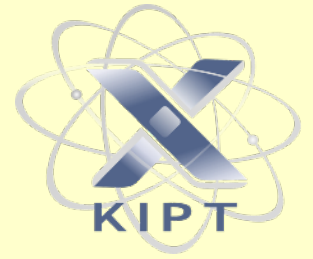


National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine  
National Science Center  
“Kharkiv Institute of Physics and Technology”  
V.N. Karazin Kharkiv National University



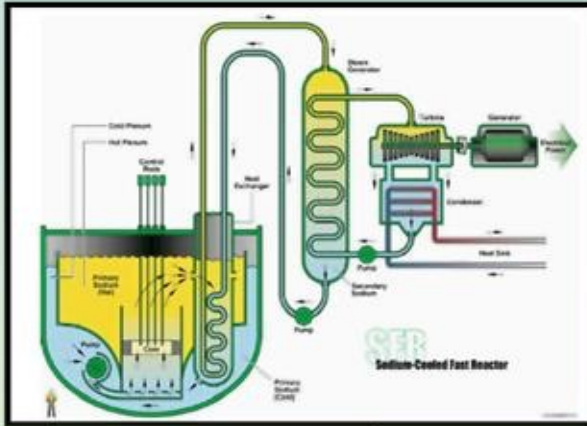
# Lecture #2: Innovative Nuclear Reactors

Sergii P. Fomin

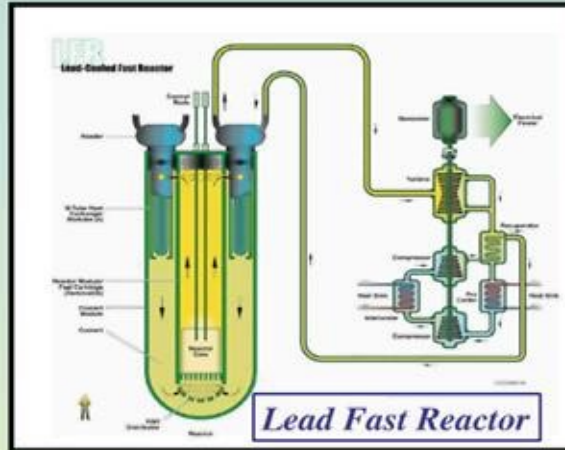
*Leading researcher, PhD, Akhiezer Institute for Theoretical Physics  
National Science Center “Kharkiv Institute of Physics and Technology”*

e-mail: [spfomin@gmail.com](mailto:spfomin@gmail.com)

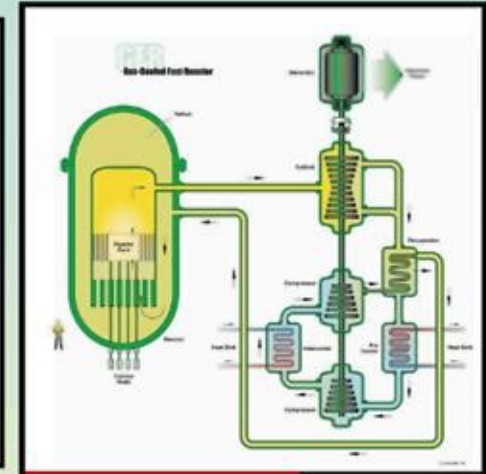
# Generation IV Reactors



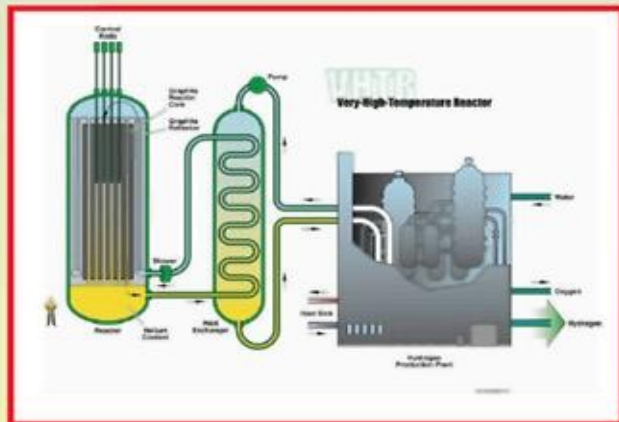
*Sodium Fast Reactor*



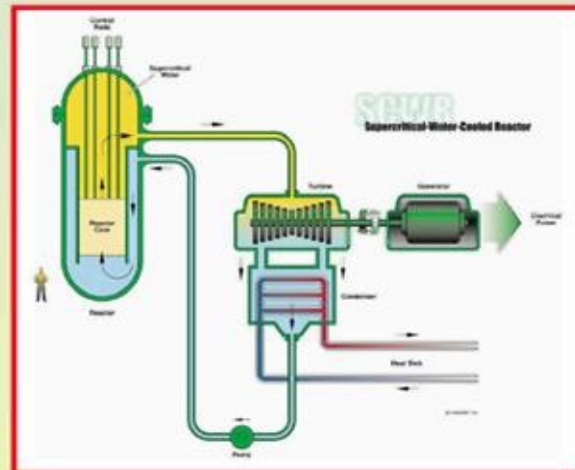
*Lead Fast Reactor*



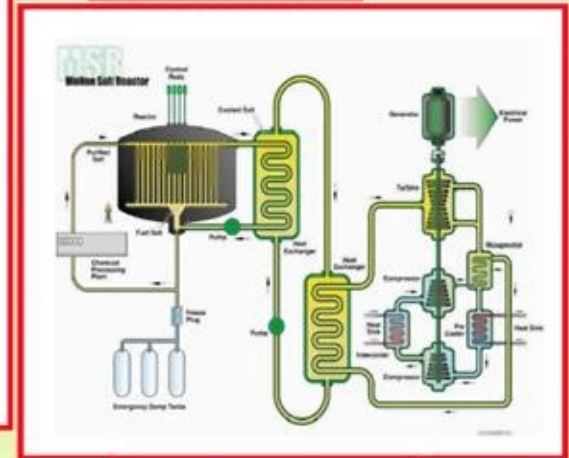
*Gas Fast Reactor*



*Very High Temperature Reactor*

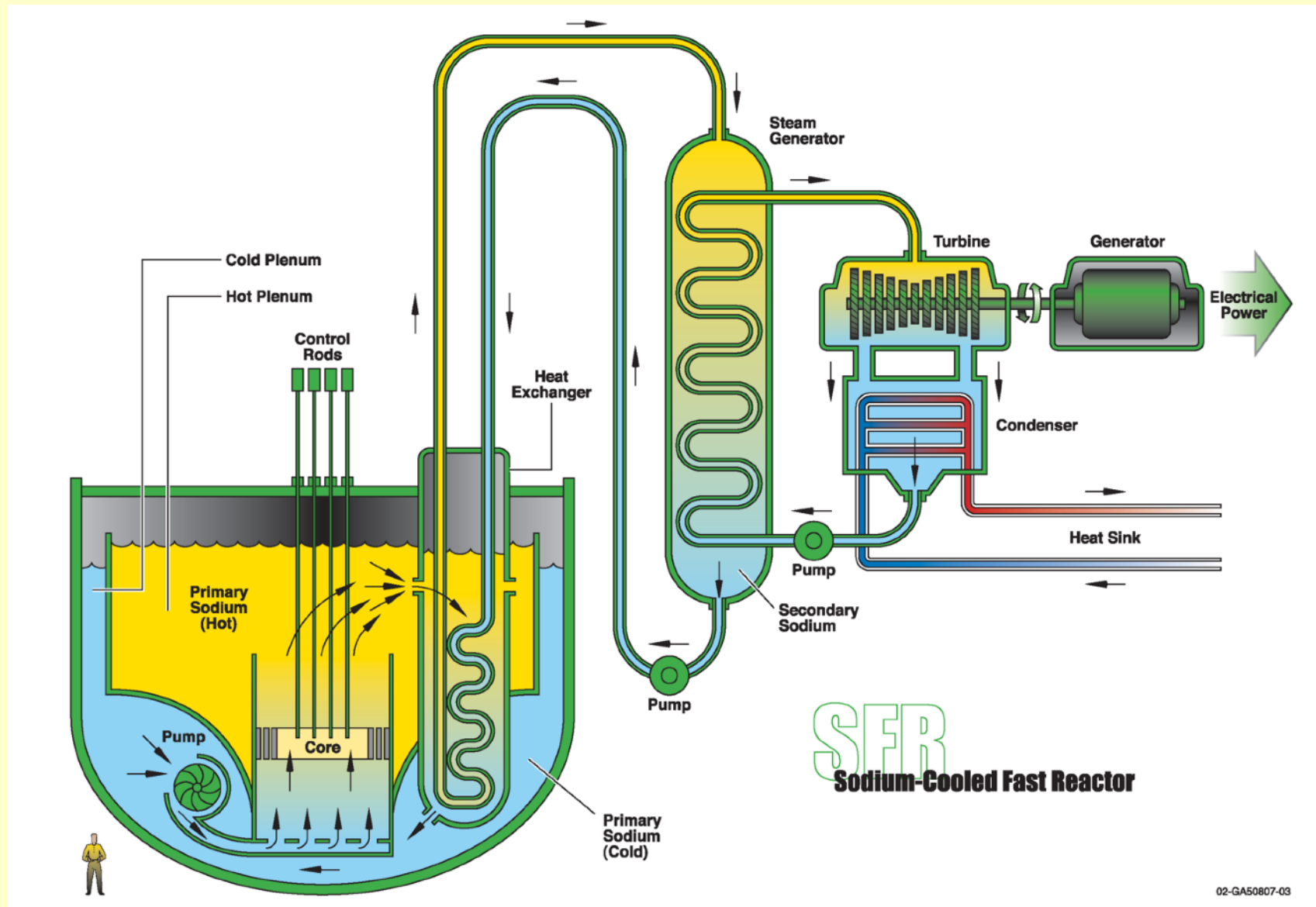


*Supercritical Water-cooled Reactor*



*Molten Salt Reactor*

# Sodium-Cooled Fast Reactor— SFR



**BN-350 (1973-1998) was the first FR for power production !!!**

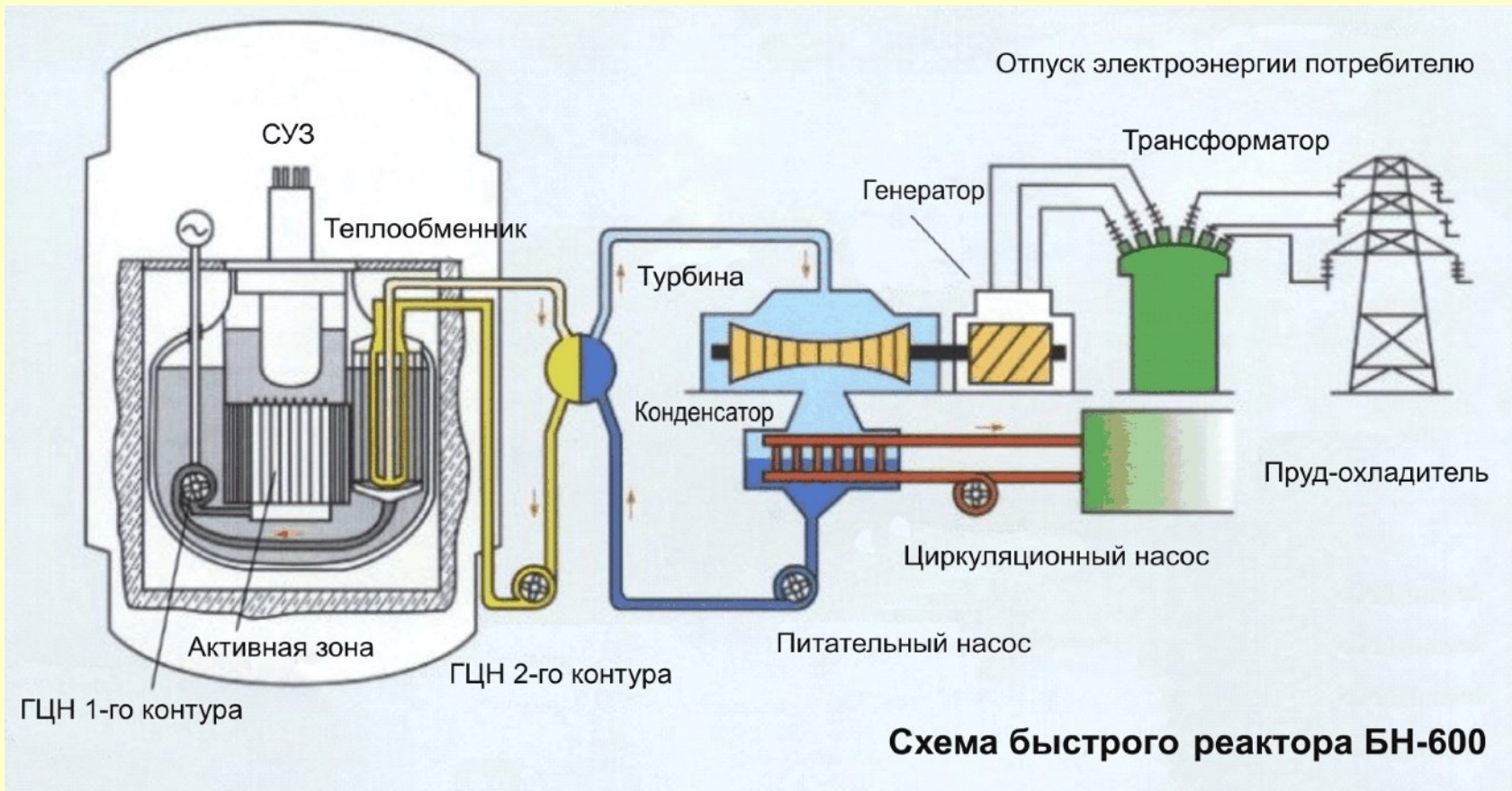
$W_{th} = 1000 \text{ MW}$ ,  $W_{el} = 350 \text{ MW}$  Fuel –  $\text{UO}_2$ , Coolant - Na

**BN-600 (1980-2010-2020...2040) was the longest FR campaign !!!**

$W_{th} = 1500 \text{ MW}$ ,  $W_{el} = 600 \text{ MW}$  Fuel –  $\text{UO}_2$ , Coolant - Na

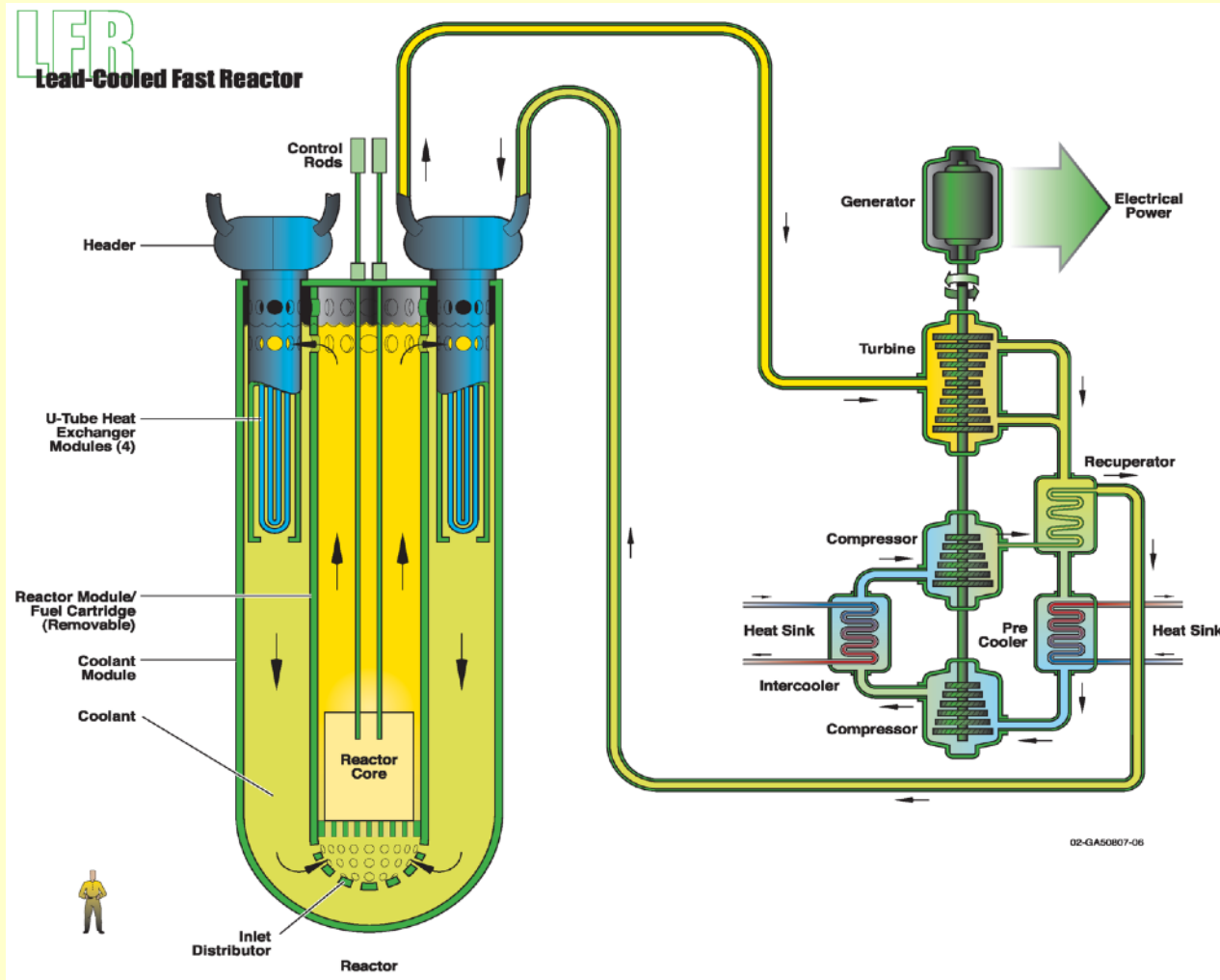
**BN-800 (2015- ...) was the longest FR campaign !!!**

$W_{th} = 2100 \text{ MW}$ ,  $W_{el} = 880 \text{ MW}$  Fuel –  $\text{PuO}_2 + \text{UO}_2$ , Coolant - Na

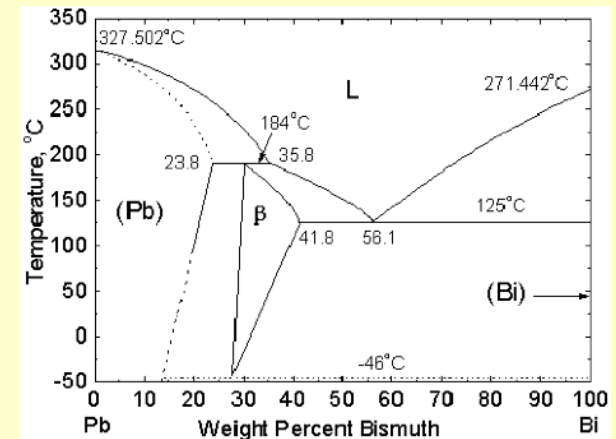


# Lead-Cooled (or Heavy Metal-Cooled) Fast Reactor (LFR & HMFR)

Outlet temperature - **550°C**, for reactor blocks - **750-800°C**



## Pb a6o Pb-Bi Eutectics



### Melting Temperature:

Pb - 327°C

Bi - 271°C

45% Pb & 55% Bi

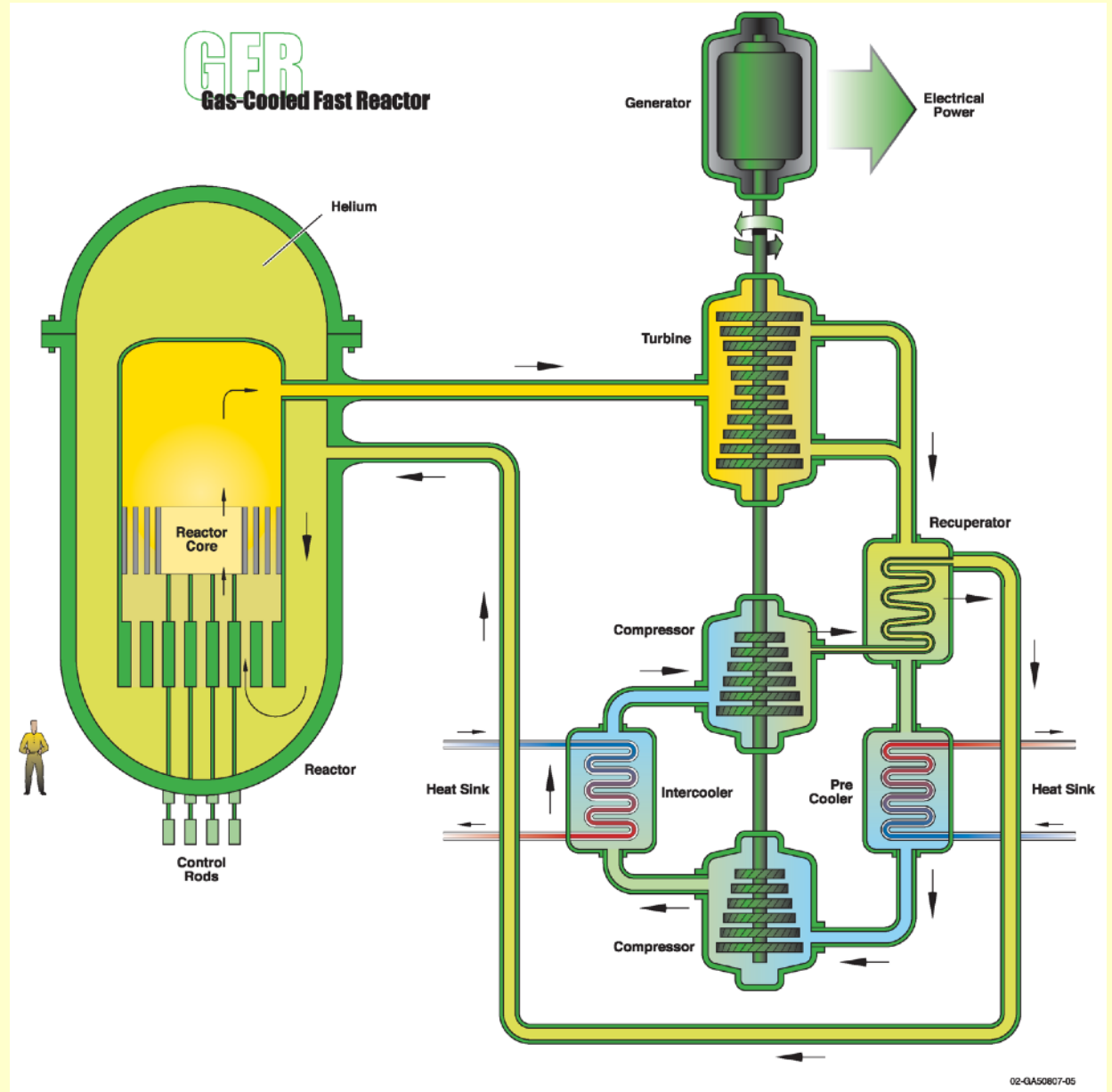
Eutectics - 125°C



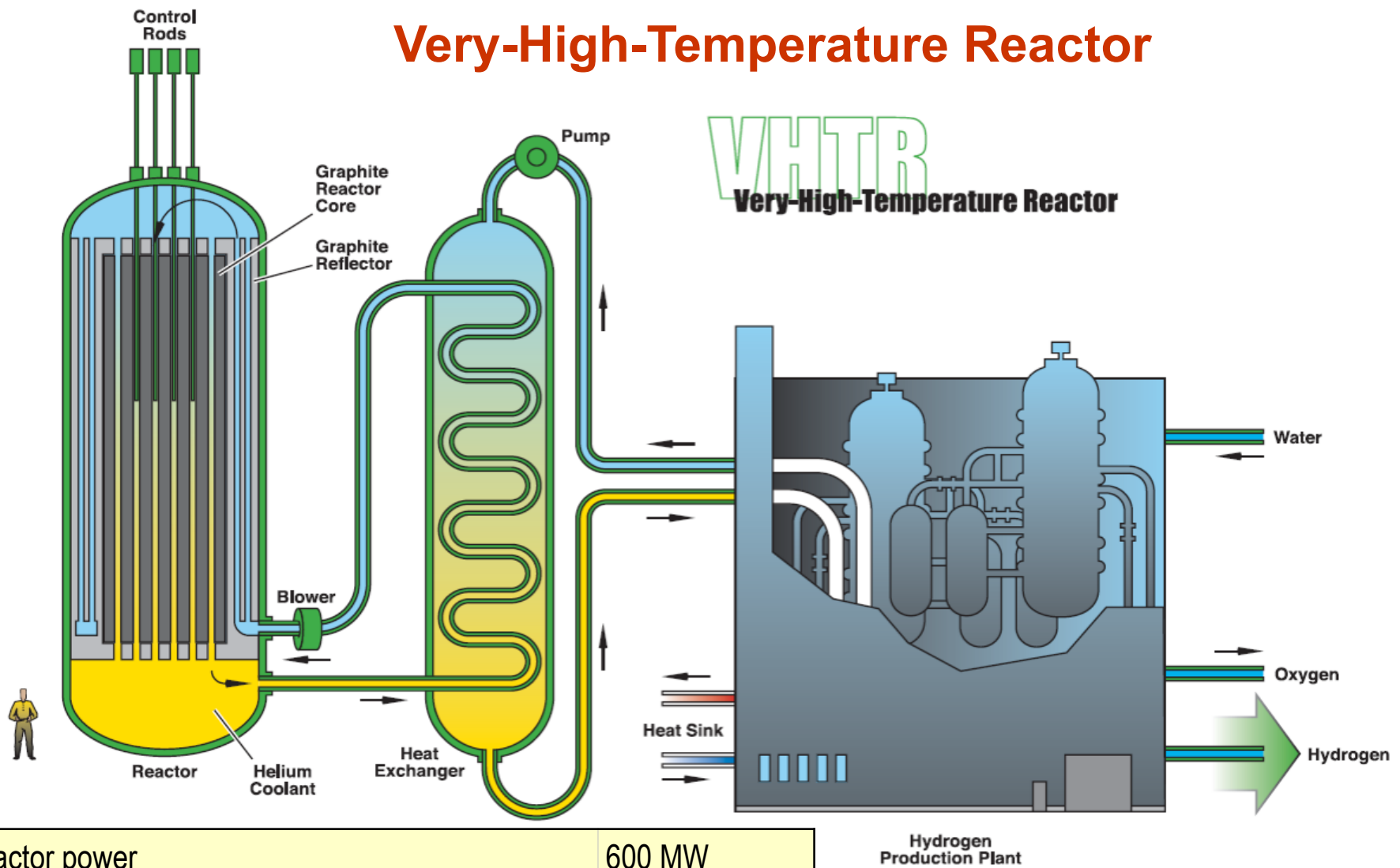
# Gas-Cooled Fast Reactor - GFR

High temperature of the coolant input/output: **490 / 850°C** allows you to generate electricity, Produce hydrogen or give off heat with more efficiency up to **48%**.

Power (thermal)	600 MW
Efficiency	48 %
Coolant temp. inlet / outlet	490°C/850°C
Coolant pressure	90 MPa
Energy release density	100 MW/m <sup>3</sup>
Fuel UPuC/SiC	70 / 30% 20% Pu
Volume fraction Fuel/Coolant/SiC	50 / 40 / 10%
Radiation damage	60 dpa (5%)



# Very-High-Temperature Reactor

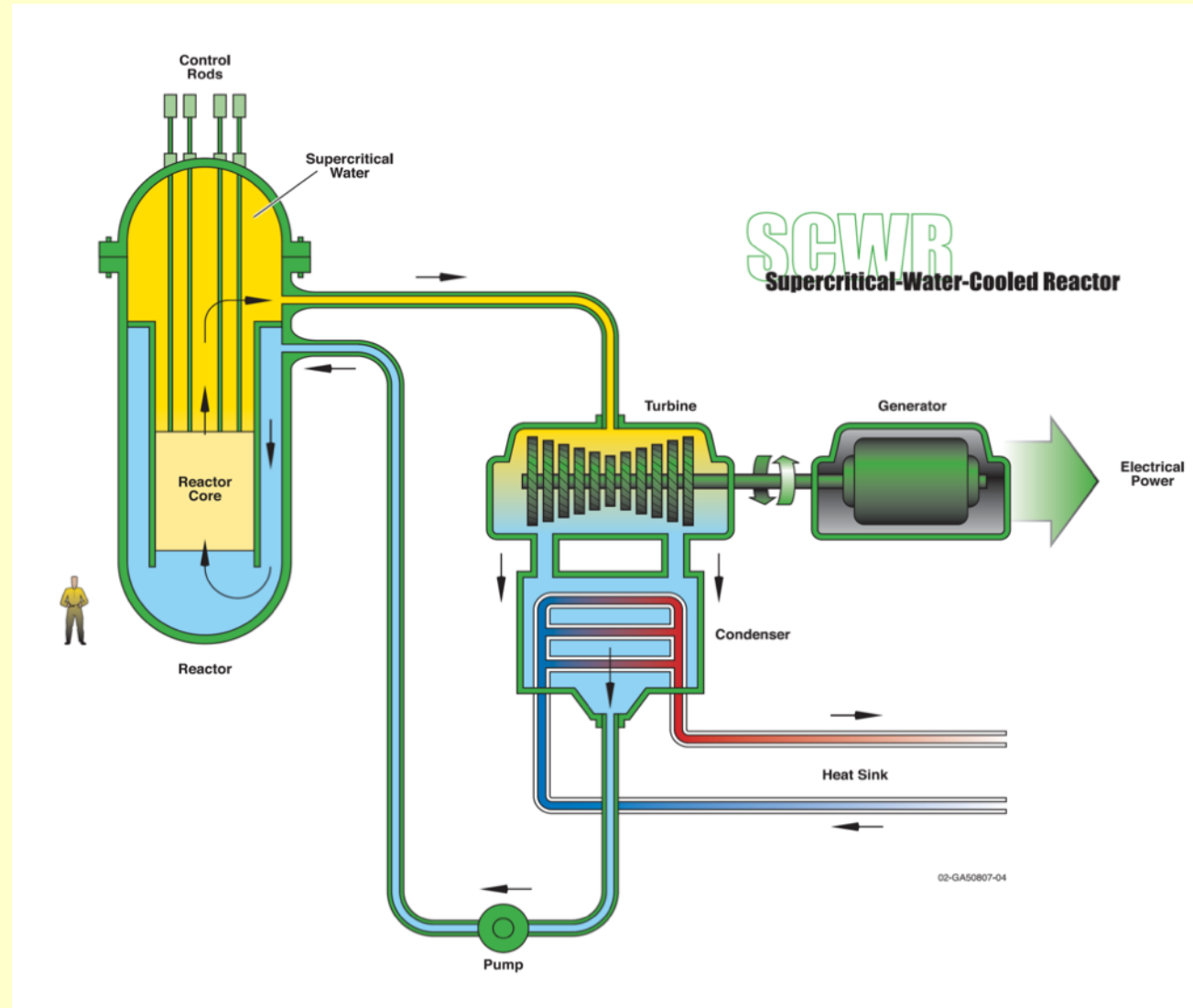


Reactor power	600 MW
Coolant inlet/output temperatures	640/1000°C
Helium mass flow	320 kg/s
Average density of energy release	6–10 MW/M <sup>3</sup>
Efficiency of the station	>50%

**The main problem is new materials with high anti-corrosion properties at high temperatures!**

# SuperCritical-Water-cooled Reactor— SCWR)

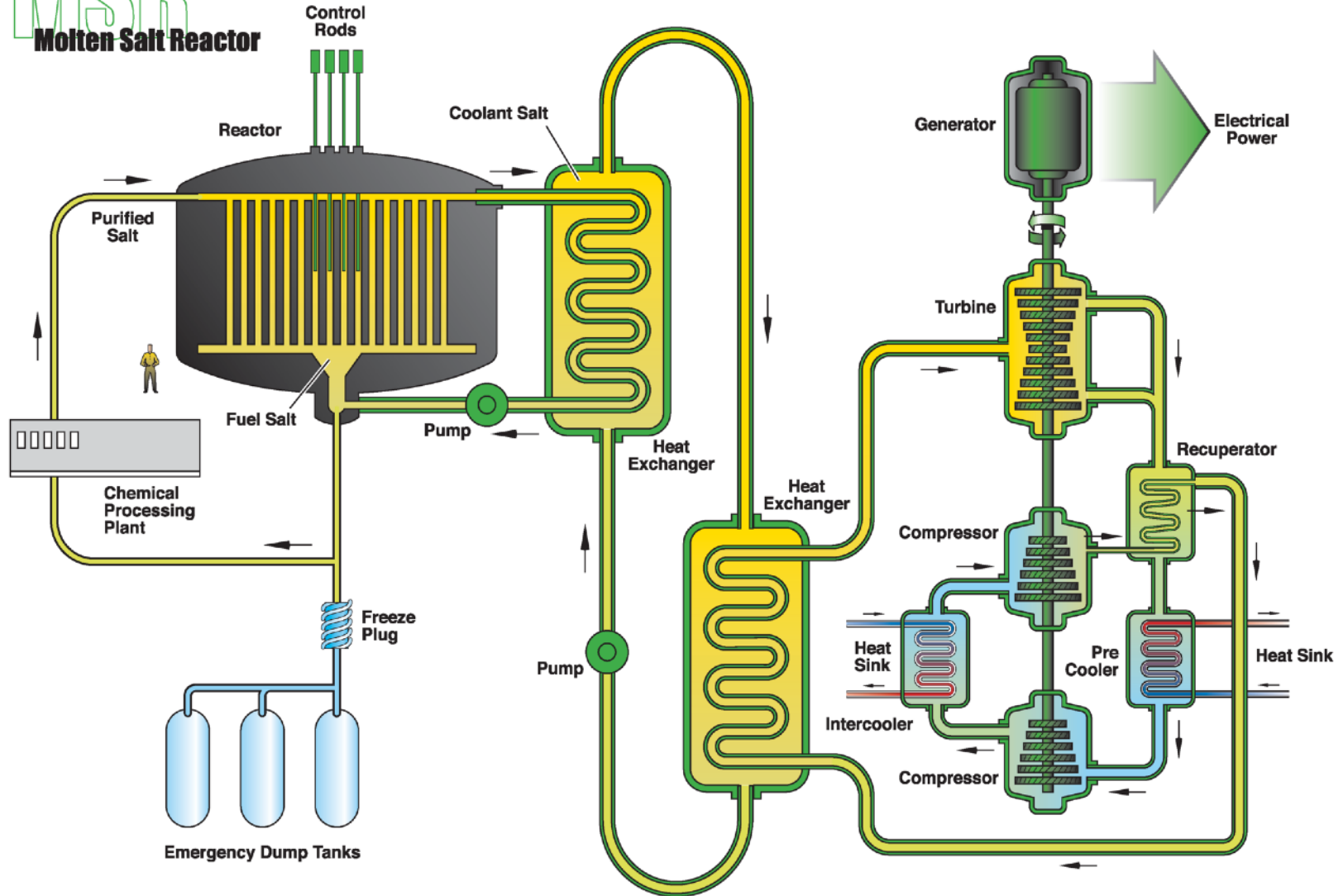
<b>Power (thermal)</b>	<b>1700 MW</b>
<b>Efficiency</b>	<b>44 %</b>
<b>Coolant temp. inlet / outlet</b>	<b>280°C/510°C</b>
<b>Coolant pressure</b>	<b>25 MPa</b>
<b>Energy release density</b>	<b>100 MW/m<sup>3</sup></b>
<b>Fuel</b>	<b>UO<sub>2</sub></b>
<b>Average burnout</b>	<b>~ 45 GW d/t</b>
<b>Radiation damage</b>	<b>10 – 30 dpa</b>





# Molten Salt Reactor

**MSR**  
Molten Salt Reactor



# Molten Salt Reactor - fluoride of Li, Be, Zr, U

## Advantages:

- Low pressure in the reactor body (0.1 atm) - very cheap housing
- High temperatures of the 1st circuit - 540 °C, high efficiency (up to 44%)
- It is possible to organize continuous withdrawal of fission products from the 1st circuit and its recharge with fresh fuel
- High fuel efficiency
- Ability to build a multiplier reactor or converter
- Possibility of using thorium fuel cycles
- Metal fluorides, unlike liquid sodium, practically do not interact with water and do not burn.
- Possibility of output of xenon (to avoid poisoning of the reactor) by simple blowing of the coolant with helium in the HCN => the ability to work in modes with constant power change.

## Disadvantages:

The need to organize fuel processing at nuclear power plants.

Low reproduction coefficient  $K_R \sim 1.06$  for compared to liquid metal reactors with sodium

Significantly higher (2-3 times) tritium emissions compared to water-water reactors,

Lack of construction materials.

# Accelerator Driven (subcritical) System - ADS



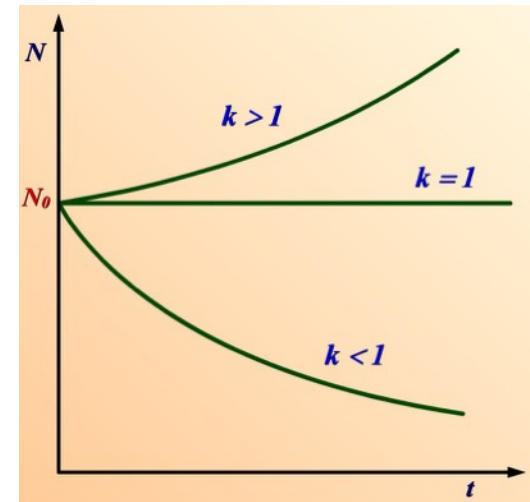
**Carlo Rubbia** – Italian physicist, Director-General of CERN in 1989-1993  
**The Nobel Prize in Physics in 1984** with Simon van der Meer for work leading to the discovery of the W and Z particles at CERN.  
**Dirac Medal for the Advancement of Theoretical Physics in 1990**

In 1993 Carlo Rubbia proposed the concept of an **Energy amplifier**, a novel and safe way of producing nuclear energy exploiting present-day accelerator technologies, which is actively being studied worldwide in order to incinerate high activity waste from nuclear reactors, and produce energy from natural thorium and depleted uranium.

SCIENCE, 26 Nov 1993, Vol 262, Issue 5138, p.1368

$$\rho = \frac{k_{eff} - 1}{k_{eff}}$$

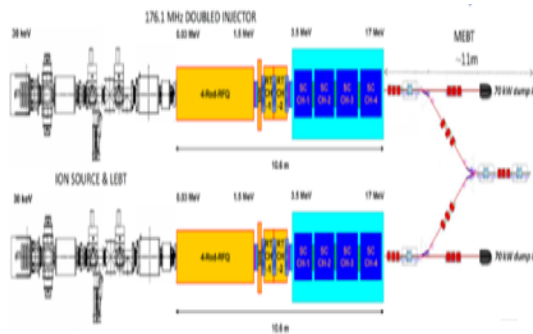
$$k_{eff} < 1$$



# Belgian Nuclear Research Centre SCK- CEN



- **MYRRHA** – An Accelerator Driven System
  - Demonstrate the ADS concept at pre-industrial scale
- Can operate in critical and sub-critical modes
  - Demonstrate transmutation
  - Fast neutron source → multipurpose and flexible irradiation facility

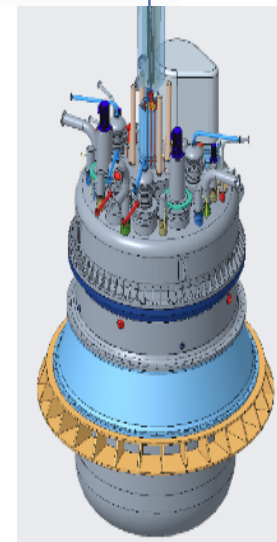


$$k_{eff} = 0.93$$

Target	
main reaction	spallation
output	$2 \cdot 10^{17}$ n/s
material	LBE (coolant)

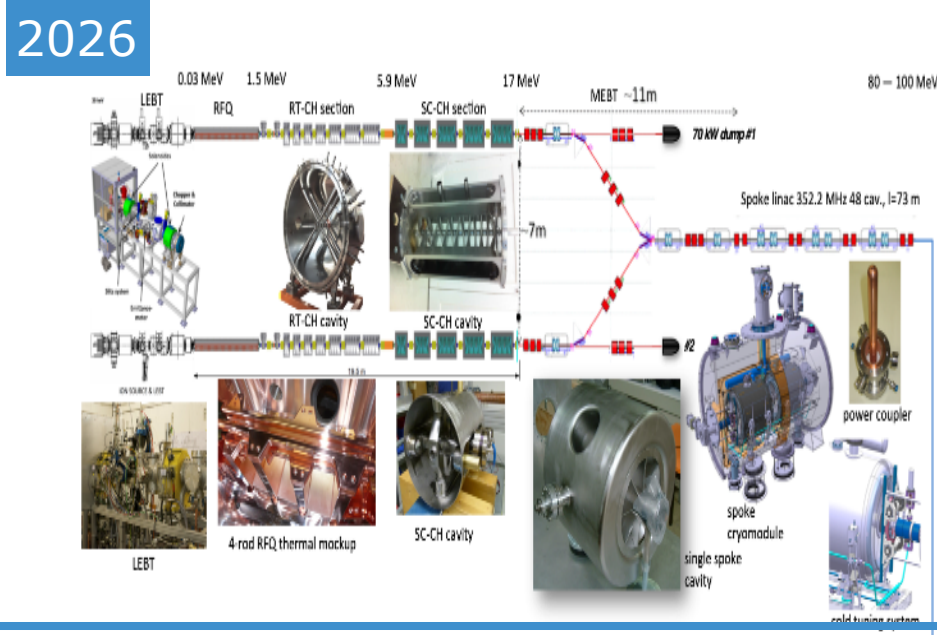
Accelerator	
particles	protons
beam energy	600 MeV
beam current	2.4 to 4 mA

Reactor	
power	70 MW <sub>th</sub>
$k_{eff}$	0,93
spectrum	fast
coolant	LBE

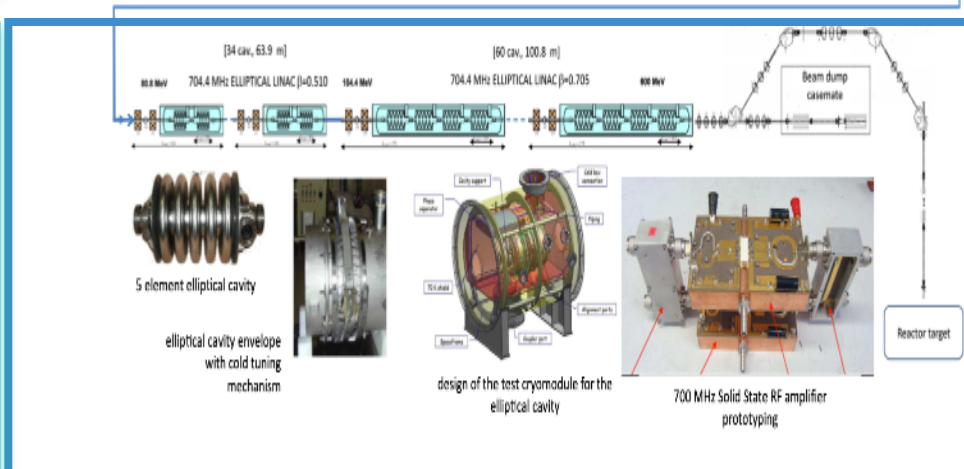


# MYRRHA's phased implementation strategy

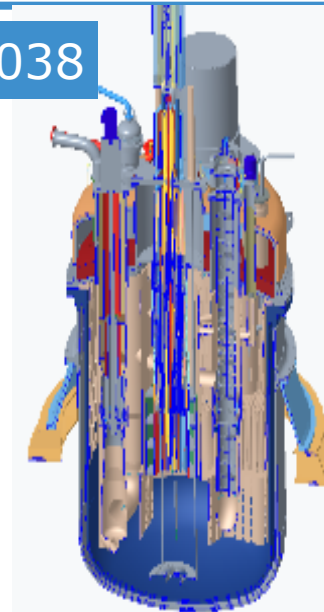
## Phase 1 – 100 MeV



## Phase 2 – 600 MeV



## 2038



## Phase 3 – Reactor





# NSC KIPT Neutron Source Facility

in collaboration with Argonne National Laboratory



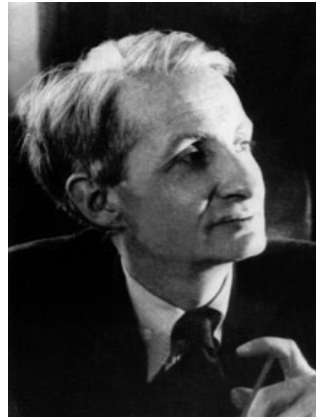


# “High-Voltage Brigade” of UPhTI

“PRAVDA” October 22, 1932 : **Nucleus of lithium atom is destroyed.**  
**Great achievement of soviet scientists**



A. Leypunskii



K. Sinel'nikov



A. Valter



G. Latyshev

Цена номера 5 коп.  
Всесоюзная Коммунистическая Партия (больш.).

**ПРАВДА**

ОКТАБРЬ  
**22**  
1932 г.  
СУББОТА  
№ 293 (5458).

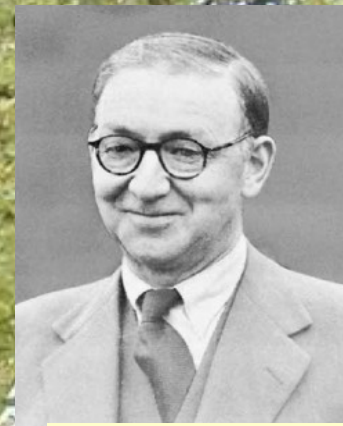
Орган Центр. Ком. и Моск. Ком. ВКП (б)

**Разрушено ядро атома лития.**  
Крупнейшее достижение советских ученых.

МОСКВА, ТТ. СТАЛИНУ, МОЛОТО ВУ, ОРДЖОНИКИДЗЕ, «ПРАВДЕ».  
Украинский физико-технический институт в Харькове в результате ударной работы к XV годовщине Октября добился первых успехов в разрушении ядра атома.  
10 октября высоковольтная бригада разрушила ядро лития; работы продолжаются.  
Директор УФТИ Обрезов. Секретарь парткома Шенгелес. Местком — Фезоратяко.

Исследования атомного ядра являются центральной задачей современной физики. Достижения передовых лабораторий всего мира ведут ожесточенную борьбу за открытие ядра, открывшегося в изыскании элементов периодической системы элементов ее исследования.  
В апреле этого года в печати появились сообщения о том, что в лаборатории Резерфорда (Кембридж), находящейся в течение тридцати лет в воздухе лабораторий в изучении строения атомного ядра, двумя английскими учеными, Кларком и Болдуином, удалось разрушить ядро изюмчатых элементов, подвергая их интенсивной бомбардировке водородными ионами, ускоренной в специальной разрядной трубке.  
Украинский физико-технический институт (Харьков) работу по разрушению атомного ядра начал лишь в прошлом году. Однако коллективный метод работы и правильно подобранные последовательные позиции в течение этого короткого срока добились решающего успеха.  
10 октября научным сотрудничеством УСТИ гг. И. Д. СИНЕЛЬНИКОВУ, А. И. ЛЕПЛУНСКОМУ, А. И. ВАЛЬТЕРУ и Г. Д. ЛАТЫШЕВУ впервые в СССР в истории в мире удалось осуществить разрушение ядра лития путем бомбардировки ядрами азотода, ускоренной в разрядной трубке.  
Достижения института открывают громадные возможности в исследовании строения атомных ядер. УСТИ ведет дальнейшие количественные опыты по исследованию ядра лития и строит более мощную установку для разрушения ядер других элементов.  
Директор УСТИ И. ОБРЕИМОВ.





**John Cockcroft**



**George Gamow**



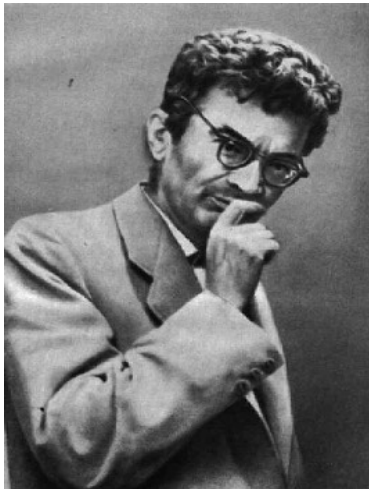
**Ernest Walton  
Nobel Prize 1951**



# 1946 UPhTI (Kharkov) - Lab #1 at the Soviet Nuclear Project



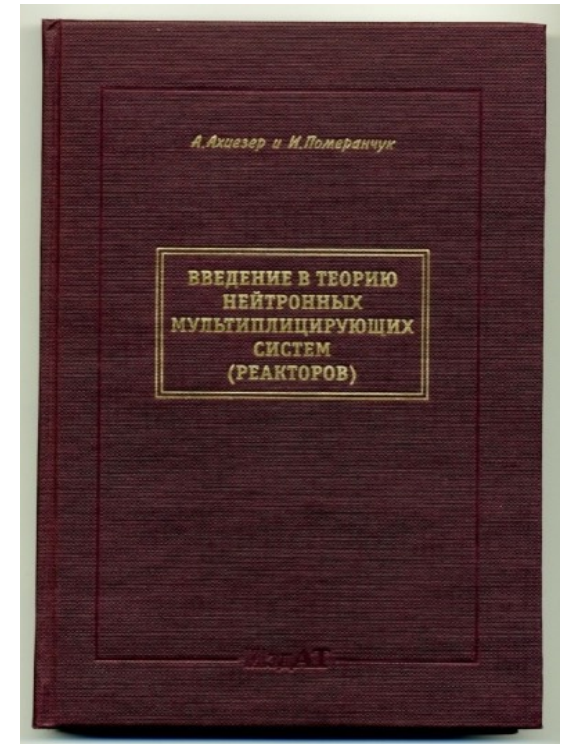
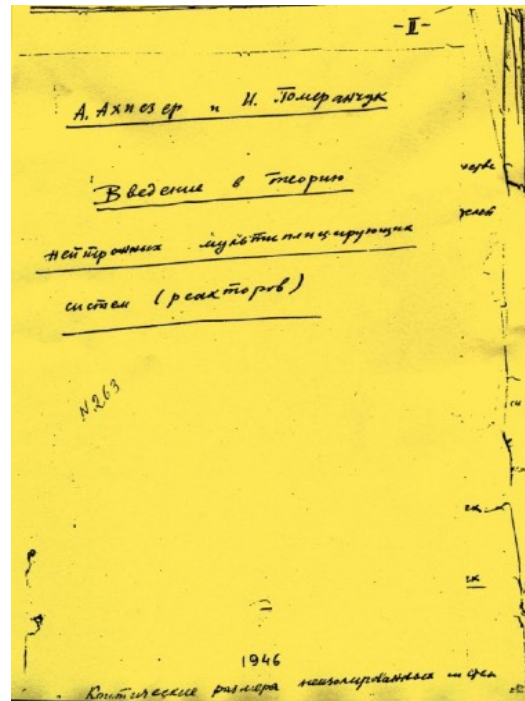
A.I. Akhiezer



I.Ya. Pomeranchuk

**A.I. Akhiezer and I.Ya. Pomeranchuk “Introduction to the Theory of Neutron Multiplication Systems (Reactors)”, 1946**

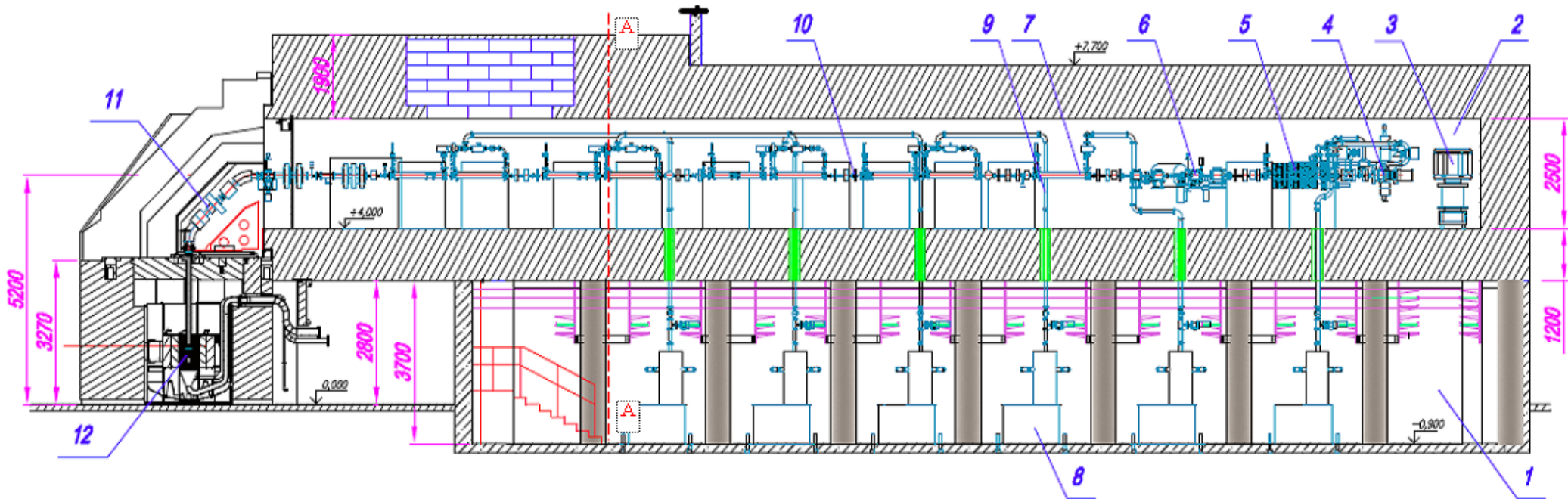
**It was the first monograph on reactor theory in the world !**



**2001 - ITEP Moscow**



# LINEAR ELECTRON ACCELERATOR



- 1 - klystron gallery, 2 - LINAC tunnel, 3 - electron gun power,  
4 - electron gun, 5 - first accelerating section, 6 - energy filter,  
7 - accelerating section, 8 - klystron amplifier, 9 - waveguide tract,  
10 - quadrupole triplet, 11 - transportation channel, 12 - SCA tank



# NSC KIPT NEUTRON SOURCE FACILITY

## MAIN PARAMETERS :

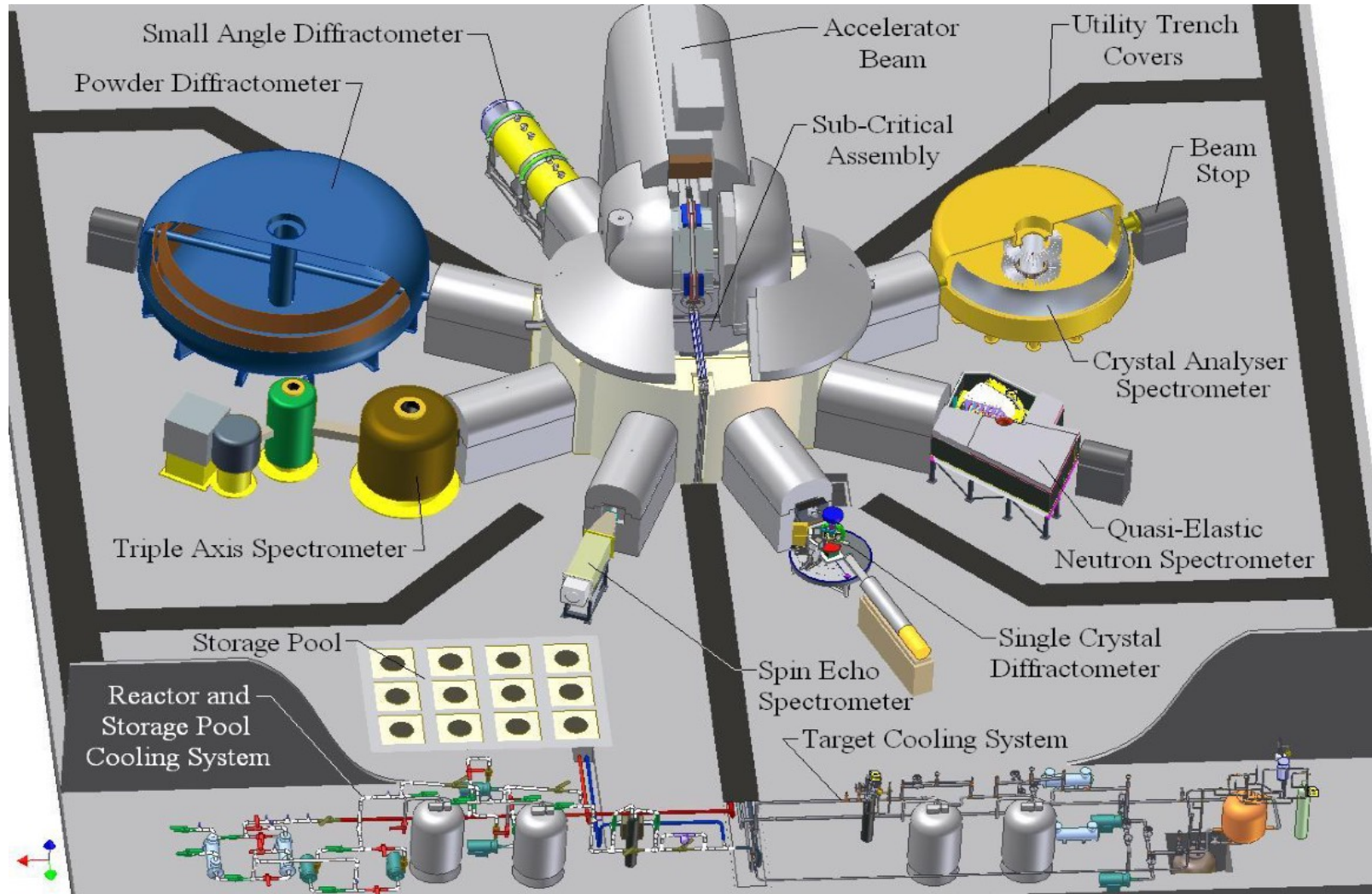
Parameter	Value
Electron beam power, kW	~ 100
Electron beam energy, MeV	~ 100
Neutron yield from the target (U/W), n·sec <sup>-1</sup>	3.28·10 <sup>14</sup> /1.91·10 <sup>14</sup>
Target material	U / W
Fuel U <sup>235</sup> enrichment, w/o	19.7
Total neutron flux density in the fuel region, n·cm <sup>-2</sup> sec <sup>-1</sup>	~ 2.4·10 <sup>13</sup>
Total neutron flux density in the reflector region, n·cm <sup>-2</sup> sec <sup>-1</sup>	~ 2·10 <sup>13</sup>
Maximum fast neutron flux density in the fuel region with E > 0.1 MeV, n·cm <sup>-2</sup> sec <sup>-1</sup>	~1.3·10 <sup>13</sup>
Moderator	H <sub>2</sub> O
Reflector material	Graphite + beryllium
Total power deposition in the fuel element region, kW	~ 230





# NSC KIPT NEUTRON SOURCE FACILITY

## Main Hall with Basic and Optional Equipment





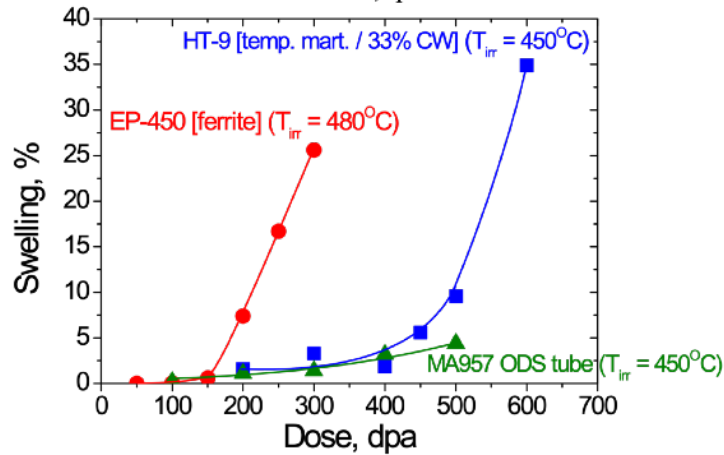
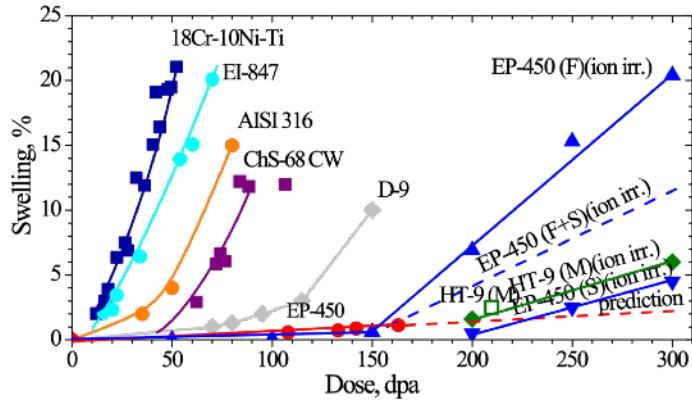
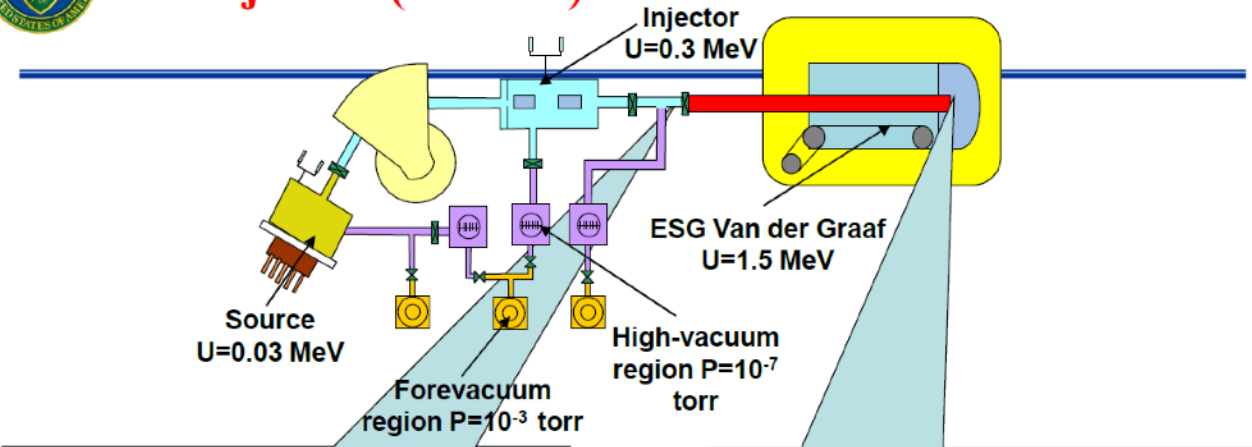


## NSC KIPT Neutron Source Facility in collaboration with Argonne National Laboratory





## Electrostatic Accelerator with External Injector (ESUVI) at KIPT







## V.N. Karazin Kharkiv National University - School of Physics and Technology

Participants of French-Ukraine Winter School on HEP (March 2016)



**Thank you for attention !**