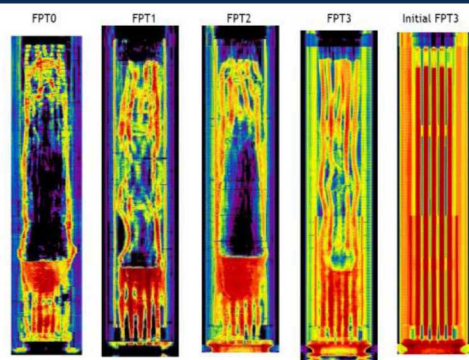


Exceptional service in the national interest



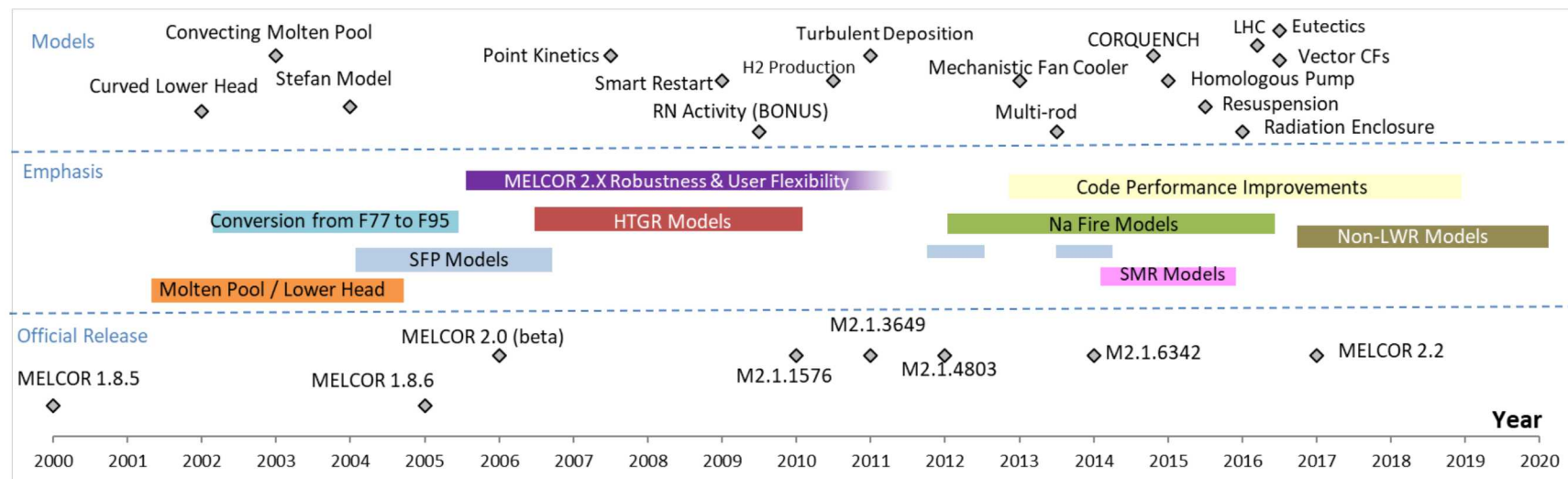
Source: Tokyo Electric Power Company



ONGOING SEVERE ACCIDENT ANALYSIS ACTIVITIES AT SANDIA NATIONAL LABORATORIES

Nathan Andrews, Patrick D. Mattie, Lucas Albright, Sam Durbin, Ramon Pulido, Eric Lindgren, Dustin Whitener, Larry Humphries, Nathan Bixler and Randall O. Gauntt

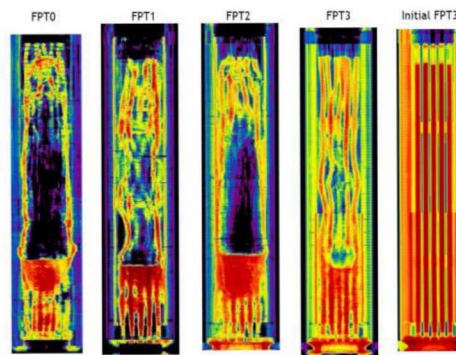
MELCOR Development Activities



- Advanced reactor models
 - Small modular reactor
 - Liquid metal reactors
 - Solid fuel FHRs
 - Liquid fuel MSRs
- Accident tolerant fuel



Source: Tokyo Electric Power Company

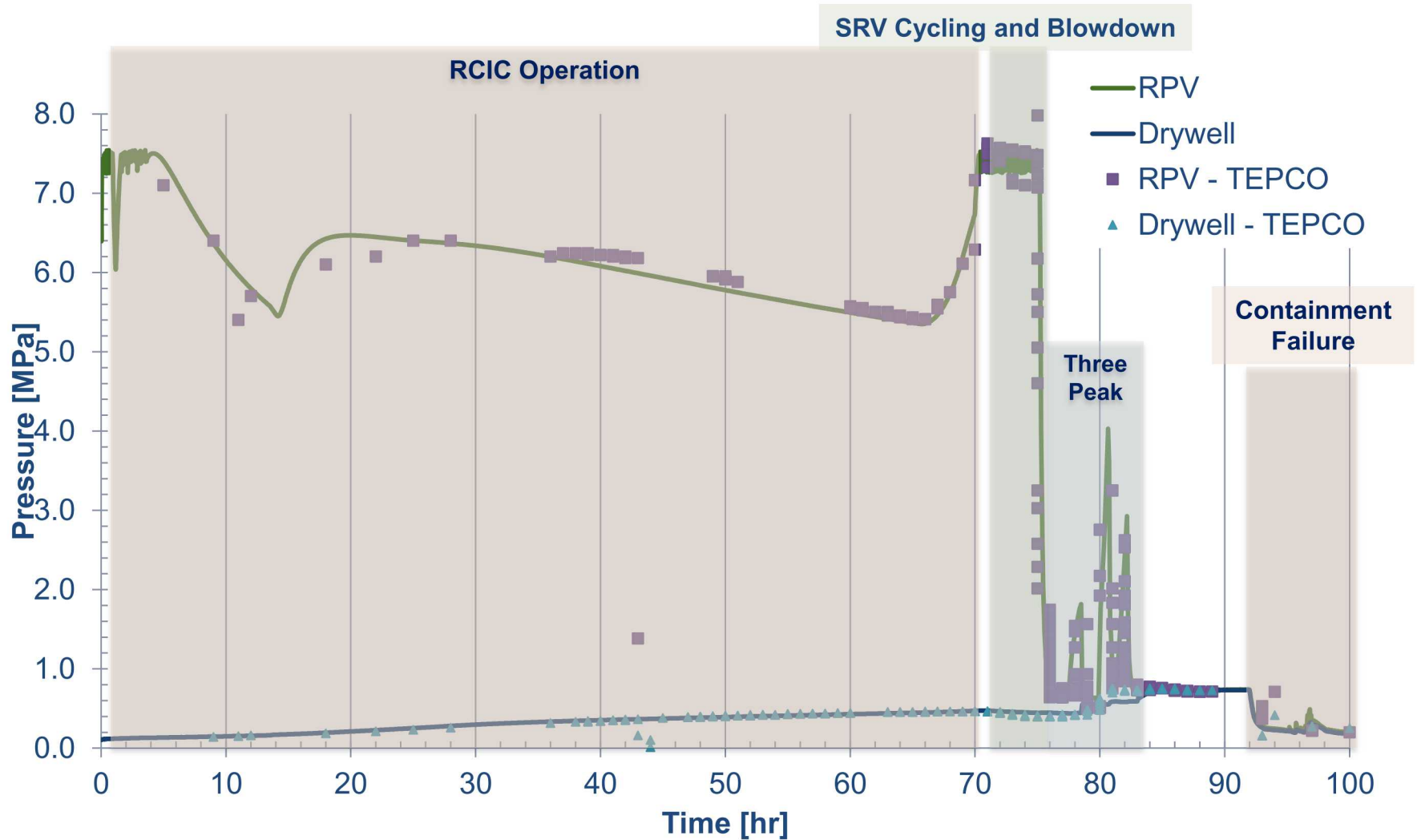


BSAF PHASE II PROJECT

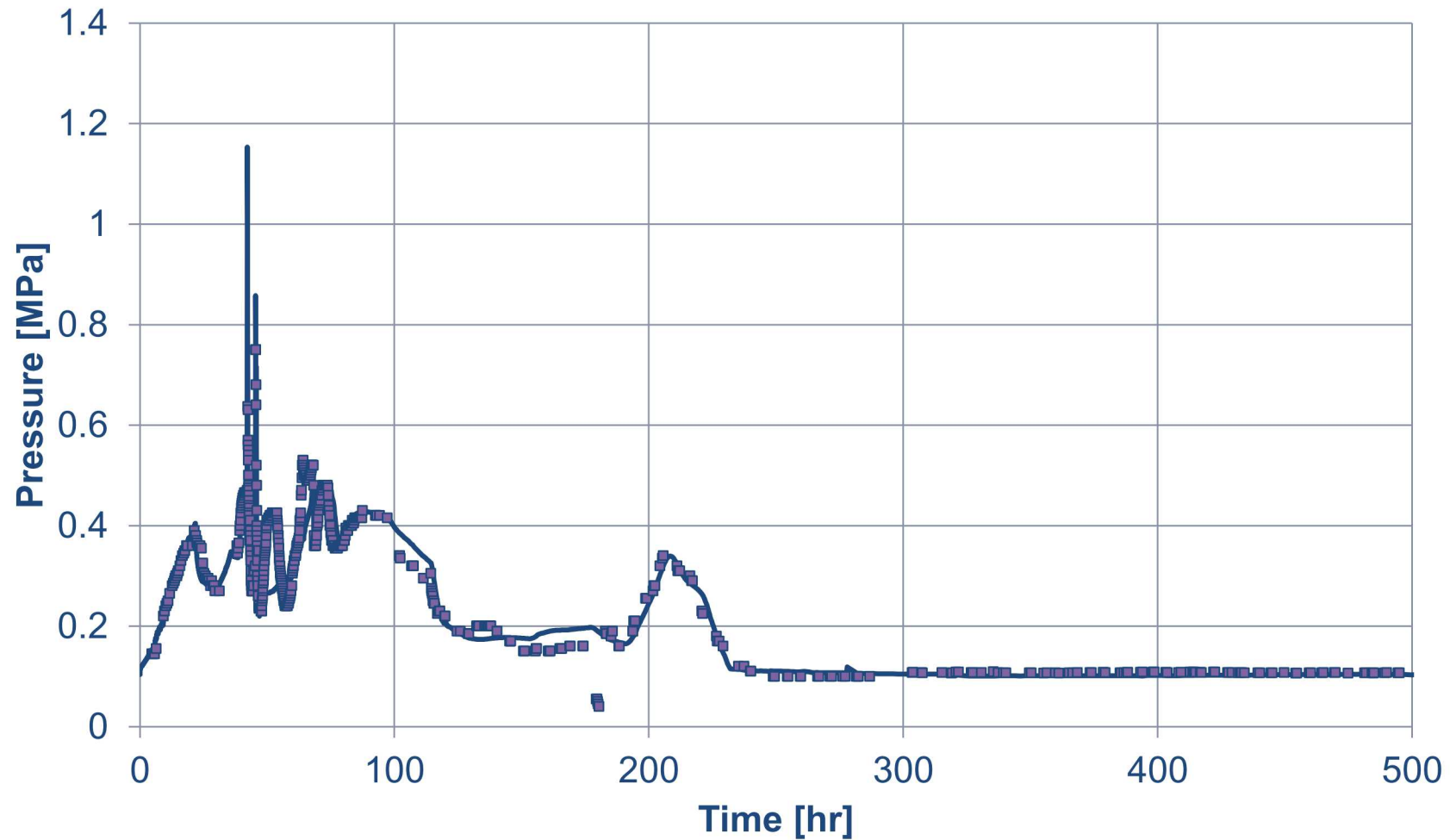
Overview of BSAF Phase II

- Benchmark Study of the Accident at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station (BSAF) Project
 - Completed project
 - Completed final report
- Three separate three week long MELCOR simulations
 - 1F1
 - 1F2
 - 1F3
- Single, combined MACCS simulation of the three MELCOR simulations
 - 2017 WRF Data
 - High-level benchmark of both:
 - Release to the environment from MELCOR
 - Dispersion and subsequent deposition following release

System Pressures – 1F2



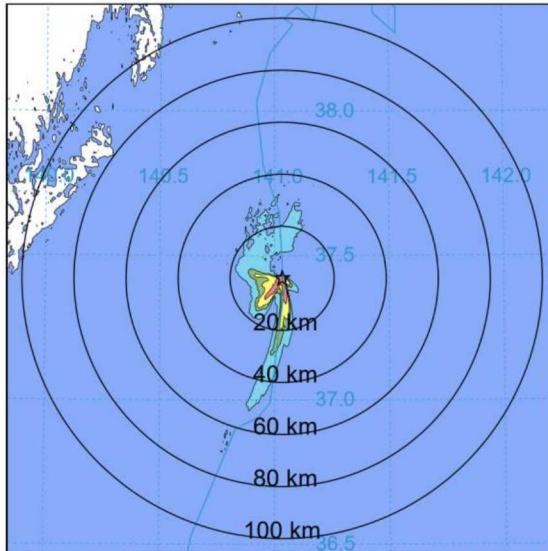
Drywell Pressure – 1F3



Coupled MELCOR & MACCS

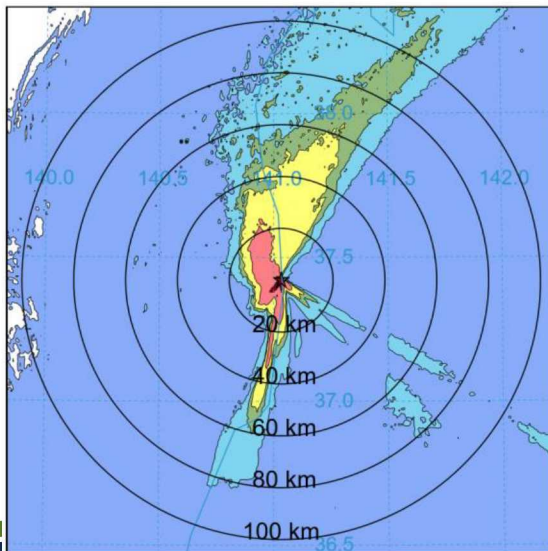
Assessment of Fukushima-Daiichi Accidents

1F1

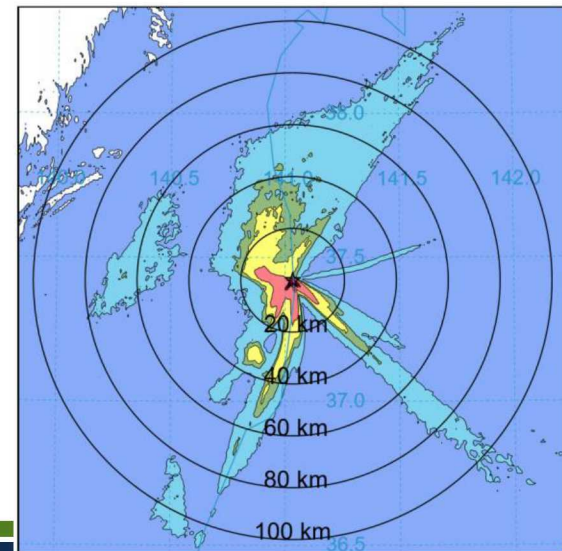


- Evaluate viability of SNL MELCOR source terms by reasonably replicating ground deposition patterns
 - Focus on Cs-137
 - Specific focus on deposition toward the northwest
 - Also focus on overall deposition pattern
- Provide guidance in release timing and magnitude for source term analysts
- Benchmark models against real data
 - HYSPLIT particle tracking model

1F2



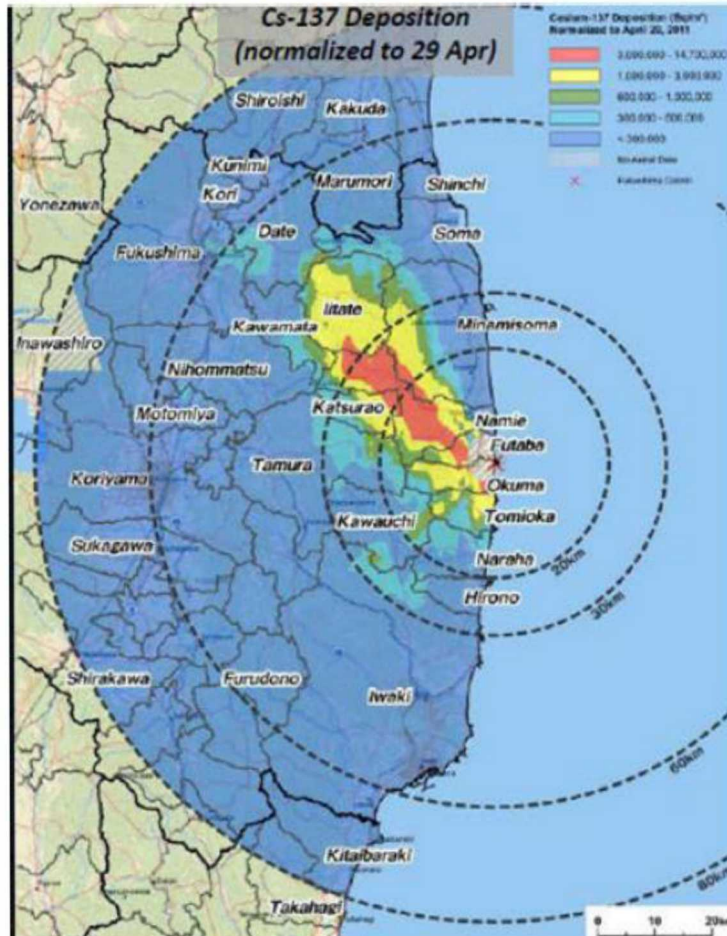
1F3



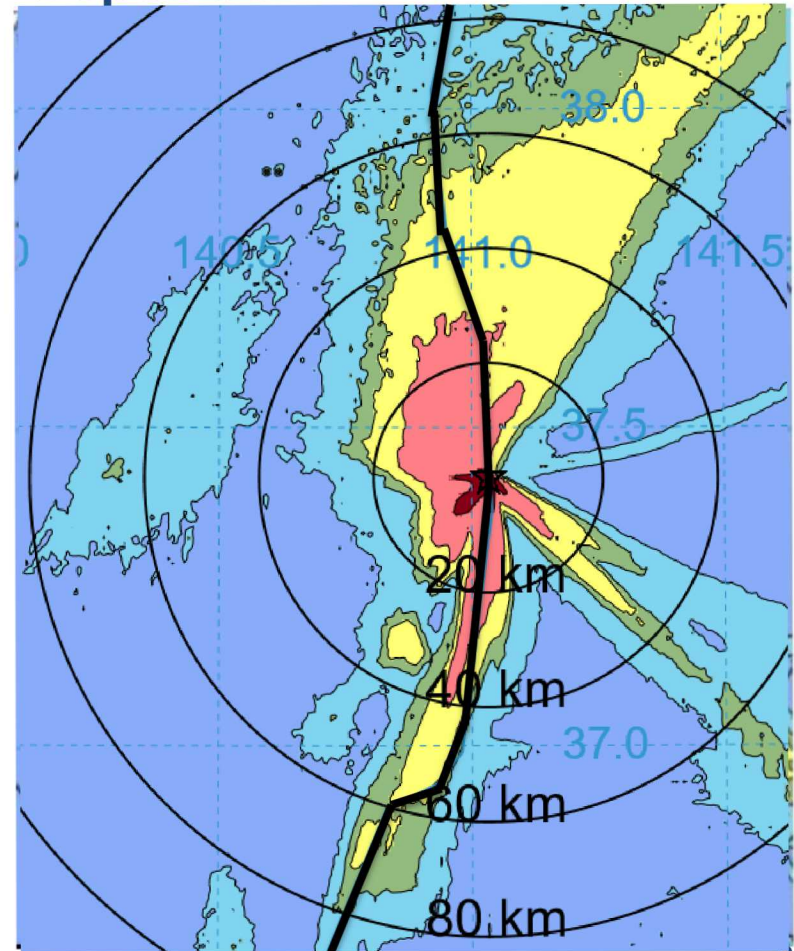
Coupled MELCOR & MACCS

Assessment of Fukushima-Daiichi Accidents

Observed Deposition

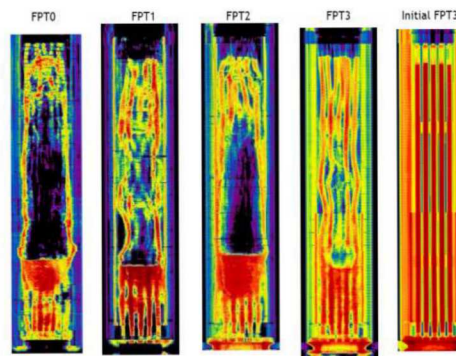


MELCOR/MACCS Predicted Deposition





Source: Tokyo Electric Power Company

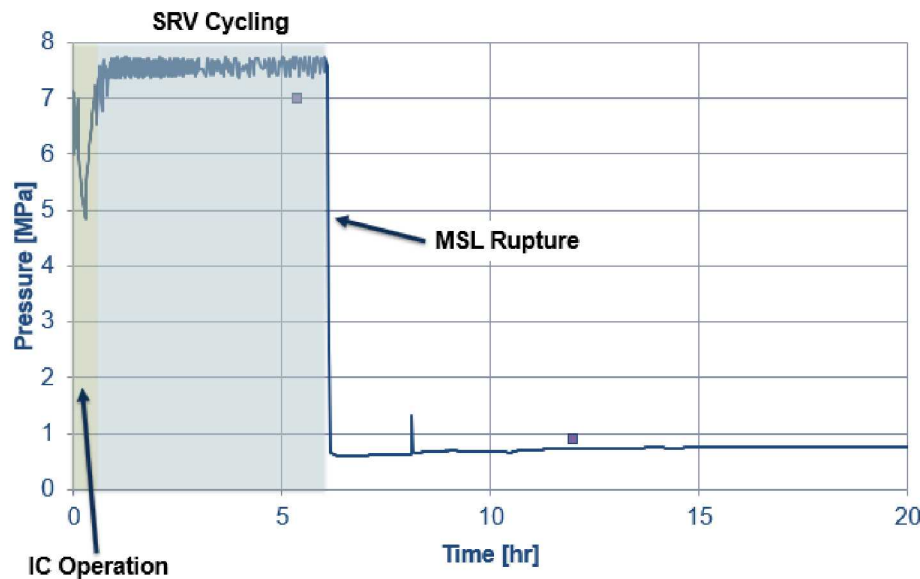


CORIUM CHARACTERIZATION – MINI UA

1F1 Simulation Overview

Plant Conditions

- Deck taken from BSAF Phase II Analysis
- Simulation length – 24 hr



BSAF Phase II RPV Pressure

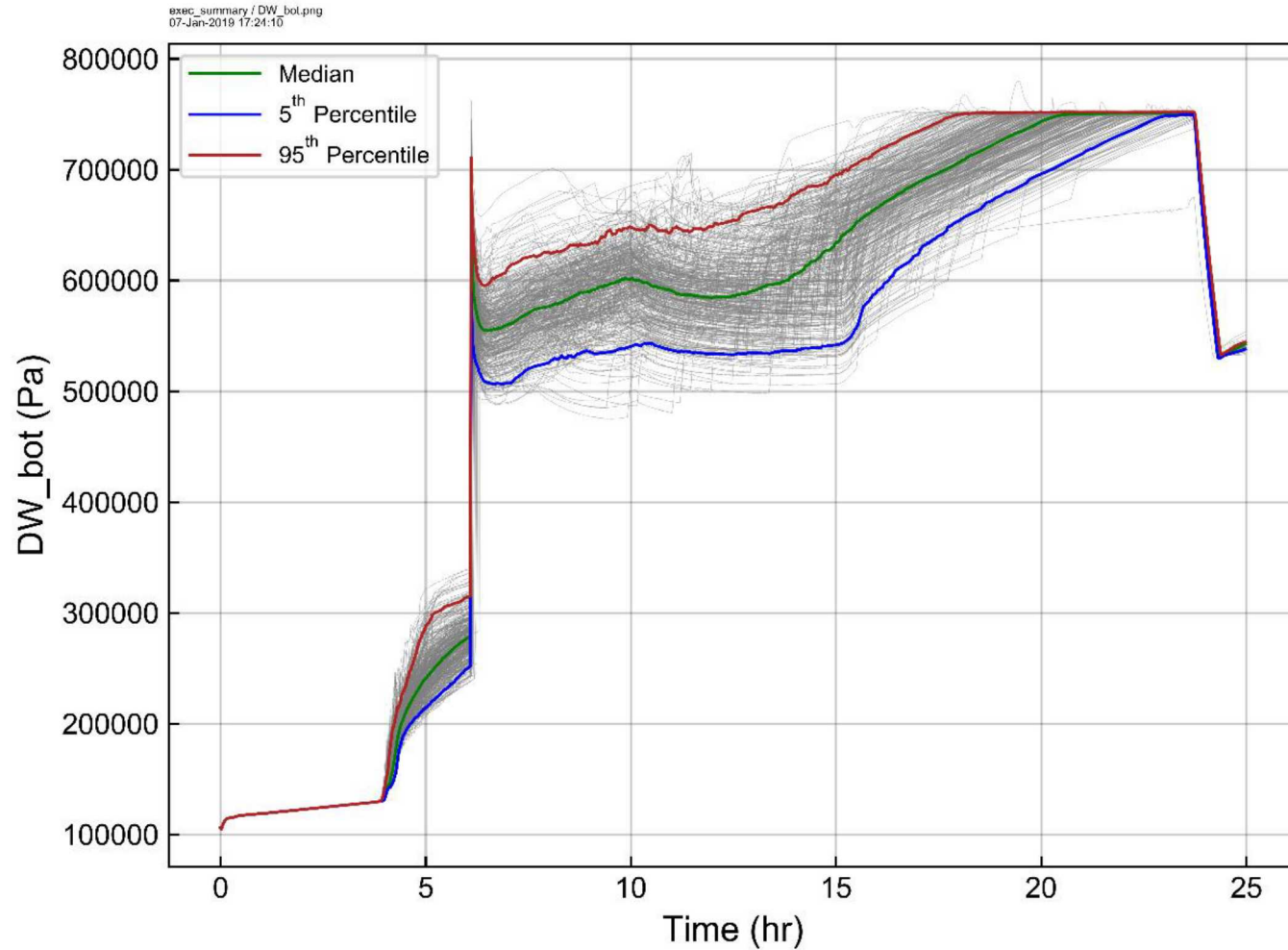
Boundary Conditions

- IC operation
- Allow for MSL rupture, occurs in all cases
- Venting at TEPCO prescribed time
- Explosion @ 24.8 hr
- Minimal injection from 15 onwards
- Control functions and forcing parameters used in BSAF removed

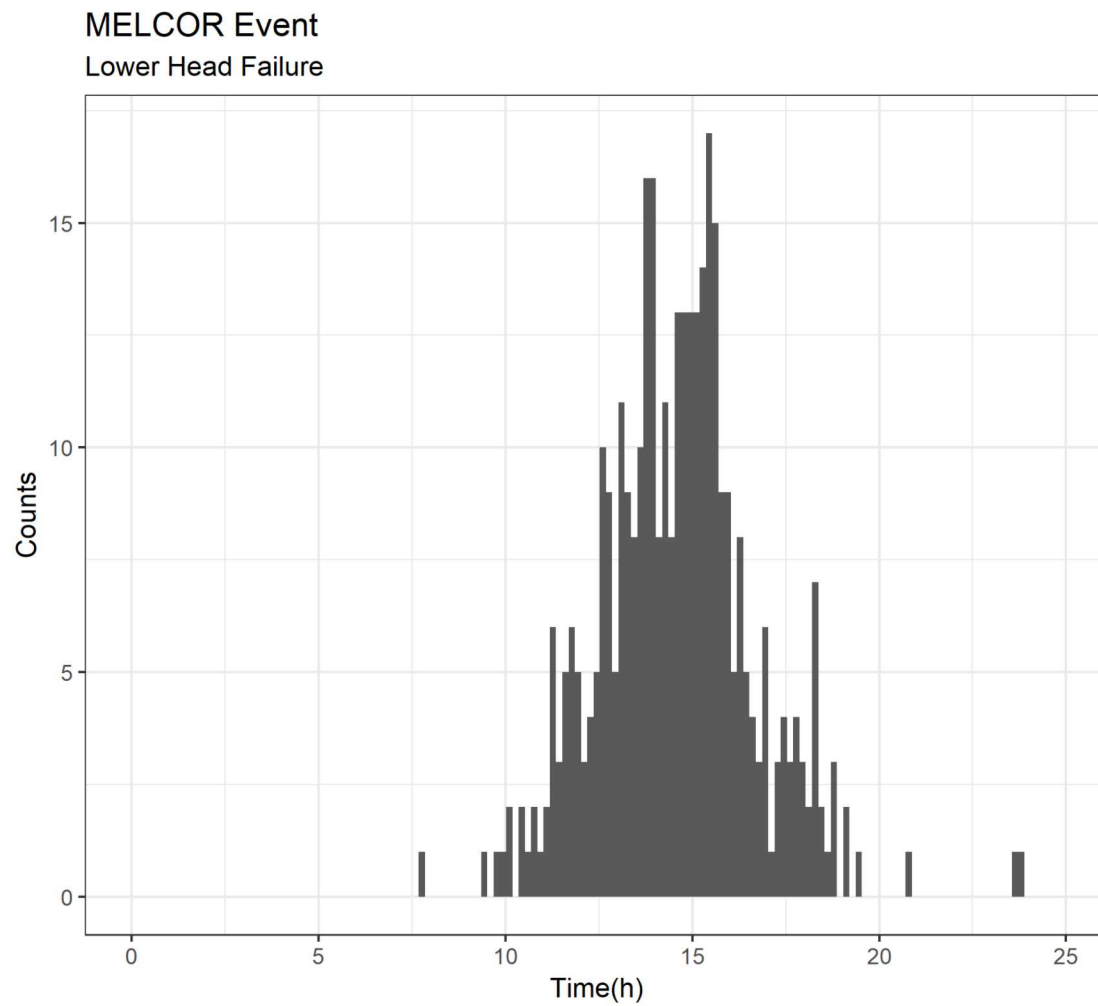
UA Input Parameters

Package	ID	Description	Distribution	Min	Max	Other
COR	1131(2)	Molten Material Holdup Parameters	Scaled Beta	2100	2540	alpha: 3.83, beta: 3
COR	1132(1)	Core Component Failure Parameters	UO2_INT/ZRO2_INT MP_PRC			
COR	1141(2)	Core Melt Breakthrough Candling Parameters	Log Triangle	0.1	2	0.2
COR	1244 (3)	Debris Dryout Heat Flux Correlation: Minimum Debris Porosity	Log Triangle	0.015	1.5	Mode: 0.15
COR	1250 (1)	Conduction Enhancement for Molten Components: Temperature above which enhancement is employed	UO2_INT/ZRO2_INT MP_PRC			
COR	1250 (2)	Conduction Enhancement for Molten Components: Coefficient in enhancement	Log Triangle	0.001	0.1	Mode: 0.01
COR	COR_CCT	Component Critical Minimum Thicknesses	Log Triangle	0.000001	0.0001	Mode: 0.00001
COR	COR_CMT	Candling Secondary Material Transport Parameters	Uniform	0.1	1	-
COR	COR_LP: VFALL	Velocity of falling debris	Log Triangle	0.1	5	Mode: 1.6
MP	UO2_INT: MP_PRC	Material Melting Point	Normal	-	-	Mean: 2479 σ: 83
MP	ZRO2_INT:	Material Melting Point	Normal	-	-	Mean: 2479

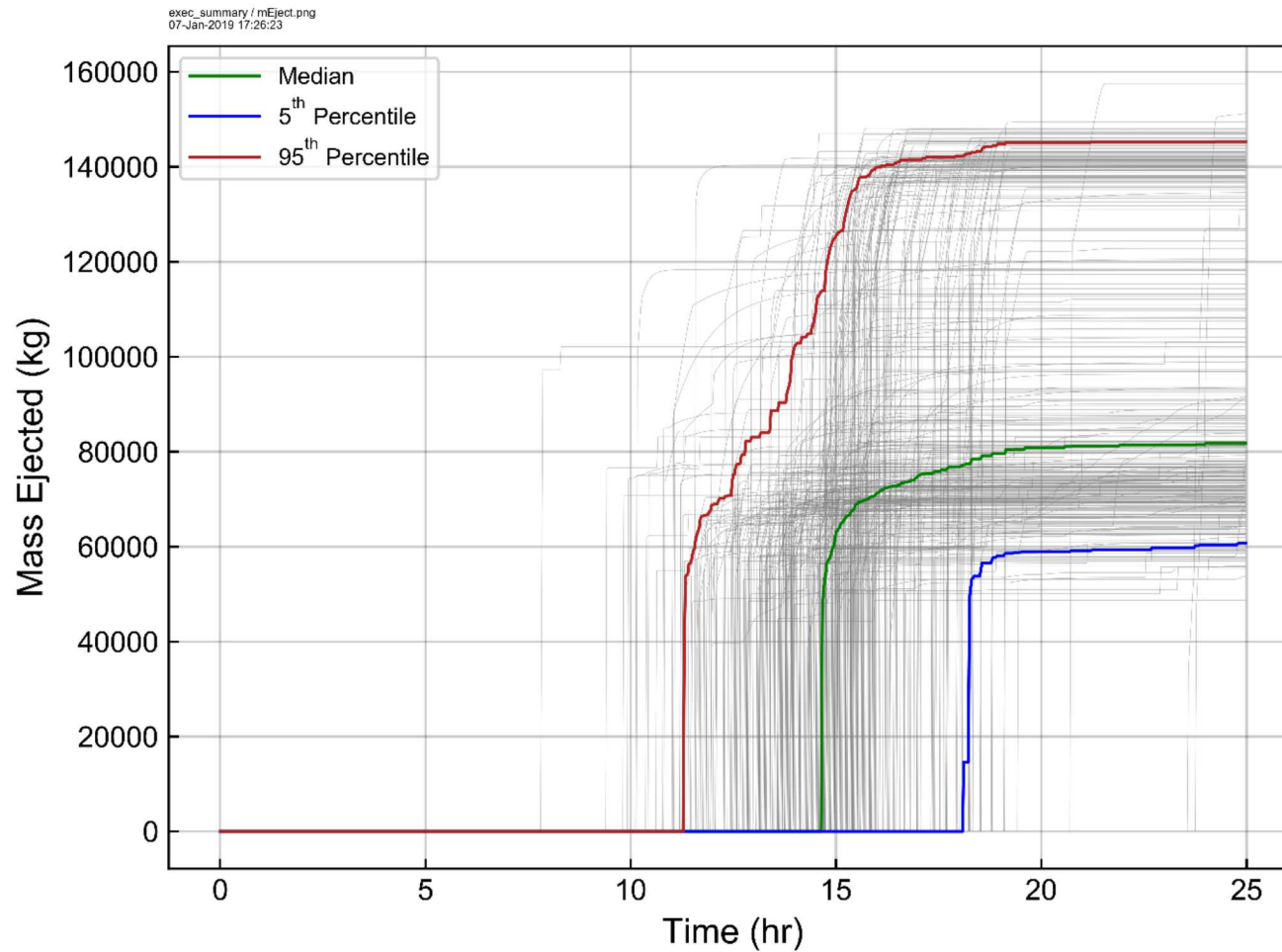
Containment Pressure (DW)



Lower Head Failure

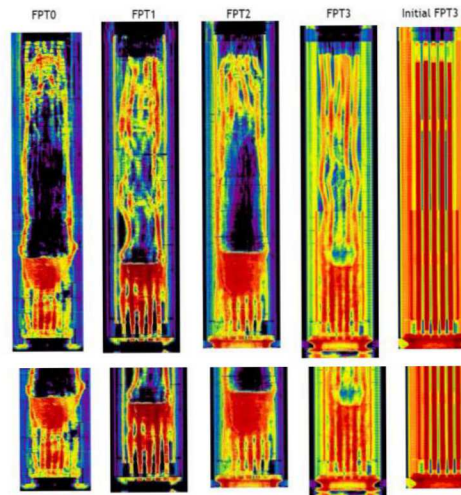


Melt Ejection



Future Plans

- Expand the number of parameters examined
 - Include boundary conditions
 - Injection
 - Leakages
 - Timings
 - Look at more parameters within the COR package
 - Heat transfer
 - Associated CVH relations (quench, etc.)
- Significantly increase the number of runs
 - 1000s, not 100s for each unit
- Increase the length of the simulation
 - Expand from 24hr to 500 hr



RTT SOFTWARE WALKTHROUGH

Current Status of RTT

- Response Technical Tools
 - Based off of the Response Technical Manual: paper-based response manual for a nuclear incident
 - Inform the NRC as to the status and projected scope of a nuclear incident
 - Based on SNL expertise and NRC experience
- Recent developments
 - Steam generator
 - Interface improvements
 - Modeling core recovery
 - RPV and PCV pressure
- User's Manual
 - SAND2018- 9593



NEW INCIDENT

TOOLS

HELP


Installer Build 618

! Response Technical Tools is currently a Development (beta) version of the software. Development versions of this software should NOT be distributed or used for a Response.

Start Your Incident | Choose the type of Incident you wish to assess.

1 Choose Plant

2 Choose Incident Type



**Reactor Incident**

Create a new Reactor Incident for the selected Plant.

**Spent Fuel Incident**

Create a new Spent Fuel Incident for the selected Plant.

Plant State

Time Since Shutdown: 04:09

- Primary Injection
- Steam Generator Dryout
- Core Boiling
- Core Uncovered
- Gap Releases
- Any Fuel Melt
- Hydrogen Deflagration

Development Instal

New Reactor Incident

- Next
- Core Damage Projections
- Estimated Core Damage

- Plant State
- Time Since Shutdown: 02:42
- Primary Injection

Steam Generator Dryout

Core Boiling

Core Uncovered

Gap Releases

Any Fuel Melt

Hydrogen Deflagration

Core Damage Projections

Skip Help

Core Uncovery Time (from Step 2):

User-Defined Input...

Core Uncovery: 0.02 min Since Shutdown

Core Recovery:

Time Since Core Uncovered:

2.67 min

Rate of Core Temperature Change*:

2.00 °F / s

[0.0, 4.20E3]

Estimated Core Temperature:

9.20E2 °F

*The default Rate of Core Temperature Change is 2 °F/sec, based on the RTM recommendation of 1-2 °F/sec. This value should be used unless a different rate of temperature change is known.

Temperature Thresholds...

Core Damage Projections

Time Until Gap Releases from Fuel: 7.33 min

Time Until Local Fuel Relocation: 12.3 min

Time Until Melt-Through of Vessel: 27.3 min

Core Temperature (Fahrenheit)

Time (min)	Core Temperature (°F)	Event
0	~600	Start
7.33	~1800	Gap Releases
12.3	~2400	Local Fuel Relocation
27.3	~4200	Melt-Through of Vessel


View Messages ▼



 Response Technical Tools is currently a Development (beta) version of the software. Development versions of this software should NOT be used in production environments.

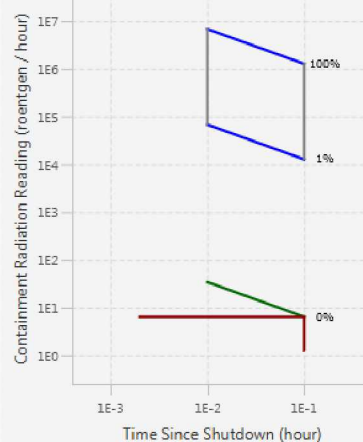
Next

Hydrogen Concentration

 Hydrogen Deflagration

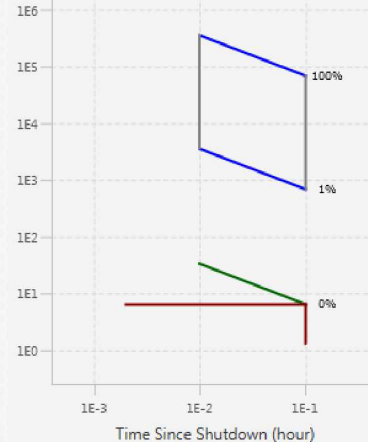
0.00%

% In-Vessel Core Melt

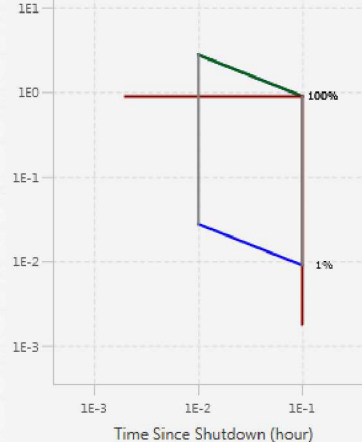


0.01%


% of Gap Activity



% of Normal Coolant Activity



Coolant Concentration

☐ Skip 

Hydrogen Concentration

 Skip Help

Hydrogen Concentration:

4.00

%

[0.0, 100]

Metal-Water Reaction and Core Damage State

Metal-Water Reaction: 20.7232%



HOME

TOOLS

HELP

PWR

Edit Thermal Power

Plant

Monday Aug 22, 2016

Set Time 10:27 CST/MDT

Elapsed: 21:03

Shutdown Time

1

Assess Critical Safety Systems

2

Core Uncovery Determination

3

Estimate Timing of Core Damage

4

Assess Core Damage State

5

Deflagration

Show All Steps

Switch Incidents

Window

Damage Assessment

7

You have 1 Error to resolve.

You have 6 Warnings to review.

View Messages

!

Response Technical Tools is currently a Development (beta) version of the software. Development versions of this software should NOT be used in production environments.

New Reactor Incident

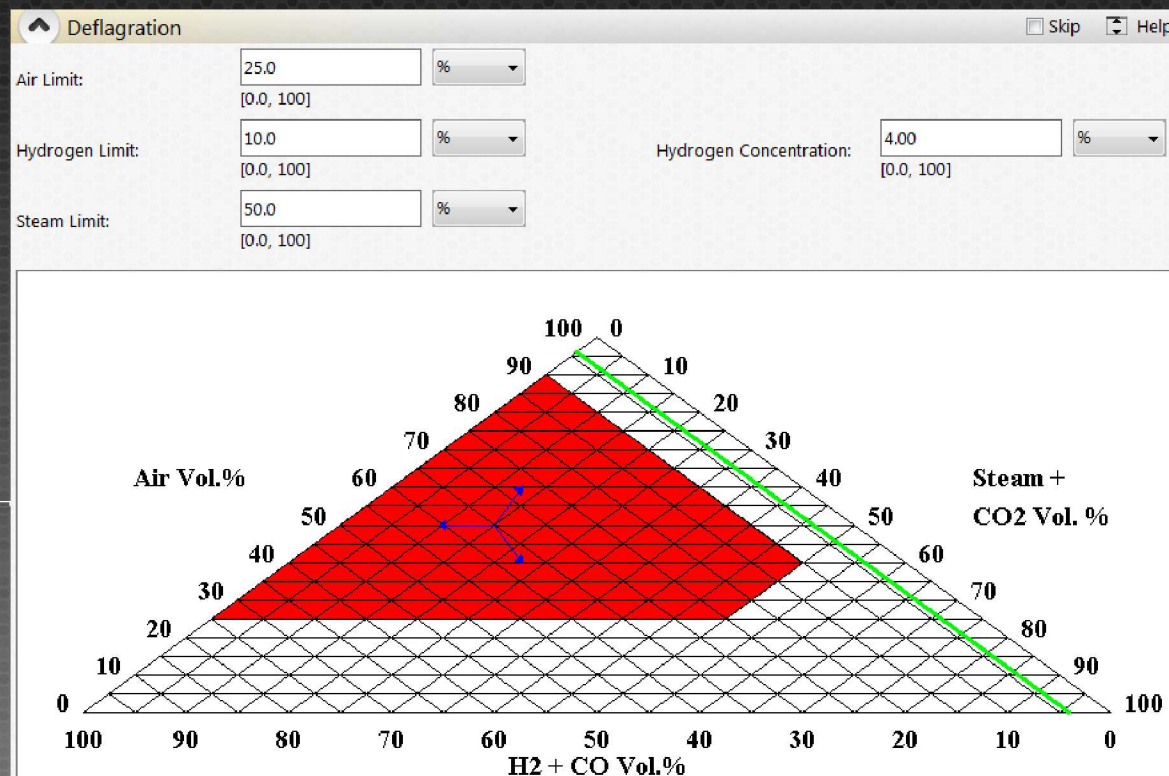
Next

Deflagration

Plant State

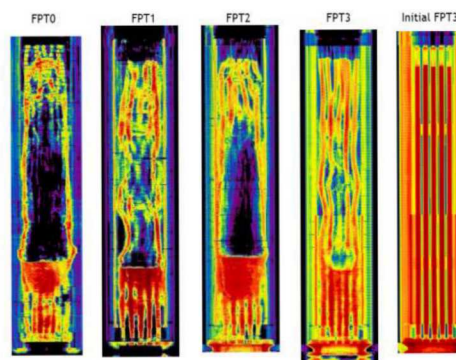
Time Since Shutdown: 21:03

- Primary Injection
- Steam Generator Dryout
- Core Boiling
- Core Uncovered
- Gap Releases
- Any Fuel Melt
- Hydrogen Deflagration





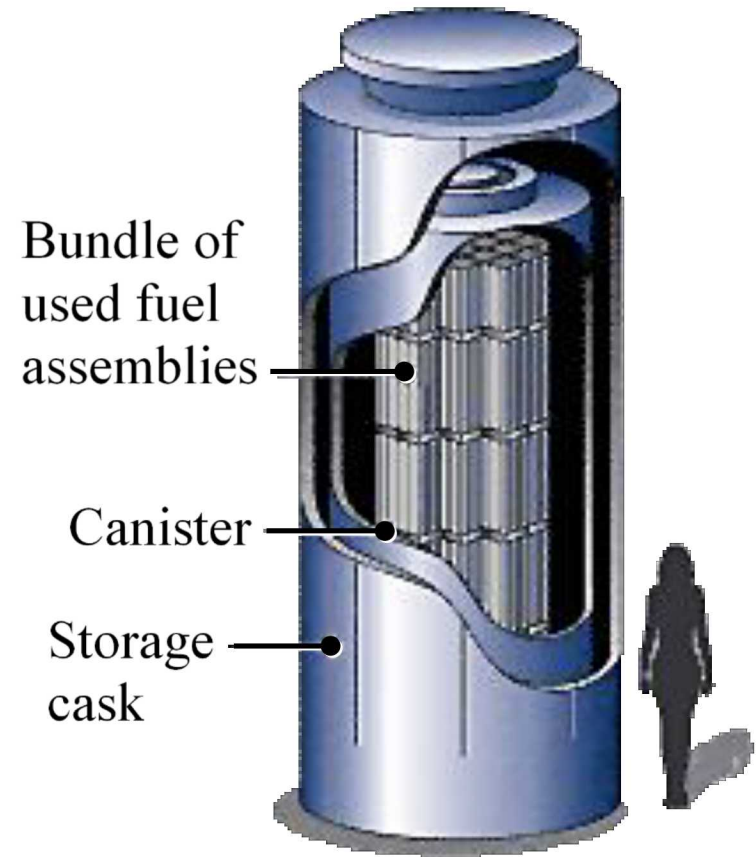
Source: Tokyo Electric Power Company



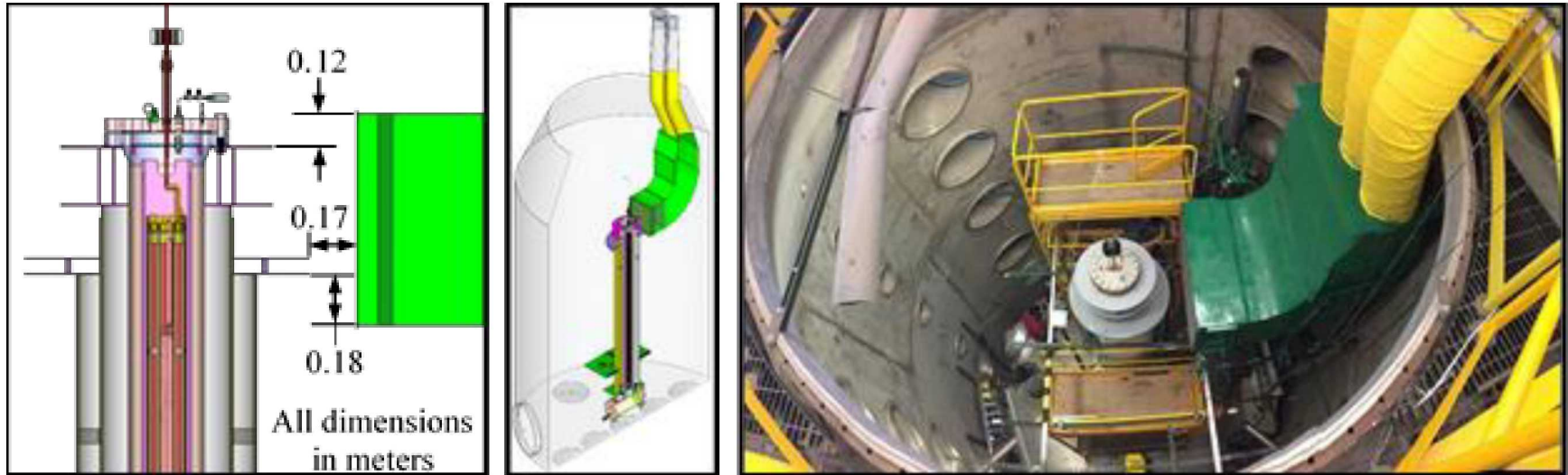
DRY CASK EXAMINATION

Spent Fuel Activities

- SNF under LOCA conditions
- Dry cask storage systems (DCSS)
 - Thermal hydraulic behavior
 - Particulate retention and subsequent stress corrosion cracking
- As more fuel makes its way to DCCS, increased efforts are needed to characterize behavior and potential source terms



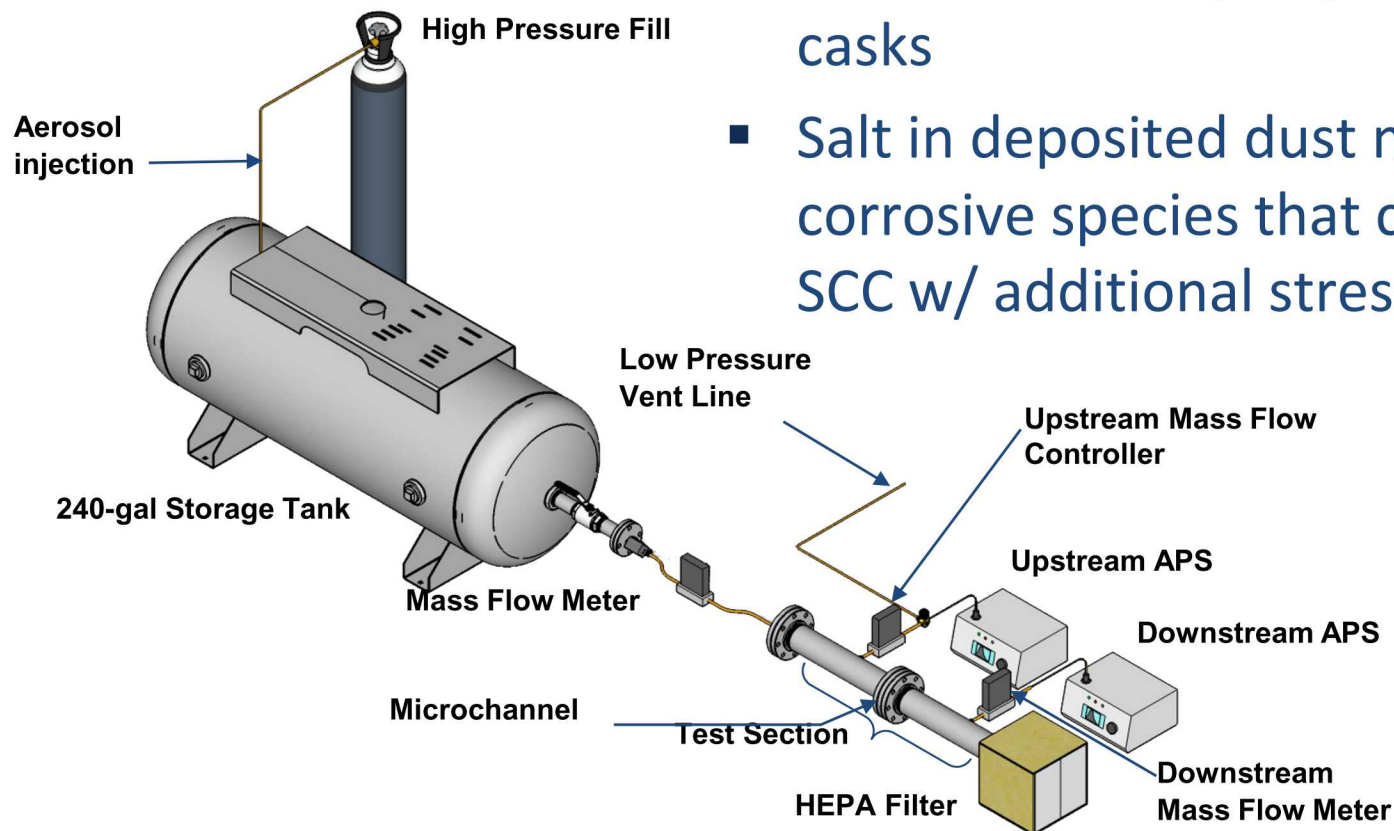
Thermal Hydraulic Behavior



- Incoloy BWR assembly with simulated decay heat load
- Assess peak cladding temperature and air mass flow rate in varying wind and
- Powers and internal pressures ranging from 0.5 to 5.0 kW and 0.3 to 800 kPa pressure conditions

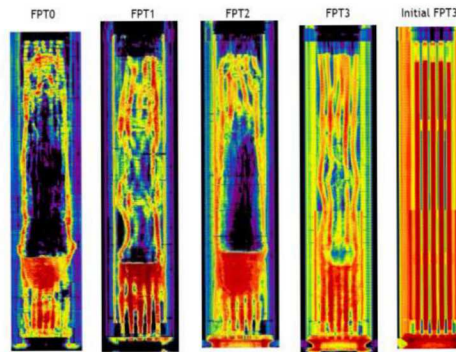
Releases through SCC in Casks

- Developing methods for quantifying potential releases through a stress corrosion crack (SCC) that could form in casks
- Salt in deposited dust may contain corrosive species that cause pitting → SCC w/ additional stress on the system





Source: Tokyo Electric Power Company



QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS?