

THPP033 (listed as TUPP100 in booklet)

Operation of the versatile accelerator driving the low power ADS GUINEVERE at SCK•CEN

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Genesis and goals

- Experimental studies of Accelerator Driven Systems (ADS) in Europe
 - FP5 : MUSE-4 experimental program run at CEA-Cadarache
 - FP6 IP-EUROTRANS, ECATS domain (Experiments to Coupling an Accelerator, a Target and a Subcritical blanket): driving and monitoring a subcritical reactor
 GUINEVERE project launched
- GUINEVERE : Generator of Uninterrupted Intense NEutrons at the lead VEnus REactor
- Provide a system representing an ADS demonstrator to investigate
 - on-line reactivity monitoring
 - sub-criticality determination
 - operational procedures of an ADS (core loading, system startups and shutdowns)
- Low(zero)- power coupling of
 - ✤ a fast lead core reactor, VENUS-F
 - ✤ a versatile neutron source, GENEPI-3C

GUINEVERE

• GUINEVERE program:

modification of the existing VENUS reactor into a fast reactor with a lead moderator
VENUS-F by SCK·CEN (Mol, Belgium)

construction of a new accelerator to provide pulsed & continuous neutron source
GENEPI-3C by CNRS/IN2P3 (France)

experimental program on the monitoring of a subcritical reactor

- → European collaboration : IN2P3, CEA, SCK·CEN and EC
- Provides a unique facility in Europe for experimental studies of ADS feasibility
 - Design, construction and accelerator commissioning (2007-2010)
 - Critical mode commissioning, nuclear safety authorizations (autumn 2011)
 - First coupling achieved in October, 2011
 - Coupled operation for the experimental program since April, 2012





The GENEPI-3C accelerator specifications

- GEnerator of NEutrons Pulsed & Intense-3C
 - Electrostatic Deuteron accelerator (250 keV)
 - ✤ Neutron (14 MeV) production via T(d,n)⁴He
- Accelerator capable of producing alternatively
 - Intense pulsed mode

I_{peak} ~ 25 mA FWHM < 1 μs repetition rate : 10-5000 Hz

DC interrupted mode

Mean current	~50 µA to 1 mA
Beam trip rate	0.1 to 200 Hz
Beam trip duration	~ 20 µs to 10 ms
Transition edge	~ 1 µs

Continuous mode (DC), possibly chopped

DC beam up to 1 mA

programmable beam interruptions: short and fast transition time ON/OFF

- Designed & built by CNRS/IN2P3 (France) collaboration (2007-2009)
 - LPSC Grenoble, LPC Caen, IPHC/DRS Strasbourg & IPN Orsay

Largely based on technology of the previous machines developped by LPSC

• GENEPI-1 to drive MASURCA reactor (MUSE-4), GENEPI-2 at LPSC for cross section measurments

Reactor core

- VENUS-F reactor, designed and operated by SCK•CEN (Belgium)
 - Previous core, VENUS, modified into fast lead core
 - Fuel provided by CEA
 - Operation in critical or sub-critical mode
- Sub-critical operation
 - 93 fuel assemblies or FA (SC1)
 - FA : ²³⁵U enriched to 30% and solid lead
 - Axial and radial lead reflectors
 - ✤ Compact core (Φ= 800 mm, H=600 mm)



Accelerator facility

Duoplasmatron ion source

- Beam intensities and time structures
- Source and electrodes within platform at 250 kV

• Beam transport line

- Horizontal and vertical sections
- 12 electrostatic quadrupoles, 4 magnetic steerers

Dipole magnet

- Magnetic selection of species
- Bends D⁺ down towards the core
- On a mobile frame for access to V beam line (V line to be craned out for maintenance)

Tritium target

- Thin layer of deposition of TiT (12 Ci)
- Air cooled to dissipate beam power up to 250 W

Neutron monitors

- 2 silicon detectors to measure neutron production
- Located atop the reactor and on top of the dipole



Beam line inserted in the loaded core



• Vertical beam line & support structure

Reactor rods & mechanism

Beam line (current & temperature meas., target cooling)



Accelerator performances

• DC MODE WITH SHORT INTERRUPTIONS

✤ Beam current : I_{peak} ~ 20-25 mA

Pulse width: $T_{pulse} \sim 550 \text{ ns}$ (FWHM)

Pulse stability: σ(T_{pulse})/ T_{pulse} < 1%</p>

- Beam current : I_{average} up to 1 mA
- * Interruption transition duration < 1 μ s
- Interruption tuning range

 T_{OFF} / T_{ON} as low as 6%

Some remaining issues, mainly HV discharges



NEUTRON PRODUCTION

PULSED MODE

- Measured rate of 10¹¹ n.s⁻¹.mA⁻¹ from a fresh tritium target (DC mode)
- Excellent agreement with expectations

Feedback on the coupled operation

- Pulse mode (low average current) : no operational difficulty, excellent availability
- DC interrupted mode (higher average current): tricky
 - Severe HV discharges cause beam trips (~s)
 - Restoring beam after a trip can generate reactor emergency shutdown
 - → All rods drop: reactor SCRAM
- Reactor startup required to recover from every SCRAM
 - Rod liftup sequence requires ~30 minutes, over 8 hours of daily running
- Reactor SCRAMs : Major cause of facility downtime
 - Some bad running periods: up to 6 SCRAMs per week
 - After the last machine optimizations: no SCRAM for the last 2 weeks of running
- VENUS-F safety rules (SCRAM upon beam loss) designed for a critical reactor
 - Penalizing conditions unnecessary for ADS (reactor remains sub-critical)
 - Most likely, this stringent constraint to be loosened in the future

Summary and outlook

- Low power ADS in operation for more than 2 years
- Unique ion source
 - quick changes between beam modes (~15 minutes), but limits on machine performances
- Machine specifications mostly met, some remaining improvements required (stability)
- Main operational limitation
 - downtime caused by severe HV discharges inducing reactors SCRAMs
- Expectation of enhanced availability for future operation
 - improvements minimized discharges and reactor safety rules to be optimized for ADS operation
- Experimental program in progress and producing first physics results
 - despite limited availability, the accelerator performances are excellent
 - an extensive experimental campaign is scheduled for the coming years
- Analysis of GUINEVERE operation: feedback for ADS demonstrator project MYRRHA

Poster THPP033 (listed as TUPP100 in booklet) ¹⁰