

TRIGA[®] REACTORS

ORIGINS, HISTORY AND PRESENT

**JUNAID RAZVI
LIZ DREES
TONY VECA**

FOR: GA RETIREES ASSOCIATION

19TH SEPTEMBER 2019

"...WE ARE ESTABLISHING HERE A TIMELESS
INSTITUTION, A THING OF THE MIND AND
SPIRIT, DEVOTED TO MAN'S PROGRESS."

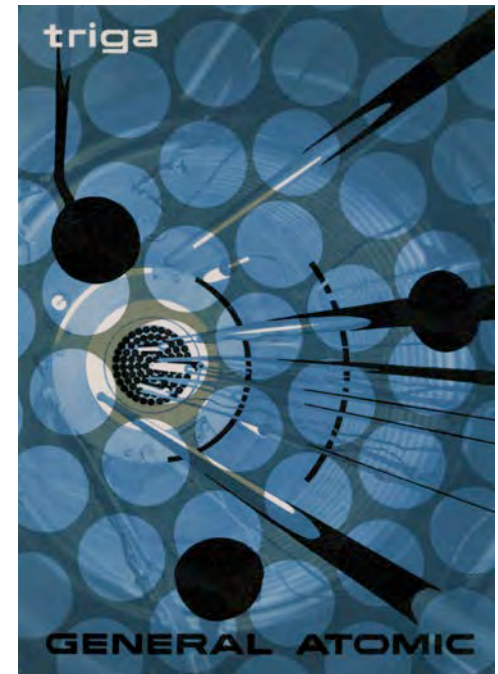
JOHN JAY HOPKINS
JULY 11, 1956

THE JOHN JAY HOPKINS LABORATORY
FOR PURE AND APPLIED SCIENCE

DEDICATED THE TWENTY-FIFTH OF JUNE NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY NINE

OUTLINE

- **TRIGA Development**
 - Historical Perspective
 - Key technology evolutions
 - Key installations worldwide
- **TRIGA Reactor Installations at GA**
 - Key Characteristics, Operating History and Utilization
 - Decommissioning Activities and current status
- **TRIGA Fuel Development & Fabrication**
- **Open Discussion**



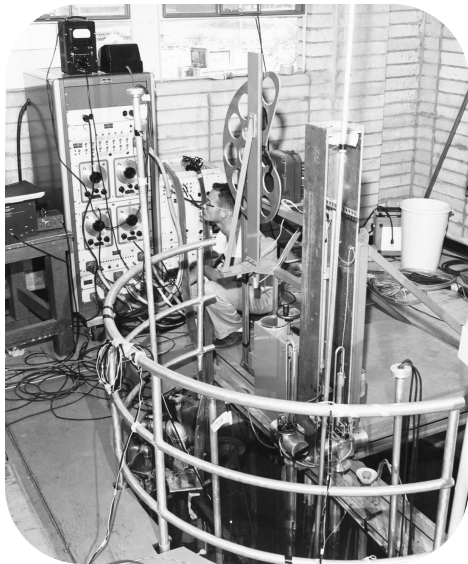


THE FIRST TRIGA: 10 kW PROTOTYPE INITIAL CRITICALITY MAY 3, 1958



**THREE REACTORS WERE
CONSTRUCTED ON THE
TORREY PINES SITE**

**250 kW MARK I
1.5 MW MARK F (1960)
2.0 MW MARK III (1968)**



1959 - Niels Bohr speaks at GA site dedication



TRIGA: THE “SAFE” REACTOR

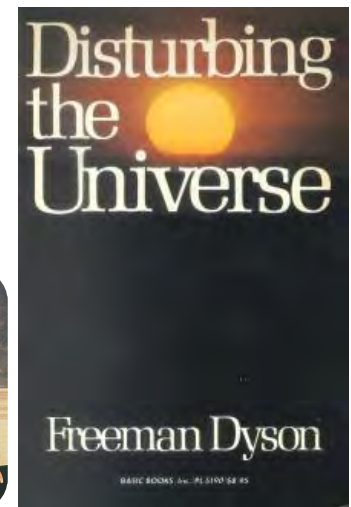
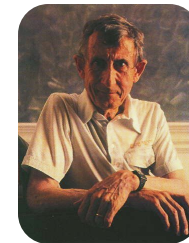
- The so-called Safe Reactor was originally Edward Teller’s idea (1955-'56).

“... a reactor so safe that it could be given to a bunch of high school children to play with without any fear that they would get hurt ...”

“... inherent safety means that its safety must be guaranteed by the laws of nature and not merely by the details of engineering ...”

- The governing law of nature is the fundamental behavior of homogeneous reactor fuel

– Fission of U-235 heats the homogeneous mixture of fuel and moderator ($UZrH_x$) and results in neutrons in thermal equilibrium with the mixture at temperature T

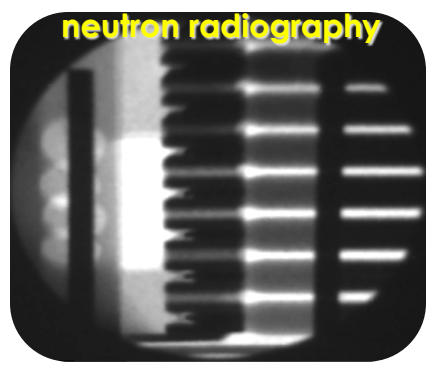


66 TRIGA[®] Reactors Worldwide . . .

Training
Research
Isotope Production
General
Atomics



- Inherently safe
- Pool-type, light water-cooled
- SS or Incoloy-clad, UZrH_x or UZrH_x-Er fuel
- 20 kWt to 16 MWt
- Designs to 25 MWt



... IN 23 COUNTRIES



- 13 ARE CONVERSIONS FROM ALUMINIDE PLATE TO $UZrH_x$ CORES
- FOUR OTHER PROJECTS NOT COMPLETED
- >1100 REACTOR YEARS AND >50,000 TRANSIENTS

EARLY DEMONSTRATIONS OF TRIGA TECHNOLOGY

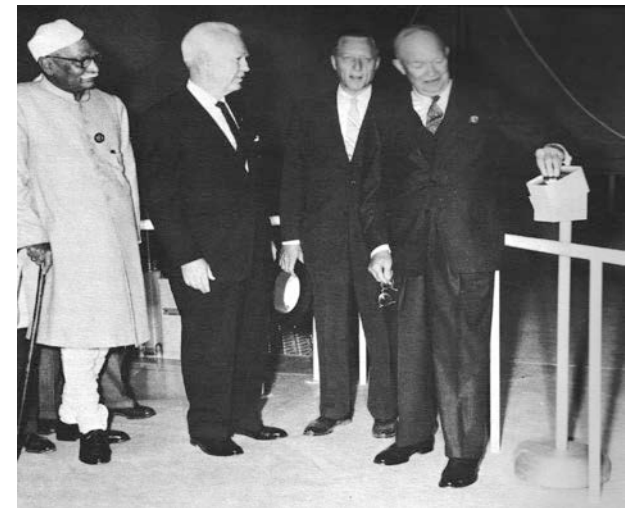
**2ND GENEVA CONFERENCE ON PEACEFUL USES
OF ATOMIC ENERGY
SEPTEMBER 1958**



**WORLD AGRICULTURAL FAIR
NEW DELHI
LATE 1959**



**ACQUIRED BY CONGO AND BECAME THE FIRST REACTOR
TO OPERATE ON THE AFRICAN CONTINENT**



TRIGA : 1958 - Present

General Atomics

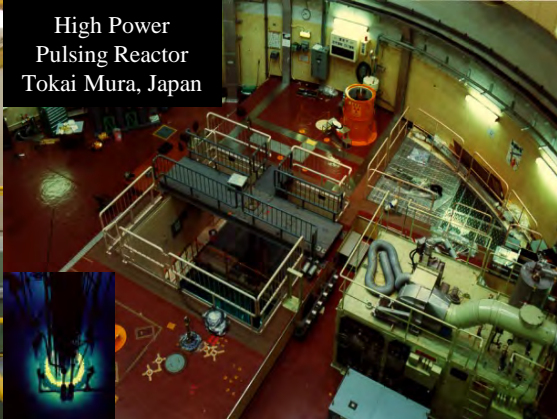


University of California – Davis

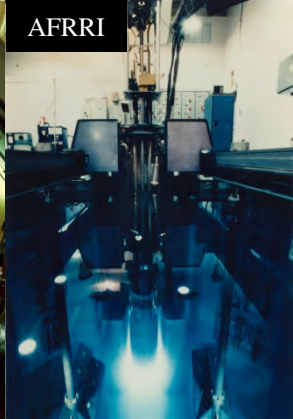


Bogota, Colombia

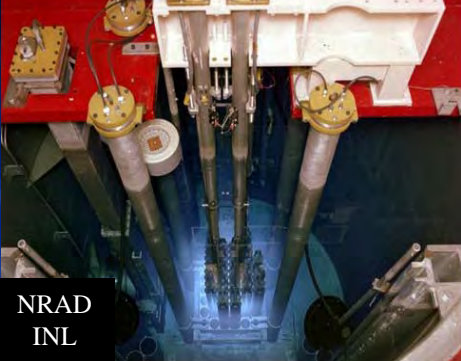
High Power Pulsing Reactor
Tokai Mura, Japan



AFRRI

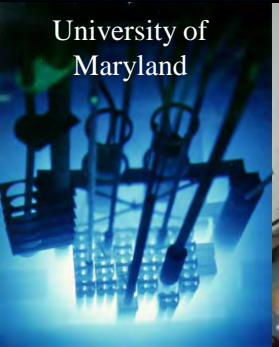


Penn State



NRAD
INL

University of
Maryland



Mark II

Vienna, Austria



Romania



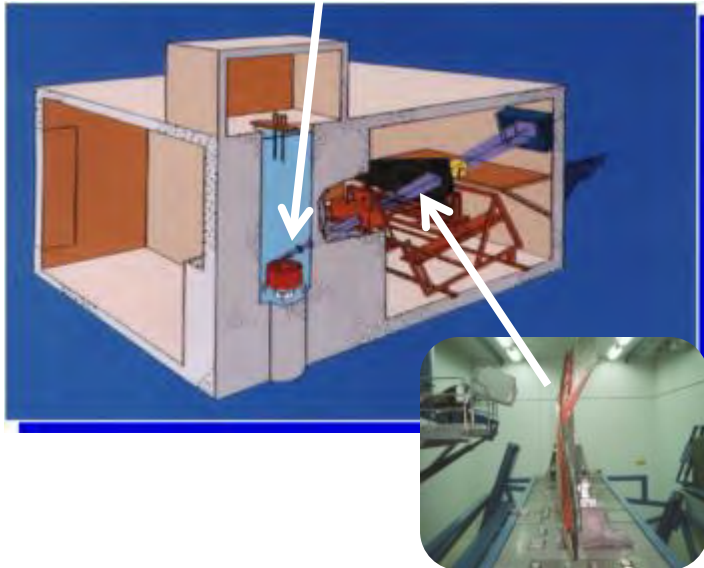
Morocco



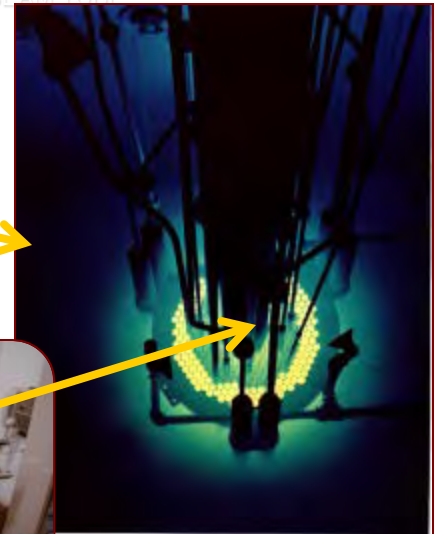
Mexico

SPECIAL PURPOSE TRIGA REACTORS

University of California - Davis
McClellan Nuclear Radiation Center

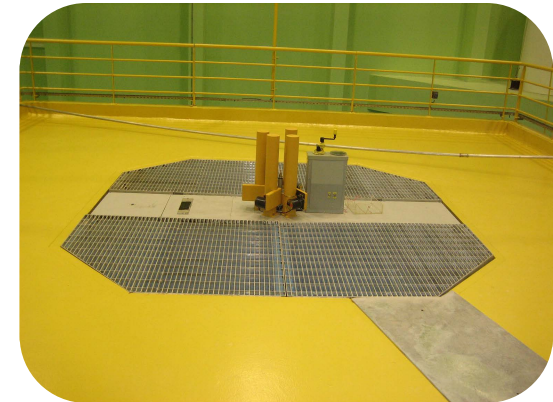
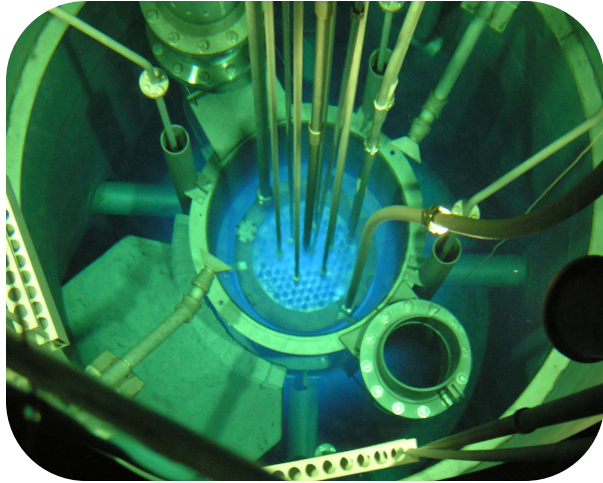


High Power [22 GW(t)] Annular Pulsing Reactor
Tokai Mura, Japan



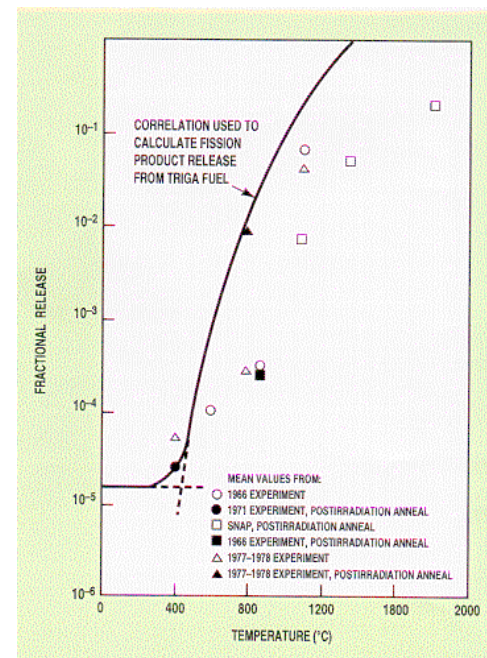
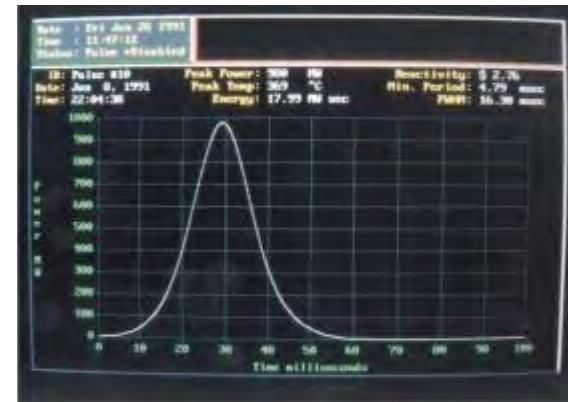
2 MW UPGRADABLE TRIGA REACTOR MOROCCO

COMMISSIONED 2007



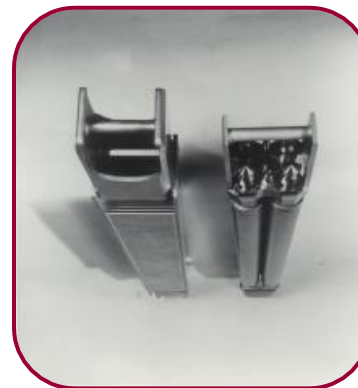
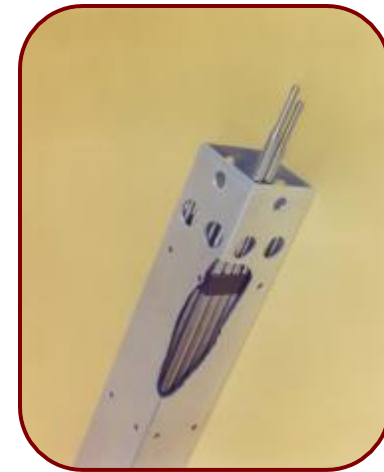
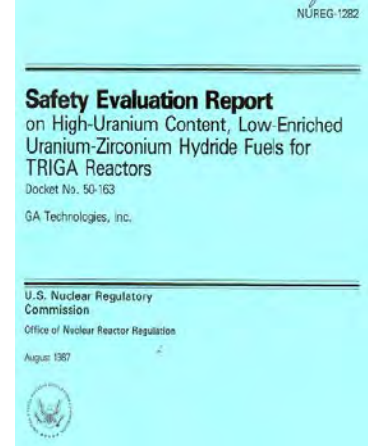
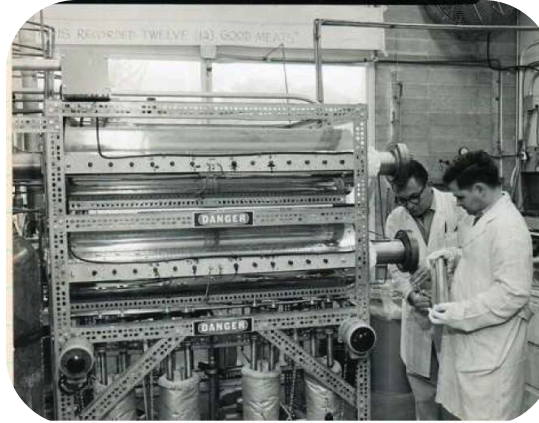
SAFETY COMES FROM FUEL CHARACTERISTICS

- **LARGE PROMPT NEGATIVE TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT**
 - *limits peak fuel temperatures*
 - *Safety of large reactivity insertions has been demonstrated*
- **CHEMICAL STABILITY**
 - *UZrH_x metal fuel matrix demonstrated to be chemically stable & corrosion resistance in water*
- **CLADDING STRENGTH**
 - *High strength cladding maintains integrity at high temperatures and high fuel burnup*
- **FISSION PRODUCT RETENTION**
 - *The fuel matrix provides high retention of fission products*



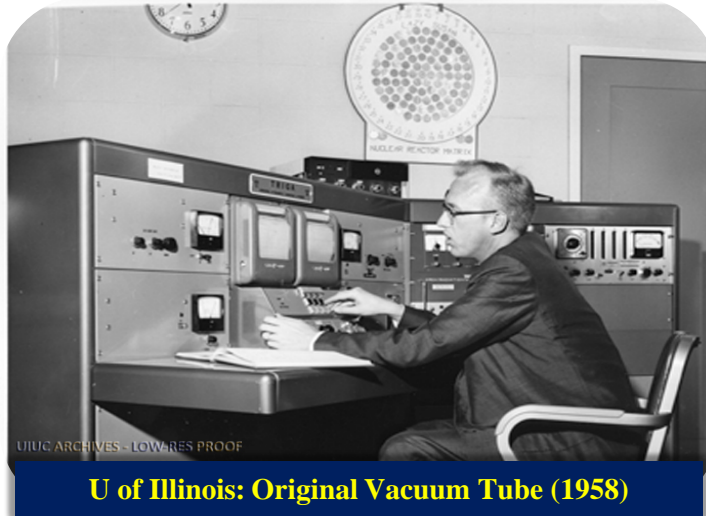
URANIUM-ZIRCONIUM HYDRIDE FUEL TECHNOLOGY EVOLVED

- **Early 1950s:** $\text{UZrH}_{1.0}$ metallic alloy fuels first developed for satellite use.
- **Late 1950s-early 60s:** Development continued at GA.
- Early fuels were LEU ($<1.0 \text{ gU/cm}^3$). HEU with burnable poisons used for extended core life.
- **1987:** High density LEU fuels ($> 8.0 \text{ gU/cm}^3$) for medium to high power regimes with long core life approved by NRC:
 - 10 TRIGAs converted from HEU to high density LEU fuels.

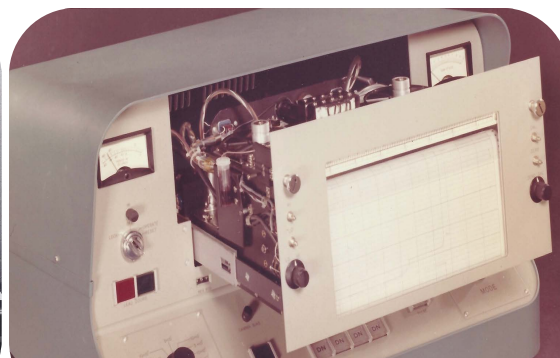
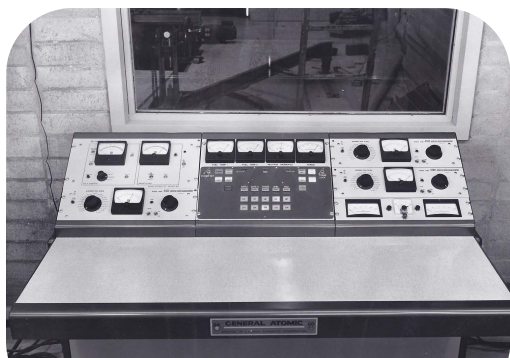
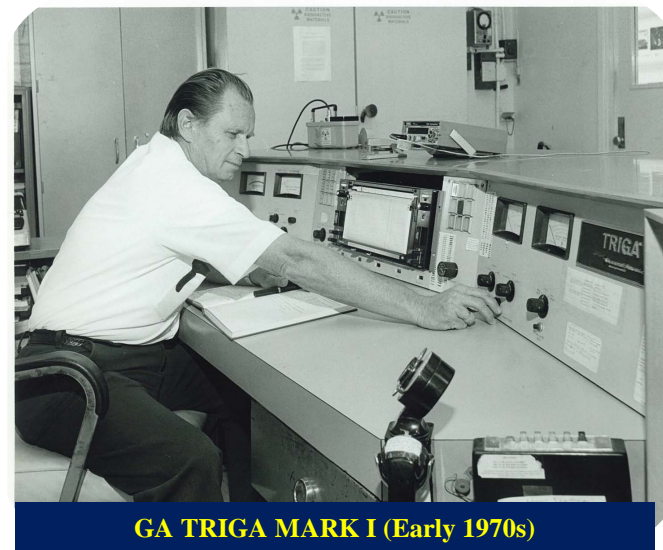


INSTRUMENTATION & CONTROL SYSTEMS EVOLVED

GENERATION I VACUUM TUBE AND TRANSISTORIZED



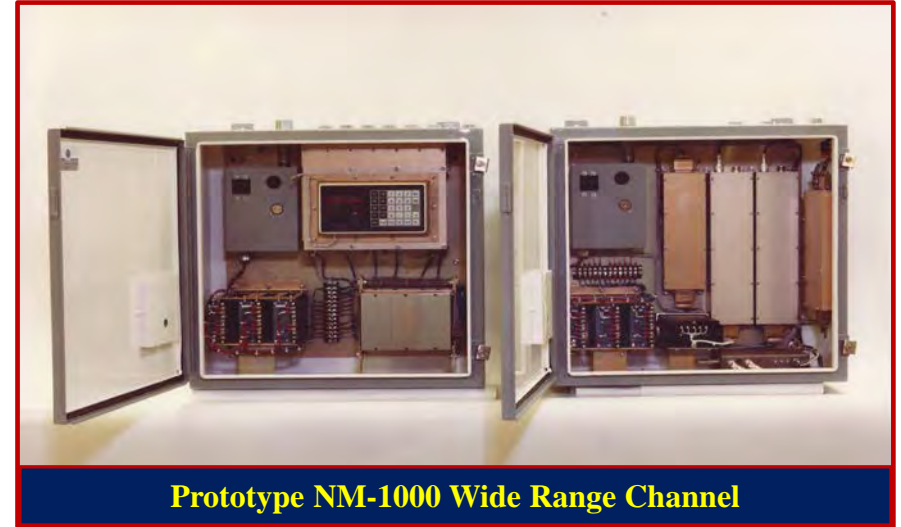
GENERATION II SOLID STATE



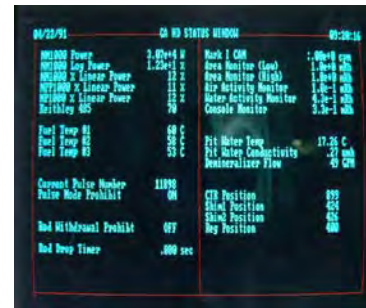
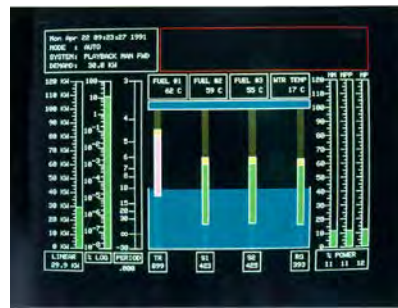
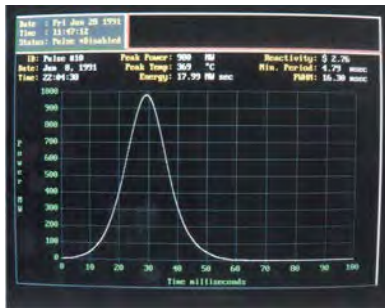
The Switch from Solid State Analog to Analog-Digital (1987)



Prototype Operator Console



Prototype NM-1000 Wide Range Channel



Earlier Versions of Compact, Modularized NI Channels

CURRENT GENERATION III TRIGA I&C INSTALLATIONS



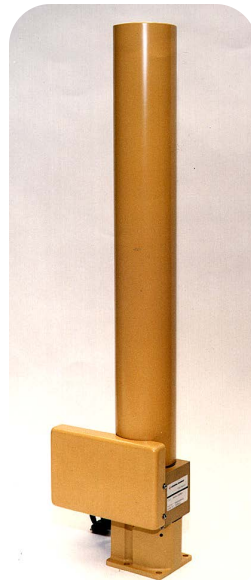
Bangladesh



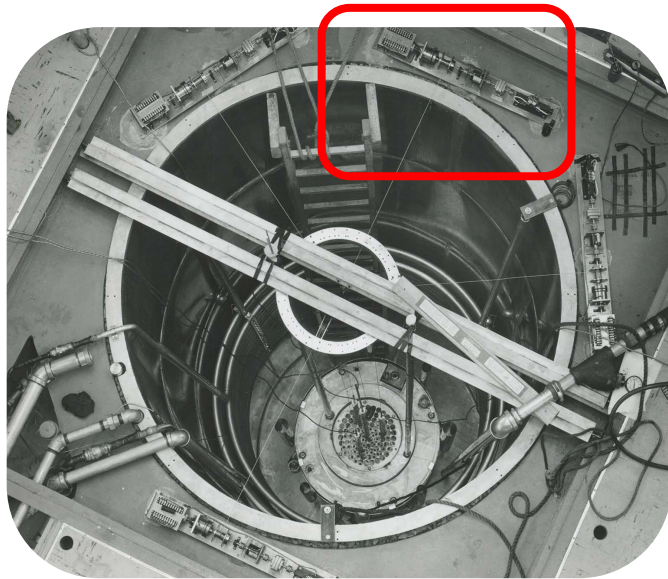
Idaho National Lab



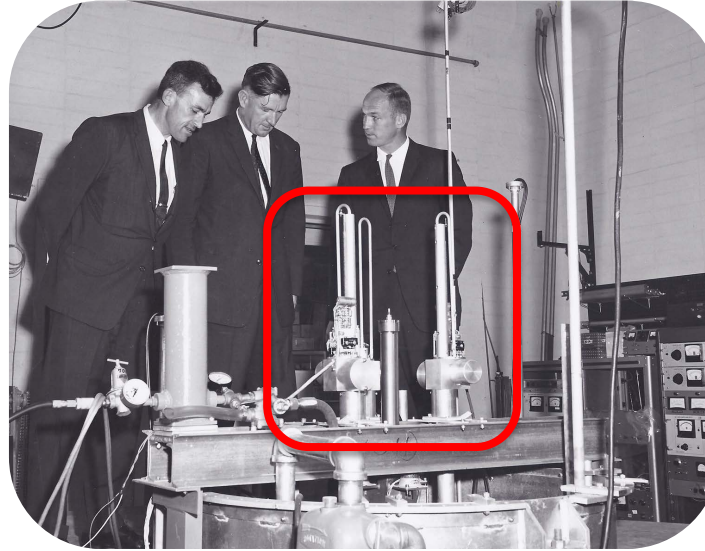
AFRI



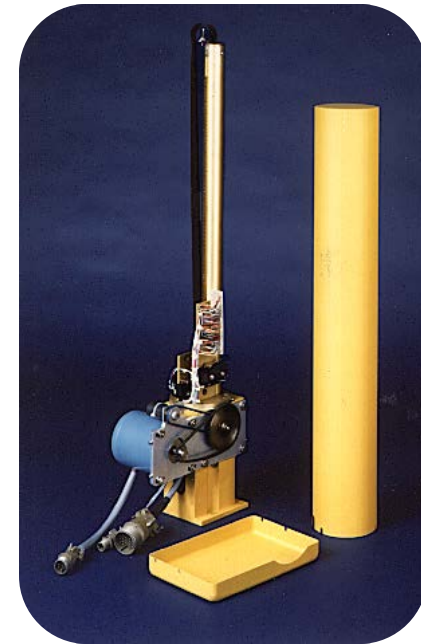
EVOLUTION OF CONTROL ROD DRIVE TECHNOLOGY



GA TRIGA Mark I (1958)
Pulley Driven



GA TRIGA Mark F (1960)
Rack & Pinion



1988 - Present
Stepping Motors

GENERAL ATOMICS' TRIGA REACTORS FACILITY TORREY PINES MESA



THREE OF THE EARLIER TRIGA REACTORS WERE BUILT AT GA OPERATED FROM 1958 – 1997

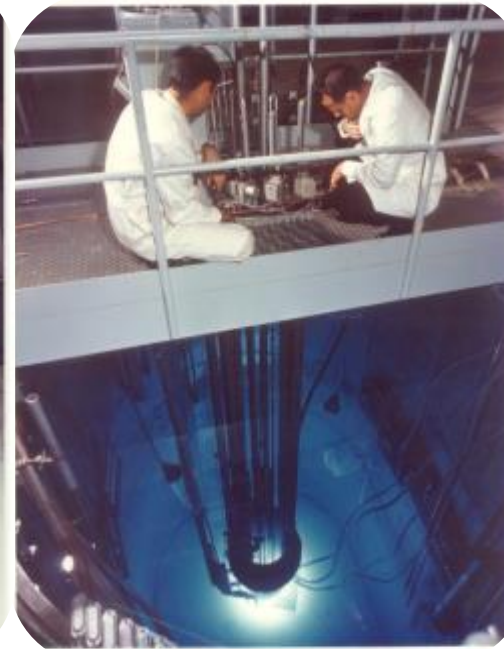
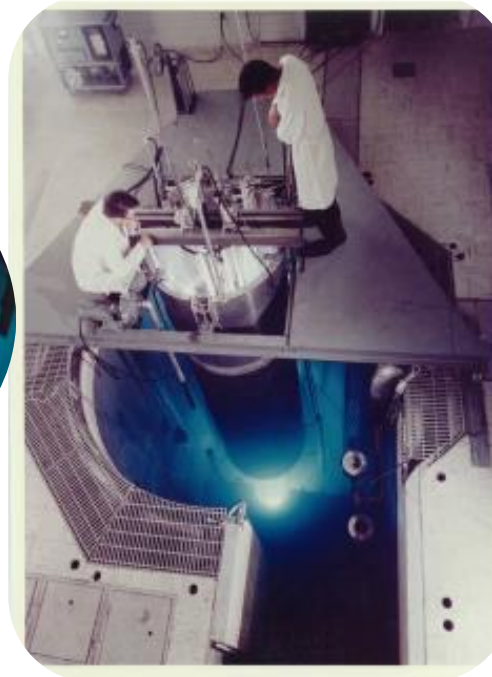
- **MARK I**

- ✓ Originally 10 kW
- ✓ 250 kW Steady State
- ✓ \$3.00 Transients



- **MARK F**

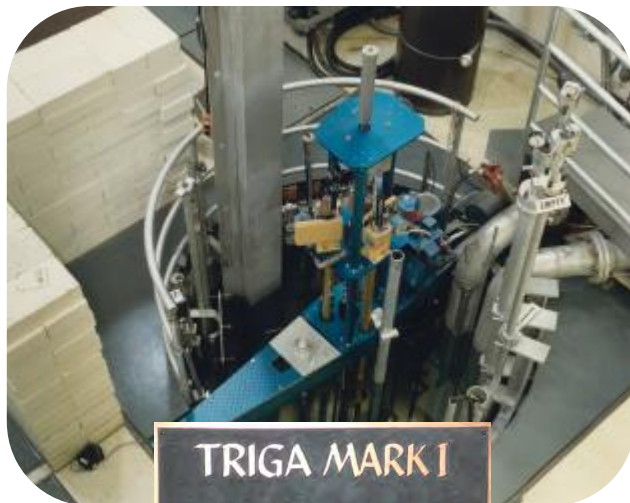
- ✓ 1,500 kW Steady State
- ✓ \$5.50 Transients
- ✓ Movable core



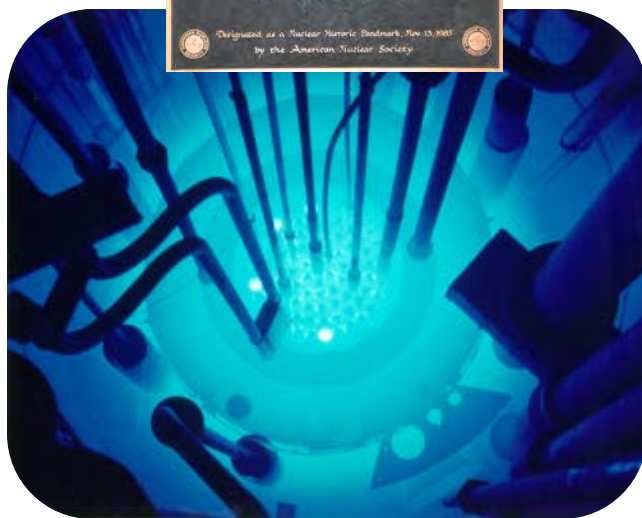
- **MARK III**

- ✓ 2,000 kW
- ✓ No pulsing
- ✓ Movable core

GENERAL ATOMICS MARK I: KEY CHARACTERISTICS



TRIGA MARK I
 TRIGA Mark I, initially critical May 3, 1958, provided a unique inherently safe capability for a research reactor built for training, research and isotope production.
 Designated as a Nuclear Historic Landmark, Nov. 13, 2005 by the American Nuclear Society



INITIAL CRITICALITY	MAY 3, 1958
SHUTDOWN	1997
NPUF LICENSE/DOCKET	R-38/50-89
POWER (SS/TRANSIENT)	250 kW / \$3.00 (~ 1 GW)
TYPE	BELOW GROUND OPEN POOL, LIGHT WATER NATURAL CONVECTION COOLED
FUEL	UZrH_{1.0-1.6} Al and SS clad 8.5 wt% U 19.7% U-235
MODERATOR/REFLECTOR	ZrH_x/GRAPHITE
CONTROL	3 - B₄C MOTOR DRIVEN 1 - B₄C AIR DRIVEN (TRANSIENTS)
KEY UTILIZATION FEATURES	ROTARY RACK, RABBIT, HIGH TEMP FURNACES, RADIOGRAPHY, IN-CORE IRRADIATION FACILITIES

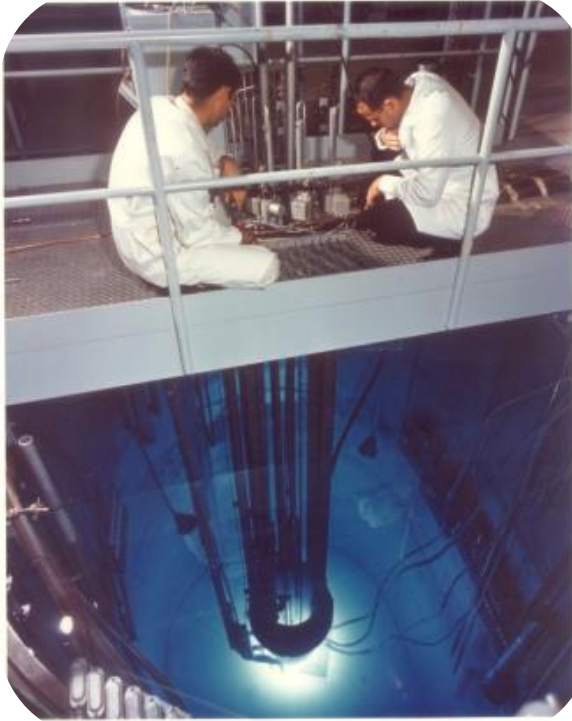
GENERAL ATOMICS MARK F: KEY CHARACTERISTICS



INITIAL CRITICALITY	JULY 2, 1960
SHUTDOWN & SECURED	MARCH 22, 1995
NPUF LICENSE/DOCKET	R-67/50-163
POWER (SS/TRANSIENT)	1,500 kW / \$5.50 (~ 6.4 GW)
TYPE	BELOW GROUND OPEN POOL, LIGHT WATER NATURAL CONVECTION COOLED
FUEL	UZrH_{1.6} SS clad 8.5 – 30 wt% U 70% and 19.7% U-235
MODERATOR/REFLECTOR	ZrH_x H₂O
CONTROL	5 - B₄C FUEL FOLLOWERS 1 - B₄C AIR DRIVEN TRANSIENT⁽¹⁾
KEY UTILIZATION FEATURES	HIGH TEMP FURNACES, NEUTRON RADIOGRAPHY, LARGE IN-CORE & EX-CORE IRRADIATION FACILITIES

⁽¹⁾ REMOVED DURING 24/7 STEADY STATE OPERATIONS

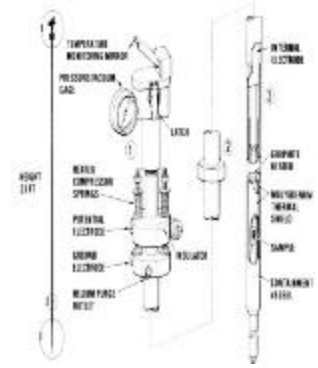
GENERAL ATOMICS MARK III: KEY CHARACTERISTICS



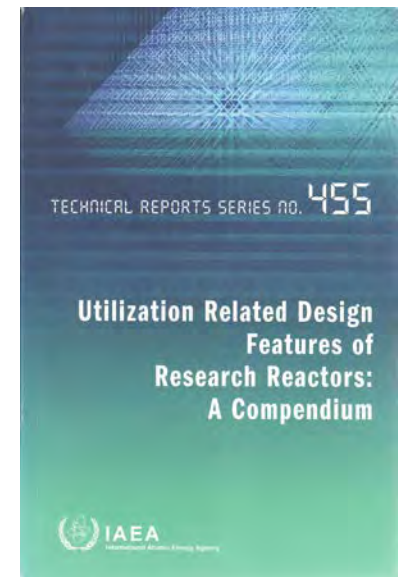
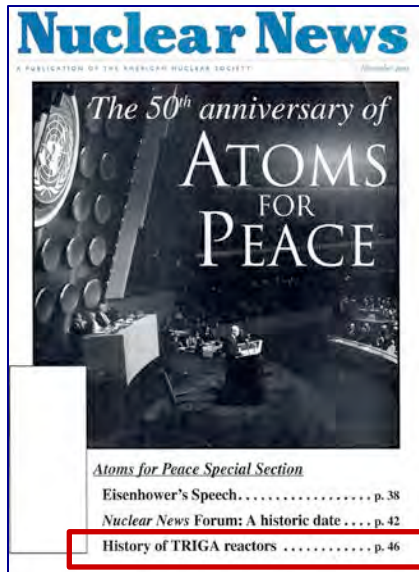
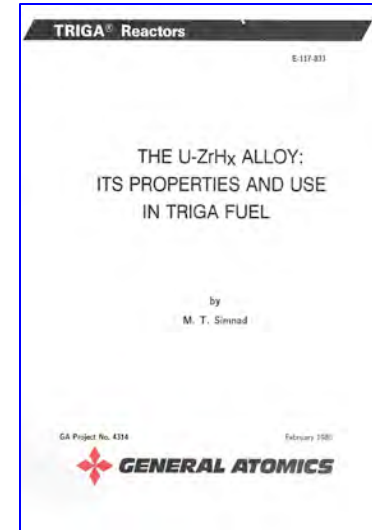
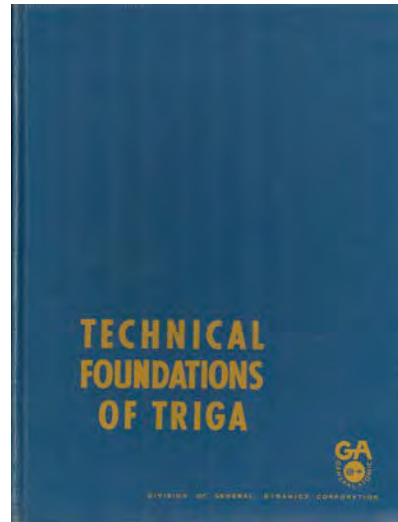
INITIAL CRITICALITY	JAN 17, 1966
SHUTDOWN & SECURED	SEPT 26, 1973
NPUF LICENSE/DOCKET	R-100/50-227
POWER (SS/TRANSIENT)	2,000 kW / SS only
TYPE	OPEN POOL, LIGHT WATER NATURAL CONVECTION COOLED
FUEL	UZrH_{1.6} SS clad 8.5 wt% U 70% U-235
MODERATOR/REFLECTOR	ZrH_x/H₂O
CONTROL	4 - B₄C FUEL FOLLOWERS
KEY UTILIZATION FEATURES	LARGE IN-CORE IRRADIATION FACILITIES, BEAM PORTS

UTILIZATION OF GA'S THREE REACTORS OVER THEIR LIFETIMES

- **Testing of SP-100 Thermionic Fuel Elements**
 - 24/7 operations (Mark F and Mark III) with only 1-week maintenance shutdown per year.
- **Neutron activation analysis**
- **Neutron radiography**
 - Vertical beam (Mark I) and underwater (Mark F)
- **Production of short-lived isotopes**
 - F-18 in Mark F
 - R&D on others
- **Semiconductor radiation hardness testing**
- **Operator training**
- **Fuel Testing and qualification: UZrH_x and TRISO**
 - In-core high-temperature furnaces operated in both Mark I and Mark F.
- **Reactor Instrumentation Testing & Qualification**
 - Mark I first Part 50 license with full digital I&C
- **Gemstone Irradiations**
 - Blue topaz



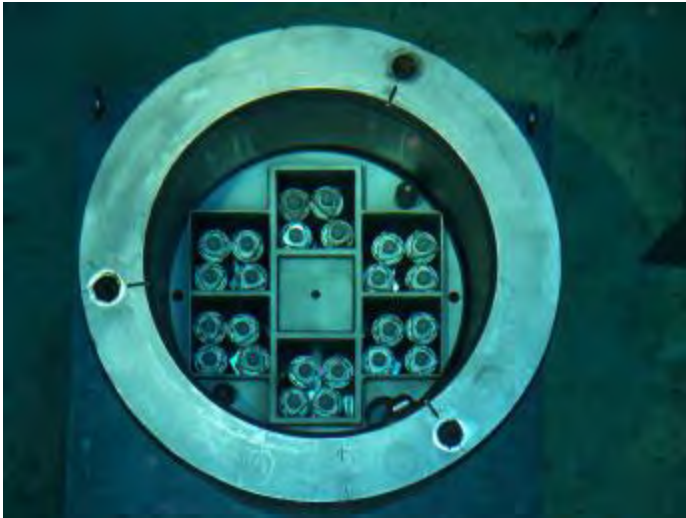
HISTORICAL AND RECENT TRIGA RELATED PUBLICATIONS



GENERAL ATOMICS TRIGA REACTORS FACILITY SHUTDOWN TO FUEL REMOVAL (1995-2010)

- **TRANSFER MARK I FUEL TO MARK F REACTOR POOL**
- **REMOVE MARK I REACTOR INTERNALS AND TANK**
- **MARK I BIOSHIELD CORE DRILLING & ACTIVATION ANALYSIS**
- **IMPLEMENT POST-9/11 COMPENSATORY MEASURES**
 - Install Physical Barriers
 - Enhance Surveillance & Monitoring
- **CHACTERIZE FUEL & PLAN FOR TRANSFER TO DOE**
 - Negotiations with DOE, INL, and others

REMOVAL OF SPENT FUEL SEPTEMBER 2010 TO IDAHO NATIONAL LAB



REMOVAL OF SPENT FUEL SEPTEMBER 2010 TO IDAHO NATIONAL LAB



REMOVAL OF IRRADIATED HARDWARE FROM MARK F UNDERWATER STORAGE CANAL

- **NOVEMBER 2010 - MAY 2012**
 - PLANNING, RADIOLOGICAL CHARACTERIZATION AND RAD SURVEYS OF HIGHLY-RADIOACTIVE NEUTRON-ACTIVATED HARDWARE
 - LOADING AND GROUTING OF NEUTRON ACTIVATED ITEMS IN FOUR TYPE A CONTAINERS
 - SHIPMENT OF ~35 Ci OF ACTIVATED MATERIAL TO NEVADA NATIONAL SECURITY SITE (NNSS)



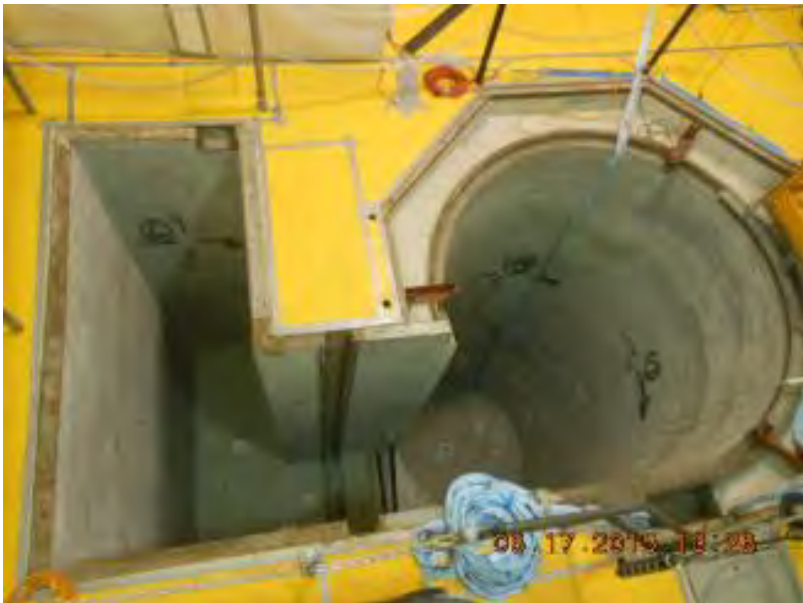
PUMPOUT OF MARK F POOL & REMOVAL OF REMAINING LOW LEVEL HARDWARE

- **JUNE 2012 - JUNE 2013**
 - PUMPOUT MARK F POOL (~18K GALLONS)
 - REMOVE UNDERWATER BARRIERS & FUEL STORAGE RACKS
 - PACKAGE & SHIP LLW FOR DISPOSAL



CHARACTERIZATION & REMOVAL OF SURFACE Cd & Pb CONTAMINATION IN MARK F PIT

- **JULY 2013 - MAY 2015**
 - CHARACTERIZE MLLW (Cd & Pb) ON SURFACE OF MARK F PIT
 - REMOVE SURFACE LAYER OF EPOCAST & GUNITE IN PIT & CANAL



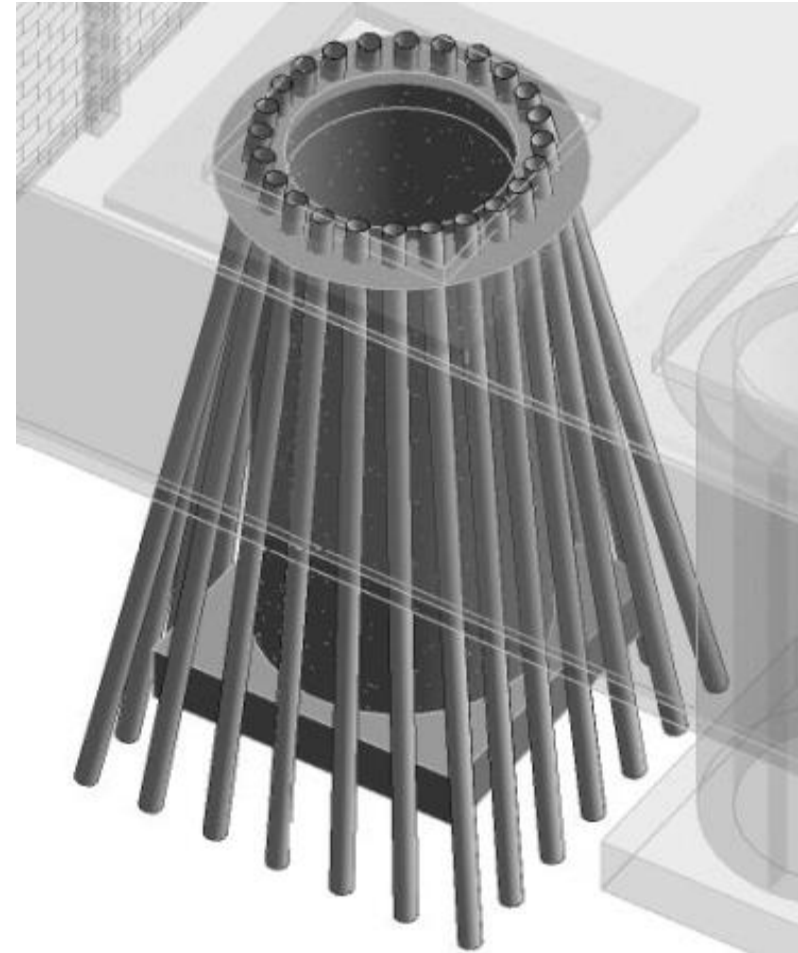
CHARACTERIZATION AND EXCAVATION OF MARK F REACTOR PIT

- **JUNE 2015 - DECEMBER 2018**
 - CORE DRILLING & SAMPLE ACTIVATION ANALYSIS
 - REMOVE GUNITE & STEEL LINER UP TO 6.5 FT (REACTOR PIT ONLY)
 - REMOVE PORTION OF WALL & FLOOR CONCRETE (NO SOIL REMOVAL REQUIRED)



CHARACTERIZATION AND EXCAVATION OF MARK I REACTOR PIT

- **MARK I MICROPILE INSTALLATION – SEPT 2018**
 - BORING TO 28 FT. DEPTH TO CHARACTERIZE SOIL
 - 24 MICROPILES INSTALLED TO BELOW FOUNDATION TO STABILIZE SOIL
 - SECURED TO INSIDE CYLINDER WITH TOW HOOKS & CHAINS



CHARACTERIZATION AND EXCAVATION OF MARK I REACTOR PIT

- **JANUARY 2017 - MARCH 2019**
 - CORE DRILLING & SAMPLE ACTIVATION ANALYSIS
 - REMOVED BOTTOM 6.5 FT OF CONCRETE CYLINDER
 - REMOVED ENTIRETY OF FLOOR
 - REMOVED UP TO 1FT OF SURROUNDING SOIL
 - SCREW JACKS INSTALLED FOR ADDITIONAL STABILIZATION

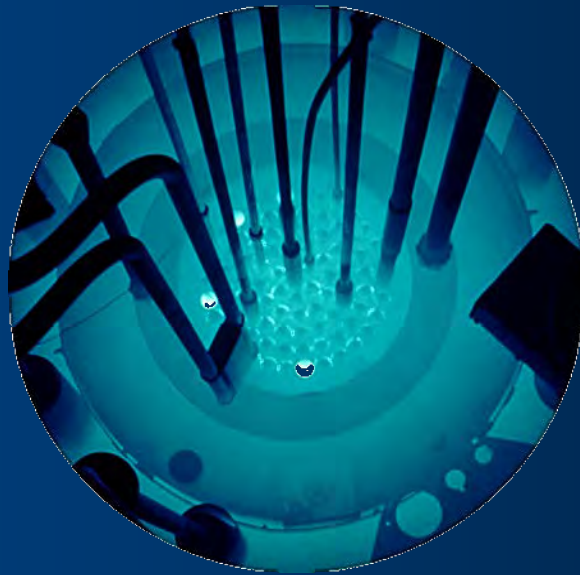


TRIGA REACTORS FACILITY CURRENT STATUS & FUTURE PLANS

- **APRIL 2019 – PRESENT**
 - SHIP 18 BOXES & 24 DRUMS OF WASTE FOR DISPOSAL
 - COLLECT POST REMEDIATION SOIL/CONCRETE SAMPLES FROM EXCAVATED PITS
 - FINAL STATUS SURVEYS UNDERWAY
 - EXPECT LICENSE TERMINATION BY NRC IN 2020
 - PROPERTY TO BE RELEASED FOR UNRESTRICTED USE BY GA



TRIGA FUEL DEVELOPMENT & FABRICATION



19 September 2019

WORLDWIDE TRIGA REACTORS

Training, Research, Isotopes, General Atomics (TRIGA)

- First reactor critical May 3, 1958 in San Diego, California
- 66 TRIGA facilities have been constructed to date
- Steady-state operating power levels to 14 MW(t)*
- Pulsing to 22,000 MW(t)



TRIGA WIDE RANGE CAPACITY

Veteran Administration Hospital TRIGA
18 Kw Reactor Facility



Romania 14 MW TRIGA Reactor Facility



TRIGA FUEL DEVELOPMENT

- TRIGA fuel fabrication carried out at GA's San Diego Campus from 1958 through 1995
- **Fuel element design**
 - Low power design
 - High power design
- **Fuel development**
 - U content
 - U-235 enrichment

TRIGA Fuel
Fabrication Facility



TRIGA FUEL ELEMENT DESIGNS

Low Power Design ≤ 3 MW

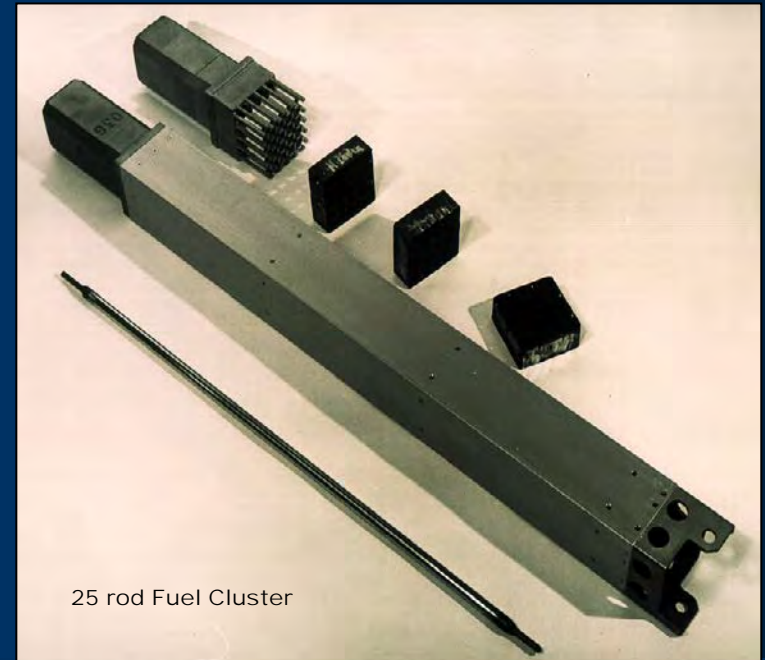


Standard Fuel Element



Plate Conversion
4 Rod Cluster Design

High Power/High Performance Design ≥ 5 MW



TRIGA FUEL FABRICATION FACILITY – CHANGE IN VENUE

Problem:

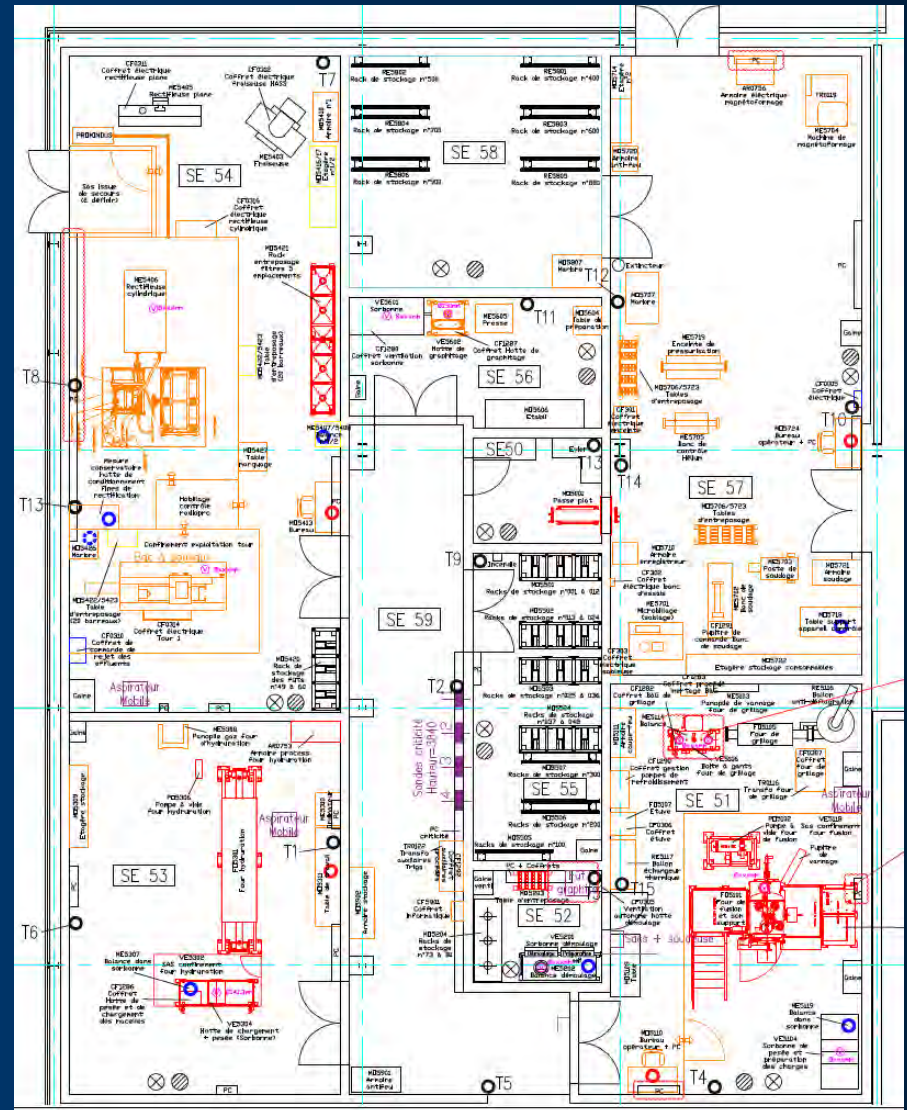
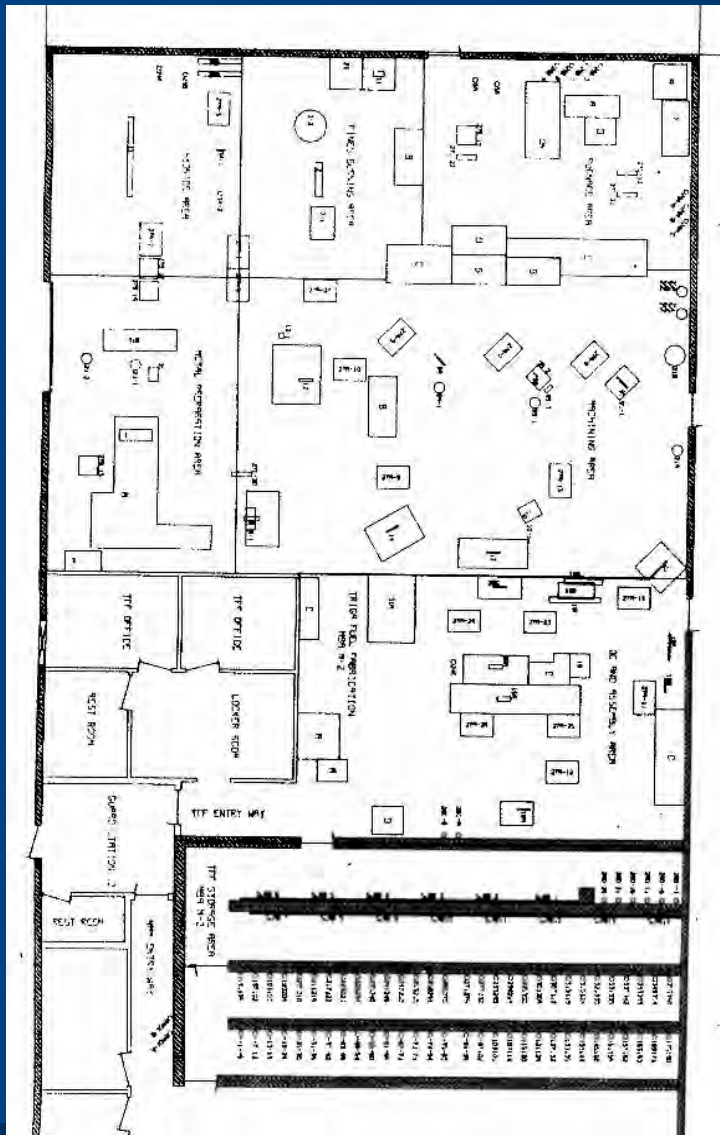
- In the early 90's, licensing TRIGA fuel fabrication in a single purpose facility for operation in San Diego/USA became very expensive and economically impractical

Solution:

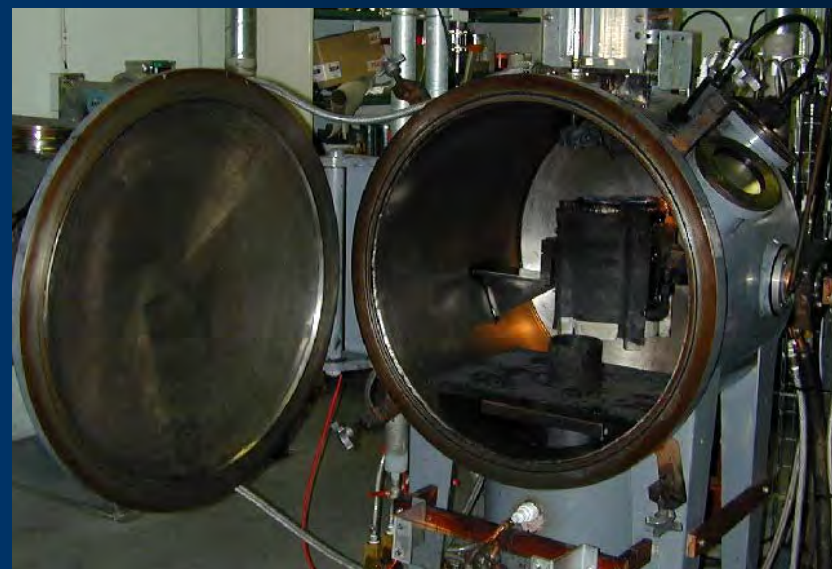
- GA investigated relocating the fuel fabrication facility to reduce the escalating costs
- **TRIGA International, SAS (TI) was founded**
 - A 50 / 50 Joint Venture between General Atomics and CERCA (AREVA/Framatome)
 - A French company with headquarter in Paris, Fabrication facility in Romans sur Isere



COMPARISON OF TRIGA FUEL FABRICATION FACILITIES



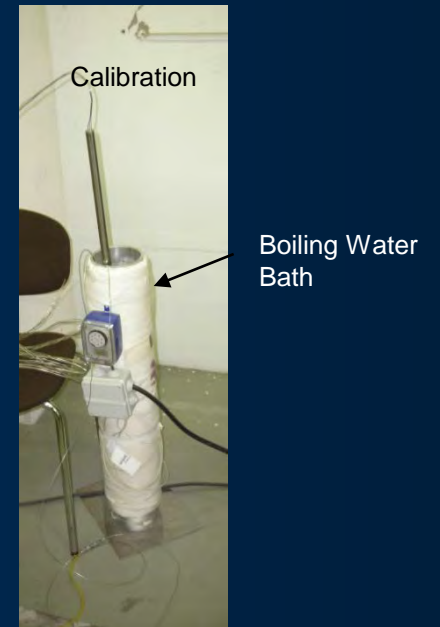
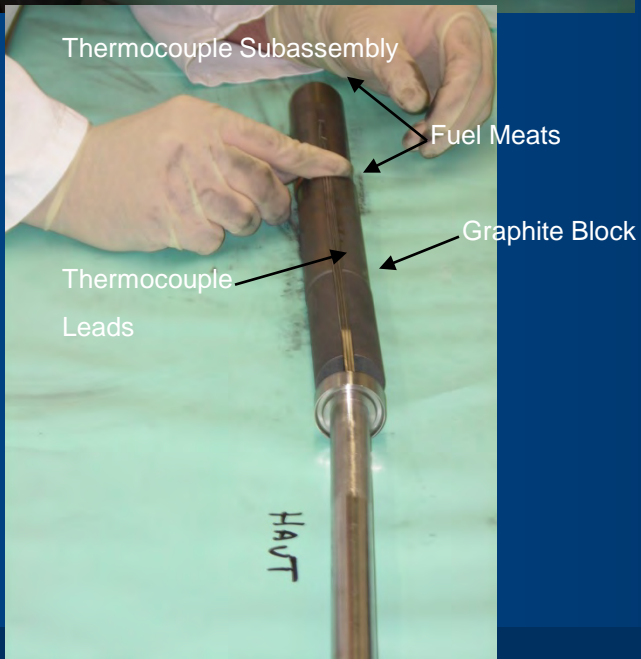
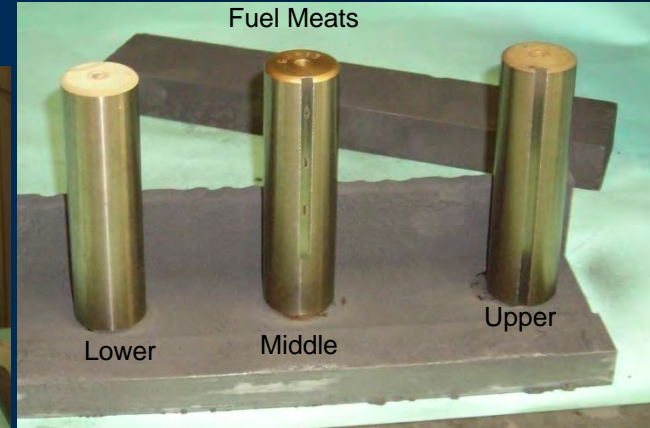
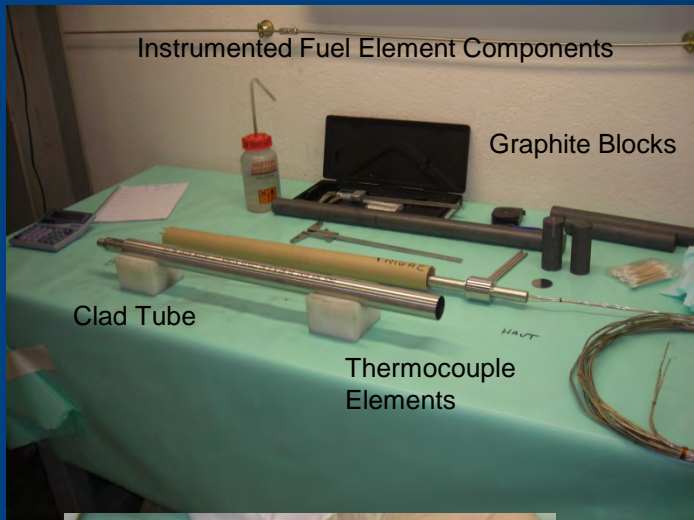
FUSION / CASTING FURNACE



HYDRIDE FURNACE



FUEL ELEMENT ASSEMBLY



TRIGA INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE

- The TI joint venture has been very successful
- Fabricated more than 1000 fuel elements
- Converted 7 TRIGA reactors from the use of HEU to LEU

Reactor	Contract	Commissioning	Fuel Elements
Romania - Initial 1/2 Core (San Diego)	1993	1994	400
Romania - Final 1/2 Core (TRIGA International)	2003	2006	400
Texas A&M University	2005	2006	66
Washington State University	2006	2008	62
Oregon State University	2007	2008	96
University of Wisconsin	2008	2009	106
Neutron Radiography (NRAD), INL	2009	2009	55
ININ, Mexico City	2010	2012	125

- Provides replacement fuel for TRIGA reactors as part of the US-DOE University Program
- Provides replacement fuel for other worldwide TRIGA REACTORS

NEW EQUIPMENT



Fusion/Casting Furnace



New Hydride Furnace

NEW EQUIPMENT CONTINUED



Centerless Grinder



Lathe

MOST RECENT PROJECT

Morocco
2 MW TRIGA Reactor



Junaid Razvi

JRazvi49@Gmail.com

Liz Drees

DreesEA2016@Gmail.com

Tony Veca

Anthony.Veca@GA.com