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Radiation Measurements vs. Predictions for SNS LINAC Commissioning

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Outline

Introduction

- General LINAC Layout
- Commissioning, schedule, parameters
- Methods and tools
- Results
- Conclusions





Introduction

- Spallation Neutron Source (SNS) accelerator facility consists of following sections: LINAC, High Energy Beam Transfer (HEBT), Accumulator Ring and Ring to Target Beam Transfer (RTBT)
- High-intensity 2-mA, 1-GeV proton beam
- Commissioning of the accelerator system is a transition from the fabrication and installation phase to the operational phase
- The H⁻-beam power deposited in the LINAC tunnel during commissioning greatly exceed the typical operational line losses





General LINAC Layout

 In LINAC section H- beam is accelerated from 2.5 MeV up to 1 GeV







Commissioning, schedule, parameters



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Methods and tools

Calculations:

- Performed with MCNPX
- Using realistic 3D geometry models
- **Uncertainties in calculations**
 - Geometry representation in calculations
 - Simplification in geometry
 - Homogenization of some components
 - Uncertainties in material composition
 - **Assumptions in source representations**
 - Accuracy in physics model and cross sections data
 - Statistical errors in the code





Methods and tools

Detectors:

- Chipmunk: Fermilab-designed neutron and gamma sensitive PPS detector
- **Commersial detector unit from Far West**
- **Eberline RO-7: gamma sensitive**
- **REM500 survey meter: neutron sensitive**
- Far West HPI 1030 survey meter for pulsed fields: gamma and neutron sensitive
- Remball: neutron sensitive
- TLDs





Results

DTL tank 1

Location/	Particle	Dose rate (mrem/hr)			
Detector	type	М	С	M/C	
Above PE shield/TLD	neutron gamma	92 564	5 1100	18.4 0.51	
Backscattering cone/TLD	neutron gamma	464 88	55 25	8.4 3.7	
Detector cluster/RO-7	gamma	7	6	1.12	
Detector cluster/chipmunk	neutron+ gamma	6.8	9.5	0.72	
Detector cluster/ Far West	neutron+ gamma	6.4	9.5	0.72	





Results

DTL tank 1 to 3

Location/	Particle	Dose rate (mrem/hr)			
Detector	type	М	С	M/C	
Back-streaming cone	Neutron	1.020	0.924	1.1	
	Gamma	0.248	0.180	1.4	
Top of beam stop shielding	Neutron	0.832	0.650	1.28	
	Gamma	0.186	0.100	1.8	
Tunnel wall at beam stop level	Neutron	0.182	0.100	1.8	
	Gamma	0.054	0.075	0.72	





Results DTL tank 1 to 6, CCL Modules 1 to 3 Beam stop

Location/	Porticle fyme	Dose rate (mrem/hr)			
Detector	Particle type	Μ	С	M/C	
On the North side of the beam	Neutron	88,000	98,000	0.90	
the block wall	Gamma	5000	6000	0.83	
On the tunnel wall directly	Neutron	32,000	16,000	2.0	
monolith	Gamma	1000	900	1.1	
Along the tunnel north wall, 20'	Neutron	7000	3500	2.0	
upstream of the beam stop	Gamma	180	130	1.4	
	Neutron TLD	2300	900	2.2	
real time instruments	Neutron Far West	2000	900	2.6	
	Gamma	61	31	2	





Results DTL tank 1 to 6, CCL Modules 1 to 3 FC

Location/	Particle	Dose ra	Dose rate (mrem/hr		
Detector	type	м	С	M/C	
On the collector side of penetration shielding	Neutron	320,000	257,000	1.3	
	Gamma	11000	2420	4.6	
On the penetration side of shielding	Neutron	215,000	42,000	5.1	
	Gamma	5000	1082	4.6	
On the North wall of the tunnel,	Neutron	140,000	110,000	1.3	
collector	Gamma	3200	1040	3.1	
At the top of the penetration, in the center opening (RemBall)	Neutron TLD	5	11	0.5	





Results

DTL tank 1 to 6, CCL Modules 1 to 4 and SCL

Detector type	Units, particles	Penetration 91		Penetration 94		Penetration 95	
		М	M/C	М	M/C	М	M/C
Albatross	(mrad/h)	1.00	0.42	4.00	0.20	15.00	0.75
Remball	(mrem/h)	2.70	0.18	19.00	0.16	15.00	0.13
Snoopy	(mrem/h)	0.40	0.03	0.70	0.01	1.70	0.01
Rem500	(mrem/h)	4.70	0.31	101.00	0.85	169.00	1.44
RO20	(mrem/h)	0.60	1.20	3.70	1.32	11.00	3.67
MicroRem	(µrem/h)	95.00	0.19	150.00	0.05	165.00	0.06
Calculations	(mrem/h) Neutrons	15.00		119.00		117.00	
	(mrad/h) Neutrons	2.40		20.00		20.00	
	(mrem/h) Gammas	0.50		2.80		3.00	





Conclusions

- Detailed predictions for radiation fields were performed and appropriate shielding was installed
- Radiation was monitored using real time radiation measurement devices and TLDs
- The measured radiation fields were analyzed and compared with transport simulations.
- TLD readings and calculations are in a good agreement, generally within a factor of two
- A large inconsistency among instrument readings was observed, and an effort is underway to understand the differences.



