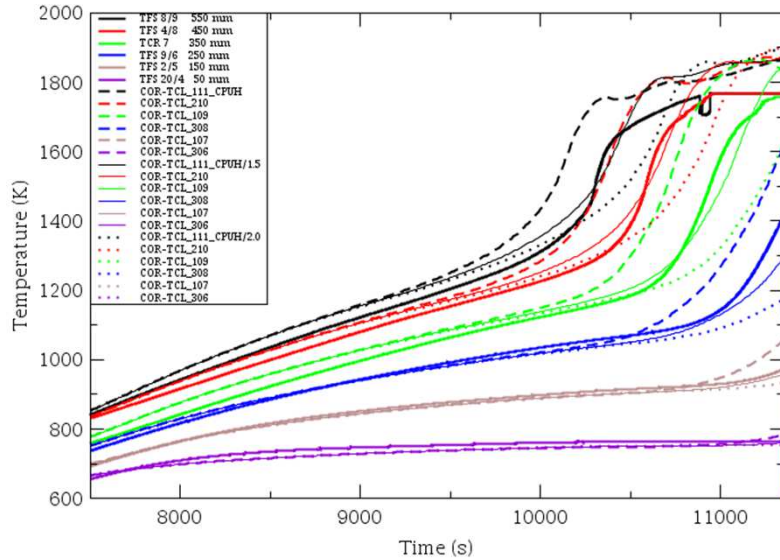


- Increase in slope marks onset of rapid oxidation
- The extra steam acted as a coolant as long as there is still oxygen available (including after starvation onset)



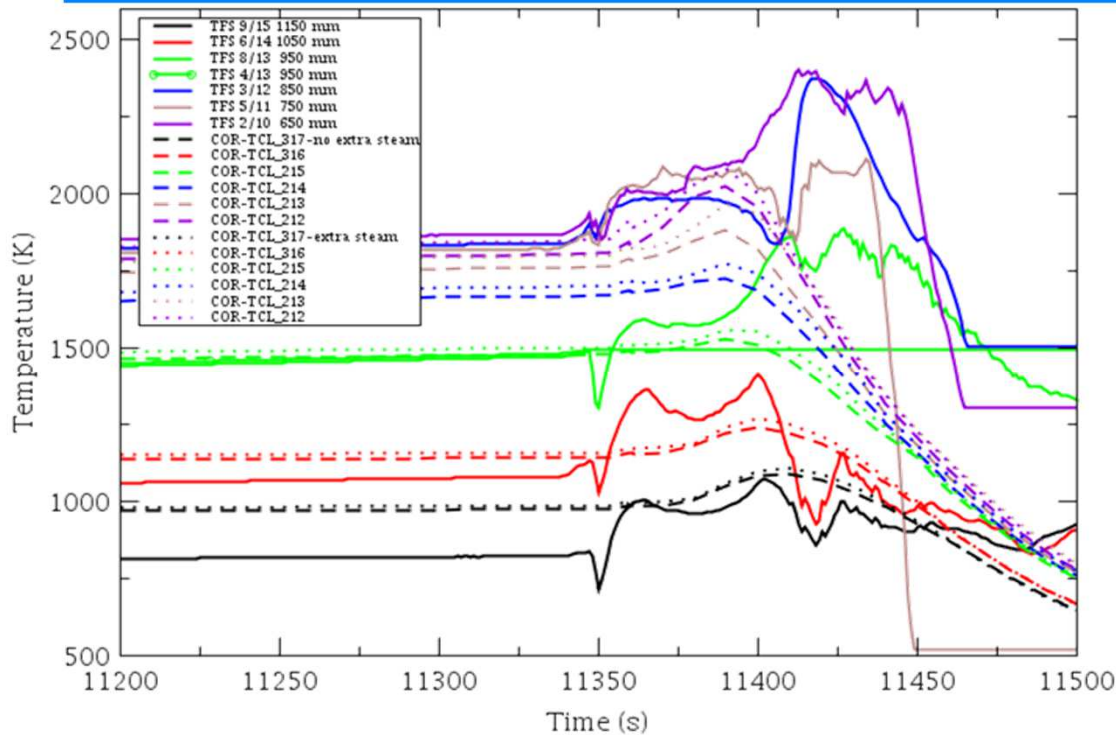


- The oxygen starvation predicted by MELCOR was earlier than in the experiment
- The air kinetics has a lower limit when steam is present (steam kinetics)
- There is a fortran line **DXMDT = MAX (DXMDTS, DXMDTO)** that forces the code to use the maximum between steam and air kinetics. Why?



- Slower kinetics were calculated for oxygen (setting lower kinetics for both: steam and oxygen)
- The closest agreement with the onset of starvation is found when CPUH/2 is used
- The best temperature agreement was obtained when CPUH/1.5 was used

# QUENCH-16 reflood

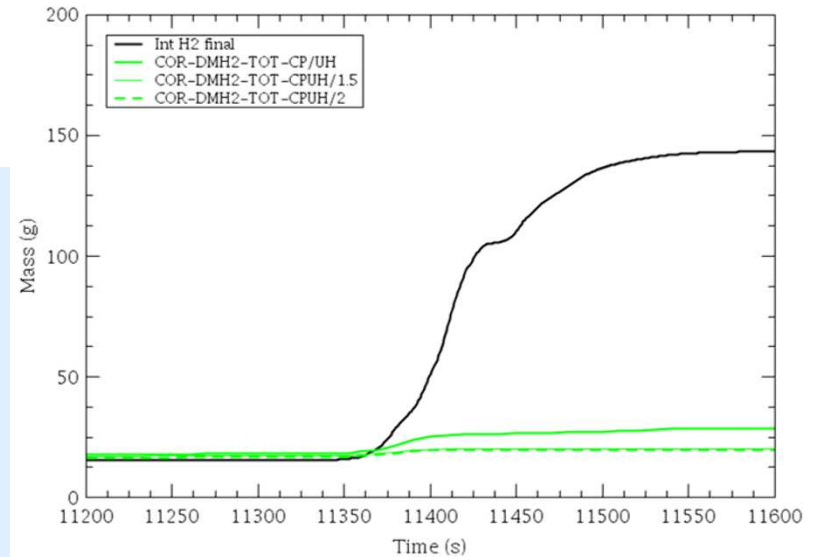


The temperature excursion was underestimate by MELCOR

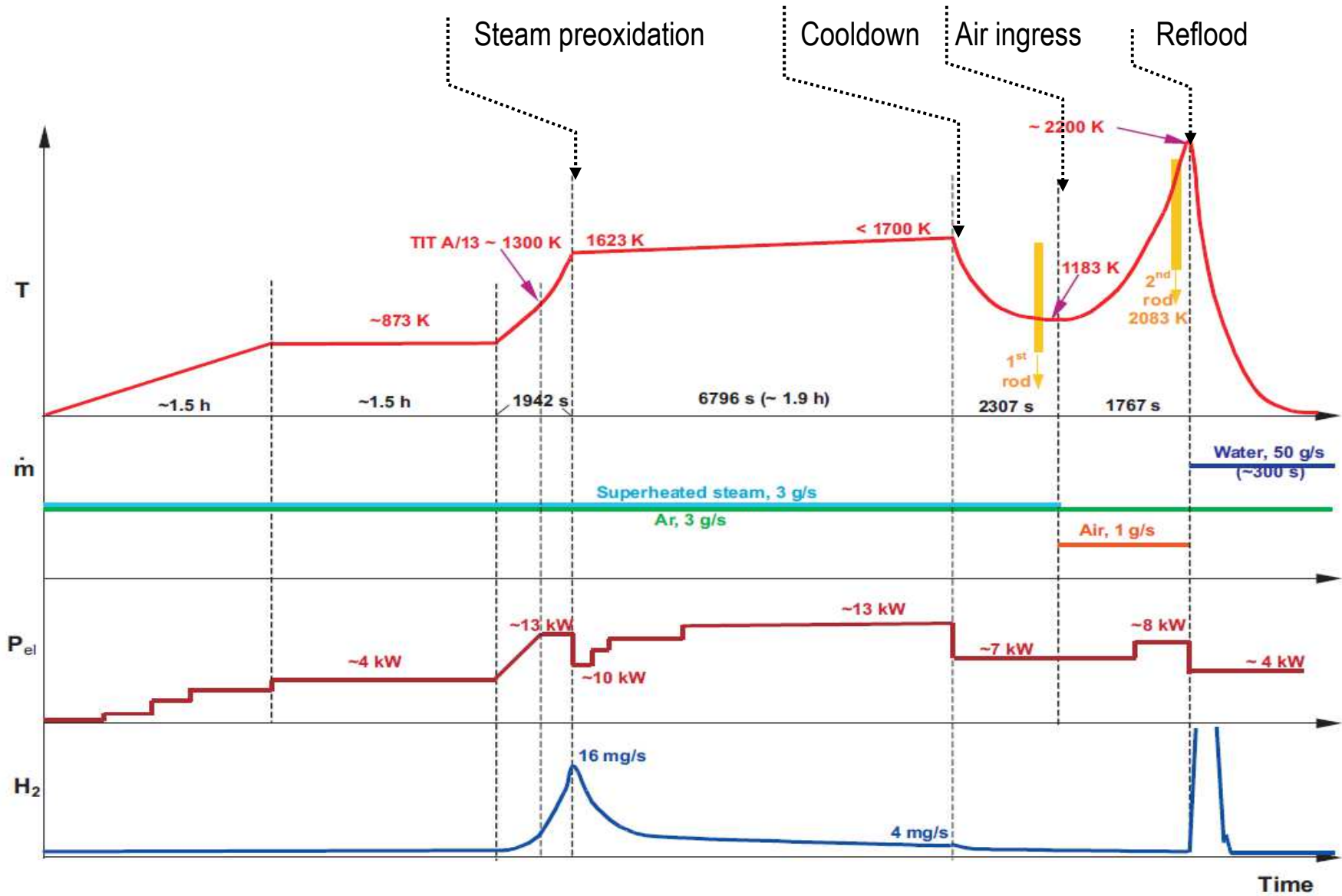
The H2 excursion was no near to the experimental observation

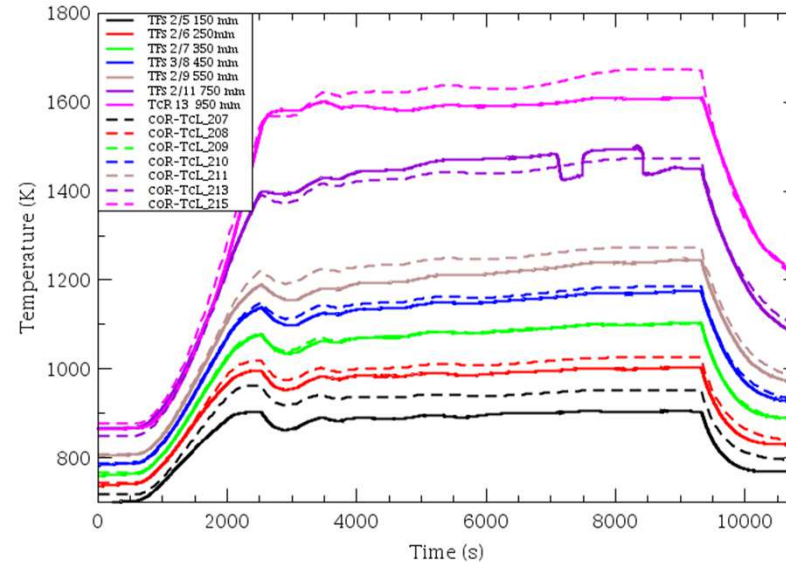
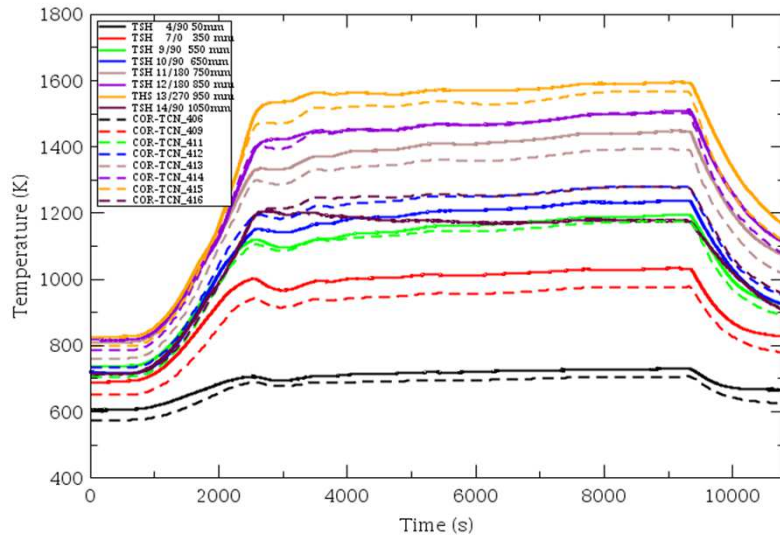
### Causes of excursion:

- Oxide layer was weakened by:
  - Long period of oxygen starvation (reduced oxide layer)
  - Nitrogen attack during the starvation
- Nitrate reaction during reflood
- Evidence of molten material (post-test examination)

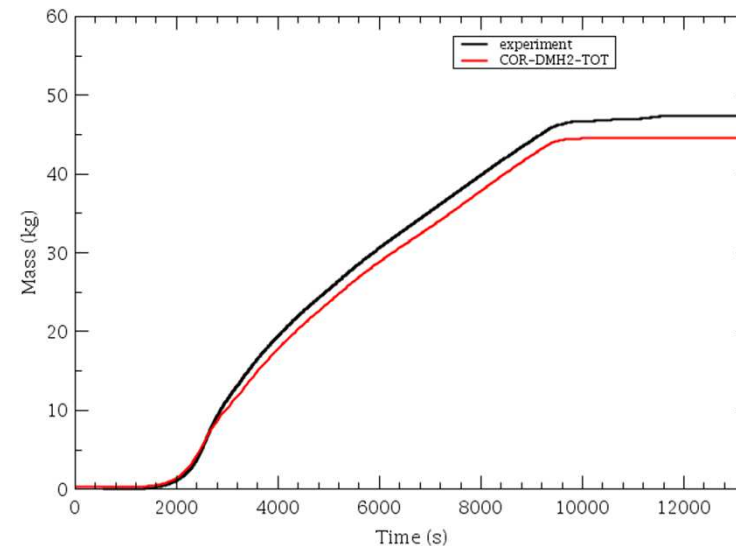


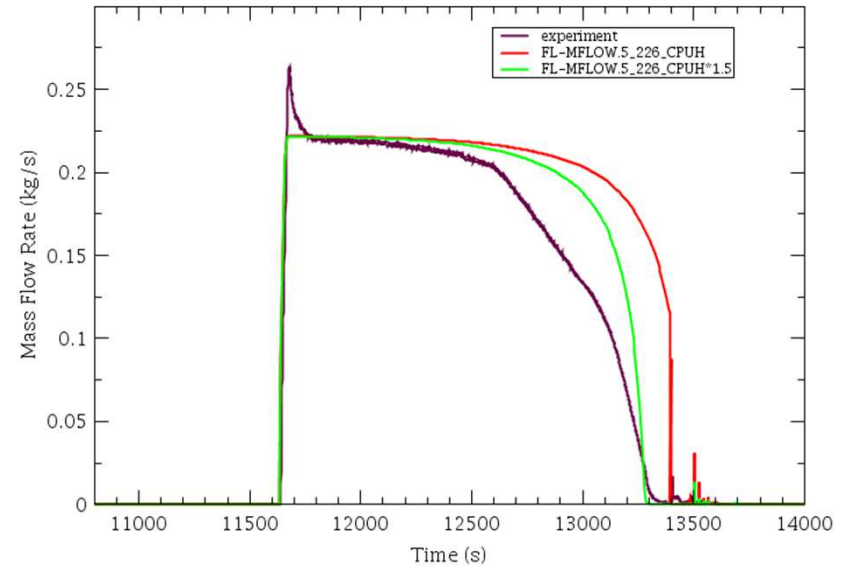
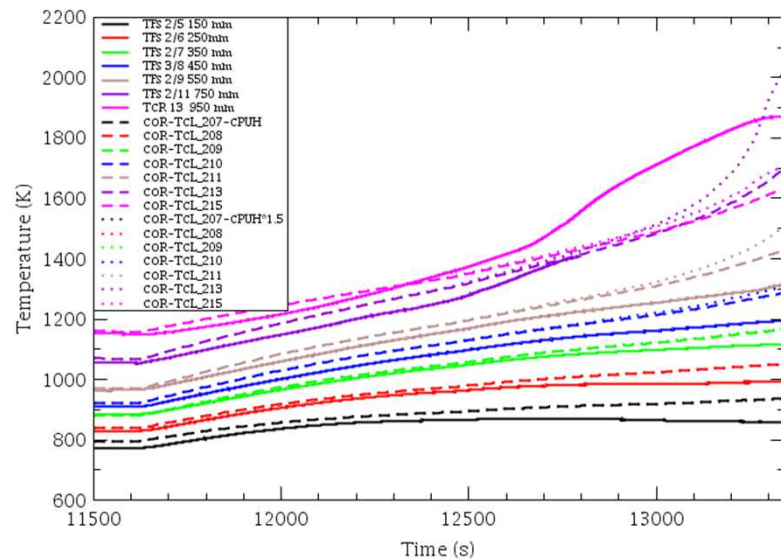
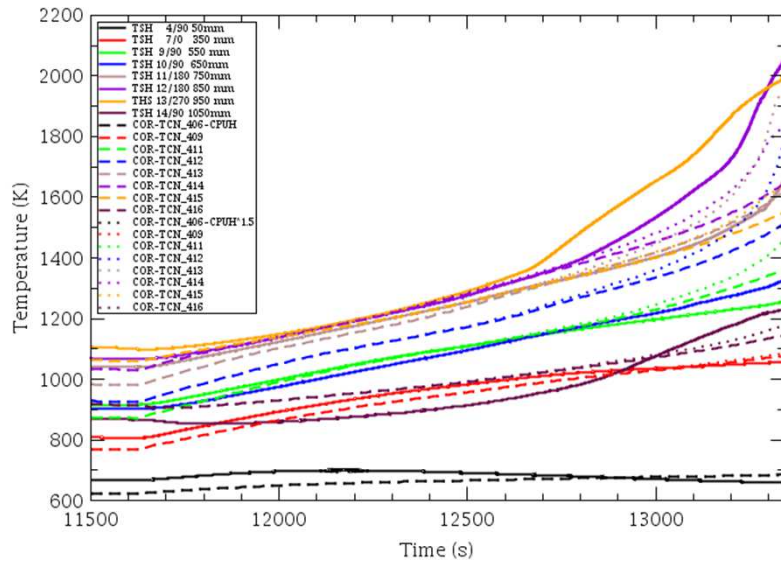
# QUENCH-10



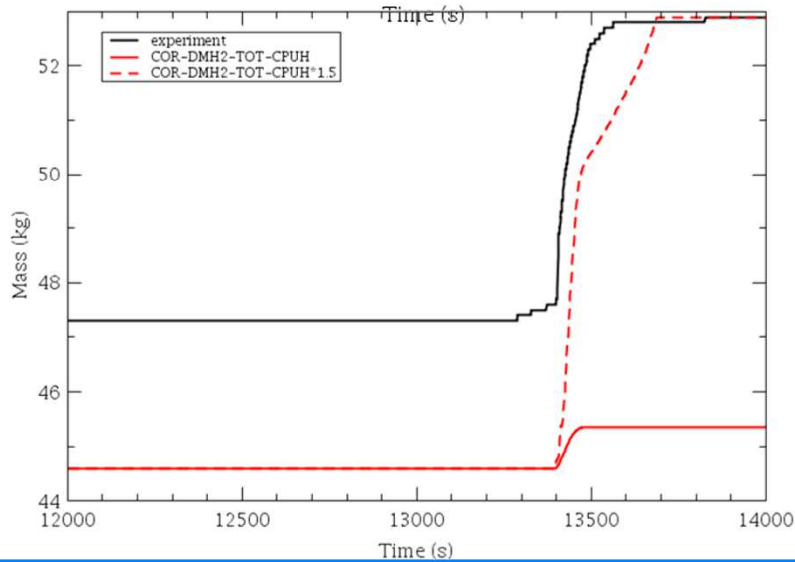
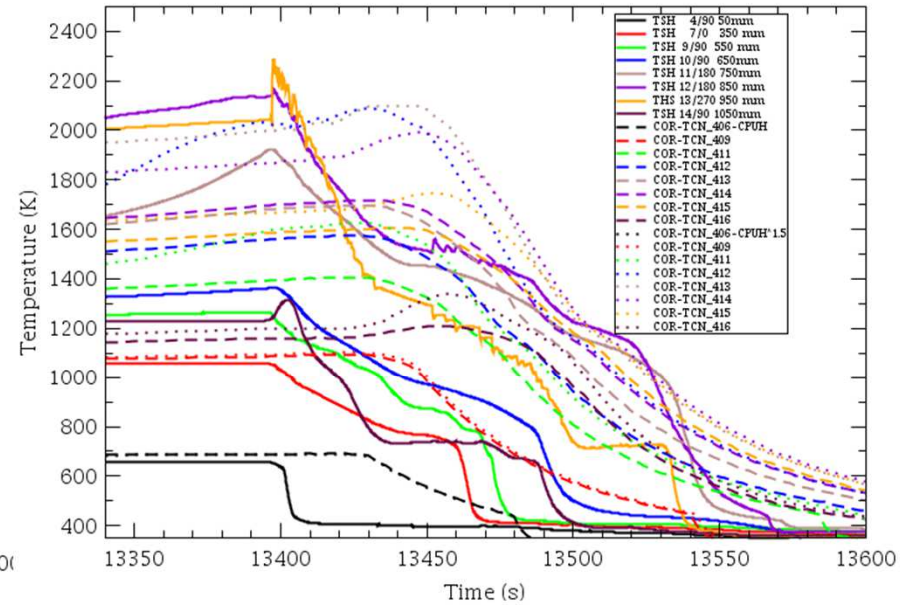
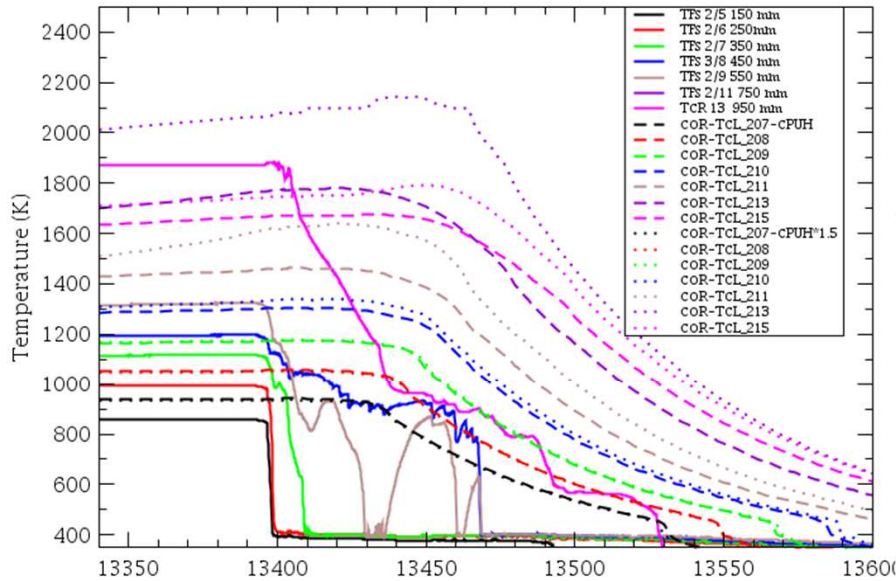


- The input used for Q-10 was the same as the one using for Q-16 by just changing the boundary conditions.
- Aim at assessing models under 2 different conditions.
- The temperatures during the pre-oxidation phase as well as the hydrogen generation where in fair agreement with the experimental results.





- Melcor calculated a later oxygen consumption
- The oxidation correlation was adjusted (CPUH\*1.5) to adjust the time of fully consumption.
- An acceleration in the calculated temperatures is observed.
- The shroud temperatures show that the transition from regular to accelerated kinetics was not captured.



- Most of the rod thermocouples failed during reflood.
- The amount of H<sub>2</sub> generated was about right when the CPUH\*1.5 was used

- The pre-oxidation phase was very well reproduced by MELCOR using the same input deck for both experiments, showing consistency.
- The oxygen consumption was underestimated for the QUENCH-10 and overestimated with QUENCH-16.
  - One explanation is that the oxygen concentration might have played a role.
  - There maybe other reasons
- The excursion observed in Q-16 was underestimated
  - Causes of excursion are not fully resolved
- The influence of the nodalization during the air phase was shown

## Buggs:

- The YT version has a bugg for the oxidation kinetics
- When steam and air are present MELCOR assumes that the fastest correlation has to be used
  - $DXMDT = \text{MAX}(DXMDTS, DXMDTO)$



Thank you for your attention



## Experience with SNAP

- SNAP has proved very useful in conveying the results and helps interpretation
- No major complications to import the QUENCH input to SNAP
- The fuel material of ZIRCONIUM-OXIDE was not recognized by SNAP. One has to use the ZRO2-int instead
- When being asked to overwrite a file not possible
- **Example: Q-16 with SNAP**