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Kilopower Reactor Using Stirling Technology (KRUSTY) Update

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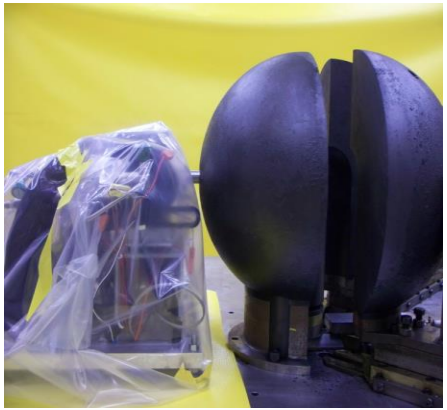
Outline

- Background
- Objectives of the KRUSTY experiment
  - KRUSTY test phases
- Comparison of measured data vs Simulations
  - Results of warm criticals
- Conclusions

Background

- 2012 NCERC and NASA conducted a small scale demonstration experiment called DUFF (Demonstration Using Flat-Top Fissions)
- 2014 Planning of the next demonstration experiment is examined
- 2015 Kilopower (KRUSTY) project gets started
- 2017 KRUSTY experiment begins (November)



Objectives

- The main objective of the KRUSTY experiment is to evaluate the operational performance of a compact reactor that closely resembles the flight unit NASA will use for deep exploration missions
- Test the dynamic behavior (transients) of the reactor
- Test the integrity of the fuel

KRUSTY test phases

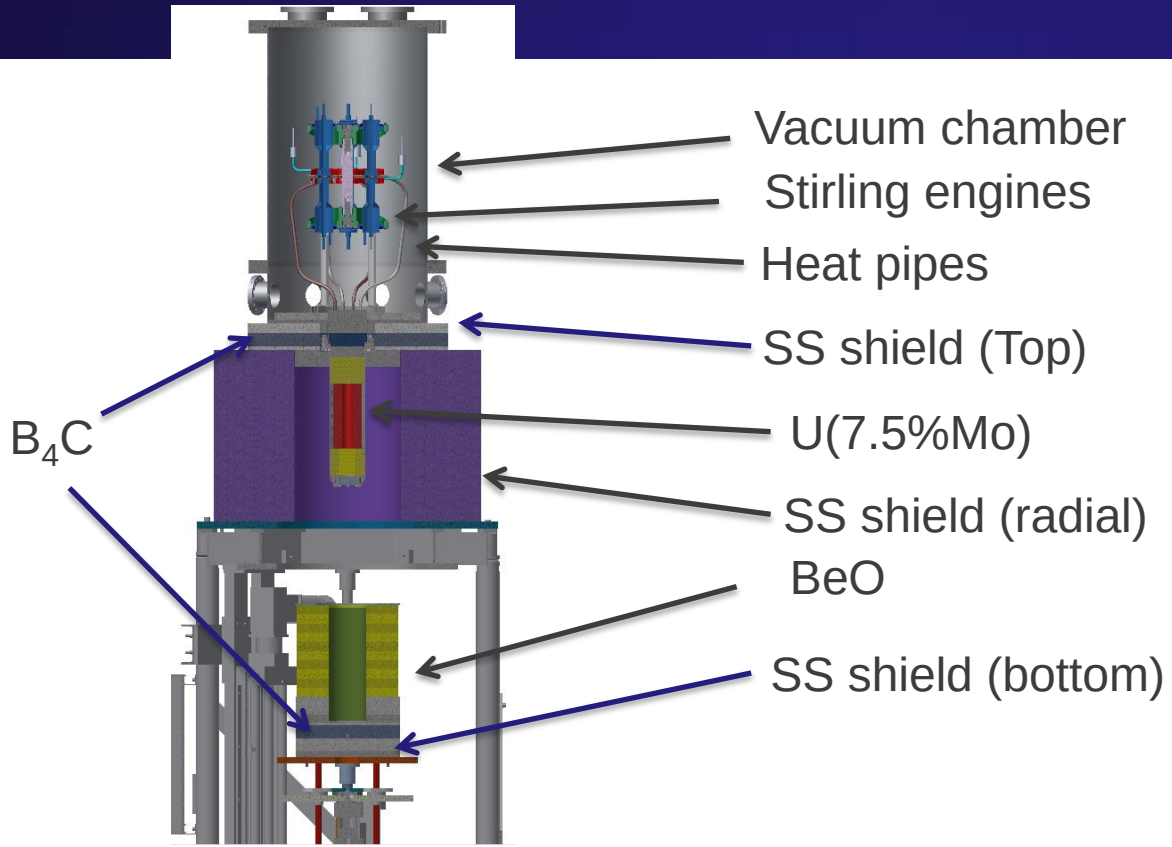
Phase 1: Component Critical Measurements
- Critical configuration is determined
- BeO reflector worth measured
- B_4C control rod worth measurements
- Room temperature

Phase 2: Cold Critical Measurements
- Heat pipes installed
- Stirling engines installed
- Above items in a vacuum chamber
- Critical configuration found
- B_4C control rod worth measurements
- Room temperature

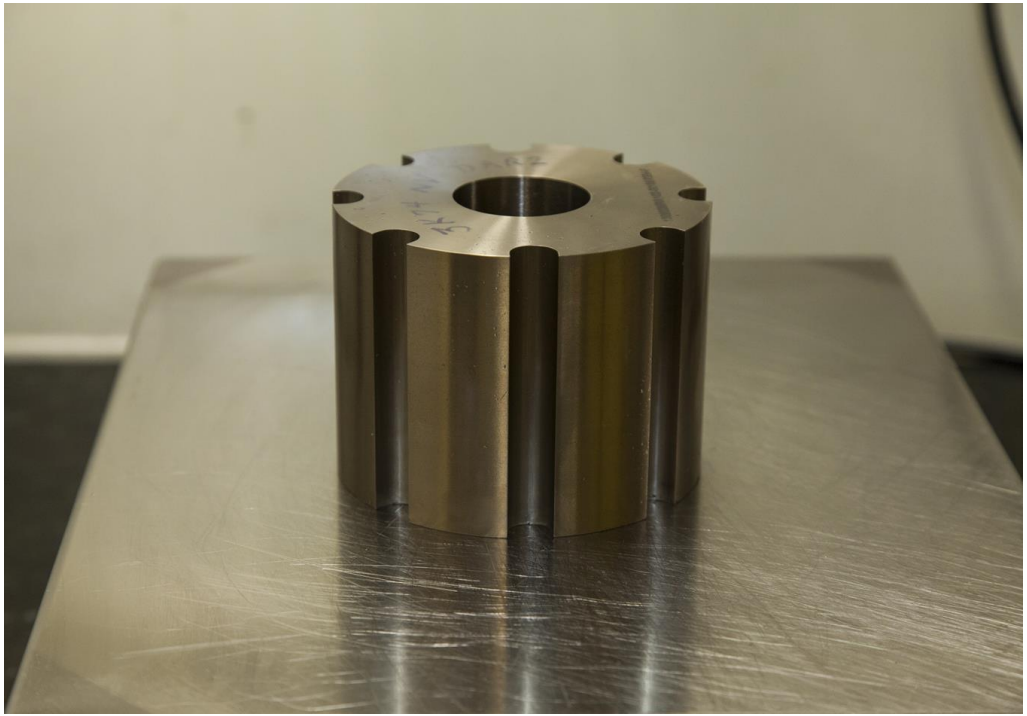
Phase 3: Warm criticals
- 15 cent free run, 30 cent run, 60 cent run
- Moderate temperature rise (<450°C)

Phase 4: High Temperature Operations
- Mission power profile is executed
- Significant temperature rise (800°C)

KRUSTY Experiment

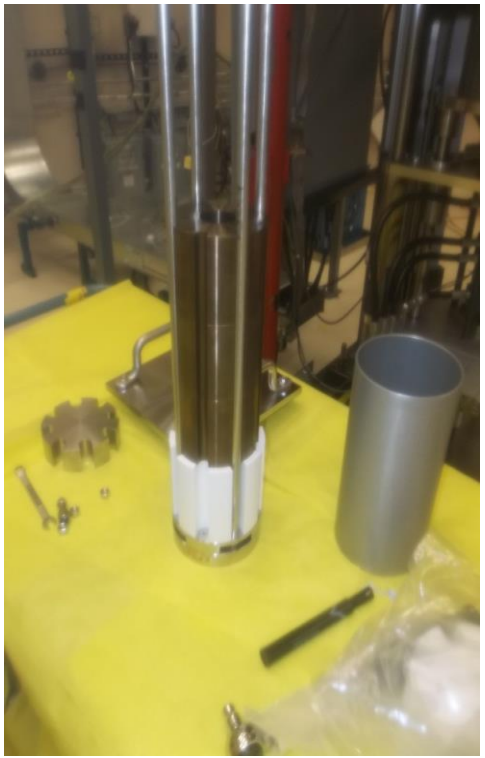


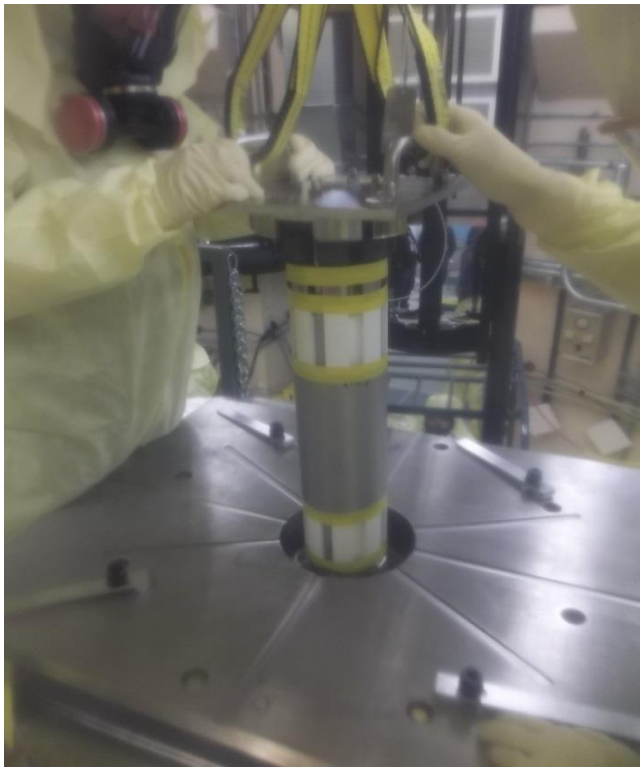
Core for the KRUSTY Experiment



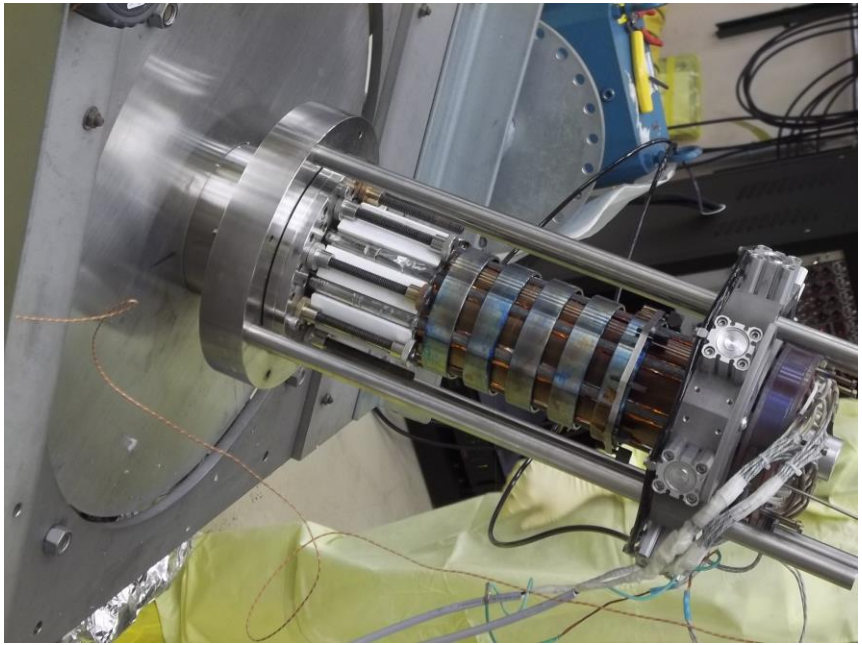
- **Weight ~ 11 kg**
- **Density** ~ 17.4 g/cc
- **Uranium alloy (~7.5 wt% Mo)**
- **The uranium is isotopically enriched to ~ 93 wt% ^{235}U**

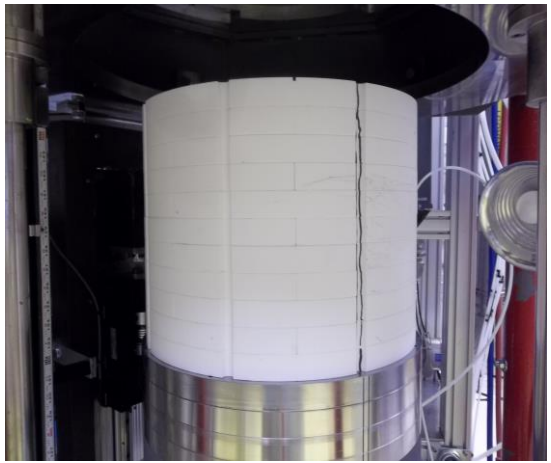
Phase 1: Component Criticals





Phase 2: Cold Criticals

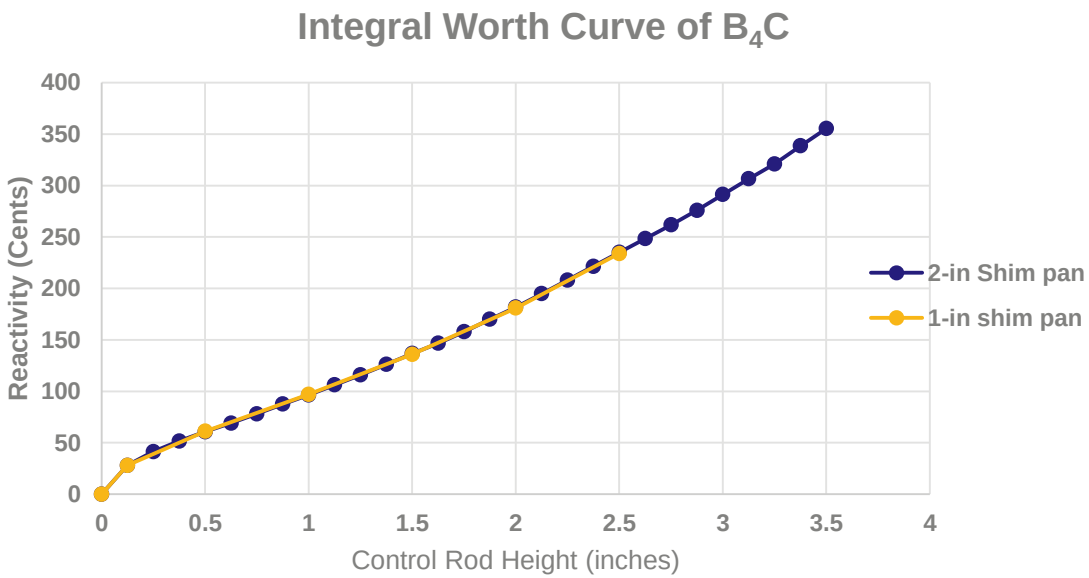




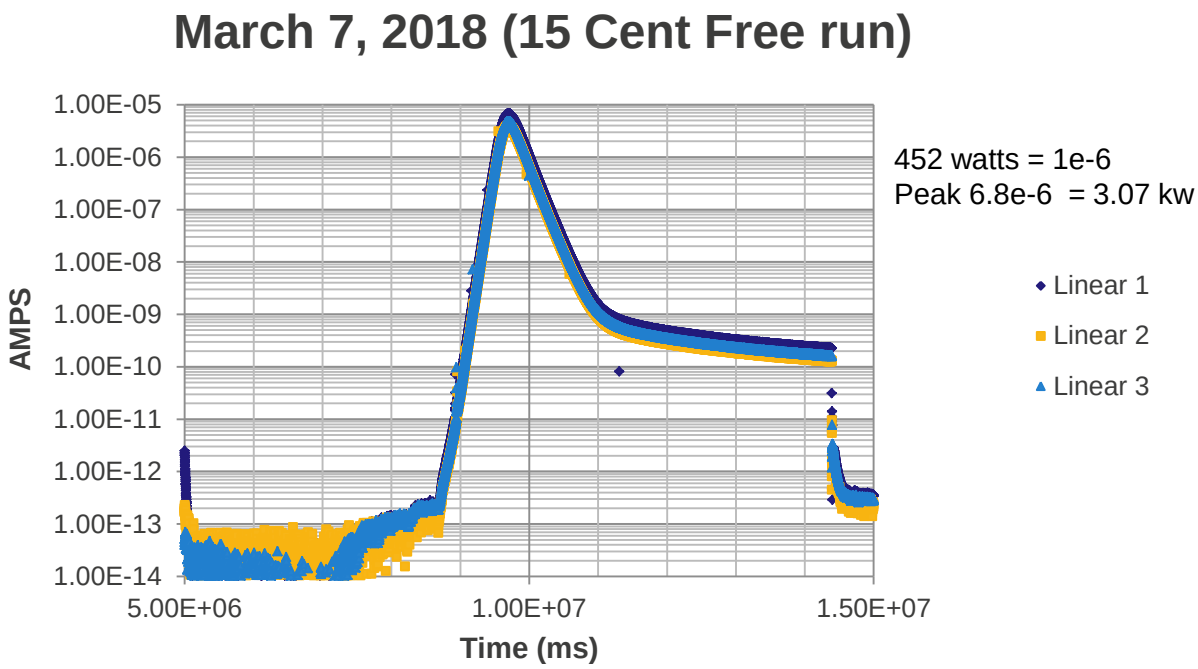
Results(Component Criticals)

Sequential Operations Configuration	BeO Height (in)	Shim BeO (in)	B_4C Height (in)	Source Holder	Source Holder installed	Reactivity Measured (cents)	Reactivity Calculated (cents)
Baseline initial critical	11.250	0	0	Al	x	9.50	10.6
Unload and reload 4" of BeO	11.250	0	0	Al	x	6.90	10.6
No change	11.250	0	0	Al	x	6.90	10.6
Only top source plug removed	11.250	0	0	Al	x	6.80	10.6
Only bottom source plug removed	11.250	0	0	Al	x	7.00	10.6
Both source plugs removed	11.250	0	0	Al	x	6.90	10.6
Plug replaced (baseline)	11.250	0	0	Al	x	8.50	10.6
Add 1/8" BeO	11.375	0	0	Al	x	51.60	52.4
No change	11.375	0	0	Al	x	50.00	52.4
Remove 1/8" BeO (baseline)	11.250	0	0	Al	x	9.20	10.6
Remove source and holder	11.250	0	0			2.30	1.6
No Change	11.250	0	0			2.30	1.6
Add 1/8" BeO	11.375	0	0			45.20	43.4
Add Al source holder	11.375	0	0	Al		46.80	46.2
No change	11.375	0	0	Al		48.20	46.2
Remove 1/8" BeO	11.250	0	0	Al	x	5.01	4.4

Control rod worth measurement (Phase 2: cold criticals)

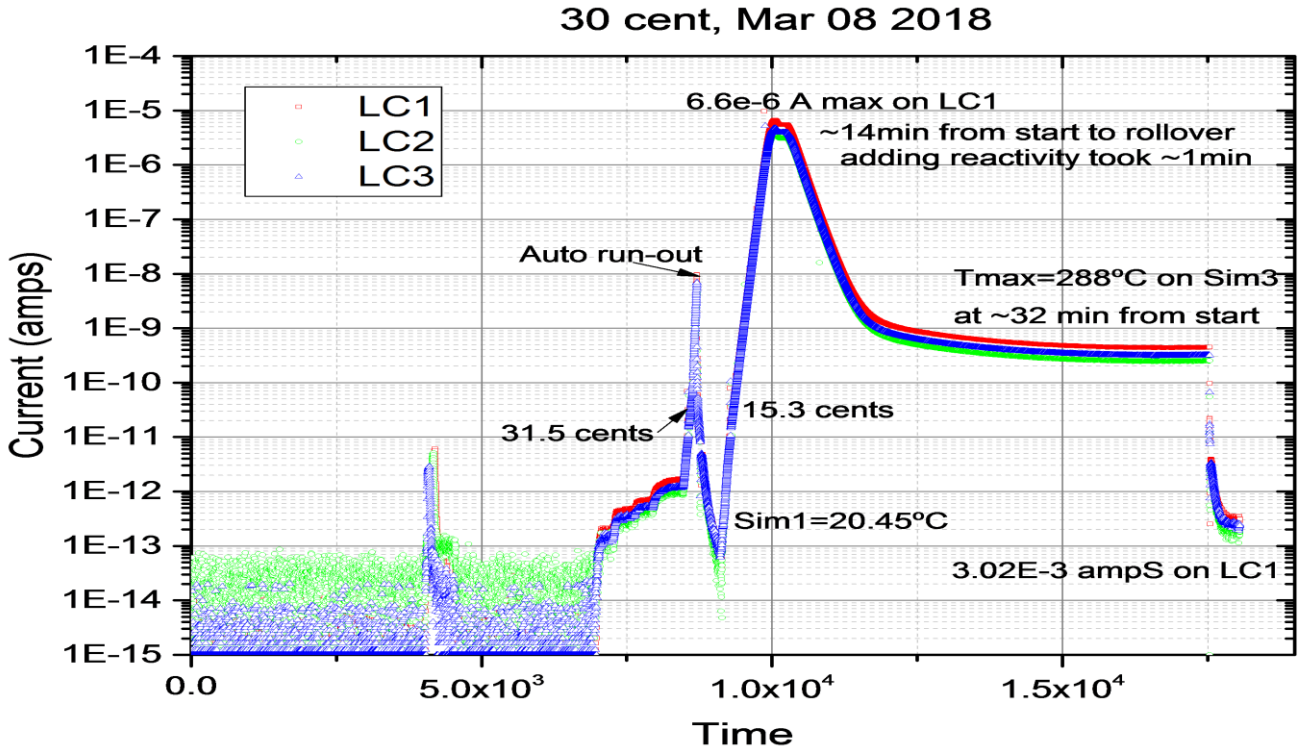


Phase 3: Warm Criticals

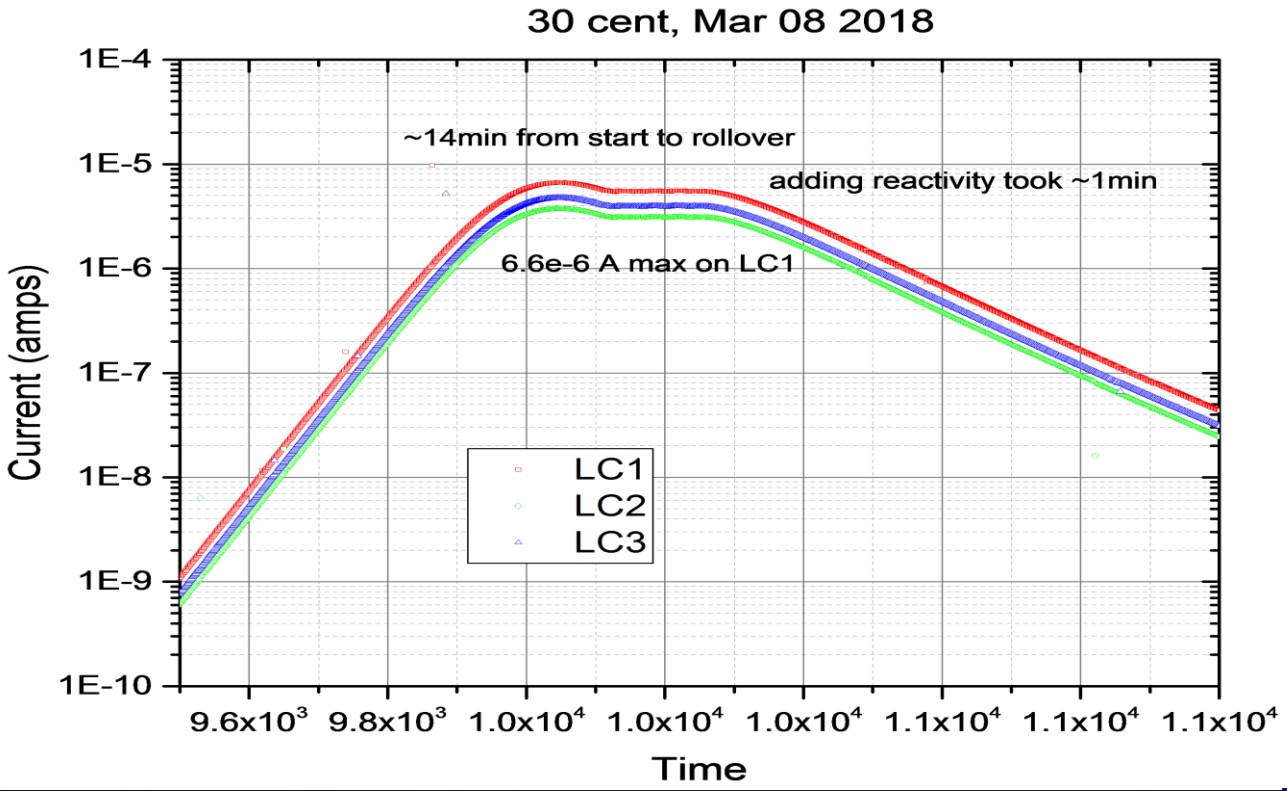


Maximum Temperature
218 °C

Warm Criticals



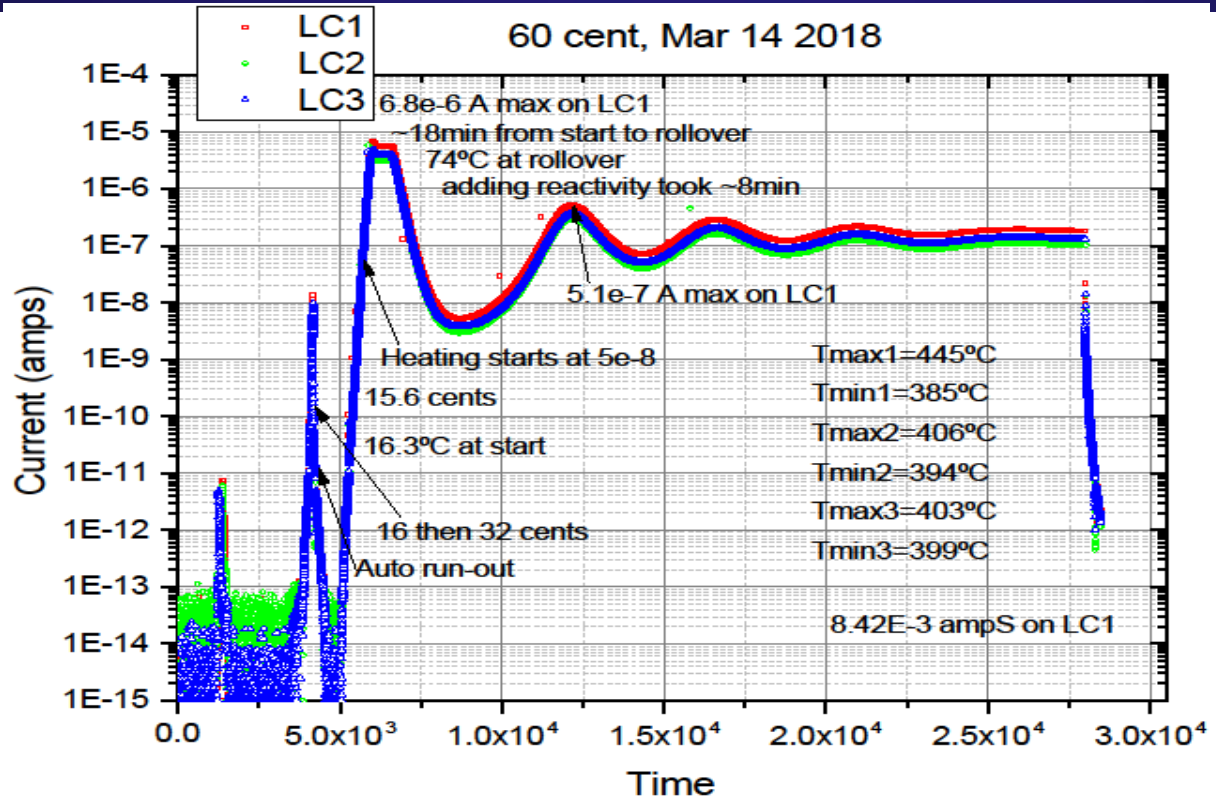
Warm Critical (30 cent) Zoom



6.6e-6 = 2.983 kw

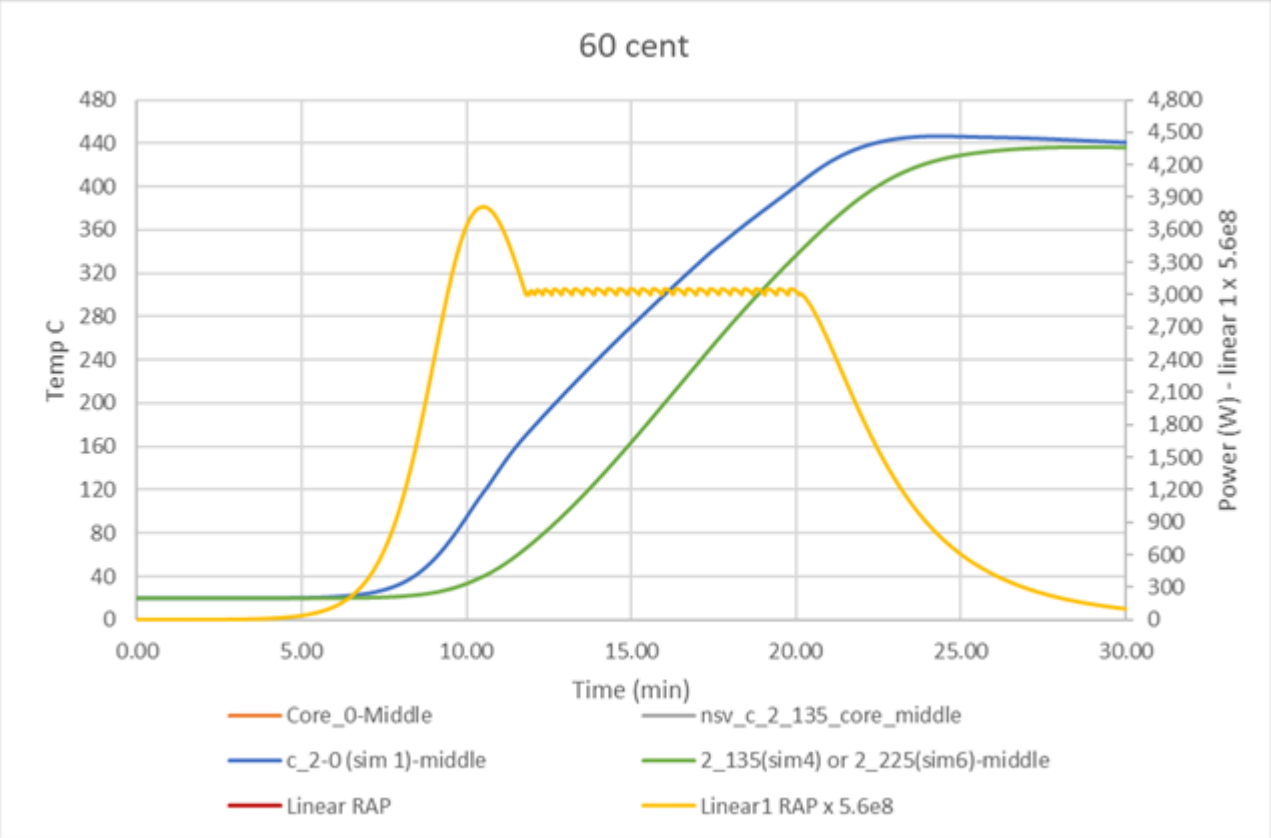
5.5e-6 =2.5 kw

Warm Critical (60 cents)

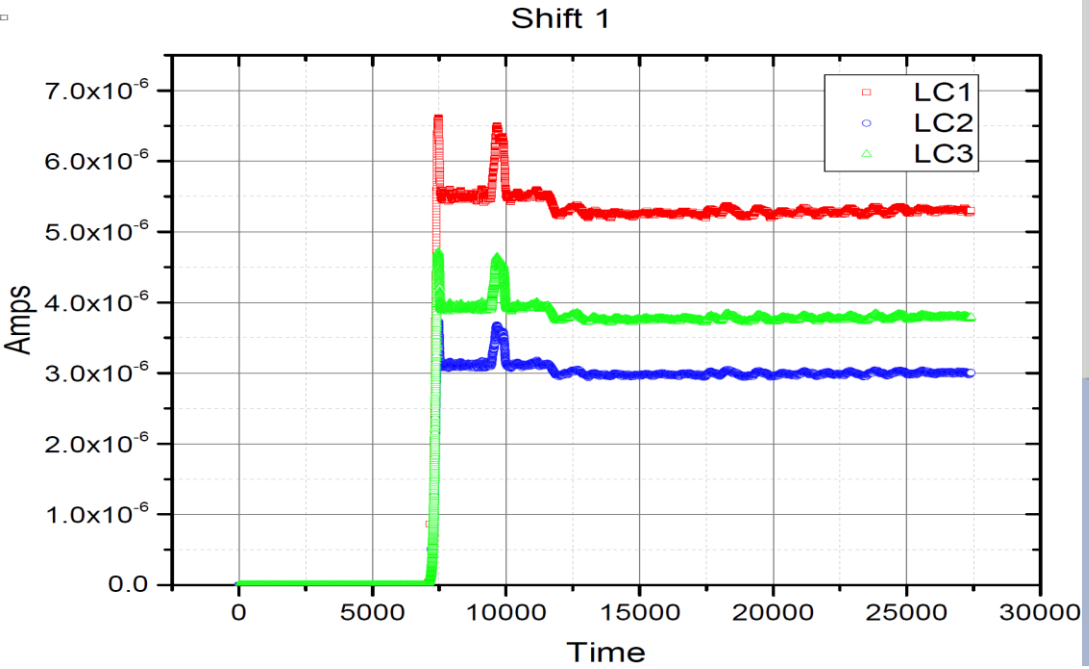


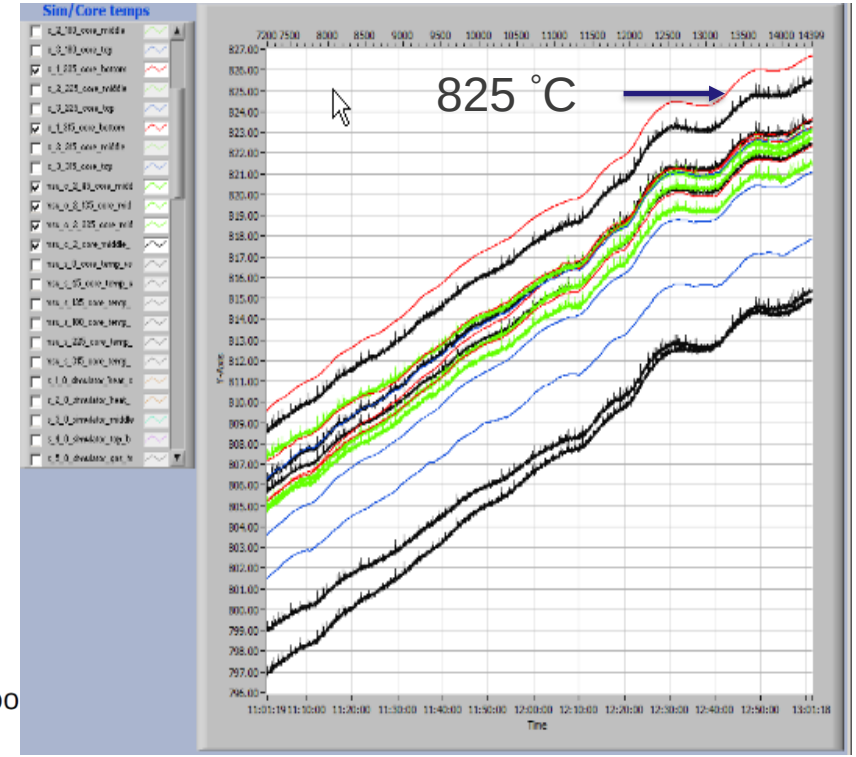
6.8e-6 = 3.07 kw

(60 cents Zoom)

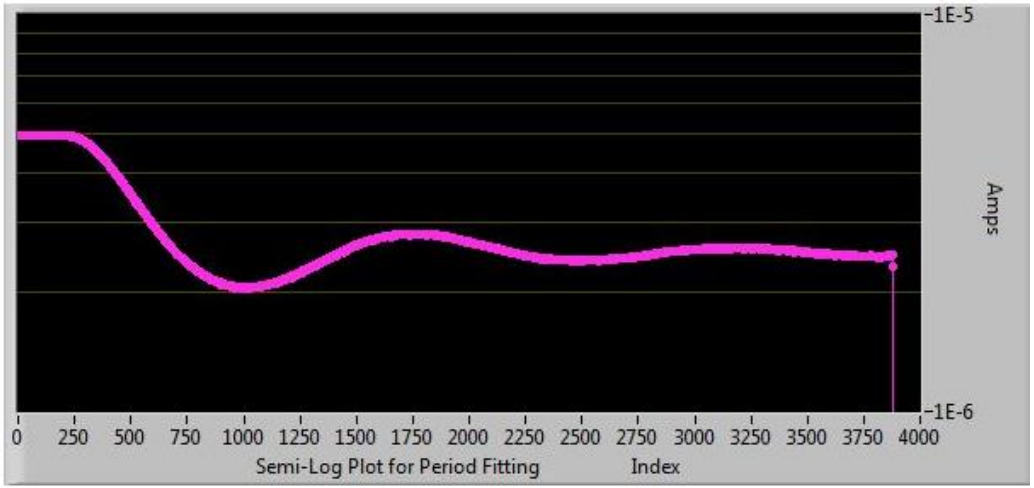


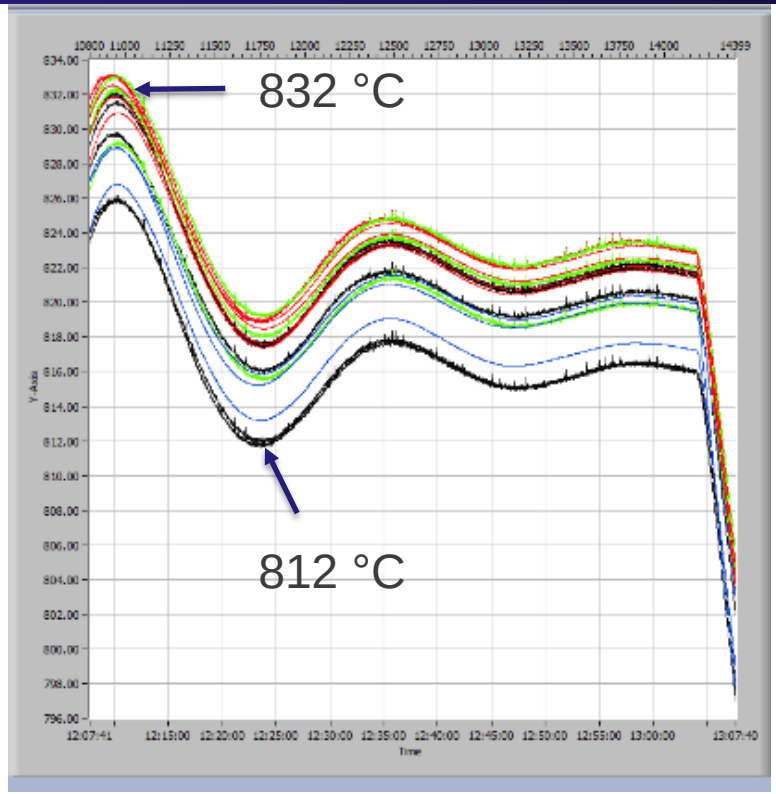
28-hr Run
1st Shift





28 hr Run
Last shift





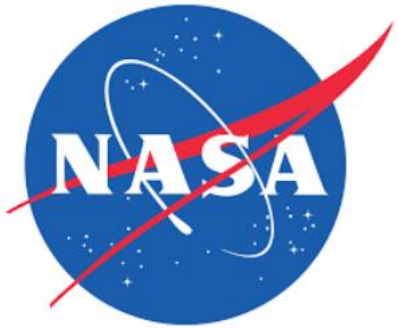
Conclusions

- A lot of progress was made in the past year to accomplish the goals for this experiment
- Experimental and computational results compared quite well
- Planning for the next series of experiments started

  Future
- Next mission

Thank you

This work was supported by the DOE Nuclear Criticality Safety program, funded and managed by the National Nuclear Security Administration for the Department of Energy.



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