

RACE at Texas A&M University and The University of Texas at Austin

**William S. Charlton, Taraknath Woddi,
and Daniel Speaker**

*Nuclear Engineering Department
Texas A&M University*

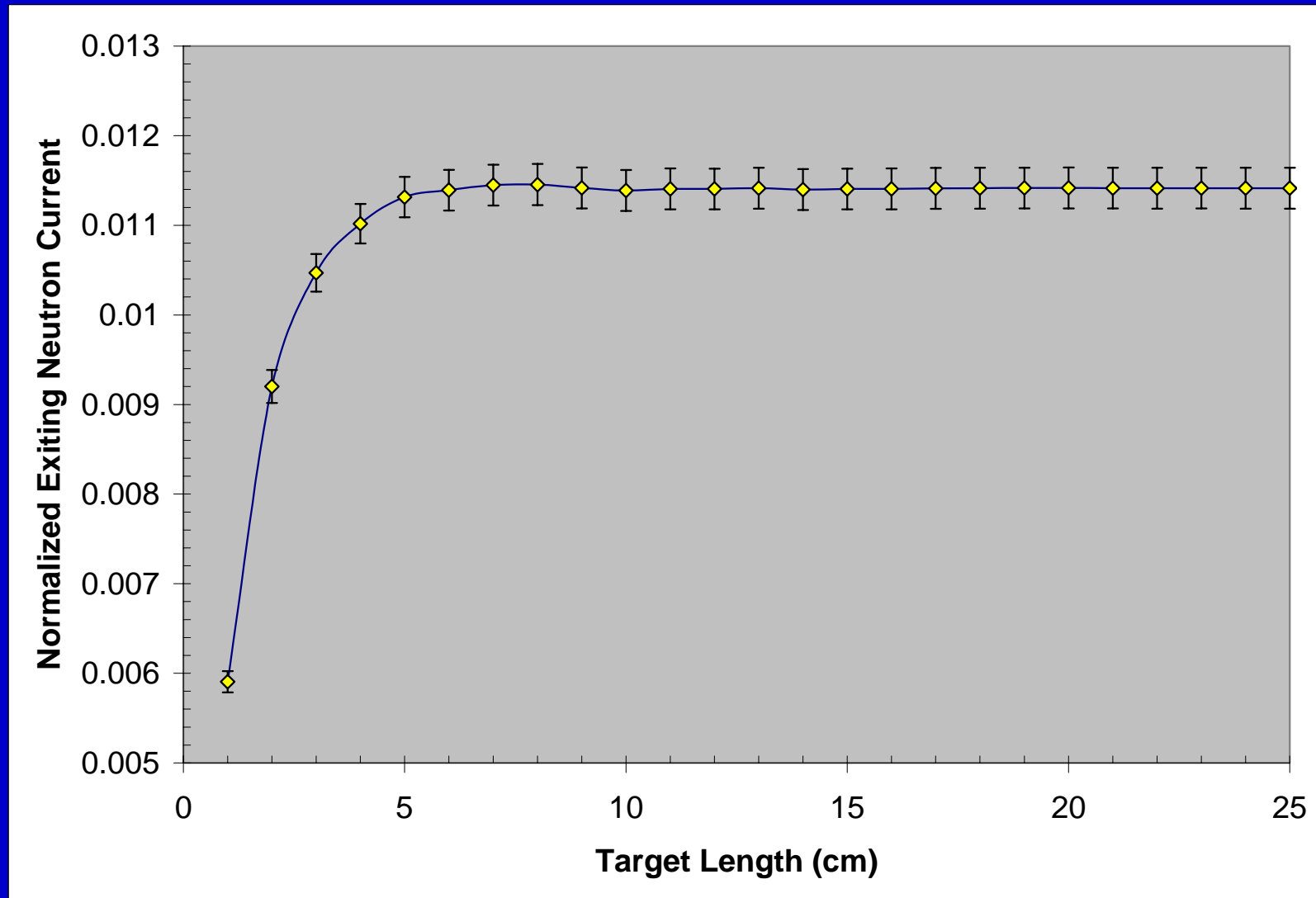
Sean O'Kelly and Taylor Green

*Nuclear Engineering Teaching Laboratory
University of Texas at Austin*

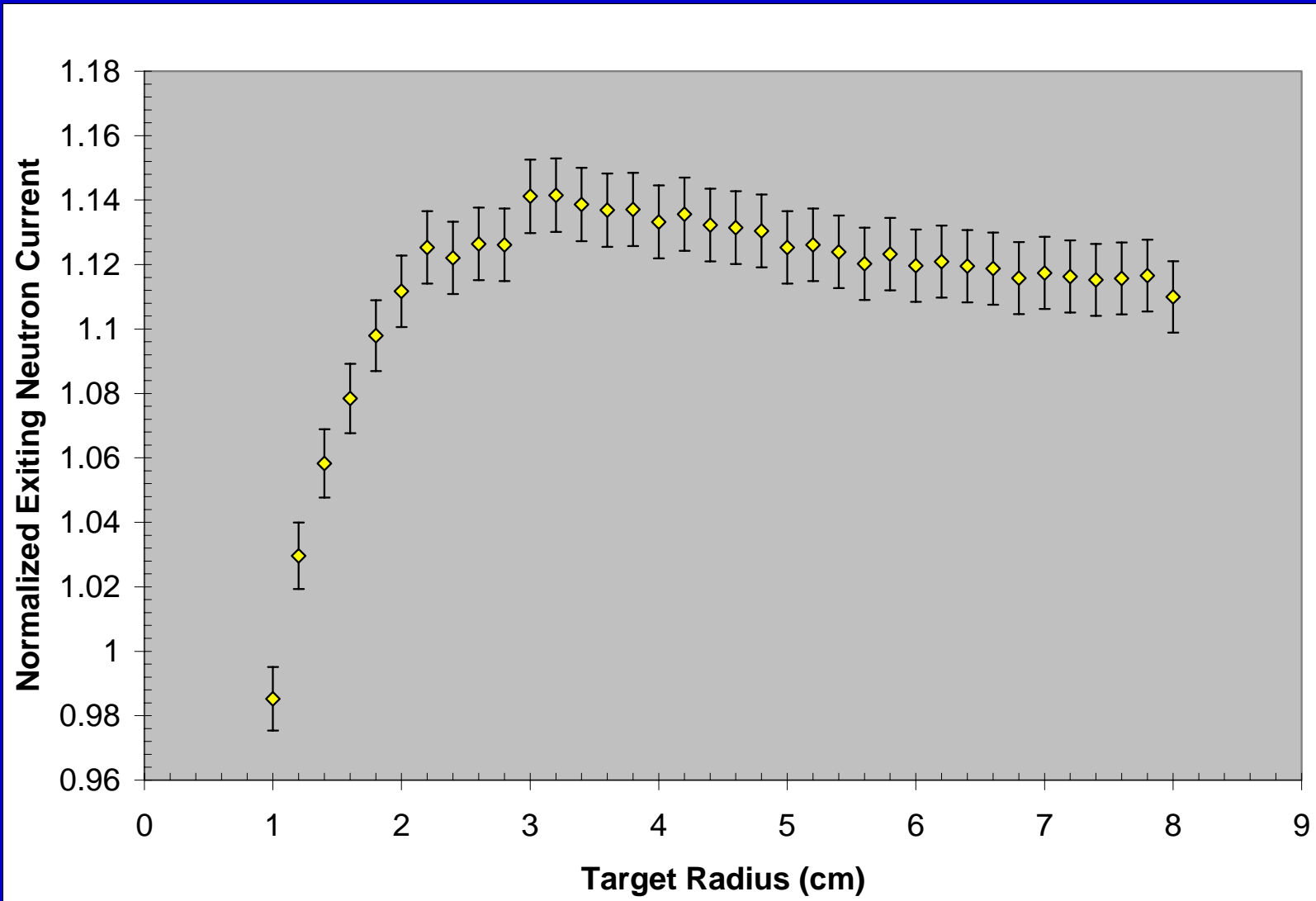
Neutron Source Evaluations

- We modeled several electron accelerator driven neutron sources
 - to determine exiting neutron currents as a function of source radius and source length
- Accelerator of interest:
 - 25-MeV electron beam
 - 1-cm diameter beam spot
 - 2.5 kW beam power
- These evaluations were intended for optimization
 - later found to be irrelevant since the target must be optimized within the reactor system (not bare)

Current Versus W-Cu Target Length



Current Versus W-Cu Target Radius

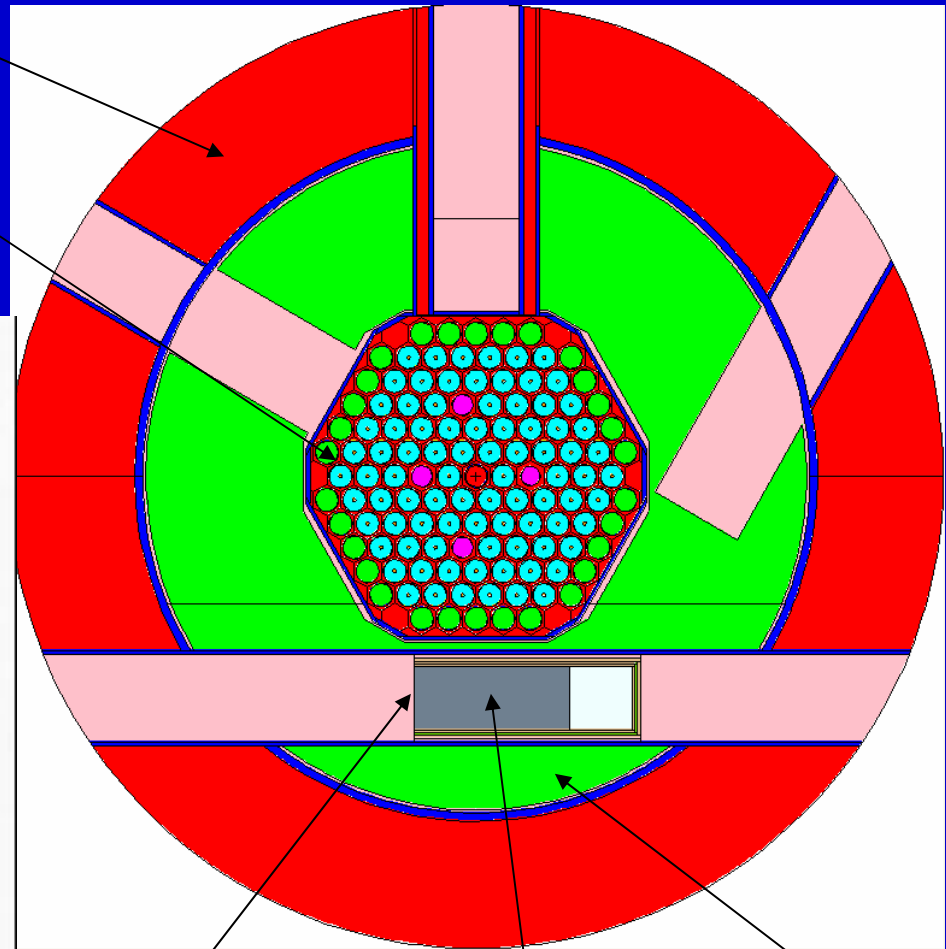
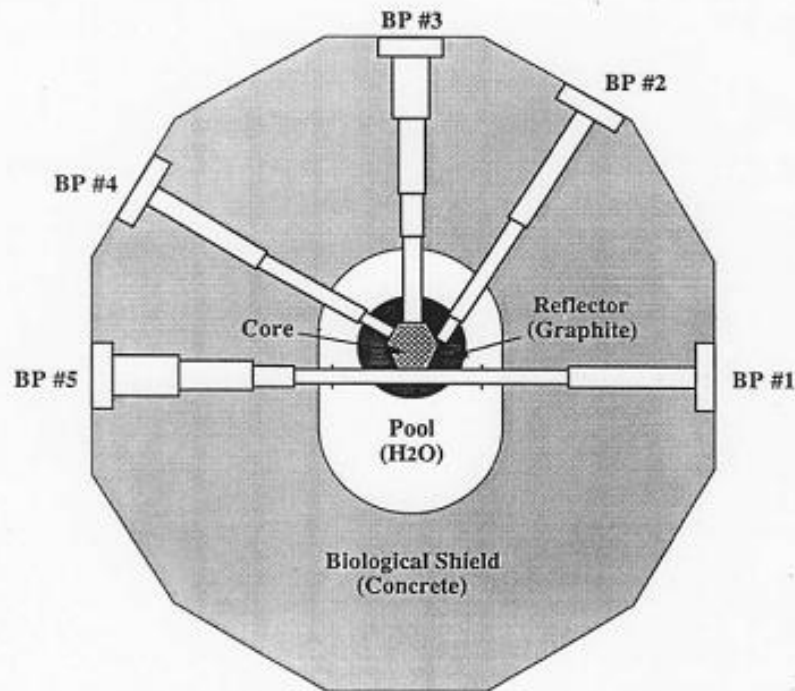


UT-NETL Simulations

- Simulations used MCNP-5
 - core was modeled explicitly
 - including each fuel rod, control rods, coolant, graphite reflector, and the pool water
- Several simulations performed with different control rod level
 - k_{eff} of approximately 0.95, 0.98, and 0.99
 - determined using kcode calculations
- Source driven simulations performed and heat generation in the fuel tallied

UT NETL Geometry

pool
standard
TRIGA
fuel



electron beam
location

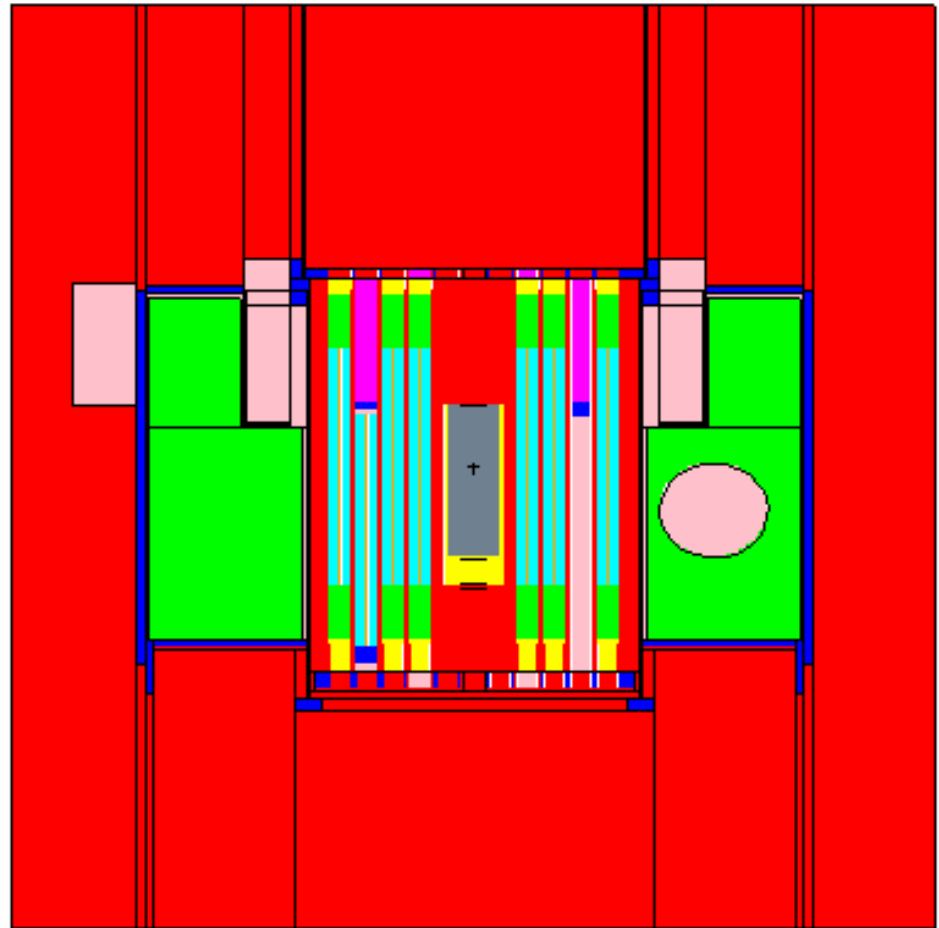
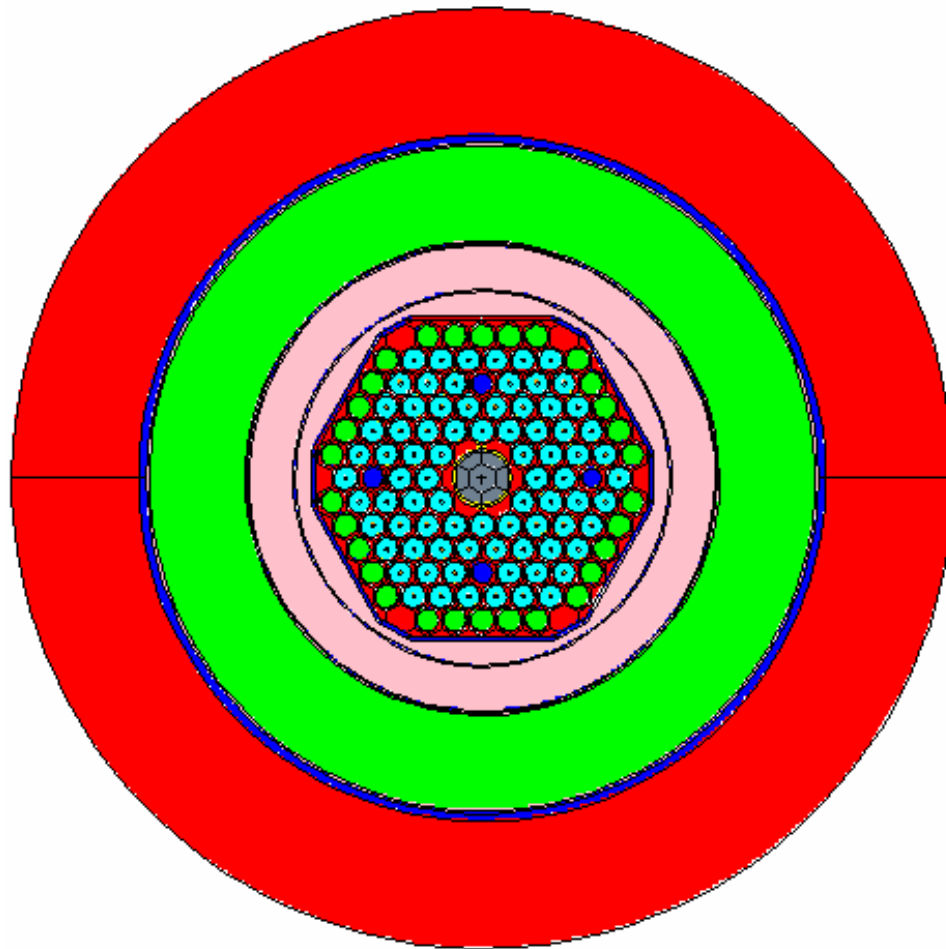
target

graphite
reflector

Heat Generation Rate in UT NETL with BP#5 Source

k_{eff}	Heat Generation Rate (kW)
0.9896	2.15 ± 0.15
0.9810	1.21 ± 0.08
0.9510	0.56 ± 0.04

Centralized Source in UT-NETL

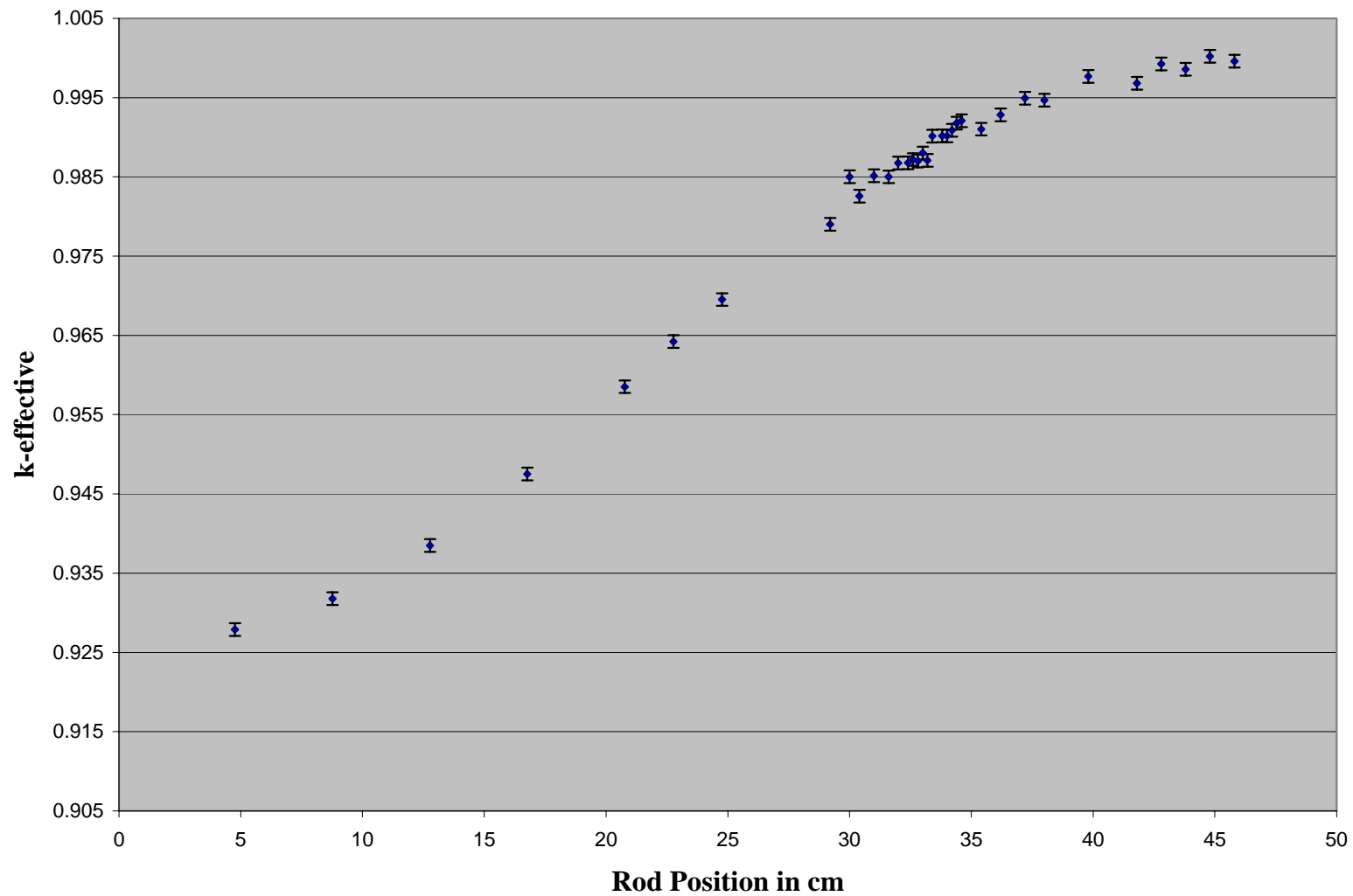


Heat Generation Rate in UT NETL with Central Source

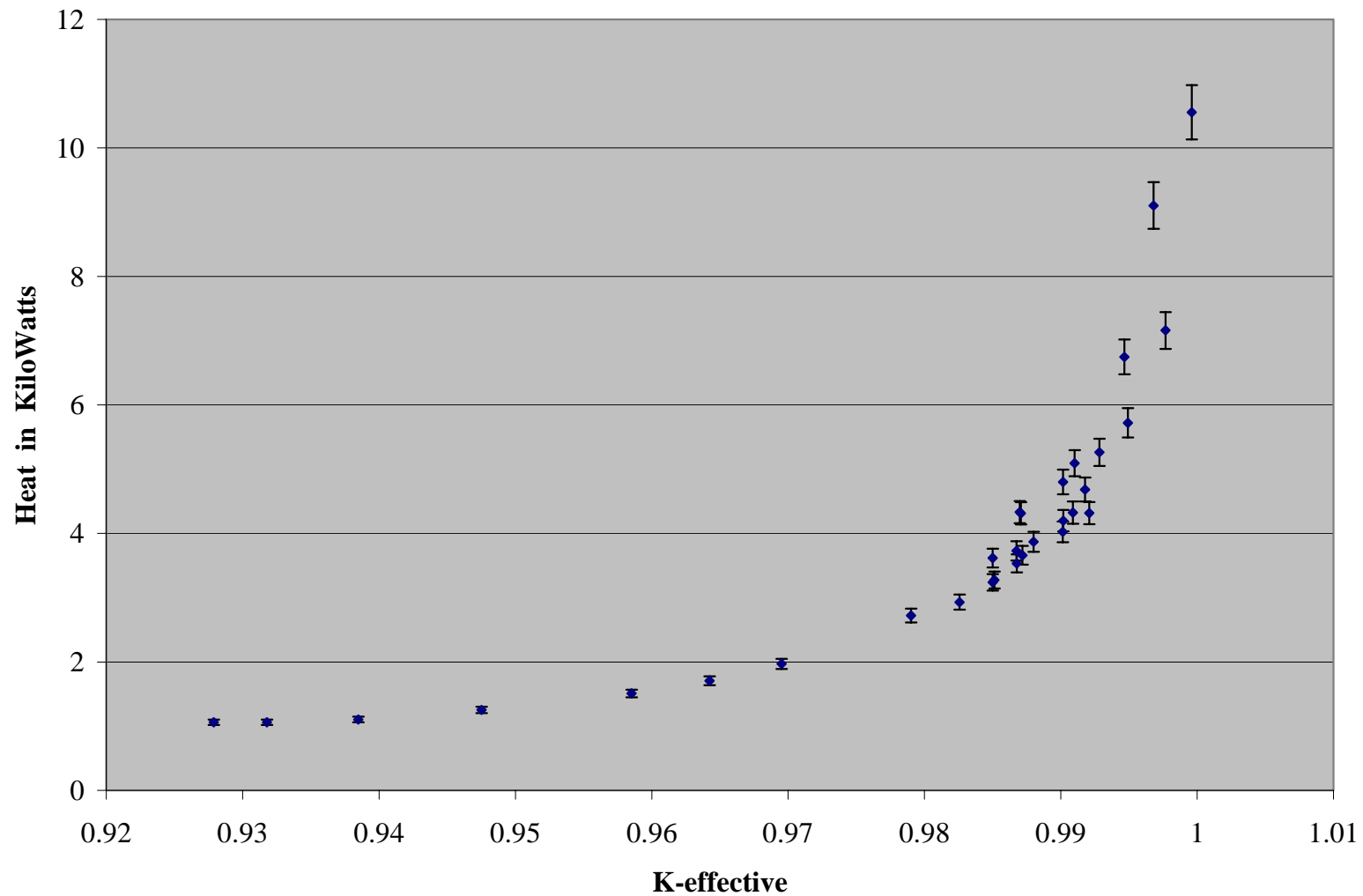
Axial Height of Target	Heat Generation Rate (kW)
8 cm below fuel meat	5.06 ± 0.29
4 cm below fuel meat	3.48 ± 0.21
parallel with fuel meat	3.05 ± 0.35

* all at $k_{\text{eff}} = 0.99$ and 2.5 kW beam power

k_{eff} versus Control Rod Position



Heat Generation Rate Versus k_{eff}



UT NETL Conclusions

- These calculations are all for a 25 MeV and 2.5 kW electron accelerator
- We intend to use a 25 MeV and 25 kW accelerator
 - thus all results can be scaled by a factor of 10
- In both cases we will produce heat rates of interest to RACE
- For full temperature feedback, we will use the 25 kW beam and have heat rates above 50 kW in the reactor