

Offsite Radioactive Release Mitigation

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Background



- **Prior security assessment (JCN Y6623) external containment**
 - **“Mitigation of Radioactive Releases from a Damaged Nuclear Power Plant”**
 - Identified potential mitigative measures
- **Primary focus on conventional water sprays for external containment**
 - Analysis and experimental confirmation of system performance



Objectives

- **Examine the efficacy of offsite radioactive release mitigation strategies**
 - External to containment
 - Range of hypothetical (but credible) severe accident scenarios
- ***“If a large scale release were to occur, what steps could be taken?”***
 - Cool uncovered assemblies in spent fuel pool in the event of a large hole in the pool wall below the top of the fuel
 - Scrub airborne release from plant buildings in the event containment spray is lost



Program Overview

- **Objective**
 - Estimate decontamination from readily available external sprays
- **Approach**
 - Analysis: Use MELCOR, with supplemental detailed CFD analysis, to estimate decontamination
 - **Use state-of-the-art source terms from SOARCA**
 - Testing: Use prototypic spray nozzles and smoke plume to confirm analysis
- **Status**
 - Preliminary analysis and tests revealed importance of water spray dragging smoke plume to the ground



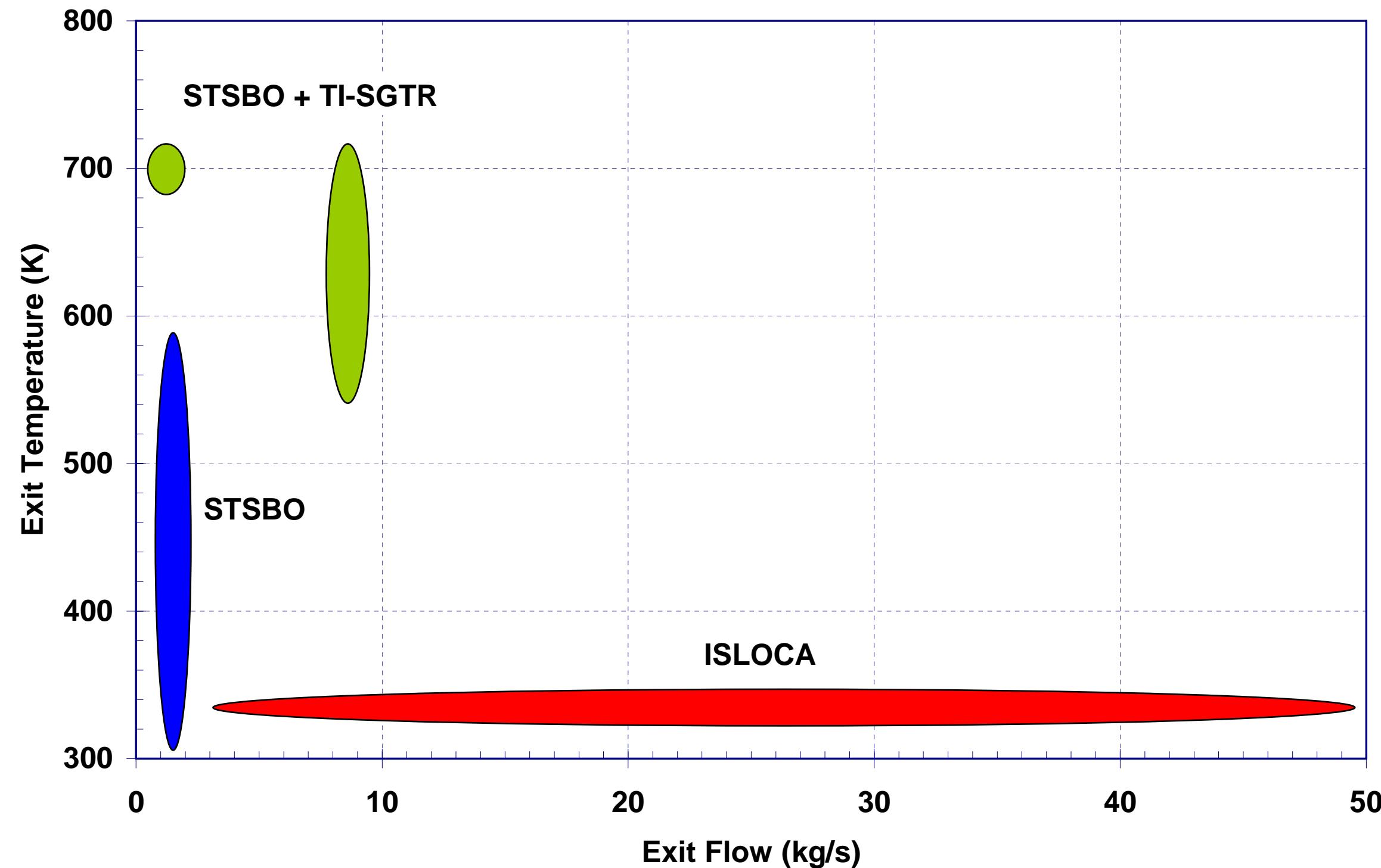
Surry Building Layout





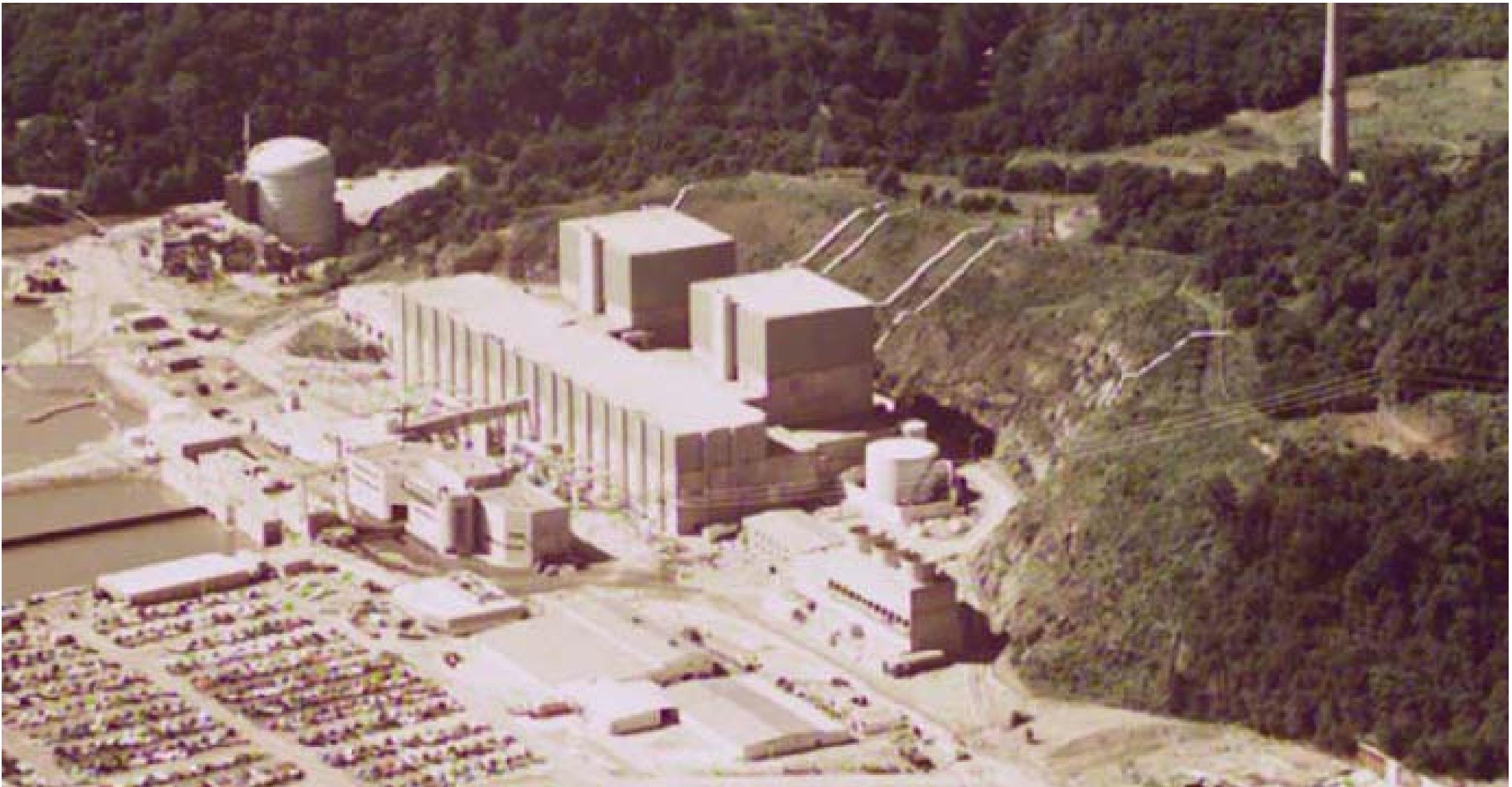
PWR Release Characteristics

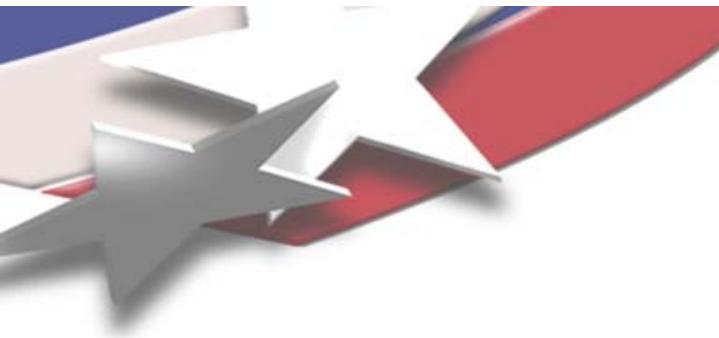
Range of Release Conditions for Spray Mitigation





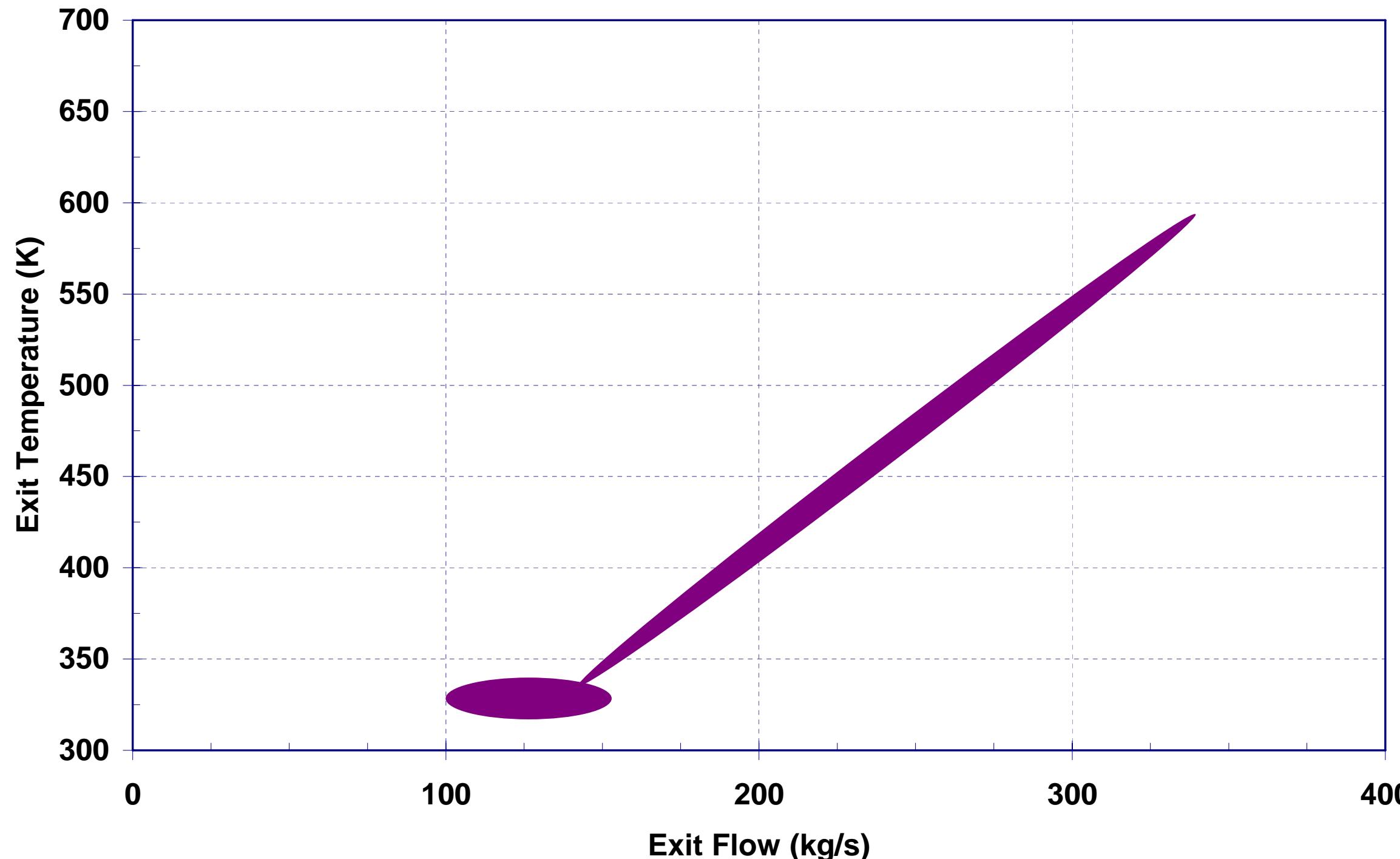
Peach Bottom Building Layout





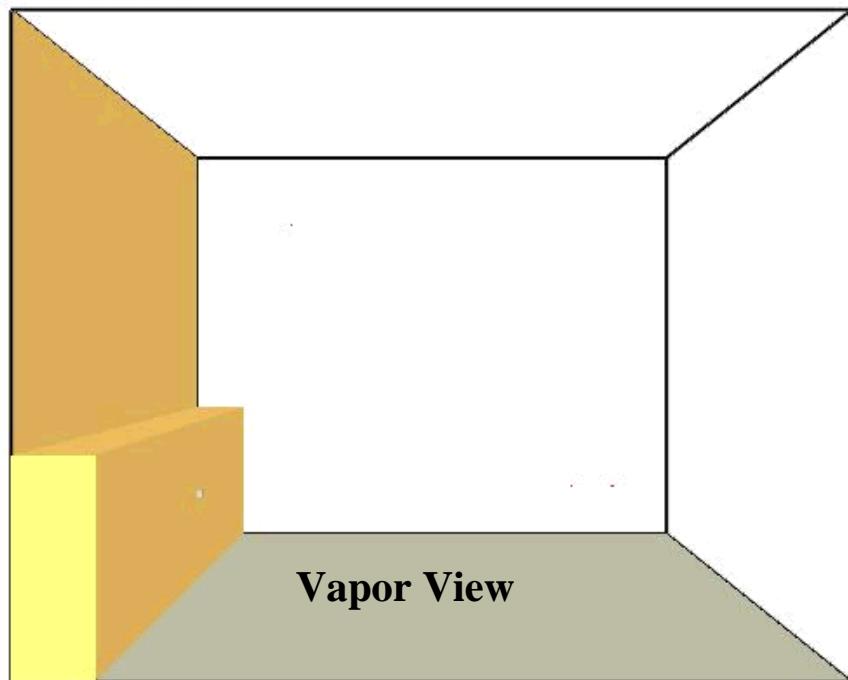
BWR Release Characteristics

Range of BWR Release Conditions for Spray Mitigation



Initial Spray Modeling

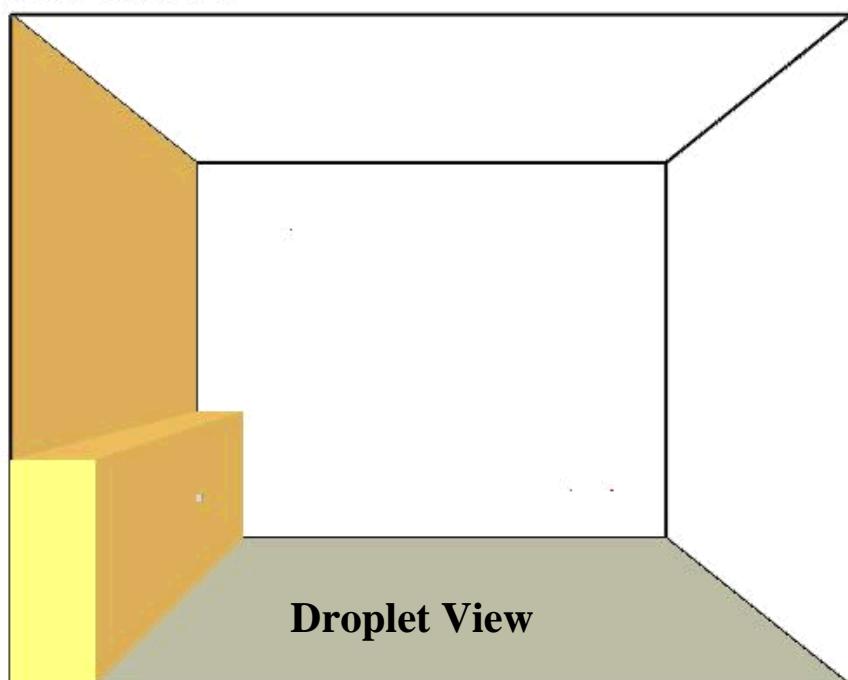
Smokeview 4.0.7 - Mar 12 2006



Frame: 0

Time: 0.0

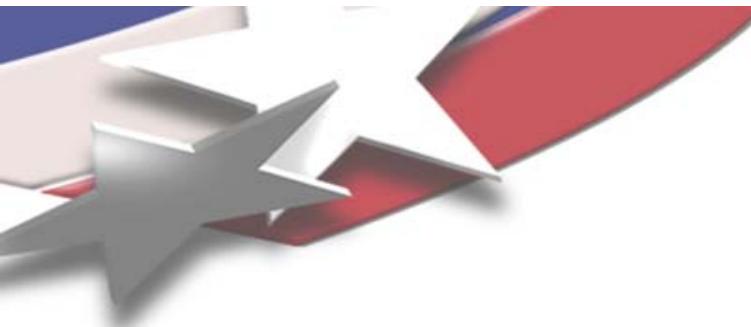
Smokeview 4.0.7 - Mar 12 2006



Frame: 0

Time: 0.0

- **Fire Dynamics Simulator (FDS)**
 - CFD code developed by NIST
- **Simulation of smoke plume and water spray interaction**
 - Fire release = 1 MW
 - Water flow rate 2000 lpm
 - Cross wind = 1 m/s
 - Includes interfacial shear between falling water droplets and rising smoke plume

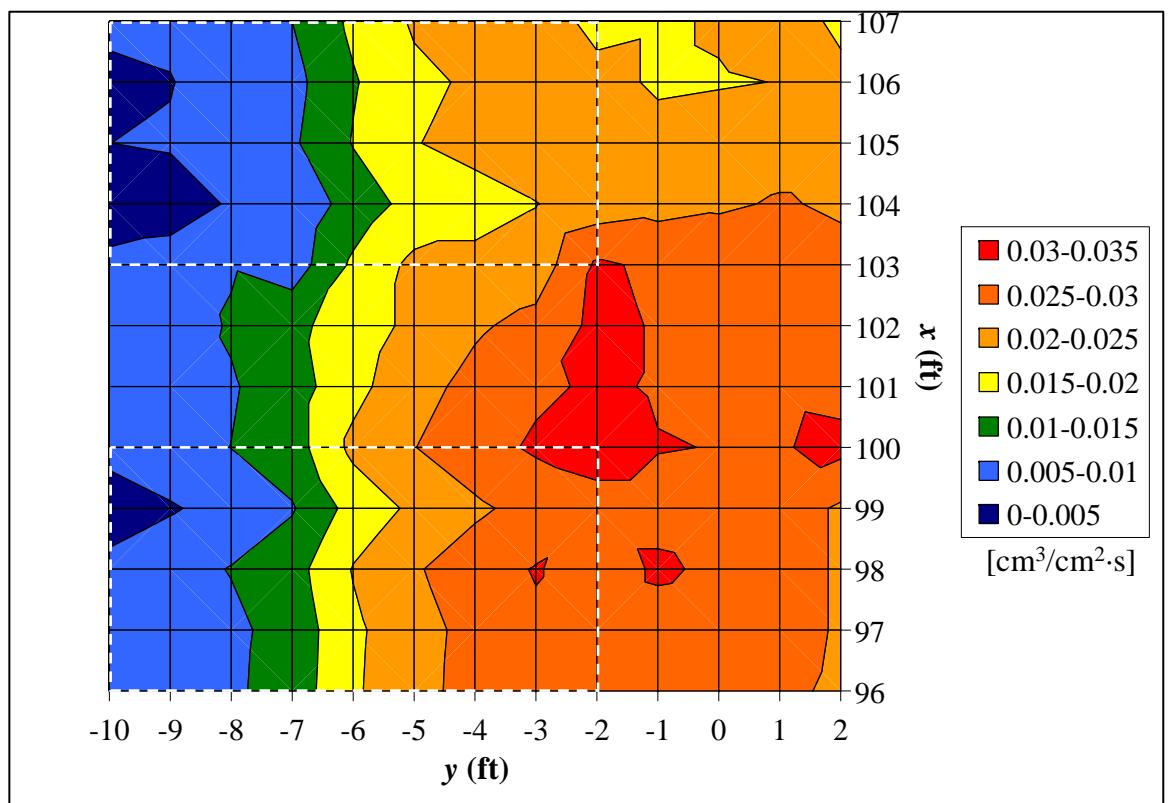


Prototypic Hardware



- **Blitzfire oscillating**
 - Up to 500 gpm (2000 lpm)
 - Horizontal oscillation at 20, 30, and 40°
 - Vertical travel from 10 to 50° above horizontal
- **Currently deployed at Surry and Peach Bottom**

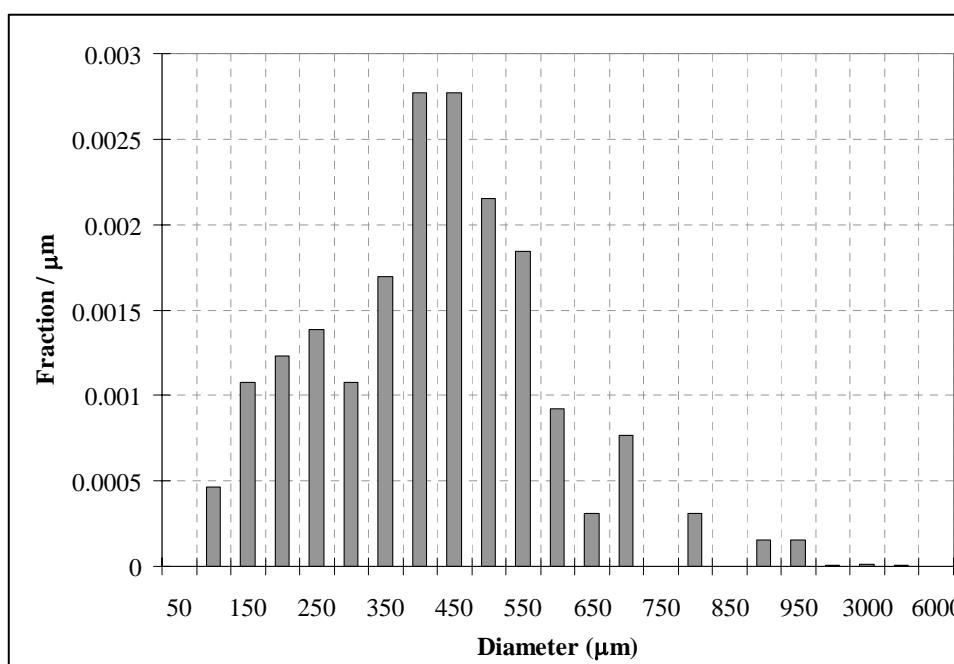
Initial Test Results



- **Water flux measurements**
 - Measures the dispersion of water
 - Maximum measured = $0.032 \text{ cm}^3/\text{cm}^2\cdot\text{s}$
 - NUREG/CR – 5966 (Powers and Burson) values of 0.001 to 0.25 $\text{cm}^3/\text{cm}^2\cdot\text{s}$



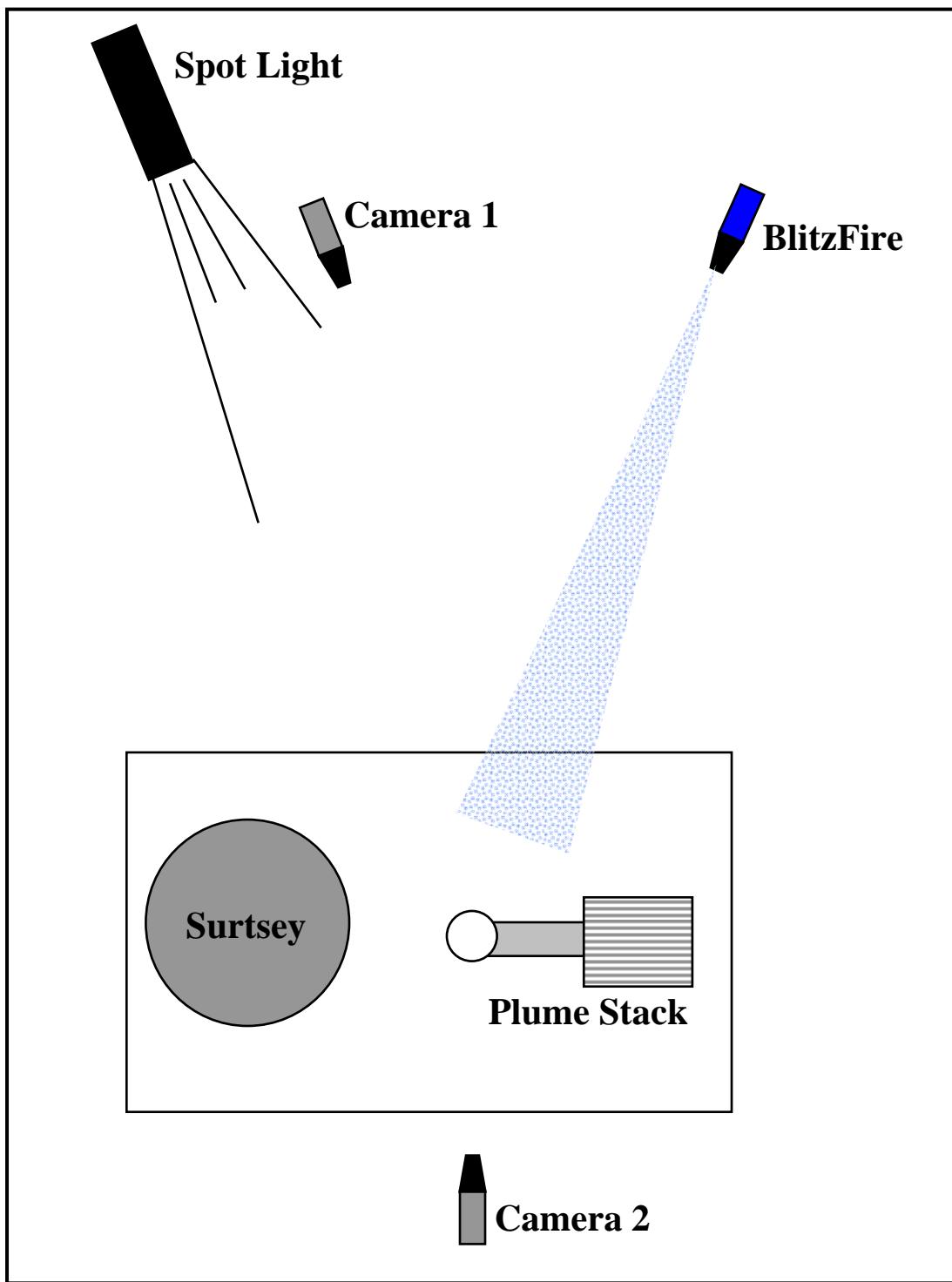
- **Droplet size distribution**
 - Count mean diameter (CMD) = $468 \mu\text{m}$
 - Sauter mean diameter (SMD) = 1.85 mm
 - Mass mean diameter (MMD) = 2.86 mm



- **Secondary effects**
 - Air entrainment by spray
 - Secondary breakup near surface from droplet
- **Possible mechanisms for enhanced decontamination factor**



Interaction Visualizations



Overhead Layout

Camera 1



Camera 2





Program Progress

Task	Purpose	Description	Result
1	Scoping analysis of conventional water sprays	Modeling	~150 MECLOR calcs. w/ 4 configurations analyzed
2	Experimental confirmation of system performance	Experiment	Water flux and droplet size dist. measured for prototypic fire nozzle
3	Optimization of water spray system	Modeling	Analyzing entrainment and secondary effects w/ CFD
4	Additional water spray testing	Experiment	Initial visualizations of buoyant plume / spray interaction complete Planning for simulant release and knockdown

= Completed

= In Progress