

#3

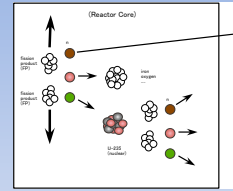
原子力と放射線の物理
 第一歩
 PHYSICS OF
 NUCLEAR POWER & RADIATION
 (FIRST STEP)

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 OHTANI, Nobuo

#3-01

12/12/21 15時15分

Criticality (臨界)



Chain Reaction & Criticality (連鎖反応と臨界)
 mean number of neutrons (ν) ≈ 2.5
 * absorbed in material(iron, water, control material ...)
 * leak_out from the system
 1.0 absorbed U-235 introducing next fission

#3-02

Criticality & Fuel Enrichment
 (臨界の為の燃料-1)

Natural Uranium (天然ウラン) U-235 : 0.7% U-238 : 99.3%	→	Enriched Uranium U-235 : ~3% U-238 : ~97%
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Uranium(Isotope) Enrichment (ウラン濃縮)
 Gas-Diffusion(ガス拡散法)
 Centrifugal(遠心分離)

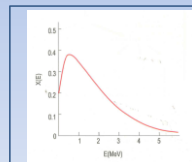
Critical by Natural Uranium N.U.+Graphite(黒鉛) N.U.+Heavy Water(重水)	Heavy Water(D ₂ O)重水 Isotopes of H Hydrogen(Light Water) Deuterium(Heavy Water) Tritium
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Heavy Water(Isotope) Enrichment
 Ion Exchange

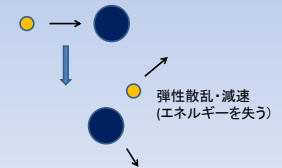
#3-03

Fission Neutron
 (核分裂で発生する中性子)

Number of Fission Neutrons (ν): 2.5 ± 0.1
 (核分裂ででてくる中性子の個数)
 uranium-235 fission by slow neutrons



Fission Neutron Energy Distribution



#3-04

Criticality & Fuel Enrichment
 (臨界の為の燃料-1)

Natural Uranium (天然ウラン) U-235 : 0.7% U-238 : 99.3%	→	Enriched Uranium U-235 : ~3% U-238 : ~97%
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Uranium(Isotope) Enrichment (ウラン濃縮)
 Gas-Diffusion(ガス拡散法)
 Centrifugal(遠心分離)

Critical by Natural Uranium N.U.+Graphite N.U.+Heavy Water	Heavy Water(D ₂ O) Isotopes of H Hydrogen(Light Water) Deuterium(Heavy Water) Tritium
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Heavy Water(Isotope) Enrichment
 Ion Exchange

#3-05

Plutonium & U-233
 (臨界の為の燃料-2、ウランとプルトニウム)

Fissile Materials (核燃料物質)
 : 核燃料として利用可能な核分裂性核種
U-235
 Isotope Enrichment
Pu-239
 $U-238 + n \rightarrow Pu-239$
 (irradiation in reactor \rightarrow fuel reprocessing)
U233
 $Th-232 + n \rightarrow U-233$
 (irradiation in reactor \rightarrow fuel reprocessing)

#3-06

How to be critical? (1) (臨界の達成と制御)

**Fuel Addition (燃料の追加)
initial criticality approach**

Water Level raise
(水位の上昇)
(critical assembly)

2 Fuel Blocks to 1

燃料(燃料領域)を増やして体系を大きくする。
核分裂の数に対して、外に逃げていく中性子を減らす。

#3-07

How to be critical?(2) (臨界の達成)

Control Rod draw out (制御棒の引抜)

Reflector Addition (反射体の追加)

Control Rod draw out (制御棒の引抜)

Reflector Addition (反射体の追加)

fat-man effect

燃料以外の物質に吸収される中性子を減らす。

燃料領域から漏れ出す中性子を反射させて炉心領域に戻す。

#3-08

Reactivity Control (臨界の制御)

Fission Products & Delayed Neutron
(核分裂生成物と遅発中性子)

Average (Spontaneous即発) Neutron Lifetime : **0.001 sec.**

Delayed (遅発) Neutrons from Fission Products

Group (g)	Decay constant (λ_{gp} , sec ⁻¹)	Yield (β_{gp})
1	0.0124	0.00053
2	0.0305	0.00355
3	0.111	0.00318
4	0.301	0.0064
5	1.14	0.00187
6	3.01	0.00068

Effective Lifetime of a neutron : **~0.1 sec.**

→ **制御棒の機械的駆動**

#3-09

Development of Reactor 原子炉(炉心)の開発

**Critical Assembly「臨界集合体」
(Zero Power Reactor)**

Experiments of Reactor Physics (原子炉物理の実験研究)
Criticality, Flux Distribution,
Reactivity
(fuel, structure material, control rod)

Experimental Reactor (実験炉)
small thermal power, no electric generation
irradiations of fuel & structure materials

Power Reactor (動力炉)

#3-10

Chicago Pile 1 (1942)

(From web page 'Chicago Pile')

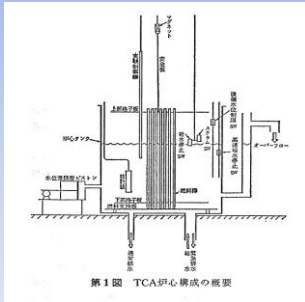
#3-11

Chicago Pile 1 (1942)

(From web page 'Chicago Pile')

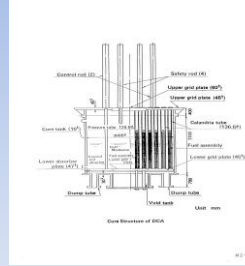
#3-12

TCA(JAEA)



#3-13

Deuterium Critical Assembly(closed)
(重水臨界実験装置)

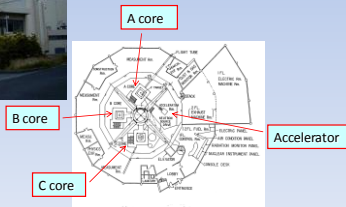


#3-14

KUCA(京都大学臨界実験装置)
(Kyoto-University-Critical-Assembly)



1974~
100W



#3-15

KUCA(京都大学臨界実験装置)

control desk 制御卓



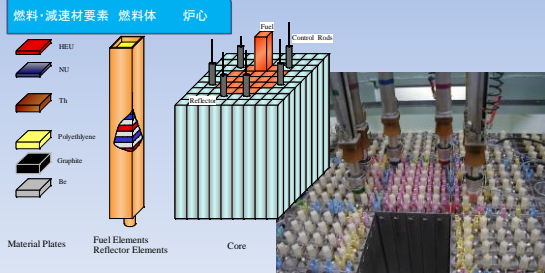
Light Water Moderator Core
軽水減速炉心



#3-16

KUCA – 固体減速材炉心

KUCA Solid Moderated Core



#3-17

Tower Shielding Facility(ORNL, USA, closed)

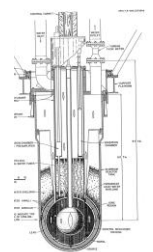


図1-1 核燃料研究所が「タワー・シールド・ファシリティ」で30年(1960年)に建造された施設

40-18

#3-18