

Ongoing projects at SCK-CEN of interest to the development of a Pb/Bi loop target for EURISOL

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- SCK·CEN - Introduction
- MYRRHA
- GUINEVERE
- ISOL@MYRRHA
- Links to the present project

- created in 1952
 - cradle of nuclear research and energy development in Belgium
 - major international player in the field of nuclear research
- tutorship: federal Minister of Energy
- now: ~700 staff,
>50% with academic degree
- annual turnover: 115 M€
 - 40% government support
 - 60% contract work

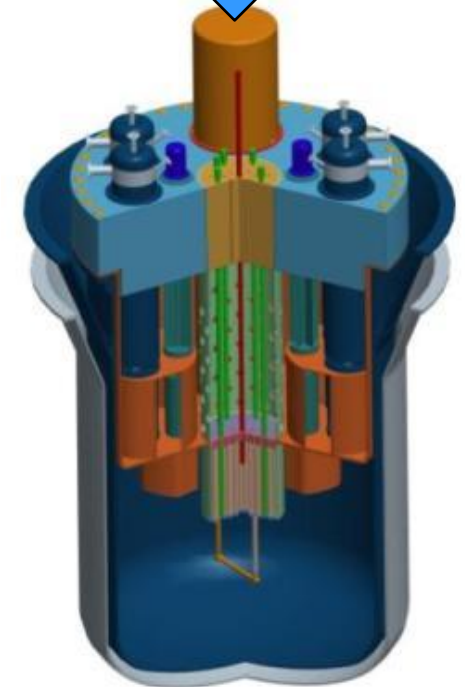


Proton driver linac

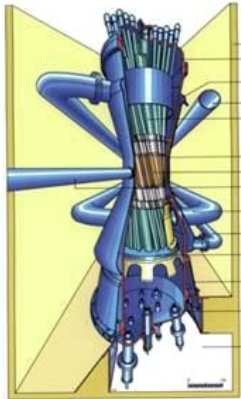
- High power proton accelerator as driver
- Spallation target: LBE



- Subcritical reactor
 - High power density 30-32% MOX core
 - Liquid metal cooled (LBE)
 - High flexibility



MYRRHA Replaces BR2



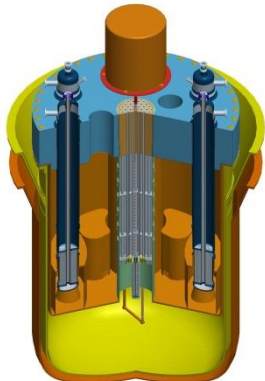
1962

BR2

Material
Testing Reactor
(fission)

Fuel testing
for LWR &
GEN II/GEN III

Irradiation
Services:
- Medical RI
- Silicon Doping
- Others



2023

MYRRHA

Fast Neutron
Material
Testing Reactor
(fission + **fusion**)

ADS-Demo
+
P&T Testing

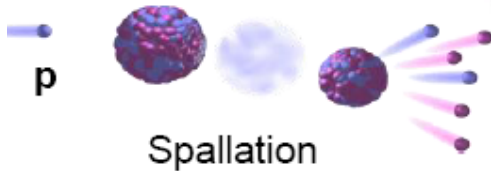
Irradiation
Services:
- Medical RI
- Silicon Doping
- Others

Fuel testing for
LFT GEN IV

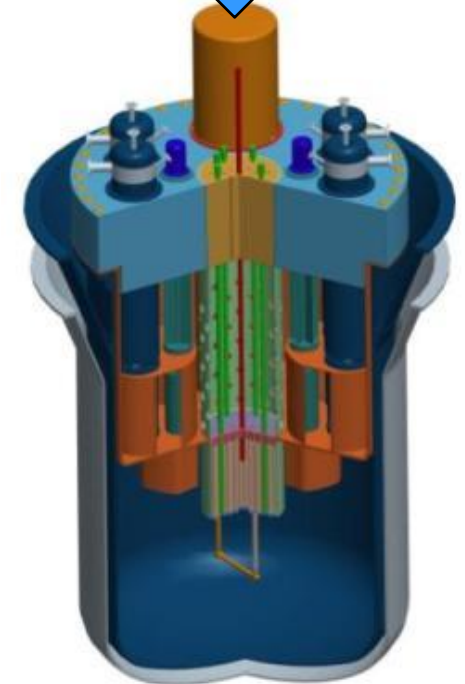
LFR European Technology Pilot Plant (ETPP)

Proton driver linac

- High power proton accelerator as driver
- Spallation target: LBE



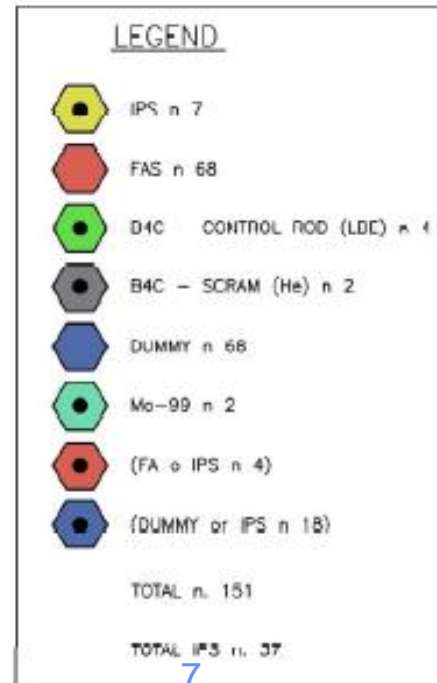
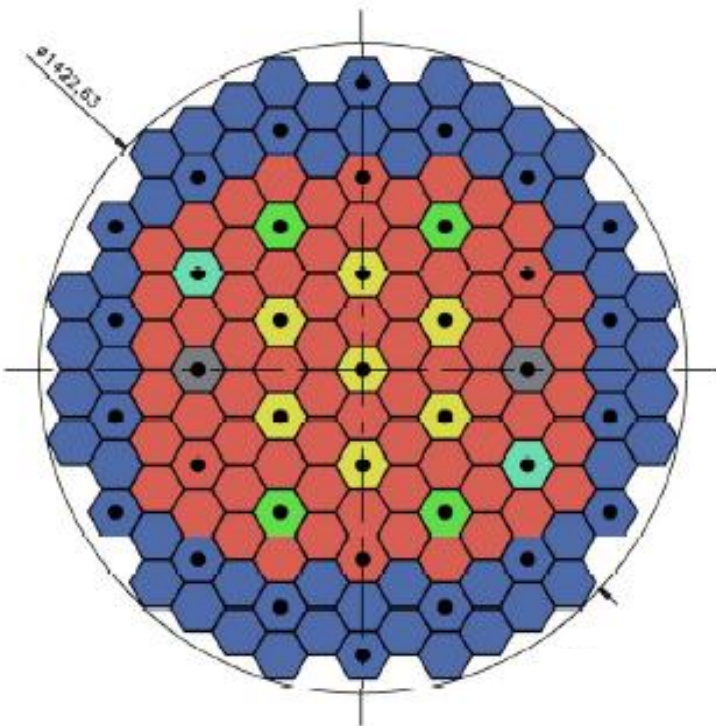
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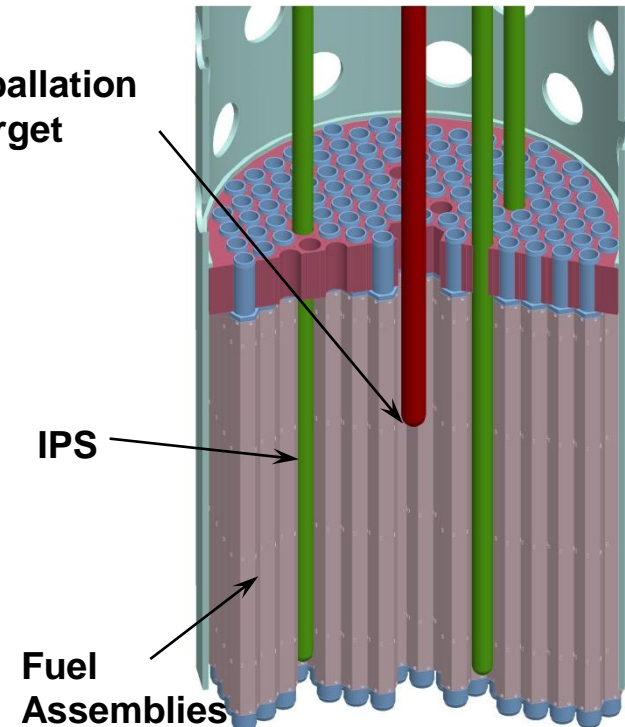
- 151 positions
- Diameter: 1450 mm
- $k_{eff} \approx 0.95$ (ADS mode)
- 30-35 % MOX fuel
- 37 multifunctional plugs

Total flux (hottest pin)	4.7E+15	n/cm ² /s
Fast flux above 0.75 MeV (hottest pin)	1.01E+15	n/cm ² /s
Dpa/(350 EFPD's) (hottest pin)	45	
Ppm He/dpa (hottest pin/target zone)	3.8/6.4	
Irradiation volume (8 In-Pile Sections)	3700*8	cm ³

Inlet temperature	270 °C
Coolant delta T	130 °C
Velocity (fuel rod)	1.9 m/sec
Temperature at cladding surface	500 °C
Maximum linear power	370 W/cm

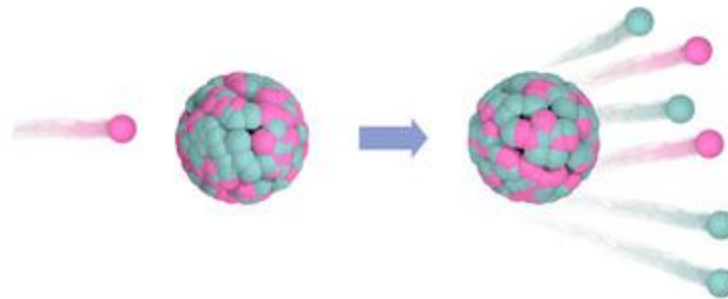


Spallation target



Design requirements

- enough neutrons to feed the sub-critical core at its k_{eff} value of 0.95
- capable to evacuate the heat deposited by the beam (~ 65 % of the total beam power, i.e. ≈ 2.1 MW)
- spatial constraints: fit in the central hole of the sub-critical core assembly and be as compact as possible to generate the highest possible neutron fluxes in the immediate surroundings of the target
- must reach an appropriate lifetime and it must comply with the fundamental role of MYRRHA as a flexible high intensity experimental irradiation device

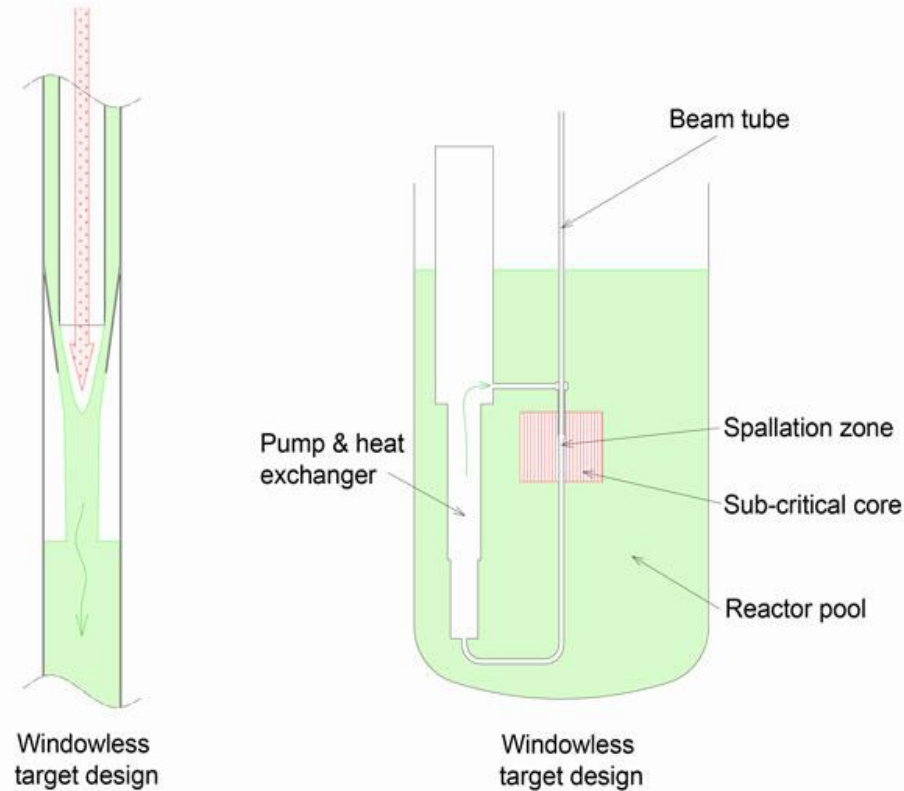
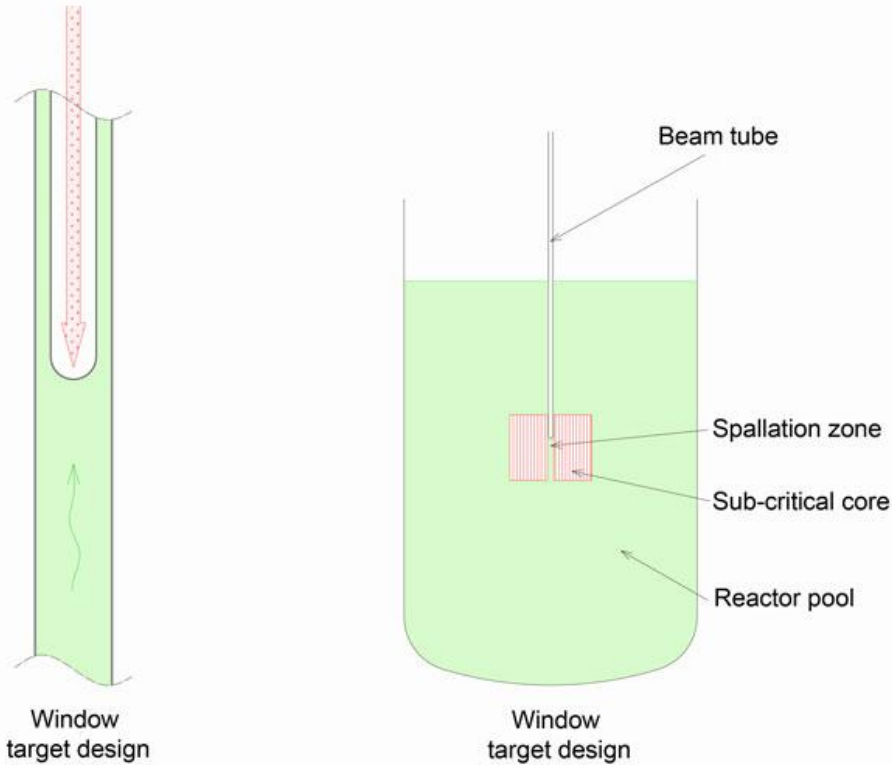


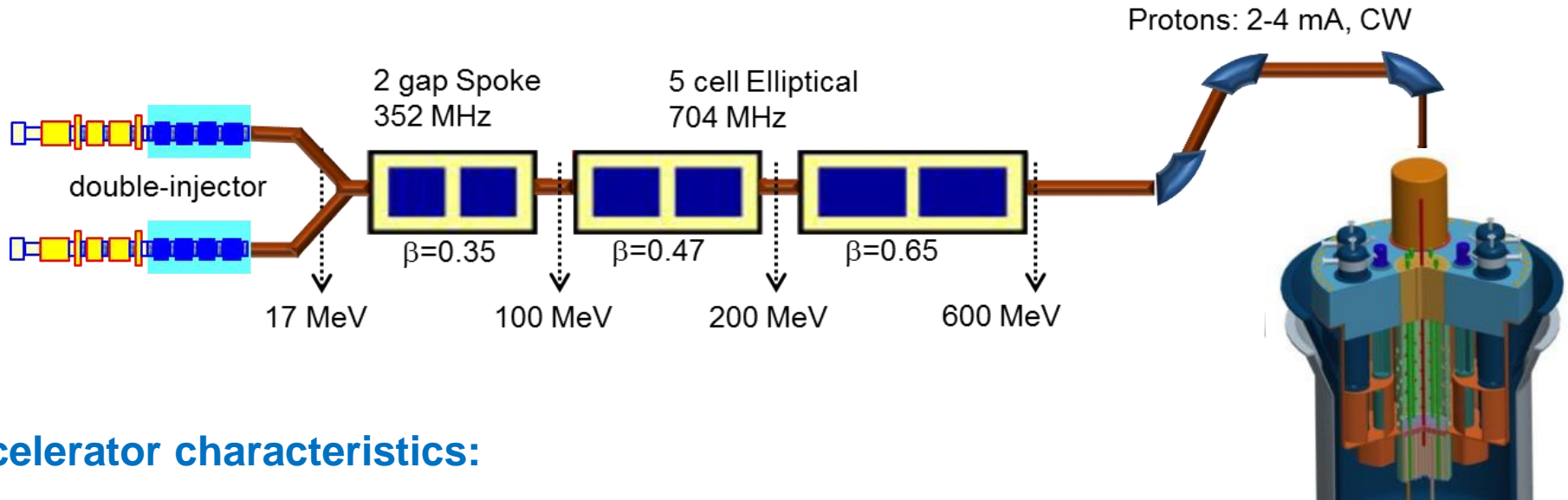
A liquid metal, for which lead-bismuth eutectic (LBE) has been chosen, is selected as target material to obtain a high neutron gain and to allow forced convective heat removal.

Spallation Target – Two Options

- **Window-target design**

- **Windowless-target design**





Accelerator characteristics:

Fundamental parameters (ADS)

Particle	p
Beam energy	600 MeV
Beam current	4 mA
Mode	CW
MTBF	> 250 h

Failure = beam trip > 3s

implementation

Superconducting linac

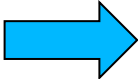

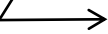
frequency 176/352/704 MHz

Reliability =
redundancy

Double injector

“fault tolerant”
scheme

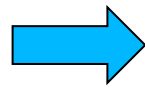
(Courtesy Dirk Vandeplassche, SCK·CEN)

- implementation of reliability : 3 principles
 1. overrating
 2. reliability (availability)  **redundancy**
 -  **parallel scheme**
(double-injector)
 -  **serial scheme**
(modular high en. sections)
 3. repairability
- principles to be applied to the basic linac layout, but also to much of the ancillary equipment

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- implementation of reliability : 3 principles

1. overrating
2. reliability (availability)
3. repairability

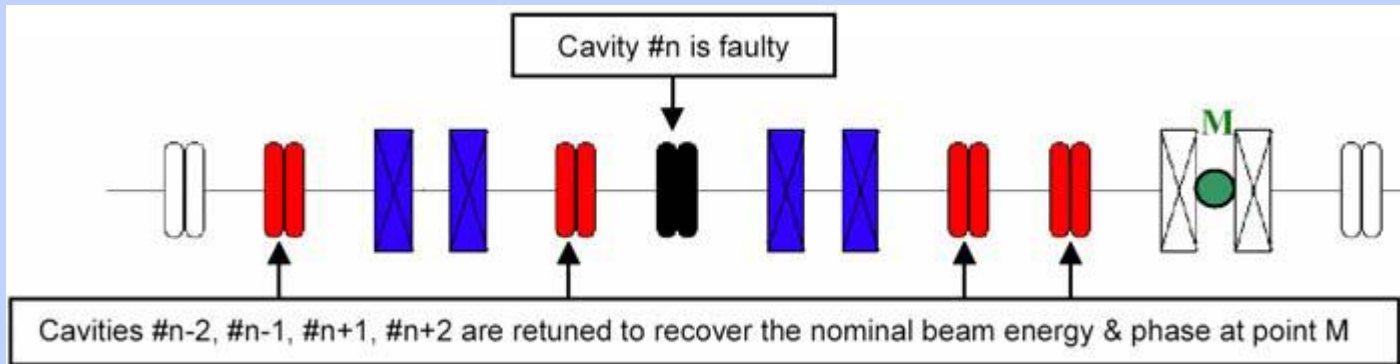


redundancy

parallel scheme
(double-injector)

serial scheme
(modular high en. sections)

Principle of fault tolerance in the superconducting spoke linac



within < 3 sec

- Detection of an RF fault
- Change RF phase in neighboring cavities
- Increase RF field in neighboring cavities

Increase of 25% field level
 -> 50% power margin required

(Courtesy Dirk Vandeplassche, SCK•CEN)

- SCK•CEN situation: building in-house accelerator expertise
- collaborations
 - originally industrial approach
 - historically in FP context (Euratom / Fission)
 - today in phase of financed R&D of MYRRHA project, with a deadline (int. review) = e.o. 2014
 - FP7 project MAX, naturally based on historical FP partners
 - { SCK•CEN activity
formal bilateral collaborations with "principal architects"
- schedule

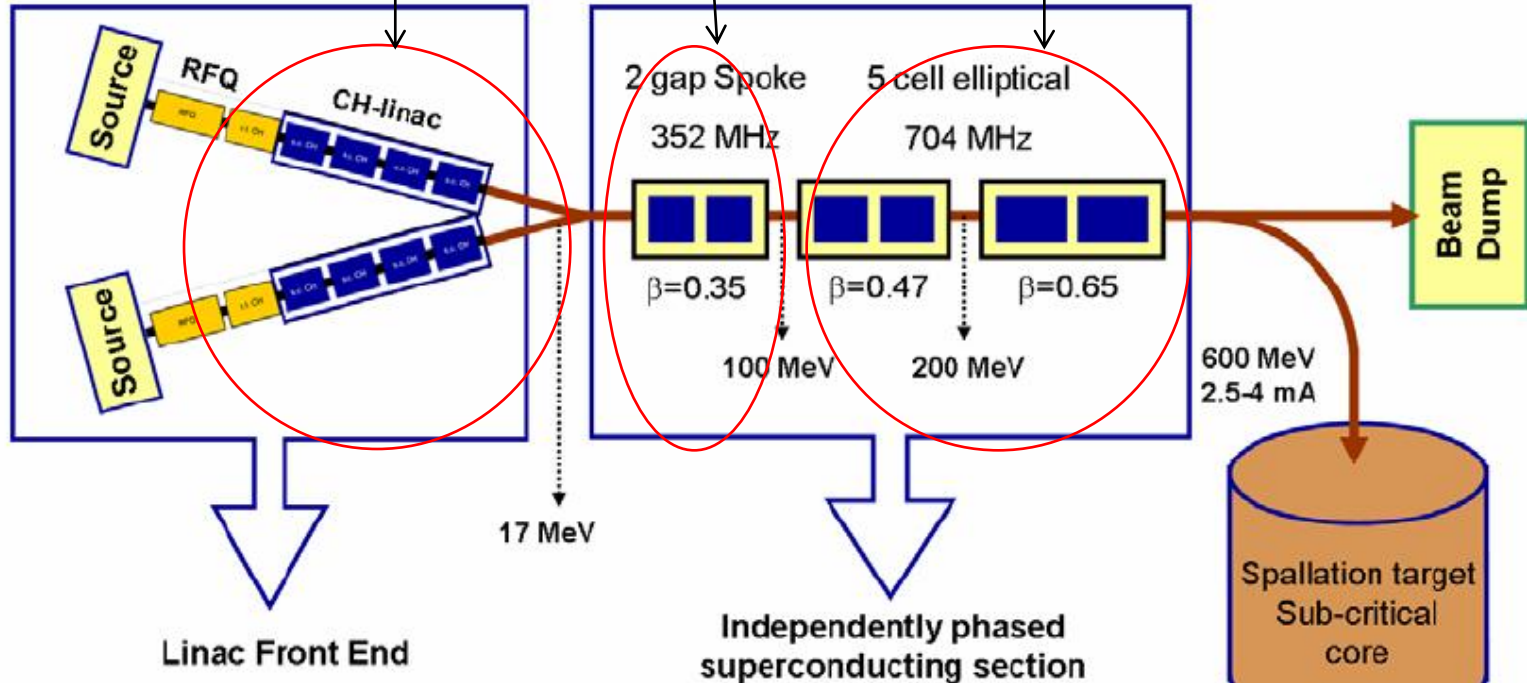
• engineering design	2010 – 2014
• prototyping :	2015 – 2018
• production & installation :	2018 – 2021
• commissioning :	2022 – 2024

Within
MAX (FP7)

Collab. with
Frankfurt University

Collab. with
IPN Orsay

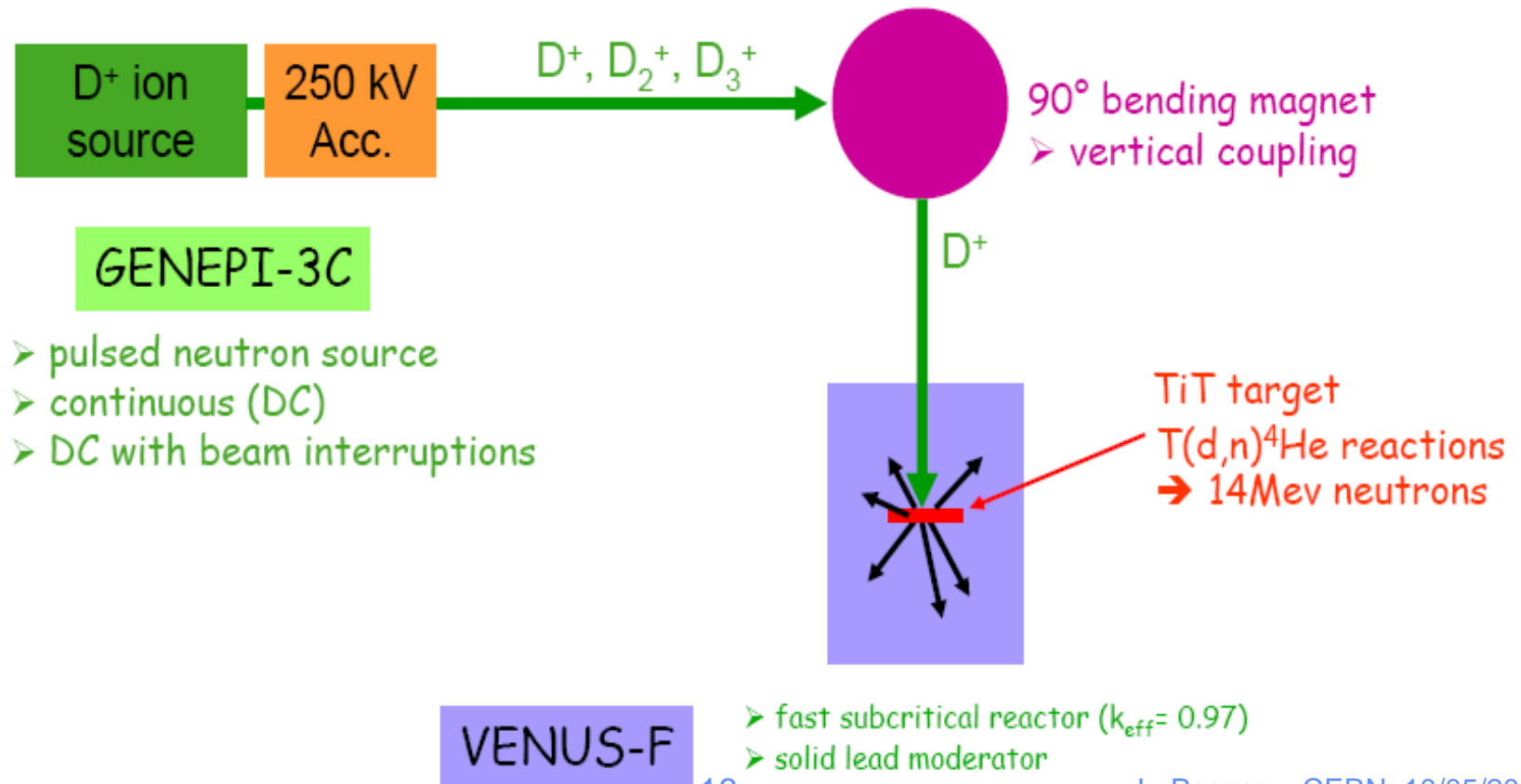
Collab. with
INFN Milano



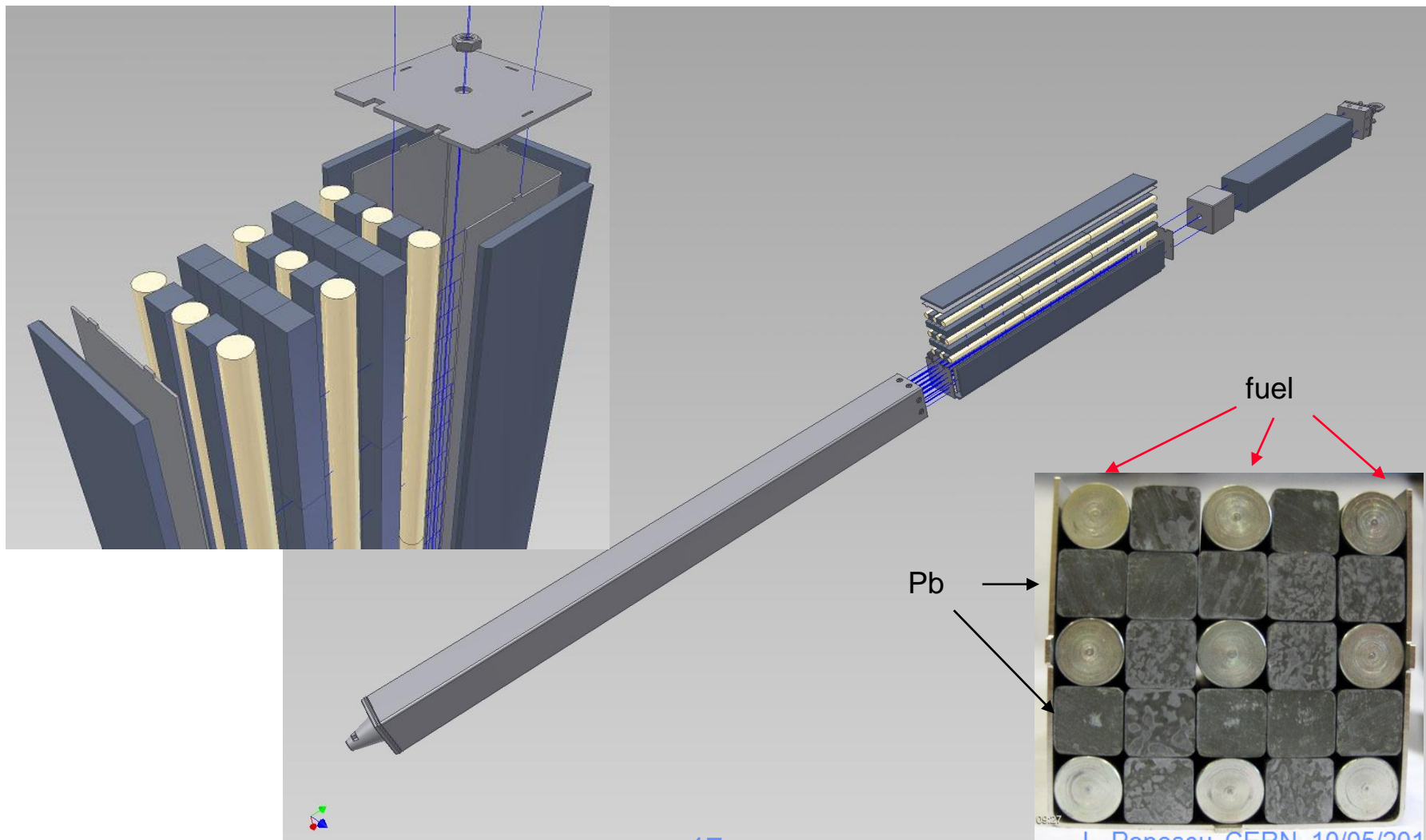
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GUINEVERE – a Step Towards MYRRHA

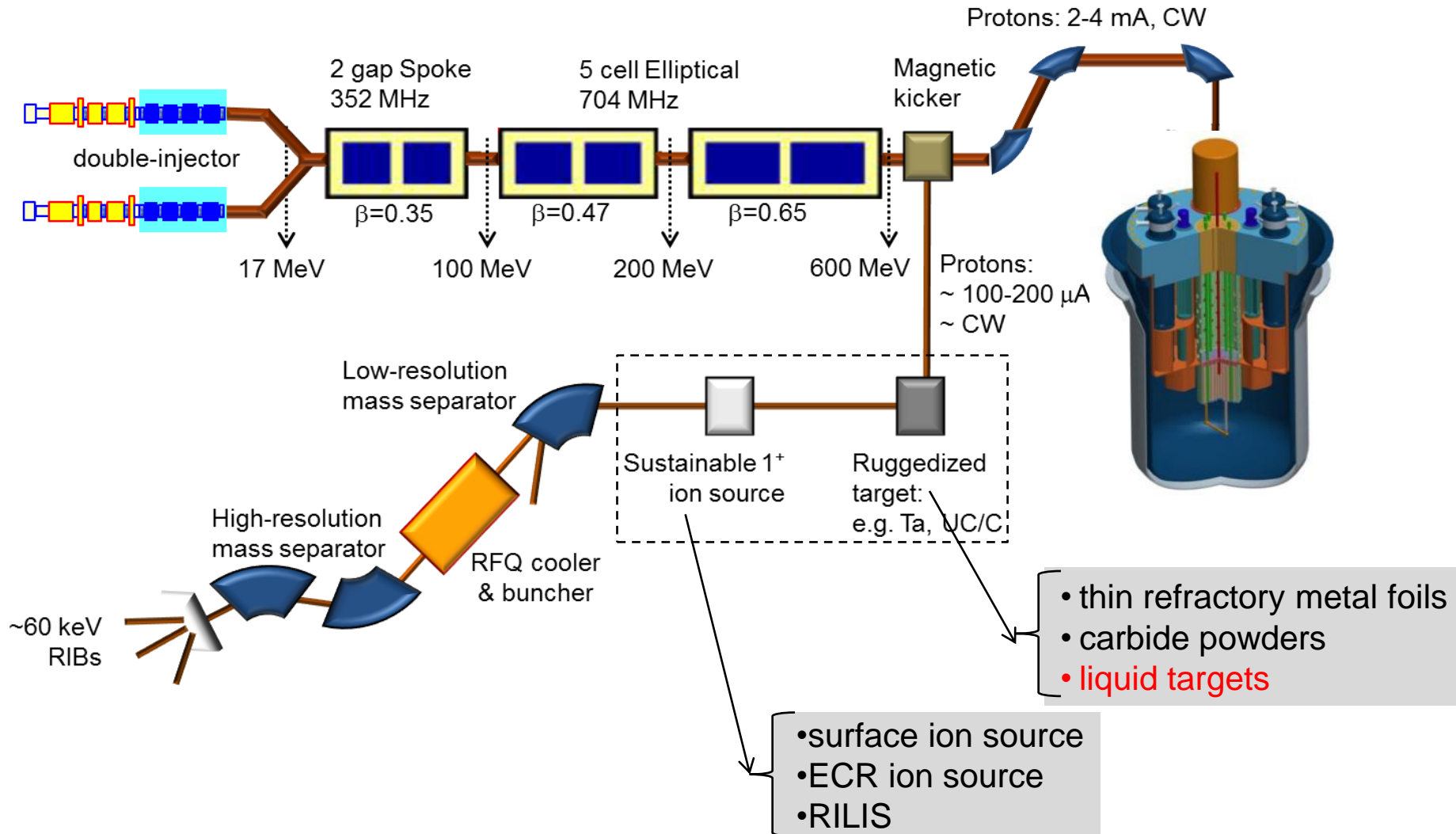
- A zero-power fast n-spectrum facility @ SCK·CEN (sub-critical & critical mode)
- A collaborative work within EUROTRANS



GUINEVERE - Fuel Assembly

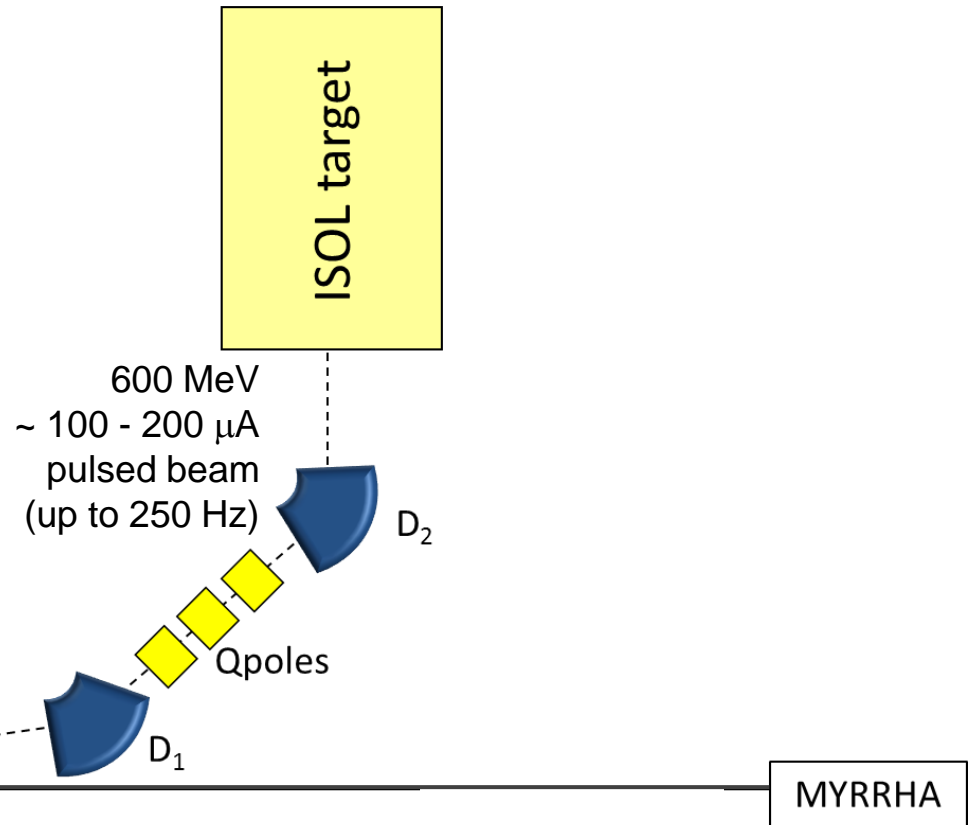
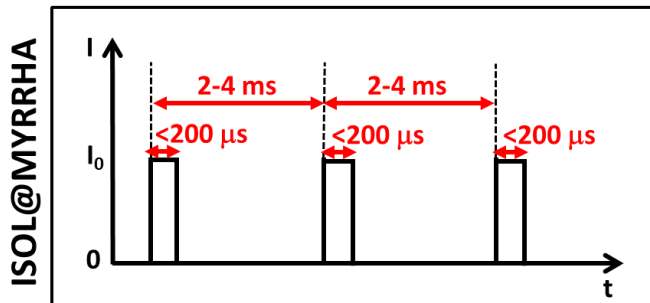
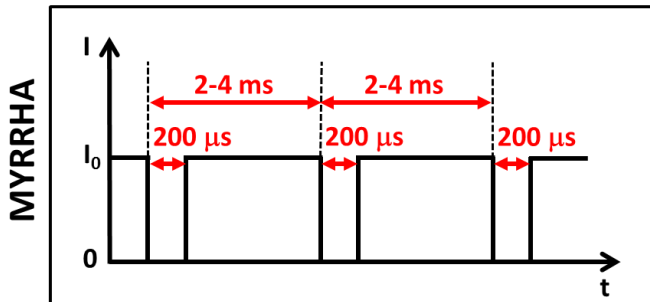


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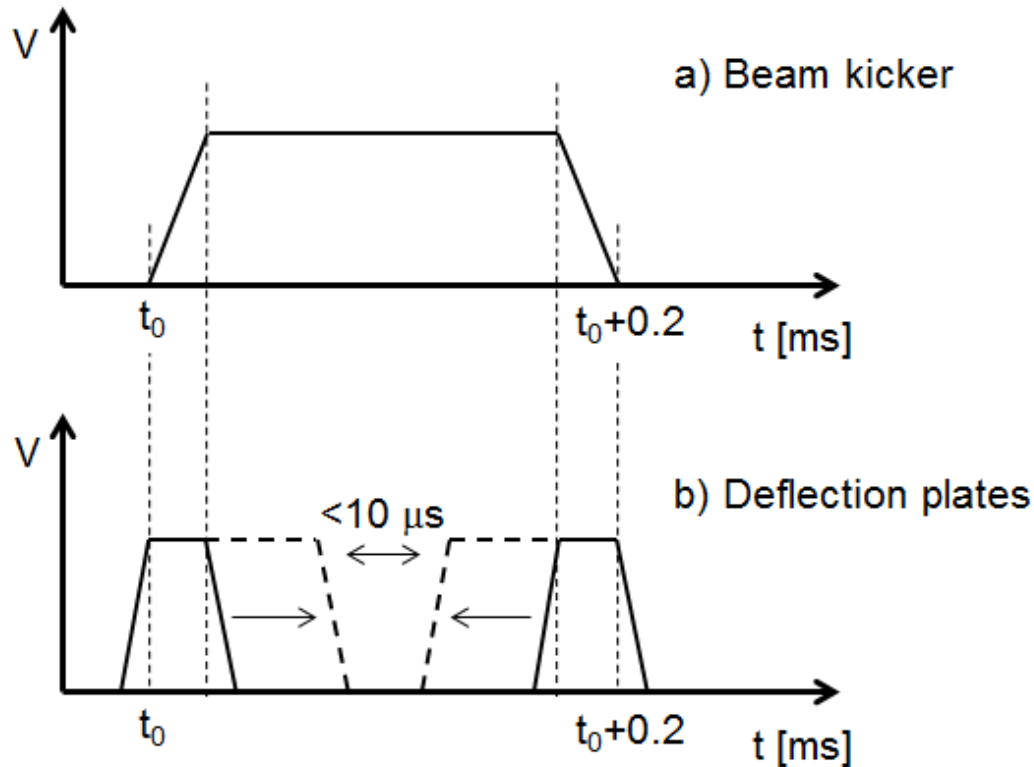


Beam-Splitting System (Concept)

Proton-beam duty cycle



Beam-Splitting System (Concept)

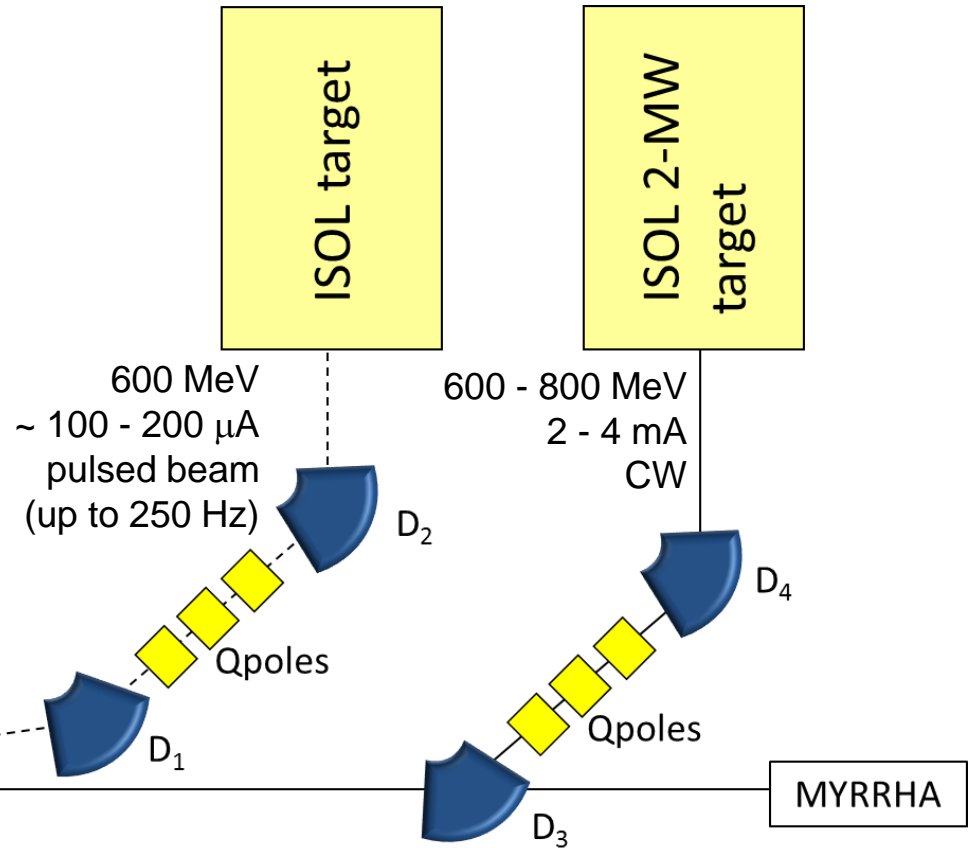
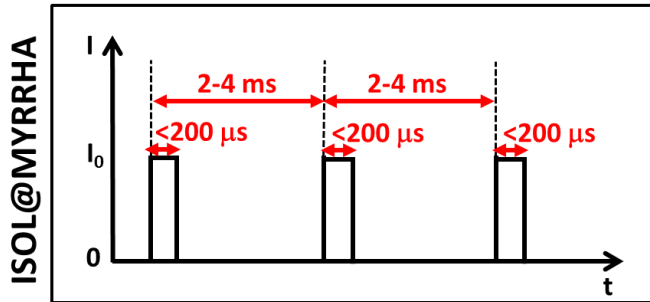
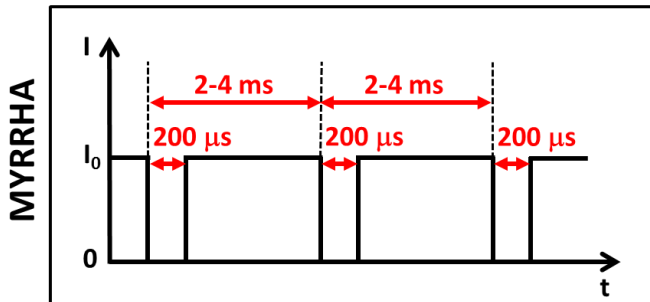


Time structure of (a) the beam-kicker voltage after the acceleration section (600 MeV)

Deflection-plate voltage in front of the RFQ entrance (30 keV)

Beam-Splitting System (Concept)

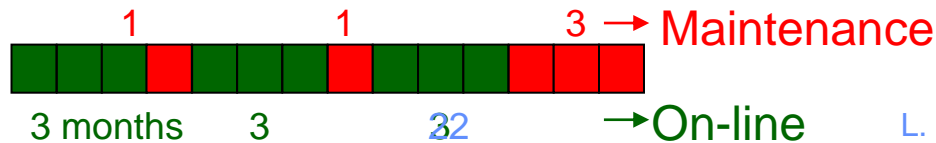
Proton-beam duty cycle



Magnetic
kicker

Magnetic
septum

MYRRHA operation:



- based on proven technology (largely based on experience at ISOLDE and TRIUMF)
- keep open the possibilities for higher intensity beams
- can deliver:
 - pure RIB: selective ionization, chemistry, $M/DM > 10.000$
 - intense RIB (x100 compared to the present ISOLDE 'standard' RIB)
 - RIB of good ion optical quality
 - optimal experimental conditions/lay-out/support (green-field facility!)
 - **extended beam times with stable operation**
- experiments {
 - need very high statistics;
 - need many time-consuming systematic measurements;
 - hunt for very rare events;
 - have an inherent limited detection efficiency.
- complementary to ISOL and In-Flight facilities

- ISOL@MYRRHA - an integral part of the MYRRHA project
 - Delivery of the proton beam by MYRRHA
 - but*
 - To be developed within a separate consortium
- Physics experiments (from the focal plane of the separator)
 - To be set up and run by users
 - Support by ISOL@MYRRHA physics group at SCK·CEN
- Conceptual design phase (2012-2014) followed by a basic design in the FEED-phase (2015-2017)
- R&D on target-ion-source systems and parasitic operation with MYRRHA

Conceptual
Design
(2012-2014)

- Task1: Beam splitter
- Task2: Target Ion Source
- Task3: Beam preparation: RFQ Cooler & Buncher + Mass Separators
- Task4: Safety & Radioprotection
- Task5: Overall conceptual design

Technical Design Study for intense radioactive ion beams at ISOL@MYRRHA
on the NuPECC long range plan 2010 (Dec. 2010)

2012-2014

Conceptual Design

2015-2017

Front End Engineering Design

2018

Awarding construction contracts

2019-2021

Manufacturing of components & construction

2022

Assembly & Installation

2023-2024

Commissioning

2025 -

Exploitation

- In-house expertise build-up within the design study of the PbBi MYRRHA spallation target - SCK•CEN can play an advisory role
- TIS developments at SCK•CEN
 - PhD on ISOL liquid-target design study
 - covers the CFD part of the present project within EURISOL
 - Post-doc on TIS for ISOL@MYRRHA, addressing also the design of the target station (short stage at CERN & TRIUMF considered)
- Planned R&D project on target development (ERC StG application)
 - Making use of the in-house expertise in material science, chemistry, PbBi technology
 - Building a team of in-house experts supplemented by new openings
 - More interactions with the present project within EURISOL become possible

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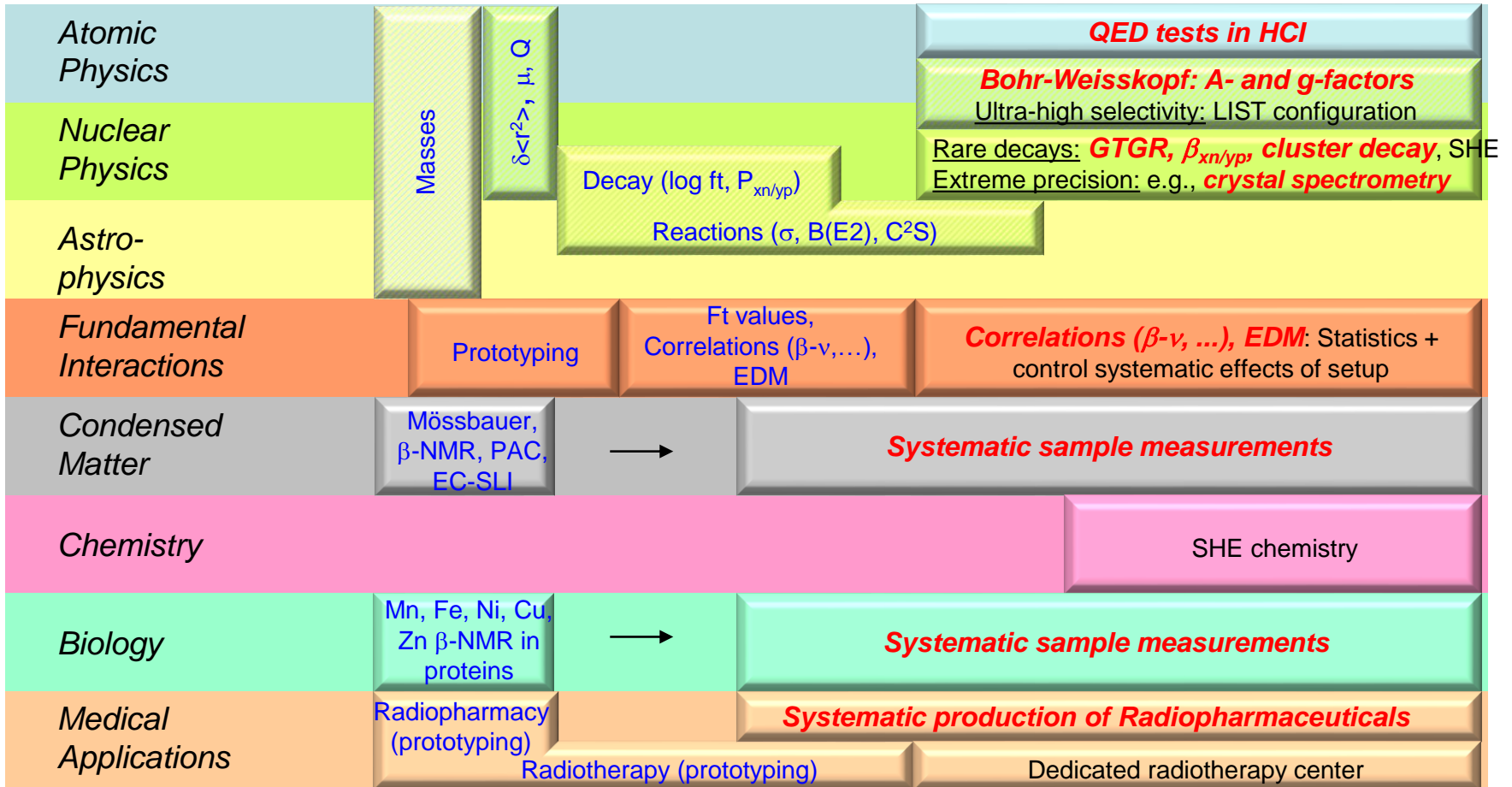
SCK•CEN

Studiecentrum voor Kernenergie
Centre d'Etude de l'Energie Nucléaire

Stichting van Openbaar Nut
Fondation d'Utilité Publique
Foundation of Public Utility

Registered Office: Avenue Herrmann-Debrouxlaan 40 – BE-1160 BRUSSEL
Operational Office: Boeretang 200 – BE-2400 MOL

Applications (ISOL@MYRRHA Applications)



Typical Beam Time/Experiment

