IAEA

Nuclear Power Technology Development



PC-Based Simulators for Education

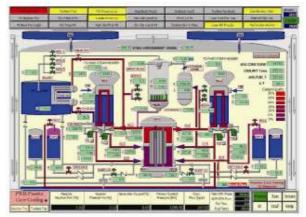
http://www.iaea.org/NuclearPower/Education/Simulators/



The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has established a programme in nuclear reactor simulation computer programs to assist Member States in education and training. The objective is to provide, for a variety of advanced water-cooled reactor types, insight and practice in their operational characteristics and their response to perturbations and accident situations. To achieve this, the IAEA arranges for the supply or development of simulation programs and training material, training sponsors courses workshops, and distributes documentation and computer programs. Currently the IAEA has simulation programs available for distribution that

simulate the behaviour of BWR, Passive BWR, CANDU, Advanced CANDU, PWR, Passive PWR and VVER reactor types.

The desktop simulator codes provide insight and understanding of the designs as well as a clear understanding of the operational characteristics of the various reactor types. The simulators operate on personal computers and are provided for a broad audience of technical and nonpersonnel introductory as an educational tool. The preferred audience, however, are faculty members interested in developing nuclear engineering courses with the support of these very effective hands-on educational tools. The application of the simulator programs is limited to providing general response characteristics of selected types of power reactor



systems and they are not intended to be used for plant-specific purposes such as design, safety evaluation, licensing or operator training.

The entire collection of simulators can be obtained, free of charge, by relevant organizations in any of the IAEA Member States by simply filling out the request form that can be found in the IAEA Simulators website http://www.iaea.org/NuclearPower/Education/Simulators/. This request needs to be endorsed by the proper national authorities prior to being forwarded to the IAEA.

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