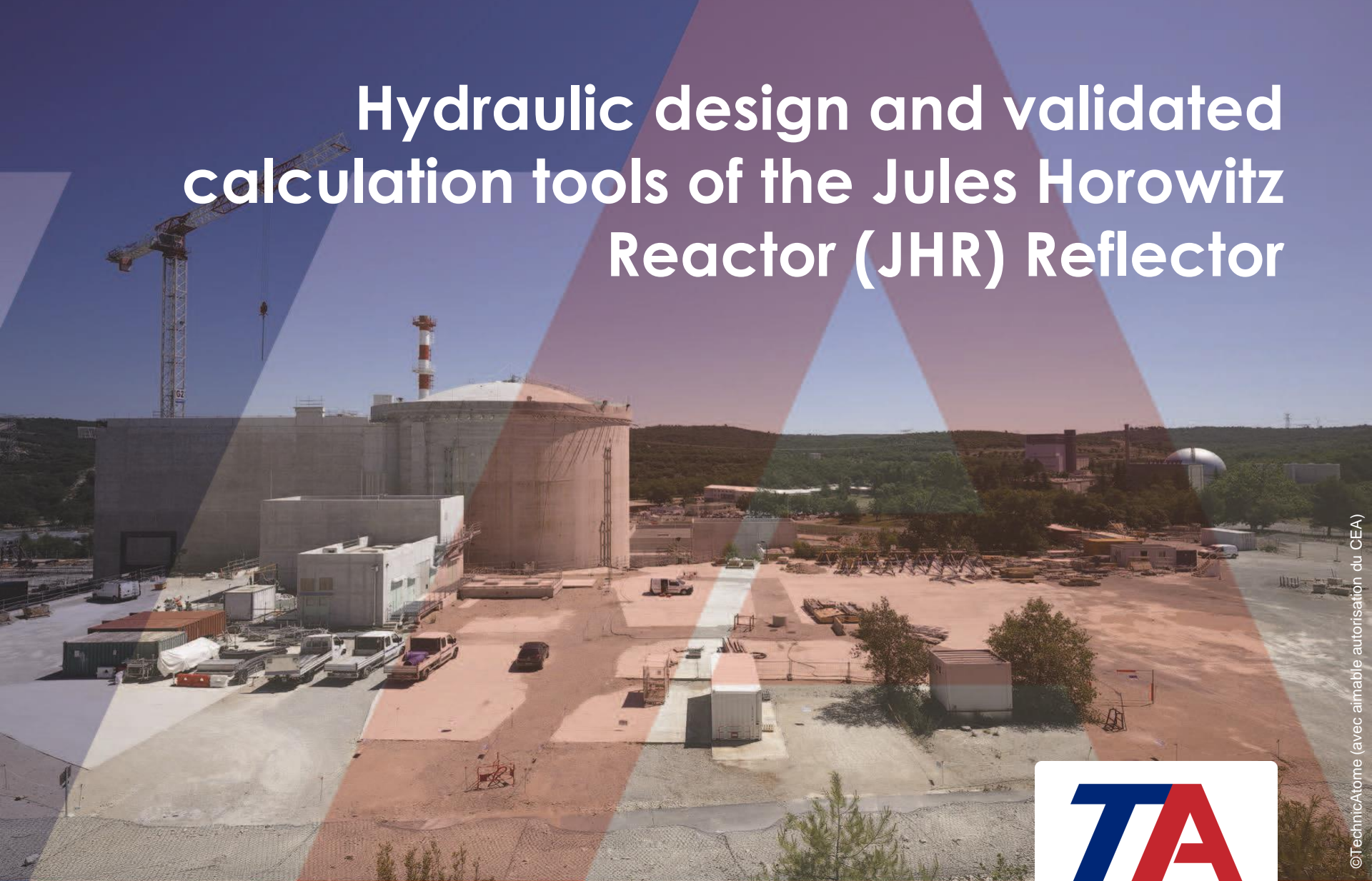




**TechnicAtome**

**Nuclear Compact Reactors**

# Hydraulic design and validated calculation tools of the Jules Horowitz Reactor (JHR) Reflector



©TechnicAtome (avec aimable autorisation du CEA)



# Introduction

- **TechnicAtome** has designed the Jules Horowitz Reactor (JHR): a 100 MW Research Reactor on behalf of CEA
- **Numerous experimental locations** with high performances and a **strong flexibility**, especially, in the **reflector**
- JHR reflector requirements have led to design a **complex reflector with several possible configurations**
- **Preliminary** thermal hydraulic **sizing** allowed to define the **hydraulic operating domain** strongly **reduced** by :
  - ❖ The **calculation uncertainties**
  - ❖ The margins to be considered
- For **final sizing**, **calculation tools** have to be **validated** on the reflector geometry

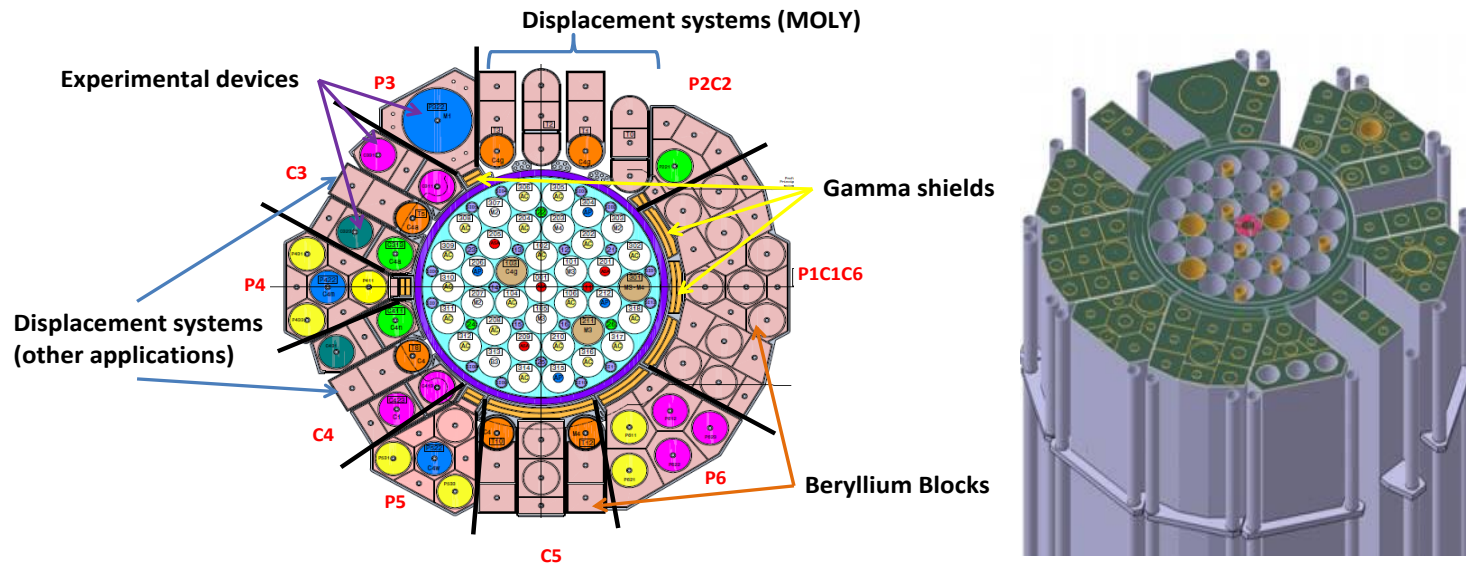
# Contents

---

- 1 JHR reflector requirements and design options**  
.....
- 2 Constraints on JHR reflector thermal hydraulic sizing**  
.....
- 3 Hydraulic description of the JHR reflector**  
.....
- 4 Calculation tools**  
.....
- 5 Process for calculation tools validation**  
.....
- 6 Conclusion**  
.....

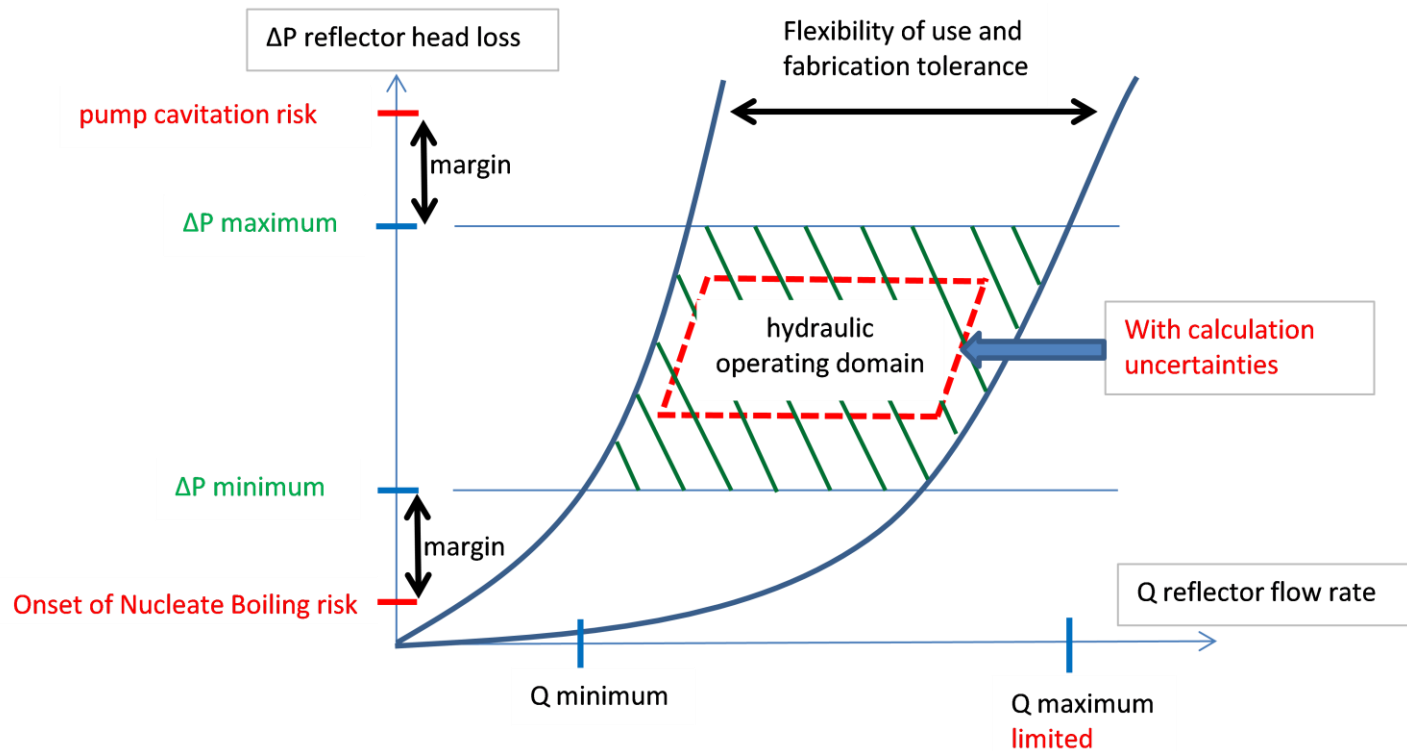
# JHR reflector requirements and design options

Requirements	Design options
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Neutronic performances in-core and in-reflector</li> <li>- A wide range of neutron flux and spectra for irradiation devices</li> <li>- Isotopes production rigs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Beryllium modular reflector</li> <li>- A lot of irradiation locations available dispatched in 9 sectors</li> <li>- Zircaloy® gamma shields installed in some reflector area</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Simulate transients occurring in incidental or accidental situations</li> <li>- Medical radioisotope production (MOLY)</li> </ul>	<p>Displacement systems in different locations</p>
<p>Capability to load and unload experimental devices when reactor is operating</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reflector structures and irradiation devices cooled by the <u>open pool cooling circuit</u></li> <li>- <u>Downward cooling flow rate</u> adopted</li> </ul>



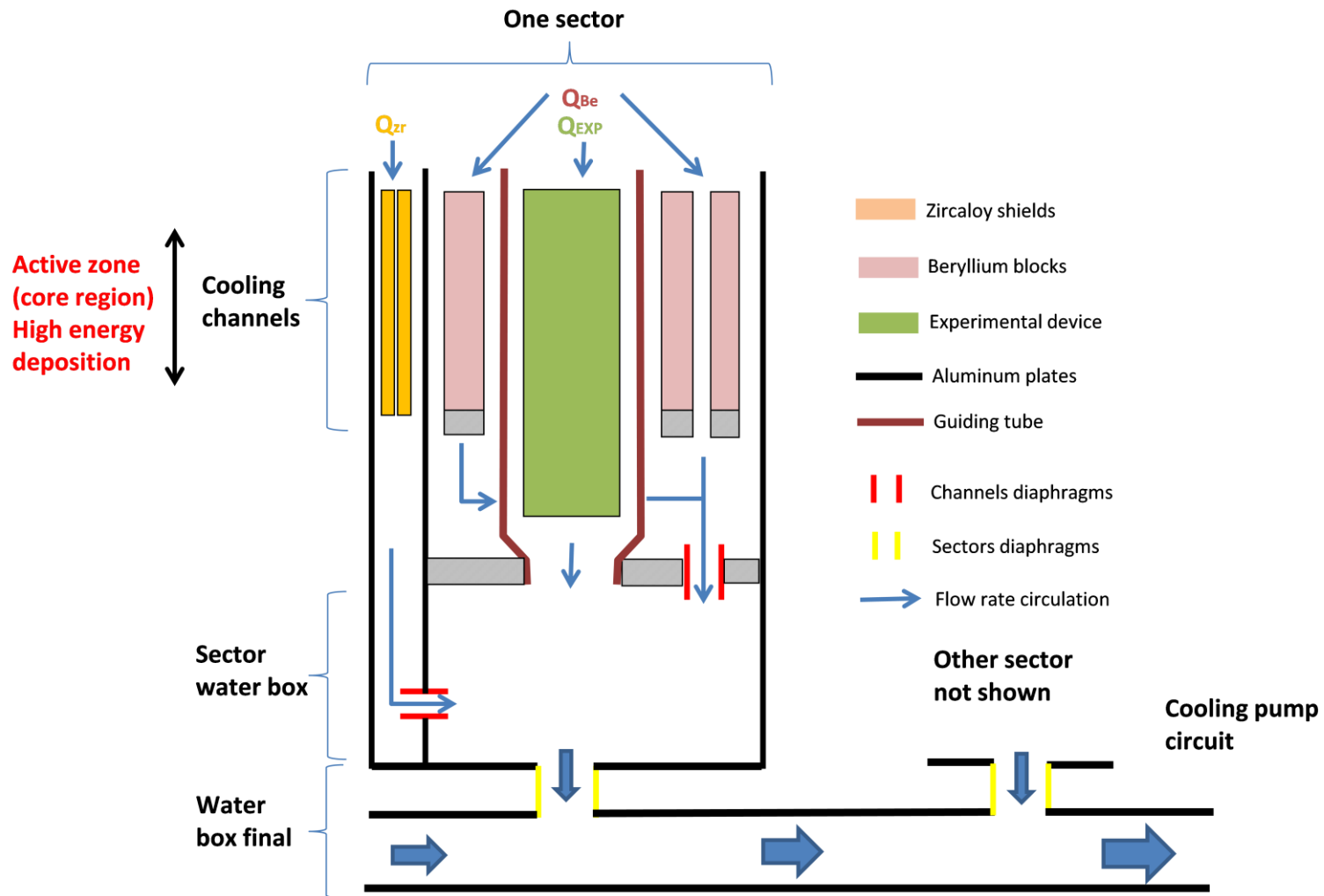
# Constraints on the reflector thermal hydraulic sizing

- **Pool cooling circuit architecture:** redundant pump, plate-based heat exchanger, reflector located at the pump suction



- **For the final thermal hydraulic sizing, two actions are undertaken:**
  - ❖ **Adjust the necessary cooling flow rate crossing reflector structures and experimental devices**
  - ❖ **Reduce the calculation tools uncertainties**

# Hydraulic description of reflector



# Calculation tools

## ■ CATHARE (Code for Analysis of Thermal-Hydraulic during an Accident of Reactor and Safety Evaluation):

- ❖ Developed by CEA, EDF, IRSN and AREVA
- ❖ Dedicated to thermal hydraulic analyses
- ❖ Based on a “2 fluids 6 equations” model



**CATHARE is used to perform the reflector thermal-hydraulic sizing**

## ■ STAR CCM+:

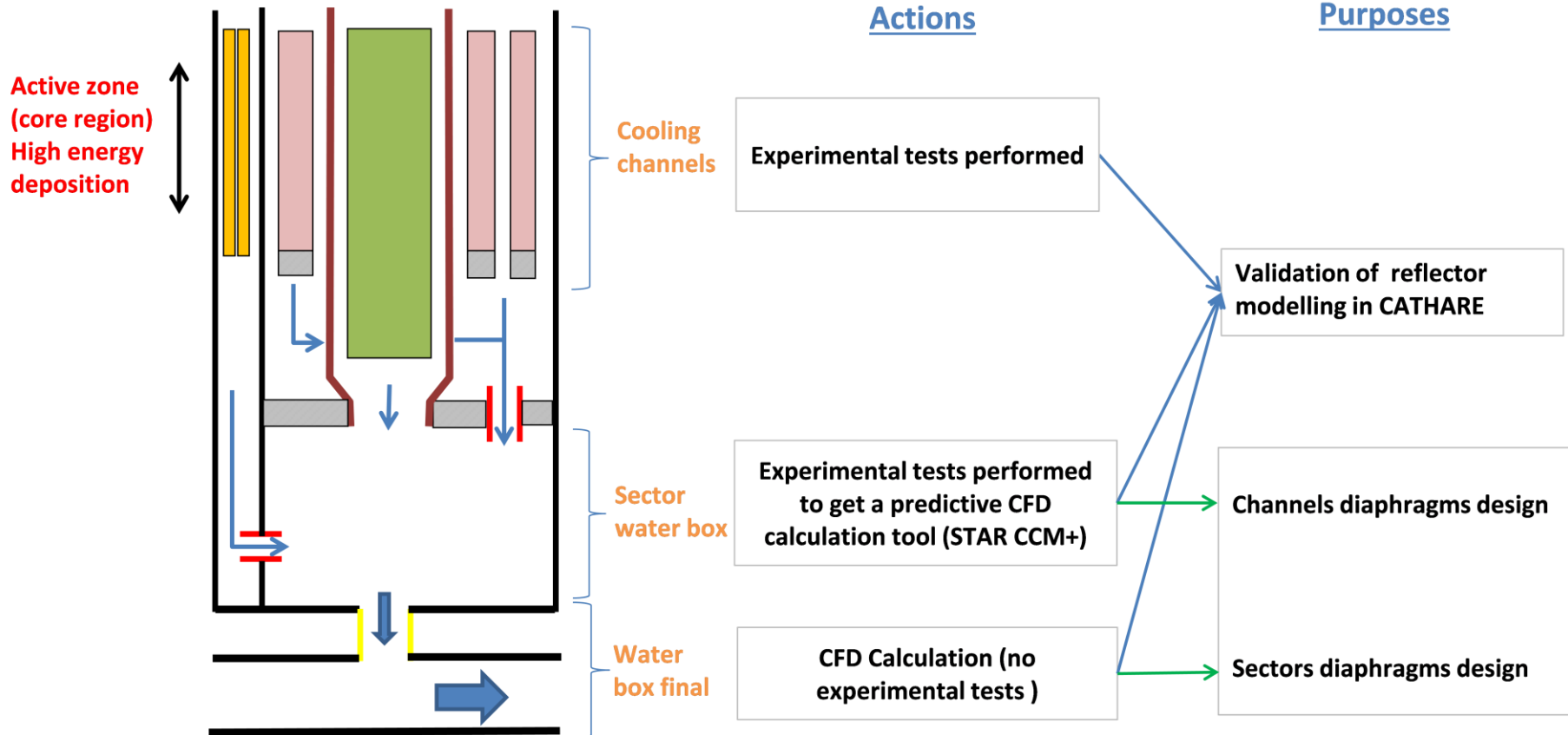
- ❖ Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) tool developed by Siemens PLM Software
- ❖ Multidisciplinary platform, used by engineer to solve complex industrial problems
- ❖ Reference CFD code at TA: support in safety studies, design assistance



**STAR CCM+ is used to characterize the hydraulics flows in the water boxes and to design the diaphragms**

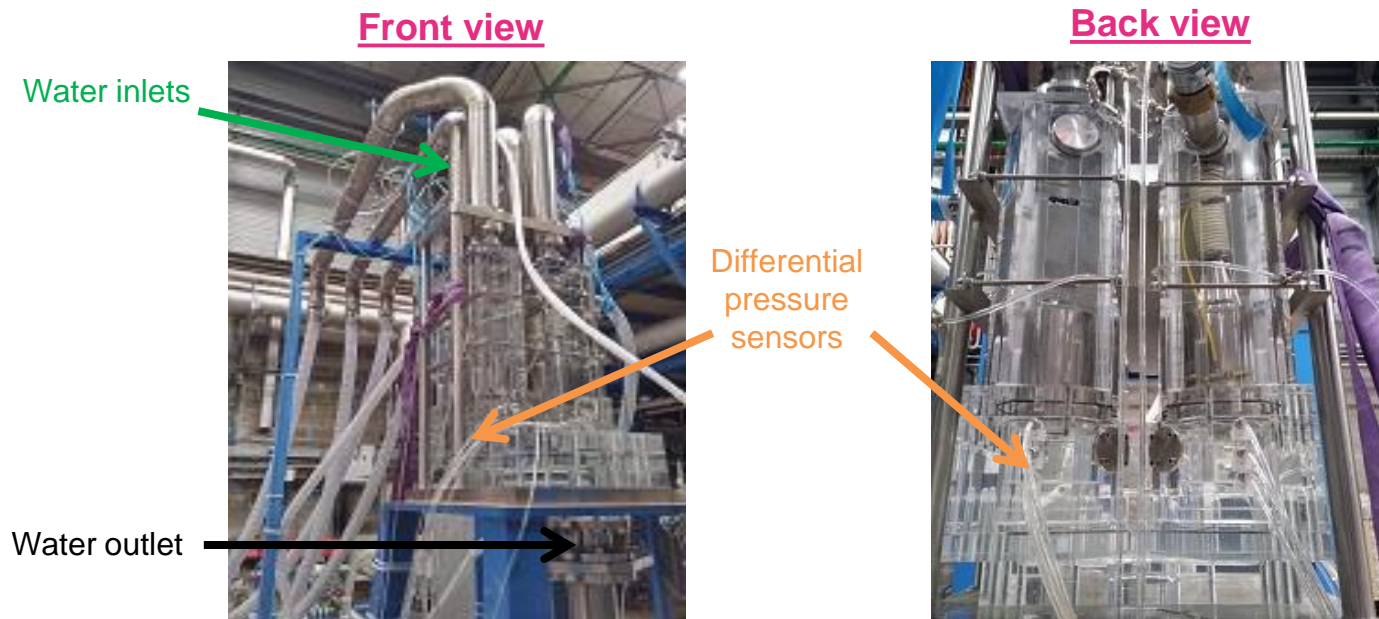


# General process - Calculation tools validation



# Sectors water boxes – Experimental process

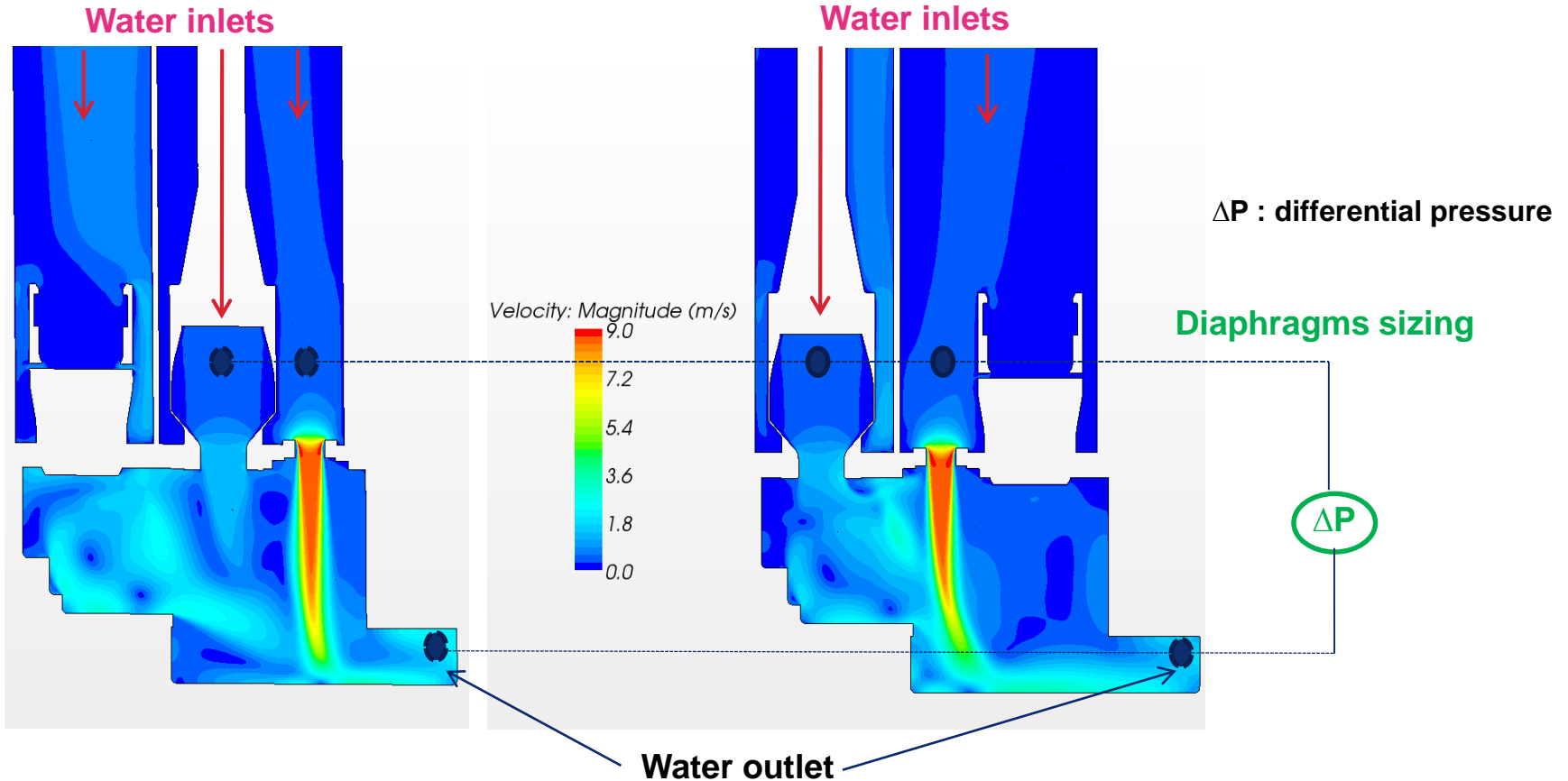
- The aim of experimental tests is to qualify a CFD calculation scheme (STAR CCM+)
- **First step: mesh rules and turbulence models**
  - ❖ One mock-up representing the most constrained geometry of water boxes
  - ❖ Different configurations have been tested



- **Second step: validation of CFD calculation scheme based on a blind test**
  - ❖ One mock-up representing a sector water box with a different geometry

# Sectors water boxes – diaphragms sizing

- CFD calculation results: two experimental configurations



Diaphragms diameters are well predicted with a maximum calculation uncertainty lower than 8% on the target head loss

Without qualification of CFD code: 30% calculation uncertainties retained

# Conclusions

- JHR reflector is intended to provide high flux performances and a strong experimental flexibility
- The challenge of the thermal-hydraulic sizing is to ensure **the reflector cooling with the expected flexibility**
- **For final** thermal hydraulic **sizing**, it is important to define with **accuracy** the hydraulic operating domain
- All the actions undertaken for calculation tools validation have led to:
  - ❖ **Reduce** significantly the calculation **uncertainties**
  - ❖ **Finalize** the reflector design (all the diaphragms)