

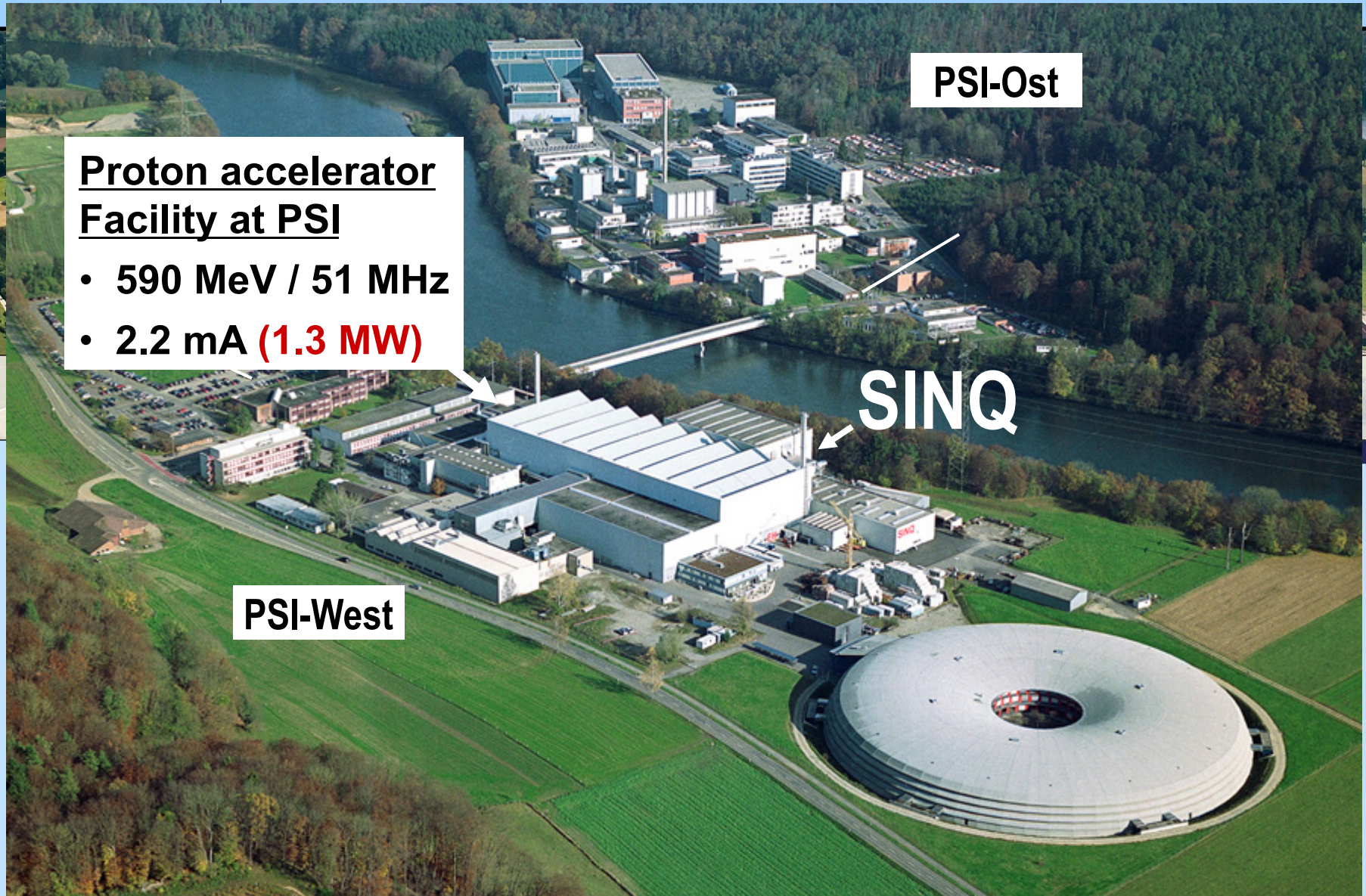


Wir schaffen Wissen – heute für morgen

MEGAPIE – unexpected behaviors and findings during operation and dismantling

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on behalf of the MEGAPIE team @PSI and MEGAPIE project*

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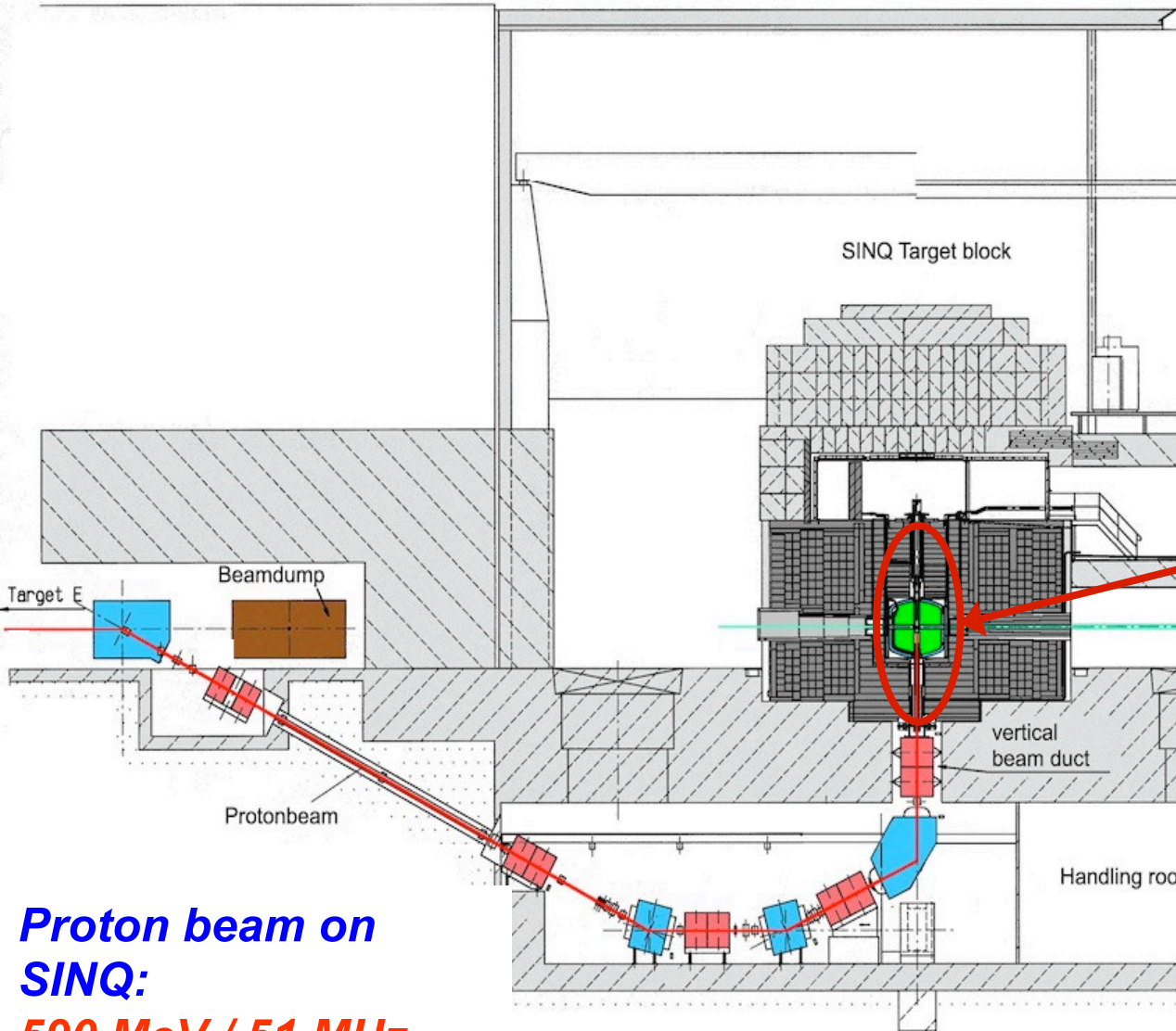
PSI-Ost

Proton accelerator Facility at PSI

- 590 MeV / 51 MHz
- 2.2 mA (1.3 MW)

SINQ

PSI-West



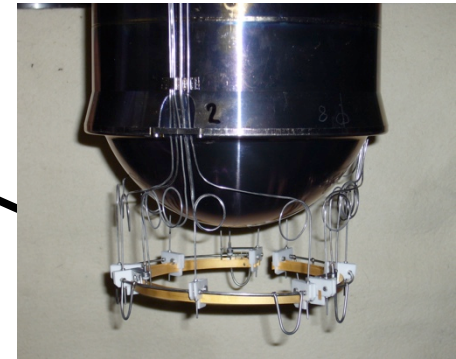
MEGAPIE target

**Proton beam on
SINQ:**
590 MeV / 51 MHz
p-Current: 1,5 mA
Power: 0.9 MW

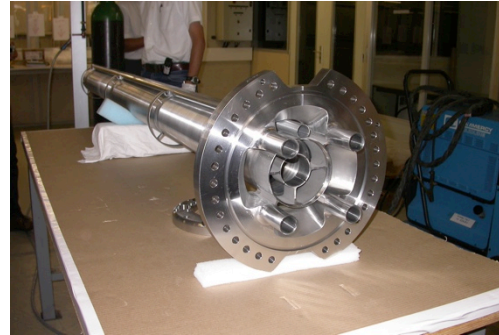
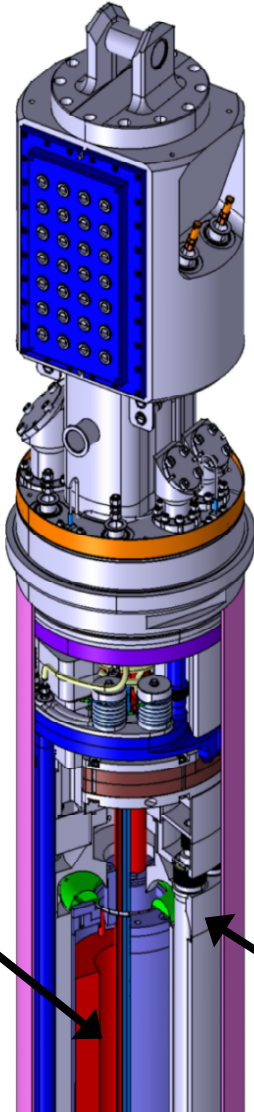
**SINQ
Target
Station**

MEGAPIE target features

lower target assembly



target head

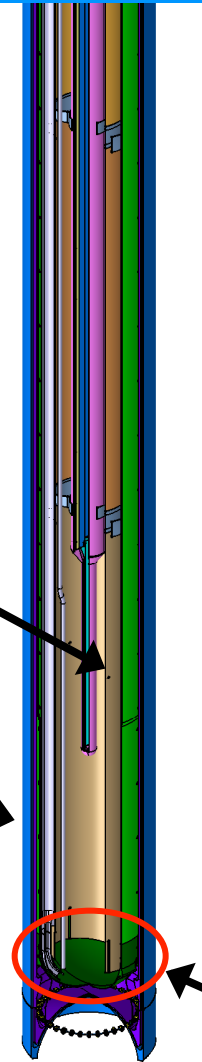


central flow guide tube



heat exchanger

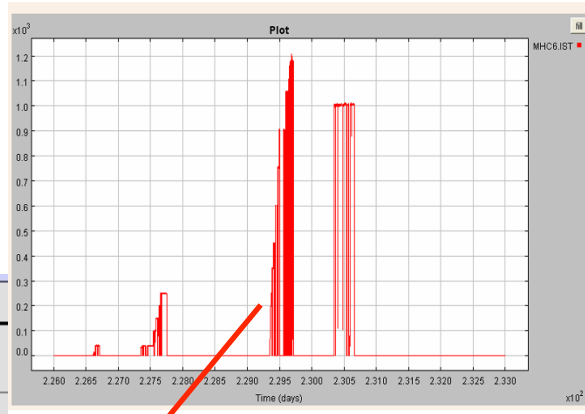
safety shroud



beam window with leak detector

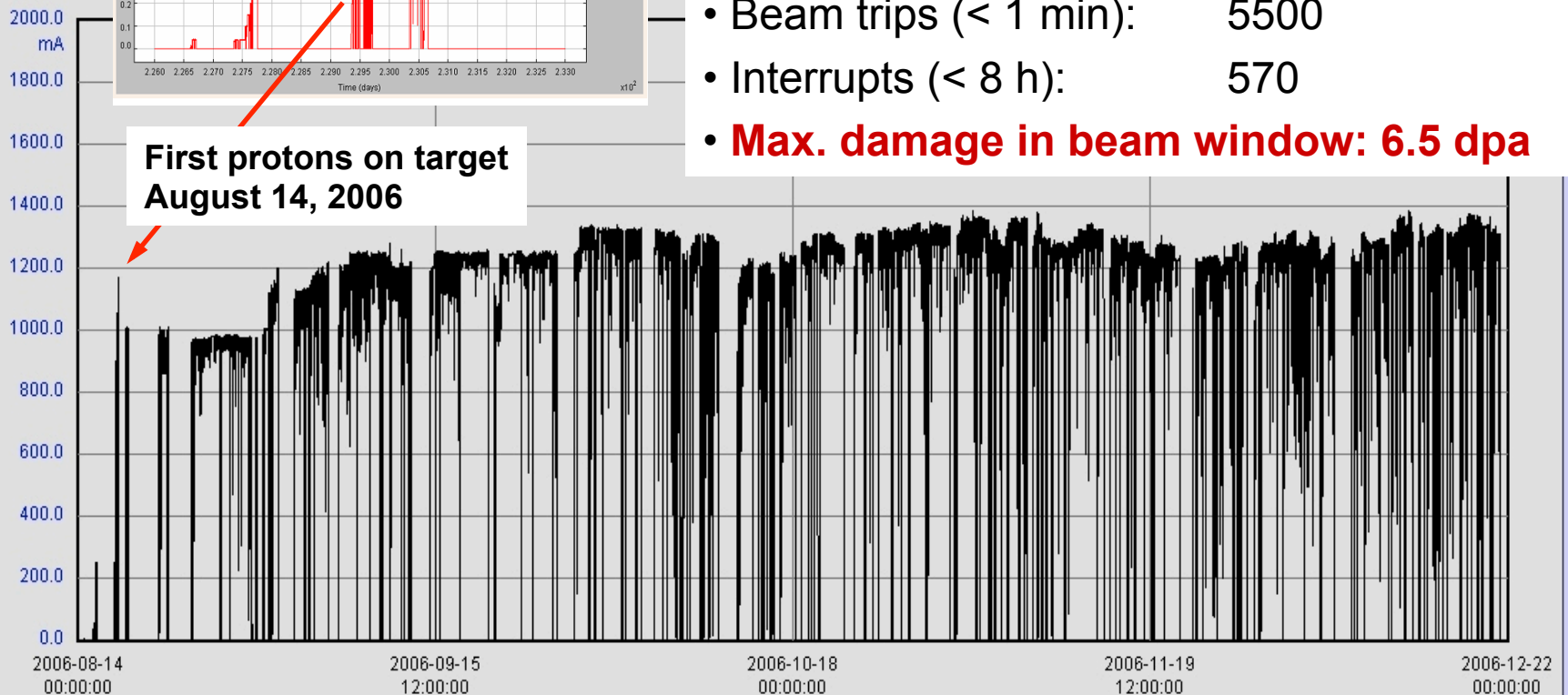
electro-magnetic pumps

MEGAPIE Target Operation: full history



On beam: August 14 – December 21, 2006

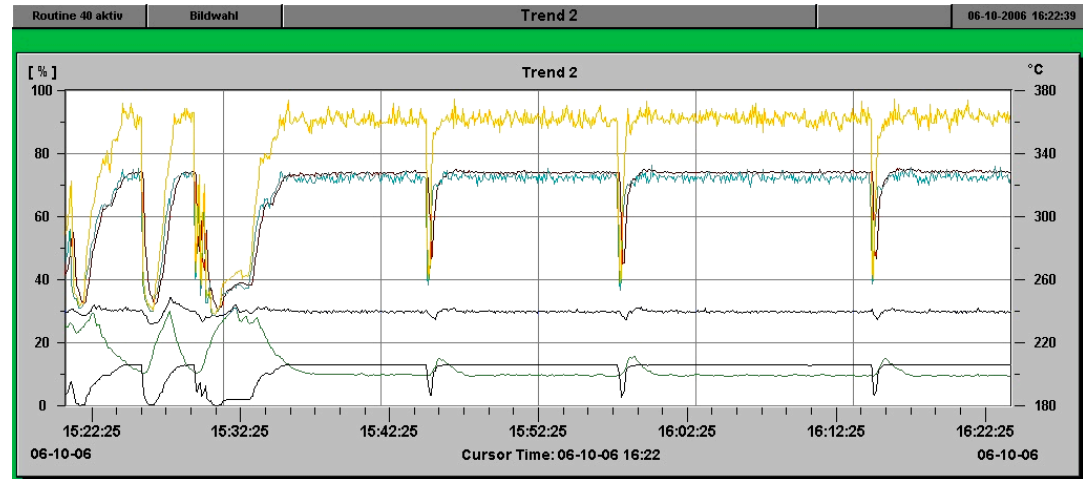
- Accumulated charge: 2.8 Ah
- Peak Current: 1400 μ A
- Beam trips (< 1 min): 5500
- Interrupts (< 8 h): 570
- **Max. damage in beam window: 6.5 dpa**



❖ Operation „smoothly“:
System behaviour, e.g.
 temperatures and –transients
 as expected

❖ **EMPs** without indication for
 degradation

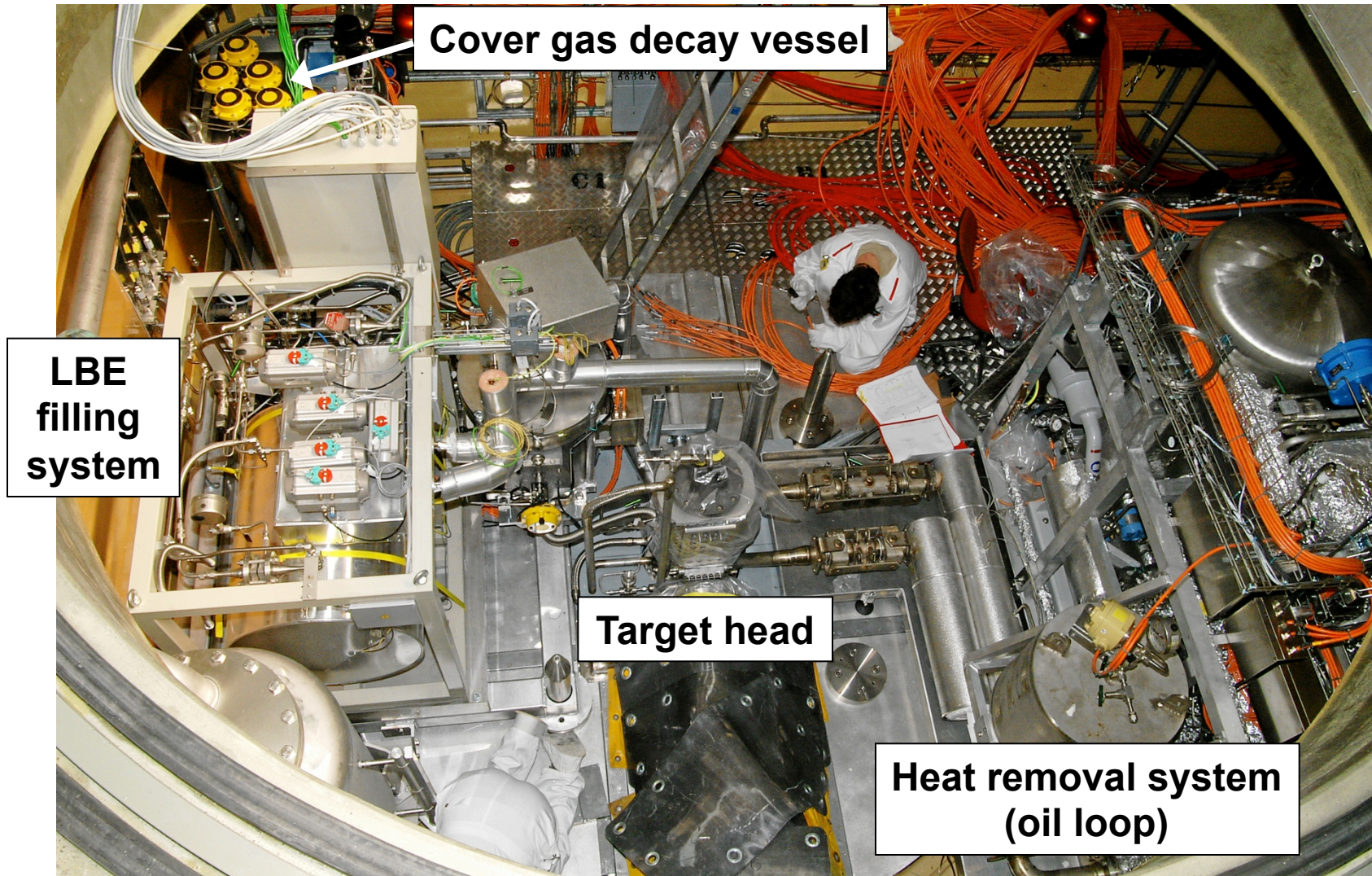
❖ Measured neutron **flux**
increase of roughly **~80 %** to
 Target 6 (operated before
 MEGAPIE)



	SINQ 2005	Err. (%)	MEGAPIE 2006	Err. (%)	ratio
ICON	3.8E+8	~5	6.89E+8	~5	1.81
NEUTRA	2.6E+7	~5	4.80E+7	~5	1.85
EIGER	6.5E+8	~5	1.04E+9	~5	1.61
NAA	5.8E+12	~5	1.04E+13	~5	1.79

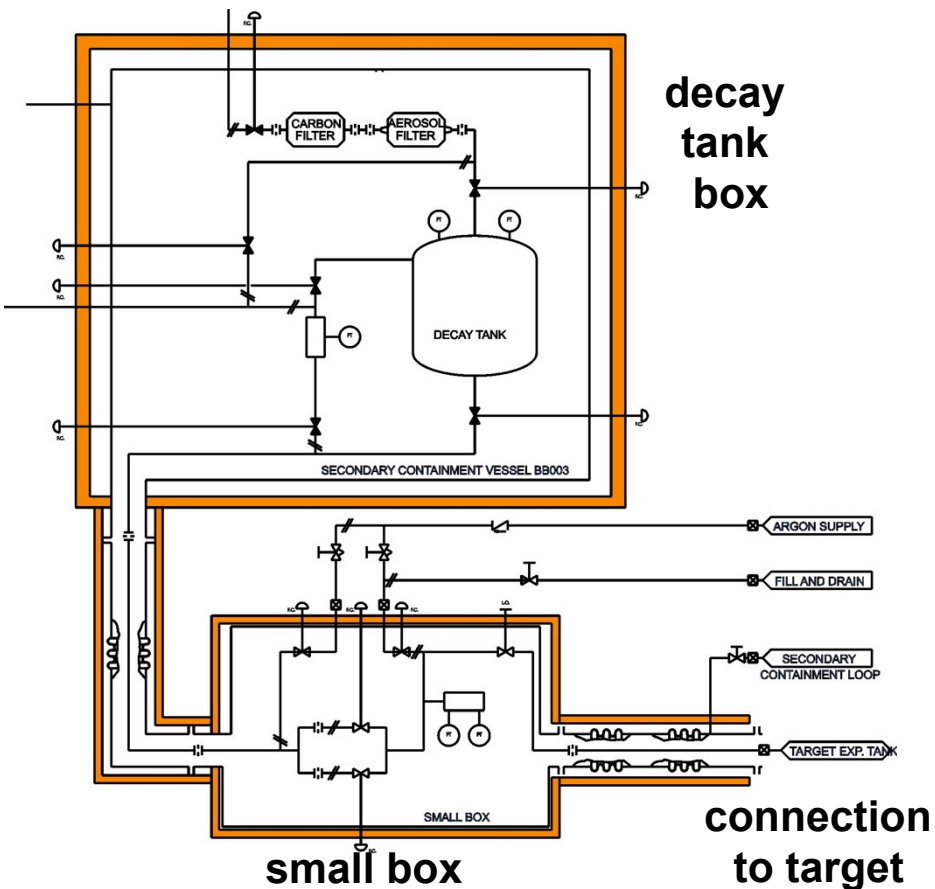
Ancillary systems: lessons learnt

Main ancillary systems in Target Head Enclosure Chamber (TKE)



Cover gas and insulating gas systems: CGS & IGS

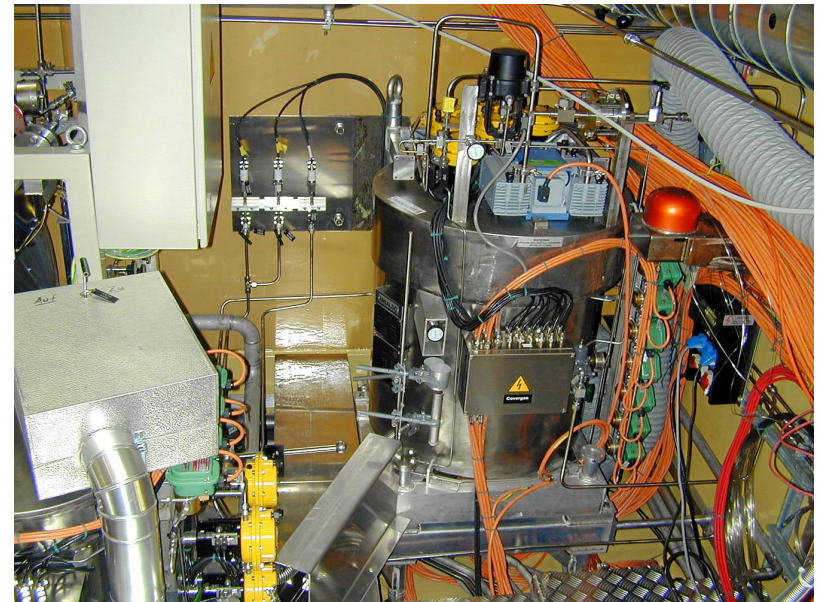
CGS schematic layout



handling of **radioactive gases**:
stringent requirements

- leak tightness
- second containment
- shielding
- operation procedures

in practice: **complex and expensive**



decay tank box in TKE

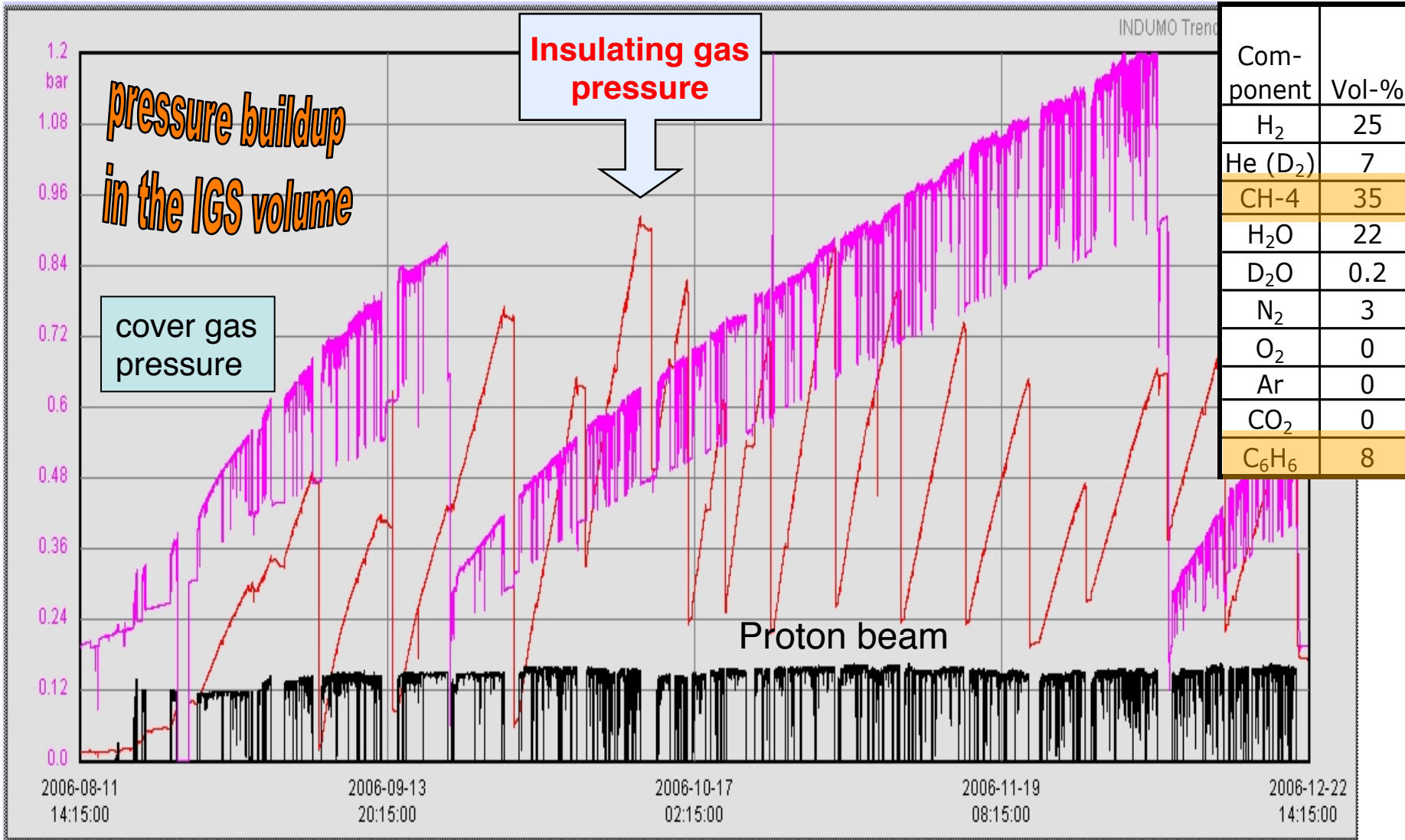
Taking gas samples in the TKE



Cover Gas decay and sampling tank

'small box'

Cover gas & Insulating Gas Pressures during Irradiation



IGS: insulation gas volume

Problem:

continuous pressure increase by ~ 5 mbar/h

..slightly *contaminated* by (radioactive) covergas

- *decay period* and *gas sampling* required before venting

Remedial actions:

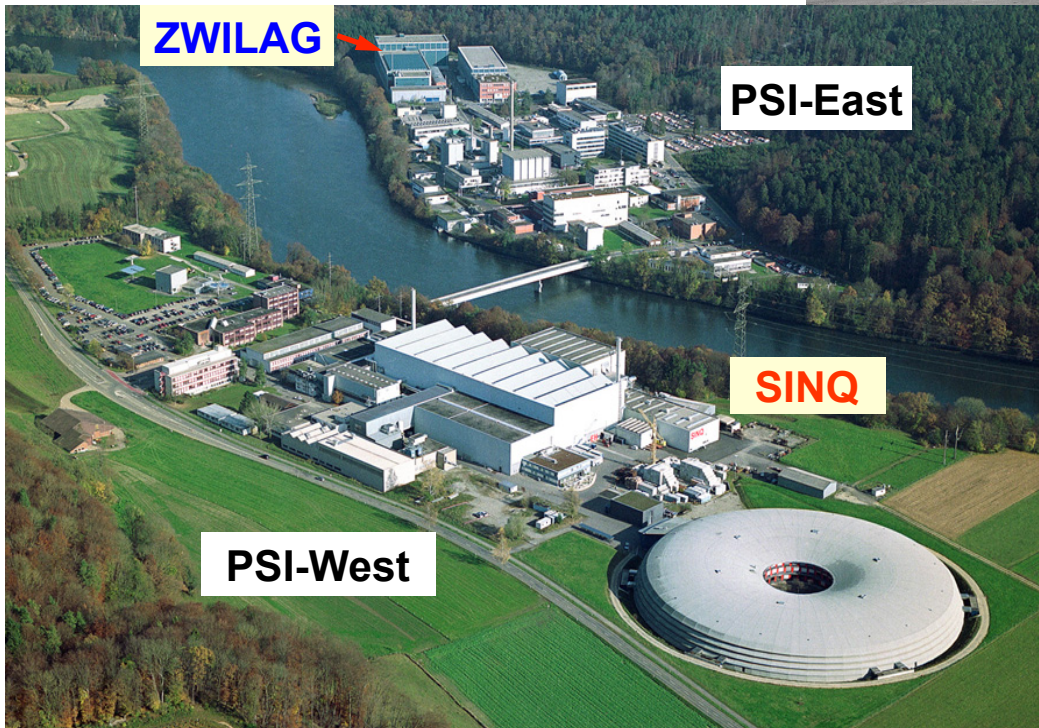
installation of 180 l *decay vessels* in cooling plant

regular (*weekly*) *venting* into the exhaust system



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



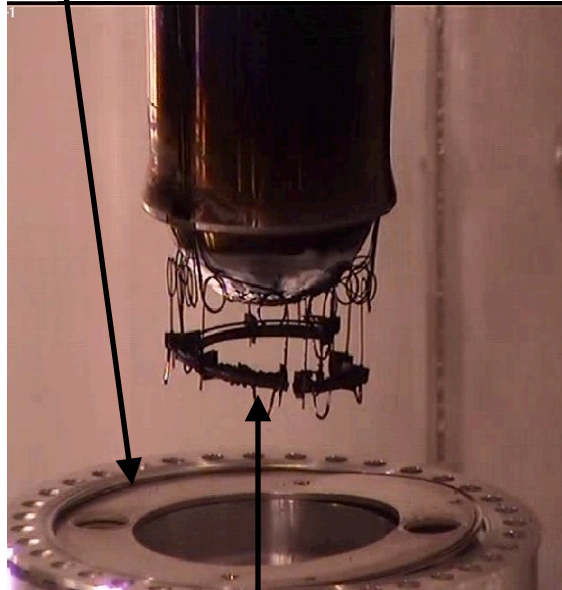
The hot cell of ZWILAG had been fully equipped with the saw, a special suction system and all tools needed for the dismantling

Lifting the target into the Hot Cell (HC)

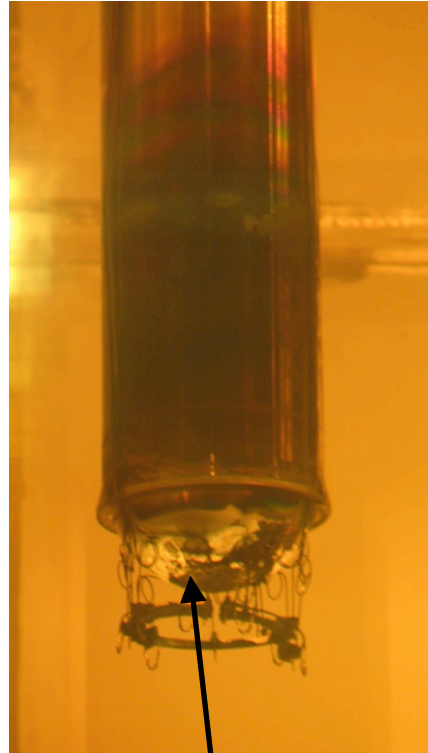
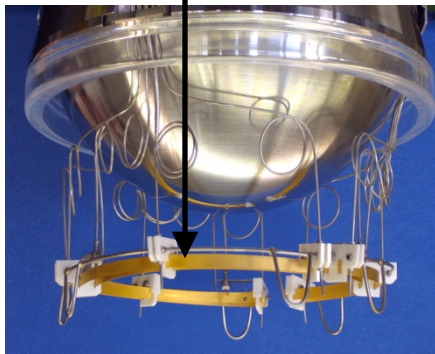


- TC1 docked to HC from below
- The MEGAPIE target was lifted by the crane of the hot cell
- **First visual inspection** by rotating the target: No special findings; slight stain in high neutron flux region.
- **Next step:** The Lower Target Enclosure (Aluminum Safety shroud, LTE) was unscrewed.

unscrewed LTE

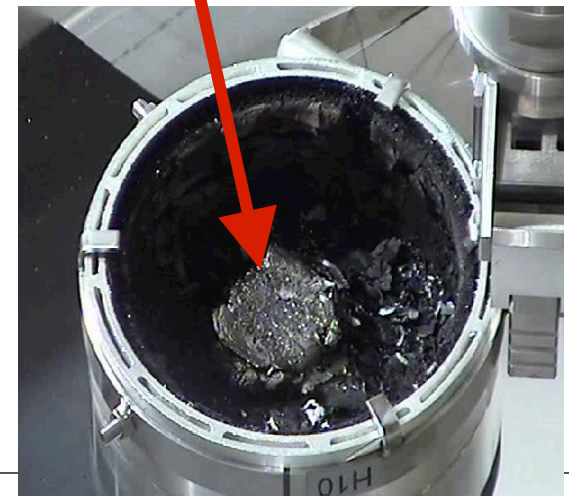


Leak Detector



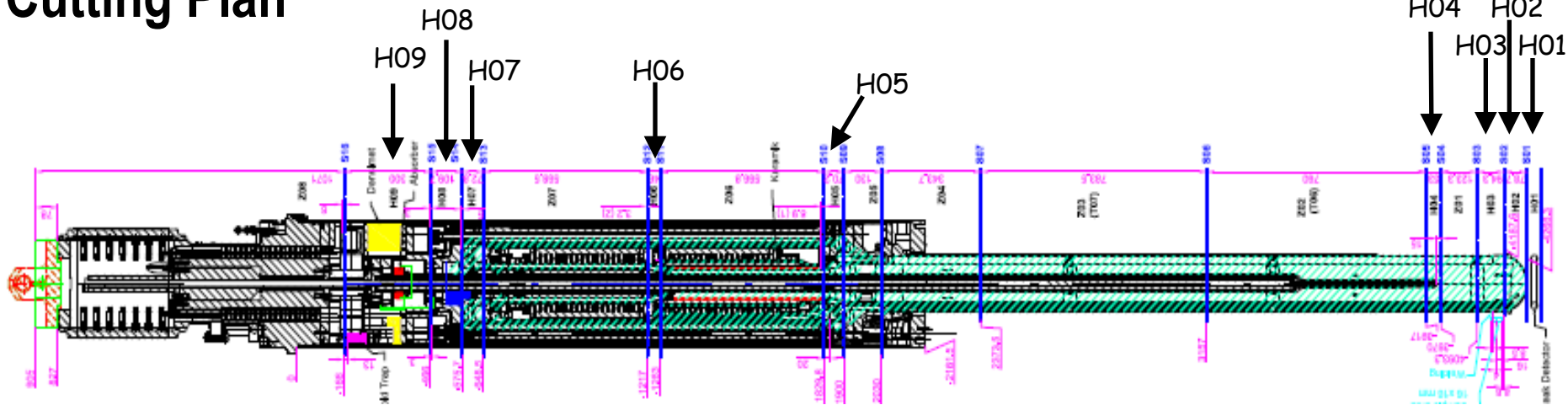
LLMC and BEW

- 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 flakes** inside the safety hull calotte, and **a metallic shining piece of material**

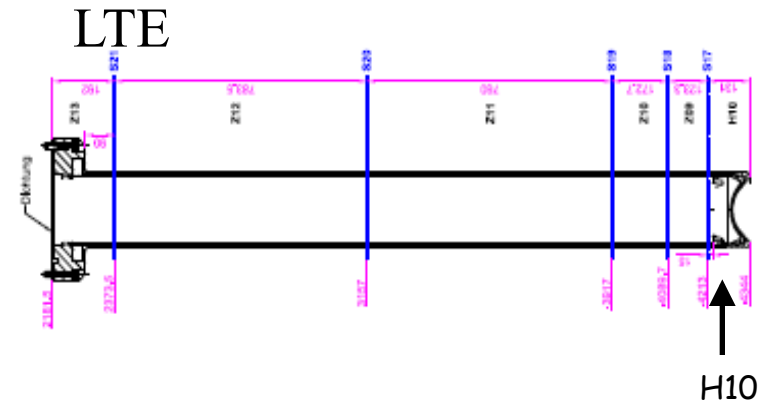


a

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

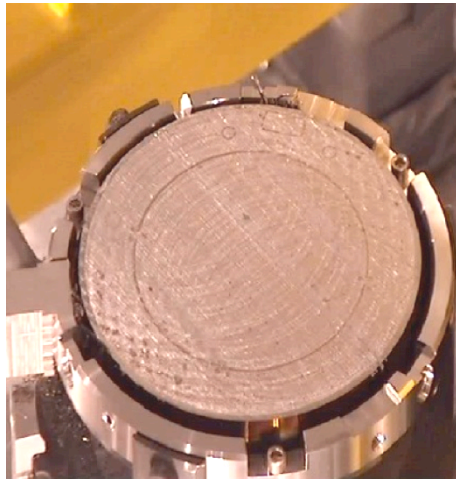


The first cut removed the **Beam Entrance Window**

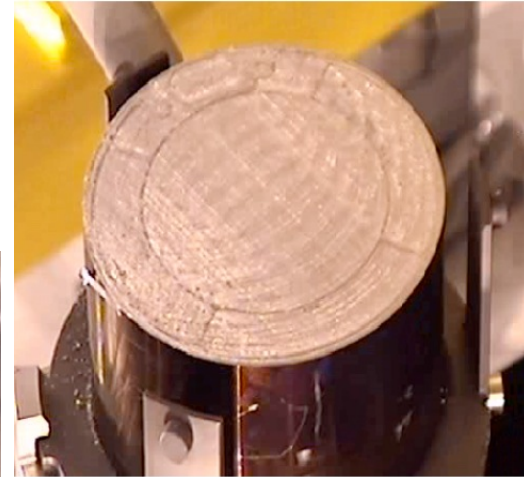
Samples - cutting the lower liquid metal container

- **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.

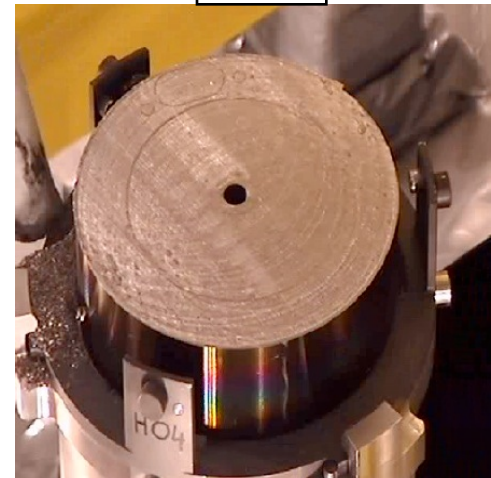
H02 – The Beam Entrance Window



H03

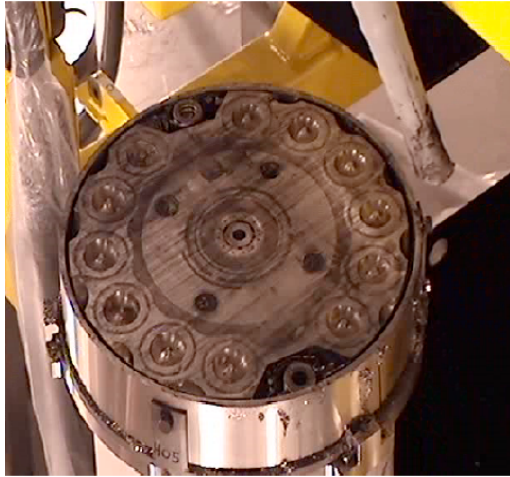


H04



Samples – Cutting the upper part

H05



H06



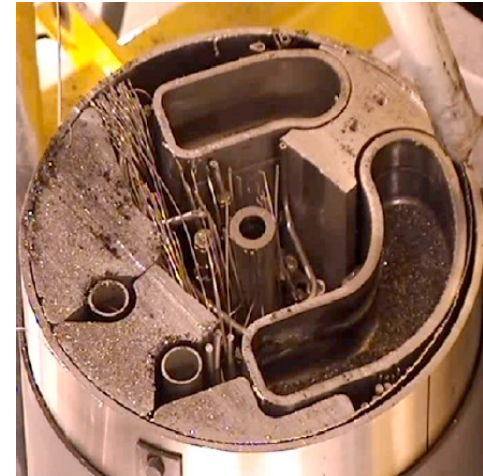
H07



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)



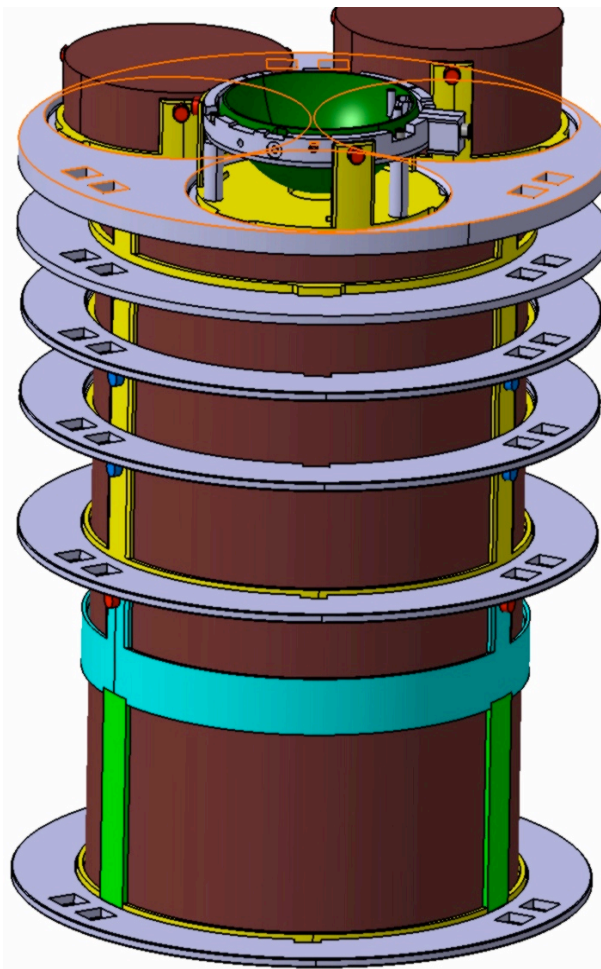
Changing the saw blade in a separate service cell



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 was **temporarily stored in ZWILAG, until the transfer to the Hot Laboratory of PSI could be done**
- **transfer to PSI done: April 5, 2011**

B10

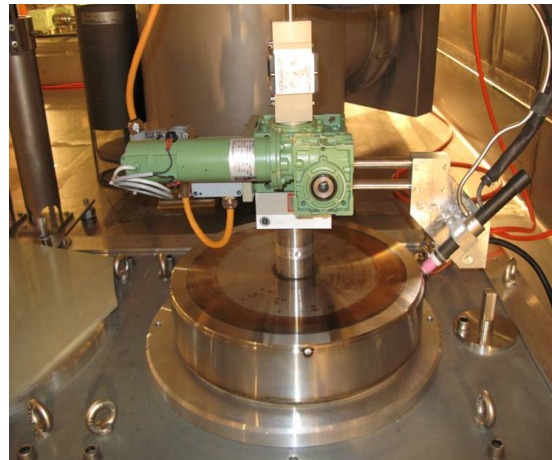


TC3

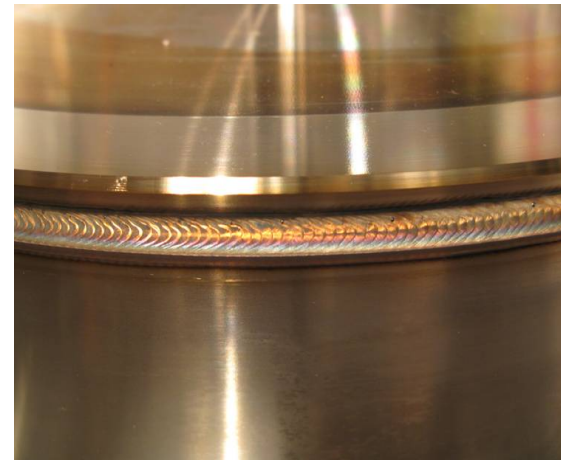


- All waste pieces were packed into the so-called “primary containers”, made from steel.
- The whole hot cell was cleaned with a vacuum cleaner. The collected flakes were as well put into one of the “primary containers”.
- The containers were closed and welded.
- ..and placed into a reinforced standard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

TC2



Welding device



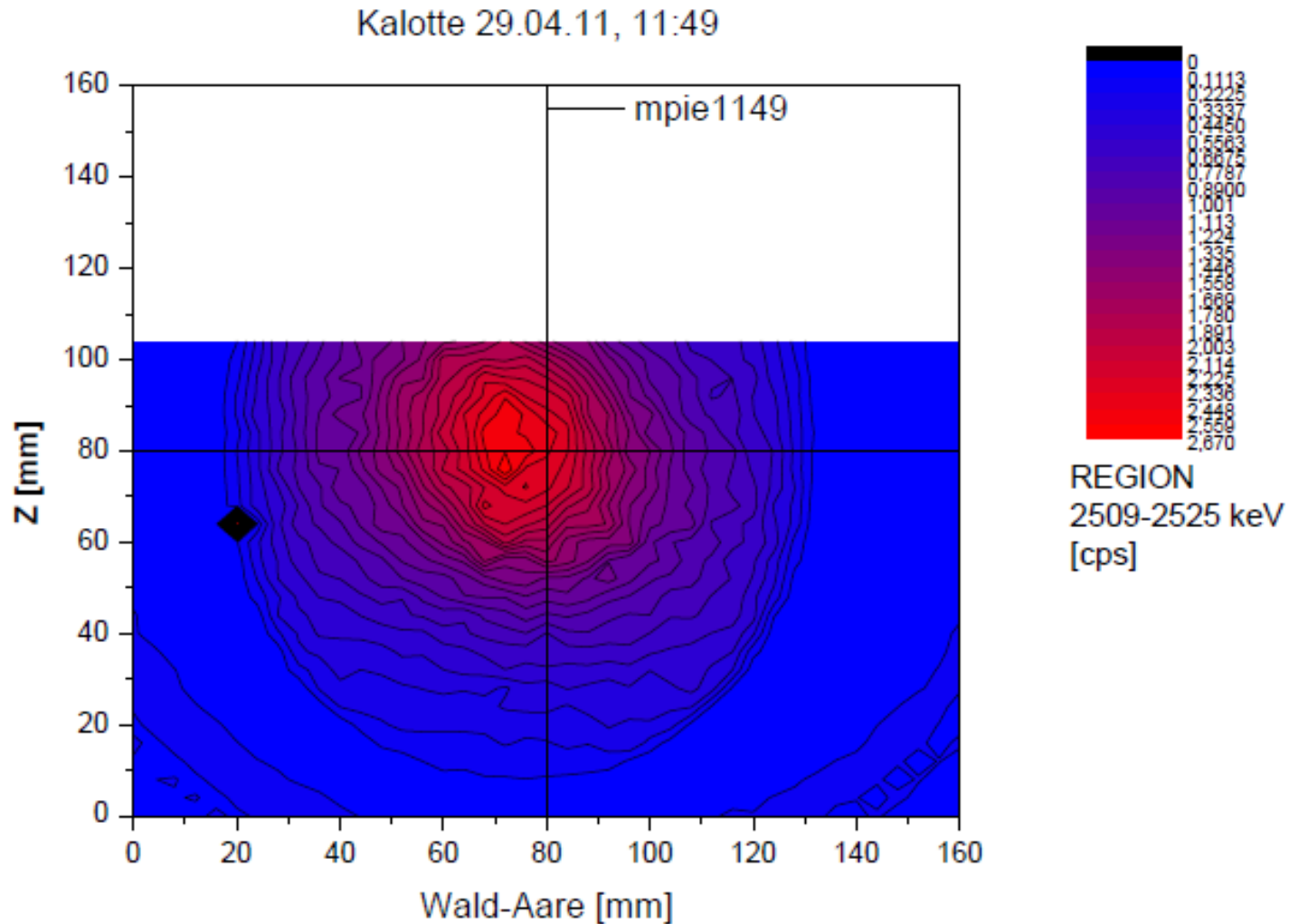
PSI hotlab activities for sample extraction and PIE

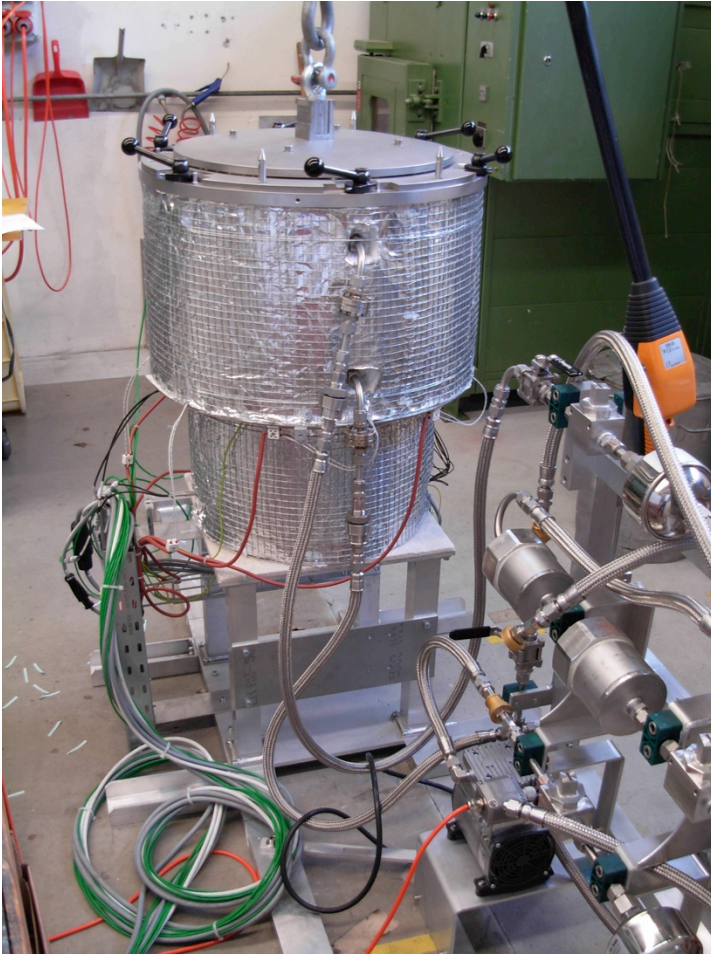
The sample extraction process in the HL will consist of 8 major steps:

1. **Visual inspection** of all sample pieces delivered from ZWILAG
2. **Gamma mapping** of the tip of the AlMg3 safety shroud
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

Gamma mapping of the tip of the AlMg3 safety shroud





- **To melt out the LBE from the structural materials, a special oven has been designed**
- **The pieces to be melted 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 were successfully done**



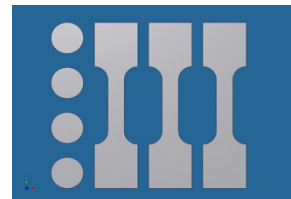
- 1:1 mock-ups of all sample types have been manufactured with original materials and dimensions.
- Groups of samples will first be 'raw-cut' using a diamond disk
- ..and 'fine-cut' by diamond blade saw for samples with LBE (Type 1)
- ..or wire-cut with an EDM machine for tensile and TEM samples (*not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



Type 1



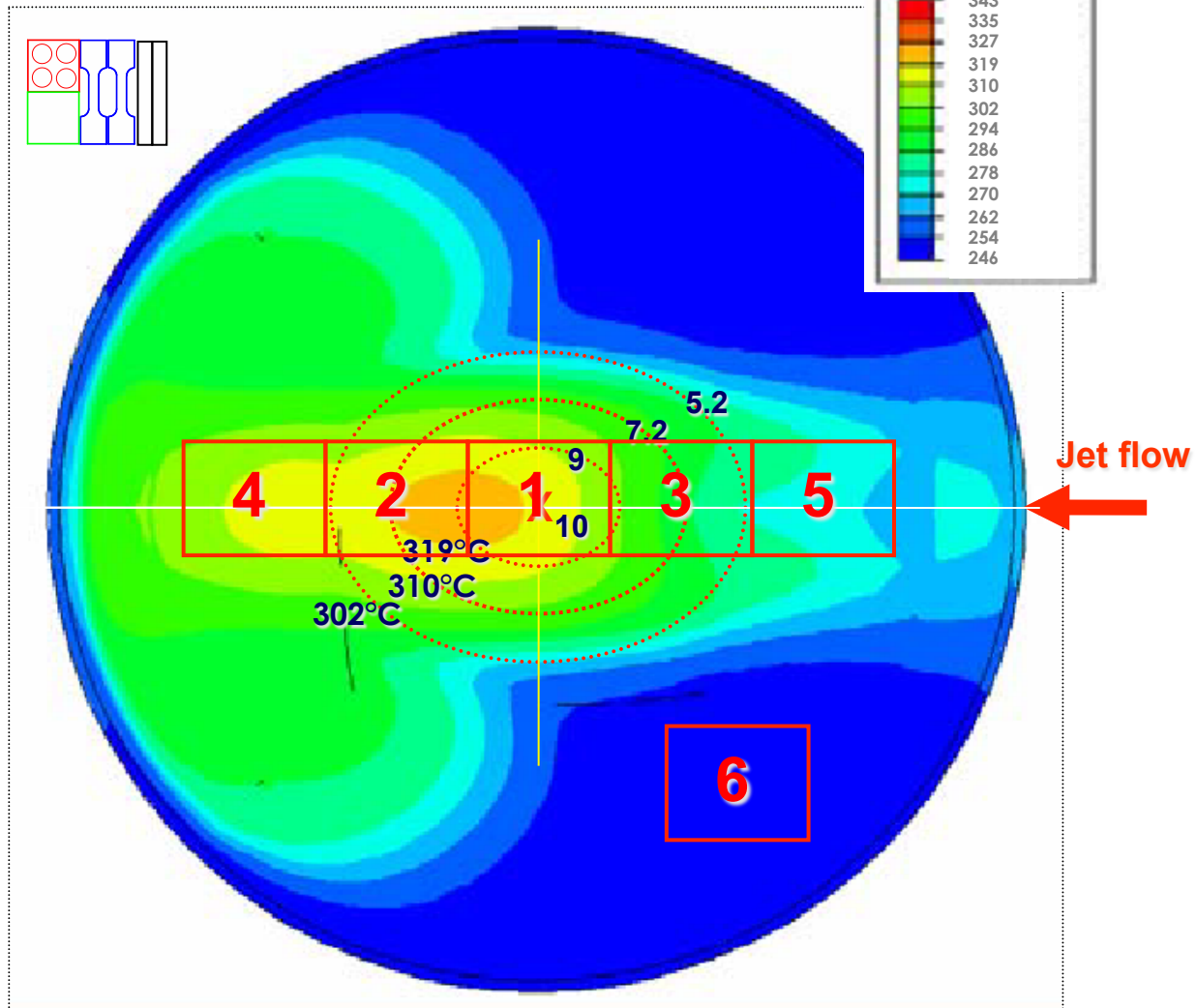
Type 2



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

Summary

MEGAPIE - unexpected behaviors and findings....:

- **The target survived** 4 months operation at full beam power
- **Neutron yield** higher than predicted
- **Thermo-hydraulic** behavior as predicted
- **EMPs** worked reliably without degradation
- ‚none-too-pleasant‘ **leaking of hydrocarbons (oil)** into the IGS
- **Small leaks** of radioactive volatiles into the second containment
- **Dismantling and cutting** the target without (major) spread of contamination (NO Po-210 !!)
- **Preparation of sample extraction** concluded
- **PIE has started**

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

