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Current Activities with the MELCOR Code in CSN

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- Background
- Licensing activities with MELCOR: PAR's and FCVS
- BSAF activities
- Expanding the number of Spanish MELCOR users

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Background

- CSN has been using MELCOR for NPPs safety analyses since the end of 90s
- Main plant application activities:
 - Independent evaluation of PSA-2 analyses
 - Studies on local hydrogen accumulations
 - Feasibility of external vessel cooling for some Spanish NPPs

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Background: technical agreements with Ciemat

- Presently, CSN use of MELCOR heavily based on Ciemat by technical agreements
- First Agreement (2009 - 2013) required
 - Enhance the ability to use SA codes (MELCOR)
 - Improve MELCOR phenomenological models
 - Accomplish for plant specific applications

5 | Background: technical agreements with Ciemat

- Very positive results from this first agreement:
 - Very active participation in Sandia Fuel Project (2009-2013)
 - Wide use of MELCOR for BWR and PWR experiments
 - ARTIST-2 project, development of the ARI3SG model for FP retention close the break point
 - A SGTR sequence for a Spanish PWR was successfully run with MELCOR 1.8.6 to find out the efficiency of ARI3SG

6 | Technical agreements with Ciemat

- Second Agreement (2014-2017) requires:
 - To provide technical support to CSN in licensing activities
 - To improve the expertise in the use of severe accidents codes, especially MELCOR
 - To obtain a comprehensive knowledge about Fukushima accidents

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**LICENSING ACTIVITIES
SUPPORTED BY MELCOR**

8 | Licensing activities. Overview

- MELCOR widely used as technical support tool for licensing activities in these two safety issues:
 - Installation of PARs in W_PWR
 - Installation of Filtered Containment Venting (FCVS)
- Ciemat performs the calculations under specifications of CSN

9 | PARs implementation

- Implementation scheduled by 2016 and 2017
- A typical 3-loops W_PWR with large dry containment modeled with MELCOR
- SOARCA recommendations for modeling considered
- Four scenarios analyzed:
 - SBLOCA-3. 2" break in the cold leg, Fans on, dry cavity
 - SBLOCA-4. 2" break in the cold leg, Sprays on, wet cavity
 - SBO
 - LBLOCA. Hot leg break, AFW off, IS off, Sprays on, Fans on, dry cavity. Calculations in progress

10 | PARs implementation

- Main safety insights:
 - Number of PARs needed to prevent flammable gas combustion
 - Impact of spray activation in SBO:
 - Spray activation time
 - Spray Operational conditions: flow rate, etc.
 - Concrete composition

11 | PARs implementation

- Main safety insights (cont.):
 - Effect of water in the cavity
 - RPV reflooding
 - Sensitivity to in-vessel oxidation
 - Impact of number of containment nodes in the modelling

12 | Licensing activities. FCVS implementation

- Implementation scheduled by 2016 and 2017
- TH and Source term calculations planned
- Plant modelling based on the analyses for PARs
- Scenarios analyzed:
 - SBO
 - SBLOCA-4: 2" break, sprays on, wet cavity. Calculations in progress

13 | FCVS implementation

- Preliminary calculations provide insights in the TH area:
 - P and T evolution in containment
 - Pressure loss in pipes
 - Effect of different vent opening and close pressure
 - Mass and energy removed from the containment
 - Impact of the presence of water in the cavity
- Source term calculations are planned for the near future

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BSAF 1 & 2

Benchmark on Severe Accident Fukushima

15 | BSAF 1 & 2. Overview

- CSN has been participating in BSAF with technical support from Ciemat since the onset of the project
- MELCOR code extensively used for modeling Units 1 to 3 in BSAF-1
- BSAF-2 participation focused on Unit 1 only, including radiological impact
- MELCOR and MACCS are being used in BSAF-2

16 | BSAF 1. Main lessons learned

- Severe accident analyses insights:
 - Main sources of uncertainties:
 - Plant description
 - Modelling of phenomena
 - Boundary conditions

17 | BSAF 1. Main lessons learned

- Severe accident analyses insights (cont.):
- Safety systems performance:
 - Potential for rather unpredictable deviations from nominal conditions
 - Performance modelling under off-nominal conditions might result essential
- RPV and/or primary containment leaking and combustible gases release/transport highly uncertain
- Suitable meshing of wetwell is important: thermal stratification cannot be ruled out in the scenario
- Lack of data recorded resulted in very different sets of sensible approximations and hypothesis matching the scenario

18 | BSAF 1. Main lessons learned

- MELCOR modelling:
 - MELCOR best practices guidelines by SOARCA were followed as far as possible
 - Flow paths with 2 phase flow: drift flux model provided good results
 - Suitable use of MELCOR capabilities for cavity modelling and melt spreading
 - The time step can affect notably MELCOR results
 - MELCOR results carefully scrutinized to ensure consistency

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BSAF-2. Outline of MELCOR challenges

- BSAF-2 provides new challenges for MELCOR modelling:
 - Expand the time encompassed by the calculations:
up to 21 days
 - Activation of the RN package
 - 17 RN classes
 - Iodine pool model: not activated
 - Pool Scrubbing based on SPARC 90

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BSAF-2. Outline of MELCOR challenges

- BSAF-2 new challenges (cont.)
 - Biological shield in drywell modelled
 - Modelling of the reactor building
 - Combustible gases generation and transport
 - 2 cavities and corium spreading considered
 - New water injection models and new failures considered

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More Spanish MELCOR users

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New Spanish users of the MELCOR code

- The number of Spanish users of MELCOR is increasing
- Both, Spanish universities and private companies are becoming new MELCOR users
- Based on the policy followed in CAMP project, CSN is planning to sign technical agreements with new Spanish MELCOR users
- Main goal: to obtain additional MELCOR calculations
- Two technical agreements has just been signed

Thank you for your attention!!