

KOMAC 100 MeV 중성자빔 개발 계획

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Contents

■ Issues

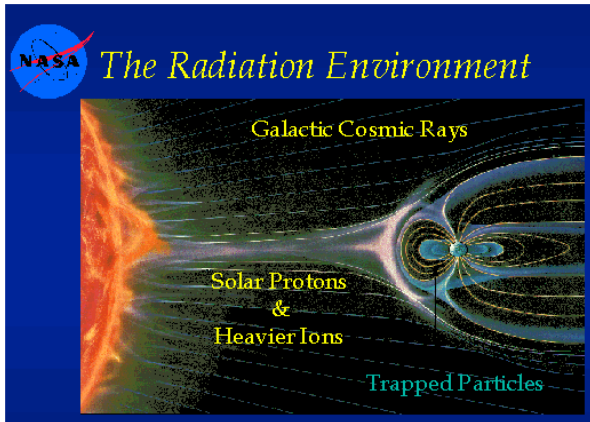
- Space and Atmospheric radiation

■ Neutron Production at KOMAC

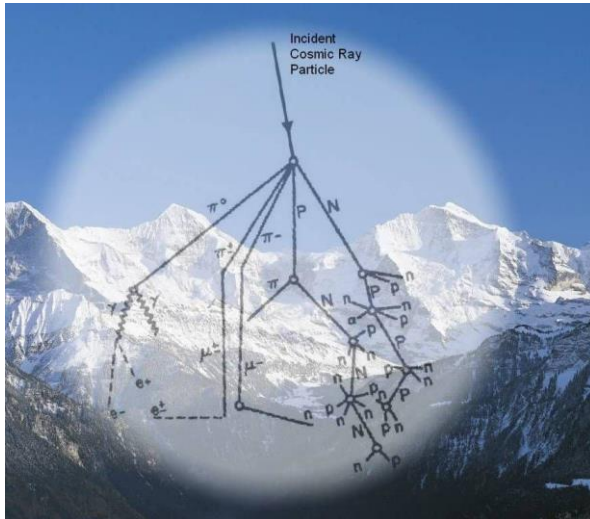
- 100 MeV Neutron production

Space / Atmospheric Radiation

■ Space & Atmospheric Radiation Environment



Space radiation environment



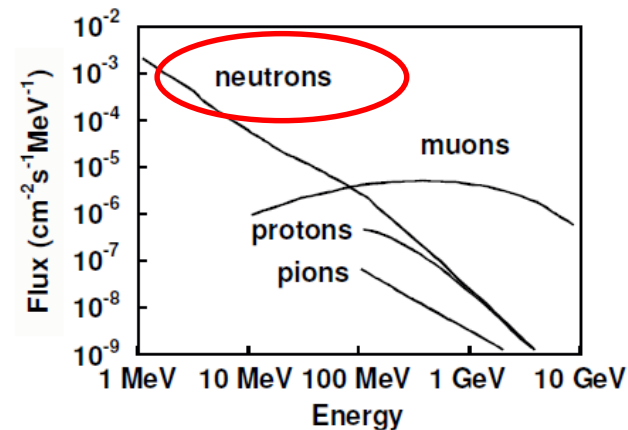
Radiation in the atmosphere

□ Space requirements for test beam

- Proton: 1~500 MeV, $10^3 \sim 10^9$ p/cm²/s, SEE
- Heavy ion: (He~Fe), multi GeV/n, 10^5 ions/cm²/s

□ Neutron flux at atmosphere with energy >10 MeV

- 6000 n/cm²/hr (@ 12 km high)
- 20 n/cm²/hr (@ sea level)



Radiation at ground level

[1] E. Blackmore, Using TRIUMF Proton and Neutron Beams for Radiation Effect Testing (space & ground level), KOMAC workshop 2017.

Radiation effects on Semiconductor



Radiation Effects to Electronics

Single Event Effects (SEU, SEL, SET, SEB, SEGR)

- protons (trapped or solar events)
- heavy ions (GCR or solar events)
- neutrons (aircraft or ground)

Soft or Permanent Errors
Bit flip, latchup, burnout,
gate rupture

Important for SRAM, DRAM, FPGA, MOSFET

Total Ionizing Dose (TID)

- trapped protons & electrons
- solar proton events

Important for bipolar transistors, CMOS etc.

Threshold voltage shifts
Increased switching times
Logic state failure

Displacement Damage (NIEL)

- low energy protons, neutrons (1/E effect)

Important for LEDs, CCDs, solar cells etc.

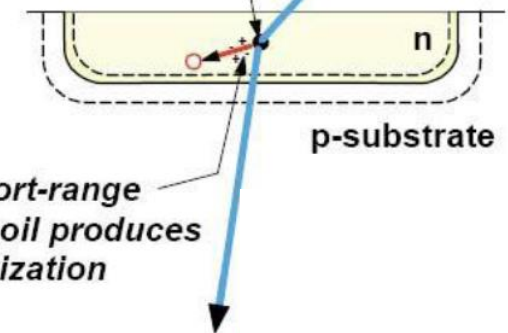
Gain degradation
LED reduced output
Dark current

Single Event Effects

Protons or Neutrons

Most protons pass through the device with little effect

A few protons cause nuclear reactions



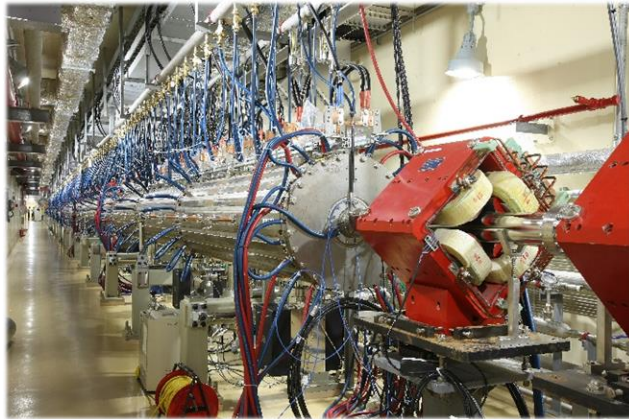
Short-range recoil produces ionization

E. Blackmore, Using TRIUMF Proton and Neutron Beams for Radiation Effect Testing (space & ground level), KOMAC workshop 2017.

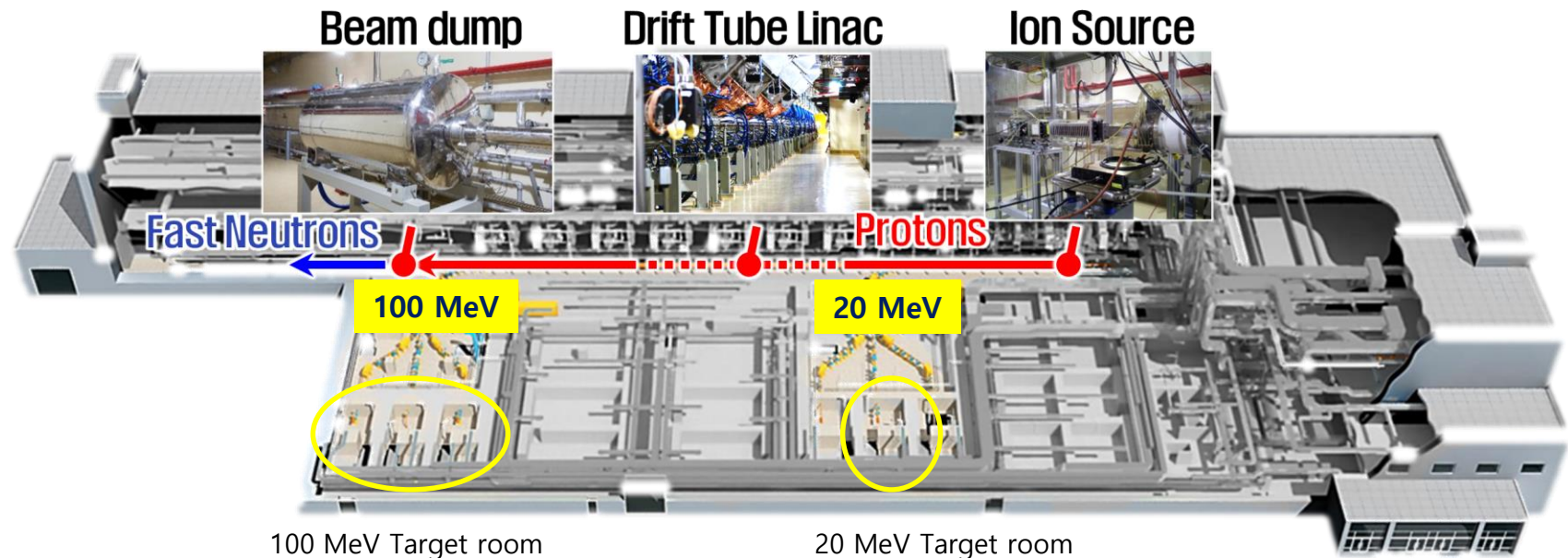
Irradiation test of semiconductor products is required to assess reliability and durability against space/ atmospheric radiation.

KOMAC (Korea Multipurpose Accelerator Complex)

100 MeV Proton Accelerator



- Linac commissioning at 2013
- General purpose beamline and user service starts (2013~)
- RI production beamline (2016~)
- Low flux beamline (2017~)
- * Test beamline (2017~)
- * Prototype RI beam production beamline (2018~)
- * Pilot operation of neutron beam service (2018~) **1 kW target**
- Total 4 proton beamlines are under user service at 2021

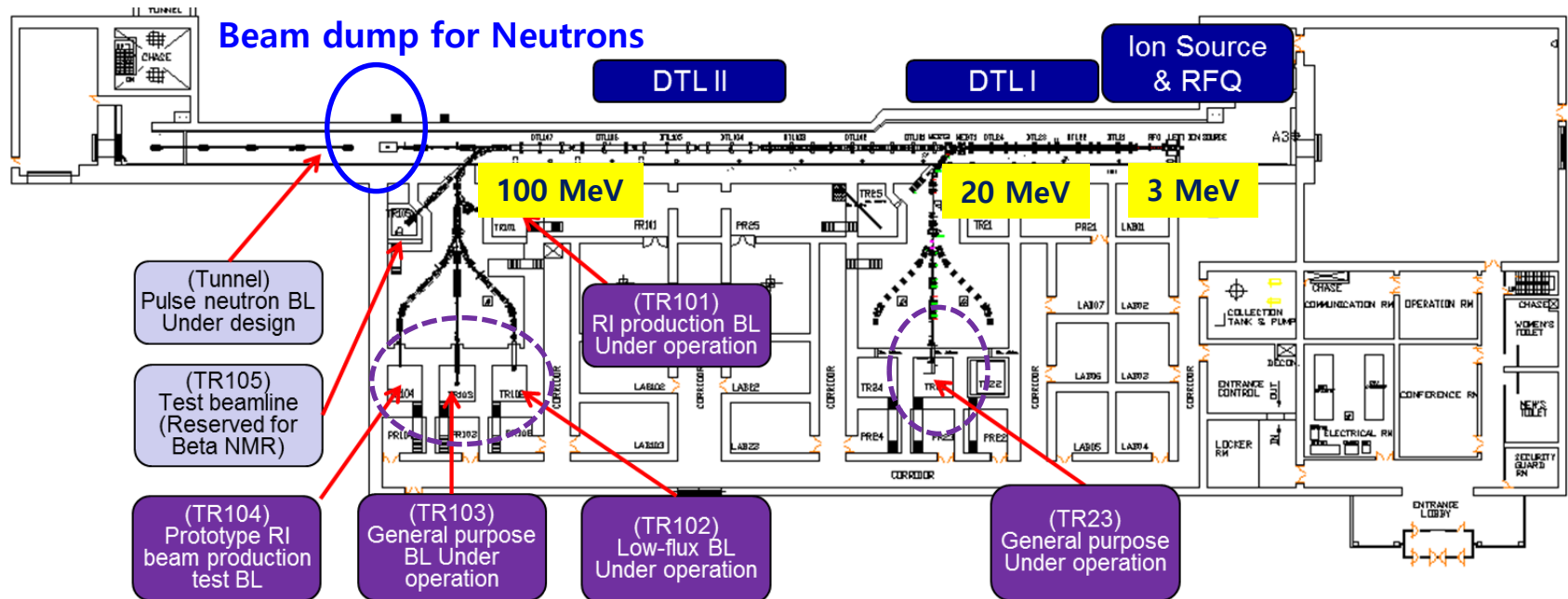


KOMAC Beamlines

Features of KOMAC 100MeV linac

- **50-keV Injector (Ion source + LEBT)**
- **3-MeV RFQ (4-vane type)**
- **20 & 100-MeV DTL**
- RF Frequency : 350 MHz
- Beam Extractions at 20 or 100 MeV
- 6 Beamlines for 20 MeV & 100 MeV

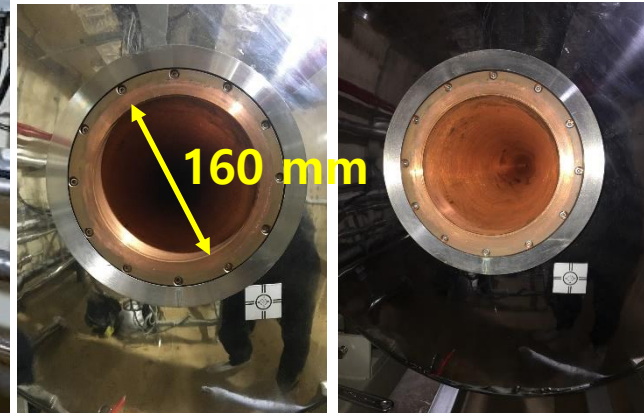
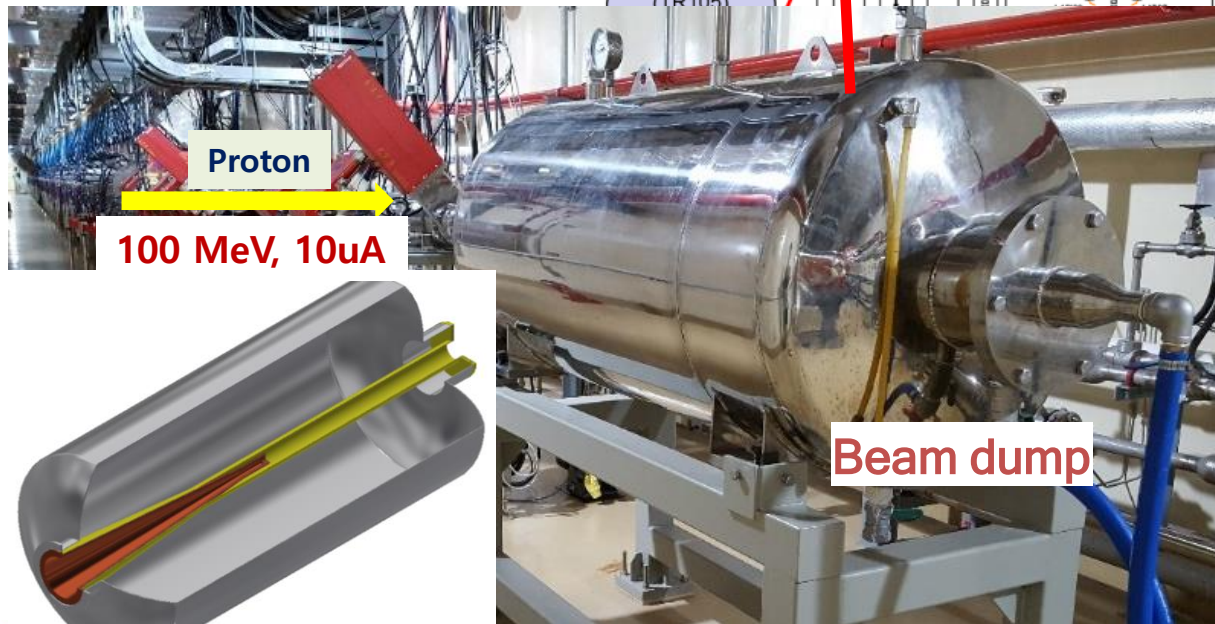
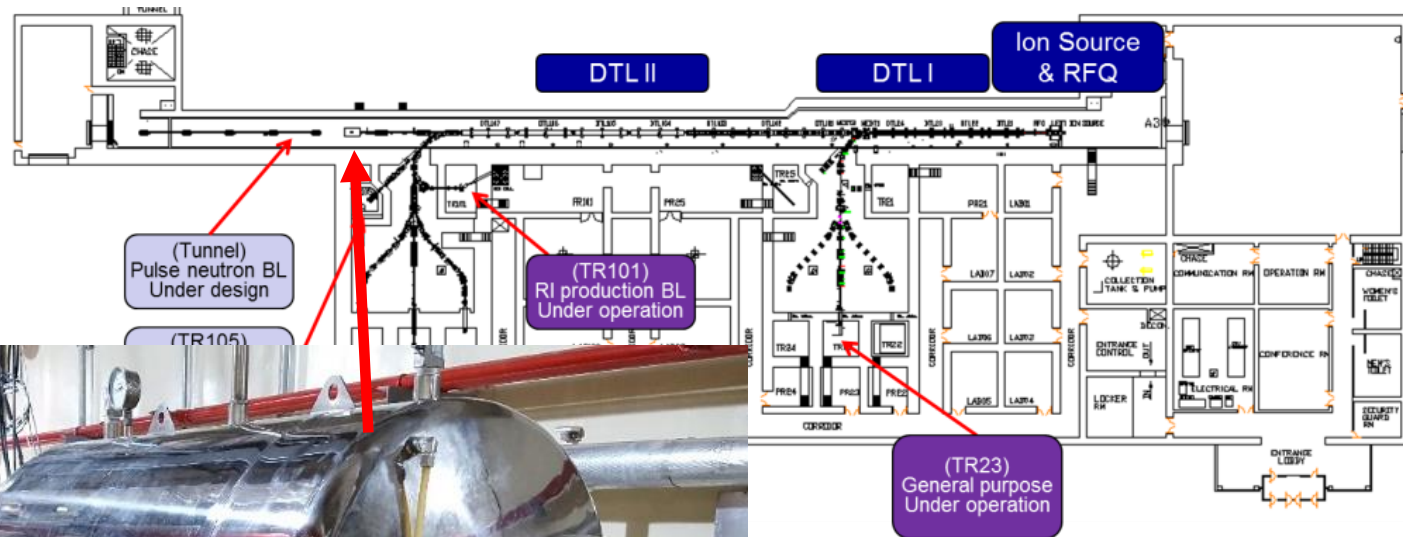
Output Energy (MeV)	20	100
Max. Peak Beam Current (mA)	1 ~ 20	1 ~ 20
Max. Beam Duty (%)	24	8
Avg. Beam Current (mA)	0.1 ~ 4.8	0.1 ~ 1.6
Pulse Length (ms)	0.1 ~ 2	0.1 ~ 1.33
Max. Repetition Rate (Hz)	120	60
Max. Avg. Beam Power (kW)	96	160



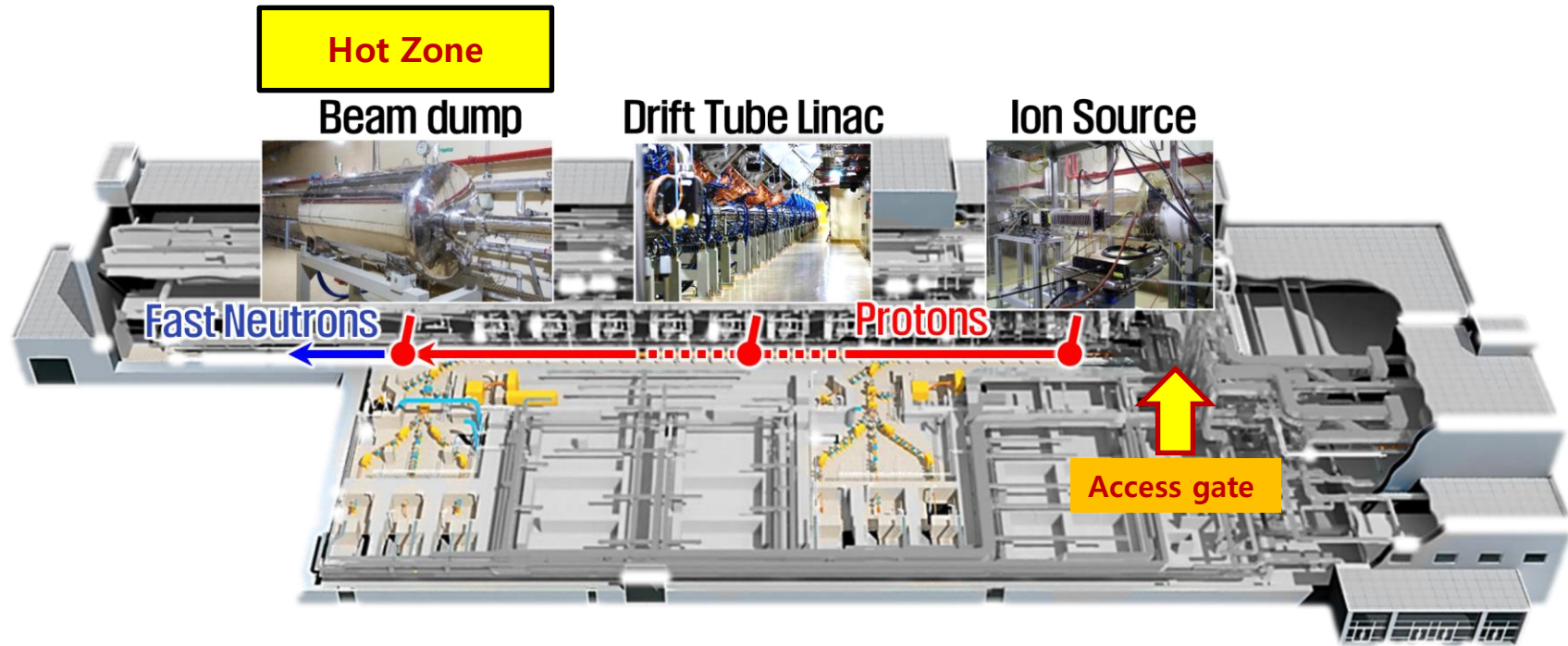
Limited space for neutrons in target room !!!

KOMAC Beam Dump for Neutrons

- Utilization of neutrons emitted from beam dump
- Production target : copper in the beam dump
- Neutron production yield $\sim 0.17n/p$ @ $E_p=100$ MeV



KOMAC Beam Dump for Neutrons



- 빔 조사 직후 빔 덤프 방사화에 따른 접근 어려움 해결, 중성자 특성, 중성자 표적 운영 안정성 확보, 표적 집합체 구축 기술 확보 등 선행연구를 위해 **1 kW 급 중성자 발생 표적** 구축 계획
- 표적집합체는 금속 표적과 차폐체로 구성 (반사체, 감속재 없음)
- 중성자 발생 표적은 빔 덤프를 대체하며, 가속기 실험 중 빔 덤프 대용으로 사용할 수 있음을 고려
- **표적 집합체 제작, 방사선안전보고서 작성, 인허가 대응을 위한 설계 및 계산 수행**

KOMAC Beam Dump for Neutrons

■ 표적 구축 및 운영에서는 다음 사항을 중점적으로 고려함

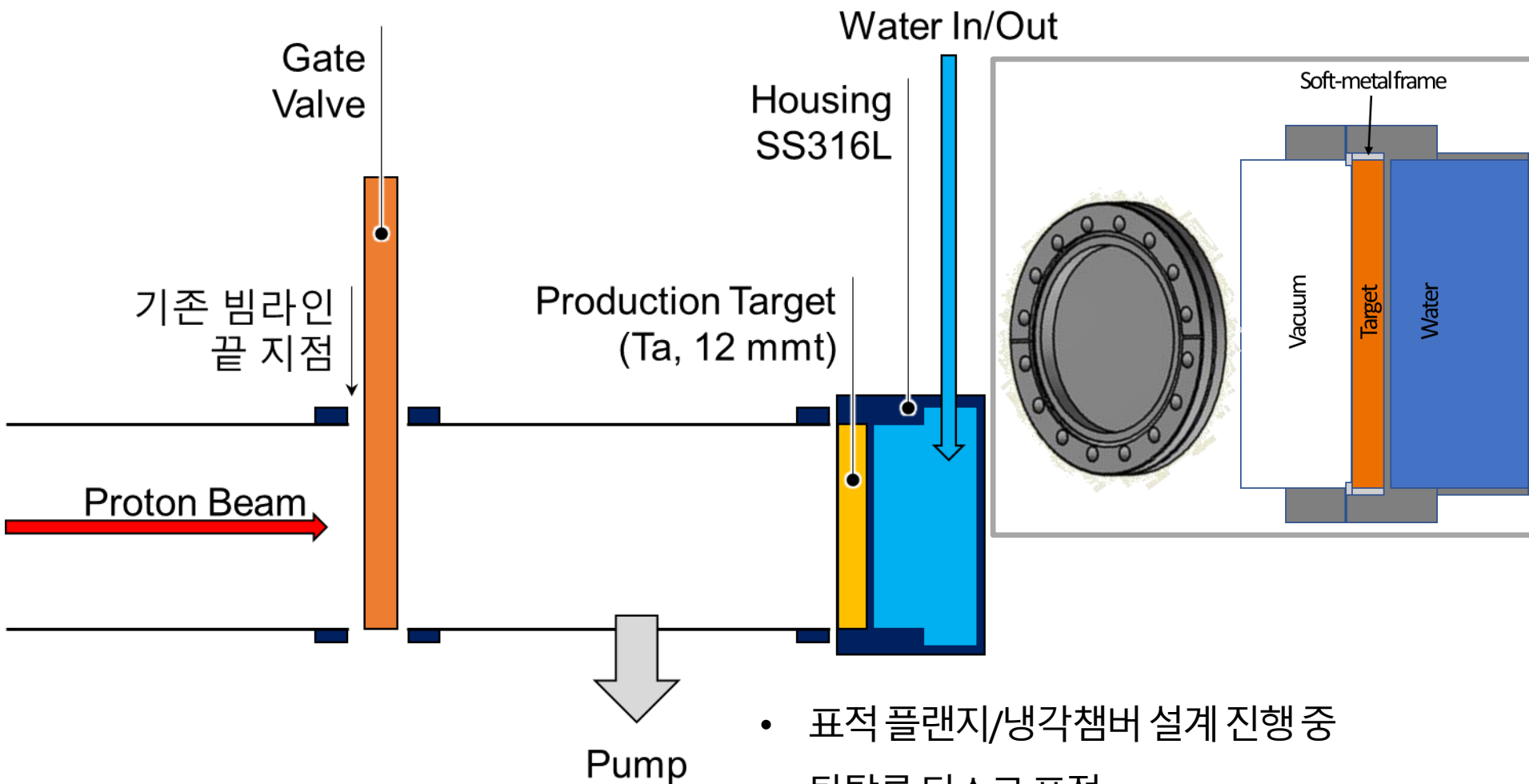
- 중성자 표적 계통 구축 및 운영이 기존 가속기 운영에 미치는 영향을 최소화 함
- 가속기 튜닝 시 빔 덤프로 사용할 수 있어야 함
- 고출력 중성자 표적 계통 구축에 필요한 기반기술 확보, 선행 연구를 수행할 수 있으며, 장기적인 연구수행에 도움이 되는 방향으로 구축 계획 수립

■ 본 계획에서 구축하고자 하는 중성자 표적은

- 대기방사선 모사시험*을 위한 중성자원 역할을 수행할 수 있어야 함
- 빔 조사 종료 후 표적방사화에 의한 방사선 피폭으로부터 방호

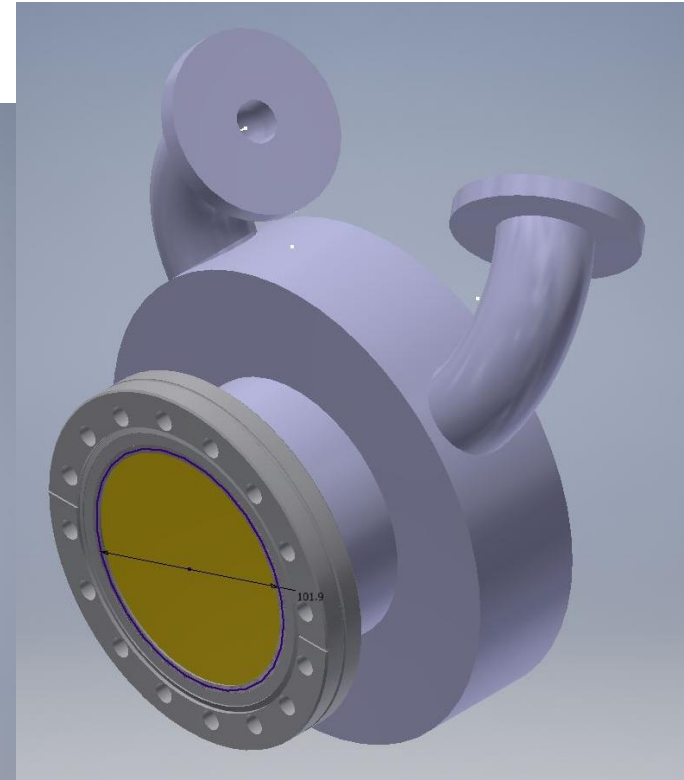
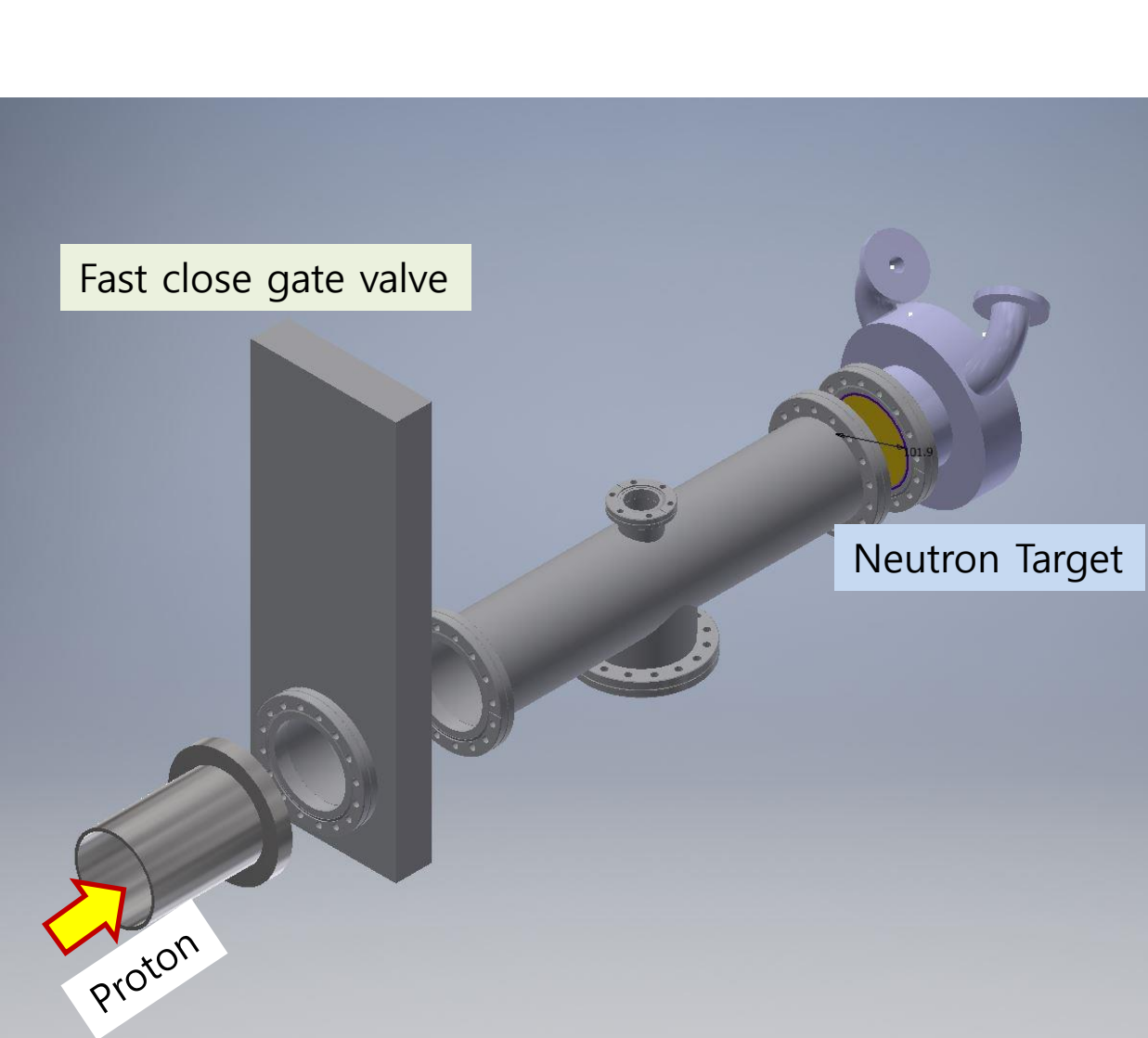
대기방사선 중성자 특성: JEDEC 89A / M.S.Gordon et al., IEEE Trans. Nucl. Sci. 51 (2004) 3427-3434.

KOMAC Beam Dump for Neutrons

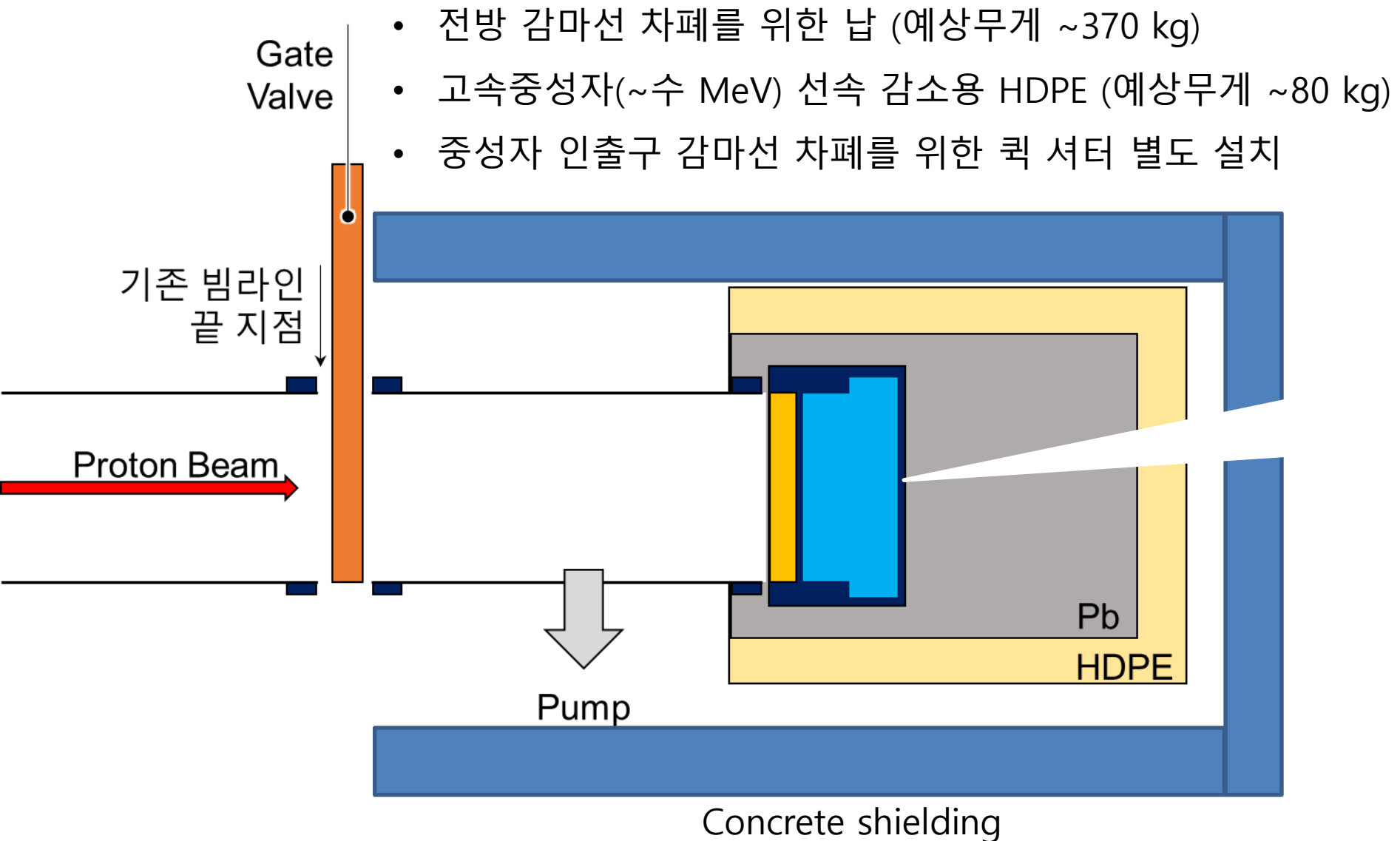


- 표적 플랜지/냉각챔버 설계 진행 중
- 탄탈륨 디스크 표적
- 냉각 계산 진행중

KOMAC Beam Dump for Neutrons

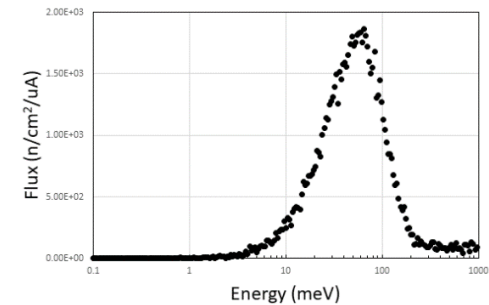
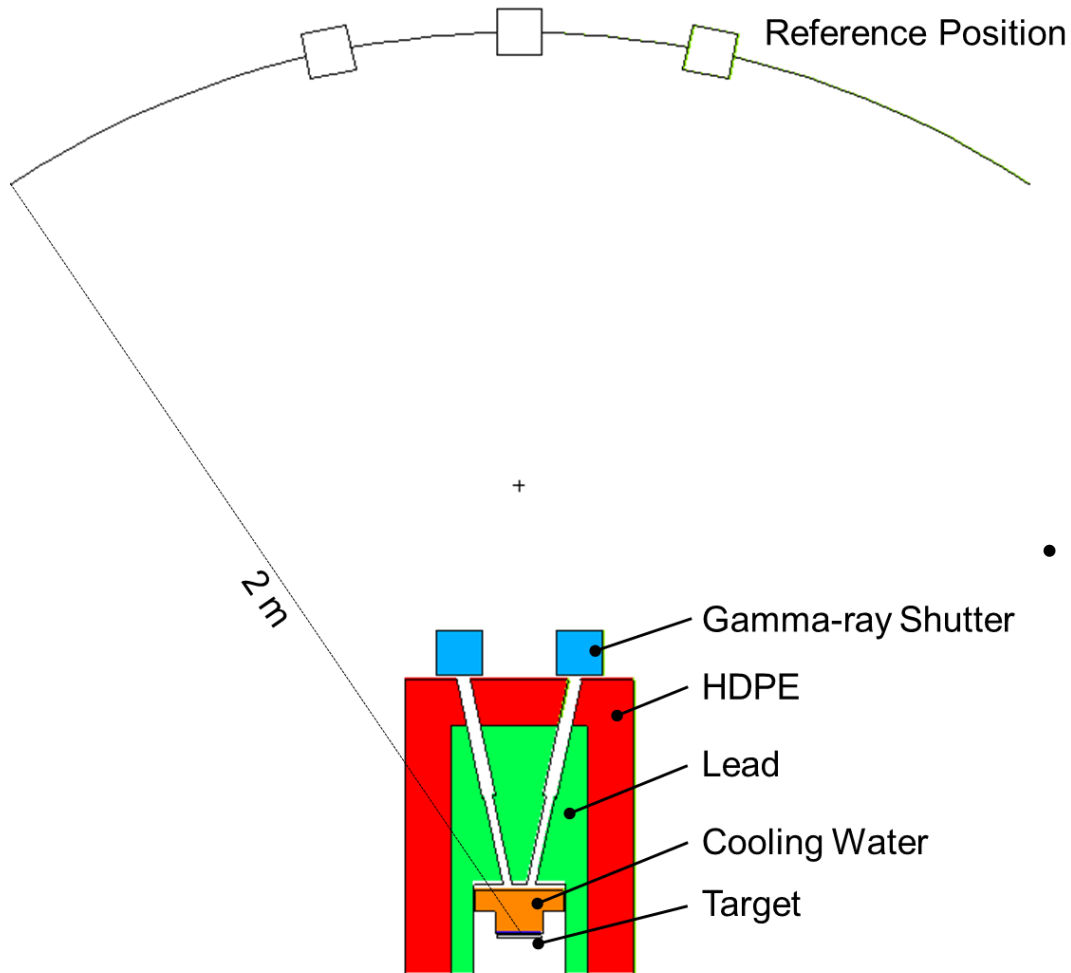


KOMAC Beam Dump for Neutrons



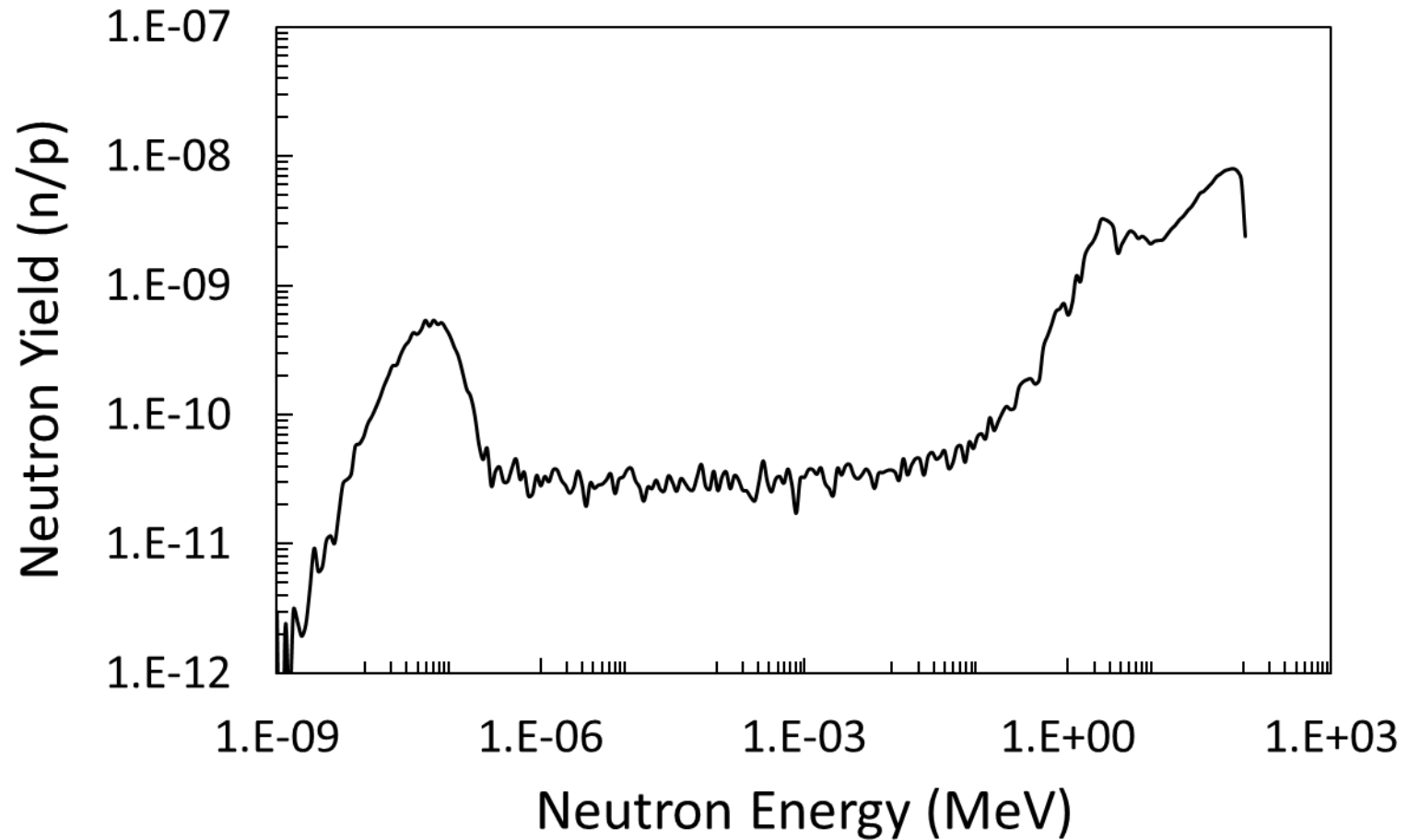
KOMAC Beam Dump for Neutrons

- 방사화, 차폐 계산 MCNP6.2/PHITS 3.22



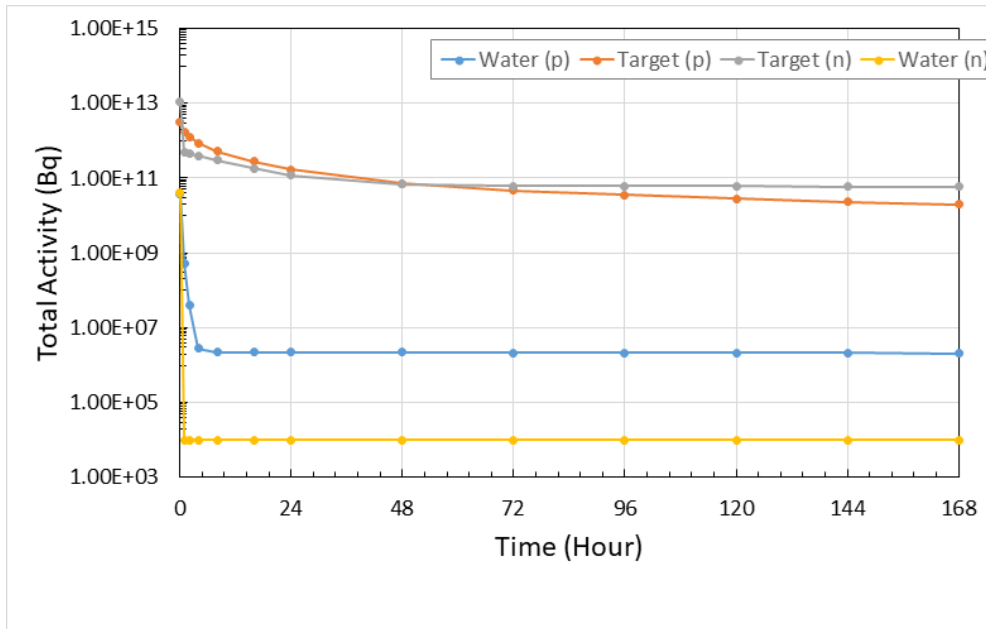
- 위치[1]에서 중성자 선속
($E > 1$ keV) 1.3×10^6 n/cm²/uA
($E > 10$ MeV) 8.6×10^5 n/cm²/uA
(Thermal) 8.1×10^4 n/cm²/uA

KOMAC Beam Dump for Neutrons



KOMAC Beam Dump for Neutrons

- 방사화, 차폐 계산 MCNP6.2/PHITS 3.22

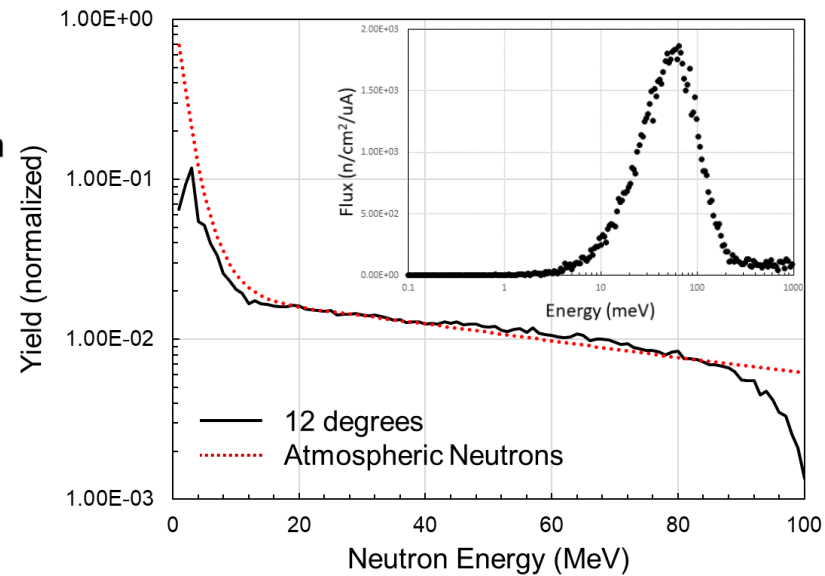
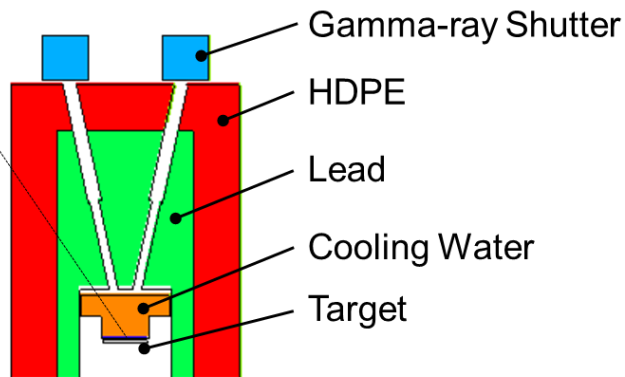
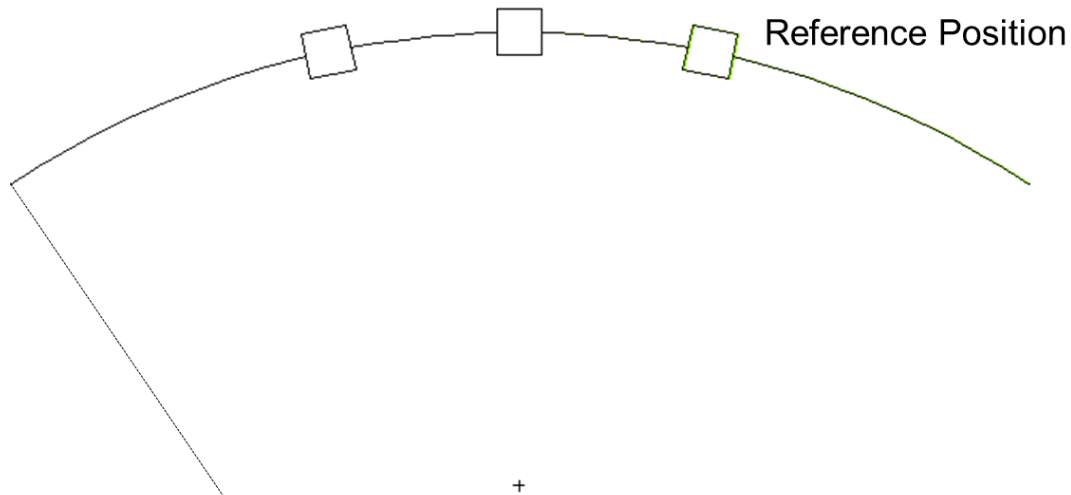


- MCNP: recommended XS data, physics models included
- PHITS: Hybrid library (JENDL/ENDF/JEFF/FENDL)

- (100 MeV, 1 kW) 8시간 연속 조사 직후
냉각수 내 총 방사능은 $\sim 10^{11}$ Bq, 표적 내 총 방사능은 $\sim 10^{13}$ Bq
- 조사 직후 많은 높은 방사능을 보여주는 단반감기 핵종(N-16, Ta182m, 중성자에 의해 생성)은 빠르게 붕괴
- 조사 종료 10분 후 방사능: 표적 ~ 100 Ci, 냉각수 ~ 0.3 Ci (감마선 차폐 필요)

KOMAC Beam Dump for Neutrons

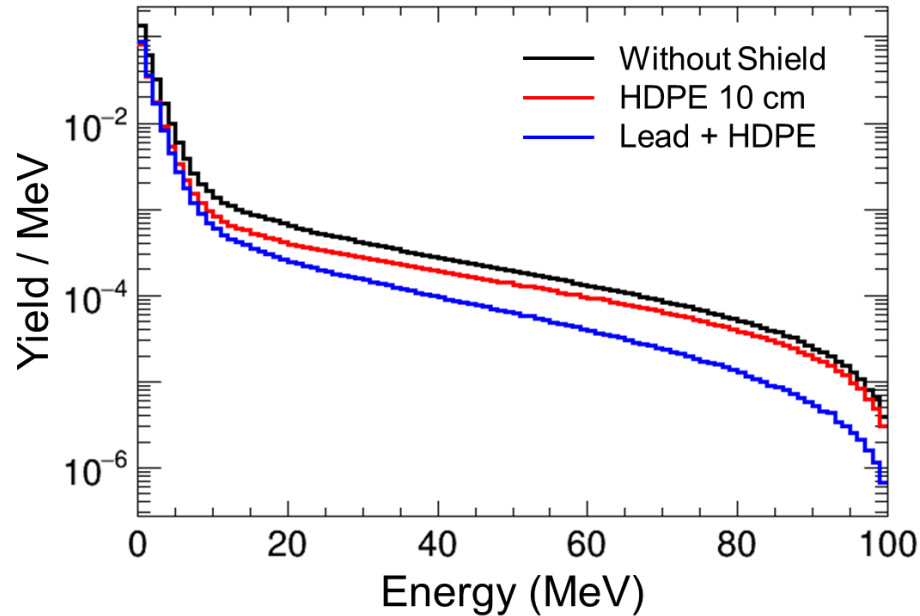
- 방사화, 차폐 계산 MCNP6.2/PHITS 3.22



- 위치[1]에서 중성자 선속
 $(E > 1 \text{ keV}) \quad 1.3 \times 10^6 \text{ n/cm}^2/\text{uA}$
 $(E > 10 \text{ MeV}) \quad 8.6 \times 10^5 \text{ n/cm}^2/\text{uA}$
 $(\text{Thermal}) \quad 8.1 \times 10^4 \text{ n/cm}^2/\text{uA}$
- 1 kW 8시간 빔 조사 후 감마선량 (텅스텐 차폐 후)
 [1] 6 uSv/hr (w/o G.S. ~200 uSv/hr)
 [2] 12 uSv/hr

KOMAC Beam Dump for Neutrons

- 방사화, 차폐 계산 MCNP6.2/PHITS 3.22



- 차폐체(납, HDPE) 효과
 - 총 차폐재 무게: 450 kg
 - 중성자 수 기준 43% 감소
 - 국소차폐능 증가를 위해서는 막대한 양의 차폐재가 필요함
- 현재 가용가능한 자원(예산, 공간)이 한정적이므로 차폐 최적화 필요

결론 및 전망

- 빔 덤프 중성자 표적 제작('21 중반)
- 중성자 표적 주변 차폐 보강('21 중반)
- 방사선안전보고서 보완, 빔 덤프 출입구 확보('21 하반기)
- 빔 덤프 중성자원 인허가 ('22 중반)
- 100 MeV 급 중성자 활용 가능('22 중반 이후)