



Progress report for the LvB HCANS project in Martonvásár

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(government funded research institute)

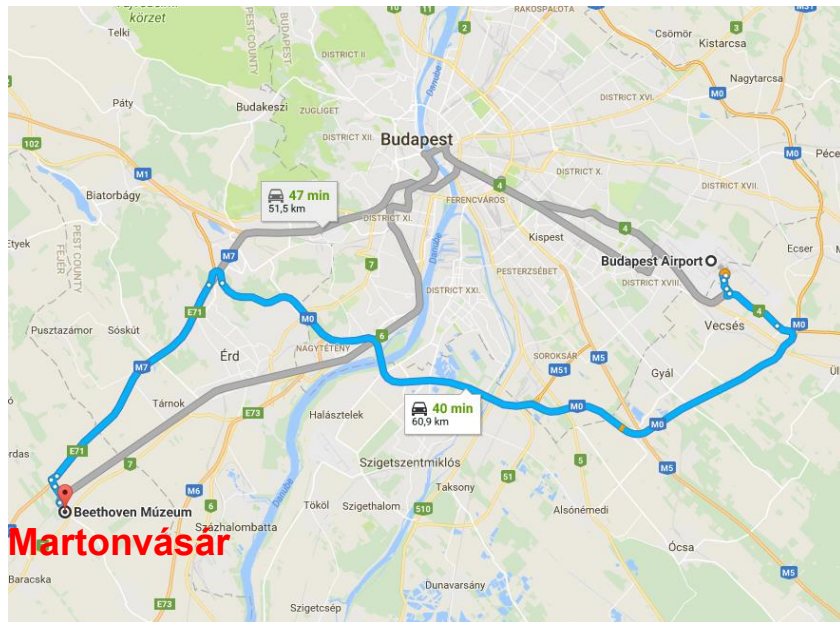
UCANS11

Pinnacle Hotel at the Pier, Vancouver, Canada

February 24-28, 2025

Martonvásár

- Criteria:** regional development outside central Hungary
- close to Budapest airport**
- cultural/research tradition**
- collaboration: Mirrotron Ltd. (est. 1991): private company**
- CER: government owned research center**



Mirrotron Ltd: est. 1991

Business plan: (2017)

- Neutron instrumentation tests for Mirrotron's own needs saves**
- New products and services for neutron source developments**
- Provide neutron beams for industrial applications (freely for partner CER)**
- Beam for cancer therapy (BNCT investors?)**
- Support for developments on larger neutron source for > 2024 in Hungary**
- Neutron beams for investors of instruments → beam time to be provided at full costs**
- Diversify Mirrotron's products spectrum to turn-key CANS sources (e.g. for hospital or industrial site use).**

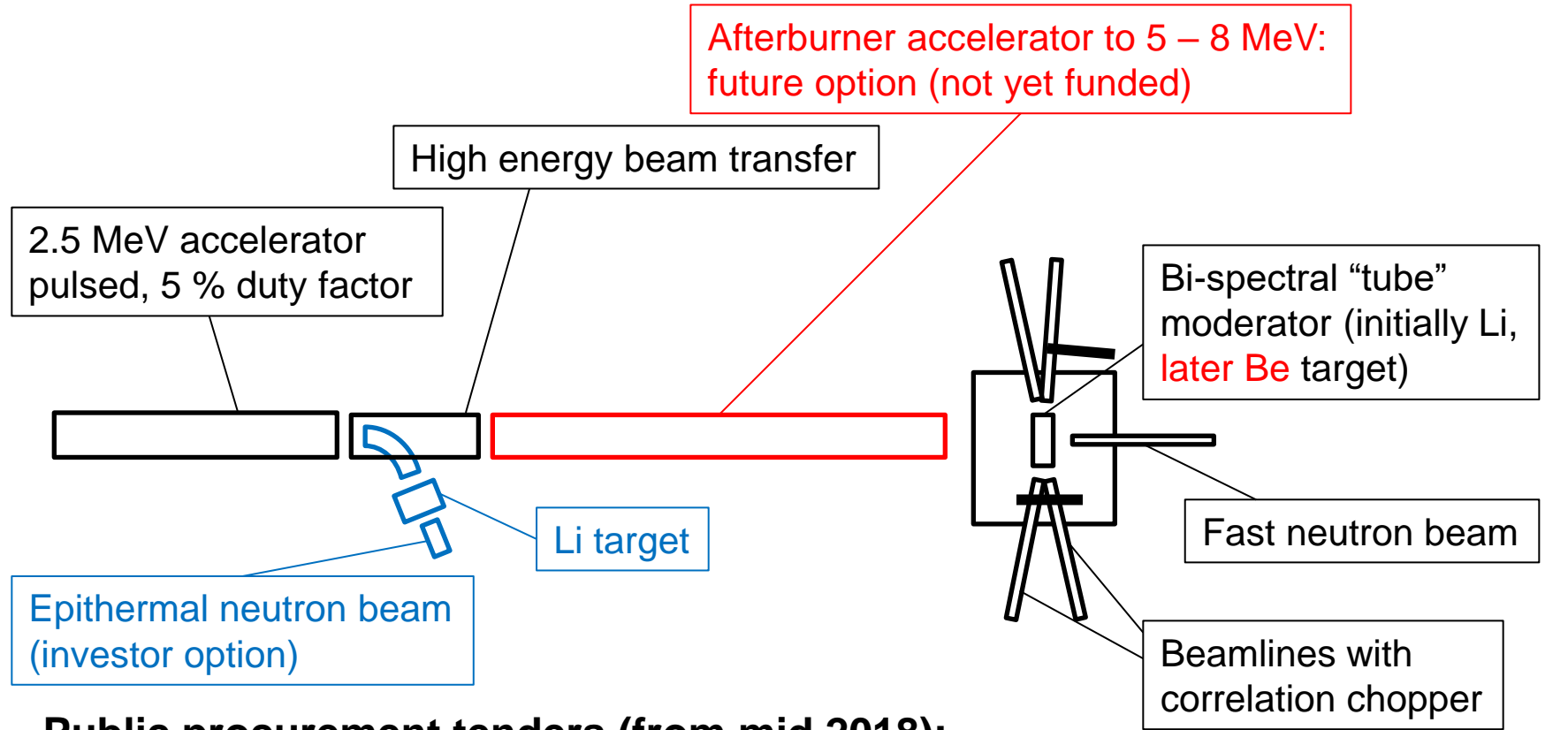


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- Neutron beams for investors of instruments → beam time to be provided at full costs
- Diversify Mirrotron's products spectrum to turn-key CANS sources (e.g. for hospital or industrial site use).
- Enhance Mirrotron's visibility for its traditional business

Mirrortron LvB CANS project plan 2019



Public procurement tenders (from mid 2018):

- Ion source + Low energy beam transfer
- 2.5 MeV accelerator, 20 mA peak
- RF amplifier
- Integration and controls

Mirrortron’s own design and production:

- High energy beam transfer
- Target-moderator-reflector (TMR) system

Fast neutron production:

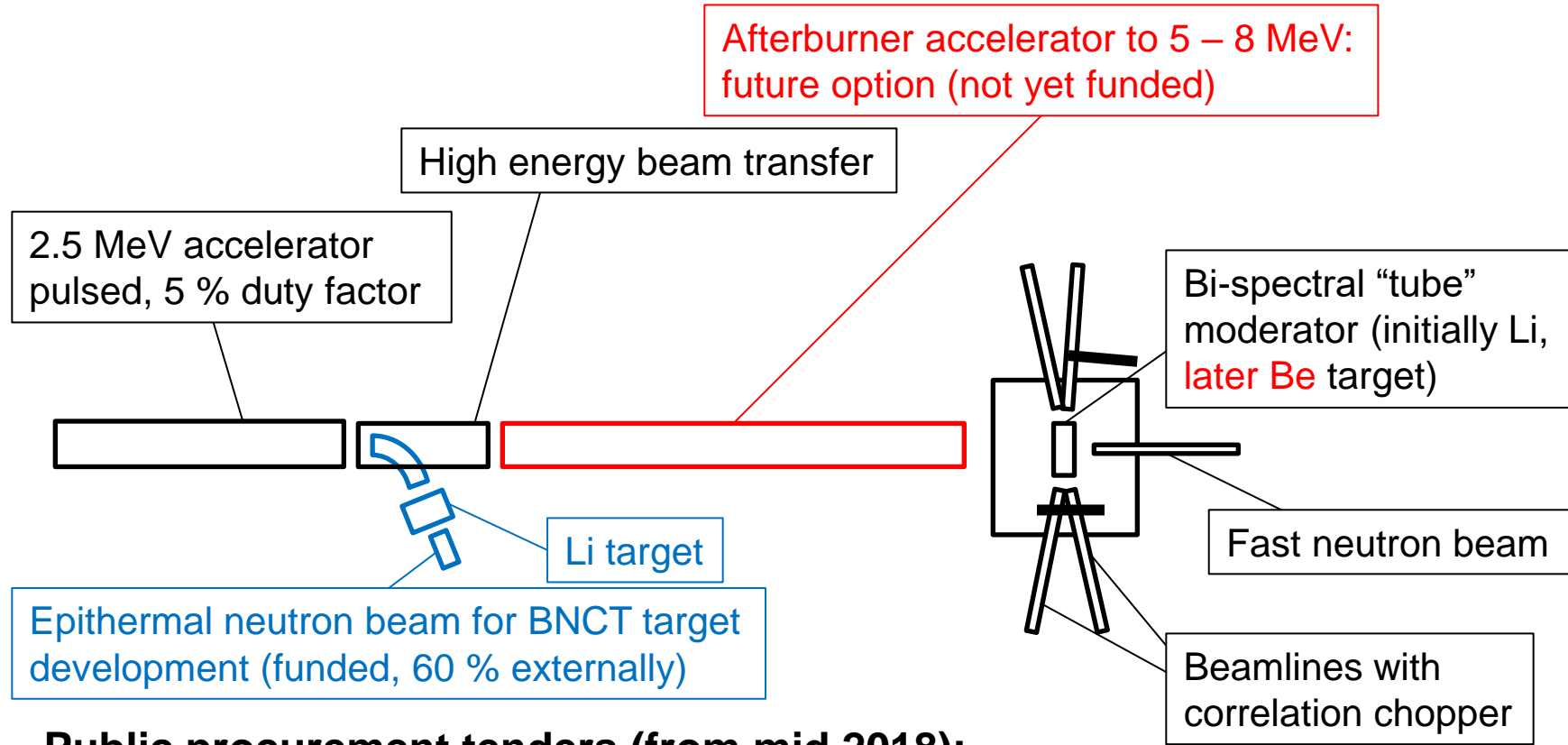
2.5 MeV 2.5 kW 3×10^{11} n/s

5.0 MeV 5.0 kW 3×10^{12} n/s

[L. Zanini et. al. 2020]

ESS @ 5 MW: 1×10^{18} n/s

Mirrortron LvB CANS project plan 2022



Public procurement tenders (from mid 2018):

- Ion source + Low energy beam transfer: **contractor failed in 2022**
- 2.5 MeV accelerator, 20 mA peak
- RF amplifier
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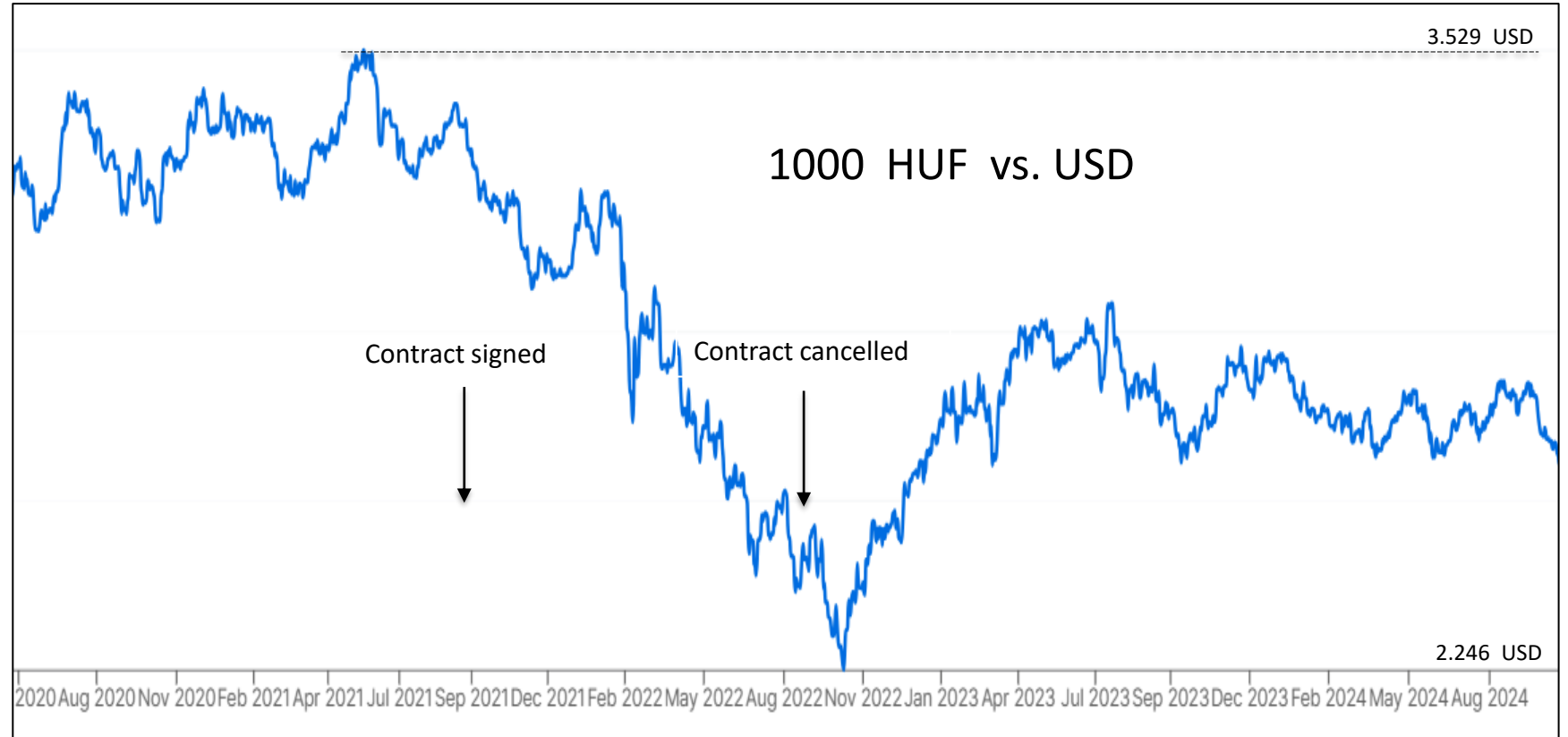
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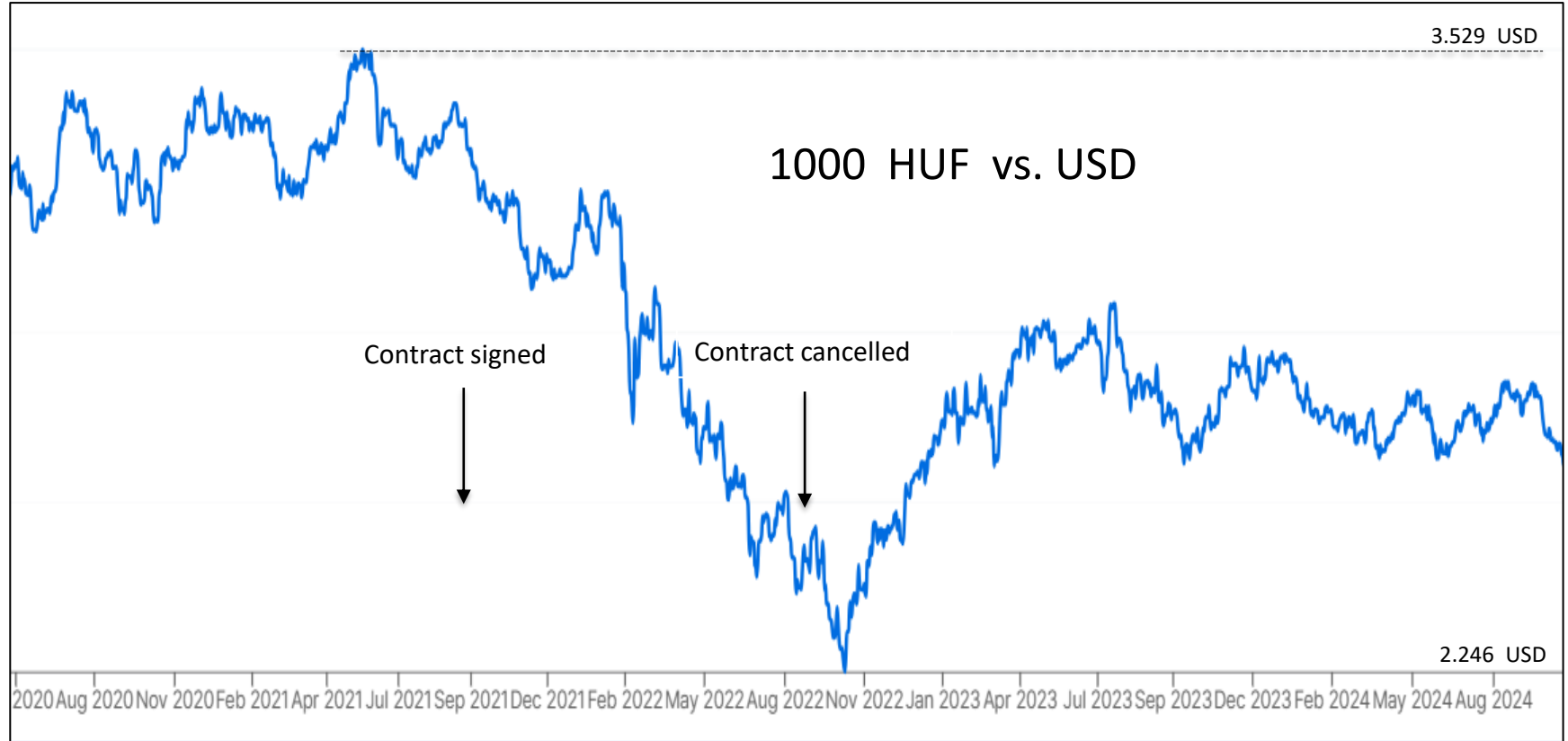
[L. Zanini et. al. 2020]

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**Ion source manufacturing contract:
public procurement:
high risk inevitable**

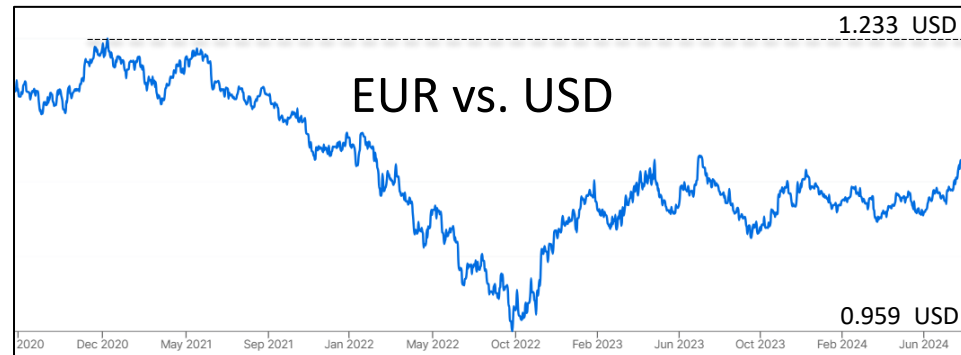


**Ion source manufacturing contract:
public procurement:
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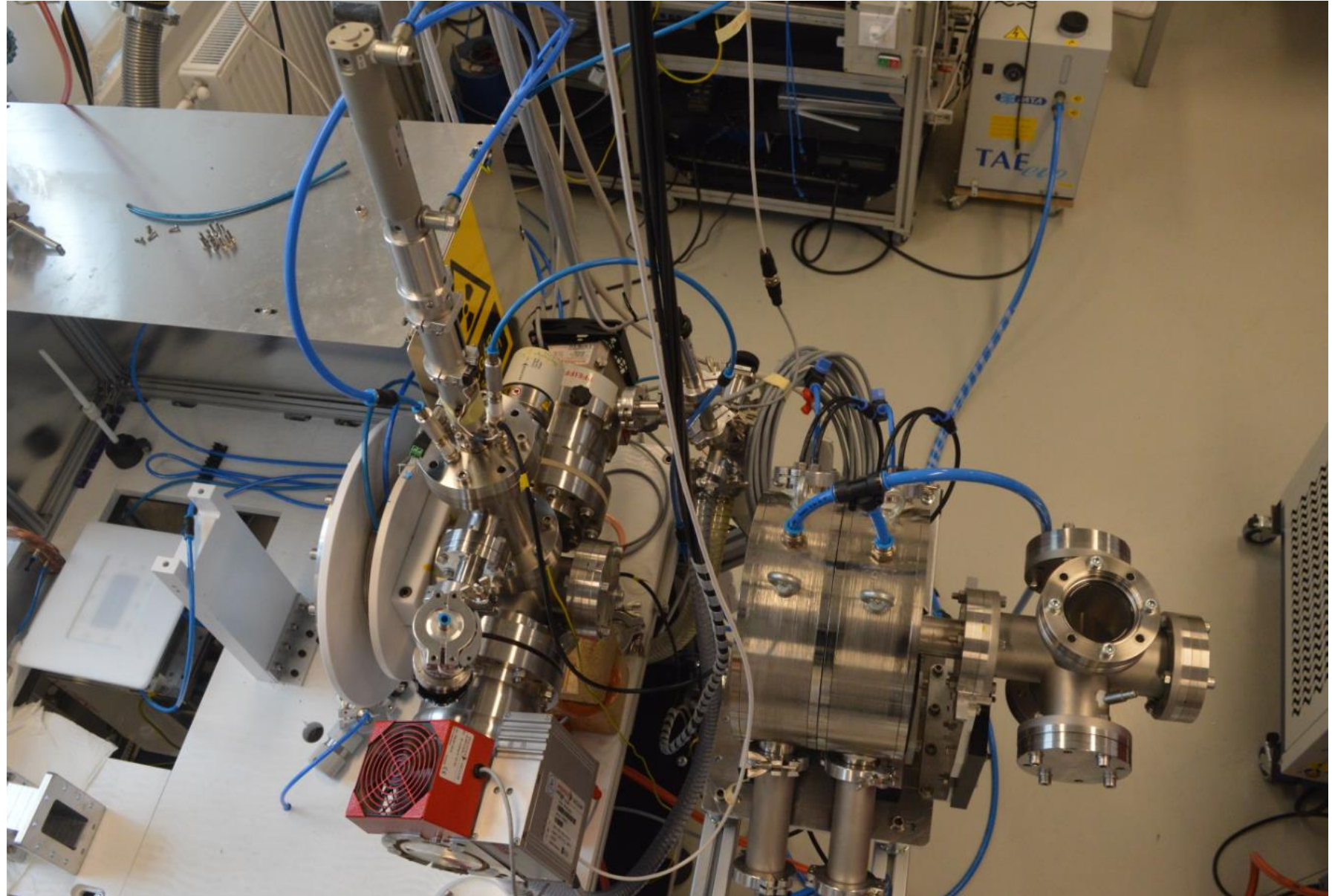


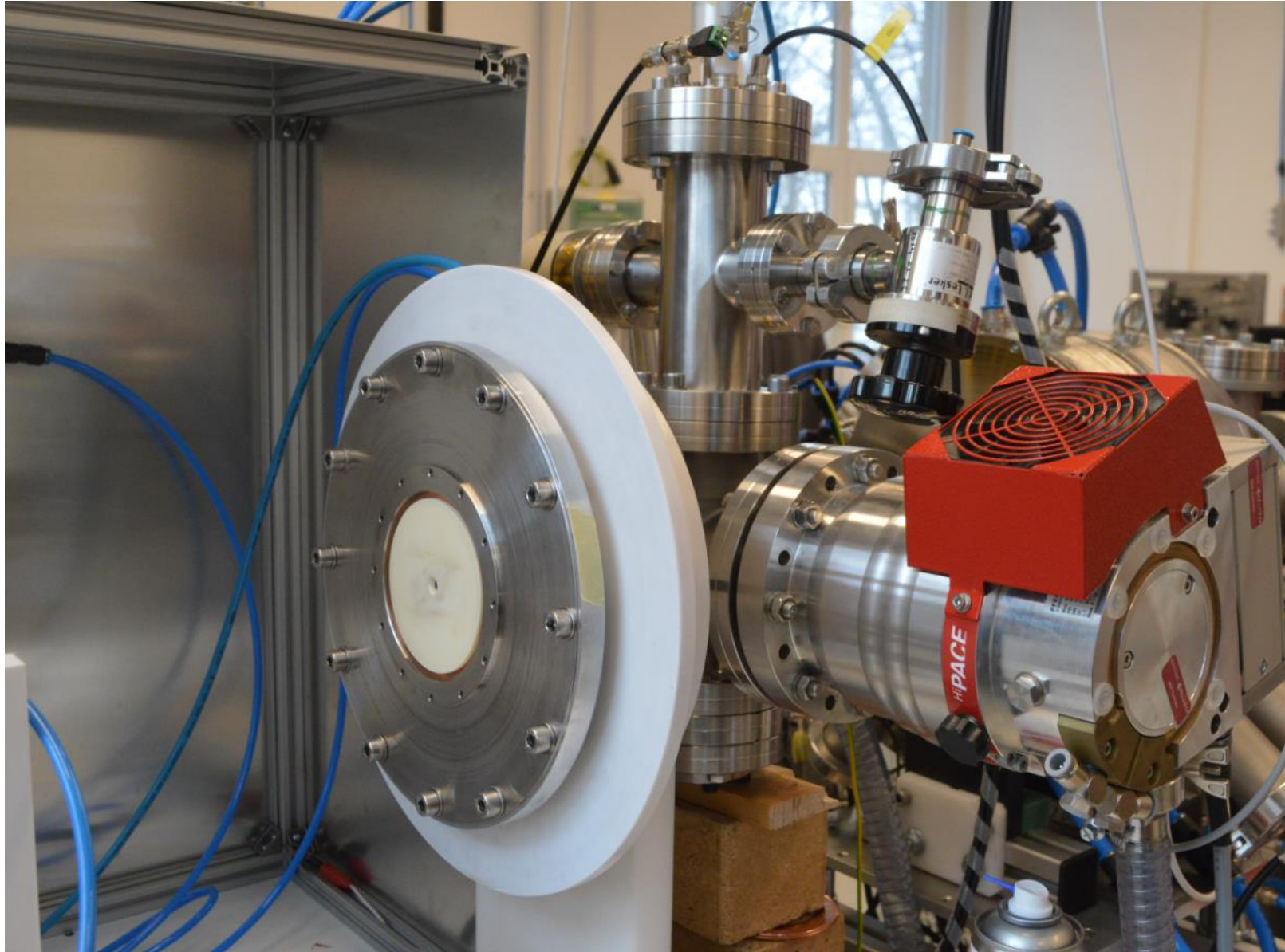
**No negotiation allowed, just
cancelling**

**Not to lose the funding:
reduce performance,
make it yourself: CER**

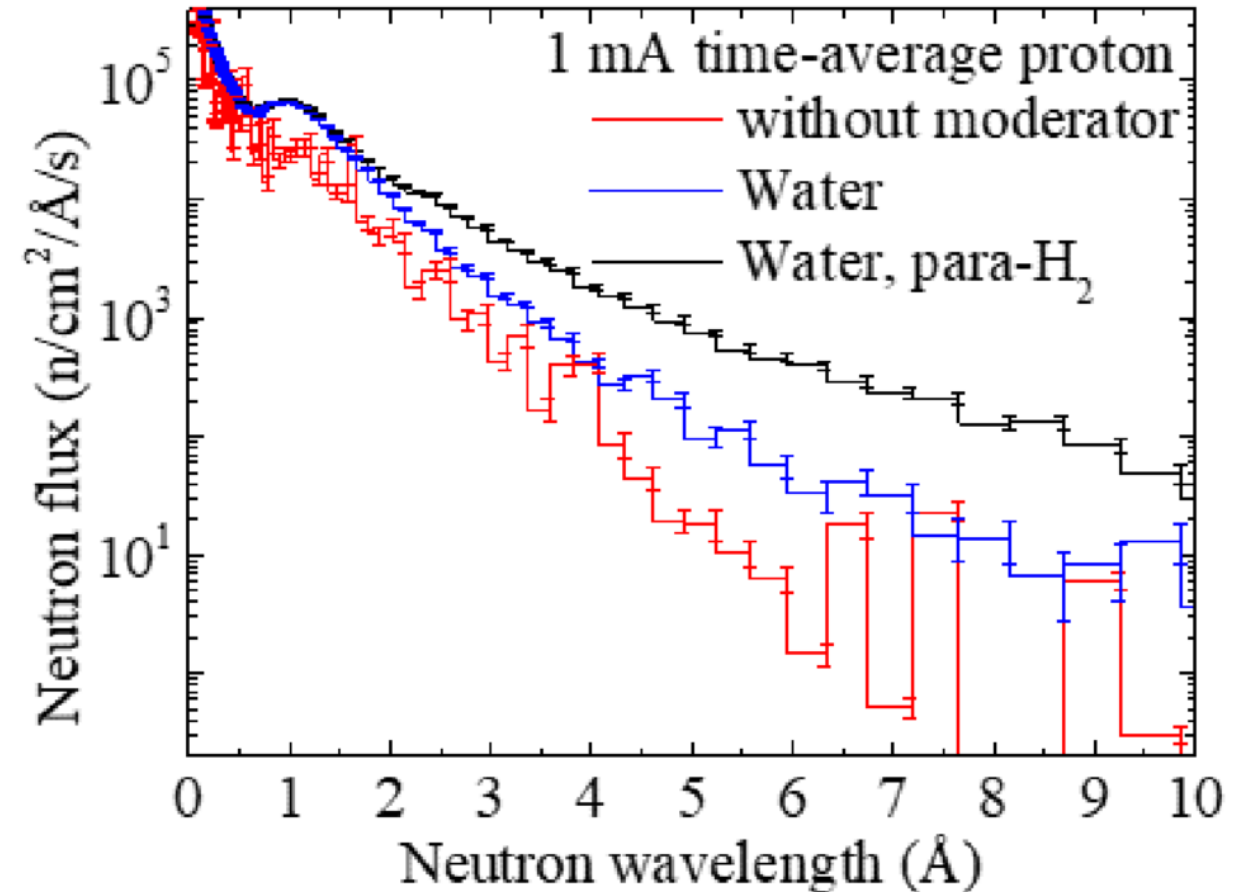
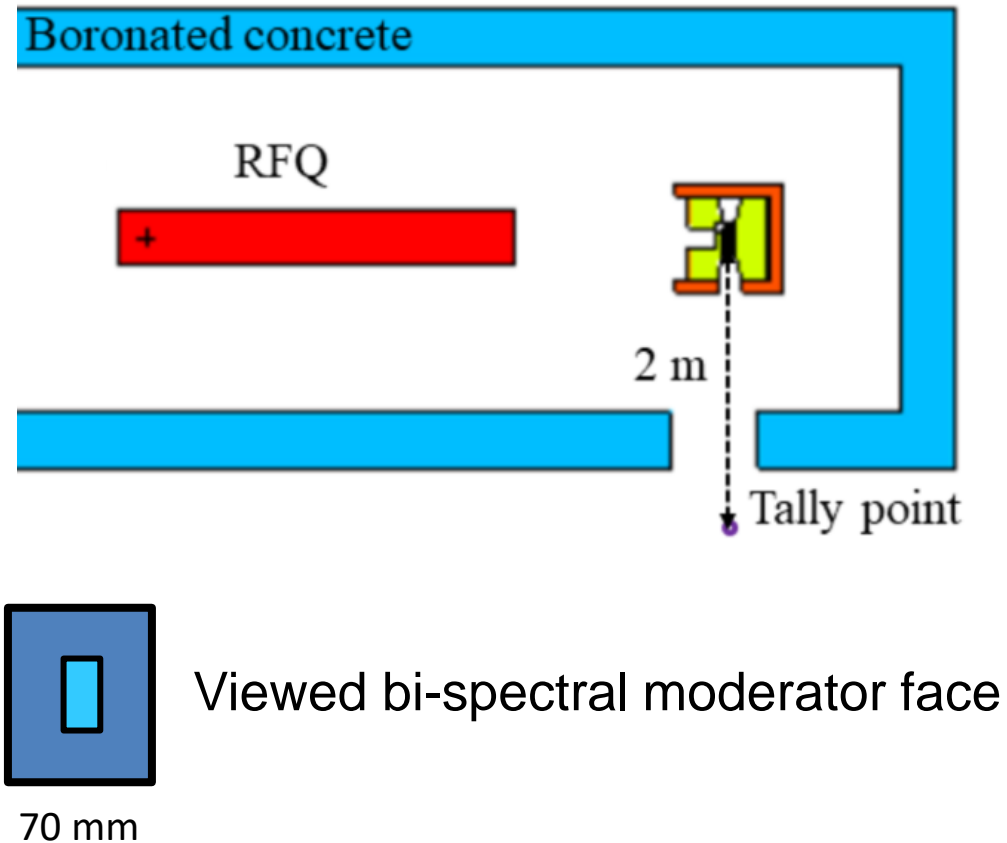


Status of Feb. 24, 2025
Planned current:
pulse peak: 1- 4 mA





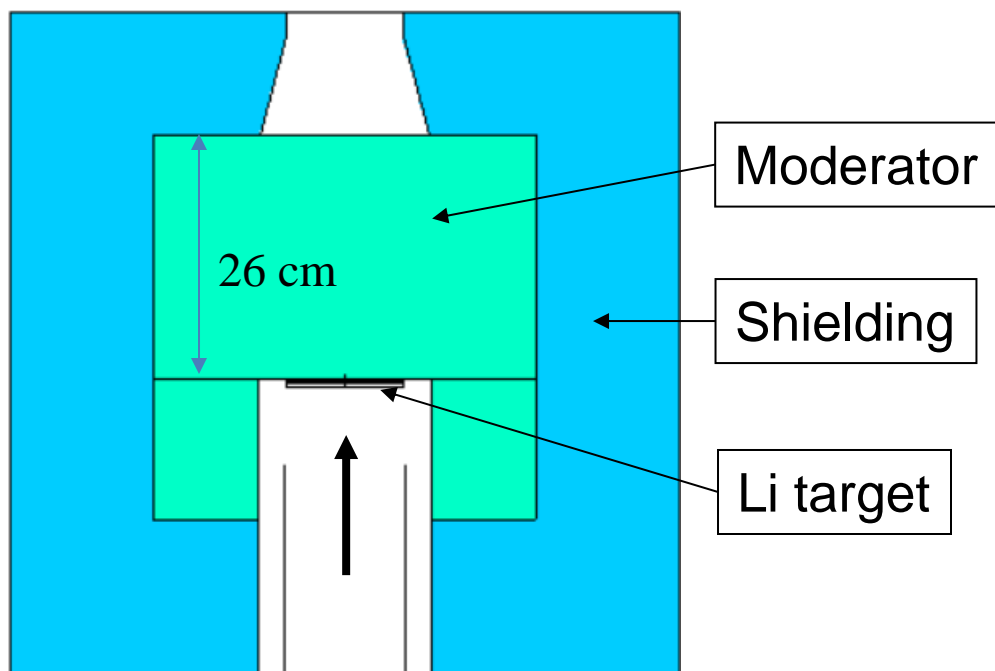
MCNP simulation results: moderated thermal neutron spectra and fluxes:



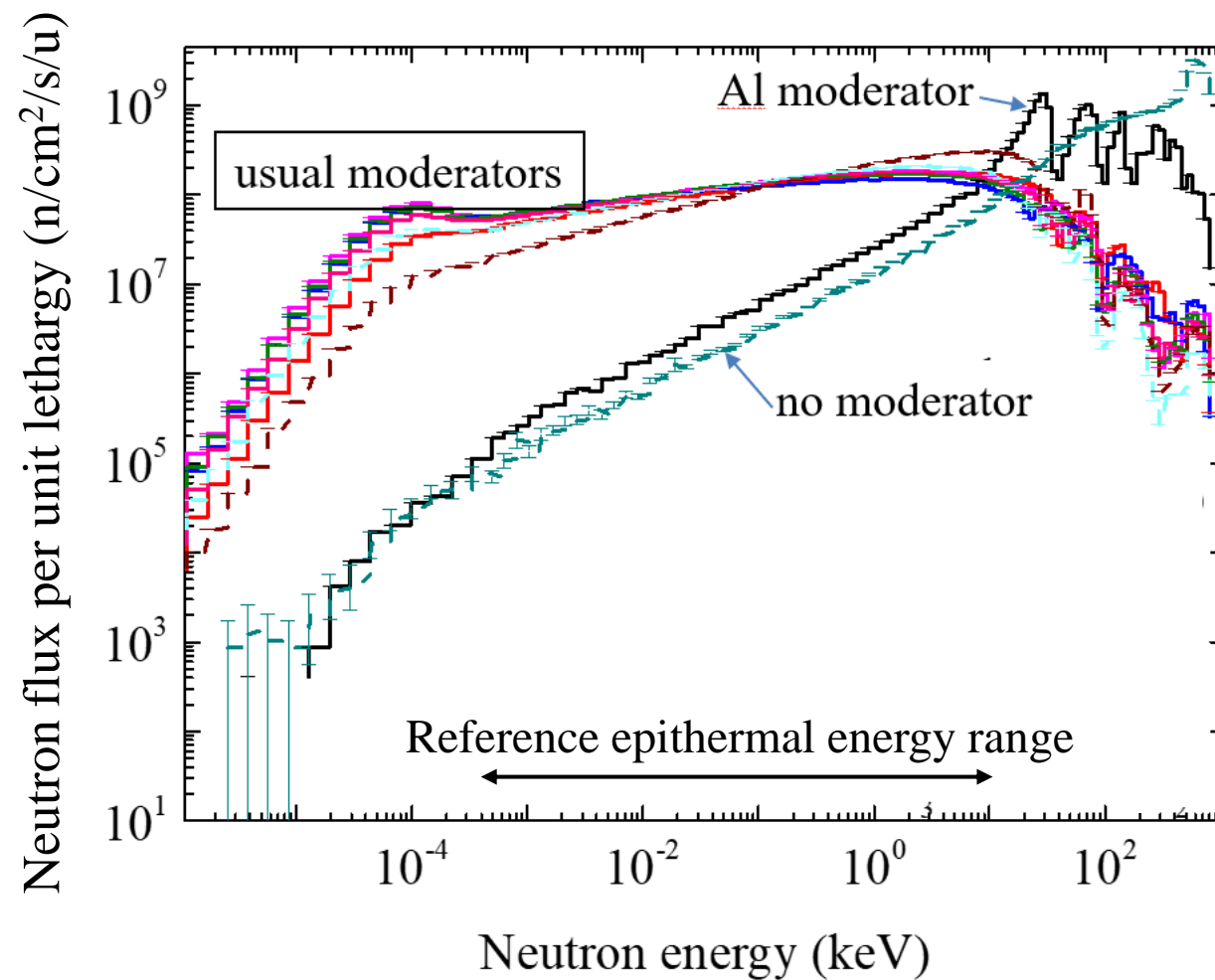
Conclusion:

Testing for supermirror production: < 1 h/sample

Simulation results: BNCT target station

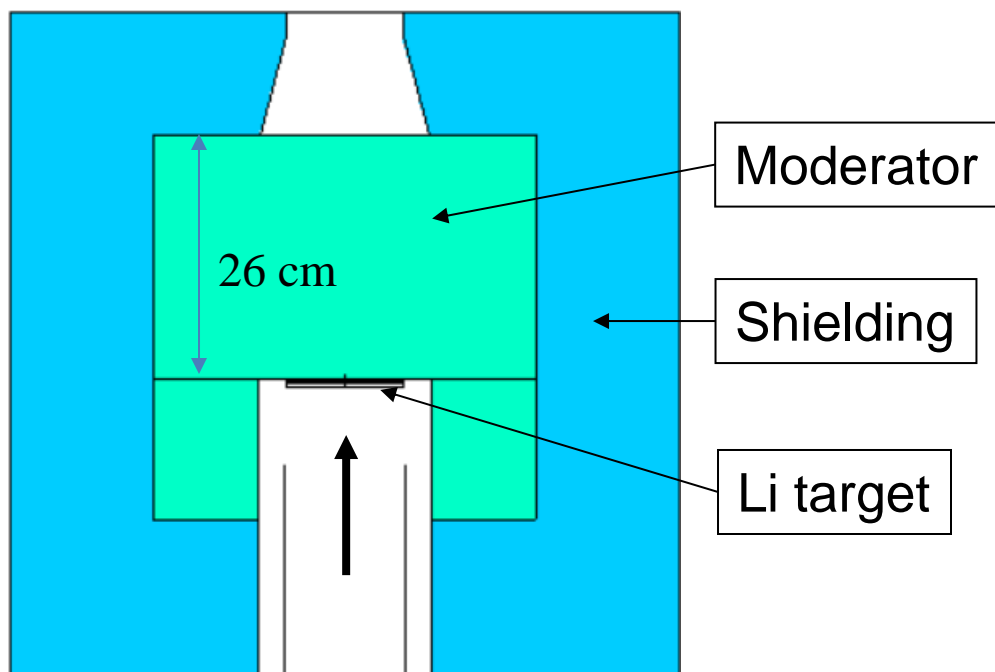


**IAEA reference neutron beam intensities:
achievable at 10 mA time average proton
beam on target at 2.5 MeV proton energy**

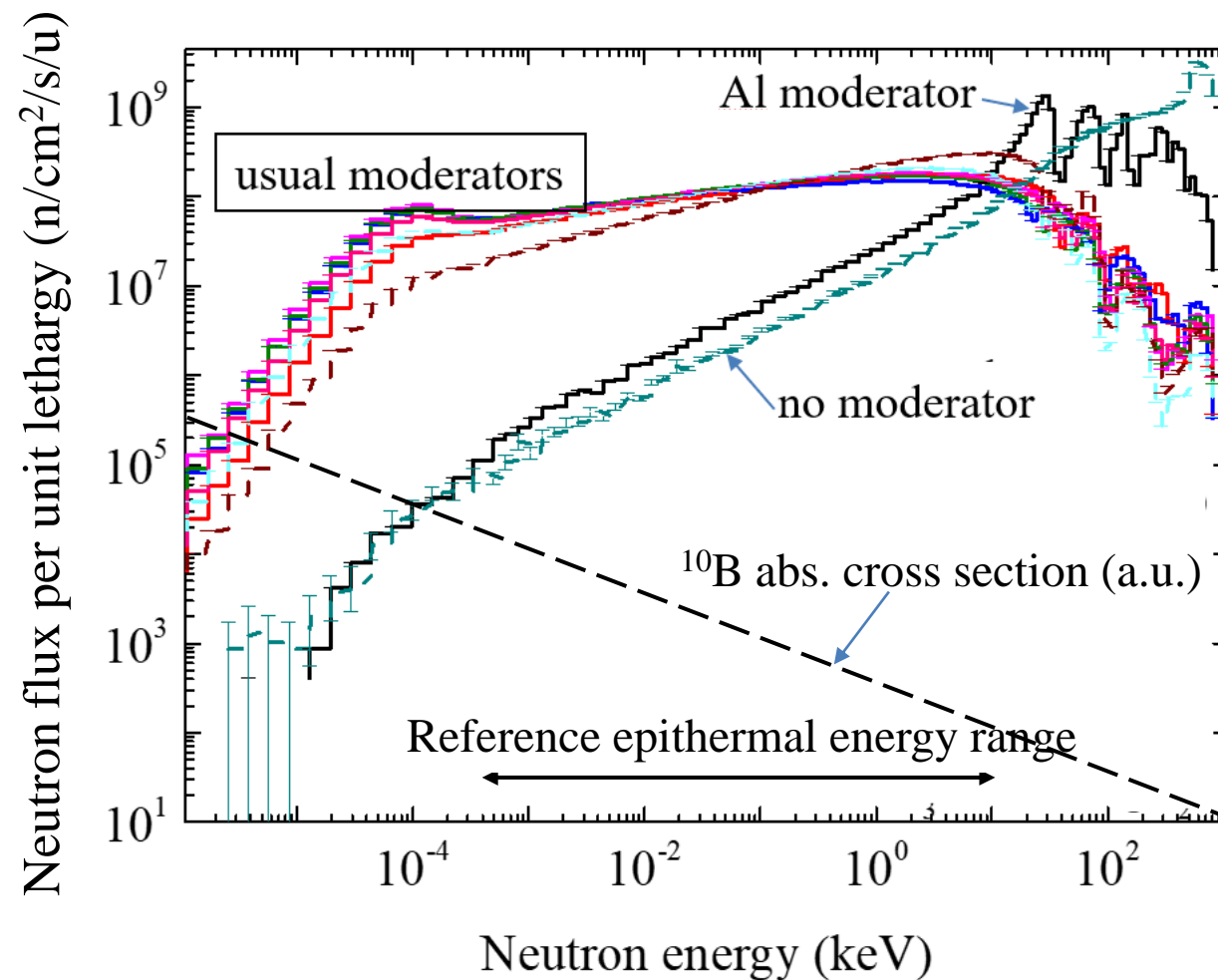


Ha Shuai et al., work in progress

Simulation results: BNCT target station

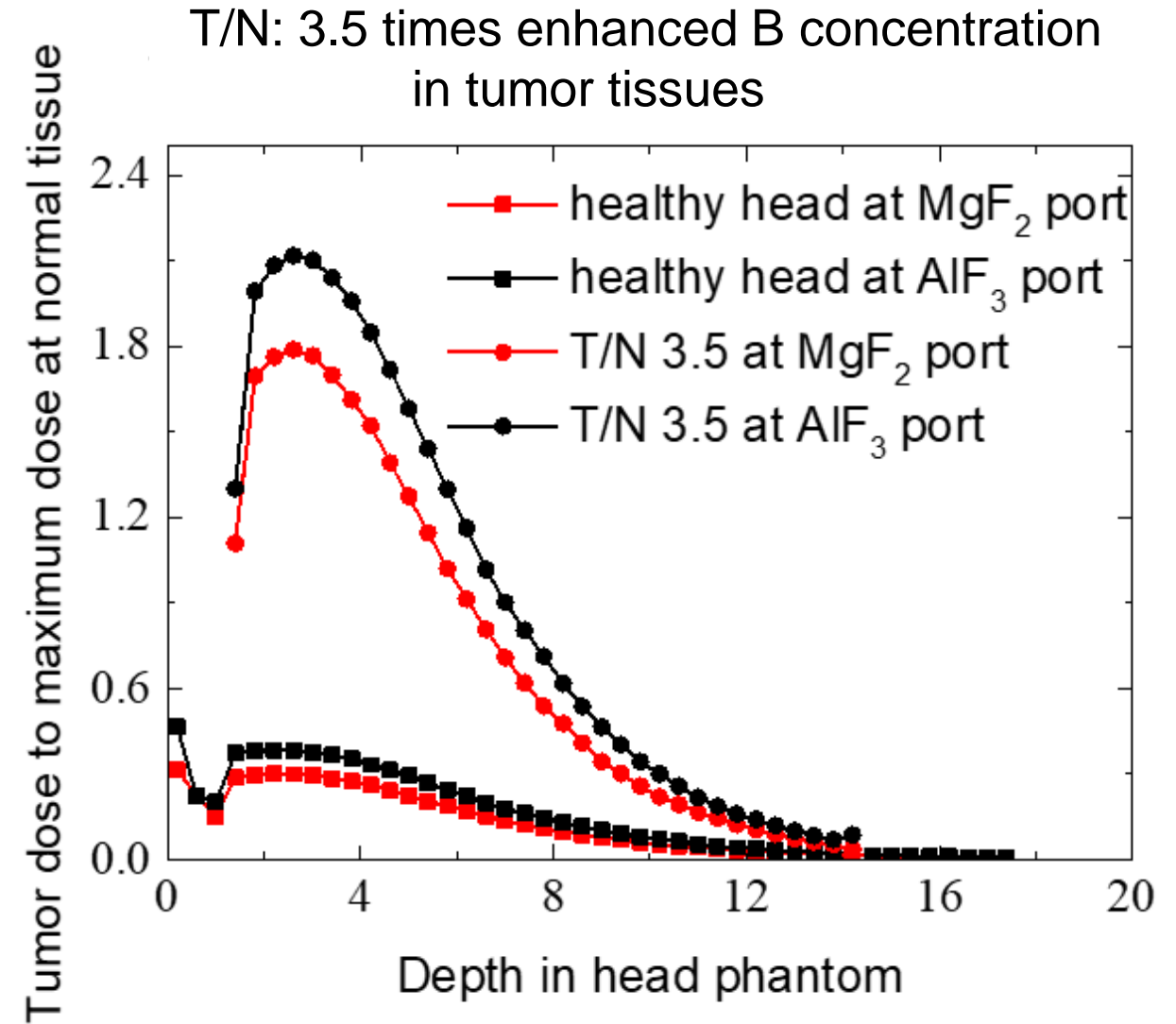
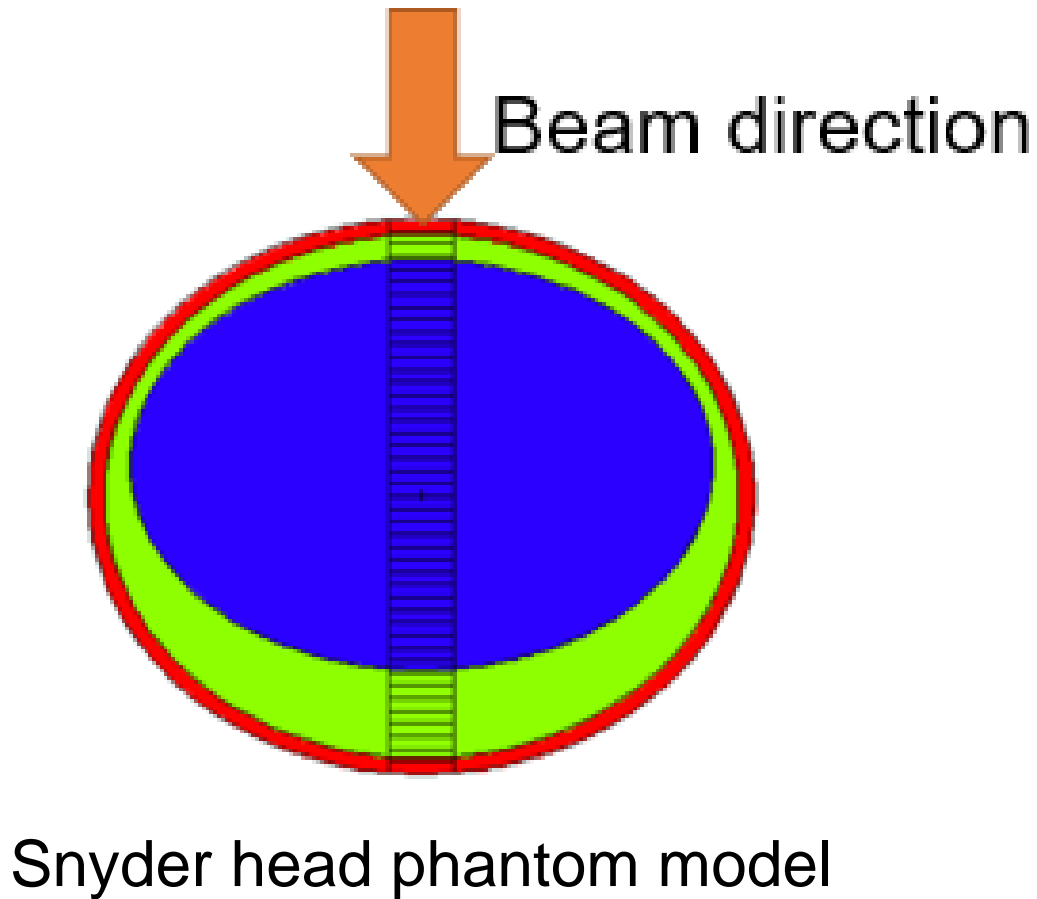


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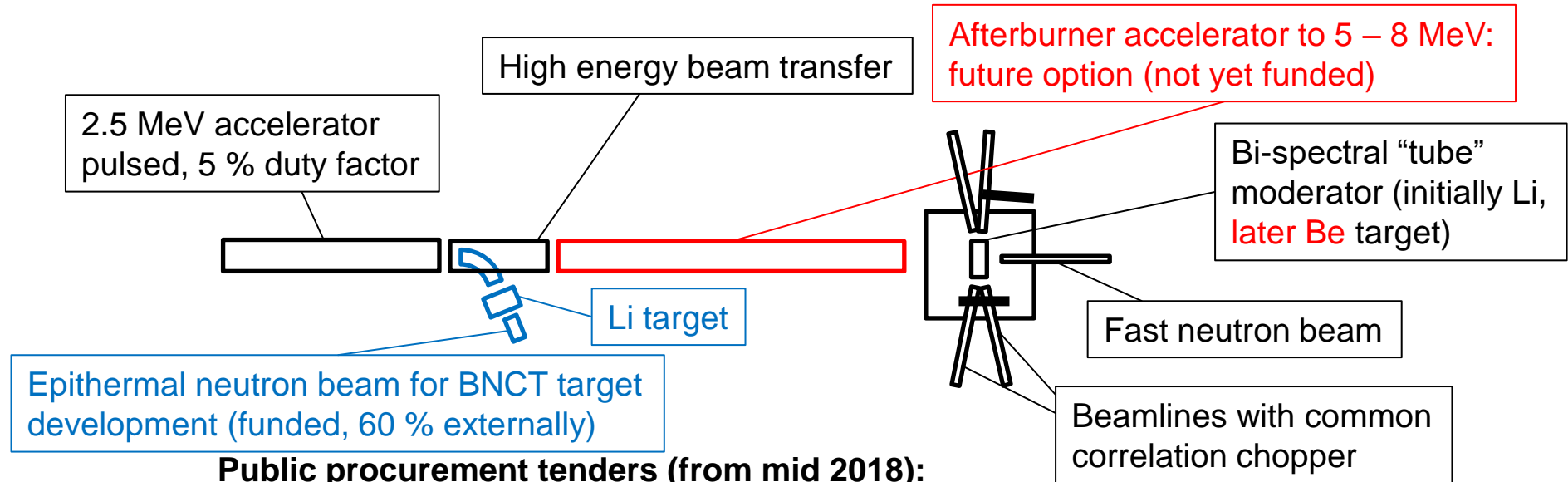
Simulation results: BNCT irradiation dose rates



Mirrotron LvB CANS project in commissioning Martonvásár (patents pending)

Construction costs for 2.5 kW time average proton beam power: about 7 M€

Flexible, very cost-effective upgrade potential: just add DTL,.. afterburners up to even 200 MeV proton energy



Public procurement tenders (from mid 2018):

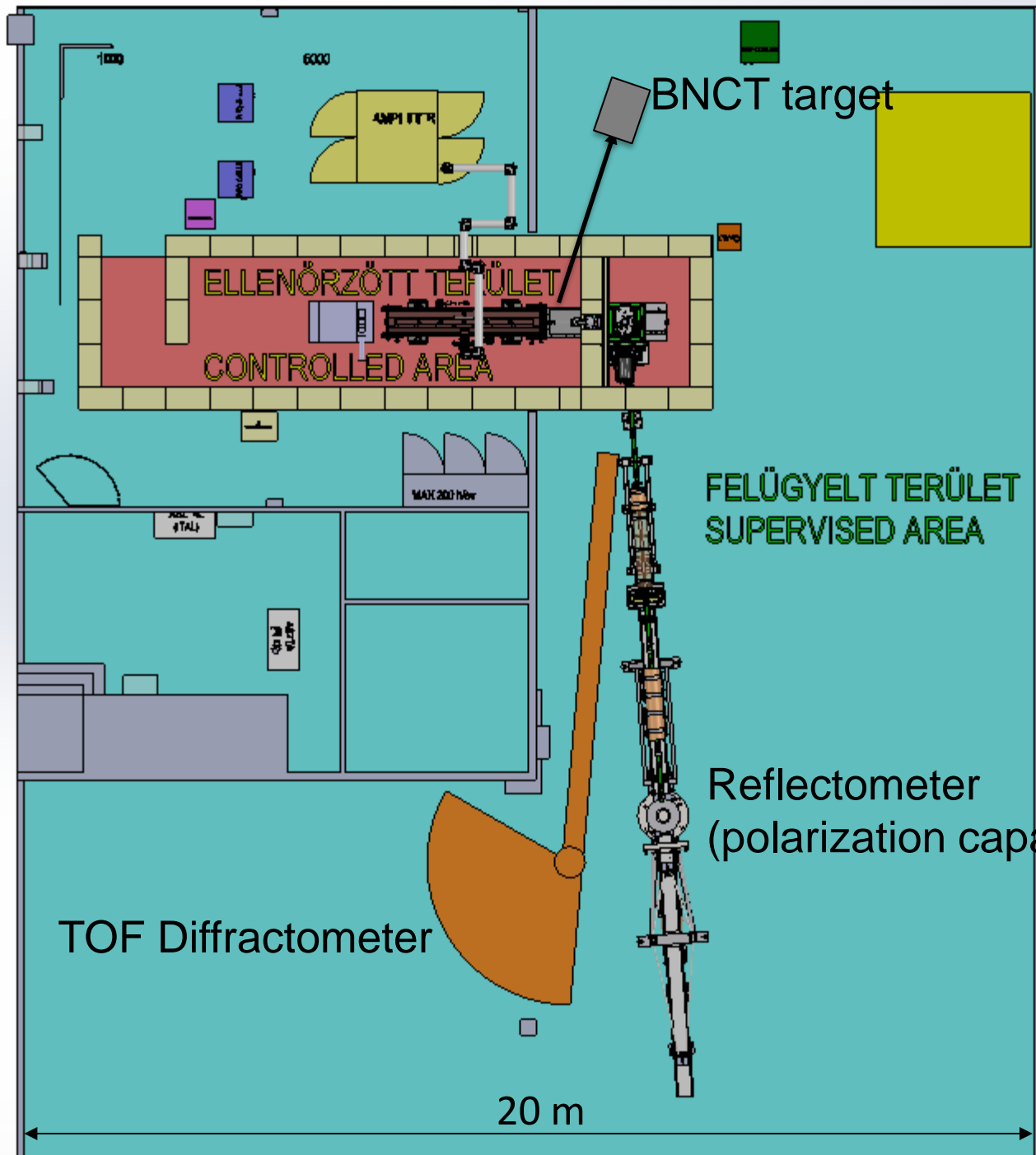
- Ion source + Low energy beam transfer
Contractor failed, alternatives in sight.
- 2.5 MeV accelerator, 20 mA peak
- RF amplifier (private procurement)
- Integration and controls (private proc.)

Mirrotron's own design and production:

- High energy beam transfer
- Target-moderator-reflector (TMR) system

Added scope:

- Construction of a polarized neutron reflectometer and a TOF powder diffractometer (dismantled instruments from ILL: 580 k€ paid, 160 k€ debt)



Layout with first instruments

By using a solar panel park, the operational costs of LvB could be significantly lowered, not just the carbon emission!

- Solar energy use for electricity production is > 18 % in Hungary in 2024: highest in Europe, mostly private investments. Return on investment can be 5 years. By now solar energy can be cheaper than nuclear (0.03 €/kWh, industrial customers pay ~ 0.2 €/kWh).
- 2000 h/year LvB operation ~ 200 MWh/year electricity consumption
- Solar panels from eastern Asia cost much less than earlier expected in Europe.