

HYPER

가

Cell Geometry Effects on Nuclear Characteristics of HYPER Core

17

150

가

TRU

가

가

TRU

가

가

B₄C

가

, TRU+Zr

Th

(fertile)

B₄C

B₄C

ABSTRACT

As far as a subcritical system for TRU transmutation is concerned, fast neutron spectrum is preferable to thermal neutron spectrum from the viewpoint of as follows: effective utilization of accelerator, uniform destruction of all TRU nuclides, and reactivity compensation. We can expect that the faster spectrum be achieved, the more effective the core performance become. In this study, aiming at achievement of the

spectrum as faster as possible, cell geometry effects on core characteristics were analyzed for HYPER (Hybrid Power Extract Reactor) under development at KAERI (Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute). Simultaneously, It were also investigated whether the neutron absorber such as B₄C can suppress the excess reactivity of initial core in order to compensate reactivity drop due to TRU fuel depletion.

1.

HYPER(HYbrid Power Extraction Reactor) /
 (TRU) . HYPER
 가
 [1]. , 가
 ,
 . , - , TRU+Zr
 .
 가 . ,
 ,
 α(capture-to-fission ratio) 1 가 . TRU
 (nonfissile) ²³⁷Np, ²³⁸Pu, ²⁴⁰Pu, ²⁴²Pu, ²⁴¹Am, ²⁴³Am, ²⁴⁴Cm
 ENDF/B-VI ,
 450, 50, 200, 400, 800, 700, 450 keV . 450keV
 .
 가
 .
 가
 .
 HYPER
 , P/D(Pitch-to-Diameter)
 . P/D
 가 가 Pumping Power가
 . P/D
 1.5 P/D ,
 .
 , 450keV
 , - TRU 가

2. 가

가 , pitch

P/D

가 450keV

η ()

η 가 (criticality performance)

가

CERN EA(Energy Amplifier)

Th

가

TRU+Zr

TRU ^{232}Th ^{238}U (fertile)

TRU ,

가 가

가

가 , 가 가

가 가 가

3.

HYPER

1

1.4 P/D . HYPER fuel meat gap

가

25%, 21%, 54%

가 35,000 MWD/MTU 10

ORIGEN2.1

16.5% TRU+83.5% Zr , TRU

HYPER

0.97

smearing

MCNP4B

[2]

JEF-2.2

1000

200

simulation

0.1%

4.

4.1

77.5keV

(Na)

KALIMER(Korea Advanced LIquid MEtal Reactor)

200 keV

[3].

TRU

가

1

α

²⁴⁰Pu

²⁴²Pu

가

가

가

4.2

가

4.2.1 P/D

P/D

가

fuel meat

pitch 1.2

1.8

1

P/D

-

가

P/D

KALIMER

1.2

37%

86.3 keV

450keV

P/D(=1.2)

KALIMER

가

4.2.2 Th

16.5% TRU+83.5%Zr

KALIMER

Zr

Zr

Zr

98.7keV

Zr

27.5%

Zr

5%

Th

Th 가 . Zr
 25%TRU+70%Th+5%Zr
 199.6keV KALIMER Th
 TRU
 Th 가 144.7keV , 가 Th
 46.1 keV (46.7%)
 P/D 1.8 1.2
 2 TRU+Zr
 가 P/D
 3 P/D가 TRU+Zr
 TRU+Th+Zr P/D
 Th 가
 P/D , P/D
 Th 가
 , TRU+Zr 가
 , Th (fertile)

4.2.3 가

가 가 가가 가 B₄C
¹⁰B 90% 가 가 가
 가 P/D Th
 B₄C 가 ,
 B₄C 가
 2000
 HYPHER
 1 185mδk 가
 [4]. (1.40785) 1.2가
 3 3 B₄C 가 P/D
 TRU+Zr TRU+Th+Zr P/D
 B₄C 가

, Th 가 P/D 1.3
¹⁰B 가 C
 가 가
 Th
 가 .

4.3 (criticality performance) 가

가 4 4, 5
 P/D 가 가
 4 , P/D
 가 . TRU+Zr Th
 P/D ,
 가 . Th TRU+Th+Zr 가 B₄C
 TRU+Th+Zr+B₄C , P/D가 B₄C
 . 1.25 P/D
 B₄C 가
 가 . B₄C
 α
 가 , TRU Zr Th, B₄C
 가 . 6 η_{TRU} , P/D
 TRU .

4.4 가

MADF(Minor Actinides Destruction Factors) .

$$MADF = \sum Ni / \sum N_i \alpha_i, \quad i = \text{minor actinides nonfissile plutonium} \quad (1)$$

, MADF (fissile) ²³⁹Pu ²⁴¹Pu
 , higher actinides

$$MADF = 5$$

6 가

P/D MADF가 가 .
 6 , P/D MADF
 3 , TUU+Th+Zr
 P/D MADF 가 , TRU+Zr+B₄C
 , Zr Th, B₄C,

5.

- -
- 가 , TRU+Zr TRU+ Th +Zr
- TRU+Zr
- B₄C
- 가 450keV
- , Th (fertile)
- B₄C B₄C

HYPER

가 가 ,
 가 가 .

1. , “HYPER ,” KAERI/TR-1316/99, KAERI, 1999.
2. J. F. Breisemeister, "MCNP—A General Monte Carlo N-Particle Transport Code, Version 4B," LA-12625-M, Los Alamos National Laboratory, 1997.
3. , “ ,” KAERI/RR-17173/96, KAERI, 1997.
4. , “ ,”
KAERI/CM-462/2000, KAERI, 2000.

1.

Cell Composition			Fuel Meat Diameter (mm)	Pin Diameter (mm)	Pin pitch (mm)
Fuel Meat	Cladding	Coolant			
TRU+Zr	HT-9	Pb-Bi	4.900	6.680	9.352

2. TRU

Nuclides	w/o ^{a)}	v	σ_f	σ_γ	$\alpha(=\sigma_\gamma/\sigma_f)$	η
²³⁷ Np	5.22%	2.5787	0.2193	1.8703	8.5276	0.2707
²³⁸ Pu	1.44%	2.9373	1.0553	0.6679	0.6328	1.7989
²³⁹ Pu	53.25%	2.9204	1.8945	0.6492	0.3427	2.1751
²⁴⁰ Pu	22.01%	2.8267	0.2865	0.6801	2.3736	0.8379
²⁴¹ Pu	7.52%	2.9732	2.7715	0.6158	0.2222	2.4327
²⁴² Pu	4.60%	2.8486	0.1787	0.5789	3.2396	0.6719
²⁴¹ Am	4.85%	3.3755	0.1637	2.2460	13.7226	0.2293
²⁴³ Am	0.91%	3.1125	0.1195	2.0166	16.8744	0.1741
²⁴⁴ Cm	0.19%	3.2926	0.3063	0.6239	2.0369	1.0842

a) Weight percent of TRU nuclides included in spent fuel discharged from 3.5 w/o fueled PWR after burnup of 35 GWD/MTU and cooled for 10years

3.

P/D		1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8
TRU+Zr	Without B ₄ C	86.3	77.5 (Standard)	69.7	62.6
	With B ₄ C	102.6	102.1	102.2	102.3
	Difference ^{a)}	16.3	24.5	32.6	39.7
TRU+Th+Zr	Without B ₄ C	220.2	199.6	181.9	164.9
	With B ₄ C	215.4	202.8	191.6	181.8
	Difference	-4.8	3.2	9.7	16.8

a) Difference= Average Energy with B₄C - Average Energy without B₄C

4.

(Criticality Performance) 가

P/D			1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8
TRU+Zr	Without B ₄ C	k _{inf}	1.4789	1.4079	1.3417	1.2791
		η _{TRU}	1.8596	1.8196	1.7796	1.7410
	With B ₄ C	k _{inf}	1.3665	1.2120	1.0727	0.9501
		η _{TRU}	1.9678	1.9667	1.9680	1.9688
	Difference ^{a)}	k _{inf}	-0.1124	-0.1959	-0.2690	-0.3289
		η _{TRU}	0.1082	0.1471	0.1883	0.2279
TRU+Th+Zr	Without B ₄ C	k _{inf}	1.5203	1.4687	1.4180	1.3699
		η _{TRU}	2.2277	2.1905	2.1546	2.1166
		η _{Fuel} ^{b)}	1.5474	1.5058	1.4668	1.4264
	With B ₄ C	k _{inf}	1.5319	1.4506	1.3693	1.2885
		η _{TRU}	2.2922	2.2676	2.2441	1.2126
		η _{Fuel}	1.6202	1.5908	1.5635	0.9794
	Difference	k _{inf}	0.0116	-0.0181	-0.0487	-0.0814
		η _{TRU}	0.0645	0.0771	0.0895	-0.9040
		η _{Fuel}	0.0728	0.0850	0.0968	-0.4470

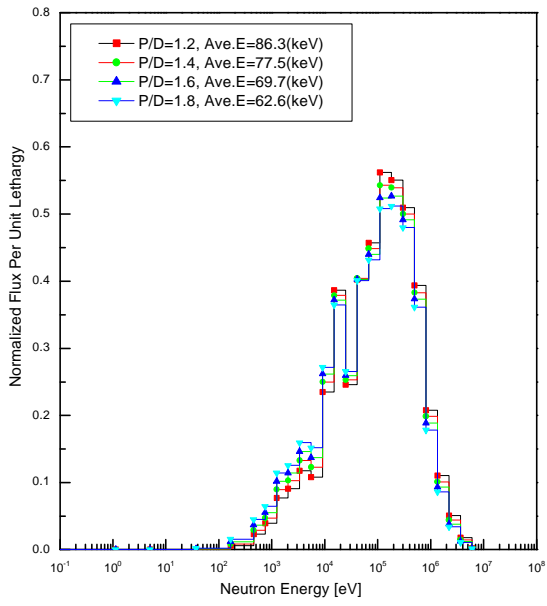
a) Difference=MADF with B₄C-MADF without B₄Cb) η_{Fuel}=a/o_{TRU} × η_{TRU} + a/o_{Th} × η_{Th}, a/o= atomic percent

5.

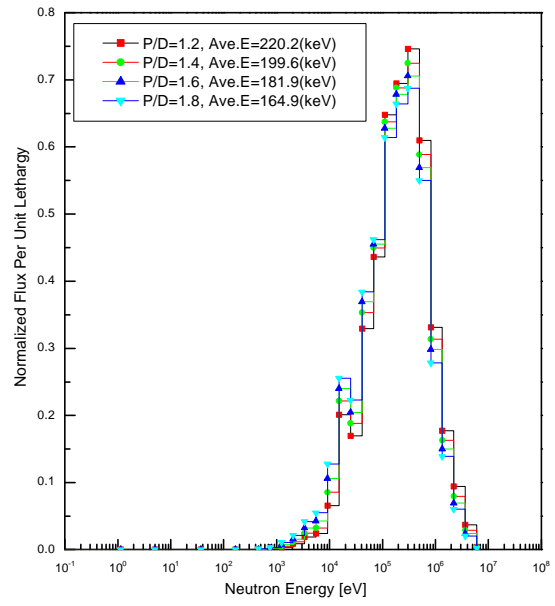
(MADF^{a)})

P/D			1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8
TRU+Zr	Without B ₄ C		0.2271	0.2012	0.1780	0.1578
	With B ₄ C		0.3167	0.3115	0.3094	0.3067
	Difference ^{b)}		0.0895	0.1103	0.1314	0.1489
TRU+Th+Zr	Without B ₄ C		0.6252	0.5510	0.4913	0.4355
	With B ₄ C		0.6713	0.6236	0.5835	0.5479
	Difference		0.0461	0.0726	0.0922	0.1125

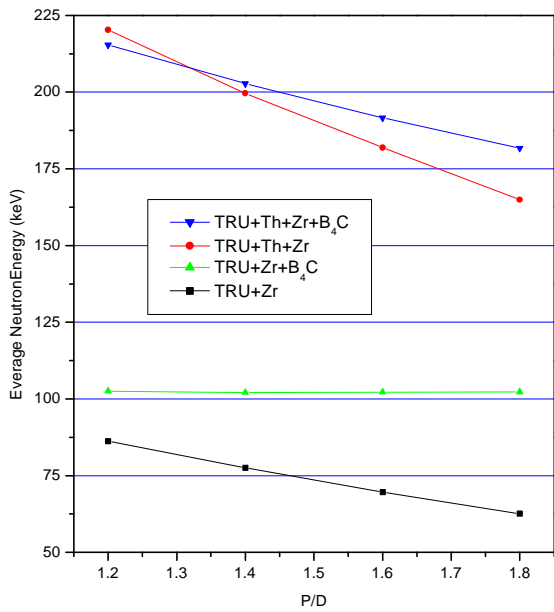
a) MADF=ΣNi/ΣN_iα_i, i=minor actinides and nonfissile plutonium isotopesb) Difference=MADF with B₄C-MADF without B₄C



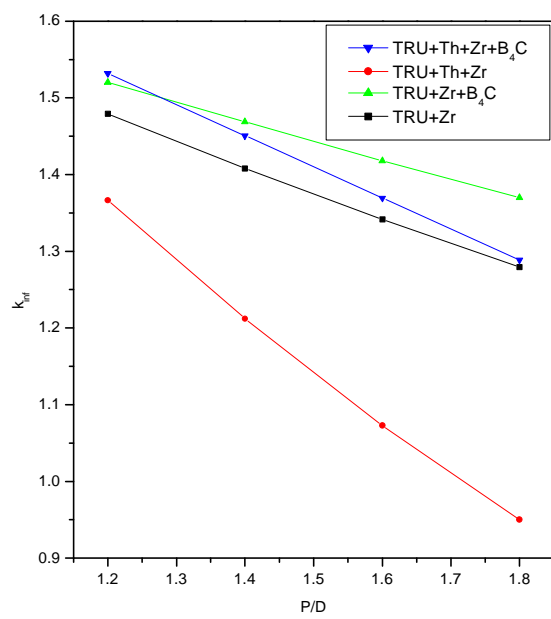
1 (TRU+Zr) P/D



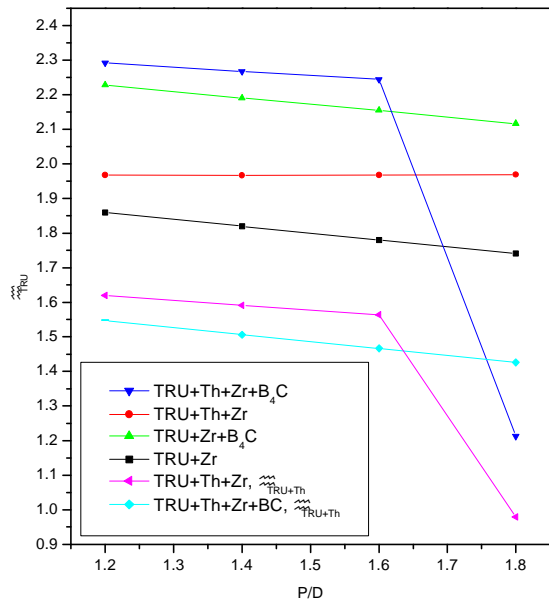
2 P/D



3

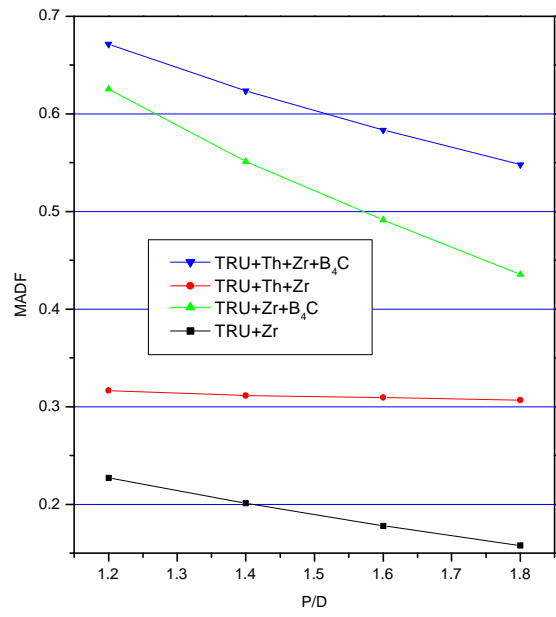


4



5

η_{TRU}



6

MADF