#### Irradiation Facilities at the Advanced Test Reactor

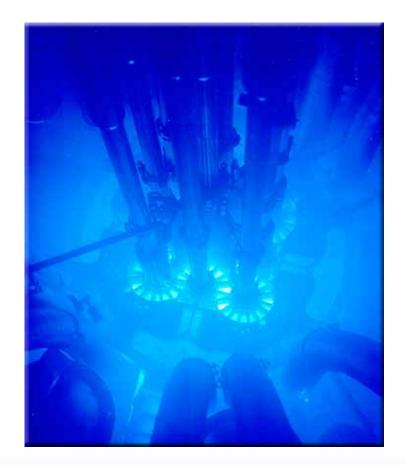
International Topical Meeting on Research Reactor Fuel Management Lyon, France

S. Blaine Grover Idaho National Laboratory

March 12, 2007

# Agenda

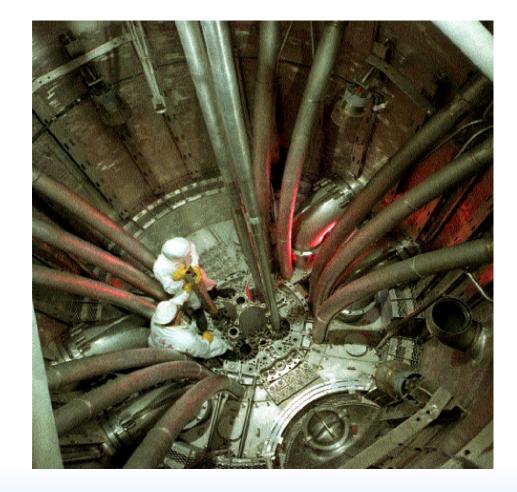
- Advanced Test Reactor (ATR)
  Description
- ATR Testing Capabilities
  - Static capsules
  - Instrumented lead experiments
  - Pressurized water loop experiments
  - New gas test loop
- Summary





### ATR Vessel & Internals

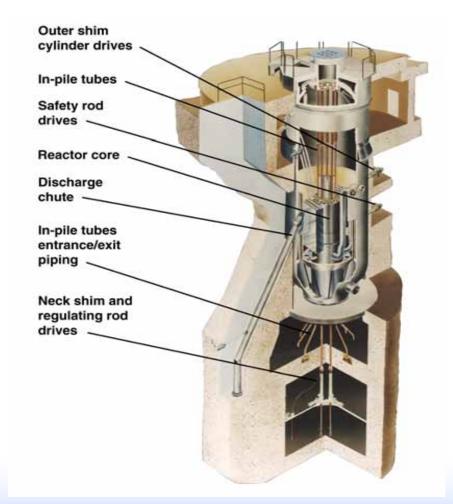
- PWR Type:
  - Light-water cooled and moderated
  - Beryllium reflector
- Reactor Vessel:
  - Solid stainless steel
  - 3.7 m diameter
  - 10.7 m height
- Reactor Core:
  - 1.2 m diameter
  - 1.2 m height
  - 40 curved aluminum plate fuel elements





#### **ATR Operations & Capabilities**

- Operating Conditions (inlet):
  - Coolant temperature = 52°C
  - Coolant pressure = 2.45 MPa
- Operating Cycles
  - Standard cycle is 6 to 8 weeks
  - Standard outage is 1 to 2 weeks
  - 270 + operating days/year
- Test Capabilities:
  - 5 In-Pile Tubes connected to individual pressurized water loops
  - Inert gas, temperature controlled experiments
  - Transient tests
  - Fast/thermal flux ratio tailoring

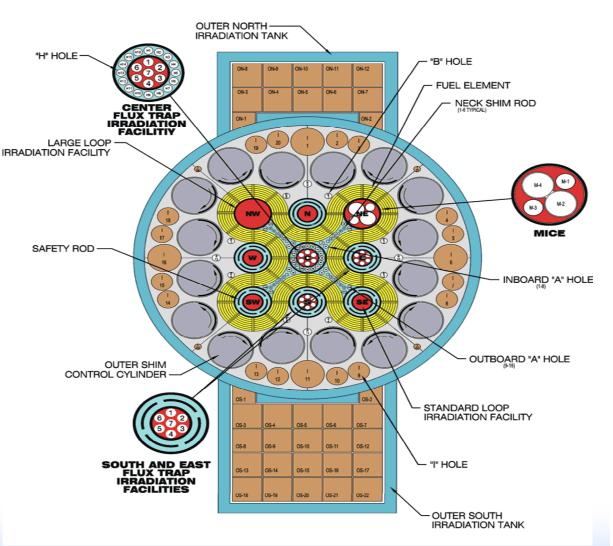




## **ATR Core Cross Section**

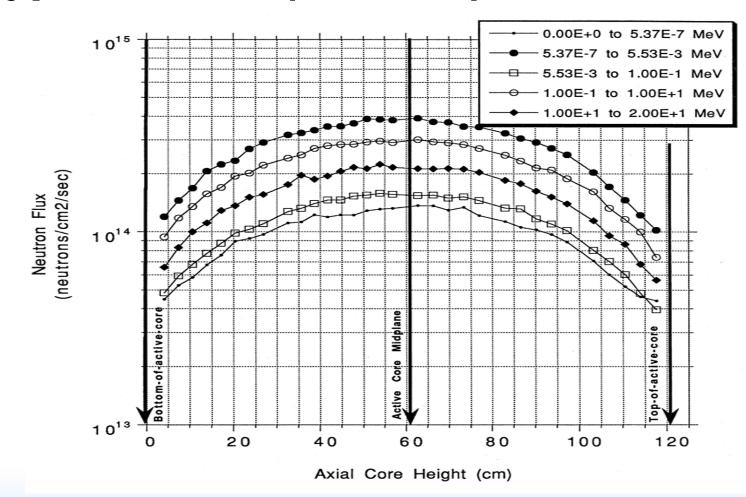
## Approximate Peak Values (Unperturbed)

- 1 x 10<sup>15</sup> n/cm<sup>2</sup>-sec thermal
- 5 x 10<sup>14</sup> n/cm<sup>2</sup>-sec fast
- 250 MW total power
- Power tilt capability
- 77 Irradiation Positions:
  - 9 Flux traps
  - 5 In-pile tubes
  - 68 Reflector positions
  - Position diameters 12.7 mm to 12.7 cm





#### **Typical Axial (Vertical) Flux Profile**

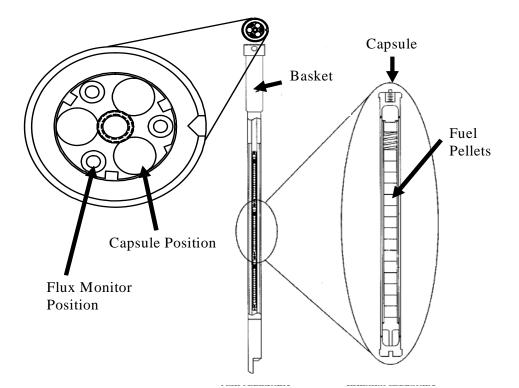




## Static Capsules

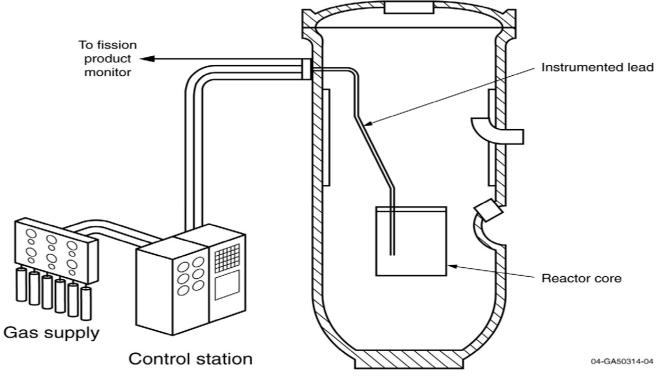
- Many are non-instrumented (e.g, radioisotopes)
- Can include passive instrumentation (flux wires, melt wires)
- Performed in reflector positions or flux traps
- Utilized for isotopes, structural materials, or fuel
- Lengths up to 1.2 m & diameters up to 12.7 cm
- Usually the least expensive testing technique
- Six month lead time





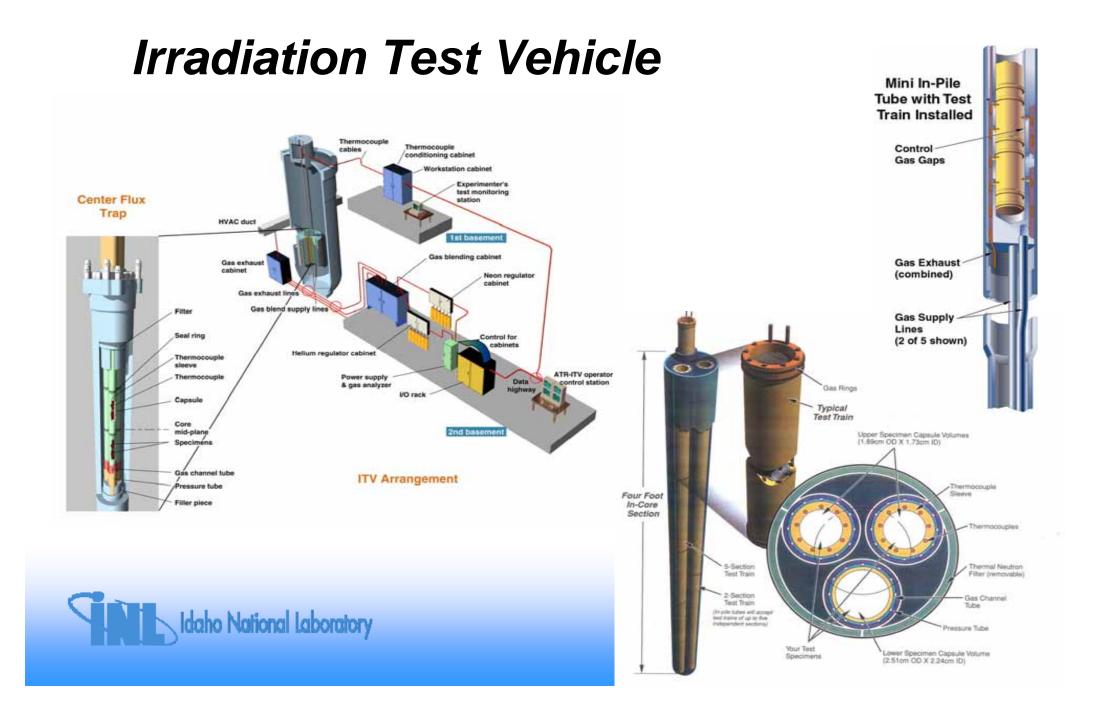
### Instrumented Lead Experiments

- On-line instrument (typically temperature) measurements
- With or without active temperature control
  - Range: 250 to 1000 +/- 5 °C
- Utilized in reflector positions or flux traps
- Structural materials, cladding, fuel
- One year lead time for new test design and installation



Cross section of ATR vessel



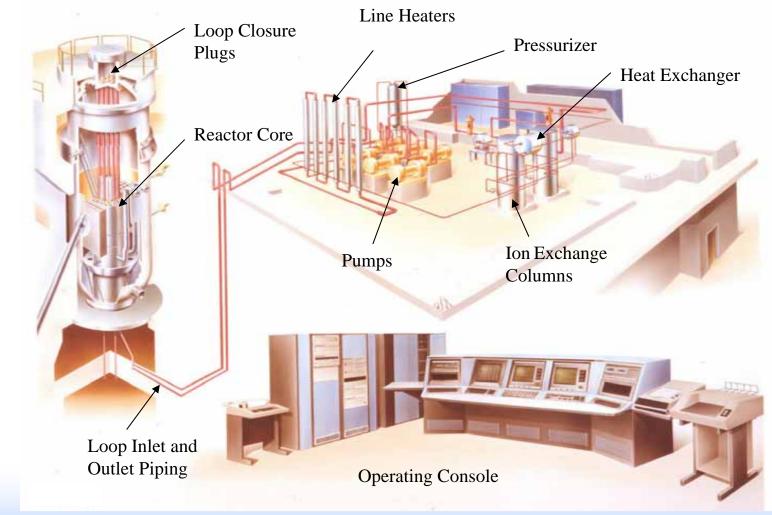


### **Pressurized Water Loop Experiments**

- Five flux trap positions currently have in-pile tubes connected to pressurized water loops
- Past operations had all nine flux traps connected to pressurized water loops
- Each loop has its own temperature, pressure, flow rate & chemistry control systems
- Structural materials, cladding, fuel
- Flux tailoring and transient testing capabilities
- Up to two year lead time for new test programs



#### **Typical ATR Pressurized Water Loop Layout**



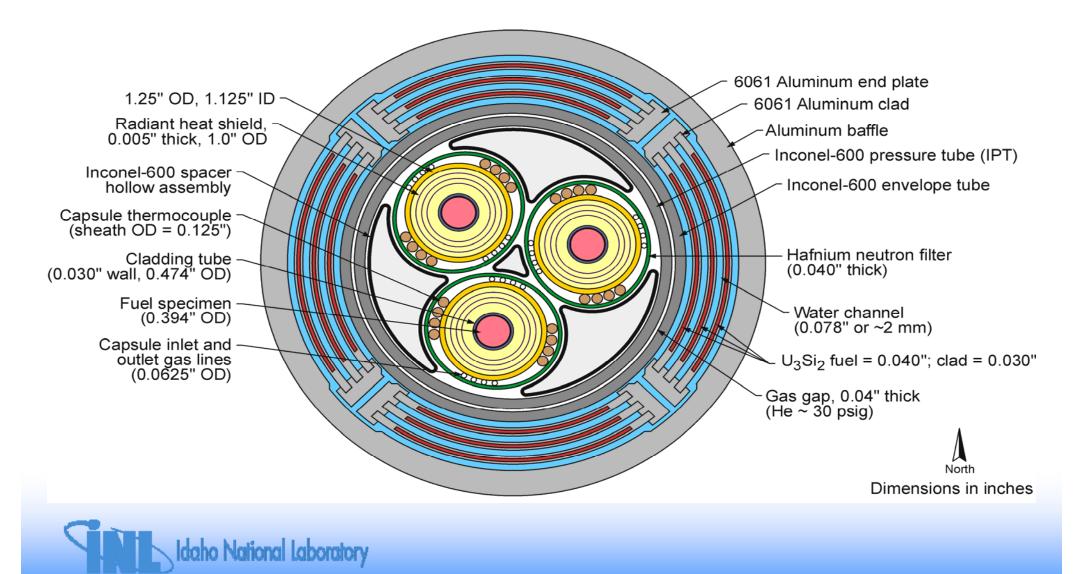
Idaho National Laboratory

#### **Proposed ATR Gas Test Loop**

- New facility currently in conceptual design phase
- Installation in large flux trap
  - Maximize experiment volume available
  - Three mini in-pile tubes (similar but larger than ITV)
  - Maximize neutron flux rates (including fast neutron flux due to proximity to ATR driver fuel)
- Additional booster fuel inside of facility to enhance the fast neutron flux rate even more
- Heat transfer methods
  - Main method high flow helium convection cooling
  - Fine temperature control conduction/radiation through very low flow inert gas mixture



### Gas Test Loop Concept



## Summary

- Unique and versatile capabilities
  - Numerous high flux and large test volumes
  - Constant axial flux profile
  - Power/flux tilt across reactor core
  - Simultaneous tests in different testing environments
- Expected to operate for many more years
- New capabilities being added
  - Reactivated pressurized water test loop
  - New hydraulic rabbit system
- ATR facility utilization supports participation from other government, commercial, and international users



