



# CURRENT STATUS OF MELCOR 2.2 FOR FUSION SAFETY ANALYSES

F. Mascari<sup>a</sup>, A. Bersano<sup>a</sup>, M. Adorni<sup>b</sup>, G. D'Ovidio<sup>c</sup>, F.M. Fuertes<sup>c</sup>, X.Z. Jin<sup>d</sup>, G. Mazzini<sup>e,f</sup>, B. Gonfiotti<sup>g</sup>, G. Georgiev<sup>h</sup>, M. Leskovar<sup>i</sup>, C. Bertani<sup>j</sup>, R. Testoni<sup>j</sup>, F. Giannetti<sup>k</sup>, M. D'Onorio<sup>k</sup>, G. Agnello<sup>l</sup>, P.A. Di Maio<sup>l</sup>, M. Angelucci<sup>m</sup>, S. Paci<sup>m</sup>, G. Grippo<sup>n</sup>, M. Malicki<sup>o</sup>, K. Fernández-Cosials<sup>p</sup>, D. Dongiovanni<sup>q</sup>, D. Luxat<sup>r</sup>

<sup>a</sup>ENEA, Bologna, Italy; <sup>b</sup>BELV, Brussels, Belgium; <sup>c</sup>CIEMAT, Madrid, Spain; <sup>d</sup>KIT, Germany; <sup>e</sup>CVR, Czech Republic; <sup>f</sup>SURO, Czech Republic; <sup>g</sup>ENEA, C.R. Brasimone, Brasimone, Italy; <sup>h</sup>Jacobsen Analytics; <sup>i</sup>Jožef Stefan Institute, Ljubljana, Slovenia; <sup>j</sup>Politecnico di Torino, Turin, Italy; <sup>k</sup>"Sapienza" University of Rome, Italy; <sup>l</sup>University of Palermo, Italy; <sup>m</sup>University of Pisa, Italy; <sup>n</sup>University of Bologna, Italy; <sup>o</sup>Paul Scherrer Institut, Villigen, Switzerland; <sup>p</sup>Universidad Politécnica de Madrid, Spain; <sup>q</sup>ENEA, C.R. Frascati, Italy; <sup>r</sup>Sandia National Laboratories, USA.

## INTRODUCTION

- ❑ **MELCOR is a fully integrated code**, developed at Sandia National Laboratories (SNL) for the US Nuclear Regulatory Commission (USNRC), **able to simulate the thermal-hydraulic phenomena** in steady-state and transient condition **and the main phenomena occurring in fission plant during a severe accident**.
- ❑ **The Idaho National Laboratories (INL) made fusion reactor specific modifications** to MELCOR 1.8.2 and then **introduced** these modifications into **MELCOR 1.8.6**.
- ❑ **MELCOR fusion** is currently adopted as one the **reference code for the safety analyses of fusion reactors**.
- ❑ During the last two decades, **MELCOR capabilities** are being **extended by SNL to analyze** non-LWR fission technologies and also **fusion related facilities** (ITER, DEMO, IFMIF-DONES, etc.). The current version is the MELCOR 2.2.

## GOAL OF THE WORK

- ❑ Currently, MELCOR 2.2 still **does not have implemented some models needed to carry out analyses** of some **specific phenomena** occurring **in fusion facilities**.
- ❑ An activity coordinated by ENEA has been launched in order to identify the necessary **models needed for fusion safety analysis** to be implemented in MELCOR 2.2.
- ❑ This work **describes the code modelling needs** to address fusion safety analyses, **ranking their priority** for implementation according to the user experience.
- ❑ It is described **if the models have been already implemented in MELCOR fusion** or if the **phenomena of interest can be simulated through specific methodologies**.

1°

**IDENTIFICATION**  
of code modelling needs  
for fusion safety  
analysis

2°

**DESCRIPTION**  
of code modelling needs  
for fusion safety  
analyses.

3°

**RANKING**  
of code modelling  
needs for fusion safety  
analyses

## MODELS NEEDED TO ADDRESS FUSION PLANT SAFETY ISSUES

The priority for model implementation from 1 (low) to 3 (high) has been assigned by the authors.

■ Low priority   
 ■ Mid priority   
 ■ High priority

Code modeling needs	Priority
Inclusion of additional working fluids with multiphase capabilities	3
Implementation of the possibility to use different fluids simultaneously in the same code input	3
Models for chemical reactions for selected working fluids	2
Model for steam oxidation of Plasma-Facing-Component (PFC)	2
Model for air oxidation of the Plasma-Facing-Component (PFC)	2
Models for turbulent and inertial aerosols deposition	2
Models for aerosols deposition with different carrying gas and mixtures	2
Model for aerosols resuspension	2
Extension of the aerosols deposition and resuspension modelling to consider the remnant magnetization effects	1
Models for aerosols transport in multifluid (multi-working fluid) simulation.	2
Implementation of specific heat transfer correlations for simulating Helium and other working fluids in the geometry of interest.	2
Standard Scrubber model in FL Package for Helium.	1
Inclusion of dissolved NCG species within working fluids	2
Implementation of magnetic pump modelling (for design) and features (e.g. coast-down, etc.)	1
Inclusion of MHD effects on heat transfer correlations and pressure drop evaluation (for design)	1
Extension of the water properties below the triple point	2
Model for air condensation onto cryogenic structures	2
Model for Helium condensation onto cryogenic structures	2
Inclusion of the possibility to work with low temperature operations (>3K) and cryogen working fluids	2
Extension of material physical properties to cryogenic range	3
Implementation of enclosure radiant heat transfer	2

## CONCLUSIONS

The development of a common MELCOR 2.2 version release, that **includes also models for fusion safety analyses, allows to use all the state-of-art features implemented in the code** and to use of capability of **SNAP** for the development of input-decks, post processing of the data, and uncertainty analyses.

This activity, based on the feedback of several MELCOR code users, presents a **first contribution to identify the code modelling needs necessary to be implemented**, in safety analyses code (e.g thermal-hydraulic system codes, severe accident code, etc) to be used for **fusion facilities safety analyses**.