

VIEWGRAPHS PRESENTED BY PAS

TO THE

ACRS SUBCOMMITTEE ON TMI-2

OCTOBER 3, 1979

8007110490

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PRESENTATIONS TO ACRS SUBCOMMITTEE ON TMI #2

✓ ○ RISK-BASED INSIGHTS ABOUT POST-ACCIDENT PAS/RES

HYDROGEN AND CONTAINMENT FAILURE MODES

○ RECENT WORK/ANALYSES ON STEAM EXPLOSIONS BCL
AND HYDROGEN

○ STATUS OF RESEARCH PROGRAM ON CONTROLLED PAS/RES
FILTERED VENTING OF CONTAINMENT

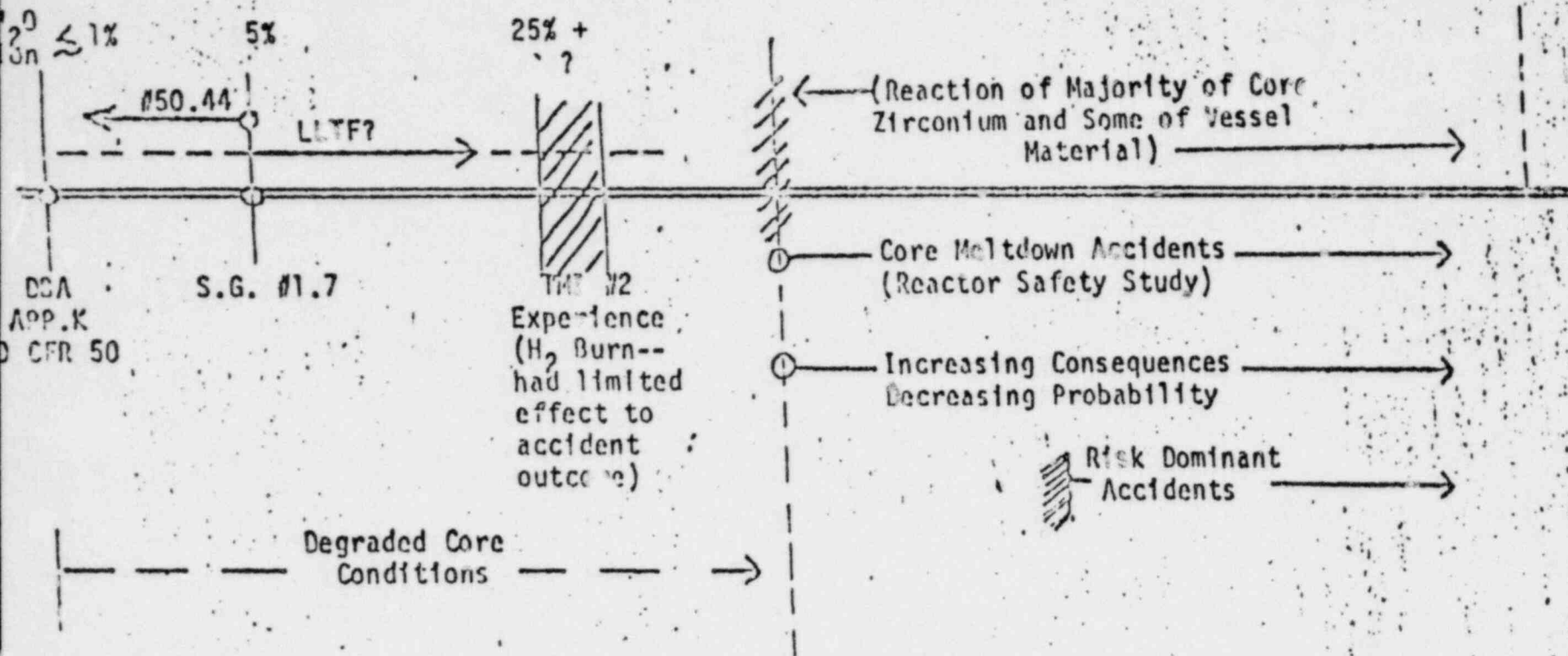
#1

Present H₂
Control
Philosophy

(Licensing)

Concepts
To Improve LWR Safety

e.g., Controlled Filtered
Venting Concepts



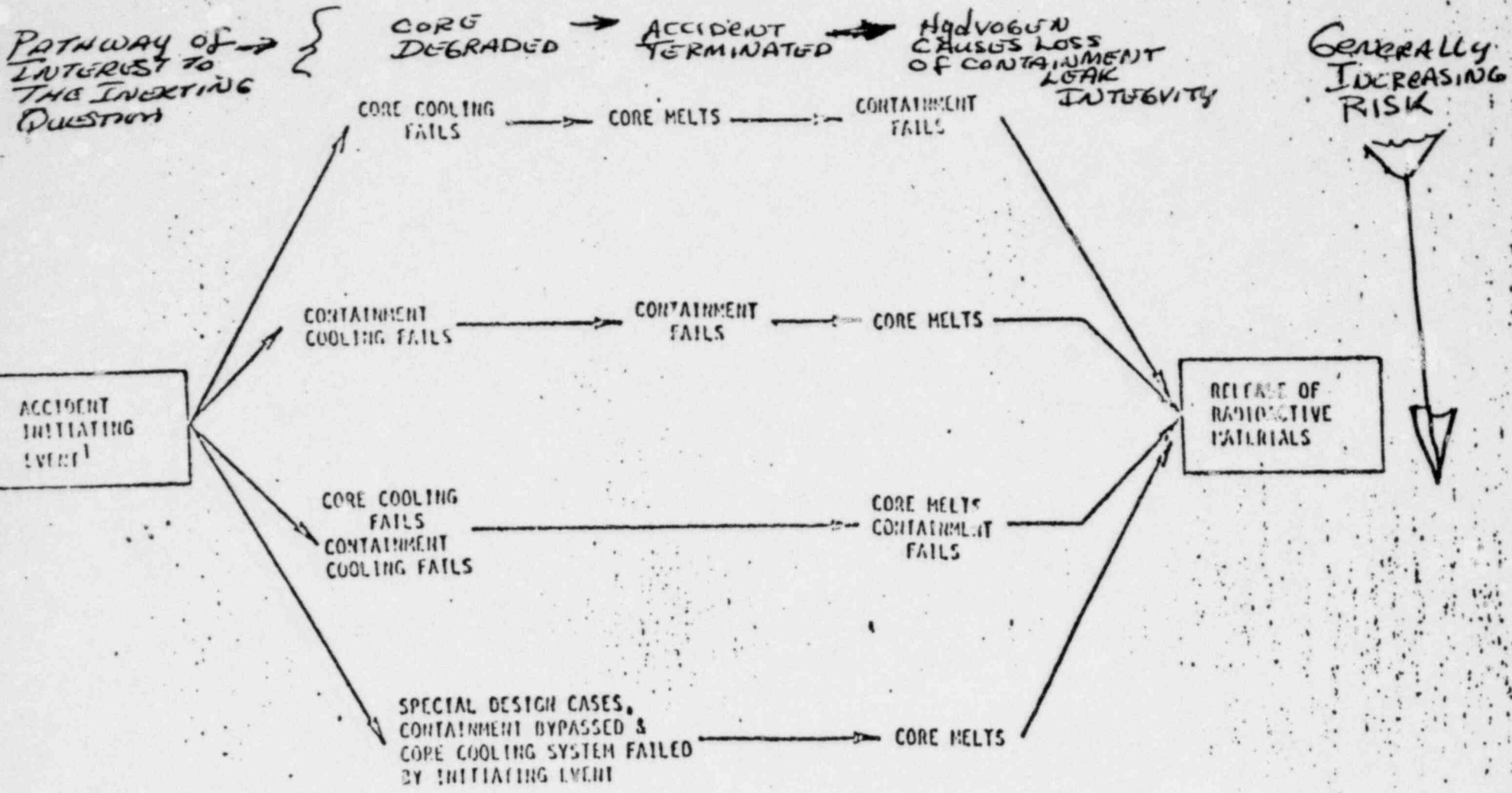
Reactor Safety Study Insights Can Be Useful to H₂ Control Questions.

- o Core Melt Accidents Most Likely to Occur from Transient and Small LOCA Initiated Events.
- o H₂ is But One Pathway to Containment Failure and Decisions on H₂ Control Should Be Considered in Suc. Context.

#2

PRINCIPAL ACCIDENT SEQUENCES

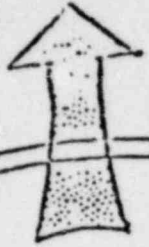
PATHWAY OF INTEREST TO THE INVERTING QUESTION



¹ E.G., LOCAs, TRANSIENTS

#3

CAUSED FAILURE



CONTAINMENT SPRAY

OVERPRESSURE FAILURE



STEEL LINER

OVERHEAD CRANE

STEAM GENERATOR

REACTOR COOLANT PUMPS

REACTOR VESSEL

ECC/JMULATOR

CONTAINMENT BYPASS TYPE FAILURE



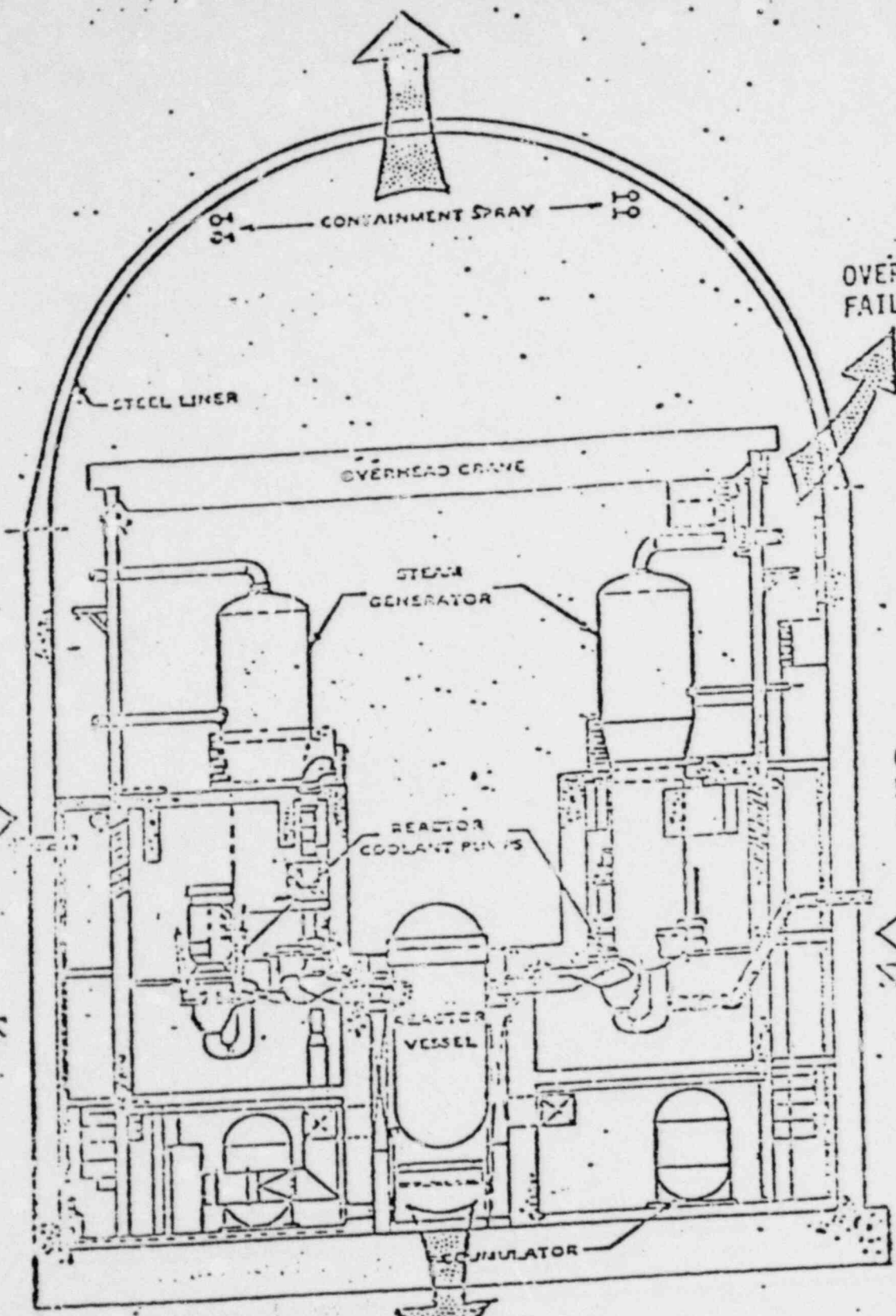
FAILURE TO ISOLATE CONTAINMENT SYSTEM



MELT-THRU FAILURE



PWR CONTAINMENT



VESSEL STEAM EXPLOSION
CAUSED FAILURE

Reactor
Building

Drywell
(Primary
Containment)

Reactor
Vessel

OVERPRESSURE
CAUSED FAILURE

FAILURE TO ISOLATE
CONTAINMENT SYSTEM

Vent
Pipe

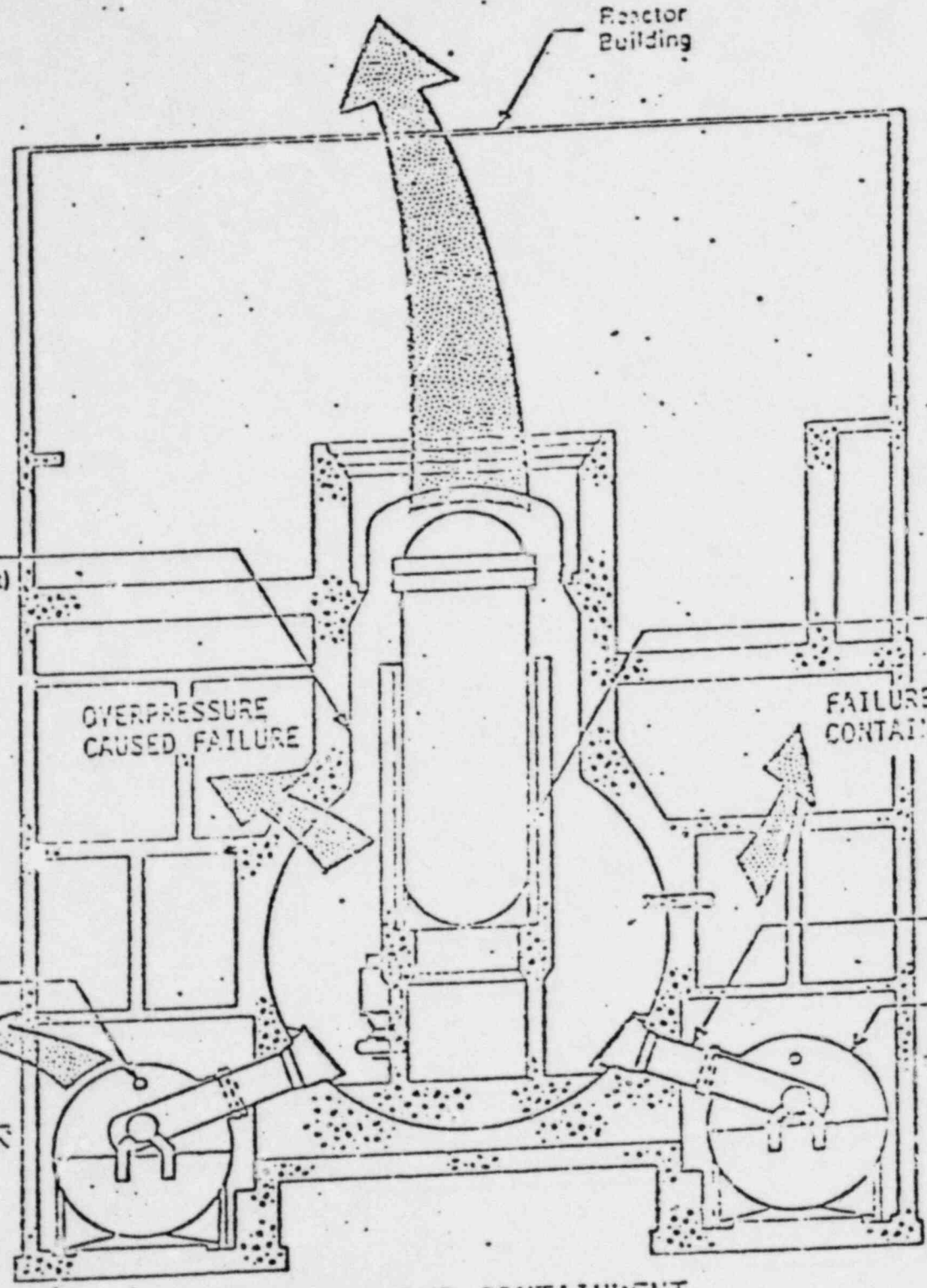
Pressure
Suppression
Pool

OVERPRESSURE
FAILURE
RECT
RELEASE

Spray

TYPICAL BWR CONTAINMENT

4-5



RISK CONTRIBUTIONS FROM CORE-MELT ACCIDENTS

#6

APPROX. RISK CONTRIBUTION %

RELEASE CATEGORIES

EARLY DEATHS LATENT DEATHS

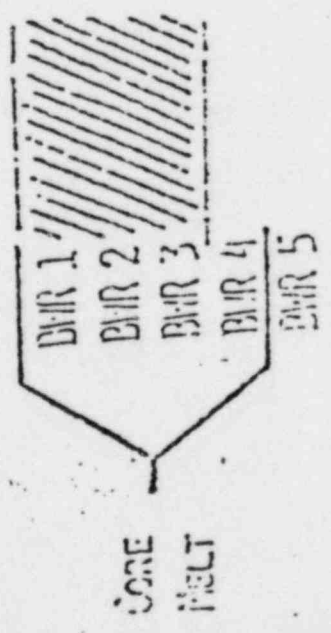
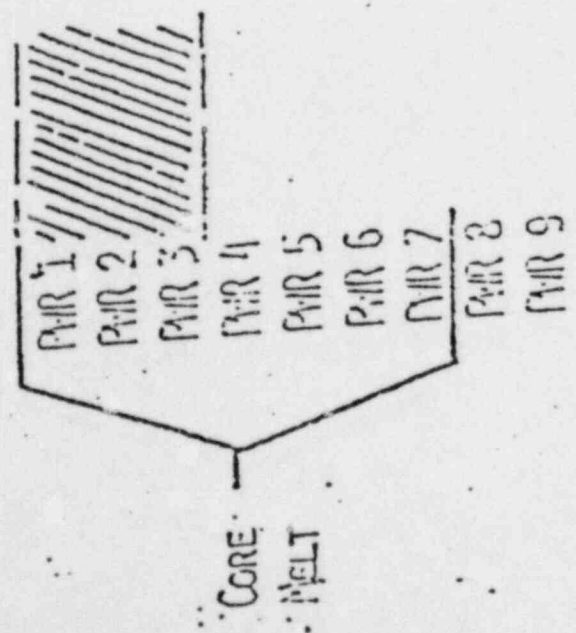
$\frac{9}{116}$
39
(~94)

$\frac{35}{40}$
24
(~100)

$\frac{9}{32}$
58
(~100)

$\frac{93}{7}$

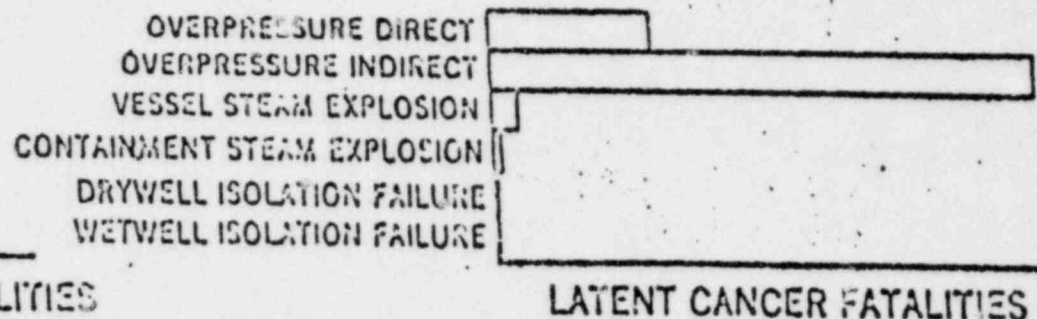
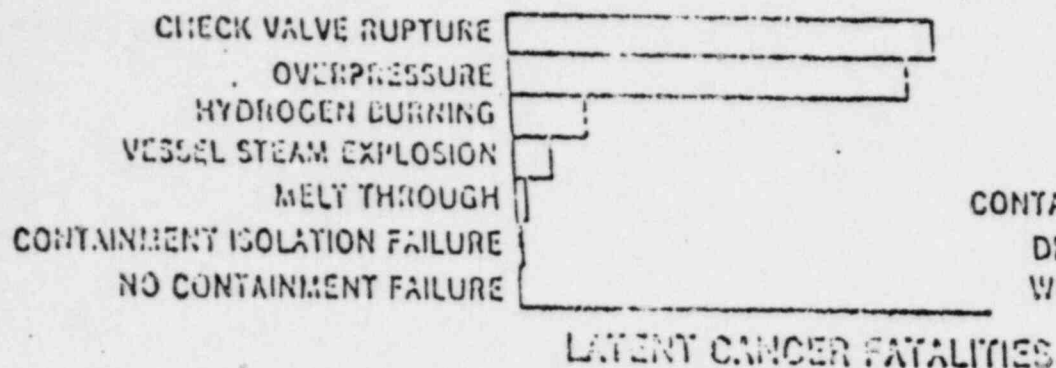
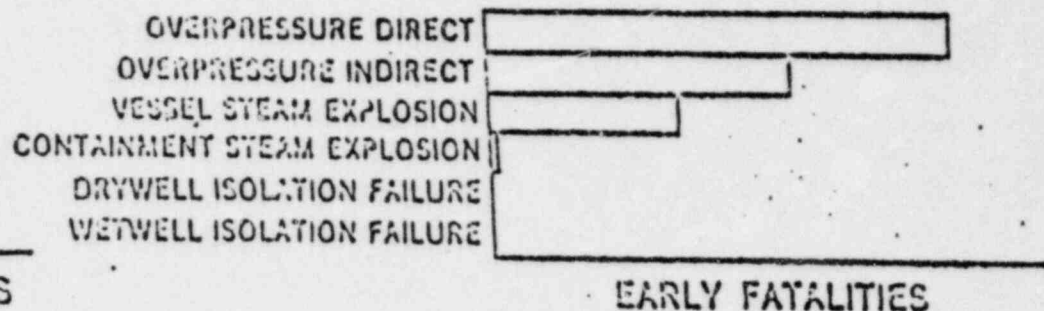
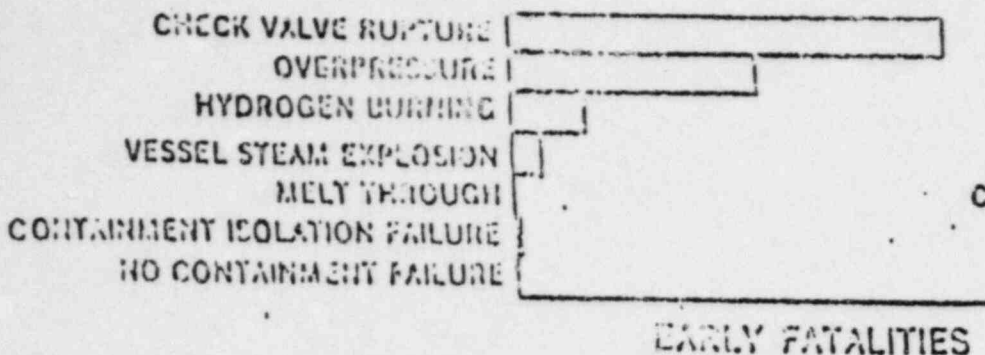
(~100)



BASIS: LWR DESIGNS IN WASH-1400

PWR

BWR



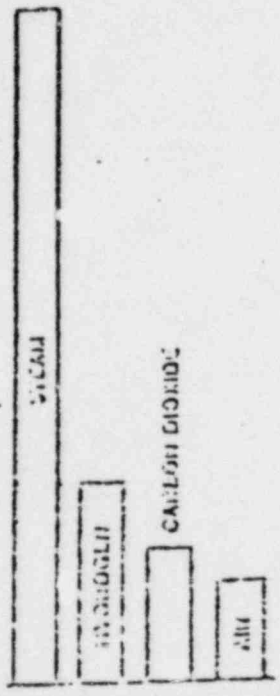
Relative Importance of Containment Failure Modes

#7

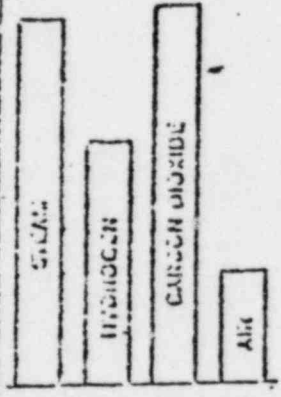
BASIS: LWR DESIGNS IN WASH-1400

#8

RELATIVE CONTRIBUTIONS TO PWR CONTAINMENT FAILURE PRESSURE



RELATIVE CONTRIBUTIONS TO EMT CONTAINMENT FAILURE PRESSURE

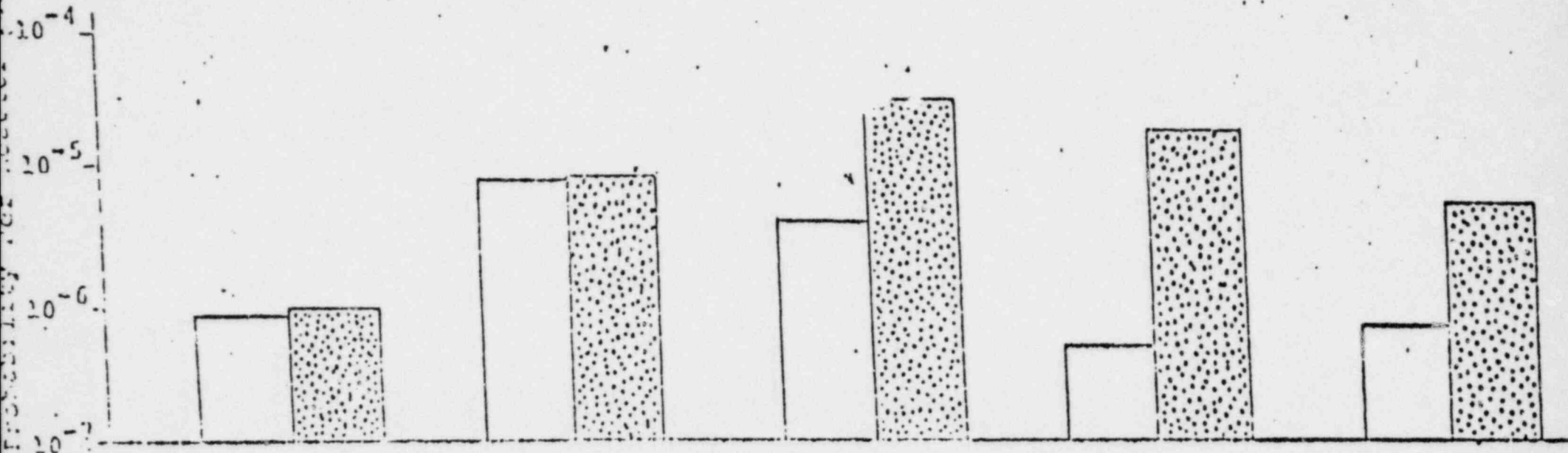


NOTE:
SUBSEQUENT STUDIES REVEAL MORE THAT STEAM IS THE DOMINANT INDICATED. WASH 1400

BASIS: LWR DESIGNS IN WASH-1400

Comparison of Dominant Accident Sequences: RSS PWR and Ice Condenser PWR

Category 1		Category 2		Category 3		Category 4		Category 5	
RSS	IC	RSS	IC	RSS	IC	RSS	IC	RSS	IC
None	S ₁ H-a	V	S ₂ HF-γ	S ₂ C-d	S ₂ H-γ	None	S ₁ H-γ	None	S ₁ D-γ
Dominant	1 × 10 ⁻⁷	4 × 10 ⁻⁶	5 × 10 ⁻⁶	2 × 10 ⁻⁶	2 × 10 ⁻⁵	Dominant	1 × 10 ⁻⁵	Dominant	4 × 10 ⁻⁶
		TMLB'-a	V		S ₁ HF-γ,δ		S ₂ D-γ		
		2 × 10 ⁻⁶	9 × 10 ⁻⁷		3 × 10 ⁻⁶		.6 × 10 ⁻⁶		
		TMLB'-γ			TML-γ				
		7 × 10 ⁻⁷			3 × 10 ⁻⁶				

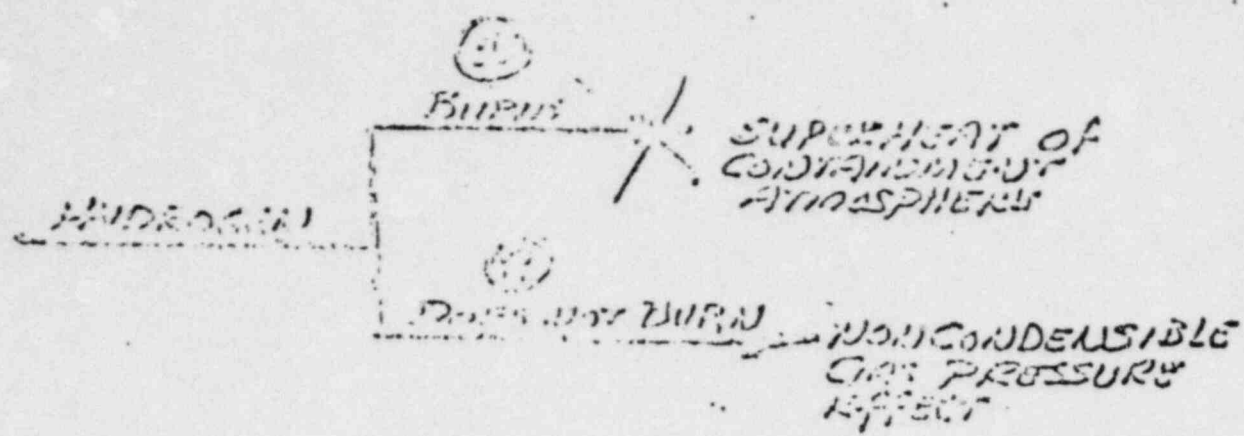


← Increasing Consequence ←

δ ≡ Steam overpressure failure
 d ≡ Steam + Hydrogen burn overpressure failure

#9

CONCEPTUAL EFFECT OF PREVENTING H₂ BURN IN ICE CONDENSER CONTAINMENT



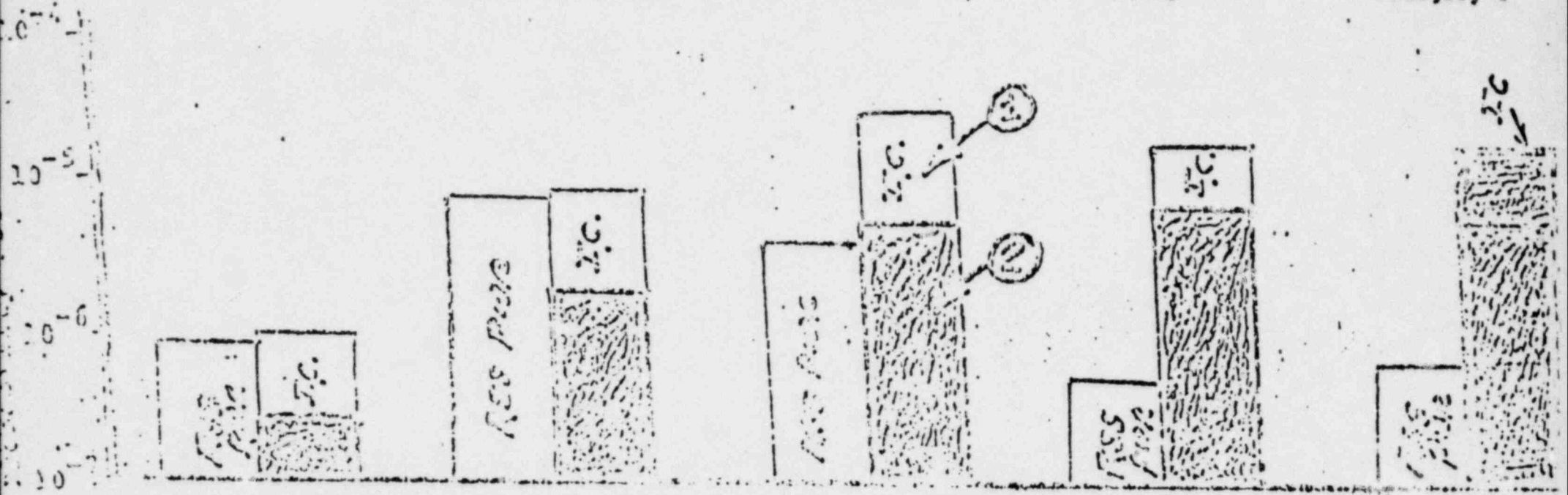
Category 1

Category 2

Category 3

Category 4

Category 5



← Increasing Consequence →

RCC PWR and Ice Condenser PWR

#10

PERSPECTIVES ON RSS-DWR DESIGN
(DWR 4, MARK 1 CONTAINMENT, INERTED)

CONTAINMENT
OVERPRESSURE
FAILURE
SCENARIOS

POTENTIAL CONCEPTUAL VALUE

ACCIDENT PROCESS PREDICTIONS*

Transient followed by failure to shutdown, AHS (TC)

CONT. FAILS
~77 MIN.

MELT STARTS
~100 MIN.

MELT ENDS
~144 MIN.

Transient followed by failure of shutdown head removal system (TR)

CONT. FAILS
~2820 MIN.

MELT STARTS
~3266 MIN.

MELT ENDS
~3390 MIN.

Transient followed by failure to provide makeup water (TQUV)

START MELT
~160 MIN.

END MELT
~200 MIN.

CONT. FAILS
~232 MIN.

Small LOCA followed by failure to provide makeup water (S₂E)

START MELT
~57 MIN.

END MELT
~102 MIN.

CONT. FAILS
~102 MIN.

POTENTIAL RISK
IMPACT
OF SCENARIO

Large
(Dominant)
Sequence

Large
(Dominant)
Sequence

Medium
to
Small

Medium
to
Small

INERTING

Negligible

Negligible

Small

Small

CONTROLL
VENT
FILTER

Small
to
Moderate

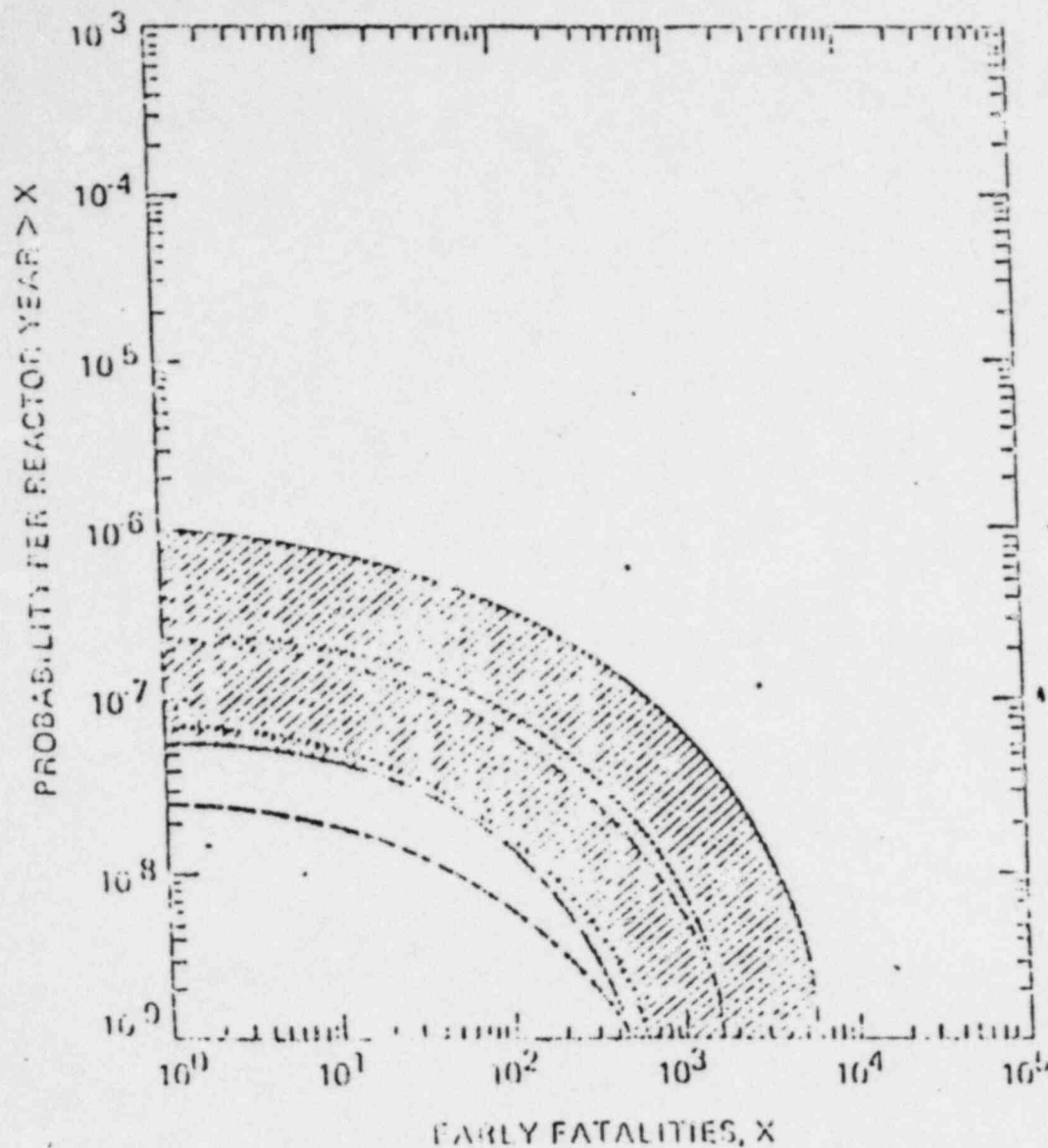
Moderate
to
Large

Moderate
to
Large

Small
to
Moderate

#11

ALTERNATIVE CONTAINMENT CONCEPTS MAY SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCE RISKS FROM NUCLEAR ACCIDENTS



LEGEND:

- BASELINE CASE
(WASH-1400 W'O CHECK VALVE)
- - - FILTERED ATMOSPHERIC VENTING
COMPARTMENT VENTING
DEEP UNDERGROUND SITING
- STRONGER CONTAINMENT
INCREASED CONTAINMENT VOLUME
- · - · THINNED BASE MAT
DOUBLE CONTAINMENT
EVACUATED CONTAINMENT
SHALLOW UNDERGROUND SITING

NOTE: MAGNITUDES OF RISK REDUCTION SHOWN FOR THE ALTERNATIVE CONCEPTS MAY NOT BE FULLY REALIZED IN AN ACTUAL DESIGN; OTHER FACTORS MAY TEND TO CONTROL RISK REDUCTION MAGNITUDE.

SOME CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS

- INERTING APPEARS TO HAVE SMALL VALUE IN REDUCING OVERALL ACCIDENT RISKS. IN SOME CASES, REDUCING ACCIDENT SEQUENCE PROBABILITY APPEARS TO HAVE EQUAL OR GREATER VALUE.
- LARGER, HIGH DESIGN PRESSURE CONTAINMENTS ARE LESS SENSITIVE TO THE EFFECTS OF HYDROGEN.
- H₂ CONTROL MEASURES THAT MAY BE ADOPTED PURSUANT TO THE #12 SHOULD HAVE BENEFIT OF OVERALL RISK-BASED INSIGHTS AND CONTEXT.
- WASH-1400 EMPHASIZED CORE MELTDOWN ACCIDENTS; THE RISK REDUCTION BENEFITS OF CURRENT LICENSING H₂ CONTROL MEASURES FOR SUCH ACCIDENTS APPEAR SMALL.
- RESEARCH ON IMPROVED LWR SAFETY CONCEPTS, E.G., CONTROLLED FILTERED VENTING SHOULD CONTINUE WITH PRIORITY SINCE SUCH CONCEPTS APPEAR TO HAVE RISK REDUCTION BENEFIT AND LOW-COST IMPACTS.

OCTOBER 3, 1979

PRESENTATIONS TO ACRS SUBCOMMITTEE ON TMI #2

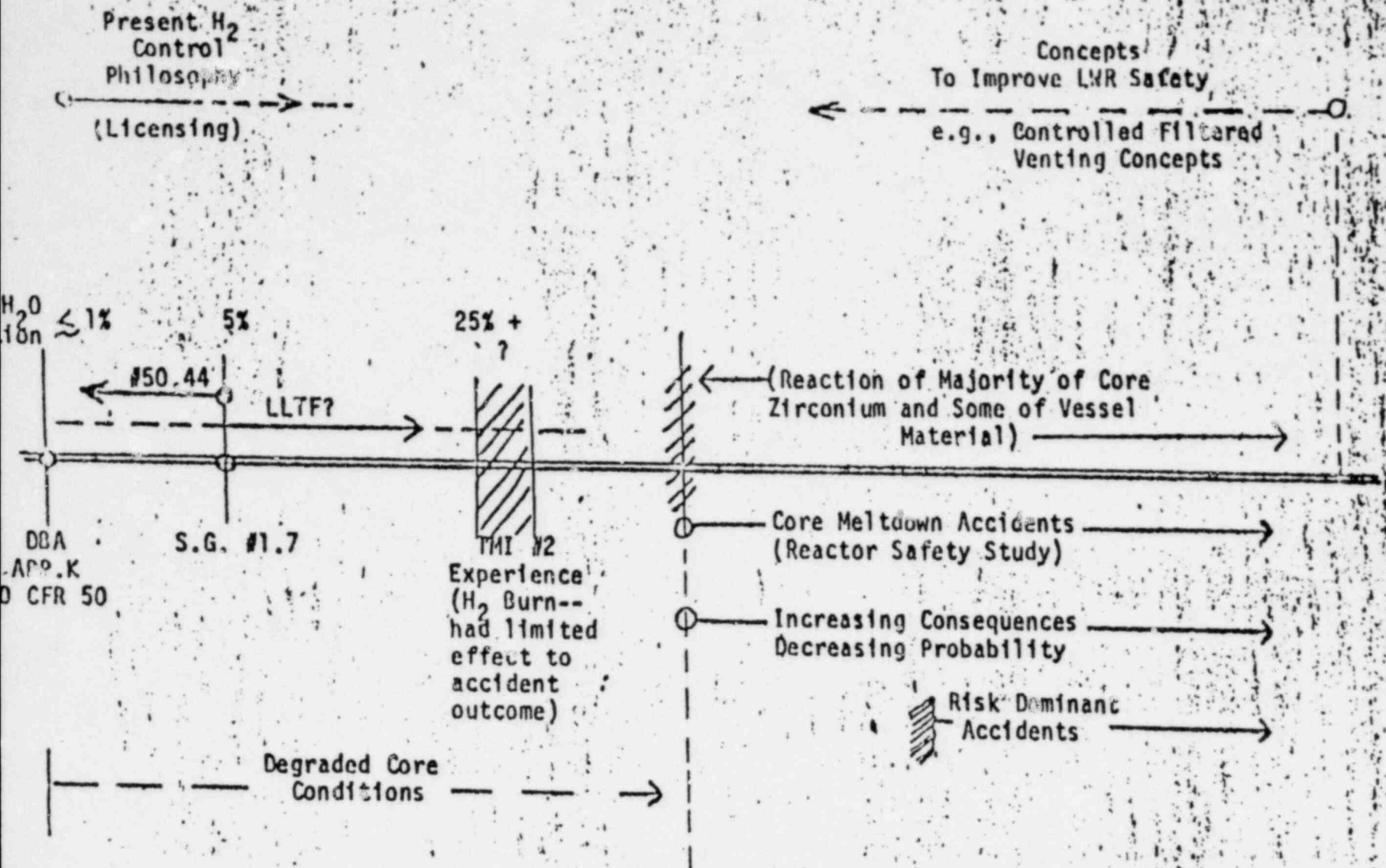
o RISK-BASED INSIGHTS ABOUT POST-ACCIDENT PAS/RES

HYDROGEN AND CONTAINMENT FAILURE MODES

o RECENT WORK/ANALYSES ON STEAM EXPLOSIONS BCL
AND HYDROGEN

o STATUS OF RESEARCH PROGRAM ON CONTROLLED PAS/RES
FILTERED VENTING OF CONTAINMENT

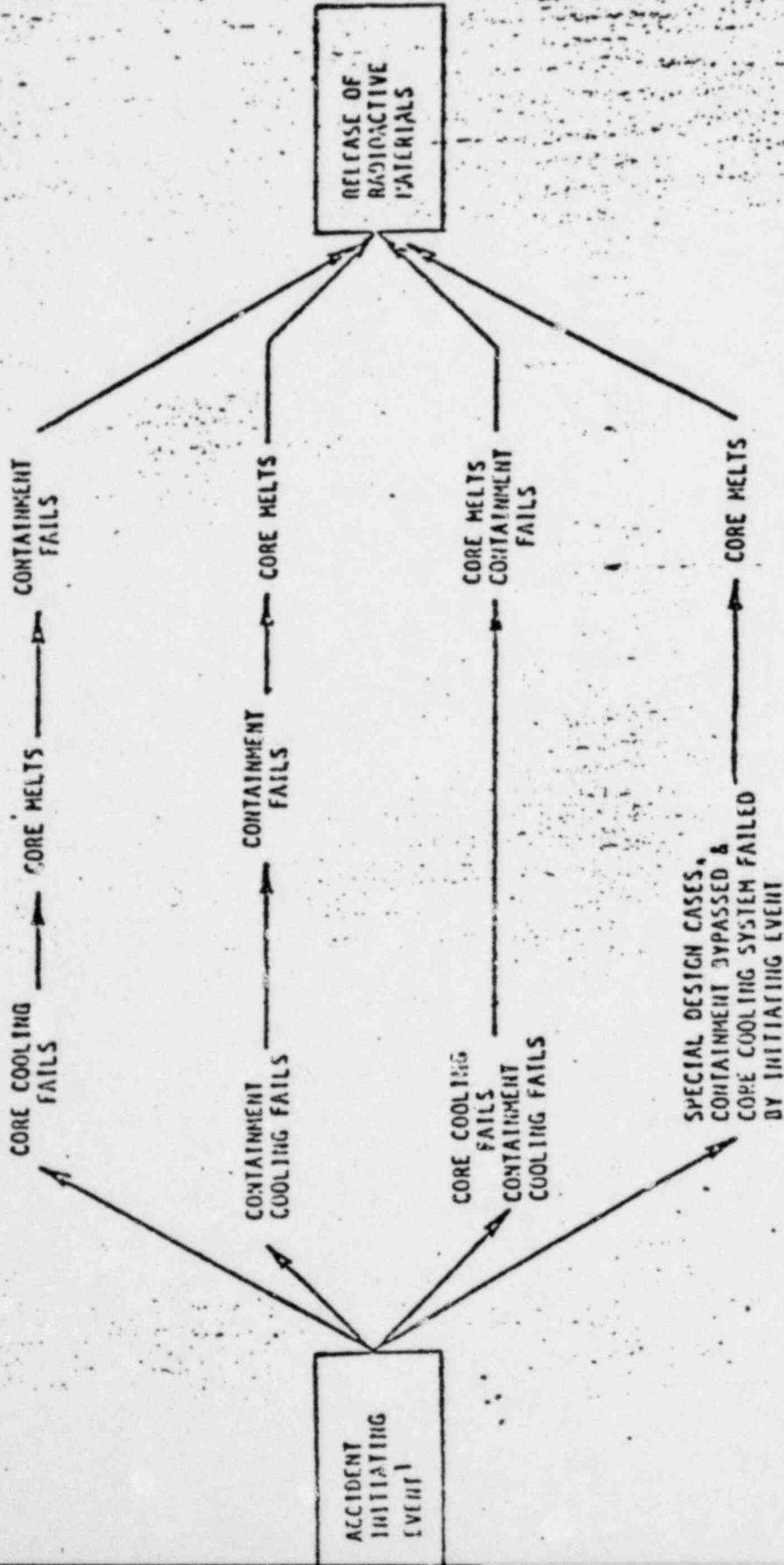
BACKGROUND



Reactor Safety Study Insights Can Be Useful to H₂ Control Questions.

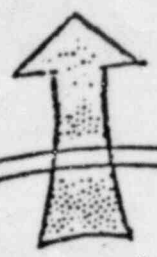
- o Core Melt Accidents Most Likely to Occur from Transient and Small LOCA initiated Events.
- o H₂ is But One Pathway to Containment Failure and Decisions on H₂ Control Should Be Considered in Such Context.

PRINCIPAL ACCIDENT SEQUENCES



E.G., LOCAs, TRANSIENTS

VESSEL STEAM EXPLOSION
CAUSED FAILURE



CONTAINMENT SPRAY

OVERPRESSURE
FAILURE

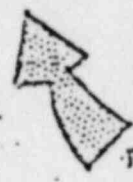


STEEL LINER

OVERHEAD CRANE

STEAM
GENERATOR

FAILURE TO
ISOLATE
CONTAINMENT
SYSTEM



CONTAINMENT
BYPASS TYPE
FAILURE



REACTOR
COOLANT PUMPS

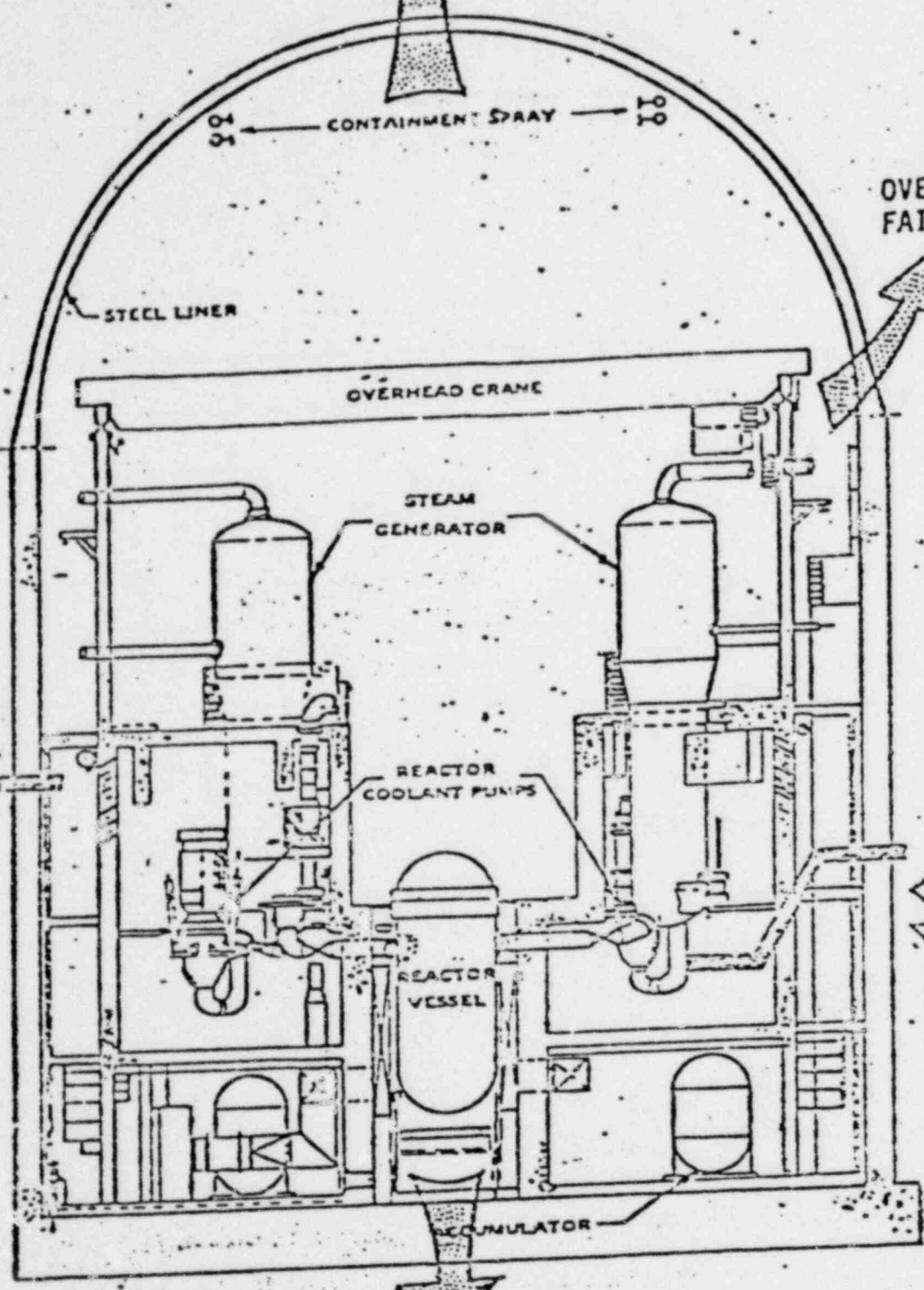
REACTOR
VESSEL

ACCUMULATOR

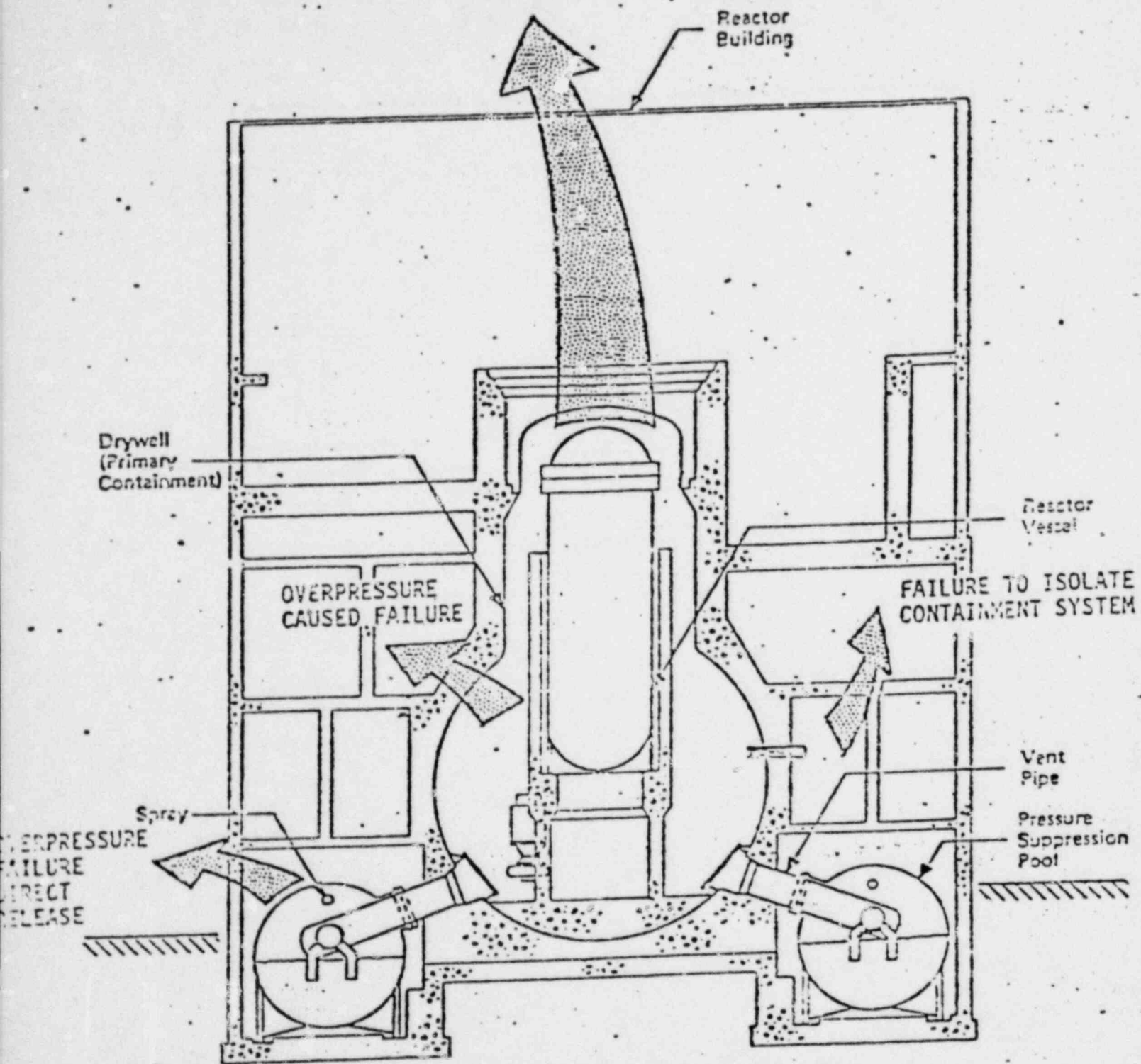
MELT-THRU FAILURE



PWR CONTAINMENT



VESSEL STEAM EXPLOSION
CAUSED FAILURE



TYPICAL BWR CONTAINMENT

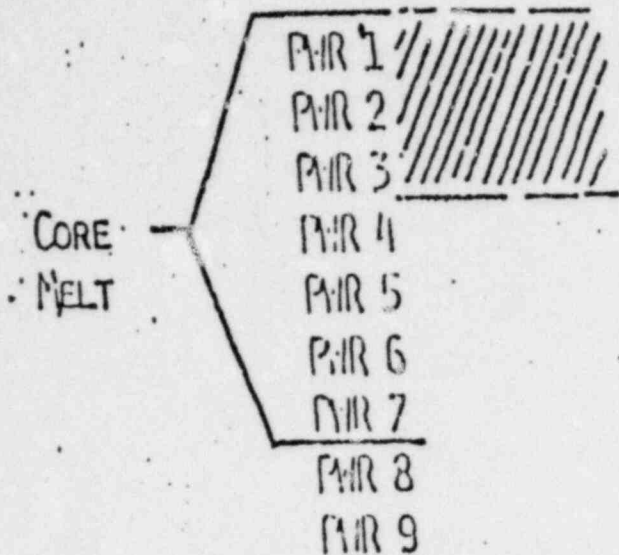
RISK CONTRIBUTIONS FROM CORE-MELT ACCIDENTS

RELEASE CATEGORIES

APPROX. RISK CONTRIBUTION %

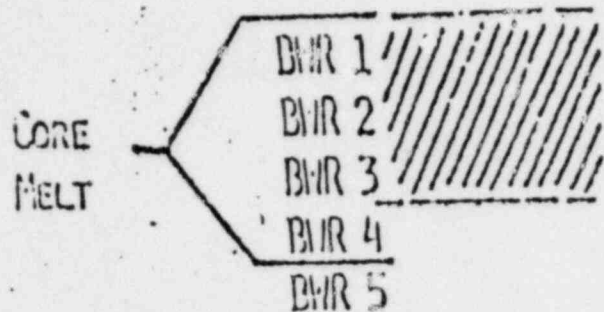
EARLY DEATHS

LATENT DEATHS



35
41
24
(~100)

9
46
39
(~94)

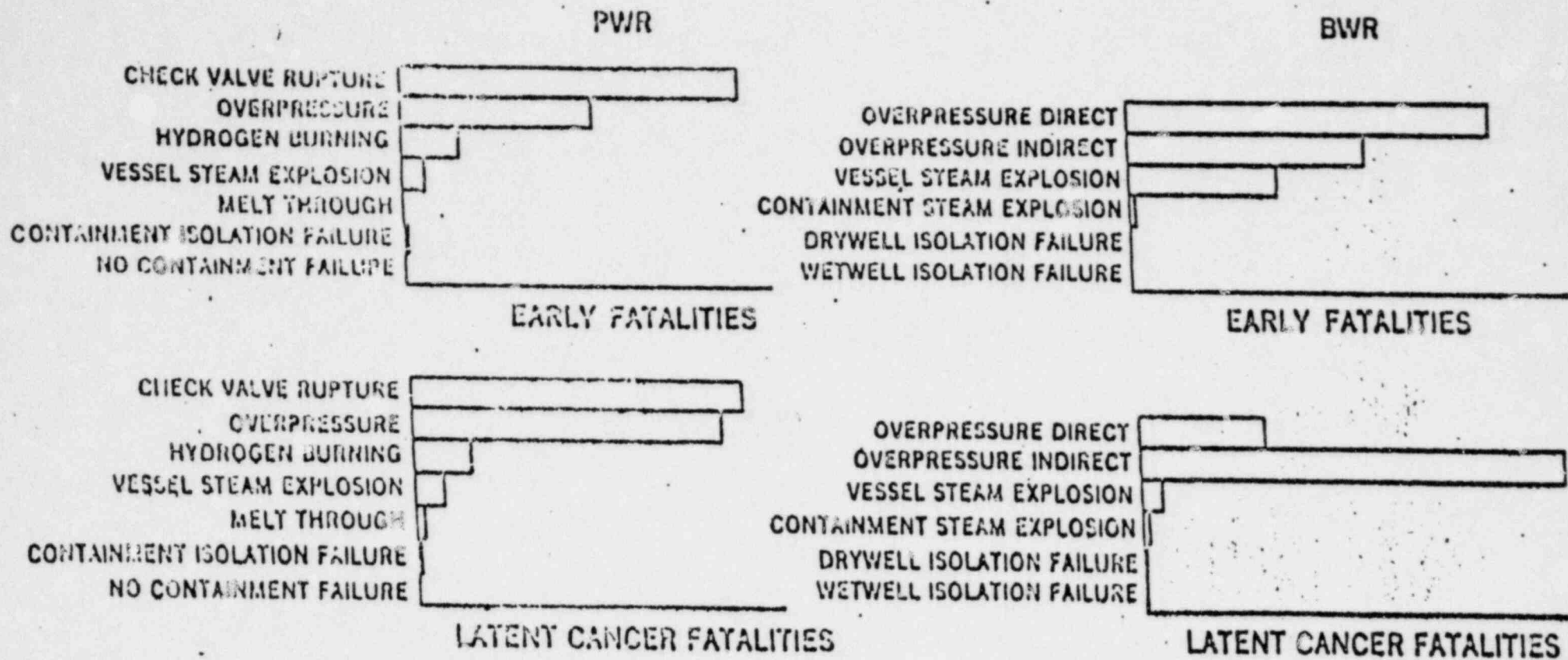


93
7

(~100)

9
32
58
(~100)

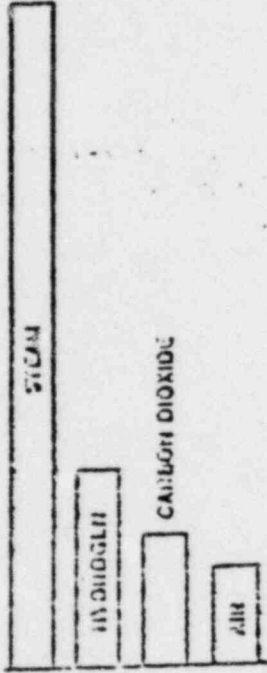
BASIS: LWR DESIGNS IN WASH-1400



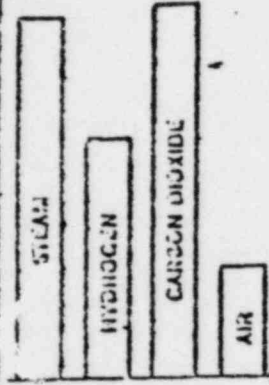
Relative Importance of Containment Failure Modes

BASIS: LWR DESIGNS IN WASH-1400

RELATIVE CONTRIBUTIONS TO PWR CONTAINMENT FAILURE PRESSURE

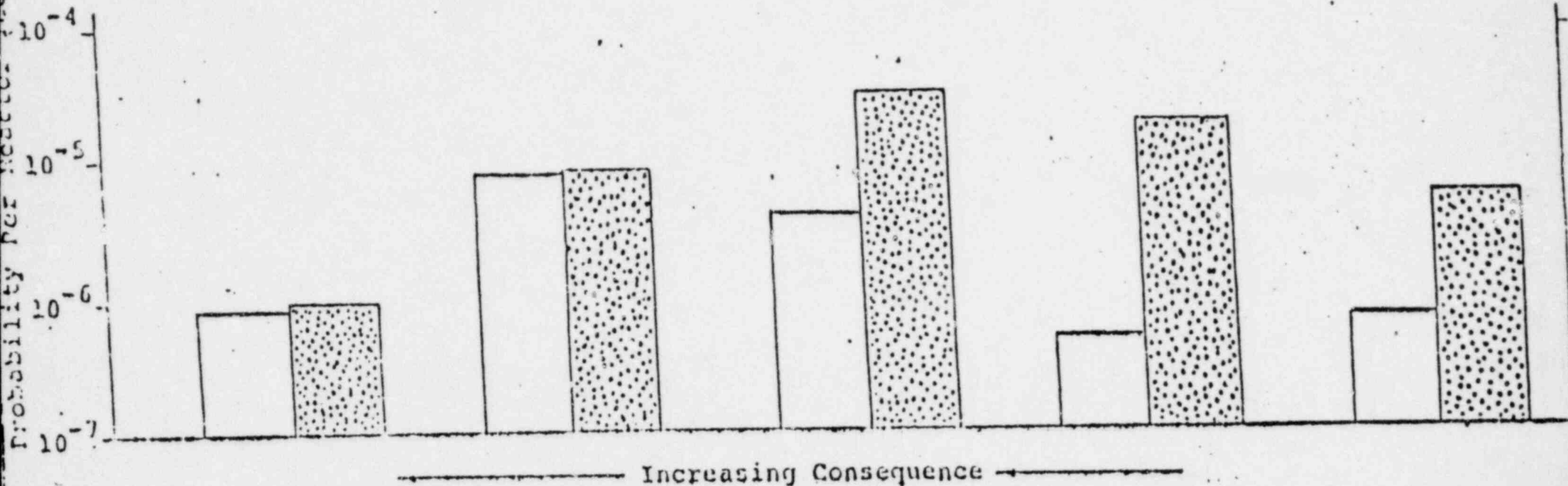


RELATIVE CONTRIBUTIONS TO LWR CONTAINMENT FAILURE PRESSURE

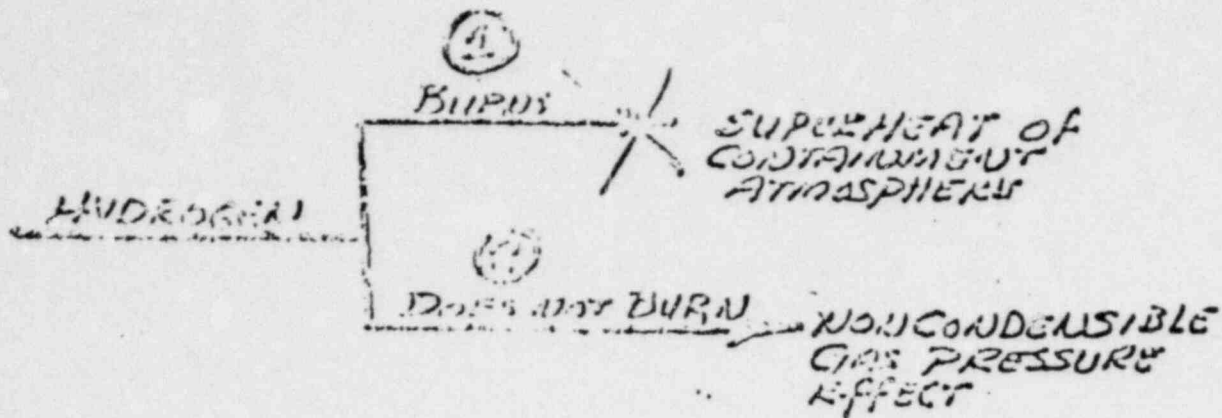


Comparison of Dominant Accident Sequences: RSS PWR and Ice Condenser PWR

Category 1		Category 2		Category 3		Category 4		Category 5	
RSS	IC	RSS	IC	RSS	IC	RSS	IC	RSS	IC
None	$S_1 H-a$	V	$S_2 HF-\gamma$	$S_2 C-d$	$S_2 H-\gamma$	None	$S_1 H-\gamma$	None	$S_1 D-\gamma$
Dominant	1×10^{-7}	4×10^{-6}	5×10^{-6}	2×10^{-6}	2×10^{-5}	Dominant	1×10^{-5}	Dominant	4×10^{-6}
		TMLB'-d	V		$S_1 HF-\gamma, d$		$S_2 D-\gamma$		
		2×10^{-6}	9×10^{-7}		3×10^{-6}		6×10^{-6}		
		TMLB'-\gamma			TML-\gamma				
		7×10^{-7}			3×10^{-6}				



CONCEPTUAL EFFECT OF PREVENTING H₂ LEAK IN ICE CONDENSER CONTAINMENT



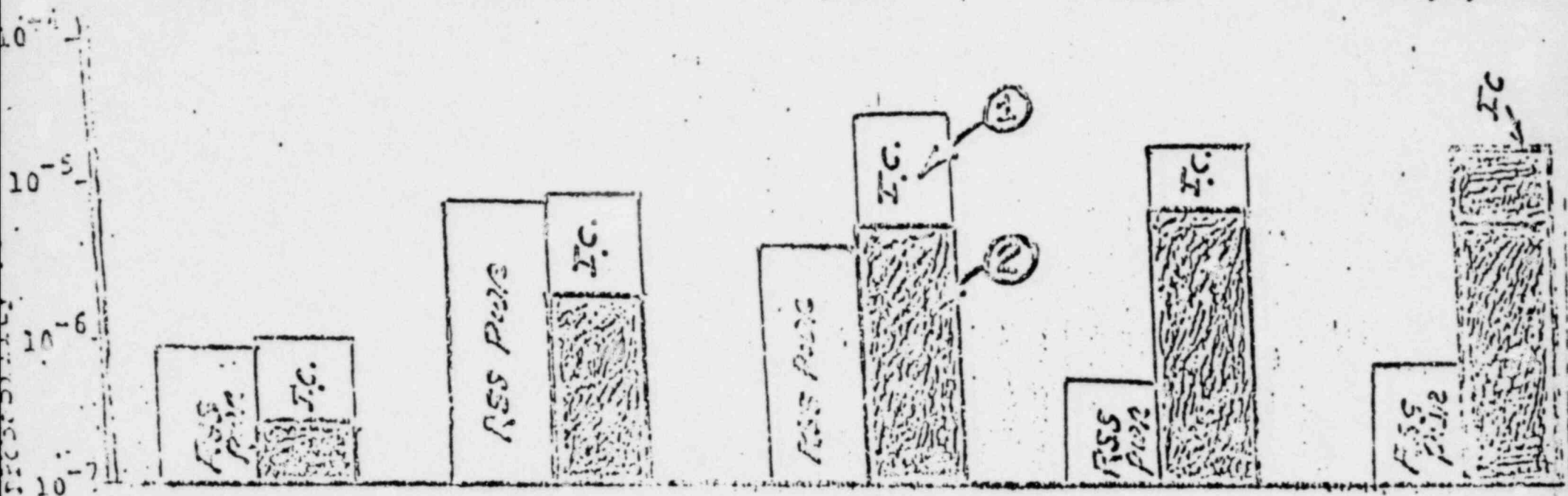
Category 1

Category 2

Category 3

Category 4

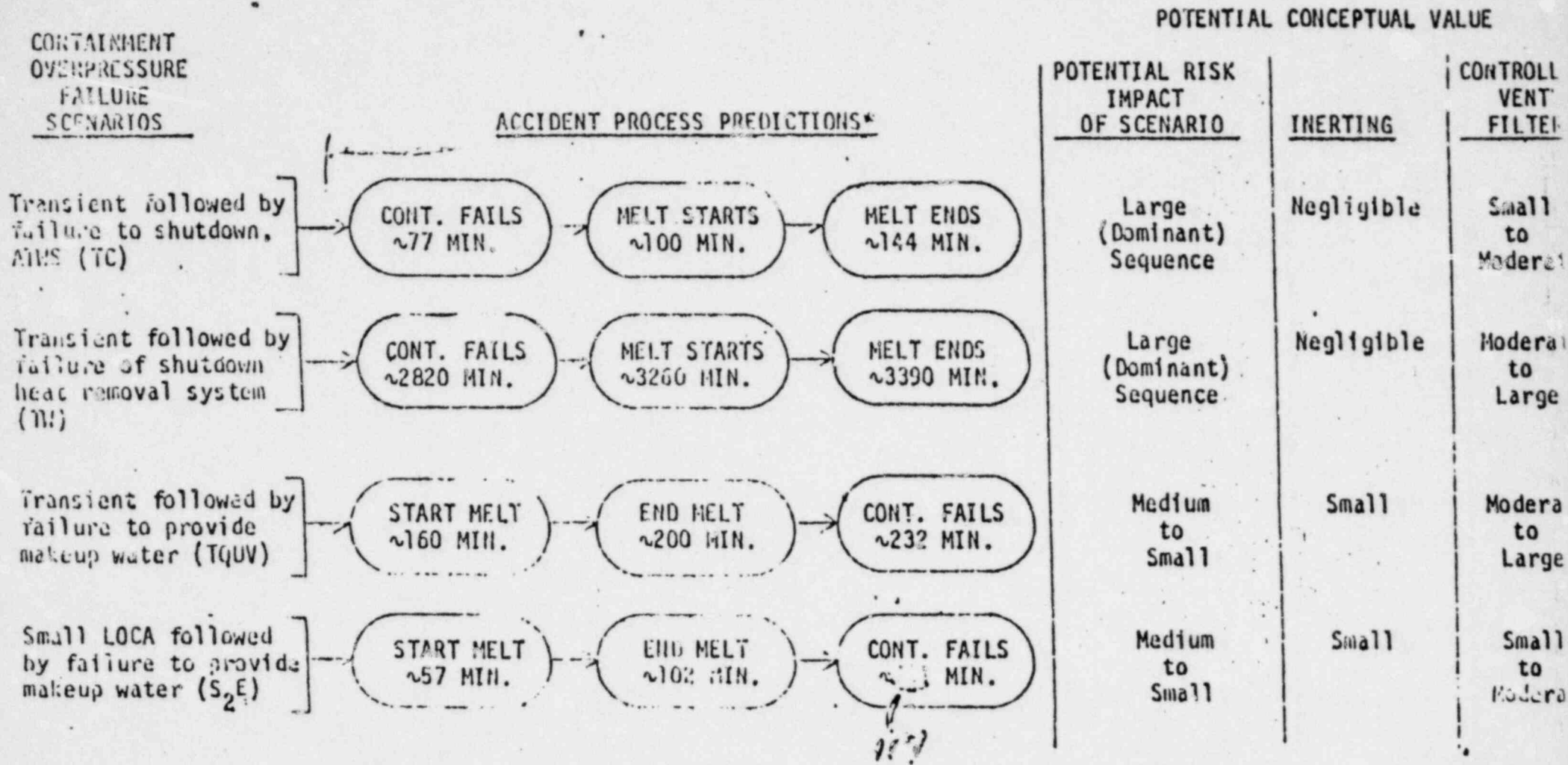
Category 5



Increasing Consequence

RSS PWR and Ice Condenser PWR

PERSPECTIVES ON RSS-BWR DESIGN
(DWR 4, MARK 1 CONTAINMENT, INERTED)



227

PERSPECTIVES ON RSS-BWR DESIGN
(DWR 4, MARK 1 CONTAINMENT, INERTED)

CONTAINMENT
OVERPRESSURE
FAILURE
SCENARIOS

ACCIDENT PROCESS PREDICTIONS*

POTENTIAL CONCEPTUAL VALUE

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CONT. FAILS
~77 MIN.

MELT STARTS
~100 MIN.

MELT ENDS
~144 MIN.

Transient followed by failure of shutdown heat removal system (SH)

CONT. FAILS
~2820 MIN.

MELT STARTS
~3260 MIN.

MELT ENDS
~3390 MIN.

Transient followed by failure to provide makeup water (TQUV)

START MELT
~160 MIN.

END MELT
~200 MIN.

CONT. FAILS
~232 MIN.

Small LOCA followed by failure to provide makeup water (S₂E)

START MELT
~57 MIN.

END MELT
~102 MIN.

CONT. FAILS
~133 MIN.

POTENTIAL RISK
IMPACT
OF SCENARIO

INERTING

CONTROLL
VENT
FILTER

Large
(Dominant)
Sequence

Negligible

Small
to
Moderate

Large
(Dominant)
Sequence

Negligible

Moderate
to
Large

Medium
to
Small

Small

Moderate
to
Large

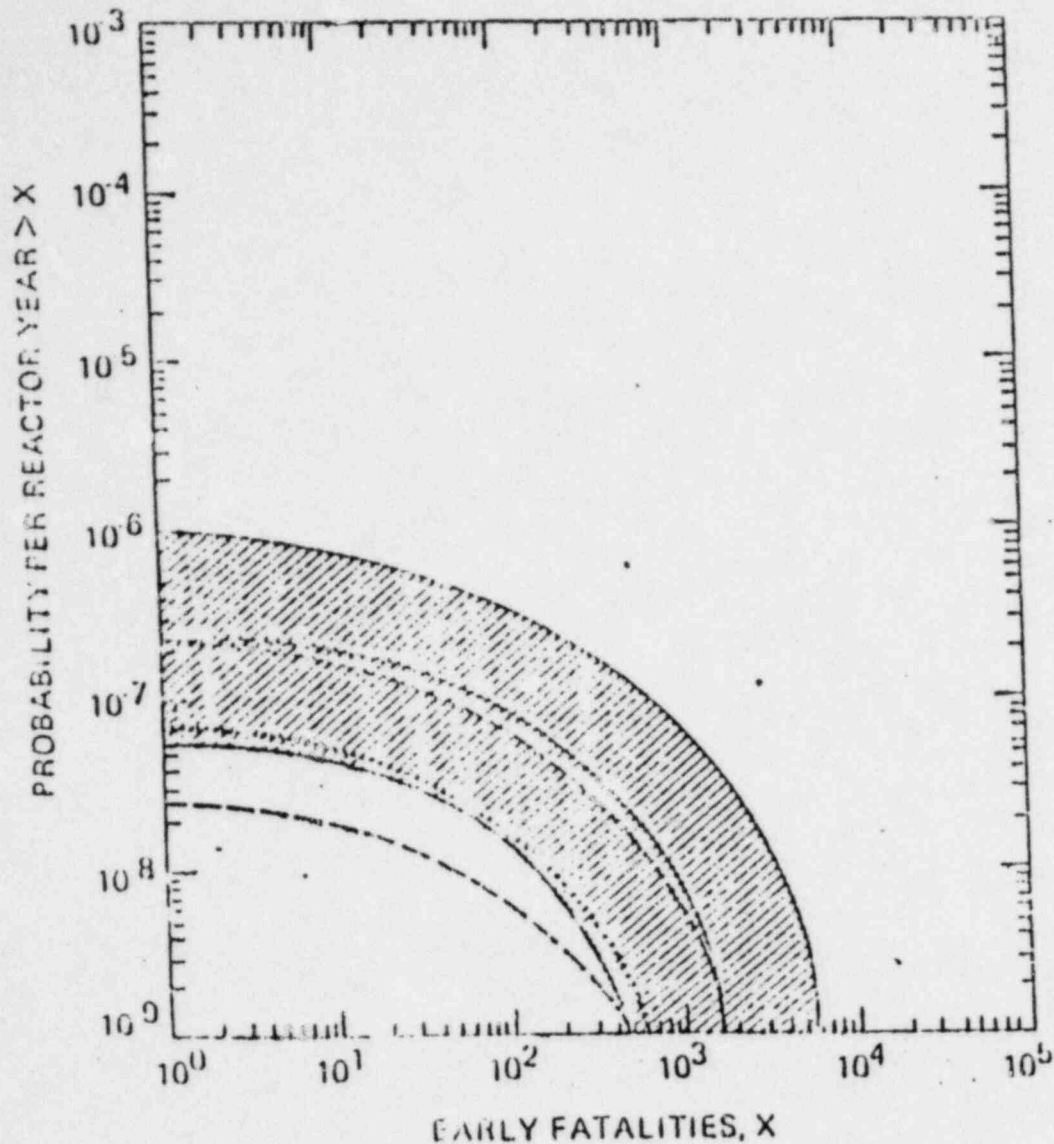
Medium
to
Small

Small

Small
to
Moderate

117

ALTERNATE CONTAINMENT CONCEPTS MAY SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCE RISKS FROM NUCLEAR ACCIDENTS



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