



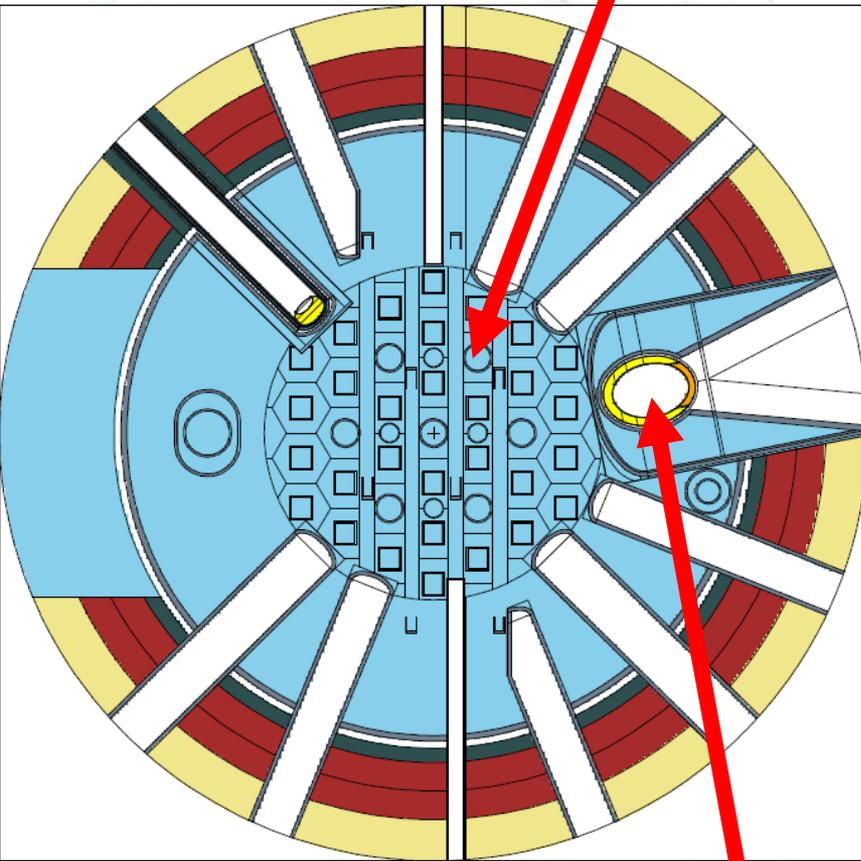
The Effects of Shim Arm Depletion and Xenon Buildup on Estimated Critical Positions in NBSR for New- and Mid-Cycle Startups

Bryan Eyers
Mike Middleton
Bob Williams

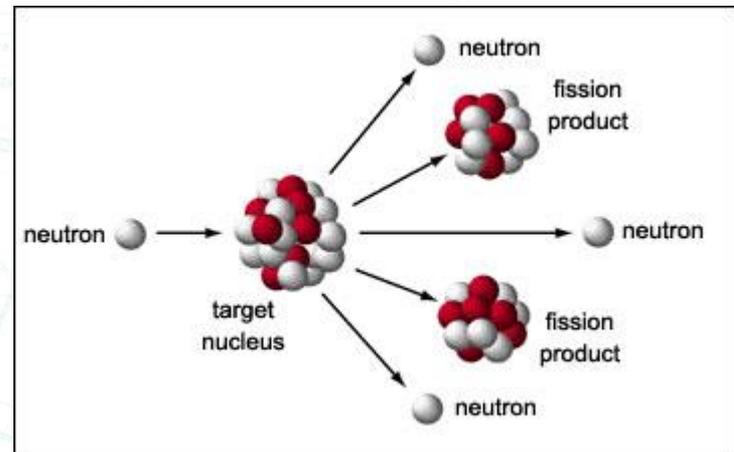
Project Objectives

- ▶ Develop a procedure for estimating critical positions.
- ▶ Quantify the duration of the Xenon-limited startup window.
- ▶ Improve management of fuel inventory and scheduled cycle length.
- ▶ Minimize obtrusiveness during “normal” operations.

U-235 Fuel Elements



Cold Neutron Source

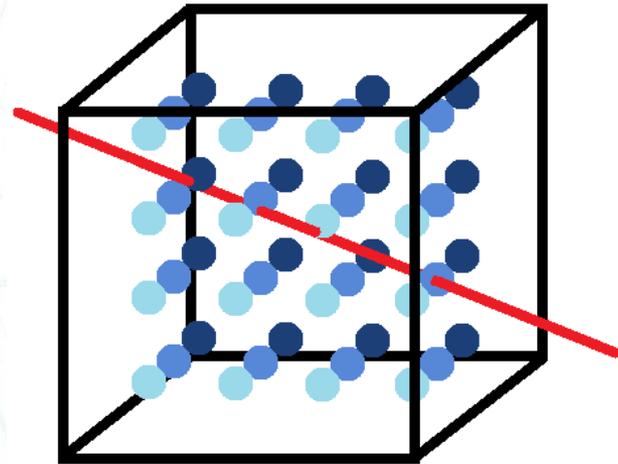
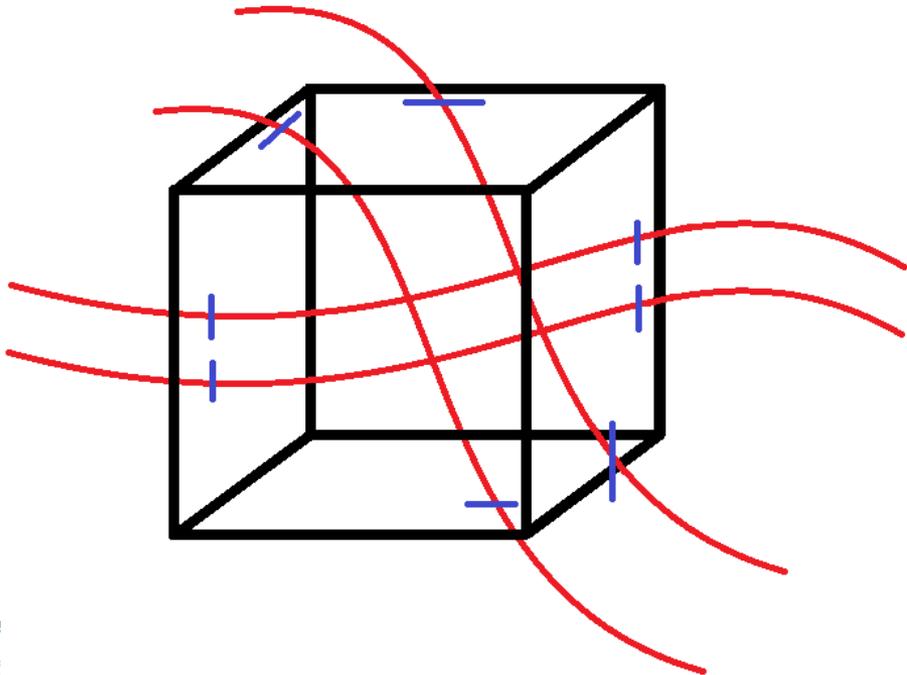


Graphic courtesy atomicarchive.com



Some Terminology

- ▶ Flux (ϕ) \equiv *Total path length of all n's in a volume at one time* $\left(\frac{n}{\text{cm}^2\text{-s}}\right)$.
- ▶ Cross Section (Σ) \equiv *Cumulative target size per unit material* (cm^{-1}).
- ▶ Reaction Rate ($\phi*\Sigma$) \equiv *Frequency of neutron interaction in a material*.



Balance

Neutron ~~Transport~~ Equation

- ▶ Variant of Boltzman Equation (1872) – *Describes the statistical behavior of a thermodynamic system not in equilibrium.*

$$\underbrace{(D\nabla\varphi_2 + \Sigma_a\varphi_2 + \Sigma_{1\rightarrow 2}\varphi_2)}_{\text{Neutron Losses}} = \frac{1}{k_{eff}} * \underbrace{(\nu\Sigma_f(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2) + \Sigma_{2\rightarrow 1}\varphi_2)}_{\text{Neutron Production}}$$

Diagram illustrating the Neutron Balance Equation:

The equation is: $(D\nabla\varphi_2 + \Sigma_a\varphi_2 + \Sigma_{1\rightarrow 2}\varphi_2) = \frac{1}{k_{eff}} * (\nu\Sigma_f(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2) + \Sigma_{2\rightarrow 1}\varphi_2)$

The left side, labeled **Neutron Losses**, includes:

- $D\nabla\varphi_2$: Diffusion
- $\Sigma_a\varphi_2$: Absorption
- $\Sigma_{1\rightarrow 2}\varphi_2$: Down-scattering

The right side, labeled **Neutron Production**, includes:

- $\nu\Sigma_f(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2)$: Fission Source
- $\Sigma_{2\rightarrow 1}\varphi_2$: Up-scattering

The effective multiplication factor k_{eff} is circled in blue.

Measuring Criticality

- ▶ What is “criticality?”

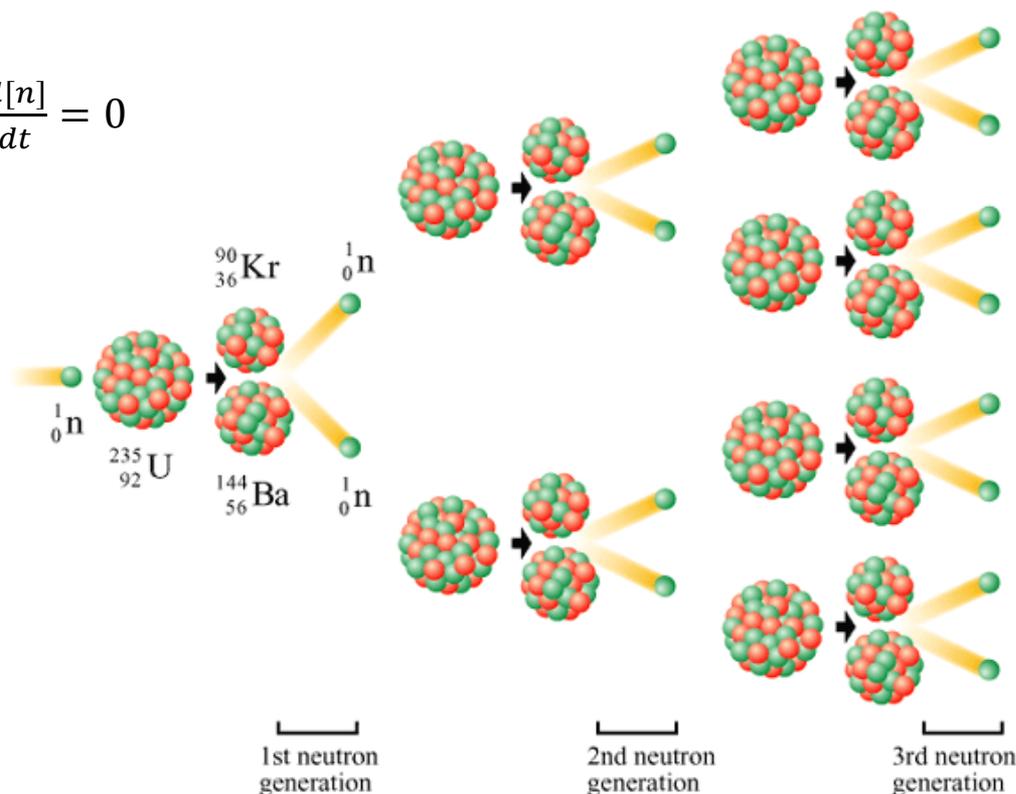
- Mathematically, $k_{\text{eff}} = 1$, or $\frac{d[n]}{dt} = 0$

- ▶ Why does it matter?

- Nuclear Safety Analysis
- Performance Benchmarking

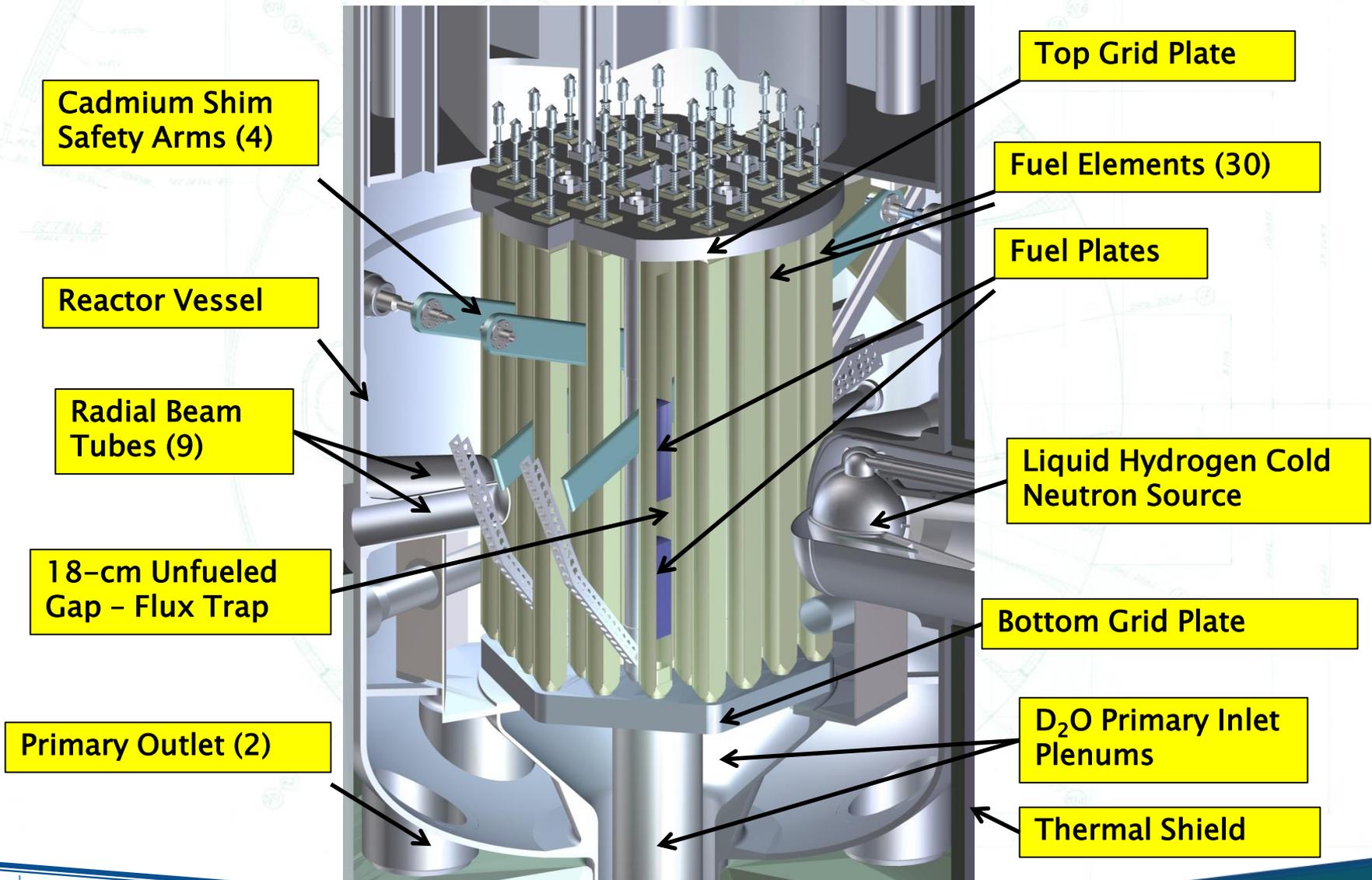
- ▶ How do we observe it?

- Operationally
 - Slowly increasing power
 - No shim arm movement
 - $P_{\text{Rx}} \sim 100\text{kW}$
- Computationally
 - Monte Carlo methods

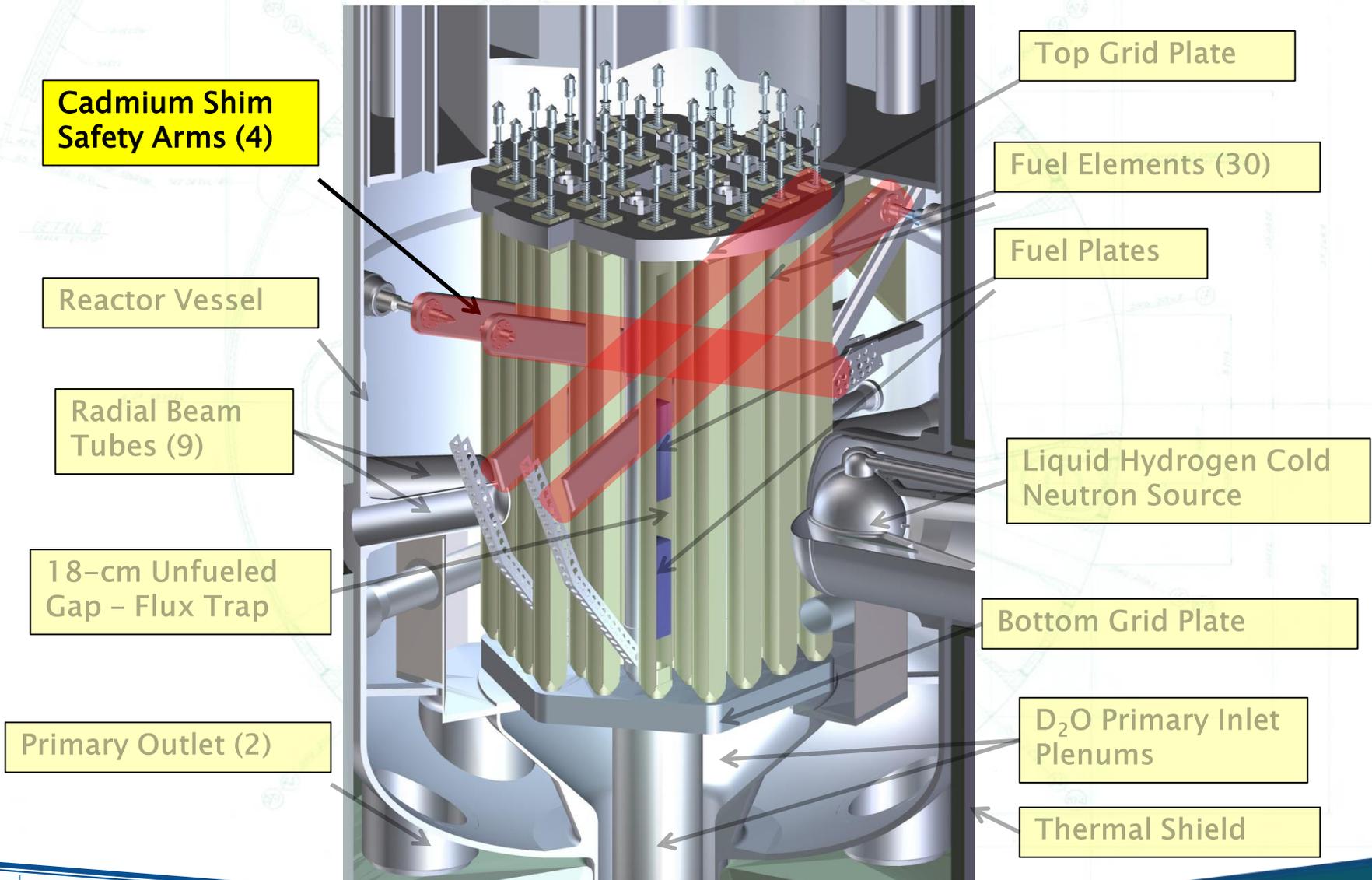


Graphic courtesy <http://www.hk-phy.org>

The Neutron Beam Split-Core Reactor (NBSR)



Controlling the NBSR

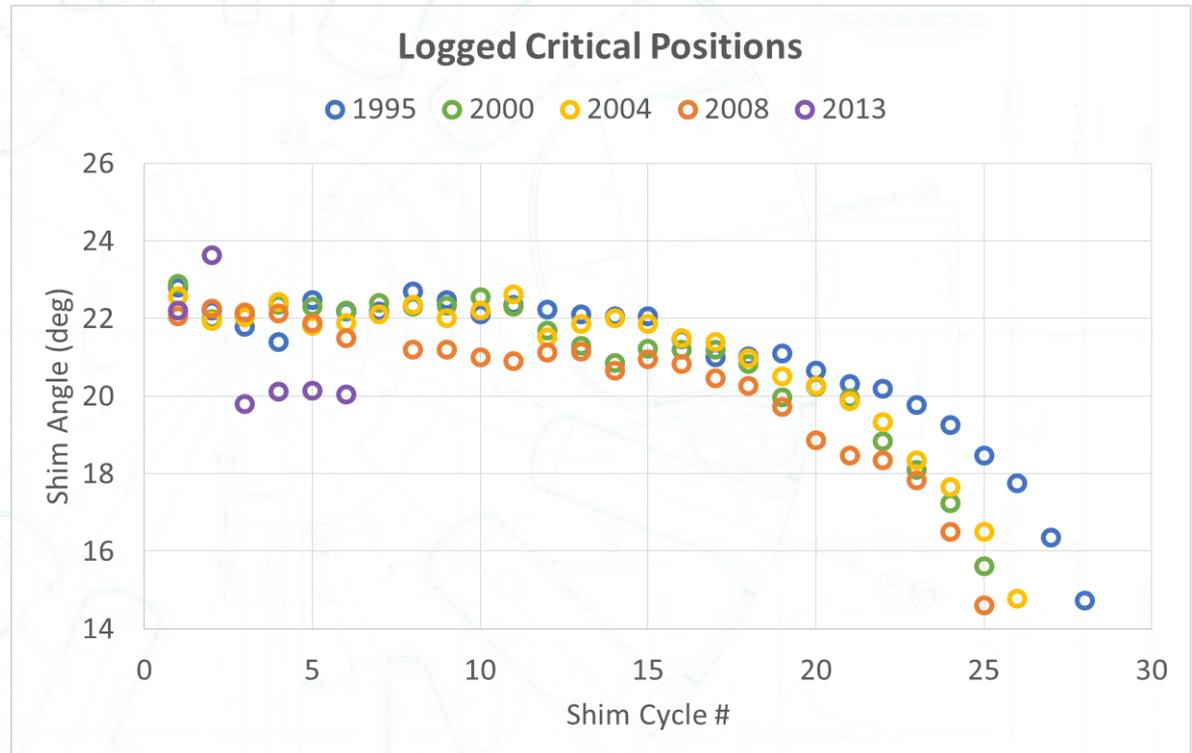


Cadmium Shim Arm Depletion

- ▶ NBSR typical fuel cycle: 38.5 days
- ▶ Shim arm lifetime: ~25 cycles

- ▶ Minimum Shutdown Reactivity: A reactor safety concern

- ▶ Must adjust for external variables
 - *Temperature*
 - *Fuel history*
 - *Extra fuel loading*
 - *Reg rod*

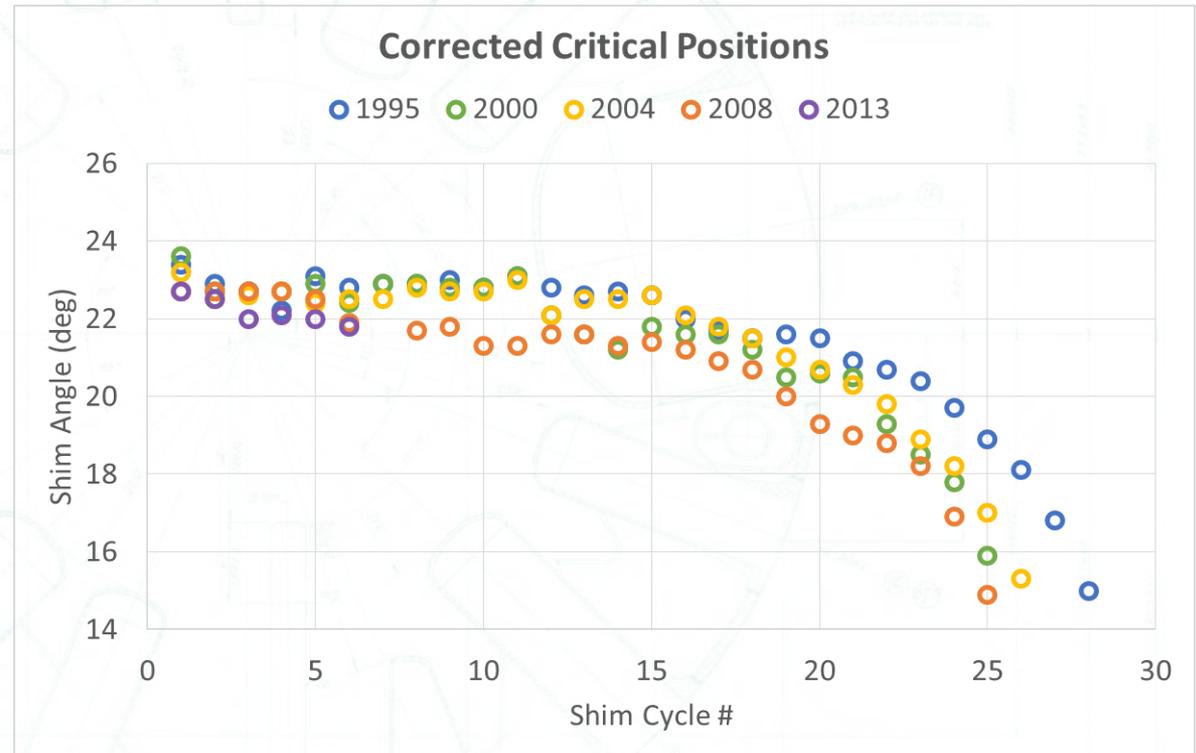


Cadmium Shim Arm Depletion

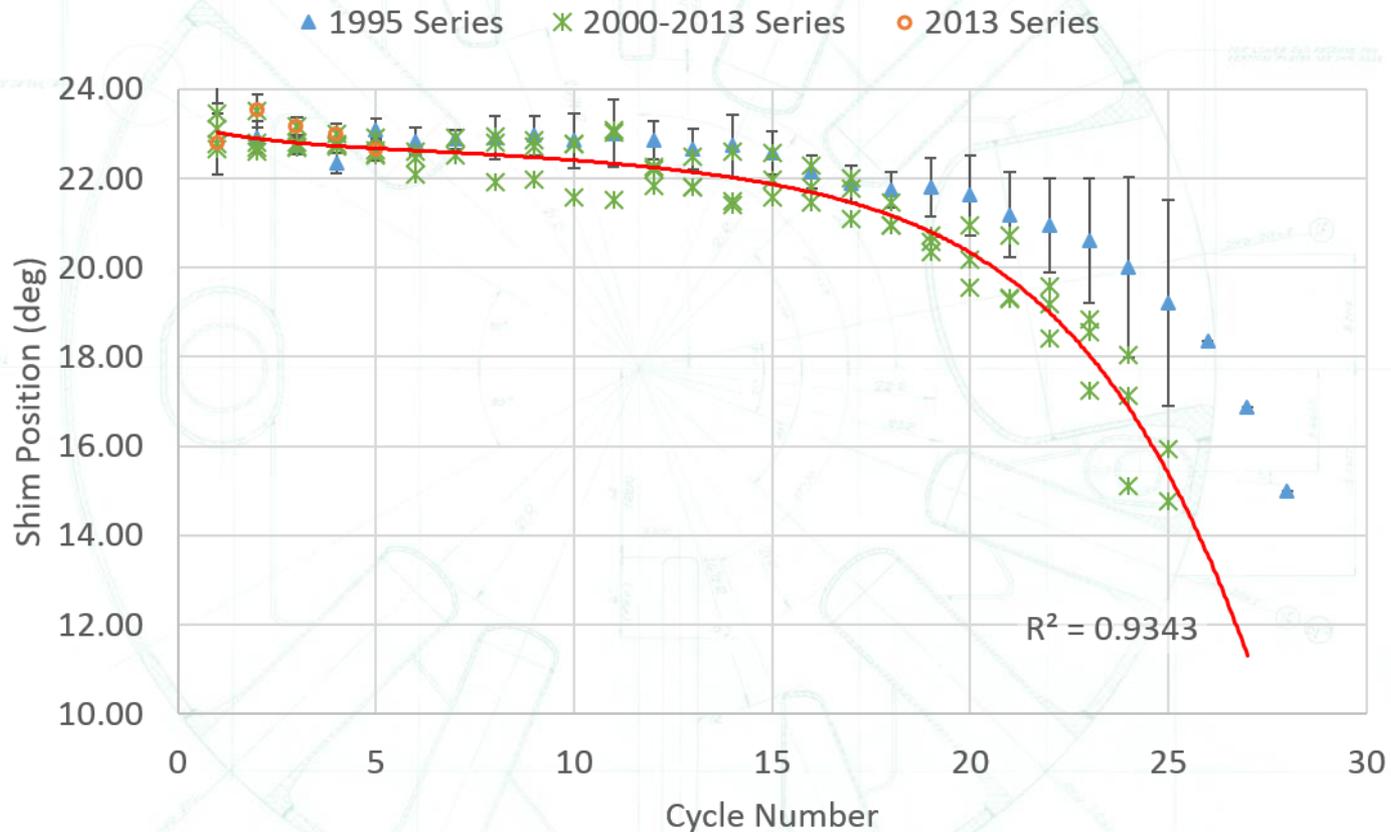
- ▶ NBSR typical fuel cycle: 38.5 days
- ▶ Shim arm lifetime: ~25 cycles

- ▶ Minimum Shutdown Reactivity: A reactor safety concern

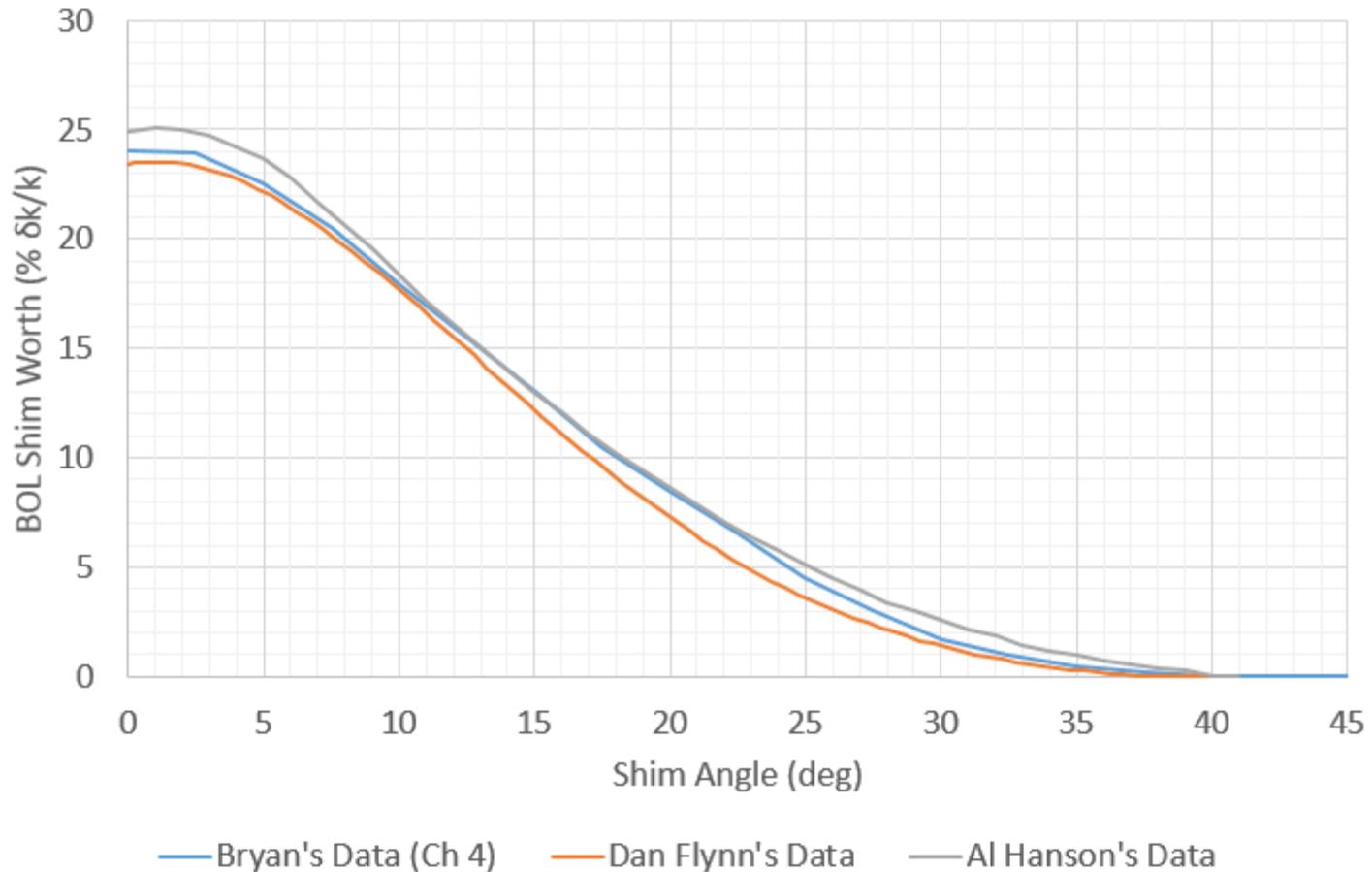
- ▶ Must adjust for external variables
 - *Temperature*
 - *Fuel history*
 - *Extra fuel loading*
 - *Reg rod*



So, "Game, Set, Match." ...Right?

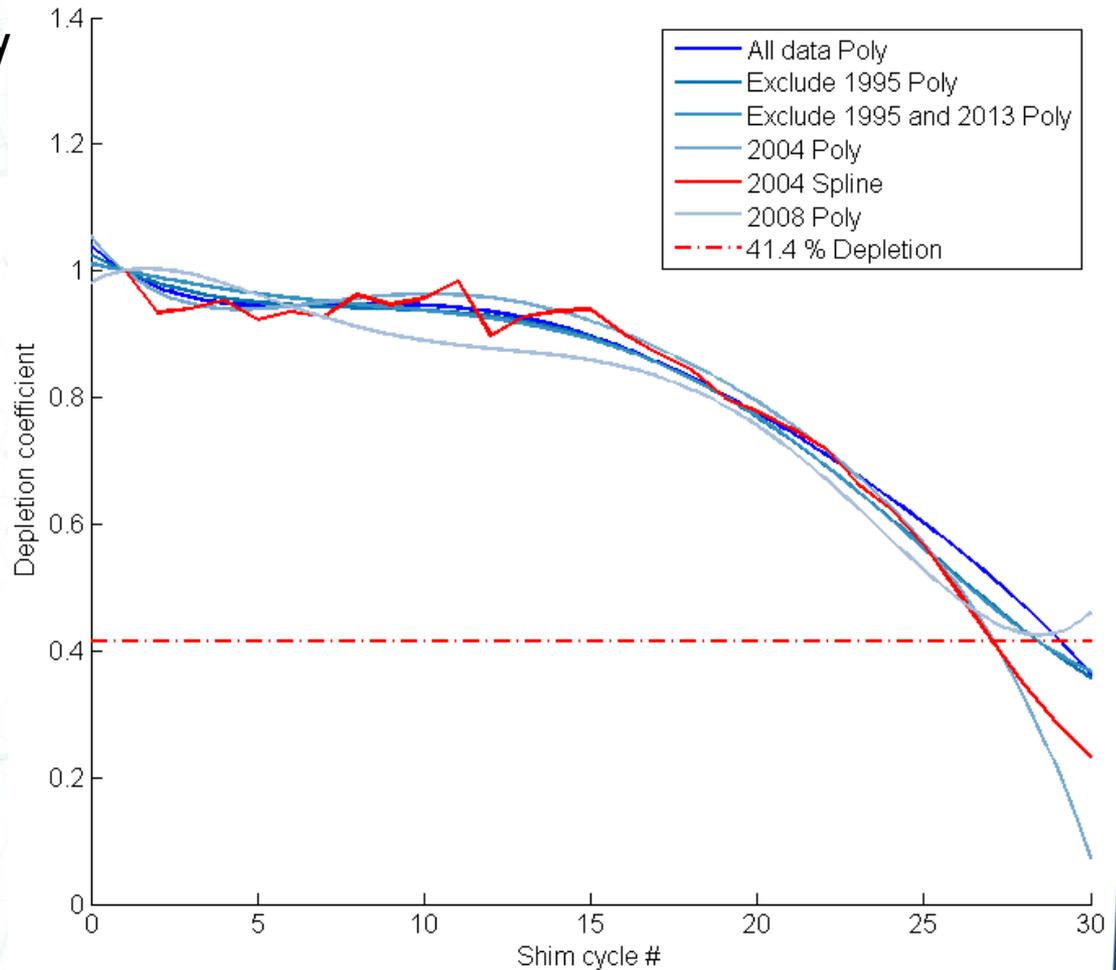


Shim Arm Reactivity: Not exactly linear.

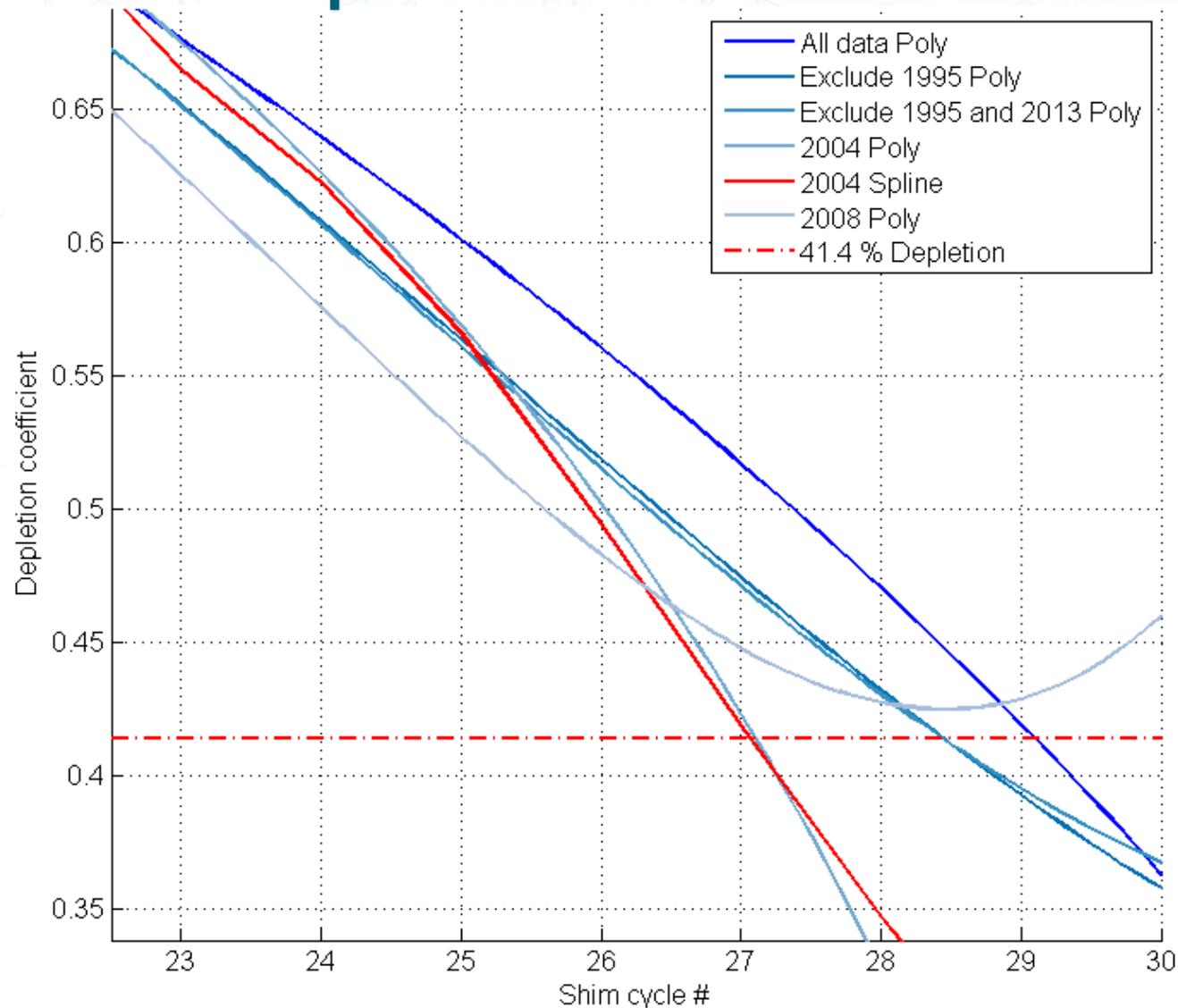


Final Shim Depletion Estimate

- ▶ *Adjusted for temperature and reg rod position only.*
- ▶ Tech Spec Limit: 41.4% Loss
 - (That's 10.2% dk/k, or \$13.5)
- ▶ “Reference core” – 68 F Req'd
- ▶ Searched for “most conservative” prediction
 - 2004 had erratic, sharp curve
 - 8/8/2004 cycle canceled due to insufficient reactivity
- ▶ Error difficult to quantify
 - Operator logging practices
 - Limited data available @ 20 MW

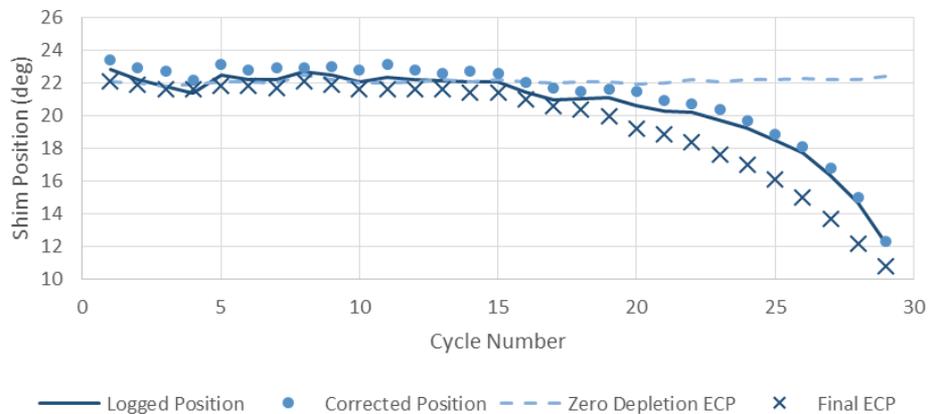


Final Shim Depletion Estimate

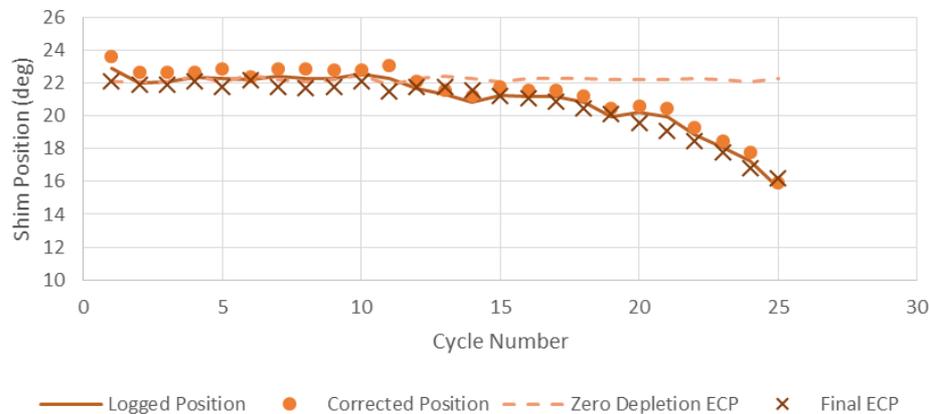


BOC Startup ECPs (1995–2013)

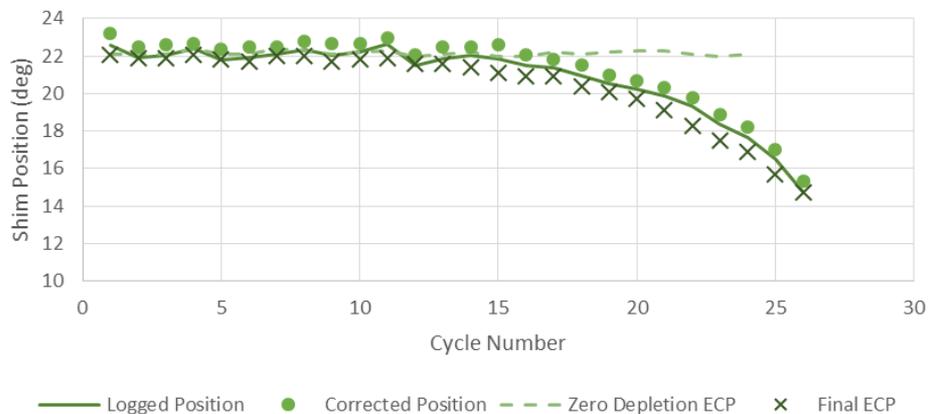
1995 Critical Positions



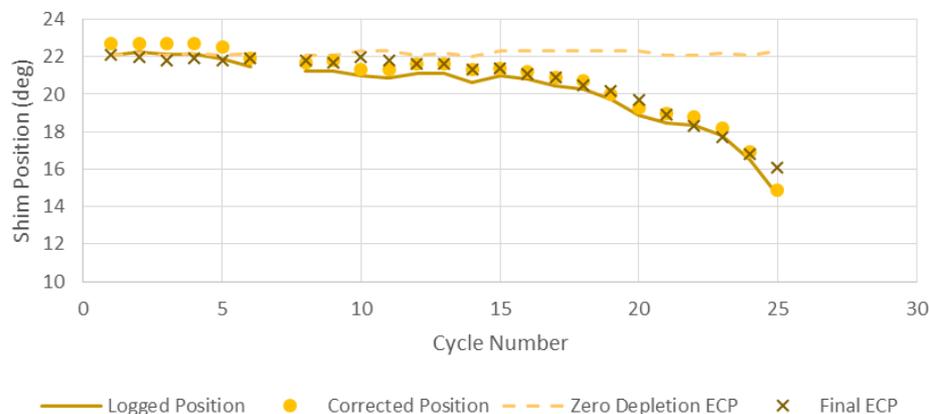
2000 Critical Positions



2004 Critical Positions



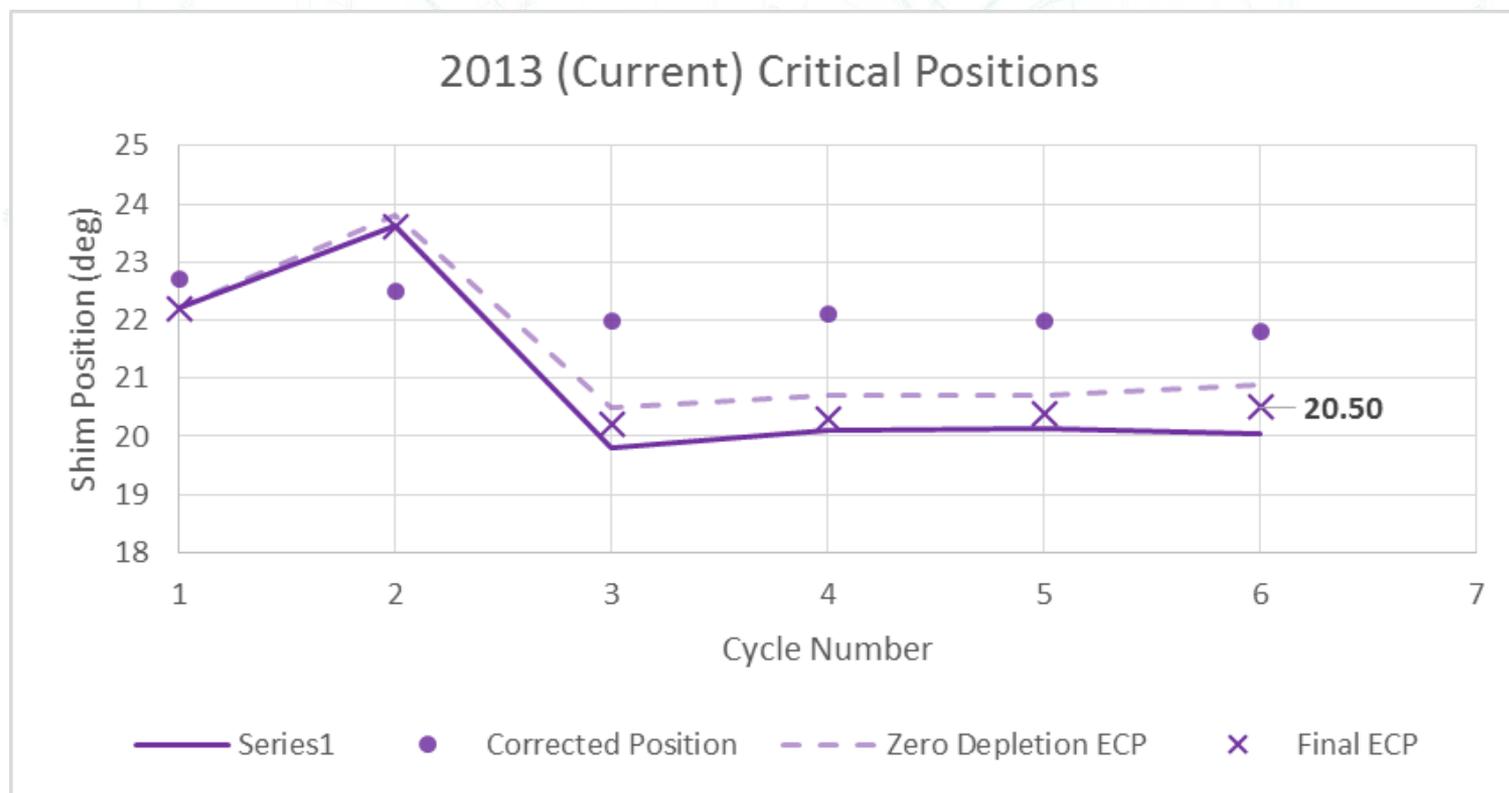
2008 Critical Positions



$$\bar{x} = 0.42^\circ; \sigma = 0.29^\circ$$

BOC Startup ECPs (2013–Present)

- ▶ Unique aspects of the 2013 cycle:
 - Loaded 3 (not 4) fuel elements for 2nd cycle
 - 2nd cycle was 10 days short
 - Loaded 5 (not 4) fuel elements for 3rd cycle



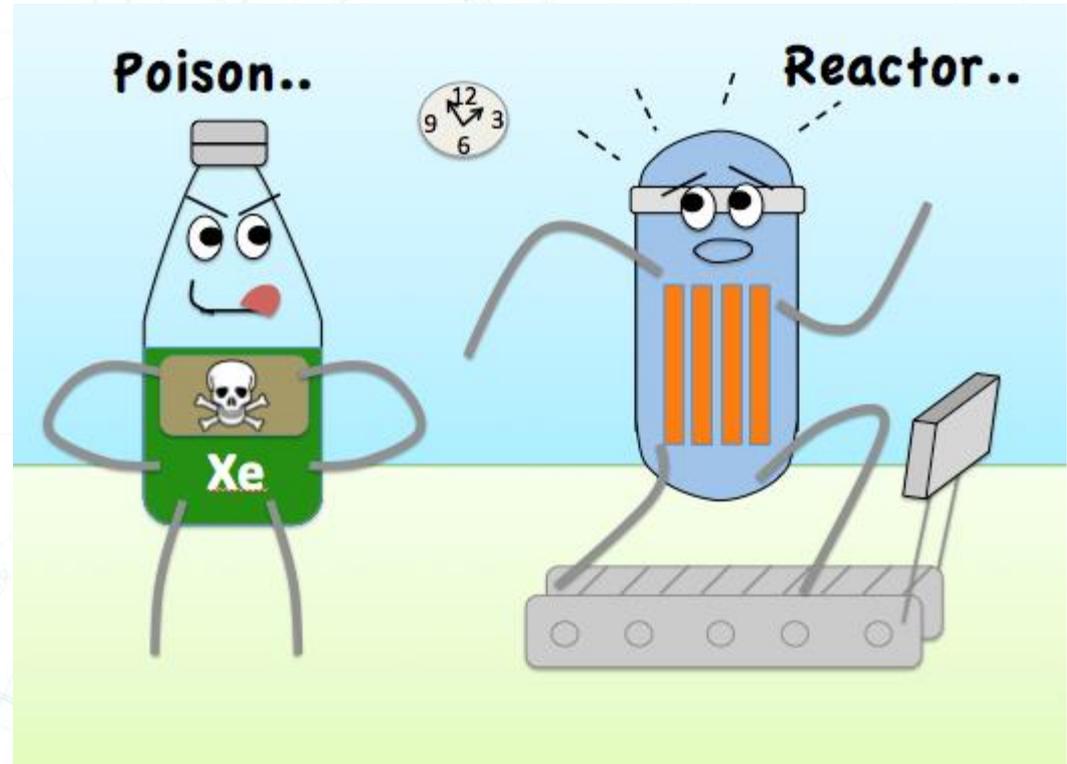


Part 2: Xenon Buildup & Mid-Cycle ECPs

Bryan Eyers
Bob Williams

Xenon: A Powerful Neutron Poison

- ▶ Xe's cross section is VERY large (~2 million barns!!!)
- ▶ Xe Sources
 - Direct fission product (0.23%)
 - Radioactive decay of I-135
 - Also fission product (6.39%)
 - $t_{1/2} = 6.57$ h
- ▶ Xe Losses
 - Radioactive decay
 - 6.39%
 - Burnup (fission capture)
 - $\sigma > 2e6$ b



Graphic courtesy <http://www.stanford.edu>

Xenon Analytic Solution

- ▶ Variation of Rutherford's equation for radioactive decay (1908):

$$\frac{\delta I}{\delta t} = \gamma_I \Sigma_f \varphi(r, t) - \lambda_I I(r, t)$$

$$\frac{\delta Xe}{\delta t} = \gamma_{Xe} \Sigma_f \varphi(r, t) + \lambda_I I(r, t) - \lambda_{Xe} Xe(r, t) - \sigma_a^X \varphi(r, t) Xe(r, t)$$

Fission Source

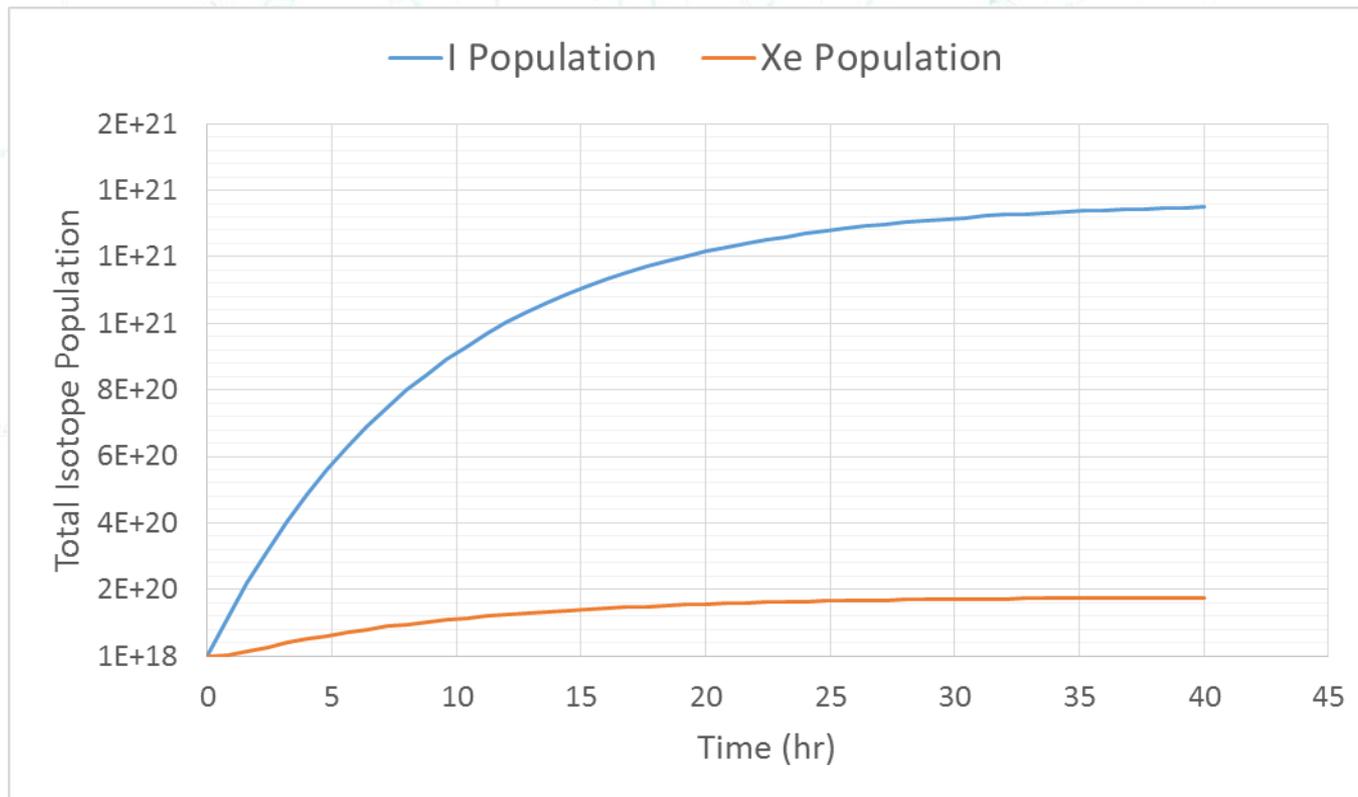
Iodine Decay

Xenon Decay

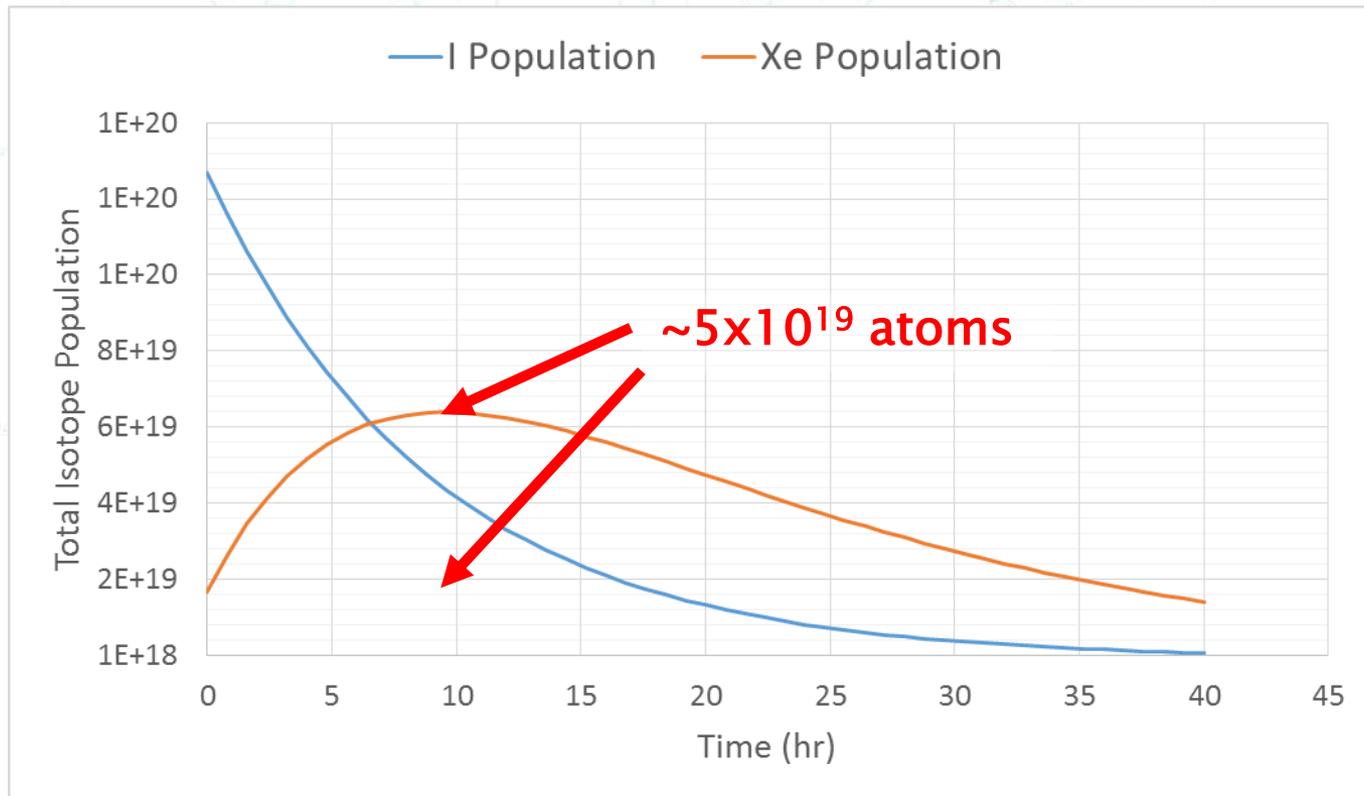
Xenon Burnup

- ▶ Solution known as the Bateman equation (1910).

Xenon Analytic Solution: Reactor Startup



Xenon Analytic Solution: Reactor Shutdown



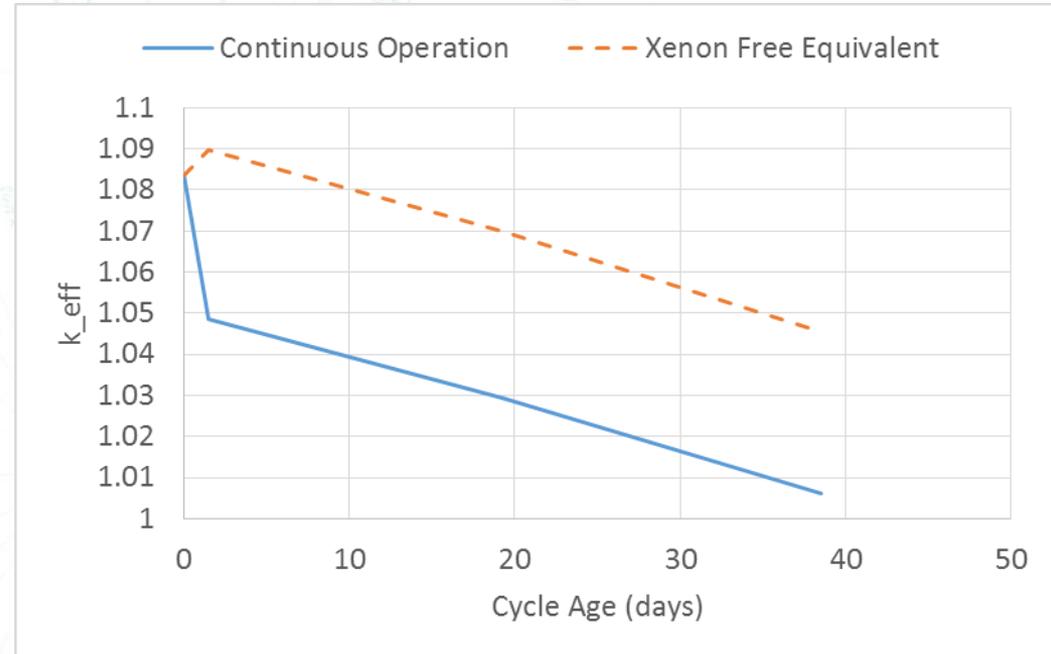
But how much is Xenon *worth*?

Problem

- ▶ Core population: $\sim 1.7E18$, but distribution is unknown
- ▶ $\varphi(\vec{r}, t)$ solution is formidable

Solution

- ▶ Stick to “point kinetics” calculations
- ▶ Let MCNP handle the flux internally
 - LANL software: “Monte Carlo Neutron Gamma”
 - Returns k_{eff} for a given geometry
 - No time dependence

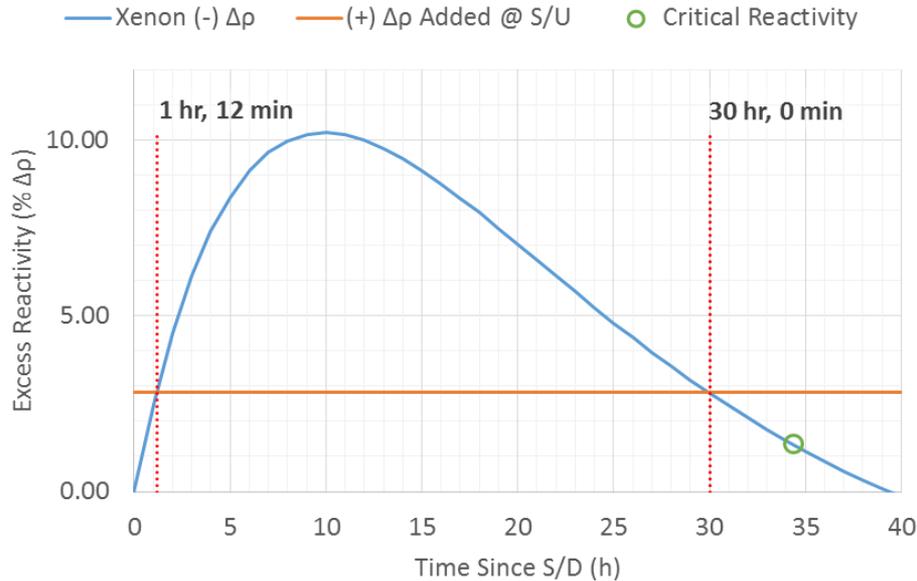


Xenon Worth Estimate (above)

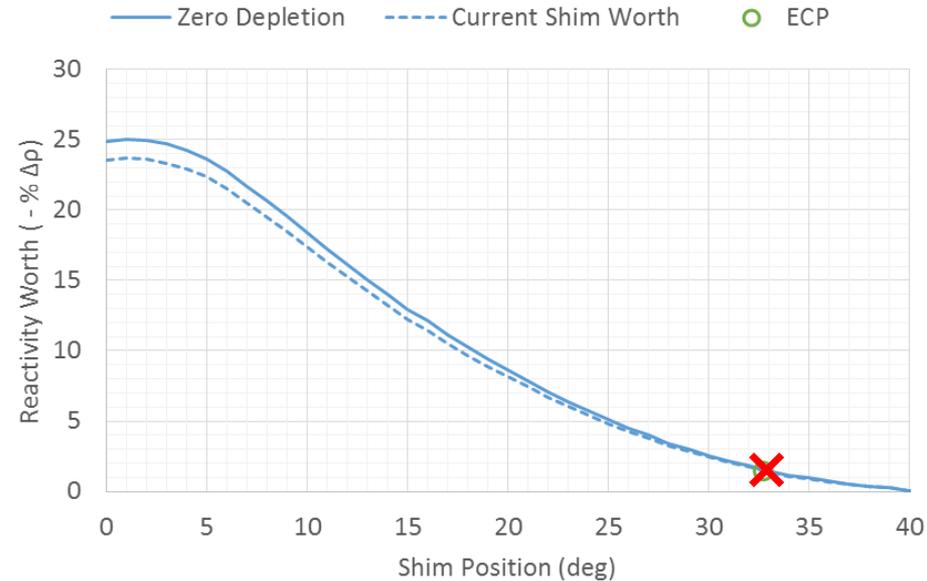
- ▶ Used materials from BNL
- ▶ Removed all [Xe]
 - Kept Samarium content
- ▶ Total eq. $\Delta\rho$: 3.68% dk/k
 - (or \$4.86)

Thermal Column Cooling Repair (6/17/14)

Xenon Transient Window



Shim Arm Reactivity

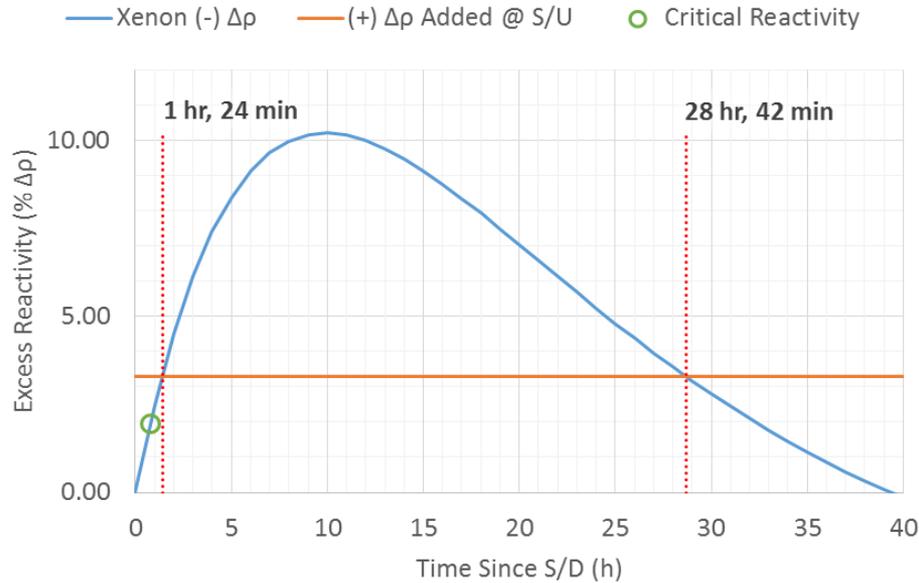


- ▶ Window limit error
 - ~10 mins (left)
 - ~1 hr (right)

Prediction: 32.70 deg
Observation: 32.60 deg

Loss of Site Power (3/12/13)

Xenon Transient Window



Shim Arm Reactivity



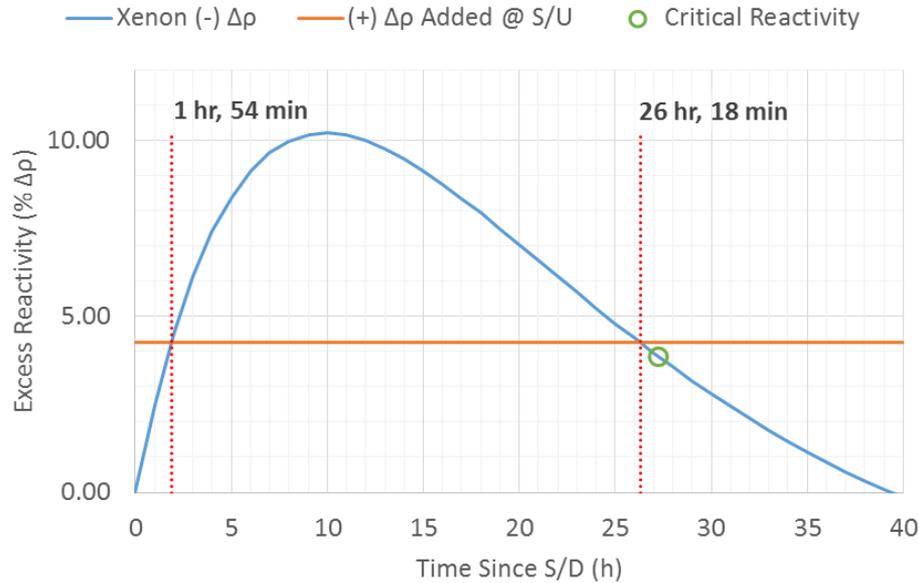
- ▶ Window limit error
 - ~10 mins (left)
 - ~1 hr (right)

*** *Opposite side of the window*

Prediction: 33.00 deg
Observation: 31.60 deg

Cold Source PLC Replacement (7/29/14)

Xenon Transient Window



Shim Arm Reactivity



- ▶ Window limit error
 - ~10 mins (left)
 - ~1 hr (right)

Prediction: 37.80 deg
Observation: 35.00 deg

*** *Much smaller $\Delta\rho/\Delta\theta$ at this height*

Outliers

Incident	Date	Length (h)	$\Delta\rho$ shim (dk/k)	Angle Err (°)
Cold Source PLC Failure	7/29/2014	27.27	3.923	2.8
Thermal Column Failure	6/17/2014	34.35	2.808	0.1
PV-1003 Incident	6/11/2013	32.65	5.981	-2.3
Loss of Site Power	3/12/2013	0.77	3.272	1.4
Unexplained S/D	1/19/2013	36.48	1.842	0.7
Power Dip	9/29/2012	0.38	1.136	0.3
TS8 Rundown -> S/D	8/8/2012	43.98	0.836	-2.0
TS Rundown, NCS Alarm	5/10/2012	31.95	3.272	1.0
#3 Shim Failure	1/27/2011	34.05	2.426	1.4
XC H2O Low #	1/20/2011	0.85	3.216	-0.1

Conclusions

- ▶ BOC ECPs are ready for general use; $\bar{x} = 0.42^\circ$; $\sigma = 0.29^\circ$.
 - Operational procedure currently in development.
 - Potential error in current cycles due to poor data for extra fuel loading.
- ▶ Xenon-limited window tool is already in use
 - 7/30/14, Saved 3 hrs (\$15k)
 - Room for improvement in rundown cases.
- ▶ Fuel reactivity measurements still in progress.
 - Need to develop more short-term models in MCNP – material extrapolation req'd.
- ▶ Recommend changing Console Log recording practices:
 - Need short cycle shutdown reactivity data!!!
 - Short cycle (or all?) startup reactivity data would be nice.