



## EURISOL DS PROJECT

### Task#2: MULTI-MW TARGET DESIGN

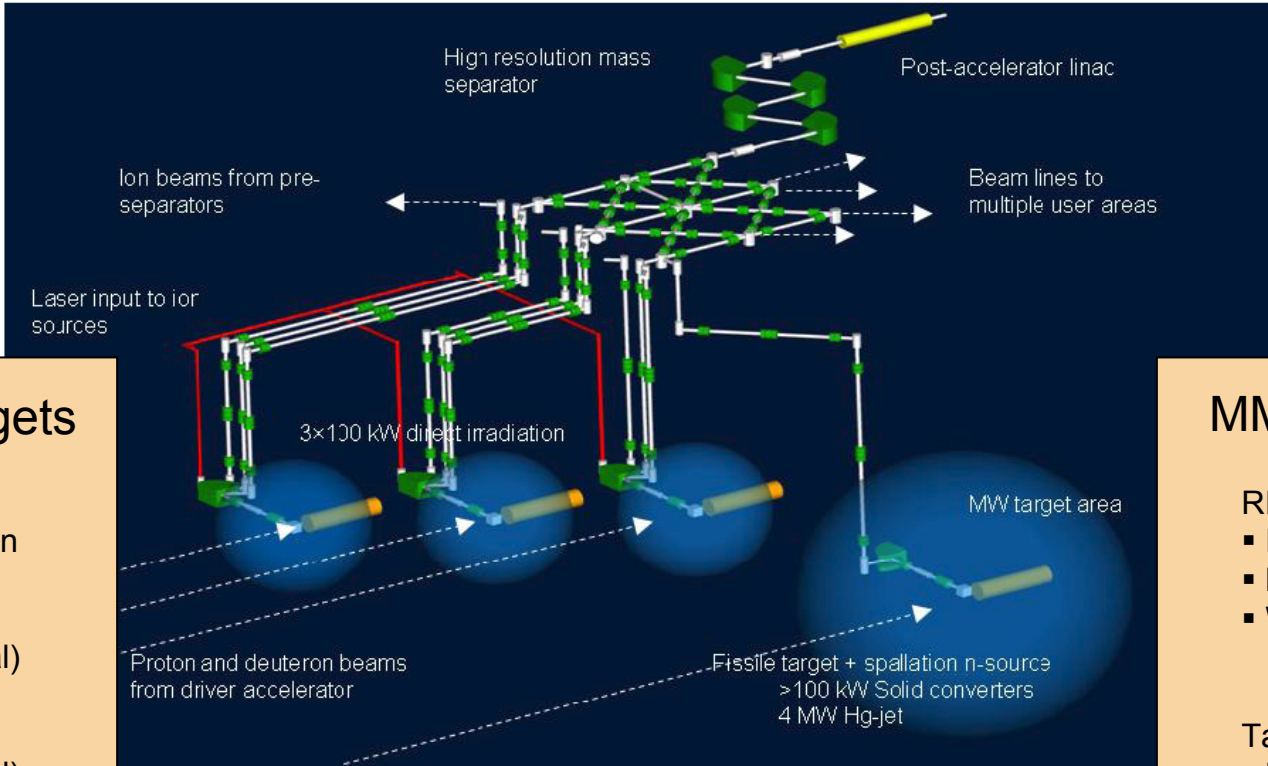
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**On behalf of the EURISOL-DS Collaboration**

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*Project supported by the European Commission under the FP6  
“Research Infrastructure Action- Structuring the European Research Area”  
EURISOL-DS Project Contract no. 515768 RIDS*

# EURISOL Target Stations



**100 kW direct targets**

RIB production:

- Spallation-evaporation
- Main: P-rich (10 to 15 elements below target material)
- Residues: N-rich (A few elements below target material)

Target materials:

- Oxides
- Carbides
- Metal foils
- Liquid metals

**MMW fission target**

RIB production:

- Fission
- N-rich
- Wide range (Z = 10 to Z = 60)

Target material:

- U (baseline)
- Th

Converter:

- Hg

**Participants:**  
**~20 institutions**

**Duration:**  
**2005-2009**

**Contributors:**  
**~20 institutions**

**12 Tasks are active**

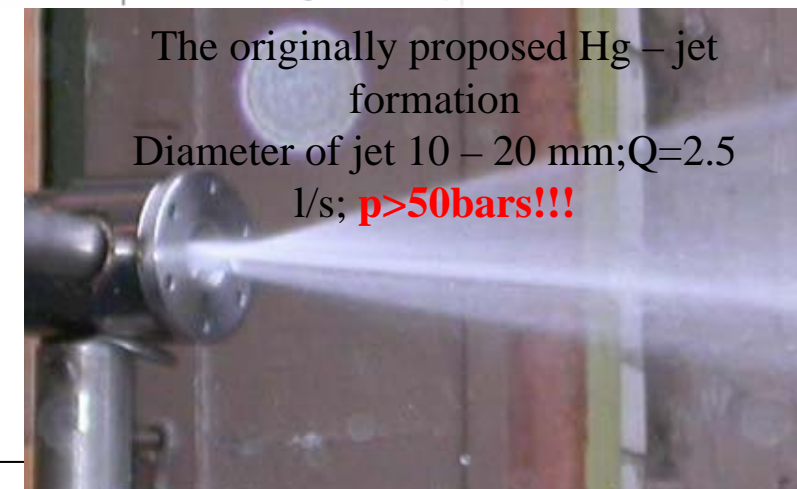
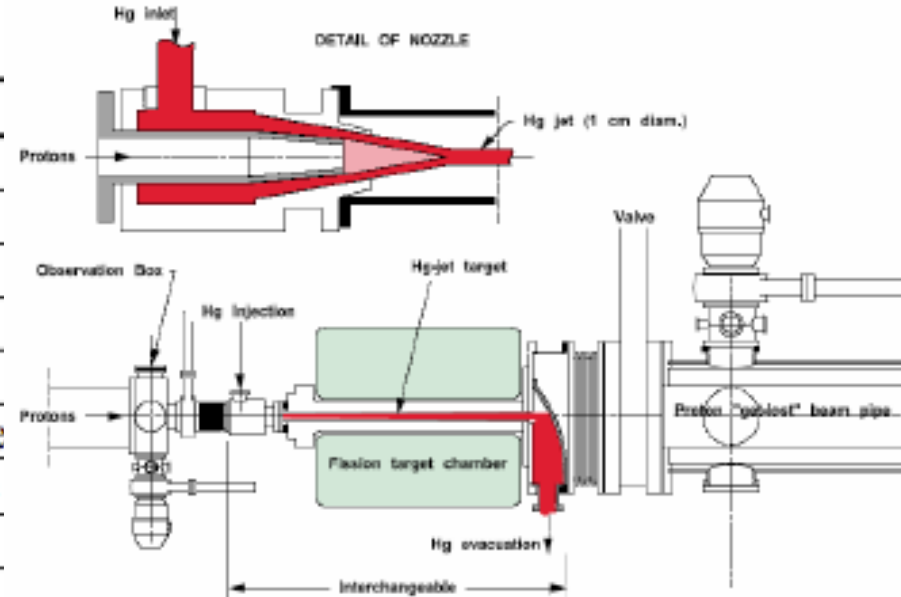
**EU support (~30%):**  
**~9.2 MEuros**



# EURISOL-DS Targetry Challenges

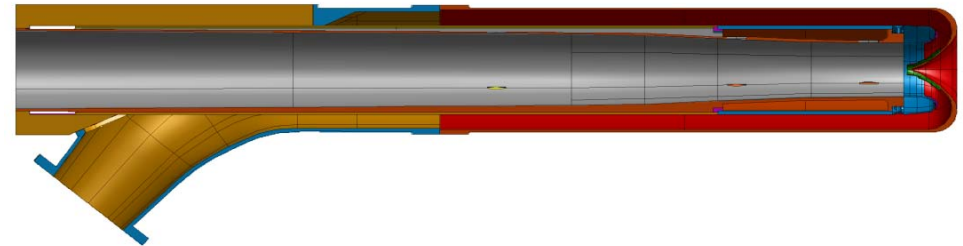
EURISOL shall deliver beams 3 orders of magnitude higher intensity than in presently operating facilities.

Parameter	Symbol	Units	Nval	Range
Converter Target material	$Z_{conv}$	-	Hg (liquid)	LBE
Secondary Target material	$Z_{targ}$	-	UC <sub>x</sub> , BeO	
Beam particles	$Z_{beam}$	-	Proton	
Beam particle energy	$E_{beam}$	GeV	1	2
Beam current	$I_{beam}$	mA	4	2 - 5
Beam time structure	-	-	CW	50Hz 1ms pulse
Gaussian beam geometry	$\sigma_{beam}$	mm	15	< 25, parabolic
Beam power	$P_{beam}$	MW	4	< 5
Converter length	$l_{conv}$	cm	45	85
Converter radius (cylinder)	$r_{conv}$	cm	8	4 - 15
Hg temperature	$T_{conv}$	°C	150 - 200	<< 357
Hg flow rate	$Q_{conv}$	ton/s	0.1 - 0.2	<< 1
Hg speed	$V_{conv}$	m/s	~5	<< 15
Hg pressure drop	$\Delta P_1$	bar	1 - 2	< 10
Hg overpressure	$\Delta P_2$	bar	5 - 7	< 10
UC <sub>x</sub> temperature	$T_{targ}$	°C	2000	500-2500



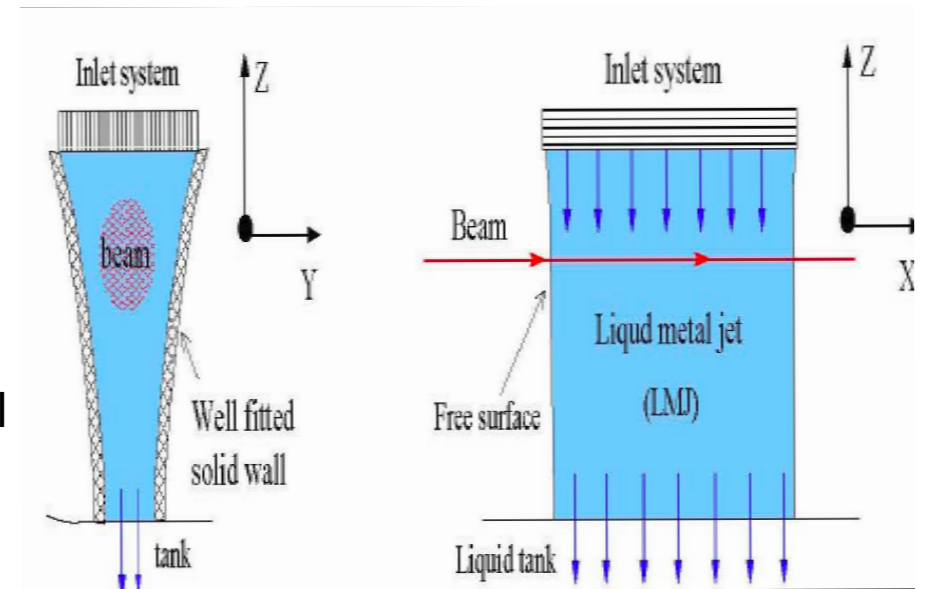
The originally proposed Hg – jet formation  
Diameter of jet 10 – 20 mm;  $Q=2.5$  l/s;  $p>50$ bars!!!

- Compact Hg-loop with beam widow
- Confined transverse film windowless



## Deliverables:

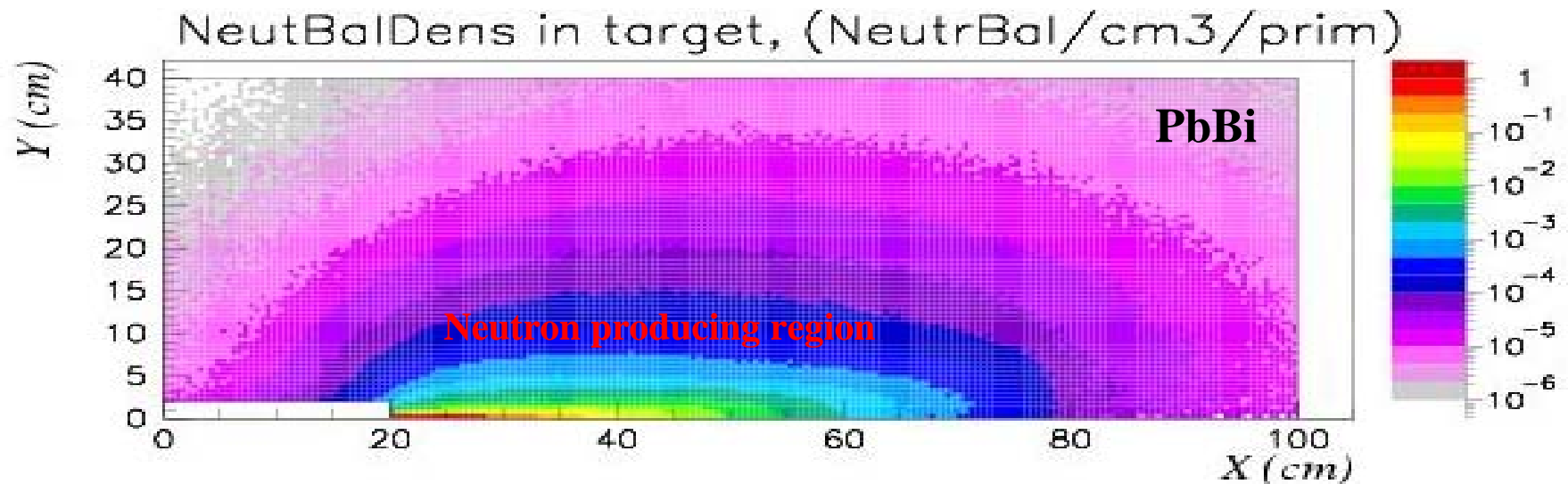
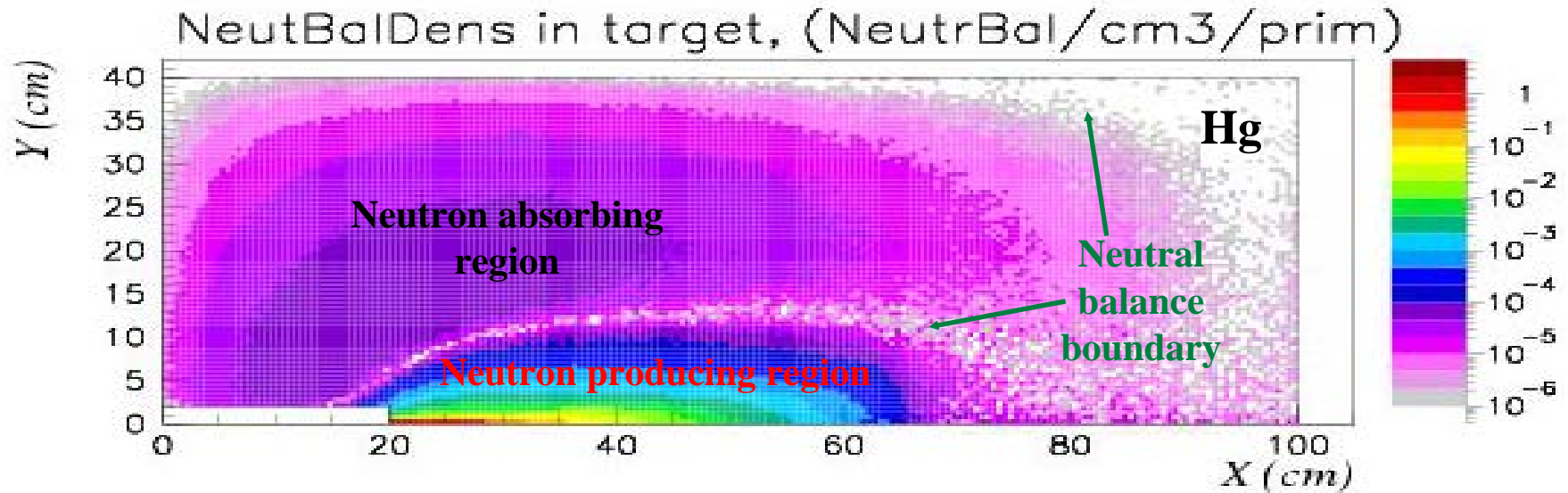
1. Engineering study of the thermal hydraulics, fluid dynamics and construction materials of a window or window-free liquid-metal converter.
2. Study of an innovative waste management in the liquid Hg-loop e.g. by means of Hg distillation.
3. Engineering design and construction of a functional Hg-loop.
4. Off-line testing and validation of the thermal hydraulics and fluid dynamics.
5. Engineering design of the entire target station and its handling method





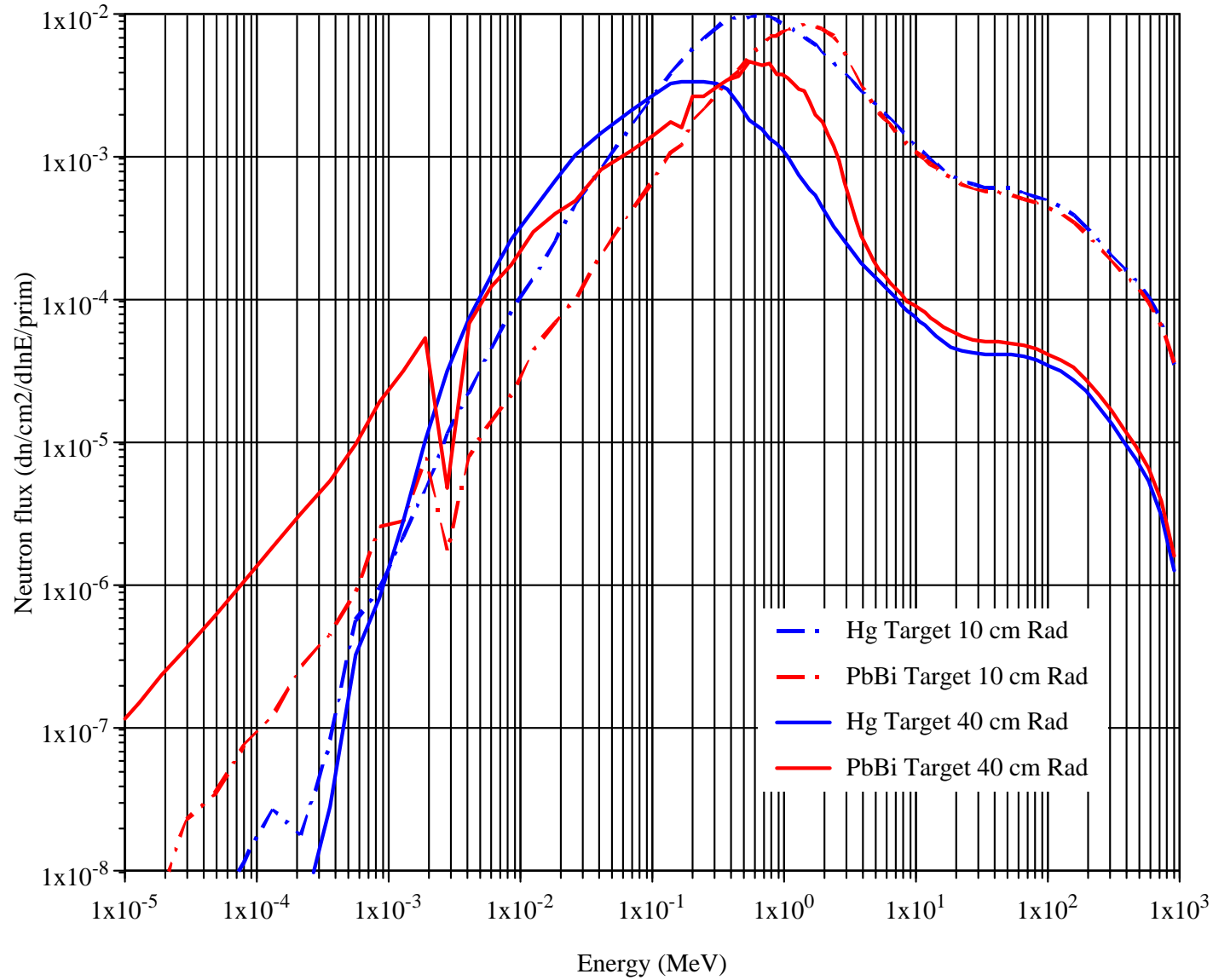
# PbBi Alternative - Neutron Balance

EURISOL  
Design Study





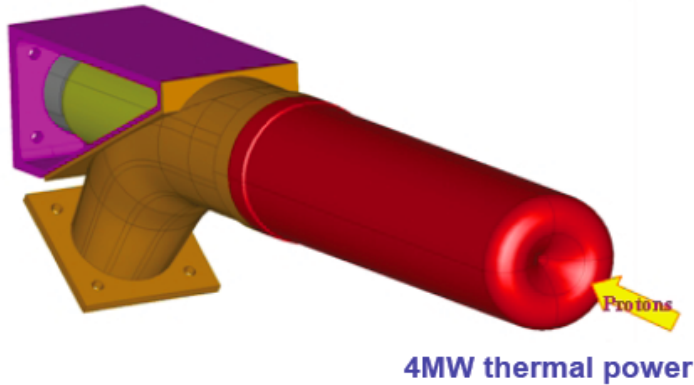
# PbBi Alternative - Neutron Spectrum



# 180° Coaxial Bend Target

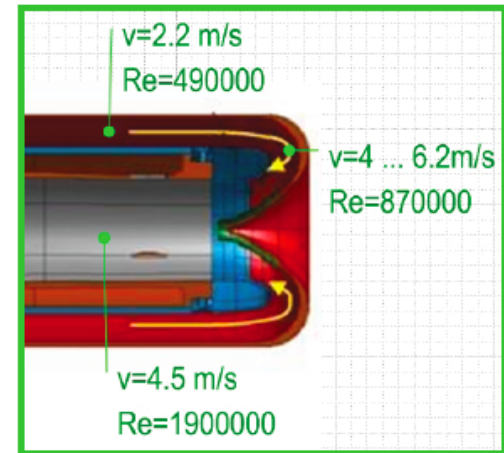
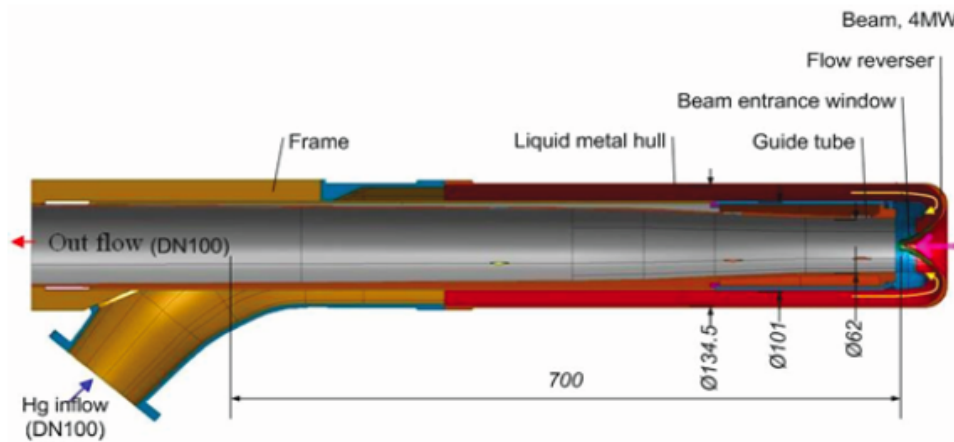
## Basic performances of the target

*TM-34-07-05 K. Samec / Design of the EURISOL converter target. – PSI 2007*

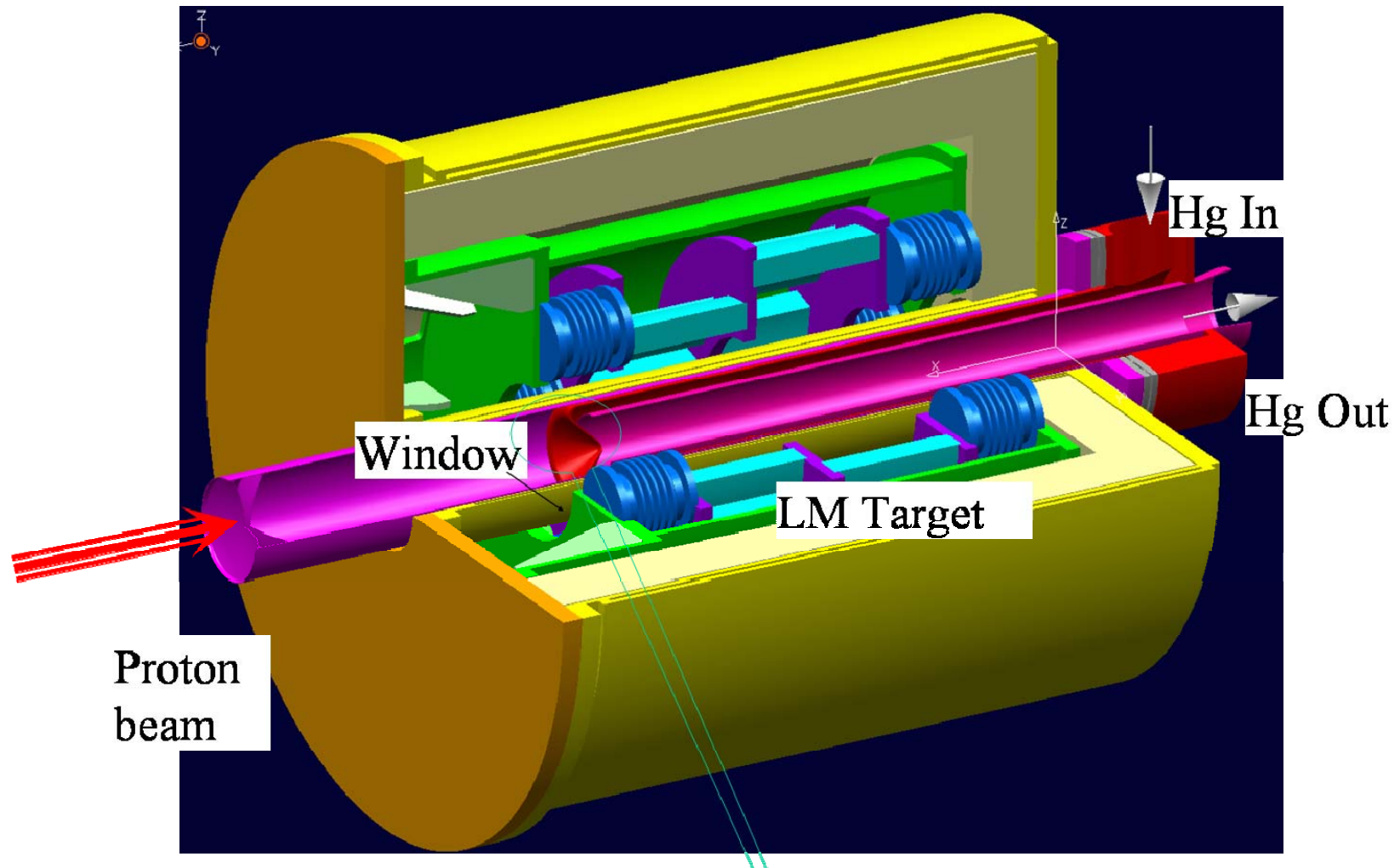


Parameter	symbol	value	unit
Liquid compound	Hg	13.5	kg/l
Flow rate	$\phi$	172	kg/s
Entrance temperature	$T_m$	< 60	C
Exit temperature	$T_{out}$	< 180 > 150	C
Pressure drop	$\Delta P$	< 5	Bar
Static pressure	$P_0$	< 5	Bar

**Ab.13 l/s**

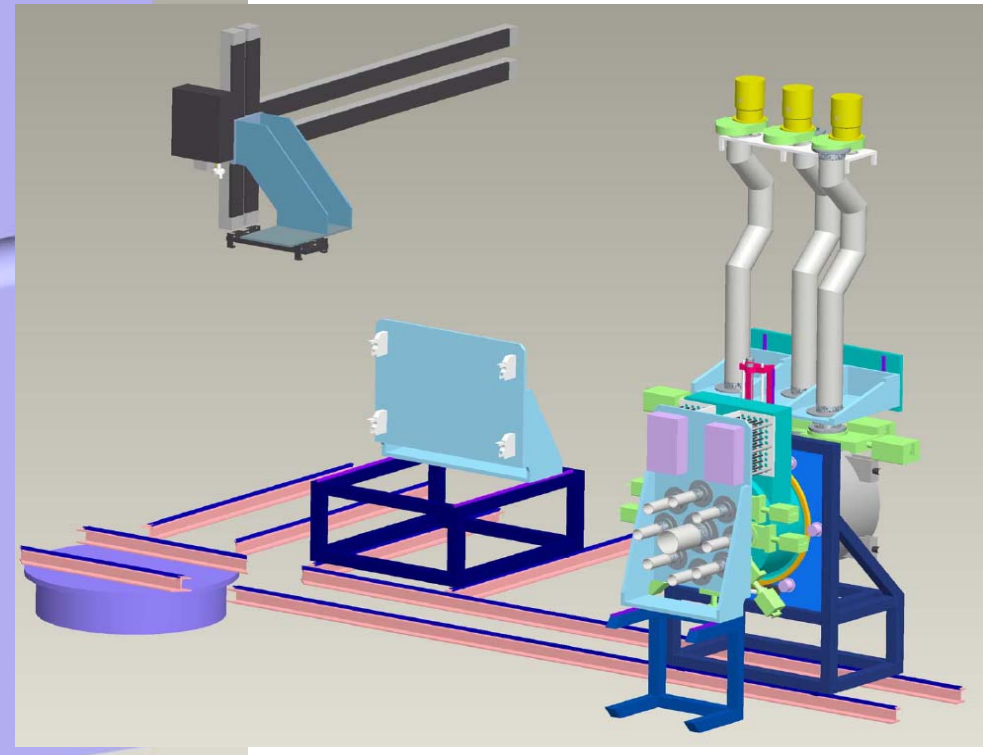
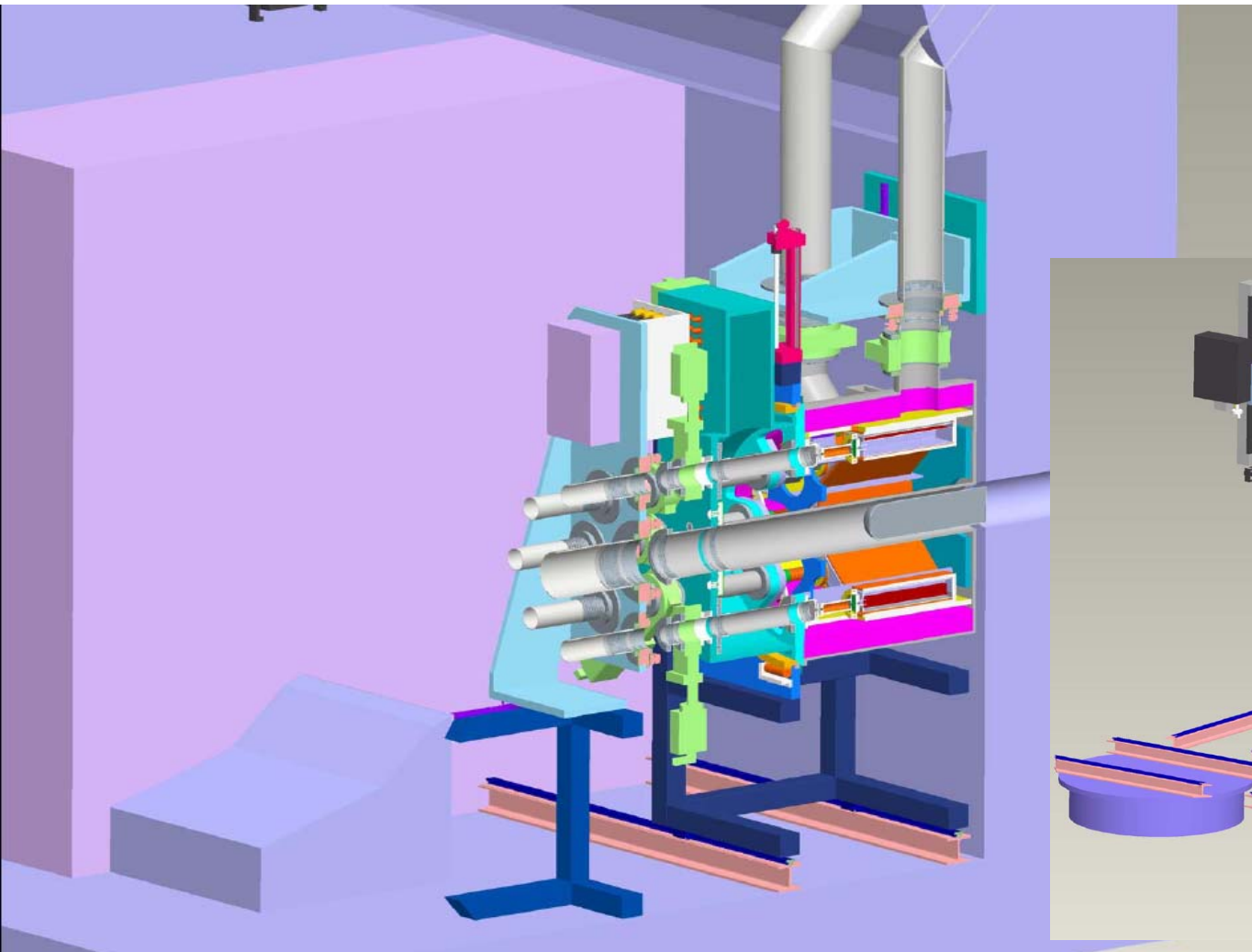


## Hg converter and secondary fission targets

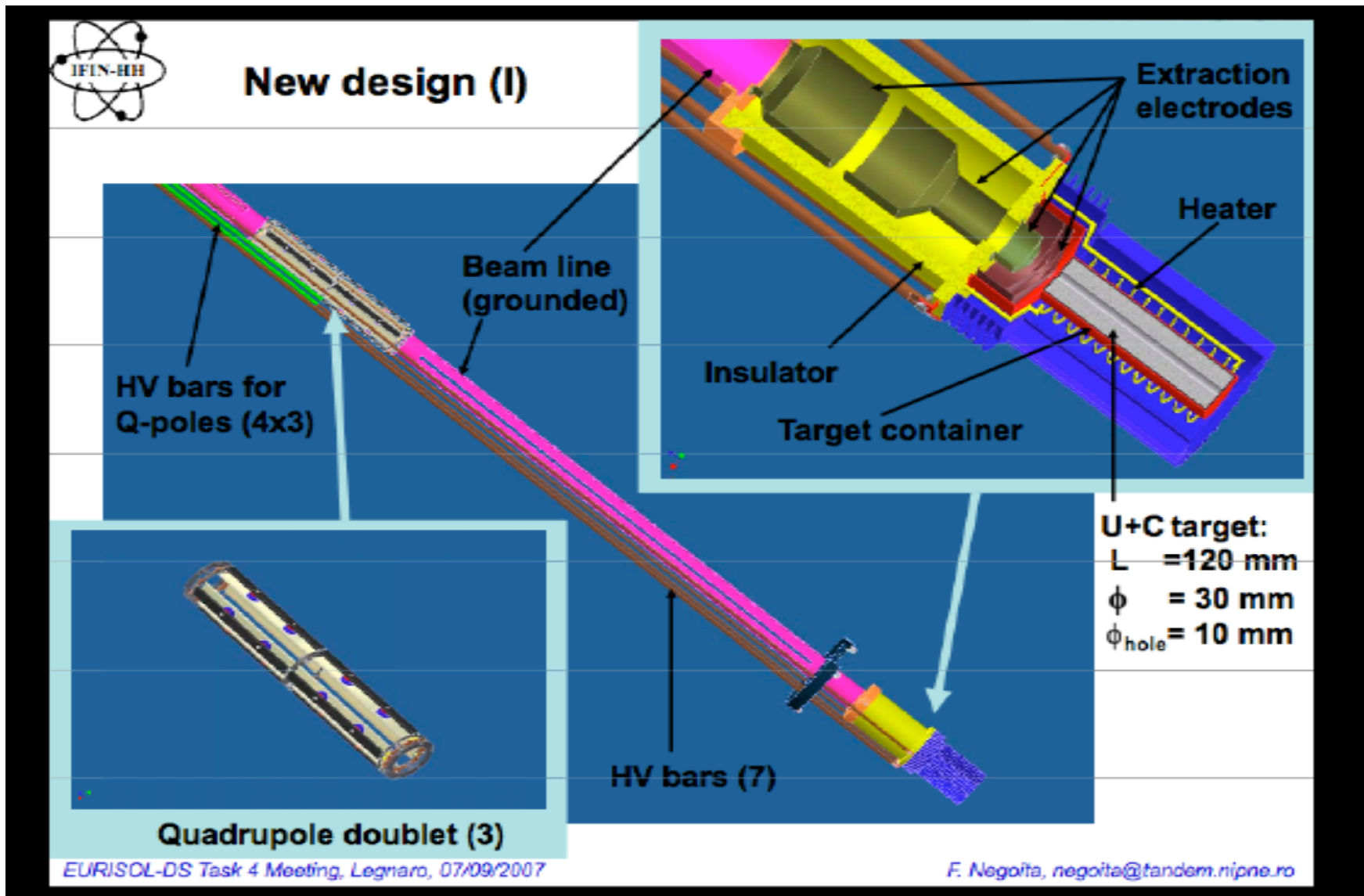




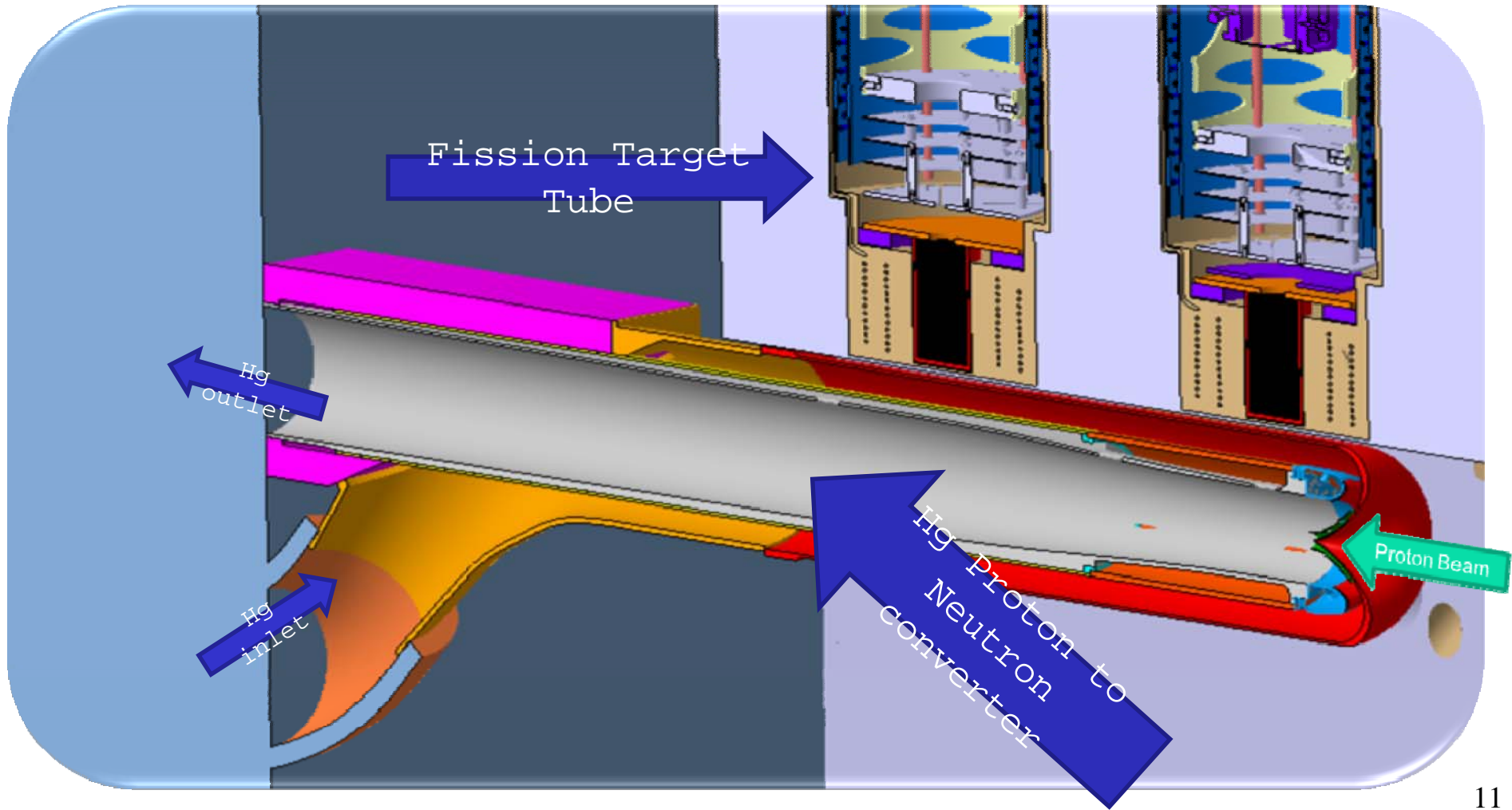
# Task#4 – Fission Target

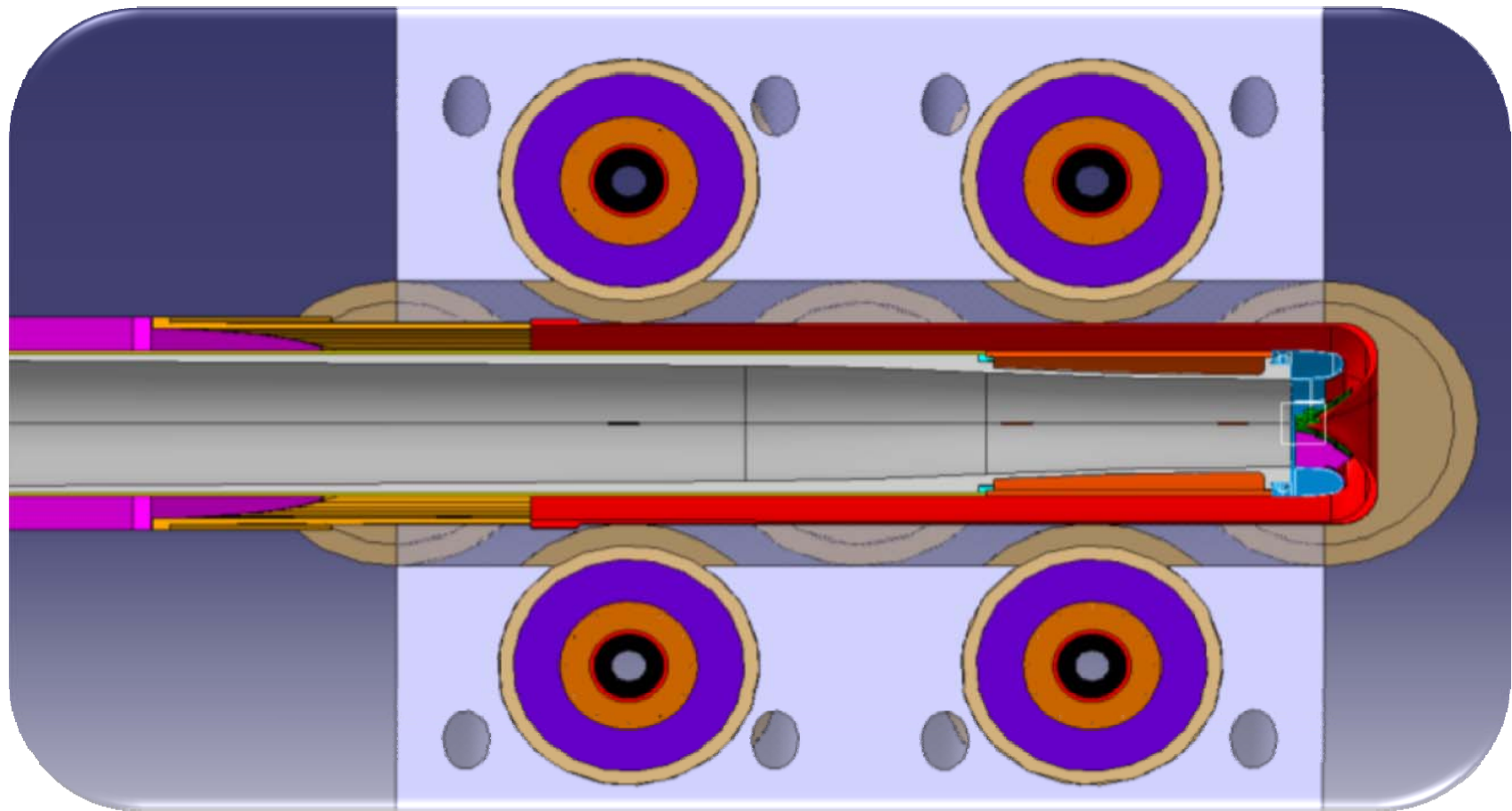


# Task#2 – 3D view of the fission target

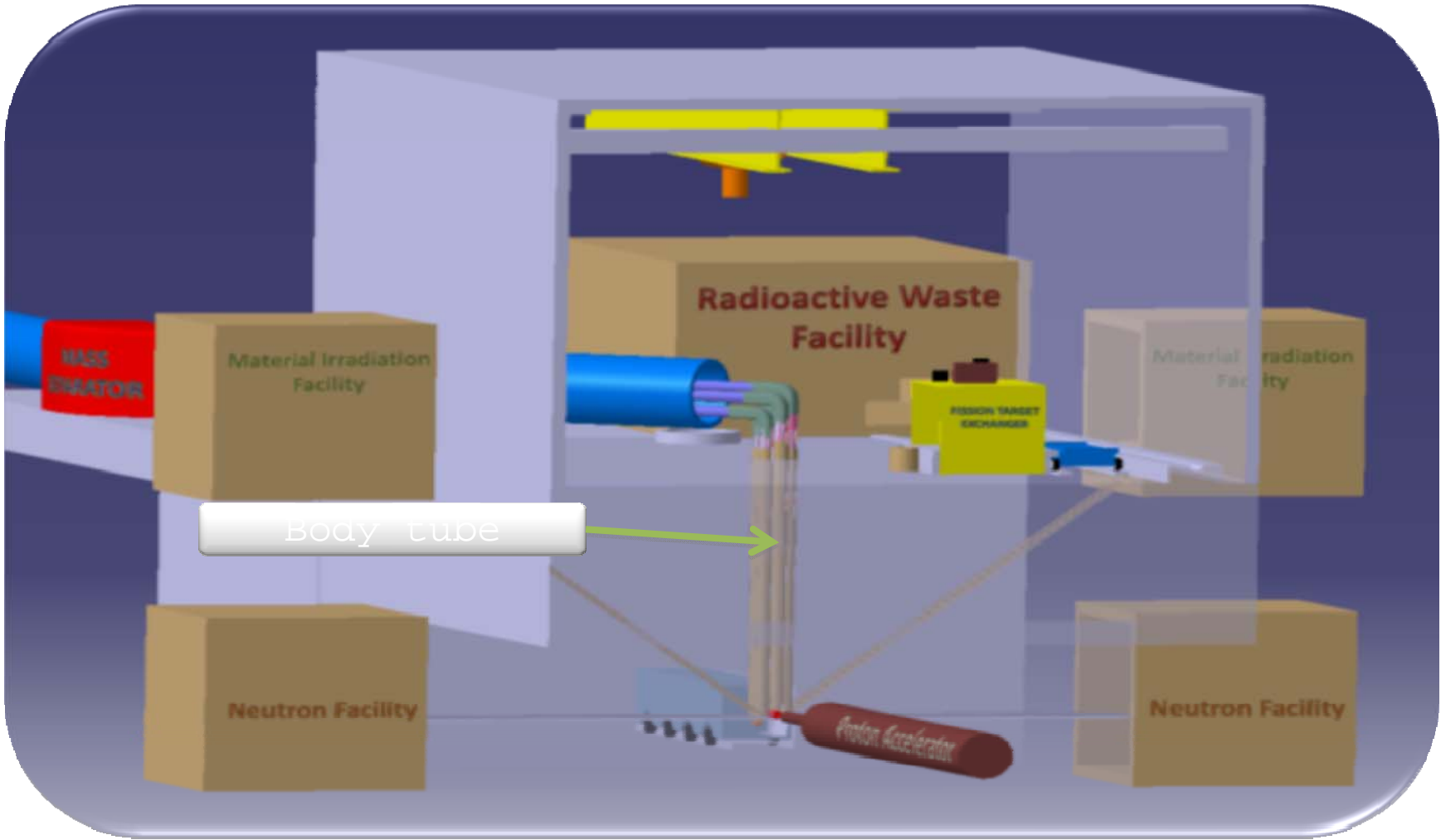


# MAFF Fission Target Integration



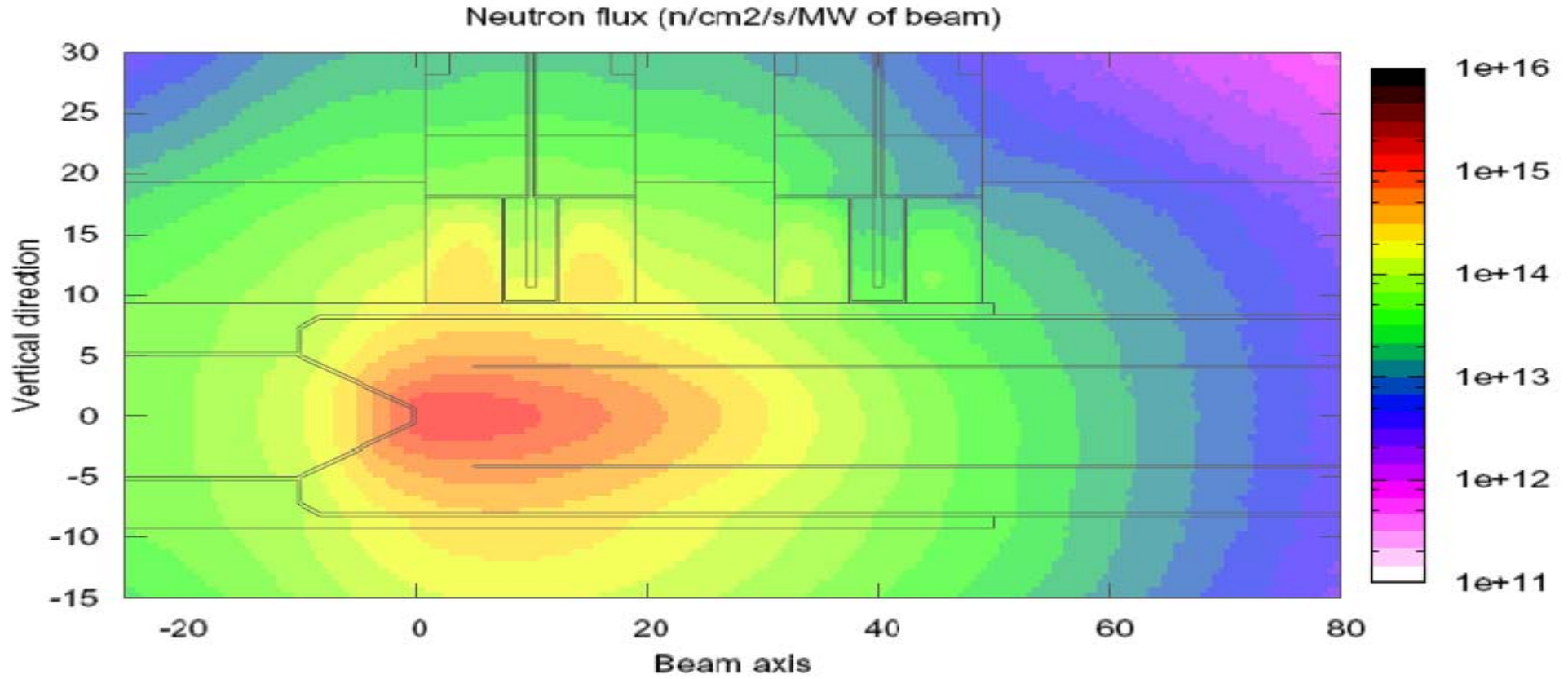


# Multi-MW facility Layout



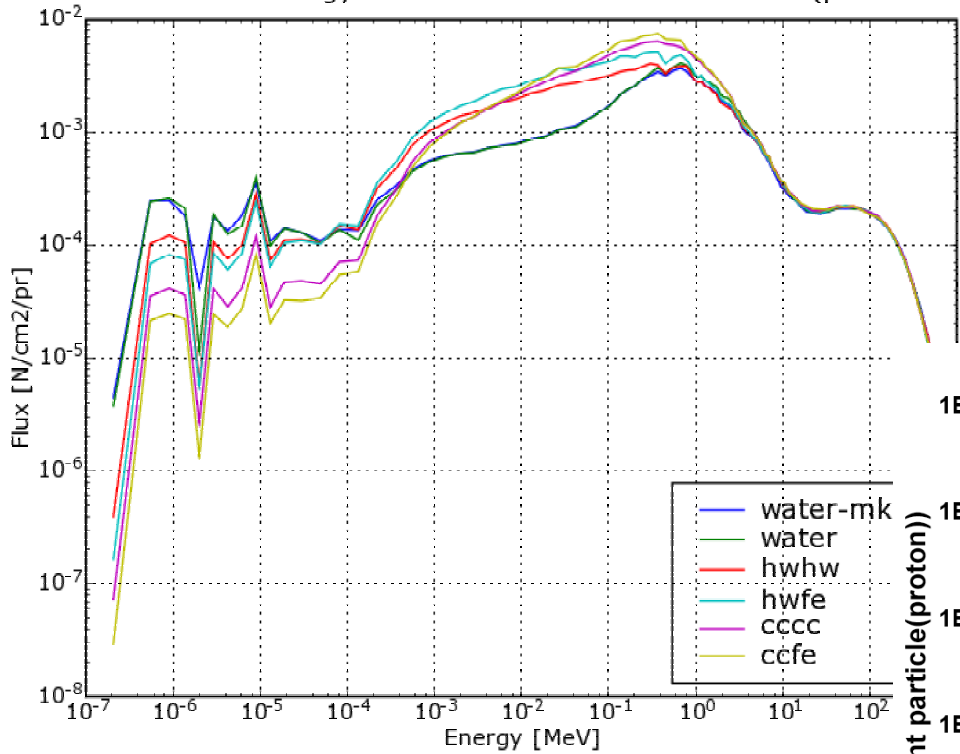


# NEUTRON FLUX

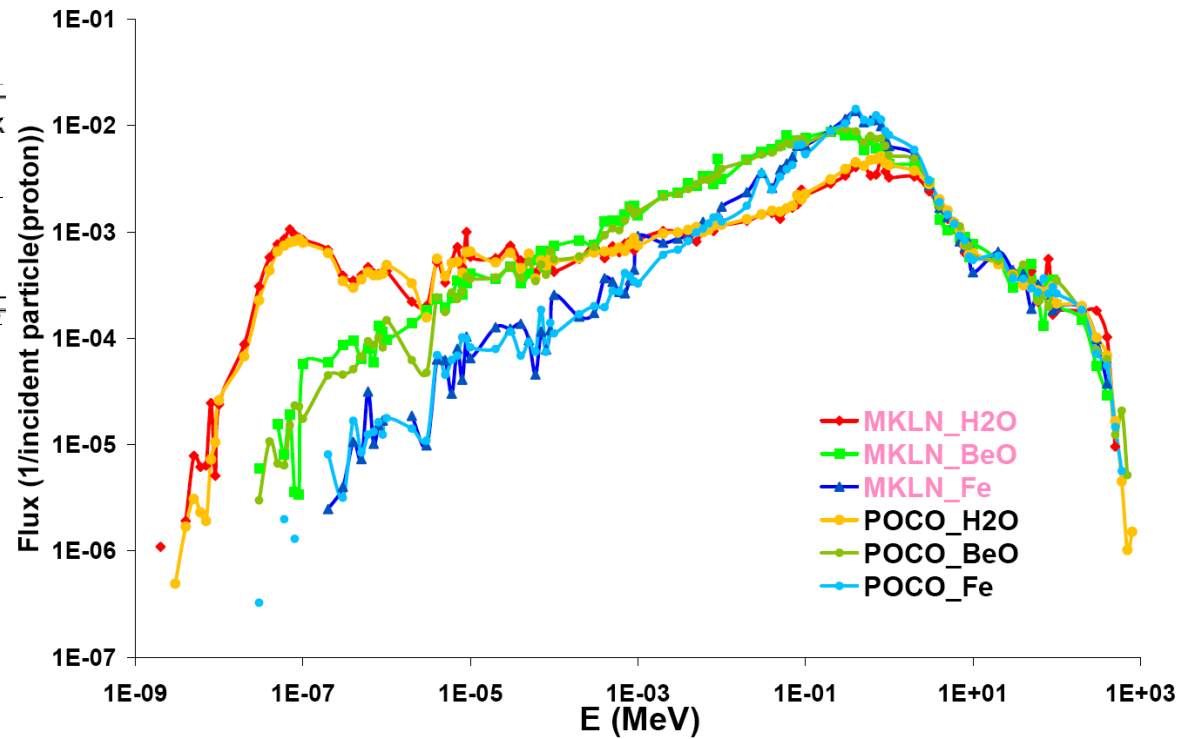




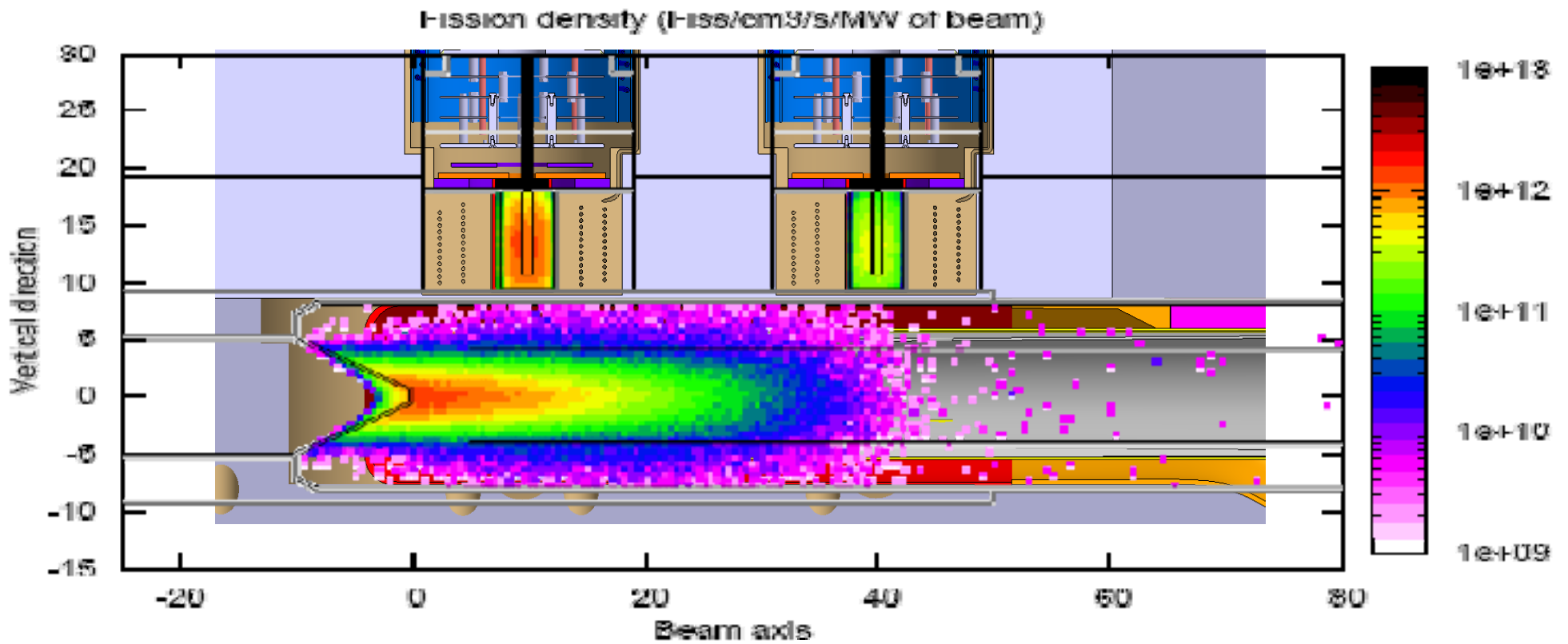
Neutron flux energy distribution in the fuel element (position 1)



Neutron flux energy distribution in the fuel element (position 1)



# FISSION DENSITY





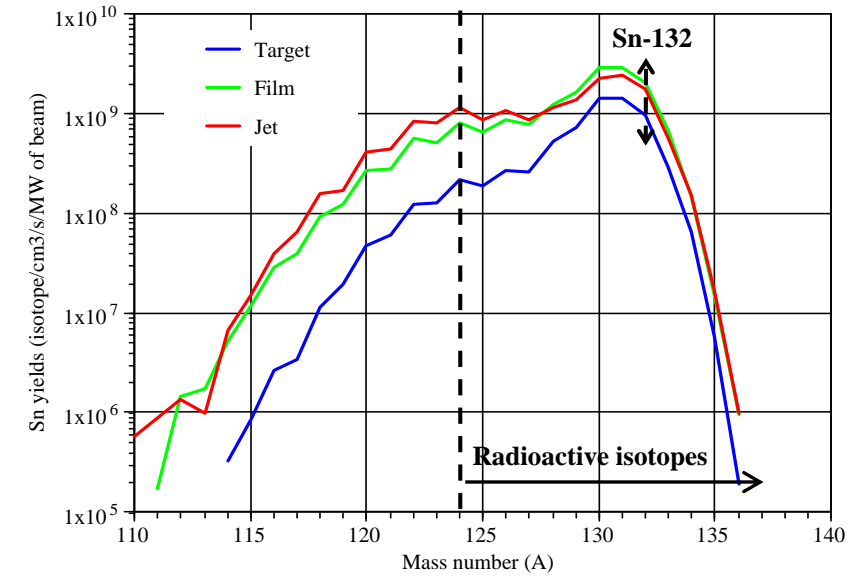
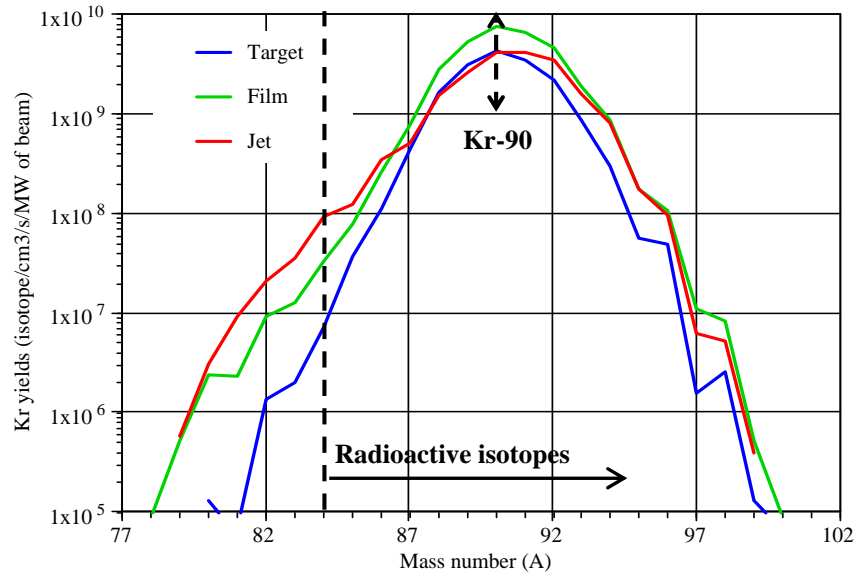


# Task#2 – Radioactive Ions Production

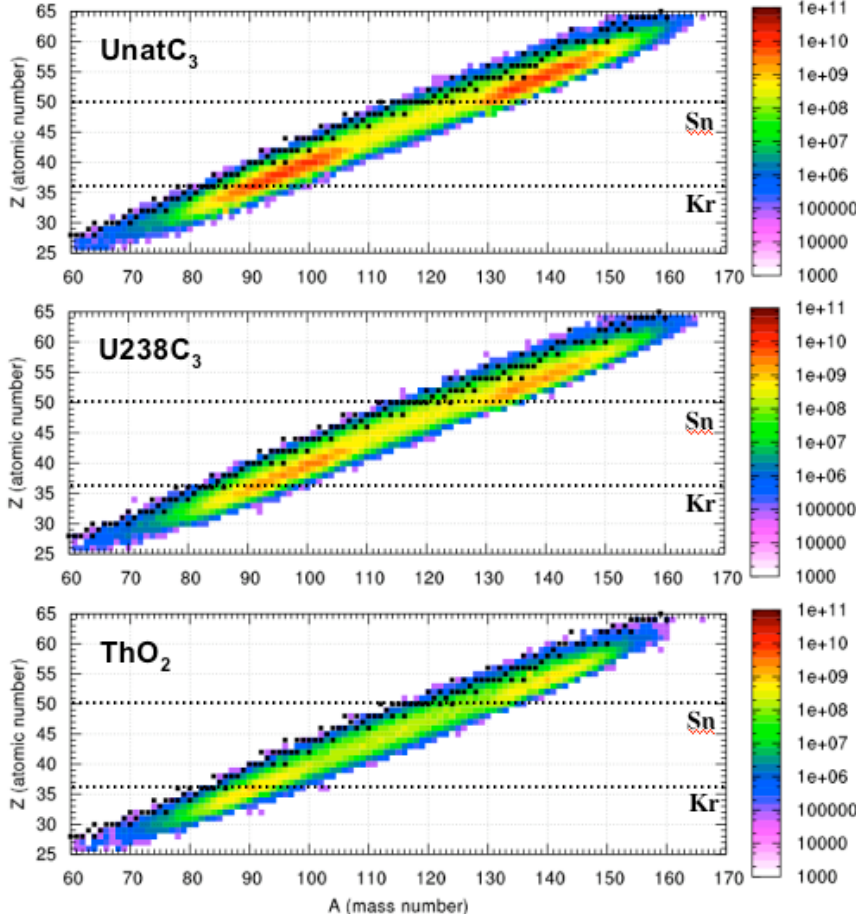
Large RIB production for the proposed neutron-rich isotopes.

Clear advantage in using natural uranium.

Possibility of investigating the lower end of the *terra incognita*, e.g. Nd-157, Tb-167

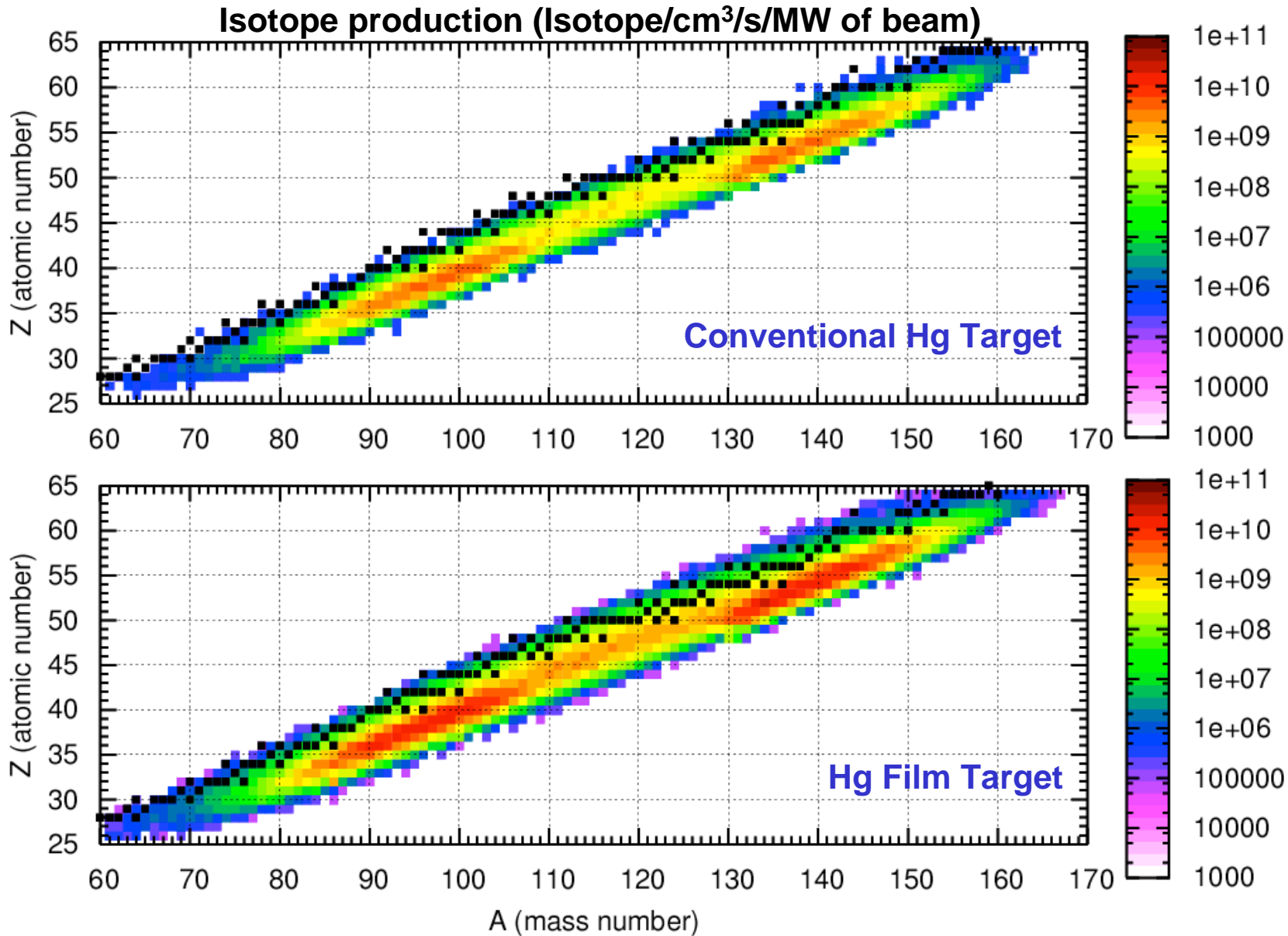


Fission fragment distribution (isotope/cm<sup>3</sup>/s/MW of beam)





# Radioactive Ions Production



**UC<sub>3</sub> Targets:**

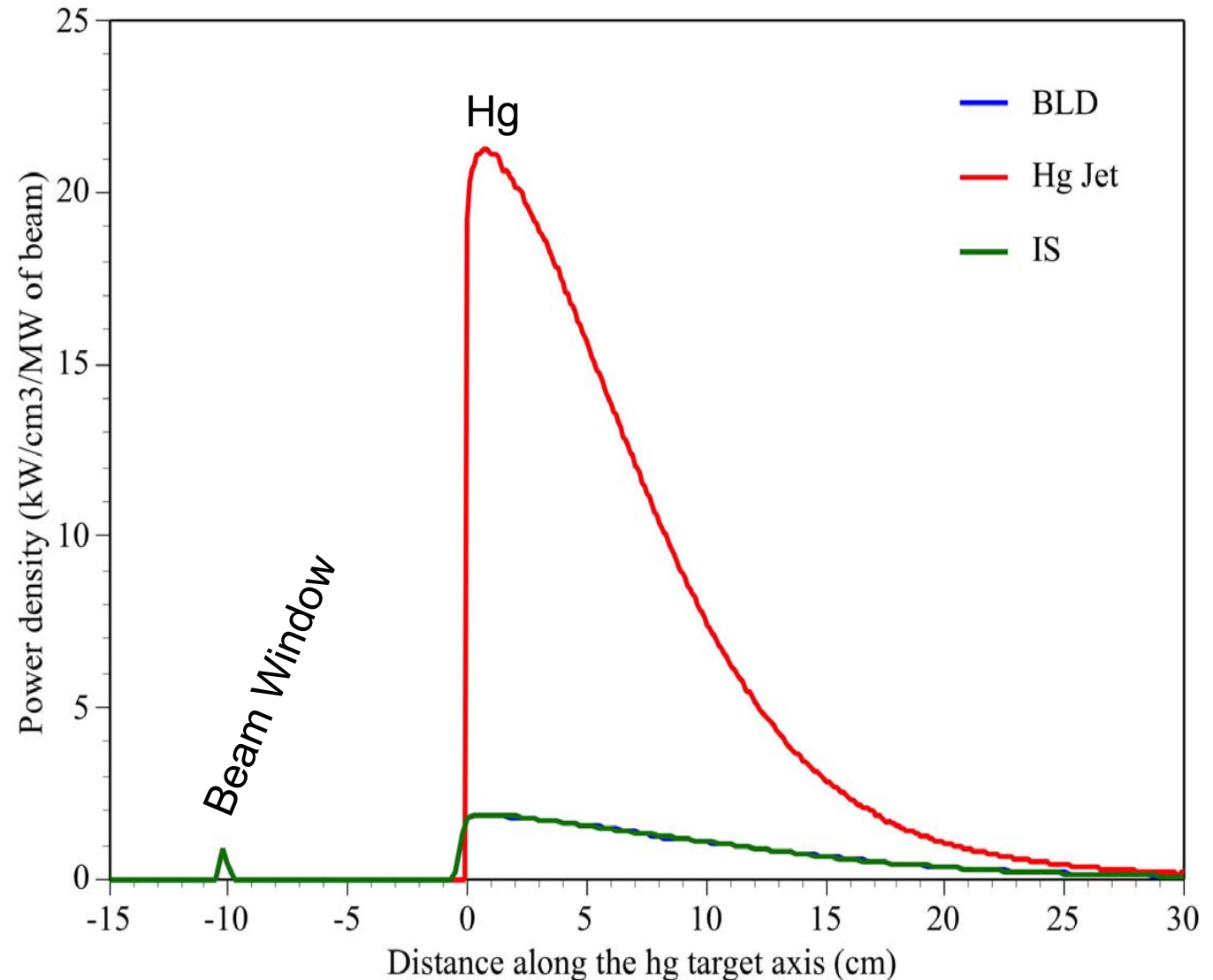
- Natural Uranium (0.7% U-235)

- Density: 3 g/cm<sup>3</sup>

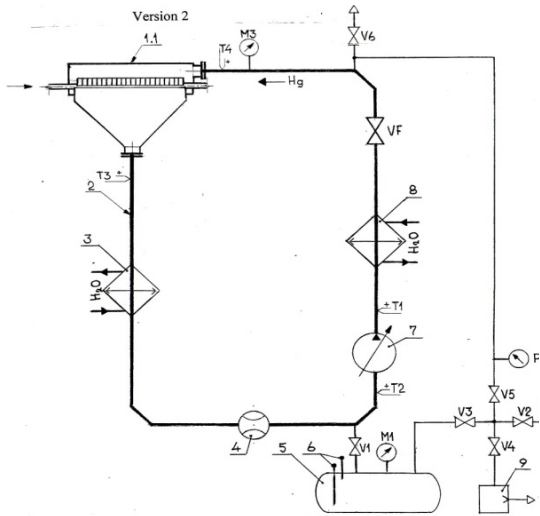


# Power Densities

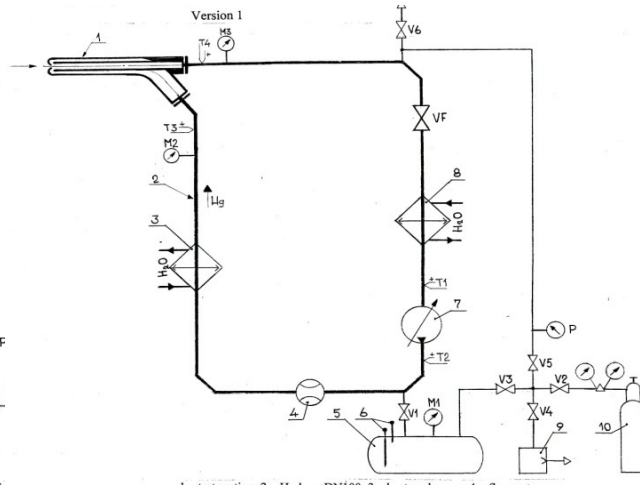
- More than one order of magnitude difference between the free surface Hg-J ( $\sim 22 \text{ kW/cm}^3/\text{MW}$ ) and the confined Hg targets (BLD,  $\sim 2 \text{ kW/cm}^3/\text{MW}$ )
- BDL and IS: Beam window suffering important power densities ( $\sim 1 \text{ kW/cm}^3/\text{MW}$   $\rightarrow$  extra cooling plus radiation resistant material needed)
- Peak power densities similar to ESS and SNS



## IPUL variant

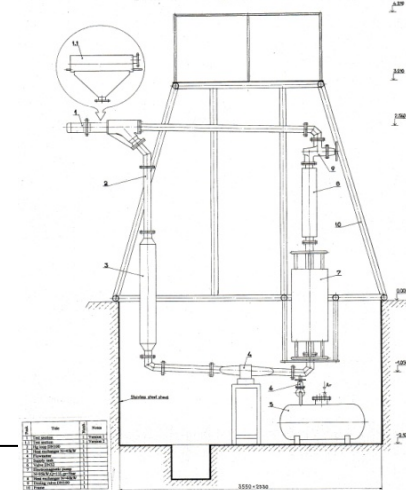


## PSI variant



Existing Hg – loop in Institute of Physics (under reconstruction)(parameters of EMP  $p=4$  bars;  $Q\sim 12l/s$ )

1 – test section; 2 – Hg loop DN100; 3 – heat exchanger; 4 – flowmeter; 5 – supply tank; 6 – level meter; 7 – electromagnetic pump; 8 – heat exchanger; 9 – vacuum pump; 10 – argon vessel; M1...M3 – pressure meter; P – vacuum gauge; T1...T4 – thermocouple; V1...V6 – valve; VF – dosing valve;



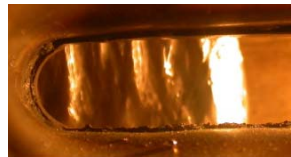


## TASK #2 – Liquid Hg Loop @ IPUL

EURISOL  
Design Study



**Transverse Hg – film**



a



b



c

**Modules of transverse film Test chambers injectors**



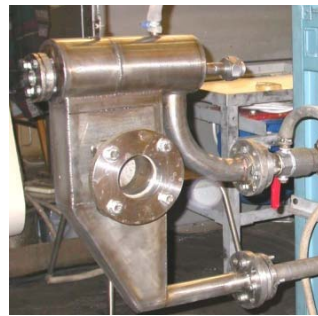
a



b



c

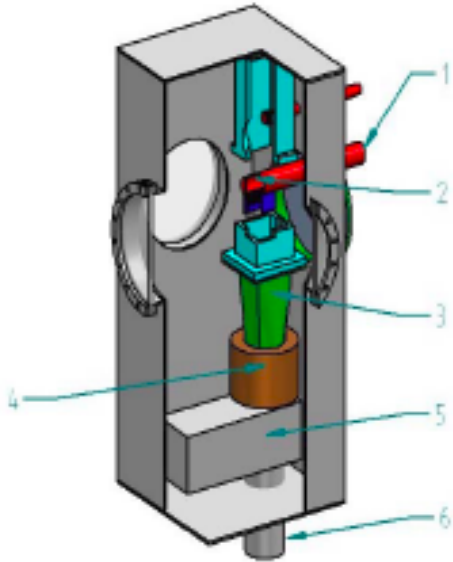


**InGaSn test loop of transverse film target module**



P=3 bar; Q~1.5 l/s

- a – with rectangular cell inner structure
- b – with round cell inner structure
- c – with parallel separator inner structure



a) principle scheme



b) head of transverse film injector

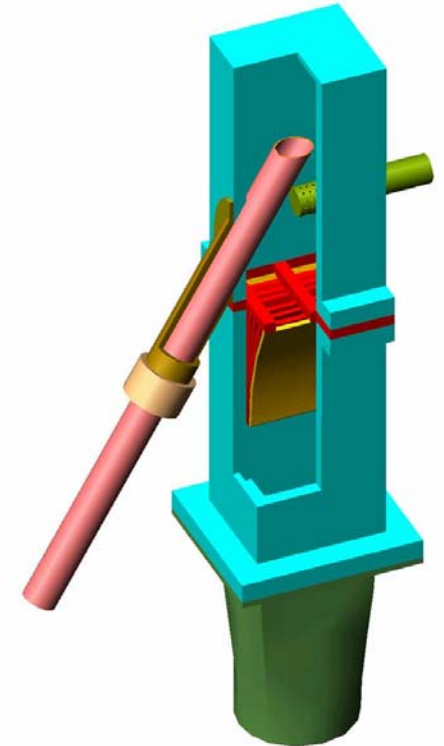
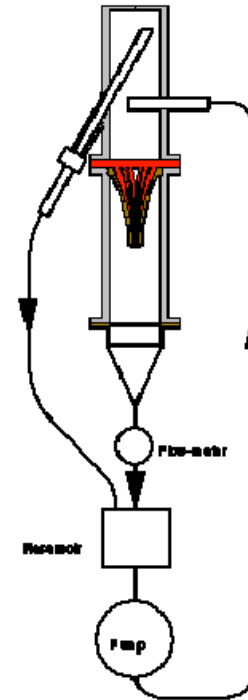
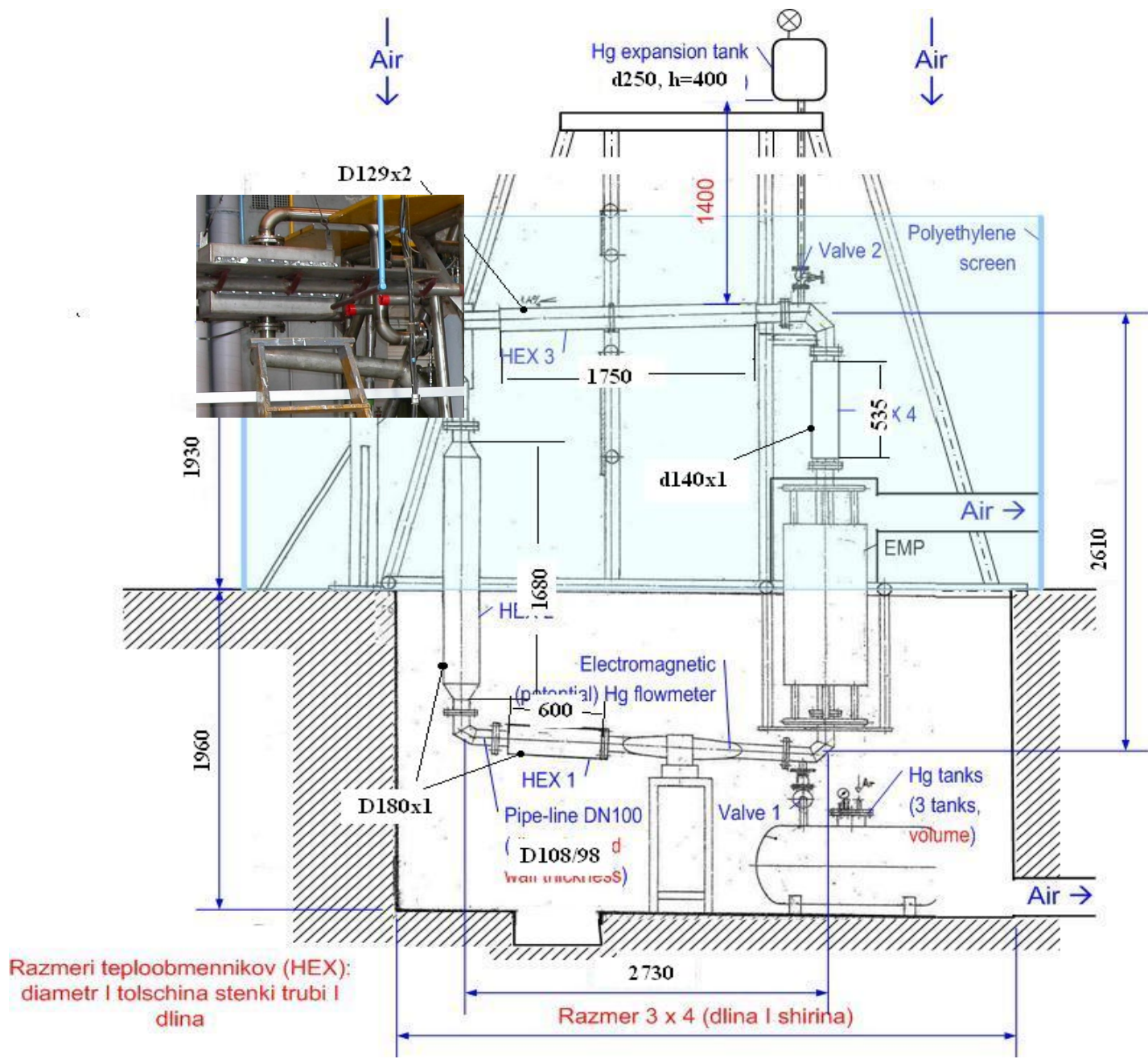


Fig.19

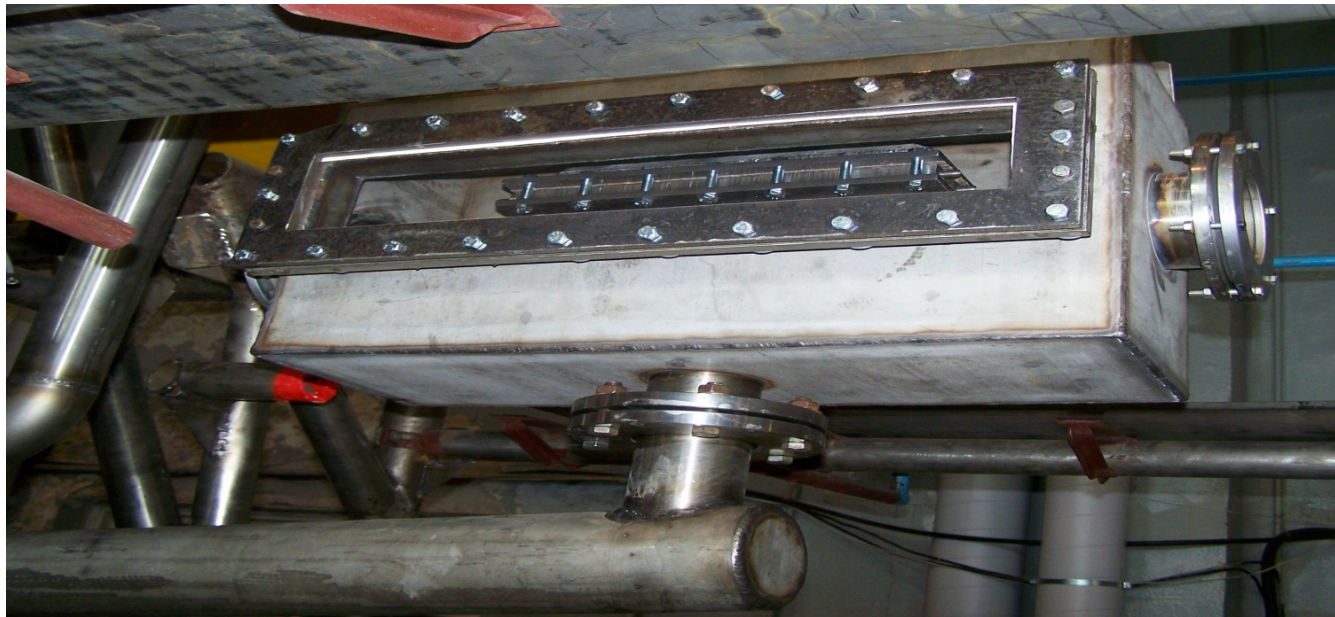
Experimental unit of transverse film injector

1 -inlet tube; 2-transverse film former; 3- liquid metal distributor; 4- flowmeter;  
5- supply tank; 6- outlet tube.

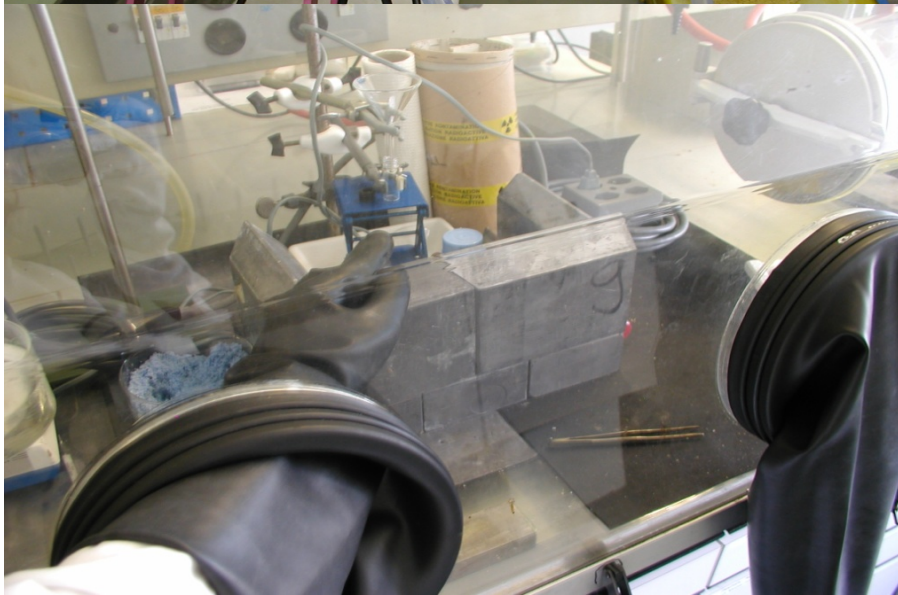






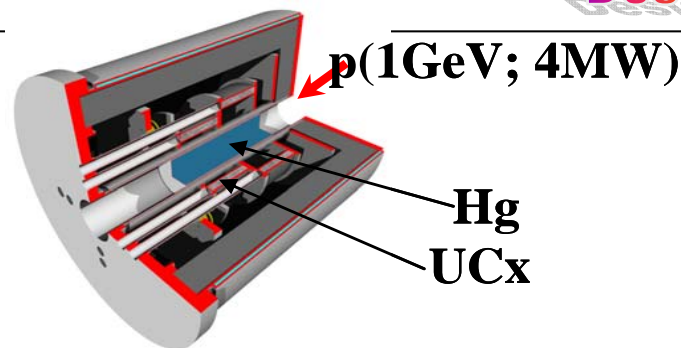
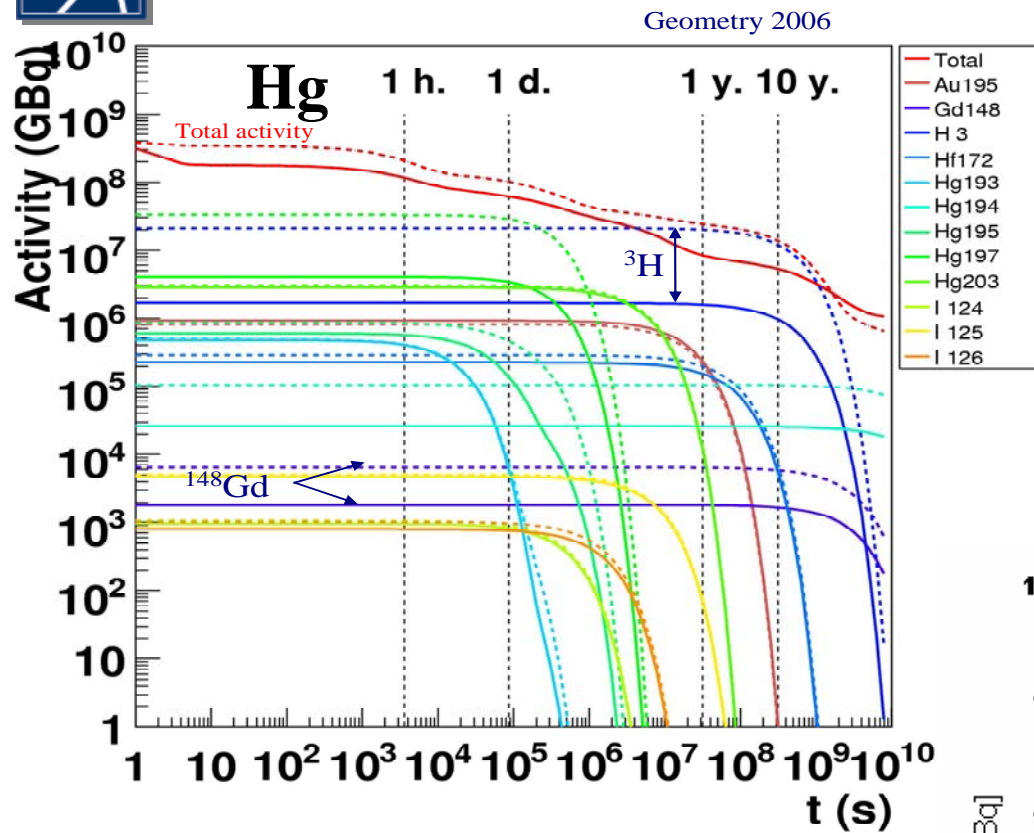


# Task#2 – Hg Waste Management (D2)



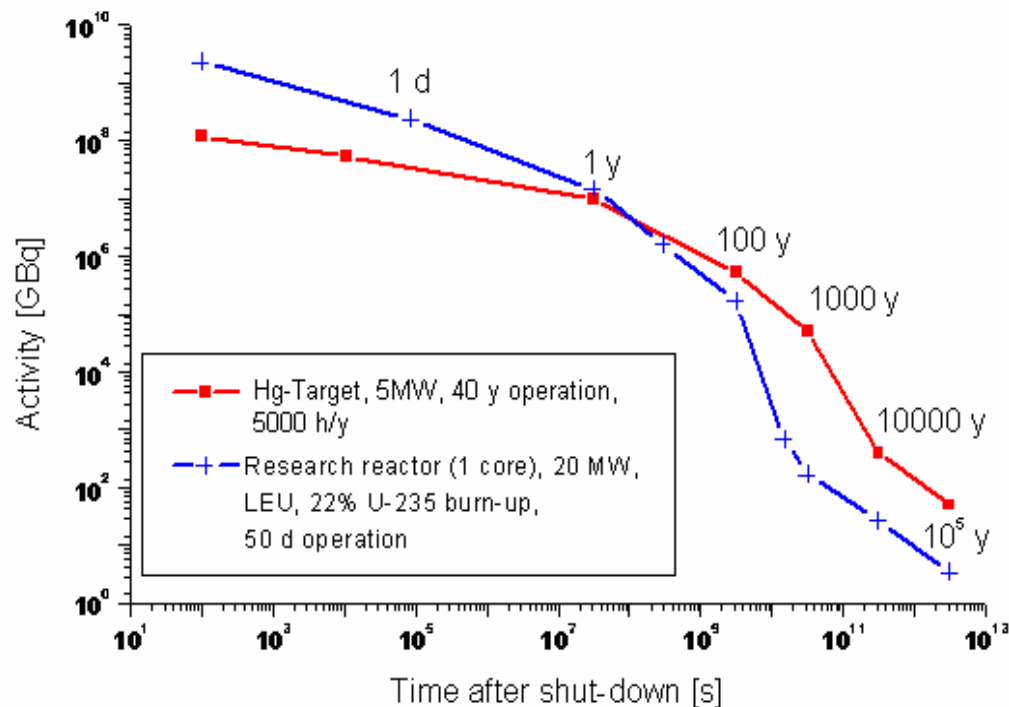


# B) Activation of Hg



Irradiation : 40 years operation,  
5000 h/year, 4MW beam power

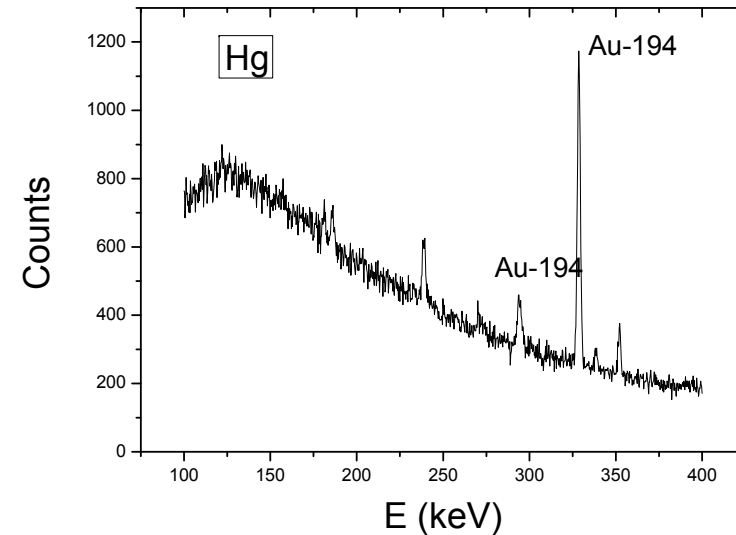
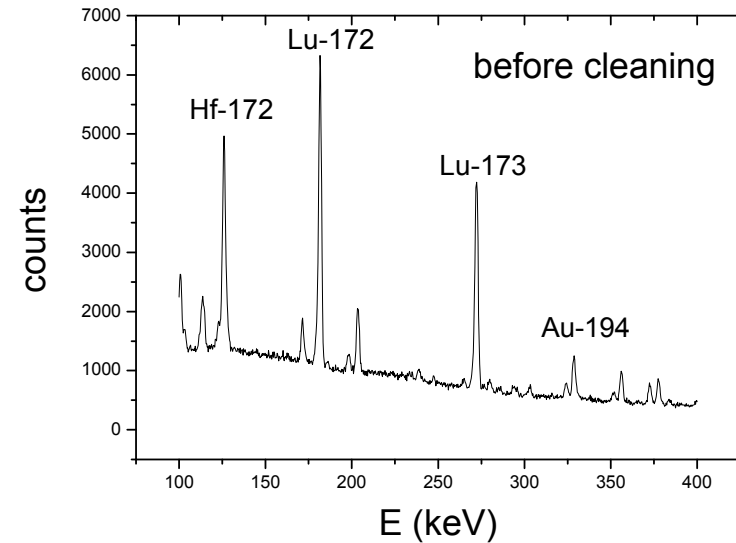
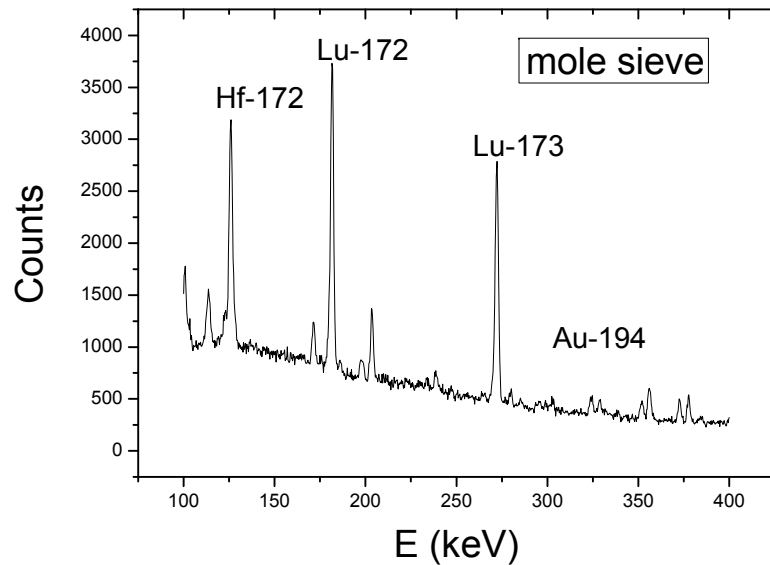
→ induced activity comparable to  
the research reactor +  $\alpha$  emitters



B. Rapp et al. (CEA)

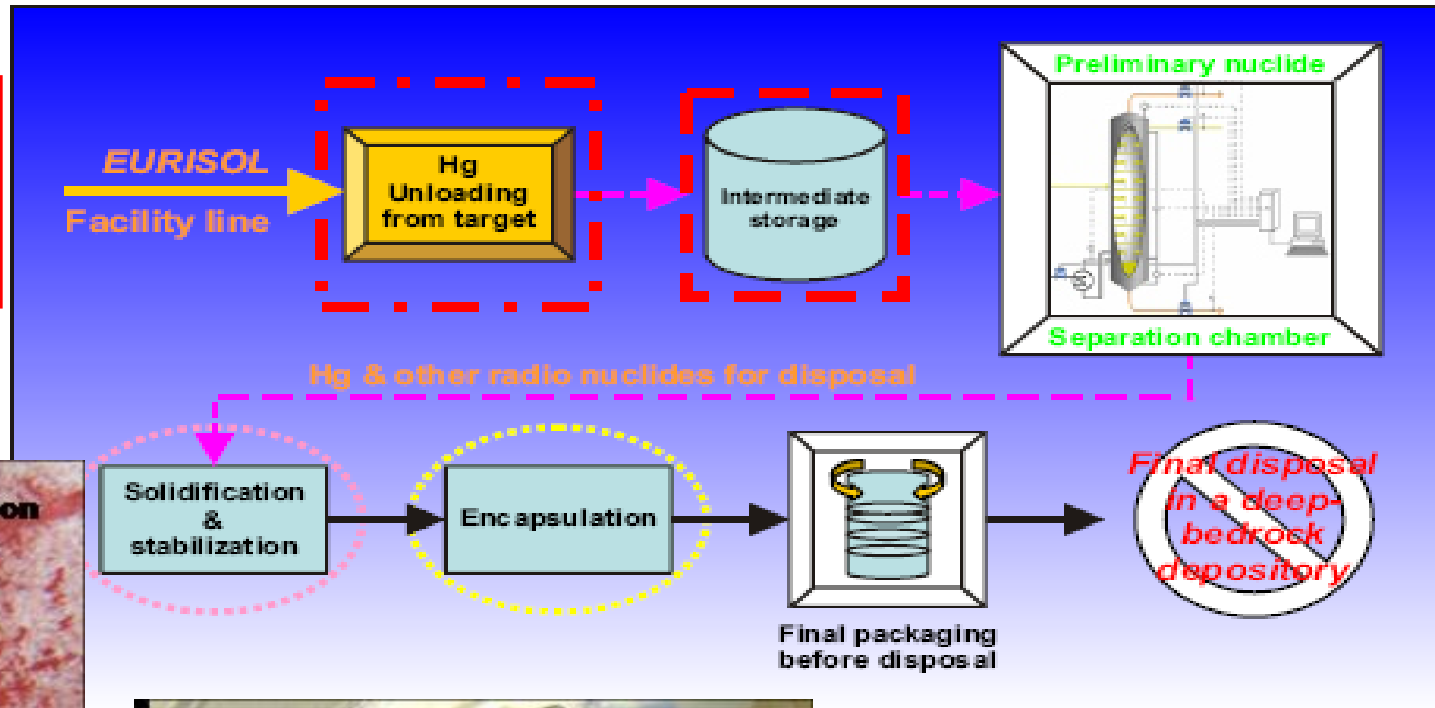
- Hf and Lu present as an oxide deposit on Hg were removed by contacting the liquid metal with oxide materials with a rough surface:

- Sintered corundum
- Molecular sieve
- Oxides stick to the surface of these materials



## A schematic layout for liquid Hg-target disposal strategy

Chemical stabilization of Hg as an inorganic compound, e.g.  $\text{HgS}$ ,  $\text{HgSe}$ ,  $\text{HgO}$ ,  $\text{Hg}_2\text{Cl}_2$ ,  $\text{HgCl}_2$



Extrapolation from laboratory scale to “industrial” scale still to be done



# Task#2 – Milestone monitoring

No.	Milestones and expected result of this task:	Months due	
<b>M1</b>	<b>Engineering study of the Hg converter</b>		
M1.1	Computation Hg fluid dynamics	7	} <b>Done</b>
M1.2	Study of a possible windowless Hg converter	9	
M1.3	Decision on draft design parameters	14	
<b>M2</b>	<b>Innovative waste management in the liquid Hg-loop</b>		
M2.1	Decision on optimum extraction method	29	} <b>In progress</b>
M2.2	Full scale implementation of extraction method	39	
<b>M3</b>	<b>Engineering design construction of a functional Hg loop</b>		
M3.1	Overall design and layout of Hg loop	26	} <b>Finalized</b>
M3.2	Design and construction of components	26	
M3.3	Assembly of complete Hg loop with window free jet	36	
<b>M4</b>	<b>Off line test of thermal and fluid dynamics</b>		
M4.1	Test of Hg loop components	31	} 48 <b>Planned</b>
M4.2	Operation of complete Hg loop with window free jet	43	
<b>M5</b>	<b>Engineering design of a complete target station</b>		
M5.1	Study of HV platform and services	28	} 52 <b>In progress</b>
M5.2	Study of remote handling equipment	36	
M5.3	Overall design of multi-MW target station	44	

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Thank you for your attention and to all contributors...