

# PRELIMINARY STUDY OF FUEL PINS OF S-PRISM

Ana Carolina A. A. Fernandes

João M. L. Moreira

Pedro C. R. Rossi

Engenharia de Energia e Programa de Pós-Graduação em Energia  
Universidade Federal do ABC

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Motivation

Methods and  
data

S-PRISM reactor

Modeling and  
simulation

Results and  
discussion

BOC

burnup

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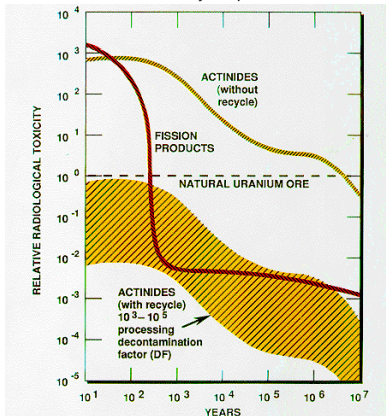
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Relative radiotoxicity in spent LWR fuel



- >50% of reactors in the world are PWRs
- SNF from LWRs: 95% uranium, 1% TRUs and 4% FP
- TRUs: high radiotoxicity and long half-life
- fast reactors can recycle 96% of material in SNF

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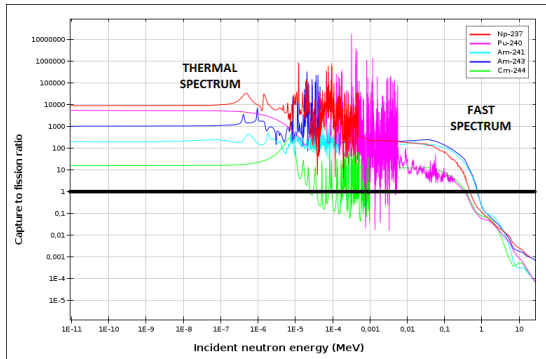
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- Neutrons causing fission: 0.025 eV vs. 100 keV and above
- PWR: capture / fast reactor: fission

# Fast reactors vs. PWRs

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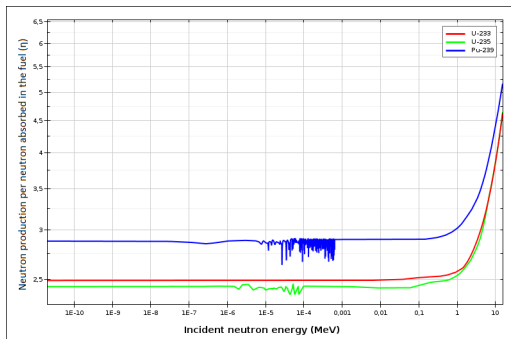
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- Excess of neutrons can be used for breeding or TRU burning
- Conversion Ratio:
  - PWR  $\approx 0.6$
  - Fast reactors from 0 to larger than 1

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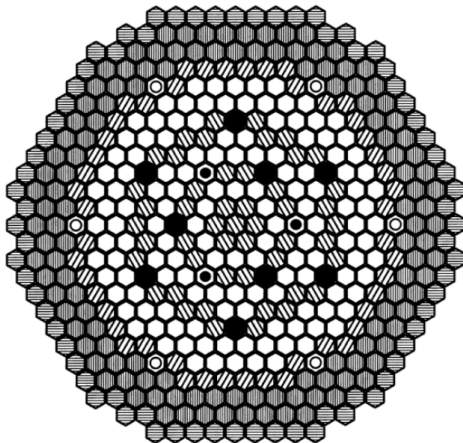
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-  Driver Fuel
-  Internal Blanket
-  Radial Blanket
-  Primary Control
-  Secondary Control
-  Gas Expansion Module
-  Reflector
-  Shield

Total

# S-PRISM metal fuel composition by weight

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Material	Driver	Blanket
Natural uranium	69.5%	85.1%
Fissile plutonium	13.7%	3.3%
Non-fissile plutonium	3.4%	0.8%
Minor actinides	3.4%	0.8%
Zr	10.0%	10.0%

# Driver fuel pin as modeled in MCNP6

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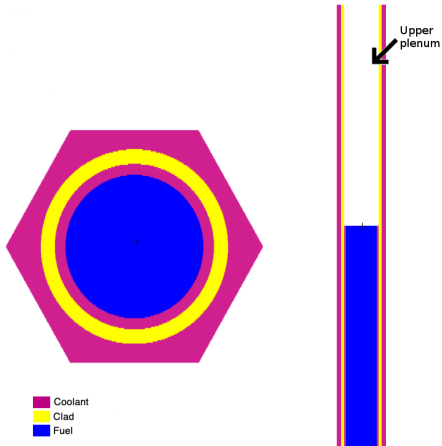
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Parameter	Driver pin	Blanket pin
$\alpha_{iso}$	$-1.127 \pm 0.00017$	$-2.495 \pm 0.067$
$\alpha_{fuel}$	$-1.475 \pm 0.274$	$-1.620 \pm 0.081$
$\alpha_{coolant}$	$0.355 \pm 0.263$	$0.540 \pm 0.485$

- $\alpha_c > 0$
- $\alpha_{fuel}$  negative (expansion, not Doppler)

# $\alpha_{ISO}$ as a function of neutron leakage

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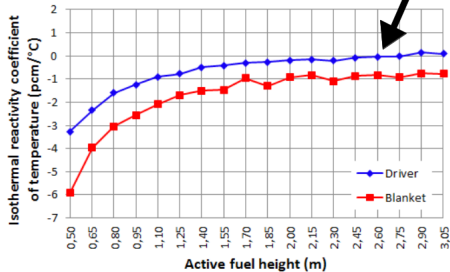
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$\alpha_{ISO}$  versus active fuel height for the driver and blanket fuel pins



- $\alpha_{ISO}$  becomes less negative with height increase
- After 2.6 m,  $\alpha_{ISO}$  is positive for the driver pin

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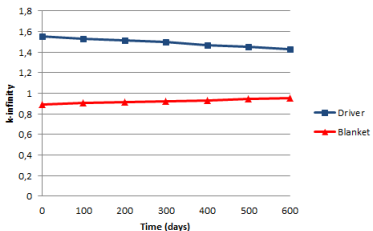
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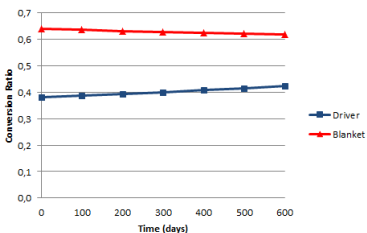
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$k_{\infty}$  versus burnup



Conversion ratio versus burnup



- Driver: fuel consumption / Blanket: conversion
- CR increases with lower enrichment
- The simulations were made separately – core behavior will be certain when modeled as a whole

- Temperature coefficients of reactivity:
  - $\alpha_{ISO}$  and  $\alpha_{fuel} < 0$
  - $\alpha_c > 0$
- Core height is important due to neutron leakage
- Neutron leakage impacts  $\alpha_{ISO}$ : increasing core height makes  $\alpha_{ISO}$  less negative
  - $\alpha_{ISO} > 0$  for driver after 2.6 m
- Burnup shows different functions for driver and blanket
- Further analysis of the full core:
  - coupling effects
  - varying enrichment
  - safety parameters

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Thank you!