ACR-700™ *Reactor Coolant System*, Moderator and Major Auxiliary Systems

By Ian Love, Engineering Manager, ACR Development Project





A

Outline

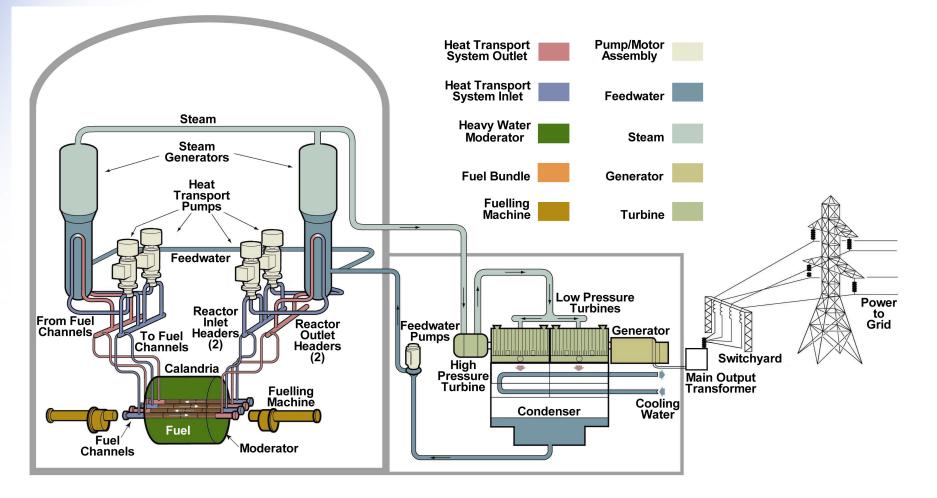
- ACR-700 Design Basis
- Reactor Coolant System and Auxiliary Systems
- Moderator and Auxiliary System
- Major Auxiliary Systems
- Balance of Plant

Features of ACR CANDU



- Heavy water moderator
- Light water coolant
- Modular horizontal fuel channels

- Simple, economical fuel bundle design
- On-power fueling
- High neutron efficiency





Basis of ACR Design

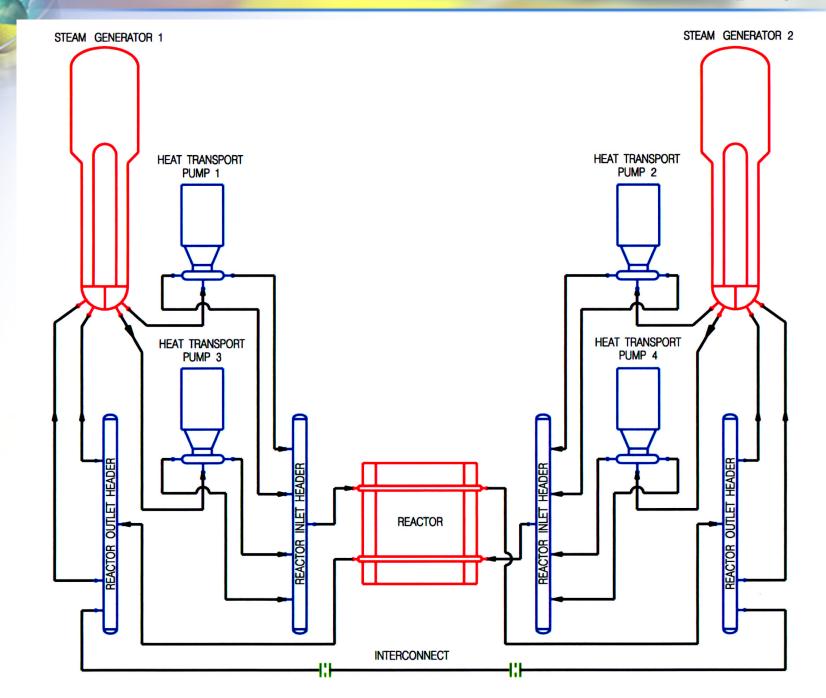
- Retained traditional CANDU features:
 - Modular horizontal fuel channels
 - Simple, economical fuel bundle design
 - Heavy water moderator reactor core
 - On-power fueling
 - High neutron efficiency
- Feedback from CANDU plants
 - Operating CANDU plants
 - Construction/Commissioning feedback from CANDU
 6 Qinshan III project



Basis of ACR Design . . .

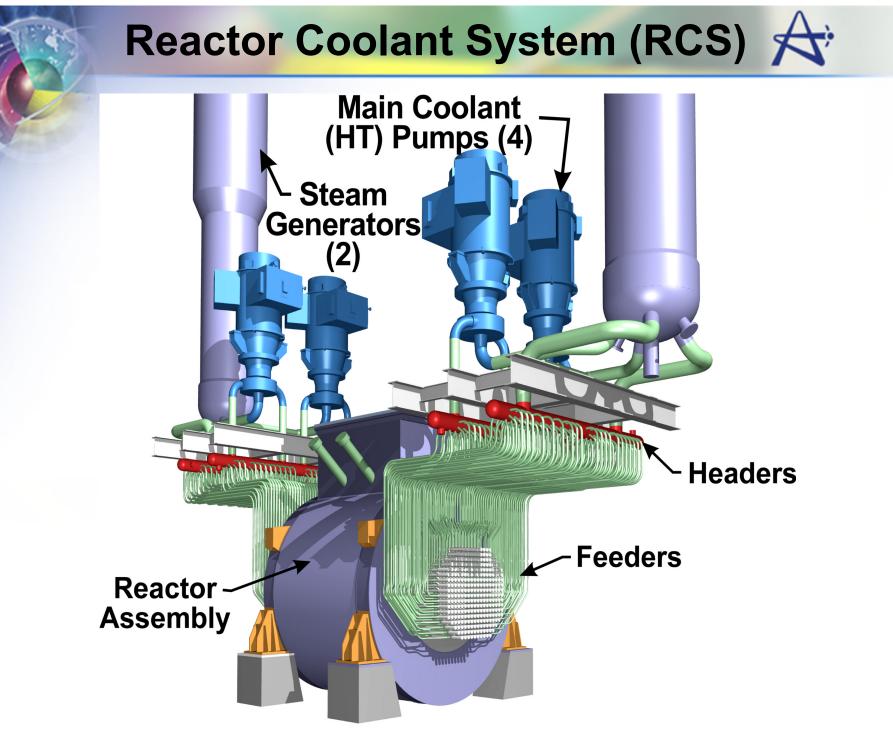
- Innovations integrated into the ACR design.
 - Compact core design
 - Reduced inventory of D₂O due to light water reactor coolant and reduced core size
 - SEU fuel in ACR CANFLEX bundles with increased burn-up
 - Enhanced safety margins
 - Higher coolant and steam conditions resulting in improved turbine efficiency
 - Reduced emissions
 - Improved performance through use of advanced operational and maintenance information systems

Reactor Coolant System (RCS)



Reactor Coolant System (RCS)

- The reactor coolant system in CANDU circulates light water (H₂O) coolant through the reactor fuel channels.
- The RCS arrangement is similar to a single loop of the two loop C6 design ("Figure eight" loop configuration).
- Steam Generators are similar in design and size to PWR SGs.
- Main Coolant Pumps are similar to the CANDU 6 design.
- No valves in the reactor coolant circuit.
- All components are above core for effective thermosyphoning
- Design to CSA N285.0 and ASME Section III Class I
- Fast power maneuvering (0 to 100% full power within 5 minutes) and heatup/cooldown (5°F/min) capability.
- Lower feeder material is stainless steel to prevent flow assisted corrosion.
- Feeder header assemblies are pre-assembled & modularized.



Comparison of C6 and ACR-700 Design A

Parameters	C6	ACR-700
Max. time-averaged channel power,MWth	6.7	7.5
Number of fuel channels	380	284
Reactor powerto steam generators MWth	2064	1982
Maximum channel flow, kg/s (lb/s)	28 (62)	26 (57)
Reactor outlet header pressure, Mpa(g) (psig)	9.9 (1436)	11.9 (1726)
Reactor outlet header temperature, °C (°F)	310 (590)	325 (617)
Reactor Outlet Quality, %	4	2
Reactor inlet header pressure, Mpa(g) (psig)	11.2 (1624)	13.1 (1900)
Reactor inlet header temperature, °C	266 (511)	278.5 (533)
Steam drum pressure, Mpa(g) (psig)	4.6 (667)	6.4 (928)
Steam drum temperature, °C (°F)	260 (500)	281 (538)
Feedwater temperature, °C	187 (3686)	218 (424.4)
Electric output(gross) MWe	728	731
Condenser vacuum, kPa(a) (psia)	4.9 (0.7)	4.9 (0.7)
Thermal Efficiency	35.3	36.9 _{Pg 9}

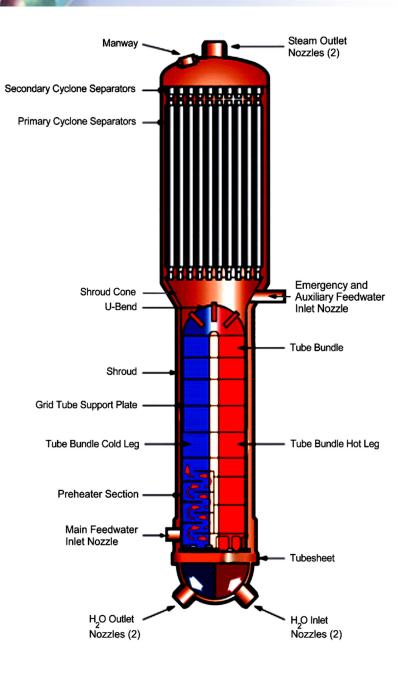


Enhanced Safety Margins

- Use of ACR CANFLEX fuel bundle with Critical Heat Flux (CHF) enhancements improves Critical Channel Power (CCP) margin.
- Max. instantaneous linear element rating is less than that of C6 (51kW/m for ACR-700 versus 57 kW/m for C6)
- Aging effects of PT creep and SG fouling are considered in the RCS design.
- Verification of ACR CANFLEX fuel design is underway, including planned irradiation and CHF tests.
- Effectiveness and reliability of heat sinks improved (i.e., emergency core cooling system, reserve water system, recirculated cooling water and raw service water systems)

Steam Generator

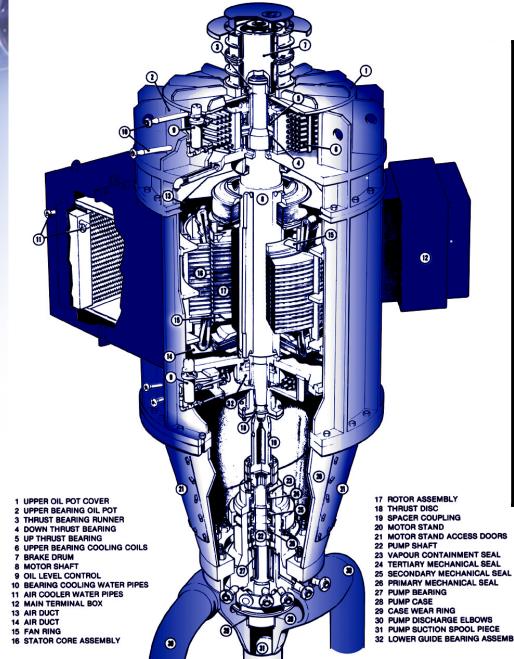




Parameters	C6	ACR- 700
No. of SGs	4	2
Tube Bundle Area, m ²	3200	9350
(ft ²⁾	(34,000)	(100,640)
Overall Height, m	19.5	23.8
(ft)	(64)	(78)
Shroud Diameter (m)	2.7	3.8
(ft ⁾	(8.9)	(12.5)
Steam Drum Diameter (m)	3.8	4.7
	(12.5)	(15.4)

Main Coolant Pump

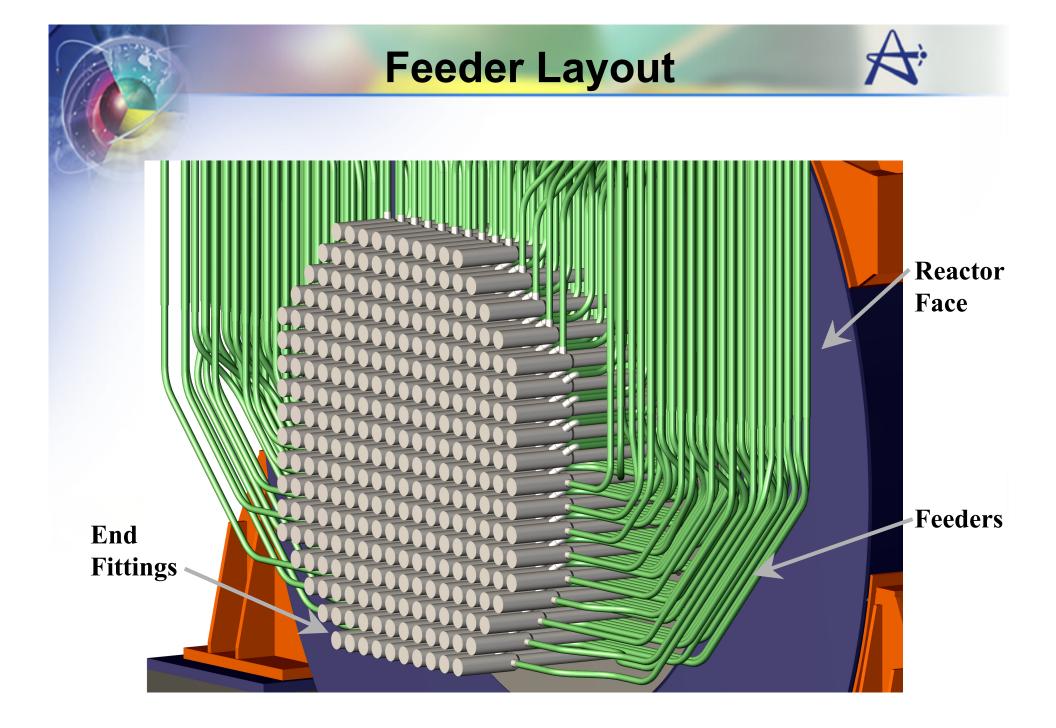


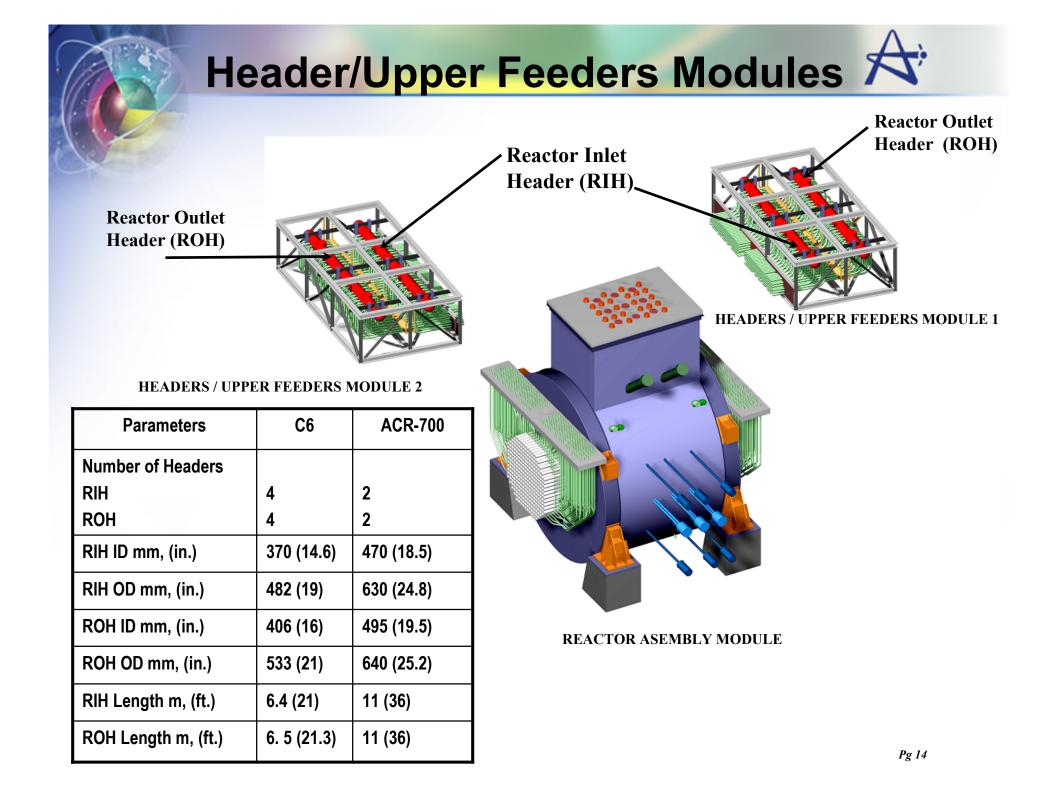


Parameters	C6	ACR- 700
No. of Pumps	4	4
Discharge Nozzles Dia,	2 x .04	2 x 0.4
m (inch)	(2 x 16")	(2 x 16")
Pump Suction Dia, m	0.5	0.5
(inch)	(20")	(20")
Overall Height, m	7	7.4
(ft.)	(23)	(24)
Motor Rating (MWe)	6.7	6.9

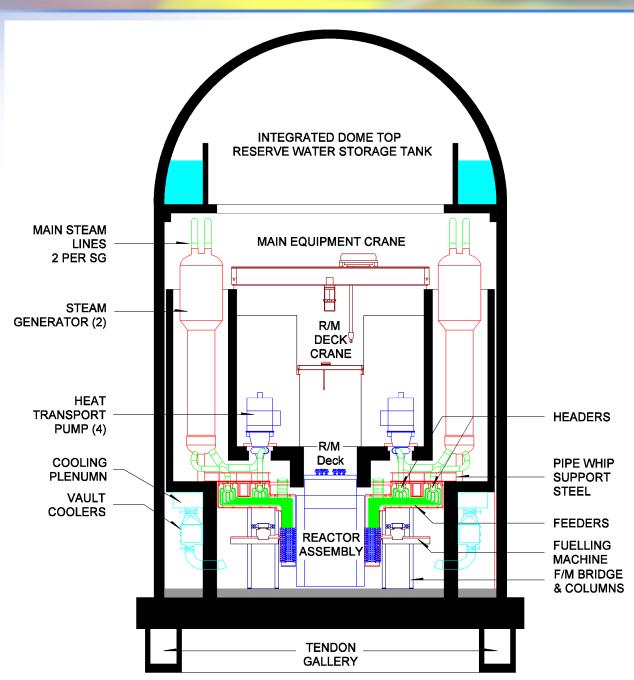
- 21 MOTOR STAND ACCESS DOORS
- 23 VAPOUR CONTAINMENT SEAL
- 24 TERTIARY MECHANICAL SEAL

- 30 PUMP DISCHARGE ELBOWS
- **31 PUMP SUCTION SPOOL PIECE** 32 LOWER GUIDE BEARING ASSEMBLY

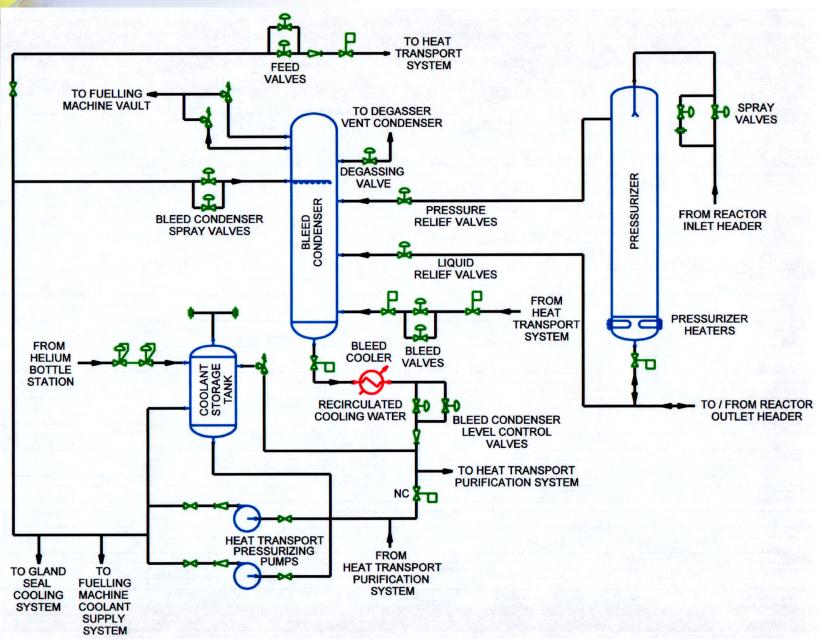




Reactor Building Section



Pressure & Inventory Control System

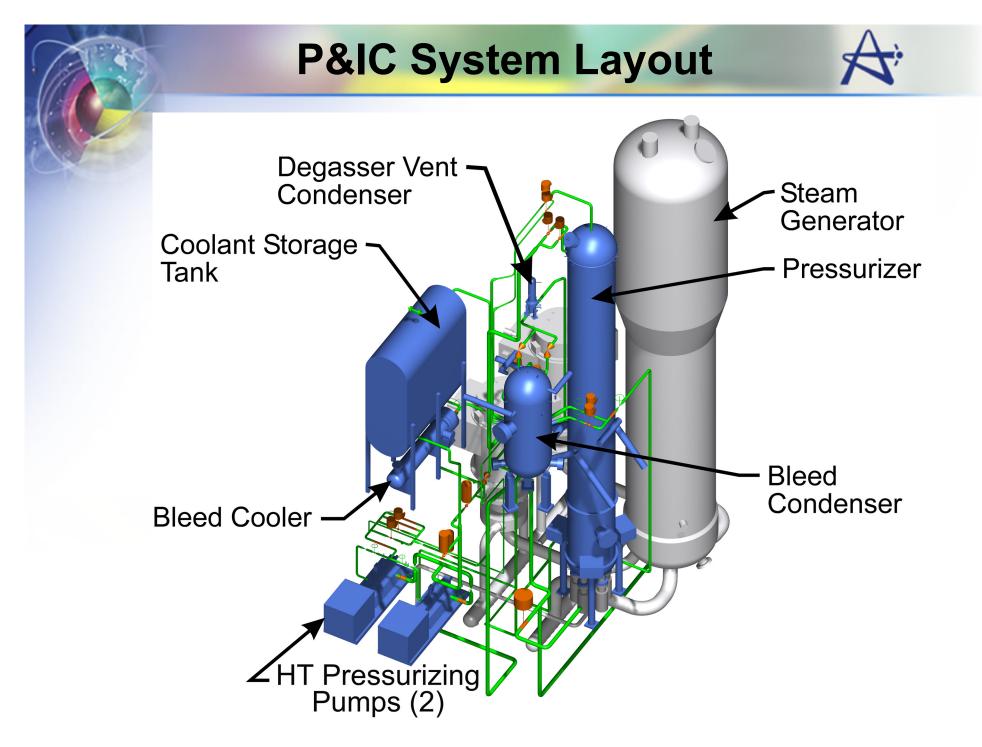


rg 10



Pressure & Inventory Control System (P&IC)

- Based on CANDU 6 design with improvements and simplification incorporated
- Controls RCS pressure through pressurizer spray and heaters
- Controls RCS inventory through bleed condenser/ cooler and RCS pressurizing pumps
- Provides means of degassing the coolant
- Provides overpressure protection for RCS
- Facilitates transfer of H₂O to RCS from interfacing systems (sampling, collection, recovery)





Key Reactor Coolant (HT) Auxiliary Systems

HT Purification System

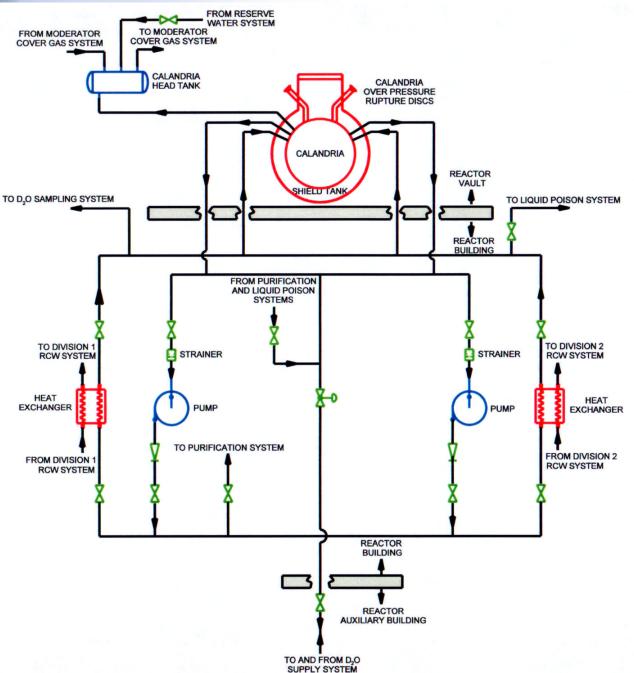
- -Design based on Darlington
- Reduces radiation levels in the coolant and auxiliary systems to minimize dose exposure
- Maintains coolant chemistry within specified limits (pH, O₂, H2, Li, etc.)

• HT Pump Seal Cooling system

-Design based on CANDU 6

–Provides normal and backup cooling (H₂O) to HT pump seals

Main Moderator System

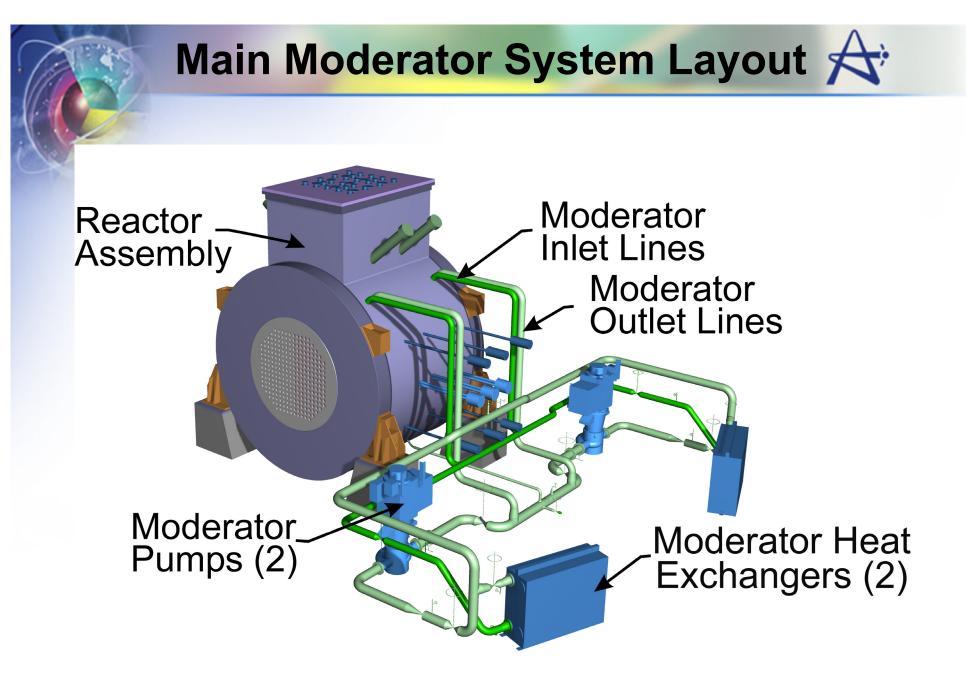


- Low pressure & temperature system
- 2x100% pumps
- 2x50% HXs
- Uniform flow & temperature distribution in calandria
- All Stainless Steel System

Moderator System



- Heavy Water (D₂O) is used as the moderator in the ACR core
- Removes heat generated in moderator during normal operation from:
 - neutron moderation
 - heat transfer from pressure tubes
 - heat transfer from reactor structures
- Serve as a means for dispersion of chemicals to control activity
- Provides a back up heat sink following severe accidents
- Design based on CANDU 6 with improvements in calandria circulation and layout for installation and maintenance





Moderator Auxiliary Systems

- Moderator auxiliary systems are based on CANDU 6 design with feedback improvements included in design.
- Moderator auxiliary system include those required for purification, reactivity control and sampling of heavy water.
- All are housed within one area of RB to improve D₂O recovery.

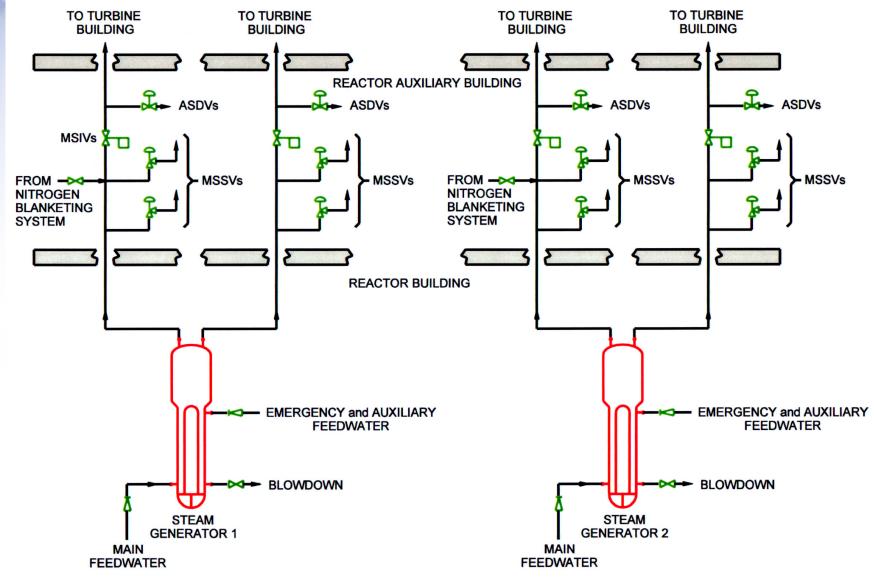


Major Auxiliary Systems

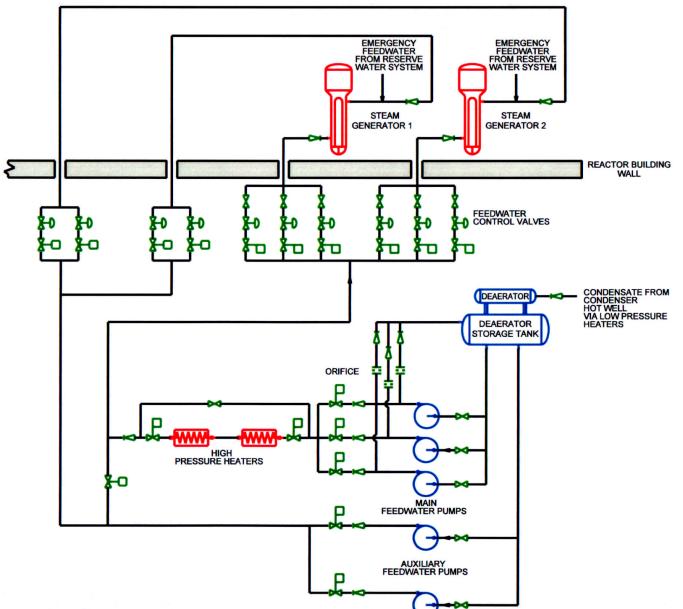
- Main Steam System
- Main Feedwater System
- Service Water Systems

Main Steam System



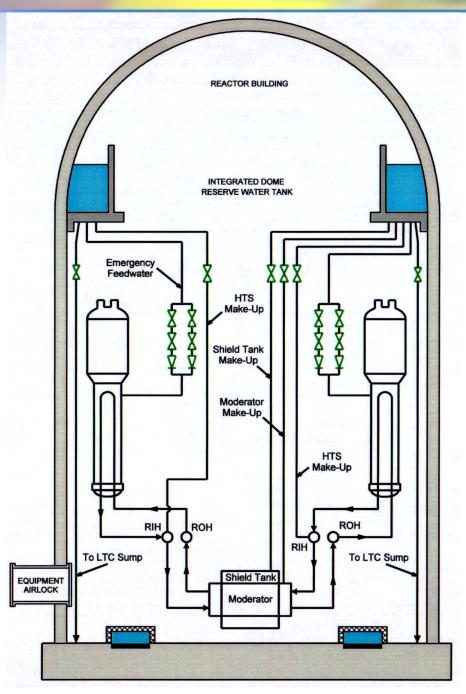


Main Feedwater System



- 3x50% Feed Pumps
- 2 Auxiliary Feed Pumps
- Separate connections to SGS for Energy Feedwater
- Emergency Feedwater supply from seismically qualified RWS

Passive Emergency Feedwater Supply

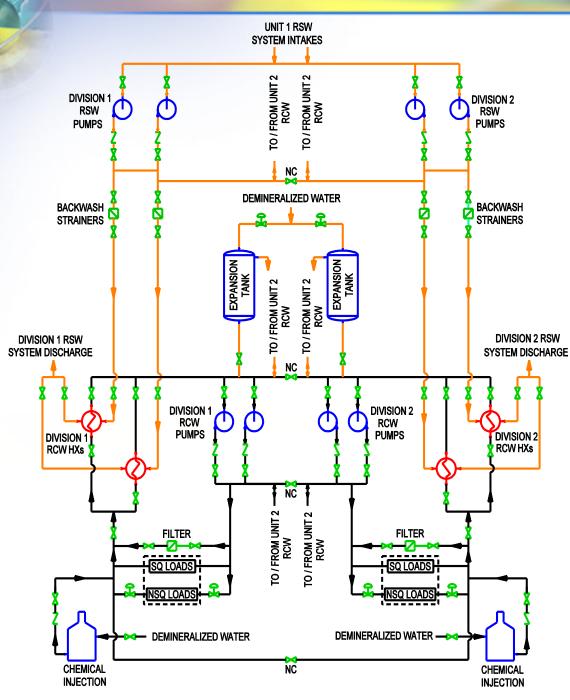




Main Steam & Feedwater Systems

- Main Steam System based on CANDU 6 design with improvements in layout to ensure postulated steam line failures do not impact on Main Control Room.
- Main steam valves (MSSVs, ASDVs, MSIVs) are housed above RAB in seismically qualified structure.
- Main Feedwater System, is based on CANDU 6 design and located in Turbine Building.
- Portion of Feedwater system inside RB / RAB is seismically qualified.
- Passive emergency feedwater supply is provided from Reserve Water System (RWS) to improve SG back-up heat sinks.

Service Water Systems



- RCW / RSW shown for 1 unit
- Two seismically qualified RSW/RCW divisions
- 4 RCW / RSW pumps and 10 RCW HXs/unit
- 2 RCW / RSW pumps and 6 HXs for normal operation
- 1 RCW / RSW pump & 4 RCW HXs/unit for safety loads following shutdown



Service Water Systems

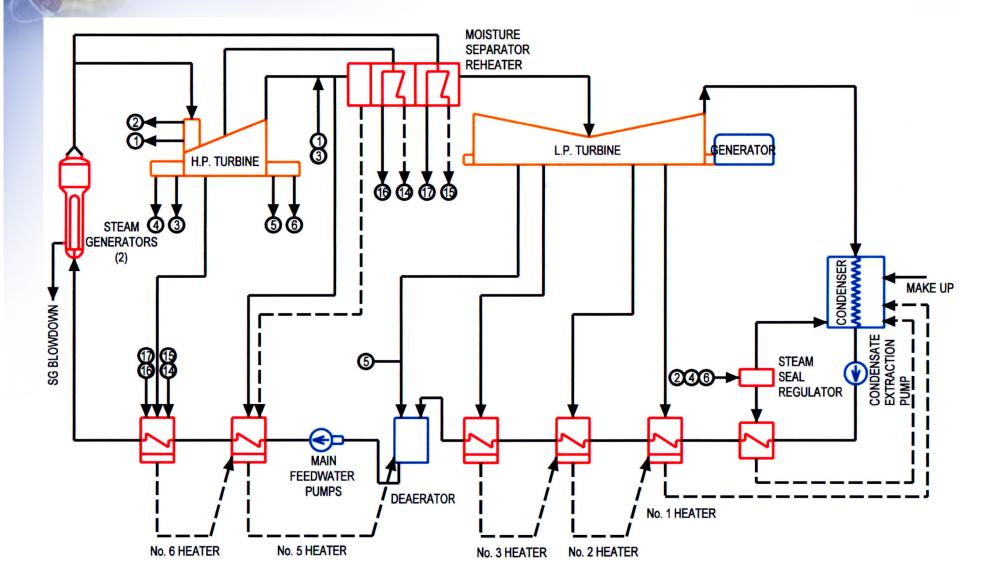
- Significant changes from the CANDU 6 design have been implemented to improve reliability and separation.
- Removes the need for EWS.
- RCW / RSW system in each ACR unit supplies cooling water to all safety and non-safety loads in NSP / BOP.
- RCW / RSW system is seismically qualified to ensure supply to all safety support loads.
- Each unit has two separate divisions. Each division can service all safety related cooling loads following shut down.
- Interconnections with other unit are provided to enhance overall reliability.



Balance of Plant (BOP)

- Design has been optimized to improve turbine efficiency and overall plant performance
- Reference turbine for ACR 700 plant
 - Single flow HP cylinder & two double flow LP cylinders with 52" last stage blade.
 - Net heat to turbine
 1980 MWth
 - Gross electrical output 731 MWe
 - Turbine generator efficiency 36.9%
- Heat cycle equipment optimized to reduce size.
- Turbine Building size reduced from CANDU 6 due to use of 1 stage HP turbine and optimized layout.

Turbine Generator and Auxiliaries

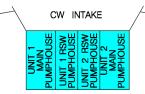


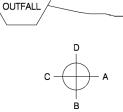


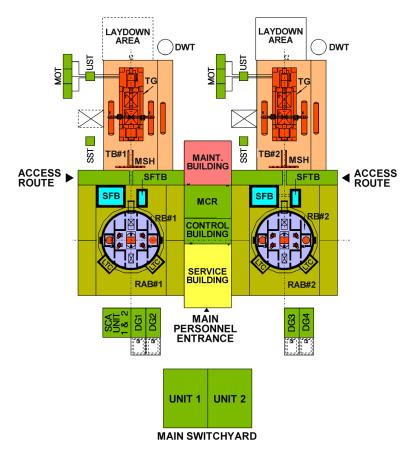
Qinshan Low-Pressure Turbine Rotor with 52 inch Last Blade Length



2 Unit ACR-700 Plant Layout







LEGEND

- **RB** REACTOR BUILDING
- RAB REACTOR AUXILIARY BUILDING
- TB TURBINE BUILDING
- MCR MAIN CONTROL ROOM
- SCA SECONDARY CONTROL AREA
- DWT DEMINERALIZED WATER TANK
- DG DIESEL GENERATORS
- TG TURBINE GENERATOR
- SFB SPENT FUEL BAY
- SFTB SPENT FUEL TRANSFER BAY
- MSH MAIN STEAM HEADER
- LTC LONG TERM COOLING
- MOT MAIN OUTPUT TRANSFORMER
- UST UNIT SERVICE TRANSFORMER
- SST STATION SERVICE TRANFORMER
- **RSW RAW SERVICE WATER**



Summary

- Reactor Coolant System design is based on "one loop" of CANDU 6 with enhanced safety margins.
- Major RCS components are within the range of CANDU experience except for the SGs, which are similar in size to PWRs.
- Moderator System design is based on CANDU 6 with improvements in calandria circulation and layout for installation and maintenance.
- Moderator Auxiliary systems are all located within one area of Reactor Building to improve D₂O.



Summary.....

- Passive emergency feedwater supply from reserve water tank located in dome of Reactor Building provides back-up cooling to SGs.
- Operating conditions have been optimized to improve turbine efficiency and plant performance.
- Major systems design and layout has taken into consideration the feedback from the operating CANDU plants and from Qinshan III CANDU 6 project.



Pictorial View of a Two Unit ACR-700 Plant Arrangement





