

Status of Accelerator Driven Systems Research and Technology Development



High-Power Targets for ADS

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7-9 February 2017

Scope of the current talk

- Safety Concepts in Nuclear Engineering
- Lessons Learnt in past targetry projects
- Proposed design of a high-power spallation source for ADS
- Concluding remarks

Safety Concepts Deterministic vs. Probabilistic Analysis

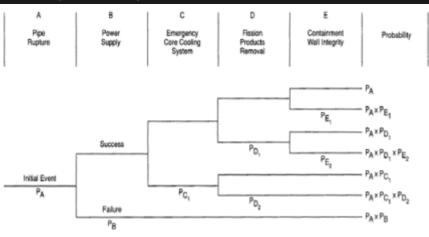
- Deterministic safety analysis : all <u>conceivable</u> accidents are identified and grouped. For each accident category,
 "enveloping" scenarios are identified, taking into account the worst possible combinations. The precise radiological consequences are calculated. Beyond design basis accidents (DBA) are not necessarily considered. This is evolving.
- Probabilistic safety analysis (PSA, PRA) assumes even <u>rare</u> <u>events beyond DBA</u>. Event trees describe the development of different scenarios that either lead to a successful mission or to core damage. A Level 1 PSA caculates the core damage frequency per reactor year. Level 2 PSA: release into the environment. Level 3 PSA: risk for the population

Safety Concepts Deterministic vs. Probabilistic Analysis

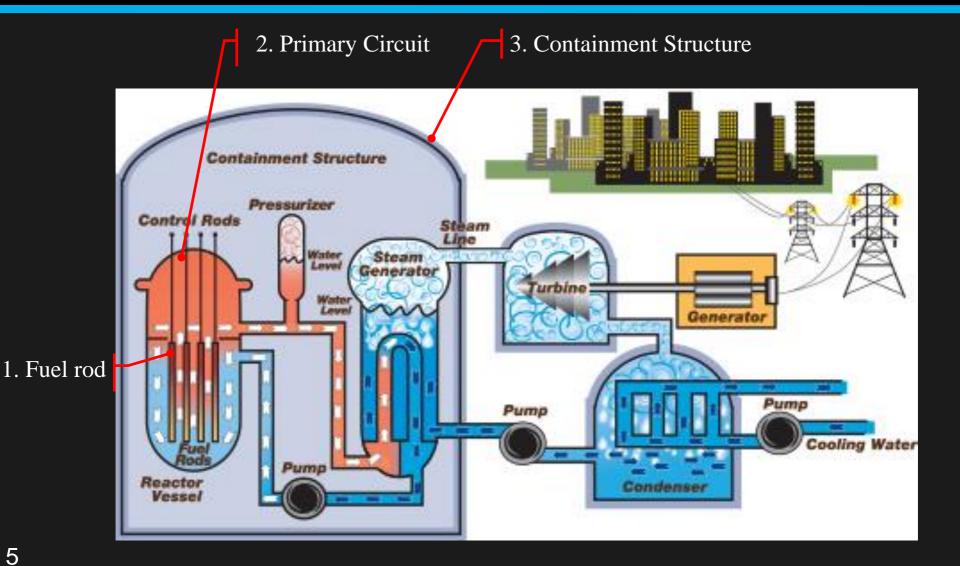
Deterministic safety analysis :

Operational states		Accident conditions		
Normal operation	Anticipated operational occurrences	Design-basis accidents	Beyond-design-basis accidents	
			Design-extension conditions	Practically eliminated conditions
			No severe fuel degradation	Severe accidents
Design basis			Design extension	Not considered as design extension
Reducing frequency of occurrence ->				

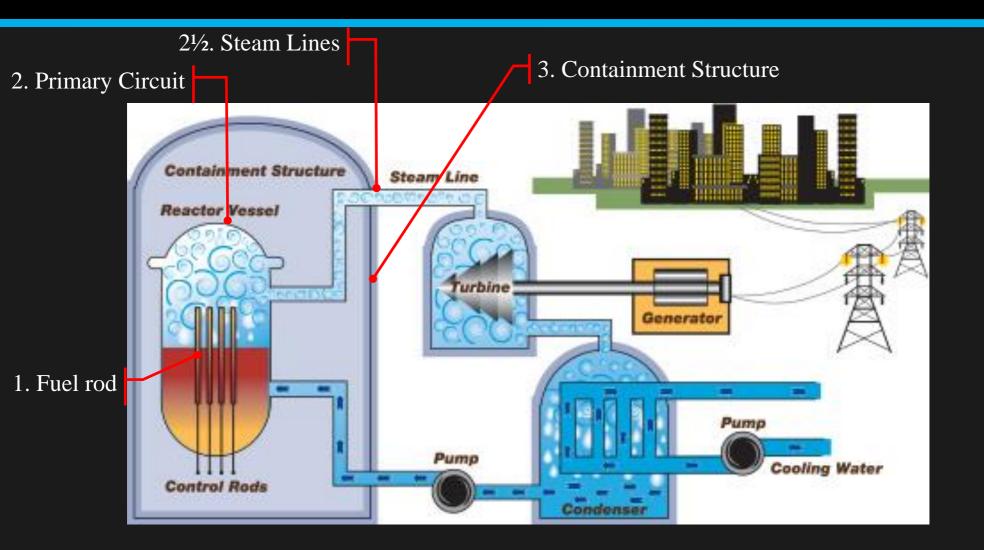
Probabilistic safety analysis



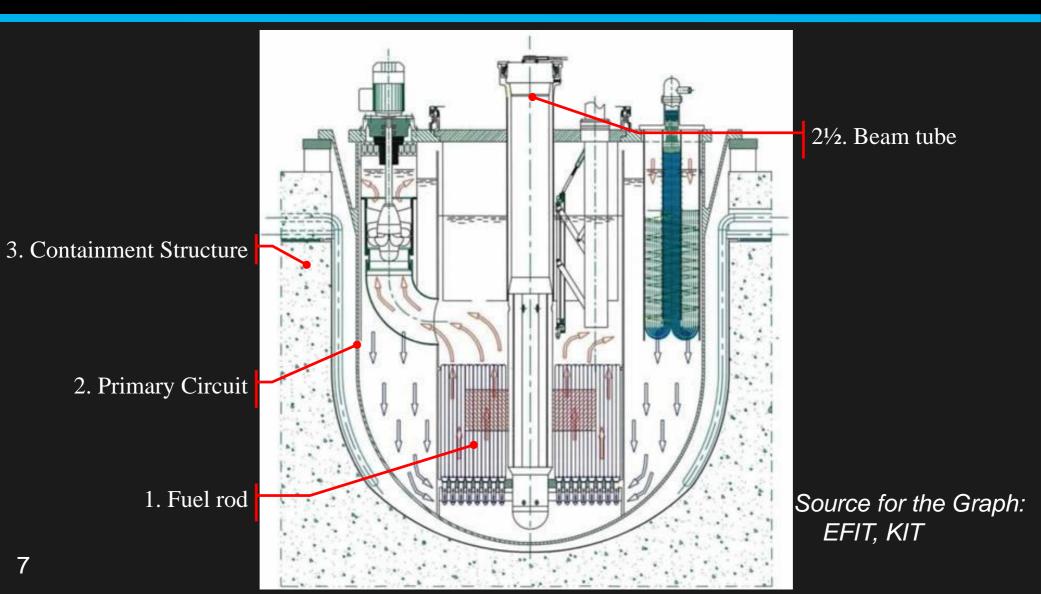
Safety Concepts Pressurised Water Reactor Barriers



Safety Pressurised Water Reactor Barriers



Safety Accelerated Driven System Barriers



Lessons learnt Spallation source Projects Timeline

2006 MEGAPIE with irradiation

- First Liquid Metal neutron source
- Megawatt range
- 2009 EURISOL without iradiation
 - High speed compact Liquid metal source
 - 4 MW range
- 2011 ADS-compatible high power spallation source Proposal developped by Target Group at CERN

Lessons learnt Spallation source Projects Achievements

Main achievements

- MEGAPIE with iradiation 10¹⁴ n/cm²/s
- EURISOL without iradiation 10¹⁵ n/cm²/s (hydraulically tested)
- Target Group sought to apply this experience to a practical goal
 - MEGAPIE application of irradiation
 - EURISOL application of a compact design

Lessons Learnt Megapie Irradiation Test

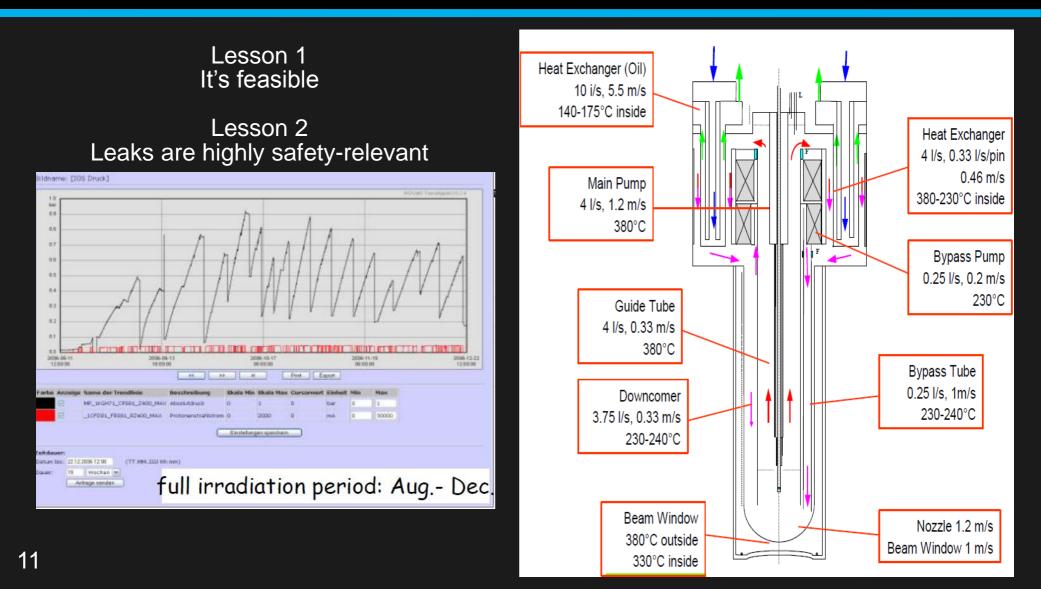
- <u>Megawatt Pilot Experiment (MEGAPIE):</u> world's first Megawatt-Class liquid metal spallation target, operated in SINQ at PSI.
- Goal: demonstrate safe operation of coupling an accelerator with a liquid metal target.

Challenges :

- Vertical configuration in confined space.
- Beam window able to withstand irradiation, liquid metal
- Decommissioning and waste management
- Provide scientific and engineering data

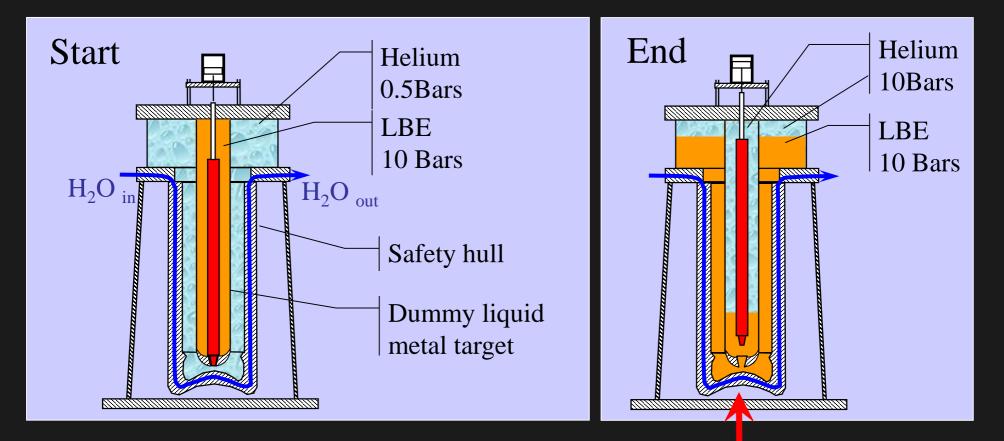


Lessons Learnt Megapie Irradiation Test

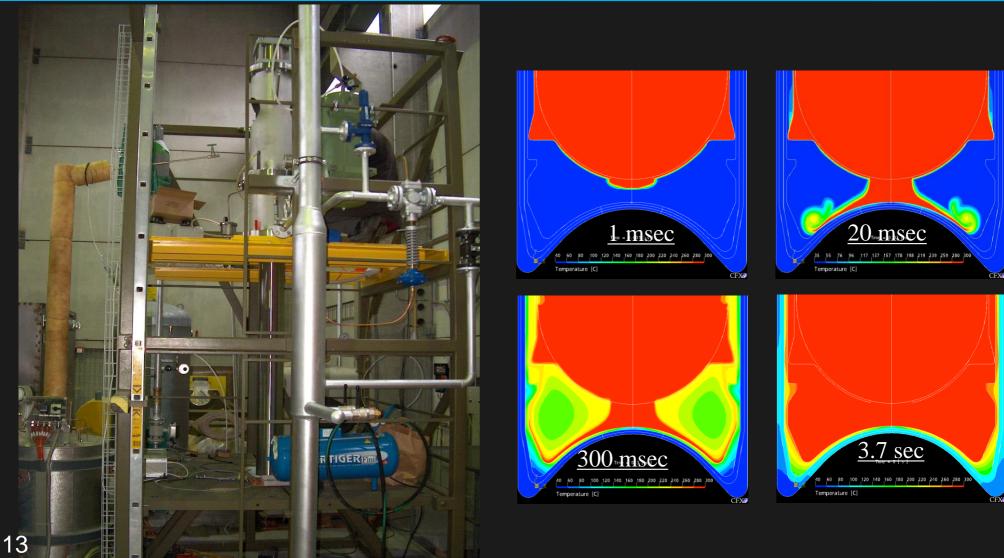


Lessons Learnt Megapie Full-scale Safety Test

Full scale liquid metal leak test

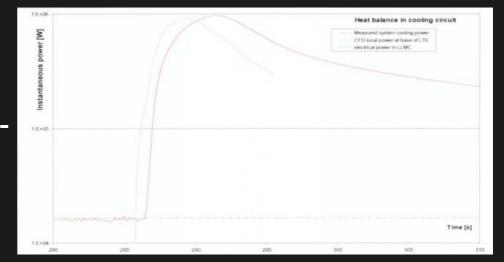


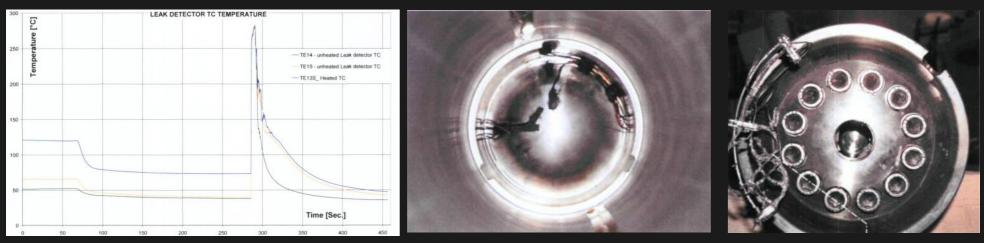
Lessons Learnt Megapie Full-scale Safety Test

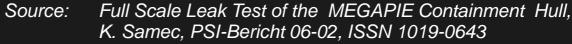


Lessons Learnt Megapie Full-scale Safety Test

Fully-instrumented pure aluminium containment hull survived the impact of envelopecase liquid metal leak at 10 Bar and > 300°C

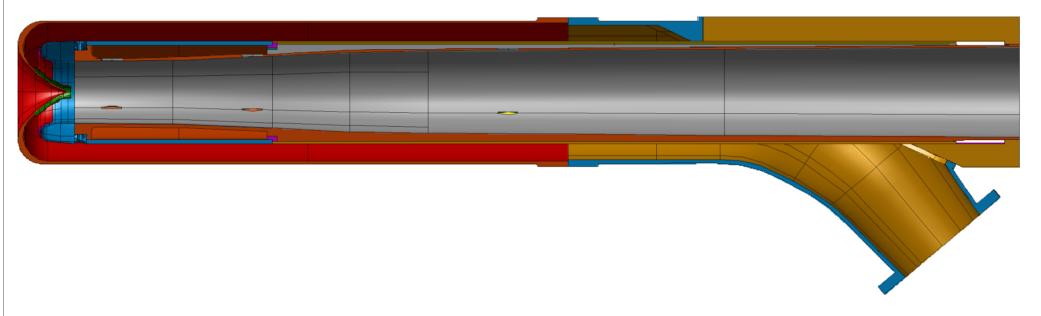




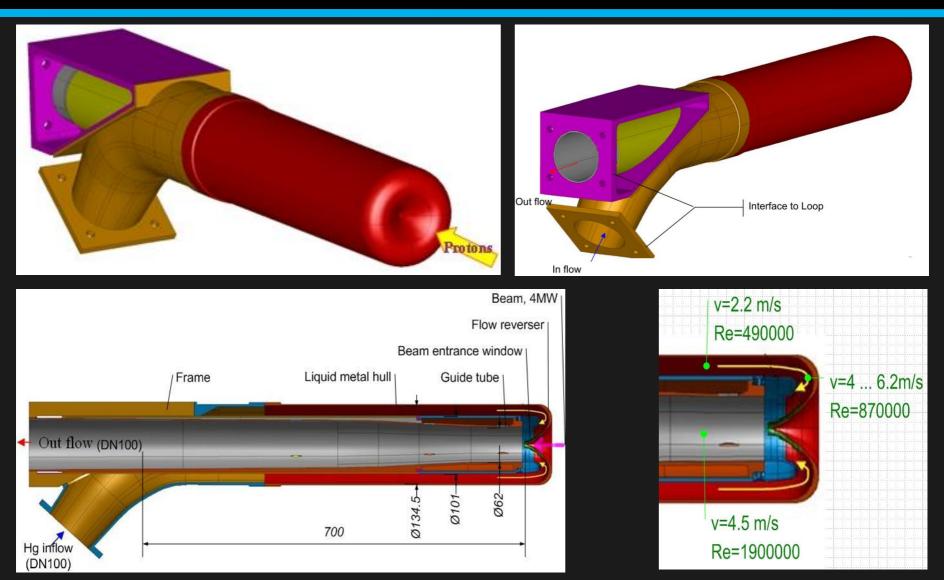


Lessons Learnt Eurisol 4 MW Target Design

Design of Eurisol [2009]

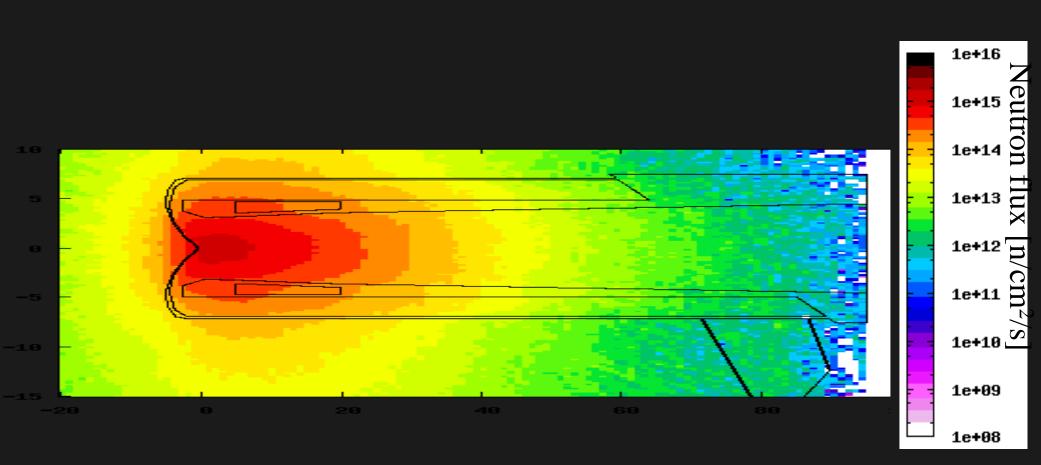


Lessons Learnt Eurisol 4 MW Target Design

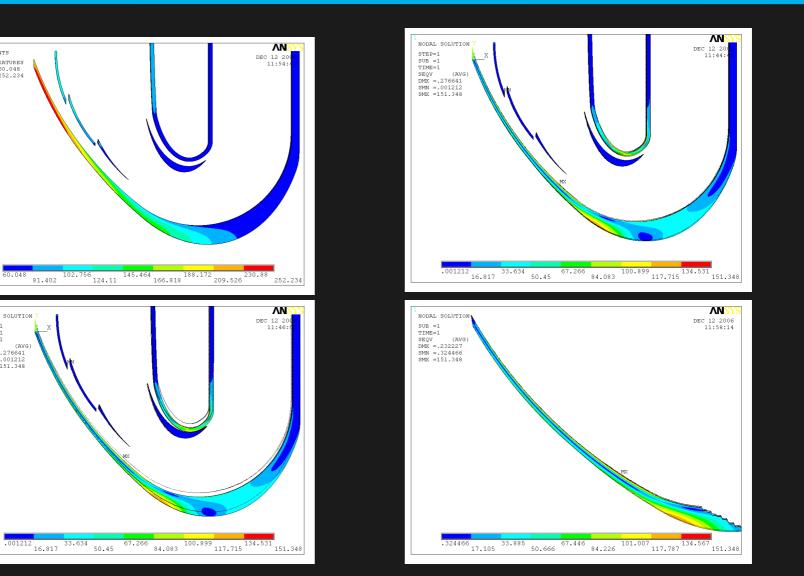


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Lessons Learnt Eurisol 4 MW Target Neutron Flux



Lessons Learnt Eurisol 4 MW Target Beam Window



ELEMENTS

TEMPERATURES

TMIN=60.048

TMAX=252.234

60.048

NODAL SOLUTION

DMX =.276641

SMN =.001212 SMX =151.348

(AVG)

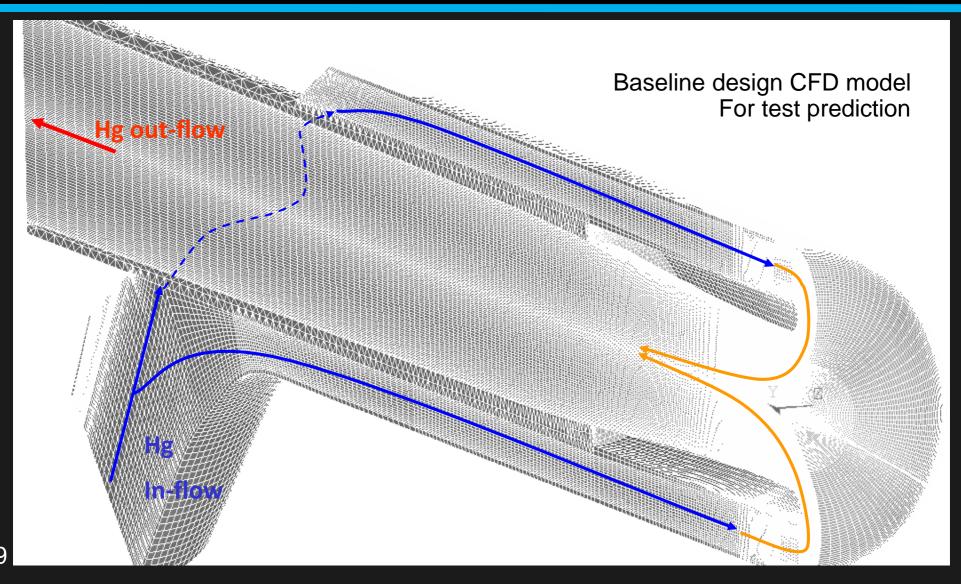
STEP=1

SUB =1

TIME=1

SEQV

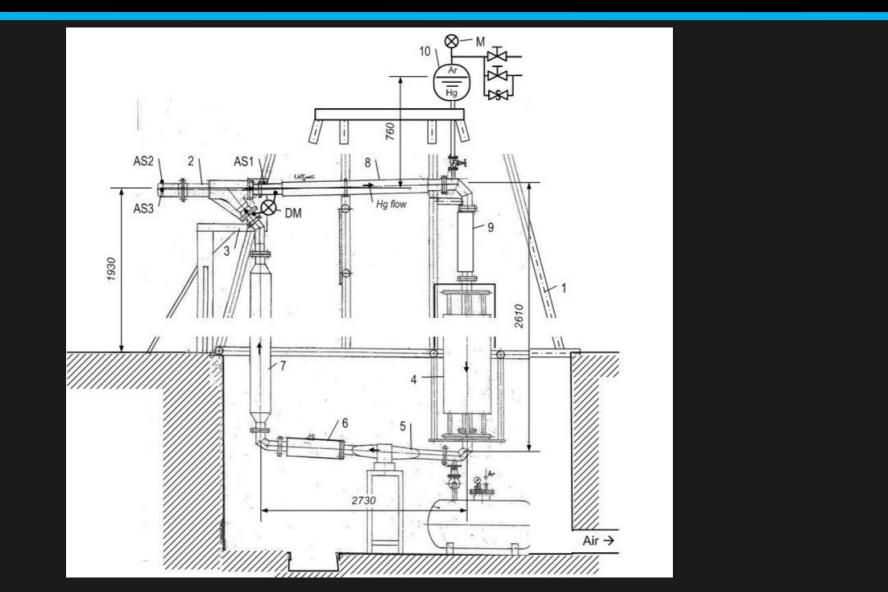
Lessons Learnt Eurisol 4 MW 3D CFD Analysis



Lessons Learnt Eurisol 4 MW 3D CFD Analysis of 2 versions

WITH vanes - cracked WITHOUT vanes - survived 5.1615 5.167 1.4

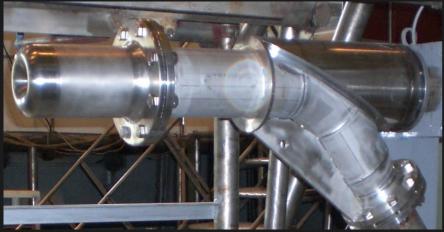
Lessons Learnt Eurisol 4 MW Full-Scale Hydraulic Test

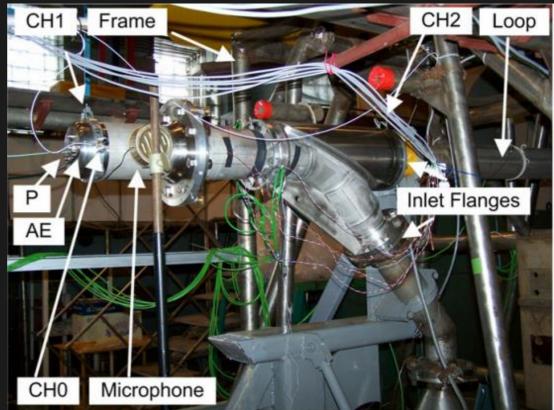


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Lessons Learnt Eurisol 4 MW Full-Scale Hydraulic Fest

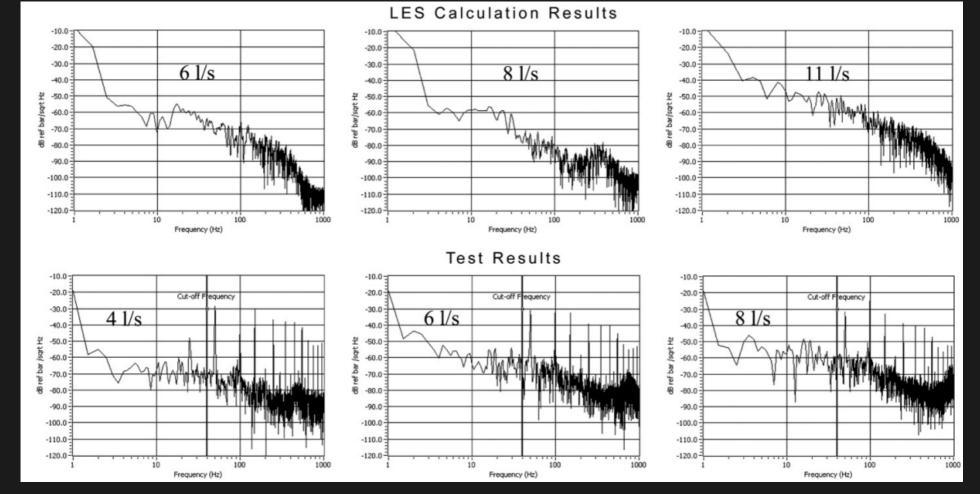
Test at full flow rate 150 kg/s needed for absorbing 4 MW





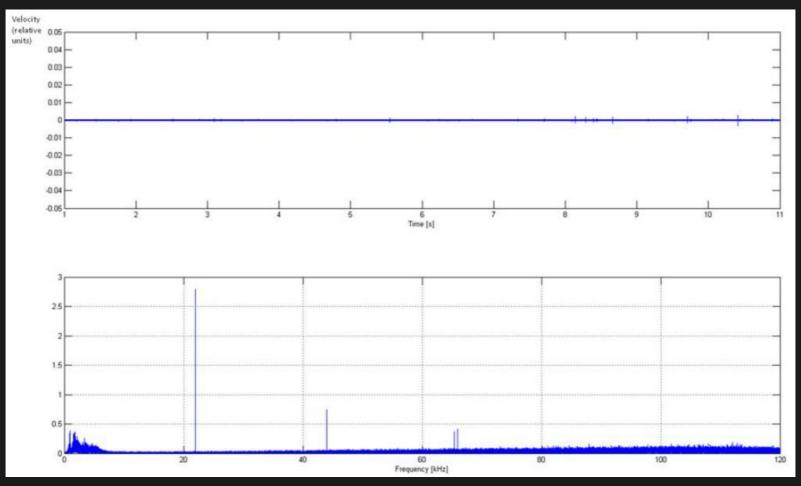
Lessons Learnt Eurisol 4 MW Full-Scale Hydraulic Test

Measured pressure fluctuations correlate well with CFD LES.



Lessons Learnt Eurisol 4 MW Full-Scale Hydraulic Test

LDV measurement of inner cavitation controlled by static pressure.



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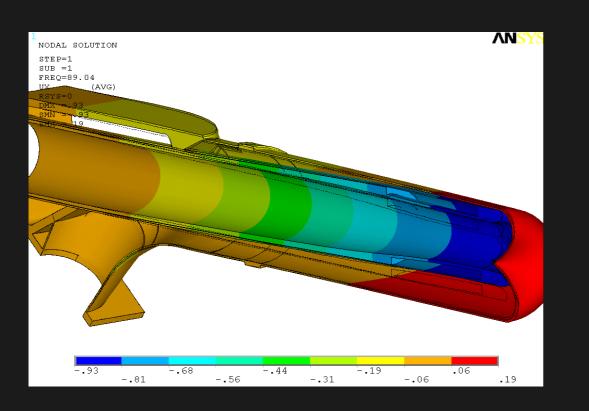
Lessons Learnt Eurisol 4 MW Full-Scale Hydraulic Fest

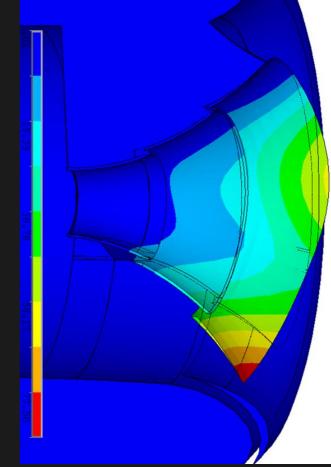
Failure of the vane attachments



Lessons Learnt Eurisol 4 MW : Post Test Analysis

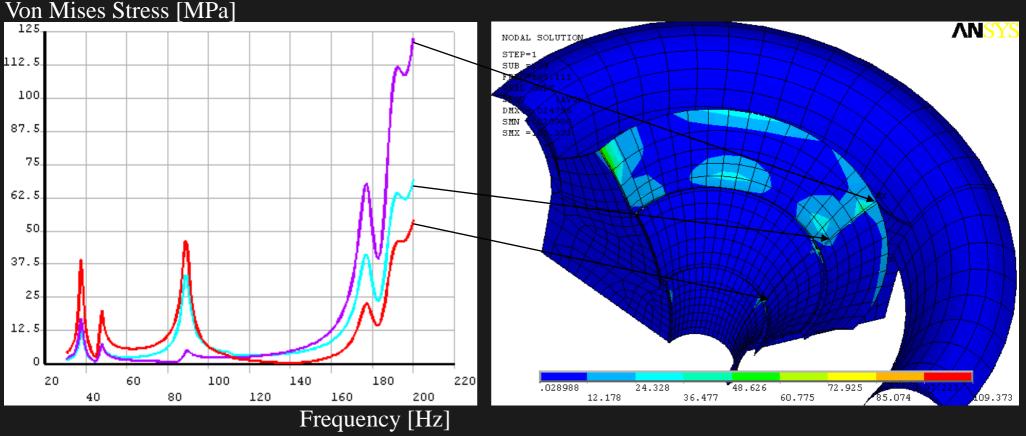
Failure of the vane attachments : global / local modes





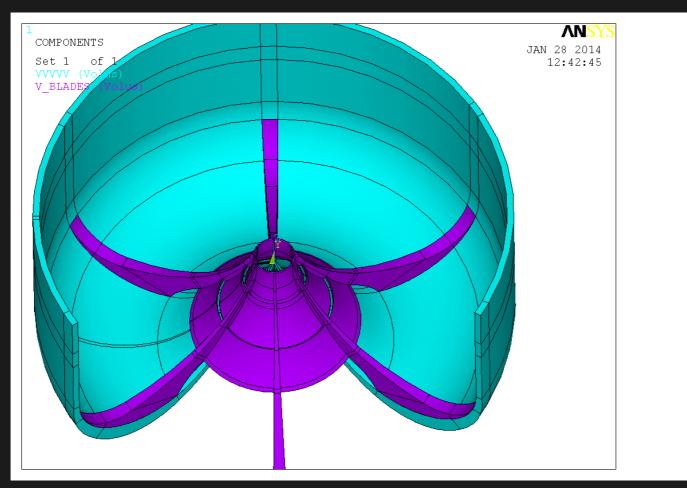
Lessons Learnt Eurisol 4 MW : Post Test Analysis

Failure caused by high cycle fatigue

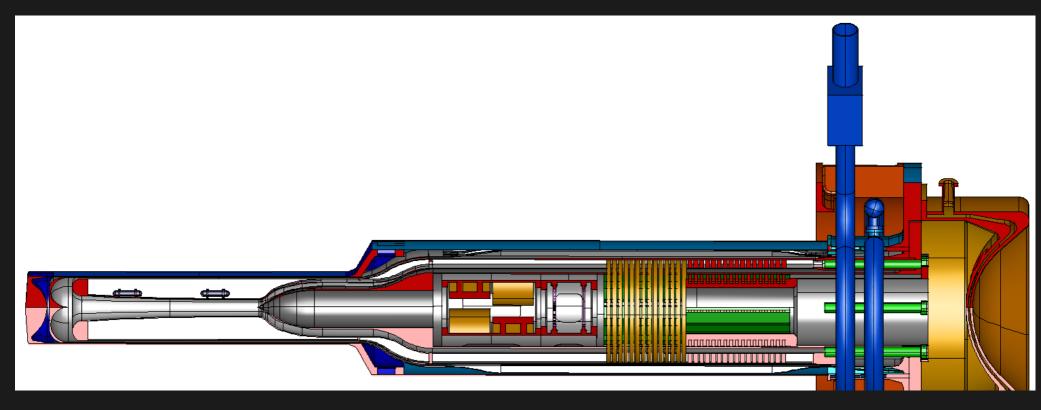


Lessons Learnt Eurisol 4 MW : Post Test Analysis

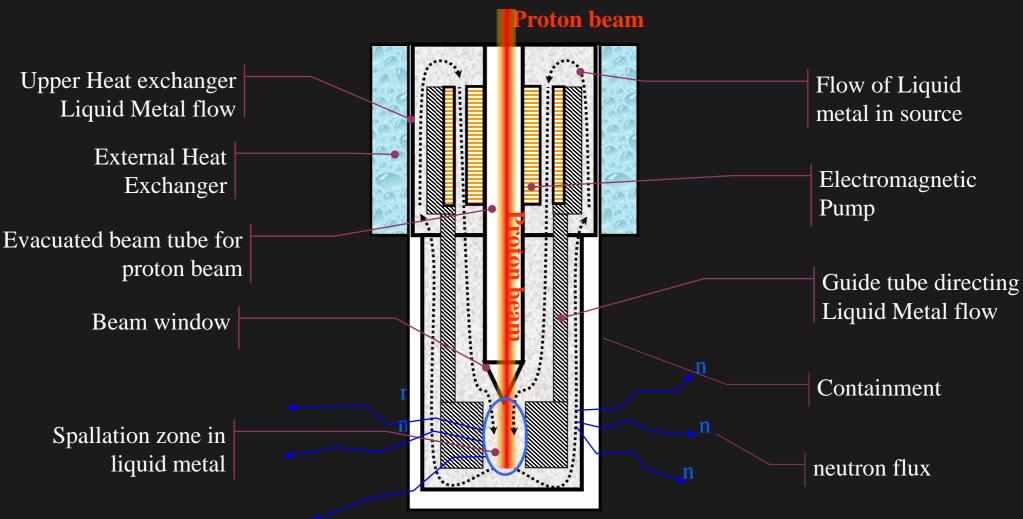
....to be cured by better design



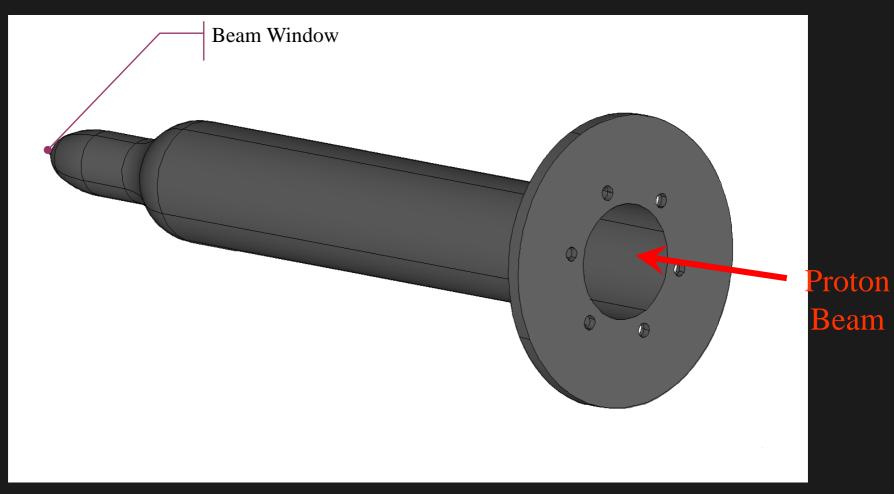
• LESSONS LEARNT FROM DEVELOPING NEUTRON SPALLATION SOURCES FLOWING INTO A NEW DESIGN OF A NEUTRON SPALLATION SOURCE ADAPTED TO THE ADS



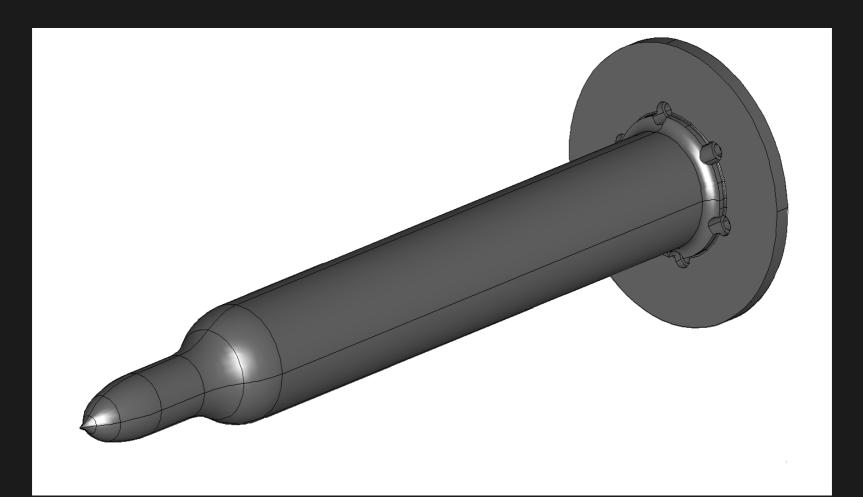
Relevance	Relevant Safety Guideline		
System	Multiple containment strategy is vital		
	Natural circulation is of little value		
	Leaks must not flow into the path of the beam		
	Leak analysis and mitigation strategy in place		
	No organic cooling liquid inside source		
	Development using multi-physics analysis		
Component	Calibrated electro-magnetic pumps are reliable		
	High-grade finishes reduce drag losses		
	T91 /316 stainless steel are an appropriate choice		
Signal	Diversify flow-meter instrumentation		
	Instruments in- and outside of source (beam)		
	Ensure leak detection using diverse sensors		
	Pressure transducers and TCs are resilient		

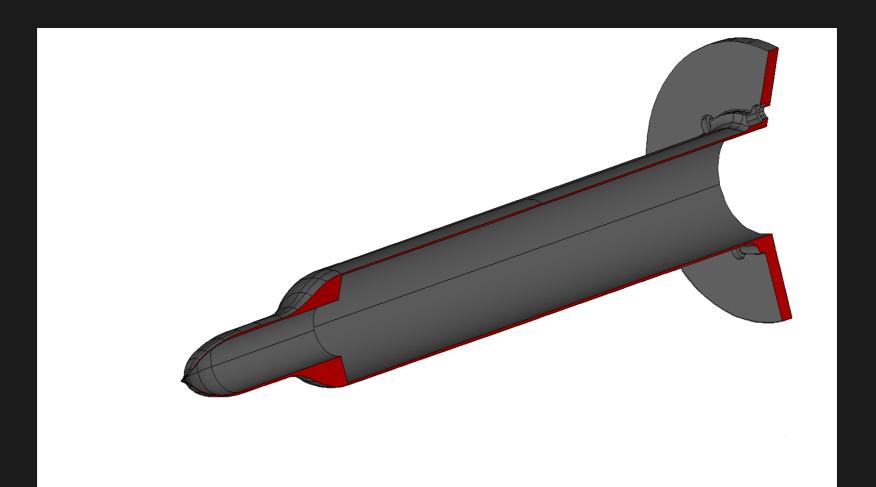


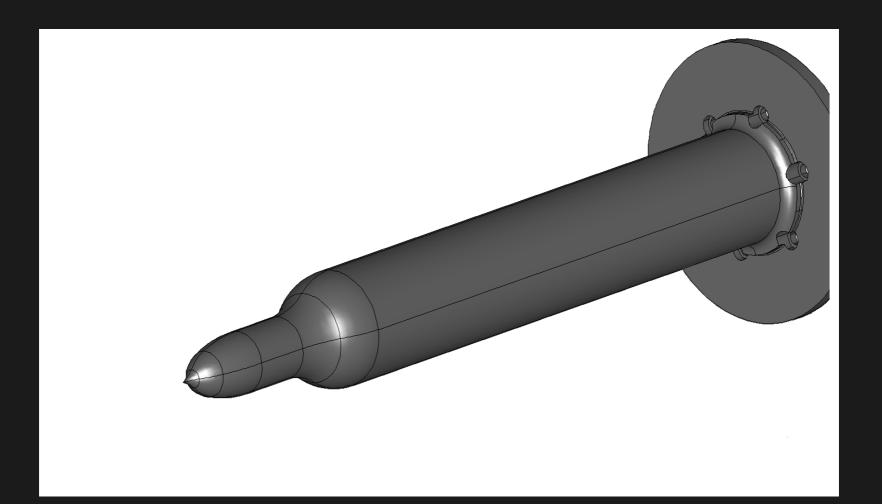
Engineering Concept Innovative Design of a compact target Illustrations of the assembly procedure

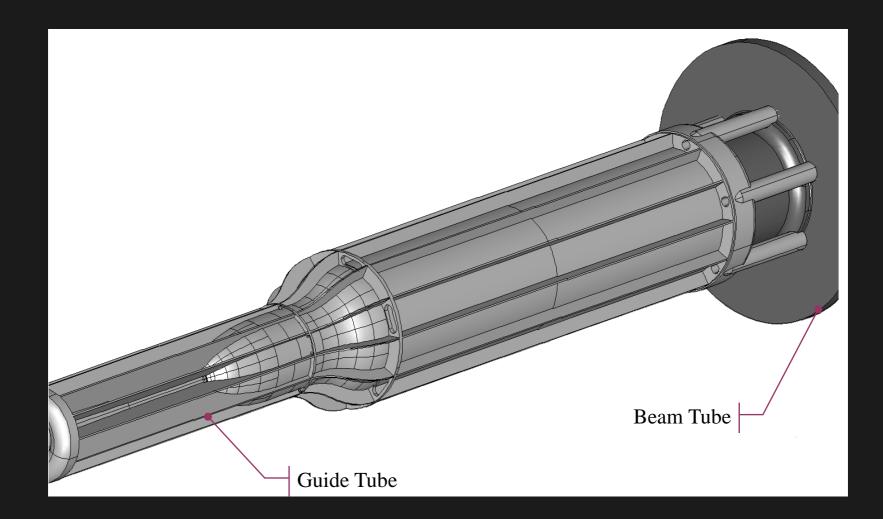


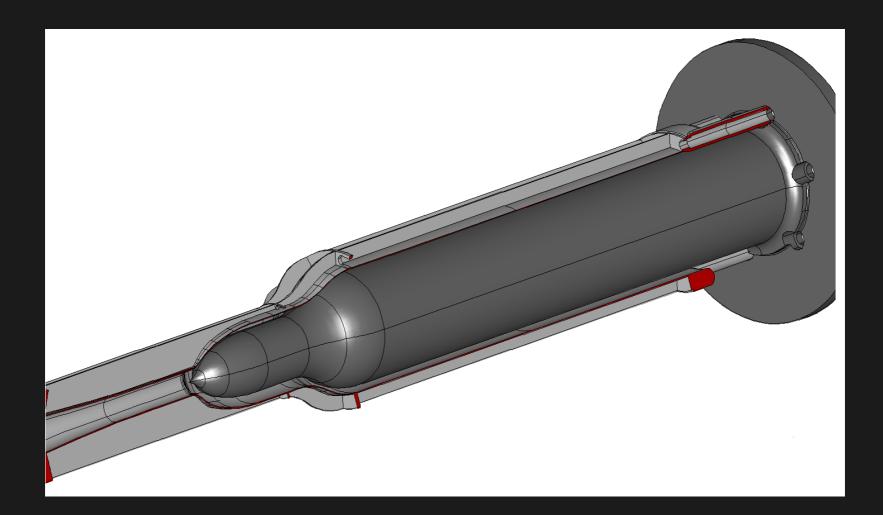
Inner Beam Tube

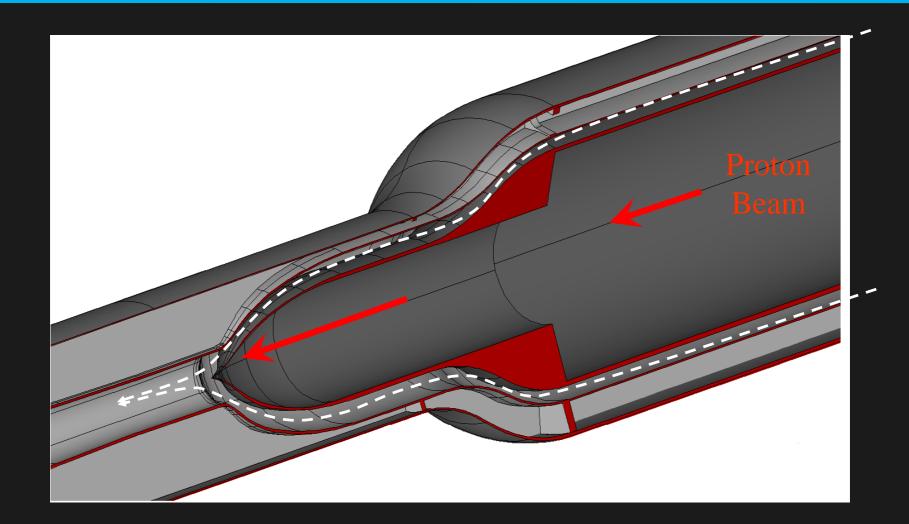


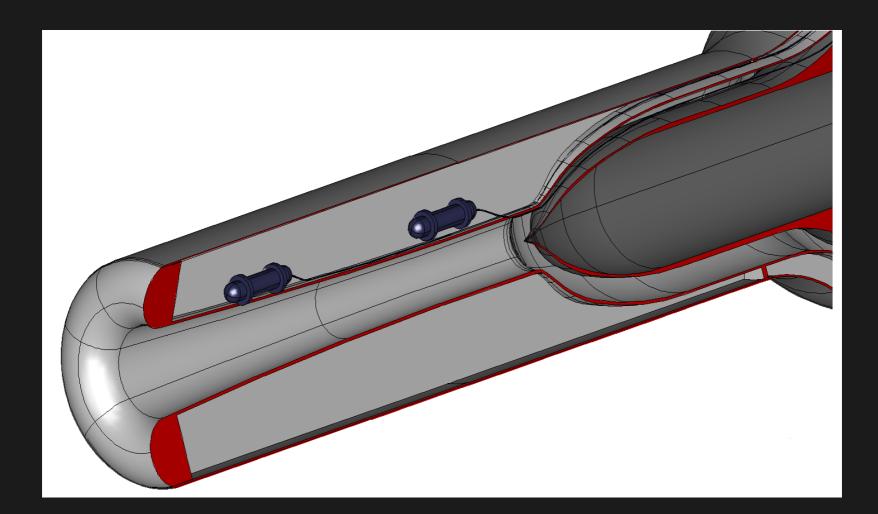


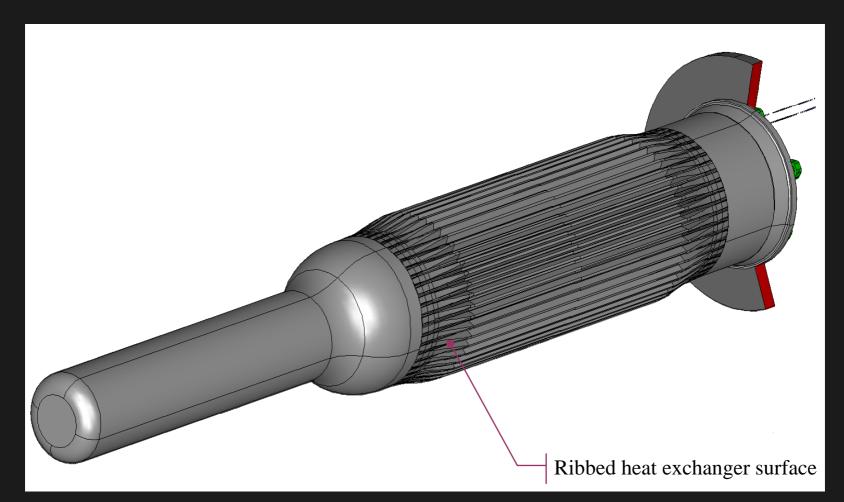


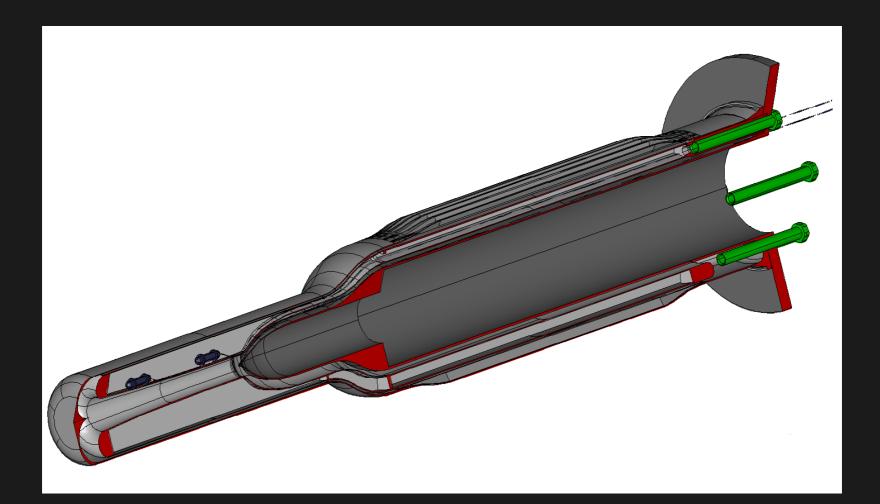


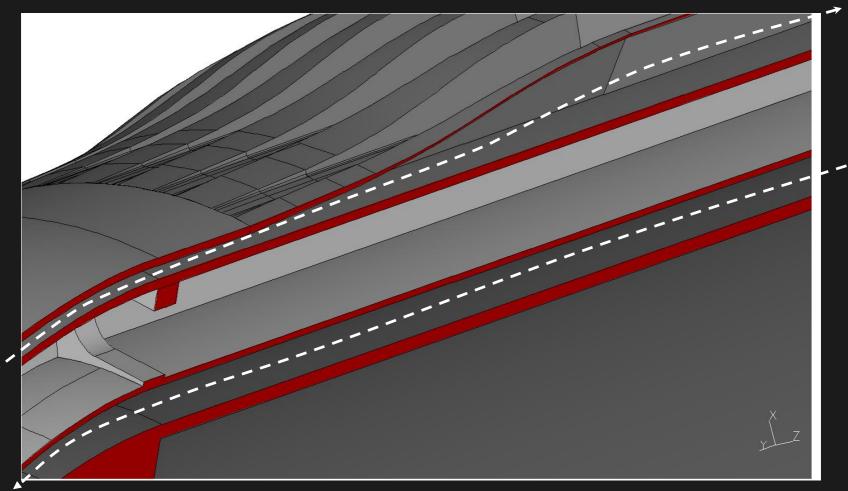


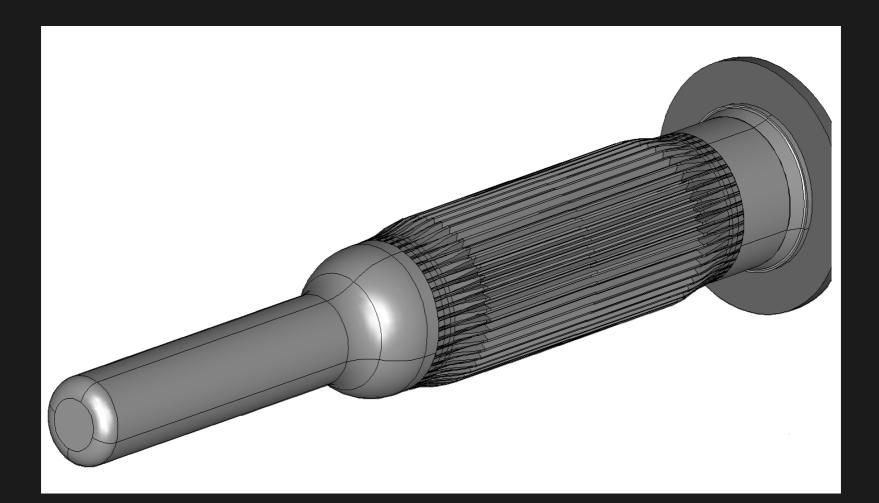


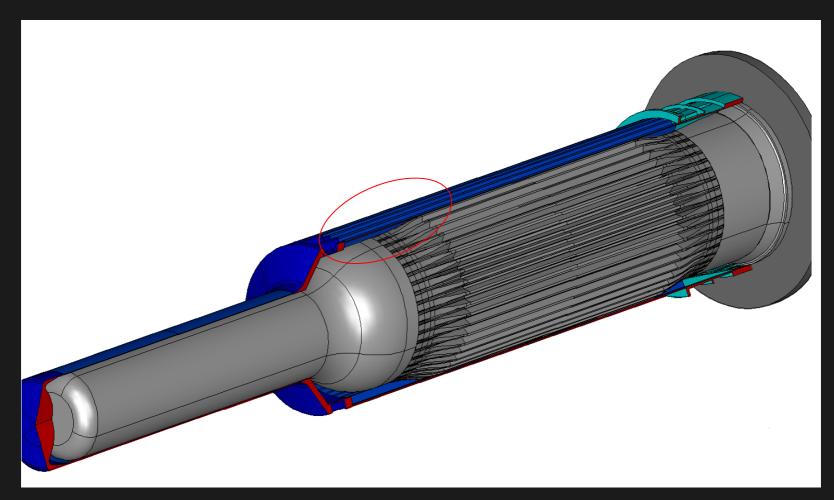




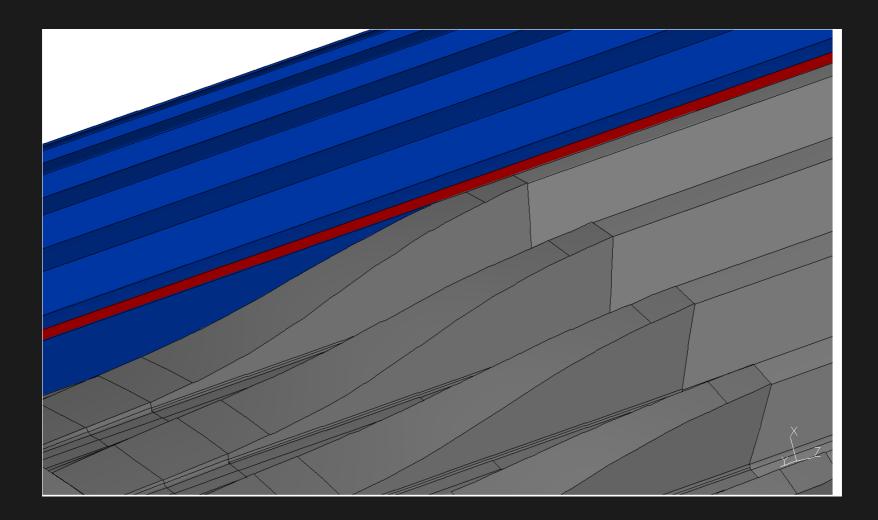


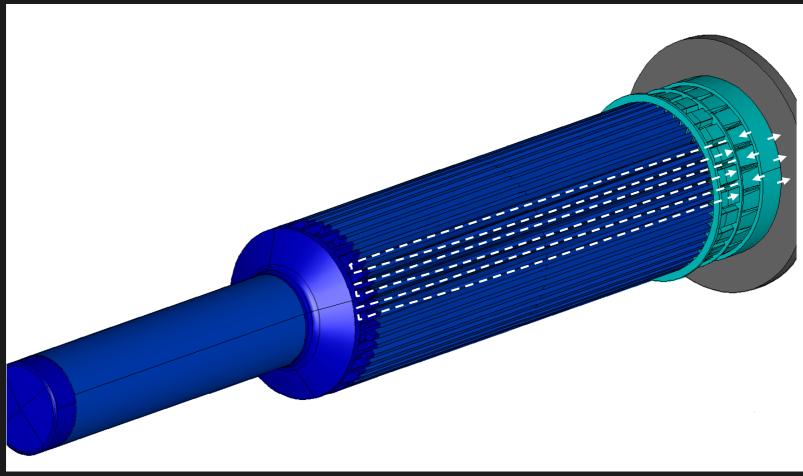




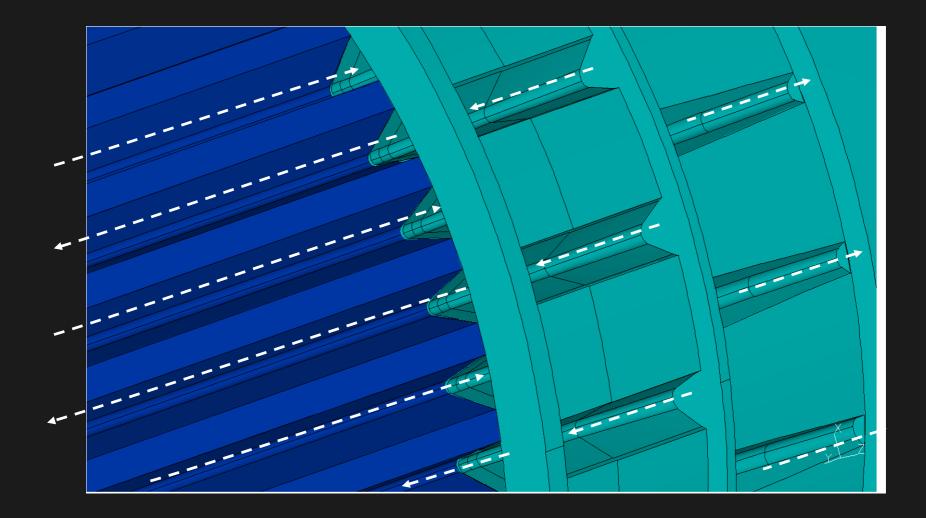


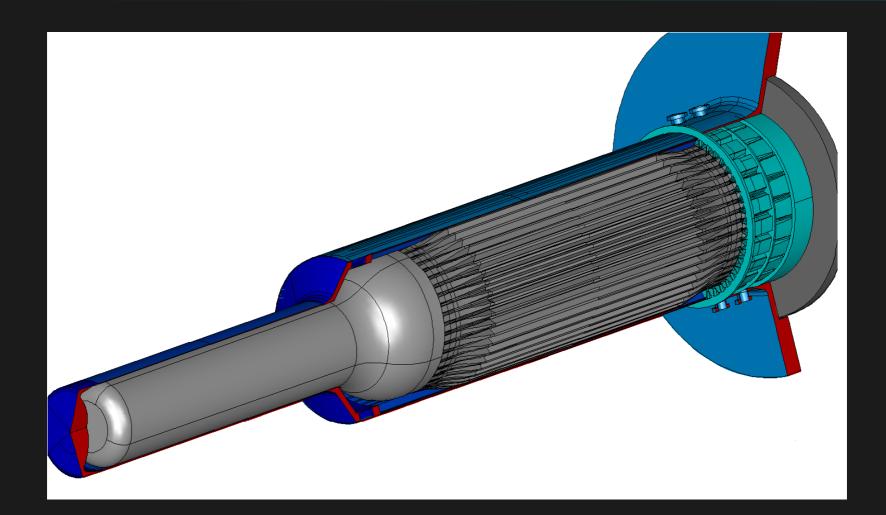
Outer containment serves as a heat exchanger

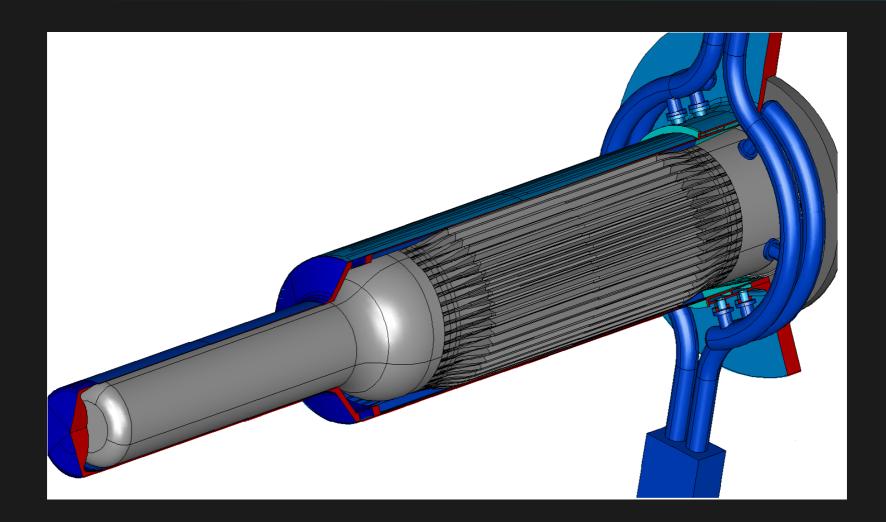


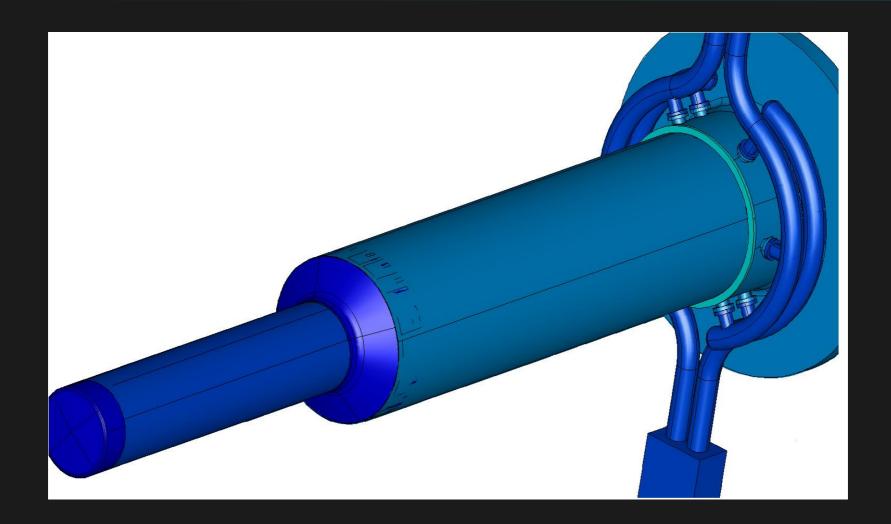


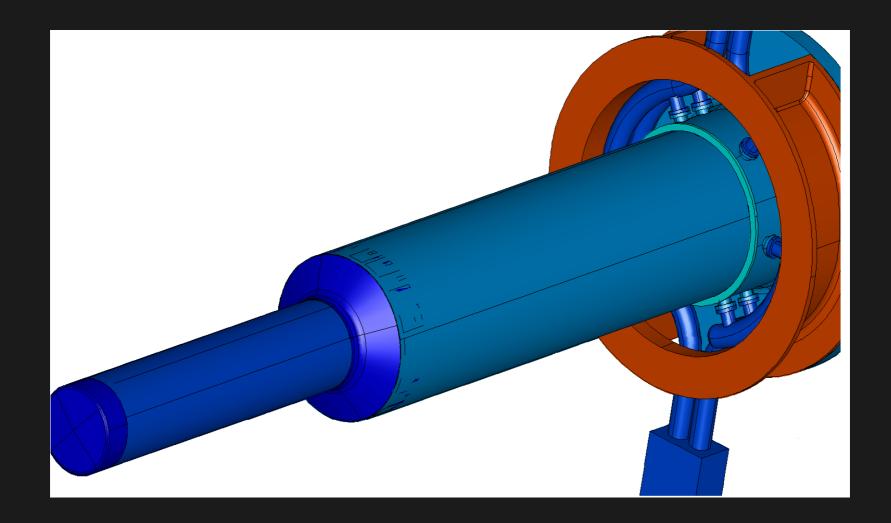
Inner circulation of cooling fluid in external containment

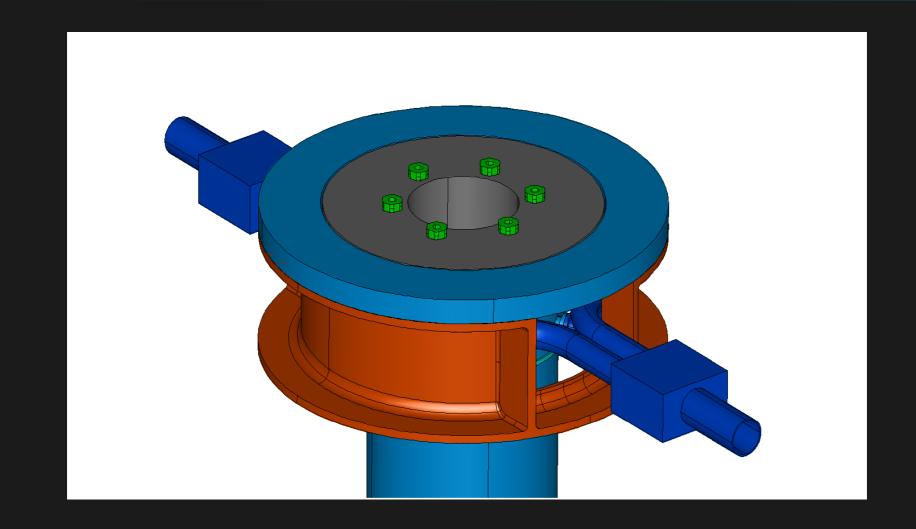


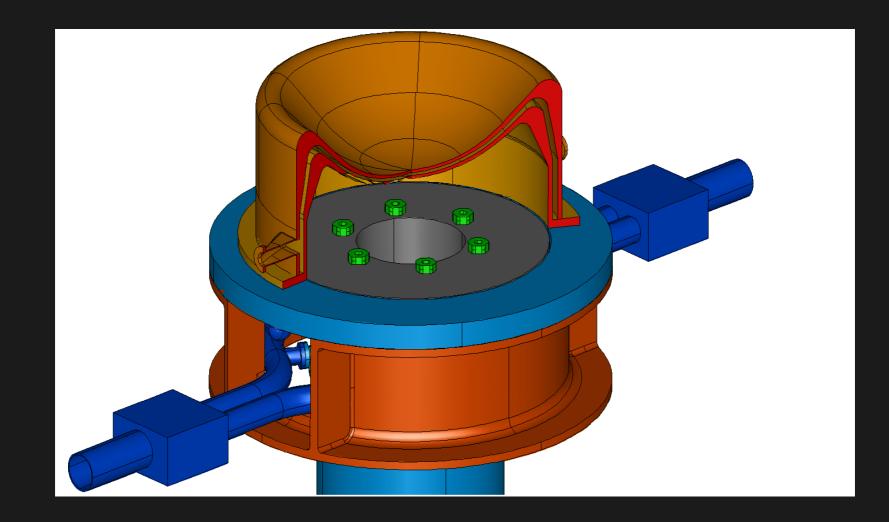


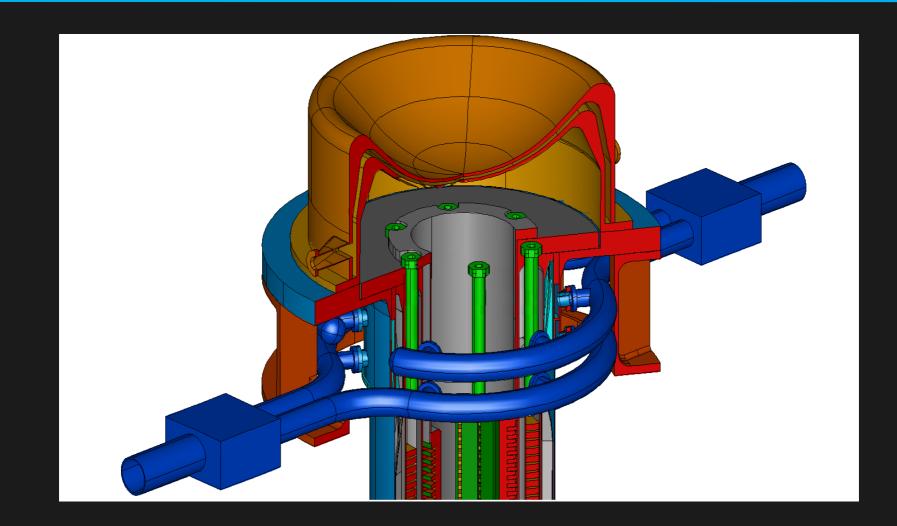


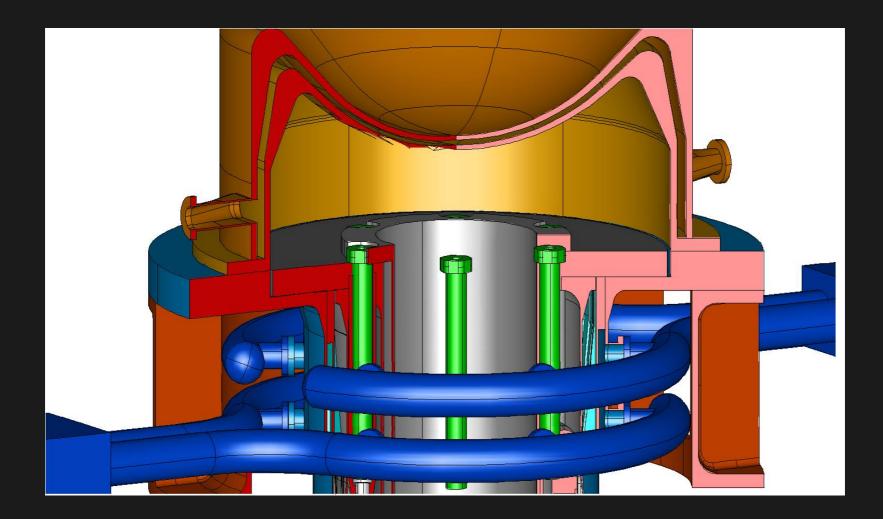


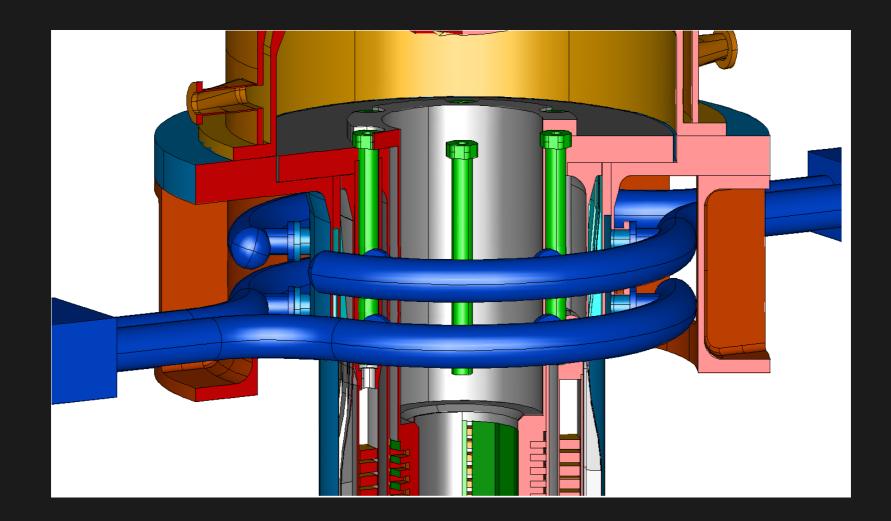


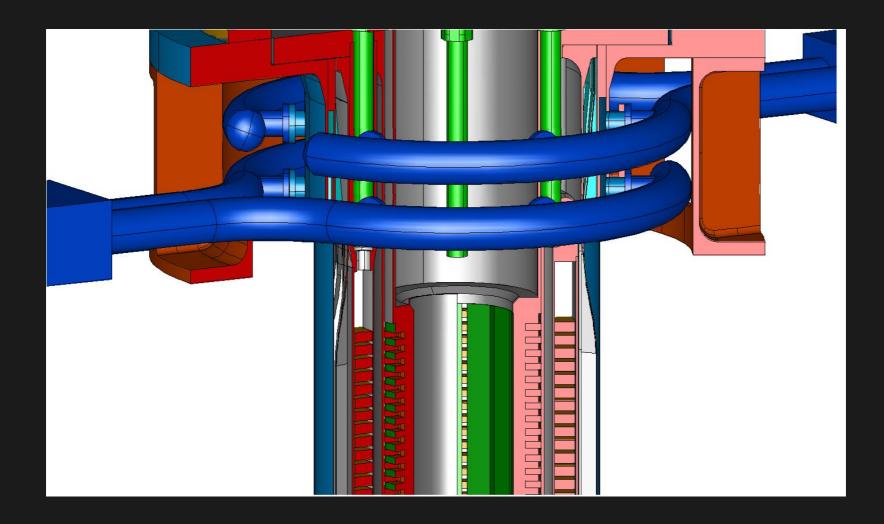


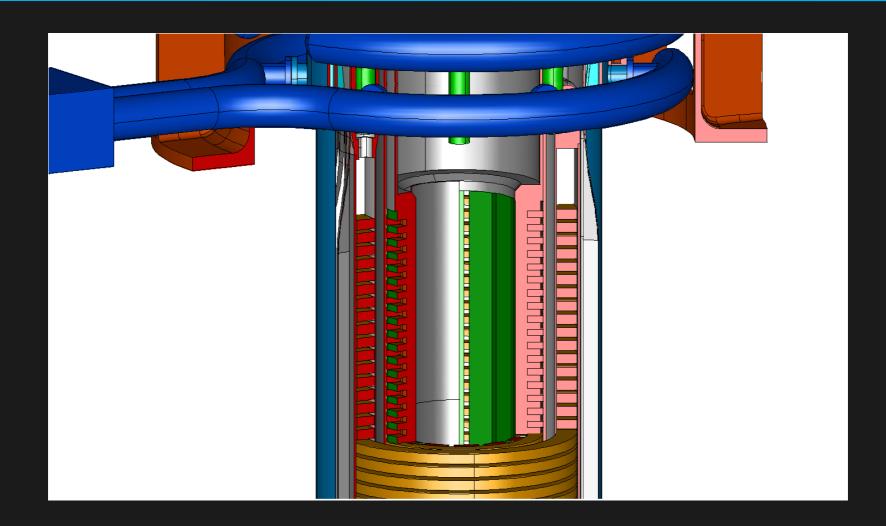


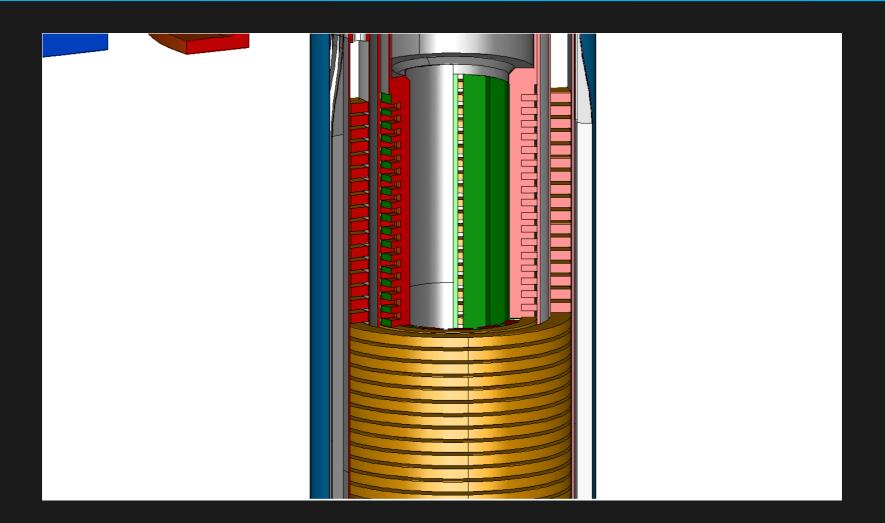


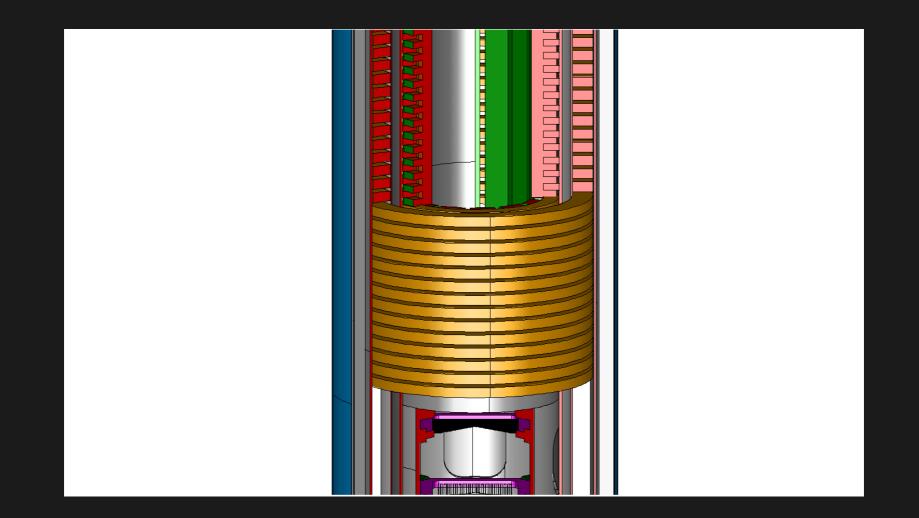


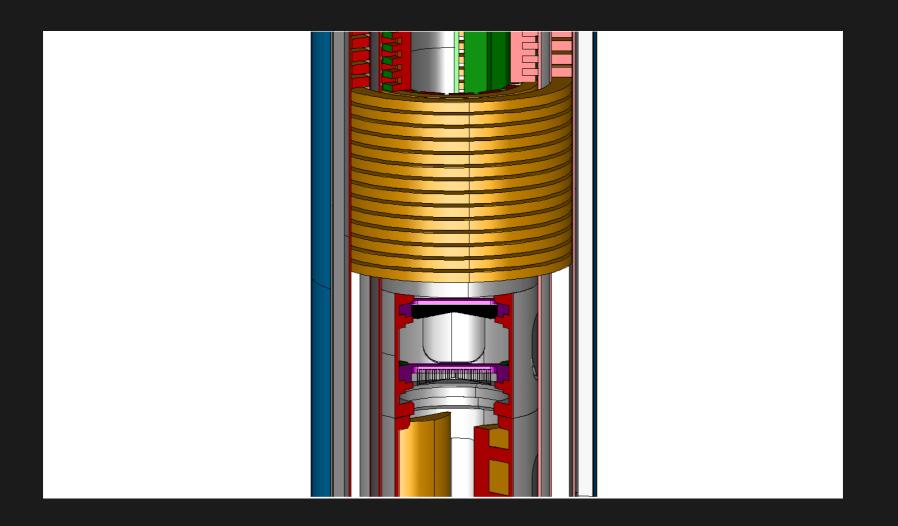


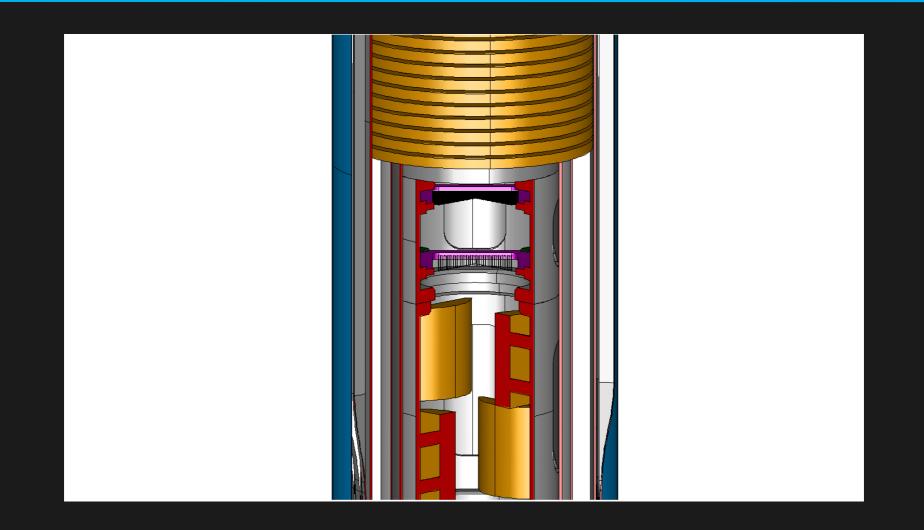


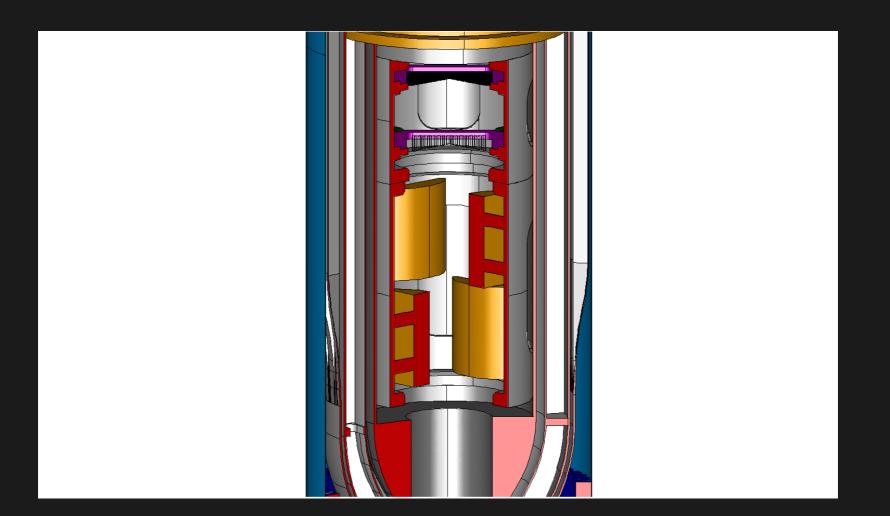


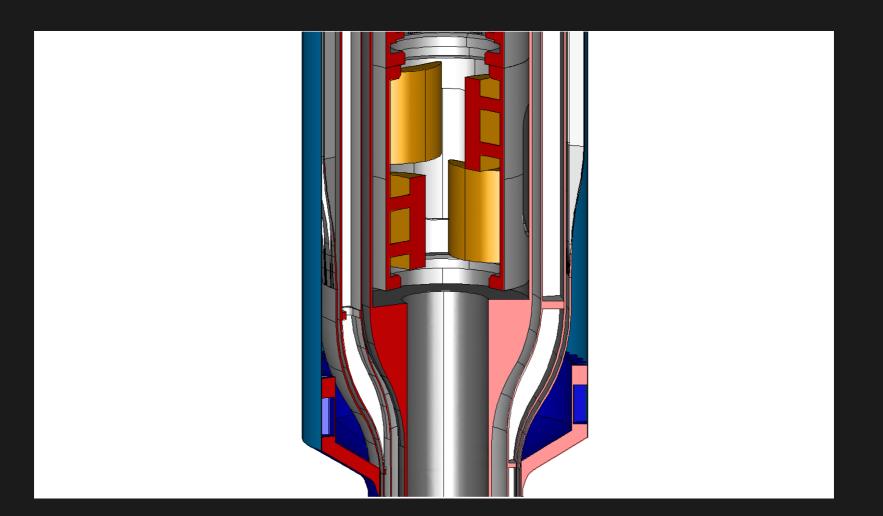


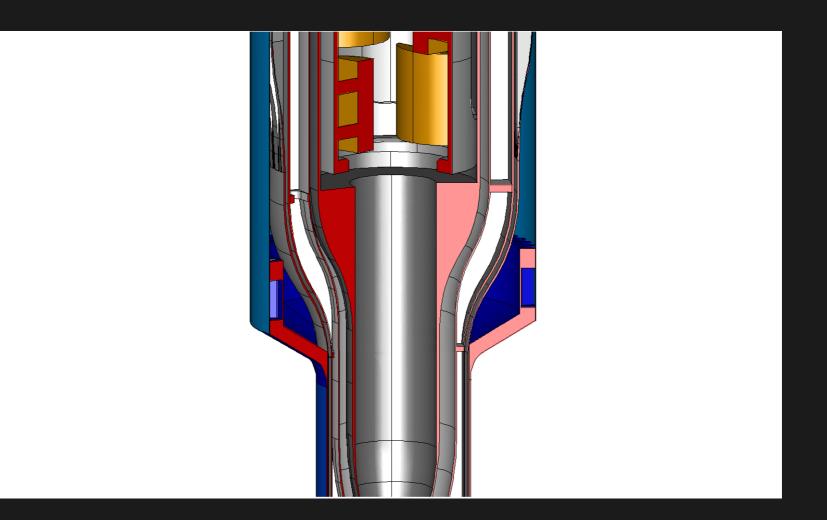


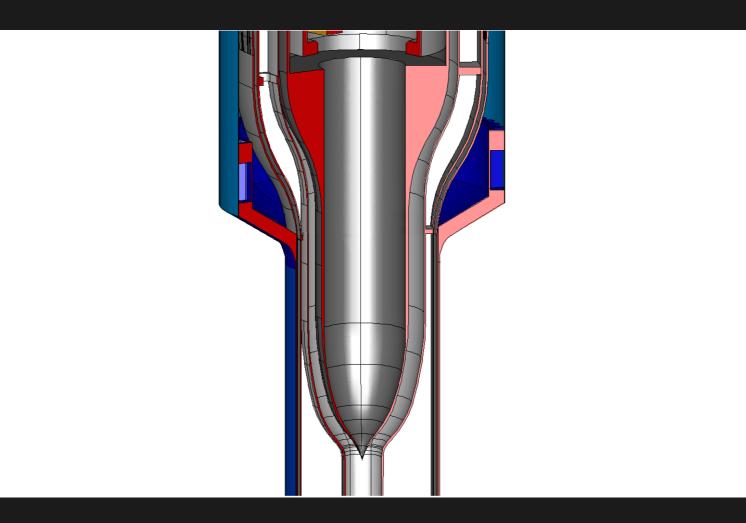


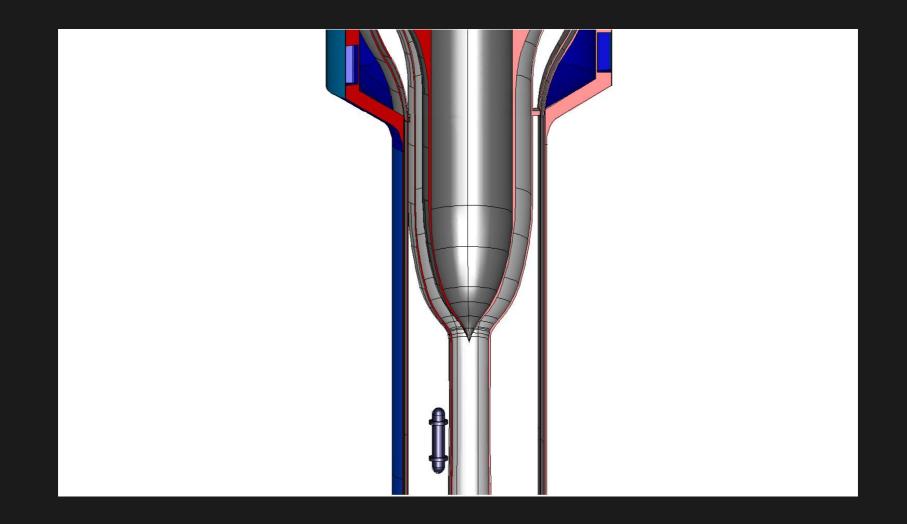


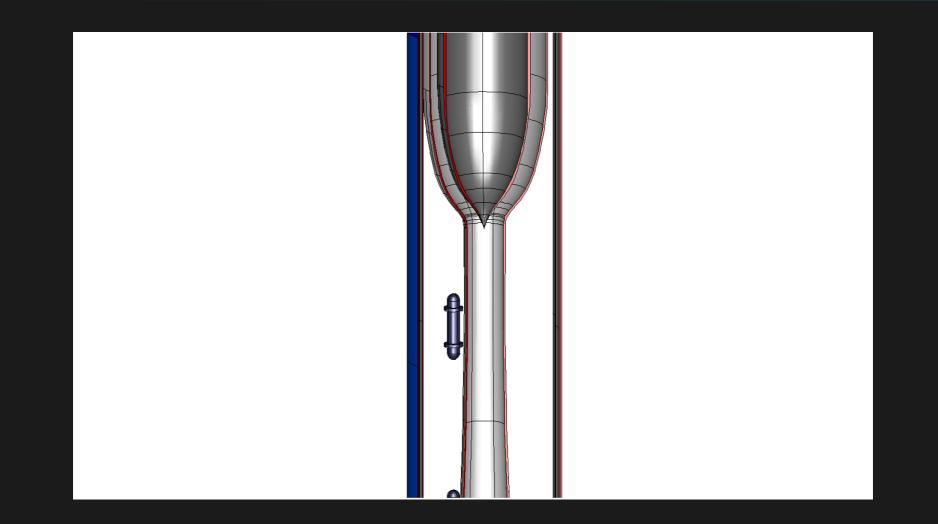


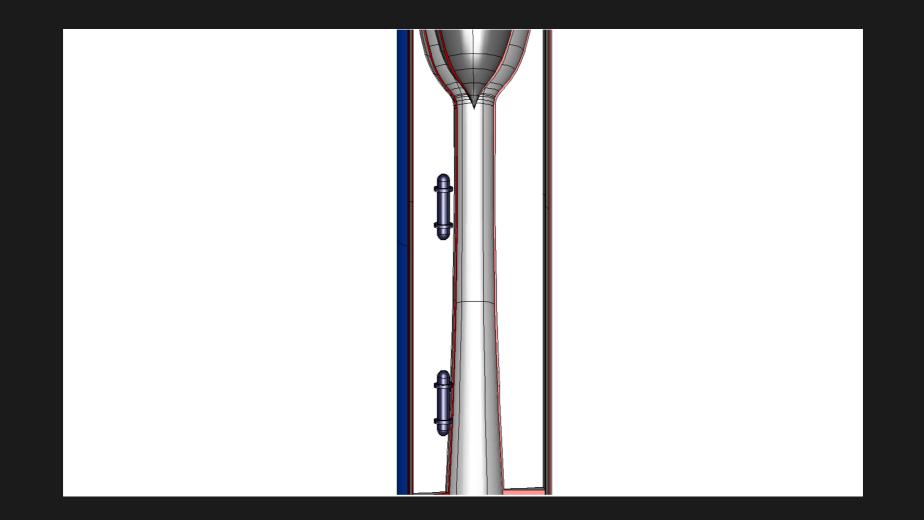


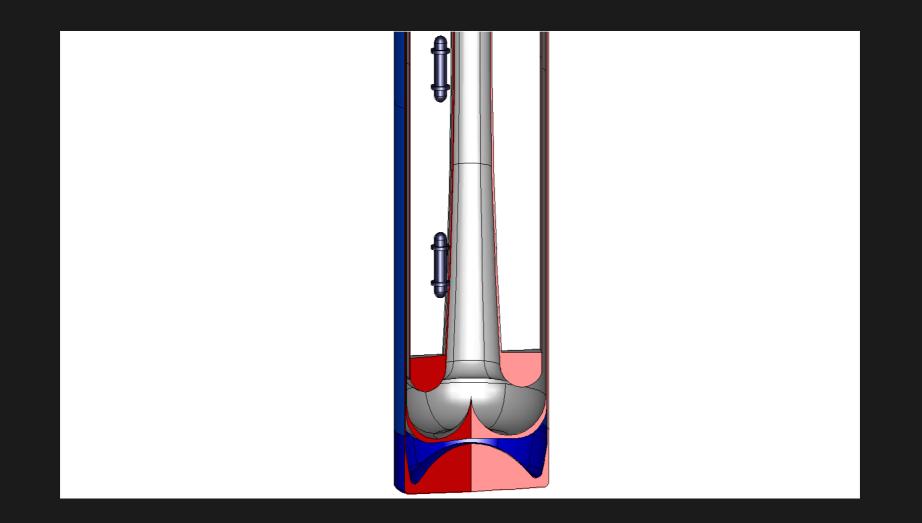


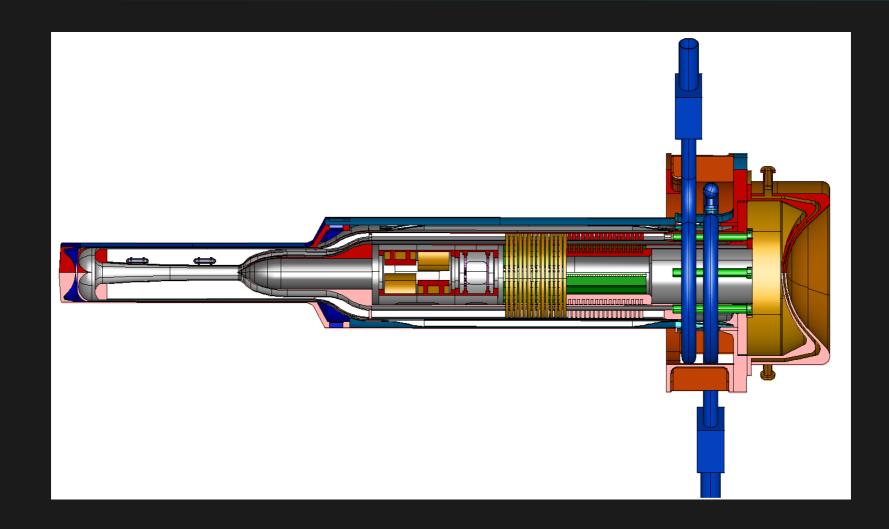












Concluding remarks

- Today, ADS projects are progressing -if at all- slowly. Yet a growing number of specialist are aware of the potential of this reactor for burning waste
- At a time of decreasing public spending, a new project on par with ITER is not a realistic expectation.
- There are however sufficient resources available in the form of existing projects or infrastructure, which could, if well coordinated, mark the beginning of a new era, in which the ADS can demonstrate its capabilities. This is where the scope for international cooperation exists.