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SIMPLIFIED THERMOHYDRAULIC CRITERIA FOR A COMPARISON OF THE ACCIDENTAL BEHAVIOUR OF GEN IV NUCLEAR REACTORS AND OF PWRs

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ABSTRACT

A comparison of 3 Generation IV reactor concepts between them and with a PWR of 2nd generation is presented in this paper. The 3 Gen IV reactor concepts considered have been studied at CEA and are briefly presented in the first part of the paper: SFR of 1500 MWth, GFR of 2400 MWth and VHTR of 600 MWth. In order to perform this comparison, some simple common criteria related to accidental behavior of the reactors have been developed. The first kind of criteria are aimed at assessing the main physical thresholds to exceed in order to have a core degradation: phase changes of coolant and of core materials (including the effect of chemical reactions) for the various reactor concepts considered. The second set of criteria deals with kinetics aspects of the accident. On the basis of core power (after scram and without scram), on the coolant inventory and on the reactor capability to be passively cooled, the heating rate of the coolant and of the core materials are assessed thanks to simplified energy balances presented in the paper. As a result, for each reactor concept, the time to reach the physical thresholds defined above is assessed. A third set of criteria deals with core features and are aimed at assessing the possible reactivity insertion that withstands each concept up to core melting and the associated expected power peaks in case of coolant voiding/depressurization and in case of core materials relocation. Finally, a last criterion set deals with the assessment of the possibility to challenge physical barriers confining fission products. These criteria deal with the risk of barrier loadings due to coolant and core material vaporization depending on the features of the coolant and on the operating point of each reactor concept. In the last part of the paper, a synthesis is made in order to underline the weak and strong points of each of the reactor concept investigated in terms of severe accident prevention and mitigation.

KEYWORDS

Simplified criteria, Reactor accident behavior, SFR, GFR, VHTR, PWR, prevention, mitigation

1. INTRODUCTION

Some criteria enabling to compare reactor concepts between each other are proposed in this paper. This comparison relies on the expected behavior of the reactor considered in case of accident. The objective of these criteria is to provide information of high interest for the reactor design robustness when facing an accident resulting from any family of initiating events. Indeed, the criteria are based on reactor features associated to coolant features, core features and the expected loadings on physical barriers of the reactor confining fission products. As a result, they are very simple and enable, when designing a reactor, to have a first idea of its accidental behavior without making extensive safety studies since they rely on order of magnitudes. Therefore they could be used either to help designers very early in the design process, that is, when the reactor components are not all decided neither integrated. Alternatively, they could help to

understand at a glimpse strength and weaknesses of reactor concepts from a synthetic point of view (see Sections 3 and 4 of this paper). Prior to introduce and to apply the simplified criteria proposed in this paper, a succinct presentation of the investigated reactor concepts is provided in section 2. In section 3 of the paper those criteria are introduced and explained. In the same section, they are applied to 3 generation IV reactor concepts investigated at CEA as well as to a PWR which consists in a reference concept whose features are widely known. Finally, in section 4, the main highlights brought by the synthesis of the analysis done with the criteria are presented in terms of prevention of severe accidents capability and in terms of mitigation.

2. OVERVIEW OF THE CONSIDERED REACTOR CONCEPTS

The reactor concepts considered in order to quantify the criteria proposed in this paper are roughly described in this section. Only the main features required to understand the criteria background are presented here. For further elements, some references are mentioned in the section.

2.1. VHTR (very high temperature reactor)

The reactor concept considered here applies the block type (prismatic) core design, in which, the coated particle fuel, a common feature of all VHTRs, is contained within prismatic graphite blocks that are arranged to form an annular core geometry [1]. The core is sized to produce 600 MW of thermal power, with a targeted outlet temperature of 950°C for a core inlet temperature of 400°C. Helium is used as the primary heat coolant at 47 bars with a nominal flow rate of 210 kg/s. The thermal power produced by the core is transferred to a secondary circuit by means of an intermediate heat exchanger IHX (Fig. 1).

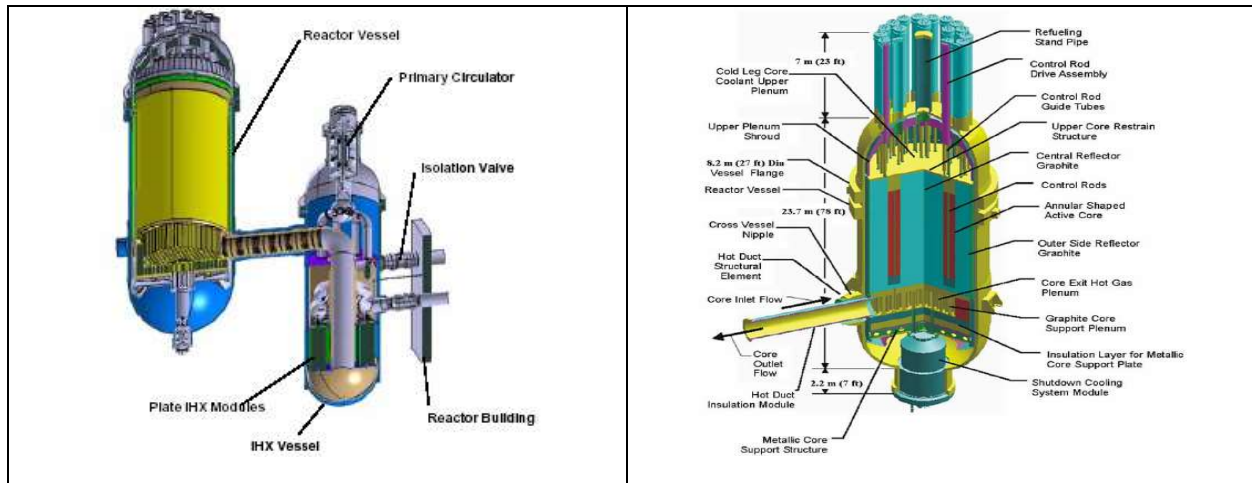


Figure 1. VHTR core and vessel system arrangement [1]

The advantages of the VHTR come from its ceramic fuel system (UO_2 particles coated with SiC insuring close confinement of radionuclides) and a large graphite moderator mass. These features provide a high temperature operation associated to the elimination of the possibility of fuel damage [1] thanks to the ability of the core to store the decay heat and then, to release it through radiative and conductive exchanges. For reaching such a target, the power density of the core is about 5 MW/m^3 . The core materials have a large thermal inertia provided by 150 t of graphite into the core.

2.2. GFR (gas-cooled fast reactor)

The gas-cooled fast reactor concept considered here is the CEA GFR2400 [2]. The GFR combines the benefits of a fast spectrum and of a high temperature ($\sim 850^{\circ}\text{C}$ at the core outlet and 400°C at the core inlet). The detailed GFR design is presented for instance in [3], therefore only the features useful for the understanding of this paper are presented here. The operating point of the 3-loops reactor at full nominal power enables to convert the 2400 MWth delivered by the core in 1100 MWe, partly by secondary circuit turbomachineries (auxiliary alternators: 3 x 130 MWe) and partly by a steam turbine (main alternator: 1 x 730 MWe) settled in the ternary circuit. The primary system arrangement (Fig. 2) includes the reactor vessel, the 3 main primary loops (PCS loops) and their heat exchangers (IHX) as well as the DHR loops permitting to cool the core in accidental situations. Actually, there are three loops, so-called, reactor high pressure cooling system (RHP) and a loop for the low pressure situations (RLP). The secondary side of the DHR loops, is filled with water pressurized at 10 bars. Moreover, all the previous components are enclosed in a close containment (CC) which keeps the primary inventory in case of loss of coolant accident (LOCA). The CC is filled with nitrogen at 1 bar under normal operation.

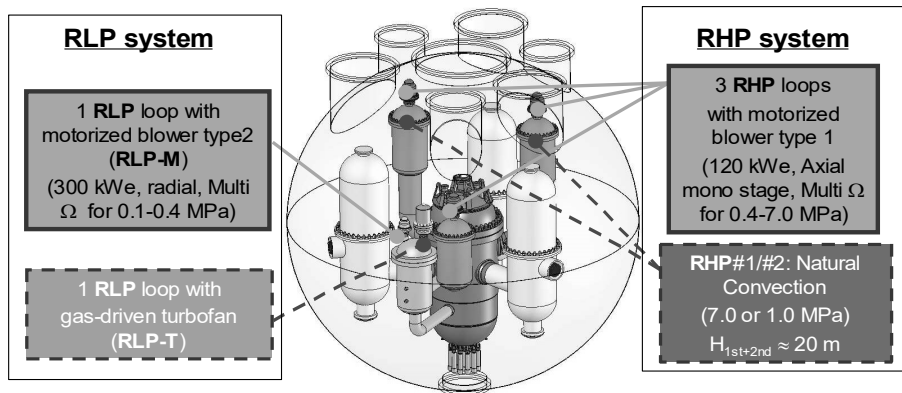


Figure 2. arrangement of the GFR primary circuit components (RHP: high pressure DHR loops; RLP: low pressure DHR loops)

The plate type fuel element is an innovative concept based on two ceramic plates which enclose a honeycomb structure containing the fuel cylindrical pellets [2]. The plate consists in a uranium-plutonium carbide, (UPuC) for pellets, composite SiC-SiCf for thin plates (clad) and SiC for the honeycomb structure. At the hot spot of the core, the clad temperature is equal to 1000°C and the fuel temperature is about 1380°C in nominal conditions for a core flow rate of 1000 kg/s delivered at 70 bars. The power density is equal to 91 MW/m³. The coolant being largely transparent to neutrons [2]: the voiding effect is lower than 1% without a threshold effect due to a phase change possibly affecting liquid coolants. Considering the power density of the GFR core and its low thermal inertia and that of its coolant as well, the decay heat removal relies on a gas circulation (natural circulation as far as possible) across the core but not on provisions based on thermal inertia plus conduction/radiation.

2.3. SFR (sodium cooled fast reactor)

ASTRID was designed to fulfil the Gen IV criteria in terms of safety, sustainability, economy and proliferation resistance [4]. This reactor consists in a 1500 MWth SFR pool type reactor of about 600 MWe that is an integrated technology prototype designed for industrial-scale demonstration of 4th generation SFR safety and operation. Fuel type is oxide. The ASTRID pool type primary circuit includes three primary

pumps and four secondary loops, each one being equipped with an intermediate heat exchanger (IHX) immersed in the reactor vessel (Fig. 3).

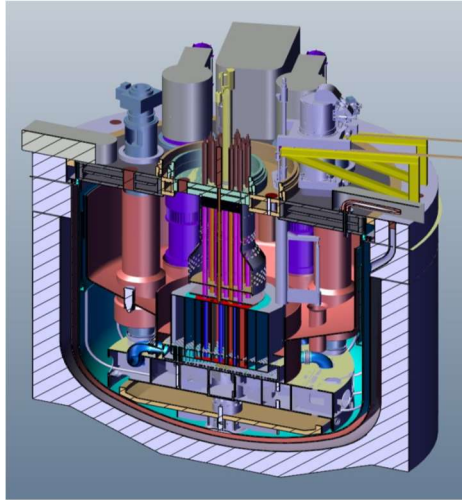


Figure 3. Primary system arrangement for ASTRID

Each secondary loop delivers a fourth of the core power (375 MWth) to steam generators or to sodium/gas heat exchangers. The nominal reactor operating point is featured by a core flow rate equal to 7900 kg/s, a core inlet and outlet temperature respectively equal to 400°C and 550°C. The power density is close to 250 MW/m³. The primary vessel is not pressurized and only the hydrostatic pressure and the pump head contribute to the primary pressure.

2.4. PWR (pressurized water-cooled reactor)

The reactor concept considered here as a reference existing concept deals with the 1300 MWe PWR whose thermal power is about 3800 MW. The primary flow rate is about 23 t/s delivered at a pressure of 155 bars through 4 loops (Fig. 4). The core inlet temperature is equal to 293 °C and the core outlet temperature is equal to 329 °C. The fuel UO₂ or MOx pins are clad with Zircaloy. Finally, the water mass inventory in the primary circuit is about 280 t [5].

3. ELABORATION AND PRESENTATION OF SIMPLIFIED CRITERIA

The first part of this section is devoted to the background of the proposed criteria and to the methodology adopted for their definition. In a second part of this section, the physical meaning and the expression of the criteria are provided.

3.1. Criteria elaboration approach

The criteria presented here have been elaborated in order to assess the capability of a reactor concept to prevent a severe accident (featured by a core melting situation that could lead or that can be associated to a containment failure) and its capability to mitigate it. More specifically, the occurrence of a severe accident always results from a disequilibrium between the power (P (W)) released into the nuclear fuel and the flow rate (Q (kg/s)) crossing the core to cool this fuel. When this ratio P/Q increases, the coolant begins to be overheated and so does the fuel, the cladding and other structure materials located into the core. During this temperature escalation occurring in the core, some physical thresholds can be reached and then the range of the accident consequences can become more and more severe. Another important issue is to know the margin existing between the nominal reactor operation value of each parameter of interest for the accident

evolution and the aforementioned thresholds. For instance, the difference between the coolant temperature at the core outlet in nominal operation and this temperature when it boils, provides such a margin. Finally, since an accident occurs through a transient of the reactor, the dynamic evolution of each parameter of interest is very important in order to assess the time required to reach the thresholds. Regarding the ability of a reactor concept to mitigate severe accident consequences, some criteria related to source term and to the risk of loadings of each successive physical barriers confining radionuclides are proposed.

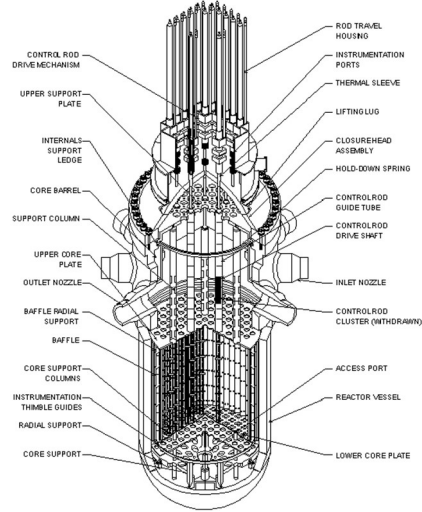


Figure 4: Sketch of the primary vessel of a 1300 MWe PWR [5]

3.2. Criteria related to thermalhydraulic thresholds

The first set of criteria deals with the phase change temperature of the coolant and of the core materials (fuel and its cladding). Indeed, when the coolant boils, there is a threshold effect on the heat exchange coefficient between the cladding and the coolant. In the same way, when liquid or vapor phases appear into the core materials, there is a loss of core geometry that can make the degraded core materials no more coolable. One last criterion deals with the capability to cool the core in natural circulation depending on the coolant and on the reactor design. The natural circulation requires a temperature difference ΔT between the hot spot of a reactor primary fluid flow path and its cold spot that induces a density difference $\Delta \rho$ (kg/m^3). By considering respectively, k and ρ the average friction coefficient and the density of the coolant in the circuit, one can write by equalizing the driven pressure of the natural circulation and the overall pressure drop in the loop:

$$\Delta \rho \cdot g \cdot h = \frac{1}{2} k \rho v^2 \quad (1)$$

where g is the gravity acceleration (m/s^2) and v the average fluid velocity in the circuit (m/s). By assuming the Boussinesq approximation, and by introducing the thermal expansion coefficient β of the fluid (K^{-1}), equation (1) becomes:

$$\beta \cdot \Delta T \cdot g \cdot h = \frac{1}{2} k v^2 \quad (2)$$

Moreover, P_{resi} being the decay heat (W) and S the average cross-section of the fluid (m^2) into the loop and C_p the heat capacity of the coolant at its average temperature (J/kg/K), one can express in a steady state, the power as:

$$P_{\text{resi}} = \rho \cdot v \cdot S \cdot C_p \Delta T \quad (3)$$

Finally by expressing the velocity v thanks to equation (2) and injecting this expression into equation (3), the ΔT required for a natural circulation can be expressed as:

$$\Delta T = \left(\frac{k.P_{resi}^2}{2.g.S^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\rho^2.C_p^2.\beta.h} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \quad (4)$$

By considering the first parenthesis of the right side of equation (4), one can call it A thus gathering parameters related to the loop design. Doing this, we just have in relation (5), the expression of the temperature difference required to operate a natural circulation flow versus the coolant properties and the driving height of the flow.

$$\Delta T = A. \left(\frac{1}{\rho^2.C_p^2.\beta.h} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \quad (5)$$

By using equation 5, and by assessing the parameter $(\rho^2.C_p^2.\beta)^{1/3}$ related to the coolant, one can derive values presented in Table 2 for nominal conditions of the 4 concepts and the implication associated to the driving height and the fluid heating in the circuit. The proposed criteria are presented in Table 1 for each reactor concept considered in this paper.

Table 1. Coolant and core material threshold and natural circulation capability for various concepts

Threshold/Concept	VHTR	GFR	SFR	PWR
Coolant boiling temperature (°C)	-	-	~ 900	~340 (15 MPa)
Margin to boiling* (°C)	-	-	~425°C	~0 (pressurized)
Order of magnitude of HTC**** (W/(m².K))				
-Nominal	~ 2.10 ²	~3.10 ²	~10 ⁵	~ 10 ⁴
-Vapour/Low pressure natural circulation	-/~20	-/~30	~10 ² /~10 ³	~10 ² /~10
Fuel melting/sublim. temperature**(°C)	~ 2800°C	~ 2200°C	~2700°C	~2800°C
Margin to fuel melting (°C)	~1600°C	~1000°C	~700°C	~1200°C
Clad temperature loss of integrity (°C)	>2000°C	~ 1850°C	~ 900°C	~850°C
Clad melting temperature (°C)	2700°C(sub)	2700°C(sub)	~1400°C	~1800°C
Margin to clad loss of integrity (°C)	~900°C	~1000°C	~350°C	~ 500°C
Clad boiling temperature (°C)	2700°C	2700°C	~2900°C	~4400°C
Fuel boiling temperature (°C)	~3400°C	>3000°C	~3300°C	~3400°C
Margin to clad boiling (°C)	~2000°C	~1700°C	~2000°C	~3000°C
Margin to fuel boiling (°C)	~2000°C	~1700°C	~1500°C	~1500°C
Natural convection capability***	poor	poor	medium	high

*: the margin is considered from nominal operating point

** : liquefaction due to chemical interactions are not considered in this criterion but in the cladding loss of integrity criterion

***: the criterion leading to the assessment of the natural convection capability is explained below.

****: convective HTC

Table 2. Natural circulation criteria for various concepts (temperature difference between hot and cold spot of the circuit is taken as a reference for a PWR)

	$(\rho^2.C_p^2.\beta)^{1/3}$	$\Delta T/\Delta T_{pwr}$
VHTR	~ 50	~200
GFR	~ 90	~ 100
SFR	~ 700	~ 15
PWR	~ 10000	1

The analysis of data presented in Tables 1 and 2 indicate that the liquid coolants are affected by threshold effects on the heat transfer coefficient (HTC) when they boil. The margin to boiling is much more larger for SFR since for PWR, it is necessary to keep the primary circuit under pressure to keep a margin to boiling. Therefore, the degradation of the HTC can be larger for PWRs than for SFRs, since the HTC can be degraded by phase change but by the loss of primary pressure as well. The loss of primary pressure leads as well to HTC decrease for gas reactor concepts, especially if they operate in natural circulation of the primary circuit. Moreover, the margin to material melting and to fuel element loss of integrity is comfortable for all the reactor concepts. The lowest margin to the loss of integrity deals with the SFR claddings. Table 1 exhibits the capability associated to various coolant to operate in natural circulation and Table 2 enables to quantify the expected temperature difference depending on the coolant. These values of ΔT are provided for the same driven height and the same circuit flow impedance. So it means that for a VHTR, natural convection is very difficult to valorize. This is the reason why, the provisions retained to cool the core for this concept do not rely on natural convection but on conduction and radiative heat exchanges. Regarding the GFR, the natural circulation is used for core cooling, but efforts have been made to reduce the loop pressure drop and a large driving height associated to a large ΔT is necessary, even after scram. Finally, it can be kept in mind that natural circulation is very easy for PWRs providing that the hydraulic flow path is kept. This flow path is more obvious for SFRs since core and DHR heat exchangers are immersed into the vessel.

3.3. Criteria related to the kinetic evolution of the thermalhydraulic parameters of concepts

The first family of criteria presented above were aimed at assessing the various threshold whose reach leads to change the range of an accident consequences. In order to go deeper in our comparative analysis, some criteria dealing with the evolution dynamics of the reactor parameters up to the reach of the criteria are proposed. Basically, the heating of the core materials without any cooling has been assessed in nominal and residual power by taking into account or not the primary coolant inertia (inertia of the primary circuit structures are not taken into account). The simple energy balances used are presented hereafter and the main concept features used are provided in Table 3.

Table 3. Reactor concept features related to heating dynamics

Parameter/Concept	VHTR	GFR	SFR	PWR
Power Density, P_{vol} (MW/m ³)	~ 5	~ 100	~250	~ 100
Total thermal power, P_{tot} (MW)	600	2400	1500	3800
Coolant mass inventory, m_{cool} (t)	1	7	2000	280

The heating rate of the whole primary circuit is assessed by considering that it is governed by the coolant inertia (equation (6)) where P_{resi} is the residual power of the core (W), m_{cool} the coolant mass inventory (kg), C_p the heat capacity of the coolant and T_{cool} the average coolant temperature:

$$\frac{dT_{cool}}{dt} = \frac{P_{resi}}{m_{cool}C_p} \quad (6)$$

With another energy balance, the core temperature increase with no flow rate can be roughly assessed with equation (7):

$$\frac{dT_{core}}{dt} = \frac{P_{vol}}{(\sum \rho_i C_{pi} X_i)} \quad (7)$$

Where T_{core} is an average core material temperature, P_{vol} , the core power density (MW/m³), and ρ_i , C_{pi} and X_i are respectively, the density (kg/m³) of material i of the core (fuel, cladding or coolant),

the heat capacity (J/kg/K) of material i and X_i the volumic fraction of material i . Moreover, by considering the primary pressure of the various reactor concepts and a postulated break size in the circuit, an order of magnitude of the circuit depressurization or draining (for SFR) time is assessed by simply taking into account the coolant inventory and the pressure difference between the reactor primary circuit and its surrounding medium. From Table 3 and the aforementioned considerations, one can deduce the orders of magnitude presented in Table 4.

Table 4. Heating dynamics of each concept and time to reach threshold criteria

Parameter/Concept	VHTR	GFR	SFR	PWR
-heating rate of coolant After scram (2% P _N) (K/s)	2.4	1.4	~0.01	~0.03
-time to boil	-	-	~ 15 h	~30 mn
-heating rate of core materials at P _N and no flow (K/s)	~0.1	~45	~75	~23
-Time before fuel melting (P _N)	>1 h	~20 s	~10 s	~52 s
- Temps (P=2%P _N)	-	~1-3 mn [2]	~15 h	~2 h [6]
- Loss of inventory time for a 10 inch break	< 1 mn	< 1mn	~1 h	~1-3 mn

* :here it is considered that the steam generator inertia can slow down the heating because the primary and secondary circuit are strongly coupled in such black-out like transient and the PWR concept can take benefit of a large secondary side inventory assumed here to be equal to the primary one.

The analysis of Table 4 confirms that gas-cooled reactors do not have any thermal inertia in the coolant and enables to understand why the gas concepts are designed with ceramic claddings. Nevertheless, the design provisions retained to cool the core in accidental situations are different when considering the VHTR and the GFR. Owing to its power density, the latter relies on coolant circulation into the core thanks to active means and thanks to provisions aiming at limiting the possible depressurization (CC and nitrogen injection [2]). In the VHTR case, the decay heat removal relies on passive devices thanks to a large core inertia and a low power density. Pool type SFR benefits from a large coolant thermal inertia but their large power density make them sensitive to loss of flow with a large core power (like ULOFA, unprotected loss of flow [4]). Finally, PWR concepts requires specific design options (safety injection systems, accumulators) consisting in a lot of active systems in order to prevent core melting in case of LOCA. However, this loss of coolant enables to extract energy from the primary system and to delay the core melting [7].

3.4. Criteria related to neutron physics behavior of the core concept

Table 5 gathers some parameters related to the core behavior of each concept in case of reactivity insertion. Two kind of concepts are clearly discriminated by these parameters, namely the thermal and the fast neutron spectra concepts. The fraction of delayed neutron β (pcm) and the time life Λ (s) of prompt neutrons enable to assess the power increase caused by a given reactivity insertion for the various reactor concepts. By roughly assuming a reactor kinetics governed by prompt neutrons without any effect of neutrons precursor, the power evolution can be assumed by:

$$\frac{dP}{dt} \sim \left(\frac{r-\beta}{\Lambda} \right) P \quad (8)$$

Where P (W) is the core power and r (pcm) the core reactivity. So it can be seen that the power increases like an exponential function of the opposite of β and of the invert of the lifetime of neutrons. The Doppler constant K_d (pcm), the voiding effect, as well as the radial and axial compaction effects are also of major importance. Finally, those physical parameters enable to derive the maximal reactivity that can be inserted into each core concept without leading the core to prompt criticality. Here it is considered that the reach of the prompt criticality leads to fuel melting which is a reasonable assumption considering the large power

increase when a core is prompt-critical. Moreover, in case of fast reactivity insertion, only the Doppler effect can mitigate the power increase because this effect has a very short time response compared to the other reactivity feedbacks. So, one criteria is proposed to assess the margin of a core concept to prompt-criticality as r_{max} (pcm) and can be expressed:

$$r_{max} = \beta + K_d \ln\left(\frac{T_{melt}}{T_{nom}}\right) \quad (9)$$

Where T_{melt} is the fuel melting temperature (K) and T_{nom} is the fuel average nominal temperature (K). The analysis of the parameters and criteria (margin to prompt-criticality and neutron population doubling time) provided in Table 5 enables to show that the fast reactor cores are more sensitive to reactivity insertion: the margin to prompt-criticality is lower for fast neutrons reactors than for the VHTR and PWR. However, as the GFR and SFR cores are operated in a configuration that is not the most reactive, a density decrease of coolant in the positive void worth region of GFR and SFR cores can induce a reactivity increase. A reactivity increase would also occur in case of fuel compaction (radial and axial). In case of thermal spectra concepts, such a compaction would lead to a decrease of the average volume fraction of moderator and therefore to a reactivity decrease. However, thanks to the CFV core concept implemented in ASTRID [8], the reactivity evolution expected during the primary phase¹ of a severe accident is comparable for the GFR and for the SFR. Regarding the axial compaction that occurs later in the accident course, the SFR design can incorporate some fuel discharge devices in order to limit the reactivity insertion like in the French SFR project [8] or in the Japanese JSFR project [9]. Finally, even if the VHTR and the PWR concepts have more margin to prompt-criticality and slower power increase in case of reactivity insertion than GFR and SFR concepts, the possibility of initiating events leading to reactivity insertion should be investigated with care because these concepts are pressurized (risk of rod ejection) and the PWR includes dissolved boron to control the reactivity (the concentration of this latter should be controlled carefully to avoid pure water core ingress).

Table 5. Main neutron physics parameters and criteria regarding accident behavior

Parameter/concept	VHTR	GFR	SFR	PWR
β (pcm)	460	350	360	600
Neutron time life (s)	$\sim 10^{-4}$ - 10^{-5}	$\sim 10^{-7}$	$\sim 10^{-7}$	$\sim 10^{-4}$ - 10^{-5}
Doppler constant (pcm)	~ 2000	~ 1000	~ 1000	~ 3000
Void effect/depressurization (\$)	-	0,9	~ 0	<0
Full radial compaction effect (\$)	-	1,2	~ 2	-
Axial compaction of 7 SAs (\$)				
-mixed materials	<0	-0.16	4	<0
-phase segregated materials	<0	21	13	<0
Maximum reactivity insertion up to prompt criticality (\$ and pcm)	~ 3.7 \$ 1702 pcm	~ 2.8 980	~ 2.9 1044	~ 2.6 1540
In prompt-critical core ($r_{net} = 1.1$) \rightarrow neutron population doubling time (s)	~ 10	~ 0.3	~ 0.3	~ 10

¹ the primary phase of a fast neutron reactor severe accident deals with the beginning of the core degradation during which the material movements are mainly axial, that is without a degradation of the SA hexcan.

3.5. Criteria related to the loadings of physical barriers and confinement of radionuclides

This section deals with the analysis of the various features of the reactor concepts, important for keeping the integrity of the overall confinement function. So the first one is the possibility to trap in the coolant some of the fission products (FP) playing a role in the source term. The second one deals to the possibility to load the successive physical barriers interposed between FPs and environment by considering the thermophysical and chemical properties of the coolant and of the core materials. Finally, it has been considered that the radionuclides inventory depends directly on the core power and it has been normalized to ASTRID reactor. No consideration has been taken into account regarding the spent fuel storage of the concepts. The analysis of Table 6 traduces the effect of size on the magnitude of the source-term to be expected in case of unmitigated severe accident as well as of the coolant and primary circuit capability to catch the FP. The micro-confinement strategy adopted in the gas-cooled reactors enables to lower the FP inventory in case of local loss of integrity of the cladding. Regarding the fuel element boundary loading (cladding), fast reactor are more likely to induce loadings due to a loss of control of the power to flow ratio in the SAs since the cladding are highly pressurized and since the concepts are sensitive to reactivity insertion and to unprotected transients (Tab. 4). On the other hand, the thermal spectra concepts favor the likelihood of oxidation by air or by steam because in LOCA, there is no physical barrier between oxidizing compounds and the fuel elements (Tab. 6). Regarding the possible thermal loading of the primary boundary, thermal shocks are concerns for SFR and PWR due to liquid coolants large HTC.

Table 6. Main features regarding FP inventory and the possibility the load barriers

Parameter/concept	VHTR	GFR	SFR	PWR
FP inventory	0.4	~1.6	1	~2.5
Retention in coolant and in primary circuit	no	no	Yes (except fission gases)	Medium: by condensation and deposition
Cladding	Micro-confinement	Micro-confinement	Fuel pin scale	Fuel pin scale
Cladding loading thermal/chemical	Graphite oxydation $P_{ox} \sim P_{resi}^*$	Power to flow ratio increase	Power to flow ratio increase	Power to flow ratio increase and Zr oxidation $P_{ox} \sim P_{resi}^*$
DP across primary vessel (bar)	47	70	~0	155
Thermal loadings -Core inlet T (°C) -Core outlet T (°C)	400 950	400 850	400 550	293 329
Potential for primary boundary mechanical loading in case of severe accident	no	P_{sat} Si~100 bar at 5000 K	- P_{sat} Na~100 bar at 2000 K - P_{sat} Steel~100 bar at 4500 K - P_{sat} UO ₂ ~100 bars at 5280 K	- P_{sat} H ₂ O~100 at 311 °C
Potential for loading of containment building in case of severe accident	-No leaktight at high pressure -possible CO combustion (air ingress)	-slow and moderate loading thanks to close containment	-primary sodium fire -sodium fire without dergaded core	-FCI in reactor pit -DCH -H ₂ combustion -MCCI

*Graphite and zircaloy oxidation power is of the same order of magnitude as the decay heat

Nevertheless, the high gas temperature implies to adopt specific design options like cross-duct in primary legs (Fig. 1 and 2) in order to not expose the hot legs to a high pressure difference from inside to outside and like a top-down gas flow (VHTR) into the core associated to a control of the hot gas jet impingement in the lower plenum of the primary vessel [10]. Moreover, in the gas-cooled concept, there is not possibility to have explosive vaporization due to a large enthalpy release into the fuel and due to its mixing with coolant. Finally PWR concept is the more likely to induce core-melting situations leading to containment building large loadings. This is why for this concept, some design provisions are foreseen in recent concepts like EPR to practically eliminate core melting under pressure (depressurization strategy versus FCI and DCH), to cool corium in order to prevent MMCI (core catcher) and to mitigate hydrogen combustion effects (hydrogen recombiners) [11]. For the GFR concept, the long-term corium cooling is still to be investigated. Finally, in the GEN IV concepts the provisions to foresee regarding containment building are less demanding than for a PWR.

4. SYNTHESIS

Various parameters and criteria have been presented in section 3. In this section, an attempt to rank the concepts according to the elements presented in the previous section is presented in a very rough way. However, the detailed conclusions of the analysis have been already provided in section 3 but they are related to various aspects of the accidental behavior and of the design. Therefore, in this section there is an attempt to aggregate various criteria and concept features according to accident sequences when considering prevention and according to barrier loadings and FP release when considering mitigation. Regarding prevention capability, a different criterion has been associated to each sequence family owing to its physical effect:

- heating dynamics due to decay heat for LOHS;
- core material heating for (U)LOFA/LOCA;
- power increase rate and margin to prompt-criticality for (U)TOP.

A margin to an unwilling effect and a dynamics to fully consume this margin are considered and scored from 1 to 3 for each accident family of interest. For instance, a large margin to coolant boiling scores 3 because it is favorable for core melting prevention (low scores 1 and intermediate 2) whereas high coolant heating dynamics scores 1 and low coolant heating dynamics scores 3. Typically, when shifting from one score point related to dynamics means dividing/multiplying this dynamics by an order of magnitude. By multiplying both scores for each accident family (the 2 indicators are therefore combined because they are associated to the same accident) and by summing the scores of each concept for all accident families, one can establish an order of magnitude of its prevention capability (Tab. 7 and Fig. 5). Moreover, a generic criterion based on passive cooling capability is considered. A similar approach is proposed in order to rank the potential of loadings of each barrier in case of severe accident but the 2 scores of each box dedicated to loadings are added since they are not related to the same kind of scenario. The 2 scores of the box dedicated to the releases are multiplied with each other because it is necessary to combine the potential retention capability to the order of magnitude of the FP inventory in order to assess the potential for source term. The kind of loadings are mechanical, thermal and chemical. In the same way, an overall indicator is provided by summing the score of each line of a column related to a concept. This indicator enables to compare the mitigation capability of the various concepts.

The scores proposed here should be considered with care since they mainly refer to the intrinsic natural behavior of the concepts without respect of the prevention and mitigation provisions that are implemented in the various design. Consequently, they are not aimed at assessing the actual safety level of a reactor, but they can help to orientate the pre-conceptual design process. Indeed they can enable to assess what provisions should be implemented in the concept to improve the natural behavior of the reactor in terms of prevention and of mitigation actions. A low score in prevention

means that given a core and a coolant and confinement options, one should prevent core melting with a lot of safety systems involved in cooling and reactivity control. In the case of a good score, it means that for a given design, it can be relied on the good intrinsic features of the reactor to prevent core melting, without a lot of safety provisions. The same trend is to underline regarding mitigation scores. As an illustration, by considering the PWR mitigation score, it is expected that the possible consequences of a severe accident should be mitigated thanks to addition of mitigation devices. Actually, this addition has been done, in particular for the EPR concept [11] (core catcher, primary circuit depressurization devices, etc.). Thus, the actual mitigation score of PWRs when considering the implemented mitigation provisions is much more higher than assessed in Table 7.

Conversely, some mitigation provisions implemented in the SFR concept, like the inner-vessel core catcher relying on dedicated devices included in the design have been taken into account in Table 7 for thermal primary boundary protection. Additionally, due to the time constant and the potential for dynamic loadings in a SFR concept, the obtained score for mitigation could be difficult to improve a lot. Regarding prevention, SFR capability is higher than pressurized concepts with a same power density because it is not pressurized, has large thermal inertia and margin to boiling combined to a good capability to operate in natural convection. GFR, combines a poor cooling capability with a high power density that penalizes it for core melting prevention but since there is a very low potential for liquid explosive vaporization in the reactor and an expected good retention factor, it is not bad scored for mitigation. Finally, the passivity level of the VHTR due to its large thermal inertia and its thermal spectrum eliminating power excursion issues, provides him a good score for prevention. VHTR mitigation score is comparable to those of other concepts because if some fuel particles failure occurs (for instance, due to uncontrolled graphite oxidation), the retention capability of the escaping FP is low because there is only 2 physical tight barriers. Figure 5 summarizes on the same graph the scores of various concepts regarding core melting prevention and severe accident mitigation.

Table 7. Reactor concept scores for prevention and mitigation by taking account the features of core, coolant and confinement (x and + means multiplying and adding indicators of a same box)

Prevention indicators /concept		VHTR	GFR	SFR	PWR
LOHS	margin to coolant boiling	3	3	3	1
	x heating dynamics after scram	3	1	3	2
ULOFA/LOCA	margin to clad/fuel failure	3	2	1	2
	x core adiabatic heating dynamics	3	1	1	1
TOP	margin to prompt-criticality	3	1	1	2
	x power increase dynamics	3	1	1	3
Passive cooling	conduction and/or radiation	3	1	3	1
	x natural convection	1	1	3	3
Prevention total score (over 36, normalized to 10)		8,3	2,2	5,8	3,6
Cladding loading in SA	thermomechanical	3	3	1	1
	+ chemical	1	3	3	1
Primary boundary loading in SA	thermal	2 ²	1	2 ²	1
	+ mechanical (dynamic loading)	3	3	1	3
Containment loading	mechanical (static)	1	2	1	1
	+ mechanical (dynamic)	1	3	1	1
FP release	inventory	3	1	2	1
	x confinement/retention	1	2	2	3
Mitigation total score (over 27, normalized to 10)		5,5	6,3	4,8	4,4

² Here, since the fuel of concept could not largely melt nor enter in contact with vessel, the thermal loading is only intermediate due to the possibility to have a transient with failure of degraded operating of reactor cavity cooling system or of in-vessel DHR system (for SFR) that would induce vessel abnormal heating.

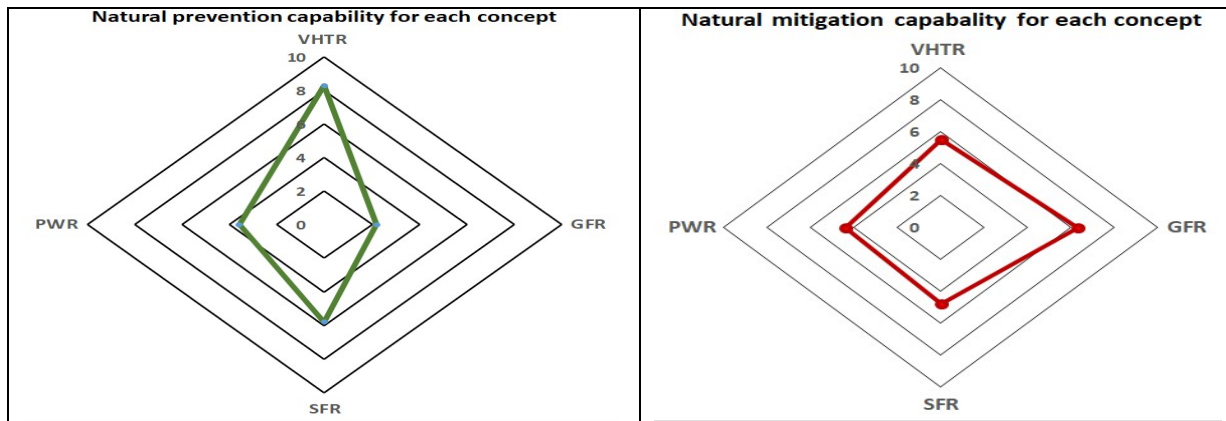


Figure 5: Graph of the score for concept capability for prevention and mitigation

5. CONCLUSIONS

Some parameters and some criteria resulting from these parameters are proposed in this paper in order to assess without performing extensive studies, the capability of the reactor to prevent and to mitigate severe accidents. These parameters and criteria take into account the reactor concept features related to its core, its coolant, its overall geometry and its confinement options. They do not consider the safety provisions implemented through the detailed design process. So these criteria do not highlight the safety level of a concept but only its safety characteristics by roughly considering the possible physical behavior of the concept without prevention systems and mitigation measures. Thus, it can help to compare weak points of a concept and to provide an idea of accident sequences to be prevented and of physical effects to be mitigated. Their application to 3 concepts of Gen IV reactors and to a PWR 1300 (Gen II) has enabled to show the relevancy of the criteria because the results of the present analysis cope with the results of detailed studies available for the 4 concepts. The proposed analysis can be used in the future in order to help the decision for design choices when starting a new design. Another potential purpose could be to improve prevention and mitigation capabilities during the design process on bad scored issues highlighted by the overall indicators proposed in this paper.

NOMENCLATURE

CC	Close containment
DCH	Direct contrainment heating
DHR	Decay heat removal
FCI	Fuel colant interaction
FP	Fission product
HTC	Heat transfer coefficient
IHX	Intermediate heat exchanger
LOCA	Loss of coolant accident
LOHS	Loss of heat sink
MCCI	Molten core concrete interaction
SA	Sub-assembly
(U)LOFA	(Unprotected) loss of flow accident
(U)TOP	(Unprotected) transient overpower

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