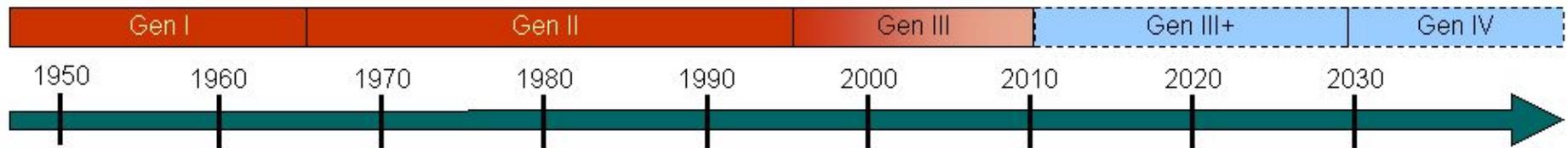


Types of Nuclear Reactors Safety Features

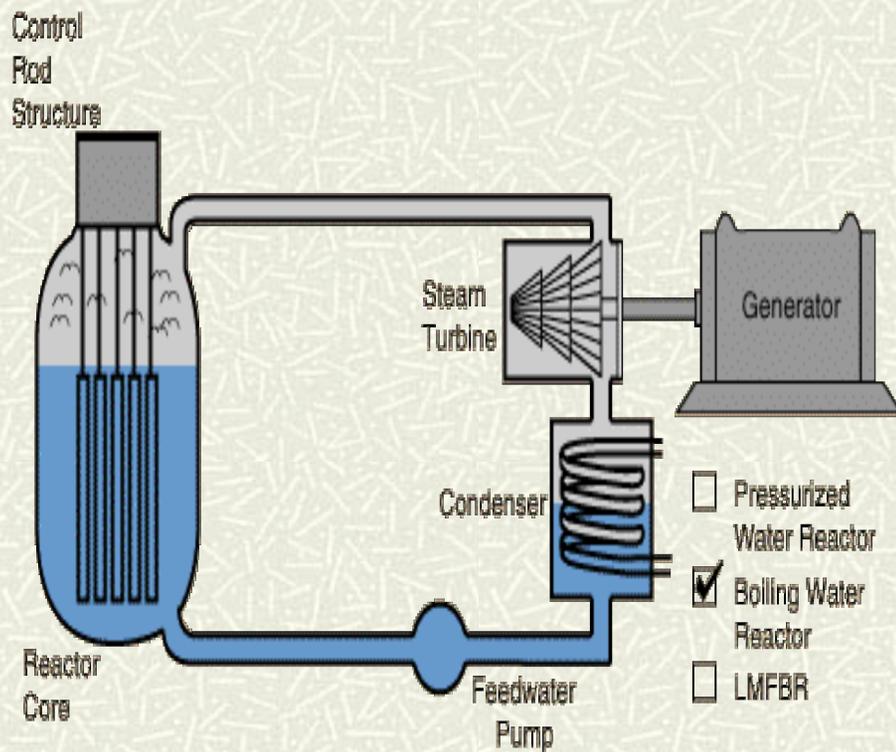
By: Tiffany Yuan



Generation IV: Nuclear Energy Systems Deployable no later than 2030 and offering significant advances in sustainability, safety and reliability, and economics



Light Water Reactors (LWR)



■ Boiling water reactor (BWR)

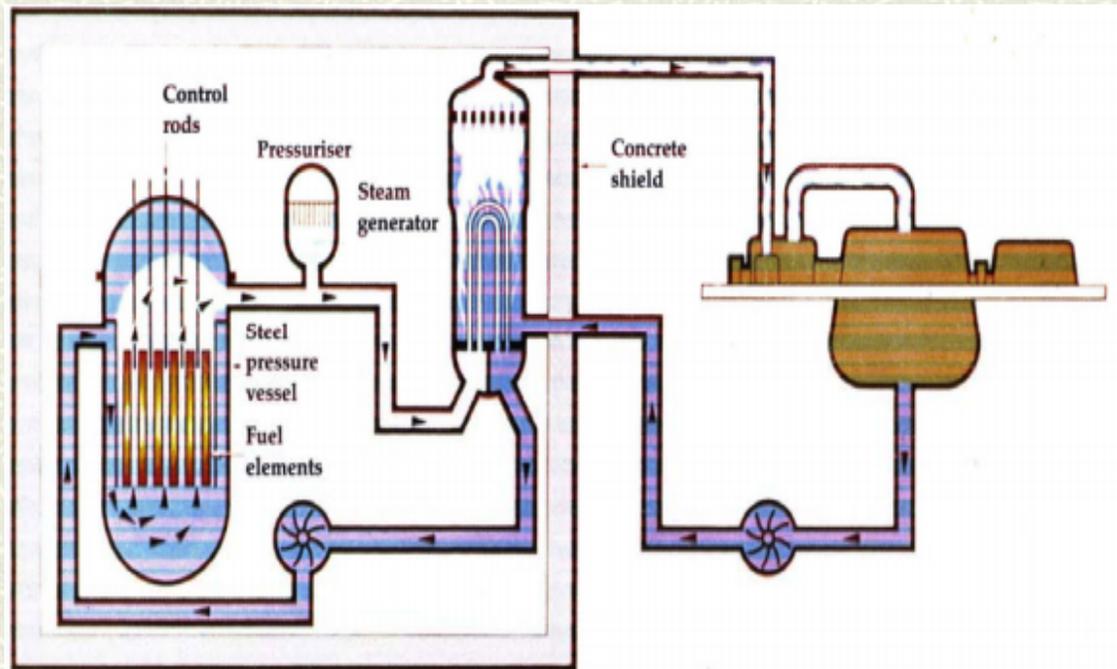
-Fukushima Power Plant

■ Pressurized water reactor (PWR)- similar but with 2 loops

-3 Mile Island

CANDU Reactor

- # CANada Deuterium Uranium
- # Uses natural uranium instead of enriched uranium.
- # Costs less.

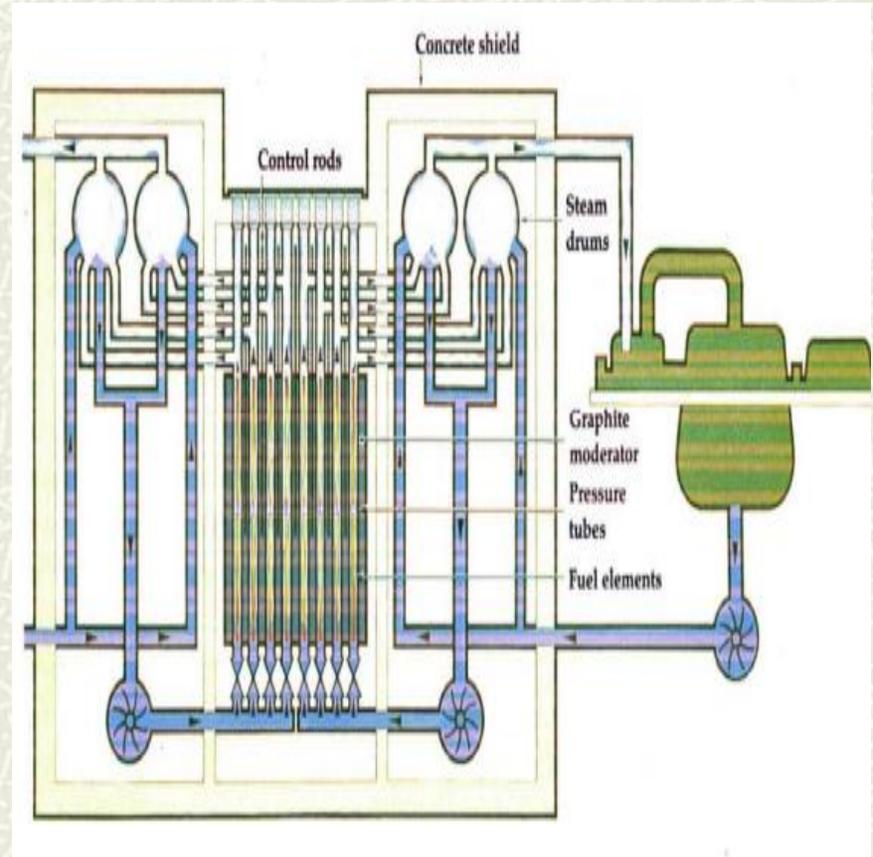


RBMK (*reaktor bolshoy moshchnosti kanalniy*)

✚ Chernobyl

-Hydrogen leak ->
Fire -> damaged
turbine

-Discussion on
replacing turbine for
future safety



Advanced LWRs

- # Advanced Boiling Water Reactor (ABWR)
 - # System 80+: pressurized water reactor
 - # AP 600: less core damage frequency, design not adapted yet
 - # European Pressurized Reactor (EPR):
pressurized water reactor, under construction
-

Safety Features

2 Main purposes:

-Prevent radiation

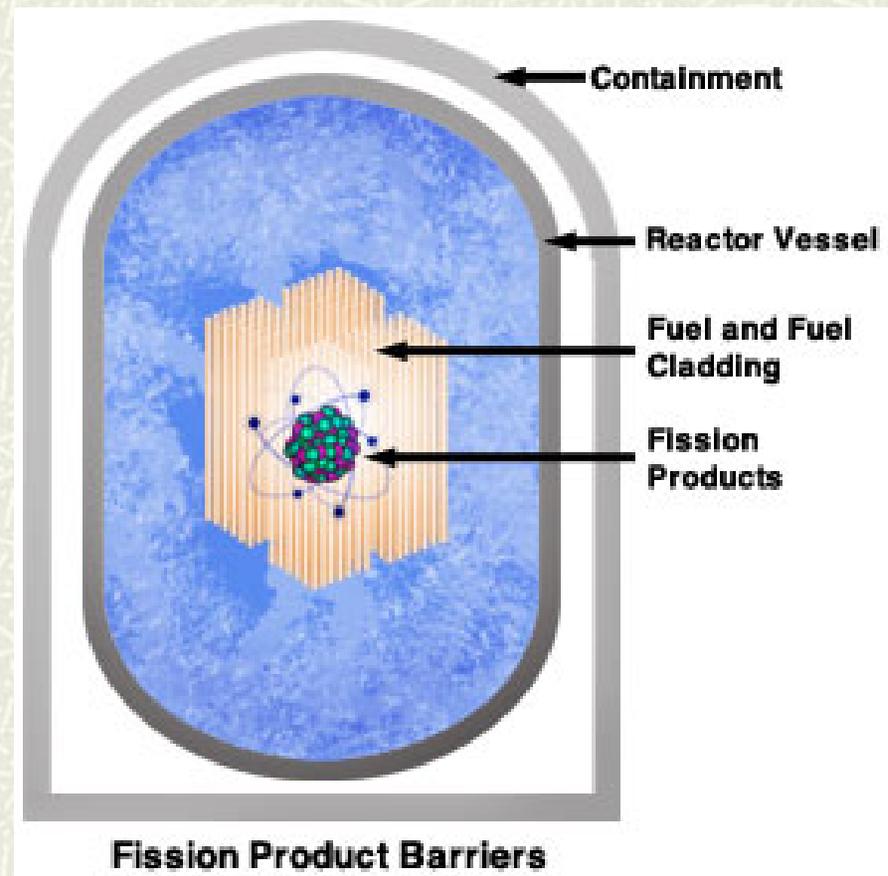
-Remove heat

Radiation absorbed measured in Rad and Gy (Gray)

$1 \text{ rad} = 1000 \text{ mrad} = 10 \text{ mGy} = 0.01 \text{ Gy}$

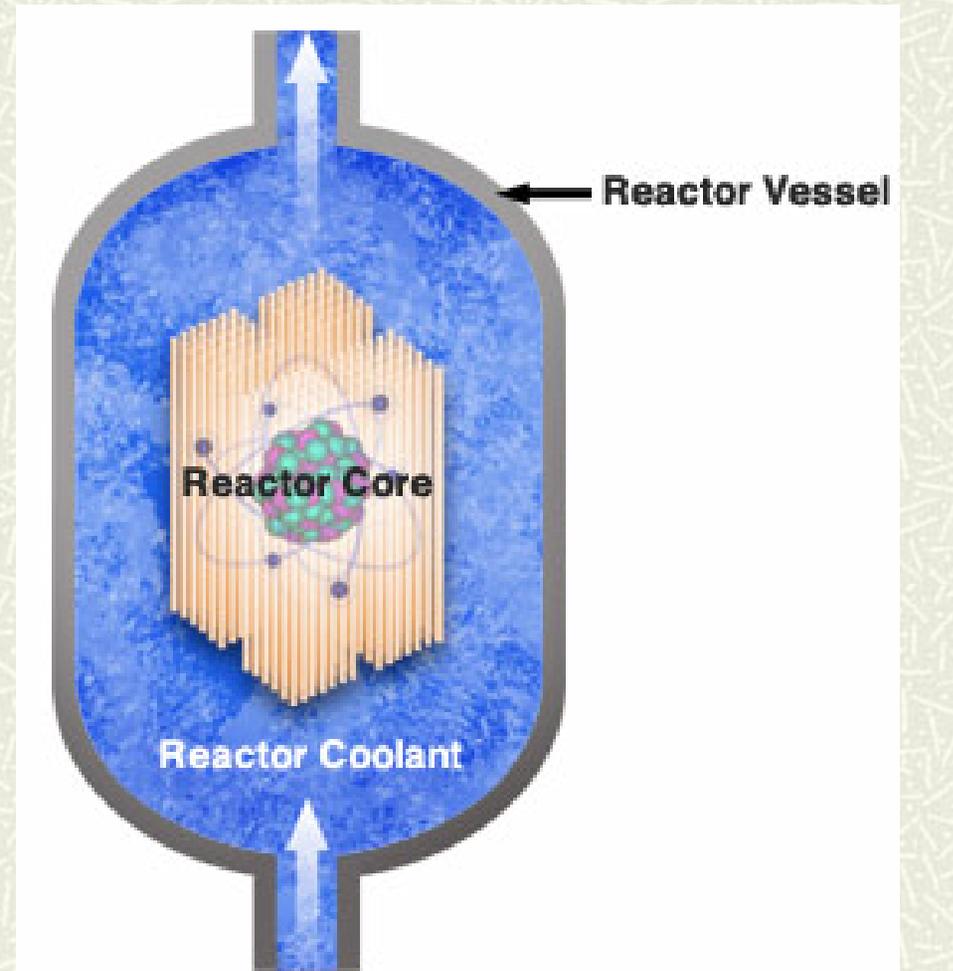
Safety Features- Barriers

- ⌘ Highly radioactive and harmful fission products
- ⌘ 3 Barriers:
 - Fuel Rods
 - Reactor vessel
 - Containment



Safety Features- Back-Up Emergency Core Cooling System

- Removes decay heat, even after shutdown
- Ensures that coolant water continues to flow



What is Being Done to Prevent Future Nuclear Meltdowns

- # International Congress on Advances in Nuclear Power Plants
 - # Nuclear Regulatory Commission -renew licenses for existing plants in U.S.
-

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