





## Modeling a Gas Cooled Fast Reactor in MELCOR 2.1

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# **CONTENT**



## • Wraped-up:



Source: https://cdn.meme.am/instances/37508219.jpg

**Detailed:** 

#### **GFR ALLEGRO**

**MELCOR model of ALLEGRO** 

**Troubles and solutions** 

**Results** 





## A concept of prototypic GENIV GFR

- Originally developed by CEA (2001-2011), continues in Central Europe since 2013
- Goal: to test GFR-related technology, qualify a new type of refractory fuel, demonstrate viability of the GFR concept

### Legal frame: Association "V4G4 Centre of Excellence"

- Registered in August 2013 in Slovakia
- **VUJE** (general. designer): Design & Safety (with ÚJV assistance)
- ÚJV Řež: R&D and exp. support (He technology, …)
- MTAEK Budapest: Fuel
- NCBJ Swierk: Materials

CEA plans to become associated member (observer to support V4G4)



# **GFR ALLEGRO - specifications**



#### ALLEGRO concept:

Reactor unit size:	<b>75</b> MWt
Core power density:	<b>100 MWt/m<sup>3</sup></b>
Coolant:	Не
Nominal pressure:	7 MPa
Fuel forms:	MOX or UOX pin-type (starting core)
	Carbidic pin-type (refractory core)
Core outlet temperature:	530°C (starting)
	750-850°C (refractory)

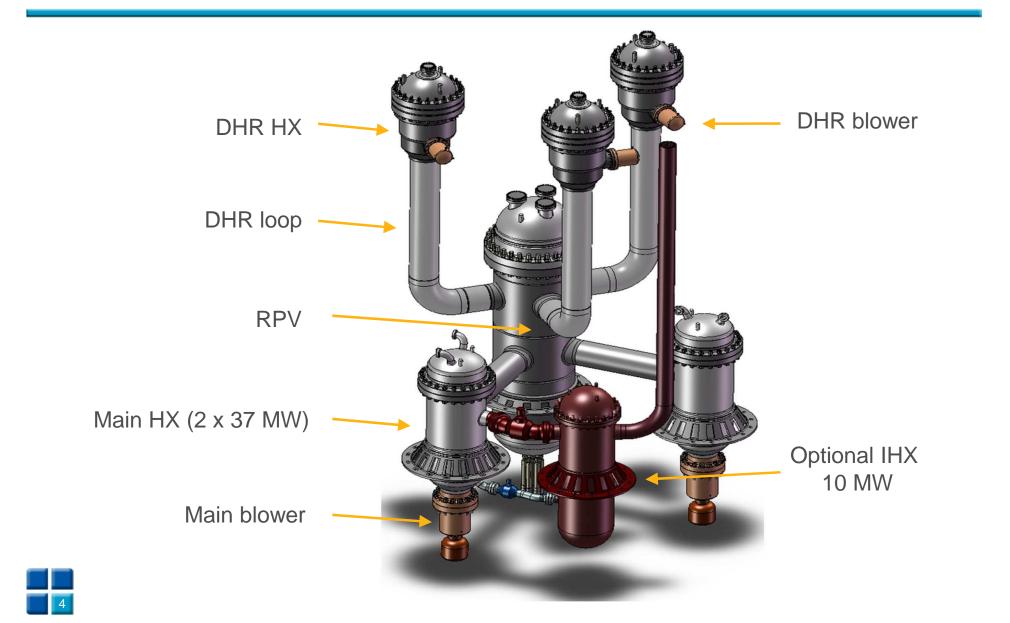
#### • SAs in ALLEGRO:

- One of the chapters in ALLEGRO development roadmap
- SA analyses as a basis for core catcher design and SAM development



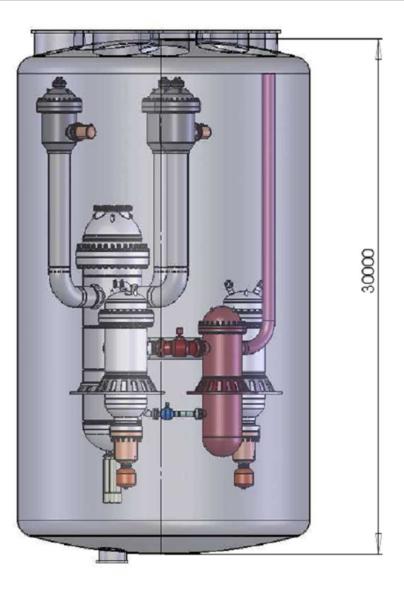
# CEA ALLEGRO 2009 (75 MWt)

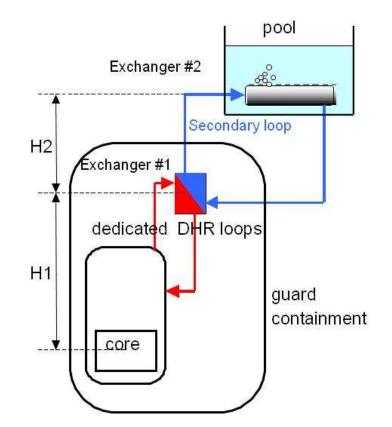




## **ALLEGRO close containment**



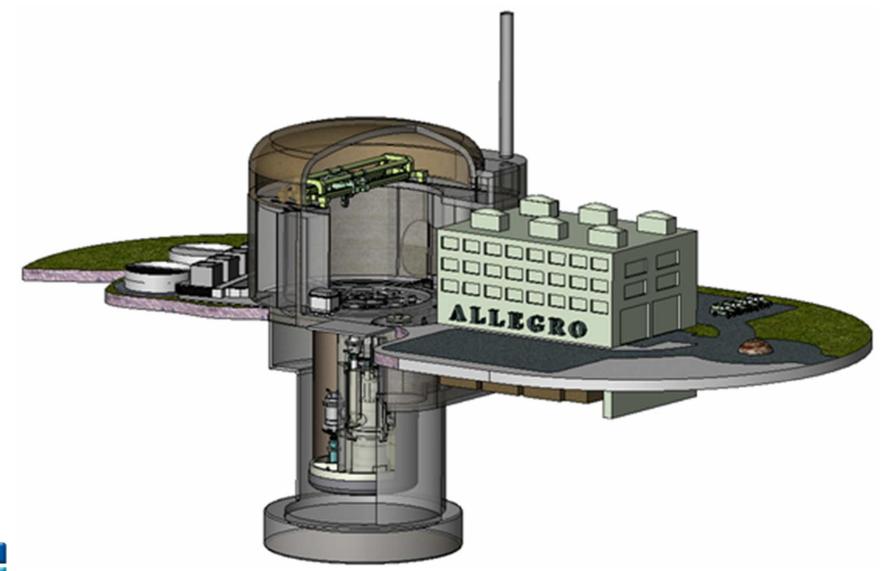






# **ALLEGRO – global facility**

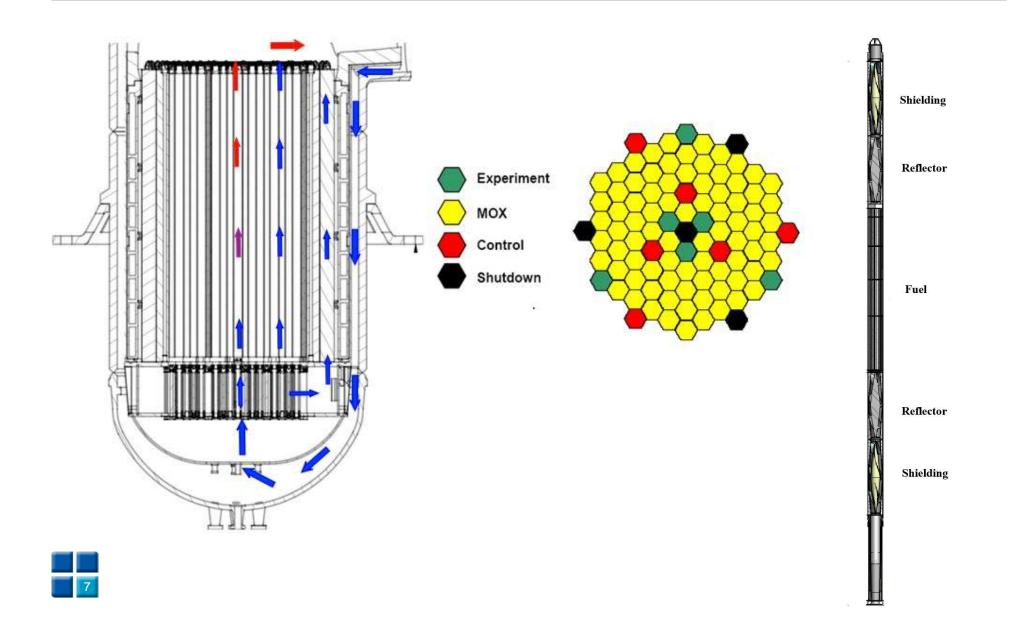






## **ALLEGRO - MOX Core**





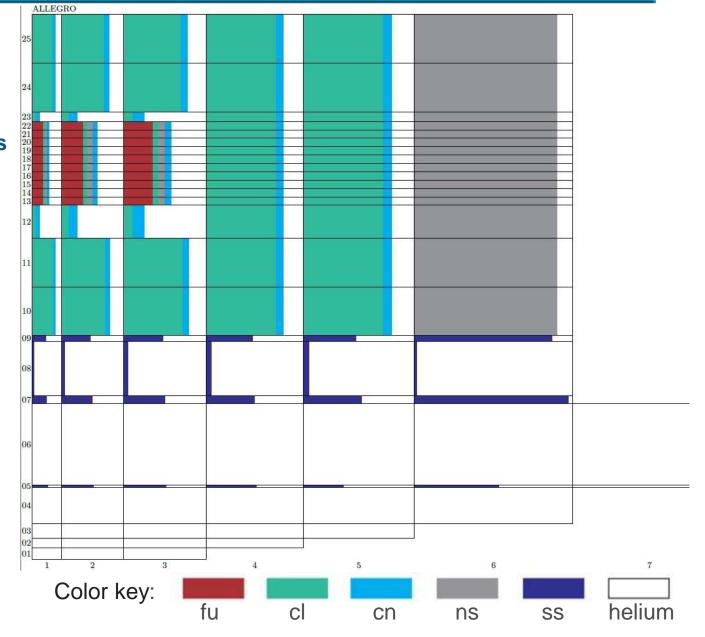
# ALLEGRO COR model



• Core featuring a bypass

-> BWR model used

•BWR model puts NS to bypass – NS modeled as cladding in regions with bypass







## MELCOR 1.8.6 calculations <u>abandoned</u>

- RN package off no problem
- RN package on calculations fail each time after the first "gap release" message by "math error", no output is written in the diagnostic files.

## MELCOR 2.1 calculations

- Numerical instabilities leading to crashes in case of natural convection mode in the DHR system during blackout. 1.8.6. had no problem using the same input. <u>Solved (by developers)</u>
- Natural circulation calculations still some problems, but propably caused by limitations of the code itself
- Absence of aditional materials and material interaction models limiting the usage of MELCOR to the first (oxidic) core only



# Analyses performed so far (and leading to a SA)



#### Pressurized scenarios

- SBO + LOHS
- SBO + Water ingress from DHR system

#### Depressurized scenarios

- LB-LOCA with failure of 1 DHR compressor
- Total cross-section break of one primary loop
- SBO + SB-LOCA

## Promising" scenarios to be analyzed

- Internal break (hot leg)
- RPV breach
- LOCA + failure of close containment



# **SBO + Water ingress**

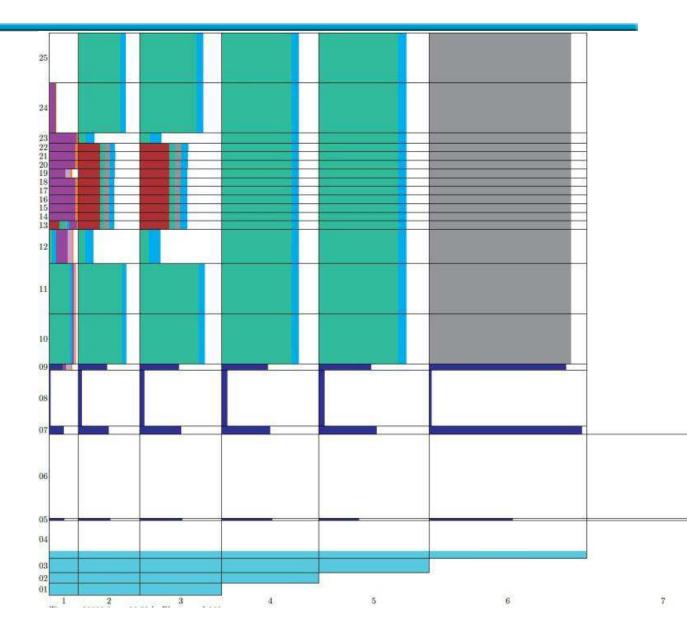


Water from one DHR HX penetrates the PC

Cannot be isolated (coaxial pipings)

•No reactor depressurization (natural convection) -> steam condensation in RPV and liquid pool in lower head

•Partial core degradation due to steel oxidation





# Fast propagation – melting in

SBO + SB-LOCA

- 11 minutesPassive cooling of the core not
  - effective enough Most severe kind of scenarios
  - Most severe kind of scenarios so far analyzed
- Design of the passive safety systems has to be updated

Event	Time
First fuel pin rupture (gap release)	212 s
First melting of cladding	11 min.
No intact fuel in the core	6.5 h
Upper support plate failure	18.0 h
Lower support plate failure	20.9 h
Lower head failure	26.3 h

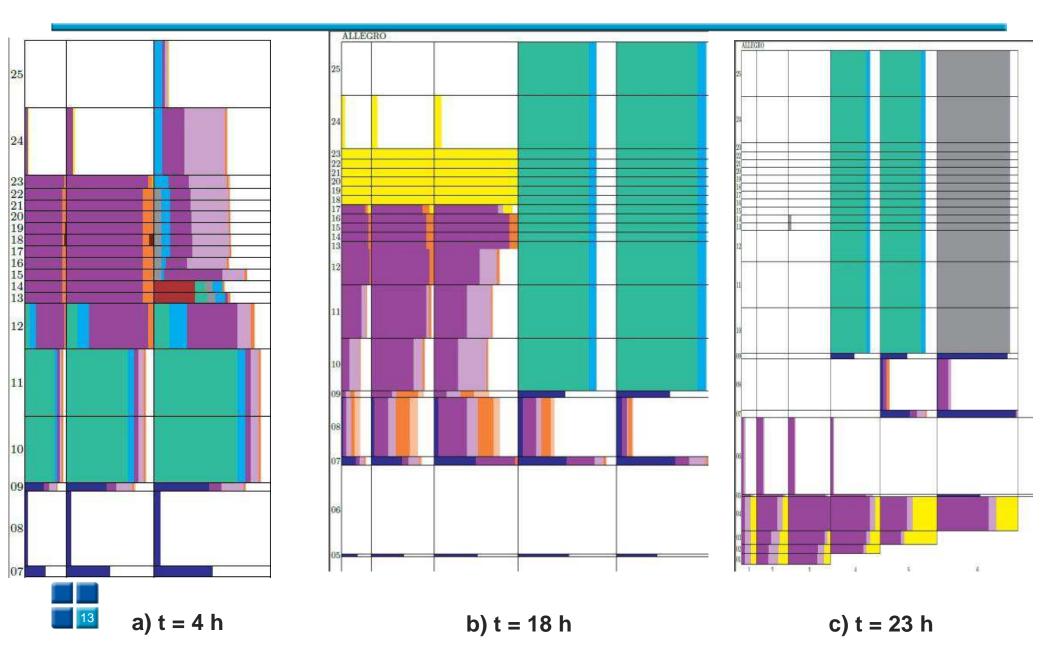


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## **SBO + SB-LOCA**

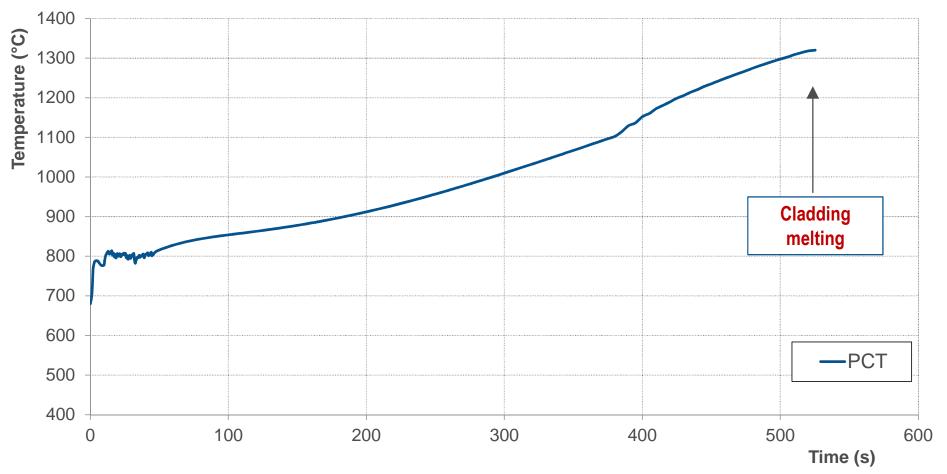




## **SBO + LB-LOCA = even more "fun"**



SBO + LOCA 10"







- Analyses of the remaining interesting scenarios
- ALLEGRO thermal-hydraulic benchmark (CATHARE2, RELAP3D, MELCOR 2.1)
- Unprotected transients calculations ERANOS-MELCOR coupling
- Validation of MELCOR 2.1 using data from HTHL2 helium loop







- ALLEGRO is still in (pre)conceptual phase lot of changes in design expected
- Modelling of GFR in MELCOR is complicated but possible
- Passive systems still not able to handle the most challenging scenarios
- First actual changes in design based on MELCOR calculations being implemented





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