

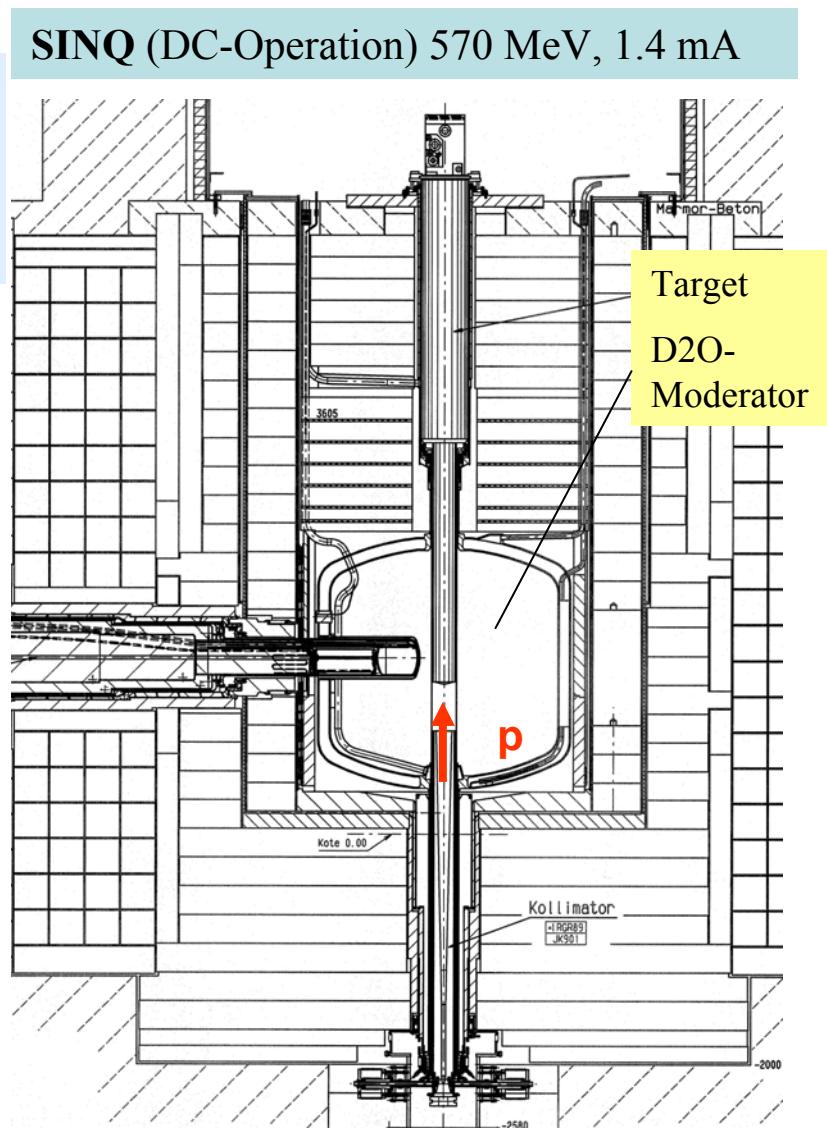
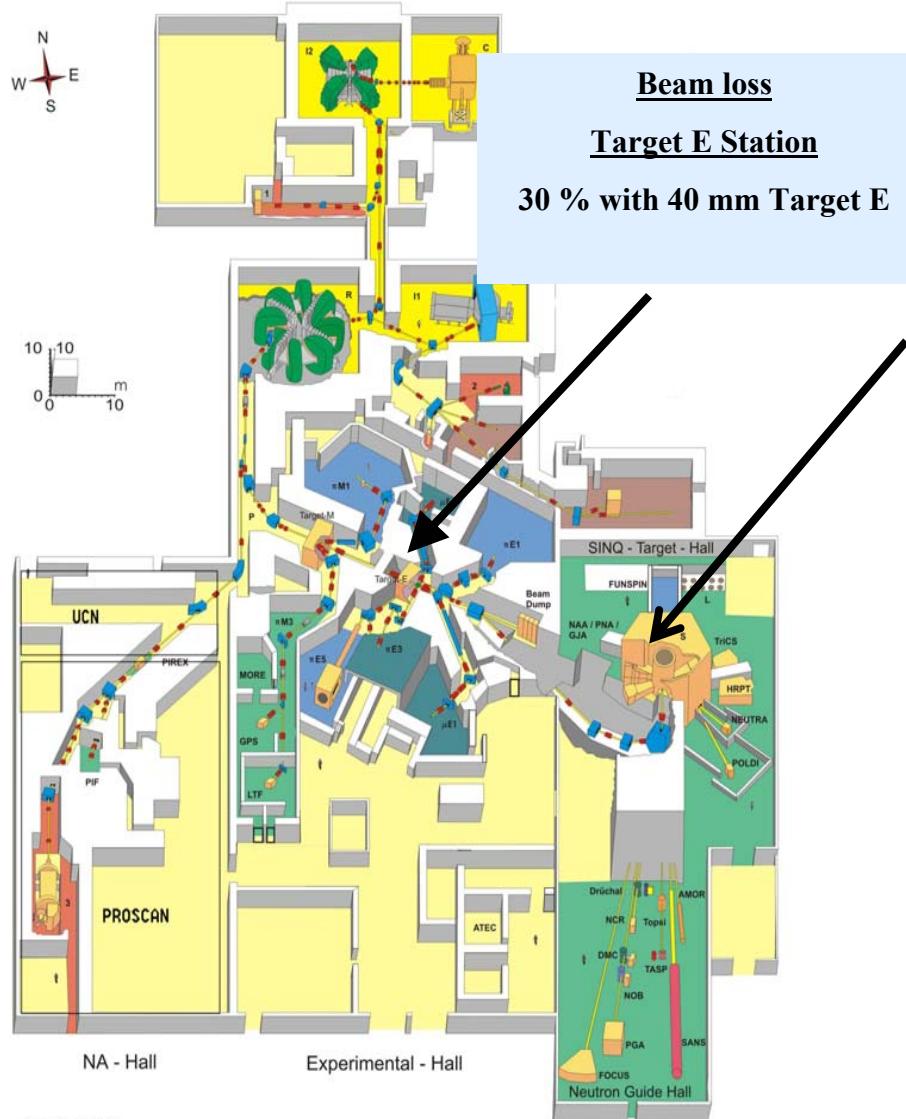
Design of Solid Spallation Targets at PSI

G. Heidenreich

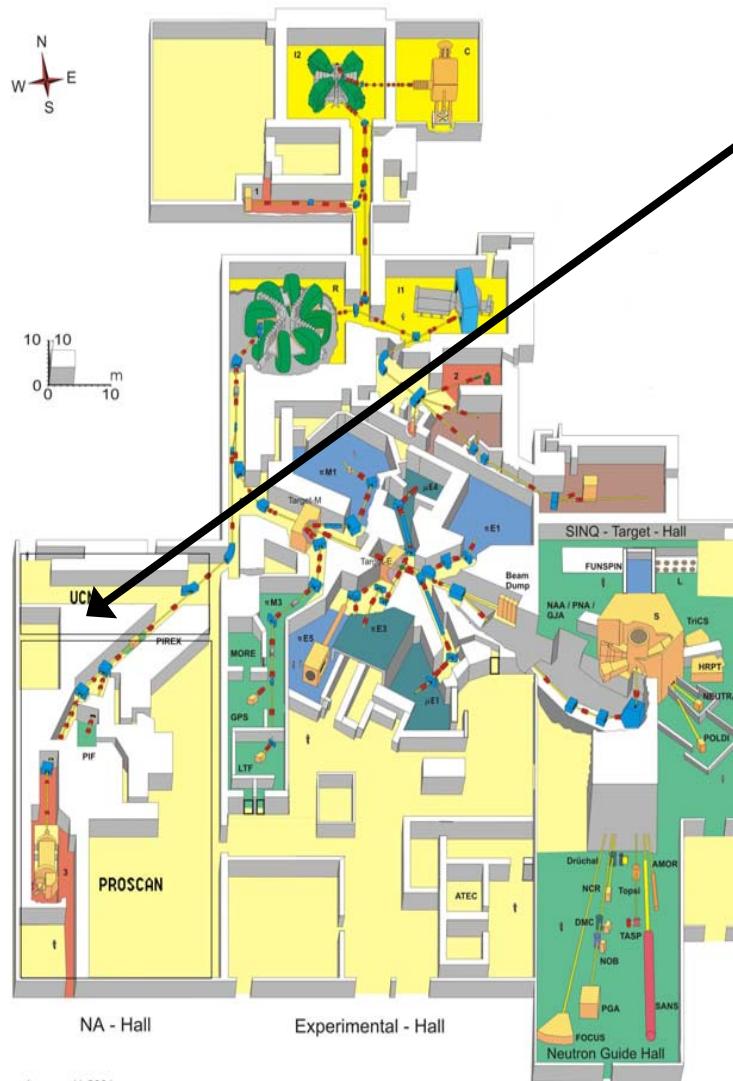
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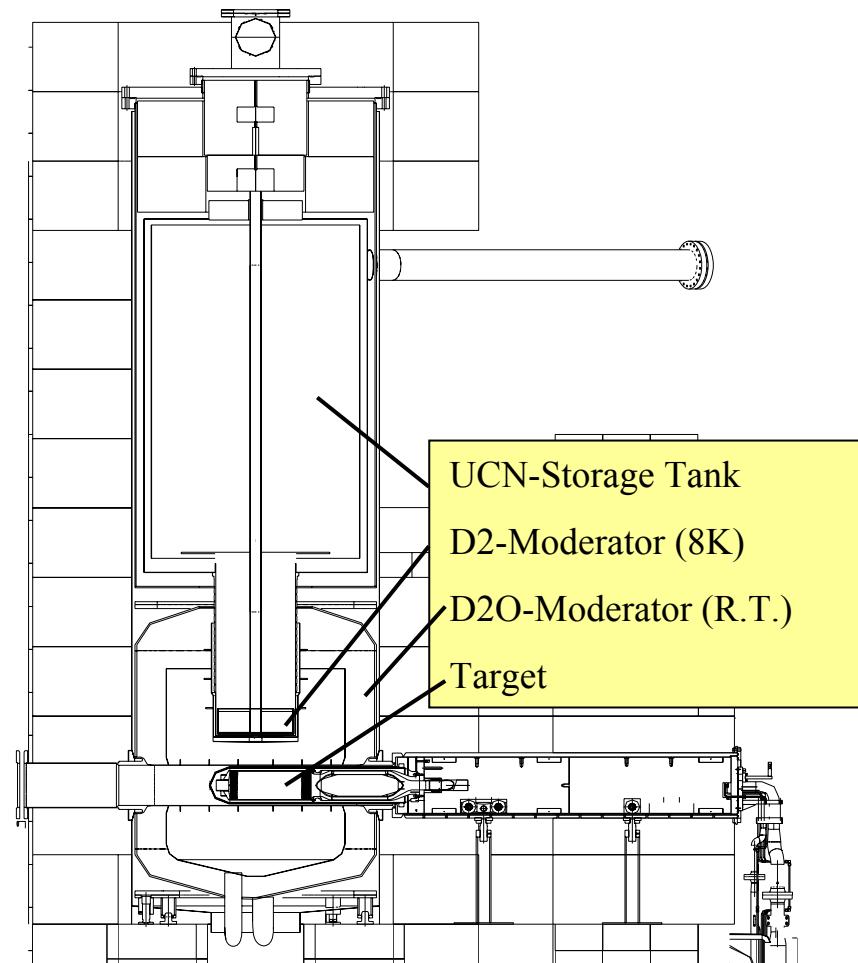
Neutron Spallation Sources at PSI (SINQ)



Neutron Spallation Sources at PSI (UCN)



Ultra Cold Neutron Source UCN
(in construction) 590 MeV, 2 mA

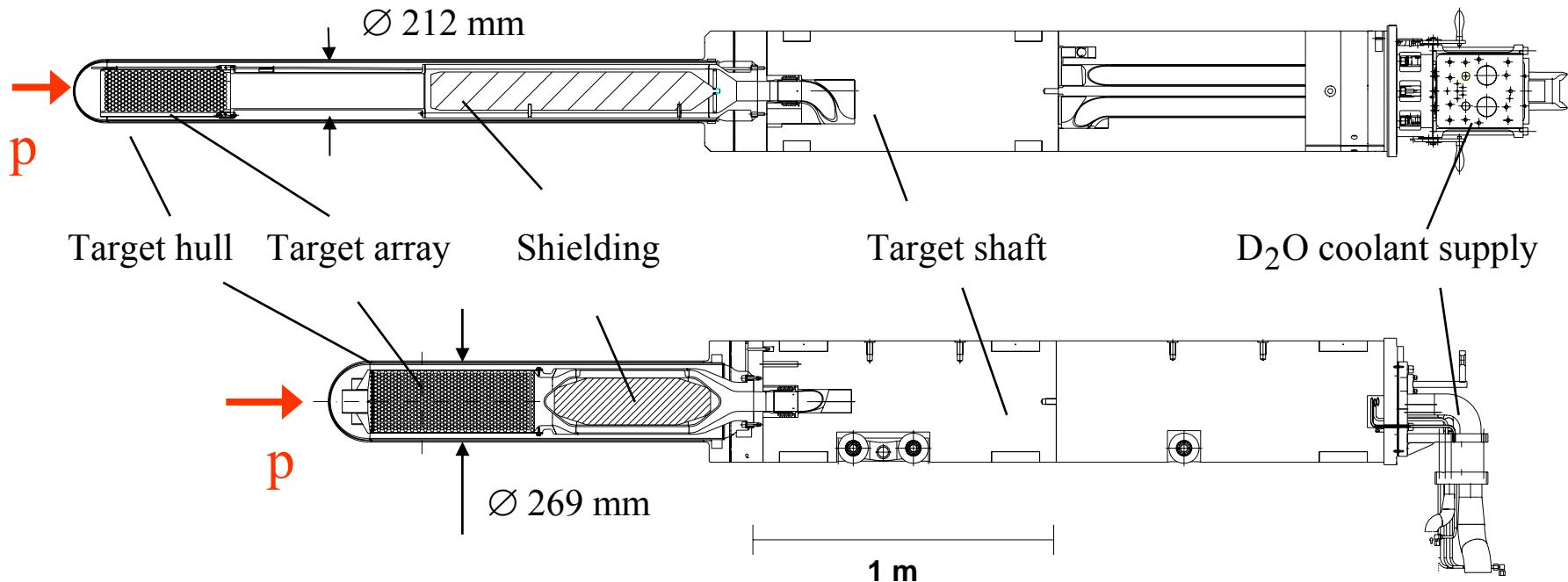


Layout of the SINQ & UCN Solid Targets

SINQ-Target:

Continuous operation: (1.4 mA 570 MeV) → 0.8 MW beam power on target

Beam parameter: Gaussian beam spot (cut by collimator II); Peak current density ~35 $\mu\text{A}/\text{cm}^2$

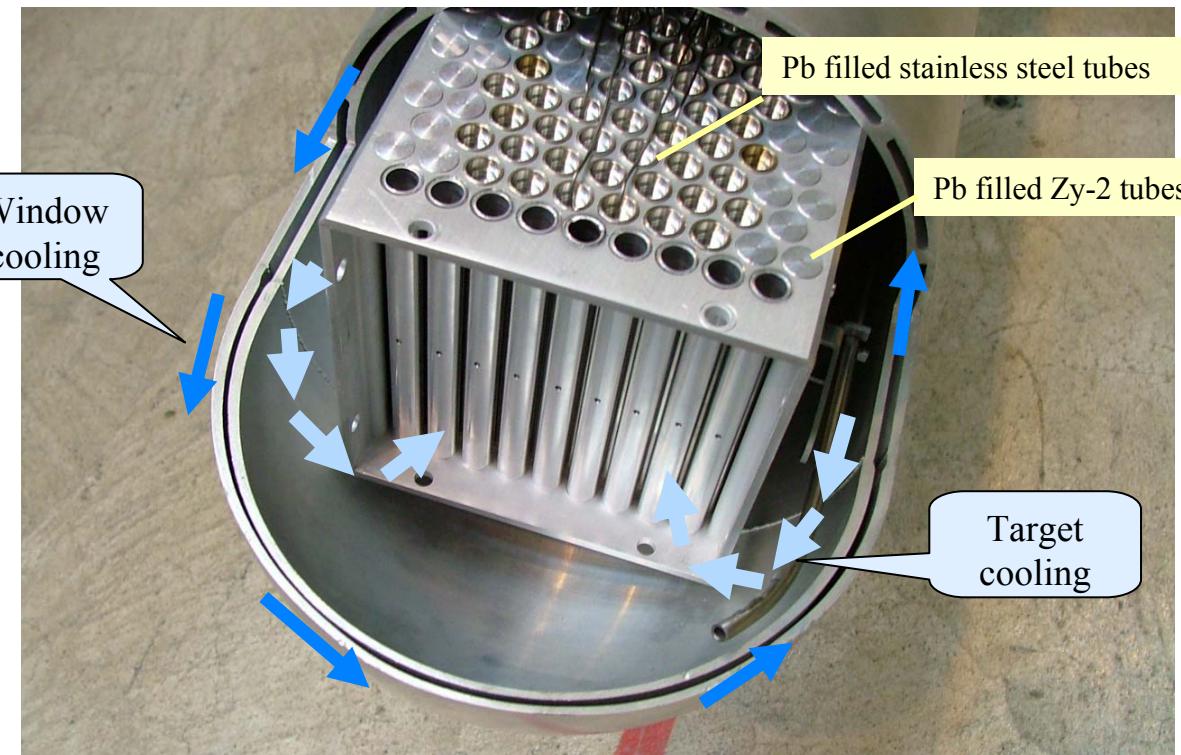
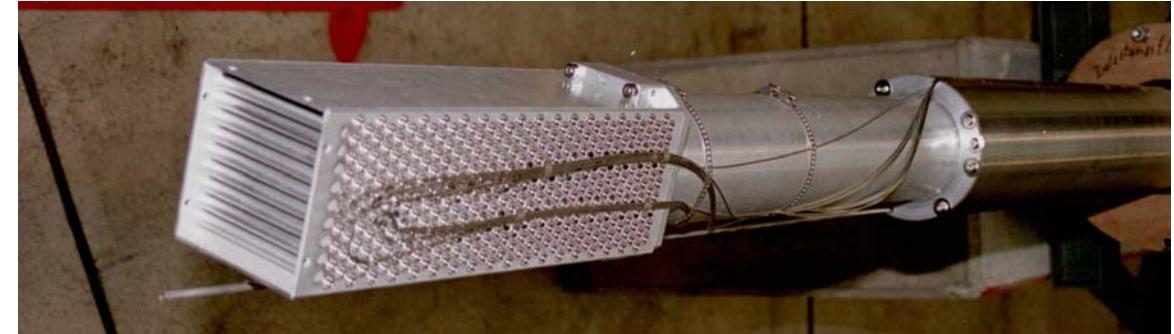


UCN-Target:

Pulsed operation: 8 seconds beam on (2 mA 590 MeV) → 1.2 MW beam power on target; 1% duty cycle

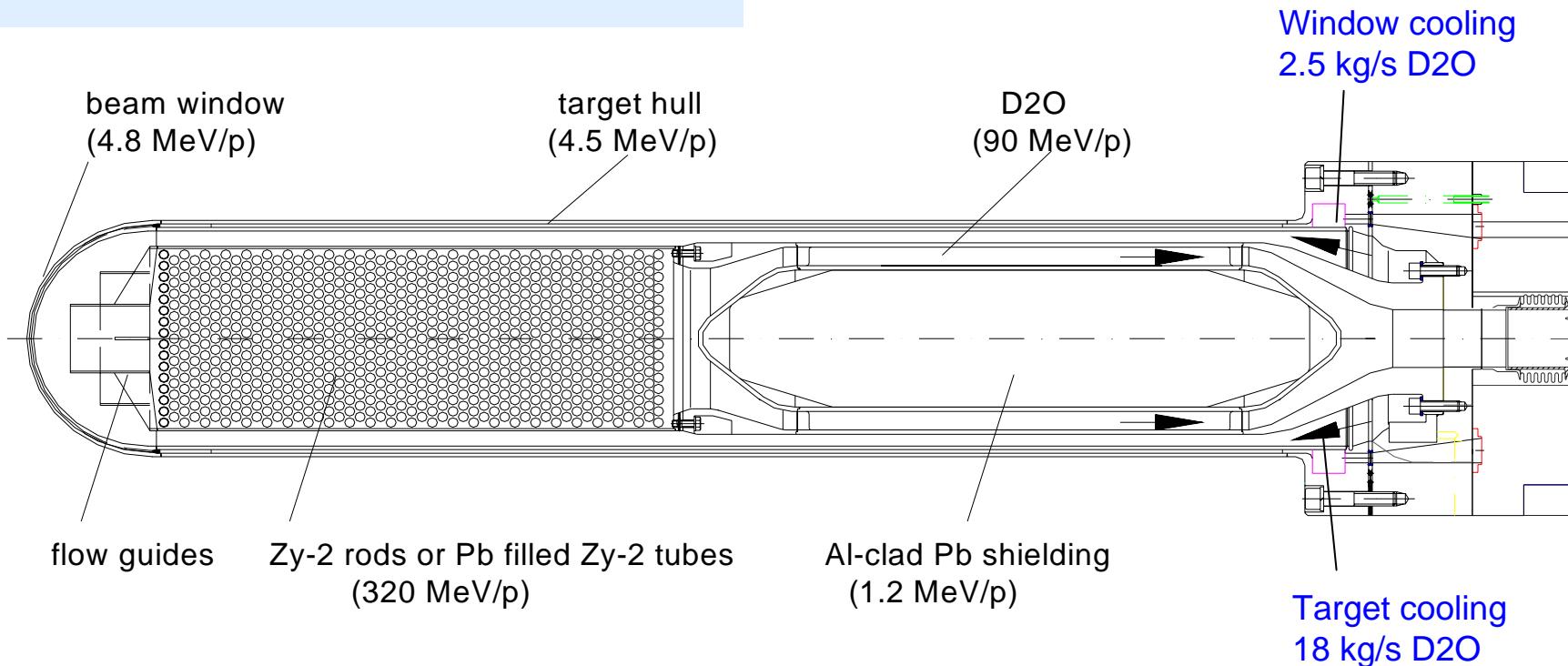
Beam parameter: Gaussian beam spot (cut by collimator at R = 2.5 σ); Peak current density 20 $\mu\text{A}/\text{cm}^2$

SINQ - Target



UCN - Target

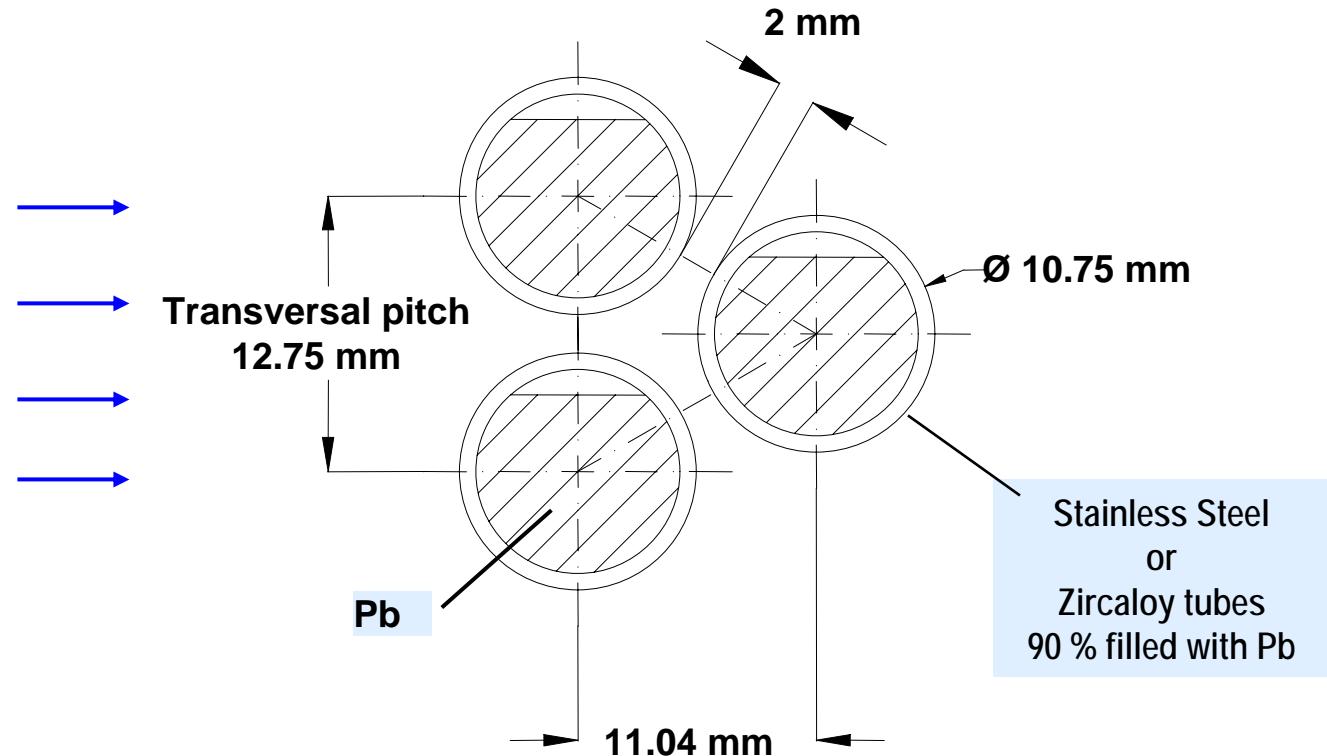
Power Deposition (590 MeV p-beam)



~70 % of the beam power deposited in the target assembly

Layout of the Target Array

$V_{\text{fluid}} = 0.5 \text{ m/s}$
 $\dot{m}/dF = 500 \text{ kg/s/m}^2$
 $T_b = 40^\circ\text{C}$



Target array options:

- I. solid Zircaloy rods
- II. Pb filled Stainless Steel tubes
- III. Pb filled Zircaloy tubes

SINQ:

- 1996/98
- 1999/2005
- 2004/2005

UCN:

- > 2007

Neutronic Performance

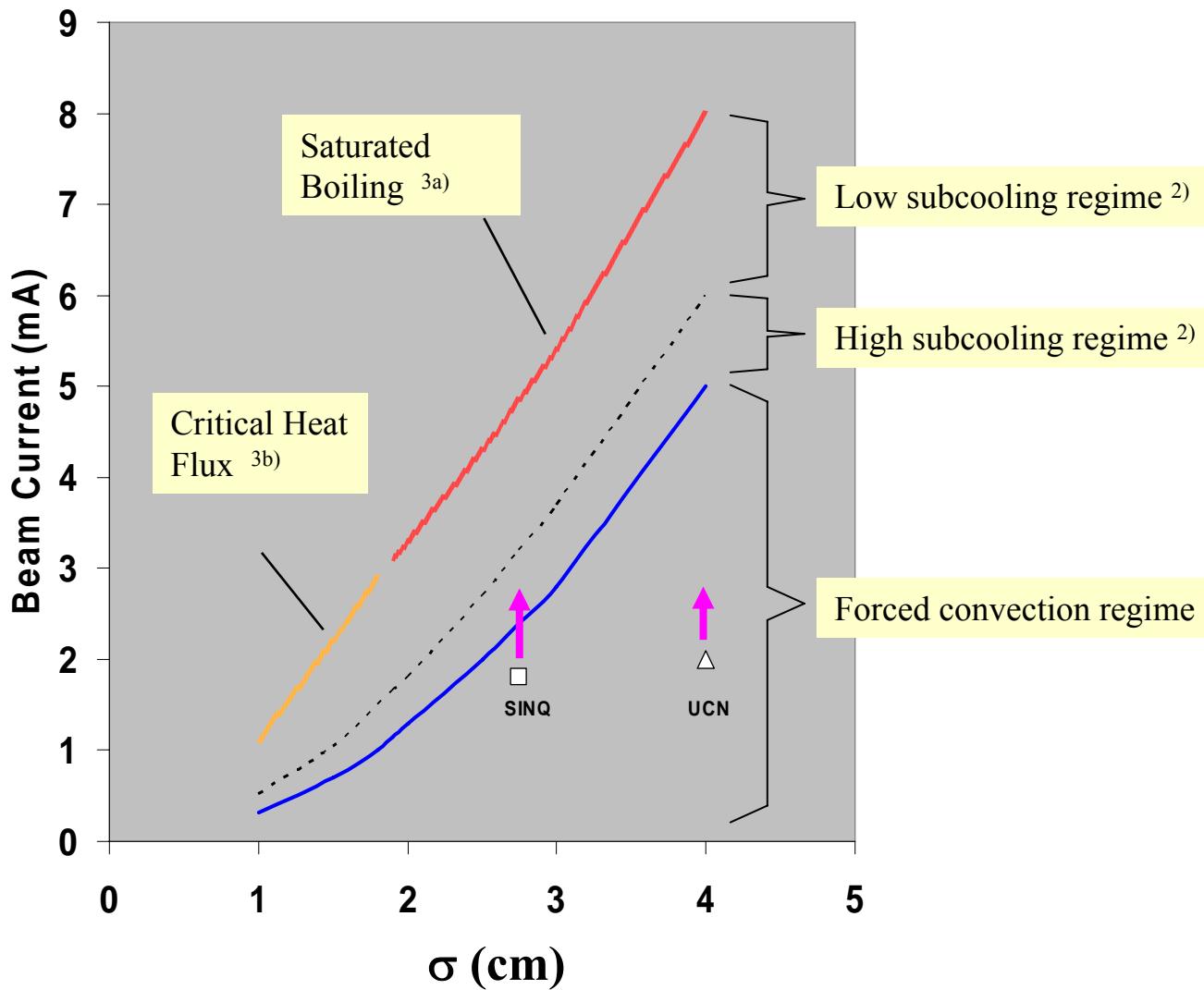
Relative thermal flux gain	Zy-2 rods (64.5% Zr, 35.5% D2O)	Pb-SS304-Cladding (48% Pb, 11.5% SS304, 34.9% D2O, 5.6% Void)	Pb-Zy2-Cladding (42.9% Pb, 16.7%Zr, 35.5% D2O, 4.9% Void)
UCN ¹⁾	1.00 *)	1.38	1.61
SINQ ²⁾	1.00 *)	1.42	1.63 **)

*) $\sim 4.5 \cdot 10^{13} \text{ n/cm}^2/\text{s/mA}$

**) $\sim 20\%$ flux gain for MEGAPIE

- 1) M. Wohlmuther, G. Heidenreich *Design and neutronic performance of the spallation target of the ultra-cold neutron source UCN at PSI*, ICANS-XVII, April 25-29, 2005 Santa Fe, New Mexico
- 2) E.J. Pitcher, J.R. Leibhaft, E.H. Lehmann, *An Investigation of Neutron Spallation Targets in SINQ using MCNPX*, ICANS-XVI, Proceedings of ICANS-XVI, Düsseldorf-Neuss, Germany May 12-15, Vol. III, p.1191, ISSN 1433-559X (2003).

Thermo-hydraulic operating regime of the target array



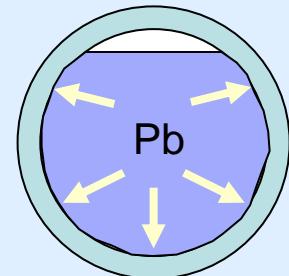
$V_{\text{fluid}} = 0.5 \text{ m/s}$
 $d\dot{m}/dF = 500 \text{ kg/s/m}^2$
 $p = 0.5 \text{ MPa}$
 $T_{\text{sat}} = 150 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
 $T_{\text{bulk}} = 40 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

σ : Standard deviation
of the Gaussian
distributed beam

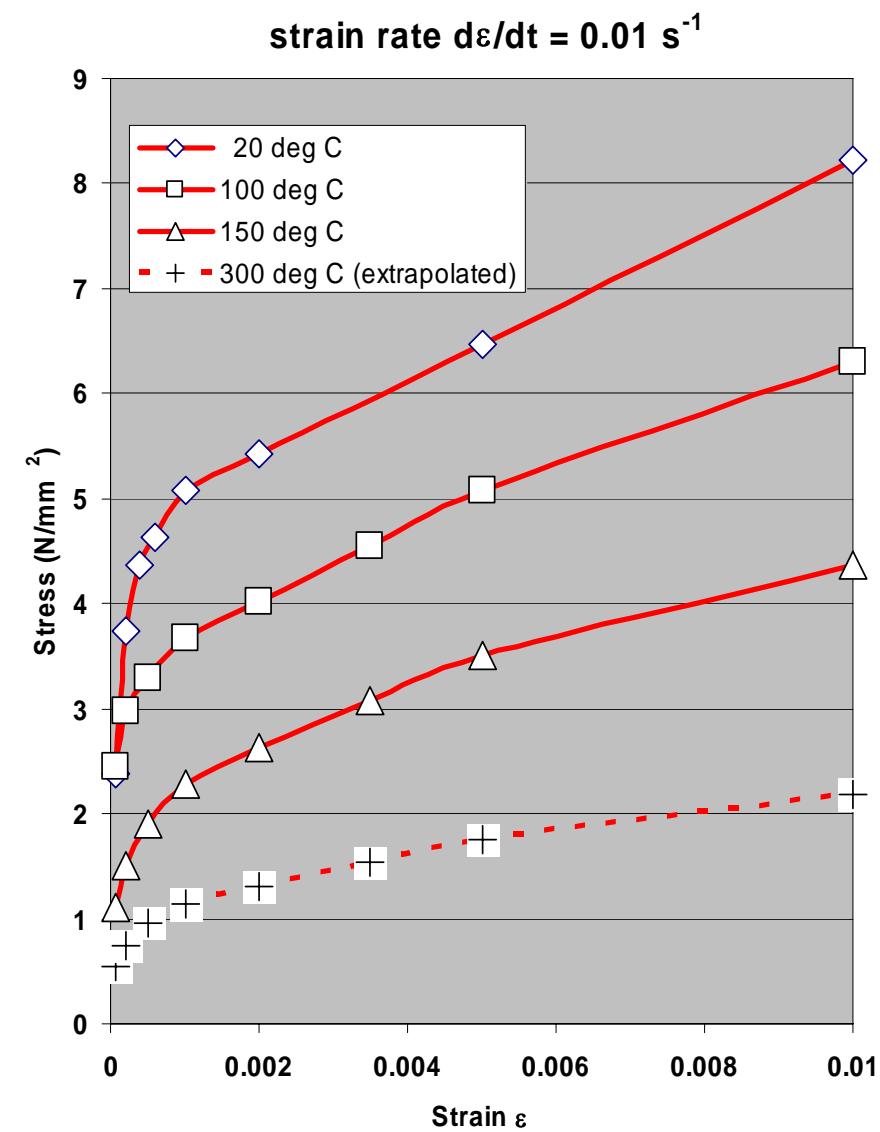
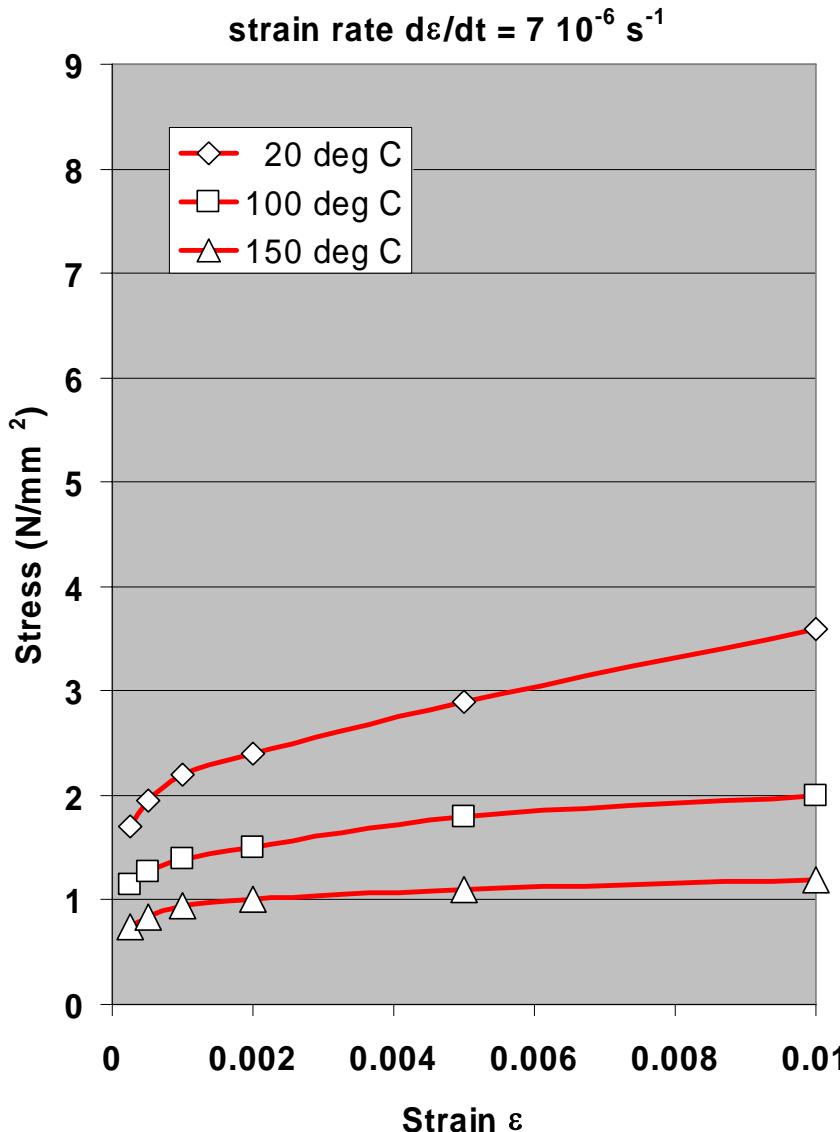
- 1) V. Gnielinski, VDI-Wärmeatlas, 1998
- 2) M.M. Shah, Int. J. Heat and Fluid Flow Vol.5, No. 1, 1984.
- 3a) M.Z. Hazan et al., J. Heat Trans. 103, 478 (1981).
- 3b) H.J. Ivey , D.J. Morris, UKAEA, AEEW-R137, 1962.

Design steps:

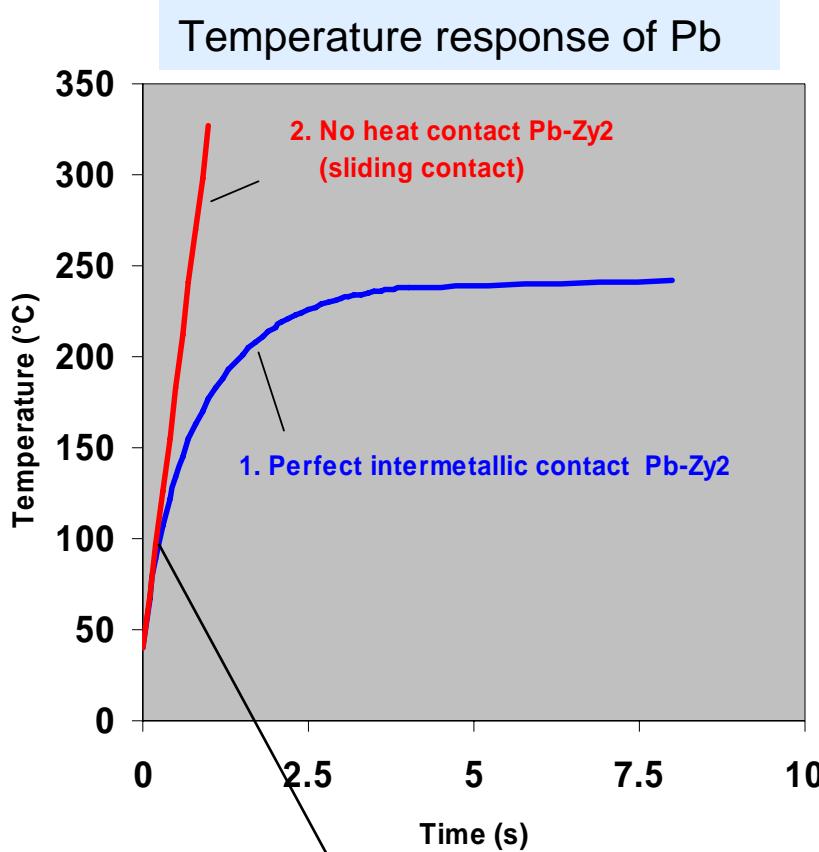
- Measurement of stress-strain relation of Pb
 $\Rightarrow \sigma = f(T, d\varepsilon/dt)$
- Calculation of temperature response of Pb
- Calculation of stress response in the tube wall



Measured stress-strain relations of Pb

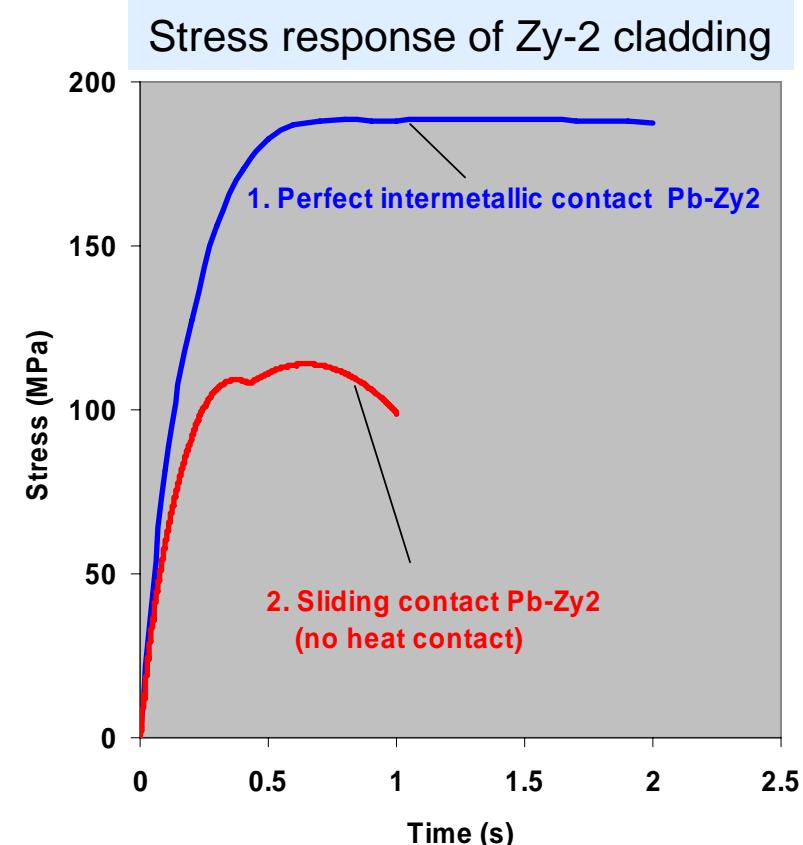


Temperature & stress response due to the heat load by the proton pulse (peak current density 20 $\mu\text{A}/\text{cm}^2$)



$$\frac{dT}{dt} = 300 \text{ } ^{\circ}\text{C/s}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{strain rate: } \frac{d\varepsilon}{dt} = \alpha \cdot \frac{dT}{dt} = 0.01 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

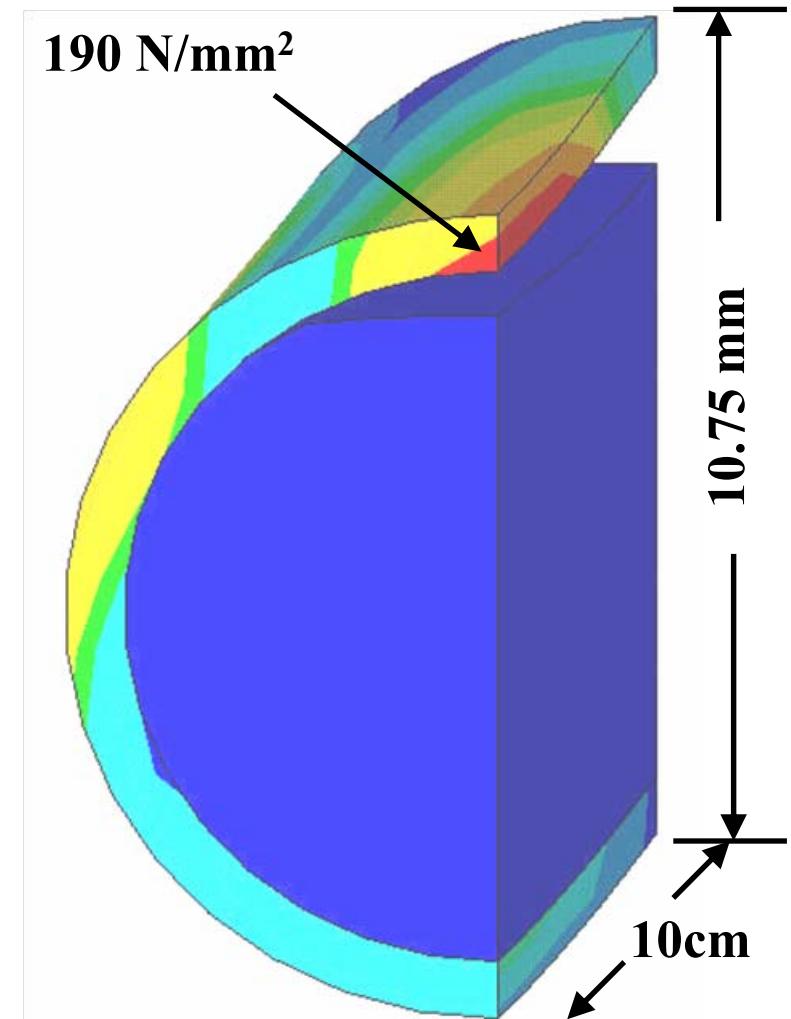
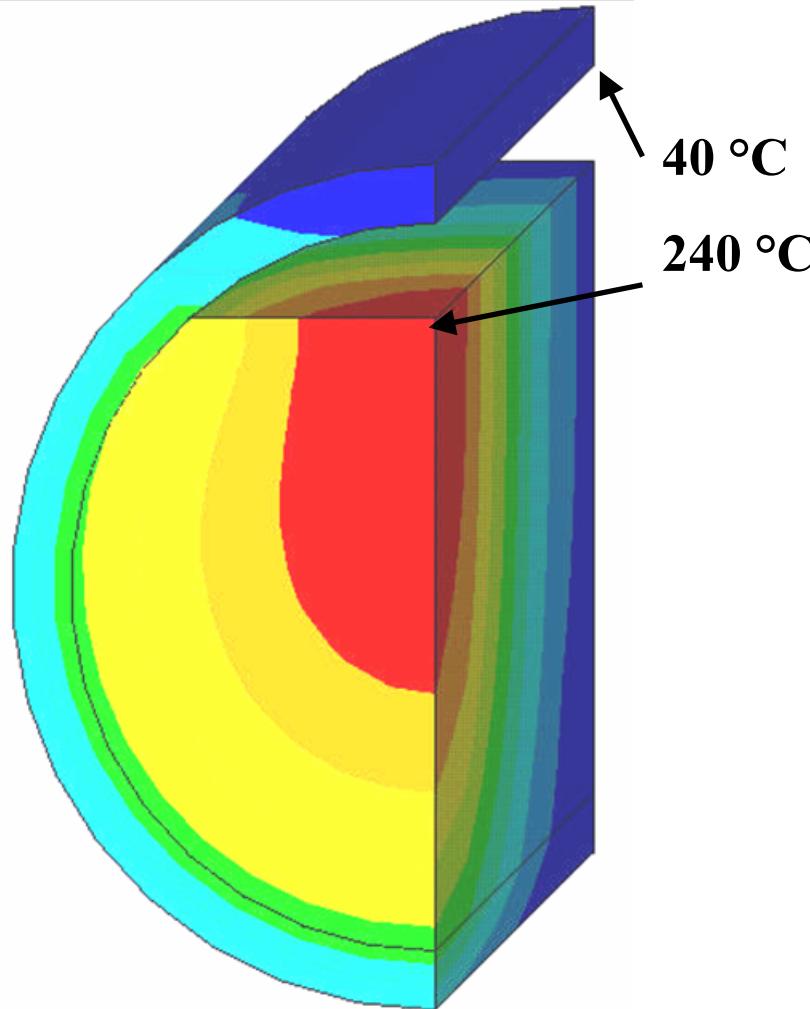


Fatigue limit(10^6 cycles) of Zy-2 :

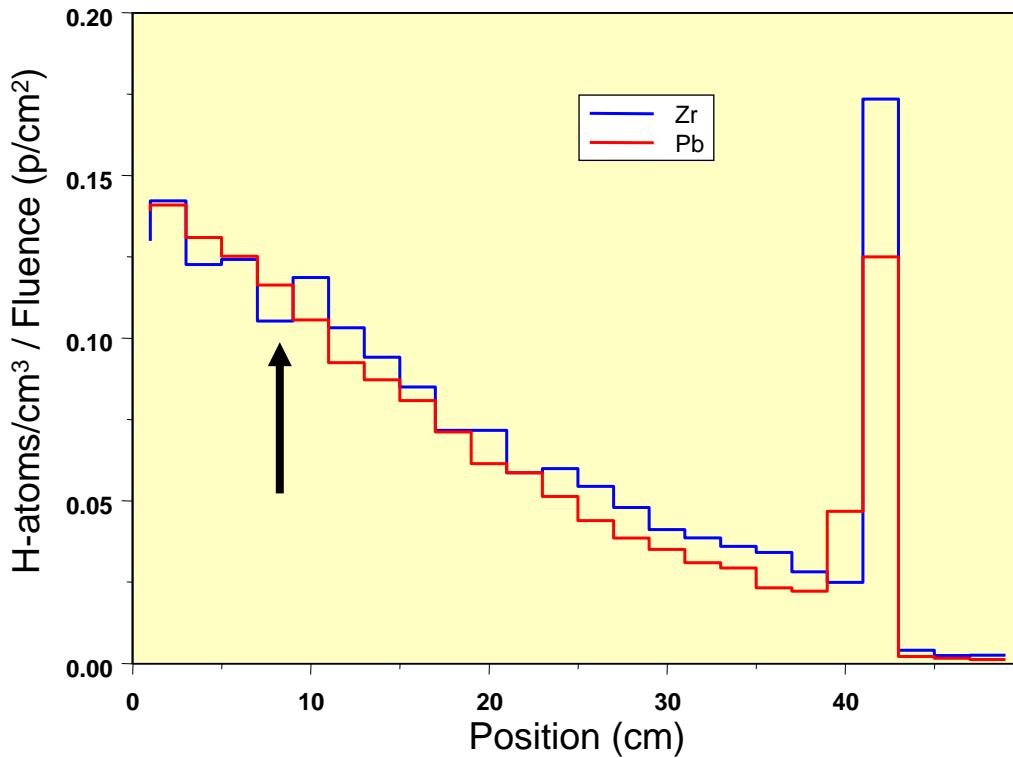
$$\Rightarrow 235 \text{ N/mm}^2 (20 \text{ } ^{\circ}\text{C})$$

K.U. Snowden et al., J. Nucl. Mat. 67, p.215, 1977.

Temperature & stress distribution



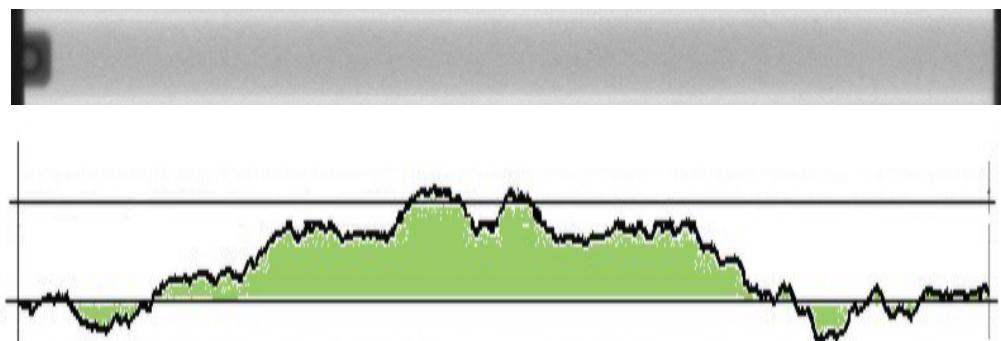
Hydrogen production in the target array



LAHET Calculation :

Peak values for Pb-filled
Zr-tubes **per year (10 Ah):**

UCN: ~ 3 wppm
SINQ: ~ 500 wppm



Neutron Radiography Method *):

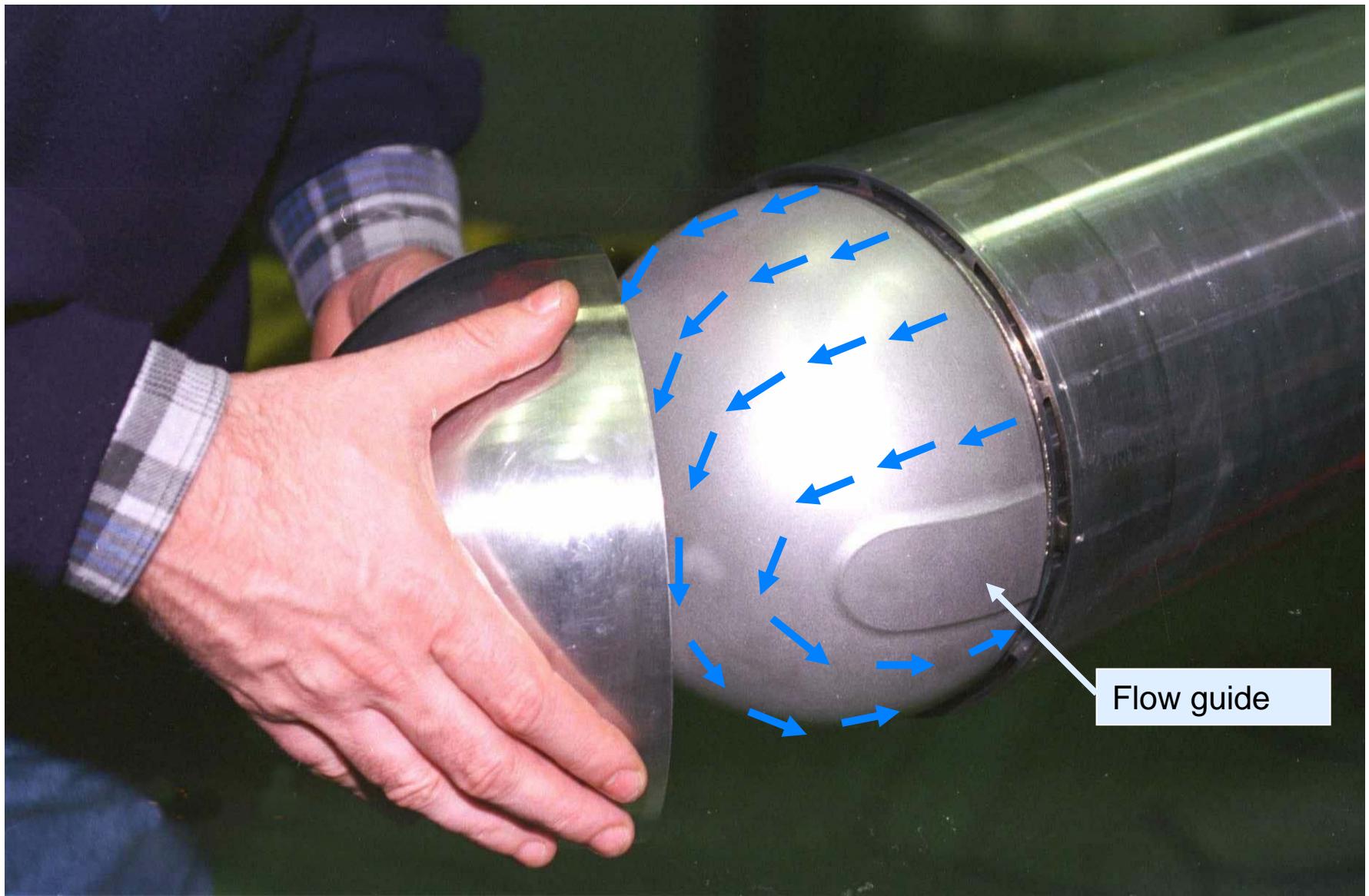
Measured peak value of hydrogen content for a Zr-rod irradiated at position 8 cm in SINQ.

~ 70 wppm H / $3 \cdot 10^{21} \text{ p/cm}^2$

$\Rightarrow 0.1 \text{ (atoms/cm}^3\text{) / (p/cm}^2\text{)}$

*) E. Lehmann, PSI

Beam window design



CFD - Analysis

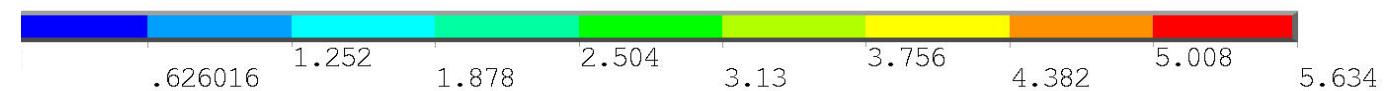
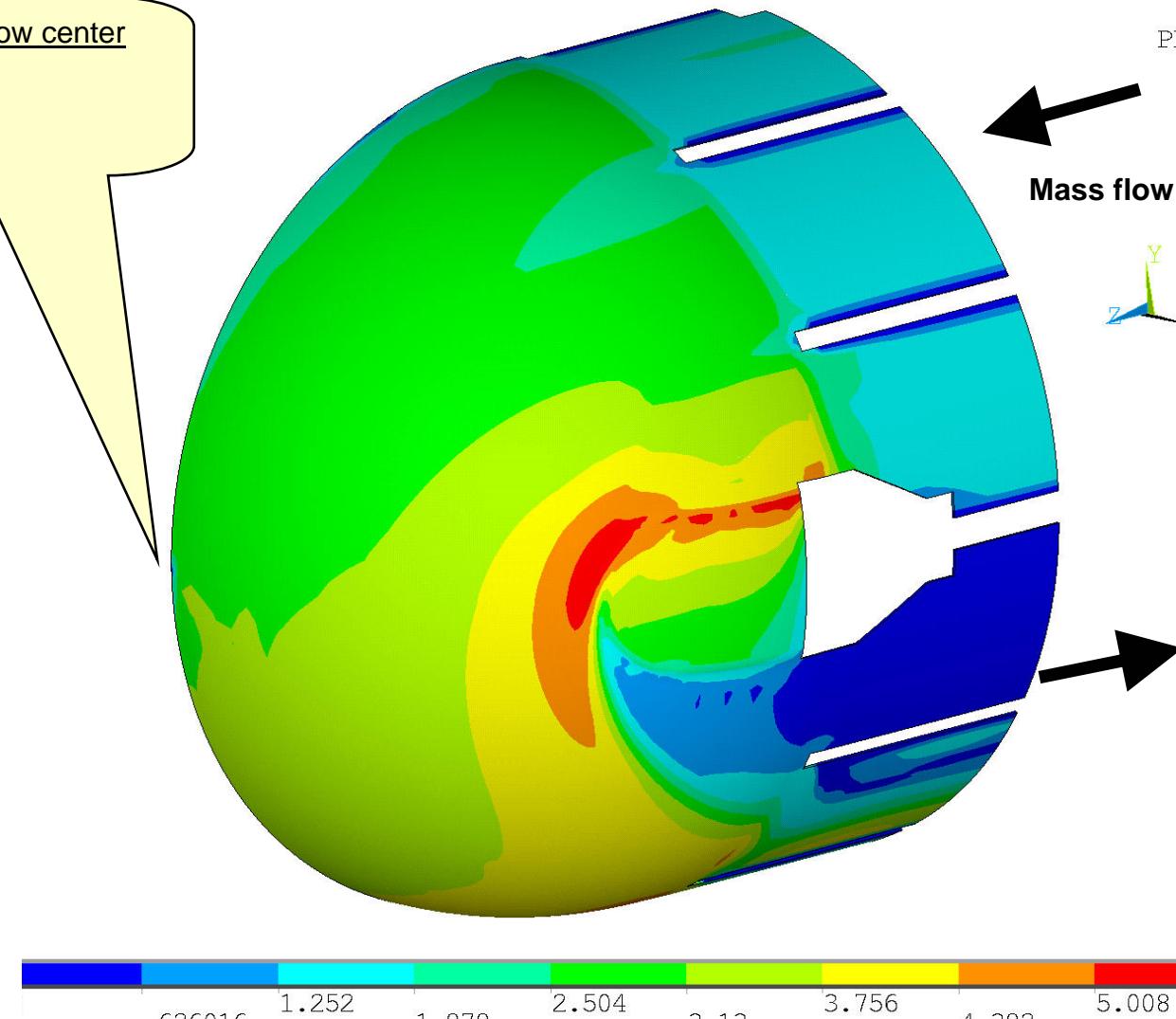
ANS

PLOT NO.

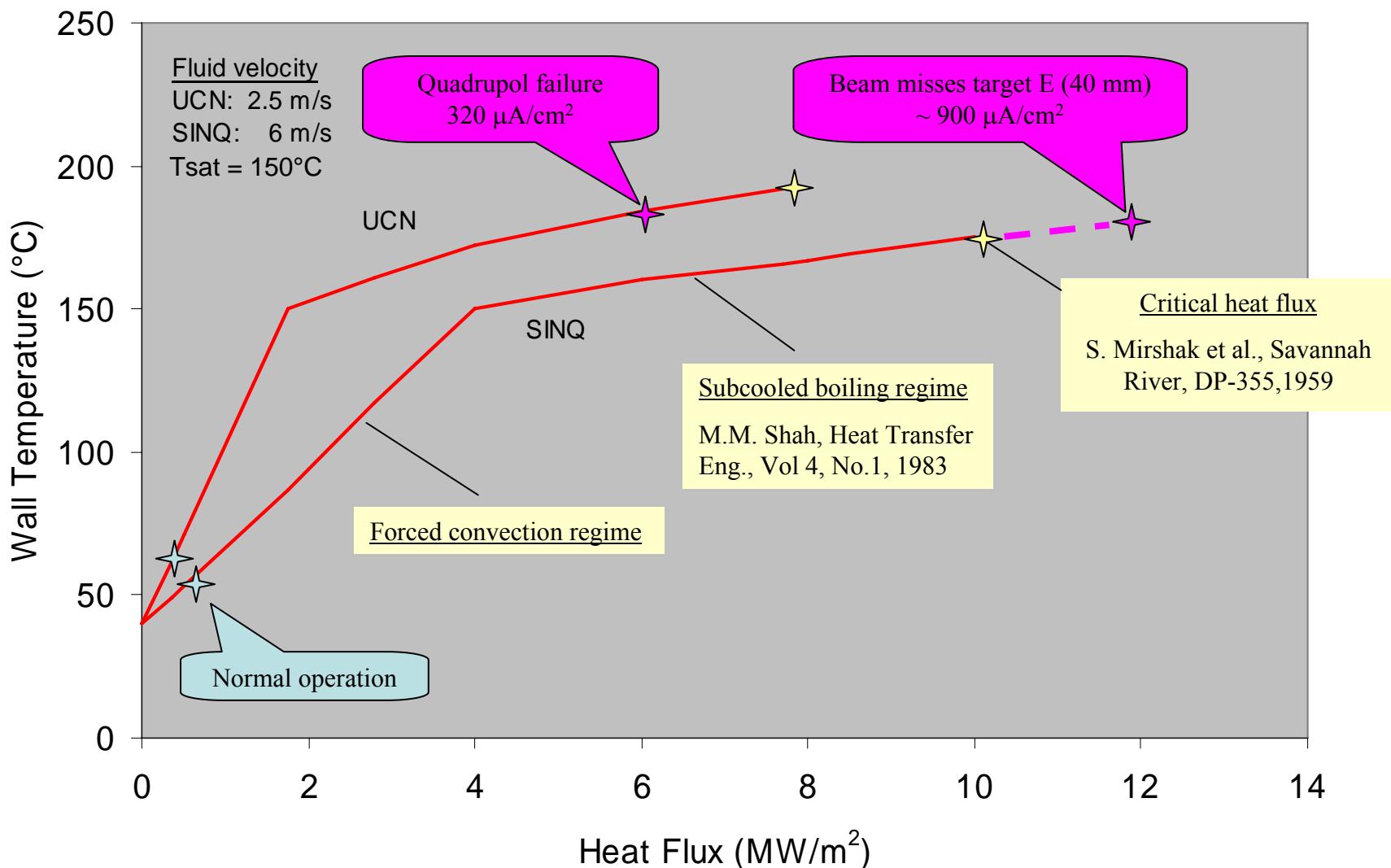
Fluid velocity at window center

UCN : 2.5 m/s

SINQ : 6 m/s

Mass flow 2.5 kg/s D₂O

Thermo-hydraulic operating regimes of the UCN and SINQ window



Thank you for your attention !