



COMPUTER SIMULATION: Safety and radioprotection area

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1. Introducción: actividades
2. Análisis de niveles de dosis en el entorno de muestras irradiadas: selección del caso limitante
3. Últimos resultados: BECA TechnoFusión :
 - * Cálculo de la intensidad de corriente del haz de protones
 - * Selección del material para portamuestra
 - * Cálculos de dosis en el exterior/blindajes



Iones utilizados por los aceleradores del Laboratorio de Irradiación de Materiales

		Acelerador iones pesados Cyclotron k=110		Acelerador iones ligeros 5 MV		Acelerador iones ligeros 6 MV	
Material irradiado	Profundidad (μm)	Ion	Energía (MeV)	Ion	Energía (MeV)	Ion	Energía (MeV)
Fe (7.8 g/cm ³)	26.6	Fe	<u>385</u>	H	2.5	He	10
W (19.3 g/cm ³)	10.1	W	<u>373</u>	H	1.6	He	6
C (2.3 g/cm ³)	148	C	96	H	4.5	He	<u>18</u>
SiO ₂ (2.2 g/cm ³)	175	Si	337	H	4.6	He	<u>18</u>
SiC (3.2 g/cm ³)	122.4	Si	337	H	4.6	He	<u>18</u>
SiC (3.2 g/cm ³)	122.4	Si	337	D	6	He	18

High energy proton beam 20 to 40 MeV



Activity of the safety and radioprotection team?

Work focused on assessing safety and radioprotection issues associated to the irradiation of different targets with low energy p, d, and alpha as well as with high energy p.

The results of this task will be used with regard to the necessary:

- **the required precautions to handle the irradiated targets**
to assure that the levels of doses reached are acceptable for workers and public.
- **bio-shielding of the vault**



Was it possible to carry out this task with the available knowledge?

Nuclear data for MCNPX code	
AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE

	DOUBLE BEAM		HIGH ENERGY H BEAM
	H	α	
Fe	H	α	
	2.5 Mev 15 nA	10 MeV 4 nA	20 MeV 1 μ A
SiO_2	H	α	
	4.6 Mev 0.2 nA	18 MeV 0.3 nA	20 MeV 1 μ A
SiC	H	α	
	4.6 MeV 3.5 nA	18 MeV 8.5 nA	20 MeV 1 μ A
W	H	α	
	1.6 MeV	6 MeV	20 MeV 1 μ A
C	H	α	
	4.6 MeV	18 MeV	20 MeV 1 μ A
SiC	D	α	
	6 MeV	18 MeV	

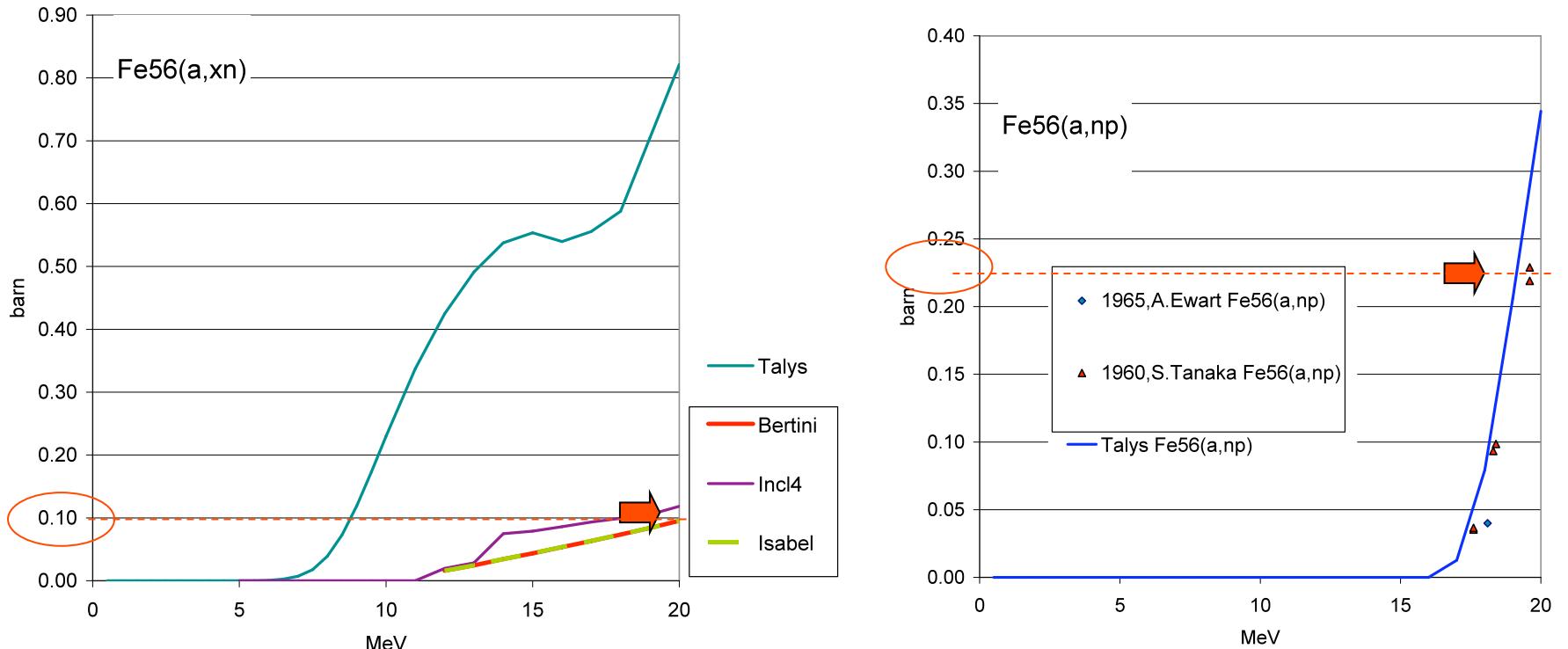
Computational Methodology to compute neutron generation from interactions of the proton beam with the target was available for many materials, **There were not reliable solutions to compute the neutron production from alpha and deuteron beams.**

Reasons:

- i) Nuclear models included in **MC codes (such as NMNPX)** do not allow an accurate assessment of the neutron production at low energy
- ii) MCNPX is not able to handle external cross section data libraries for interaction these particles.

EXAMPLE: Case alpha beam over Iron target

Fe (α , nx)	MCNPX			
	ISABEL		INCL4	
10 MeV	15 MeV	10 MeV	15 MeV	
MAXIMUM DOSE ($\mu\text{Sv/h}$)	0	0	0	0
NEUTRON SOURCE (n/particle source)	0	0	0	0



- Only for $\text{Fe}^{56}(\alpha, np)$ there are available XS from experimental data.
- The neutron production at 19.6 MeV for $\text{Fe}^{56}(\alpha, np)$ from Tanaka experience is more than twice of the value for total neutron production predicted by MCNPX models.
- However there is a good agreement between the values predicted by Talys and the experimental data for the XS of $\text{Fe}^{56}(\alpha, np)$ reaction

Fe (α, nx)	MCNPX				MCUNED TENDL08	
	ISABEL		INCL4		10 MeV	15 MeV
MAXIMUM DOSE ($\mu\text{Sv/h}$)	0	0	0	0	1.21	14.3
NEUTRON SOURCE (n/particle source)	0	0	0	0	8.98E-06	9.84E-05



Main element of the methodology proposed to solve the difficulties: MCUNED code

We propose to use a **new tool named MCUNED** for the beam-on phase simulations.

The MCUNED code is an extension to the MCNPX code (it keeps all its original capabilities).

It is able to handle evaluated data transport library (for p, d, alphas, etc).

It is able to reduce drastically the computation time due to the incorporation of a new technique of variance reduction.

It will be helpful to apply this procedure to the simulations for TechnoFusion facilities (see example for alpha beam on Iron target case).

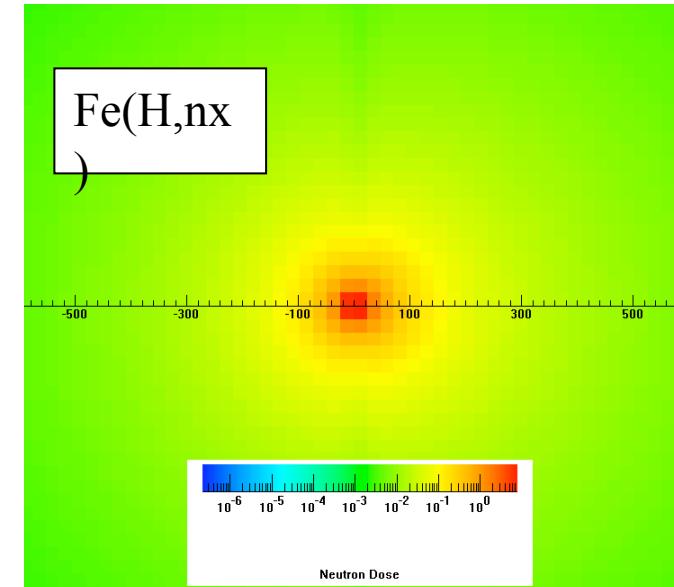


RESULTS: Beam on phase (addressed to study requirements for bio-shielding of the vault)

(* values for a provisional current of 50 pA)
(^ the values can be a poor estimation)

Fe	H	α	Total
	2.5 Mev 15 nA	10 MeV 4 nA	
MAXIMUM DOSE ($\mu\text{Sv/h}$)	450	97	547
NEUTRON SOURCE (n/particle source)	1.59E-08	8.98E-06	
PHOTON SOURCE (p/ particle source)	2.90E-07	6.10E-06	

H
20 MeV
1 μA
7.66.E+06
2.56E-03
1.34E-02



SiO_2	H	α	Total
	4.6 Mev 0.2 nA	18 MeV 0.3 nA	
MAXIMUM DOSE ($\mu\text{Sv/h}$)	0	42	42
NEUTRON SOURCE (n/particle source)	0.0	3.056E-05	
PHOTON SOURCE (p/ particle source)	3.54E-05	5.79E-05	

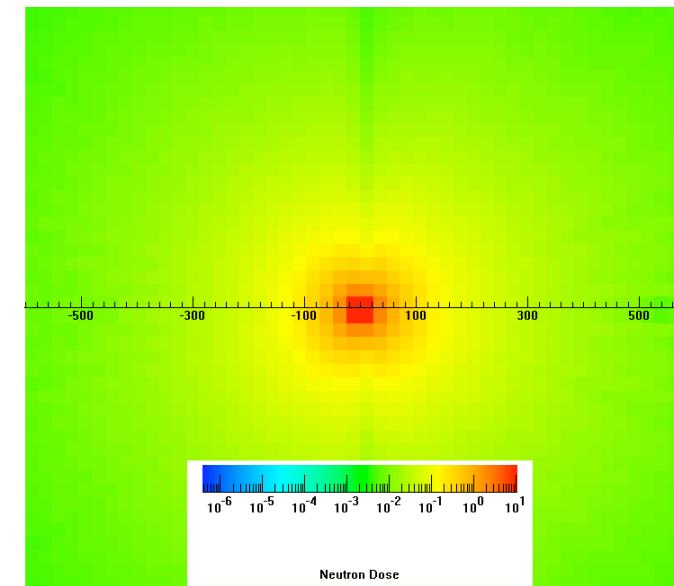
H
20 MeV
1 μA
0.36E+06
1.20E-04
8.34E-03

SiC	H	α^\perp	Total
	4.6 MeV 3.5 nA	18 MeV 8.5 nA	
MAXIMUM DOSE ($\mu\text{Sv/h}$)	0	826	826
NEUTRON SOURCE (n/particle source)	0	4.74E-05	
PHOTON SOURCE (p/ particle source)	0	1.94E-04	

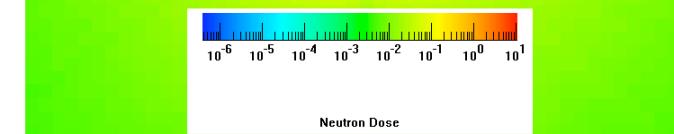
H
20 MeV
1 μA
0.56E+06
1.72E-04
1.01E-02

W	H	α	Total
	1.6 MeV	6 MeV	
MAXIMUM DOSE ($\mu\text{Sv/h}$)	0	0	0
NEUTRON SOURCE (n/particle source)	0	0	
PHOTON SOURCE (p/ particle source)	0	0	

H
20 MeV
1 μA
9.0E+06
4.13E-03
6.89E-03



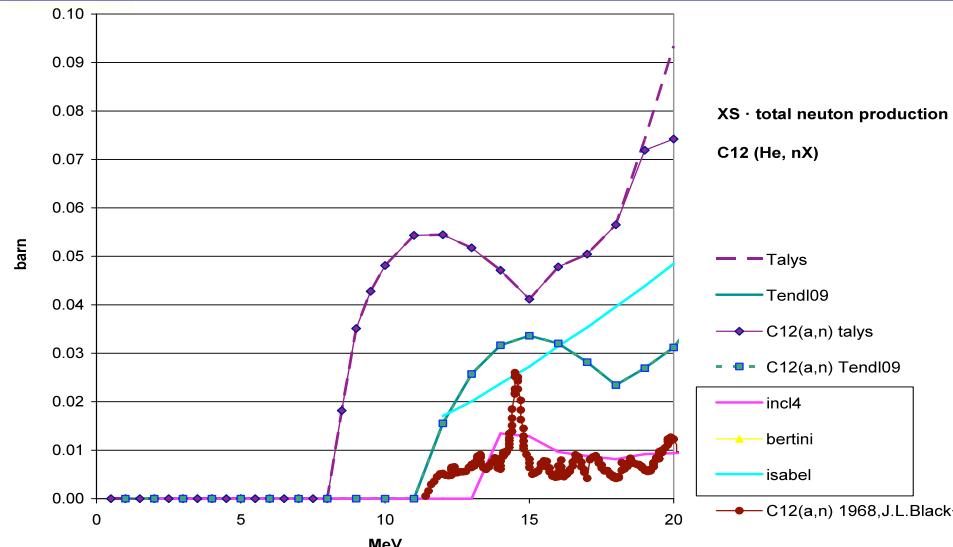
C	H $^\perp$	α^\perp	Total	H^\perp
	4.6 MeV	18 MeV		
MAXIMUM DOSE ($\mu\text{Sv/h}$)	0	6.11 *	6.11 *	0.21E+06
NEUTRON SOURCE (n/particle source)	0	2.62E-05		
PHOTON SOURCE (p/ particle source)	0	3.82E-05		



SiC	D	α	Total
	6 MeV	18 MeV	
MAXIMUM DOSE ($\mu\text{Sv/h}$)	7.57 *	4.86 *	12.43*
NEUTRON SOURCE (n/particle source)	6.74E-05	4.74E-05	
PHOTON SOURCE (p/ particle source)		1.94E-04	

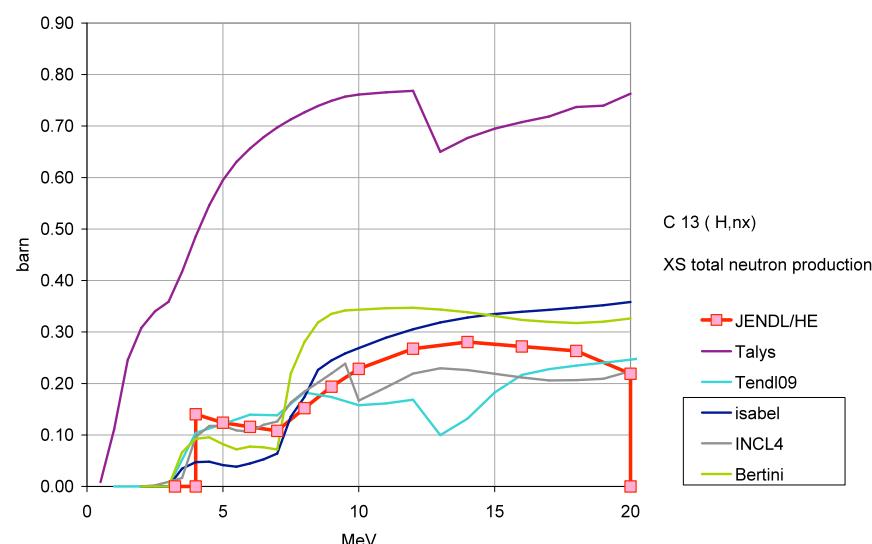


The dose rates presented for target with carbon could be a poor estimation:



CASES: alpha beam over C and over SiC targets.

- The contribution of C^{12} are not negligible.
- Only for $\text{C}^{12}(\alpha, \text{n})$ reaction experimental data is available.
- The $\text{C}^{12}(\alpha, \text{n})$ reaction is the main contributor to the total neutron production, although the values from the simulation have poor fitting with the experimental data.
- **Isabel was the model used.**

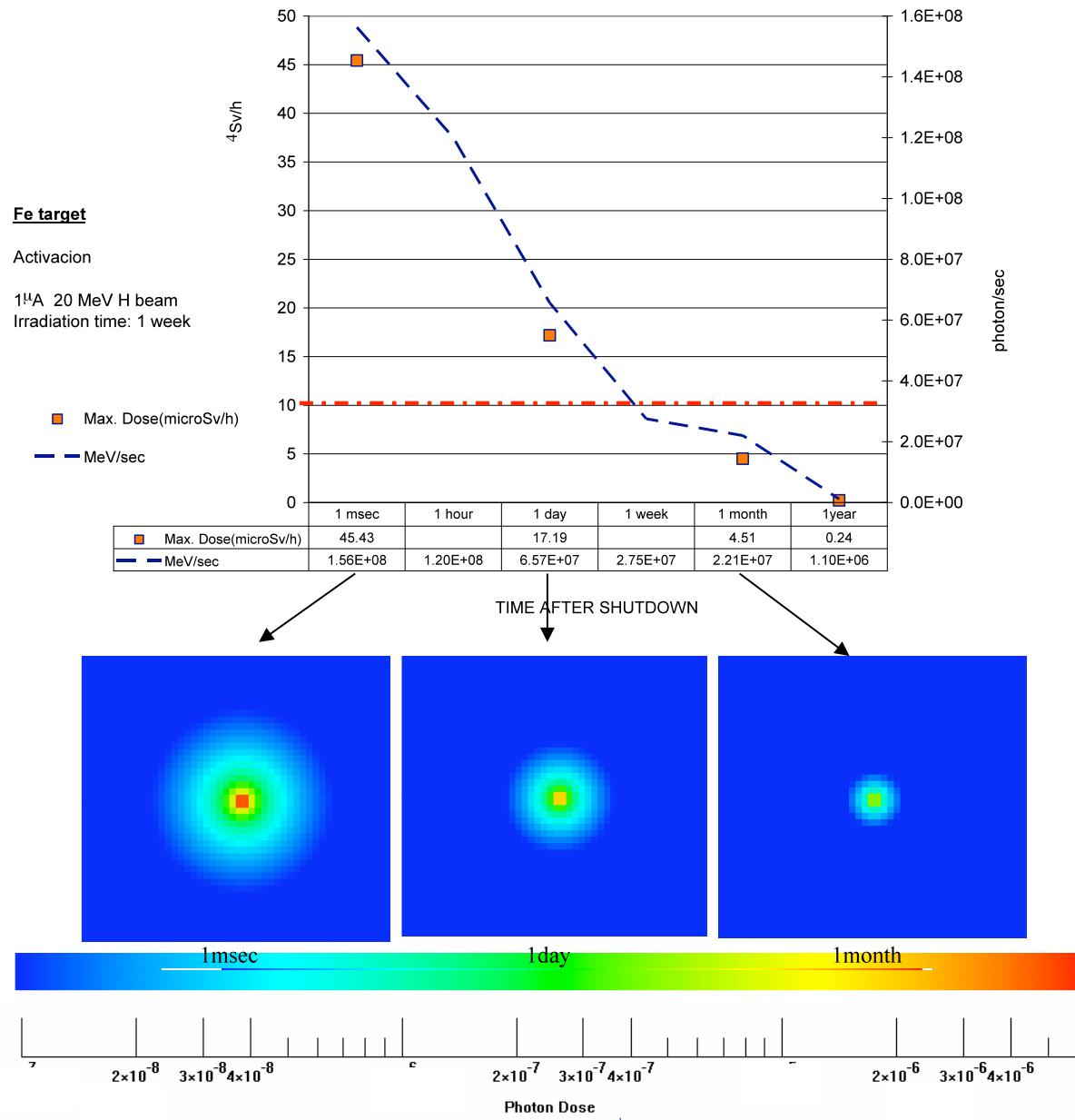


CASE: proton beam over C target.

- The C^{13} is the main contributor to the total neutron production.
- There are not experimental reference data.
- **Isabel was the model used.**



PRELIMINARY RESULTS: Beam off phase (addressed to the required precautions to handle the irradiated targets)



CASE: IRON TARGET
1^μA 20 MeV PROTON BEAM
IRRADIATION TIME 1 WEEK

- The maximum value of the residual dose (located in the target) at 1 msec after shutdown is higher than 45 microSv/h.
- For one week of cooling time, the maximum value of the residual dose is lower than 10 microSv/h.
- The main contributor to the total dose, after 1 week after the shutdown, is Co56 (98%, half life 77 days).

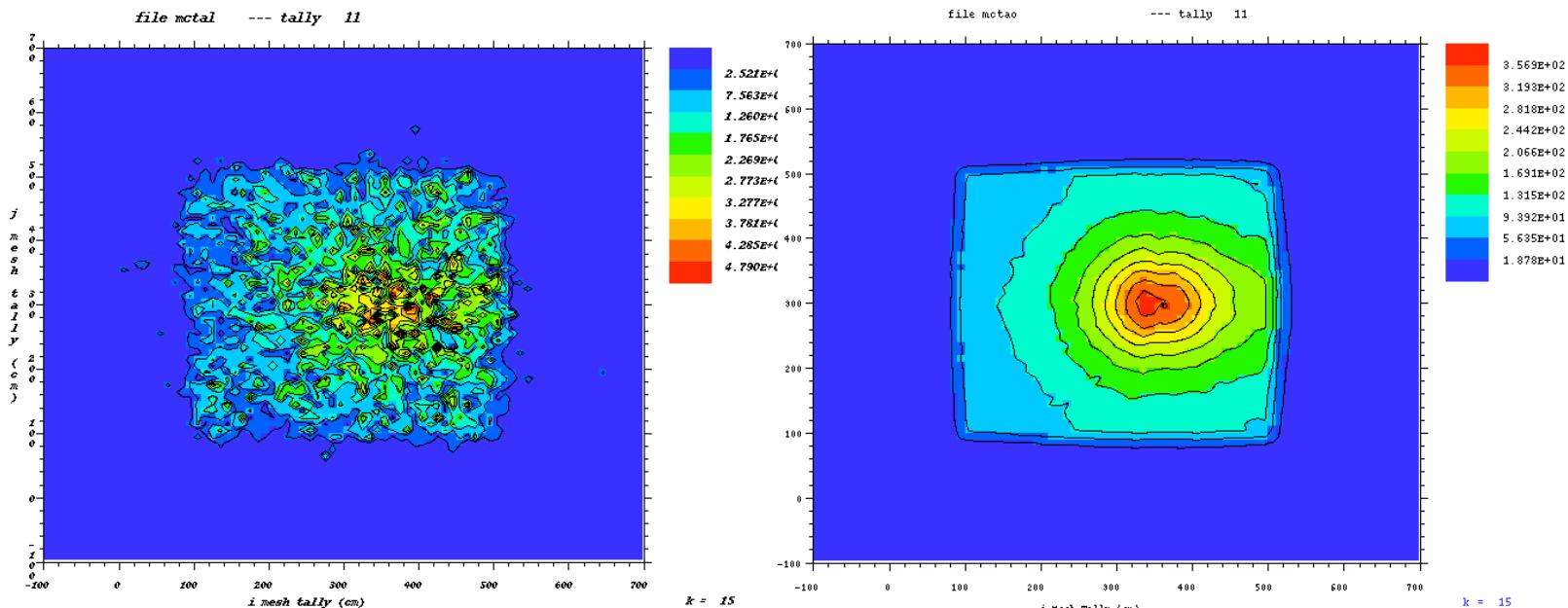


1. Metodología computacional
2. Cálculo de la intensidad de corriente del haz de protones
3. Selección del material para portamuestra
4. Cálculos de dosis: posibles necesidades de blindaje
5. Conclusiones



Metodología computacional

1. Código de transporte de partículas: **MCUNED**
2. Librerías de secciones eficaces para transporte de protones:
 1. TENDL08/09
 2. LA150H
 3. ENDF/B-07
3. Factores de conversión de flujo a dosis: **Ambient Dose Equivalent (ICRP74)**
4. Las **dosis** y las **incertidumbres** asociadas han sido procesadas con el programa **MORITZ**



MCNPX



MCUNED



Cálculo de la intensidad de corriente del haz de protones

1. Producción de **alfas** en la muestra = **100 appm / semana** (intensidad del haz de protones para conseguir 100 appm en una semana de irradiación)

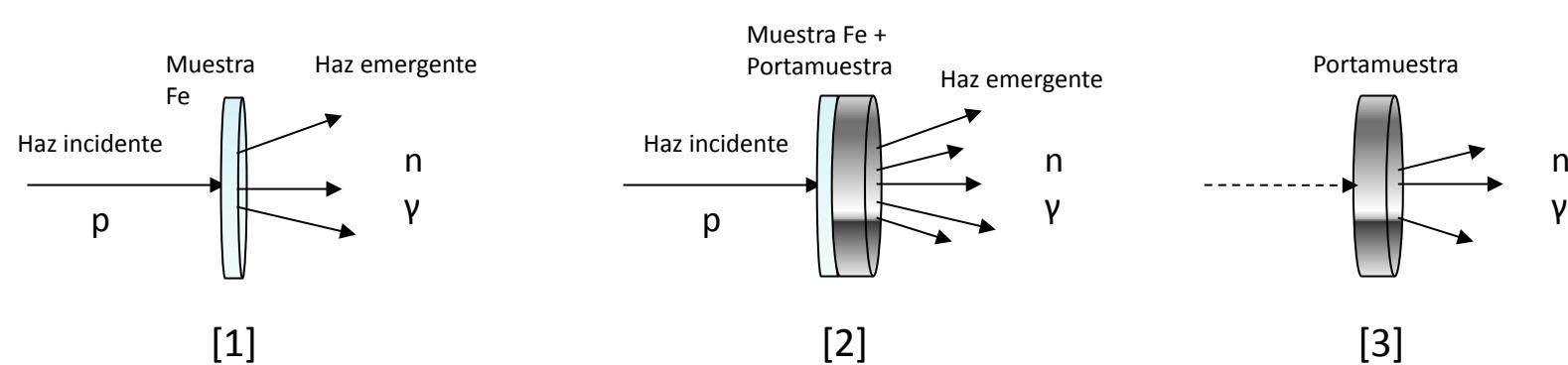
2. El número de **α producidas por protón incidente** se determina mediante simulación con el código MCUNED

Energía (MeV)	Espesor muestra (mm)	α/p			I (mA)		
		TENDL08/09	LA150H	ENDF/B-07	TENDL08/ 09	LA150H	ENDF/B-07
30	0,75	$4,70 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$5,03 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$5,03 \cdot 10^{-4}$	0,36	0,34	0,34
20	0,5	$2,78 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$2,29 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$2,28 \cdot 10^{-4}$	0,41	0,49	0,49
10	0,2	$7,64 \cdot 10^{-6}$	$1,19 \cdot 10^{-5}$	$1,19 \cdot 10^{-5}$	5,89	3,78	3,78



Selección del material para portamuestra

- Se trata de escoger el mejor material para el portamuestra desde el punto de vista radiológico
- Para ello es necesario evaluar la producción de neutrones y fotones en cada material
- Cálculos:
 - 1) Producción de neutrones y fotones en muestra Fe [1]
 - 2) Producción de neutrones y fotones en (muestra Fe + portamuestra) [2]
 - 3) Producción de neutrones y fotones en portamuestra [3] = [2] – [1]





Selección del material para portamuestra

Materiales candidatos para el Portamuestra

Ni	Cu	W	V	Zr	Acero SS316 LN IG
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Material de la muestra

Fe

Tipo de fuente

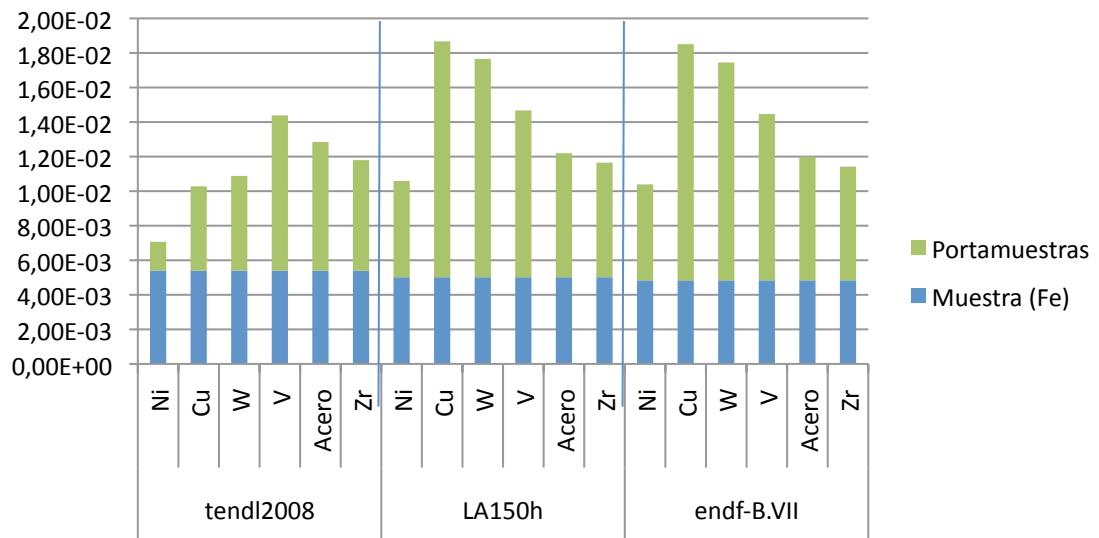
Haz colimado de protones

Energía (MeV)	Espesor muestra (mm)
40	1
30	0,75
20	0,5



Selección del material para portamuestra

Producción de Neutrones a 30 MeV



Librerías utilizadas

TENDL08/09
LA150H
ENDF/B-07

Material seleccionado:
Níquel

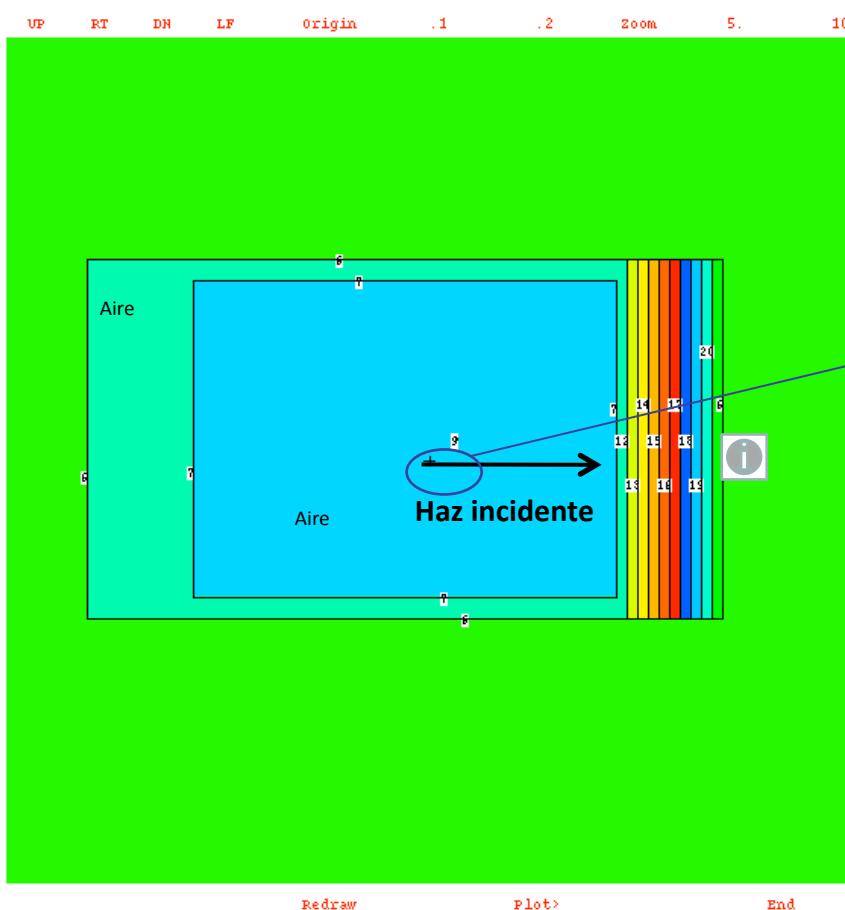
- Los cálculos realizados revelan que el **material óptimo** es el **Níquel** por ser el que produce menos neutrones (y fotones)
- Efecto relevante de las distintas XS de protones: las diferencias alcanzan hasta el 45%



Cálculos de dosis: hipótesis para el cálculo

```
04/06/10 12:41:27  
Calculo produccion de neutrones  
en Miguel a 30 MeV  
  
probid = 04/06/10 12:40:26  
basis: xs  
{ 1.000000, 0.000000, 0.000000}  
{ 0.000000, 0.000000, 1.000000}  
origin:  
( -323.33, 300.00, 149.41)  
extent = ( -400.00, 400.00)
```

```
Edit cel 3  
cell 3  
xyz = -323.33, 300.00, 149.41  
CURSOR SCALES 0 CellLine  
PostScript ROTATE  
COLOR cel  
XY YZ ZX  
LABEL sur off  
MBODY on LEGEND off  
  
Click here or picture or menu
```



Esquema de la geometría de la sala de irradiación y detalle de la muestra

- Sala de 4 x 4 x 3 m interiores
- Paredes de hormigón de 1 m de espesor
- Suelo y techo de hormigón de 20 cm de espesor
- Muestra situada a 170 cm de altura y a 150 cm de la pared más cercana

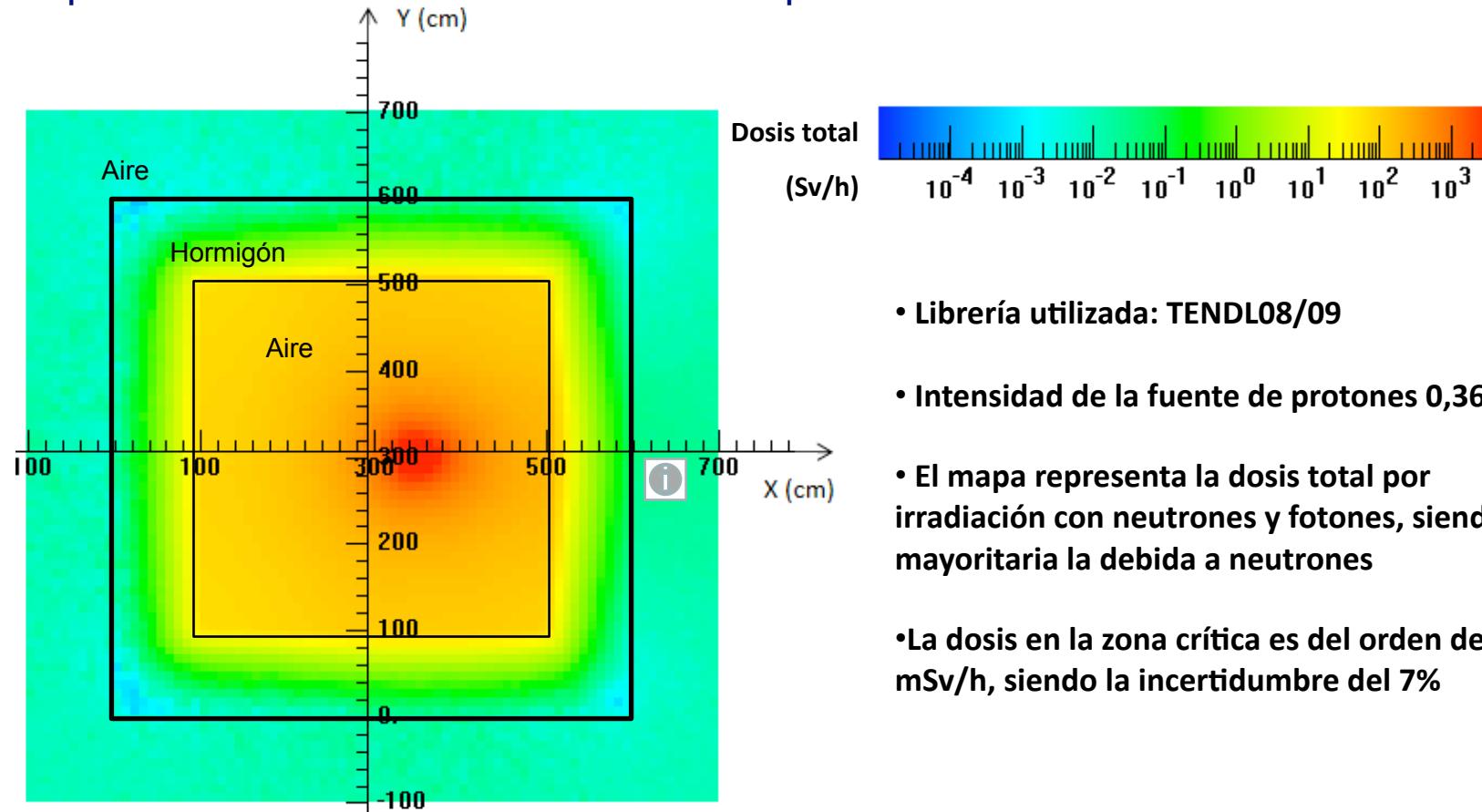


Zona crítica (donde se está calculando la dosis)



Cálculos de dosis

Mapa de dosis resultante con fuente de protones a 30 MeV

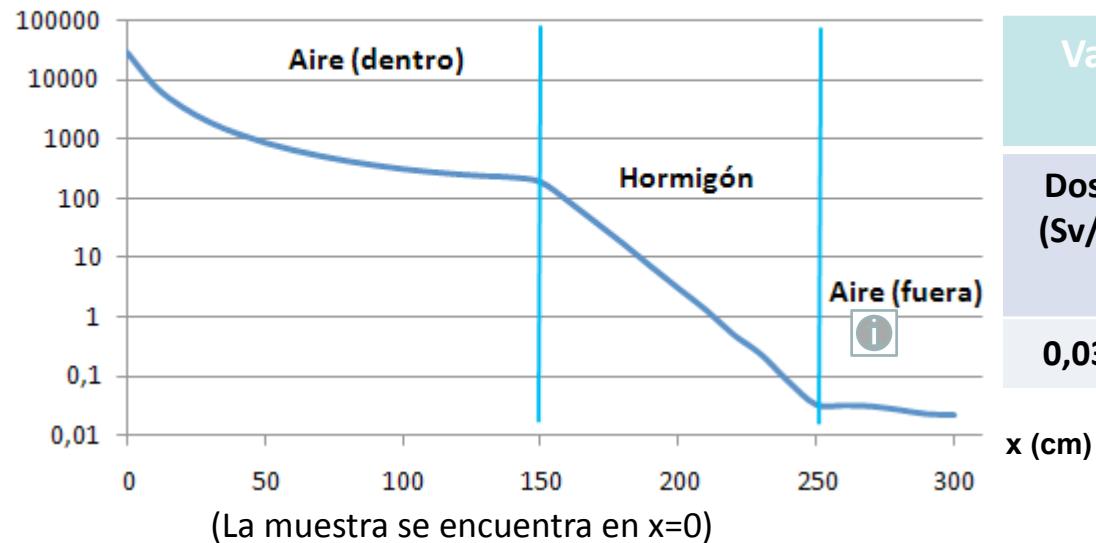




Cálculos de dosis

Evolución de la dosis a lo largo del eje del haz

Ambient Dose Equivalent (Sv/h)



Valor máximo de dosis en la pared externa
(Sv/h)

Dosis (Sv/h)	Error (%)	Contribución neutrones (%)	Contribución fotones (%)
0,039	6,7	80	20

Tasa de dosis máxima admisible:

Público: $0,11 \mu\text{Sv/h}$

Trabajador Exposto: $10 \mu\text{Sv/h}$

- Con un blindaje de 1 m de espesor se tendría una dosis en el exterior superior a la admisible: es necesaria una optimización del blindaje