An Estimation of ECC Bypass during the Reflood Phase of a Cold Leg Break LOCA in KNGR

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Abstract

During the reflood phase of a cold leg break Loss-of-Coolant Accident (LOCA) in the Korean Next Generation Reactor (KNGR), a portion of the Safety Injection (SI) flow is suspected to bypass the core due to the interference by the steam in the downcomer annulus, before it reaches the water level. However, the Emergency Core Cooling (ECC) water bypass can hardly be quantified, since the associated thermal hydraulics is not well known yet. It is, so far, understood that the SI water flows down as a thin film in the upper part of the downcomer, and that the ECC bypass is highly dependent on the falling SI film behavior. In the present study, a mechanistic model for the water film falling on a vertical wall, has been developed and validated through the comparison with experiments. The film model is designed to predict the trajectories of the SI water particles, based on the parabolic motion of the simple free falling object, also considering the effects of wall friction, water-vapor interfacial drag, and surface tension. With the model prediction, a qualitative, or partially quantitative, evaluation of the reflood ECC bypass is performed for the KNGR cold leg break LOCA.

관음막에 따른 증기발생기 성능해석

A Numerical Analysis of The Effects of Tube Plugging on PWR Steam Generator Performance

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요약

ABB-CE 형 가압경수로 U-튜브 증기발생기의 관막음에 따른 열성능 및 유동 특성에 관한 3차원수치해석을 ATHOS3를 이용하여 수행하였다. 유동유발 진동으로 인한 중앙 공동부 주위의 전열 판 마모손상이 보고되고 있는 동일한 위치의 전열관 137개를 관막음 하였다. 관막음에 따른 증기발생기 열전달 면적과 스팀돔 압력은 각각 1.49%와 0.36% 감소 하였으며, 또한 그 이외의 전체적인 열유동 변수도 크게 변하지 않았다. 그러나 국부적으로는 기공율 및 속도, 건도 등의 변화가 뚜렷하게 나타났고, 유동유발 진동과 관련된 전열관에 수직한 질량유속은 관막음한 전열관뿐만 아니라 그 주위에 있는 관막음하지 않은 전열관에서도 감소하였다.