

WIR SCHAFFEN WISSEN – HEUTE FÜR MORGEN



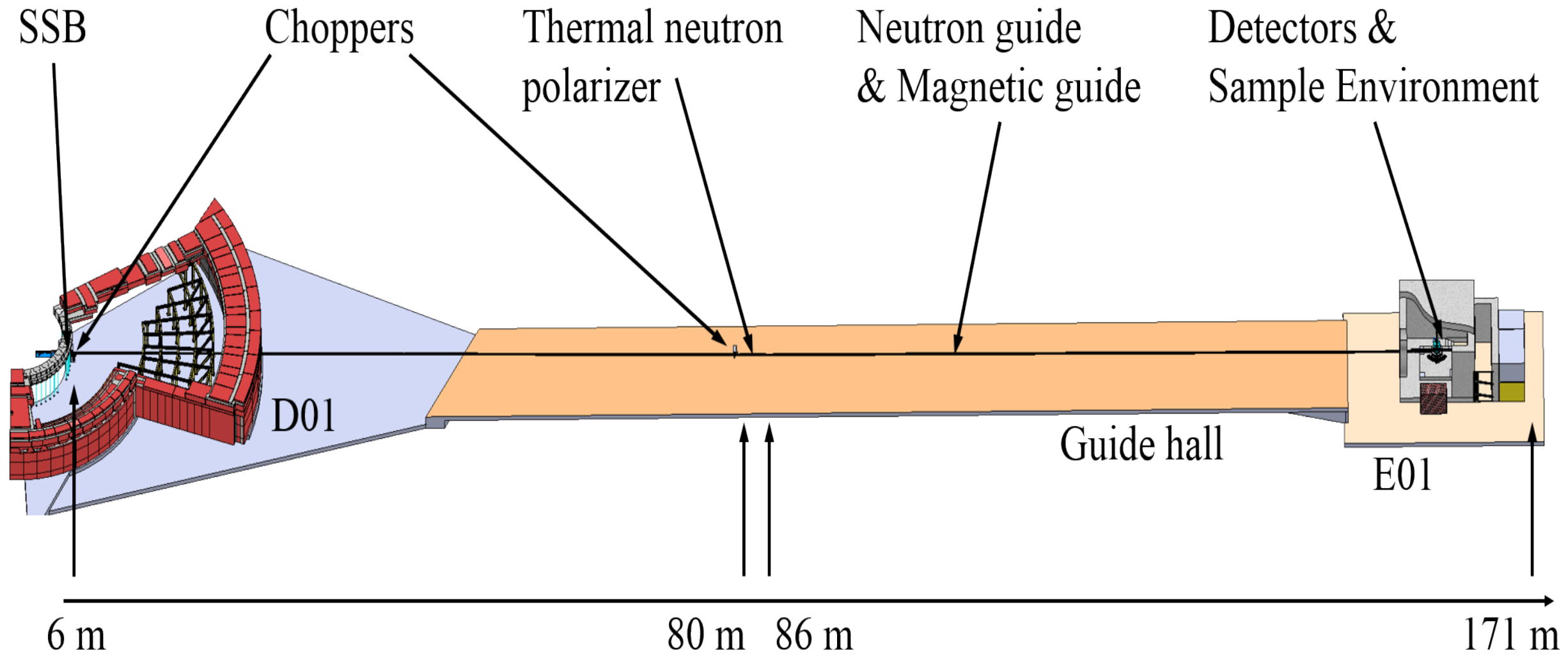
Uwe Filges

Laboratory for scientific Developments and novel Materials (LDM)

Paul Scherrer Institut

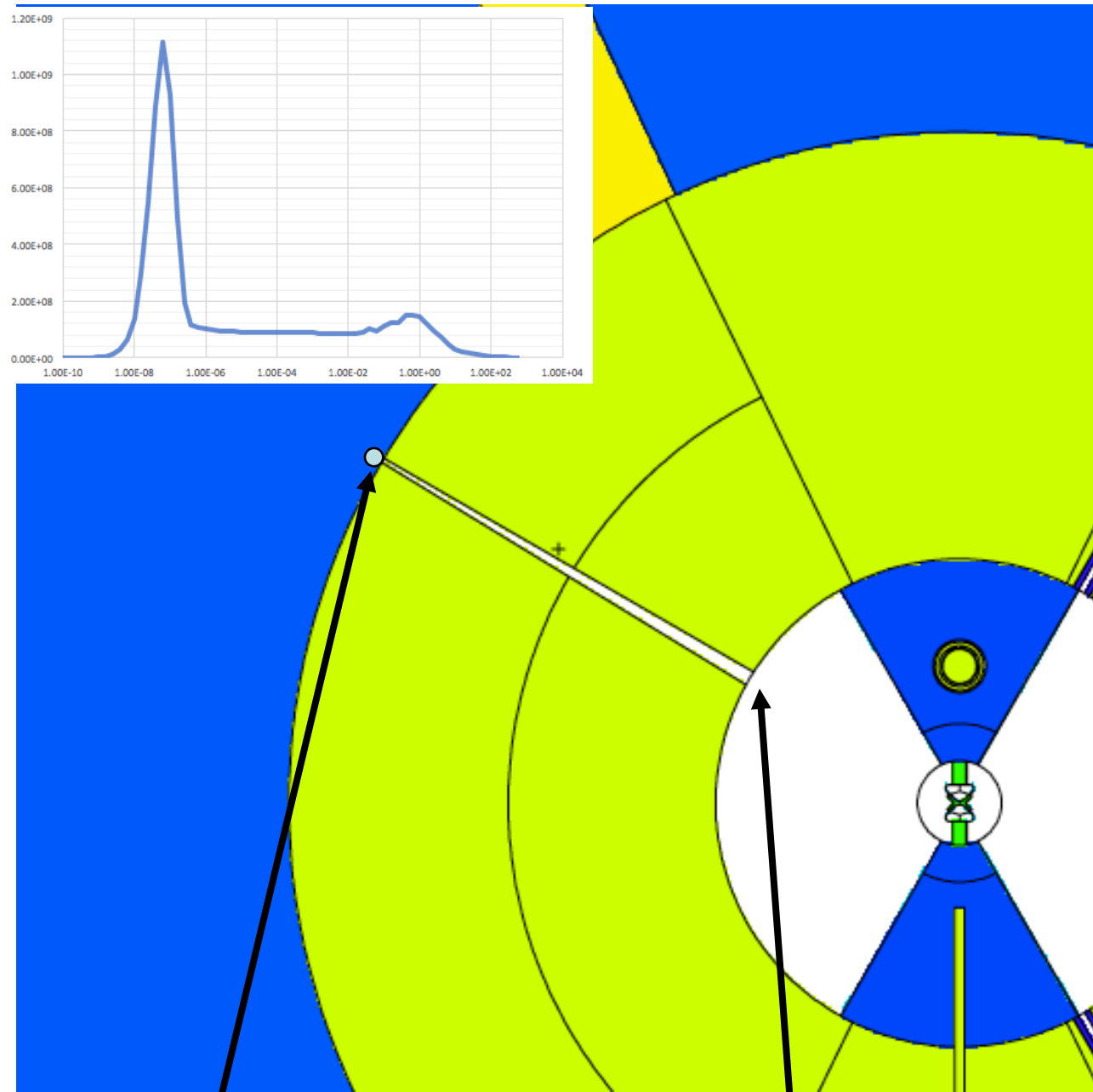
ESS Shielding Simulations MaGIC and Estia

MAGiC beamline layout



- polarized single crystal diffractometer at beamport W6
- Cold & thermal beam extraction
- Elliptic guide system with a kink at 80 m

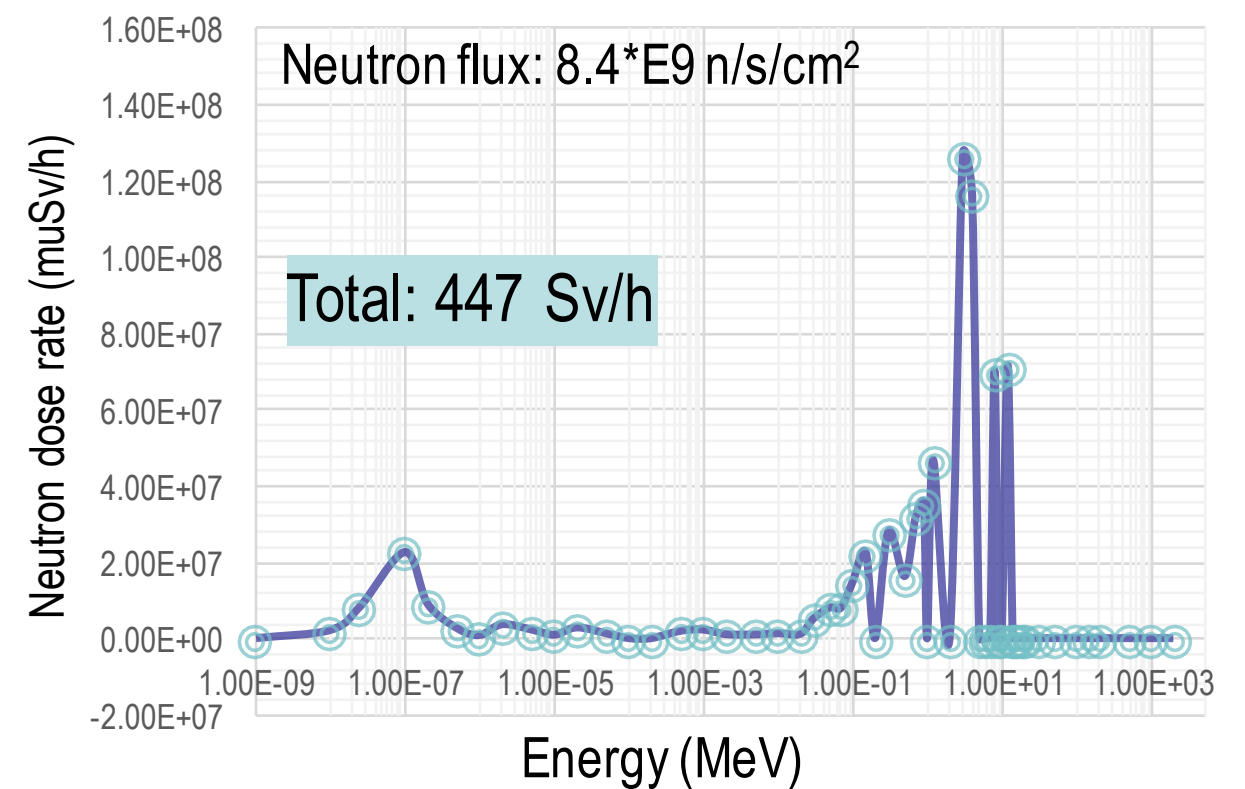
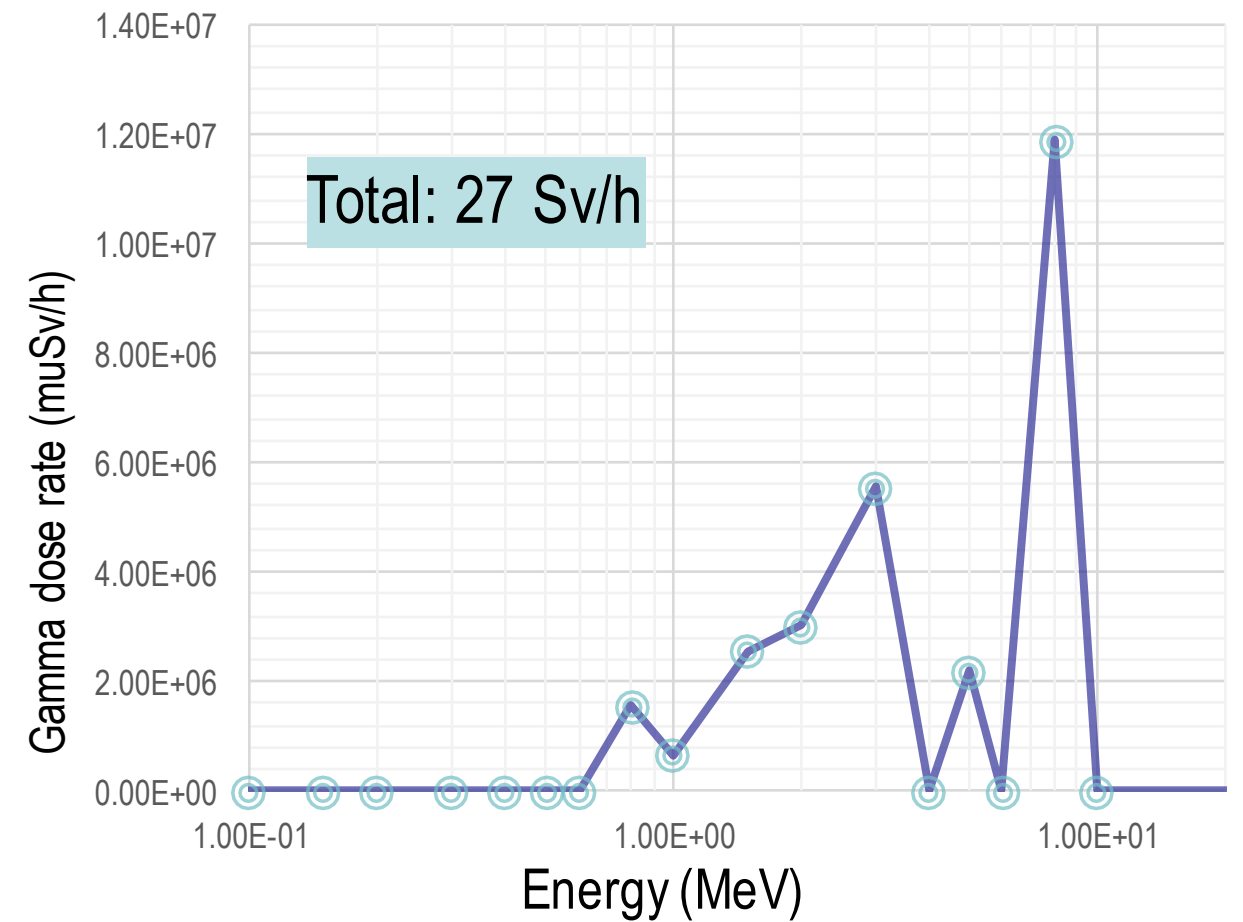
Neutron and prompt gamma dose rates at 5.5m (W6)



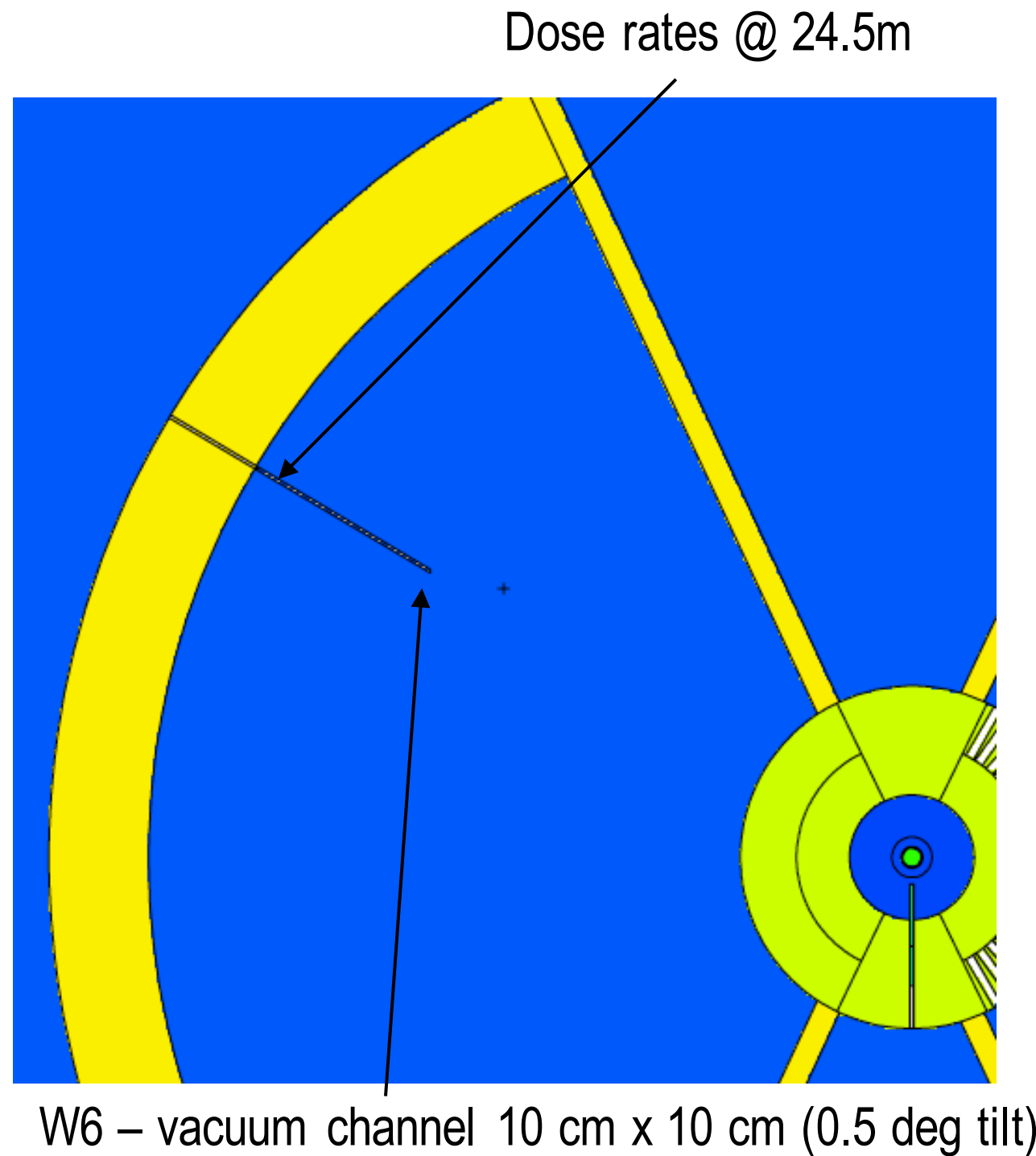
W6 – beam entrance 30 mm x 124 mm

W6 – beam exit 30 mm x 38 mm

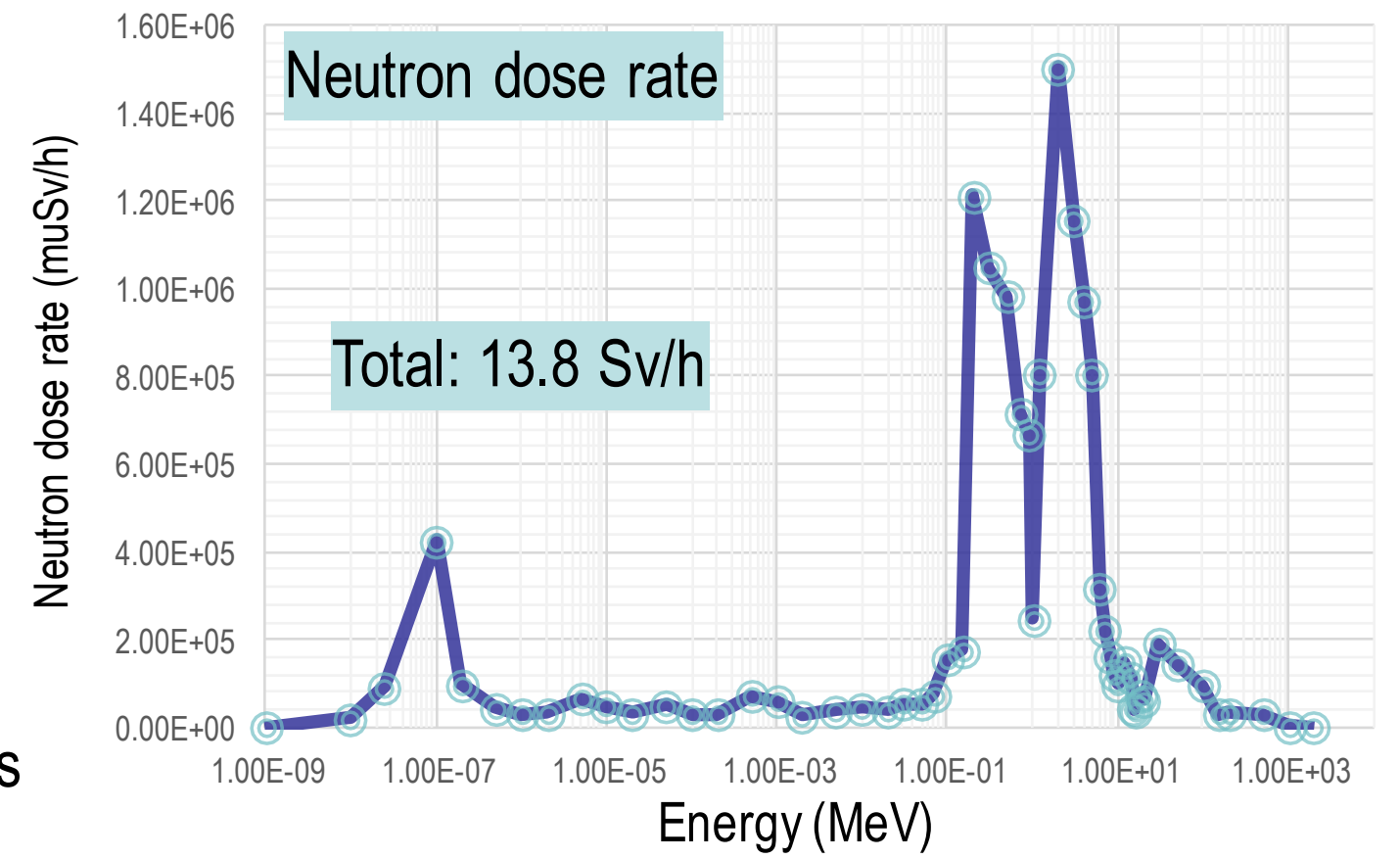
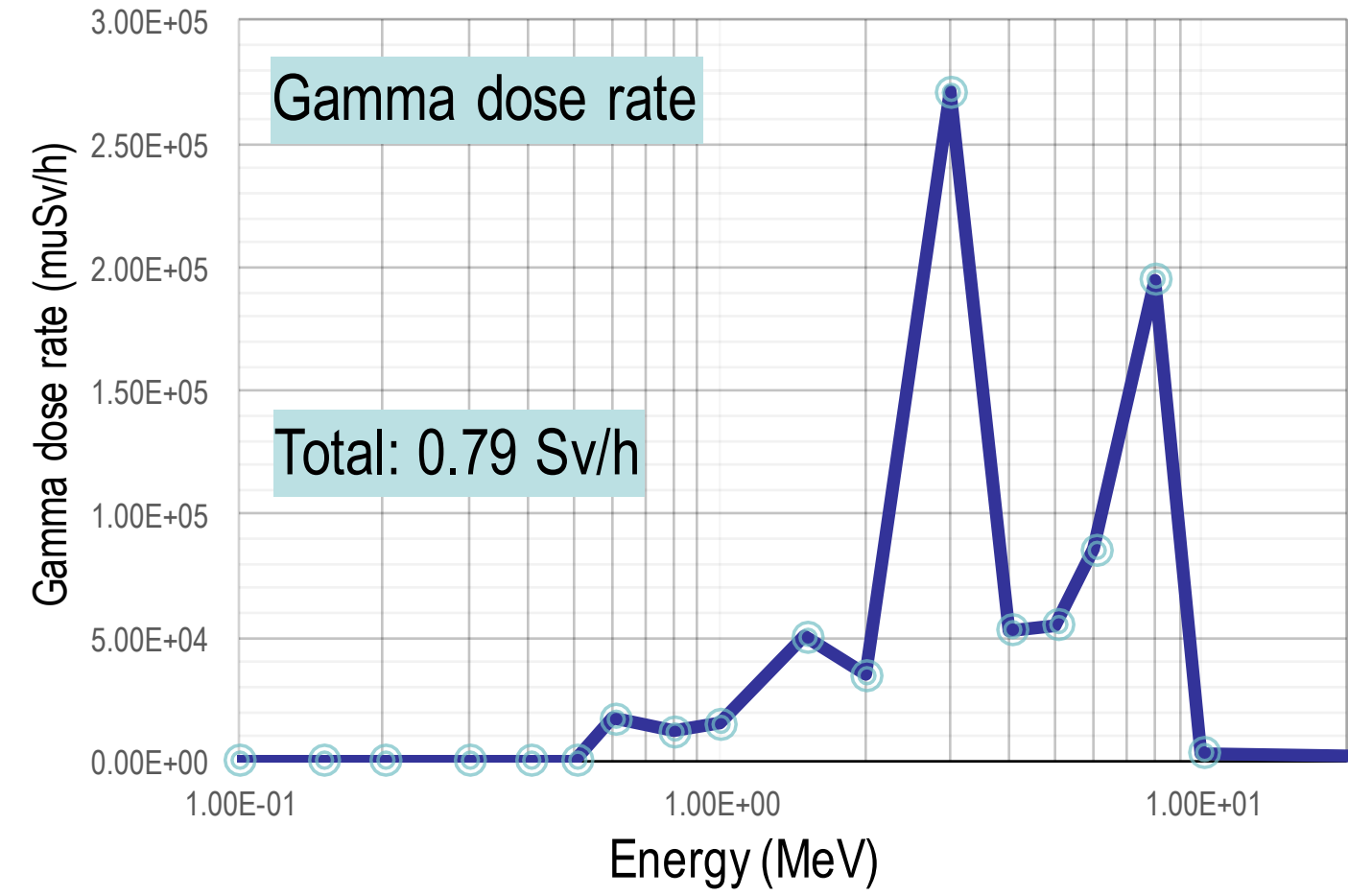
Note: no other beamports are modelled



Neutron and prompt gamma dose rates at 24.5 m (W6)

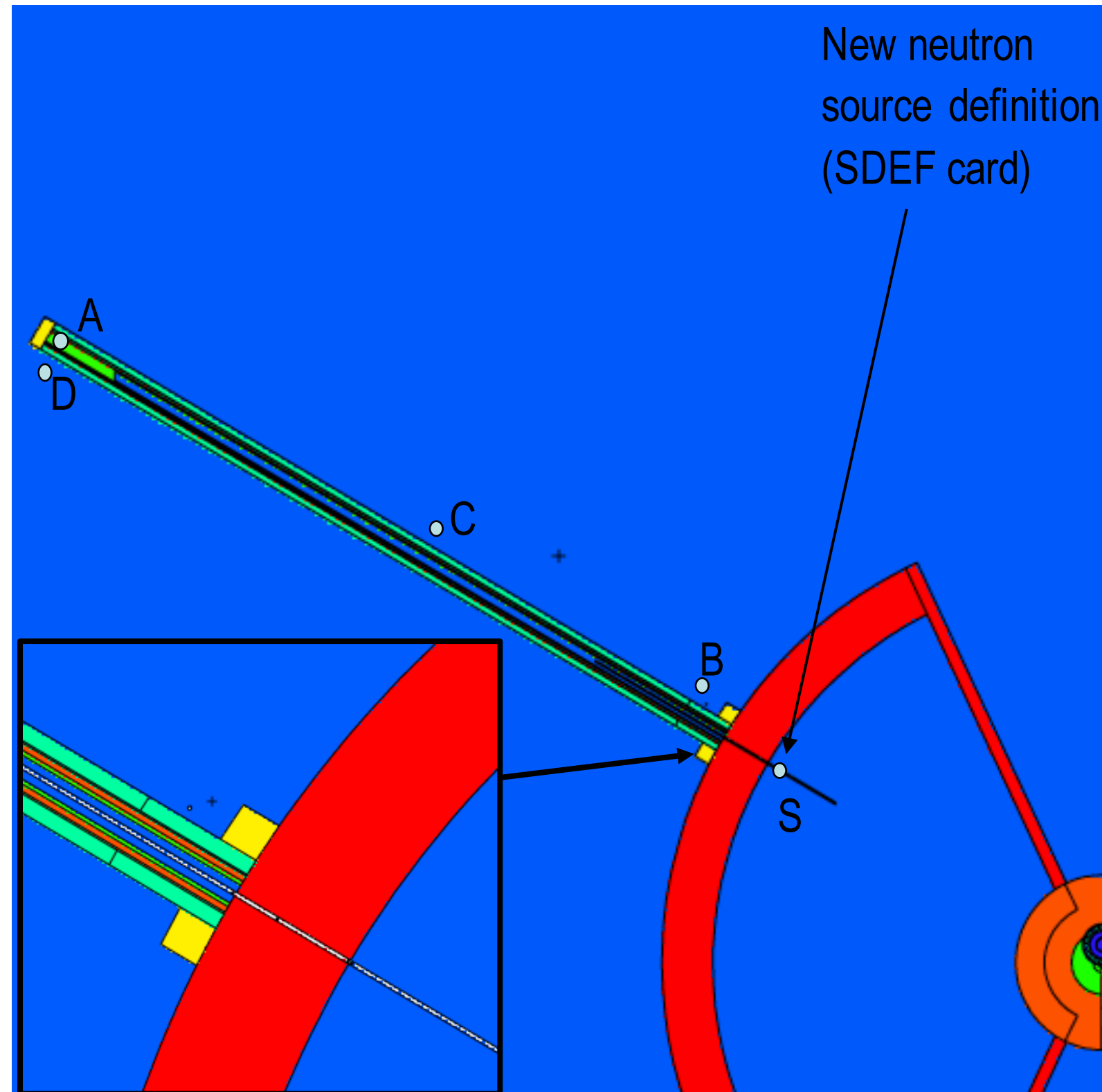


New SDEF-card defined for guide shielding calculations



Neutron dose rates along guide system (W6)

cross section inside shielding: 50 cm x 50cm



Shielding around guide:

10 cm borated concrete
10 cm standard steel
50 cm standard concrete

Source – tally S: 13.8 Sv/h

@77m - tally A: 8.8 mSv/h

fast neutron flux: $4.7E4 \text{ n/cm}^2/\text{s}$

@30m – outside guide shielding

tally B: $3.4 \mu\text{Sv/h}$

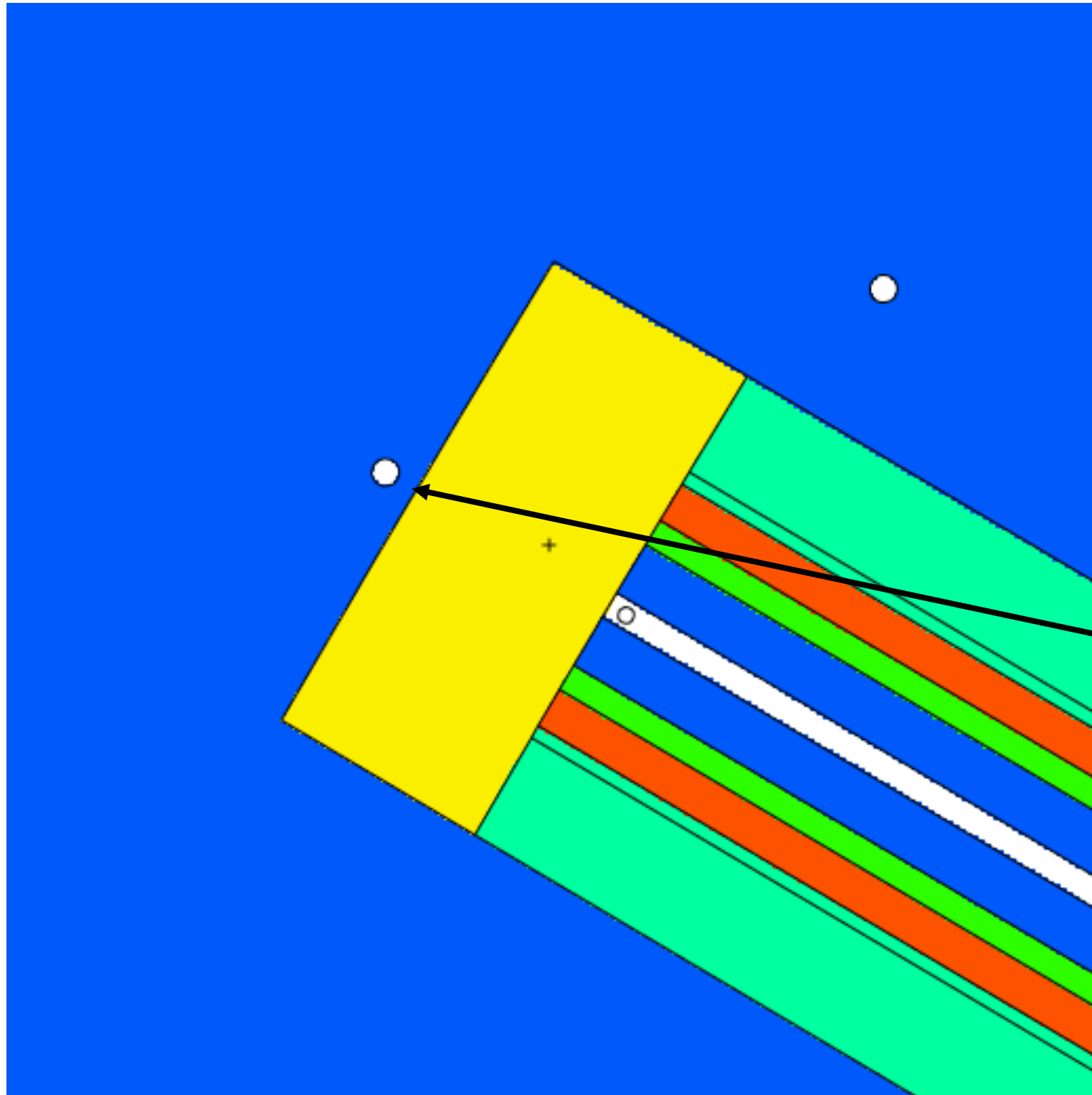
@50m outside guide shielding

tally C: $1.9 \mu\text{Sv/h}$

@77m outside guide shielding

tally D: $1.1 \mu\text{Sv/h}$

Shielding the direct beam at 77m



Remember:

@77m center of beam: 8.8 mSv/h
neutron dose rate

Beam dump consists of 50 cm
heavy concrete (4.9 g/cm^3)

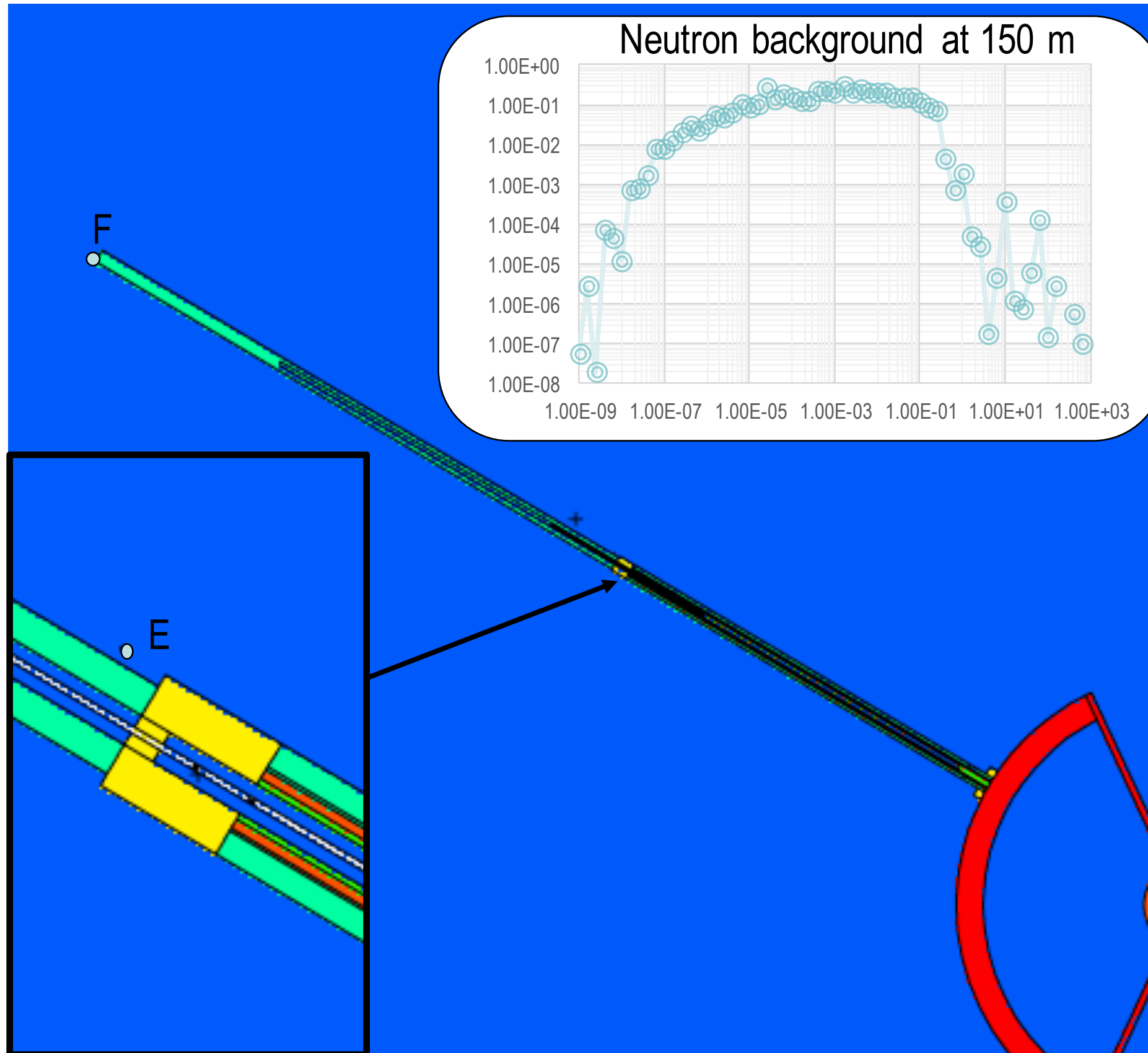
Concrete includes 5 % B_4C

Behind beam dump:
n-dose rate : $1.6 \mu\text{Sv/h}$
g-dose rate : $< 0.1 \mu\text{Sv/h}$

30 n/s/cm^2

Detector size: $d=6 \text{ cm}$

150m Guide Shielding



Shielding around guide behind 77m:

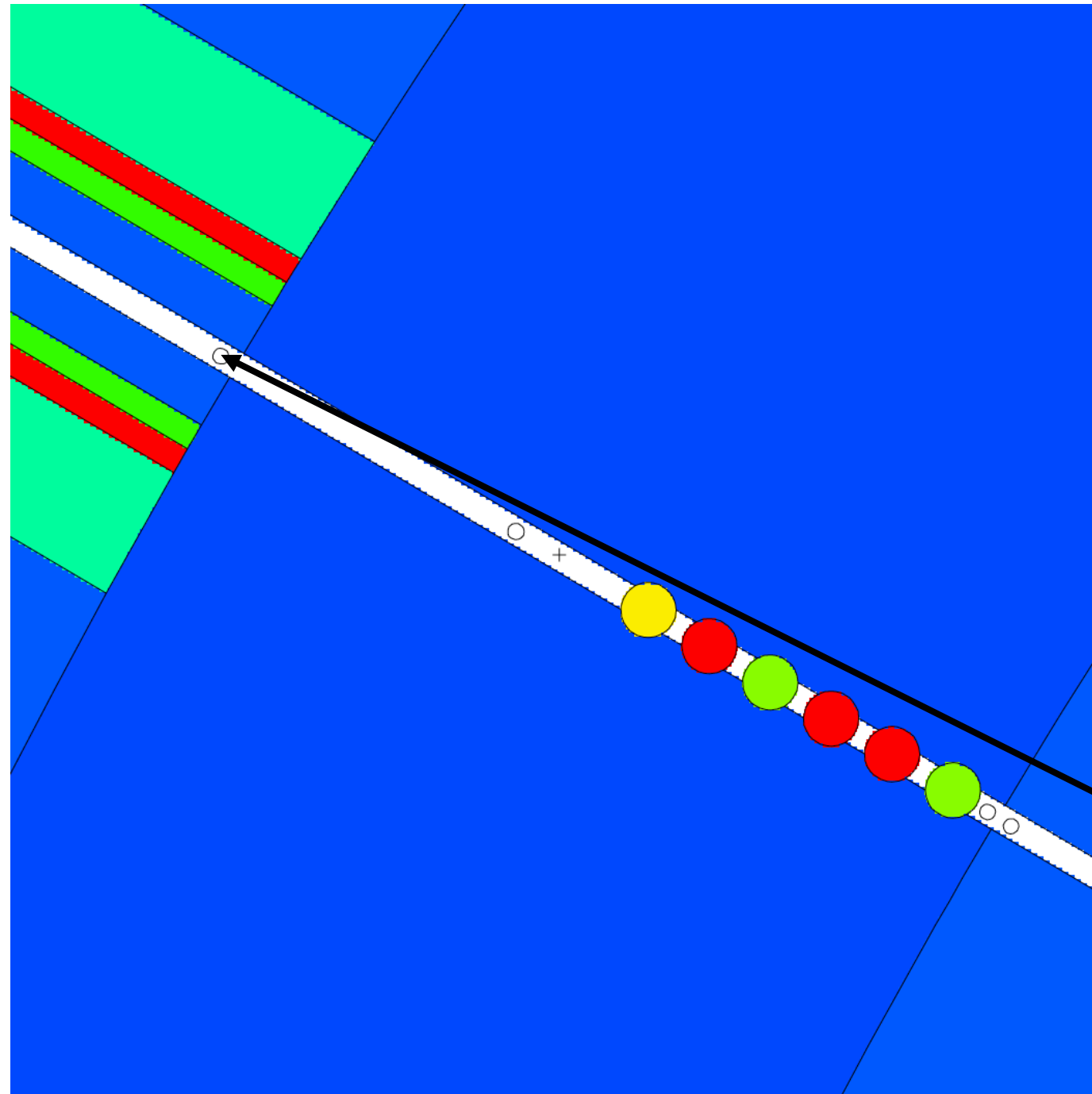
- 2m heavy concrete with vacuum tube belt
- 75m standard concrete (0.5 m thickness)

neutrons

Source – tally S: 13.8 Sv/h

@80m outside guide shielding
tally E: 1.3 μ Sv/h

@150m inside guide shielding
tally F: 0.2 μ Sv/h
4.2 n/s/cm²



6 drums are positioned within the neutron bunker wall.

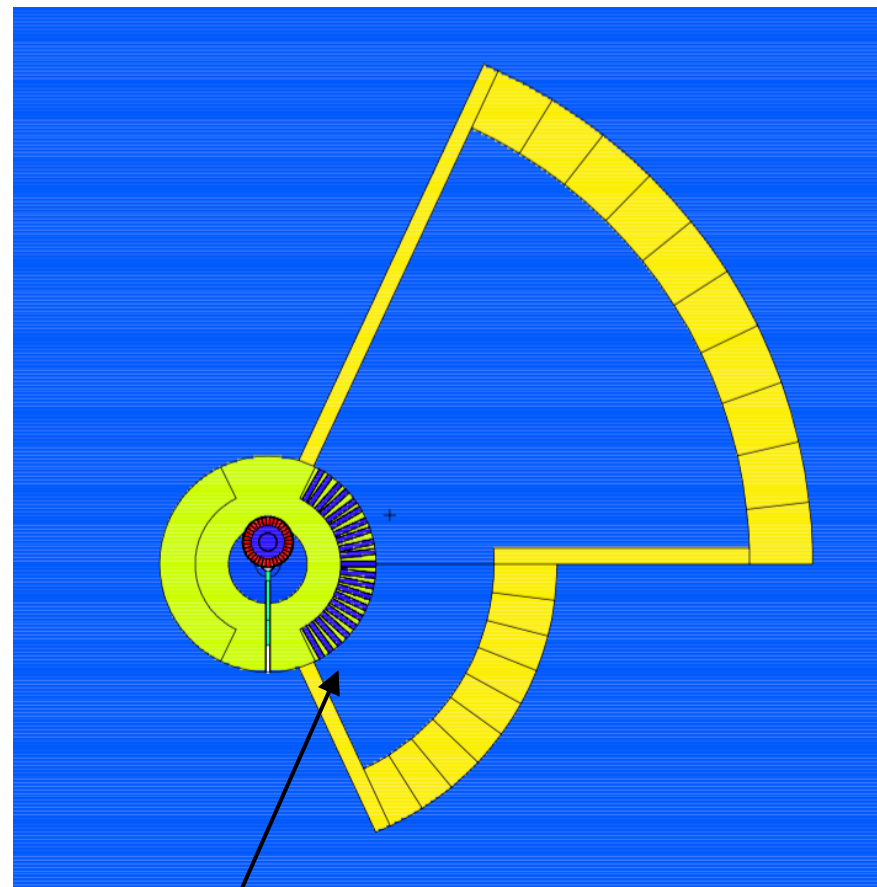
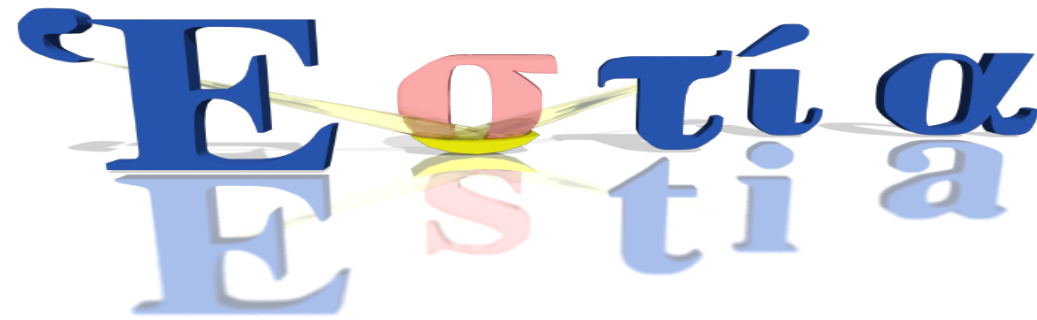
Drum Sequence:

1. Borax (50% epoxy / 50% B₄C)
2. Standard steel
3. Standard steel
4. Borax
5. Standard steel
6. Tungsten/parafin (density 11.8 g/cm³)

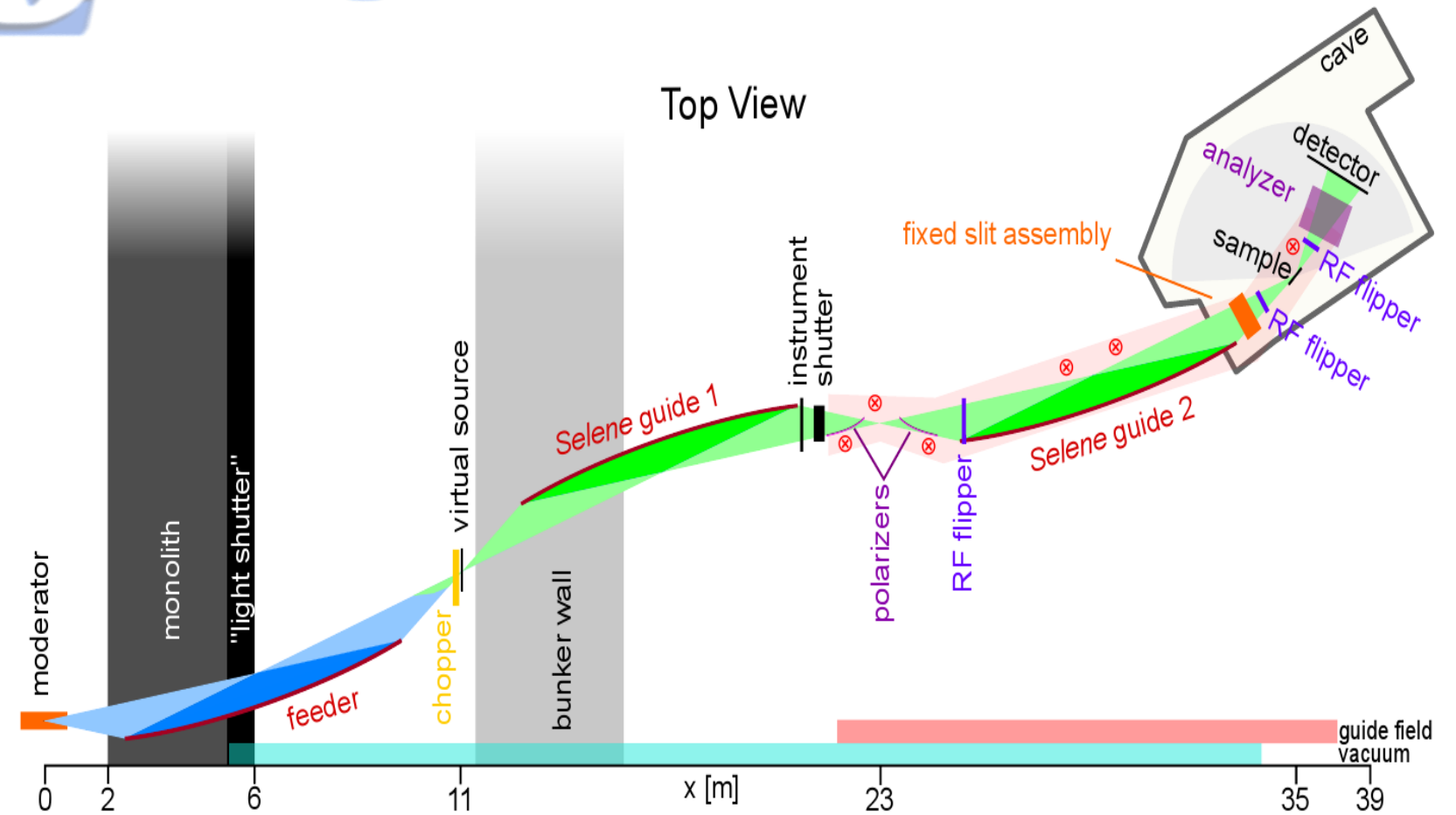
Effective thickness: each drum 20 cm

n-dose rate: 15.2 μSv/h
g-dose rate: 0.5 μSv/h
(only prompt gammas from the drums)

N-Dose rate can be reduced more by replacing steel with tungsten drums.

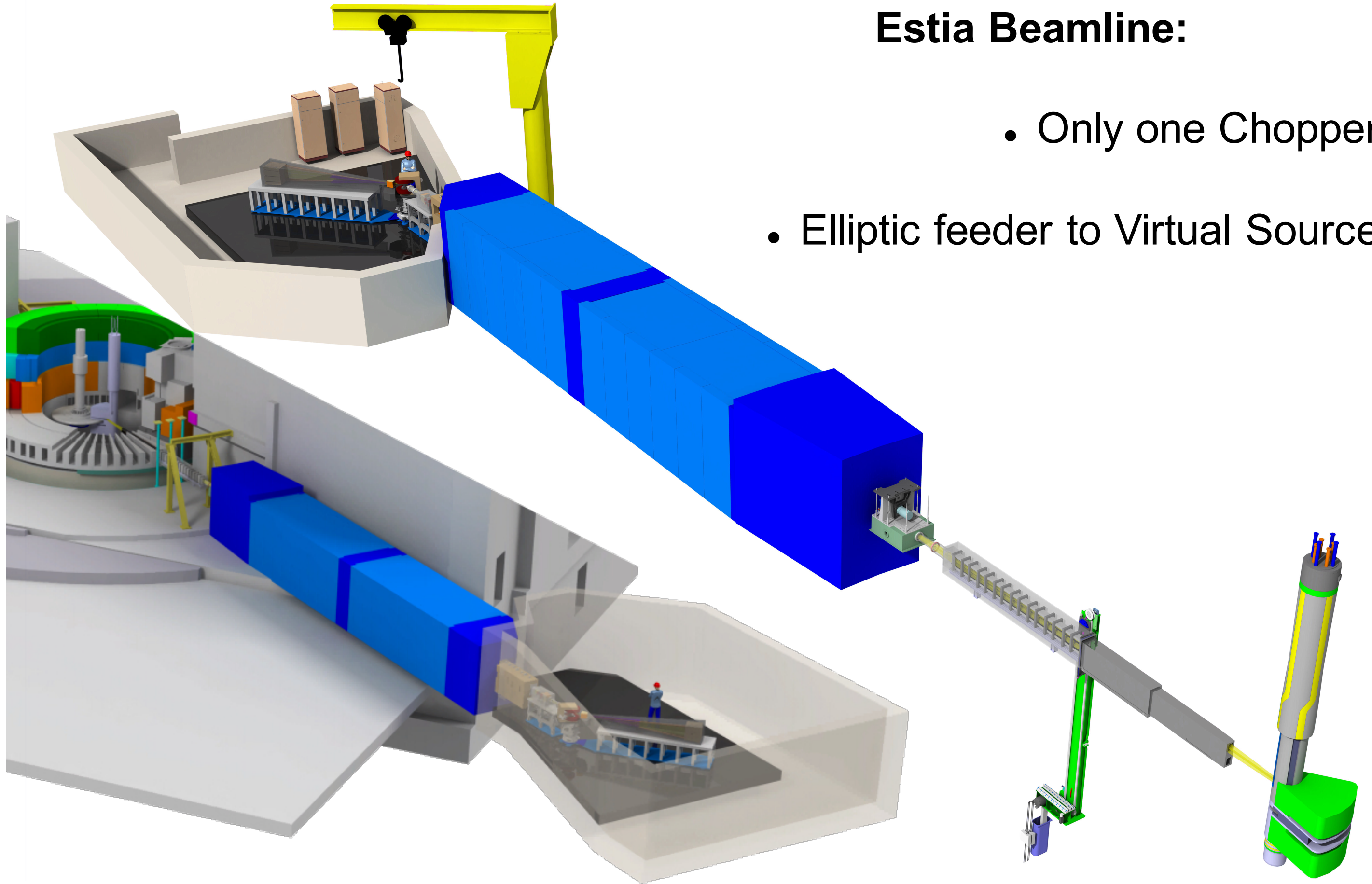


E2 – Estia beamport



- Reflectometer at beamport E
- Cold neutron beam line
- Elliptic guide system (Selene) – only 40 m long

Instrument Design Overview

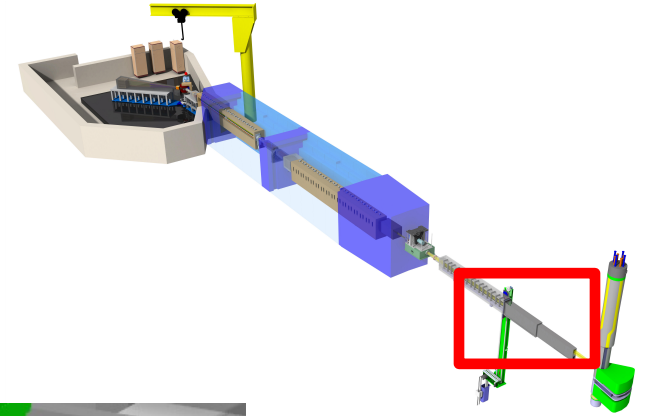


Estia Beamline:

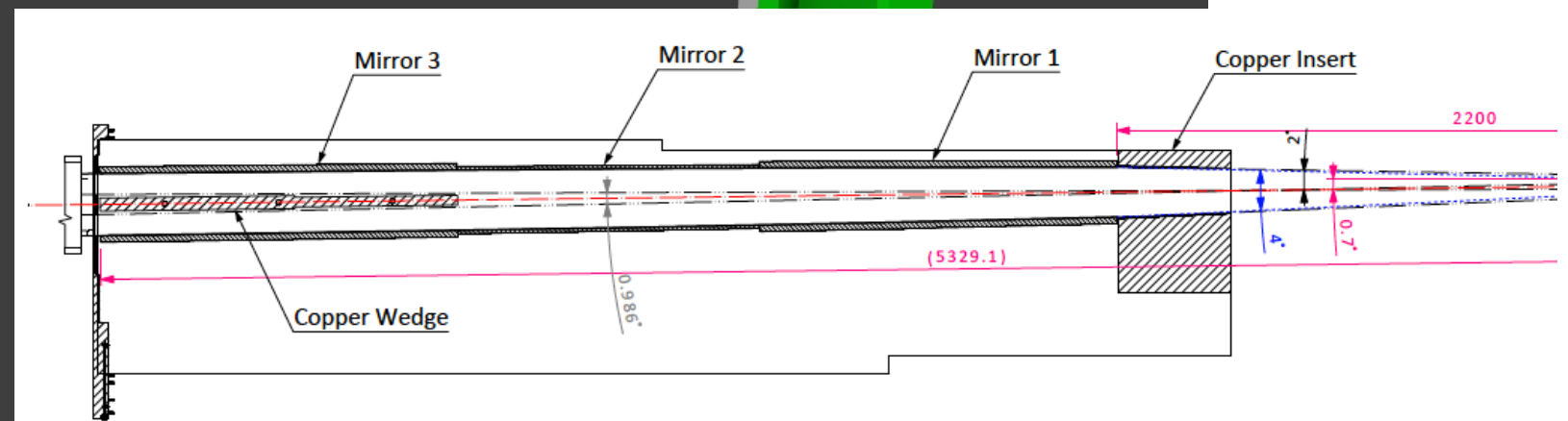
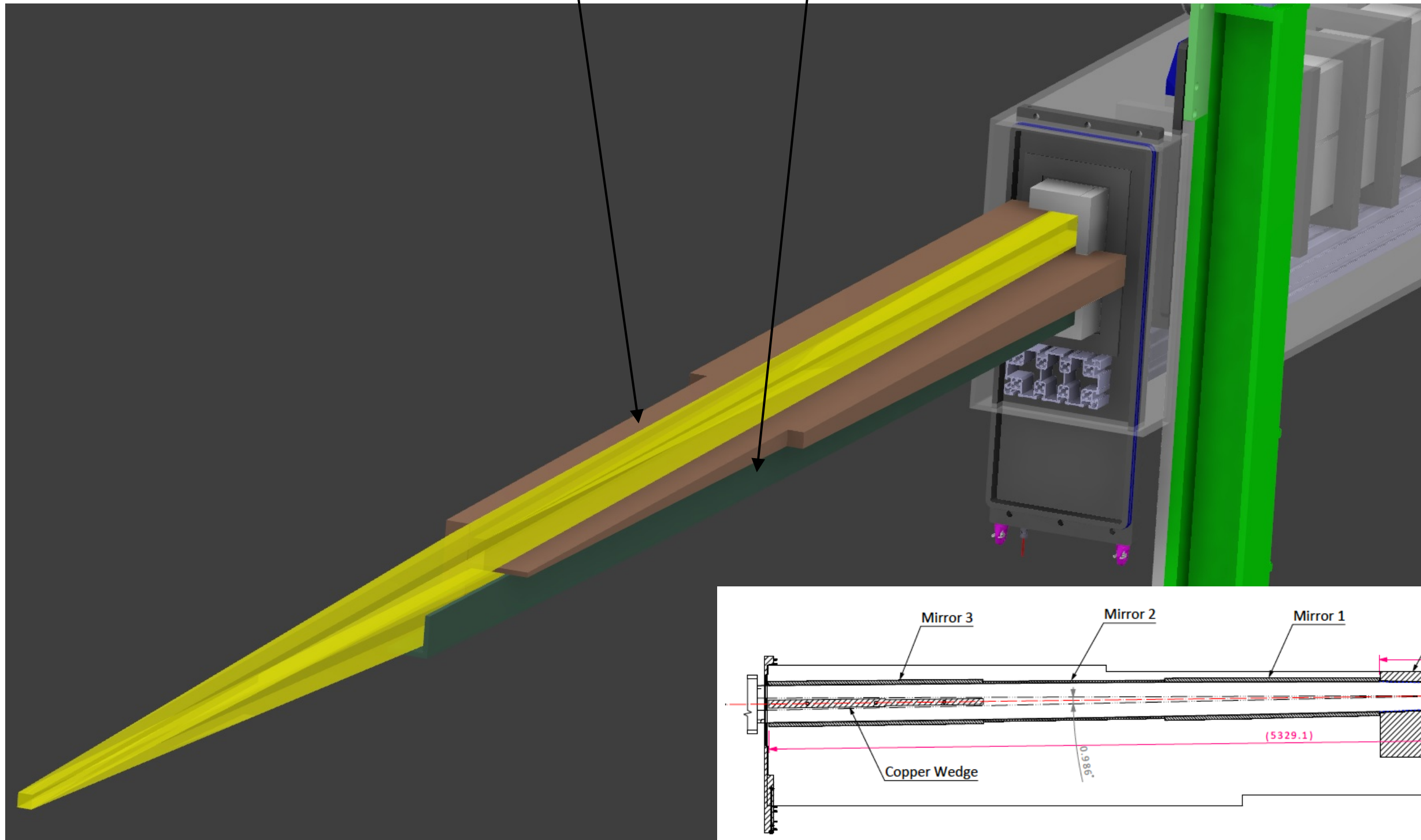
- Only one Chopper
- Elliptic feeder to Virtual Source

Shielding Concept - Insert

- large dimensions of the feeder (opening 210 mm x 68 mm)
- Dose rate reduction by factor 2-3 by additional shielding inside feeder



Additional shielding Cu

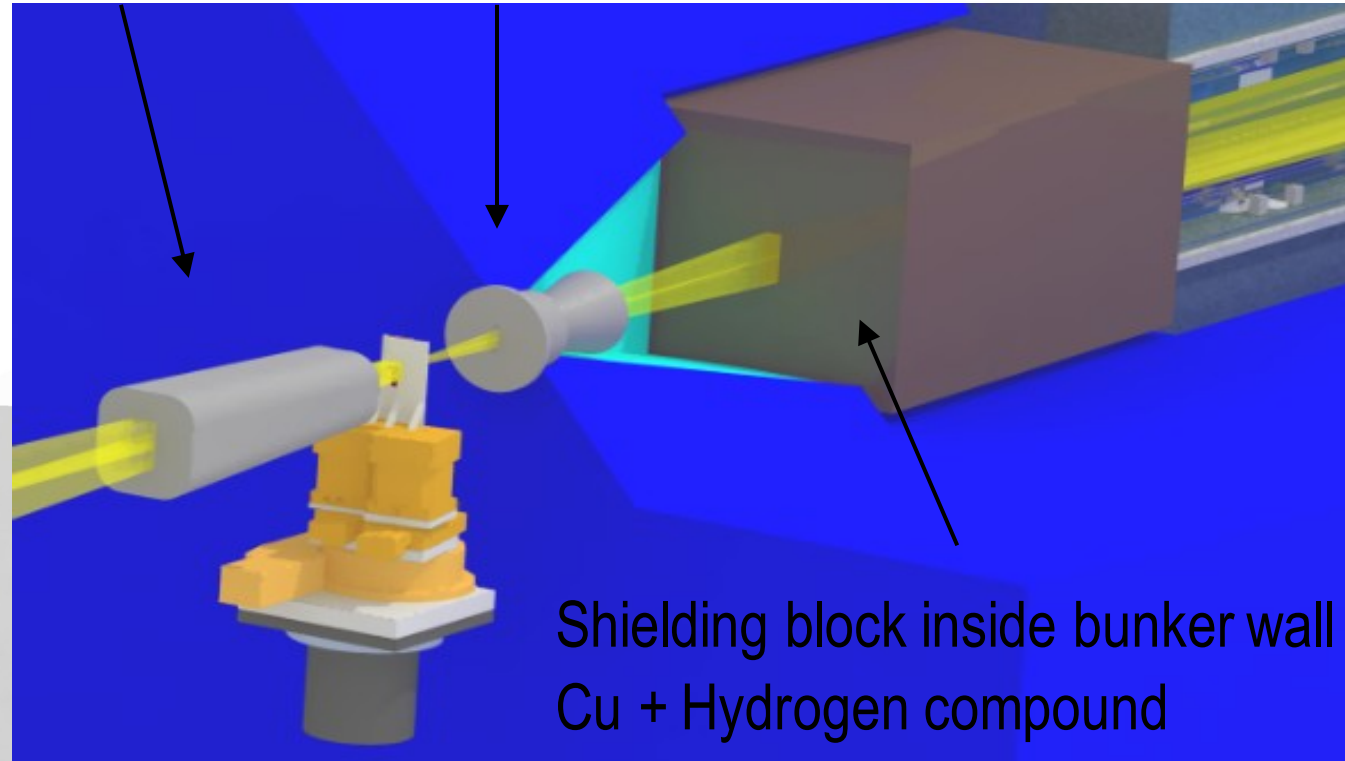


Shielding concept - inside the bunker

Virtual Source collimators

FeNi

Tungsten

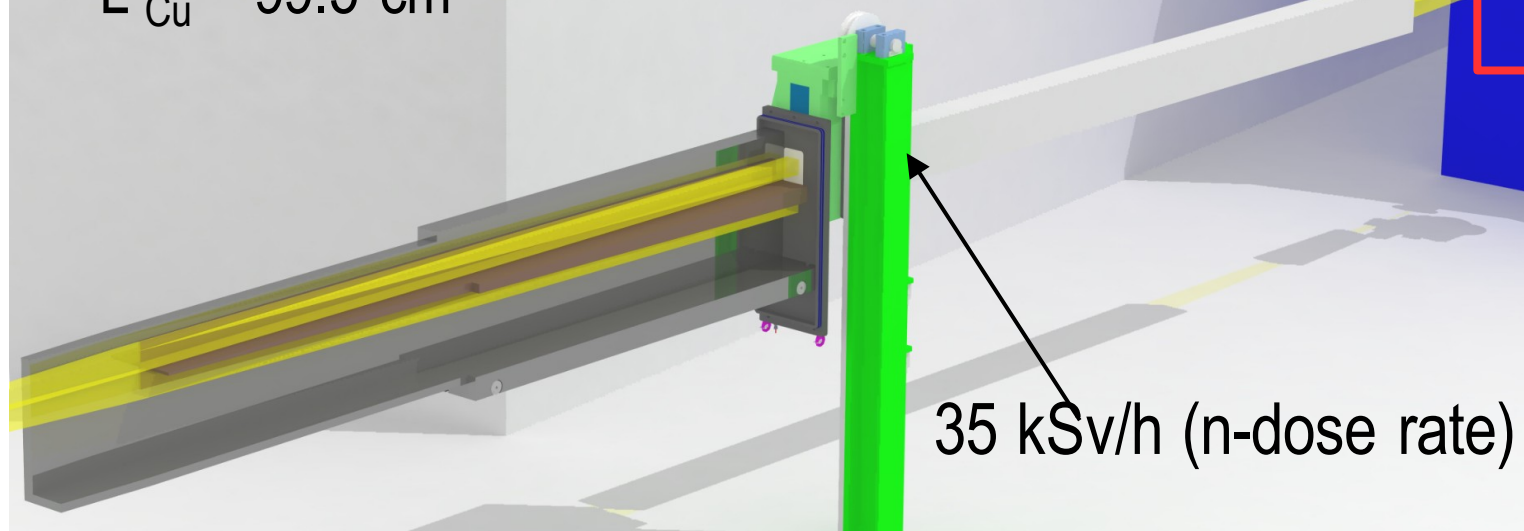
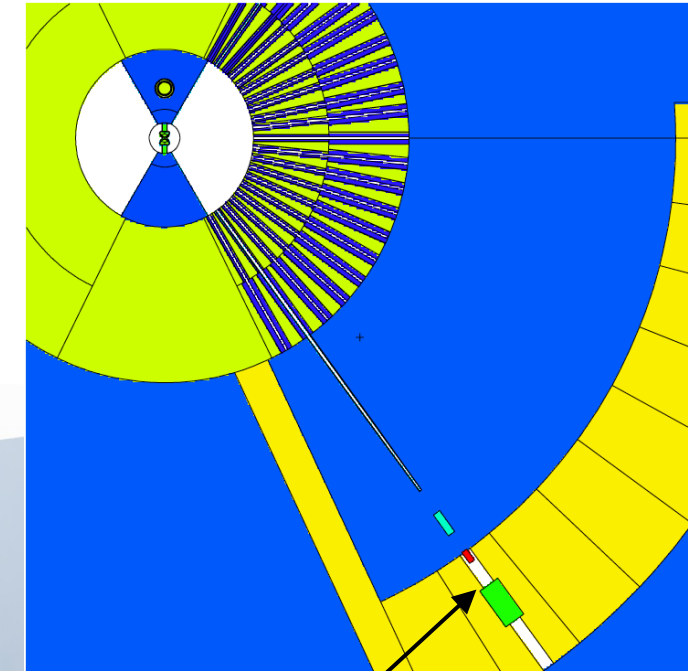


Shielding block inside bunker wall
Cu + Hydrogen compound

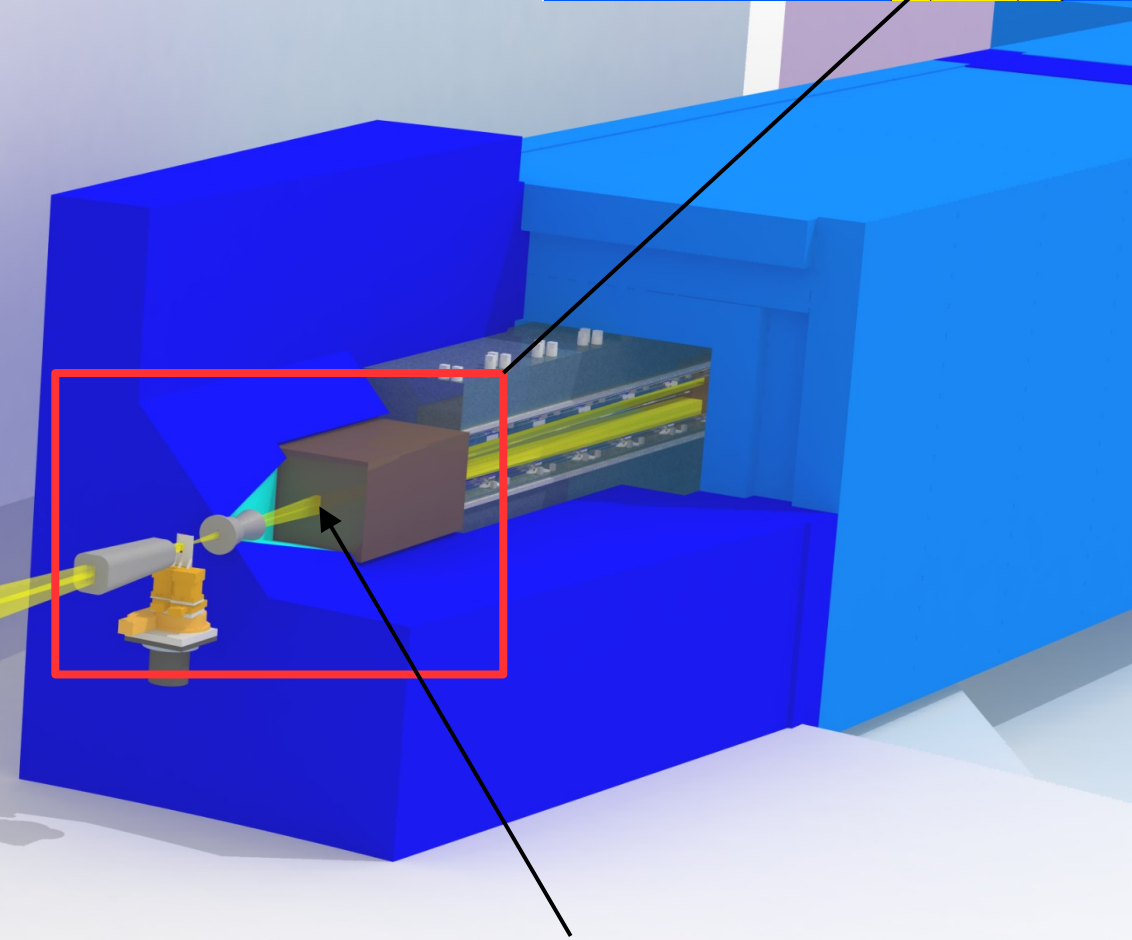
$L_{\text{FeNi}} = 60 \text{ cm}$ (opening 37 mm x 84 mm)

$L_{\text{W}} = 30 \text{ cm}$ (opening 20 mm x 70 mm)

$L_{\text{Cu}} = 99.5 \text{ cm}$

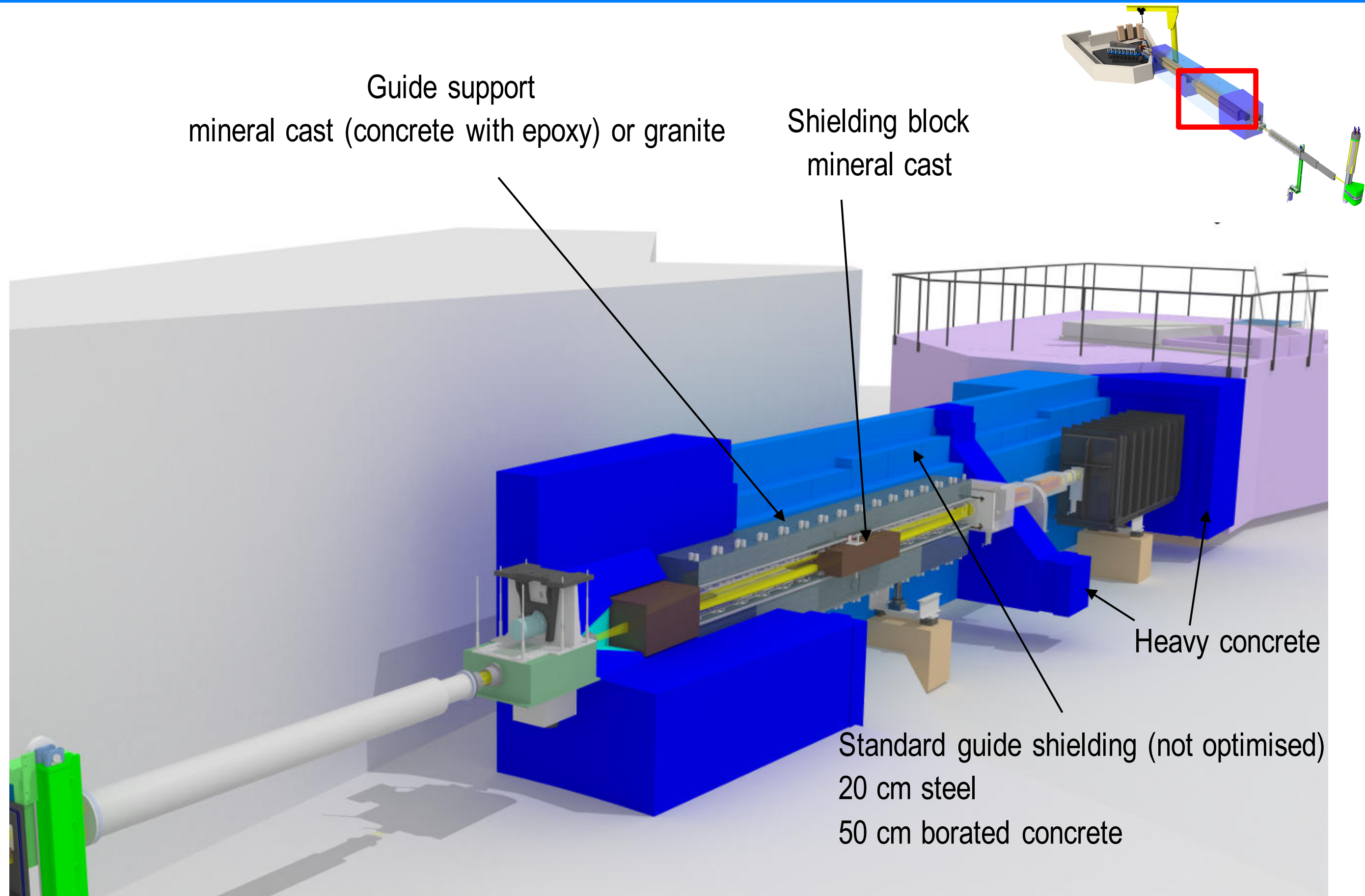


35 kSv/h (n-dose rate)



750 Sv/h (n-dose rate)
mainly neutrons < 8 MeV

Shielding Concept – Along the Selene guide



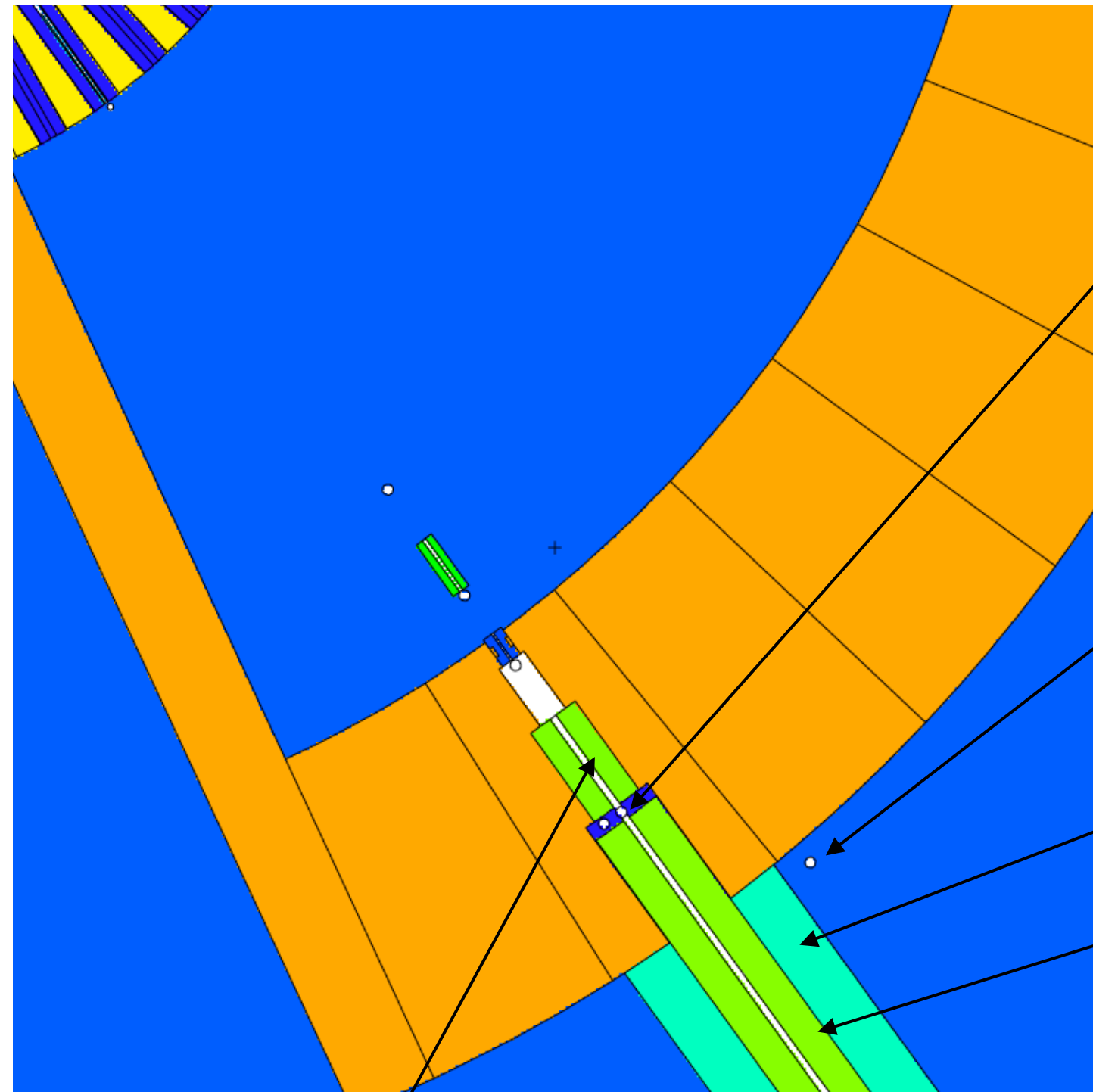
Guide support
mineral cast (concrete with epoxy) or granite

Shielding block
mineral cast

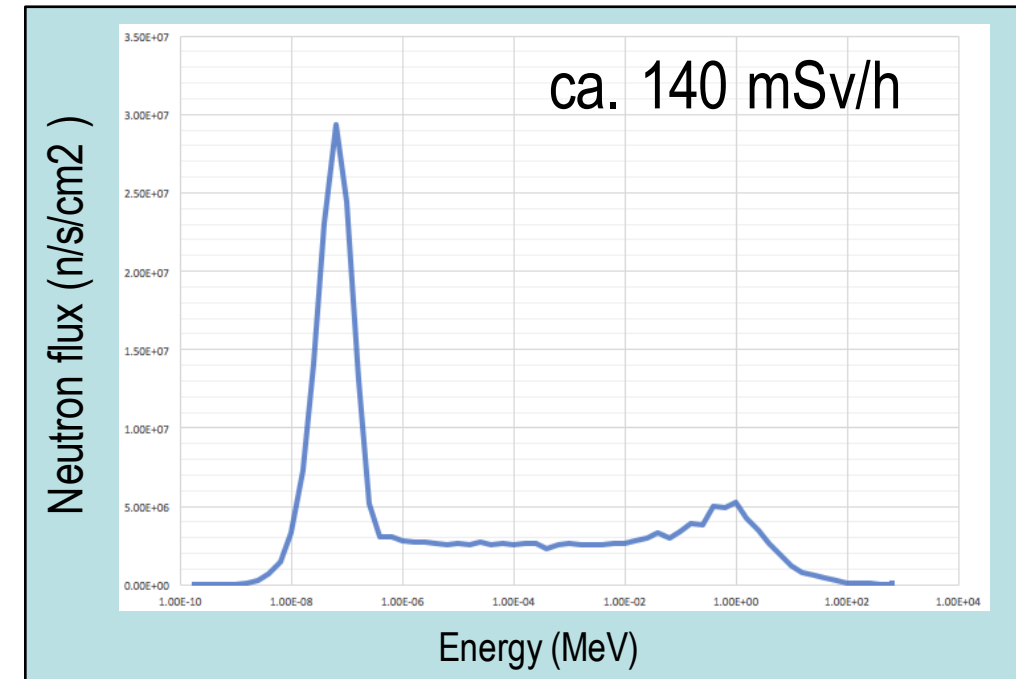
Heavy concrete

Standard guide shielding (not optimised)
20 cm steel
50 cm borated concrete

Dose rates outside the bunker



Copper collimator (to be optimized)



Neutron flux after copper collimator

N-Dose detector position
1.2 μ Sv/h

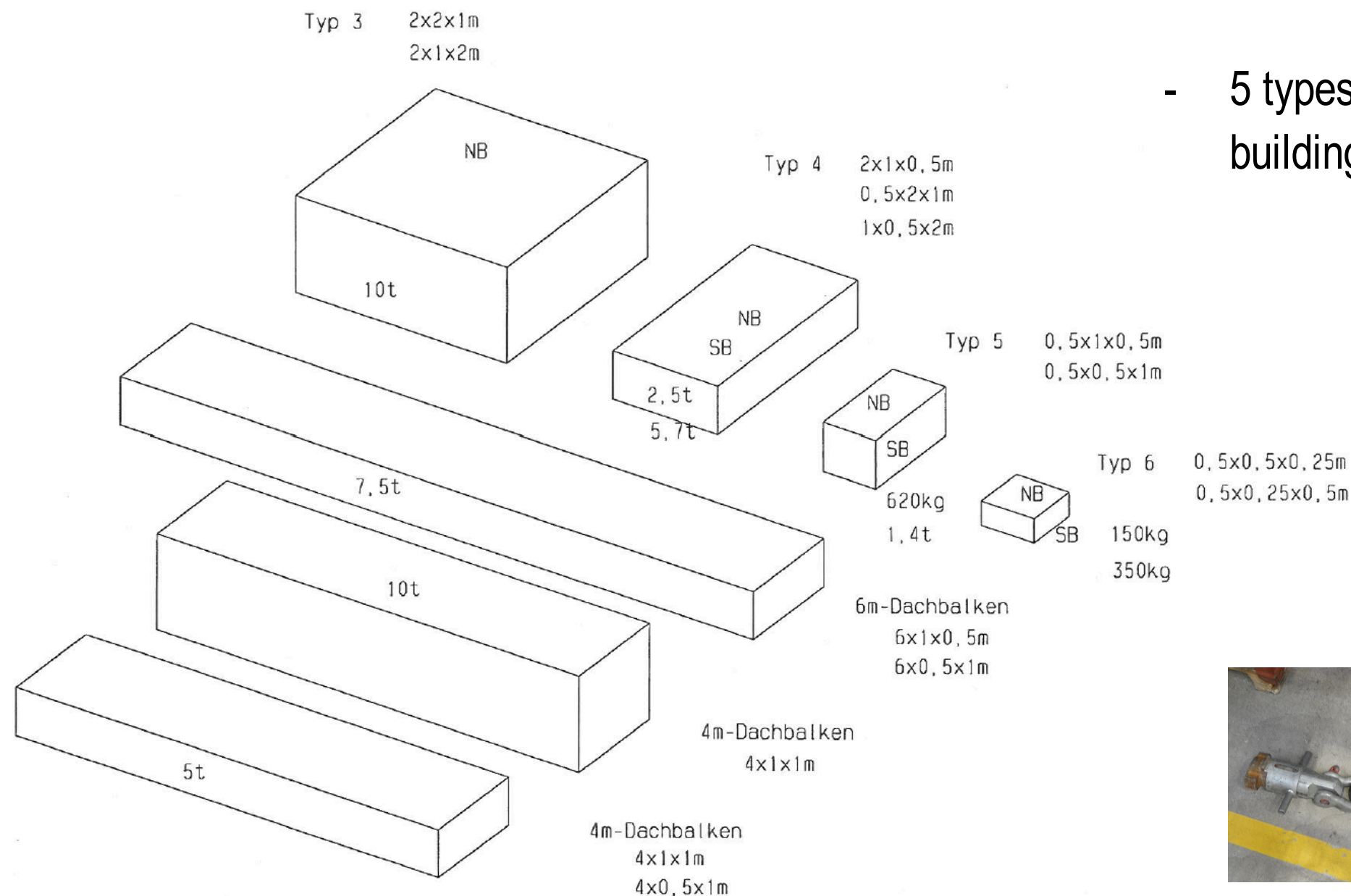
borated concrete (Carsten)
70 cm thickness

PSI mineral cast - around 25 cm

Materials

- normal concrete
- borated concrete (5% boron carbide)
- scrap metal concrete (density around 4g/cm³)

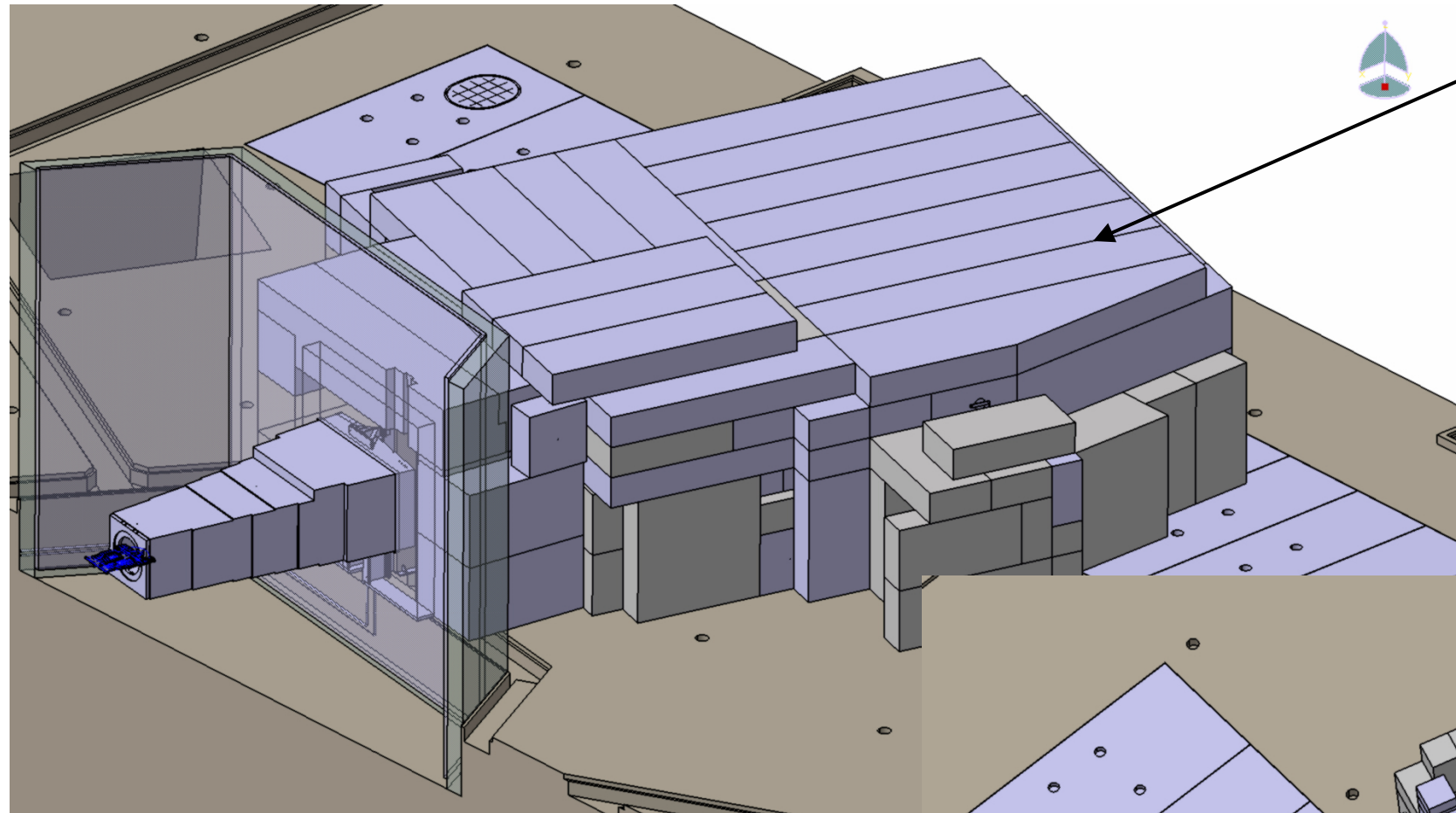
- 14 different standard geometries are available
- 9 types are used side-walls
- 5 types are special made for building bunker roofs



Two types of crane connectors

Bunker design

BOA % ICON beamline

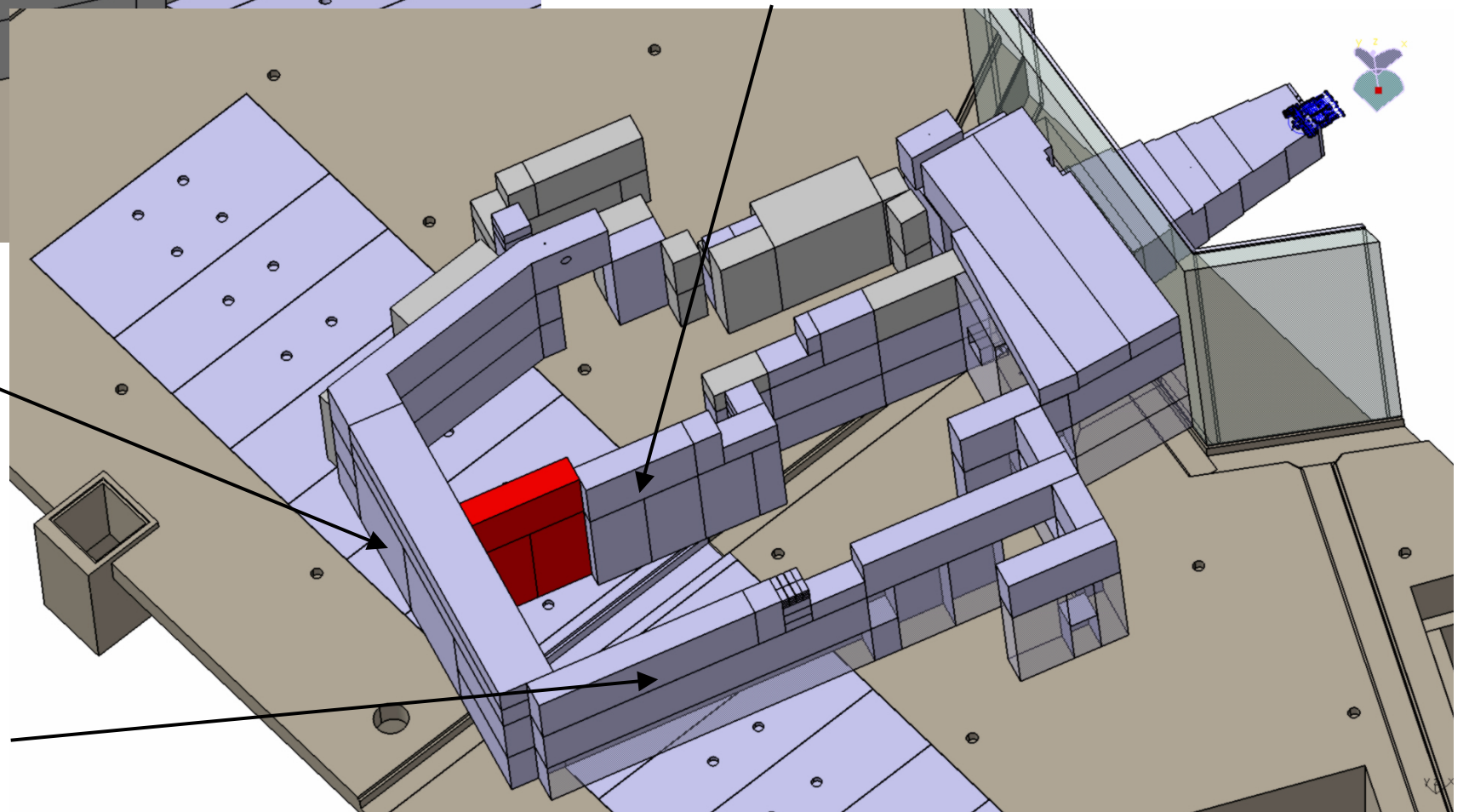


Roof
Normal concrete
Thickness: 0.5 m

Side walls between beamlines
Scrap metal concrete
Thickness: 0.5 m

Back wall
Borated concrete
Thickness: 1m

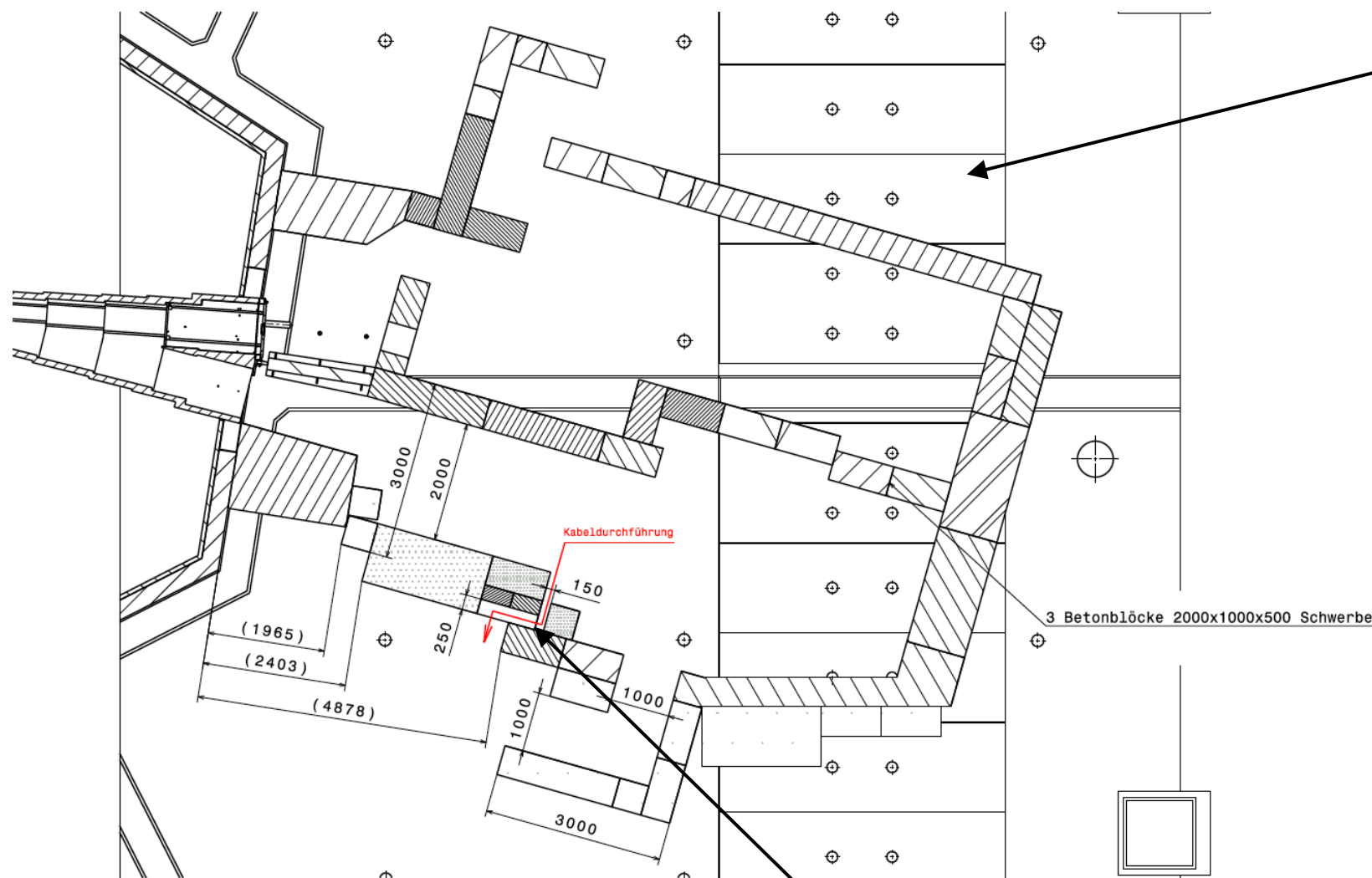
Side walls
Standard concrete
Thickness: 0.5 m



Cabling in the bunker

Chicane: yes or not ?

Cable channel never at the back-side



ICON: no chicane but the cable channel is in 2.5 m height from the floor



BOA: chicane with standard elements in 1 m height from the floor

Handling – practical issues

Standard blocks are built with a 45 deg edge around the block -> avoiding spalling/peeling during positioning

Another aspect: turning of the elements is possible

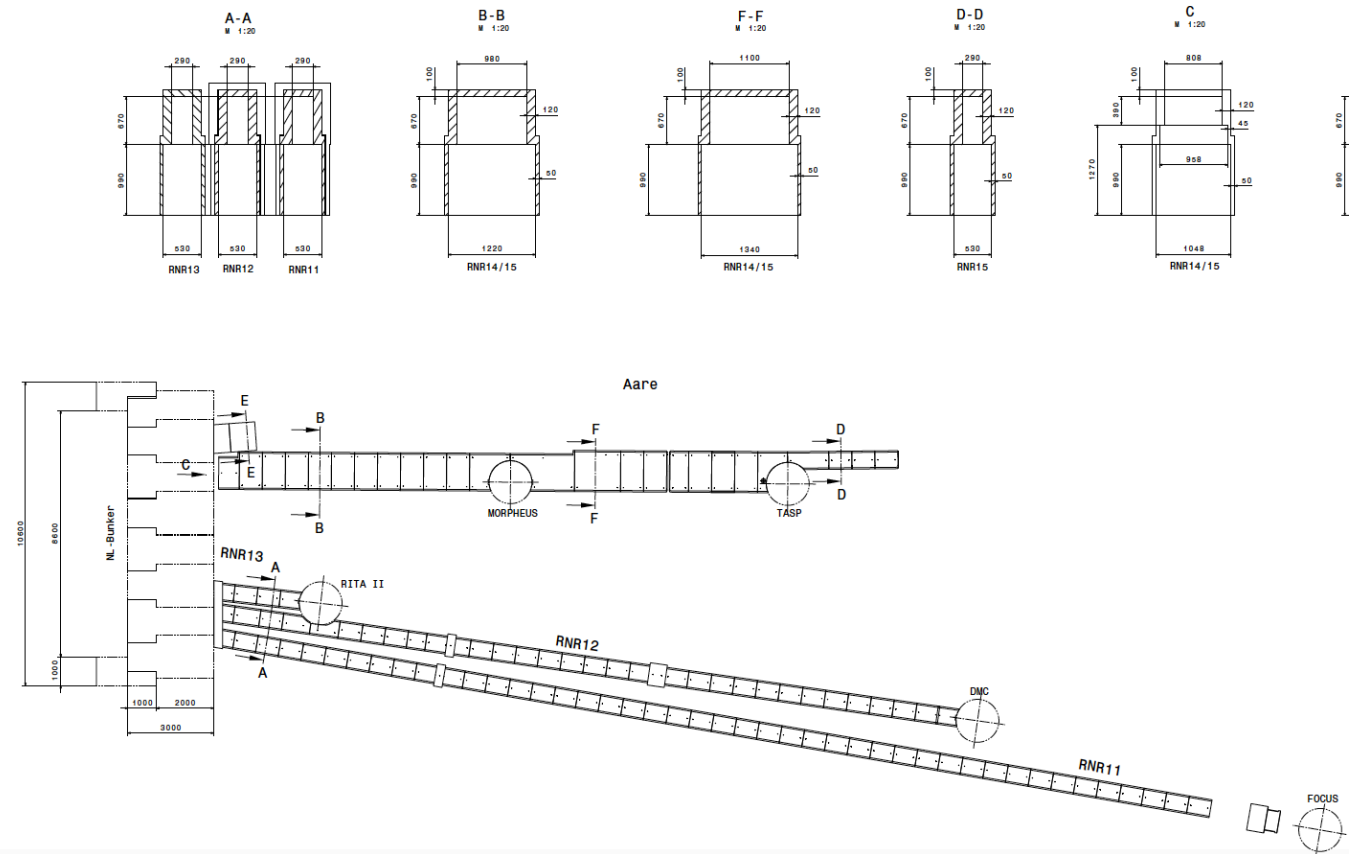
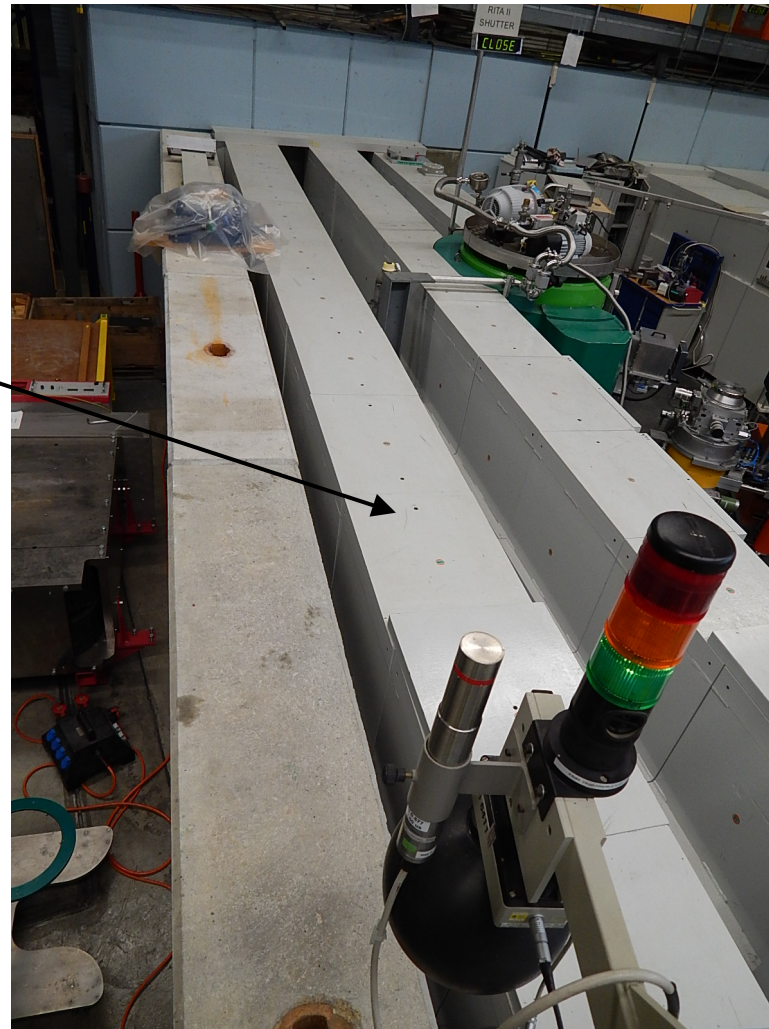
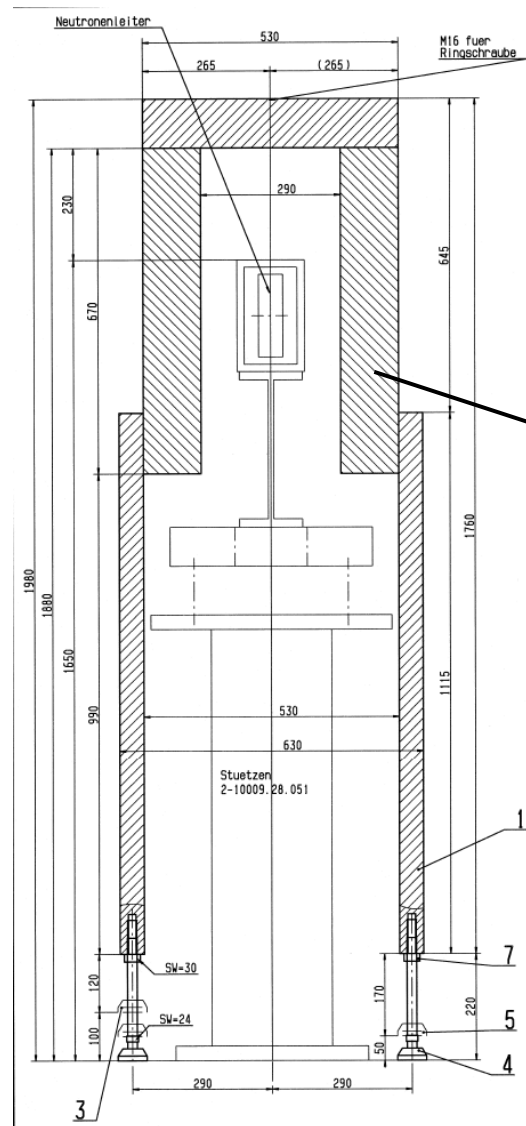
Problem: 4 blocks assembled results in a 2 cm x 2 cm gap !!



Solution: gap filled with a Pb / PE laminat structure



Guide shielding outside the bunker

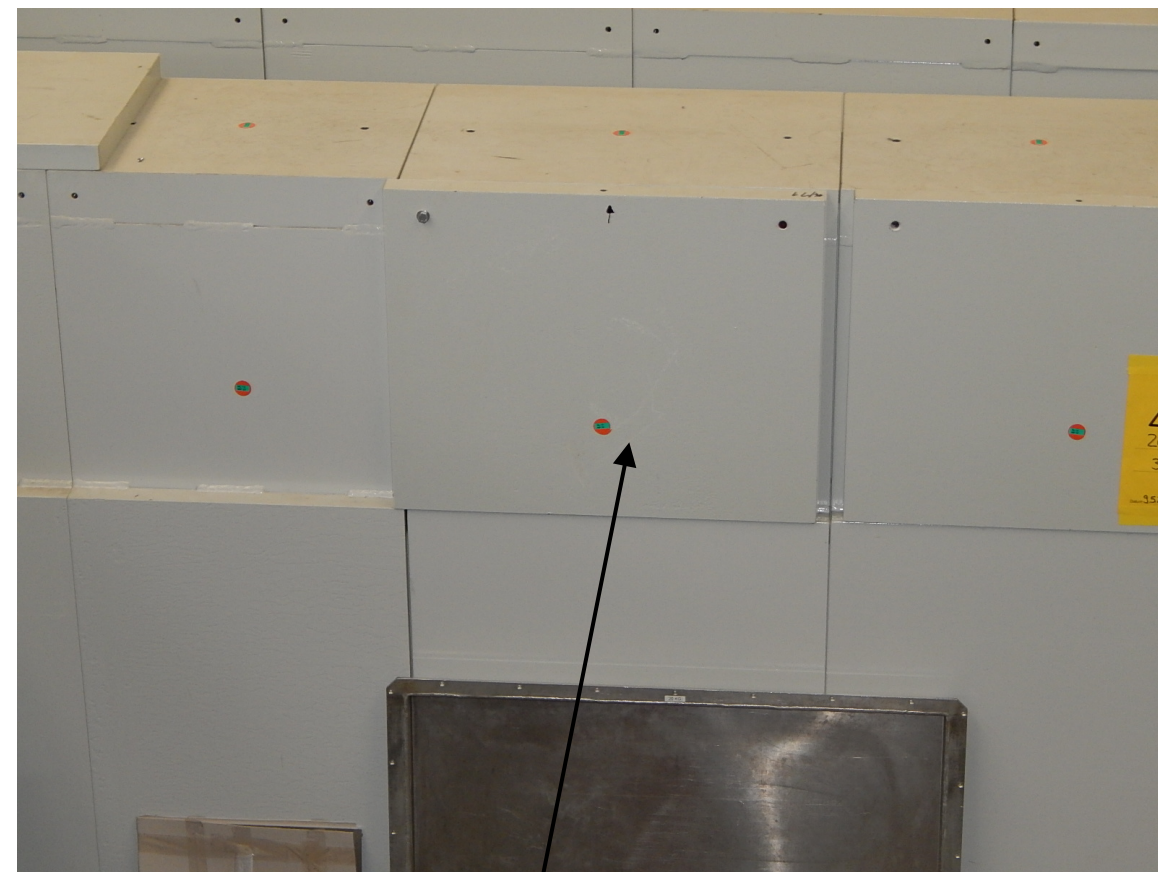


- shielding: 120 mm steel around the guide; 50 mm on the lower region
- Additional shielding to public ways: 500 mm standard concrete blocks (fullfilled <math>< 1 \mu\text{Sv/h}</math>)

Guide shielding – Design



Guide shielding stays on 10 cm foots.



Shielding can be extended.



Guide shielding has steps.

Thank you for your attention!

