

# Passive safety system and safety demonstration of innovative small modular reactor (i-SMR)

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PART I

# Overview of i-SMR

I

## Overview of i-SMR

### ◆ Top-tier requirements

I

II

III

IV

### GENERAL

- ❖ **PWR**
- ❖ **170MWe POWER**
- ❖ 80 years design life time

### ECONOMICS

- ❖ Overnight cost : \$3,500 /kWe
- ❖ LCOE : LCOE \$65 /MWh
- ❖ **Modular design and Factory manufacturing**
- ❖ Construction time ≤ 42 month (4 modules)



### SAFETY

- ❖ **CDF :  $1.0 \times 10^{-9}$  /M·Y**
- ❖ **Fully Passive Safety System**
- ❖ EPZ : Within EAB

### FLEXIBILITY

- ❖ **Boron Free Operation**
- ❖ Multipurpose Utilization
- ❖ Load Following Operation

I

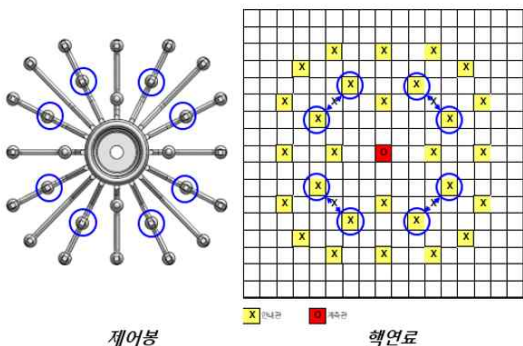
# Overview of i-SMR

## ◆ Nuclear Steam Supply Steam (NSSS) Design (1/2)

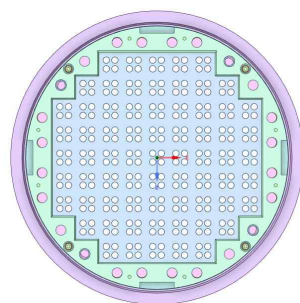


### Fuel and Core design

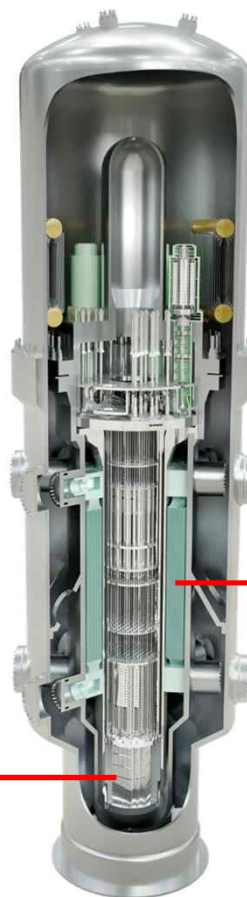
- ❖ Thermal power = 520MWth
- ❖ Active height = 2.4m, Type = 17x17
- ❖ Seismic design = 0.5g
- ❖ Steel reflector
- ❖ **Reactivity control**
  - ✓ **IV-CRDM, Burnable absorber, MTC**



<Control Rod and Fuel>



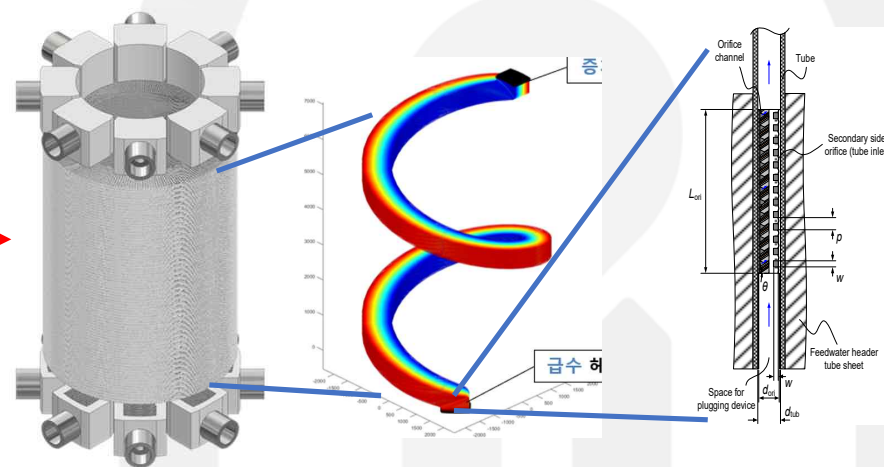
< Steel reflector>



< i-SMR>

### Steam Generator Design

- ❖ **Type = Monobloc, once-through helical type**
  - ✓ Compact design than cartridge type SG
- ❖ Superheating degree = 30 °C
- ❖ **Orifice = Eliminate density wave oscillation**



< Helical SG >

< Inlet Orifice>

I

## Overview of i-SMR

### ◆ Nuclear Steam Supply Steam (NSSS) Design (2/2)

I

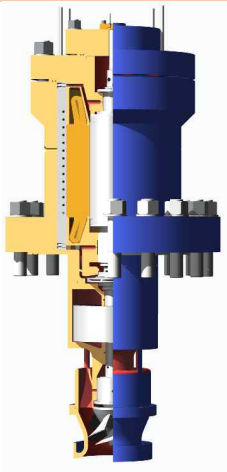
II

III

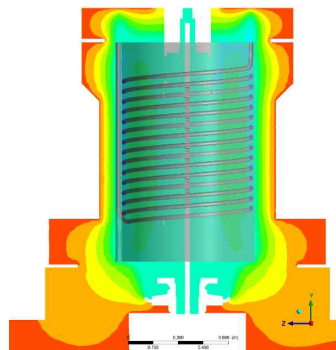
IV

#### Reactor Coolant Pump

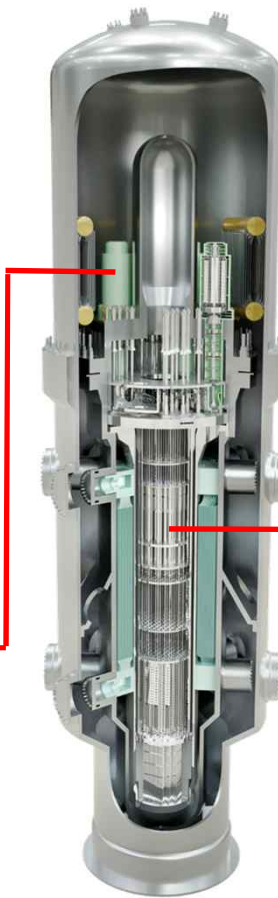
- ❖ **Type = Seal-less canned motor (No seal LOCA)**
- ❖ No. of pump = 4, Power = 400kW / pump
- ❖ **Characteristics**
  - **Improved primary flow stability** from flow instability (vs Natural circulation reactor)
  - Increase Rx thermal power → economics



< RCP >



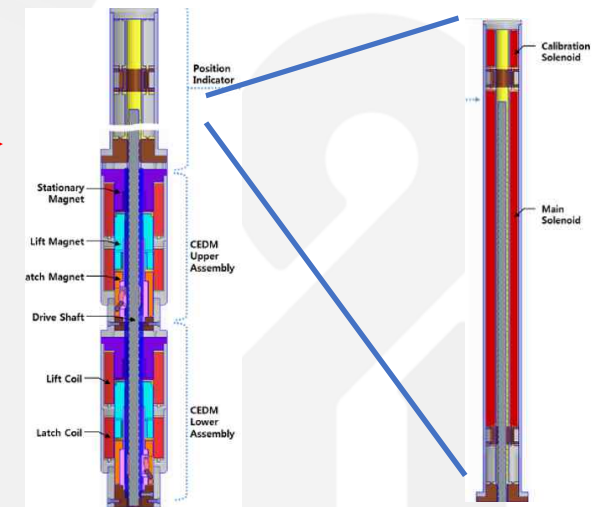
< RCP Cooler thermal analysis>



< i-SMR >

#### In-Vessel Control Rod Driving Mechanism

- ❖ Design Pressure = 17MPa
- ❖ Design temp = 343 °C
- ❖ **Type = in-Reactor vessel type**
- ❖ **Characteristics**
  - **Eliminates CEA Ejection accidents**



< Driving Mechanism >

< Position Indicator >



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PART II

# Passive Safety System of i-SMR

### ◆ Top-tier requirements for safety system

1 Designed to reliably perform safety functions without any safety-grade AC and DC power

➡ Remote area, off-grid deployments

2 Designed to operate on natural forces such as gravity, temperature differences, density differences.

➡ Fully passive safety system

3 Designed to be fail-safe so that if a component fails or loss of power

➡ Fail-safe design

4 Located underground against the external hazard such as aircraft crashes

➡ Preparedness for extreme external hazard

5 Safety systems between modules are designed to be physically separated and operate independently

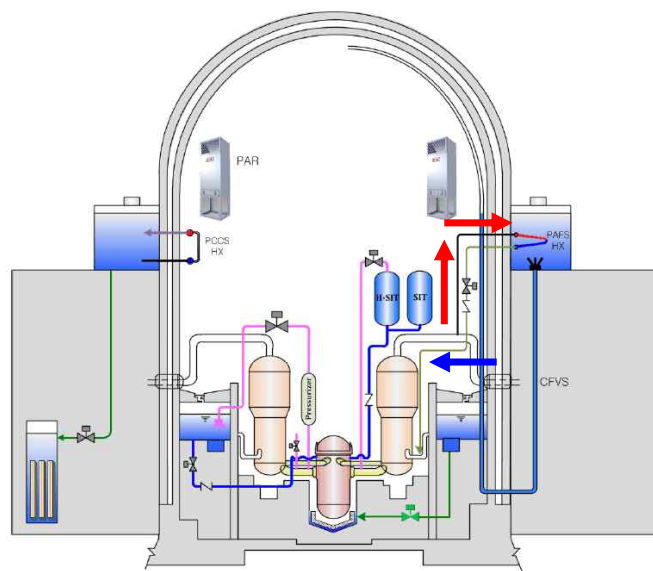
➡ Maintain safety function independence between modules

## II

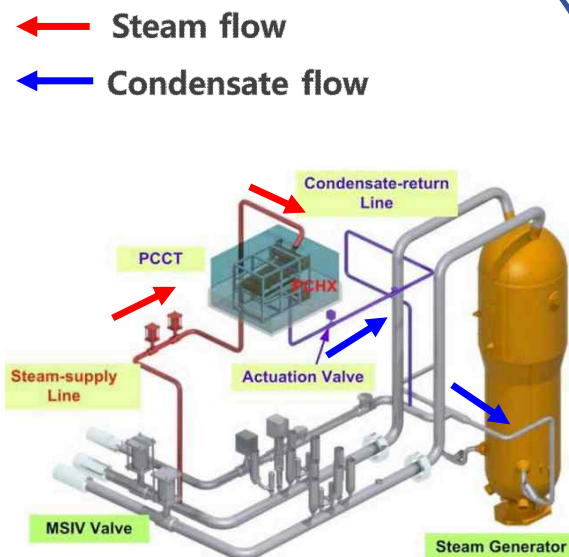
## Passive Safety System of i-SMR

### ◆ Passive Auxiliary Feedwater System (PAFS)

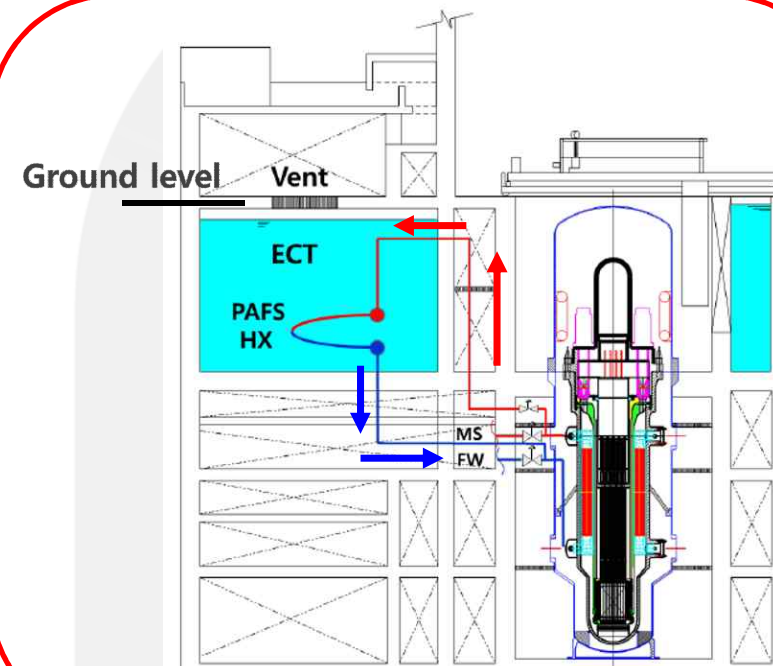
- Design Basis : cooling the reactor below safe shutdown conditions (215°C) within 36 hours
- **System configuration : 50% x 4 train passive heat exchangers design**
  - ✓ HX tube dimension of i-SMR is same with prototype of APR+
  - ✓ **16 years of design experiences and experimental database**



< iPOWER PAFS >



< APR+ PAFS >



< i-SMR PAFS >

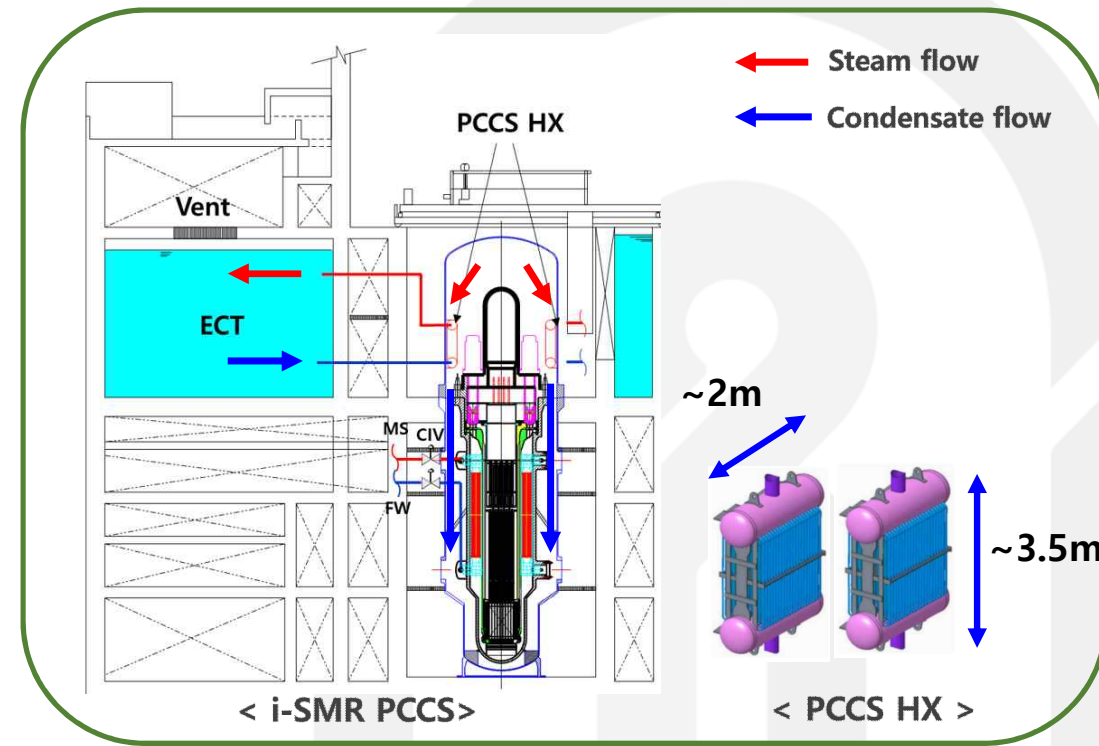
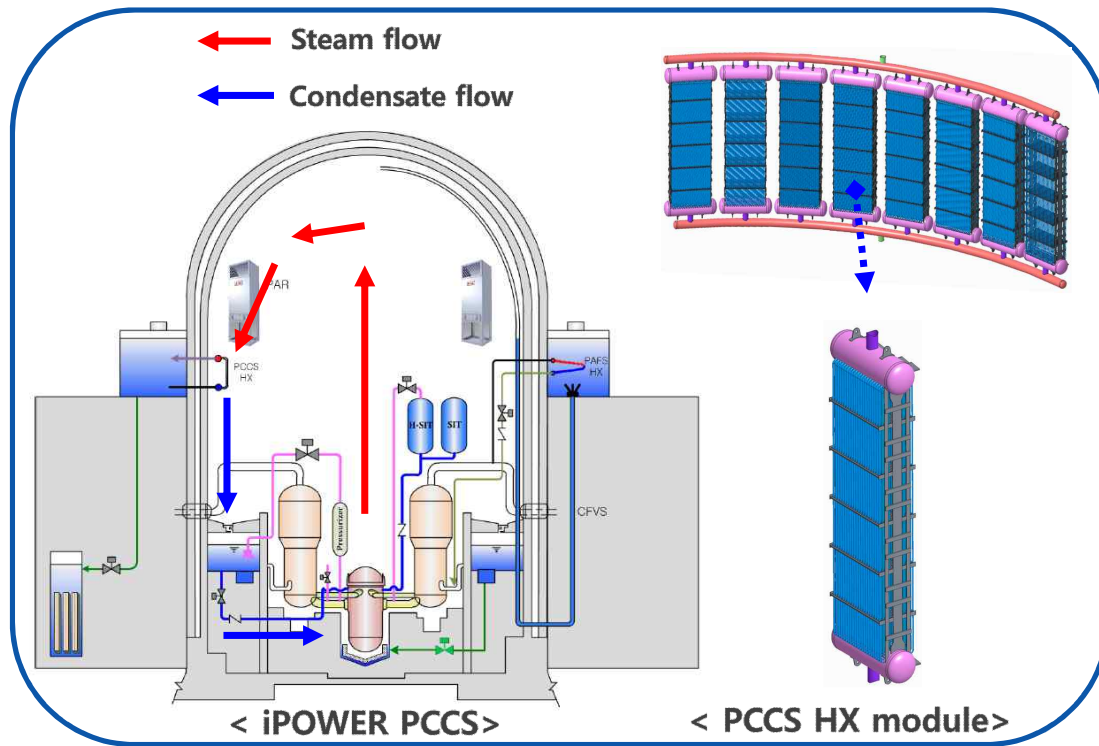
## II

## Passive Safety System of i-SMR

I II III IV

### ◆ Passive Containment Cooling System (PCCS)

- Design Basis : Maintain within CV design pressure in SBLOCA; reduce to 1/2 of peak pressure within 24 hours
- **System configuration : 100% x 2 train passive heat exchangers design**
  - ✓ HX tube diameter of i-SMR is same with prototype of i-POWER
  - ✓ No actuation valves in PCCS



## II

## Passive Safety System of i-SMR

I II III IV

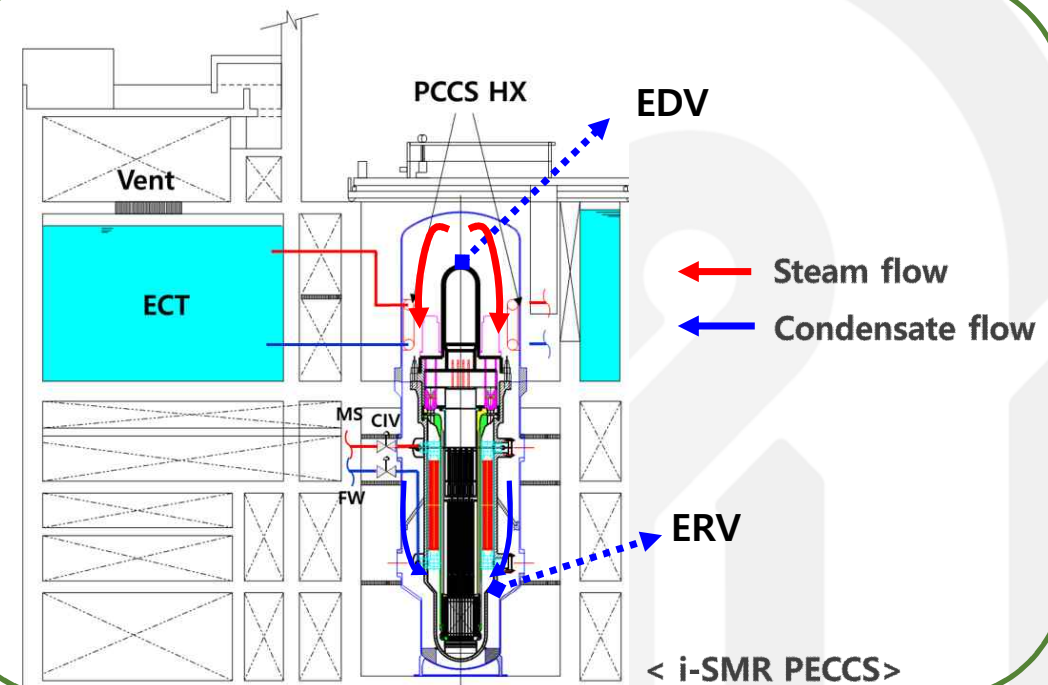
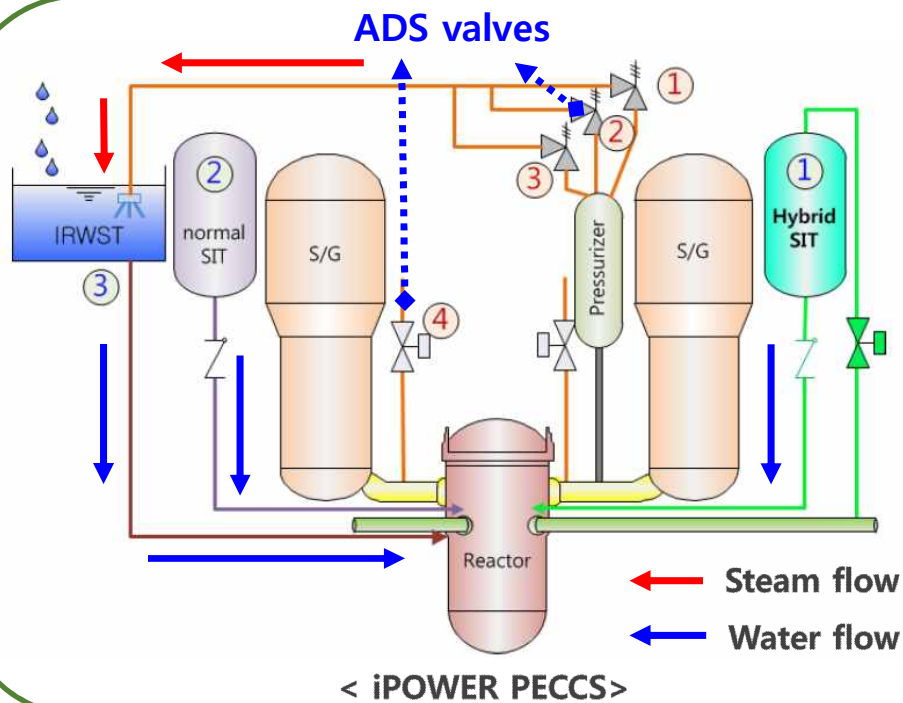
### ◆ Passive Emergency Core Cooling System (PECCS)

#### ➤ Design Basis

- ✓ Prevent exposure of the core level by **releasing RCS pressure and returning PECCS condensate into core**

#### ➤ System Configuration

- ✓ 100% x Emergency Depressurization Valve (2 train), Emergency Recirculation Valve (2 train)

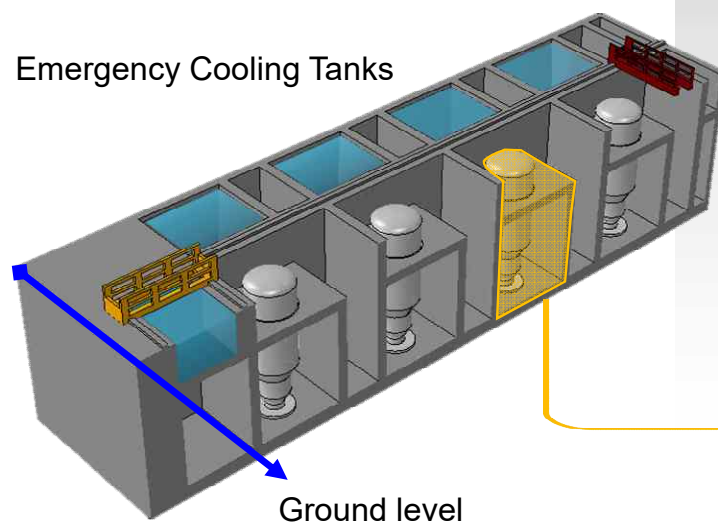


II

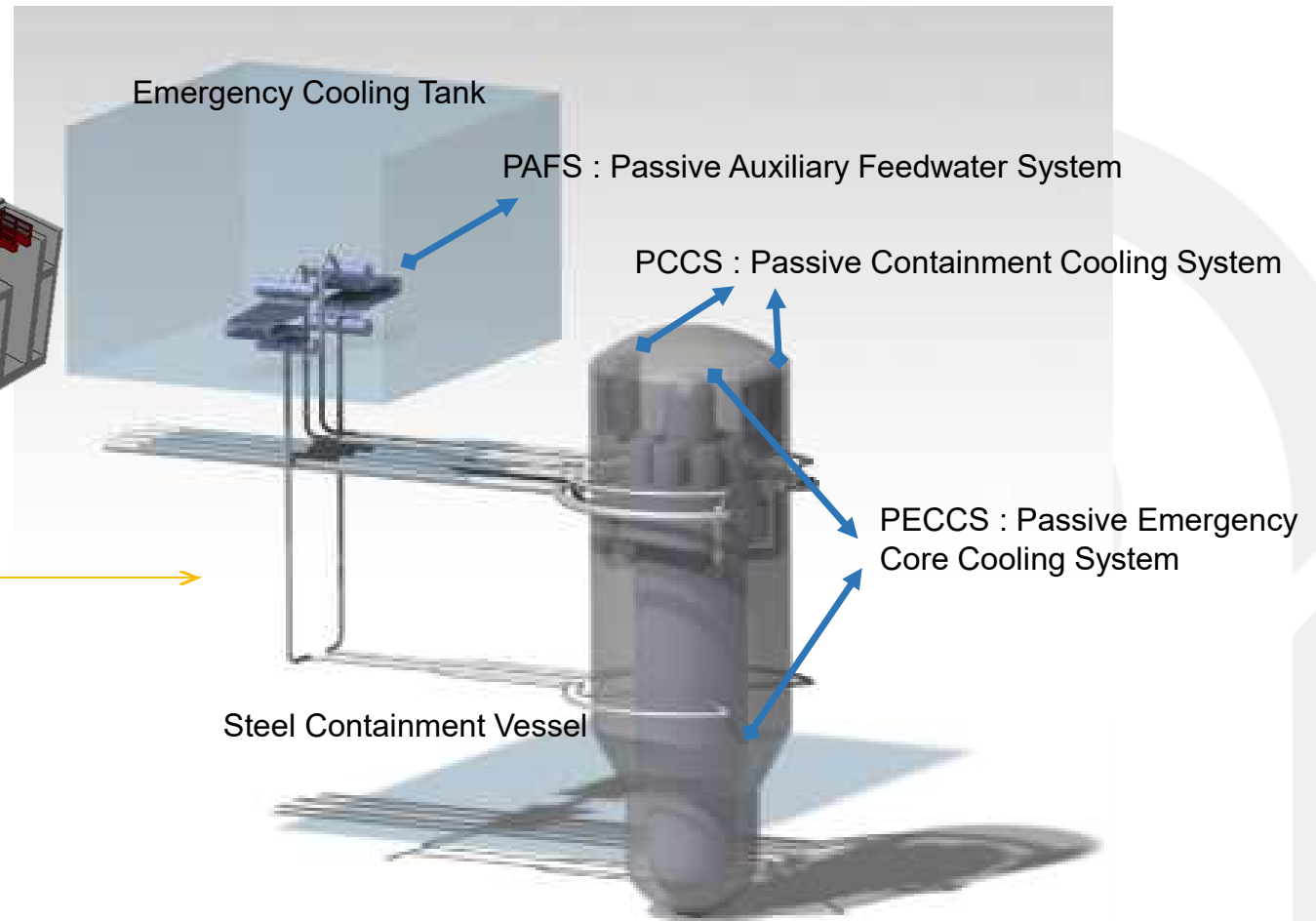
## Passive Safety System of i-SMR

### ◆ Overview of passive safety system in i-SMR plant

#### ➤ 4 modules is basic design



Physically Separated





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PART III

# Thermal-Hydraulics Experimental Test

◆ Objectives of i-SMR PIRT (2024, On-going)

- Update & validation for Safety Analysis Code (SPACE, Safety and Performance Analysis Code)
- Designing of Test Facilities (SET, IET) & Experiments
  - ✓ SSCs : RCS, PAFS, PCCS, PECCS valves, Containment Vessel
  - ✓ **Selected Thermal-hydraulics phenomena**
    - SG : **Flow instability** inside Helical tube
    - PAFS : **Superheated and Saturated Steam Condensation**
    - PCCS : **Superheated and Saturated Steam Condensation in High Pressure**
    - PECCS : **Recirculation flow and two-phase pressure drop in ERV**
    - Containment Vessel : **Flashing and Condensation**

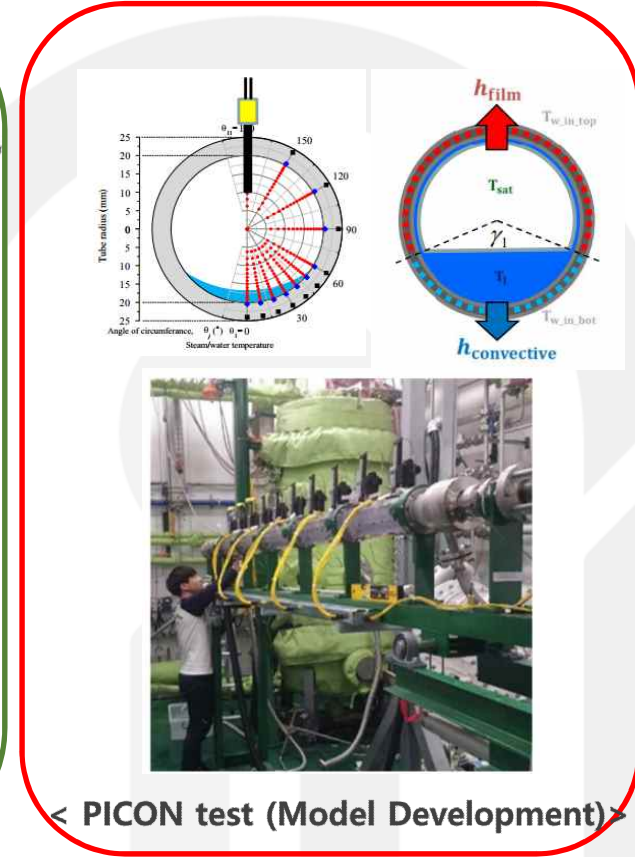
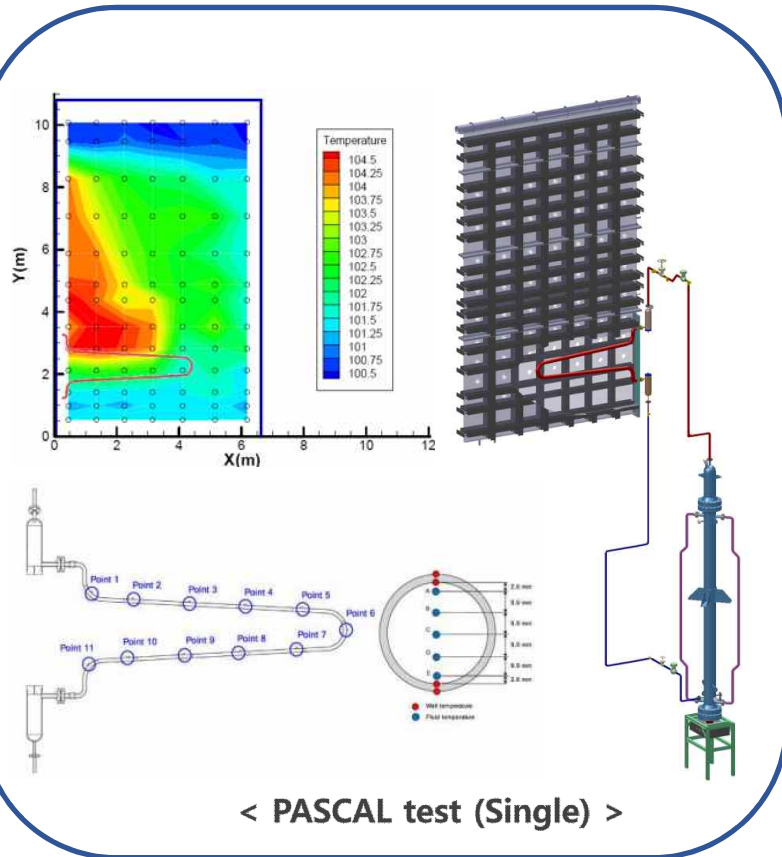
### III

## Thermal-Hydraulics Experimental Test

I II III IV

### ◆ Separate Effect Test (SET) (1/3)

- Single tube condensation test, Bundle tube test, and APR+ PAFS Integral effect test had been carried out
- Development of condensation model for PAFS is completed



# III

## Thermal-Hydraulics Experimental Test



### ◆ Separate Effect Test (SET) (2/3)

#### ➤ Prototype of helical coil steam generator tube test

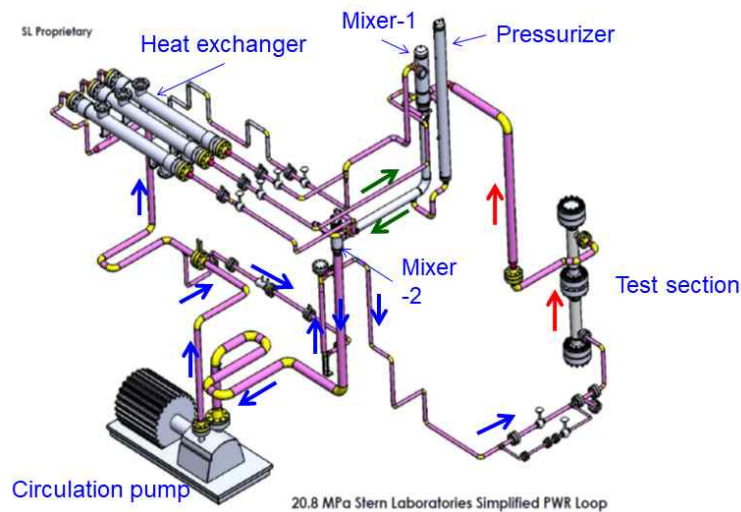
- ✓ Pressure drop, HTC, Density wave oscillation

#### ➤ Core inlet flow distribution Test

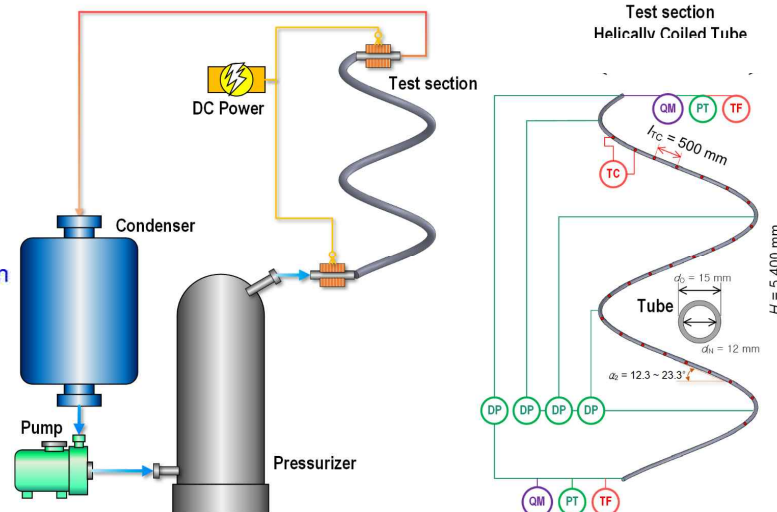
- ✓ Quantification of core inlet flowrate for each FA

#### ➤ Critical Heat Flux (CHF) test for i-SMR fuels

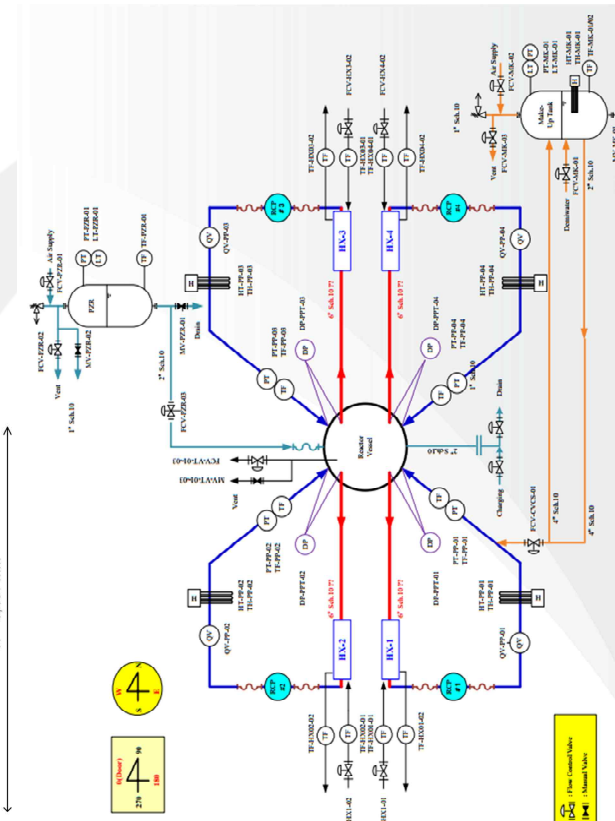
- ✓ CHF correlation update and expanding flow velocity range



< CHF test >



< Helical coil SG test >



< Core flow distribution test >

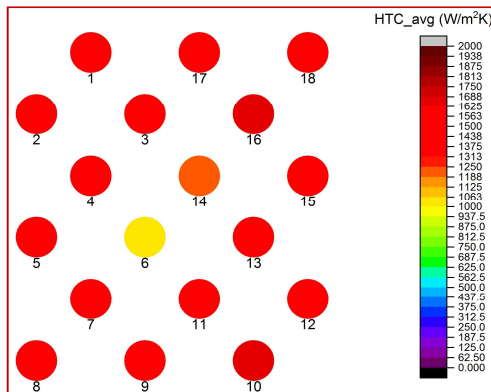
### III

## Thermal-Hydraulics Experimental Test

I II III IV

### ◆ Separate Effect Test (SET) (3/3)

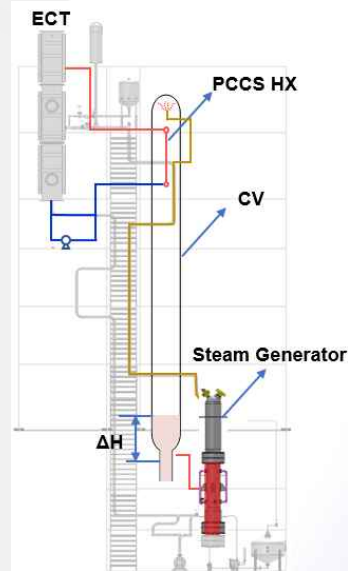
- **PCCS condensation test** : Obtaining condensation HTC of PCCS HXs for single tube and bundle tubes
  - As-is(iPOWER) : Low  $P(<0.5\text{MPa})$ , High non-condensable gas fraction ( $0.1 < W_a < 0.7$ )
  - To-be(i-SMR) : **High  $P(<5\text{MPa})$ , Low non-condensable gas fraction ( $0 < W_a < 0.1$ )**
- **PCCS-PECCS natural circulation test**
  - **Measuring the natural circulation flow rate of ERV coupled with PCCS condensation**
  - Preserving the pressure drop of natural circulation and ERV K-factor for prototype



< PCCS performance test for i-POWER >



< Manufacturability Validation >



< i-SMR SET facility >

## ➤ Objectives

- **Simulation Accidents : (Phase 1) Major DBA, (Phase 2) BDBA**

✓ Scaling ratio :  $H=1/2$ ,  $A=1/49$ ,  $V=1/98$

- ## ➤ Important Phenomena

- 
- exchangers**
- < i-SMR IET facility >**



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PART IV

# Conclusions

## IV

## Conclusions



1

i-SMR have chosen a strategy for near-term deployment by applying the design concepts and existing database of passive safety features from the advanced PWR

2

Innovative technologies and new design features are being systematically validated through PIRT, SET/IET, code validation and final safety analysis

3

Potential challenges and unknown phenomena will be addressed through planned experiments, analysis and complementary experiments prior to construction phase

# Thank you for your attention