



SAND2015-20764PE

Sandia National Laboratories

TECHNICAL AREA V - UNIQUE NUCLEAR FACILITIES

R. A. Knief
Organization 1382

SAND155540

Slide Pool
9/11/2014



Sandia National Laboratories

TECHNICAL AREA V -
UNIQUE NUCLEAR FACILITIES
NUCLEAR REACTORS
CRITICAL ASSEMBLIES
HOT CELLS
GAMMA IRRADIATION FACILITY

Ronald Allen Knief
Organization 1382

TA-V



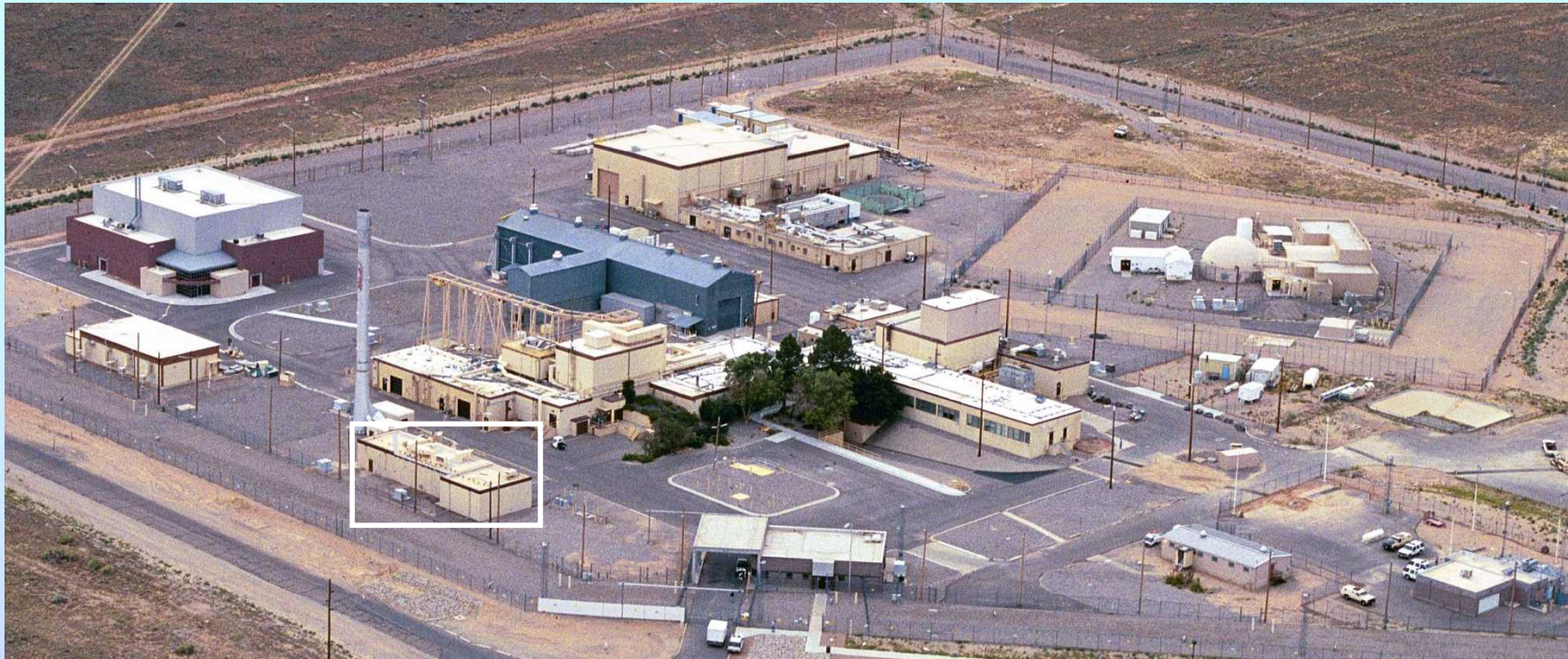
TA-V – “C5”



Security
Control



TA-V – 6582



TA-V Emergency
Evacuation Center

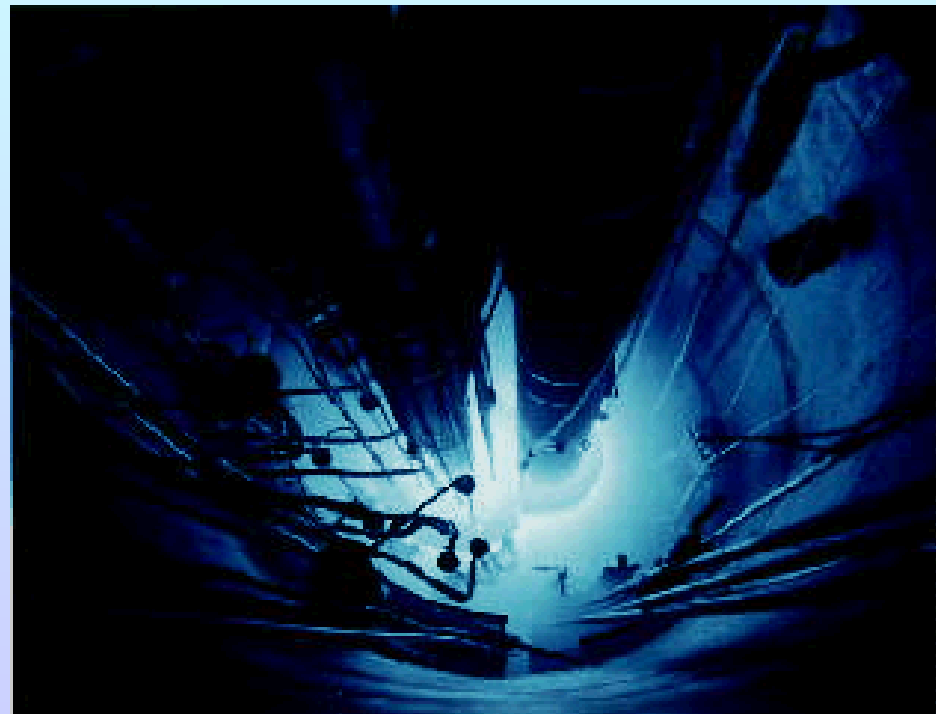
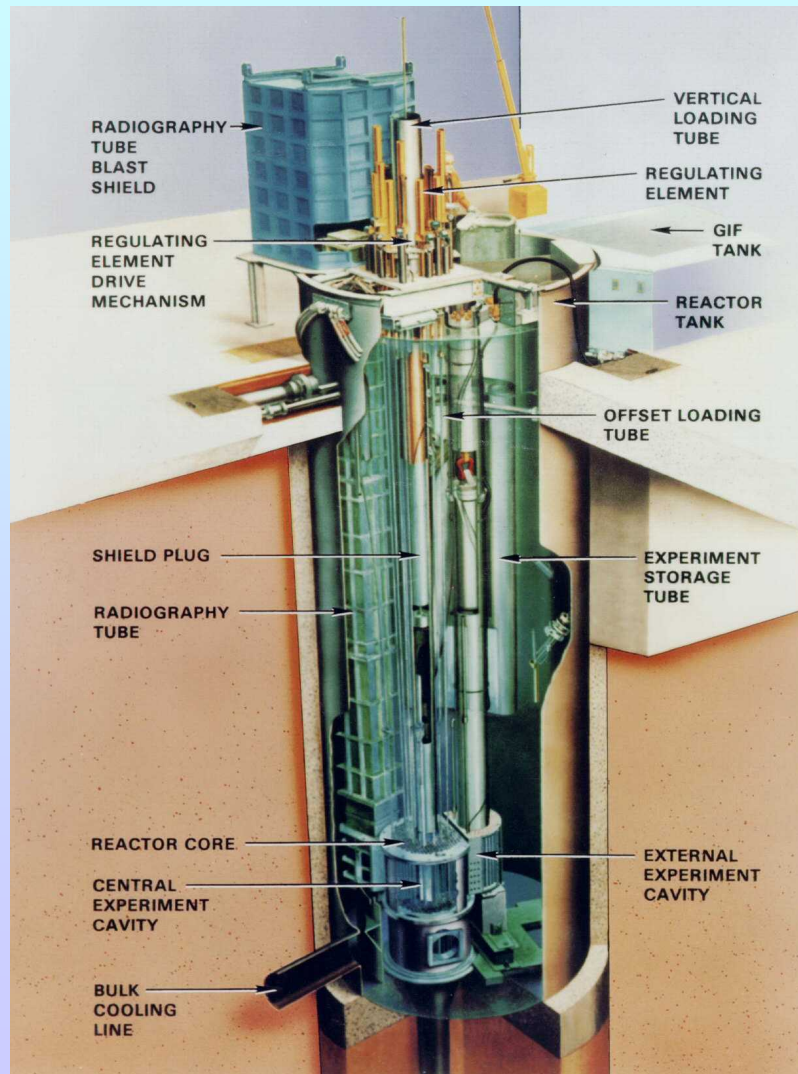
SNL TA-V NUCLEAR FACILITIES

- REACTORS
- HOT CELL & IRRADIATION FACILITIES

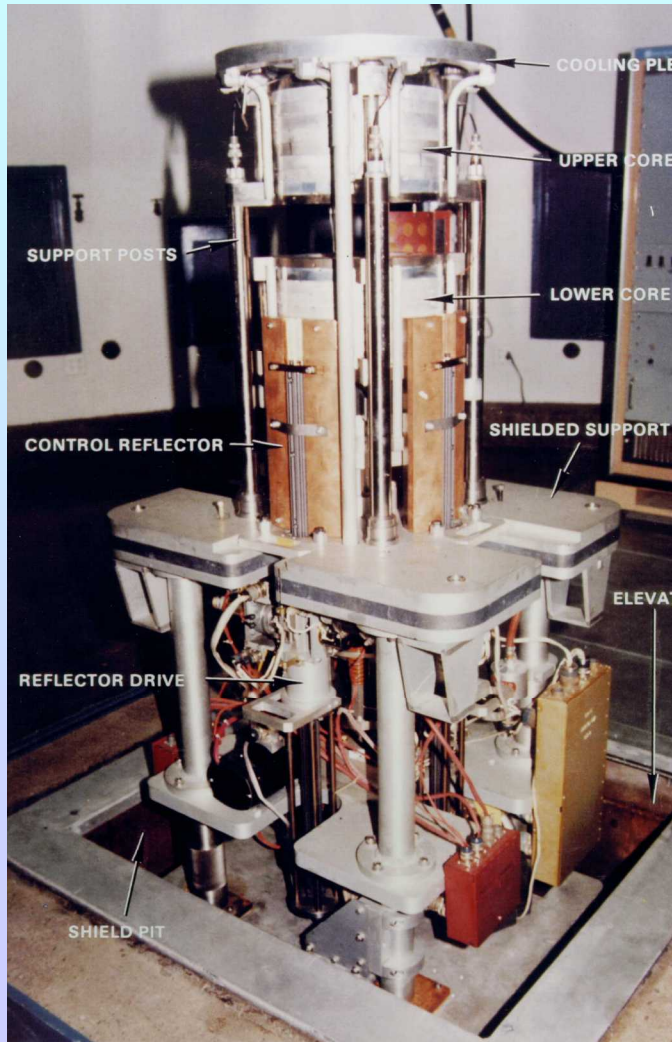
SNL TA-V Nuclear Facilities

- REACTORS & CRITICAL ASSEMBLIES
 - Annular Core Research Reactor (ACRR)
 - Sandia Pulse Reactor (SPR) & Sandia Critical Experiments (SCX)
- HOT CELL & IRRADIATION FACILITIES

ACRR Facility

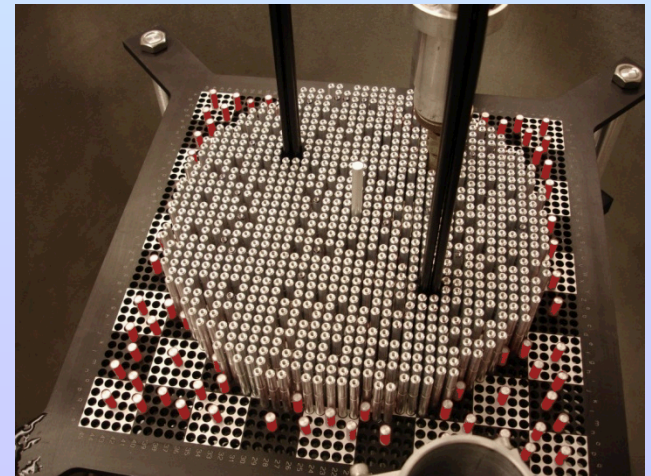
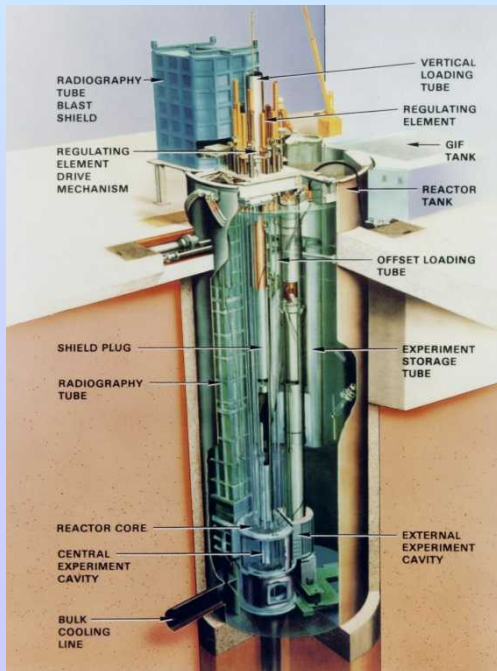


SPR-III Facility

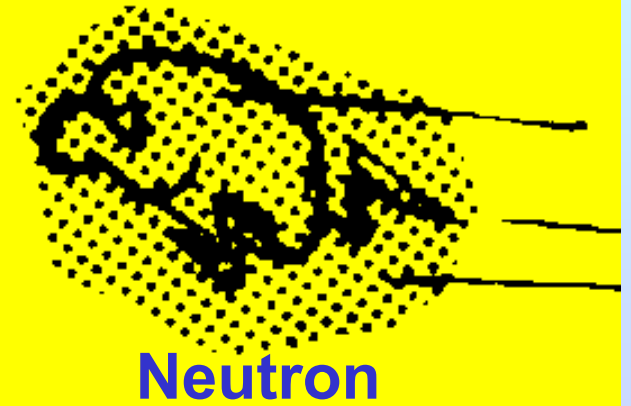
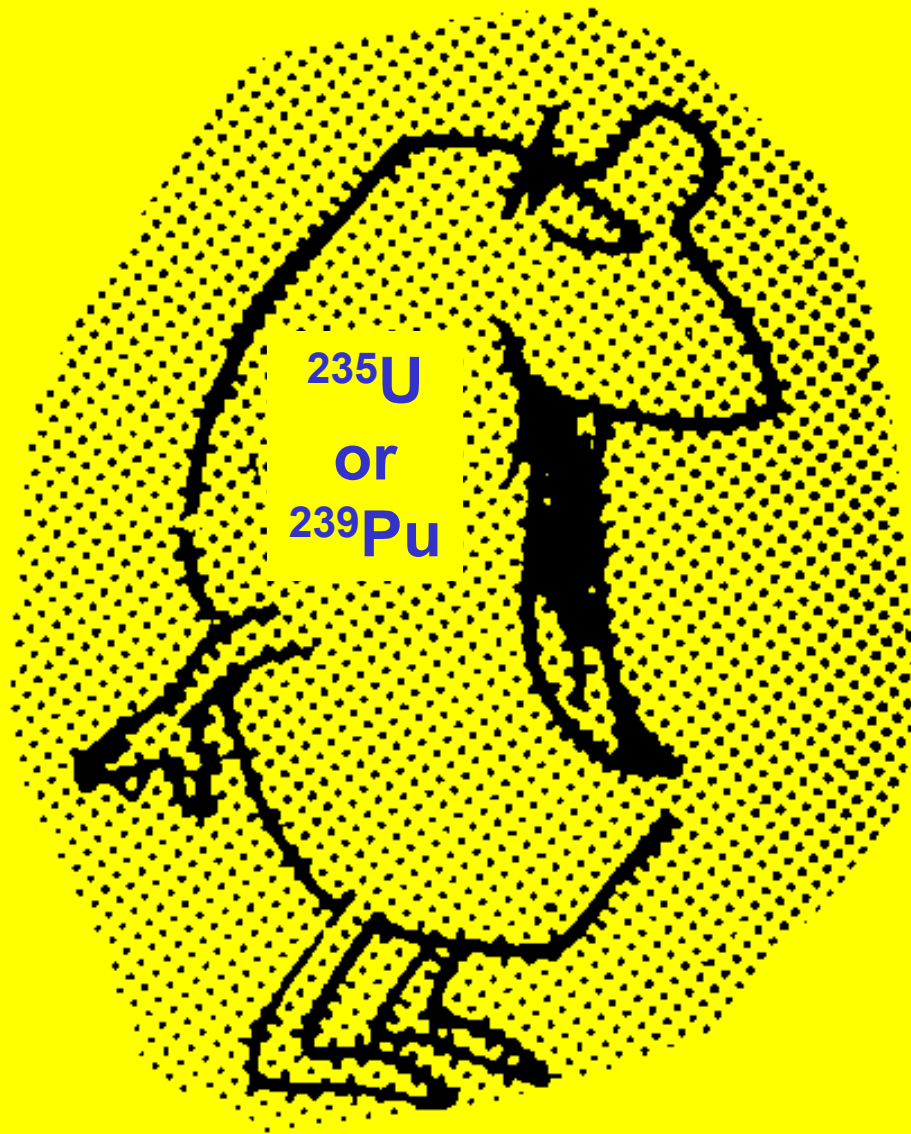


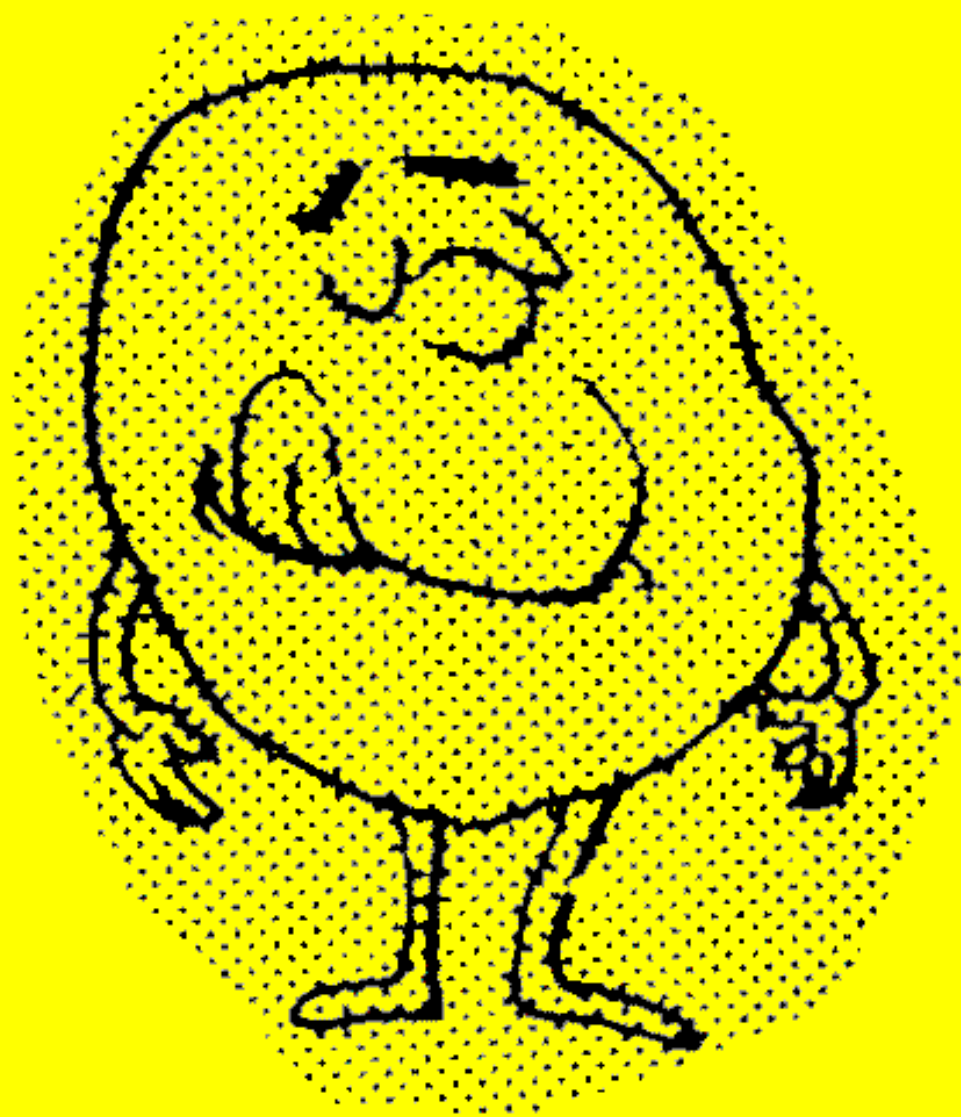
SNL TA-V NUCLEAR FACILITIES

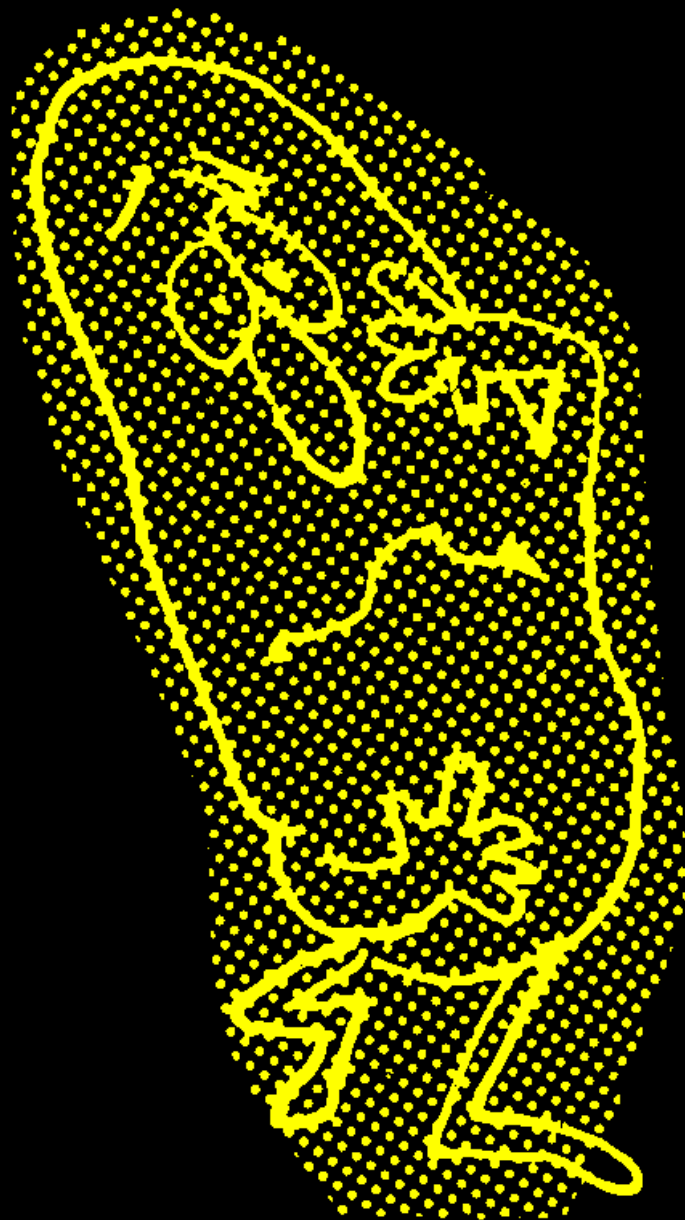
- REACTORS
 - Annular Core Research Reactor (ACRR)
 - Sandia Pulse Reactor (SPR)

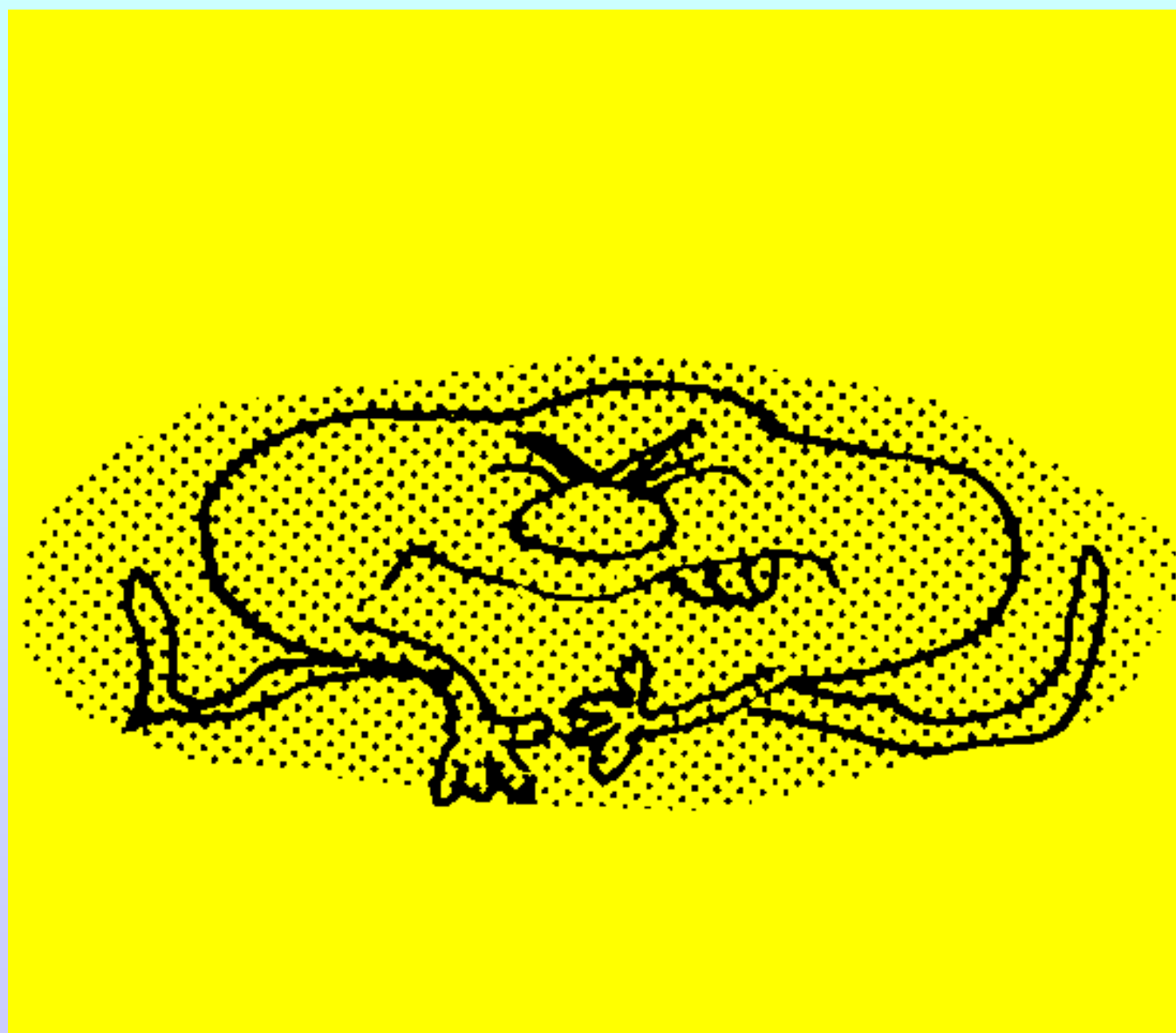


FISSION

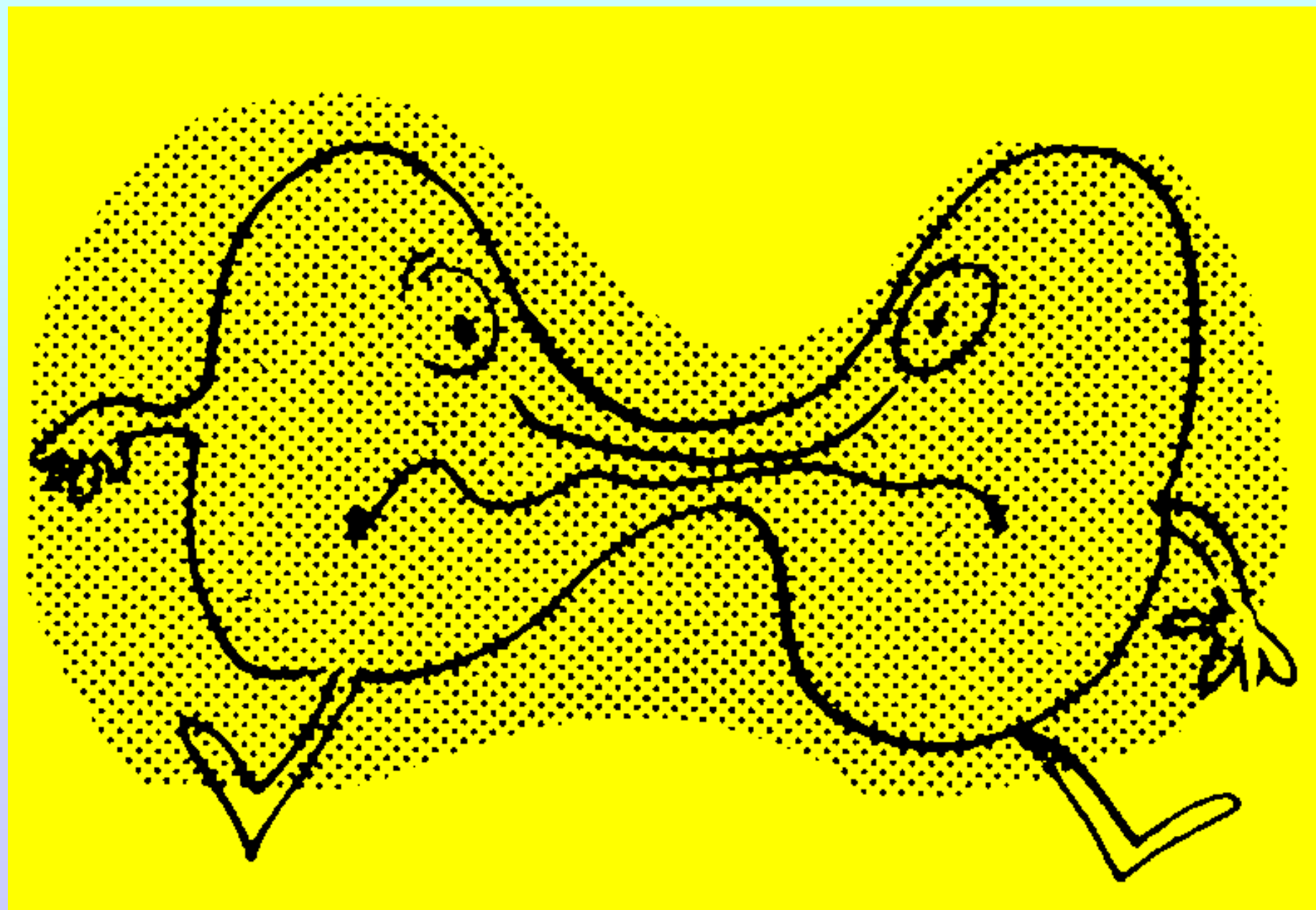


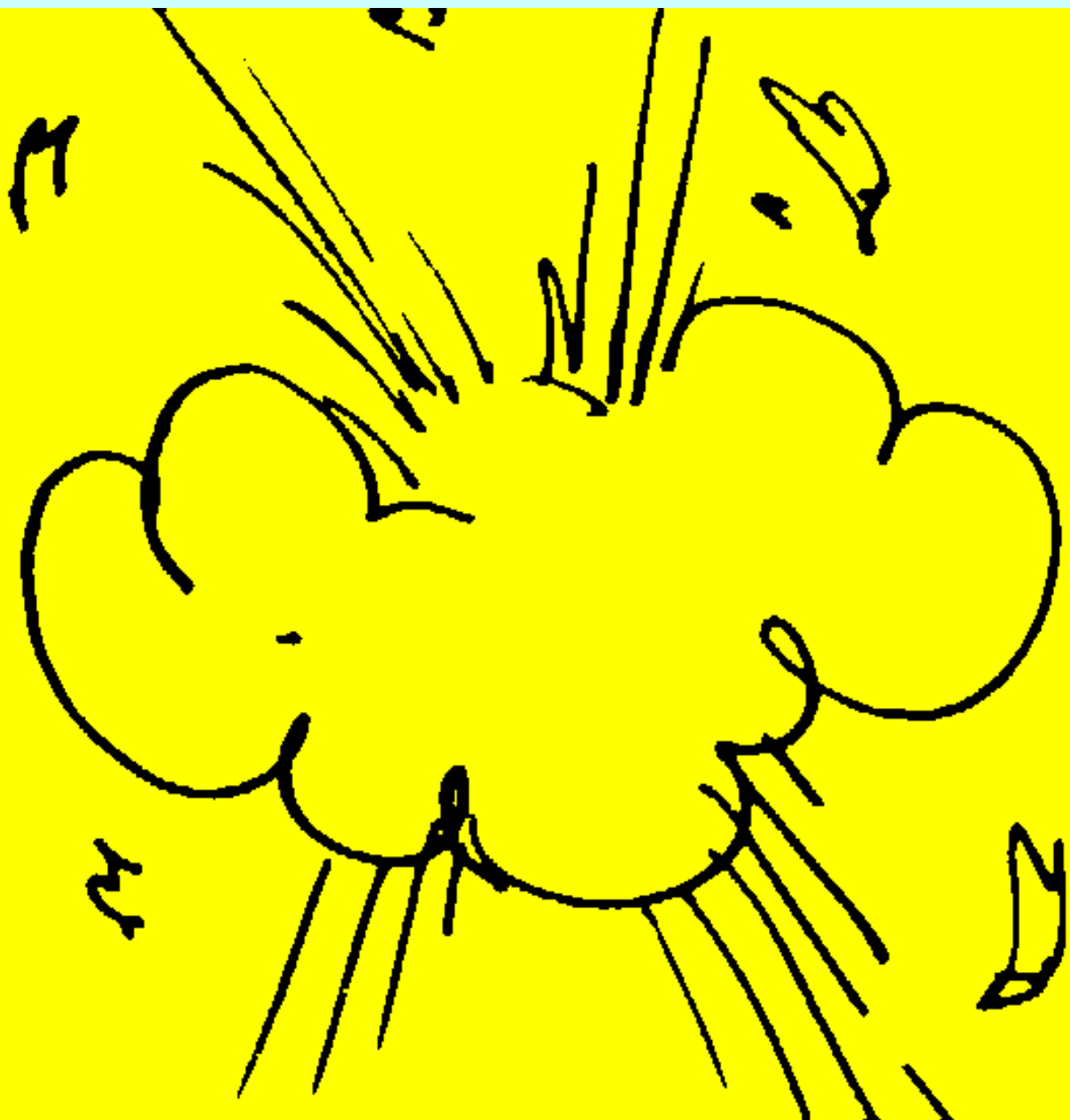


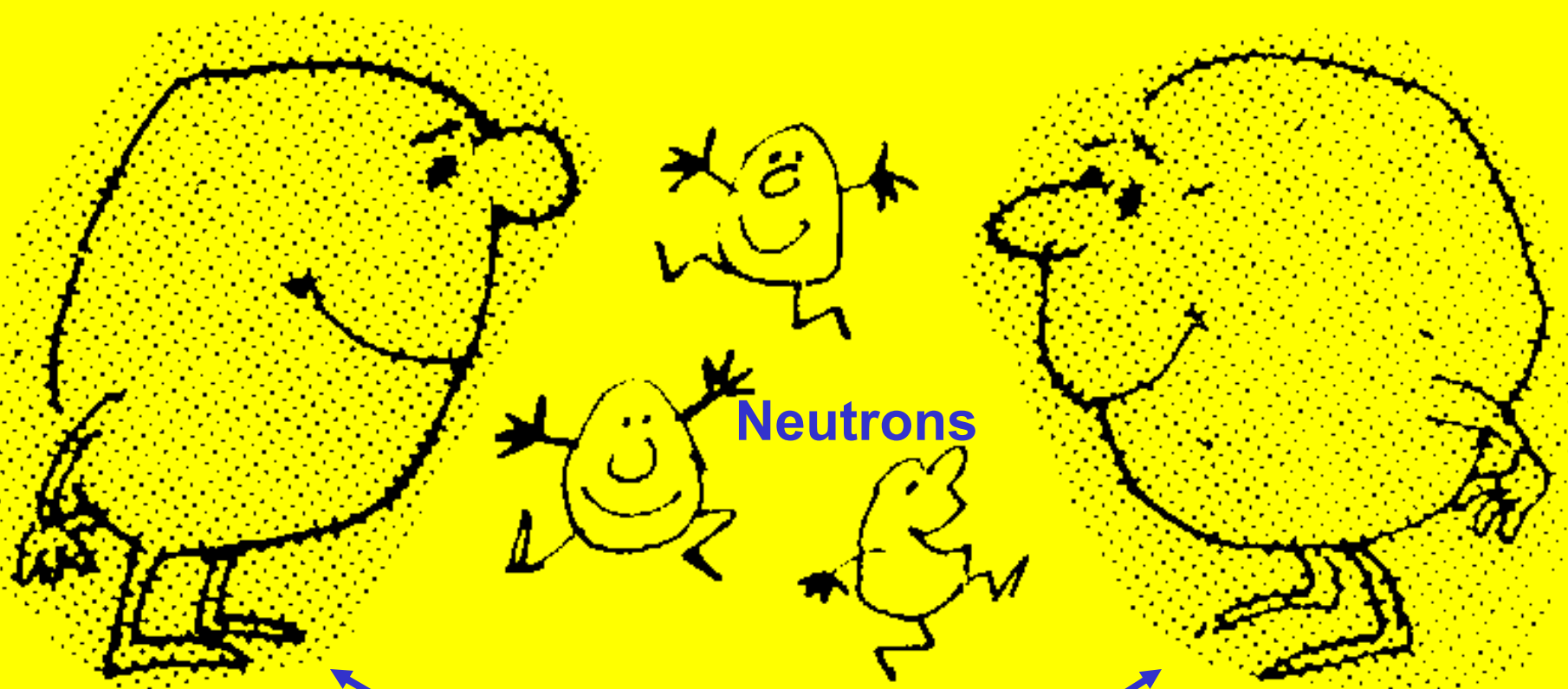












Neutrons

Fission Fragments

Nuclear Fission

- ADVANTAGES
 - Energy Output / Heat

1 LB U-235

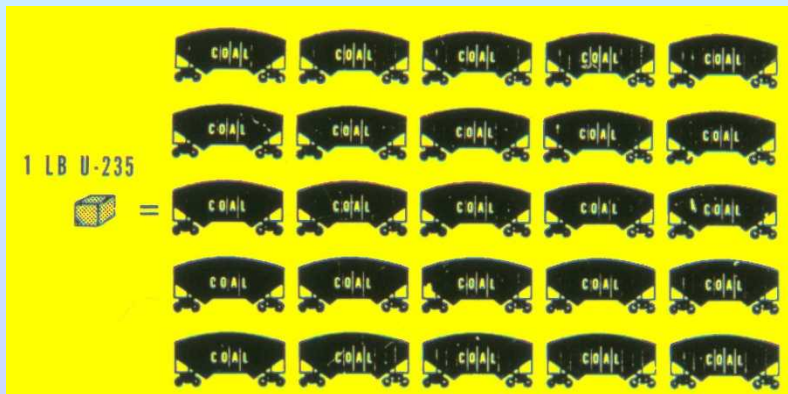


=



NUCLEAR FISSION

- ADVANTAGES
 - Energy Output / Heat



Nuclear Fission

- ADVANTAGES
 - Energy Output – Exploitation
 - “Manhattan Project”
 - Nuclear-Weapon Concept
 - Research & Production Reactors
 - Nuclear Weapons
 - Naval Propulsion
 - Commercial Nuclear Power

Nuclear Fission

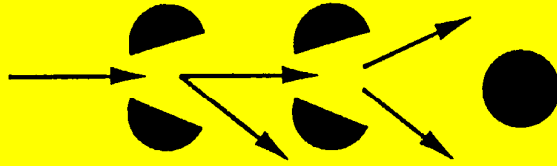
- COMMERCIAL NUCLEAR POWER
 - Palo Verde Nuclear Station
 - Near Phoenix, Arizona
 - Largest Nuclear Site in the United States
 - 3 Units @ 1270 MWe Each
 - 3 810 MWe Total – ~12 000 MWth
 - Owned 10% by Public Service of New Mexico (PNM); Electricity for ~400,000 Homes



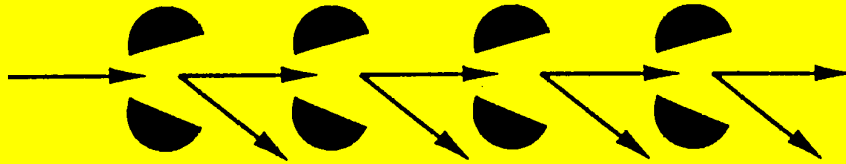
Nuclear Fission

- ADVANTAGES
 - Energy Output / Heat
 - Neutrons

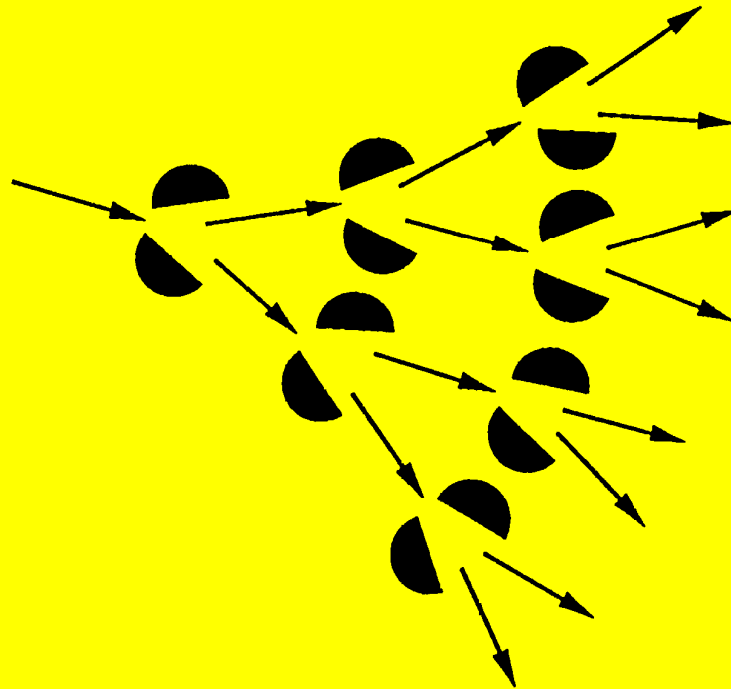
Subcritical



Critical



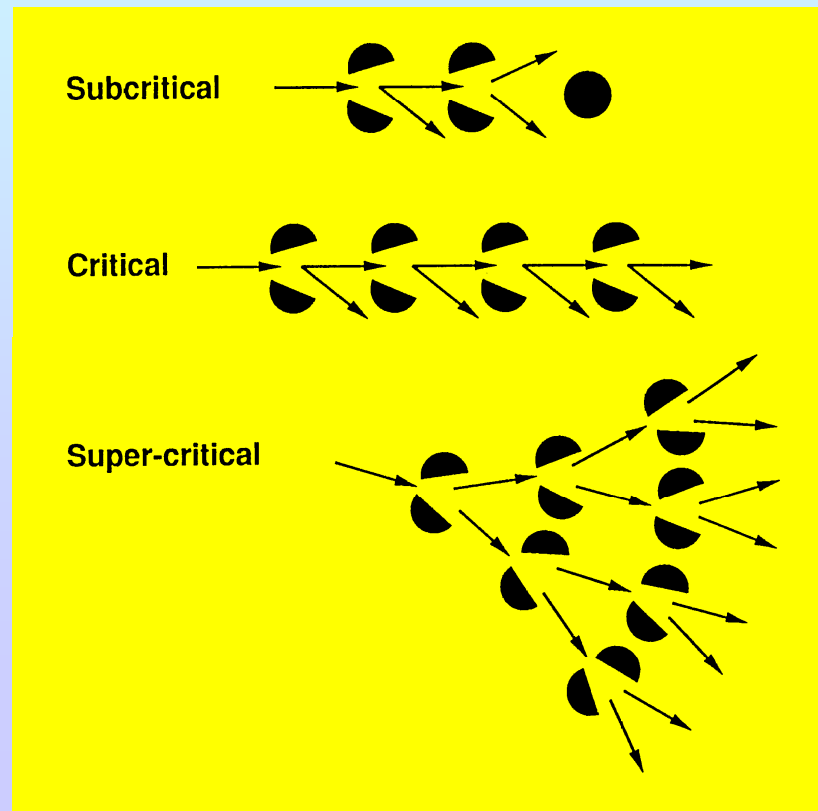
Super-critical



Neutron
Chain
Reaction

NUCLEAR FISSION

- ADVANTAGES
 - Energy Output / Heat
 - Neutrons



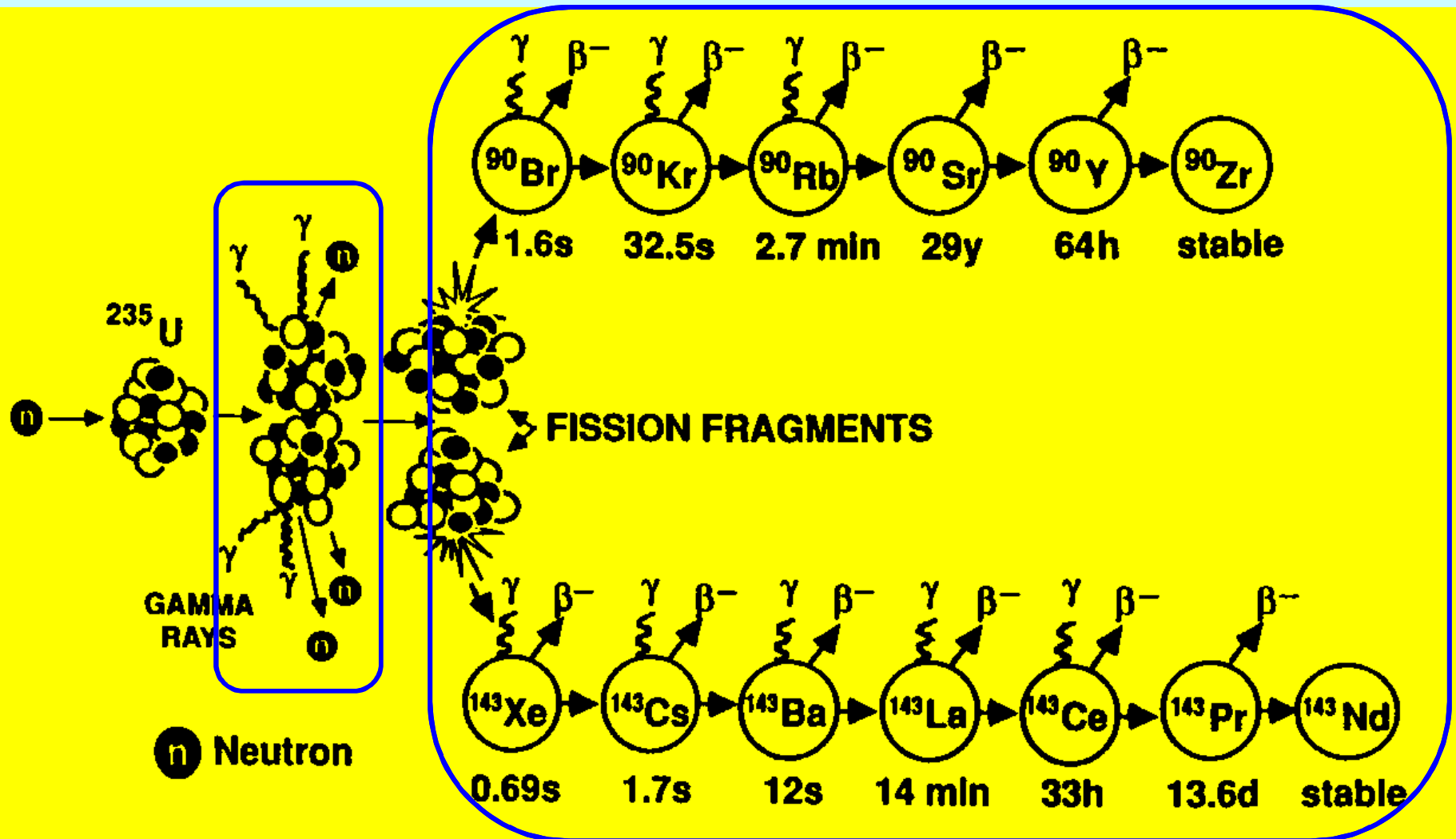
Nuclear Fission

- ADVANTAGES
 - Energy Output / Heat
 - Neutrons
- DISADVANTAGES
 - Fission Radiation
 - Fission-Product Radiation

NUCLEAR FISSION

- ADVANTAGES
 - Energy Output / Heat
 - Neutrons
- DISADVANTAGES
 - Fission Radiation
 - Fission-Product Radiation

Nuclear Fission



NUCLEAR FISSION

- ADVANTAGES

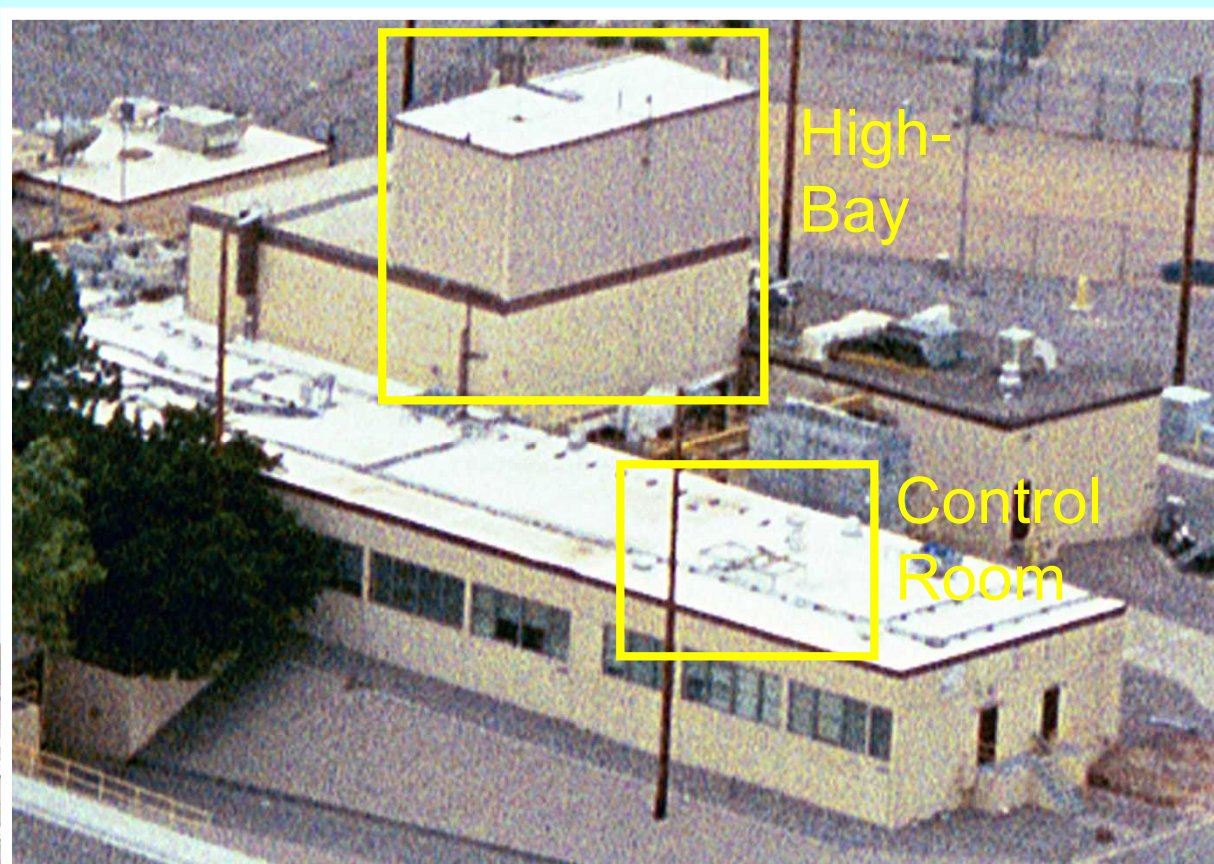
- Energy Output / Heat
- Neutrons

- DISADVANTAGES

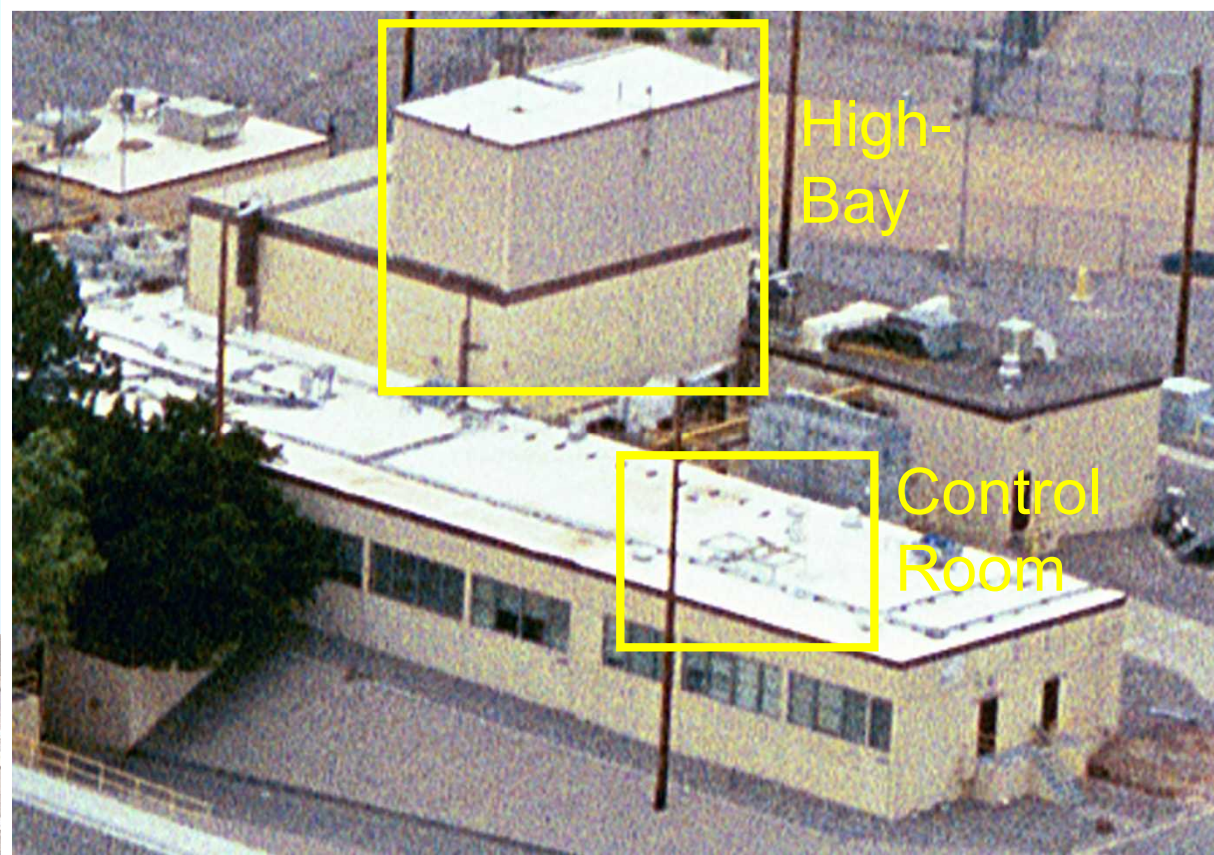
- Fission Radiation
 - Fission-Product Radiation
- ← Only reason why most SNL TA-V reactors have existed!

ANNULAR CORE
RESEARCH REACTOR
(ACRR)
FACILITY

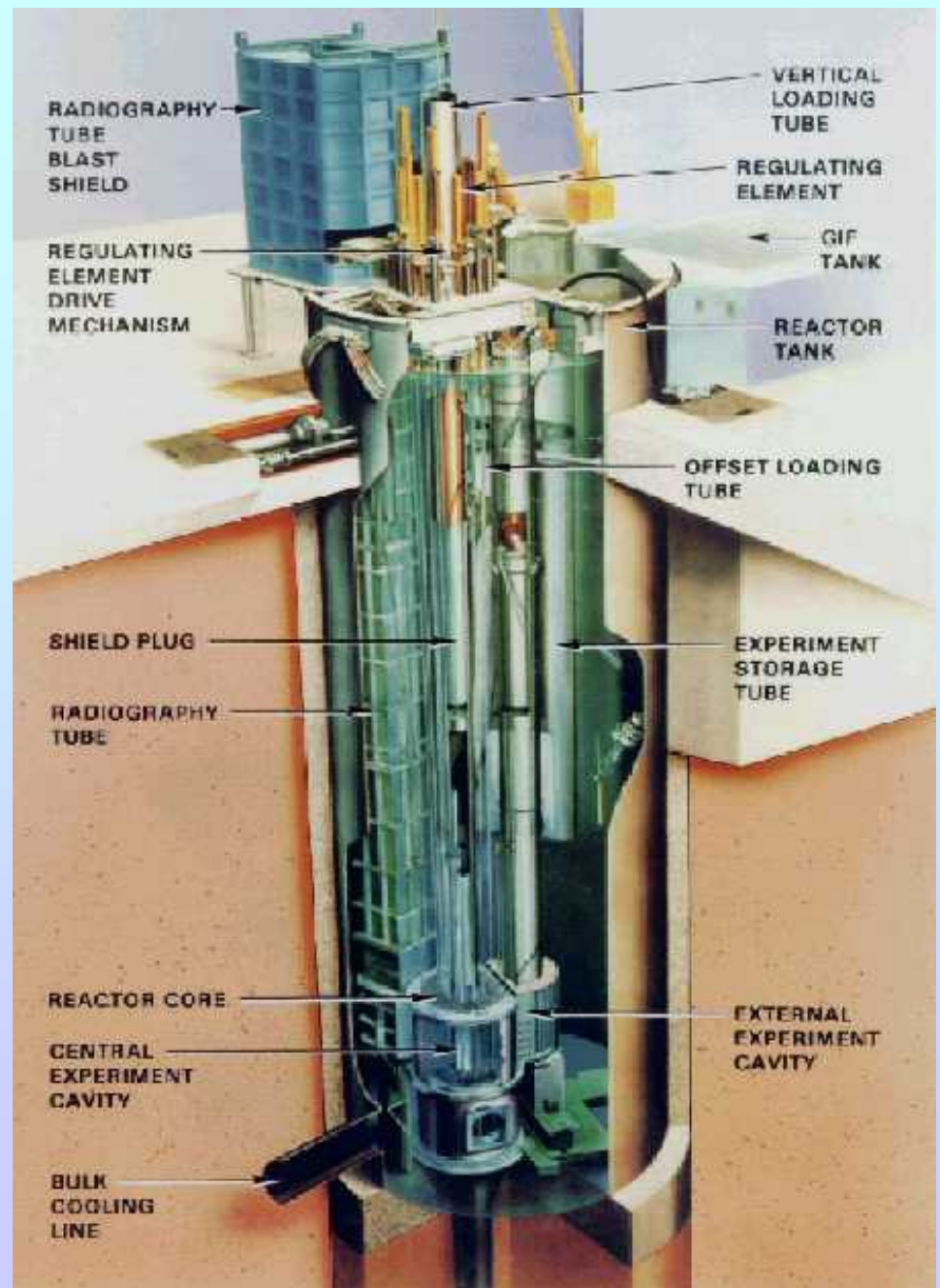
TA-V – ACRR



TA-V – ACRR

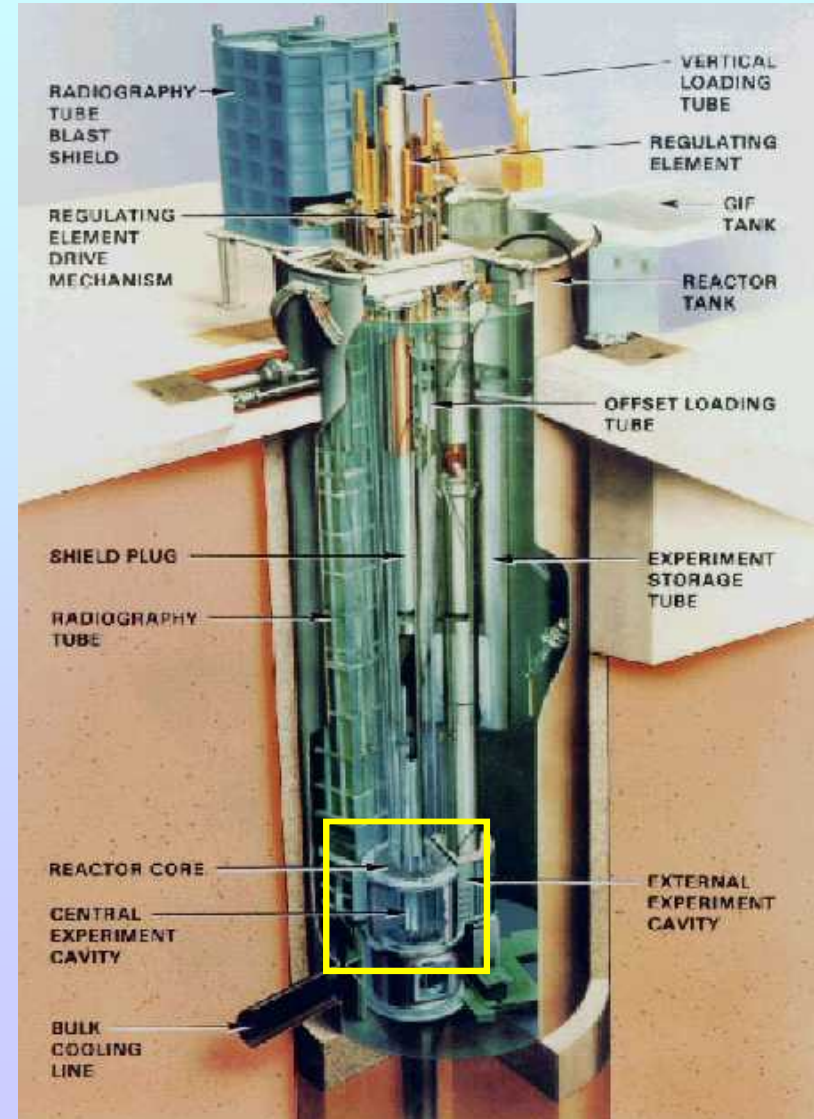


ACRR Facility



ACRR FEATURES

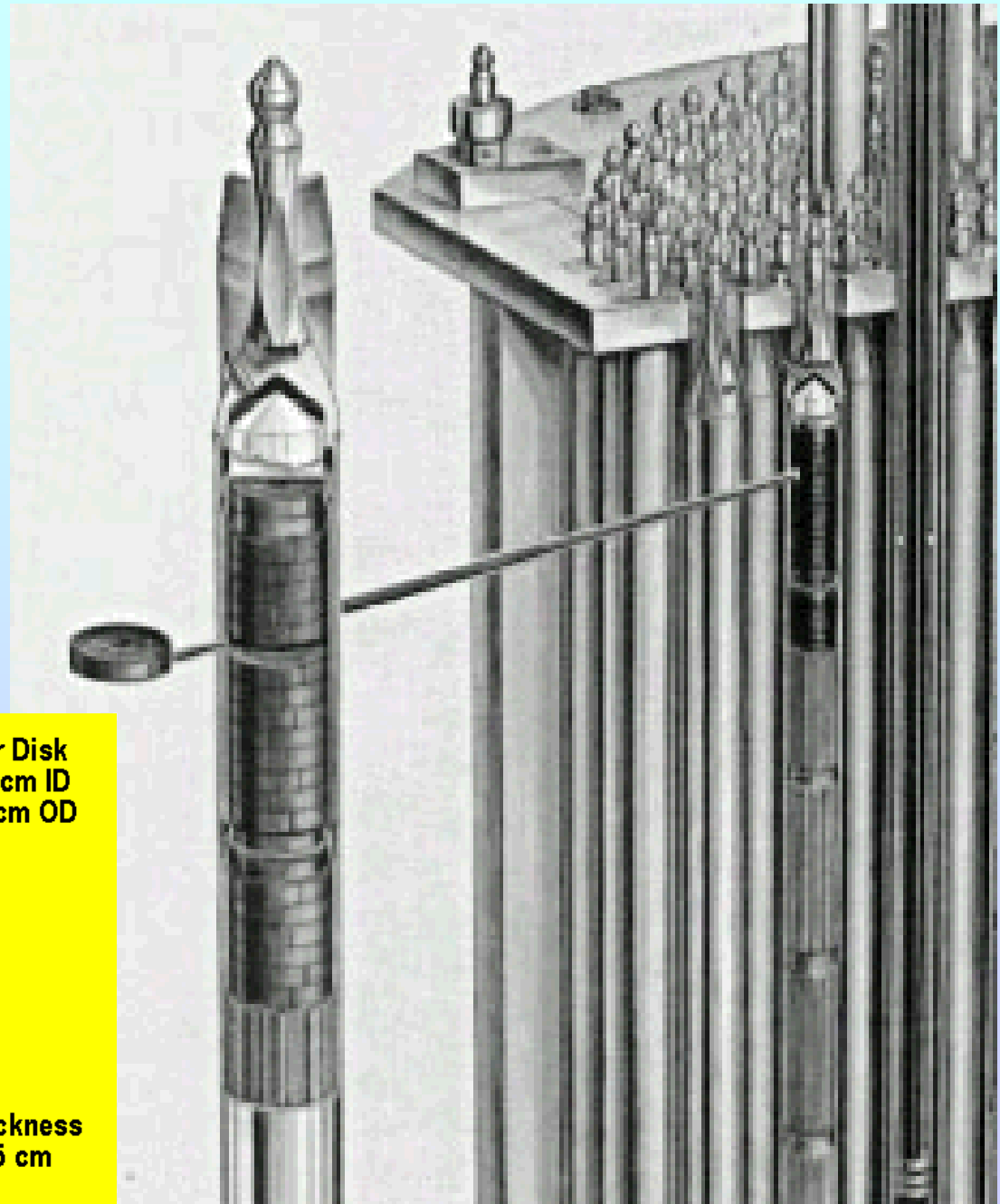
- “POOL-TYPE” REACTOR DESIGN
 - Water in Pool
 - Moderates/Thermalizes Neutrons in Chain Reaction
 - Provides Convective Cooling
 - Provides Radiation Shielding



ACRR FEATURES

- POWER CAPABILITY
 - 2-4 MW(th) Steady-State
 - 35,000 MW(th) Maximum Pulse

ACRR Fuel

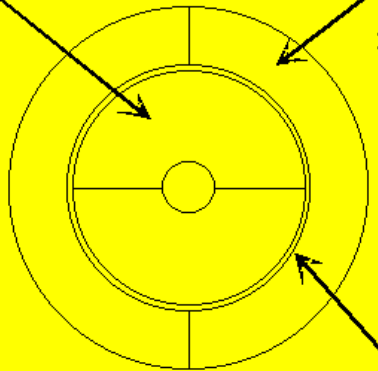


Inner Disk
0.483 cm ID
2.200 cm OD

Outer Disk
2.235 cm ID
3.368 cm OD

Pellet Thickness
0.635 cm

Gap Thickness
0.0175 cm



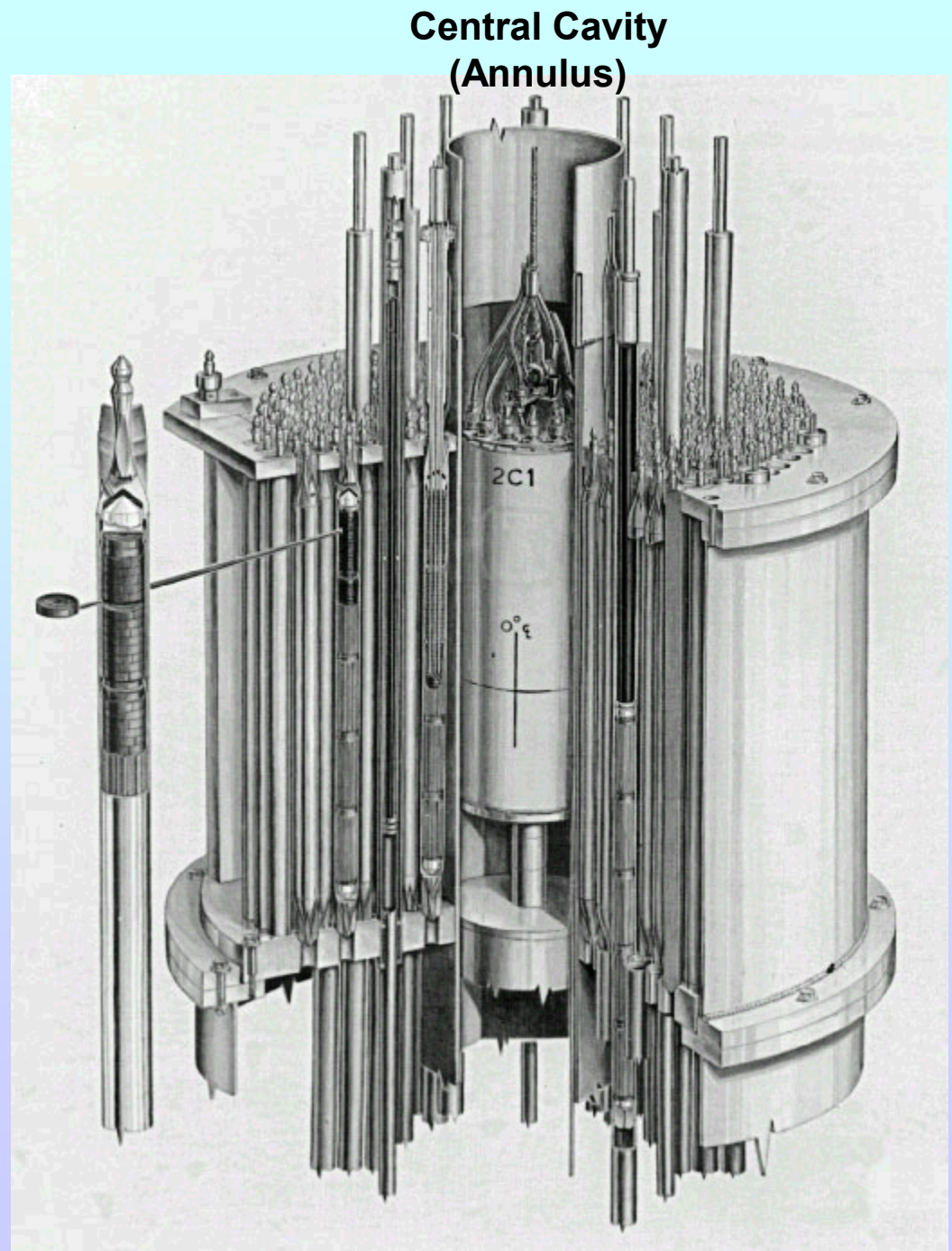
CRITICALITY CONTROL

- REACTOR – ACRR

- Production  Uranium

Form	$\text{UO}_2 + \text{BeO}_2$
Enrichment	35 wt% ^{235}U
Amount	~102 g ^{235}U /Element 228 elements
Fuel Followers on CR & SR	

ACRR Core



CRITICALITY CONTROL

- REACTOR – ACRR

- Production

- Absorption  B_4C “Poison” Control Rods

- Change Power Level / Adjust to Maintain Steady Power CR

- Rapid Safety Shutdown \Rightarrow “Scram” SR

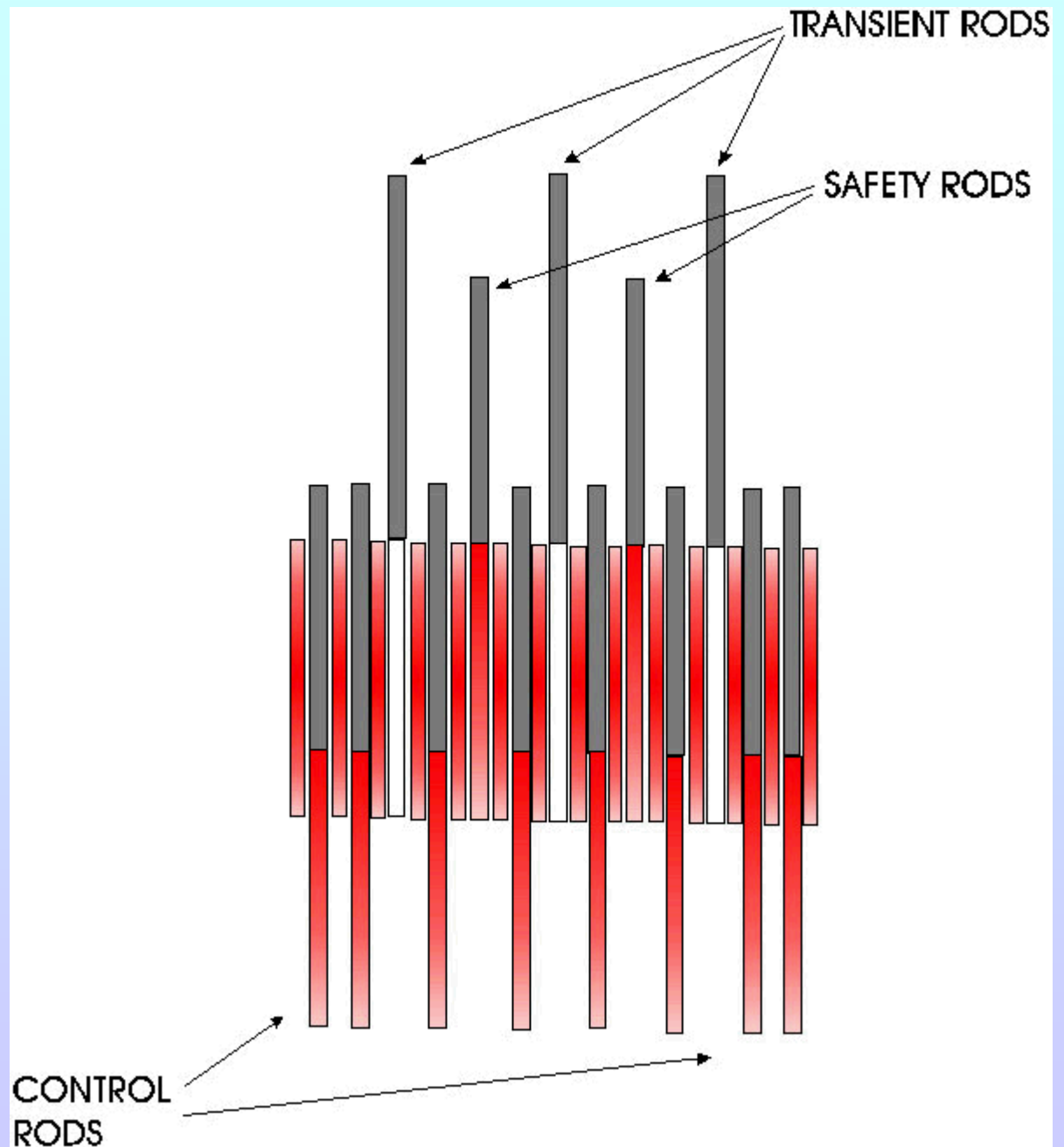
- ACRR: “Fire Out” to “Pulse” TR

-

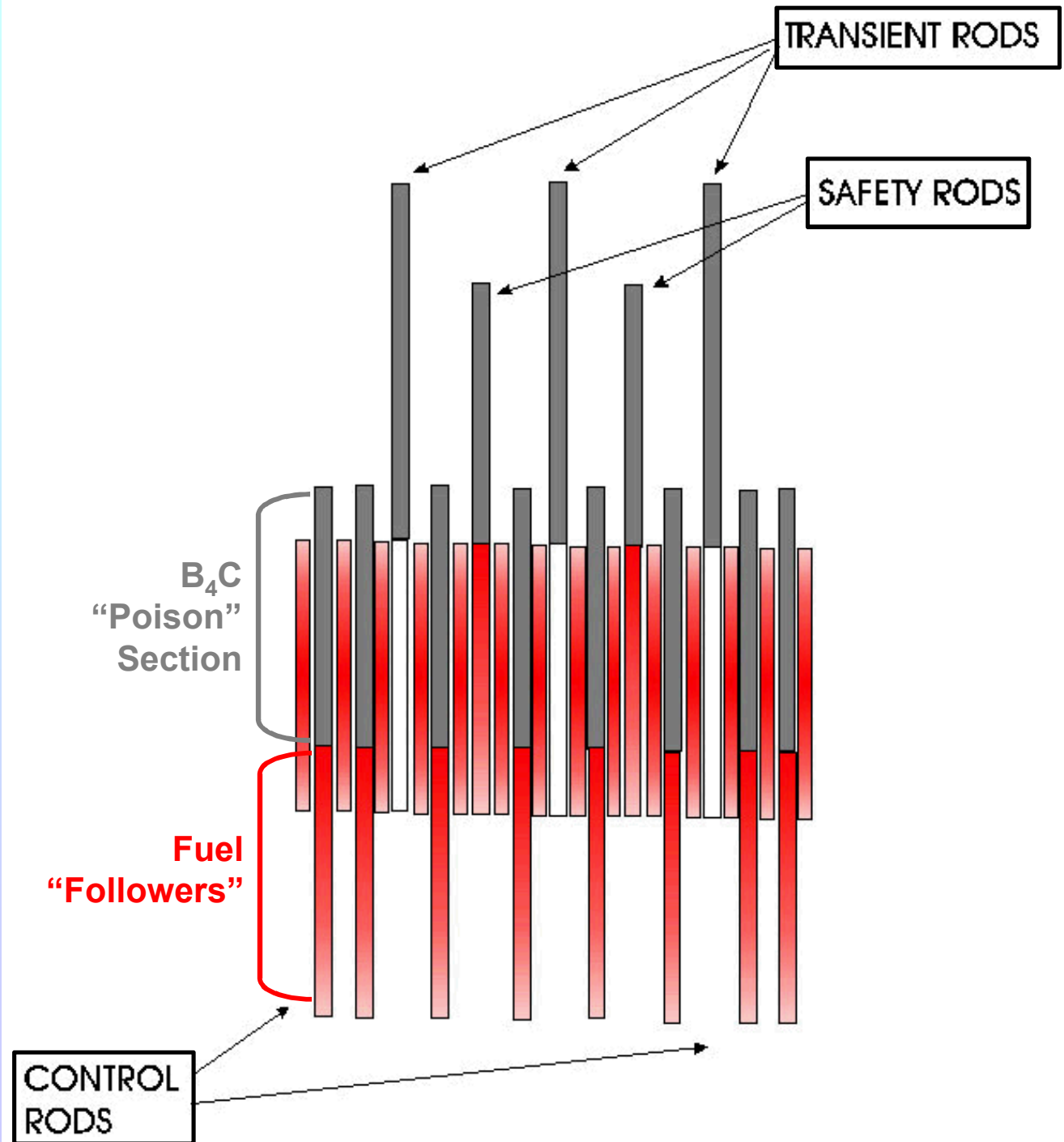
- Rods Coupled to Drive Motors using Electromagnets

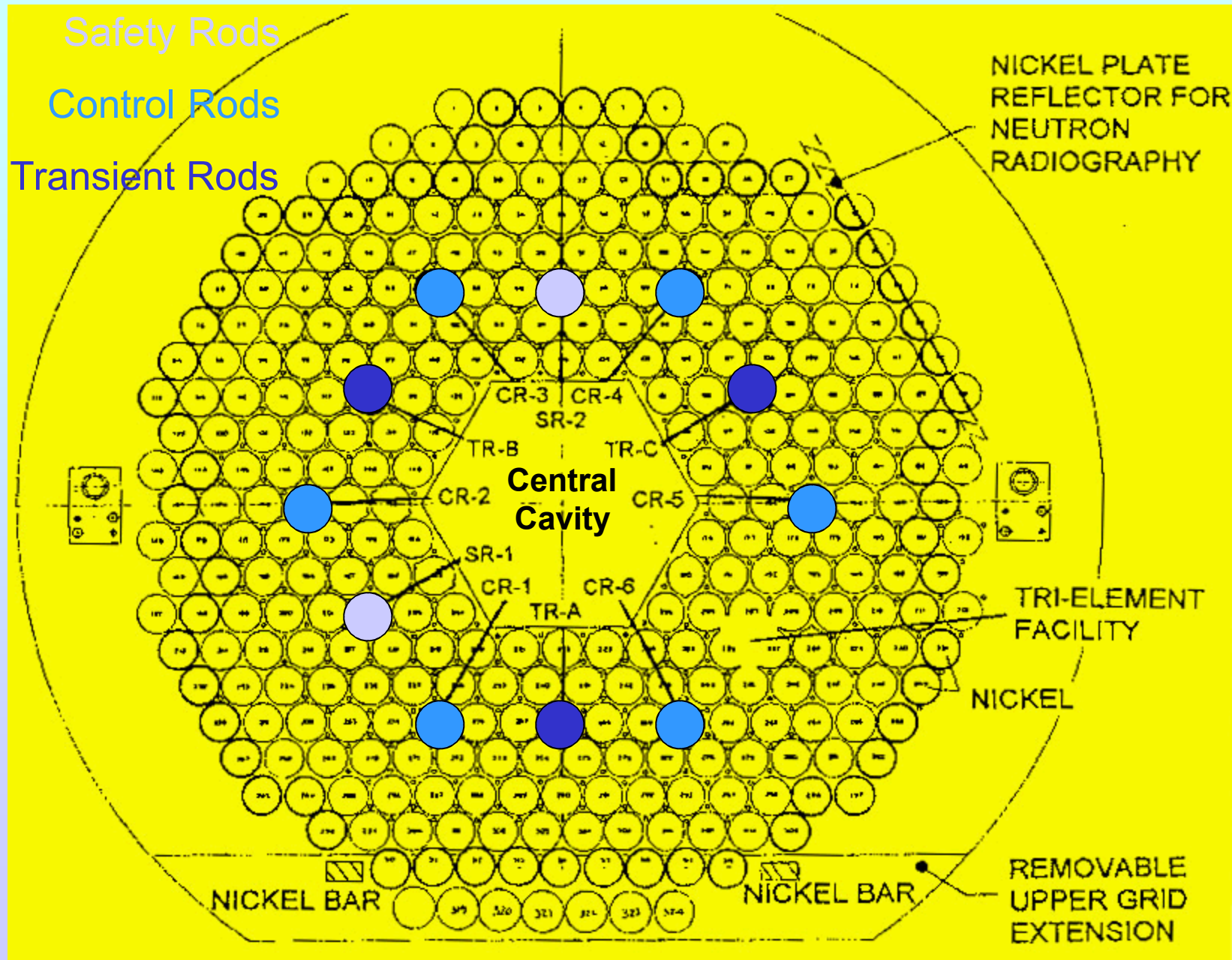
- Scram on Loss of Power or Out-of-Range Parameter

ACRR Controlling Rods

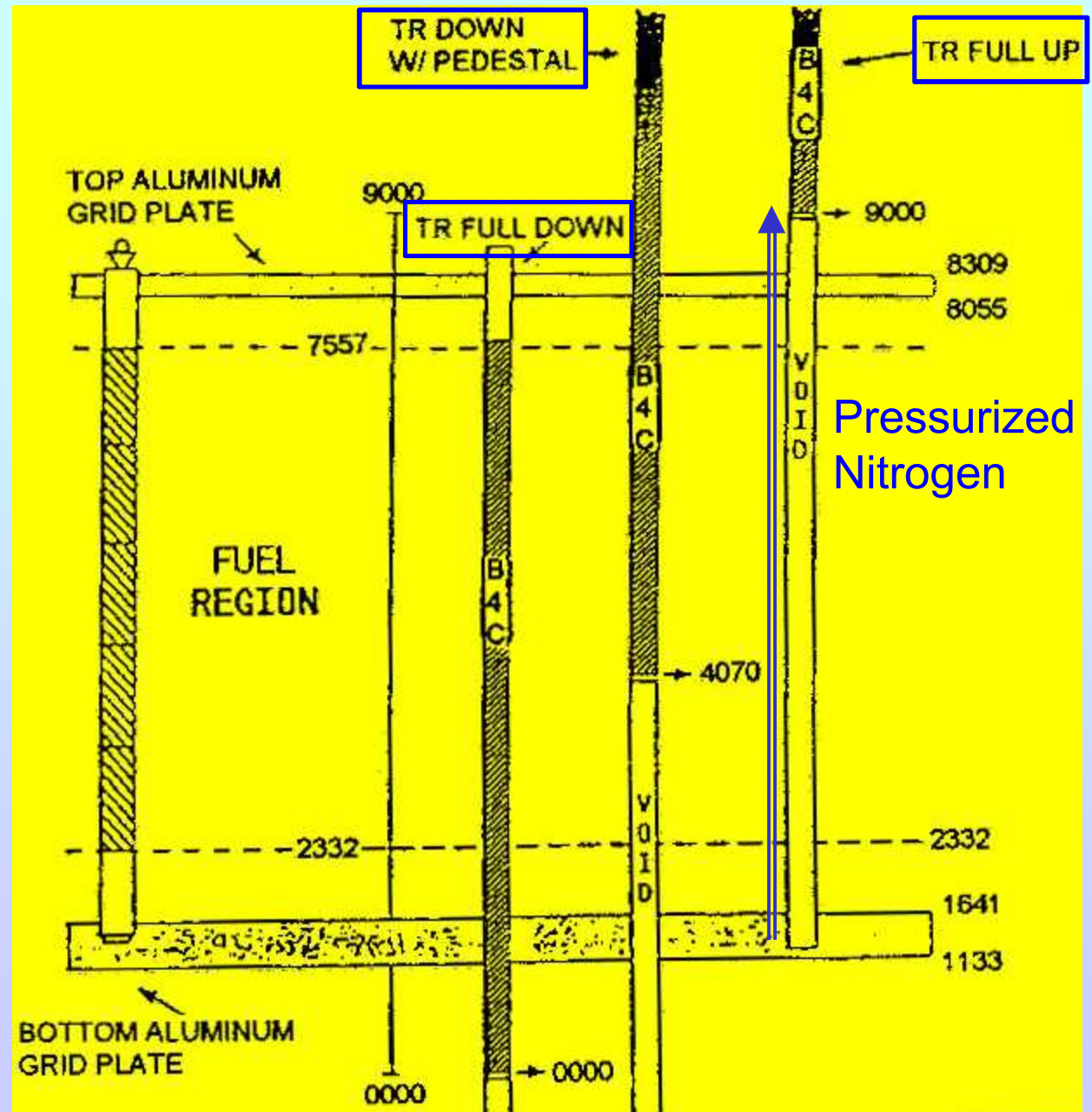


Controlling Rods



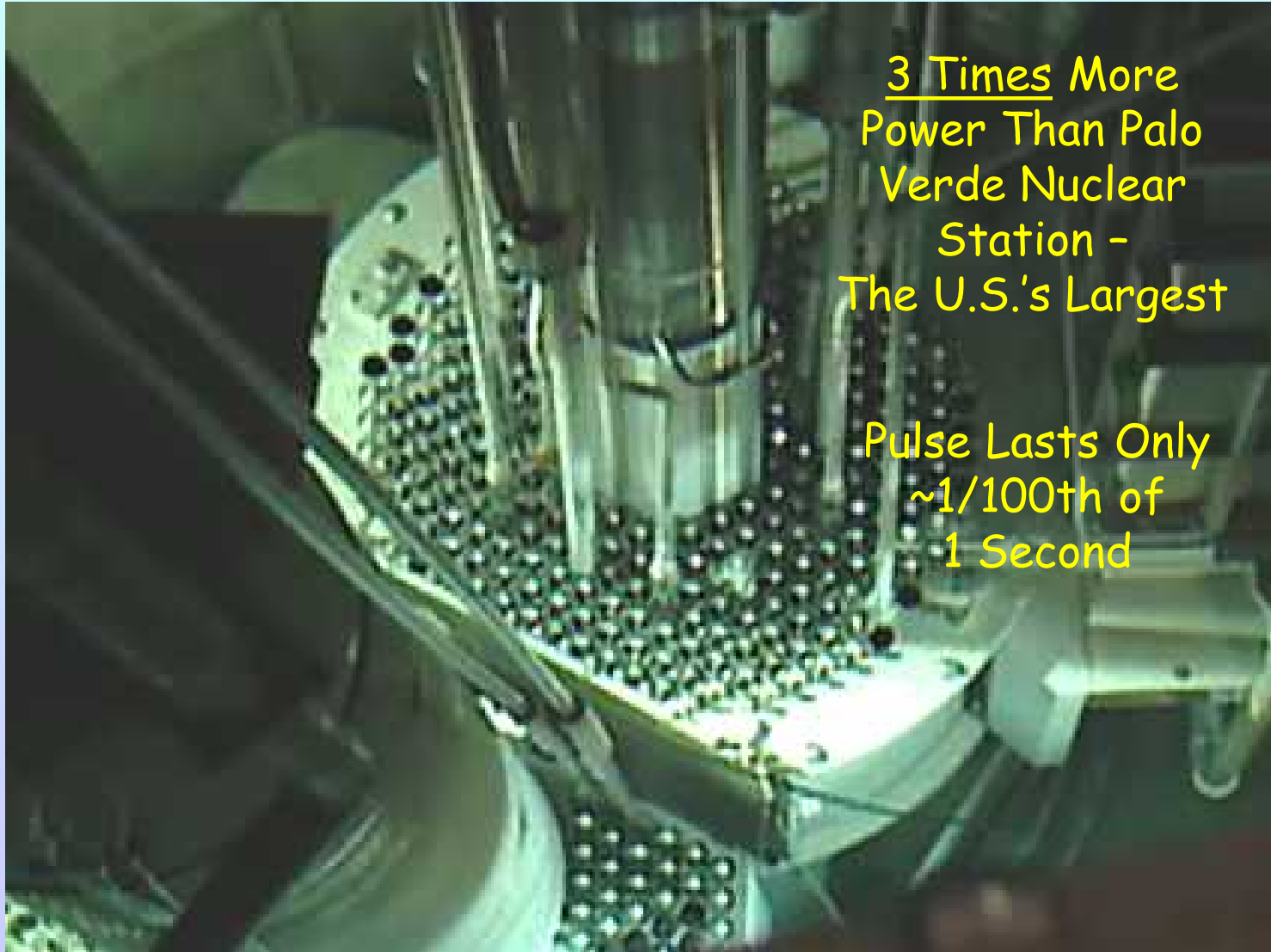


Transient Rod Operations



ACRR Pulse

[ACRR.mwv]



3 Times More
Power Than Palo
Verde Nuclear
Station -
The U.S.'s Largest

Pulse Lasts Only
~1/100th of
1 Second





The image shows a complex scientific apparatus, likely a particle detector. It features a large, dark, cylindrical component on the right side, which appears to be a radiator or a detector vessel. Various cables, tubes, and sensors are connected to this structure. The overall scene is dimly lit, with some light reflecting off the surfaces of the equipment. The text "Cherenkov Radiation" is overlaid on the bottom right of the image.

**“Cherenkov”
Radiation**



Pulse to 35 000 MWt

3 Times More Power Than Palo Verde Nuclear Station - The U.S.'s Largest

Pulse Lasts $< 1/100$ th Second

Palo Verde units have each run > 500 days

"Cherenkov"
Radiation

ACRR

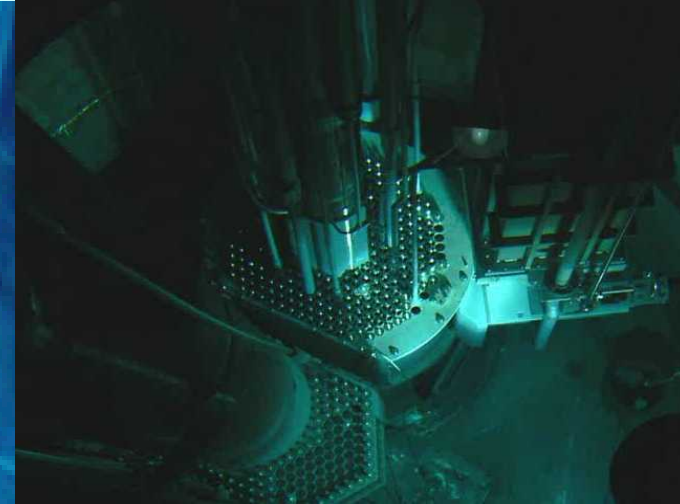
Fuel-Ringed
Experiment Cavity
(FREC-II)

10,000th Pulse

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pa0Fmcv83nw>

Pulse has 3 Times More Power
Than Palo Verde Nuclear
Station - The U.S.'s Largest

Pulse Lasts $<1/100\text{th}$ Second



ACRR

Fuel-Ringed
Experiment Cavity
(FREC-II)

"Cherenkov"
Radiation

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pa0Fmcv83nw>

Pulse to 35 000 MWt

3 Times More Power Than Palo
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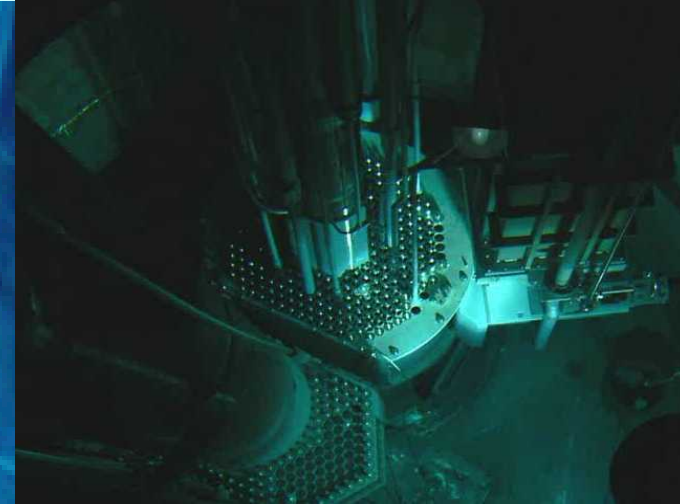
"Cherenkov"
Radiation

ACRR

Fuel-Ringed
Experiment Cavity
(FREC-II)

10,000th Pulse

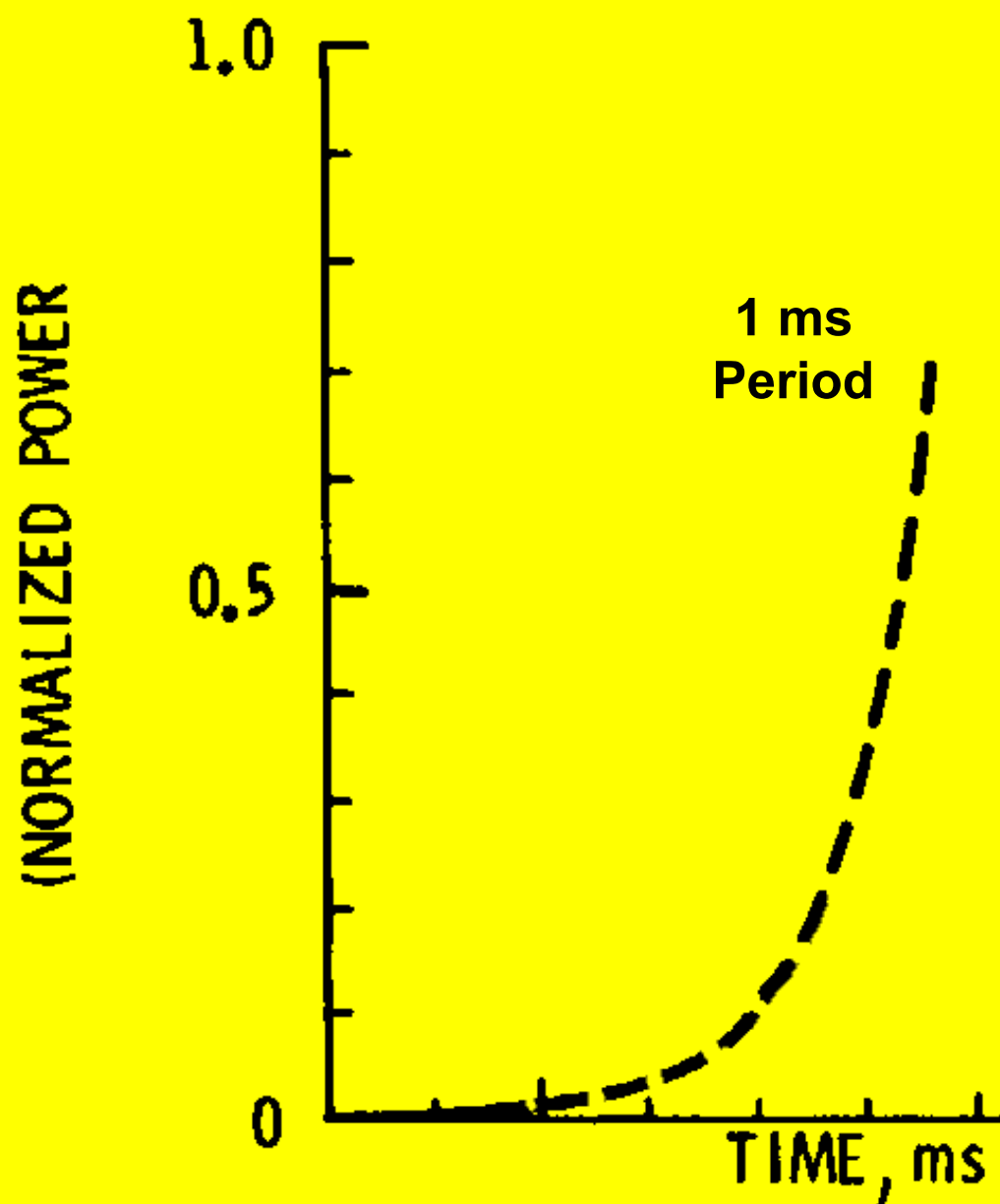
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pa0Fmcv83nw>

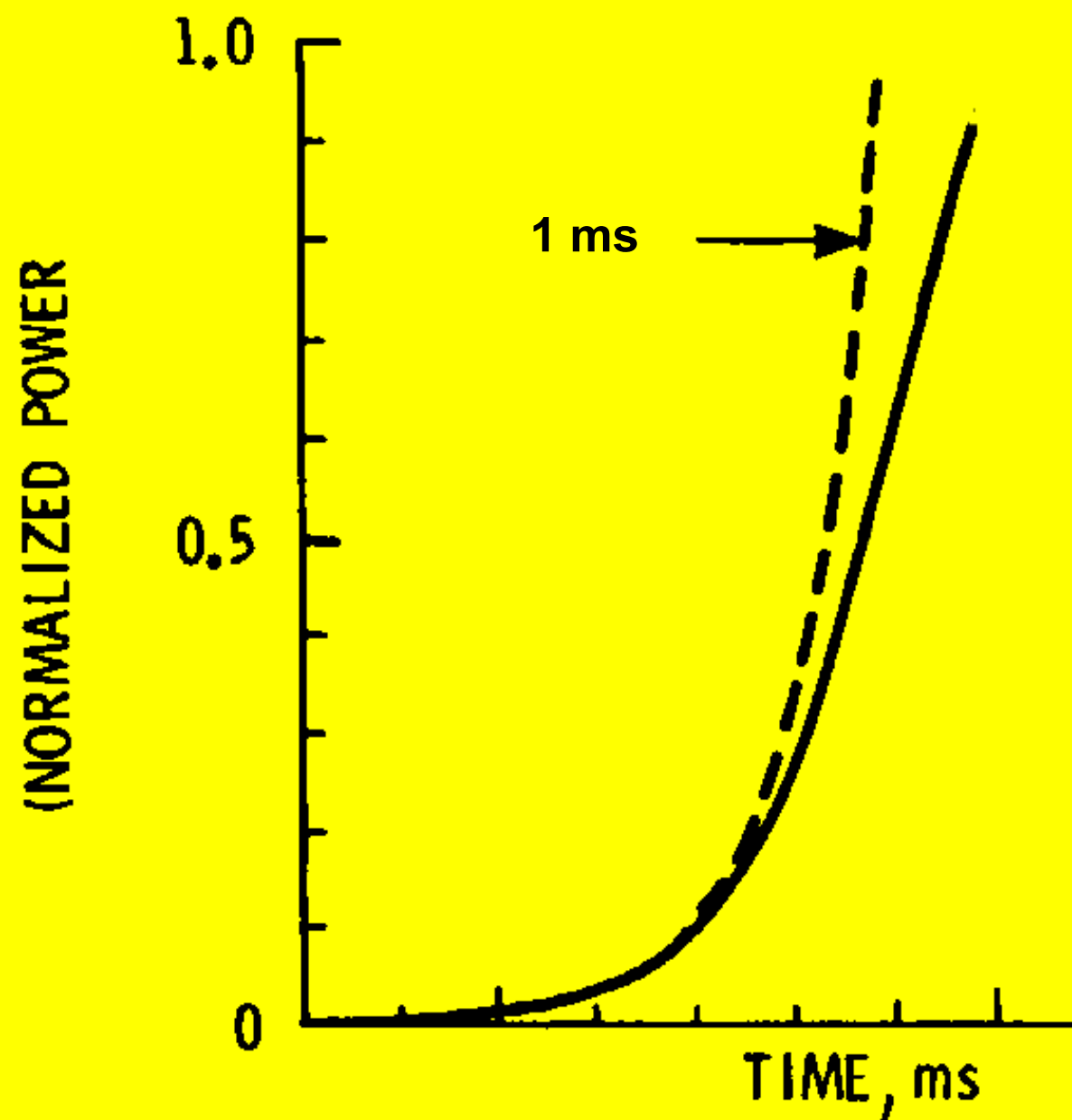




10,000th Operation
September 2011

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pa0Fmcv83nw>

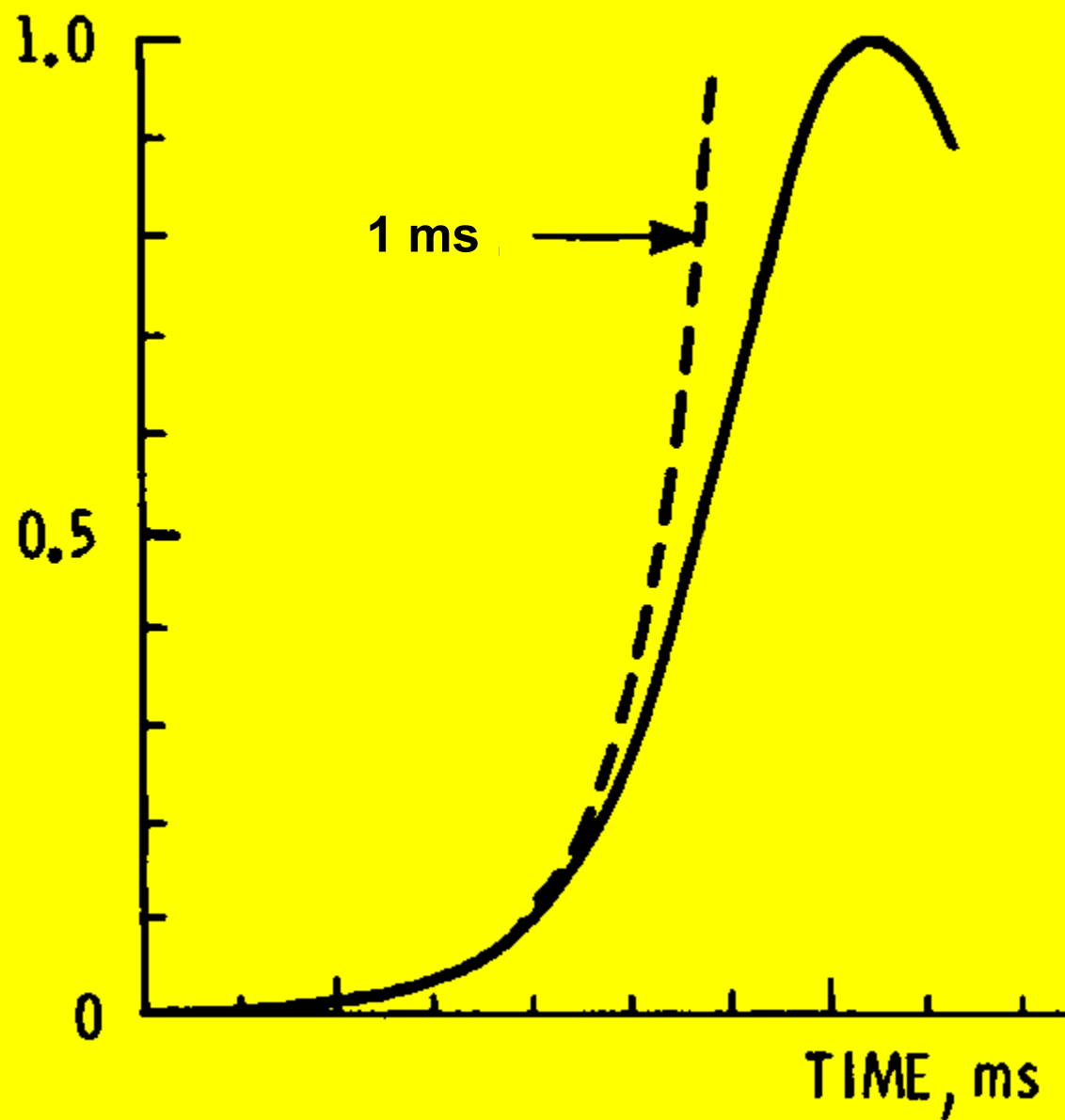


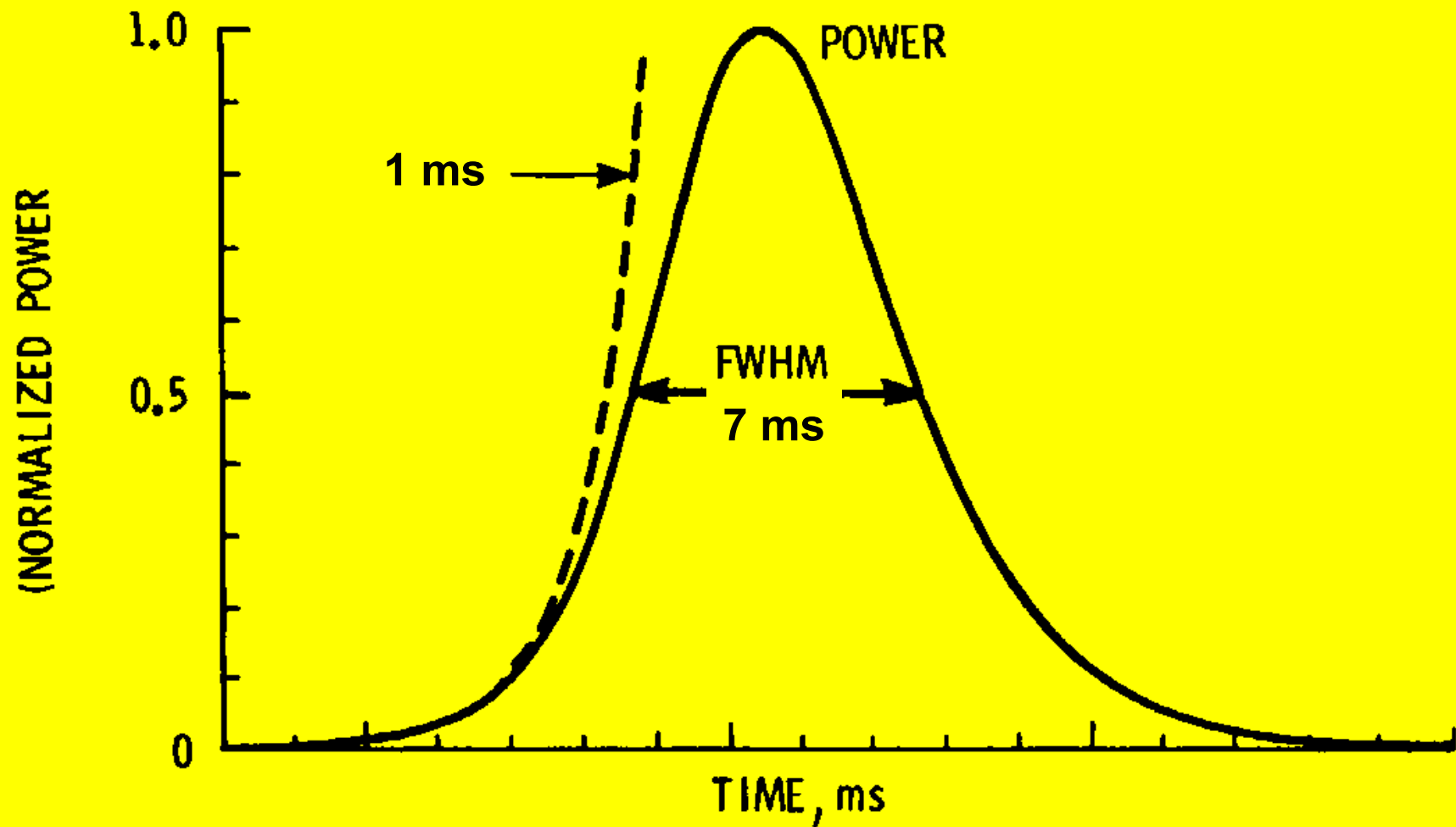


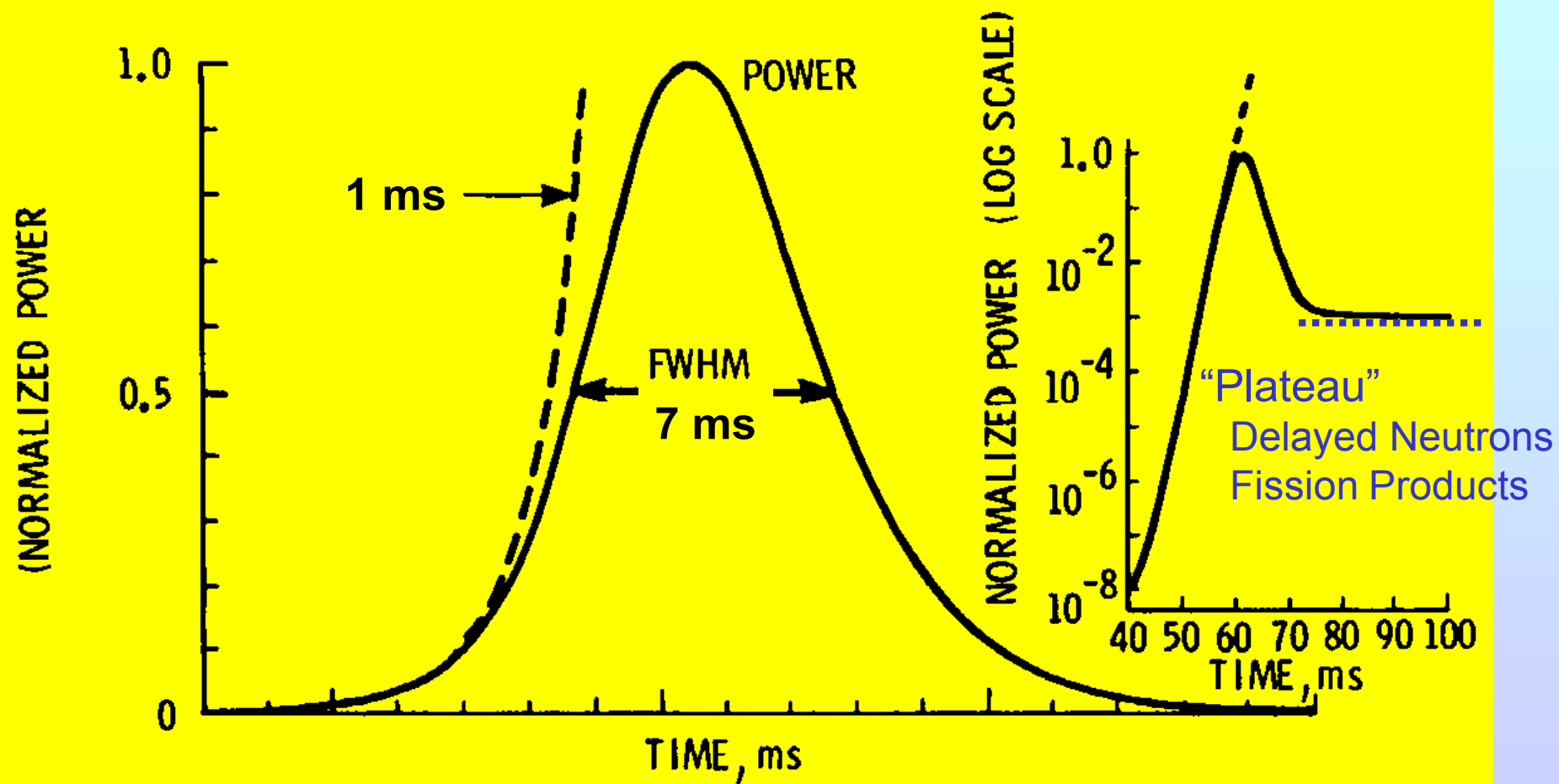
CRITICALITY CONTROL

- FEEDBACK
 - Negative Temperature Feedback
 - Fuel Temperature Increases
 - Fuel Becomes Less Able to Support Neutron Chain Reaction
 - ACRR MECHANISM
 - “Doppler Effect” in Fuel - Increasing Non-Fission Neutron Absorption Reactions in ^{238}U Isotope
 - Be “Upscatter”

(NORMALIZED POWER





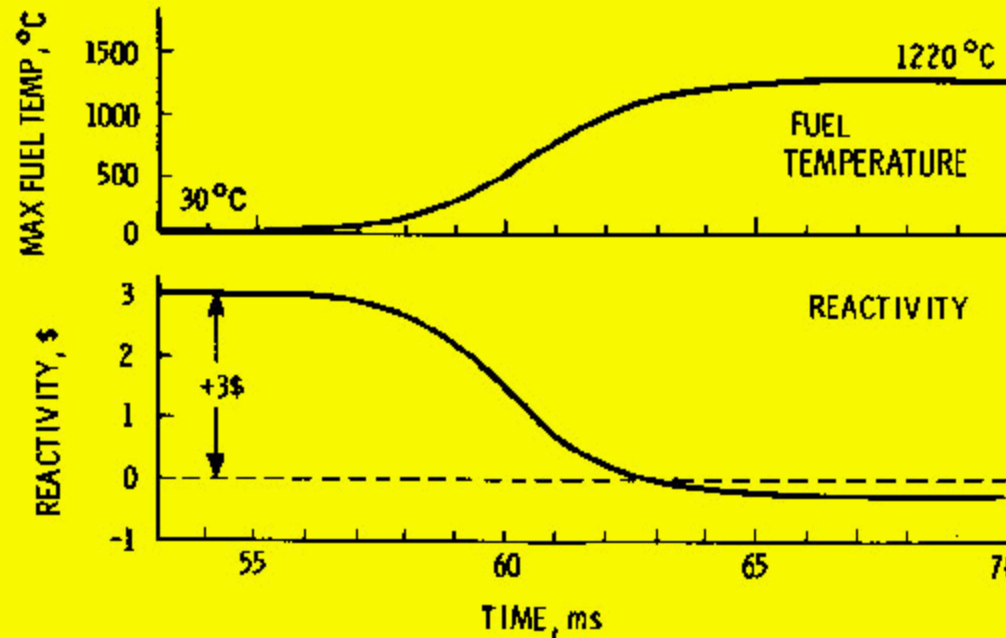
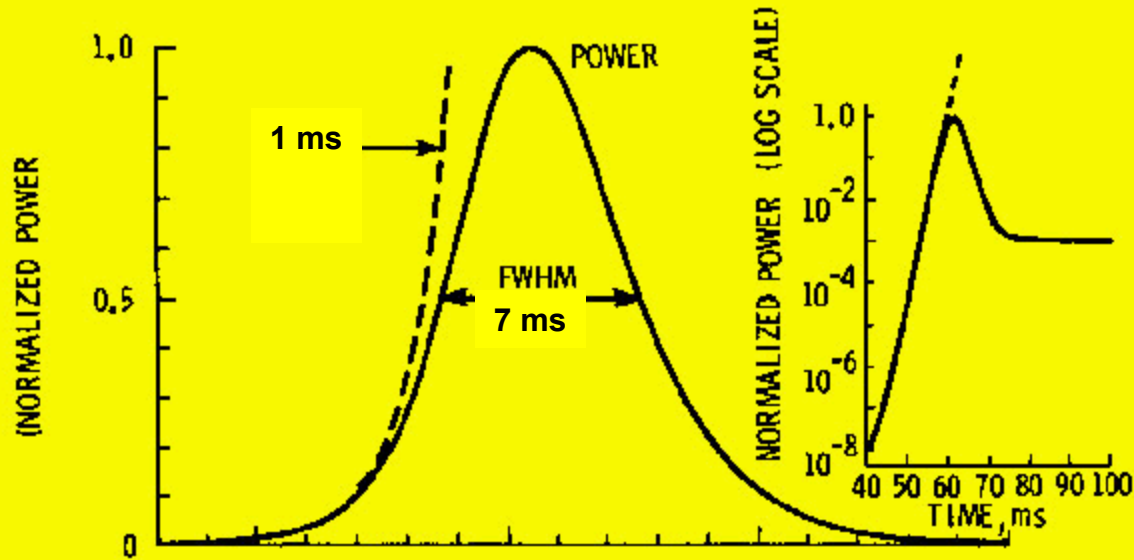


Initial Period ~1ms

Maximum Power

35,000 MWth

Pulse Width 7ms



Fuel Temperature
Rises

Reactivity
(Multiplication) Falls

SANDIA PULSE

REACTOR

(SPR)

FACILITY

Sandia Pulse
Reactor
(SPR)

Sandia Critical
Experiments
(SCX)

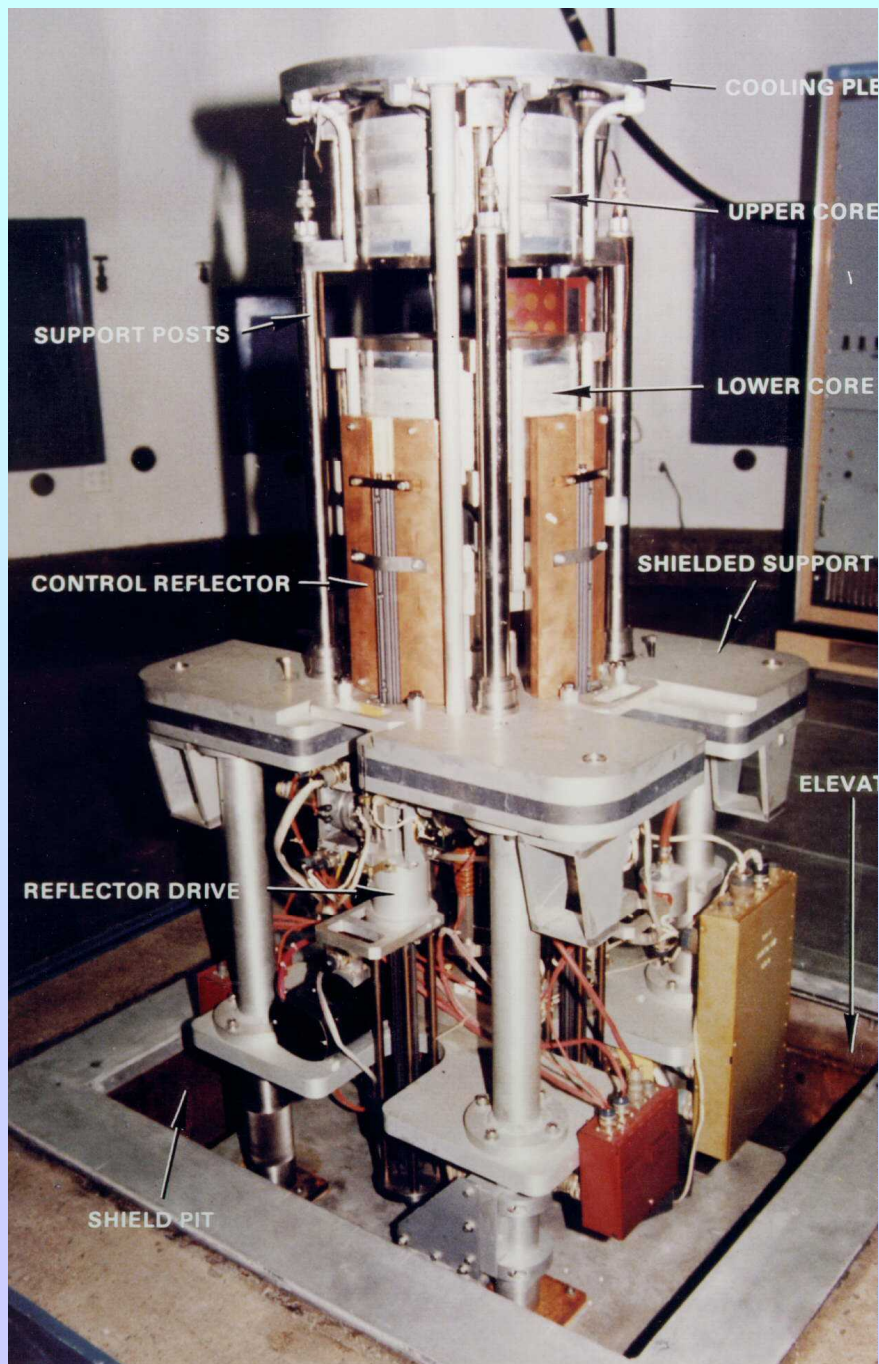
Control Room

Containment



TA-V –
SPR

SPR-III

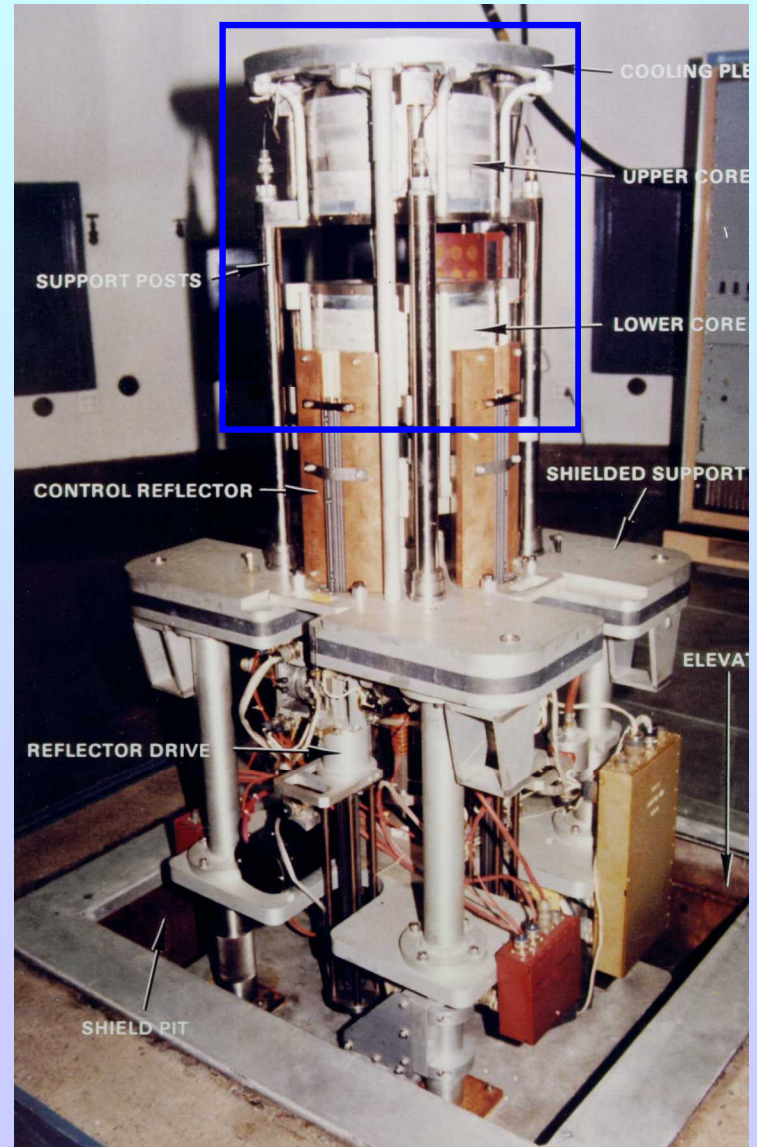


SPR FEATURES

- POWER CAPABILITY
 - 15 kW(th) Steady-State
 - 150,000 MW(th) Maximum Pulse

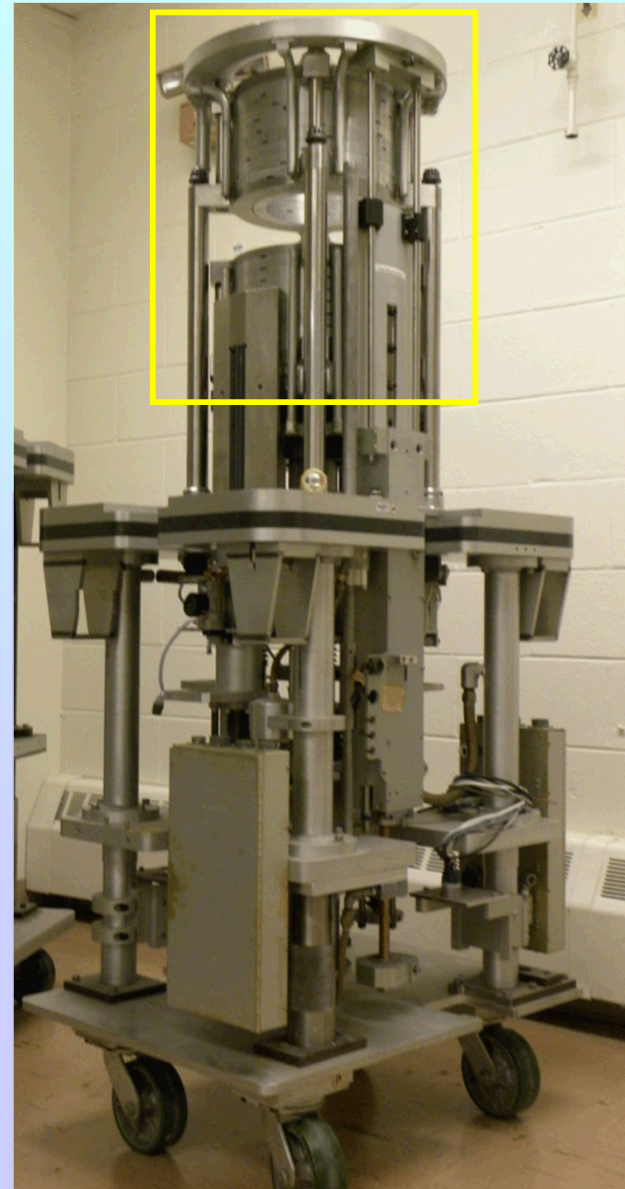
SPR FEATURES

- METAL-REACTOR DESIGN – SPR-III
 - No Neutron Moderation
 - Reactor Building & Distance Provide Shielding
 - Auxiliary Cooling w/ Nitrogen Gas



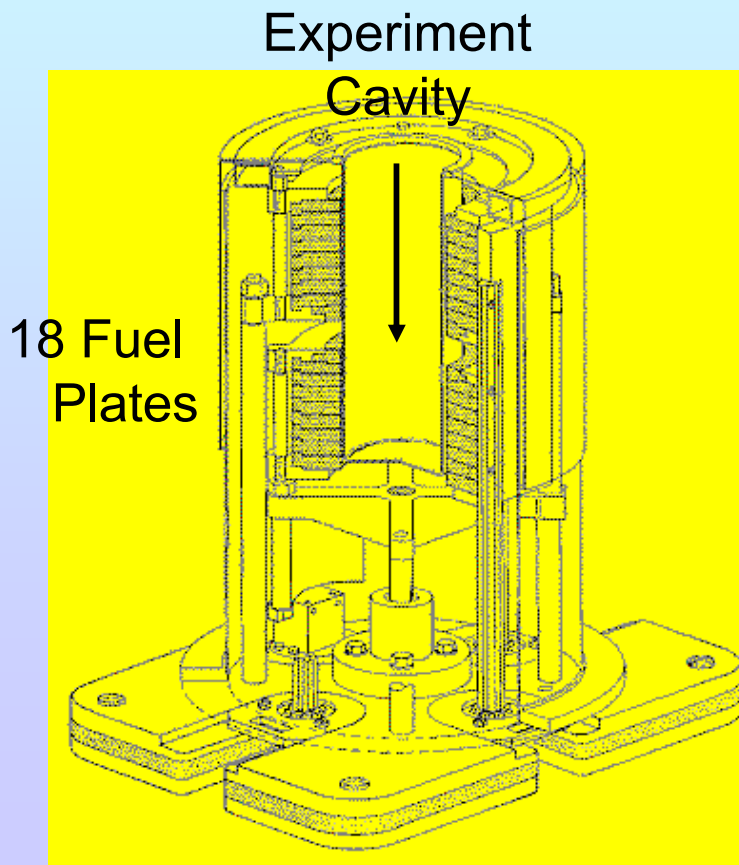
SPR FEATURES

- METAL-REACTOR DESIGN – SPR-III
 - No Neutron Moderation
 - Reactor Building & Distance Provide Shielding
 - Auxiliary Cooling w/ Nitrogen Gas



CRITICALITY CONTROL

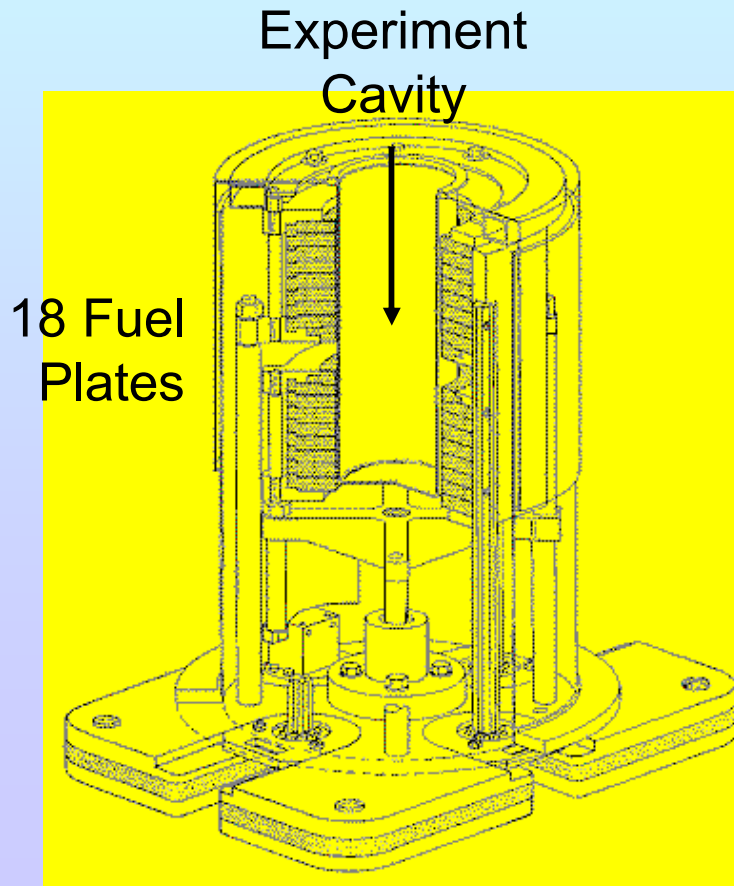
- REACTOR – SPR-III
 - Production → Uranium



Form	U(10% Mo) Metal Annular Plates
Enrichment	93 wt% ^{235}U
Amount	250+ kg

CRITICALITY CONTROL

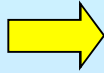
- REACTOR – SPR-III
 - Production → Uranium



Form	U(10% Mo) Metal Annular Plates
Enrichment	93 wt% ^{235}U
Amount	250+ kg

[Fuel is Off-Site
in Storage]

CRITICALITY CONTROL

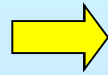
- REACTOR – SPR-III
 - Production
 - Absorption  No Absorber-Based Control

CRITICALITY CONTROL

- REACTOR – SPR-III

- Production

- Absorption



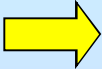
Cadmium Shroud to
Limit Room Return

Feature Associated w/
Many Experiments
("Thimble")

(No Absorber-Based
Control Elements)



CRITICALITY CONTROL

- REACTOR – SPR-III
 - Production
 - Absorption
 - Leakage  Core Annular Configuration (7" Cavity)
Safety “Block” (Separated Lower Core Half)

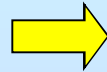
CRITICALITY CONTROL

- REACTOR – SPR-III

- Production

- Absorption

- Leakage



Core Annular
Configuration

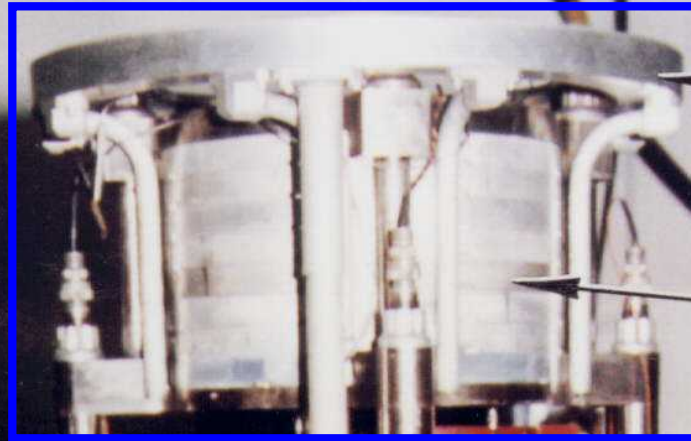
Safety “Block” (Separated
Lower Core Half)

Control-Element Reflector

Pulse-Element Reflector

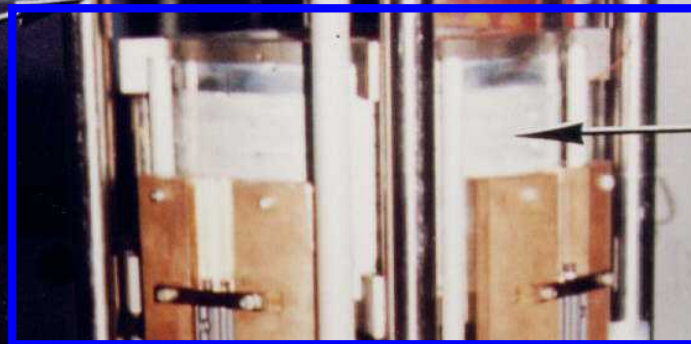
[No Global Reflector]

SPR-III Core



COOLING PLE

Upper Core



Lower Core
"Safety Block"

SUPPORT POSTS

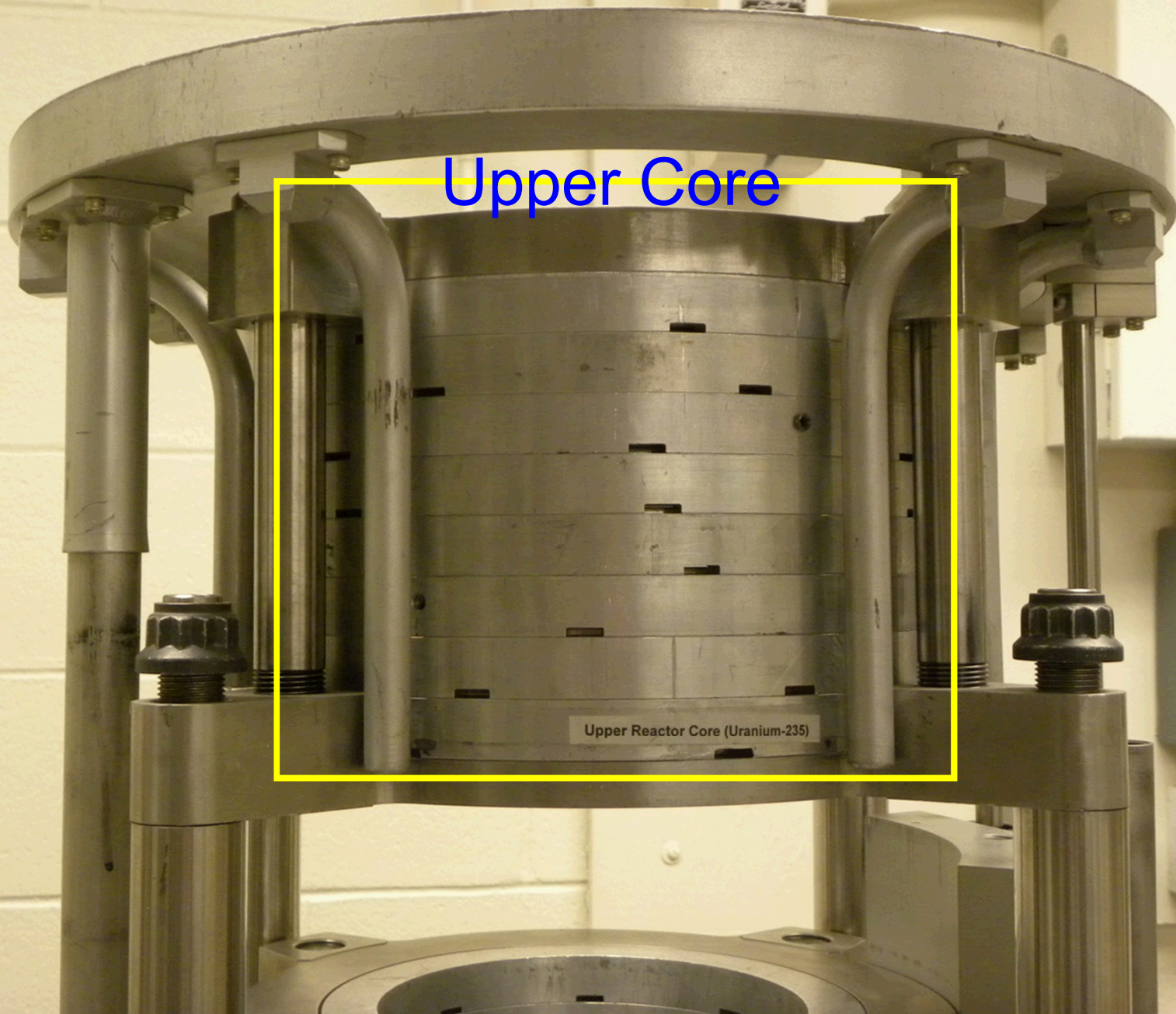
CONTROL REFLECTOR

SHIELDED SUPPORT

SPR-III

Upper Core

Upper Reactor Core (Uranium-235)



Upper Reactor Core (Uranium-235)

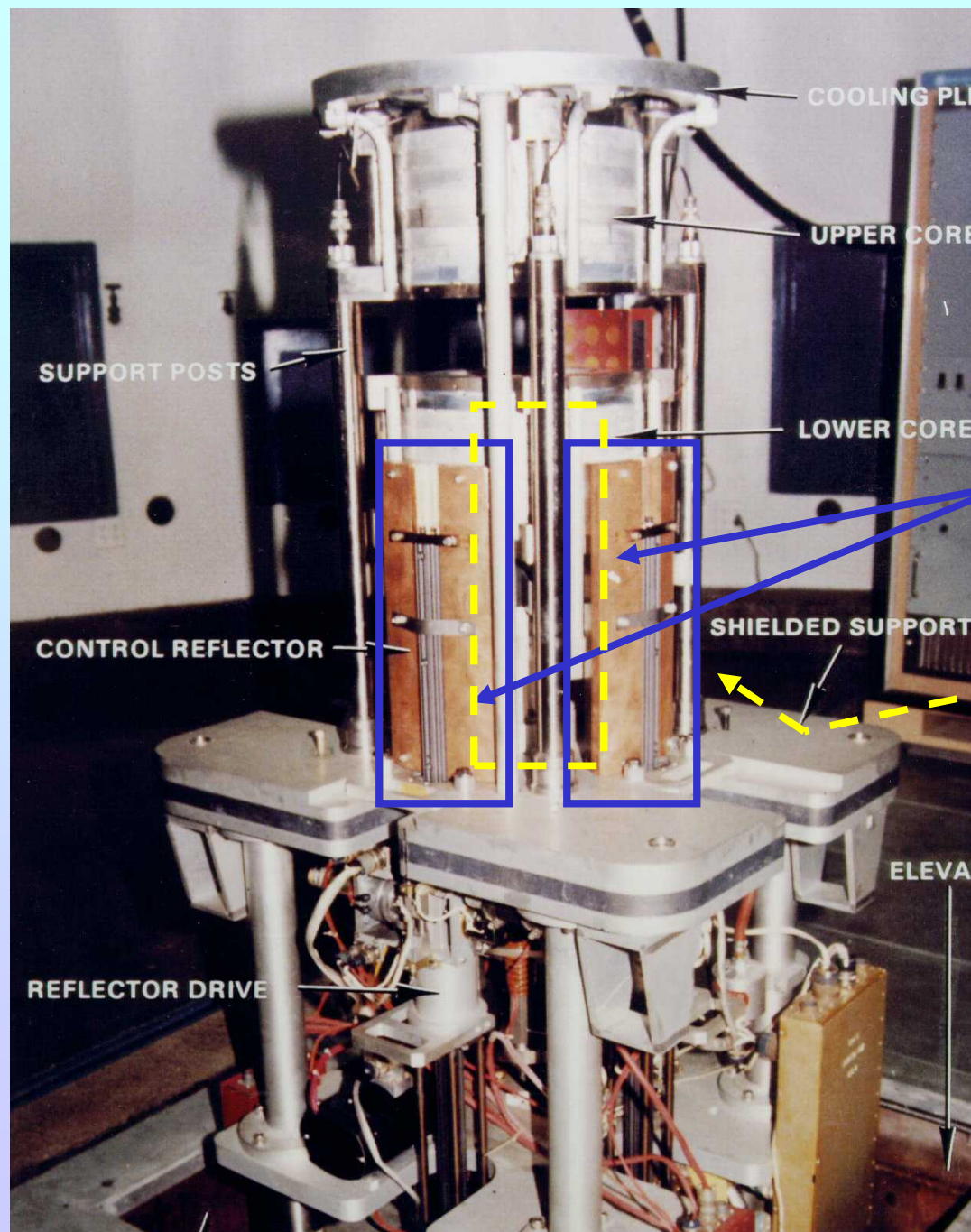
Lower Core
“Safety Block”



SPR-III

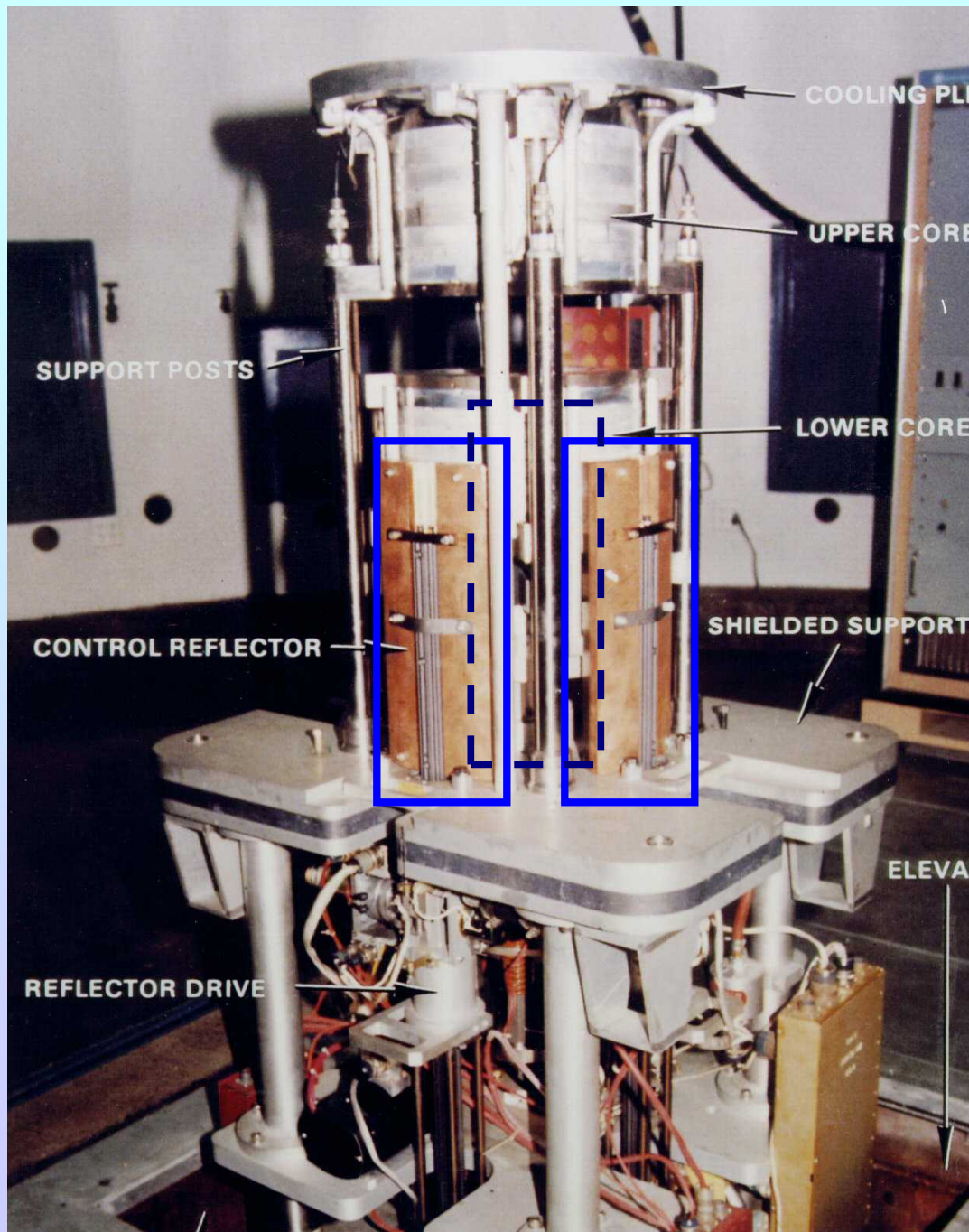


SPR-III Control Elements



Copper Control
Reflectors

Aluminum Pulse
Reflector
(Opposite Side,
Not Visible
Here)



SPR-III Control & “Burst” Elements

~5 Times More Power
Than ACRR

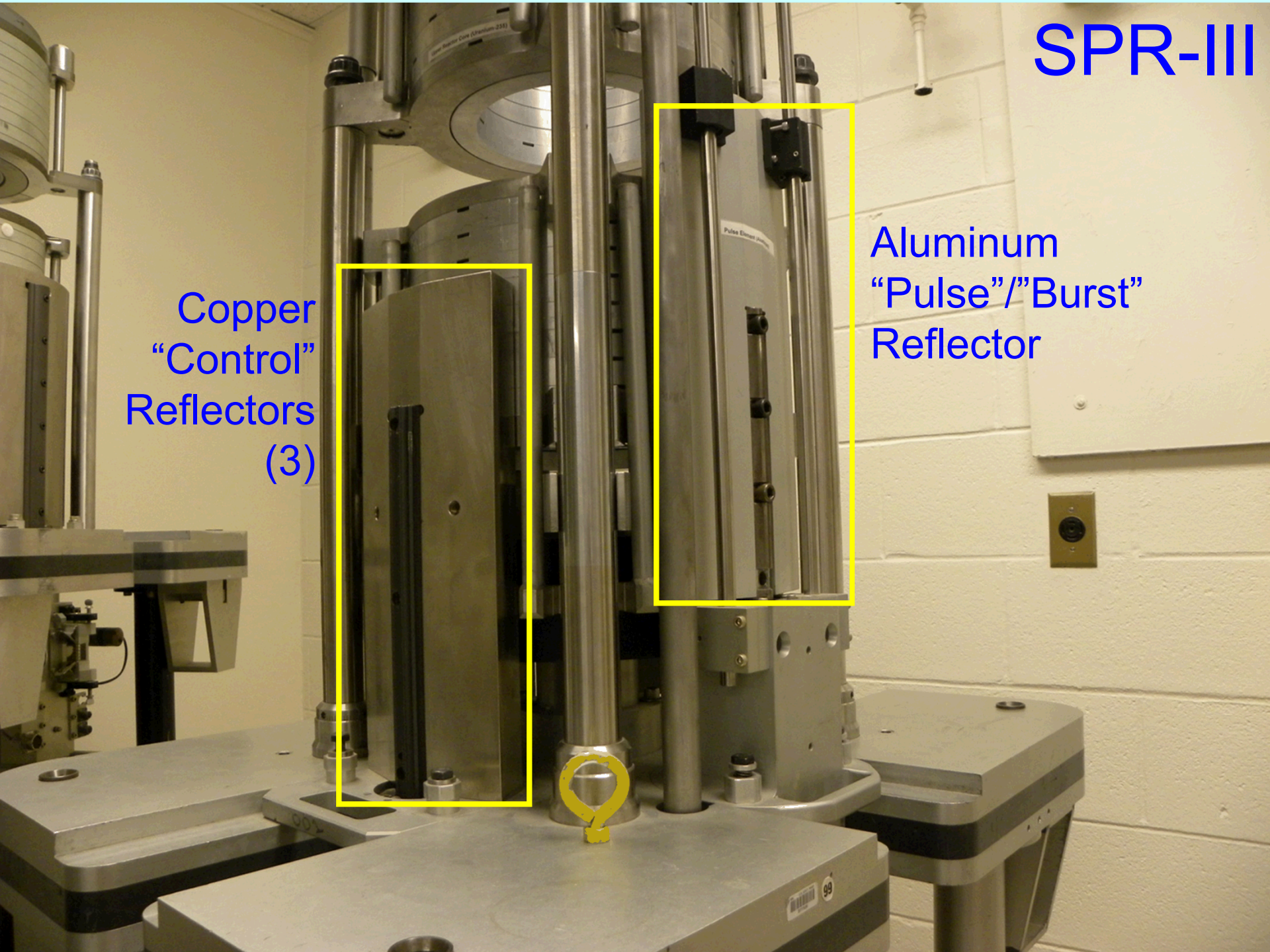
Over 12 Times More
Than Palo Verde

Burst Lasts Only
~1/10,000th of
1 Second

SPR-III

Copper
"Control"
Reflectors
(3)

Aluminum
"Pulse"/"Burst"
Reflector



CRITICALITY CONTROL

- FEEDBACK

- Negative Temperature Feedback

- Fuel Temperature Increases
 - Fuel Becomes Less Able to Support Neutron Chain Reaction

- SPR MECHANISM

- Expansion (Decreased Density) of Metal Fuel
 - Increasing Neutron Leakage

PULSE

- SPR-III

- Initial Period

27 μ s

$\frac{ACRR}{1\text{ ms}}$

- Peak Power

150,000 MWth

35,000 MWth

- Duration

76 μ s

7 ms

Exo-
Atmospheric
Simulation

Endo-
Atmospheric
Simulation

SNL TA-V NUCLEAR FACILITIES

- REACTORS
 - Annular Core Research Reactor (ACRR)
 - Sandia Pulse Reactor (SPR)
- SANDIA CRITICAL EXPERIMENTS (SCX)
 - Burnup-Credit – 4.31 wt% ^{235}U w/ Fission-Product Simulant
 - 7uP – 6.90 [“7”] wt% ^{235}U

CRITICALITY CONTROL

- REACTOR – Critical Experiment (CX)

- Production  Uranium

Form	UO ₂
------	-----------------

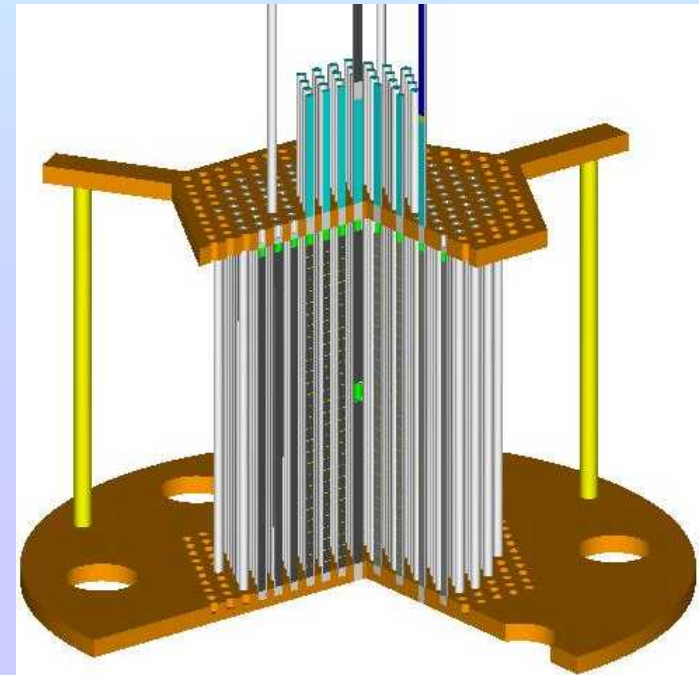
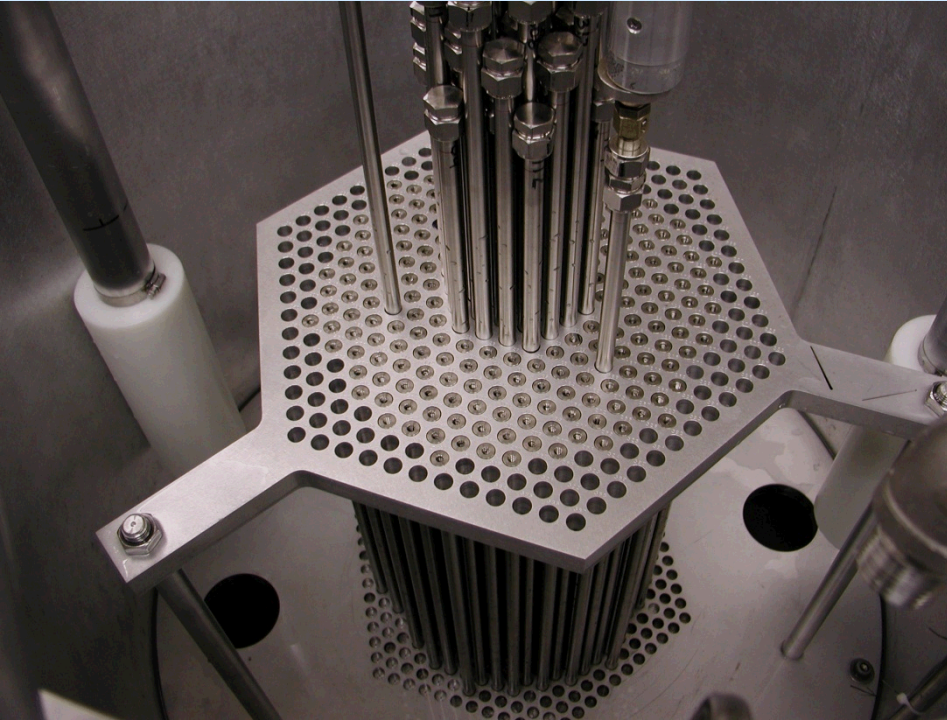
Enrichment	4.31 wt% ²³⁵ U “BUC”
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Enrichment	6.90 wt% ²³⁵ U “7uP”
------------	---------------------------------

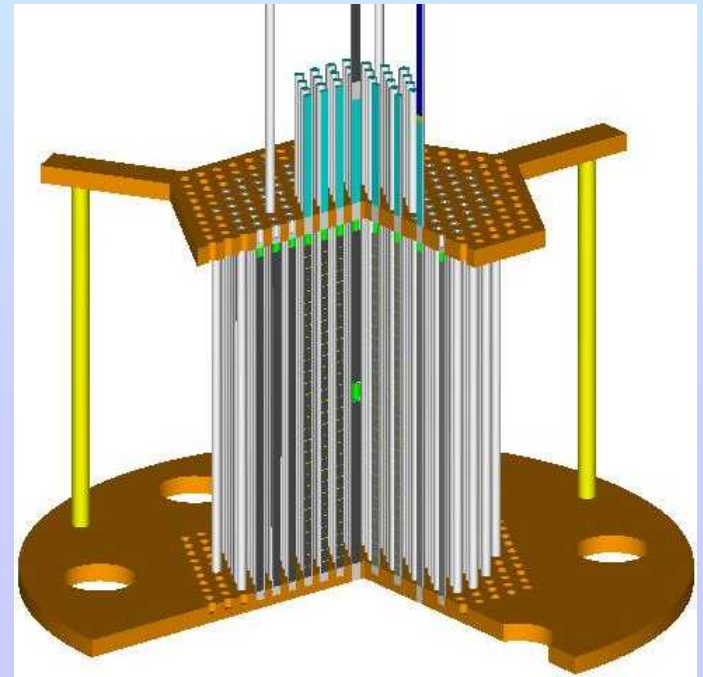
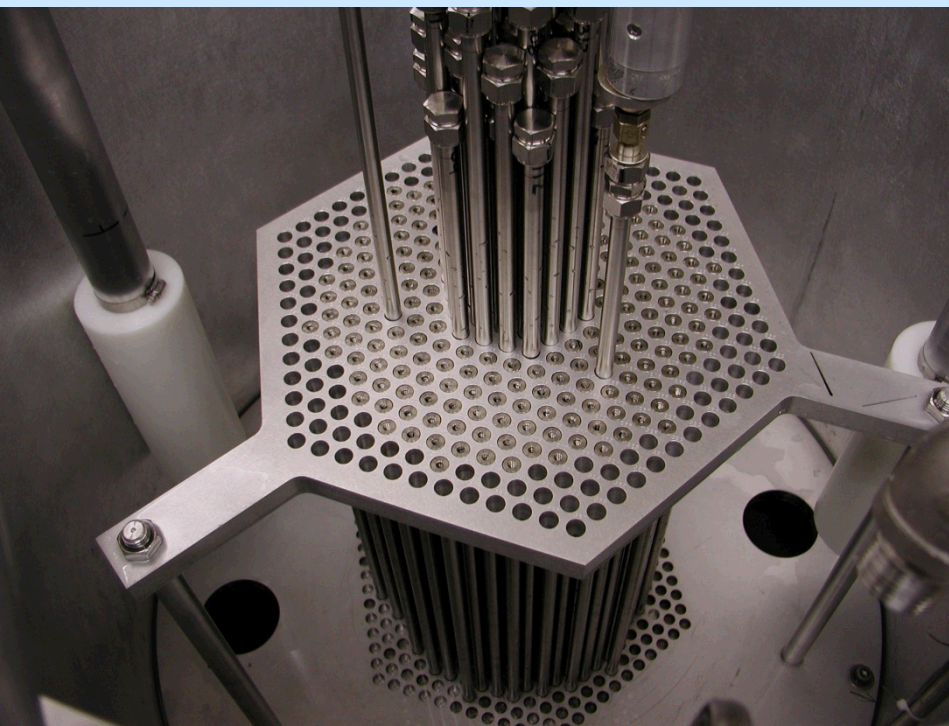
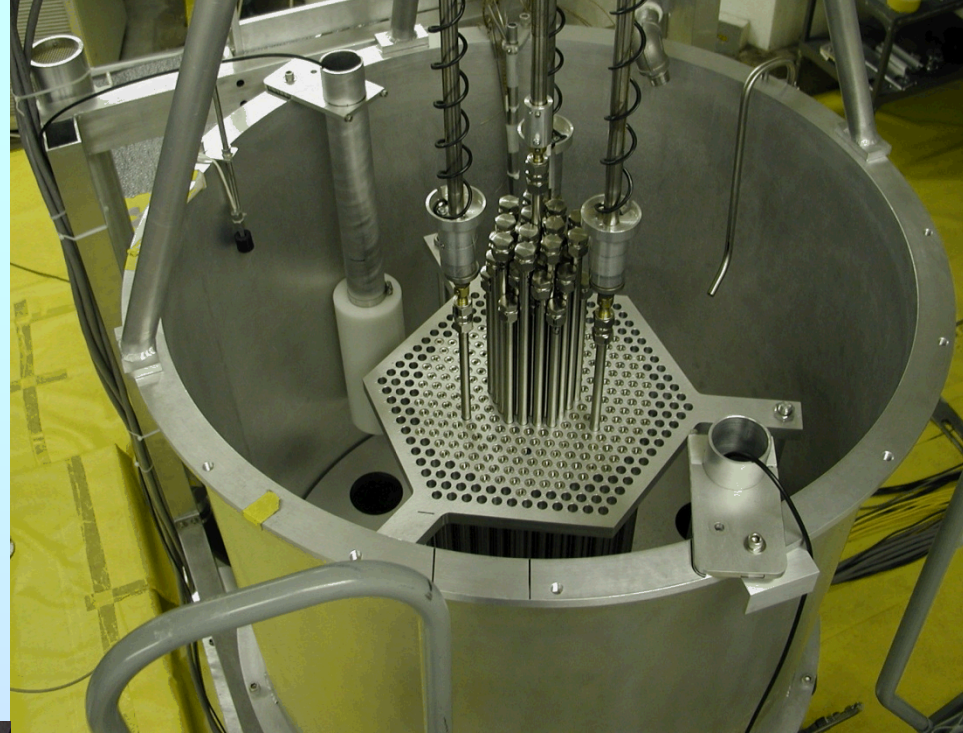
- Initial Loading as Starting Point
- Load-to-Critical
 - Incremental (# Fuel Rods or Water Height)
 - Final May Include Low-Power Operation

CX – BUC

4.2 wt% ^{235}U
w/ Fission-
Product
Simulant

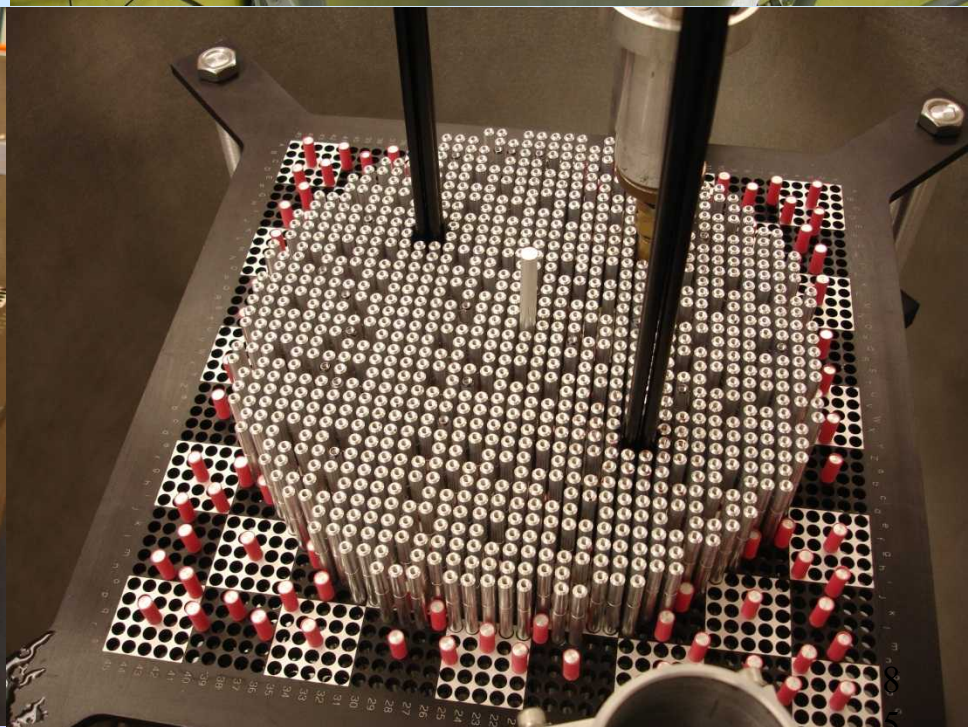
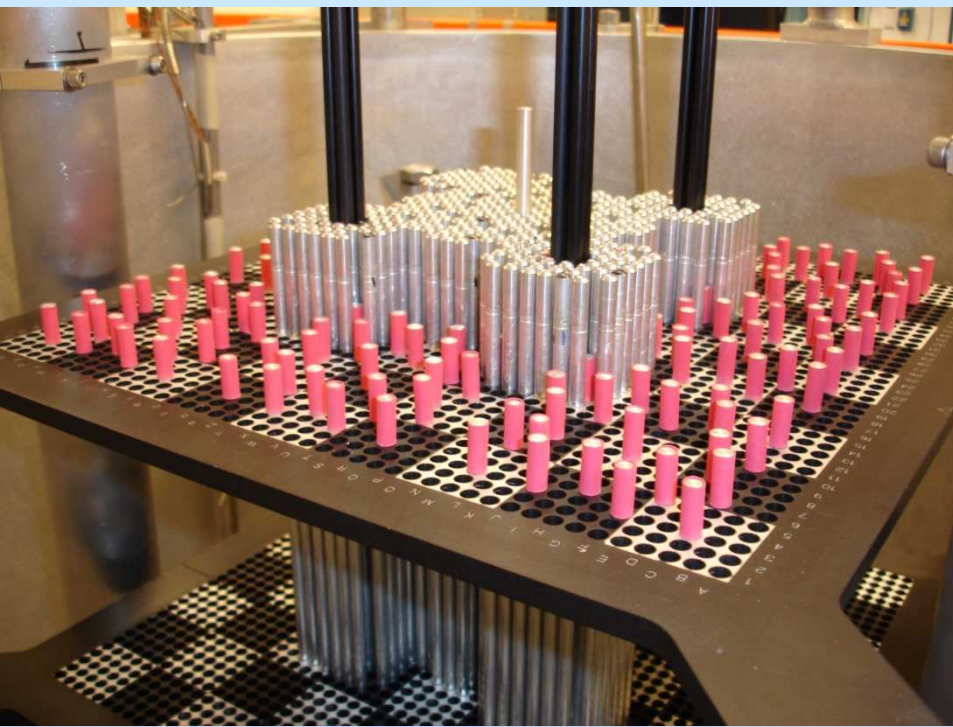


BUCCX

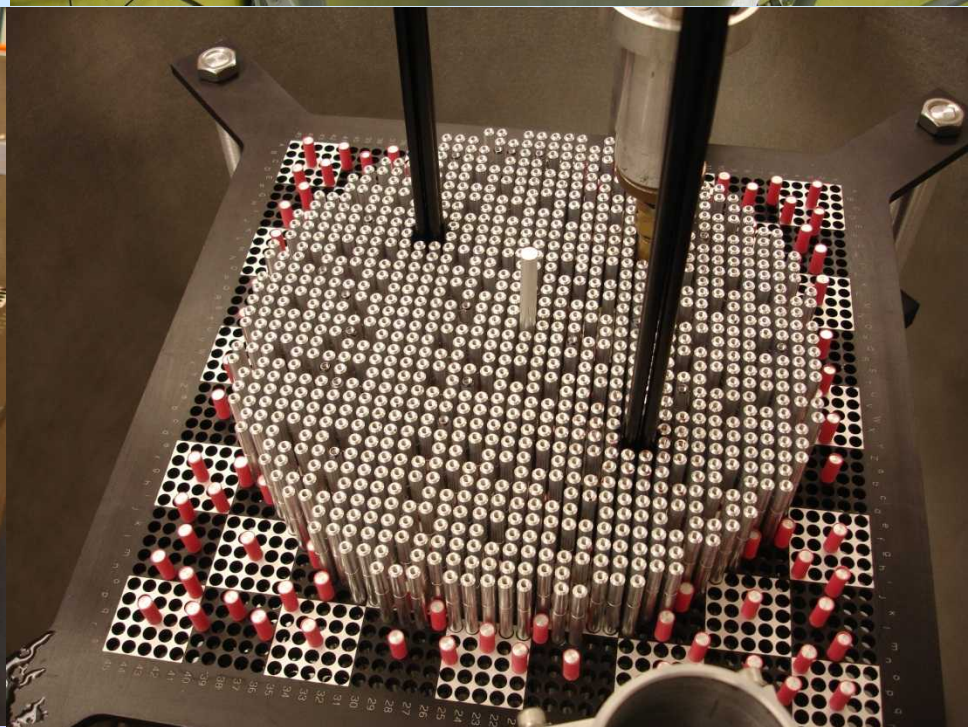
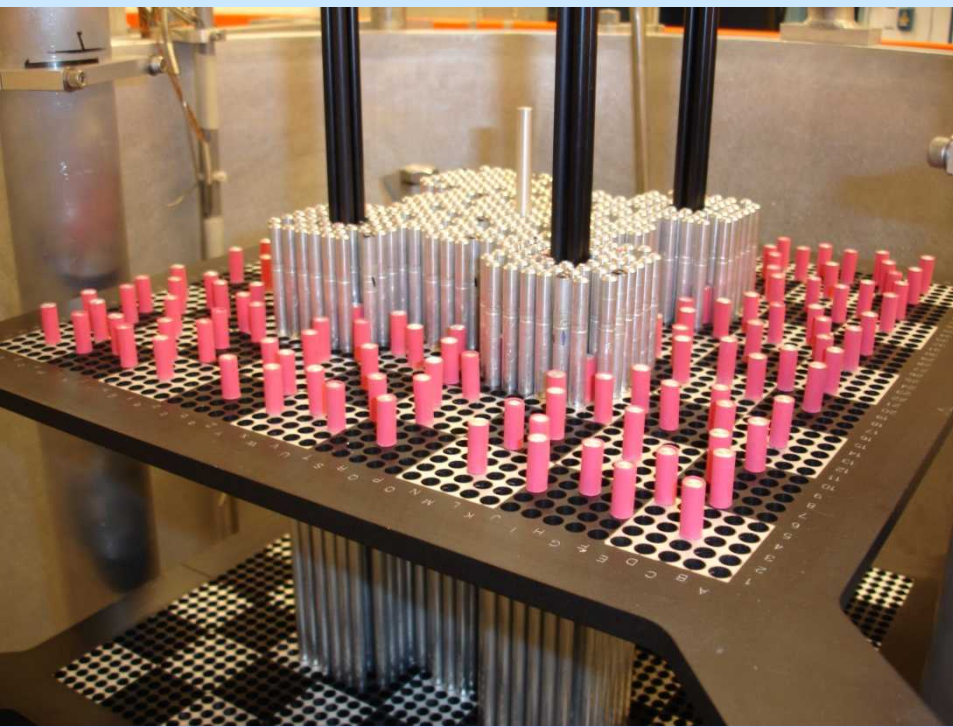


CX – 7uP/ Pathfinder

7 wt% ^{235}U



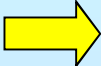
7uPCX



CRITICALITY CONTROL

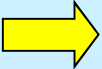
- REACTOR – Critical Experiment (CX)

- Production

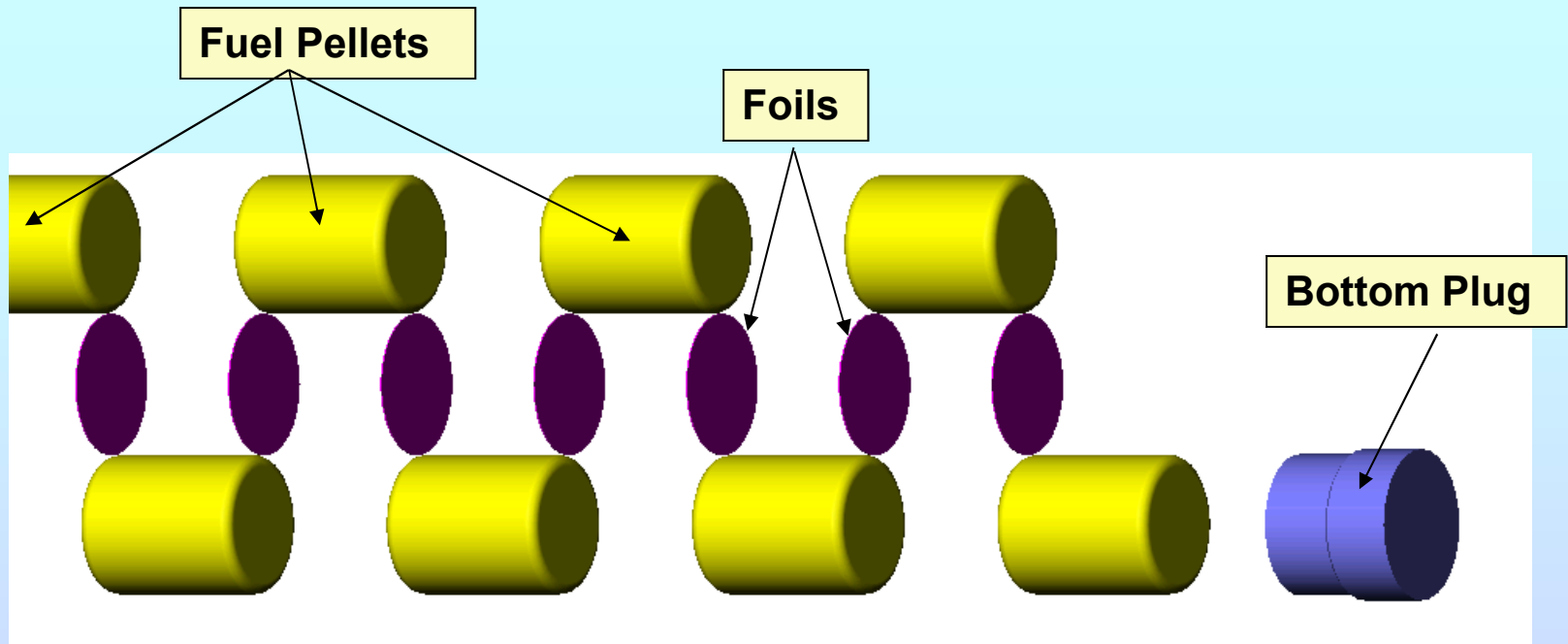
- Absorption  B₄C Control Rods

Neutron-Poison Simulant
(¹⁰³Rh) Foils in BUC-CX
Fuel


CRITICALITY CONTROL

- REACTOR – CX
 - Production
 - Absorption 
 - Control Rods (Boron Carbide $[B_4C]$ – Neutron “Poison”)
 - Remove for Maximum Multiplication
 - Insert for Minimum Multiplication
 - Rapid Safety Shutdown \Rightarrow “Scram”
 - Burnup Credit
 - Fission-Product “Poisons”
 - Transuranic-Product “Poisons”
 - 7uP Includes Boric Acid Experiments

CX - BUC Fuel Rods w/ Foils



CRITICALITY CONTROL

- REACTOR – Critical Experiment (CX)
 - Production
 - Absorption
 - Moderation 
 - Assembly Requires H₂O Moderation for Criticality
 - Fuel Loaded in Dry Vessel
 - H₂O Pumped Remotely from Storage Tank for Experiment

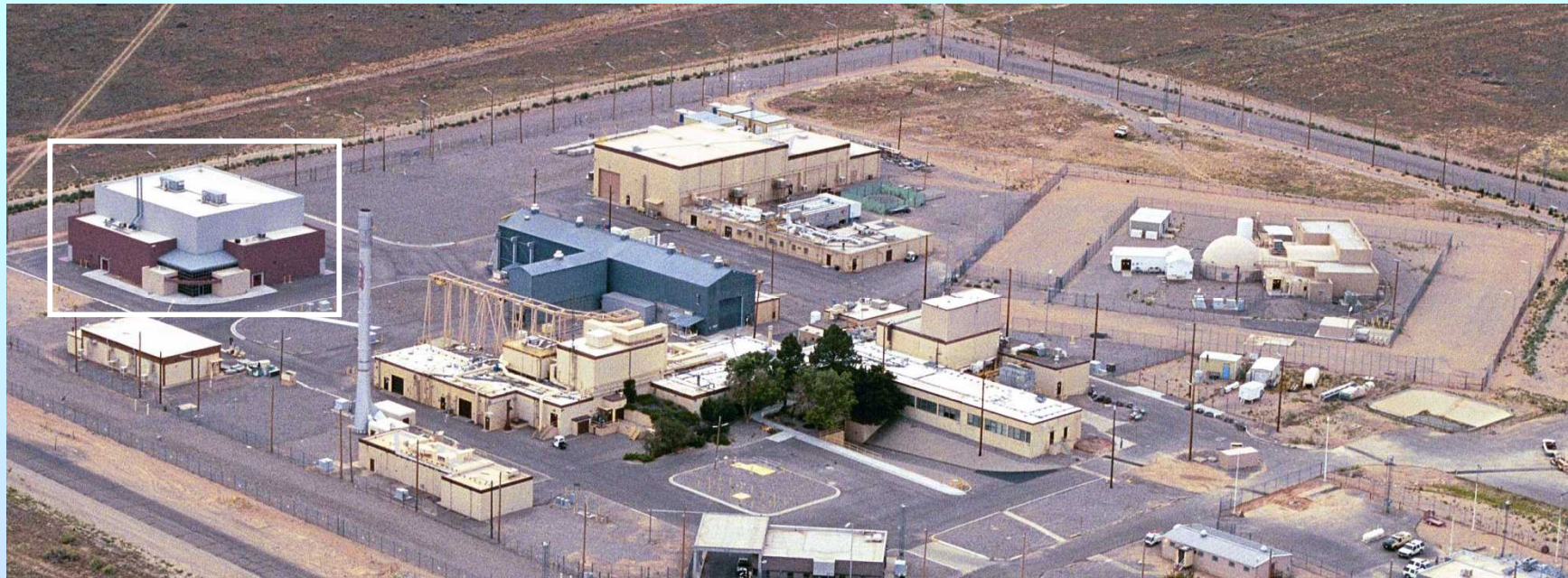


SPRF/CX Critical- Assembly & Moderator- Storage Tanks

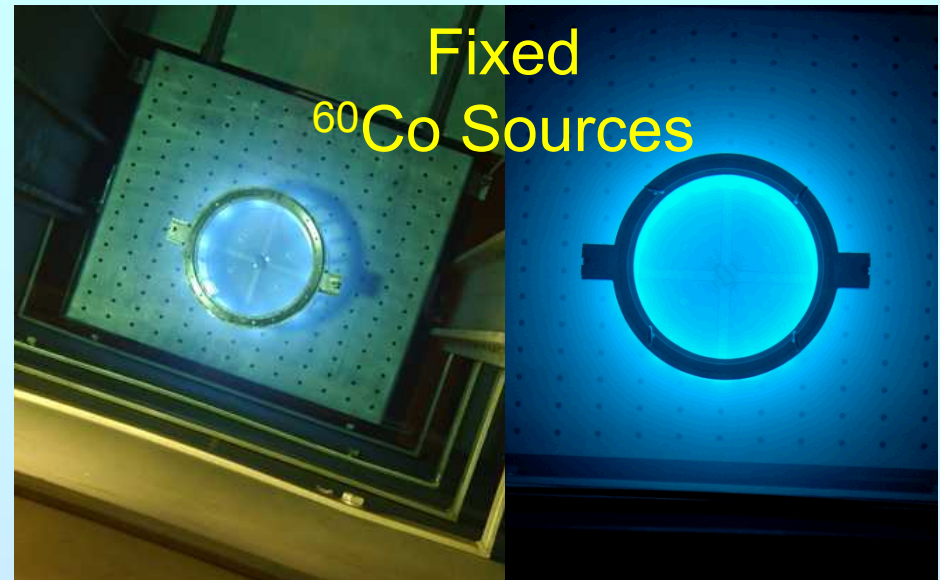
SNL TA-V Nuclear Facilities

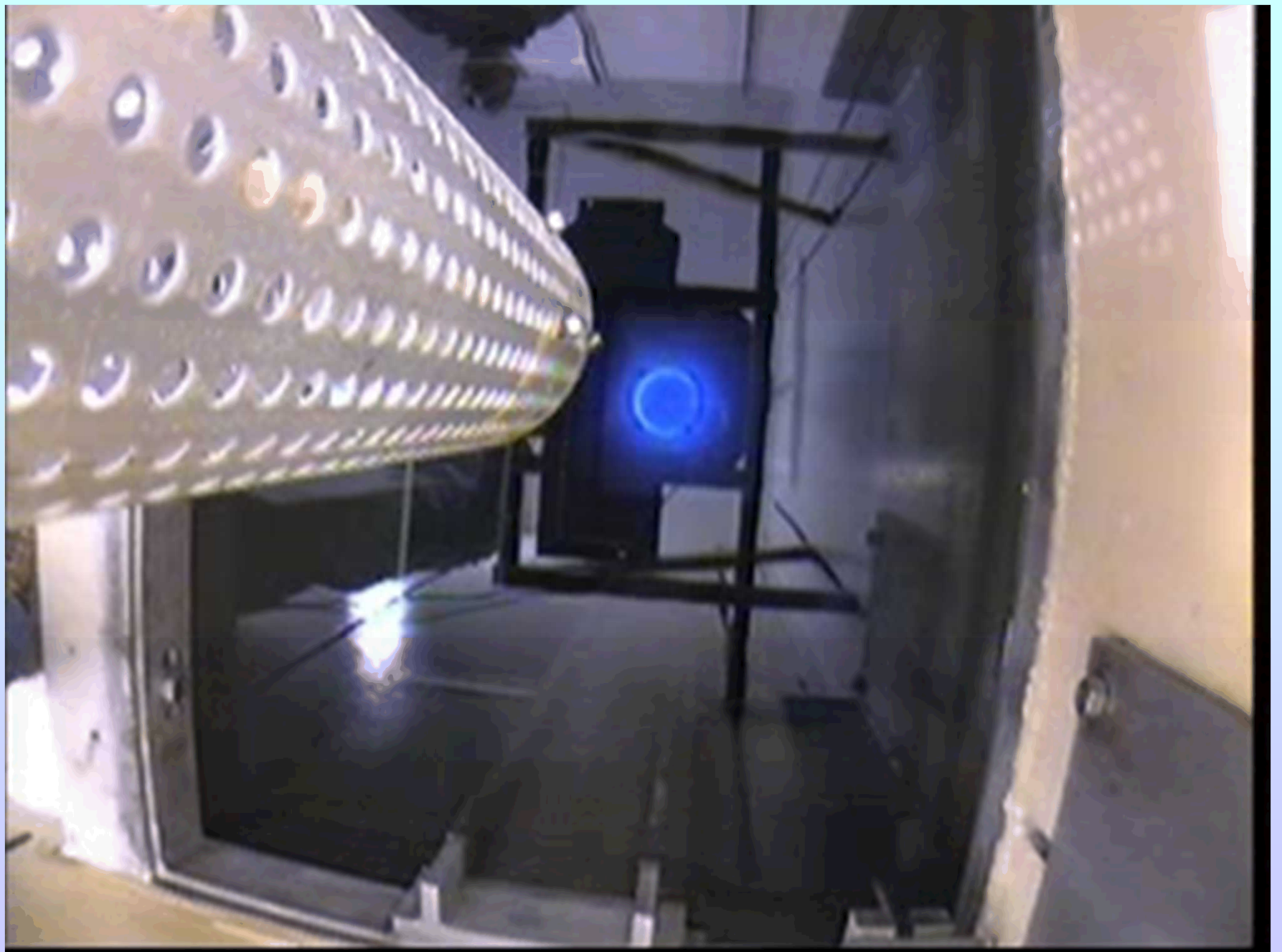
- REACTORS
 - Annular Core Research Reactor (ACRR)
 - Sandia Pulse Reactor (SPR) & Sandia Critical Experiments (SCX)
- HOT CELL & IRRADIATION FACILITIES
 - Gamma Irradiation Facility (GIF)
 - Auxiliary Hot Cell Facility (AHCF)
 - Hot Cell Facility (HCF) (Inactive)

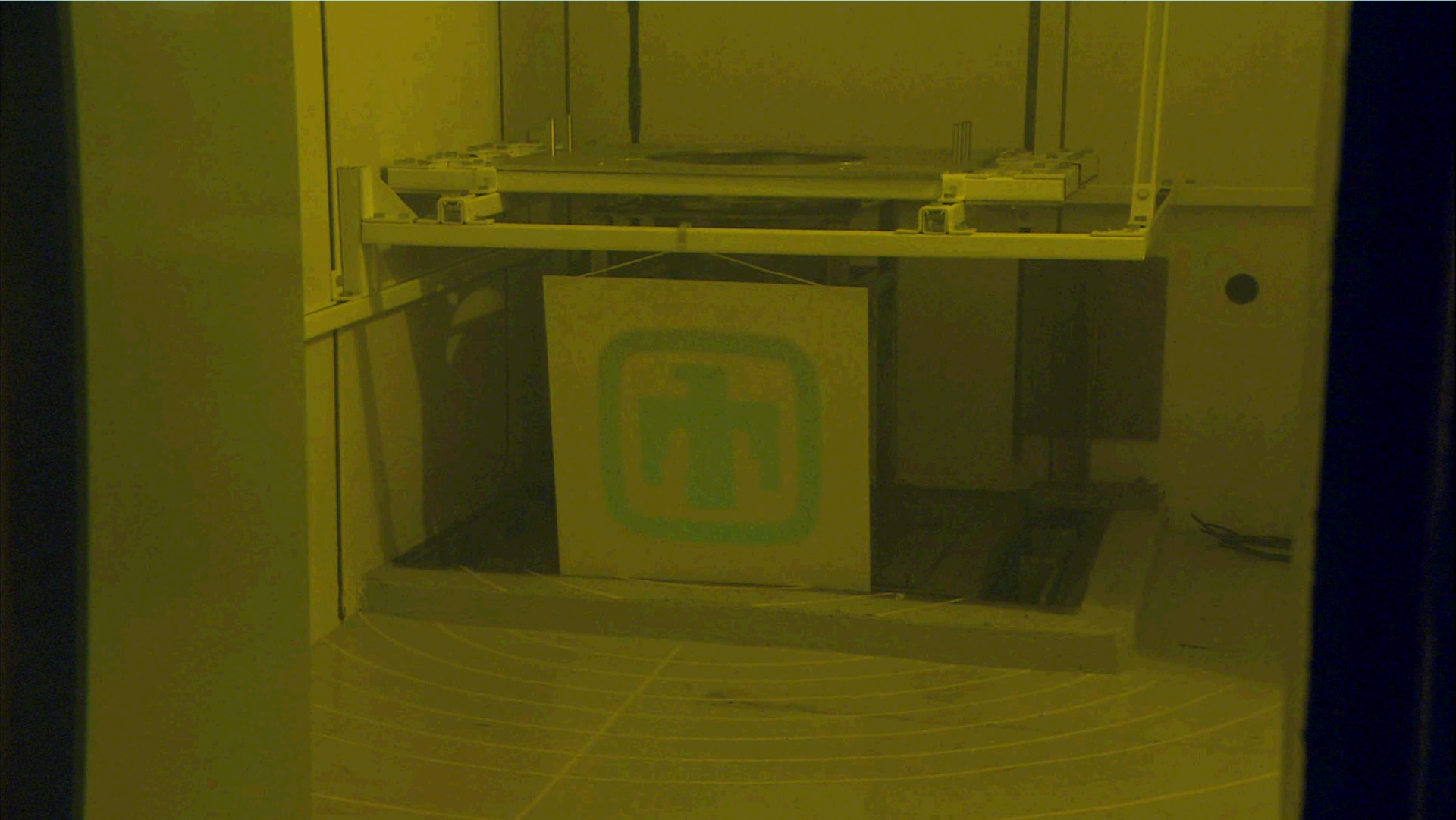
TA-V – GIF



GIF













GIF

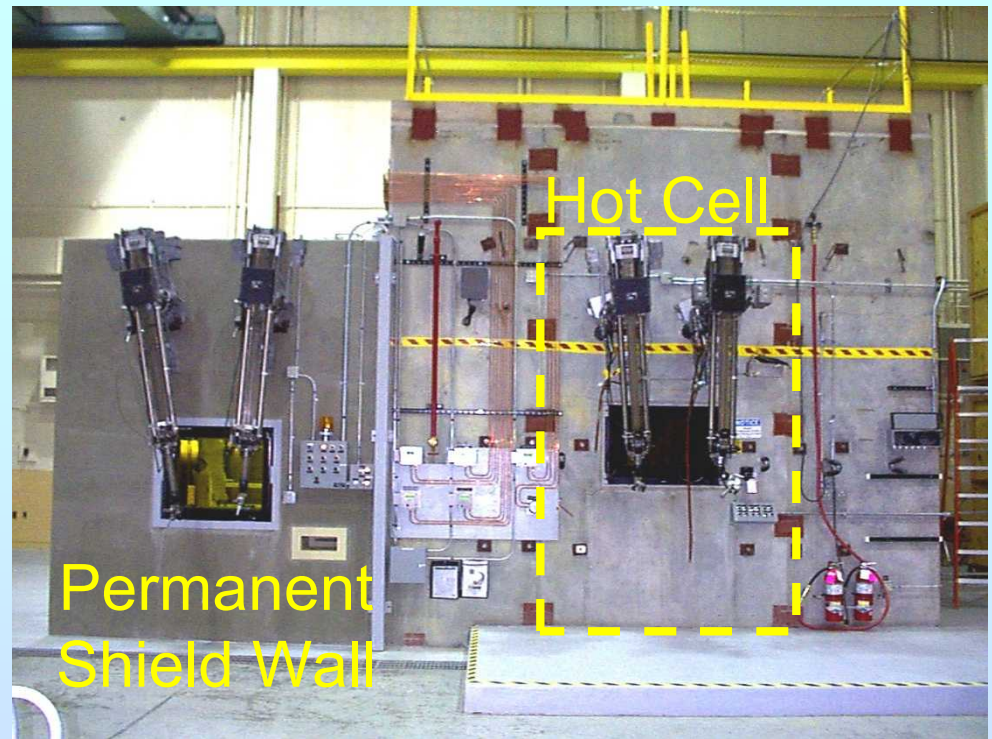
Abrams Battle Tank



TA-V – AHCF



AHCF



TA-V – HCF (Inactive)



SNL TA-V Nuclear Facilities

- REACTORS
 - Annular Core Research Reactor (ACRR)
 - Sandia Pulse Reactor (SPR) & Sandia Critical Experiments (SCX)
- HOT CELL & IRRADIATION FACILITIES
 - Gamma Irradiation Facility (GIF)
 - Auxiliary Hot Cell Facility (AHCF)
 - Hot Cell Facility (HCF) (Inactive)
- RADIATION METROLOGY LABORATORY (RML)

TA-V – RML



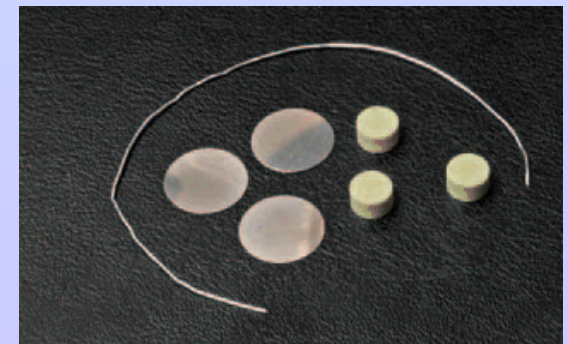
RADIATION METROLOGY LABORATORY (RML)

- PHOTON DOSIMETRY
 - Thermoluminescence Dosimetry (TLD)
 - Electron Spin Resonance – Alanine
 - Ionization Chambers
- NEUTRON DOSIMETRY
 - Activation Analysis
 - Sulfur

RML Basics

- SERVICES AVAILABLE:

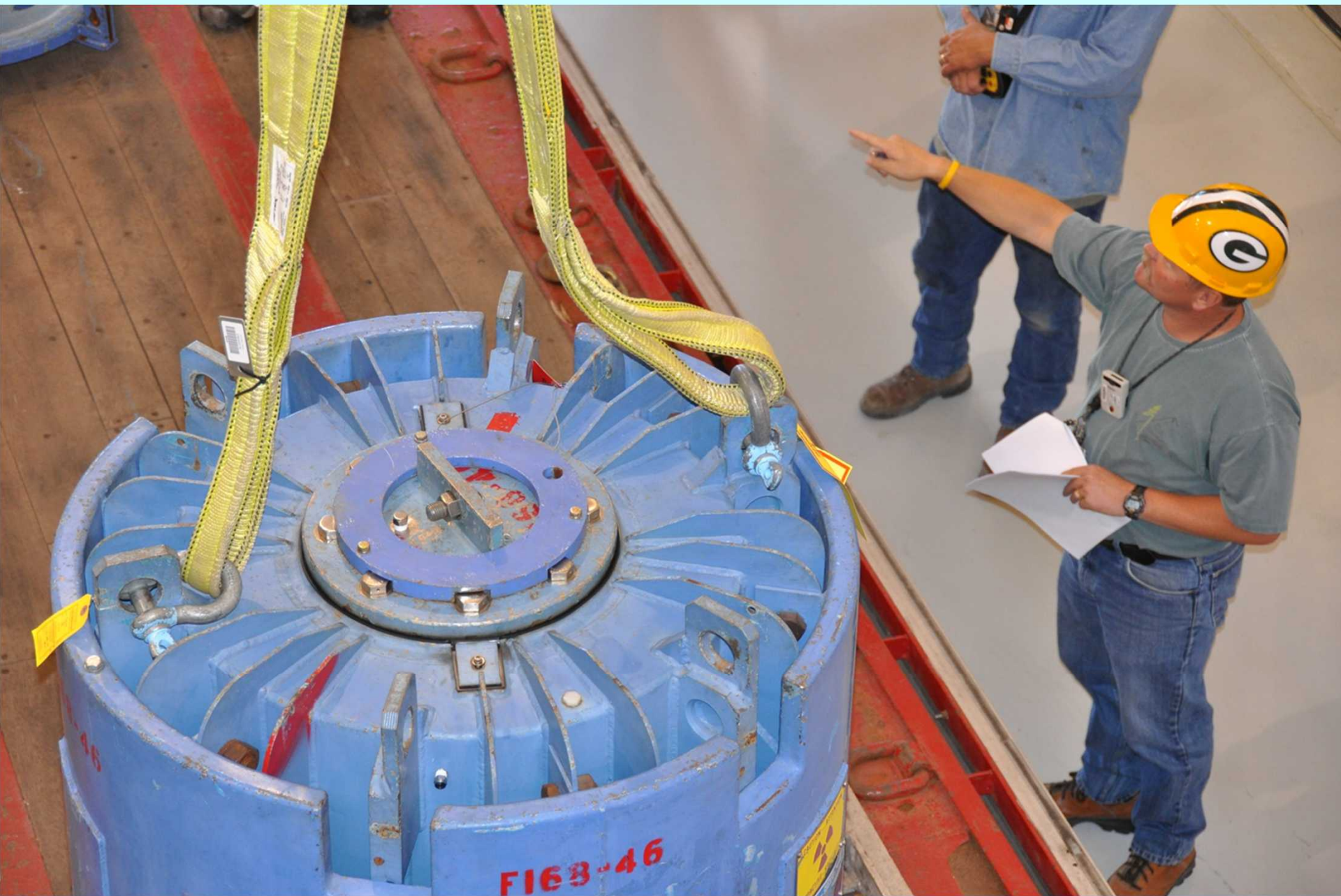
- Gamma spectroscopy
 - Activation foils
 - Fission foils/wires
- General dosimetry
 - TLD
 - EPR
 - Ionization chamber
- Proportional counting
 - Sulfur activation pellets





Sandia National Laboratories

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