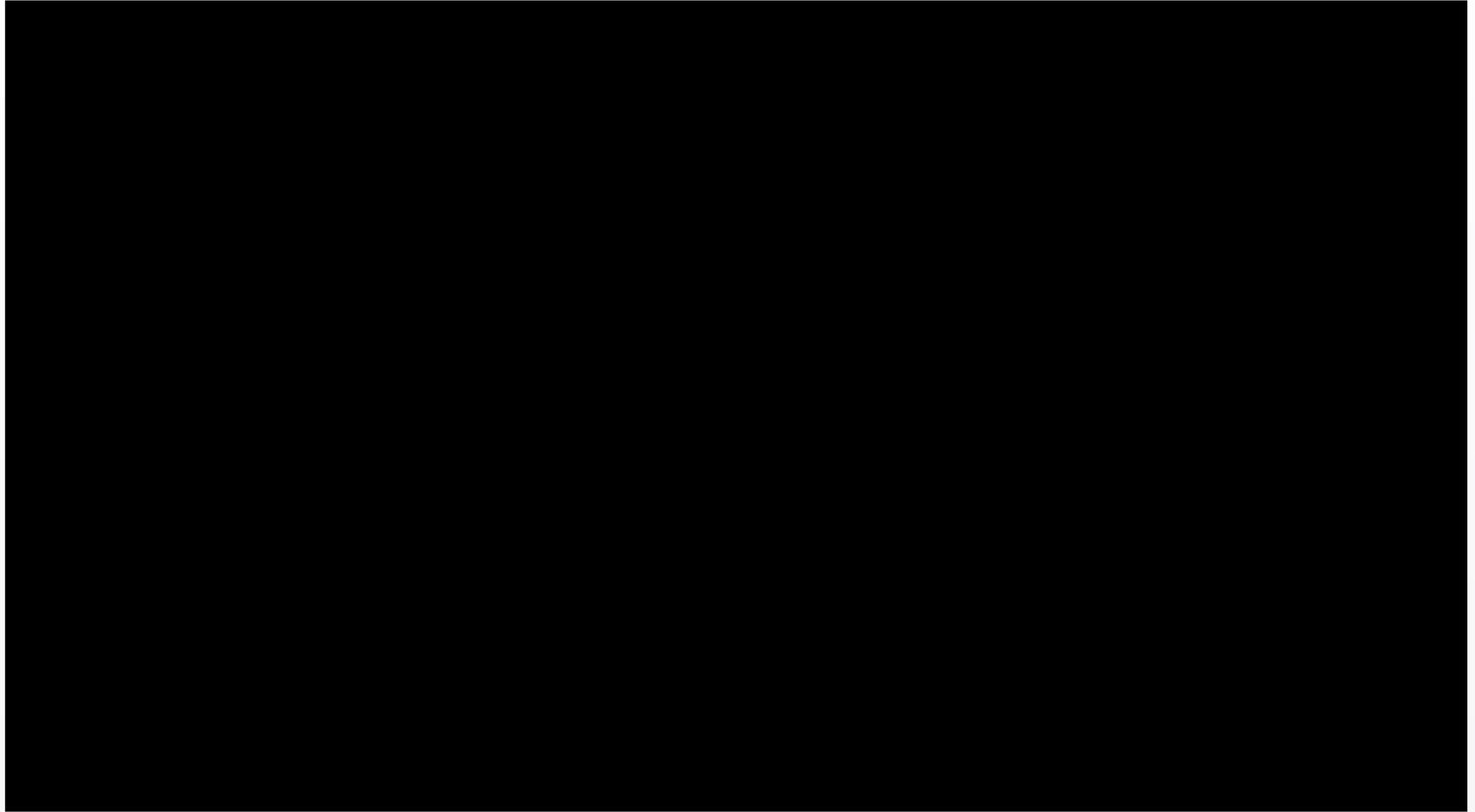




Integrated System Test Facility
Miller/Martin

IST Overview Video



IST Objectives

- Integrated system performance
- Evaluation model development support
- Licensing support (ASME NQA-1 Compliant)
- Insights
 - Operational evaluations
 - Design basis event data using configuration controlled systems and certified data acquisition system
 - Natural Circulation (one or two phase)
 - Fuel pin dry-out, pre-cursor to DNB under various flow regimes
 - Control and protection systems development
- Flexible and adaptable platform for broad testing applications
- Concurrent testing capabilities serving multiple stakeholders



IST Design

Design

Local Architectural and Engineering Firm

Material

Standard SST pipe and fittings wherever possible

Standards

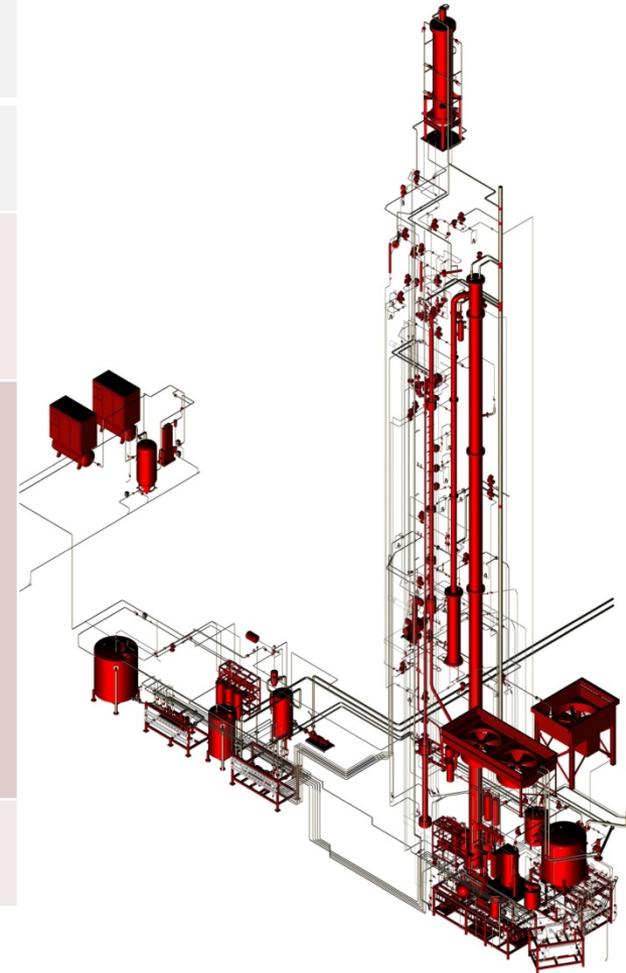
ASME Section I & VIII as required and B31.1 test system piping

Components Accommodated

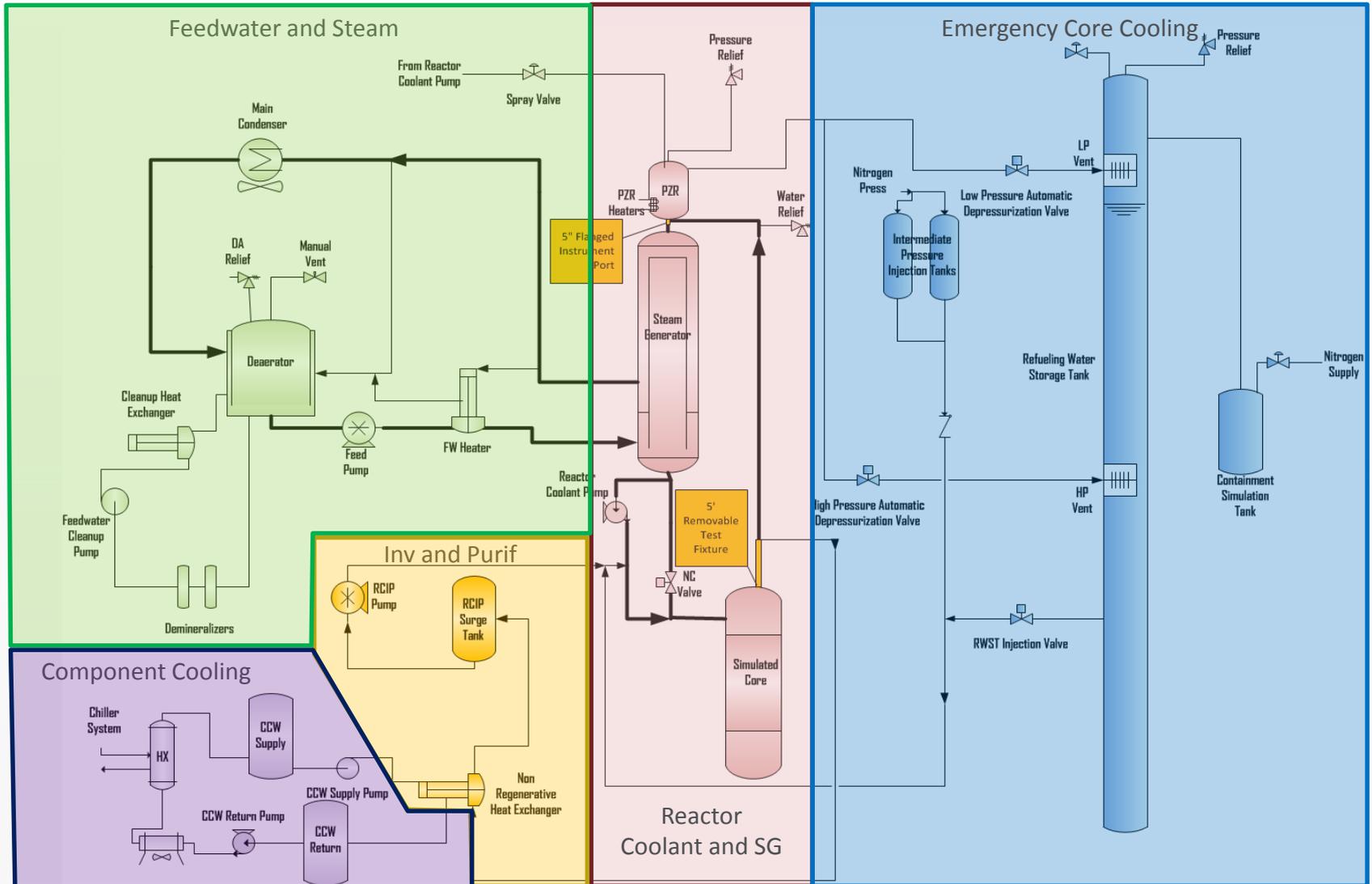
- Integral reactor loop consisting of reactor vessel, steam generator, reactor coolant pump, and pressurizer
- Reactor Vessel with 60 pin heater array capable of 1.8 MW (mPower optimized)
- Integral economizer once through steam generator
- Pressurizer vessel with 6kW heater
- ECC system consisting of automatic depressurization trains and LOCA line

Design Conditions

- 650°F
- 2500 psig

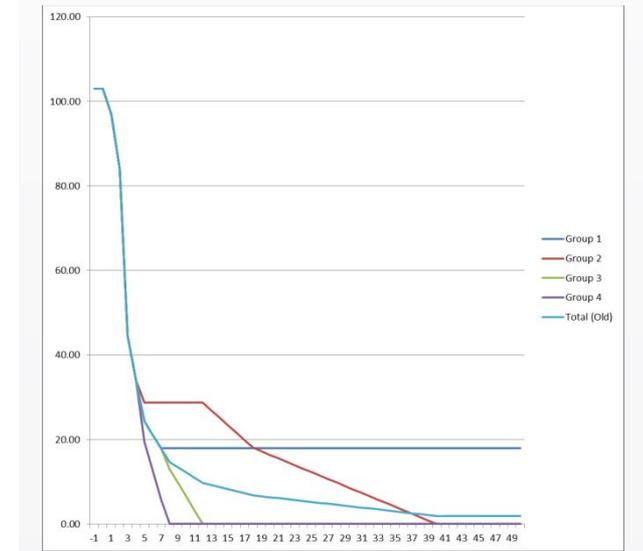
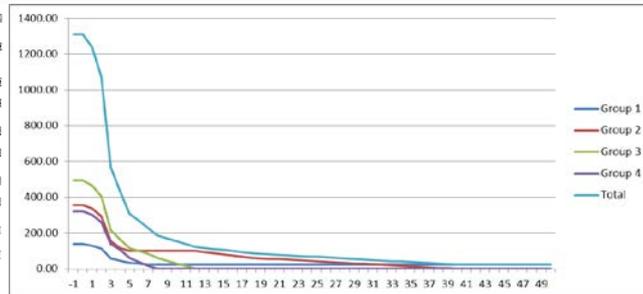
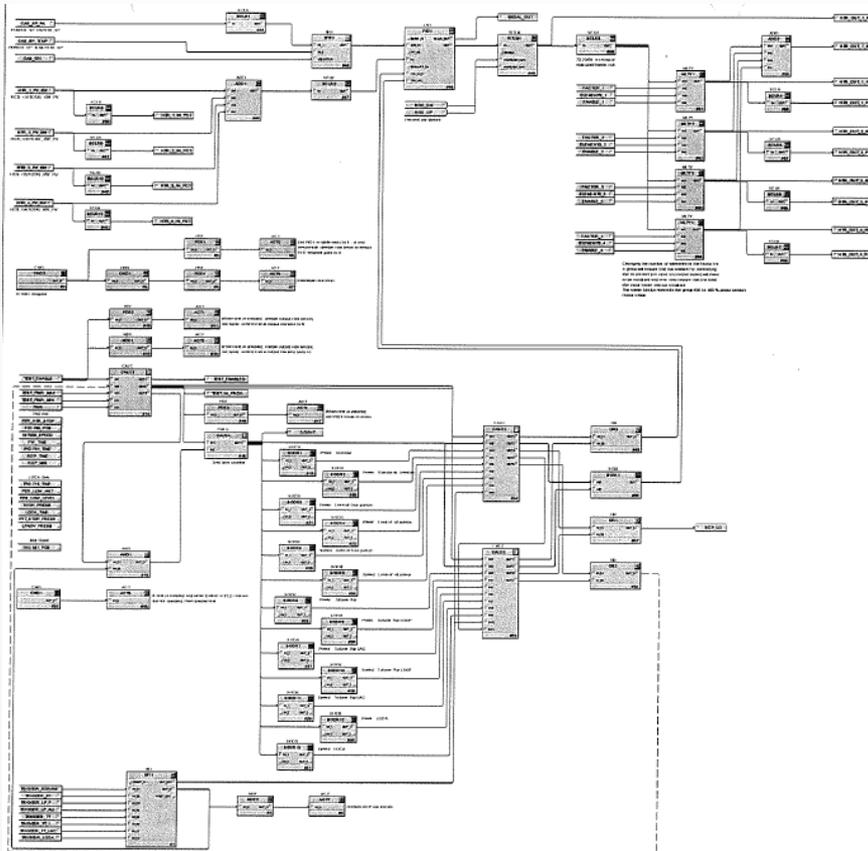


IST Arrangement



Control Logic

- Readily adaptable control Logic designed to operate valves, pumps, heaters, control boundary conditions providing for high fidelity, highly repeatability tests.



SCRAM & TEST LOGIC

DISABLED

Test Timer 0 sec

TEST NOT ENABLED

Test Start Power Max 103.5 %

Test Start Power Min 102.5 %

LOCA Time (LOCA) 0 sec

RCP Time -3 sec

Stop PZR Heater YES

PIC-715 Time (LOCA) -2 sec

PIC-715 SP (LOCA) psia

TIC-701 Time (LOCA) -2 sec

TIC-701 Duration (LOCA) 5 sec

TIC-701 Position (LOCA) 0 %

PIC-741 Time 4 sec

FW Time 0 sec

M-7000 Speed 22.0 %

FC-750 Position 0.0 %

FC-2002 Position (LOCA) 100 %

HPADV High Press (LOCA) psia

HPADV Low PZR Level (LOCA) in

HPADV On Low PZR Level (LOCA) YES

HPADV Below 700psia (LOCA) YES

IPIT Stop Press (LOCA) 0 psia

LPADV Press (LOCA) psia

RWST To ECCS Press (LOCA) psia

Open HS-644 (LOCA) YES

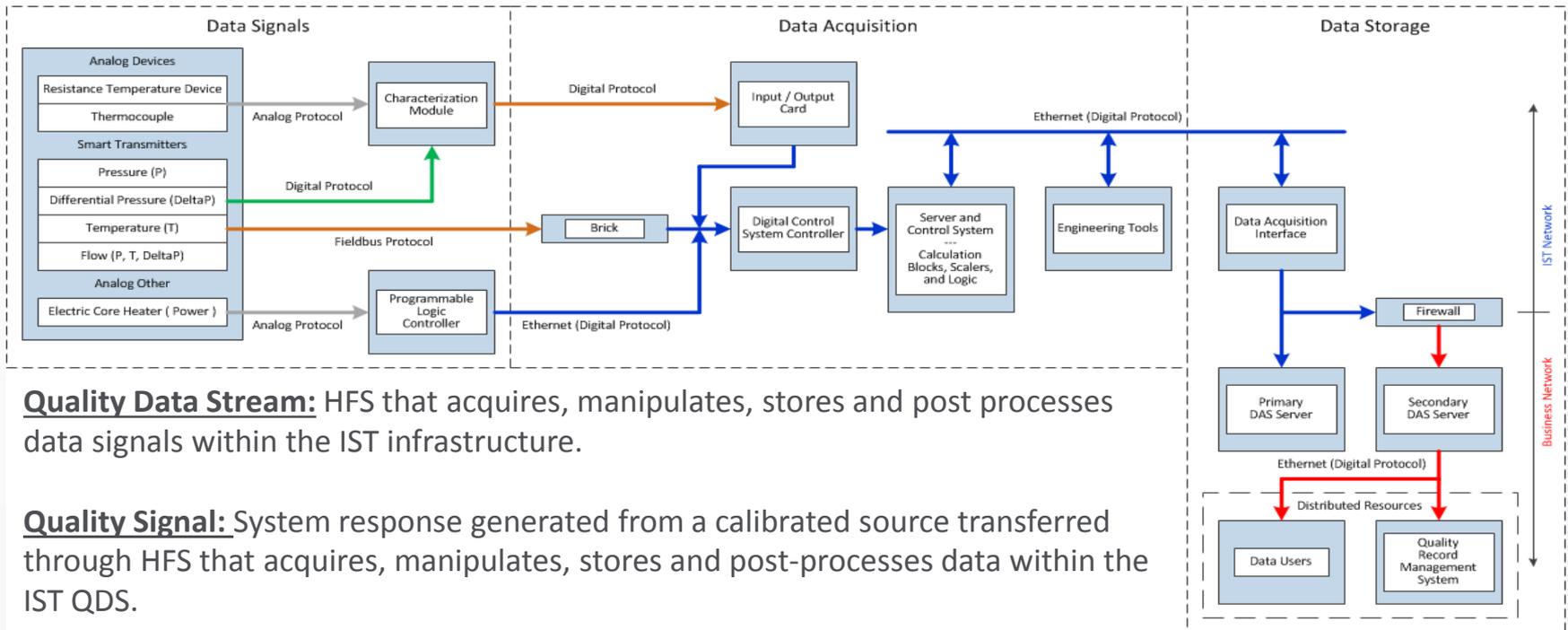
Open HS-581 (LOCA) YES

Open HS-543 (LOCA) YES

Open HS-523 (LOCA) YES

Stop PZR Heat Trace (LOCA) YES

10 CFR 50 (Appendix B) / NQA-1 Quality Program

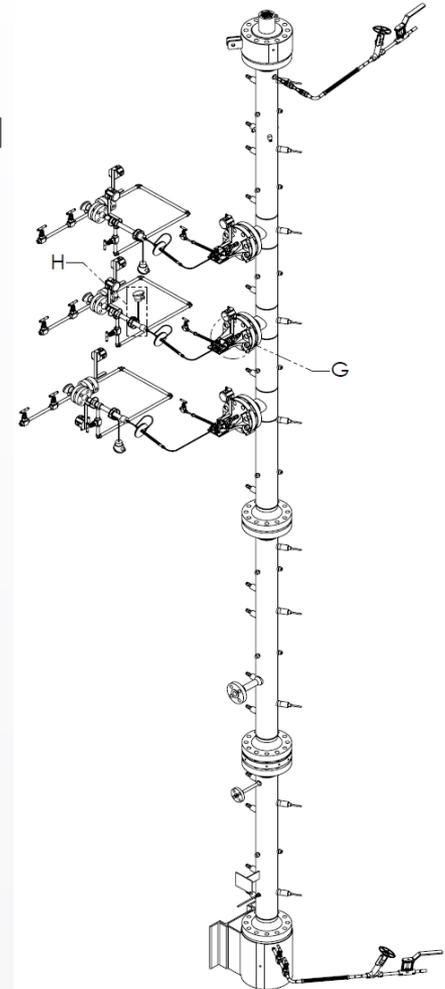
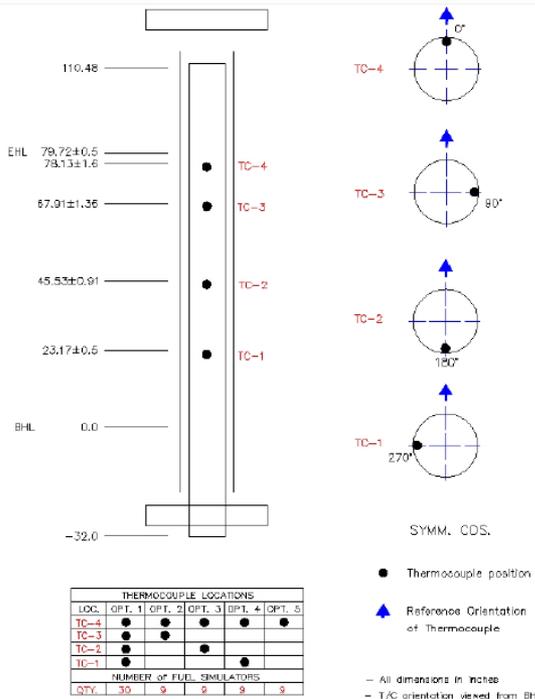


Quality Data Stream: HFS that acquires, manipulates, stores and post processes data signals within the IST infrastructure.

Quality Signal: System response generated from a calibrated source transferred through HFS that acquires, manipulates, stores and post-processes data within the IST QDS.

Data Signals

- Sensors convert process conditions (temperature, pressure, chemistry, component, etc.) to analog signals
- Analog signals are converted to digital either through onboard digital conversion or through analog to digital characterization modules



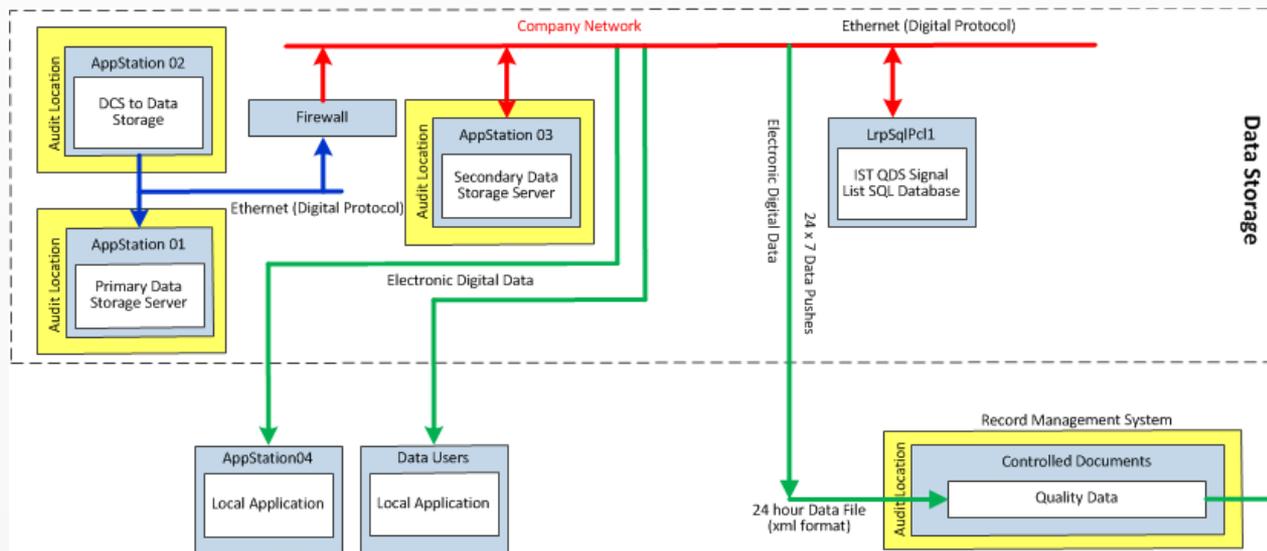
Data Acquisition

- All-digital, serial, two-way communications system
- Protocol through either High Speed Ethernet (HSE) or Foundation fieldbus protocols
- Fieldbus network includes segment system to reduce hardware requirements, reduce troubleshooting effort and organize the field network



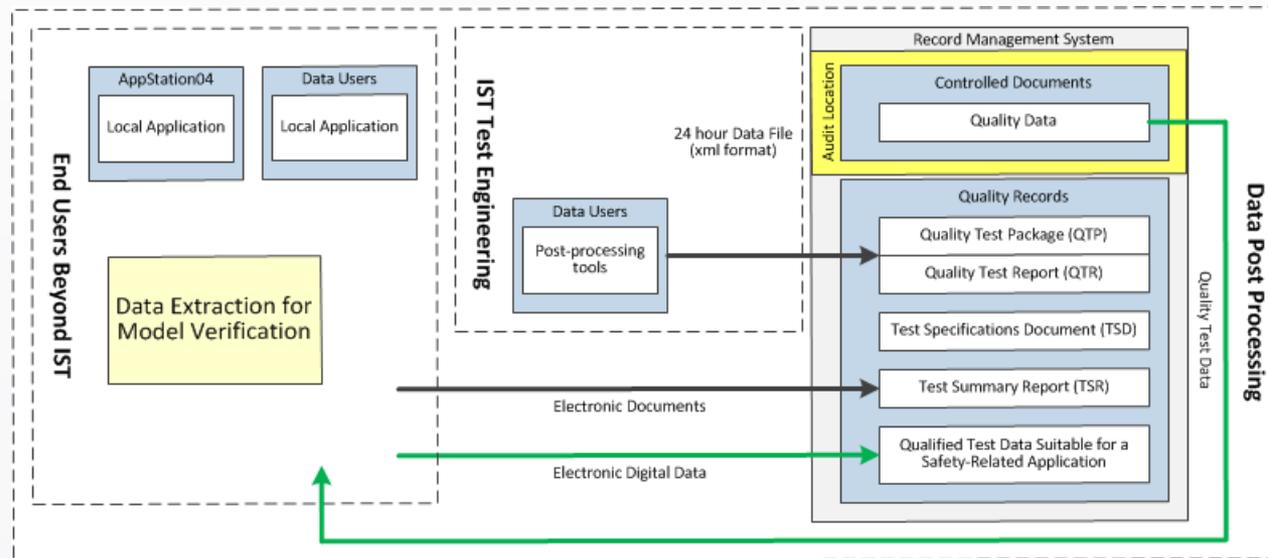
Data Integrity and Auditing

- Real-time and historical verifications of signals included in the IST quality data stream
- Data obtained prior to storage on application stations
- Audit verifies data is not compromised during signal transmission



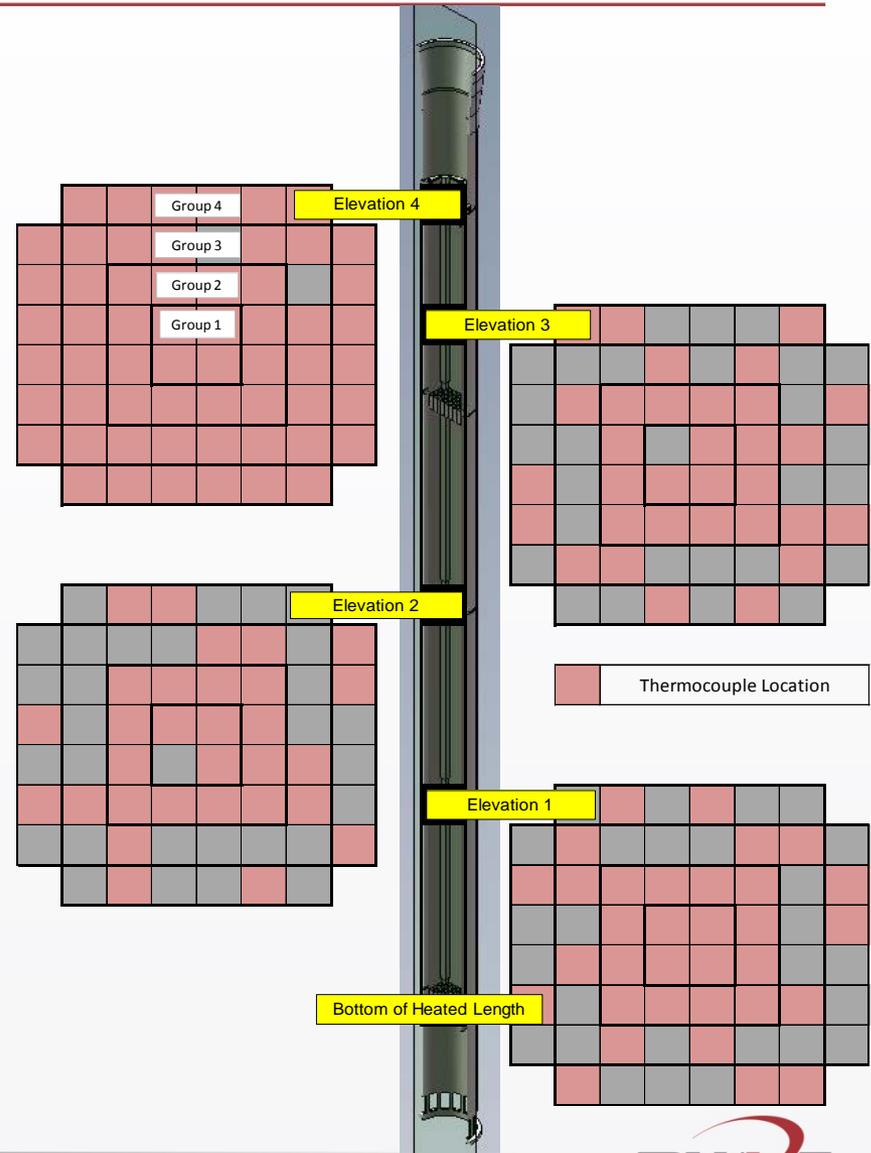
Data Storage

- Two redundant storage servers, allows access to real-time and historical data
- Quality record repository for use in safety-related processes



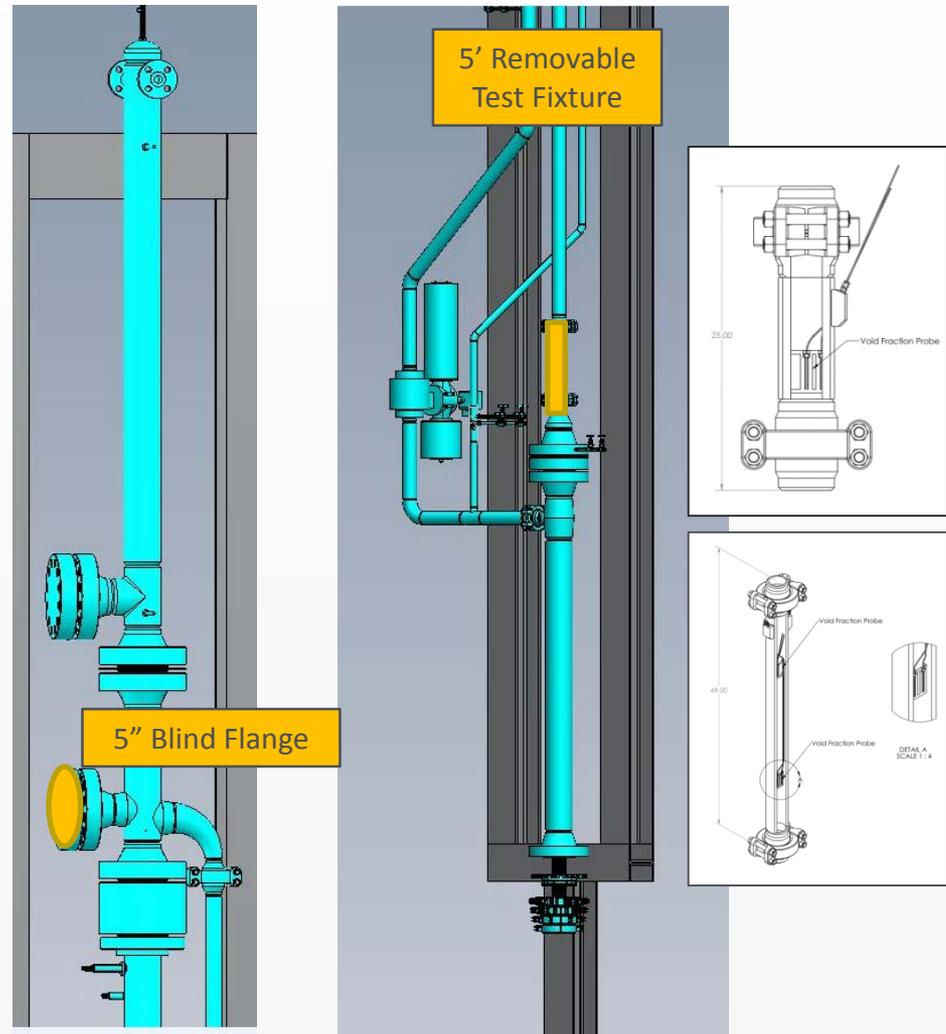
Simulated Core Heater TC Layout and Pin Array

- 1.8 MW, 4 Groups
- Adjustable radial profile
- Symmetric Cosine Axial Power Profile
- 160 Thermocouples located at 4 different elevations and 4 reference orientations



Removable Test Sections

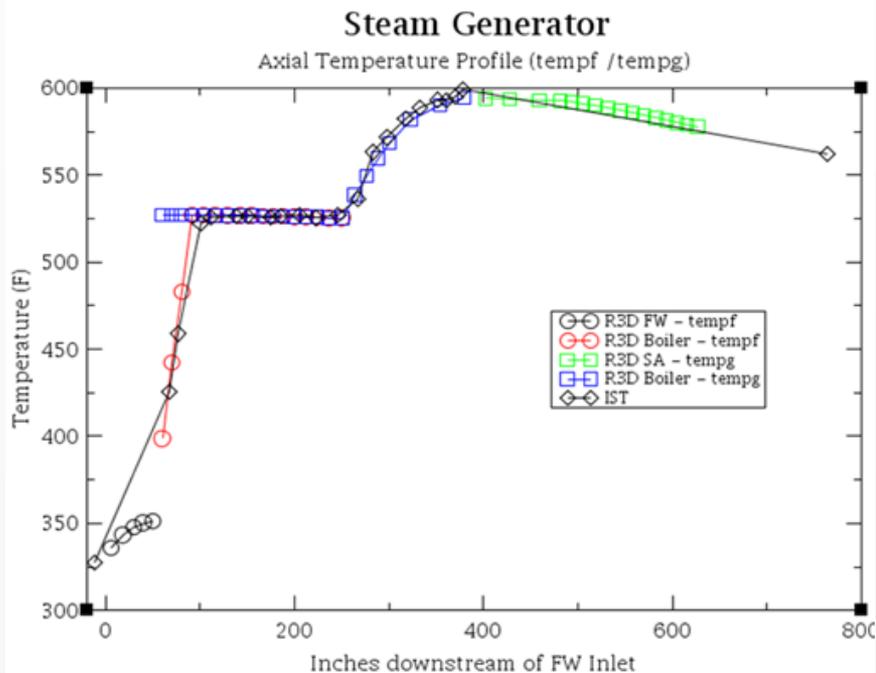
- 5' above core, 4" Schedule 160 Stainless Steel Pipe
- 5" blind flange in the spillover region between steam generator, pressurizer, and riser.
- Convenient location for a variety of testing measurements or material investigations
- Steam test sections available throughout the steam system. Saturated through 80°F of superheat available depending on flow rate



IST Testing: SG & NC

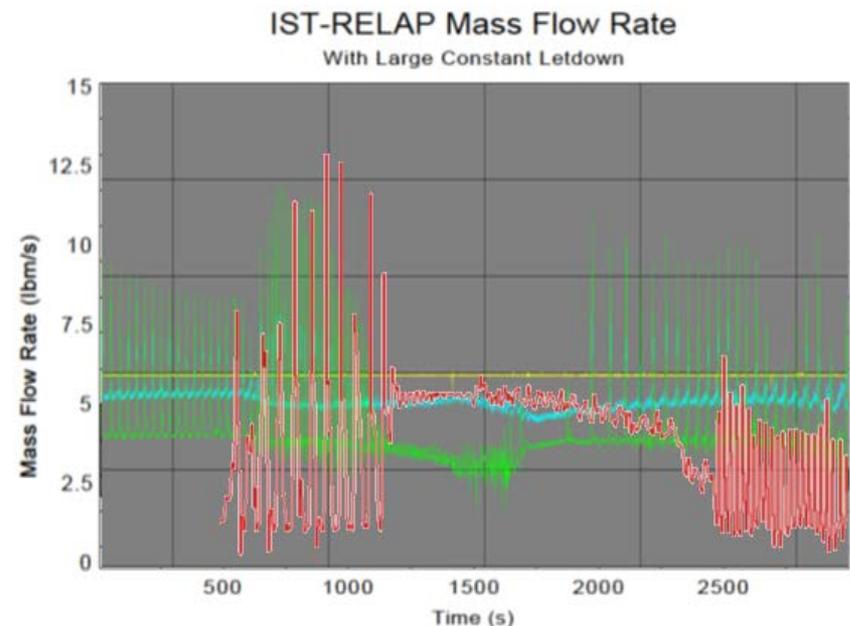
Steam generator heat transfer testing

- Plateaus from 20% to 120%
- Focus on superheat and shroud heat transfer
- IST RELAP 3D modeling of feed and steam temperatures



Natural circulation testing

- Steam created in core – carried over to IEOSTG – Condensed in SG tube.
- Water level reduced over time to show flow signature
- RCS flow: IST vs RELAP5



LWR/SMR Design Basis Events

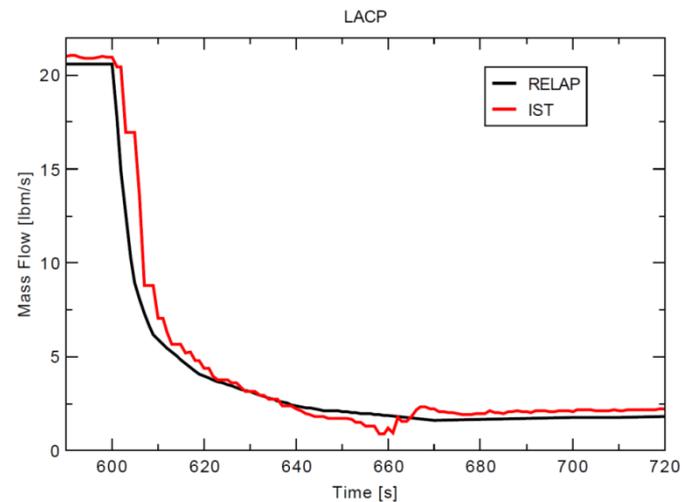
Loss of AC Power

- IST reactor coolant pump variable frequency drive set to create flow coast down signal expected during a pump trip.

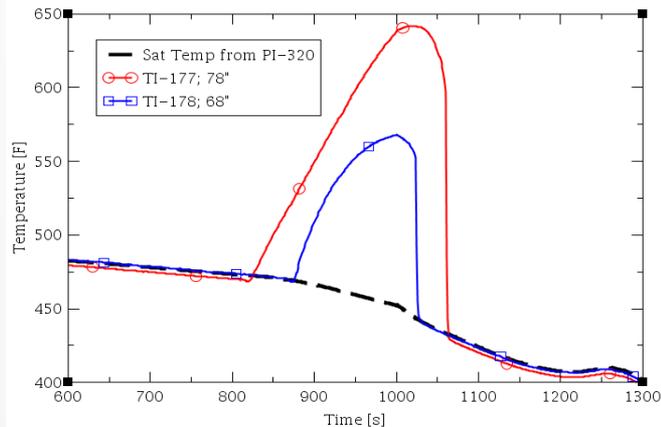
Loss of Coolant Accident

- 1" - 4.56" equivalent break sizes
- Utilized IST ECC HPADV and LPADV trains, IPIT injection and RWST injection

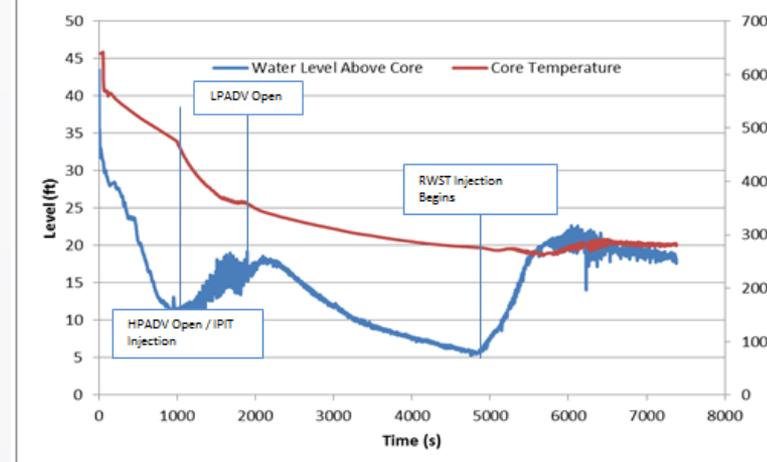
Core Outlet Mass Flow



Dry Out Event during 1" LOCA



2" Loss of Coolant Accident with Passive ECC



LWR/SMR Application Domain

Primary Side Conditions

- Pressure, < 2500 psia
- Temperature, < 630°F
- Void fractions, > 0%
- Mass flux, ~1000 lbm/s-ft²
- Vessel water levels, < 70 ft
- LHGR, < 18 kW/ft
- Subcooling, < 40 °F

Secondary Side Conditions

- Pressure, < 1200 psia
- Temperature, < 600°F
- Void fractions, < 100%
- Mass flux, ~100 lbm/s-ft²
- Vessel water levels, > 0 ft
- LHGR, < 18 kW/ft
- Superheat, < 90 °F

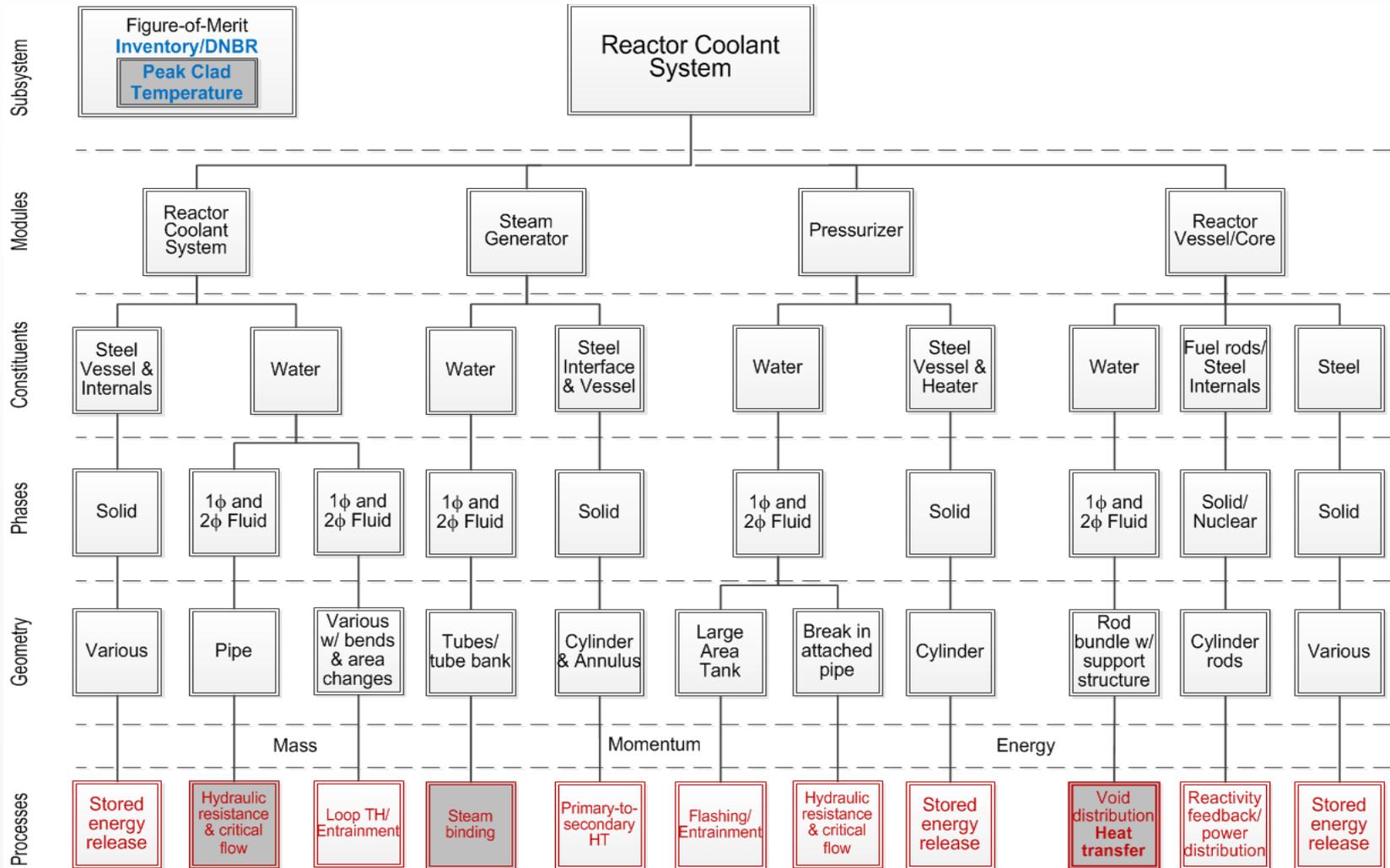
Containment

- Pressure, < 60 psig
- Temperature, < 250 °F

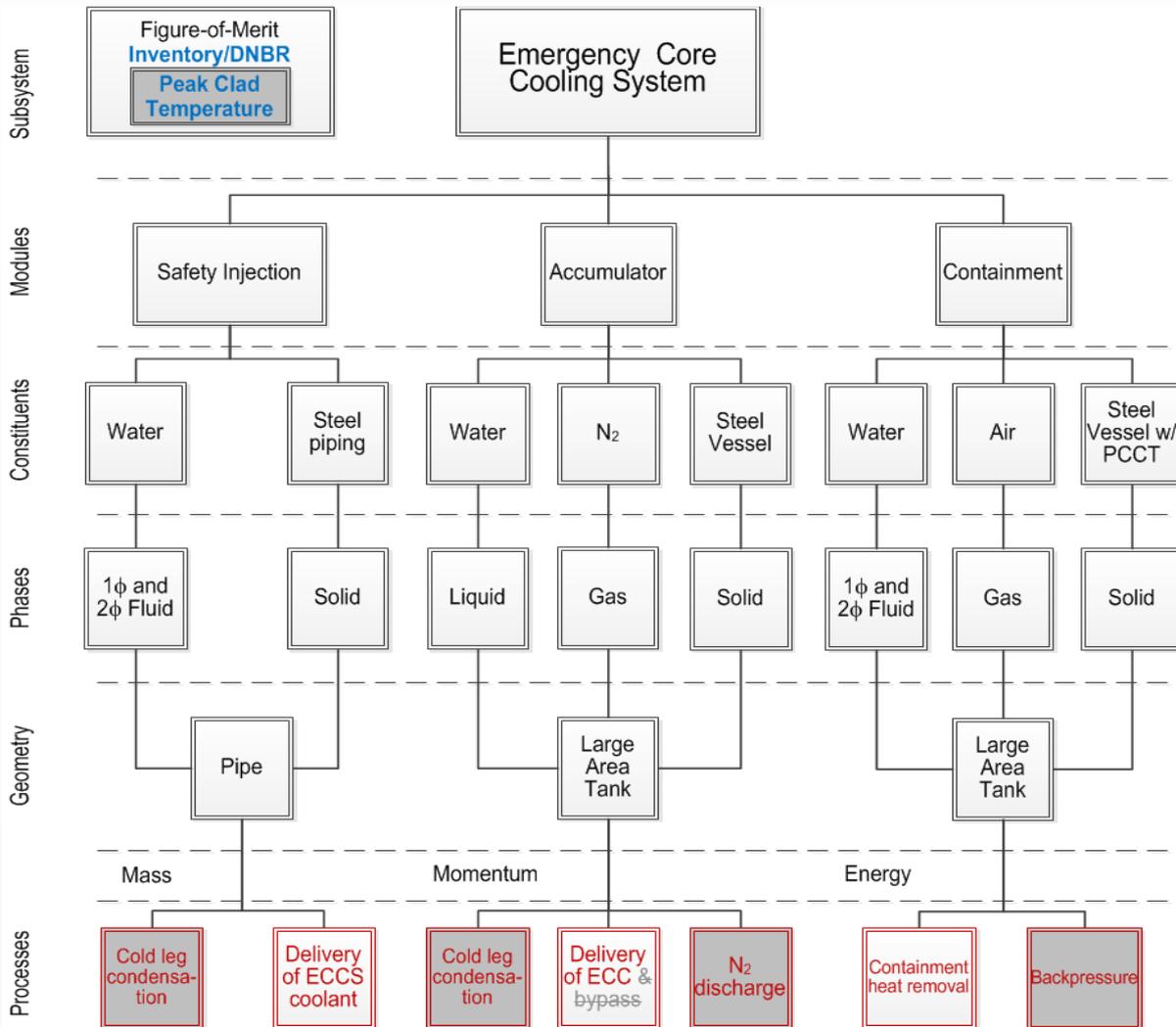
ECCS (active & passive)

- High Pressure, < 2300 psia
- Low Pressure, 15 – 650 psia
- Temperatures, 100 – 250 °F

Physics Requirements By Scale



Physics Requirements By Scale



Other Process-scale Phenomena

- Fluid-dynamics**
 - Pressure loss
 - Turbulence and mixing
 - Thermal stratification
 - Flow instabilities
 - Interfacial area
 - Interphase forces
 - Entrainment
 - Cavitation
 - Flow-induced vibration
- Heat transfer**
 - Forced convection
 - Natural convection
 - Mixed convection
 - Radiation
 - Conduction
 - Two-phase evaporation and condensation
 - Boiling
 - Thermal striping

Similarity Assessment

Parameter	Simplified Formula (assuming matched fluid properties)	Geometry	Material	Power	Fluid
Characteristic core inlet velocity	$u_{co} = \left(\frac{\beta q_{co} L_{th} g}{\rho C_p \Delta T} \right)^{1/3}$				
Richardson number ratio	$Ri_R = \left(\frac{g \beta \Delta T L_{th}}{u_{co}^2} \right)$				
Loop resistance scale ratio	$\Pi_{FlR} = \left[\frac{\Delta P_{loop}}{\rho g L_{th}} \right]$	Phase change number ratio	$\Pi_{pchr} = (4q_o'' l_o)$		
Loop energy scale ratio	$E_R = \left[\frac{T_{in} - T_{out}}{T_{in}} \right]$	Subcooling number ratio	$\Pi_{subR} = \left(\frac{h_{fg}}{h_{conv} l_o} \right)$		
		Froude number scale ratio	$Fr_R = \left(\frac{u_{co}}{\sqrt{g l_o}} \right)$	Stanton number ratio	$St_{iR} = \left(\frac{h_{conv} l_o}{k_{in}} \right)$
		Drift flux number scale ratio	$\Pi_{NdR} = \left(\frac{u_{co}}{C_{drift} g} \right)$	Conduction time number ratio	$T_{iR}^* = \left(\frac{l_o}{\alpha_{in}} \right)$
				Biot number ratio	$Bi_{iR} = \left(\frac{h_{conv} l_o}{k_{in}} \right)$
				Heat source number ratio	$Q_{s iR} = \left(\frac{q_{co}}{k_{in} \Delta T} \right)$
				Characteristic time ratio	$\Pi_{m,R} = \left[\frac{\Sigma G_{in} a_{in}}{\Sigma C_d G_{out} a_{brk}} \right]_R$
				Dilation ratio	$\epsilon_{oR} = \left\{ \frac{P_o \left(\frac{\partial e}{\partial P} \right)_{v,o}}{\left[h_{out} - e + v \left(\frac{\partial e}{\partial v} \right)_P \right]_o} \right\}_R$
				Energy flow ratio	$\Pi_{h,R} = \left\{ \frac{\Sigma \dot{m}_{in,o} \left[h_{in} - e + v \left(\frac{\partial e}{\partial v} \right)_P \right]_o}{\Sigma \dot{m}_{out,o} \left[h_{out} - e + v \left(\frac{\partial e}{\partial v} \right)_P \right]_o} \right\}_R$
				Power ratio	$\Pi_{\Gamma,R} = \left\{ \frac{\dot{q}_{Net,o}}{\Sigma \dot{m}_{out,o} \left[h_{out} - e + v \left(\frac{\partial e}{\partial v} \right)_P \right]_o} \right\}_R$

Energy Dissipation

Depressurization

Natural Circulation

Conclusions

- Preserved phenomena in the core region include:
 - Heat transfer correlations and relationships
 - Flow patterns and regimes that develop in the riser, between the riser, core bypass and core, and in the core
 - Water content of the boiling core
 - Water content in the riser above the core
 - Water level in the downcomer
- Preserved phenomena in the steam generator includes:
 - Heat transfer/Boiling effects associated with secondary water inventory
 - Condensation with and without non-condensable gases

Conclusions

- The IST is available to the DOE, NRC and industry
- IST can fulfill objectives for LWR testing and serve as a proving ground for emerging technologies
- Representative RELAP 5 3D model of the IST
- Adaptable DCS, DAS, and integral test loop for rapid changes based on testing/data requirements
- Verified data stream integrity
- Known scaling representation

Questions?

- Additional information, including contact information:
www.caer-ist.org

