



# A Monte Carlo study on neutron activation in neutron detectors with Ar/CO<sub>2</sub> counting gas

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HAS Centre for Energy Research

European Spallation Source ESS ERIC

23 May 2017, ARIA17, Lund

- ESS: brightest spallation source
  - High intensity:
    - Higher signal provided
    - Higher activation
      - Nuclear waste production
      - Activity emission
      - Gamma radiation:  
background for measurement and occupational exposure
  - $^3\text{He}$  replacement with  $\text{B}_4\text{C-Ar/CO}_2$  detectors
    - New sources of activation:
      - Large volume Ar/CO<sub>2</sub>
      - Aluminium frame
- Activity study  
needed**

- Ar activation is known as an issue in several areas:

- Nuclear power plants
- Research reactors
- Accelerator tunnels

B. J. Jun, et al., Nuclear Engineering and Technology (2014) Vol. 42 (2).  
M. Hoq, et al., Journal of Environmental Radioactivity 153 (2016) 68-72.  
C. Rojas-Palma, et al., DOI: [10.1093/rpd/nch020](https://doi.org/10.1093/rpd/nch020)  
B. Lauritzen, et al. Int. J. of Environmental and Pollution 20 (1-6) (2013) 47-54.  
[https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/radiation/savannah/Chapter\\_04-3.pdf](https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/radiation/savannah/Chapter_04-3.pdf)  
<https://digital.library.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metadc678287/>

- Permanent activity emission during normal operation

- Airborne radionuclides
- $^{41}\text{Ar}$  main contributor:
  - thermal neutron capture in  $^{40}\text{Ar}$  (99.3% in natural Ar)
- Natural Ar in air or air dissolved in cooling water

**Few 1000 GBq/year activity release**



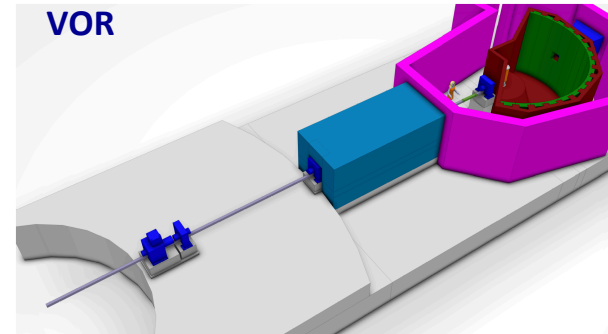
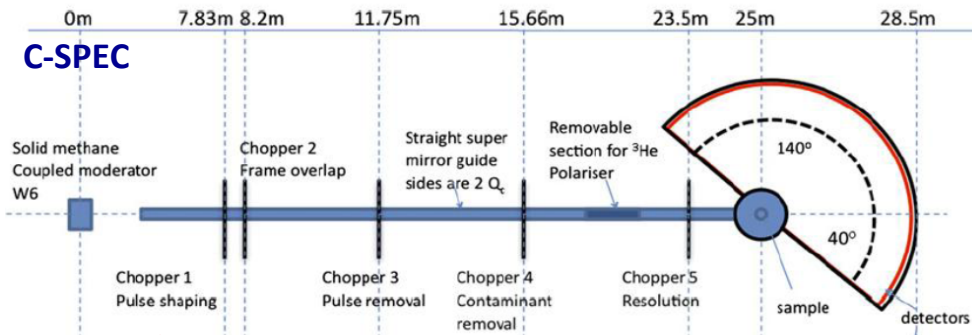
**Argon in presence of neutron have to be studied for activation**

A. Khaplanov et al.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.nima.2012.12.021>

- VOR, C-SPEC, T-REX @ ESS
  - Chopper spectrometers with large area detectors
  - Multi-Grid detector (*ILL/ESS/LU collaboration*): <sup>10</sup>B<sub>4</sub>C converter based detector with Ar/CO<sub>2</sub>
  - Continuous counting gas flow

**Large Ar/CO<sub>2</sub> counting gas volumes exposed to neutron radiation (V~5-10 m<sup>3</sup>)**



- Neutron induced gamma background:
  - Prompt gamma
  - Decay gamma
- Activity production
- Activation study:
  - General Ar/CO<sub>2</sub> detector
  - Standard ESS operational conditions
  - MCNP6.1 simulation
    - Prompt gamma spectrum
    - Decay gamma calculation with Table of Isotopes
  - Analytical calculation:
    - Prompt: IAEA PGAA Database
    - Decay gamma calculation with Table of Isotopes

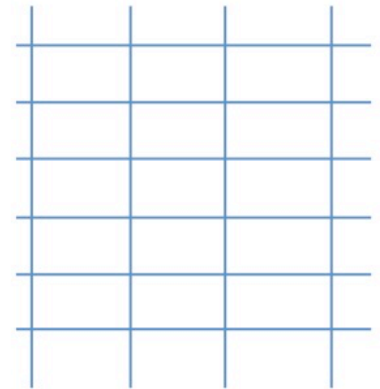


Table of Isotopes: <http://nucleardata.nuclear.lu.se/toi/>  
IAEA Prompt Gamma Activation Analysis Database: <https://www-nds.iaea.org/pgaa/>

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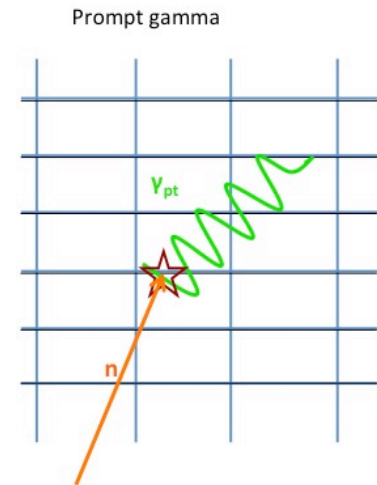


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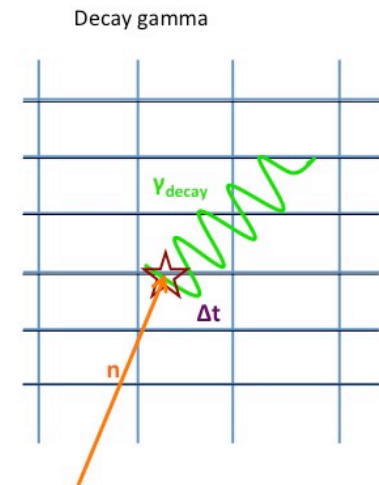


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Cross section libraries

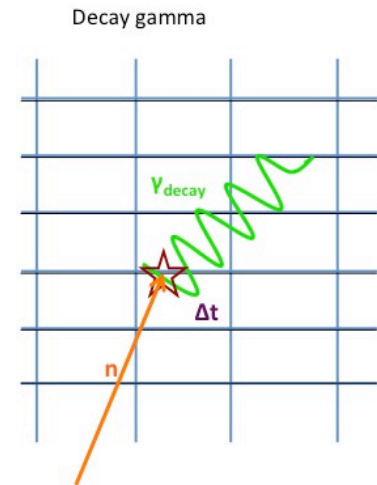
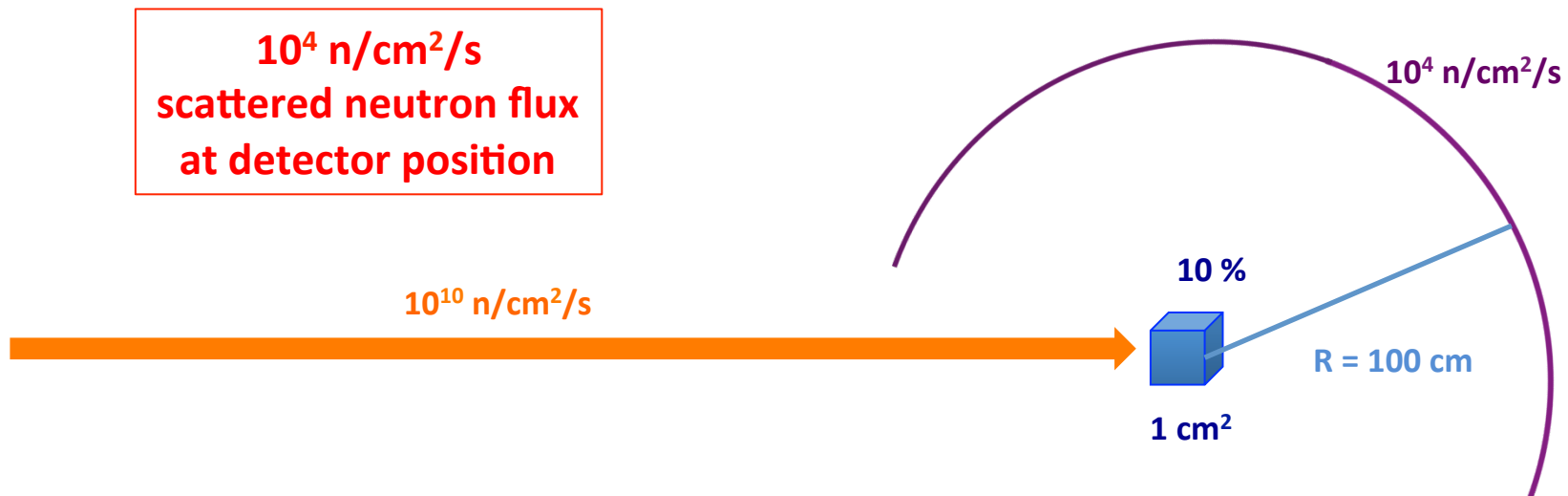


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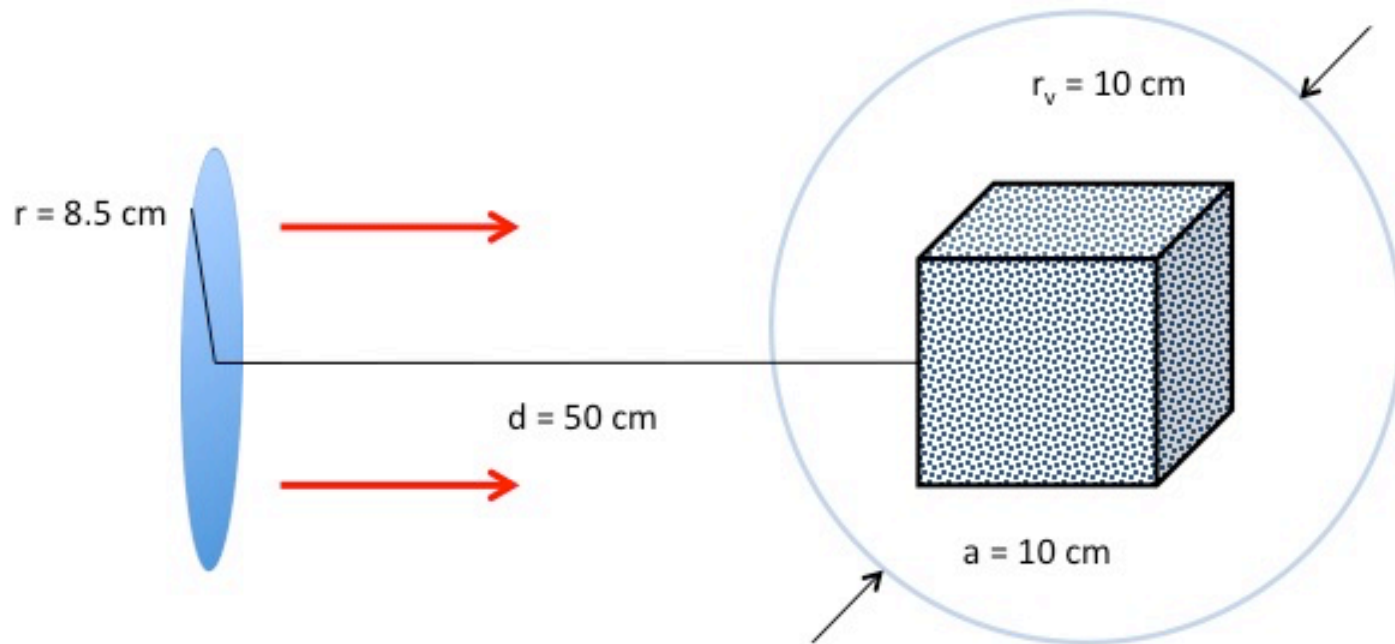


Standard operational conditions for ESS

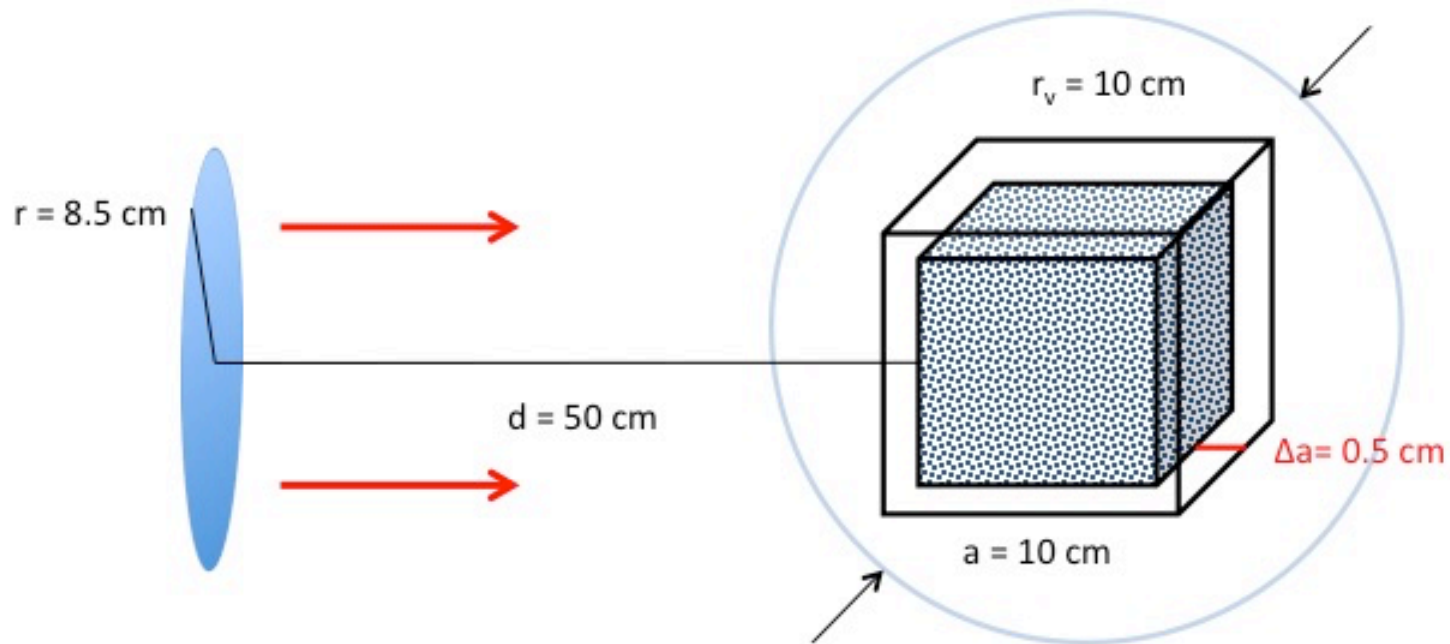
- Estimation of irradiating neutron flux
  - Various fluxes at sample position (VOR, T-REX, C-SPEC): conservative estimation:  $10^{10}$  n/cm<sup>2</sup>/s
  - 1-10 % scattering on sample
  - 1 cm<sup>2</sup> sample surface
  - R = 100 cm smallest realistic sample-detector distance →  $10^5$  cm<sup>2</sup> sphere surface



- Ar/CO<sub>2</sub> detector model for simulation and calculation:
  - 10 x 10 x 10 cm<sup>3</sup> gas cube
  - 5 mm thick aluminium frame, Al5754 alloy
  - r = 8.5 cm monoenergetic pencil beam
    - 0.6, 1, 1.8, 2, 4, 5, 10 Å
- $t_{\text{irr}} = 10^6$  s irradiation time  
(typical spallation source operation cycle)
- $t_{\text{cool}} = 10^7$  s cooling/decay time

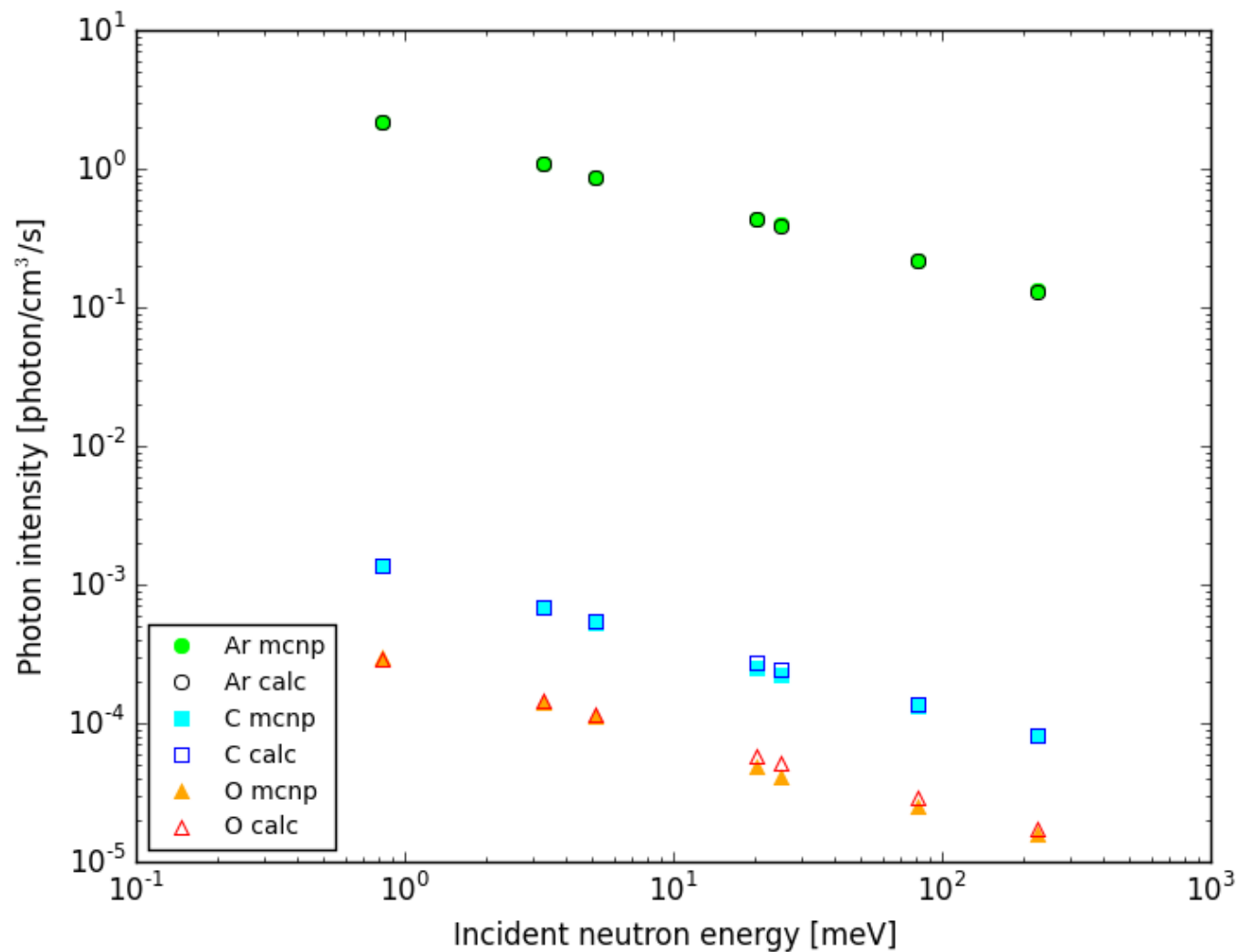


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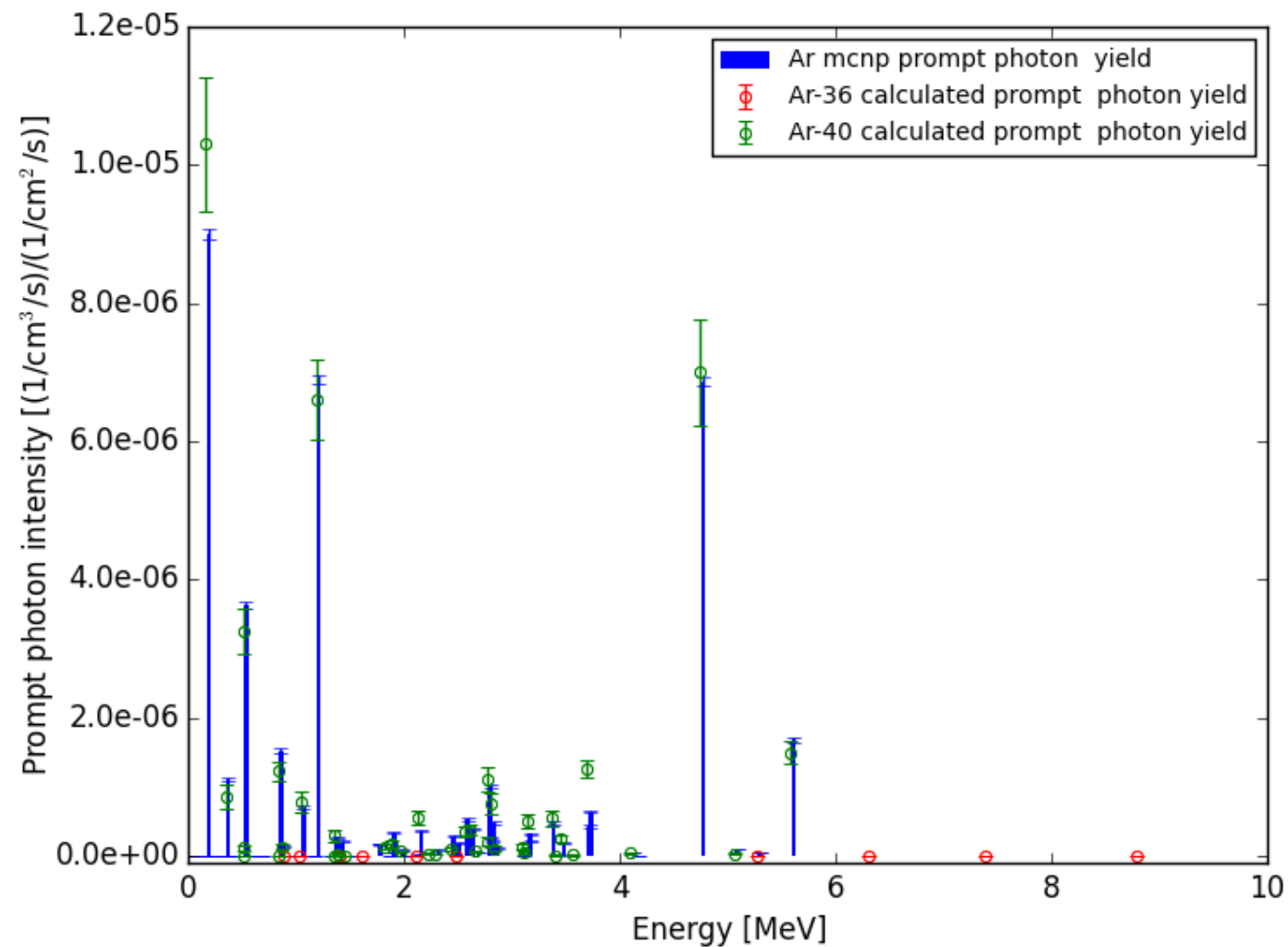
# Calculated and simulated prompt photon intensity in Ar/CO<sub>2</sub>



Agreement between calculated and simulated photon yield

**With the proper databases, analytical calculations can be replaced with MCNP simulation**

# Calculated and simulated prompt photon spectra in Ar

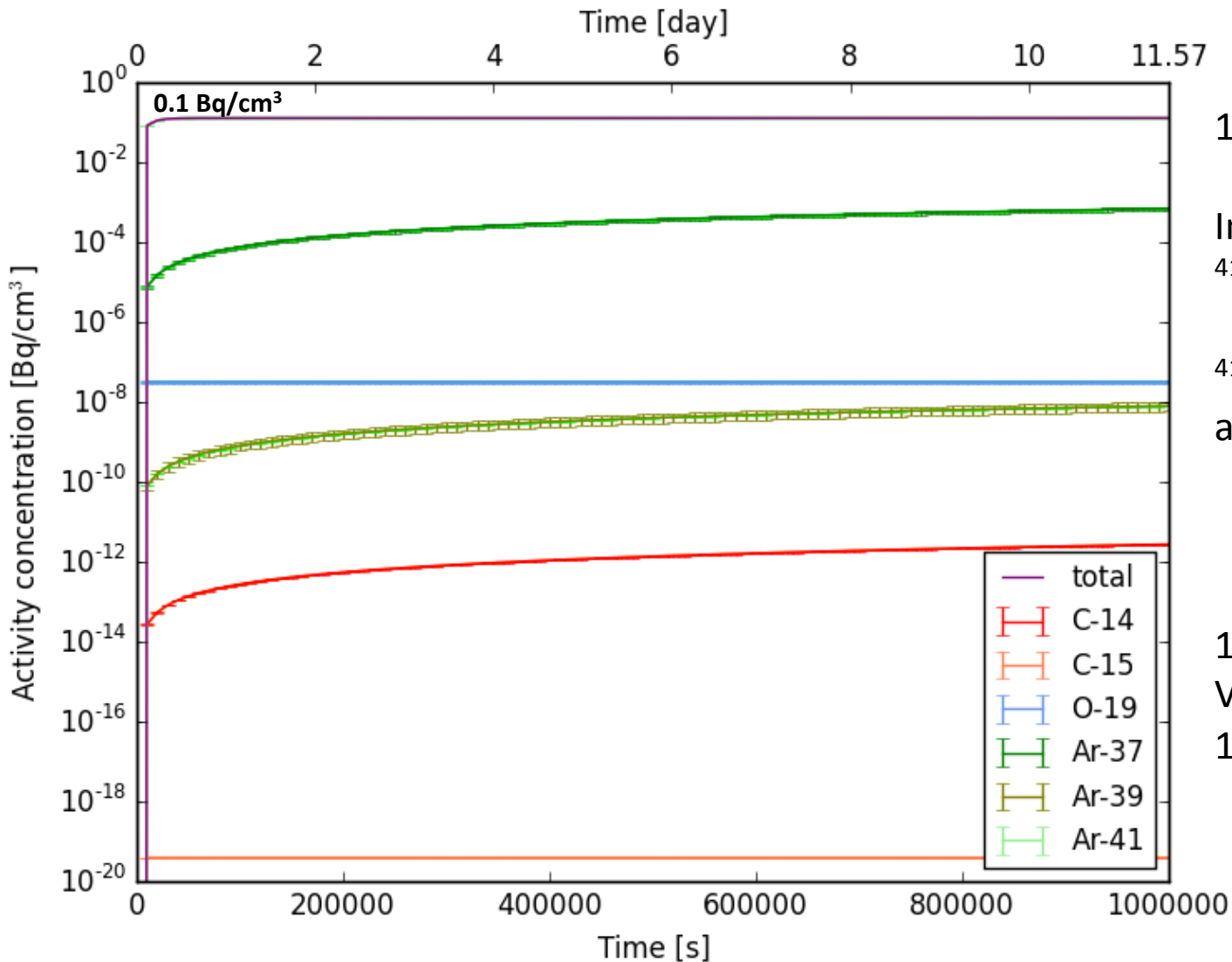


1.8 Å, normalised to incident flux

Agreement between calculated and simulated spectra

**With the proper databases, analytical calculations can be replaced with MCNP simulation**





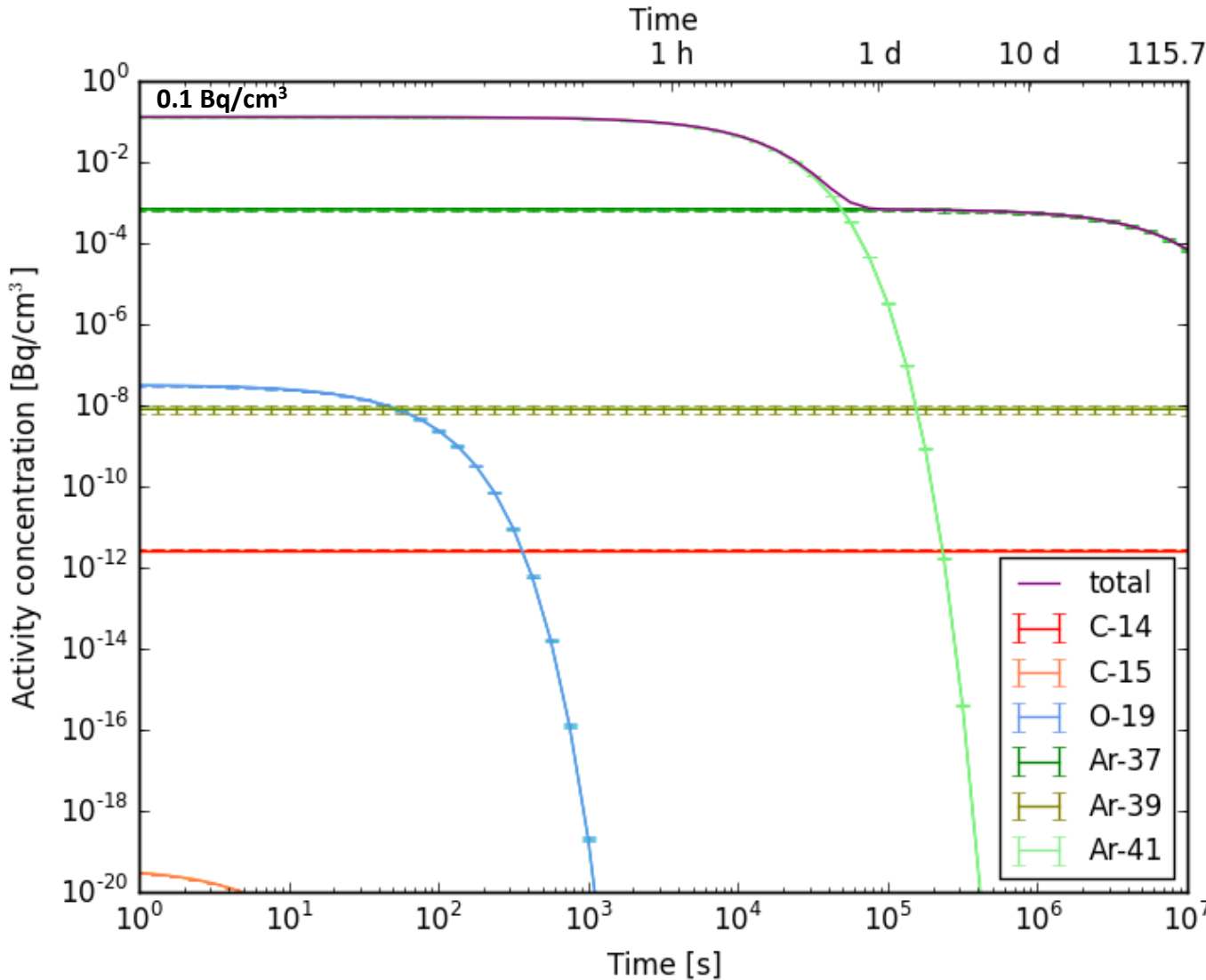
1.8 Å

Instant <sup>41</sup>Ar background

<sup>41</sup>Ar activity saturates at **128 mBq/cm<sup>3</sup>**

↓  
low

1 detector volume/day:  
V ~ 10 m<sup>3</sup>  
1.28 x 10<sup>6</sup> Bq/day



1.8 Å

Instant <sup>41</sup>Ar background

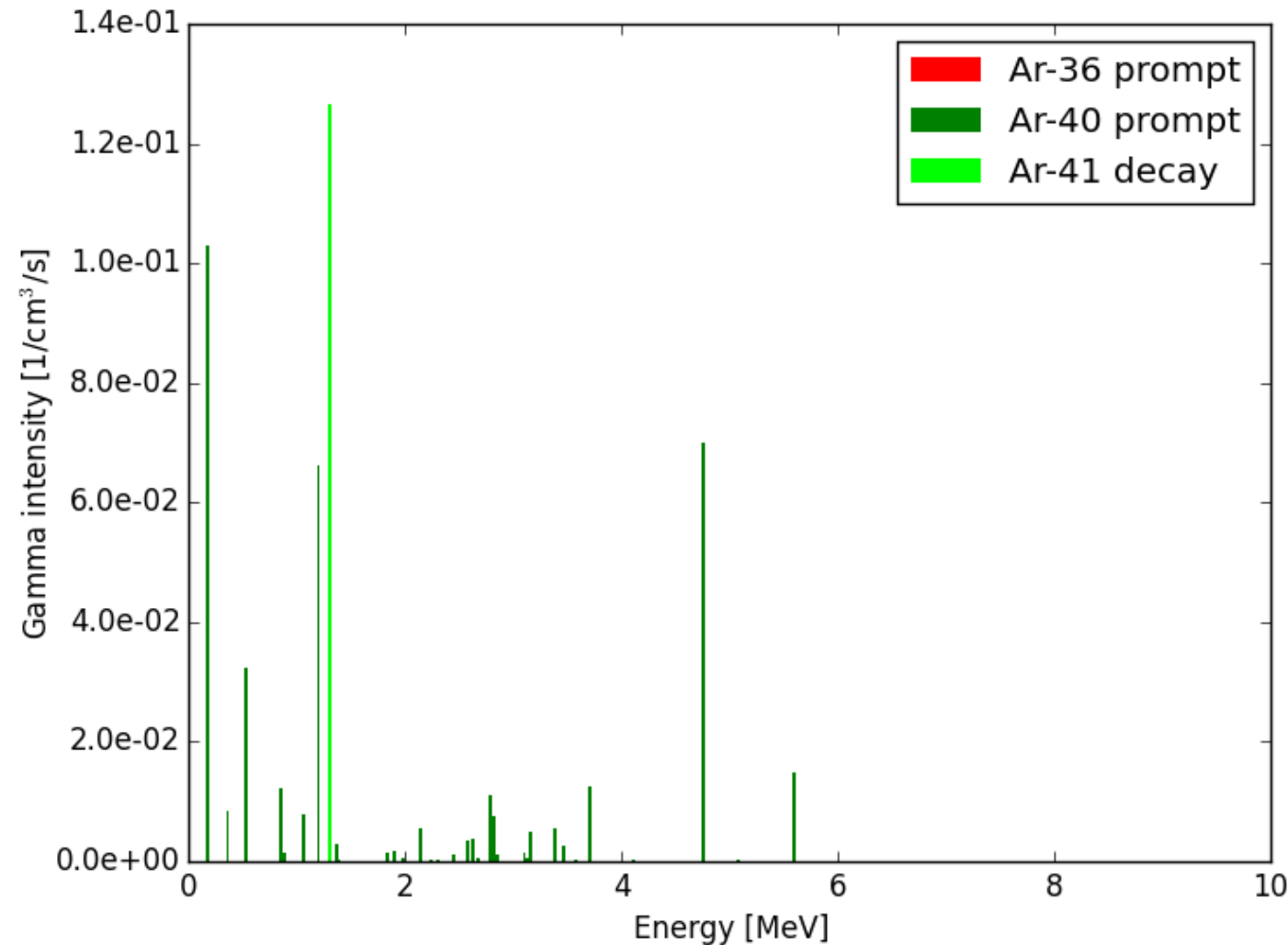
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**Negligible emission with 1 day cooling**

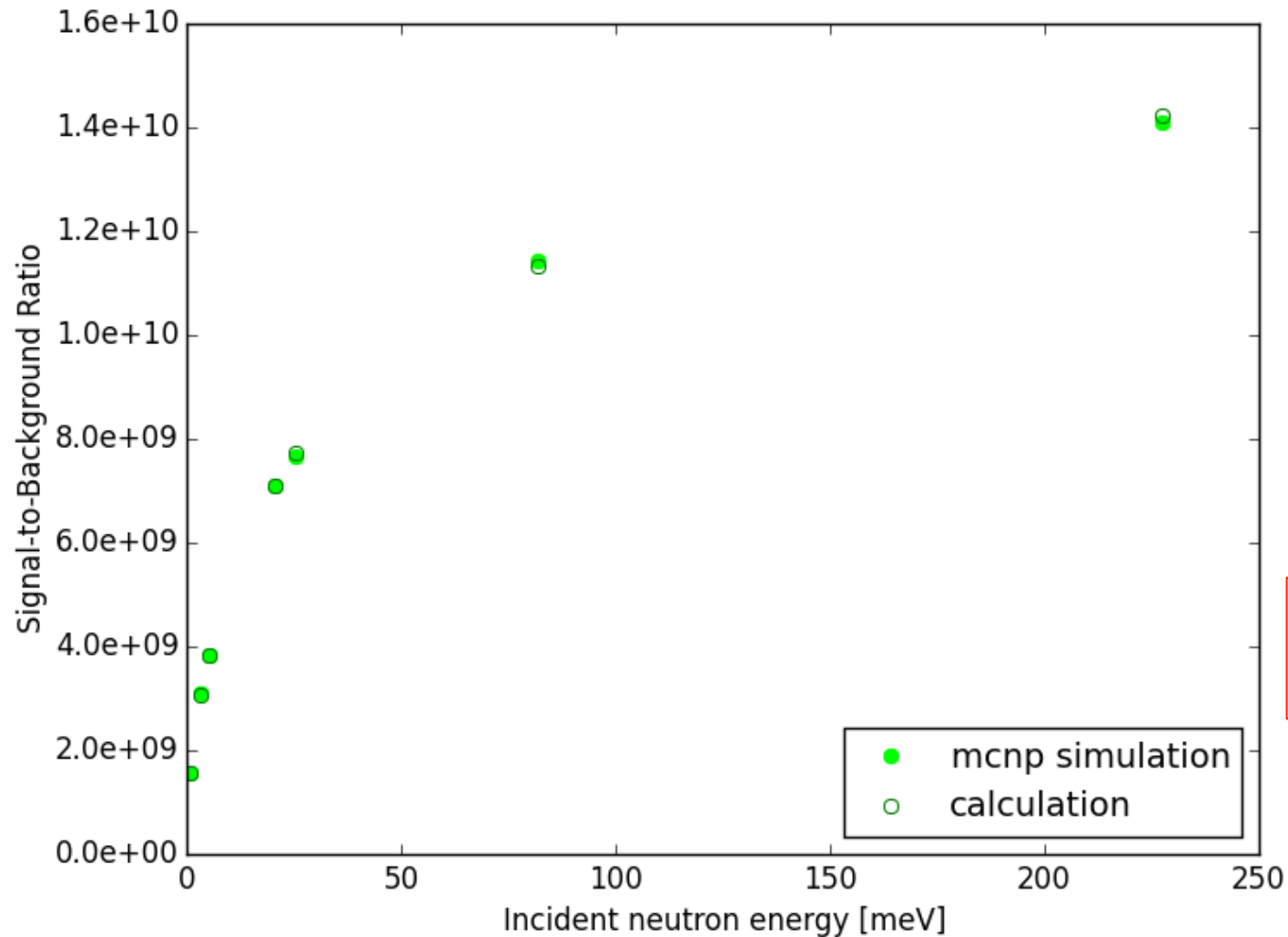
# Calculated prompt and decay photon spectrum in Ar



1.8 Å

Comparable prompt and decay gamma yield

**Considerable decay gamma background during operation**



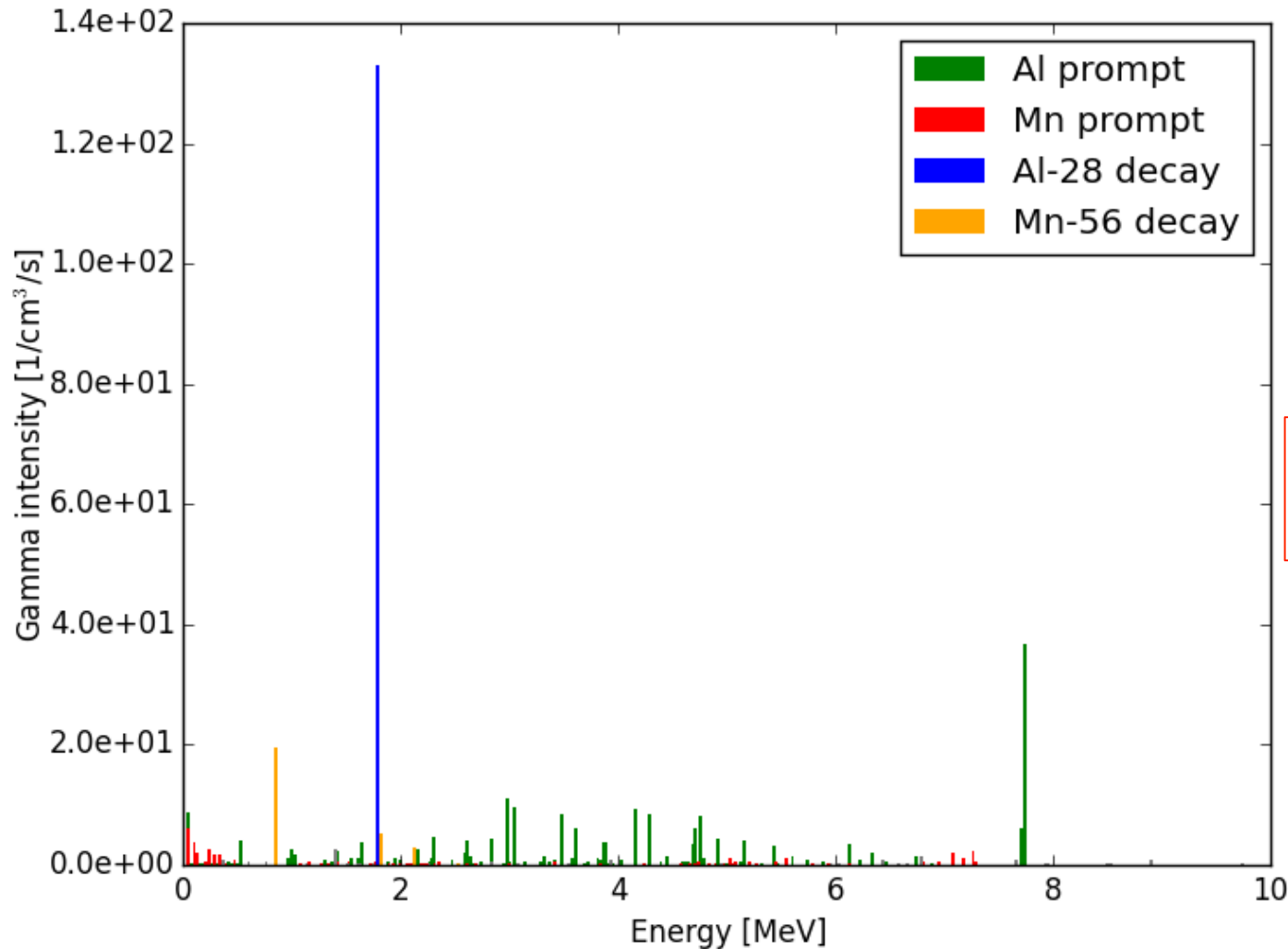
Multi-Grid detector as an example

SBR changes between  $10^9$ - $10^{10}$  for the whole energy range

The gamma background is negligible even for beam monitors ( $10^{-5}$  efficiency)

**The gamma background is negligible in terms of the measured signal**

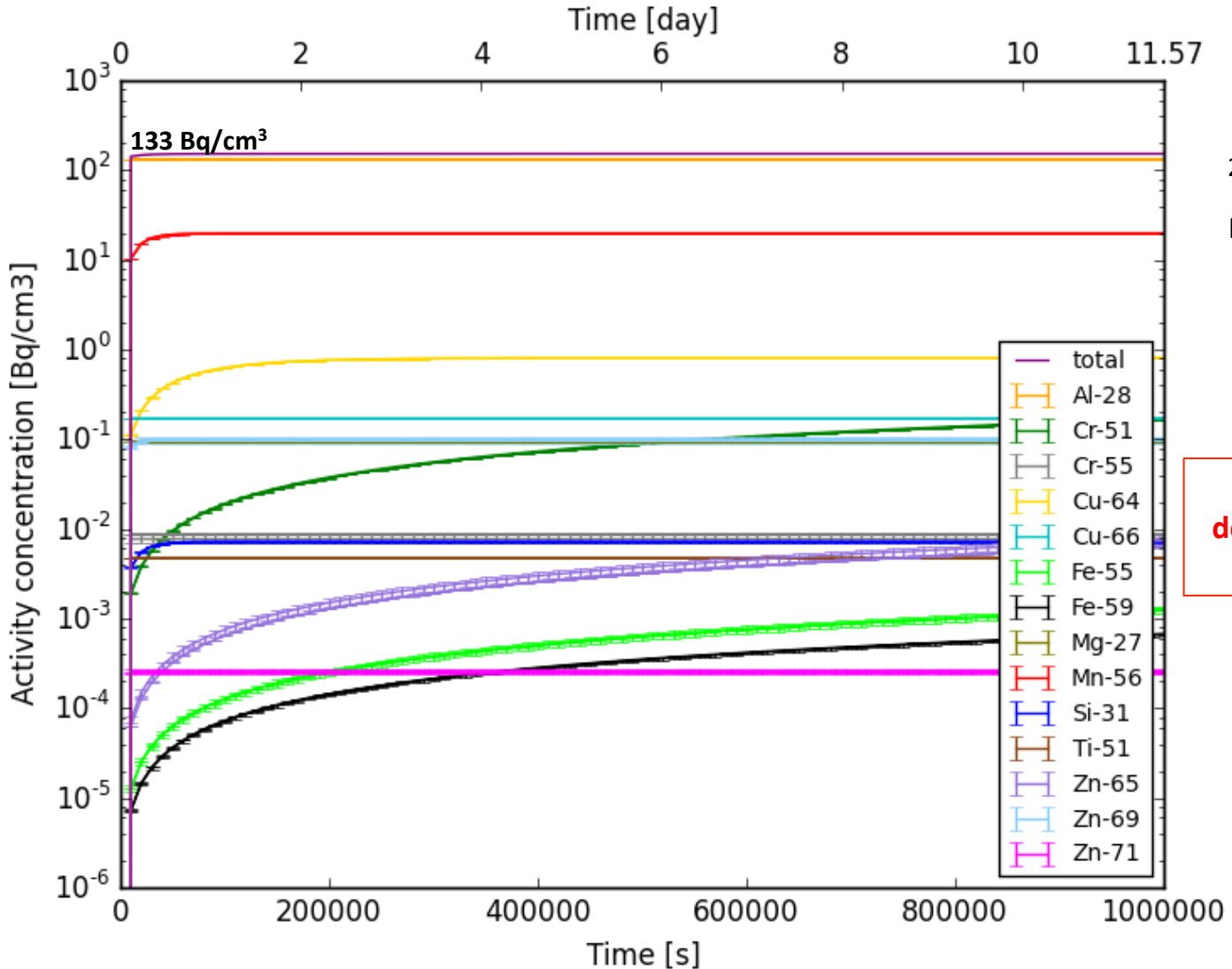
# Calculated prompt and decay photon spectrum in Al5754



1.8 Å

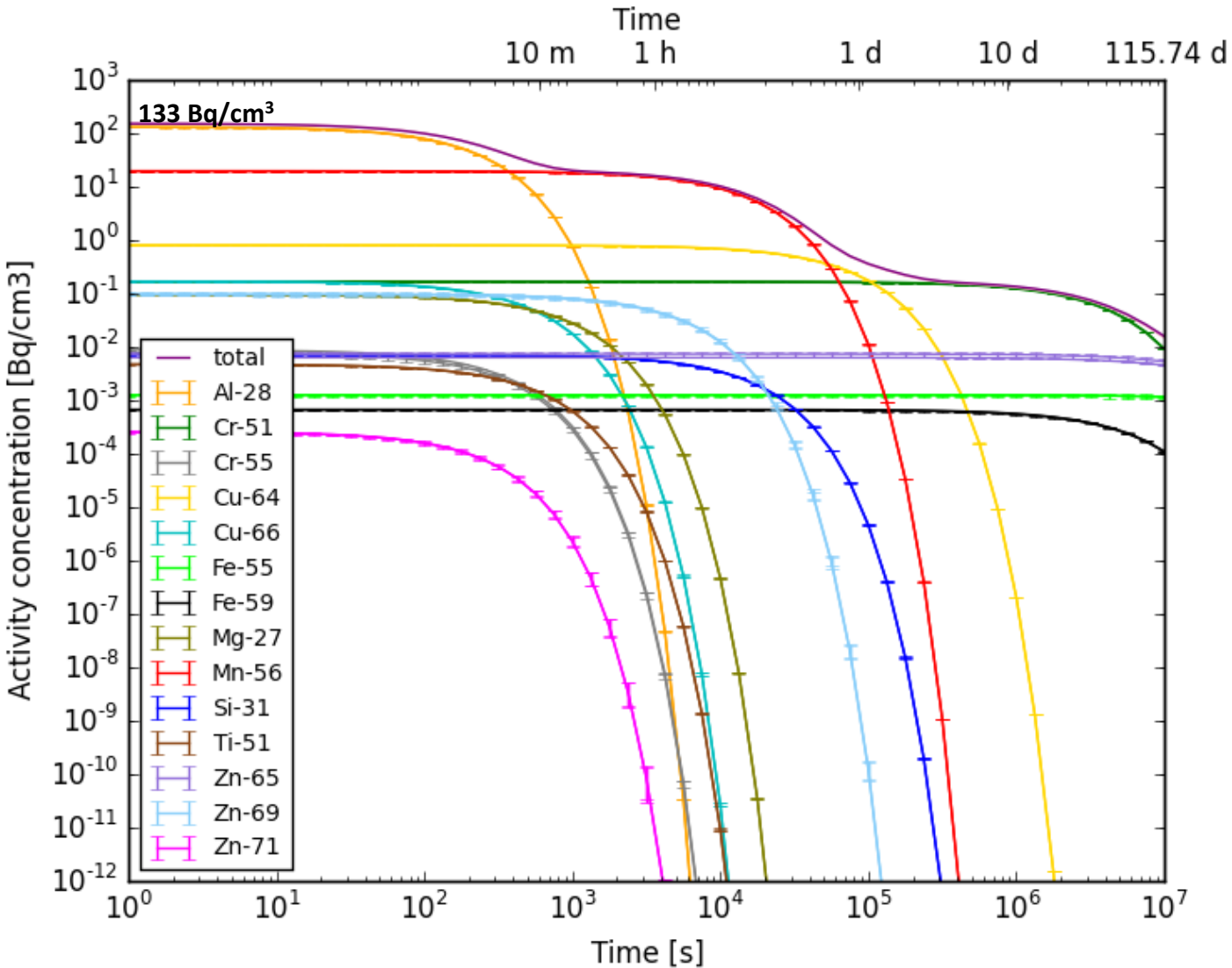
Comparable prompt and decay gamma yield, mainly given by **Al** and **Mn**

**Considerable decay gamma background during operation**



<sup>28</sup>Al and <sup>56</sup>Mn  
main contributors

**Considerable  
decay gamma background  
during operation**



1/1000 activity  
with 1 day cooling

- Ar and aluminium activation can be an issue for neutron detectors, neutron activation has to be considered
- Simple and general MCNP6.1 model built for activation study
  - Proper cross section databases found
  - Analytical calculations can be replaced by simulation

**Neutron induced gamma signal is negligible in terms of SBR**

**Negligible activity emission from continuous gas flow with 1 day storage**

**Prompt and decay gamma yields and activity are determined for the whole energy range and available in an easy-to-scale form**

E. Dian et al.

Neutron activation and prompt gamma intensity in Ar/CO<sub>2</sub>-filled neutron detectors at the European Spallation Source  
[arXiv:1701.08117](https://arxiv.org/abs/1701.08117) submitted to ARI



Thank you for your  
attention!

