

Achievements in workplace neutron dosimetry in the last decade: lessons learned from the EVIDOS project



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V Lacoste, L Lindborg, M Luszik-Bhadra,
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Workplace neutron dosimetry: ANDO



- “Advanced methods of active neutron dosimetry for individual monitoring and radiation field analysis”: Wolfgang Alberts and Helmut Schuhmacher, PTB-N-32 (1998)
- **European Commission Nuclear Fission Safety RTD Programme funded**
- Designs of active neutron personal dosimeter being developed within Europe
- **Project to develop and test designs in calibration facilities**

Workplace neutron dosimetry: Post-ANDO



- Some designs had shown real promise
- The demands on active neutron personal dosimeters in the workplace are severe:
 - Electromagnetic interference
 - Photon dose rate
 - Microphonics - vibrations
- Need to test designs in the workplace
- Need to determine reference quantities in the workplace

**Evaluation of Individual Dosimetry in
mixed neutron and photon fields:
EVIDOS**



Workplace neutron dosimetry: EVIDOS Consortium



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Workplace neutron dosimetry: EVIDOS



PTB: $\Phi(E, \Omega)$, active dosimeters, reference photons, BWR access, reference photon dosimetry

IRSN: $\Phi(E)$, active dosimeters, calibration fields

HPA: survey instruments, passive detectors, workplace access

PSI: active dosimeters, passive dosimeter

SCK-CEN: bubble detectors, workplace access, Monte Carlo calculations

DIMNP: $\Phi(E, \Omega)$, $H_p(10)$ reference, environmental factors

SSI: TEPC, workplace access, reference photon dosimetry

Workplace neutron dosimetry: EVIDOS - scope



- Determine how well (then) current designs of active dosimeters perform in the workplace
- Make measurements with active and passive dosimeters in workplaces where the neutron dose rate is significant
- Determine the reference quantities at those locations:
 - $\Phi(E)$ via multispheres
 - $\Phi(E, \Omega)$ via novel means $\rightarrow H_p(10), E$
 - $H_p(10)$ by direct measurement
- Use survey instruments at the measurement locations

Campaign 1: Krümmel BWR and spent fuel flask



← Control rod room

Reactor top →



← Spent fuel flask

Campaign 2: Belgonucleaire and VENUS



BN 1 →

← VENUS

BN2a →



Campaign 3: Ringhals PWR and spent fuel flask



Inside containment



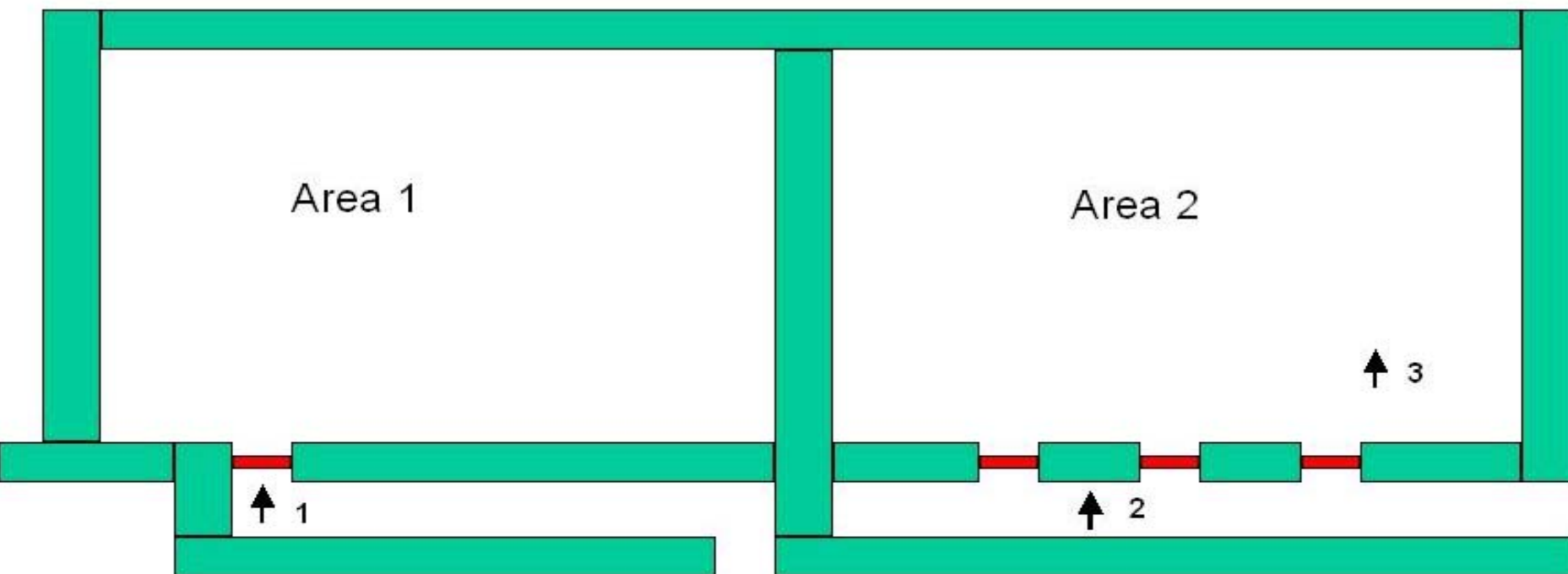
Spent fuel flask



← Air Lock



Campaign 4: European nuclear facility



Corridor

“special nuclear material” contained within areas 1 & 2

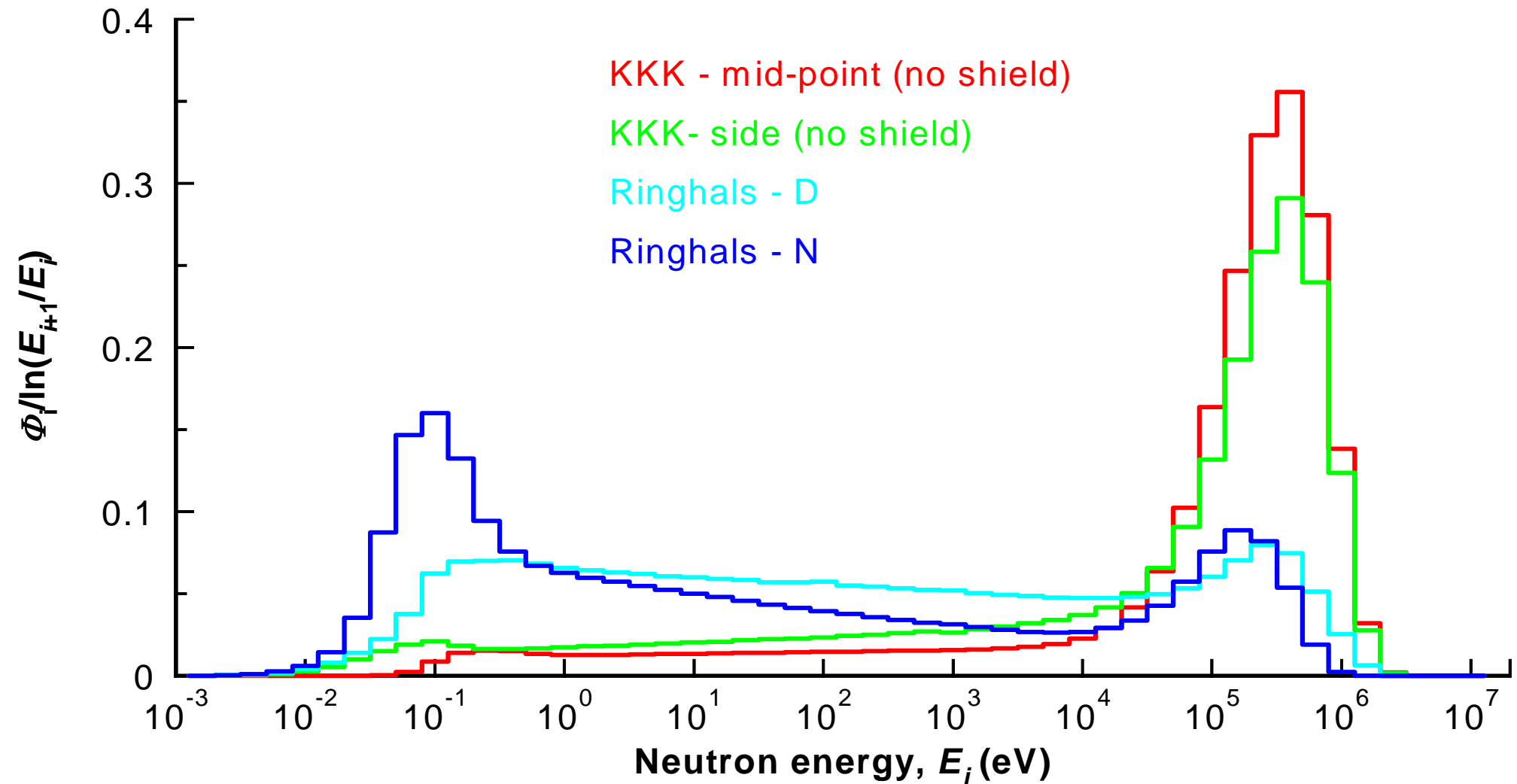
EVIDOS: $\Phi(E)$



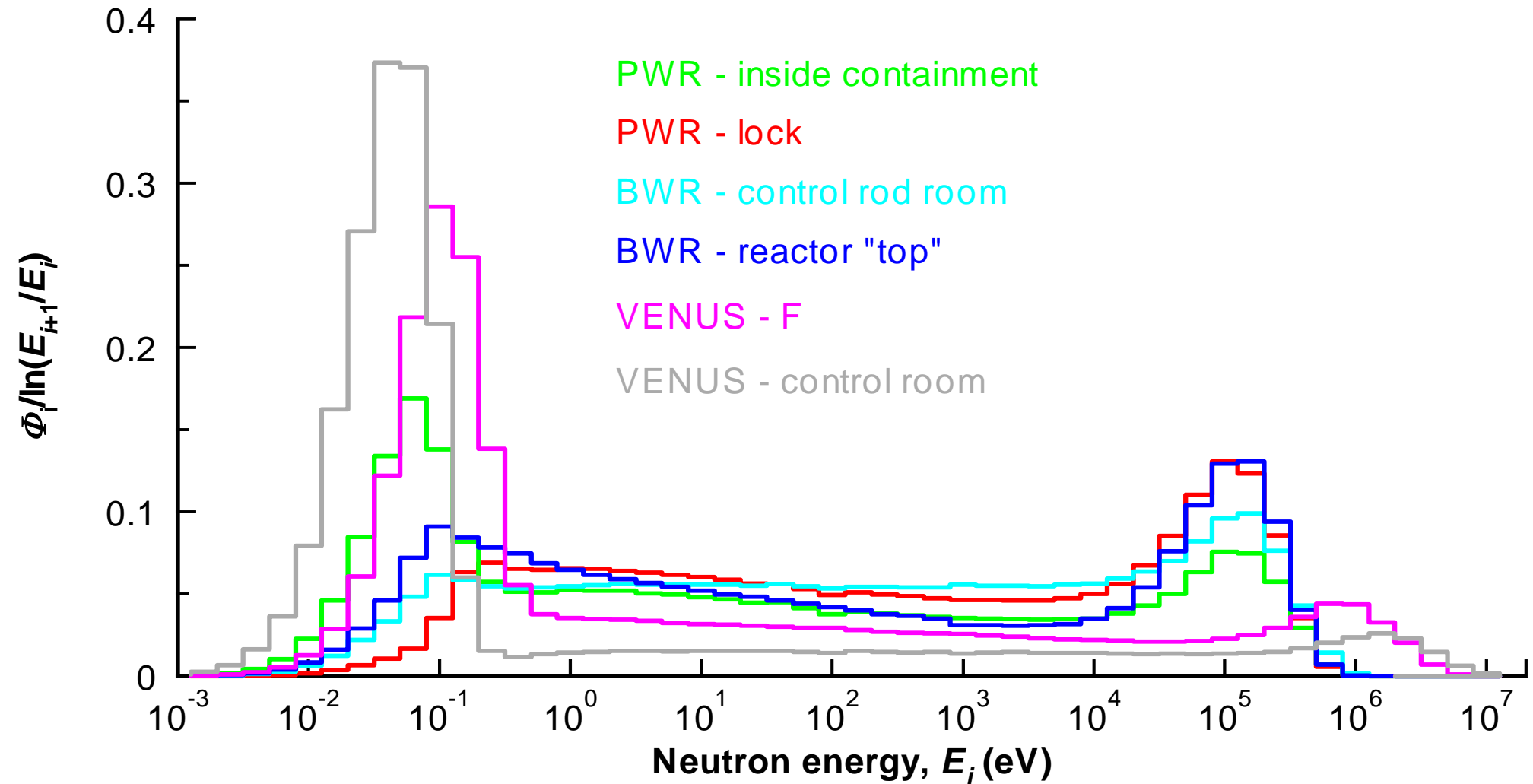
V Lacoste, B Asselineau and H Muller, IRSN

- IRSN multispheres:
 - 12 diameter polyethylene moderators,
 - 5 smallest spheres bare and with Cd cover
- Unfolding via NUBAY - 3 component energy distribution
- NUBAY solution one of the guess energy distributions for GRAVEL
 - GRAVEL used for sensitivity studies with respect to the guess energy distribution
- ROSPEC available, but developed a fault at the start of the contract - no recoil counter measurements

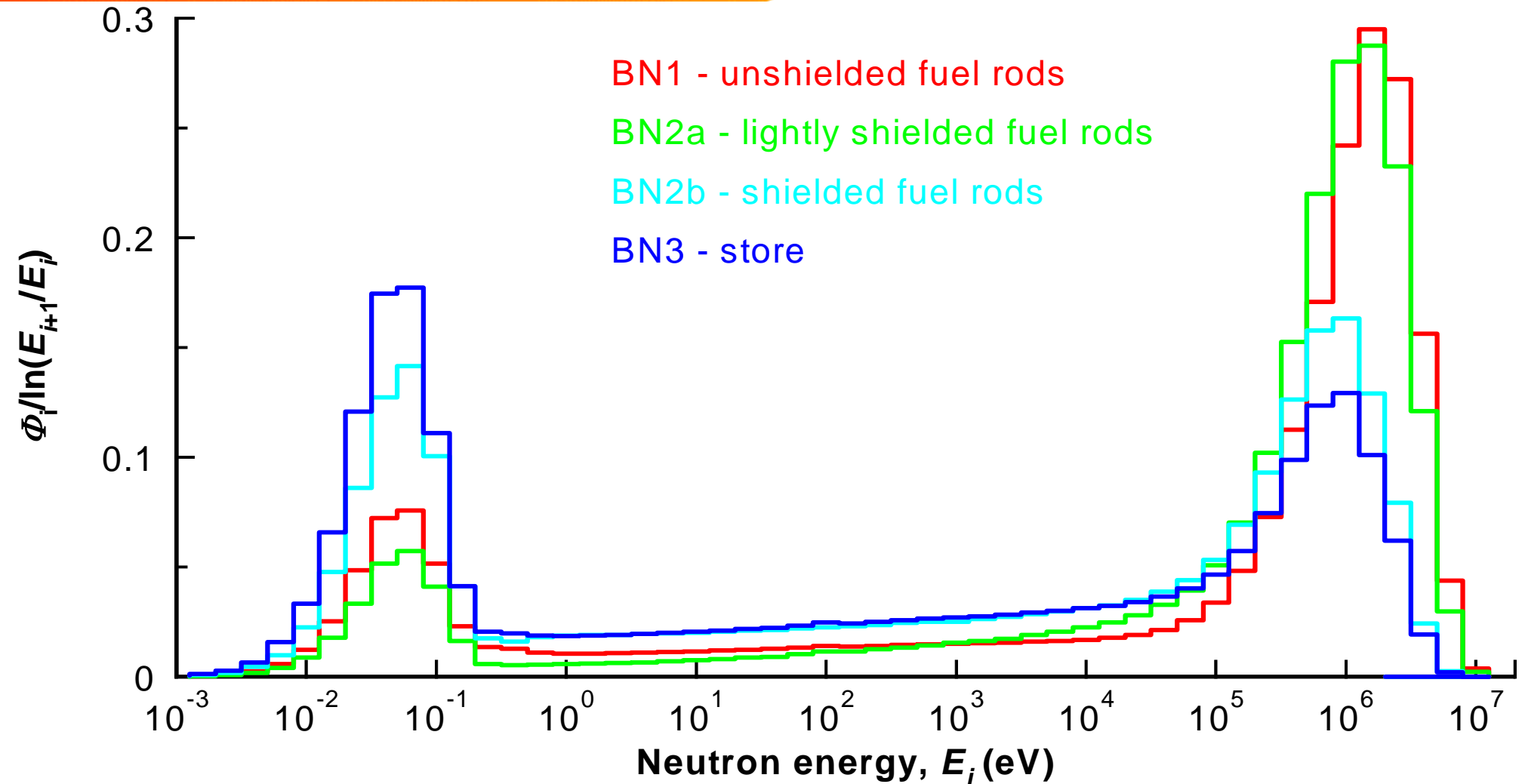
Fuel flasks



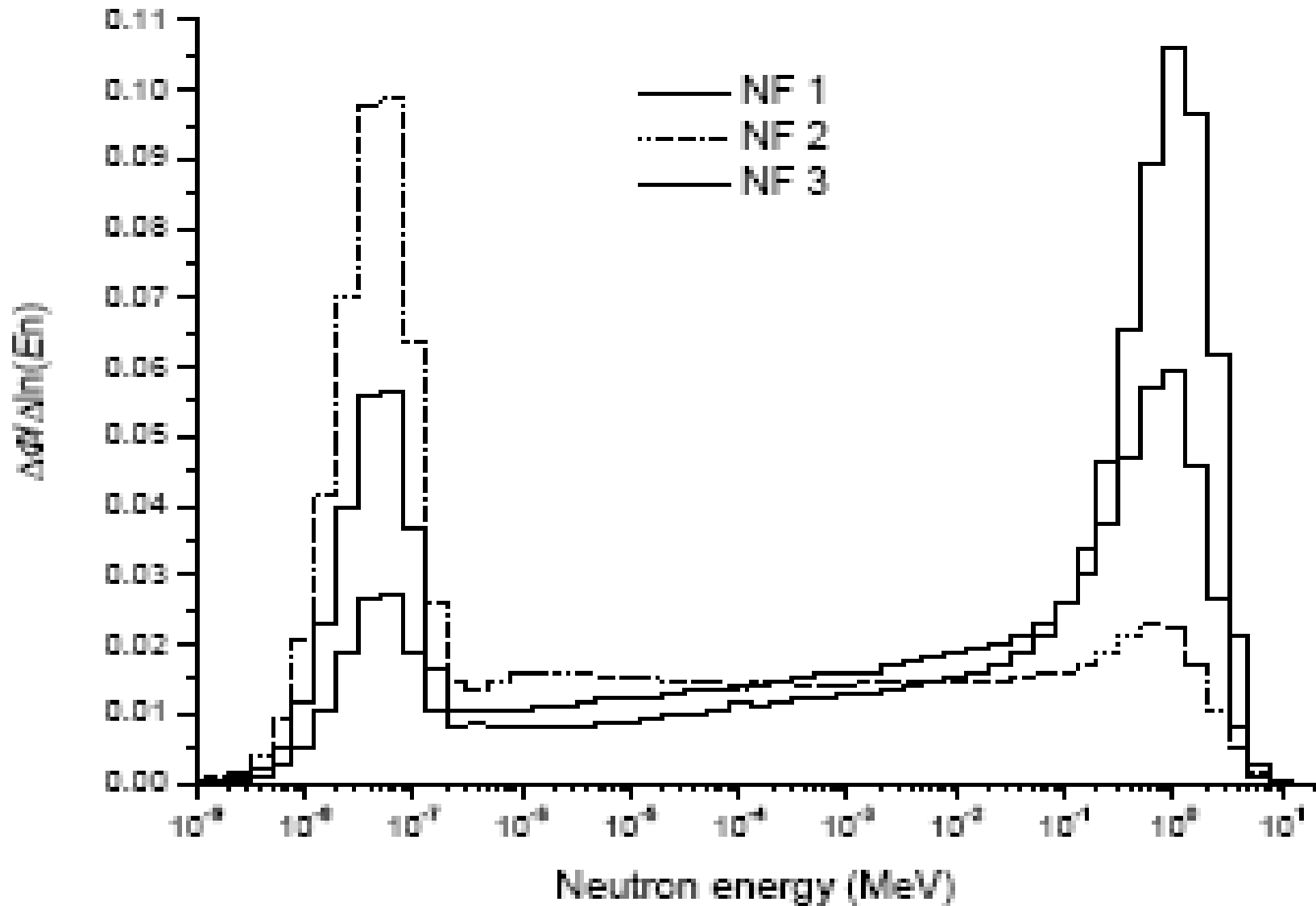
Reactors



Fuel assembly



Special nuclear material facility



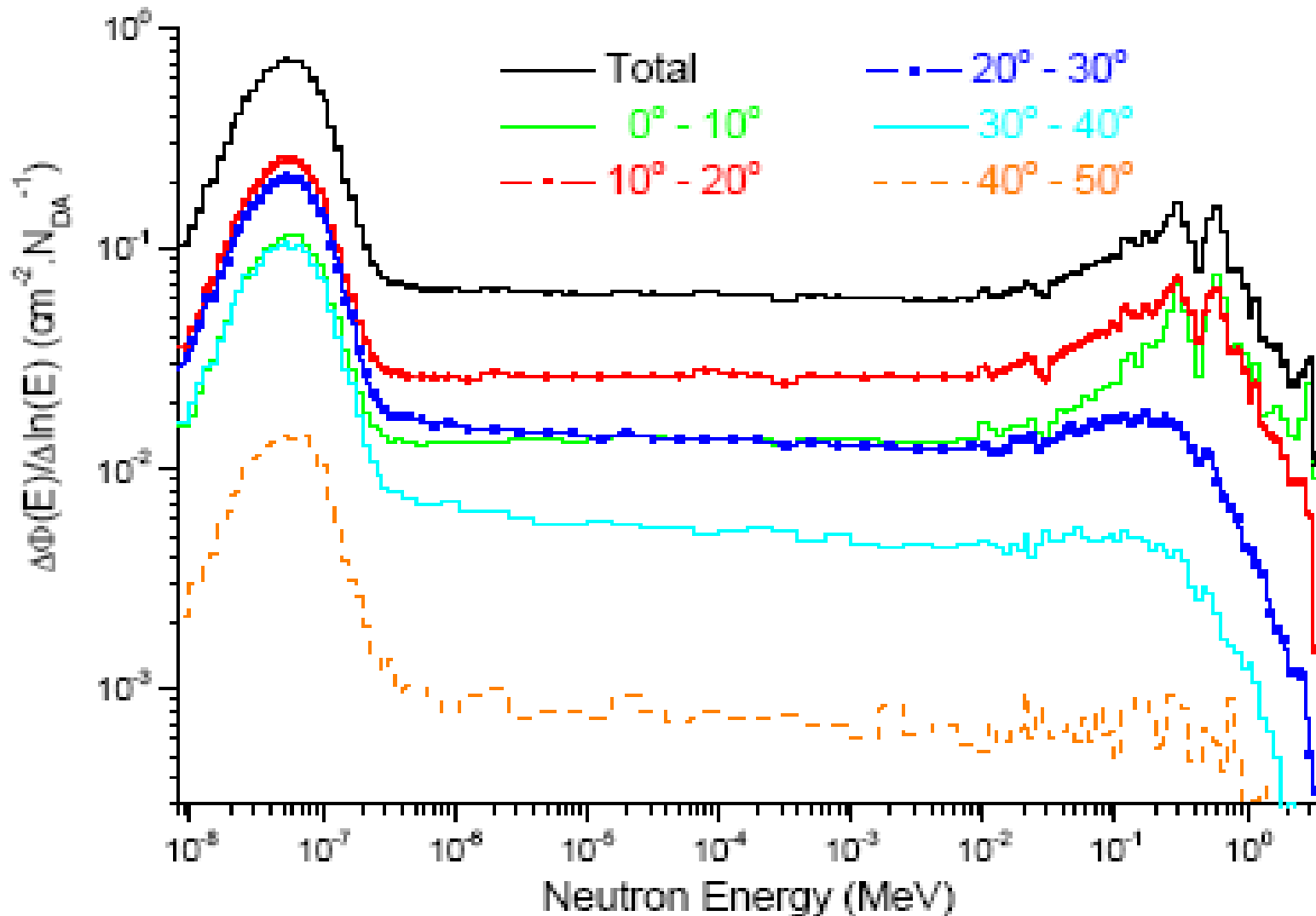
EVIDOS: $\Phi(E)$ and $\Phi(E, \Omega)$ calculations



V Lacoste, IRSN
and
M Coeck, SCK-CEN

- Feasible for more than a decade...
- Large geometries more feasible owing to greater computing power available
- Very difficult to specify the problem exactly
- The solution is physically realistic
- Direction bins easy
- Used for the two “realistic fields” (SIGMA and CANEL) and the research reactor (VENUS)
- Can calculate the reference quantities directly

CANEL - MCNP (also SIGMA - not pictured)



EVIDOS: $\Phi(E, \Omega)$ measurements

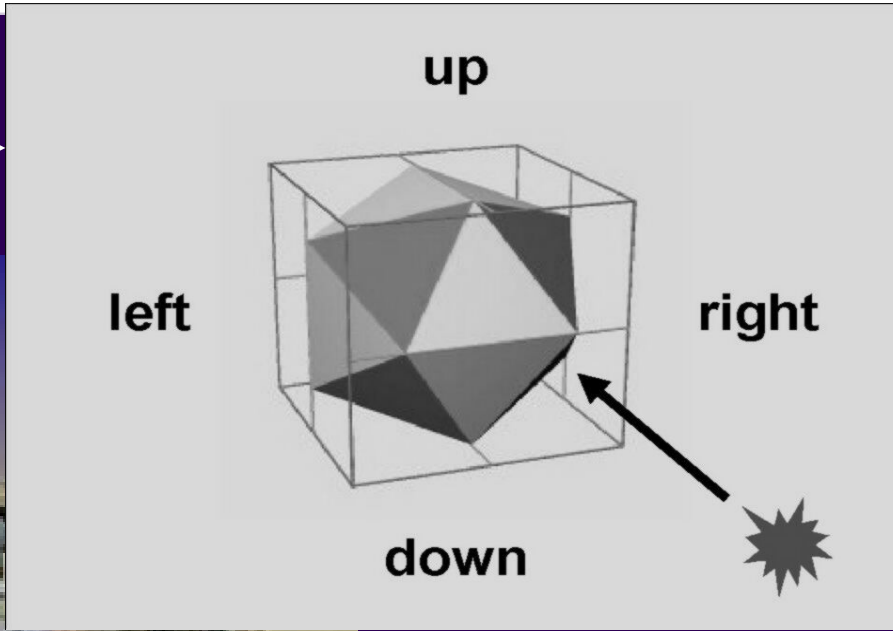


M Luszik-Bhadra and M Reginatto, PTB
F d'Errico, DIMNP

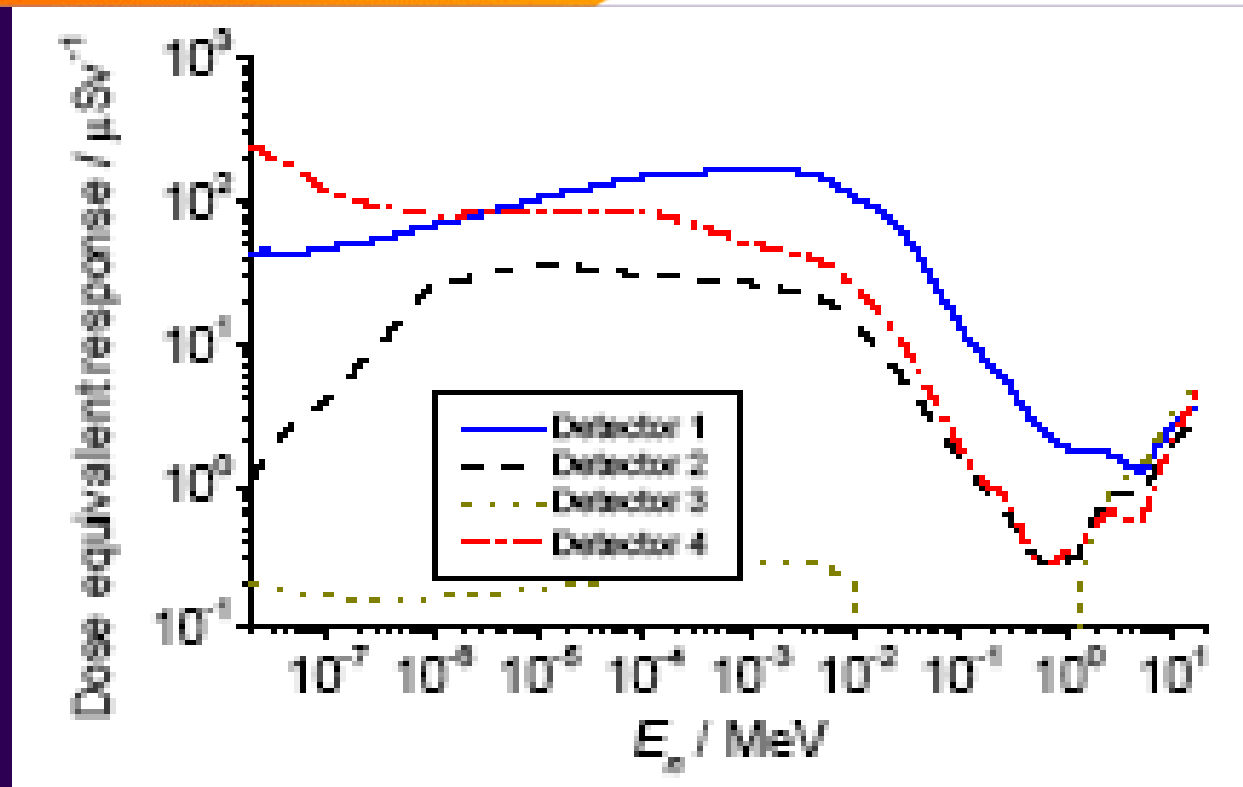
PTB direction spectrometer



Unfolding into 20 equal solid angles: faces of an icosahedron

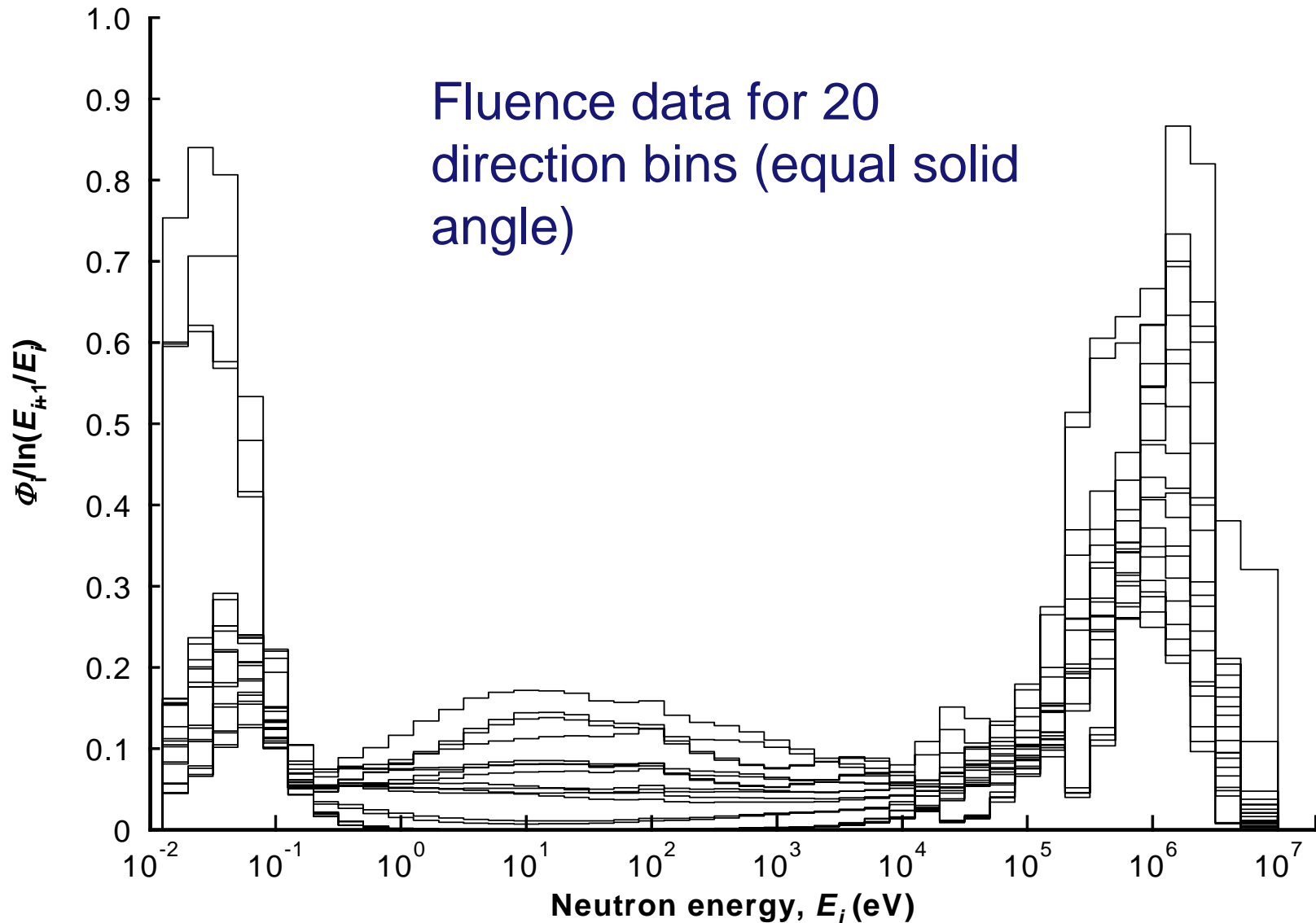


6 detector capsules - stacks of 4 Si detectors:
Fast/thermal radiators and boron shielding

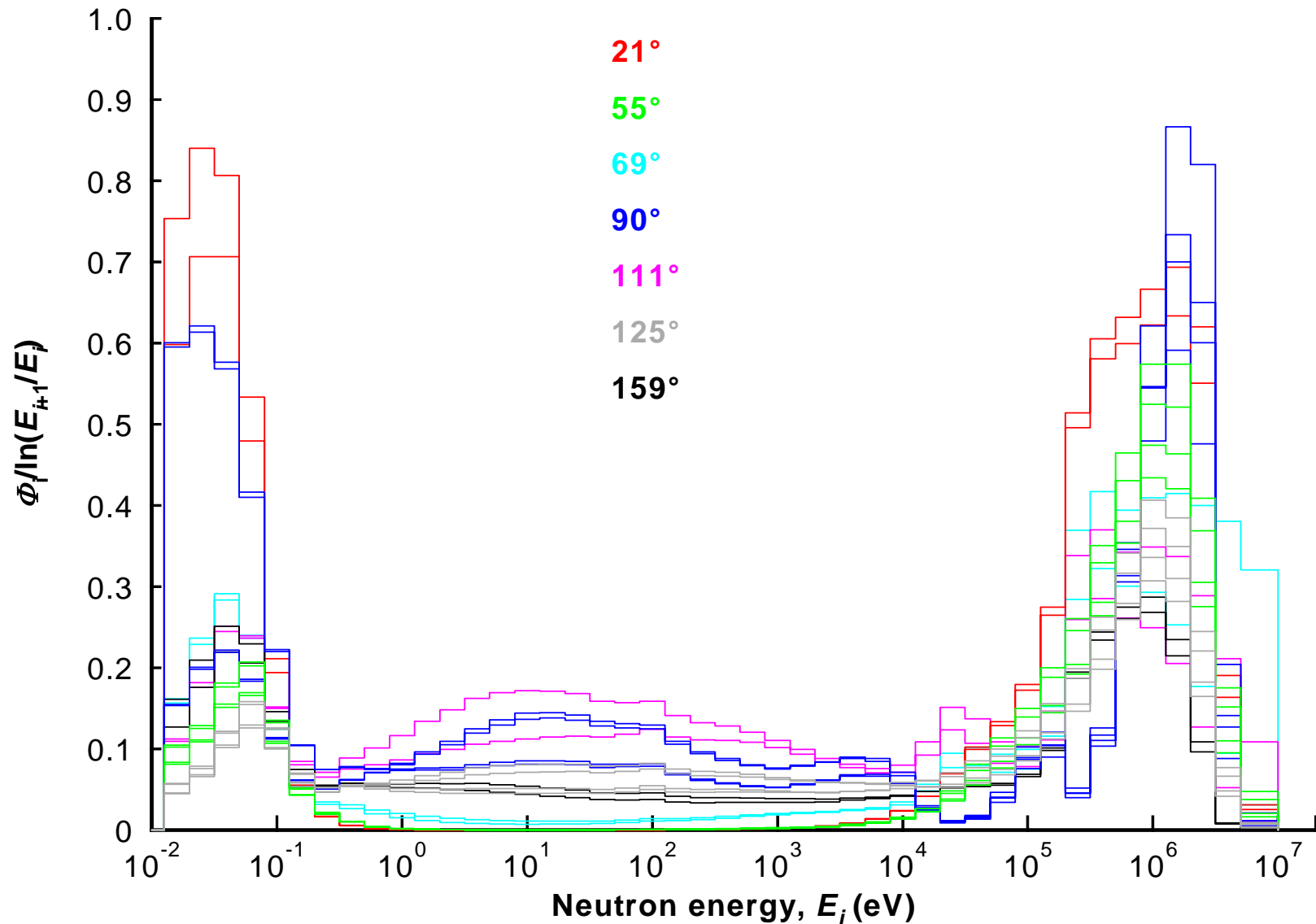


- Detectors 1, 2 and 4 have CH_2 and ${}^6\text{LiF}$ radiators, plus different boron shielding
- Detector 3 has CH_2 only
- Unfolding via MAXED and MIEKE

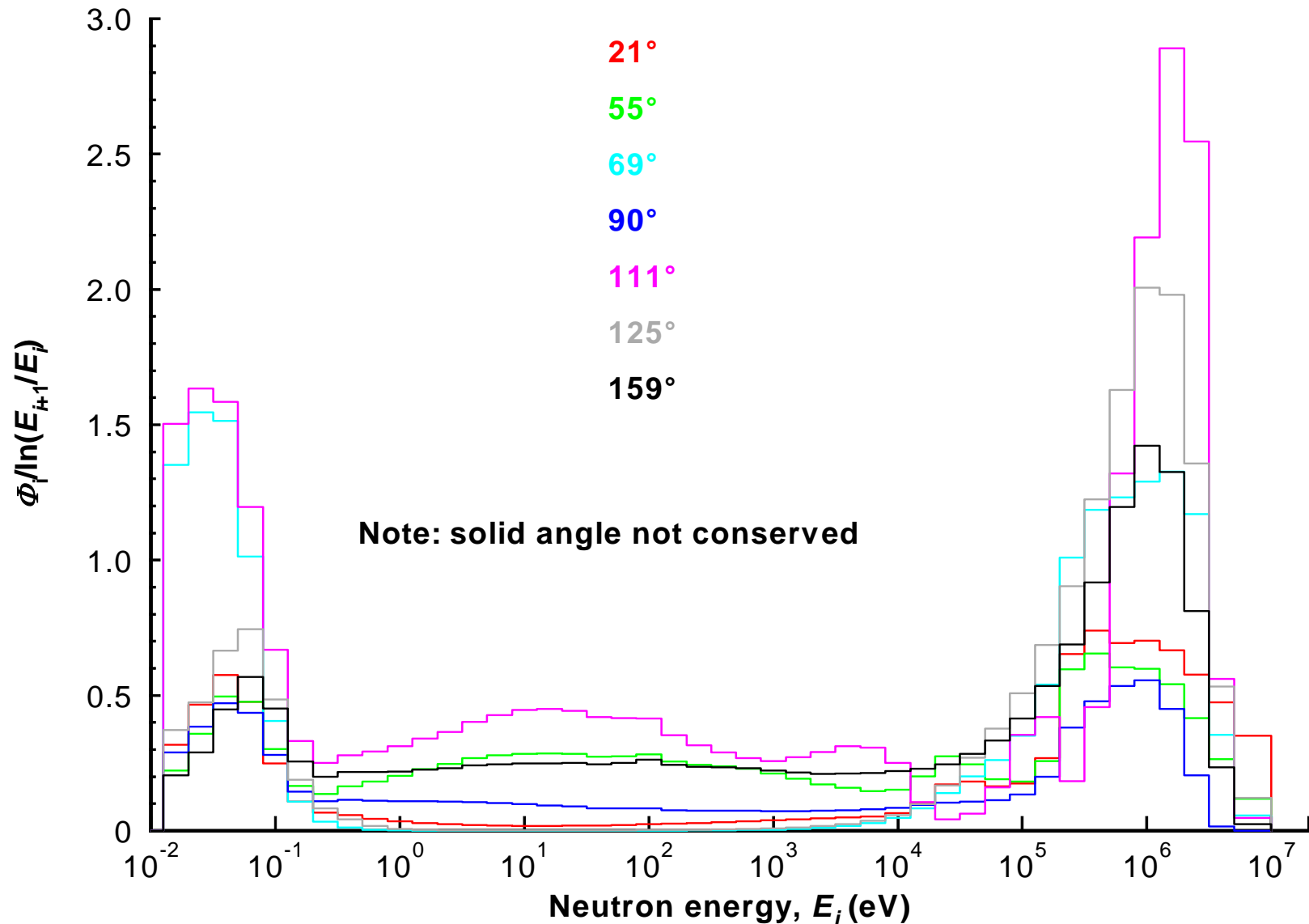
PTB direction spectrometer C4-P3 European nuclear facility



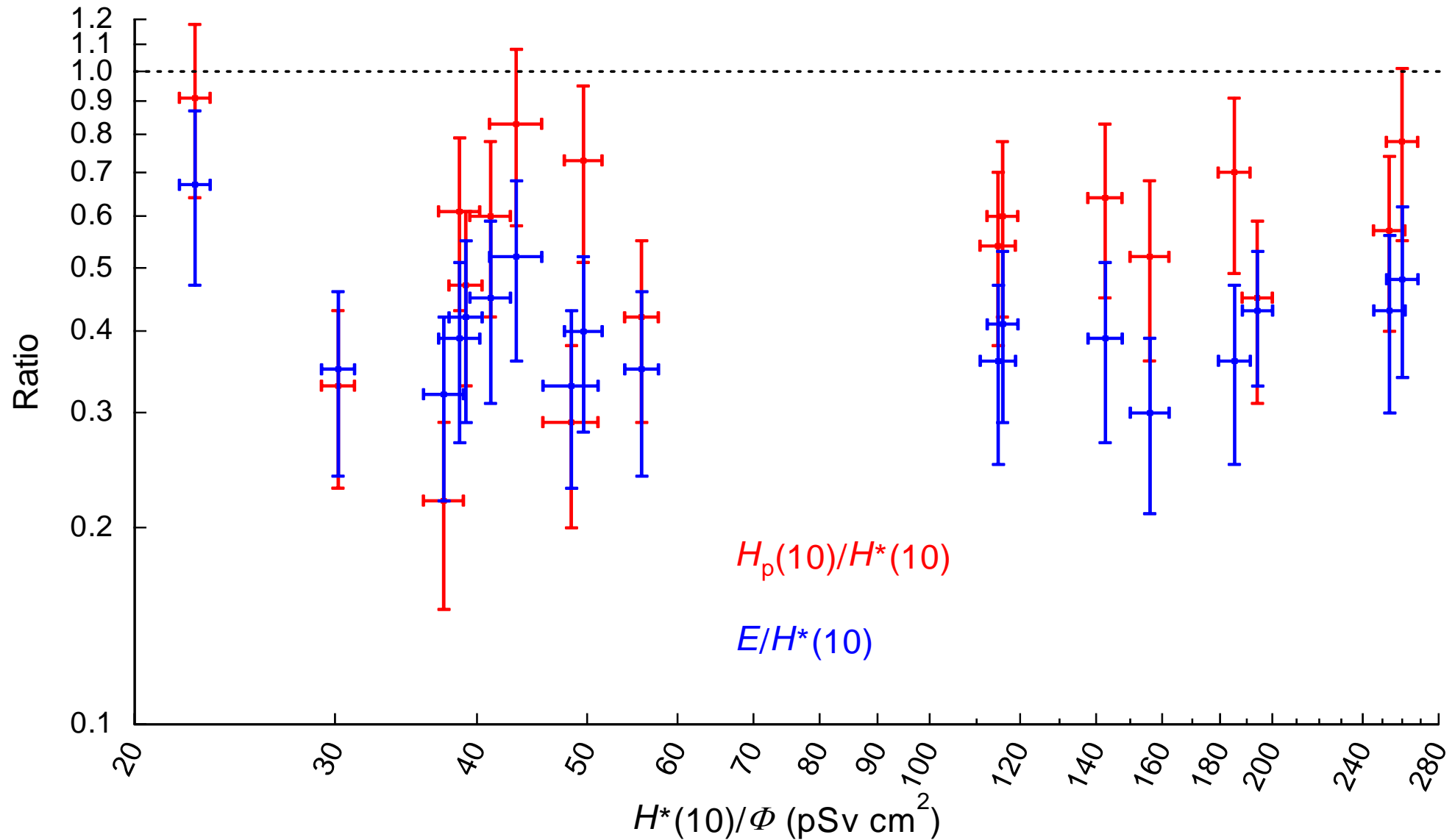
PTB direction spectrometer C4-P3 European nuclear facility



PTB direction spectrometer C4-P3 European nuclear facility



PTB direction spectrometer All fields (except VENUS C)



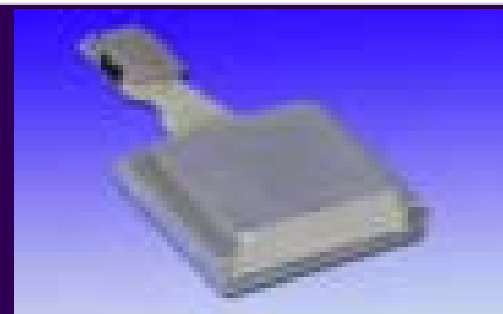
Personal dosimeters and survey instruments: results



Electronic neutron personal dosemeters



Saphydose n



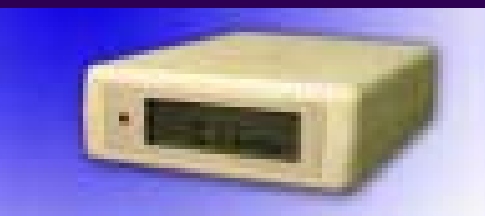
PSI DIS-N



Aloka
PDM-313



Thermo Electron
EPD-N



PTB
DOS-2002

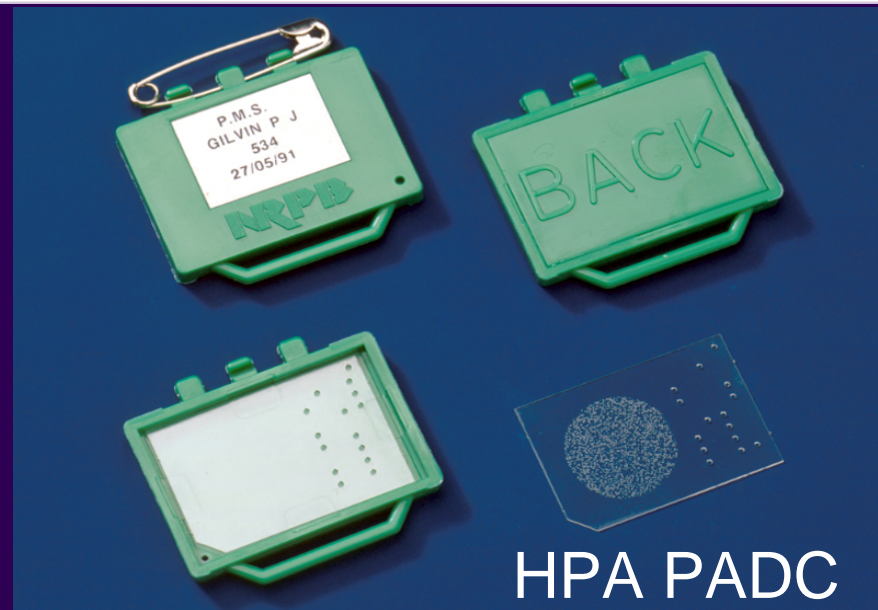


Synodys
DMC 2000

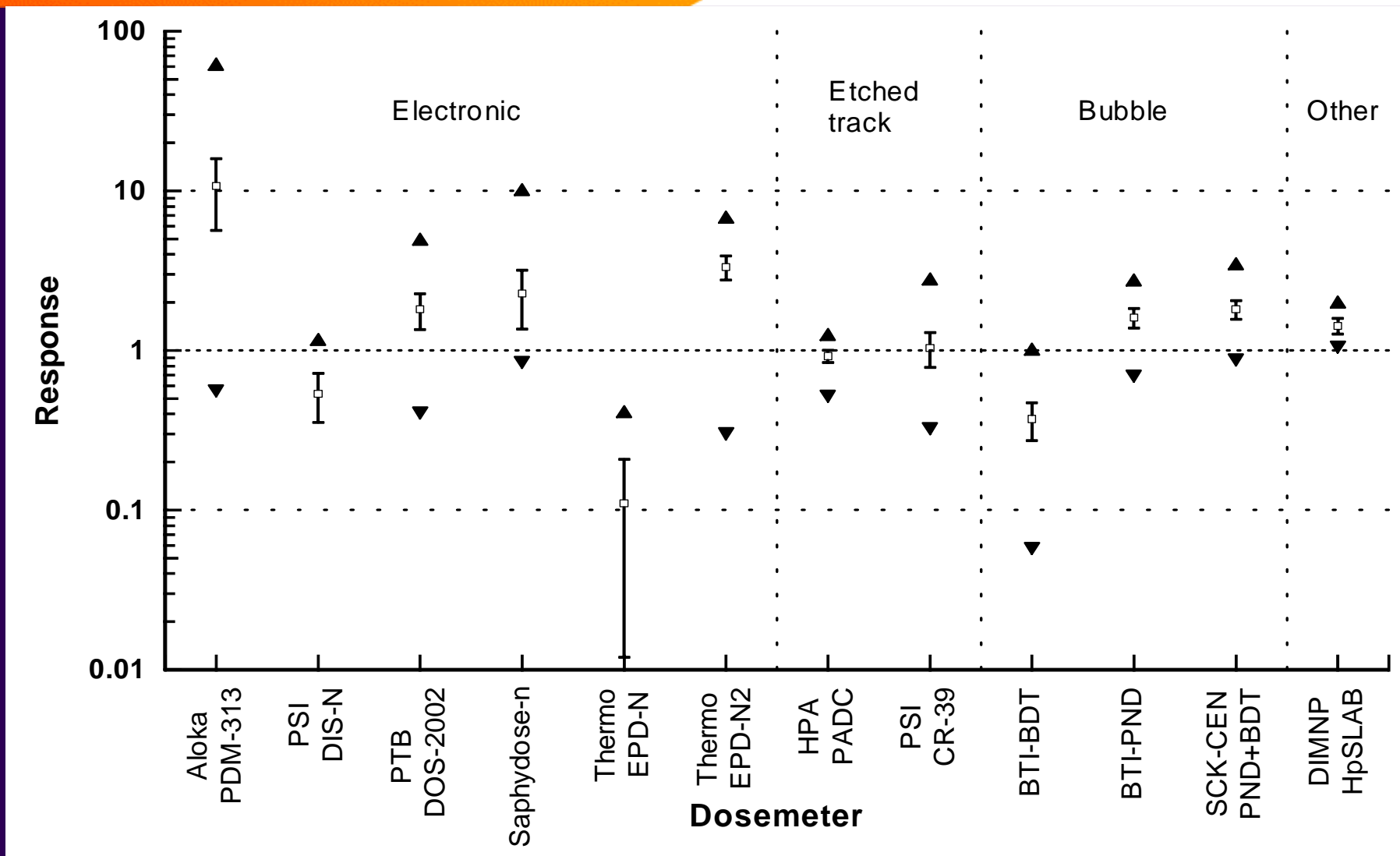


Thermo Electron
EPD-N2

Other neutron “personal” dosemeters



Personal dosimeters: results



Neutron survey instruments



2202D



N91



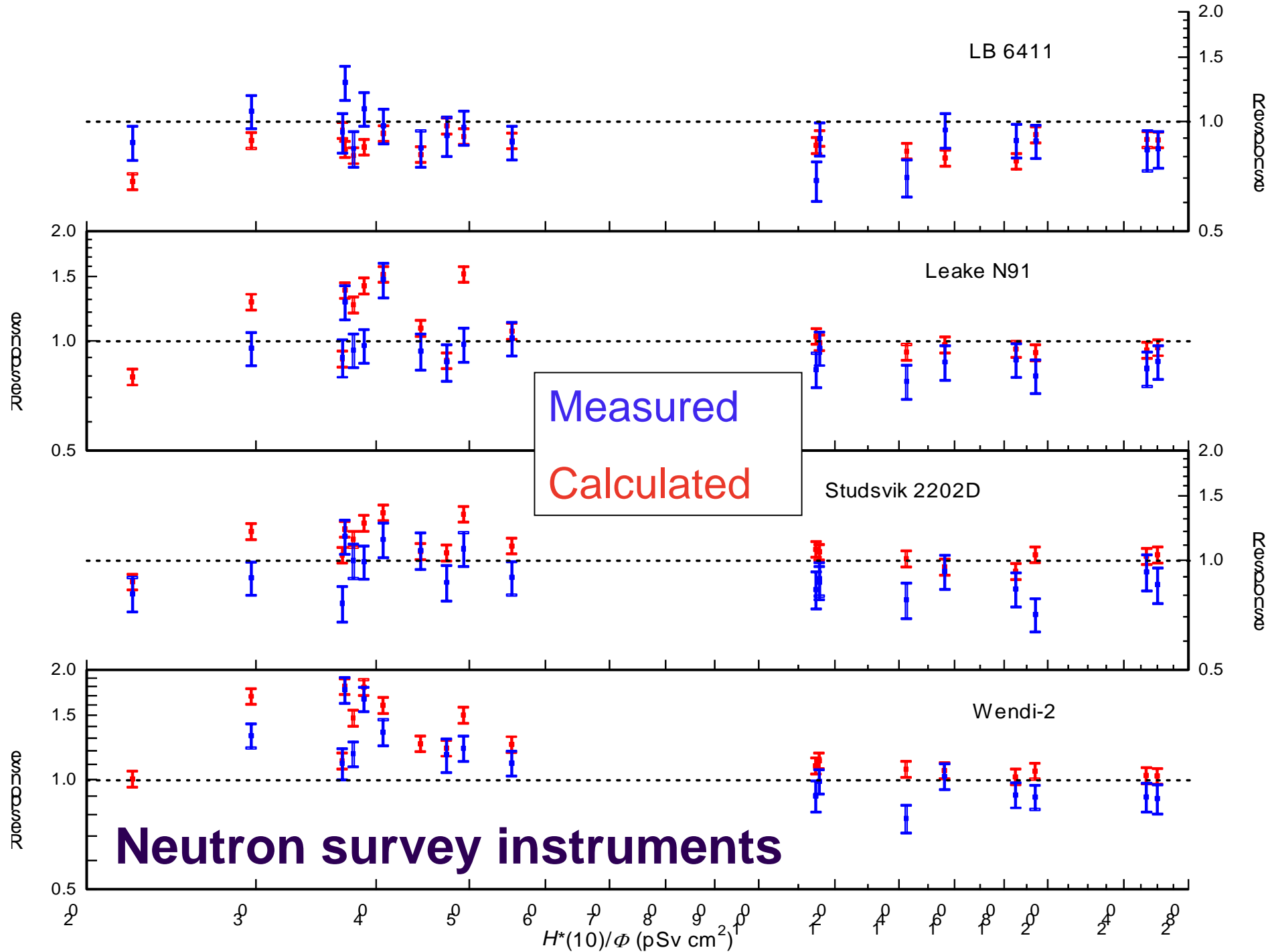
WENDI



LB6411



Sievert instrument (TEPC)



- Improved workplace field characterization
- Direction distribution measurements have yielded values for personal dose equivalent and effective dose that allow the performance of personal dosimeters to be assessed in the workplace
- Folding with instrument and personal dosimeter responses demonstrates that the $\Phi(E, \Omega)$ are more useful than the $\Phi(E)$ data
- Some disagreement still between the predicted and measured responses

- Active neutron personal dosimeters are becoming widely available
- Some newer designs are showing significantly better performance
- Some of the workplaces would not be adequately served by the alarm capability on an active photon dosimeter
- Some dosimeters produce very poor performance in the workplace - large over and under estimates
- Despite the advantages of active dosimetry, the passive systems perform well by comparison
- The response data and reference values are all available in database format

Conclusions IIa

$H^*(10)_n/H^*(10)_\gamma$



Campaign Site	Position or Field	$H^*(10)_n/H^*(10)_\gamma$	s
C1 - Krümmel	KKK Cask side	27.40	1.00
C1 - Krümmel	KKK Cask midline	26.95	0.84
C0 - Cadarache	IRSN Sigma	10.26	0.36
C2 - Mol	BN Pos 2A - unshielded rack	6.56	0.21
C3 - Ringhals	VF Pos A Containment	6.32	0.19
C3 - Ringhals	VF Pos L Entrance lock	5.21	0.17
C2 - Mol	BN Pos 2B - shielded rack	5.19	0.17
C1 - Krümmel	KKK Top	5.06	0.19
C2 - Mol	SCK-CEN Venus reactor side	4.55	0.15
C2 - Mol	BN Pos 3 - stockroom	2.66	0.09
C2 - Mol	SCK-CEN Venus control room	1.37	0.05
C2 - Mol	BN Pos 1 - bare rods	1.03	0.03
C3 - Ringhals	VF Pos N Cask end	0.60	0.02
C3 - Ringhals	VF Pos D Cask midline	0.60	0.02
C1 - Krümmel	KKK SAR	0.29	0.01

- The European Commission for sponsoring the work under contract number FIKR-CT-2001-00175
- Staff at the workplaces who assisted with the measurement programme: especially Dagmar Derdau, Henri Libon, Bert Lievens and Annette Lövefors-Daun
- Bernd Siebert (PTB) for calculating additional conversion coefficients for $H_p(10)$
- Other members of staff at the participating laboratories not explicitly acknowledged in the authorship

 **European Commission**
EURATOM VI Framework Programme
CONRAD—WP 4
Computational Dosimetry

BOLOGNA-Italy
October 8-10 2007

A workshop on
UNCERTAINTY
ASSESSMENT IN
COMPUTATIONAL
DOSIMETRY

A Comparison of Approaches



First Announcement

ENEA

ENTE PER LE NUOVE TECNOLOGIE,
L'ENERGIA E L'AMBIENTE



ALMA MATER STUDIORUM
UNIVERSITÀ DI BOLOGNA

EURADOS



R J Tanner, C Molinos,
N J Roberts, D T Bartlett,
L G Hager, L N Jones,
G C Taylor and D J Thomas
Practical Implications of Neutron
Survey Instrument Performance
HPA-RPD-016 (2006).
On HPA website imminently...