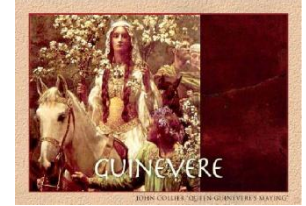


PACEN



The GENEPI-3C accelerator for the GUINEVERE project

Maud Baylac, LPSC-Grenoble (France),

International topical meeting on nuclear research applications & utilization of accelerators,
Vienna (Austria), May 4-8, 2009

H.Ait Abderrahim, P.Baeten, P.B.Bard, A.Billebaud, G.Bergmans, P.Boge, D.Bondoux, J.Bouvier, T.Cabanel, P.Desrues, Y.Carcagno, G.Dargaud, JM. De Conto, E.Froidefond, G.Gaudiot, JM.Gautier[†], Y. Gómez Martínez, G.Granget, G.Heitz, M.Heusch, B.Laune, D.Marchand, F.Mellier, Y.Merrer, R.Micoud, E.Perbet, M.Planet, P.Poussot, D.Reynet, C.Ruescas, J.P. Scordillis, D.Tourrès, D. Vandeplassche, F.Vermeersch, G.Vittiglio

CNRS/IN2P3, France

SCK-CEN, Belgium

CEA/DEN, France

The GUINEVERE project

Generator of Uninterrupted Intense Neutrons at the lead Venus Reactor

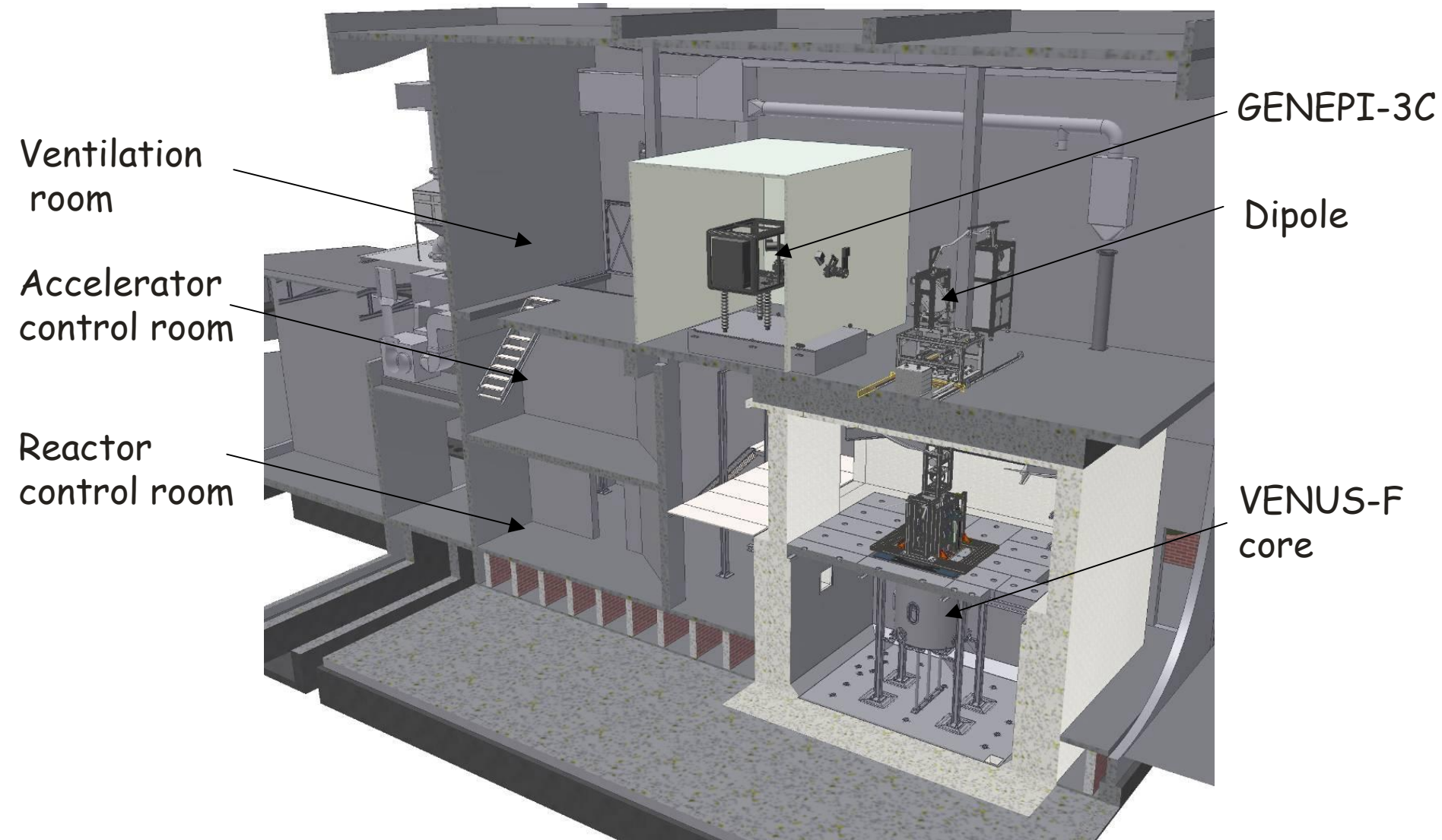
- Part of the Program IP-EUROTRANS (FP6), DM2 ECATS
- Provide a system representing an ADS demonstrator, continuing the MUSE-4 experimental program (FP5)
- Investigate on-line reactivity monitoring, sub-criticality determination & operational procedures in an ADS
- Collaboration CNRS/IN2P3 (France), SCK·CEN (Belgium) & CEA (France)
- **Zero(low)- power coupling of**
 - **a fast lead core reactor, VENUS-F**
 - **a neutron source, GENEPI-3C**

GUINEVERE's keypoints

- Improving from MUSE4/GENEPI-1, new specifications
 - **Vertical coupling**
 - Neutron source operated in **both pulsed and continuous mode**
- Construction of a new neutron source (CNRS/IN2P3) : GENEPI-3C
 - Intense & short pulses
 - Continuous operation with programmable beam interruptions
 - Mobile vertical beamline to be inserted into the core & out
- Reactor (SCK·CEN) : VENUS-F
 - Modify the water-moderated VENUS into a solid lead core
 - Fuel and lead rodlets provided by CEA (Cadarache)
 - Adapt building to accommodate the accelerator above the reactor

Talk given by A. Billebaud, Satellite meeting SM/ADS-08

GENEPI-3C coupled to VENUS-F



GENEPI-3C beam specifications

- **GEnerator of NEutrons Pulsed & Intense**
 - Electrostatic Deuteron accelerator (240 keV)
 - Neutron (14 MeV) production via $T(d,n)^4He$
- Accelerator capable of producing **alternatively**

- **Intense pulsed mode**

40 mA peak current

FWHM < 1 μ s

repetition rate : 10-5000 Hz

- **Continuous mode**

DC beam

programmable beam trips

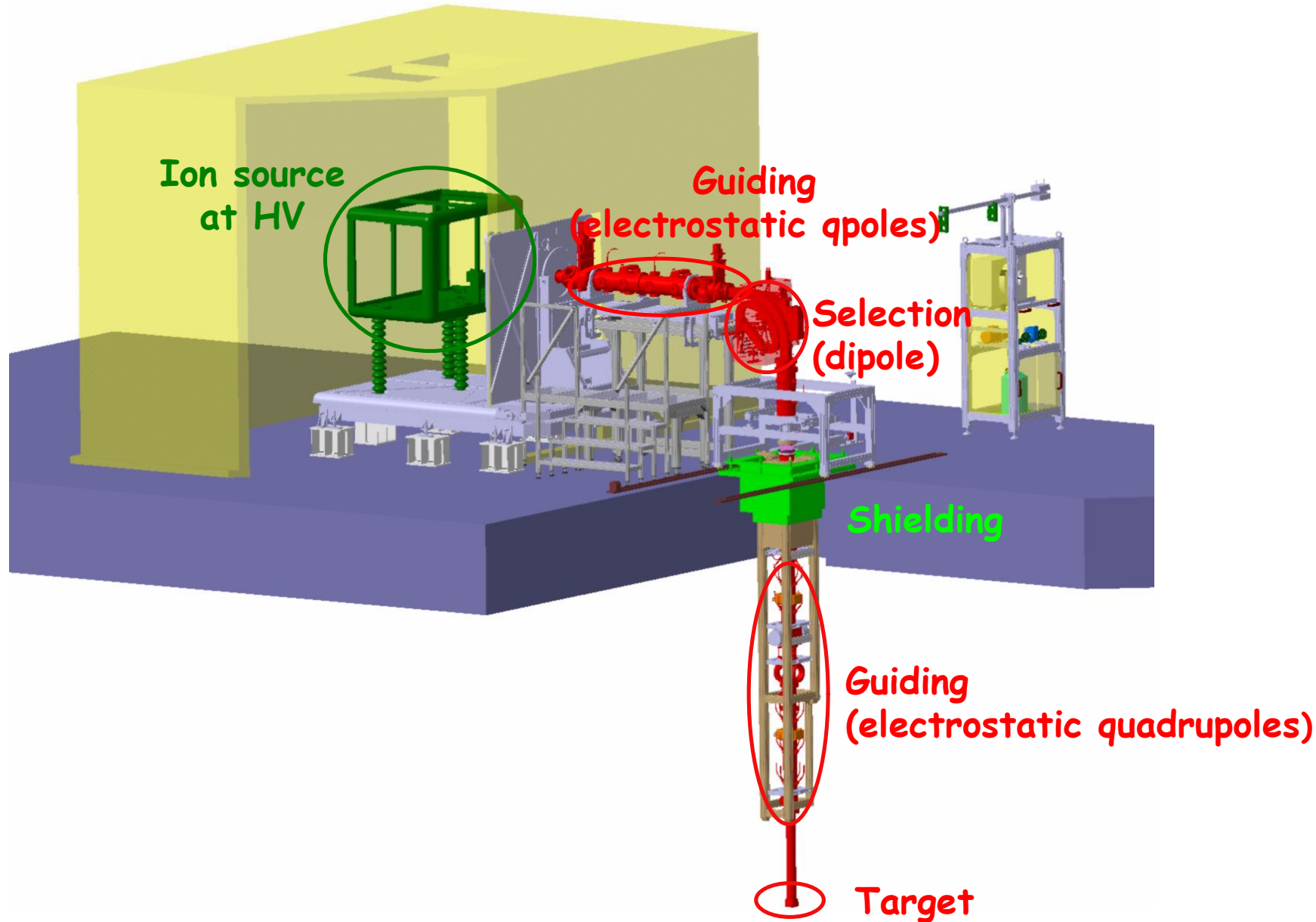
DC mode

Mean current	160 μ A to 1 mA
Beam trip rate	0.1 to 100 Hz
Beam trip duration	\sim 20 μ s to 10 ms
Transition edge	\sim 1 μ s
Beam spot size	$\Phi \sim$ 20-40 mm
Maximum n rate	$\sim 5 \times 10^{10}$ n/s
Pulse stability	\sim 1%

- **Designed & built by CNRS/IN2P3 collaboration**

IPN Orsay - LPC Caen - IPHC/DRS Strasbourg - LPSC Grenoble

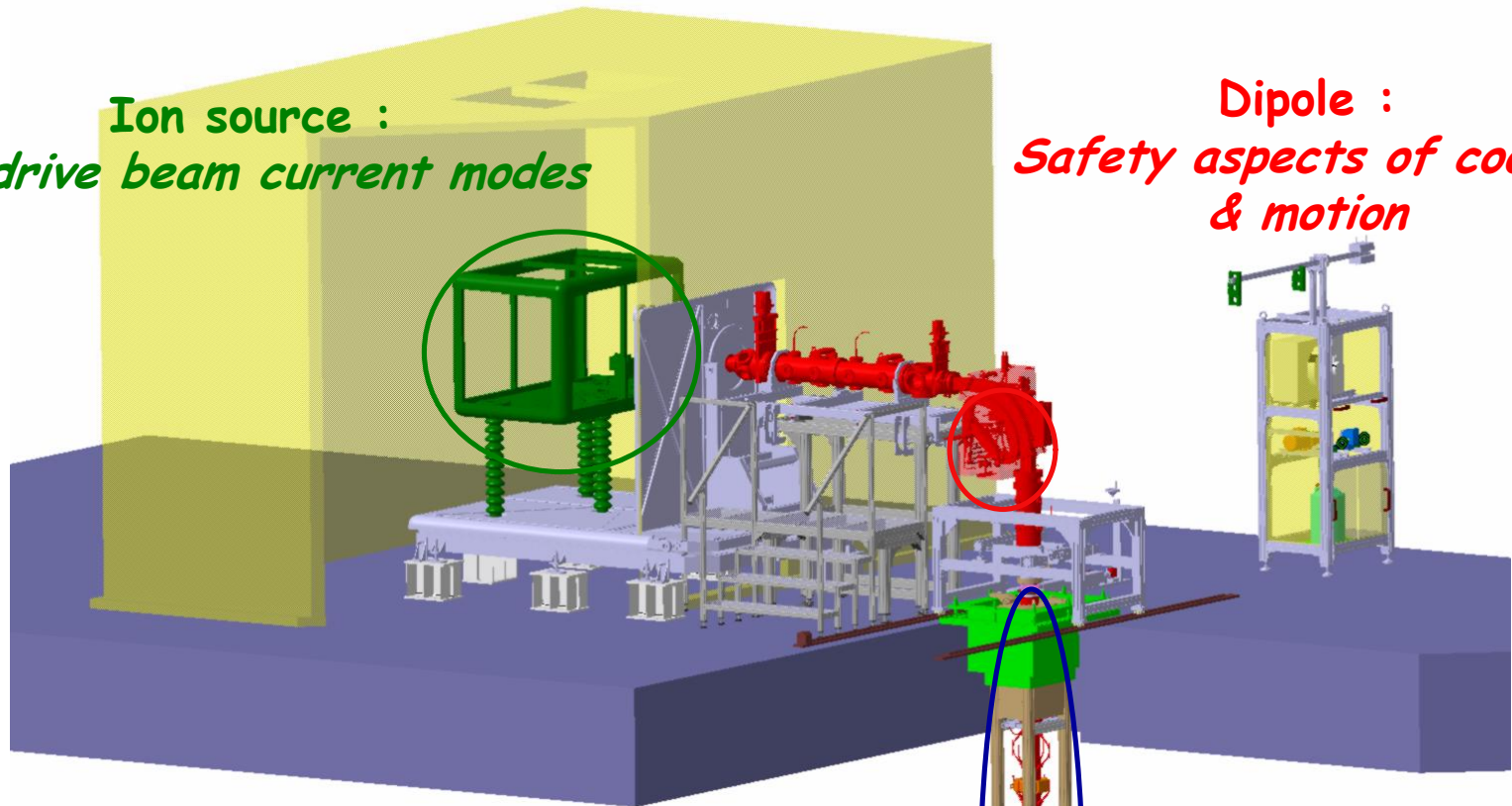
Accelerator design



Accelerator specificities

Ion source :
to drive beam current modes

Dipole :
*Safety aspects of cooling
& motion*

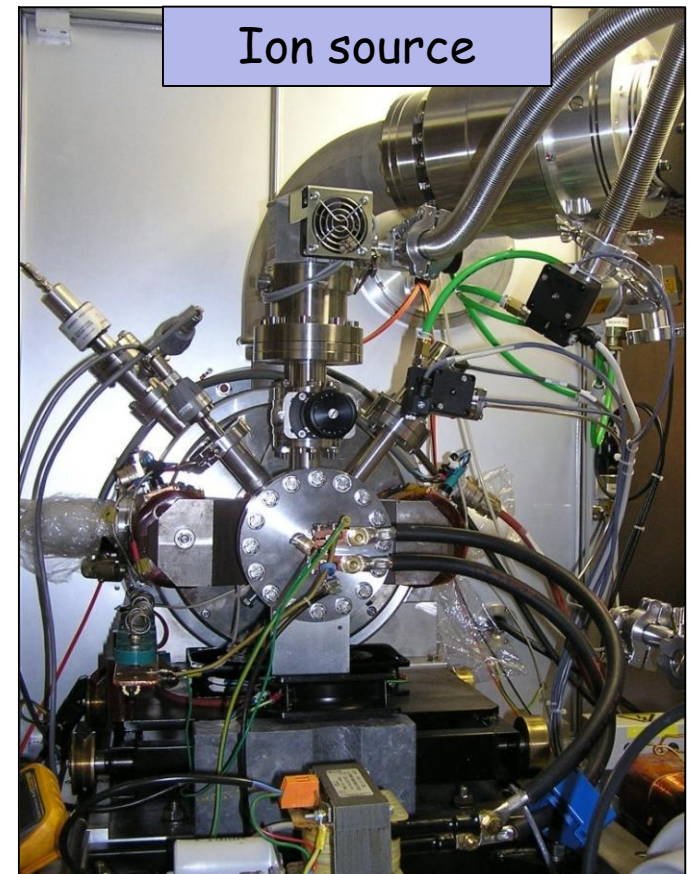
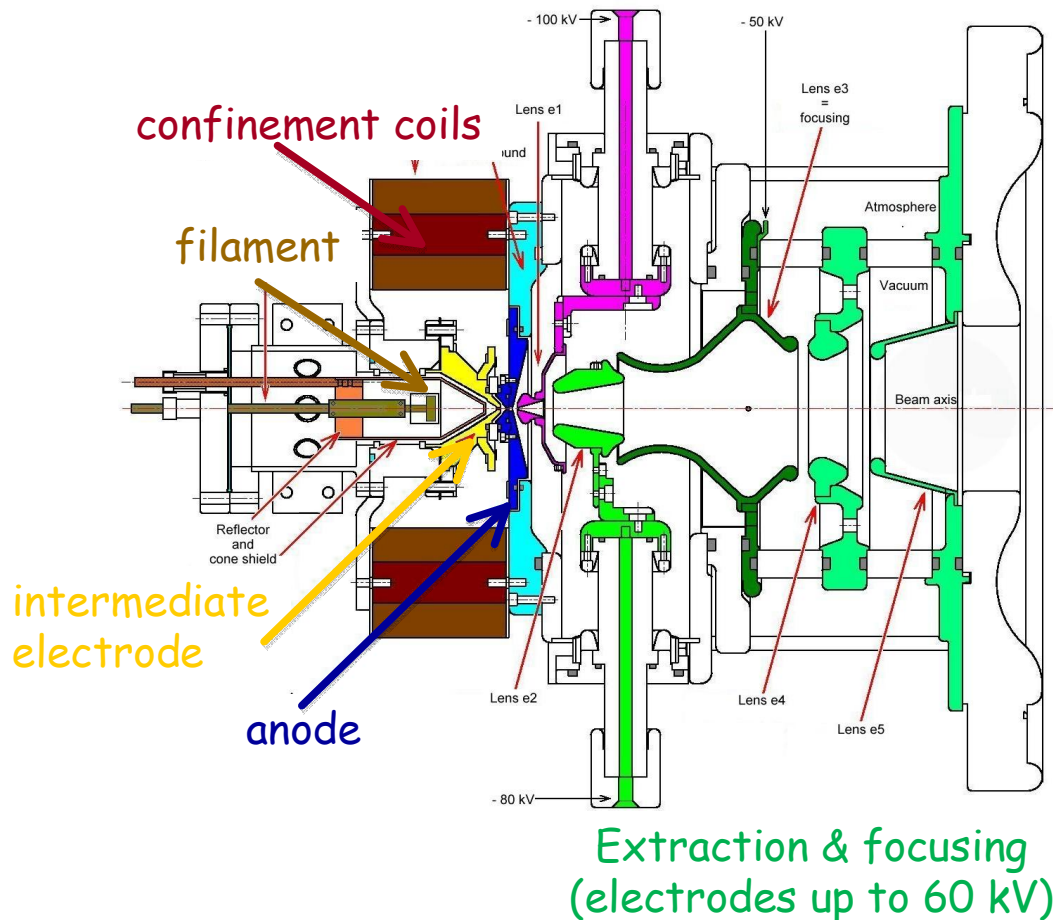


Vertical beam line :
motion

Target :
cooling issues

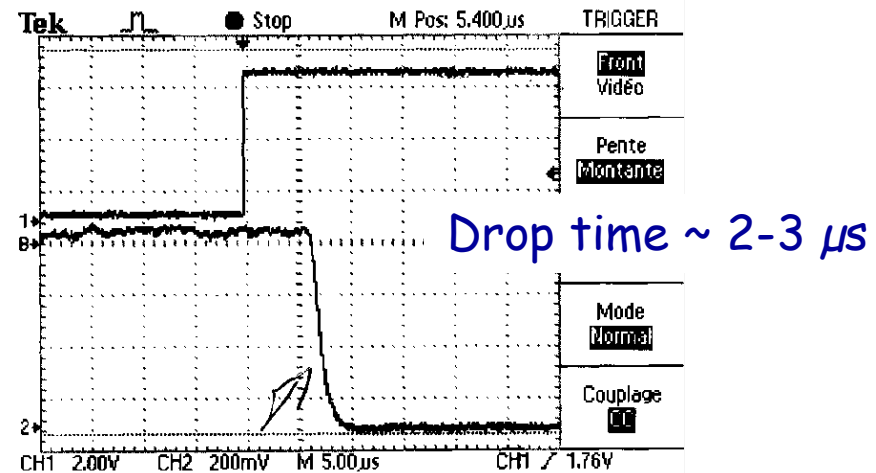
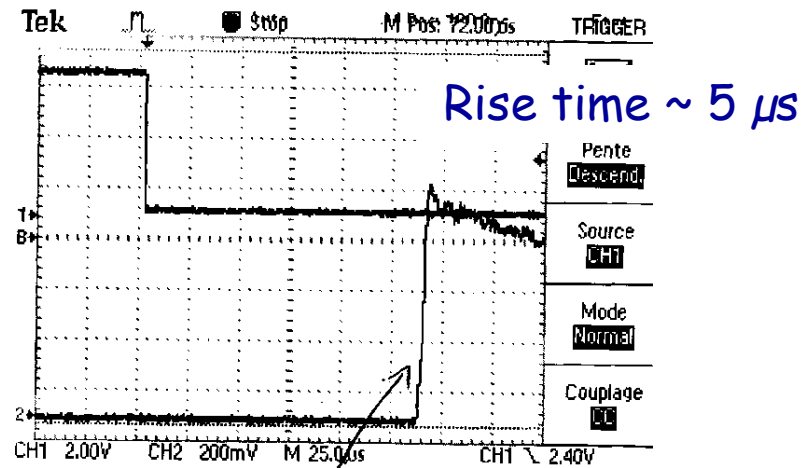
Ion source

- Duoplasmatron source to generate D^+ beam
 - Well adapted for pulsed mode
- Goal : one single source to produce all current modes



Ion source developments

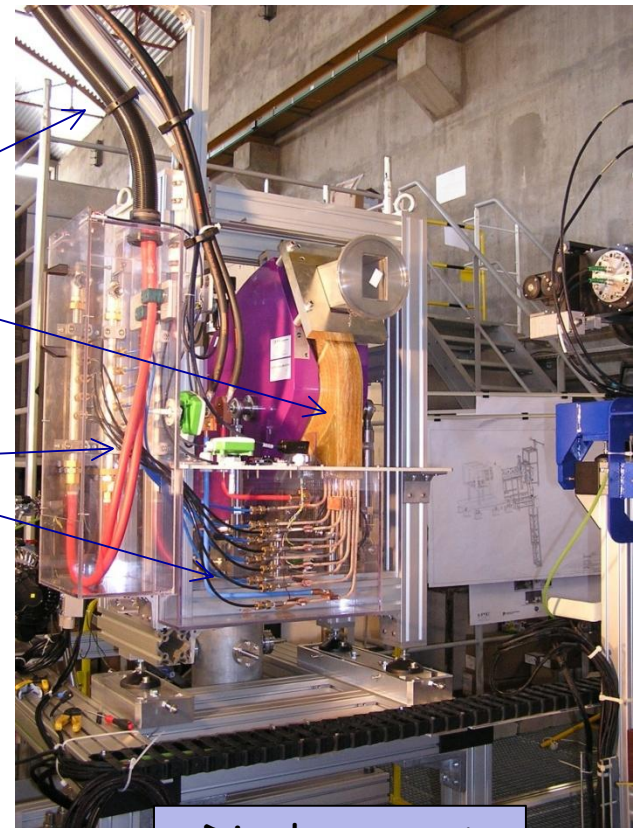
- R&D on dedicated test bench to meet DC mode requirements
 - ionization efficiency for DC operation $\sim 40\%$
- Main specifications reached
 - ✓ 1 mA D^+
 - ✓ beam interruptions
 - ✓ transitions ON/OFF $\sim \mu s$
 - adjustable trip rate : underway



Dipole magnet

- Deflect the beam towards core & perform magnetic separation
- Magnet features : C design, 0.5 m radius, 0.2 T, 30° faces
- Translation system for dipole + short V line
- **Water cooled with stringent precautions against leaks**

- Deported cooling unit
away from bunker penetration
- Coil, cooling system waterproof
fiber glass ribbon & epoxy resin body
- Water & electrical connections
waterproof casing with leak detection



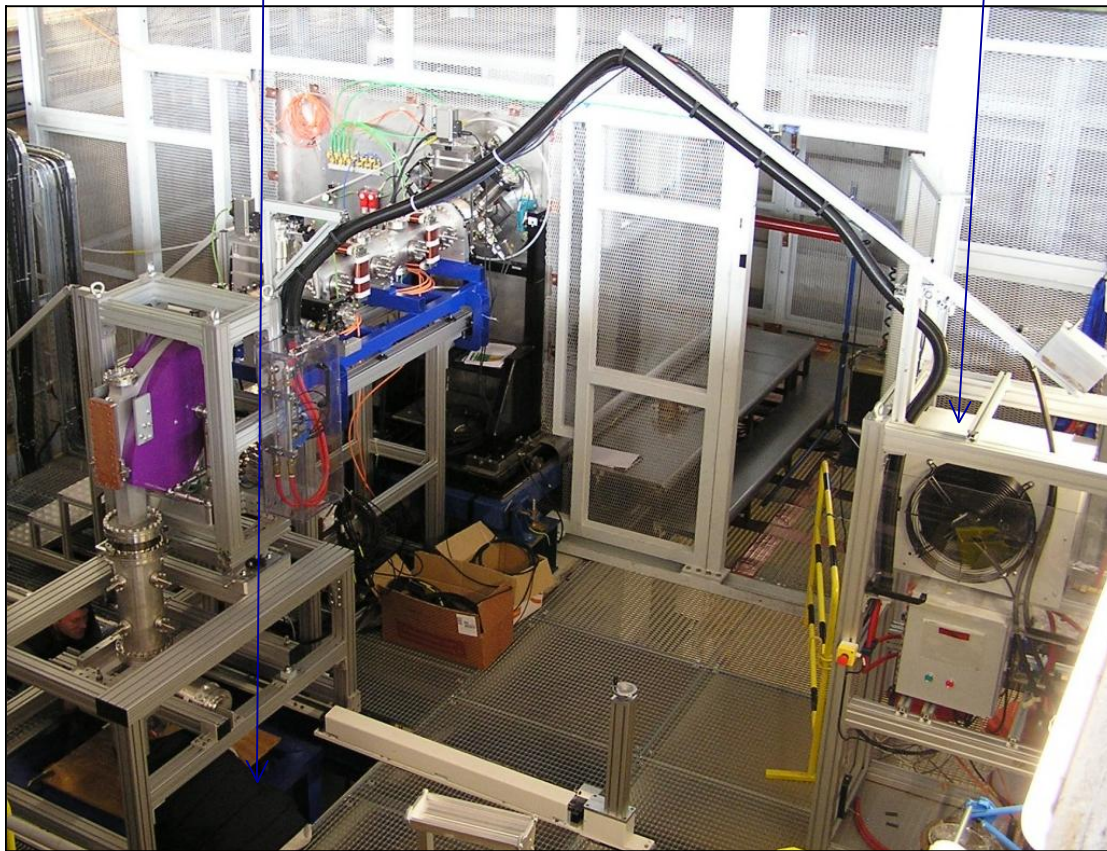
Dipole magnet
(out position)

Dipole magnet

- Ion collector connected to the chamber (D_2^+ , D_3^+ out of source)
- Proton recoil telescope facing the target

Location of
bunker penetration

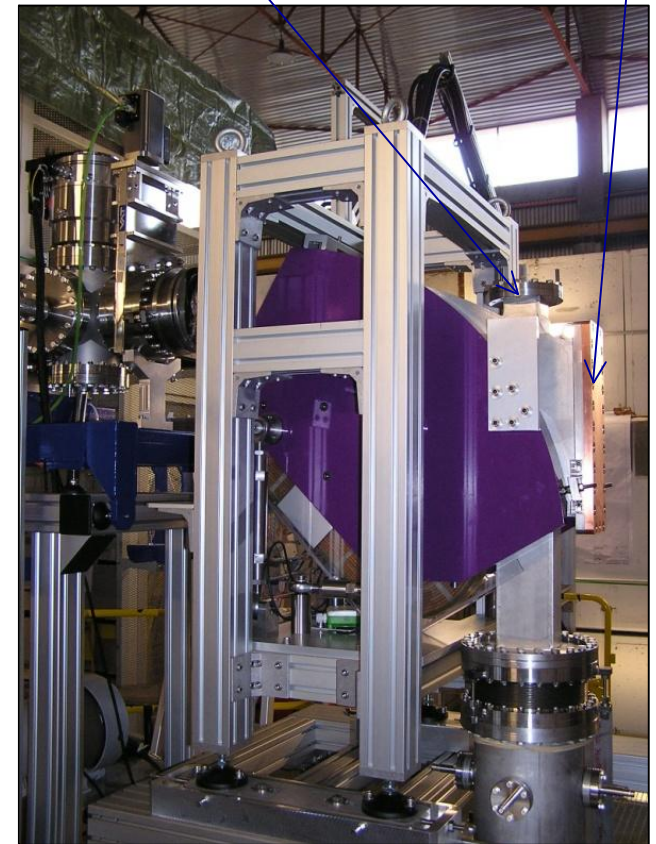
Deported cooling unit



Dipole (in position) & cooling system

Port for p
telescope

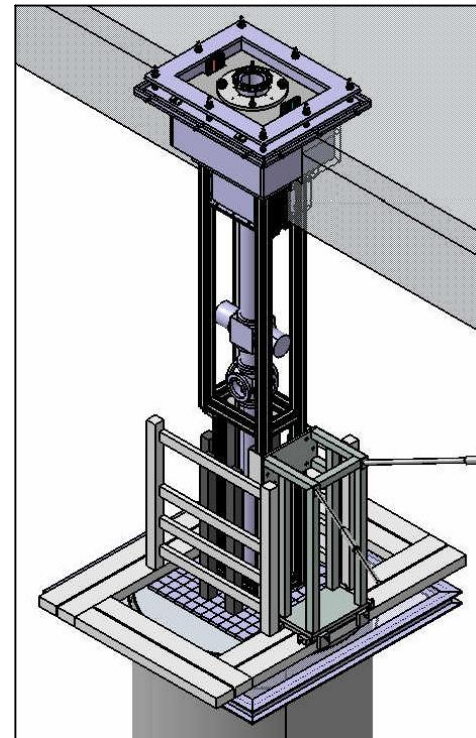
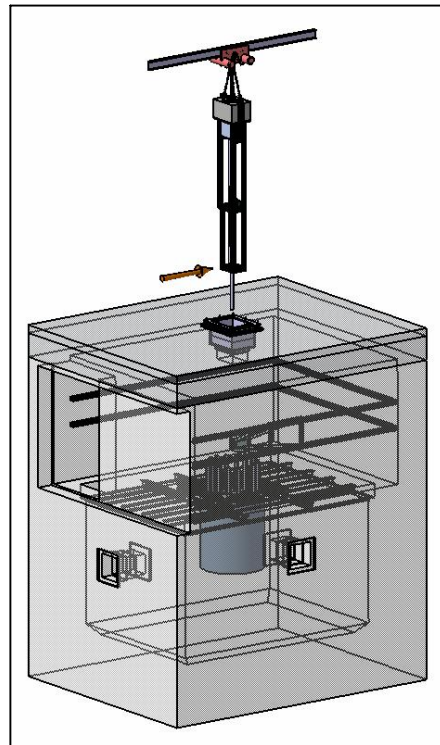
Ion collector



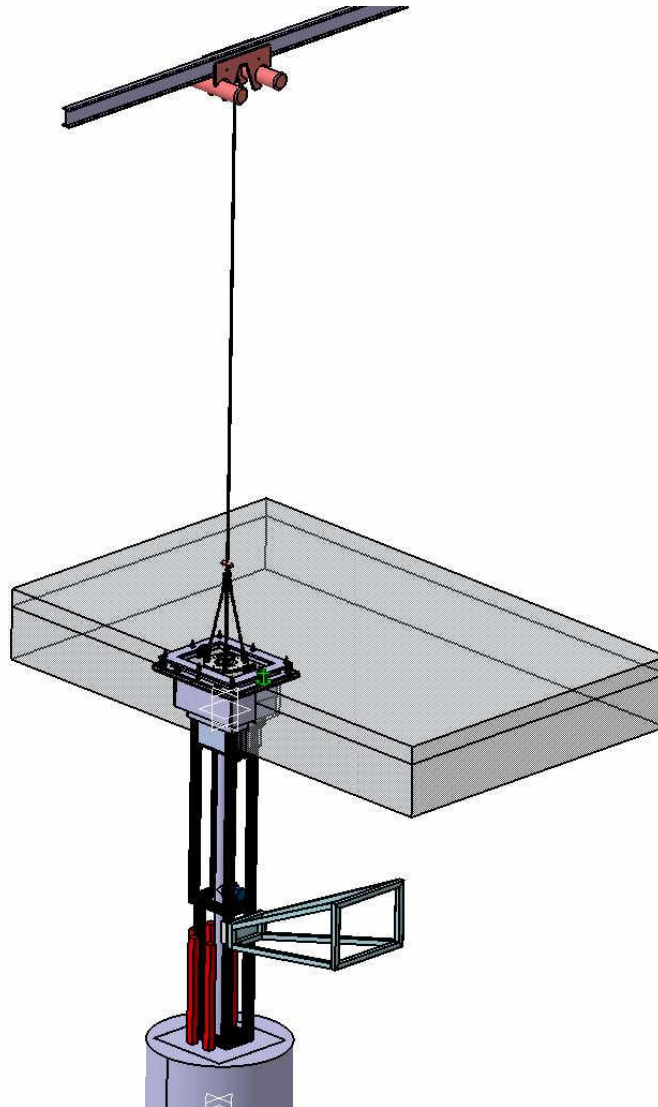
Dipole magnet

Beam line insertion

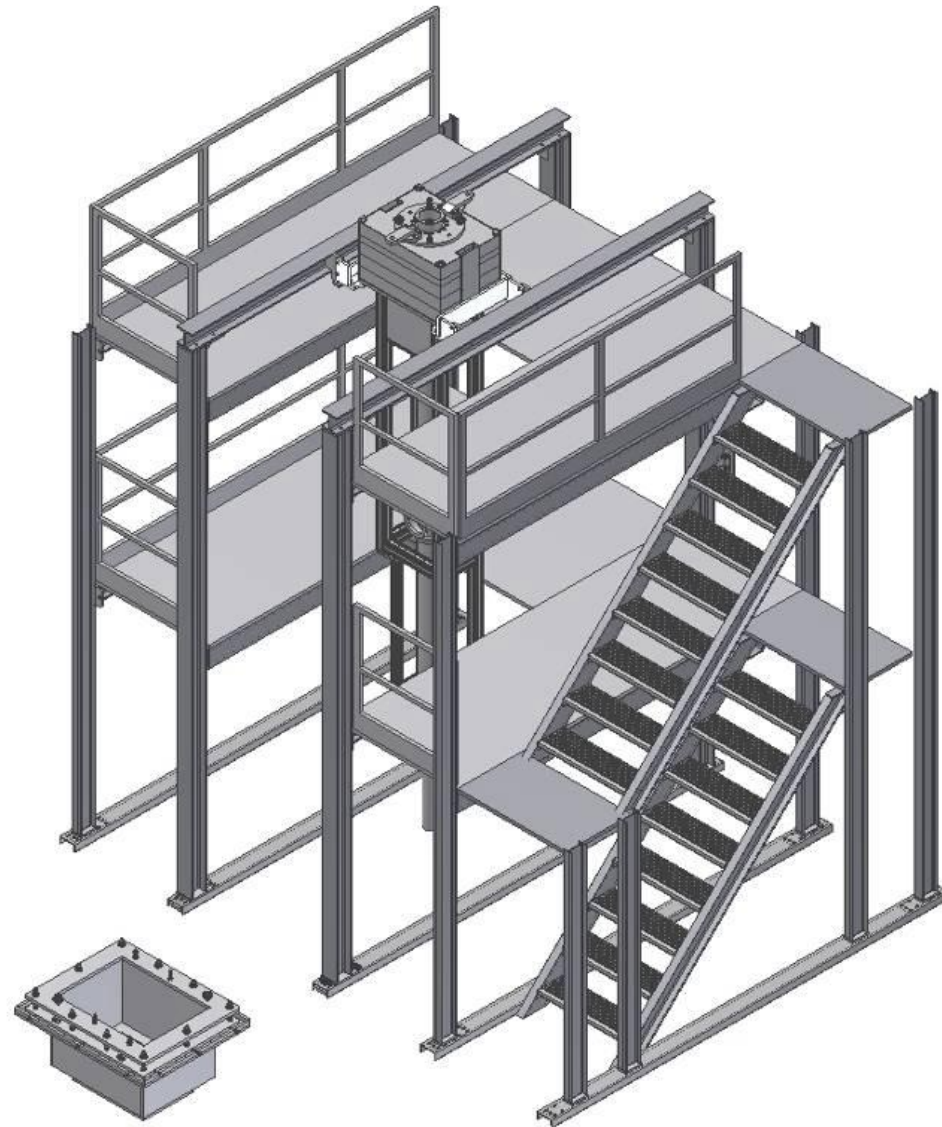
- Target within the thimble to be inserted at core center
- Machine sections mobile for periodic target changes & core maintenance
 - Dipole magnet to grant access to the V line
 - Vertical beamline to be lifted up
- Line & shielding embedded in support structure, guided upper & lower level



Vertical beam line motions

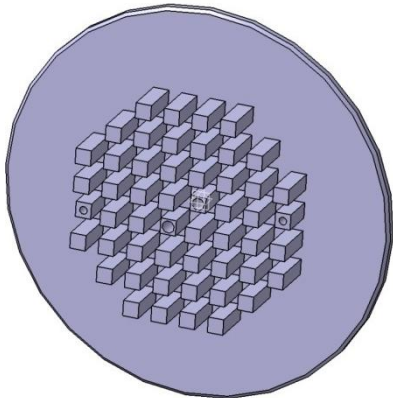


Vertical beam line storage



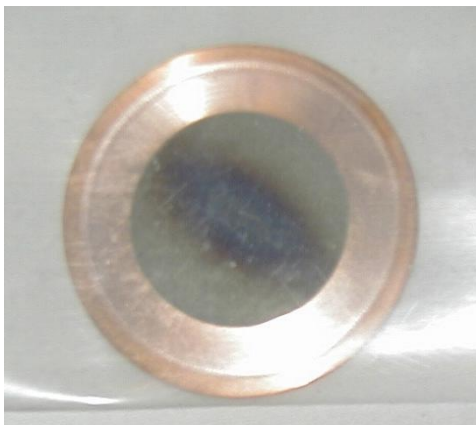
Tritium target

- Target holder : copper disk



- **Material:** high purity copper OFHC
- **Diameter:** 60 mm
- **Thickness:** 1.5 mm
- **Back side:**
 - Pin fin size: $2.4 \times 2.4 \times 7 \text{ mm}^3$
 - Diameter of pin area: 40 mm

- Thin layer of TiT (12 Ci)



- **Titane deposit:** $1100 \mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$, **diameter:** 40 mm
- **Tritium loading (by impregnation):** 12 Ci
- **Titanium hydride** $\rho = 4.2 \text{ g}/\text{cm}^3$
- **T/Ti** $\sim > 1.5$

- Mounted on beamline termination (thimble)

Target cooling

Requirements

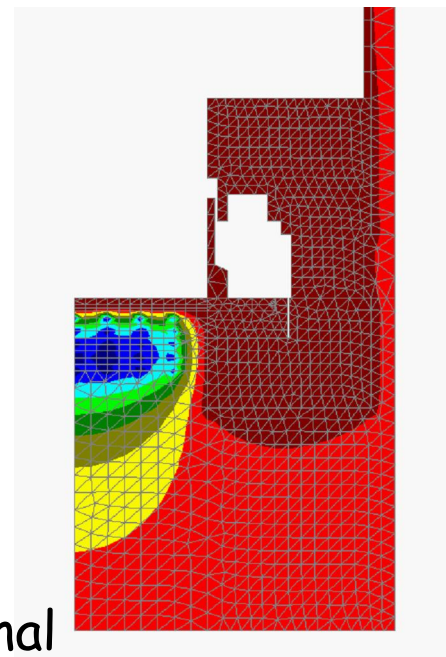
- Beam power to be evacuated **up to 250 W (DC mode)**
- Reactor core not cooled : $T \sim 45^\circ$ during operation
- Temperature to be kept minimal to limit T desorption ($< 100^\circ \text{C}$)
- **Hydrogen forbidden within core** (neutron slowdown in fast core)
- Limited room available for cooling (2x2 FA)

Cooling system developed based on compressed air

- Cooler & drier system (6 bars)
- Diffuser at target's back fed by 4 inlets
- Simulations show that with adapted beam size

$$T_{\max} < 60^\circ$$

- Will be tested at LPSC with a mock-up of insertion canal

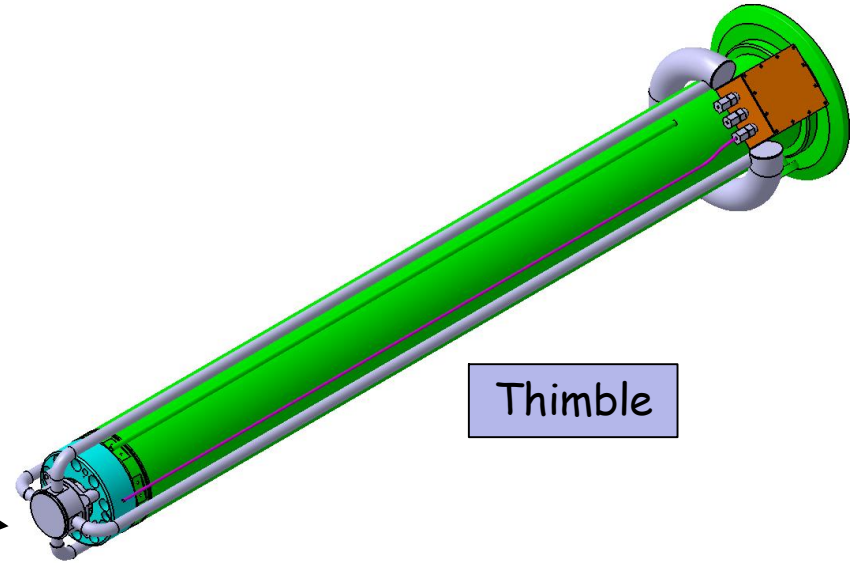
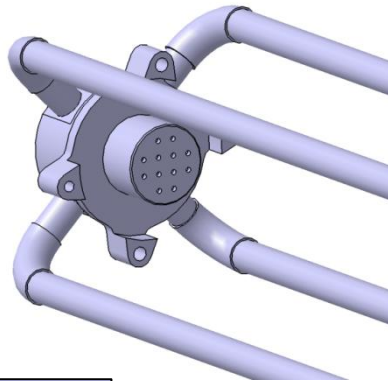


Target equipments

- Diffuser at thimble's end



Diffuser

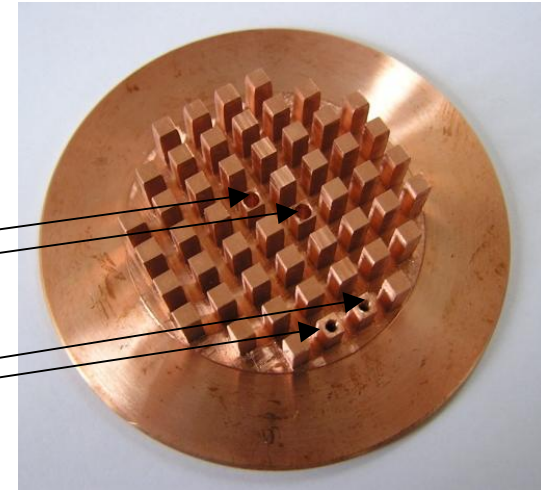


Thimble

- Current & temperature measured at back of target

Thermocouples isolated
(2 used for redundancy)

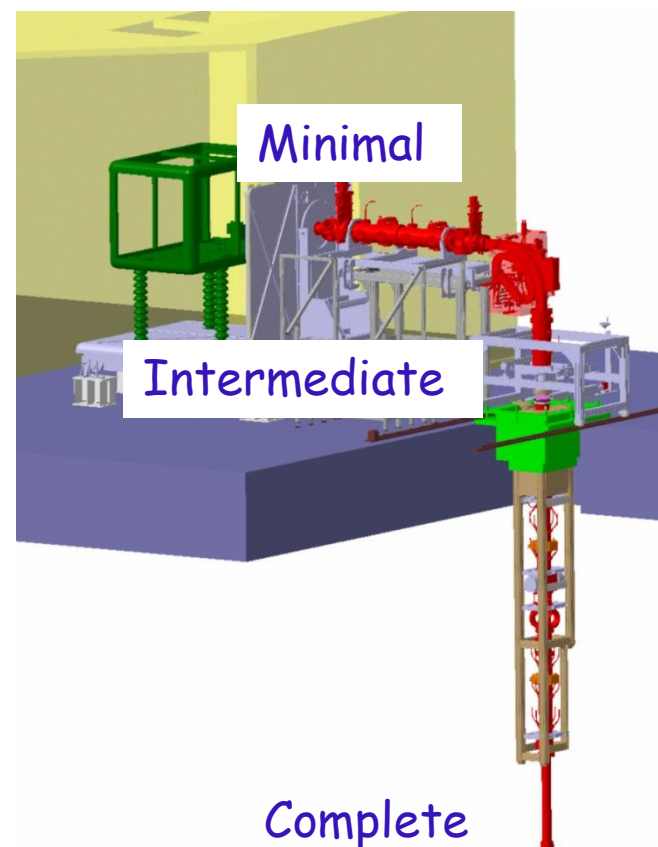
Current measurements
(1 used, 1 spare)



- Silicon detector at thimble front-end to monitor α recoil particles

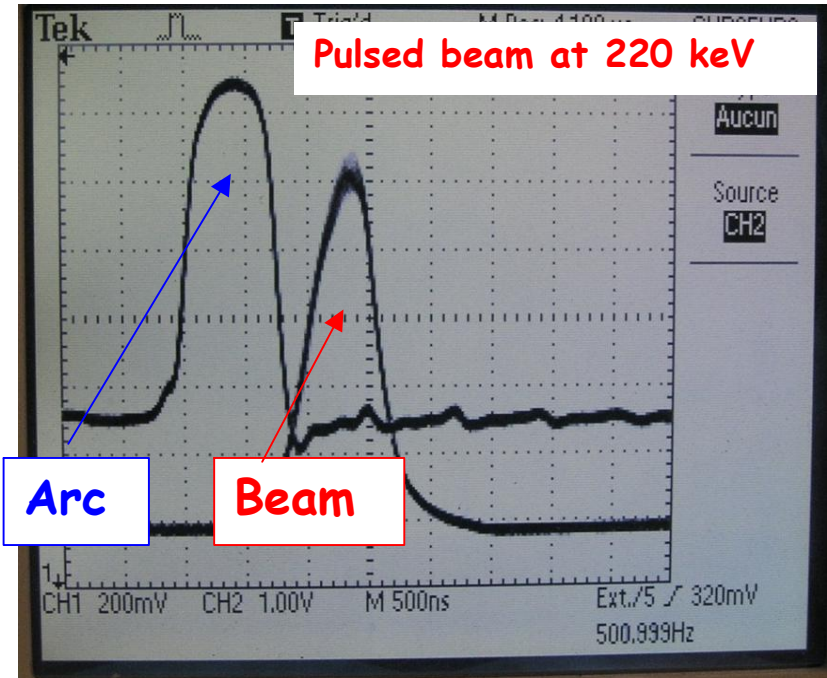
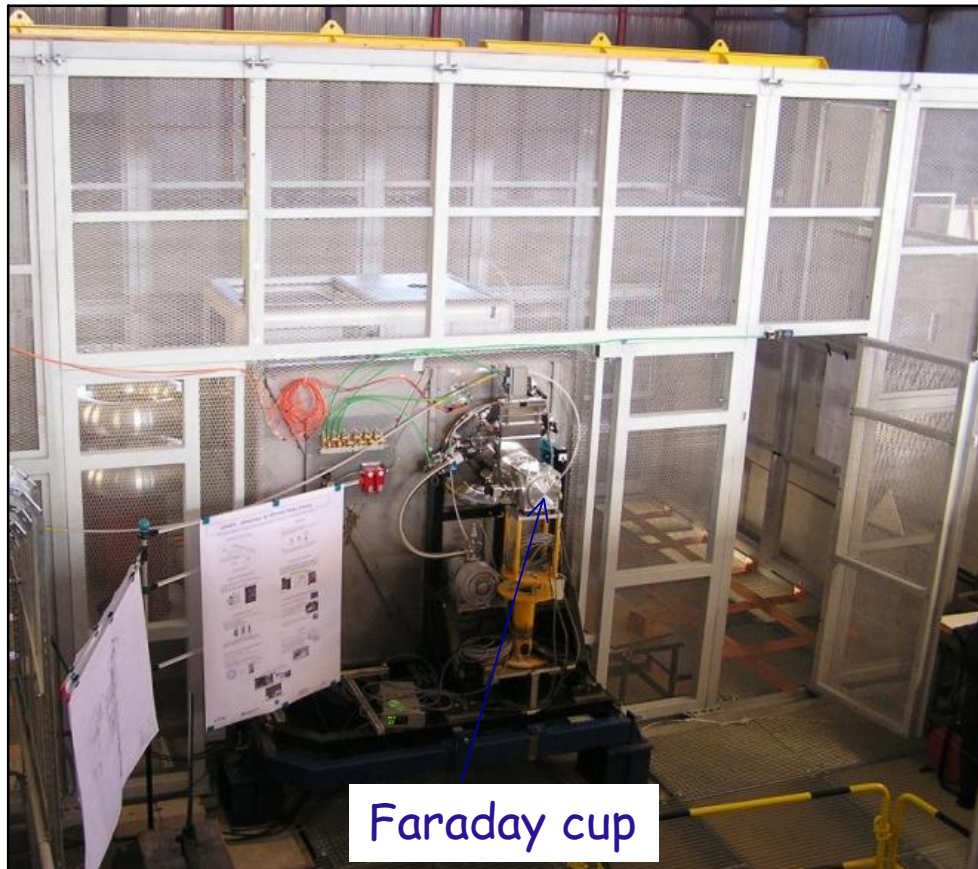
Commissioning strategy

- Machine fully assembled & tested at LPSC before its transfer to Mol
- Developments on the ion source test bench for DC operation
- In parallel, pulsed mode to commission the accelerator at LPSC
- Along with machine construction, commission in 3 stages
 - Minimal beam line configuration
ion source at HV
 - Intermediate configuration
adding H line, dipole, short V line
 - Complete configuration
Whole machine



Minimal configuration

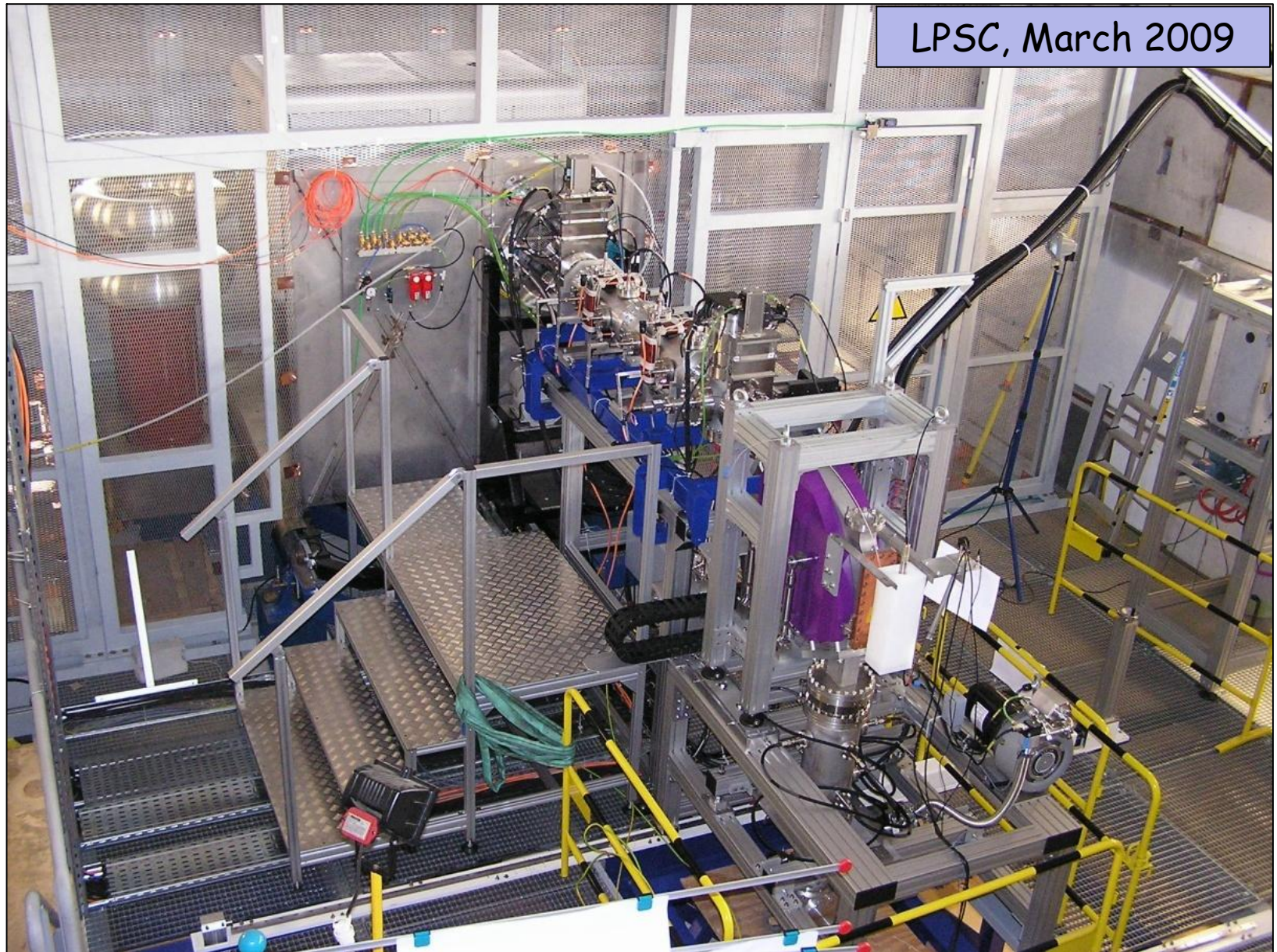
- Assembly & tests : December 2008
First pulsed beam at LPSC



After SEM correction in Faraday cup
I peak ~ 70 mA

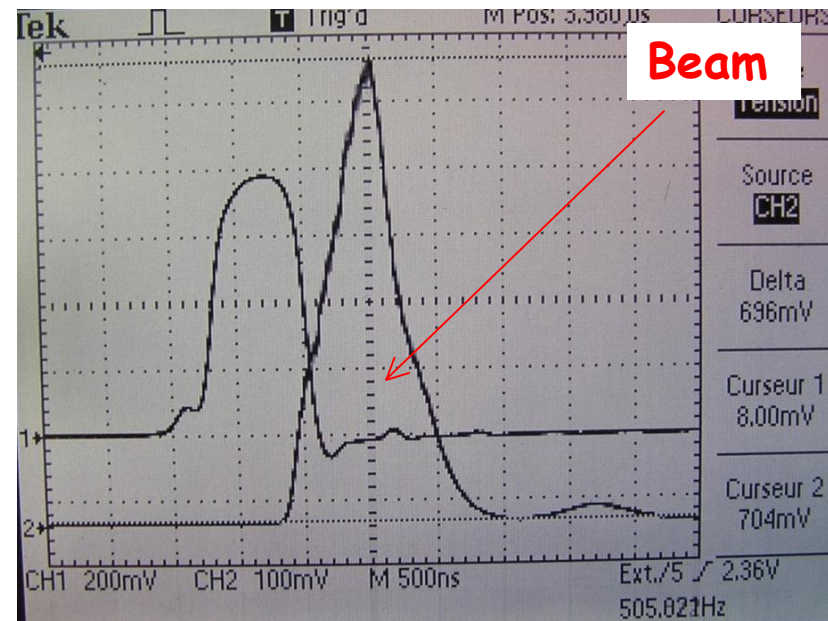
Similar to GENEPI-1
Total source output :
 $D^+ \sim 70-75\%$ of total in pulsed mode

Intermediate configuration



Intermediate configuration

- After initial startup & debug (April 2)
beam by end of line at first try
- "Transmission" after magnetic selection
 $I(\text{end})/I(\text{source}) \sim 70\%$
as expected in pulsed mode
- Equipment down to T2 output tested
- Some bugs corrected, few items to fix
- Interference checked between reactor measurement chains & GENEPI-3C : none
- Parasitic neutrons seen (ion collector)
- No temperature elevation of collector
- Beam current out of source reduced
Filament appears damaged → conditioning of a new one underway



Summary & outlook

- **R&D remains on source**
 - DC mode with programmable interruptions
 - Current driving for coupling
- **Machine assembly & commissioning at LPSC underway**
 - Half of the machine tested & validated (April 2009)
- **Assembly & commissioning (LPSC) : until summer 2009**
- **Machine assembly & tests (SCK-CEN) : September-October 2009**
- **Load VENUS & start physics program : December 2009**

*This work is partially supported by the 6th FP through the EUROTRANS
Integrated Project contract # FI6W-CT-2005-516520*