



NIAR

ROSATOM STATE CORPORATION ENTERPRISE

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Darling Harbour, Sydney, Australia

Current and Prospective Tests in Reactor MIR.M1

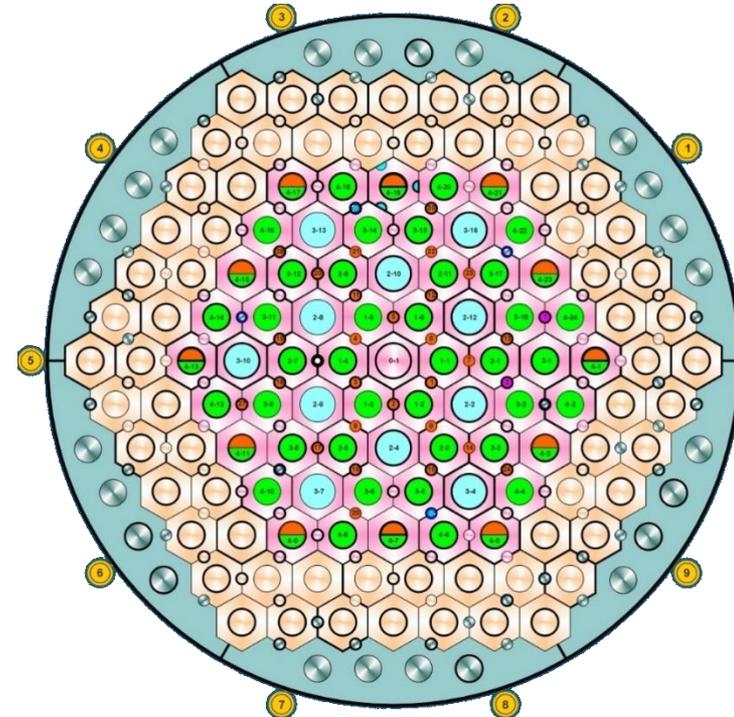
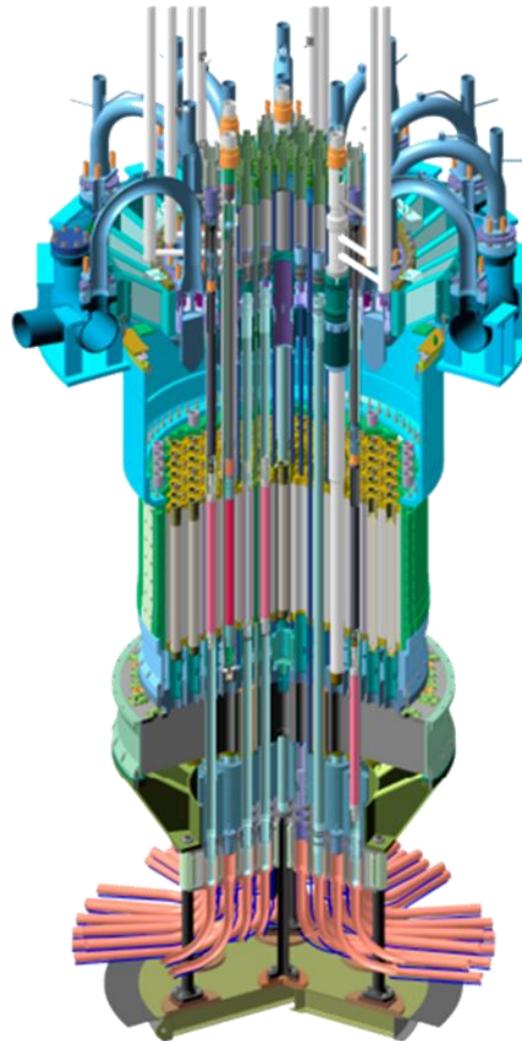
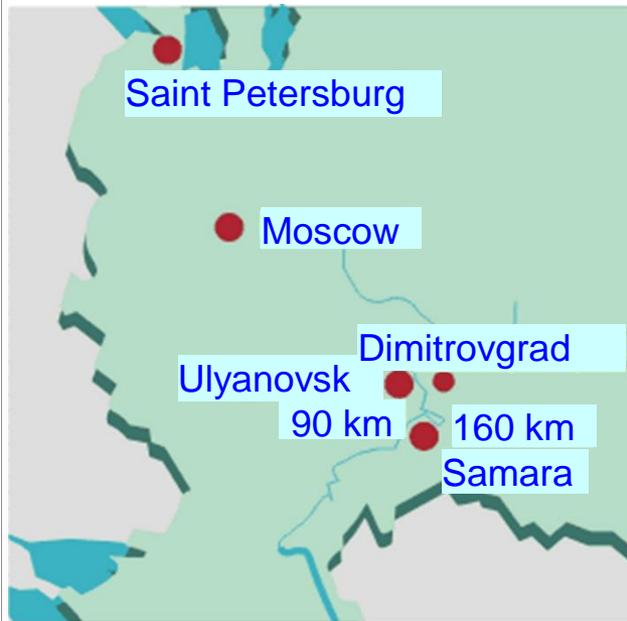
Alexey IZHUTOV





INTRODUCTION

Research Reactor MIR.M1 – *50 years in operation*



- operating FA channel
- experimental channel
- combined operating FA with absorber
- control rod channel



INTRODUCTION

General Technical Data of the MIR.M1

Parameter	Value
Nominal thermal power, MW	100
Maximal thermal neutron flux density in the loop channel, $\text{cm}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$	$5 \cdot 10^{14}$
Power operation days per year, days	230÷240
Fuel	UO ₂ - 90% HEU
Core height, mm	1000
The number of loop channels, pcs.	11
Planned life-time	Till at least 2035

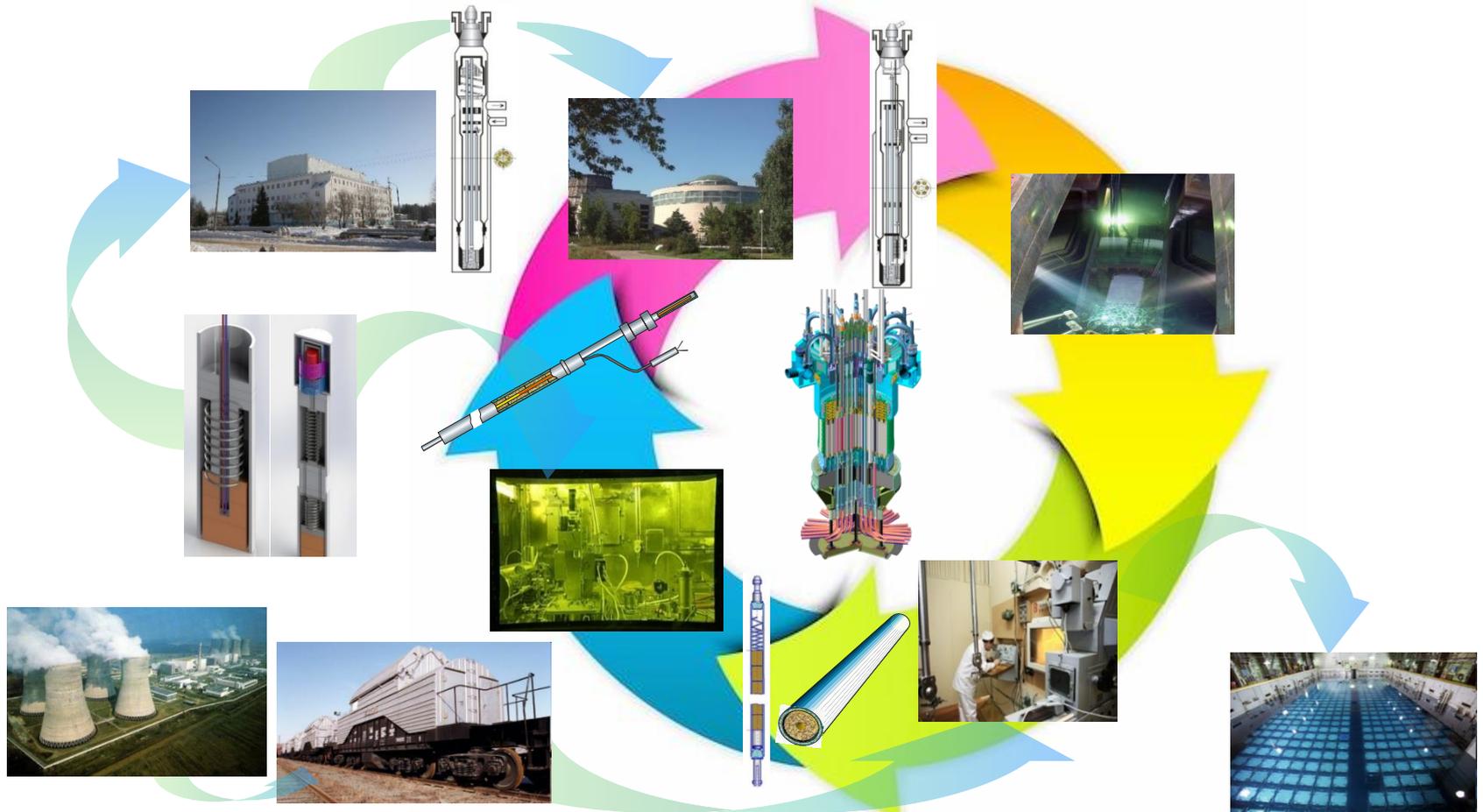
INTRODUCTION

Parameters of MIR.M1 Loops

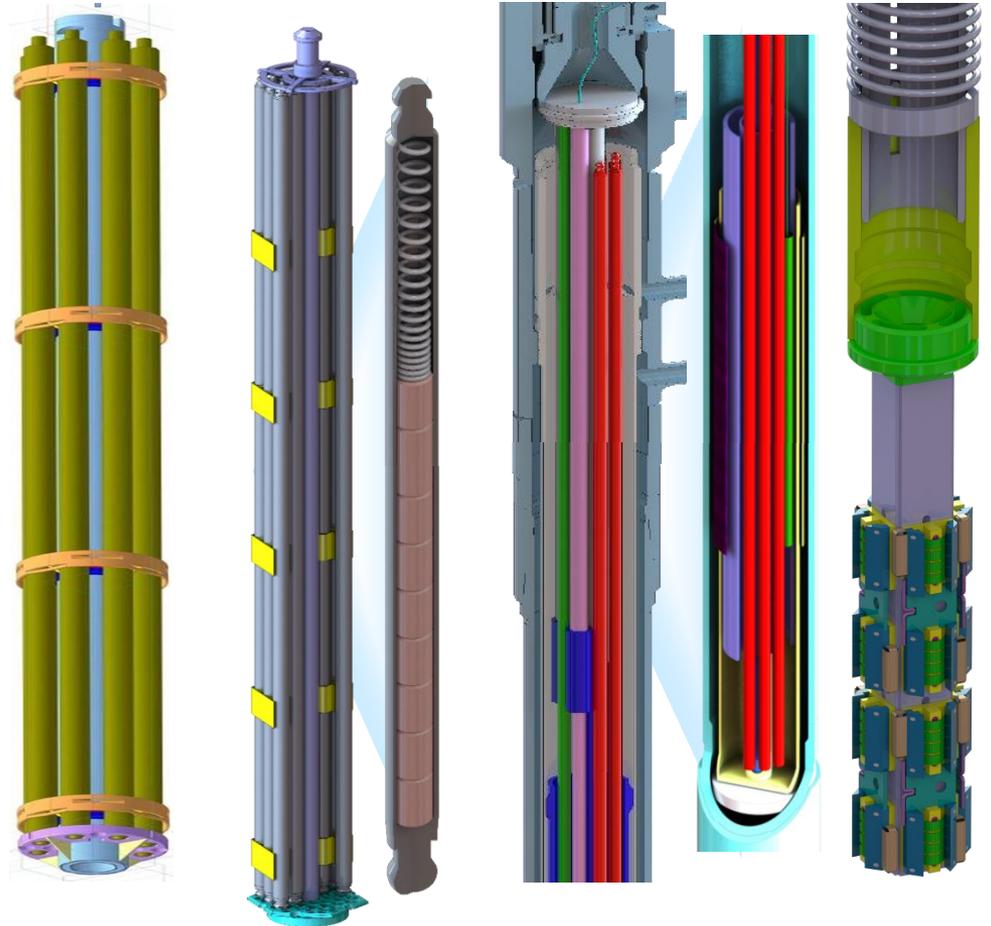
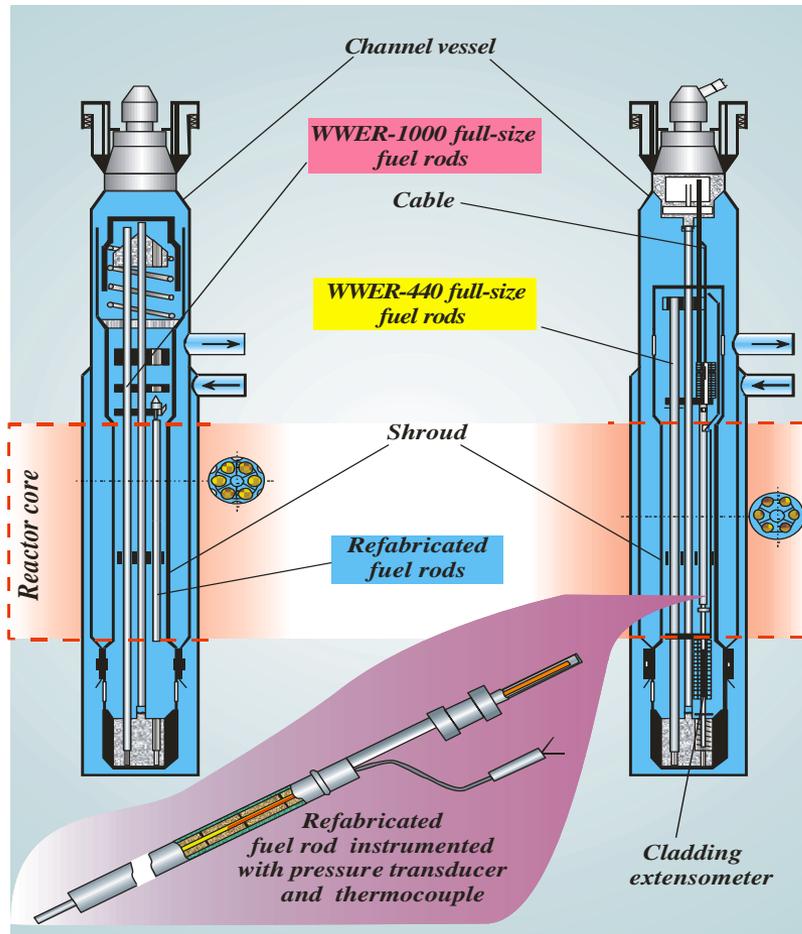
<i>Parameter</i>	Loops					
	PV-1	PVK-1	PV-2	PVK-2	PVP-2	PG
<i>Coolant</i>	Water	Water, Boiling	Water	Water, Boiling	Water, Boiling, Steam	He, N ₂
<i>Number of channels</i>	2	2	2	2	1	1
<i>Channel capacity, kW</i>	1500	1500	1500	1500	2000	160
<i>Coolant temp., °C</i>	350	350	350	355	550	600
<i>Max pressure, MPa</i>	16,8	16,8	17,8	17,8	20,0	20,0
<i>Max flow rate , t/h</i>	16,0	14,0	16,0	14,0	10,0	-

EXPERIMENTAL AND METHODOLOGICAL SUPPORT OF TESTS AND EXAMINATIONS

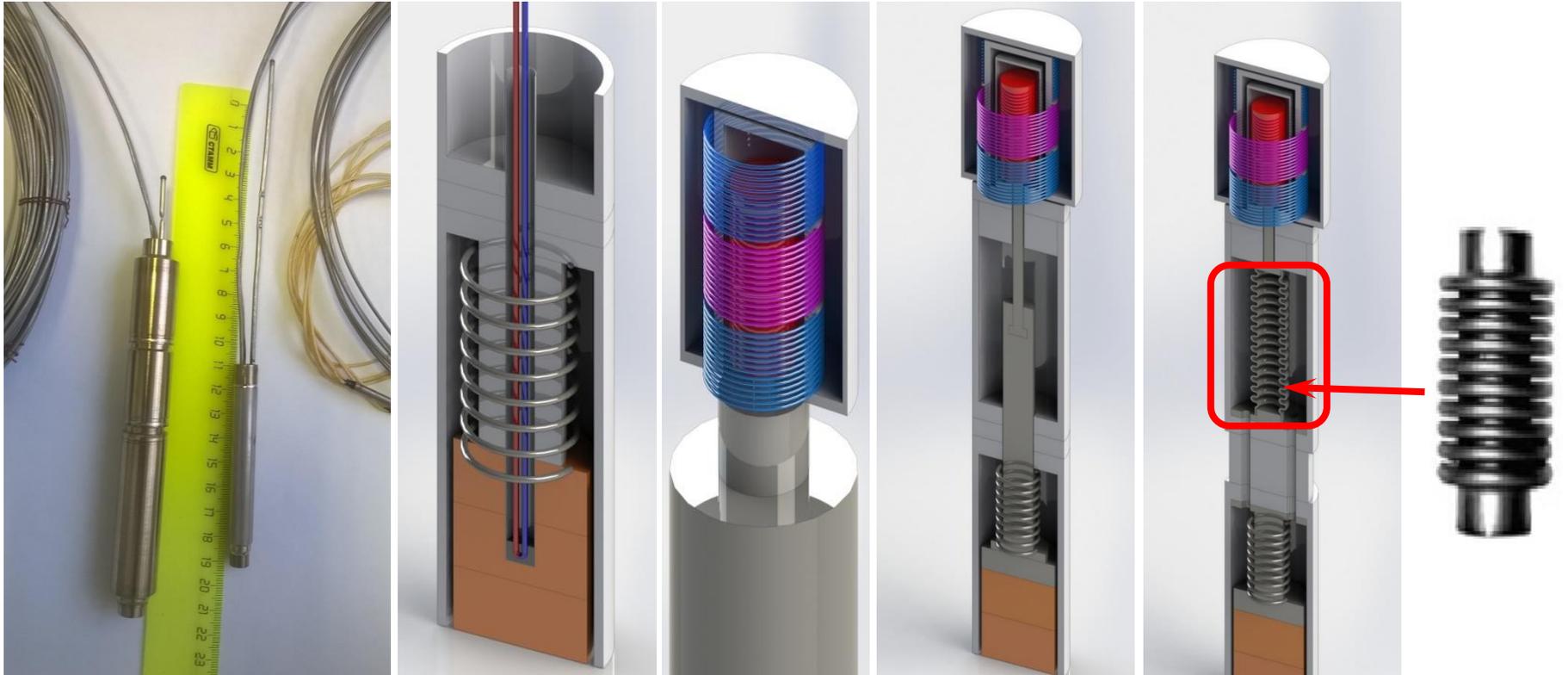
Preparation of experiments with fresh and fuel rods and spent fuel NPP

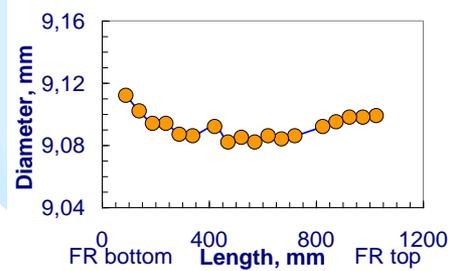
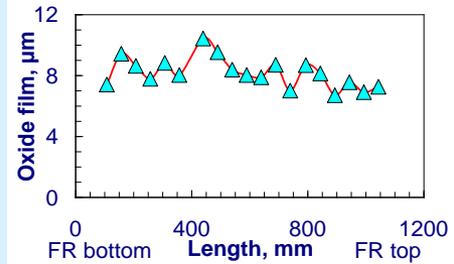
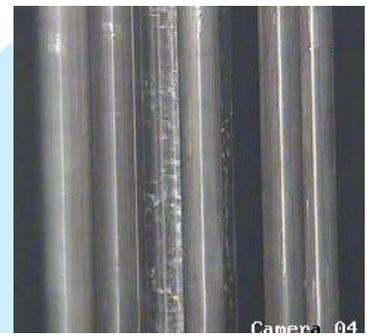
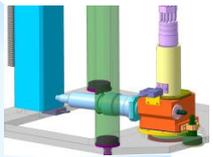
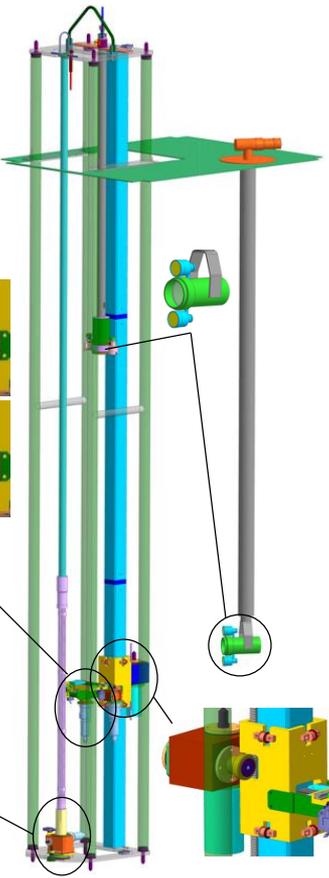
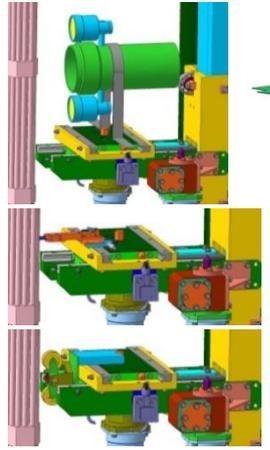
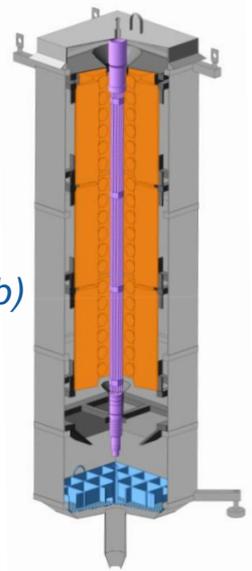


Irradiation rigs to test fuel and structural materials



Gauges for in-pile measurements installing installed in fuel rods



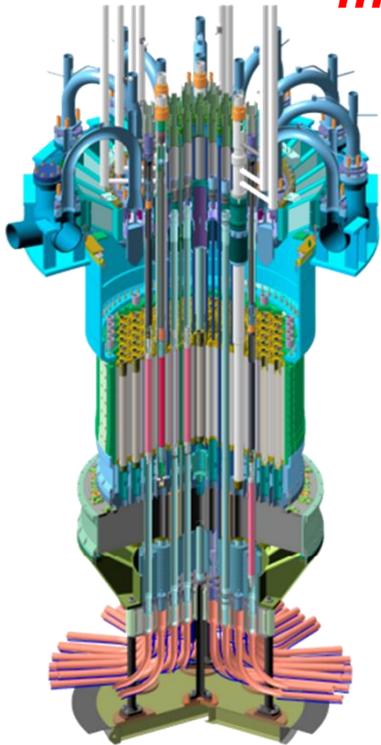


*FR – fuel rod

Design of interim inspection stand (a), design of ultrasonic cleaner (b), photo of interim inspection stand in the MIR.M1 storage pool (c)

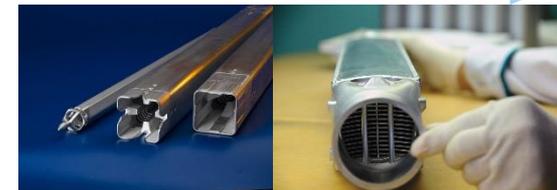
KEY TRENDS IN FUEL TESTS

**Normal conditions, abnormal conditions (RAMP),
maneuvering, design-basis accidents (LOCA, RIA)**



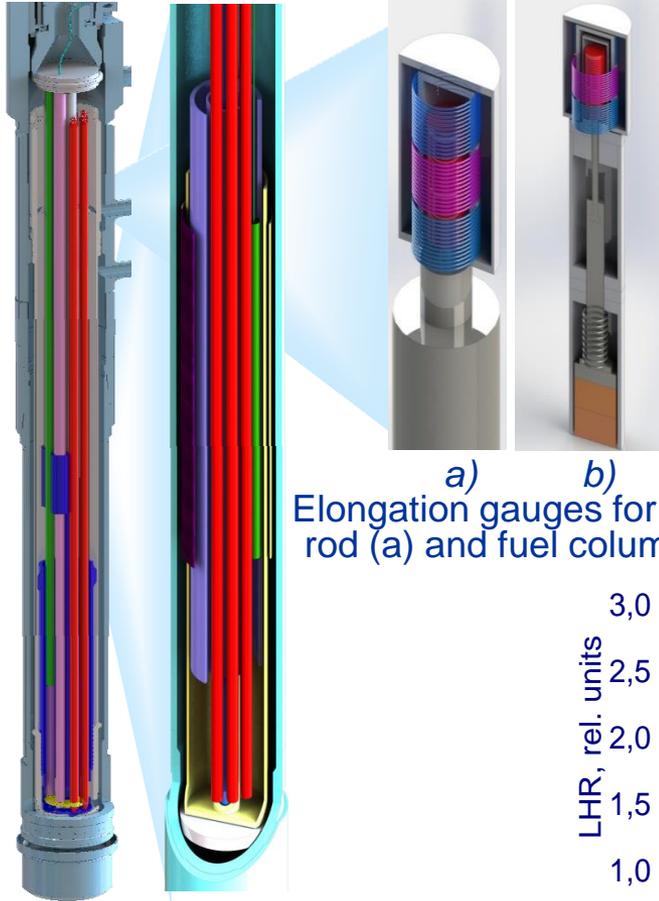
**Testing complex of fuel
and core components
of nuclear reactors
of different types**

**Fission gas release from
leaking fuel rods and Gd fuel
rods with artificial defects**



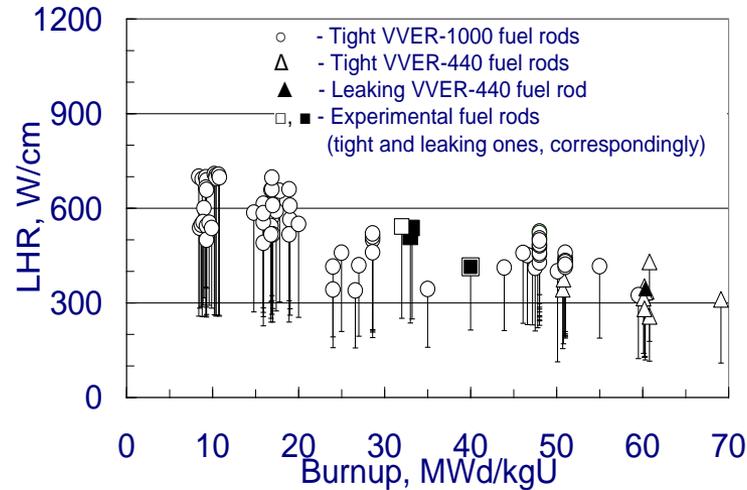
Research reactor fuel

RAMP TESTS

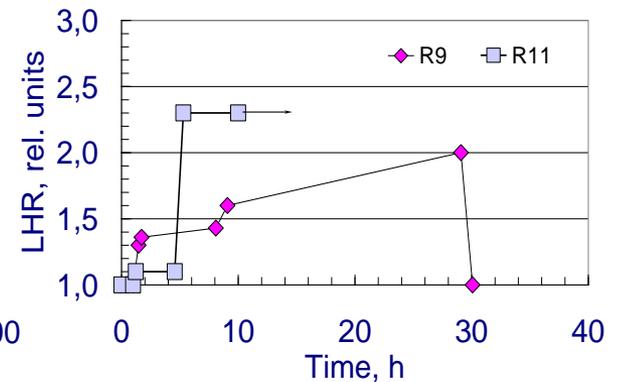
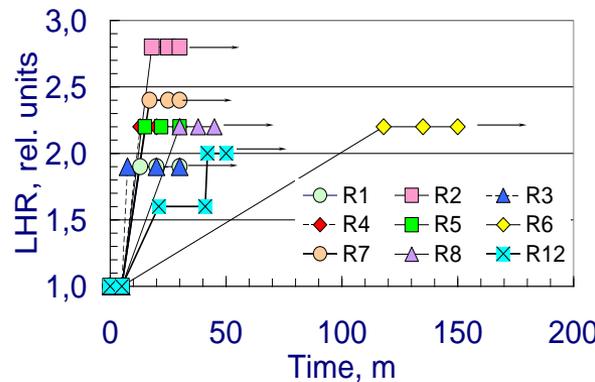


a) b)
Elongation gauges for a fuel rod (a) and fuel column (b)

Irradiation rig to test full-size and refabricated fuel rods under RAMP

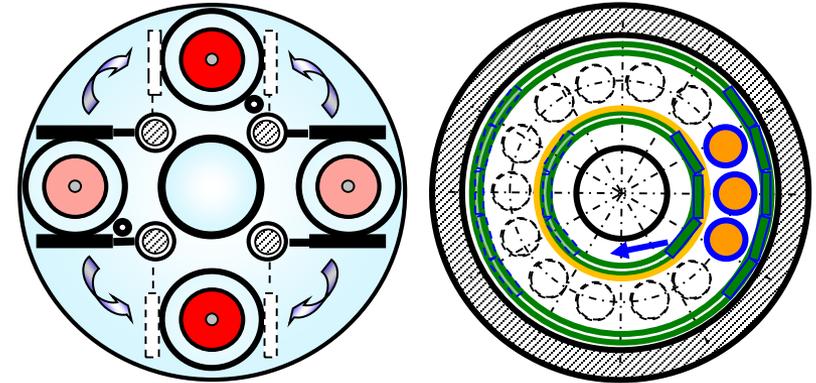
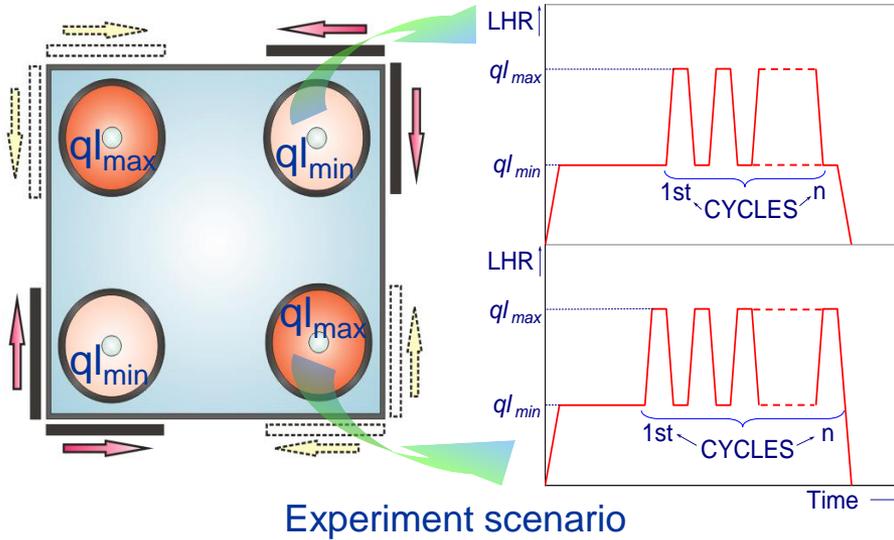


Linear heat rate (LHR) vs of burnup

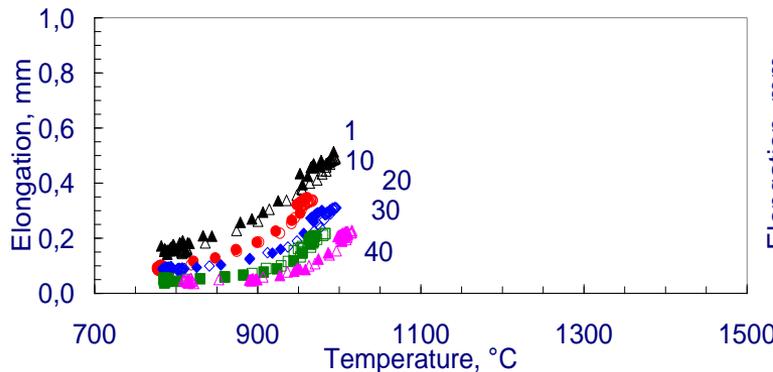


Amplitude of LHR at RAMP tests (R1...R12)

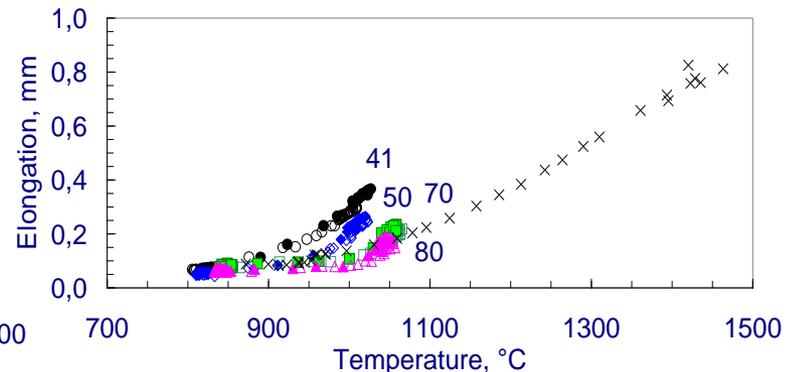
Testing under Power Cycling (Maneuvering)



Irradiation rig to test fuel rods under multiple power cycling (maneuvering)

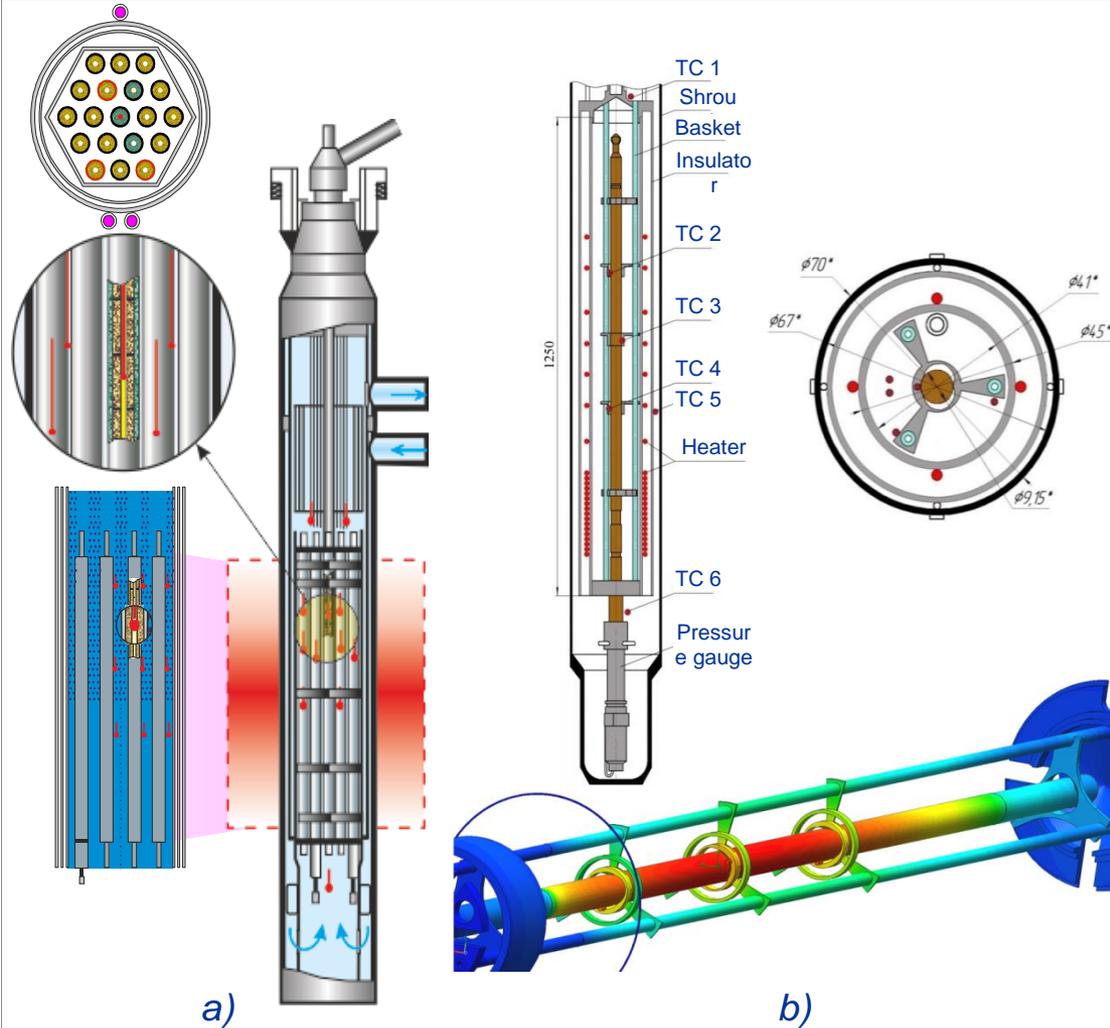


a)

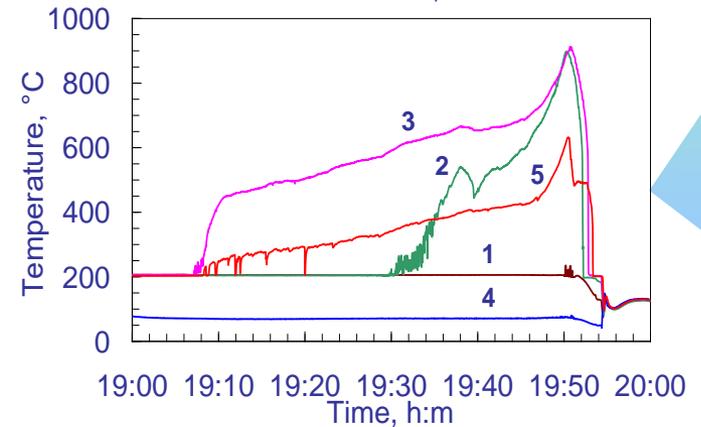
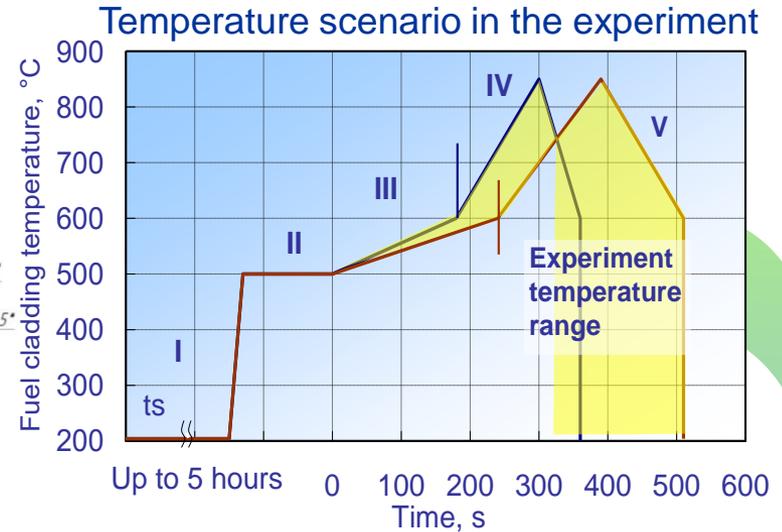


b)

Relation between elongation of the VVER-1000 refabricated fuel rods (50 MWd/kgU) and fuel temperature under power maneuvering: first 40 cycles (a); other 40 cycles, and power ramping (x) after interim storage (b)

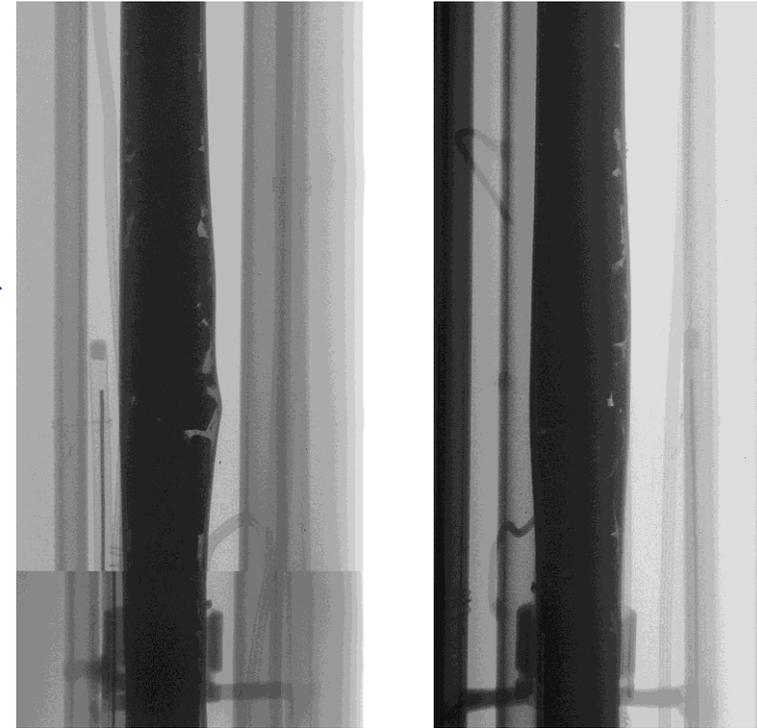
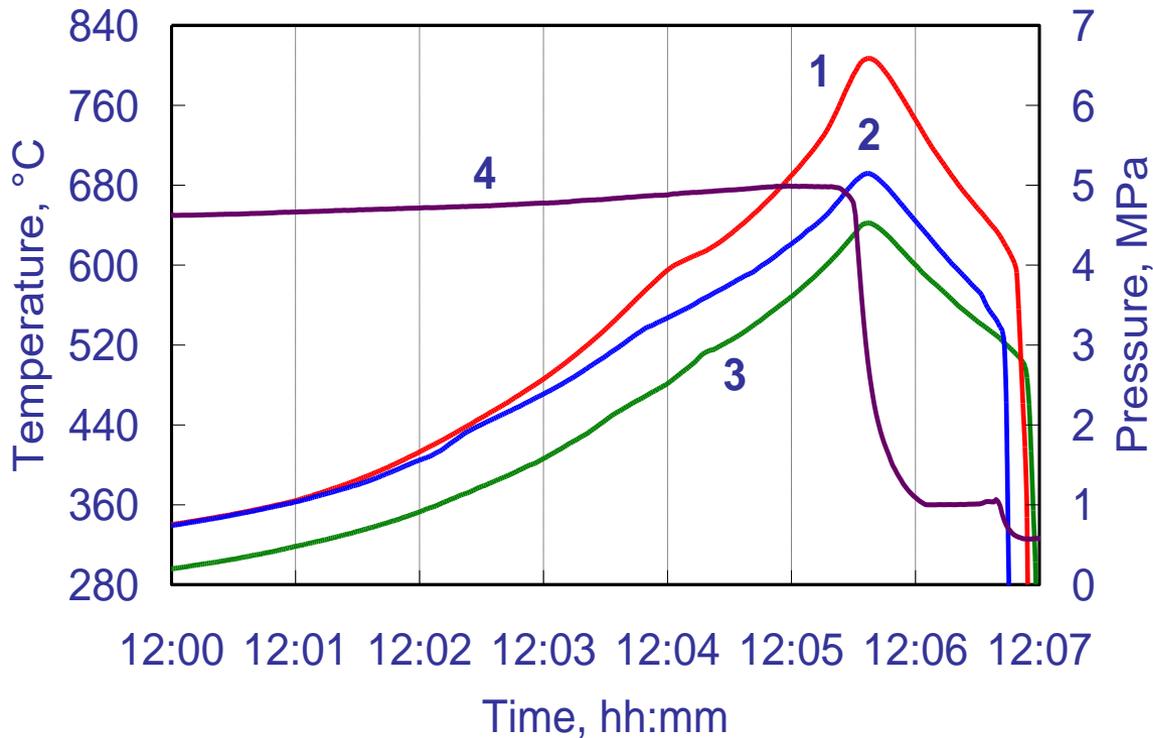


Irradiation rig to test a FA fragment (a) and single fuel rod (b)



Change in the fuel cladding temperature (thermocouples 1, 2, 3) and coolant (thermocouples 4, 5) in the experiment

LOCA TESTS

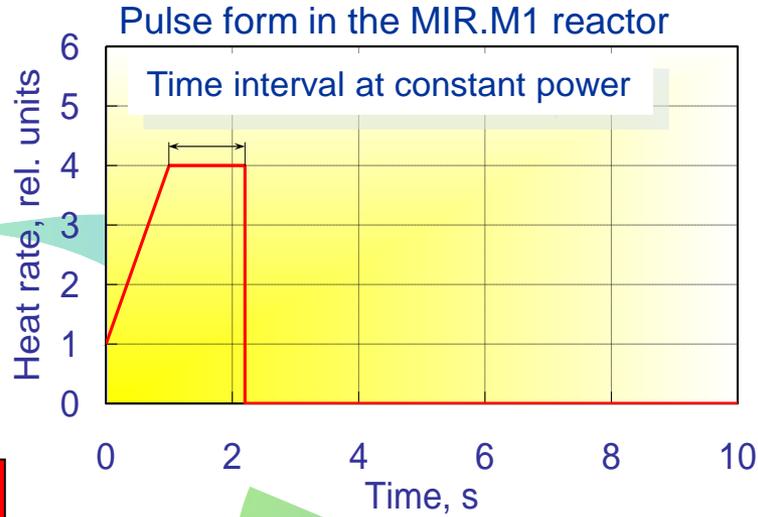
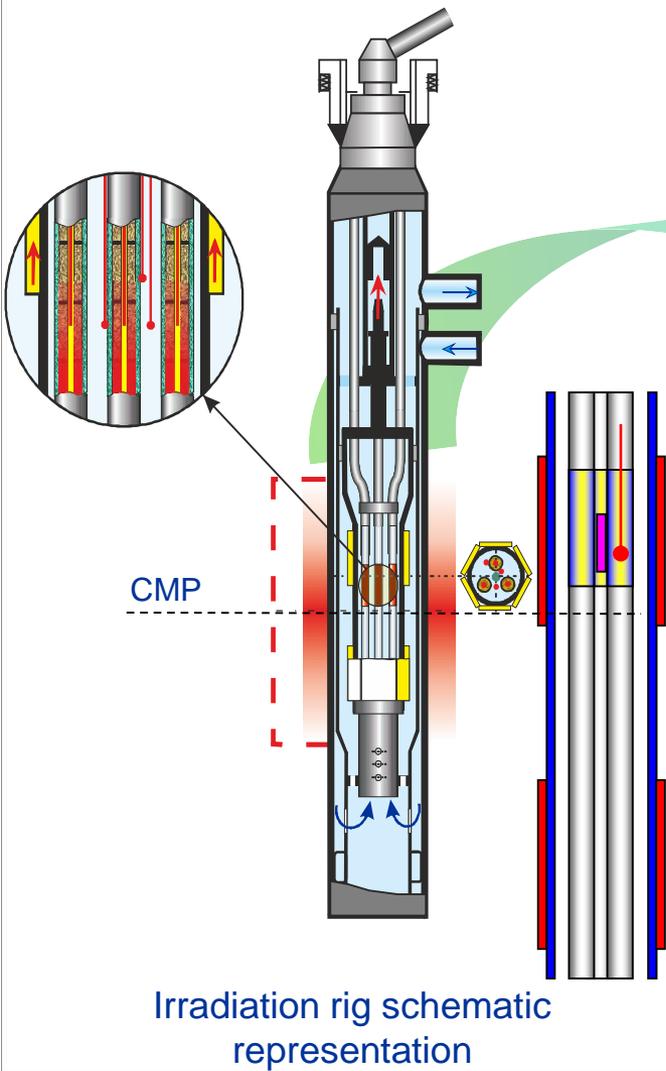


Rotation by 90°

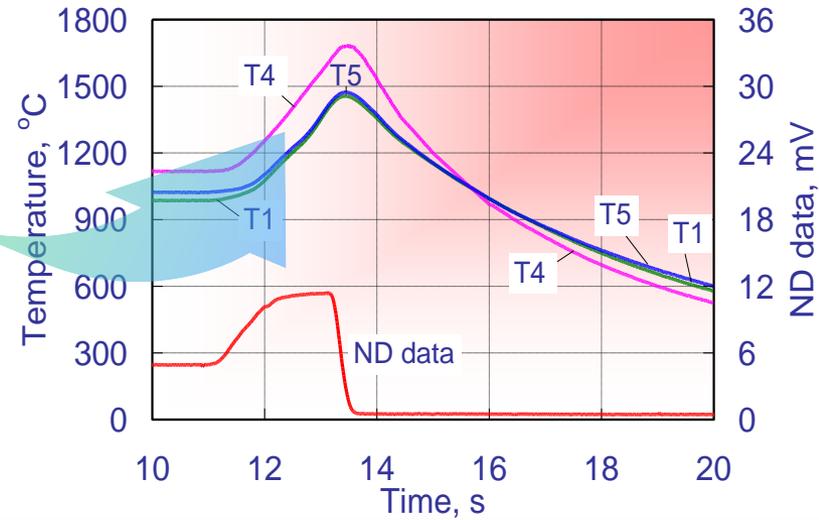
Change in the fuel cladding temperature above the central (1), lower (2) and upper (3) spacer grids at 5...50 mm from the upper grid end. Change in gas pressure (4). MIR-LOCA/50 experiment

State of the fuel rod after MIR-LOCA/50 experiment (X-ray)

RIA TESTS

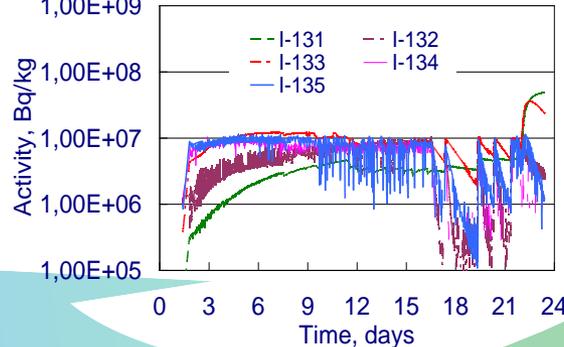
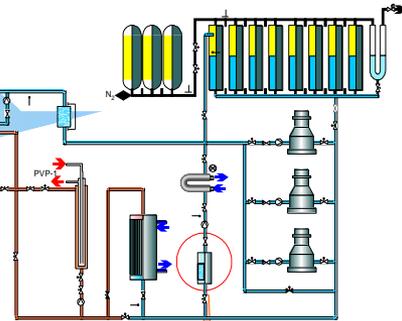
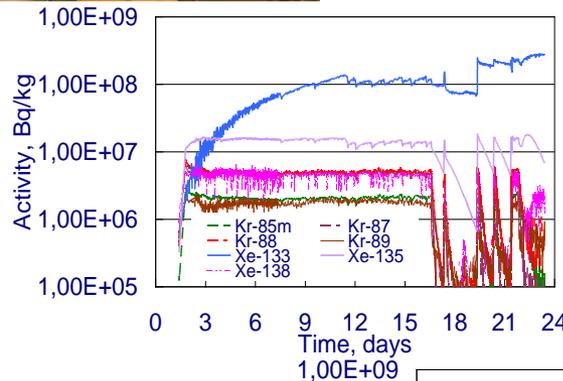


TC data in the fuel column:
 T1, T5 – refabricated
 fuel rods 1,2;
 T4 – non-irradiated fuel rod

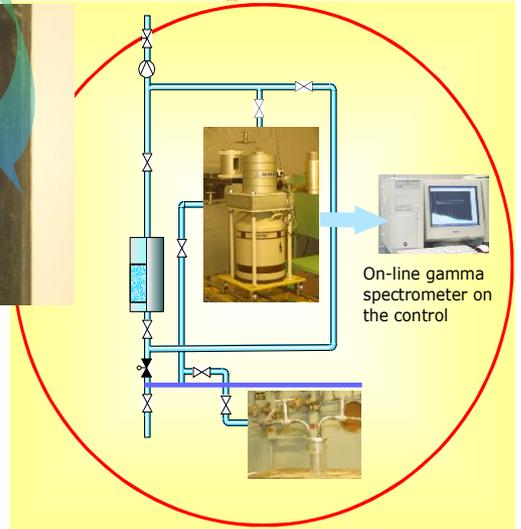


Fission Product Release Investigation of Leaking Fuel Rods

Change in the specific activity of inert radioactive gas in coolant during tests



Change in the specific activity of iodine radionuclides in coolant during tests



Activities to Enhance the MIR.M1 Reactor Safety

After the Fukushima accident, all RIAR's reactors were subject to analysis of consequences from all possible off-site impacts such as earthquake (6 grades), tornado and fire at the adjacent territory.

Key tasks to enhance the MIR.M1 safety:

- 1. Long-term (for more than 24 hours) provision of power for safety-important systems.***
- 2. Anti-seismic system implementation***
- 3. Abgrading the fire protection system .***



Emergency power supply system modernization



New diesel-based emergency power supply system was put into operation

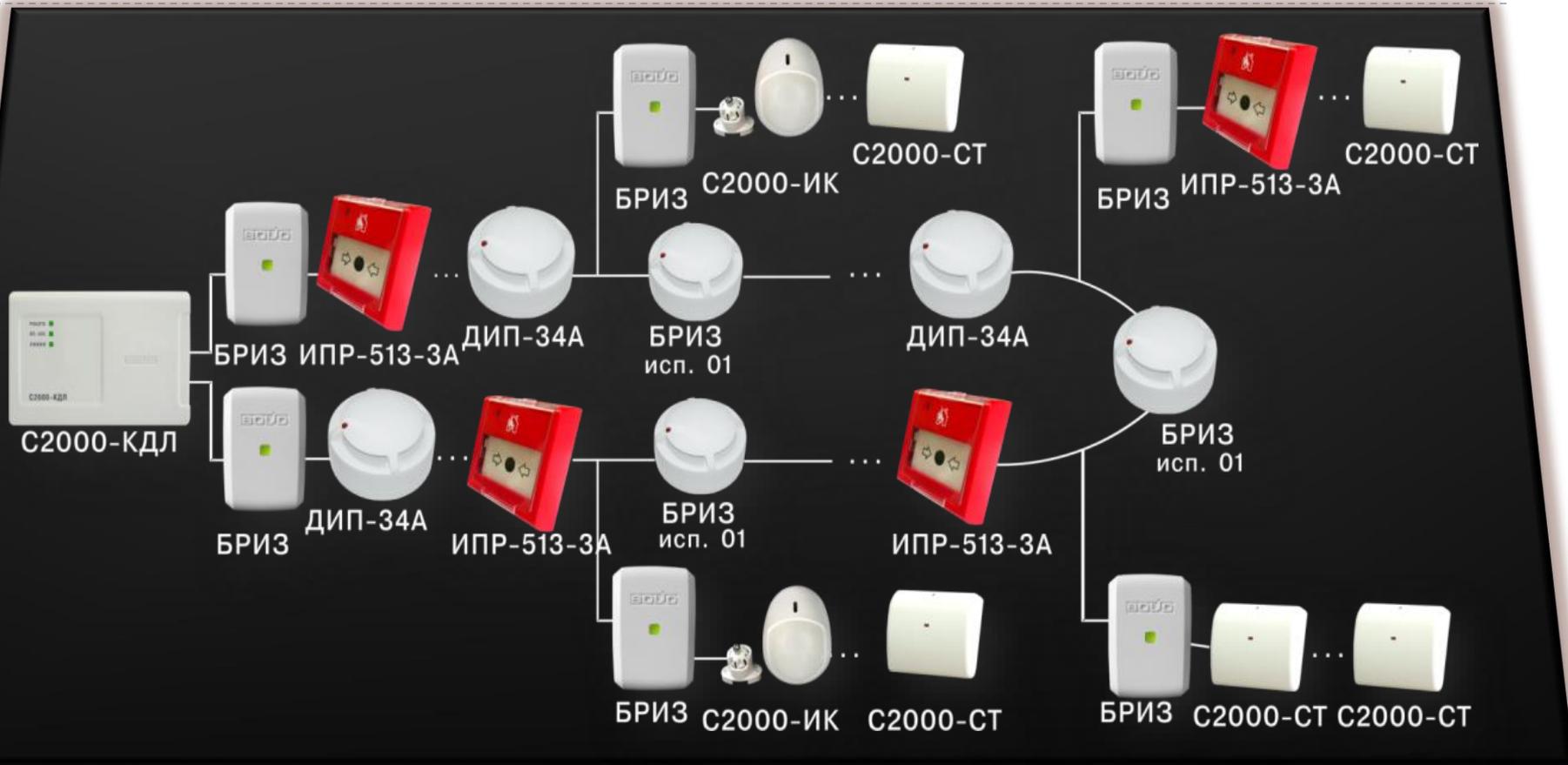
Anti-seismic system implementation



Anti-seismic system was implemented able to control the reactor building and reactor supporting structure vibrations and output signals to the emergency system in case the set threshold is exceeded.

**Seismic sensor
CMG-5TD-M.**

Abrading the fire protection system



New automatic fire detection and alarm system

Abrading the fire protection system



1. Nominal pump output, ls	10,0
2. Nominal pump pressure, m	60,0
3. Nominal rotation frequency, rot/min	3400
4. Nominal pumping head, m	1,5
5. Max pumping head, m	5,0



Installation of additional mobile water pumps

Activities to further enlarge the MIR.M1's experimental capabilities and develop promising areas of research:

- ❑ improvement of the techniques to control parameters and perform in-reactor measurements of fuel rods characteristics;
- ❑ reactor tests in justification of the improved and new types of VVER and PWR fuels under different designed conditions;
- ❑ use of a gas-cooled loop to examine core components and FA dummies of high-temperature gas-cooled reactors;
- ❑ reactor tests to improve and justify fuels of SMR;
- ❑ permanently upgrading of the MIR.M1 reactor and its equipment and extension of its lifetime, including replacement of Be blocks.



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Thank you for your attention!

For further information please contact:

Alexey IZHUTOV

JSC "SSC RIAR"

Tel.: +7(84235) 3 20 21

Web: www.niiar.ru

E-mail: adm@niiar.ru