

Sixth International Information Exchange Forum
on
“Safety Analysis for Nuclear Power Plants of VVER and RBMK Types”
(Forum-6)
to be held 8-12 April 2002; Kiev, Ukraine

RBMK-1500 Accident Management for Loss of Long-Term Core Cooling

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Key words: RBMK-1500, Decay Heat, Thermal-hydraulic Simulations

Results of the Level 1 Probabilistic Safety Assessment (PSA) of the Ignalina Nuclear Power Plant (NPP) have shown that in topography of the risk, transients dominate above accidents with the loss of the coolant accidents. PSA has shown that failure of the core long-term cooling is the main contributor to frequency of the core damage. However, the transition to the condition of the reactor core due to loss of the long-term cooling specifies potential opportunities for the management of the accident consequences. The detail thermal-hydraulic analysis of long-term core cooling accidents should be performed for development of accident management strategy.