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Australian Nuclear Science & Technology Organisation

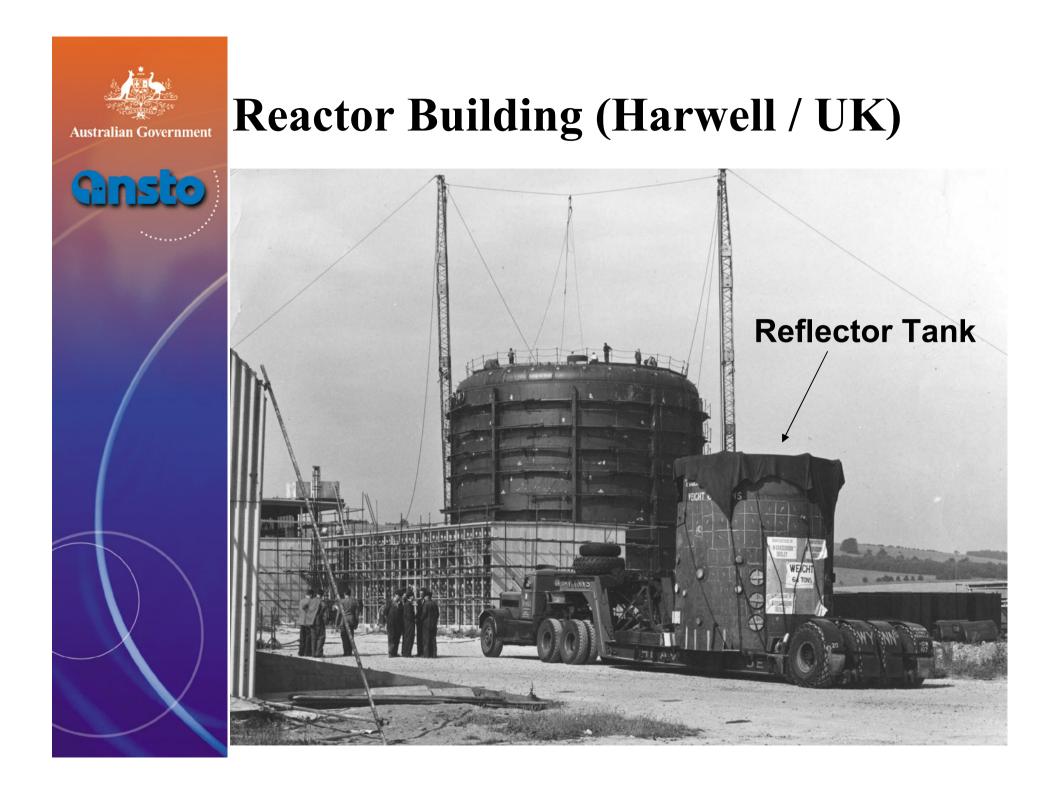
# HIFAR – Australia's Nuclear Research Reactor

Presented by John Rowling Manager/Facilities Management (ex-Reactor Manager / HIFAR)





- HIFAR has been Australia's longest operating nuclear research reactor.
- It was commissioned 26<sup>th</sup> January 1958 (first criticality)
- There were 5 other reactors of similar design, UK (3), Denmark and Germany
- HIFAR is the only reactor of its type still in operation. This is a testament to the previous staff of the old AAEC & now ANSTO.

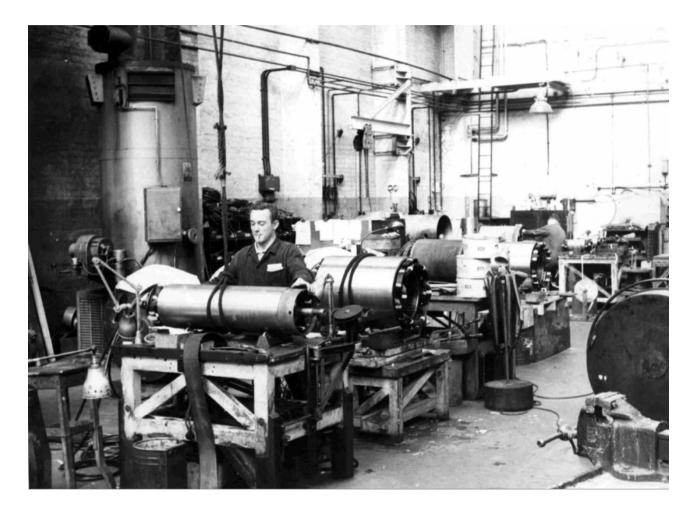




**General Information on HIFAR Building: 21 metres dia by 21 metres high** Foundations: 3000 tonne of concrete **Reactor: Core 0.75m dia by 0.6m high** Shielding 1.6m thick Heavy Water 10 tonne (\$600 per litre) **Fuel: 3 kg of U**<sub>235</sub> (Power Station 5 tonne 1000MW) Neutron Flux 1.4 x 10<sup>14</sup> n/cm<sup>2</sup>/sec **Operating pressure: 1.2bar Control rods: 60ff** Cost \$2,900,000 **Exclusion Zone 1.6km** 

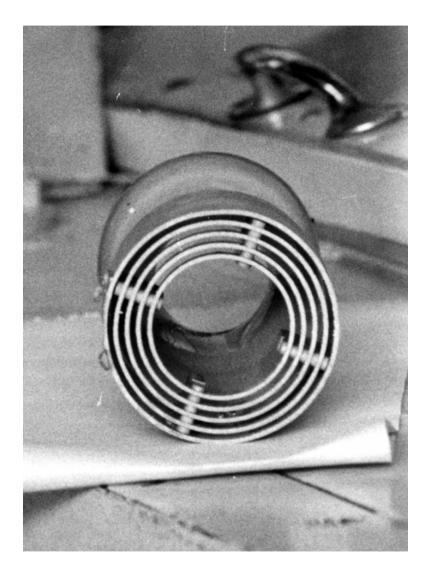


#### Heavy Water Circulating Pumps in manufacture (400kg/second @ 50Deg C)



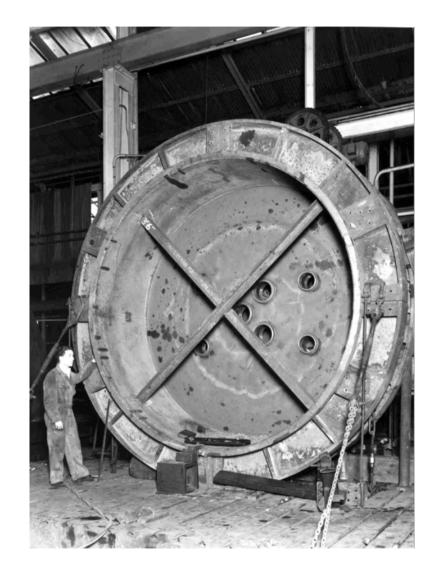


#### **Cross Section of a Fuel Element**





#### **Machining of the Reactor Steel Tank**





**One of Three Heat Exchangers** 

At 10MWs Two exchangers used, third on standby



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### HIFAR Reactor Team (typically) Team of 56 staff

- 12 Engineers
- 24 Shift Operators
- 12 Maintenance Staff,

Mechanical,

Instrument & Electrical,

- 6 Utilisation staff,
- 2 Trainers



### **HIFAR Utilisation**

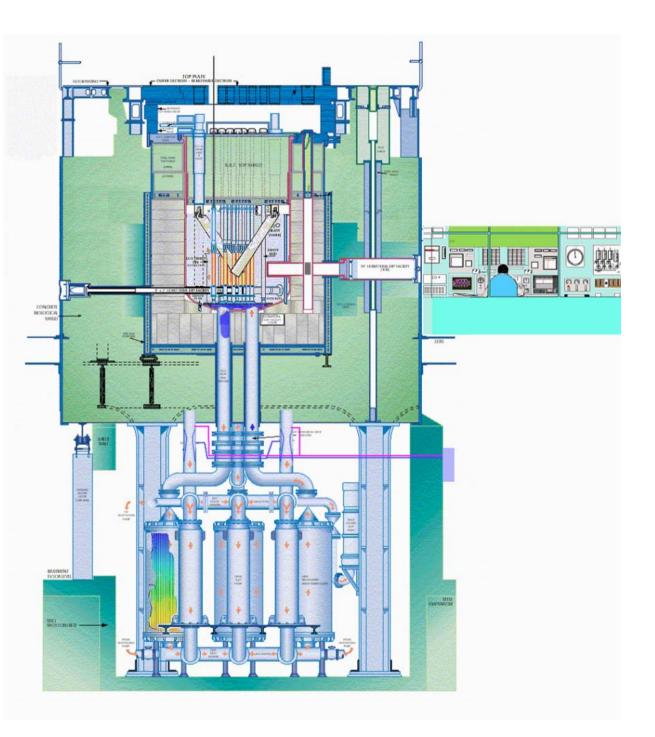
- 15 year Design Life
- 1960's Materials Test Reactor
  First medical isotopes Sodium 24 in Dec 1960
- Nuclear Science and Research
  - Isotope Production (Medical/Industrial)
  - NTD Silicon Irradiation
  - Neutron Activation Analysis (NAA)



### **Fuel Elements**

U235 Enrichment 93% 1958 to 1961 80% 1961 to 1984 60% 1984 to 2005 19.6% 2005 to now







## **HIFAR Operating Cycle**

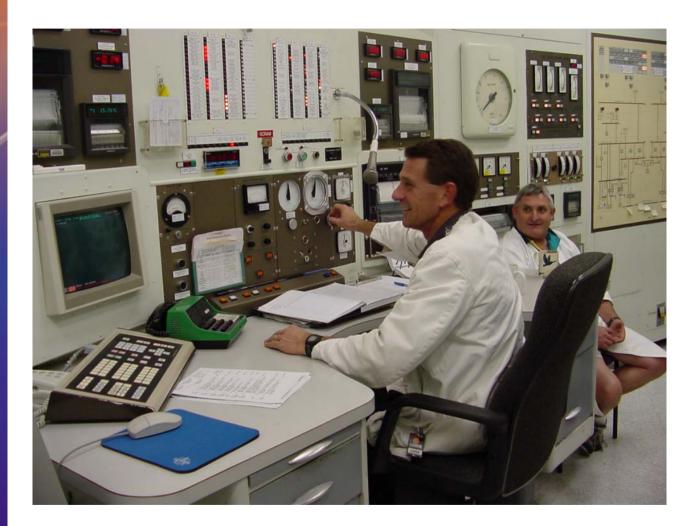
- 1960's "Ad Hoc"
- 1970's 28 Day Program
- 5 to 4 day Shutdown for maintenance and re-fuelling
- 2001 35 Day Program
   3.6 days for re-fuelling and maintenance
  - In 50 years,
    - 1968 fuel elements
    - 96 Course Control Arms



#### **HIFAR Control Room**

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# **Performance Figures (last 10yrs)**

• Number of Reactor trips in the 80's & early 90's was 20 to 25 per year.

### •In the last year of operation

- 3 trips
- 98.4% (Operational availability)
- 99% (Ontime delivery of medical isotopes)



# **HIFAR Top Plate**

**Fuel Element** 

Silicon rigs



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#### Neutron Reflectometer test instrument in preparation of OPAL's Neutron Guide Hall







#### **Triple Axis Spectrometer**





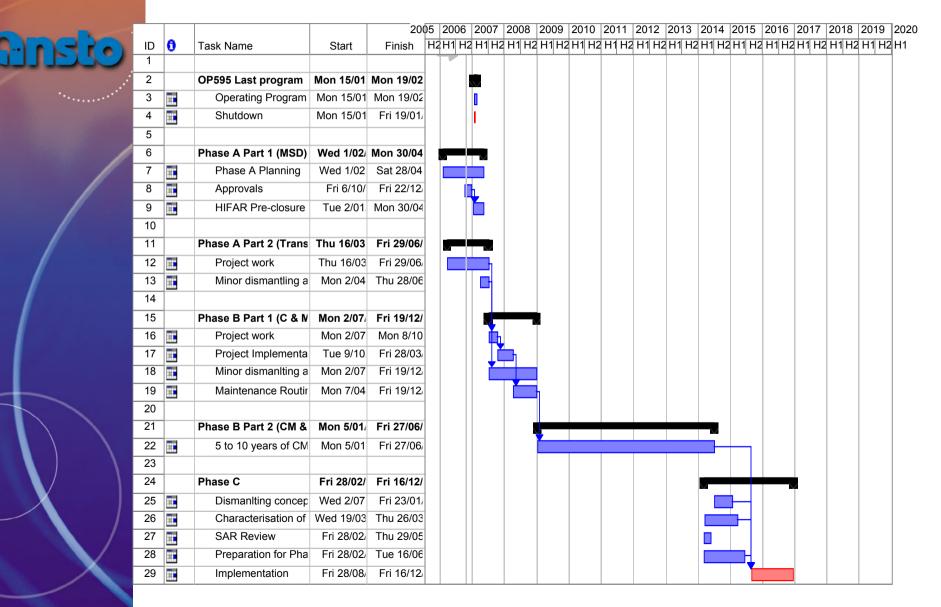
## Preparation

- Site Requirements for Decommissioning
- Collect old operating information
- Learn decommissioning experiences from other countries (IAEA & NEA)
- Liaise with other groups for decommissioning such as Regulator and Dept of Environment
- Planning for HIFAR Decommissioning



#### **Closure and Decommissioning Plan**

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#### **Space Conditioning System**



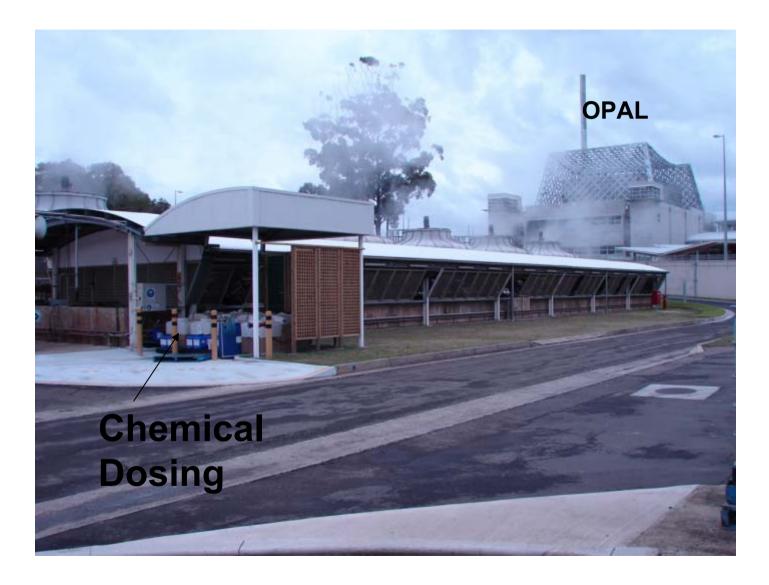
# Ginsto

Compressors





#### **Cooling Towers & Pond**





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#### **Cooling Water Pump House**

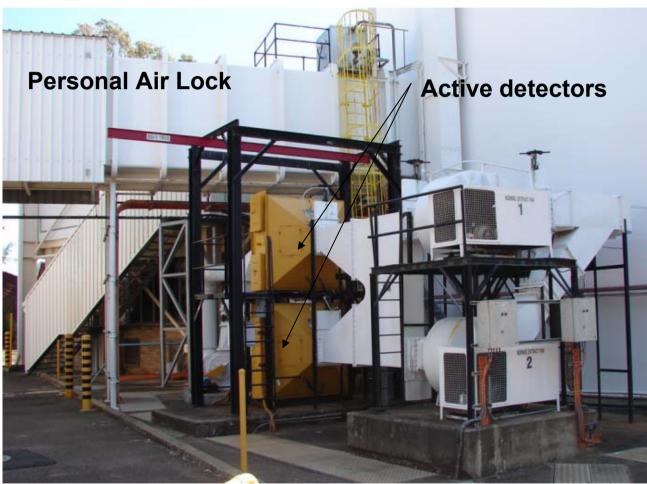








# Active Extract System (to remain until decommissioning 2014+)





#### For reactor and storage blocks remaining

- Closure Team (20 to 25 people)
- Budget of \$10Mio AUD (est)
- Term (2 years) 2007 & 8 **Decommissioning 2014+** Budget of \$40 Mio AUD (est) **Decommissioning Team (20 people)** Data To greenfield site UKAEA £23 million (act) (AUD \$57Mio) **Denmark DnK300million** (est) (AUD \$50Mio)



# **Questions?**

