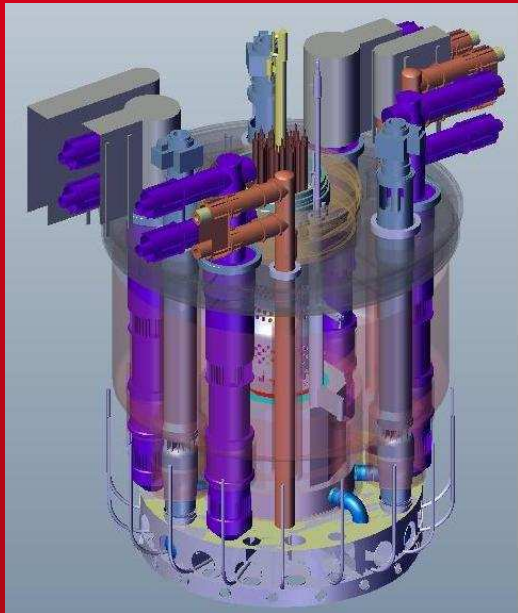


DE LA RECHERCHE À L'INDUSTRIE

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SFR R&D Needs:

Topic 1: Core and Fuel

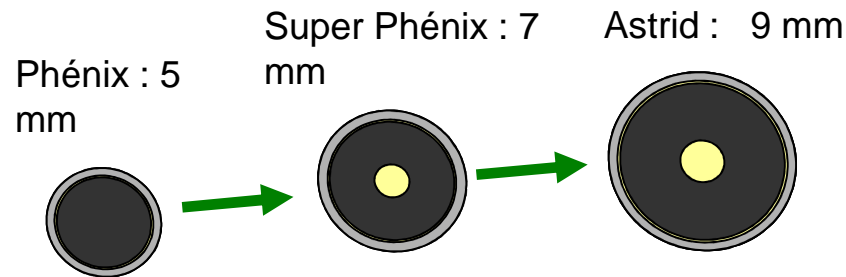
BRUSSELS, MARCH 18th, 2015

- 1. Validation of the simulation tools for the core :**
 - **Neutronics**
 - **Fuel behavior**
 - **Core mechanics**
 - **Thermal-hydraulics**
 - **Severe accidents**

- 2. Measurement techniques :**
 - **Irradiated fuels**
 - **Irradiated materials**

- 3. Irradiation (analytical type) in MTR and post-irradiation examination**
 - **Fuel (U, Pu)O₂**
 - **Innovative absorbent materials**
 - **Protection materials**

Core design options for ASTRID

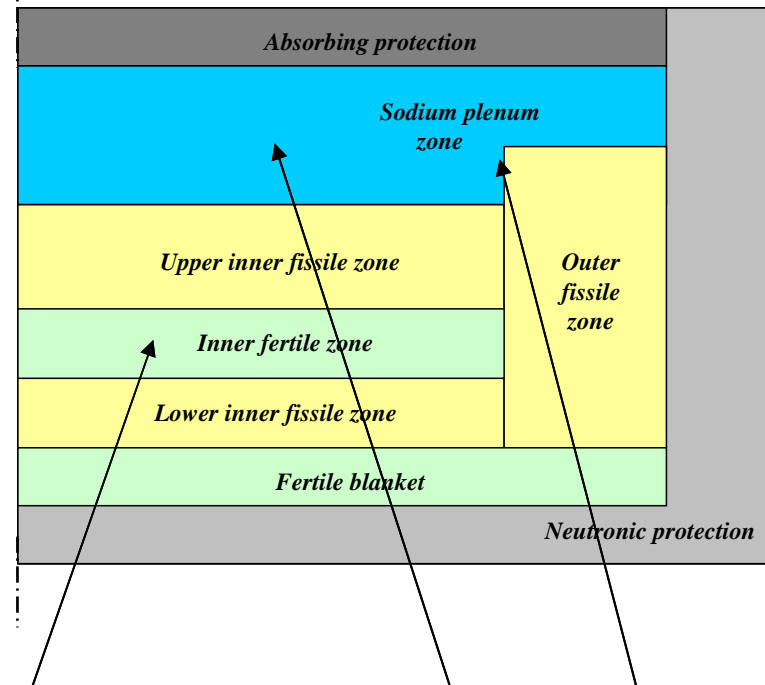


Larger pin :

- Increase of the fuel fraction
- Low reactivity loss during cycle
- ↓ of the Na fraction ⇒ lower Na voiding effect
- ➔ Improvement on control rod withdrawal

Axis of core

Heterogeneities options



CFV Core
(Coeur Faible Vidange): Sodium void worth strongly reduced
➔ Na void effect < 0

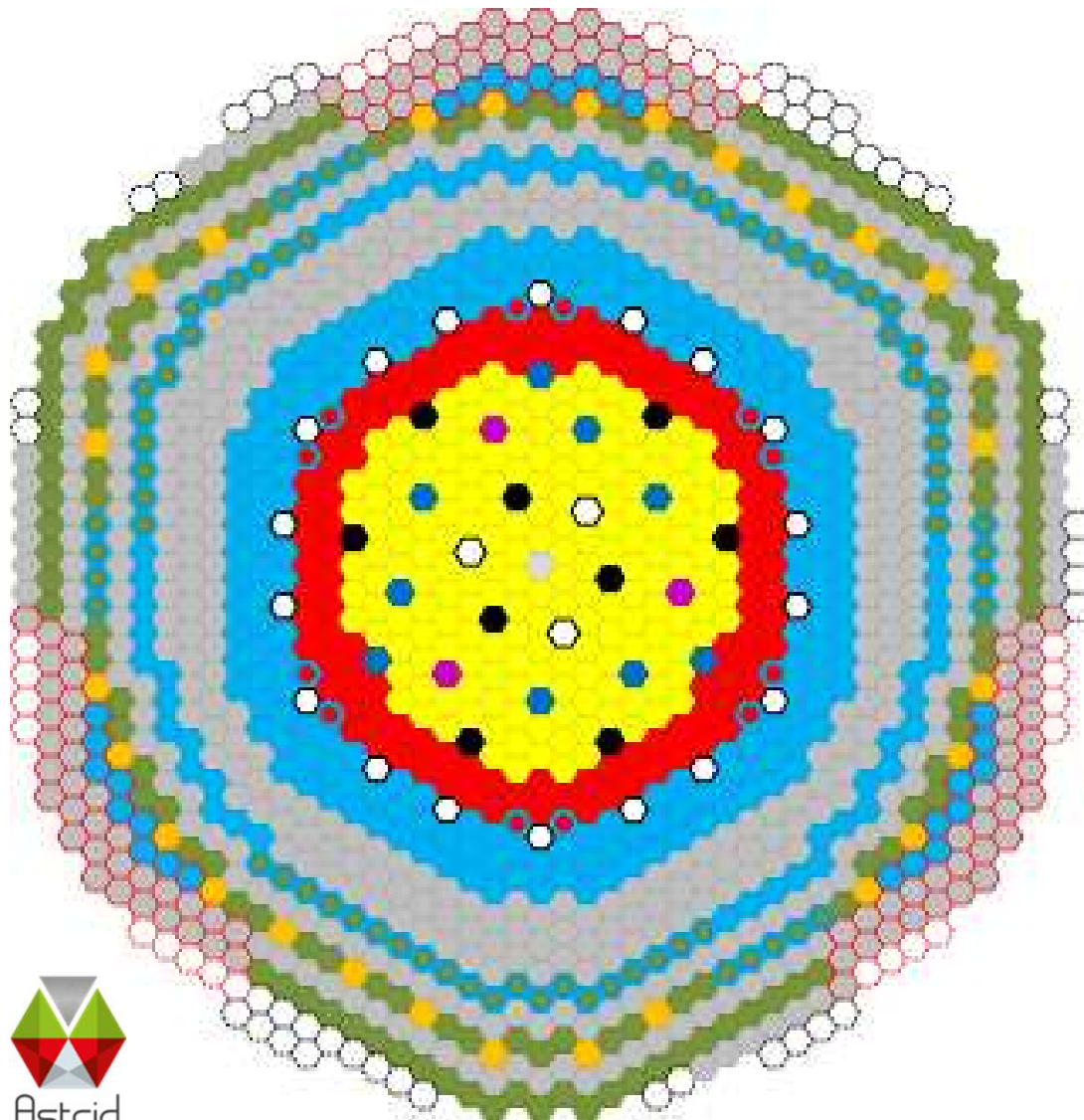
Internal fertile zone :
(heterogeneous fuel subassemblies) +
asymmetric core geometry
+ reduced core height
➔ Increase of neutron leakages
















Sodium plenum :
Neutron reflector in normal conditions
➔ Reduction of neutron reflection capability if Na temperature increases
➔ Increase of neutron leakage when Na boiling



(Patent CEA EDF AREVA)

The core CFV



-  1 Dummy S/A
 -  180 Inner core fuel S/As
 -  108 Outer core fuel S/As
 -  9 RBC S/As
 -  9 RBD S/As
 -  344 MgO S/As
 -  12 positions for fuel S/As
 -  72 positions for internal storage
-
-  550 B₄C S/As
 -  3 DCS-P-H S/As
 -  21 DCS-M-TT S/As
 -  144 Internal storage
 -  28 Debugging positions
 -  74 available positions
 -  positions without sodium flow

- **Neutronics to design the core, to check the linear power criteria, the safety criteria, to determine the feedback coefficients ...**
- **Fuel behavior to design the fuel element and the fuel sub-assemblies**
- **Core mechanics to design fuel sub-assemblies, to check the RAMSES criteria, to assess the core compactness**
- **Thermal-hydraulics to design the core ie. to optimize the flow distribution, to check the clad temperature criteria, to determine the hex-can temperature**
- **Severe accidents to simulate the core degradation scenarios, primary and secondary phases and corium relocation phenomena**

- ➔ Needs concern the validation of the tools :
 - Benchmarks
 - Comparison with reference tools
 - Comparison with experimental measurements

- Development of measurements *techniques* to obtain some measures on the properties of materials already irradiated “Trésor Phénix”:
 - Irradiated spent fuel: thermal and mechanical properties,
 - Irradiated B₄C : thermal properties and release/retention (helium, tritium).

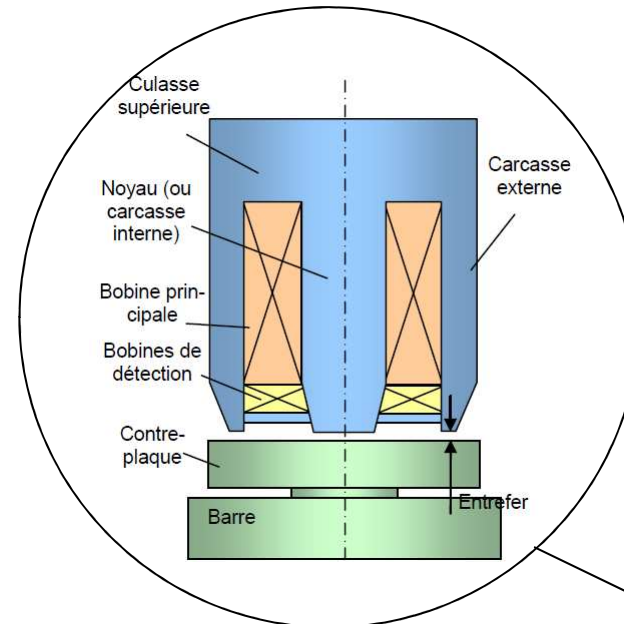
- Separate effect irradiations in MTR followed by post-irradiation examinations, in support of the simulation
 - Representative annular fuel (U, Pu)O₂, at the very beginning of irradiation, that could be manufactured in a European laboratory,
 - In support of the validation of the model of gap closure | fracturing, relocation of the fuel at the beginning of irradiation,
 - With reduced pellet-clad gap to support the validation of the simulation of the PCMI (Pellet Clad Mechanical Interaction) phenomenon,
 - Innovative absorbent materials to acquire, in particular, thermal properties at the irradiated state (HfB₂, TiB₂... compared to the B₄C in reference),
 - Shielding materials (boron steel), in order to know its evolution under irradiation, as well as those of its properties,
 - Behavior under irradiation of the constituents of the Electro-Magnet; measurement of magnetic properties on different materials of interest :
 - effect of temperature and $\Phi \cdot t$,
 - measurement on irradiated materials.

Electro-Magnet, key component of the diversified control rod

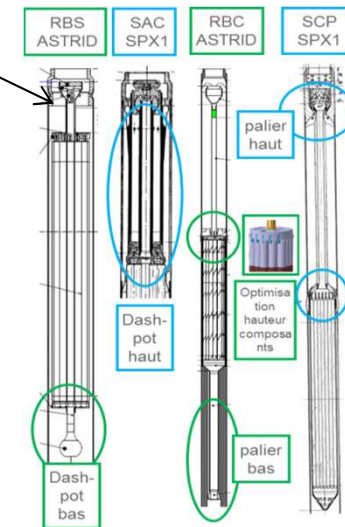
ASTRID need

- Analytical program on mechanical and **magnetic properties** of EM materials and components (iron, austenitic, ...) and their evolution in reactor (effect of ageing, low irradiation, magnetic field)
 - Out of Pile test
 - Sample irradiation in MTR
 - Out of Pile test on irradiated materials

- Realization of a prototype, test in a sodium loop then in prototypic conditions (ie in a sodium cooled FR)



EM is a key component of the diversified control rod system = connection between the absorber rod (in core) and the mechanism (upper structure)



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