

BNCT

Cooling Design and Verification Test for HANARO BNCT Filter Unit

150

BNCT

2 가 .
가

BNCT 가

Abstract

The filter to shield fast neutron and gamma except thermal neutron is the key component in HANARO BNCT facility. The BNCT filter unit is made of the single crystals of silicon and bismuth in a cylindrical aluminum case. If the filter is cooled to the LN(liquid nitrogen) temperature, it is possible to increase the thermal neutron by the factor of two. A thin vacuum gap and a liquid nitrogen gap were introduced into the outer region of the crystals to maintain the crystals at the LN temperature. In this paper, the basic design specifications were determined for the vacuum gap and the heat transfer characteristics were evaluated. Cooling tests using a mock-up filter unit were performed to verify the design concepts of the filter. In these tests, the variations of filter temperature, pressure in the vacuum gap and consumption rate of liquid nitrogen were measured. The verification test results will be useful to provide the functional data of BNCT filter unit which will be set up in the HANARO.

1.

BNCT(Boron Neutron Capture Therapy)

(HANARO, High-Flux Advanced Neutron Application Reactor) 가
 IR Beam Tube 가 [1]. BNCT

(Fast Neutron and Gamma Filter)가 . /
 (Silicon) 2
 (Bismuth) .
 2 [2].

가 ,

2.

2.1

(emissivity),

$$q = \frac{A (T_o^4 - T_i^4)}{1/\epsilon_o + 1/\epsilon_i - 1} \quad (1)$$

, $q =$,

$A =$,

$=$ Stefan-Boltzman ,

$T_o, T_i =$,

$\epsilon_o, \epsilon_i =$ emittance

, emittance가

emittance

가

emittance가 0.04 - 0.06 가 , 가

0.34, emittance가 1

emittance가

(1)

$$q_{both} \simeq A_{both} (T_o^4 - T_i^4)/2 \quad (2)$$

$$q_{one-sided} \simeq A_{one-sided} (T_o^4 - T_i^4) \quad (3)$$

emittance . ,

%

9 W

emittance가

가

2.2

[3]

가 ()

$$= 2.27 \times 10^{-5} T/p \quad (4)$$

T p pascals 가 , T

1 , T

$$\Delta T = \frac{2-\alpha}{\alpha} \frac{2\gamma}{\gamma+1} \frac{\lambda}{Pr} \frac{T_1 - T_2 - 2\Delta T}{L} \quad (5)$$

, = accommodation factor
 = ratio of specific heat = $c_p/c_v = 1.4$ for air
 = mean free path of gas molecule
 Pr = Prandtl number
 L = characteristic length (gap width)

가 =0.95 0.97 .

$$q = A k \frac{T_1 - T_2 - 2\Delta T}{L} \quad (6)$$

2.3

(5) (6)

1mm 100mm , 10^{-3} torr 10^{-4} torr

1

(4)

()

가

2mm, 10^{-4} torr

3.

3.1

K

5cm

30L

dew ar

dew ar

3.2

superinsulation sheets(

가

가

dew ar

가 10⁴torr

dew ar

30

2

2 3

4

dew ar

3.3

3

. 1

가

가

dew ar

1

가

8

350L

-95

14.9 ,

21.6

6.7

2

1

4

30

가

. 2

가

5

-100

20

-113

200L

-108 ,

13.1 ,

19.4

6.3

. 1

가

superinsulation

2

1.75L/ hr

1.63L/ hr

78W

73W가

1,

11W

dew ar

6W

가

6

가

가

9

(77K)

가

BNCT

4.

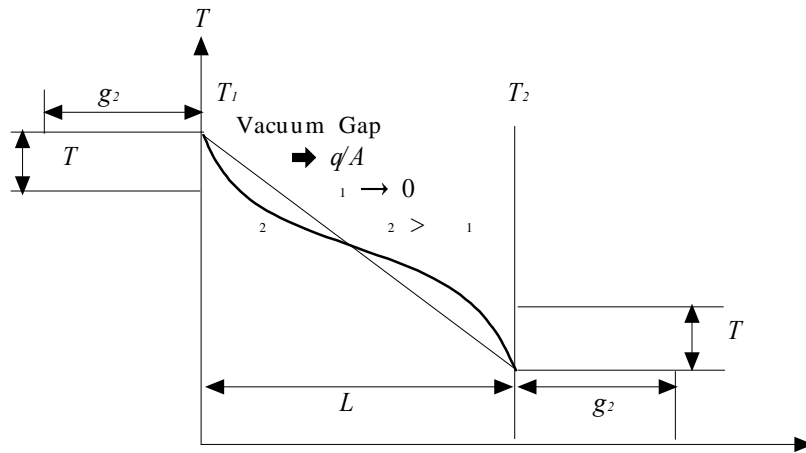
BNCT

가 2mm, 10⁴ torr
 2 가 1
 8, 2 5 -95 -113 ,
 1.75L/hr 1.63L/hr BNCT 가

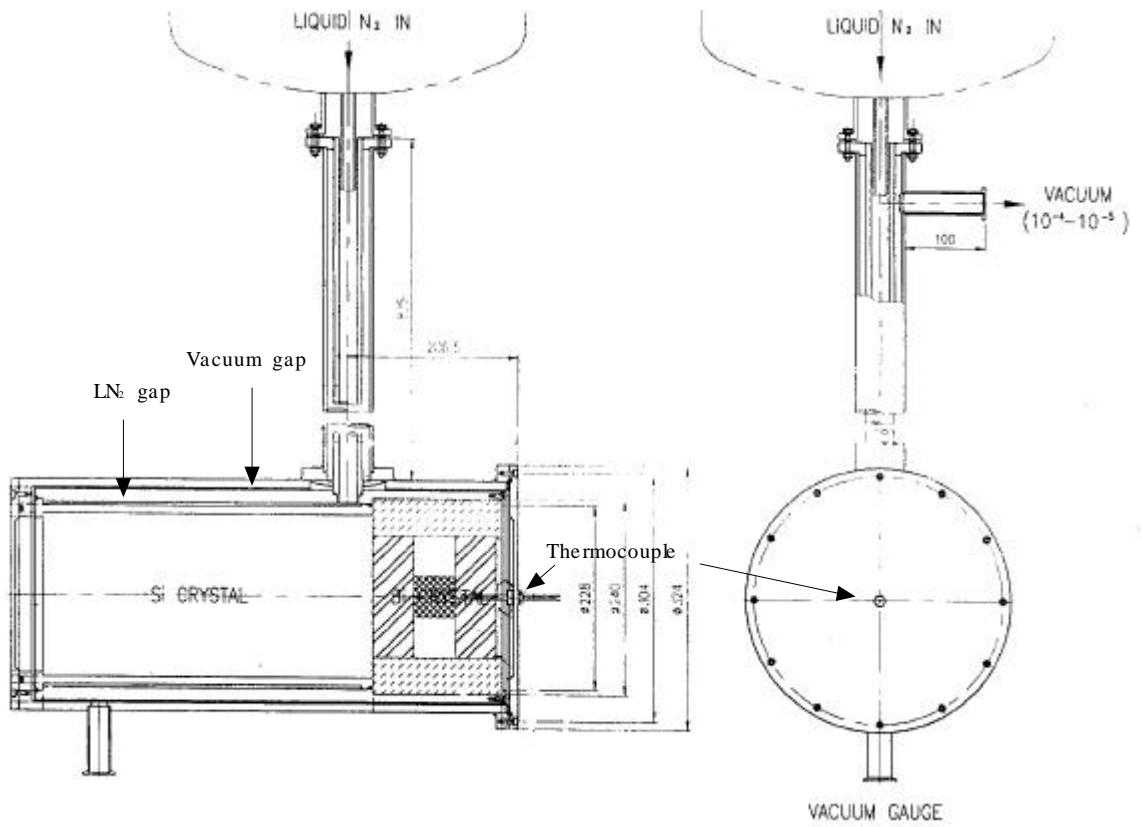
1. , " , KAERI/ RR-1677/ 96, 97-02.
2. B.C.Lee, B.J.Jun and J.B.Lee, "Preliminary Design for BNCT in the HANARO", Proceedings of the ANS Topical Conference on Radiation Protection & Shielding, 98-04.
3. J.P.Holman, "Heat Transfer", McGraw-Hill, New York, 1986.

1.

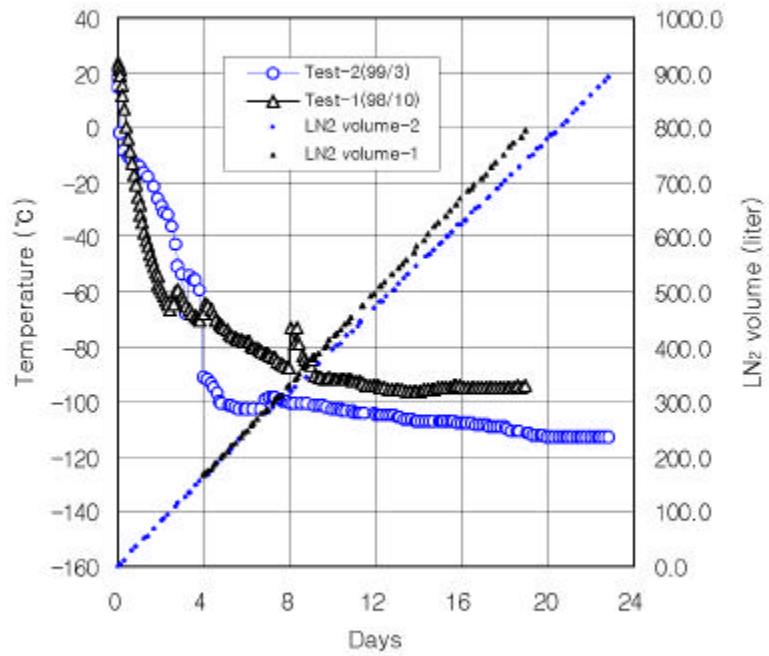
	(torr)	(m)	(m)				
			0.001	0.002	0.01	0.05	0.1
T (K)	0.001	0.032	110.6	109.7	103.1	79.3	61.6
	0.0001	0.321	111.4	111.3	110.6	107.2	103.1
(W)	0.001	0.032	23.45	23.26	21.86	16.81	13.05
	0.0001	0.321	2.36	2.36	2.34	2.27	2.19



1.



2. BNCT



3. BNCT