



Large Calorimeter Fire Testing

KHNP Training Program Module 13: Transportation of Nuclear Materials

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Introduction

- **A calorimeter the size of a SNF rail transport cask was designed to study the thermal response of a large object in a 10CFR71 regulatory fire**
- **Three large fire tests were recently performed at Sandia**
 - **July 12, August 1, and September 13, 2007**

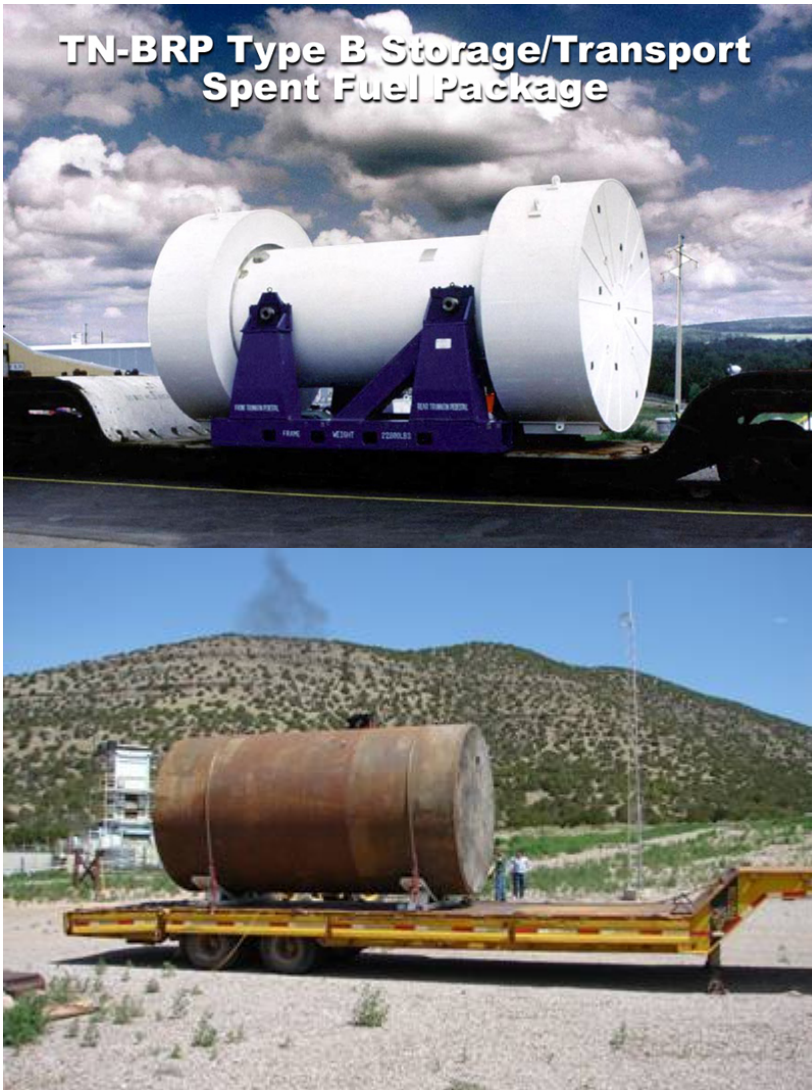


Purpose of the Tests

- **To acquire thermal data for the benchmarking of computer models and techniques currently being used for assessing the thermal effects of regulatory and extra-regulatory fires on transportation packages**

Casks vs. Calorimeters

TN-BRP Type B Storage/Transport Spent Fuel Package



Cargo Trucks are used for the highway transport of radioactive material (RAM)





A Different Test...

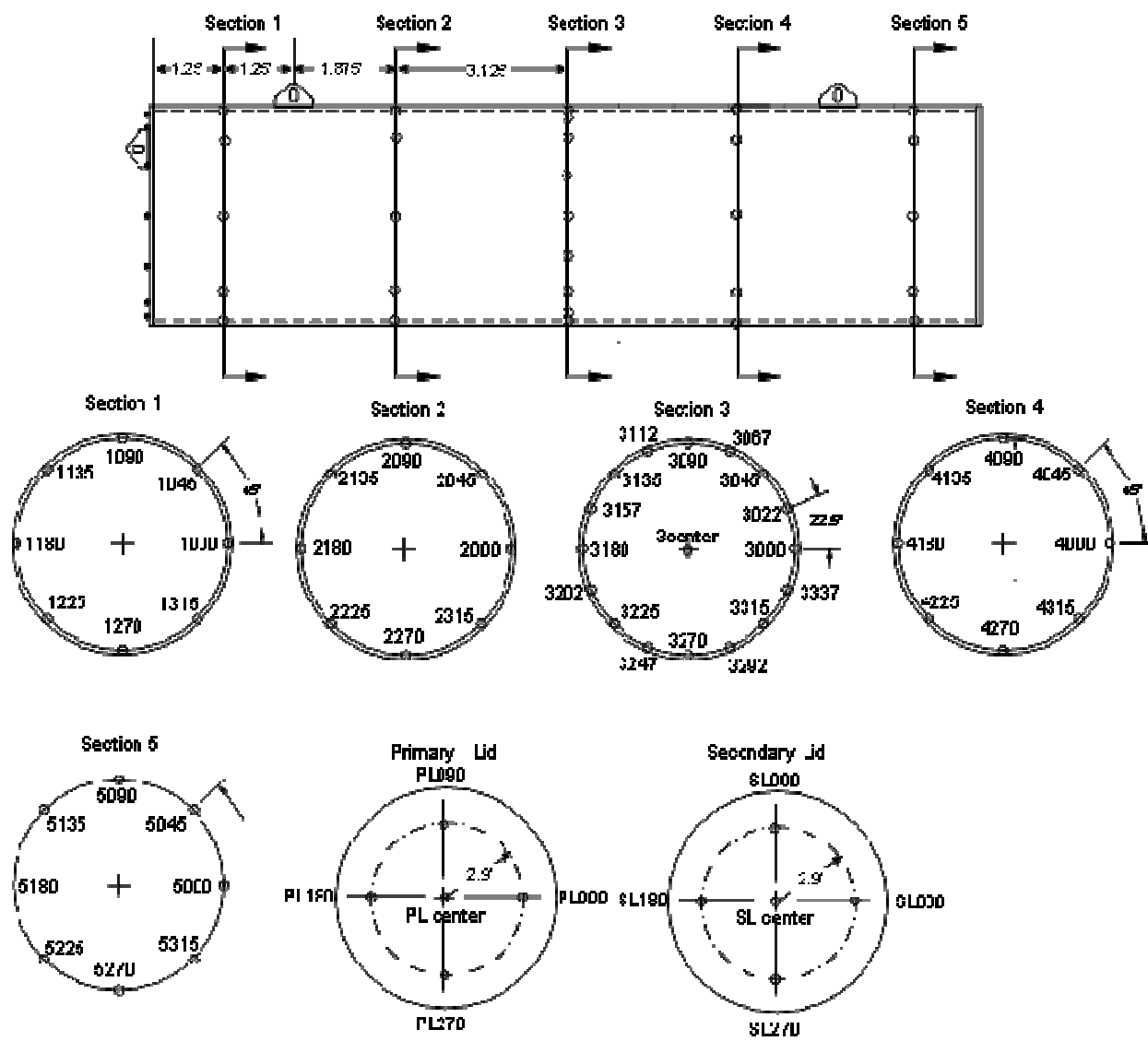
- **Largest diameter calorimeter tested at Sandia**
 - **Typical calorimeters used at the burn site are about 18 inches in diameter or smaller**
- **Heavily instrumented Test – over 150 data channels**
 - **71 internal TCs, 16 HFG, 3 DFP, 20+ external TCs, 12 three-dimensional ultrasonic anemometers, ...**
 - **Some TCs embedded into the calorimeter wall**
- **In 2000 Sandia and UNR performed two fire tests with a calorimeter the size of a truck cask**
- **The new tests were performed with a larger calorimeter representing a rail cask.**
 - **The larger calorimeter:**
 - **Obstructs more the buoyant flow of hot gases**
 - **It acts as a heat sink for longer duration than the smaller calorimeters**



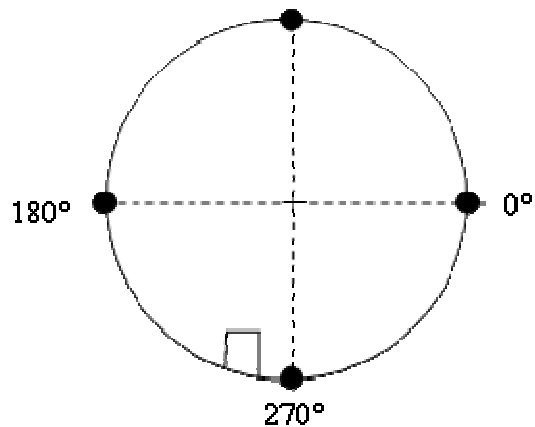
Calorimeter Design

- **Size**
 - 8 feet in diameter
 - 15 feet long
 - 1 inch thick wall
- **One inch thick carbon steel wall allowed to measure variable heat absorption rate for about 30 minutes**
 - After 30 minutes the wall temperature would be in quasi-steady state if the fire thermal environment doesn't change

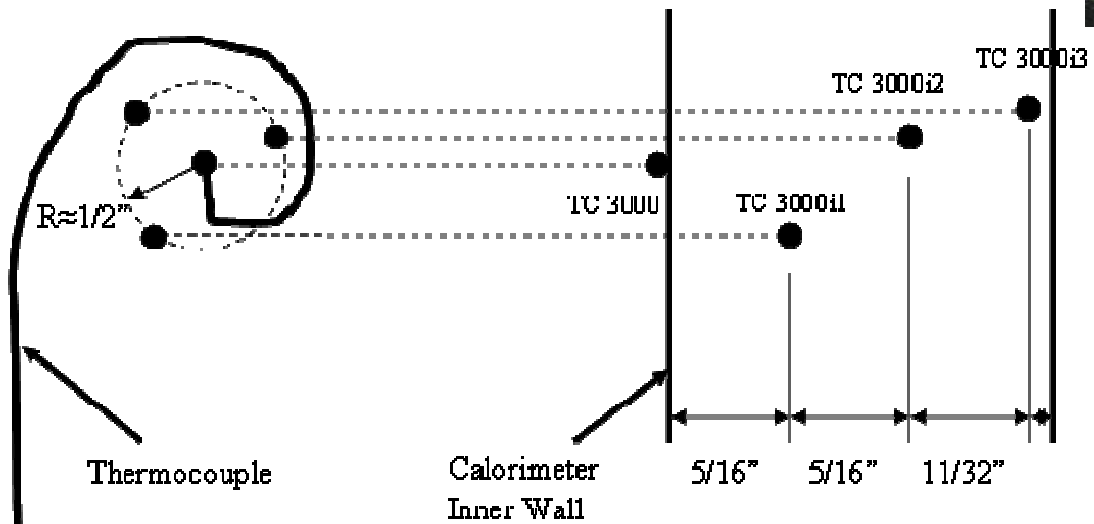
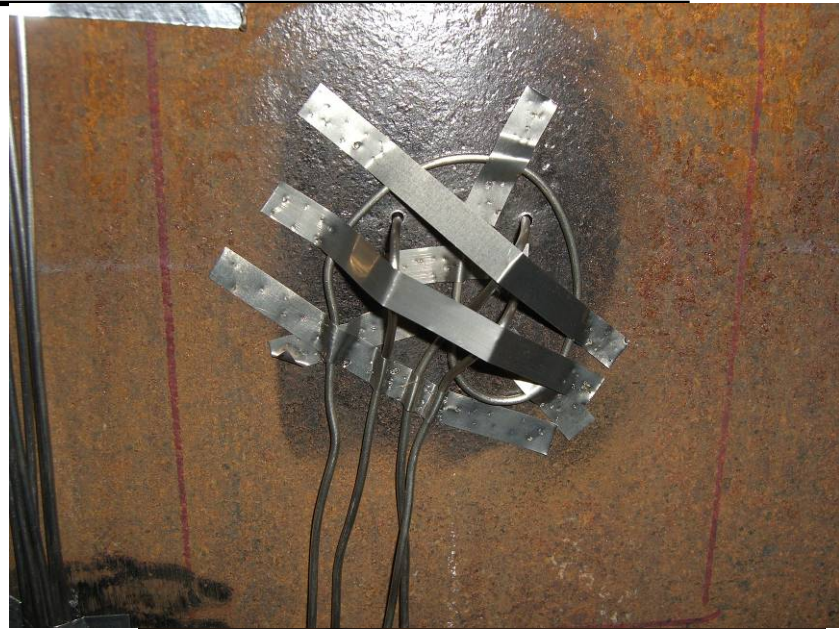
Calorimeter Design (cont.)



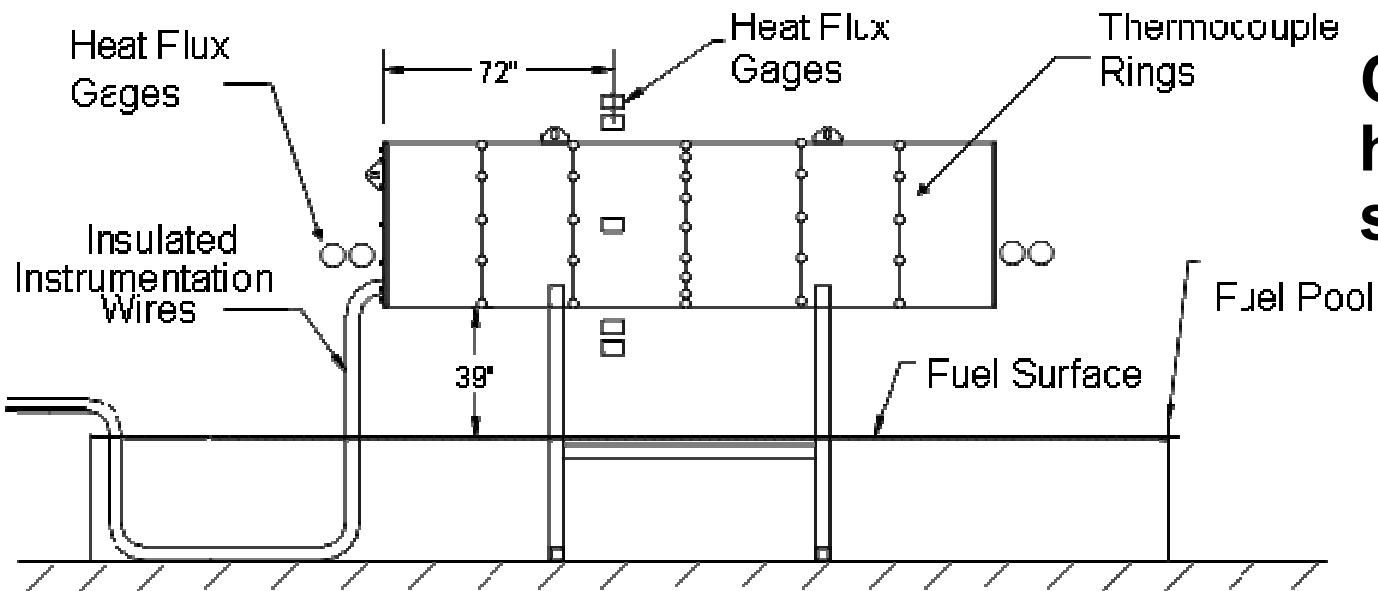
Calorimeter Design (cont.)



Section 3

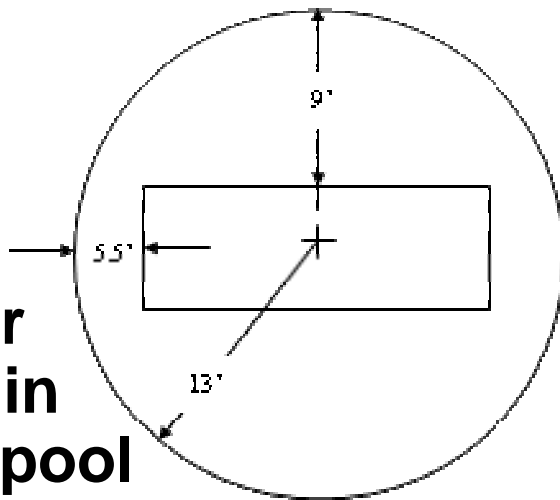


Test Layout

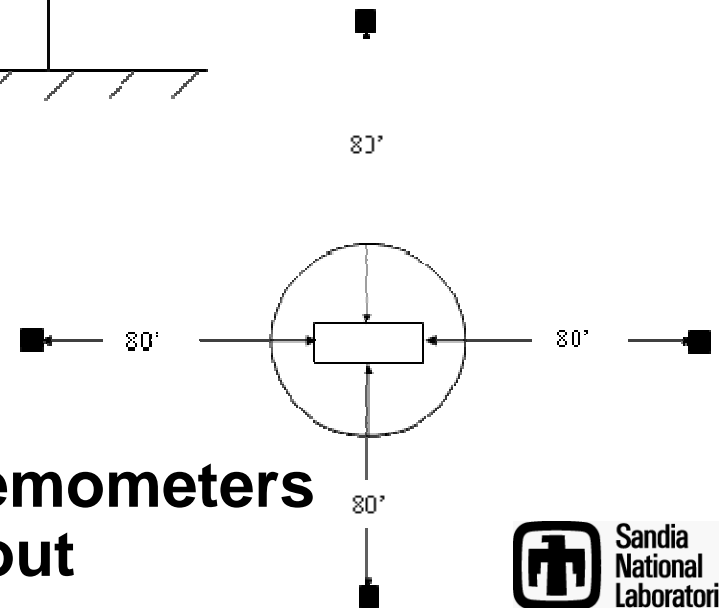


Calorimeter and heat flux gages setup

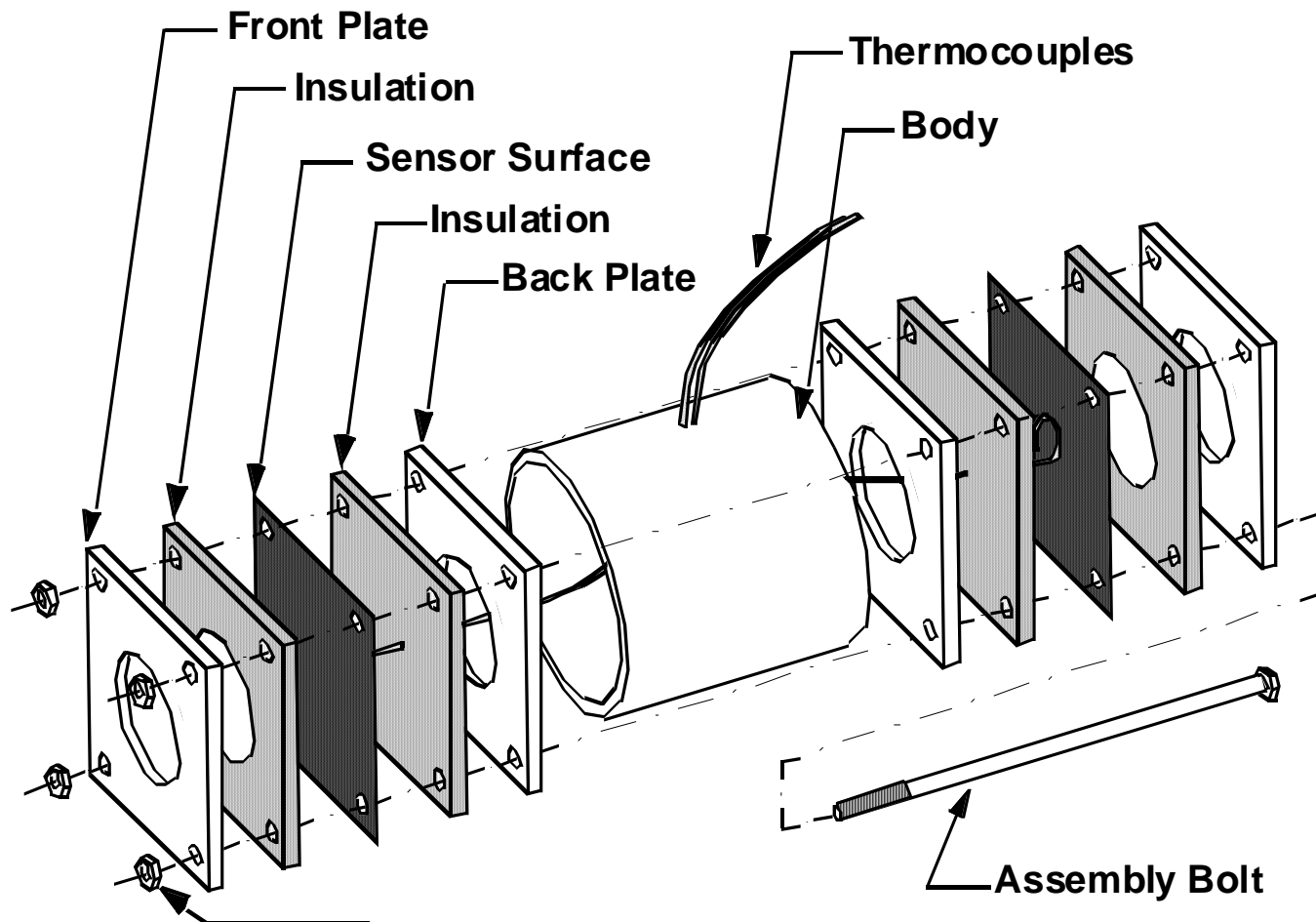
Calorimeter placement in round fuel pool



Anemometers layout

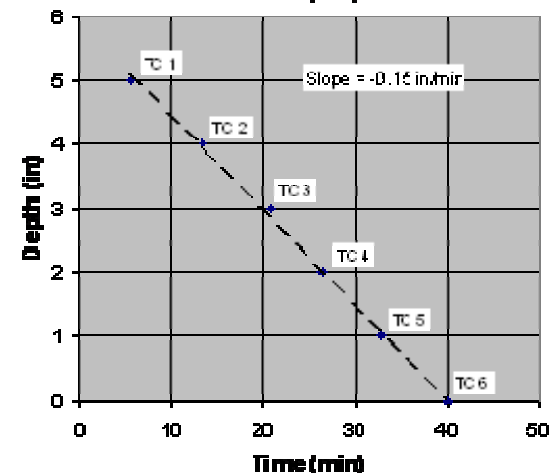
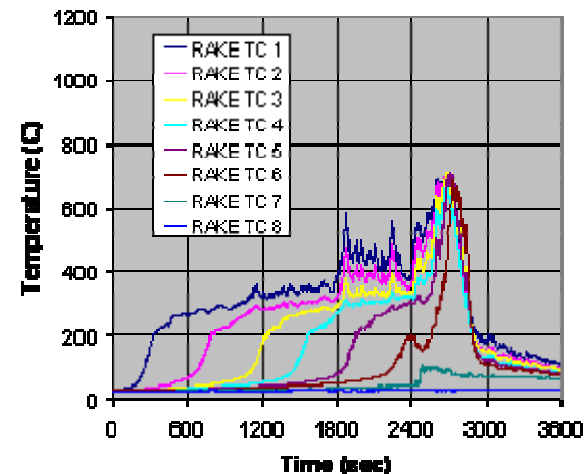


The Sandia Heat Flux Gage



Thermocouple Rake

- TC rakes help estimate a time-varying fuel regression (evaporation) rate during a fire test



Directional Flow Probes



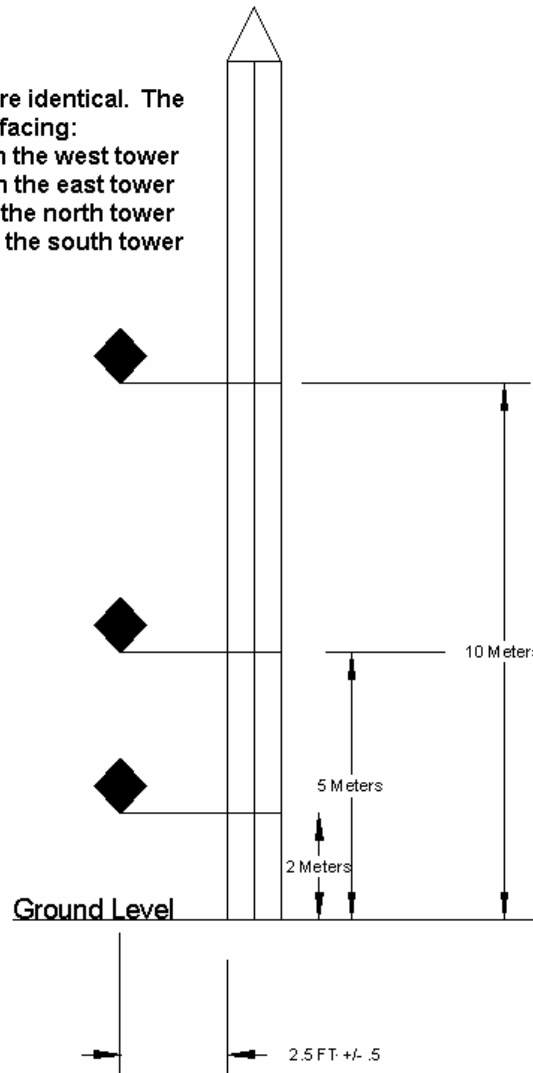


Ultrasonic Anemometers



Location of Anemometers on Towers

Towers were identical. The arms were facing:
(a) north on the west tower
(b) north on the east tower
(b) east on the north tower
(c) west on the south tower



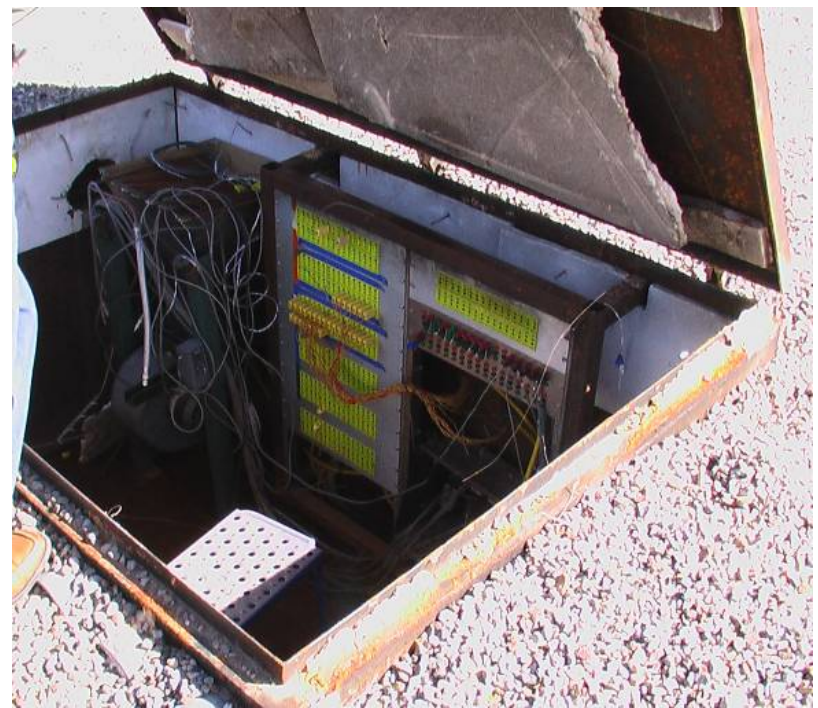


Data Acquisition

Mobile Instrumentation Trailer

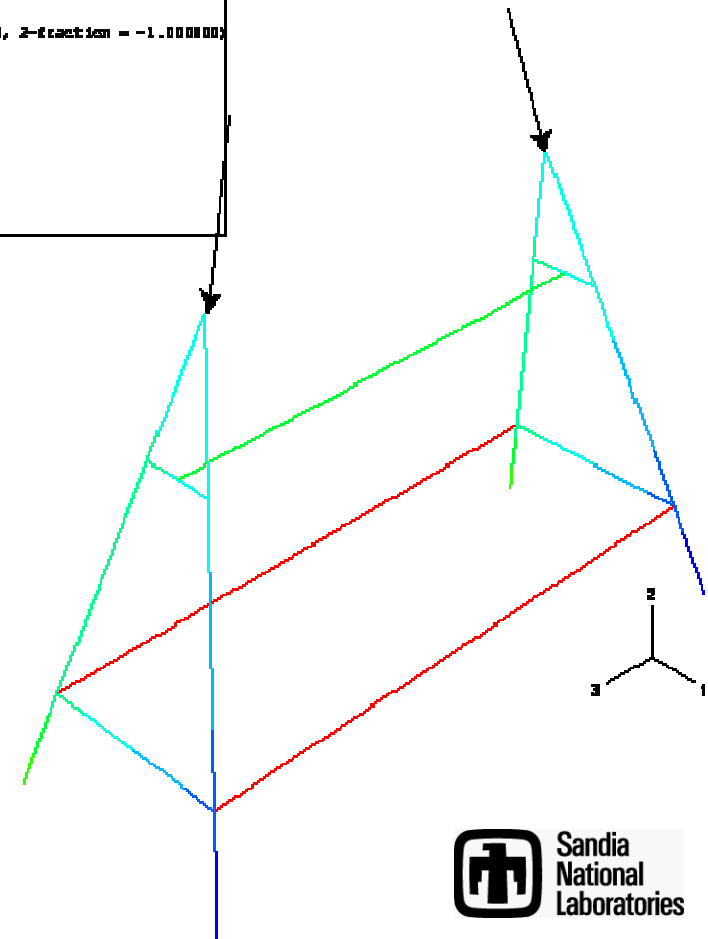
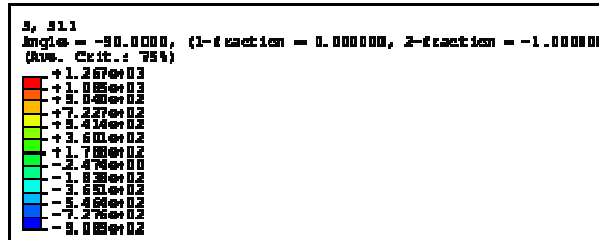


Underground Connection Panel



Structural Analysis of Stands

- Available stands were analyzed to verify their structural integrity while exposed to the fire





Setting Up...



¡Adios!

Calorimeter Ready to be Cooked!





Early Morning Tests - Why So Early?





THE Test!





Test Video





An Intense Fire





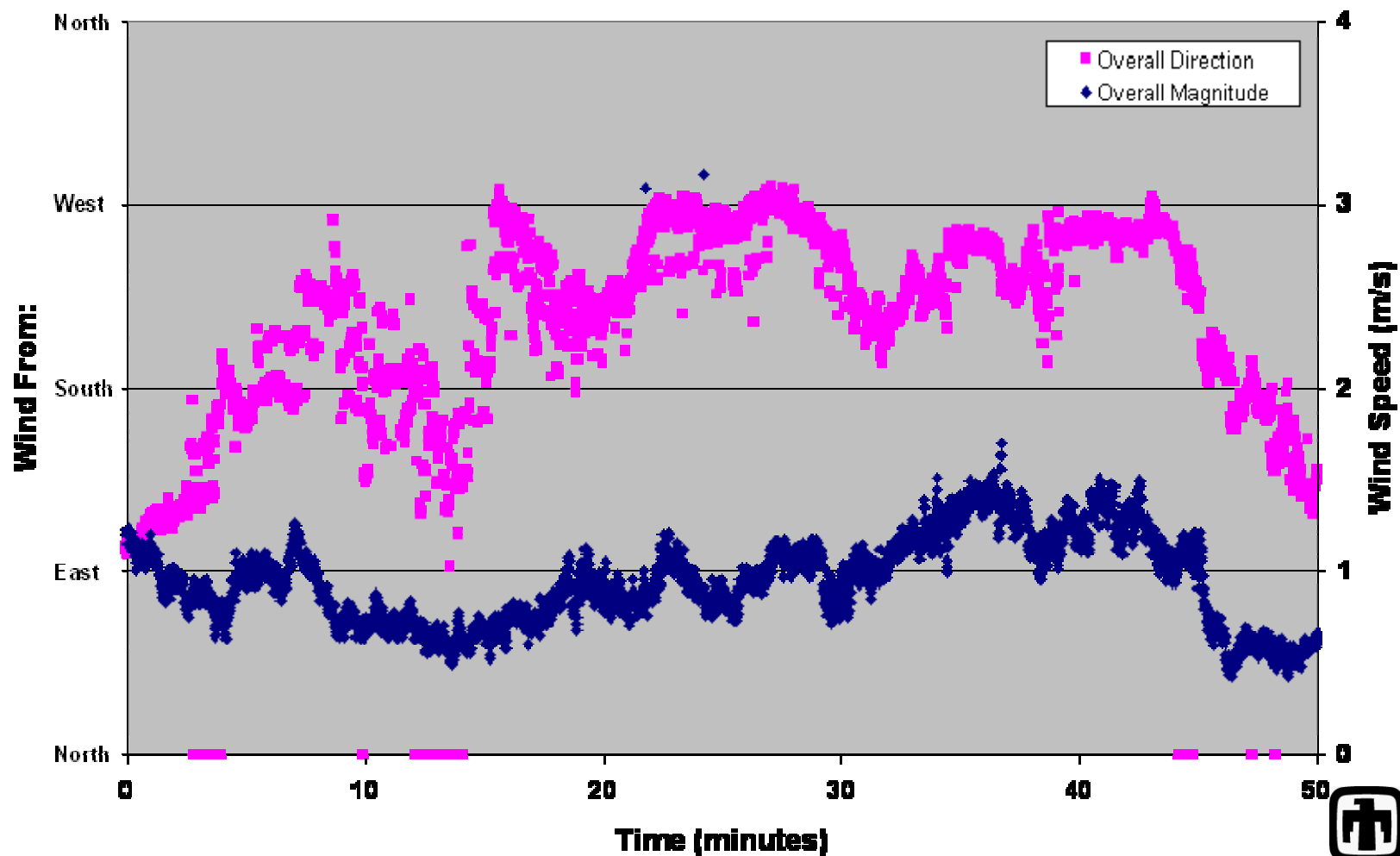
Hot Bands



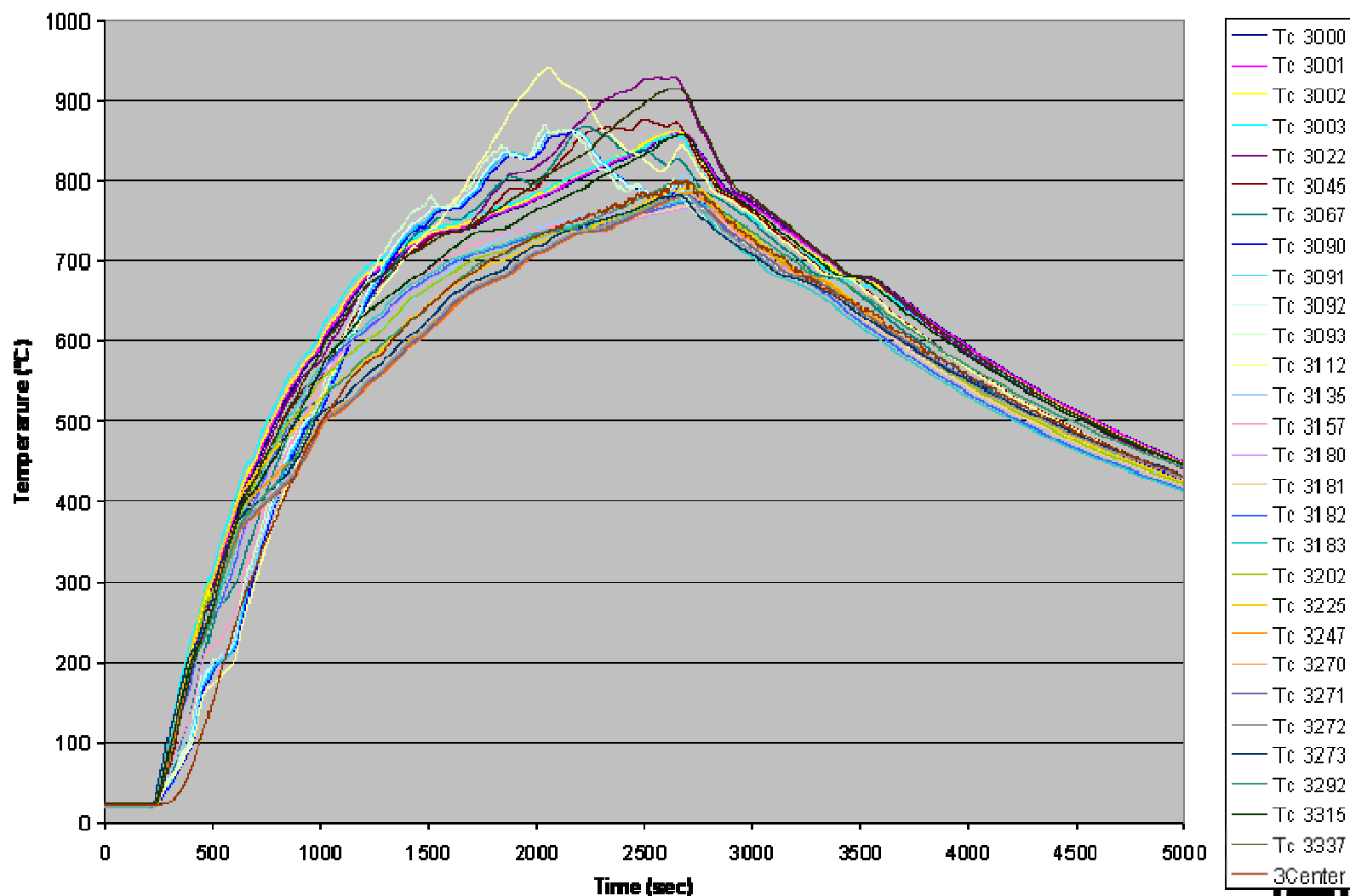


Wind Measurements

Overall Wind Speed and Direction - Test 1



Calorimeter Thermal Response @ Center



Soot on Calorimeter Before and After Each Fire

Before Test 1



After Test 2



After Test 1 (Before Test 2)

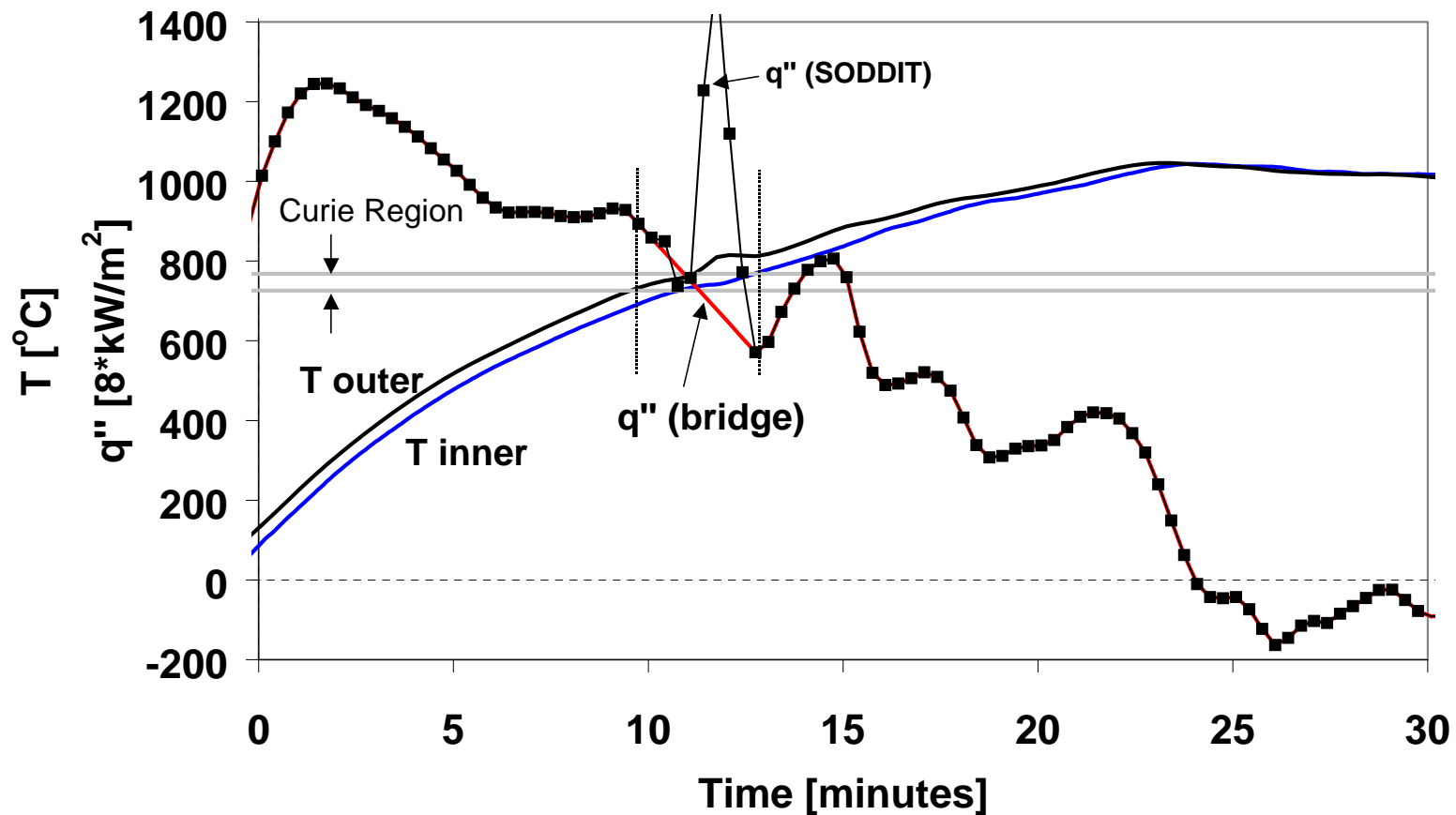


After Test 3

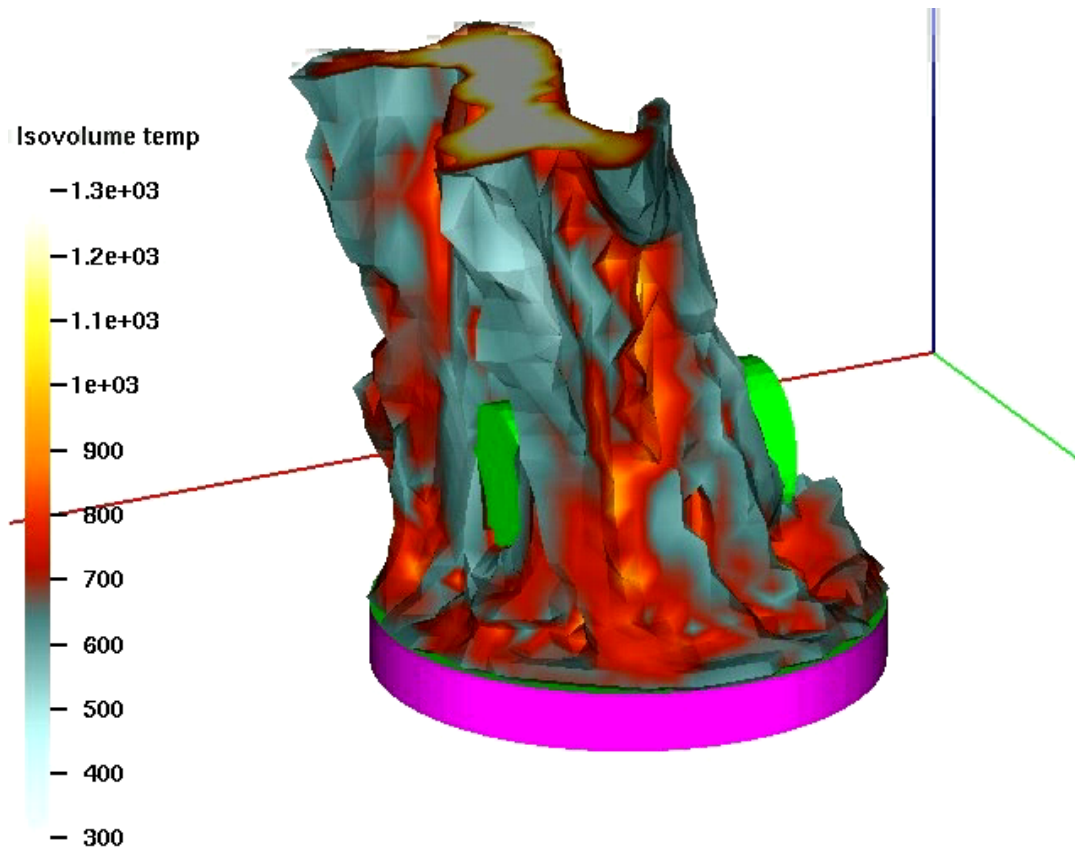


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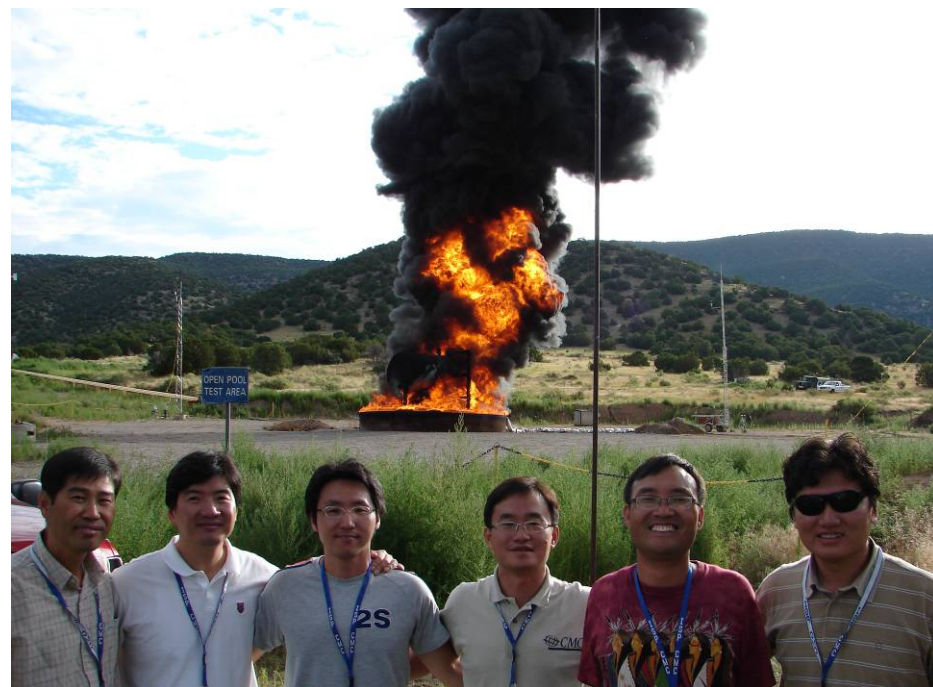
Inverse Heat Conduction – Heat Flux Estimation



CAFE Fire Simulation – Code Benchmarking



KHNP Trainees Witness Fire Test at SNL



Questions?

