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The EC6--An Enhanced Mid-Sized Reactor with Fuel Cycle Applications

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Abstract

Atomic Energy of Canada Limited (AECL) has two CANDU® reactor products matched to markets: the Enhanced CANDU 6® (EC6®), a modern 700 MWe-class design, and the Advanced CANDU Reactor® (ACR-1000®), a 1200 MWe-class Gen III+ design. Both reactor types are designed to meet both market-, and customer-driven needs; the ACR-1000 design is 90% complete and market-ready. The EC6 incorporates the CANDU 6's well-proven features, and adds enhancements that make the reactor even safer and easier to operate. The EC6 is the only mid-sized reactor with a proven pedigree that meets modern reactor expectations and regulatory standards. It is sized for smaller grids and also has outstanding fuel-cycle capability. The EC6 has domestic and offshore market pull and is the current focus of AECL's development program; market interest in the ACR-1000 is anticipated in the longer term.

Some of the key features incorporated into the EC6 include upgrading containment and seismic capability to meet modern standards, shortening the overall project schedule, addressing obsolescence issues, optimizing maintenance outages and incorporating lessons learnt through feedback obtained from the operating plants. The EC6 utilizes modern computers and a distributed control system housed in an advanced control room which, along with automated testing and on-line diagnostics, make the plant easier and safer to operate, with minimal operator intervention. The first deployment of the EC6 is anticipated in Canada; off-shore markets are also being pursued.

The EC6 burns natural uranium as standard. But, high neutron economy, on-power refuelling, a simple fuel bundle, and the fundamental CANDU fuel channel design provide the EC6 with the flexibility to accommodate a range of advanced fuels.

1. Introduction

The EC6 [1] is a 700 MWe-class, heavy water moderated, pressure tube reactor, designed to meet modern regulatory requirements and provide safe, reliable, nuclear power. In the EC6, the CANDU 6 design continues its product evolution since the initial construction of the plants at Point Lepreau, Gentilly-2 and Embalse; safety and operational improvements have been incorporated in subsequent projects at Wolsong and Cernavoda, then further enhancements at Qinshan. The EC6 reactor builds on this success of the CANDU 6 fleet by using the project, operational, and feedback experience to upgrade the design and incorporate improvements to meet modern safety standards. Well-proven CANDU features are retained in the EC6: neutron economy, a modular, horizontal fuel channel core, simple fuel bundle, separate low-temperature and -pressure moderator, reactor vault filled with light water surrounding core, on power refuelling and two independent passive, safety shutdown systems Further EC6 advantages are provenness, track record (low project risk), unique size and operating performance. The EC6 satisfies modern safety and plant criteria, typically characterized as Generation III. Also, the EC6 can use a variety of nuclear fuels in addition to the standard natural uranium; CANDU features provide the EC6 with flexibility in accommodating a range of advanced fuels [2].

2. EC6 Design Features

2.1 Project Schedule

AECL and its partners have already demonstrated on-time, on-budget project performance with the CANDU 6. The EC6 first-concrete-to-in-service project schedule is targeted for 57 months, with a second unit to follow six months later. These targets are achievable via the use of additional modularization, open-top construction demonstrated at Qinshan Phase III, pre-ordering of long lead-time items, and standardization of equipment such as valves, tanks and piping.

2.2 Extended Plant Life

The EC6 target design life is 60 years, with replacement of critical equipment, such as fuel channels, around mid-life. All life-limiting decisions have been supported by extensive R&D. Extended life is achieved by elongating the fuel channel bearings, thickening the calandria and pressure tubes, increasing the feeder wall thickness, using improved equipment and materials, better plant chemistry, and active monitoring of critical plant parameters.

2.3 Simplified Operability and Maintainability

AECL utilizes feedback monitoring (OPEX) and incorporates it into reactor design. In the EC6, AECL is modifying systems to simplify maintenance and reduce operator workload. Also, automated safety system testing is incorporated. This feature reduces the testing workload and also eliminates human error. In addition, AECL has developed plant health monitors with on-line testing capability.

2.4 Modern Computers and Control Systems

The EC6 has enhancements that modernize the plant and address equipment obsolescence. These changes simplify plant displays, reduce the amount of wiring runs and save construction effort and costs. A modern, state-of-the-art Distributed Control System (DCS), designed to control and monitor systems such as reactor operation, power-generation equipment, fuel-handling and auxiliary systems, replaces the Digital Control Computers. The DCS supports both group and device control, reducing the need for individual group controllers. Safety system operation is retained as a hardwired function. Computerized testing and displays have also been added to ease the operator's workload.

In addition, a Plant Display System (PDS) to manage operator interactions with the DCS is included. The DCS/PDS exhibits the functionality to manage plant annunciation and support on-line procedures. The EC6 incorporates the above features in a modern Advanced Control Room.

2.5 Optimized Plant Outages

AECL has performed a detailed assessment of the requirements for planned maintenance outages to enable an improved EC6 capacity factor of 94% lifetime. Periodic short-duration maintenance outages of 30 days every 36 months are planned. The increased interval is achieved by automating tasks such as shutdown systems testing. Many maintenance tasks can be undertaken with the reactor at power. Additionally, Reliability Centered Maintenance techniques are used extensively, and plant health-monitoring equipment predicts impending equipment problems, which can be acted upon immediately, avoiding forced shutdowns.

2.6 Containment Design

The EC6 features a reactor building with a 1.8m thick concrete wall/dome, with a steel liner, in line with current industry practice. This provides protection against aircraft strikes (malevolent acts) and other external events. Further hardening of the safety systems and improvements to the spatial separation of essential safety systems are being built into the design, as well as hardening of the Service Building. Group 2 safety systems, which offer a redundant path to shut the plant down safely. Depending on the location of the plant, the EC6 can also be designed to meet tornado protection.

2.7 Seismic Response

Also in line with modern industry practice, and a Gen III/III+ expectation, the EC6 is designed for seismic 0.3g peak ground acceleration, with a 10^{-4} frequency of occurrence. This is achieved via a thicker base slab and rock anchors. Other systems are also strengthened: calandria support, thicker pressure tube/calandria tube, stronger spacer and positioning assembly, hardened fuelling machine and upgraded piping material.

2.8 Severe Accident Response

To further improve EC6 plant safety, the design incorporates features to mitigate core degradation and contain the consequences of severe accidents. Such features include provisions for additional heat sinks as well as a cooling system to manage the containment temperature and pressure. The number of penetrations is reduced and the steel-lined containment structure strengthened to meet a higher design pressure. All radionuclide releases following any severe accident will be confined within containment.

AECL has already been enhancing the performance for CANDU 6 reactors under postulated severe accident conditions that go beyond the normal design basis for nuclear power plants. The heavy water moderator surrounding the fuel channels in the calandria vessel effectively mitigates the consequences of such postulated severe accidents. In addition, the moderator is surrounded by a shield tank, which also absorbs decay heat should moderator cooling fail. These features ensure fuel cooling even if both normal and emergency cooling systems are unavailable.

The EC6 will further build on these inherent passive safety features by improving the reserve water tank to supply cooling water by gravity to key systems in case of a severe accident. Also, there is the addition of a low-flow containment spray, and passive autocatalytic combiners. Postulated severe core damage accidents progress slowly, giving ample time for accident management and implementation of counter measures.

2.9 Post-Fukushima Activities

AECL is performing a comprehensive review of the EC6 design in the wake of the Fukushima accident. Post-Fukushima, the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission made a presentation [3] to the Convention on Nuclear Safety on Canada's response, including re-affirming the CANDU two-group philosophy against common mode failure, and the presence of numerous, diverse heat sinks to manage severe accident conditions. Also noted was that AECL would review lessons learned, and incorporate any necessary improvements into new build design. AECL made additional comprehensive Fukushima presentations at the Ministerial Conference on Nuclear Safety in Vienna, Austria, June 20-23, 2011.

Generic plant safety topic areas arising from Fukushima that vendors and operators are addressing worldwide include:

- Robustness to design basis and beyond design basis earthquakes and floods
- Fire protection, including fires in conjunction with seismic or flood events
- Response to prolonged station blackout
- Ability to restore and maintain cooling to a damaged core
- Management of hydrogen generation/release
- Supply of services and protection to on-site staff managing a severe accident
- Robustness of spent fuel management systems (wet and dry storage).

AECL is reviewing these areas in detail, and is also reviewing CANDU safety readiness in light of industry-wide initiatives, including:

- WANO Significant Operating Event Report (SOER)
- CNSC Directive to Canadian nuclear utilities and AECL/CRL
- European Commission "stress test" for European reactors as outlined by WENRA.

3. Fuel Cycle Options

AECL has had a continuous fuel cycle program and vision [4, 5] for more than 40 years, including: reactor physics and core design, fuel design and fabrication, irradiation and demonstration, reprocessing and separation, cycle optimization and commercial deployment options. The advanced CANFLEX™ fuel bundle [6, 7] has been developed as the optimal fuel-cycle carrier. AECL anticipates that the first step in the evolution of CANDU fuel cycles will be the introduction of Recovered Uranium (RU), and its variants, derived from conventional reprocessing.

3.1 Recovered Uranium

Recovered Uranium (~0.9% enriched) from reprocessed LWR fuel can be used in CANDU without re-enrichment, offering access to a potentially economical supply of LEU fuel at the optimal enrichment level [8]. Benefits of RU include improved economics and further reduction in spent fuel volumes.

A low-risk CANDU RU variant that has been demonstrated with Chinese partners [2]. It employs a combination of RU and Depleted Uranium (DU), both former waste streams, giving an NU equivalent (NUE). With favourable RU and DU prices, this presents an economic option, utilizing 100% waste products from LWRs. The RU capability differentiates CANDU plants from all other reactor options. CANDU offers the simplest and most cost-effective way of burning these products.

3.2 Thorium Cycles

Thorium is a key element in AECL's fuel cycle vision, representing a low-uranium-consumption fuel cycle option [9, 10]. Thorium capability is attractive to countries with thorium reserves but no uranium—addressing the need for energy self-reliance.

In a short-term strategy**,** the low-risk approach to initiating the thorium fuel cycle in a CANDU reactor is by adding the fissile component as LEU in separate elements in a mixed LEU/Th fuel bundle, using an existing fuel design (Once-Through Thorium—OTT). The *in-situ* fissioning of the ^{233}U-produced through neutron capture in Th-232 also builds up a strategic resource for later use.

However, the major economic benefit is achieved via closed thorium fuel cycles. In the medium term, the plutonium from reprocessed LWR fuel can be used as the fissile component in a homogeneous Pu/Th CANDU fuel bundle. A full core of Pu/Th fuel could further increase the energy derived from utilizing thorium, require no new natural uranium, and produce additional ^{233}U in the used fuel for recovery and recycling. In the longer term, a self-sufficient thorium fuel cycle is the most economically attractive, breeding enough ^{233}U that—through its recycle—keeps the fuel cycle running indefinitely, without the need for an additional, external supply of fissile material. In the much longer term, a CANDU-Fast Breeder Reactor (FBR) synergism could allow a few expensive FBRs to supply the fissile requirements of less-expensive, high-conversion-ratio CANDU reactors, operating on the Thorium cycle.

Currently, AECL is exploring the feasibility of a multi-bundle thorium demonstration irradiation [9], employing the low-risk OTT option described above. The next logical step would be a full-core demonstration. At the same time, AECL has initiated the conceptual design of an Advanced Fuel CANDU Reactor™ (AFCR™), based on the C6/EC6 platform.

4. Other Fuel Cycles

AECL is continuing to develop other fuel options—including MOX and actinide waste. There has been considerable attention paid to CANDU as a "burner" of the transuranic (TRU) actinide waste that comes from reprocessing used LWR fuel [11-13]. Many TRU actinides are long-lived (e.g., Am, Cm, Np) and produce decay heat long after fuel is discharged from the reactor. This decay heat provides waste management challenges, including the management of extended heat loading of storage/disposal facilities. CANDU's neutron economy results in a high TRU destruction rate, and on-power fuelling permits the optimum location and residence time of actinide targets.

5. Summary

Capitalizing on the proven features of CANDU technology, AECL has designed the EC6 to achieve high safety and performance standards consistent with customer expectations for a proven, mid-sized reactor. Changes have been made to meet current licensing requirements. The resultant EC6 reactor product provides a low-risk evolution of the Qinshan CANDU 6s, while providing safety, maintainability and operability enhancements. In this paper we present the basic EC6 design enhancements; AECL works with its customers to assess their individual design requirements.

AECL is performing a comprehensive review of the EC6 design in the wake of the Fukushima accident, will review lessons learned, and incorporate any necessary improvements into new build design.

In fuel-cycle development, AECL anticipates Recovered Uranium will be first new fuel used in CANDU, followed by Thorium, thus introducing low-uranium consumption cycles. AECL is also developing other fuel options, with a focus on destroying actinide waste.

6. References

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