

The ISOL@MYRRHA project

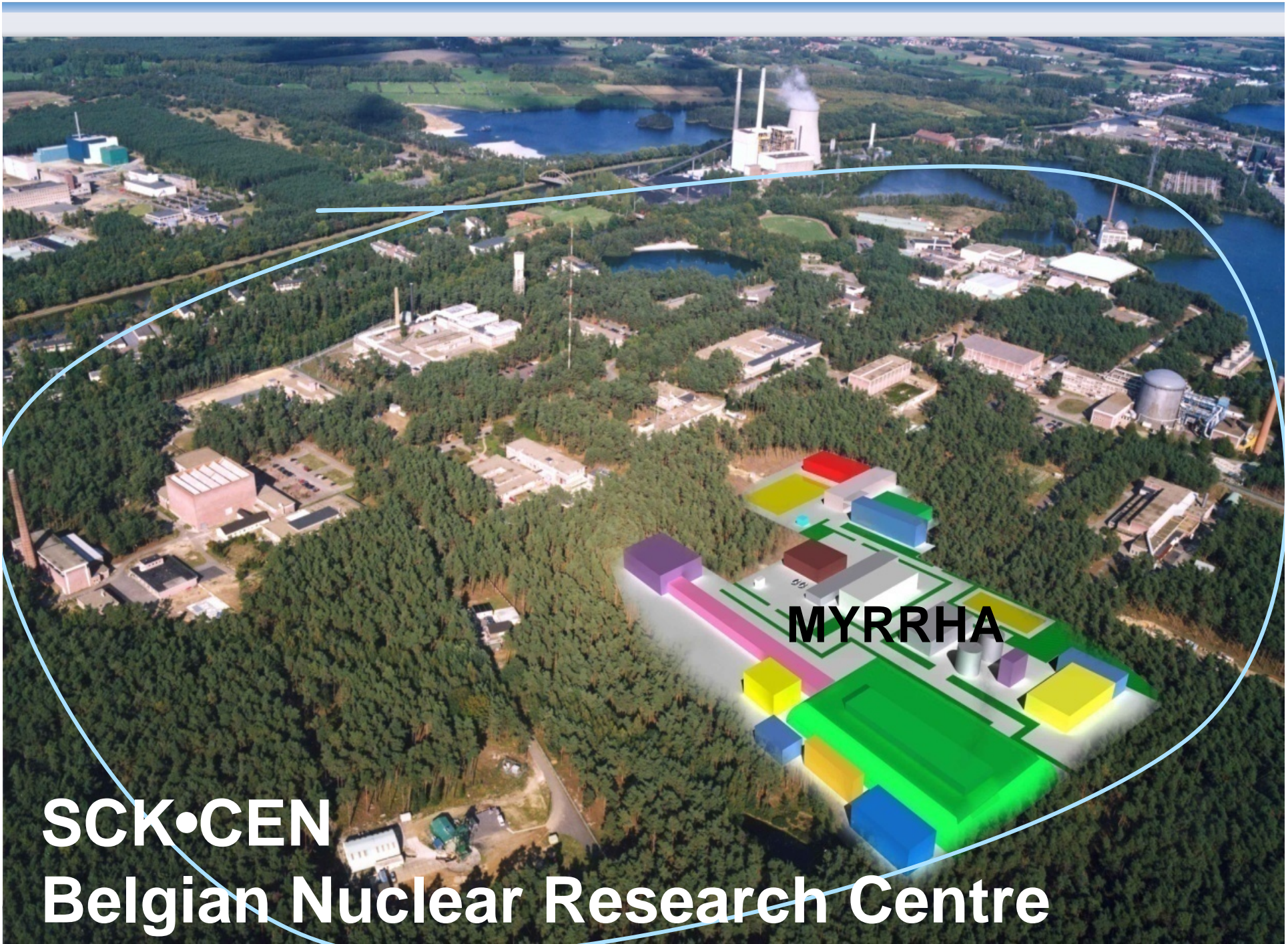
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STUDIECENTRUM VOOR KERNENERGIE
CENTRE D'ETUDE DE L'ENERGIE NUCLEAIRE

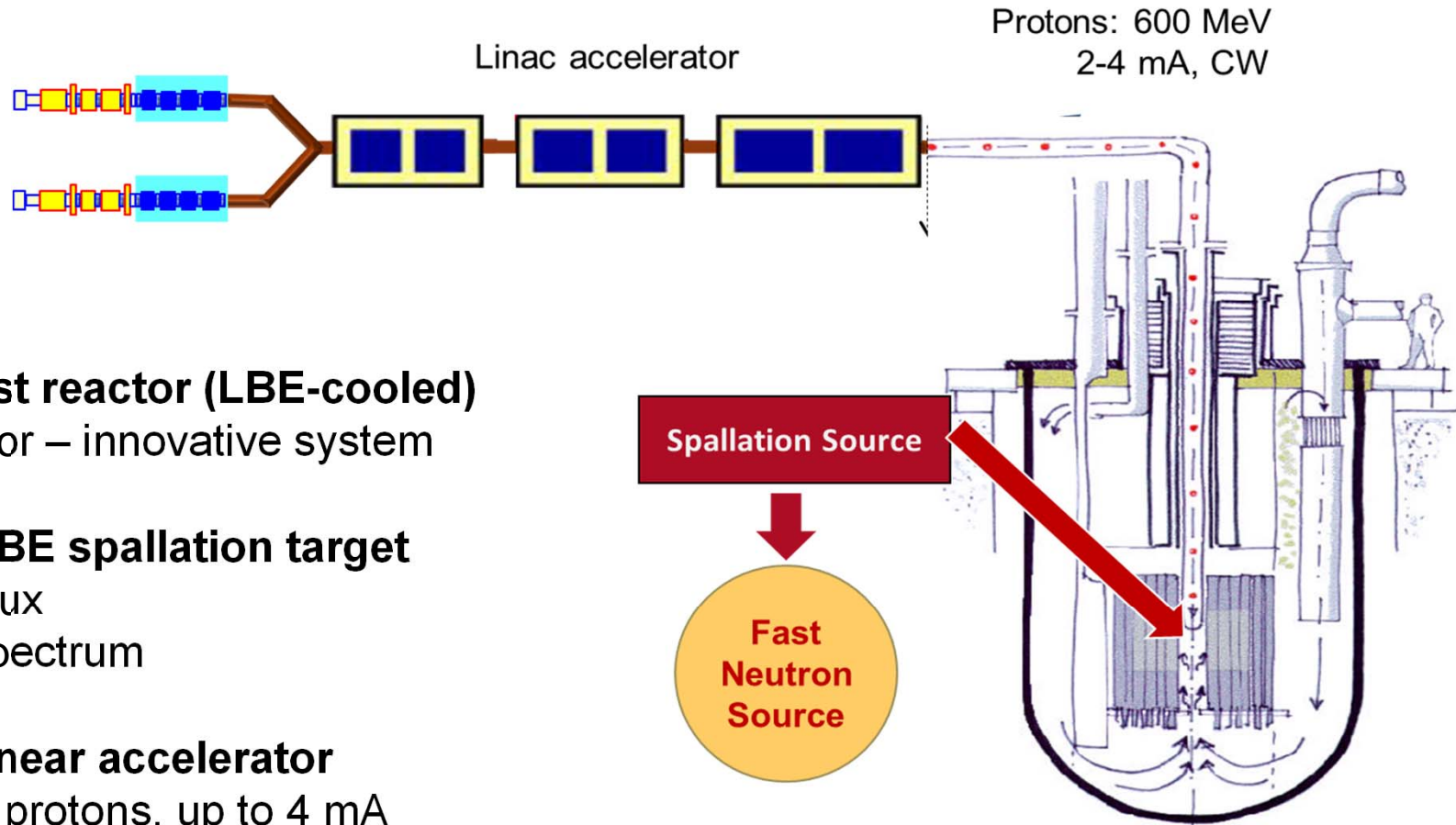
- Introduction: SCK•CEN & the MYRRHA project
- ISOL@MYRRHA
 - Concept
 - Technical design
 - Applications
- Summary



SCK•CEN Belgian Nuclear Research Centre



MYRRHA –ADS concept



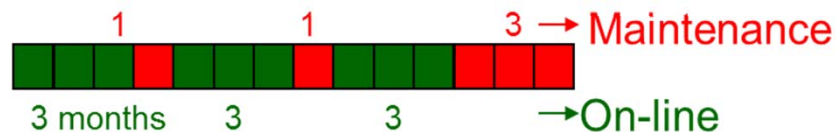
subcritical fast reactor (LBE-cooled)
lead fast reactor – innovative system

high-power LBE spallation target
high neutron flux
fast neutron spectrum

high-power linear accelerator
CW, 600-MeV protons, up to 4 mA

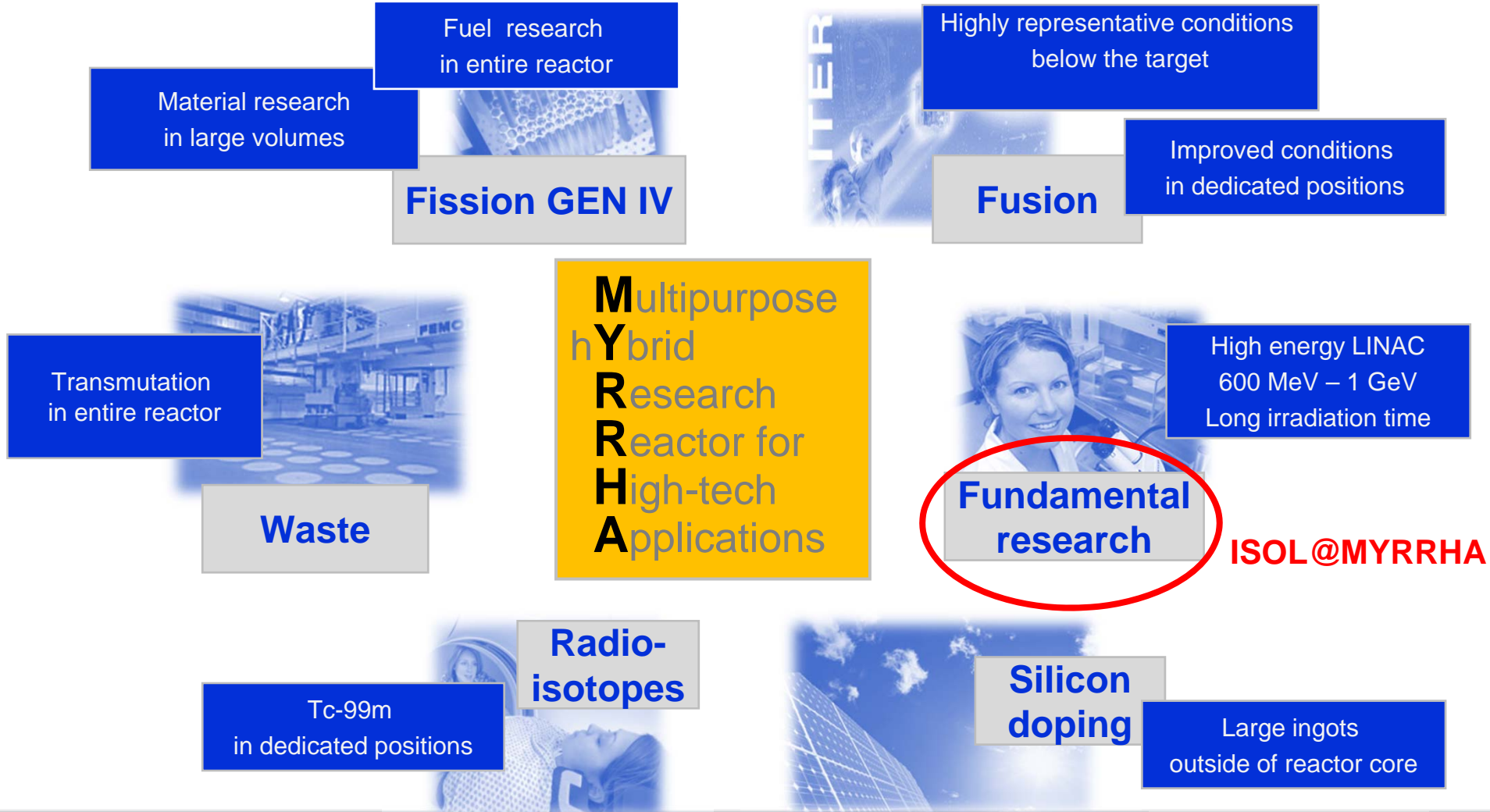
Operation: - ADS mode

- critical mode



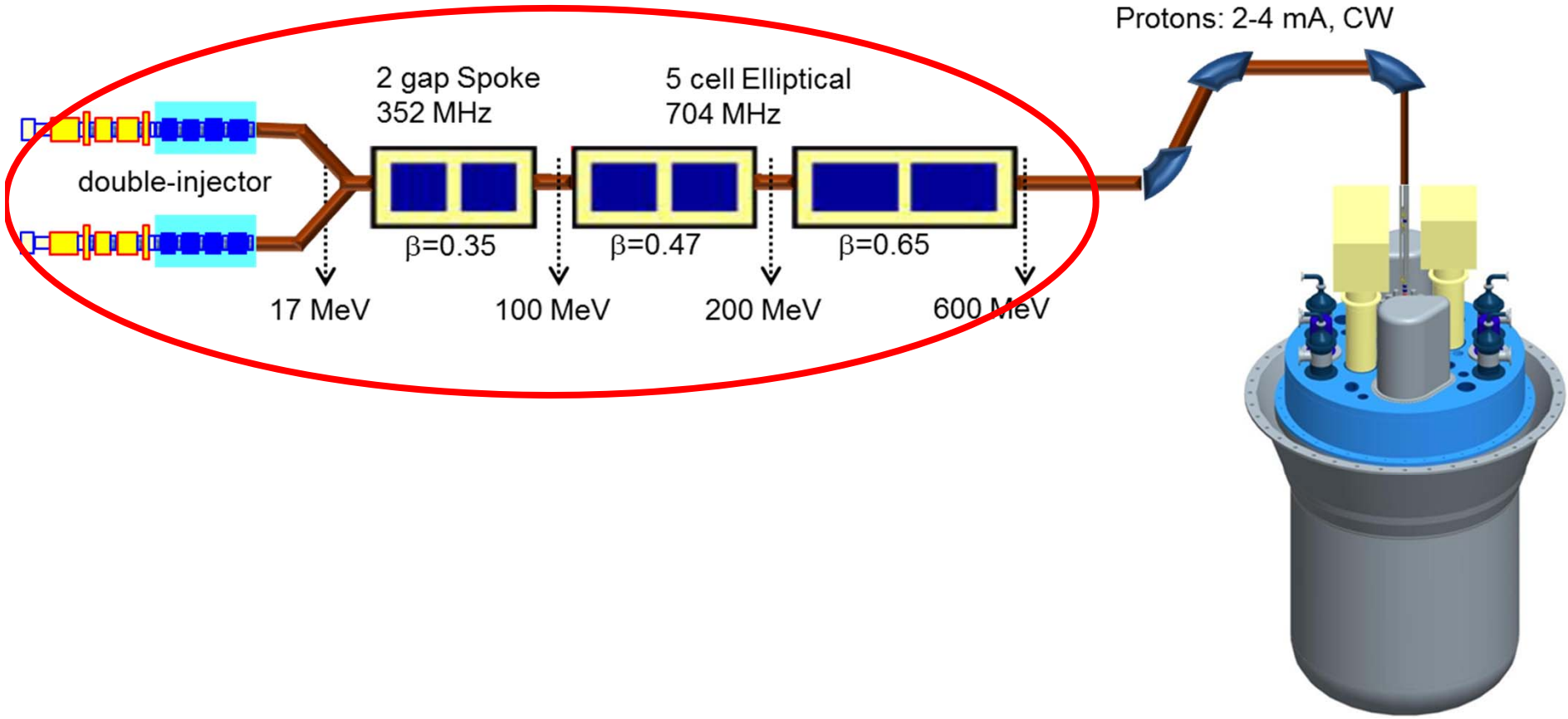
Sub-critical reactor

MYRRHA -Applications



MYRRHA accelerator

Collaborative efforts within MAX FP7 project:
CNRS, ACS, ADEX, CEA, EA, FE-UCP, IAP, INFN, KUL, SCK•CEN, TED



MYRRHA Accelerator Challenge

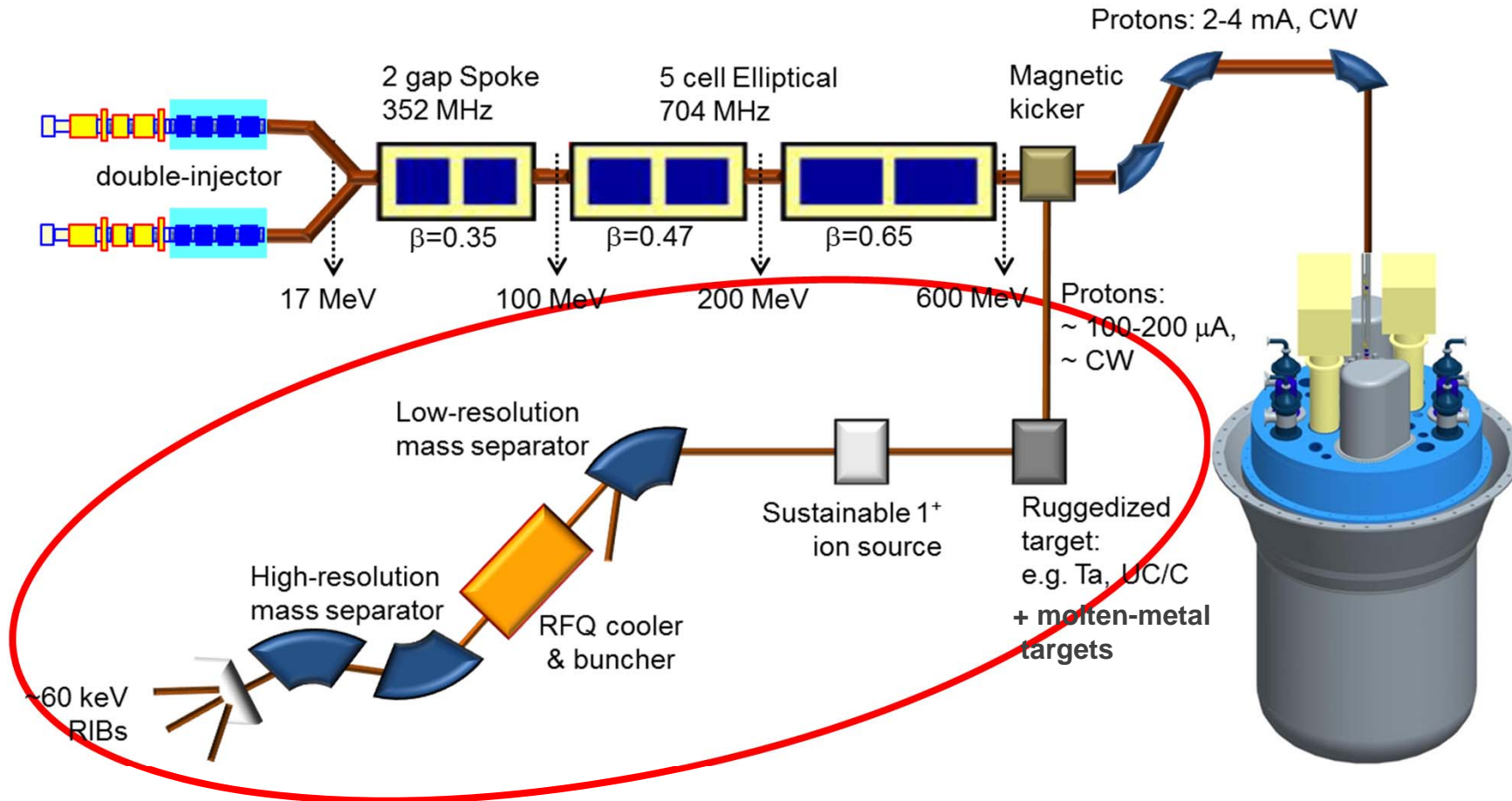
fundamental parameters (ADS)	
particle	p
beam energy	600 MeV
beam current	4 mA
mode	CW
Mean time between failures	> 250 h

challenge !

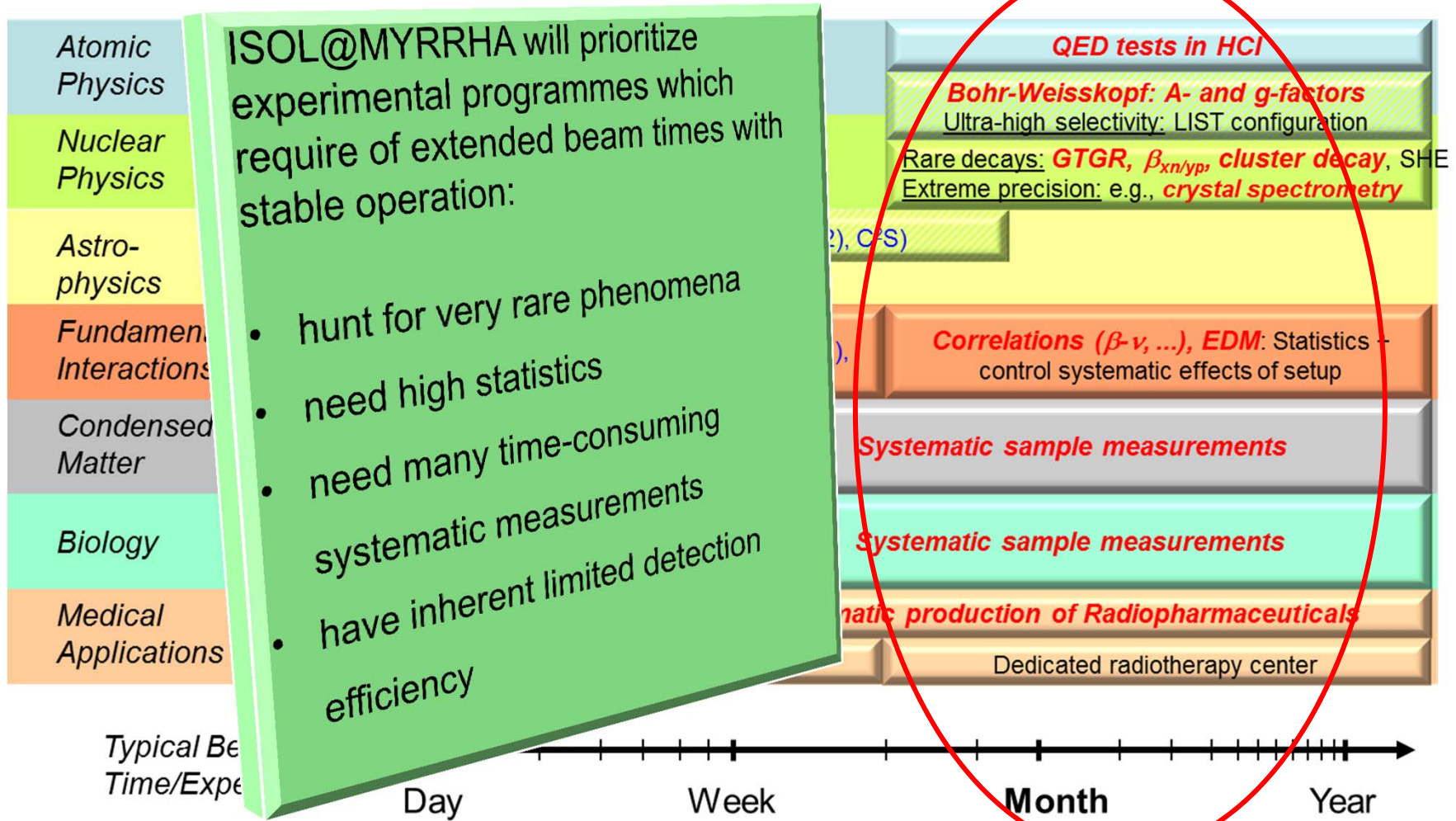
failure = beam trip > 3 s

implementation	
superconducting linac	
frequency	176.1 / 352.2 / 704.4 MHz
reliability = redundancy	double injector
	"fault tolerant" scheme

ISOL@MYRRHA concept




ISOL@MYRRHA Applications



Courtesy of D. Pauwels (KUL & SCK•CEN)

ISOL@MYRRHA Project

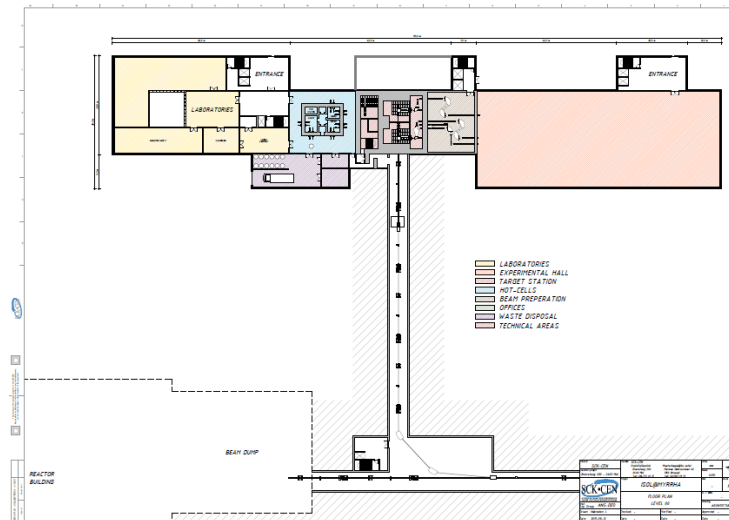
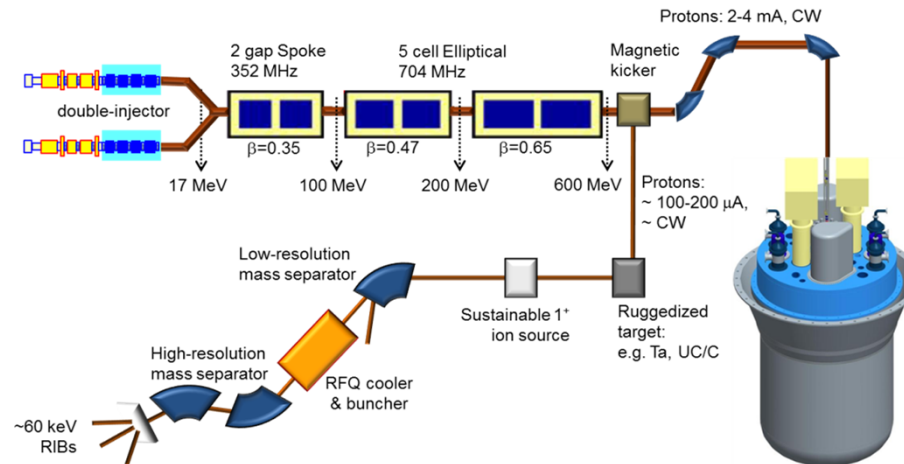
- ISOL@MYRRHA Feasibility Study (pre-conceptual design and scientific case) carried out within BriX-IAP6 (2007-2012) 
- Technical & Scientific report submitted to NuPECC
 - ➔ 2010 – Technical Design of ISOL@MYRRHA included in the long-range plan of NuPECC
- Detailing the Design, updating the Scientific Case and building the Users Group through a series of topical workshops - BriX-IAP7 (2012-2017)
- Belgian Consortium – created in 2013



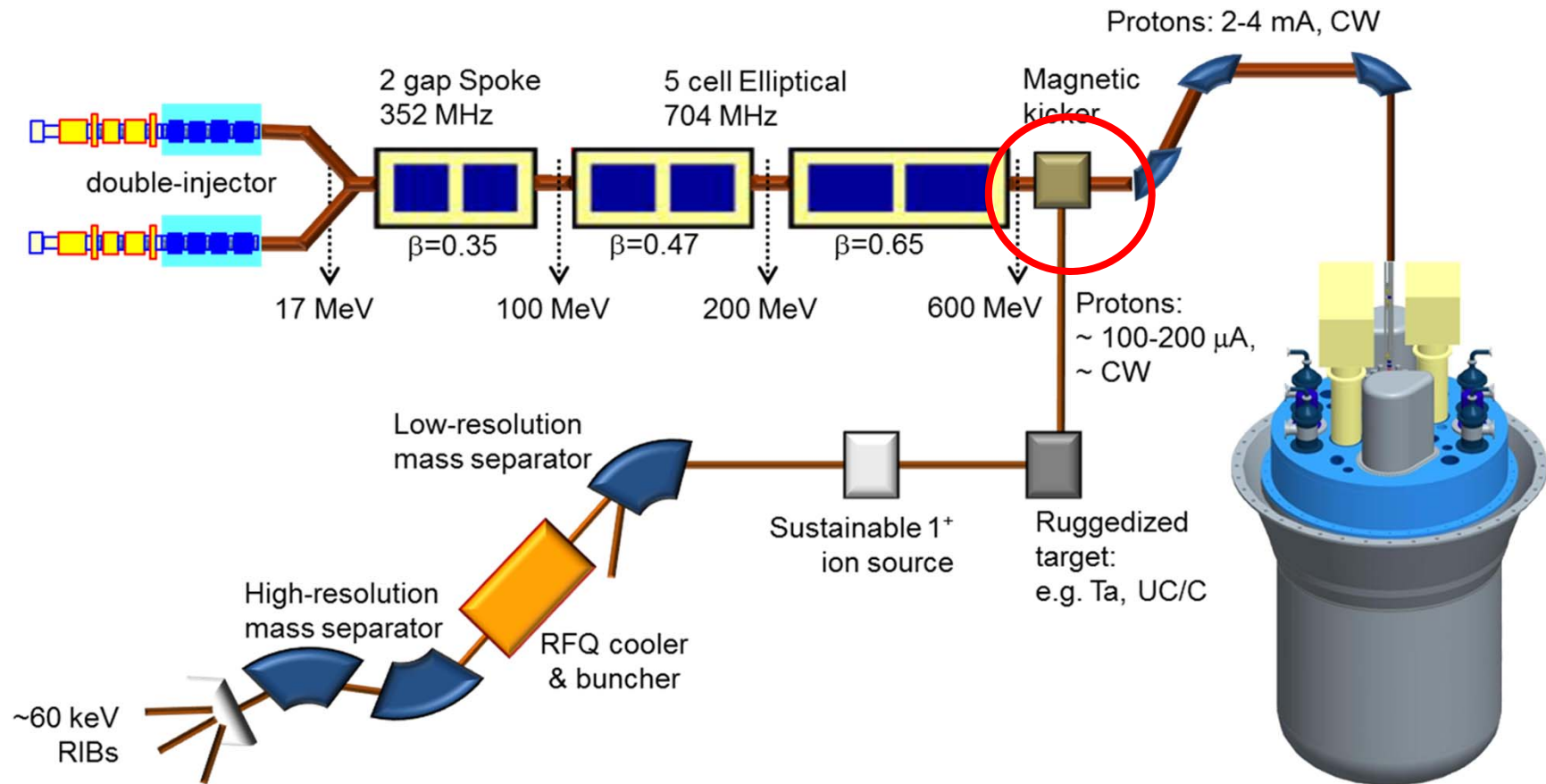
➤ Aim:

- Coordinated RTD programme – ISOL developments
- Joining EURISOL collaboration (MOU signed in July 2014)

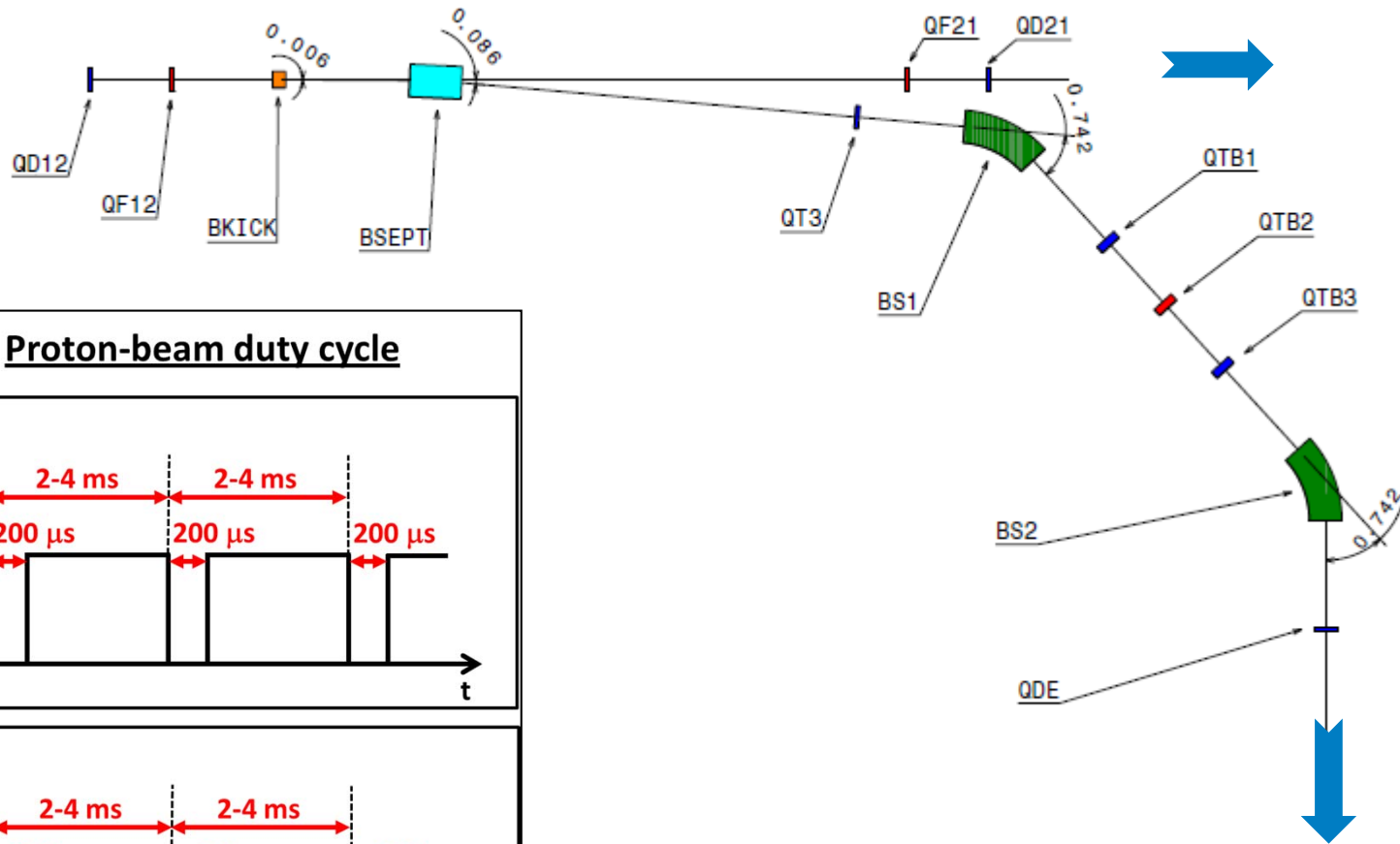
From a concept to a technical design



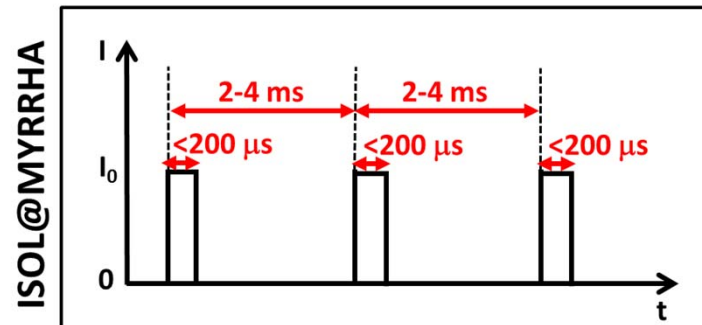
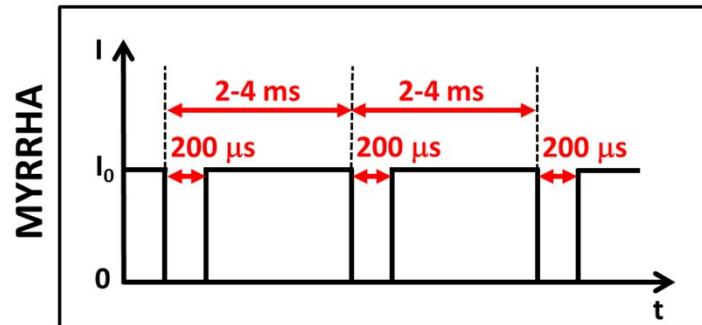
Proton-beam extraction towards the ISOL section



Proton-beam extraction towards the ISOL section

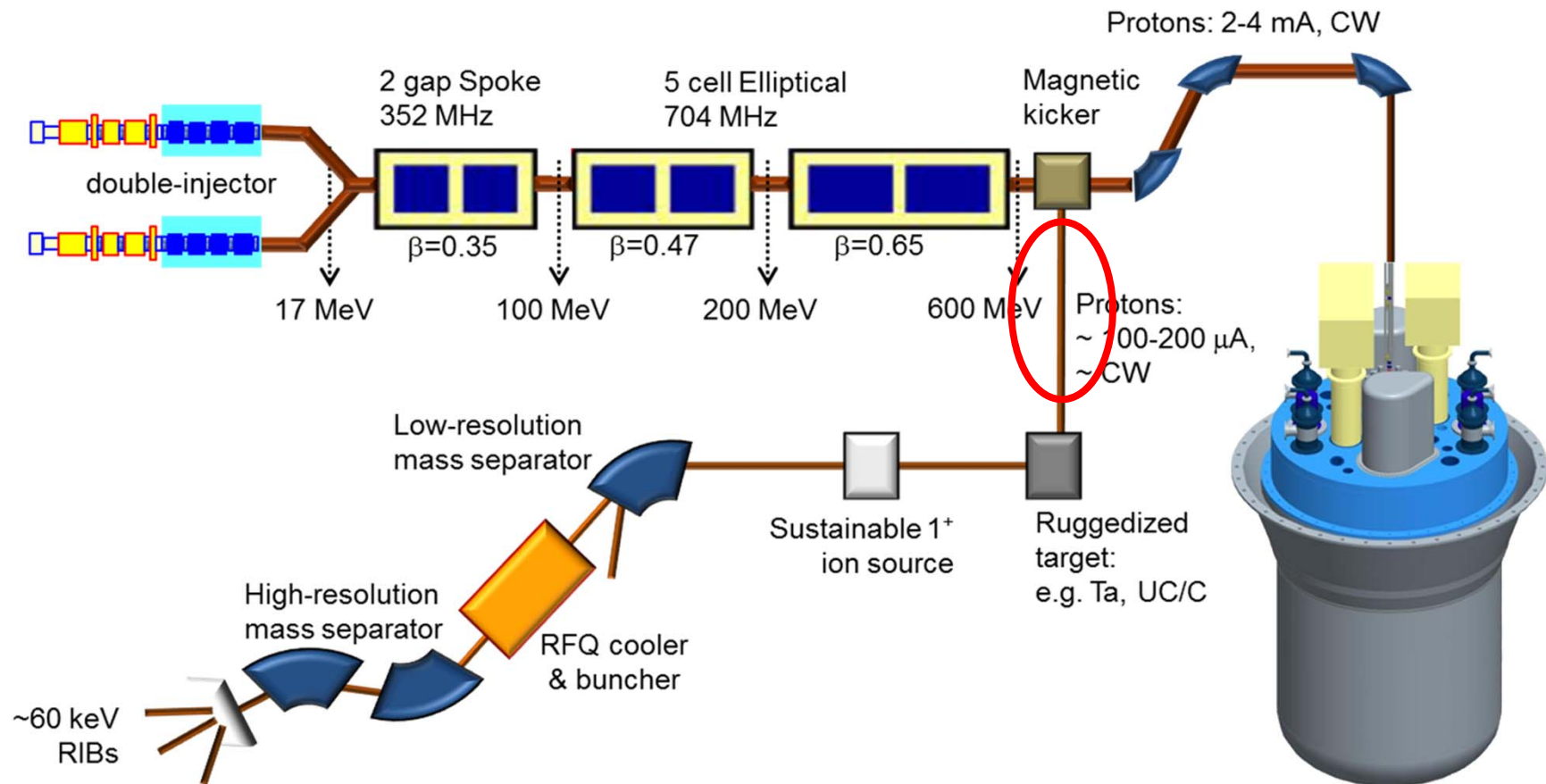


Proton-beam duty cycle



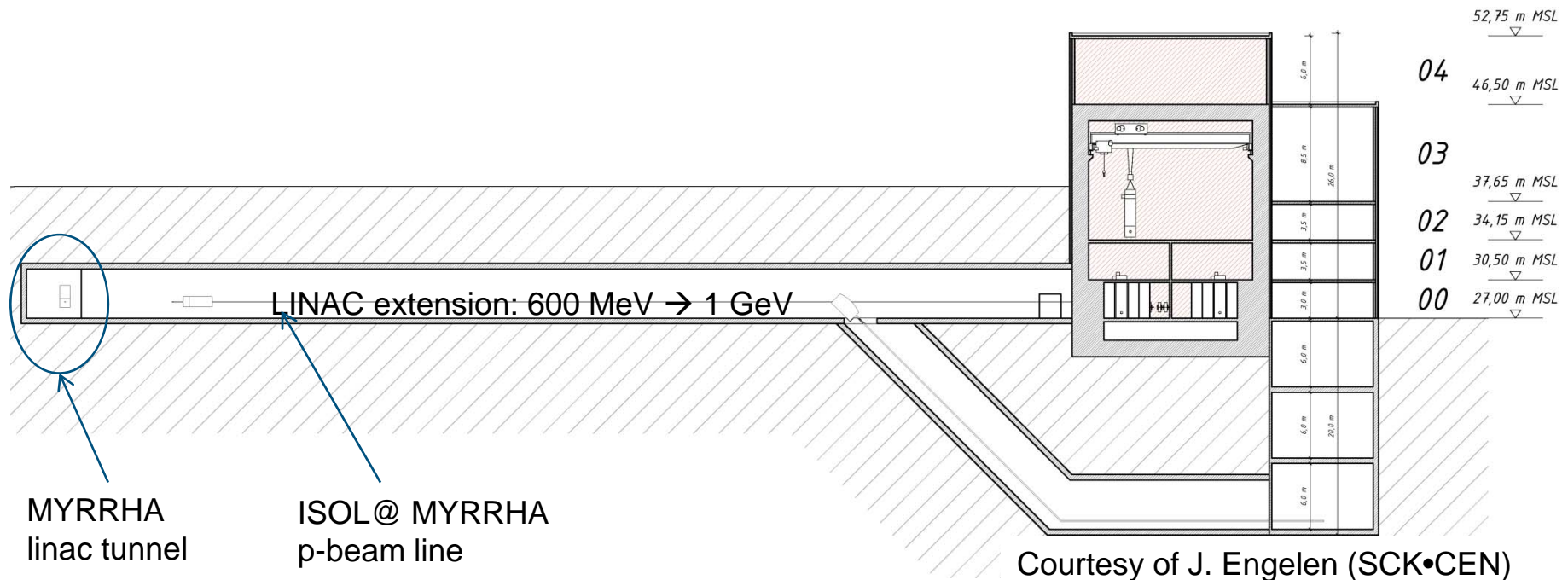
ISOL@MYRRHA

Proton-Beam Transport to ISOL@MYRRHA

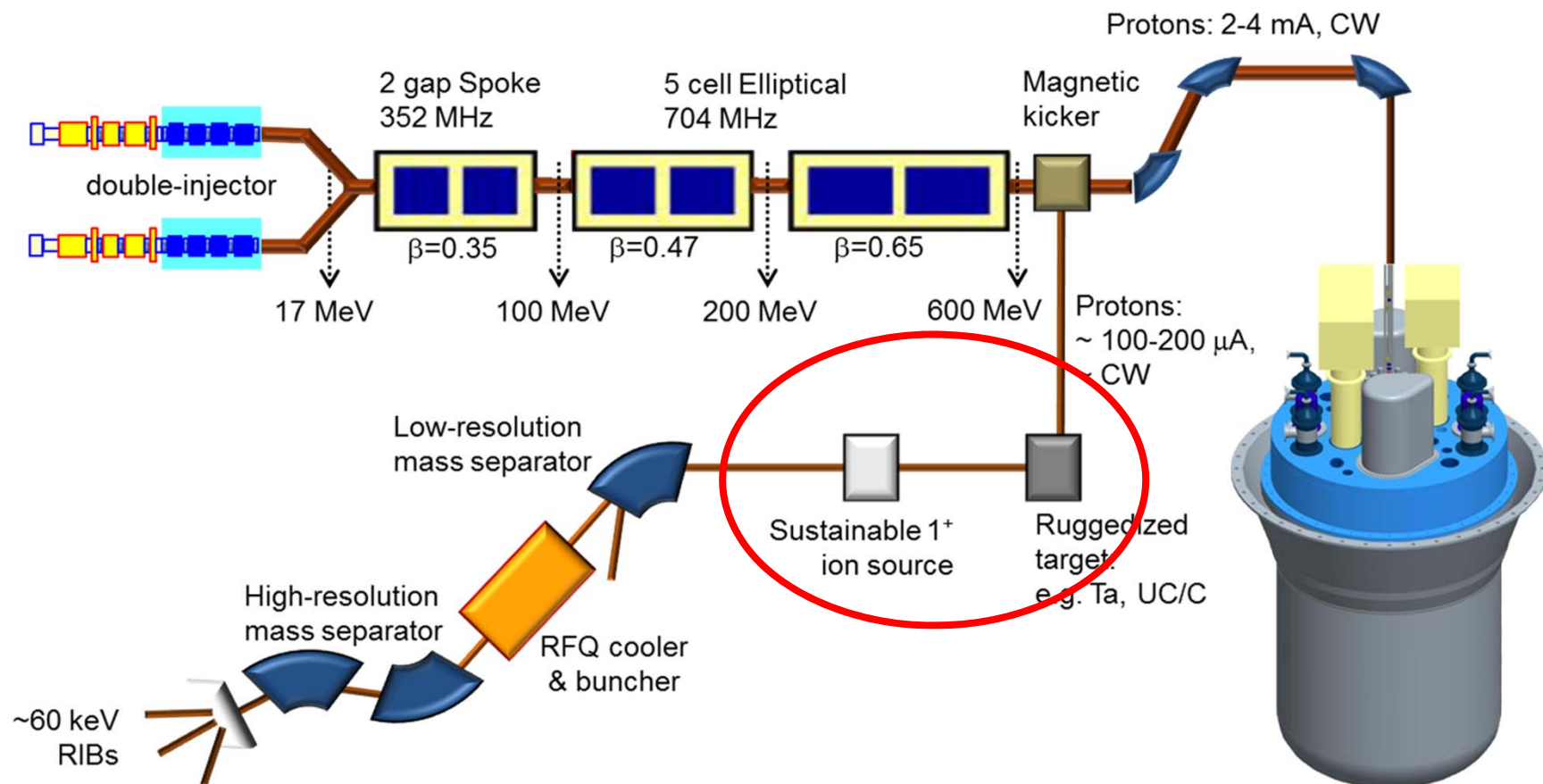


Proton-Beam Transport to ISOL@MYRRHA

- Achromatic beam transport
- Options kept open for later upgrades:
 - Energy upgrade (600-MeV \rightarrow 1-GeV protons)
 - MW target station
- D-magnets design for 600-MeV, 800-MeV and 1-GeV protons

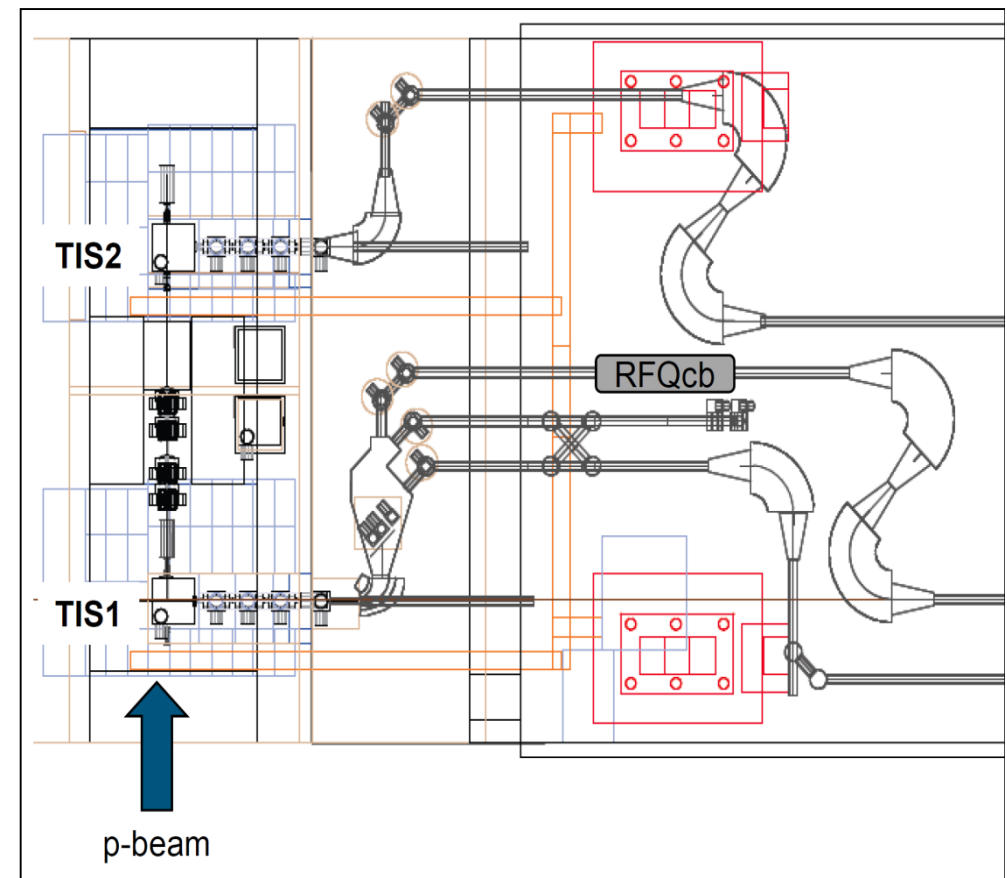


RIB production facility



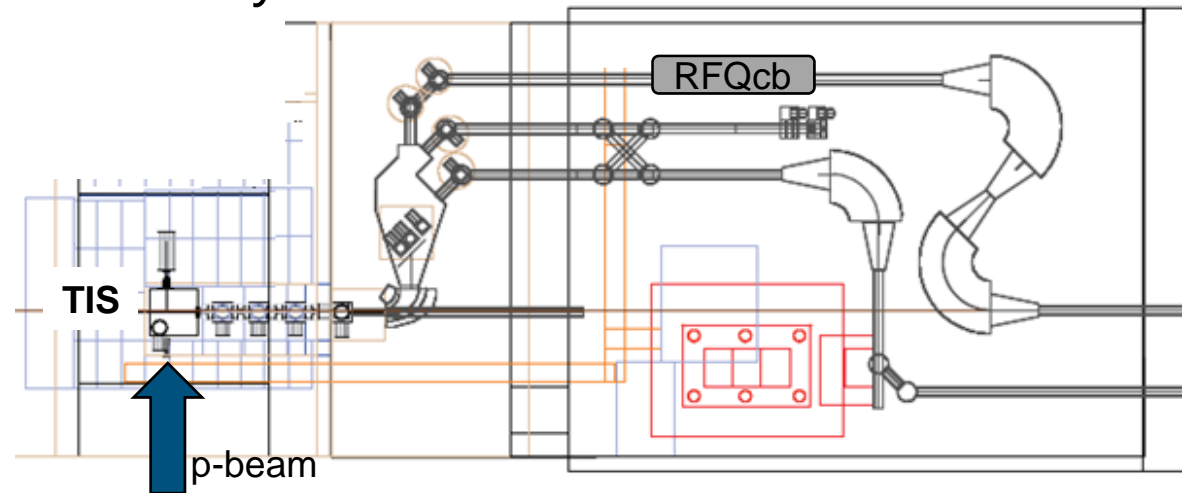
RIB production facility

- Concept 1: two target stations
 - Advantages:
 - maximize the use of p-beam
 - multi-user facility (delivery of two different RIBs at the same time)
 - Possibility for target development at TIS2 during exploitation of TIS1
 - Challenge:
 - Large beam spread after TIS1
→ re-focusing elements exposed to high dose
=> decreased reliability

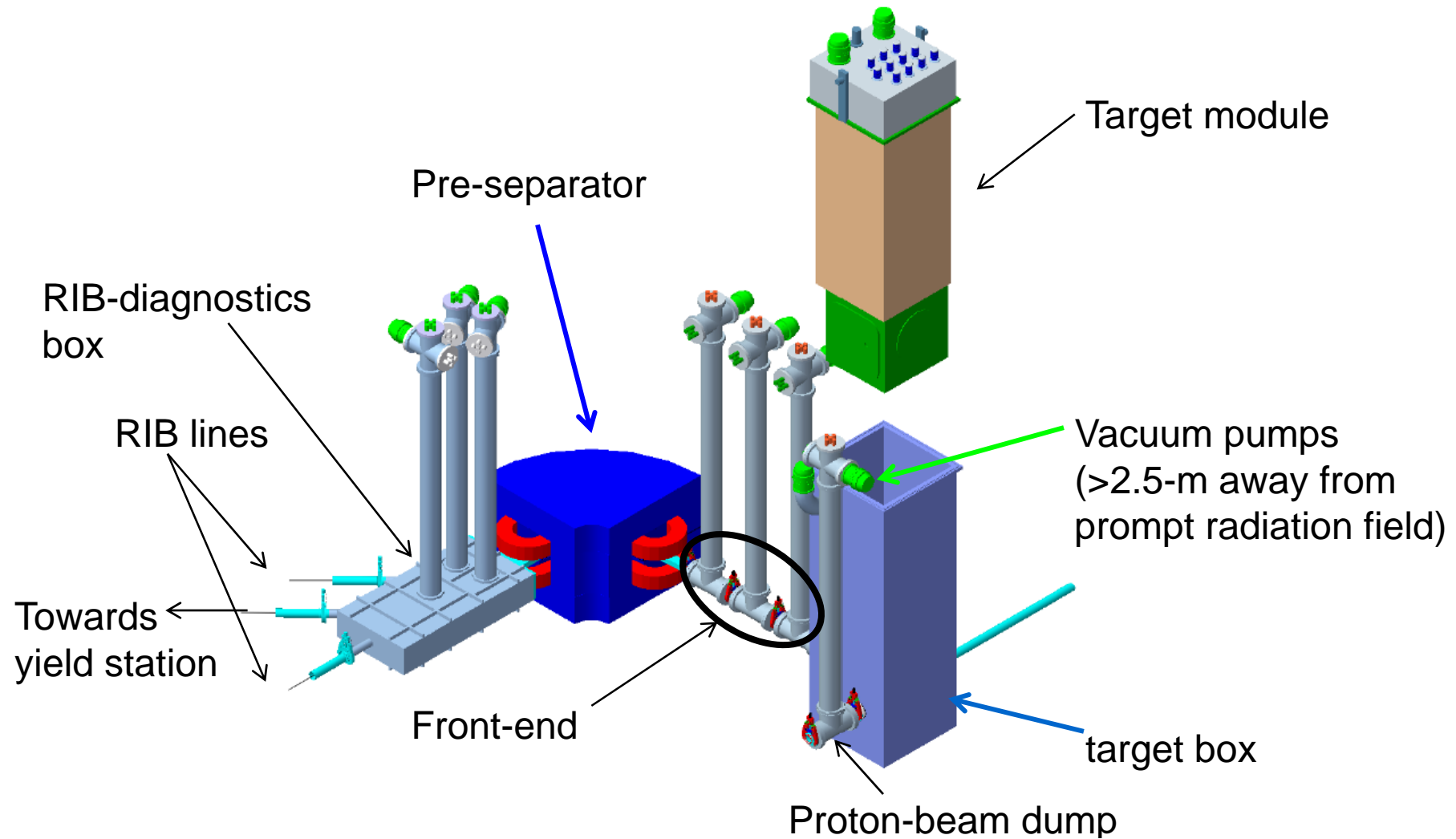


RIB production facility

- Concept 2: one target station only
- Drawback:
 - *Single-user facility or*
 - *2 very similar RIB's*
- Advantages:
 - *Beam Dump immediately after target*
 - *Better shielding with less material – diminished costs*
 - *No components exposed to high rad. dose*
 - *Increased reliability*
 - *Diminished maintenance periods, waste & operating costs*
- Potential upgrade:
 - *p-beam split and simultaneous irradiation of two targets at ½ power*



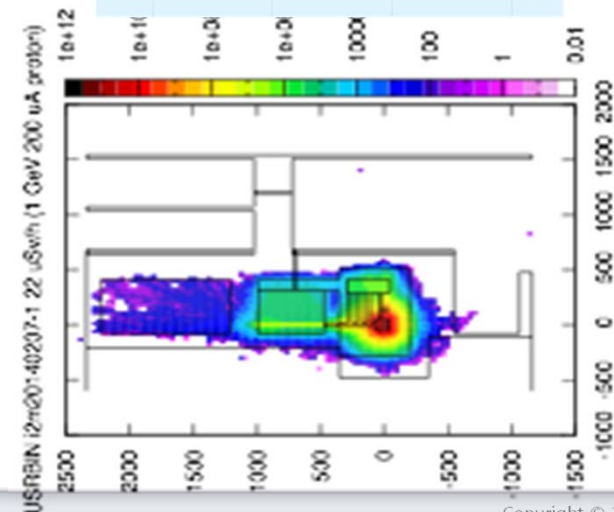
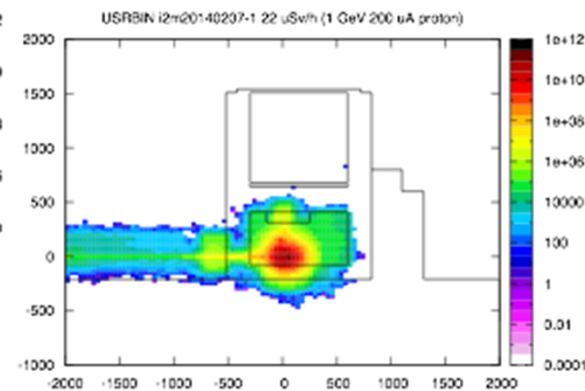
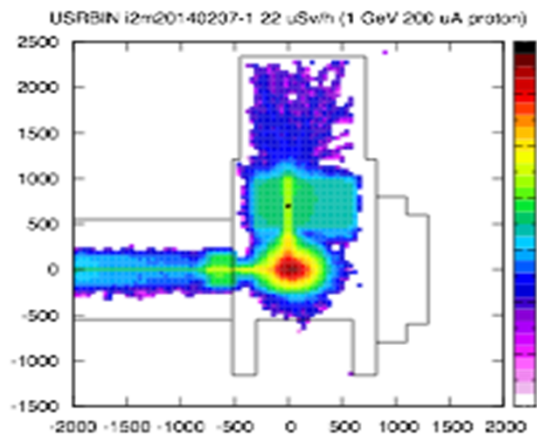
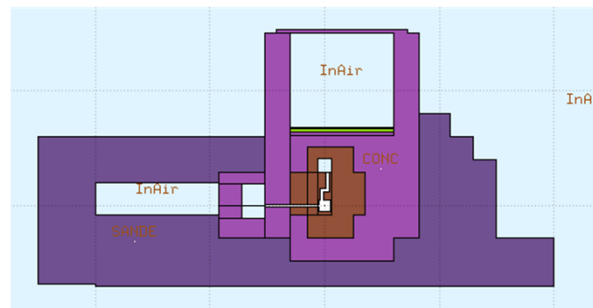
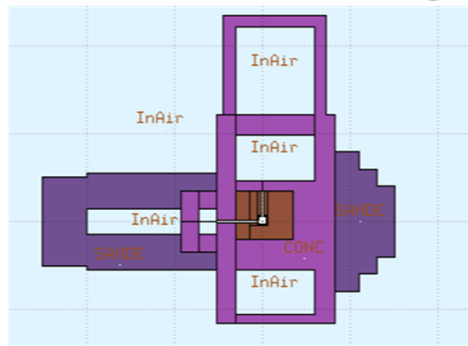
Target Station Conceptual Design



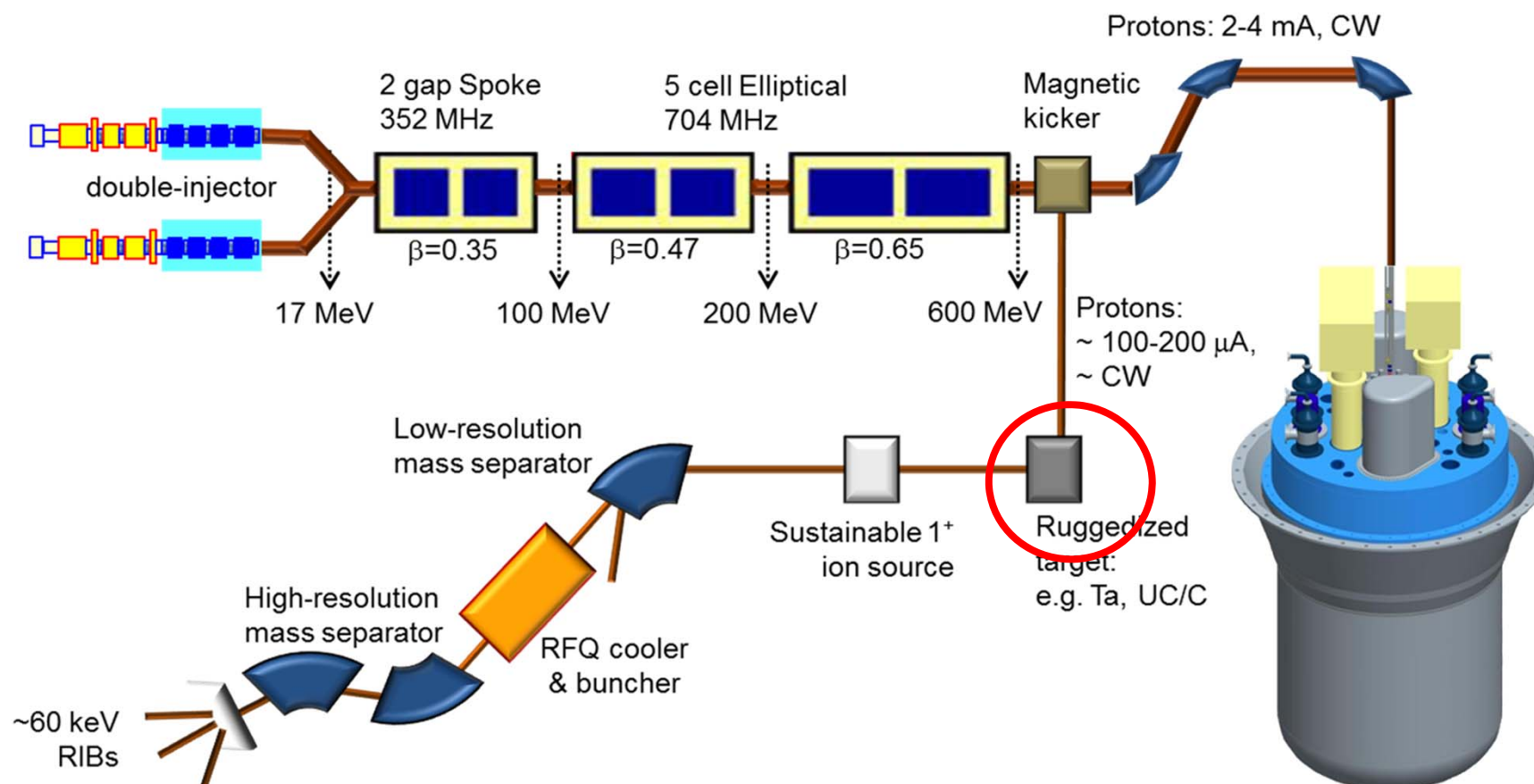
Courtesy of P. Bricault (TRIUMF, SCK•CEN)

Shielding of the target station

- Calculations performed for the different developed concepts
- Shielding and design adapted in order to solve several issues
- The work is ongoing



Targets

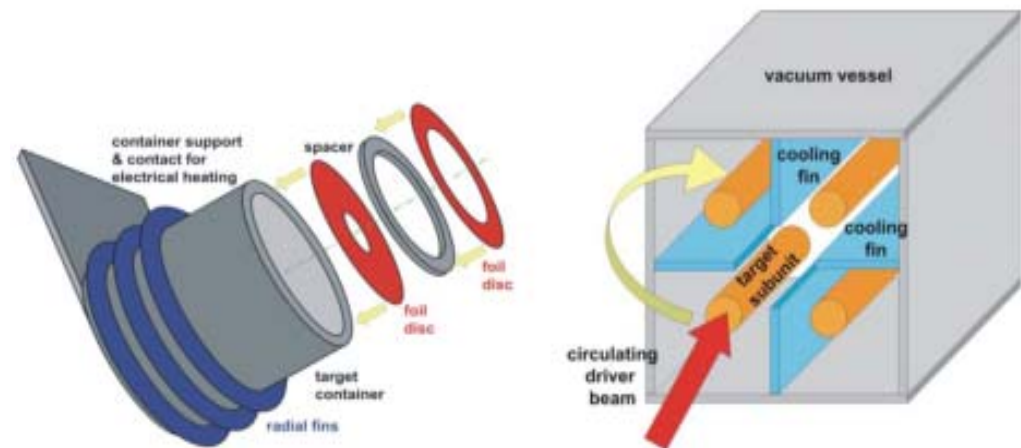


High-Power Targets

- Solid targets based on ISAC design
 - refractory metal foils (e.g., Ta, Nb, Ti)
 - carbide powders on a graphite sheet (e.g., ZrC/C, SiC/C)
 - UC_x/C should run at full power at ISOL@MYRRHA

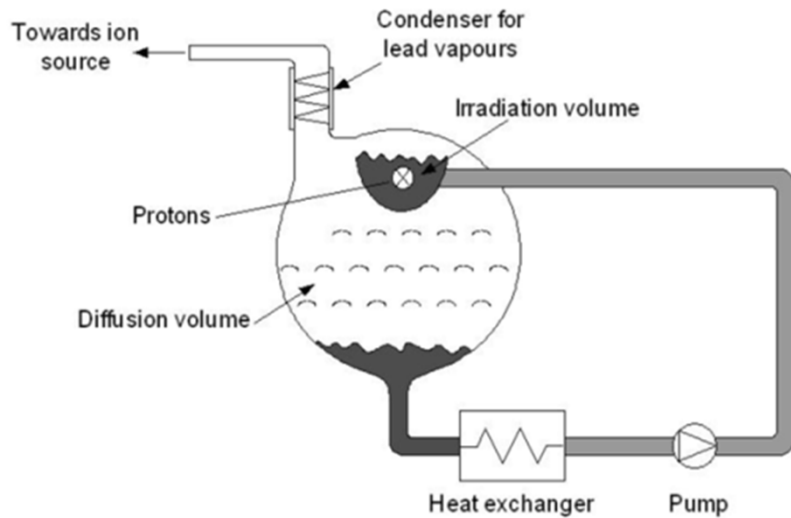


- Evaluating EURISOL 100-kW solid target

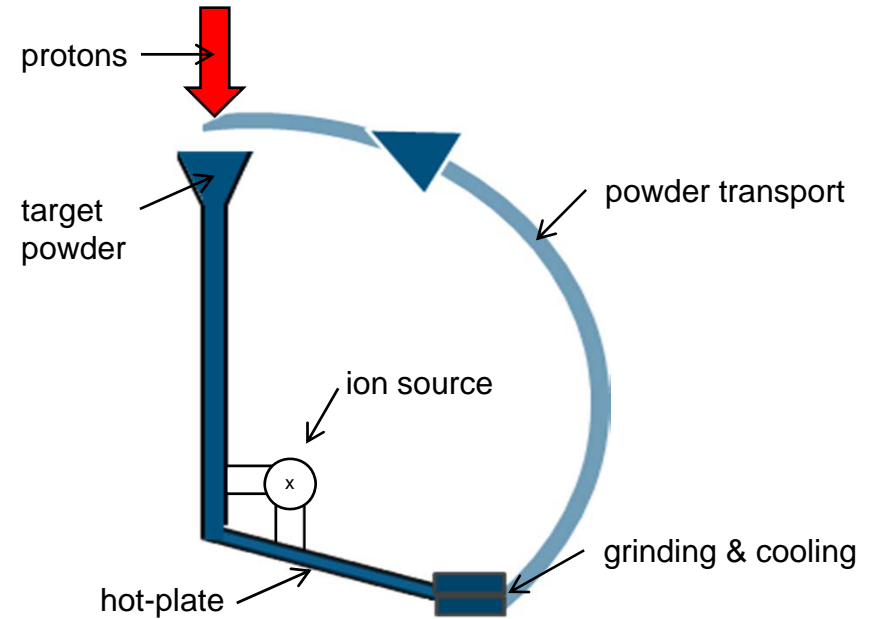


Innovative high-power targets

- Pb-Bi loop - production of short-lived volatile elements



- Circulating-powder loop

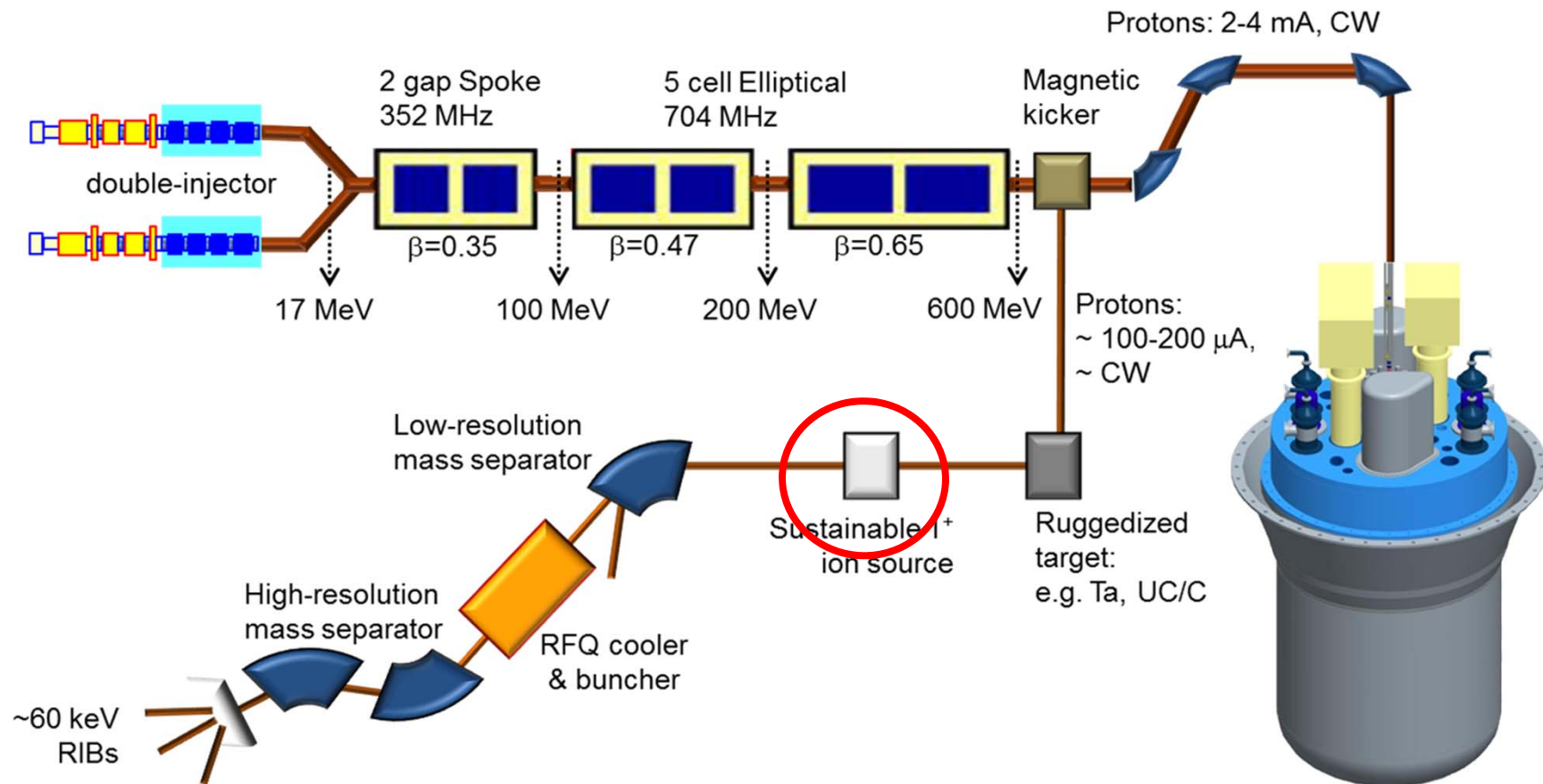


→ LIEBE project



The two concepts allow further increase of beam intensities

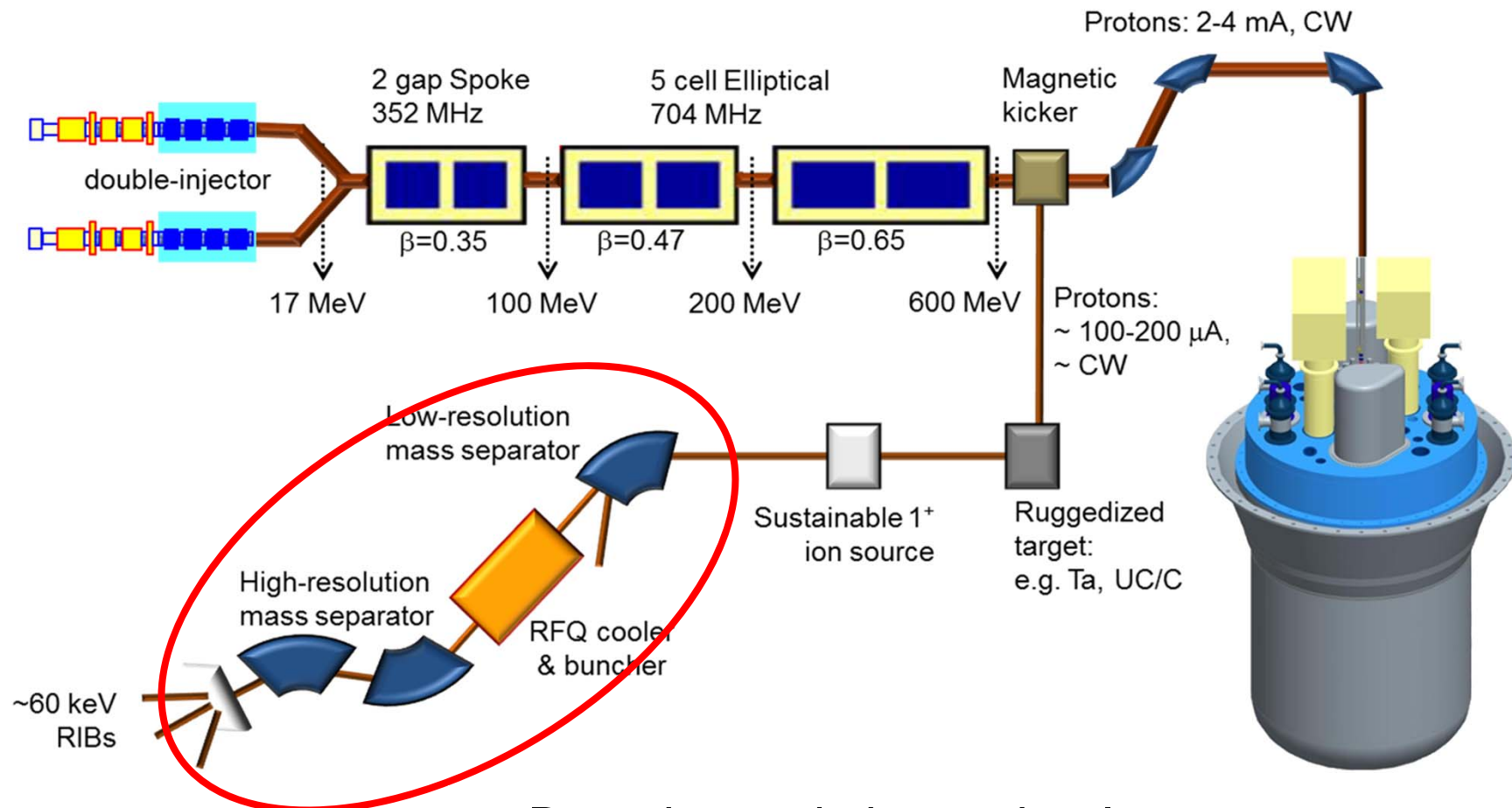
Ion sources



In view of the **long beam times**, the ion sources should have a reliable operation over at least three months without efficiency degradation

- 3 types considered:
 - ECR 1+: for gaseous elements (noble gases, C, N, O,...)
 - Surface ion source (hot cavity): for beams of alkaline and earth alkaline elements
 - RILIS : for elements with intermediate ionization potentials

Mass separation



- Based on existing technology
- Pre-separator design under work

Summary

- ISOL@MYRRHA - extension of the MYRRHA-ADS, sharing the p-beam with the nuclear reactor
- Focus on experimental programmes which need extended beam times with stable operation (*experiments which hunt for very rare phenomena, need high statistics, need many time-consuming systematic measurements, have inherent limited detection efficiency*)
- Current ISOL@MYRRHA Design envisages 1 target station (600-MeV <200 μ A protons) and a high-resolution mass purification system => high-purity RIBs ~100 times more intense than today at ISOLDE
- Options kept open for potential upgrades:
 - 600-MeV \rightarrow 1-GeV proton-beam driver
 - MW-target station

Acknowledgements

SCK•CEN Contributors

- S. Vanmaercke
- D. Vandeplassche
- A. Stankovskiy
- L. Sexton
- M. Schyns
- P. Schuurmans
- R. Salemme
- L. Popescu
- D. Pauwels
- D. Hougbo
- J. Engelen
- P. Bricault

Collaborators



Belgian
EURISOL
Consortium



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