

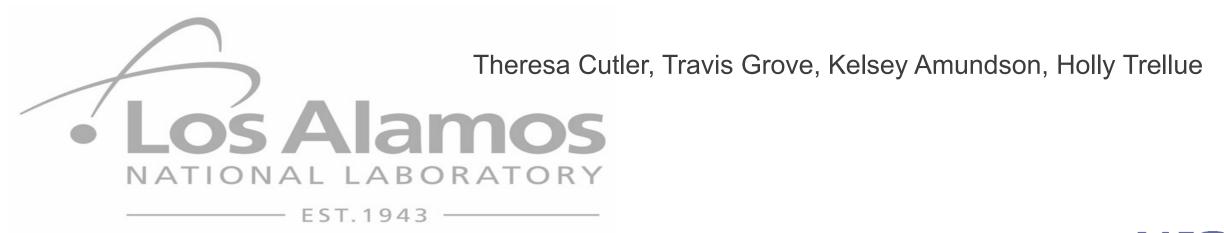


Delivering science and technology to protect our nation and promote world stability



Design of a Critical Experiment to Validate Yttrium Hydride at Varying Temperatures

June 2020 ANS Annual Meeting





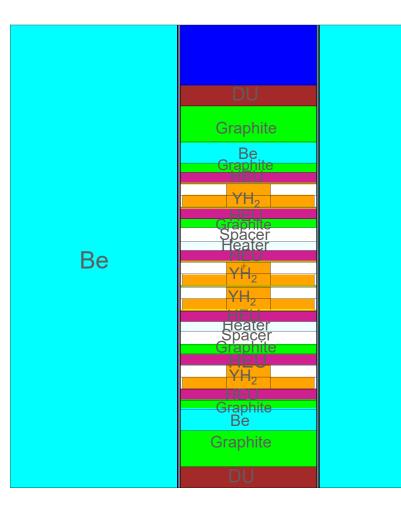
Overview

Microreactor Applications

- Attractive technology for kick starting nuclear innovation
- Emerging nuclear energy source for microgrids, mining/industry, and remote applications
- -Expectations of moderator material
 - Reduces required fuel masses and/or enrichments
 - Research best moderator to achieve this goal
 - Low-Z and High-Z combined compound seems most promising
 - Yttrium hydride retains hydrogen to higher temperatures than other moderating material
- -Current Work
 - Many thermomechanical material properties of unirradiated material are known
 - Recent Thermal Scattering Law was developed for H-YH₂ in ENDF/B-VIII.0
 - Expected high performance at elevated temperatures
- -Need an integral experiment to validate neutronic and kinetic performance

Motivation

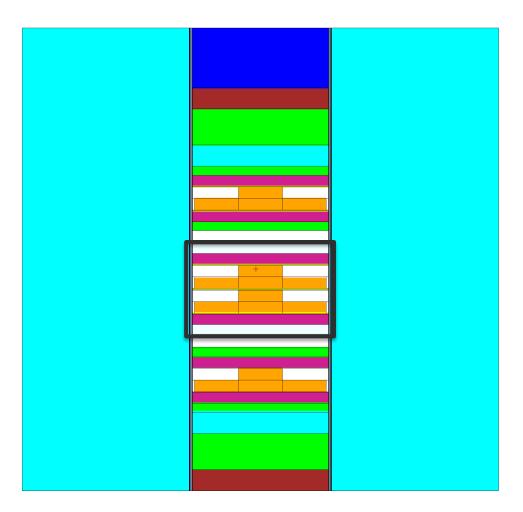
- Yttrium dihydride YH₂ is a promising candidate for moderator applications
 - High thermal stability compared to other metal hydrides
 - -Significantly reduces critical mass
- Lots of material property measurements of unirradiated material have been made
- S(a,B) in ENDF/B-VIII.0 exists for YH₂
- Many differential measurements across DOE
- Integral experiment is required to verify cross section and behavior in a critical environment.



Experimental Objectives

Measure reactivity with central region heated

- Various points from 20 C to 330 C
- Compare the change in reactivity at these points
- Repeat without YH_2 in central region
- Why not heat all?
 - -Decouple many competing effects
 - -Reduce heating elements needed
 - -Reduce time to heat the region
- Why limit to 330 C?
 - HEU metal used in not alloyed
 - Staying away from HEU phase transition



Experiment Design

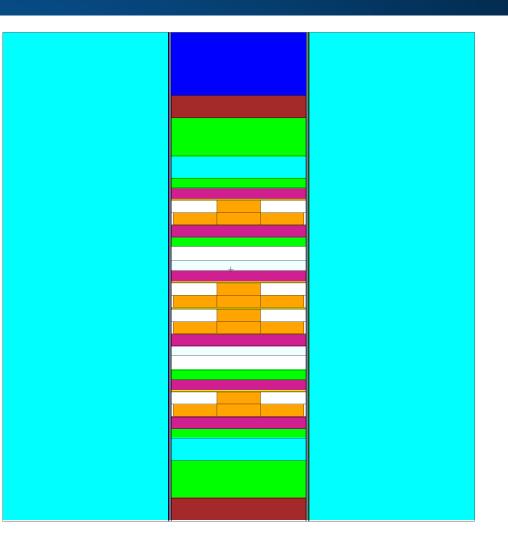
Planet Critical Assembly Machine

Stacking

- Series of 6" Nominal OD parts
- YH₂, made at LANL
- C-discs in Inventory
- Be discs in Inventory
- New graphite spacers
- Heaters
- Reflector

Heater

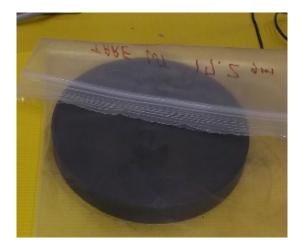
Layers of Be blocks in NCERC Inventory



MCNP® Rendering of the YH₂ Experiment

HEU Fuel

- General information
 - Commonly referred to as "C-discs"
 - -6 total
 - -Bare/ unclad





Yttrium Hydride

Manufacturer

- -LANL
- 14 discs per can
- 2 layers of discs per can

• Canning

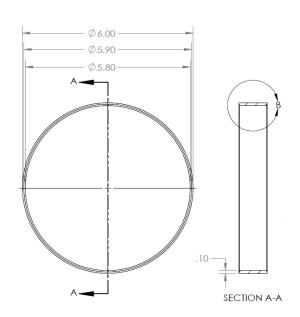
- Molybdenum
- E-beam welded closed
- vacuum

Can Dimensions

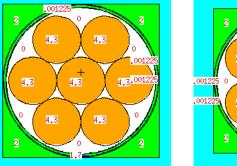
- OD: 6.00 inch
- ID: 5.80 inch
- Height: 1.00 inch
- Top and Bottom Height: 0.02 inch

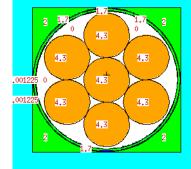
• YH_2 Disc Dimensions

- OD: 1.930 inch
- Height: 0.480 inch











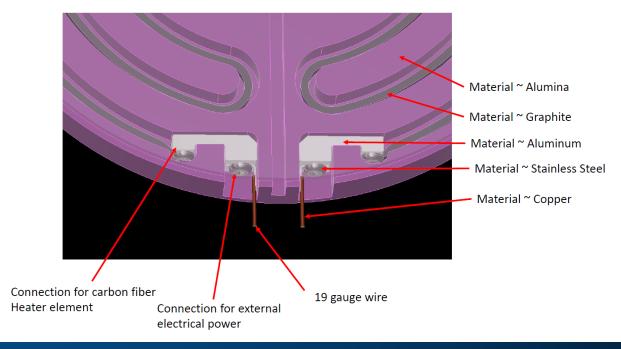
YH_{1.9}

 $\rm YH_2\,\, plates$ in MCNP®

Heaters

- Manufactured by NASA
 - Alumina outer surfaces
 - Graphite inner heating element
- Dimensions
 - Height: 0.406 inches

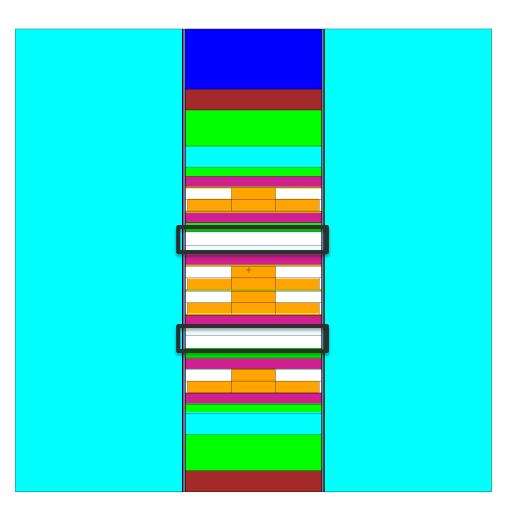




Spacers

Purpose

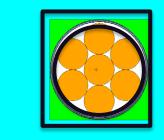
- Control reactivity
- Separate central heated region
- Material
 - Graphite
- Planned Dimensions
 - -Height: 0.1 1 inch

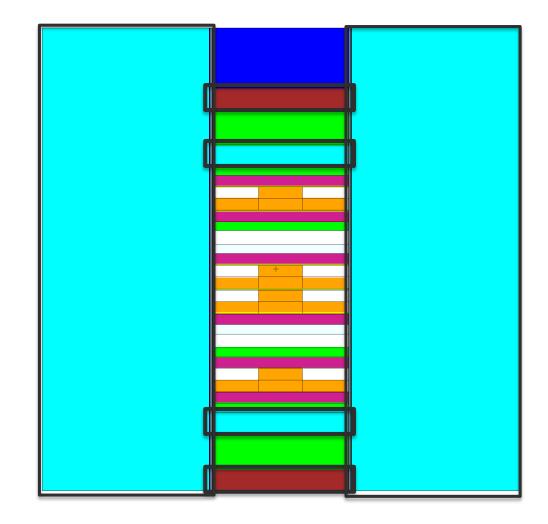


Reflectors

Axial Reflectors

- Depleted Uranium
- Be
- Radial Reflectors
 - Be blocks from Honeycomb experimental series
- Intermediate Radial Reflectors
 - Graphite corner pieces



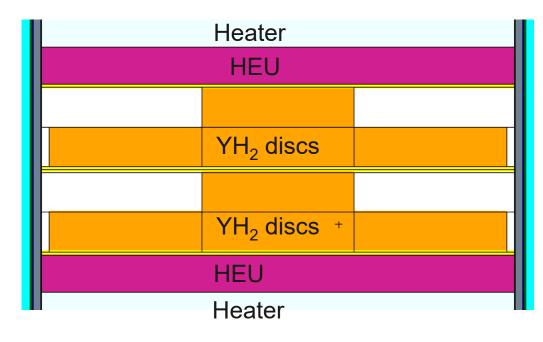


Experiment Design Summary

- Planet Critical Assembly Machine
- Proof of Concept
- Execution
 - Validate reactivity at room temperature
 - Heat central region to various points, up to 330 C
 - Repeat without YH₂ (i.e. only HEU) in central heated region
 - Compare reactivity effects at all temperatures
 - Compare to expected results

Possible Future Experiments

- Benchmark quality
 - Highly detailed characterization of all materials
 - Procurement of many new parts, such as Be
- Effect of poison in the center



MCNP® Rendering of the Central Heated Region

Acknowledgments

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- The work is supported directly by the SIGMA Facility at LANL, where Erik Luther manufactured the YH₂
- The initial YH₂ discs were manufactured under LANL LDRD-DR "Multi-Scale Kinetics of Self-Regulating Nuclear Reactors"





