

Hydra System Commissioning Study

Paul Scherrer Institute
PANDA Test Facility Studies



Hydra System Commissioning Study

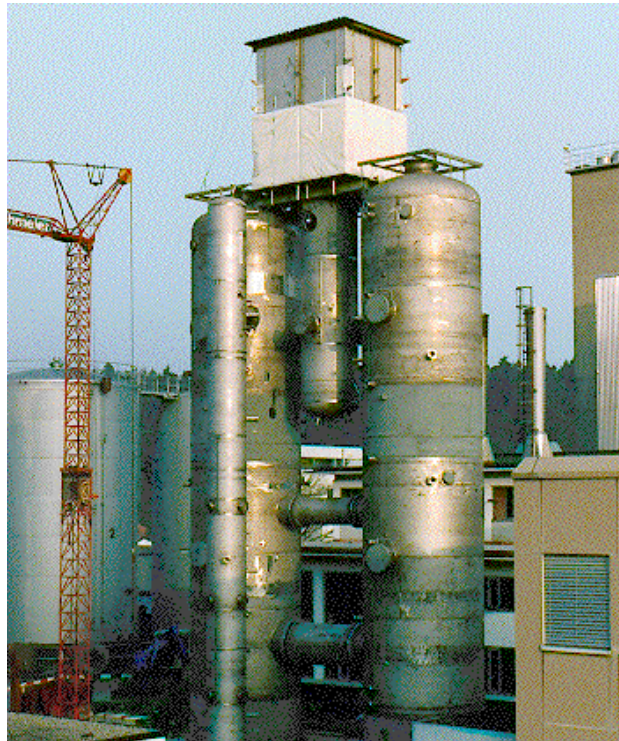
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- Analysis of the composition and characteristics of vent streams from a Passive Decay Heat Removal safety system for Advanced Light Water Reactor Systems
- The development of Passive Protection Systems eliminates sources of failure present for active systems e.g. Human error or power failure
- The Hydra was commissioned to investigate the function and reliability of passive condensers under severe accident conditions, in presence of "non-condensable" gases e.g. N₂, which can markedly affect the efficiency of the PPS

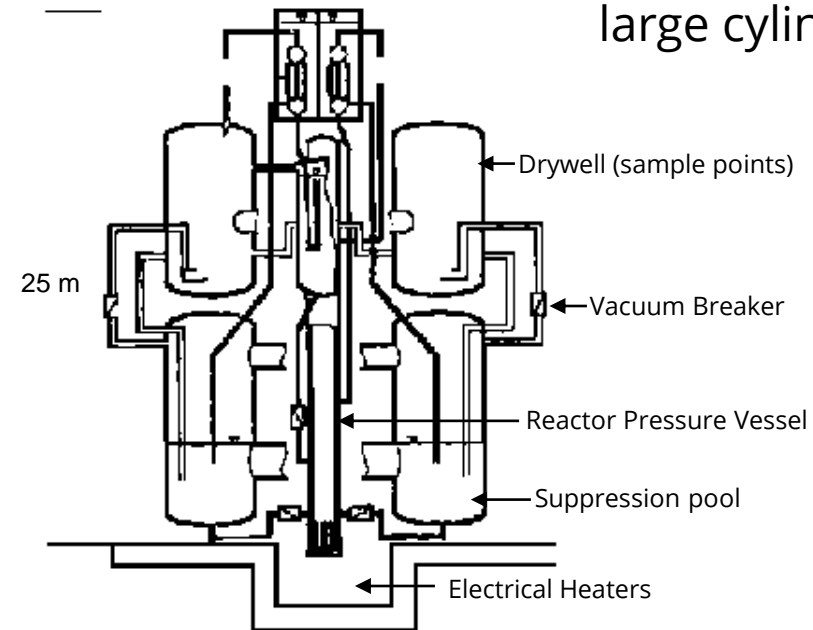


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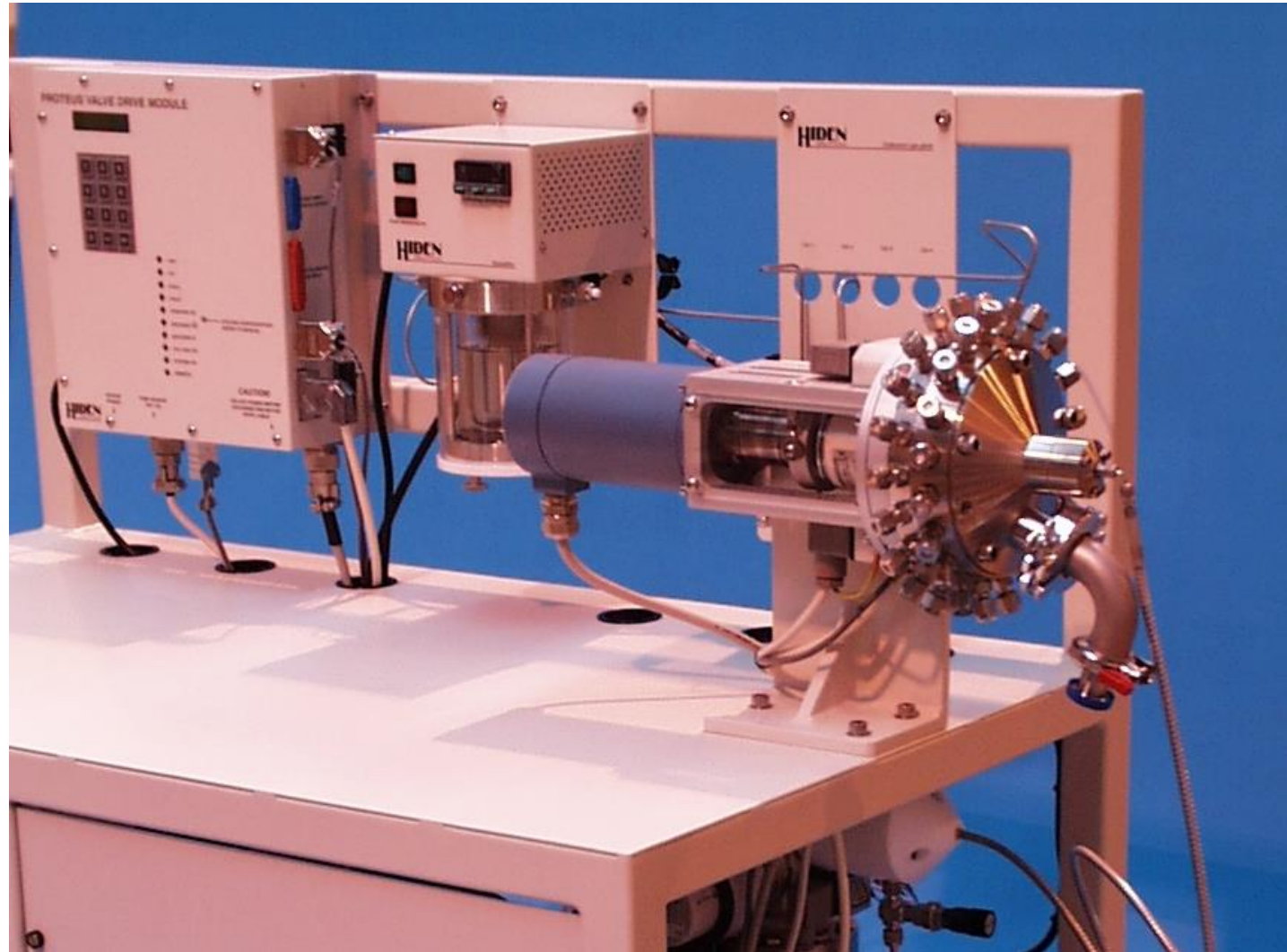
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PANDA during construction
Passive condensers are at the top of the
large cylindrical vessels



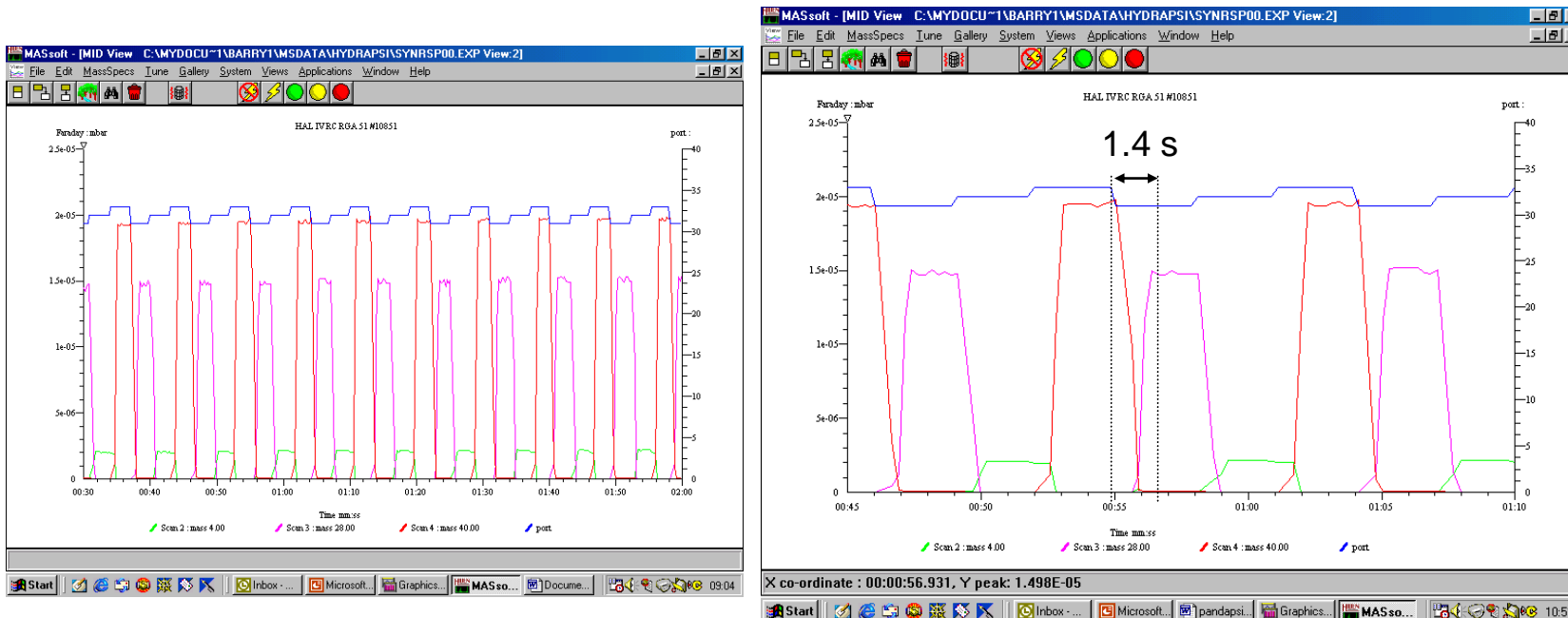
PSI Hydra Configuration



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Sensitivity, Response & Reproducibility

Permanent gases - 3s switching cycle - peak-to-peak response 1.4s
No memory effects, high stability and reproducibility
Simultaneous MS acquisition and analogue input e.g. Port number



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Sensitivity / Response for Steam Introduction / Switching

Hydra shows a good response to the gradual introduction of Steam
Followed by switching '100%' → 0% steam in 20 / 20s cycle
Hydra response – min / max 26s with reproducible response

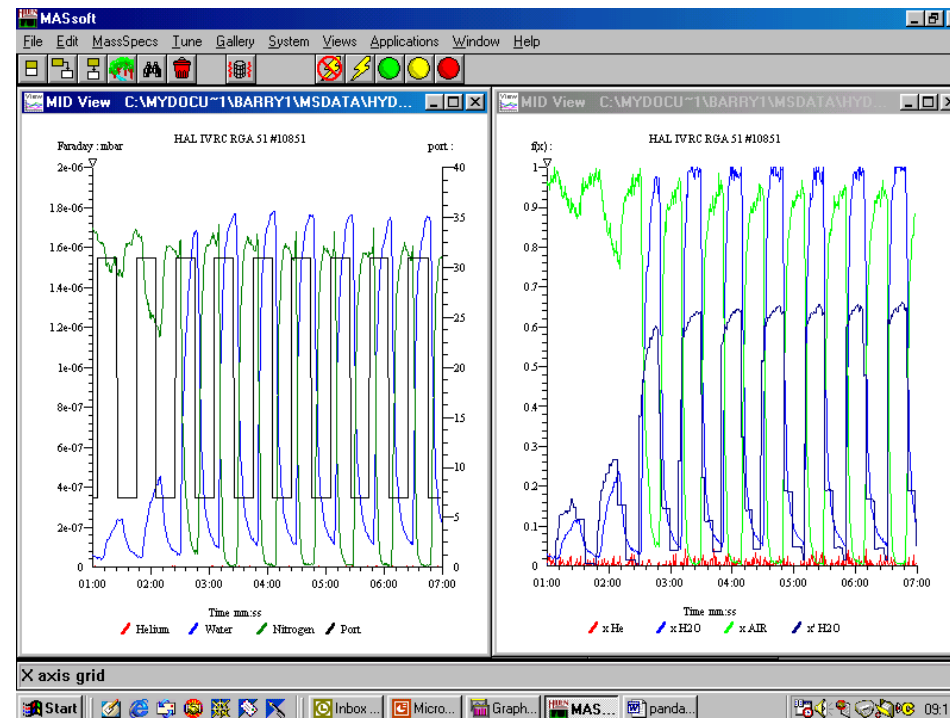
T = 0,
port 7 = N₂ p32 = 30% H₂O / N₂
T = 2.5min,
P7 = N₂, p32 = >95% H₂O / N₂

Process pressure 1Bar

Inlet pressure 25mBar

MS pressure 1.6e⁻⁶

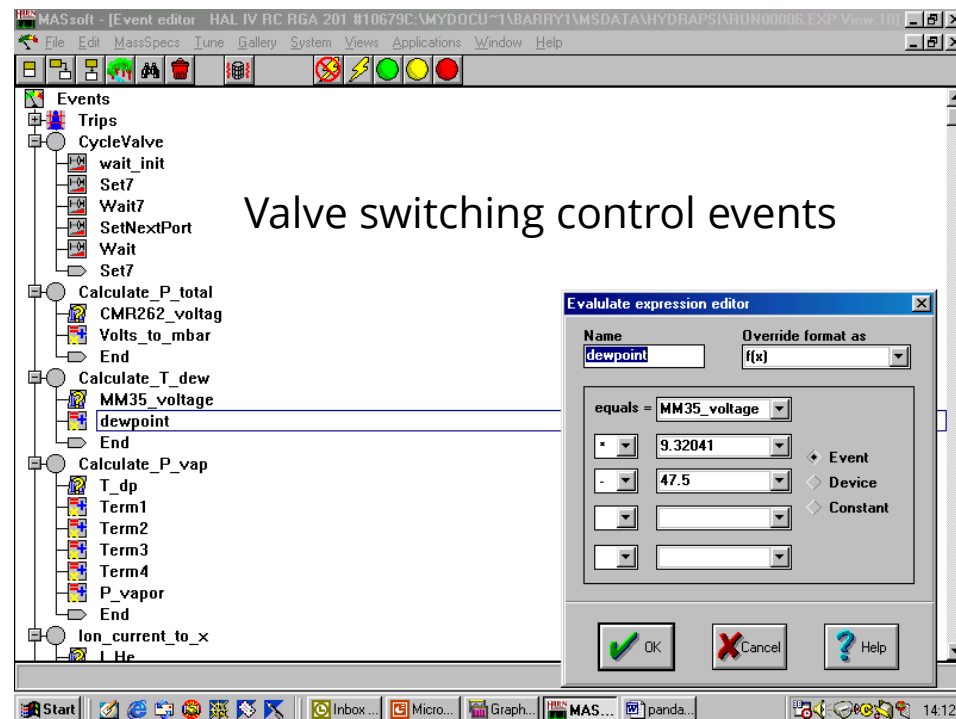
Proteus Temperature 120°C



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Process Control & Online Real Time Derived functions

The MASsoft events sequence is used to control valve switching
MASsoft also allows REAL-TIME calculation of derived functions:
e.g. Calculation of Dewpoint from an analogue voltage signal



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Mixed Mode Scanning with Real Time Derived functions

MASsoft provides optional data displays of MS and derived functions

e.g. Vapour Pressure from Dew Point temperature T_{dp} ,

$$P_{vap} = 2.3269e^{-4} * T_{dp}^3 + 1.3426e^{-2} * T_{dp}^2 + 0.46265 * T_{dp} + 6.058$$

$T = 0$,

port 7 = N_2 p32 = 30% H_2O / N_2

$T = 2.5$ min,

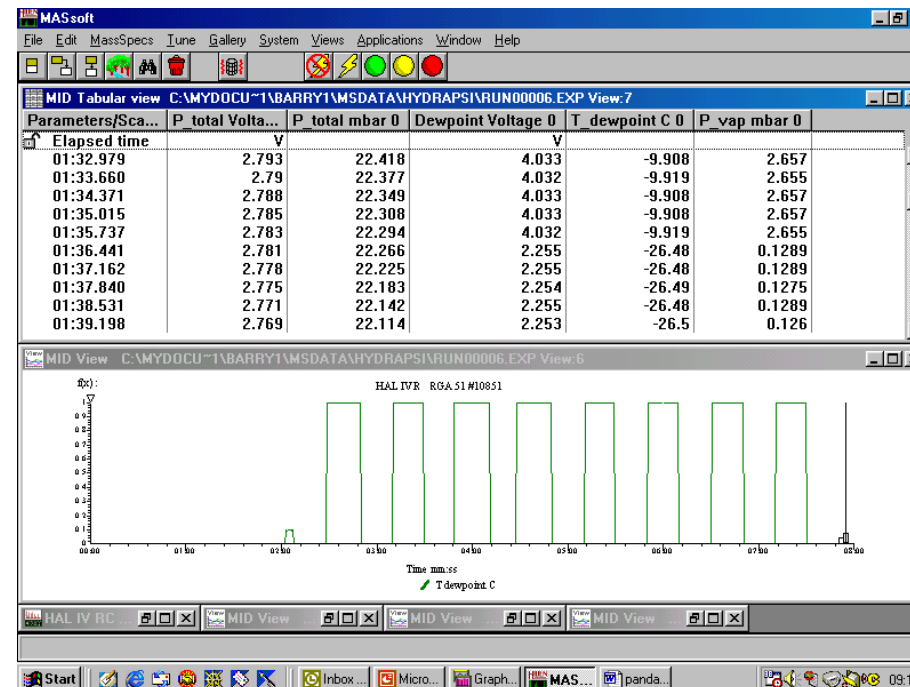
P7 = N_2 , p32 = >95% H_2O / N_2

Process pressure 1Bar

Inlet pressure 25mBar

MS pressure $1.6e^{-6}$

Proteus Temperature $120^\circ C$



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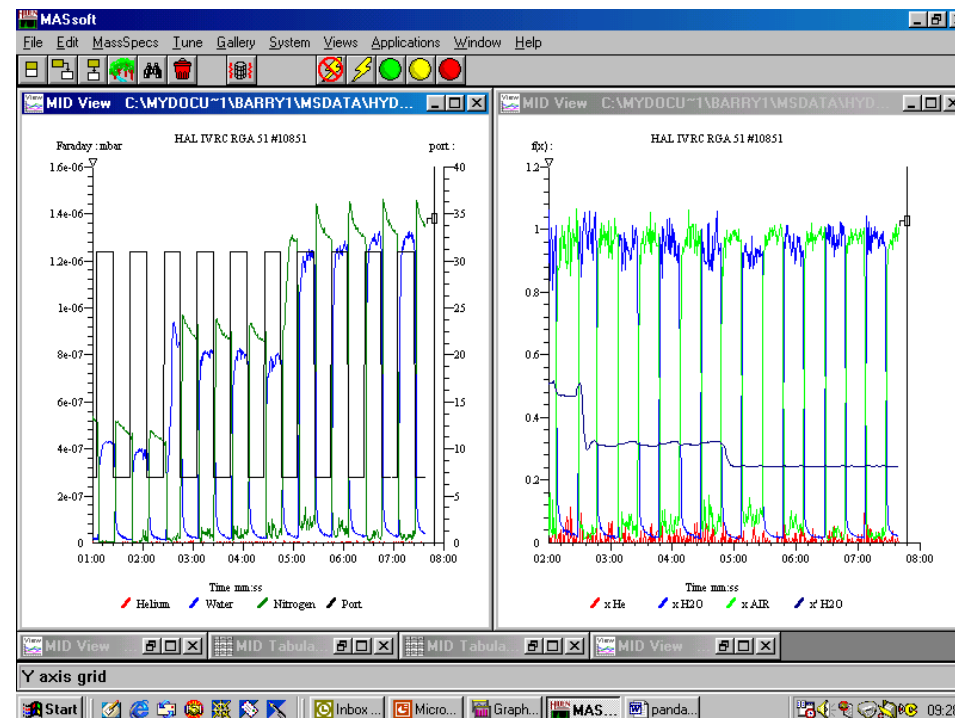
Pressure Variation Study

The system is required to display insensitivity to pressure fluctuations.
Mimicked by increasing source pressure.

Data shows partial pressures increase but composition ratio unchanged

$T = 0,$
port 7 = N_2 p32 = >95% H_2O / N_2

Process pressure 1Bar
Inlet pressure 50mBar
MS pressure $T = 0, 8.3 \times 10^{-7}$
MS pressure $T = 7, 1.6 \times 10^{-6}$
Proteus Temperature $120^\circ C$



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Step Change Response

The system is required to display insensitivity to pressure fluctuations. Mimicked by switches between mixed gas/ vapour / gas only streams.

Data confirms response in seconds with NO memory effects

T = 0,
port 7 = 50/ 50 N₂ H₂O
p32 = 90% N₂ / 10 H₂O
P33 = 88.5% He / 11.5% N₂

Process pressure 1Bar
Inlet pressure 50mBar
MS pressure T = 0, 1.6 e⁻⁶
Proteus Temperature 120°C

