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## Optimization of a sodium-cooled fast reactor operation with a gas power conversion system during a loss of off-site power

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### Abstract

The French Commission for Atomic Energy and Alternative Energy (CEA) in collaboration with its industrial partners develops Sodium-cooled Fast Reactors (SFR) as industrial-scale demonstrators mainly guided by safety and operability objectives. In this paper, a SFR reactor associated to a nitrogen closed Brayton cycle for the Power Conversion System (PCS) is considered. In incidental and accidental conditions, the operation of reactor must be defined to keep it under control and to fulfil safety requirements. This paper is dedicated to an alternative procedure to control a Loss Of Off-site Power (LOOP). Usually, in case of LOOP, the SFR standard procedure relies on passive Decay Heat Removal (DHR) systems to cool down the primary circuit. In this paper, an alternative solution substitutes the latter by the gas Power Conversion System (PCS). The operation of the gas PCS required three regulations:

- The regulation of the Turbo-Machinery (TM) rotation speed to keep a gas flow in the PCS;
- The sodium temperature regulation of the secondary circuit, once the cold shutdown state is reached, to adapt the heat removed by the gas PCS to the decay heat;
- The regulation of the gas temperature at the inlet of the compressors, in the PCS, to keep an efficient heat sink.

In the aim to optimize the alternative procedure for a LOOP a MultiObjective Problem (MOP) is solved. Two conflicting objectives are simultaneously minimized: the time to reach the cold shutdown state and the maximum of the thermal gradient through the main vessel. The decision variables are the two descriptive parameters of the TM rotation speed target to solve the MOP. The multiobjective optimization step is supported by the study of different TM rotation speed targets; a Latin hypercube design of experiments is performed with the CATHARE2 code and is used to build the Pareto front. In this way, the alternative procedure allows the reactor to reach the cold shutdown state in a time ranging from 30 minutes to 4 hours, whereas passive DHR systems do not allow the reactor to reach this state 24 hours after the initiating events. A short time to reach the safety state induces a maximum of the thermal gradient through the main vessel about twice higher than the procedure with passive DHR systems; whereas a long delay to reach the safety state can divide the maximum of the thermal gradient through the main vessel by four. Furthermore, it is demonstrated that each decision variable is more influent on one of the two objectives. This property is exploited to favor a specific objective and large ranges for the decision variables define a great diversity of optimum compromises.

Thanks to the regulation of the TM rotation speed, the gas PCS is hence an adaptable system to optimize the thermalhydraulic behavior of a SFR during a LOOP. Moreover, this alternative procedure strengthens the diversification of the systems to fulfil the DHR function.

## Introduction

In 2006, the French government decided the commissioning of a new nuclear reactor to contribute to a sustainable management of radioactive material and wastes. This reactor has to respect the framework developed by the Generation IV International Forum (GIF) (Nuclear Energy Agency, 2016), and hence to participate to the development of the next nuclear energy system generation. In accordance with these decisions, the French Commission for Atomic Energy and Alternative Energy (CEA) in collaboration with its industrial partners investigates the Sodium-cooled Fast Reactor (SFR) technology.

In this article, an industrial-scale SFR with a nitrogen closed Brayton cycle for the Power Conversion System (PCS) is considered. Usually, in case of Loss Of Off-site Power (LOOP) transient, SFR rely on specific in-vessel Decay Heat Removal (DHR) systems to cool down the core. This paper presents an alternative sequence which uses the capabilities of the gas PCS to remove the decay heat for accidental situation. This sequence offers an operability to affect the cooling of the reactor but present the drawback to induce thermal stresses on the main components of the reactor.

After a presentation of the SFR with the Nitrogen PCS option, the modelling of this system with the thermalhydraulic system code CATHARE2 is detailed. Then, the alternative procedure in case of LOOP accident is described. Finally, an optimization of the alternative procedure is performed, thanks to its operability, to improve simultaneously the capability of the PCS to cool down the reactor and the thermal stresses on the main vessel. This study is based on specific design of experiments and solves a conflicting two-objective optimization problem.

## 1. Sodium-cooled Fast Reactor design

The aim of this part is to describe the core and the systems of the studied SFR.

### 1.1. Core, primary circuit

An innovative CFV<sup>1</sup> core design for SFR characterized by a low global sodium void worth effect (Chenaud et al., 2013) has been developed by CEA. This concept takes part of the main innovations tested on this kind of reactor. For the CFV core design, the sodium expansion and voiding reactivity feedback increases the margin up to sodium boiling in case of unprotected transients and reduces the severity of a primary power excursion in case of severe accidents (Bertrand et al., 2016a).

The CFV core thermal power is equal to 1500 MW and all the primary components are included in a main vessel (Figure 1). A single conical “redan” (inner vessel) separates the primary sodium in two areas: the hot pool, filled with sodium at 550 °C from the cold pool, filled with sodium at 400 °C. Three mechanical Primary Pumps (PPs) are immersed in the primary sodium to ensure the sodium circulation from the cold pool to the hot pool by crossing the core. In steady-state operating conditions, the thermal power is extracted from the primary circuit to the secondary circuit through four Intermediate Heat Exchangers (IHX) (Figure 1).

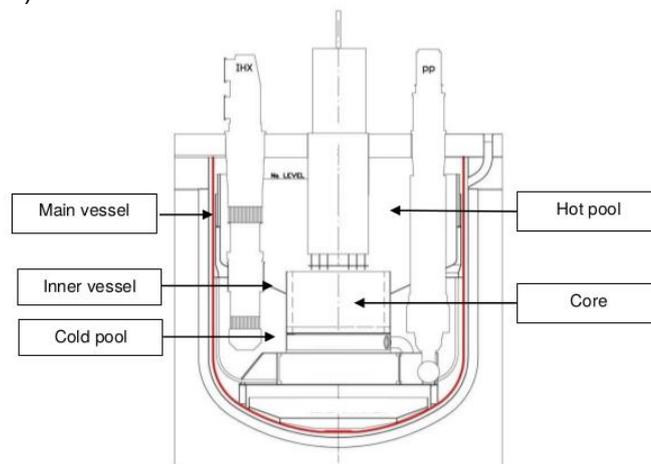


Figure 1. Primary system arrangement

<sup>1</sup> CFV stands for « Cœur à Faible effet de Vidange » in French that means core with low sodium void worth effect.



code CATHARE2.

## 2. CATHARE2 modelling of the reactor

The whole reactor presented in section 1 is modelled with the thermalhydraulic system code CATHARE2 (Geffraye et al., 2011) to study the SFR behavior in case of a LOOP transient.

### 2.1. CATHARE2 code description

CATHARE2 is a thermalhydraulic system code developed for the last thirty years by the CEA, Electricité de France (EDF), Framatome and the French radioprotection and nuclear safety institute (IRSN). This code, originally devoted to best-estimate transient calculations in pressurized water-cooled reactors, includes six equations (mass, momentum and energy balance for liquid and vapor phases).

The properties of sodium have been implemented, the friction and heat transfer correlations being the same as in the water standard version (Geffraye et al., 2011). In this version of the code, nitrogen gas is considered as an ideal gas.

To compute the neutron power evolution of the core, the following reactivity feedbacks are taken into account: Doppler effect, sodium density, cladding expansion, fuel expansion, hexagonal can expansion, diagrid expansion and finally the reactivity feedback resulting from the relative position of the control rods compared to the core and to the main vessel. All these reactivity coefficients are included in the point kinetics of neutron physics module of CATHARE2 including eight groups of delayed neutrons and four groups of fission products to model the decay heat.

All the computations presented in this article are performed with CATHARE2 v25\_3 mod 5.1.

### 2.2. Input deck content

#### Primary circuit

The core channels, the IHX, the upstream and downstream of the pumps are modelled as 1-D CATHARE2 axial elements. The flow distribution within the cold and hot pools is modelled thanks to several dedicated 0-D volumes.

#### Decay Heat Removal systems

The RRB are present in the input deck and modelled by a heat sink. The removed power is considered as a linear function depending of the sodium temperature in the hot pool. This behavior was observed for reactor tests simulating decay heat removal situations performed in Phenix and Superphenix reactors (Tenchine, 2010). The RRB are designed to extract a thermal power of 50 MW for a sodium temperature in the hot pool of 530 °C and an air temperature of 35 °C. According to these assumptions, the heat removed is defined as the equation 1:

$$Q_{DHR} = 50 * \frac{T_H - 35}{530 - 35} \quad (1)$$

With:

- $Q_{DHR}$ : Power extracted by the RRB (MW);
- $T_H$ : Hot pool temperature (°C).

#### Power conversion system

The PCS system is fully modelled in the CATHARE2 input deck. Each of the heat exchangers (pre-cooler, intercooler, recuperator) is modelled thanks to two axial elements exchanging heat in a counter flow HX. The water flow in the coolers is modelled thanks to boundary conditions (water-inlet temperature fixed to 21 °C, water-feed flow rate respectively fixed to 12000 kg/s and 9000 kg/s for normal operating conditions in the pre-cooler and the intercooler and the water-outlet pressure fixed to one bar). The rotating mass equation is solved on the shaft including the turbine, the compressors and the resisting torques of the generator when it is connected to the grid. Comprehensive TM performance maps are provided as input data.

The BP1 by-pass line is modelled thanks to a 1-D axial element and its associated valve can be operated.

For the NSS:

- The extraction line is modelled by an orifice, with a diameter of 10 centimeters, a valve and the gas pressure boundary conditions of 1.013 bar;

- In case of a gas removal, the difference between the high-pressure inside the PCS and the atmospheric conditions induces a choked flow. From the conservation of the mass, the definitions of the Mach number and of the sound speed, coupled to the Laplace law and the ideal gas equation of state, a compressible form of the mass flow rate is obtained and given by the equation (2).

$$Q_{cr} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{D^2}{4} \cdot P_{CHP} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{M_{N_2} \cdot \gamma}{R \cdot T_{HCP}}} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{\gamma+1}\right)^{\frac{\gamma+1}{2(\gamma-1)}} \quad (2)$$

With:

- $Q_{cr}$ : Choked flow (kg/s);
- $D$ : Diameter of the extraction line section (m);
- $P_{CHP}$ : Pressure at the outlet of the high-pressure compressor (Pa);
- $M_{N_2}$ : Nitrogen molar mass (Kg/mol);
- $\gamma$ : Laplace coefficient (ratio of specific heats, 1.4 for diatomic gas);
- $R$ : Ideal gas constant (J/mol/K);
- $T_{HCP}$ : Temperature at the outlet of the high-pressure compressor (K).

The presented input deck is going to be used to simulate a LOOP transient.

### 3. The studied procedure and associated multiobjective problem

#### 3.1. The LOOP transient and the alternative procedure

The generator disconnection from the electrical grid and the loss of the electrical supplies of the primary, secondary and heat sink pumps initiate the transient of LOOP. The resisting torque of the generator on the shaft is suddenly decreases to zero and induces a turbomachinery overspeed. The detection of the LOOP transient by the control systems causes the full opening of the by-pass 1 valve, which aims at limiting this overspeed. To save the turbomachinery integrity, its rotation speed must not exceed 3300 rpm. The loss of electrical supplies induces the decrease of the primary and secondary flow rates to 25% of their nominal value in 30 seconds. The water feeding of the coolers is stopped. A few seconds after the Initiating Events (IE), the electromagnets maintaining the control rods are switched off and the reactor scram occurs.

The main issue following the reactor scram is to remove the decay heat. A standard solution is to rely on passive DRACS like RRB systems described in the section 1.2 and modeled in the section 2.2.

In this paper, an alternative procedure (preliminary studied, Bertrand et al., 2016b) is proposed and substitutes the RRB with the gas PCS to remove the decay heat. After the IE and the first consequences, several actions are required to keep an efficient heat removal with the water heat sink via the gas PCS and the secondary circuit. As for the standard procedure, 30 seconds after the IE, emergency electrical supplies are available to ensure a primary mass flow rate of 25% of its nominal value during the whole transient. Contrarily to the procedure with RRB, 30 seconds after the IE, the secondary pumps are powered by backup systems and the secondary flow rate is maintained at 25% of its nominal value during the whole transient. The feasibility study and the sizing of the emergency supplies associated to the primary and secondary pumps were realized for the European Fast Reactor (EFR, 1999). Few seconds after the IE, a backup water flow rate is provided as well in the coolers to ensure the heat removal. Furthermore, the water flow rate regulates the gas inlet temperatures of the two compressors to the setpoint of 27 °C, in order to avoid damages on the compressors and to keep an efficient heat sink. The power provided by emergency supply limits the maximal water flow rate to 40% of its nominal value.

For this procedure, the PCS is operated in two different ways. First, it cools the reactor down to reach the cold shutdown state and then, it maintains this safe state. In the first step, the gas flow rate must be strong enough to remove the decay heat and the energy previously accumulated in the sodium; once the cold shutdown state is reached, only the decay heat must be removed to maintain the reactor in a safe state. For this purpose, a regulation of the TM rotation speed, by the BP1 valve, ensures a gas flow. The target of this regulation is time dependent and described by the two parameters (Figure 3):

- A ramp-down period, called  $t_{ramp}$ , for which the target varies from 3000 rpm to a steady value;
- The steady value of the rotation speed after the ramp-down period, called  $\omega_{steady}$ .

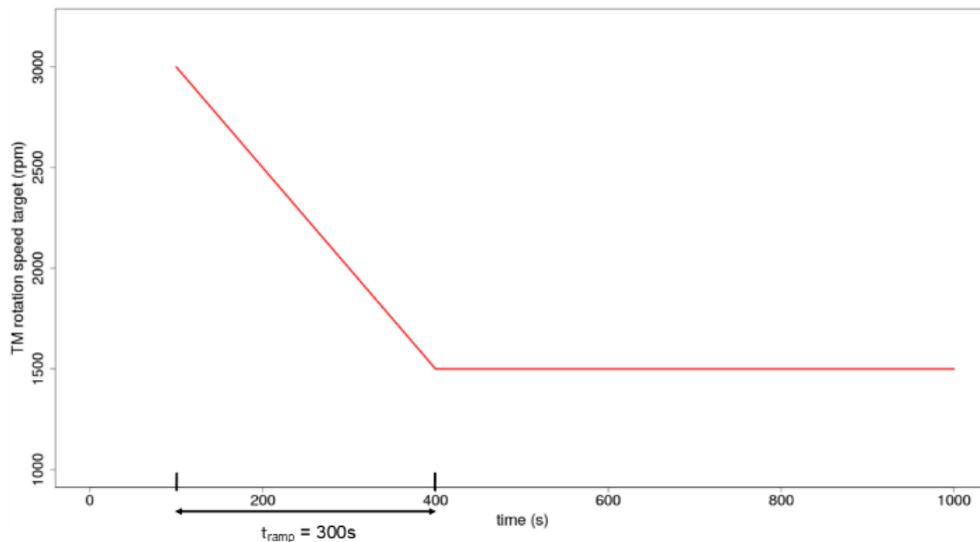


Figure 3. TM rotation speed target applied for  $t=100$  s;  $t_{ramp}=300$  s and  $\omega_{steady}=1500$  rpm

After a delay depending of the  $\omega_{steady}$  value, a too much important cooling than needed occurs and could induce a sodium freezing. The selected solution, to adapt the removed power to the decay heat, is to regulate the sodium temperature, at the SGHX outlet, with the NSS. A 180 °C setpoint is selected to maintain the reactor in the cold shutdown state and the regulation is actuated once the sodium temperature at the outlet of the SGHX becomes lower than 180 °C; the corresponding time is called  $t_{SGHX}$ . A summary of this alternative procedure is provided in the Table 1.

Table 1. Chronological summary for the standard LOOP and the alternative procedure

Time	LOOP with RRB	LOOP with PCS
t = 0s		IE: Generator disconnection from the grid
		Beginning of the primary and secondary flow rates decrease
		Stopping of the coolers water-feeding
t = 1s		Turbomachinery protection: full opening of the by-pass 1 valve
t ~ 2s		Reactor scram
t = 2s	x	Regulation of the TM rotation speed
t = 3s	x	Water feeding of the coolers thanks to backup systems and regulation of the gas temperature at the compressor inlets with water flow rate
t = 30s		Primary flow rate fixed to 25% of its nominal value thanks to emergency electrical supplies
	x	Secondary flow rate fixed to 25% of its nominal value thanks to emergency electrical supplies
t = $t_{RRB}$	RRB switch on	x
$t_{SGHX}$	x	Regulation of the sodium temperature at the SGHX outlet

The regulation of the TM rotation speed relies on a Proportional-Integral-Derivative (PID) corrector. Its setting has been done in a previous study by minimization of the difference between the target and the rotation speed for a LOOP transient. The two other regulations required by the alternative procedure rely-on proportional correctors.

### 3.2. The associated multiobjective problem

In addition to remove the decay heat, it is interesting to minimize the required time to reach the cold shutdown state of the reactor, in the aim to offer the possibility to act as fast as possible on the reactor. In the present study, this time (called  $t_{CSD}$ ) is reached when the temperature of the sodium at the inlet of the core becomes lower to 210 °C. This state is maintained by the regulation of the sodium temperature at the outlet of the SGHX.

Furthermore, the main vessel has to resist to all stresses during its lifetime and avoid creeping conditions. In this aim, thermal stresses induced on the main vessel by thermal gradients have to be as low as possible. These stresses are assessed during a transient by the absolute value of the thermal gradient through the main vessel (equation 3).

With:

$$grad(T) = \frac{T_i - T_o}{e} \quad (3)$$

- $T_i$ : Inside temperature of the vessel (°C);
- $T_o$ : Outside temperature of the vessel (°C);
- $e$ : main vessel width (4cm).

The thermal gradient is studied at the higher part of the main vessel, where the highest thermal stresses are observed, because of the proximity of the hot pool, which induces a heat-up of the main vessel. Cold sodium flow from the core inlet to an annular space inside and against the main vessel is hence derived to cool down the main vessel. This annular space is called the immersed weir and ensures creep and fatigue resistance of the main vessel. It is at this cooling system that the most significant thermal gradients are observed. In this paper, the two needed temperatures to assess the thermal gradient through the vessel are located at the inlet of the immersed weir. In the following, the maximum absolute value of the thermal gradient is the criterion to assess the thermal stresses induced on the main vessel. We defined it as  $MTG$  (°C/cm) (equation 4) depending on the thermal gradient given by the equation 3:

$$MTG = \max(|grad(T)|) \quad (4)$$

The nominal value of the thermal gradient through the main vessel is equal to 0.5 °C/cm.

The MultiObjective Problem (MOP) solves in this paper is to minimize simultaneously the  $MTG$  and the  $t_{CSD}$  for the alternative procedure and a LOOP transient. The decision variables are the two descriptive parameters of the TM rotation speed target ( $t_{ramp}$  and  $\omega_{steady}$ ). The resolve of this MOP is presented in the following section.

#### 4. Optimization of the alternative sequence

In this section a research of TM rotation speed targets to optimize simultaneously the two objectives defined in the section 3.2 is performed. The improvements will be presented and a study of the relationship between the optimum targets and the two objectives is realized.

##### 4.1. Optimization of two conflicting objectives

In this study, a random search approach is applied to solve the MOP. A set of CATHARE2 code simulations defined by different TM rotation speed targets is performed, and the best observed candidate is selected to solve the MOP. To ensure an optimal coverage of the input space an optimized Latin Hypercube Samples (LHS, optimized by discrepancy criterion, see Fang, 2001 or Damblin et al., 2013 for details) is used.

An optimal LHS including 250 calculations built the database (Carnell, 2018) to cope with the calculating budget. Its inputs are the two parameters of the TM rotation speed target which variation ranges are set in the Table 2.

Table 2: Variation ranges to the exploration of different TM rotation speed target

	Lower limit	Upper limit
$t_{ramp}$ (s)	0	2000
$\omega_{steady}$ (rpm)	1000	2000

The MOP is characterized by two objectives whose variations are conflicting. On the one hand, the  $t_{CSD}$  objective decreases significantly with an increase of the  $\omega_{steady}$  parameter. On the other hand, the  $MTG$  increases with an increase of the  $t_{ramp}$  parameter. These qualitative variations are observed in the Figure 4, in which each objectives of optimization of the database are plotted in function of the two descriptive parameters of the TM rotation speed target. However, as shown in the Figure 4, the relation between  $MTG$  and  $\omega_{steady}$  and the relation between  $t_{CSD}$  and  $t_{ramp}$  are not clear according to this scatterplot analysis. These clear dependences between the outputs and the inputs of the MOP is explained by the required time to reach the objectives. A post-processing of the database shows the required time to reach the peak of thermal stress is included between 5 s and 4610 s with a mean of 1265 s and a

standard deviation of 720 s. The *MTG* is mainly reached for the  $t_{ramp}$  period and it explains why the *MTG* is more sensitive to this parameter than the  $\omega_{steady}$ . The direction of variation is explained; for a fixed  $\omega_{steady}$ , a high  $t_{ramp}$  period generates for the first part of the transient a higher gas flow rate than a low  $t_{ramp}$ , and so increases the cooling of the reactor as well as the thermal stresses on the main vessel. Conversely, the time to reach the cold shutdown state is largely impacted by the final value of the TM rotation speed because the variable  $t_{CSD}$  is about several hours and therefore is only slightly impacted by the TM rotation speed decrease occurring at the beginning of the sequence. The higher the  $\omega_{steady}$  is, the higher the removed power through the SGHX is and the required time to reach the cold shutdown state decreases with an increase of  $\omega_{steady}$ .

Nevertheless, it can be expected according to engineering judgment that for a high  $\omega_{steady}$  the *MTG* cannot be minimal. Indeed, a high  $\omega_{steady}$  induces a large TM rotation speed for the  $t_{ramp}$  period and so a large gas flow rate involving a strong cooling of the structures. In the same way, a small  $t_{ramp}$  does not induce a short  $t_{CSD}$ . In this case, the TM rotation speed and so the gas flow rate are reduced very fast, the time to reach the cold shutdown state would be higher than a case with a high  $t_{ramp}$ . The two objectives are so well conflicting and each objective is more sensitive to a decision variable.

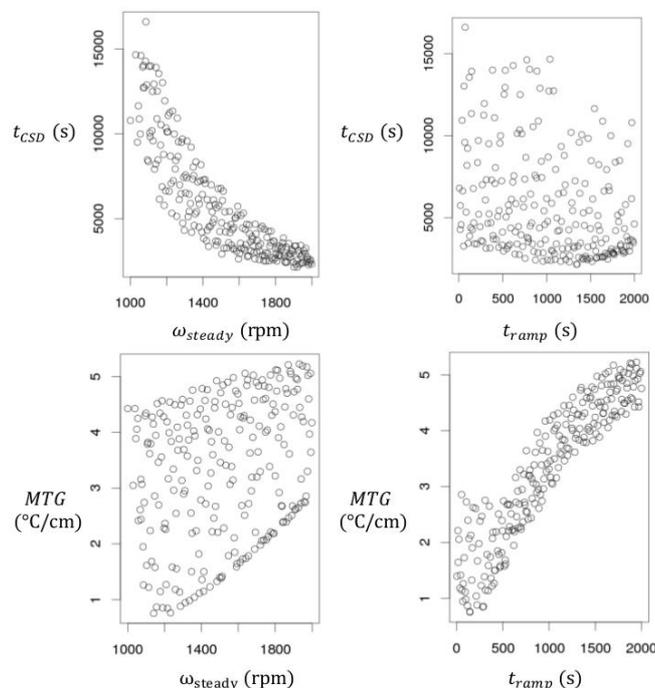


Figure 4. Scatterplot of the two objectives of optimization as functions of  $t_{ramp}$  and  $\omega_{steady}$

For this multiobjective conflicting problem, the two objectives have to be minimized simultaneously, it does not exist a unique but several solutions defining the Pareto set (in the input space:  $t_{ramp}$  and  $\omega_{steady}$ ) for which the two associated objectives ( $t_{CSD}$  and *MTG*; output space) define the Pareto front. Each solution of the Pareto front is an optimum compared to transients not included in the front; it means none TM rotation speed target has the property to generate two objectives simultaneously lower than all the members of the Pareto front. Finally, if no preference between the two conflicting objectives is defined, each member of the Pareto front is optimal and is not better than the other members of the Pareto front.

Based on the LHS above-mentioned, the solution of this MOP is the following Pareto front (Figure 5) associated to the Pareto set (Figure 6) constructed with the R package “rPref” (Roocks, 2016). The Pareto front is defined by 35 experiments included between two extremes (Experiments A and B in the Figure 5 and the Figure 6), presented in the Table 3, which define two large ranges of variation for the two objectives of optimization. The alternative procedure allows the reactor to reach the cold shutdown state in the range 30 minutes to 4 hours. A short time to reach the safety state induces a *MTG* through the main vessel close to 5 °C/cm (“B” experiment), whereas a long time to reach the safety state induces a *MTG* through the main vessel close to 1 °C/cm (“A” experiment).

The scatterplot above-presented highlights the high dependences between the time to reach the cold shutdown state to the  $\omega_{steady}$  parameter and between the thermal stresses on the main vessel to the

$t_{ramp}$  parameter. According to these dependences and to the directions of variation, the strong values for  $t_{ramp}$  combined to the low values for  $\omega_{steady}$  cannot solve the MOP. It should be noticed that by considering the set of calculations in a graph representing their input parameters  $t_{ramp}$  as a function of  $\omega_{steady}$  an area defined by a  $t_{ramp}$  between 500 s and 2000 s and a  $\omega_{steady}$  between 1000 rpm and 1875 rpm (delimited by a red rectangle in the Figure 6) is not included in the Pareto set. To solve the MOP, this input space area won't be used to define the TM rotation speed target.

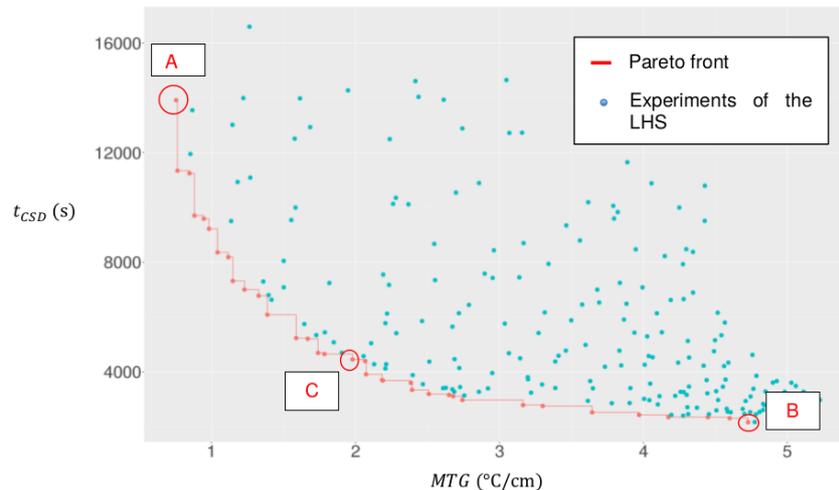


Figure 5. Experiments of the database and Pareto front:  $t_{CSD}=f(MTG)$

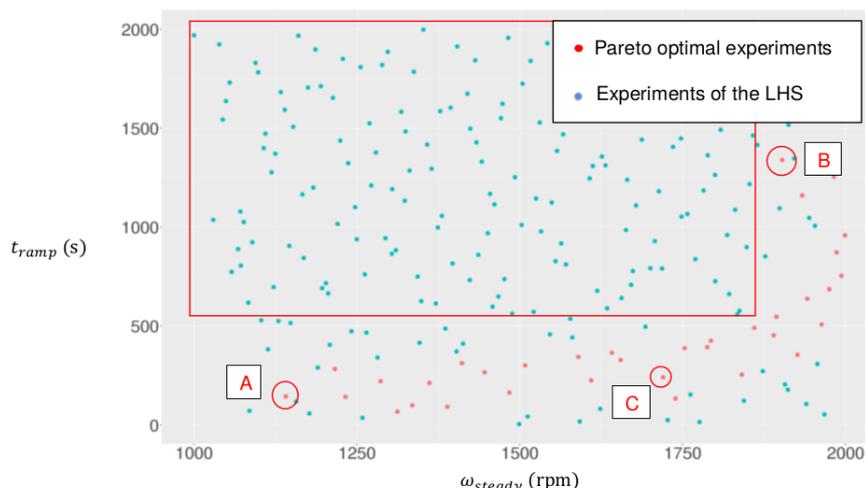


Figure 6. Experiments of the database and Pareto set:  $t_{ramp}=f(\omega_{steady})$

Table 3. Points of interest of the Pareto front

	$t_{ramp}$ (s)	$\omega_{steady}$ (rpm)	$t_{CSD}$ (s)	$MTG$ ( $^{\circ}C/cm$ )
A	145	1141	13915	0.7
B	1340	1903	2157	4.7
C	242	1720	4448	1.98

In addition to this optimization, a LOOP transient for which the decay heat is removed thanks to in-vessel heat exchanger as modelled in the section 2.2 is performed. For this procedure, the MTG is equal to 3.3  $^{\circ}C/cm$  and twenty-four hours after the initiating events the cold shutdown state is not achieved. The procedure based on the gas PCS offers some advantages compared to the procedure with in-vessel heat exchanger. The cold shutdown state is reached and the thermal stresses on the main vessel can be reduced. Furthermore, the optimization of the alternative procedure allows the operating to minimize simultaneously these two objectives. The following part presents the combinations of the decision variables to define an experiment included in a specific area of the Pareto front.

#### 4.2. Analyze of the Pareto front

To understand the relations between the decision variables and the optimized objectives a cobweb plot of experiments included in the Pareto front is a useful tool. This one associated to the Pareto front defined in Figure 5 is built with the R package "plotly" (Carson, 2018) and presented in the Figure 7. and penalizing the other (one objective is close to the minimum observed in the set of simulations, whereas the other objective reaches a high value). These parts are characterized by the fact that a small improvement in an objective causes a large degradation for the other objective.

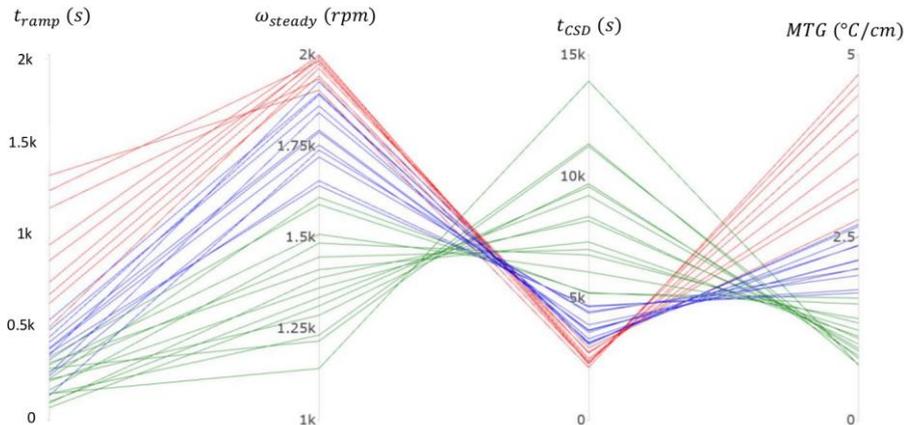


Figure 7. Cobweb plot of the Pareto front

The Pareto front can be arbitrarily separated in three parts.

- The first part is built with elements that favor the  $MTG$  and penalize the  $t_{CSD}$ : the  $t_{CSD}$  is higher than 5000 s and the  $MTG$  lower than 1.6 °C/cm (green lines in the Figure 7). These transients required a low  $t_{ramp}$  combined to an  $\omega_{steady}$  inferior to 1600 rpm, in the aim to reduce as low as possible the  $t_{CSD}$  without increasing too much the  $MTG$ . The point A of the Table 3 is included in this part.
- The second part presents elements that favor the  $t_{CSD}$  and penalize the  $MTG$ : this one is lower than 3000 s and the  $MTG$  higher than 2.8 °C/cm (red lines in the Figure 7). These transients required an  $\omega_{steady}$  superior to 1930 rpm necessarily combined to a  $t_{ramp}$  longer than 500 s, to reduce as low as possible the  $MTG$  without increasing significantly the  $t_{CSD}$ . The point B of the Table 3 is included in this part.
- The third part includes optimal compromises for which the  $t_{CSD}$  value is included between 3000 s and 5000s, and the  $MTG$  value is included between 1.6 °C/cm and 2.8 °C/cm (blue lines in the Figure 7).

The two first parts (green and red lines in the Figure 7) can be qualified as compromises privileging one of the two objectives of optimization and penalizing the other (one objective is close to the minimum observed in the set of simulations, whereas the other objective reaches a high value). These parts are characterized by the fact that a small improvement in an objective causes a large degradation for the other objective.

Based on these observations an analyze of the Pareto set is provided. An objective of optimization is privileged by selecting a specific domain for the decision variable that impacts the most this objective. For instance, to have a low  $MTG$ , a low  $t_{ramp}$  is needed (points A and C). Then, the penalized objective can be improved without deteriorating significantly the privileged objective by adapting the decision variable that influences the most the penalized objective. For instance, the experiment C favors the  $MTG$  objective with a low  $t_{ramp}$  ( $t_{ramp} = 242$  s) and with a  $\omega_{steady}$  of 1720 rpm the  $t_{CSD}$  is reduced to 4448 s. Another possibility is to define the decision variable that affects the most the penalized objective to degrade it and to favor the privileged objective. For instance, the experiment A penalizes the  $t_{CSD}$  to allow the  $MTG$  objective to be as low as possible by fixing the  $\omega_{steady}$  to 1141 rpm.

To conclude, the TM rotation speed targets as defined in the Table 2 offers a great diversity of compromises to solve the MOP defined in the section 3.2. To favor a specific objective, it is necessary to choose

the decision variable that affects the most this objective in a specific range.

### Conclusion and perspectives

This paper presents an alternative sequence, in case of the LOOP accident, removing the decay heat with the gas PCS instead of exploiting the in-vessel DHR systems. The three regulations required to operate the cooling of the reactor are:

- The regulation of the TM rotation speed to keep an efficient gas flow;
- The regulation of the sodium temperature at the outlet of the SGHX, to adapt the heat removal to the decay heat, once the cold shutdown state is reached;
- The regulation of the gas temperature at the inlet of the compressors of the PCS, to keep an efficient heat sink.

The alternative procedure in case of the LOOP accident is efficient to reach the cold shutdown state and to maintain it, whereas it is not possible with the RRB for the same scale of time. The PCS, thanks to the regulation of the TM rotation speed with the BP1 valve, is an adaptable system to optimize simultaneously the two conflicting objectives:

- The time to reach the cold shutdown state;
- The thermal stresses on the main vessel.

The definition of the time dependent TM rotation speed target with two parameters ( $t_{ramp}$  and  $\omega_{steady}$ ) and the explored variation ranges offer the possibility to define a great diversity of optimum compromises. Furthermore, the high dependences between an objective to a specific parameter of the TM rotation speed target offer the possibility to favor one objective by choosing the parameter that affects the most this objective in a specific range.

The Pareto front, associated to this MOP, has been determined and it groups all the optimum compromises. It is up to designers to choose among the Pareto front which transients are the more interesting for them. On the one hand, it is possible to decrease the maximum of the thermal gradient through the main vessel up to 0.7 °C/cm by accepting a time to reach the cold shutdown state equal to 4 hours. On the other hand, it is possible to decrease the time to reach the cold shutdown state up to 30 minutes by accepting the maximum of the thermal gradient through the main vessel to be close to 4.7 °C/cm. With a maximum of the thermal gradient equal to 3.3 °C/cm, for the procedure with in-vessel DHR systems, it is highlighted that this alternative procedure can reduce the stresses on the main vessel.

Another interesting objective to optimize would be the period for maintaining the reactor in the safe state. The longer this period is the latter the in-vessel DHR systems could be actuated. This possibility is interesting to improve safety by keeping for a long time a diversification of the systems to perform the DHR function.

This study is a first step towards a methodology to optimize the reactor operation in case of various transients. To finalize the methodology, other tools have to be chained to the building of LHS and Pareto front. The latter would be able to define, for a specific transient and a MOP, the procedures to obtain the best compromises.

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## Nomenclature

$D$	Diameter of the NSS extraction line section (m)
$\gamma$	Laplace coefficient
$m_{N_2}$	Nitrogen mass in the PCS (kg)
$M_{N_2}$	Nitrogen molar mass (g/mol)
$MTG$	Maximum absolute value of the thermal gradient through the main vessel (°C/cm)
$\omega$	Rotation speed of the TM (rpm)
$\omega_{steady}$	Steady value of the TM rotation speed target (rpm)
$P_{HCP}$	Pressure at the outlet of the high-pressure compressor (Pa)
$Q_{cr}$	Choked flow (kg/s)
$Q_{DHR}$	Power removed by the RRB (MW)
$R$	Ideal gas constant (J/mol/K)
$t$	Time (s)
$t_{CSD}$	Time to reach the cold shutdown state of the reactor since the initiating event of the LOOP (s)
$t_{ramp}$	Ramp-down period, during which the TM rotation speed target varies from 3000 rpm to a steady value (s)
$t_{RRB}$	Time for which the RRB are switched on (s)
$t_{SGHX}$	Time for which the regulation of the sodium temperature at the outlet of the SGHX is actuated (s)
$T_{HCP}$	Temperature at the outlet of the high-pressure compressor (K)
$T_i$	Vessel inside temperature (°C)
$T_o$	Vessel outside temperature (°C)
$T_{oSGHX}$	Temperature of the sodium at the outlet of the SGHX (°C)

## Glossary

BP1	Specific By-Pass line interlinking the high-pressure compressor outlet to the pre-cooler inlet
CFV core	Low void worth core
DHR	Decay Heat Removal
DRACS	Direct Reactor Auxiliary Cooling System
EFR	European Fast Reactor
GIF	Generation IV International Forum
IE	Initiating Event
(I)HX	(Intermediate) Heat Exchangers
LHS	Latin Hypercube Sampling
LOOP	Loss Of Off-site Power
MOP	Multiobjective Optimisation Problem
NSS	Nitrogen Supply System
PCS	Power Conversion System
PID	Proportional-Integral-Derivative
PP	Primary Pump
RRB	Passive DHR systems with a heat exchanger in the hot pool
SGHE	Sodium Gas Heat Exchangers
SFR	Sodium-cooled Fast Reactor
TM	Turbomachinery