Brazilian Multipurpose Research Reactor

INAC 2024

Rio de Janeiro - Brazil

José Augusto Perrotta 07/May/2024



REATOR Reator Multipropósito Brasileiro

Nuclear Technology at the Service of Life



ScienceTechnologyInnovationSocietyTo DiscoverTo DevelopTo CreateTo Utilize
(Products and Services)



Research Reactors in Brazil



Utiliz	ation	Power								
Material and Fu	el Testing									
Neutron Scatter	ing									
Radioisotope Pi	oduction									
Neutron Activat	tion Analysis									
Education and T	Fraining									
		< 1 kW	100 kW	1 MW	10 MW	>10 MW				
No capability	Some capability	Full capability	y							



"Graded Approach" in Research Reactor Management



Areas with importance to management	Power								
Decommissioning Planning									
Fuel Cycle									
Finance Management									
Radioactive Waste									
Human Resources Development									
Integrated Management System									
Security									
Utilization									
Safety									
Operation									
	< 1 kW	100 kW	1 MW	10 MW	>10 MW				
Not intense Some intensity	Very Intense			·	·				





Why a new research reactor in Brazil?



STRATEGIC AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT



SOCIAL APPLICATIONS



SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT



RMB expands national capacity in science, technology and innovation



Activation Analysis Laboratory available to the national scientific community

Expansion of existing national capacity in research and applications of nuclear techniques

Creation of a National Laboratory of research with neutron beams to complement the research done at the National Laboratory of Synchrotron Light with X-Ray – LNLS/CNPEM

to test and qualify:

Nuclear fuels for power reactors

Nuclear fuels for shippropelled reactors

New fuels for research reactors

Materials to be used in nuclear reactors

National autonomy in the production of radioisotopes for applications in health, industry, agriculture and the environment

SOCIAL APPLICATIONS

Emphasis on the production of the radioisotope Mo-99 to ensure the supply of the radiopharmaceutical technetium-99m

Expansion of nuclear medicine in the country for the benefit of society

RMB

Reator Multipropósito Brasileiro

STRUCTURING AND TECHNOLOGICAL DRAG PROJECT

RMB DEPLOYMENT PHASE

2008 .		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
			SITE	SETUP															
CONCEPTU	JAL DES	IGN																	
		PRELIMI	NARY ENGI	NEERING															
			DESIGN																
		-								11991									
			• • • • • •					DETA	ILED ENGIN		DESIGN			DETAILED	DETAILED ENGINEERING DESIGN				
				•					- REAC	TOR -				- ANC	ILLARY FACIL	ITIES -			
•				•															
										Stars 1				Р	ROCUREMEN	NT			
								119.1		•				2 - H - H - ^{2 - 4}					
			•							6.14									
										NUCLEA	R FUEL - AR	RANGEMENT	S FOR CON	TINUOUS	NUCLEAR F		ACTURING	CORE R	EFUELLING
				NUCLEAR F	UEL - DEVEL	LOPMENT A	ND PROTOT	YPE MANU	FACTURING		M	ANUFACTUR	NG			- 1st CORE -		PROD	OUCTION
																		ODEDAT	
		EINV			G - PRELIIVII		SE + INSTAL		EINSE		IIVIP					IIVIES		UPERATI	ON LICENSE
		NUCLEAR LICENSING - SITE APPROVAL						ONSTRUCTION LICENSE											
																015		ONUNG	НОТ
																COLL	COMINISSI		COMMISSIONING

COMPLETE IN PROGRESS NOT INITIATED / INTERRUPTED PLANNED

RMB Location

RMB Location

● São Paulo Sorocab а

Iperó (SP) REGIÃO METROPOLITANA DE SOROCABA 125 KM from SÃO PAULO

Site Plain

Infrastructure Area

Production and Research Area

Administrative Area

Production and Research Area

Reactor and Laboratories View

RMB Technical Data

Power30MW

Fuel U_3Si_2 - disperse in aluminum - 20% ²³⁵U

Reactor Pool Dimensions 5,10m X 14,0m

Reflector Material Heavy water (D_2O) and berilium

Reactor Water Flow 3100 m³/h

Core array 5 x 5 (23 fuel assemblies and 2 material irradiation positions)

First Shutdown System 6 hafinium plates

Second Shutdown System Havy Water drained from Reflector Tank

Reactor Building Systems

A

Thermal flux $[n/cm^2s]En < 0.625 eV$ - Midline of active length

RMB

National Capacity for RMB Fuel Assembly Fabrication

>MCTI – FNDCT (FINEP) R\$25 M grant (CNEN – CTMSP)

- >UF₆ 20% enrichment supply facility improved (CTMSP)
- Fuel fabrication facility improved (IPEN/CNEN-SP)
- Production of 19 plate type fuel for the IPEN/MB-01 Reactor

Reactor Physics Laboratory for the RMB Project

First Criticality 03/03/2020

Isotopic Enrichment Cascade Inauguration 08/12/2016

Presentation of the First Fuel Assembly 31/08/2017

Rigs Reactivity Testing at the Critical Facility

Fuel Assemblies

Fuel Plates..... Cooling Channels

IPEN/MB-01 Reactor Core (RMB core model)

Project Main Phases

- Design
- Procurement/Construction/Commissioning
- Operation

Project Main Needs

- Governance
 RMB Provisional Structure for P/C/C
 CNEN New Enterprise for Operation
 (Non-government-dependent enterprise)

Nowadays Project Main Tasks

- Contract on Strategic Planning for Procurement/Construction/Commissioning
- Detailed Design of the Radioisotope Production Laboratory (N04)
- Ribeirão do Ferro Bridge Construction
- Earthworks and street construction

Strategic Planning for Procurement/Construction/Commissioning

- Definition of the Organization Model for RMB Implementation.
- Study of the Current RMB Project Documentation Inventory
- Establishment of WBS for Implementation
- Responsibilities in the Organization Model for Deployment
- Establishment of the Execution Schedule for Implementation
- Budget Planning for Implementation
- Contracting Scope of Executing Companies
- Criteria for the Selection of Executing Companies
- Models and Criteria of the Contract with Executing Companies
- Organizational Structure Required by the RMB for the P/C/C Phase
- Human Resources Needs for RMB Implementation
- 3D/BIM Model of the Project
- Tools for the management of the P/C/C Phase
- Licenses/Permits

Forma química para o Cliente Recebedor(IPEN CR ou	Isótopo	Tirrad	Embalagem	Pro-	Atividade	Prod. Anual	T ½ (dias)	Fluxo	Forma	Forma	massa
CETER)				dução	na entrega ao Cliente		- /- ()	desejado	quimica	física	
Molibidato de Sódio	⁹⁹ Mo	7 dias	Irradiador	s	2000 Ci**	104000 Ci	2,74	1,2 x 10 ¹⁴	UAIx-AI	Miniplacas de Al	1,77 g ²³⁵ U
lodeto de Sódio	¹³¹ l-f	7 dias	Irradiador	S	100 Ci	5200 Ci	8,03	1,2 x 10 ¹⁴	UAIx-AI	miniplacas	1,77 g ²³⁵ U
processo de separação do I e Xe - lodeto de Sódio*	125 	30 horas	SS-Cp-Al	S	3 Ci	160 Ci	59,4	1,0 x 10 ¹³	¹²⁴ Xe	Gás enriquecido	~50 mg
Cloreto de Lutecio (LuCl3)	177Lu	40 dias	AQt-Cp-Al	S	50 Ci	2600 Ci	6,6	2,0 x 10 ¹⁴	Lu ₂ O ₃	Sólida (pó)	100 mg
separação do Lu e Yb - Cloreto de Lutécio*	177Lu from Yb	40 dias	AQt-Cp-Al	S	50 Ci	2600 Ci	6,6	2,0 x 10 ¹⁴	Yb ₂ O ₃	Sólida (pó) - Vide Nota 6	100 mg
encapsulamento de fontes novas, solda em SS e inserir conjunto no irradiador*	¹⁹² lr - Fontes (braquiterapia)	870 horas	Irradiador próprio	SD	15 Ci		73,83	2,0 x 10 ¹⁴	¹⁹¹ lr-micro sementes	Atividade esperada 10-12 Ci/seed L 2 2 mm φ 0,2 0,3 0,6 mm	12,8 mg ¹⁹¹ lr
encapsulamento de fontes novas, solda em SS e inserir conjunto no irradiador*	¹⁹² lr (radiografia industrial	450 horas	Irradiador próprio	Q	600 Ci	14400 Ci	73,83	2,0 x 10 ¹⁴	¹⁹¹ Ir discos	Discos: (72 or 42 per cap) φ = 2,7 mm L = 0,25 mm φ = 4,8 mm L = 0,30 mm	0,1224mg ¹⁹¹ lr
Cancelado em 26/3/24	⁷⁵ Se										
Cancelado	³Н										
	¹³¹ l-c	3 dias	AQt-Cp-Al	SD	100 Ci		8,03	9,0 x 10 ¹³	TeO ₂	Sólida (Pó metálico)	pendente
Vide nota 10	¹⁹² lr fios (braquiterapia)	30 horas	Cp -Al (irradiador pendente)	SD	1250 mCi/Fio fios de 50 cm		73,83	1,0 × 10 ¹⁴	¹⁹¹ lr	Fios - 0.1 mm de 80% Pt-20% Ir e capa Pt 0.3 mm Atividade máxima 4 mCi/cm	4,14 mg
Oxido de Samário - apenas manuseado-não processado	¹⁵³ Sm	48 horas	Lâmina-Cp-Al	SD	4 Ci		1,93	5,0 x 10 ¹³	Sm ₂ O ₃	Sólido depositado	15 mg
	¹⁹⁸ Au	24 horas	pendente	SD	70 mCi		2,7	9,0 x 10 ¹³	¹⁹⁷ Au	Folhas Au ultra-puro	100mg
Pesquisa	¹⁶⁶ Ho	5 dias	Cp-Al	SD	100 mCi		1,18	1,7 x 10 ¹⁴	Ho ₂ O ₃	Sólida (Pó compactado)	1 g
	⁶⁰ Co	100 horas	Cp-Al	Т	625 mCi/fonte	2,5 Ci	5.27 a	2,0 x 10 ¹⁴	⁵⁹ Co	Pinos e Pellets	12 mg/pino
	³² P	5 dias	AQt-Cp-Al	SD	200 mCi		14,28	2,0 x 10 ¹⁴	K ₂ SO ₄	Sólida (Pó)	0,5 g
	9 ⁰ Y	5 a 7 dias	AQt-Cp-Al	SD	100 mCi		2,67	2-5 x 10 ¹⁴	Y	Sólida (Pó microesferas)	100 mg
	51 Cr	7 dias	AQt-Cp-Al	SD	100 mCi		27,7	2,0 x 10 ¹⁴	Cr ₃ O ₄	Sólida (pó)	1 mg
	¹⁸⁸ W	60 dias	Cp-Al	м	100 mCi	1,2 Ci	69,8	2,0 x 10 ¹⁴	WO ₃	Sólida (Pó compactado)	2 g
	⁸² Br	2 horas	AQt-Cp-Al	SD	50 mCi		1,47	2 - 7 x 10 ¹³	KBr	Sólida (Sal anidro)	1,0 g
	⁴⁰ K	4 horas	AQt-Cp-Al	SD	300 mCi		1.3E9 a	6,0 x 10 ¹³	K ₂ O ₂	Sólida (Pó compactado)	0,2g
	⁴² K	8 horas	AQt-Cp-Al	SD	500 mCi		12.30 h	6,0 x 10 ¹³	K ₂ O ₂	Sólida (Pó compactado)	0,2g
	²⁴ Na	8 horas	AQt-Cp-Al	SD	250mCi		0,62	6,0 x 10 ¹³	Na ₂ CO ₃	Sólida	100mg
	⁷⁹ Kr	24 horas	AQt-Cp-Al	SD	1 Ci		1,46	8,0 × 10 ¹³	Gás Kr	gás	0,2g
	²⁰³ Hg	40 horas	AQt-Cp-Al	SD	70 mCi		46,61	2,0 x 10 ¹³	²⁰² Hg	Líquida (metálico)	130 g (nota 5)
New - Proposta para Futuro	47Sc	New								CaCO3>Ca-47>Sc 47 ou TiO2>Sc47	
New - Proposta para Futuro	⁶⁷ Cu	New									
New - Proposta para Futuro - Cloreto de Tb	¹⁶¹ Tb	New									

FUTURE NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY SITE OF RMB

RMB

 RMB Reactor
 National Neutron Laboratory
 Radioisotope Production Laboratory
 Post Irradiation laboratory
 National laboratory for NAA

Nuclear Fusion Laboratory
Particles Accelerator Laboratory
High Intensity LASER

Laboratory
Radiopharmacy Center
Integrated Center for the

Development of Diagnosis and
Therapy Using Radiation

Postgraduation in Nuclear

Technology

Training of Technicians for the

Nuclear Technology in Medicine

XVI ENFIR, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil – September 2009

Comissão Nacional de Energia Nuclear

RELATÓRIO DE GESTÃO EXERCÍCIO DE 2023

Nuclear Technology at the Service of Life

Thank you !