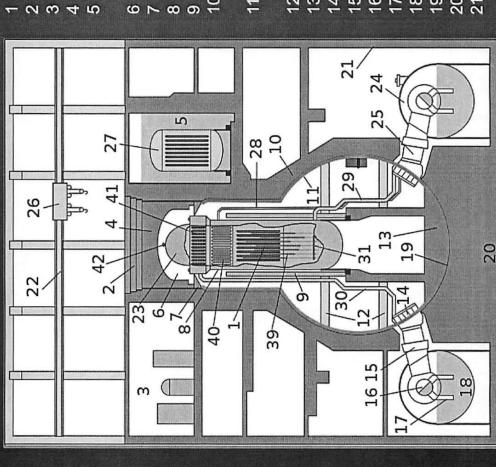
engineering students in the wake of Fukushima-Briefing to Texas A&M University nuclear Dailchi NPP accidents



- Concrete shield plug Core with fuel rods
 - Equipment pool
 - Drywell head
- Fuel storage pool; spent
 - fuel area
- Refuelling cavity **Drywell flange**
- Reactor pressure vessel
- Secondary concrete Biological shield
 - Free standing steel shield wall
- Radial beam
- Concrete embedment
 - Expansion bellows Jet deflector
- Downcomer pipe Vent header
- Water (wetwel
- Embedded shell region Basement
- Reactor building

- Refueling platform
- Pressure suppression Refueling Bulkhead 23
- chamber (runs in a torus around the reactor
 - Vent (81 inch diameter) 25
 - **Used Fuel** Crane 26
- Coolant pipe 28
- Cold water pipe (from generator)
- Steam pipe (to generator)
 - Control rod drives 31
- Control rods
- normally goes to this level) Steam separators (water
 - Steam dryer
- Vent and head spray

Sunil Chirayath, Nuclear Engineering Department, TAMU: March 31, 2011

Core Damage Frequency (CDF)

Typical Nuclear Power Plant	CDF per reactor year
Boiling Water Reactor Design Type 3 (BWR/3)	4.5 x 10 ⁻⁶
BWR/4	1 x 10 ⁻⁵
BWR/6	1 x 10 ⁻⁶
Advanced BWR (ABWR)	2 x 10 ⁻⁷ (operating in Japan)
Economic Simplified BWR (ESBWR)	1 x 10 ⁻⁸ (NRC approval stage)
AP1000 (Westinghouse Advanced PWR)	5.09 x 10 ⁻⁷
European Pressurized Reactor (EPR)	4 x 10 ⁻⁷

A 2003 European Commission study remarked that "CDF of 5×10^{-5} /ry are a common result" or in other words, one core damage incident in 20,000 reactor years. A 2008 EPRI study estimated core damage frequency for the United States nuclear industry is estimated at once in 50,000 reactor years, or 2×10^{-5} . Assuming there are 500 reactors in use in the world, the above numbers mean that, statistically, one core damage incident would be expected to occur somewhere in the world every 40 or 100 years, respectively.