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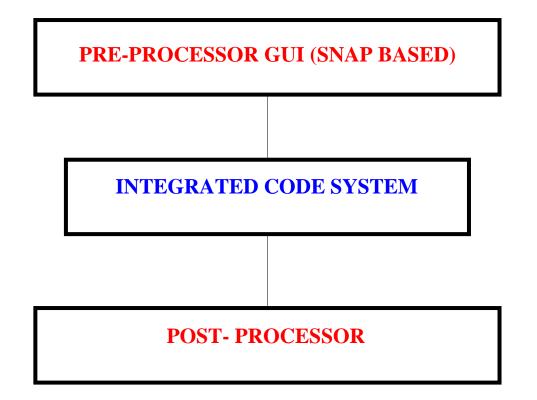
August 27-29, 2003

# Design Objectives

- Provide a wrap-around common engineering interface to multiple analysis codes.
- Provide a graphical view of the flow, heat and logic model network.
- Share design information from a common, controlled database.
- Provide user-friendly tools and wizards and perform on-the-fly renodalization.
- Improve consistency and quality assurance.



### Wrap-around Common Engineering Environment





## Background

- Initial funding from the NRC to support
  - RELAP5 Mod3.3
  - TRACE (formerly TRAC-M)
- Included hydraulics, heat structures, control systems and point kinetics
- Cross-platform design
  - first written in C++ with toolkits
  - later rewritten using Java1.2
  - now Java1.4 compliant

## Extensions for RELAP5-3D

- Modeling Options
  - development options
  - print control
- Multi-dimension Component
  - based on work done for the TRACE vessel
  - Cylindrical and Cartesian geometries
- Pressurizer Component
- Parametric variable names

### Nodal Kinetics

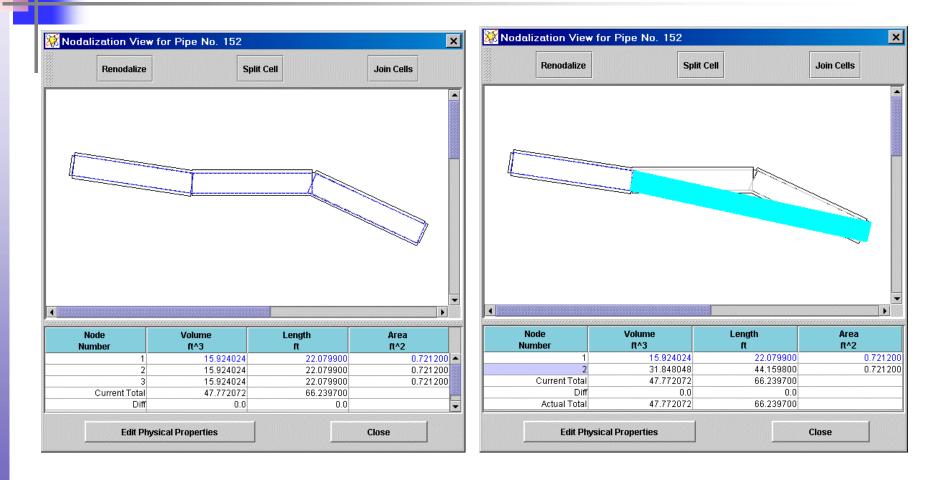
- Cartesian and hexagonal geometries
- Zone and composition assignments are displayed using mesh tables.
- Supported Feedback types
  - RAMONA
  - HWR
  - GEN

Physical data is entered which can then be divided into the calculation mesh.

- Containers
  - Volumes
  - Heat Slabs
  - Control Blocks
- Links
  - junctions
  - logic flow

- Geometry based on "metadata" representation
  - first extract the physical data
  - then create new code specific objects
- Model options are based (as much as possible) on physical properties and user preferences. Remainder will be supplied through user interaction.

### Renodalization



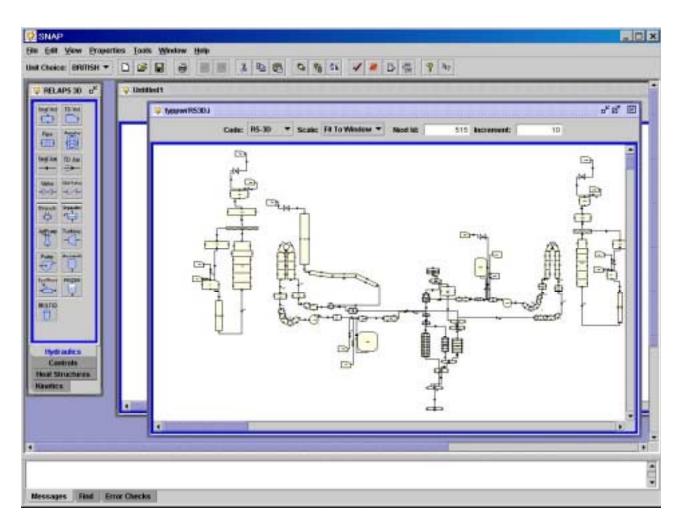
## Renodalization Cont.

	oe No. 152		2
Renodalize	Spl	it Cell	Join Cells
Node	Volume	Length	Area
Node Number	Volume ft^3	Length ft	Area ft*2
Node Number 1	Volume ft^3 15.924024	Length ft 22.079900	Area ft^2 0.7212
Node Number 1 2	Volume ft^3 15.924024 6.369610	Length ft 22.079900 8.831960	Area ft^2 0.7212 0.7212
Node Number 1	Volume ft^3 15.924024 6.369610 6.369610	Length ft 22.079900 8.831960 8.831960 8.831960	Area ft^2 0.7212 0.7212 0.7212 0.7212
Node Number 1 2 3 4 5	Volume ft^3 15.924024 6.369610 6.369610 6.369610 6.369610	Length ft 22.079900 8.831960 8.831960 8.831960 8.831960 8.831960	Area ft^2 0.7212 0.7212 0.7212 0.7212 0.7212 0.7212
Node Number 1 2 3 4 4 5 5	Volume ft^3 15.924024 6.369610 6.369610 6.369610 6.369610 6.369610	Length ft 22.079900 8.831960 8.831960 8.831960 8.831960 8.831960 8.831960	Area ft^2 0.7212 0.7212 0.7212 0.7212 0.7212 0.7212
Node Number 1 2 3 3 4 5 6 Current Total	Volume ft^3 15.924024 6.369610 6.369610 6.369610 6.369610 6.369610 47.772072	Length ft 22.079900 8.831960 8.831960 8.831960 8.831960 8.831960 8.831960 66.239700	Area ft^2 0.7212 0.7212 0.7212 0.7212 0.7212 0.7212
Node Number 1 2 3 4 4 5 5	Volume ft^3 15.924024 6.369610 6.369610 6.369610 6.369610 6.369610	Length ft 22.079900 8.831960 8.831960 8.831960 8.831960 8.831960 8.831960	Area





#### Model Editor Main Window (typpwr model shown)

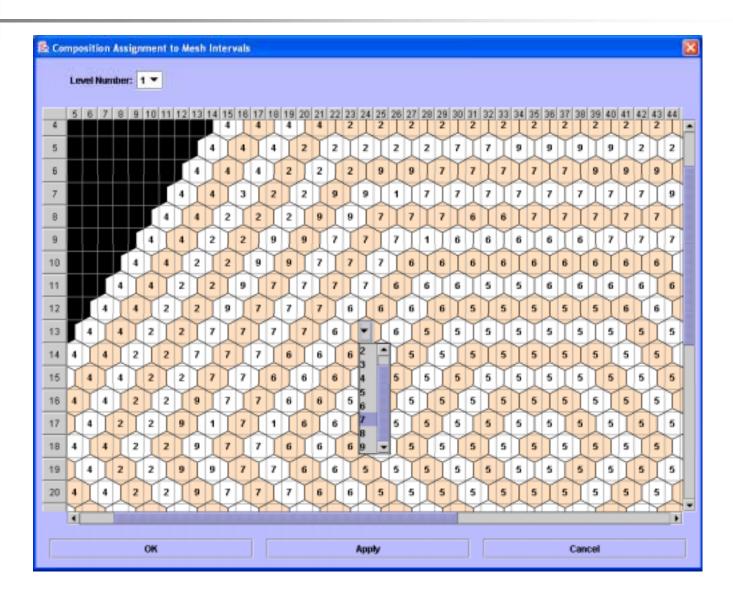




### Multi-dimension Component

		Flow Type	Velocity	• Z	Face	Hyd.Diam.	Area	Water V_	Claam	
		Interval	Interval	interval	race	m	Factor	m/s	m/s	
		1	1	1	2	0.0	1.000000	0.0	0.0	٠
		1	1	1	- 4	0.0	1.000000	0.0	0.0	
		1	1	1	6	0.0	1.000000	0.0	0.0	
		1	1	~			1.000000			1000
		1	1	-			1.000000			1000
		1	1	-			1.000000			1000
2		1	1	-			1.000000			1222
		1	1	~			1.000000			1000
		1	2		2		1.000000			1000
54P		1	2		4		1.000000			1000
		1	2		6		1.000000			1202
		1	2		2		1.000000			1000
		1	2				1.000000			1000
		1	2				1.000000			1000
		1	2		~		1.000000			1000
		1	2		4		1.000000			
		1	3	-	6		1.000000			
		1	3				1.000000			
		1	3				1.000000			
		1	3		2		1.000000			
		2		-	2		1.000000			
		2	1	1	4		1.000000			
		Axial Noda	lization	X Interval I	Nodalizatio	n Yinte	rval Nodal	ization	Fluid Cond	itio
1.00	Rotate	Flow Condi	tions V	folume Frict	tion Jun	ction Cont				
Z	<b>.</b>	Edit Physical Properties								

#### **Nodal Kinetics**



# Work In Progress

- Component Grouping
  - simplify the display be allowing sets of components to be grouped as a composite
    does not change any physical data
- Intelligent Renodalization Wizard
  - Current code can only divide 1 or more cells in a pipe into equal area cells.
  - New procedure acts on a set of connected components or the whole model.
  - Uses experience-based rules.

## Conclusion

- Flexible and extensible architecture
- Provides visual representation of complex input models
- Automate repetitive tasks
  - Consistent with engineering guidelines
  - Decrease user effects