

Calculation of Byron 1/ Braidwood 1 D4 Steam Generator Tube Support Plate Loads with RELAP5M3

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Abstract

This report documents a series of calculations performed to develop differential pressure loading time histories for the principal tube support plates in the Model D4 steam generators under Main Steam Line Break (MSLB) conditions from Hot Zero Power. These loads when multiplied by an appropriate factor, are intended to form the input for detailed structural evaluations. This work is being performed in support of the 3 mv IPC submittal.

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1. Introduction

During a main steam line break event, the rapid blowdown of the faulted steam generator can lead to significant loads on the tube support plates. Transient thermal hydraulic calculations on the Byron 1/Braidwood 1 Model D4 steam generators have been performed in support of structural calculations regarding the extent of tube support plate deformation. The geometrical properties of the D4 generators are derived from previous thermal hydraulic analyses performed by Westinghouse. This information is applied in the RELAP5M3 computer code to obtain loads based on the most current computer code available. In the course of this work, a problem was noted in the non-equilibrium modeling of RELAP5M3. Methods were developed to circumvent this problem and obtain conservative, appropriate loads. This report documents the models created for this purpose and details the results obtained.

2. Methodology/Model Description and Assumptions

2.1 Computer Code

The RELAP5M3 Version 1.1 computer code as implemented on the ComEd HP 735 workstation network was employed for this calculation. This code is installed in the NFS test library. The sample problems supplied were run and reviewed to ensure proper installation and operation of the code. In addition, the MB2 test was modeled with this code using similar nodalizations to further assess the ability of the code and modeling methods to properly predict the transient differential pressures on the tube support plates during MSLB events.

This computer code has the ability to model full non-equilibrium conditions, and employs a six equation/ two fluid model. The developmental assessment problems were reviewed to verify that the code has an appropriate basis for the performance of this calculation. The GE "One-foot" and "Four-foot" blowdown tests are most representative of this problem, and demonstrate that the code will conservatively and appropriately model saturated steam blowdowns with level swell. In addition, this code has been extensively tested in LOCA type calculations, and has been used for licensing applications by vendors and utilities.

2.2 RELAP5M3 Model of D4 Steam Generator

The model developed for use in this calculation is depicted in Figure 1. This model is based heavily on the TRANFLO input description provided by Westinghouse. The primary side of the model used a nodalization essentially identical to that used by Westinghouse. Key secondary side flowpaths have been checked to ensure that appropriate values of inertia and pressure drop information are being consistently applied. Calculations of fluid path inertia and loss coefficients of the principal flow paths for the TRANFLO model and the corresponding RELAP input are provided in Appendix C. As can be seen, the RELAP model uses consistent, and slightly conservative values. This model was developed using RELAP5M2 in a prior calculation (Reference 1) and was converted to RELAP5M3 for this application.

2.3 Initial Conditions

Prior vendor calculations (Reference 2) indicate that the limiting case occurs at hot zero power conditions with water levels at normal values. The water level is at 487", just below the swirl vanes in the separators. The temperature of the water and steam are uniform at 557 F, and saturation conditions are assumed. The primary system is at equilibrium conditions with the steam generator. The primary system is modeled with time dependent boundary conditions that specify the hot leg temperature to be constant at 557 F. It should be noted that setting initial conditions for the partially voided volumes required some effort, since RELAP requires specification of fluid quality, but

the value needed is void fraction. Inspections of resultant void fractions, and total SG mass were helpful in adjusting the model to start at the correct liquid levels.

This calculation concerns the HZP case, since this is the limiting condition with respect to TSP pressure loads. This condition leads to high TSP loads as a result of the acceleration of a nearly solid column of fluid past the TSPs early in the event. Full power conditions are less limiting since the tube bundle is heavily voided, with much less overall inventory in the SG. This leads to a more "cushioned" effect and lower resultant loads on the TSPs as indicated by prior vendor analysis.

2.4 Break Model

The break is modeled using a motor valve component with an opening rate of 1 millisecond. The generator nozzle is specifically modeled to provide appropriate treatment of fluid inertia and flow limitation. The break is assumed to occur directly outside the nozzle.

2.5 Tube Support Plate Differential Pressure Calculation

The calculation of tube support plate differential pressures was accomplished by subdividing the tube sections of the steam generator to include thin (.2 ft) volumes on either side of the support plates (A-P). The pressure difference between these volumes was then calculated via a control variable to provide the time dependent differential pressure. This method was applied on all the support plates with the exception of the preheater sections. With this approach, it is desirable to use the smallest volumes possible, since the control system calculation includes a conservative bias related to the elevation head. Since this approach leads to a combination of small nodes adjacent to significantly larger nodes, a sensitivity study was performed to demonstrate that the loads are not significantly affected by the choice of nodalization.

2.6 Special Modeling Considerations

2.6.1 Non-equilibrium Models

During the course of this work, it was noted that using the full non-equilibrium model selection led to the generation of non-physical spiking in the tube bundle region. An investigation of this behavior found that the spiking could be traced to the interfacial heat transfer behavior, allowing excessive amounts of liquid superheat to exist in the bundle region and then instantly resolving the discrepancy. (Reference 3) To avoid the non-physical behavior, the volume control words in the tube bundle and lower downcomer were set to $e=1$. This forces a high heat transfer coefficient to exist between phases, and effectively precludes the instability. Full nonequilibrium behavior

is modeled throughout the rest of the model. This approach was demonstrated to render more physical and appropriate response by performing comparison studies to the MB2 steam blowdown tests.

2.6.2 Tube Bundle Interface Drag Modeling

The modeling of the tube bundle region was performed in accordance with the latest guidance available in the April-June 1995 RELAP5 Newsletter. The TSP areas are set to be equal to the flow area of the bundle, and the loss coefficients are adjusted to provide the equivalent K-value. This change allows for more appropriate application of the EPRI bundle interface drag correlations.

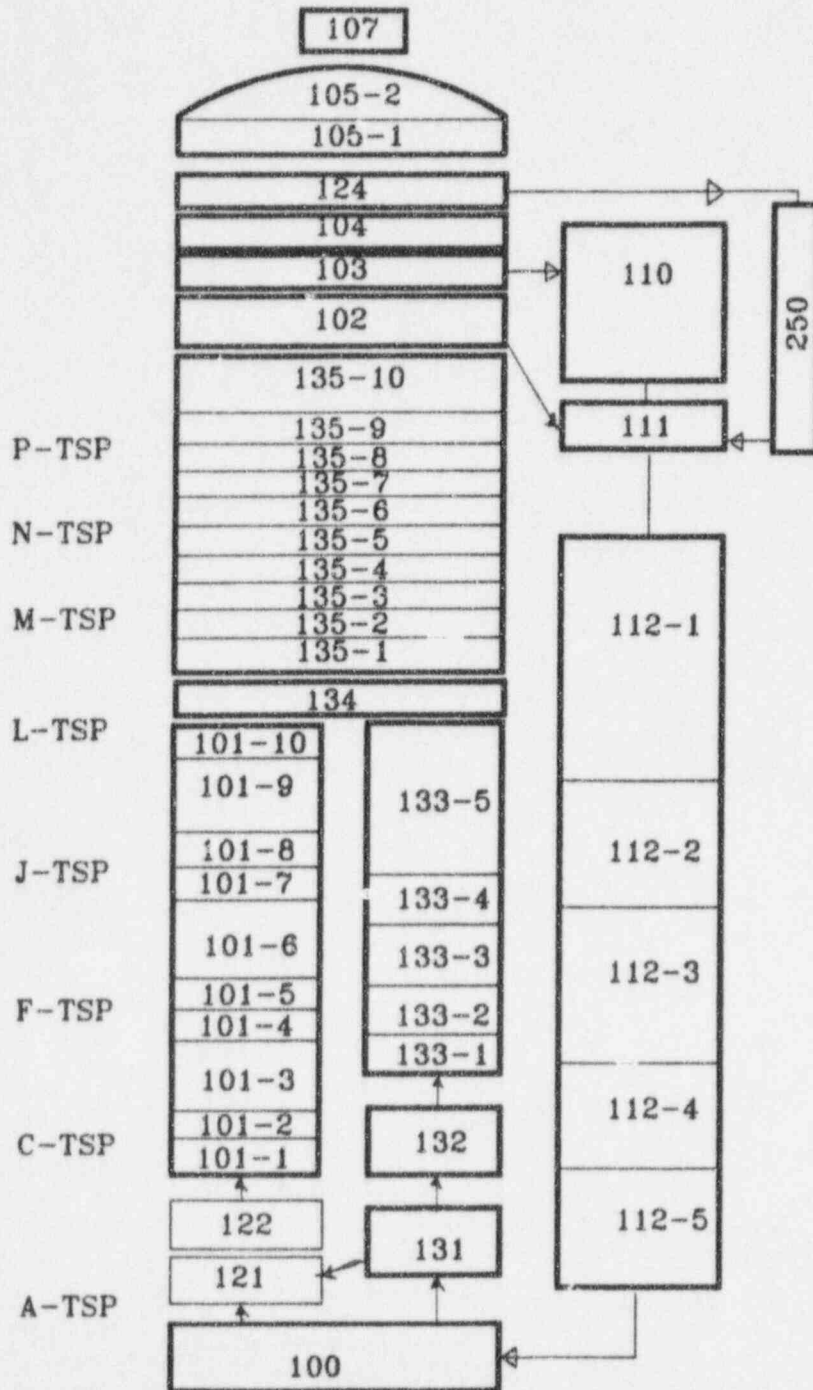
2.6.3 Crossflow Resistance Modeling

A review of the Westinghouse input/output for TRANFLO indicated that a crossflow resistance across the tube bundle was accounted for. An independent approach for calculating the crossflow resistance was developed based on the Zukauskus correlation as presented in Reference 4. The results of this correlation were compared to Westinghouse at the .57 second output edit, and showed comparable pressure drops. The pressure drop information calculated in this way was then converted into K-values to be added as crossflow corrections at selected junctions. This approach was used for the upper tube region(135-5) , downcomer entrance (100), and preheater (133) areas.

2.6.4 Vertical Stratification Modeling in the Dome Regions

Based on review of initial calculations, it was noted that the dome region volumes were deentraining fluid and preventing the two phase mixture from reaching the break. The vertical stratification models were switched off in the upper SG regions (103 and 104) in the final case. This has no effect on the load calculations, since the peak occurs well before any carryover effects are observed. This change was made to provide more appropriate long term mass/energy balance predictions in the model.

Figure 1 RELAP5 Model Diagram



RELAP5M3 D4 Steam Generator Model

3. Calculations

3.1 Base Case

The base case performed is the full MSLB from Hot Zero Power Conditions. The water level is assumed to be at normal levels (487"). The time dependent differential pressures on the tube support plates, along with the tube sheet transient differential pressure, are the primary output of interest. In addition, the average density adjacent to the TSPs is generated for use in the structural analysis. The base model employs equilibrium models in the tube region and lower downcomer volumes (volume control word e=1), with full nonequilibrium selected elsewhere. The default separator performance curves are applied.

3.2 Sensitivity Calculations

Several additional cases were run to assess the sensitivity of the base case model to variance in input parameters.

3.2.1 Separator Performance

The first set of sensitivity runs looked at the RELAP5 separator modeling of carryover/carryunder fractions. The base case used the default separator performance values (Vover=.5, Vunder=.15). Values of Vover ranging from 0.25 to 1.0 were input with default Vunder. Then Vunder was varied from the default value of 0.15 to 0.45, while holding Vover at its 0.5 default value.

3.2.2 TSP Loss Coefficient

In order to assess the appropriateness of the differential pressure modeling of the upper support plate, the loss coefficient for the P TSP were varied plus and minus 10%. This allows the determination of whether the pressure drop is due to two-phase effects, or just the plate frictional losses by comparing the relative change in the differential pressures from the base case.

3.2.3 Variation in Flow Limiting Nozzle Area/Critical Flow Performance

The nozzle area is increased by 10% and 20% to determine the impact of variations in nozzle area. While the nozzle area is in fact well quantified, these cases provide an assessment of the effects of greater than expected break flow rates. While the uncertainty in critical flow rate is expected to be low, based on code assessment performance, this sensitivity is a good way to bound uncertainties in the overall code thermal hydraulic predictions. Only the high flow cases (area ratio > 1) will be run, since reduced break flows will translate directly into reduced pressure drop at the TSPs.

3.2.4 Nodalization Sensitivity

As discussed in section 2.5, it is necessary to demonstrate that the small nodes used to obtain the differential pressures across the TSPs do not adversely affect the results generated by the model. To verify this, a "clean" model, with no thin slabs in the tube regions was created. This model is shown in Figure 2. Liquid velocities at TSP F, M, and P were generated for comparison with the base model. Since the differential pressure is directly related to the square of the fluid velocity, this provides a good test of the effects of the thin slab nodalization.

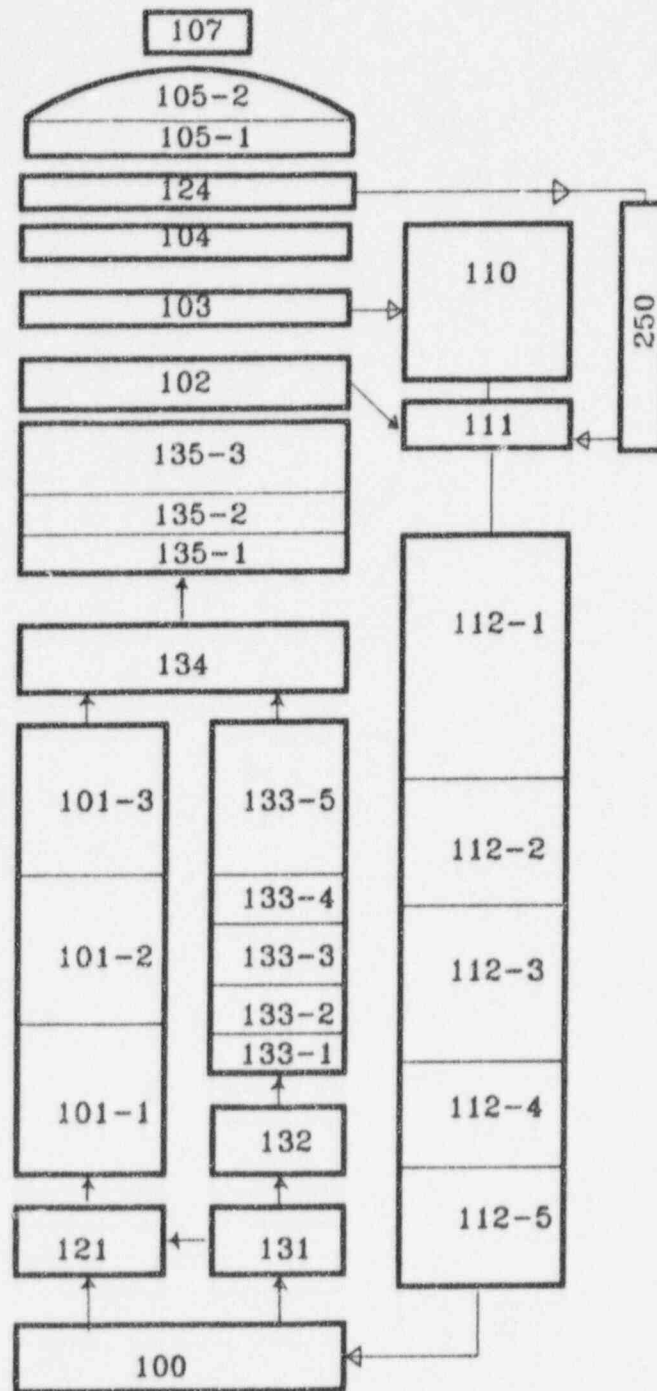
3.2.5 Variation in Initial Water Level

The base case is run at normal water level conditions. This case is run at the low water level condition, corresponding to the initiation setpoint of the auxiliary feedwater system. This provides a lower bound value for the initial water level, although it is recognized as a very unlikely point for any extended time while at HZP conditions.

3.2.6 Time Step Size

The base case is run with a selection of time steps to demonstrate that adequate convergence exists in the final solution presented.

Figure 2 Renodalization of Model without dp slabs



RELAP5M3 Nodalization Sensitivity Model

4. Results

4.1 Base Case

The base case was evaluated out to 4 seconds into the blowdown to ensure that the key load causing aspects of the MSLB were included. The base case resulted in a peak pressure of 1.916 psi across the P-TSP. The results of the base case are depicted in Figures 3 through 8. The dome pressure is shown in Figure 3. As can be seen, the pressure drops rapidly initially and then moderates to rates of approximately 100 psi/sec or less within .2 seconds. Break mass flow rate is shown in Figure 4. Break flow is initially all steam, with entrained liquid reaching the break at approximately 1.5 seconds, causing an increase in the mass flow rate. This is approximately twice as long as was seen in prior RELAP5M2 calculations, and is expected based on the code differences. Liquid void fraction in the volume adjacent to the inlet to TSP P is shown in Figure 5. The liquid void fraction remains relatively high throughout the peak dynamic load period, and review of the flow regimes predicted indicates bubbly flow persists until after the peak load occurs. The differential pressures across the P, N, and M TSPs are shown in Figure 6. This shows a peak occurs about 0.3 seconds followed by a rapid decay to near steady-state conditions. liquid void fraction is shown in Figure 6. Figure 7 provides the differential pressures predicted for the F, J and L TSPs, located in the middle of the tube bundle. The lower support plates A and C differential pressure response is shown in Figure 8.

4.2 Results of Sensitivity Cases

4.2.1 Separator Model Sensitivity

The values of separator carryover and carryunder fractions were varied over a range of values to determine what impact the separator model has on the results. The values utilized and the corresponding results are displayed in Table 1. As can be seen, there is very little sensitivity to separator model inputs. This is most likely a result of early flooding of the separator, causing the separator model to shift to "same in/same out" behavior. The carryunder fraction is most likely insensitive due to flow reversal effects.

Case Output File	Vover	Vunder	Max DP at P-TSP psi	Percent Change
Base	.5	.15	1.9161	0
wsens4	.75	.15	1.9149	-.0678
wsens5	1.0	.15	1.9866	3.6793
wsens6	.25	.15	1.9802	3.3453
wsens8	.5	.3	1.9161	0
wsens7	.5	.45	1.9161	0

Table 1 Results of Separator Parametric Sensitivity

4.2.2 Effects of TSP Loss Coefficient

The loss coefficients for the P-TSP were varied by plus and minus 10%. The results are shown in Table 2. The results are as one would expect, with almost linear behavior of pressure drop with respect to loss coefficient.

Case Output File	RELAP input at Bundle Flow Area	K-Equivalent at Actual TSP Area	Max DP at P-TSP psi	Percent change
wsens9	12.5488	1.19	2.0877	8.9557
wsens10	10.2672	.972	1.7424	-9.0653
Base	11.408	1.08	1.9161	0

Table 2 Sensitivity to TSP Loss Coefficient

4.2.3 Variation in Nozzle Area/Critical Flow Uncertainty

These cases were run to determine the effects of increased steam flow through the break. This is comparable to the Coefficient of Discharge sensitivities run on LOCA calculations, but in this case, the more deleterious effect occurs if the break flow increases. Therefore the areas of the nozzle and break were increased as shown below. As can be seen, the break flow has a dominant effect on the calculated result. This is consistent with expectation, since the break flow area directly affects the vessel depressurization rate, which provides the driving force for the initial fluid surge. It should be noted that the flow restricting nozzle is well quantified and little uncertainty exists in its geometry. In addition, the code assessment problems demonstrate that RELAP5M3 characterizes the critical flow and depressurization rate of vessels very

well. However, this sensitivity case provides a good way of defining margin for thermal hydraulic prediction uncertainties.

Case Output File	Nozzle Area ft ² (% of actual)	Max DP at P-TSP	Percent Change
wsens1	1.5268 (110%)	2.1688	13.1882
wsens2	1.6656 (120%)	2.4083	25.6876
Base	1.388 (100%)	1.9161	0

Table 3 Effect of Nozzle Area/Critical Flow Uncertainty

4.2.4 Nodalization Sensitivity

As noted in the previous section, this sensitivity is performed to assure that the use of thin slab nodes to facilitate TSP differential pressure prediction are not adversely affecting the hydraulic solution. A renodalization of the base model, shown in Figure 2, was run. Junction fluid velocities at F, M, and P TSPs were extracted for direct comparison with the base model case, and are shown in Table 4 below. As noted previously, the base model differential pressures conservatively include the elevation head. This is equivalent to about .06 psi (at the initial density of 45.5 lb/ft³), or about 3.1% of the peak load. As can be seen, the maximum effect on TSP loads attributable to the nodalization is comparable to the effects of including the density head into the computed load. Plots of the velocities at the three locations are provided in Figures 9, 10, and 11. These graphically demonstrate that the inclusion of the thin slabs in the base model does not significantly compromise the solution accuracy.

Case Output File	Velocity at F TSP at point of peak dp m/sec	Velocity at M TSP at point of peak dp m/sec	Velocity at P TSP at point of peak dp m/sec
wm3nod	.621	1.24	1.80
Base	.612	1.22	1.79
% effect on dp	2.96	3.305	1.12

Table 4 Nodalization Sensitivity Study Results

4.2.5 Variation in Initial Water Level

Previous studies indicated that the initial water level could have a significant effect on the TSP loads. To evaluate this effect, the water level was reduced in the base model to the entrance of the separator riser. (Volumes 102, 110, 111, and 250 had initial quality set equal to 1.0) This initial water level corresponds to a level above the tube sheet of approximately 380 inches, versus the 487 inch level in the base case. This level is well below the low-low water level point (40.7%), just slightly below the safety analysis limit used in the plant transient analysis (23.7%) for loss of normal feedwater calculations. This represents a conservative lower bound for the initial water level, since the AFW system would initiate prior to this point to restore the level to the normal range.

As expected, this case resulted in the most significant impact on the differential pressure loads at the TSPs. The results are shown below.

Case Output File	Initial Water Level inches	Maximum dp at L TSP psi	Maximum dp at P TSP psi
wsens3	380	1.7476	2.4375
Base	487	1.3540	1.9161
% effect on dp		29	27.2

Table 5 Effect of Initial Water Level

4.2.6 Effects of Time Step Size

A series of cases were run to determine the sensitivity of the solution to the time step size. The time steps used and the effect on the peak dp at P TSP is shown in Table 6. These results demonstrate good convergence of the solution, with the variation in time step size affecting the peak by only 1.1% for a factor of 10 in time step size. The 0.0001 time step was applied to the base case and all sensitivity studies for the first second of the transient to ensure consistent, conservative results.

Case Output File	Time step size in first second of event	Max DP at P-TSP psi
wsens11	0.001	1.8945
wsens12	0.0005	1.9055
wsens13	0.0001	1.9161

Table 6 Effect of Time Step Size

4.3 Design Margin

Since the RELAP5M3 computer code is considered to be a best estimate prediction tool, it is appropriate to consider additional factors to be applied to the loads generated to assure adequate design margin. Based on the sensitivity studies, a factor can be developed to assure that the structural design adequately bounds all anticipated loads. It can be seen that none of the sensitivity effects is greater than 30%. The results of the uncertainty calculation can be combined using square root sum of the squares methods (SRSS) to establish a maximum probable load. Combining the results from the sensitivity studies in this manner gives a load factor of 1.4. This is a highly conservative value since it combines the unlikely low water level with a 20% larger nozzle area. This factor provides assurance that uncertainties in thermal hydraulic prediction as well as anticipated ranges of plant conditions are bounded.

Base Case Dome Pressure Response

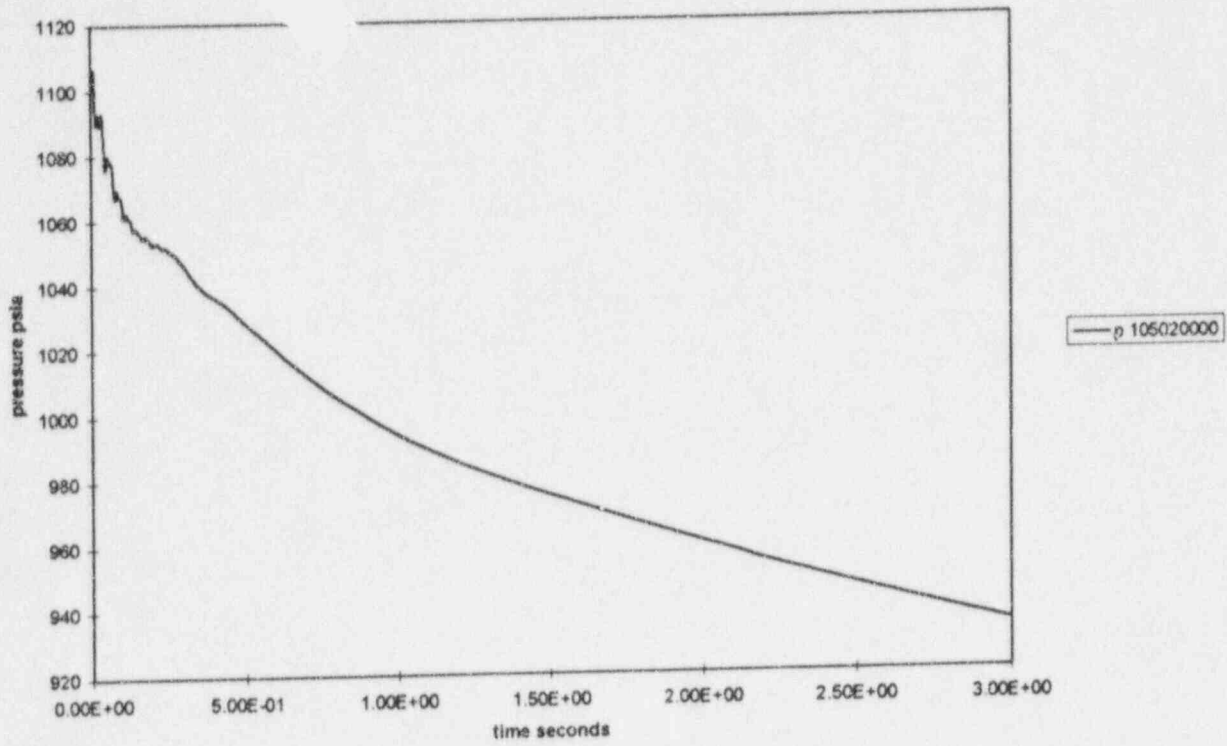


Figure 3 Base Case Dome Pressure Response

Base Case Break Flow Response

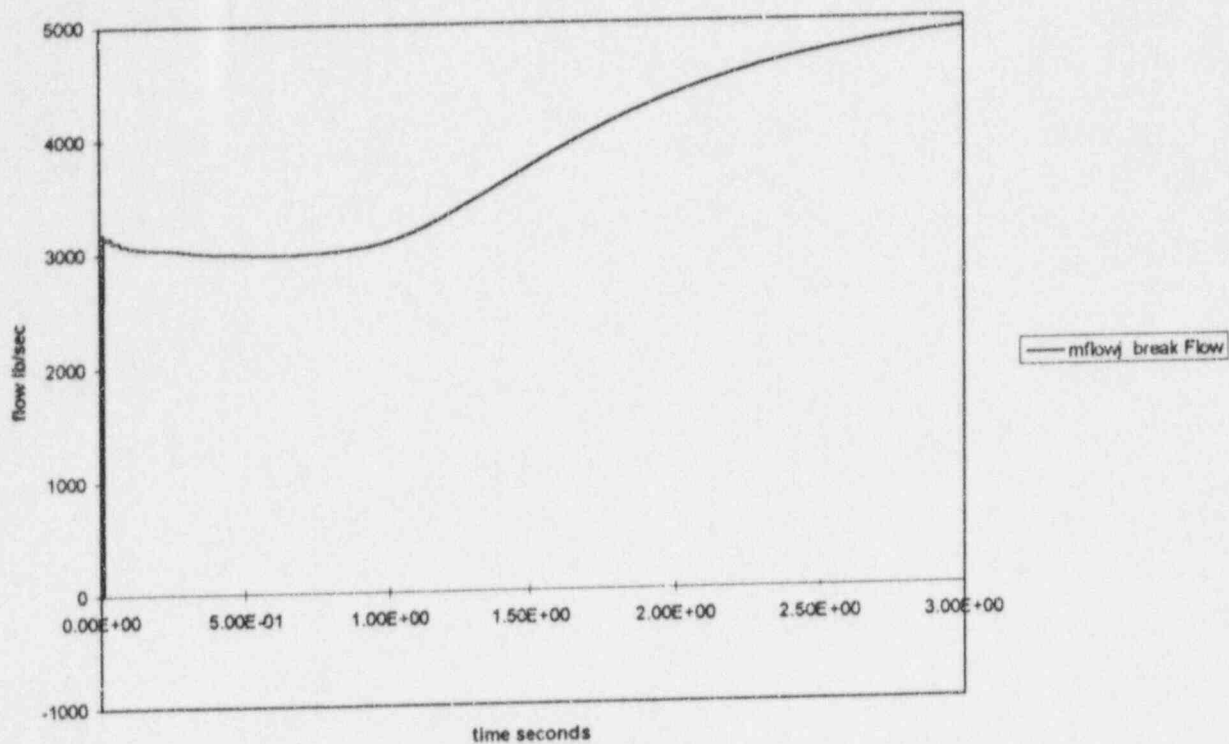


Figure 4 Base Case Break Flow Rate

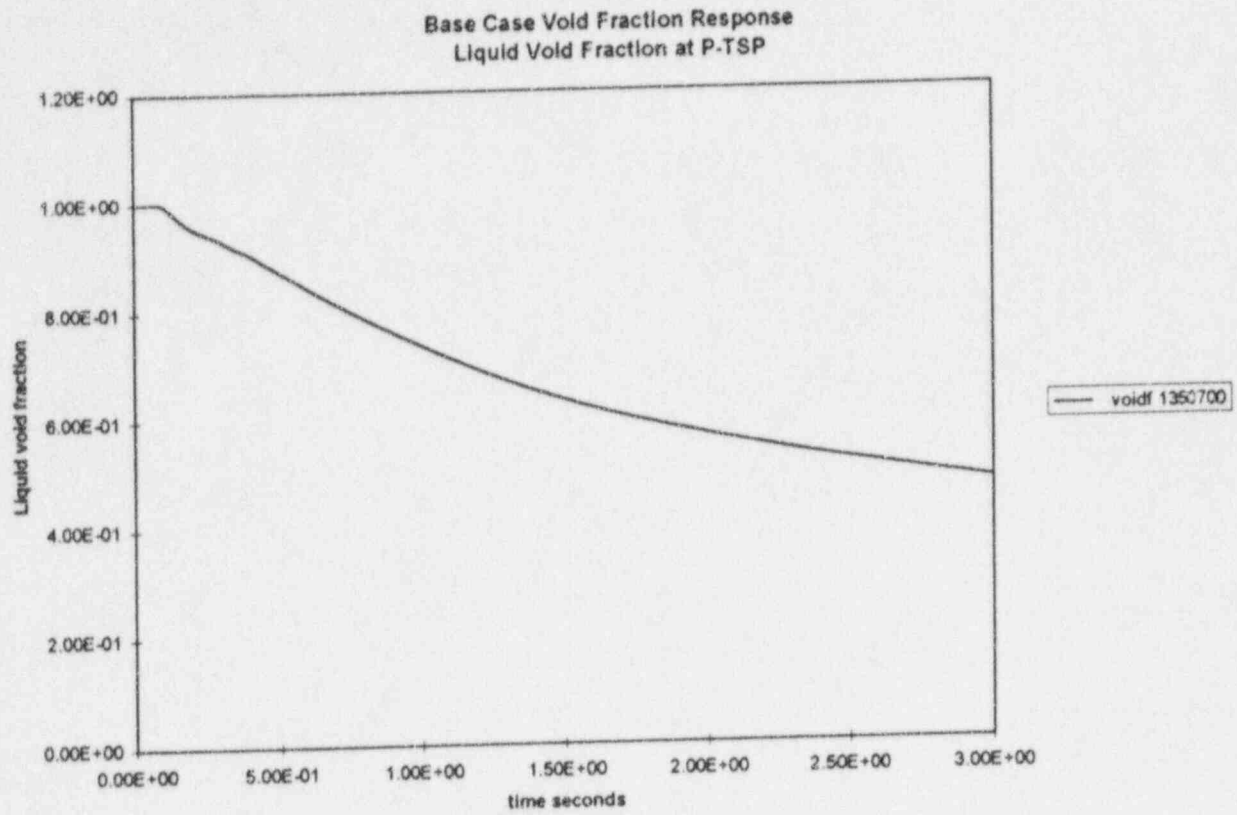


Figure 5 Base Case Liquid Void Fraction at P TSP

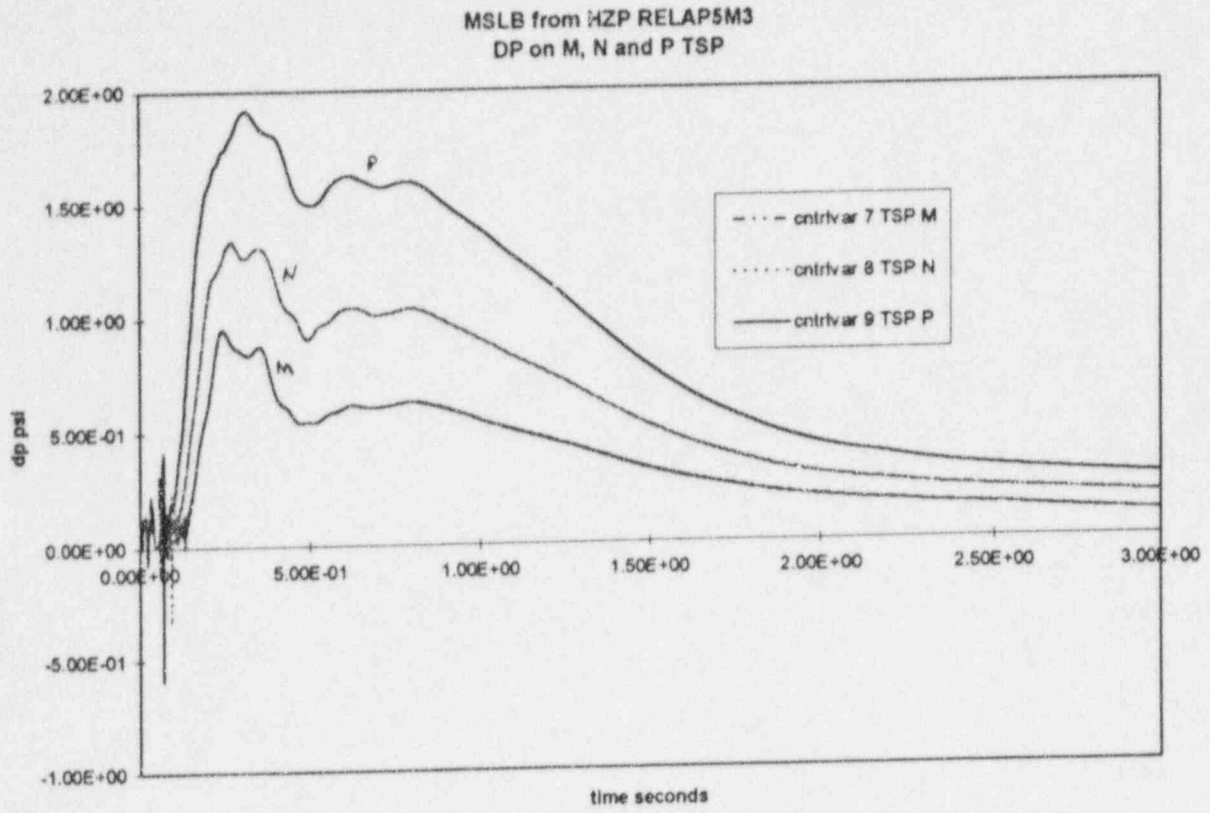


Figure 6 Base Case Differential Pressure on P, N, M TSPs

MSLB from HZP RELAP5M3
DP on F, J and L TSP

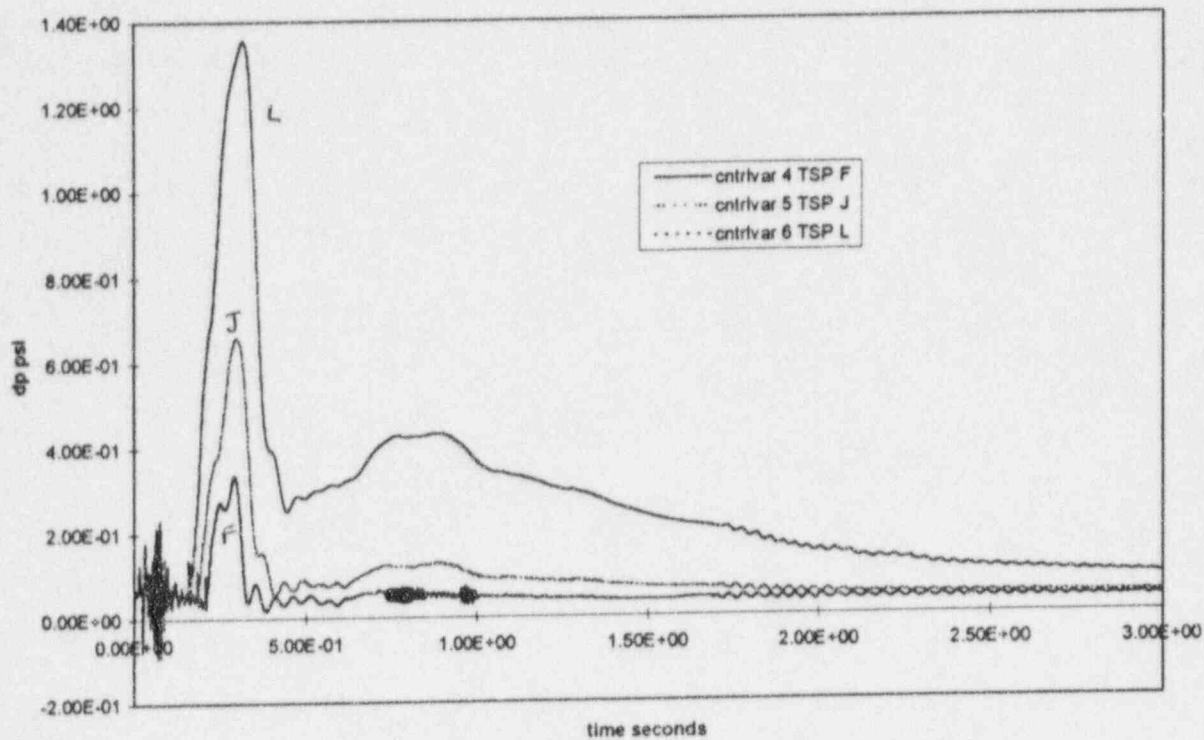


Figure 7 Base Case Differential Pressure at F, J, L TSPs

MSBL from HZP RELAP5M3
DP on A and C TSP

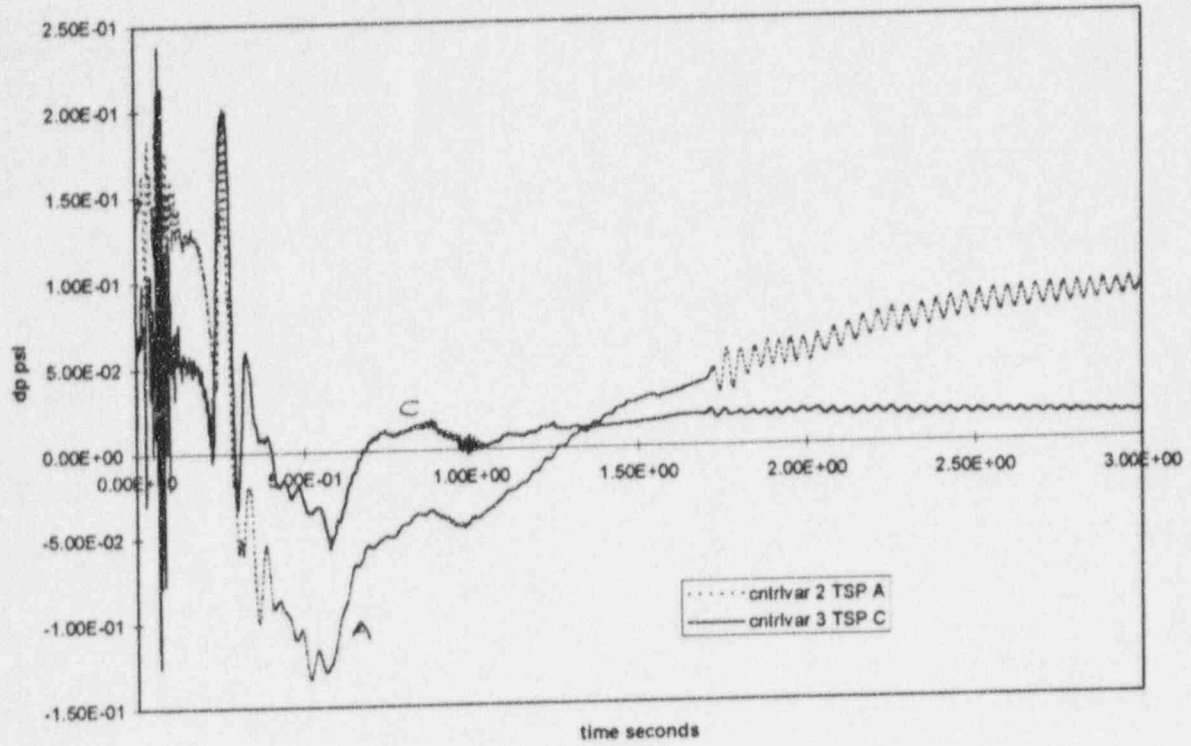


Figure 8 Base Case Differential Pressure at A, C TSPs

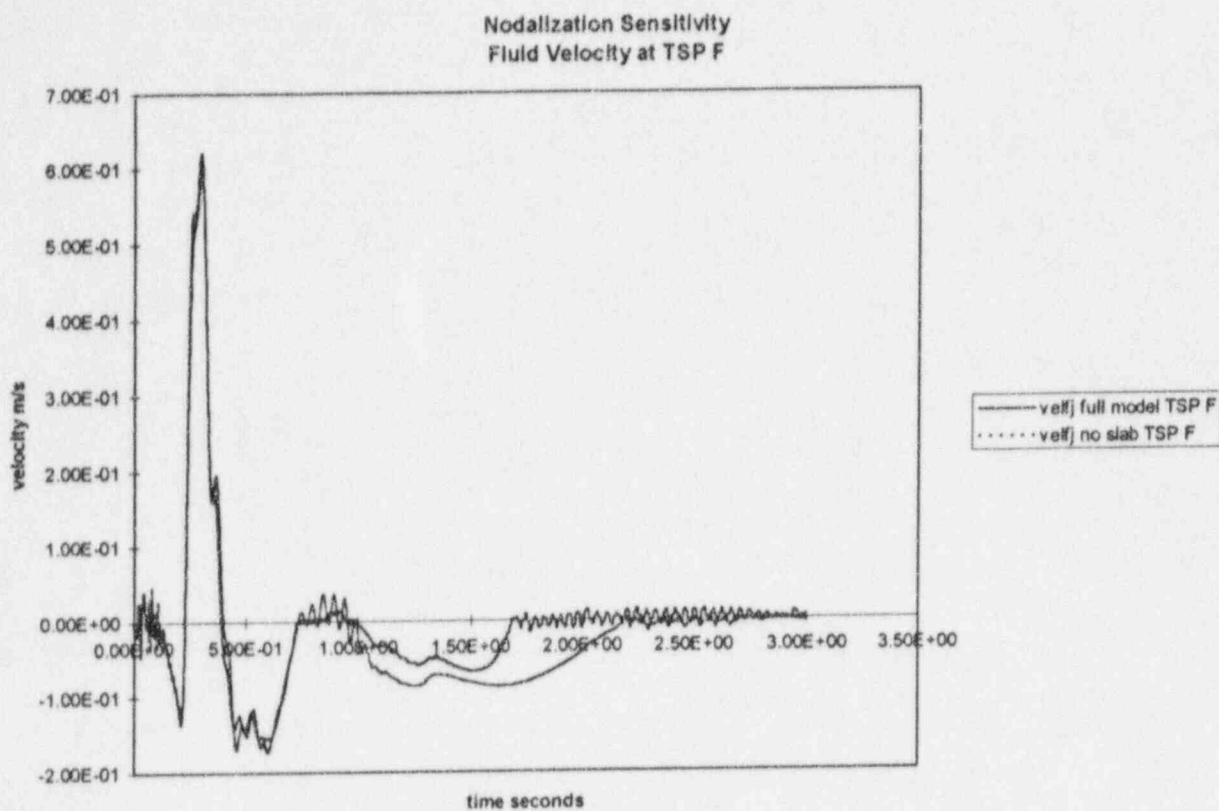


Figure 9 Nodalization Sensitivity Velocity at F TSP

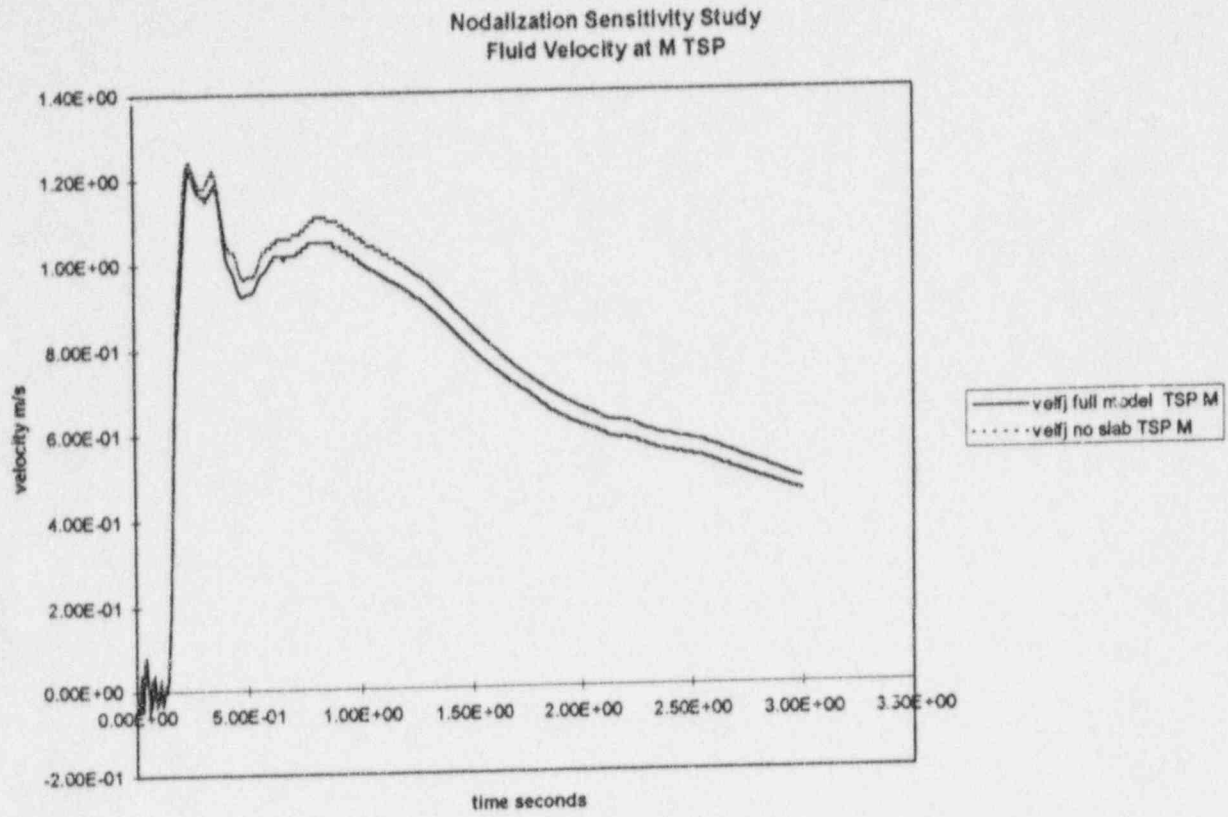


Figure 10 Nodalization Sensitivity Velocity at TSP M

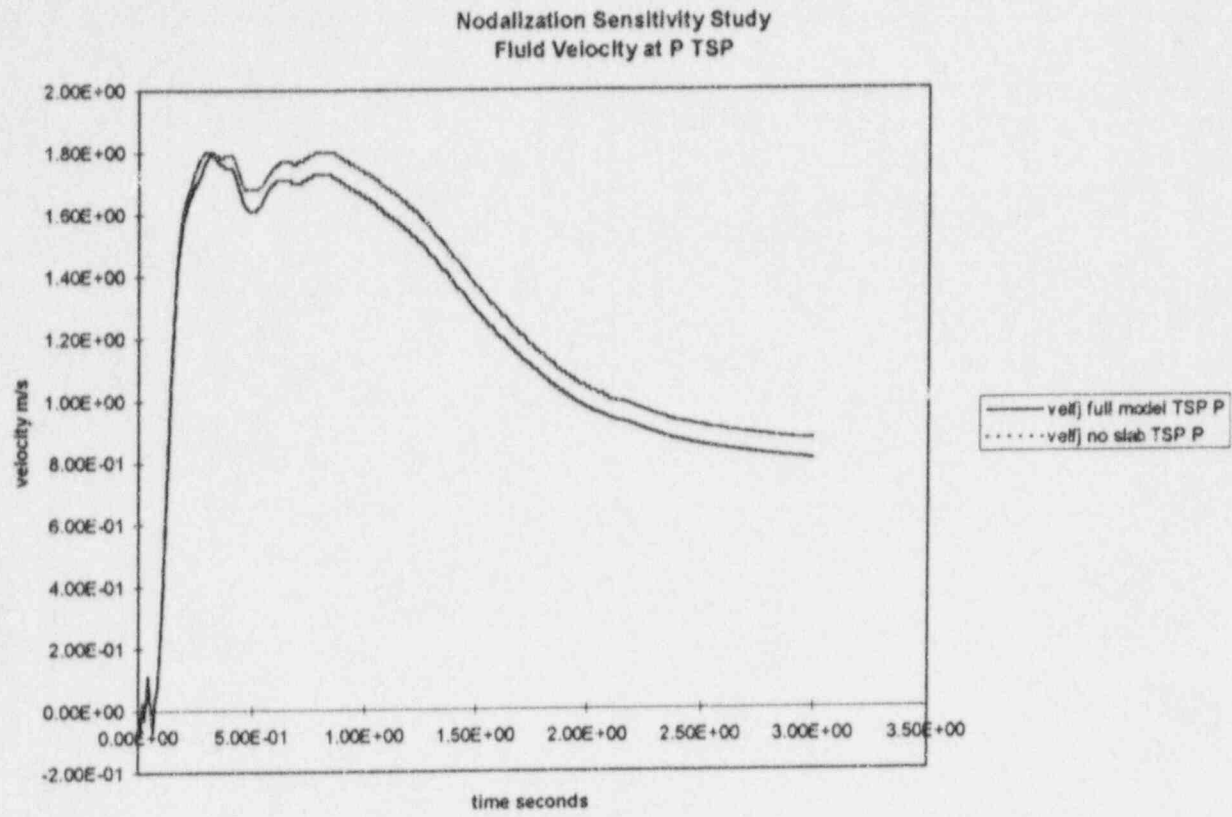


Figure 11 Nodalization Sensitivity Velocity at TSP P

5. Conclusions/Discussion

A detailed calculation of the time dependent differential pressure loadings on the tube support plates in a D4 steam generator under MSLB conditions from hot zero power has been completed. This calculation demonstrates that the loads are principally due to the initial fluid surge following initiation of the break. A series of sensitivity studies have been performed to demonstrate appropriate modeling methods have been applied, and to quantify an appropriate level of margin to be applied in subsequent structural analyses. The results calculated here compare favorably with loads calculated previously with other methods. Therefore, the loads, in combination with the design margin factor developed provide an adequate design basis for TSP displacement analysis.

6. References

- 1) "Calculation of Byron D4 SG Tube Support Plate Differential Pressures during MSLB with RELAP5M2", PSA-B-95-11. K. Ramsden , September 4, 1995.
- 2) "Technical Support for Alternate Plugging Criteria with Tube Expansion at TSP Intersections for Braidwood 1 and Byron 1 Model D4 Steam Generators", WCAP-14273, 1995.
- 3) "Additional Information Regarding the Increase in the Interim Plugging Criteria for Byron Unit 1 and Braidwood Unit 1" D. Saccomando to Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation, dated October 3, 1995.
- 4) "Nuclear Systems I", N. Todreas and M. Kazimi, 1990.

Appendix A - File Index

File name	Description
Input Files	Location /nfs/sa/nfskr/btspload
westm3hem	Base model
westm3lwl	Low water level model
wm3nodal	Nodalization sensitivity model- no thin strips
Output Files	Location /nfs/sa/nfskr/btspload
satdat3/srst3	base case output file/restart file
wsens1	nozzle area +10%
wsens2	nozzle area +20%
wsens3	low water level output
wsens4	separator sensitivity vover=.75
wsens5	separator sensitivity vover=1.0
wsens6	separator sensitivity vover=.25
wsens7	separator sensitivity vunder=.45
wsens8	separator sensitivity vunder=.30
wsens9	P TSP K=+10%
wsens10	P TSP K=-10%
wsens11	time step=.001s
wsens12	time step=.0005
wsens13	time step=.0001
wsennode	nodal sensitivity

Data Files	Location /nfs/sa/nfskr/btspload
dpdat *	tsp load file (tubesht, A, C)
dpdat1 *	tsp load file (F, J, L)
dpdat2 *	tsp load file (M,N,P)
dendat *	density data (tubesht, A, C)
dendat1 *	density data (F, J, L)
dendat2 *	density data(M,N,P)
veldat	velocity data for base case
veldat1	velocity data for renodalization

* = Data sets transmitted to Westinghouse on 9/30/95 via rftp connection

Appendix B - Input Data Set Protection Form

Station: B/B Unit: 1 Cycle/Analysis: TSP load Calculations

	Current File Location ¹	Copy To ²	Checksum # ³	
			sum - r	sum - p
1.	/nfskr/btspload/westm3hem	/bb/espload/westm3hem	09915	3123598699 ✓
2.				

- Notes: 1) /nfs/sa is not required. Begin each file location with user id. File name should be descriptive and include a means of identifying associated computer code.
 2) Station, Unit, and Cycle/Analysis will define part of the destination location in /nfs.databank/SA therefore, these are not need in the "Copy To" column.
 3) The SA Admin will place a check mark next to the verified checksum numbers.

Author: X.B. Powell Reviewer: Rodell Jacob SA Admin: Rodell Jacob Date: 10/11/95

Appendix C - Checks of Frictional Losses and Inertial Terms

Summary of Principal Path Nozzle to TSP Parameters for TRANFLO D4 Model								
Junction	Segment	Area	Length	K	L/A	K/A2	Hyd dia	calc hyd
23	1	129.35	1.77625	0	0.013732122	0	12.83	12.83369
	2	1.388	1.5	0	1.080691643	0	0.5025	1.329423
	3	5	0.5	0	0.1	0	2.45	2.52321
24	1	74.94	3.7242	0	0.049695757	0	11.02	9.76844
	2	129.35	1.77625	0	0.013732122	0	12.83	12.83369
25	1	179.54	0.37	40	0.002060822	0.001240902	0.0417	15.1199
	2	63.49	3.725	0.5	0.058670657	0.000124039	11.02	8.99127
28	1	70.75	3.725	0.5	0.052650177	9.98889E-05	3.92	9.491429
	2	179.54	0.37	0	0.002060822	0	0.0417	15.1199
29	1	152.67	1.1146	0	0.007300714	0	14.04	13.94265
	2	77.74	3.78	0	0.048623617	0	4.07	9.949257
30	1	24.89	0.6354		0.025528325	0	1.625	5.629643
	2	11.49	0.25	0.86	0.02175805	0.00651416	1.1042	3.824973
	3	152.67	1.1146	0	0.007300714	0	14.04	13.94265
37	1	24.89	6.2148	0	0.249690639	0	1.625	5.629643
	2	22.01	0.25	13.9	0.011358473	0.028692918	1.0729	5.293932
	3	24.89	0.6979	0	0.028039373	0	1.625	5.629643
38	1	92.13	3.59375	0	0.039007381	0	10.82	10.83101
	2	24.89	6.2148	0	0.249690639	0	1.625	5.629643
39	2	16.9996	0.0625	1.08	0.003676557	0.0037372	0.0417	4.652514
	3	36.39	4.25	0	0.116790327	0	0.1234	6.807057
Totals					2.182058931	0.040409108		

Summary of Dryer Drain Path Parameters for TRANFLO D4 Model								
Junction	Segment	Area	Length	K	L/A	K/A2	Hyd dia	calc hyd
23	1	129.35	1.77625	0	0.013732	0	12.83	12.83369
	2	1.388	1.5	0	1.080692	0	0.5025	1.329423
	3	5	0.5	0	0.1	0	2.45	2.52321
24	1	74.94	3.7242	0	0.049696	0	11.02	9.76844
	2	129.35	1.77625	0	0.013732	0	12.83	12.83369
25	1	179.54	0.37	40	0.002061	0.001241	0.0417	15.1199
	2	63.49	3.7242	0.5	0.058671	0.000124	11.02	8.99127
26	1	20.36	3.7242	0	0.182917	0	0.6767	5.091635
	2	2.0211	8.1925	0.5	4.053486	0.122404	1.6042	1.604214
27	1	2.0211	8.1925	0.5	4.053486	0.122404	1.6042	1.604214
	2	126.49	3.9635	0	0.031334	0	4.51	12.69102
64/34	1	126.5	3.935	0	0.031107	0	4.51	12.69152
	2	5.7356	15.8125	0	2.756904	0	0.3442	2.702451
36/35	1	5.7356	15.8125	0.5	2.756904	0.015199	0.3442	2.702451
	2	3.1184	1.1068	0	0.354926	0	0.1234	1.992665
Totals					15.53965	0.261371		

Summary of Dryer Drain Path Parameters for RELAP5M2 Model							
Volume	Area	Length	K	L/A	K/A2	hyd	
107	1.388	1.5	0	1.080692	0	0.5025	
1051	63.49	7.45	0	0.117341	0	11.02	
1052	98.79	3.55	0	0.035935	0	12.83	
124	171.4	0.708	0	0.004131	0	0.0417	
124-250	2.0211		0.5		0.122404		
124-105	63.49		5.502		0.001365		
250	2.02	16.5408	0	8.188515	0		
111	111.07	0.2202	0	0.001983	0	0	
j250-111	2.02	0	0.5	0	0.122537		
111-112	5.7356		0		0		
1121	5.74	2.814292	0	0.490295	0	0.3442	
1122	5.74	1.001	0	0.17439	0	0.3442	
1123	5.74	6.570134	0	1.144623	0	0.3442	
1124	5.74	10.38443	0	1.809134	0	0.3442	
1125	5.74	10.38443	0	1.809134	0	0.3442	
100	56.45	0.5	0	0.008857	0		
112-100	5.7356	0	0.5	0	0.015199		
				14.86503	0.261504		
<i>Totals</i>							

Note: K for 112 does not include crossflow resistance term

Summary of Deck plate drain Path Parameters for TRANFLO D4 Model								
Junction	Segment	Area	Length	K	L/A	K/A2	Hyd dia	calc hyd
23	1	129.35	1.77625	0	0.013732	0	12.83	12.83369
	2	1.388	1.5	0	1.080692	0	0.5025	1.329423
	3	5	0.5	0	0.1	0	2.45	2.52321
24	1	74.94	3.7242	0	0.049696	0	11.02	9.76844
	2	129.35	1.77625	0	0.013732	0	12.83	12.83369
25	1	179.54	0.37	40	0.002061	0.001241	0.0417	15.1199
	2	63.49	3.725	0.5	0.058671	0.000124	11.02	8.99127
28	1	70.75	3.725	0.5	0.05265	9.99E-05	3.92	9.491429
	2	179.54	0.37	0	0.002061	0	0.0417	15.1199
29	1	152.67	1.1146	0	0.007301	0	14.04	13.94265
	2	77.74	3.78	0	0.048624	0	4.07	9.949257
62	1	152.67	1.177	0	0.007709	0	14.04	13.94265
	2	7.29	0.0625	1.7	0.008573	0.031988	0.1667	3.046717
	3	104.07	2.9167	0	0.028026	0	3.1026	11.51148
33	1	104.07	2.9167	0	0.028026	0	3.1026	11.51148
	2	27.91	0.0625	1.28	0.002239	0.001643	0.8333	5.9614
	3	126.49	3.9635	0	0.031334	0	4.51	12.69102
64/34	1	126.5	3.935	0	0.031107	0	4.51	12.69152
	2	5.7356	15.8125	0	2.756904	0	0.3442	2.702451
36/35	1	5.7356	15.8125	0.5	2.756904	0.015109	0.3442	2.702451
	2	3.1184	1.1068	0	0.354926	0	0.1234	1.992665
Totals					7.434969	0.050295		

Summary of Separator drain Path Parameters for TRANFLO D4 Model								
Junction	Segment	Area	Length	K	L/A	K/A2	Hyd dia	calc hyd
23	1	129.35	1.77625	0	0.013732	0	12.83	12.83369
	2	1.388	1.5	0	1.080692	0	0.5025	1.329423
	3	5	0.5	0	0.1	0	2.45	2.52321
24	1	74.94	3.7242	0	0.049696	0	11.02	9.76844
	2	129.35	1.77625	0	0.013732	0	12.83	12.83369
25	1	179.54	0.37	40	0.002061	0.001241	0.0417	15.1199
	2	63.49	3.725	0.5	0.058671	0.000124	11.02	8.99127
28	1	70.75	3.725	0.5	0.05265	9.99E-05	3.92	9.491429
	2	179.54	0.37	0	0.002061	0	0.0417	15.1199
29	1	152.67	1.1146	0	0.007301	0	14.04	13.94265
	2	77.74	3.78	0	0.048624	0	4.07	9.949257
30	1	24.89	0.6354		0.025528	0	1.625	5.629643
	2	11.49	0.25	0.86	0.021758	0.006514	1.1042	3.824973
	3	152.67	1.1146	0	0.007301	0	14.04	13.94265
31	1	24.89	0.6979		0.028039	0	1.625	5.629643
	2	19.78	2.9167	0.5	0.147457	0.001278	0.5417	5.018588
32	1	19.78	2.9167	0.5	0.147457	0.001278	0.5417	5.018588
	2	104.07	2.9167	0	0.028026	0	3.1026	11.51148
33	1	104.07	2.9167	0	0.028026	0	3.1026	11.51148
	2	27.91	0.0625	1.28	0.002239	0.001643	0.8333	5.9614
	3	126.49	3.9635	0	0.031334	0	4.51	12.69102
64/34	1	126.5	3.935	0	0.031107	0	4.51	12.69152
	2	5.7356	15.8125	0	2.756904	0	0.3442	2.702451
36/35	1	5.7356	15.8125	0.5	2.756904	0.015199	0.3442	2.702451
	2	3.1184	1.1068	0	0.354926	0	0.1234	1.992665
Totals					7.796226	0.027377		

Summary of Separator Drain path Parameter for RELAP5M2 Model							
Volume	Area	Length	K	L/A	K/A2	hyd	
107	1.388	1.5	0	1.080692	0	0.5025	
1051	63.49	7.45	0	0.117341	0	11.02	
1052	98.79	3.55	0	0.035935	0	12.83	
124	171.4	0.708	0	0.004131	0	0.0417	
124-104	70.75		0.5		9.99E-05		
124-105	63.49		5.502		0.001365		
104	70.75	7.45	0	0.1053	0		
103	151.32	2.35	0	0.01553	0	14.04	
j102-103	11.49	0	0.86	0	0.006514		
103-104	77.74		0		0		
102	25.8121	14.1567	0	0.548452	0	1.625	
j111-102	19.78	0	1	0	0.002556		
111	111.07	0.2202	0	0.001983	0	0	
j110-111	111.07	0	0	0	0		
111-112	5.7356		0		0		
1121	5.74	2.814292	0	0.490295	0	0.3442	
1122	5.74	1.001	0	0.17439	0	0.3442	
1123	5.74	6.570134	0	1.144623	0	0.3442	
1124	5.74	10.38443	0	1.809134	0	0.3442	
1125	5.74	10.38443	0	1.809134	0	0.3442	
100	56.45	0.5	0	0.008857	0		
112-100	5.7356	0	0.5	0	0.015199		
				7.345797	0.025734		
<i>Totals</i>							

Summary of Principal Path through tube sheets for TRANFLO D4 Model								
Junction	Segment	Area	Length	K	L/A	K/A2	Hyd dia	calc hyd
46	1	28.225	0.25	0	0.008857396	0	0.1234	5.994947
	2	6.4488	0.0625	1.25	0.009691726	0.030057454	0.0093	2.865549
	3	27.9	1.21875	0	0.043682796	0	0.1234	5.960332
45	1	27.9	1.21875	0	0.043682796	0	0.1234	5.960332
	2	8.0485	0.0625	1.1	0.007765422	0.016980981	0.0417	3.201296
	3	27.9	1.46875	0	0.052643369	0	0.1234	5.960332
44	1	27.9	1.46875	0	0.052643369	0	0.1234	5.960332
	2	8.0485	0.0625	1.1	0.007765422	0.016980981	0.0417	3.201296
	3	27.9	1.46875	0	0.052643369	0	0.1234	5.960332
43	1	27.9	1.46875	0	0.052643369	0	0.1234	5.960332
	2	7.8717	0.0625	1.13	0.007939835	0.018236495	0.0417	3.16594
	3	27.9	1.7604	0	0.063096774	0	0.1234	5.960332
42	1	27.9	1.7604	0	0.063096774	0	0.1234	5.960332
	2	7.0398	0.0625	1.2	0.008878093	0.024213669	0.0417	2.993978
	3	28.25	1.7604	0	0.062315044	0	0.1234	5.997601
41	1	56.45	1.7604	0	0.03118512	0	0.1234	8.478135
	2	16.9149	0.0625	1.08	0.003694967	0.003774721	0.0417	4.640909
	3	56.45	1.7604	0	0.03118512	0	0.1234	8.478135
40	1	56.45	1.7604	0	0.03118512	0	0.1234	8.478135
	2	16.9996	0.0625	1.08	0.003676557	0.0037372	0.0417	4.652514
	3	56.45	1.7604	0	0.03118512	0	0.1234	8.478135
39	1	56.45	1.7604	0	0.03118512	0	0.1234	8.478135
	2	16.9996	0.0625	1.08	0.003676557	0.0037372	0.0417	4.652514
	3	36.39	4.25	0	0.116790327	0	0.1234	6.807057
Totals					0.821109561	0.117718703		

Summary of Tube Sheet Path Parameters for RELAP5M3 Model							
Volume	Area	Length	K	L/A	K/A2	hyd	
100	56.45	0.5	0	0.008857	0	0.1234	
j 100-121	27.9	0	23.39	0	0.030048	0	
121	27.9	0.4	0	0.014337	0	0.1234	
121-122	27.9				0		
122	27.9	1.837		0.065842		0.1234	
j123	27.9		0		0		
1011	27.9	0.2	0	0.007168	0	0.1234	
1012	27.9	0.2	0	0.007168	0	0.1234	
1013	27.9	2.6	0	0.09319	0	0.1234	
1014	27.9	0.2	0	0.007168	0	0.1234	
1015	27.9	0.2	0	0.007168	0	0.1234	
1016	27.9	2.6	0	0.09319	0	0.1234	
1017	27.9	0.2	0	0.007168	0	0.1234	
1018	27.9	0.2	0	0.007168	0	0.1234	
1019	27.9	3.1833	0	0.114097	0	0.1234	
10110	27.9	0.2	0	0.007168	0	0.1234	
j1	27.9	0	13.218	0	0.016981	0.1234	
j4	27.9	0	13.218	0	0.016981	0.1234	
j7	27.9	0	14.2	0	0.018242	0.1234	
134	56.45	0.2	0	0.003543	0	0.1234	
j101-134	27.9	0	18.85	0	0.024216		
134-135	55.25		0		0		
1351	56.45	3.12	0	0.05527	0	0.1234	
1352	56.45	0.2	0	0.003543	0	0.1234	
1353	56.45	0.2	0	0.003543	0	0.1234	
1354	56.46	3.1833	0	0.056382	0	0.1234	
1355	56.45	0.2	0	0.003543	0	0.1234	
1356	56.45	0.2	0	0.003543	0	0.1234	
1357	56.45	2.9733	0	0.052671	0	0.1234	
1358	56.45	0.21	0	0.00372	0	0.1234	
1359	55.25	0.21	0	0.003801	0	0.1234	
13510	55.25	8.1566	0	0.147631	0	0.1234	
j2	56.45	0	11.909	0	0.003737	0.1234	
j5	56.45	0	11.909	0	0.003737	0.1234	
j8	55.25	0	11.408	0	0.003737	0.1234	
Totals				0.776882	0.11768		

Calculation of Crossflow Resistance Term

The crossflow resistance of the tube bundle needs to be accounted for, particularly at the U-bend portion of the tubes. This will be handled by calculating a K value to be added to the separator inlet loss coefficient, using a correlation by Zukauskas obtained from p390 of "Nuclear Systems I" Kazimi/Todreas. The values for crossflow length and area are taken from the TRANFLO output previously provided.

$$g = 32.2$$

$$\rho = 45.5 \quad \text{Density of fluid}$$

$$\mu = 19.7 \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot g \quad \text{viscosity of sat liq at 1000 psi}$$

$$D = .1234 \quad \text{hydraulic dia from TRANFLO INPUT}$$

$$G = \frac{11000}{36.39} \quad \text{Mass flux from TRANFLO Output at .57 sec}$$

$$S = \frac{.0885}{\left(\frac{.75}{12}\right)} \quad S = 1.416 \quad \text{Tube lattice aspect pitch over dia}$$

$$Re = G \cdot \frac{D}{\mu} \quad Re = 5.88 \cdot 10^5 \quad \text{Reynolds number needed to obtain f}$$

$$f = 0.24 \quad \text{f-factor from figure}$$

$$Z = 1 \quad \text{square lattice, no Z correction}$$

$$N = \frac{4.25}{.0885} \quad \text{number of rows of tubes, estimate by crossflow junction length/pitch}$$

$$DP = \frac{f \cdot N \cdot G^2}{2 \cdot \rho \cdot 144 \cdot g} \cdot Z \quad \text{DP at estimated flow}$$

$$DP = 2.496$$

At a flow of 11000 lb/sec the expected dp is about 2.5 psi. This compares with the TRANFLO generated dp of 2.84 at .57 seconds. Now need to convert this dp into a K value to be added to the separator inlet.

$$A_{sep} = 22.01 \quad W = 11000$$

$$K = \frac{DP \cdot A_{sep}^2 \cdot 144 \cdot g \cdot 2 \cdot \rho}{W^2}$$

$$K = 4.216$$

This is added to the losses associated with the junction between 102 and 135-5.

Similarly for the entrance to the tube bundle

$$g = 32.2$$

$$\rho = 45.5$$

$$\mu = 19.7 \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot g$$

$$D = .1234$$

$$G = \frac{2600}{1.559}$$

$$Re = G \cdot \frac{D}{\mu} \quad Re = 3.244 \cdot 10^6$$

$$S = \frac{.0885}{\left(\frac{.75}{12}\right)} \quad S = 1.416$$

$$f = 0.24$$

$$Z = 1$$

$$N = \frac{1.107}{.0885}$$

$$DP = \frac{f \cdot N \cdot G^2}{2 \cdot \rho \cdot 144 \cdot g} \cdot Z$$

$$DP = 19.788$$

At a flow of 2600 lb/sec the expected dp is about 19.7 psi. This compares with the TRANFLO generated dp of 18 at .57 seconds. Now need to convert this dp into a K value to be added to the downcomer inlet.

$$A_{in} = 5.7356$$

$$W = 2600$$

$$K = \frac{DP \cdot A_{in}^2 \cdot 144 \cdot g \cdot 2 \cdot \rho}{W^2}$$

$$K = 40.633$$

This is being added to the junction between the downcomer and the entrance regions to the tube region 112-5 to 100.

Similarly for connector 52

$$g = 32.2$$

$$\rho = 45.5$$

$$\mu = 19.7 \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot g$$

$$D = .1234$$

$$G = \frac{830}{4.2478}$$

$$Re = G \cdot \frac{D}{\mu} \quad Re = 3.801 \cdot 10^5$$

$$S = \frac{.0885}{\left(\frac{.75}{12}\right)} \quad S = 1.416$$

$$f = 0.24$$

$$N = \frac{4.0729}{.0885}$$

$$Z = 1$$

$$DP = \frac{f \cdot N \cdot G^2}{2 \cdot \rho \cdot 144 \cdot g} \cdot Z$$

$$DP = 0.999$$

At a flow of 830 lb/sec the expected dp is about 1 psi. This compares with the TRANFLO generated dp of 1.038 at .57 seconds. Now need to convert this dp into a K value to be added to the preheater junctions.

$$A_{in} = 4.2478$$

$$W = 830$$

$$K = \frac{DP \cdot A_{in}^2 \cdot 144 \cdot g \cdot 2 \cdot \rho}{W^2}$$

$$K = 11.045$$

This value will be used for connector 56 as well as connector 54/58 due to similarity. In the RELAP model these junctions are in volume 133 and the entrance to 133.

Appendix D Base Model Listing

=stand alone steam generator model for d4 sg
* hot standby equilibrium models used/inel guidance used on tsp models

*this deck is based on westinghouse tranflow d4 *
*model used for tube support plate dp calculation *

* this model contains more detail in dome area

*
* this data is contained in *
* nfskr.relap5.westm3hem *
* includes two more small nodes at all tsps *
* models upper dome with explicit w volumes *
* includes .2 ft slabs for tsp dp calc *
* includes crossflow resistances *

*
*

100 new transnt

*
*

102 british british
105

*

*----- time step cards

*
* end dtmin dtmax opt min maj rstrt
201 1.0 1.d-7 0.0001 3 5 4000 2500
202 2.0 1.d-7 0.0005 3 2 4000 2500
203 10.5 1.d-7 0.001 3 5 4000 2500
*
*

*

*----- minor edit variables

*
* variable code parameter location
301 cntrlvar 2 * a
302 cntrlvar 3 * c
303 cntrlvar 4 * f
304 cntrlvar 5 * j
305 cntrlvar 6 * l
306 cntrlvar 7 * m
307 cntrlvar 8 * n
308 cntrlvar 9 * p

*----- trip input data

*
*variable trip cards

* variable param relation variable param cons latch
501 time 0 ge null 0 1. 1
502 time 0 ge null 0 .01 1
503 time 0 ge null 0 100. 1
*=====

*
*

*-----
* trip identifier i
* i
* 501 =>problem stop i
*-----

*
*trip stop advancement card
* trp no.
600 501

*----- hydrodynamic components
*

*-----
* primary side model i
* plenums and tubes modelled explicitly i
* hot leg and cold leg represented by tdvsi i
*-----

*
*=====

0420000 inplen tmdpvol
*
* flowa l vol azi incl dz rough hyd pvbfe
0420101 0.0 5.2183 147.64 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 00000
0420101 0.0 5.2183 5000. 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 00000

*
* ebt
0420200 3

*
* time press temp
0420201 0.0 2250.00 557.000
0420202 1.0e6 2250.00 557.000

*=====

0470000 outplen tmdpvol
*
* flowa l vol azi incl dz rough hyd pvbfe
0470101 0.0 5.2183 147.64 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 00000
0470101 0.0 5.2183 5000. 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 00000

*
* ebt
0470200 3

*
* time press temp
0470201 0.0 2206.77 557.
0470202 1.0e6 2206.77 557.

*=====

1510000 tubes pipe
*
* nv
1510001 21


```

*          flowa      nv
1510101   11.0088    21
*
*          length     nv
1510301   .5625      1
1510302   2.5         2
1510303   3.0         3

```

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```

1510304   3.5833     8
1510305   3.445      10
1510306   3.5833     14
1510307   1.5        19
1510308   1.0        20
1510309   .5625     21

```

```

*          volume     nv
1510401   0.0        21

```

```

*          incline angle  nv
1510601   90.0         8
1510602   90.0         9
1510603  -90.0        10
1510604  -90.0        21

```

```

*          elev cng      nv
*510701   1.7525        1
*510702   2.5            2
*510703   3.0            3
*510704   3.5833         8
*510705   3.445          9
*510706  -3.445         10
*510707  -3.5833        14
*510708  -1.5           19
*510709  -1.0           20
*510710  -.5625         21

```

```

*          rough hyd dia  nv
1510801   0.0 .0553333  21

```

```

*          pvbfe      nv
1511001   00000      21

```

```

*          fvcchs nj
1511101   001000  9
1511102   001000 10
1511103   001000 20

```

```

*          flag      p      t      dummy dummy dummy nv
1511201   3      2250.0  557.0   0.0  0.    0.  21

```

```

*          flag=1 => (lbm/sec)

```

```

1511300 1
*
*      lflow      vflow  interface flow      nj
1511301  9763.12    0.0      0.0                20
*=====
1500000  junct  tmdpjun
*
*      from      to      area
1500101 042000000 151000000  1.0
*
*      flag
1500200  1
*

```

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```

*      time      lflow      vflow      intflow
1500201  0.0      9763.12    0.0      0.0
1500202  1.0e6    9763.12    0.0      0.0
*=====
1590000  junct  sngljun
*
*      from      to      area      fjunf      fjunr      fvcahs
1590101 151010000 047000000  9.823515  0.0      0.0      021000
*
*      flag      lflow      vflow      intflow
1590201  1      9763.12    0.0      0.0
*=====
*
*
*
*

```

```

*-----
* secondary side model
* 90% - 10% feed flow split
* bound cnds represented by time dependent
* junctions and tme dependent volumes
*-----
*

```

```

*=====
9020000  mnfeed  tmdpvol
*
*      flowa  flowl  vol      azi  incl  dz  rough  hyd  pvbfe
9020101  0.0  31.1533 147.64  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  00000
9020101  0.0  31.1533 5000.  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  00000
*
*      ebt
9020200  003
*
*      time  press  temp
9020201  0.0  1200.0  435.0
9020202  1.0e6 1200.0  435.0
*=====

```

```

3020000 fljun tmdpjun
*
*           from           to           ajun
3020101 902000000 132000000 1.0
*
*           flag
3020200 1
*
*           time lflow vflow int flow
3020201 0.0 0. 0.0 0.0
3020202 1.0e6 0. 0.0 0.0
*=====
1000000 riser branch
*
*           nj           flag
1000001 3 1
*
*           flowa flowl vol azi incl dz rough hyd pvbfe
1000101 56.45 0.0 28.22 0.0 90. .4999 .00015 .1234 00101

```

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```

*
*           flag p x
1000200 2 1119.15 0.00
1000200 1 557.0 0.00
*
*           from to ajun fjun fjunr fvcchs
1001101 112010000 100000000 5.7356 .50 .50 000000
*add crossflow resistance
1001101 112010000 100000000 5.7356 41.1 41.1 000000
1002101 100010000 121000000 6.4488 1.25 1.25 010000
1003101 100010000 131000000 6.1798 1.28 1.28 010000
1002101 100010000 121000000 27.9 23.39 23.39 010000
1003101 100010000 131000000 28.225 26.7 26.7 010000
*
*           lflow vflow int flow
1001201 0.0 0.0 0.0
1002201 0.0 0.0 0.0
1003201 0.0 0.0 0.0
*ccfl/junction hyd diam info
*           hyddia floodcorr gasint slope nj
1001110 .1234 0. 1. 1.
*use hyd of 112 for junc 1 since reverse flow dominates
1001110 .3442 0. 1. 1.
1002110 .1234 0. 1. 1.
1003110 .1234 0. 1. 1.
*
1220000 slab snglvol
*
*           flowa flowl vol azi incl dz rough hyd pvbfe
1220101 27.9 1.837 0.0 0.0 90. 1.837 0.00015 0.1234 00101
*
*           flag p x

```

```

1220200 001 557. 0.
*****
1230000 conn snljun
*
* from to area fjunf fjunr fvcahs
1230101 122010000 101000000 27.9 0.0 0.0 010000
*
* flag lflow vflow int flow
1230201 1 0.0 0.0 0.0
*
* hyddia floodcorr gasint slope nj
1230110 .1234 0. 1. 1.
*****
1210000 riser1 branch
*
* nj flag
1210001 2 1
*
* flowa flowl vol azi incl dz rough hyd pvbfe
1210101 27.9 0.0 68.01 0.0 90. 2.437 .00015 .1234 00101
1210101 27.9 2.237 0.0 0.0 90. 2.237 .00015 .1234 00101
1210101 27.9 .4 0.0 0.0 90. .4 .00015 .1234 00101
*
* flag p x
1210200 2 1118.67 0.00

```

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```

1210200 1 557.0 0.00
*
* from to ajun fjun fjunr fvcahs
1212101 121010000 101000000 8.0485 1.1 1.1 010000
1212101 121010000 101000000 27.9 13.218 13.218 010000
1212101 121010000 122000000 27.9 0.0 0.0 010000
1211101 131000000 121000000 2.7297 .38 0.34 010000
*
* lflow vflow int flow
1211201 0.0 0.0 0.0
1212201 0.0 0.0 0.0
*ccfl/junction hyd diam info
* hyddia floodcorr gasint slope nj
1211110 .1234 0. 1. 1.
1212110 .1234 0. 1. 1.
*
1310000 riser2 branch
*
* nj flag
1310001 0 1
*
* flowa flowl vol azi incl dz rough hyd pvbfe
1310101 28.225 0.0 26.46 0.0 90. 0.937 .00015 0.1234 00101
*
* flag p x

```

```

1310200 2 1118.67 0.00
1310200 1 557.00 0.00
*
* from to ajun fjun fjunr fvcahs
*
* lflow vflow int flow
*ccfl/junction hyd diam info
* hyddia floodcorr gasint slope nj
*1311110 .1234 0. 1. 1.
*=====
1320000 riser3 branch
*
* nj flag
1320001 2 1
*
* flowa flowl vol azi incl dz rough hyd pvbfe
1320101 27.9 0.0 40.11 0.0 90. 1.437 .00015 0.1234 00101
*
* flag p x
1320200 2 1118.67 0.00
1320200 1 557.00 0.00
*
* from to ajun fjun fjunr fvcahs
1321101 132000000 131010000 0.7975 1.80 1.80 010000
1322101 132010000 133000000 4.42 6.18 6.18 010000
1322101 132010000 133000000 26.3462 219.6 219.6 01000
*
* lflow vflow int flow
1321201 0.0 0.0 0.0
1322201 0.0 0.0 0.0
*ccfl/junction hyd diam inf

```

```

* hyddia floodcorr gasint slope nj
1321110 .00175 0. 1. 1.
1322110 .1234 0. 1. 1.
*=====
*=====
1340000 uprsr branch
*
* nj flag
1340001 3 1
*
* flowa flowl vol azi incl dz rough hyd pvbfe
1340101 56.45 0.0 0.0 0.0 90. 3.52 .00015 0.1234 00101
1340101 56.45 0.2 0.0 0.0 90. .2 .00015 0.1234 00101
*
* flag p x
1340200 2 1114.68 0.00
1340200 1 557.00 0.00
*
* from to ajun fjun fjunr fvcahs

```


1341101	101010000	134000000	7.0398	1.20	1.20	010000
1342101	133010000	134000000	7.0398	1.2	1.2	010000
1343101	134010000	135000000	16.9149	1.08	1.08	010000
1341101	101010000	134000000	27.9	18.85	18.85	010000
1342101	133010000	134000000	27.9	18.85	18.85	010000
1343101	134010000	135000000	55.25	11.408	11.408	010000
1343101	134010000	135000000	55.25	0.	0.0	010000

```

*
*           lflow      vflow  int flow
1341201      0.0        0.0      0.0
1342201      0.0        0.0      0.0
1343201      0.0        0.0      0.0

```

```

*ccfl/junction hyd diam info
*           hyddia    floodcorr  gasint    slope    nj
1341110      .1234      0.        1.        1.
1342110      .1234      0.        1.        1.
1343110      .1234      0.        1.        1.

```

```

*=====
1010000      boil2-5 pipe

```

```

*
*           nv
1010001      10
*
*           flowa      nv
1010101      27.9      10
*
*           jarea      nj
1010201      8.0485      1
1010202      7.8717      2
1010201      27.9      1
1010202      27.9      9

```

```

*
*           length      nv
1010301      3.0        2
1010302      3.5833      3
1010301      .2        2

```

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```

1010302      2.6        3
1010303      .2        5
1010304      2.6        6
1010305      .2        8
1010306      3.1833      9
1010307      .2        10

```

```

*
*           volume      nv
1010401      0.0        10

```

```

*           incline angle      nv
1010601      90.0        10

```



```

*      elev cng      nv
*1010701    3.0      2
*1010702    3.5833   3
*
*      rough hyd dia  nv
1010801    .00015 0.1234   10
*
*      fjunf      fjunr      nj
1010901    13.218   13.218   1
1010902    0.       0.       3
1010903    13.218   13.218   4
1010904    0.       0.       6
1010905    14.2     14.2     7
1010906    0.       0.       9
*
*      pvbfe      nv
1011001    00101    10
*
*      fvcchs nj
1011101    000000 9
*
*      flag      p      x      dummy      dummy      dummy      nv
1011201    2  1117.80  .0      0.      0.      0.      1
1011202    2  1116.85  .0      0.      0.      0.      2
1011203    2  1115.81  .0      0.      0.      0.      3
1011201    1  557.00   .0      0.      0.      0.      1
1011202    1  557.00   .0      0.      0.      0.      2
1011203    1  557.00   .0      0.      0.      0.      10
*
*      flag=0 => (lbm/sec)
1011300    1
*
*      lflow      vflow      interface flow      nj
1011301    0.0      0.0      0.0      9
*
*ccfl/junction hyd diam info
*      hyddia      floodcorr      gasint      slope      nj
1011401    .1234      0.      1.      1.      9
*=====
*=====
1330000    prheat pipe
*

```

```

*      nv
1330001    5
*
*      flowa      nv
1330101    26.3462  3
1330101    27.9     5
*

```

```

*      jarea      nj
1330201  4.2478    1
1330202  4.2478    2
1330203  4.2478    3
1330204  7.0398    4
1330204  27.9      4
*add bypass area to flow path
*1330201  4.9938    1
*1330202  4.9938    2
*1330203  4.9938    3
*1330204  7.0398    4
*
*      length     nv
1330301  1.5        4
1330302  3.5833    5
1330302  3.6463    5
*
*      volume      nv
1330401  0.0        5
*
*      incline angle  nv
1330601  90.0       5
*
*      elev cng      nv
1330701  1.5        4
1330702  3.5833    5
1330702  3.6463    5
*
*      rough  hyd dia  nv
1330801 .00015  0.1234  5
*
*      fjunf      fjunr      nj
1330901  9.16       9.16       1
1330902  5.92       5.92       2
1330903  5.48       5.48       3
1330904  1.2        1.2        4
*add crossflow resistance of 11 to first 3 junctions
1330901  20.16     20.16     1
1330902  16.92     16.92     2
1330903  16.48     16.48     3
1330904  18.85     18.85     4
*
*      pvbfe      nv
1331001  00101      5
*
*      fvcchs nj
1331101  000000 4
*
*      flag  p      x      dummy  dummy  dummy  nv

```

1331202	2	1117.56	.0	0.	0.	0.	2
1331203	2	1117.09	.0	0.	0.	0.	3
1331204	2	1116.62	.0	0.	0.	0.	4
1331205	2	1115.81	.0	0.	0.	0.	5
1331201	1	557.00	.0	0.	0.	0.	1
1331202	1	557.00	.0	0.	0.	0.	2
1331203	1	557.00	.0	0.	0.	0.	3
1331204	1	557.00	.0	0.	0.	0.	4
1331205	1	557.00	.0	0.	0.	0.	5

*
* flag=0 => (lbm/sec)

1331300 1

	lflow	vflow	interface flow	nj
1331301	0.0	0.0	0.0	4

*ccfl/junction hyd diam info

	hyddia	floodcorr	gasint	slope	nj
1331401	.1234	0.	1.	1.	4

*=====

1350000 upriser pipe

*
* nv
1350001 10

* flowa nv
1350101 56.45 8
1350102 55.25 10

* jarea nj
1350201 16.9996 1
1350201 56.45 7
1350202 55.25 9
*1350202 55.25 2
*1350203 16.9996 3
*1350204 55.25 4

* length nv
1350301 3.12 1
1350302 .2 2
1350303 .2 3
1350304 3.1833 4
1350305 .2 6
1350306 2.9733 7
1350307 .21 9
*1350302 2.9733 2
*1350303 .31 4
1350308 8.1566 10

* volume nv
1350401 0.0 10

* incline angle nv
1350601 90.0 10

*

```
*
* elev cng      nv
*1350701      3.5833      2
*1350702      8.1666      3
*
```

```
*
* rough hyd dia nv
1350801 .00015 0.1234 10
*
```

```
*
* fjunf      fjunr      nj
1350901      0.0      0.0      1
1350902      11.408      11.408      2
1350902      11.909      11.909      2
1350903      .0      .0      4
1350904      11.408      11.408      5
1350904      11.909      11.909      5
1350905      .0      .0      7
1350906      11.408      11.408      8
1350907      .0      .0      9
```

```
*test sensitivity of loss coeff at P TSP
*1350906      12.5488      12.5488      8 *10% high
*1350906      10.2672      10.2672      8 *10% low
```

```
*
* pvbfe      nv
1351001      00101      10
*
```

```
*
* fvcahs nj
1351101      000000      1
1351102      000000      2
1351103      000000      3
1351104      000000      9
*
```

```
*
* flag      p      x      dummy      dummy      dummy      nv
1351201      2      1113.55      .0      0.      0.      0.      1
1351202      2      1112.42      .0      0.      0.      0.      2
1351203      2      1110.59      .0      0.      0.      0.      3
1351203      2      1110.59      1.0      0.      0.      0.      3
1351201      1      557.00      .0      0.      0.      0.      1
1351202      1      557.00      .0      0.      0.      0.      2
1351203      1      557.00      .0      0.      0.      0.      10
*1351203      1      557.00      1.0      0.      0.      0.      3
```

```
*
* flag=0 => (lbm/sec)
1351300      1
*
```

```
*
* lflow      vflow      interface flow      nj
1351301      0.0      0.0      0.0      9
```

```
*ccfl/junction hyd diam info
*
* hyddia      floodcorr      gasint      slope      nj
1351401      .1234      0.      1.      1.      9
```

```
*=====
1020000      sep      separatr
*
```

```
*
* nj      flag
1020001      3      1
*
```

* flowa flowl vol azi incl dz rough hyd pvbfe

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1020101 0.0 14.1567 365.4148 0.0 90. 14.1567 .00015 1.625 00010

*
* flag p uf ug vg

1020200 2 1107.31 .227
1020200 2 1107.31 1.0
1020200 1 557.00 1.0
*1020200 1 557.00 .3494
1020200 1 557.00 .03
*1020200 1 557.00 .015

* from to ajun fjun fjunr fvcahs vflim

1021101 102010000 103000000 22.01 13.9 13.90 000000
1022101 102000000 111000000 19.78 0.5 0.5 000000
1023101 135010000 102000000 24.8873 0.5 1.0 000000

* rearrange losses

1021101 102010000 103000000 11.49 0.86 0.86 000000
1022101 102000000 111000000 19.78 1.0 1.0 000000
1023101 135010000 102000000 22.01 13.9 13.9 000000

*add crossflow resistance term

1023101 135010000 102000000 22.01 18.12 18.12 000000

* sensitivity values of vover/vunder

*1021101 102010000 103000000 11.49 0.86 0.86 000000 0.5
*1022101 102000000 111000000 19.78 1.0 1.0 000000 .45

* lflow vflow int flow

1021201 0.0 0.0 0.0
1022201 0.0 0.0 0.0
1023201 0.0 0.0 0.0

*ccfl/junction hyd diam info

* hyddia floodcorr gasint slope nj
*1021110 1.625 0. 1. 1.

=====

1030000 dome branch

* nj flag

1030001 2 1

* flowa flowl vol azi incl dz rough hyd pvbfe

1030101 123.051 5. 0.0 0.0 90. 5. .00015 1.625 00000
1030101 123.051 5. 0.0 0.0 90. 5. .00015 0.0 00000
1030101 151.32 0. 356.23 0.0 90. 2.35415 .00015 14.04 01000

* flag p uf ug vg

1030200 2 1107.31 1.0
1030200 1 557.00 1.0

* from to ajun fjun fjunr fvcahs vflim

1031101 103000000 110010000 7.29 1.77 1.77 010000
1032101 103010000 104000000 77.74 0. 0. 010000

*1033101 103000000 110010000 19.78 0.5 0.5 010000

*
 * lflow vflow int flow
 1031201 0.0 0.0 0.0
 1032201 0.0 0.0 0.0
 *1033201 0.0 0.0 0.0
 *ccfl/junction hyd diam info

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* hyddia floodcorr gasint slope nj
 1031110 3.05 0. 1. 1.
 1032110 4.07 0. 1. 1.

*=====

1040000 udc snglvol

* flowa flowl vol azi incl dz rough hyd pvbfe
 1040101 70.75 0.0 527.08 0.0 0. 0.0 0.00015 4.07 01000

* flag p x
 1040200 001 557. 1.0

*=====

2500000 dryerdrn snglvol

* flowa flowl vol azi incl dz rough hyd pvbfe
 2500101 2.02 16.5108 0.0 0.0 -90. -16.5108 0.00015 0.0 00000

* flag p x
 2500200 001 557. .025

1240000 dryer branch

* nj flag
 1240001 3 1

* flowa flowl vol azi incl dz rough hyd pvbfe
 1240101 171.4 0. 121.41 0.0 00. 0.0 .00015 .0417 01000

* flag p uf ug vg
 1240200 1 557.00 1.0

* from to ajun fjun fjunr fvcahs vflim
 1241101 104010000 124000000 70.75 .5 .5 030000
 1242101 124010000 105000000 63.49 5.502 5.502 030000
 1243101 250000000 124000000 2.0211 0.5 0.5 010000

* lflow vflow int flow
 1241201 0.0 0.0 0.0
 1242201 0.0 0.0 0.0
 1243201 0.0 0.0 0.0

*ccfl/junction hyd diam info

* hyddia floodcorr gasint slope nj
 1241110 .0417 0. 1. 1.


```

1242110      11.02      0.      1.      1.
1243110      1.604      0.      1.      1.

```

```

1050000      dome pipe

```

```

*
*          nv

```

```

1050001      2

```

```

*          flowa      nv

```

```

1050101      63.49      1

```

```

1050102      98.79      2

```

```

*
*          jarea      nj

```

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```

1050201      74.94      1

```

```

*
*          length      nv

```

```

1050301      0.      2

```

```

*          volume      nv

```

```

1050401      473.0      1

```

```

1050402      350.7      2

```

```

*          incline angle      nv

```

```

1050601      00.0      1

```

```

1050602      90.0      2

```

```

*
*          rough      hyd dia      nv

```

```

1050801      .00015      11.02      1

```

```

1050802      .00015      12.83      2

```

```

*          fjunf      fjunr      nj

```

```

1050901      .0      .00      1

```

```

*          pvbfe      nv

```

```

1051001      00000      2

```

*test effect of vertical stratification in dome

```

1051001      01000      2

```

```

*          fvcahs      nj

```

```

1051101      000000      1

```

```

*          flag      p      x      dummy      dummy      dummy      nv
1051201      1      557.00      1.0      0.      0.      0.      2

```

```

*          flag=0 => (lbm/sec)

```

```

1051300      1

```

```

*          lflow      vflow      interface flow      nj

```

1051301 0.0 0.0 0.0 1

*ccfl/junction hyd diam info

* hyddia floodcorr gasint slope nj
1051401 12.83 0. 1. 1. 1

*=====

1060000 nozzle sngljun

* from to area fjunf fjunr fvcchs
1060101 105010000 107000000 1.388 0.0 0.0 010100
*1060101 105010000 107000000 1.5268 0.0 0.0 010100 * 10% increase
*1060101 105010000 107000000 1.6656 0.0 0.0 010100 * 20% increase

* flag lflow vflow int flow
1060201 1 0.0 0.0 0.0

1070000 nozzle snglvol

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* flowa flowl vol azi incl dz rough-hyd pvbfe
1070101 1.388 1.5 0.0 0.0 90. 1.5 .00015 0.5025 00000
* change flow area of flow limiter to check effects of choked flow increase
1070101 1.5268 1.5 0.0 0.0 90. 1.5 .00015 0.5025 00000 *10%
*1070101 1.6656 1.5 0.0 0.0 90. 1.5 .00015 0.5025 00000 *20%

* flag p x
1070200 002 1106. 1.0
1070200 001 557. 1.0

*=====

3000000 break valve

* from to ajun
3000101 107010000 900000000 1.388 0.0 0.0 00100
*increase in flow limiter size for brk flow
*3000101 107010000 900000000 1.5268 0.0 0.0 00100 *10%
*3000101 107010000 900000000 1.6656 0.0 0.0 00100 *20%

* time lflow vflow intflow
3000201 1 0.0 0.0 0.0

3000300 mtrvlv
3000301 502 503 1000. 0.0
*3000301 502 503 2.0 0.0

*=====

9000000 break tmdpvol

* flowa flowl vol azi incl dz rough hyd fe
9000101 0.0 31.1533 147.64 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 00
9000101 5.0 0.0 9999. 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 00

*

```

*          ebt
9000200  002
*
*          time  press   x
9000201   0.0    14.7   1.0
9000202  1.0e6   14.7   1.0
*=====
1110000   udc1   branch
*
*          nj  flag
1110001   3    1
*
*          flowa   flowl   vol   azi  incl   dz  rough   hyd   pvbfe
1110101  111.07   13.76   0.0   0.0 -90.  -13.76  0.00015  0.0   00000
1110101  111.07           .2192  0.0   0.0 -90.  -.2192  0.00015  0.0   00000
1110101  111.07           .2202  0.0   0.0 -90.  -.2202  0.00015  0.0   00000
*
*          flag    p        x
1110200     2    1107.0  0.0
1110200     1     557.0  1.0
1110200     1     557.0  0.0
*
*          from      to        ajun   fjun   fjunr   fvcchs
1111101  111010000  112000000  5.7356   1.15   1.28   000000
1111101  111010000  112000000  5.7356   0.0    0.00   000000

```

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```

1112101  111000000  110000000  5.7356   0.0    0.0    000000
1112101  111000000  110000000  111.07   0.0    0.0    000000
1113101  250010000  111000000   2.02    0.5    0.5    000000
*
*          lflow    vflow    int flow
1111201     0.0     0.0     0.0
1112201     0.0     0.0     0.0
1113201     0.0     0.0     0.0
*
*ccfl/junction hyd diam info
*          hyddia   floodcorr  gasint   slope   nj
1111110     .3442     0.         1.         1.
1112110     11.89     0.         1.         1.
1113110     1.604     0.         1.         1.
*=====
*=====
1100000   udc   snglvol
*
*          flowa   flowl   vol   .  incl   dz   rough   hyd   pvbfe
1100101  111.07  13.5408  0.0  0.0  90.  13.5408  0.0  0.0  00000
1100101  111.07  14.1567  0.0  0.0  90.  14.1567  0.0  0.0  00000
*
*          flag    p        x
1100200   002    1106.    0.22
1100200   001     557.    1.0

```

```

*1100200 001 557. 0.3494
 1100200 001 557. 0.03
*1100200 001 557. 0.015

```

```

=====
1120000 ldcl-3 pipe
*
*          nv
1120001 5
*
*          flowa      nv
1120101 6.99203 5
1120101 5.74 5
*
*          length      nv
1120301 2.814292 1
1120302 1.0 2
1120302 1.001 2
1120303 6.570134 3
1120304 10.384433 5
*
*          volume      nv
1120401 0.0 5
*
*          incline angle      nv
1120601 -90.0 5
*
*          elev cng      nv
1120701 -2.814292 1
1120702 -1.0 2
1120703 -6.570134 3
1120704 -10.384433 5

```

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```

*
*          rough hyd dia      nv
1120801 0.0 .4067 5
1120801 0.00015 .3442 5
*
*          pvbfe      nv
1121001 00001 5
*
*          fvcchs nj
1121101 000000 4
*
*          flag      p      x      dummy      dummy      dummy      nv
1121201 1 557.00 1.0 0. 0. 0. 2
1121202 1 557.00 .629 0. 0. 0. 3
1121202 1 557.00 .07 0. 0. 0. 3
1121203 1 557.00 0.0 0. 0. 0. 5
 1121201 1 557.00 0.0 0. 0. 0. 2
 1121202 1 557.00 0.0 0. 0. 0. 3
 1121203 1 557.00 0.0 0. 0. 0. 5

```

```

*
*      flag=0 => (lbm/sec)
1121300  1
*
*      lflow      vflow  interface flow      nj
1121301   0.0      0.0      0.0      4
*
*ccfl/junction hyd diam info
*      hyddia      floodcorr  gasint      slope  nj
1121401   .3442      0.      1.      1.      4
*****
*----- heat structure input
*
*general data
*      nh  np   geo  ss   left coord.
11511000  21  11   2   1   0.02766665
*=====
*mesh flags
*      location flg      format flag
11511100   0      2
*=====
*mesh data
*      mesh interval  int #
11511101 .000358335      10
*=====
*composition data
*      comp. #      int #
11511201   1      10
*=====
*heat distribution data
*      source  int #
11511301   0.0      10
*=====
*initial temperature data
*      temp.      int #
11511401   557.0      11
*=====

```

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```

*left bc cards
*      bvl      inc  type  surf      cyl ht      struct #
11511501  151010000  0000  1      0      447.65      1
11511502  151020000  0000  1      0      1989.54      2
11511503  151030000  10000  1      0      2387.45      4
11511504  151050000  10000  1      0      2851.67      8
11511505  151090000  10000  1      0      2741.59     10
11511506  151110000  10000  1      0      2851.67     14
11511507  151150000  10000  1      0      1193.72     19
11511508  151200000  0000  1      0      795.82      20
11511509  151210000  0000  1      0      447.65      21
*=====
*right b cards

```


*	bvr	inc	type	surf	cyl ht	struct #
11511601	100010000	0	1	0	505.62	1
11511602	122010000	0000	1	0	2247.22	2
11511603	101030000	0000	1	0	2696.66	3
11511604	101060000	0000	1	0	2696.66	4
11511605	101090000	0000	1	0	3221.02	5
11511606	135010000	0000	1	0	3221.02	6
11511607	135040000	0000	1	0	3221.02	7
11511608	135070000	0000	1	0	3221.02	8
11511609	135100000	0000	1	0	3096.67	10
11511610	135070000	0000	1	0	3221.02	11
11511611	135040000	0000	1	0	3221.02	12
11511612	135010000	0000	1	0	3221.02	13
11511613	133050000	0000	1	0	3221.02	14
11511614	133040000	-10000	1	0	1348.33	18
11511615	132010000	0000	1	0	1348.33	19
11511616	131010000	0	1	0	898.89	20
11511617	100010000	0	1	0	505.62	21

*=====

*source data

*	source	mult	ldh	rdh	struct #
11511701	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21

*=====

*left boundary cards

*	hdiam	hlf	hlr	gridf	gridr	grdlssf	grdlssr	lbf	struct #
11511801	0.	10.0	10.0	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.	21

*=====

*right boundary cards

*	hdiam	hlf	hlr	gridf	gridr	grdlssf	grdlssr	lbf	struct #
11511901	0.	10.0	10.0	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.	21

*----- heat structure thermal property data

*composition type and data format

*	material type	flag	flag	
20100100	tbl/fctn	1	1	* inconel

*=====

*-----

* thermal conductivity data (btu/sec-ft/deg f) and volumetric heat \hat{I}

* capacity data (btu/ft**3-deg f) versus temperature for above \hat{I}

* composition \hat{I}

*-----

*inconel 600 thermal conductivity data

*	temperature	thermal conductivity
---	-------------	----------------------

20100101	70.0	2.3843e-03
20100102	200.0	2.5232e-03
20100103	400.0	2.8009e-03
20100104	600.0	3.0787e-03
20100105	800.0	3.3565e-03
20100106	1000.0	3.6574e-03
20100107	1200.0	3.9815e-03
20100108	1400.0	4.3056e-03
20100109	1600.0	4.6296e-03

*=====

*inconel 600 volumetric heat capacity data

*	temperature	heat capacity
20100151	70.0	55.6831
20100152	200.0	55.5227
20100153	400.0	55.2607
20100154	600.0	54.9895
20100155	800.0	54.7069
20100156	1000.0	54.3982
20100157	1200.0	54.0907
20100158	1400.0	53.7516
20100159	1600.0	53.4205
20100160	1800.0	53.0796

*=====

*

*----- control system for measuring sg level

*

*

*-----

* note: the following control system is to work in british
 * units (lbm, lbf, ft, s, p=lbf/sqin). in relap5
 * the quantities stored in arrays are in si units.
 * therefore, conversions from si to british units
 * must be made.

i
l
i
c
i
l
i

*-----

*

*

*----- control variable card type

20500000 999

*

*----- control component cards

*

*

* compute pressure difference

*

*	name	type	scale(psi/pa)	init	flag		
20500100	deltpp	sum	1.45003e-04	0.0	1		
*	a0	a1	var	vol	a2	var	vol
20500101	0.0	1.0,	p,	042010000	-1.0,	p,	100010000

*

* name type scale(psi/pa) init flag

```

20500200 deltpn sum 1.45003e-04 0.0 1
* a0 a1 var vol a2 var vol
20500201 0.0 -1.0, p, 121010000 1.0, p, 100010000
*
* name type scale(psi/pa) init flag
20500300 deltpn sum 1.45003e-04 0.0 1
* a0 a1 var vol a2 var vol
20500301 0.0 -1.0, p, 101020000 1.0, p, 101010000
* name type scale(psi/pa) init flag
*
* name type scale(psi/pa) init flag
20500400 deltpn sum 1.45003e-04 0.0 1
* a0 a1 var vol a2 var vol
20500401 0.0 -1.0, p, 101050000 1.0, p, 101040000
*
* name type scale(psi/pa) init flag
20500500 deltpn sum 1.45003e-04 0.0 1
* a0 a1 var vol a2 var vol
20500501 0.0 -1.0, p, 101080000 1.0, p, 101070000
*
* name type scale(psi/pa) init flag
20500600 deltpn sum 1.45003e-04 0.0 1
* a0 a1 var vol a2 var vol
20500601 0.0 -1.0, p, 134010000 1.0, p, 101100000
*
* name type scale(psi/pa) init flag
20500700 deltpn sum 1.45003e-04 0.0 1
* a0 a1 var vol a2 var vol
20500701 0.0 -1.0, p, 135030000 1.0, p, 135020000
*
* name type scale(psi/pa) init flag
20500800 deltpn sum 1.45003e-04 0.0 1
* a0 a1 var vol a2 var vol
20500801 0.0 -1.0, p, 135060000 1.0, p, 135050000
*
* name type scale(psi/pa) init flag
20500900 deltpn sum 1.45003e-04 0.0 1
* a0 a1 var vol a2 var vol
20500901 0.0 -1.0, p, 135090000 1.0, p, 135080000
*****
*****
*****
*****
*
* end of input deck - problem end
*
*****

```