

# **Large Calorimeter Fire Testing**

## **KHNP Training Program Module 13: Transportation of Nuclear Materials**

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Sandia is a multiprogram laboratory operated by Sandia Corporation, a Lockheed Martin Company,  
for the United States Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration  
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# Introduction

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- 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

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- **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

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**TN-BRP Type B Storage/Transport Spent Fuel Package**



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





## A Different Test...

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- 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

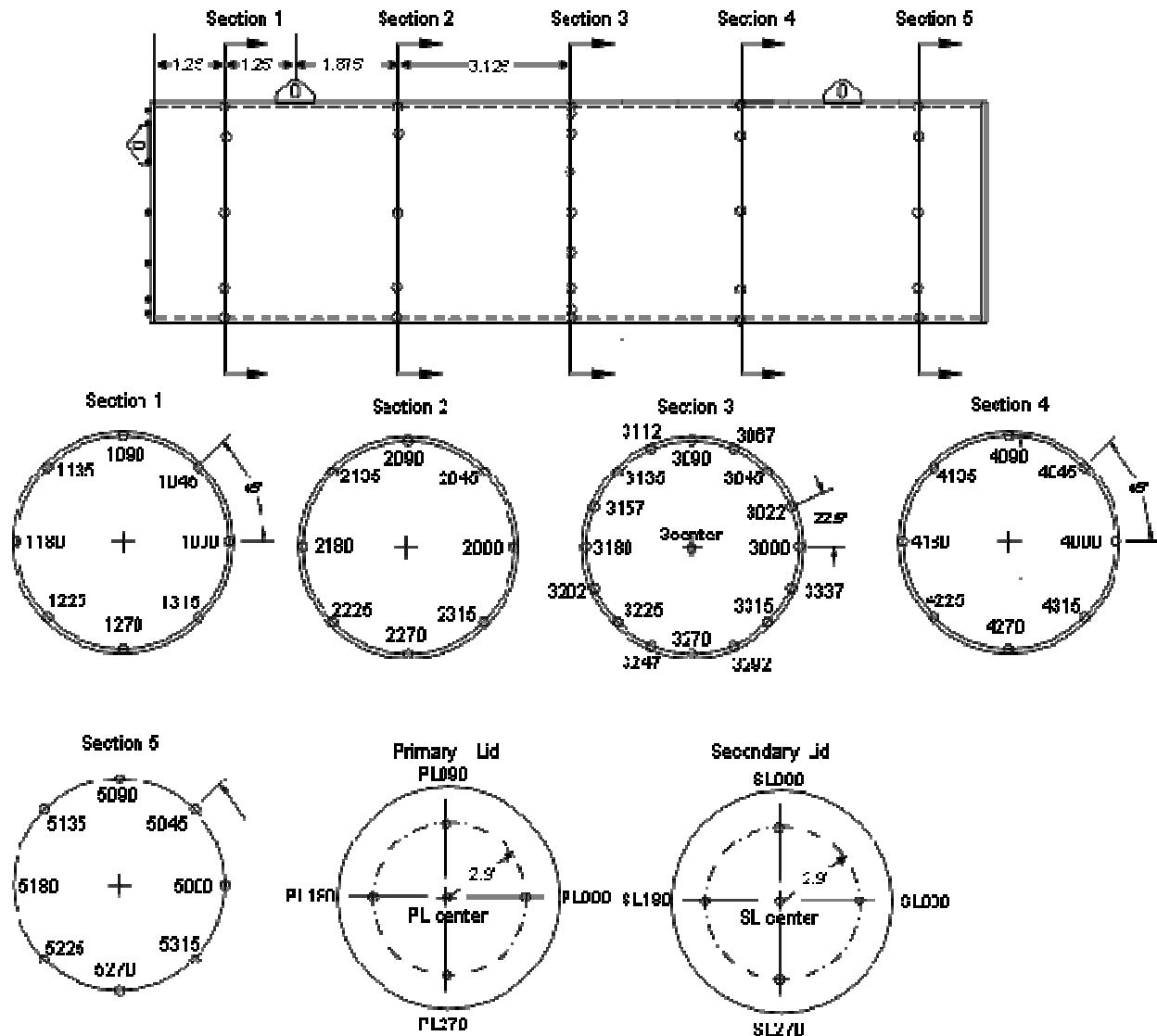


# Calorimeter Design

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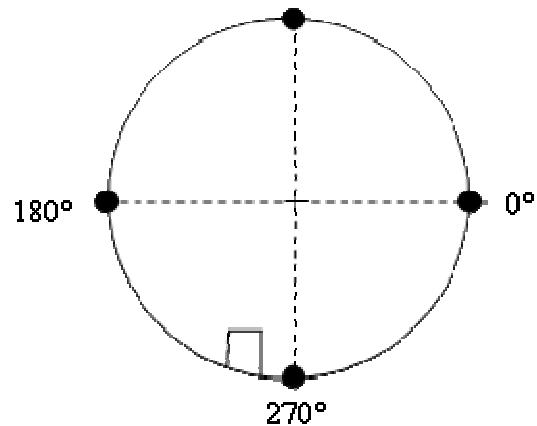
- **Size**
  - 8 feet in diameter
  - 15 feet long
  - 1 inch thick wall
- **One inch thick carbon steel wall allowed to measure variable heat absorption rate for about 30 minutes**
  - After 30 minutes the wall temperature would be in quasi-steady state if the fire thermal environment doesn't change

# Calorimeter Design (cont.)

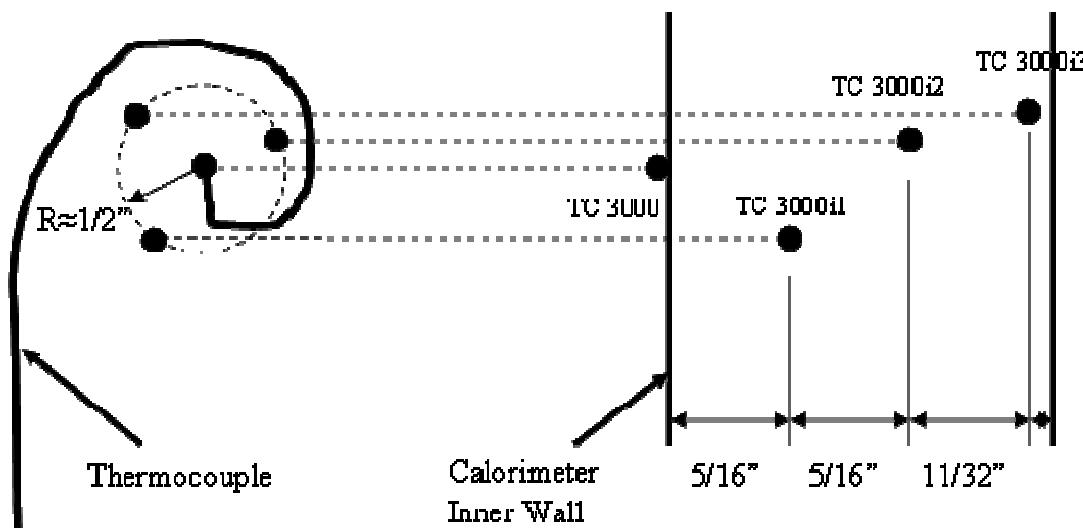




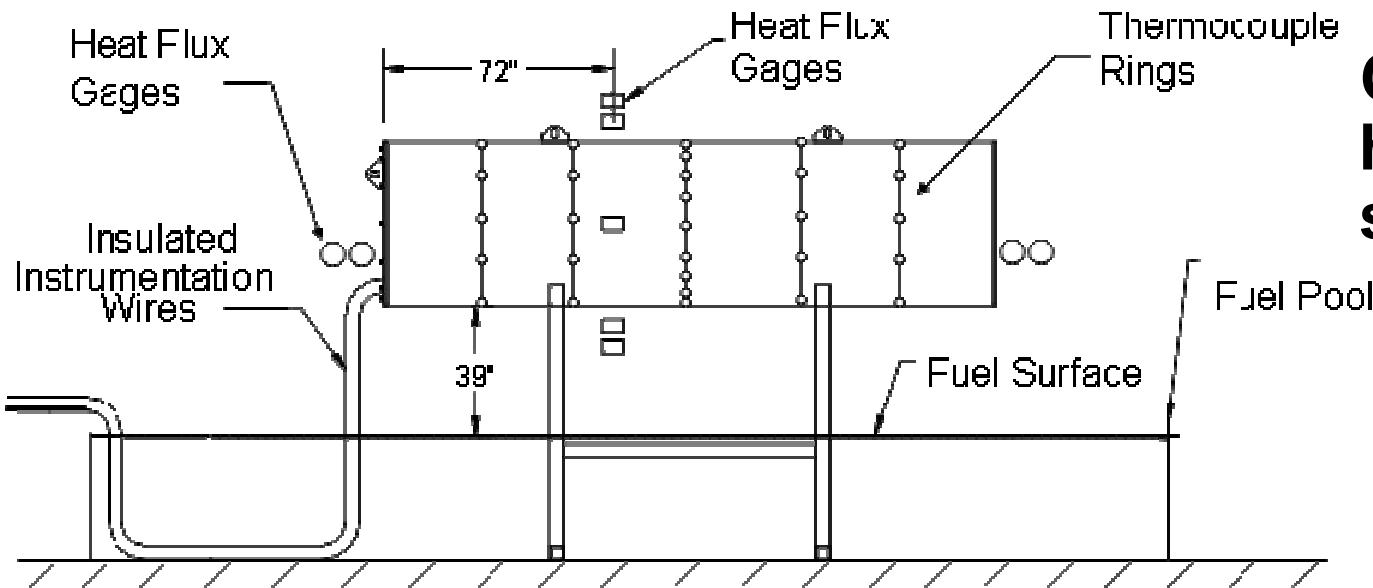
# Calorimeter Design (cont.)



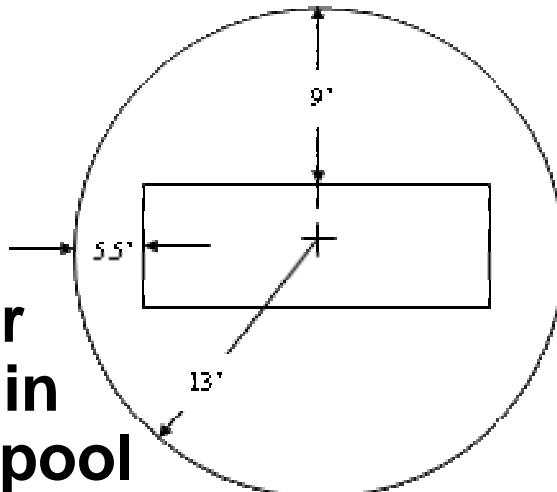
Section 3



# Test Layout

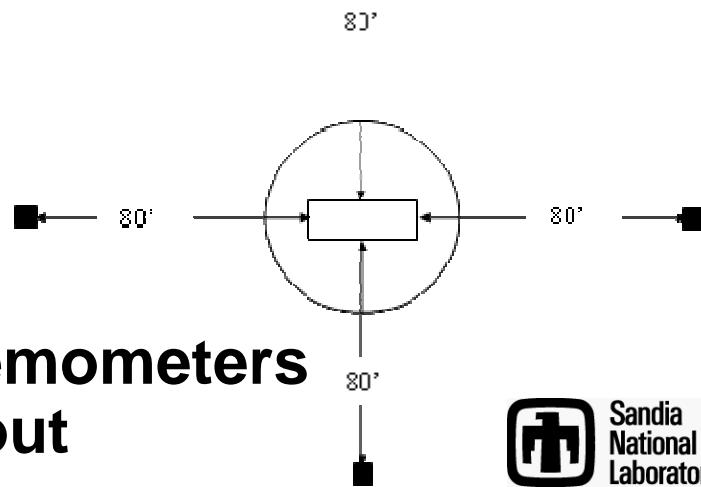


**Calorimeter and  
heat flux gages  
setup**



**Calorimeter  
placement in  
round fuel pool**

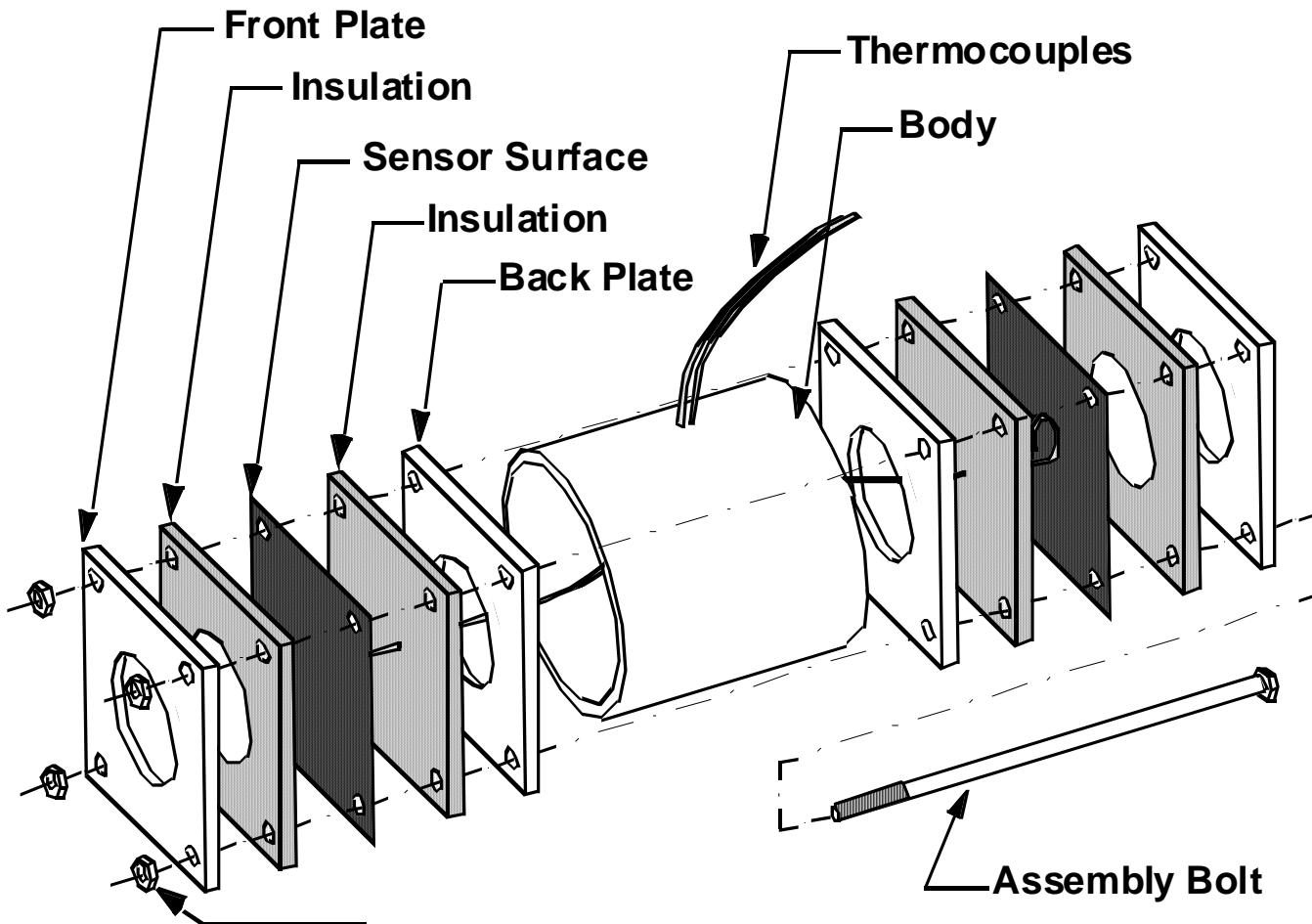
**Anemometers  
layout**





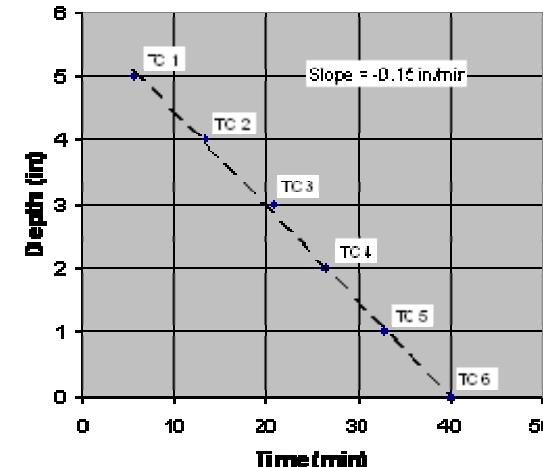
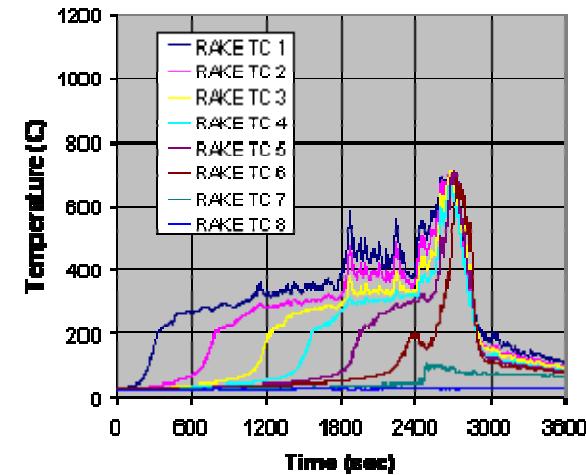
# The Sandia Heat Flux Gage

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# Thermocouple Rake

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





# Directional Flow Probes

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# Ultrasonic Anemometers

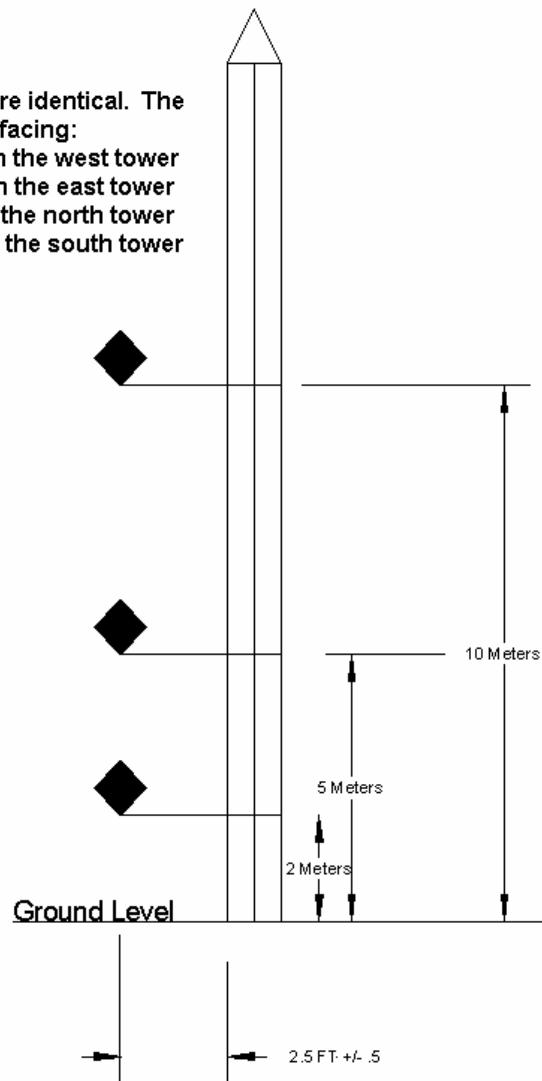
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# Location of Anemometers on Towers

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

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## Mobile Instrumentation Trailer



## Underground Connection Panel





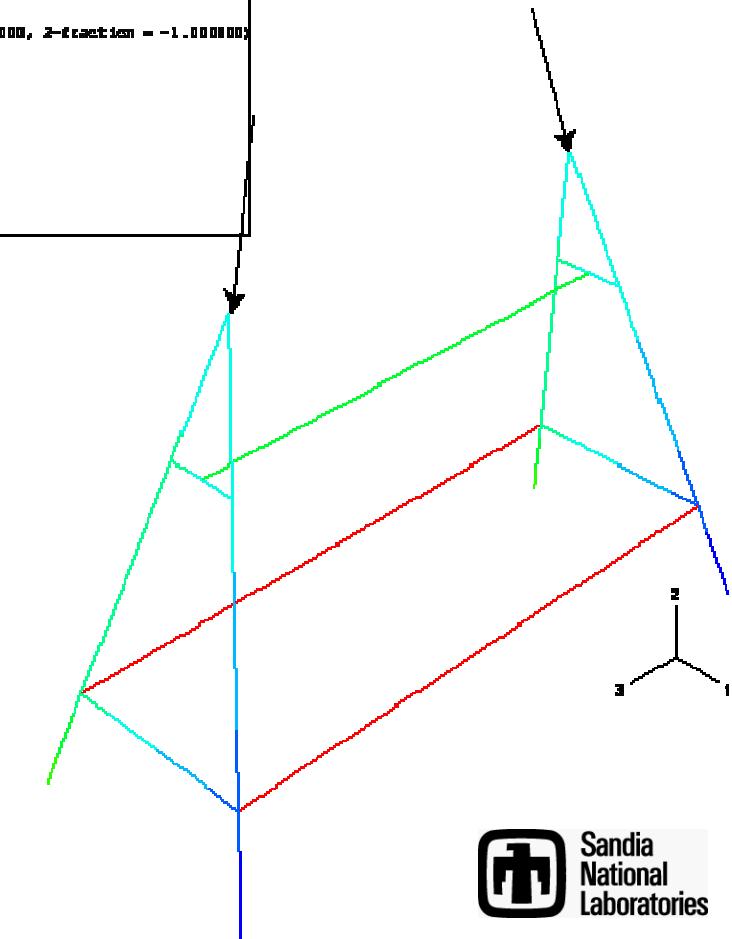
# Structural Analysis of Stands

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



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3, 311
Angle = -90.0000, (1-fraction = 0.000000, 2-fraction = -1.000000)
(Inv. Cx: 0.75)
+ 1. 2.67e+03
+ 1. 1.95e+03
+ 1. 1.62e+03
+ 1. 1.27e+03
+ 1. 9.44e+02
+ 1. 6.11e+02
+ 1. 3.78e+02
+ 1. 2.45e+02
+ 1. 1.12e+02
+ 1. 4.99e+02
+ 1. 2.76e+02
+ 1. 1.43e+02
```





# Setting Up...



**¡Adios!**



# Calorimeter Ready to be Cooked!

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# Early Morning Tests - Why So Early?

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# THE Test!

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# Test Video

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# An Intense Fire

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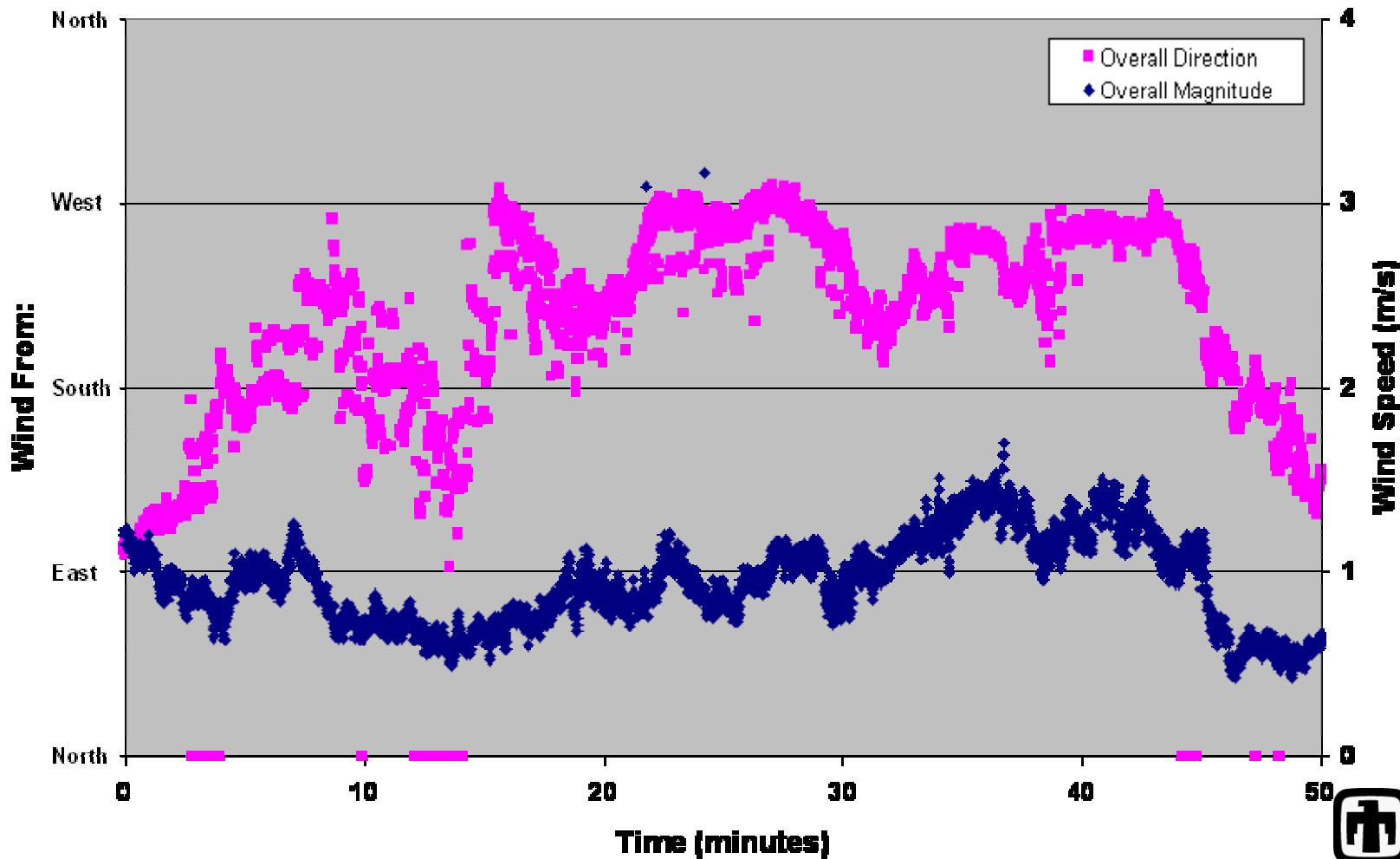
# Hot Bands

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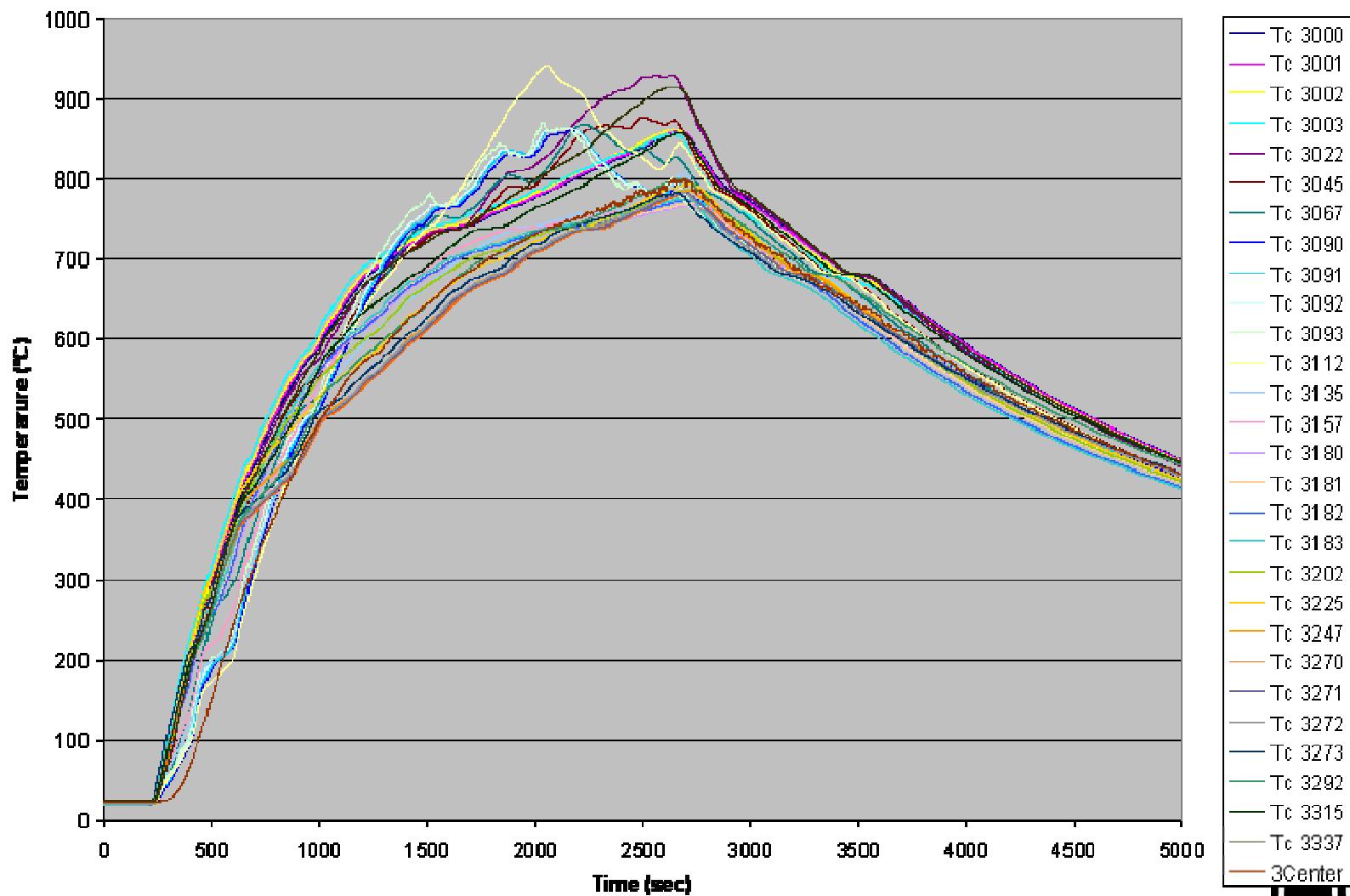
# Wind Measurements

## Overall Wind Speed and Direction - Test 1



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# Calorimeter Thermal Response @ Center





# Soot on Calorimeter Before and After Each Fire

Before Test 1



After Test 2

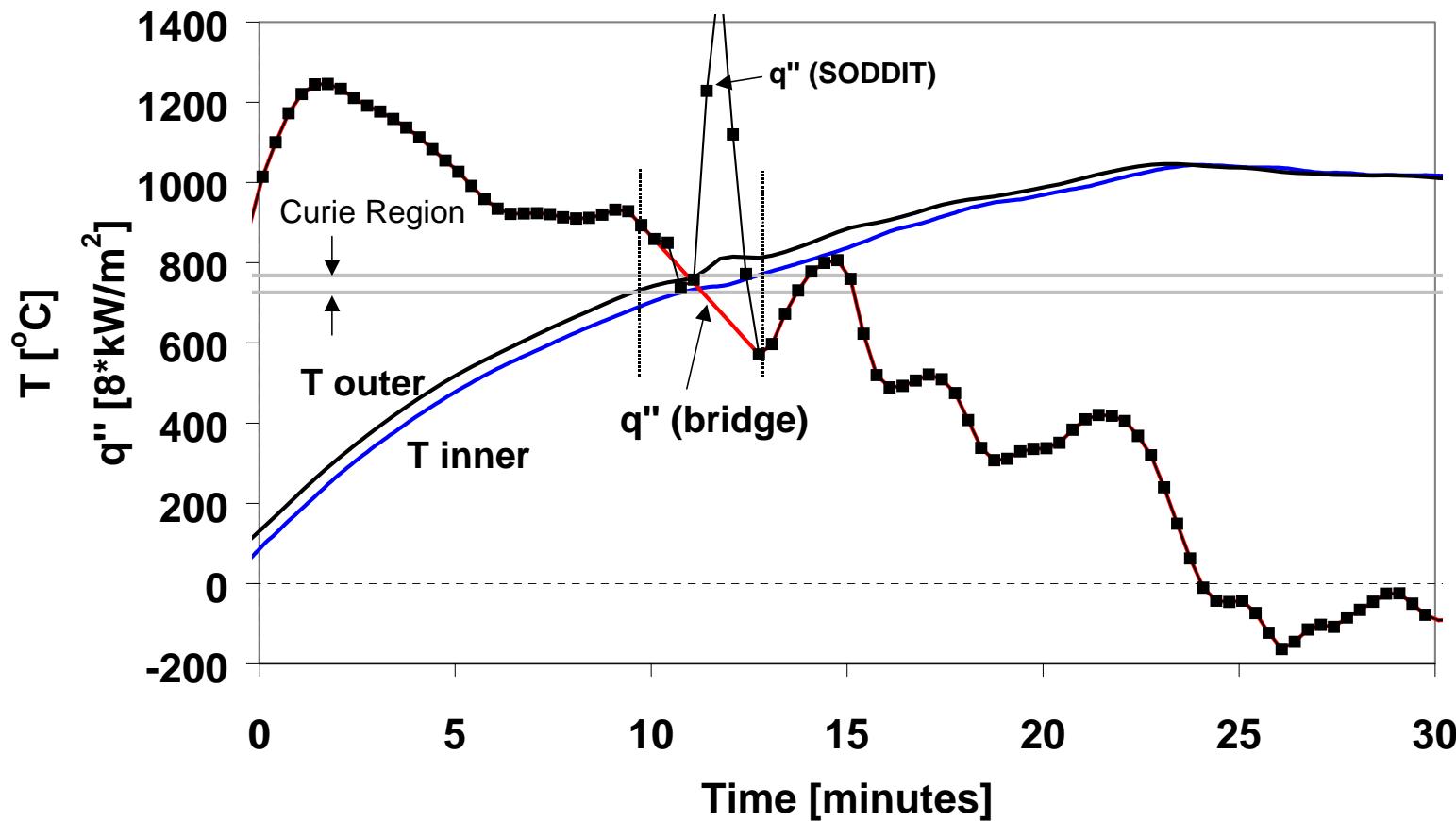


After Test 1 (Before Test 2)



After Test 3  Sandia National Laboratories

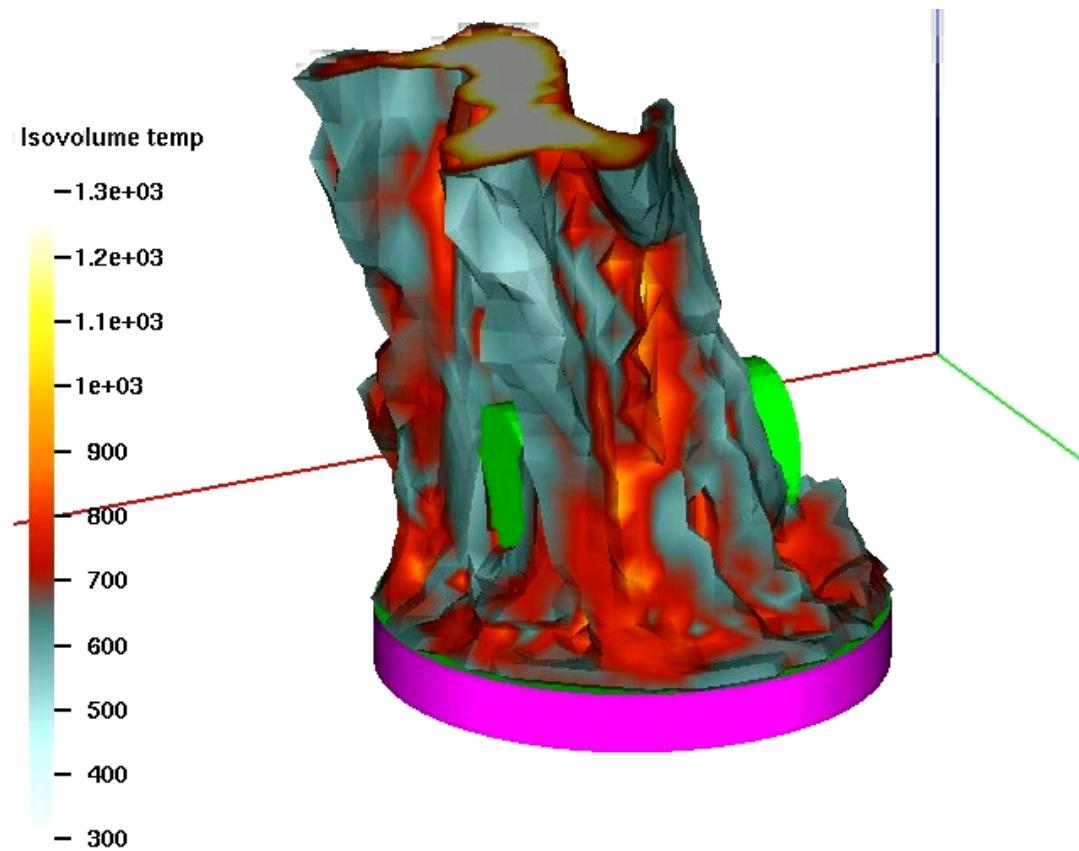
# Inverse Heat Conduction – Heat Flux Estimation





# CAFE Fire Simulation – Code Benchmarking

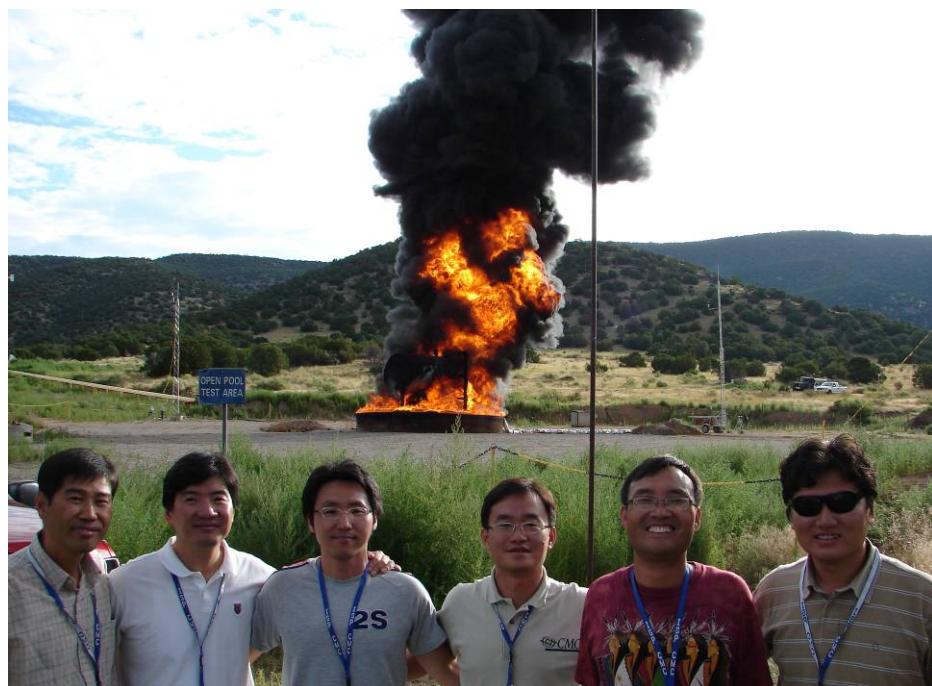
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# KHNP Trainees Witness Fire Test at SNL

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# Questions?

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