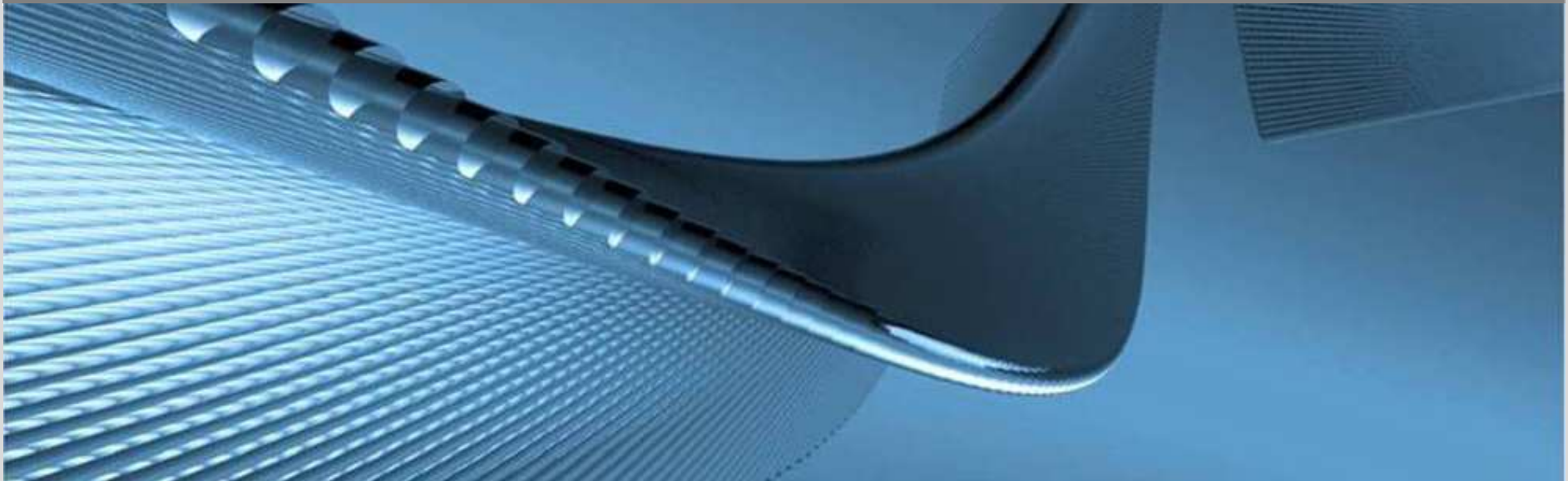


Expansion of the model basis in MELCOR

Philipp Dietrich

Institute for Nuclear and Energy Technologies (IKET)



Outline

- Motivation
- Adding new models to MELCOR
 - Coupling external models
 - Direct integration of models into the source code
- Simulation of the LIVE-Facility
- Summary

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Motivation

- New models describing phenomena in a severe accident were and are developed
- In current system codes only specific models are integrated
- The implementation of new models in system codes is only possible by the developers
- The coupling interface for MELCOR based on the MPI-Standard is available at the IKET (Dr. Tobias Szabó)

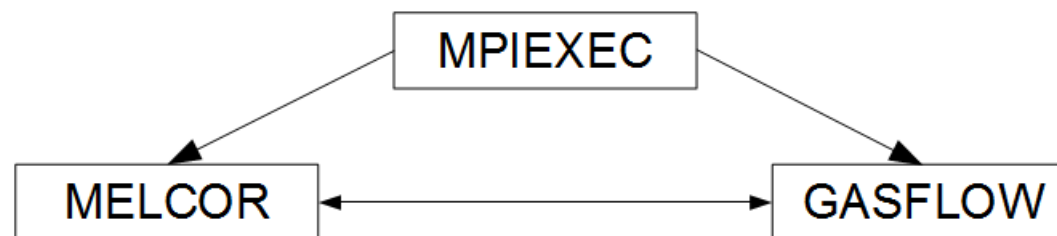
→ Coupling additional models to MELCOR

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Coupling external Models

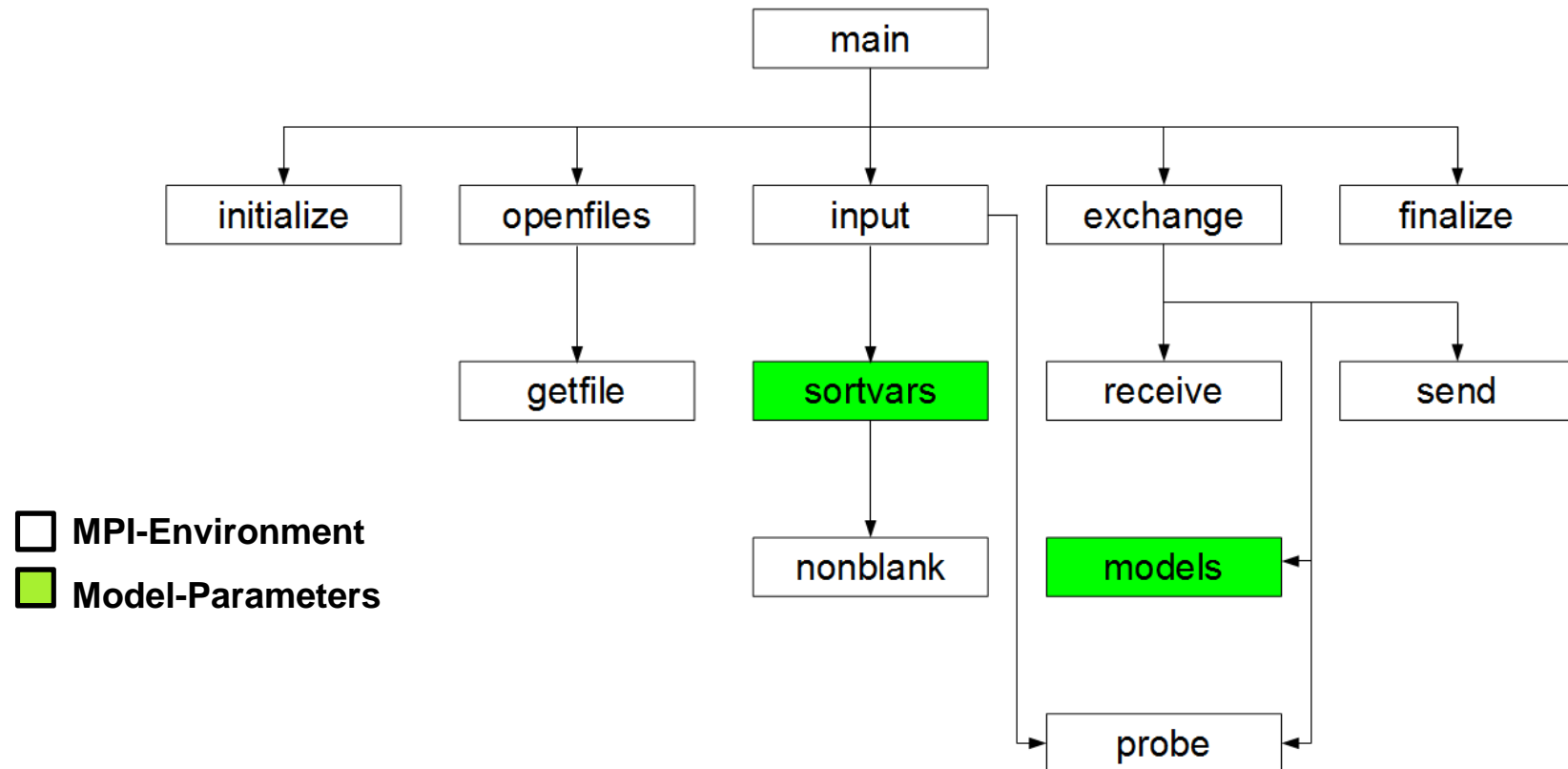
- Coupling interface in MELCOR
 - Coupling-Interface directly changes Control Functions
 - Communication program MPIEXEC (SNL) available at the IKET
 - Coupling of MELCOR ↔ GASFLOW performed at the IKET (Dr. T. Szabó)



- Coupling is external, explicit and asynchronous
- Replace the GASFLOW Program by the developed external tool, which provides an interface for the definition of additional models

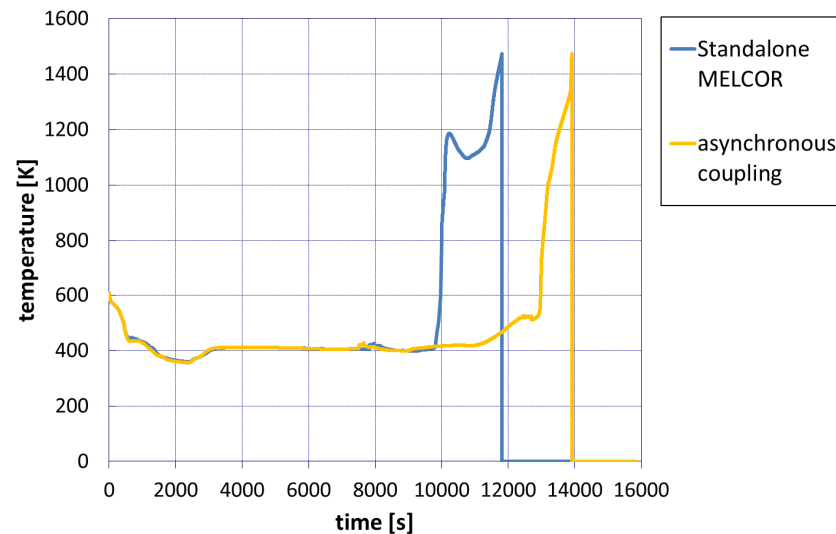
Coupling external models

- Structure of DINAMO
 - Direct Interface for Adding Models
 - Currently the only way to add external models

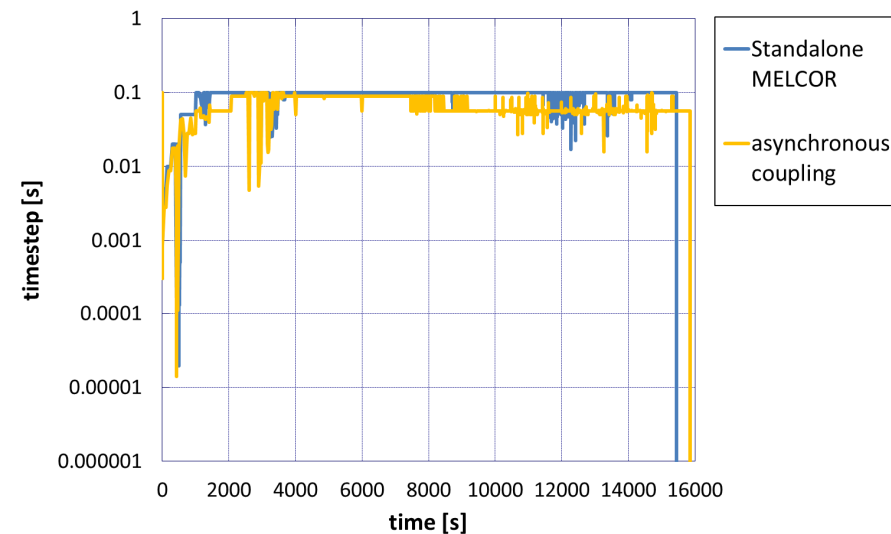


Coupling external models

- Deviations in the simulation results due to different coupling timesteps



Temperature in the lower core support plate

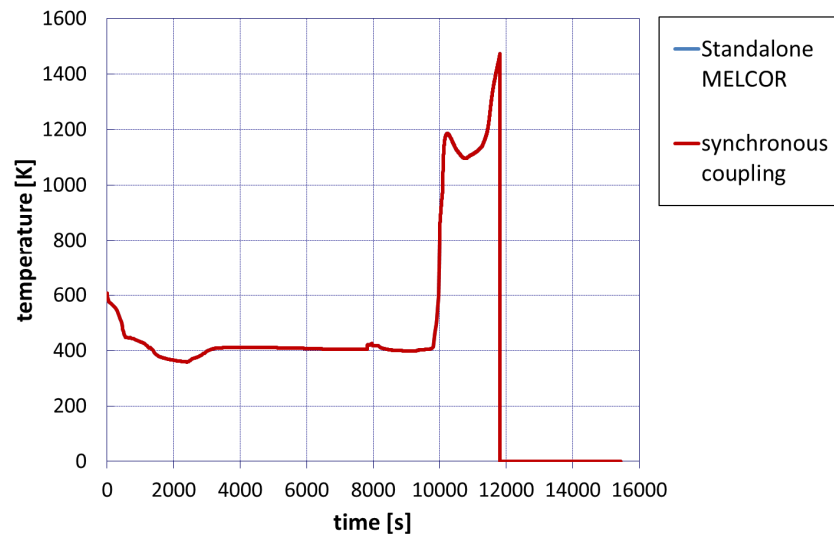


Timestep size in MELCOR
Coupling timestep: 0.2s

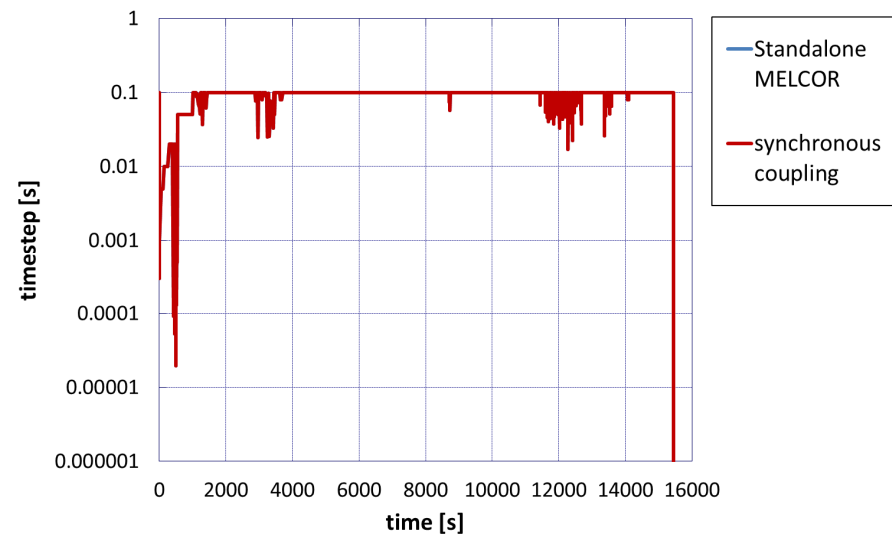
→ Method to synchronize the coupling timesteps with the MELCOR timesteps needed

Coupling external models

■ Results with the synchronized coupling method



Temperature in the lower core support plate

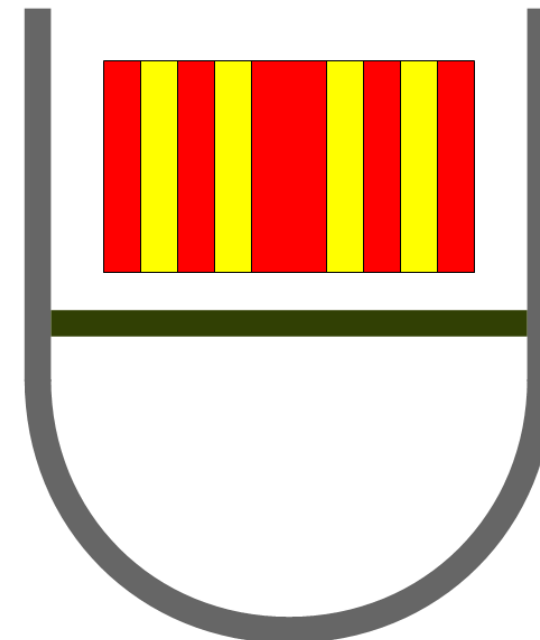


Timestep size in MELCOR

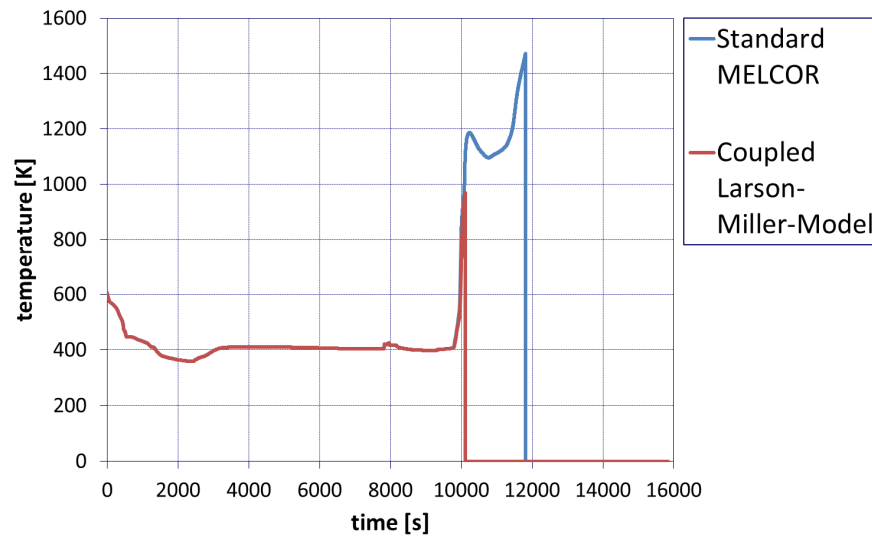
→ No influence of the coupling interface on the simulation results

Coupling external models

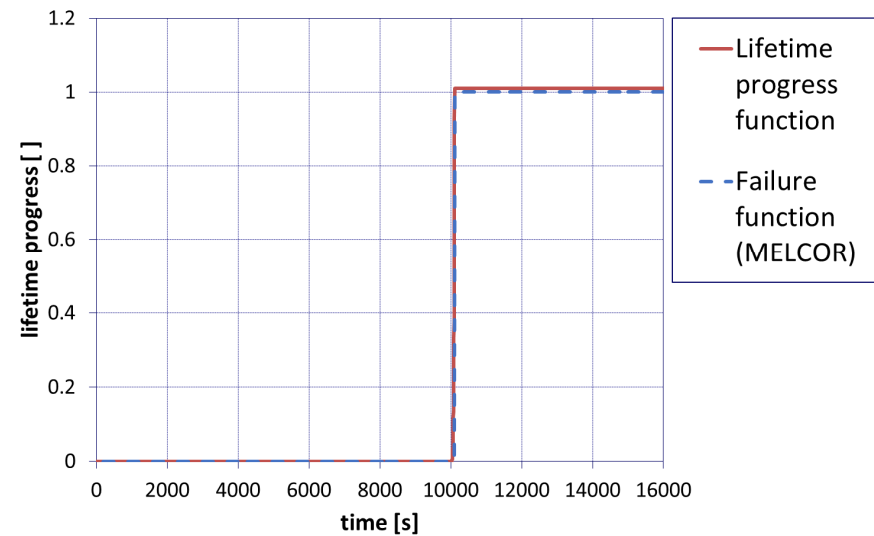
- Example: Coupling of the Larson-Miller-Model
- Model to calculate the failure of a structure by creeping
 - Application to the lower core support plate
 - Existing approach:
Failure due to temperature
 - New approach:
Failure due to temperature
and stress



Coupling external models



Temperature of the lower core support plate

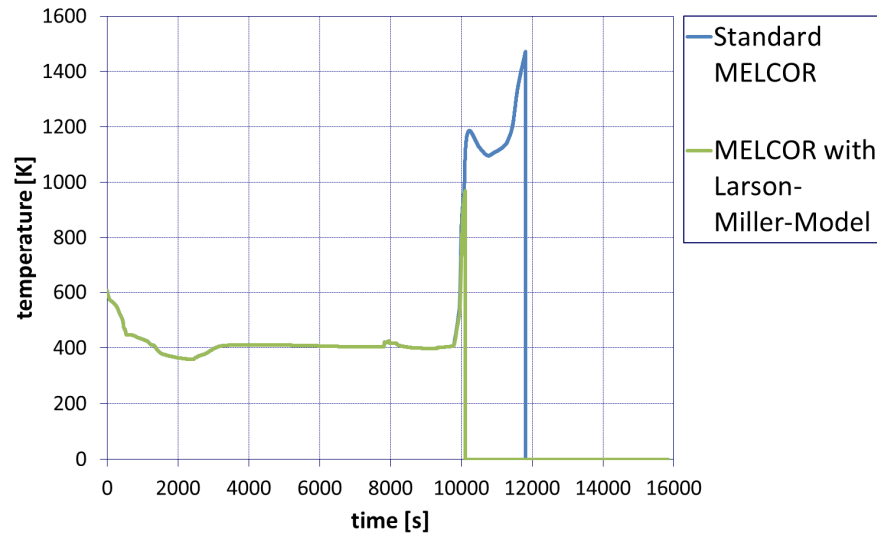


Externally calculated lifetime progress function and the corresponding failure function

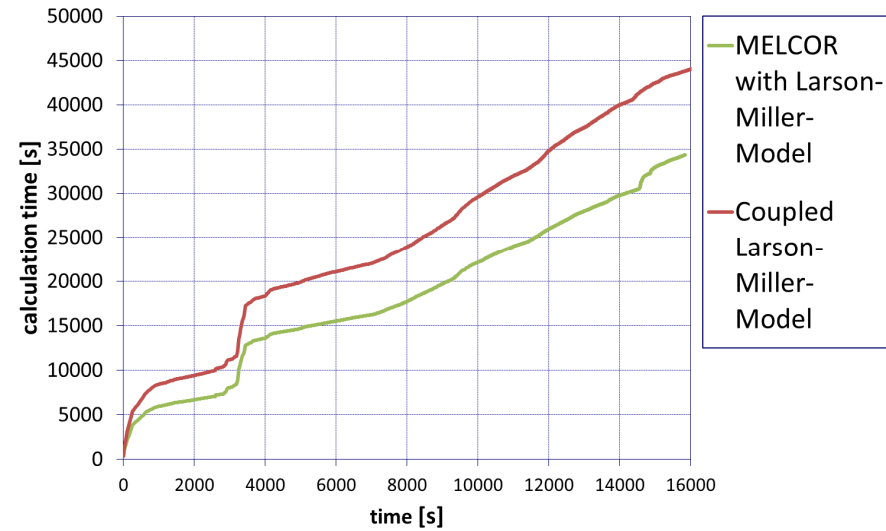
Direct integration of models

- Integration of new models via the Control-Functions-Package
- Faster calculations compared to the coupling of external models
- Knowledge of the source code is needed
- Example:
Integration of the Larson-Miller-Model as a Control-Function

Direct integration of models



Temperature of the lower core support plate



Comparison of the calculation times

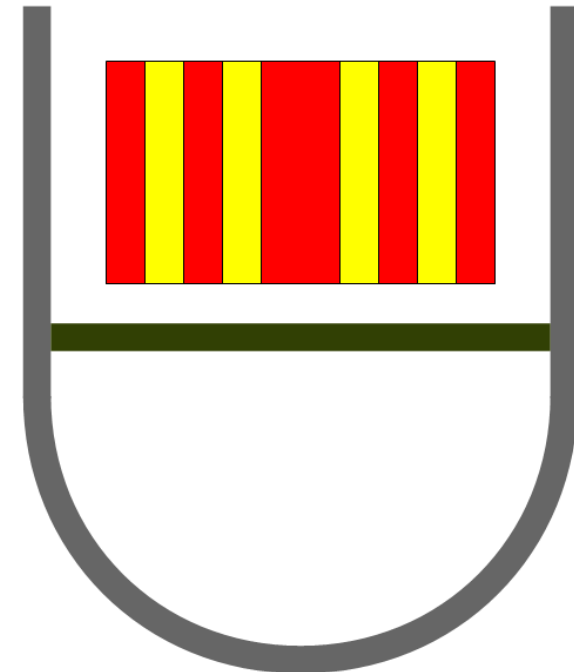
Outline

- Motivation
- Adding new models to MELCOR
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- **Simulation of the LIVE-Facility**
- Summary

LIVE-Facility

- Scenario:
 - Core-Degradation due to a severe accident in a PWR
 - Formation of a melt pool in core
 - Failure of the lower core support structure
 - Relocation of the molten pool to the lower plenum

- Objectives:
 - Illustration of the behaviour of the molten pool in the lower plenum
 - Investigation of the coolability of the reactor pressure vessel



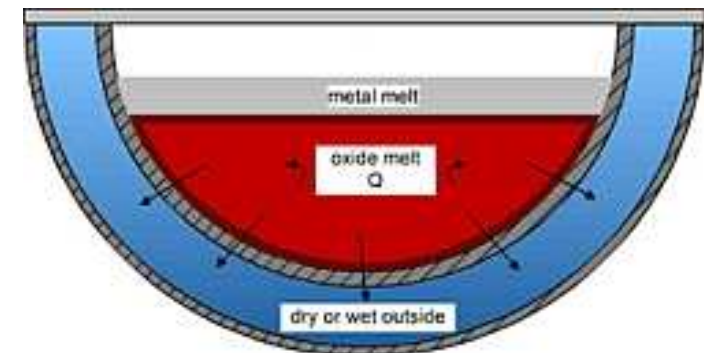
LIVE-Facility

■ Scenario:

- Core-Degradation due to a severe accident in a PWR
- Formation of a melt pool in core
- Failure of the lower core support structure
- Relocation of the molten pool to the lower plenum

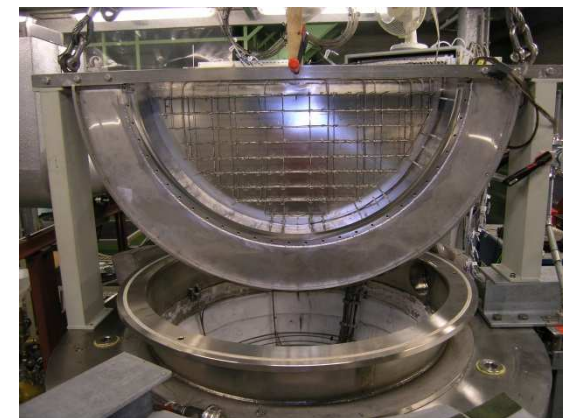
■ Objectives:

- Illustration of the behaviour of the molten pool in the lower plenum
- Investigation of the coolability of the reactor pressure vessel



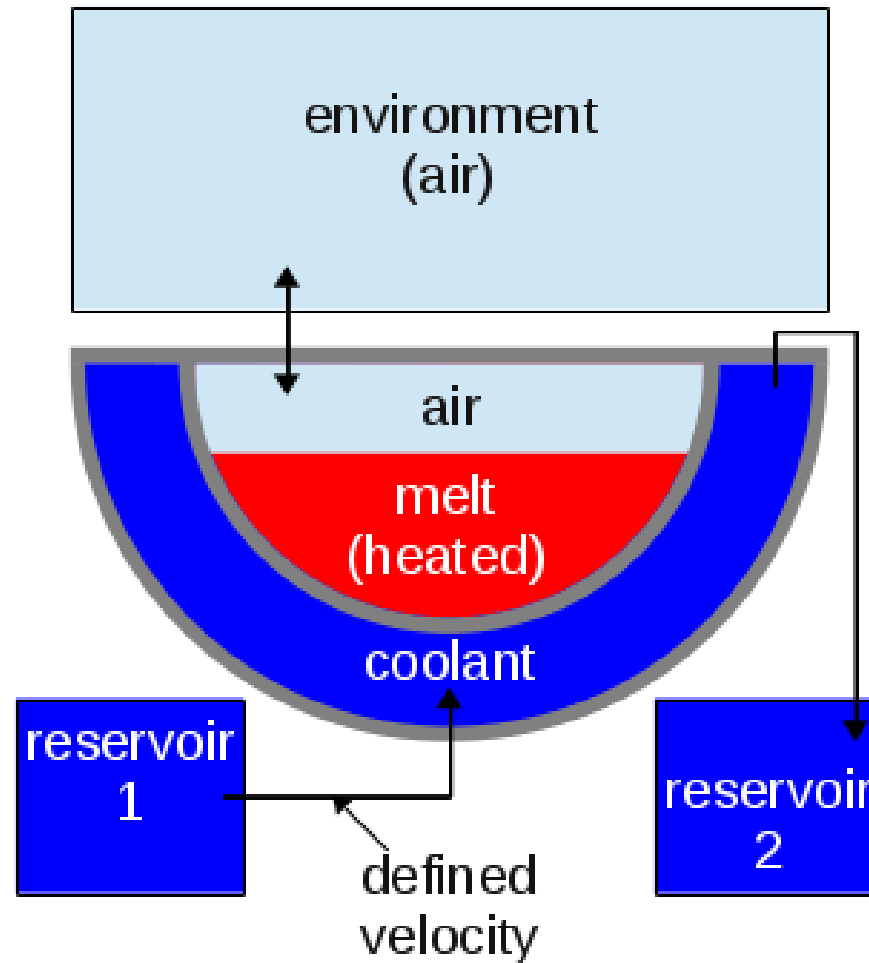
LIVE-Facility

- Setup:
 - LIVE 2D and LIVE 3D
 - Lower Plenum on scale of 1:5 (PWR)
 - External cooling by water or air
 - Atmospheric pressure
 - Molten corium
 - Salt melt (KNO_3 und NaNO_3) at 350°C
 - Water at 70°C
 - Heating helixes to model inner heating of the melt



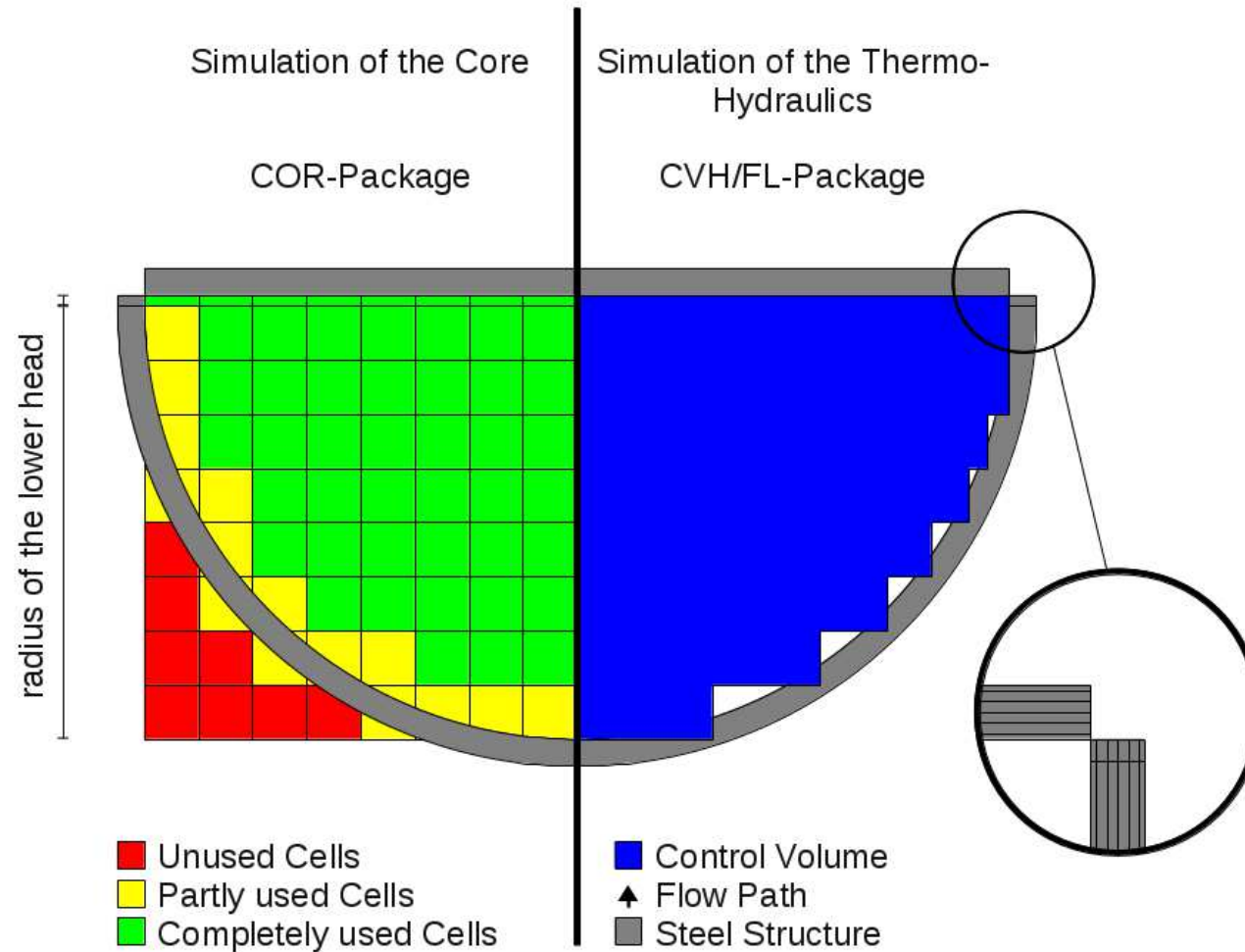
LIVE-Facility

- MELCOR-Input for the LIVE-Facility



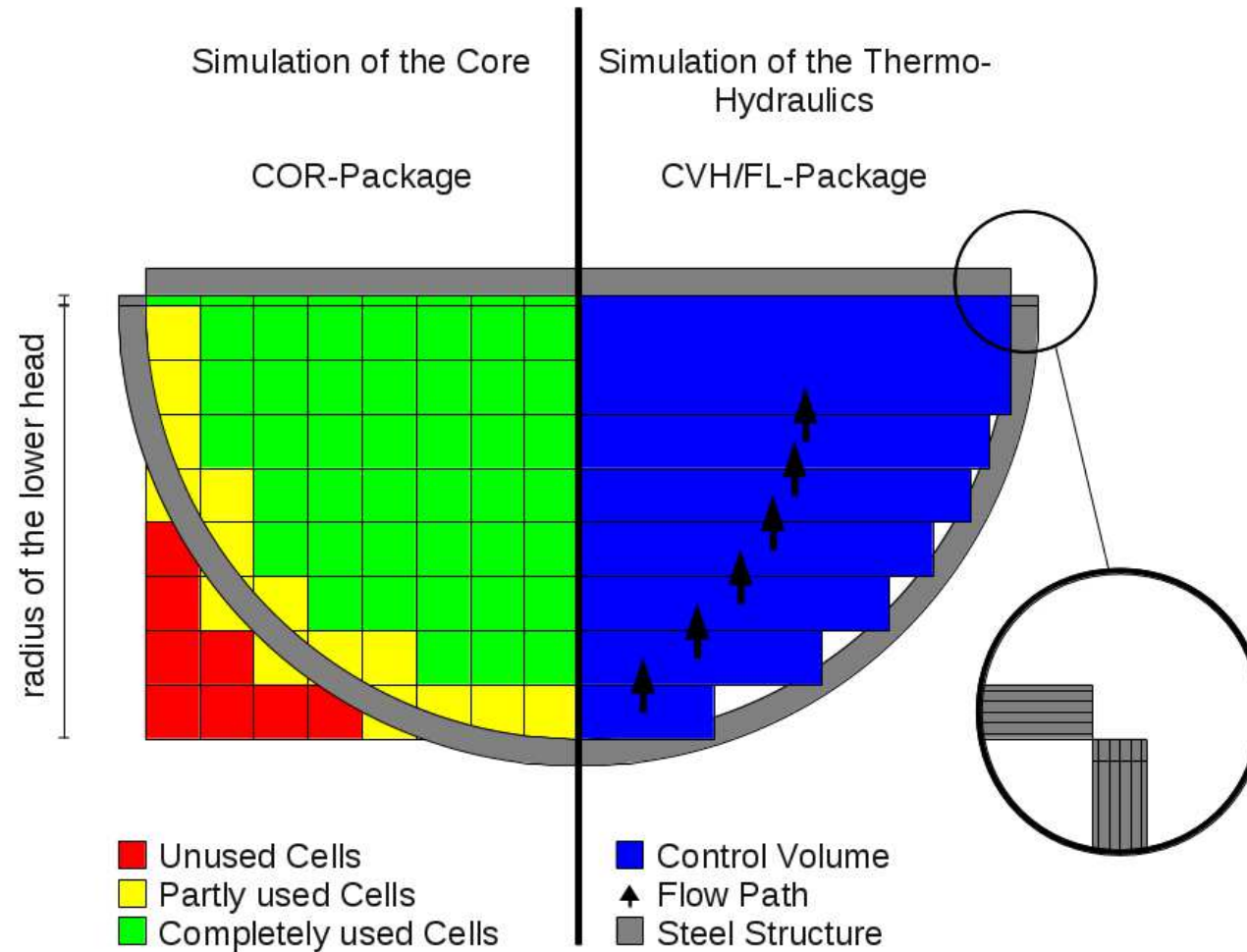
LIVE-Facility

■ Nodalization of the Lower Plenum



LIVE-Facility

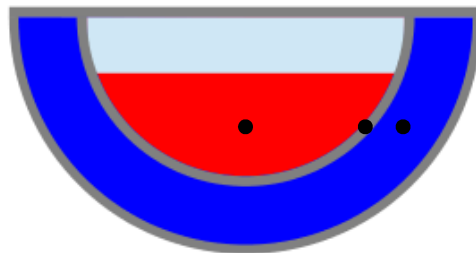
■ Nodalization of the Lower Plenum



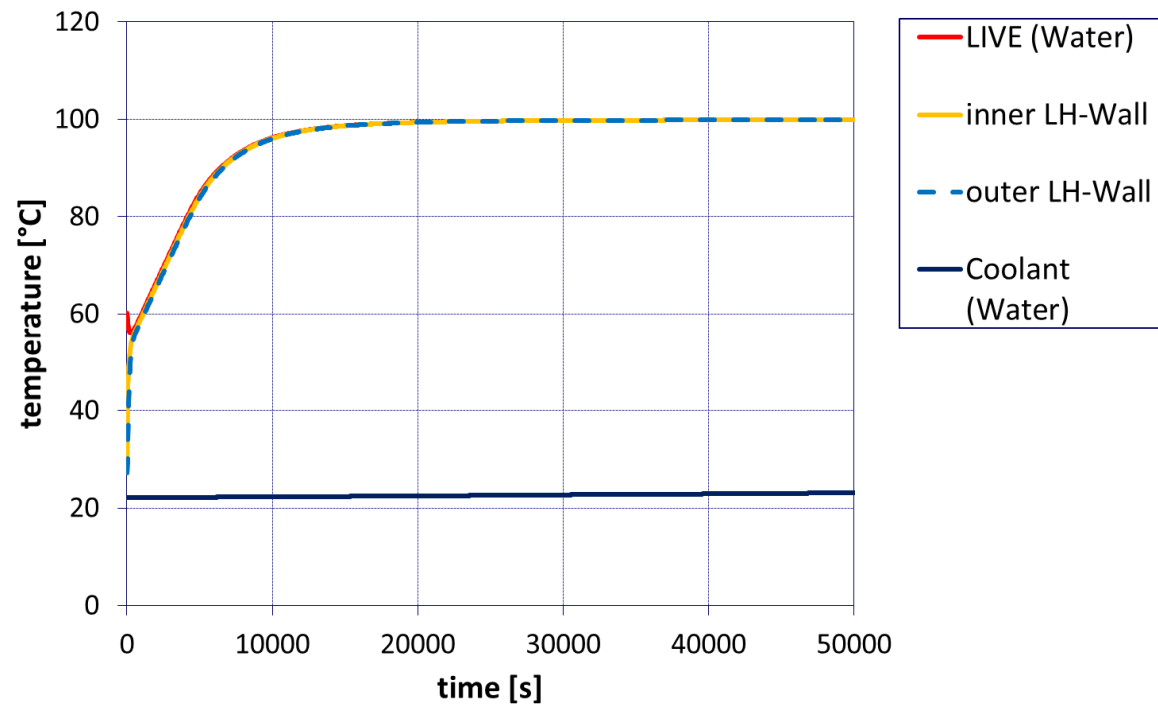
LIVE-Facility

- Simulation of water uniformly heated in the facility (LIVE-I1)

Temperatures in the LIVE-Facility



Coolant support:
10 cm³/s at 23°C

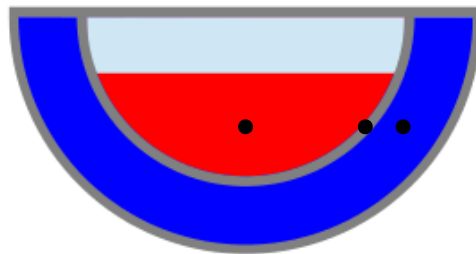


- Implemented boiling-model calculates no heat transfer to the coolant
→ New model to describe heat transfer is needed

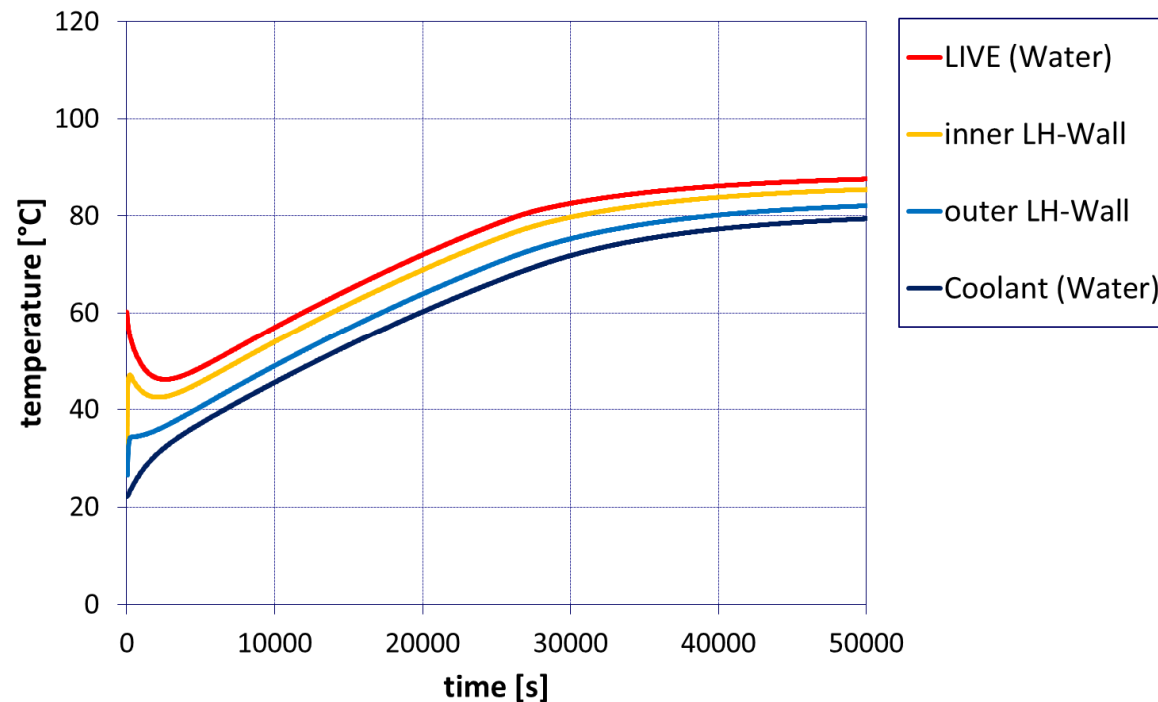
LIVE-Facility

- Simulation of water uniformly heated in the facility (LIVE-I1)

Temperatures in
the LIVE-Facility



Coolant support:
10 cm³/s at 23°C



- Implementation of stationary heat transfer model calculates heat transfer to coolant

Outline

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Summary

■ Summary

- Development of a tool to couple external models to MELCOR (DINAMO)
- Development of a method to implement new models directly into MELCOR using the Control-Functions-Package
- Creation of a MELCOR-Input for the LIVE-Facility
- Implementation of a model for the heat transfer to the coolant

■ Outlook

- Simulation of LIVE-Experiments with salt
- Coupling of the „Effective Convectivity Model“ (KTH, Sweden)
- Simulation of the LIVE- and SIMECO-Facility with the coupled models

Thank you for your attention

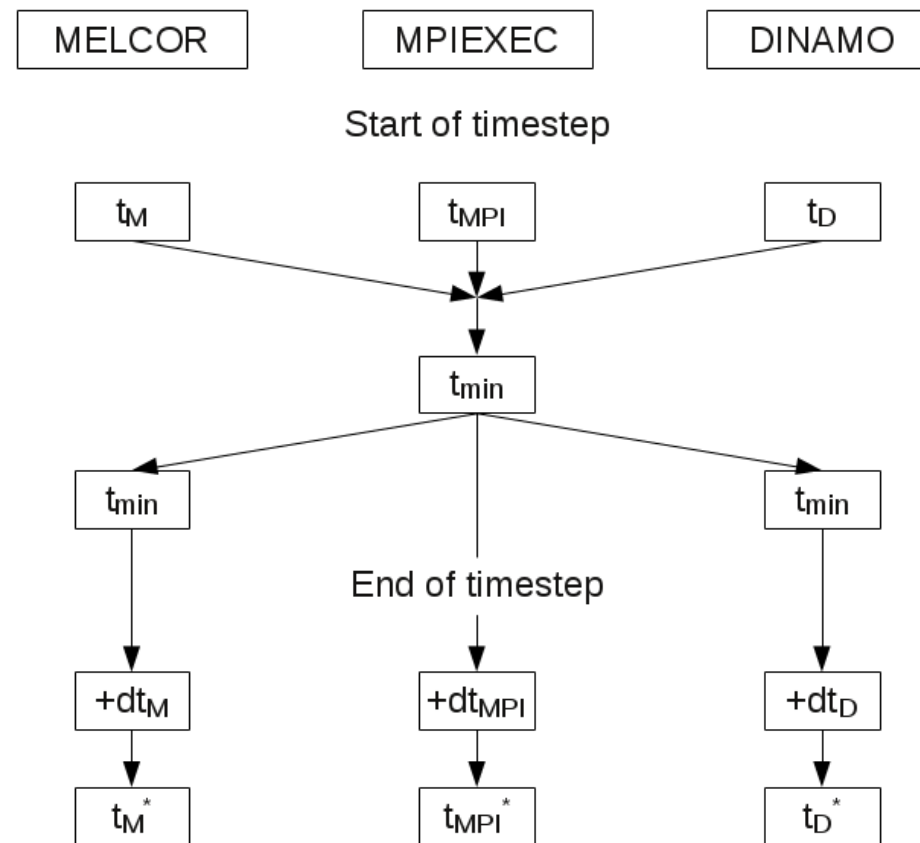
Sponsored by the



BACKUP

Synchronization of MELCOR and DINAMO

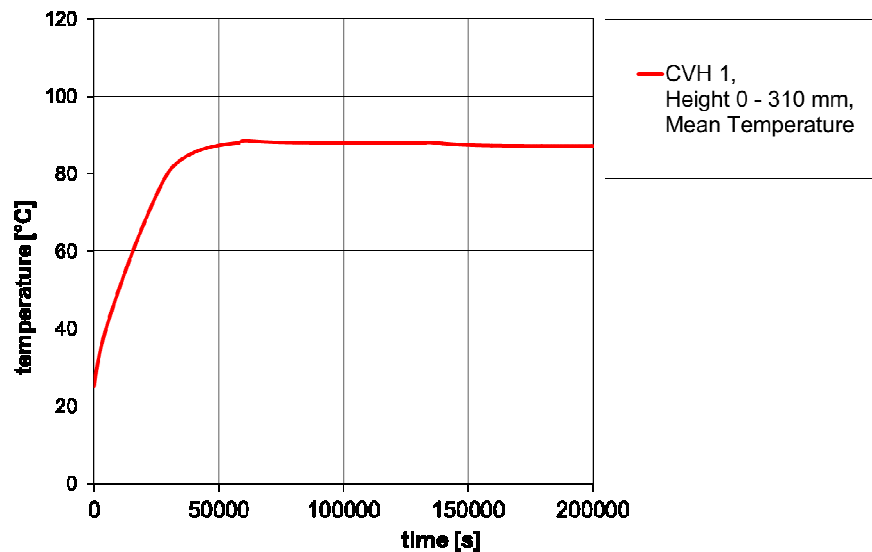
- Methodology to synchronize the programs MELCOR, DINAMO and MPIEXEC



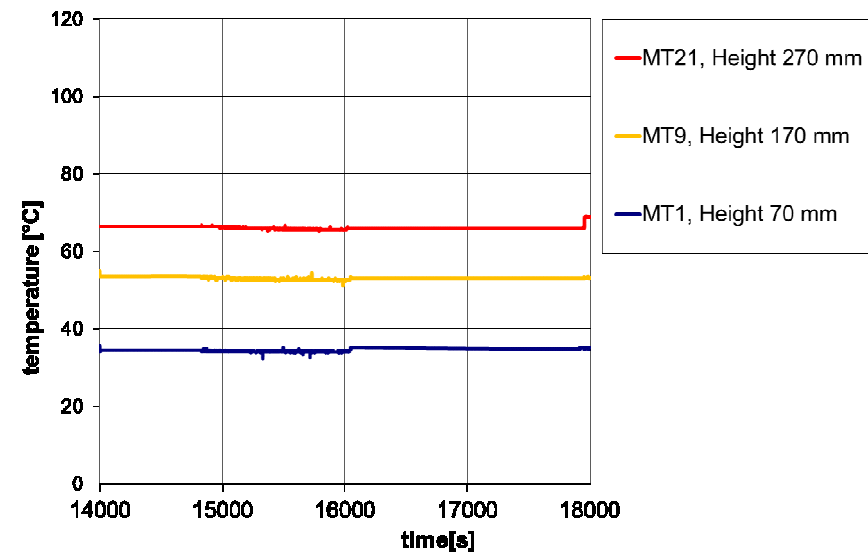
LIVE-Facility

■ Comparison with the experimental data

Water Temperature in the LIVE-Facility at different elevations



Coarse Simulation
(1 CV inside the facility)



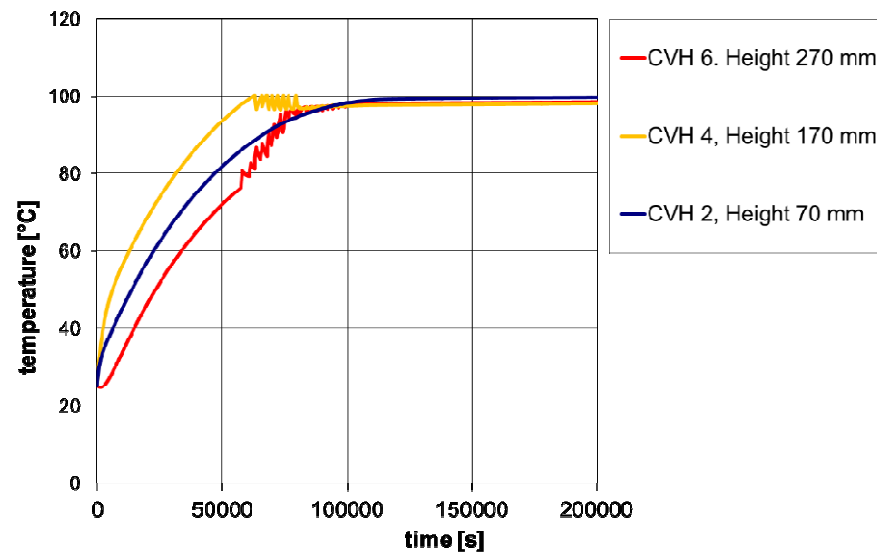
Experimental Data from LIVE-I1

(“Results of the LIVE-I1 commissioning test on molten pool behaviour in the lower head of the RPV”,
Miassoedov et al., Jahrestagung Kerntechnik, Karlsruhe, 2007)

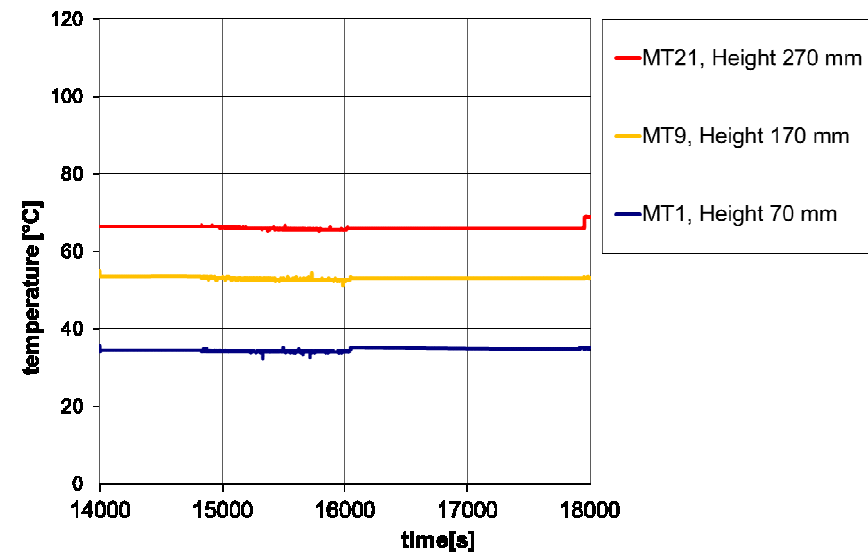
LIVE-Facility

■ Comparison with the experimental data

Water Temperature in the LIVE-Facility at different elevations



Fine Simulation
(7 CV inside the facility)



Experimental Data from LIVE-I1

(“Results of the LIVE-I1 commissioning test on molten pool behaviour in the lower head of the RPV”,
Miassoedov et al., Jahrestagung Kerntechnik, Karlsruhe, 2007)