

The Effect of Gravity Feed into RCS for the Loss of Shutdown Cooling Accident During Midloop Operation

*, **, *
* **

가

RCS 가 RWT MARS RELAP5 RWT RWT

Abstract

During mid-loop operation, low RCS water level may cause loss of shutdown function. Its possibility is relatively high. Core damage is inevitable without safety injection if shutdown cooling capability is lost. One of operator action to prevent core damage is manual injection of water from RWT to cold leg if safety injection is not operated. This accident is simulated using MARS and RELAP5. The results showed that RWT water is successfully injected into RCS and core damage did not occur until RWT water depleted.

1.

가

가

가

RCS

(refueling water tank, RWT)

RCS

RWT

RWT

RCS

(323.15 K) ,

POS5 3/4 " 가 ,

3/4" , 가

1" tygon tube, 16" 가 manway, 2 16 "

manway . A B 6 " LTOP 가 .

2 2 가 가 ,

가 . 2 1

, 2 0 2

2

RWT 가 가 1 (A)

1800 (30) 100 % , 가 RWT

가 . RWT , 50 °C ,

90.8 % .

3.

Fig. 2

가 ,

460 (0.1013

MPa) 가 . 1800 가 가 1

가 RWT

2140 0.132 MPa ,

가 manway 가 RWT

가 manway manway

가 RWT 가

thimble tube seal(0.25

MPa) tygon tube(0.34 MPa) 가

Fig. 3

323 K

2140 381 K

가
가
Fig. 4 Fig. 5

가
가, 328 K
, RWT 323 K 가

318 K 가

Fig. 6 Fig. 7

가,
가
가 1800 RWT 가
가
가
94000 RWT 323 K 가

가
45000
Fig. 8

460
100440
Fig. 9 Fig. 10

가 manway manway
가 manway 40031 kg 가
RWT 1.4 %
manway 2.531086 × 10⁶ kg
가 RWT 91 %
Fig. 11 RWT 가 가 1 (A)
1800

가 RWT
1800
1 (A)
Fig. 13

collapsed

RWT
RWT 가 가
Fig. 12
0 m 3.81 m

가 manway manway 가 , RWT
가 100000
RWT
RWT Fig. 14 0 1 RWT
90.8 % RWT 1800
가 RWT
가
Fig. 15 , 1800 RWT
가 가
RWT 가 가
, 가
, 102473
1000 K ,
가 가
1000 K
, 102473
POS5 2 2 가 ,
가 가 ,
, tygon tube
120000 가 manway 40031 kg 가
, RWT 1.4 %
2 manway 2.531086 × 10⁶ kg
가 RWT 91 %
RWT
2.51216 × 10⁶ kg 2308 %
, RWT 2.1 % .

4. MARS RELAP5

(Fig. 2)
, 가 RELAP5/MOD3.2 70000
RELAP5/MOD3.2 가 RWT
MARS2.1 RELAP5/MOD3.3

RWT 가 70000 RWT (Fig. 14). (Fig. 3), (Fig. 4,5) (Fig. 6) (Fig. 7), (Fig. 8) RELAP5/MOD3.2 가 MARS2.1 RELAP5/MOD3.3 RWT collapsed (Fig. 14) RELAP5/MOD3.2 가 MARS2.1 RELAP5/MOD3.3 POS5 RELAP5/MOD3.3 MARS2.1 RELAP5/MOD3.2 가 2 가 , RELAP5/MOD3.3 MARS2.1 Henry-Fauske critical flow model , RELAP5/MOD3.2 RWT RELAP5/MOD3.2 RWT mechanistic critical flow model option thermal stratification/level tracking option , RELAP5/MOD3.3 MARS2.1 RWT option thermal stratification/level tracking option 가 RELAP5/MOD3.2 RWT RELAP5/MOD3.3 MARS2.1 가 가 POS5 가 manway manway 가 RWT , RELAP5/MOD3.2 thermal stratification/level tracking option , RELAP5/MOD3.3 MARS2.1

5.

RWT RWT 가 가 가 MARS RELAP5 RWT 가 가 RCS , RWT 가 가 manway manway 가 RWT

RELAP5/MOD3.2

RWT

thermal

stratification/level tracking option

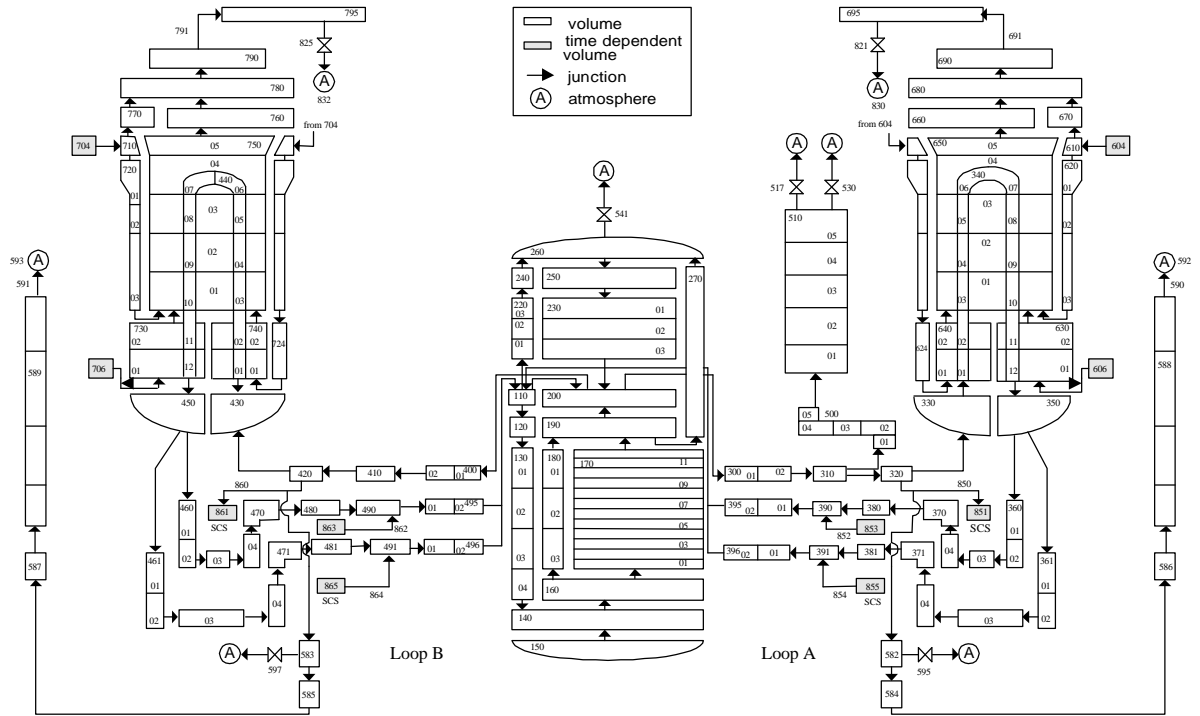


Fig. 1 MARS nodalization for modeling of YGN 5,6

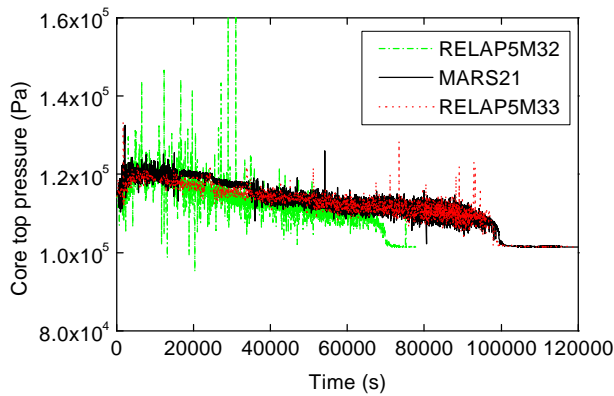


Fig.2 Core top pressure

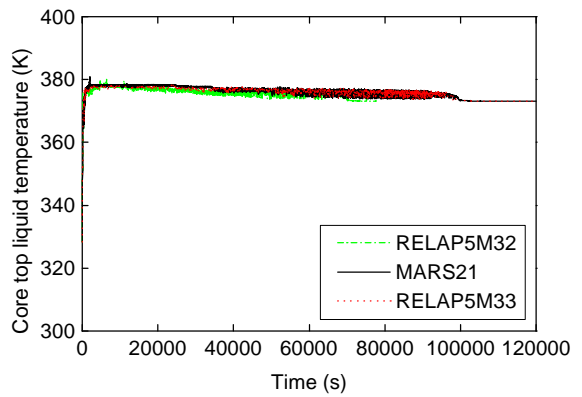


Fig. 3 Core top liquid temperature

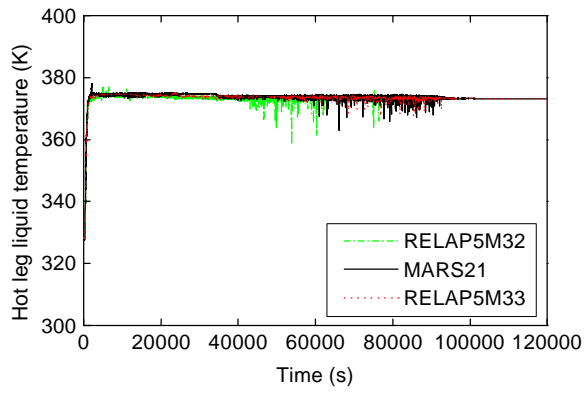


Fig. 4 Hot leg liquid temperature

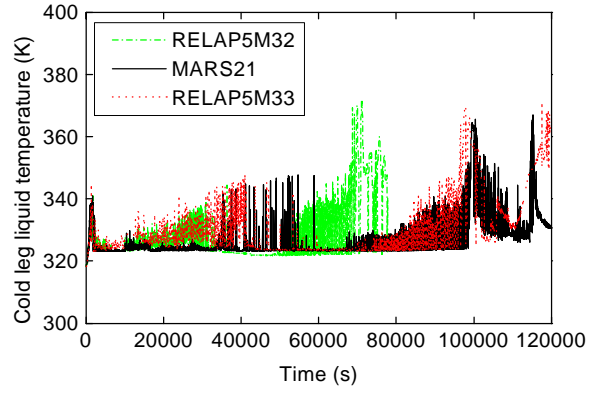


Fig.5 Cold leg liquid temperature

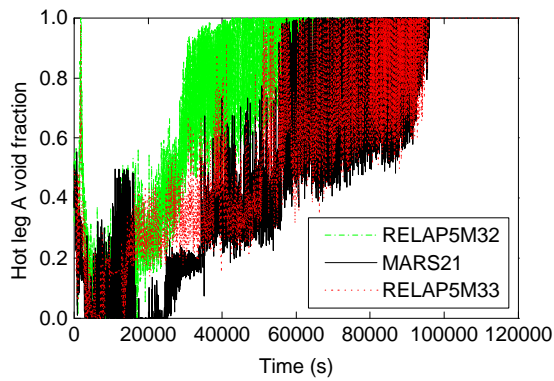


Fig. 6 Hot leg void fraction

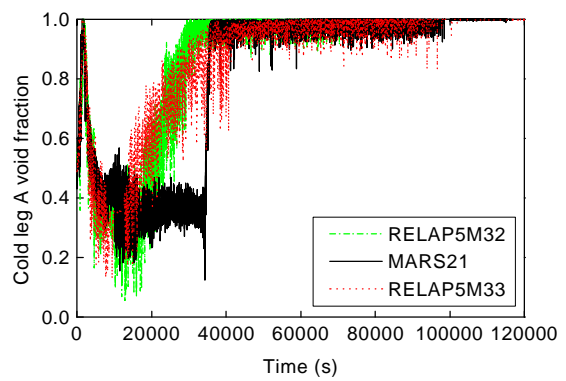


Fig. 7 Cold leg void fraction

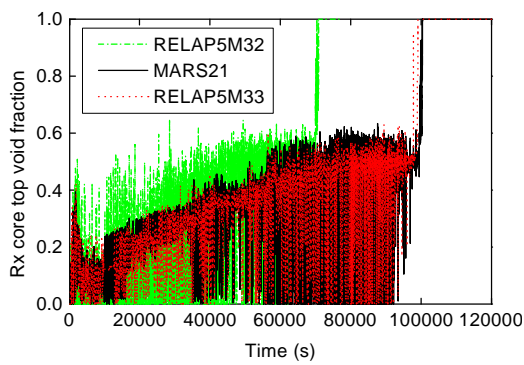


Fig. 8 Void fraction at the reactor core

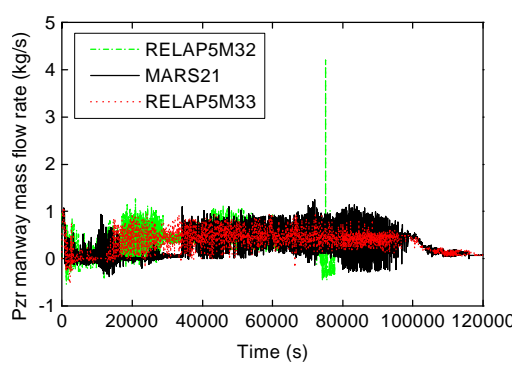


Fig. 9 Mass flow rate through pressurizer

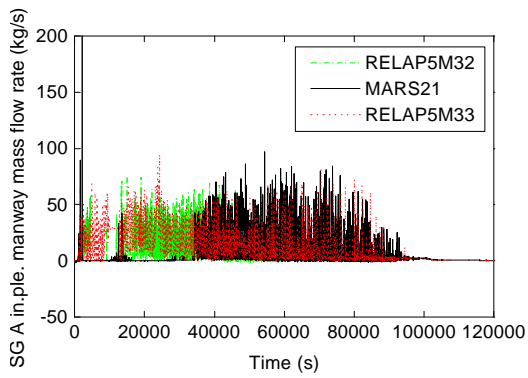


Fig. 10 Mass flow rate through SG A inlet plenum manway

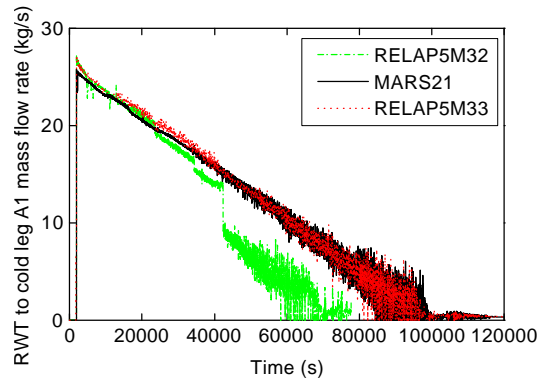


Fig. 11 Mass flow rate from RWT to cold leg

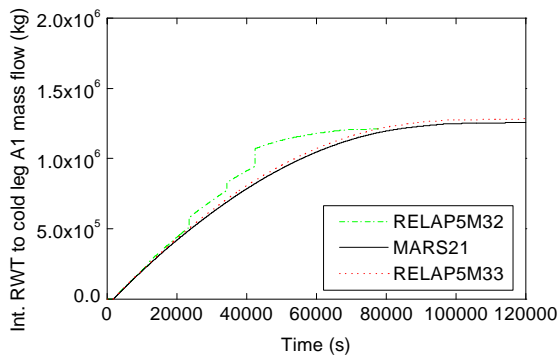


Fig. 12 Integrated mass flow rate from RWT to cold leg A1

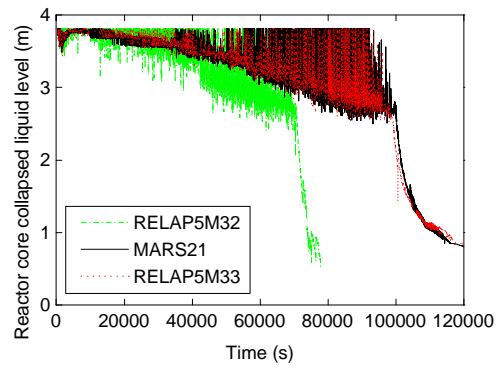


Fig. 13 Reactor core collapsed liquid level

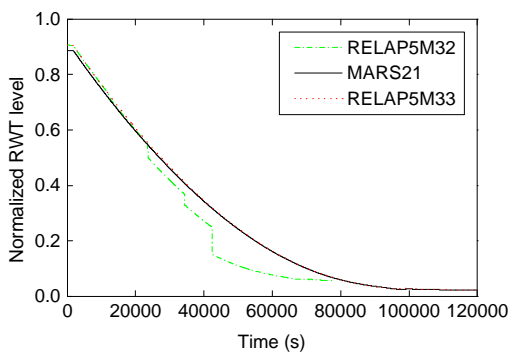


Fig. 14 Normalized RWT water level

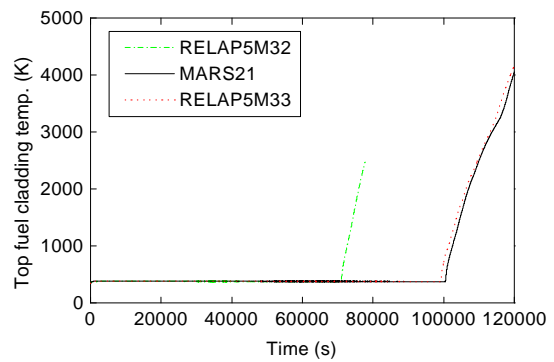


Fig. 15 Fuel cladding temperature at the reactor core top