



Wir schaffen Wissen – heute für morgen

The MEGAPIE target on the way to PIE

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on behalf of the MEGAPIE team and collaboration

MEGA PIE MEGAwatt Pilot Experiment:

A joint international initiative to design, build, licence, operate and explore an LBE*) liquid metal spallation target for 1 MW beam power



*) Lead Bismuth Eutectic, $T_m=125^\circ\text{C}$

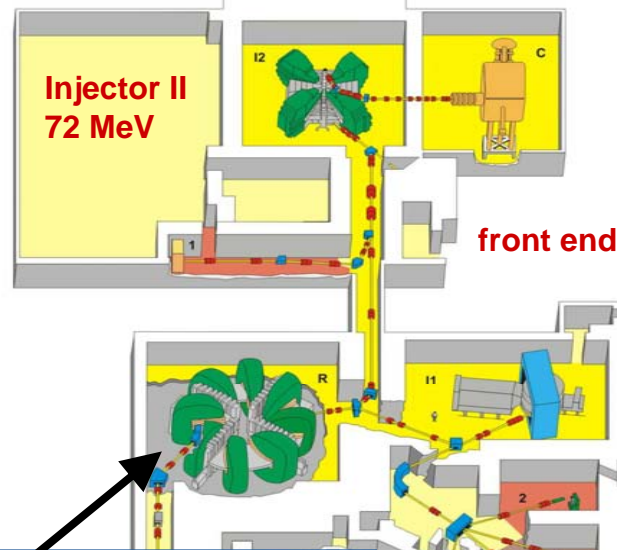
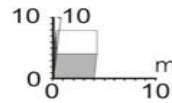
Goals of MEGAPIE:

- fathom the capabilities in neutron yield
- Demonstrate the feasibility of a liquid metal target for high-power spallation and ADS applications
- Establish a sound database from the operational experience and from PIE for future projects



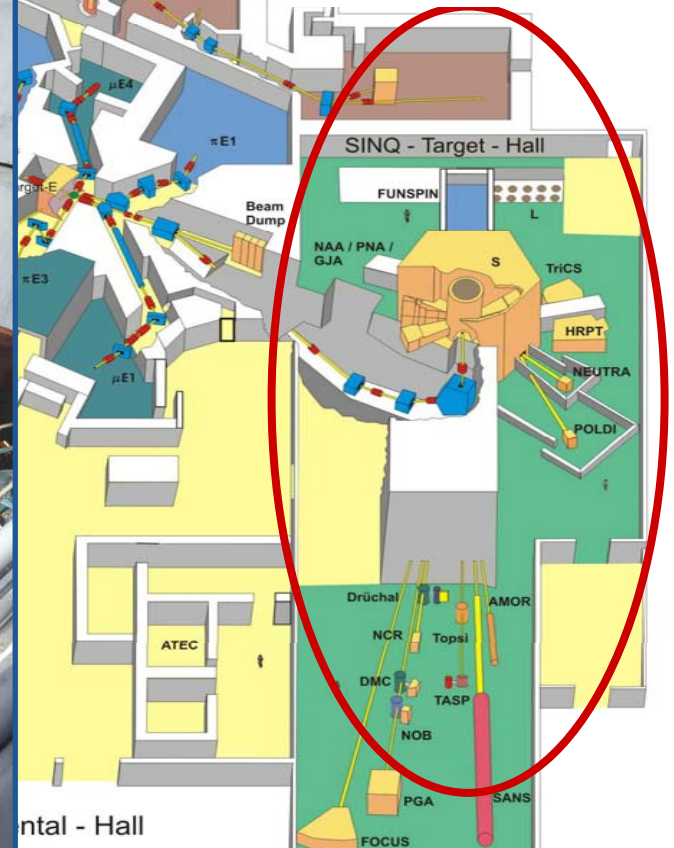
Proton accelerator Facility at PSI

- 590 MeV
 - 2.2 mA (1.3 MW)
- upgrade launched
⇒ 3.0 mA (1.8 MW)



**Spallation
Neutron
Source
SINQ**

Main Ring Cyclotron



Proton beam on
SINQ:

p-Energy: ≈ 590 MeV

p-Current: $\approx 1,5$ mA

Power: 0.90 MW

SINQ Target block

vertical
beam duct

Handling room

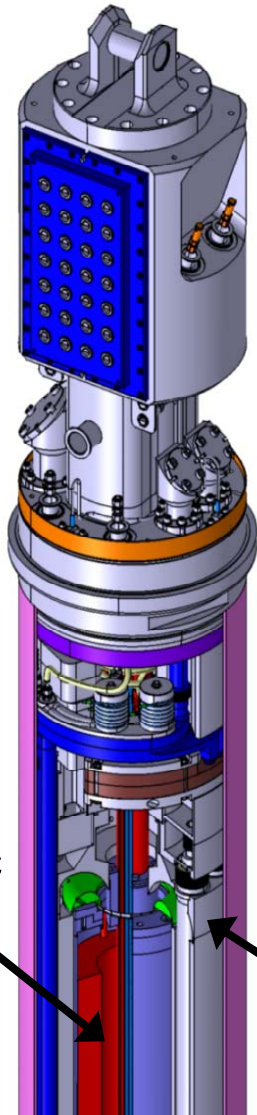
Target bulk shielding

SINQ - Target

Target-01.jpg
(3x37 / 12.05.99)
**SINQ
Target
Station**



target
head

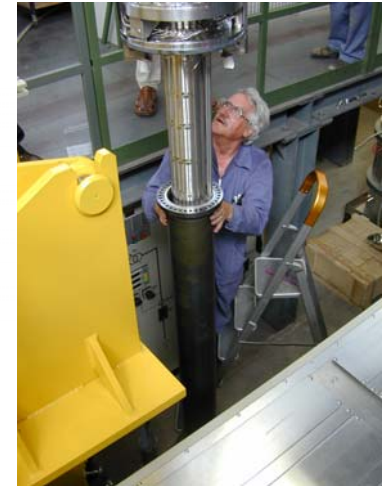


central flow
guide tube



heat
exchanger

lower target
assembly

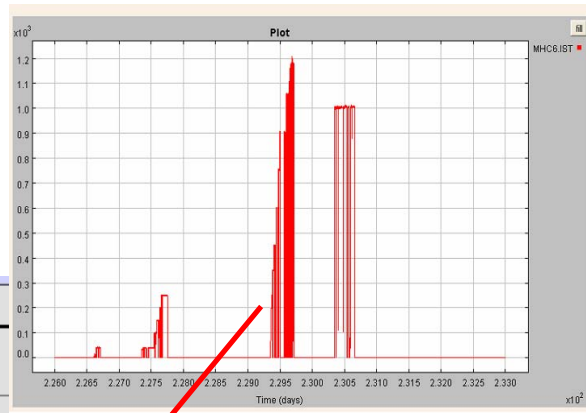


safety
hull



beam
window

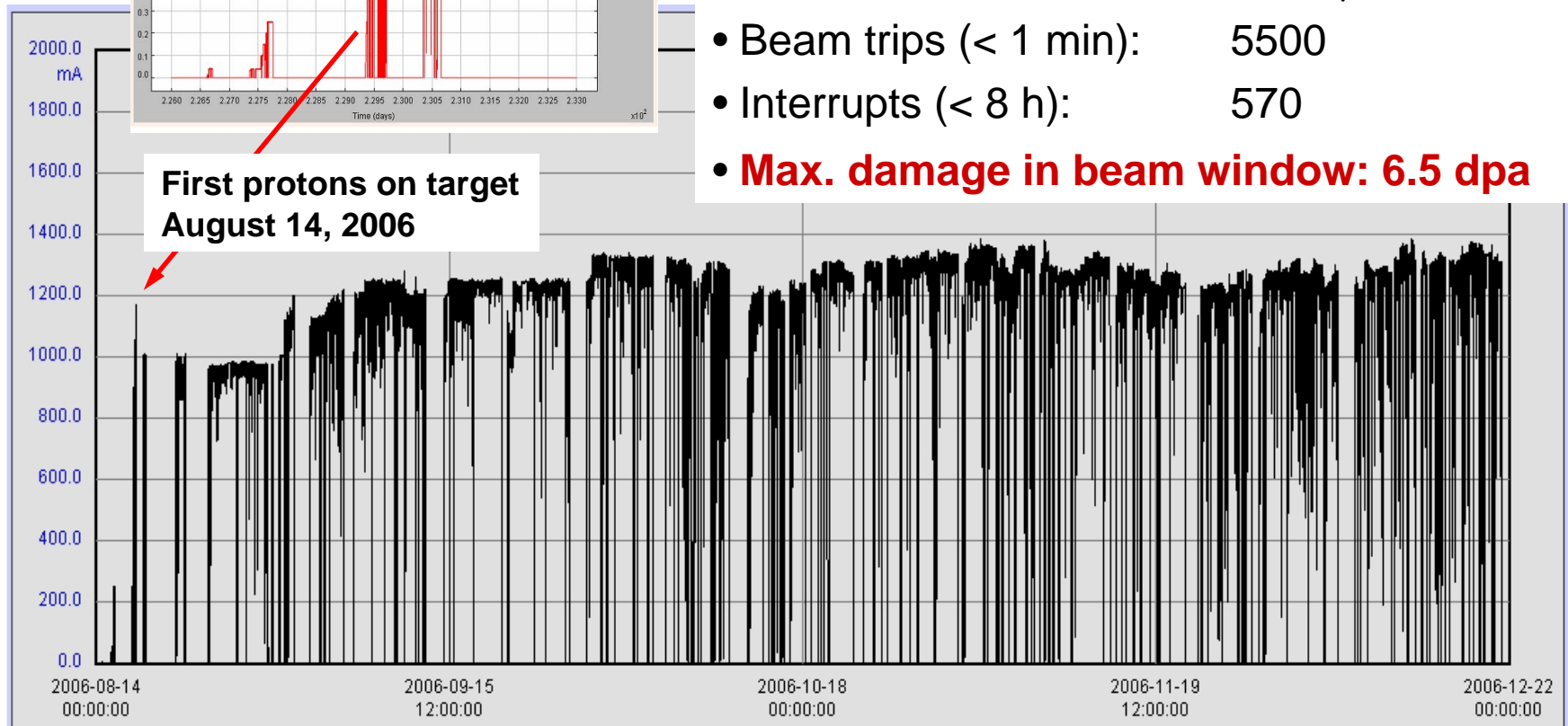
MEGAPIE Target Operation: full history



First protons on target
August 14, 2006

On beam: August 14 – December 21, 2006

- Accumulated charge: 2.8 Ah
- Peak Current: 1400 μ A
- Beam trips (< 1 min): 5500
- Interrupts (< 8 h): 570
- **Max. damage in beam window: 6.5 dpa**

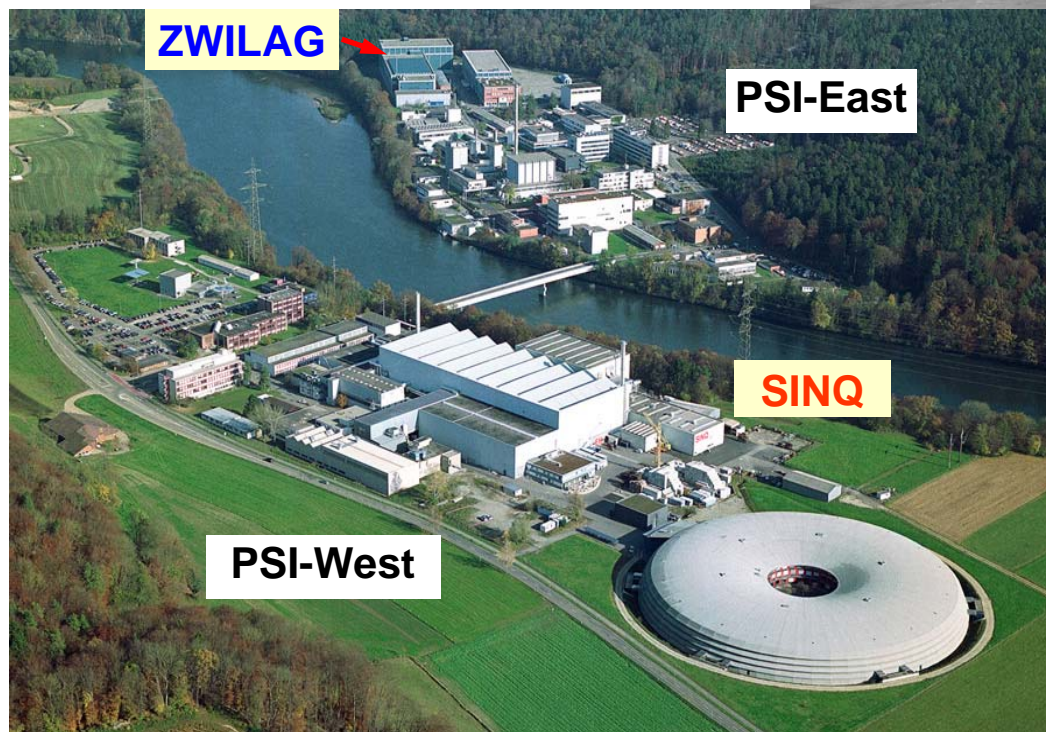


MEGAPIE on the way to PIE

Target dismantling, cutting
and packing

Target transfer from PSI to ZWILAG

(July 6th, 2009)



„Cold tests“ for target dismantling



Hot cell of ZWILAG, prepared for receiving MEGAPIE

Saw

Suction system

spacers for height adjustment



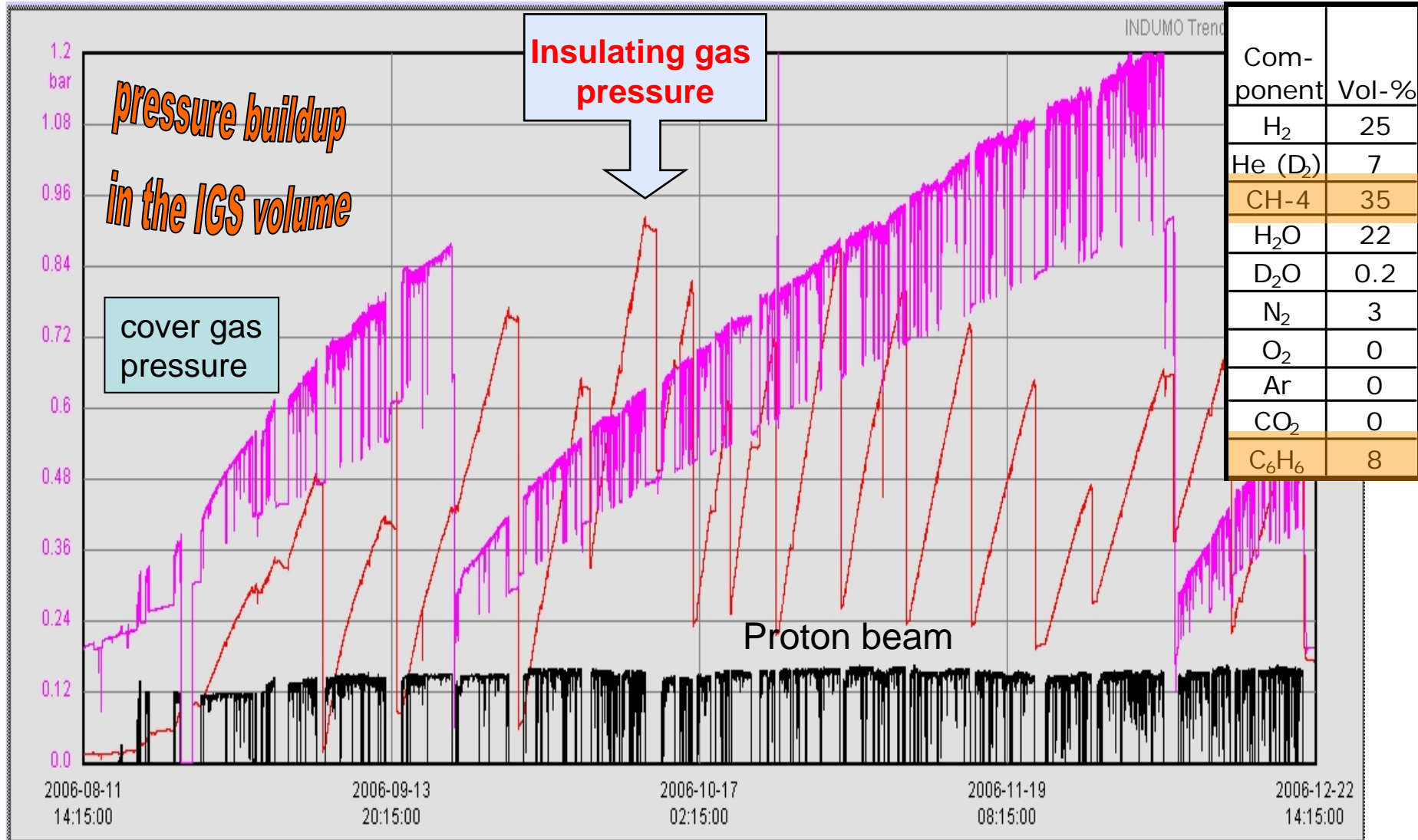
The hot cell of ZWILAG had been fully equipped with the saw, a special suction system and all tools needed for the dismantling

Lifting the target into the Hot Cell (HC)

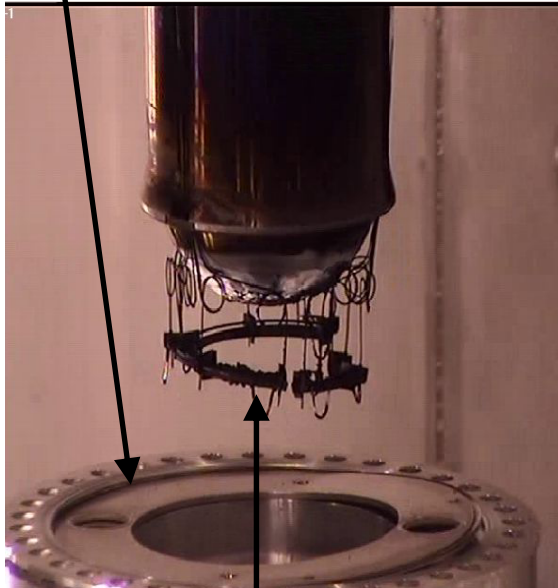


- TC1 docked to HC from below
- The MEGAPIE target was lifted by the crane of the hot cell
- **First visual inspection** by rotating the target: No special findings; slight stain in high neutron flux region.
- **Next step:** The Lower Target Enclosure (Aluminum Safety shroud, LTE) was unscrewed.

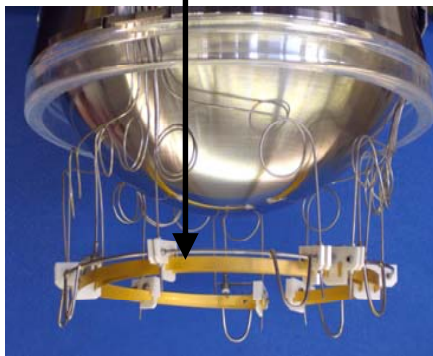
Cover gas & Insulating Gas Pressures during Irradiation



unscrewed LTE

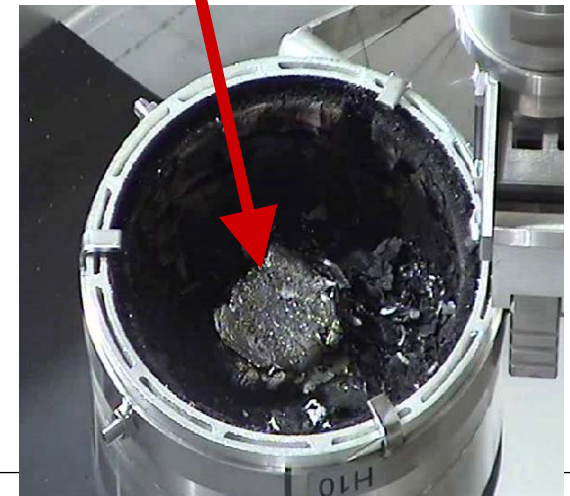


Leak Detector



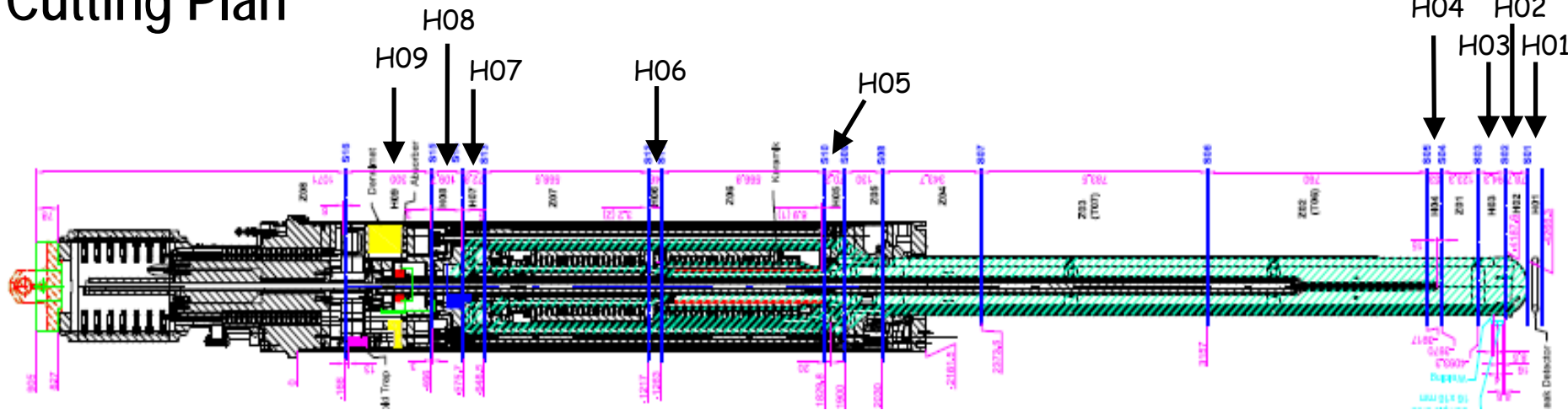
LLMC and BEW

- First visual inspection of the Lower Liquid Metal Container (LLMC, T91 steel).
- **Black smut** was deposited on the leak detector (which partly fell off when the target was moved).
- The sides of the LLMC were covered with **dark debris**.
- **black flaky smut** inside the safety hull calotte, and **a metallic gleaming piece of material**

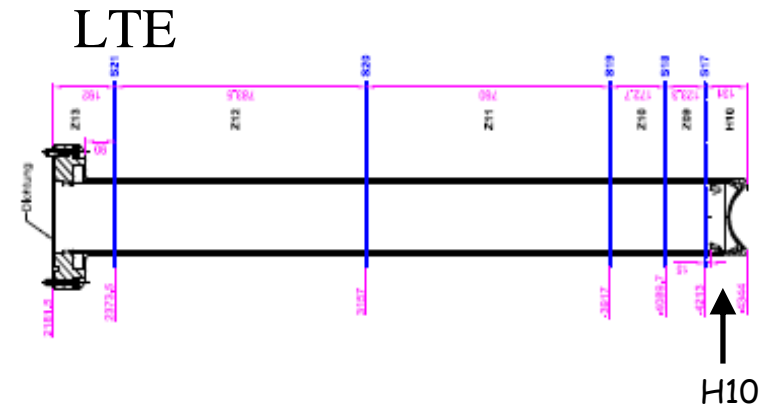


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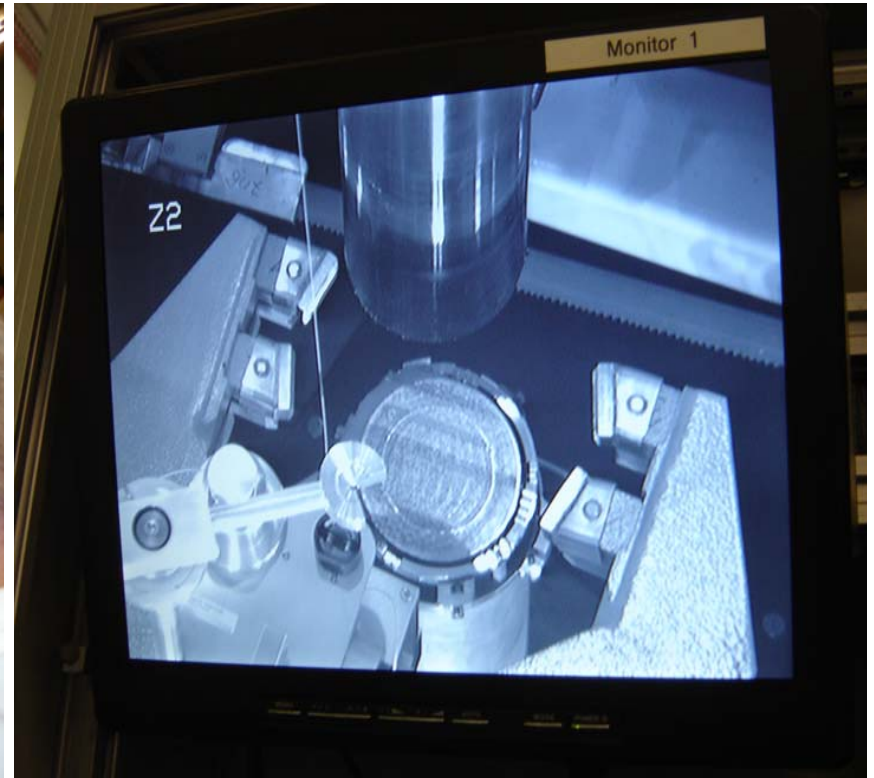
Cutting Plan



- 10 slices (H01-H10) were foreseen to extract sample material for the PIE of MEGAPIE
- ...the others to be packed and conditioned for storage and disposal
- The cutting started at the beam entrance window and was continued upwards (LLMC)



The first cut of the LLMC, July 15th 2009

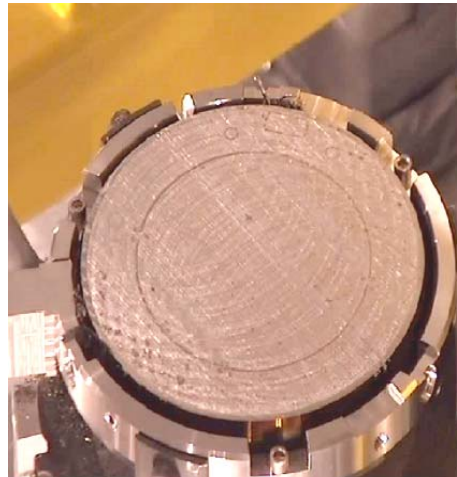


The first cut removed the **Beam Entrance Window**

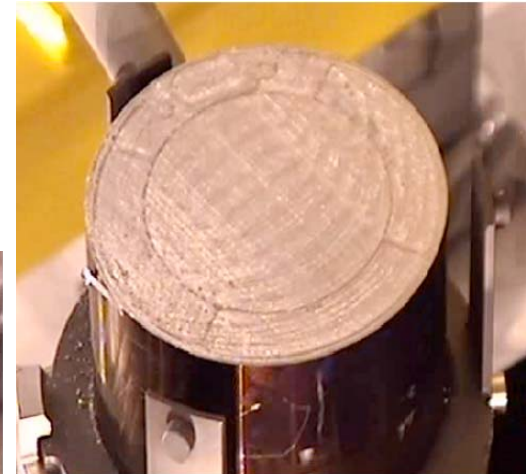
Samples - cutting the lower liquid metal container

- Each piece cut from the target was held in a special steel basket, which could be moved with a special lifting devices.
- After each cut the piece was cleaned using a vacuum cleaner and subsequently lifted to an interim parking position using the power manipulator of ZWILAG hot cell.
- The cutting of the LLMC could be done with a single saw blade. No degradation was observed.

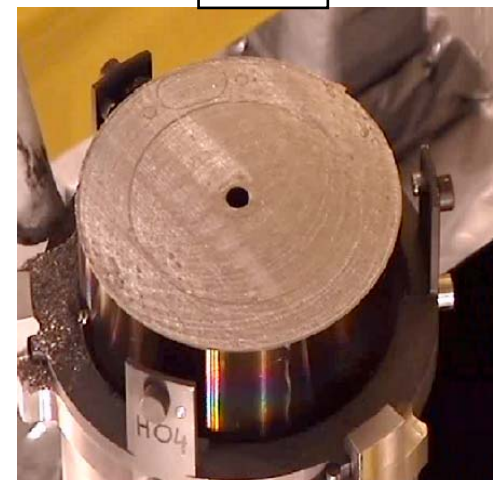
H02 – The Beam Entrance Window



H03

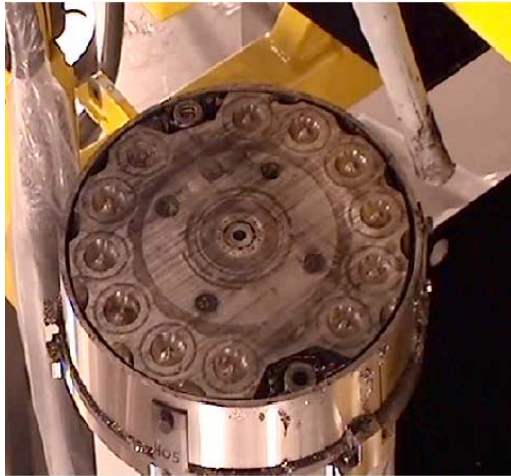


H04



Samples – Cutting the upper part

H05



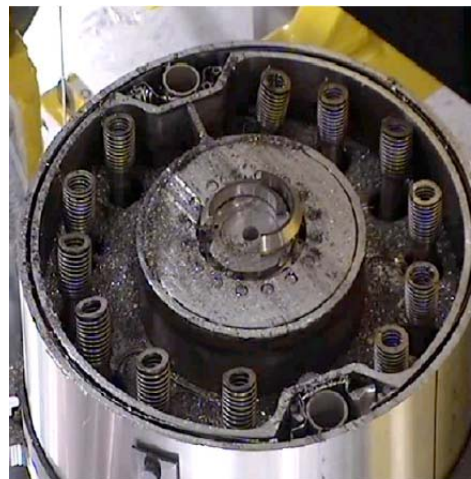
H06



H07



H08



H09



- When cutting the sample piece H05 **some remains of oil** from the heat exchanger was found in one of the THX pins
- For the upper cuts **the saw blade had to be changed twice** (by hands-on operation in a separate service cell)



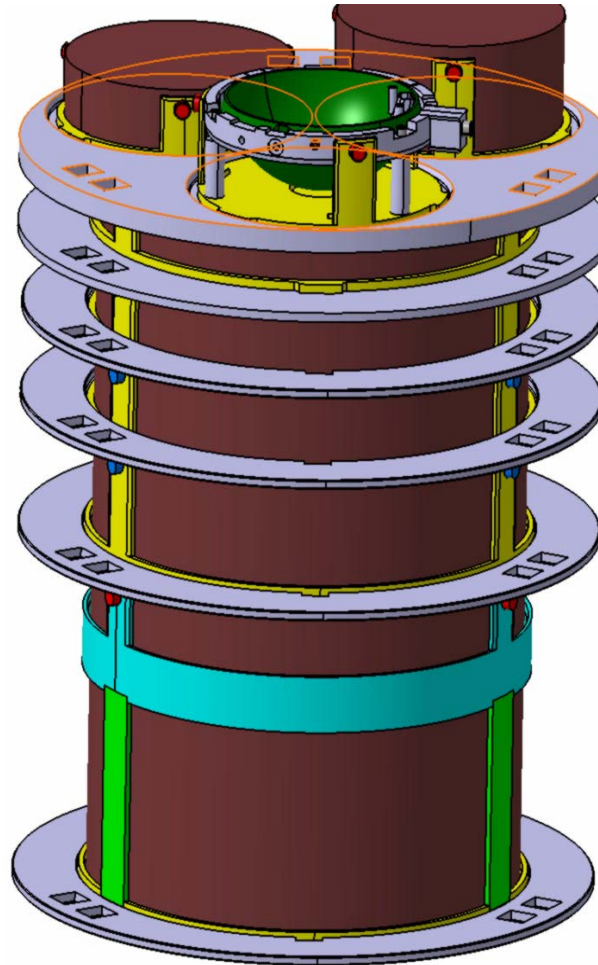
Changing the saw blade in a separate service cell



Packing the sample slices

- The sample slices were **stacked in a barrel (B10)**
- B10 was subsequently **placed in a special transport container (TC3)**.
- TC3 was tested for tightness and currently is **temporarily stored** in ZWILAG, **until the transfer to the Hot Laboratory of PSI** can be done
- the transfer is expected for **Feb. 2011**

B10



TC3

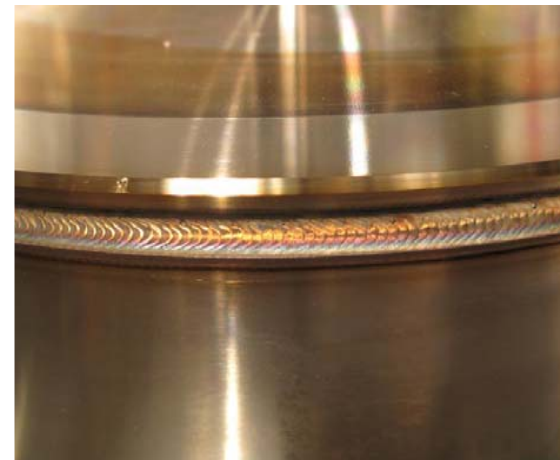
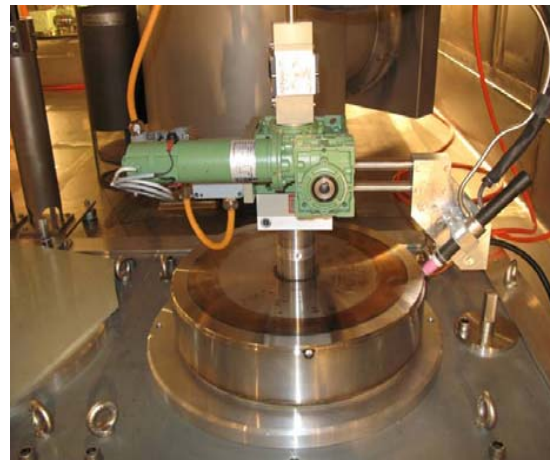


- All waste pieces were packed into the so-called “primary containers”, made from steel.
- The whole hot cell was cleaned with a vacuum cleaner. The collected flakes were as well put into one of the “primary containers”.
- The containers were closed and welded.
- ..and placed into a reinforced standard PSI waste container – TC2.
- This container has been prepared for disposal in a final repository by filling it with concrete.

TC2



Welding device



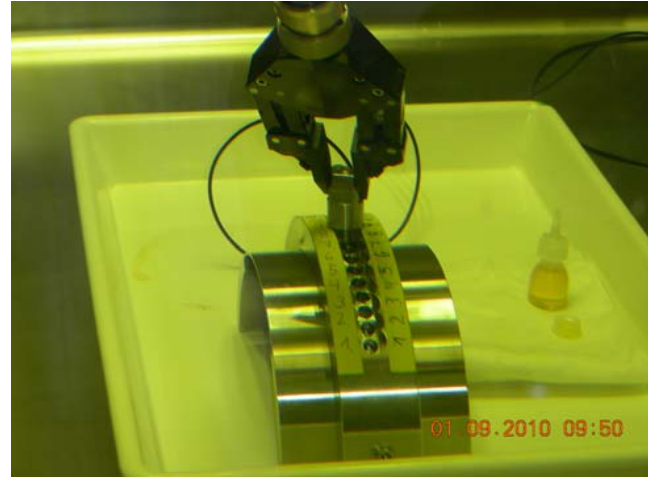
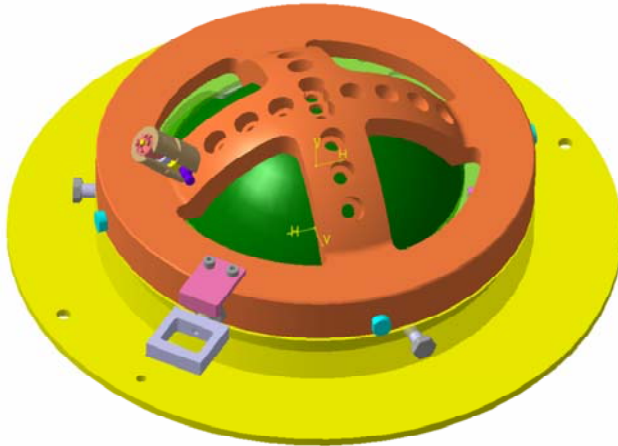
PSI hotlab preparation for sample extraction

The sample extraction process in the HL will consist of 8 major steps:

1. **Visual inspection** of all sample pieces delivered from ZWILAG
2. **Gamma mapping** of the tip of the AlMg3 safety hull
3. **Thickness measurements** of the beam entrance window
4. **LBE sample taking**
5. **Melting** out the LBE from structural materials
6. **Raw-Cutting** of the PIE structural material samples
7. **Cleaning** of the samples from LBE (where needed)
8. **Fine-Cutting** of the PIE structural material samples

All steps need to be **tested with representative non-active materials**

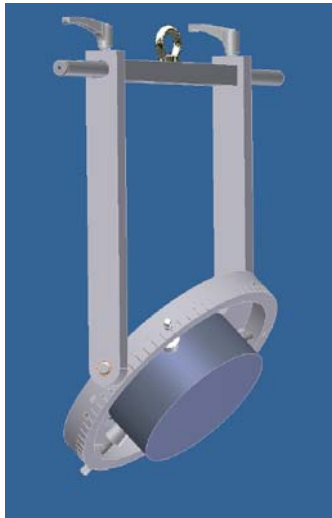
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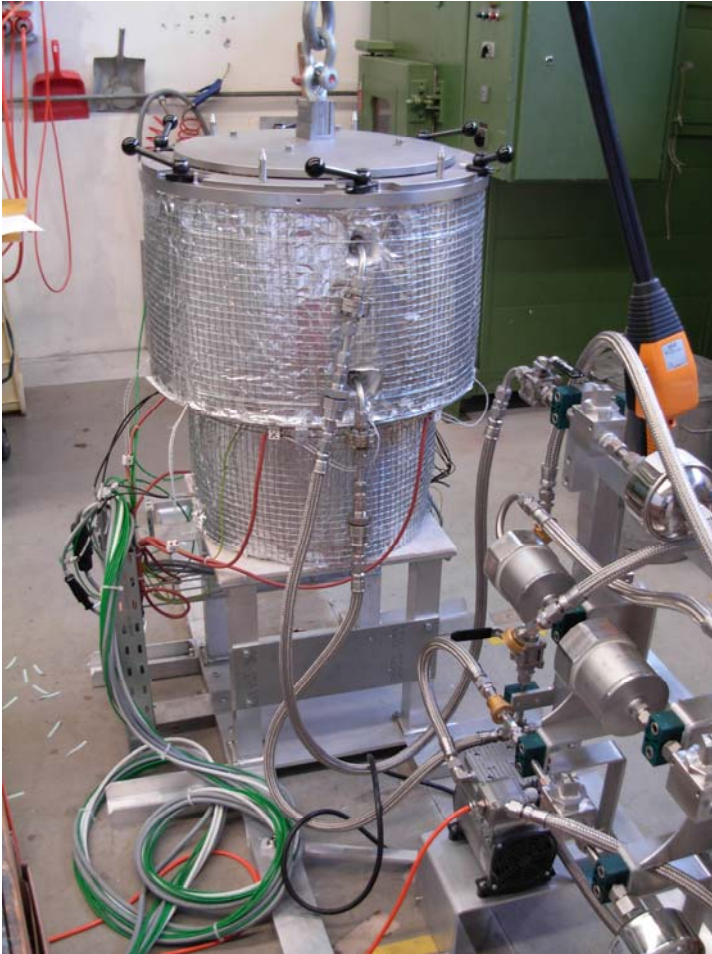


- Thickness measurements by Ultrasonic profiling of the beam entrance window will be performed. These measurements will be directly compared to pre-operation measurements of the same calotte
 - aiming to gain information on erosion and/or corrosion issues at the beam entrance window.
- A mock-up (see picture) has been tested in the HL and will now, with minor adjustments, be fabricated in the workshop of PSI.

- **A special drilling device for the LBE sample taking** has been designed (50 samples to be taken), manufactured, and tested in the HL.
- The tests showed that the devices for the LBE sample taking **works reliably**
- ...even in the close vicinity to steel walls

The device is ready for usage.





- **To melt out the LBE from the structural materials, a special oven has been designed**
- **The pieces to be smelted are placed in the upper part**
- **The lower part of the oven serves as a collector of the LBE**
- The oven was **tested for proper functioning**
- **Test to melt LBE (dummy-)samples are under way**



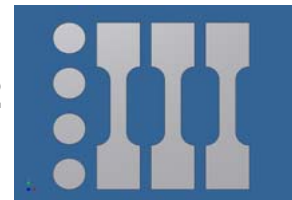
- 1:1 mock-ups of all sample types have been manufactured with original materials and dimensions.
- Groups of samples will first be 'raw-cut' using a diamond disk
- ..and 'fine-cut' by diamond blade saw for samples with LBE (Type 1)
- ..or wire-cut with an EDM machine for tensile and TEM samples (*not allowing LBE contamination*)



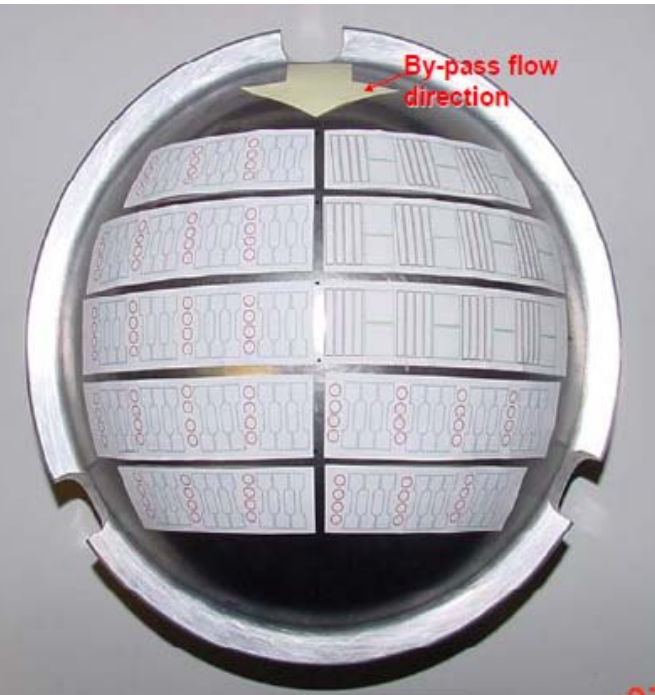
Type 1



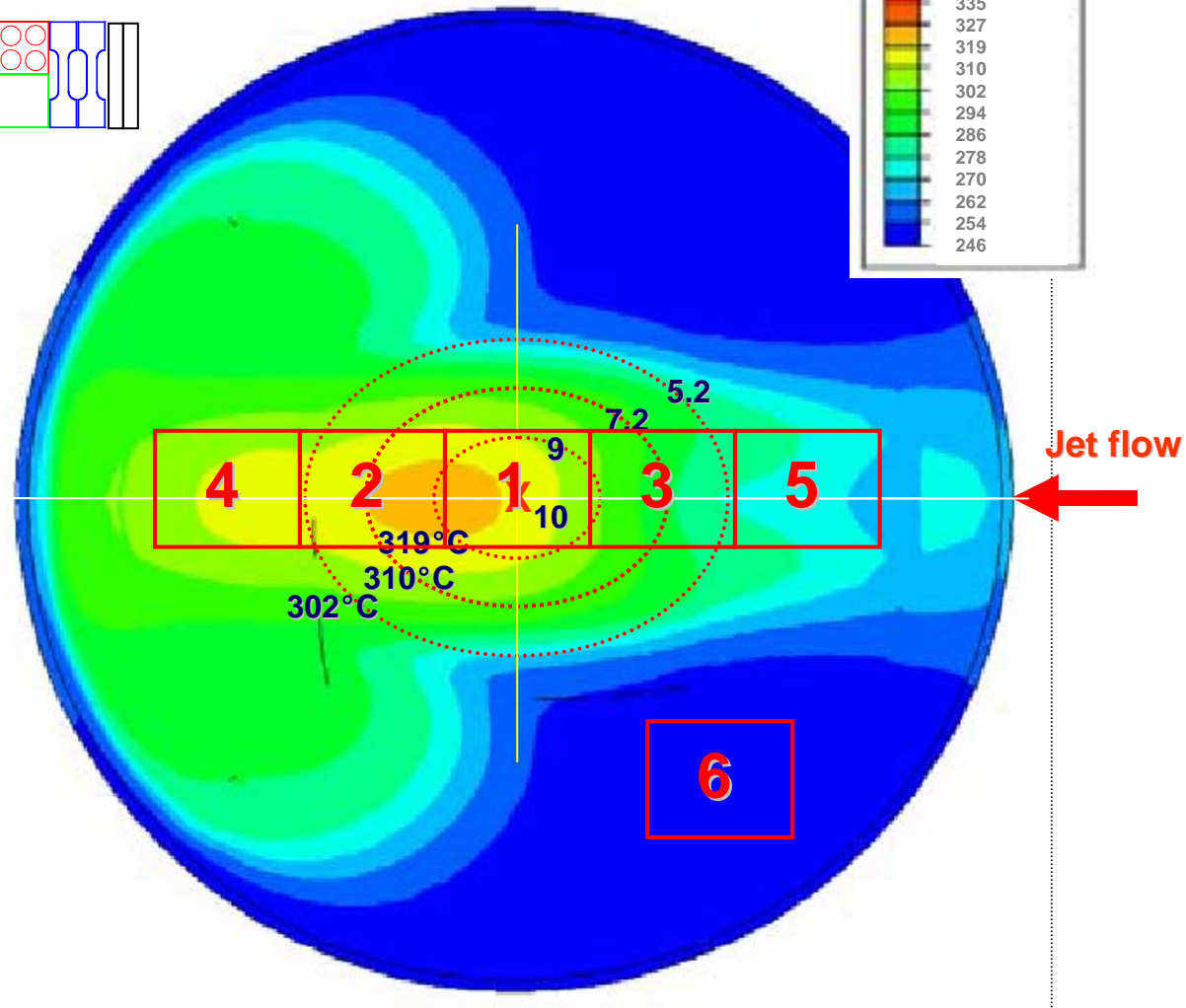
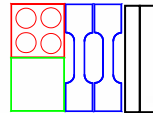
Type 2



Cutting plan for the beam entrance window (Yong Dai)



$I_0 = 1.4\text{mA}$ Inner surface

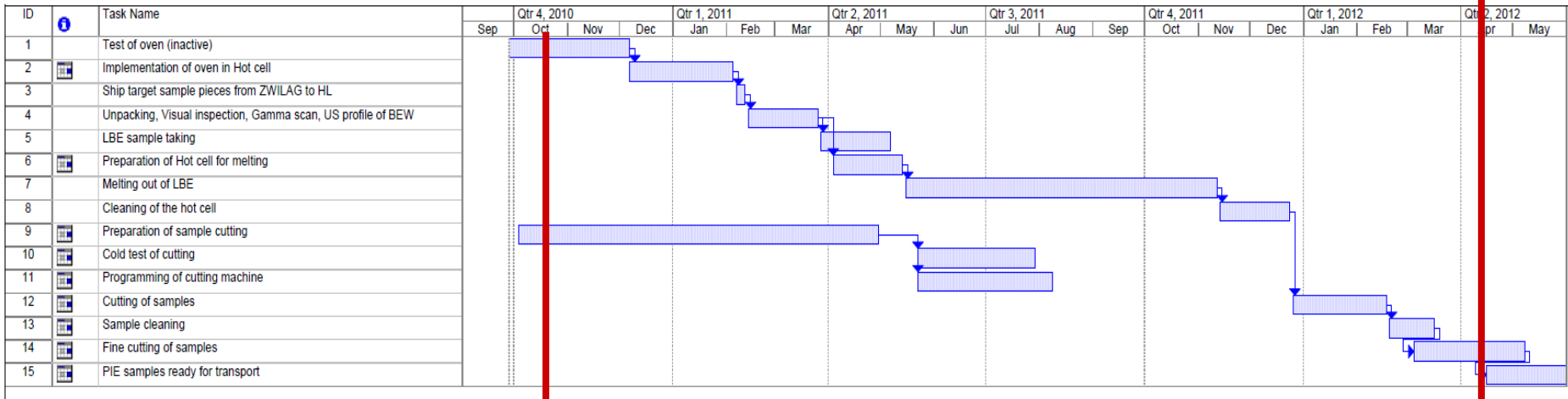


6 conditions (or more):

- 1: highest dpa & T
- 2: high T, medium dpa
- 3: medium dpa & T
- 4: low dpa, medium T
- 5: low dpa & T, high flow
- 6: low dpa, T & flow

Schedule

April 2012



today

**PIE samples
ready for
transport**

**Many thanks to the MEGAPIE partner institutes
and to the numerous people involved in the project**

