Study on the Selection of Nuclear Fuel Type for a Hybrid Power Extration Reactor

,

150

Abstract

In order to solve the problem related to long-lived radioactive nuclides in spent fuel, development of a subcritical transmutation reactor concept is emerging. One of the important issues for the design of the reactor may be the selection of a suitable nuclear fuel type. This study presents a logical decision model for this issue using an analytic hierarchy process (AHP). Hierarchy is a representation of a system to study the functional relations of its components and its impact on the entire system. The study shows first how to construct hierarchy representing their relations and then measure the individual element's impact to the entire system for a quantitative decision making. Current four fuel types; metal, oxide, molten salt, and nitride, were selected and analyzed based on several characteristics with respect to overall comparison. Based on the decision model, the study concludes that the metal fuel type is the best choice for the transmutation reactor.

1.

HYPER (HYbrid Power Extraction Reactor)
(TRU)
. 가 가 가
. 가
/ (Irradiation)
. 가 2, 3

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가
                                                                       가
2.
              (Decision Analysis) ,
           가
   가
                                                        3가
           . Simon
        [1].
(1)
(2)
    가
(3) 가
             가
                                         (Decision model)
                                                                     가
                                                                           가
                                                      가
                                                                 가
                   가
                              가
                                      (Reproducible)
  2.1
                                            (systematic)"
(Hierachy)
                              [2].
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. 가

가 (overall objective)

(sub-objective), (force),

(people), (policy), 가 (strategy)

•

2.2

4 가

가

. (pairwise

comparison) . , 2

가 .

가 , 가

가 .

가 .

Pairwise Comparison

. A, B, C, D 가

(brightness) 가 .

. "A 가 B

?" . 가

•

	A	В	C	D
A				
В				
С				
D				

A B가 : 1

A가B : 3

A가B : 5

A가B : 7

A가B : 9

. . 가 .

	A	В	С	D
A	1	5	6	7
В	1/5	1	4	6
С	1/6	1/4	1	4
D	1/7	1/6	1/4	1

(principal eigenvector)

•

.

, (maximum or principal eigenvalue) $m{I}_{\max}$.

가 가 . $oldsymbol{I}_{ ext{max}}$ n() 가

 $C.R. = \frac{C.I.}{R.I.}$

$$C.I. = \frac{\mathbf{I}_{\text{max}} - n}{n - 1}$$
: consistency index

R.I

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
R.I.	0	0	0.58	0.90	1.12	1.24	1.32	1.41	1.45	1.49	1.51	1.48	1.56	1.57	1.59

C.R 0.1

2.3

1)

2)

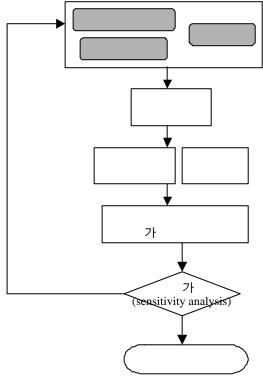
가 3)

4) 5)

(Hierarchy)

가 (1).

가



1.

3.

3.1

가) / , , ,

) 가

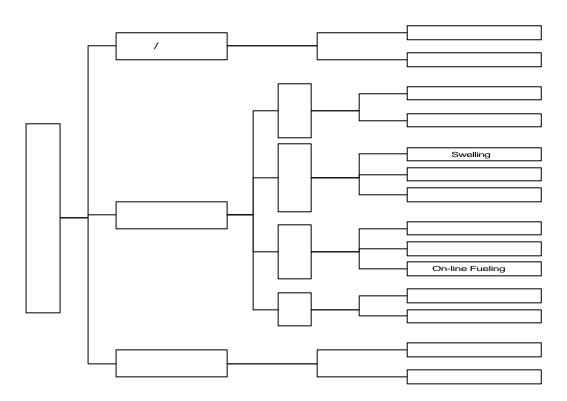
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swelling, ,

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on-line refueling ,
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2 .



2.

3.2

가 가 가

4 가 , , , , , [3,4,5].

7t)
LANL

CERN . LANL Matrix TRU

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Zr 85 ~ 90%, TRUT 15 ~ 10%
                                                         SS316
                                  Не
                                                         . LANL
  - Zr TRU
  - (Phase Equilibria)
                          가 가
  - Vacuum Casting
                                  Zr
     CERN
        0.7Th-0.3TRU . CERN
 )
              CERN
                                 EΑ
         (0.9Th+0.1U)02
                                           HT-9
                                                         . CERN
5
            100,000 MWD/MTU
)
                                        1) , 2)
3)
          3가
         가
                                            , PuN, AmN, CmN, NpN
                             가
 )
                                                            가
                                          Carrier
                                            - (PbC12) ,
                                   CEA
                     1.
                                      (N-15
```

				~0.01W/cmK (
	(0.2W/cm K)	(0.03W/cm K)	(0.2W/cm K))
	(1426K)	(3150K)		
			(3050K)	~ 900K
	1 ~ 2%		Fission Gas	
	20at% .	24at% .	9at% .	FP
	가	가 (9.66g/cc)	가	
	(14.23g/cc)		(13.35g/cc)	가 .
		Soft .		
On-Power	가	가	·	
	가 ·	가	가	·
(SUS)	1000K	가 가.	·	가
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		가	·	가 가 .

3.3 가

가 50%, / 20 % 30% 가 .

가 .

3.4

4 가

가 . . .

2 .

0.1

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2.

	Metal	Oxide	Nitride	Molten
				Salt
Metal	1	9	2	5
Oxide	1/9	1	1/7	1/4
Nitride	1/2	7	1	3
Molten	1/5	4	1/3	1
Salt				

	Metal	Oxide	Nitride	Molte
				n Salt
Metal	1	1/7	1/6	2
Oxide	7	1	2	8
Nitride	6	1/2	1	5
Molten	1/2	1/8	1/5	1
Salt				

Consistency Ratio = 0.027

Consistency Ratio = 0.033

	Metal	Oxide	Nitride	Molte n Salt
Metal	1	1	4	5
Oxide	1	1	4	4
Nitride	1/4	1/4	1	2
Molten	1/5	1/4	1/2	1
Salt				

	Metal	Oxide	Nitride	Molte
				n Salt
Metal	1	1	1	5
Oxide	1	1	1	5
Nitride	1	1	1	5
Molten	1/5	1/5	1/5	1
Salt				

Consistency Ratio = 0.018

Consistency Ratio = 0.00

	Metal	Oxide	Nitride	Molte
				n Salt
Metal	1	1/3	2	1/6
Oxide	3	1	4	1/3
Nitride	1/2	1/4	1	1/8
Molten	6	3	8	1
Salt				

	Metal	Oxide	Nitride	Molte
				n Salt
Metal	1	1/2	1/4	2
Oxide	2	1	1/3	4
Nitride	4	3	1	7
Molten	1/2	1/4	1/7	1
Salt				

Consistency Ratio = 0.015

Consistency Ratio = 0.011

Swelling

S Welling	Metal	Oxide	Nitride	Molte n Salt
Metal	1	1/5	1	1/9
Oxide	5	1	3	1/4
Nitride	1	1/3	1	1/8
Molten	9	4	8	1
Salt				

On-line Refueling

	Metal	Oxide	Nitride	Molte
				n Salt
Metal	1	4	2	1/3
Oxide	1/4	1	1/3	1/9
Nitride	1/2	3	1	1/5
Molten	3	9	5	1
Salt				

Consistency Ratio = 0.025

Consistency Ratio = 0.013

	Metal	Oxide	Nitride	Molte
				n Salt
Metal	1	5	2	8
Oxide	1/5	1	1/3	3
Nitride	1/2	3	1	5
Molten	1/8	1/3	1/5	1
Salt				

	Metal	Oxide	Nitride	Molte
				n Salt
Metal	1	8	3	6
Oxide	1/8	1	1/6	1/3
Nitride	1/3	6	1	2
Molten	1/6	3	1/2	1
Salt				

Consistency Ratio = 0.019

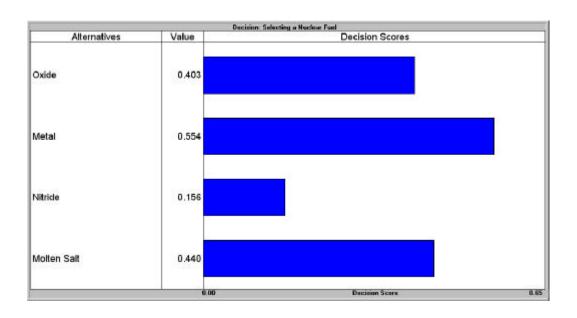
Consistency Ratio = 0.031

3.5

Rank

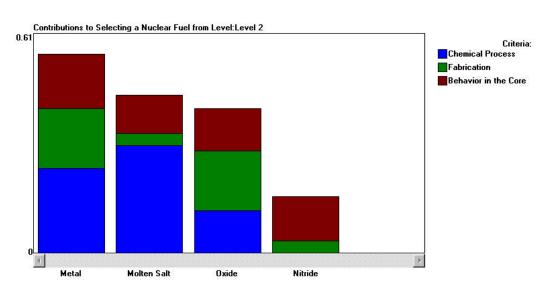
[6]

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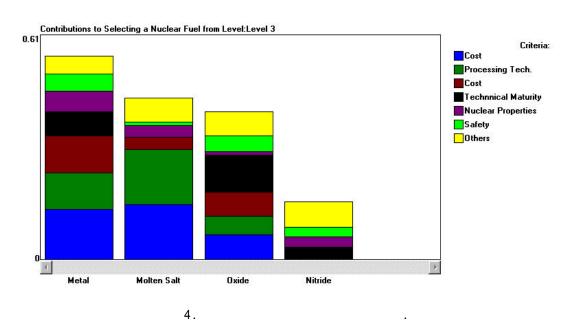
3 .



3.

(4)

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4 .

4 가 . 가

가 (Reproducible) .

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