

THE BABCOCK & WILCOX COMPANY
POWER GENERATION GROUP

PRELIMINARY

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From P. S. BARTELLS, TECHNICAL STAFF

805 22

Cust. TMI-2

Part of

File No.
or Ref.

Subj. CORE PRESSURE DROP FOR NATURAL CIRCULATION
CALCULATION

Date
APRIL 9, 1979 6:

This letter is copy one customer and one subject only.

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D.H. Roy	E.F. Dowling
R.M. Hiatt	J.M. Knoll
	P.A. Treventi

REFERENCE: MEMO, SAME SUBJECT, APRIL 6, 1979.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM TMI WHICH FURTHER SUBSTANTIATES THE CONCLUSIONS PRESENTED IN THE REFERENCED MEMO. BASED ON THIS INFORMATION, AND THE FLOW SPLITS PREDICTED BY THE PUMP CODE, AN 18 PSIA DROP ACROSS VESSEL DOWNCOMER AND CORE (AT PRESENT CONDITIONS AND CORE FLOW OF 4500 lbm/sec) IS INDICATED.

See 27th Circ Letter

ATTACHMENT 1 IS THE TABULATION OF RC LOOP FLOW TRANSMITTER DIFFERENTIAL PRESSURE SIGNALS OBTAINED AT 4:00 a.m., APRIL 9. ATTACHMENT 2 IS THE CONVERSION OF THE TRANSMITTER VOLTAGE MEASUREMENTS TO LOOP FLOWS.

AS A FURTHER CHECK ON THE RESULTS, I HAVE ASKED MIKE KNOLL OF CONTROL ANALYSIS TO ANALYZE THE SAME CASE USING THE SPLIT CODE. IT IS HOPED THIS INFORMATION WILL BE AVAILABLE BY LATER TOMORROW AFTERNOON.

AT THIS POINT I WOULD LIKE TO ACKNOWLEDGE THE EFFORTS OF MIKE KNOLL AND PHIL TREVENTI IN PERFORMING THIS ANALYSIS (WITHOUT WHICH I WOULD STILL BE SETTING UP THE INPUT).

IF ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON PLANT STATUS (WHICH COULD PROVIDE A FURTHER CHECK ON THESE PREDICTIONS) IS KNOWN TO BE AVAILABLE, PLEASE CONTACT ME IMMEDIATELY.

PSB/DH

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Attachment 2

Conversion of transmitter voltage measurements to flow -

Assumptions:

1. 10 volts = 80×10^6 lbm/hr.

2. 10 volts = 895.8" ΔP

Method 1:

$$W_a = W_d \left(\frac{V_d}{V_a} \right)^{.5} \left(\frac{V_m}{10} \right)^{.5}$$

W_a = actual flow, lb/sec.

W_d = flow at voltage = 10 volts.

V_d = specific volume at W_d conditions

V_a = specific volume at actual conditions

V_m = measured transmitter voltage, volts.

now:

$$V_a (460 \text{ psia}, 280^\circ\text{F}) = .01724 \text{ ft}^3/\text{lb}$$

$$V_d (2200 \text{ psia}, 600^\circ\text{F}) = .0232 \text{ ft}^3/\text{lb}$$

$$W_d = 80 \times 10^6 \text{ lbm/hr} = 22222 \text{ lbm/sec}$$

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Therefore:

$$W_a = 25778 \left(\frac{V_m}{10} \right)^{0.5} \text{ lbm/sec}$$

Method 2:

$$\text{If: } \Delta P_d = 895.8'' = 10 \text{ volts}$$

$$\Delta P_a = \left(\frac{\Delta P_d}{10} \right) V_m$$

then:

$$W_a = W_d \left(\frac{P_a \Delta P_a}{P_m \Delta P_m} \right)^{0.5}$$

$$\text{for: } W_d = 22222 \text{ lbm/sec}$$

$$P_a = 1/.01724 = 58.005 \text{ lbm/ft}^3$$

$$P_d = 1/.0232 = 43.103 \text{ lbm/ft}^3$$

and:

$$W_a = 25778 \left(\frac{\Delta P_a}{\Delta P_m} \right)^{0.5}$$

Results:

Following are the results of the voltage measurements:

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HOT LEG A

<u>RPS CHANNEL</u>	<u>V_{IR}</u> (Volts)	<u>ΔP</u> (inches)	<u>W</u> (lbm/sec)
A	1.9998	179.14	11528
C	2.0982	187.96	11808
D	1.7411	155.97	10756

HOT LEG B

<u>RPS CHANNEL</u>	<u>V_{IR}</u> (Volts)	<u>ΔP</u> (inches)	<u>W</u> (lbm/sec)
A	-.7061	63.25	-6850
C	-.7141	63.97	-6839
D	-.6947	62.23	-6794

LOOP A Average = 11364 lbm/sec

LOOP B Average = -6844 lbm/sec

This calculation has been reviewed and
is correct

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File No.
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Subj.

CORE PRESSURE DROP FOR NATURAL CIRCULATION
CALCULATIONS

Date

APRIL 6, 1979 10:10 PM

This letter is cover and customer and the subject only.

D I S T R I B U T I O N

EA WOMACK	DH ROY
CE PARKS	BE BINGHAM
RB DAVIS	JD CARLTON
BM DUNN	
JS TULENKO	
MR GUDORF	
BA KARRASCH	
JA CASTANES	
CD MORGAN	
GF MALAH	
JJ CUDLIN	

An analysis (using the PUMP code) was performed earlier this week to estimate core flow blockage. Vessel (i.e. core and bypass) flow resistance was varied over a wide range and the change in loop flow rates, core flow rates and vessel delta P were calculated. The results are tabulated below: (* means unblocked core)

<u>Rv</u>	<u>ΔPv</u>	<u>Wv</u>	<u>WHLA</u>	<u>WHLB</u>
1.712*	1.6*	10170*	12810*	-2643*
3.5	2.98	9450	12690	-3244
7.0	5.05	8596	12500	-3900
10.0	6.45	8095	12320	-4281
15.0	8.22	7443	12200	-4752
30.0	11.89	6291	11870	-5580
60.0	15.79	5136	11510	-6376

Where:

Rv = downcomer + core + bypass flow resistance, (psia)/(lbm/sec)² x 10⁸

ΔPv = pressure drop across core + bypass, psia

Wv = core + bypass flow rate, lbm/sec

WHLA = hot leg flow rate, active loop, lbm/sec

WHLB = hot leg flow rate, idle loop, lbm/sec

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As can be seen from the tabulated results, the active loop flow is not a strong function of the vessel resistance. This is due to the high reverse flows through the idle pumps. However, the reverse flow through the idle loop is a strong function of the vessel resistance. Prior to this afternoon, I had been under the impression that no method existed for calculation of reverse flow in the idle loop. Recent information from the I&C group shows this not the case. As early as last weekend they estimated the reverse flow to be -14.5% which translates to -6444 lb/sec. A further check today results in an estimate of -6797 lb/sec. Based on the tabulated data, the vessel pressure drop is at least 16 psia.

Additional evidence to back up this is the indicated flow in the active loop which is consistently indicating 49-50% of nominal which translates to approx. 11,000 lbm/sec.

Separate calculations by Jim Veenstra and Larry Lash (see attachments) on 4/4/79 place measured flow in the active loop at 88,350 GPM (based on Gentille delta P = 173"), which is a flow rate of 11,445 lbm/sec.

The attached figures indicate that the core and bypass pressure drop is between 16.7 and 17.7 psia. Allowing for conservatism, I would recommend the use of 18 psia for natural circulation calculations. Additionally, I would estimate available core + bypass flow at present conditions to be 4600 to 4800 lbm/sec.

I have asked John Castanes to obtain up-to-date readings on Gentille delta P's as a further check on this analysis. He has been in contact with EMCo and they feel that the transmitter accuracy is very good.

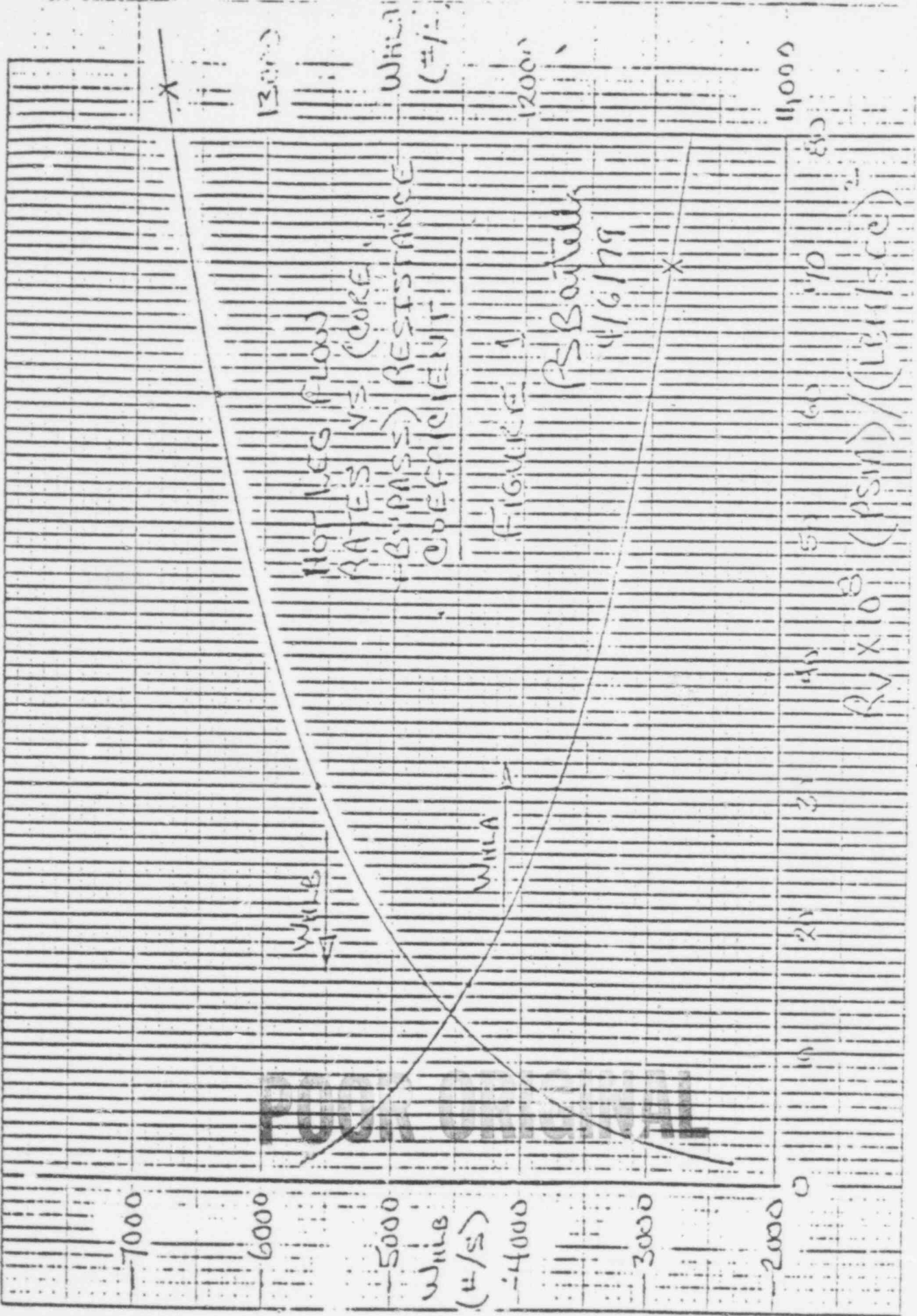
ATTACHMENT

PSB:jws



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POOL CHANNEL

FIGURE 2

(CORE + BYPASS) ΔP
VS. RESISTANCE
COEFFICIENT

ΔP

PSIA

17.7 PSIA

16.7 PSIA

PS Bartels

4/6/79

NORMAL % OPERATION

80

$(\Delta P_{SUM}) / (VEL)^2$

40

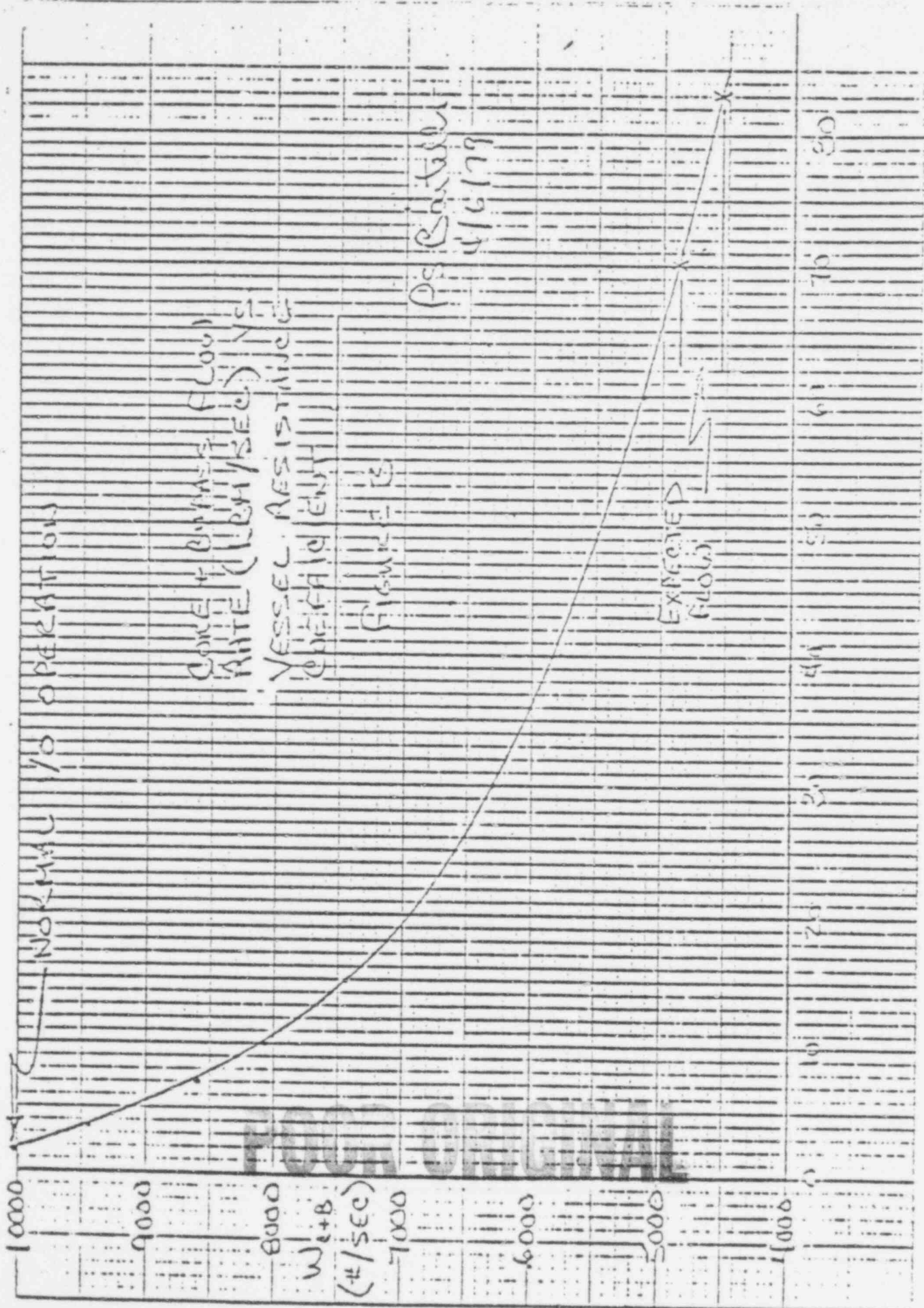
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