

In-pile Test of a Small Scale Fuel Assembly Under Supercritical Water Conditions

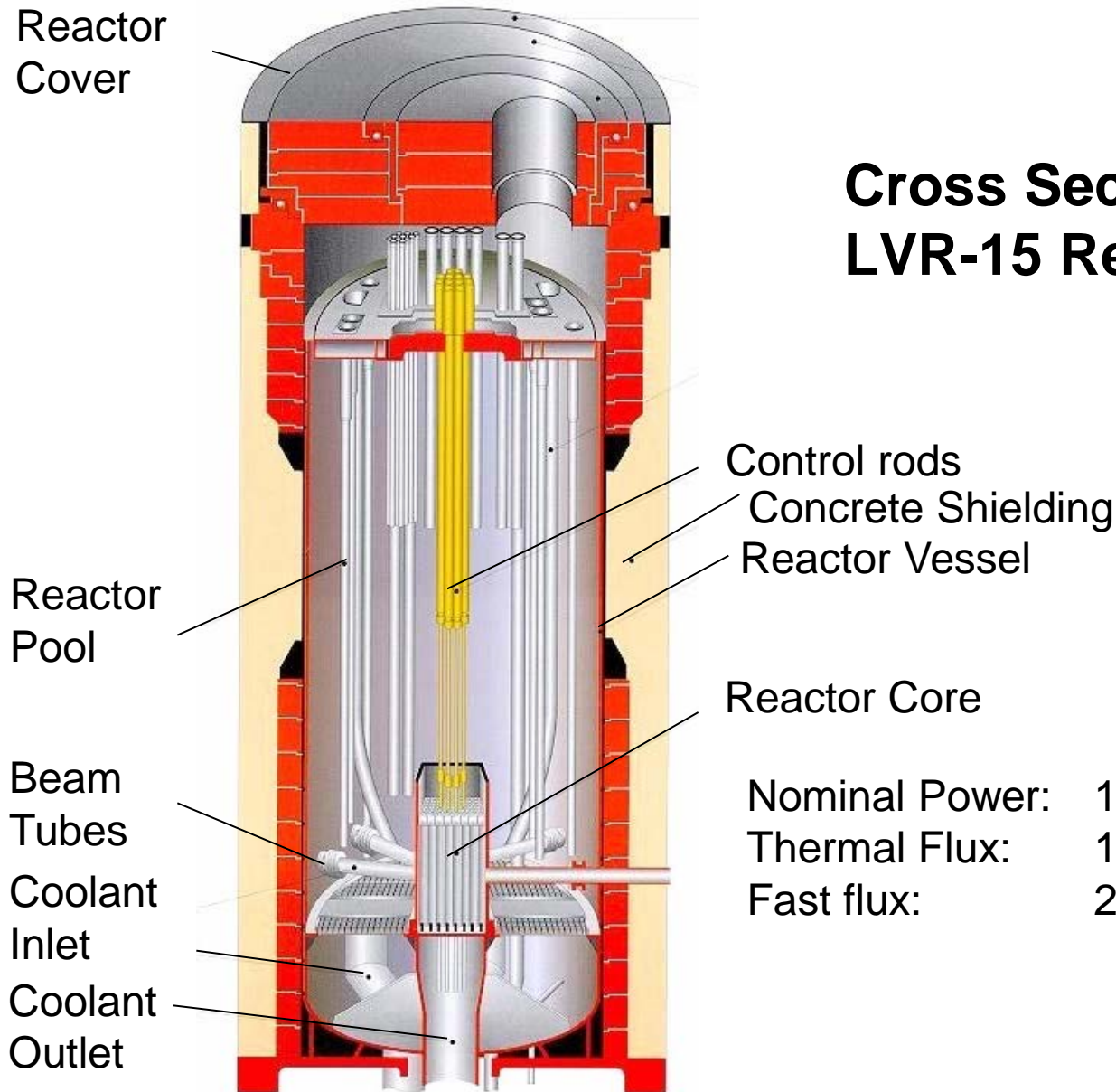
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Karlsruhe Institute of Technology

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Centrum Výzkumu Řež

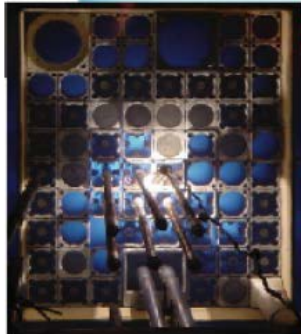
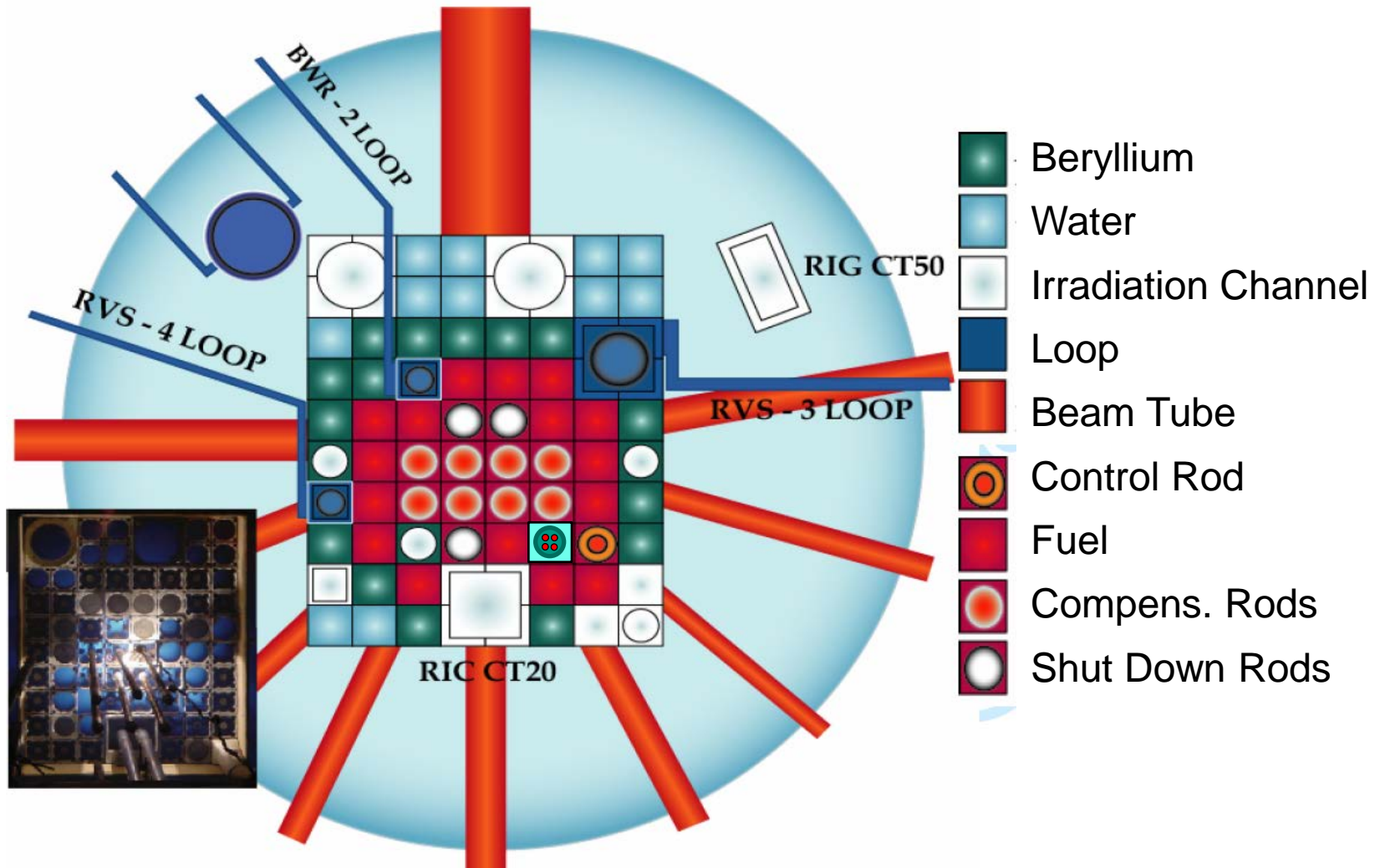
NOMAGE 4, Halden, Norway, Oct. 31 to Nov. 1, 2011



Cross Section of the LVR-15 Reactor in Řež



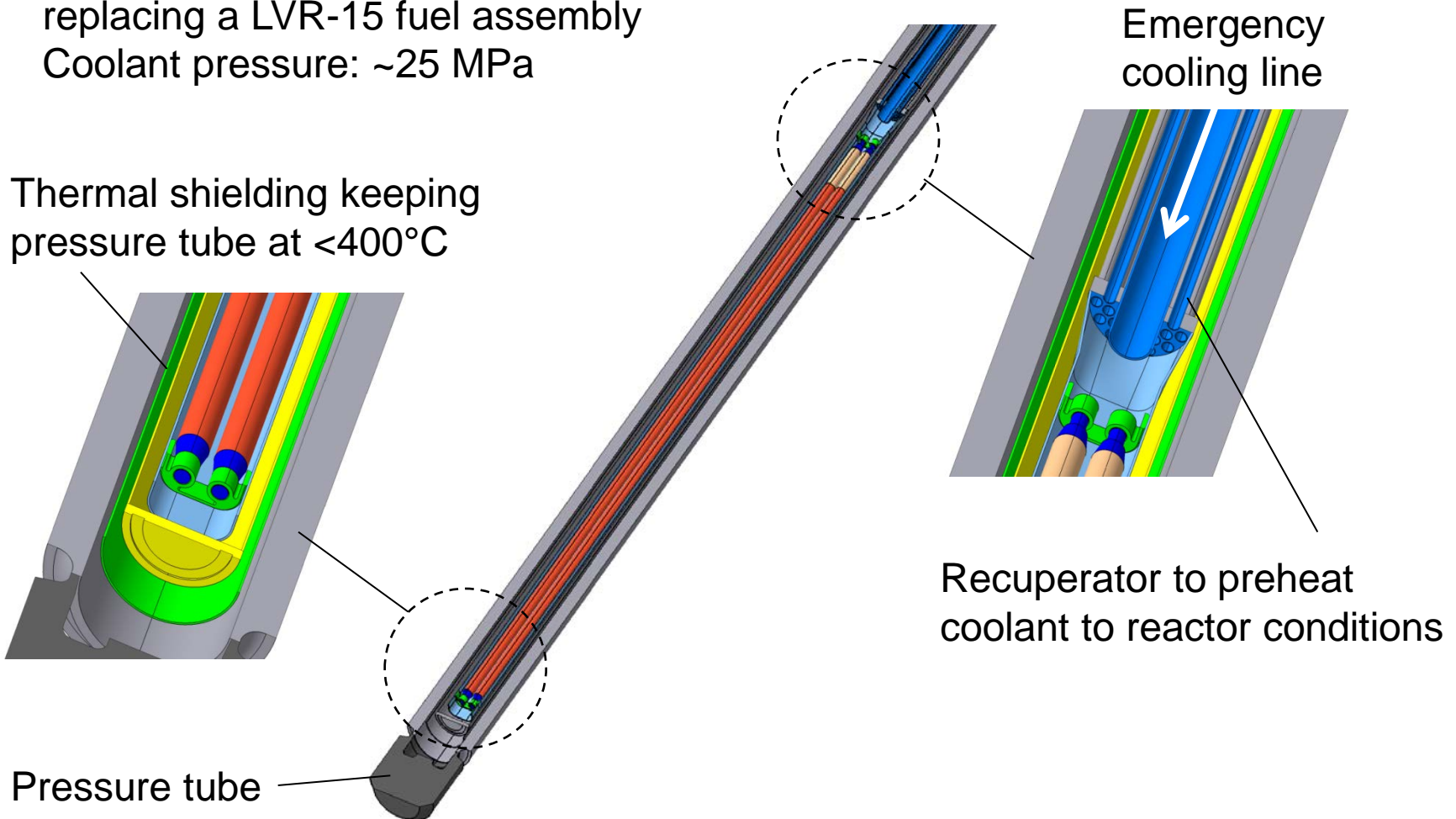
LVR 15 Core Configuration



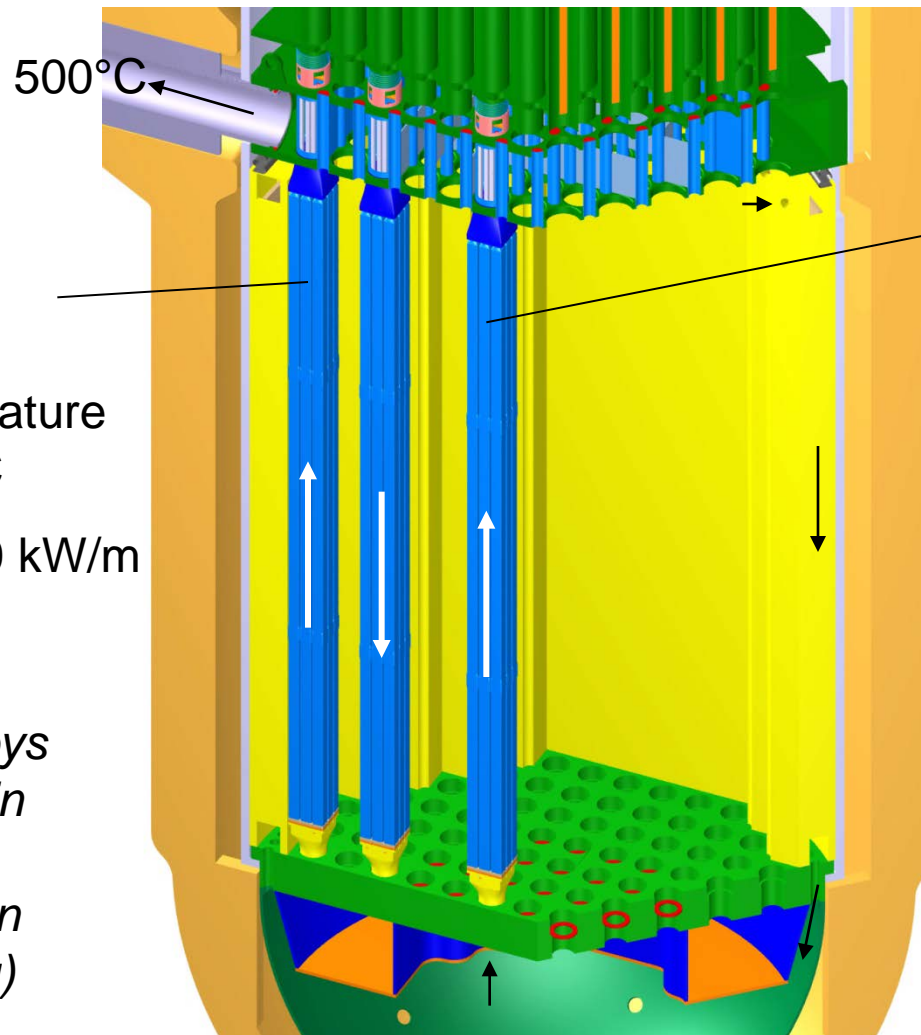
Test Fuel Assembly in Supercritical Water

4 fuel rods in a pressure tube
replacing a LVR-15 fuel assembly
Coolant pressure: ~25 MPa

Thermal shielding keeping
pressure tube at <math><400^{\circ}\text{C}</math>



Predicted Conditions in HPLWR Core



Superheater
Conditions:

Coolant temperature
500°C to 600°C

Lin. Power < 10 kW/m

*Cladding alloys
to be tested in
Supercritical
Water Loop in
Řež (existing)*

Evaporator
Conditions:

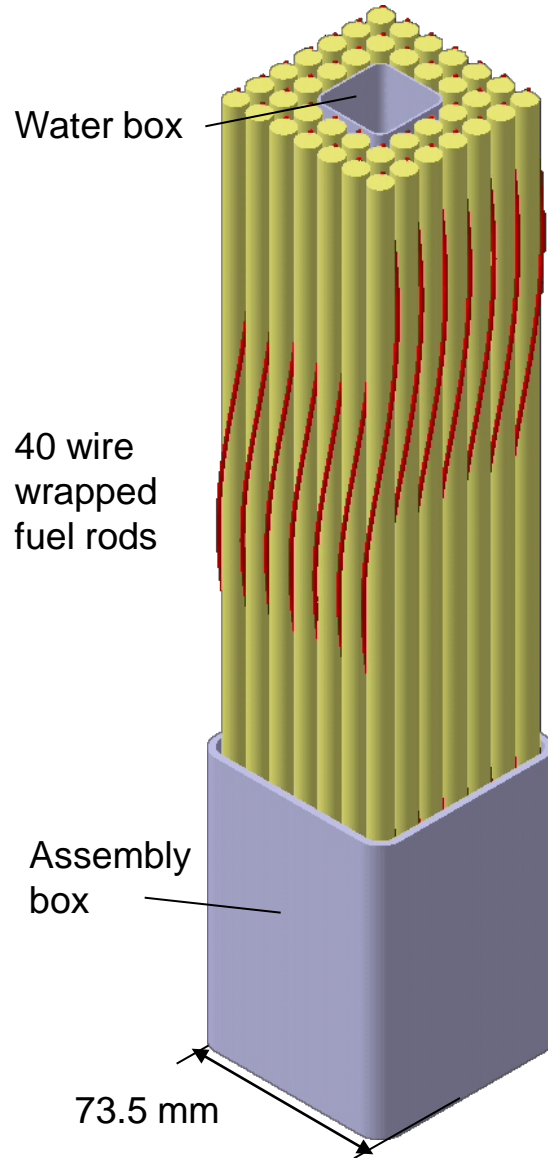
Coolant temperature
350°C to 400°C

Lin. Power < 39 kW/m

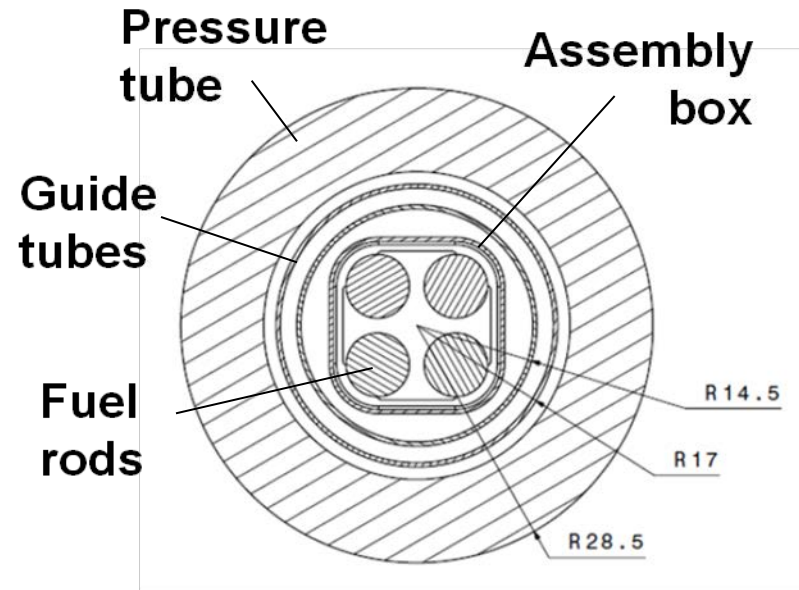
*Fuel assembly to
be tested in Fuel
Qualification Test
in Řež (new)*

280°C, 25 MPa

Fuel Assembly Design



Test Assembly



Use of

- Same fuel rod diameter (8mm)
- Same fuel rod pitch (9.44mm)
- Same wrapped wires (spacers)

Technical Challenges under Evaporator Conditions

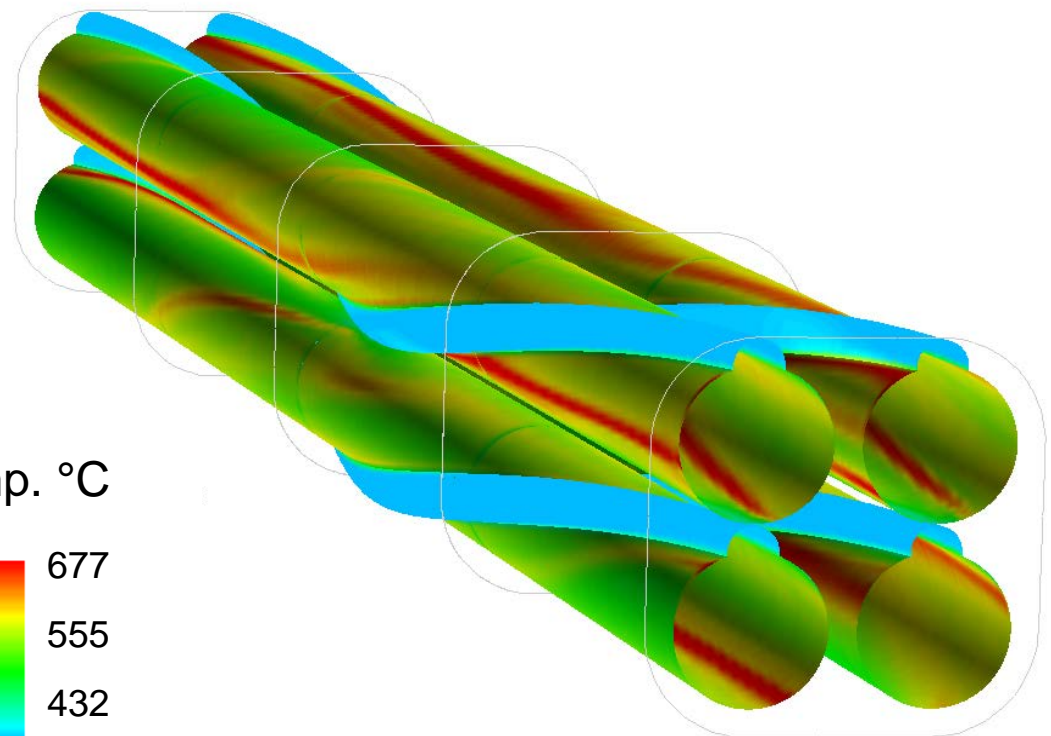
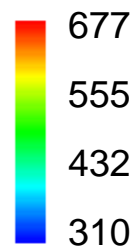
- Risk of local deterioration of heat transfer causing hot spots of the cladding at low mass flux

Predictions by
Chandra et al. (2010)

Coolant mass flux :
1332 kg/m²s

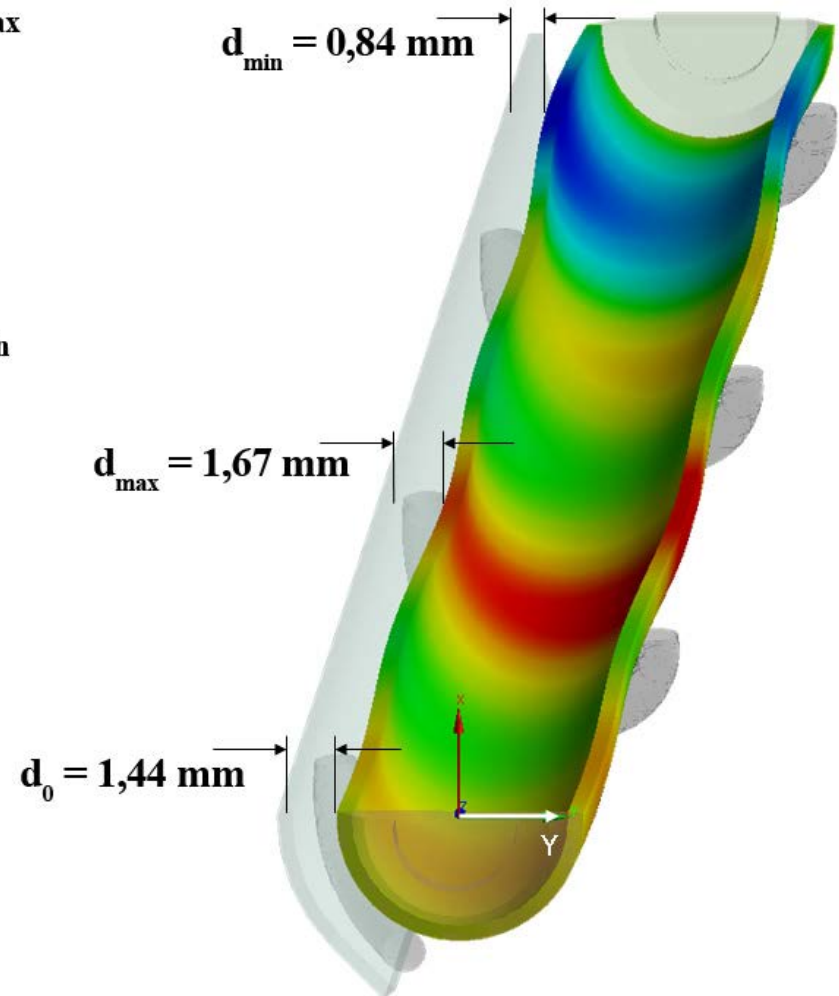
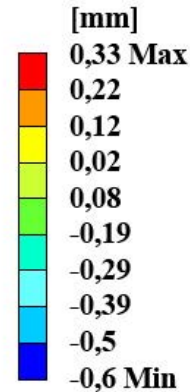
Surface heat flux:
1375 kW/m²

Temp. °C



Technical Challenges under Evaporator Conditions

- Risk of deformations and thermal fatigue due to high heat flux

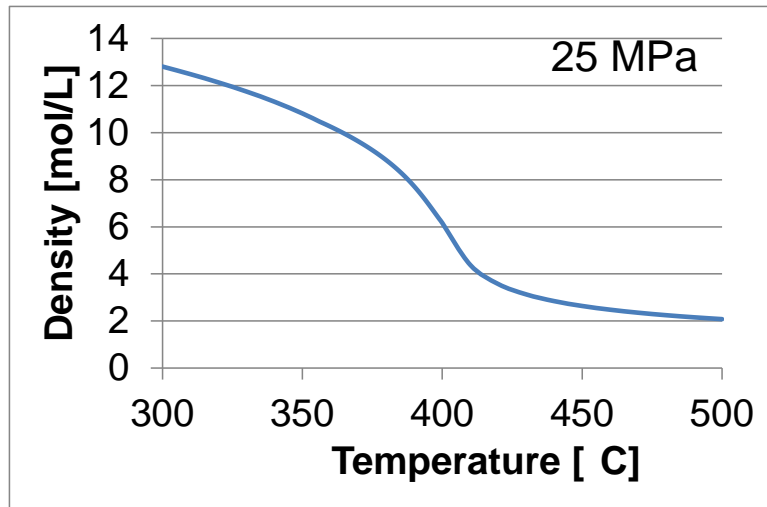


Predictions by
Kremers et al. (2010)

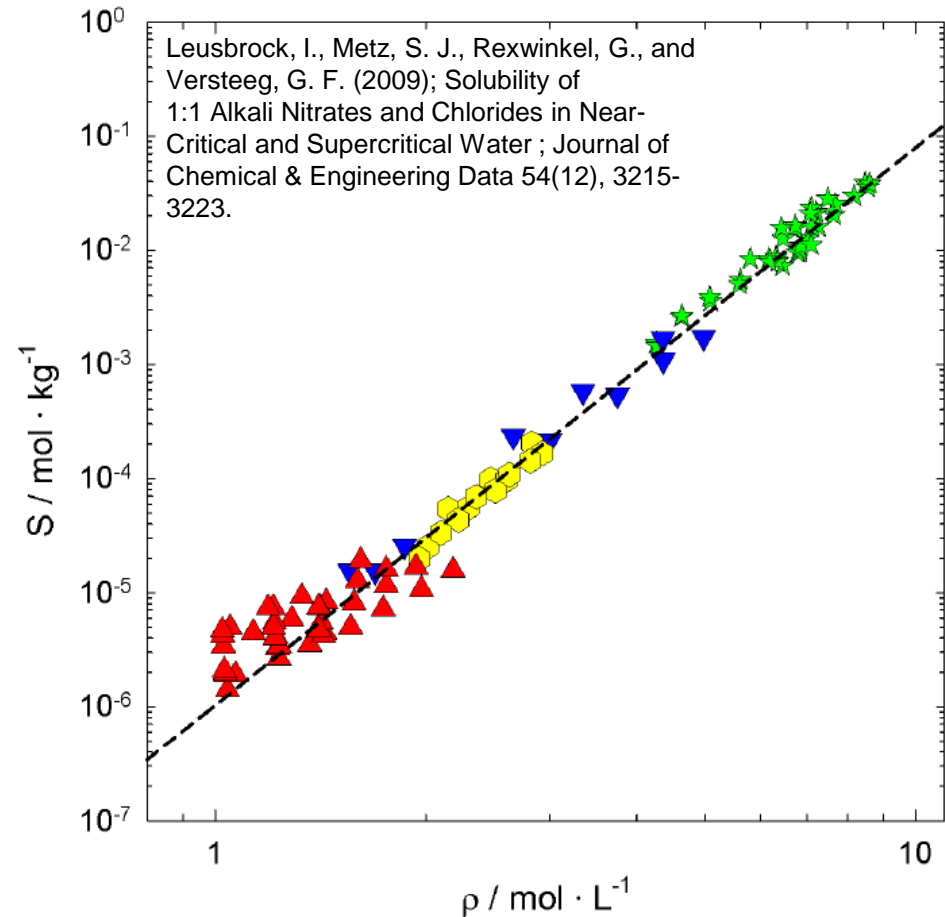
Surface heat flux:
1660 kW/m²
Linear heat rate:
41.7 kW/m

Technical Challenges under Evaporator Conditions

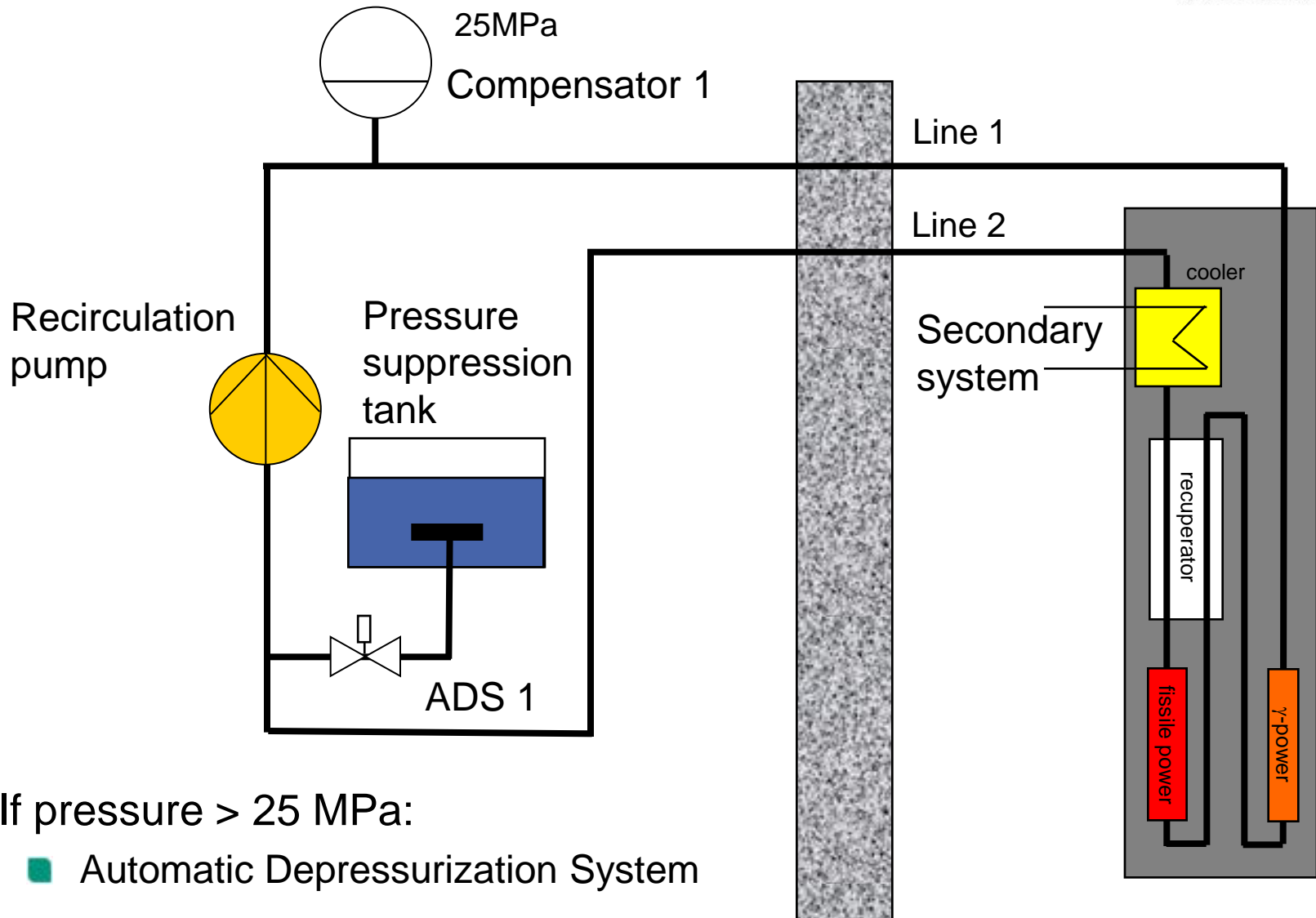
- Risk of deposits as solubility changes when passing the pseudo-critical temperature at 384°C



Example: Solubility of NaCl at 25 MPa

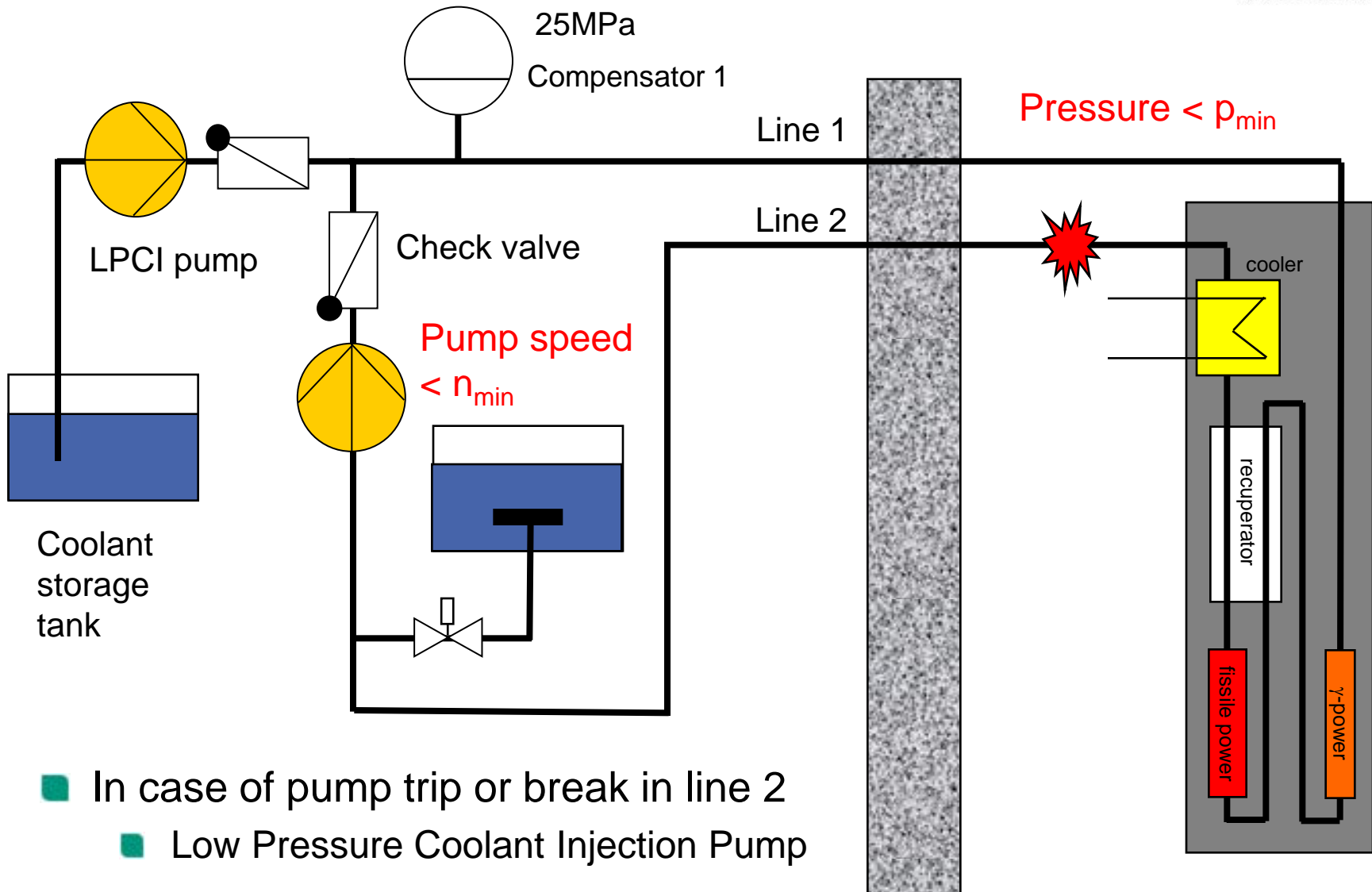


Supercritical Water Loop



- If pressure > 25 MPa:
 - Automatic Depressurization System

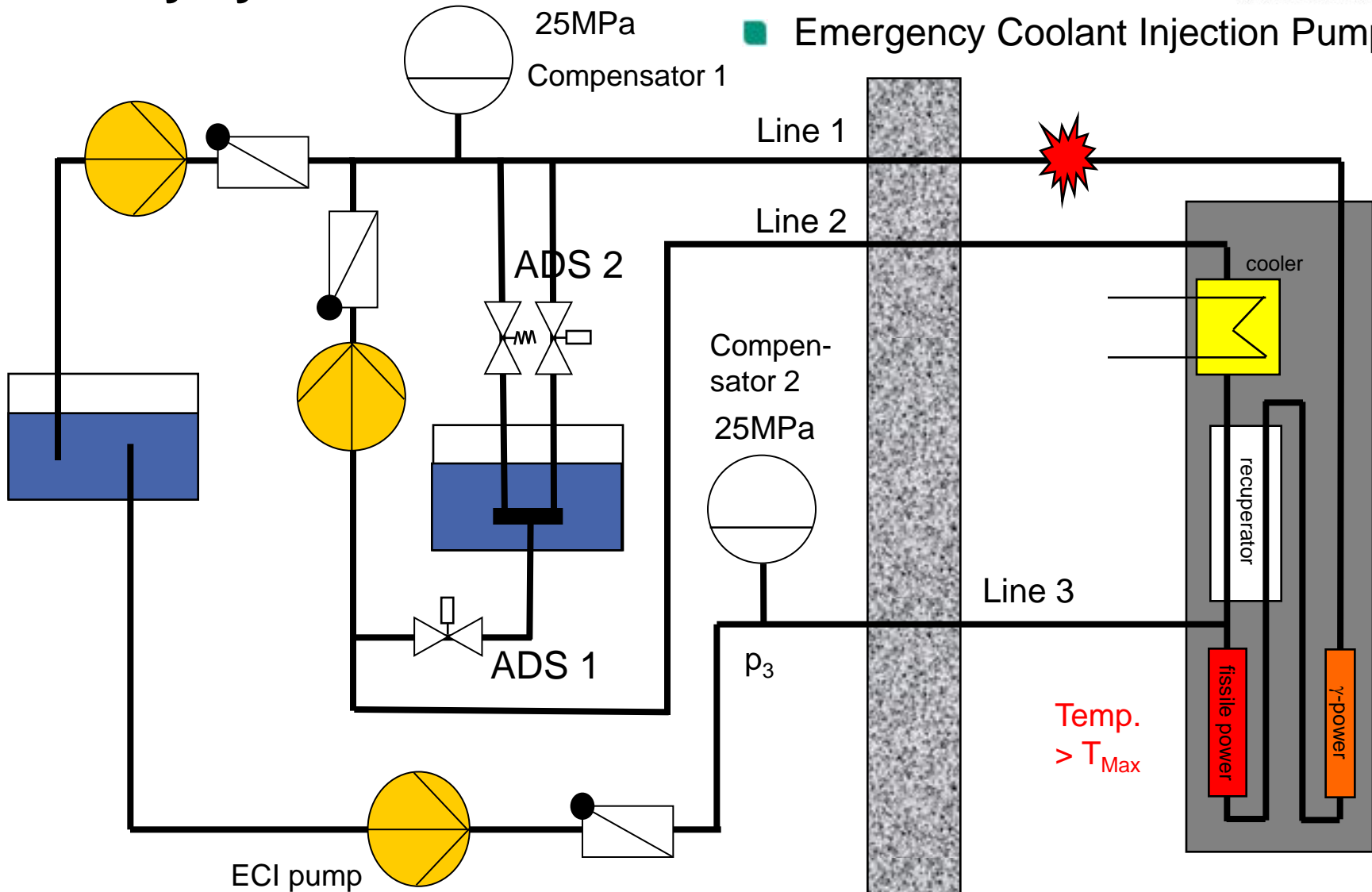
Safety system



Safety system

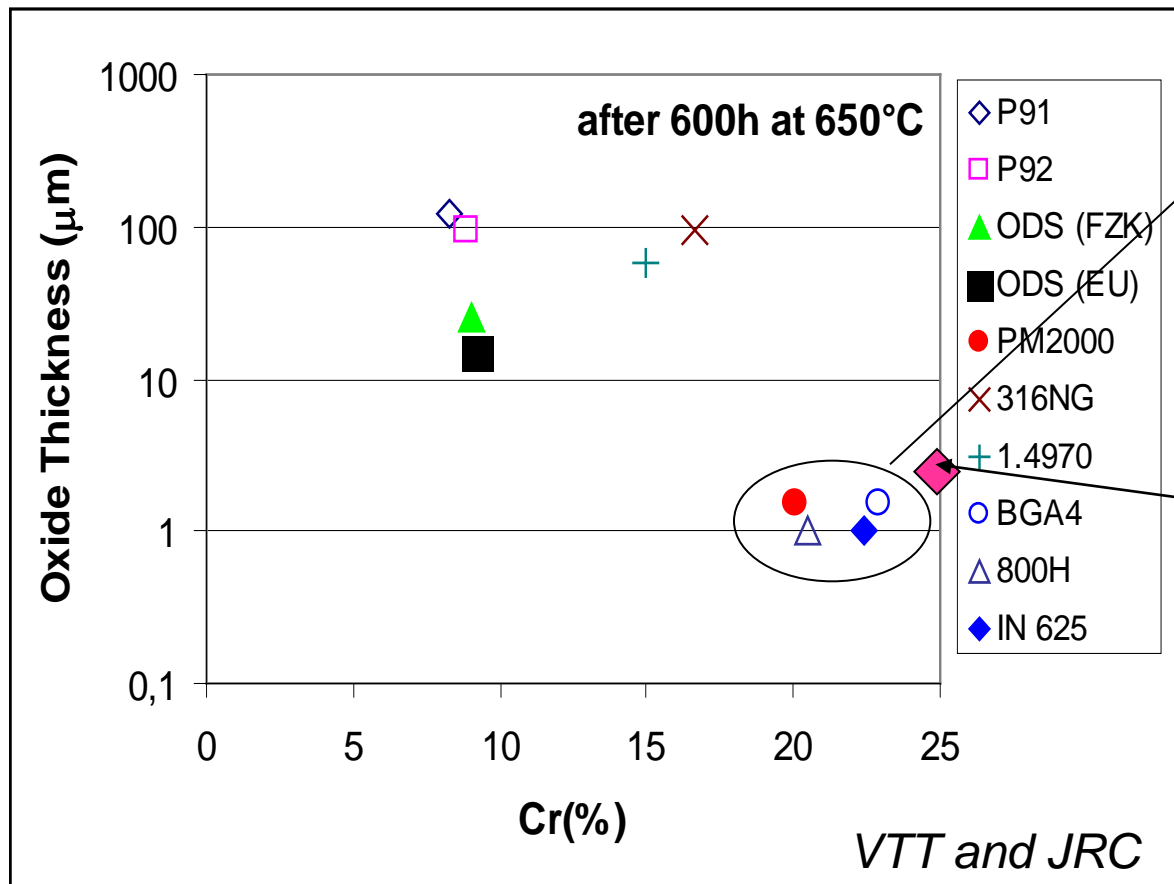
■ In case of break in line 1

■ Emergency Coolant Injection Pump



Material Options for Fuel Claddings

Test of available cladding alloys in the HPLWR Phase 2 project



Not applicable because of low strength or high Ni content

*Very promising:
Modified stainless steel 310 developed and tested in Japan*

Qualification of Cladding Materials

- Material Options: Stainless steels 1.4970, TP347H, 316L
- Corrosion experiments in low and high oxygen supercritical water environment at VTT and JRC Petten
- SCC tests using tensile specimen (SSRT)
- Welding tests of end caps and wires
- Material test in a fuel rod mock up



Validation Tests

Out of pile validation test of the test section with 4 electrically heated fuel rods.

To be performed at Shanghai Jiaotong University, China.



Supercritical water loop SWAMUP
at SJTU Shanghai, China

Project SCWR-FQT, Jan. 2011 to Dec. 2013

Objectives: Licensing the loop as a nuclear facility operated with supercritical water

- To design a test section, a loop and all safety and auxiliary systems required for operation of a fuel qualification test;
- To analyze the test facility under normal and accidental conditions to demonstrate safe operation;
- To build and operate an out-of-pile test assembly with supercritical water having the same test section geometry, but heated electrically;
- To validate codes for thermal-hydraulic predictions of the flow structure in SCWR fuel assemblies;
- To focus the material research on in-core materials which could be licensed in near future and to prepare a material database;
- To complete the required licensing documents;
- To teach and train young scientists in licensing procedures for nuclear facilities including the required quality management methods.

Partners of the SCWR-FQT Project



Euratom:

CVR (Czech Republic)

KIT (Germany)

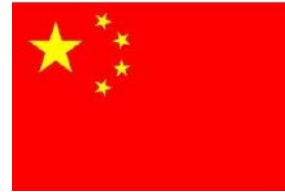
NRG (Netherlands)

KFKI (Hungary)

VTT (Finland)

BME (Hungary)

JRC-IE (EU)



China:

SJTU

THU

NCEPU

USTB

CNNC/NPIC

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SNPTC

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