

# MYRRHA

## An innovative and unique irradiation research facility

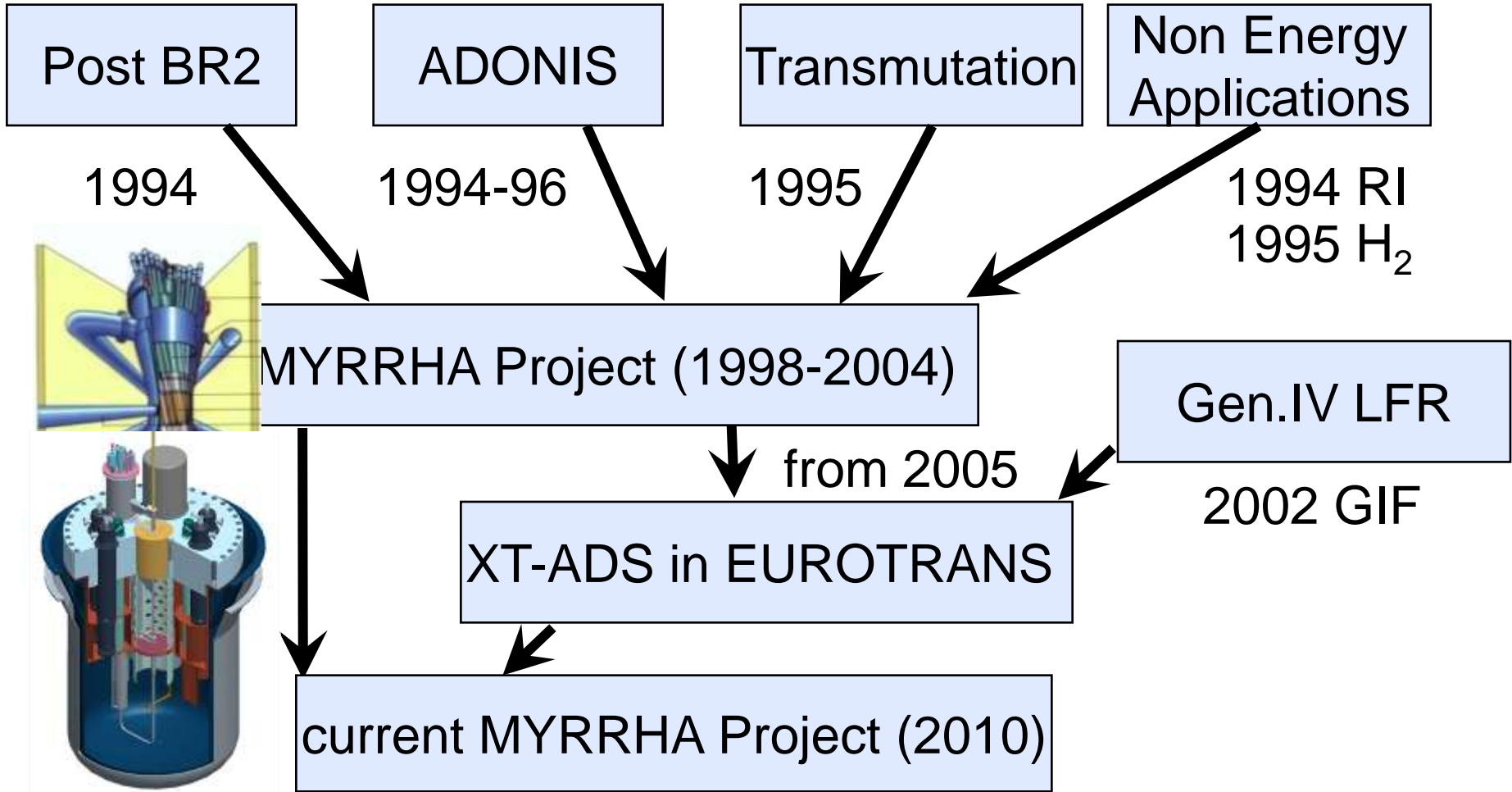
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- The MYRRHA Project
- The Belgian Approval Process
- MYRRHA in a European and World Context
- Conclusions

# MYRRHA Genesis & History



- 2001: International Strategic Guidance Committee
- 2002: International Technical Guidance Committee
- 2003: Review by Russian Lead Reactor Technology Experts (ISTC#2552p project)
- 2005: Conclusions of the European Commission FP5 Project PDS-XADS (2001-2004)
- 2006: European Commission FP6 Project EUROTRANS (2005-2009):  
Conclusions of Review and Justification of the main options of XT-ADS starting from MYRRHA
- 2007: International Assessment Meeting of the Advanced Nuclear Systems Institute
- 2008: European Commission FP7 Project Central Design Team (CDT) at Mol for MYRRHA detailed design
- 2009: MIRT of OECD/NEA on request of Belgian Government (*see further*)

## MIRT: «Summary of the main findings»

MYRRHA is an **innovative** and **exciting** project and the facility would be **unique in the world**

MYRRHA could play a role :

- in decisions related to and the development of the technology of the **transmutation of nuclear waste**
- in the **development of advanced nuclear reactors**, especially lead-cooled reactors
- as a **fast neutron irradiation facility** for materials and component testing for fission and fusion reactors
- as serving the needs of **accelerator-based scientific communities** (radioactive beams, proton therapy, proton-based isotope production, accelerator science,...)
- as a **neutron irradiation facility** for silicon crystal doping and manufacturing of radioactive isotopes for medical and industrial sources

**Accelerator**  
(600 MeV – 2.5 mA proton)

**Reactor**

- subcritical mode (50-100 MWth)
- critical mode (~100 MWth)

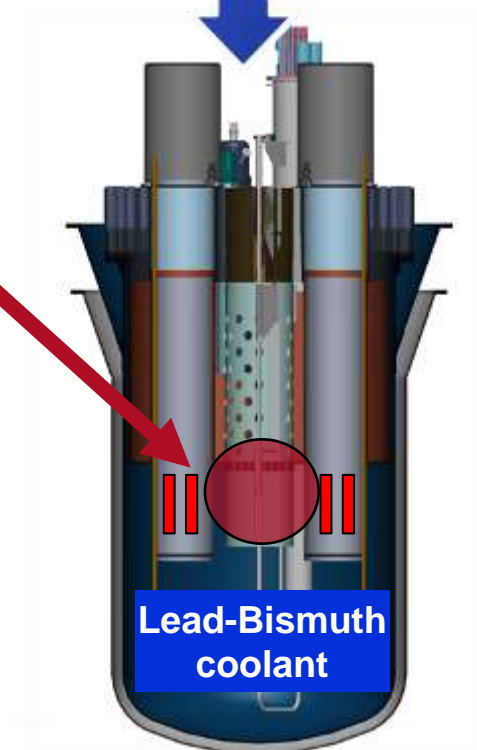


**Spallation source**

**Fast  
neutron  
source**

**Multipurpose  
fast spectrum  
irradiation  
facility**

**Lead-Bismuth  
coolant**

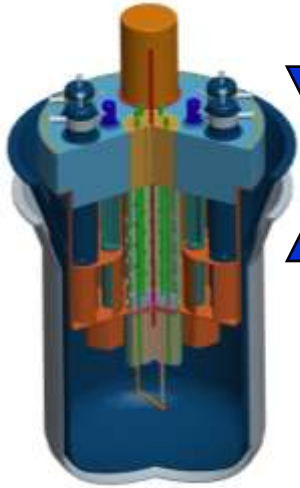
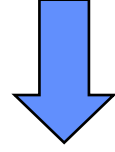
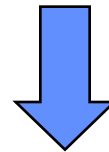
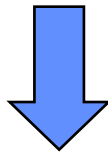


# Meeting long term needs of society

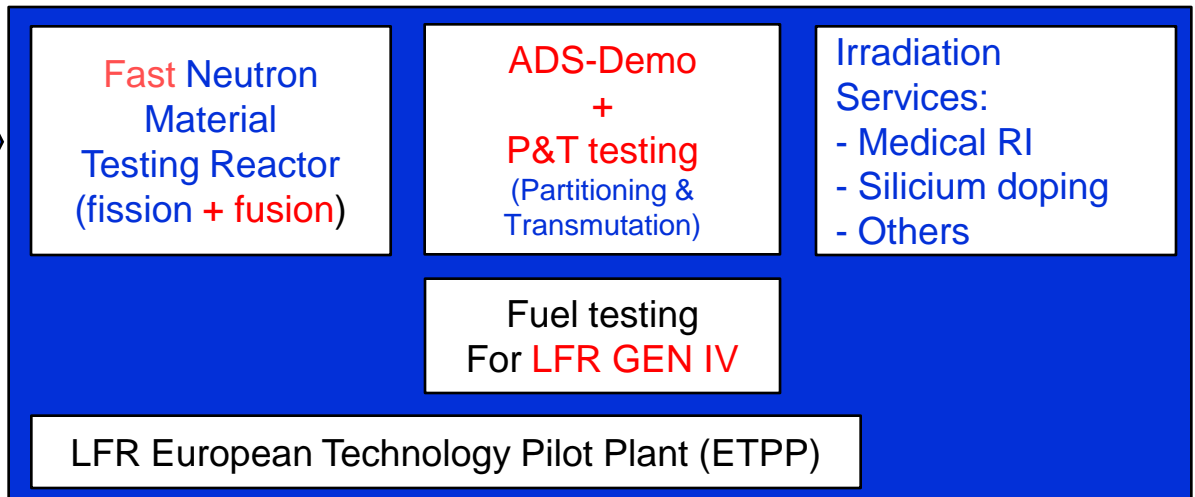
	Challenge	Solution	MYRRHA contribution
Fission	High radiotoxic level waste	Transmutation	ADS demo
Fission GEN IV	Demonstrate concept	Build demonstrators	LFR technology demo Fast spectrum irradiation facility
Fusion	Extreme operating conditions	Material testing & development	Fast spectrum irradiation facility
Fundamental research	Pushing the limits of knowledge	Access to proton beam	Long term experiments with radioactive ion beams (RIB)
Renewable energies	Efficient power electronics	High efficiency transistors (NTD-Si)	Securing NTD-Silicon production
Healthcare	Ageing population	A long term source of medical radioisotopes	Securing radioisotopes production (existing and new ones)



1962  
BR2



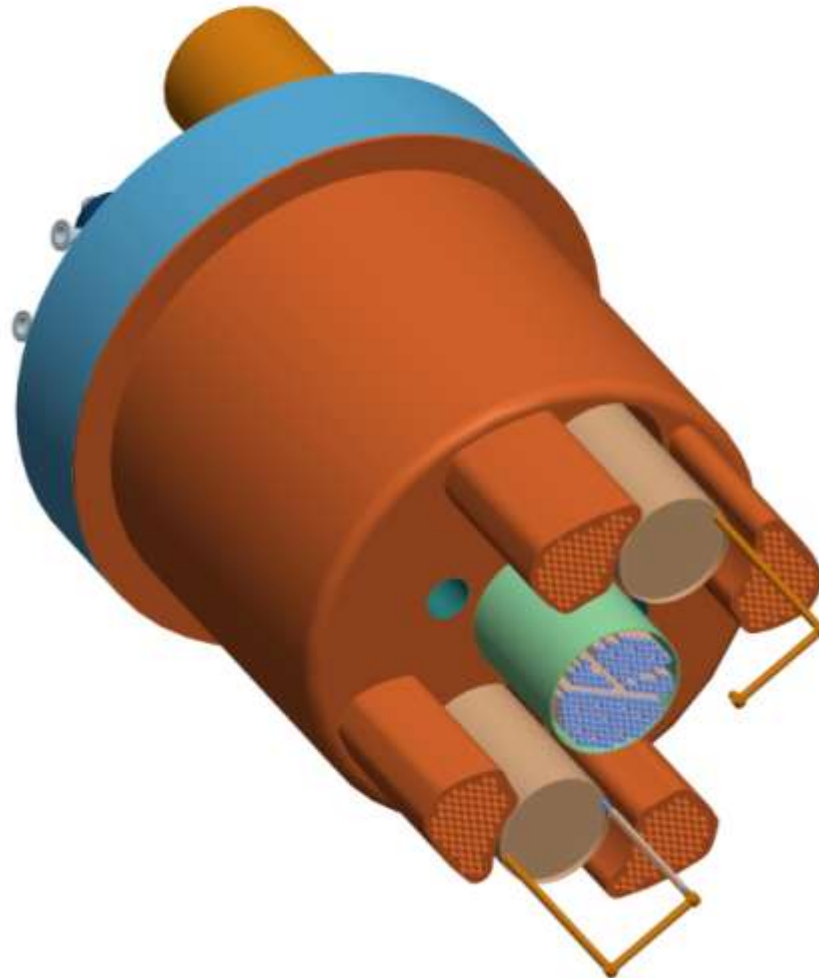
2023  
MYRRHA



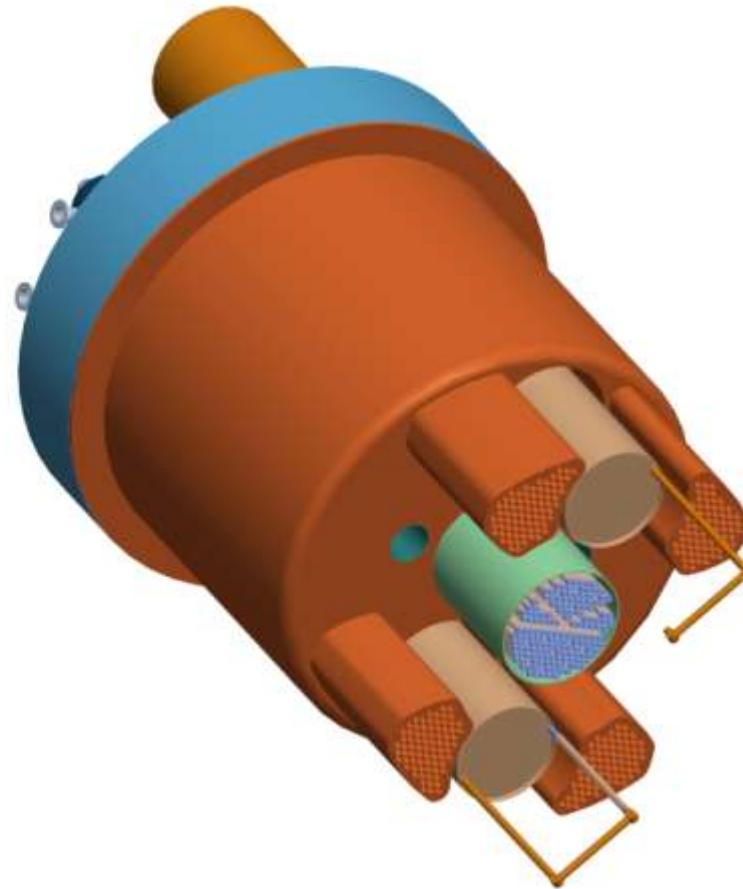
Objectives	Requirements	Choices
<p>Flexible Fast Spectrum Irradiation facility</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <math>1 \cdot 10^{15}</math> n/cm<sup>2</sup>.s (&gt;0.75 MeV) in large volumes (3 l)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• small target               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• windowless design with an off-centre SL</li> <li>• loopless window design</li> </ul> </li> <li>• LM cooling</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• availability (65%)</li> <li>• flexibility</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HLM cooling</li> <li>• pool-type</li> <li>• in-vessel storage</li> <li>• FA manipulation beneath core</li> <li>• in-vessel inspection &amp; repair</li> <li>• IPS manipulation above core</li> <li>• replaceability</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• no high temperatures required</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LBE cooling</li> </ul>

Objectives	Requirements	Choices
ADS demonstration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• high power accelerator</li> <li>• reliability</li> <li>• target</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>LINAC</b> (600 MeV, 4 mA)</li> </ul>
<i>LFR demo</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HLM technology &amp; components</li> <li>• <i>Critical mode operation</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>MYRRHA/FASTEF</i></li> </ul>
Operational in 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of mature technology where possible</li> <li>• Innovation where needed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FR MOX 30-35% fuel</li> <li>• 15-15-Ti AS → <b>T91 MS</b></li> <li>• LBE</li> </ul>

- Inner vessel
- Cover
- Core structure
- Spallation window
- Heat exchangers
- Pumps
- Diaphragm
- Fuel manipulators
- Guard vessel
- Fuel storage**

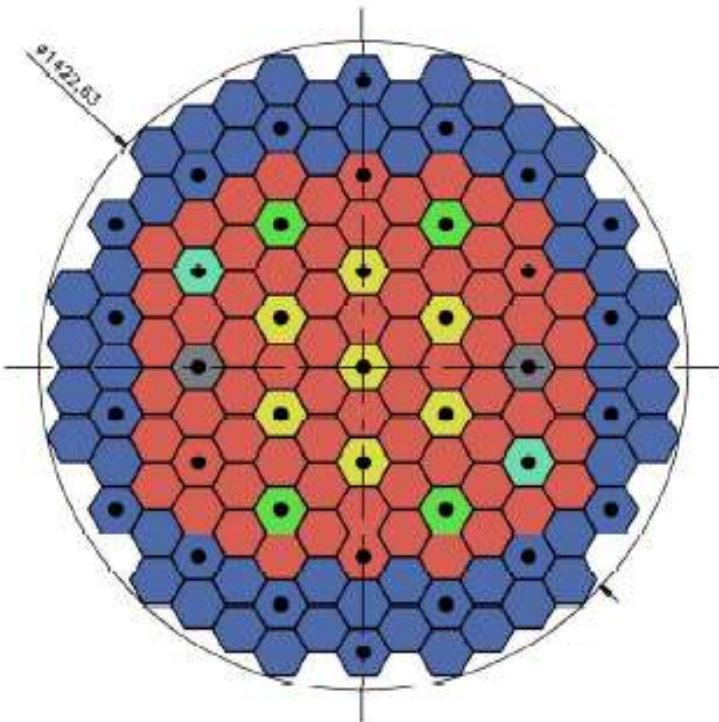


# Reactor layout – In-vessel fuel manipulation



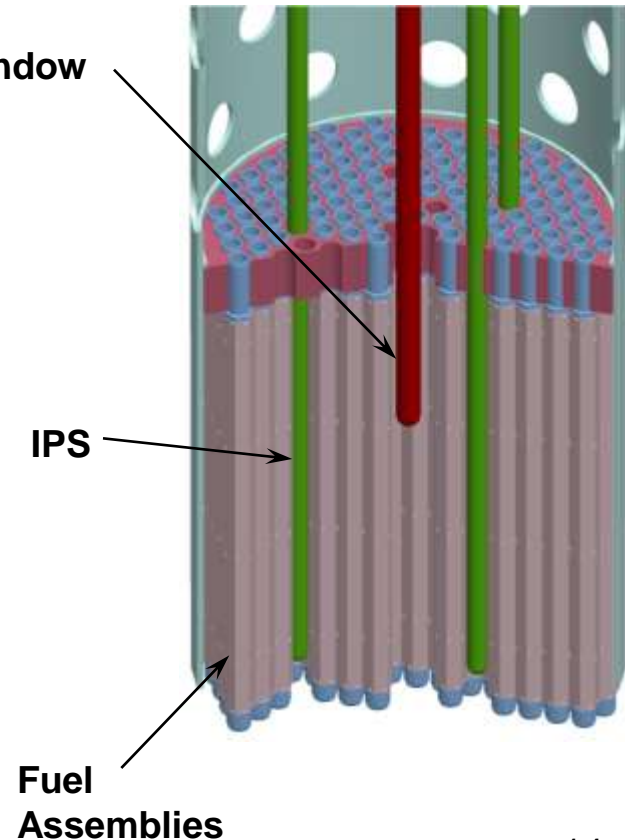
0.000000  
0.000000  
0.000000  
0.000000

- $k_{\text{eff}} \approx 0.95$  (ADS mode)
- 30-35 % MOX fuel
- 7 IPS positions



LEGEND	
	IPS n 7
	FAS n 68
	B4C CONTROL ROD (LBE) n 4
	B4C - SCRAM (He) n 2
	DUMMY n 68
	Mo-99 n 2
	(FA o IPS n 4)
	(DUMMY or IPS n 18)
TOTAL n. 151	
TOTAL IPS n. 37	

Spallation window

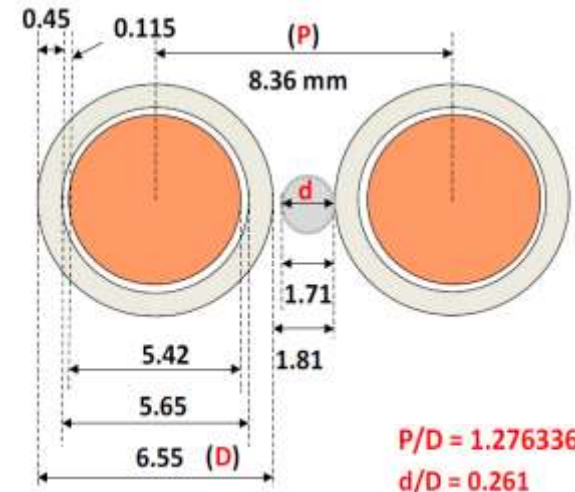
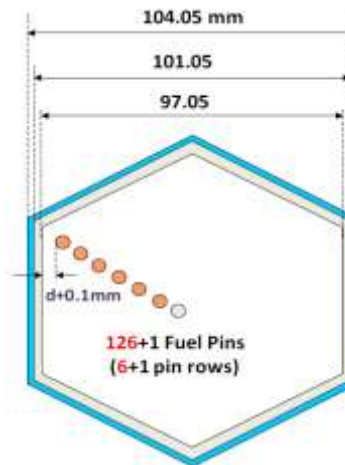
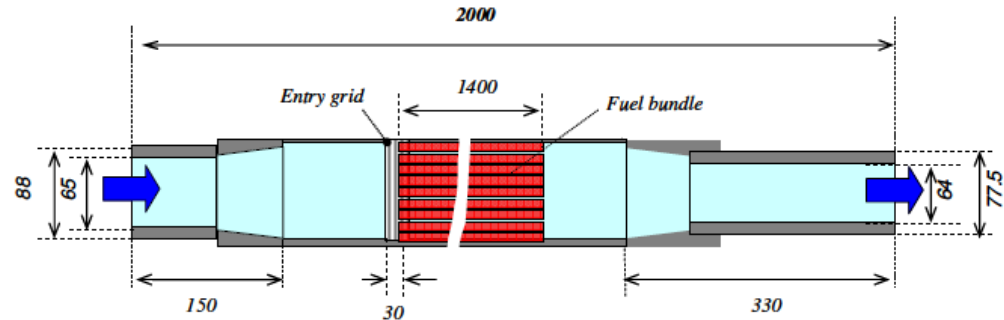
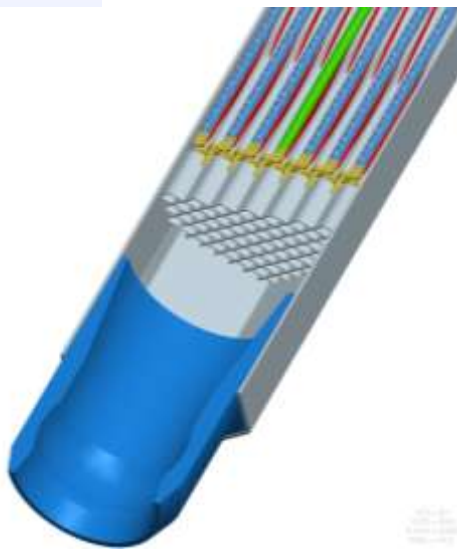


## Reactor layout - Fuel and fuel procurement

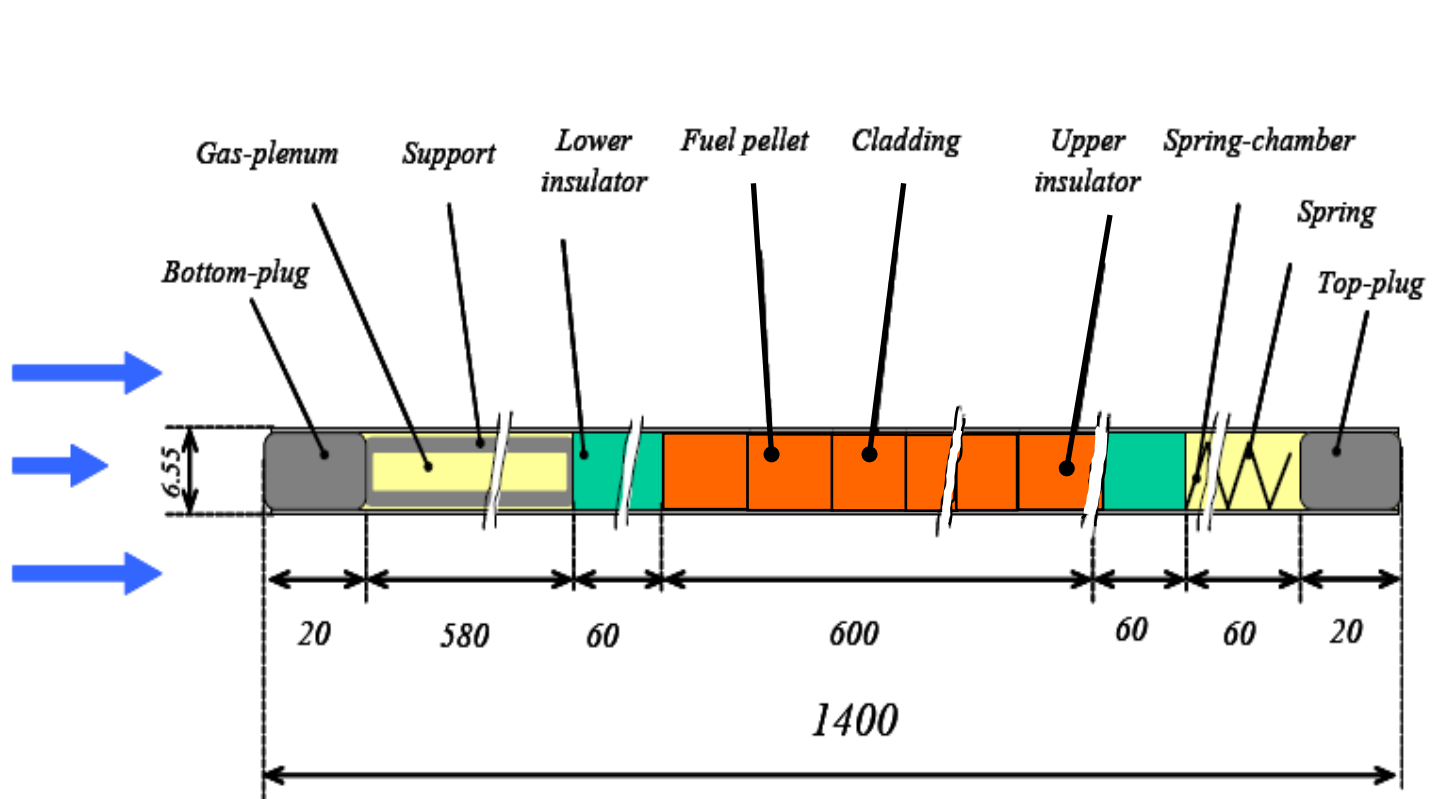
- Reference option for the first cores
  - 30% – 35% MOX fuel
  - Phenix fuel pin
    - 15-15 Ti cladding
    - OD 6.55mm, 0.45mm wall thickness
    - Wire wrap
    - Solid pellet
    - Known experience (BN, Phenix)
    - Large existing database
  - Possible fuel providers
    - France, UK, Japan, ..

# Reactor layout – Fuel assembly

- Phenix fuel
  - Cladding in 15-15 Ti
  - Wire wrap

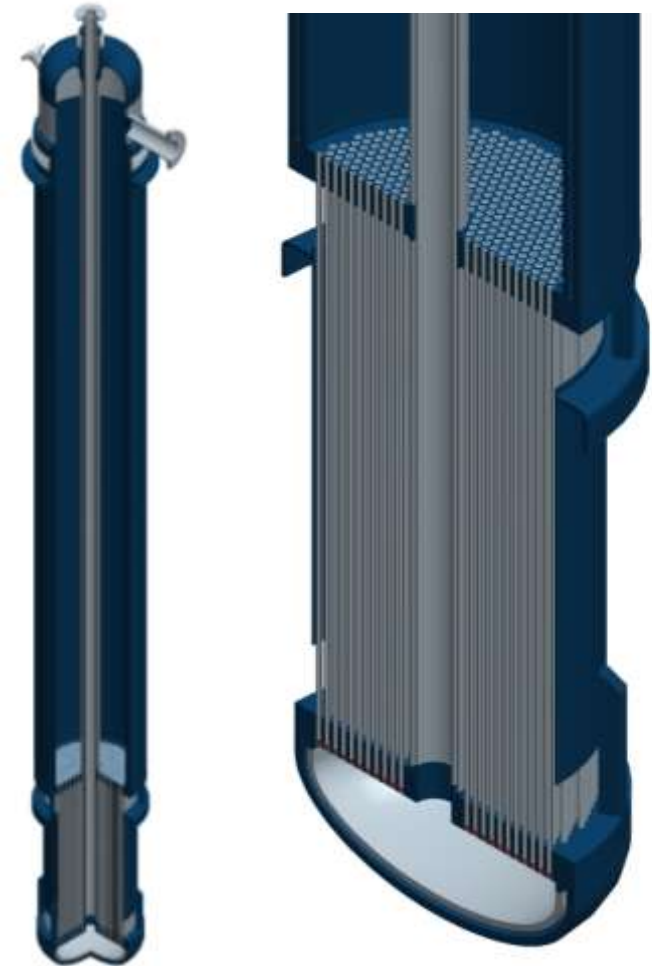


# Reactor layout – Fuel pin



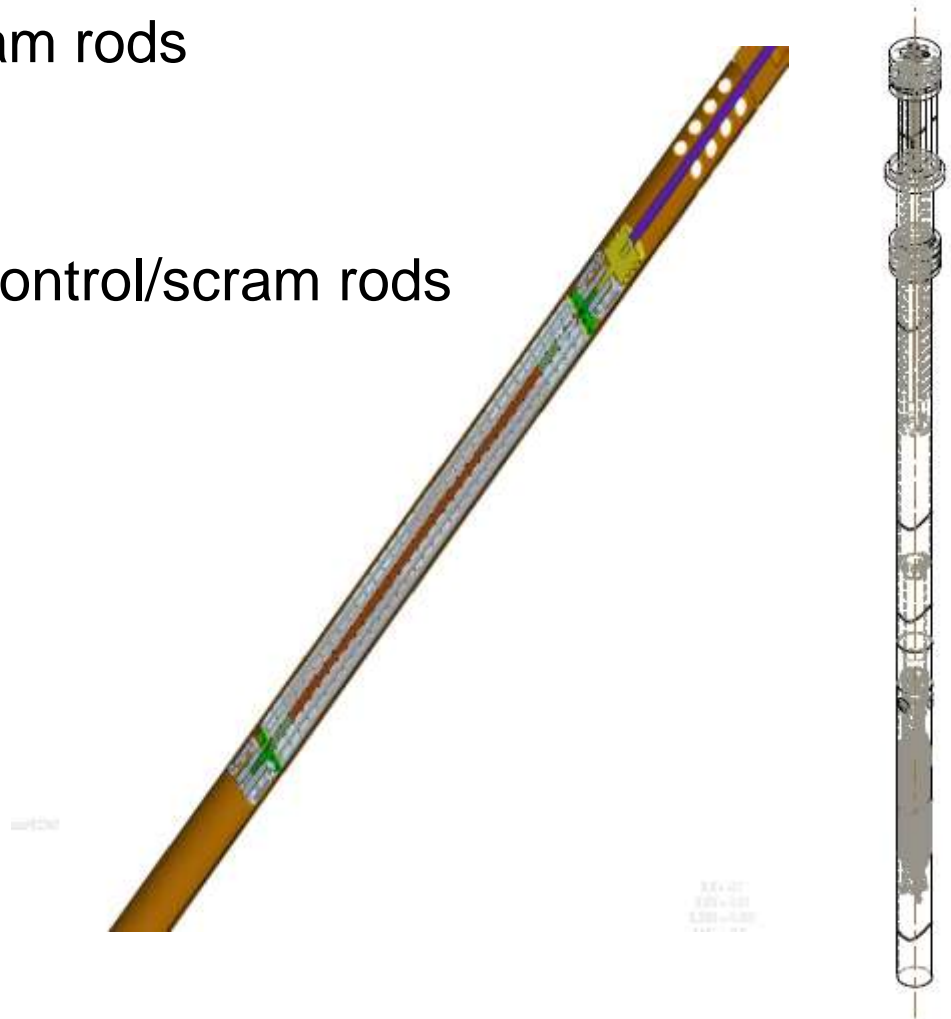
## Reactor layout – The heat exchanger

- Primary Heat Exchanger
  - Shell and Tube
  - Double walled design
  - Length of tubes: 1.5m
  - Diameter of tubes: 16mm
  - 700 tubes
  - Shroud: 850mm
  - Total length: about 8m
  - Internal pressure: 16bar

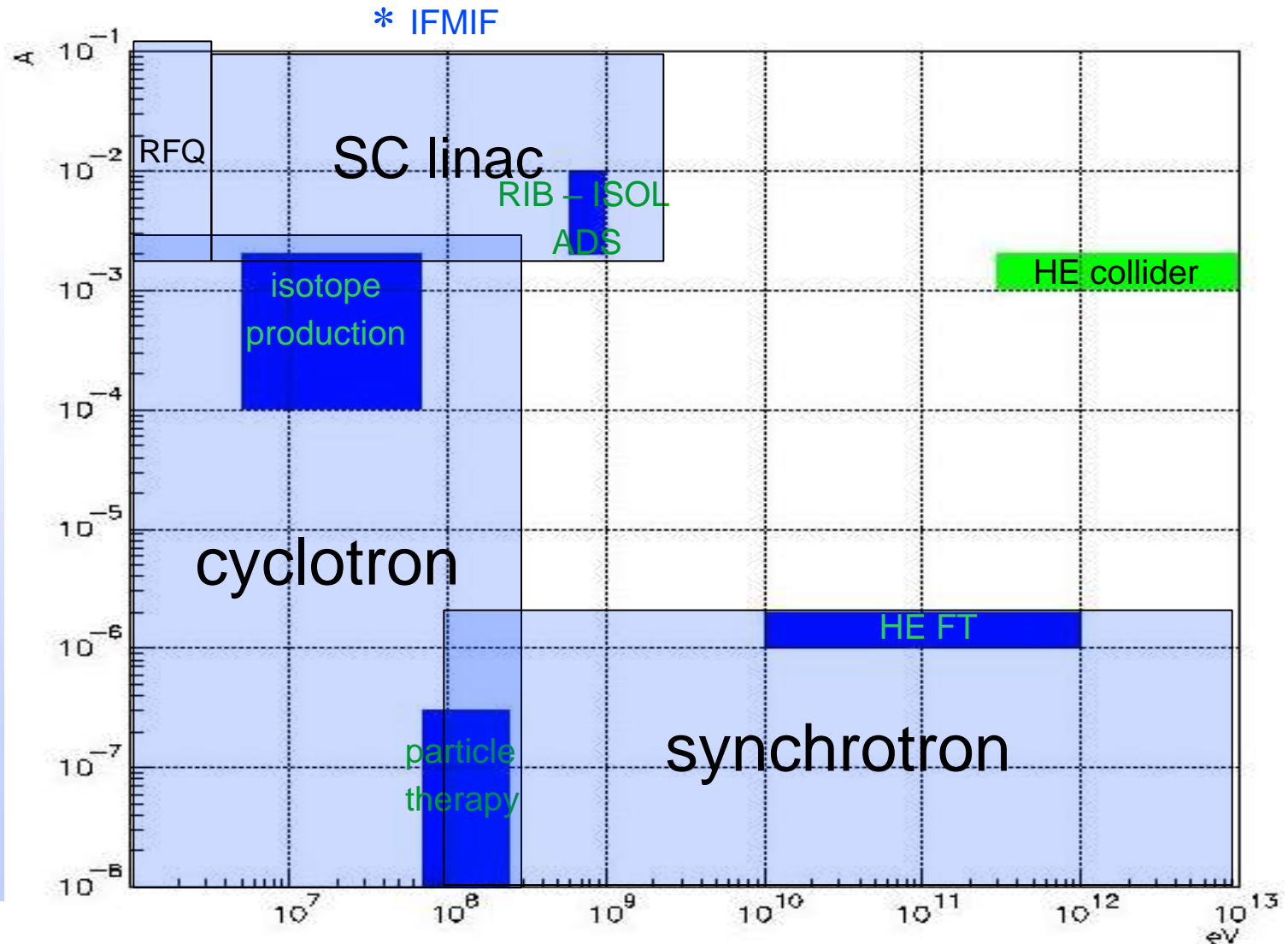


## Reactor layout – The control/scram rods

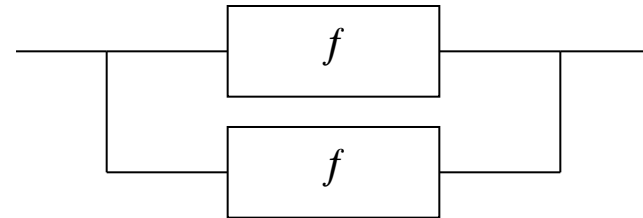
- Gravity driven scram rods
  - Ballasted
  - Forced injection
- Buoyancy driven control/scram rods



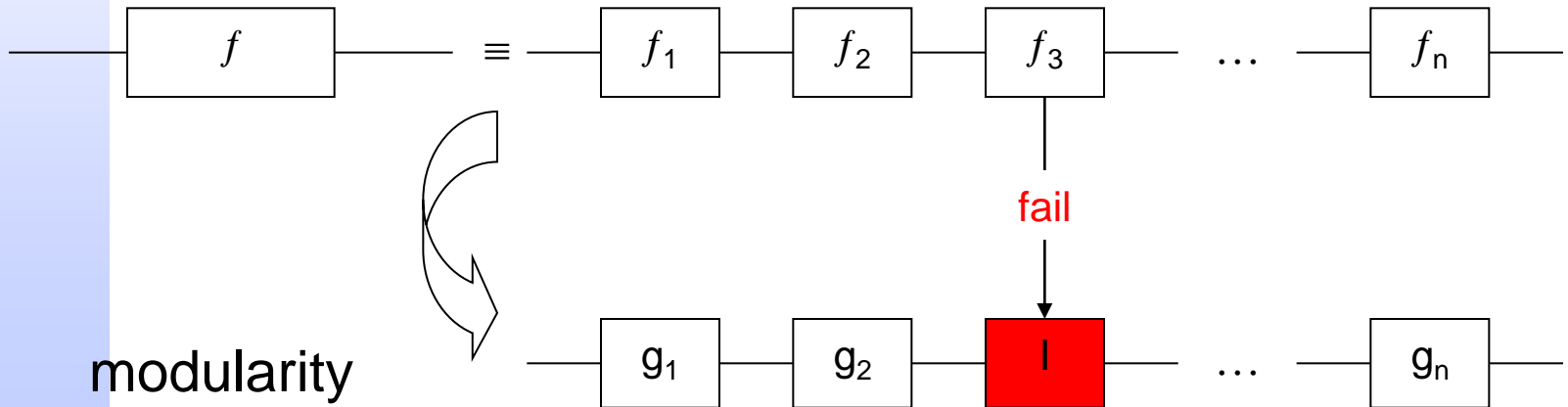
Proton energy	600 MeV
Beam intensity (CW)	Max 4 mA
Beam entry	vertically from above
Beam stability	energy $\pm 1\%$ intensity $\pm 2\%$ , size $\pm 10\%$
Footprint on target	“donut”-shaped, $r_{in}$ 25 mm $r_{out}$ 50 mm
Reliability	Trips > 3s = max 10 per cycle
Time structure	CW, I=0 holes 200 $\mu$ s, 1 Hz pulsed mode capable (50 Hz)



parallel scheme (redundancy)

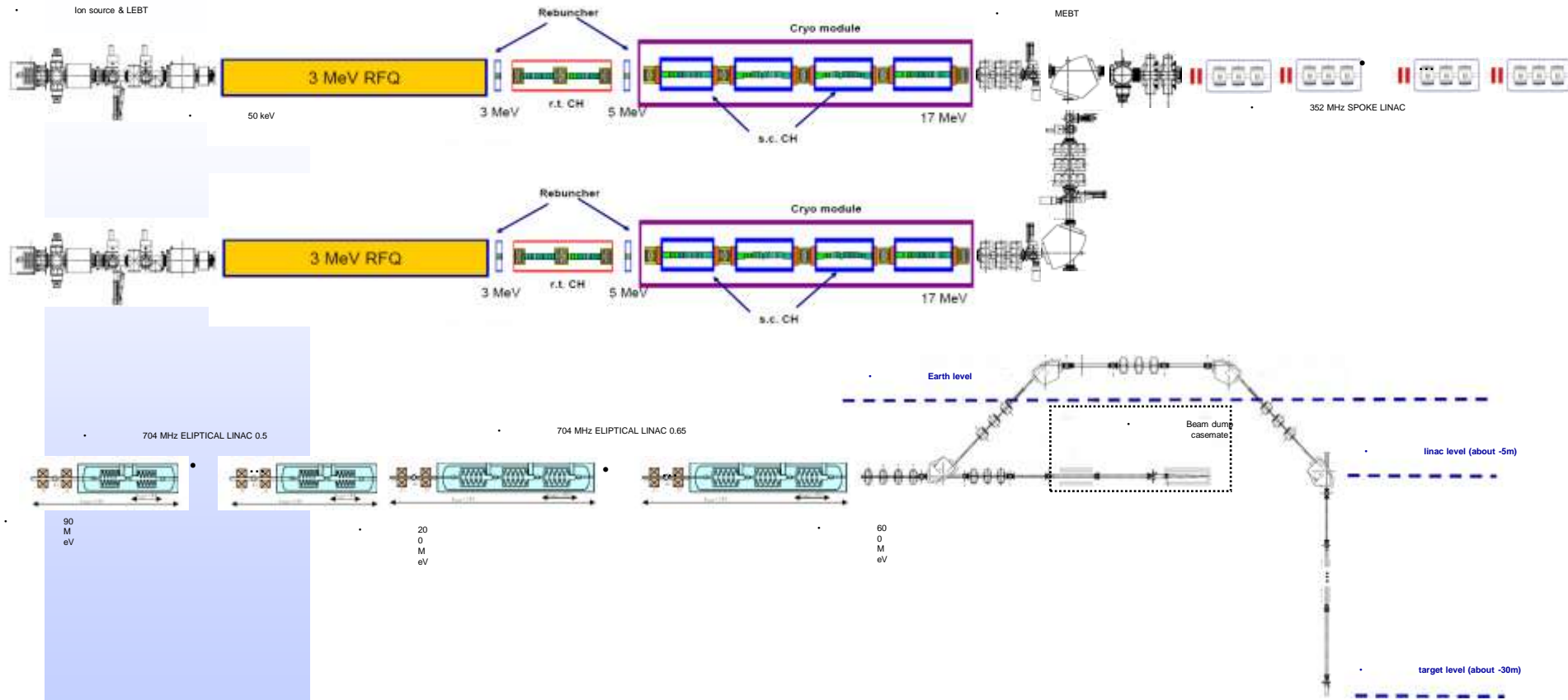


serial scheme: IF

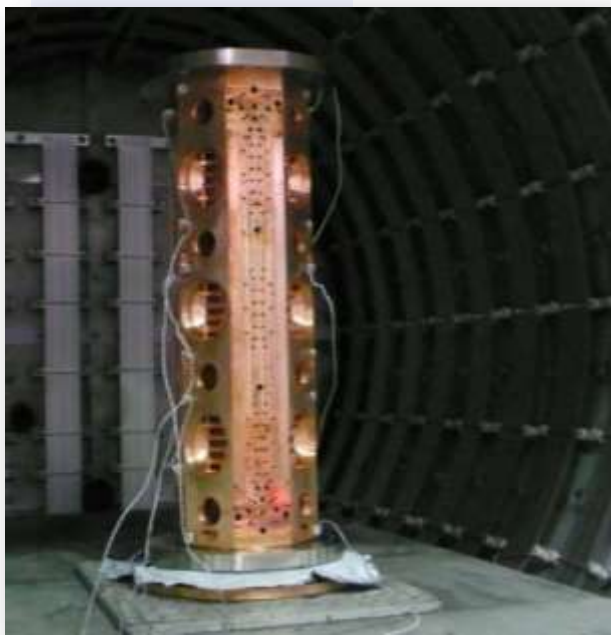


modularity

# Accelerator - layout



Section of RFQ has been  
brazed in July 2009 at  
Annecy



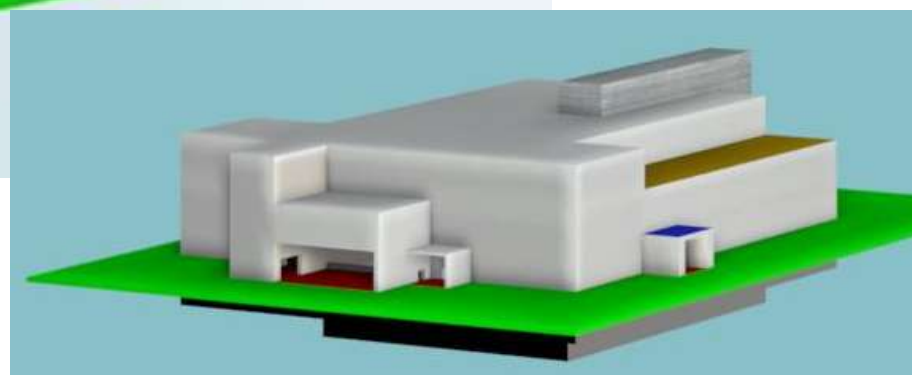
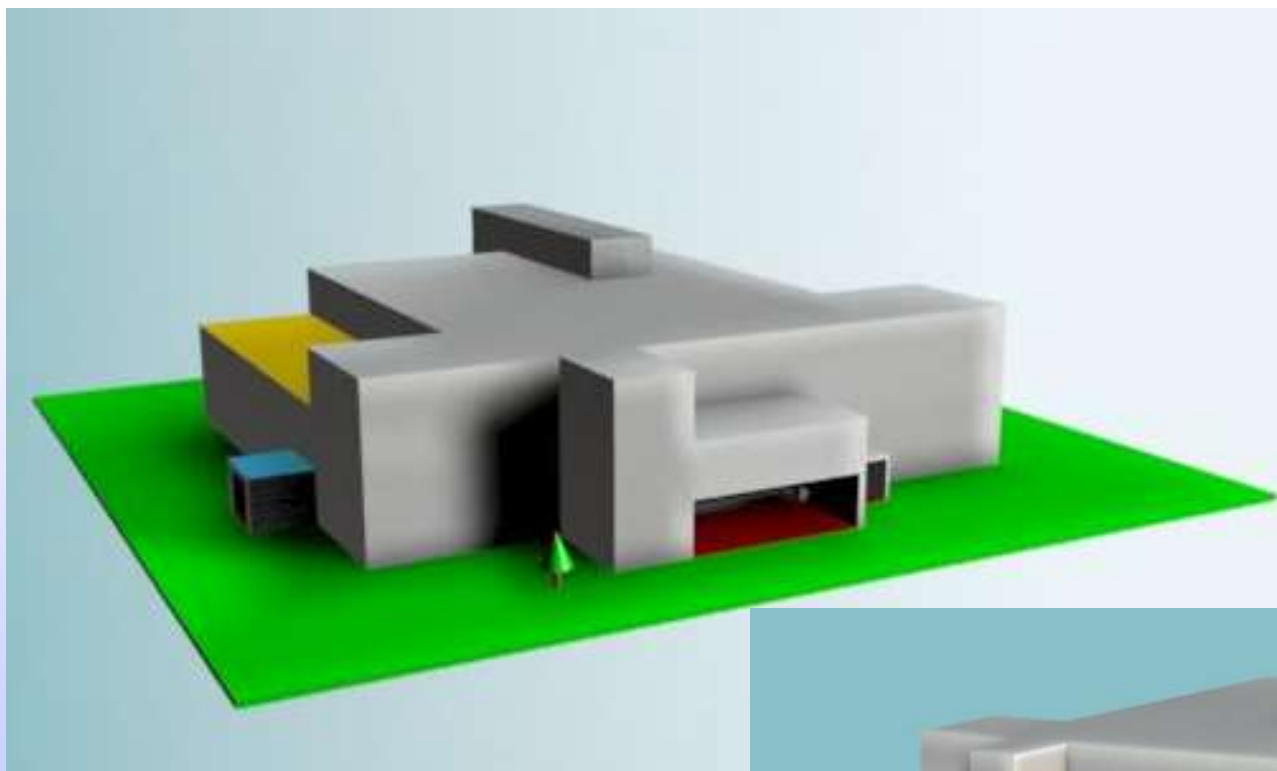
2 Spoke resonators  
@352 MHz ( $\beta$  0.15 &  
0.35) fabricated and  
tested

CH cavity tested successfully





# Building layout and reactor hall – the reactor building







# Detailed budget: balancing costs & revenues

**2010 - 2023**

## Investment 960 M€

Building  
196 M€

Equipment  
370 M€

Engineering  
202 M€

**Contingencies  
192 M€**

**2024 ~ 2054**

## Operational Budget

Costs

Revenues

Operational  
costs  
46.6 M€/y

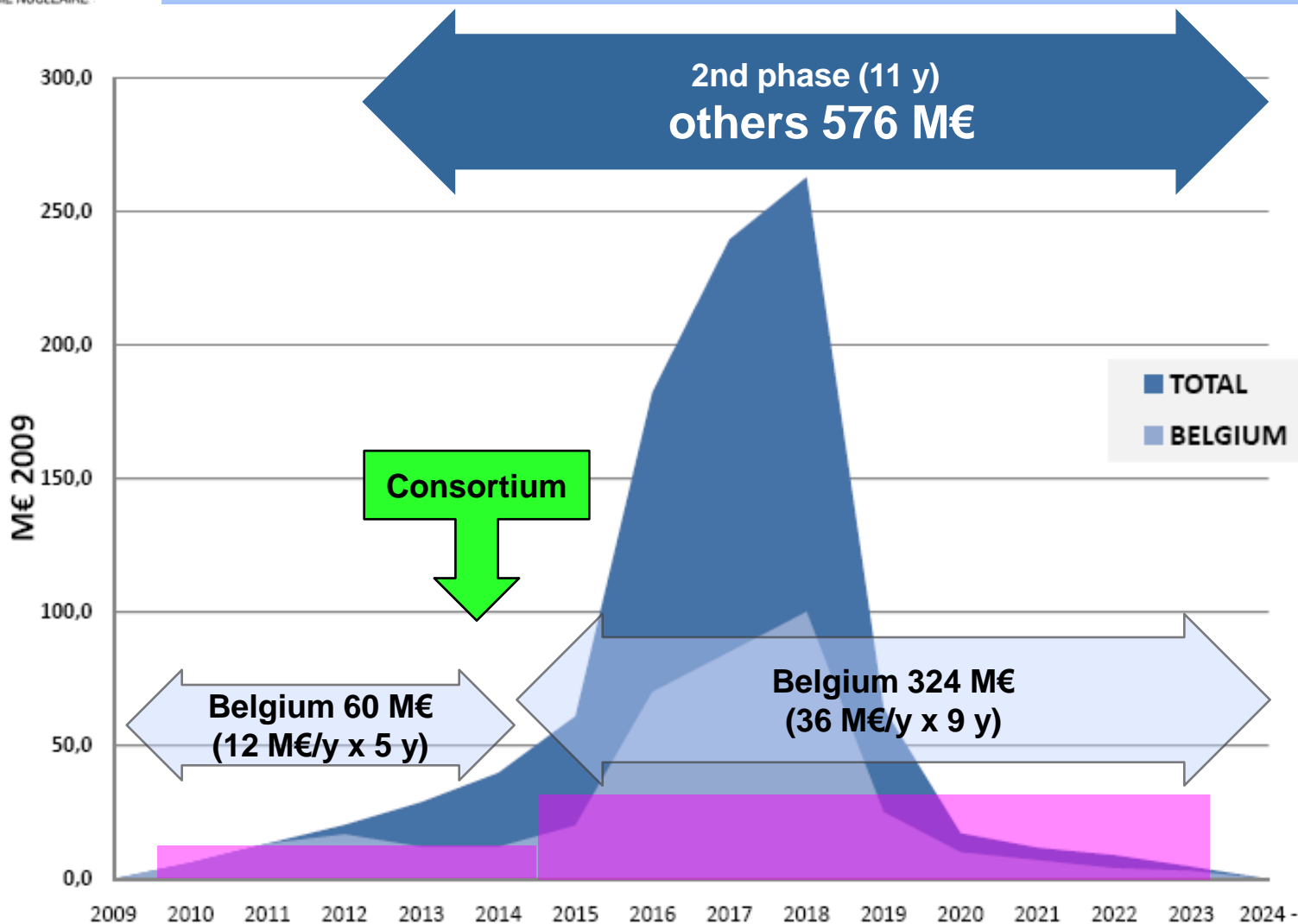
Consortium  
endowment  
25.2 M€/y

**Science & Tech.  
revenues  
17.1 M€/y**

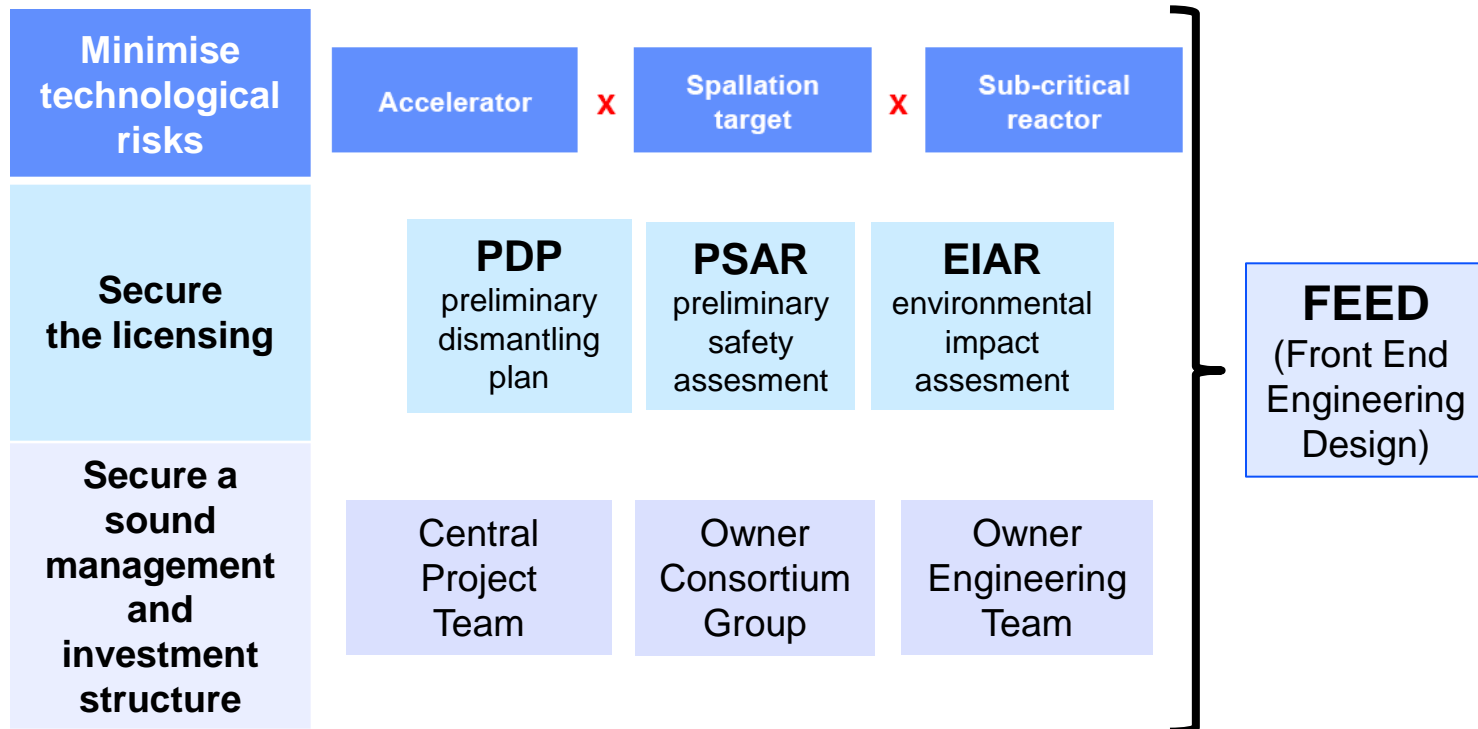
Organisation  
reinforcement  
14.6 M€/y

**Services  
revenues  
>18.8 M€/y**

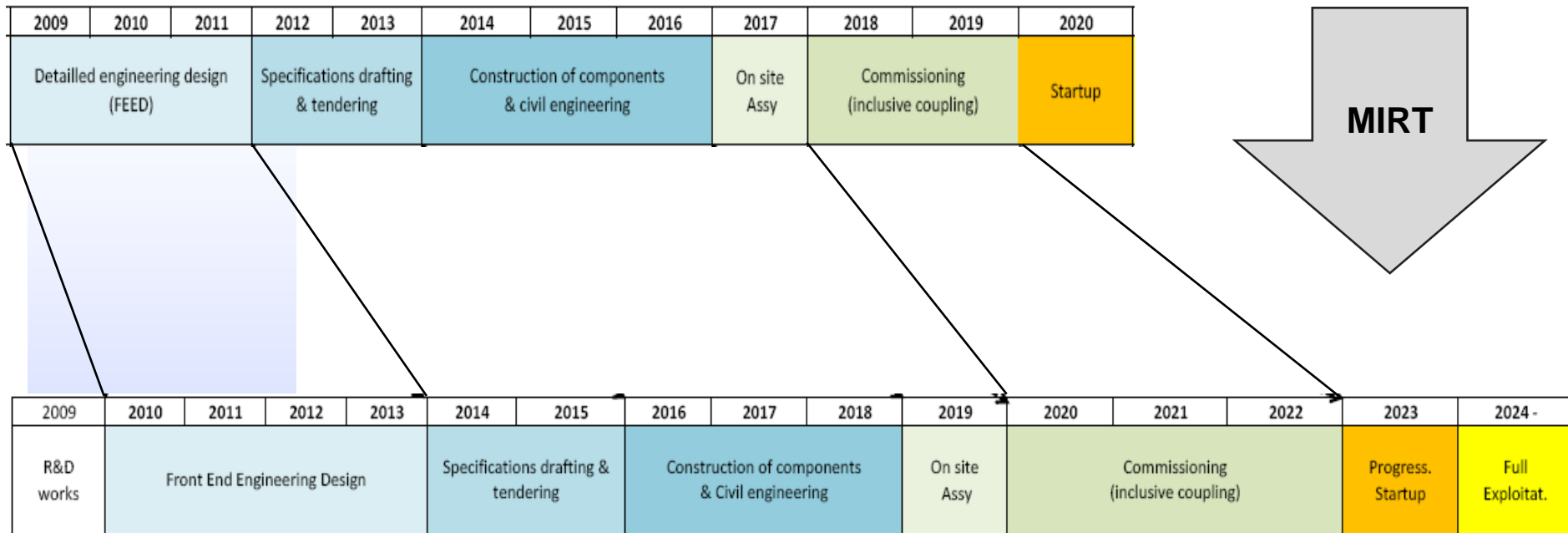
# Belgian commitment: secured International consortium: under construction



# The next phase of work: 2010-2014



# Updated project schedule 2010 - 2024

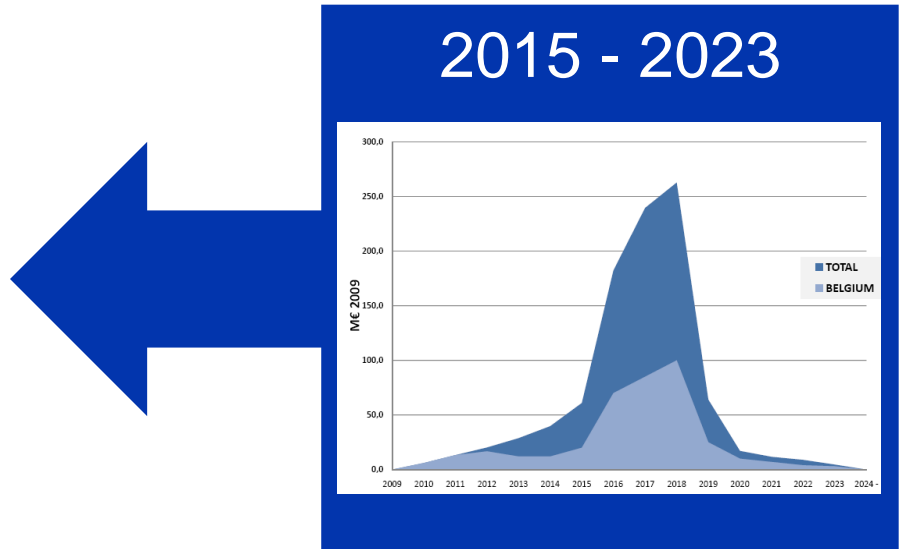


# What is left to do?

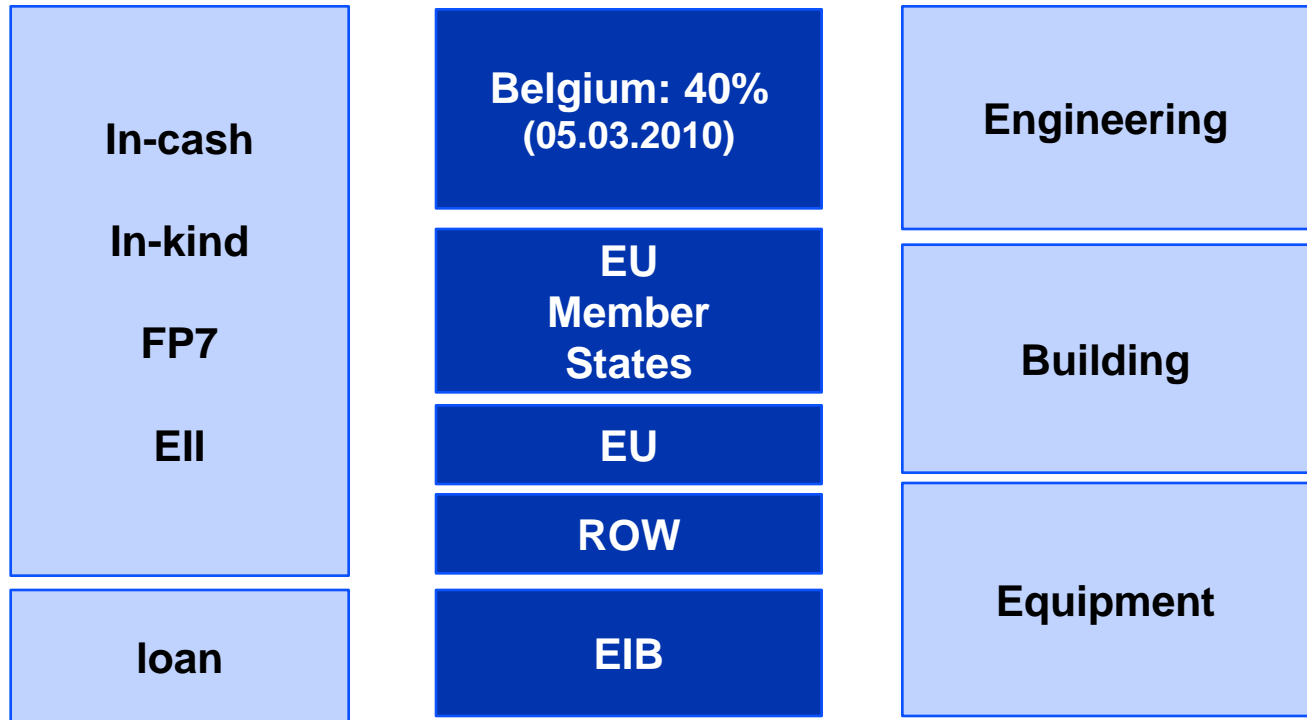


← today

← action plan 2010 - 2014



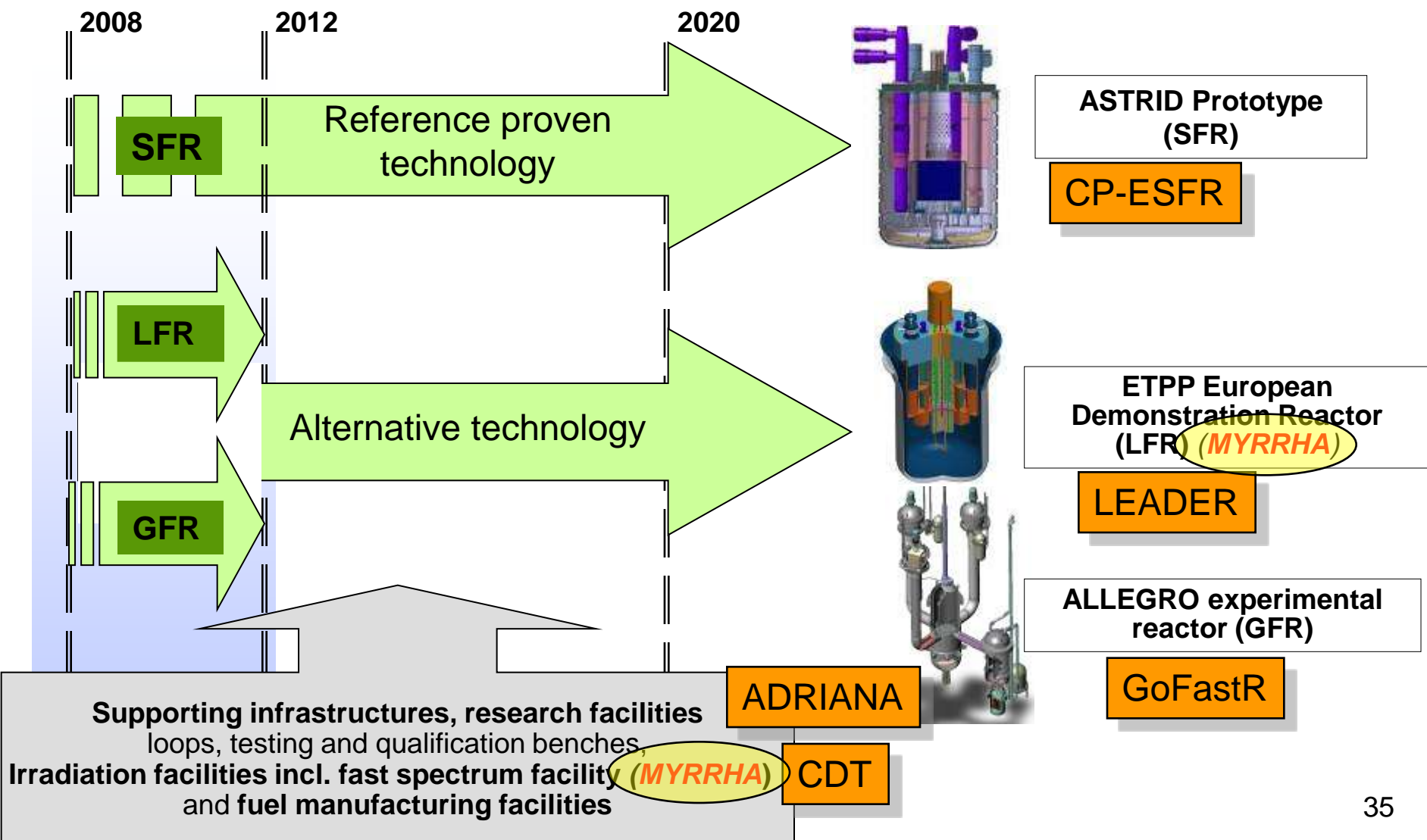
# Forging strong partnerships and alliances in Europe and worldwide



<b>Owners' Consortium Group</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Co-sharing investment cost</li> <li>• Co-sharing exploitation cost</li> <li>• Privileged access conditions</li> </ul>
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<b>Alliances</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Securing revenues from Users' Group</li> </ul>
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# MYRRHA in ESNII & FP7 to reach the SNETP goals for Gen.IV FR





STUDIECENTRUM VOOR KERNENERGIE  
CENTRE D'ETUDE DE L'ENERGIE NUCLEAIRE

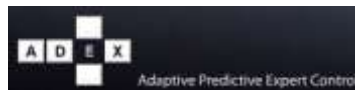
# MYRRHA has strong relations to European and worldwide institutions



中国科学院  
CHINESE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

NATIONAL NUCLEAR CENTER  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

KAZATOM  
НАЦИОНАЛЬНАЯ  
АТОМНАЯ КОМПАНИЯ



## The final sprint



- Belgium is welcoming international participation in the MYRRHA consortium
  - Membership eligibility for the international MYRRHA consortium is based on a **balanced in-cash/in-kind contribution**
- 
- Until end 2014, our objectives are:
    - to collect **Letters of Intent** for participation in the MYRRHA International Consortium (deadline end 2011)
    - to sign **Memoranda of Understanding** for collaboration in MYRRHA with international partners (deadline end 2013)
    - To finalise the **Consortium legal framework** (deadline mid 2014)

- **Implementation of P&T of a large part of the high level nuclear wastes in Europe needs demonstration of the feasibility of several installations at an “engineering” level leading to arrangement of R&D activities in four “building blocks”, so as:**
  - 1. To process a sizable amount of spent fuel from commercial power plants (i.e. LWR) in order to separate Pu and MA,**
  - 2. To fabricate at semi-industrial level the dedicated fuel needed to load a dedicated transmuter,**
  - 3. To make available one or more dedicated transmuters,**
  - 4. To process the dedicated fuel unloaded from the transmuter and fabrication of new dedicated fuel.**

- International Collaboration is a must in P&T
- National motivated initiatives are paramount triggers
- Belgium is contributing through MYRRHA to the 3<sup>rd</sup> Building Block of the European Vision on P&T



**MYRRHA: EXPERIMENTAL ACCELERATOR DRIVEN SYSTEM**  
A European, innovative and unique project.

**Time horizon: full operation ~ 2023.**  
**Costs: ~ EUR 1 Billion.**



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Studiecentrum voor Kernenergie  
Centre d'Etude de l'Energie Nucléaire

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Fondation d'Utilité Publique  
Foundation of Public Utility

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