

KIT Safety Research Activities for LWR, LW SMR and Research Reactors

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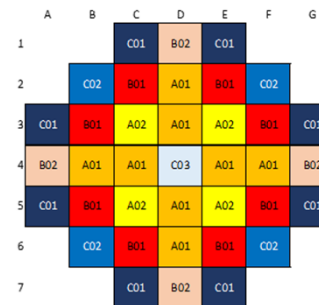
Outline

- Motivation
- Challenges for core and plant analysis
- KIT solution approach
- Selected results
- Final remarks

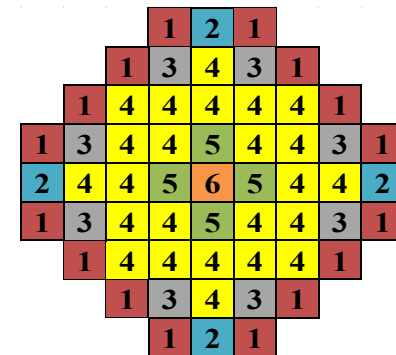
Challenge I: Core Physics (Example SMR)

- Compactness
- Small size (H and D)
- Heterogeneity (radial, **axial**)
- High leakage
- Harder spectrum
- Complex control rod designs
 - Different types
 - **Axial heterogeneity**
- Increased role of reflector
- Boron free cores:
 - Need innovative control rod design
 - Optimized shutdown reactivity
 - Reduced reactivity swing over the cycle
 - Etc.

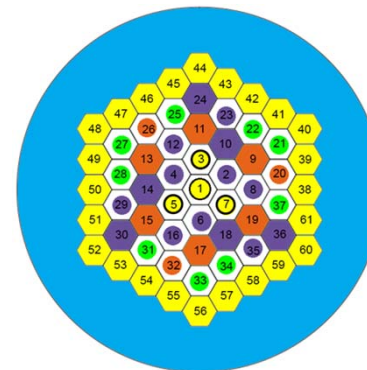
NuScale



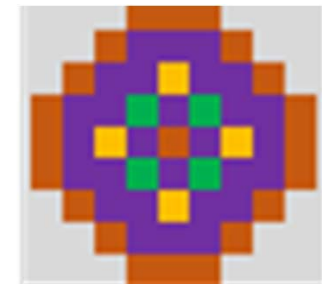
KIT KSMR-Core



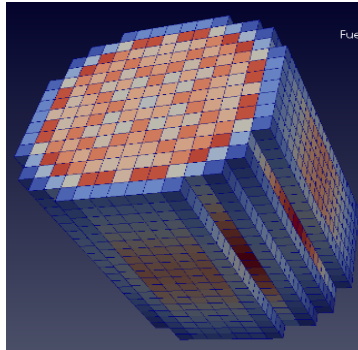
CAREM-Like core



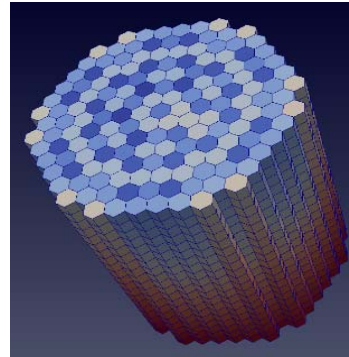
FSMR Core



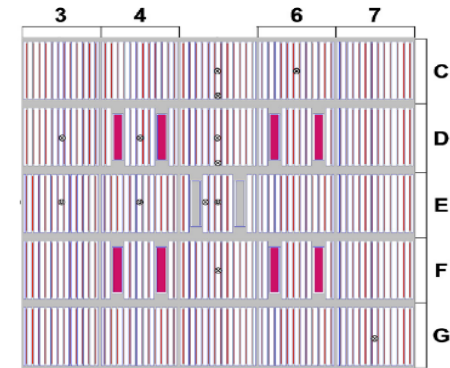
Challenge II: Core Thermal Hydraulics (SMR, PWR, VVER, MTR)



PWR Core

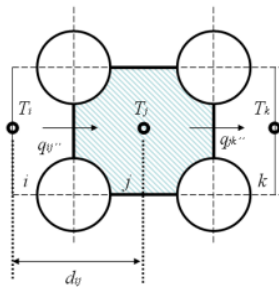


VVER Core



Research Reactor Core: MTR

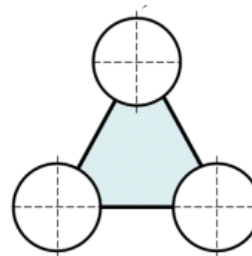
Thermal hydraulics:



Square subchannel

Cross flow

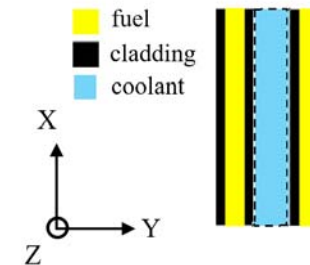
Cylindrical fuel



Triangular subchannel

Cross flow

Cylindrical fuel



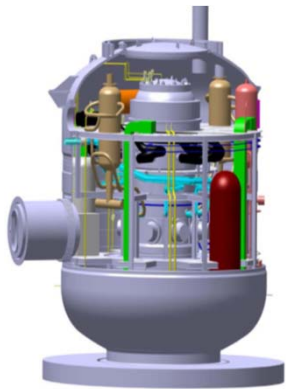
Narrow rectangular subchannel

No cross flow

Plate fuel

Challenges III: Plant Thermal Hydraulics (e.g. SMR)

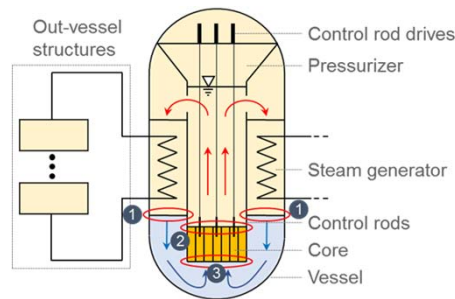
■ SMR with integrated RPV



NUWARD Design



Multi-scale/-physics coupling



- 1 Interface between TRACE / CFD
- 2 Interface between TRACE / SCF
- 3 Interface between CFD / SCF

EU McSAFER approach



Challenges:

- Many components located inside the RPV
 - Pumps: e.g. SMART (8)
 - Helical HX e.g. SMART(8), CAREM (12)
 - Compact plate-type HX
 - PZR
- Structures enhance mixing
 - SMART, NUWARD, CAREM, etc.

Consequences:

- Perturbed 3D flow patterns inside RPV
- Core TH: cross flow, CHF
- Natural circulation flow /forced convection transition

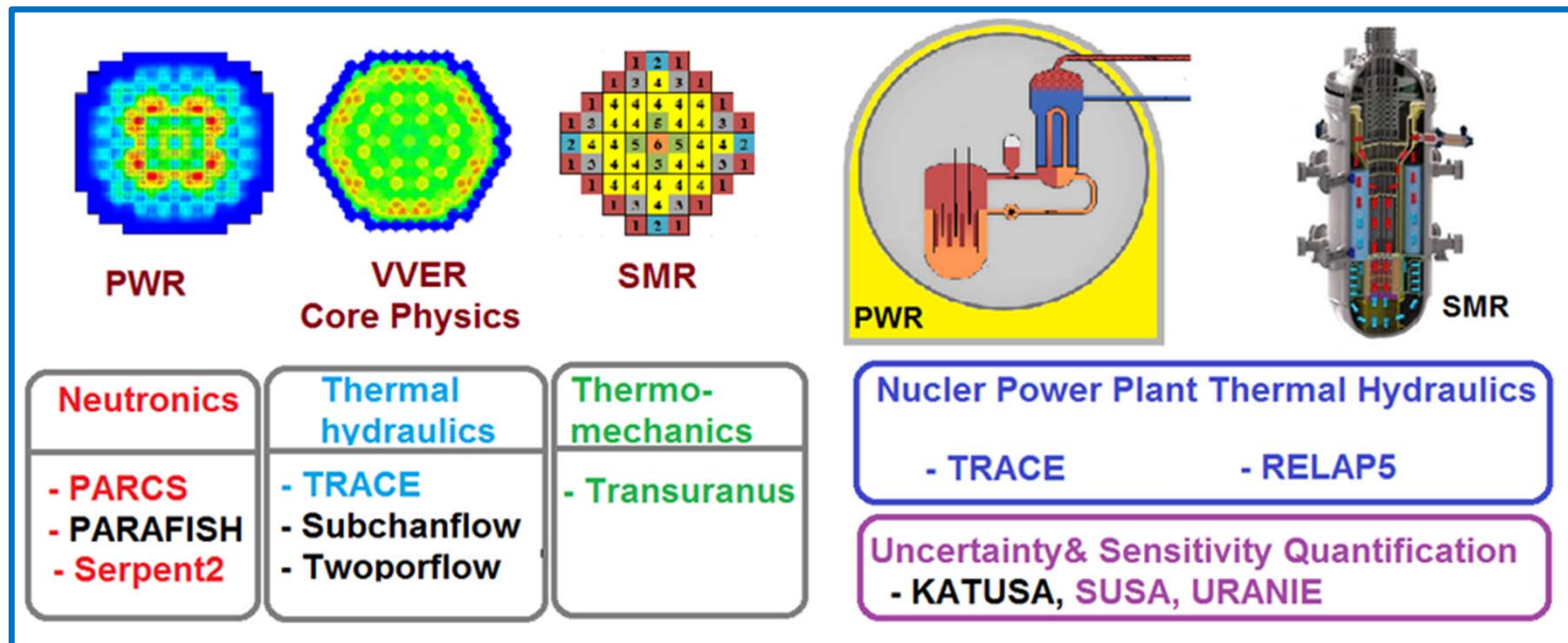
Remarks:

- 1D TH codes not appropriate
- Experimental data exist but proprietary (SMR developers)
- Public exp. Data for SMR scarce

KIT Solution approach

- Combination of in-house cores (SCF, TPF) with external codes like PARCS, Serpent, TRACE to improve core and plant analysis

Multi-physics and multi-scale developments for core analysis and safety

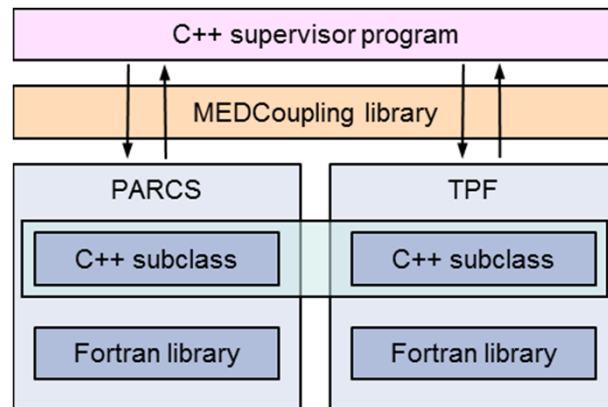


In-house: PARAFISH, SUBCHANFLOW, TWOPORFLOW, KATUSA

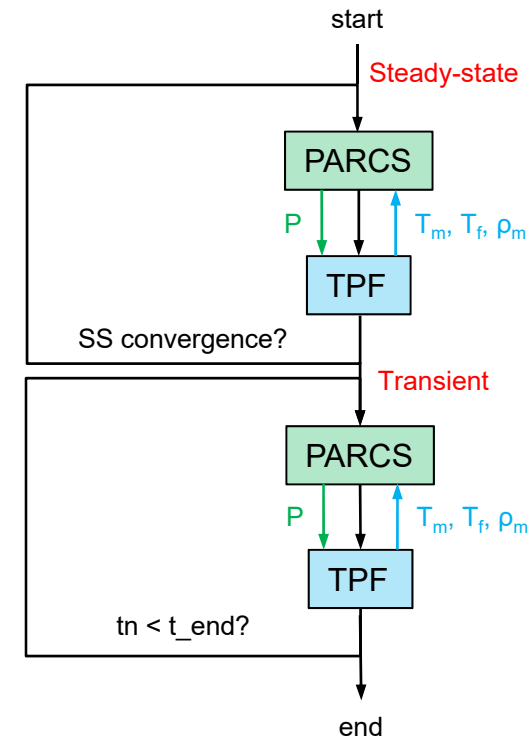
KIT: Multi-physics Approach for Core Analysis

- Modular and flexible coupling (ICoCo):
 - SUBCHANFLOW/PARCS, TWOPORFLOW/PARCS
 - PARAFISH/TWOPORFLOW
 - SUBCHANFLOW/Serpent2 (dynamic capability)

■ Multi-physics core analysis

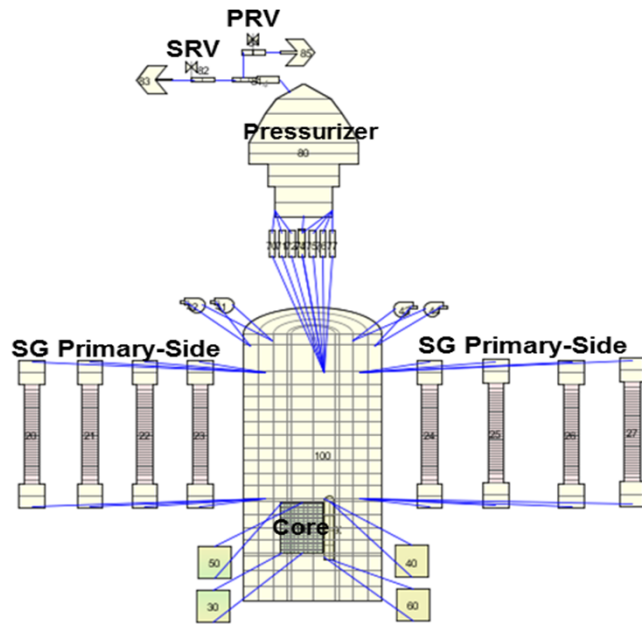


ICoCo-Based Coupling

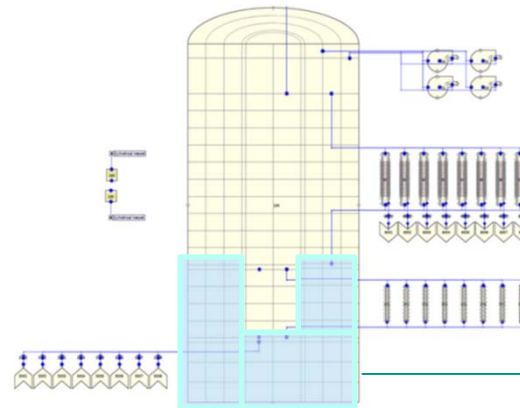


Flowchart of PARCS/TPF Coupling (Explicit OS Picard Iteration)

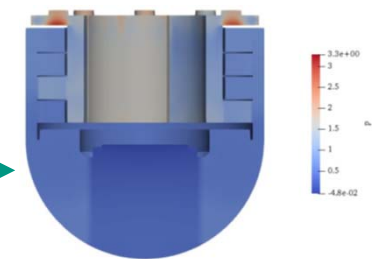
Plant analysis: Multi-scale/-physics Coupling based on ICoCo:



TRACE Domain: Core + RPV + Plant



TRACE Domain: Core + RPV



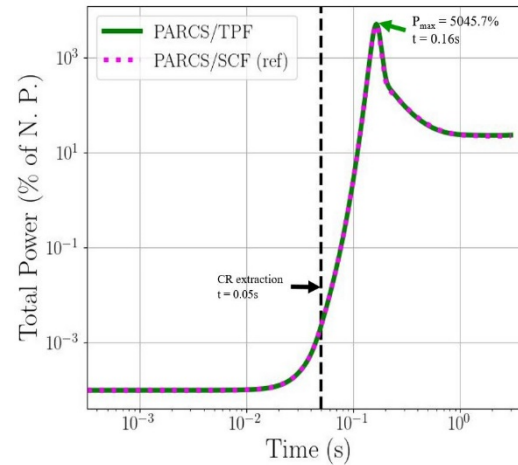
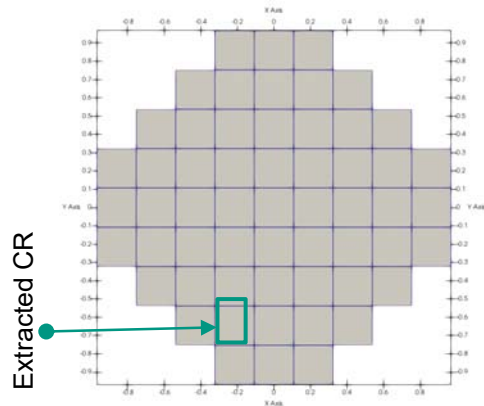
OpenFOAM Domain

• McSAFER Solutions:

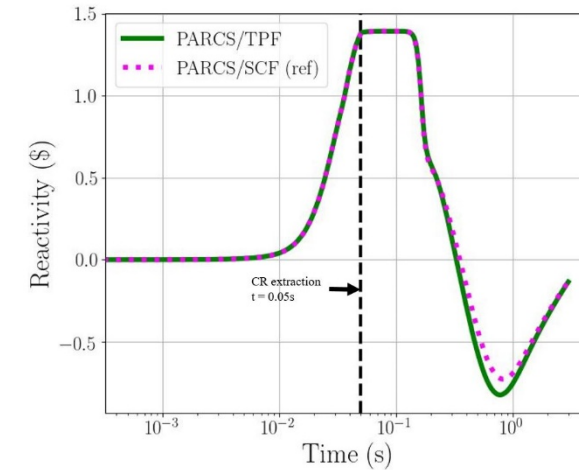
- KIT: TRACE-OpenFOAM/PARCS (ICoCo)
- HZDR: ATHLET/TrioCFD/DYN3D (ICoCo)
- UJV: ATHLET/FLEUNT/DYN3D (user defined functions)
- VTT: TRACE/OpenFOAM/ANTS (Cerverus)

KSMR: REA Analysis at HZP at Nodal Level

- REA at Hot zero power (HZP)
- CR worth of extracted rod: 0.725 \$

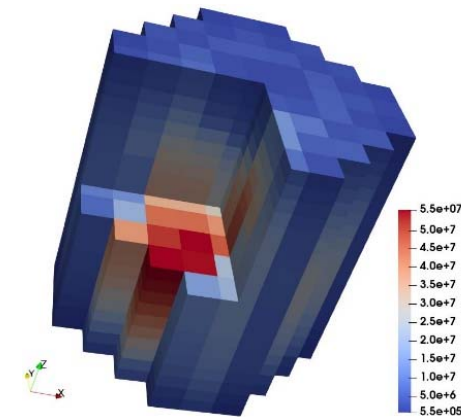


REA: Total power evolution



REA: Total reactivity

| Parameter | Value |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| Initial core power | 1.0E-4 % |
| Highest CR worth | 1.45 \$ |
| Ejection duration | 0.05 s |
| End of transient simulation | 1.0 s |

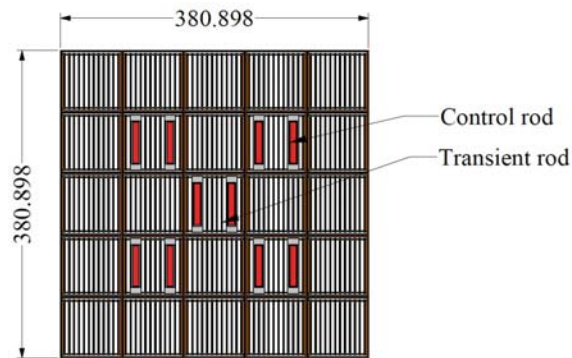


REA: 3D power distribution

Coupling of PARCS with in-house codes: SUBCHANFLOW (SCF) and TWOPORFLOW (TPF)

High fidelity Analysis of MTR-Transients (Plate/subchannel level)

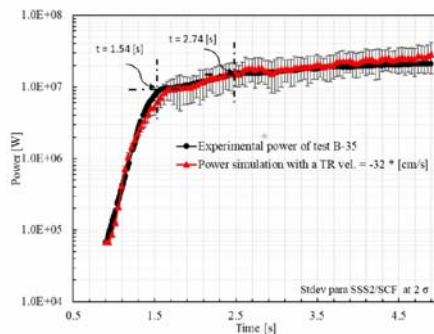
- Validation of SSS2/SCF dynamic capability: SPERT-IV D12-25 REA B-35



MTR Core Configuration

Model: 270 (N/TH)

- SSS2: plate-wise
- SCF: subchannel



SSS2/SCF: Data vs. Prediction
Total power evolution after REA

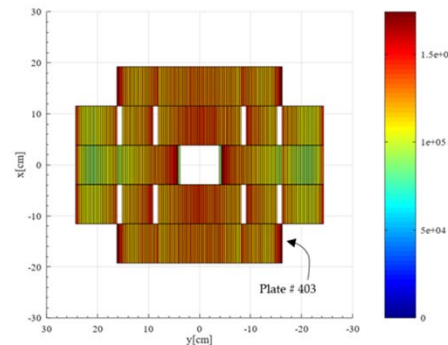
- CPU time: 60 h for 5 s using hybrid MPI/OpenMP (2x2) Cores

- Analysis of IAEA MTR RIA Benchmark with SSS2/SCF

| | A | B | C | D | E | F |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | Water | Graphite | Graphite | Graphite | Graphite | Water |
| 2 | Water | SFA BOL 5% | SFA BOL 25% | SFA BOL 25% | SFA BOL 5% | Water |
| 3 | SFA BOL 5% | CFA BOL 25% | SFA BOL 45% | SFA BOL 45% | CFA BOL 25% | SFA BOL 5% |
| 4 | SFA BOL 25% | SFA BOL 45% | H ₂ O + Al | SFA BOL 45% | SFA BOL 45% | SFA BOL 25% |
| 5 | SFA BOL 5% | CFA BOL 25% | SFA BOL 45% | SFA BOL 45% | CFA BOL 25% | SFA BOL 5% |
| 6 | Water | SFA BOL 5% | SFA BOL 25% | SFA BOL 25% | SFA BOL 5% | Water |
| 7 | Water | Graphite | Graphite | Graphite | Graphite | Water |

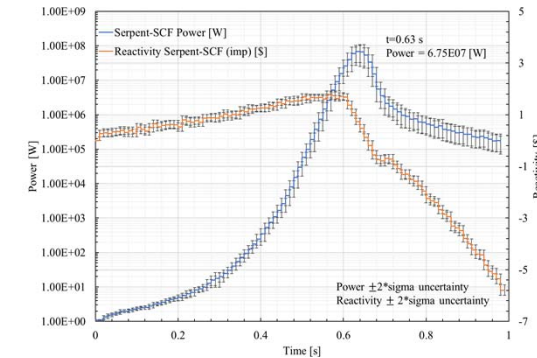
Model: 552 N/ 552 NTH

- SSS2: plate-wise
- SCF: subchannel

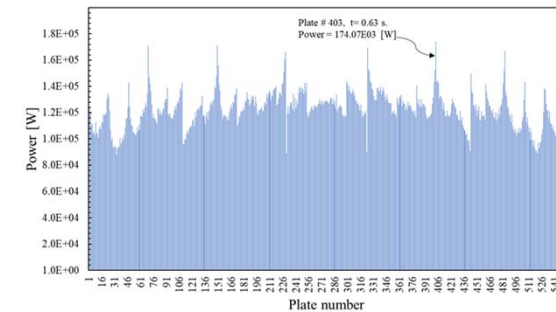


SSS2/SCF: Radial plate power

- CPU time: 18 h for 5 s using 48 OpenMP cores



SSS2/SCF: Power / Reactivity evolution for fast RIA (1.5\$/0.5 s)



SSS2/SCF: identification of highest/lowest power of fuel plates

Final remarks

- High fidelity solutions (pin/subchannel and plate/subchannel) take profit of HPC-clusters of KIT
- Novel MC-based transient analysis applied to PWR, VVER, and MTR
- Multi-scale methods successfully applied LWR-SMR (McSAFER)
- Strategic cooperations key for success!