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R&D and Design Studies for the ASTRID Core- Catcher

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- **INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT**
- **EXISTING DESIGNS of CORE CATCHERS**
- **The ASTRID CORE CATCHER SPECIFICATIONS**
- **CORE-CATCHER DESIGN OPTIONS**
- **EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAMS for the CORE CATCHER DEVELOPMENT and QUALIFICATION**
- **CODE DEVELOPMENT for the CORE CATCHER DESIGN**
- **CONCLUSIONS**

- **Some ASTRID objectives**
 - Improvement of the safety and the reliability
 - Lower the likelihood and degree of reactor core damage

 - **WENRA (Western European Nuclear Regulators Association) Recommendations**
 - Extend, at the design stage of new reactor, 'the design beyond traditional design basis, in the area of core melt prevention and mitigation'
 - SA sequences have to be considered as a 4th level of defense in depth

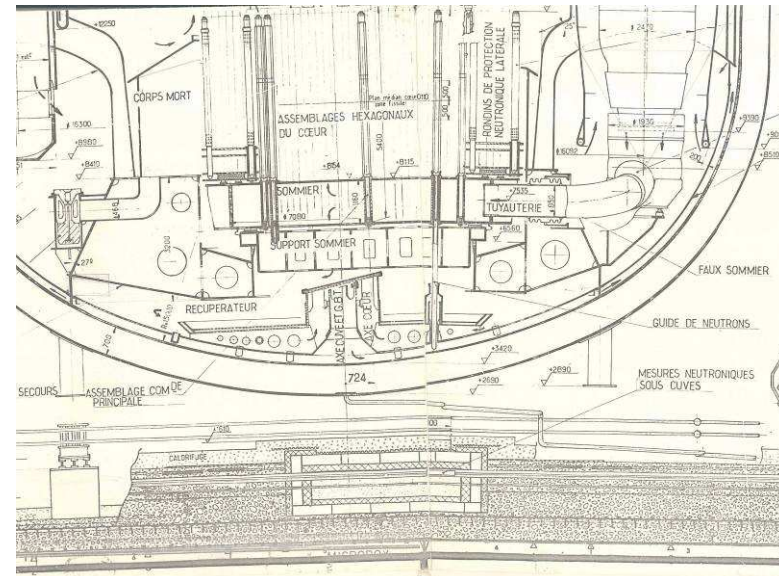
 - **ASTRID safety strategy**
 - Prevention of core melting sequences
 - Favor natural behaviors of the reactor under SA conditions
 - Addition of mitigation dispositions if necessary to meet acceptable consequences
- ⇒ Implementation of a core-catcher for mitigation of SA**
(ensure the confinement of the radionuclides by the protection of the containment structures)

Review of Design of Core Catcher (existing reactors or reactor projects)

Two type of core catchers

- In-Vessel core catchers

- ✓ Superphénix
- ✓ EFR
- ✓ BN-800
- ✓ PFBR
- ✓ DFR
- ✓ JSFR
- ✓ CFBR

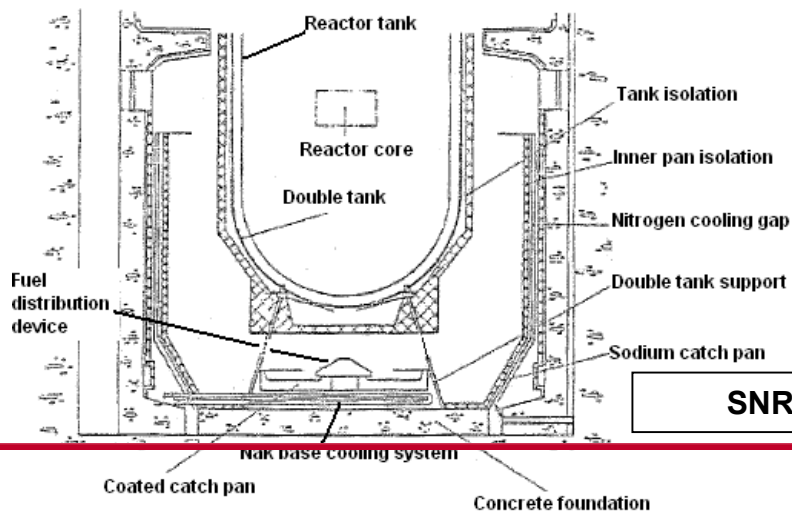


SuperPhénix Core Catcher

Ex-Vessel core catchers

- ✓ SNR-300

SNR-300 Core Catcher



Functional Specifications

■ Main specifications

- To collect the whole core inventory during core melting sequences
- To maintain the corium in a sub-critical state,
- To evacuate the corium residual power and guaranty its coolability on the long term

■ Additional constraints

- Periodic controls
- Dismantling
- Sustain the mechanical energy potentially released during SA
- Resist to any operating conditions and hazards (e.g., earthquake)
- Be chemically compatible with its environment (Na)
- No interference with normal operation of the reactor

Work Hypothesis for the pre-conceptual design of the ASTRID core catcher

■ Basis of the hypotheses

- Simplified calculations of the corium characteristics
- Feedback of existing experimental data base
- Expert judgment
- ASTRID design options

■ First set of Main Hypothesis

- Molten pool formation in the core region in the secondary phase
- One or more decay heat removal systems available
- Core subcritical
 - ⇒ Corium temperature arriving on the core catcher: 2850°C
- Axial melt propagation toward the core catcher through ducts or radial propagation
 - ⇒ Possible impingement of the core catcher by corium jet
- Mass of corium: about 350-370t = 60m³ of debris
- Decay heat removal in steady state conditions 1h after SCRAM (20MW) -> Long term decay heat removal

Option 1: In-vessel core catcher

■ Design:

- Located inside the main vessel below the core support structure
- ZrO₂ covered for corium jet impingement protection (preliminary design)
- Cooled by sodium natural convection

■ Advantages

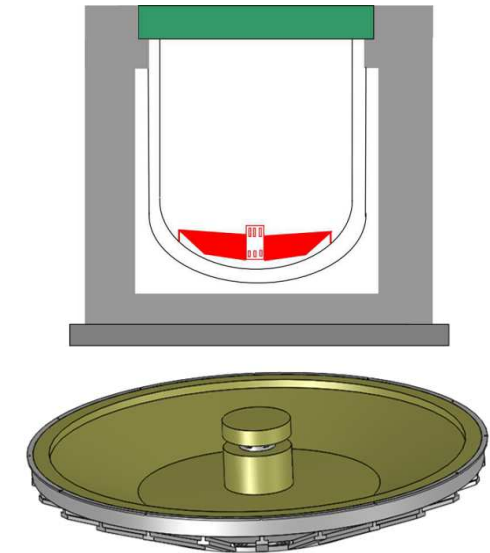
- Protection of the main vessel (Integrity)
- Well adapted to pool type reactor (large tray)
- Could use Main Vessel DHR if available

■ Disadvantages

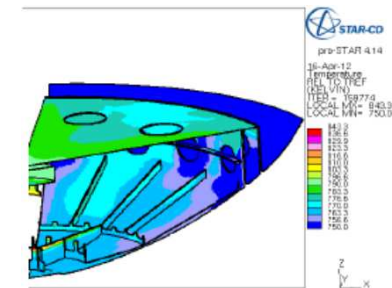
- Need of sacrificial materials (corium jet)
- Long term Na compatibility of sacrificial materials

■ Studies carried out

- Thermo-hydraulics: Core-catcher cooling, DHR
- Mechanics: supporting structure, seismic resistance...



In-vessel core catcher design

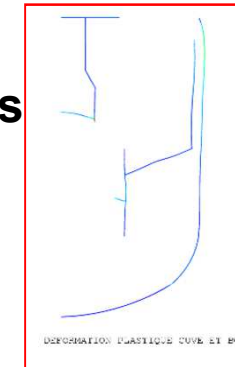


In-vessel core catcher cooling studies

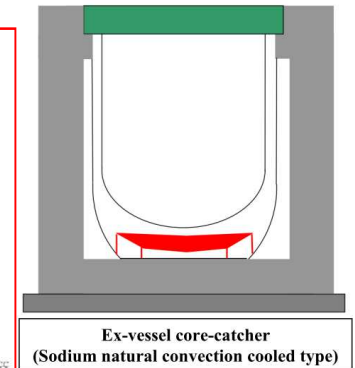
Option 2: Ex-vessel core catcher

■ Design (CEA Patent):

- Located in-between Main and Safety vessels
- Laying-type Safety Vessel
- Cooling by natural convection
 - ✓ DHR in Safety Vessel (Na)
 - ✓ Additional DHR outside SV (air)



FCI study: Main Vessel Deformation

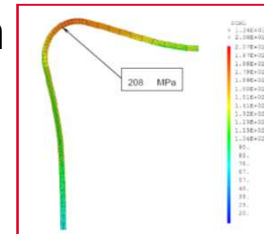


■ Advantages

- Large tray, space for sacrificial material
- Under gas phase in normal operation
- Easier inspection

■ Disadvantages

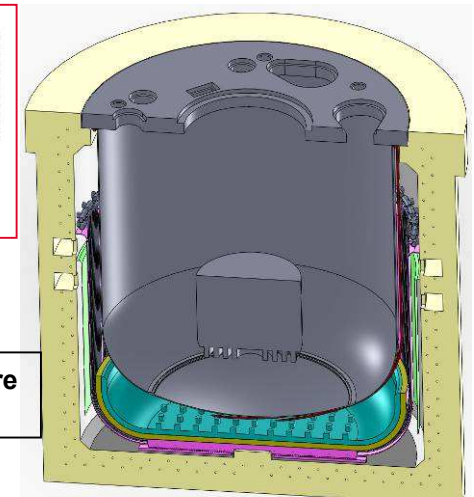
- Increase of inter-vessel volume:
 - Na level decrease in MV in case of MV leakage
- Na discharge with the corium from MV?
- Main and Safety vessels Inspection



SV upper structure
Constraints

■ Studies carried out

- Mechanics: FCI, supporting structures...
- Thermo-hydraulics: Na leakage, corium cooling



Option 2: Core Catcher Design

Option 3: Ex-vessel core catcher

■ Design forced-cooled type

- Located in-between main and safety vessel
- Laying-type Safety Vessel
- Cooled by forced and natural convections
 - ✓ Dedicated bottom tray cooling system
 - ✓ Additional DHR (inside or outside SV)

■ Advantages

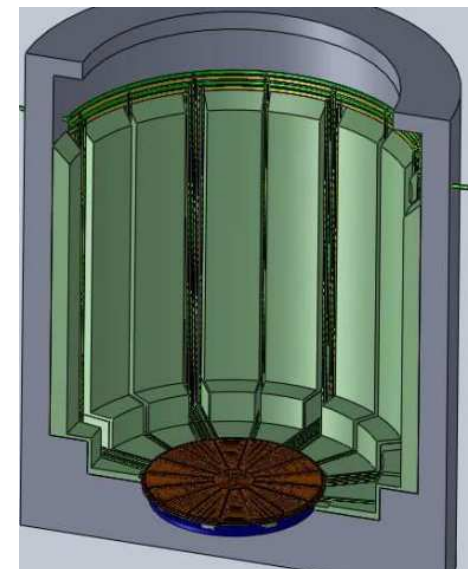
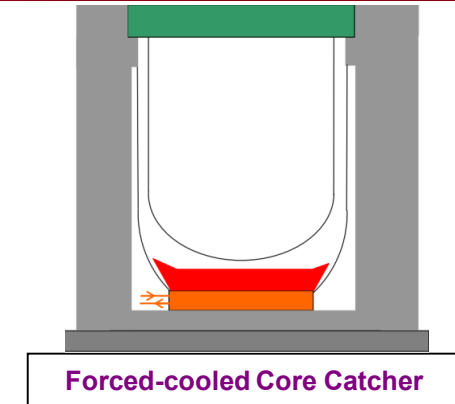
- Same as option 2
- Core-catcher tray cooled at corium arrival

■ Disadvantages

- Same as option 2
- Na leak-tightness of piping penetrations (tray cooling system)

■ Studies carried out

- Thermo-hydraulics: core-catcher cooling, DHR
- Mechanics: supporting structure, seismic resistance...



Large experimental programs to support the core catcher development

■ On going-programs

■ Properties of Corium-Sacrificial Material Mixture

as $UO_2 + B_4C, Al_2O_3, HfO_2, Hf, Eu_2O_3, Al_2O_3-HfO_2, Al_2O_3-Eu_2O_3$
(Sacrificial Materials for jet protection, corium dilution, neutron absorbent)

- ✓ Thermophysical properties (density, viscosity) and phase diagram (VITI)
- ✓ Thermochemistry using high temperature mass spectrometry
- ✓ Post-test characterization: XRD, SEM and microprobe analyses

■ Compatibility of Candidate material in Na (CORRONa)

■ Corium characteristics (EAGLE1&2 in IGR, SOFI at IGCAR)

■ Planned programs in existing facilities (with simulant or UO_2)

■ Convective heat transfers in corium molten pool (CLARA)

■ Sacrificial material dissolution by the corium (VULCANO)

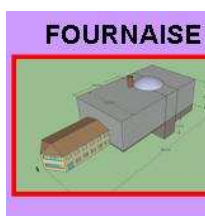
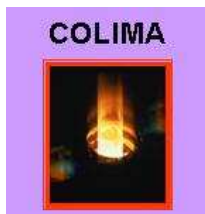
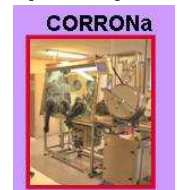
■ Aerosol releases from a mixture UO_2 -Sacrificial Materials (COLIMA)

■ Core catcher cooling in PATH? (IGCAR)

■ New Facilities Under Development for additional programs

■ Analytical facilities with simulant: material dissolution, jet impingement

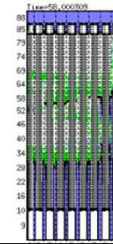
■ Integral tests in Na: FOURNAISE



Large programs of code development, adaptation, and assessment

■ Corium characteristics on the core catcher

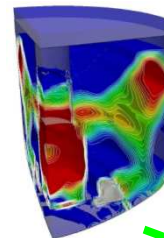
- SAS-SFR, SIMMER
 - ✓ Core degradation
 - ✓ Corium melt-down
- MC3D or equivalent
 - ✓ Fuel Coolant Interactions



SIMMER Calculation

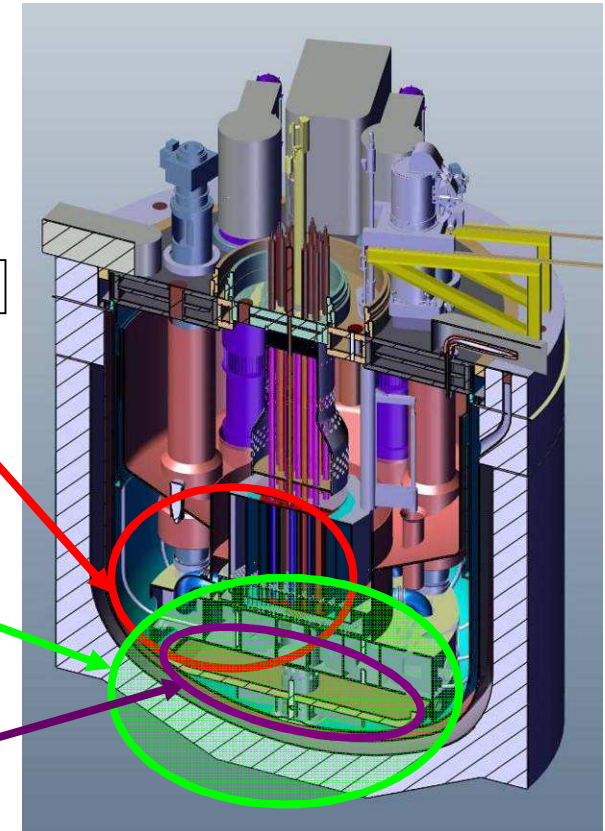
■ Core Catcher behavior

- TRIO-U, CFD codes, CATHARE
 - ✓ Core catcher Cooling
- SYSTUS, ANSYS, CAST3M, EUROPLEXUS
 - ✓ Mechanical Behavior
- TRIPOLI, ERANOS, APOLLO3
 - ✓ Corium reactivity


 Instant : 0.25 ms
 EUROPLEXUS Calculation

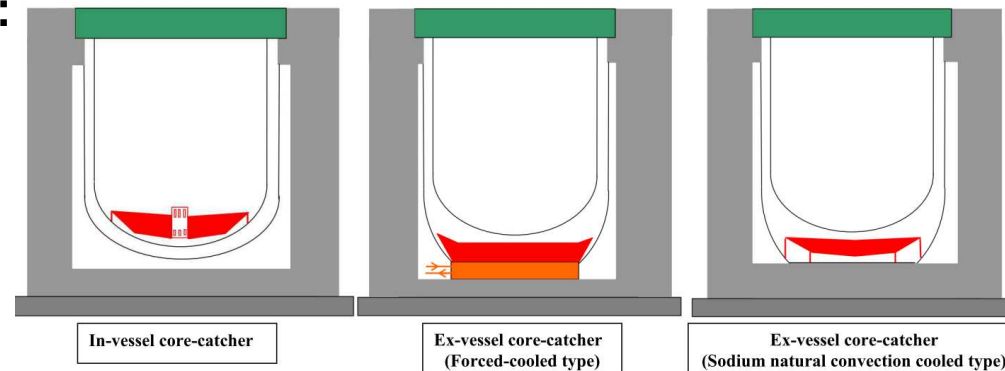
■ Corium and Sacrificial Material behavior

- LIDEB?
 - ✓ Debris Bed Cooling
- CFD codes, TOLBIAC-SFR coupled to GEMINI2 or FUELBASE
 - ✓ Jet behavior and Corium-Sacrificial Material Interactions



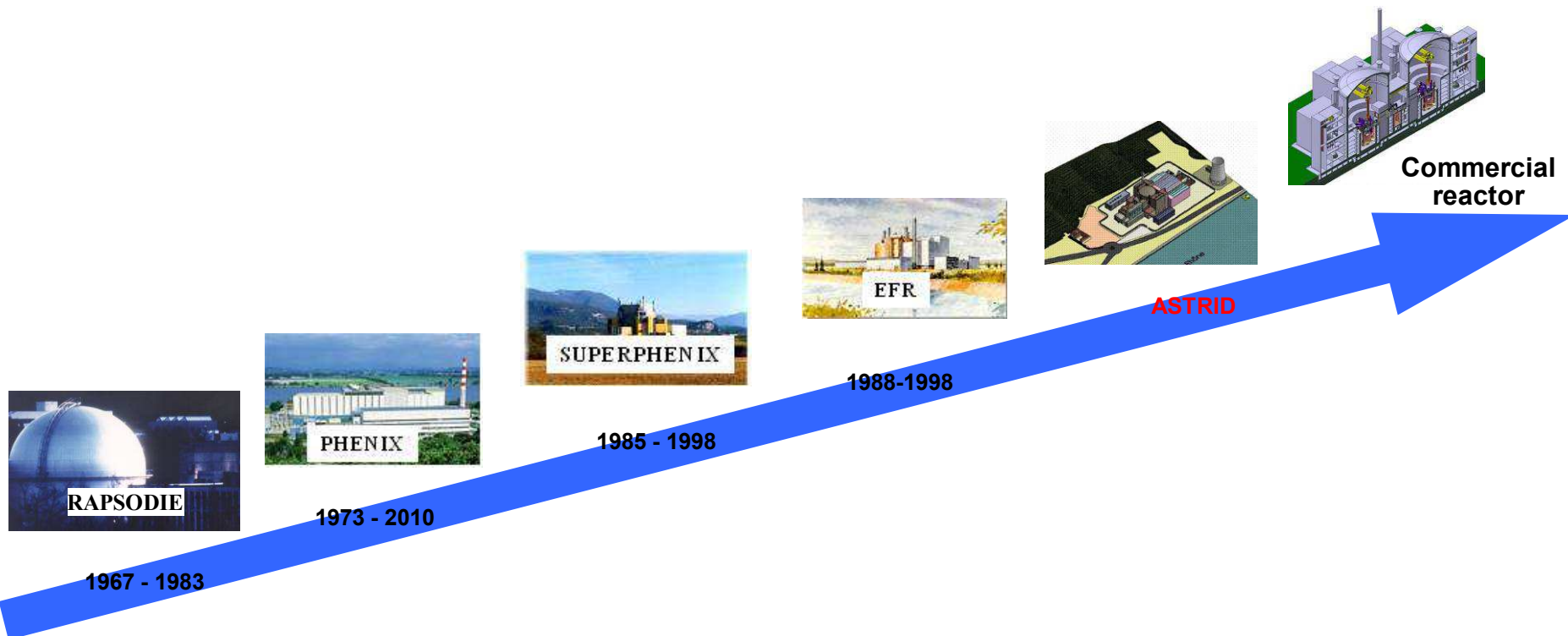
ASTRID Core Catcher development started since the ASTRID pre-conceptual design phase

- SA sequences considered as a 4th level of defense in depth
 - ⇒ Implementation of a core-catcher for mitigation of SA
- Large amount of work done during the pre-conceptual first phase
 - Review of existing or under project SFR core catchers design
 - Specifications of the ASTRID core catcher
 - Study of 3 options:



- Associated Experimental programs
 - ✓ In particular for Sacrificial Material selection
 - Associated Code development and assessment programs
- Selection of the option in coming months

Thank you for your attention



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