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A Comparative Analysis of the Use of Internet Reactor Laboratory and Subcritical Assembly for Nuclear Engineering Education

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Outline

- Introduction
- Nuclear Engineering Education at JUST
- Internet Reactor Laboratory (IRL)
- Jordan Subcritical Assembly (JSA)
- Summary

Research Reactors' Utilization

- Neutron Activation Analysis
- Radioisotope Production
- Transmutation Effects
- Fuel and Material Testing
- Neutron Imaging
- Neutron Capture Therapy
- Geochronology
- **Education and Training**

Education and Training in RRs

- **Mission:**
 - **Community Service:** Provide support and quality usage of the RR facility through the implementation of public tours and visits for public, students, instructors and interested groups.
 - **Basic and Applied Science:** Provide hands on training in support of educational programs in the areas of nuclear science, radiation protection, nuclear instrumentation, and reactor physics.
 - **Reactor Design and Operation:** Provides training in support of the design and operation of nuclear power plants
 - **Radiation Protection:** Versatile tools for education and training in operational radiation protection
- *Every research reactor, regardless of its power, can be utilized for education and training.*

Utilization of RRs in Nuclear Eng. Education

- **Reactor Physics Laboratory Education**
 - Static reactor parameters
 - Kinetic reactor parameters
 - Facility characterization
- Experiments on Neutron Activation Analysis
- Experiments on Isotope production
- Experiments on extracted neutron beam applications
- Operator training for nuclear Engineering students
- Training of future reactor operators

Measurement Systems

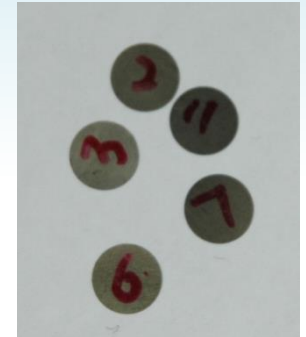
- **Static Experiments:**

- Online measurement system: miniaturized neutron detector
- Offline measurement system: activation foils



- **Dynamic experiments:**

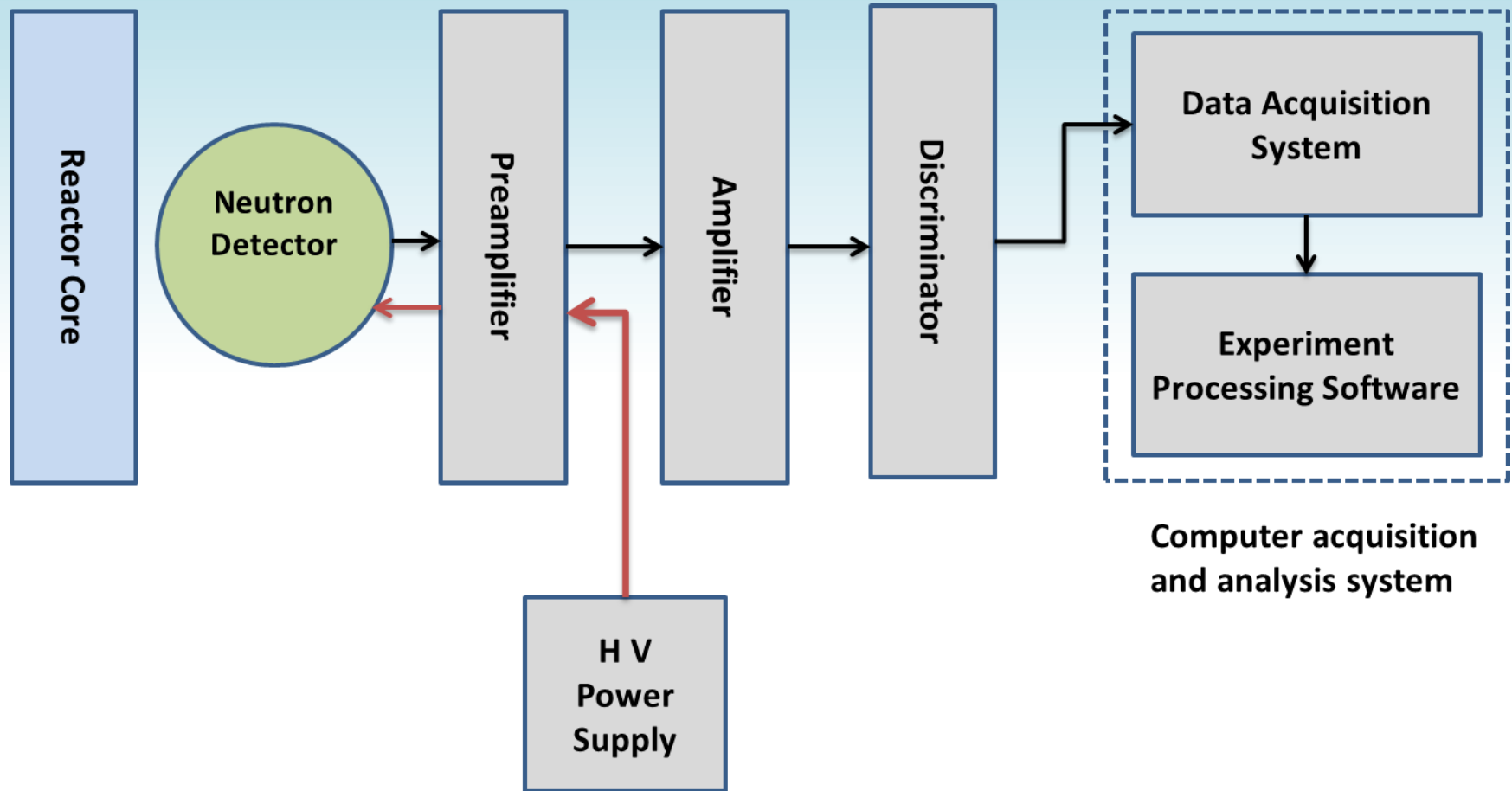
- Based on the solution of the point reactor kinetics equations under different conditions



$$\frac{dn(t)}{dt} = \frac{\rho(t) - \beta}{\Lambda} n(t) + \sum_{i=1}^6 \lambda_i C_i(t) + S \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

$$\frac{dC_i(t)}{dt} = \frac{\beta_i}{\Lambda} n(t) - \lambda_i C_i(t) \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

Dynamic Reactor Parameters' Measurements

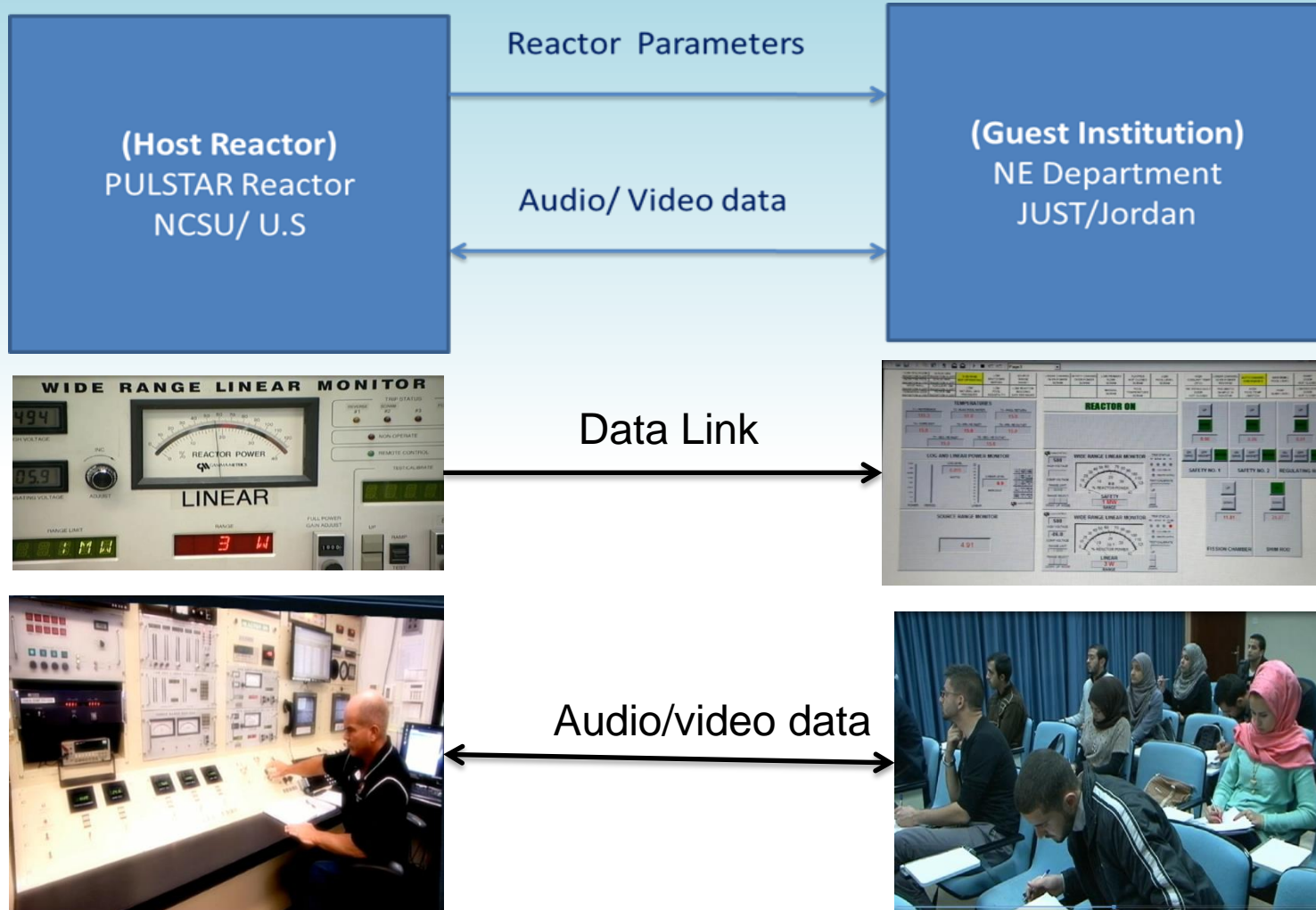


Nuclear Engineering Education at JUST

- B. Sc. Program started at JUST in 2007
- Graduates: 115
- Students: 100
- Faculty Members: 8
- Facilities:
 - High Performance Computing lab.
 - Radiation Detection and Measurement Labs.
 - **Internet Reactor Lab. (IRL)**
 - **Jordan Subcritical Assembly (JSA)**
 - Jordan Research and Training Reactor (JRTR).
Expected to be operational in mid 2016.



Internet Reactor Lab (IRL)



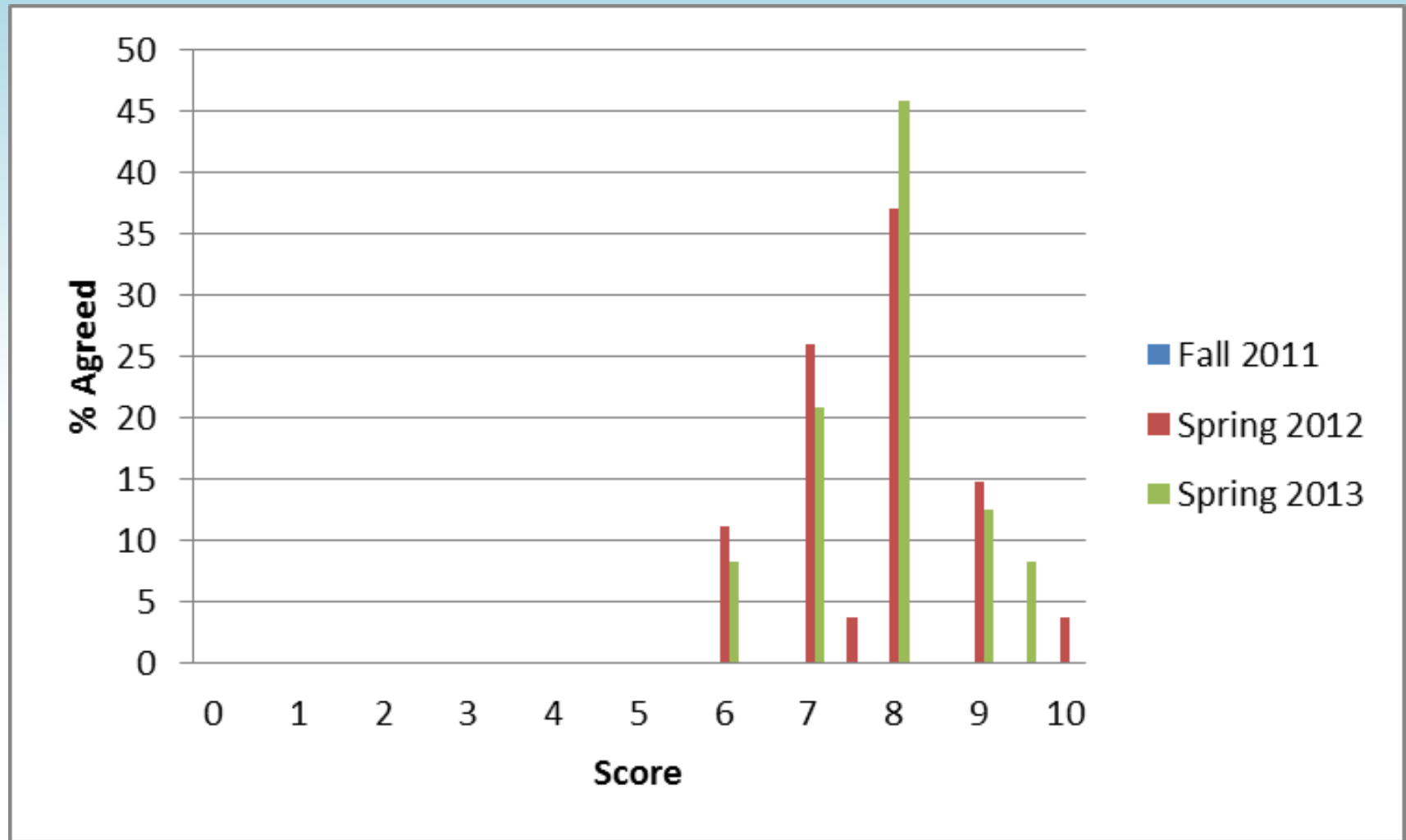
<https://www.iaea.org/OurWork/ST/NE/NEFW/Videos/repository/2014-03-03-RRS-Bradley-2.html>

IRL: Utilization at JUST

- NE 448 Nuclear Reactor Laboratory course (2010 – 2013)
- Typical Experiments
 - Reactor startup exercise
 - Approach to criticality: $1/M$ approach
 - Control rod worth measurement
 - Flux mapping
 - Power coefficient measurement
- Course Assessment
 - Pre-Lab assignment
 - In-class experiment
 - Post-Lab report and discussion of results
 - Mid term and final exams
 - Students' Evaluation

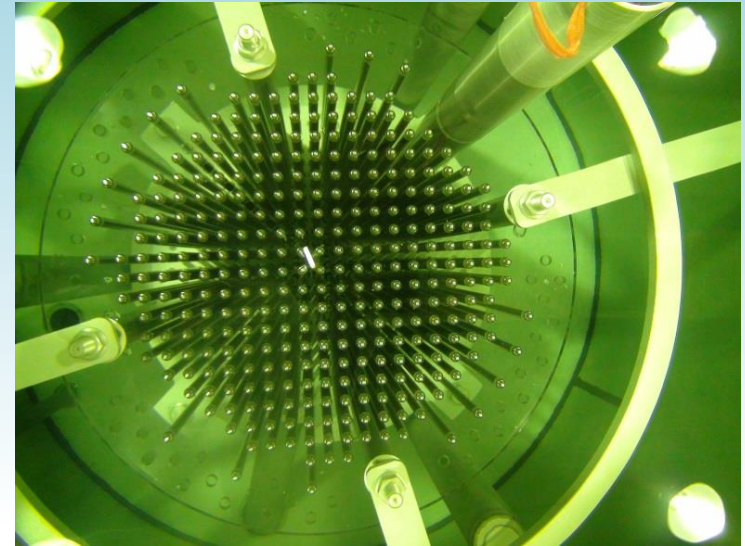


IRL: Students' Overall Evaluation



Jordan Subcritical Assembly (JSA)

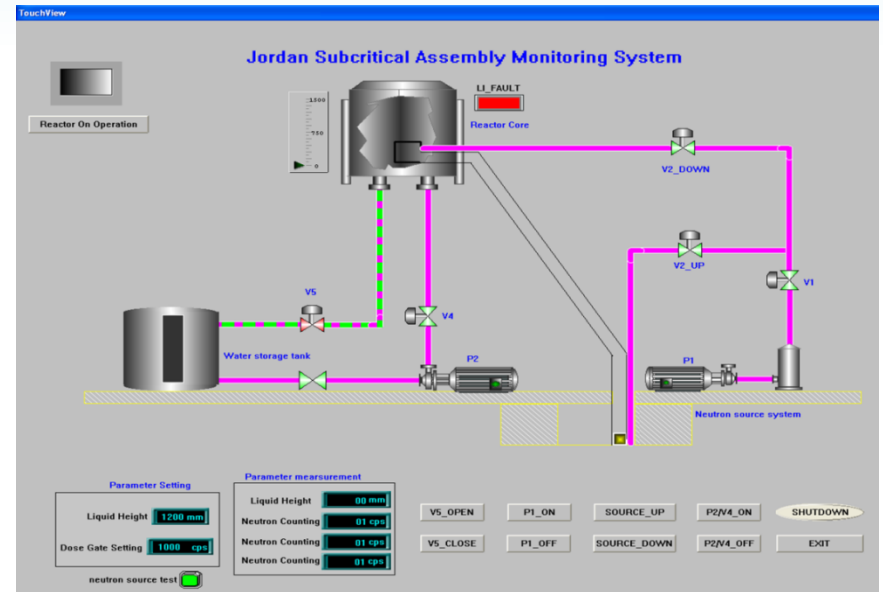
- Jordan's first Nuclear facility.
- Designed and constructed for the purpose of education, training, and experimental research.
- Inherently safe
- Design Specifications:
 - Uranium Fuelled (3.4% U-235)
 - Uranium Oxide (UO_2) with Zr-4 cladding
 - Light Water Moderated
 - Sub-critical State ($k_{\text{eff}} \cong 0.95$)
- Commissioned in June 2013



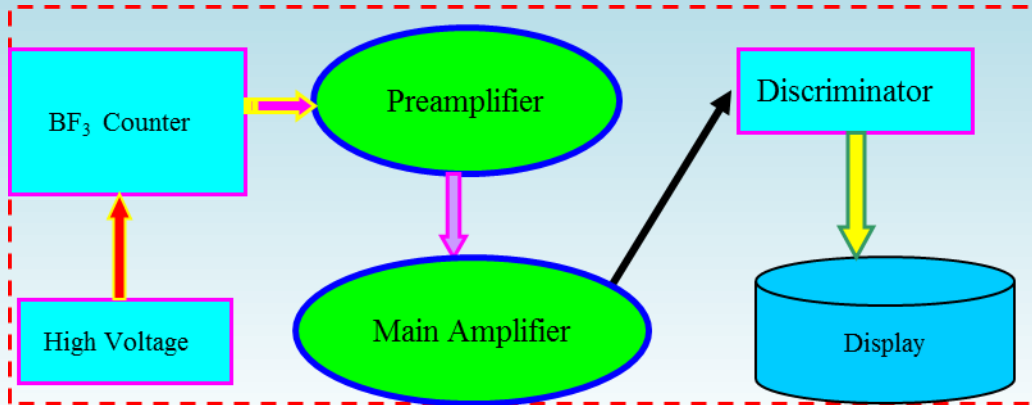
JSA: Control and Monitoring System



Employs modern digital
Instrumentation and Control



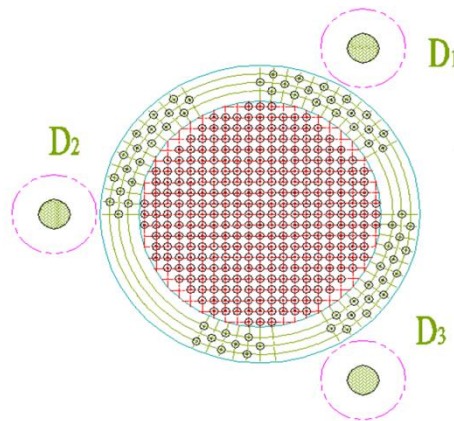
JSA: Measurement System



Measurement System



Control Console



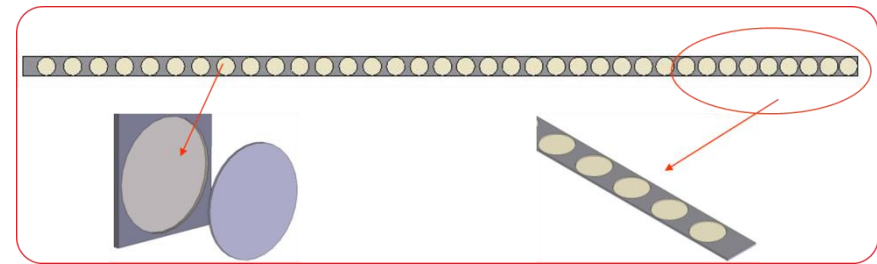
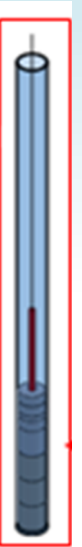
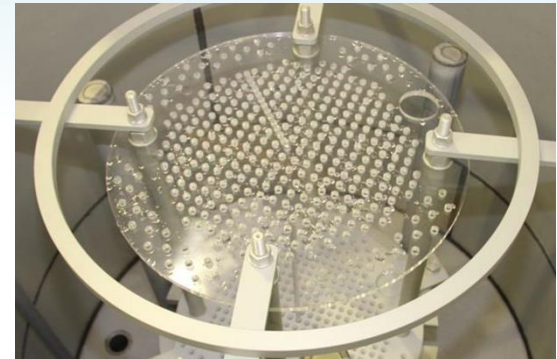
Three BF₃ Detectors



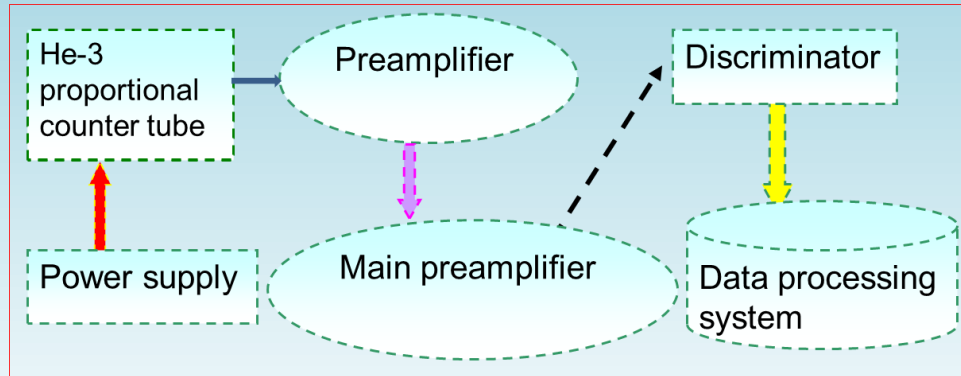
Three startup counters

JSA: Utilization for Education

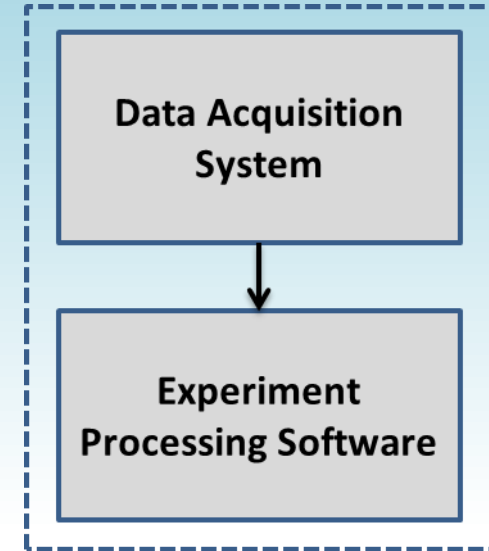
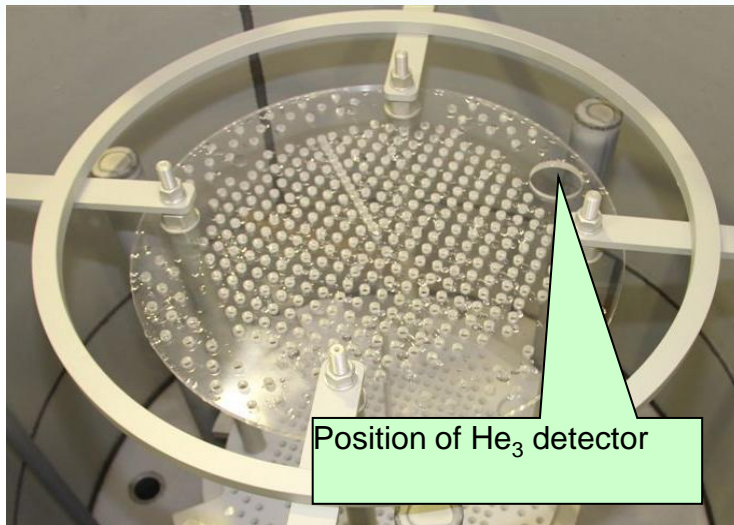
- NE 448 Nuclear Reactor Laboratory course (2014 – present)
- Typical Experiments
 - Start up and approach to critical experiments
 - Static experiments
 - Axial neutron flux distribution measurement
 - Radial neutron flux distribution measurement
 - Absolute neutron flux distribution measurement
 - Dynamic experiments
 - Source-jerk method
 - Rossi- α method
 - Feynman- α method



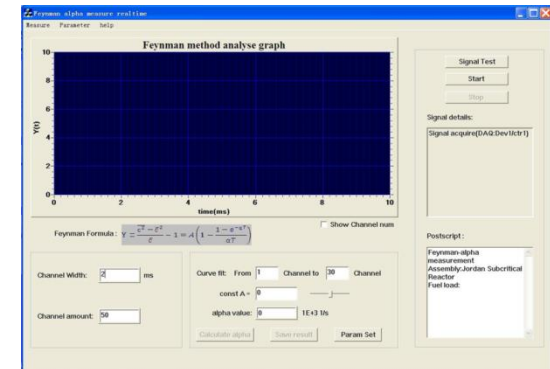
JSA: Setup for Dynamic Experiments



Online Measurement system



Computer acquisition and analysis system



JSA: Course Assessment

- NE 448 Nuclear Reactor Laboratory course (2014 – present)
- Course Assessment
 - Pre-Lab assignment
 - In-class experiment
 - Post-Lab report and discussion of results
 - Mid term and final exams
 - Students' Evaluation
- Course objectives and learning outcomes are attainable.

Jordan Research and Training Reactor (JRTR)

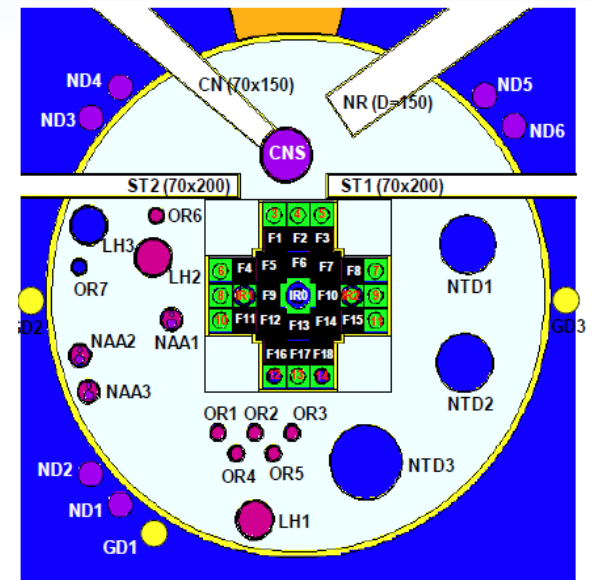
- **Overview:**

- 5-MW upgradeable to 10-MW
- Open pool
- MTR, plate type fuel ($<20\%$ U^{235})
- H_2O cooled
- D_2O + Be reflected

- **Applications**

- Neutron Beam Applications
- Radioisotope Production
- Neutron Transmutation Doping
- Neutron Activation Analysis
- **Plays the primary role in educating and training the upcoming generations of nuclear engineers and scientists**
- Irradiation in support of industrial, agricultural and health/medical infrastructure

- **Expected to be operational by mid 2016**



Summary

- Every research reactor facility, regardless of its power, can be utilized for education and training.
- The IRL approach benefits from an already existing RR facility in another location by utilizing it as a remote reactor laboratory.
- An on campus reactor facility provides education, training, experimental research and hands on experience for students and trainees.
- Nuclear Reactor Laboratory course objectives and learning outcomes are attainable by both approaches.
- ***For Nuclear Engineering Education, the need is to have an access to a research reactor facility.***

Thank you...



...for your attention