

Tajoura Nuclear Research Centre
Research Reactor
ITR-1

Tripoli

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

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Thermal Power (kW) = 10,000

Type = POOL, IRT

Construction Date = 1980/10/10

Criticality Date = 1981/08/28

Max Flux SS, Thermal (n/cm²-s) = 2.0E14

Max Flux SS, Fast (n/cm²-s) = 1.5E14

Moderator = LIGHT WATER

Coolant = LIGHT WATER

Forced Cooling= 1650 m³/h

Coolant Velocity in Core= 5.6 m/s

Reflector = Be

Control Rods Material = B₄C

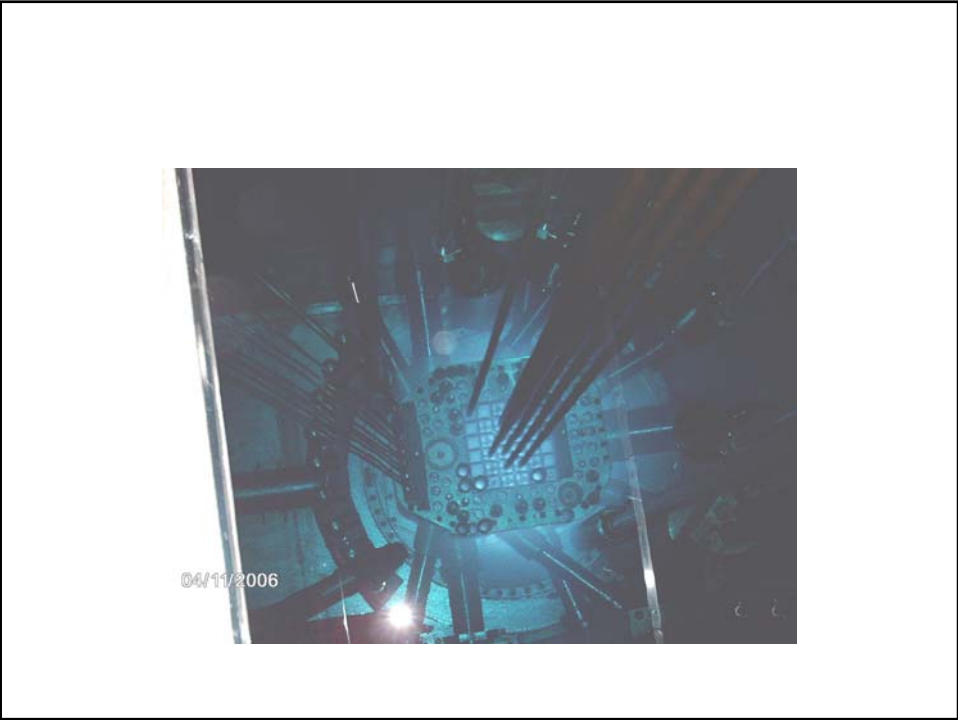
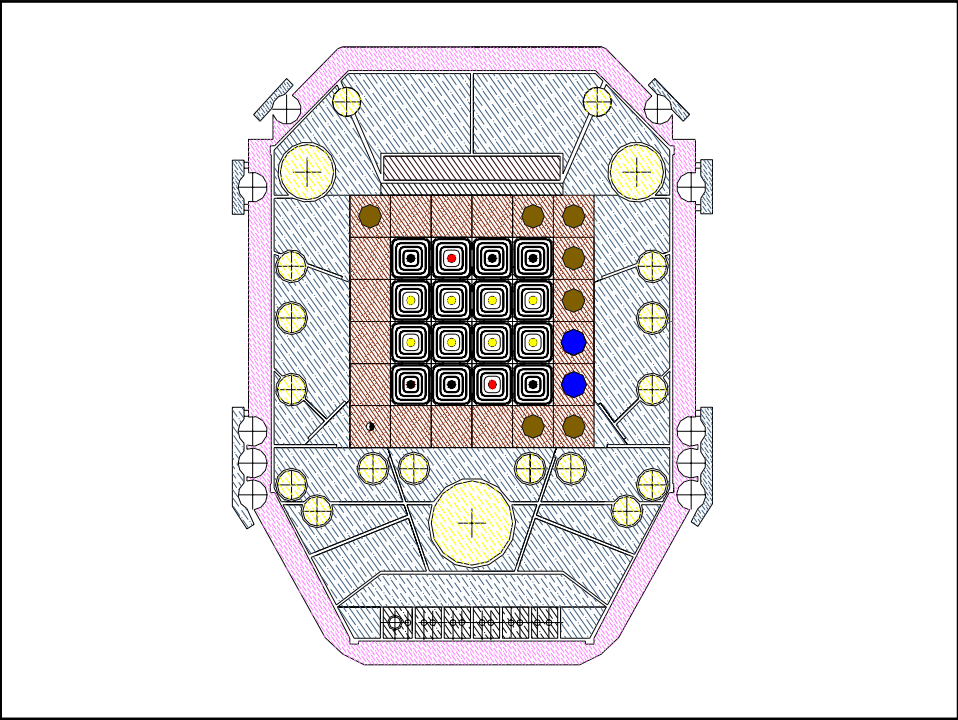
Control Rods number = 11 (8 SHIM, 2 SAFETY, 1 REG)

NUCLEAR FUEL DATA

Origin of Fissile Material = RUSSIA
Enrichment Supplier = RUSSIA
Equilibrium Core Size = 16 Fuel Elements
Tubes per Element = 3 & 4 (HEU – 80 %), 6 & 8 (LEU – 19.9 %)
Dimensions of Tubes, mm = 67, 54, 41, 28, SQUARE
Cladding Material = Al Alloy (SAV-I)
Cladding Thickness, mm = 0.8
Fuel Material = Uranium dioxide, dispersed in Al matrix
Fuel Thickness, mm = 0.4
Uranium Density, gU/cm³ = 1.36 (U-Al alloy – HEU)
2.77 (Uranium dioxide-Al – LEU)

LEU Fuel

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| Reactor type | Pool type |
| Power level, MW | 10 |
| Fuel positions | 16 |
| Irradiation position | 51 |
| Horizontal beam | 11 |
| Radial | 8 |
| Tangential | 3 |
| Fuel: | |
| Type | IRT- 4M |
| Meat Material | U2O-Al |
| Clad Material | Al (SAV-I) |
| Active Length, mm | 600 |
| Lattice Pitch, mm | 71.5 |
| Moderator, Coolant | H2O |
| Reflector | Beryllium |
| Control Rod Absorber (KC) | B4C (6) |
| Safety Rod (AZ) | 2 |
| Automatic Rod (AP) | 1 |
| Coolant inlet Temperature. C | 45 |
| Inlet Pressure, | Near Atmospheric |



Reactor Utilization

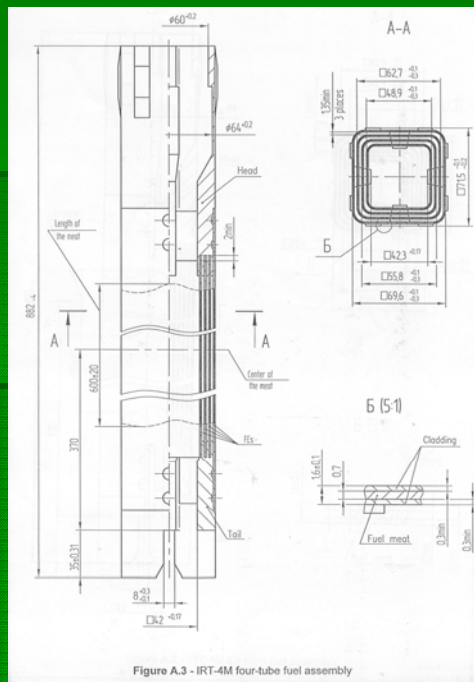
Hours per Day = 20

Days per Week = 1

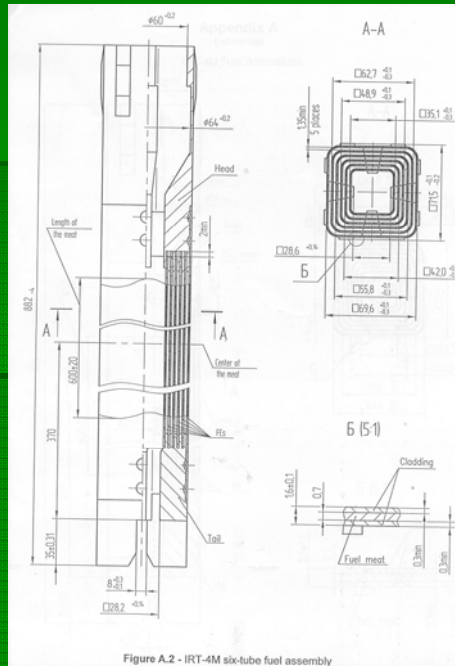
Weeks per Year = 14

MW Days per Year = 55

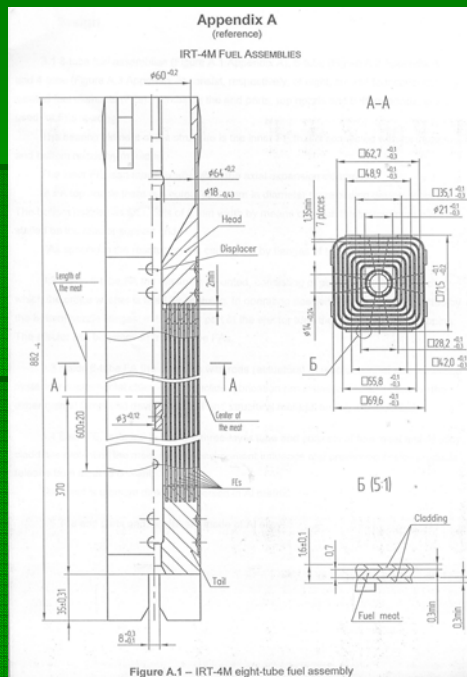
Fuel Assembly
IRT-4M

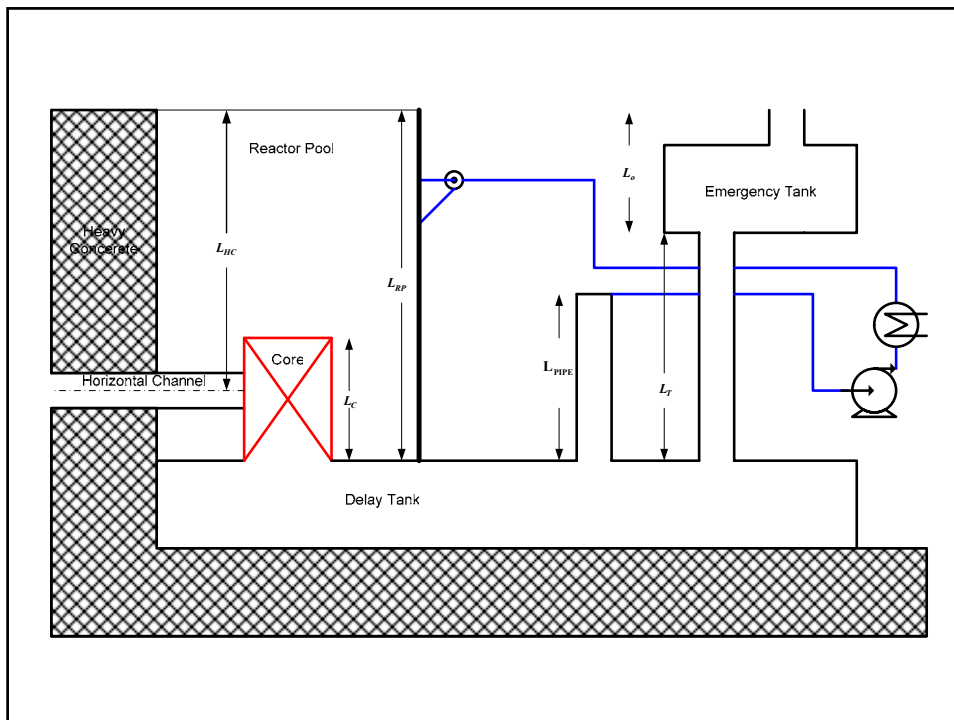


Fuel Assembly
IRT-4M – six tube



Fuel Assembly
IRT-4M – eight tube





- Fuel material = UO_2 -Al matrix
- U Enrichment = 19.7 wt% of U-235
- Active length = 60 cm
- Uranium density = 2.77 g/cm^3
- Water gap = 1.8 mm
- Mass of U-235/(6TFA & 8TFA)=263.8 /300 g

- We don't have decommissioning policy ,expertise to effectively implement a decommissioning project. But we have to have this project(planning and actual decommissioning experience)
- Our reactor start acualy in1983 and the life of the reactor(40 year) so we must have ready decommissioning plane and good experte in the end of 2023 after shudown to decommissioning,the facility will under go to transition plane.
- Transition plane
- the transition plane would be developed by the operator in with the decommissioning plane
- Decommissioning plane
- After the transition plane has been implemented and the decomisioning plane has been approved by the regulatory body.

Preparation program for decommissioning

Regulatory Body established in 2006

Making Regulation (requirement and guidance)

Management planning

Training & Qualification

Method & technique

Equipment

Radiation Protection

Waste management

- Maintain and keeping document
- Security and safeguards
- Emergency prepadness
- Information exchange

Summary

- Existing Reactor research
- Establish Regulatory Agency
- program for decommissioning

Finish

Thanks for your attention

