NEA workshop

Innovation in water cooled reactor technologies

12 February 2015



Gen 3 Genesis

Three Miles Island

Modifications on operating plants (human factor, severe accidents)

Considerable R&D on severe accidents

Chernobyl

Eliminate the risk of experiencing consequences on populations similar to the Chernobyl disaster (incl long term consequences)

Operating experience

- 30 years of experience of French and German fleets
- Probabilistic Safety Assessment of current plants

9/11

Ensure that a terrorist attack will not cause a severe accident in the context of nuclear technology diffusion worldwide



The EPR / ATMEA design includes, from its origin, all safety progresses.



EPR safety objectives

- Reduce core damage frequency by a factor 10
- Reduce radiological releases in case of an accident
 - design basis accidents: no protection measures for the population
 - practical elimination of scenarios leading to large and early releases (hydrogen explosion, core melt under pressure, steam explosions)
 - in case of a severe accident, only protection measures limited in area and time can be tolerated (eg no permanent relocation)
- ► Increase robustness against terrorist attacks (eg large commercial aircraft crash)



Severe accident mitigation is included in the design. These objectives define the Gen 3 (or 3+) reactors.

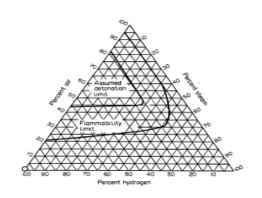


Severe accident mitigation

Prevention of high pressure core melt

Elimination of H2 risk

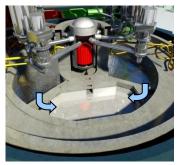


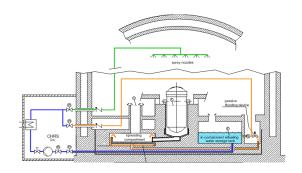


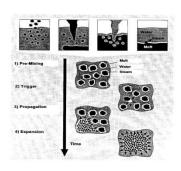


Short and long term function of containment ensured

Prevention of steam explosions









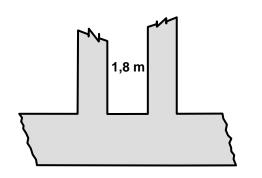
A comprehensive and deterministic severe accident approach.

A dedicated, independent and qualified line of defence in depth

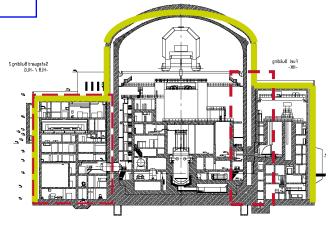


EPR resistance to external hazards

- Strong resistance to earthquakes
- Protection against malvolant action
- Watertight buildings and doors





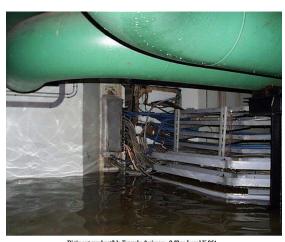


Margin assessment show with a high level of confidence that

- a Fukushima quake would have not led to a severe accident
- buildings would have resisted the tsunami and kept the safety systems operable



Flooding protection





Blayais (1999)



Fukushima (2011)



Fort Calhoun (2011)



Flooding can be caused by a variety of phenomenon, in many places of the world, even in the absence of outstanding tsunami.



Support system: power

Physical protection



Diesels & fuel tanks housed in reinforced buildings

Physical separation



2 buildings located on each side of the reactor building

Redundancy & diversification



- ▶ 4 main 100% redundant diesels
- ▶ 2 additional SBO diesels
- batteries: 12h autonomy



6 emergency diesels plus batteries: redundant, diversified and protected



Support system : heat-sink

- Water intake is a system, to be protected
- Heat-sink is also a part of the environment water can turn into mud, disappear, be loaded with debris, ice etc...

Unit 3 Sea Pump Area

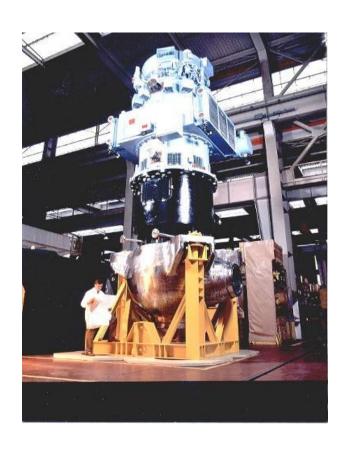




Because heat-sink can be impaired by changes in the environment, there is interest to consider an alternate heat-sink.



Main Coolant Pumps



- ✓ 220 MCP built by AREVA
- Excellent track record
- ✓ Innovation on seals
 - Stand Still Seal System
 - Hydrodynamic Seals



Leak tight MCP seals (without injection) make a significant safety step

Digitalized I&C



- Major breakthrough in nuclear since N4
- Much enhanced analysis and synthesis capabilities
- User friendly (HMI) and much suited to the young generations

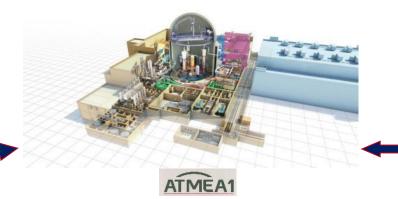


A major safety progress in the human factor field



ATMEA

















ATMEA1 benefits from EPR and APWR innovations



Conclusion

The major innovation in Gen 3 / Gen 3+ is expected in the safety philosophy and objectives.

Technology and engineering innovation to be evaluated in this respect

