

# International Agreement Report

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## Assessment of RELAP5/MOD2 Using Semiscale Large Break Loss-of-Coolant Experiment S-06-3

Prepared by  
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Office of Nuclear Regulatory Research  
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
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## ABSTRACT

This report presents the results of the RELAP5/MOD2 posttest assessment utilizing a Semiscale large break loss-of-coolant experiment numbered S-06-3. Test S-06-3 is a 200% double ended cold leg break experiment performed in Semiscale Mod-1 facility in 1978 for the purpose of investigating the thermal and hydraulic phenomena accompanying a hypothetical large LOCA in a pressurized water reactor (PWR) system and providing a data base for a U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission standard problem. Through extensive comparisons between data and best-estimate RELAP5 calculations, the capabilities of RELAP5 to calculate the large LOCA accident were assessed. Emphasis was placed on the capability of the code to calculate break flow rates during system blowdown stage, emergency core cooling system (ECCS) injection bypass during refill stage, quenching during reflood stage, and the peak cladding temperature (PCT) behavior throughout the whole experiment. Besides, effects of several different modelings which include radial connections between core hot and average channels, maximum number of heat slab axial interval for 2-D reflood calculation, number of nodes representing the core, cross-flow junctions on vessel entrances, reflood calculation etc., were all investigated.

## SUMMARY

This paper includes the results and conclusions of assessment studies which involve comparisons between data from Semiscale test S-06-3 and RELAP5/MOD2 code calculation, and important sensitivity studies investigating features of several different modelings and options. Semiscale S-06-3 test simulated a large cold-leg break LOCA with continuous reactor coolant pump (RCP) operation. RELAP5/MOD2 is an advanced, one-dimensional, thermal-hydraulic computer code used to calculate reactor transient and accident response. The objective of this assessment study is to provide systematic assessment of the RELAP5/MOD2 code relative to code development, code improvement, and the enhancement of user guidelines.

Test S-06-3 was performed as part of the Semiscale Program conducted by EG&G Idaho, Inc., for the United States Government. This test was part of the LOFT counterpart test series (Test Series 6) performed to investigate the response of the Mod-1 system to specific variations in the peak power densities of the heater rods to assist the LOFT Program in the planning of the first LOFT nuclear test series. The test objective specific to Test S-06-3 was to determine the maximum cladding temperature associated with a high powered rod peak power density of 39.4 kW/m, or 75% of the maximum high powered rod peak power density of 52.5 kW/m. In addition, Test S-06-3 was designated as a Nuclear Regulatory Commission standard problem.

In our assessment, RELAP5 calculation correctly catches all important thermal-hydraulic phenomena except the counter-current flow limit (CCFL) which takes place in the blowdown and refill periods and makes the latter-on calculated consequence deviated. The calculated break flow rates from both ends matched the data very well especially for the break near the pump side. When accumulator injection began, owing to the lack of CCFL model in RELAP5, emergency core cooling (ECC) water bypass phenomenon was not simulated well, which in turn caused more ECC water entering the vessel. Thus, early refill and reflood were noted in the calculation. As for the prediction of cladding temperature responses, good agreement was achieved between the test and calculation except the timing of rewetting. In our calculation, earlier rewet was clearly shown as compared to the test data. Two likely reasons contributed to this; one was the early refill depicted above, and the other was the overprediction of entrained water pulled up by the up-going vapor after reflood began. Besides, superheated steam observed in the test was also simulated qualitatively well.

The effects of several different modelings or options were also investigated, which include pressurizer modeling, radial connections between core average and hot channels, the maximum number of axial heat slab axial interval for 2-D reflood calculation, number of hydraulic volumes representing the core, the cross-flow junctions on reactor vessel entrances, and reflood

calculation. Except the reflood calculation, effects of each individual modeling on the calculation of peak cladding temperature were quite negligible, but to some extent quench time calculations were affected. Generally speaking, modelings with in-core radial connection, larger number of heat slab axial interval for 2-D reflood calculation, larger number of axial hydraulic volumes representing the core, or cross-flow junctions on vessel entrances would postpone the fuel quench time. Besides, responses of cladding temperature on hot spot were heavily affected when defeating the reflood calculation, and it was identified that the usage of different heat transfer package majorly contributed to such difference instead of the two-dimensional conduction. Finally, the total CPU time used in the calculation with 22 axial volumes representing the core was about 3.4 times of that used in the base calculation in which 11 axial volumes were involved.



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## 1. INTRODUCTION

The assessment study documented in this report is expected to contribute to the overall code assessment effort, which is coordinated within the International Code Assessment and Applications Program (ICAP) sponsored by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). The objective of the ICAP is to provide qualitative assessment of the major thermal-hydraulic computer codes relative to code development, code improvement, and the enhancement of user guidelines. In addition, the ICAP has the objective of providing the necessary data base for the qualitative characterization of computer code when applied in a best-estimate fashion to hypothetical accident scenarios.

This report includes the results and conclusions of assessment study involving comparisons between data from Semiscale Test S-06-3 [1] and RELAP5/MOD2 [2] code calculation. Test S-06-3 was performed as part of the Semiscale Mod-1 portion of the Semiscale Program conducted by EG&G Idaho, Inc., for the United States Government. This test was part of the LOFT counterpart test series (Test Series 6) performed to investigate the response of the Mod-1 system to specific variations in the peak power densities of the heater rods to assist the LOFT program in the planning of the first LOFT nuclear test series. The test objective specific to Test S-06-3 was to determine the maximum cladding temperature associated with a high powered rod peak power density of 39.4 kW/m, or 75% of the maximum high

powered rod peak power density of 52.5 kW/m. In addition, Test S-06-3 was designated as a Nuclear Regulatory Commission standard problem.

The assessment of RELAP5/MOD2 using Test S-06-3 specifically focused in the area of system blowdown, in-vessel water level variations and fuel rewet. Particularly, since steam binding was observed in the downcomer during the early phase of the test, the effect of counter-current flow limit (CCFL) was also investigated. Also examined were the sensitivities of several different modelings which included the radial connections between core hot and average channels, cross-flow junctions on the vessel entrances, maximum number of heat slab axial interval for 2-D reflood calculation, number of axial hydraulic volumes representing the core, reflood calculation, and nodal of pressurizer.

The following two sections of this report contain a description of the test and RELAP5/MOD2 modeling techniques employed in the calculation. The fourth section includes comparisons of calculated results to the test data and associated sensitivity studies. Before the final section of conclusions and recommendations is the run statistics statement.

## 2. TEST FACILITY AND TRANSIENT DESCRIPTION

### 2.1 Test Facility

The Semiscale Mod-1 system used for this test consisted of a pressure vessel with internals, including a 40-rod core with 36 electrically heated rods; an intact loop with steam generator, pump, and pressurizer; a broken loop with simulated steam generator, simulated pump, simulated reflood bypass lines, LOFT counterpart nozzles, and two rupture assemblies; a coolant injection accumulator for the intact loop; high and low pressure coolant injection pumps for the intact loop; and a pressure suppression system with a suppression tank, and heated steam supply system. Semiscale Mod-1 experimental system configuration information is provided in Reference 3. Figure 2-1 shows the system configuration for Test S-06-3.

For Test S-06-3, the 40-rod electrically heated core as shown in Figures 2-2 and 2-3, was operated at an axial peak power density which was 75% of the maximum peak power density (52.5 kW/m). Four rods (Rods D-4, D-5, E-4, and E-5) were operated at approximately 39.4 kW/m, 32 rods were operated at approximately 24.9 kW/m, and four rods (Rods C-4, D-6, E-3, and G-6) were unpowered to simulate LOFT passive rod locations. This configuration yielded a peaked power profile which simulates that of LOFT and provides a total core power of approximately 1.004 MW.

To achieve the desired objectives during the LOFT counterpart test series, it is necessary that the Mod-1

electrical heater rods behave in a manner that will produce the same results as those expected from the LOFT nuclear rod. To accomplish this, the Mod-1 core power must be controlled to compensate for differences between the electrical and nuclear rod thermal-physical properties. This control is based on analytical results obtained from the LOFT RELAP4/MOD5 "Hot Pin" model calculations [4]. From these results two parameters (heat transfer coefficient and fluid temperature) are used as boundary conditions for a one dimensional heat conduction model of a Mod-1 electrical rod. The Mod-1 core power is then iterated upon until a core power transient is found that will produce, within a certain accuracy, the same cladding temperature (and consequently surface heat flux) as that calculated by the LOFT "Hot Pin" model.

The Mod-1 system broken loop was subjected to simulating a double-ended cold leg break through two rupture assemblies and two LOFT counterpart nozzles, each having a break area of  $0.000243 \text{ m}^2$ . In this broken loop, the pump and steam generator were simulated with due resistances. For example, the broken loop pump was simulated with an orifice having loss coefficient equal to 8.97.

The performance of the system during test was monitored by 224 detectors. The data obtained were recorded on both digital and analog data acquisition systems. Processing analysis has been performed only to the extent necessary to obtain appropriate



engineering units and to ensure that the data are reasonable and consistent. In all cases, in converting transducer output to engineering units, a homogeneous fluid was assumed. Further interpretation and analysis should consider that sudden decompression processes such as those occurring during blowdown may have subjected the measurement devices to nonhomogeneous fluid conditions.

## 2.2 Transient Description

Test S-06-3 was performed as part of the Semiscale Mod-1 portion of the Semiscale Program conducted by EG&G Idaho, Inc., for the United States Government. This test was part of the LOFT counterpart test series (Test Series 6) performed to investigate the response of the Mod-1 system to specific variations in the peak power densities of the heater rods to assist the LOFT program in the planning of the first LOFT nuclear test series. Hardware configuration and test parameters were selected to yield a system response that simulates the response of the LOFT nuclear facility during the first nuclear test series.

The test was conducted from initial conditions of 15769 kPa and 563 K (at the intact loop cold leg vessel inlet) with a simulated full size (200%) double-ended offset shear of the broken loop cold leg piping at an initial core power level of 1.004 MW, and an initial core inlet flow rate of 6.68 l/s. The instantaneous offset shear of the broken loop cold leg piping was simulated by simultaneous (within 10 ms) actuation of the rupture

assemblies. After initiation of blowdown, power to the heated core was reduced to simulate the predicted heat flux response of nuclear fuel rods during a loss-of-coolant accident. Blowdown was accompanied by simulated emergency core coolant injection into the cold leg piping of the intact loop. Coolant injection from the high pressure injection system pump began at blowdown and continued until test termination. Coolant injection from the accumulator started approximately 18.5 seconds after rupture at a system pressure of 4200 kPa and continued to depletion at 68 seconds after blowdown. Low pressure coolant injection began 25.5 seconds after rupture at a system pressure of 1900 kPa and continued until test termination. The core power was tripped off at 300 seconds after rupture and the test was terminated.

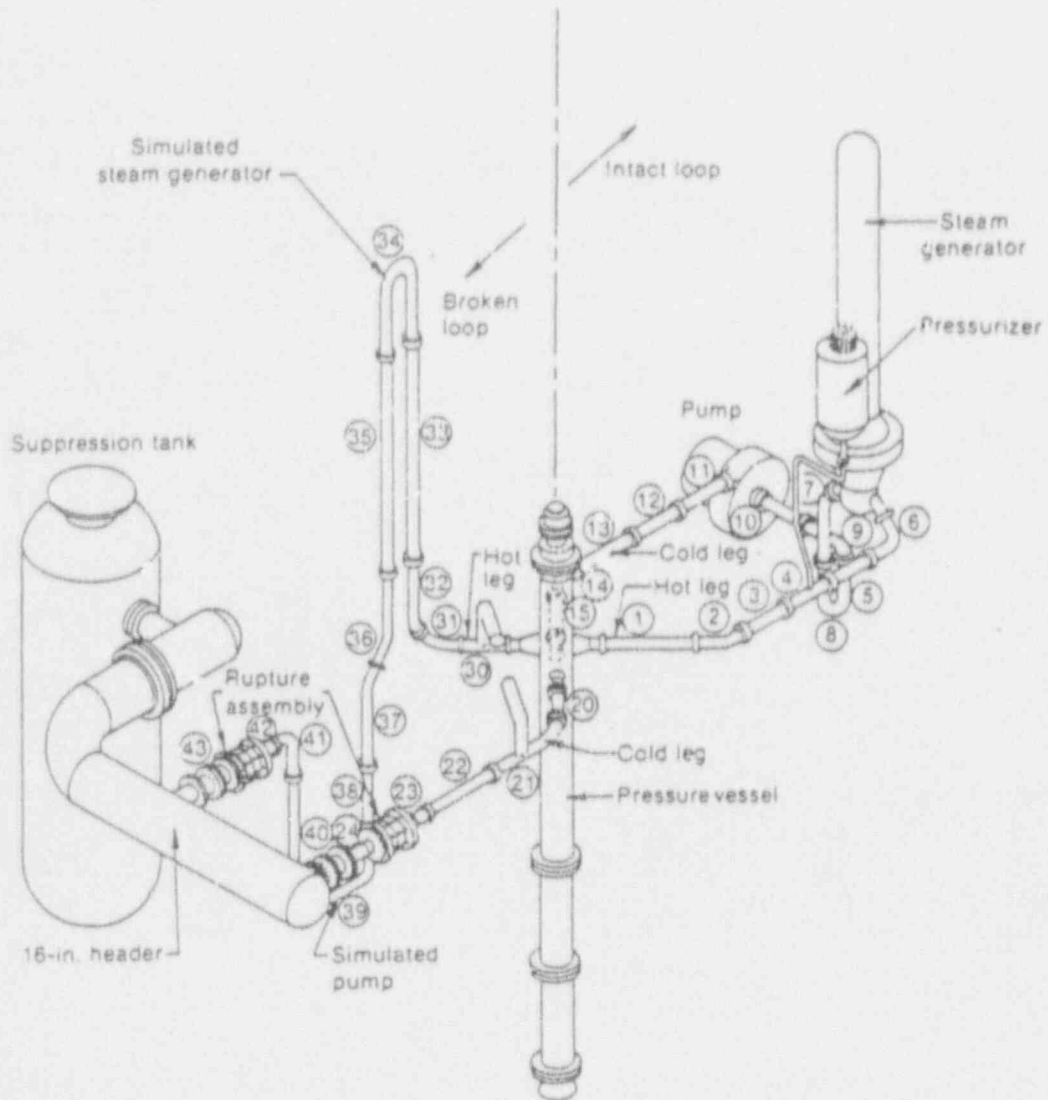


Fig. 2-1. Semiscale Mod-1 System for Cold Leg Break Configuration-Isometric

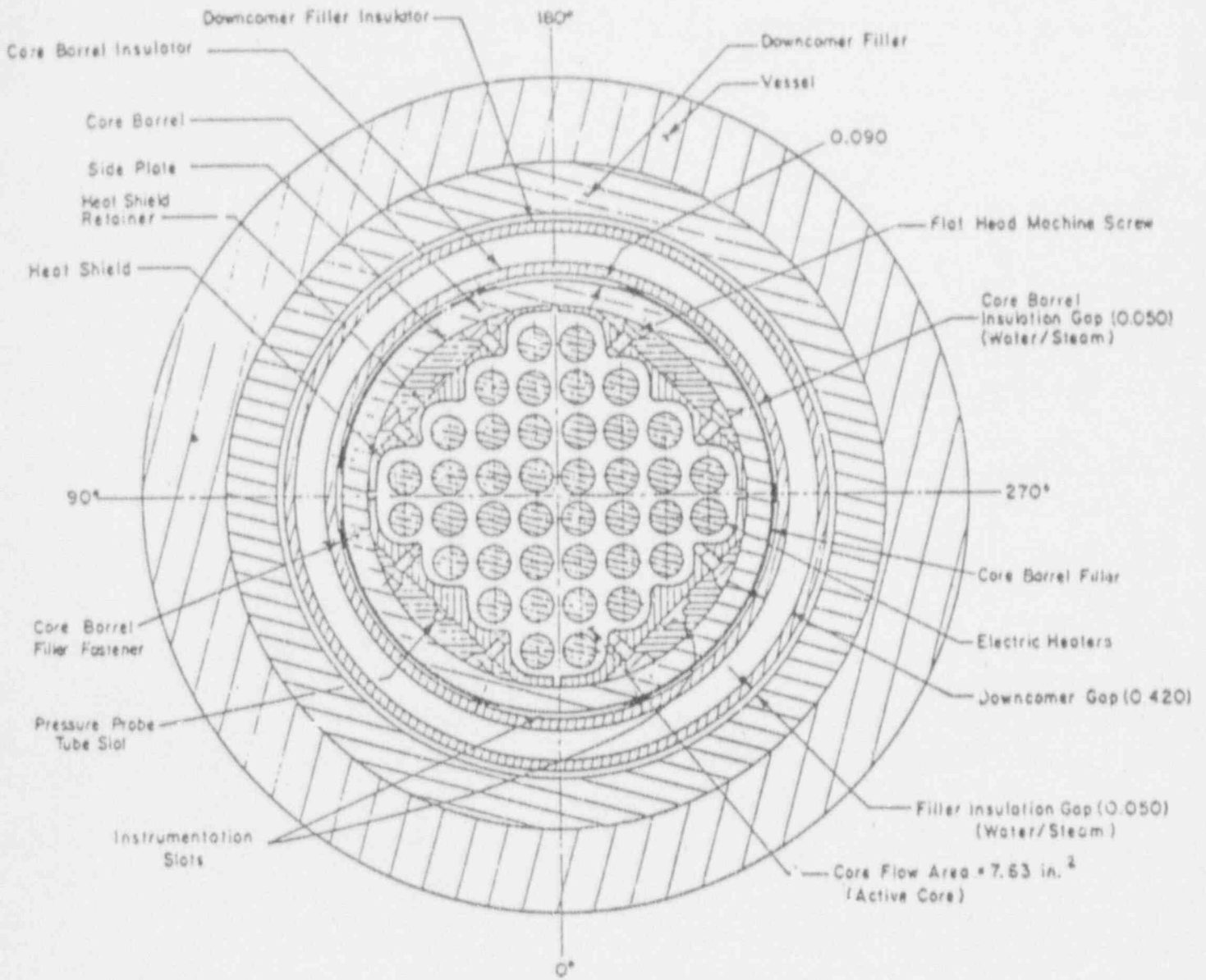


Fig. 2-2. Electric Heater Rod Matrix for Mod-1 Core

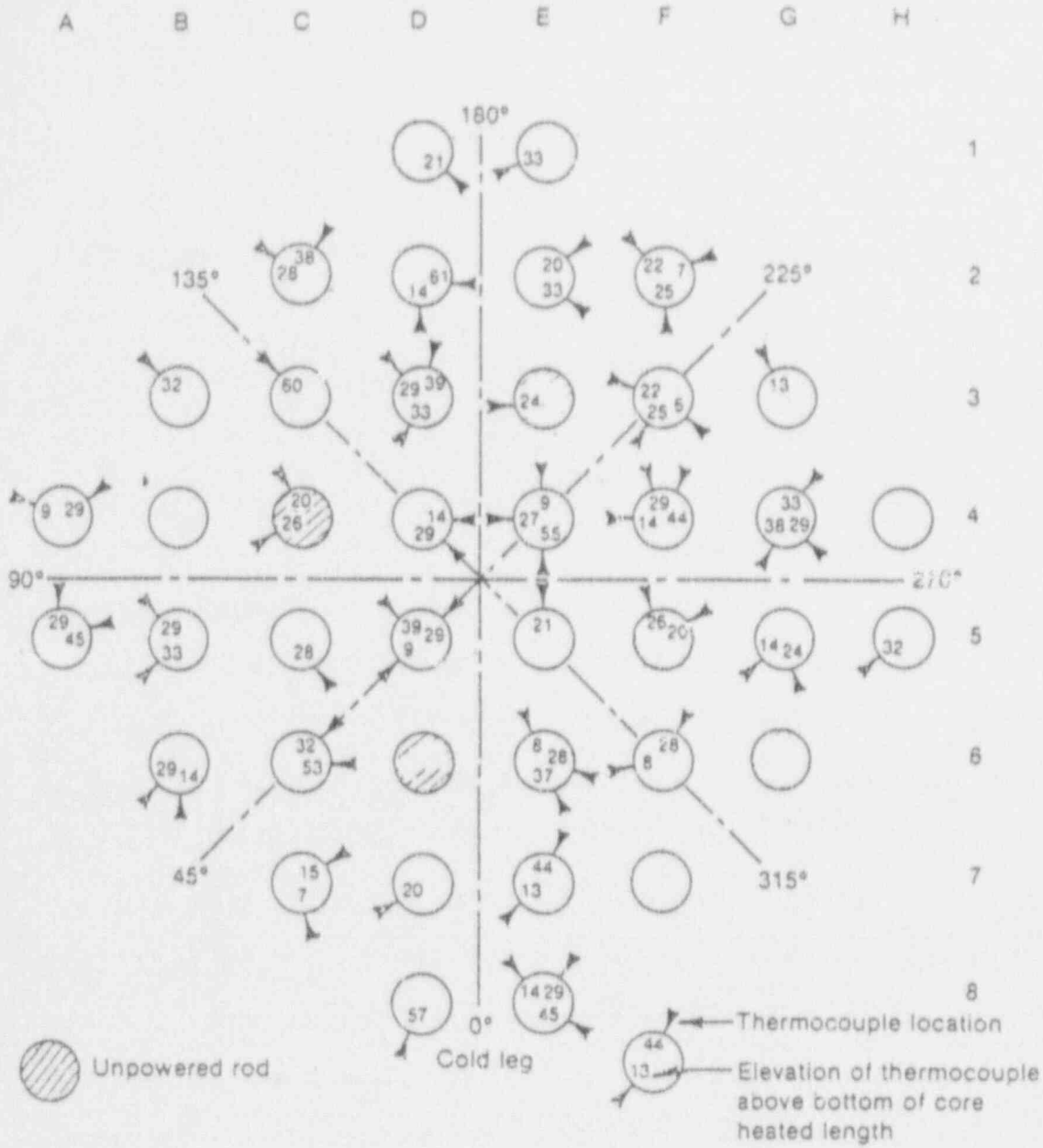


Fig. 2-3. Semiscale Mod-1 Heated Core Plan View

### 3. MODELING DESCRIPTION

#### 3.1 RELAP5/MOD2 Modeling

RELAP5/MOD2 is an advanced one-dimensional system analysis computer code developed at the INEL for the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). The principal feature of the RELAP5 series is the use of a two-fluid, non-equilibrium non-homogeneous hydrodynamic model for transient and accident simulation of a two-phase system. Instead of only five equations used in the RELAP5/MOD1 version, RELAP5/MOD2 employs a full non-equilibrium, six-equation two-fluid model.

In this report, test data of Semiscale S-06-3 were used to assess version 36.04 of RELAP5/MOD2. In modeling of Semiscale Mod-1 system, a total of 95 hydraulic volumes, 107 junctions and 64 heat structures were used, as shown in Figure 3-1. In modeling of the reactor core, a total of 22 volumes were used to represent the core hydraulic space, which included both average and hot channels in parallel. Besides, 11 cross-flow junctions were also used to model radial connections between both average and hot channels. In modeling of both average power rods (32) and hot rods (4), a total of 22 heat structures were used with half set for each, in which the maximum number of axial interval for 2-D reflood calculation was set to 8 in the base model. In modeling of other parts of the pressure vessel, three volumes were used to model each lower and upper plenum with attached heat slabs to simulate structure material, and annulus



components having 6 volumes were used to model vessel downcomer also with heat slabs attached.

In modeling of the pressurizer attached on the intact loop, 13 volumes were used to model the pressurizer vessel and 3 volumes were used to simulate surge line. In modeling of the steam generator on the intact loop, six volumes were used to represent the primary side with inlet and outlet plena included, and six volumes were used for the secondary side which included a downcomer and a separator. While in the modeling of the broken loop steam generator, only two volumes were used for the primary side with suitable resistances. In modeling of pumps, one pump component was used for the intact loop coolant pump. As for the broken loop pump modeling only a junction with adequate loss coefficient ( $K=8.97$ ) was adopted.

In modeling of emergency core cooling system (ECCS), only three sets of time-dependent volumes and junctions were used to simulate each sub-system, which consisted of the high pressure injection system, the low pressure injection system and the accumulator.

In modeling of the double-ended cold leg breaks, two normal junctions with due area and chocking flag on were used to simulate both near pump and near vessel breaks. Two identical time-dependent volumes connected to each break junction were used to represent the pressure suppression tank.

In addition to the system modeling, adequate control variables were generated so that direct comparison with data could be made. Those reproduced parameters included the collapsed water levels, fuel temperatures and so on. All input data are listed in the Appendix.

### 3.2 Assumptions and Initial Conditions

In simulating the Semiscale S-06-3 test, following assumptions were made so that undesired calculation uncertainties could be avoided:

- (1) All ECCS injection flow rates including high pressure injection, low pressure injection and accumulator were provided as boundary,
- (2) Recorded pressure history in the pressure suppression tank was provided as boundary,
- (3) Measured power variance supplied to heater rods was provided,
- (4) Measured intact loop pump speed was also provided, and
- (5) Because the measured cladding temperature was actually obtained 0.076 cm below the surface of the cladding, associate<sup>d</sup> heater internal mesh temperature was used to compare instead of heater surface temperature.

Steady state was achieved by using some initialization techniques including pressurizer desired pressure and water level control, desired loop flow control and etc.. The resulting initial condition is listed in Table 3-1. The calculated and measured initial conditions [1] are matched quite well.

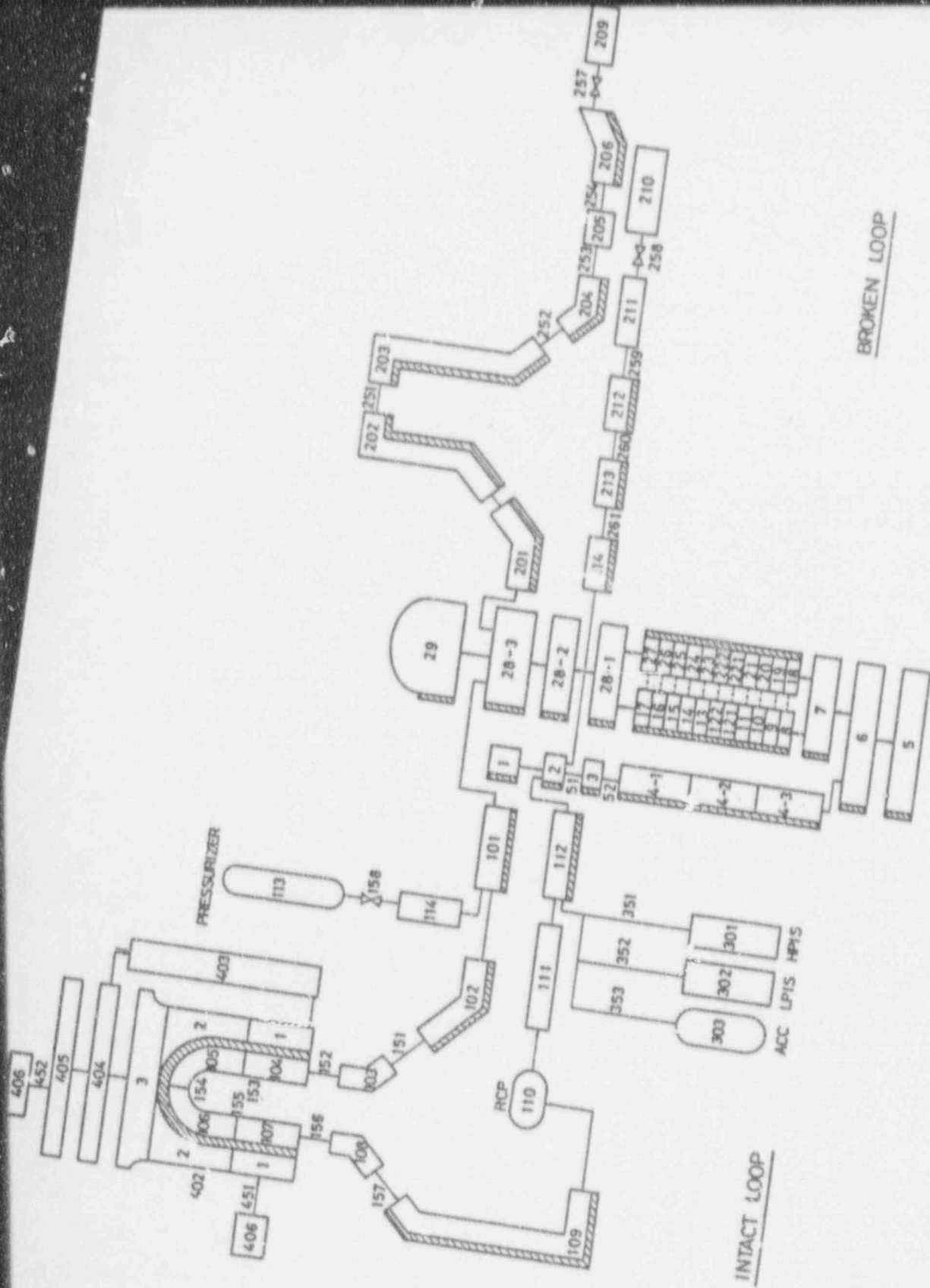


Fig. 3-1. Semiscale Mod-1 System Noding Diagram

Table 3-1 Comparison of Calculated and Measured Initial Conditions

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Measured</u>	<u>RELAPS</u>
Core power (MW)	1.004	1.004
Intact loop cold leg fluid temperature (K)	563.0	563.0
Intact loop hot leg fluid temperature (K)	598.0	598.0
Broken loop cold leg fluid temperature (K)	562.0	562.0
Broken loop hot leg fluid temperature (K)	59	591.0
Intact loop cold leg flow (l/sec)	6.68	6.68
Pressurizer pressure (MPa)	15.769	15.766
Pressurizer liquid mass (kg)	9.09	9.09
S.G. Secondary side pressure (MPa)	6.55	6.53

\* Uncertainties of each measurement are discussed in Reference 1

## 4. RESULTS

In this section, analytical results from the base modeling elaborated above are compared to the test data. Besides, effects of several different modelings are also independently investigated to ensure that results are within reliable domain.

### 4.1 Comparison with Measurement

Included in this subsection is comprehensive comparisons of the calculated results and measured data. The whole test can be classically divided into three different phases, namely blowdown, refill and reflood. In general, the blowdown phase is characterized by a fast system depressurization and finally the system is in equilibrium with the surroundings. During this phase large part of fuel rods will experience critical heat flux (CHF) due to rapid loss of reactor coolant. In the second refill phase, owing to the activation of injections ECCS, emergency coolant begins to accumulate in the reactor vessel. Once the lower plenum is filled up, this phase is terminated by defination. Because of continuous ECCS injections, vessel water level will keep on ascending up to the active core in the last reflood phase and finally all fuel rods will be rewetted again.

#### 4.1.1 Blowdown Phase (0-35 seconds)

After the artificial rupture took place in the broken loop, the primary system began to blowdown. The resulting break flow rates at two ends from both simulation and measurement are shown

in Figures 4-1 and 4-2 respectively. Observing the break flow near the pump side, it can be found that the steam break flow rate seemed to be underpredicted a little. As for the break flow rate near the vessel side, they both matched quite well until the ECCS flow bypassed to the broken loop. When ECCS water bypassed to the broken loop cold leg, break flow rates from calculation and test began to oscillate. Nevertheless, oscillation magnitudes were little different.

The pressurizer pressure responses are compared in Figure 4-3. It can be observed that they also matched quite well except the timing of pressure inflection point. This inflection difference basically was caused by different pressurizer empty time. As well known, the pressurizer empty would cause an inflection of pressurizer pressure. To illustrate this feature, pressurizer outsurge flow rates are also compared, as shown in Figure 4-4. It is clear that the empty time exactly corresponded to each pressure inflection point. The late prediction of the pressurizer empty may come from several reasons. Among them are the modelling of heat transfer between liquid and vapor space, the stored heat of pressurizer vessel and the form loss of pressurizer surge line.

The intact loop cold leg and hot leg flow rates are shown in Figures 4-5 and 4-6 respectively. The calculated intact loop cold leg flow rate matched the data very well. As for the hot leg flow, the calculated one reversed a little late. Also

compared are broken loop flow rates, as shown in Figures 4-7 and 4-8 for cold leg and hot leg respectively. Just the same as the intact loop, the calculated cold leg flow rate matched the data very well until the ECCS injection bypass occurred. With reference to the broken loop hot leg flow, they also matched well except in the early 3 seconds. Other than loop flow rates, the core inlet flow rates are also compared, as shown in Figure 4-9. As a result of ruptures, core flow was suddenly stagnated which was clearly elucidated in this figure.

As a result of system blowdown, water levels in the reactor vessel descended drastically. Collapsed water level responses ( $\Delta P/\rho_f$ ) in the downcomer are shown in Figure 4-10. It can be seen that after the rupture began, water level declined steeply and at the end of blowdown there was almost no water existed in the downcomer. From the comparison, it can be found that the RELAP5 calculation agreed with what was measured. Concerning the water level in the lower plenum, since it is the lowest part of the system, water level in it varied less violently and at the end of blowdown it still detained about one-third of coolant in it, as shown in Figure 4-11. Again, reasonable agreement between calculation and measurement was also observed. Resulting core collapsed water level responses are shown in Figure 4-12. It can be seen that the calculated water level dropped below the active fuel within 5 seconds after ruptures began, which was about 10 seconds ahead of what was measured.



Peak cladding temperature responses of both high and low power rods are also compared. After ruptures began, system pressure would reduce sharply and core flow would quickly drop to zero due to stagnation as depicted above. As a result, fuel rods in the core experienced CHF quickly and consequently fuel cladding temperatures jumped to certain elevated values, as shown in Figures 4-13 and 4-14 for high and low power rods respectively. From the comparison, it can be found that calculated responses had a good agreement with what was measured, especially true for time to CHF.

As for the coolant temperature calculation, superheated steam was observed in the reactor vessel. Calculated coolant temperatures in both lower and upper plena are compared to associated measured temperatures, as shown in Figures 4-15 and 4-16 respectively. From comparisons, it can be found that superheated steam was calculated and reasonable agreement was achieved. In addition, owing to the reversed steam flow through the core the degree of steam superheating in the lower plenum ascended sharply and the resulting steam temperature was even higher than the initial heat slab temperature in this region. Basically, the reversed steam flow through the core was caused by the effect of condensation induced by the accumulator injection [5].

#### 4.1.2 Refill Phase (35-75 seconds)

Before the end of blowdown, emergency cooling water provided



SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE S-06-3 LARGE LOCA TEST

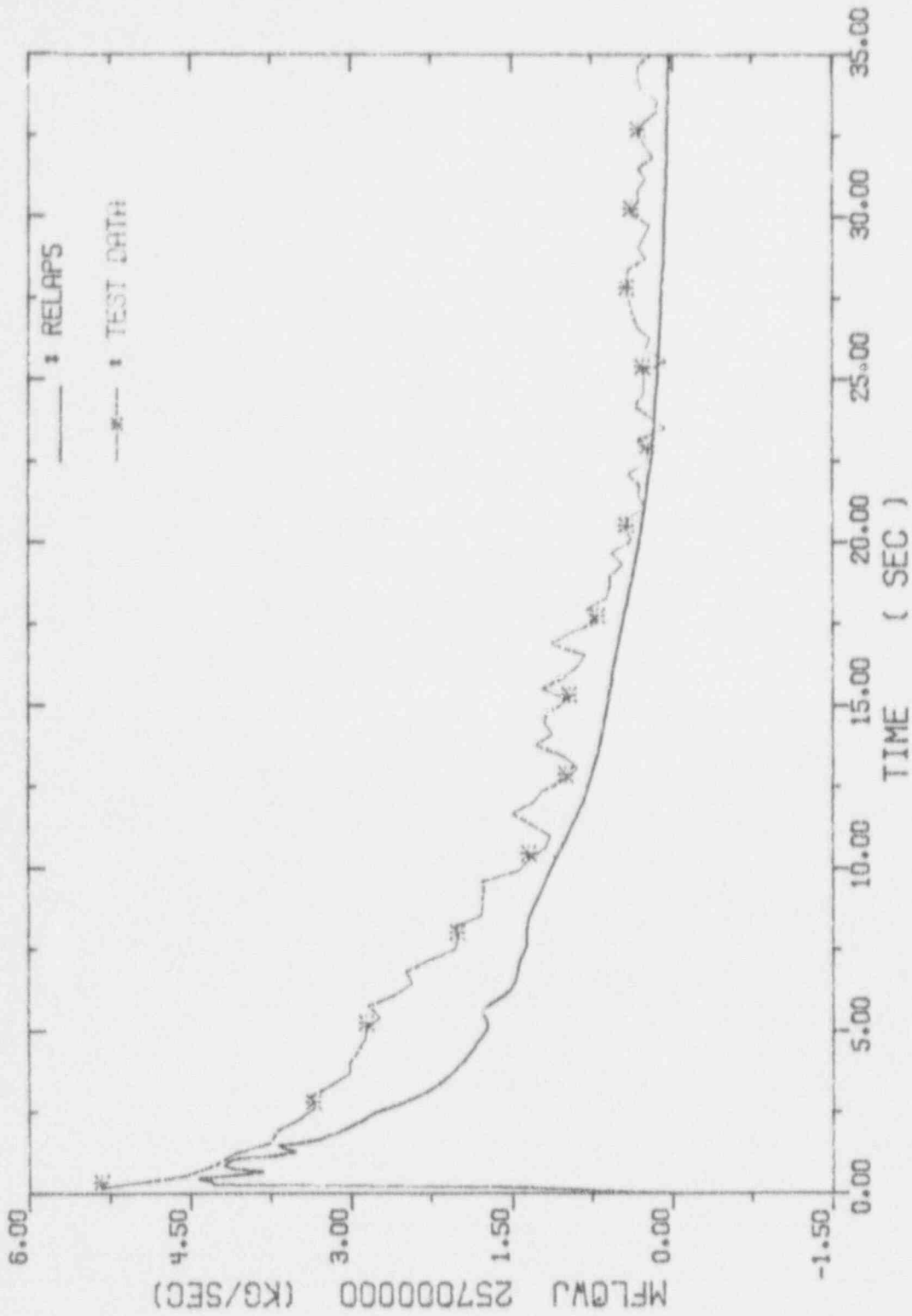


Fig. 4-1. Break Flow Rates near Pump Side

SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE S-06--3 LARGE LOCA TEST

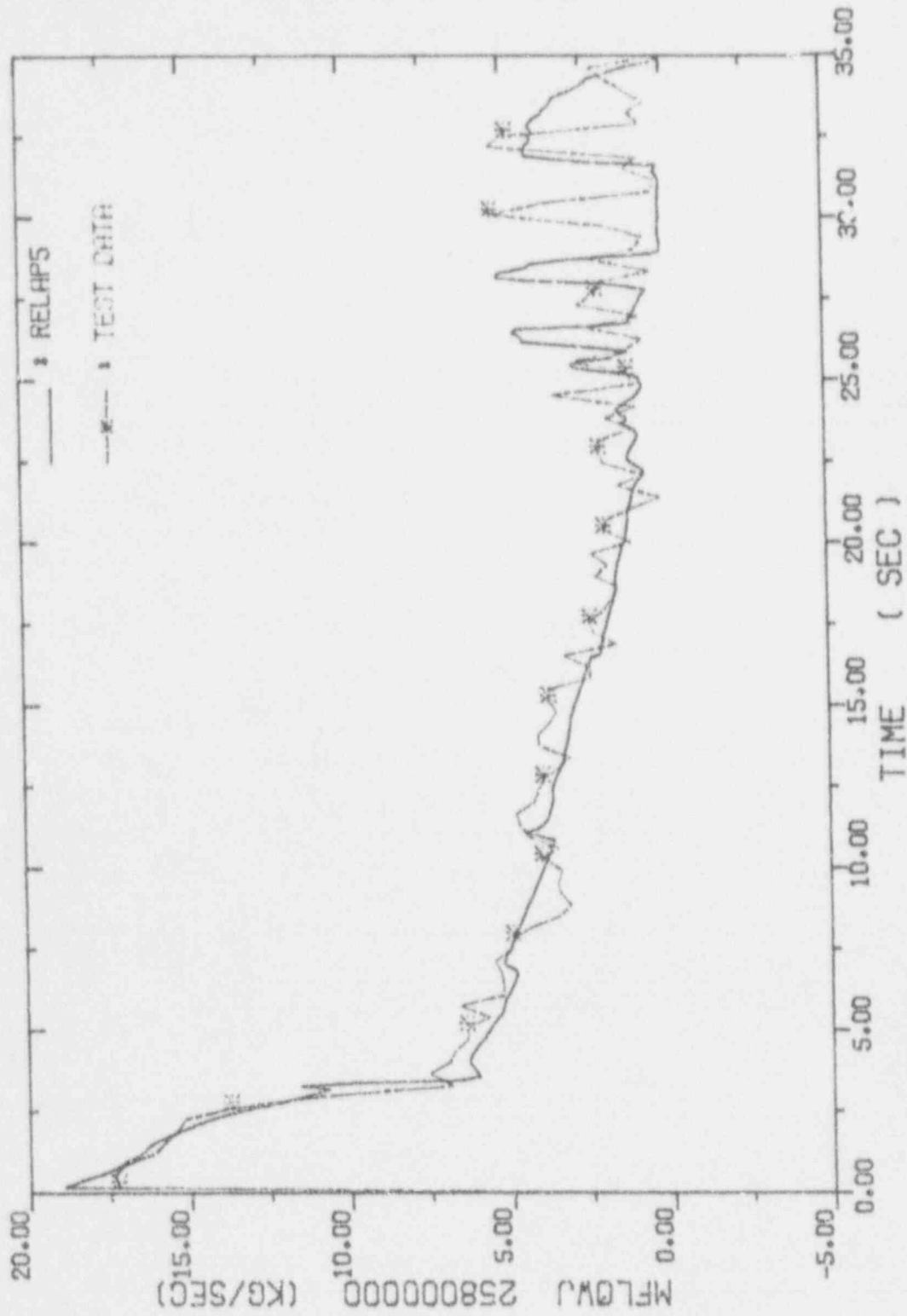


Fig. 4-2. Break Flow Rates near Vessel Side

SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE S-06-3 LARGE LOCA TEST

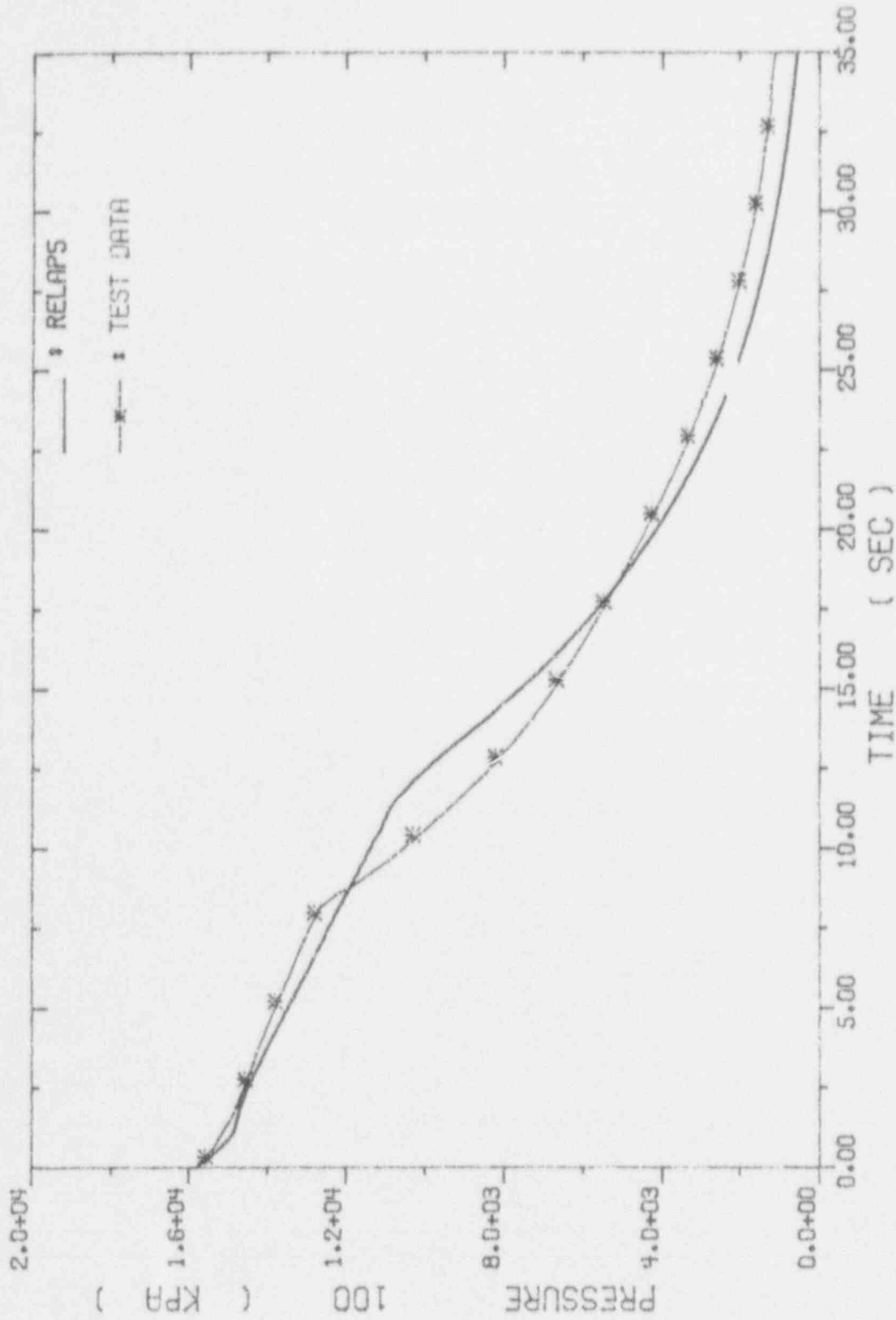


Fig. 4-3. Pressurizer Pressures

REACTOR EXCURSION AND LEAK ANALYSIS PROGRAM ( RELAP5/MOD2/36.04 )

SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE S-06-3 LARGE LOCA TEST

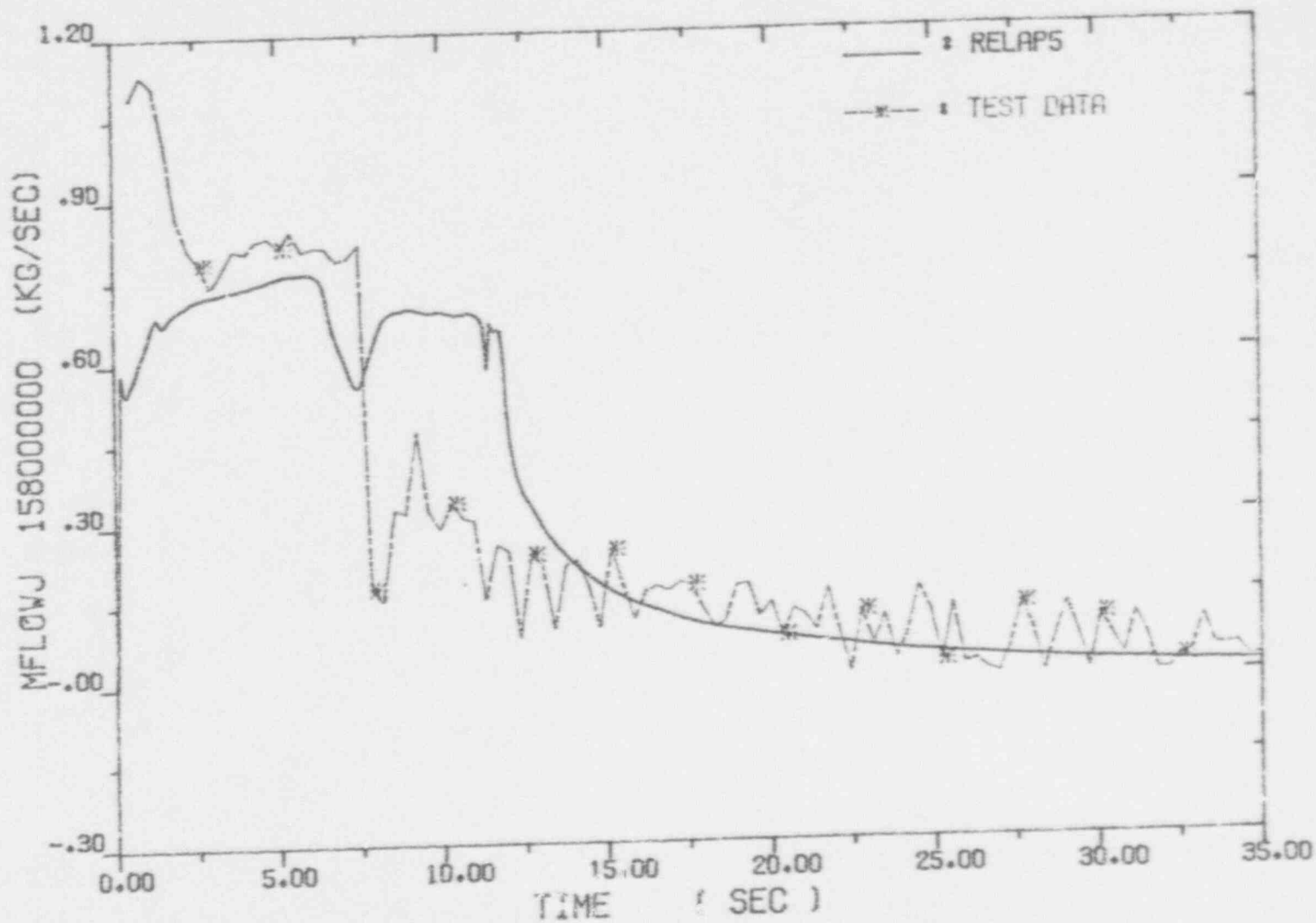


Fig. 4-4. Pressurizer Outsurge Flow Rates

SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE S-06-3 LARGE LOCA TEST

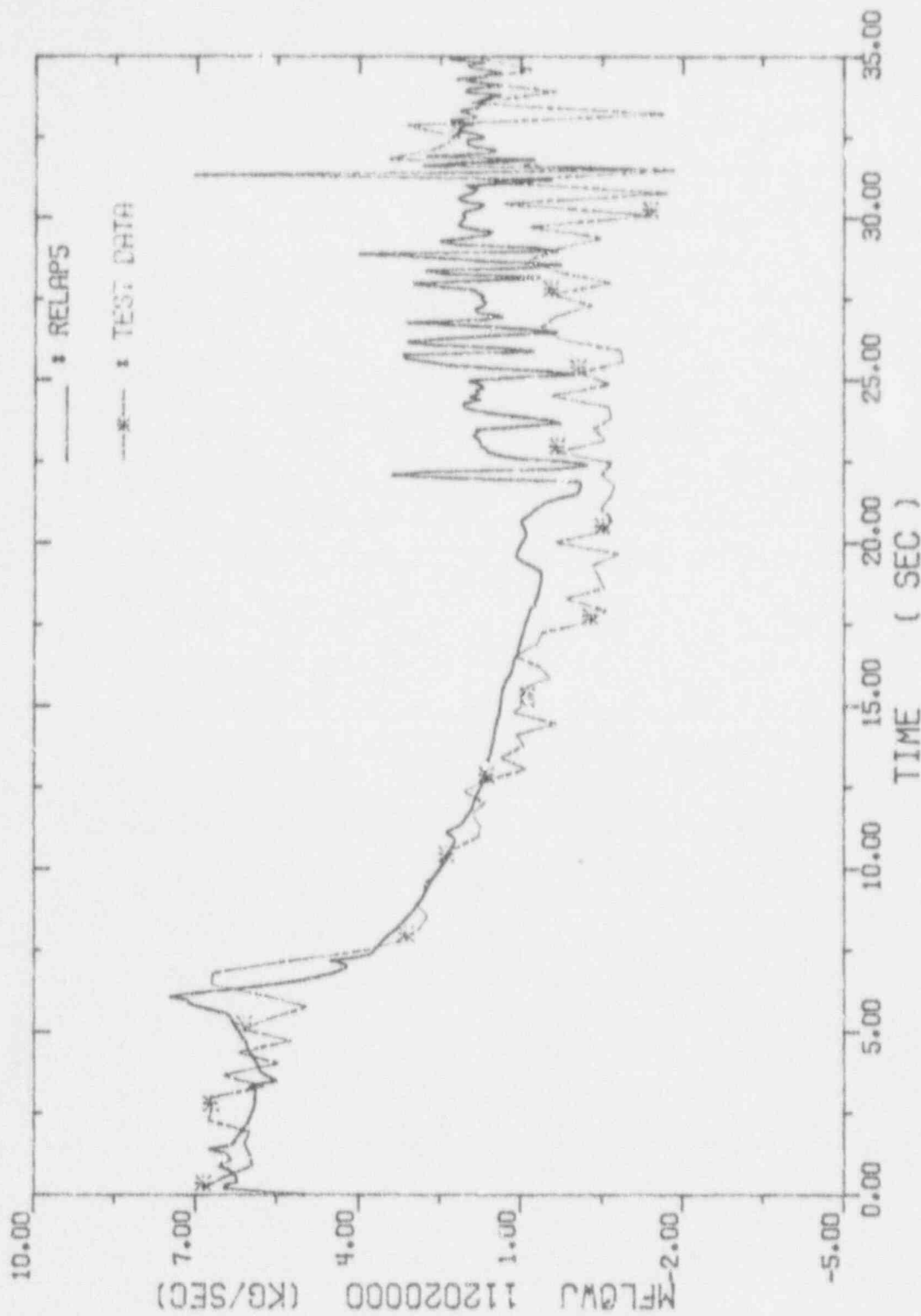


Fig. 4-5. Intact Loop Cold Leg Flow Rates

SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE S-06-3 LARGE LOCA TEST

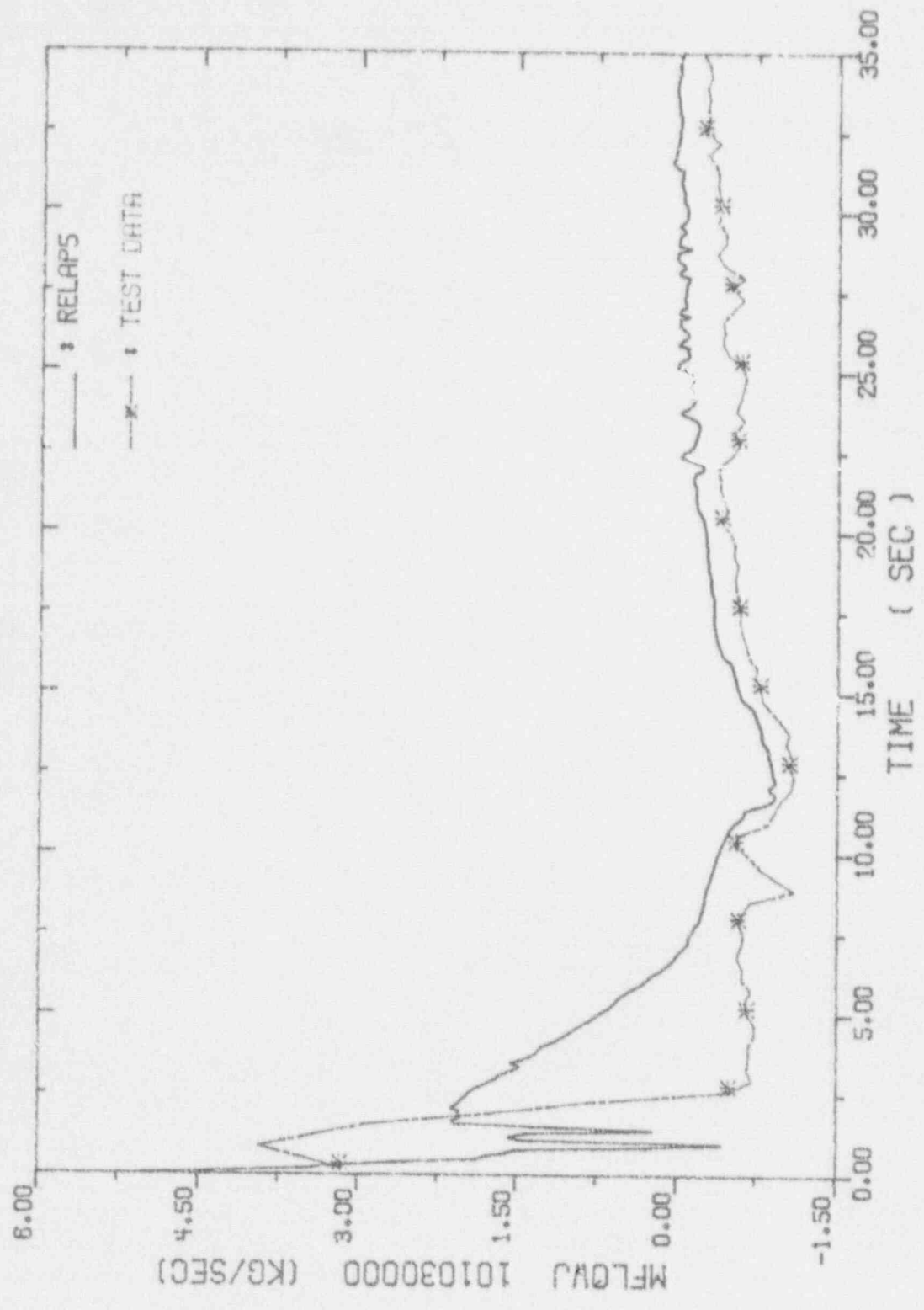


Fig. 4-6. Intact Loop Hot Leg Flow Rates

SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE S-06-3 LARGE LOCA TEST

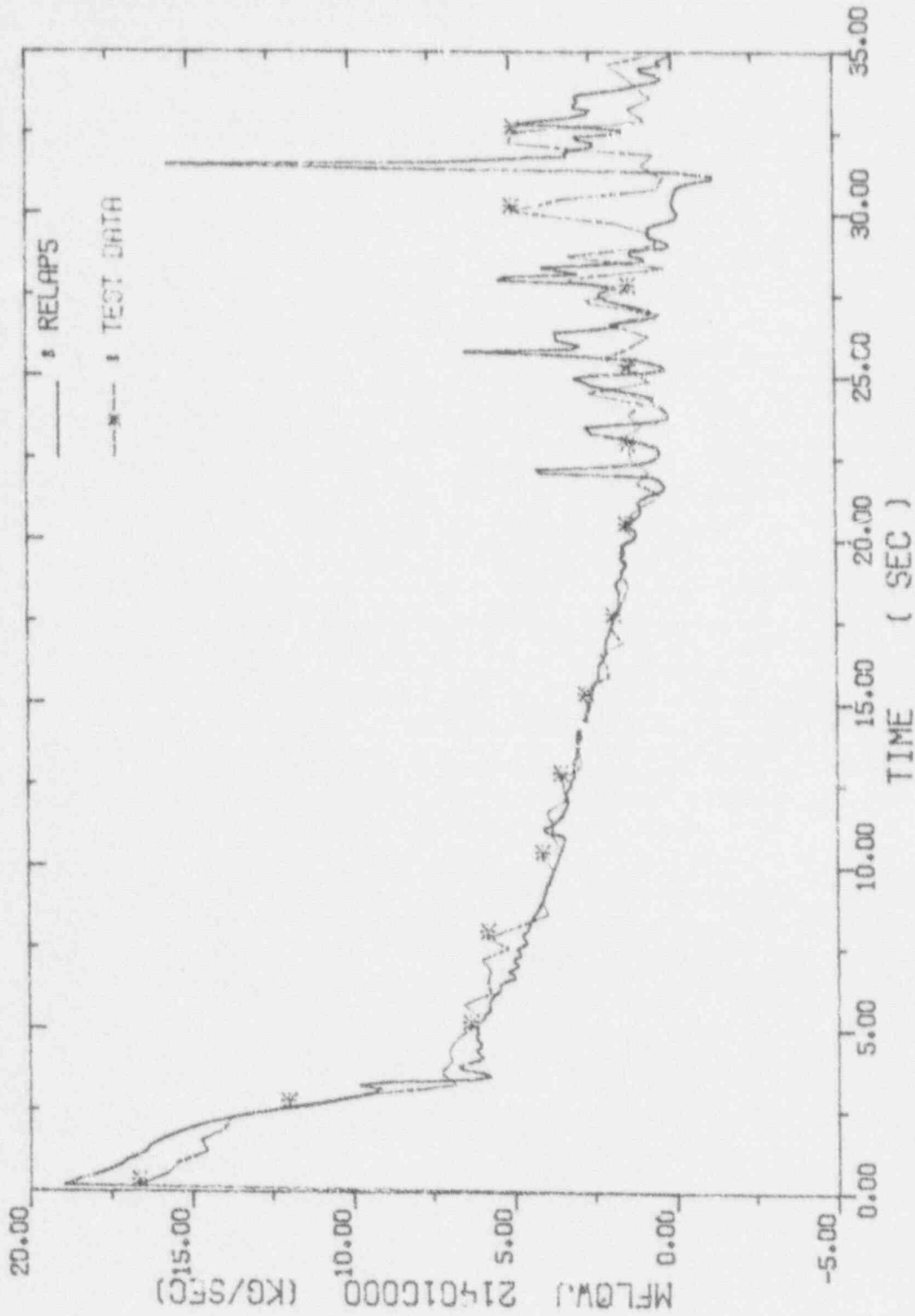


Fig. 4-7. Broken Loop Cold Leg Flow Rates



REACTOR EXCURSION AND LEAK PROGRAM ( RELAP5/MOD2/36.04 )  
SIMULATION OF SEMIS ( LARGE LOCA TEST )

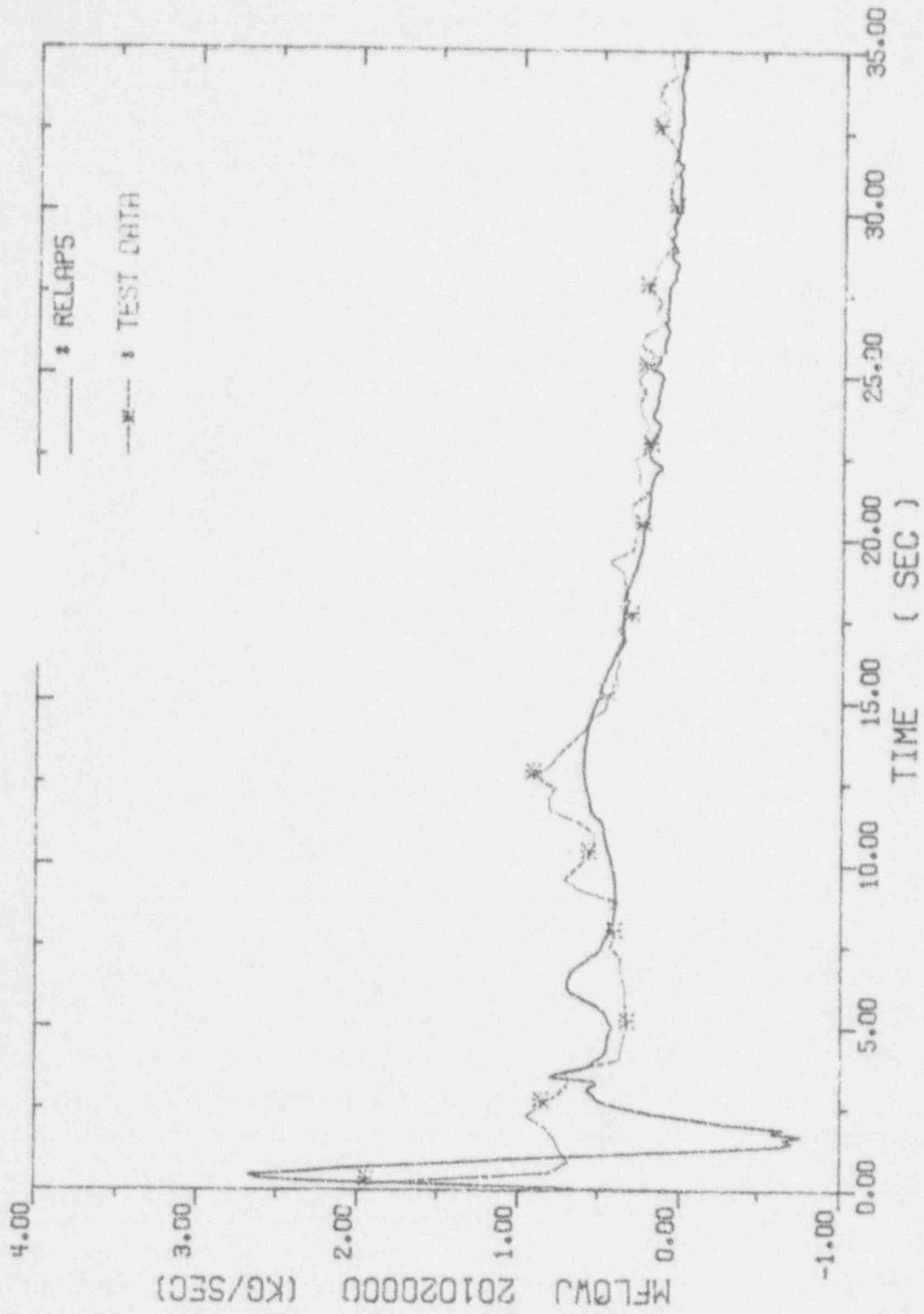


Fig. 4-8. Broken Loop Hot Leg Flow Rates



REACTOR EXCURSION AND LEAK ANALYSIS PROGRAM ( RELAP5/MOD2/36.04 )

SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE S-06-3 LARGE LOCA TEST

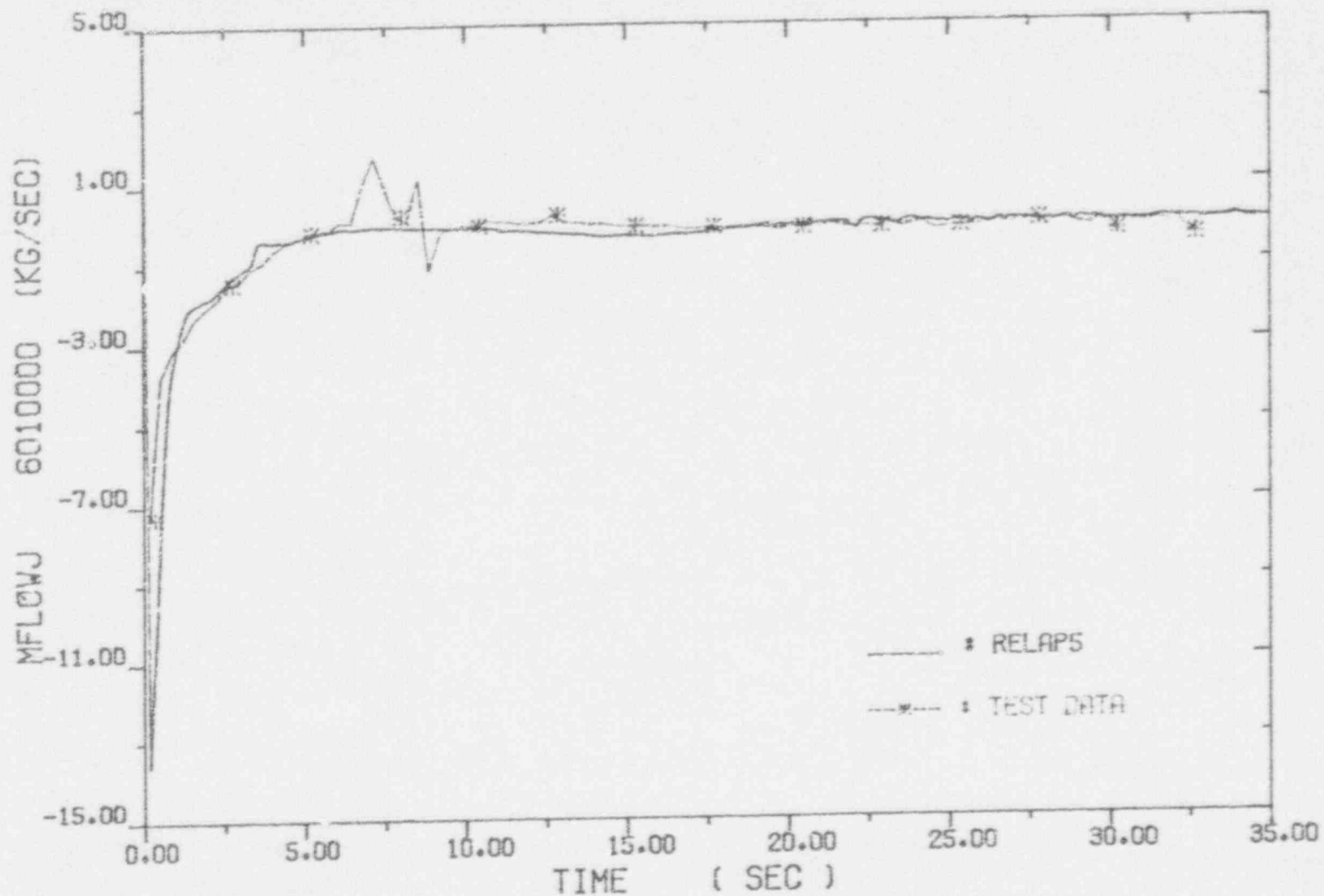


Fig. 4-9. Core Inlet Flow Rates

SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE S-06-3 LARGE LOCA TEST

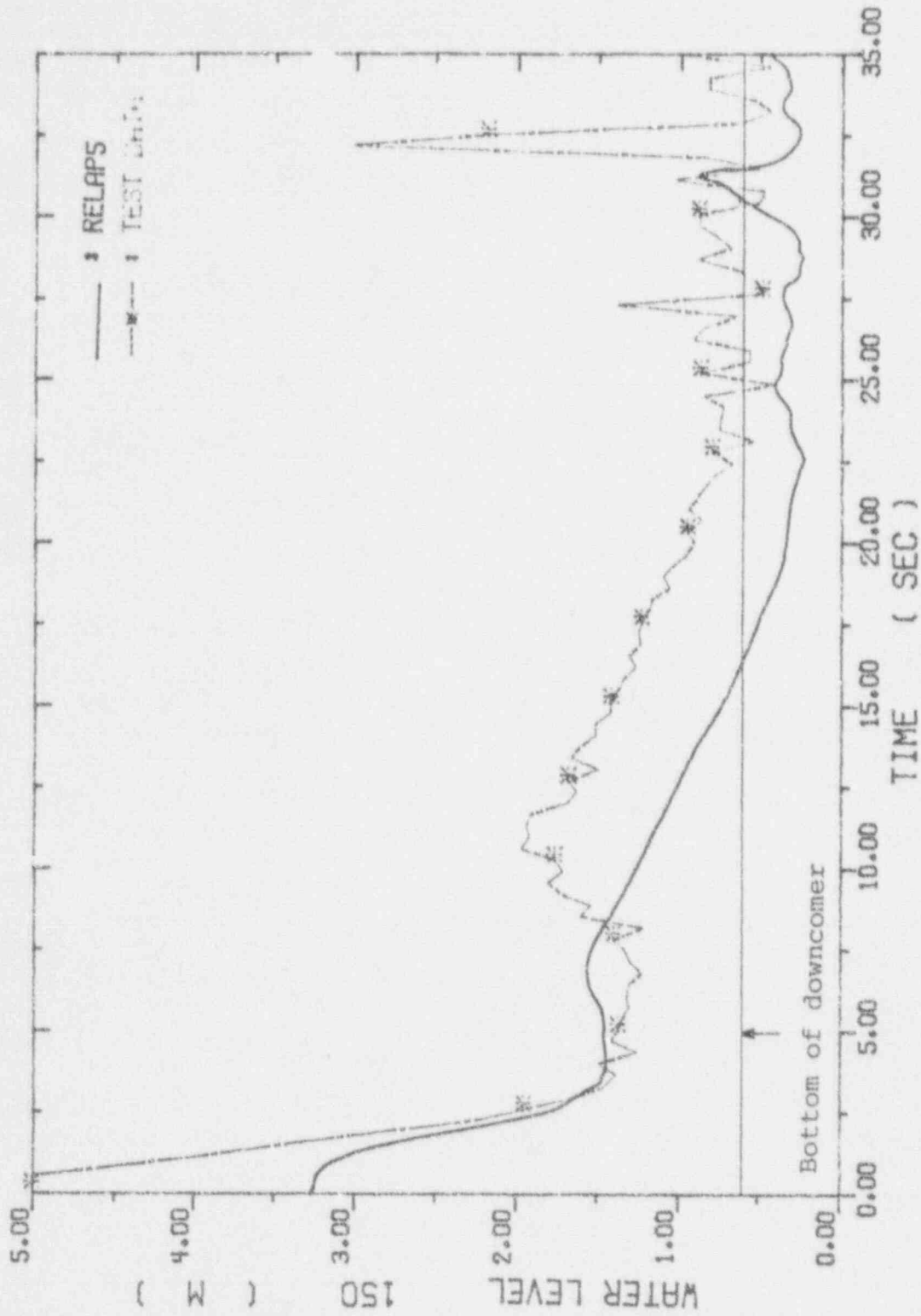


Fig. 4-10. Collapsed Water Levels across The Downcomer

SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE S-06-3 LARGE LOCA TEST

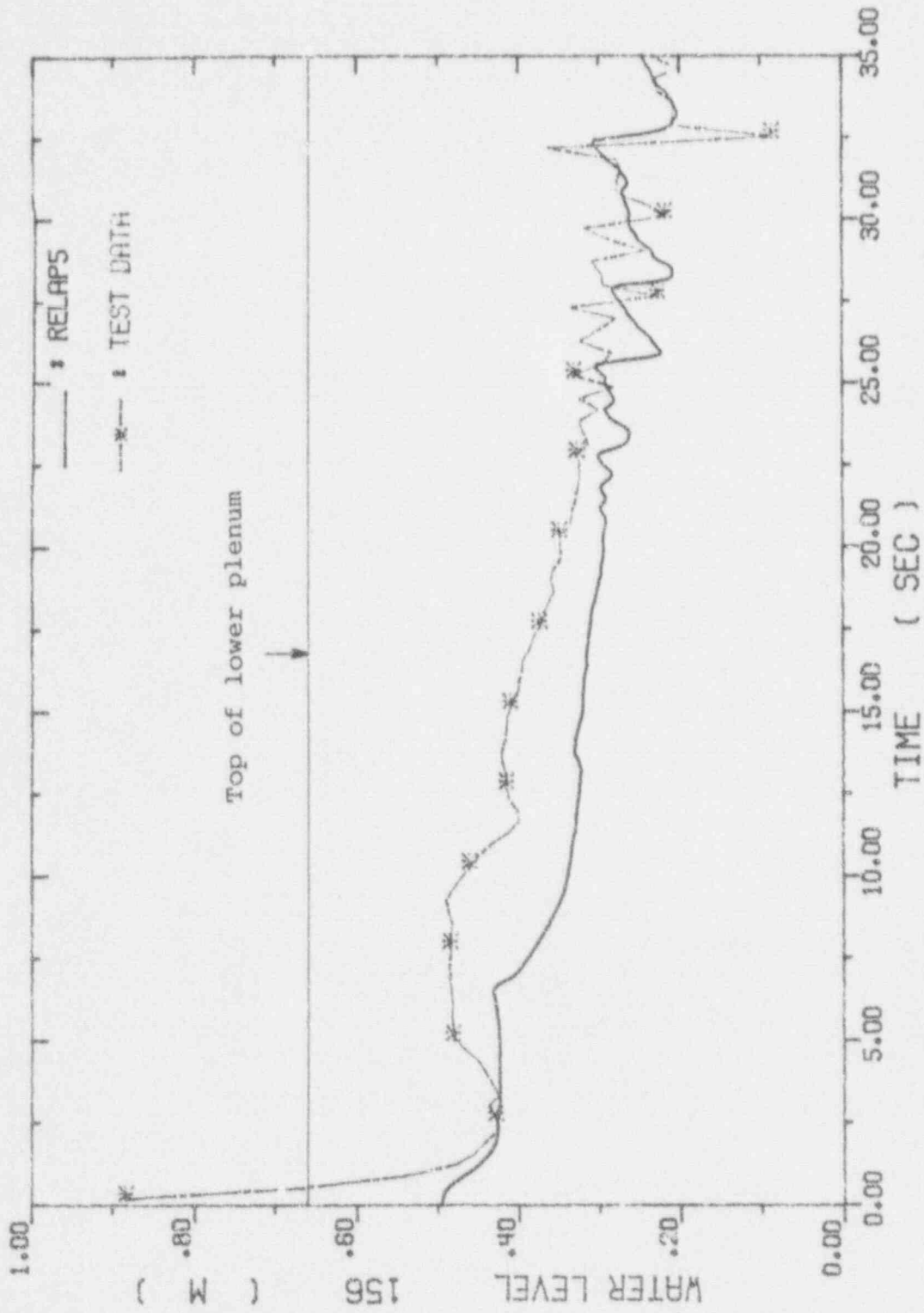
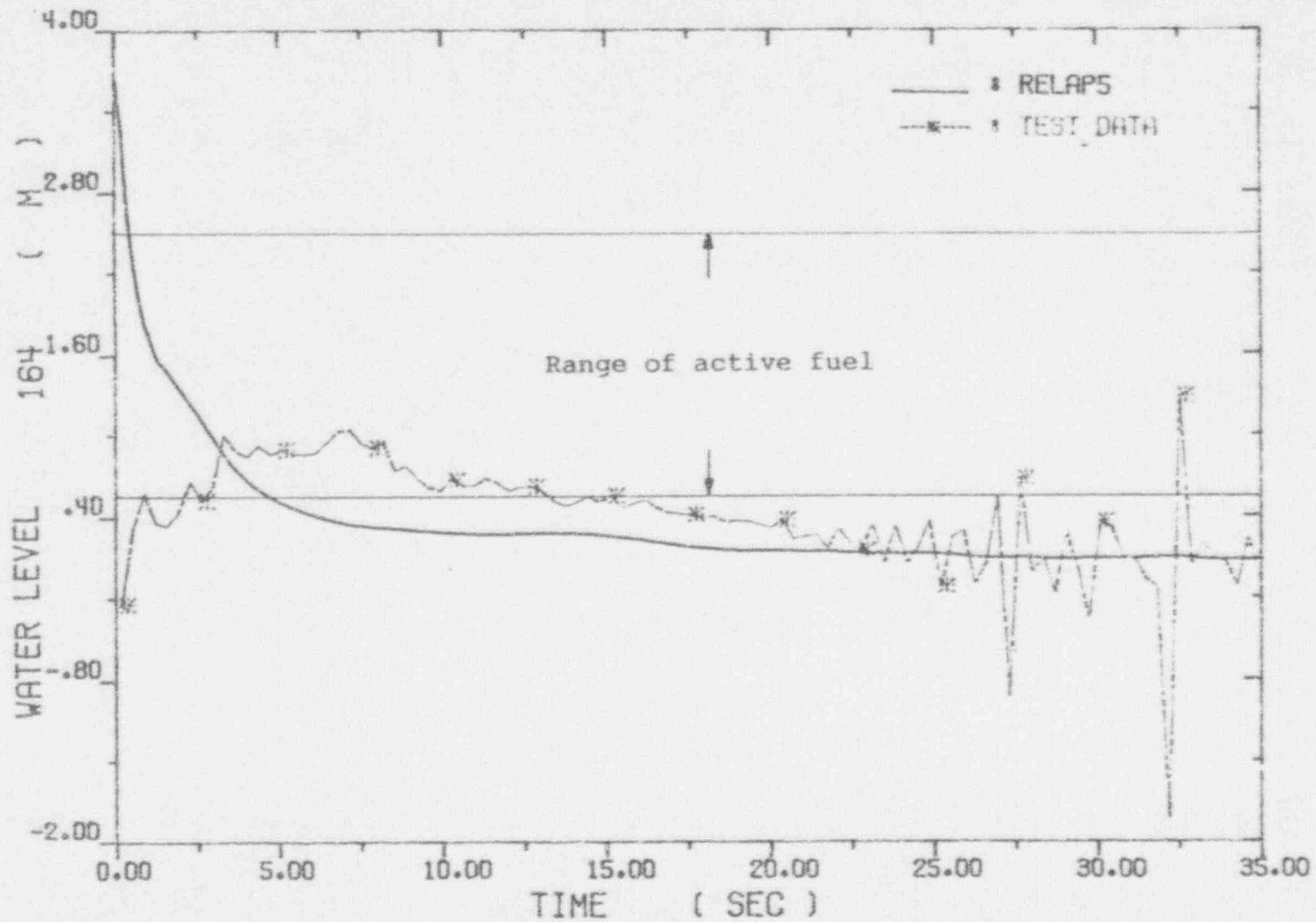


Fig. 4-11. Collapsed Water Levels across The Lower Plenum

REACTOR EXCURSION AND LEAK ANALYSIS PROGRAM ( RELAP5/MOD2/36.04 )

SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE S-06-3 LARGE LOCA TEST



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Fig. 4-12. Collapsed Water Levels across The Core

SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE S-06-3 LARGE LOCA TEST

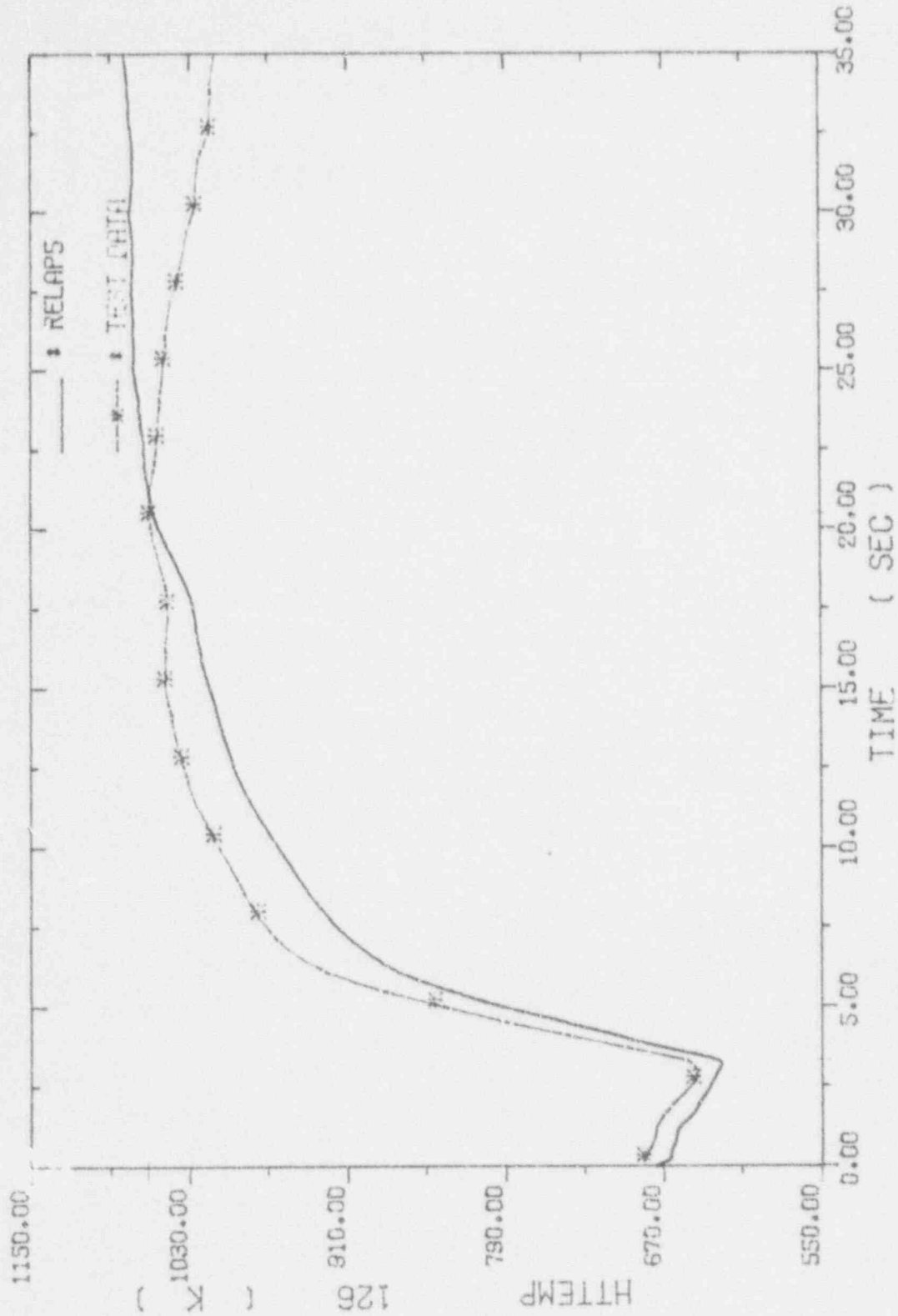


Fig. 4-13. High Power Rod Hot Spot Cladding Temperatures

REACTOR EXCURSION AND LEAK ANALYSIS PROGRAM ( RELAP5/MOD2/36.04 )

SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE S-06-3 LARGE LOCA TEST

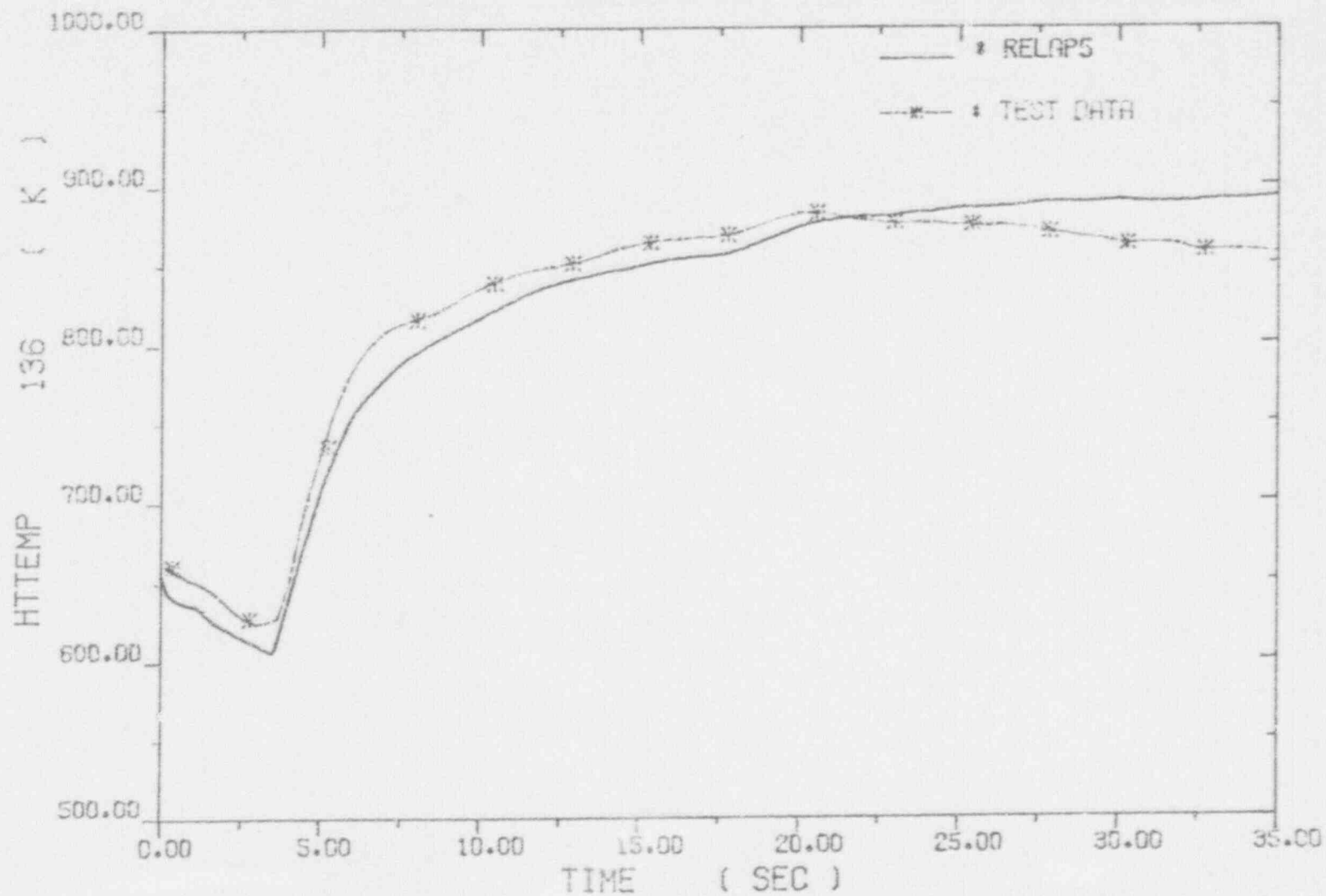


Fig. 4-14. Low Power Rod Hot Spot Cladding Temperatures

SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE S-06-3 LARGE LOCA TEST

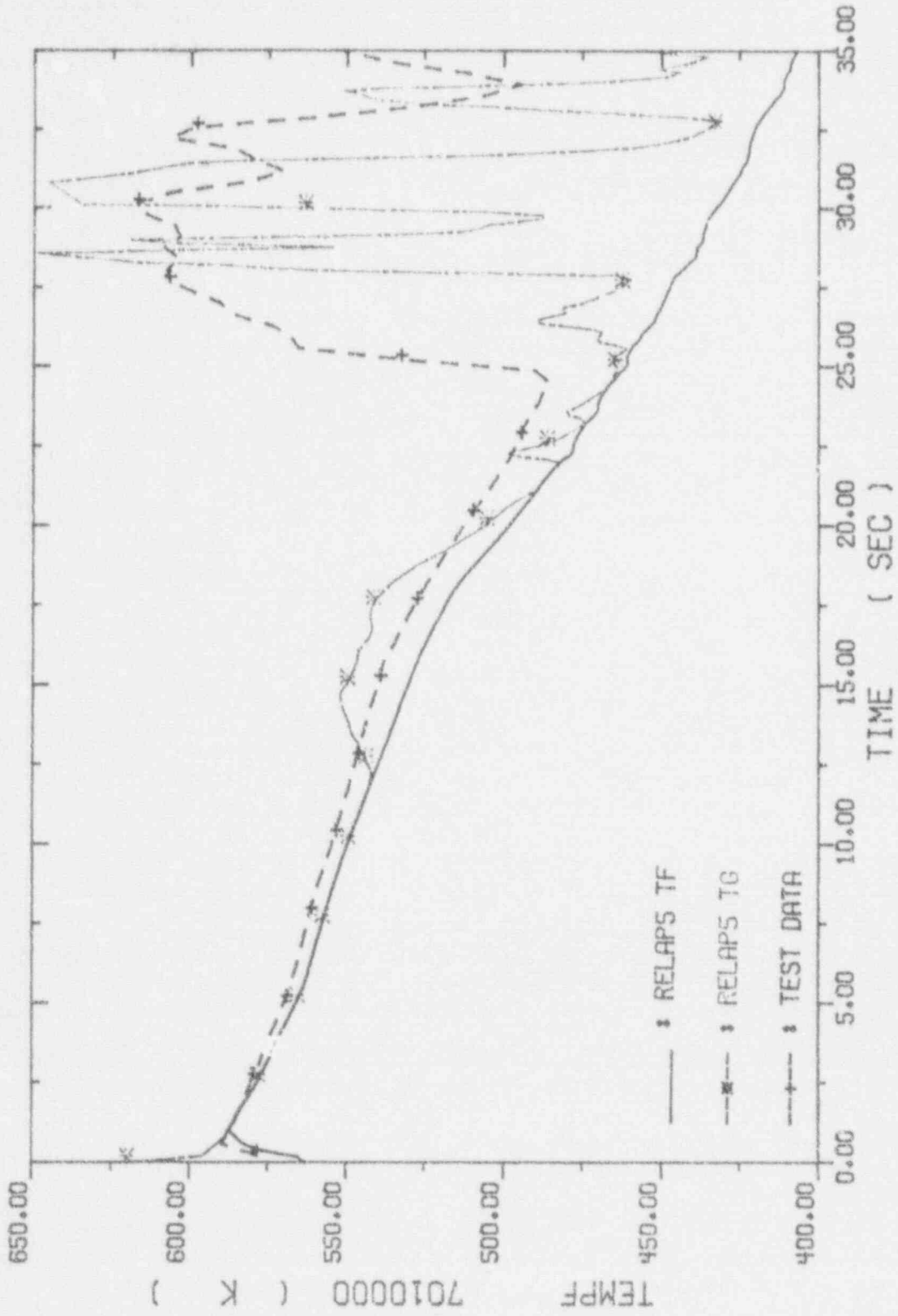


Fig. 4-15. Lower Plenum Coolant Temperatures



SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE S-06-3 LARGE LOCA TEST

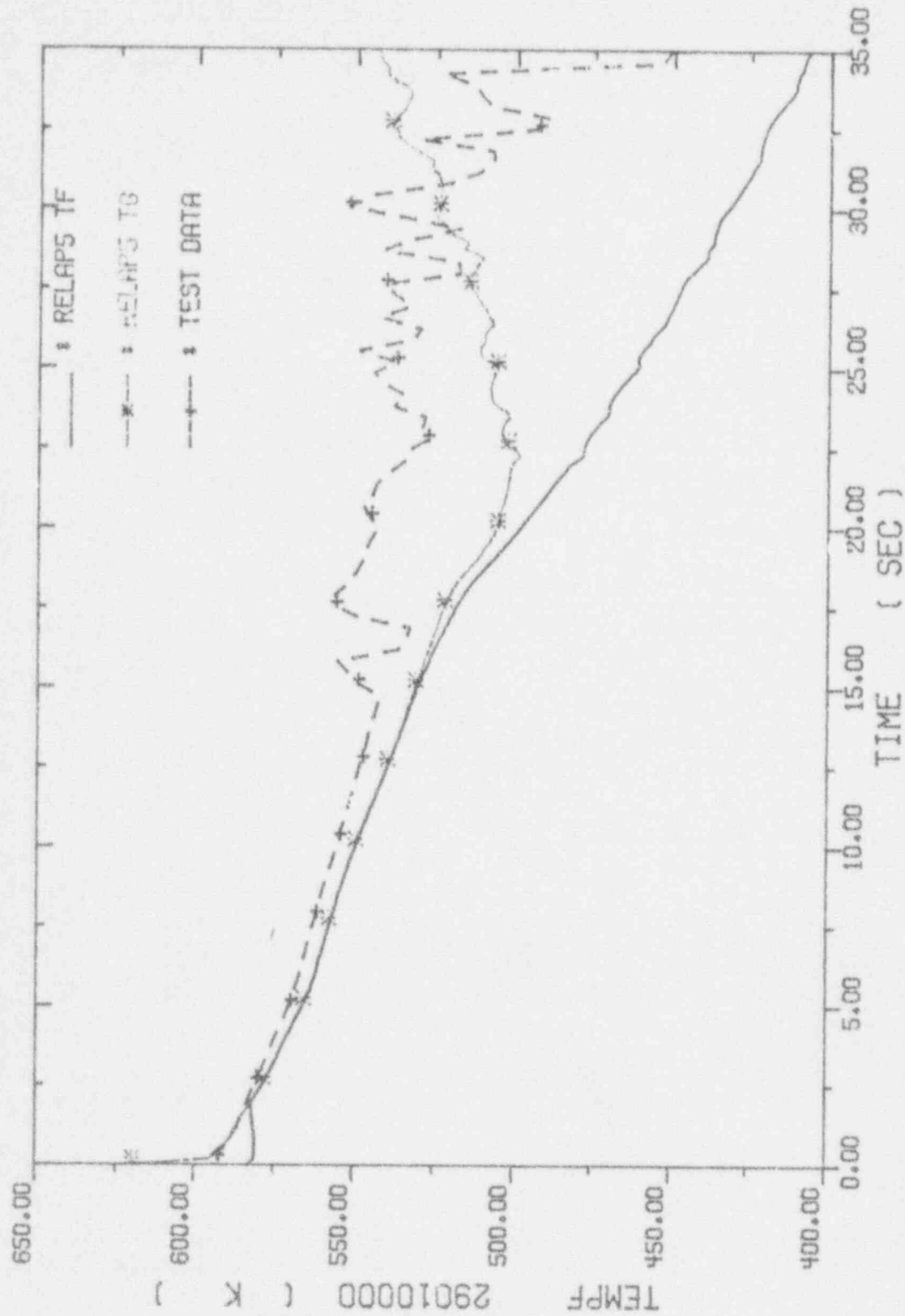


Fig. 4-16. Upper Plenum Coolant Temperatures

by the ECCS would enter the system when system pressure was low enough. In our calculation ECCS injections were provided as a given boundary condition to exclude unnecessary uncertainties.

When accumulator injection began at about 20 seconds, apparent ECC bypass was observed in the test. While in the calculation, due to lack of counter-current flow limit (CCFL) model this phenomenon could not be caught well. In the test, two ECC bypass delay periods were identified [6]; a blowdown-force ECC bypass period supported by counter-current flow-flooding phenomenon in the downcomer annulus; a "hot wall" delay period due to steam generation as cold ECC water comes in contact with the vessel hot walls. As an evidence of this phenomena, broken loop cold leg densities and break flow near vessel side from both experiment and calculation are compared and shown in Figures 4-17 and 4-18 correspondingly. From the comparison, it can be seen that the cold leg density in the test obviously increased after accumulator injection began, while in the calculation the density change was very small only after the downcomer was filled up with water, which will be described later. As for the break flows near the vessel side, it can be also observed that after accumulator injection began, measured break flow rate was obviously higher than what was calculated until about 60 seconds. After 60 seconds, the downcomer was filled up with water in the calculation and therefore following ECC water directly flowed to the broken loop cold leg, which caused the break flow near the

vessel side rose again just as appeared in the associated figure. Serving as another evidence was the core barrel temperature response. Comparison of core barrel temperatures is shown in Figure 4-19. It can be seen that after accumulation injection, core barrel temperature in the calculation began to decrease with another slope, while in the test this temperature behaved just on the contrary until ECC water penetrated the downcomer at the time of 42 seconds.

As a result of inability to properly simulate ECC bypass, the calculated water level in the downcomer rose much earlier than what was measured, as shown in Figure 4-20. Same as in the downcomer, the lower plenum was also filled up earlier in the calculation, as shown in Figure 4-21. As a result, the low plenum was filled up with water at 52 seconds in the calculation, while it was 71 seconds in the test.

During the refill period, there is no water entering the active core except a little droplets entrained by the up-going vapor [7]. As a result, the fuel cladding temperature would remain elevated, as shown in Figure 4-22 and 4-23 for low and high power rods respectively. Owing to the entering of ECC water during this period, superheated steam existed in the lower plenum began to be suppressed, as shown in Figure 4-24. Since the ECC water entered earlier in the simulation, calculated superheated steam in this region was suppressed sooner as expected. As for the coolant temperature response in the upper

plenum shown in Figure 4-25, due to the overpredicted interfacial drag when flow was vertically stratified [8], once ECC water entered the lower plenum droplets would entrain into the active core, and some of them even could penetrate the core then entering the upper plenum. As a result, the calculated superheated steam in this region was suppressed sooner in this phase.

#### 4.1.3 Reflood Phase (after 75 seconds)

During this phase, water began to flow into the active core and consequently fuel rods were rewetted again. Water levels across the core (from lower to upper plenum) are shown in Figure 4-26. Same as in the lower plenum, the calculated core water level ascended earlier than what was measured. From the comparison, it also can be observed that the calculated water level oscillated with larger magnitudes, especially after the termination of accumulator injection. The accumulator injection flow rates were shown in Figure 4-27. It can be seen that the injection was terminated at about 90 seconds which exactly corresponded to the oscillations of the core water level. As direct results of the injection termination, the calculated broken loop cold leg density and flow began to oscillate, as shown in Figure 4-28 and 4-29 respectively, which in turn would cause core water level to oscillate. As for the reason why the calculated cold leg density and flow began to oscillate right after the termination of accumulator injection, the different status of the broken loop cold leg may be the explanation. From

REACTOR EXCURSION AND LEAK ANALYSIS PROGRAM ( RELAPS/MOD2/36.04 )

SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE S-06-3 LARGE LOCA TEST

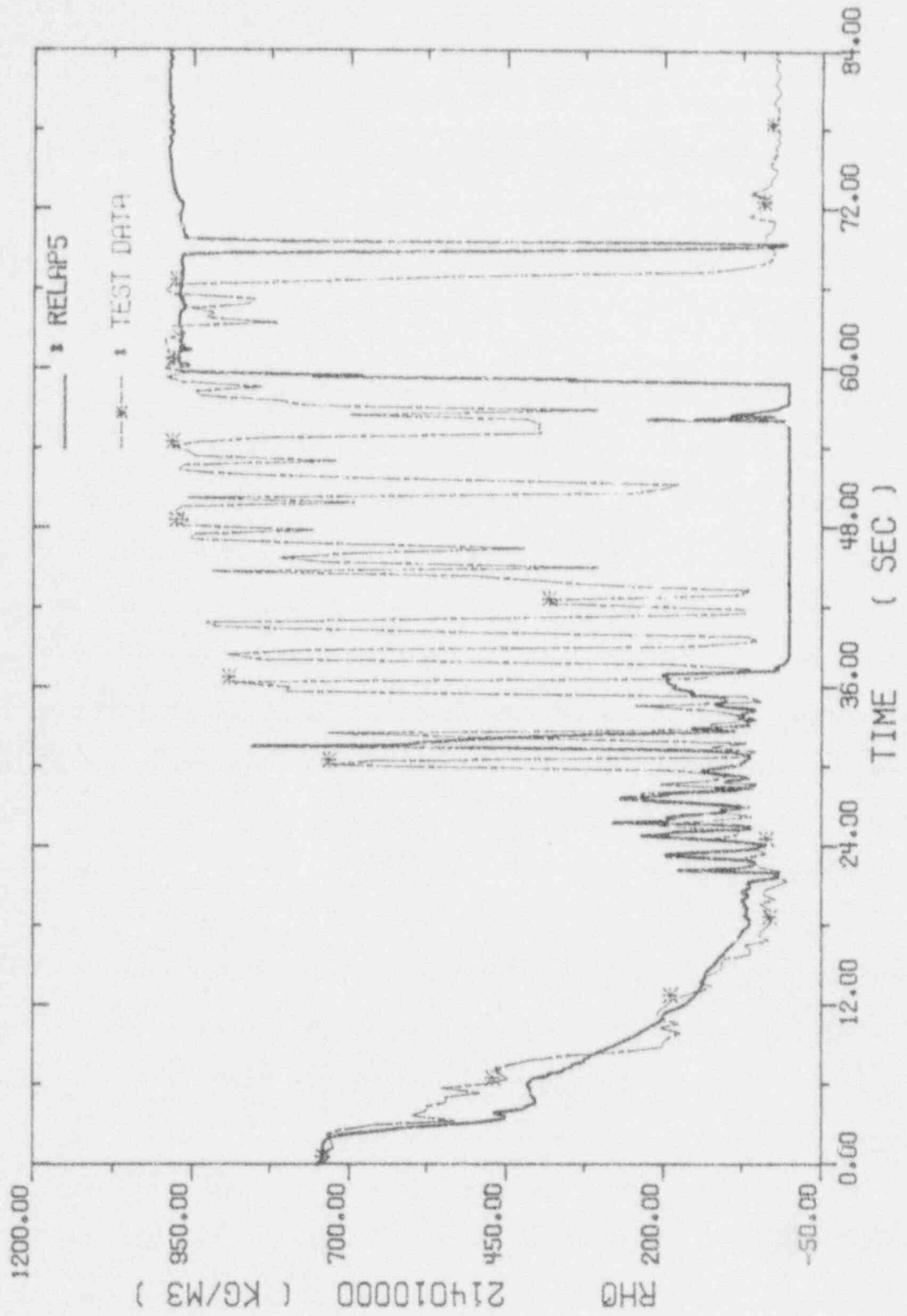


Fig. 4-17. Broken Loop Cold Leg Coolant Densities

SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE S-06-3 LARGE LOCA TEST

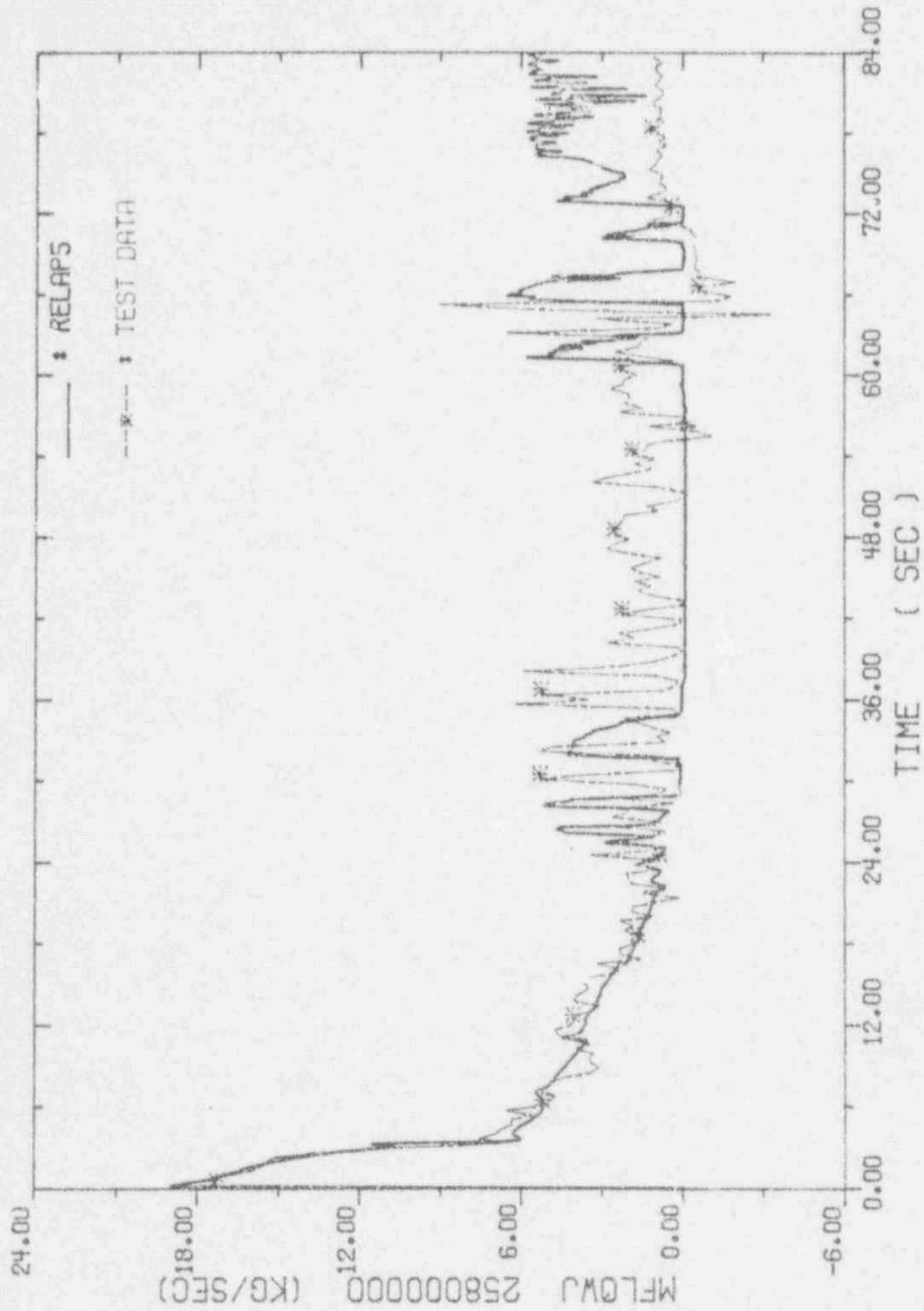


Fig. 4-18. Break Flow Rates near Vessel Side



SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE S-06-3 LARGE LOCA TEST

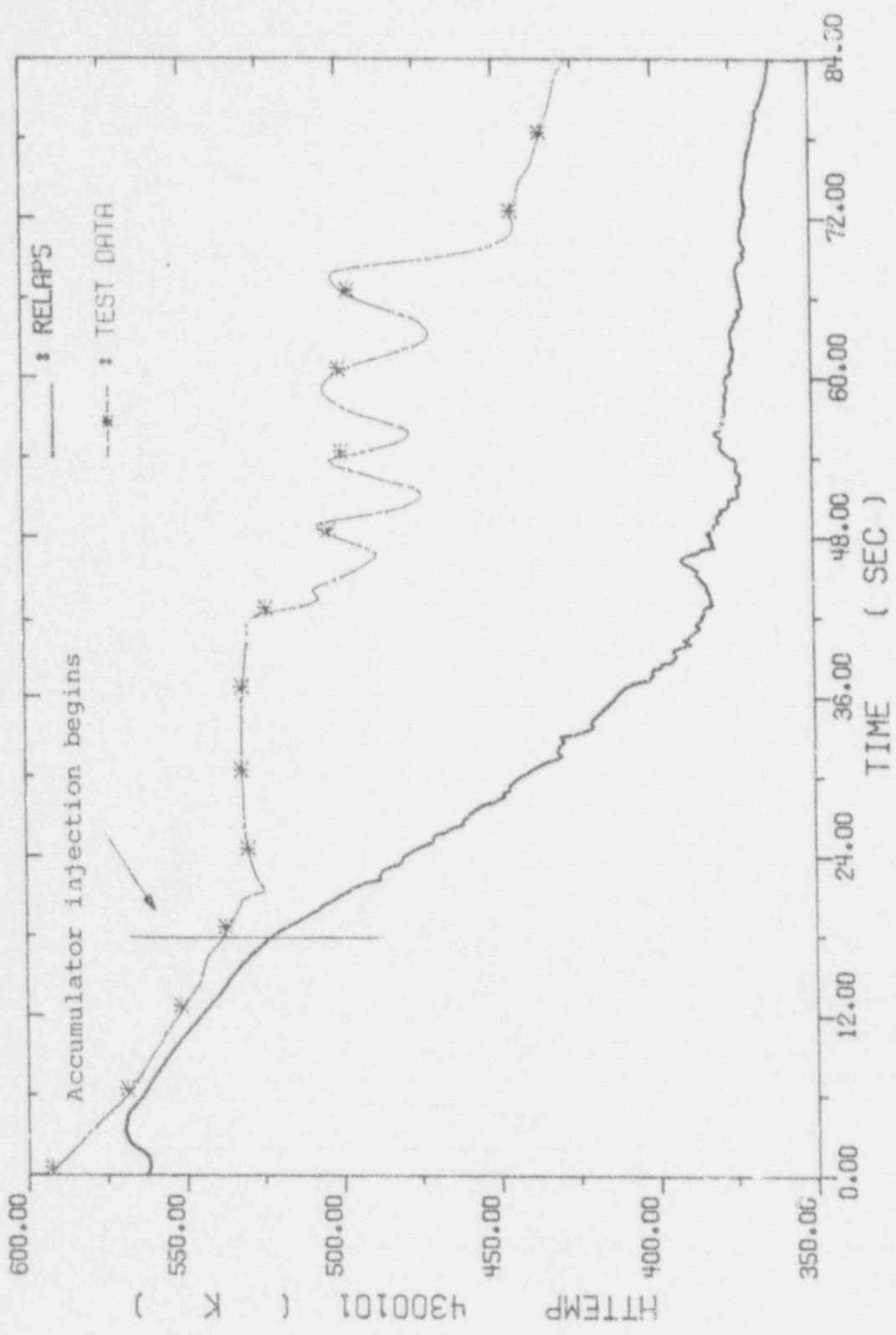


Fig. 4-19. Core Barrel Wall Temperatures



SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE S-06-3 LARGE LOCA TEST

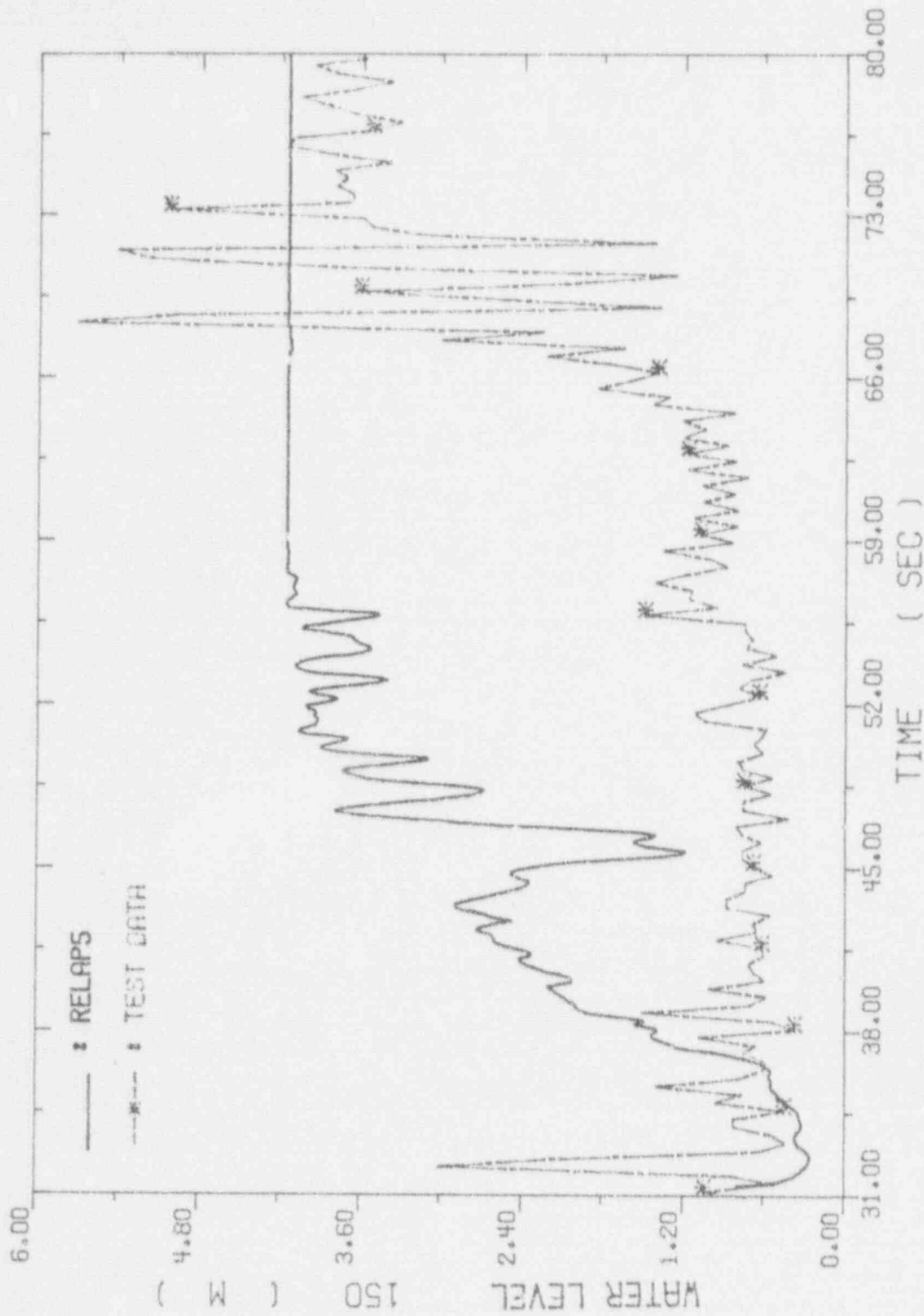


Fig. 4-20. Collapsed Water Levels across The Downcomer

REACTOR EXCURSION AND LEAK ANALYSIS PROGRAM ( RELAP5/MOD2/36.04 )

SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE S-06-3 LARGE LOCA TEST

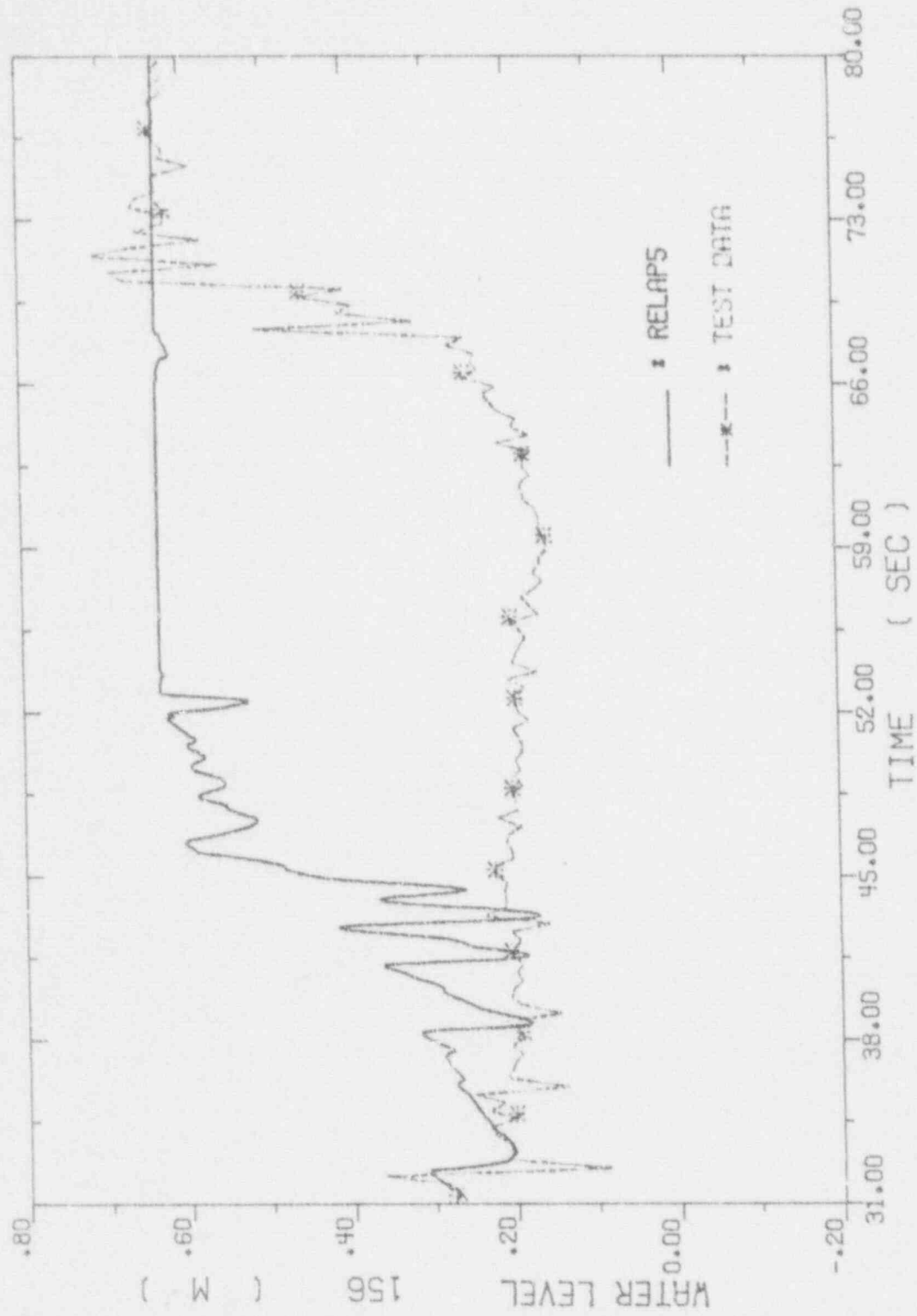
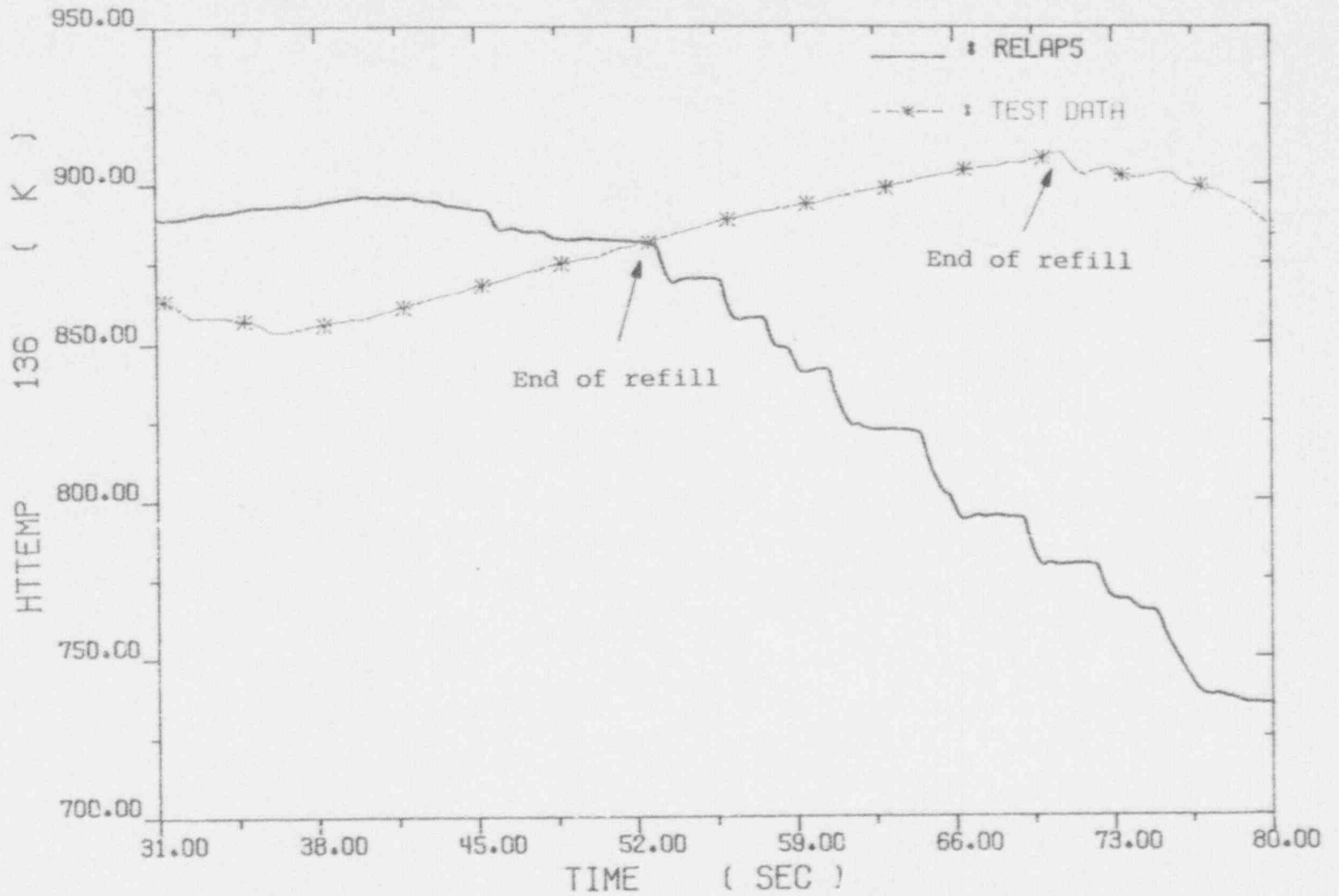


Fig. 4-21. Collapsed Water Levels across The Lower Plenum

SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE S-06-3 LARGE LOCA TEST



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Fig. 4-22. Low Power Rod Hot Spot Cladding Temperatures

REACTOR EXCURSION AND LEAK ANALYSIS PROGRAM ( RELAPS/MOD2/36.04 )

SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE S-06-3 LARGE LOCA TEST

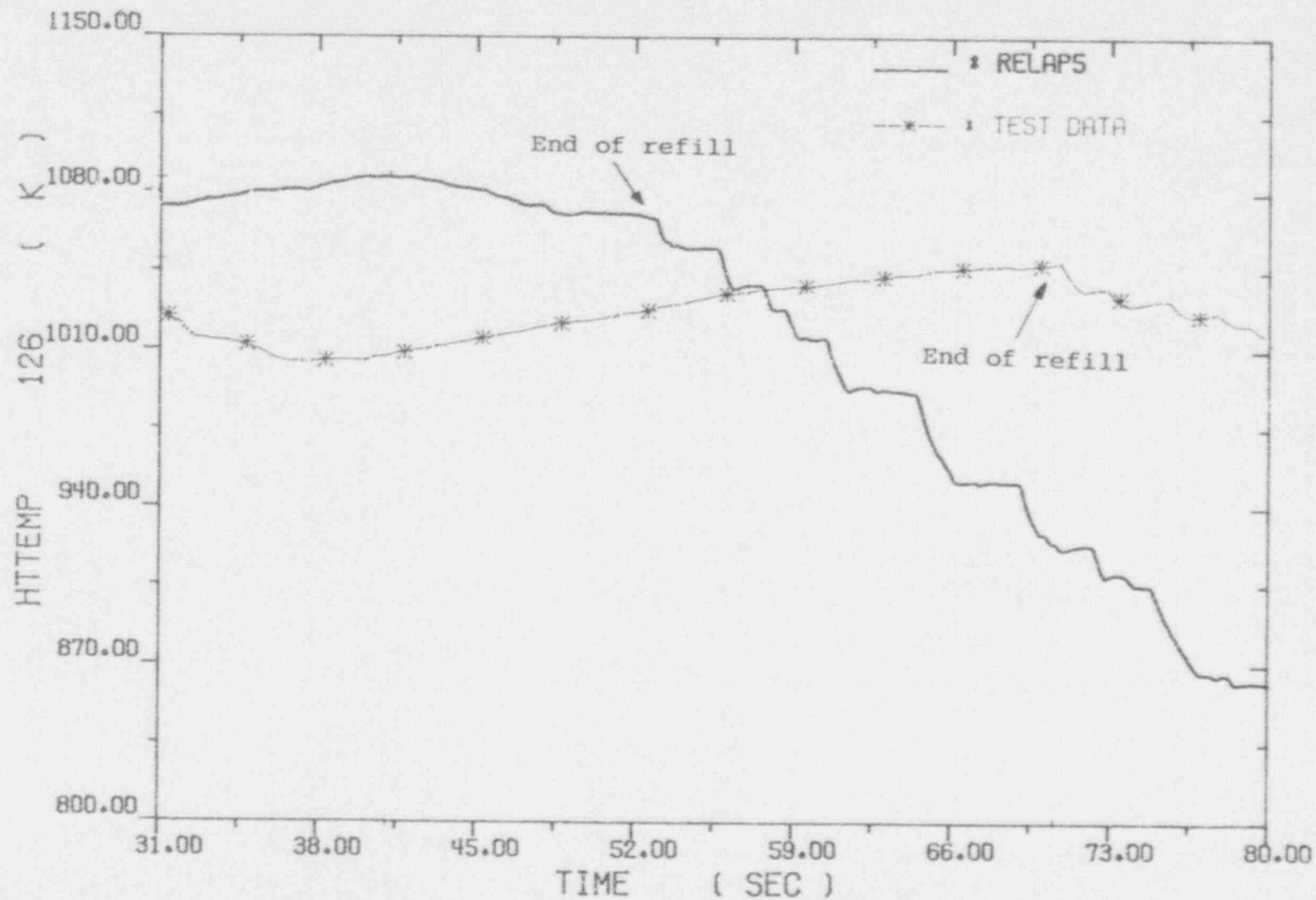


Fig. 4-23. High Power Rod Hot Spot Cladding Temperatures

SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE S-06-3 LARGE LOCA TEST

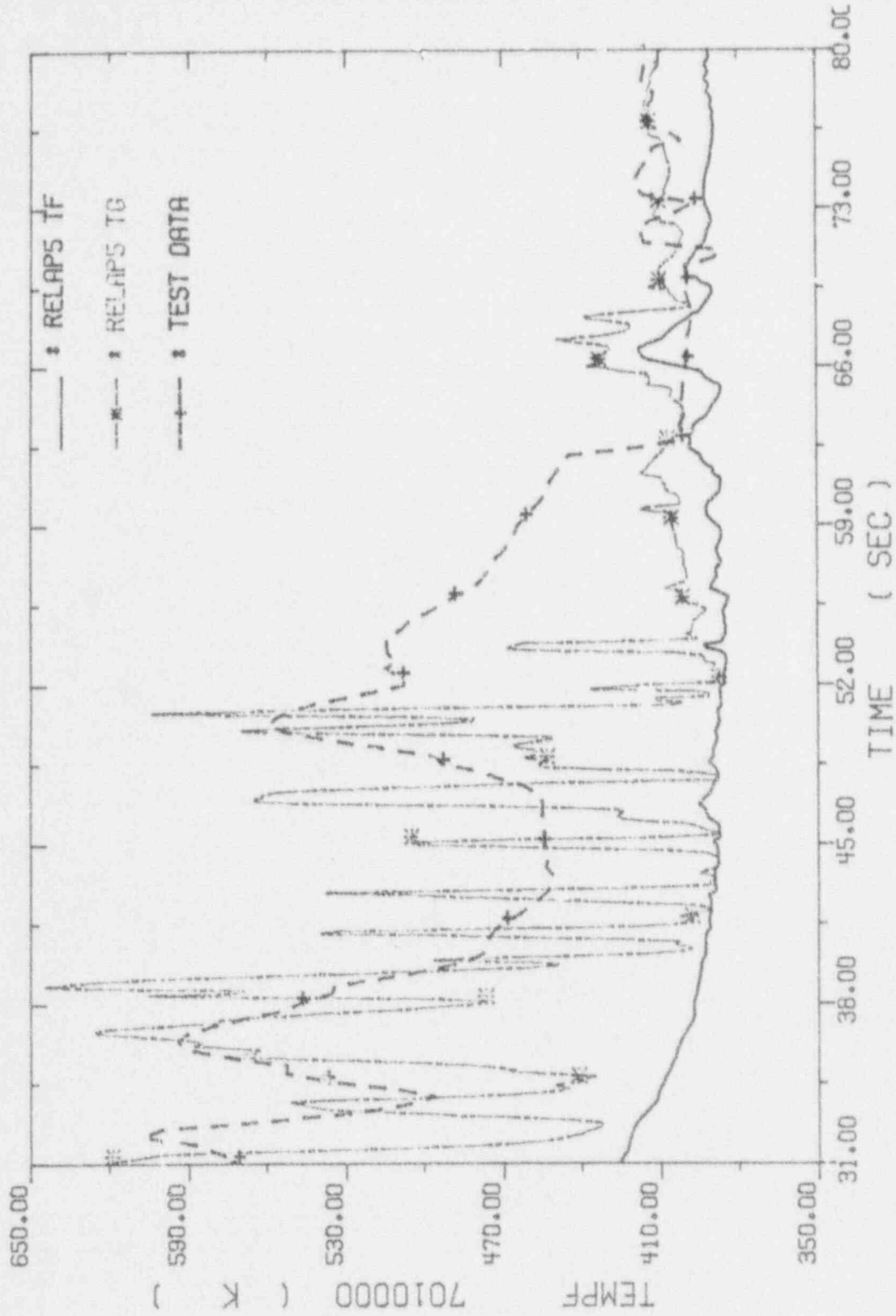


Fig. 4-24. Lower Plenum Coolant Temperatures

REACTOR EXCURSION AND LEAK ANALYSIS PROGRAM ( RELAP5/MOD2/36.04 )

SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE S-06-3 LARGE LOCA TEST

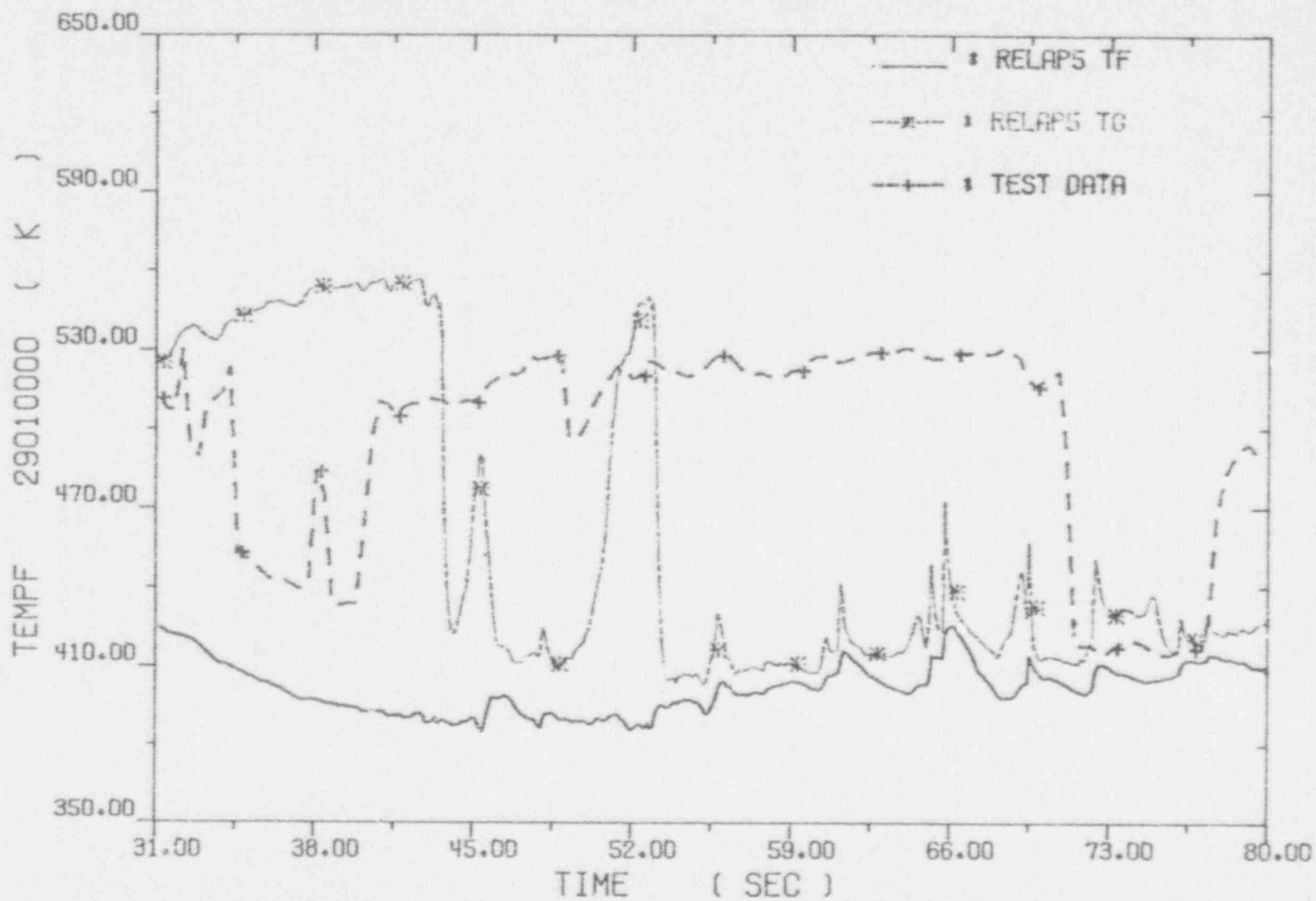


Fig. 4-25. Upper Plenum Coolant Temperatures

the comparison of cold leg density (Figure 4-28), it can be observed that prior to the injection termination, the calculated broken loop cold leg was filled with liquid provided by the accumulator bypass. In the calculation, the accumulator bypass revealed in Figure 4-29 began right after the occupation of downcomer at about 60 seconds shown in Figure 4-20. After the termination of accumulator injection, part of water remained in the broken loop cold leg flowed back to the vessel, which also can be seen in Figure 4-29.

Comparisons of peak cladding temperature responses are shown in Figures 4-30 and 4-31 for low and high power rods respectively. From the comparisons, it can be observed that prior to the rewetting of the hot spots, substantial heat transfer took place. This cooling was attributed to the interaction between entrained water and rods above the quench front and was named precursor cooling [7]. As illustrated, the calculated precursor cooling seemed to be more effective. This difference probably was resulted from the overprediction of liquid entrainment under low flow reflood condition at low pressure [8] and the use of Dougall-Rohsenow correlation for film boiling heat transfer [9]. Other than this, it also can be easily found that the calculated rewetting occurred much earlier than in the test. This discrepancy basically was caused by the earlier refill in the calculation. Furthermore, it also can be found that the calculated rewet temperature was a little lower. The highest



cladding temperatures along fuel rods were also compared. In the test, there were 4 high power rods and 32 low power rods, among which about 70 fuel temperature sensors were distributed. While in our simulations, all fuel rods were modelled only with two heat structures, one representing low power rods and the other representing high power rods. To make comparisons more representative, two curves were used to fit those distributed measurements of cladding temperatures, one for lower power rod as shown in Figure 4-32 and the other for high power rods as shown in Figure 4-33; the method used for curve fitting is Least Squares [10]. In the following discussions, one should bear in mind that the representative curves represent a generalized concept of the maximum cladding temperature response and the real data are always scattered around these curves. Comparisons of representative curves with calculated results are shown in Figures 4-34 and 4-35 for low and high power rods respectively. It can be found from the comparison that the calculated highest cladding temperatures along low power rods matched the data very well, while for the high power rods there was a little shifting of the calculated one. As a result, the calculated position of the highest cladding temperature of the high power rods was 17 cm higher than measured. Besides, the calculated peak value was lower about 30K. Concerning the quench time, same as the fitting of peak cladding temperatures two curves were used to fit the quench time distribution, as shown in Figures 4-36 and 4-

37 for low and high power rods correspondingly. Comparisons of fitting curves to calculated quench time are shown in Figures 4-38 and 4-39 for low and high power rods respectively. As observed, recorded top quenching phenomena was caught in calculation for both low and high power rods. As is well known, this phenomena occurs from cooling provided by the two-phase flow moving upward through the core and the fallback of water which is deentrained at the top of the core or in the upper plenum. The net effect of this is to quench the uppermost part of the fuel rods sooner than would occur from the propagation of the bottom quench front. Top-down cooling generally does not extend to the hot spot [7], which also can be easily observed in these figures. However, all rods in calculation were obviously rewetted earlier, especially for the high power sections. Besides, the latest quenching positions in the calculation for both low and high power rods seemed to be a little lower than what was observed in the test. Basically the calculated earlier rewet can be attributed to the earlier refill and more liquid entrained upward by the up-going vapor during reflood period.

As a summary, important sequence of events is listed in Table 4-1 and compared to what were recorded in the test.

#### 4.2 Sensitivity Study

To ensure that analytical results are within reliable domains and to investigate effects of several different modelings and options, the following sensitivity studies are

REACTOR EXCURSION AND LEAK ANALYSIS PROGRAM ( RELAPS/MOD2/36.04 )  
SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE S-06-3 LARGE LOCA TEST

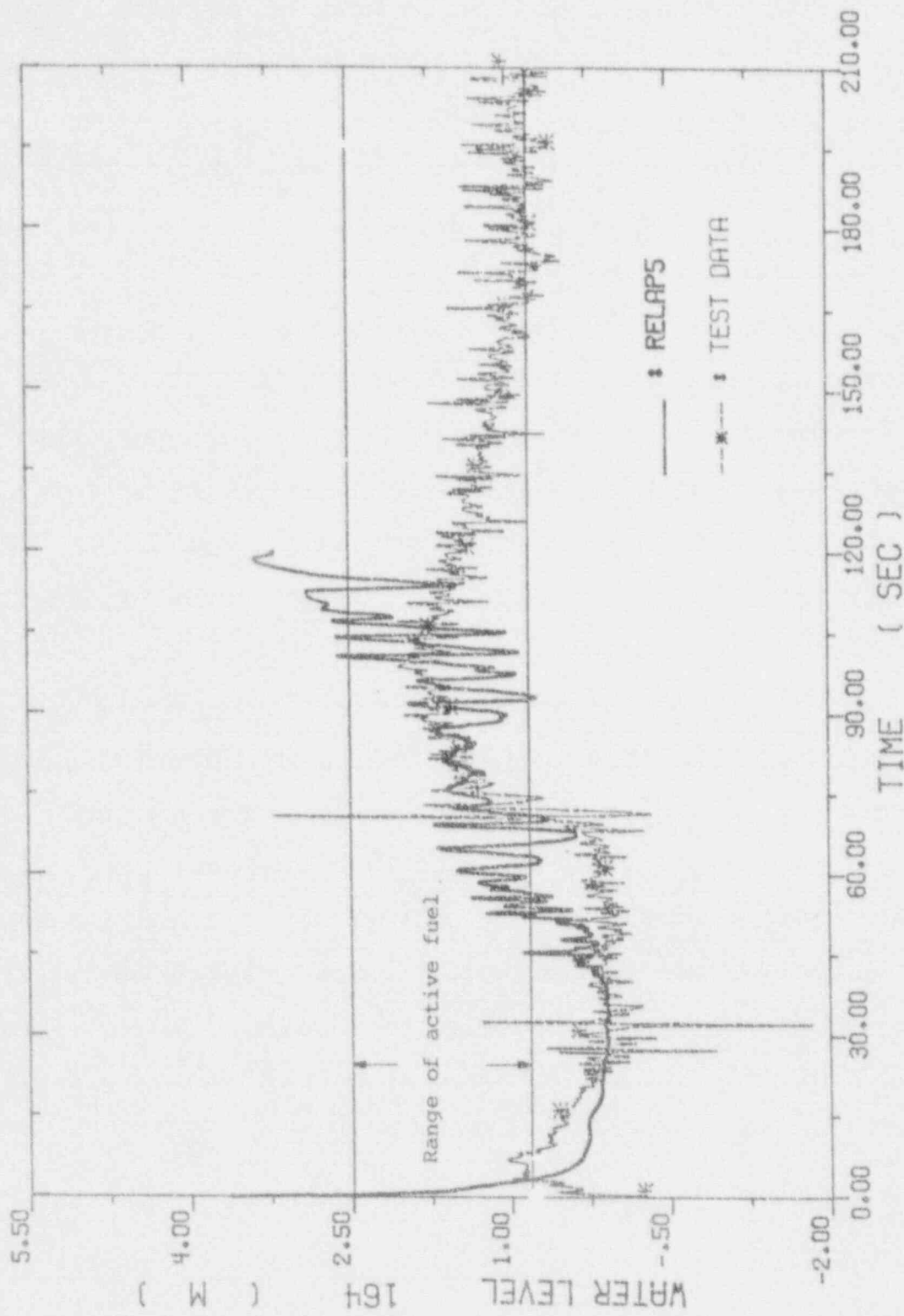


Fig. 4-26. Collapsed Water Levels across The Core

REACTOR EXCURSION AND LEAK ANALYSIS PROGRAM ( RELAP5/MOD2/36.04 )

SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE S-06-3 LARGE LOCA TEST

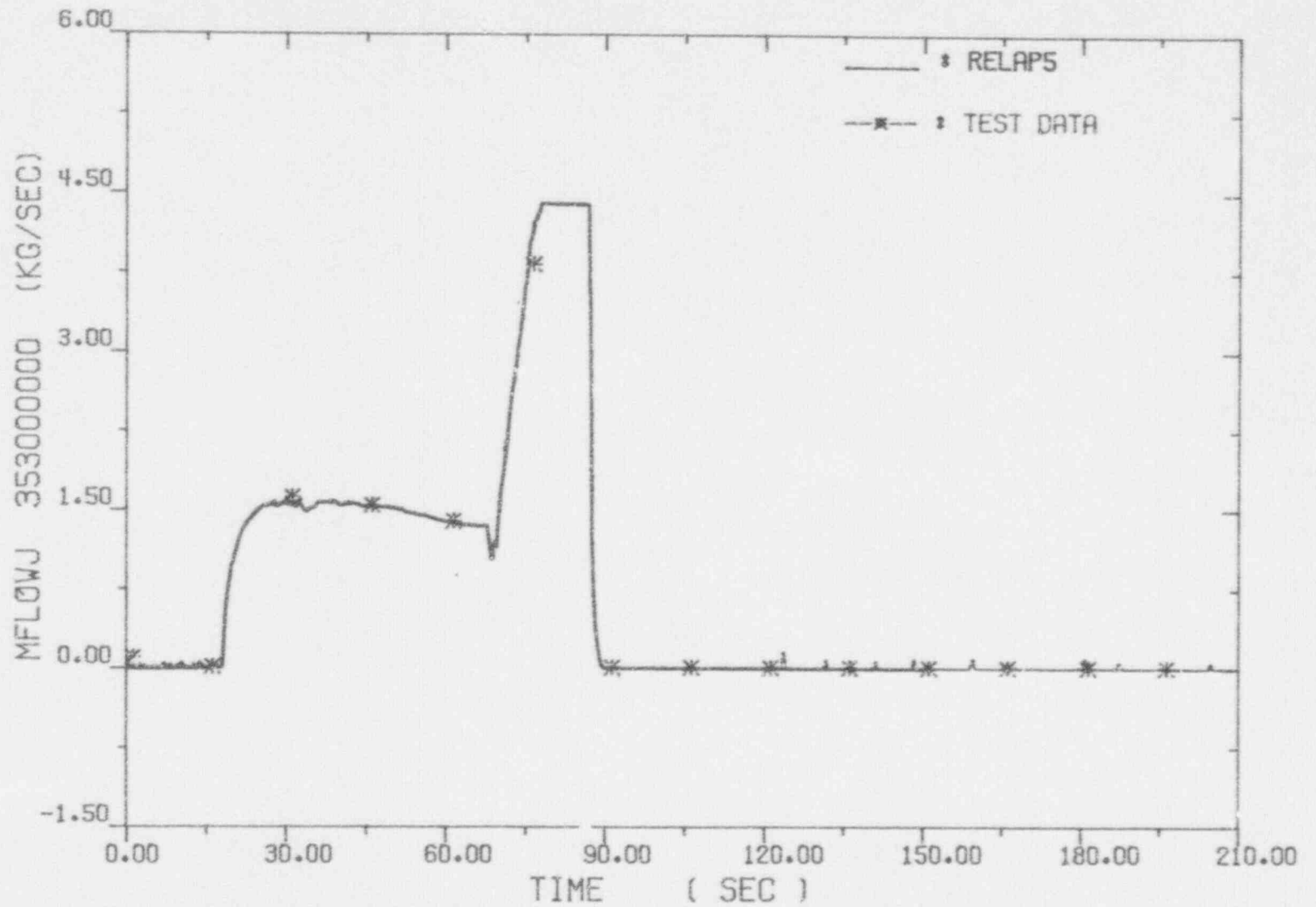


Fig. 4-27. Accumulator Flow Rates

REACTOR EXCURSION AND LEAK ANALYSIS PROGRAM (RELAP5/MOD2/36.04)

SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE S-06-3 LARGE LOCA TEST

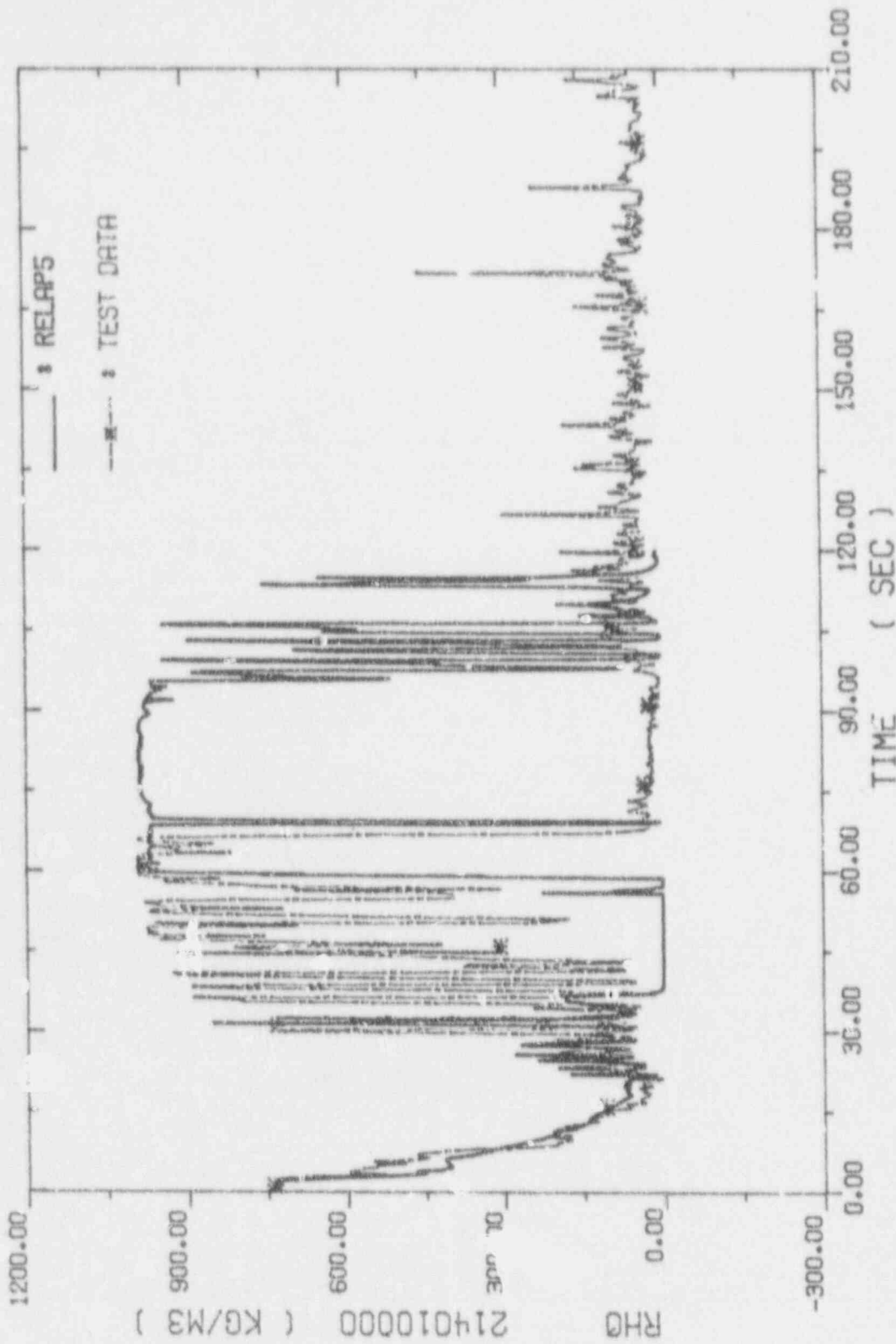


Fig. 4-28. Broken Loop Cold Leg Coolant Densities



SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE S-06-3 LARGE LOCA TEST

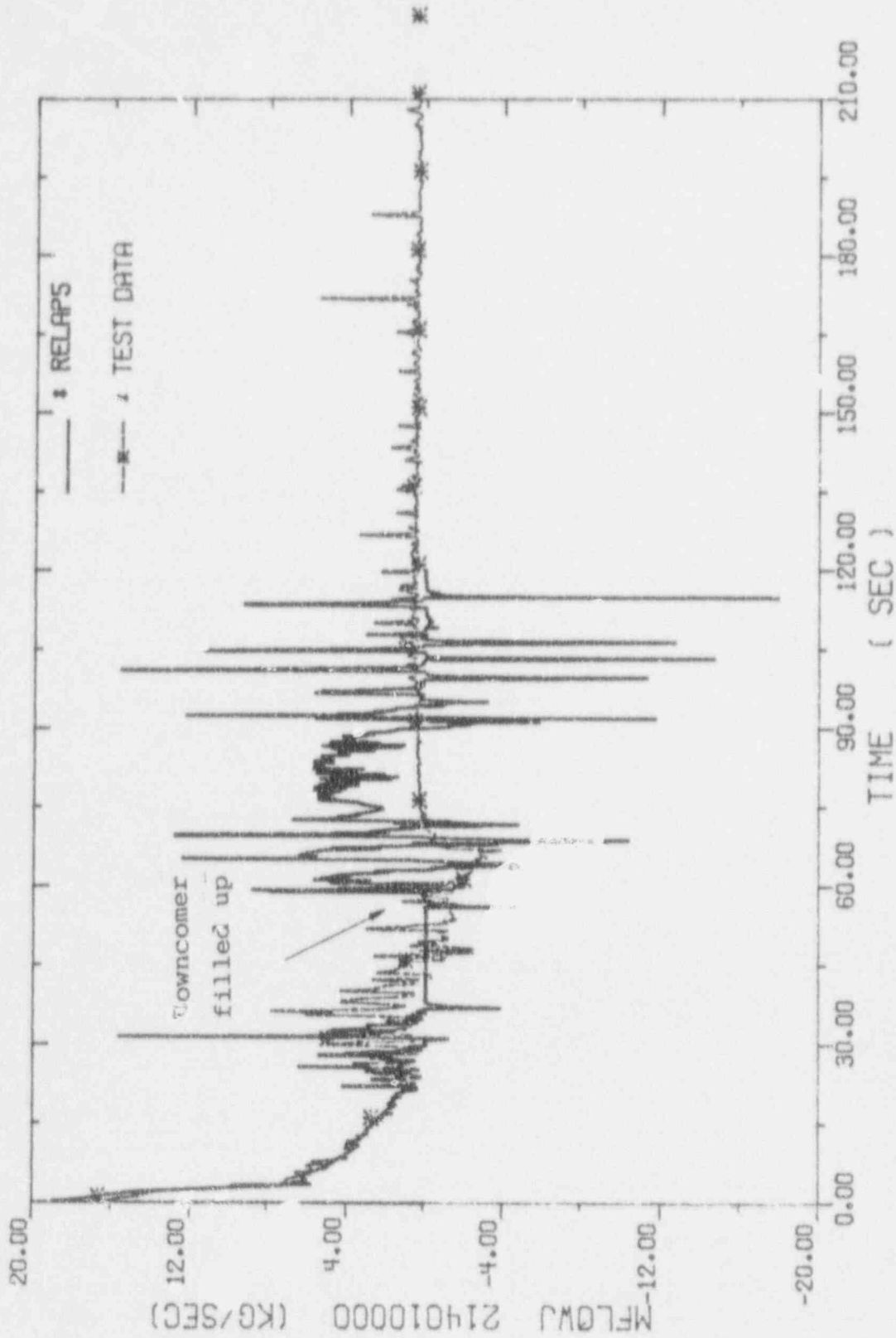


Fig. 4-29. Broken Loop Cold Leg Flow Rates

REACTOR EXCURSION AND LEAK ANALYSIS PROGRAM ( RELAPS/M002/36.04 )  
 SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE S-06-3 LARGE LOCA TEST

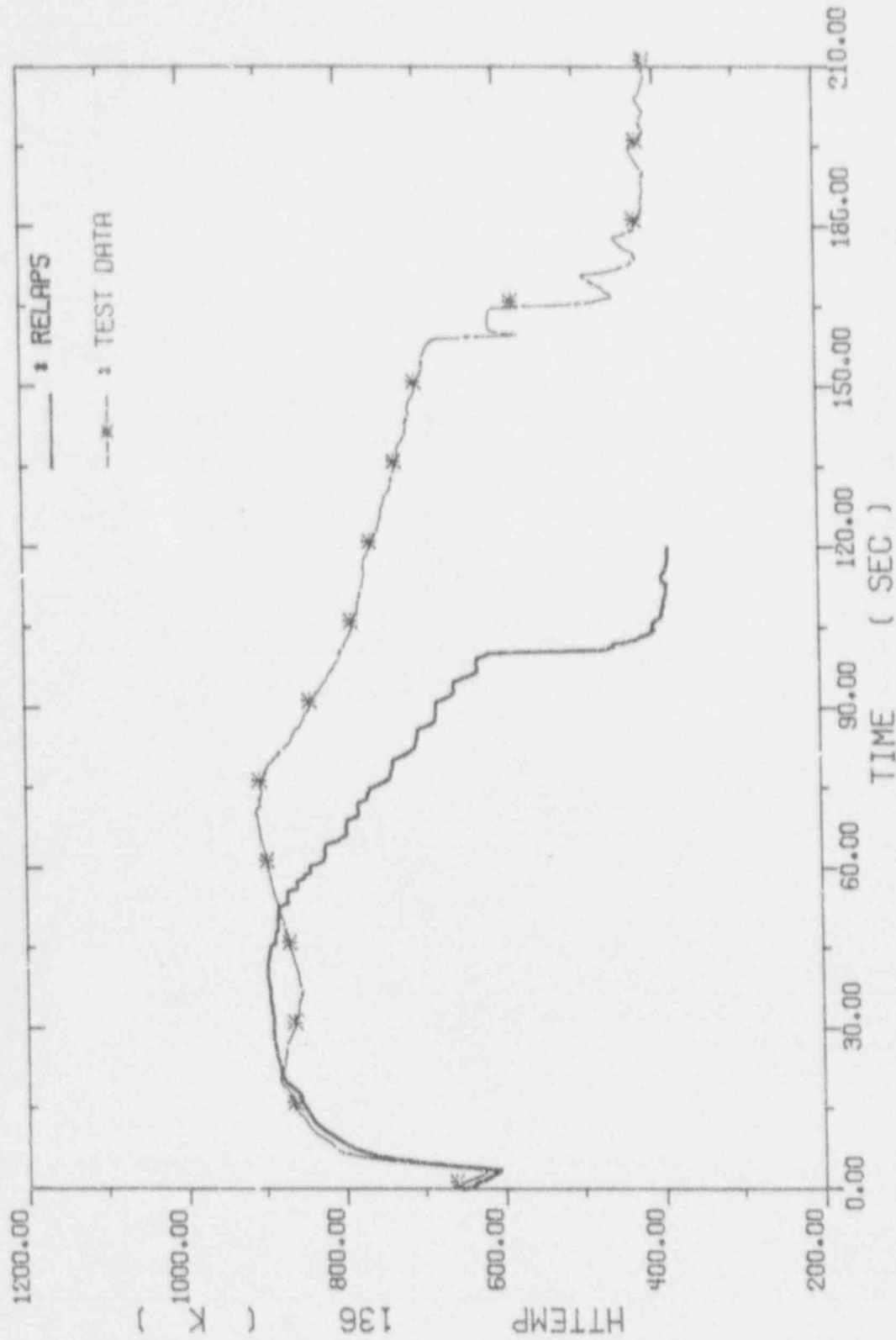


Fig. 4-30. Low Power Rod Hot Spot Cladding Temperatures



SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE S-06-3 LARGE LOCA TEST

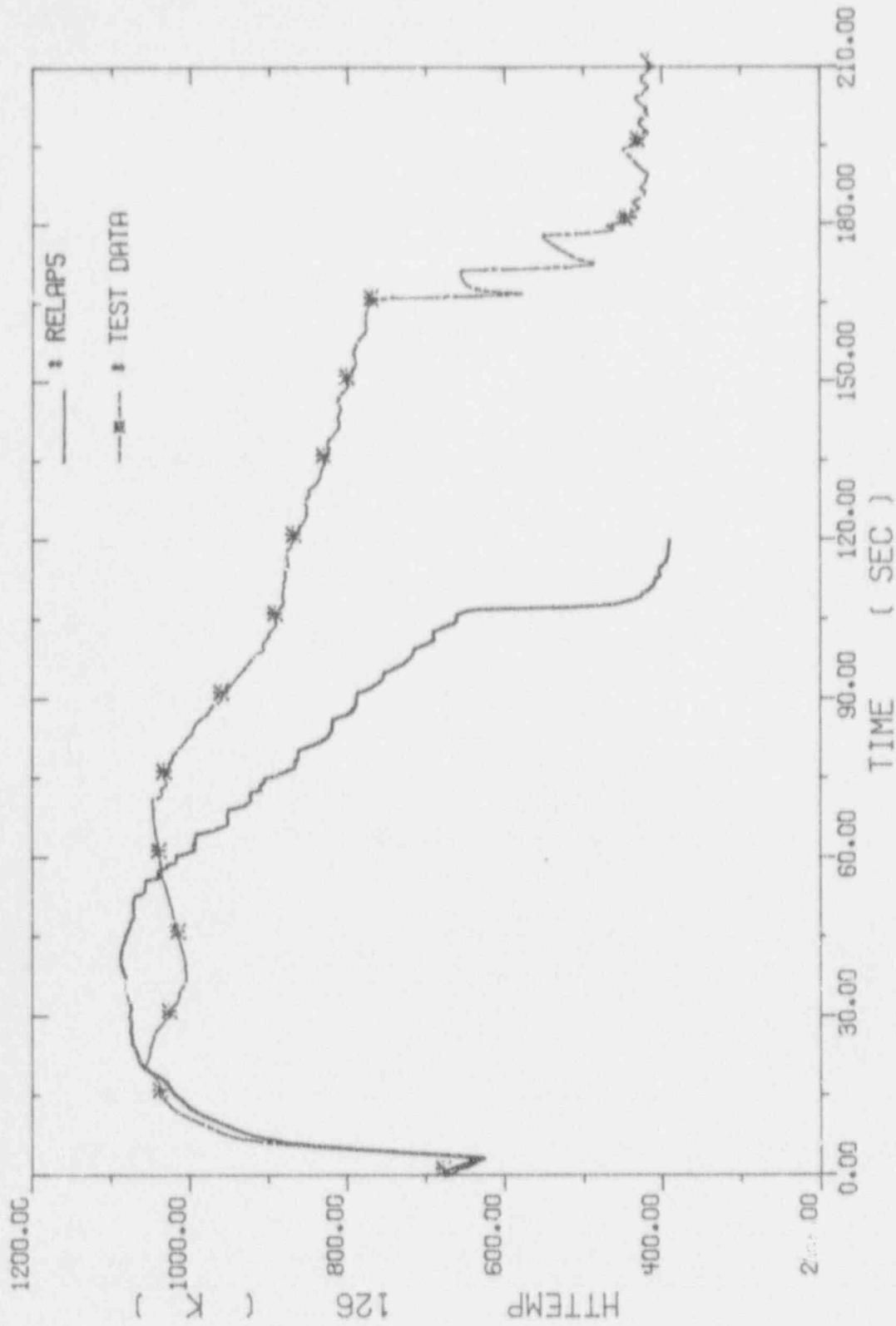


Fig. 4-31. High Power Rod Hot Spot Cladding Temperatures

REACTOR EXCURSION AND LEAK ANALYSIS PROGRAM ( RELAP5/MOD2/36.04 )

SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE S-06-3 LARGE LOCA TEST

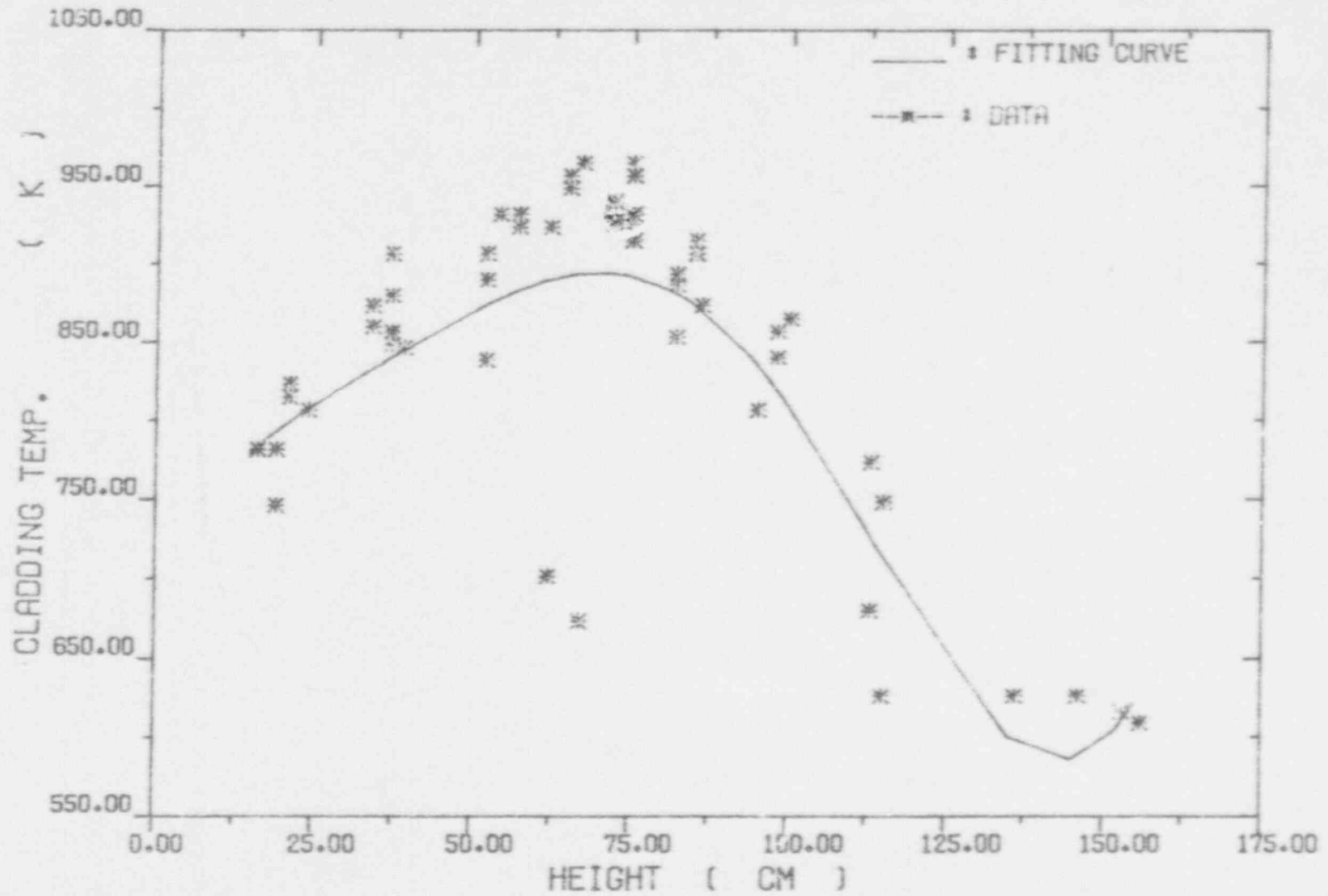


Fig. 4-32. Curve Fitting of The Low Power Rod Peak Cladding Temperature versus Elevation

SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE S-06-3 LARGE LOCA TEST

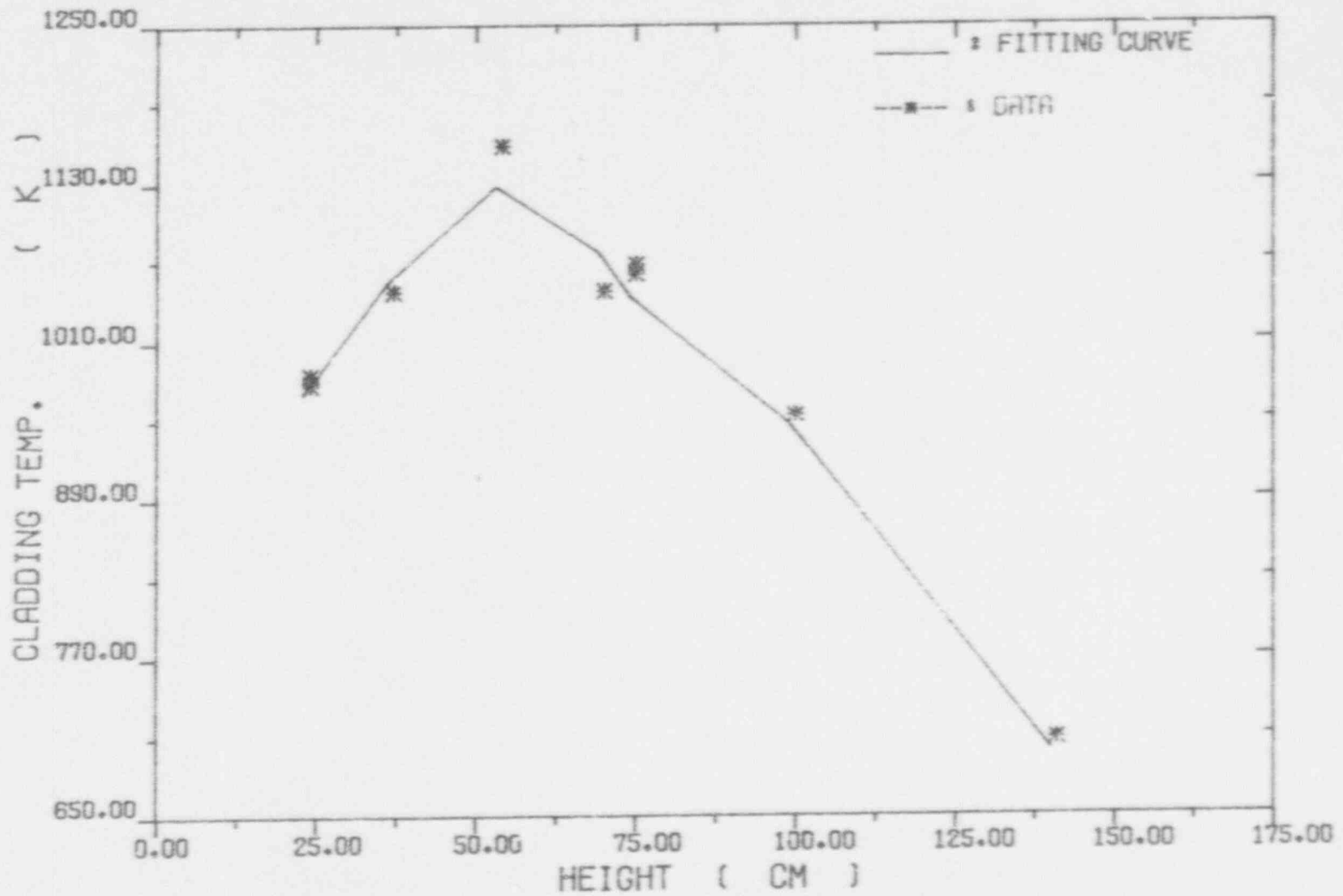


Fig. 4-33. Curve Fitting of The High Power Rod Peak Cladding Temperature versus Elevation

SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE S-06-3 LARGE LOCA TEST

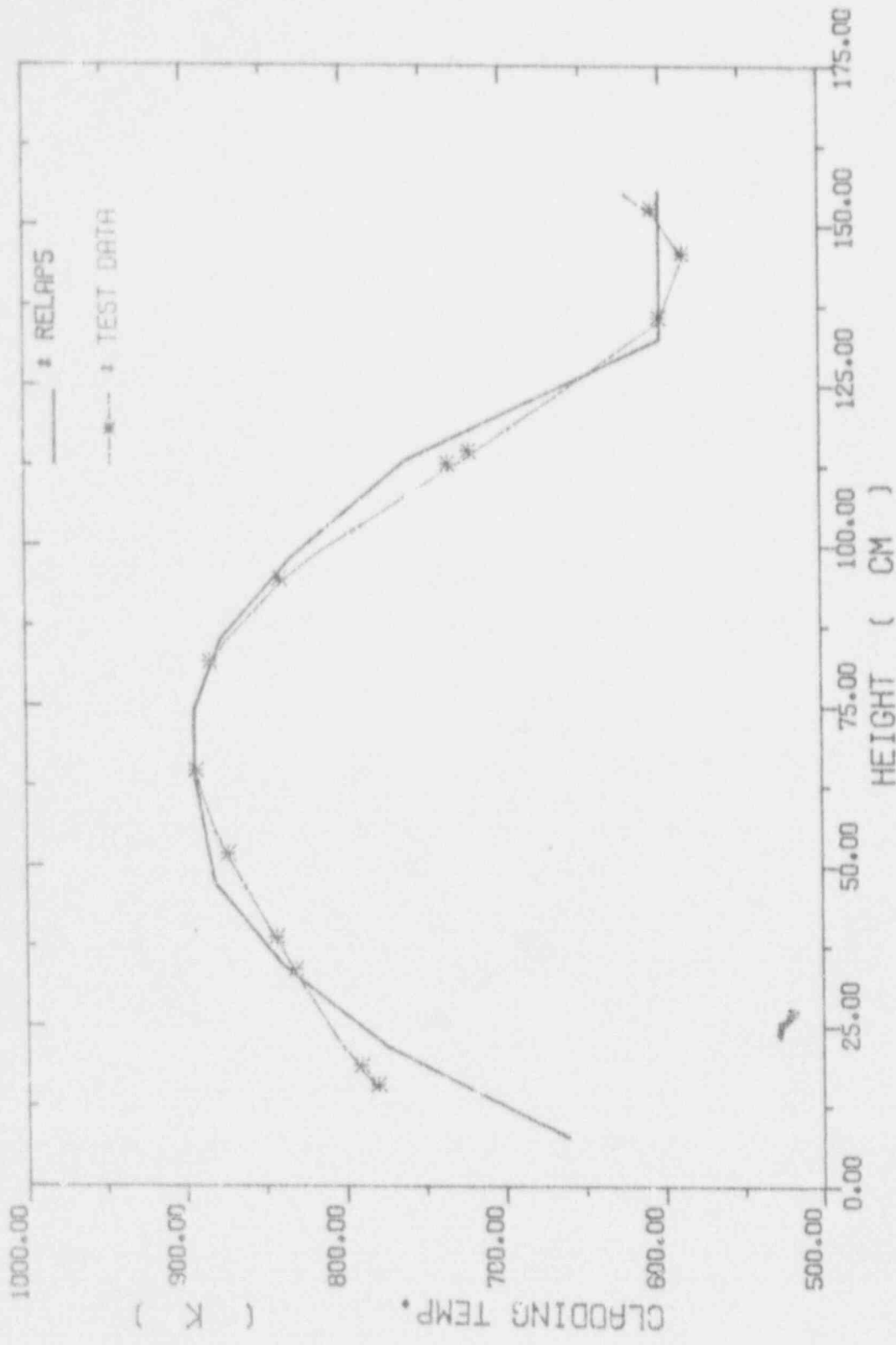


Fig. 4-34. Low Power Rod Peak Cladding Temperatures Versus Elevation

SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE S-06-3 LARGE LOCA TEST

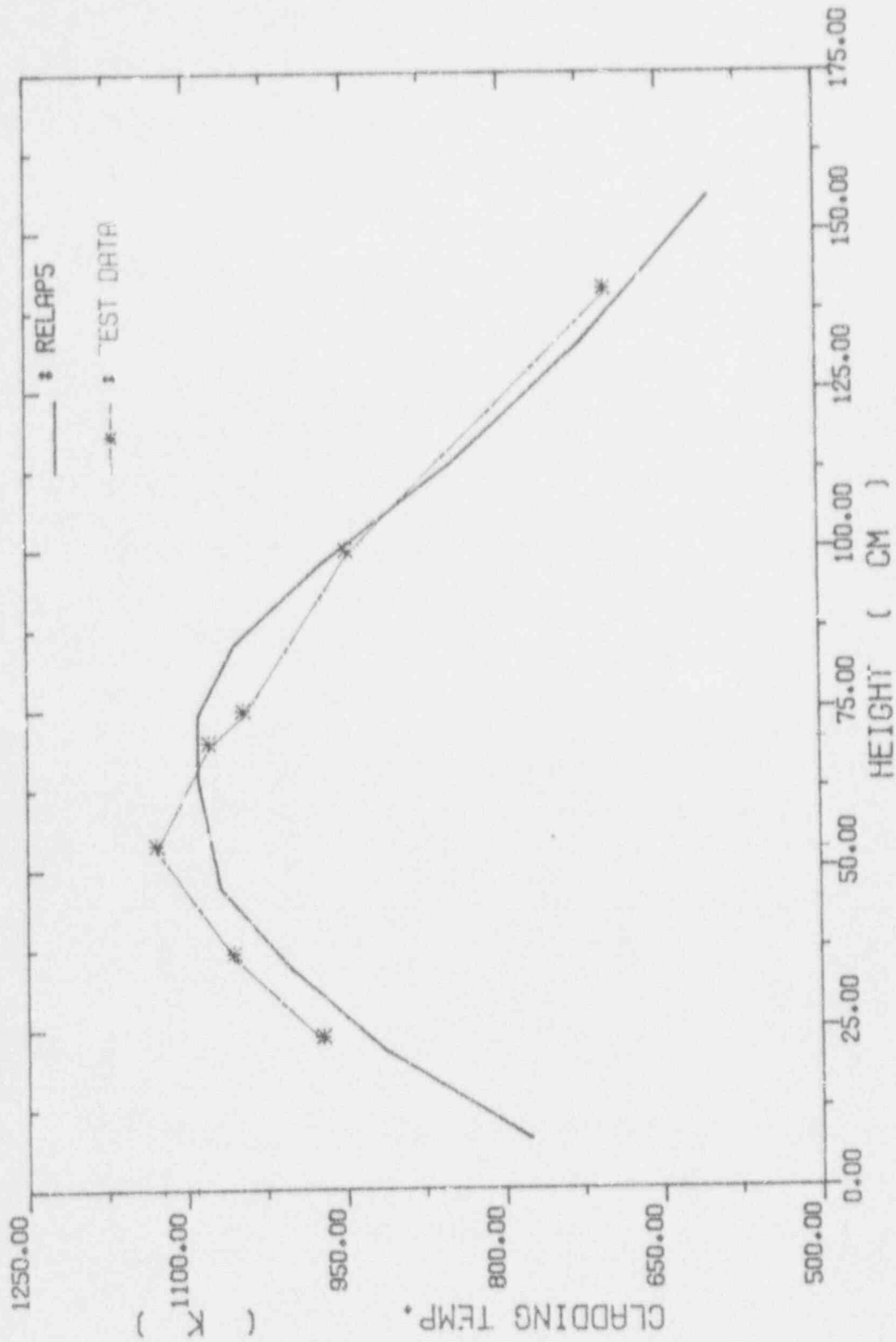


Fig. 4-35. High Power Rod Peak Cladding Temperatures Versus Elevation

REACTOR EXCURSION AND LEAK ANALYSIS PROGRAM ( RELAP5/MOD2/36.04 )

SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE S-06-3 LARGE LOCA TEST

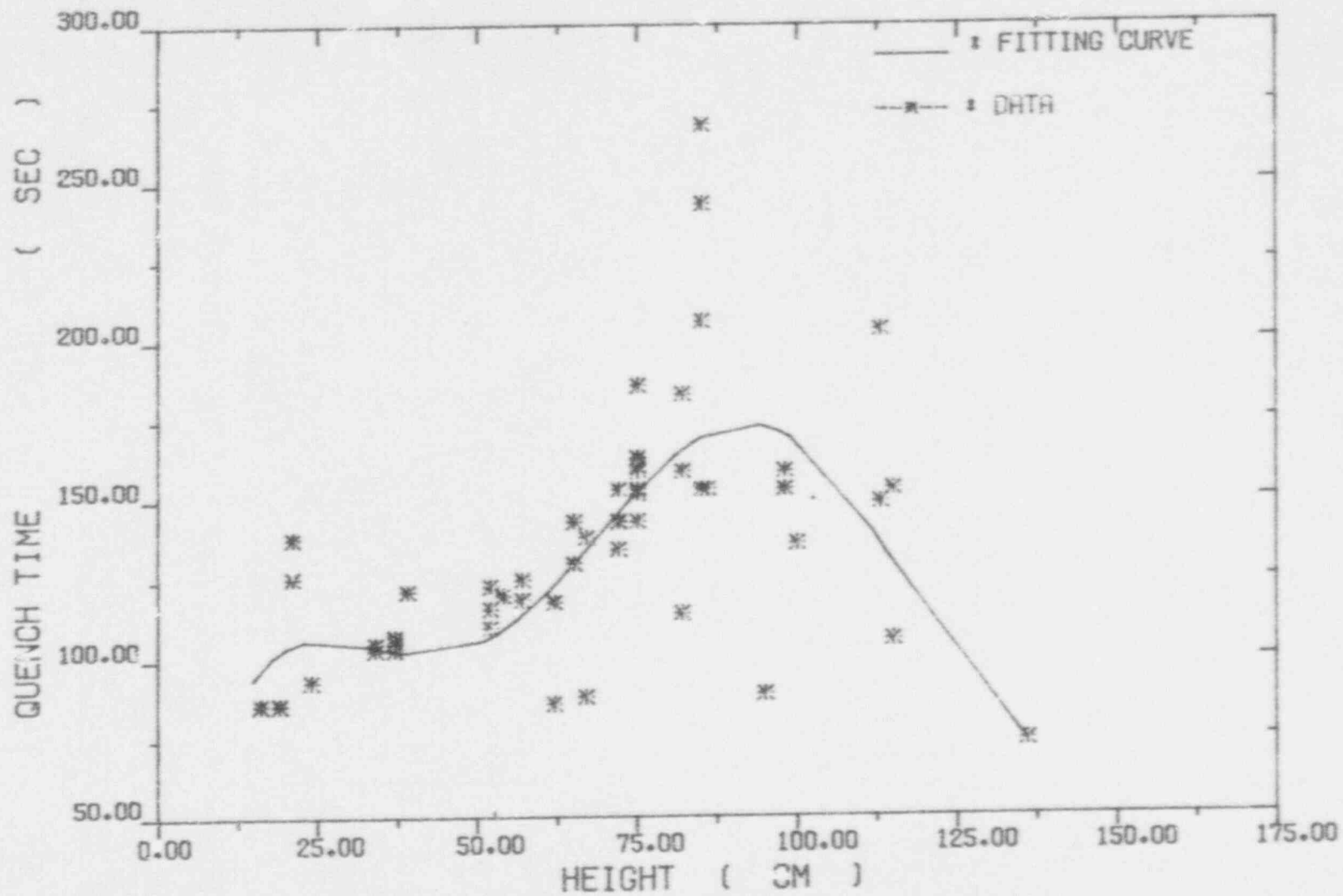


Fig. 4-36. Curve Fitting of The Low Power Rod Quench Time versus Elevation

SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE S-06-3 LAGE LOCA TEST

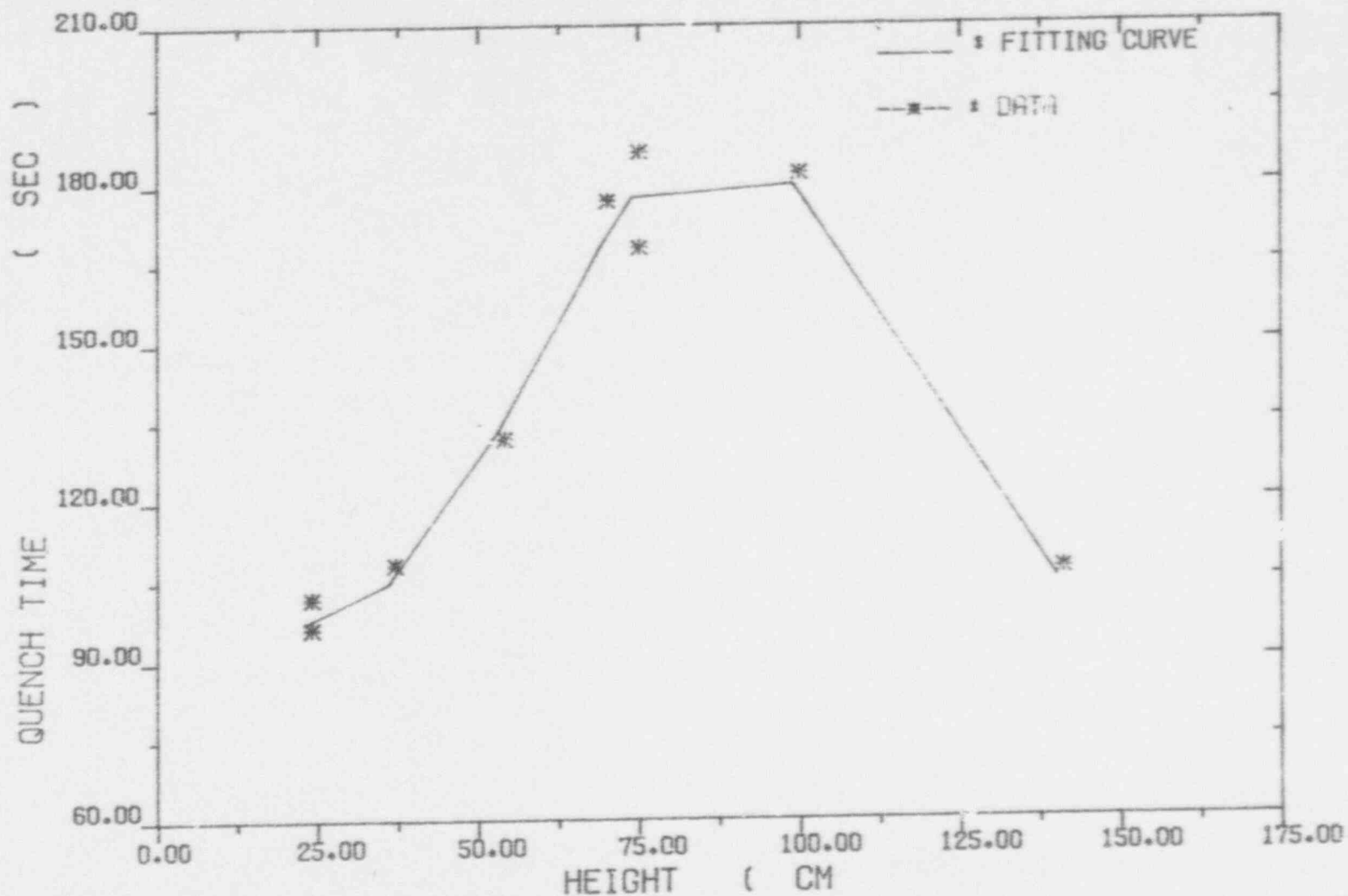


Fig. 4-37. Curve Fitting of The High Power Rod Quench Time versus Elevation



REACTOR EXCURSION AND LEAK ANALYSIS PROGRAM ( RELAP5/MOD2/36.04 )

SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE S-06-3 LARGE LOCA TEST

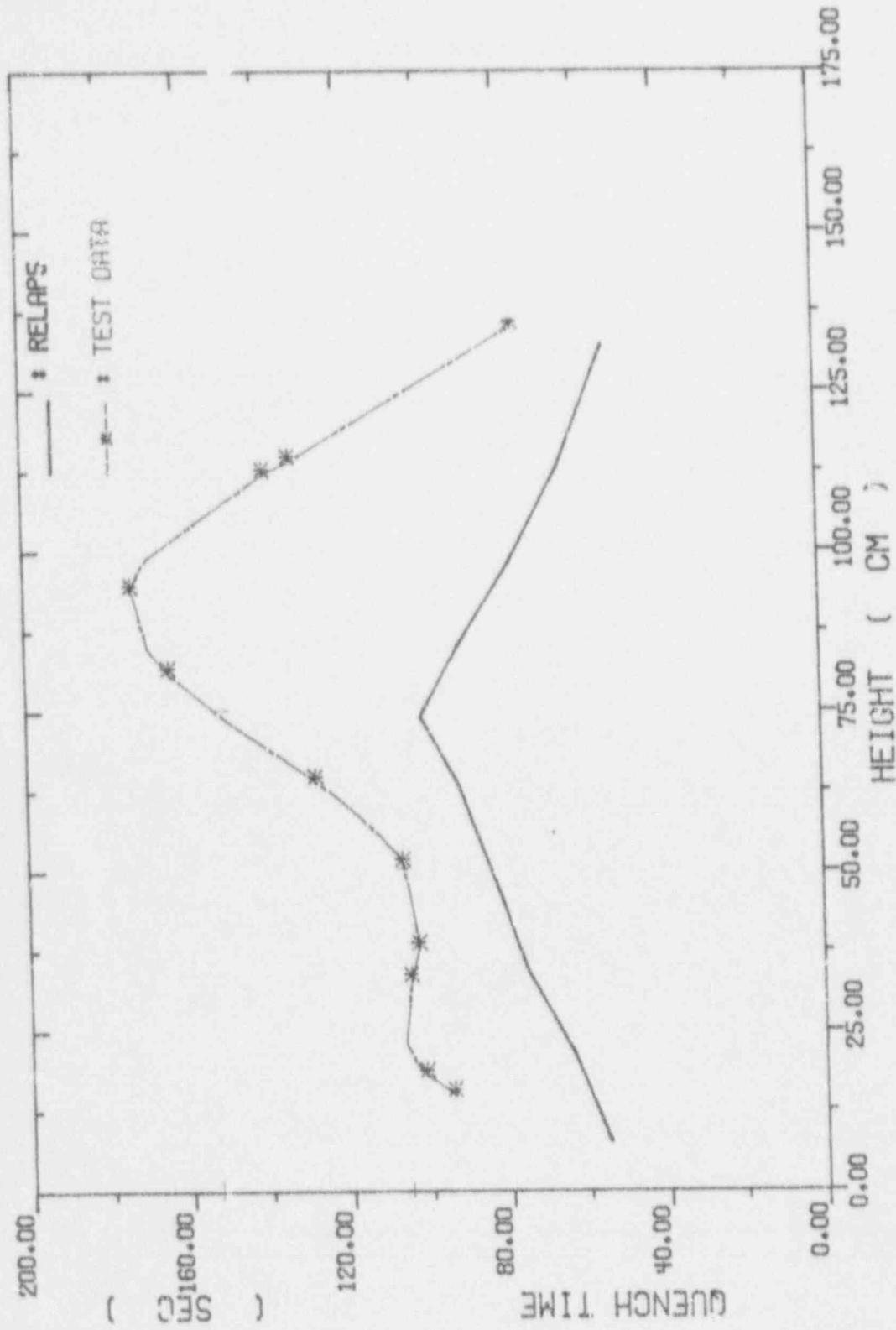


Fig. 4-38. Low Power Rod Quench Time versus Elevation

REACTOR EXCURSION AND LEAK ANALYSIS PROGRAM ( RELAPS/MOD2/36.04 )

SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE S-06-3 LARGE LOCA TEST

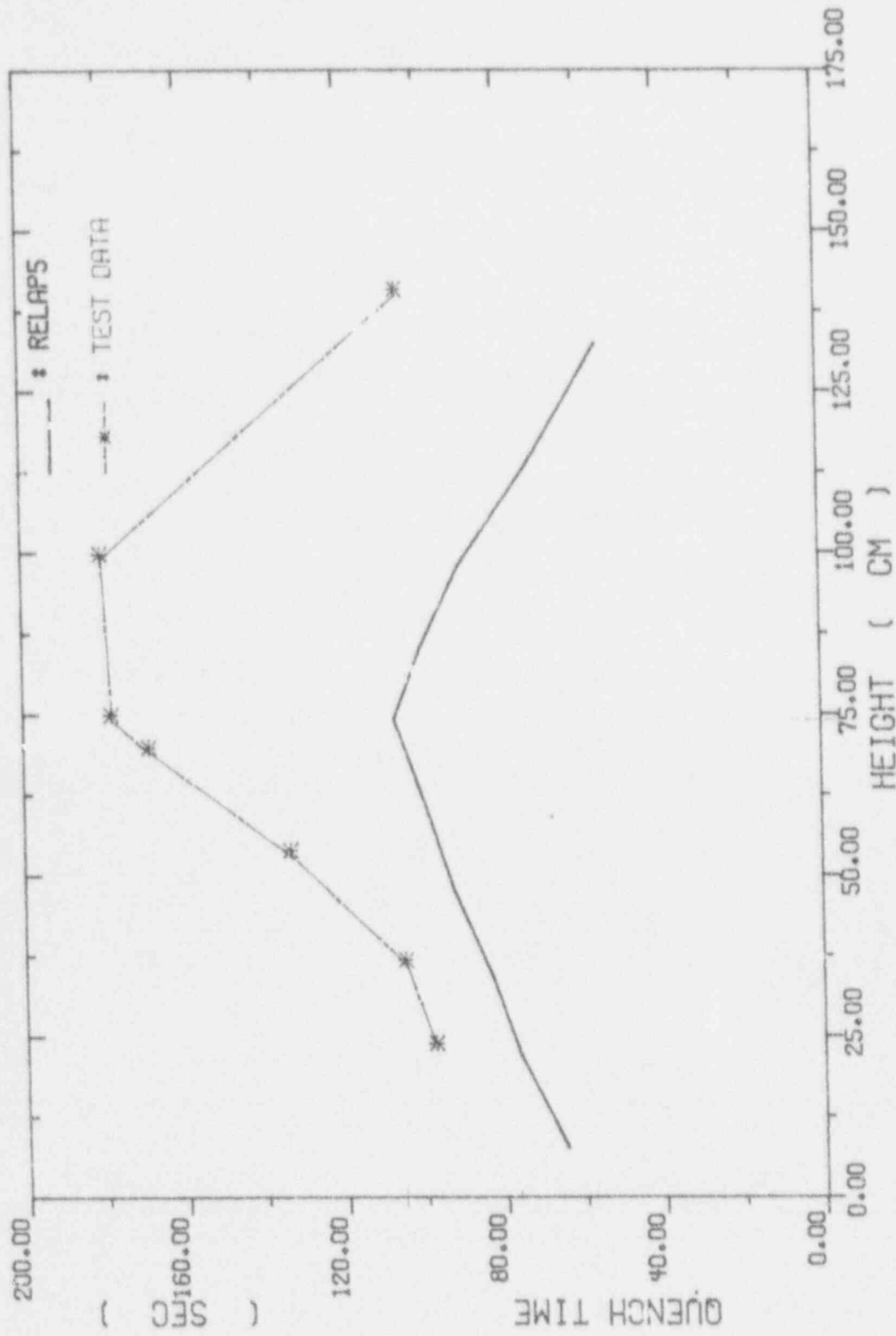


Fig. 4-39. High Power Rod Quench Time versus Elevation

Table 4-1 Sequence of Events

<u>Event</u>	<u>Time (s)</u>	
	<u>Measured</u>	<u>RELAP5</u>
Blowdown initiated	0.0	0.0
High pressure injection started	0.0	0.0
Core power decay transient started	1.27	1.27
Fuel hot spot temperature excursion began	2.94	3.33
Pressurizer emptied	7.5	12.5
Accumulator injection started	18.5	18.5
PCT reached	20.5	41.0
Downcomer penetration	42.0	*
Lower plenum water level began to increase	60.0	32.5
Lower plenum filled up	71.0	52.0
Downcomer filled up	73.0	58.0
Accumulator injection stopped	90.0	90
Fuel hot spot rewetted	165.0	100

\* Fail to simulate

performed. Each different modeling or option is isolated and results are compared to what were obtained from the base modeling described in the previous section.

#### 4.2.1 Pressurizer Modeling

In the base model pressurizer was represented by 13 volumes, while in this study noding was reduced to 5. Pressurizer surge flow and pressure responses during blowdown period from both models are compared and shown in Figures 4-40 and 4-41. It can be seen that the slope change of surge flow corresponding to the pressurizer empty was better simulated in the base model, and two-slope pressure response resulted from pressurizer empty was also more obvious in the base calculation.

#### 4.2.2 Radial Connections Between Core Average and Hot Channels

As depicted in the previous section, radial connections between core average and hot channels were modelled in the base case using cross-flow junctions. In this study, such radial links are disconnected. The resulting peak cladding temperatures of both low and high power rods along the fuel elevations are shown in Figures 4-42 and 4-43 respectively. For the low power rods, the peak temperatures along the fuel were almost identical in both cases. However, for the high power rods the peak temperatures located on the bottom and top sections of the fuel were a little different. Such discrepancies actually were caused by different cladding temperature responses on both sections.

The cladding temperature responses on both end sections are shown in Figures 4-44 and 4-45 correspondingly. As revealed from the comparisons, it can be found that in both sections, the cladding would not experience dryout in the calculation without radial connections, while in the base calculation the fuel rods do experience dryout and temperature excursions resulted consequently.

The resulting fuel quench time along the fuel of both high and low power rods from both calculations are shown in Figures 4-46 and 4-47. For the high power rods, other than the difference in the bottom section which did not experience dryout in sensitivity calculation, the quench time of lower part of fuel in the calculation without radial connection was all postponed by about 6-10 seconds. While for the low power rods, except the central section, the quench time was postponed a little in the calculation without radial connections.

The core inlet flow rates and collapsed water levels from both calculations are also compared, as shown in Figures 4-48 and 4-49 respectively. It can be observed that there were no noticeable differences for these two parameters. In addition, the CPU time used in the two calculations was also compared as shown in Figure 4-50. The costs of the two calculations were quite close.

#### 4.2.3 The Maximum Number of Heat Slab Axial Interval for 2-D Reflood Calculation

In the base modeling the heat slab axial maximum interval was set to 8. To investigate the effect of this number, it was timed and divided by a factor of 4. The resulting peak cladding temperatures along the fuel rod elevations for both high and low power rods are shown in Figures 4-51 and 4-52 respectively. It can be observed that there is no noticeable difference for both high and low power rods. The resulting quench time on each different elevation of both high and low power rods is also shown in Figures 4-53 and 4-54. It can be seen that the effect of the maximum axial number on the reflood calculation was not obvious. Even though, there is an interesting tendency revealed from the results implying that the larger the maximum number, the later the rewetting that may occur. The difference probably was resulted from the rewetting rate featured in Semiscale test facility. As revealed from the test results, the rewetting rate was about 1.8 cm/sec. In addition, the resulting cladding temperature histories of the highest power sections of both high and lower power rods are also put together for comparison and shown in Figures 4-55 and 4-56. Both trends and magnitudes from those different modelings were quite matched. Again, it can be said that the effect of the maximum number on the integral cladding temperature response was obscure. Finally, the CPU time used in three cases is compared in Figure 4-57. It can be seen that once the reflood calculation began, the difference appeared. However, the difference was not noticeable.



#### 4.2.4 Number of Axial Hydraulic Volumes Representing the Core

In this study, the axial number of hydraulic volumes representing the core was changed from the base model numbered 11 to 5 and 22. Several important parameters associated with the hot channel were compared. The resulting peak cladding temperatures versus the hot fuel elevations are shown in Figure 4-58. It can be found that results from three modelings were quite matched except a dip in the calculation with 22 axial volumes representing the core. To illustrate such difference, the cladding temperature responses at this location are compared in Figure 4-59. It can be seen that although in all cases the fuel has experienced dryout at this location, dryout time from the modeling having 22 volumes was a little postponed and the resulted magnitude of temperature excursion was smaller.

The quench time versus fuel elevations is also compared in Figure 4-60. It can be seen that other than at ends of fuel rods, there existed a tendency showing that fine noding of the core may result in a later quench. The temperature responses of the highest power section from three modeling are compared too, as shown in Figure 4-61. The noding difference seemed to have no effect on the integral cladding temperature response on the hot spot.

Comparison of core collapsed water levels from three modelings are shown in Figure 4-62. Also, no noticeable difference was noted. Nevertheless, the CPU time cost in the



calculation of 22 axial nodes was much more than the other two did, as shown in Figure 4-63.

#### 4.2.5 Cross-Flow Junctions on Reactor Vessel Entrances

In the base calculation the entrances of four legs entering the reactor vessel were modelled with normal junctions. In this study, those normal junctions were replaced by four cross-flow junctions to investigate the effect of momentum flux in loops. Resulting break flow rates are shown in Figures 4-64 and 4-65 and compared to what was obtained from the base calculations. It can be seen that it had almost no effect on break flow rates especially for the break flow near the pump side. As for downcomer and lower plenum collapsed water levels, shown in Figures 4-66 and 4-67, it can be seen that trends were quite matched. However, the associated filled-up time was a little delayed in the calculation with cross-flow junctions. As a result, the core water level ascending in the sensitivity calculation was a little postponed too, as shown in Figure 4-68. The quench time of high power rods versus fuel elevations is also compared and shown in Figure 4-69. It can be seen that other than on the ends of the fuel, the fuel quench time was a little put off in the calculation with cross-flow junctions. This postponement basically was caused by the associated delayed ascending of core water level depicted above. Other than the quench time, the highest cladding temperature along the fuel elevation is also compared and results are shown in Figure 4-70.

It can be found that both curves were almost identical. To investigate the effect on the integral cladding temperature responses, the cladding temperatures of the highest power section versus time are shown in Figure 4-71. As revealed, both trend and magnitude were quite matched except a little delay of the quench in the sensitivity calculation which already has been described. Finally, the costs of CPU time for both calculations are also compared and shown in Figure 4-72. It can be observed that the calculation with cross-flow junction modeling used more CPU time than base calculation by a factor about 1.15.

#### 4.2.6 Reflood Calculation

In the base modeling, reflood calculation is actuated when the core is nearly empty. As addressed in Reference 2, a two-dimensional conduction scheme and different heat transfer correlations known to apply for the reflood process are employed. In this study, normal reflood calculation is intentionally defeated to investigate associated effects. Resulting high power rod hot spot cladding temperature is shown in Figure 4-73 and compared with result from base calculation. It can be observed that after the actuation of reflood calculation in the base case, difference between both calculations appeared and it was enlarged after the fill of the lower plenum. Such difference basically was caused by the effect of axial conduction along the fuel and different heat transfer package used. To further identify which one plays the key role in making this difference, a reflood unit

consisting of 11 sections in the base modeling to represent fuel rods was changed to 11 reflood unit in series consisting of 1 section in each. The result is such that the two-dimensional conduction effect can almost be suppressed in this alter modeling while still using the same reflood heat transfer package. Resulting temperature is shown in Figure 4-74 and compared to the result from base modeling. From comparison, it can be deduced that the effect of two-dimensional conduction was rather small and the difference shown in Figure 4-73 was mainly caused by the usage of different heat transfer package when defeating of normal reflood calculation. The comparison of CPU time used is shown in Figure 4-75. It is clear that the cost of CPU time is very close even without reflood calculation.

SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE S-06-3 LARGE LOCA TEST

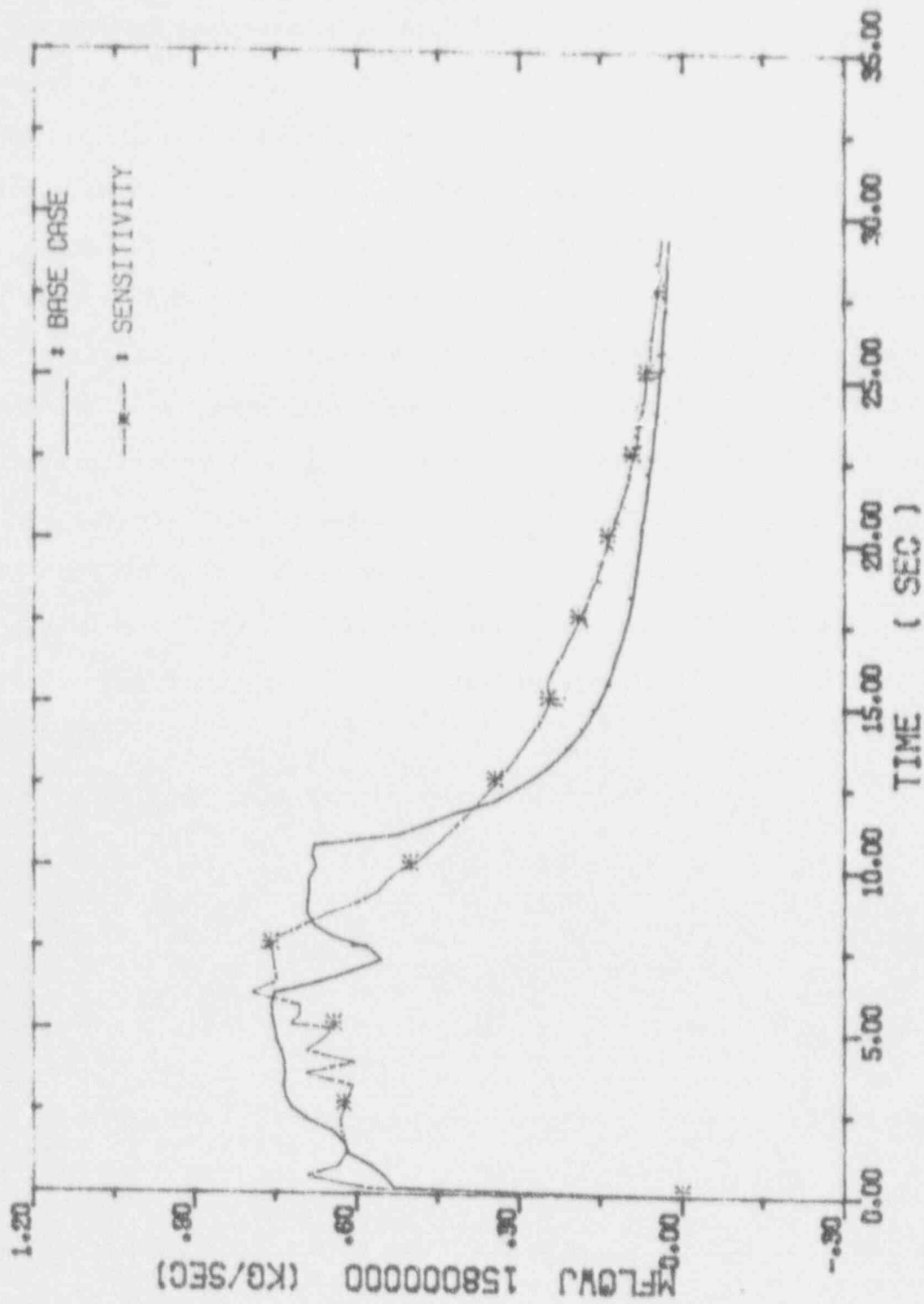


Fig. 4-40. Pressurizer Outsurge Flow Rates

SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE S-06-3 LARGE LOCA TEST

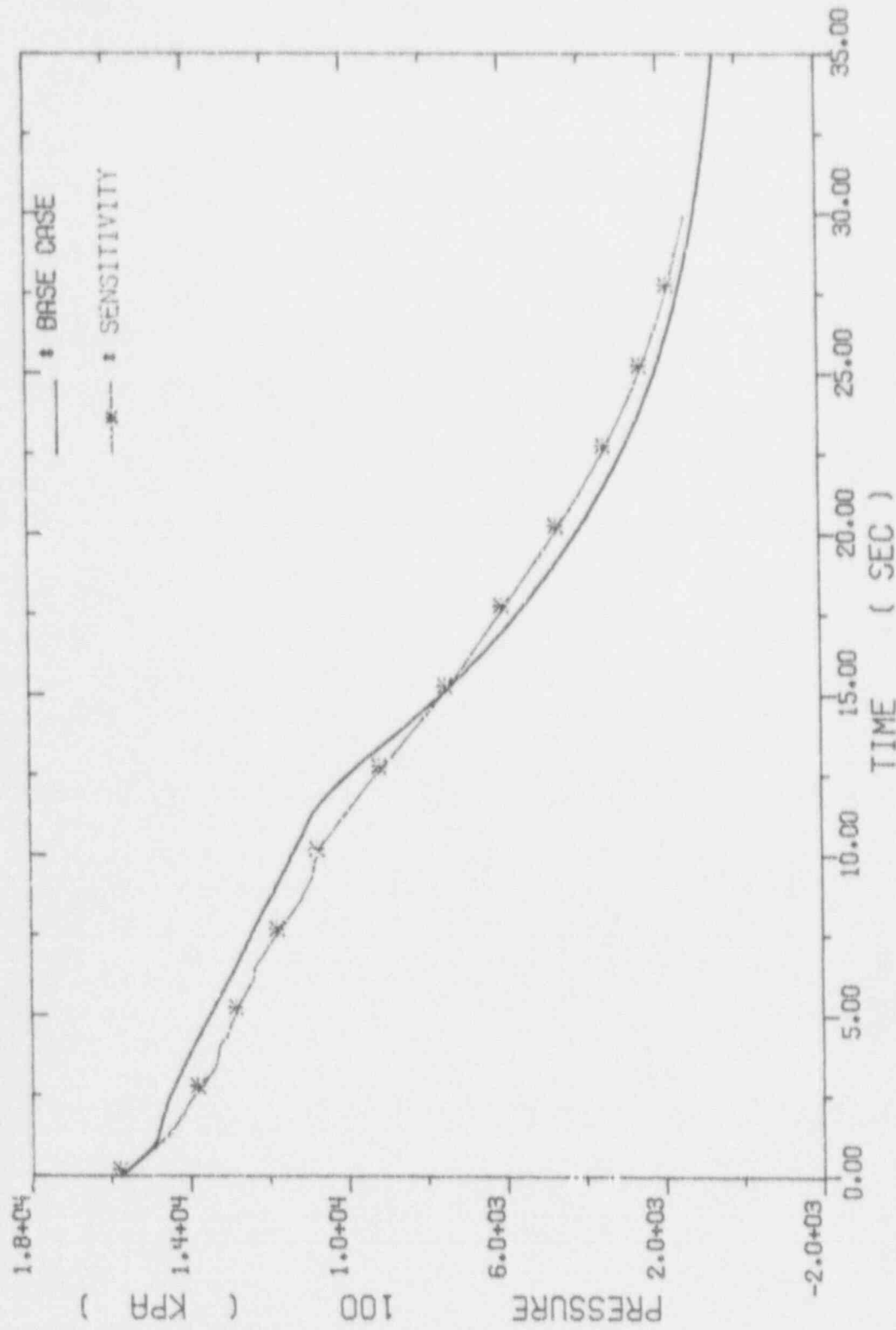


Fig. 4-41. Pressurizer Pressures

REACTOR EXCURSION AND LEAK ANALYSIS PROGRAM ( RELAP5/MOD2/36.04 )

SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE 5-06-3 LARGE LOCA TEST

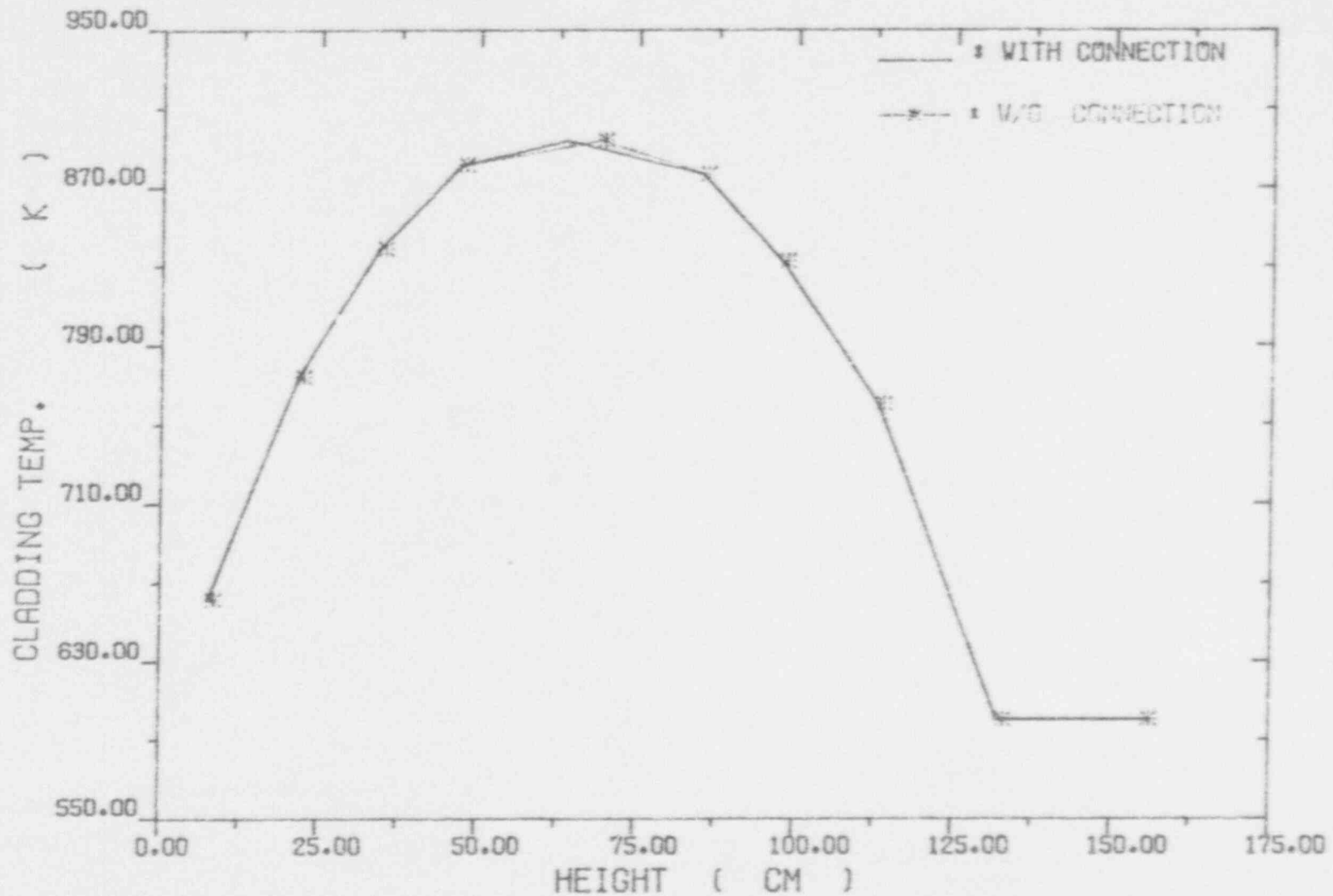


Fig. 4-42. Low Power Rod Peak Cladding Temperatures versus Elevation



SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE S-06-3 LARGE LOCA TEST

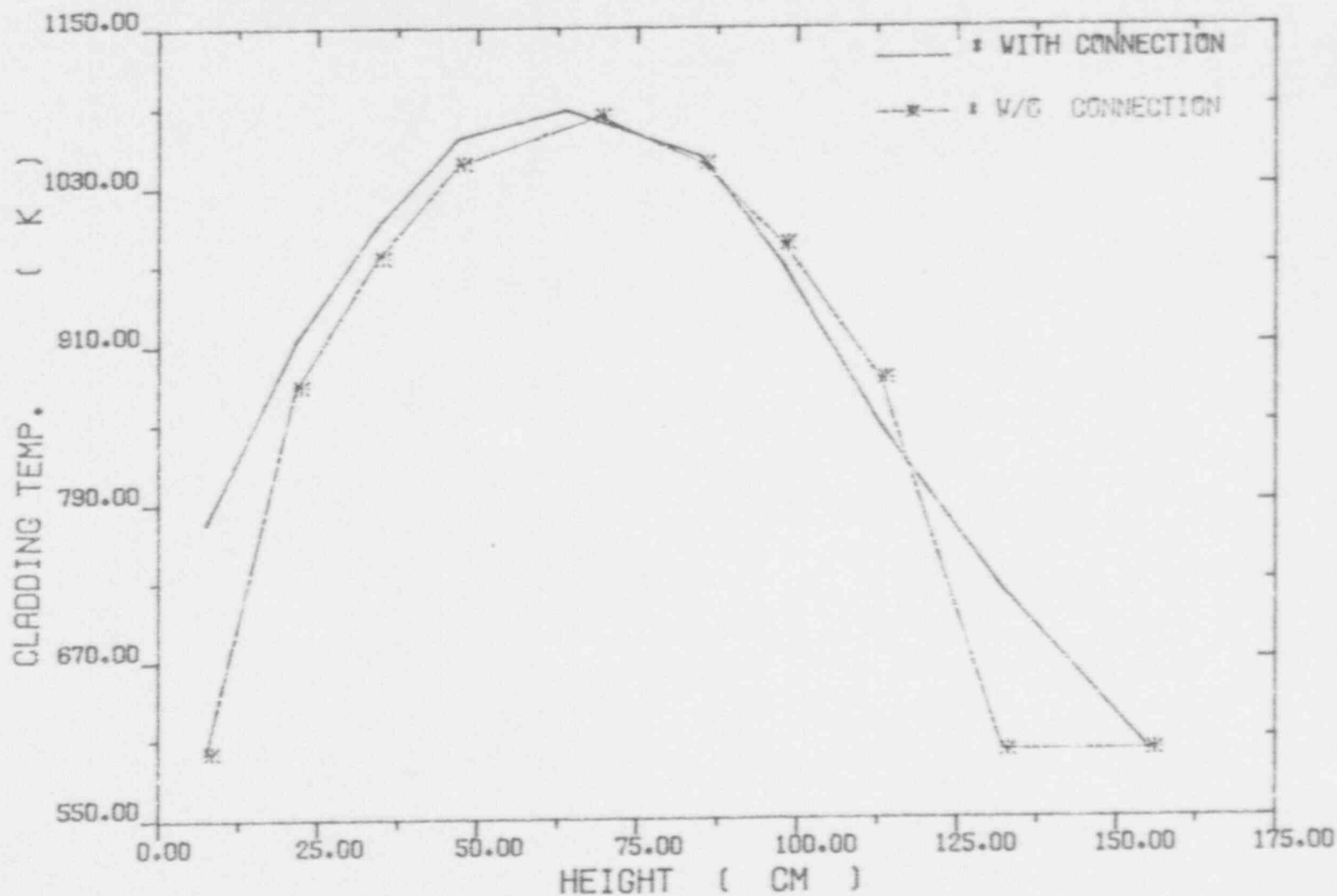


Fig. 4-43. High Power Rod Peak Cladding Temperatures versus Elevation



REACTOR EXCURSION AND LEAK ANALYSIS PROGRAM ( RELAP5/MOD2/36.04 )

SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE S-06-3 LARGE LOCA TEST

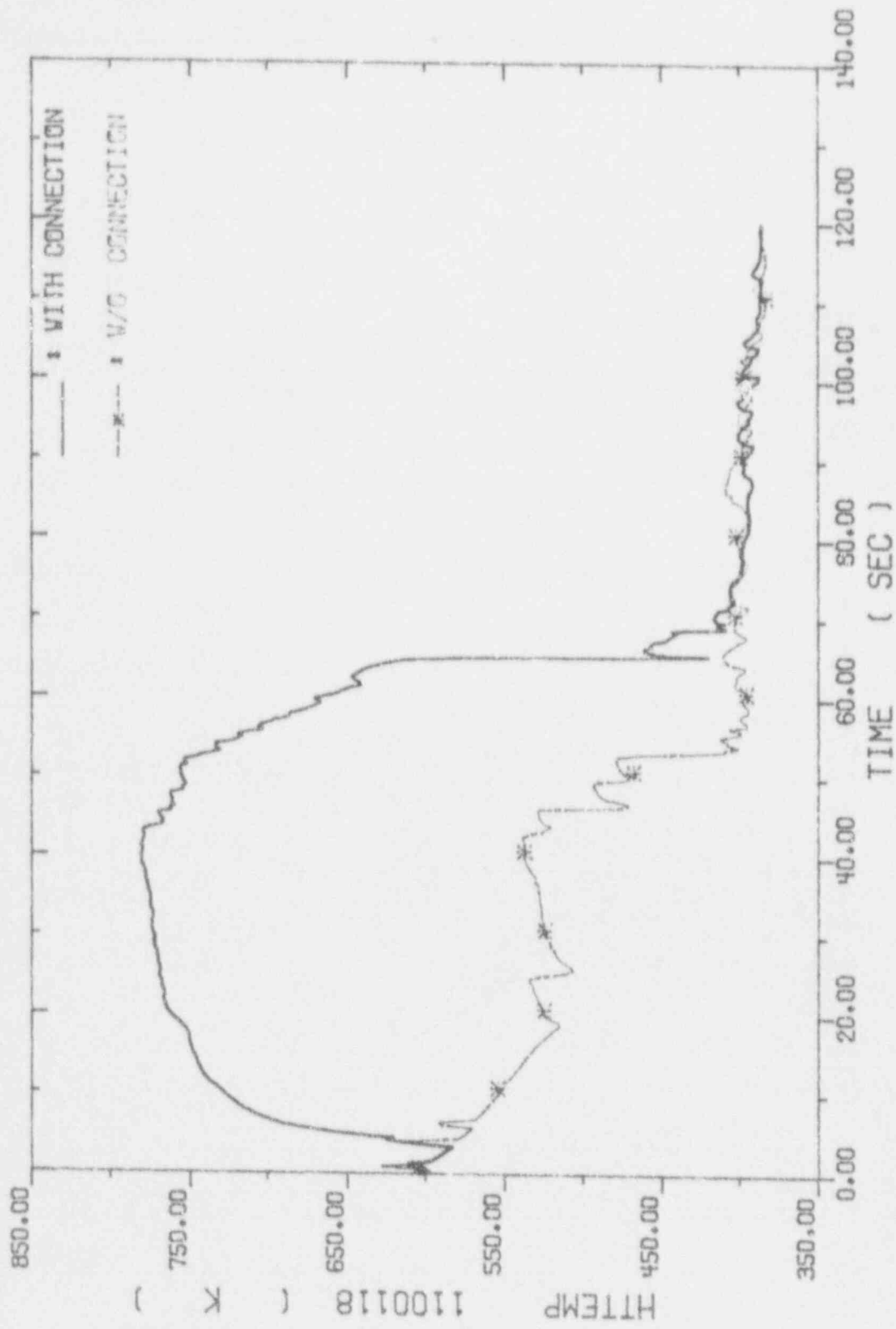


Fig. 4-44. High Power Rod Bottom Section Cladding Temperatures

SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE S-06-3 LARGE LOCA TEST

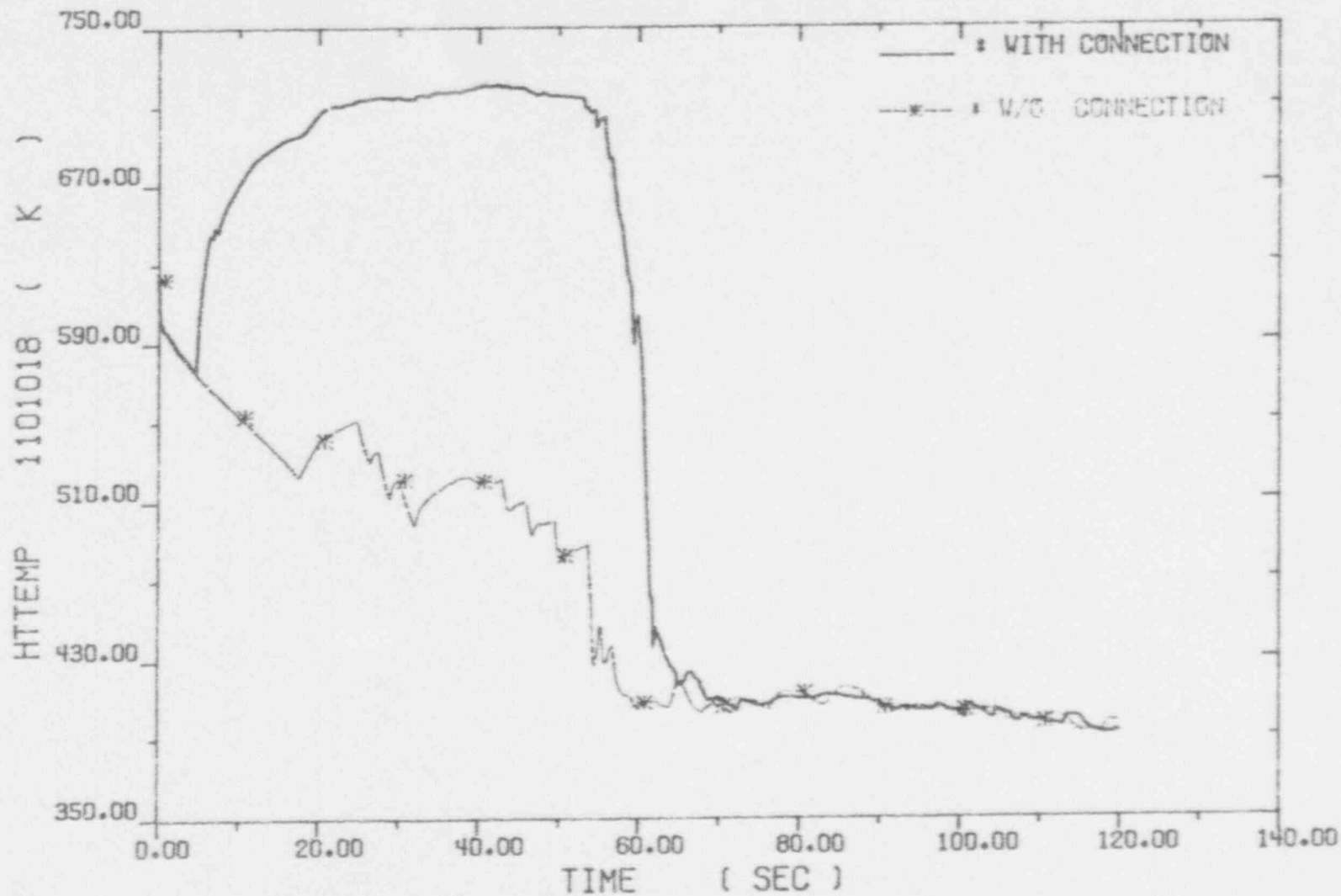


Fig. 4-45. High Power Rod Top Section Cladding Temperatures

SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE S-06-3 LARGE LOCA TEST

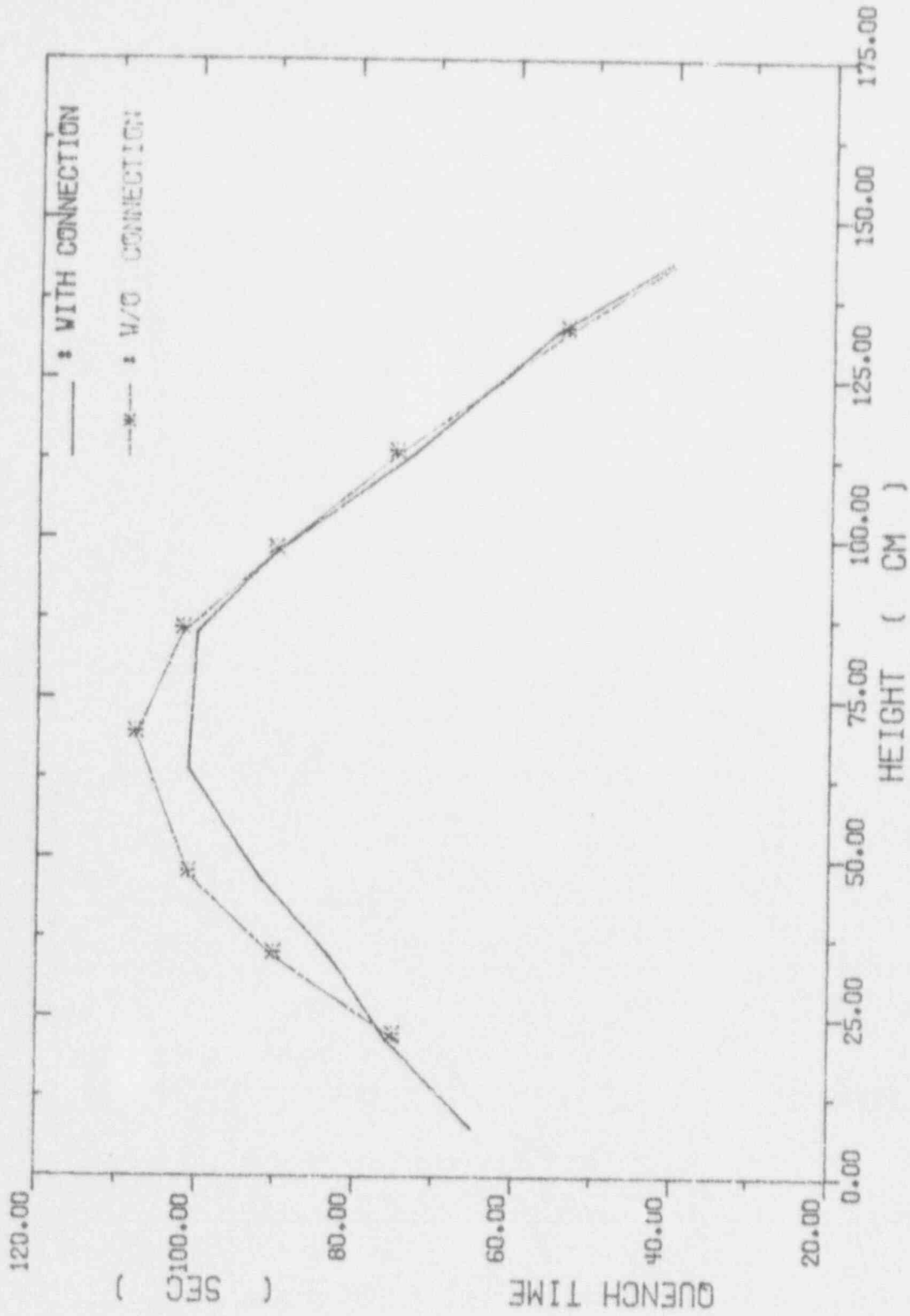


Fig. 4-46. High Power Rod Quench Time versus Elevation

SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE S-06-3 LARGE LOCA TEST

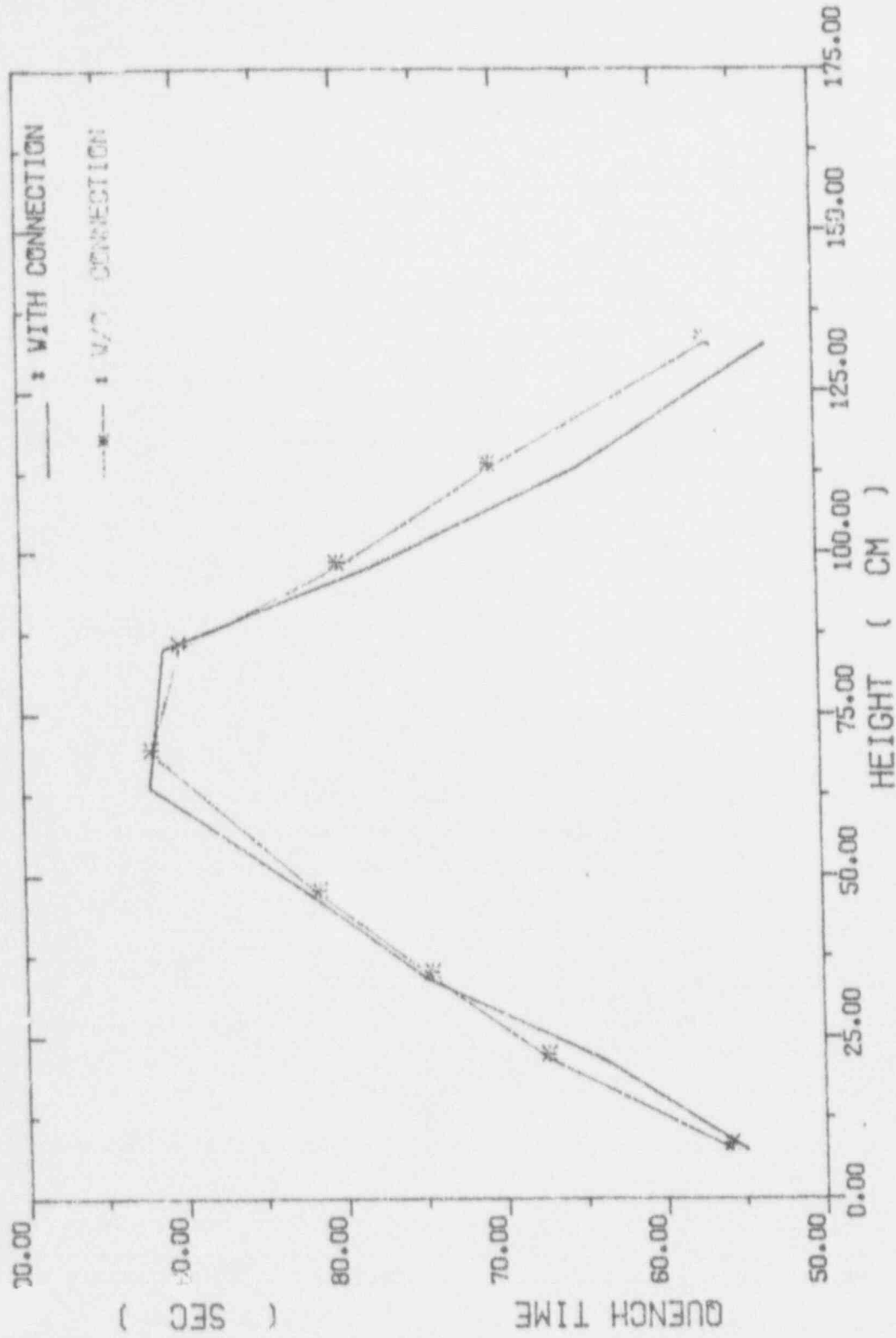


Fig. 4-47. Low Power Rod Quench Time versus Elevation

REACTOR EXCURSION AND LEAK ANALYSIS PROGRAM ( RELAP5/MOD2/36.04 )

SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE S-06-3 LARGE LOCA TEST

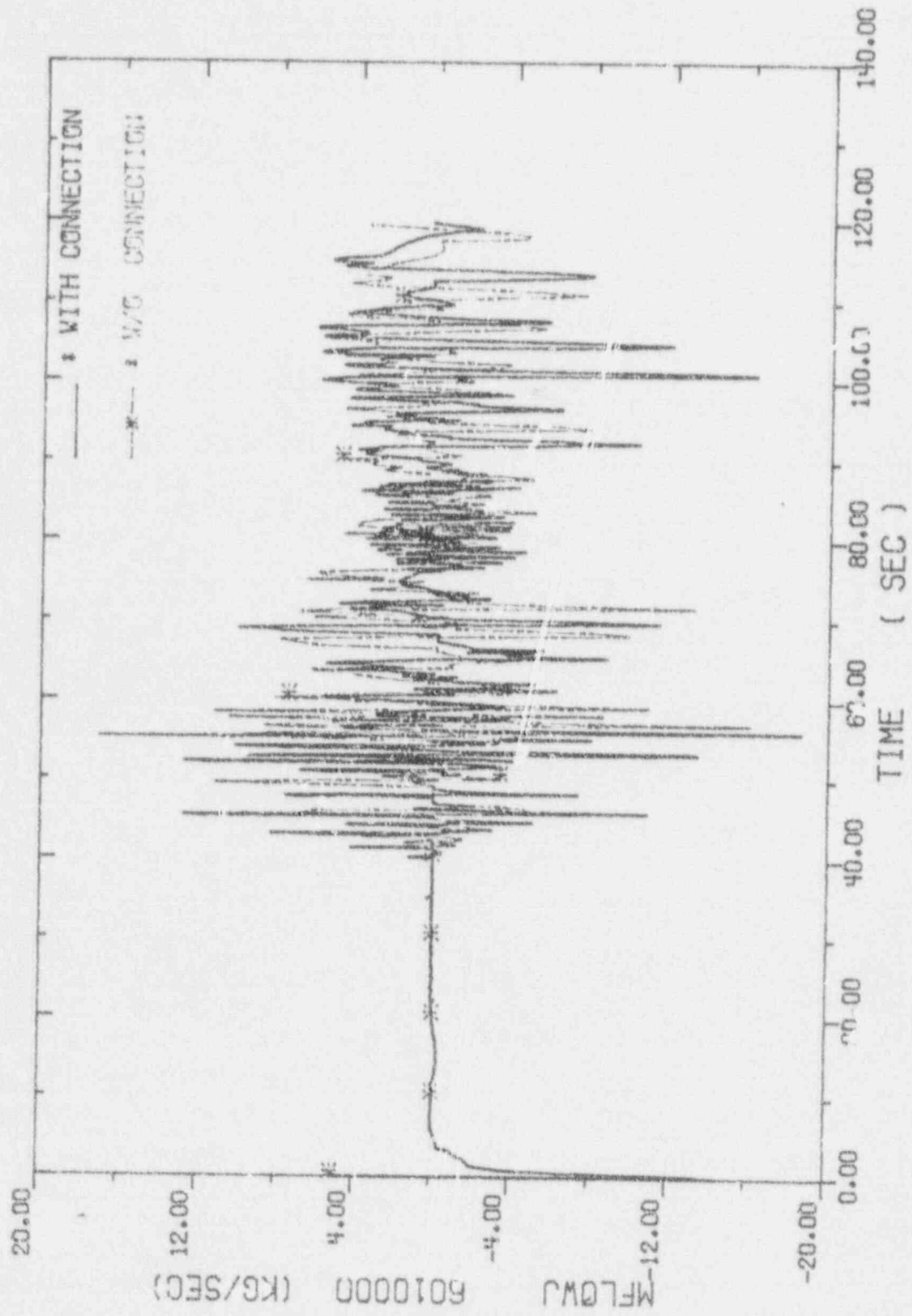


Fig. 4-48. Core Inlet Flow Rates

SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE S-06-3 LARGE LOCA TEST

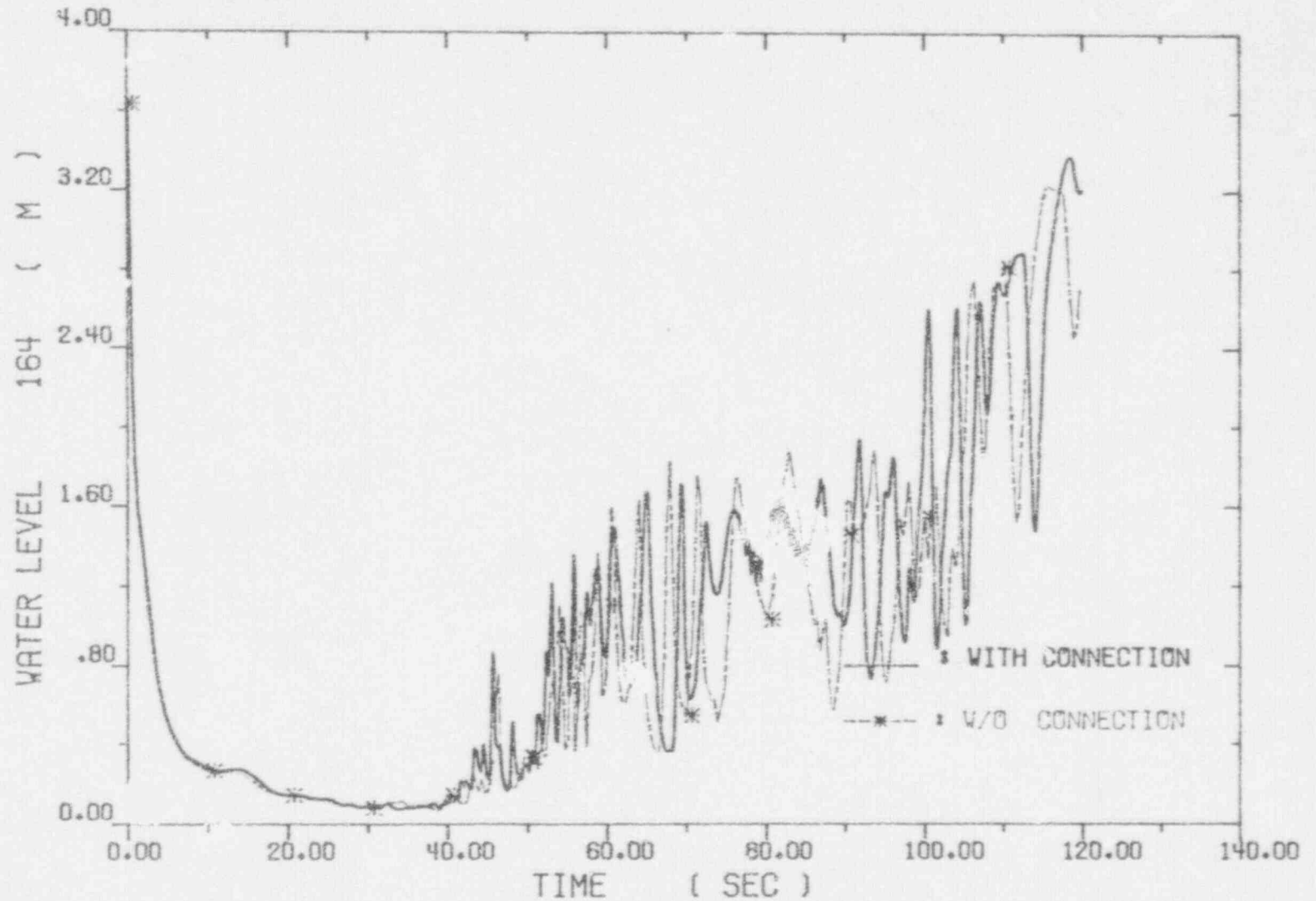


Fig. 4-49. Collapsed Water Levels across the Core



REACTOR EXCURSION AND LEAK ANALYSIS PROGRAM ( RELAP5/MOD2/36.64 )

SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE S-06-3 LARGE LOCA TEST

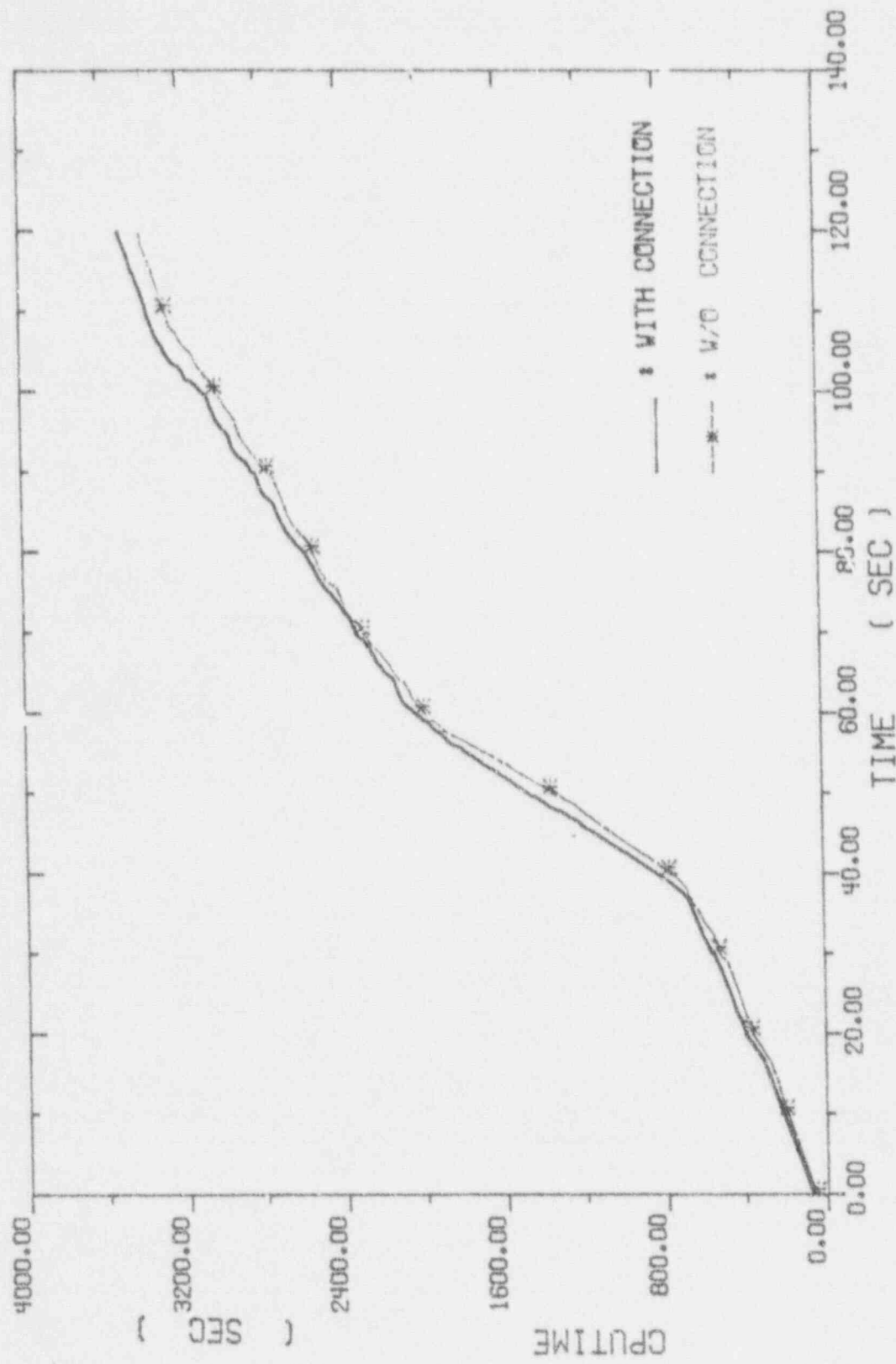


Fig. 4-50. Comparison of CPU Time



SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE S-06-3 LARGE LOCA TEST

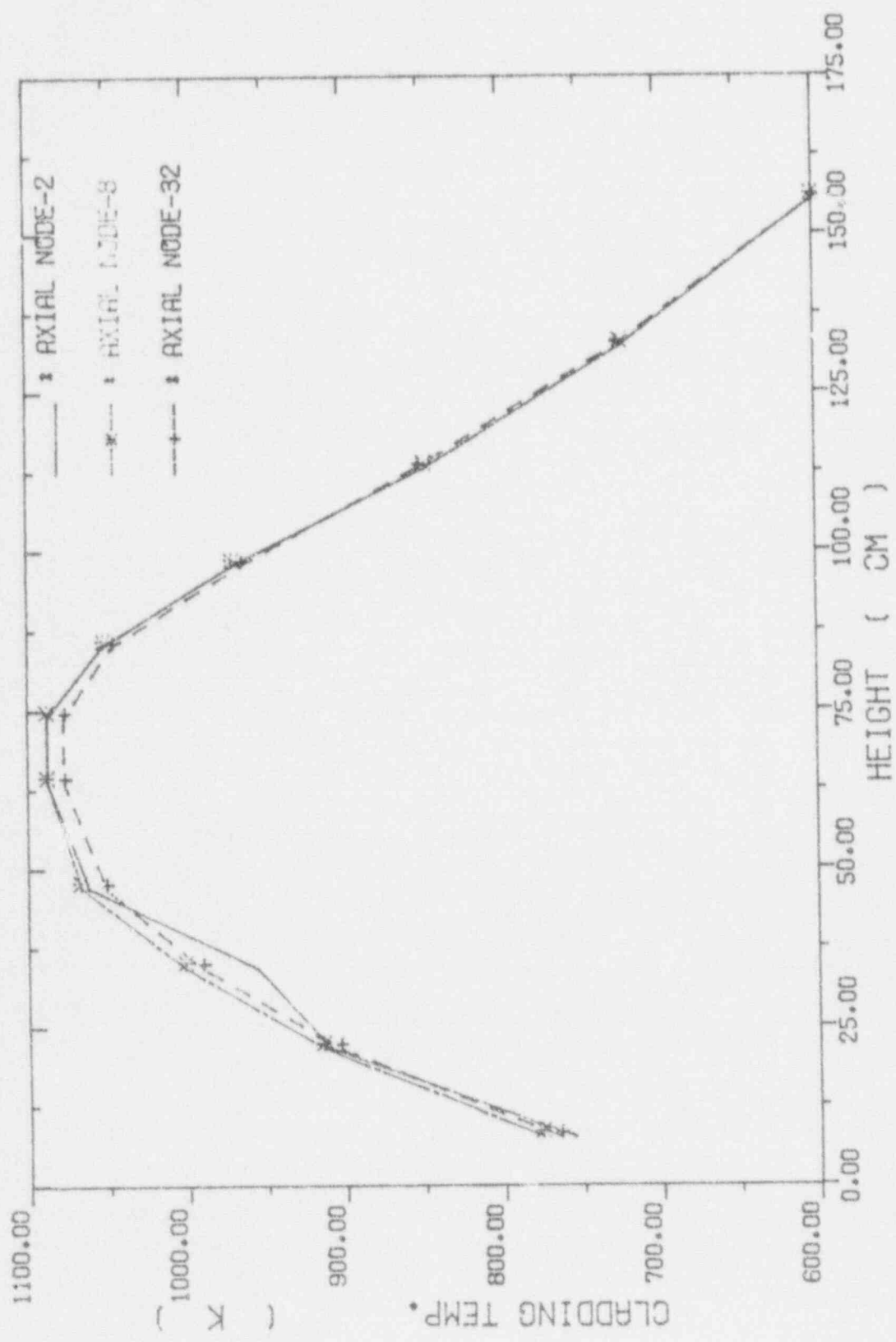


Fig. 4-51. High Power Rod Peak Cladding Temperatures versus Elevation

REACTOR EXCURSION AND LEAK ANALYSIS PROGRAM ( RELAP5/MOD2/36.04 )

SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE S-06-3 LARGE LOCA TEST

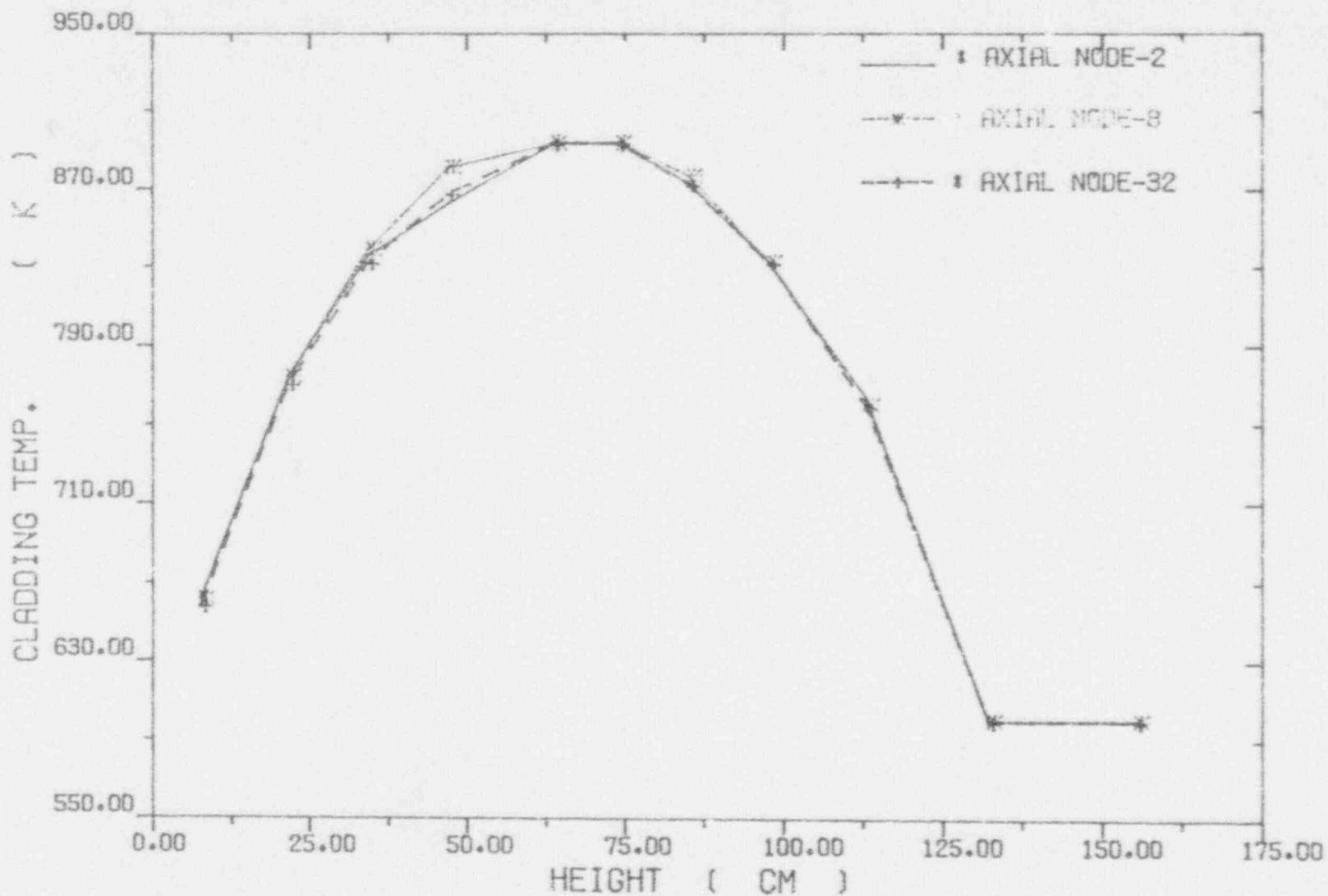


Fig. 4-52. Low Power Rod Peak Cladding Temperatures versus Elevation

SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE S-06-3 LARGE LOCA TEST

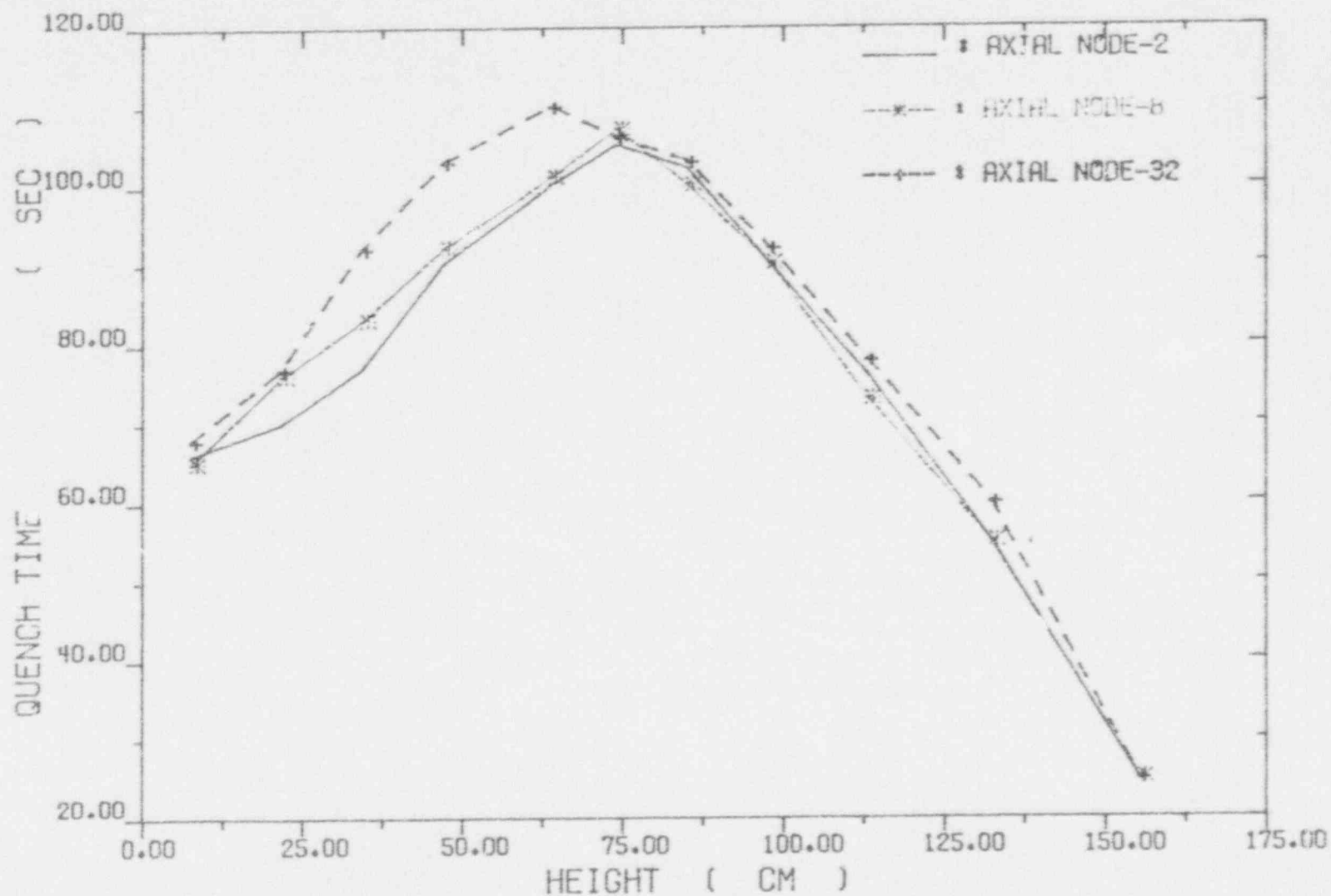


Fig. 4-53. High Power Rod Quench Time versus Elevation

REACTOR EXCURSION AND LEAK ANALYSIS PROGRAM ( RELAP5/MOD2/36.04 )

SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE S-06-3 LARGE LOCA TEST

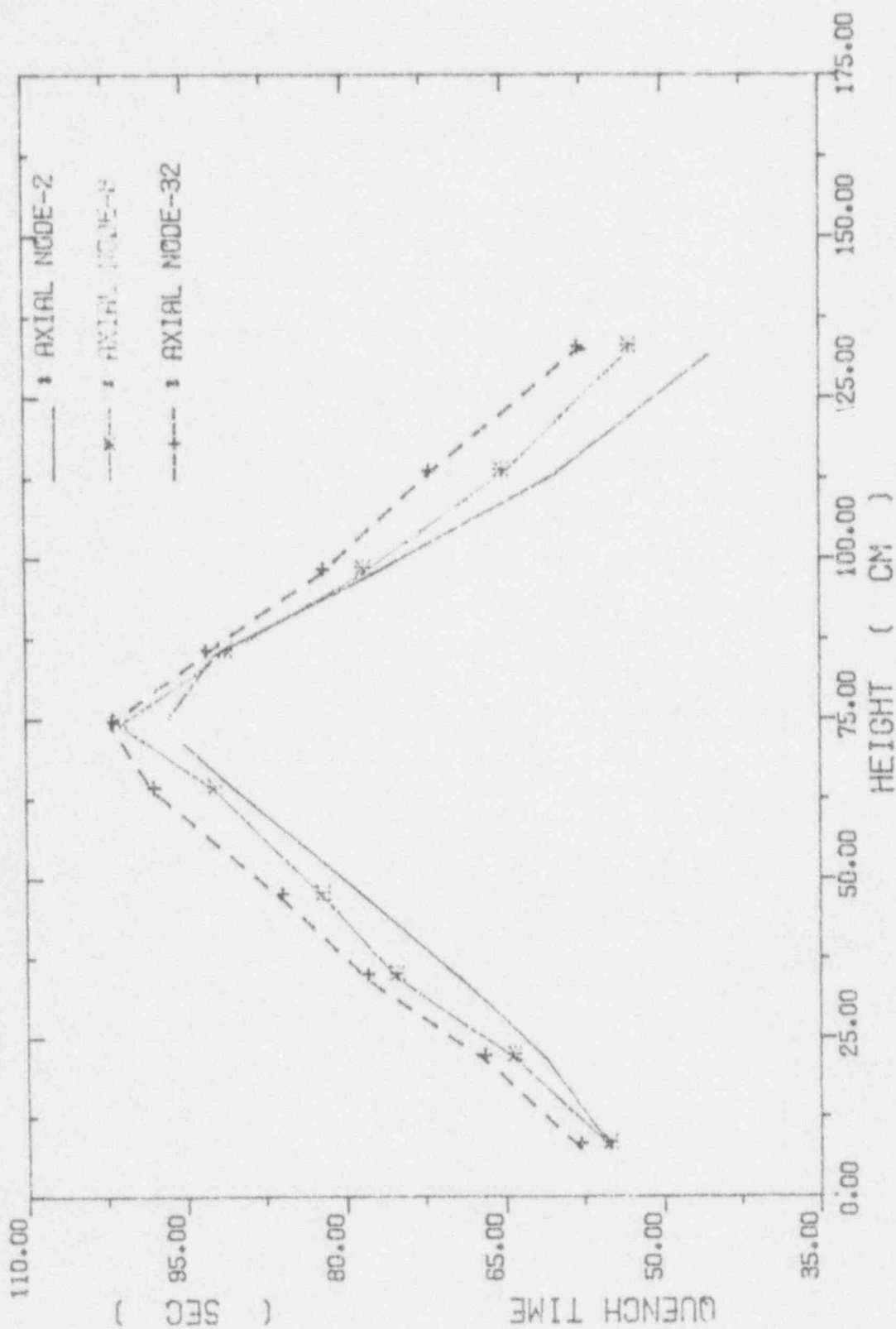


Fig. 4-54. Low Power Rod Quench Time versus Elevation

REACTOR EXPERIMENT NO. 1081. RODS 1100618 AND 1100619. TIME 10:00 AM

TEMPERATURE OF SOLID CLADDING SURFACE (K) VS. TIME (SEC)

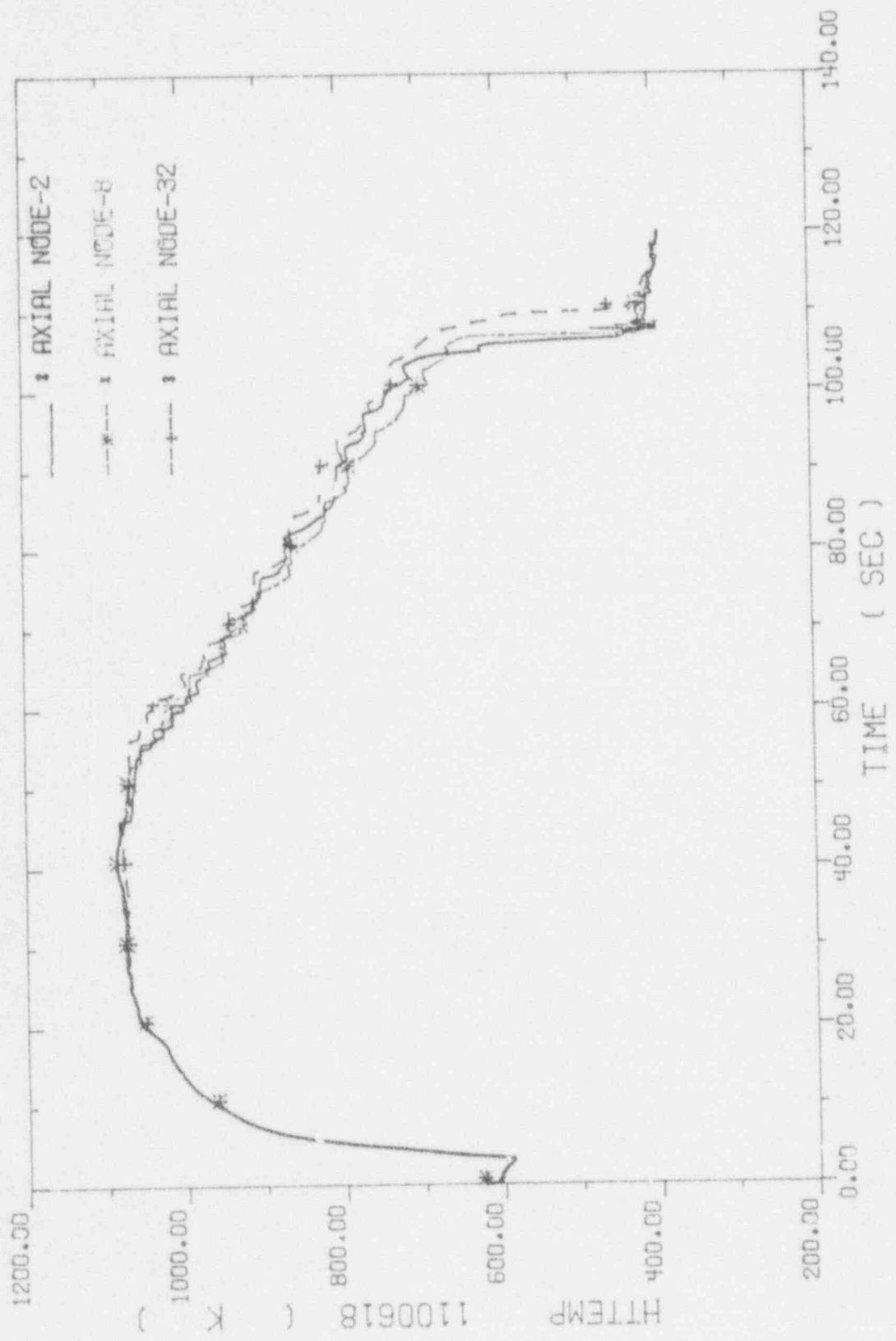


Fig. 4-55. High Power Rod Hot Spot Cladding Temperatures

REACTOR OPERATING AT 100% POWER FOR 140 SECONDS

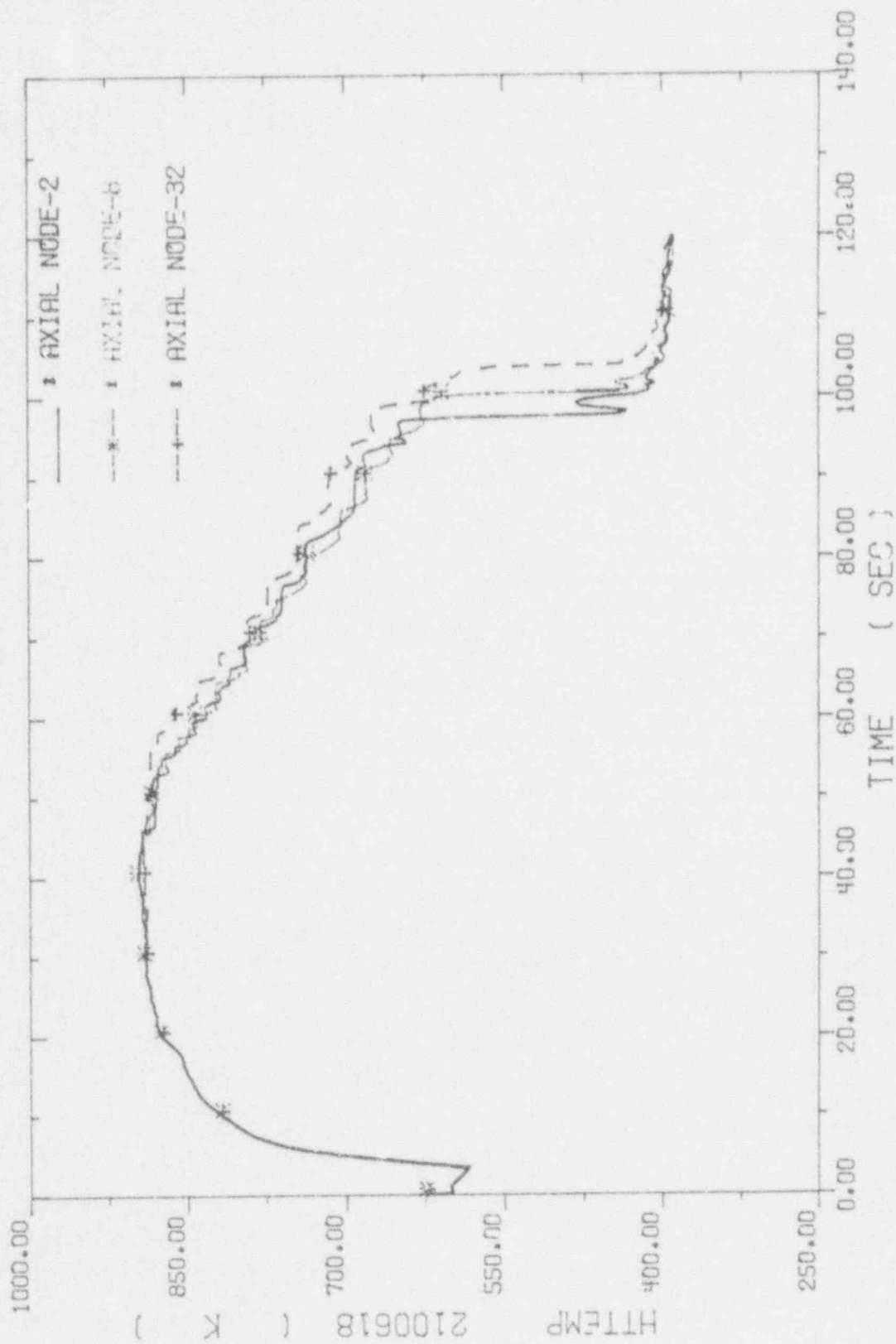


Fig. 4-56. Low Power Rod Hot Spot Cladding Temperatures

REACTOR EXCURSION AND LEAK ANALYSIS PROGRAM ( RELAPS/MOD2/36.04 )

SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE S-06-3 LARGE LOCA TEST

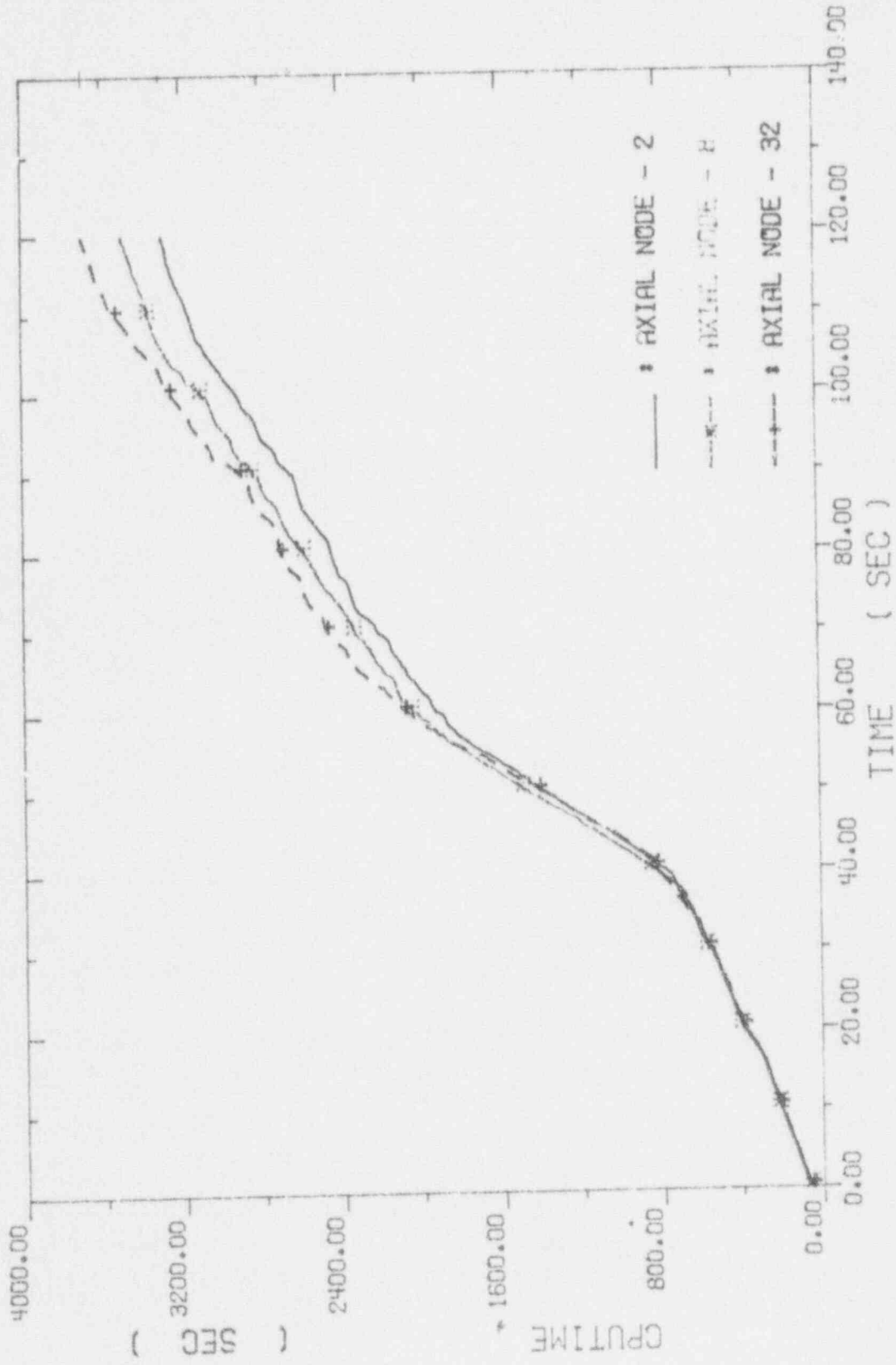


Fig. 4-57. Comparison of CPU Time



REACTOR EXCURSION AND LEAK ANALYSIS PROGRAM ( RELAP5/MOD2/36.04 )

SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE S-06-3 LARGE LOCA TEST

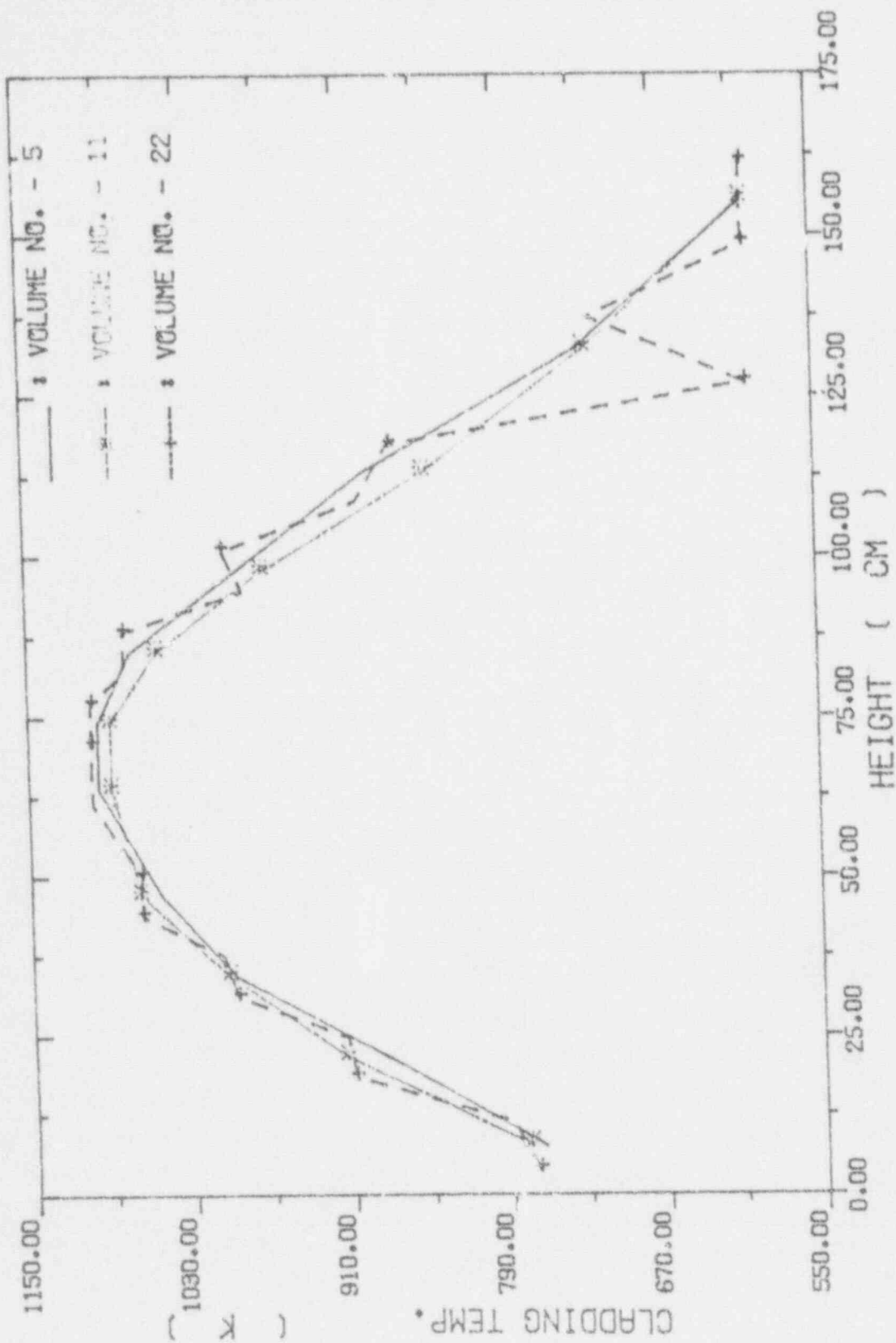


Fig. 4-58. High Power Rod Peak Cladding Temperatures versus Elevation

REACTOR EXCURSION AND LEAK ANALYSIS PROGRAM ( RELAP5/MOD2/36.04 )

SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE S-06-3 LARGE LOCA TEST

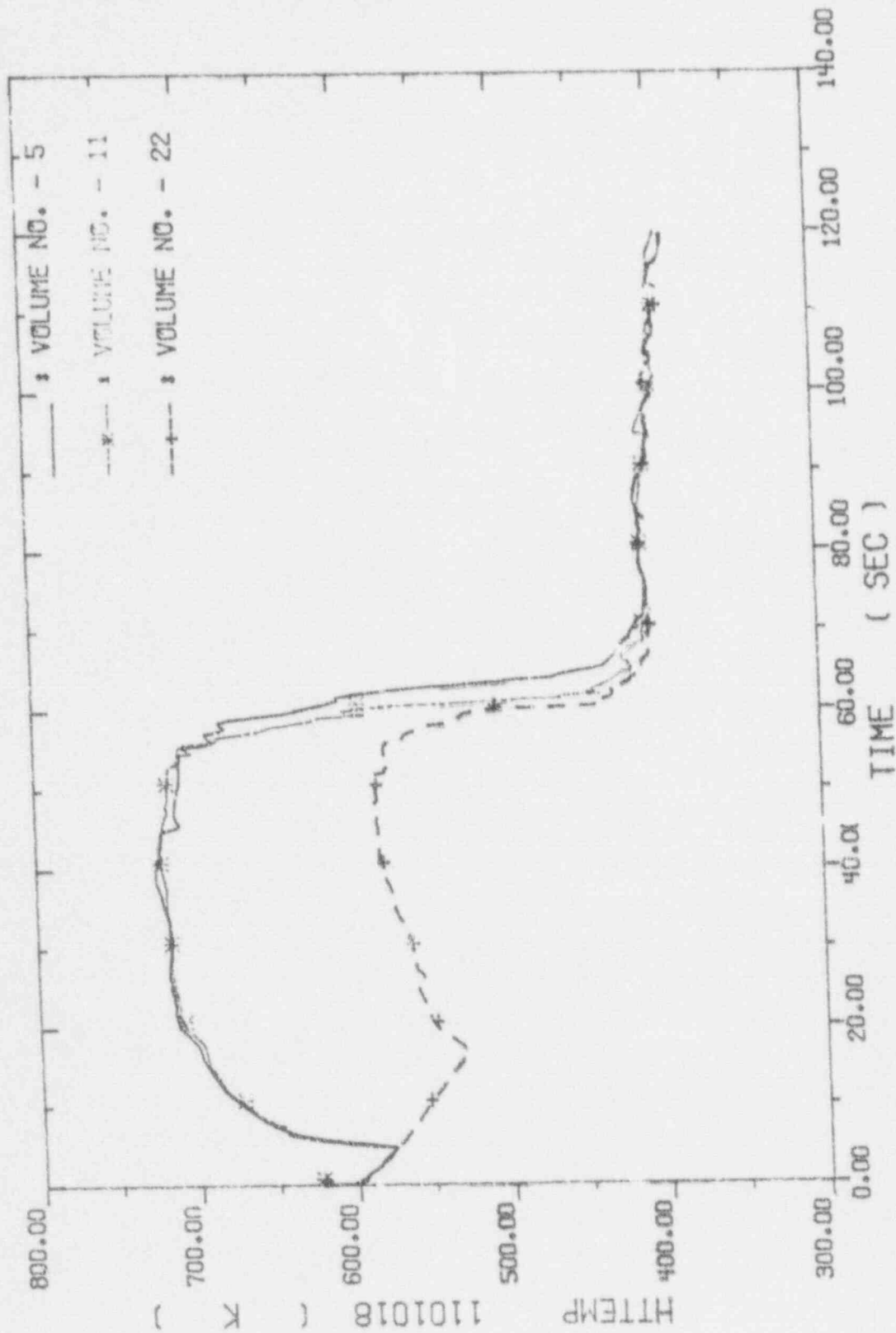


Fig. 4-59. High power Rod Top Section Cladding Temperatures

REACTOR EXCURSION AND LEAK ANALYSIS PROGRAM ( RELAP5/MOD2/36.04 )

SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE S-06-3 LARGE LOCA TEST

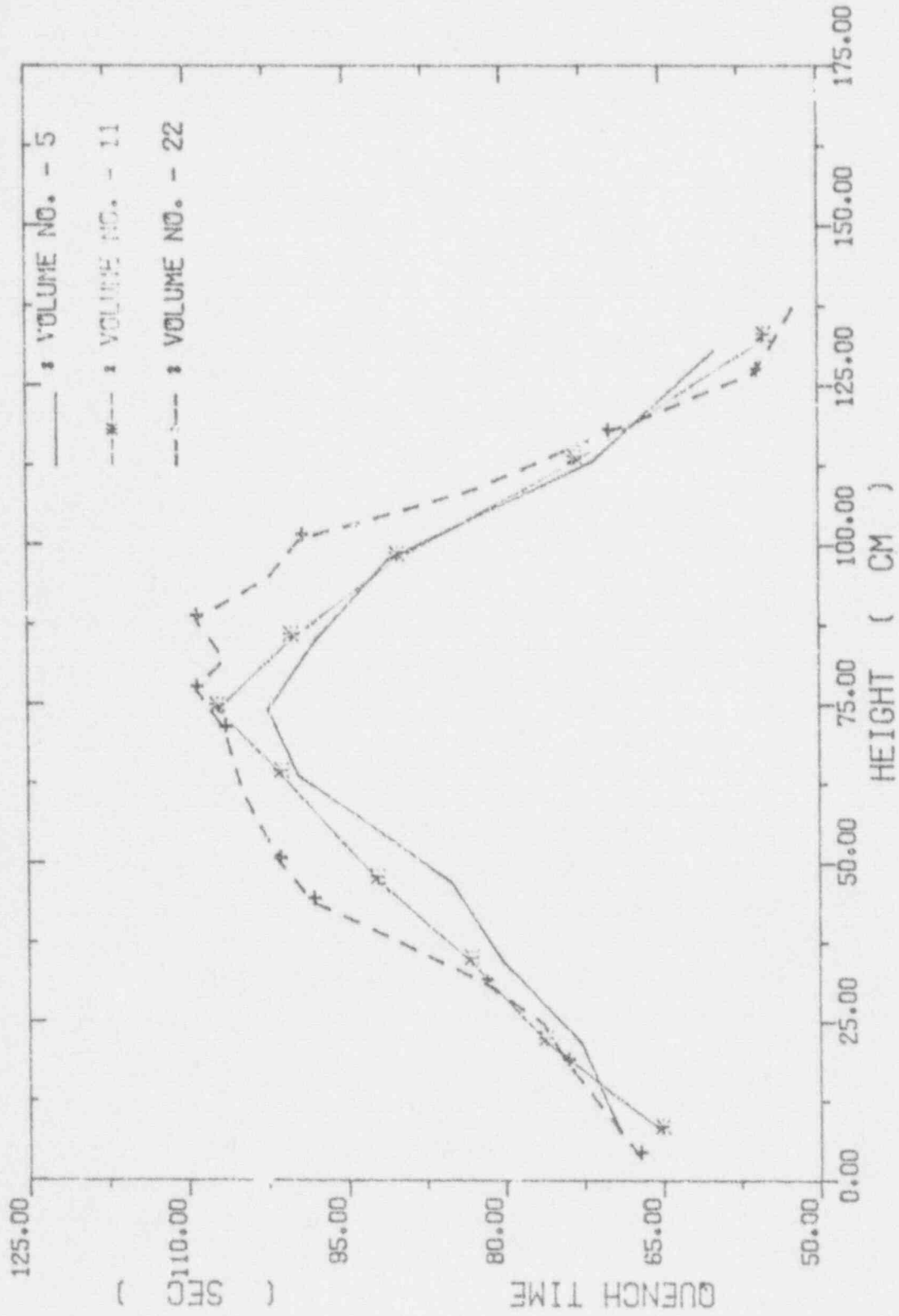


Fig. 4-60. High Power Rod Quench Time versus Elevation

SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE S-06-3 LARGE LOCA TEST

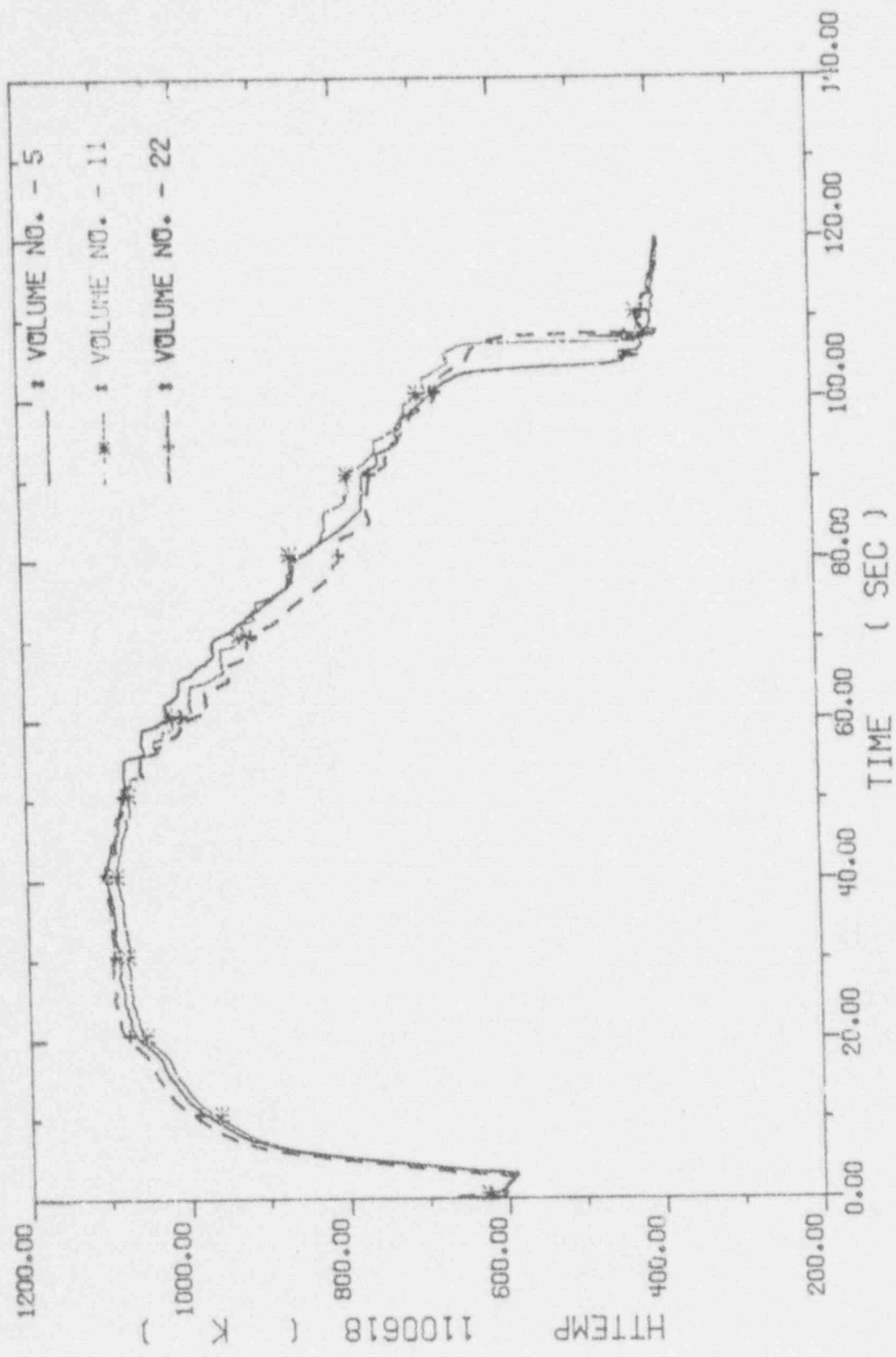


Fig. 4-61. High Power Rod Cladding Temperatures

REACTOR EXCURSION AND LEAK ANALYSIS PROGRAM ( RELAP5/MOD2/36.04 )

SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE S-06-3 LARGE LOCA TEST

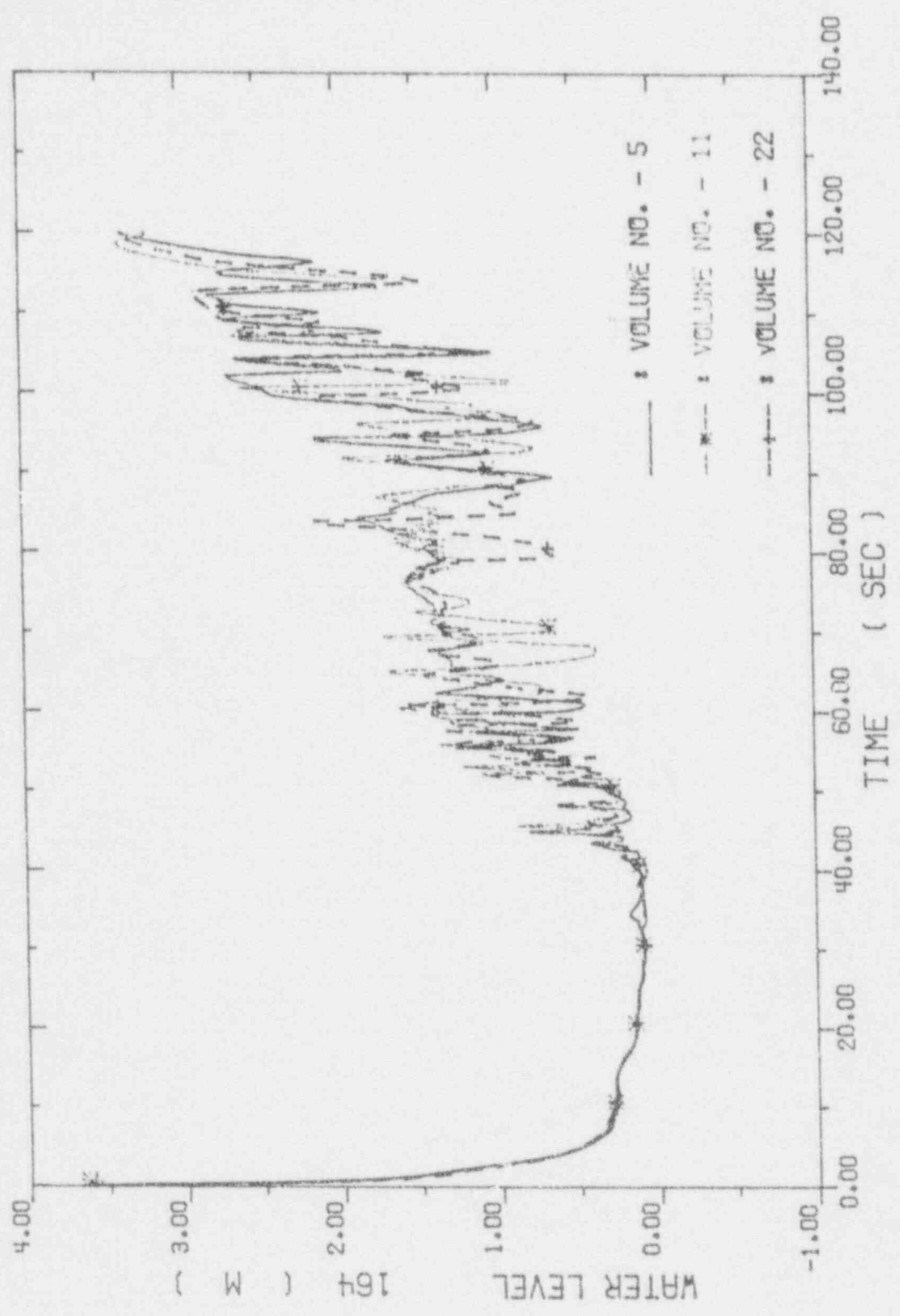


Fig. 4-62. Collapsed Water Levels across The Core



REACTOR EXCURSION AND LEAK ANALYSIS PROGRAM ( RELAP5/MOD2/36.04 )  
 SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE S-06-3 LARGE LOCA TEST

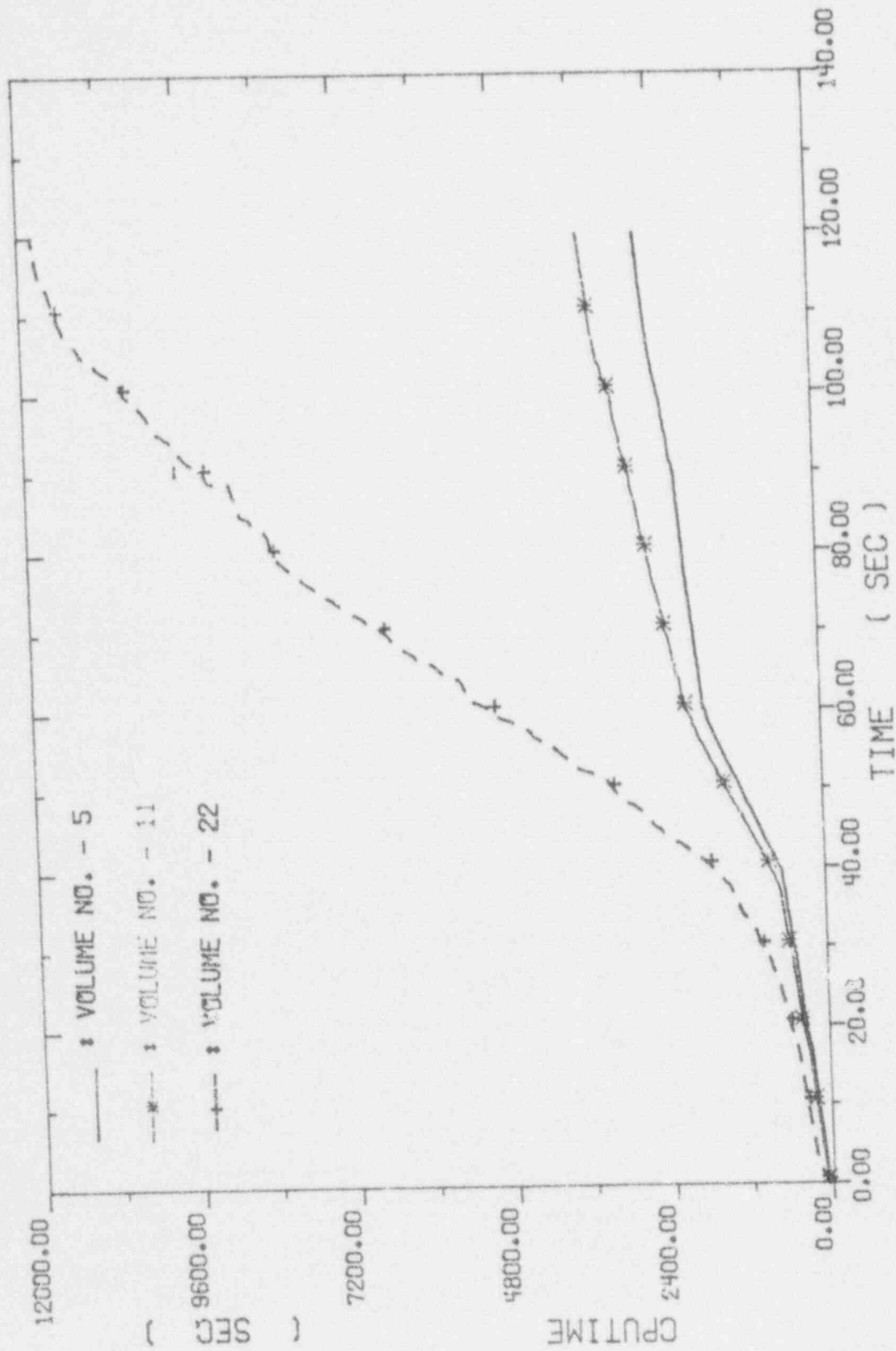


Fig. 4-63. Comparison of CPU Time

REACTOR EXCURSION AND LEAK ANALYSIS PROGRAM ( RELAP5/MOD2/36.04 )

SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE S-06-3 LARGE LOCA TEST

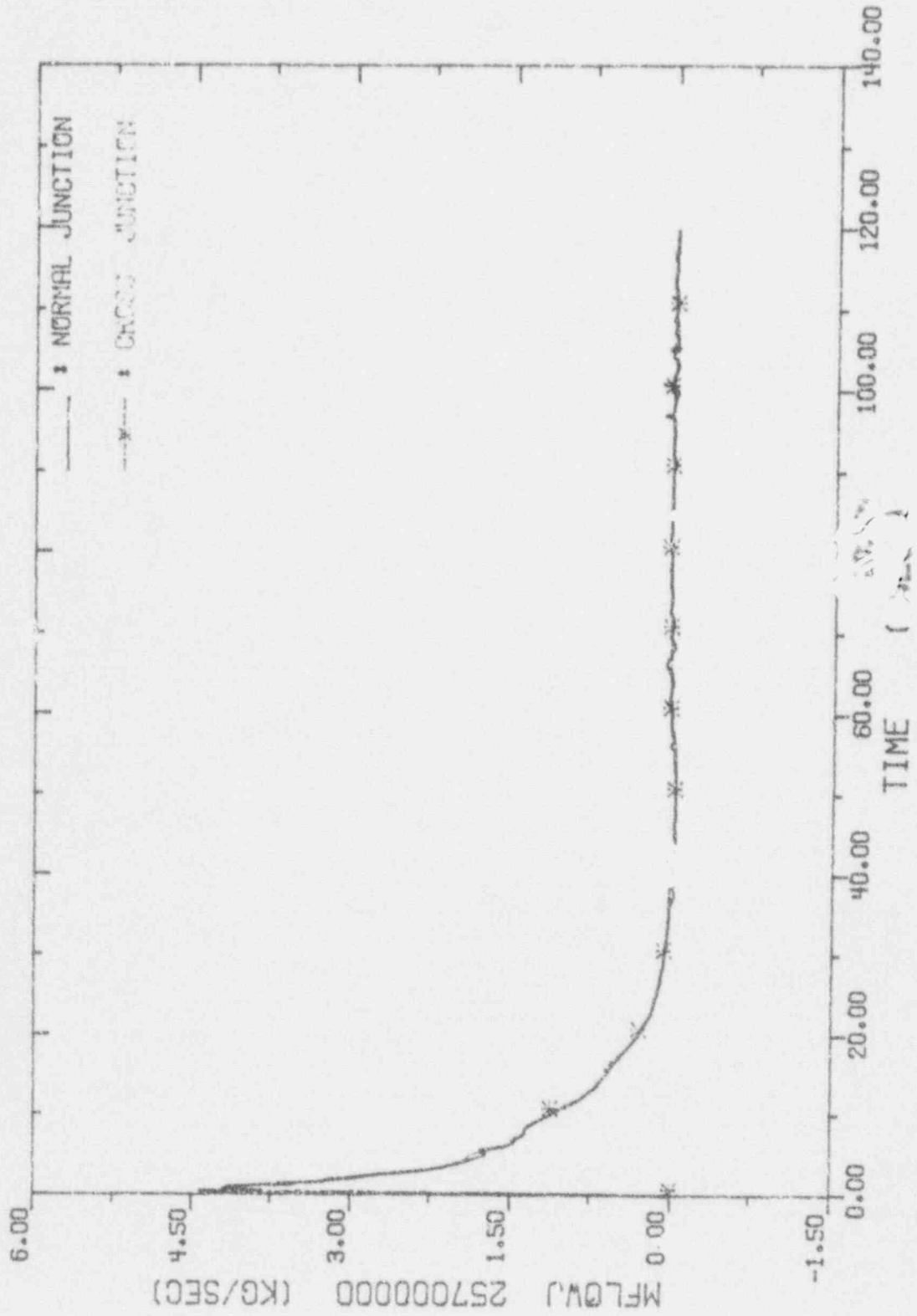


Fig. 4-64. Break Flow Rate, Near PWR Side



REACTOR EXCURSION AND LEAK ANALYSIS PROGRAM ( RELAP5/MOD2/36.04 )

SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE S-06-3 LARGE LOCA TEST

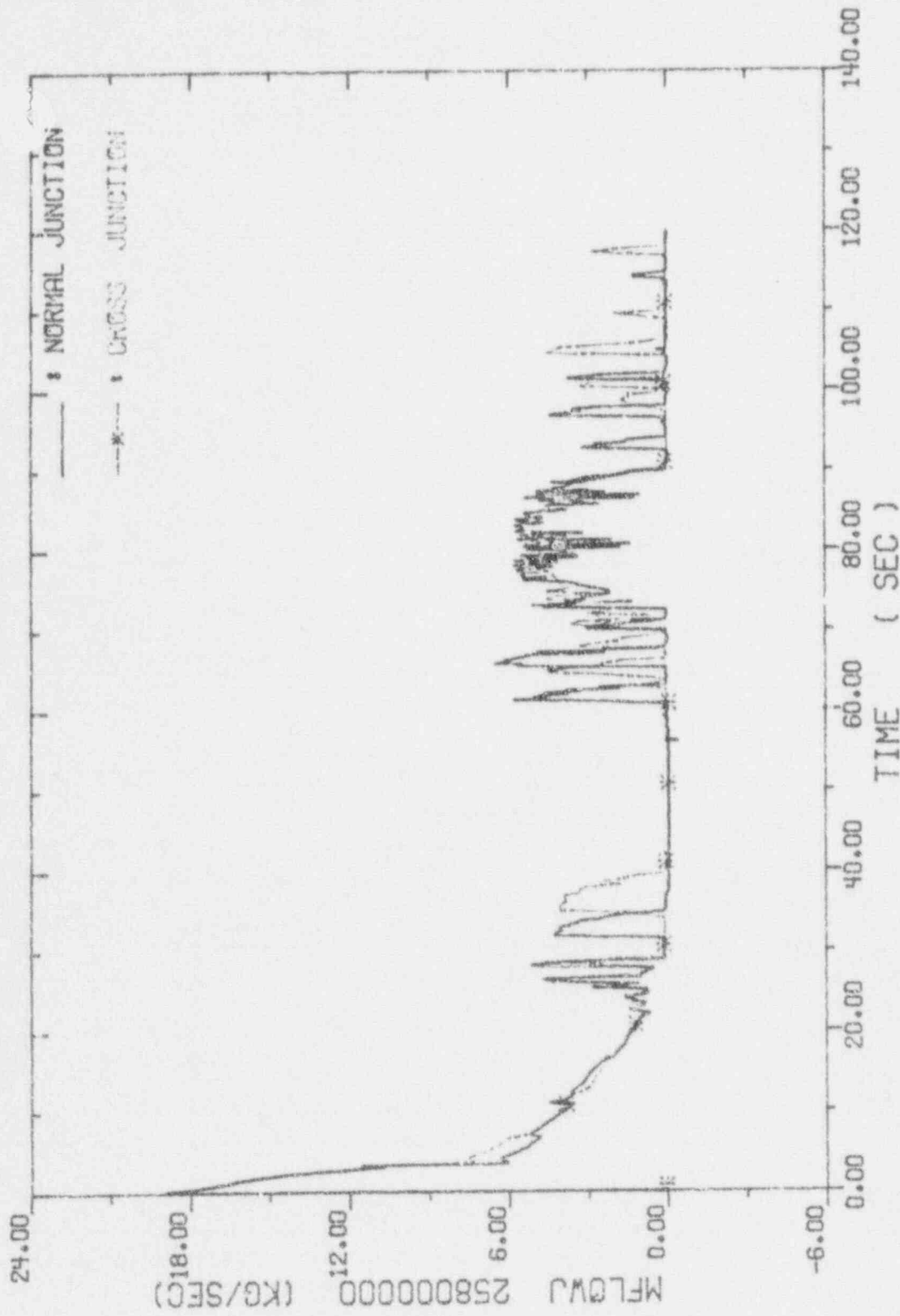


Fig. 4-65. Break Flow Rate near Vessel Side

REACTOR EXCURSION AND LEAK ANALYSIS PROGRAM (RELAPS/MOD2/36.04)

SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE S-06-3 LARGE LOCA TEST

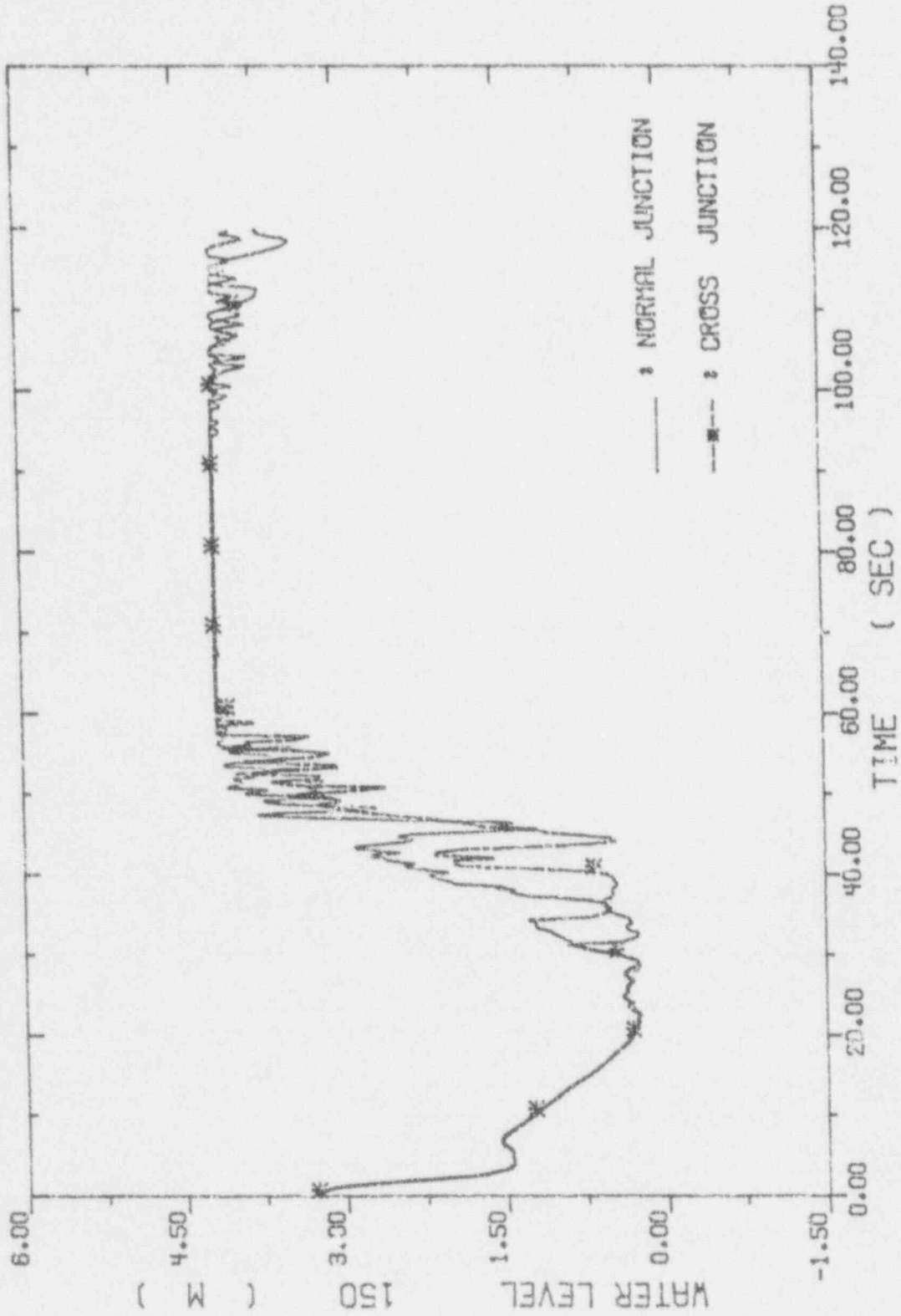


Fig. 4-66. Collapsed Water Levels across The Downcomer

REACTOR EXCURSION AND LEAK ANALYSIS PROGRAM ( RELAP5/MOD2/36.04 )  
SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE S-06-3 LARGE LOCA TEST

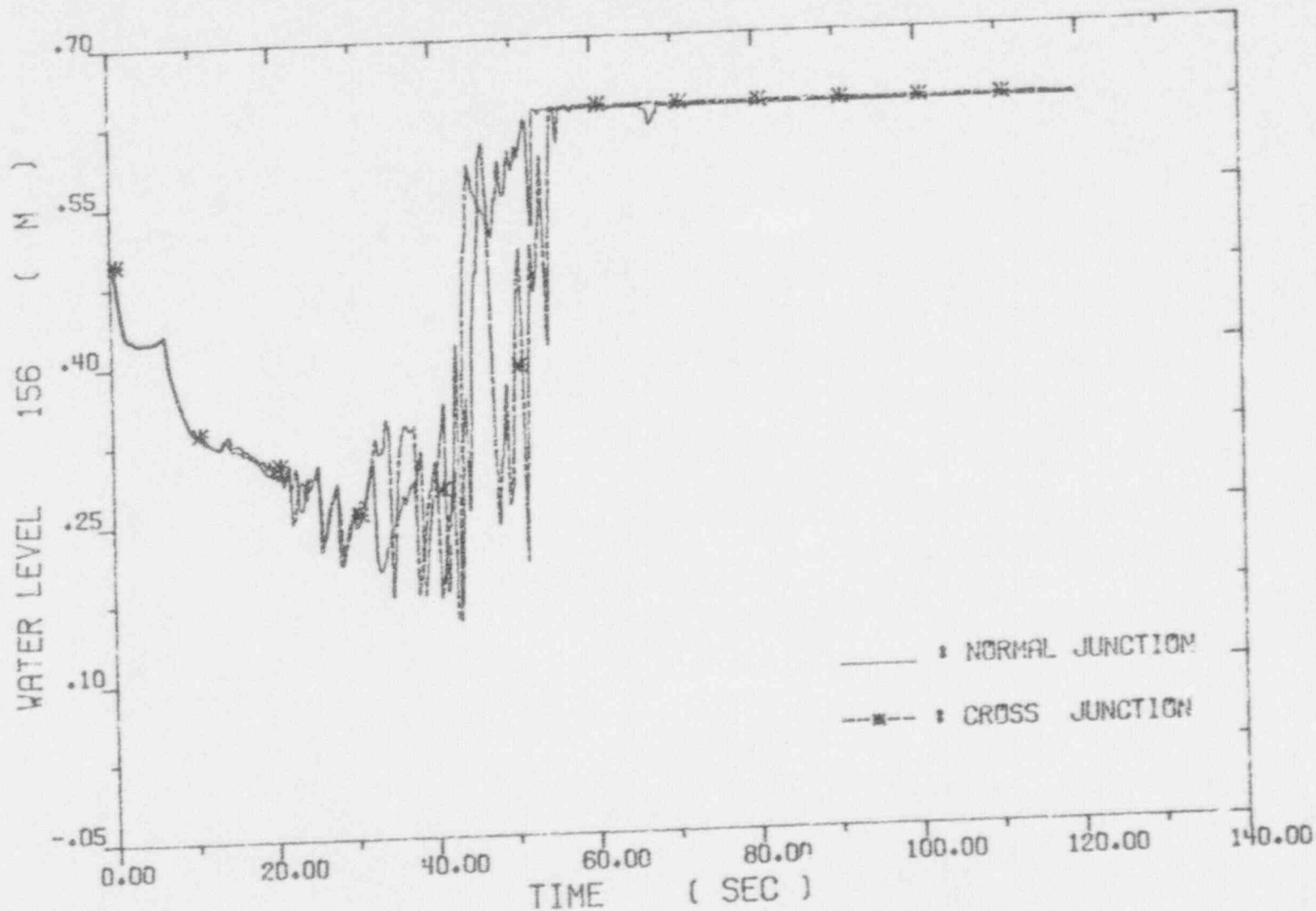


Fig. 4-67. Collapsed Water Levels across The Lower Plenum

REACTOR EXCURSION AND LEAK ANALYSIS PROGRAM ( RELAP5/MOD2/36.04 )

SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE S-06-3 LARGE LOCA TEST

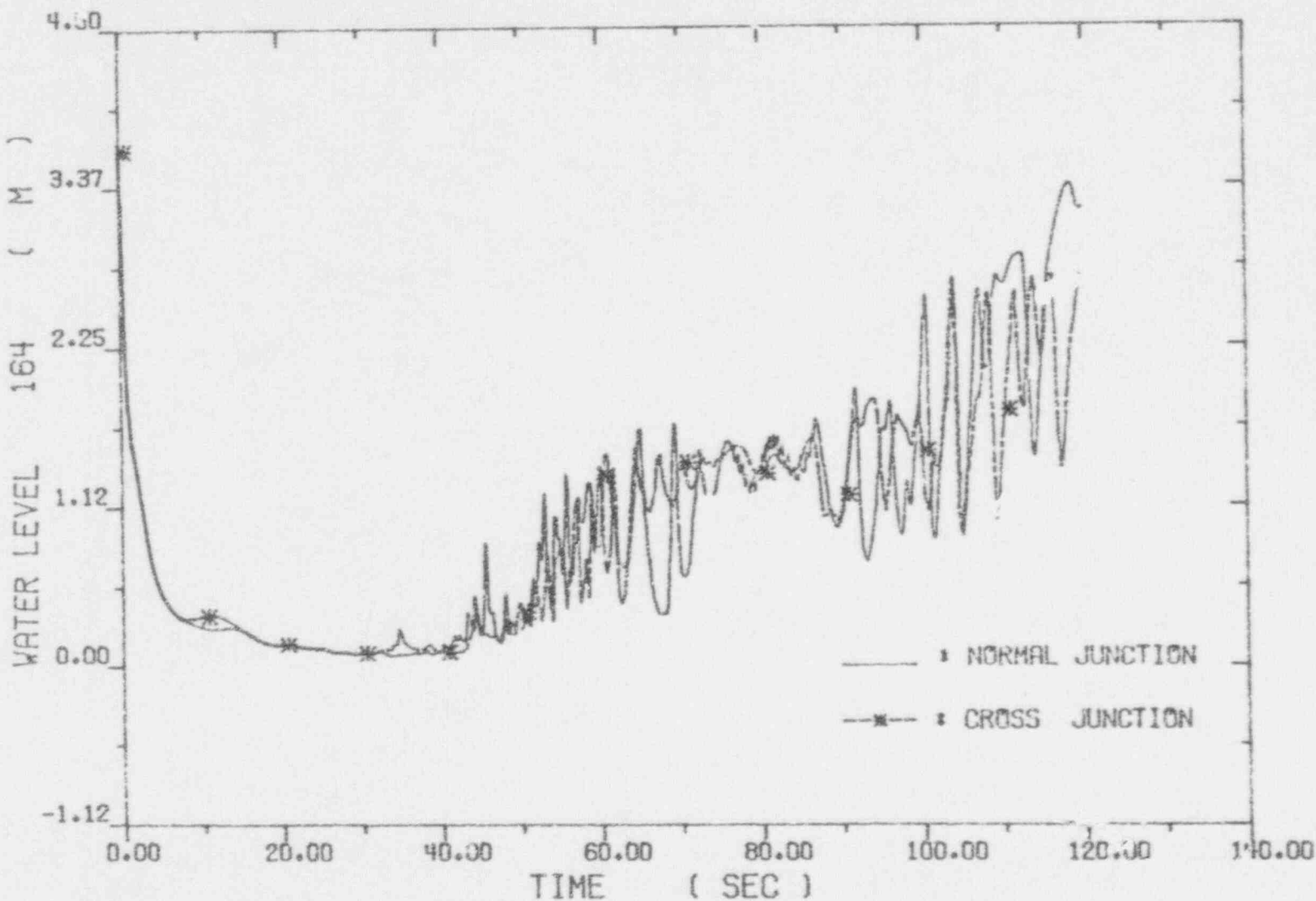


Fig. 4-68. Collapsed Water Levels across The Core

REACTOR EXCURSION AND LEAK ANALYSIS PROGRAM ( RELAPS/MOD2/36.04 )  
 SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE S-06-3 LARGE LOCA TEST

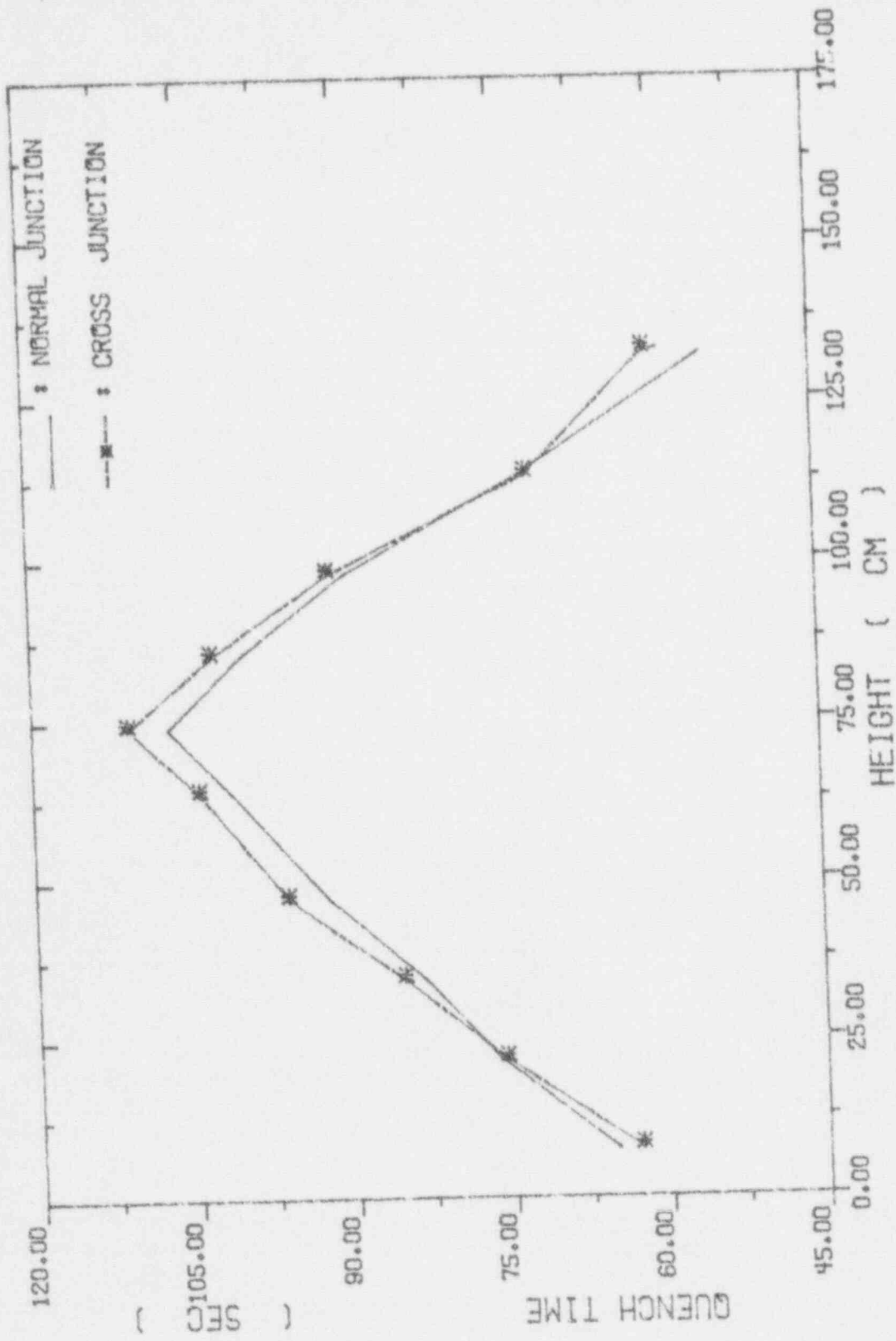


Fig. 4-69. High Power Rod Quench Time versus Elevation



REACTOR EXCURSION AND LEAK ANALYSIS PROGRAM ( RELAPS/M002/36.04 )

SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE S-06-3 LARGE LOCA TEST

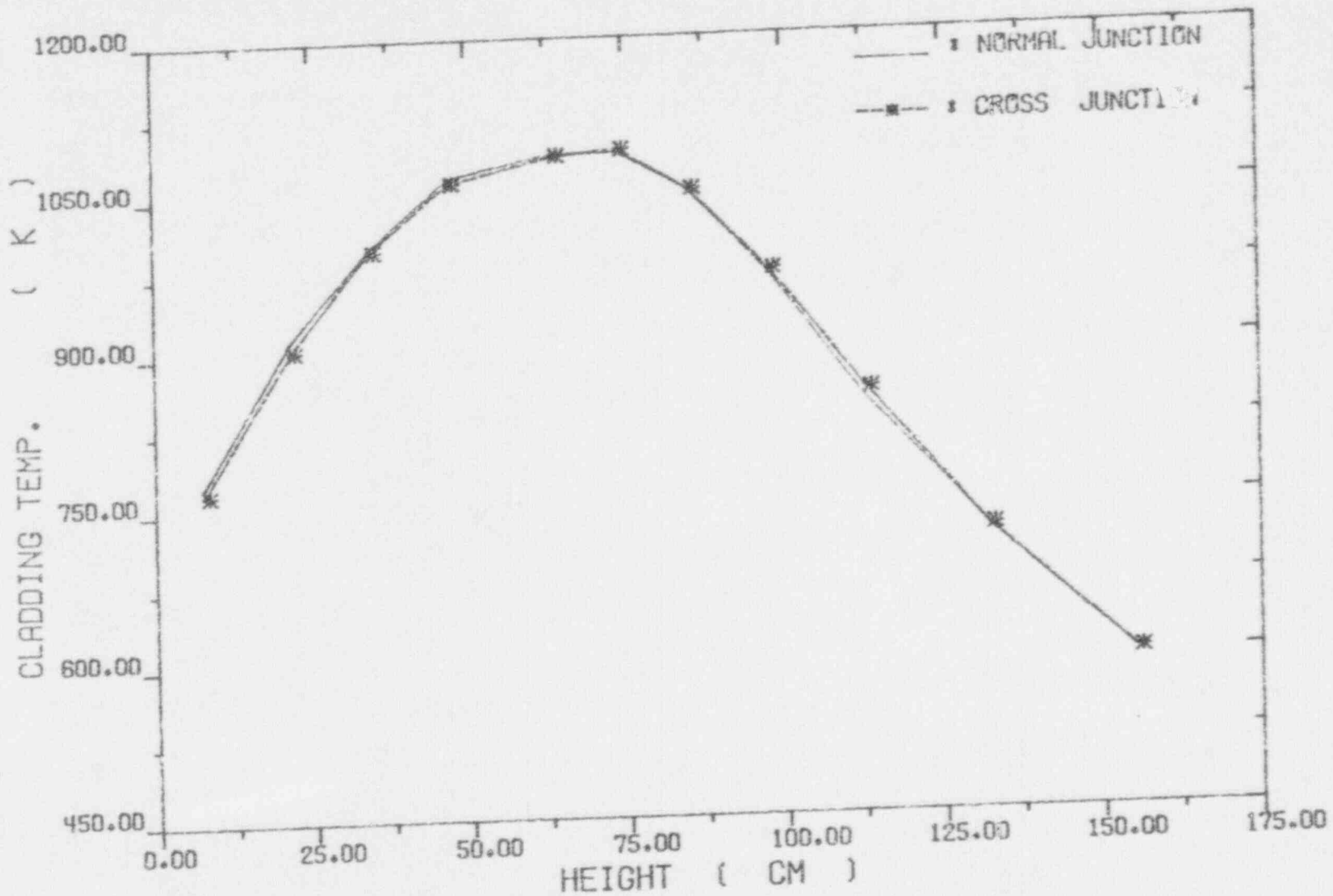


Fig. 4-70. High Power Rod Peak Cladding Temperatures versus Elevation



REACTOR EXCURSION AND LEAK ANALYSIS PROGRAM ( RELAP5/MOD2/36.04 )

SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE S-06-3 LARGE LOCA TEST

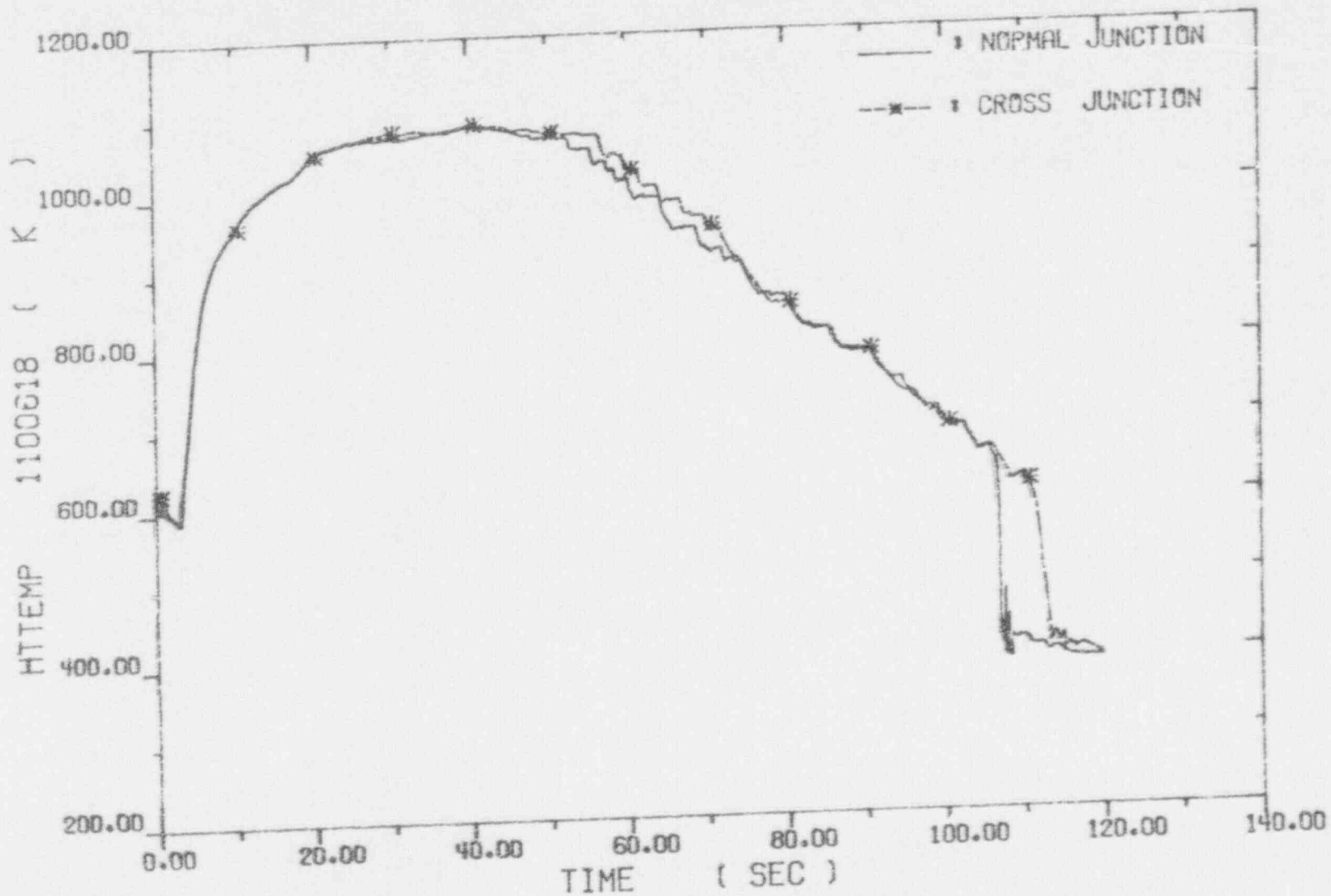


Fig. 4-71. High Power Rod Hot Spot Cladding Temperatures

REACTOR EXCURSION AND LEAK ANALYSIS PROGRAM ( RELAPS/MOD2/36.04 )

SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE S-06-3 LARGE LOCA TEST

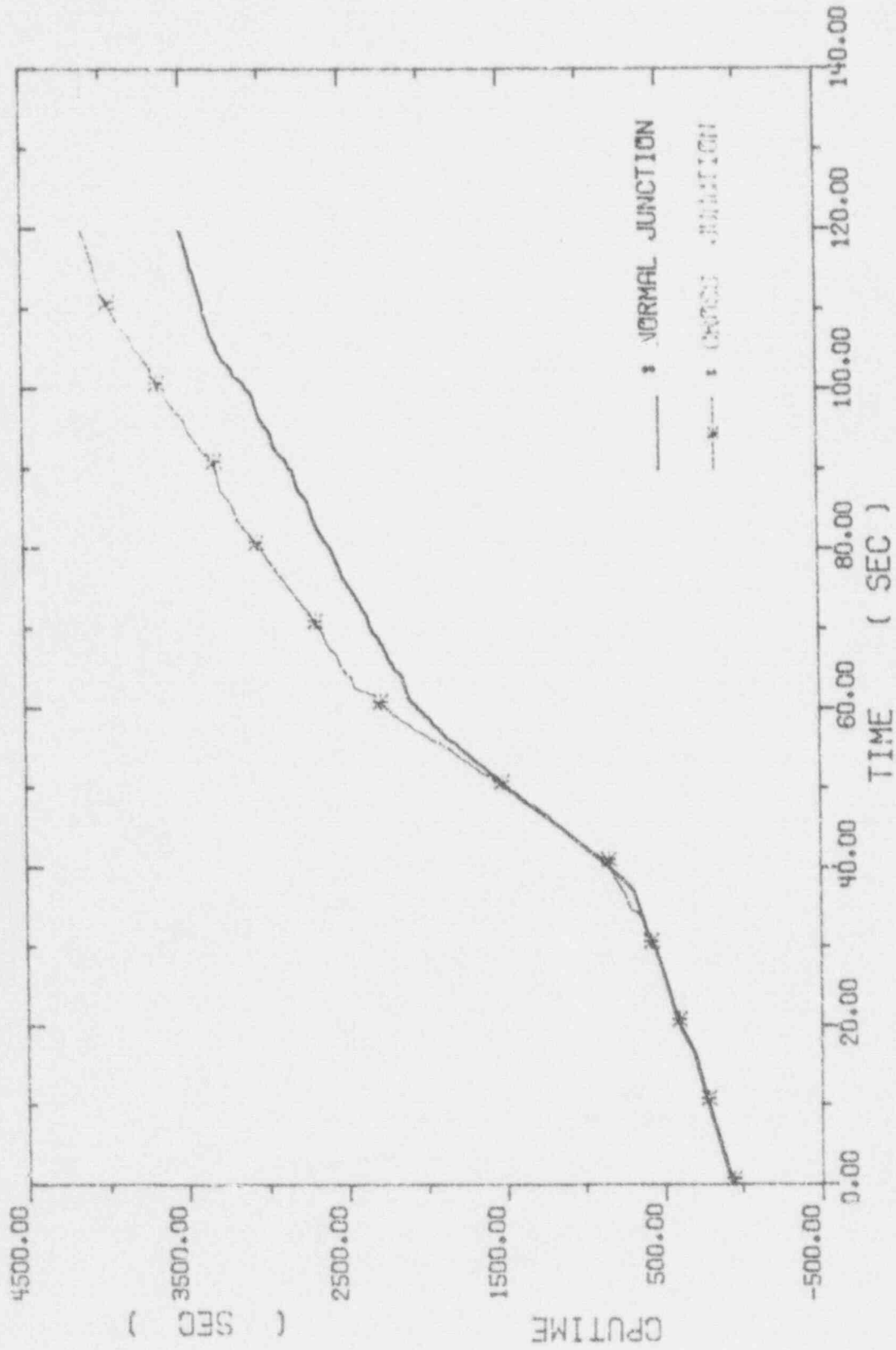


Fig. 4-72. Comparison of CPU Time

REACTOR EXCURSION AND LEAK ANALYSIS PROGRAM ( RELAP5/MOD2/36.04 )  
SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE S-06-3 LARGE LOCA TEST

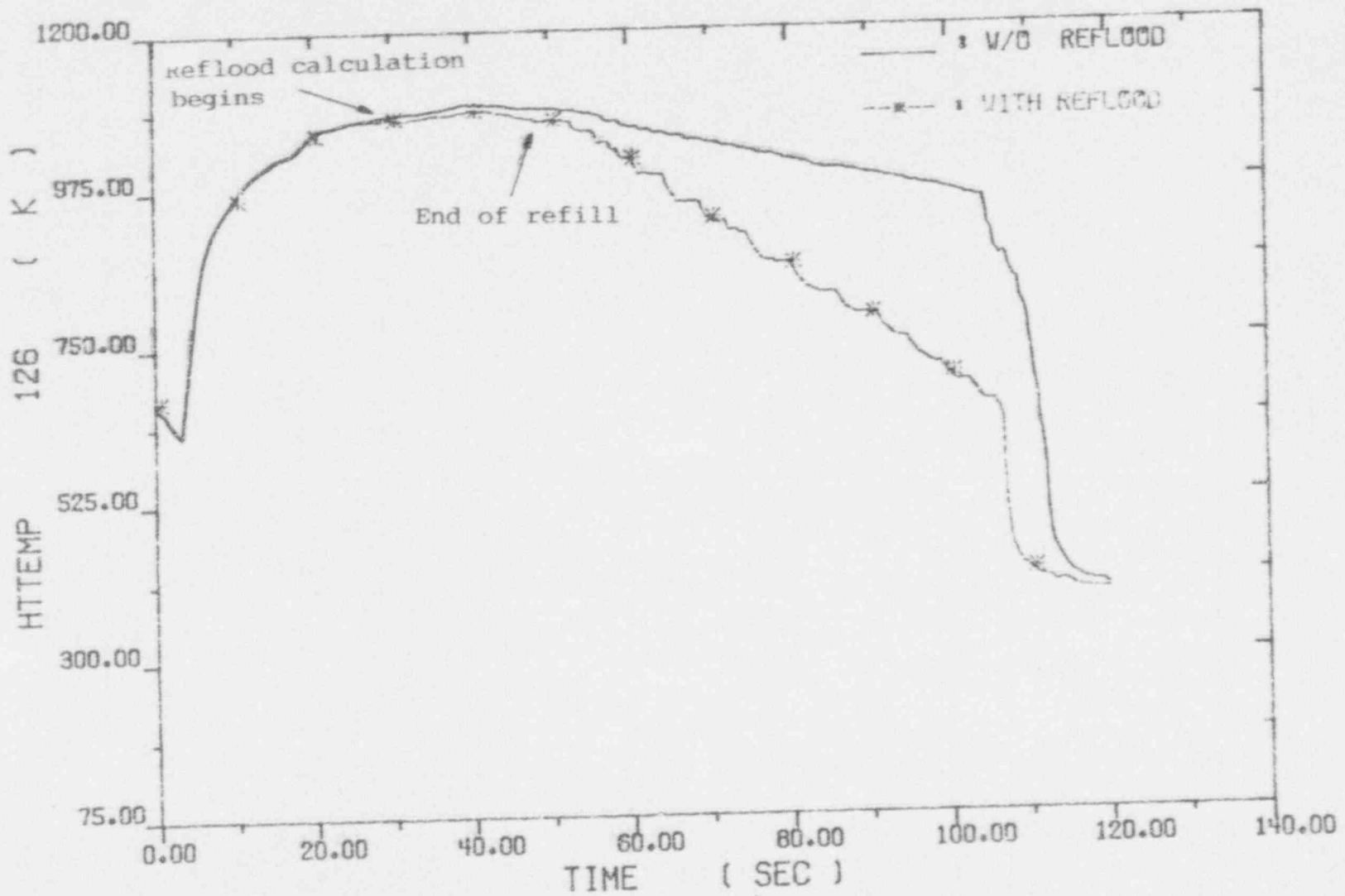


Fig. 4-73. Comparison of Peak Cladding Temperatures from with and without Reflood Calculations

REACTOR EXCURSION AND LEAK ANALYSIS PROGRAM ( RELAP5/MOD2/36.04 )

SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE S-06-3 LARGE LOCA TEST

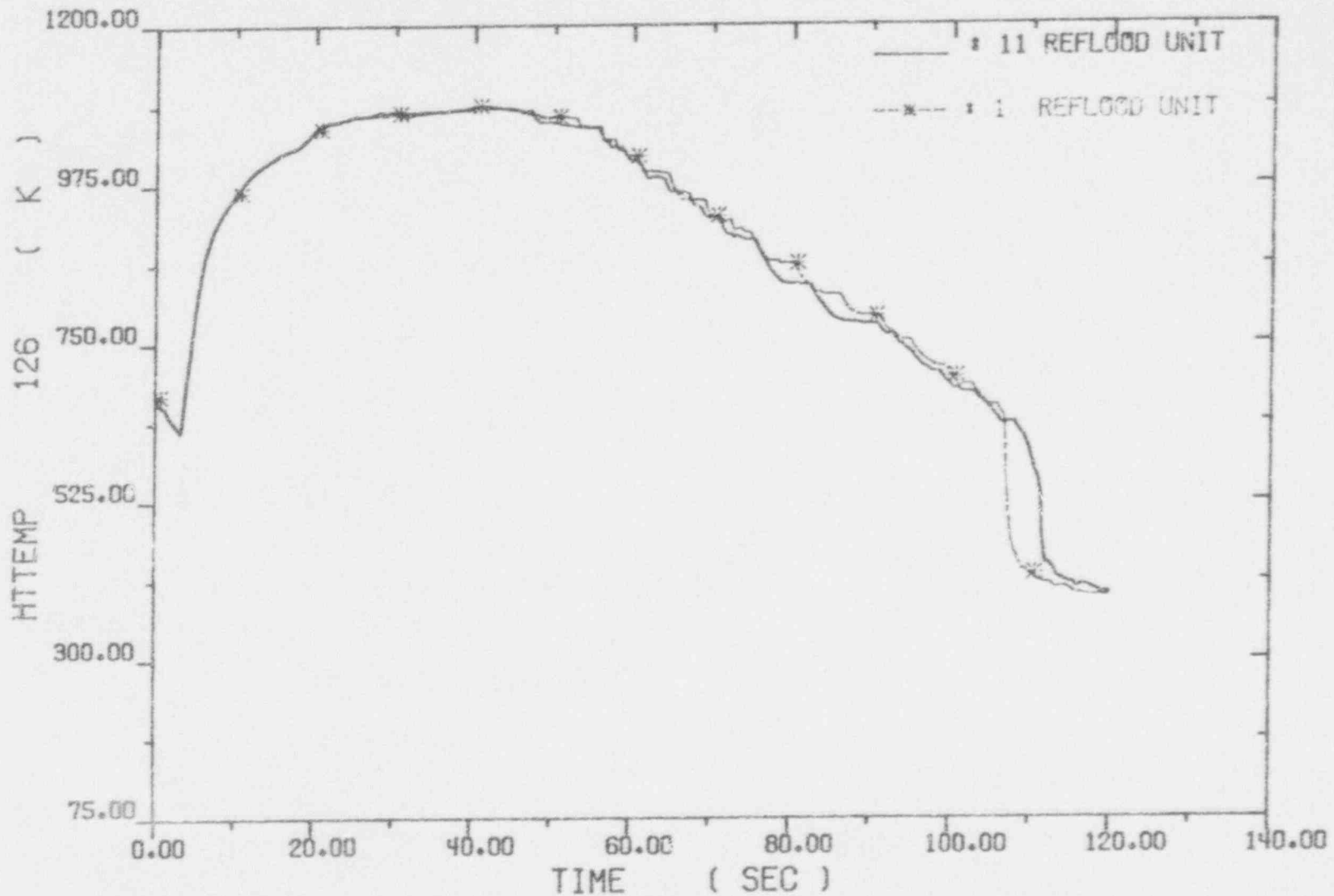


Fig. 4-74. Comparison of Peak Cladding Temperatures from 1 Reflood Unit and 11 Reflood Unit in Series

REACTOR EXCURSION AND LEAK ANALYSIS PROGRAM ( RELAP5/MOD2/36.04 )

SIMULATION OF SEMISCALE S-06-3 LARGE LOCA TEST

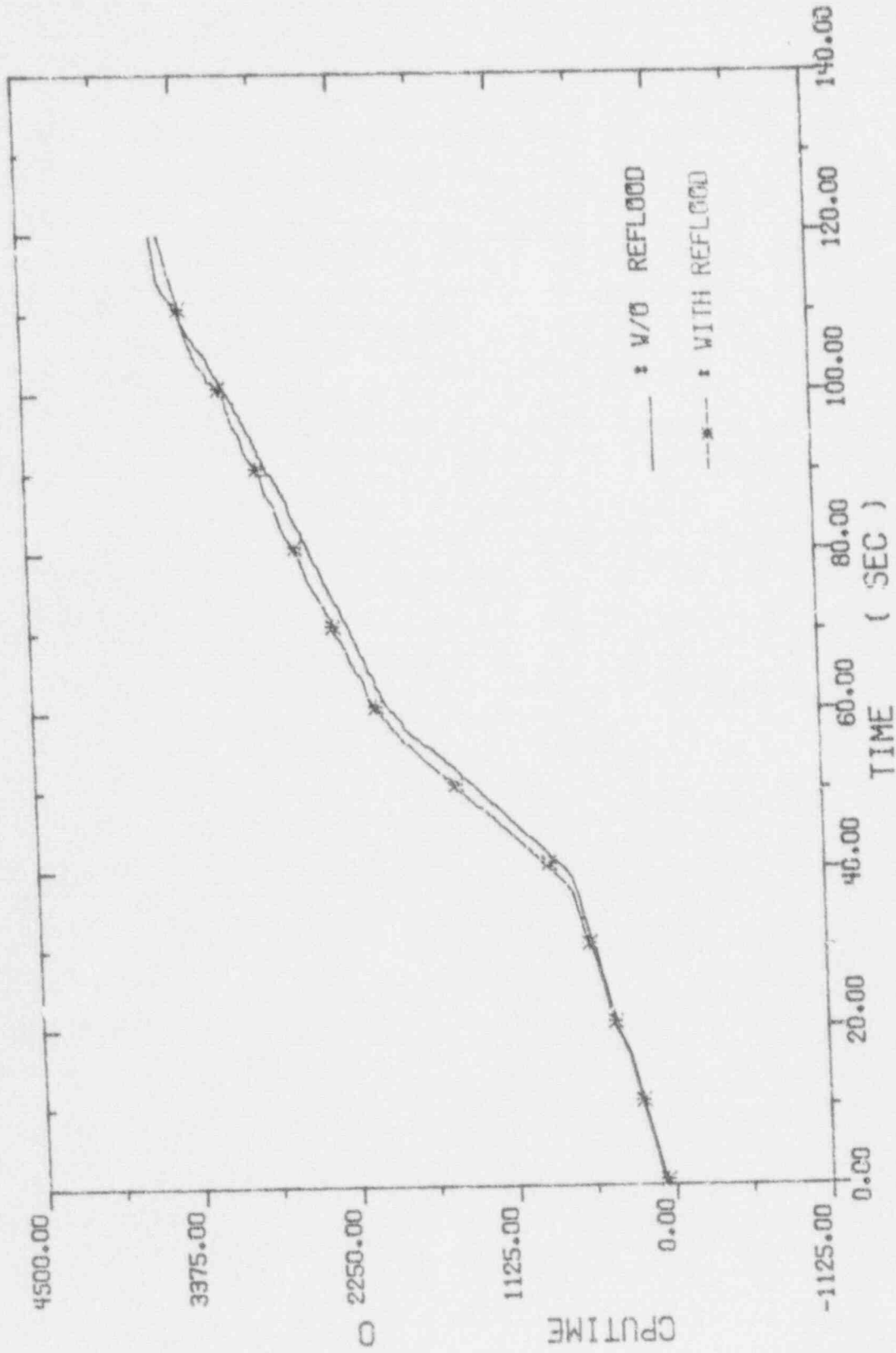


Fig. 4-75. Comparison of CPU Time



## 5. RUN STATISTICS

The computer run statistics of the RELAP5 simulations is summarized in Table 5-1. The CPU time is for a FACOM M200 computer which is compatible to IBM MVS system. All simulations were calculated using same maximum and minimum time steps, and was  $5.0 \times 10^{-2}$  and  $1.0 \times 10^{-2}$  seconds respectively.



Table 5-1 Run Time Statistics for S-06-3 Simulations

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Incore Rodial Connections</u>		<u>Heat Slab Intervals for Reflood</u>			<u>Core Axial Volumes</u>			<u>Modeling of Vessel Entrances</u>		<u>Reflood Model</u>	
	<u>With</u>	<u>Without</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>X-Flow</u>	<u>With</u>	<u>W/O</u>
Real Time (sec)	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
CPU Time (sec)	3520	3370	3290	3520	3700	2643	3520	11792	3020	4130	3520	3572
Actual Time Steps	9131	9027	9042	9131	9122	7639	9131	24008	9131	9367	9131	9283
Cell Number	95	95	95	95	95	83	95	117	95	95	95	95
<u>CPU x 10<sup>3</sup></u>	4.06	3.93	3.83	4.06	4.18	4.17	4.06	4.20	4.06	4.64	4.06	4.05
Cell x Step												

## 6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Generally speaking, RELAP5 calculation correctly simulates responses of vital parameters and catches associated important phenomena except the CCFL which takes place in the blowdown and refill periods and makes the latter-on consequence deviated. Through extensive comparisons with measurement and important sensitivity studies elaborated in the previous section, the following conclusions are reached with suggestions :

1. The calculated break flow rates from both sides matched the data very well especially for the break near the pump side. As for the flow from the break near the vessel side, before the accumulator injection began, it also matched the data well. However, owing to the inability to simulate CCFL and the over-estimation of liquid downflow for a given steam upflow [11], some differences appeared between the calculated and measured break flow rates after the accumulator injection. Once ECC bypass and downcomer penetration phenomena can be caught well via the installation of CCFL model and the modification of interfacial drag between vapor and liquid in the code, prediction of the break flow from the vessel side probably can be improved.
2. Pressurizer responses under large LOCA were simulated well provided the noding of pressurizer was fine enough. As revealed from our sensitivity study, if the noding is fine enough the pressure two-slope behavior resulted from the

pressurizer emptiness can even be calculated.

3. Before the accumulator injection began, water levels within the reactor vessel were predicted well. However, due to the inability to simulate ECC bypass and downcomer penetration phenomena, calculated water levels rose again earlier than what were measured. Therefore, the termination of refill phase and the beginning of reflood phase were all shifted ahead in the calculation.
4. Superheated steam in the lower and upper plena was predicted reasonably well as compared to test data. Besides, core flow reversal phenomenon caused by the condensation induced from the ECC injection was also simulated, which was elucidated in the comparison of lower plenum coolant temperature responses.
5. The prediction of the highest cladding temperatures along the fuel elevations was quite well especially for the low power rods. As for the high power rods, the peak position moved a little upward and the value was lower about 30 K. Also concluded are the more effective precursor cooling prior to the quench and the earlier rewet of fuel rods in the calculation. Once the current interfacial drag model and film boiling correlation can be improved, and the CCFL model can be installed, those deficiencies probably can be diminished.
6. Whether the radial connections between the hot and average channels were modeled or not almost had no effect on the

predictions of peak cladding temperatures. However, cladding temperature responses of both ends of high power rods were affected. In the base calculation in which the radial connections were simulated, both ends experienced CHF soon after breaks occurred, while in the calculation without radial connection both ends remained in the status of no temperature excursion throughout the simulation. Besides, the radial disconnection between the hot and average channels caused the lower part of high power rods rewetted a little late as compared to results with radial connections.

7. The maximum number of heat slab axial interval for 2-D reflood calculation almost had no effect on the calculation of peak cladding temperatures along the fuel. Nevertheless, it had a little effect on the calculation of fuel quench time. Generally speaking, refinement of 2-D reflood calculation made the fuel rewetted a little late. This tendency probably was resulted from the special feature of Semiscale MOD-1 system. The rewetting rate of Semiscale MOD-1 is about 1.8 cm/sec.
8. The number of axial hydraulic volumes representing the core showed some influence upon the thermal responses of fuel rods. As depicted in the previous section, the number of axial hydraulic volumes representing the core did not affect the prediction of peak cladding temperatures too much. However, it resulted in a tendency showing that except at

ends of fuel, fine noding of the core might result in a later quench, but the postponed time was only about several seconds.

9. In the base calculation, the entrances of four legs entering the vessel were modelled with normal junctions. The effect of using cross-flow junctions to replace those has been investigated. Although the replacement had no effect on the break flow calculation, the filled-up time of lower plenum was postponed a little and so was the core water level ascending time. As a result, the fuel quench time was a little put off in the calculation with cross-flow junction, but the peak cladding temperature prediction was not affected at all.
10. Defeating normal reflood calculation would heavily affect the response of hot spot cladding temperature. Through sensitivity study, it was identified that different heat transfer package used majorly contributed to such difference instead of the effect of two-dimensional conduction. Since such discrepancy appears in the stage of film boiling which is not necessarily related to the reflood, it is suggested that the difference and the applicability of these two packages should be further verified.
11. Generally speaking, modelings with in-core radial connection, larger number of heat slab axial interval for 2-D reflood calculation, larger number of hydraulic volumes

representing the core, or cross-flow junctions on vessel entrances would cost more CPU time, especially for the last two modelings. Particularly the total CPU time used in the calculation with 22 axial volumes representing the core was about 3.4 times of that used in the base calculation in which only 11 axial volumes were involved.



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3. E. M. Feldman and D. J. Olson, "Semiscale Mod-1 Program and System Description for the Blowdown Heat Transfer Tests (Test Series 2)," AMCR-1230, August 1975
4. C. G. Branson Ltr to L. P. Leach, "Transmittal of Configuration Control Writeup for LOFT Simplified Hot Pin Model," CGB-8-75, October 2, 1975
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APPENDIX A

INPUT DATA LISTING

\* SENSICALE 4-06-3 LARGE WPEAK LOCA TEST - COMPLETENT PART OF L2-3 TEST

0000100 NEW TRANSIT  
 0000101 IMP-CHE  
 0000102 BRITISH SI  
 0000104 INACTION  
 0000201 0.17 1.0+6 1.0+2 00002 17 100 100  
 0000202 30.0 1.0+6 5.0+2 00002 2 100 100

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\*\* TRIP SIGNALS \*\*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

001 TIME 0 GT NULL 0 1.0+6 L =1.0 \*STBY-ST INITIALIZATION  
 002 TIME 0 LT NULL 0 1.0+6 L =1.0 \*IN-CORE CROSS JUNCTION  
 \* CONTROL  
 402 TIME 1 GT NULL 0 0.0 L =1.0 \*LOCA STARTS  
 403 P 117710000 LE NULL 0 150.0 L =1.0 \*LPIS STARTS  
 404 P 112710000 LE NULL 0 600.0 L =1.0 \*ACCUMULATOR VALVE OPEN  
 405 P 112710000 LE NULL 0 1800.0 L =1.0 \*HPIS START  
 406 TIME 0 GT NULL 0 1.0+6 L =1.0 \*PUMP SHUT OFF  
 407 TIME 0 LT NULL 0 36.0 L =1.0 \*PRZ VALVE CLOSE AT 36.0S

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\*\* MINOR EDIT \*\*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\* SYSTEM PRESSURE (KPA)

001 CNTRLVAR 100 \* PRZ P  
 002 CNTRLVAR 101 \* S/G P

\*\*\* BREAK FLOW RATE (KG/S)

003 WFLOWJ 258000000 \* NEAR VESSEL  
 004 WFLOWJ 257000000 \* NEAR PUMP

\*\*\* INTACT LOOP FLOW RATE ( KG/S )

005 WFLOWJ 101030000 \* HOT LEG  
 006 WFLOWJ 172020000 \* COLD LEG  
 007 WFLOWJ 158000000 \* PRZ SOURCE FLOW

\*\*\* IN VESSEL FLOW RATE ( KG/S )

008 WFLOWJ 006010000

\*\*\* ECCS FLOW RATE

009 WFLOWJ 351000000 \* HPIS  
 010 WFLOWJ 352000000 \* LPIS  
 011 WFLOWJ 353000000 \* ACCU.

\*\*\* INTACT LOOP FLOW RATE ( L/S )

012 CNTRLVAR 104 \* HOT LEG  
 013 CNTRLVAR 107 \* COLD LEG  
 014 CNTRLVAR 110 \* PRZ

\*\*\* IN VESSEL FLOW RATE ( L/S )

015 CNTRLVAR 113

```

*
*** COOLANT TEMPERATURES IN LOOPS (K)
*
316 TEMPF      214010000      * PL - COLD LFG
317 TEMPF      201010000      * PL - HOT LFG
*
318 TEMPF      112010000      * IL - COLD LEG
319 TEMPF      101010000      * IL - HOT LEG
*
*** COOLANT TEMPERATURE IN VESSEL (K)
*
320 TEMPF      007010000      * CORE INLET
321 TEMPF      029010000      * UPPER PLEN.
*
322 TEMPF      002010000      * DEC. 1
323 TEMPF      003010000      * DEC. 2
324 TEMPF      004010000      * DEC. 3
325 TEMPF      004020000      * DEC. 4
326 TEMPF      004030000      * DEC. 4
*
*** PEAK CLADDING TEMPERATURES (HOT CHANNEL) (K)
*
327 CNTLVAR 122      * DEC. 2
328 CNTLVAR 123      * DEC. 3
329 CNTLVAR 124      * DEC. 4
330 CNTLVAR 126      * DEC. 5
331 CNTLVAR 128      * DEC. 7
332 CNTLVAR 130      * DEC. 9
*
*** PEAK CLADDING TEMPERATURES (AVERAGE CHANNEL) (K)
*
333 CNTLVAR 133      * DEC. 3
334 CNTLVAR 136      * DEC. 5
335 CNTLVAR 138      * DEC. 7
*
*** DIFFERENTIAL PRESSURE
*
336 CNTLVAR 141      * ACROSS DOWNCOMER
337 CNTLVAR 142      * ACROSS LOW PLEN.
338 CNTLVAR 143      * ACROSS CORE
*
*****
***** HYDRAULIC MODELING *****
*****
*****
***** REACTOR VESSEL *****
*****
*****
***** UPPER DOWNCOMER *****
*****
*****
0010000 UPPER BRANCH
0010001 1 0
0010101 0.110896 0.0 0.032404 0.0 90. 0.2922 0.0 0.2153 0
0010200 3 2291.1 556.07
0011101 001000000 002000000 0.110896 0.0 0.0 01000
0011201 -4.5404-9 -4.6086-9 0.0
*
*****
***** DOWNCOMER *****

```

\*\*\*\*\*

\*

0020000 DCM-1 ANNULUS

0020001	1							
0020101	0.110896	1						
0020301	0.0	1						
0020401	0.0363961	1						
0020501	0.0	1						
0020601	-90.0	1						
0020701	-0.3282	1						
0020801	0.0	0.2153	1					
0021001	00	1						
0021201	3	2291.2	553.72	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	

\*

0510000 DCM-2 SNGLJUN

0510101	002010000	003000000	0.110896	0.0	0.0	01000		
0510201	0	2.1277	2.1277	0.0				

\*

0030000 DCM-2 ANNULUS

0030001	1							
0030101	0.110806	1						
0030301	0.0	1						
0030401	0.1032	1						
0030501	0.0	1						
0030601	-90.0	1						
0030701	-0.9304	1						
0030801	0.0	0.2153	1					
0031001	00	1						
0031201	3	2291.4	553.72	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	

\*

0520000 DCM-3 SNGLJUN

0520101	003010000	004000000	0.0583	1.5	1.5	01000		
0520201	0	4.0473	4.047	0.0				

\*

0040000 DCM-3 ANNULUS

0040001	3							
0040101	0.0583						3	
0040201	0.0583						2	
0040301	0.0						1	
0040401	0.258						3	
0040501	0.0						3	
0040601	-90.						3	
0040701	-4.19						3	
0040801	0.0 0.078						3	
0040901	0.3 0.3						2	
0041001	0						3	
0041101	01000						2	
0041201	3	2292.0	553.73	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	
0041202	3	2293.3	553.75	0.0	0.0	0.0	2	
0041203	3	2294.5	553.76	0.0	0.0	0.0	3	
0041300	0							
0041301	4.0473	4.0473	0.0	1				
0041302	4.0473	4.0473	0.0	2				

\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\* LOWER PLENUM \*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*

0050000 LPLNUM-1 SNGLVOL

0050101	0.138779	0.0	0.2324	0.0	90.	1.6746	0.0	0.5508	0
0050200	3	2295.7	556.08						

\*



```

0060000 LFLNUM=2 BRANCH
0060001 3 0
0060101 0.2283 0.0 0.5306 0.0 90. 0.7333 0.0 0.5508 0
0060200 3 2295.3 553.77
0061101 006010000 007000000 0.03142 0.1897 0.3144 01000
0061201 7.5096 7.5096 0.0
0062101 006010000 006000000 0.2283 0.0 0.0 01000
0062201 3.48981-9 3.52221-9 0.0
0063101 006010000 006010000 0.0583 1.5 1.5 01000
0063201 4.0472 4.0472 0.0
*
0070000 LFLNUM=3 BRANCH
0070001 2 0
0070101 0.0687 0.0 0.1310 0.0 90. 1.777 0.0 0.3053 0
0070200 3 2294.7 553.76
0071101 007010000 018000000 0.00231 1.28 1.28 01000
0071201 10.101 10.101 0.0
0072101 007010000 008000000 0.02106 1.28 1.28 01000
0072201 10.081 10.081 0.0
*
*****
***** REACTOR CORE *****
*****
*
*** AVERAGE CHANNEL
*
0090000 AVG-1 BRANCH
0090001 1 0
0090101 0.046251 0.0 0.0231255 0.0 90. 0.500 0.0 0.0352 0
0090200 3 2293.7 557.19
0091101 009010000 009000000 0.046251 0.000 0.000 01000
0091201 4.5950 4.5950 0.0
*
0090000 AVG-2 BRANCH
0090001 1 0
0090101 0.046251 0.0 0.01928667 0.0 90. 0.417 0.0 0.0352 0
0090200 3 2293.5 562.05
0091101 009010000 010000000 0.046251 0.189 0.189 01000
0091201 4.6236 4.6236 0.0
*
0100000 AVG-3 BRANCH
0100001 1 0
0100101 0.046251 0.0 0.01928667 0.0 90. 0.4165 0.0 0.0352 0
0100200 3 2293.3 568.24
0101101 010010000 011000000 0.046251 0.000 0.000 01000
0101201 4.6547 5.0434 0.0
*
0110000 AVG-4 BRANCH
0110001 1 0
0110101 0.046251 0.0 0.01928667 0.0 90. 0.4165 0.0 0.0352 0
0110200 0 2293.2 569.86 1049.2 7.3050-4
0111101 011010000 121000000 0.046251 0.189 0.189 01000
0111201 4.7052 5.2194 0.0
*
1210000 AVG-5 BRANCH
1210001 1 0
1210101 0.046251 0.0 0.0241431 0.0 90. 0.522 0.0 0.0352 0
1210200 0 2293.0 581.70 1049.3 2.7016-3
1211101 121010000 122000000 0.046251 0.000 0.000 01000
1211201 4.7808 5.2677 0.0
*
1220000 AVG-5 BRANCH

```



```

*
7190000 HDT-2 SNGLJUN
7190101 019000000 009000000 0.0 0.0 0.0 01003
7190201 0 -3.640-2 -3.6401-2 0.0
*7190300 TRPVLV
*7190301 502
*
0200000 HDT-3 BRANCH
0200001 1 0
0200101 5.139-3 0.0 2.142963-3 0.0 90. 0.4165 0.0 0.0465 0
0200200 0 2293.3 573.78 1049.2 4.1320-3
0201101 020010000 021000000 5.139-3 0.000 0.000 01000
0201201 5.1048 5.6785 0.0
*
7200000 HDT-3 SNGLJUN
7200101 020000000 010000000 0.0 0.000 0.000 01003
7200201 0 -0.10952 -0.10951 0.0
*7200300 TRPVLV
*7200301 502
*
0210000 HDT-4 BRANCH
0210001 1 0
0210101 5.139-3 0.0 2.142963-3 0.0 90. 0.4165 0.0 0.0465 0
0210200 0 2293.2 588.00 1049.2 1.0527-2
0211101 021010000 221000000 5.139-3 0.189 0.189 01000
0211201 5.2565 5.9073 0.0
*
7210000 HDT-4 SNGLJUN
7210101 021000000 011000000 0.0 0.0 0.0 01003
7210201 0 -2.6042-2 -2.6043-2 0.0
*7210300 TRPVLV
*7210301 502
*
2210000 HDT-5 BRANCH
2210001 1 0
2210101 5.139-3 0.0 2.776518-3 0.0 90. 0.522 0.0 0.0465 0
2210200 0 2293.0 605.99 1049.3 2.8523-2
2211101 221010000 222000000 5.139-3 0.000 0.000 01000
2211201 5.5160 6.1136 0.0
*
7010000 HDT-5 SNGLJUN
7010101 221000000 121000000 0.0 0.000 0.000 01003
7010201 0 -4.1567-2 -4.1565-2 0.0
*7010300 TRPVLV
*7010301 502
*
2220000 HDT-5 BRANCH
2220001 1 0
2220101 5.139-3 0.0 1.598229-3 0.0 90. 0.311 0.0 0.0465 0
2220200 0 2292.8 615.59 1049.3 4.2628-2
2221101 222010000 023000000 5.139-3 0.000 0.000 01000
2221201 5.8204 6.4024 0.0
*
7220000 HDT-5 SNGLJUN
7220101 222000000 122000000 0.0 0.000 0.000 01003
7220201 0 -0.14836 -0.14836 0.0
*7220300 TRPVLV
*7220301 502
*
0230000 HDT-6 BRANCH
0230001 1 0
0230101 5.139-3 0.0 2.142963-3 0.0 90. 0.417 0.0 0.0465 0

```



\*\*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\*\* UPPER PLENUM \*\*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

```

0280000 U-PLENUM PIPE
0280001 3
0280101 0.0612 3
0280201 0.0612 2
0280301 0.0 3
0280401 0.2076 3
0280501 0.0 3
0280601 90. 3
0280701 2.31066 2
0280702 2.31066 3
0280801 0.0 0.0 0.0 3
0280901 0.0 0.0 2
0281001 0 3
0281101 01000 2
0281201 0 2280.7 627.98 1049.4 2.1721-3 0.0 1
0281202 0 2289.0 628.10 1049.5 2.3606-4 0.0 2
0281203 0 2289.1 628.08 1049.5 2.5600-5 0.0 3
0281300 0
0281301 4.3265 4.5824 0.0 1
0281302 4.3205 4.5683 0.0 2
  
```

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\*\* UPPER HEAD \*\*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

```

0290000 U-PLENUM BRANCH
0290001 1 0
0290101 0.0612 0.0 0.2444 0.0 90. 2.7207 0.0 0.0489 0
0290200 0 2288.5 588.57 1049.5 3.6719-4
0291101 028010000 029000000 0.0612 0.0 0.0 01000
0291201 -4.7269-6 0.23717 0.0
  
```

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\*\* INTACT LOOP \*\*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\*\* HWT LEG \*\*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

```

1010000 H-LEG-1 BRANCH
1010001 3 0
1010101 0.0376 6.5032 0.0 0.0 90.0 0.001 0.0 0.2188 0
1010200 0 2287.3 628.02 1049.6 1.9392-6
1011101 101010000 102000000 0.0376 0.0 0.0 01000
1011201 7.0291 7.0382 0.0
1012101 114000000 101010000 0.003 486.0 486.0 01001
1012201 -2.2407-2 -1.4553-2 0.0
1013101 020010000 101000000 0.02058 1.6835 1.6835 01000
1013201 12.846 13.143 0.0
  
```

```

1020000 H-LEG-2 SHGLVOL
1020101 0.0376 4.4808 0.0 0.0 90. 0.6967 0.0 0.2188 0
1020200 0 2287.2 627.97 1049.7 2.0145-7
  
```

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\*\* S/G PRIMARY SIDE \*\*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\*\*







```

*
2510000 SG-1 SNGLJUN
2510101 202010000 203000000 0.00781 14.15 14.15 01000
2510201 0 -1.4383-7 -1.4272-7 0.0
*
2030000 SG-2 SNGLVOL
2030101 0.0349861 0.0 0.3262 0.0 -90. -9.3237 0.0 0.2226 0
2030200 3 2287.6 604.11
*
2520000 SG-2 SNGLJUN
2520101 203010000 204000000 0.00267 0.83 0.83 01000
2520201 0 -2.5356-7 -2.4541-7 0.0
*
*****
***** CROSS OVER LEG *****
*****
*
2040000 CRX-LEG1 SNGLVOL
2040101 0.0156 0. 0.064 0.0 -90. -3.667 0.0 0.1407 0
2040200 3 2289.5 604.12
*
2530000 CRX-LEG SNGLJUN
2530101 204010000 205000000 2.634-3 3.653 3.653 01000
2530201 0 -2.8048-7 -2.8373-7 0.0
*
2050000 CRX-LEG2 SNGLVOL
2050101 0.0294 0.0 0.0534 0. -90. -0.7545 0.0 0.2167 0
2050200 3 2290.2 604.11
*
*****
***** SIMULATED PUMP *****
*****
*
2540000 SIMU SNGLJUN *5.759
2540101 205010000 206000000 0.00267 8.97 8.97 01000
2540201 0 2.8103-9 4.2998-9 0.0
*
*****
***** COLE LEG 1 *****
*****
*
2060000 C-LEG-1 SNGLVOL
2060101 0.0173 0.0 0.0658 0.0 90. 4.7703 0. 0.12 0
2060200 3 2289.6 604.12
*
2550000 C-LEG-1 SNGLJUN
2550101 206010000 207000000 1.225-2 0.0 0.0 01000
2550201 0 -1.1159-7 -1.1151-7 0.0
*
2070000 C-LEG-2 SNGLVOL
2070101 0.41 0.0 0.06466 0.0 -90. -0.0508 0.0 0.1616 0
2070200 3 2288.9 604.11
*
2560000 C-LEG-2 SNGLJUN
2560101 207010000 208000000 0.01556 8.36 8.36 01000
2560201 0 -2.9764-8 -4.5474-8 0.0
*
2080000 NOZZLE SNGLVOL
2080101 0.41 0.0 0.03313 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.1616 0
2080200 3 2288.9 604.11
*
*****

```

\*\*\*\*\* CMLF LFG II \*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\*

\*  
2140000 COLD-LEG BRANCH  
2140101 1 0  
2140101 0.0376 0.0 0.0670 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.2188 0  
2140200 3 2291.3 551.91  
2141101 002010000 214000000 0.0205 0.420 0.420 00000  
2141201 1.3049-7 1.3040-7 0.0

\*  
2610000 HI-LOOP SINGLJUN  
2610101 214010000 213000000 0.03755 0.42 0.42 00000  
2610201 0 4.6833-8 4.6833-8 0.0

\*  
2130000 CMLF-LEG SINGLVOL  
2130101 0.0376 0.0 0.1000 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.2188 0  
2130200 3 2291.3 551.90

\*  
2600000 HI-LOOP SINGLJUN  
2600101 213010000 212000000 0.01556 1.097 1.097 00000  
2600201 0 6.2975-8 6.2975-8 0.0

\*  
2120000 ID-ER SINGLVOL  
2120101 0.01554 0.0 0.022 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.14075 0  
2120200 3 2291.3 551.91

\*  
2590000 ID-LOOP SINGLJUN  
2590101 212010000 211000000 0.01556 8.36 8.36 00000  
2590201 0 -2.0805-8 -2.0804-8 0.0

\*  
2110000 NOZZLE SINGLVOL  
2110101 0.01556 0.0 0.02992 0.0 90. 0.0094 0.0 0.14075 0  
2110200 3 2291.3 551.90

\*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\* BROKEN LOOP REFLOOD BYPASS LINES \*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\*

\*  
\*2150000 REFLOOD1 BRANCH  
\*2150001 2 0  
\*2150101 0.03755 0.0 0.185 0.0 -90. -0.199 0.0 0.2188 00  
\*2150200 3 2289.1 604.13  
\*2151101 201000000 215000000 0.03755 1.5 1.5 01000  
\*2152101 215010000 216000000 0.03755 0.0 0.0 01000  
2151201 0.0 0.0 0.0  
\*2152201 0.0 0.0 0.0

\*  
\*2160000 REFLOOD2 BRANCH  
\*2160001 1 0  
\*2160101 0.03755 0.0 0.230 0.0 -90. -0.5094 0.0 0.2188 00  
\*2160200 3 2291.5 551.90  
\*2161101 215010000 214000000 0.03755 1.5 1.5 01000  
\*2161201 0.0 0.0 0.0

\*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\* MODELING OF BREAK \*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\* BREAK CONTROL VALVES \*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\* BREAK VALVE NEAR VESSEL

```

*
2560000 BREAK VALVE
2560101 210010000 210000000 0.00262 0.053 0.053 00000
2560201 1 0.0 0.0 0.0
2560300 TMPVLV
2560301 402

```

\*\*\*\*\* BREAK VALVE NEAR PUMP

```

*
2570000 BREAK VALVE
2570101 209010000 209000000 0.00262 0.053 0.053 00000
2570201 1 0.0 0.0 0.0
2570300 TMPVLV
2570301 402

```

\*\*\*\*\* SIMULATED CONTAINMENT \*\*\*\*\*

```

*
2100000 PRE-SUPP TMPVOL
2100101 7.79 0.0 1.1+2 0.0 +90. -8.3 0.0 3.4 0
2100200 2 402
2100201 -1.00000 35.7617 1.0
2100202 0.00000 35.7617 1.0
2100203 0.684931 27.7347 1.0
2100204 5.342465 40.3288 1.0
2100205 7.534246 35.0697 1.0
2100206 9.726027 36.0385 1.0
2100207 10.54794 35.0697 1.0
2100208 12.46575 36.7305 1.0
2100209 13.56164 34.9313 1.0
2100210 15.20547 36.4537 1.0
2100211 16.84931 35.0697 1.0
2100212 17.94520 35.6233 1.0
2100213 19.04109 35.9001 1.0
2100214 20.13698 34.5161 1.0
2100215 21.23287 34.9313 1.0
2100216 24.24657 34.7929 1.0
2100217 26.71232 35.4849 1.0
2100218 29.17808 34.1010 1.0
2100219 30.00000 34.9313 1.0
2100220 30.54794 33.2081 1.0
2100221 34.10958 34.6545 1.0
2100222 36.84931 34.9313 1.0
2100223 37.67123 34.6545 1.0
2100224 39.04109 34.7929 1.0
2100225 39.58904 34.1010 1.0
2100226 40.41095 34.7929 1.0
2100227 49.45205 34.7929 1.0
2100228 500.0000 34.7929 1.0

```

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*
2090000 PRE-SUPP TMPVOL
2090101 7.79 0.0 1.1+2 0.0 -90. -9.058 0.0 3.4 0
2090200 2 402
2090201 -1.00000 35.7617 1.0
2090202 0.00000 35.7617 1.0
2090203 0.684931 27.7347 1.0
2090204 5.342465 40.3288 1.0
2090205 7.534246 35.0697 1.0
2090206 9.726027 36.0385 1.0
2090207 10.54794 35.0697 1.0

```

2090208	12.46575	36.7305	1.0
2090209	13.56164	34.9313	1.0
2090210	15.20547	36.4537	1.0
2090211	16.84931	35.0697	1.0
2090212	17.94520	35.6233	1.0
2090213	19.04109	35.9001	1.0
2090214	20.13698	34.5161	1.0
2090215	21.23287	34.9313	1.0
2090216	24.24657	34.7929	1.0
2090217	26.71232	35.4649	1.0
2090218	29.17808	34.1010	1.0
2090219	30.00000	34.9313	1.0
2090220	30.54794	35.2081	1.0
2090221	34.10958	34.6545	1.0
2090222	36.84931	34.9313	1.0
2090223	37.67123	34.6545	1.0
2090224	39.04109	34.7929	1.0
2090225	39.58904	34.1010	1.0
2090226	40.41095	34.7929	1.0
2090227	49.45205	34.7929	1.0
2090228	500.0000	34.7929	1.0

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\*\* PRESSURIZER \*\*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\*\* PRESSURIZER SURGE LINE \*\*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\* PRZ SURGE LINE

\*\*\*\*\*  
 1140000 SUR-LINE PIPE  
 1140001 3  
 1140101 0.0030 3  
 1140201 0.0030 2  
 1140301 0.0 3  
 1140401 0.004333333 3  
 1140501 0.0 3  
 1140601 -90.0 1  
 1140602 0.0 2  
 1140603 90.0 3  
 1140701 -0.6963 1  
 1140702 0.0 2  
 1140703 0.6963 3  
 1140801 0.0 0.0613 3  
 1140901 0.0 0.0 2  
 1141001 0 3  
 1141101 01000 2  
 1141201 0 2287.4 626.78 1049.6 2.3130-9 0.0 1  
 1141202 3 2287.5 617.74 0.0 0.0 0.0 2  
 1141203 3 2287.4 625.98 0.0 0.0 0.0 3  
 1141300 0  
 1141301 2.2406-2 2.2381-2 0.0 1  
 1141302 2.2406-2 2.2406-2 0.0 2

\*\*\*\*\* PRZ ISOLATION VALVE ( 36.0 SEC CLOSE)

\*\*\*\*\*  
 1580000 TO/PRESS VALVE  
 1580001 113000000 114010000 0.003 486.0 486.0 01000  
 1580201 0 -2.2388-2 -2.2388-2 0.0  
 1580300 TRPVLV

1480301 407

\*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\* PRESSURIZER \*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\* PRESSURIZER VESSEL

1130000 PRESSUR PIPE

1130001	13							
1130101	0.2517413		13					
1130201	0.2517413		12					
1130301	0.0		13					
1130401	0.0386		10					
1130402	0.193		13					
1130501	0.0		13					
1130601	90.		13					
1130701	0.153332		10					
1130702	0.76666		13					
1130801	0.0 0.5701		13					
1130901	0.0 0.0		12					
1131001	0		13					
1131101	01000		12					
1131201	3	2287.3	642.70	0.0	0.0	0.0		1
1131202	3	2287.3	654.21	0.0	0.0	0.0		2
1131203	0	2287.2	694.02	1049.7	4.6802-3	0.0		3
1131204	0	2287.2	694.18	1049.7	1.0972-7	0.0		4
1131205	0	2287.1	694.20	1049.7	1.8184-7	0.0		5
1131206	0	2287.1	694.20	1049.7	2.5304-7	0.0		6
1131207	0	2197.1	694.19	1049.7	3.4760-7	0.0		7
1131208	0	2287.0	694.14	1049.7	3.9372-7	0.0		8
1131209	0	2287.0	693.71	1049.7	5.8438-7	0.0		9
1131210	0	2286.9	690.87	1049.7	8.5141-9	0.0		10
1131211	0	2286.8	681.39	1049.7	0.28438	0.0		11
1131212	0	2286.8	694.16	1049.6	1.00000	0.0		12
1131213	0	2286.7	694.16	1049.7	1.00000	0.0		13
1131300	0							
1131301	2.4877-6	2.4878-6	0.0	1				
1131302	2.4877-6	2.0136-3	0.0	2				
1131303	2.4877-6	6.0293-3	0.0	3				
1131304	2.4869-6	1.0169-2	0.0	4				
1131305	2.4855-6	1.3915-2	0.0	5				
1131306	2.4835-6	1.7757-2	0.0	6				
1131307	2.4807-6	2.0707-2	0.0	7				
1131308	2.4778-6	2.5205-2	0.0	8				
1131309	2.4740-6	1.7595-2	0.0	9				
1131310	2.4731-6	1.1621	0.0	10				
1131311	-0.84703	6.9574-6	0.0	11				
1131312	-1.8910-3	2.0025-6	0.0	12				

\*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\* PRZ PRESSURE CONTROL \*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\*

1590000 PRF-GG1 VALVE

1590101	113010000	116000000	1.0	0.0	0.0	01000
1590201	0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
1590300	TRFVLY					
1590301	501					

1160000 PRE-GG TMDPVOL

1160101	1.0	0.0	1.0+4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	00
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1140200 2  
1140201 0.0 2286.7 1.0

\*  
\*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\* PRZ DESIRED MASS CONTRAL \*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\*

\*  
1600000 PRZ/MASS TRMPJUN  
1600101 115000000 113000000 1.0  
1600200 1 501 CNTRLVAR 215  
1600201 -1.01+3 0.0 0.0 0.0  
\*1600202 -1.0+3 -1.0+3 0.0 0.0  
\*1600203 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0  
\*1600204 1.0+3 1.0+3 0.0 0.0

\*  
1150000 PR/MASS TRMPVOL  
1150101 1.0 0.0 1.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 1.0 00  
1150200 1 0 TEMPF 113010000  
1150201 -1.0 583.0 0.0  
1150202 0.0 0.000 0.0  
1150203 1000. 1000. 0.0

\*  
\*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\* EMERGENCY CORE COOLING SYSTEM \*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\*

\*  
\*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\* ACCUMULATOR OF INTACT LOOP \*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\*

\*  
\*\*\*\*\* ACCUM. ISO VALVE OPEN WHEN VOL.28 PRESSURE BELOW 600.PSIA

\*  
\*3530000 ACCUM VALVE  
\*3530101 303000000 112000000 0.00499 283.79 283.79 00100  
\*3530201 1 0.0 0.0 0.0  
\*3530300 TRPVLV  
\*3530301 404

\*  
3530000 ACCULTR TRMPJUN  
3530101 303000000 112000000 0.00499  
3530200 1 402  
3530201 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0  
3530202 15.8 0.0 0.0 0.0  
3530203 15.8260002 0.109409988 0.0 0.0  
3530204 16.1737976 0.125513524E-01 0.0 0.0  
3530205 16.5216064 0.594413616E-01 0.0 0.0  
3530206 16.8694000 0.587309003E-01 0.0 0.0  
3530207 17.2173004 0.163404346E-01 0.0 0.0  
3530208 17.5650940 0.852545351E-02 0.0 0.0  
3530209 17.9129028 0.710454211E-02 0.0 0.0  
3530210 18.2606964 0.637040854 0.0 0.0  
3530211 18.6085968 1.28118610 0.0 0.0  
3530212 18.9564056 1.62125683 0.0 0.0  
3530213 19.3041992 1.87630939 0.0 0.0  
3530214 19.6519928 2.11857510 0.0 0.0  
3530215 19.9998932 2.25711346 0.0 0.0  
3530216 20.3477020 2.42146301 0.0 0.0  
3530217 20.6954956 2.57113171 0.0 0.0  
3530218 21.0433044 2.70588112 0.0 0.0  
3530219 21.3912048 2.82523823 0.0 0.0  
3530220 21.7389984 2.91759586 0.0 0.0  
3530221 22.0868073 2.98390579 0.0 0.0

3530223	22.7825012	3.07957840	0.0	0.0
3530223	24.1737976	3.24961567	0.0	0.0
3530224	25.5650940	3.39359951	0.0	0.0
3530225	26.9564056	3.40354824	0.0	0.0
3530226	28.3477020	3.38010406	0.0	0.0
3530227	29.7389984	3.47554111	0.0	0.0
3530228	30.7823944	3.39810085	0.0	0.0
3530229	32.1737061	3.47435570	0.0	0.0
3530230	32.8696000	3.36234188	0.0	0.0
3530231	33.5650024	3.26429939	0.0	0.0
3530232	34.2606964	3.32018757	0.0	0.0
3530233	35.3041992	3.36281490	0.0	0.0
3530234	35.9998016	3.46133327	0.0	0.0
3530235	37.7389069	3.46441078	0.0	0.0
3530236	38.4347008	3.45043755	0.0	0.0
3530237	39.1302032	3.45706940	0.0	0.0
3530238	40.1737061	3.39810085	0.0	0.0
3530239	41.9127960	3.42699528	0.0	0.0
3530240	42.6085052	3.43291187	0.0	0.0
3530241	43.3040924	3.41609859	0.0	0.0
3530242	43.6519928	3.39218044	0.0	0.0
3530243	44.3475952	3.37299919	0.0	0.0
3530244	44.0867004	3.38199906	0.0	0.0
3530245	46.7823944	3.36329079	0.0	0.0
3530246	48.1737061	3.36186886	0.0	0.0
3530247	49.9127960	3.34126472	0.0	0.0
3530248	50.9562988	3.32350540	0.0	0.0
3530249	51.6519012	3.31663704	0.0	0.0
3530250	52.3475952	3.25482559	0.0	0.0
3530251	53.7389069	3.23422146	0.0	0.0
3530252	54.0867004	3.22332859	0.0	0.0
3530253	54.4344940	3.20414829	0.0	0.0
3530254	54.7823944	3.19798946	0.0	0.0
3530255	55.4779968	3.18851852	0.0	0.0
3530256	55.8258057	3.20201588	0.0	0.0
3530257	56.8692932	3.14494228	0.0	0.0
3530258	57.5650024	3.13002300	0.0	0.0
3530259	57.9127960	3.11747169	0.0	0.0
3530260	58.9562988	3.08573723	0.0	0.0
3530261	59.9996948	3.06750202	0.0	0.0
3530262	61.7389069	3.02795219	0.0	0.0
3530263	63.4779968	3.00687790	0.0	0.0
3530264	64.1735992	3.00166798	0.0	0.0
3530265	64.5214996	2.98627567	0.0	0.0
3530266	64.8692932	2.99266911	0.0	0.0
3530267	66.2606049	2.97774982	0.0	0.0
3530268	67.6519012	2.99195862	0.0	0.0
3530269	67.9996948	2.67698956	0.0	0.0
3530270	68.6954041	2.27037334	0.0	0.0
3530271	69.0431976	2.64999104	0.0	0.0
3530272	69.3910065	2.53324127	0.0	0.0
3530273	69.7388000	3.10752487	0.0	0.0
3530274	70.4344940	3.83242512	0.0	0.0
3530275	70.7823029	4.10832024	0.0	0.0
3530276	71.4779968	4.72451782	0.0	0.0
3530277	71.8258057	5.31372261	0.0	0.0
3530278	72.5213928	5.95005512	0.0	0.0
3530279	72.8692932	6.12885094	0.0	0.0
3530280	73.5648956	6.81941414	0.0	0.0
3530281	73.9127045	7.12348747	0.0	0.0
3530282	74.6083984	7.85857010	0.0	0.0
3530283	74.9562073	8.08710098	0.0	0.0

3530284	75.6519012	8.89986134	0.0	0.0
3530285	75.9976948	9.01495647	0.0	0.0
3530286	76.6952972	9.34650135	0.0	0.0
3530287	77.3910065	9.51985264	0.0	0.0
3530288	77.7388000	9.67533539	0.0	0.0
3530289	76.7523029	9.66549492	0.0	0.0
3530290	87.1300964	6.90348530	0.0	0.0
3530291	87.4779053	2.63212345	0.0	0.0
3530292	87.8256989	1.39509583	0.0	0.0
3530293	88.1735992	0.802102923	0.0	0.0
3530294	88.5213928	0.458953440	0.0	0.0
3530295	88.8692017	0.224266589	0.0	0.0
3530296	89.2169952	0.523363008E-01	0.0	0.0
3530297	89.5648956	0.111304447E-01	0.0	0.0
3530298	89.9127045	0.0	0.0	0.0
3530299	300.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

\*\*\*\*\*

3030000 ACCUMULR THDPVOL  
 3030101 0.0 4.29 4.69 0.0 90.0 4.29 0.0 1.0 0  
 3030200 3  
 3030201 0.0 600. F5.  
 \*3031101 112000000 4.9900-3 283.17 283.79 01000  
 \*3032200 3.0 2.7441365 1.0 0.0 0.0574 1 0.0 0.0  
 \*\*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\*\* LGV SSURE INJECTION \*\*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

3520000 LP15 THDPJUN  
 3520101 302000000 112000000 4.99-3  
 3520200 1.402 \*403  
 3520201 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0  
 3520202 25.2171936 0.0 0.0 0.0  
 3520203 25.5650940 0.510508490 0.0 0.0  
 3520204 25.9129028 1.03220463 0.0 0.0  
 3520205 26.2606964 0.279370129 0.0 0.0  
 3520206 26.6085052 0.378514588 0.0 0.0  
 3520207 27.6519928 0.499138594 0.0 0.0  
 3520208 28.3477020 0.501946330 0.0 0.0  
 3520209 27.3910980 0.544770241 0.0 0.0  
 3520210 29.7389984 0.561514199 0.0 0.0  
 3520211 27.4781036 0.568414748 0.0 0.0  
 3520212 32.1737061 0.556101918 0.0 0.0  
 3520213 34.2606964 0.592329860 0.0 0.0  
 3520214 34.0562988 0.599061131 0.0 0.0  
 3520215 37.3910980 0.621724725 0.0 0.0  
 3520216 39.1302032 0.630959332 0.0 0.0  
 3520217 41.9127960 0.640159965 0.0 0.0  
 3520218 65.2171021 0.668945968 0.0 0.0  
 3520219 70.0867004 0.632312238 0.0 0.0  
 3520220 90.6083069 0.669791818 0.0 0.0  
 3520221 98.6083069 0.648269634 0.0 0.0  
 3520222 125.738693 0.668776870 0.0 0.0  
 3520223 126.782104 0.672633052 0.0 0.0  
 3520224 146.260300 0.678451359 0.0 0.0  
 3520225 149.390793 0.676996708 0.0 0.0  
 3520226 150.782104 0.678417325 0.0 0.0  
 3520227 208.173203 0.691271186 0.0 0.0  
 3520228 209.216705 0.680362300 0.0 0.0  
 3520229 210.955795 0.689647675 0.0 0.0  
 3520230 211.303604 0.690358162 0.0 0.0

3520231	212.347107	0.689884484	0.0	0.0
3520232	212.694901	0.690256596	0.0	0.0
3520233	213.390594	0.689106584	0.0	0.0
3520234	216.173203	0.690188825	0.0	0.0
3520235	216.520996	0.689749241	0.0	0.0
3520236	217.912292	0.691203773	0.0	0.0
3520237	218.607895	0.690899312	0.0	0.0
3520238	218.955795	0.688971221	0.0	0.0
3520239	219.651398	0.689952135	0.0	0.0
3520240	219.999207	0.689985812	0.0	0.0
3520241	221.042695	0.691305220	0.0	0.0
3520242	221.390503	0.688768089	0.0	0.0
3520243	222.434006	0.691914022	0.0	0.0
3520244	222.781799	0.689140320	0.0	0.0
3520245	223.825302	0.690459371	0.0	0.0
3520246	224.173094	0.689850569	0.0	0.0
3520247	227.651398	0.694180489	0.0	0.0
3520248	228.347000	0.690662503	0.0	0.0
3520249	300.000000	0.693233192	0.0	0.0

LRISPOOL TMDPV01

1.0 0.0 1.+4 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 1.0 0

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0.0 85. 0.0

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\*\* HIGH PRESSURE INJECTION \*\*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

3510000 HPIS TMDPJUN

3510101 301000000 112000000 0.00499

3510200 1 402 \* 405

3510201	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3510202	0.173799992	0.528852269E-01	0.0	0.0
3510203	0.869499981	0.218777098E-01	0.0	0.0
3510204	1.21750042	0.219791532E-01	0.0	0.0
3510205	1.9100001	0.319373980E-01	0.0	0.0
3510206	2.2600000	0.298240148E-01	0.0	0.0
3510207	2.95630032	0.392074399E-01	0.0	0.0
3510208	3.30430031	0.389030986E-01	0.0	0.0
3510209	3.99909986	0.359781832E-01	0.0	0.0
3510210	4.34710012	0.399175324E-01	0.0	0.0
3510211	5.0433998	0.408135951E-01	0.0	0.0
3510212	6.08689976	0.399682447E-01	0.0	0.0
3510213	6.78250027	0.402367679E-01	0.0	0.0
3510214	7.47819996	0.408305116E-01	0.0	0.0
3510215	8.52130977	0.330313587E-01	0.0	0.0
3510216	8.86950016	0.291477405E-01	0.0	0.0
3510217	10.26080004	0.277051695E-01	0.0	0.0
3510218	10.6085997	0.215395652E-01	0.0	0.0
3510219	12.3477001	0.218438953E-01	0.0	0.0
3510220	13.3912001	0.229090378E-01	0.0	0.0
3510221	13.7390003	0.228245035E-01	0.0	0.0
3510222	14.4347000	0.250900462E-01	0.0	0.0
3510223	15.1302996	0.403063893E-01	0.0	0.0
3510224	16.8694000	0.31030986E-01	0.0	0.0
3510225	18.2606964	0.407628827E-01	0.0	0.0
3510226	20.3477000	0.325122438E-01	0.0	0.0
3510227	21.0433000	0.348623283E-01	0.0	0.0
3510228	22.0868000	0.248195343E-01	0.0	0.0
3510229	23.1302948	0.210154429E-01	0.0	0.0
3510230	24.8694000	0.279473364E-01	0.0	0.0



3510231	25.7171936	0.709254581E-01	0.0	0.0
3510232	25.9129028	0.208632767	0.0	0.0
3510233	26.9564056	0.141799271	0.0	0.0
3510234	27.3041992	0.001124784E-01	0.0	0.0
3510235	28.6954956	0.915178061E-01	0.0	0.0
3510236	29.3910980	0.111704826	0.0	0.0
3510237	29.7389984	0.932761431E-01	0.0	0.0
3510238	30.0868073	0.854820013E-01	0.0	0.0
3510239	30.4346008	0.131739676	0.0	0.0
3510240	30.7823944	0.153279126	0.0	0.0
3510241	31.1302948	0.727509856E-01	0.0	0.0
3510242	31.8258972	0.909598470E-01	0.0	0.0
3510243	32.1737061	0.489120819E-01	0.0	0.0
3510244	32.8694000	0.55235311-E-01	0.0	0.0
3510245	33.2171936	0.854650736E-01	0.0	0.0
3510246	34.2606964	0.163066414	0.0	0.0
3510247	34.9562988	0.161005616	0.0	0.0
3510248	35.9998016	0.64565902E-01	0.0	0.0
3510249	36.3475952	0.752532482E-01	0.0	0.0
3510250	37.0433044	0.864745717E-01	0.0	0.0
3510251	37.3910980	0.757266283E-01	0.0	0.0
3510252	38.4346008	0.720747113E-01	0.0	0.0
3510253	38.7823944	0.114173234	0.0	0.0
3510254	39.1302948	0.915685296E-01	0.0	0.0
3510255	39.4781036	0.146972895	0.0	0.0
3510256	40.1737061	0.140161079	0.0	0.0
3510257	40.5214996	0.148761836	0.0	0.0
3510258	41.2171936	0.120750129	0.0	0.0
3510259	41.5650024	0.937157273E-01	0.0	0.0
3510260	41.9127960	0.121815264	0.0	0.0
3510261	42.9562988	0.148632679	0.0	0.0
3510262	43.6519928	0.157235324	0.0	0.0
3510263	43.9998016	0.105883784	0.0	0.0
3510264	45.0433044	0.131435335	0.0	0.0
3510265	45.7389069	0.159450293	0.0	0.0
3510266	46.7823944	0.162290633	0.0	0.0
3510267	47.4779968	0.162341356	0.0	0.0
3510268	48.8692932	0.121003687	0.0	0.0
3510269	49.2171936	0.146144271	0.0	0.0
3510270	49.9127960	0.12774033	0.0	0.0
3510271	50.2606049	0.15879915	0.0	0.0
3510272	50.9562988	0.930245342E-01	0.0	0.0
3510273	51.3040924	0.104231894	0.0	0.0
3510274	58.9562988	0.170642674	0.0	0.0
3510275	59.9996948	0.163051307	0.0	0.0
3510276	65.9127960	0.165739715	0.0	0.0
3510277	69.0431976	0.150726080	0.0	0.0
3510278	69.7388000	0.161749482	0.0	0.0
3510279	72.8692932	0.153279126	0.0	0.0
3510280	73.2171021	0.150066853	0.0	0.0
3510281	86.7823025	0.158266723	0.0	0.0
3510282	89.9127045	0.178081751	0.0	0.0
3510283	95.4779053	0.165722726	0.0	0.0
3510284	95.8256989	0.167075157	0.0	0.0
3510285	97.5648041	0.172248840	0.0	0.0
3510286	107.999603	0.176052988	0.0	0.0
3510287	111.477798	0.173499942	0.0	0.0
3510288	124.347397	0.205318987	0.0	0.0
3510289	150.434204	0.216917157	0.0	0.0
3510290	174.78199	0.217542887	0.0	0.0
3510291	190.434077	0.206570089	0.0	0.0
3510292	193.216705	0.230679512	0.0	0.0







```

*
4060000  OUTLET THDPVOL
4060101  1.0 0.0 1.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 1.0 0
4060200  2
4060201  0.0 947.0 1.0
*
*****
***** S/G DESIRED MASS CONTRAL *****
*****
*
4530000  S/G MASS THDPVOL
4530101  407000000 403000000 0.0
4530200  1 501 CNTRLVAR 6
4530201  -1.0+3  0.0  0.0 0.0
**4530202  -1.0+3  -1.0+3 0.0 0.0
**4530203  0.0  0.0  0.0 0.0
**4530204  1.0+3  1.0+3 0.0 0.0
*
4070000  S/G MASS THDPVOL
4070101  1.0 0.0 1.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 1.0 00
4070200  3
4070201  0.0  950.0 434.93
*
*****
***** CONTROL VARIABLES *****
*****
*
*****
***** PUMP SPEED CTR FOR FLOW(4.993 KG/S)
*****
*
20500100  ILMERR SUM 1.0 0.0 1
20500101  4.993 -1.0 MFLOWJ 110020000
*
20500200  ILMSPD INTEGRAL 190.98 3650.0 1
20500201  CNTRLVAR 1
*
*
*****
***** S/G DESIRED MASS CONTRAL(22.128 KG)
*****
*
20500500  S/G SUM 1.0 0.0 1
20500501  0.0 0.064510 RHO 402010000
20500502  0.032270 RHO 402020000
20500503  0.014210 RHO 402030000
20500504  0.012470 RHO 404010000
20500505  0.012470 RHO 405010000
20500506  0.012470 RHO 405020000
20500507  0.012470 RHO 405030000
20500508  0.012470 RHO 405040000
20500509  0.012470 RHO 405050000
20500510  0.012338 RHO 403010000
*
20500600  SG-ERR SUM 0.66138 0.0 1
20500601  22.128 -1.0 CNTRLVAR 5
*
*****
***** PUMP SPEED CTR FOR TEST SIMULATION
*****
*
20500700  PUMP FUNCTION 1814.7 0.0 1

```

```

20500701 TIME 0 1
*
*****
**** TEMP DIFFERENCE ACROSS CORE ****
*****
*
20501000 DT SUM 1.0 0.0 1
20501001 0.0 1.0 TEMPF 101010000
20501002 -1.0 TEMPF 111010000
*
*****
**** DESIRED PARAM. FOR COMPARISON ****
*****
*
****
***** SYSTEM PRESSURES
****
*
*** UPPER PLENUM PRESSURE
*
20509900 UP-PL-P SUM 1.0-3 0.0 1
20509901 0.0 1.0 P 029010000
*
*** PRZ PRESSURE
*
20510000 PRZ-P SUM 1.0-3 0.0 1
20510001 0.0 1.0 P 113130000
*
*** S/G PRESSURE
*
20510100 SG-P SUM 1.0-3 0.0 1
20510101 0.0 1.0 P 405010000
*
****
***** VOLUMATRIC FLOW RATES
*****
*
*** INTACT LOOP HOT LEG
*
20510200 ILHLG-VF MULT 1.0 0.0 1
20510201 VELFJ 101030000 VOIDFJ 101030000
*
20510300 ILHLG-VG MULT 1.0 0.0 1
20510301 VELGJ 101030000 VOIDGJ 101030000
*
20510400 ILHLG-V SUM 28.316 0.0 1 * 28.316=FT**3/L
20510401 0.0 0.02058 CNTRLVAR 102
20510402 0.02058 CNTRLVAR 103
*
*** INTACT LOOP COLD LEG
*
20510500 ILCLG-VF MULT 1.0 0.0 1
20510501 VELFJ 112020000 VOIDFJ 112020000
*
20510600 ILCLG-VG MULT 1.0 0.0 1
20510601 VELGJ 112020000 VOIDGJ 112020000
*
20510700 ILCLG-V SUM 28.316 0.0 1 * 28.316=FT**3/L
20510701 0.0 0.0378 CNTRLVAR 105
20510702 0.0378 CNTRLVAR 106
*
*** INTACT PRZ SURGE FLOW

```



```

20513101 0.0 1.0 HTTEMP 002100112
*
20513200 AF-2 SUM 1.0 0.0 1
20513201 0.0 1.0 HTTEMP 002100212
*
20513300 AF-3 SUM 1.0 0.0 1
20513301 0.0 1.0 HTTEMP 002100312
*
20513400 AF-4 SUM 1.0 0.0 1
20513401 0.0 1.0 HTTEMP 002100412
*
20513500 AF-5 SUM 1.0 0.0 1
20513501 0.0 1.0 HTTEMP 002100512
*
20513600 AF-6 SUM 1.0 0.0 1
20513601 0.0 1.0 HTTEMP 002100612
*
20513700 AF-7 SUM 1.0 0.0 1
20513701 0.0 1.0 HTTEMP 002100712
*
20513800 AF-8 SUM 1.0 0.0 1
20513801 0.0 1.0 HTTEMP 002100812
*
20513900 AF-9 SUM 1.0 0.0 1
20513901 0.0 1.0 HTTEMP 002100912
*
20514000 AF-10 SUM 1.0 0.0 1
20514001 0.0 1.0 HTTEMP 002101012

```

```

*****
***** DIFFERENTIAL PRESSURE
*****

```

ACROSS DOWNCOMER

```

20514100 DCM-DP SUM 1.0-3 0.0 1
20514101 0.0 1.0 P 005010000 -1.2152 RHO 005010000
20514102 -1.0 P 003010000 0.1176 RHO 003010000

```

ACROSS LOW PLEN.

```

20514200 LPH-DP SUM 1.0-3 0.0 1
20514201 0.0 1.0 P 005010000 2.5015 RHO 005010000
20514202 -1.0 P 006010000 0.3724 RHO 006010000

```

ACROSS CORE

```

20514300 CORE-DP SUM 1.0-3 0.0 1
20514301 0.0 1.0 P 005010000 -1.2152 RHO 005010000
20514302 -1.0 P 029010000 -2.5284 RHO 029010000

```

```

*****
***** COLLAPSED WATER LEVEL ( DENSITY=990.0 KG/M**3 * 100.0 F )
*****

```

ACROSS DOWNCOMER

```

*** W/L D-P
*
20514500 DCM-WLI SUM 1.0307-4 0.0 1 * 1.0307-4=1/(9.8*990.0)
20514501 0.0 1.0+3 CNTRLVAR 141
*

```

\*\*\* W/L CALCULATED BY VOID

\*  
20514600 DCN-WLII SUM 1.0 0.0 1  
20514601 0.0 0.1537 VOIDF 003010000  
20514602 1.2771 VOIDF 004010000  
20514603 1.2771 VOIDF 004020000  
20514604 1.2771 VOIDF 004030000  
20514605 0.2235 VOIDF 006010000  
20514606 0.1315 VOIDF 005010000

\*  
20514700 DCN-WLII SUM 1.0 0.0 1  
20514701 0.0 0.1537 VOIDG 003010000  
20514702 1.2771 VOIDG 004010000  
20514703 1.2771 VOIDG 004020000  
20514704 1.2771 VOIDG 004030000  
20514705 0.2235 VOIDG 006010000  
20514706 0.1315 VOIDG 005010000

\*  
20514800 DCN-WLII MULT 0.0010101 0.0 1 \* 0.0010101=1/990.0  
20514801 RHDF 005010000  
20514802 CNTRLVAR 146

\*  
20514900 DCN-WLII MULT 0.0010101 0.0 1  
20514901 RHDF 005010000  
20514902 CNTRLVAR 147

\*  
20515000 DCN-WLII SUM 1.0 0.0 1  
20515001 0.0 1.0 CNTRLVAR 148  
20515002 1.0 CNTRLVAR 149

\*  
\*\*\*\*\* ACROSS LOW PLENUM

\*  
\*\*\* W/L CALCULATED BY D-P

\*  
20515100 LPN-WLII SUM 1.0307-4 0.0 1 \* 1.0307-4=1/(9.8\*990.0)  
20515101 0.0 1.0+3 CNTRLVAR 142

\*  
\*\*\* W/L CALCULATED BY VOID

\*  
20515200 LPN-WLII SUM 1.0 0.0 1  
20515201 0.0 0.1496 VOIDF 006010000  
20515202 0.5104 VOIDF 005010000

\*  
20515300 LPN-WLII SUM 1.0 0.0 1  
20515301 0.0 0.1496 VOIDG 006010000  
20515302 0.5104 VOIDG 005010000

\*  
20515400 LPN-WLII MULT 0.0010101 0.0 1  
20515401 RHDF 005010000  
20515402 CNTRLVAR 152

\*  
20515500 LPN-WLII MULT 0.0010101 0.0 1  
20515501 RHDF 005010000  
20515502 CNTRLVAR 153

\*  
20515600 LPN-WLII SUM 1.0 0.0 1  
20515601 0.0 1.0 CNTRLVAR 154  
20515602 1.0 CNTRLVAR 155

\*  
\*\*\*\*\* ACROSS CORE

\*  
\*\*\* W/L CALCULATED BY D-P



```

*
20515700 COR-WLII SUM 1.0007-4 0.0 1 * 1.0007-4=17(9.8e999,0)
20515701 0.0 1.0+3 CNTRLVAR 143
*
*** V/L CALCULATED BY VOID
*
20515800 COR-WLII SUM 1.0 0.0 1
20515801 0.0 0.1315 VOIDF 005010000
20515802 0.2235 VOIDF 006010000
20515803 0.5416 VOIDF 007010000
20515804 0.1524 VOIDF 008010000
20515805 0.1271 VOIDF 009010000
20515806 0.1269 VOIDF 010010000
20515807 0.1269 VOIDF 011010000
20515808 0.1591 VOIDF 121010000
20515809 0.0948 VOIDF 122010000
20515810 0.1271 VOIDF 013010000
*
20515900 COR-WLII SUM 1.0 0.0 1
20515901 0.0 0.1271 VOIDF 014010000
20515902 0.1777 VOIDF 015010000
20515903 0.2033 VOIDF 016010000
20515904 0.2539 VOIDF 017010000
20515905 0.7043 VOIDF 028010000
20515906 0.7043 VOIDF 028020000
20515907 0.7043 VOIDF 028030000
20515908 0.1541 VOIDF 029010000
20515909 1.0 CNTRLVAR 158
*
20516000 COR-WLII SUM 1.0 0.0 1
20516001 0.0 0.1315 VOIDG 005010000
20516002 0.2235 VOIDG 006010000
20516003 0.5416 VOIDG 007010000
20516004 0.1524 VOIDG 008010000
20516005 0.1271 VOIDG 009010000
20516006 0.1269 VOIDG 010010000
20516007 0.1269 VOIDG 011010000
20516008 0.1591 VOIDG 121010000
20516009 0.0948 VOIDG 122010000
20516010 0.1271 VOIDG 013010000
*
20516100 COR-WLII SUM 1.0 0.0 1
20516101 0.0 0.1271 VOIDG 014010000
20516102 0.1777 VOIDG 015010000
20516103 0.2033 VOIDG 016010000
20516104 0.2539 VOIDG 017010000
20516105 0.7043 VOIDG 028010000
20516106 0.7043 VOIDG 028020000
20516107 0.7043 VOIDG 028030000
20516108 0.1541 VOIDG 029010000
20516109 1.0 CNTRLVAR 160
*
20516200 COR-WLII MULT 0.0010101 0.0 1
20516201 RHOF 005010000
20516202 CNTRLVAR 159
*
20516300 COR-WLII MULT 0.0010101 0.0 1
20516301 RHOG 005010000
20516302 CNTRLVAR 161
*
20516400 COR-WLII SUM 1.0 0.0 1
20516401 0.0 1.0 CNTRLVAR 162

```



20521408 1.093-3 CNTRLVAR 205  
 20521409 1.093-3 CNTRLVAR 206  
 20521410 1.093-3 CNTRLVAR 207  
 20521411 1.093-3 CNTRLVAR 208  
 20521412 1.093-3 CNTRLVAR 209  
 20521413 1.093-3 CNTRLVAR 210  
 20521414 5.465-3 CNTRLVAR 211  
 20521415 5.465-3 CNTRLVAR 212  
 20521416 5.465-3 CNTRLVAR 213

20521500 PRZERR SUM 0.46138 0.0 1  
 20521501 9.09 -1.0 CNTRLVAR 214

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\*\* HEAT STRUCTURES \*\*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\*\* PURE (HOT CHANNEL) \*\*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

10011000 11 18 2 1 0.0 1 1 8  
 10011100 0 1  
 10011101 1 0.002917 4 0.010084 4 0.014334 8 0.017584  
 10011201 1 1 3 5 1 9 2 17  
 10011301 0.0 1 1.0 5 0.0 17  
 10011401 1026.1 1 1026.1 2 1014.6 3 984.81 4 939.53 5  
 10011402 879.51 6 846.61 7 816.79 8 789.52 9 764.61 10  
 10011403 750.73 11 737.34 12 724.23 13 711.39 14 698.80 15  
 10011404 666.45 16 674.34 17 662.44 18  
 10011501 0 0 0 0 0. 11  
 10011601 018010000 0 1 0 0.22097 1  
 10011602 019010000 0 1 0 0.18429 2  
 10011603 020010000 0 1 0 0.18416 3  
 10011604 021010000 0 1 0 0.18399 4  
 10011605 221010000 0 1 0 0.23078 5  
 10011606 222010000 0 1 0 0.13750 6  
 10011607 023010000 0 1 0 0.18416 7  
 10011608 024010000 0 1 0 0.18416 8  
 10011609 025010000 0 1 0 0.25779 9  
 10011610 026010000 0 1 0 0.29461 10  
 10011611 027010000 0 1 0 0.36832 11  
 10011701 100 0.00966 0. 0. 1  
 10011702 100 0.01257 0. 0. 2  
 10011703 100 0.01617 0. 0. 3  
 10011704 100 0.01859 0. 0. 4  
 10011705 100 0.02481 0. 0. 5  
 10011706 100 0.01478 0. 0. 6  
 10011707 100 0.01859 0. 0. 7  
 10011708 100 0.01617 0. 0. 8  
 10011709 100 0.01760 0. 0. 9  
 10011710 100 0.01185 0. 0. 10  
 10011711 100 0.00499 0. 0. 11  
 10011801 0 0. 0. 0. 11  
 10011901 0 0.0465 0.0465 0.500 1  
 10011902 0 0.0465 0.0465 0.417 2  
 10011903 0 0.0465 0.0465 0.4165 4  
 10011904 0 0.0465 0.0465 0.522 5  
 10011905 0 0.0465 0.0465 0.311 6  
 10011906 0 0.0465 0.0465 0.417 8  
 10011907 0 0.0465 0.0465 0.593 9  
 10011908 0 0.0465 0.0465 0.677 10  
 10011909 0 0.0465 0.0465 0.833 11

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\*\* CRIPE (AVERAGE CHANNEL) \*\*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

```

10021000 11 18 2 1 0.0 1 1 8
10021100 0 1
10021101 1 0.002917 4 0.010084 4 0.014334 8 0.017584
10021201 1 1 3 5 1 2 17
10021301 0.0 1 1.0 5 0.0 17
10021401 1026.1 1 1026.1 2 1024.6 3 984.91 4 939.53 5
10021402 879.51 6 846.61 7 816.79 8 789.52 9 764.61 10
10021403 759.73 11 737.34 12 724.23 13 711.39 14 698.80 15
10021404 686.45 16 674.34 17 662.44 18
10021501 0 0 0 0 0. 11
10021601 008010000 0 1 0 1.7684782 1
10021602 009010000 0 1 0 1.4737318 2
10021603 010010000 0 1 0 1.4726050 3
10021604 011010000 0 1 0 1.4726050 4
10021605 121010000 0 1 0 1.8463593 5
10021606 122010000 0 1 0 1.1000340 6
10021607 013010000 0 1 0 1.731967 7
10021608 014010000 0 1 0 1.4731958 8
10021609 015010000 0 1 0 2.0624742 9
10021610 016010000 0 1 0 2.3571156 10
10021611 017010000 0 1 0 2.9463945 11
10021701 100 0.044937 0. 0. 1
10021702 100 0.063580 0. 0. 2
10021703 100 0.081803 0. 0. 3
10021704 100 0.094019 0. 0. 4
10021705 100 0.125489 0. 0. 5
10021706 100 0.074765 0. 0. 6
10021707 100 0.094019 0. 0. 7
10021708 100 0.081803 0. 0. 8
10021709 100 0.089013 0. 0. 9
10021710 100 0.059916 0. 0. 10
10021711 100 0.025232 0. 0. 11
10021801 0 0. 0. 0. 11
10021901 0 0.0352 0.0523 0.500 1
10021902 0 0.0352 0.0523 0.417 2
10021903 0 0.0352 0.0523 0.4165 4
10021904 0 0.0352 0.0523 0.522 5
10021905 0 0.0352 0.0523 0.311 6
10021906 0 0.0352 0.0523 0.417 8
10021907 0 0.0352 0.0523 0.583 9
10021908 0 0.0352 0.0523 0.77 10
10021909 0 0.0352 0.0523 0.833 11

```

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\*\* UPPER PIENUM I \*\*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

```

10031000 4 18 2 1 0.
10031100 0 1
10031101 1 0.002917 4 0.010084 4 0.014334 8 0.017584
10031201 1 1 3 5 1 9 2 17
10 1301 0.0 1 1.0 5 0.0 17
10031401 597.0 18
10031501 0 0 0 0 0. 4
10031601 028010000 010000 1 0 1.0211 3
10031602 029010000 0 1 0 1.2023 4
10031701 0 0. 0. 0. 4

```

```

10031901 0 0. 0. 0. 4
10031901 0 0.0475 0. 0. 4
*
*****
**** UPPER PLENUM II ****
*****
*
10041000 4 18 2 1 0.
10041100 0 1
10041101 1 0.002917 4 0.010024 4 0.014334 8 0.017514
10041201 1 1 3 5 1 9 2 17
10041301 0.0 1 1.0 5 0.0 17
10041401 597.0 18
10041501 0 0 0 0 0. 4
10041601 028010000 010000 1 0 9.1902 3
10041602 029010000 0 1 0 10.821
10041701 0 0. 0. 0. 4
10041801 0 0. 0. 0. 4
10041901 0 0.03524 0.0478 0. 4
*

```

```

*****
**** S/G RES ****
*****
*

```

```

14022000 4 6 2 1 0.01675
14022100 0 1
14022101 5 0.02075
14022201 2 5
14022301 0.0 5
14022401 560.0 6
14022501 104010000 0 1 0 40.40439 1
14022502 105010000 0 1 0 20.20211 2
14022503 106010000 0 1 0 20.20211 3
14022504 107010000 0 1 0 40.40439 4
14022601 402010000 0 1 0 50.0532 1
14022602 402020000 0 1 0 25.0265 2
14022603 402020000 0 1 0 25.0265 3
14022604 402010000 0 1 0 50.0532 4
14022701 0 0. 0. 0. 4
14022801 0 0. 0. 5.6162 4
14022901 0 0. 0. 5.6162 4
*

```

```

*****
**** DOWNCOMER SLAB :VESSEL SIDE ****
*****
*

```

```

10043000 3 11 2 1 0.28167
10043100 0 1
10043101 2 0.29167 1 0.19584 3 0.35604 4 0.44104
10043201 4 2 6 3 2 6 5 10
10043301 0.0 10
10043401 564.0 11
10043501 004010000 010000 1 0 7.415311 3
10043601 0 0 0 0 11.61092 3
10043701 0 0. 0. 0. 3
10043801 0 0.71 0. 0. 3
10043901 0 0. 0. 0. 3
*

```

```

*****
**** UPPER PLENUM III ****
*****
*

```



10284000	4	5	2	1	0.2856		
10284100	0	1					
10284101	2	0.2956	1	0.29977	1	0.35497	
10284201	4	2	6	3	5	4	
10284301	0.0	4					
10284401	500.0	5					
10284501	028010000	010000	1	0	4.16104	3	
10284502	029010000		0	1	0	4.78195	4
10284601		0	0	0	0	5.24558	3
10284702		0	0	0	0	6.15321	4
10284701	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4	
10284801	0	1.4387	0.0	0.0	0.0	4	
10284901	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4	

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\*\* PIPEING HEAT SLAPS \*\*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

10185000	12	6	2	1	0.1094		
10185100	0	1					
10185101	5	0.1458					
10185201	2	5					
10185301	0.0	5					
10185401	570.0	6					
10185501	214010000		1	0	1.220	1	
10185502	101010000	0	1	0	4.482	2	
10185503	102010000	0	1	0	3.088	3	
10185504	109010000	0	1	0	6.590	4	
10185505	112010000	0	1	0	5.440	5	
10185506	201010000	0	1	0	1.700	6	
10185507	202010000	0	1	0	5.895	7	
10185508	203010000	0	1	0	6.625	8	
10185509	204010000	0	1	0	1.170	9	
10185510	206010000	0	1	0	1.200	10	
*10185511	207010000	0	1	0	1.420	11	
10185511	212010000	0	1	0	1.250	11	
10185512	213010000	0	1	0	1.821	12	
10185601	0	0	0	0	1.62592	1	
10185602	0	0	0	0	5.97327	2	
10185603	0	0	0	0	4.11545	3	
10185604	0	0	0	0	8.78265	4	
10185605	0	0	0	0	7.25002	5	
10185606	0	0	0	0	2.26563	6	
10185607	0	0	0	0	7.85641	7	
10185608	0	0	0	0	8.82030	8	
10185609	0	0	0	0	1.55929	9	
10185610	0	0	0	0	1.59927	10	
*10185611	0	0	0	0	1.89247	11	
10185611	0	0	0	0	1.66590	11	
10185612	0	0	0	0	2.42689	12	
10185701	0	0.	0.	0.		12	
10185801	0	0.05	0.	0.		1	
10185802	0	0.6436	0.	0.		2	
10185803	0	0.6436	0.	0.		3	
10185804	0	0.556	0.	0.		4	
10185805	0	0.463	0.	0.		5	
10185806	0	0.144	0.	0.		6	
10185807	0	0.5015	0.	0.		7	
10185808	0	0.5625	0.	0.		8	
10185809	0	0.100	0.	0.		9	
10185810	0	0.100	0.	0.		10	
*10185811	0	0.012	0.	0.		11	



```

10175811 0 0.0776 0. 0. 11
10175812 0 0.0776 0. 0. 12
10175901 0 0. 0. 0. 13

```

```

*****
**** DOW HEAT SLABS : CORE PERIFL SIDE ****
*****

```

```

10046000 3 6 2 1 0.20313
10046100 0 1
10046101 2 0.22976 1 0.23293 2 0.24293
10046201 7 1 4 3 4 5
10046301 0.0 5
10046401 564.0 6
10046501 0 0 0 0 0.4037 3
10046601 004010000 010000 1 0 0.4 28 3
10046701 0 0. 0. 0. 3
10046801 0 0. 0. 0. 3
10046901 0 0.71 0. 0. 3

```

```

*****
**** LOWER PLENUM SLABS ****
*****

```

```

10057000 2 11 2 1 0.28167
10057100 0 1
10057101 2 0.29167 1 0.29524 3 0.35604 4 0.44104
10057201 4 2 6 3 2 10
10057301 0.0 10
10057401 560.0 11
10057501 006010000 0 1 0 1.2977 1
10057502 005010000 0 1 0 2.3638 2
10057601 0 0 0 0 2.031944 1
10057602 0 0 0 0 4.640730 2
10057701 0 0. 0. 0. 2
10057801 0 0.2738 0. 0. 1
10057802 0 0.6253 0. 0. 2
10057901 0 0.568 0. 0. 2

```

```

*****
**** INLET ANN SLABS : VESSEL SIDE ****
*****

```

```

10018000 3 7 2 1 0.32604
10018100 0 1
10018101 2 0.34771 4 0.43271
10018201 2 2 5 6
10018301 0.0 6
10018401 563.0 7
10018501 001010000 0 1 0 0.50924 1
10018502 002010000 0 1 0 0.67512 2
10018503 003010000 0 1 0 1.91423 3
10018601 0 0 0 0 0.795292 1
10018602 0 0 0 0 0.895998 2
10018603 0 0 0 0 2.540506 3
10018701 0 0. 0. 0. 3
10018801 0 0.39437 0. 0. 3
10018901 0 0.16 0. 0. 3

```

```

*****
**** INLET ANN HEAT SLABS ****
*****

```

```

*
10016000 3 6 2 1 0.20313
1001610 0 1
10016101 2 0.22876 1 0.23293 2 0.24293
10016201 7 2 6 3 4 5
10016301 0.0 5
10016401 564.0 6
10016501 0 0 0 0 0.378022 1
10016502 0 0 0 0 0.424597 2
10016503 0 0 0 0 1.203930 3
10016601 001010000 0 1 0 0.45209 1
10016602 002010000 0 1 0 0.50779 2
10016603 003010000 0 1 0 1.43982 3
10016701 0 0. 0. 0. 3
10016801 0 0. 0. 0. 3
10016901 0 0.016 0. 0. 3

```

```

*****
***** HEAT STRUCTURE MATERIAL TABLE *****
*****

```

```

*****
***** BURN NITRIDE *****
*****

```

```

*
20100100 TRL/FCTN 1 1
*20100101 500. 4.611-3 1000. 4.417-3 1500. 4.25-3 2000. 4.083-3
*20100102 2500. 3.917-3 3000. 3.75-3 3500. 3.556-3
20100101 32.0 0.00255 200.0 0.00241 500.0 0.00216 1000. 0.00174
20100102 1000. 0.00133 2000. 9.09-4 2500. 4.91-4 3000. 7.40-5
20100103 4000. 7.40-5
20100151 32. 37.5 400. 37.5 800. 48.3 1200. 54.6
20100152 1400. 58.3 2000. 60.5 2400. 61.4 3400. 62.5

```

```

*****
***** 316 LSS *****
*****

```

```

*
20100200 TRL/FCTN 1 1
20100201 100. 2.153-3 800. 3.056-3 1600. 3.972-3 4000.0 3.972-3
20100251 32.0 61.3 400. 61.3 600. 64.6 800. 67.1
20100252 2200. 82.4

```

```

*****
***** CONSTANTAN *****
*****

```

```

20100300 TRL/FCTN 1 1
20100301 0. 3.889-3 3000. 3.889-3
20100351 212. 56. 572. 61. 932. 67. 1472. 73.
20100352 2192. 78. 2552. 84. 3000. 90.

```

```

*****
***** 304 SS *****
*****

```

```

*
20100400 TRL/FCTN 1 1
20100401 100. 2.444-3 400. 2.8056-3 600. 3.0278-3
20100402 1000. 3.5-3 1200. 3.75-3
20100451 100. 45.01 400. 45.01 600. 46.09 1000. 49.35

```

```

***** CARTRIDGE ST *****
*****
*
20100500 TPL/FCTN 1 1
20100501 212. 0.00869 572. 0.00750 752. 0.00694 1112. .00504
20100551 212. 54.28 754. 54.28
*
*****
**** TVU PHASE ****
*****
*
20100600 TPL/FCTN 1 1
20100601 212. 5.556-6 572. 8.333-6 4000.0 8.333-6
20100651 212. 1. 572. 64. 4000.0 64.0
*
*****
**** CU-RC ****
*****
*
20100700 TPL/FCTN 1 1
20100701 68. 0.0375 572. 0.03444
20100751 212. 54.6 572. 54.6
*
*****
***** PD-ER TABLE *****
*****
*
20210000 POWER 402
20210001 0.1738 1.004580566
20210002 0.5217 1.004735710
20210003 0.8695 1.004476929
20210004 1.2173 9.2863037110-01
20210005 1.5651 7.1262768550-01
20210006 1.9130 5.9632250950-01
20210007 2.2608 5.8364697270-01
20210008 2.6086 6.5749133300-01
20210009 2.9564 8.9469079590-01
20210010 3.3043 9.9597218750-01
20210011 3.6521 1.003442261
20210012 3.9999 1.004166626
20210013 4.3477 1.004373535
20210014 4.6956 1.003338867
20210015 5.0434 9.5868957520-01
20210016 5.3912 7.6247290040-01
20210017 5.7390 6.0899816890-01
20210018 6.0869 4.7753399660-01
20210019 6.4347 4.0189428710-01
20210020 6.7825 3.4017181400-01
20210021 7.1303 2.5997924800-01
20210022 7.4782 2.0989767460-01
20210023 7.8260 2.0456875610-01
20210024 8.1738 2.0368917850-01
20210025 8.5216 2.0286141970-01
20210026 9.9129 2.0224057010-01
20210027 10.2608 2.0218884280-01
20210028 10.6086 2.0213708500-01
20210029 10.9564 1.9308309940-01
20210030 11.3042 1.5091729740-01
20210031 11.6521 1.276873.690-01
20210032 11.9999 1.2479003910-01
20210033 12.3477 1.2453134160-01
20210034 12.6955 1.2385876460-01

```

20210035	13.0434	1.2391050720-01
20210036	13.7390	1.2349659730-01
20210037	14.4347	1.2339312760-01
20210038	14.7825	1.2282403560-01
20210039	15.1303	1.1646035770-01
20210040	15.4781	1.5357780460-01
20210041	15.8260	9.1678253170-02
20210042	16.1738	8.5831939700-02
20210043	16.5216	8.4745468140-02
20210044	16.8694	8.6711486820-02
20210045	17.2173	1.1775378420-01
20210046	17.5651	1.5329721070-01
20210047	17.9129	1.5914349370-01
20210048	18.2607	1.6059213260-01
20210049	18.9564	1.6048867800-01
20210050	19.3042	1.5629797360-01
20210051	19.6520	1.1289047240-01
20210052	19.9999	6.3636703490-02
20210053	20.3477	5.5203552250-02
20210054	20.6955	5.4737915040-02
20210055	21.0433	5.473791 040-02
20210056	21.3912	5.4427497860-02
20210057	21.7390	5.4013595580-02
20210058	22.0868	5.4117073360-02
20210059	22.4346	5.4013595580-02
20210060	22.7825	5.3910118100-02
20210061	23.1303	5.3858333180-02
20210062	23.4781	5.4272285460-02
20210063	24.8694	5.4013595580-02
20210064	25.2172	5.3806640630-02
20210065	25.5651	5.3703178410-02
20210066	25.9129	5.4220550540-02
20210067	26.2607	5.3082328800-02
20210068	26.6085	4.2527946470-02
20210069	26.9564	2.8093280790-02
20210070	27.3042	2.3850830020-02
20210071	27.6520	2.34 6931610-02
20210072	28.3477	2.3333461760-02
20210073	30.0868	2.2592147830-02
20210074	30.4346	2.3229988100-02
20210075	30.7824	2.3178249360-02
20210076	31.4781	2.3540409090-02
20210077	34.6085	2.3695617680-02
20210078	34.9563	2.3902568820-02
20210079	35.3042	2.4419940950-02
20210080	35.6520	2.5920322420-02
20210081	35.9998	2.7368957520-02
20210082	36.3476	2.9231494900-02
20210083	36.6955	3.0783607480-02
20210084	37.0433	3.2749618530-02
20210085	37.3911	3.4456947330-02
20210086	38.0868	3.7871597290-02
20210087	38.4346	3.9630663640-02
20210088	38.7824	4.1493202210-02
20210089	39.1302	4.3148796080-02
20210090	39.4781	4.5632171630-02
20210091	39.8259	4.7132553100-02
20210092	42.9563	4.7856880190-02
20210093	43.9998	4.7546447750-02
20210094	45.7389	4.7442970280-02
20210095	46.0867	4.7236030580-02
20210096	46.7824	4.6977340700-02





1102300	2	5							
1102301	0.000	-0.630	0.200	+0.510	0.400	-0.390	0.600	-0.600	
1102302	0.800	-0.200	0.900	-0.160	1.000	-0.130			
1102400	2	6							
1102401	0.000	0.360	0.200	0.320	0.400	0.270	0.600	0.180	
1102402	0.600	0.050	1.000	-0.130					
1102500	2	7							
1102501	-1.000	-1.440	-0.800	-1.250	-0.600	-1.090	-0.400	-0.920	
1102502	-0.200	-0.770	0.000	-0.630					
1102600	2	8							
1102601	-1.000	-1.440	-0.800	-1.120	-0.600	-0.790	-0.400	-0.520	
1102602	-0.200	-0.310	0.000	-0.150					

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\*\* TWO-PHASE MULTIPLIER TABLES \*\*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

1103000	0								
1103001	0.000	0.000	0.100	0.000	0.150	0.050	0.240	0.600	
1103002	0.300	0.960	0.400	0.980	0.600	0.970	0.800	0.900	
1103003	0.900	0.800	0.960	0.500	1.000	0.000			
1103100	0								
1103101	0.000	-0.170	0.001	-0.170	0.006	0.000	0.100	0.000	
1103102	0.150	0.050	0.240	0.560	0.100	0.560	0.160	0.450	
1103103	1.000	0.000							

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\*\* TWO-PHASE DIFFERENCE TABLES \*\*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

1104100	1	1							
1104101	0.000	0.000	0.100	0.830	0.200	1.090	0.500	1.020	
1104102	0.700	1.010	0.900	0.940	1.000	1.000			
1104200	1	2							
1104201	0.000	0.000	0.100	-0.040	0.200	0.000	0.300	0.100	
1104202	0.400	0.210	0.800	0.670	0.900	0.800	1.000	1.000	
1104300	1	3							
1104301	-1.000	-1.160	-0.900	-1.240	-0.800	-1.170	-0.700	-2.360	
1104302	-0.600	-2.790	-0.500	-2.910	-0.400	-2.670	-0.250	-1.690	
1104303	-0.100	-0.500	0.000	0.000					
1104400	1	4							
1104401	-1.000	-1.160	-0.900	-0.780	-0.800	-0.500	-0.700	-0.310	
1104402	-0.600	-0.170	-0.500	-0.080	-0.350	0.000	-0.200	0.050	
1104403	-0.100	0.080	0.000	0.110					
1104500	1	5							
1104501	0.000	0.000	0.200	-0.034	0.400	-0.650	0.600	-0.930	
1104502	0.800	-1.190	1.000	-1.470					
1104600	1	6							
1104601	0.000	0.110	0.100	0.130	0.250	0.150	0.400	0.130	
1104602	0.500	0.070	0.600	-0.040	0.700	-0.230	0.800	-0.510	
1104603	0.900	-0.910	1.000	-1.470					
1104700	1	7							
1104701	-1.000	0.000	0.000	0.000					
1104800	1	8							
1104801	-1.000	0.000	0.000	0.000					
1104900	2	1							
1104901	0.000	0.540	0.200	0.590	0.400	0.650	0.600	0.770	
1104902	0.800	0.950	0.900	0.980	0.950	0.960	1.000	0.870	
1105000	2	2							
1105001	0.000	-0.150	0.200	0.020	0.400	0.220	0.600	0.460	
1105002	0.800	0.710	0.900	0.810	0.950	0.850	1.000	0.870	
1105100	2	3							





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10 SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

11 ABSTRACT (200 words or less)

This report presents the results of the RELAP5/MOD2 post-test assessment utilizing a semiscale large break loss-of-coolant experiment numbered S-06-3. Emphasis was placed on the capability of the code to calculate break flow rates during system blowdown stage, emergency core cooling system (ECCS) injection bypass during refill stage, quenching during reflood stage, and peak cladding temperature behavior throughout the whole experiment.

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