

Neutronics – dilatation joint

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5/12/17

Concern: Earthquake gaps facilitate neutron streaming – in particular when taking into account T0 chopper, acting as a secondary target.

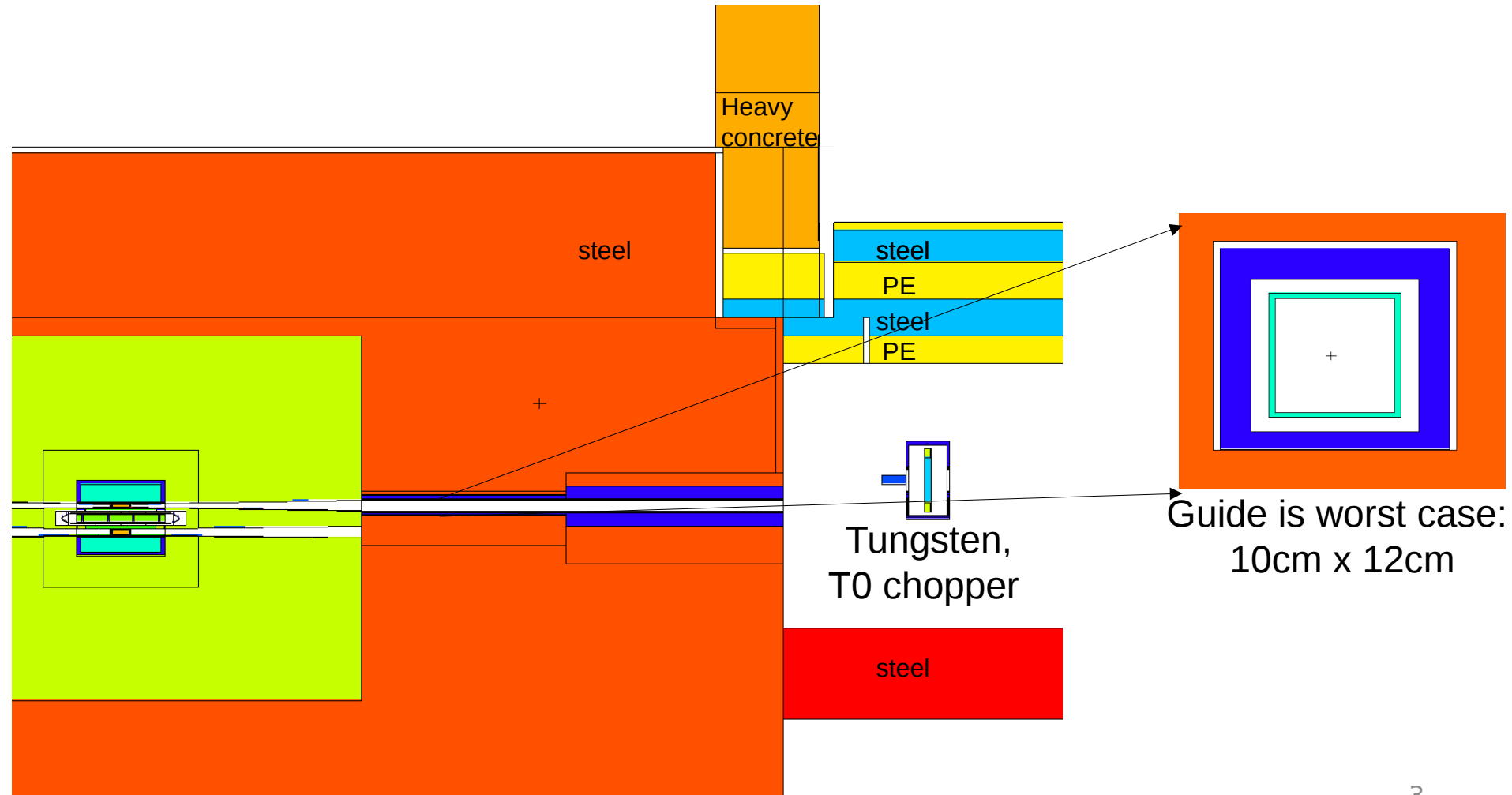
Strategy:

1) Consider the worst possible scattering instrument: *10cm x 12cm* straight guide insert.

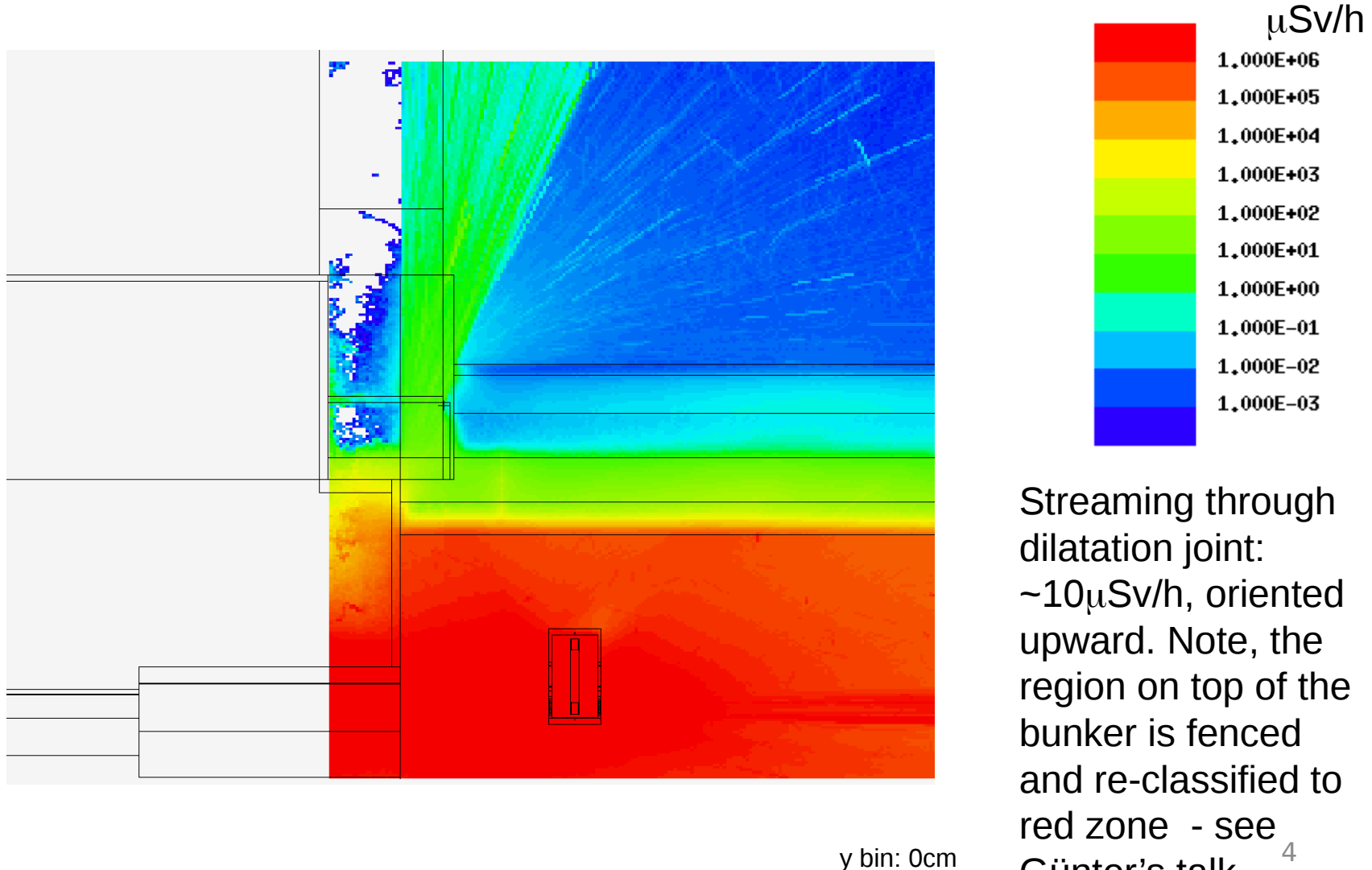
To increase simulation efficiency, precise estimates are obtained using a dedicated neutron source at 2m (ESS-0118440)

2) In addition, contributions from bulk penetration of monolith are considered using the baseline proton source

Geometry

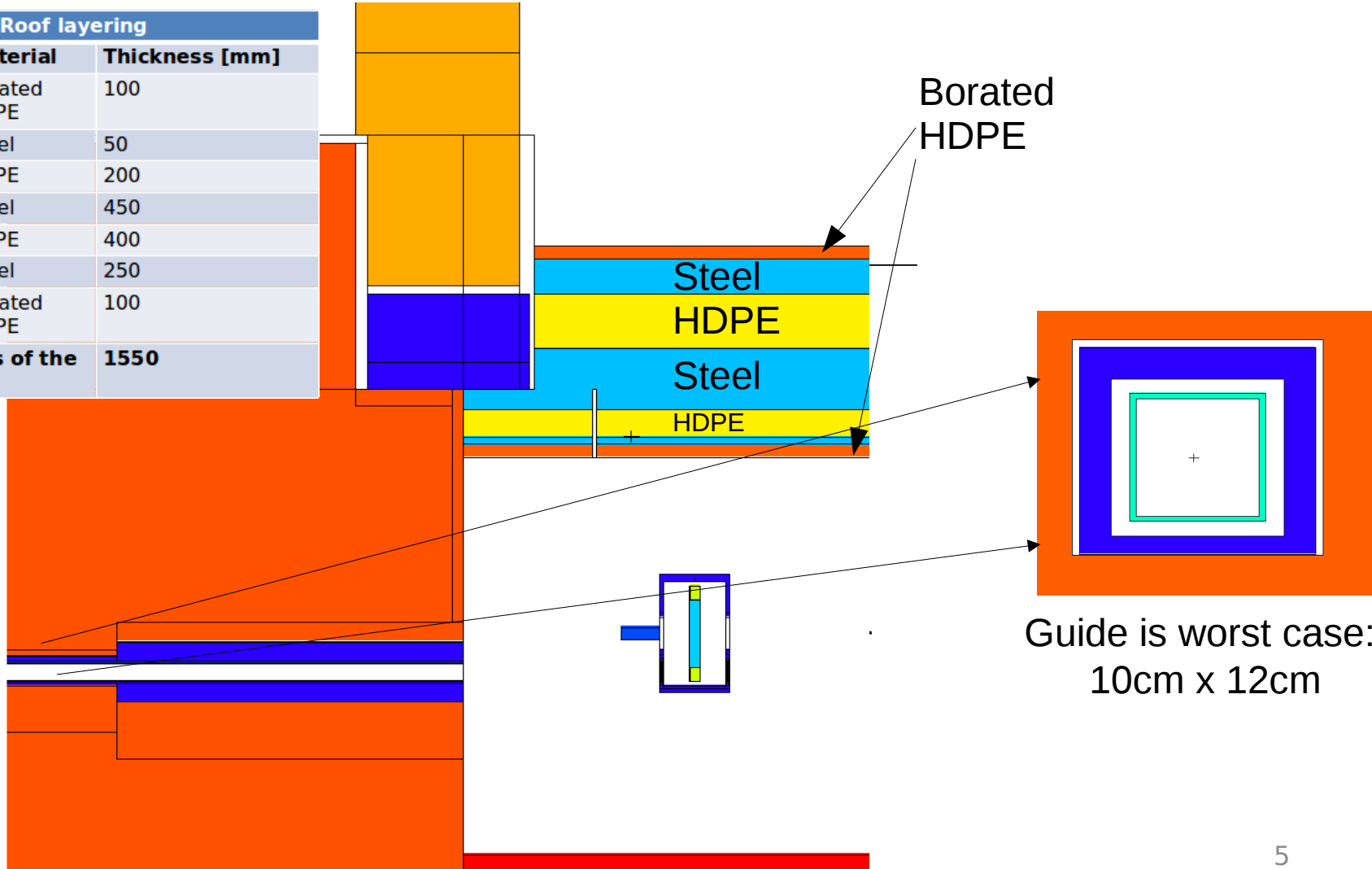


1) Streaming



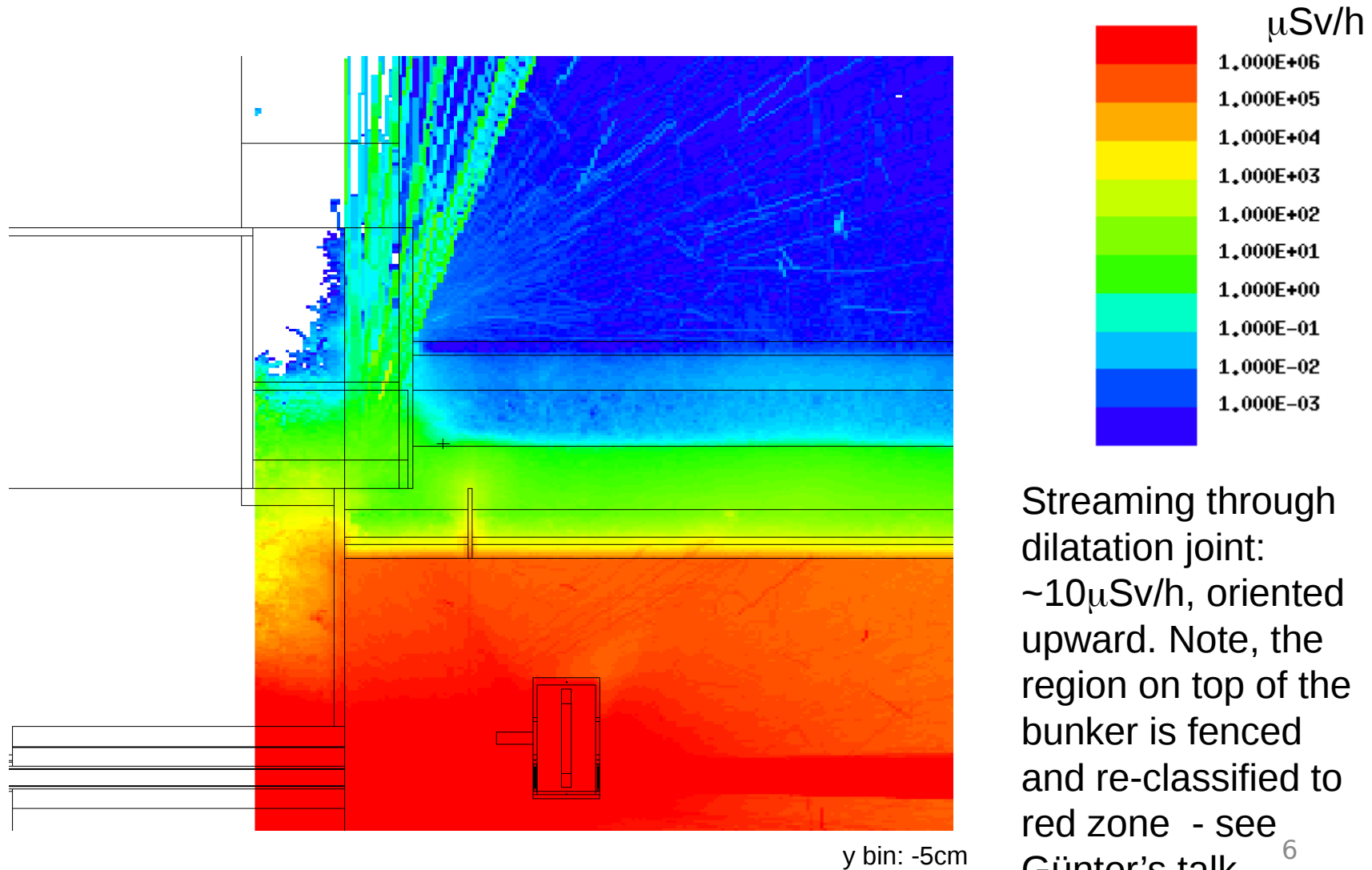
Geometry - updated

Roof layering		
Layer no.	Material	Thickness [mm]
1	Borated HDPE	100
2	Steel	50
3	HDPE	200
4	Steel	450
5	HDPE	400
6	Steel	250
7	Borated HDPE	100
Total thickness of the roof		1550

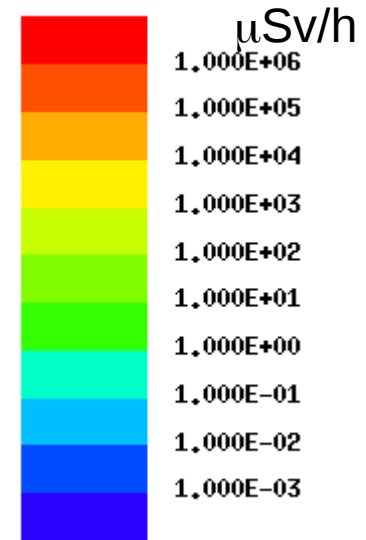
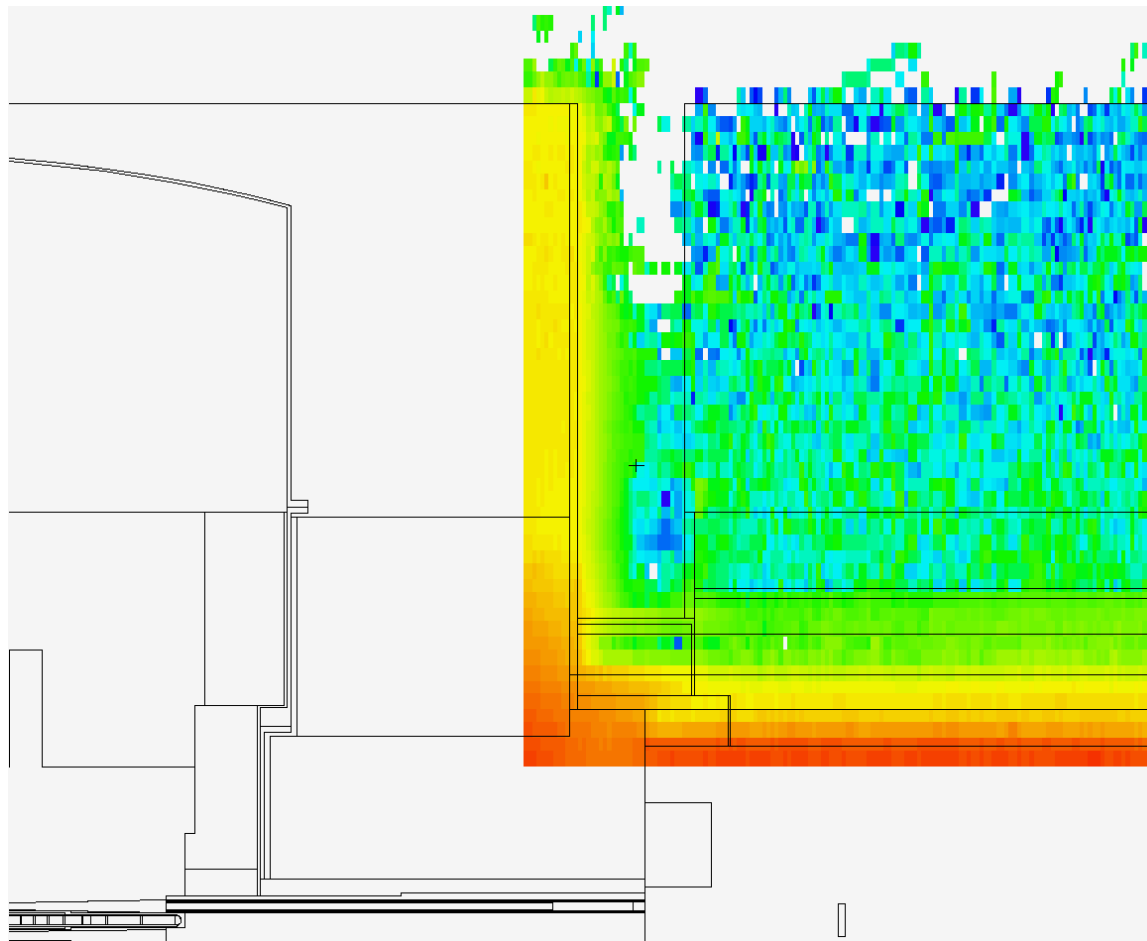


y bin: -5cm

1) Streaming



2) Bulk penetration

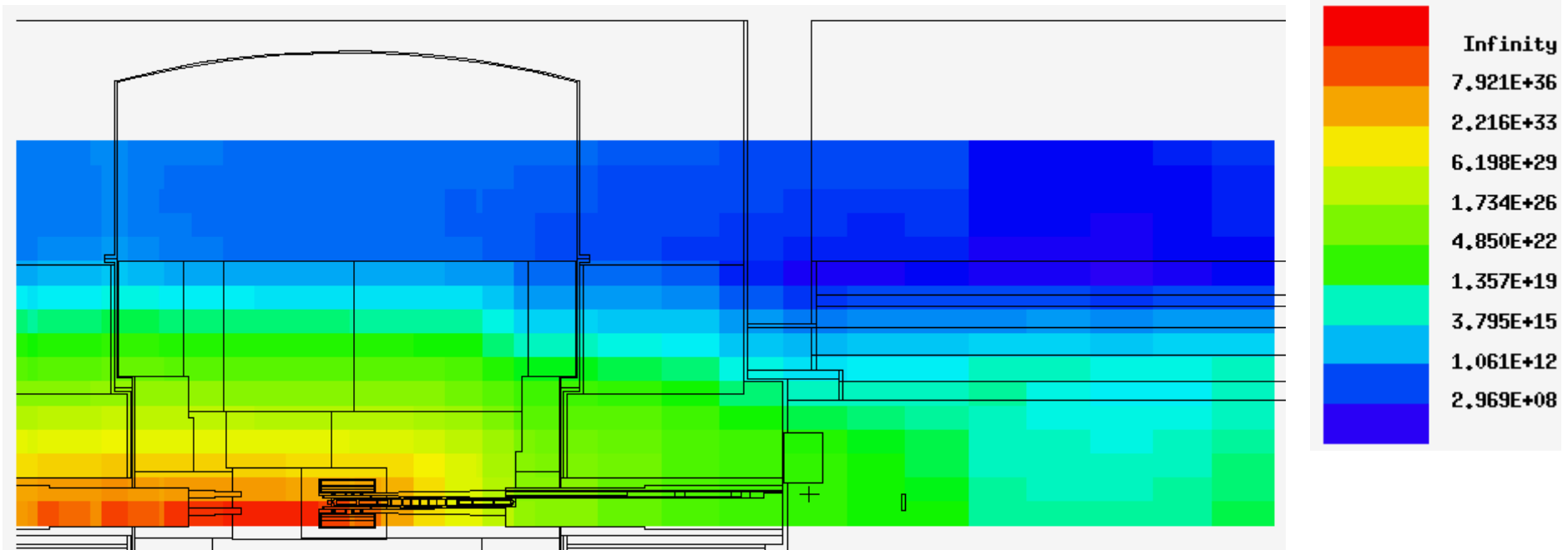


Bulk contribution in
the 1 μ Sv/h range

Conclusions

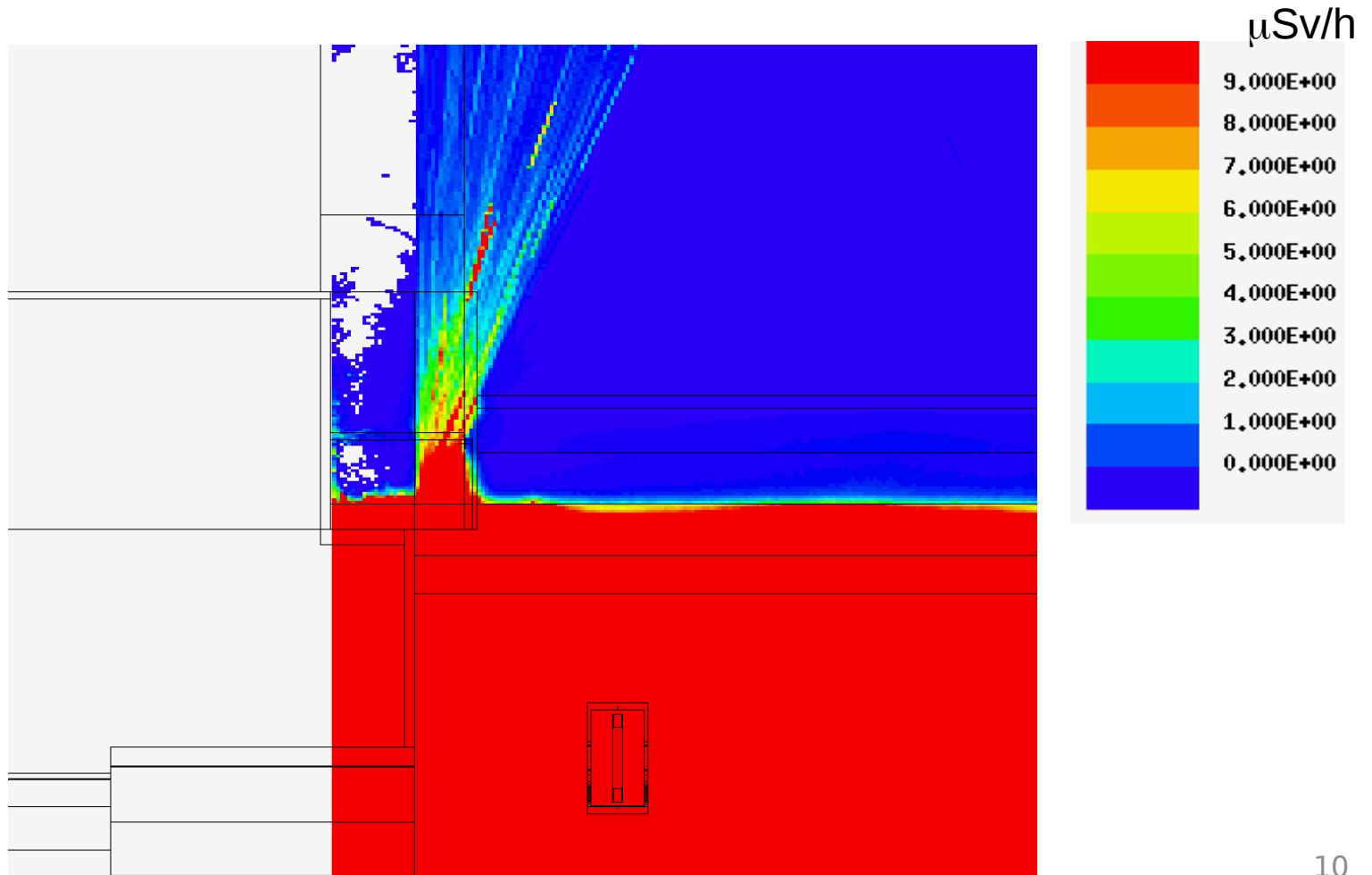
- Geometry implementation error found in last minut – does not significantly change results. Miscommunication – apologies!
 - Streaming through dilatation joint: $\sim 10\mu\text{Sv/h}$, oriented upward.
 - Not problematic, since the region on top of the bunker is fenced and re-classified to red zone, as explained by Günter
 - The bunker roof is thick enough to shield against T0 acting as secondary source. Holes/cavities in the roof are not considered here (see Stuart's talk)
-
- Bulk contribution at the curtain-bunker-roof interface region constitute $\sim 1\mu\text{Sv/h}$
 - Not problematic – there is 1m concrete toward High Bay (supervised area)
 - Results summarized in ESS-0193677 – will be updated ~tomorrow

Weight windows



Backup

1) Streaming (neutron source) – alternative dose-rate scale



2) Bulk penetration (proton source) – alternative dose-rate scale

