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Optimization analysis of Pressurized Water Reactors in the framework of renewable energies deployment in the french energy mix

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## Introduction



#### Large scale deployment of **intermittent renewable energies** in France

**Highly fluctuating** production rate (up to 3 times the average)



**Increase** of the power variations as well in frequency as in amplitude





- Challenge : Optimize the nuclear power plant (NPP) toward **better manageability** (meeting the safety constraints), so they can cope with huge power variations
- Methodology :
  - Develop a multi-physics 3D model of the NPP in the APOLLO3® code
  - **Optimization** of the control systems using meta-heuristics methods
- The model :
  - Input : power transient
  - Output : boron concentration, temperature, axial offset (AO), linear power Problems :
    - **robustness** / **precision** of the model (wide range of configurations)
    - calculation **time** (thousands calculations for one optimization process)



### **PWR 1300 in a nutshell**



Representation of a reactor core

**PWR 1300** (electrical power : 1300MWe, thermal power : 3800MWth)

**193** assemblies (120 UO2, 73 UO2+GdO3)

Dimensions : diameter = 3m, height = 4,5m



#### **PWR 1300 in a nutshell**





### **PWR 1300 in a nutshell**

R

G1

N1

R

N2



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**193** assemblies (120 UO2, 73 UO2+GdO3)

Dimensions : diameter = 3m, height = 4,5m



Each control rod is made of **24 pins** which are inserted in some fuel assemblies

**Temperature regulation** (R) : 9 "black" rods (B4C in the half top, AIC in the half bottom)

- Power shimming :
  - 4 "gray" rods G1 (AIC and stainless steel)
  - 8 "gray" rods G2
  - 8 "black" rods N1
  - 8 "black" rods N2



N1

G2

R



Core			
Neutronics	Thermalhydraulics	Fuel	Boron management
Geometry : <b>3D</b> Type : <b>quasi-static</b> Solver 3D : <b>Diffusion</b> Number of groups : <b>2</b>	Geometry : <b>multi1D</b> Calculation : <b>enthalpy balance</b> Type : <b>stationary</b>	Geometry : <b>multi1D</b> Calculation : <b>thermics</b> Type : <b>stationary</b>	Operator model
Primary – Secondary heat exchanges			
Steam generator model			





**load-follow** type transient (6/18 : **day/night** consumption)

Lower plateau at 30%PN and power variation of 5%PN/min = more penalizing





We compare our model to the 0D Model described in [1]:

- Point kinetics
- Better description of the secondary loop
- **Simulator** approach
- Compared to data from NPP in operation

henable to ensure a good behavior of our model













#### Power transient Core management



$$AO = (P_t - P_b) / (P_t + P_b)$$
$$\Delta I = Pr * AO$$

Control the state of the core **during operation** 



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$$\Delta I = Pr * AO$$

Control the state of the core **during operation** 

Avoided **drift** on the plateau operator effect (axial offset control)



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Optimization methodology :

1) with the **actual mix** 

2) after massive deployment of intermittent energies

- Parameters of the **control rods** are targeted (speed program, overlap, insertion sequence, etc.)
- Work in progress :
  - Compute good criteria (control diagram characterization / PCI)
  - Research and develop efficient evolutionary algorithms







**Satisfactory** 3D model as regard to :

- The 0D Model
- Its performance (operator behavior, calculation time)

Remaining work on the model : reduce the **calculation time** (cross sections)

Perspectives : launch the **optimization process** 

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## Thank you for your attention ! Any questions ?



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