Utilisation de CASTEM pour des études de mécanique des fluides dans une enceinte de réacteur nucléaire

## **Application et validation sur les essais PHEBUS FPT0 et FPT1**

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Caractérisation de l'écoulement vapeur dans la cavité du réacteur en situation accidentelle

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Vertical cut of the DISCO mock-up



Experiment	Initial RPV Pressure	Hole Diameter	Gas	Note
	МРа	mm		
B2	1.100	50	N <sub>2</sub>	Experiment with pure gas
L05	0.600	50	N <sub>2</sub>	Experiment with pure gas
D5	1.200	50	N <sub>2</sub>	Gas + Water
D6	0.619	50	N <sub>2</sub>	Gas + Water
D7	0.620	25	N <sub>2</sub>	Gas + Water
H1	0.641	25	Не	Gas + Water

Table 1: Main characteristics of the modeled Disco-C experiments

## The 3-D model

**Conservation equations:**  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f_z}{\partial z} = 0$ 

 $\underline{u} = \begin{pmatrix} \rho \\ \rho u \\ \rho v \\ \rho w \\ \rho w \\ \rho e_t \end{pmatrix}, \qquad \underline{f_x} = \begin{pmatrix} \rho u \\ \rho u^2 + p \\ \rho uv \\ \rho uw \\ \rho uw \\ \rho uh_t \end{pmatrix}, \qquad \underline{f_y} = \begin{pmatrix} \rho v \\ \rho vu \\ \rho vu \\ \rho v^2 + p \\ \rho vw \\ \rho vw \\ \rho vh_t \end{pmatrix}, \qquad \underline{f_z} = \begin{pmatrix} \rho w \\ \rho wu \\ \rho wu \\ \rho wv \\ \rho w^2 + p \\ \rho wh_t \end{pmatrix}$ 

Jump conditions:

 $[\rho \cdot u_n] = 0$ ,  $[\rho \cdot u_n \cdot h_t] = 0$ ,  $[\rho + \rho \cdot u_n^2] = 0$ ,  $[\rho \cdot u_n \cdot u_{t1}] = 0$ ,  $[\rho \cdot u_n \cdot u_{t2}] = 0$ 

Model hypotheses:

Polytropic gas

Viscous and diffusion phenomena neglected





VAL - ISO



Disco D5 - P1/P2=12,d=50,N2 - t [s]= 6.14143E-05 P [Pa]



VAL - ISO > 5.13E+04 < 1.20E+06 A 6.03E+04 D 1.14E+05 G 1.68E+05 J 2.22E+05 M 2.76E+05 P 3.30E+05 S 3.83E+05 V 4.37E+05 Y 4.91E+05 b 5.45E+05 e 5.99E+05 h 6.53E+05 k 7.06E+05 n 7.60E+05 q 8.14E+05 t 8.68E+05 w 9.22E+05 z 9.76E+05 2 1.03E+06 5 1.08E+06 8 1.14E+06

@ 1.19E+06



Disco D5 - P1/P2=12,d=50,N2 - t [s]= 1.22231E-04 P [Pa]



@ 1.19E+06

VAL - ISO

Disco D5 - P1/P2=12.d=50.N2 - t [s]= 2.44964E-04 P [Pa]



UX UY UZ

COMPOSANTES VECTEURS



COMPOSANTES VECTEURS

UX UY UZ

Disco D5 - P1/P2=12,d=50,N2 - t [s]= 6.14143E-05 RhoU [kq/m2/s]

Disco D5 - P1/P2=12,d=50,N2 - t [s]= 1.22231E-04 RhoU [kg/m2/s]



COMPOSANTES VECTEURS UX UY UZ



COMPOSANTES VECTEURS

UX UY UZ

Disco D5 - P1/P2=12.d=50.N2 - t [s]= 1.85073E-04 Rhou [kg/m2/s]





VAL - ISO



VAL - ISO > 1.71E+04 < 1.07E+06 A 2.54E+04 D 7.49E+04 G 1.24E+05 J 1.74E+05 M 2.24E+05 P 2.73E+05 S 3.23E+05 V 3.72E+05 Y 4.22E+05 b 4.71E+05 e 5.21E+05 h 5.70E+05 k 6.20E+05 n 6.69E+05 q 7.19E+05 t 7.69E+05 w 8.18E+05 z 8.68E+05 2 9.17E+05 5 9.67E+05 8 1.02E+06 @ 1.07E+06

Disco D5 - P1/P2=12,d=50,N2 - t [s]= 1.00000E-02 P [Pa]



VAL - ISO > 2.91E+04 < 9.09E+05 A 3.59E+04 D 7.72E+04 G 1.18E+05 J 1.60E+05 M 2.01E+05 P 2.42E+05 S 2.84E+05 V 3.25E+05 Y 3.66E+05 b 4.07E+05 e 4.49E+05 h 4.90E+05 k 5.31E+05 n 5.72E+05 q 6.14E+05 t 6.55E+05 w 6.96E+05 z 7.37E+05 2 7.79E+05 5 8.20E+05

8 8.61E+05

@ 9.03E+05

@ 1.11E+06



VAL - ISO > 3.05E+04 < 7.10E+05 A 3.58E+04 D 6.77E+04 G 9.95E+04 J 1.31E+05 M 1.63E+05 P 1.95E+05 S 2.27E+05 V 2.59E+05 Y 2.91E+05 b 3.22E+05 e 3.54E+05 h 3.86E+05 k 4.18E+05 n 4.50E+05 q 4.82E+05 t 5.13E+05 w 5.45E+05 z 5.77E+05 2 6.09E+05 5 6.41E+05 8 6.73E+05 @ 7.05E+05

Disco D5 - P1/P2=12,d=50,N2 - t [s]= 2.00000E-02 P [Pa]



COMPOSANTES VECTEURS

UX UY UZ



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Disco D5 - P1/P2=12,d=50,N2 - t [s]= 1.00000E-02 RhoU [kg/m2/s]



COMPOSANTES VECTEURS





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Disco D5 - P1/P2=12.d=50.N2 - t [s]= 5.00000E-02 Rhou [kg/m2/s]

Disco D5 - P1/P2=12,d=50,N2 - t [s]= 2.00000E-02 RhoU [kq/m2/s]



Disco D6 - Pressure along the axis



Disco D6 - Velocity along the axis



Disco D6 - Mach along the axis



Disco D6 - Pressure in the cavity floor



Disco D6 - Velocity in the Cavity floor



Disco D6 - Mach in the cavity floor



Velocity in the annular space v.s. time



Disco experiment B2 (Pure Gas) - RPV pressure histories







Disco experiment - RPV pressure histories for different hole sizes



Disco experiment- RPV pressure histories for different initial pressure

## Conclusions

- Global validity of the modeling approach followed (inviscid compressible flow of perfect gases)
- Need to consider a two-phase flow model to correctly describe some aspects of the flow (blow down and annular space velocities behavior)
- Gas flow characterized by a fast transient at the beginning of the blow down followed by quasisteady state (depressurization time constant much larger than the flow field time constant)
- Blow through time much more dependent on the failure size and on the gas specie than on the initial pressure drop.
- Gas velocities at the RPV failure supersonic over a large time interval no matter the considered case.
- Gas flow in the cavity essentially confined in a thin layer parallel to the cavity floor. A recirculation observed but with a limited velocity level.