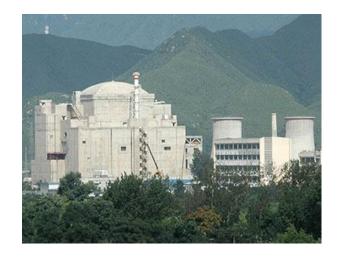
The use of the SERPENT code in safety studies of fast reactors





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Outline

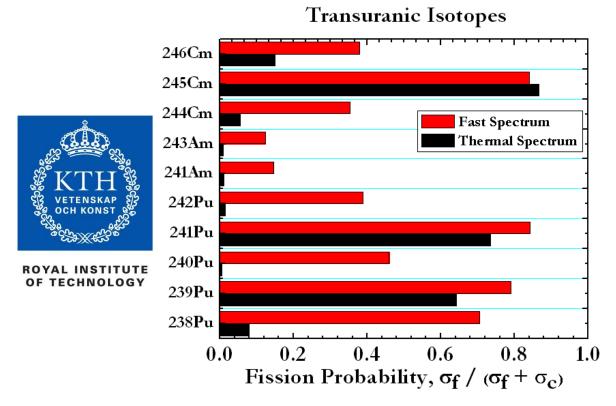


- * Why fast reactors
- * Reference fast reactor designs
- * Transient simulation tool and study scheme
- What we can obtain from SERPENT calculations
- * Some expectations of SERPENT



Why fast reactors ...

Recycling in LWR...



Neutron capturing

- ⇒ Accumulation of highly radioactive Cf-252
- ⇒ Difficulties of spent fuel handeling

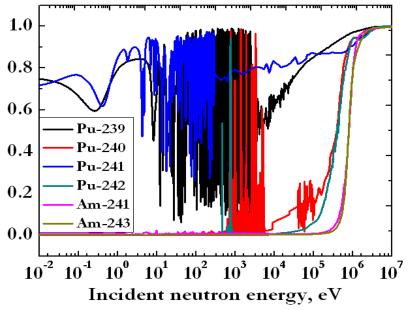
Transmutation in thermal spectrum

- ✓ Fission Pu-239 and Pu-241
- ⇒**Reduction of Pu inventory**
- ✓ Am-241 could be partly transmuted by neutron absorptions:

Am-241 + n -> Am-242 -> Cm-242 -> Pu-238

✓ Hard to fission nuclides with even
 neutron number, e.g., Pu-240, Pu-242,
 Am-241, Am-243, Cm-244, Cm-246

Fission probability, $\sigma_f / (\sigma_f + \sigma_c)$





Some fast reactor designs



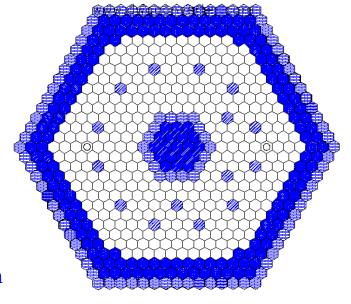
- O Drive Fuel Assembly
- B4C Reflector Assembly
- Steel Shielding Assembly
- Control Rod Channel

BN600

- > Excellent operational performance since 1980
- Medium sized fast reactor (1470 MWth)
 - Good balance between safety and economics
- > Fully loaded with MOX
- > 127 pins per SA and 369 drive SA in core region
- > Pin OD = 6.9 mm and P/D = 1.159
- > Length of core active region = 1030 mm

IFR (Integral Fast Reactor)

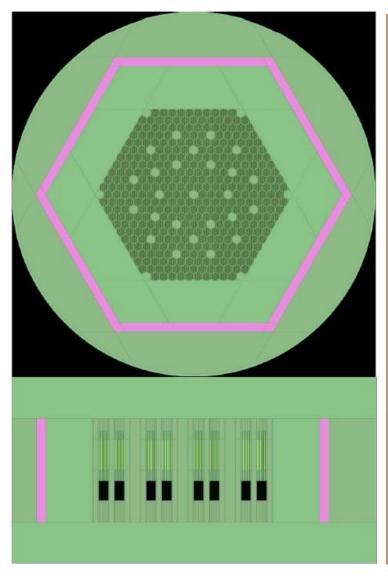
- > (U,Pu,Am)Zr loaded
- > Rated power = 2500 MWth
- > Reported good safety performance
- > 271 fuel pins per SA and 456 SA in core region
- \rightarrow Pin OD = 7.2 mm and P/D = 1.667
- > Length of core active zone: 970 mm

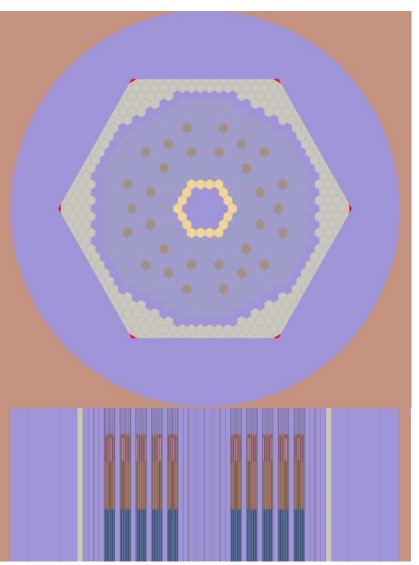


- Orive Fuel Assembly
- B4C Reflector Assembly
- Steel Shielding Assembly
- 🔘 Control Rod Channel

SERPENT models







BN600

IFR



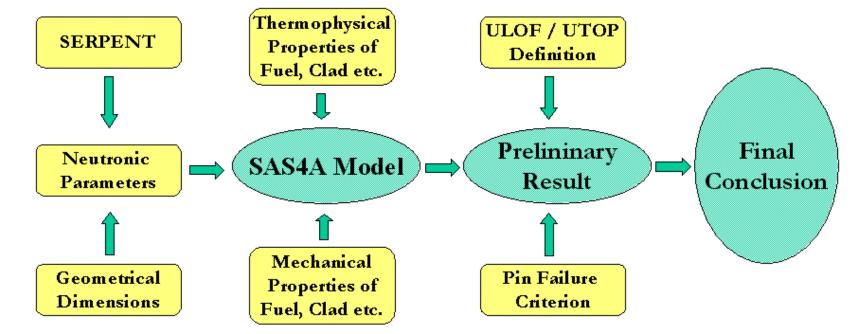
Transient simulation tool and study scheme

SAS4A/SASSYS transient analysis code

- > Point kinetic model Evaluating neutronic behavior
- \gt Two-dimensional (r/z) heat conduction equation
- > One-dimensional, homogenous coolant flow model





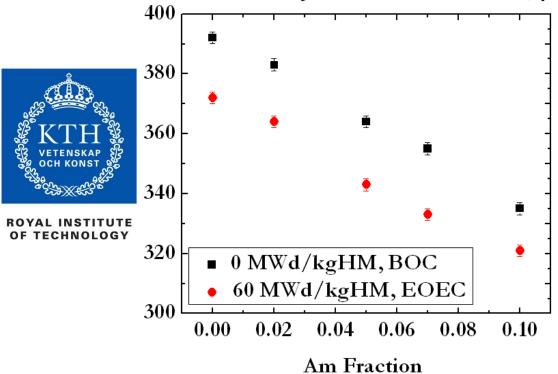




Neutronic calculation results of BN600 design

Effective delayed neutron fraction, β eff



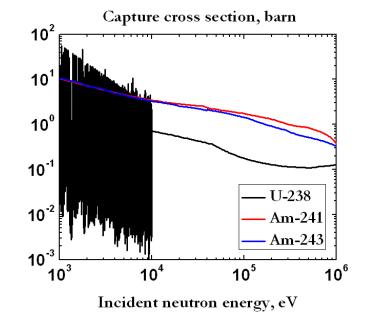


* U-238 to Pu and Am with lower β

Decrease with burnup

* Decrease with Am content's increase

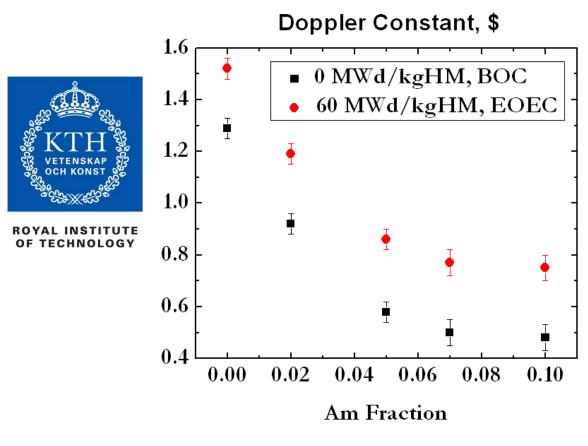
Nuclide	v (tot)	v (delayed) / v (tot)
U-238	2.53	1.89%
Pu-239	3.02	0.22%
Am-241	3.3 7	0.13%

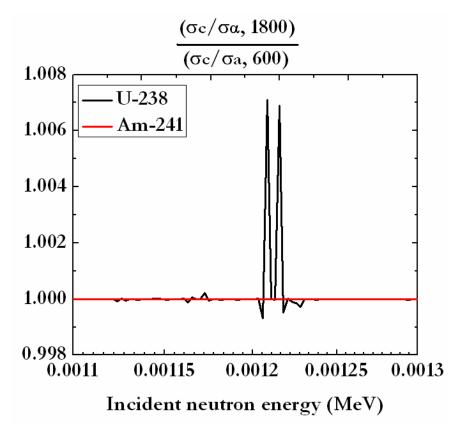


- ♦ >80% delayed neutrons in 10 keV ~ 1 MeV
- * 5 times higher capture cross section of Am nuclides in 10 keV ~ 1MeV

The Doppler effect

* Decrease with Am content's increase





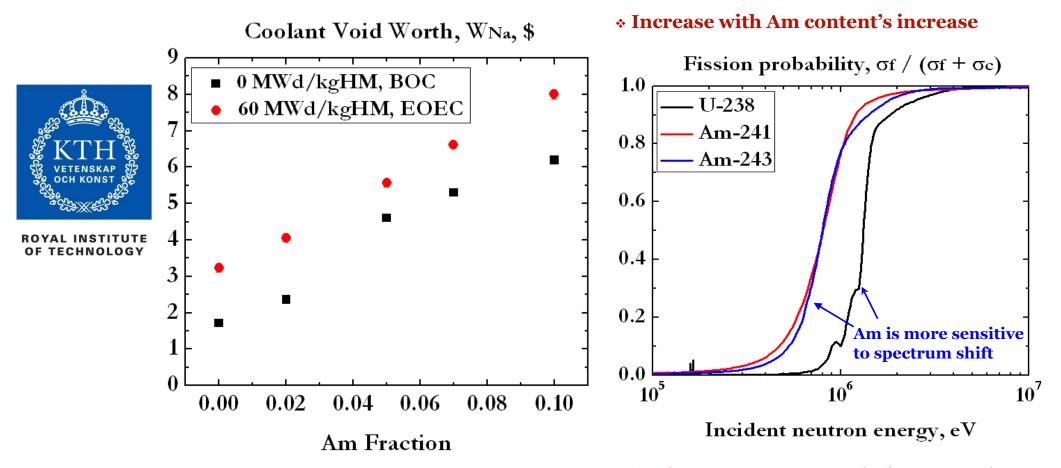
* Accumulation of fission products

Soften neutron spectrum

More fission neutrons into effective region

□ Increase with burnup

Coolant temperature coefficient



- * Increase of ratio between Am and fissile Pu nuclides
- * Am contributes more positive void worth than fissile Pu
 - **Increase with burnup**

Some other neutronic parameters ..

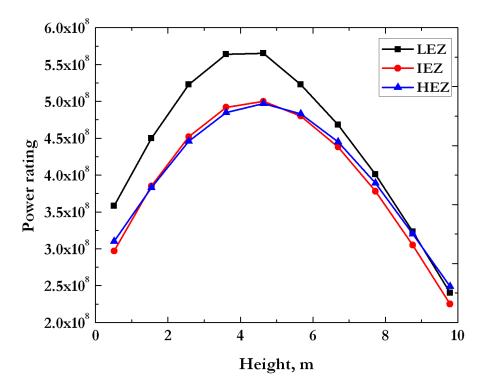
- > Prompt neutron lifetime
- > Group-wised delayed neutron precursor decay constants
- > Group-wised decay heat precursor decay constants



Some other neutronic parameters ..

- > Prompt neutron lifetime
- > Group-wised delayed neutron precursor decay constants
- > Group-wised decay heat precursor decay constants
- > Axial/radial power profile





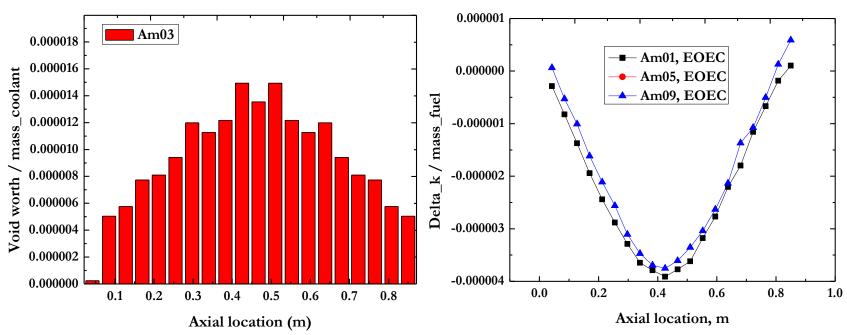
Some other neutronic parameters ..

- > Prompt neutron lifetime
- > Group-wised delayed neutron precursor decay constants
- > Group-wised decay heat precursor decay constants
- > Axial/radial power profile



> Axial profile of fuel reactivity worth





But .. some inconveniences



- * Small energy grid size -> RAM occupation
- * [set powdens] card has the unit of MWd/kgU
 - -> hard to be used for non-uranium fuels (like in ADS)
- * 8 groups of delayed neutron precursors from SERPENT
 - -> But only 6 groups in SAS4A/SASSYS model

Thanks for listening Questions are welcomed



