

MAXIMUM DOSE RATE IN BOOSTER TUNNEL DIRECTLY
UNDERNEATH LINAC BEAM TRANSPORT PIPE

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Parameters¹

1. $(di/dL)_{\text{Transport}} = 0.1 (di/dL)_{\text{Linac}}$
 $= 3.76 \times 10^7 \text{ protons cm}^{-1} \text{ sec}^{-1}$
 $B = 121.4 \text{ Rem cm/hr}$
2. thickness of heavy concrete (QCM aggregate)
 $= 3.5 \text{ ft (local shield + heavy concrete$
 $\text{"horse-shoe"})}$
 $x = 3.5 \times 30.45 \times 3.95 \text{ g/cm}^3 = 420 \text{ g/cm}^2$
3. removal mean free path correction due to exchange of heavy
concrete for ordinary concrete,
 $\lambda = (117/112) 85.802 = 89.63 \text{ g/cm}^2$
4. approximate distance to worker's eyes,
 $R = 7.5 \text{ ft} = 228 \text{ cm}$

Then,

$$D(228 \text{ cm}, 420 \text{ g/cm}^2) = \frac{121.4}{228} \exp(-420/89.63) = 4.9 \text{ m rem/hr}$$

This dose rate may be off by a factor of 2 to 3, hence

$$\text{Maximum Dose Rate} \leq 15 \text{ m rem/hr}$$

This dose rate falls off very quickly as shown in the accompanying graph as curve A.

If one would consider making the "horse-shoe" with ordinary concrete, then D_{\max} (1 ft ord. + 2.5 ft heavy) = 18 m rem/hr and with the uncertainty factor of 3, $D_{\max} \leq 54$ m rem/hr. This dose rate and its fall off appears as curve B.

¹The neutron dose to a person standing just outside a thick shield (450 to 1200 g/cm²) can be expressed as $D(R, x) = B \cdot R^{-1} \exp(-x/\lambda)$.
B = 1214 Rem · cm hr⁻¹, for a (di/dL) of 3.76×10^6 (200 MeV protons/sec)/cm
R = distance from subject to point of beam loss, cm
x = absorber thickness, g/cm²
λ = removal mean free path, g/cm²
= 85.802 g/cm² for neutrons in ordinary concrete from 200 MeV protons on Cu. It must be changed by (117/112) for NAL type of heavy concrete.

FIGURE CAPTION

Booster Enclosure. Neutron dose rate at eye level versus distance from point of closest approach to linac slanting beam transport pipe. (dI/dL) = 3.76×10^7 protons cm⁻¹sec⁻¹.
Curve A: Shield = 1 ft ordinary concrete + 2.5 ft heavy concrete
Curve B: Shield = 3.5 ft heavy concrete

