

**Project Title:****Simulation and design of a transportable and compact neutron source based radiography system for industrial applications****Name: Sheng Wang****Laboratory at RIKEN: Neutron Beam Technology Team****1. Introduction**

In order to generate high neutron fluxes to accommodate more scientific applications, high-power spallation sources, such as the ISIS, J-PARC, and SNS facilities have been realized [1]. An even more powerful source, the European Spallation Source (ESS), is currently under study [2]. However, since the primary mission of the high-power neutron sources is to serve a large number of users for materials characterization, and it is not cost-effective to use such expensive facilities for education and training or for evaluation of instrumentation ideas [3]. Employing low-energy protons on low-Z targets (e.g., Li, Be), as compared to high-energy protons on spallation targets (e.g., Ta, Hg), permits the use of compact accelerator-driven neutron sources (CANS). The CANS, due to their modesty in scale and capital/operation costs, and flexibility in instrumental configuration, are ideal to play a complementary role with respect to high-power neutron source. Therefore, the world community has increasingly recognized the value of CANS, and many CANS such as Low Energy Neutron Source (LENS) at Indiana University Cyclotron Facility (IUCF) of USA [4], RIKEN Accelerator-driven compact Neutron Source (RANS) in Japan as shown in Fig. 1, Compact Pulsed Hadron Source (CPHS) at Tsinghua University of China [5] and et al, have been constructed or under construction or under plan. An effective shielding design with compact size and low cost, as well as high safety is one of the most important issues for this kind of university scale neutron source.

Neutron Radiography (NR) is an important tool in non-destructive testing/inspection, which has been

widely adopted in industrial, medical, metallurgical, nuclear and explosive inspections. Inspection of ceramics or composite materials as well as detection of aluminium alloy corrosion damage is an example of effective applications for NR. Nuclear reactors supply high neutron fluxes and can be used to build up NR systems; nevertheless, the high technology involved, the costs and the impossibility of transporting them are limiting factors to the application and development of new fields of NR [6]. Alternatively, CANS can be used as neutron sources to generate NR images. In order to extend the application of the NR technique to a wider range, such as large industrial product like aircraft and ship, or infrastructure like bridges and buildings, it is necessary to design and construct transportable CANS systems for non-destructive testing/inspection. Such system must be lightweight and easy to operate, handle and repair. At the same time, it must be properly shielded.

Above all, to construct CANS, optimized shielding design is a very important issue, not only due to the consideration of safety and cost, but also the compact size and light weight, especially for the transportable neutron source development.

In this study, RIKEN Accelerator-driven compact Neutron Source (RANS) recognized as a model of CANS in the world was designed by using the supercomputer.

**3. Design and simulation of RANS**

For RANS, two innovative shielding methods, i.e. multi-layer shielding design for target station and proton beam profile based shielding design to shield the backward neutrons from target, were proposed. Based on the operating conditions of a typical CANS,

i.e. RANS, various materials available in marketing for the target station shielding design and for shielding the backward neutron in the proton tube were evaluated, and the advantage of two methods were verified via the quantitative analysis using Monte Carlo code PHITS [7] run on RIKEN Supercomputer RICC. The neutron and gamma dose equivalent rate of RANS were also measured and compared between measuring data and simulation results.

### **3.1 Innovative shielding methods and its application to RANS**

#### **3.1.1 Neutron shielding material evaluation for CANS target station**

For the high flux neutron source, such as J-Park, concrete and steel are used as shielding material for target station. Although it has cost competitiveness, the necessity of heavy weight and big size is not suitable for the compactness demand of CANS, especially for the future transportable CANS. The energy of neutrons from the CANS target is around several MeV. Boron-10 is one of the elements that have the highest absorption cross section in the thermal neutron range, but the absorption cross section in fast neutron range is only about 1/5000 of the one in thermal neutron range. Therefore, to capture the neutron as much as possible, it is very important to reduce the neutron energy from fast level to thermal level. Light element, such as H-1 has very high scattering cross section. Due to the excellent mechanical and nuclear shielding characteristics of borated polyethylene (BPE), it is typically used in neutron shielding applications. The main function of polyethylene is to moderate the neutron energy, and then the neutron can be absorbed by boron with high capture cross section. But depending on the neutron energy spectrum, the neutron shielding effect may be different for the BPEs with various ratios of boron concentration to polyethylene concentration. In this study, five types of BPE available in market [8] [9] are tested firstly according to the operating condition of RANS. The

ratio of molar concentration for each BPE is shown in Table 1.

Figure 2 shows the typical target station configuration of CANS with slab system. Due to the high neutron yield, high melting point, mechanical strength and stable performance, beryllium is often used as CANS target. To solve the problem of hydrogen embrittlement damage and thermal damage on the target which has happened in LENS [10], hydrogen diffusible metal such as a thin plate of vanadium, and water cooler are combined with the target. Graphite is usually selected as reflector and polyethylene has excellent moderation performance to moderate the fast neutron to thermal neutron for thermal neutron radiography with CANS. Lead is usually used to shield the gamma. The thickness of neutron shield layer is 50cm for evaluating the shielding effect.

With the target station configuration shown in Fig. 2 and RANS's operation condition, i.e., 7MeV proton energy and the current of 100 $\mu$ A, the neutron shielding effect evaluations for BPE with different compositions have been carried out, and the neutron transmissions with the variation of BPE thickness are shown in Fig. 3. As indicated in this figure, the Material 1 in Table 1 has best neutron shielding performance.

Another neutron shielding material with high performance-to-price ratio is borated concrete [11], which has shown much better shielding performance than normal concrete and applied to the shield wall of the experimental room of the Versatile High Intensity Total Diffractometer of the J-PARC.

In this study, by taking the same configuration as in Fig. 2 and same operating condition as RANS, the shielding effects of Model 1 BPE and the borated concrete for CANS target station were evaluated and compared. As indicated in Table 2, Model 1 BPE has better performance than the borated concrete. In addition to this, the BPE with density of 1.08 g/cm<sup>3</sup> is much lighter than the concrete with density of 2.2 g/cm<sup>3</sup> under the same size.

### 3.1.2 Multi-layer shielding design for target station

The CANS target will generate both neutron and gamma. Furthermore, a certain amount of gamma will also be generated during the neutron absorption. Therefore, the material to shield gamma should be put outside of neutron shielding material (e.g. BPE). Lead is the most effective and widely used gamma shielding material. But due to its high density and big size in the case of being outermost layer of target station, the CANS will be very heavy and also difficult to be constructed. To handle this problem, a multi-layer shielding design for target station is proposed, that is instead of putting one thick and heavy lead layer outside of one thick layer of BPE, one thin layer of lead will be inserted into BPE layer, and another thin layer will be put at outer of target station as shown in Fig. 3.

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With RANS's operating condition, the neutron transmissions for target stations of single layer as shown in Fig. 2 and multi-layer with same lead thickness and BPE thickness in Fig. 4 have been carried out. From the simulation results in Fig. 5 and Fig. 6, we can see that the multi-layer shielding design has better shielding effect than the single layer. In the case of multi-layer, gamma transmission rate of outermost layer is  $4.13\text{E-}05$  and

neutron transmission rate is  $1.06\text{E-}07$ , while for single layer gamma transmission rate is  $4.48\text{E-}05$  and neutron transmission rate is  $1.89\text{E-}07$ . At the same time, by comparing with single layer shielding configuration, multi-layer one can save about 43% lead material, while keeping the similar amount of BPE material.

### 3.1.3 Proton beam profile based shielding method to shield backward neutrons from CANS target

Backward neutron from CANS target such as Be is usually strong. Shielding those neutrons is a knotty issue for CANS, since they have high energy and the geometry of accelerator DTL and RFQ are too complex to add some shielding materials outside of them. So in this study proton beam profile based shielding method was proposed. Again we take RANS operating conditions as example to show the effect of this method.

Figure 7 shows the simplified configuration of RANS. The left side in the figure is accelerator area and the right side is operating area. The space of the whole room (L x W x H) is  $19.5\text{m} \times 11.4\text{m} \times 3\text{m}$  and surrounded by common concrete, except for the operating area side. The partition between the RANS and operating area is  $0.5\text{m}$  thickness borated concrete of 3 segments as shown in the right side of Fig. 7. For the convenience of crane operation, there is  $1\text{m}$  gap between the borated concrete wall and the ceiling.

Both of simulation and measurement have been carried out on RANS neutron and gamma dose equivalent rate distribution along the dot line in Fig. 7. Figure 8 (a) displays the measuring scene with neutron and gamma radiation measurement dosimeters. Due to the high radiation, the values were read through web camera and display as shown in Fig. 8 (b). The measuring data and simulation result are shown in Fig. 8. From the figure, we can see that the simulation result and measuring data have good agreement in operating area. But the difference is very high in accelerator side. The neutron dose equivalent rate in operating area is

about 34  $\mu\text{Sv/h}$  and the gamma dose equivalent rate is about 5  $\mu\text{Sv/h}$ , which are too high to be accepted for worker and researcher under long term operation. The main reason which causes the big difference between the simulation data and measurement data is that there is radiation source generated by a certain amount of proton hitting iron tube of accelerator as displayed in Fig. 10. So some shielding materials were added on the outside of iron tube. Beside this, Various measures have to be taken to reduce the radiation, especially neutron radiation in accelerator side.

At first, BPE blocks with thickness of and length of were put along the proton tube shown in Fig. 11 and indicated as Case A. Proton beam profile of 7.0 MeV RANS Proton Linac was estimated by Trace3D and is shown in Fig. 11. According to the profile, the narrowest diameter of the profile is 3mm located in the position of 2.28m from the target. The diameter of proton tube is 60mm. Therefore, it is possible to put Chikuwa-shape shielding block inside the proton tube to shield backward neutron generated from the target.

Then based on Case A, BPE blocks are added in the end of proton tube as shown in Fig. 11 and it is indicated as Case B.

As shown in Fig. 13 of Case C, a Chikuwa-shape BPE block is put at the location of 2m from the target inside the proton tube based on the geometrical configuration of Case B. Its inner diameter is 2cm, so that proton beam can pass through it without any problem. In Case D, additional Chikuwa in the position of 55cm from the target is put based on Case C. The inner diameter of the Chikuwa is 3cm. The simulation results on one dimensional neutron equivalent dose distributions are displayed in Fig. 15. From this figure, it is clearly indicated that each neutron shielding measure is effective and finally the averaged neutron equivalent dose in operating area can be reduced from from 34.5  $\mu\text{Sv/h}$  of original one to 2.01 $\mu\text{Sv/h}$  of Case D as shown in Table 3.

To make the shielding with Chikuwa shape block inside proton tube more effective, three neutron shielding materials, i.e., borated nitrogen with model of MBN-99, BPE and boron carbide (B4C) were employed and the shielding effects with the index of transmission rate are compared as shown in Fig. 16. In the range of low energy neutron, B4C has best shielding performance, and in the range of neutron energy with  $\sim\text{MeV}$ , both of B4C and BPE show good shielding effect. In total, the neutron transmission rate though MBN-99 block is 0.287, through BPE is 0.0965 and through B4C is 0.0741. So B4C is the most suitable neutron shielding material to be inserted into proton tube to shielding the backward neutrons.

### 3.3. RANS Conclusions

The value of CANS has increasingly recognized by the world community. An effective shielding design is one of the most important issues for RANS with compact size, low cost and high safety. In this study, the neutron shielding material suitable for CANS target station was investigated and BPE shows good performance. The multi-layer shielding design for CANS target station was proposed and may have better shielding effect and can save lead mass drastically by comparing with single layer target station under the conditional of same target station size. For CANS with beryllium target, the backward neutron flux from the target is high, which causes high neutron radiation level at operating area. After taking various measures in accelerator side, such as adding neutron shielding blocks along the outside of proton tube and inserting the Chikuwa-shape neutron shielding block into the proton tube based on the proton beam profile, the neutron equivalent dose can be reduced significantly at operating area. The evaluation of shielding design methods proposed in this study and neutron shielding effect estimation for different materials are based on the operating condition of a typical CANS i.e., RANS. The simulation results on one dimensional neutron and gamma equivalent dose distributions have a good

agreement with measuring data of RANS, which indicates the reliability of neutron shielding effect evaluation for different materials and shielding methods proposed in this study.

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Fig. 1 Panoramagram of RANS (center: target station; right: proton Linac accelerator; left: beam dump)

Table 1 Ratio of molar concentration ratio for each BPE (%)<sup>⊕</sup>

Element Model	<sup>1</sup> H <sup>⊕</sup>	<sup>10</sup> B <sup>⊕</sup>	<sup>11</sup> B <sup>⊕</sup>	<sup>12</sup> C <sup>⊕</sup>	<sup>16</sup> O <sup>⊕</sup>
1 <sup>⊕</sup>	64.360 <sup>⊕</sup>	0.303 <sup>⊕</sup>	1.130 <sup>⊕</sup>	32.055 <sup>⊕</sup>	2.152 <sup>⊕</sup>
2 <sup>⊕</sup>	61.835 <sup>⊕</sup>	0.485 <sup>⊕</sup>	1.989 <sup>⊕</sup>	30.918 <sup>⊕</sup>	4.774 <sup>⊕</sup>
3 <sup>⊕</sup>	61.442 <sup>⊕</sup>	0.655 <sup>⊕</sup>	2.442 <sup>⊕</sup>	30.811 <sup>⊕</sup>	4.649 <sup>⊕</sup>
4 <sup>⊕</sup>	58.289 <sup>⊕</sup>	1.062 <sup>⊕</sup>	3.962 <sup>⊕</sup>	29.145 <sup>⊕</sup>	7.541 <sup>⊕</sup>
5 <sup>⊕</sup>	52.768 <sup>⊕</sup>	1.758 <sup>⊕</sup>	6.557 <sup>⊕</sup>	26.384 <sup>⊕</sup>	12.532 <sup>⊕</sup>

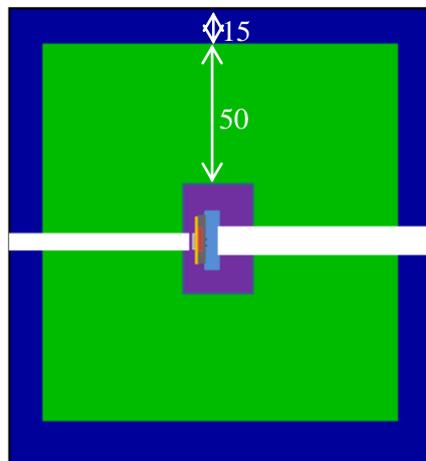


Fig. 2 Target station configuration of typical CANS with slab system

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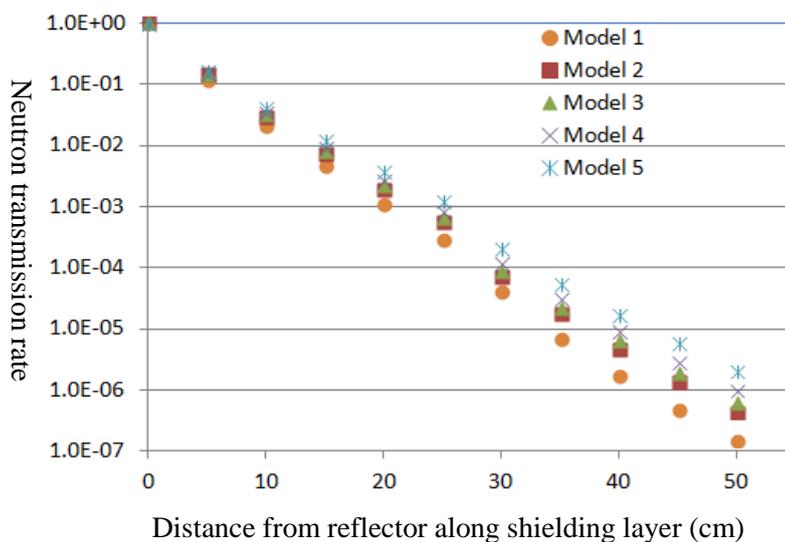


Fig. 3 Neutron transmission rate comparison for different BPE models

Table 2 Neutron transmission ratio comparison for BPE and borated concrete

Thickness Material	0	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
Model 1 BPE	1	2.18E-2	4.74E-3	1.15E-3	2.96E-4	8.01E-5	2.26E-5	6.64E-6	1.98E-6	5.87E-7
Borated concrete	1	2.44E-2	5.23E-3	1.25E-3	3.22E-4	8.65E-5	2.43E-5	7.08E-6	2.11E-6	6.27E-7

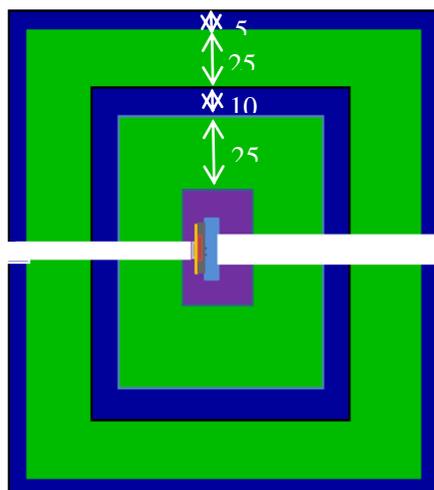


Fig. 4 Multi-layer CANS target station

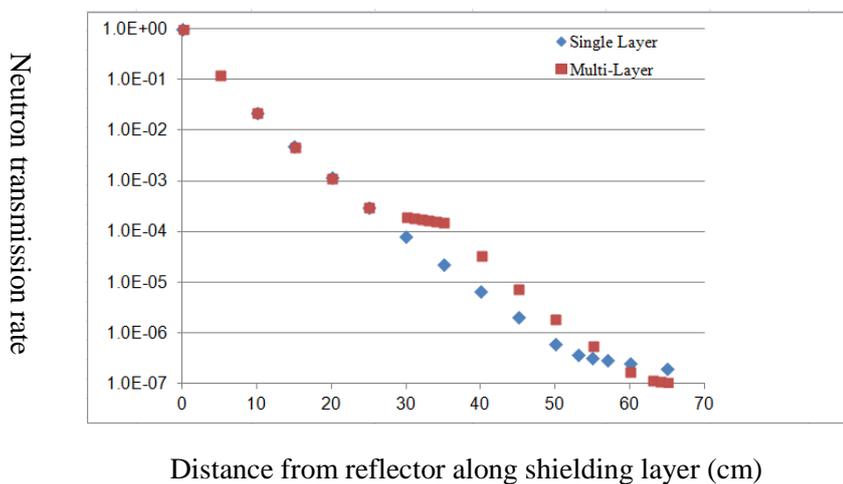


Fig. 5 Neutron transmission rate comparison between single and multi-layer shielding designs

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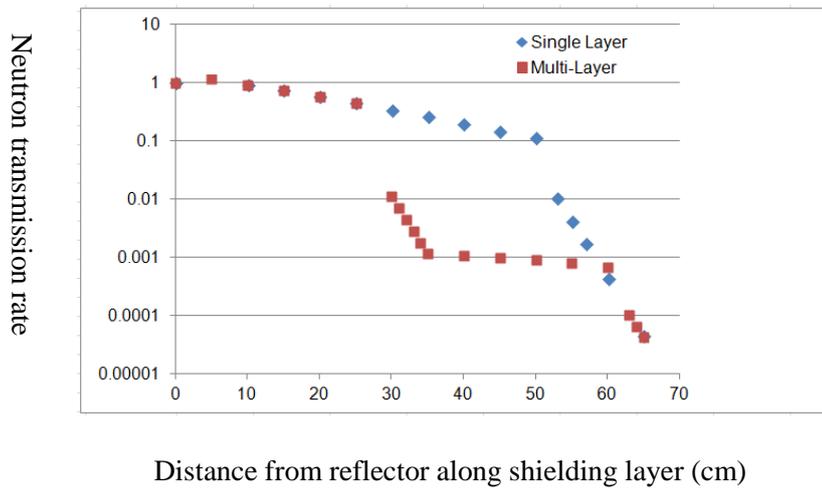


Fig. 6 Gamma transmission rate comparison between single and multi-layer shielding designs

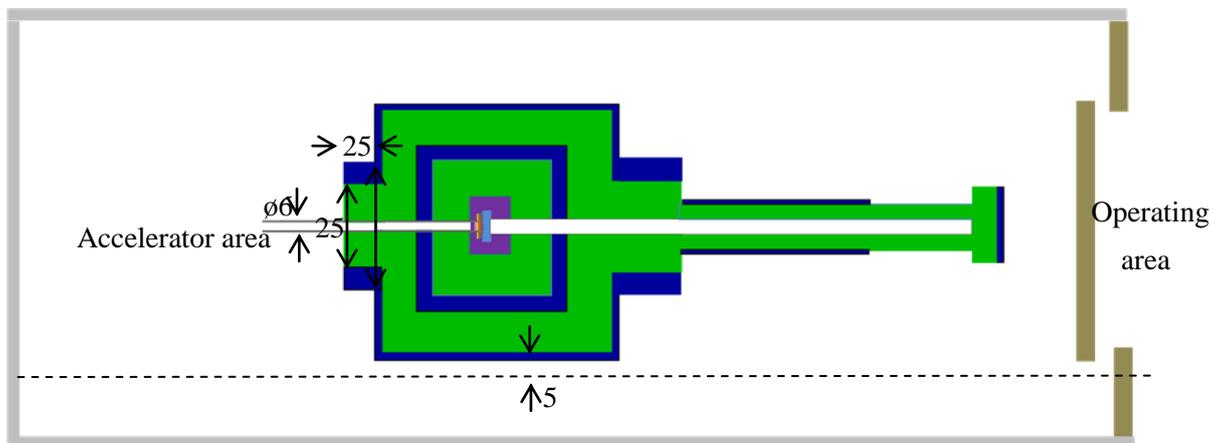


Fig. 7 Bird view of RANS with simplified configuration (cm)



a



b

Fig. 8 Scene of measurement (a. Neutron and gamma radiation measurements by dosimeters; b. Reading radiation value from display at operating area by using web camera)

Usage Report for Fiscal Year 2015

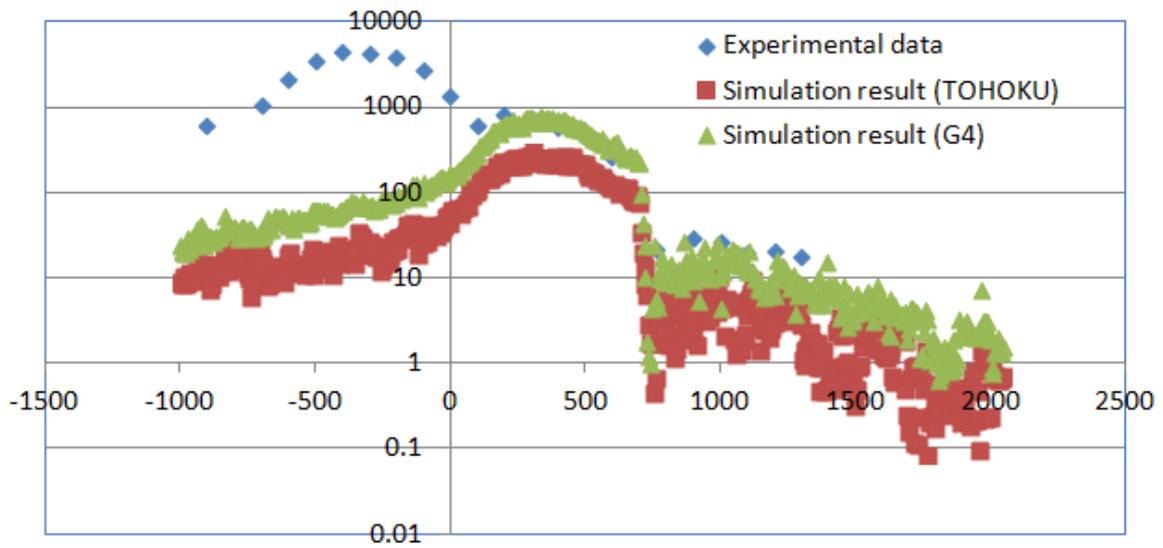


Fig. 9 Simulation and measurement data of one dimensional neutron radiation distribution

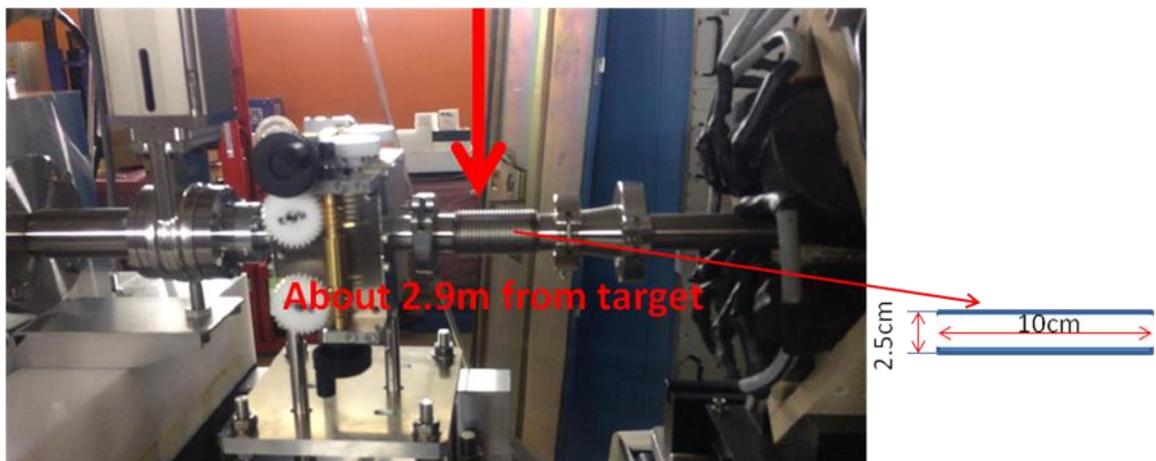


Fig. 10 Proton hitting iron tube of accelerator

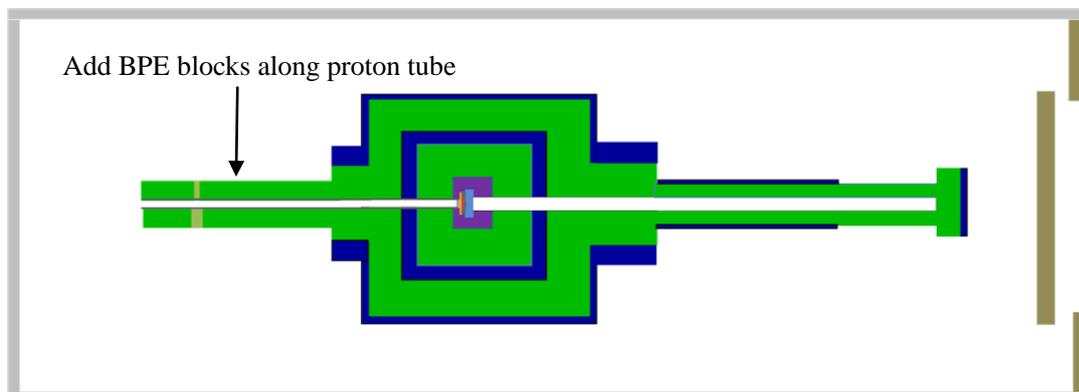


Fig. 11 Bird view of RANS with simplified configuration after adding BPE along outside of proton tube (Case A)

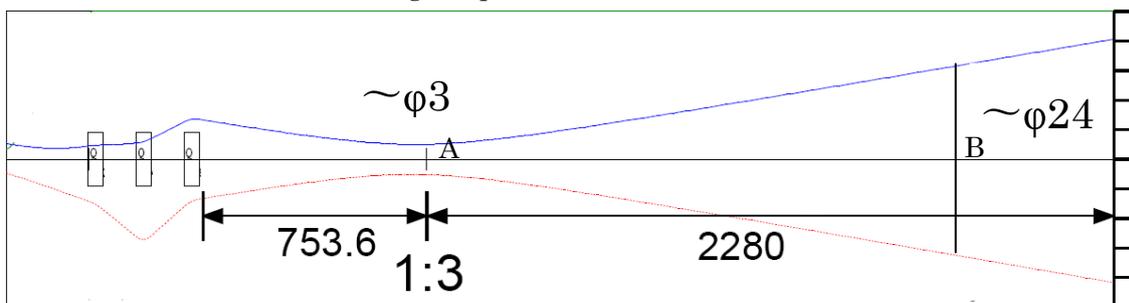


Fig. 12 Proton beam profile of RANS accelerator (mm)

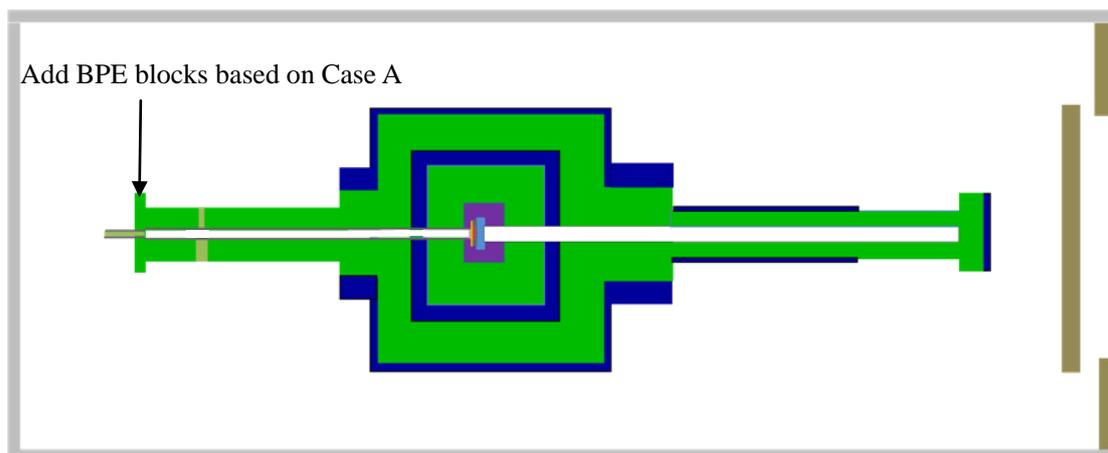


Fig. 13 Bird view of RANS with simplified configuration after adding BPE in the end of proton tube based on Case A (Case B)

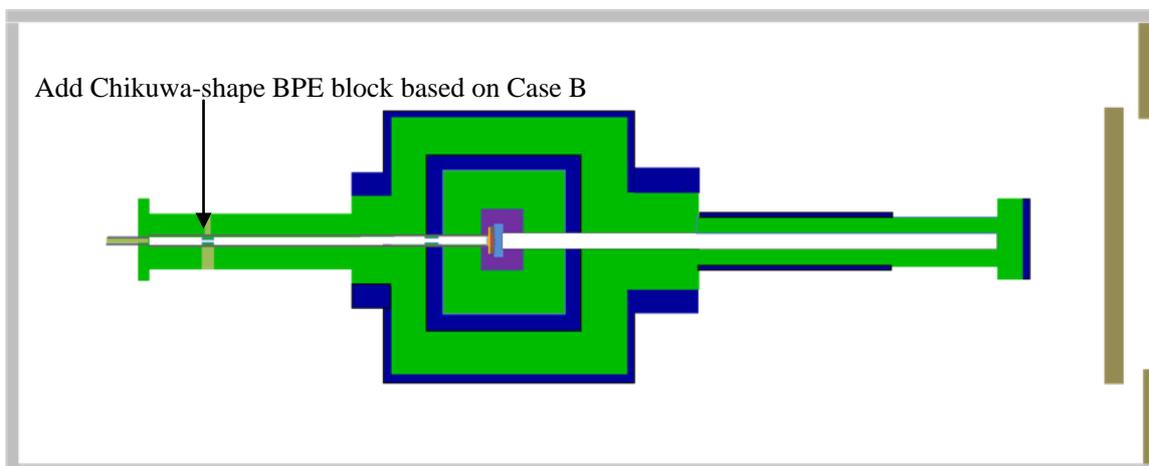


Fig. 14 Simplified bird view of RANS with Chikuwa-shape BPE blocks located in 2.0 m from target based on Case B (Case C)

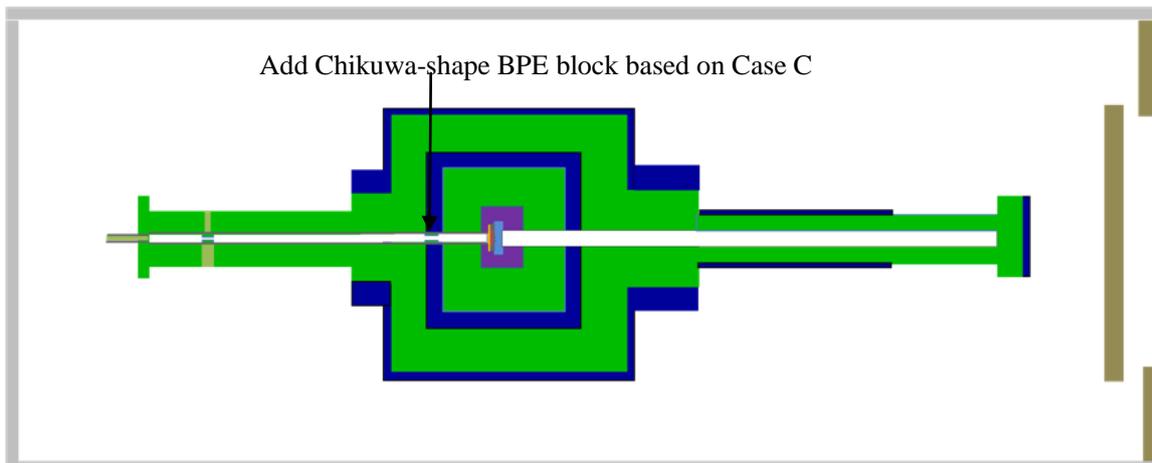


Fig. 15 Simplified bird view of RANS with Chikuwa-shape BPE blocks located in 55 cm from target based on Case C (Case D)

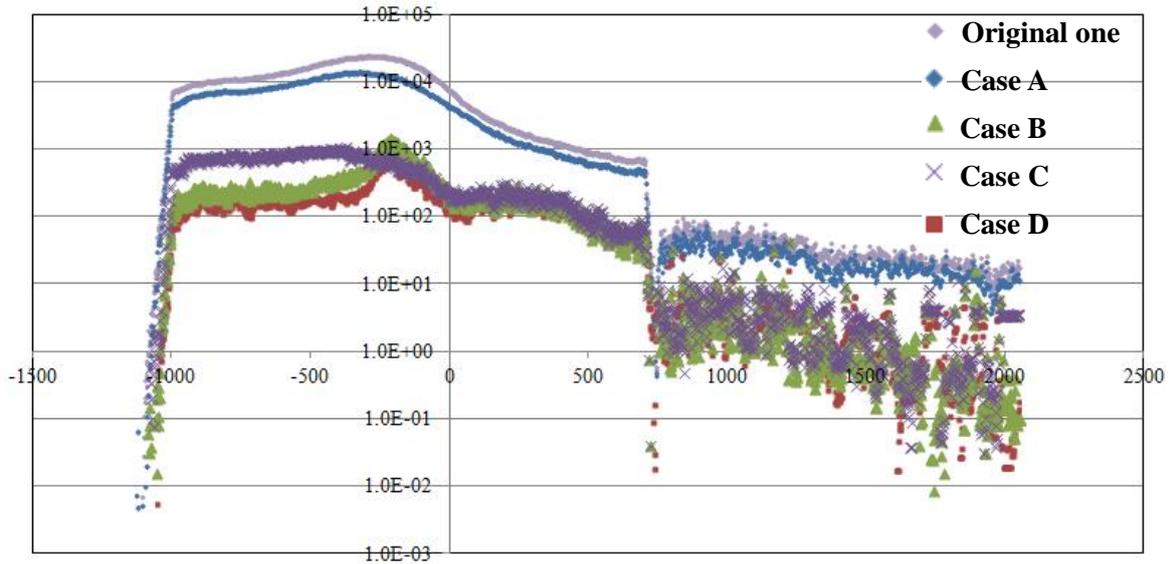


Fig. 16 One dimensional neutron equivalent dose distributions comparison among the original one and Case A to D

Table 3 Averaged neutron equivalent dose at operating area after taking various shielding methods

Case	Original	A	B	C	D
Neutron radiation ( $\mu\text{Sv/h}$ )	34.5	22.8	2.14	3.03	2.01

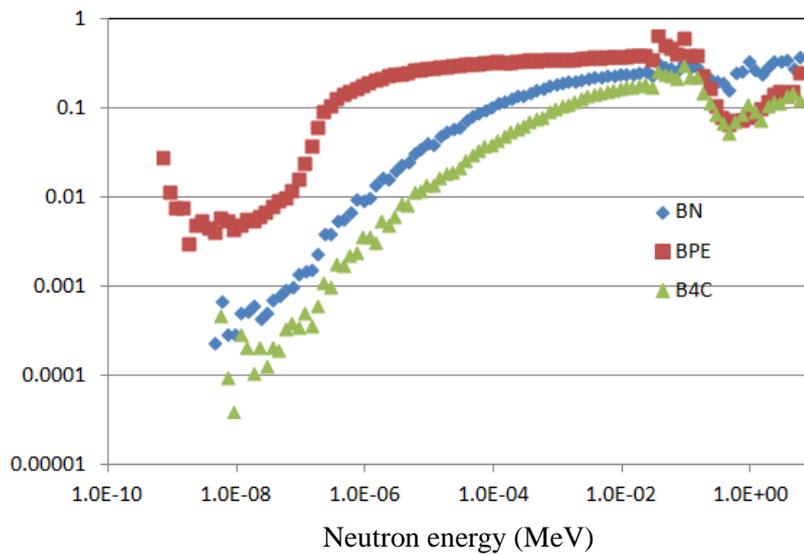


Fig. 17 Neutron attenuation rate comparison of different materials for Chikuwa shape block inside proton tube under different neutron energy

**5. Schedule and prospect for the future**

Within the fiscal year of 2016, the following three objectives have to be achieved with Monte Carlo simulation running on RICC. (1) Apr. 1, 2016-May 31, 2016: Complete the design for cold neutron beam line based on the RANS; (2) June 1, 2016-Oct. 31, 2016: Complete the novel moderator design; (3) Nov. 1, 2016-Mar. 31, 2017: Start an optimized design for fast neutron imaging system.

**6. If you wish to extend your account, provide usage situation (how far you have achieved, what calculation you have completed and what is yet to be done) and what you will do specifically in the next usage term.**

Up to now, we have reached to a new stage, i.e., RANS with thermal neutron beam line has been designed and constructed based on the Monte Carlo calculations using the supercomputer. In the next usage term, a new cold neutron beam line will be designed on the RANS. After that, a new building for two compact neutron source facilities (3.9 MeV and 7.0 MeV) will be built in RIKEN Wako campus. Since the researcher and technical staff's office will be also in the same building, the radiation level must be very low and must be safe enough. Therefore, the shielding design for the two neutron source facilities and the building is very important and must be carried out carefully with Monte Carlo calculation by using the supercomputer. Our final objective is to develop a transportable fast neutron imaging system. So after finishing the design for the neutron source facility and the building, optimized design for fast neutron imaging system will be started.

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**Fiscal Year 2015 List of Publications Resulting from the Use of RICC**

**[Publication]**

Accelerator-driven compact neutron source development for industrial use on site, Sheng Wang, et al., to be submitted to NIMA.

**[Oral presentation at an international symposium]**

Shielding design of RIKEN Accelerator-driven Neutron Source (RANS), Sheng Wang, et al, 5<sup>st</sup> International Meeting for Accelerator-driven Compact Neutron Source, 29 Sep - 3 Oct 2014 in May 16-19, Padova, Italy.