

NEXTRA

Nuclear Energy eXperimental Testing Research Alliance

ACU MSRR Systems Modeling

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representing the NEXT Research Alliance



Construction started
on the SERC facility

Operating license
and first criticality

2016 ————— 2018 ————— 2020 ————— 2022 ————— 2024 ————— 2026 —————>

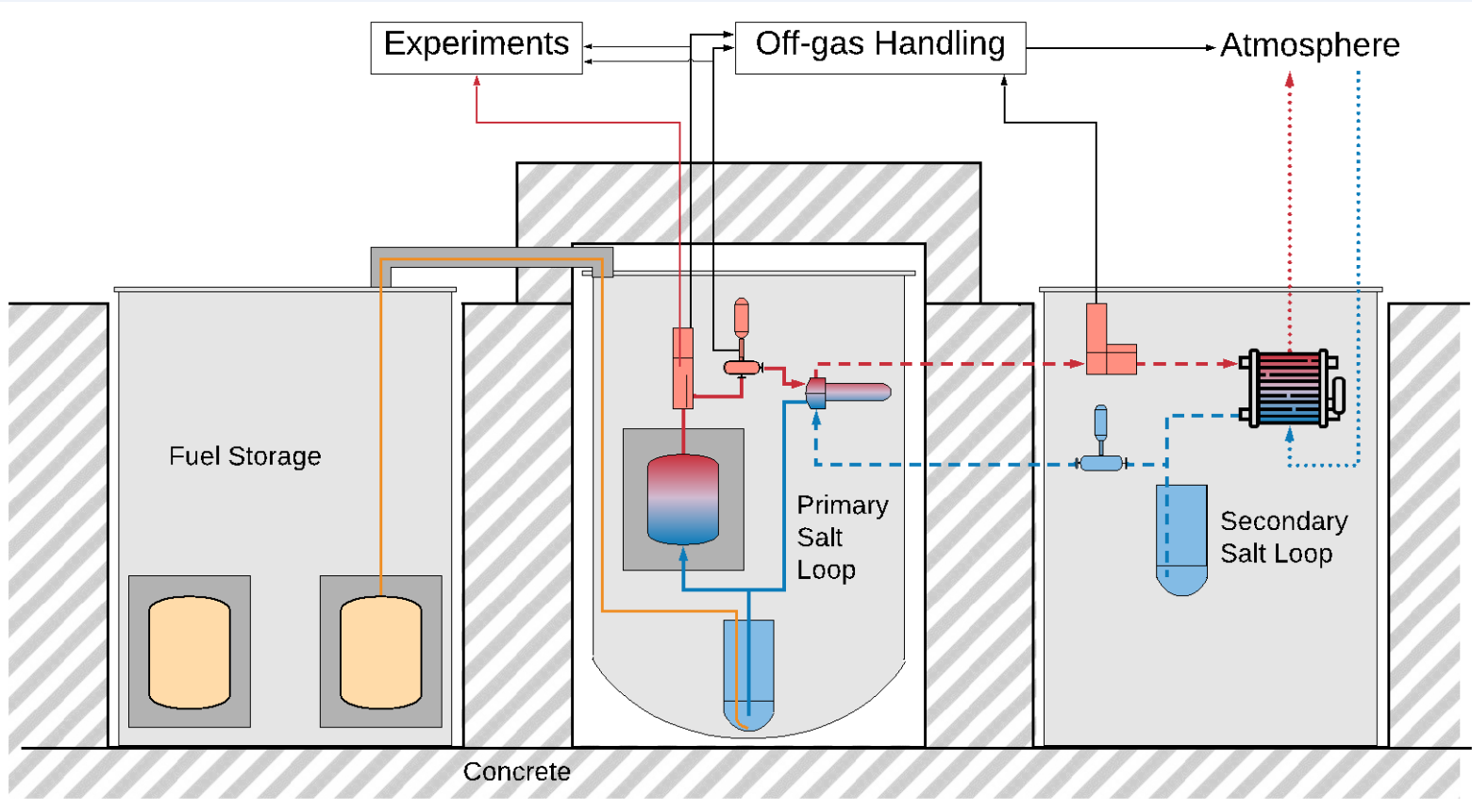
NEXT Lab
formed at ACU
to study MSR

NEXT Lab
receives \$3.5M
in donations

NEXTRA formed
and funded - \$30M

Construction Permit
Submitted to the NRC





MSRE

shared concepts

- UF_4 LiF-BeF_2 fuel
- Loop design
- Graphite moderator
- Drain tank
- Trench-based radiation protection
- 5-years of full-power operation

MSRR

simplified concepts

- 19.75% instead of 33% ^{235}U
- 1 MWth instead of 8-10 MWth
- SS-316 instead of Hastelloy-N
- No rad-gas management system required
- Utilizing 50 years of technology advancement

What are the key goals?

Demonstrate licensing

- Develop advanced reactor licensing experience: for NEXTRA and the NRC

Establish initial supply chain

- Construction and supply chain have plagued traditional and advanced reactor concepts

Generate operational data

- Demonstrate molten salt chemistry management
- Qualify nuclear software
- Understand material accountability challenges



Requirements for System Code Selection

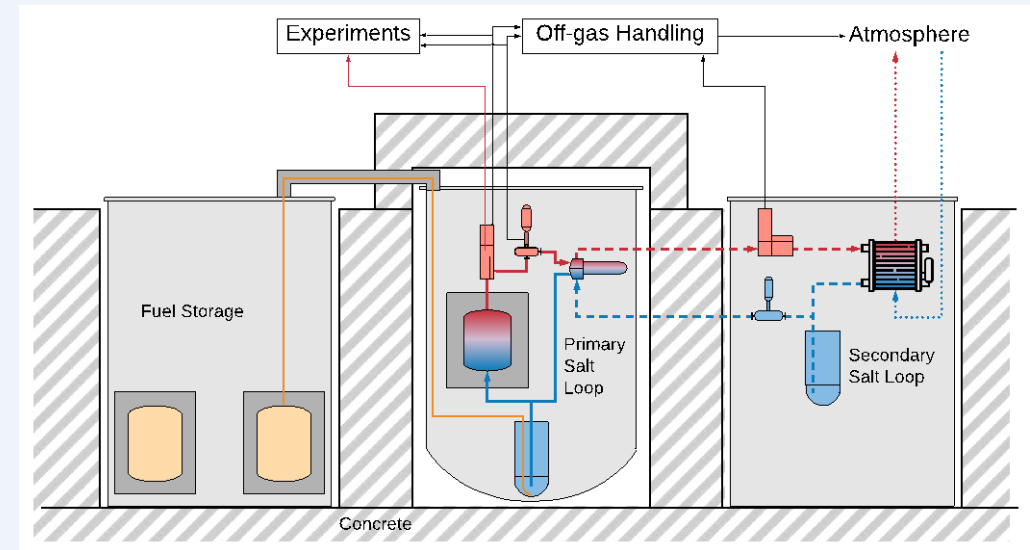
- Input to Design/Operations/MHA
 - Maximum power during transient
 - Maximum temperature of materials
 - Maximum/min salt temperature
- Validated for the leading physics
 - Neutron kinetics
 - Thermal-fluid dynamics
 - System-responses
- Soft Requirements
 - Complete and available
 - Familiar to the NRC
 - Used with operating reactors
 - Familiar to the NEXTRA team
 - Capable of being extended
- Not requirements
 - NQA-1 approved development process
 - Accounting for all of the physics

RELAP5-3D

- Simplified Physics
 - 1D channel flow with conduction in solids
 - Point Reactor Kinetics (and 3D)
 - Operator and safety system models
- Extended (by INL through a GAIN Voucher)
 - Thermophysical properties for multiple salts
 - Added flowing fuel neutron kinetics
- Sufficient, but not ideal
 - Meets the requirements, but lacking physics for a commercial system

Key Contributors

- Mark Kimber (Texas A&M)
- Kraig Farrar (Texas A&M)
- Jonathan Scherr (ACU)
- John Ross (Texas)
- Yong Joon Choi (INL)



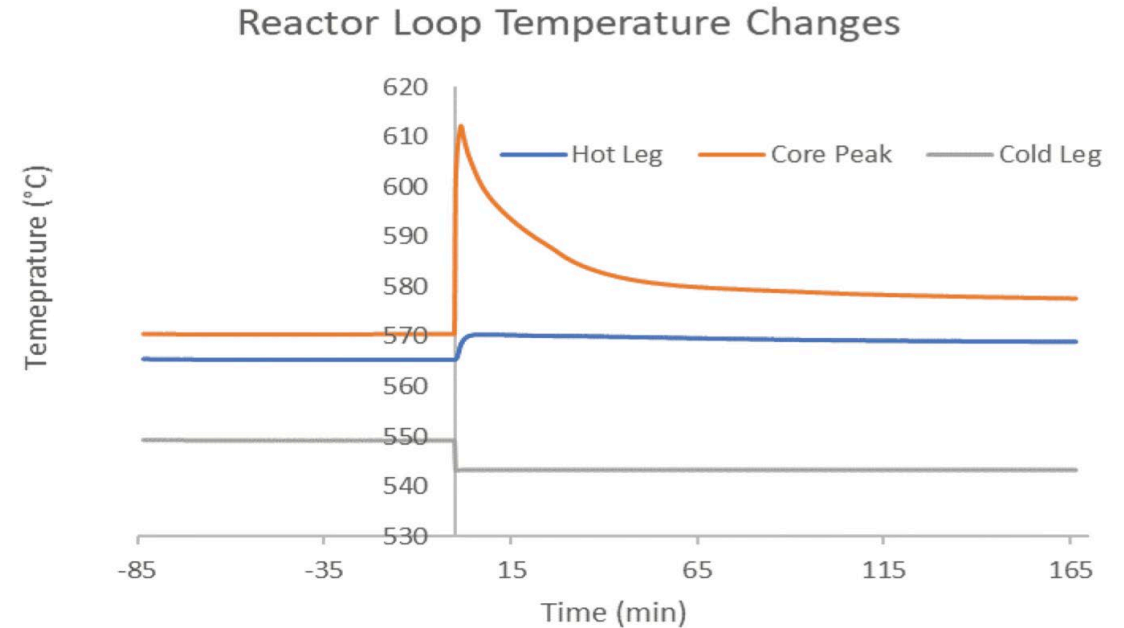
Accident Analyses

- Salt Spill Accidents (MHA)
- Cooling Anomalies
- Fuel Handling Anomalies
- Reactivity Insertion Accidents
- Surveillance System Malfunction
- Loss of Electrical Power
- External Events

Preliminary SAR

- <https://adams.nrc.gov/wba/>
- ID: ML22227A203
- Chapter 13: Accident Analysis

Figure 13.1-5 Hot Leg, Cold Leg, and Center Channel Peak Temperatures on Pump Failure

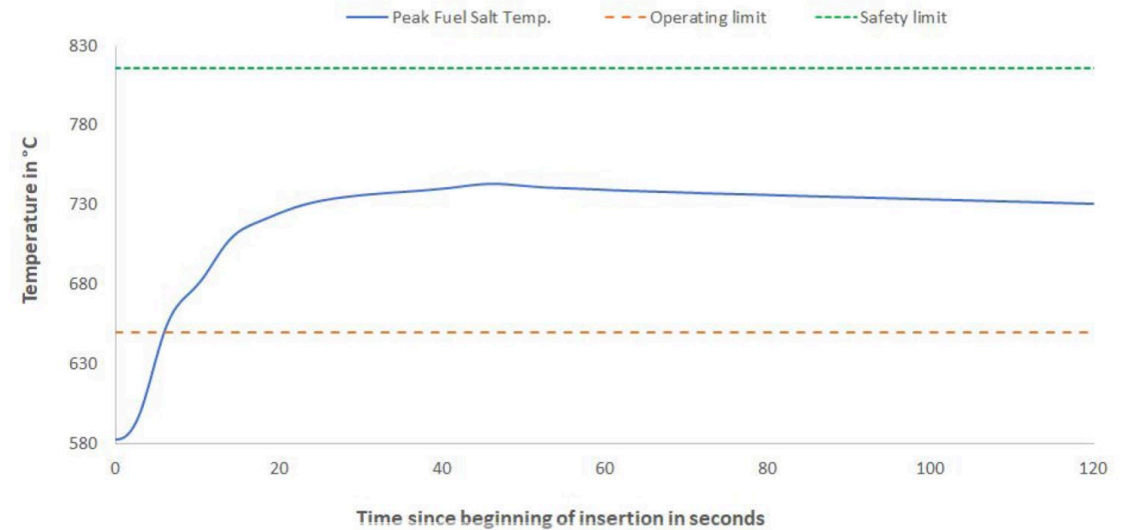
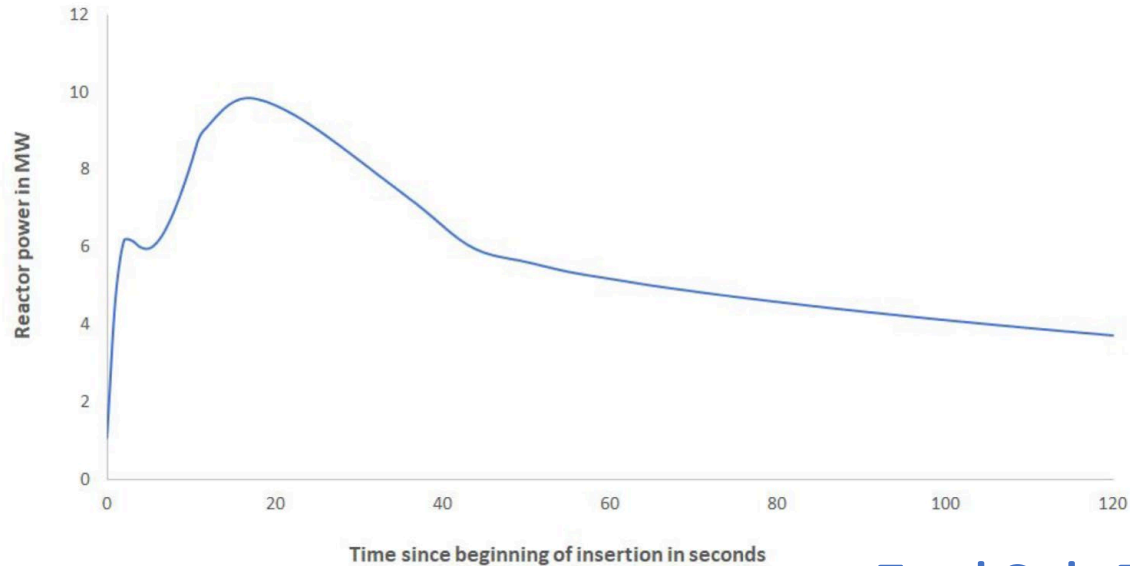


Limiting Reactivity Insertion Accident

Figure 1

Design the MSRR to be so passively safe that students can operate it

Temperature



Fuel Salt Pump Failure (70 pcm)

- Gas in coolant leaves core increasing density (400 pcm)
- Xenon (in gas) leaves core (120 pcm)
- Control rods errantly slowly withdraw (190 pcm)
- No SCRAM (fuel salt draining)

Future System Modeling Code Options

Requirements

- Account for all of the physics
- Informed with higher-resolution software
- Strong software quality assurance
- Verified through numerical analysis
- Validated with SE and IE tests
- Calibratable from MSRR data
- Integrated optimization and UQ
- Integrated engineering analysis and visualization
- Coupled with scientific surveillance layer

Options

- Near-Term
 - SAM^x
 - MELCOR
 - VERA-MSR
 - GenFOAM
 - Each can include all physics
 - All utilize simplified physics and geometries
- Long-Term
 - Pronghorn+Griffin^x
 - Shift+NEK-RS^x
 - Extensible to include all physics in the future
 - Utilize highest-resolution physics/geometry

^x Actively funded by DOE-NE

Commercial reactors will be optimized to operate closer to design limits



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PSC



Backup Slides



Limiting Reactivity Insertion Accident

Figure 13.1-16 Second Limiting Reactivity Insertion Power

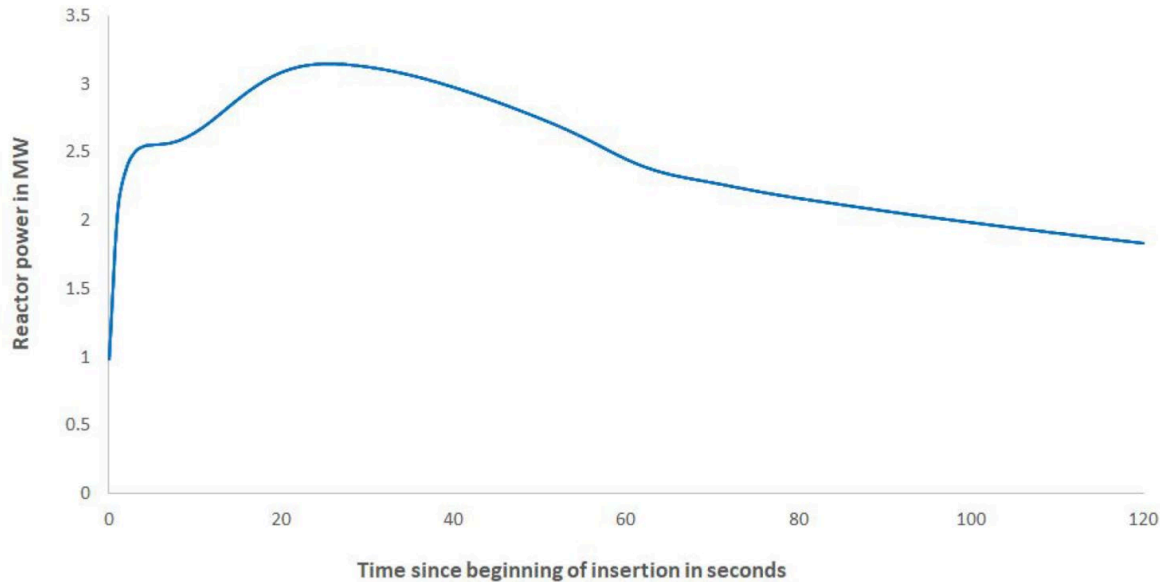
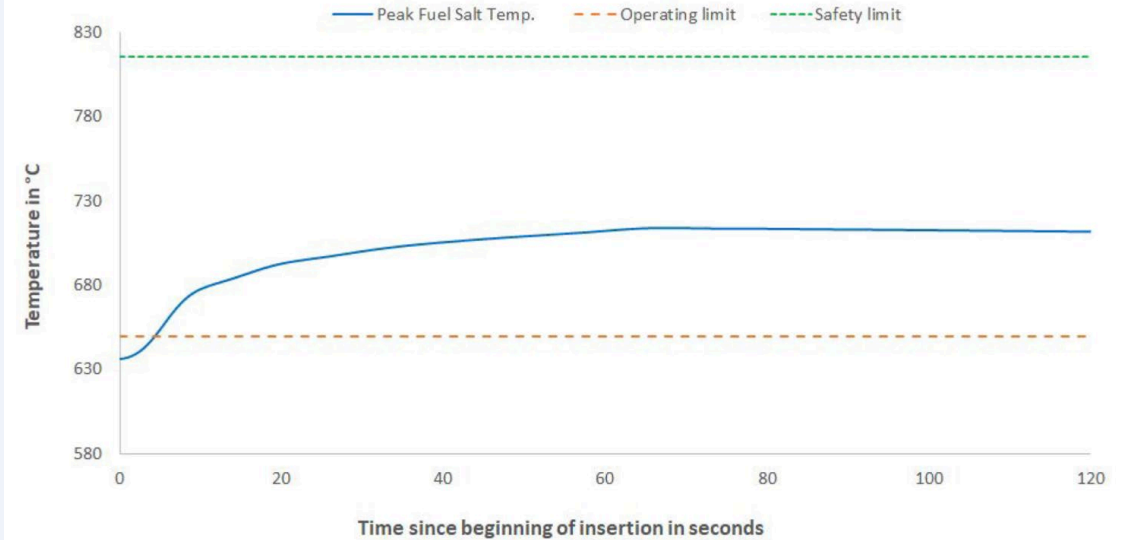


Figure 13.1-15 Second Limiting Reactivity Insertion Temperature



Collapse of all bubbles in salt

- With Loss of Cooling (Pump Trip)
- 420 pcm total insertion over 26 seconds