

Radiation Shielding Calculations for MuCool Test Area at Fermilab

Igor Rakhno

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Urbana, Illinois, USA

Objectives

1. Dose level around the MuCool Test Area (MTA)

at normal operation and at beam accidents.

2. Proper classification to satisfy radiation safety requirements.

- 3D geometry model:
 - target hall
 - berm
 - access pit
 - service building (cryo & compressor rooms)
 - parking lot
- Beam and target
- Results of MARS Monte Carlo calculations & classification

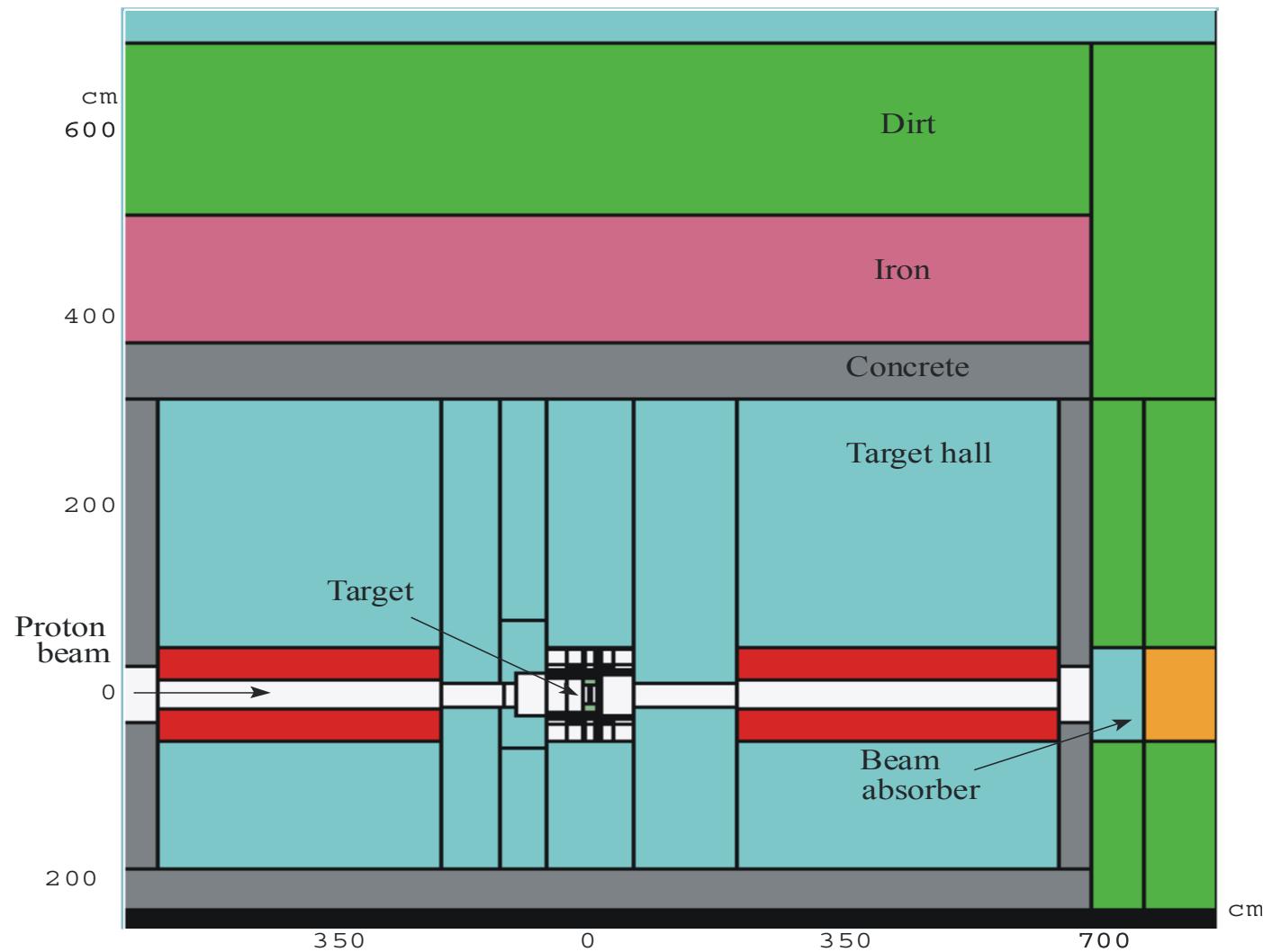
Why MARS?

- Low-energy neutrons (below 20 MeV) in MARS are transported with the ENDF/B-VI data by invoking the MCNP code.

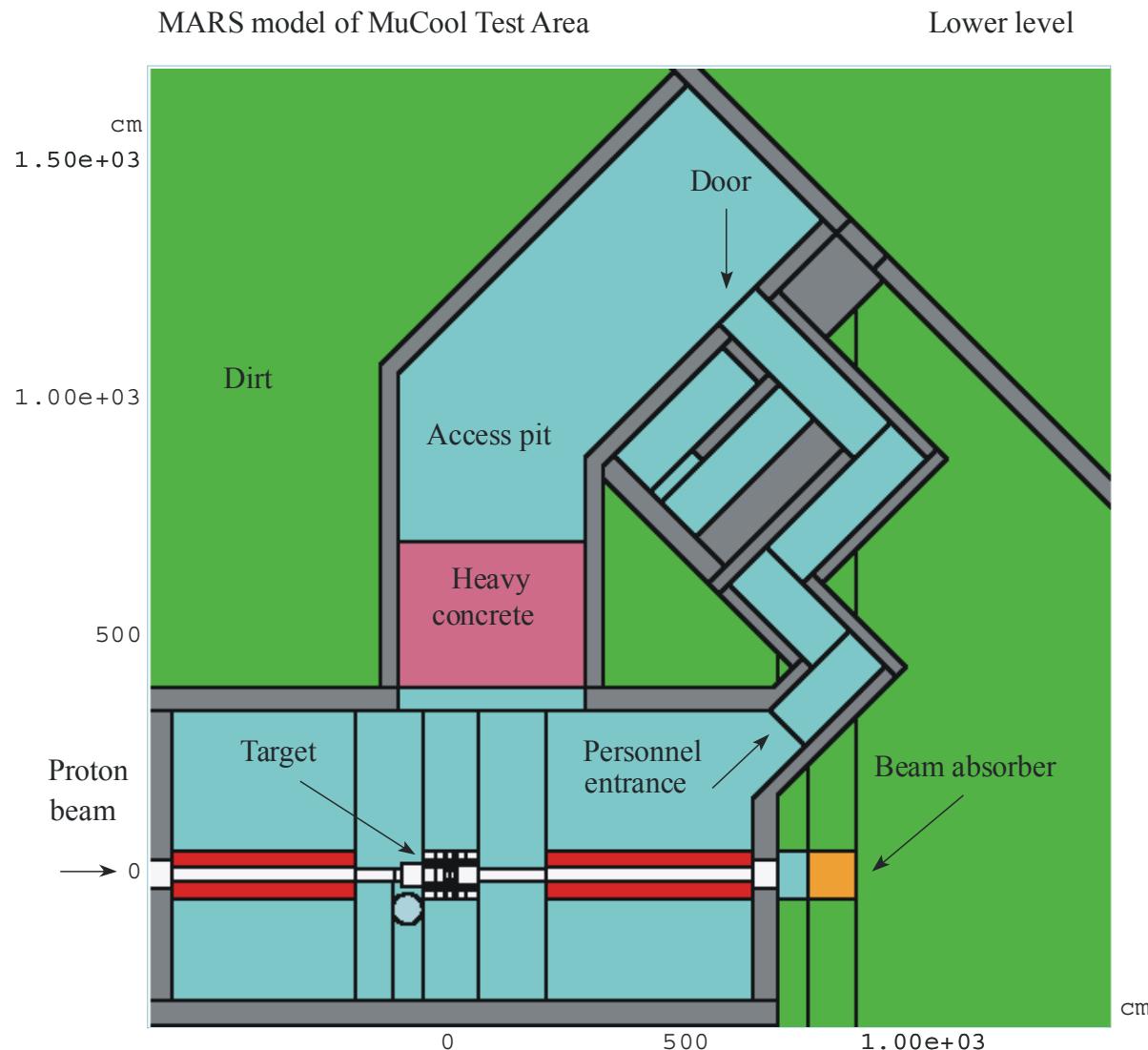
Currently it is a standard in the 'neutron world'.

- Such (very) deep-penetration problems require using an efficient variance reduction technique like mathematical expectation method implemented in MARS.

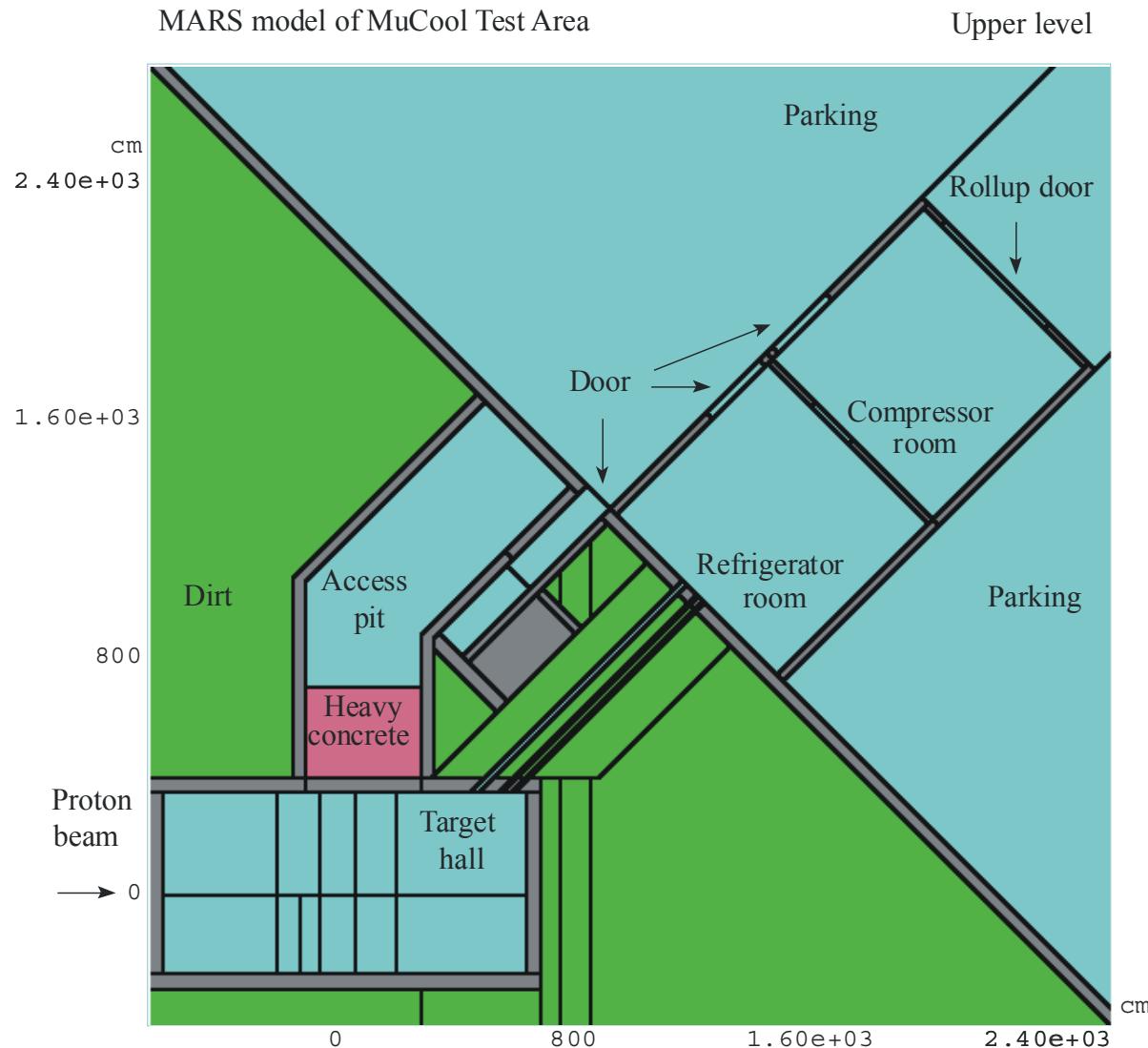
Elevation View of the MARS Model of the MTA



Plan View



Plan View



Beam & Target

Beam: 400-MeV protons; $\sigma_r = 1\text{cm}$

$2 \times 10^{14} \text{ p/s}$ or $1.3 \times 10^{13} \text{ p/pulse}$ at 15 Hz repetition rate

Proton interaction lengths, λ (cm)

	LH ₂	Al	Cu
λ_{tot}	910	29	10
λ_{inel}	1110	41	16

Targets

Target	L (cm)	R (cm)	% of λ_{tot}
LH ₂	21	10.5	2
Cu	1	10	10

Spallation neutron studies → full absorption ($\approx 100\%$)
targets of heavy & dense materials (Pb, U^{nat}) are used.

- It is claimed that the facility can serve as a multi-purpose one for future operations.
- The 1-cm thick copper target (10% of interaction length) is considered as a generic (modest “averaged”) target.

A Credible Accident Scenario

- The misbehaved proton beam (400 MeV) hits the beamline at Z = -280 cm.
 - Deflection angle is 50 mrad upward.
 - Duration of the accident is one second.
-

- At Fermilab booster (8 GeV) the deflection angle of about 1 mrad is usually considered.
- Repetition rate 15 Hz.

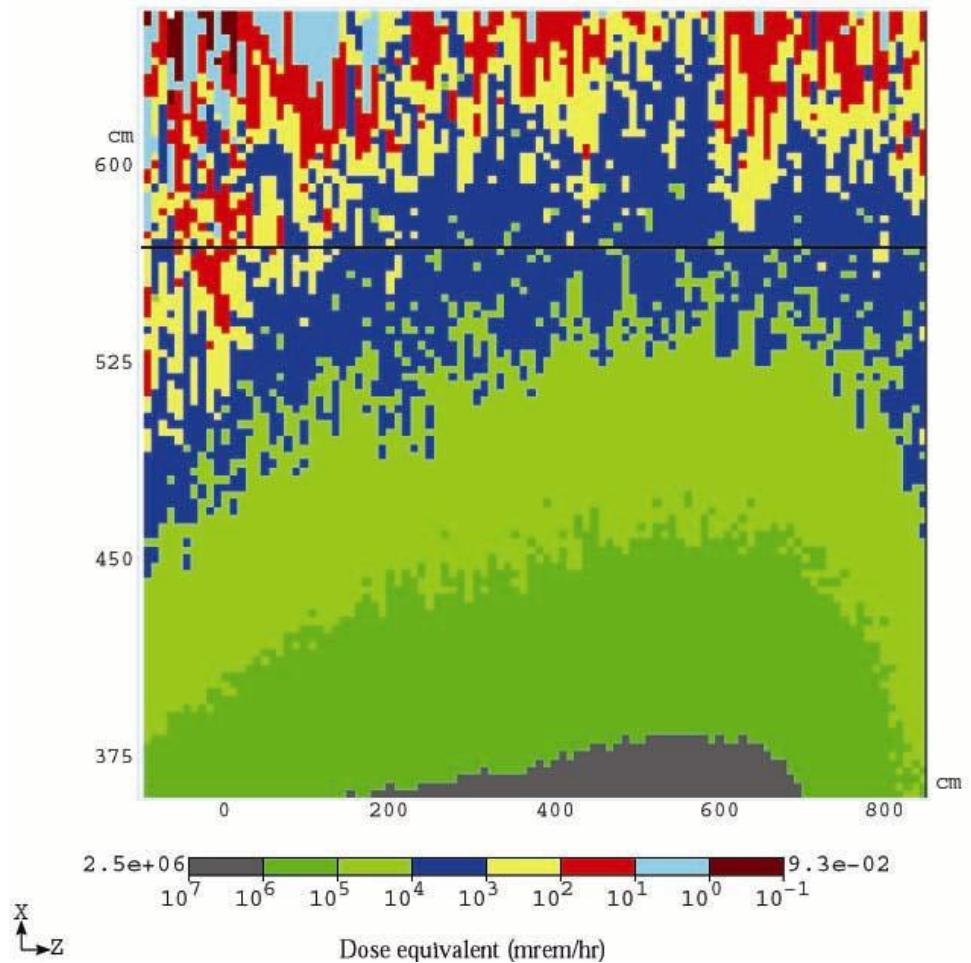
An 11-feet dirt shielding => **0.02 mrem/s.**

Fermilab Radiological Control Manual (FRCM) => No precautions are needed under accident conditions at dose \leq 1 mrem in 1 hour.

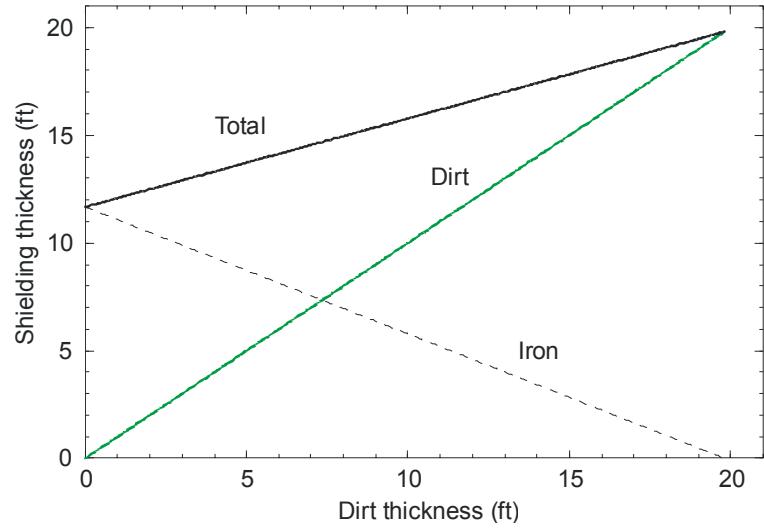
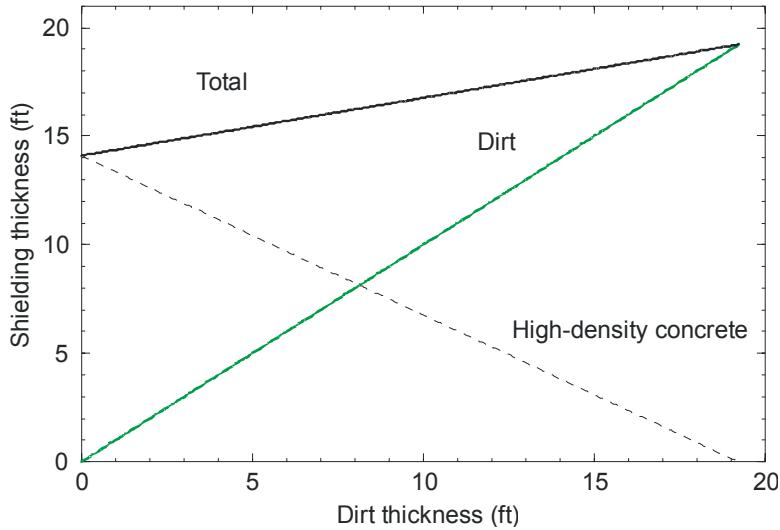
Dose Equivalent above the Berm (normal operation)

$$\exp(-x_1/\alpha_1 - x_2/\alpha_2) = \text{Attenuation}$$

Material (density, g/cm ³)	Attenuation length, α (cm)
Compacted soil (2.24)	39
High-density concrete (3.64)	28
Iron (7.87)	23

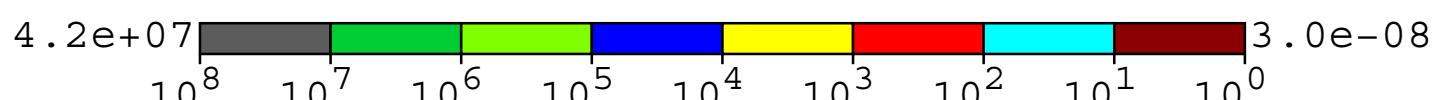
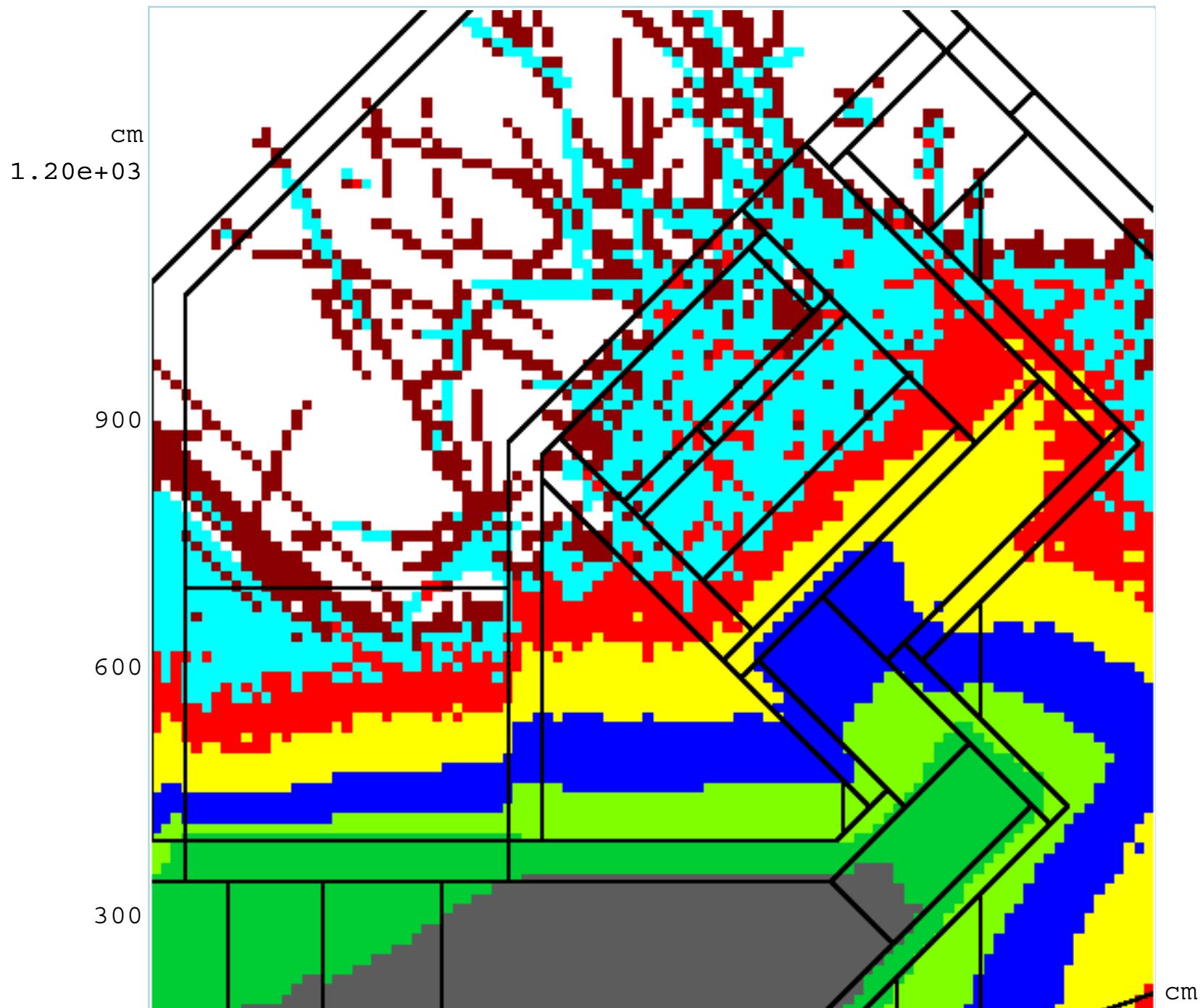


Dose Equivalent above the Berm (normal operation)



Calculated shielding compositions which provide the dose level of 0.5 mrem/hr on the top of the MTA shielding.

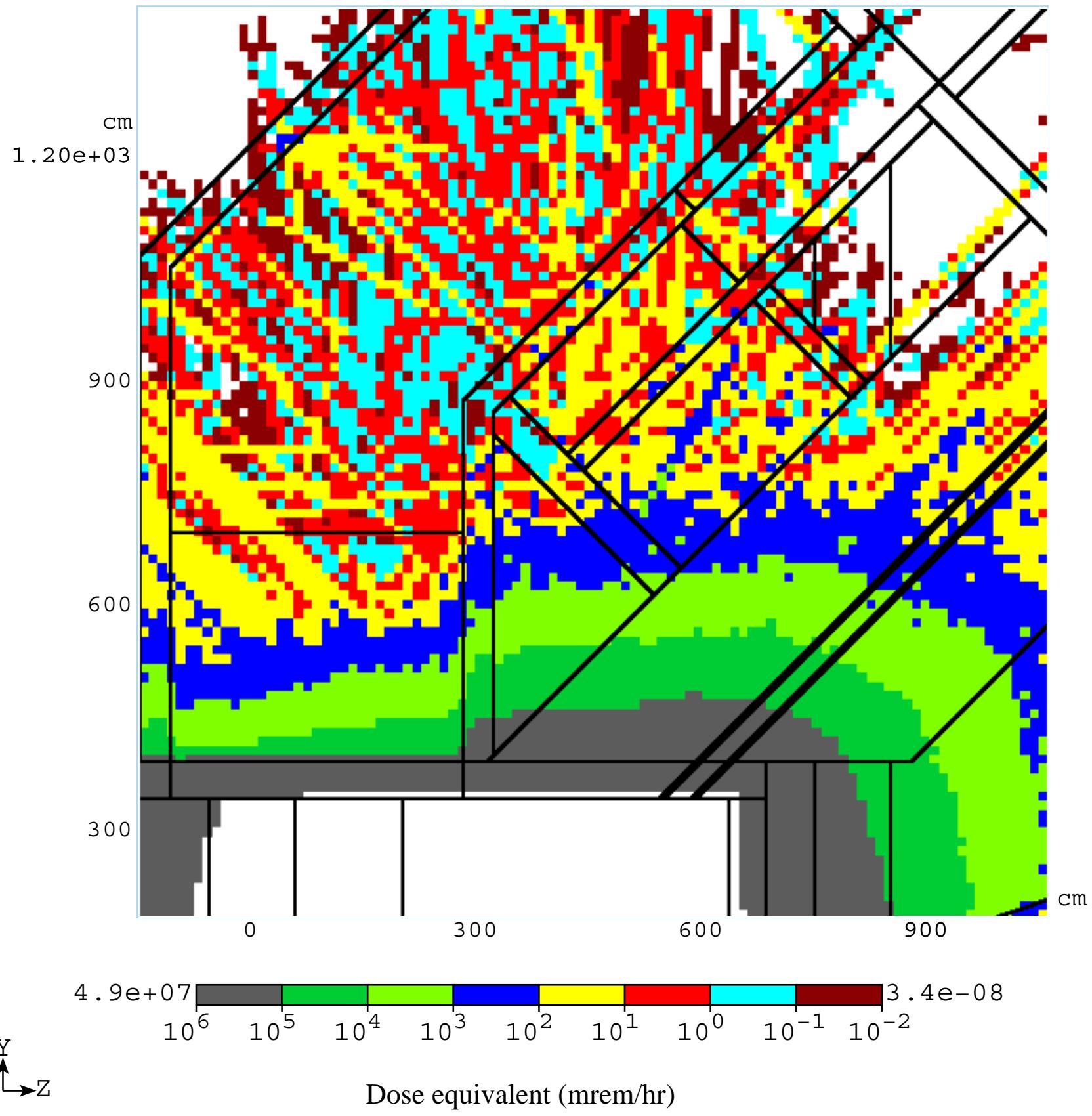
MTA – access pit – lower level



Y
→Z

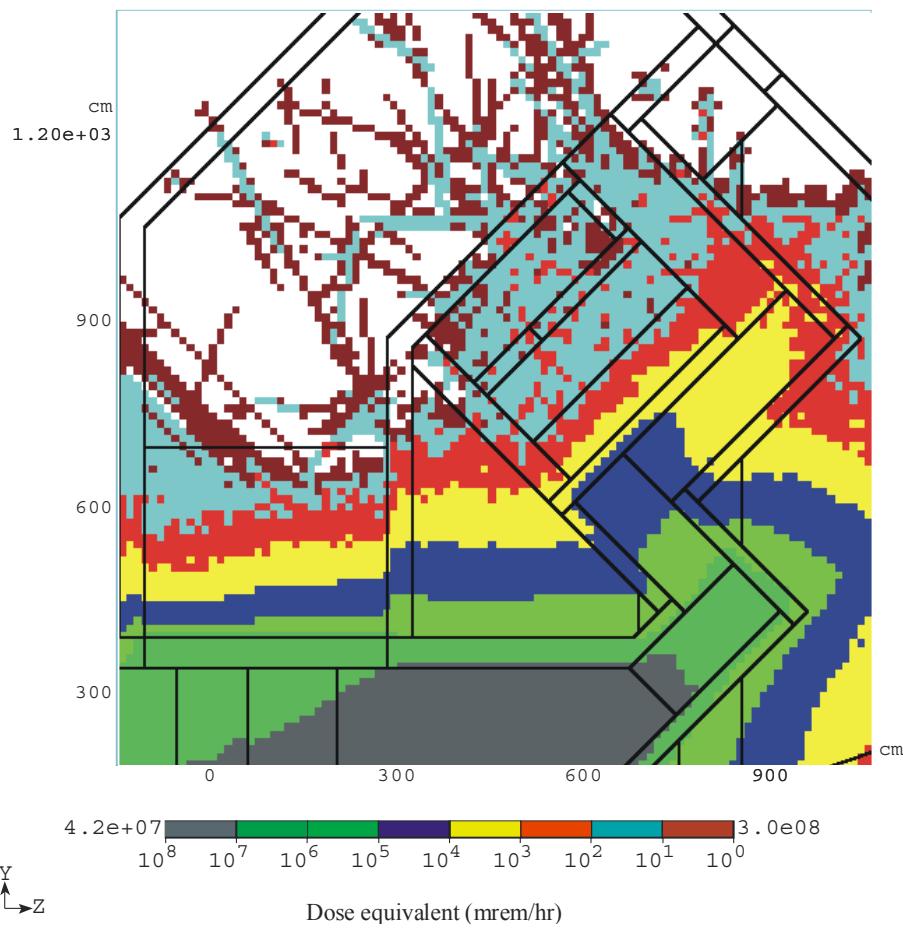
Dose equivalent (mrem/hr)

MTA – access pit – upper level

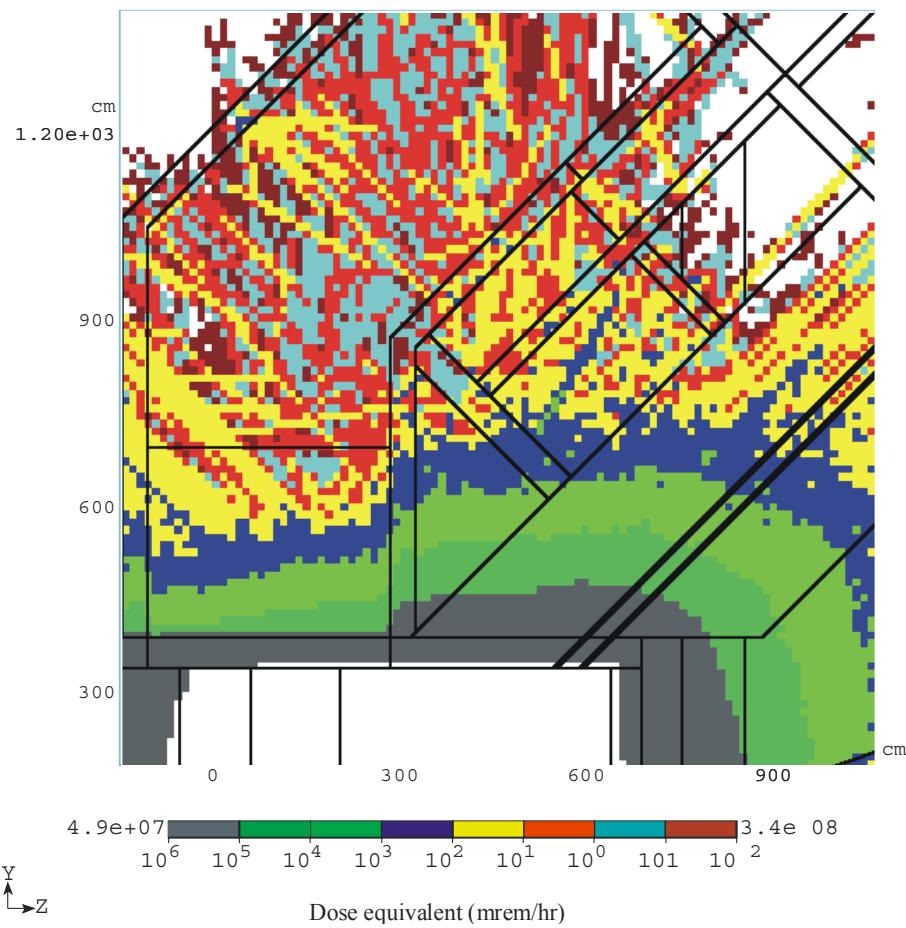


Dose Equivalent in the Access Pit (normal operation)

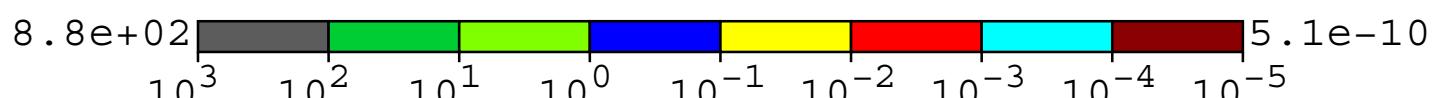
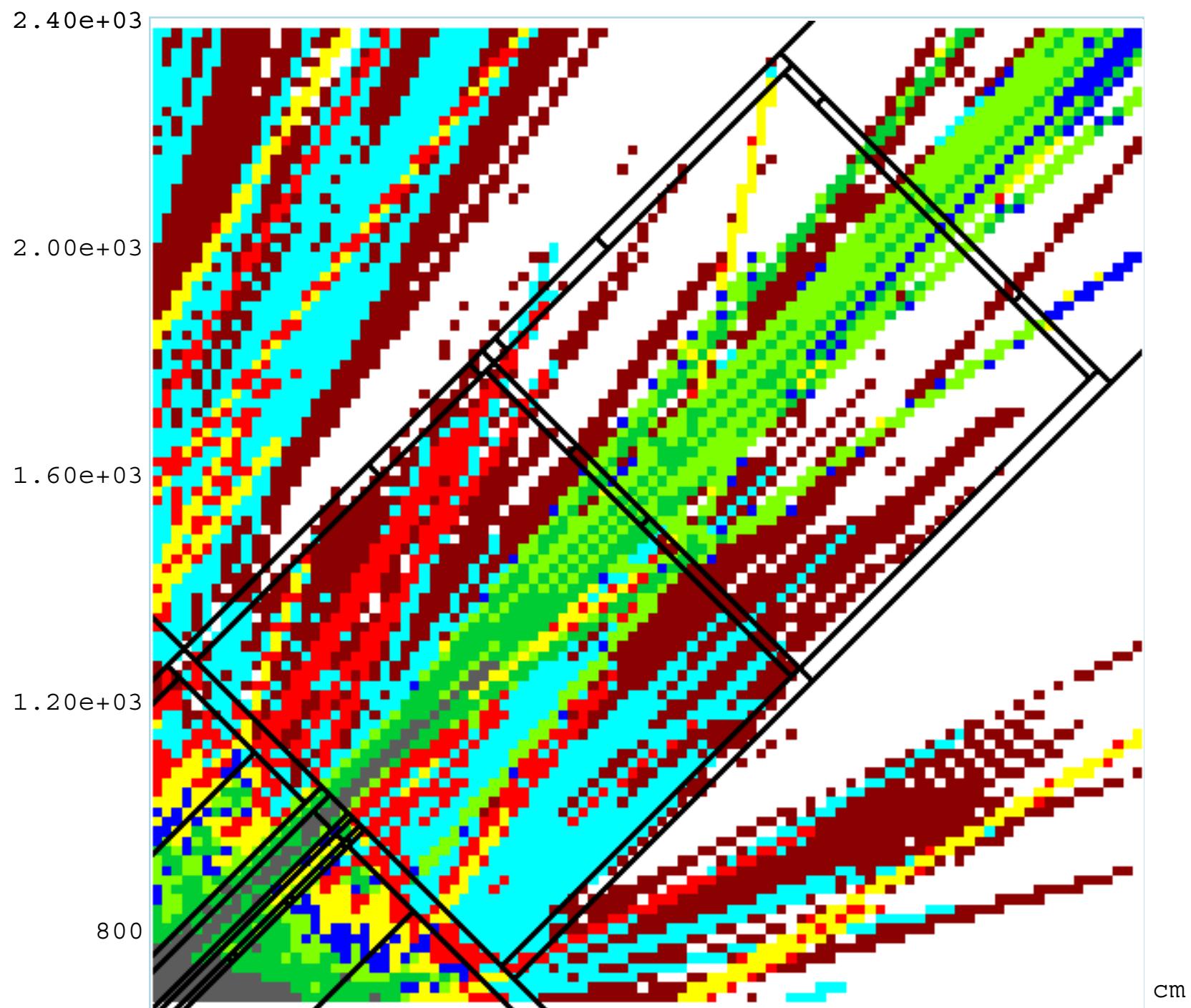
Lower Level



Upper Level

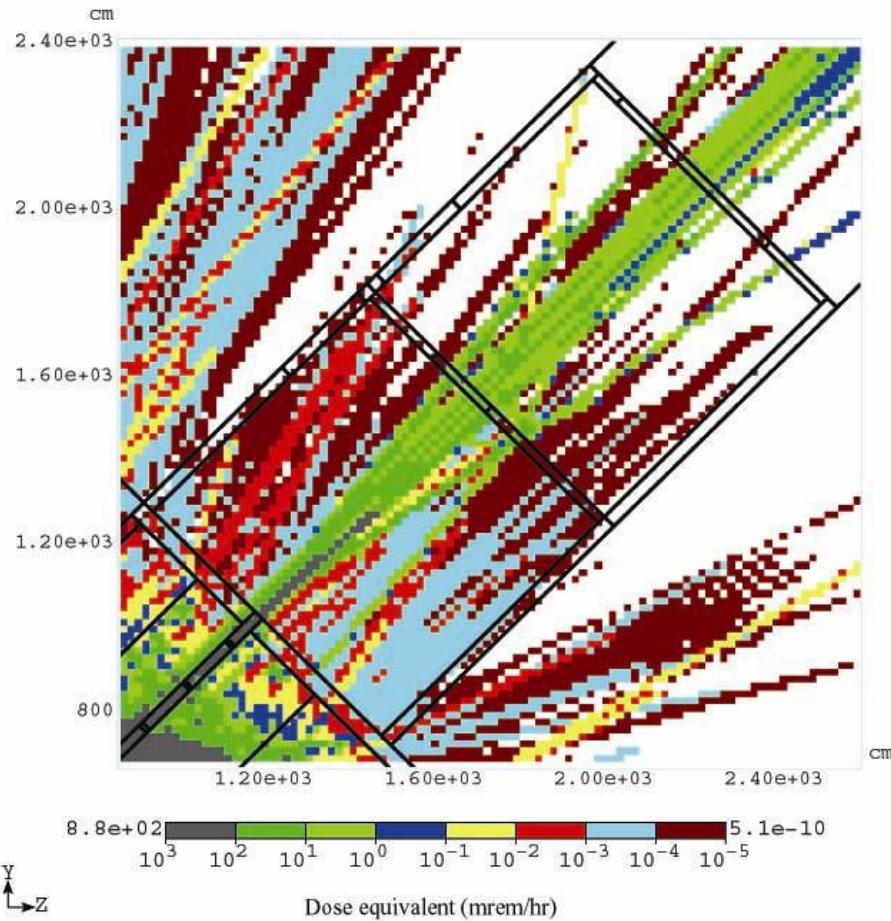


MTA – cryo room

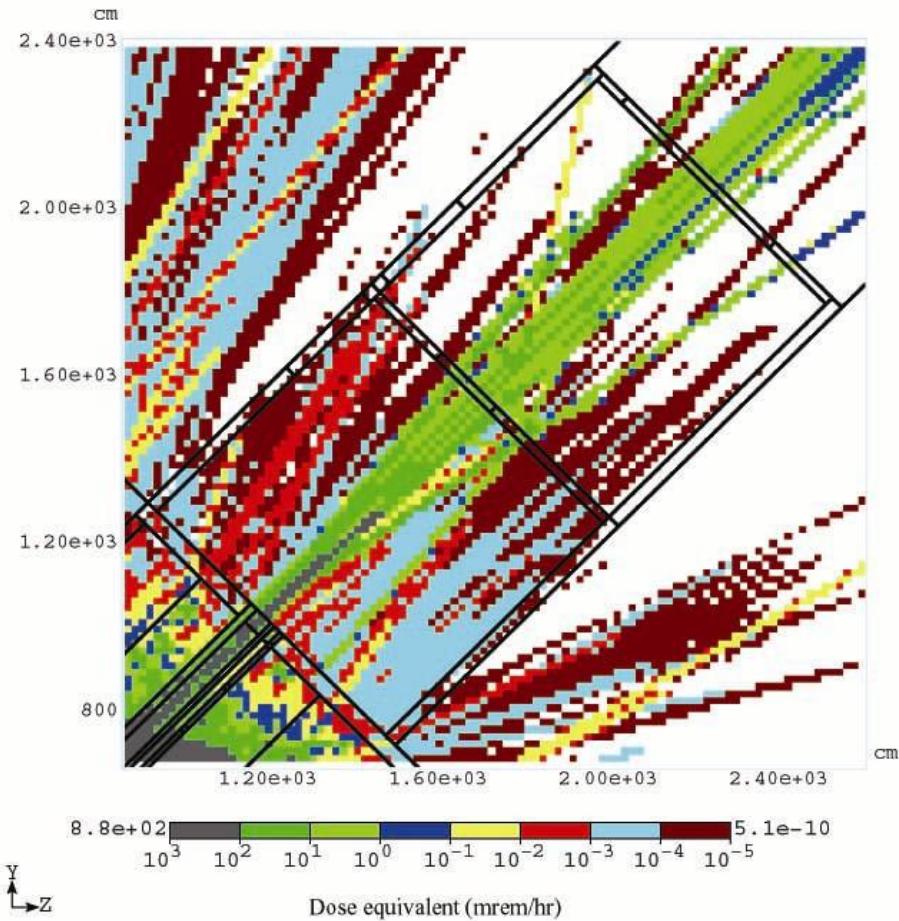


Dose Equivalent in the Cryo Room (normal operation)

10" penetration

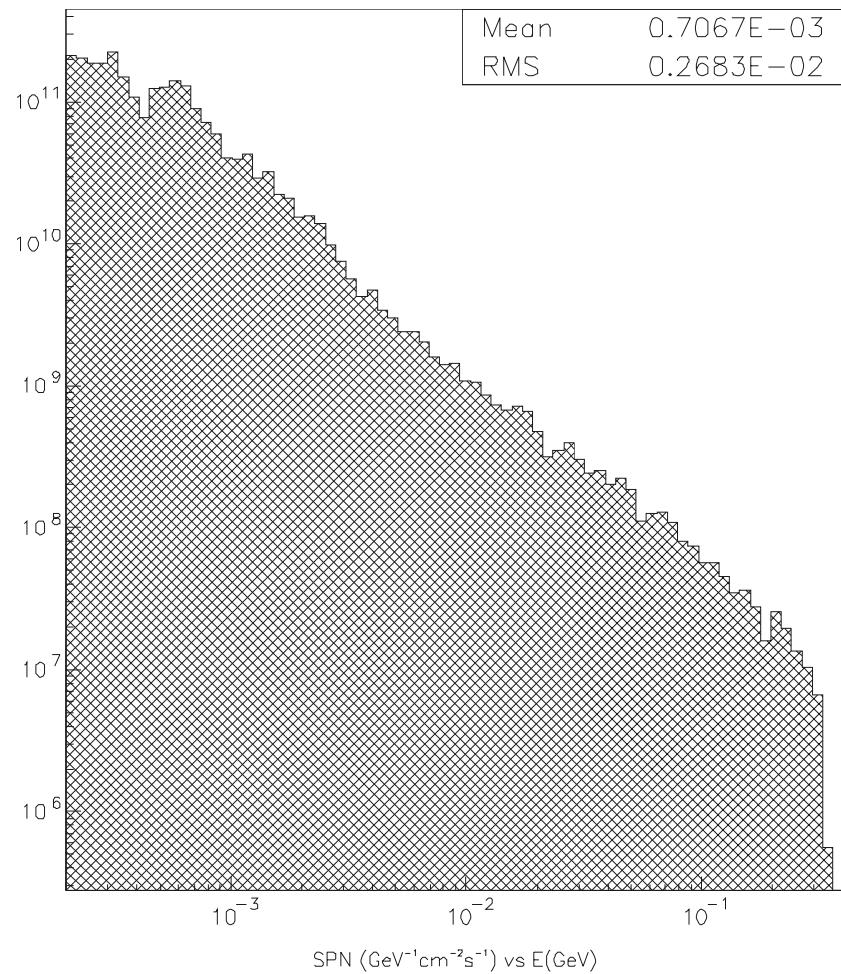


4" and 8" penetrations

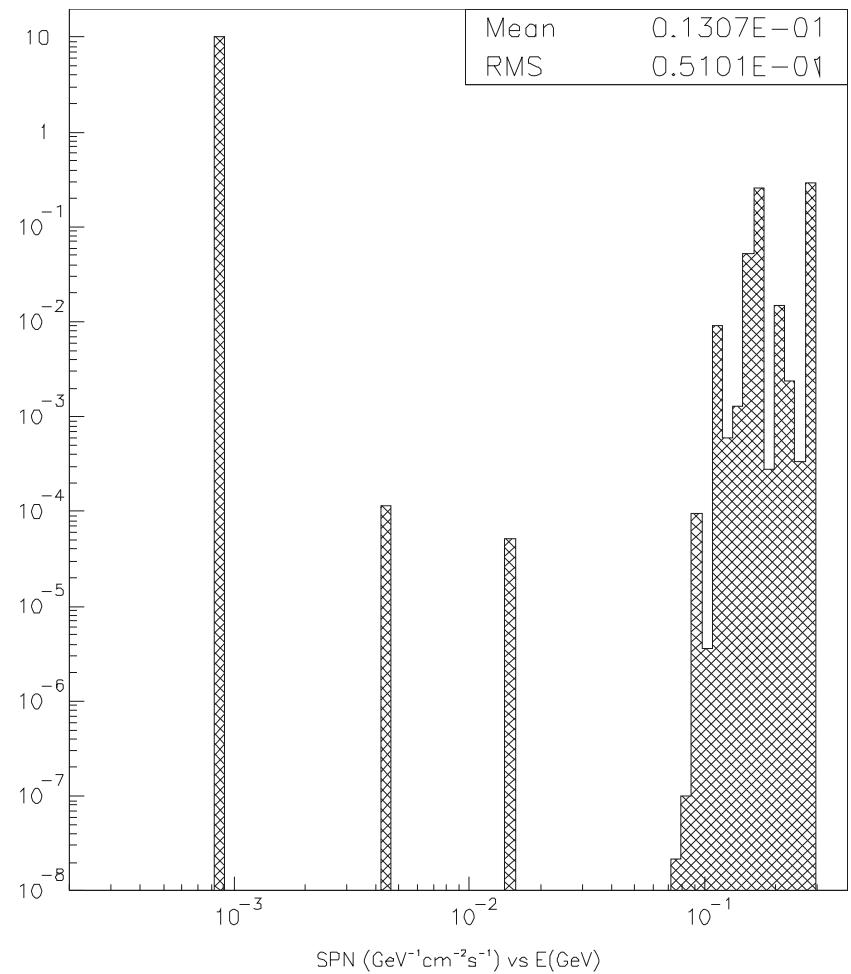


Neutron Energy Spectra in the 10" Penetration

Near target hall



Near cryo room



Three options for additional shielding

1. A wall in target hall in front of penetrations.

$$H \times W \times T = (200 + 95) \text{ cm} \times 80 \text{ cm} \times 10 \text{ cm}$$

↓ ↓

BMCN Tungsten

↓ ↓

600 kg 1500 kg

2. A wall instead of the door between cryo room & compressor room.

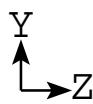
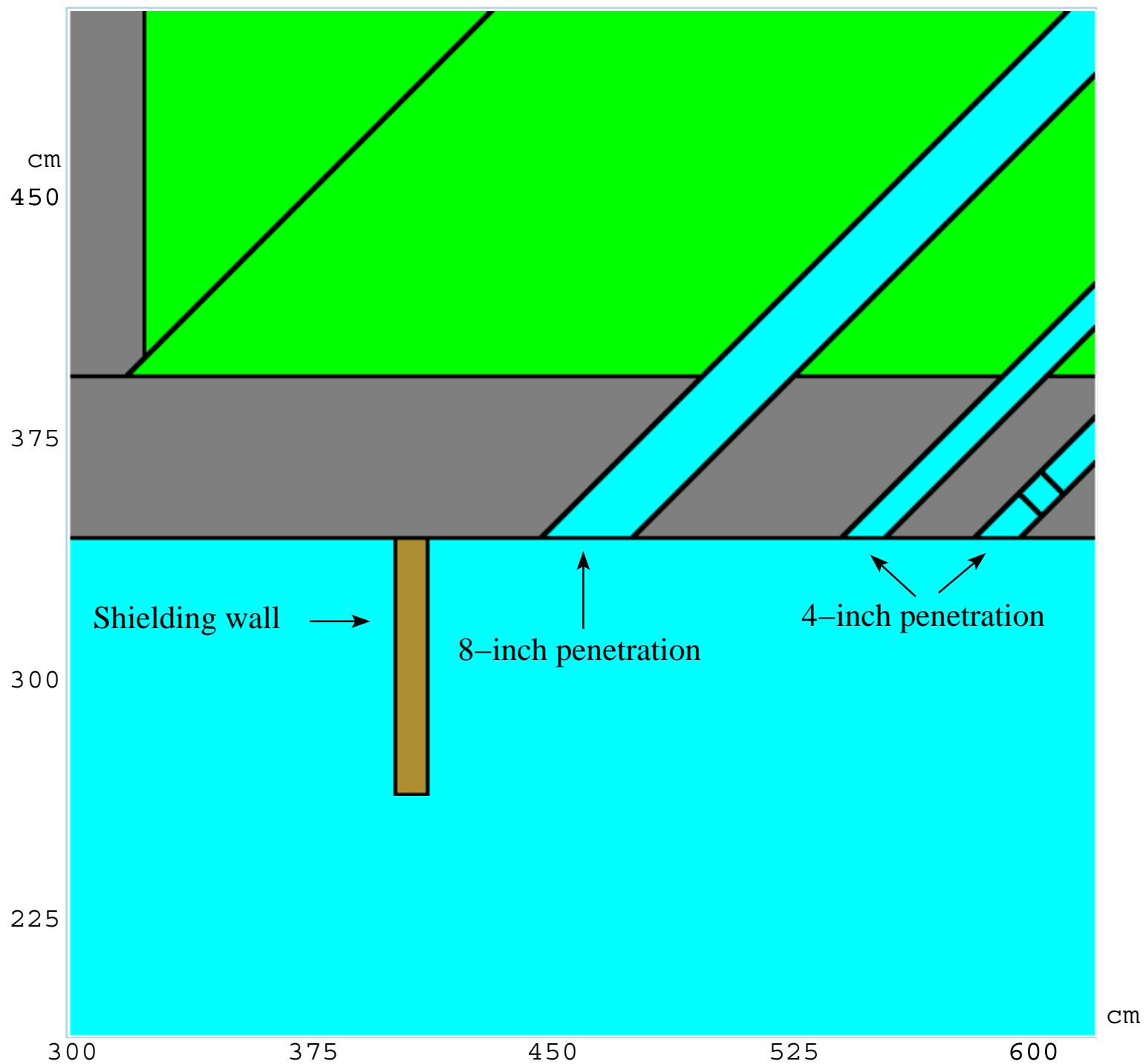
$$H \times W \times T = 220 \text{ cm} \times 190 \text{ cm} \times 20 \text{ cm}$$

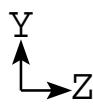
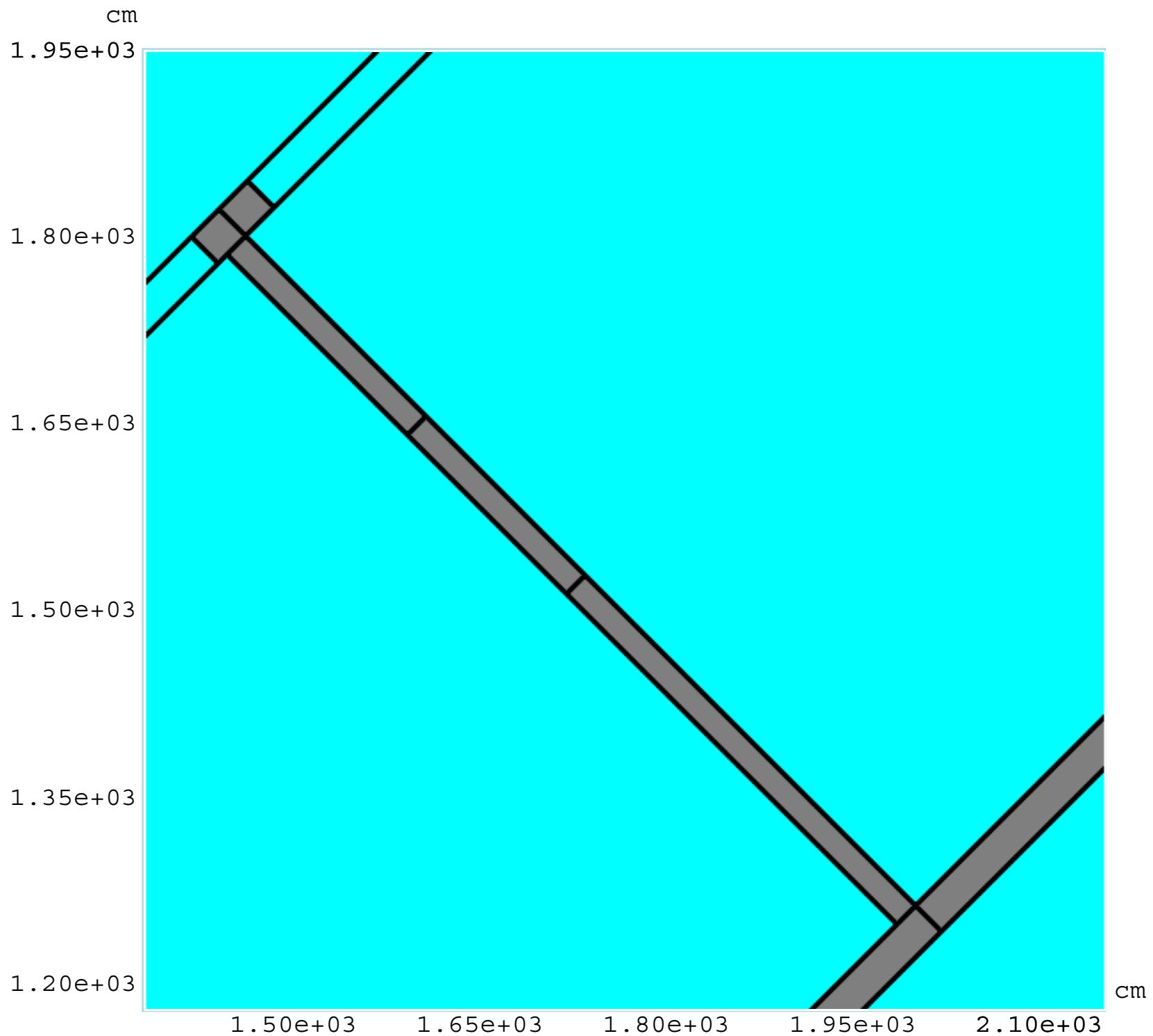
Regular concrete \approx 2000 kg.

3. Two 2" iron collimators, 20" in length, inside the 10" penetration.

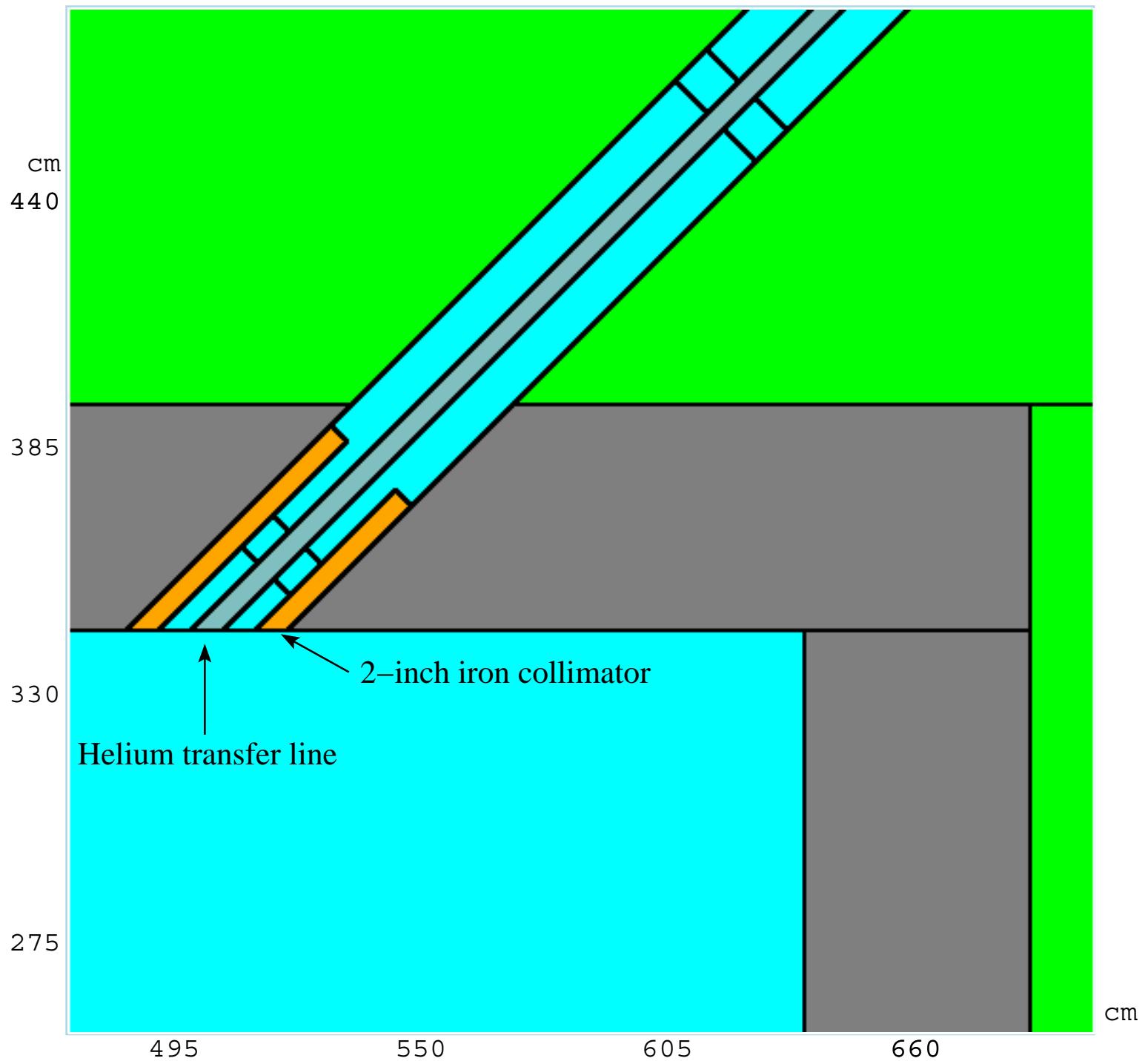
Two 1" iron collimators, 20" in length, inside the 8" penetration.

MTA target hall and shielding wall in front of penetrations

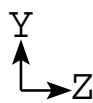
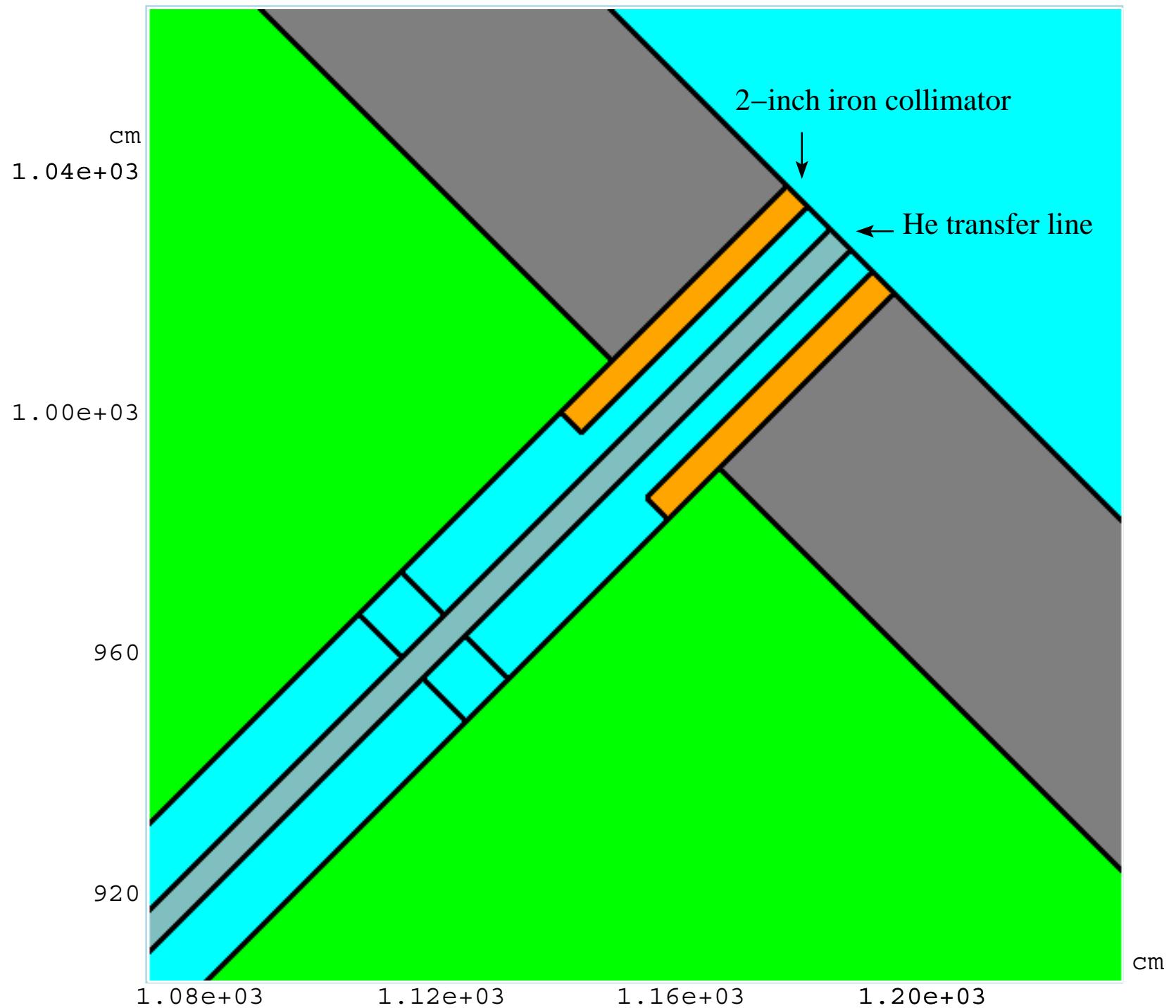


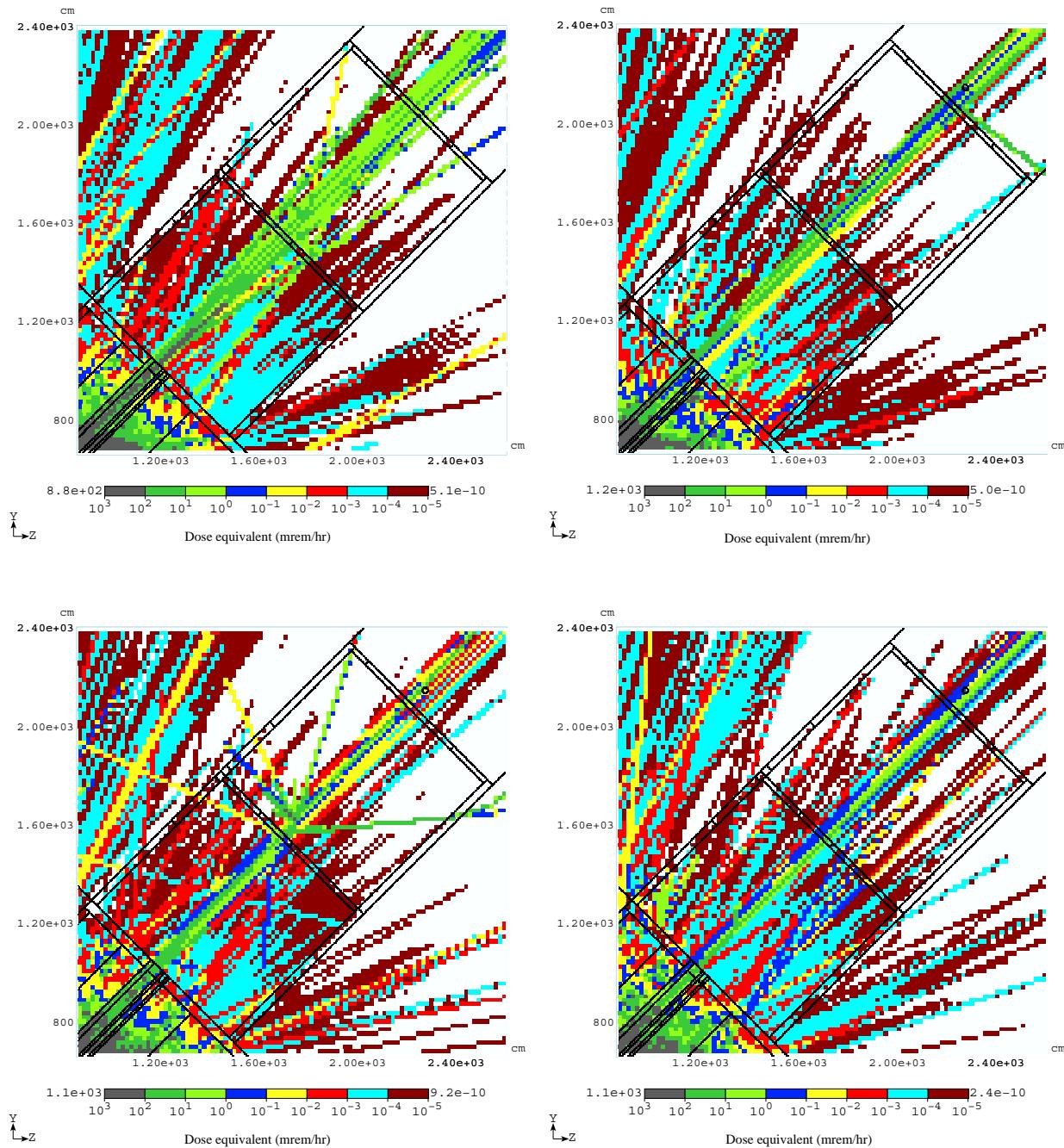


MTA target hall and 10-inch penetration



MTA cryo room and 10-inch penetration





Calculated dose distributions in the refrigerator and compressor rooms as well as at parking lot for the following shielding options: (i) unshielded penetrations (top, left); (ii) a shielding wall in the target hall in front of the penetrations (top, right); (iii) a 20-cm thick concrete wall instead of the door between the refrigerator and compressor room (bottom, left); (iv) 5-cm thick and 50-cm long iron collimators at both ends of the 25-cm penetration (bottom, right).

Combination of 2nd and 3rd additional shielding options

**The wall instead of the inner door in the service building and
iron collimators in the 8" and 10" penetrations.**

cm

2.40e+03

2.00e+03

1.60e+03

1.20e+03

800

1.20e+03

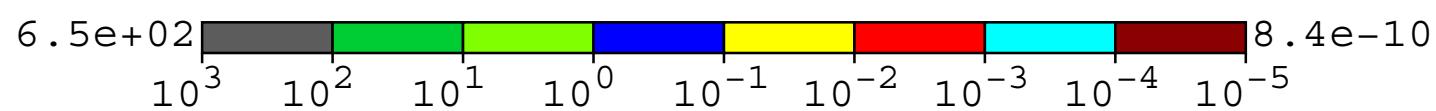
1.60e+03

2.00e+03

2.40e+03

cm

Y
Z



Dose equivalent (mrem/hr)

To reduce further the dose at parking lot, additional local shielding is required **near the internal wall in the refrigerator room.**

A **30-cm iron block** => the predicted dose at parking lot \leq **0.05 mrem/hr** at normal operation.

Conclusions

1. A credible beam accident at MTA is less severe than normal operation.
2. At normal operation the following classification is suggested (Fermi RCM):
 - Berm above target hall – **Controlled Area** of minimal occupancy (**0.25 – 5** mrem/hr);
 - Access pit – **Radiation Area** with rigid barriers/locked gates (**5 – 100** mrem/hr);
 - Cryo room - **Radiation Area** with rigid barriers/locked gates (**5 – 100** mrem/hr);
 - Compressor room - **Controlled Area** of minimal occupancy (**0.25 – 5** mrem/hr);
 - Parking lot – **Normal** (not controlled) area (dose rate below 0.05 mrem/hr).