TRTR - IGORR 2005

JULES HOROWITZ REACTOR
GENERAL LAY OUT, MAIN DESIGN OPTIONS
RESULTING FROM SAFETY OPTIONS,
TECHNICAL PERFORMANCES AND
OPERATING CONSTRAINTS

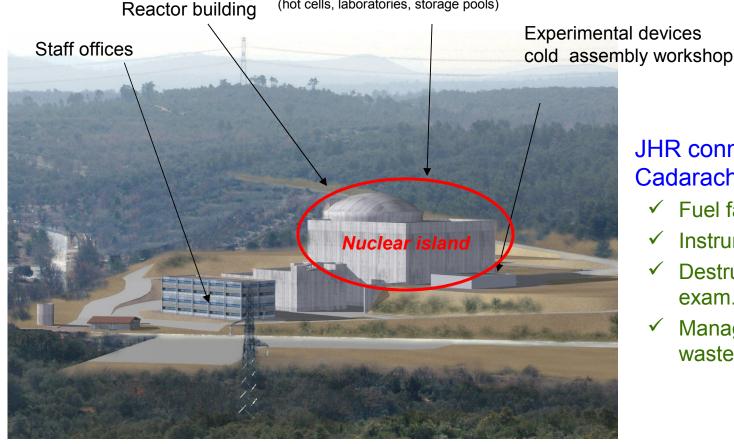
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JHR TECHNICAL OBJECTIVES

- Increased fast and thermal neutron flux levels compared to previous generation European MTR reactors
- In-depth implementation of in-facility connected experimental capacities (hot cells, laboratories, NDE tools)
- Design based upon up to date safety standards with special attention to experimental constraints (eg., actinide tests, energetic irradiation loops)

Provisional lay out of JHR facility in Cadarache centre

Nuclear auxiliaries building (hot cells, laboratories, storage pools)



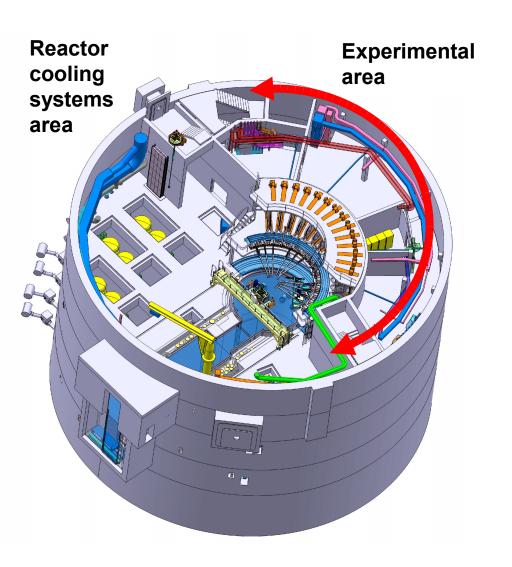
JHR connections with CEA

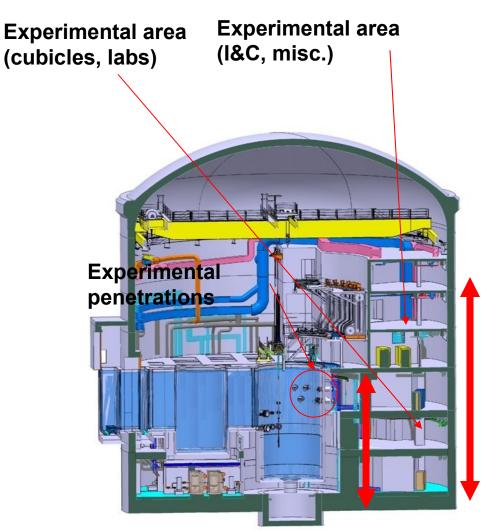
Cadarache facilities

- ✓ Fuel fabrication laboratories
- ✓ Instrumentation of samples
- Destructive post irradiation exam./tests
- Management of solid and liquid waste generated by JHR

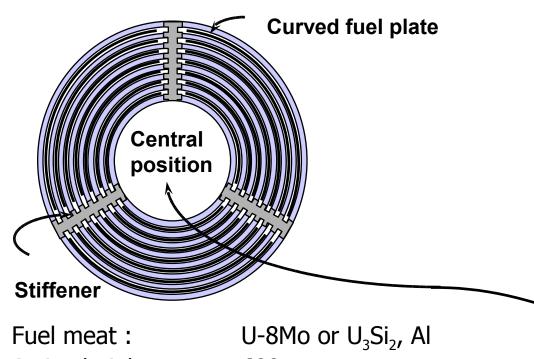
General lay out of JHR nuclear island REACTOR **BUILDING NUCLEAR AUXILIARIES** BUILDING Reactor pool **Monolithic** Access to water block storage pools Nuclear island characteristics & hot cells Aseismic $51,12m \times 46,75m + \Phi 36.6m$ **Bearing pads** H 34,4m + H44,9 m

Experimental area in Reactor Building





JHR fuel element data



Active height: 600 mm Fuel meat thickness: 0.61 mm Water channel: 1.84 mm

Cladding: Aluminium alloy

Structure: 3x8 plates

Internal diameter: 41 mm

External diameter: circ. 95 mm

Possibility to host:

- guide tube + neutron control rod or Al rod

- protection tube + experimental device (int. diameter of protection tube : 37 mm)

Fuel element consists of 8 cylindrical plates separated in 3 sectors
Fuel: UMo (8 g U/cm³
19.75% U5 enriched)

37 slots in the core 34 are filled with fuel elements

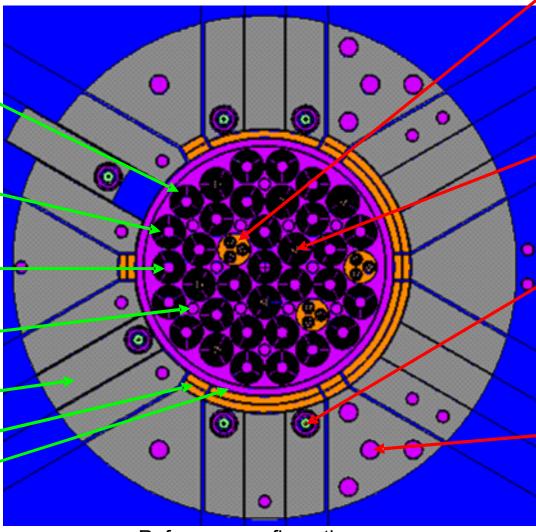
27 center of elements filled with control rods

12 inter-elements positions

30 cm thick Be reflector

2x 2 cm thick zircaloy gamma screen

2 cm thick aluminum core tank



Reference configuration core

3 threefold irradiation facilities

(in place of a fuel element)
Peak values
(on a standard stainless steel rod)
4,2 E14 n/cm²/s (fast flux)
2,9 E14 n/cm²/s (thermal flux)

7 simple irradiation facilities (in the center of a fuel element) Peak values

(on a standard stainless steel rod) 5,5 E14 n/cm²/s (fast flux) 2,9 E14 n/cm²/s (thermal flux)

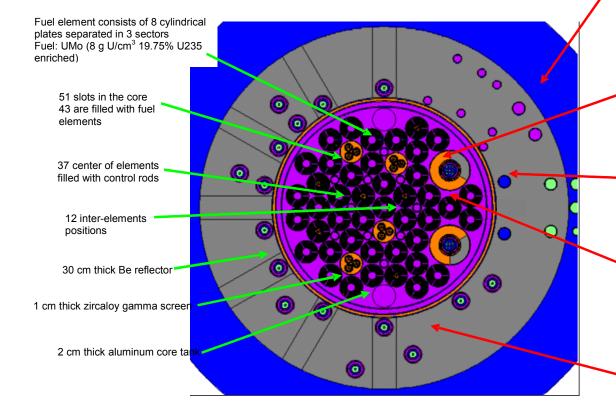
6 PWR-condition irradiation positions in the Be reflector (displacement system)

Peak values (inside a 1% U235 enriched fuel pin) 8,8 E13 n/cm²/s (fast flux)

4,3 E14 n/cm²/s (thermal flux)

9 Artificial Radio Elements devices in the Be reflector

Peak values
(inside a standard aluminium rod)
5,4 E13 n/cm²/s (fast flux)
6 E14 n/cm²/s (thermal flux)
1,7 W/cm



9 Artificial Radio Elements devices in the Be reflector

Peak values
(inside a standard aluminium rod)
3,6 E13 n/cm²/s (fast flux)

3,4 E14 n/cm²/s (thermal flux)

1,6 W/cm

4 threefold irradiation facilities

(in place of a fuel element)

Peak values

(on a standard stainless steel rod)

 $3,3 E14 \text{ n/cm}^2/\text{s} \text{ (fast flux)}$

2,2 E14 n/cm²/s (thermal flux)

2 large in core irradiation facilities

Peak values

(on a standard stainless steel rod)

1,3 E14 n/cm²/s (fast flux)

1,5 E14 n/cm²/s (thermal flux)

500 W/cm

6 simple irradiation facilities

(in the center of a fuel element)

Peak values

(on a standard stainless steel rod)

4,4 E14 n/cm²/s (fast flux)

2 E14 n/cm²/s (thermal flux)

16 PWR-condition irradiation positions in the Be reflector (displacement system)

Peak values

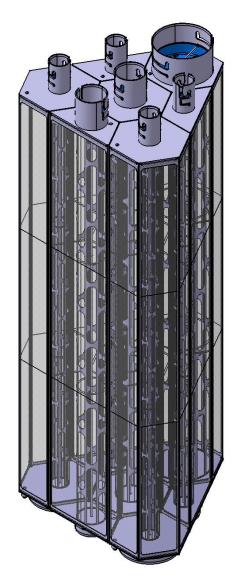
(inside a 2,5% U235 enriched fuel pin)

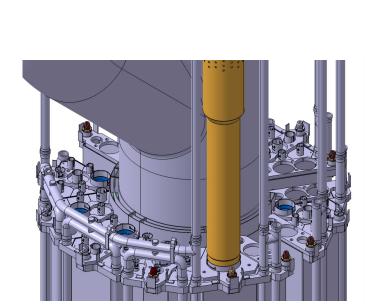
7,7 E13 n/cm²/s (fast flux)

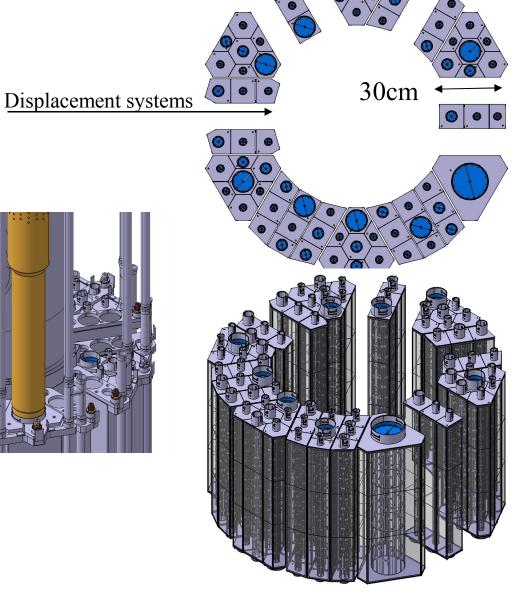
3,2 E14 n/cm²/s (thermal flux)

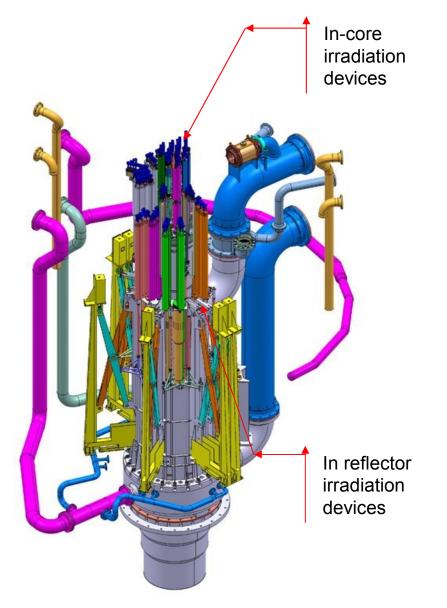
800 W/cm

Modular Beryllium reflector Exploratory options

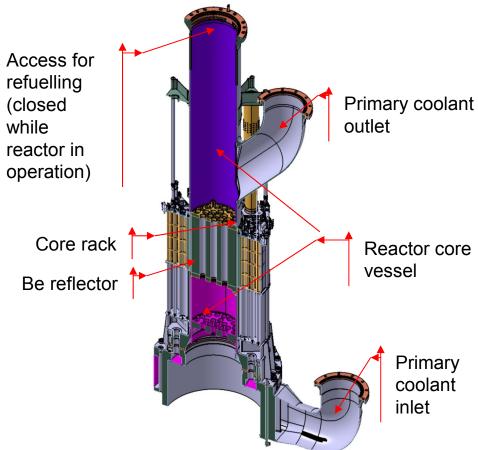


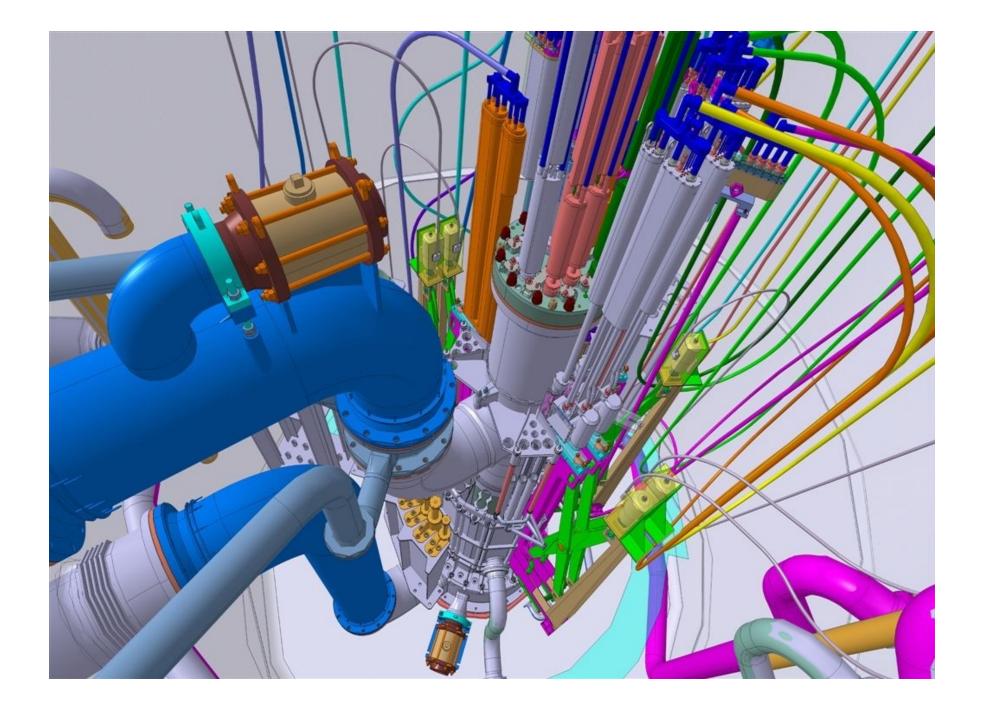


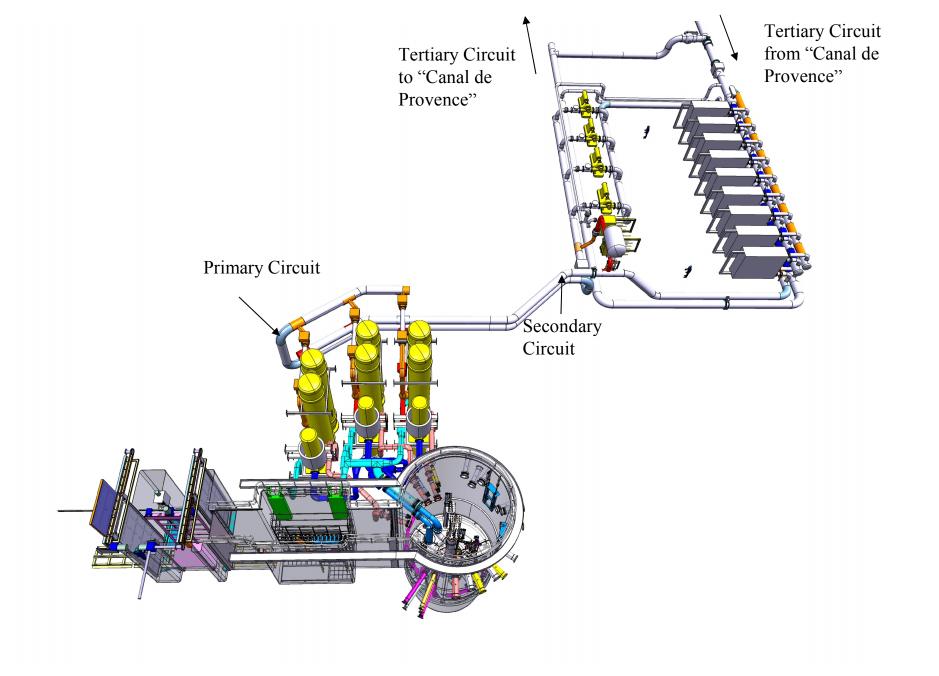


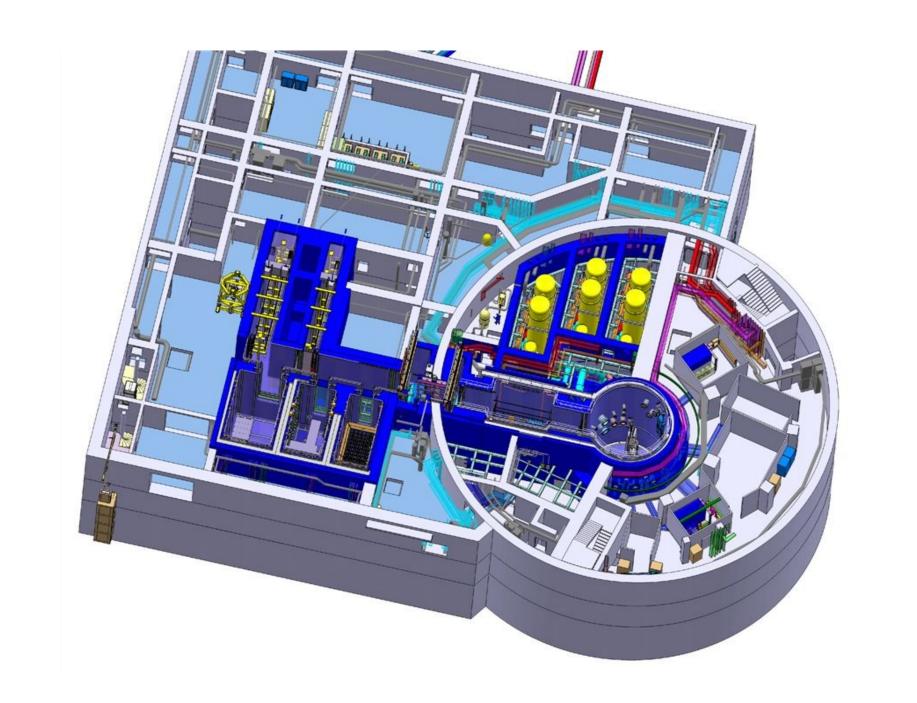


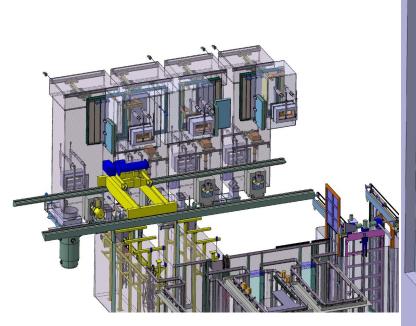
Reactor pile block inside reactor pool

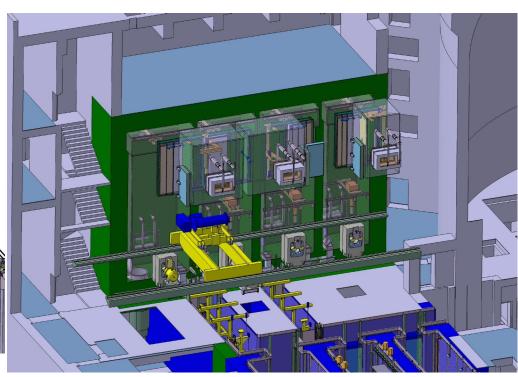












♥ Conclusion?