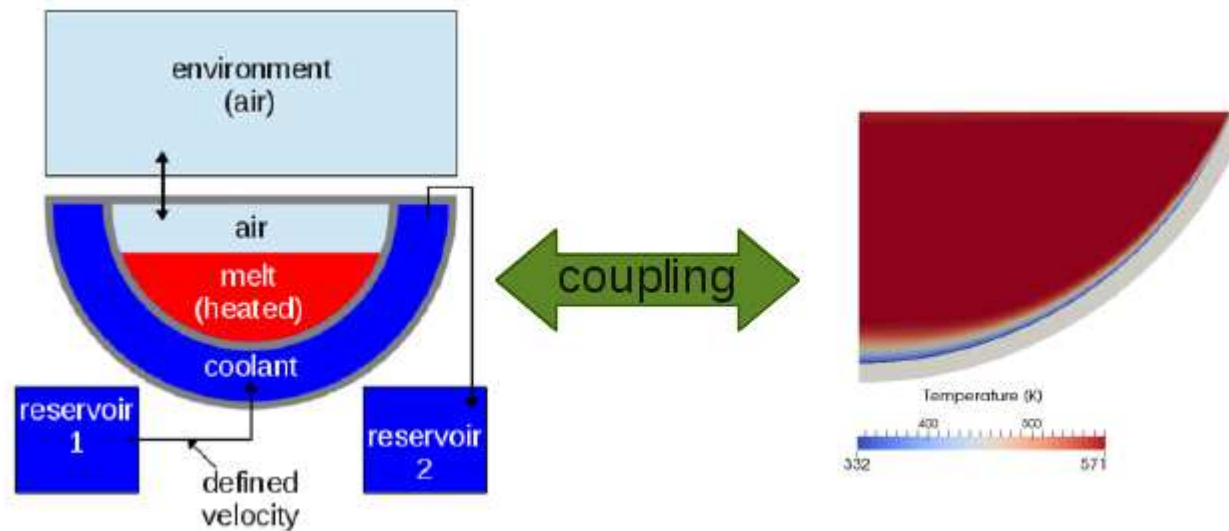


Coupling the PECM with MELCOR

Philipp Dietrich

Institute for Nuclear and Energy Technologies (IKET)



Outline

- Motivation
- Example: Adding the PECM to MELCOR
 - Coupling Interface
 - Theoretic Background
 - Coupling the PECM with MELCOR
- Simulation of the LIVE-facility
- Summary

Outline

- Motivation
- Example: Adding the PECM to MELCOR
 - Coupling Interface
 - Theoretic Background
 - Coupling the PECM with MELCOR
- Simulation of the LIVE-facility
- Summary

Motivation

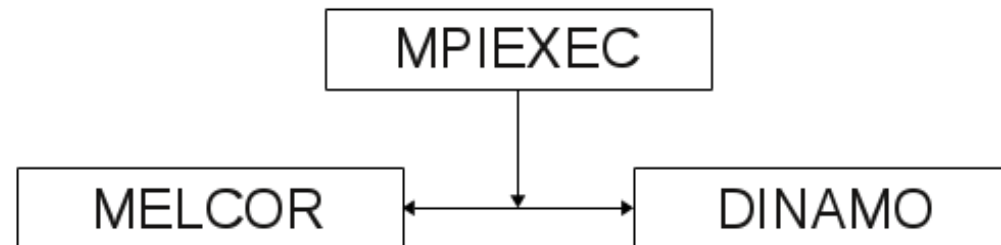
- In-vessel retention an effective severe accident management strategy
 - New models for IVR are available
 - Example: Phase-Change Effective Convectivity Model (PECM)
 - The coupling interface for MELCOR based on the MPI-Standard is available at the IKET (Dr. Tobias Szabó)
 - DINAMO (Direct Interface for Adding Models) allows coupling of new models to MELCOR
- Improve MELCORs possibilities by new models using DINAMO

Outline

- Motivation
- Example: Adding the PECM to MELCOR
 - Coupling Interface
 - Theoretic Background
 - Coupling the PECM with MELCOR
- Simulation of the LIVE-facility
- Summary

Coupling Interface

- Coupling interface in MELCOR
 - Coupling-Interface directly changes Control Functions (CF)
 - Communication program MPIEXEC (SNL) available at the IKET
 - Coupling of MELCOR ↔ DINAMO:



- Coupling is external, explicit and synchronous

Outline


- Motivation
- Example: Adding the PECM to MELCOR
 - Coupling Interface
 - Theoretic Background
 - Coupling of the PECM with MELCOR
- Simulation of the LIVE-facility
- Summary

Theoretic Background

- MELCOR models pool as uniform continuum
 - No temperature distribution in molten material
- Fixed melting point in MELCOR
 - Only applies to eutectic material compositions
- Phase-Change Effective Convectivity Model (PECM)
 - Temperature distribution in the molten pool
 - Treatment of non eutectic solidification
 - Fast solving
 - PECM can improve the prediction of a molten core in MELCOR

Theoretic Background

- Phase-Change-Effective-Convectivity-Model (PECM)
 - Developed by Chi Thanh Tran at the Royal Institute of Technology (KTH)
 - Empirical correlations define characteristic velocities for the convective heat transfer in a molten pool
 - Temperature equation is solved on grid similar to CFD-Calculations

$$\frac{\delta T}{\delta t} + \boxed{U_{char,i} \frac{\delta T}{\delta x_i}} = -\frac{1}{\alpha} \left(\frac{\delta^2 T}{\delta x_i^2} \right) - \boxed{Q}$$


Convection modeled by the PECM as an energy source

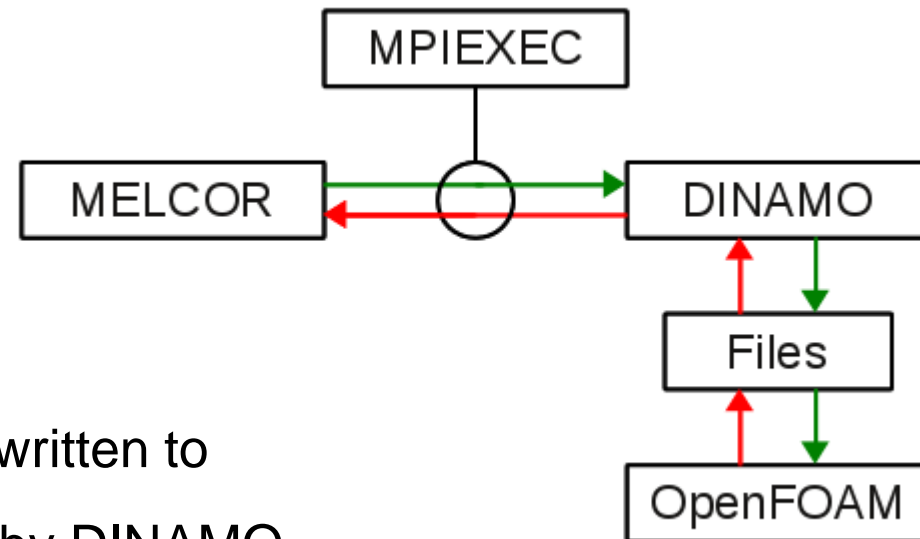
→ PECM was implemented in CFD-Code OpenFOAM

Outline

- Motivation
- Example: Adding the PECM to MELCOR
 - Coupling Interface
 - Theoretic Background
 - Coupling the PECM with MELCOR
- Simulation of the LIVE-facility
- Summary

Coupling with MELCOR

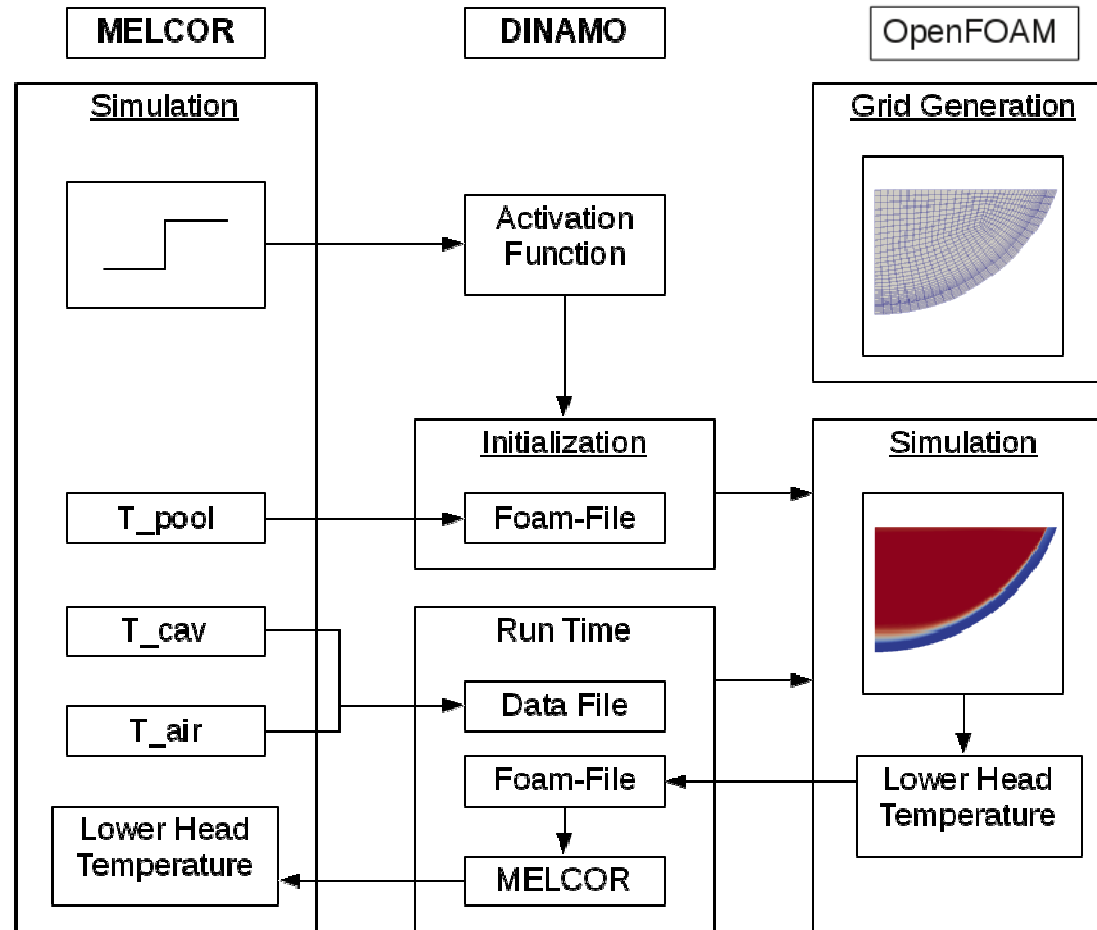
- Coupling methodology



- Data send from MELCOR is written to OpenFOAM compatible files by DINAMO
- OpenFOAM calculates the MELCOR-timestep
- DINAMO reads the OpenFOAM output and sends compatible data to MELCOR via the coupling interface

Coupling with MELCOR

■ Exchanged Data

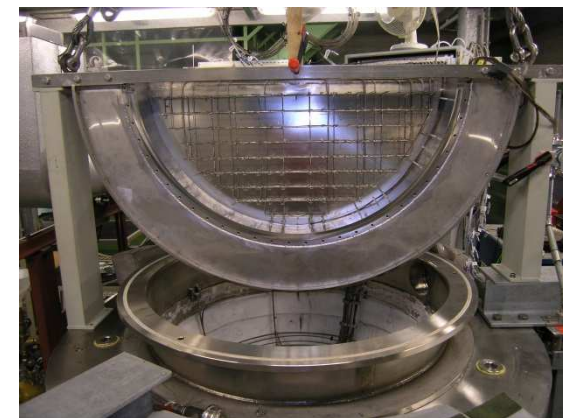


Outline

- Motivation
- Example: Adding the PECM to MELCOR
 - Coupling Interface
 - Theoretic Background
 - Coupling the PECM with MELCOR
- Simulation of the LIVE-facility
- Summary

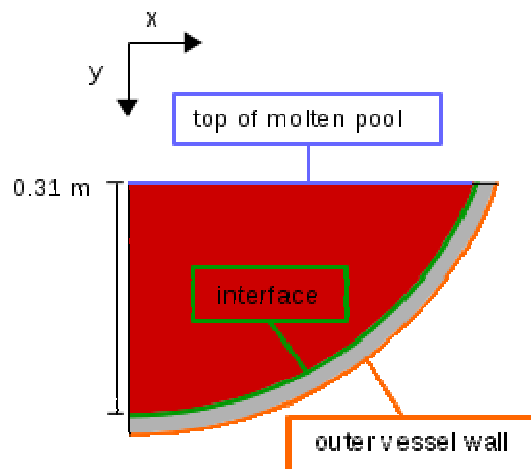
Simulation of the LIVE-facility

- Experimental setup:
 - LIVE 2D and LIVE 3D
 - Lower Plenum in scale of 1:5 (PWR)
 - External cooling by water or air
 - Atmospheric pressure
 - Molten corium
 - Salt melt (KNO_3 and NaNO_3)
 - Heating helixes to model inner heating of the melt

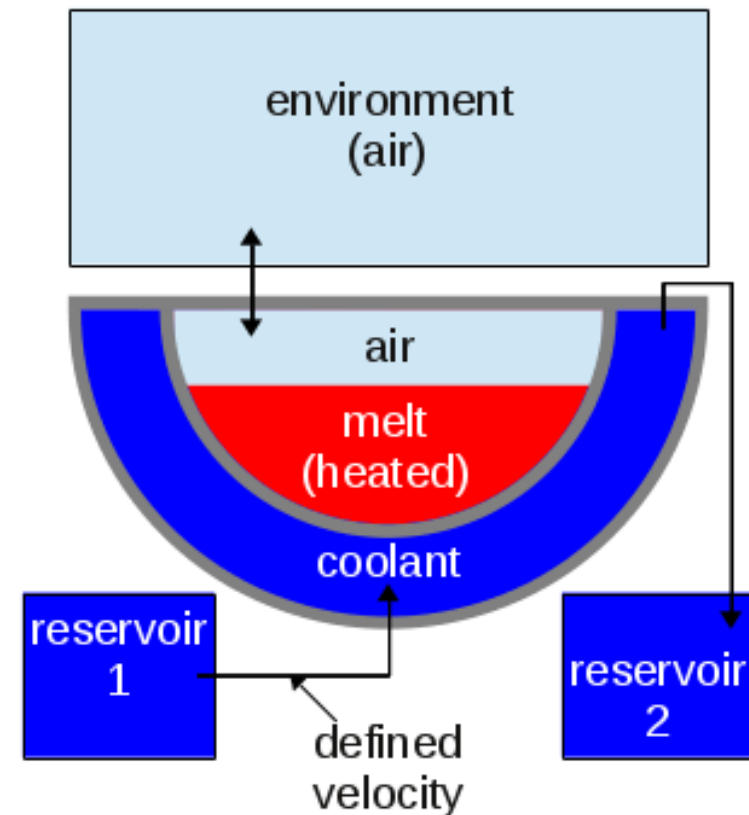


Simulation of the LIVE-facility

- Simulation setup
 - Experiment LIVE-L1
 - 120 l of salt melt in the facility
 - Volumetric heating 10 kW and 7 kW
 - Constant coolant support



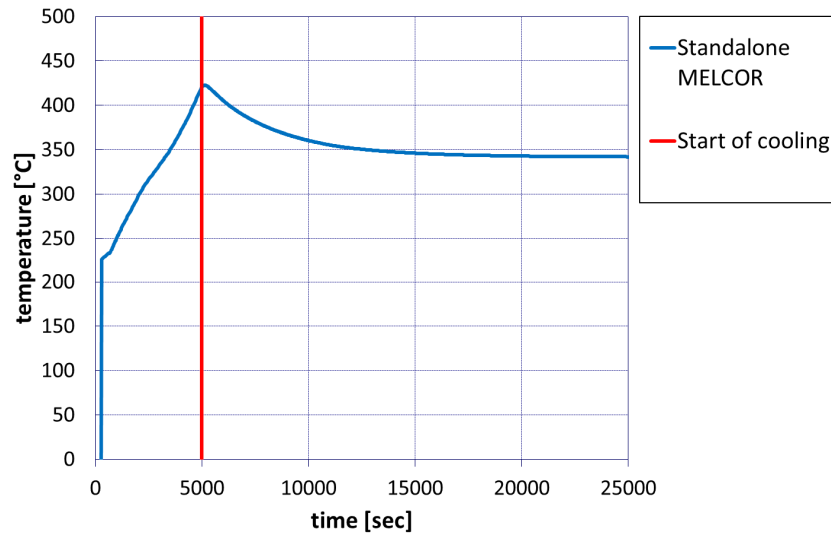
Calculation domain in OpenFOAM



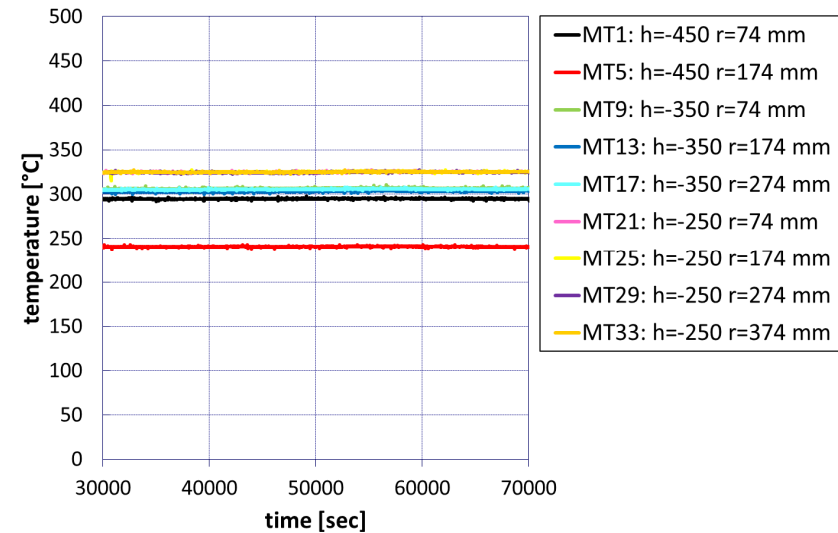
MELCOR-input for LIVE

Simulation of the LIVE-facility

- Melt temperatures at steady state with heating power of 10 kW



Melt temperatures calculated by MELCOR



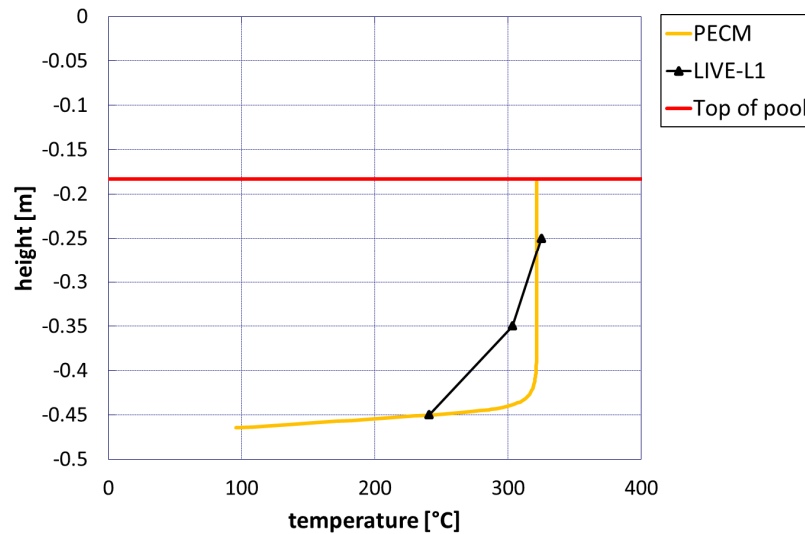
Melt temperatures in LIVE-L1

Fluhrer, B. et al., "The LIVE-L1 and LIVE-L3 Experiments on Melt Behaviour in RPV Lower Head", 2008, KIT Scientific Report 7419

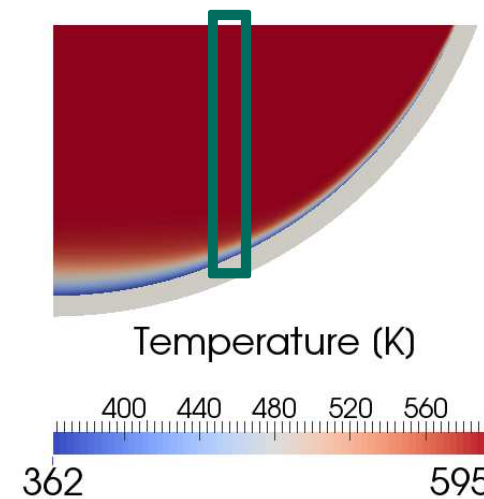
→ Temperature calculated by MELCOR higher than in LIVE

Simulation of the LIVE-facility

- Melt temperatures at steady state with heating power of 10 kW



Melt temperatures in the PECM and LIVE-L1 (vertical line at $r = 0.175$ m)

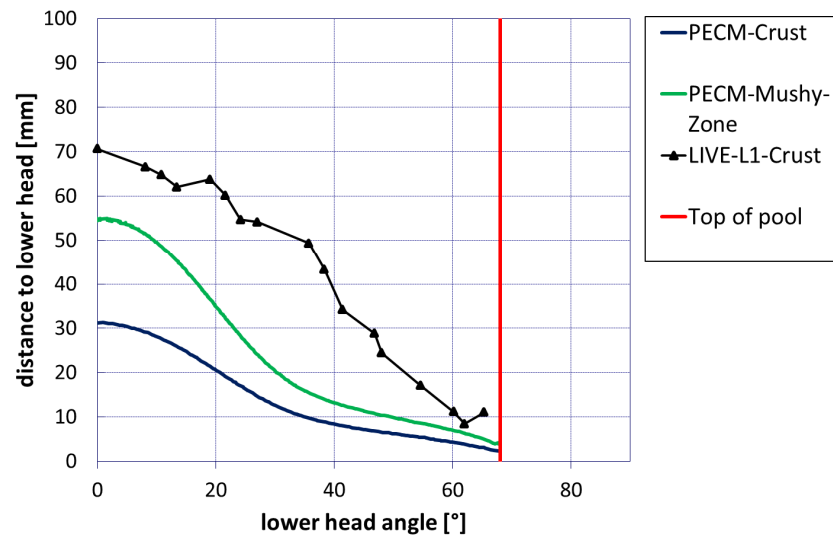


Temperature distribution in OpenFOAM with the PECM

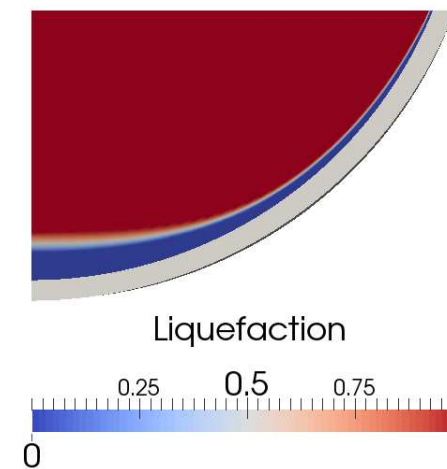
- Maximum temperature in LIVE-L1 matches max. temperature in the PECM
- Resolution of local temperature distribution possible

Simulation of the LIVE-facility

- Crust development at steady state with heating power of 7 kW



Solidification process in the PECM compared to LIVE-L1



Liquifaction distribution in OpenFOAM with the PECM

- Detection of a crust is now possible with the PECM
- Crust calculated by the PECM is thinner than in the experiment

Outline

- Motivation
- Example: Adding the PECM to MELCOR
 - Coupling Interface
 - Theoretic Background
 - Coupling the PECM with MELCOR
- Simulation of the LIVE-facility
- Summary

Summary

- Development of the program DINAMO
- Coupling of the PECM with MELCOR
 - Cooperation with the KTH
 - Implementation of the PECM into OpenFOAM
 - Coupling between MELCOR and the PECM in OpenFOAM via DINAMO
- Simulations of the LIVE-facility with MELCOR and the coupled MELCOR-PECM-system
- DINAMO can be used to expand the possibilities of MELCOR by coupling new models

Thank you for your attention

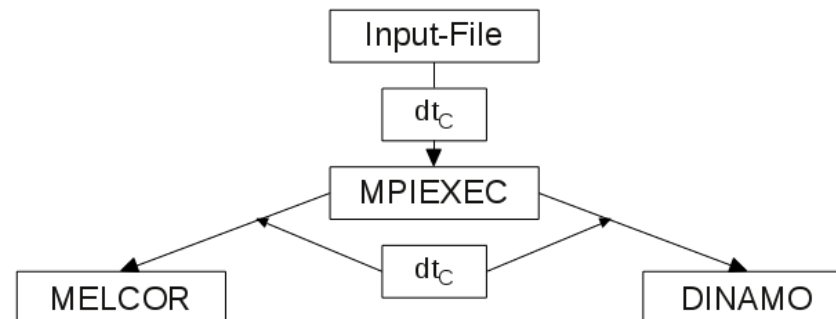
This work is part of the WASA-BOSS-Project which is supported by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research



Coupling Interface

- Synchronization of the coupling interface

- Traditional approach:



- New approach:

