



Thermal-hydraulics capabilities in predicting the post-CHF conditions

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Changing the World's Energy Future

Musa Moussaoui, Carlo Parisi



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Musa Moussaoui, Carlo Parisi

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**Idaho National Laboratory
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83415**

<http://www.inl.gov>

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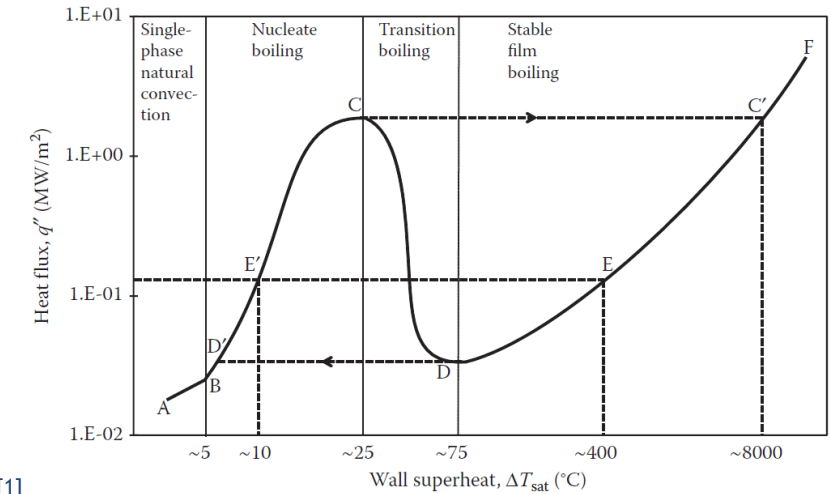
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Carlo Parisi & Musa Moussaoui

September 12, 2024

Categorizing phenomena

- Need to understand time at temperature (TAT)
 - Material phenomena
 - Thermal hydraulics (TH) phenomena
 - Critical heat flux (CHF)
 - Departure from nucleate boiling (DNB)
 - Dryout
 - Transition (unstable) boiling
 - Film (stable) boiling
 - Re-wetting
- Better characterization, more economic margins



[1]



[5]

How the phenomena interact

- TH → Material

- Annealing
 - Cladding temperature (temperature driven properties)
 - Heating rate
 - Duration
- Collapse, ballooning, buckling
- Creep
- Steam oxidation
- Hydride formation

- Material → TH

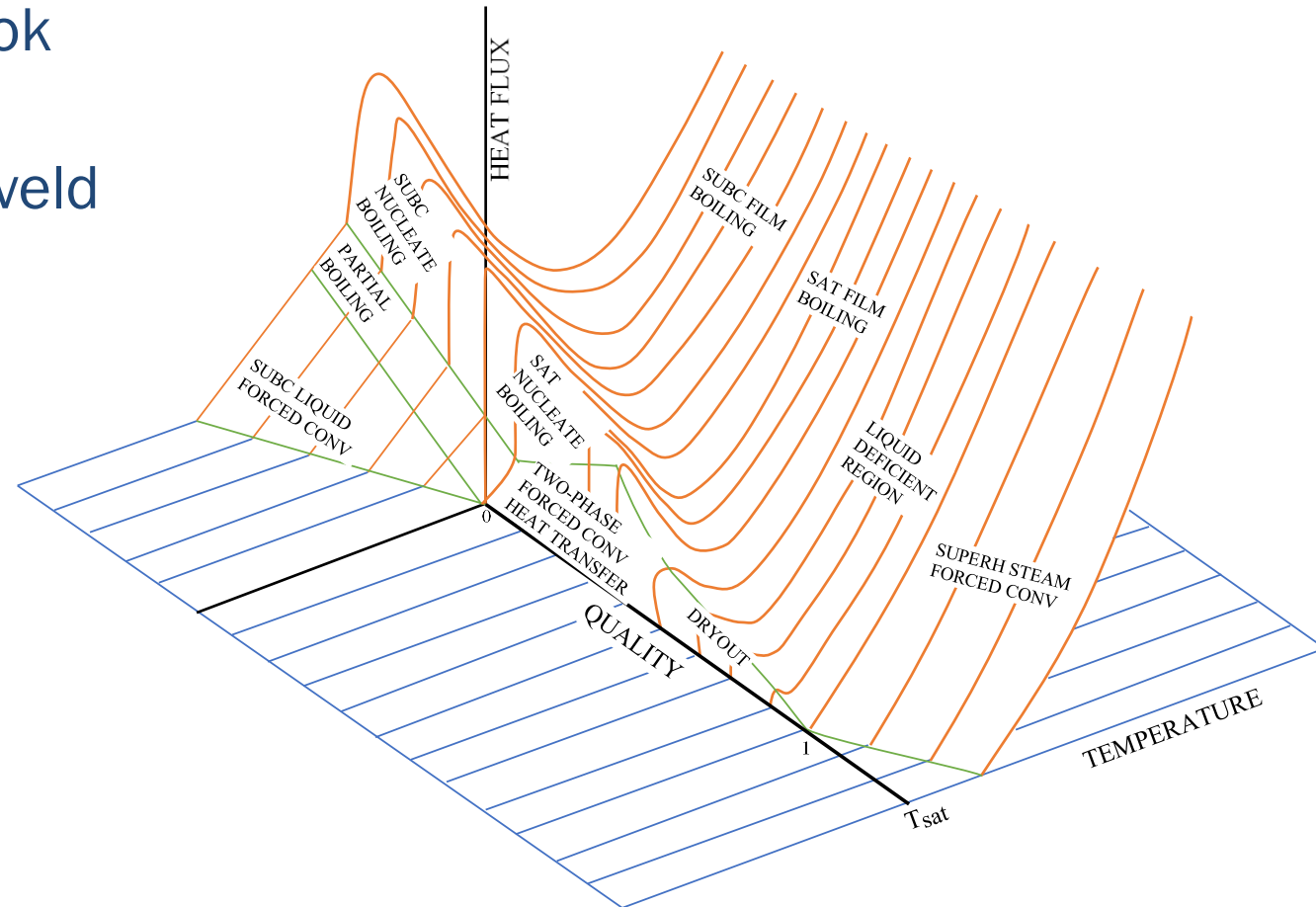
- Thermal properties (capacity, conductivity, wettability, coating type, etc.)
- Deformation (channel flow area reduction and/or blockage)
- Exothermic oxidation

Research considerations

- What influence does TH have on a material under TAT?
- TH driven transformation time constants
 - Shorter constants, failure more TH dependent
 - E.g., transient CHF
- Temperature dependency
 - More correlated, failure more TH dependent
 - E.g., eutectic mixture

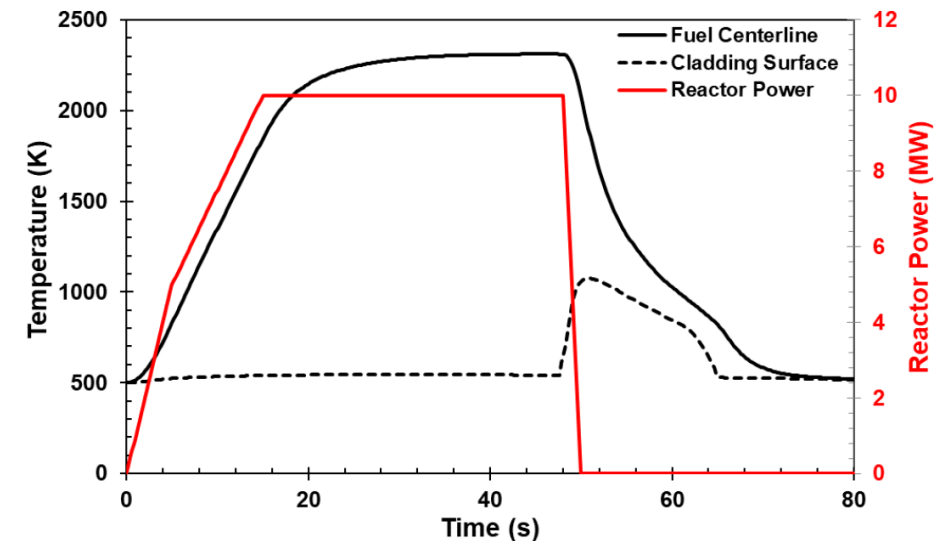
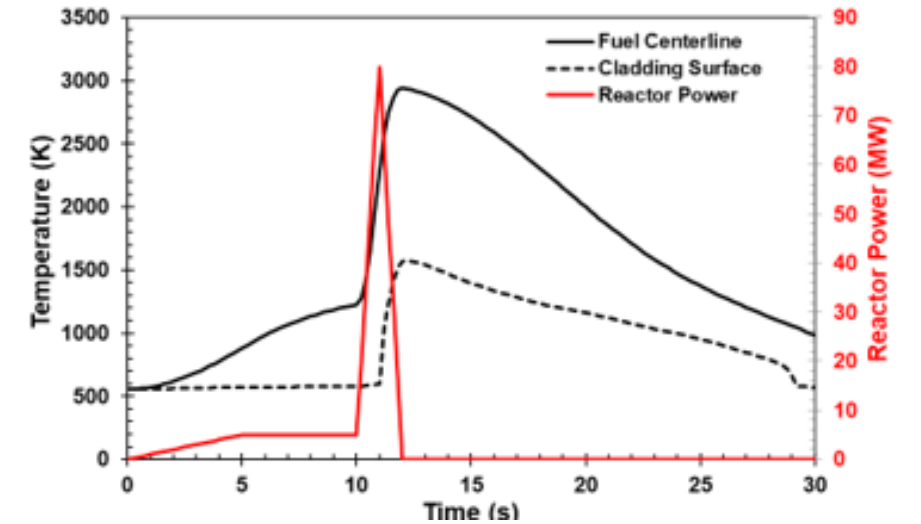
Predicting CHF

- Threshold/margin figure of merit
- $q''_{CHF} = fcn(\mathbf{x}_e, \mathbf{G}, \mathbf{p}, L, \varepsilon, \mu, t, ?)$
- Diverse flow regimes necessitate look up tables
- Uncertainty estimated (e.g., Groeneveld 2006, RMS 7.1%)
- Prediction methods complications
 - Limiting quality phenomenon
 - Low flow as $x_e \rightarrow 1$
 - Intermittent dryout



Uncertainty in predicting CHF

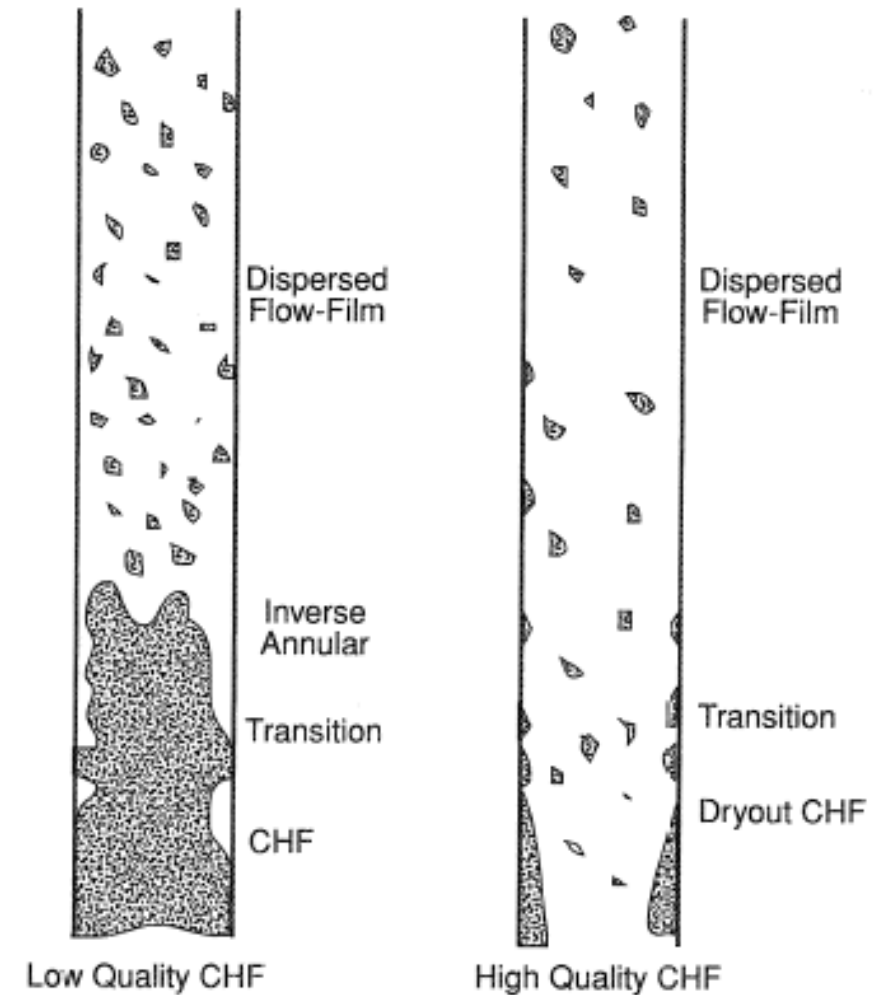
- Design basis accidents (DBAs) vs anticipated operational occurrences (AOOs)
 - Reactivity initiated accident (RIA), e.g. Control Rod Ejection → DNB
 - Pump trip → intermittent dryout
- Consider the type of AOO and the flow regime it encompasses



[6]

Predicting film boiling

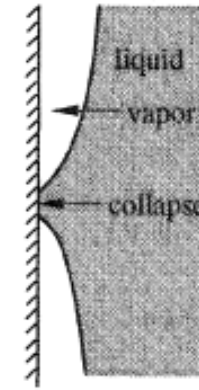
- Flow regimes
 - Inverted annular film boiling
 - Low quality
 - Inverted slug film boiling
 - Dispersed flow film boiling (mist)
 - High quality
- Similar application to the CHF LUT (e.g., 2001 film boiling LUT (RMS 10.5%))
 - $T_{wall} \text{ or } HTC_{film} = fcn(x_e, G, p, \dots)$
- Complications
 - Thermodynamic nonequilibrium
 - Entrance effects
 - Grid effects
 - Non constant axial power



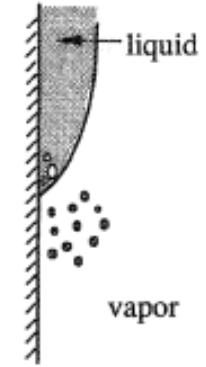
[4]

Rewetting of hot surfaces

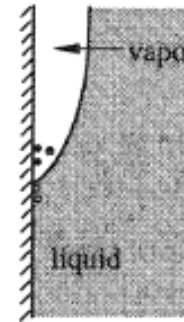
- Termination of time at temperature
- Categorized by flow regime
- Determining minimum film boiling temperature (Leidenfrost, quenching, etc.), T_{MFB}
- Ex. BWR instabilities due to vapor-power feedback



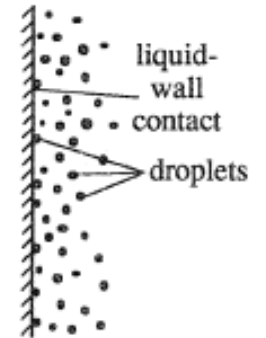
Type I: Collapse of vapor film



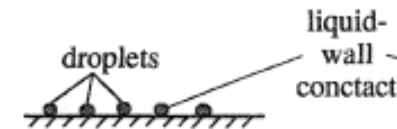
Type II: Top flooding



Type III: Bottom flooding



Type IV: Dispersed rewetting



Type V: Leidenfrost boiling



Type VI: Pool boiling

[3]

Post CHF existing experimental data

- BWR Full-size Fine-mesh Bundle Test Benchmark volume*
 - 8x8 bundle, dryout
- High Pressure Heat Transfer Facility
 - 2x2 bundle, dryout and rewetting
- Oak Ridge National Laboratory Rod Bundle Thermal-Hydraulic Test Facility*
 - 8x8 bundle, CHF and film boiling
- Karlstein Thermal-Hydraulic Experimental Facility (KATHY loop)
 - Up to 12x12 bundles, CHF through rewetting
- Royal Institute of Technology Tube Test 261*
 - Post dryout heat transfer
- Bennett Heated Tube Tests
 - Dryout location
- UW facility
 - Time in DNB for Cr-coated zircaloy cladding

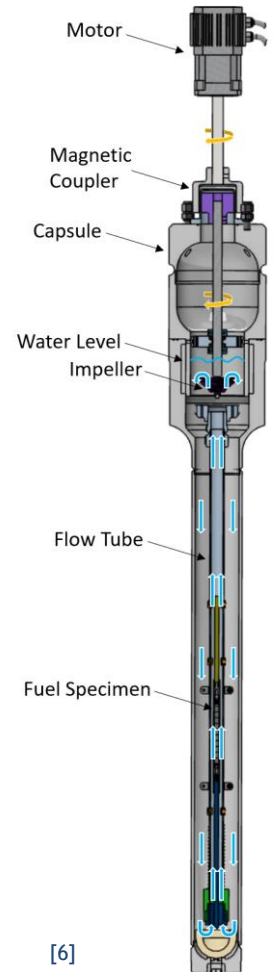
*in RELAP5-3D assessment cases or RELAP5-3D simulated

Challenges

- Codes are not as well validated for post-CHF heat transfer
- **RELAP5-3D** leverages decades of validation and use in two phase thermal-hydraulic
 - 3D system TH code resolution, 2 phase, 2-fields
 - Use Groenveld 2006 LUT as default option
 - Have CHF alternate models
 - Osmachkin CHF model (RBMK reactors)
 - PG-CHF model based on NRI Czech dataset
 - verified on Westinghouse and Combustion Engineering bundles
 - Capabilities to model the pre- and post-CHF flow regimes using other correlations
 - e.g., modified Bromley for film boiling, Chen for nucleated boiling
 - For transition regime an interpolation between the pre- and post-CHF is adopted for calculating important factors (e.g., phasic wall friction, etc.)



[7]

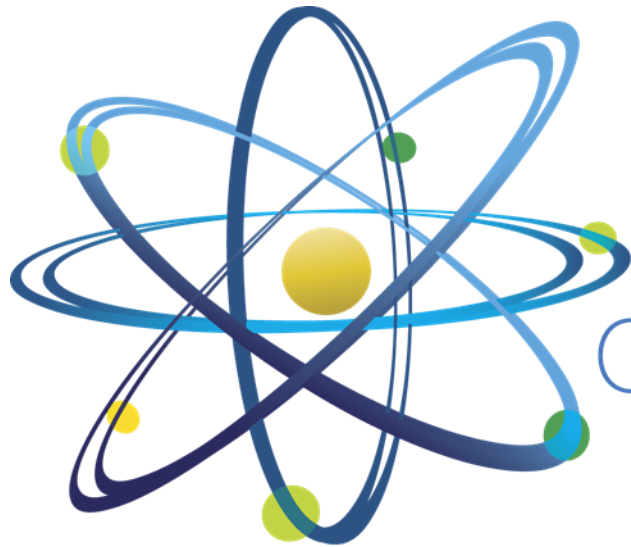


Challenges

- Define the TAT problem space to assess current models
 - Sensitivity and uncertainty analysis
 - Use current experimental data
- Design and plan additional tests specific to TAT, including ATF materials
 - Endurance cycling of materials
 - Rewetting/quenching of in-pile transient testing
- INL has capabilities to work on
 - Experiment (e.g., TREAT capsule)
 - Data analysis (RELAP5-3D/RAVEN code)
 - Coupling with subchannel codes (RELAP5-3D/COBRA-TF) and 3D thermomechanical code (RELAP5-3D/BISON) via MOOSE
 - Pre-, post- and CHF thermal-hydraulic models improvement (RELAP5-3D)

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1. Adopted from Hewitt, G. F. et al. Handbook of Heat Transfer, 3rd Ed. McGraw-Hill, 1998.
2. Groeneveld, D. C., L. K. H. Leung, Y. Guo, A. Vasic, M. El Nakla, S. W. Peng, J. Yang, and S. C. Cheng. "Lookup tables for predicting CHF and film-boiling heat transfer: past, present, and future." Nuclear Technology 152, no. 1 (2005): 87-104.
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4. 10.1615/AtoZ.p.post-dryout_heat_transfer
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https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5xB_gLfkdJM
6. Folsom, Charles P., Robert J. Armstrong, Nicolas E. Woolstenhulme, Devin D. Imholte, Klint Stephens Anderson, and Colby B. Jensen. Thermal-hydraulic and Fuel Performance Scoping Studies of a Flowing Water Capsule in TREAT. No. INL/CON-22-67496-Rev001. Idaho National Laboratory (INL), Idaho Falls, ID (United States), 2022.
7. <https://inl.gov/relap53d/>



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