

PWR

2004/04/03
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(radiolysis)

(primary coolant)
(reactor core)

VVER(Russia type PWR)

Protrotection of a *PWR* nuclear power station against corrosion using hydrogen molecules to capture oxygen molecules

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ABSTRACT

A protection Method for the primary loops metals of nuclear power plant from corrosion was investigated. Hydrogen molecules were added to the primary circuit to eliminate oxygen molecules produced by radiolysis of coolant at the reactor core. The hydrogen molecules were produced by electrolyses of water and then added when the coolant water was passing through the primary coolant circuit.

Thermodynamical process and the protection methods from corrosion were discussed, the discussion emphasized on the removal of oxygen molecules as one of the protection methods, and compared with other methods .The amount of hydrogen molecules needed for complete removal of oxygen was estimated in two cases: in the case without passing the water through the oxygen removal system, and in the case of passing water through the system. A pressurized water reactor *VVER* was chosen to be investigated in this study. The amount of hydrogen molecules was estimated so as to eliminate completely the oxygen molecules from coolant water. The estimated value was found to be less than the permissible range for coolant water for such type of reactors.

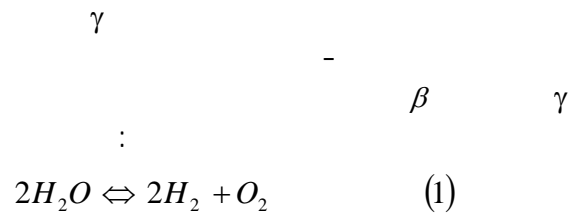
A simulation study for interaction mechanism between hydrogen and oxygen molecules as water flowing in a tube similar to that of coolant water was performed with different water flow velocities. The interaction between the molecules of hydrogen and oxygen was described. The gas diffusion at the surface of the tube was found to play a major role in the interaction. A mathematical model was found to give full description of the change of oxygen concentration through the tube, as well as, to calculate the length of the tube where the concentration of oxygen reduced to few order of magnitude.

Keywords: Nuclear energy plant, Reactor primary circuit, Primary coolant, Corrosion, Oxygen elimination, Hydrogen.

(compensator of volume)
 .primary circuit

[1] 30

corrosion products (CP)
 fuel bundles



[1] 200 g/m²

20 % Big Rock Point (USA) [1]
boiling water reactor (BWR) [1]
(pressurized water reactor (PWR)) BR3 [1]
(170 W/cm²) (35-37.10³ MW.d/t)

BWR CP

: PWR

CP -1

-2

-3

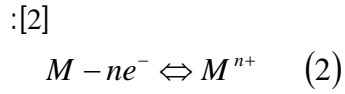
reactor reactivity -4

CP

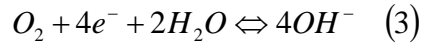
(1)

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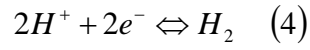
1



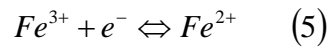
:



:[3]



Fe^{3+}



()

:

$$E_{ox/R} > E_{M^{n+} / M} \quad (6)$$

$E_{ox/R}$ (1)

(4) $E_{M^{n+} / M}$

-)

.[2]

(:[2]

:

:[4]

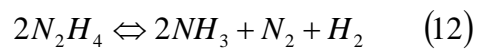
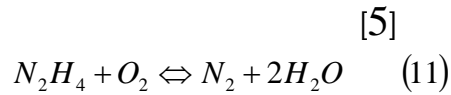
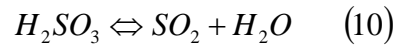
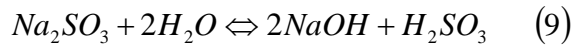
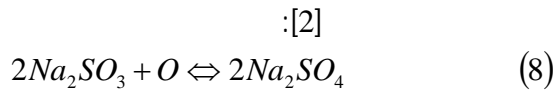
$$C_{O_2} = k \cdot P_{O_2} \quad (7)$$

P_{O_2}

k

C_{O_2}

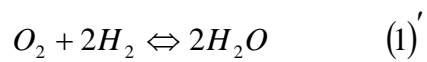
(7)
(blowing through)



[5,6,7] (20 mg/kg)

[5] (2.66.10⁻² - 4.66.10⁻² mg/kg)

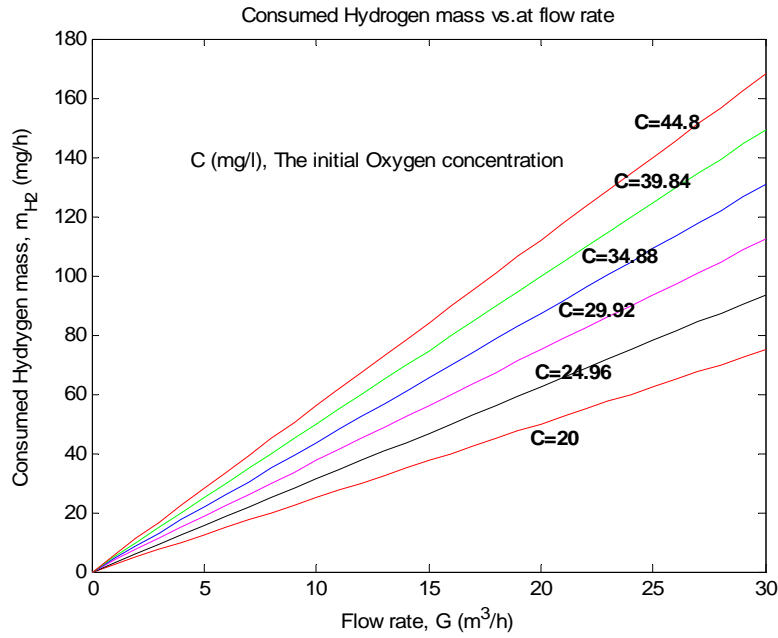
[6] (2.91.10⁻² - 4.98.10⁻² mg/kg)
(2.5.10⁻³ - 5.6.10⁻³ mg/kg)



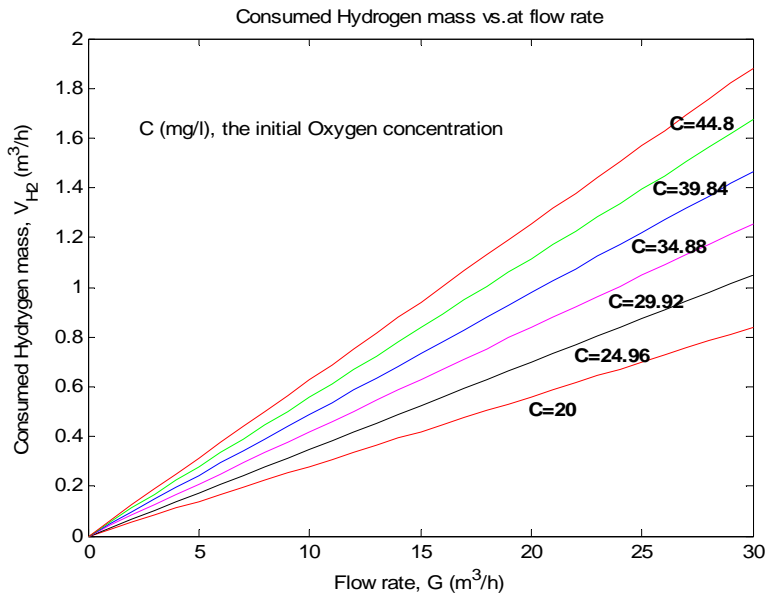
MATLAB

.(14 13)

(2 1) (14 13)



(1)



(2)

(1)

(14 13)

:

($C_{O_2} = 44,8 \text{ mg / l}$)

($C_{O_2} = 20 \text{ mg / L}$)

$$\bar{m}_{H_2} \text{ (g/L)} \quad (1)$$

$$V_{H_2} \text{ (m}^3/\text{h)}$$

$G \text{ (m}^3/\text{h)}$ معدل تدفق مياه التغذية عبر المنظومة	$C_{O_2} = 44.8 \text{ (mg/l)}$ قبل مرور مياه التغذية عبر جهاز طرد الأكسجين		$C_{O_2} = 20 \text{ (mg/l)}$ بعد مرور مياه التغذية عبر جهاز طرد الأكسجين	
	$\bar{m}_{H_2} \text{ (mg/h)}$	$V_{H_2} \text{ (m}^3/\text{h)}$	$\bar{m}_{H_2} \text{ (mg/h)}$	$V_{H_2} \text{ (m}^3/\text{h)}$
10	56.0	0.267	25	0.280
12	67.2	0.753	30	0.336
14	78.4	0.878	35	0.392
16	89.6	1.003	40	0.448
18	100.8	1.129	45	0.504
20	112.0	1.254	50	0.560
22	123.2	1.379	55	0.616
24	134.4	1.505	60	0.672
26	145.6	1.631	65	0.728
28	156.8	1.756	70	0.784
30	168.0	1.882	75	0.840

(1)

. (0.224 l/m³)

2-2

:VVER

(5.10⁻³ g/m³) [9] (5μg/kg)

[8 9] (14 13)

:(VVER – 440 MW)

$$m_{H_2} = (42000 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}).(5.10^{-3} \text{ g/m}^3)/8 = 26.25 \text{ g/h}$$

$$v_{H_2} = 26.25.10^{-3}.11.2 = 0.294 \text{ m}^3/\text{h} = 0.294.10^9 \text{ ml/h}$$

$$42000 \text{ m}^3/10^{-3} = 42.10^6 \text{ kg}$$

$$0.294.10^9 \text{ ml}/42.10^6 \text{ kg} = 7 \text{ ml/kg}$$

42000 m³ /h

. [8] (30 – 60 ml / kg) VVER

:

[10]

[10] (poiseuille)

:

$$J_{dif} = 0,67 \cdot C \cdot D \cdot (V_0 / D \cdot R \cdot X)^{1/3} \quad (15)$$

$$X \quad V_0 \quad R \quad D \quad C \quad (15)$$

:

$$-dC / dX = J_{dif} \cdot 2\pi \cdot (R / V_\tau) \quad (16)$$

.(m³ / s)V_t

$$-dC / dX = [1,34 \cdot \pi \cdot R \cdot D \cdot C (V_0 / D \cdot R \cdot X)^{1/3}] / V_\tau$$

:

$$-dC / C = k \cdot X^{-1/3} \cdot dX \quad (17)$$

:

$$k = [2\pi \cdot (R \cdot D)^{2/3} \cdot (V_0)^{1/3}] / V_\tau \quad (18)$$

$$X=0 \quad C=C_0 \quad (17)$$

:

$$\ln C = \ln C_0 - k \cdot (X)^{2/3} \quad (19)$$

(19)

$$V_0 \quad : \quad \bar{V}$$

$$V_0 = \gamma \cdot \bar{V}$$

$$: \quad (\gamma \leq 2) \quad \gamma$$

$$\bar{V} = (V_\tau / \pi \cdot R^2) \quad (20)$$

$$: \quad (18) \quad (20)$$

$$k = 2 \cdot (\gamma)^{1/3} \cdot (\pi \cdot D / V_\tau)^{2/3} \quad (21)$$

$T=298 \text{ K}^0$

$$2 \quad \gamma \quad [10] \quad D_{298} = 3 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ m}^2 / \text{s}$$

$$D_T = D_{298} \cdot e^{-(W_a / R \cdot T)} \quad (22)$$

$T=298 \text{ K}^0 \quad T$
 [10] ($W_a = 16 \text{ kJ} / \text{mol}$)

$$W_a \quad \frac{D_{298} \quad D_T}{R} \quad (19 \quad 21 \quad 22)$$

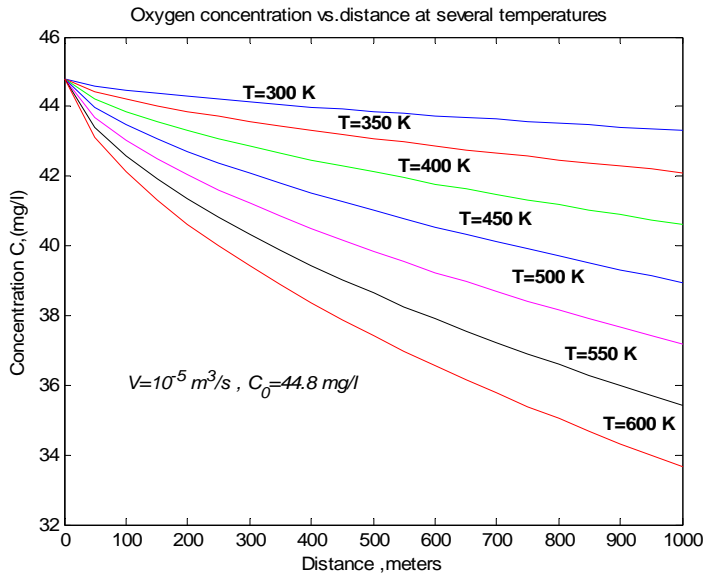
(22 21 19)

MATLAB

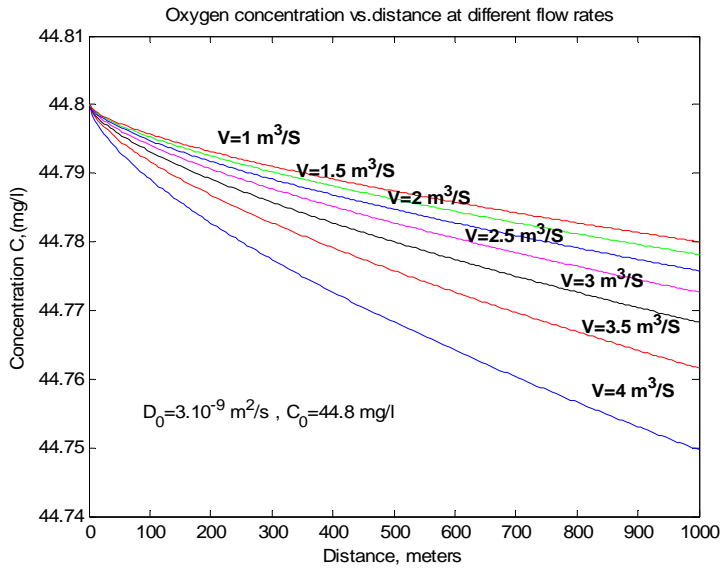
$$(4 \quad 3) \quad (19)$$

V_i

$$-dC / C = f(V_i, T) \quad (T)$$



(3)



(4)

$$L_n (\quad)$$

$$C = (C_0 / n) \Rightarrow \ln(C / C_0) = \ln(1/n) = -k \cdot (L_n)^{2/3}$$

$$\ln n = k \cdot (L_n)^{2/3}$$

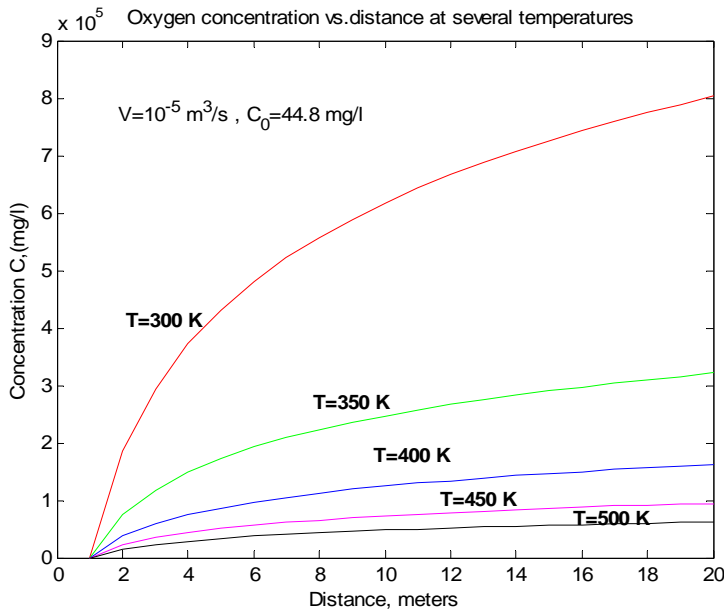
$$L_n = (\ln n)^{3/2} / (k)^{3/2}$$

$$L_n = (\ln n)^{3/2} \cdot V_\tau / [(2)^{3/2} \cdot (\gamma)^{1/2} \cdot \pi \cdot D] \quad (23)$$

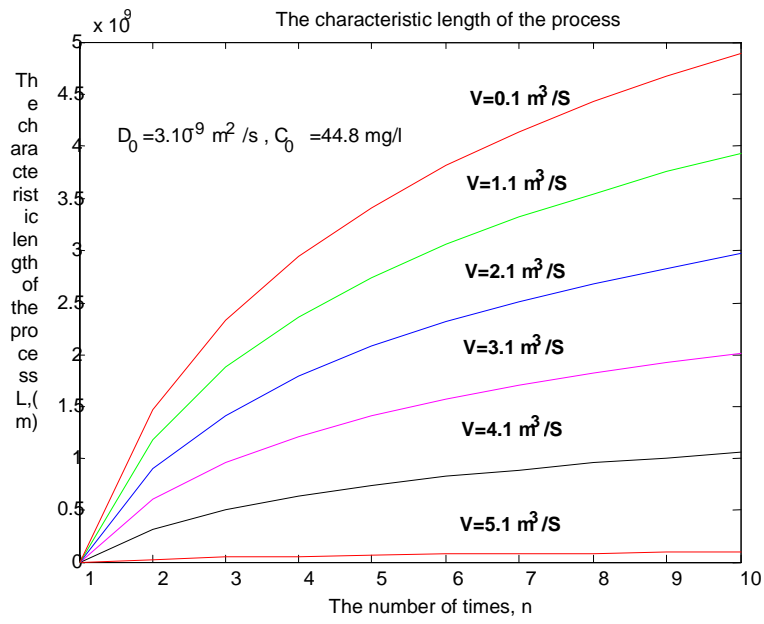
$$\gamma = 2 \quad V_\tau = 10^{-5} \text{ m}^3 / \text{S} \quad D = 3 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ m}^2 / \text{s}$$

$$L_n = 926.8 \text{ m} \quad n=2 \quad L_n = 153.07 \text{ m}$$

$$400 \text{ K}^0 \quad 300 \text{ K}^0 \quad n=10$$



(5)



(6)

[2]

.1
 .VVER
 .2
 .3
 .4

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