

MELCOR Code Coupling

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PRESENTED BY

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Why code coupling with MELCOR?

MELCOR is a fully-integrated, system-level computer code

- Prior to the development of MELCOR, separate effects codes within the Source Term Code Package (STCP) were run independently
- Results were manually transferred between codes leading to a number of challenges
 - transferring data
 - ensuring consistency in data and properties
 - capturing the coupling of physics

Advantages of using a fully-integrated tool for source term analysis

- Integrated accident analysis is necessary to capture the complex coupling between a myriad of interactive phenomenon involving movement of fission products, core materials, and safety systems.
- A calculation performed with a single, integrated code as opposed to a distributed system of codes reduces errors associated with transferring data downstream from one calculational tool to the next.
- Performing an analysis with a single integrated code assures that the results are repeatable.
- Methods for performing uncertainty analysis with an integrated tool such as MELCOR are well established.
- Time step issues are internally resolved within the integral code

However, the rare need for coupling to MELCOR may still exist

- Development of new models for possible future integration into the code
- Internal requirement for using a specific code to model a particular aspect of the source term calculation.

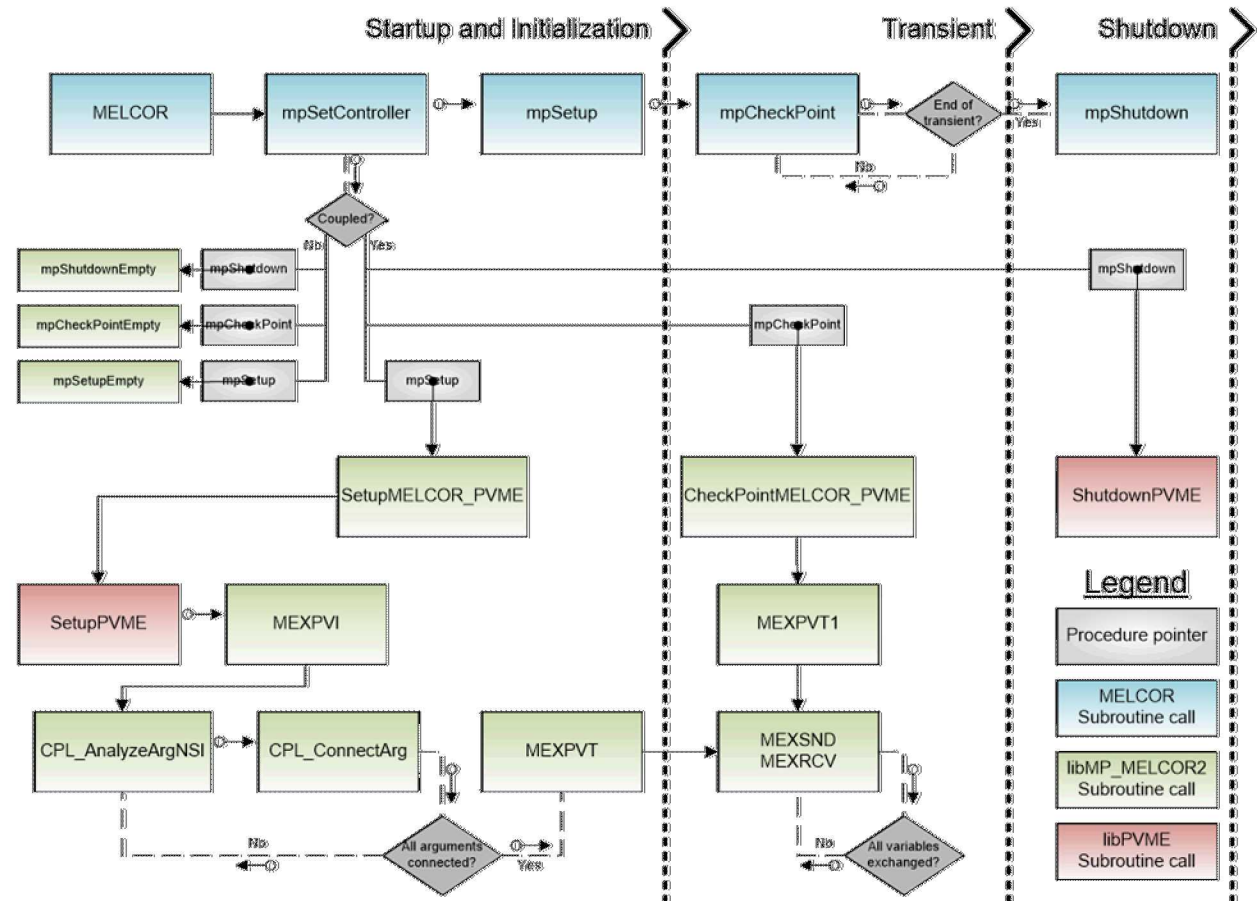
Explicit Coupling with Control Functions - PVM

PVM coupling is routinely used by at least one MELCOR licensee

- Coupling between RELAP and MELCOR v2 (containment and primary system simulated by different codes)
- Interface was updated, formalized, and documented in 2013.

PVM Coupling Requirements

- Parallel Virtual Machine (PVM) software
 - PVMEXEC Program – Developed by Idaho National Laboratory (INL).
 - PVM Library – The Parallel Virtual Machine (PVM) software library –maintained by Oak Ridge National Laboratory
- FORTRAN 2003 compliant compiler



Alternate (Simplified Means of Coupling) MELCOR 'READ' and L-READ' Control Functions



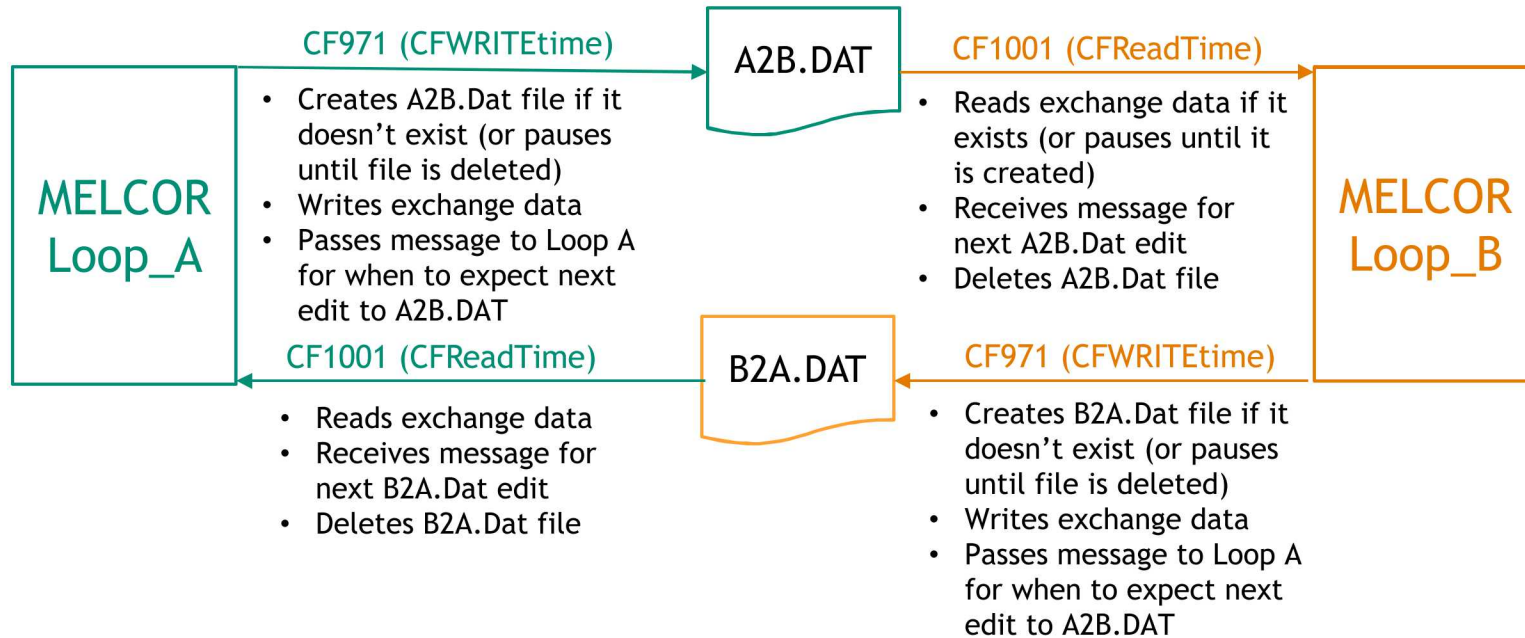
Change actual value of control function thru READ (for REAL-valued) and L-READ (for LOGICAL-valued) option during a MELCOR run

- Requires a new file containing name of CF and new value
 - New value type must match type of CF (REAL or LOGICAL)
 - New file name specified on "EXEC_CFEFILE" record
- Can be used to simply turn-on or –off a valve without stopping and restarting a calculation
- Data file is immediately deleted after it is read by the CF

Similarly, a WRITE type CF was developed to write to a changedata file.

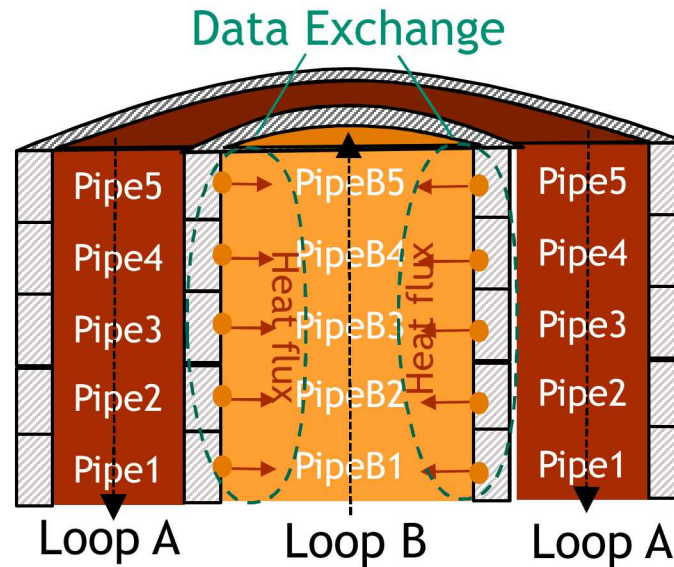
- Writes the time channel and a number of output variables to an exchange file
- Does not delete this output file
- Skips writing to the file until the file has been deleted externally.

Simple Explicit Coupling with Read/Write Control Functions

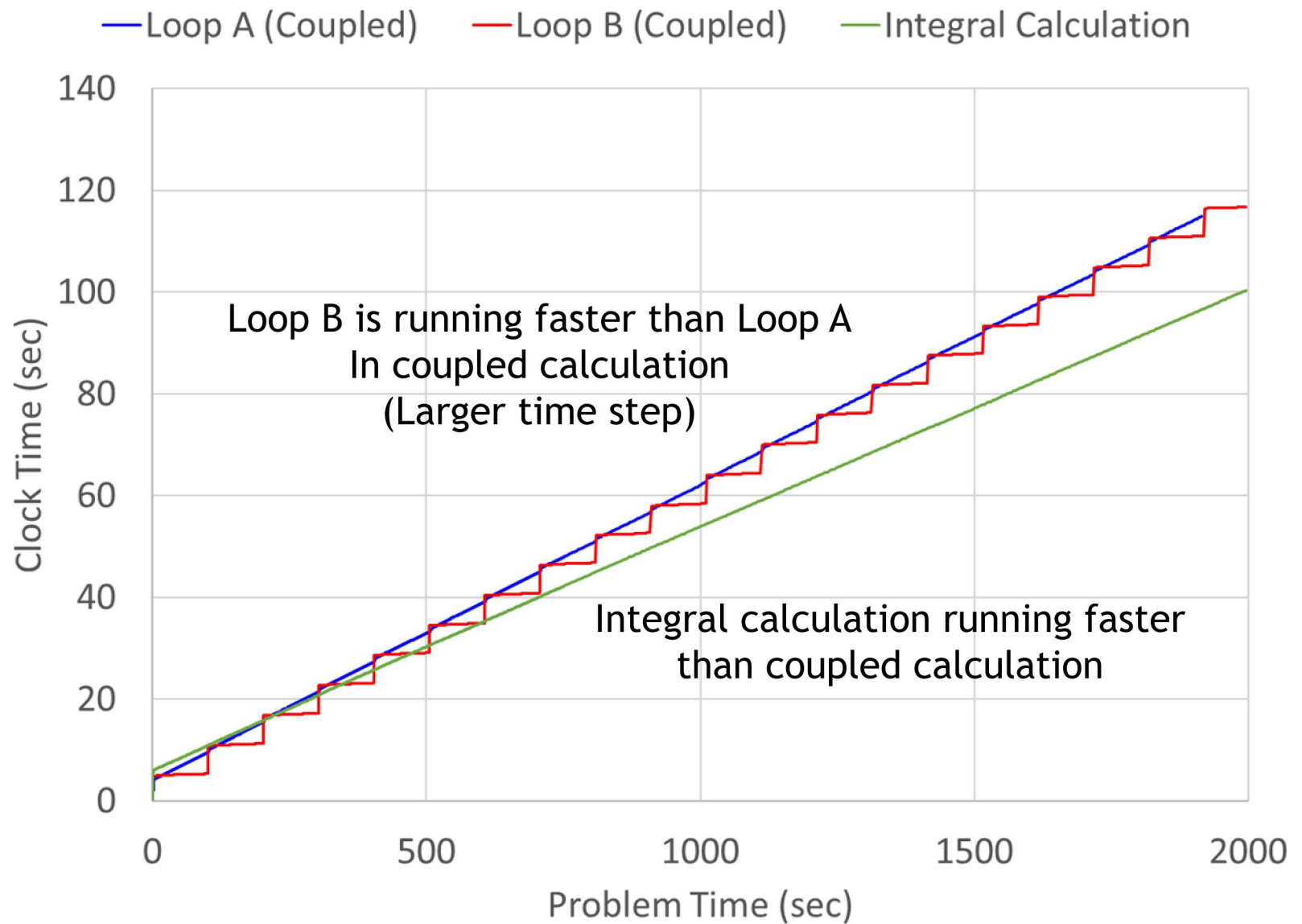


Loop_A	Loop_B
EXEC_CFEXFILE B2A.DAT ...	EXEC_CFEXFILE A2B.DAT ...
CF_ID 'CFreadTime' 1001 READ	CF_ID 'CFreadTime' 1001 READ
CF_ID 'CFWRITEtime' 971 WRITE	CF_ID 'CFWRITEtime' 971 WRITE
CF_MSC 'CFreadTime'	CF_MSC 'CFreadTime'
CF_ARG 1 ! NARG CHARG	CF_ARG 1
1 CF-VALU('CFreadTime') 1.00 0.0	1 CF-VALU('CFreadTime') 1.0 1.0
EXEC_CFEXFILE 'B2A.DAT' - 'CFreadTime'	EXEC_CFEXFILE A2B.DAT - 'CFreadTime'
EXEC_CFEXWRITE '..\LOOPB\A2B.DAT'	EXEC_CFEXWRITE '..\LOOPA\B2A.DAT'

Simple Coupling Test Problem

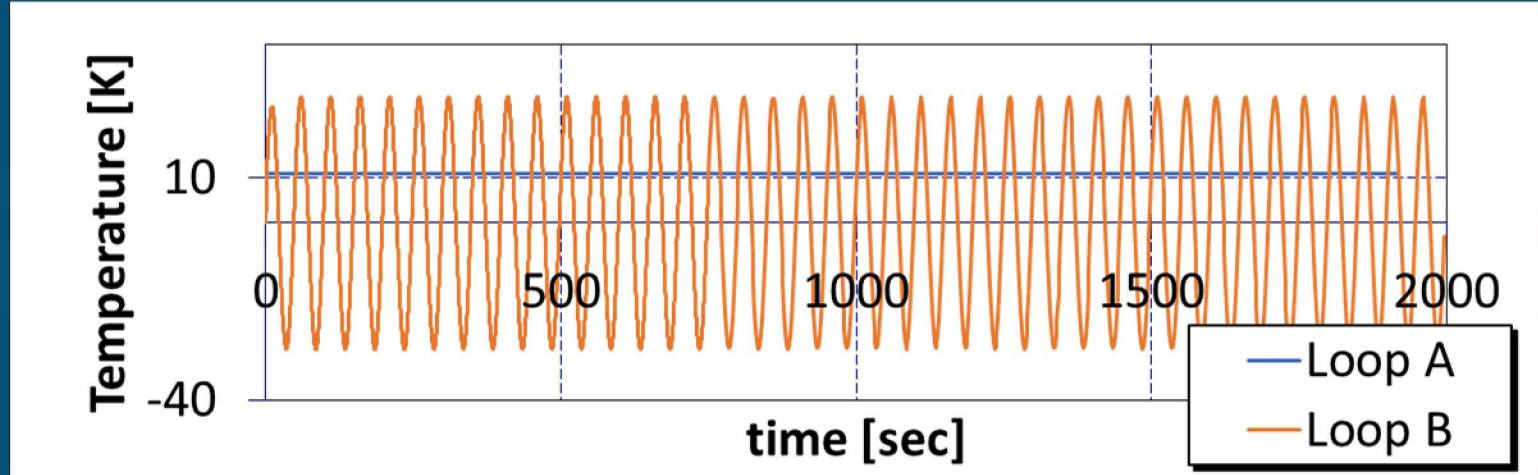


	Loop A	Loop B
Flow direction	Down	Up
Output to other loop	Heat Fluxes	Temperature
Phase Inlet	Atmosphere	Pool
Heat Direction	Heat Out	Heat In
Tinlet	560 K	$300 + 20 \cdot \sin(t \cdot 2 \cdot p / 50)$

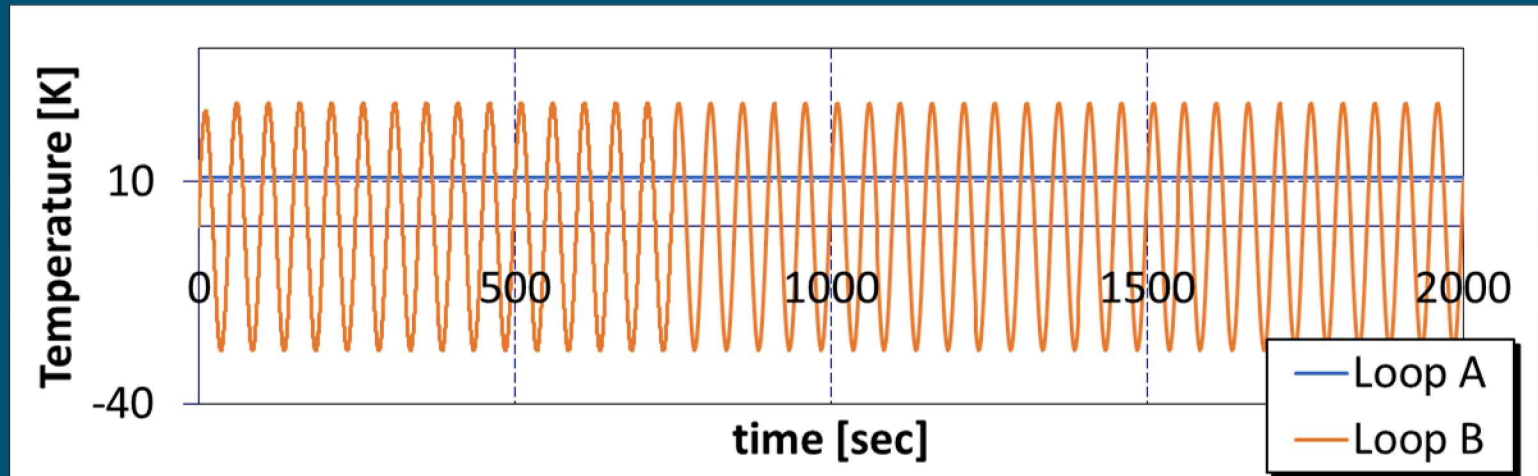


ΔT Inlet Temperature – Outlet temperature

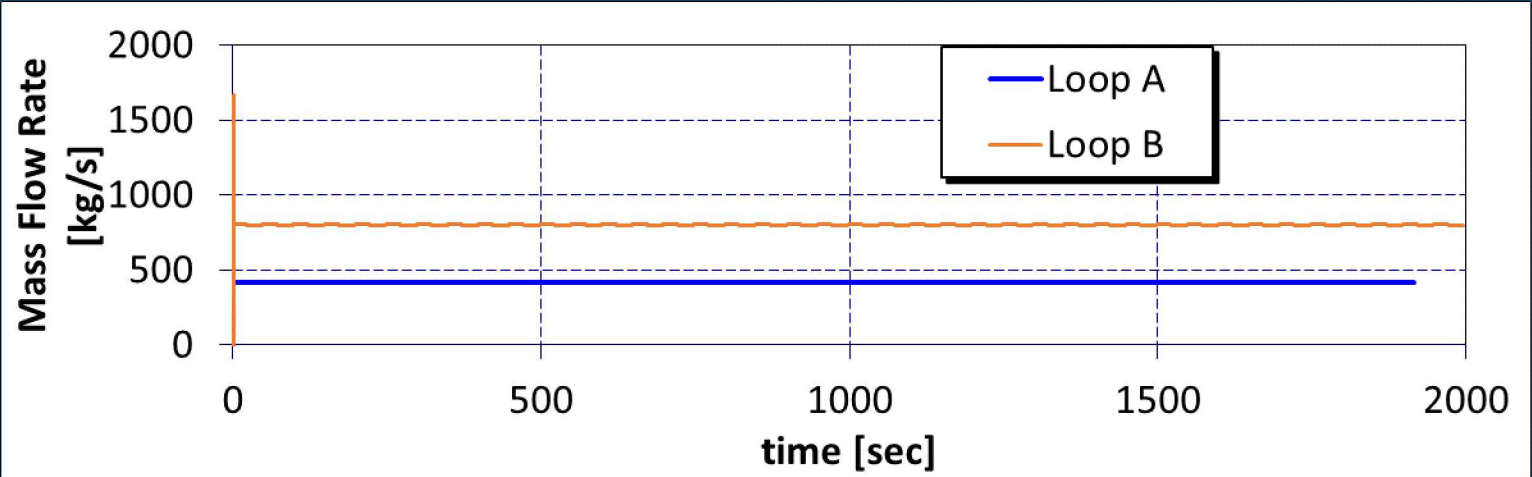
Coupled Calculation



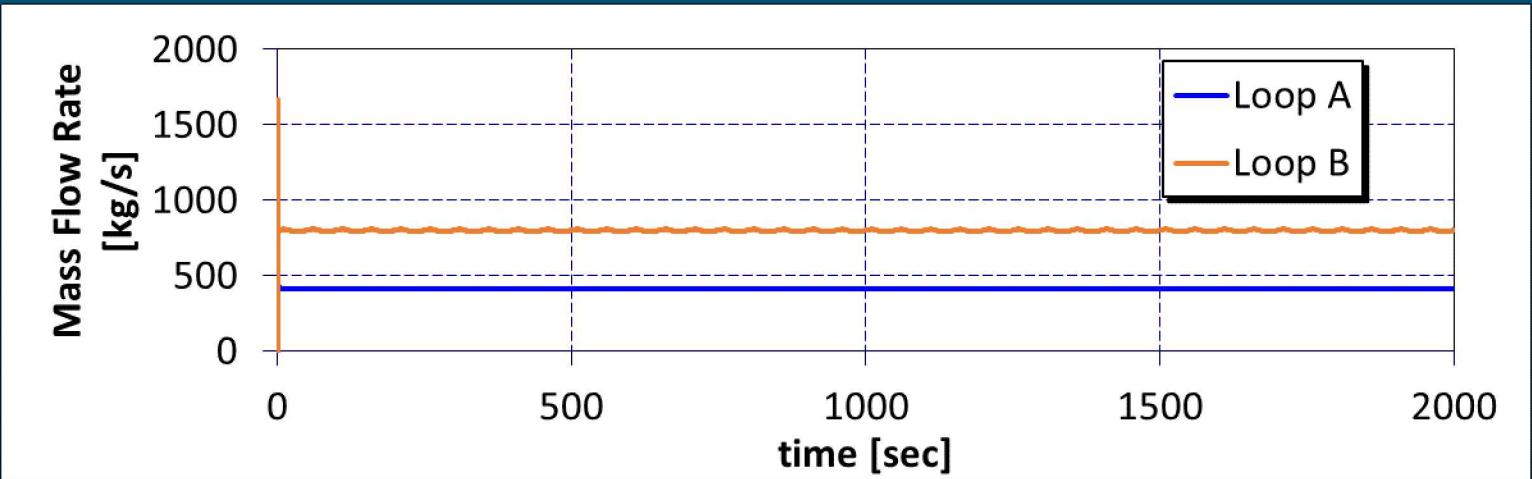
Integral Calculation



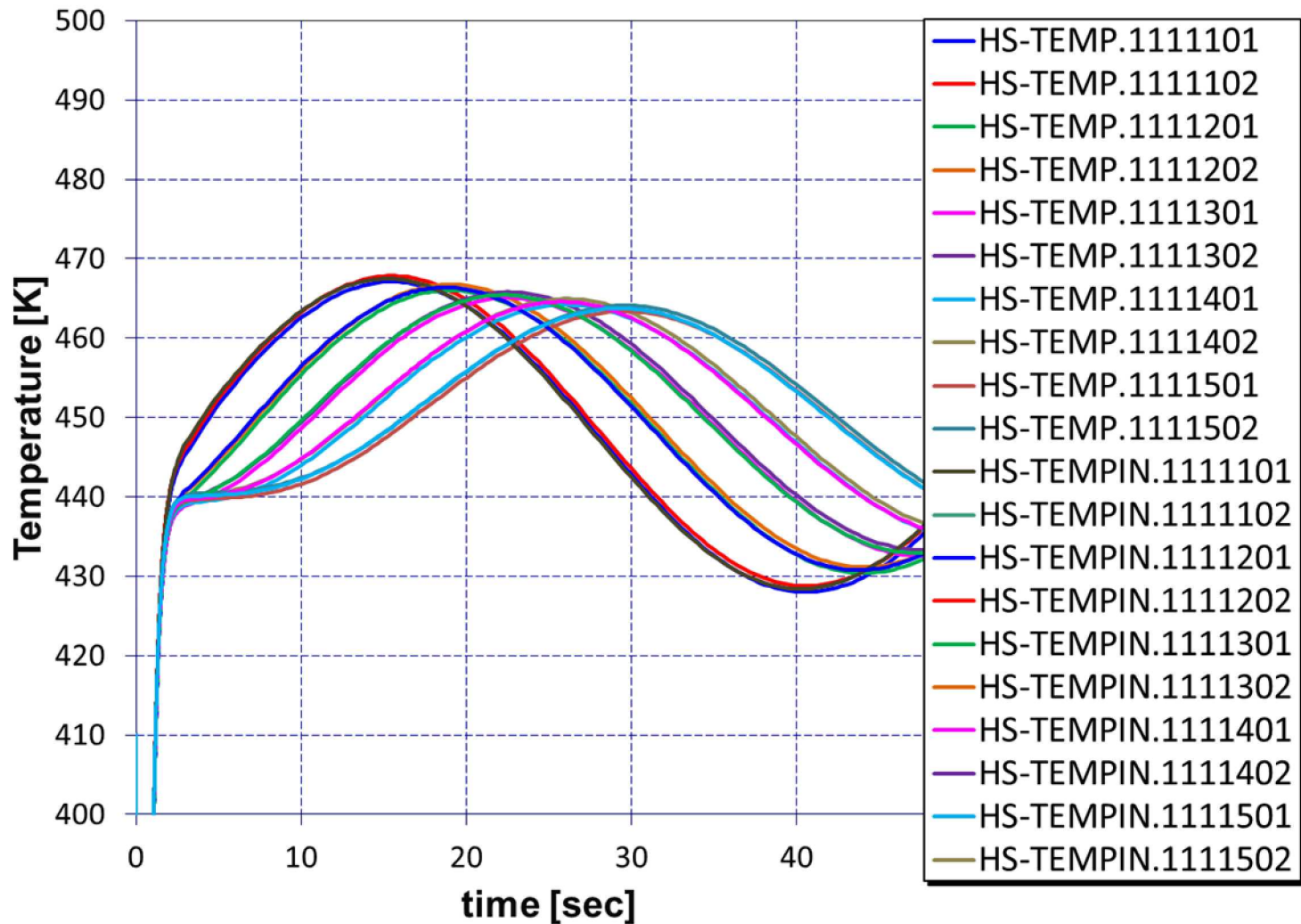
Coupled Calculation



Integral Calculation



Loop B HS Response





B2A.DAT

CF_ID	CFREADTIME	303.5000000000				
CF_ID	TOUTERS	443.8691619685	438.0188212212	435.2802719149	435.7085004724	438.7645643772

A2B.DAT

CF_ID	CFREADTIME	303.5000000000				
CF_ID	FLUXES	-136466.4513476432	-137075.4226302063	-137642.2671272269	-138141.1221339761	-138557.0256977761



```
T=0.0; READtime=0.5
```

```
DO While(T<= 2000.0)
```

```
  T=T+0.5
```

```
! Run time advancement in driver code
```

```
! ...
```

```
! Interface with MELCOR
```

```
  IF(T>=Readtime) THEN !CFWRITE
```

```
    CALL CFWRITE(IERR)
```

```
  ENDIF !CFWRITE
```

```
  IF(T>=ReadTime)THEN !READ from File
```

```
    CALL CFREAD(IERR)
```

```
  ENDIF
```

```
ENDDO
```


Writing Routine



Subroutine CFWRITE(IERR)

integer(4) ::IERR

50 INQUIRE (FILE=CFEXWRITE, OPENED=LOPEN, IOSTAT=ISTAT, EXIST=LEXIST)

IF(LEXIST) GOTO 50 !Potential for infinite loop as written

OPEN (unitWrite,FILE=CFEXWRITE,STATUS='NEW',FORM='FORMATTED',IOSTAT=ie)

WRITE (unitWrite,("CF_ID "A, X,100(X,F20.10))) 'CFREADTIME', T+1.0

WRITE (unitWrite,("CF_ID "A, X,100(X,F20.10))) 'MASSIN', MASSIN

CLOSE(UnitWrite)

END Subroutine CFWRITE

Reading Routine

Subroutine CFREAD(IERR)

integer(4) ::IERR

20 INQUIRE (FILE=CFEXFILE, IOSTAT=ie,
EXIST=LEXIST)

IF(T>ReadTime.and. ie/=0)then

Goto 20

ENDIF

IF(LEXIST.and. (T>=READtime .or. OldReadTime==
999999.0)) then

OPEN(unitREAD,FILE =
CFEXFILE,STATUS='OLD',FORM='FORMATTED',IOSTA
T=ie)

!Read/parse Records in data exchange file

1 READ (unitREAD,'(A)',ERR=9999,END=9999)
RECORD

IF(RECORD == ") GOTO 1

call exec_analyzecard (RECORD,NUMFLD)

READ_CFNAME = characters(2)

IF(trim(ucase(READ_CFNAME))== 'CFREADTIME')

then

OldReadTime=ReadTime

ReadTime=REALS(3)

ENDIF

! Parse other variables here

GOTO 1 !go back and read next line

ENDIF

RETURN

9999 IERR=200

CLOSE (unitREAD,STATUS='DELETE',IOSTAT=ie)

!If the time read from the com file < the expected read time,
revert

If(readTime<OldReadtime)then

ierr=200

readTime=OldReadTime

endif

return

END Subroutine CFREAD