Reducing seismic risk to nuclear structures using passive control devices

India is looking towards nuclear power as a viable clean energy option to meet its growing energy demands. A target has been set in India's climate action plan to increase the current capacity of nuclear power from 5 - 63 GW. However, concerns

Rawatbhata, Haryana 4 x 700 MW Rajasthan 1 x 100 MW 1 x 200 MW Narora, Uttar Pradesh 4 x 220 MW 2 x 220 MW Kakrapar Guiarat 2 x 220 MW Madhya Pradesh Haripur, 2 x 700 MW Mithi Virdi, West Bengal Guiarat Tarapur, 6 x 1000 MW 6 x 1000 MW Maharashtra 2 x 160 MW Jaitapur, 2 x 540 MW Maharashtra • 6 x 1650 MW Kovvada. . Proposed projects Andhra Pradesh Kaiga. • 6 x 1000 MW Under operation — 4560 MW Karnataka 3 x 220 MW Ongoing project — 2220 MW 1 x 220 MW Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu Seismic Zones 2 x 220 MW Zone 2 Least Prone Zone 3 udankulam. Tamil Nadu Zone 4 2 x 1000 MW Zone 5 Most Prone 4 x 1000 MW

Location of nuclear sites



related to seismic safety of nuclear power plants (NPPs) first need to be addressed. One of the possible mitigation measures could be to use seismic isolation to reduce the seismic risk to NPPs. Seismic (base) isolation is a passive control

> device which reduces damaging effects of earthquakes on a structure through isolators installed between foundation and the superstructure. A particular family of seismic isolators are elastomeric bearings, which are constructed using alternate layers of rubber and steel shims. The high vertical stiffness of these bearings provide stability. The horizontal flexibility provides isolation of the structure from ground shaking, essentially reducing deformation and force demands in the superstructure. In addition to improved seismic performance, seismic isolation provides huge cost benefit due to standardisation of reactor design by accommodating seismic demand at different sites by changing the design of isolators instead of redesigning the superstructure

The current challenges lie in ensuring robust performance of seismic isolators under extreme earthquakes and reliable prediction of numerical response. This requires testing under representative loading and development of robust computational tools. A major challenge in adoption of these systems in India are the lack of their analysis and design guidelines compatible with Indian seismic analysis and design codes. This research addresses these issues to ensure seismic safety of nuclear structure using base isolators.

Prof. Manish Kumar, Department of Civil Engineering, mkumar@civil.iitb.ac.in