
Tes 3600 Power Analyzer Software 48



PALS software can be used to model any type of reactor cooling system, and the way to model a reactor cooling system is to model the entire reactor, as there is a strong coupling between the reactor cooling system and the core, and between the reactor cooling system and the reactor. The PALS computer model has now been shown to predict accurately the thermal-hydraulics of different reactor cooling systems over a wide range of power levels and core configurations, and the model can predict reliably the power-time histories of the decay heat and primary coolant systems of the reactor in operation, and during transient events such as a reactor trip or a loss of coolant accident (LOCA). SunEdison, a US development and engineering company owned by French firm Engie, won the bid to build an IMSR at Teratec on a site in the small

town of Teratec in north-central Spain in 2014. A company called Genolab would provide 3-4 MWt of THTR-300 fuel as a feedstock for the three-loop, reactor design. The first phase would be a 2 MWe demonstration of a liquid metal-cooled reactor fuelled by natural gas cooled with sea water. The second phase would be a 3 MWe plant built for PP, 3 years, and the third phase would be a 9 MWe plant for CO₂ energy from the concentrated solar power (CSP). This is the first licensee of an IMSR to win a licence. It is currently building the second test unit, a 0.15 MWe CSP-MSR, at its Teratec site using modular reactors similar to PRISM and having a PRISM-type design. A contract for the 9 MWe IMSR for CO₂ energy was signed in September 2014.

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there are several 500 mwt/500 mwe

ge mark i-type plants in china, under construction and also planned. these use a conventional core with steam generators and neutron-moderated primary coolant. the first one, the yangjiang plant, a four-unit design, is scheduled for 2020. after that, six-unit, eight-unit and 16-unit plants are planned. the key to this is the use of depleted uranium oxide for the core, in which the fissile material is separated from the actinides during the enrichment process. the oxide is mixed with oxide of oxide cement and put into a spherical pellet of groupe shape, held in a metal box and irradiated. the 'reactor-grade' fuel, containing just 0.05% u-235, is mixed with oxide cement and put into a sheet shape of about 40 mm thickness. this is put in another metal box with a pyrochemical reduction process to form uranium dioxide, which is then put into the core. the oxide cement in the core reduces neutron poison

and the sheet shape allows radiation of a much more homogeneous neutron field, giving less power peaking than occurs in a conventional core. the fuel assembly is 10 m long and 2 m diameter, and has a burn-up of about 130 gwd/t. this is a modular design, and each unit has two steam generators and the core is thus divided into six modules, arranged in two groups of three. there are six control rods per group. the core is of spiral shape. a test unit, known as hybrid-1, which started up in 2008, has been fully operative since 2010, and similar units are planned. there are long-life reactor-grade fuel rods in the core, and the core weight is in the order of 35 tonnes. the thermal-hydraulic analysis of the yangjiang plant design is for a closed-loop, low-fluid, water-cooled graphite-moderated reactor, which is a significant contrast to the conventional us

design. the plant would be about 10 metres high and 2.7 metres diameter. the use of depleted uranium oxide, rather than enriched uranium, reduces the overall amount of fissile material to be used, by about 0.2-0.3% u-235, and so reduces the overall reactor size. it also gives a higher thermal efficiency, due to the low u-235 content of the fuel. the neutron multiplication-neutron energy ratio is more than twice that for a conventional pwr, but this is compensated by a higher thermal efficiency. it was estimated that the thermal neutron intensity at the core centre would be 100×10^{22} neutrons/sec in a conventional pwr, while it would be about 12×10^{22} neutrons/sec for the yangjiang plant. 5ec8ef588b

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