

Passive system Evaluation by using Integral thermal-hydraulic test facility

#537, Rui-Chang Zhao, SNPTRD



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- **Briefly introduction of SNPTRD**
- **Engineered safety system & Ongoing T-H test research**
- **Evaluation by integral T-H test**



Briefly introduction of SNPTRD



Briefly introduction of SNPTRD

- SNPTRD (State Nuclear Power Technology R&D Center) was founded in 2008, a platform for advanced research of AP1000, CAP1400
- Founded by industry leader SNPTC (65%) and research pioneer Tsinghua University (35%)
- A national nuclear R&D center in China
 - Passive Core Cooling System (PXS) research
 - Passive Containment Cooling System (PCCS) research
 - Severe accident research
 - Nuclear safety research
 - Reactor physics research
 - Key equipment research



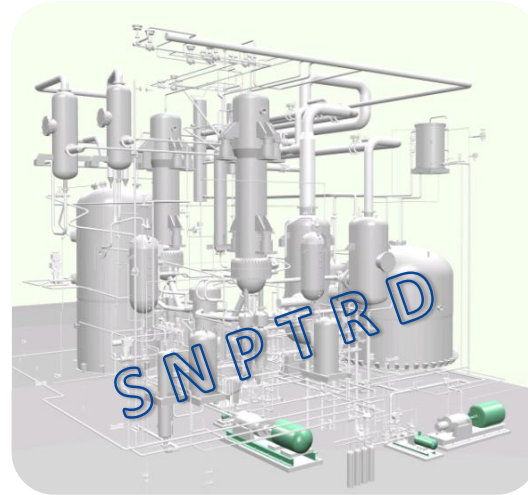
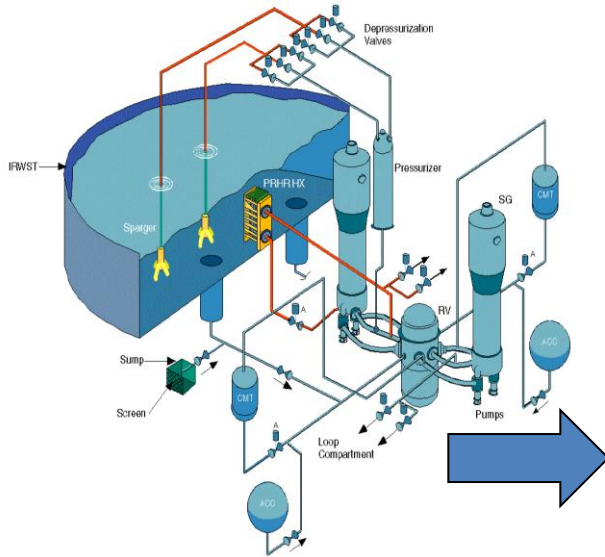
Engineered safety system & Ongoing T-H test research



Test Facilities for Engineered Safety System

Integral Effects Test (IET)

of CAP1400 Large Passive Plant



Passive core cooling system: (height scale 1/3)

ACME(Advanced Core-Cooling Mechanism Experiment)

□ Role of ACME

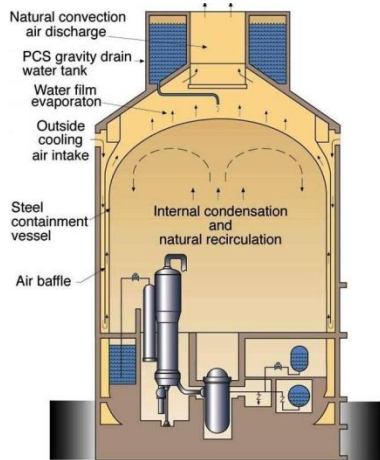
- To simulate the operation of passive core cooling system of CAP1400 for SB-LOCA
- To validate the engineering design of the passive core cooling system
- To collect thermal-hydraulic data for safety code assessment



Test Facilities for Engineered Safety System

Integral Effects Test (IET)

of CAP1400 Large Passive Plant



Passive Containment Cooling System: (height scale 1/8)
CERT(Containment safety vErification via integRal Test)

□ Role of CERT

- To validate the applicability of WGOTHIC(safety code for containment assessment)
- To verify the engineering design of the passive containment cooling system
- To scaled-simulate the physical process in accident scenario, and the performance of passive containment cooling system of CAP1400



Test Facilities for Engineered Safety System

Separate Effects Tests (SETs)

of CAP1400 Large Passive Plant

- **In-Vessel Retention (IVR) related:**

- Metal Layer Heat Transfer Experiment



- Verify Globe-Dropkin
- Relationship Obtain a proper correlation
- Investigate the behavior of the coupled heat transfer in metal layer

- Key Factors of Improving CHF Experiment



- Investigate the key factors of CHF
- Obtain the influence of chemical solution to CHF
- Testify the effects of surface characteristic to CHF

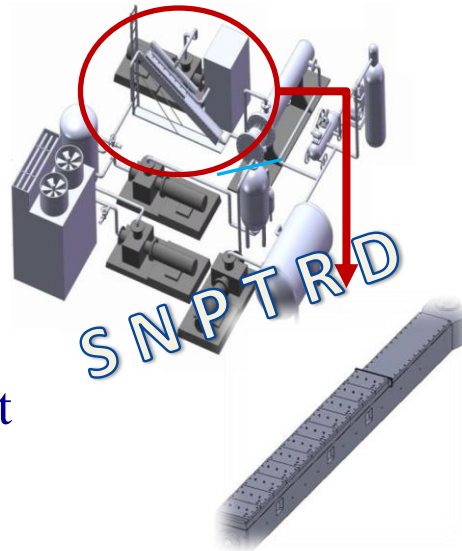


Test Facilities for Engineered Safety System

Separate Effects Tests (SETs)

of CAP1400 Large Passive Plant

- **PCCS related:**
 - WATer Distribution Experiment facility (WADE)
 - Steam Condensation on Cold Plate Experiment facility (SCOPE)
 - Inner Steam Condensation coupled Outer Evaporation experiment facility (ISCOE)



- Study water cover area rate with the flow rate
- The period of the establishment of stable water film from the top to the bottom
- The effect of weir design to the water film

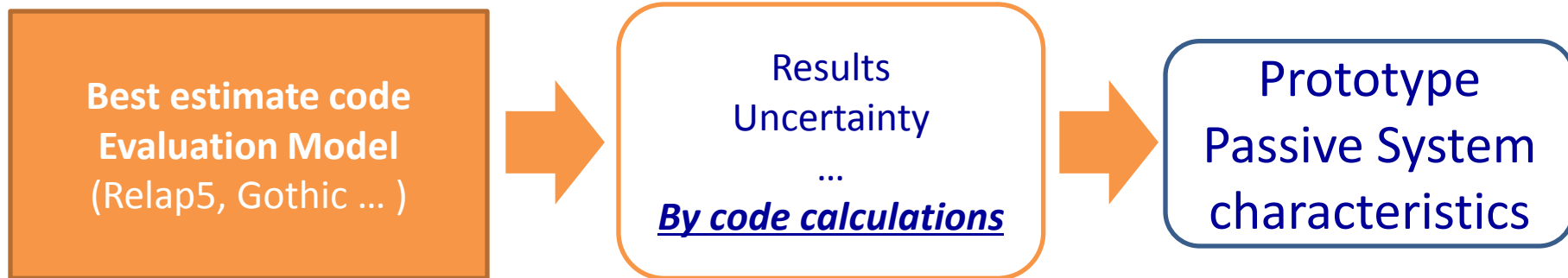
- To provide data on condensation heat and mass transfer in the presence of a non-condensable gas
- To valid the correlation of heat and mass transfer of condensation, which used in the assessment model



Evaluation by integral T-H test



Passive system evaluation process



Passive system evaluation process

TEST:

Separate Effect Tests

Integral Effect Tests

scaled

non-scaled



Best estimate code
Evaluation Model
(Relap5, CATHARE,
Gothic...)



Results
Uncertainty

...

By code calculations



Prototype
Passive System
characteristics



Passive system evaluation process

TEST:

Separate Effect Tests

Integral Effect Tests

scaled

non-scaled

Sub-scaled test facilities
Scaling Analysis Methods

H2TS method: *hierarchical, two-tiered scaling*

TRY to evaluate the system
performance by IET(CERT)
DIRECTLY

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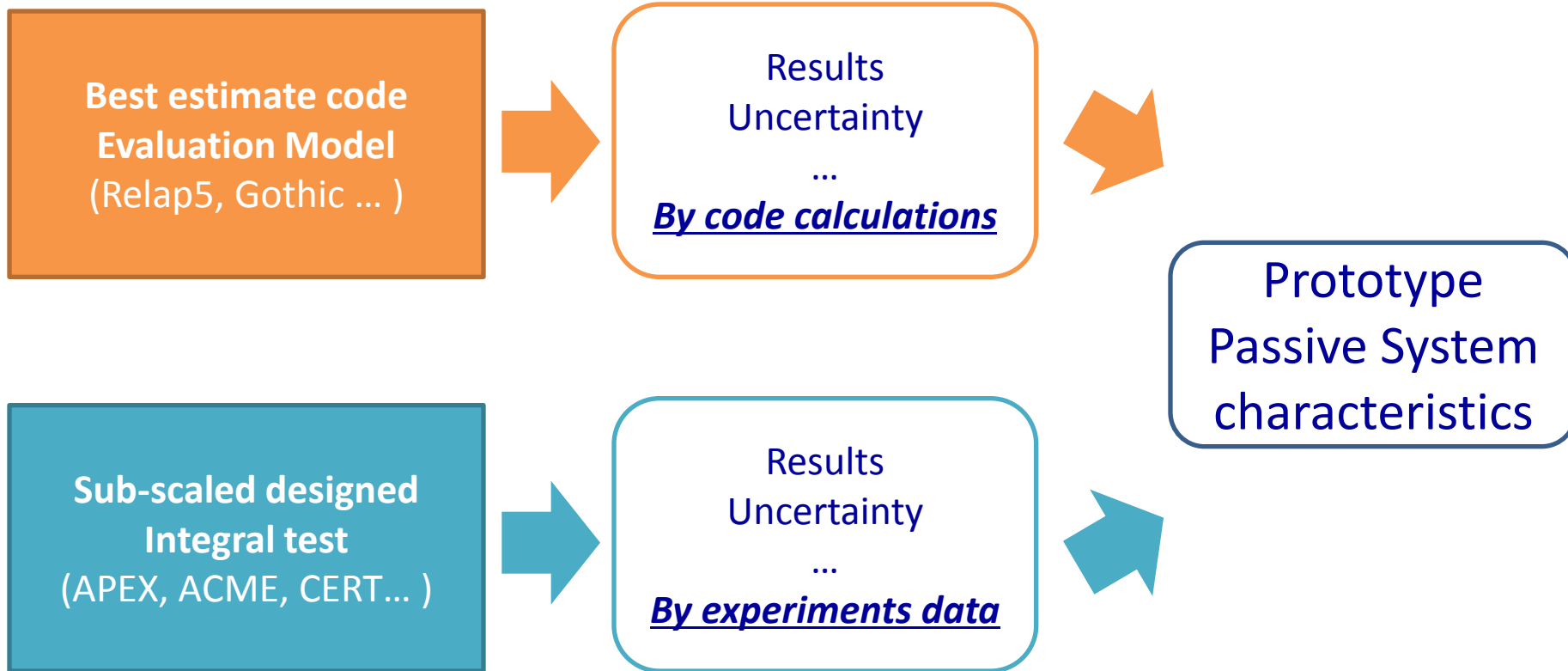
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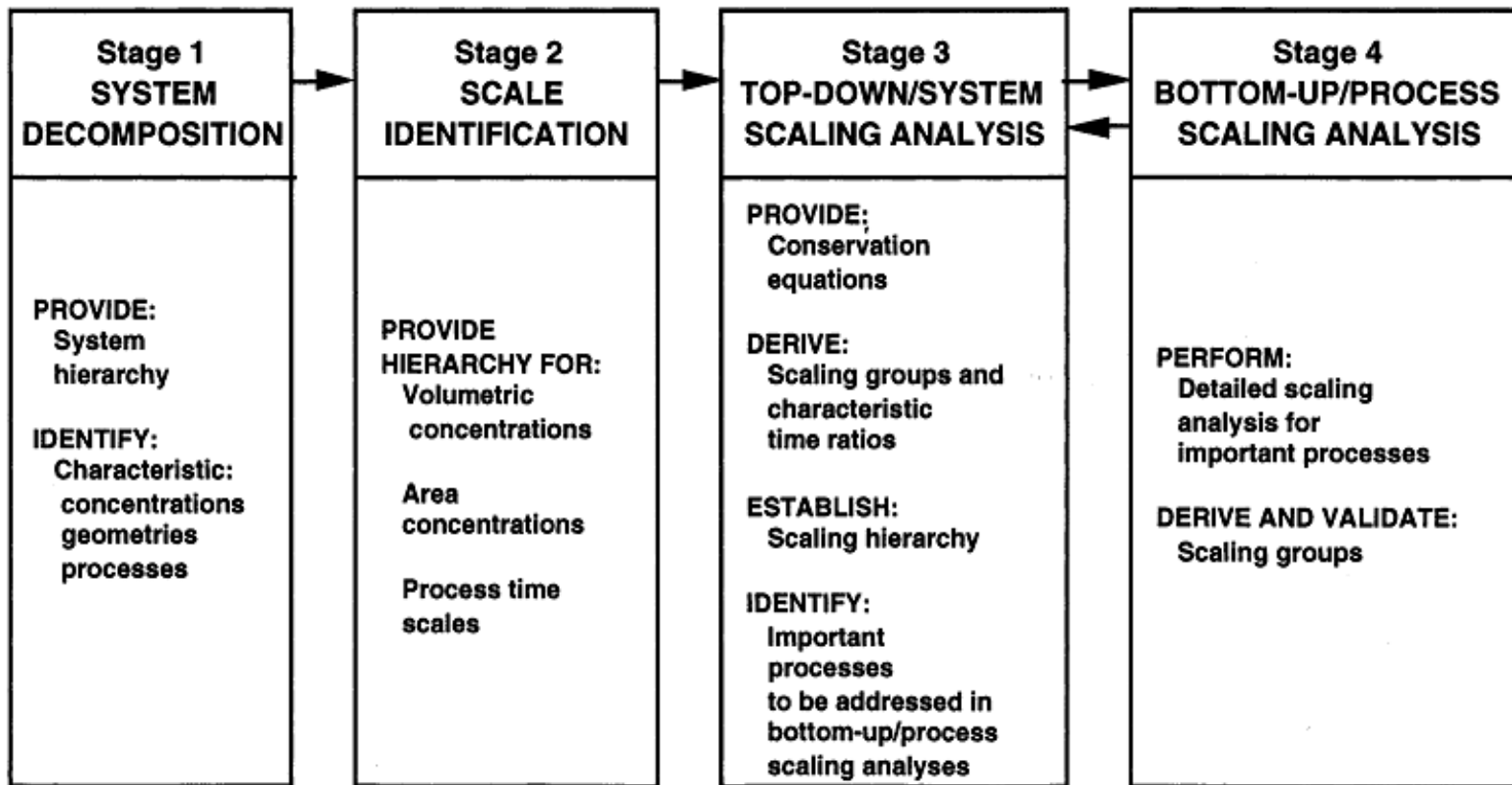
Passive system evaluation process



Evaluation by integral T-H tests

Scaled methodology : H2TS (hierarchical, two-tiered scaling)

PIRT → System → Critical Physical Phen./Proc → Component → Field → Dimensionless Groups



H2TS flow diagram fr. Novak Zuber and etc.



Evaluation by integral T-H tests

Dimensionless value 'i' of specific physical process 'j':

$$\pi_{i,j}$$

Prototype dimensionless: π_P

Test dimensionless: π_T

For best simulation to the prototype:

$$\frac{\pi_T}{\pi_P} \rightarrow 1$$

Energy conservation equation:

$$\pi_{p,\tau} XV \frac{dP}{dt} = \dot{m}_{brk} (h_{brk} - h_{stm}) - \sum_{i=1}^N [\Lambda (\pi_{p,cond,i} \dot{m}_{stm,i}) + (\pi_{p,q,i} h_{q,i} A_i \Delta T_{if,i})]$$



Evaluation by integral T-H tests

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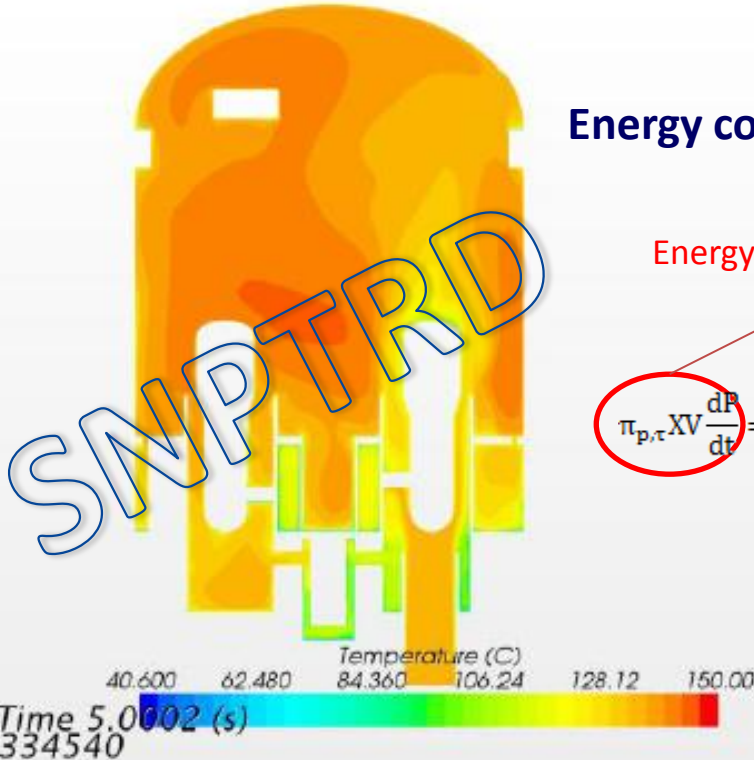
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Energy caused inner pressure change

Absorbed by convection of *i*th comp.

Released by steam brk.

Absorbed by condensation on *i*th comp.



Evaluation by integral T-H tests

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Pressure expression deduced fr. Energy equation:

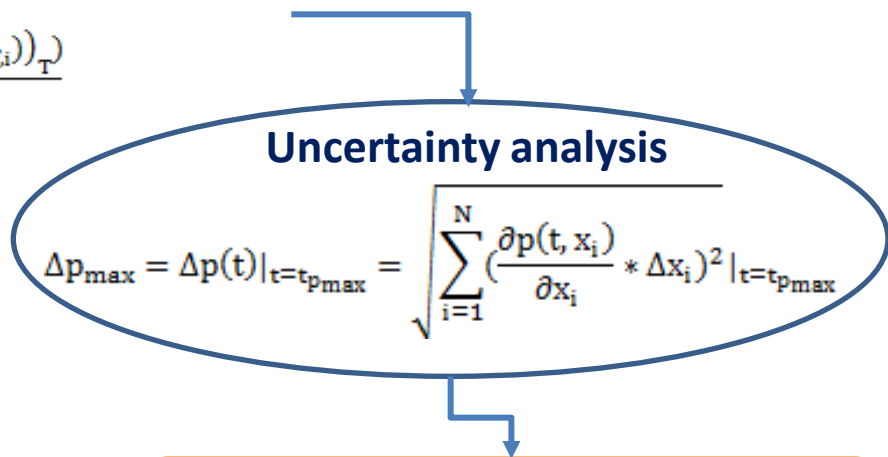
$$\left(\frac{dP}{dt}\right)_P = \frac{\left(\pi_{p,\tau XV} \frac{dP}{dt}\right)_T}{\left(\pi_{p,\tau XV}\right)_P} - \frac{\left(\left(\Lambda \sum_{i=1}^N (\pi_{p,cond,i} \dot{m}_{stm,i})\right)_P - \left(\Lambda \sum_{i=1}^N (\pi_{p,cond,i} \dot{m}_{stm,i})\right)_T\right)}{\left(\pi_{p,\tau XV}\right)_P} - \frac{\left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^N (\pi_{p,q,i} h_{q,i} A_i \Delta T_{if,i})\right)_P - \left(\sum_{i=1}^N (\pi_{p,q,i} h_{q,i} A_i \Delta T_{if,i})\right)_T\right)}{\left(\pi_{p,\tau XV}\right)_P}$$

Quantitative relationships between the *test model* and *prototype PCCS* of NPP.



$$p(t, x_i) = \int_0^t f(x_i) \rightarrow p_{max} = \max[p(t, x_i)]$$

$$P[\text{fail of PCCS}] = \text{Prob}[p_{max} > p_{crit}]$$



'x_i' represents the i th parameter of relative measurement variables





Thank you!