

Dynamics model for the Neptune reactor

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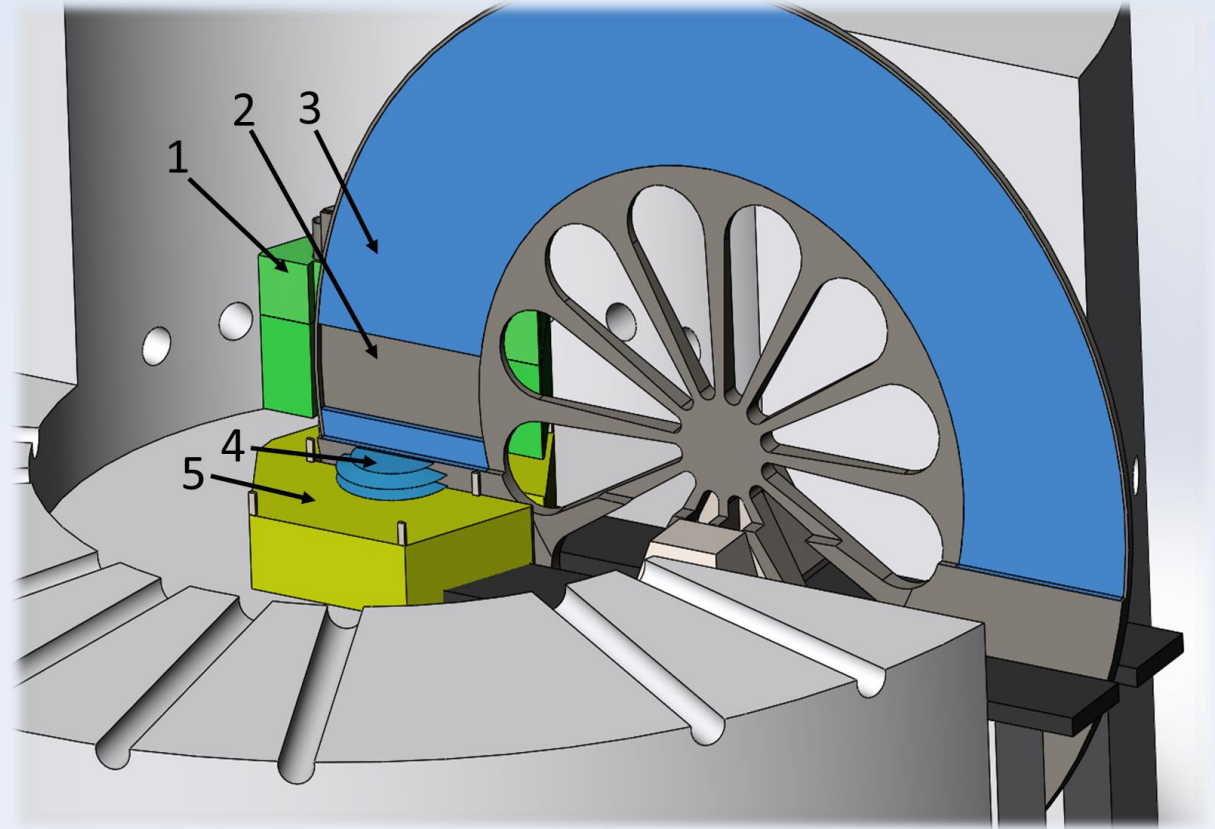
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The Neptune reactor

Parameters of reactor IBR-3 (NEPTUN)

Parameter	Value
Average thermal power, MW	15
Pulse frequency, Hz	10
Fuel / critical mass, kg	NpN/540
Coolant temperature at inlet/outlet (Na liquid, °C)	290/390
Effective fraction of delayed neutrons	0.0013
Prompt neutron generation time, ns	9 - 30
Effective duration of neutron pulse, μ s	200 - 240
Background power, % of average power	2.5-3
Diameter of a fuel rod, mm	17.3
Height of a fuel column, mm	410
Fuel density, g/cm ³	13.4
Average neutron heat flux on the surface of the water moderator, 10^{14} cm ⁻² ·s ⁻¹	10

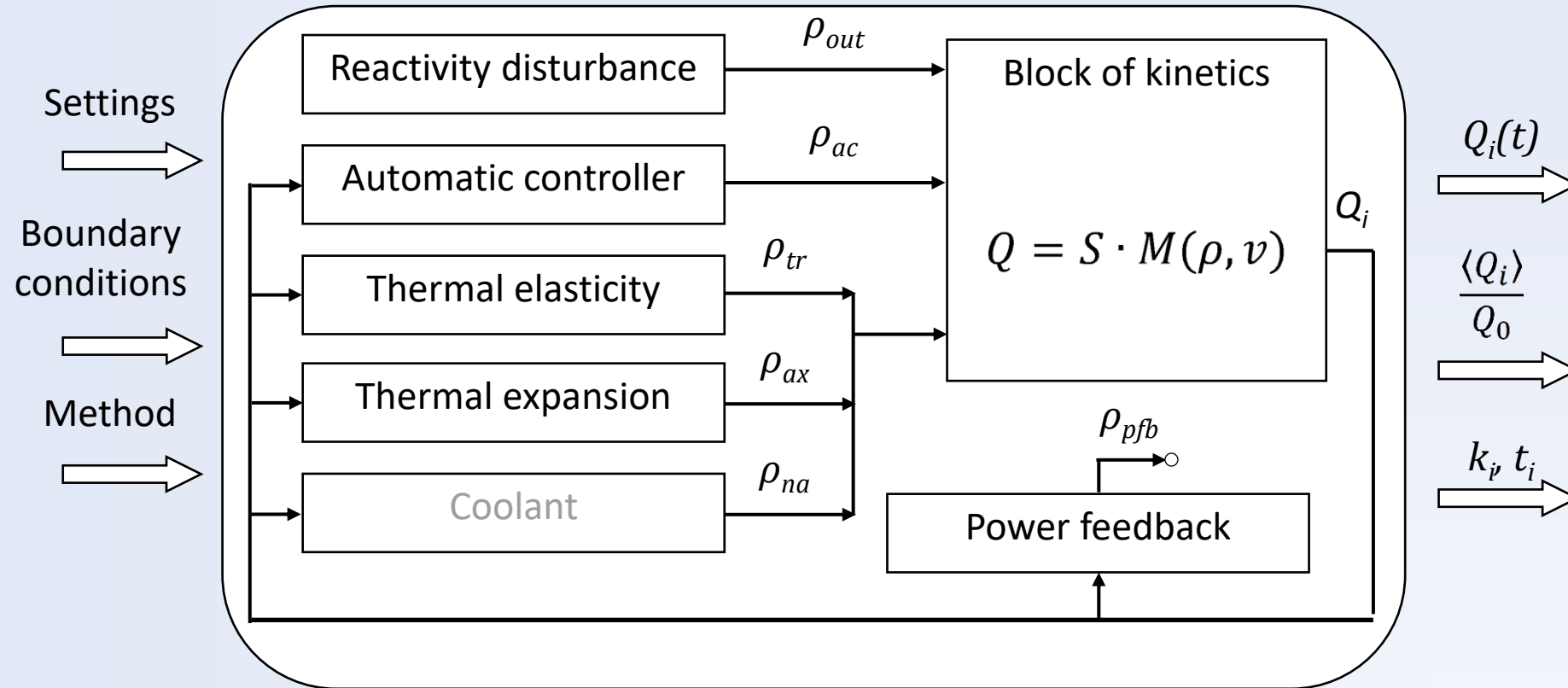


Design of reactor IBR-3 (NEPTUN)

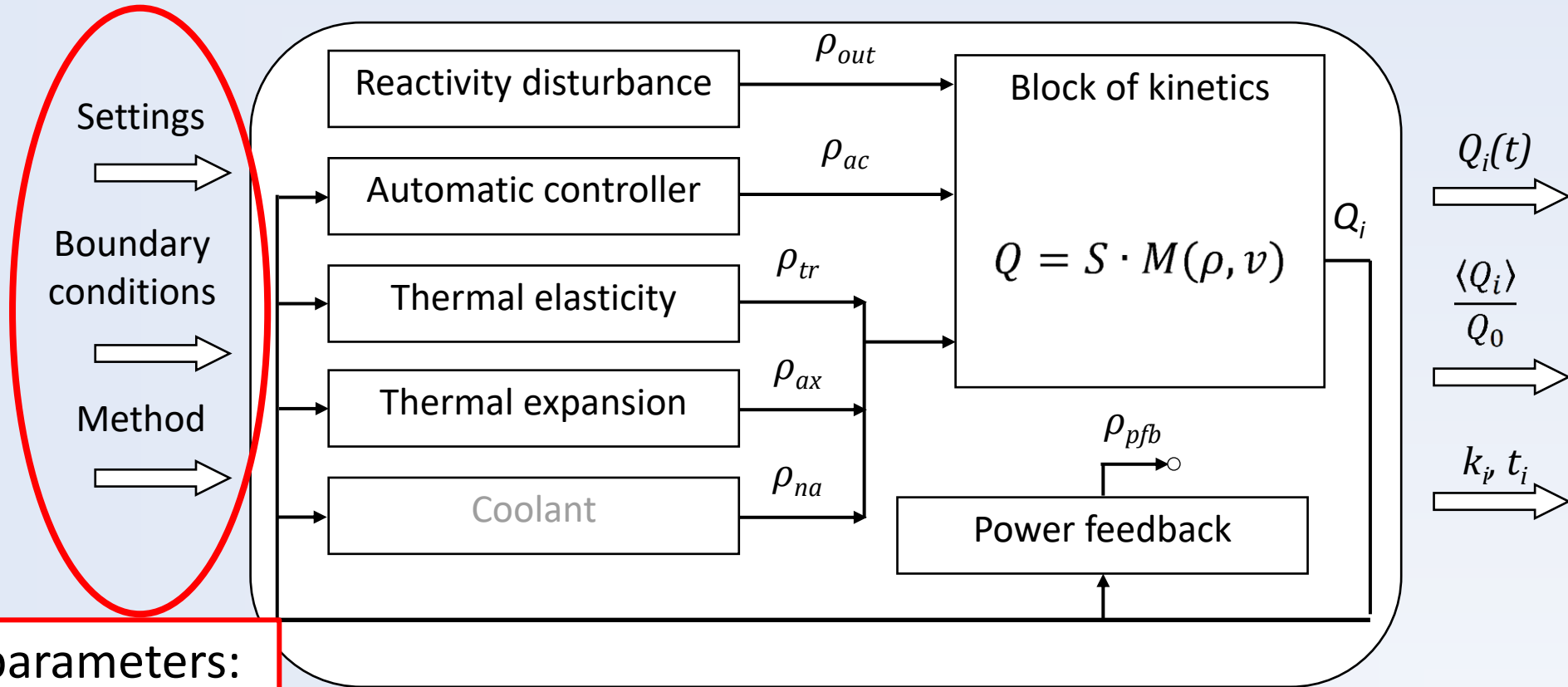
1- reactor core, 2 - empty sector of reactivity modulator, 3 - reactivity modulator with titanium hydride (blue), 4 - moderator, 5 - beryllium reflector.



Structure of the program



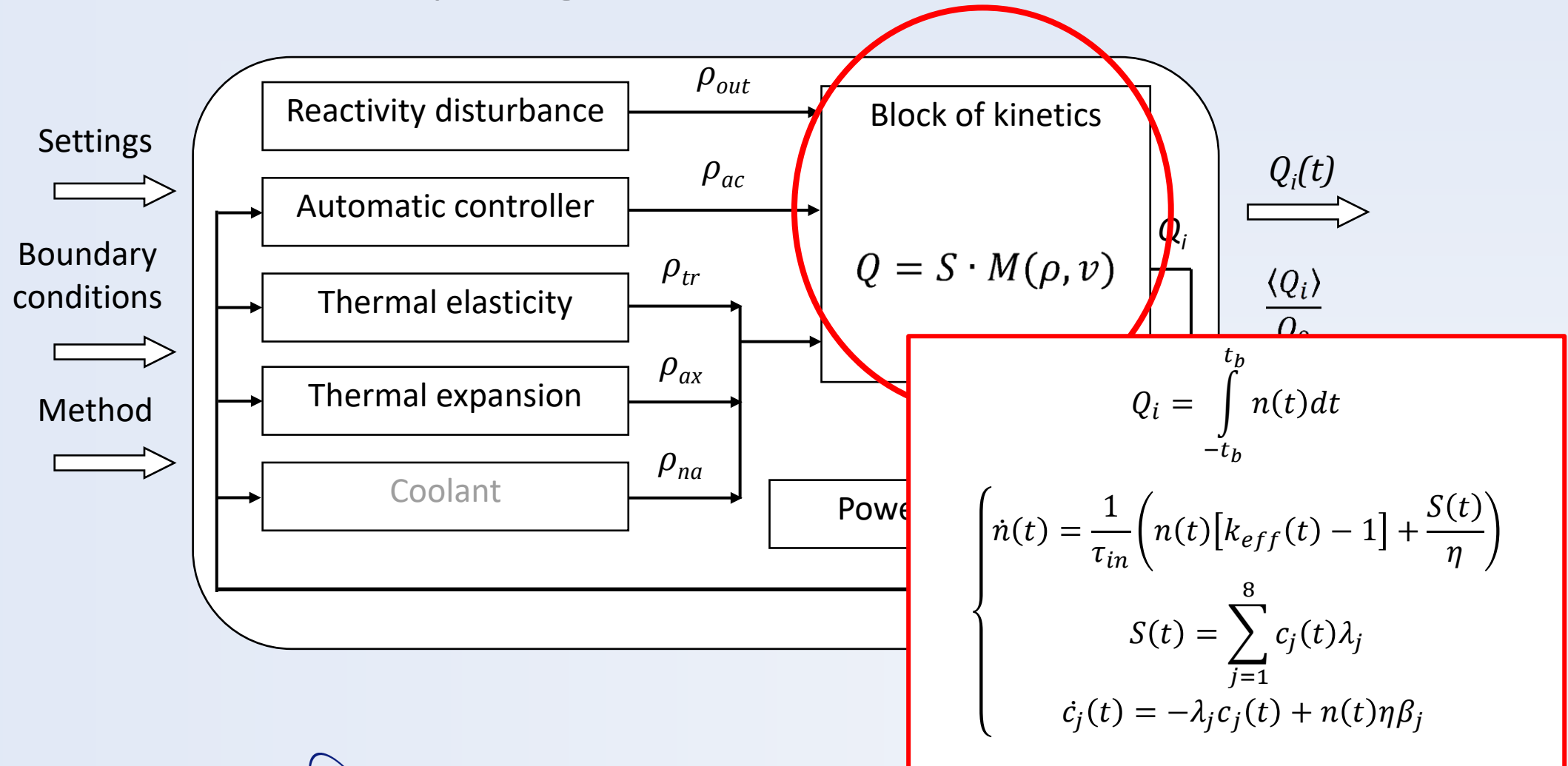
Structure of the program



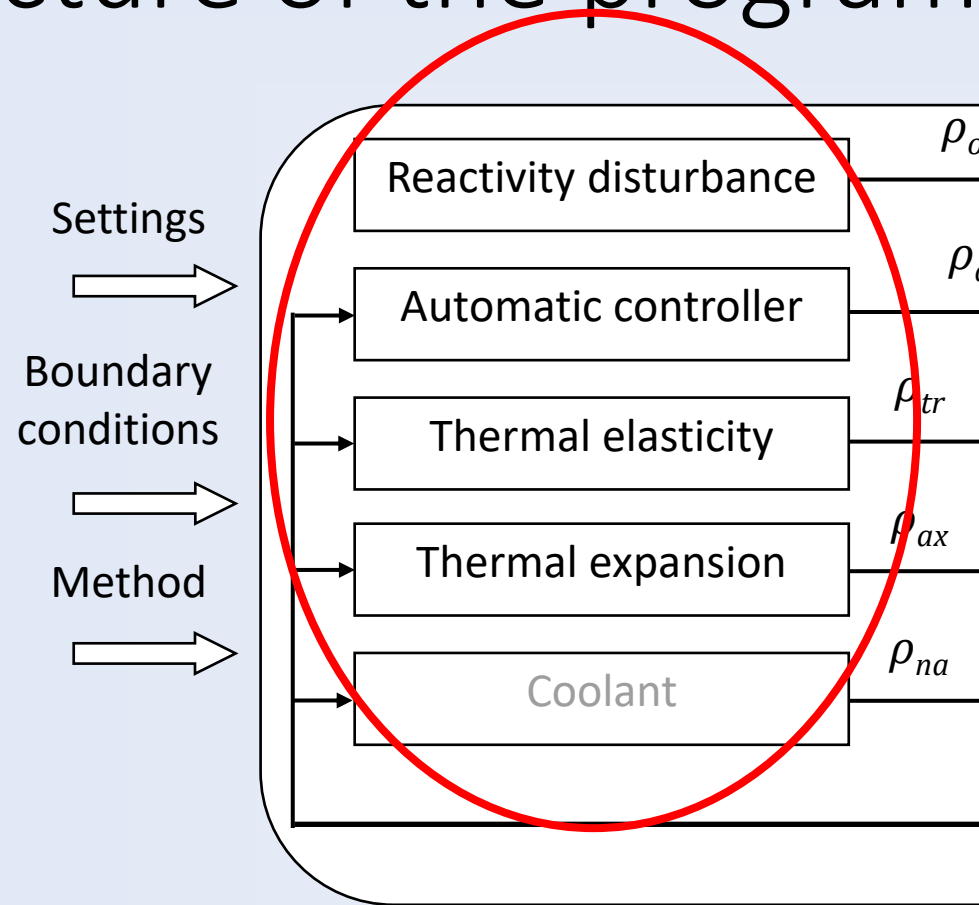
Input parameters:
pulse frequency ν ;
reactor power P_0 ;
a method for calculating
reactivity ρ etc.



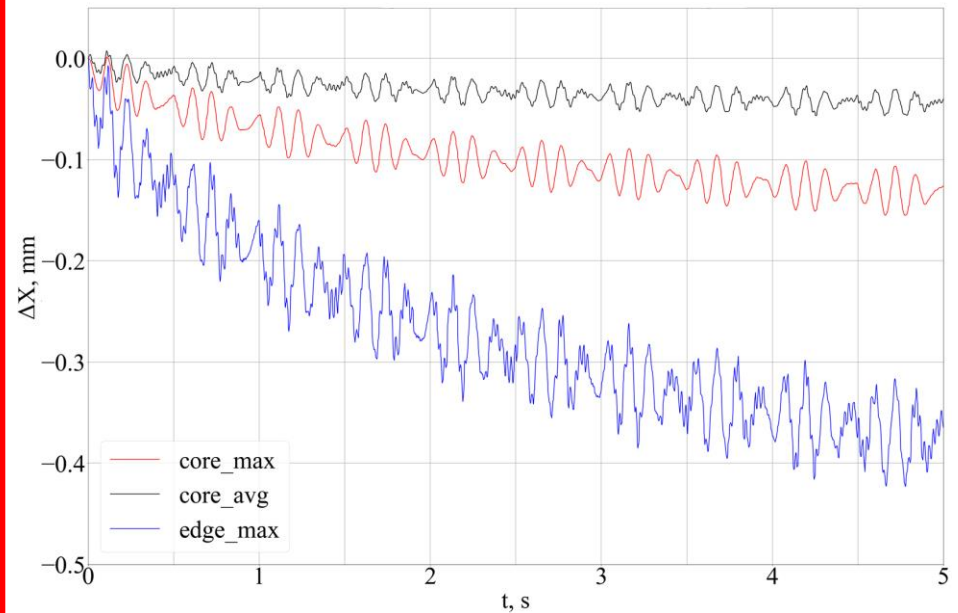
Structure of the program



Structure of the program



Thermal elasticity

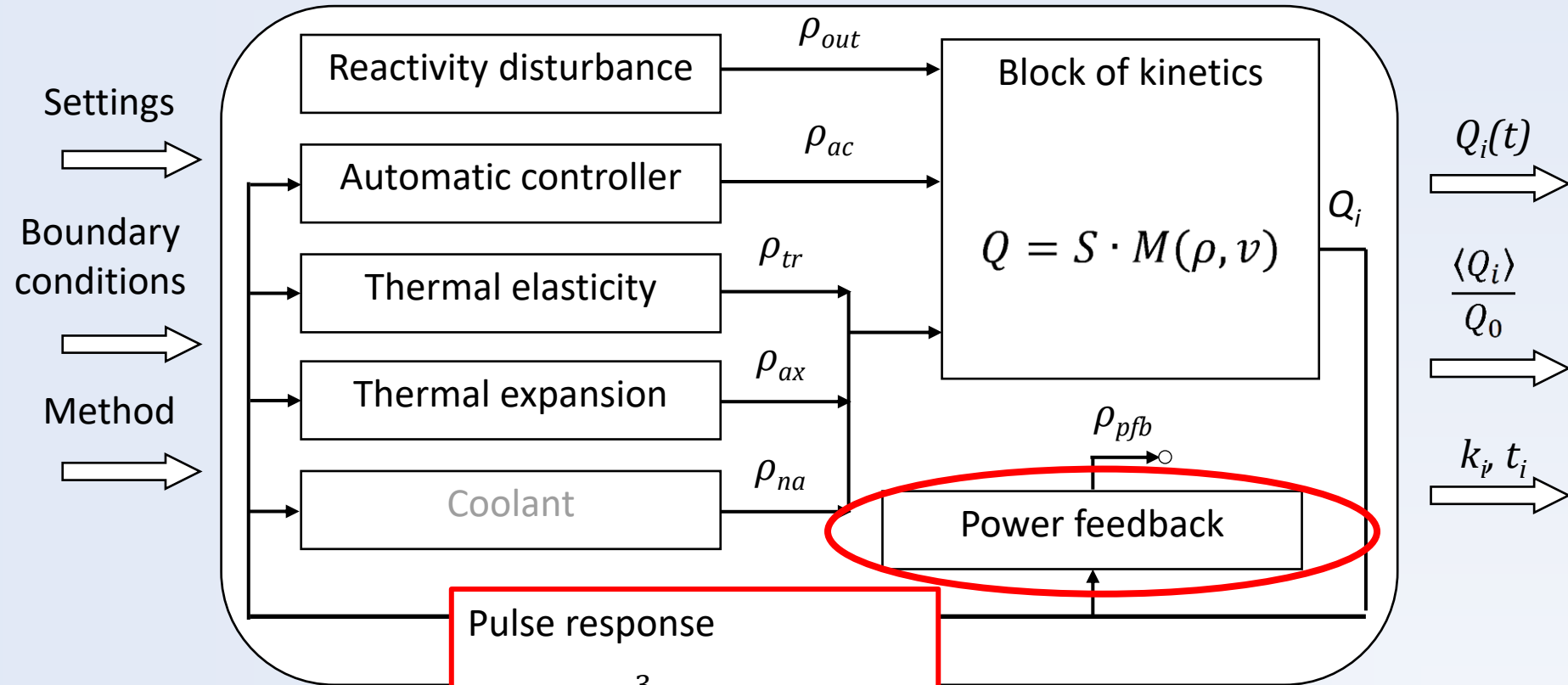


Transverse deformation of a fuel rod in the case of a free edge.

- Max displacement of fuel pellets, — Average displacement of fuel pellets,*
- Max displacement of fuel rod cladding.*

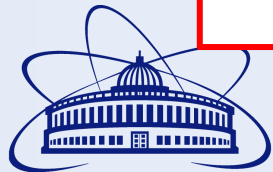


Structure of the program

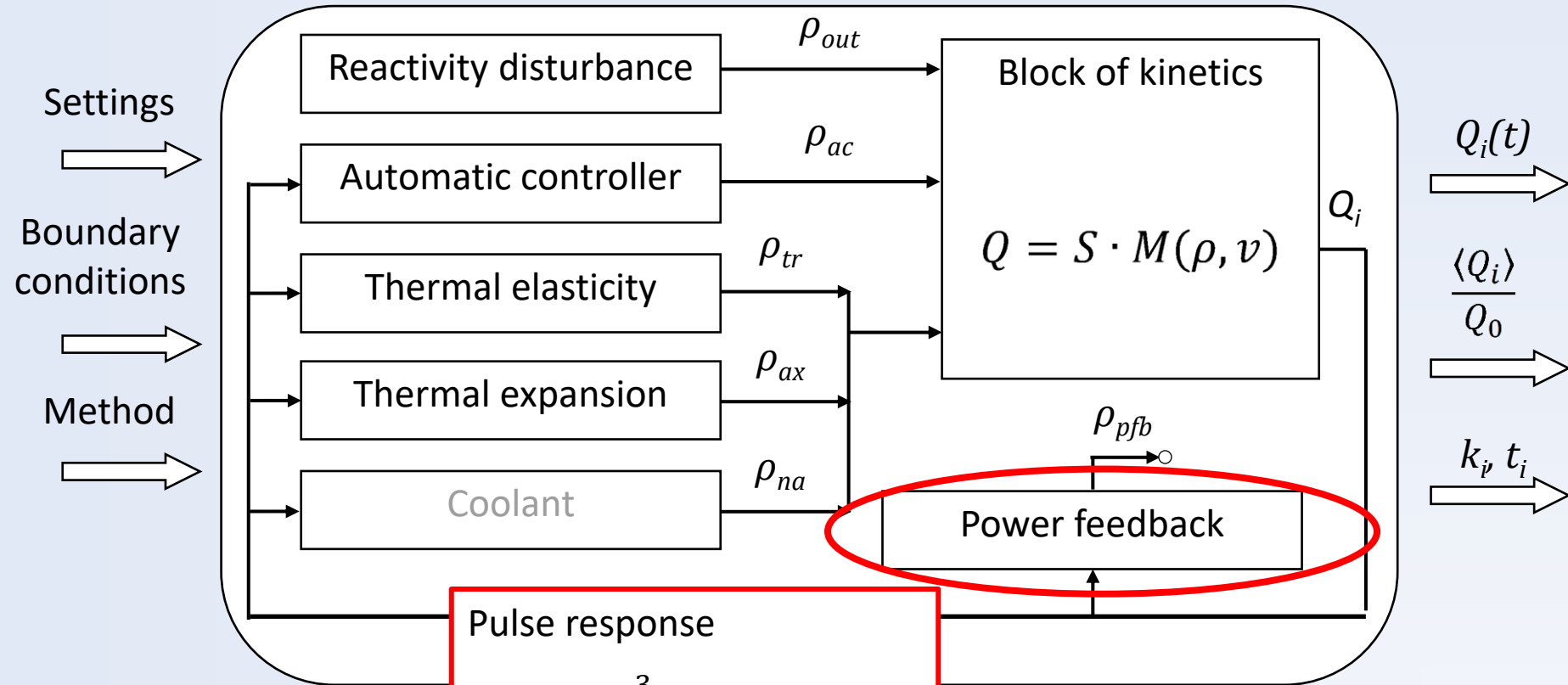


Pulse response

$$w(t) = \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{k_i}{T_i} \exp\left(-\frac{t}{T_i}\right)$$

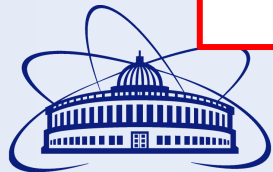


Structure of the program

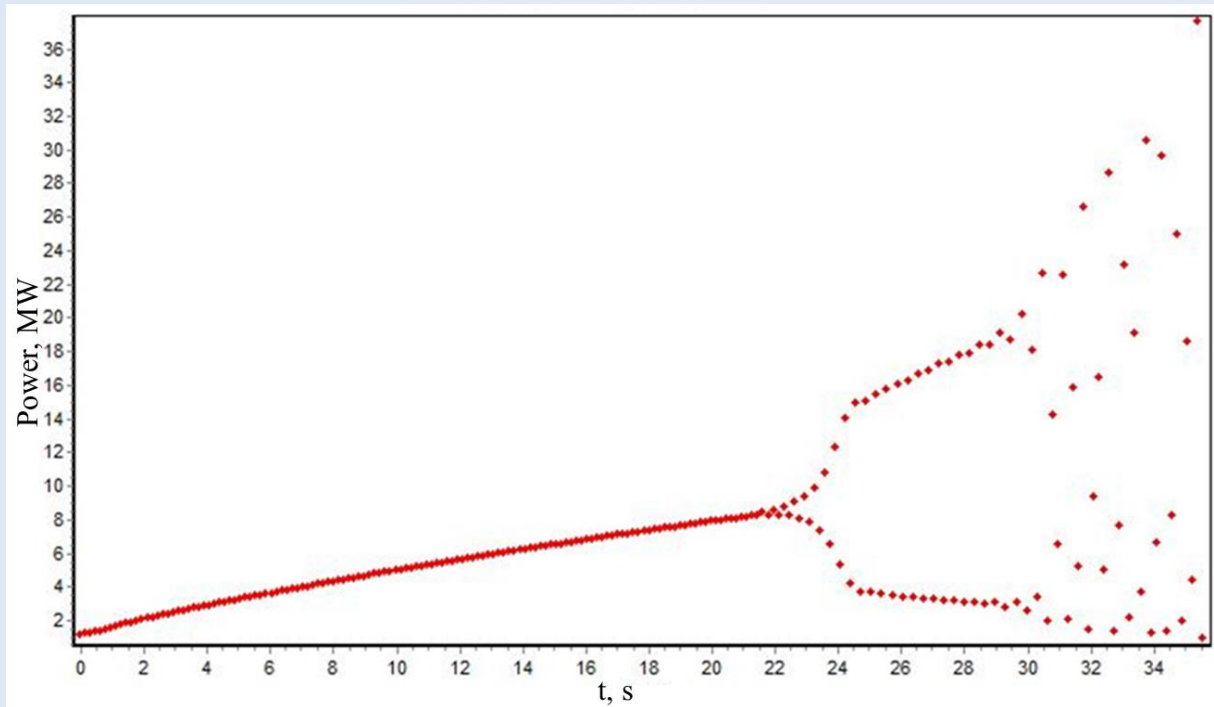


Pulse response

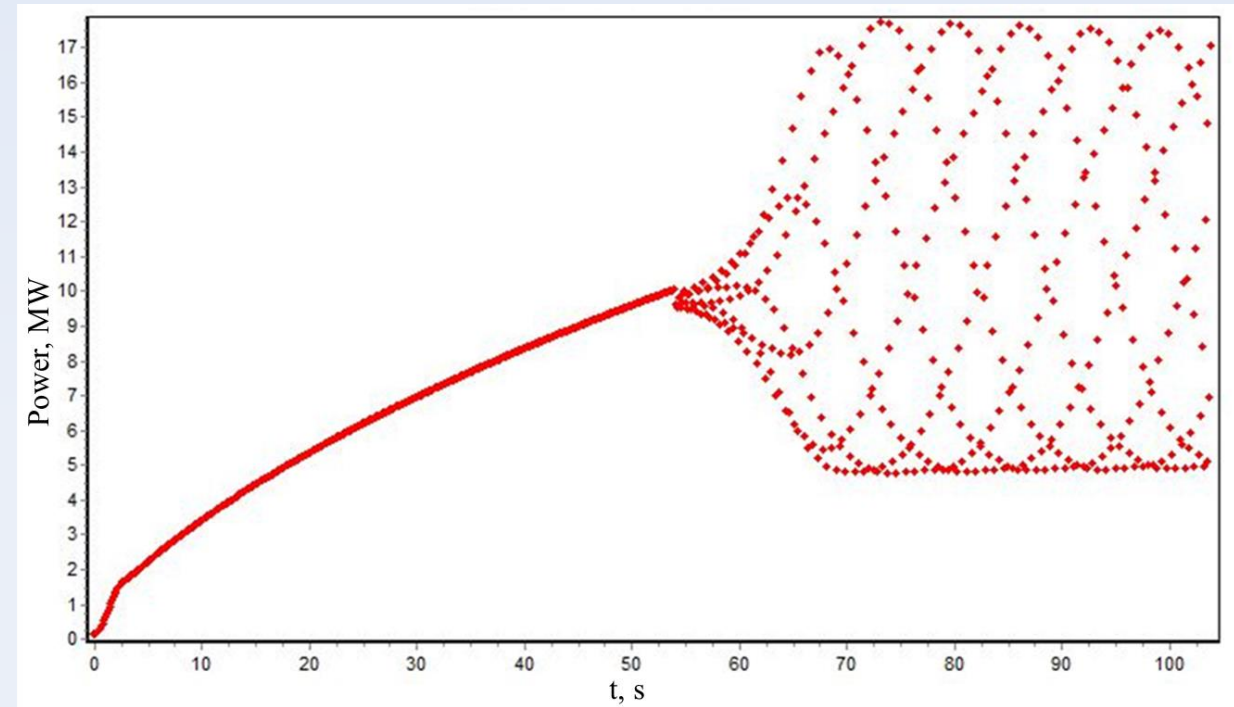
$$w(t) = \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{k_i}{T_i} \exp\left(-\frac{t}{T_i}\right)$$



Results

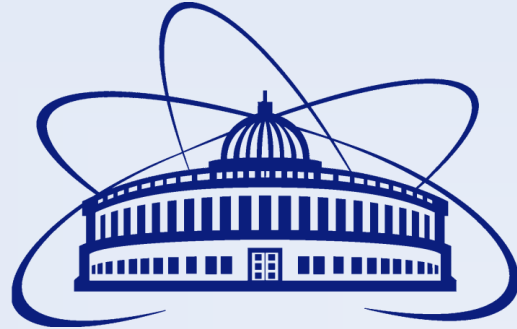


Transition to stochastic dynamics due to thermal expansion of fuel (dynamic bending and disturbances disabled)



Transition to stochastic dynamics due to dynamic bending.





Thanks for your attention!

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