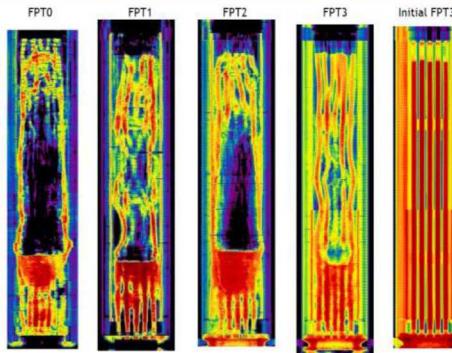


*Exceptional service in the national interest*



Source: Tokyo Electric Power Company



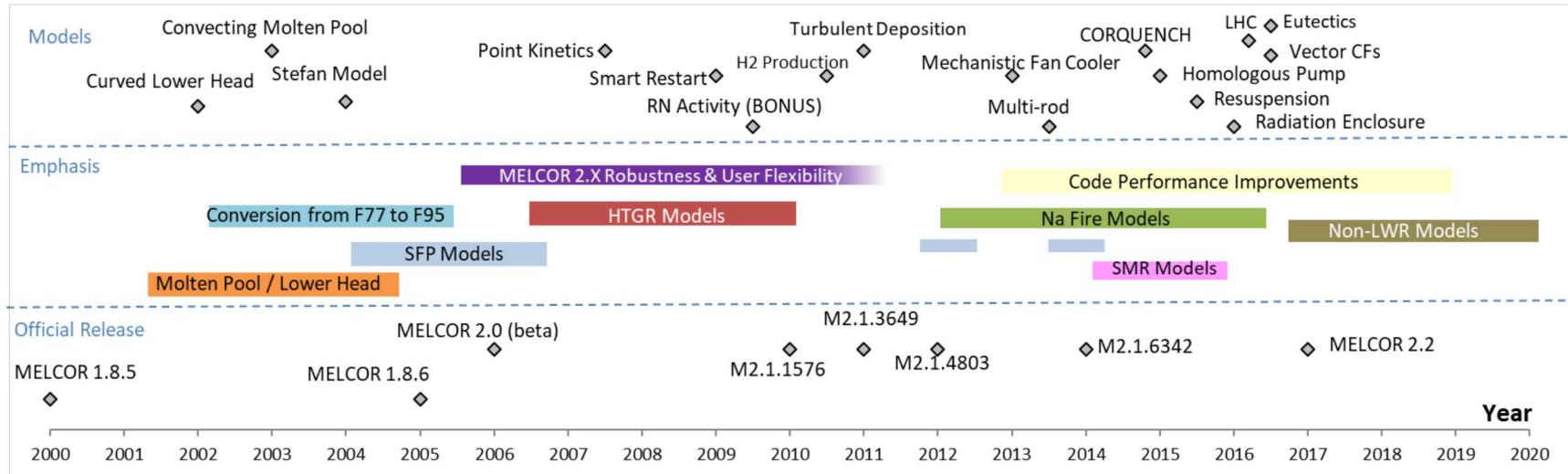
## ONGOING SEVERE ACCIDENT ANALYSIS ACTIVITIES AT SANDIA NATIONAL LABORATORIES

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

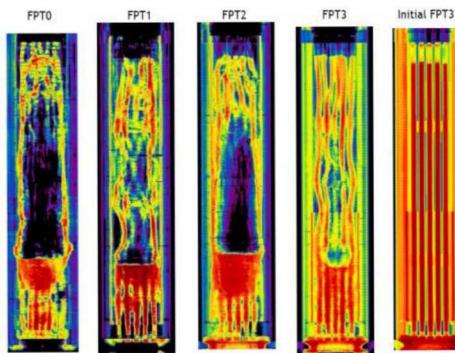


Sandia National Laboratories is a multimission laboratory managed and operated by National Technology and Engineering Solutions of Sandia, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Honeywell International, Inc., for the U.S. Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under contract DE-NA0003525.

# MELCOR Development Activities



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



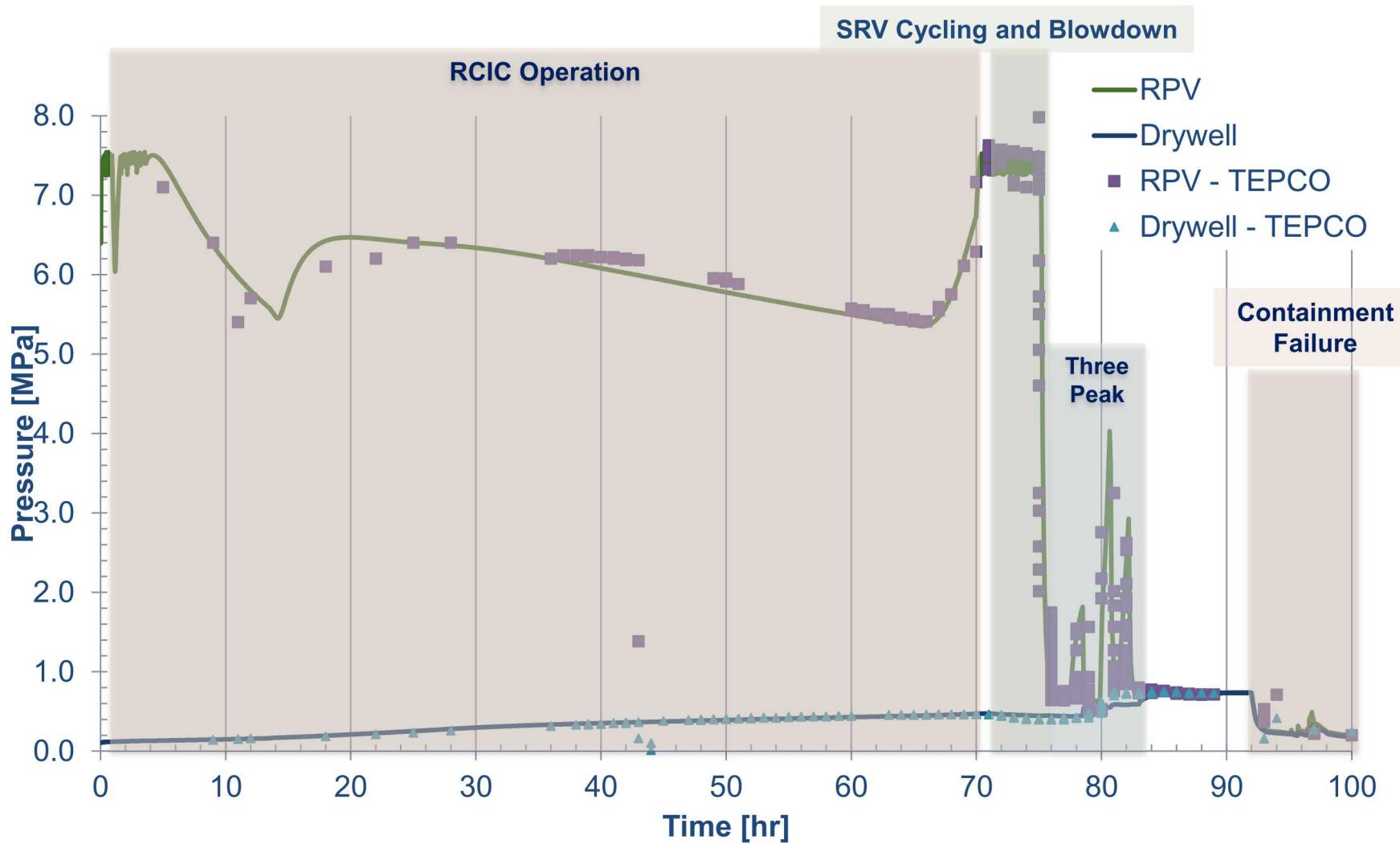
# BSAF PHASE II PROJECT

# Overview of BSAF Phase II

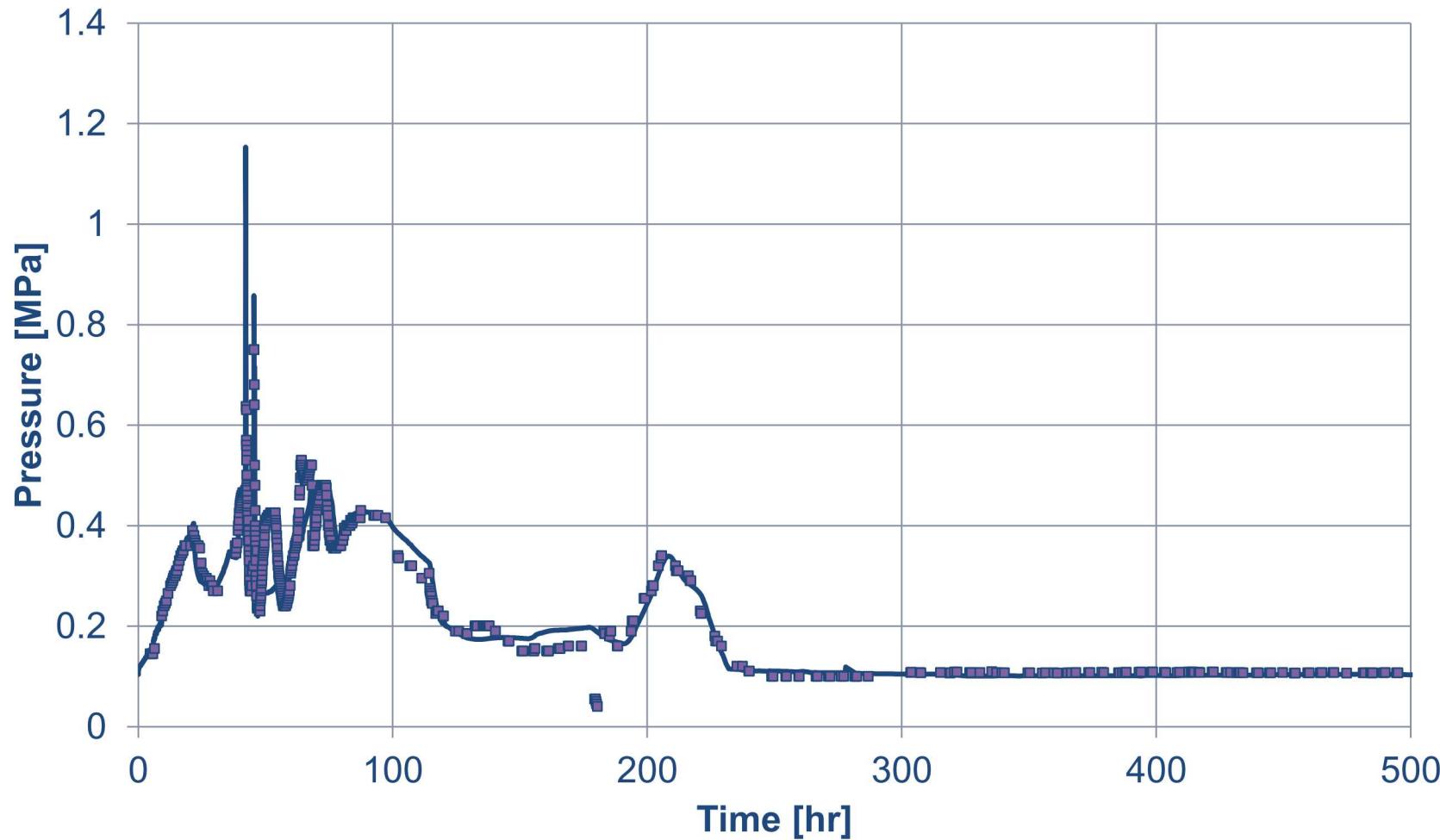


- Benchmark Study of the Accident at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station (BSAF) Project
  - Completed project
  - Completed final report
- Three separate three week long MELCOR simulations
  - 1F1
  - 1F2
  - 1F3
- Single, combined MACCS simulation of the three MELCOR simulations
  - 2017 WRF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

# System Pressures – 1F2



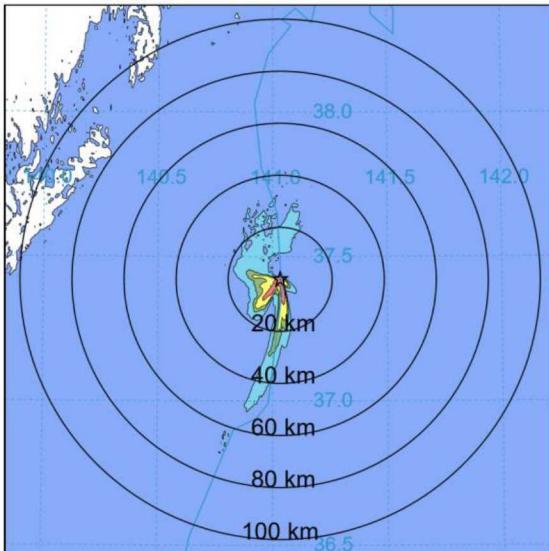
# Drywell Pressure – 1F3



# Coupled MELCOR & MACCS

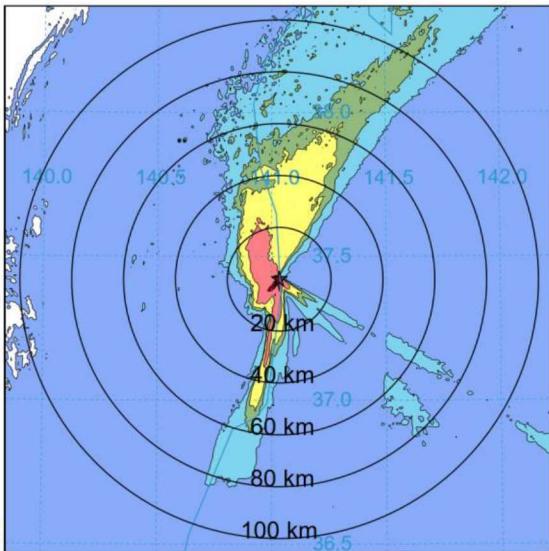
## Assessment of Fukushima-Daiichi Accidents

1F1

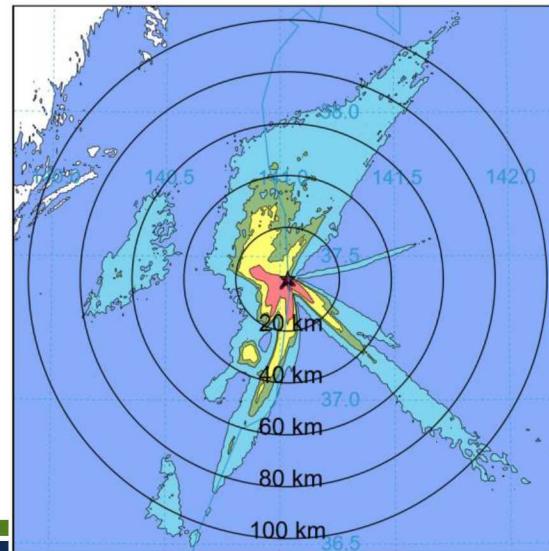


- Evaluate viability of SNL MELCOR source terms by reasonably replicating ground deposition patterns
  - Focus on Cs-137
  - Specific focus on deposition toward the northwest
  - Also focus on overall deposition pattern
- Provide guidance in release timing and magnitude for source term analysts
- Benchmark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

1F2



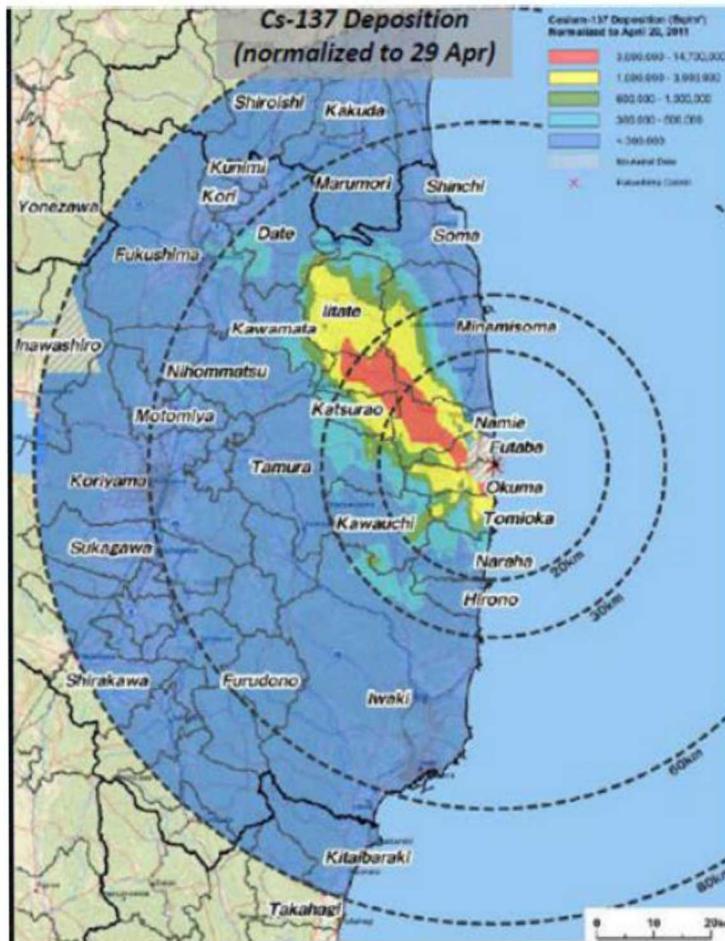
1F3



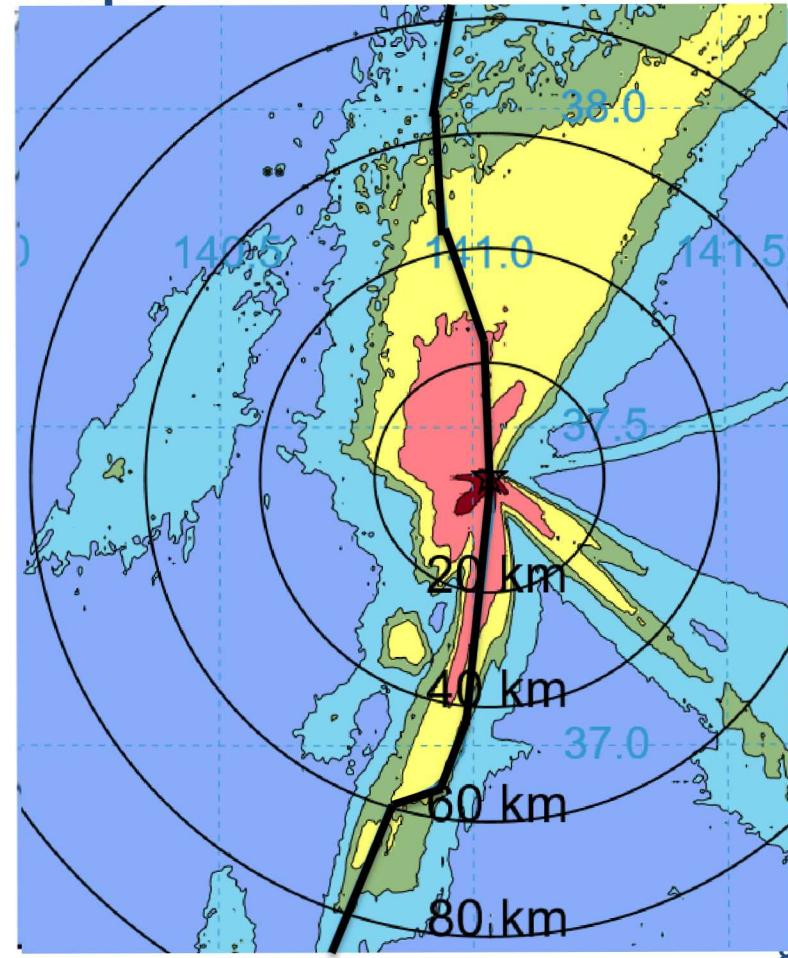
# Coupled MELCOR & MACCS

## Assessment of Fukushima-Daiichi Accidents

### Observed Deposition

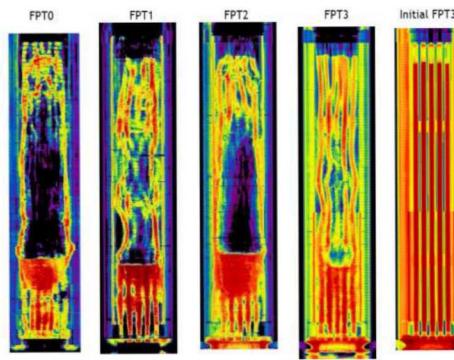


### MELCOR/MACCS Predicted Deposition





Source: Tokyo Electric Power Company

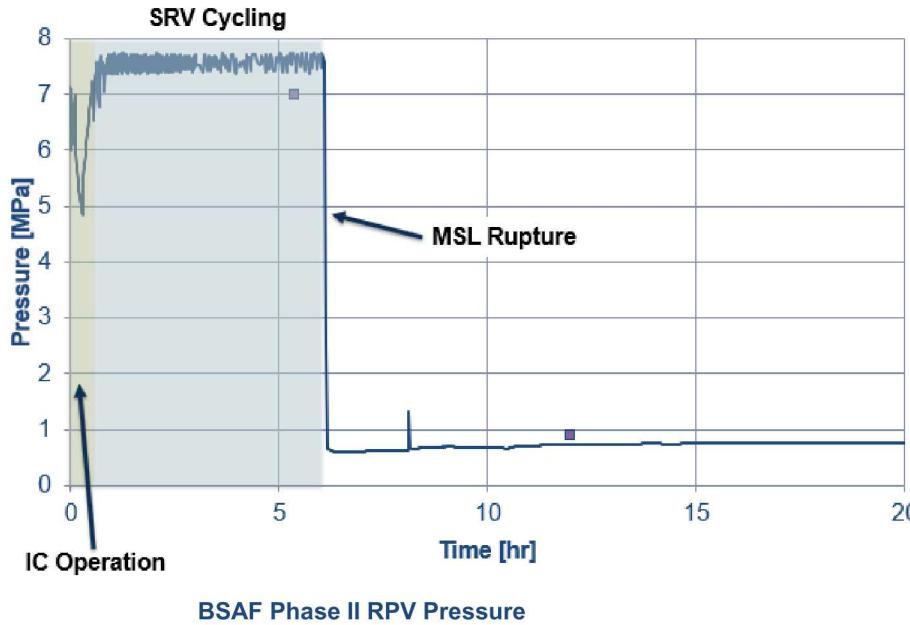


# CORIUM CHARACTERIZATION – MINI UA

# 1F1 Simulation Overview

## Plant Conditions

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



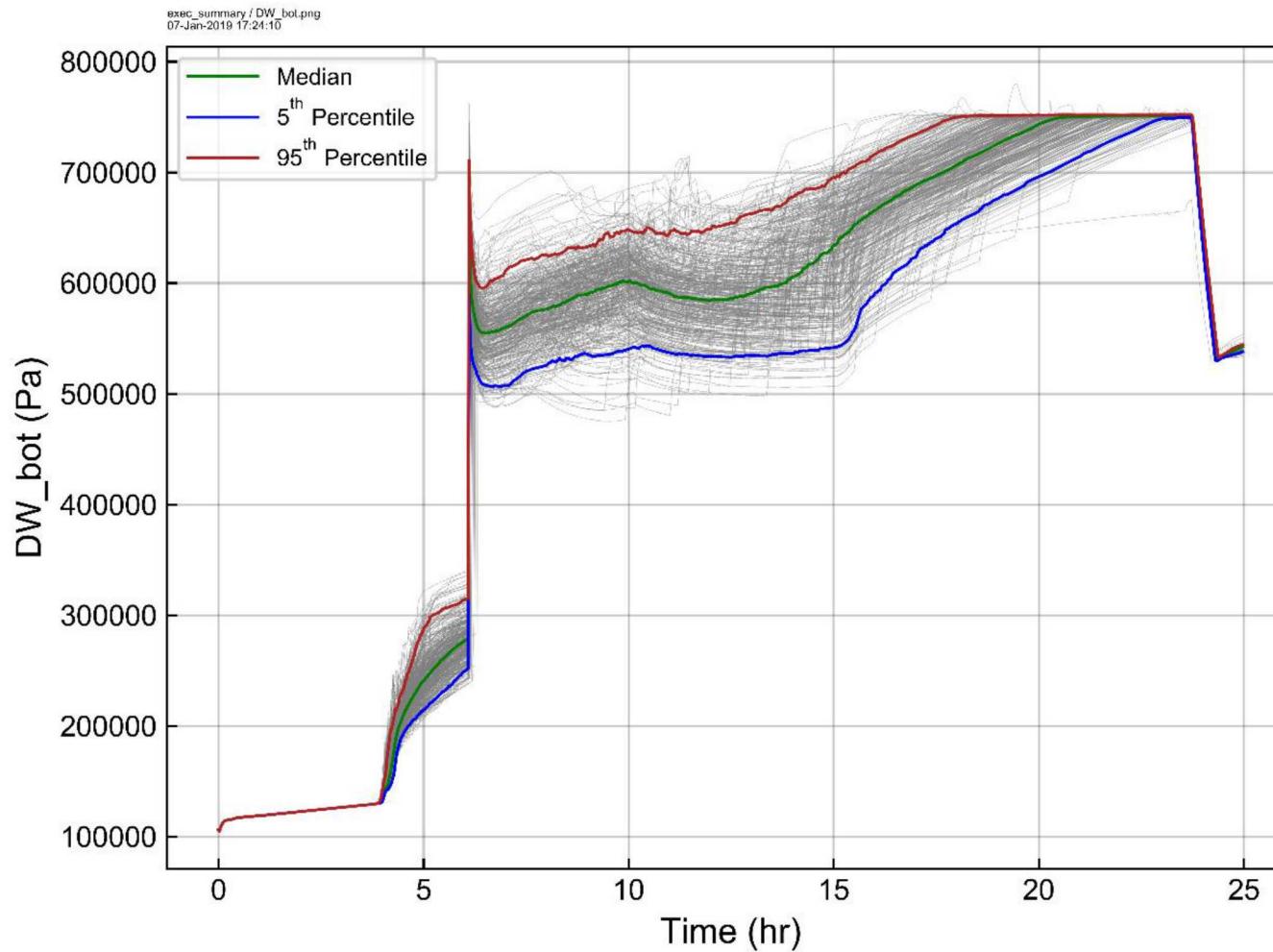
## Boundary Conditions

- 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

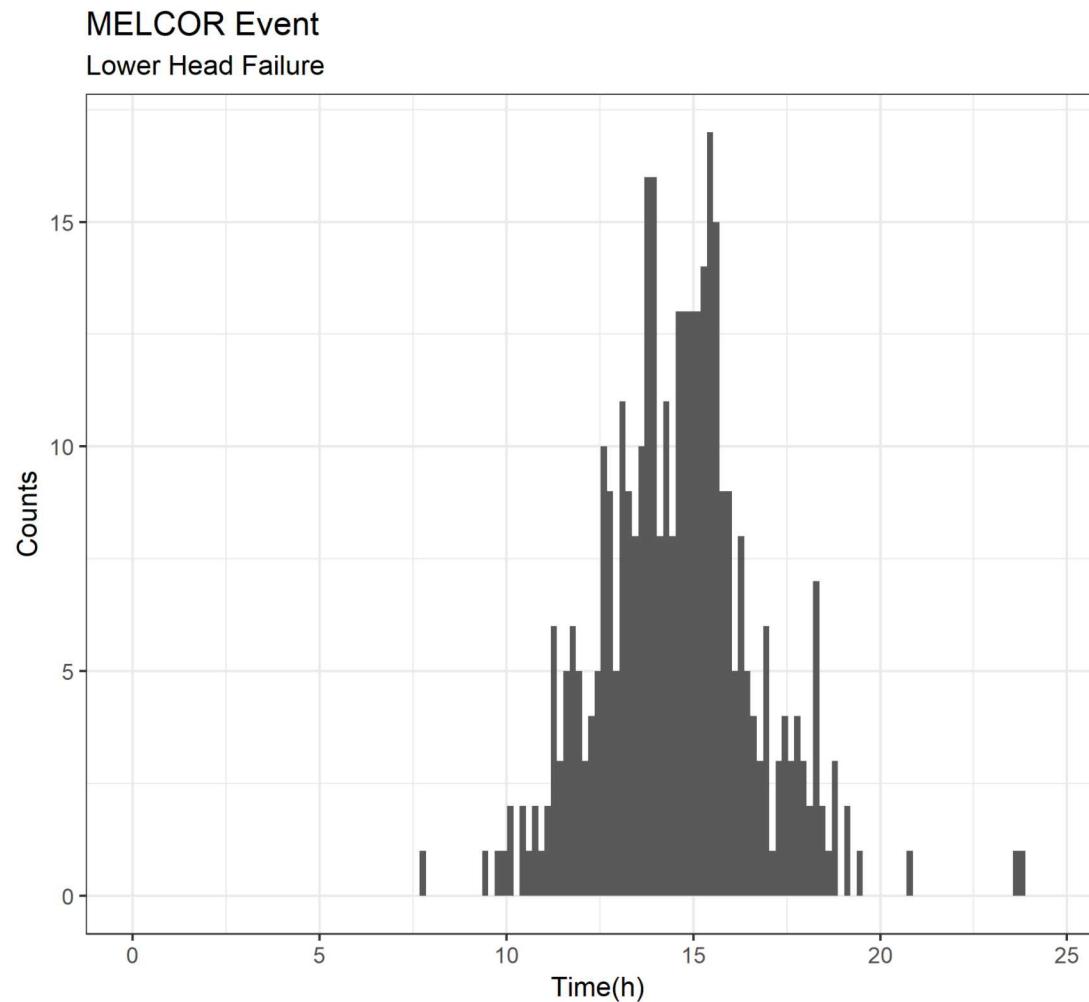
# UA Input Parameters

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	

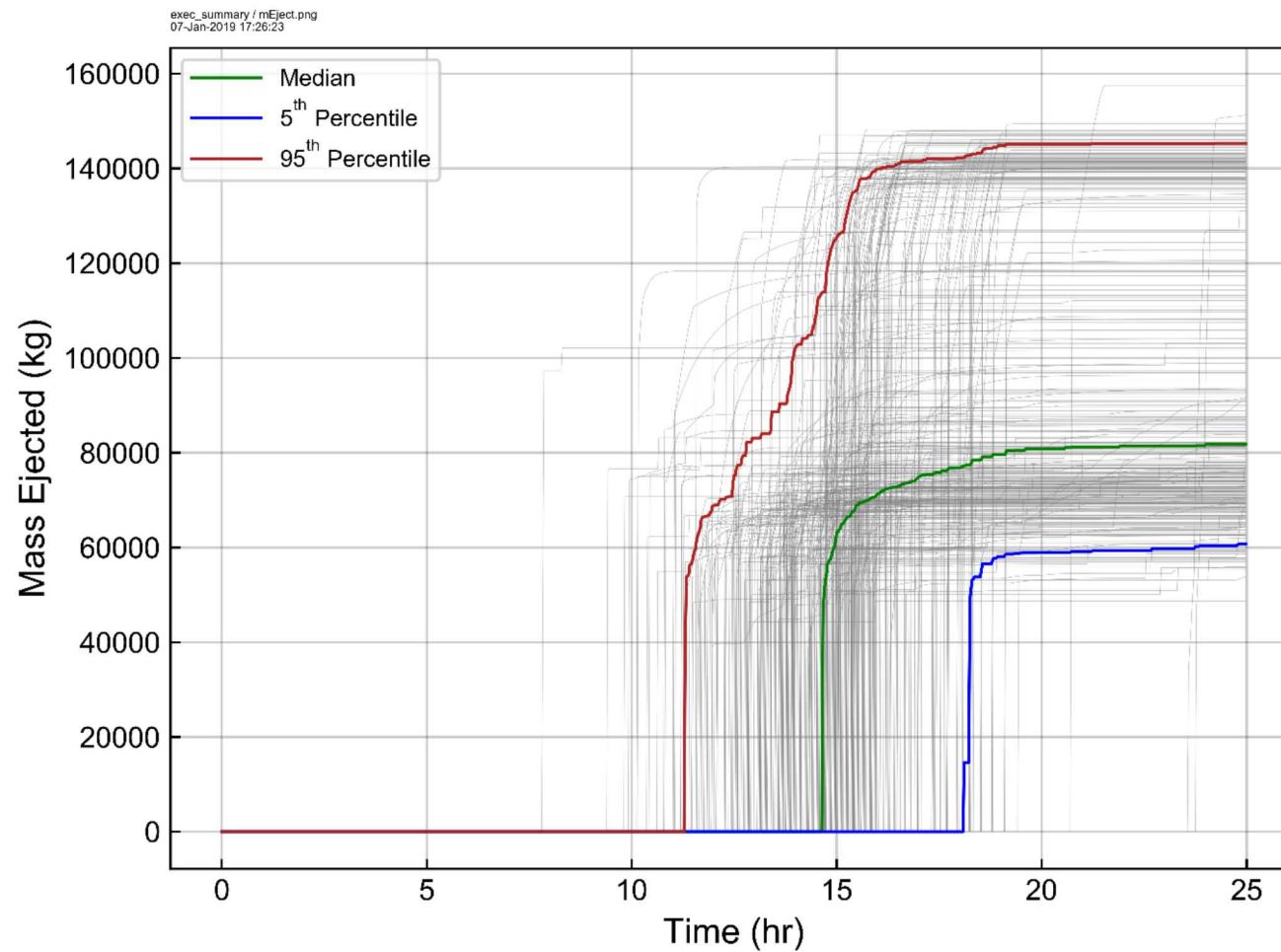
# Containment Pressure (DW)



# Lower Head Failure



# Melt Ejection

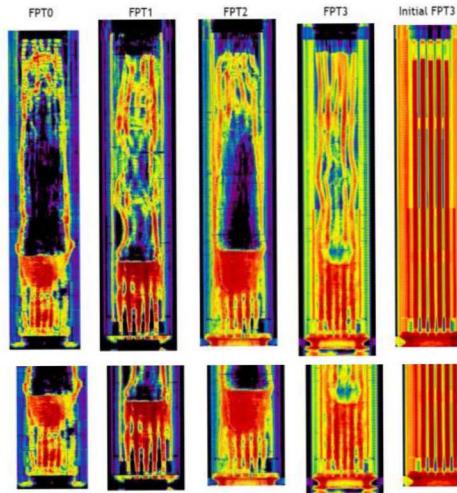


# Future Plans

- 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



Source: Tokyo Electric Power Company

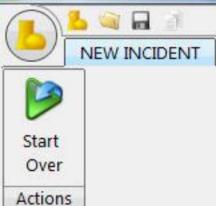


# RTT SOFTWARE WALKTHROUGH

# 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

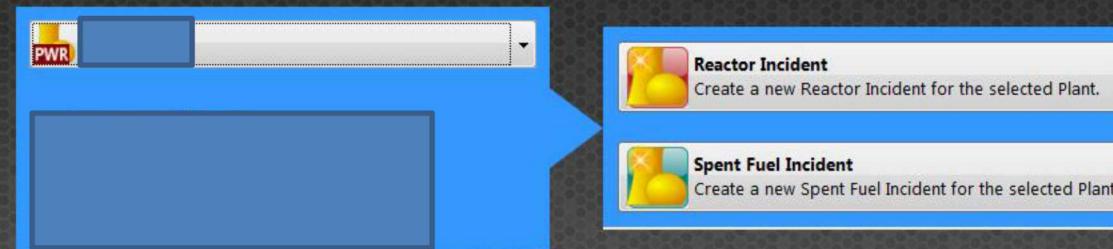


! Response Technical Tools is currently a Development (beta) version of the software. Development versions of this software should NOT be distributed or used for a Response.

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

1 Choose Plant

2 Choose Incident Type





1  The Shutdown Time for the Plant has not been set.

 The Plant State may not be accurately represented until the Shutdown Time is set. Set the Shutdown Time by clicking HOME -> Set Shutdown Time in the Ribbon.

 Response Technical Tools is currently a Development Version. This software should NOT be distributed or used for a Response.

## New Reactor Incident

Next 

Subcritical State

### Subcritical State

Skip  Help

Is the Plant subcritical (succesfully shut down)?  Yes  No  Don't Know Yet

Check all that apply:

- All rods fully inserted
- Source range monitor count trend decreasing
- Boration in progress

Enter the steps taken to reach these conclusions.

### Edit the Plant Shutdown Time

Shutdown Time: 08/22/2016  10:27  CST/MDT (UTC-06:00) 

Save

Clear

Cancel

Core Coverage

### Core Coverage

Is the core covered now?  Yes  No  Don't Know Yet

Will the core remain covered in the long-term?  Yes  No  Don't Know Yet

Enter the steps taken to reach this conclusion.

Water Injection

### Water Injection

Skip  Help

Is sufficient water being injected to remove the decay heat?  Yes  No  Don't Know Yet

Confirm your assessment of the water injection.



HOME

TOC

DIS

HELP

Table

Local Time: Mon Aug 22 10:31:

PWR

Edit Thermal Power

## Plant

Shutdown Tim

## Assess Critical Safety Systems

2

## Estimate Timing Core Damage

## Assess Co Damage Si

5

on Show  
Ster

A small icon showing two overlapping windows, representing the 'Switch Incidents' function.

 You have 0 Errors to resolve.  
 You have 3 Warnings to review

## View Warnings ▾

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

## New Reactor Incident

Core Uncovery has occurred, as determined by user-defined core uncovery time.

Reactor Vessel Water Levels

Top of Active Fuel: (-2.00E3, 2.00E3) in

Bottom of Active Fuel: (-2.00E3, 2.00E3) in

Top of Vessel: (-2.00E3, 2.00E3) in

Bottom of Vessel: (-2.00E3, 2.00E3) in

User-Defined Core Uncovery

Reactor Vessel Water Levels

Abs Water Level vs. Time Since Shutdown

Plant State

Time Since Shutdown: 04:09

Primary Injection

Steam Generator Dryout

Core Boiling

Core Uncovered

Gap Releases

Any Fuel Melt

Hydrogen Deflagration

Core Uncovery

Predict Core Uncovery Using:  All Points  Last 2 Points

Core Uncovery

Based on water level readings, are there indications that core uncovery is imminent?  Yes  No  Don't Know Yet

Confirm your assessment of imminent core uncovery.

HOME TOOLS HELP

PWR Edit Thermal Power

Monday Aug 22, 2016  
Set Time 10:27 CST/MDT  
Elapsed: 02:42

Plant 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

Damage Assessment

Switch Incidents Window

1 ! Step 1->Water Injection: Sufficient water is not being injected to remove decay heat.

! Response Technical Tools is currently a Development (beta) version of the software. Development versions of this software

## New Reactor Incident

! Core Damage Projections

Core Damage Projections

Estimated Core Damage

Next >

Core Uncovery Time (from Step 2): User-Defined Input... Core Uncovery: 0.02 min Since Shutdown

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

Plant State ?

Time Since Shutdown: 02:42

Primary Injection

Steam Generator Dryout

Core Boiling

Core Uncovered

Gap Releases

Any Fuel Melt

Hydrogen Deflagration

Core Temperature (Fahrenheit)

HOME TOOLS HELP

PWR Edit Thermal Power

Plant

Monday Aug 22, 2016 10:27 CST/MDT Elapsed: 20:37 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

Damage Assessment

Switch Incidents Window

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 a production environment.

## New Reactor Incident

[Next >](#)

**Sprays On**

Containment Radiation 0.00% (Green)

Containment Release 0.01% (Yellow)

Coolant Concentration 100% (Red)

Hydrogen Concentration 100% (Red)

**Containment Radiation Reading (roentgen / hour)**

Time Since Shutdown (hour): 1E-3, 1E-2, 1E-1

Containment Radiation Reading (roentgen / hour): 1E0, 1E1, 1E2, 1E3, 1E4, 1E5, 1E6, 1E7

**Containment Radiation Reading (roentgen / hour)**

Time Since Shutdown (hour): 1E-3, 1E-2, 1E-1

Containment Radiation Reading (roentgen / hour): 1E0, 1E1, 1E2, 1E3, 1E4, 1E5, 1E6, 1E7

**Containment Radiation Reading (roentgen / hour)**

Time Since Shutdown (hour): 1E-3, 1E-2, 1E-1

Containment Radiation Reading (roentgen / hour): 1E-3, 1E-2, 1E-1, 1E0, 1E1, 1E2, 1E3, 1E4, 1E5, 1E6, 1E7

**Plant State**

Time Since Shutdown: 20:37

**Primary Injection**

**Steam Generator Dryout**

**Core Boiling**

**Core Uncovered**

**Gap Releases**

**Any Fuel Melt**

**Hydrogen Deflagration**

**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%

5% Clad 10% Start 20% Possible 30% Possible



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

6

Show All Steps

7

Switch Incidents

Window

 7 You have 1 Error to resolve.  
 You have 6 Warnings to review.

View Messages

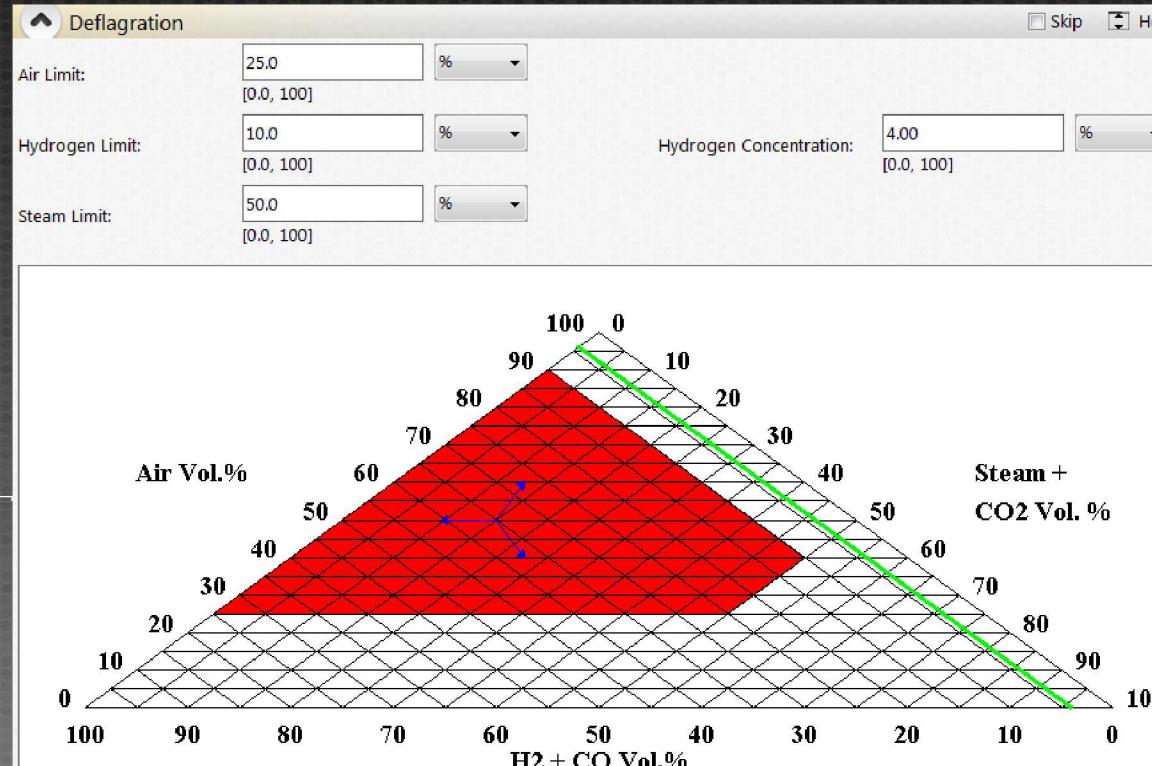


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## New Reactor Incident

Next

## Deflagration

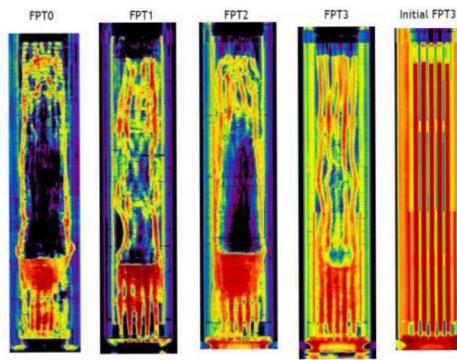


## Plant State



Time Since Shutdown: 21:03

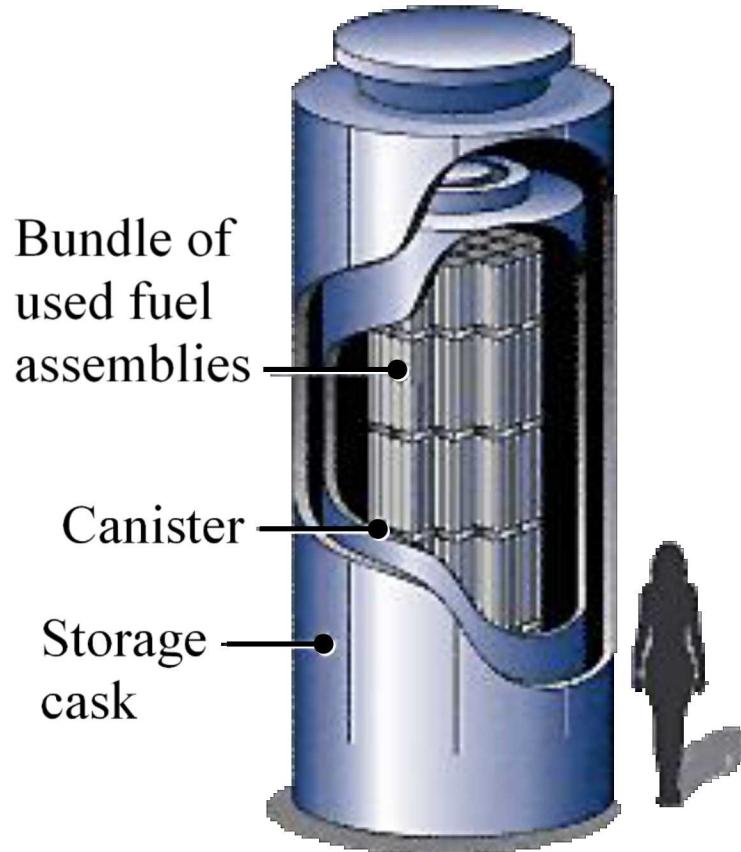
- Primary Injection
- Steam Generator Dryout
- Core Boiling
- Core Uncovered
- Gap Releases
- Any Fuel Melt
- Hydrogen Deflagration



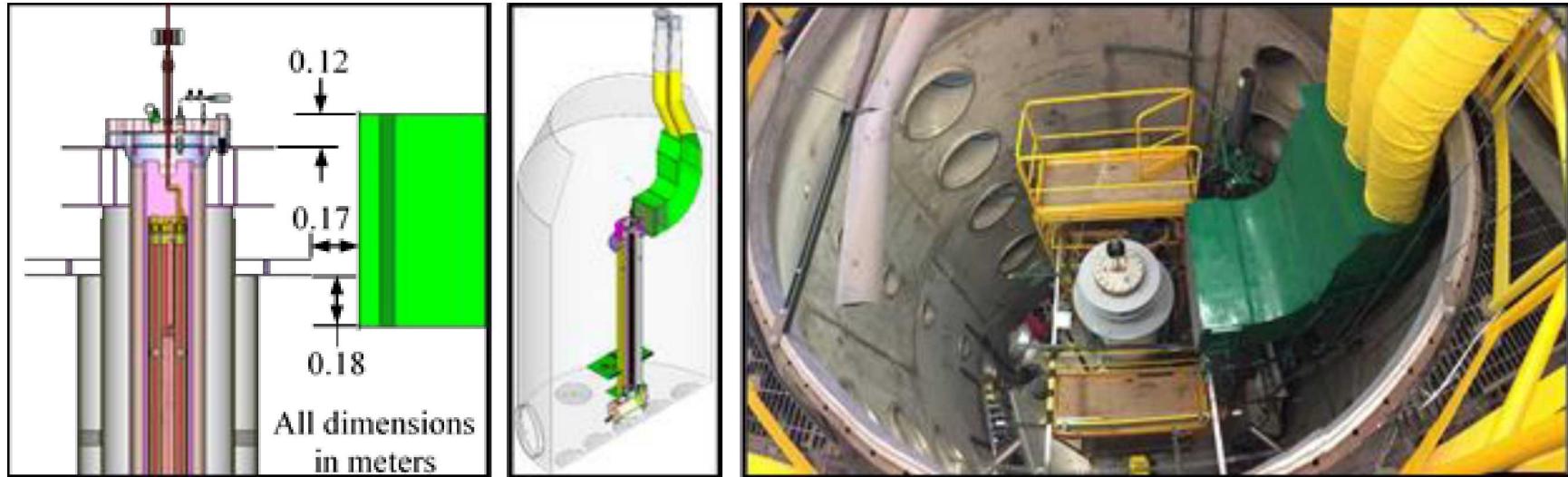
# DRY CASK EXAMINATION

# 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



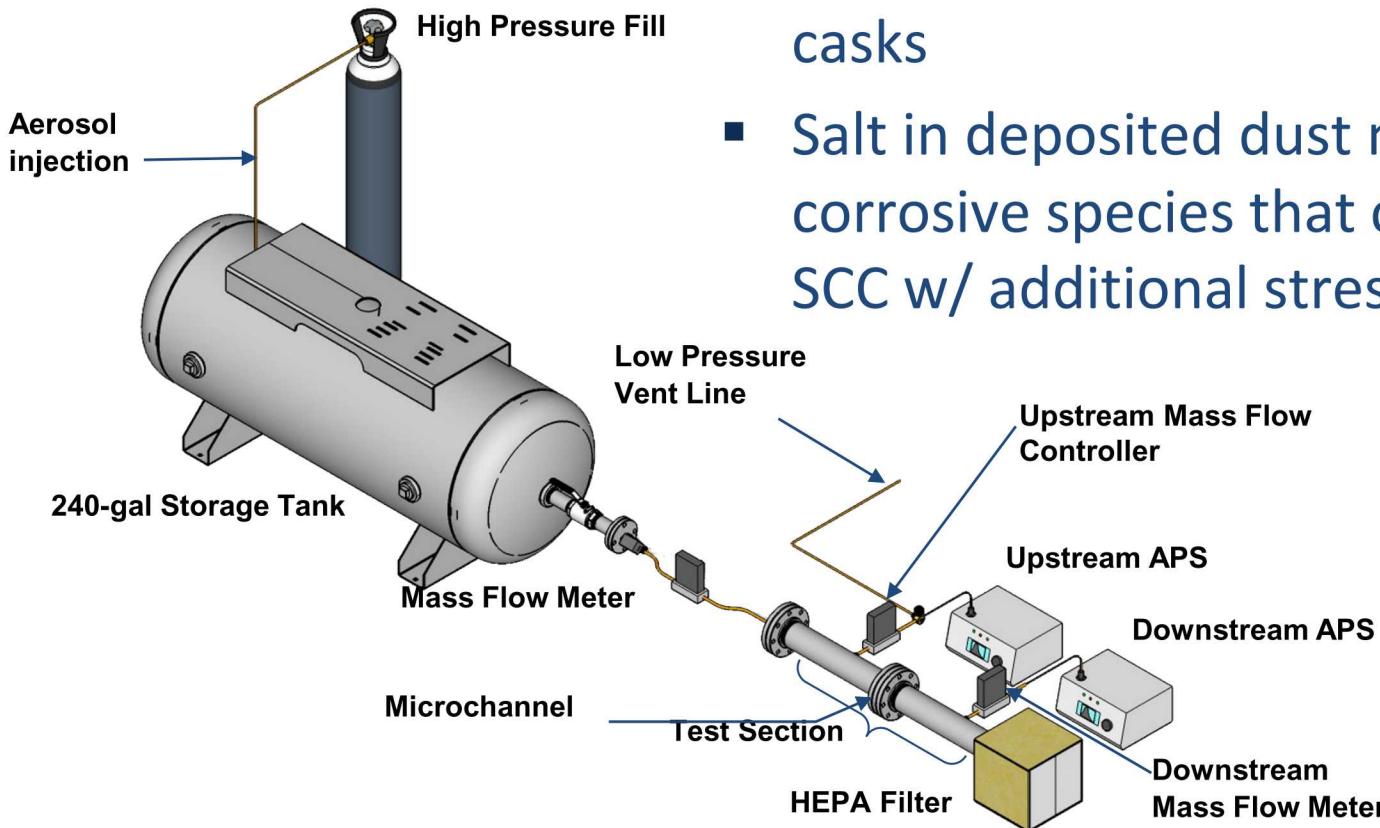
# Thermal Hydraulic Behavior



- Incoloy BWR assembly with simulated decay heat load
- Assess peak cladding temperature and airmass 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

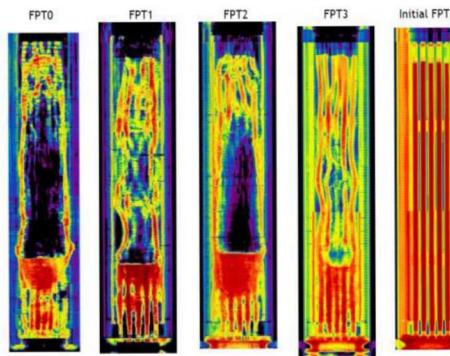
# Releases through SCC in Casks

- 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?