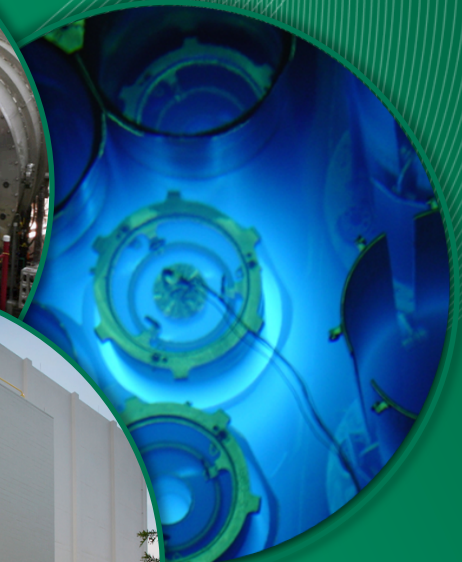


# PROSPECT at the High Flux Isotope Reactor (HFIR)

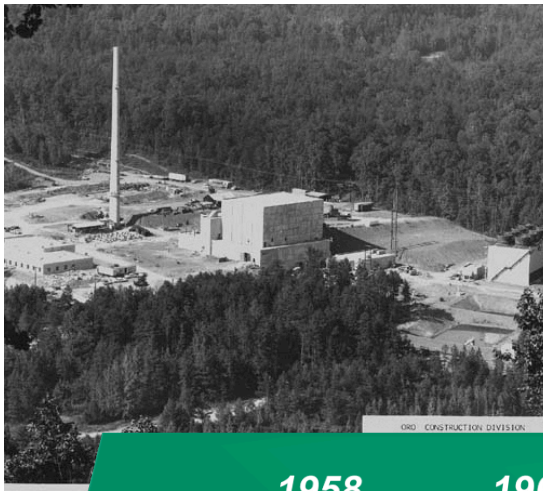
Chris Bryan  
Oak Ridge National Laboratory

WINP 2015  
Brookhaven National Laboratory

Feb 5<sup>th</sup>, 2015



# HFIR conceived as multi-purpose reactor with a focus on transplutonium isotope production.



**1958**

U.S. Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) decides to design HFIR



**1965**

HFIR Goes Critical



**1966**

HFIR Operates at full power of 100MW

**1986**

Reactor Vessel embrittlement appeared worse than anticipated, thus began a 2 ½ year shutdown to investigate improvement options

**1989**

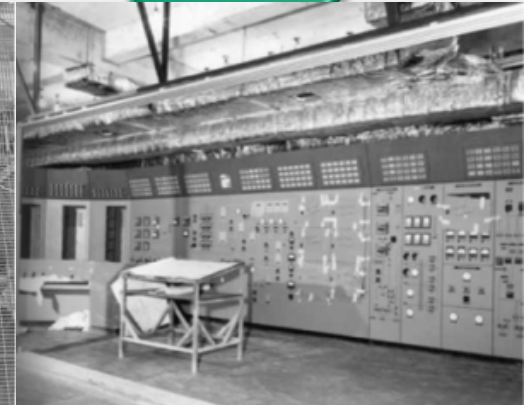
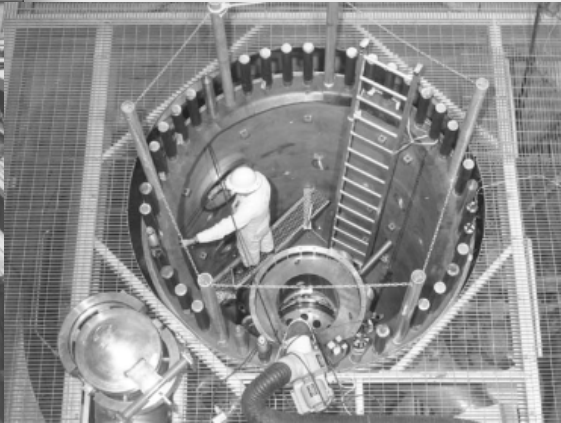
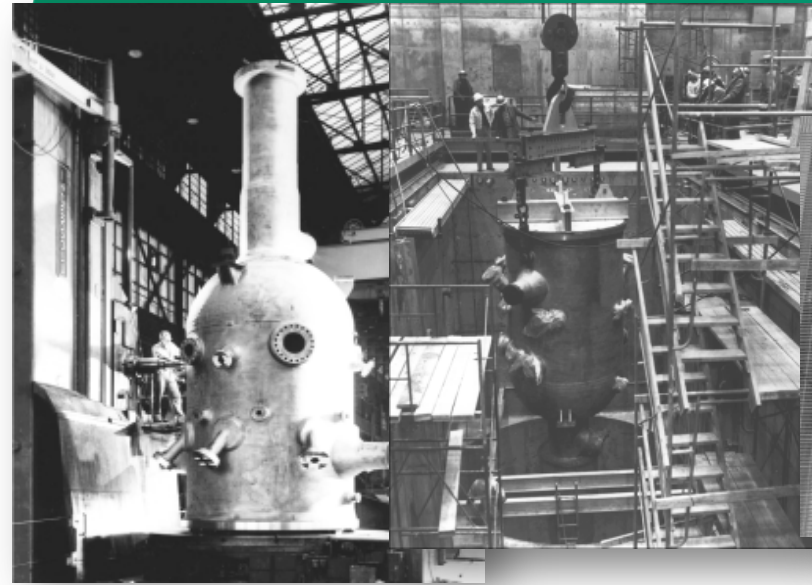
HFIR is restarted at 85MW, extending the vessel life to 2040

**2007**

HFIR is restarted after a shutdown for installation of a Cold Source and many system upgrades.

**Today**

HFIR currently operates at 85MW with a primary mission of neutron scattering research.



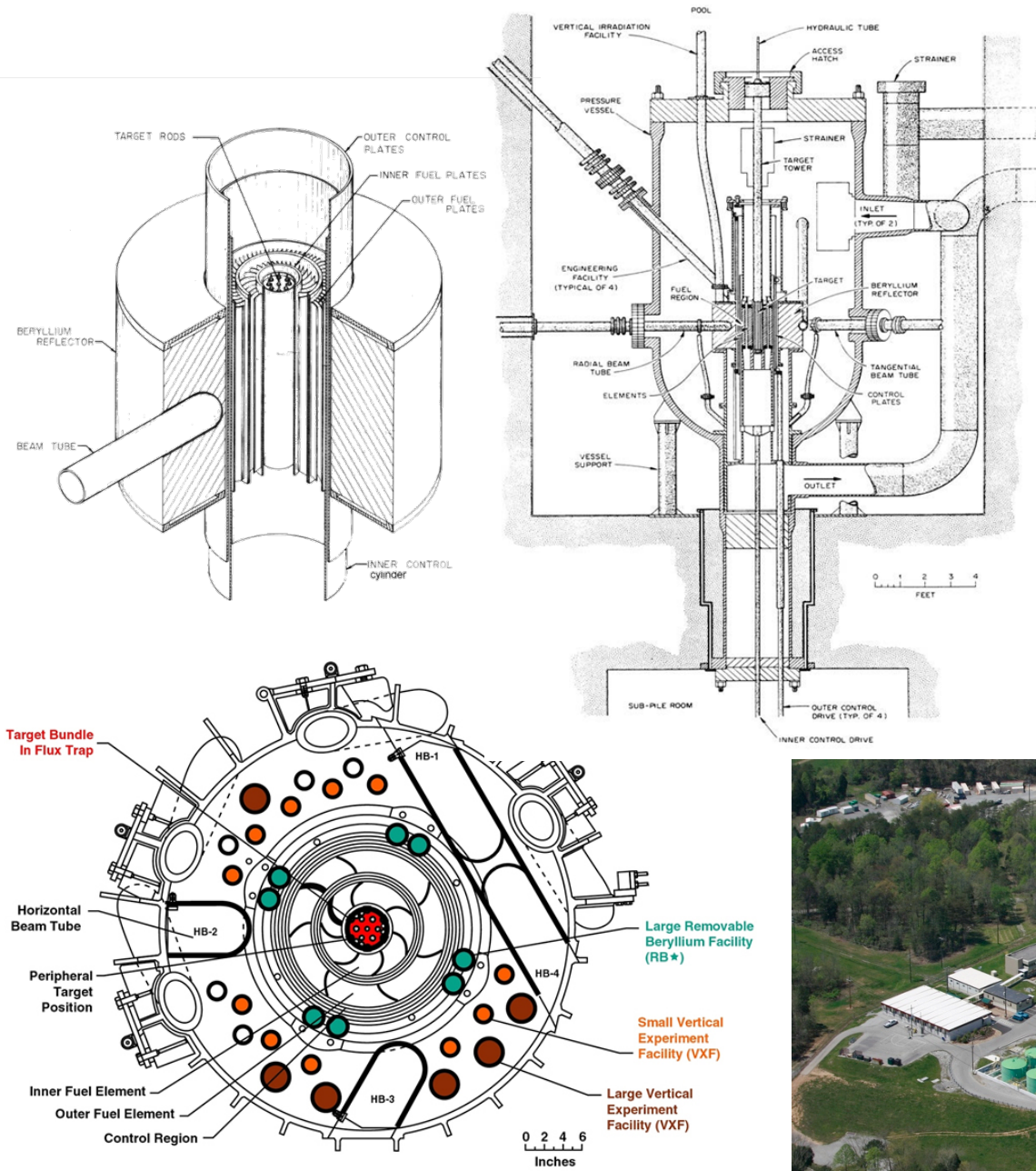
**OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY**

MANAGED BY UT-BATTELLE FOR THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY



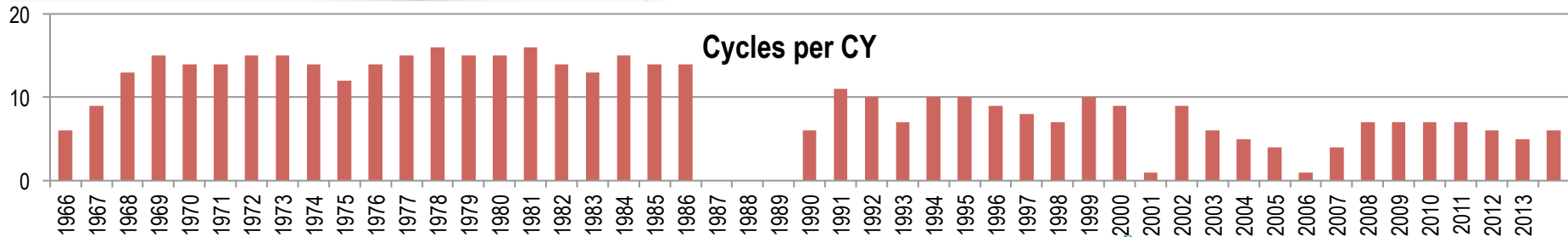
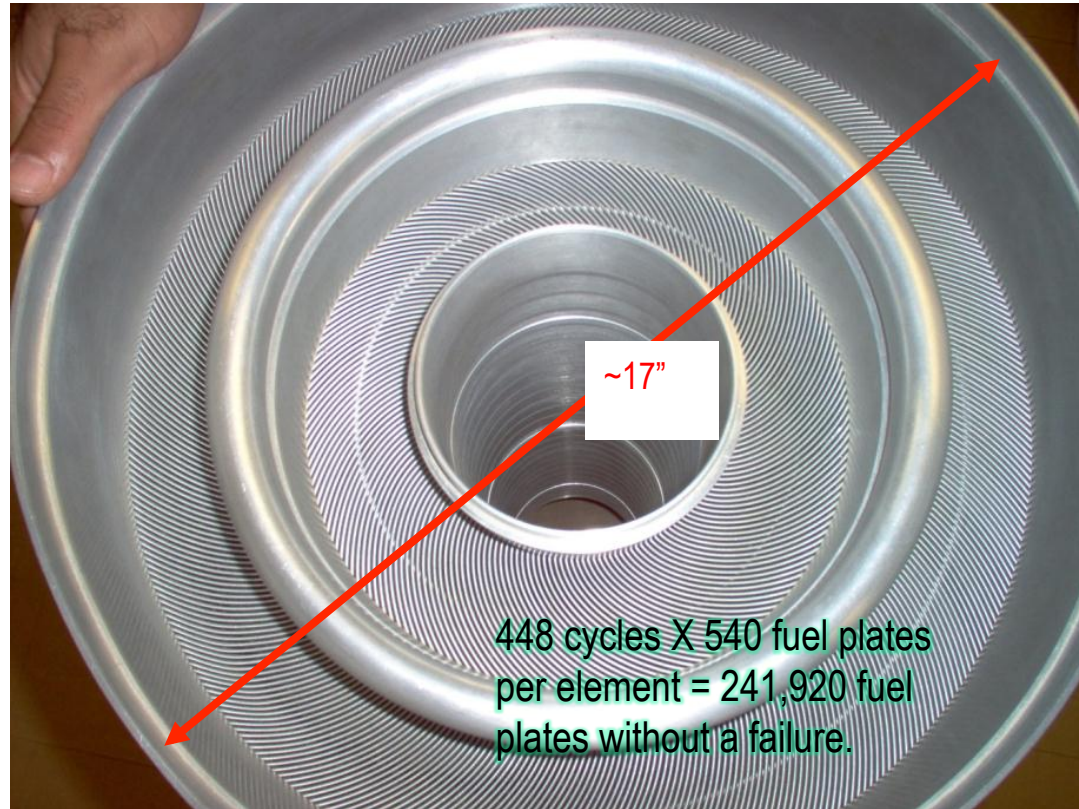
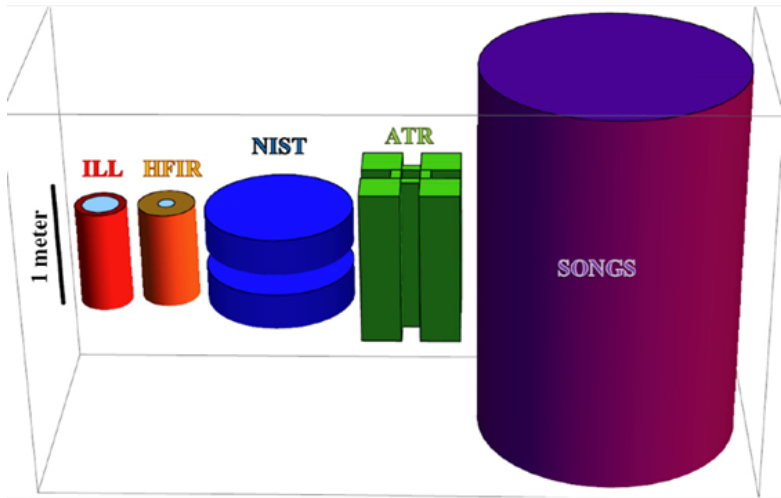
# HFIR technical description

- Annular HEU core (9.5kg@93%)
- 85MW operation +/- 1MW
- 23-26 day cycle, depending on core loading
- 6 cycles/year. Plans for 7
- Next long planned outage (>4mo) estimated in 2023/24.
- Accustomed to arranging a variety of science programs and hosting access for visitors, including FN.
- Primary missions are
  1. neutron scattering (user facility)
  2. isotope production
  3. materials damage testing
  4. nuclear forensics



# Advantages of a research reactor (HFIR)

- Compact core with highest power density (peak ~2MW/liter)
- Regular and relatively short on/off cycle (predictable)
- Accustomed to accommodating researchers from around the world (including FN access to facilities)



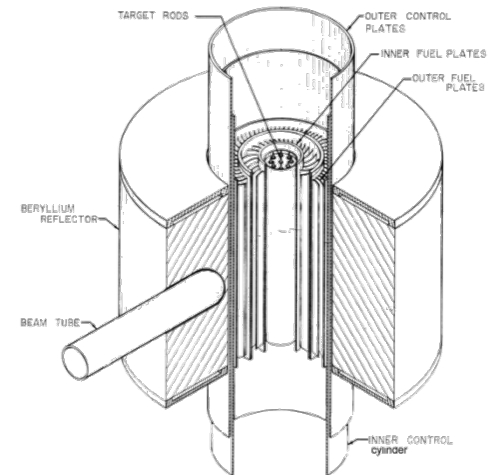
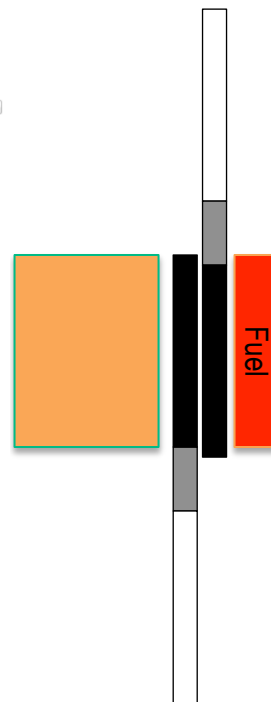
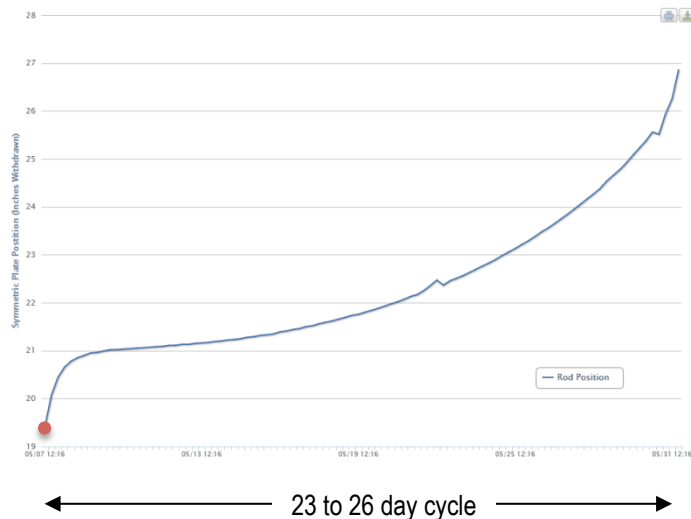


# How the nuclear reaction is controlled affects the flux available for irradiations

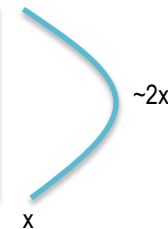
Aluminum – No neutron absorption

Tantalum – Some neutron absorption

Europium – Strong neutron absorption



Axial Neutron Flux Shape



Shutdown

Cold Clean Critical

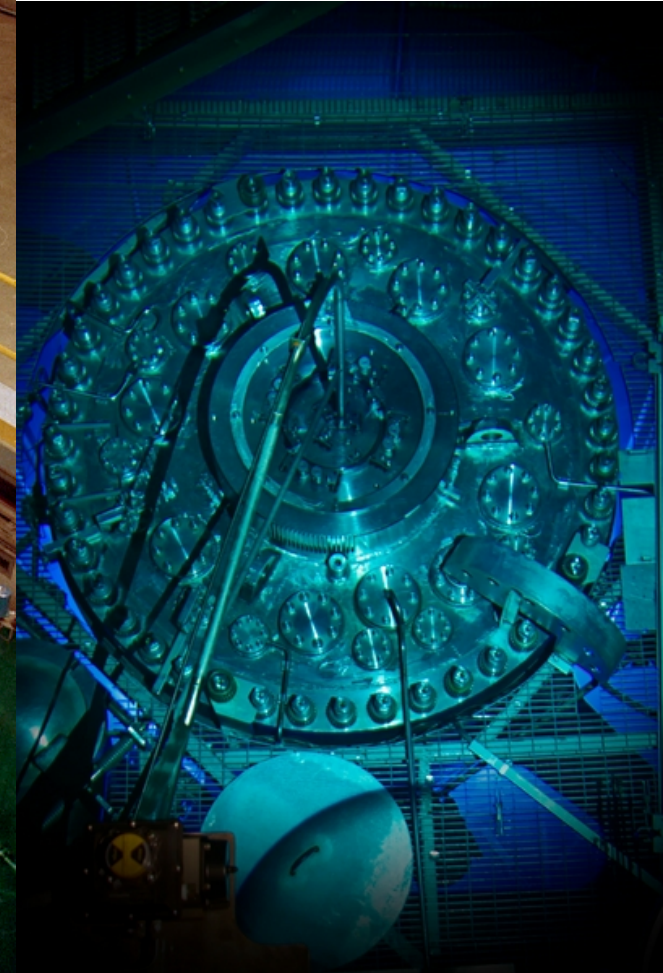
1 Day Later Equilibrium Xenon

Mid Cycle

End of Cycle

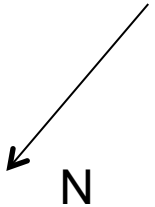
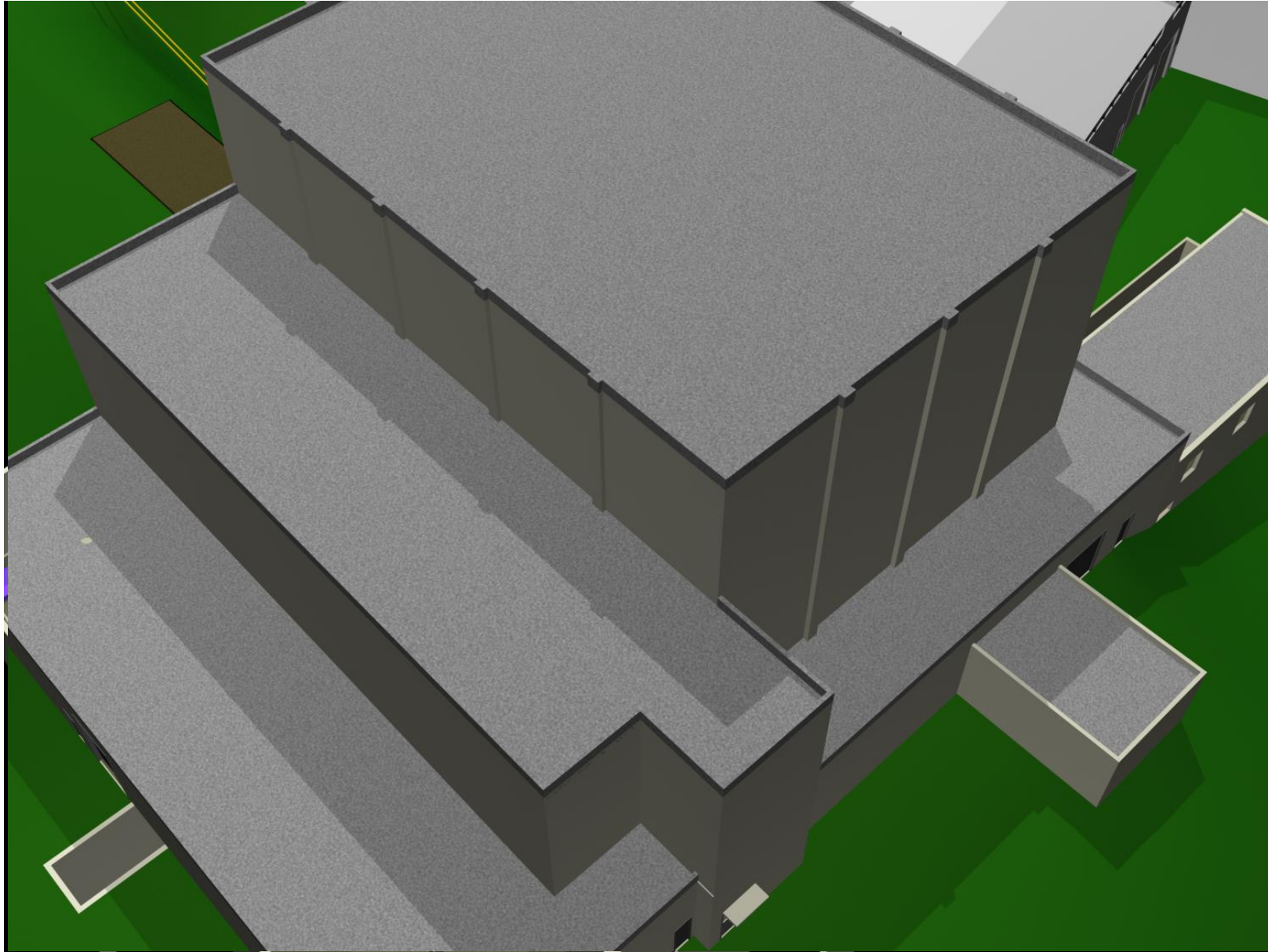
MCNP Models are available  
NIST, ATR and HFIR are all well modelled

# HFIR Reactor Bay & Pressure Vessel





# Reactor Building Layout



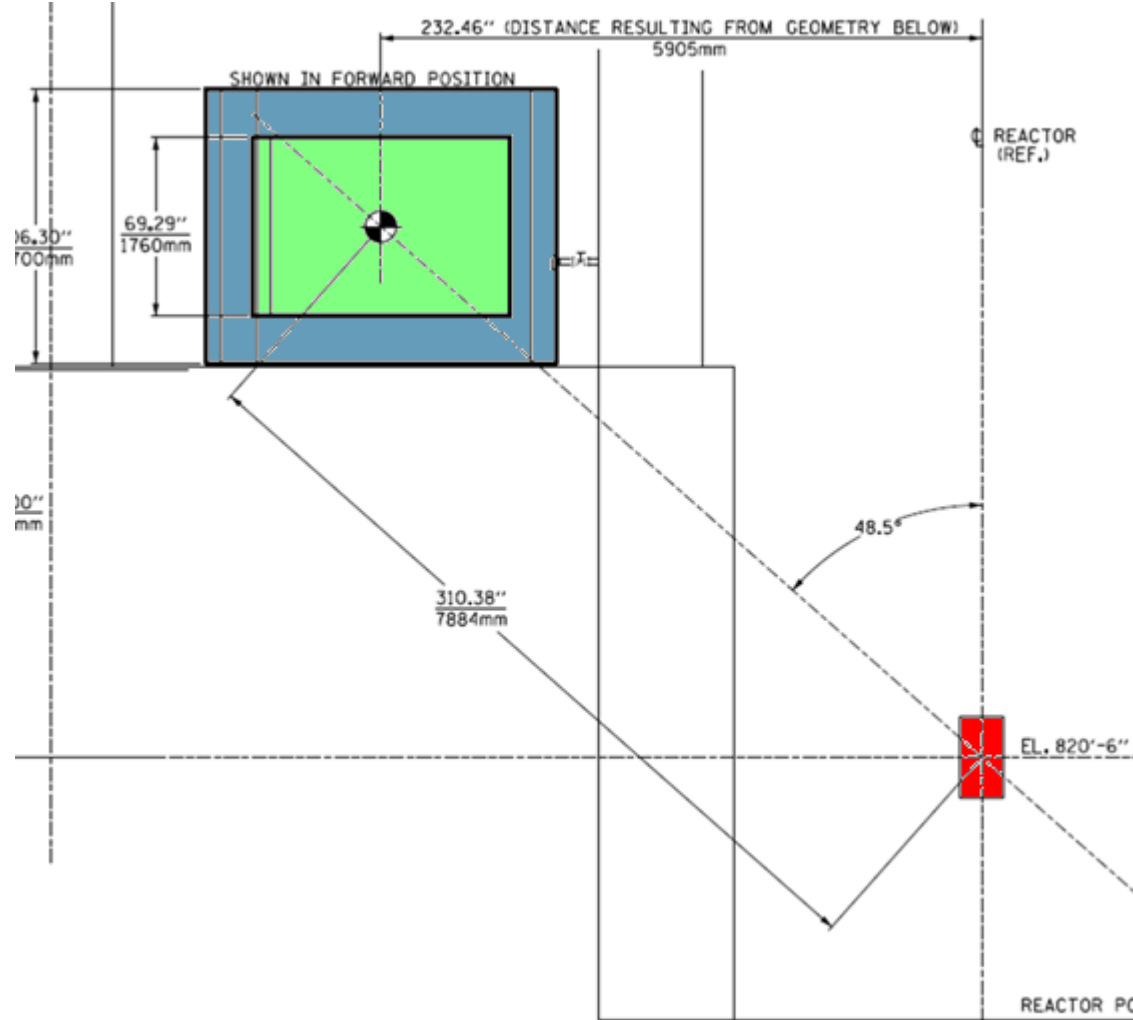
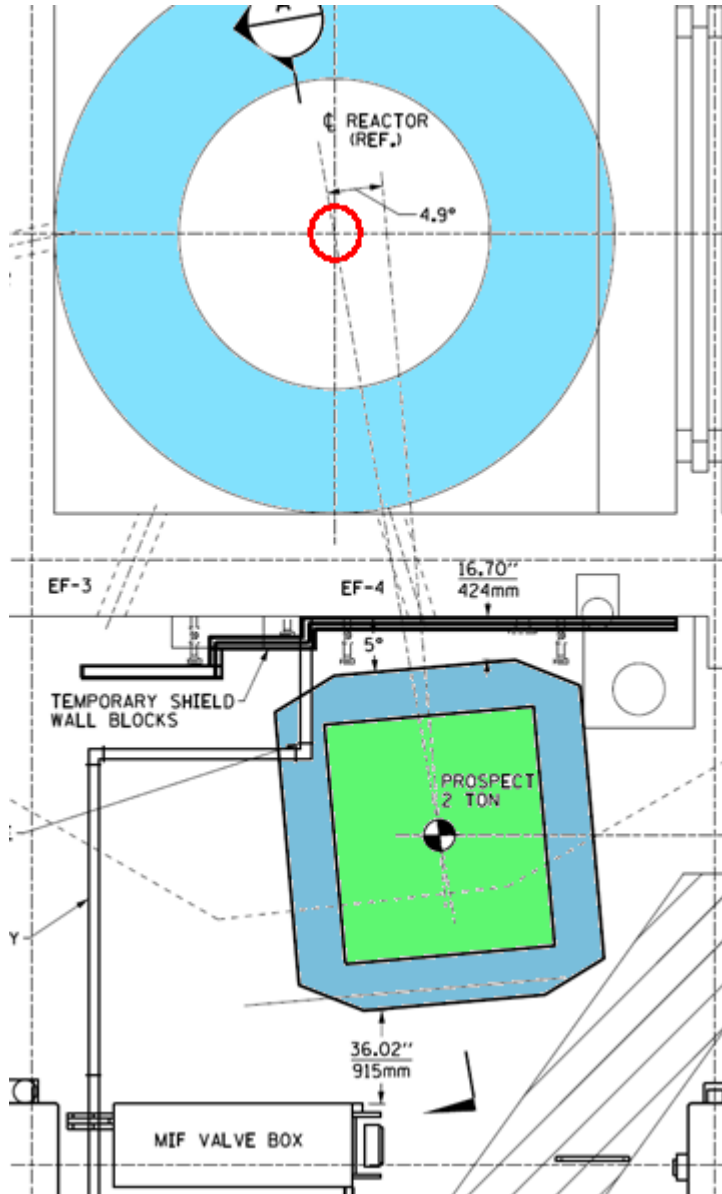
# Near Detector Location




- 6-9m Baseline Range
- Intrinsic shielding includes
  - Pool and vessel water (3m)
  - Pool walls (1m concrete)
  - Bioshield (1.3m) under detector
- Overburden includes two 8" concrete floors directly above detector
- Nearby activities include
  - Materials Irradiation Facility (gas mixing and control station)
  - NAA lab (around corner)
  - Cold Source control room (through double doors at end of hall)



## Detector location relative to HFIR core



SECTION A-A

										REFERENCE ID: A93803										NUMBER									
																				OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY									
										RESEARCH REACTORS DIVISION <small>operated for the DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY under the GOVERNMENT of the United States of America</small>																			
0 SEE DCM 11606										FACILITY										H.F.I.R. <span style="float: right;">BLDG. NO. 7900</span>									
NO. REVISIONS										DESIGN (REVISED) DATE										ANALYSIS (REVISED) DATE									
TENDER DATE										FIRST TEST DATE										LAST TEST DATE									
TEST ORDER DATE										S.A. PROJECT DATE										TEST DATE									
DESIGN REVISION DATE										S.A. DOWING DATE										INTERVIEW DATE									
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# Panoramas of detector area





# Advantages of ORNL/HFIR

1. Ease of access (physically and administratively).
2. Facilitation by ORNL-internal collaborations (Physics Division, Research Reactors Division).
3. Existing User Facility (neutron scattering), so processes and procedures exist for adding these experiments with existing Engineering, Safety, Operations, Craft and Radiological Controls staff.
4. Adequate space for fundamental science experiments. Currently hosting several physics experiments, but room for others. (PROSPECT, SoLiD, etc...)
5. Backgrounds are characterized (as are those at NIST and ATR).
6. HFIR MCNP model is mature and available (posted on website).
7. Reliable HFIR operating model. 6-7 cycles per year. Schedule is prepared 3 years in advance. Reliability of startups at HFIR is over 95%.
8. ORNL has been involved with PROSPECT since the inception of the collaboration.

