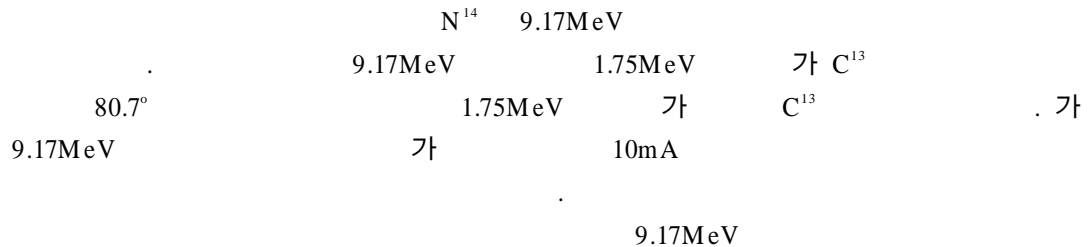


가

Target Design for Gamma-Ray Production of Proton Accelerator Based Mine Detector

150



Abstract

Mines used for military purposes during war-time can do harms to civilians after wars. Actually it is often reported that civilians become dead or injured due to accidents related to mines. Therefore mine detectors such as a metal detector is used to detect and remove mines, but its detecting efficiency and safety do not reach the level of satisfaction. KAERI(Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute) has been developing a more effective mine detector which adopts the nuclear resonance reaction between 9.17MeV gamma-ray and N^{14} included commonly in various kinds of explosives such as mines. 9.17MeV gammas can be produced by bombarding 1.75MeV protons to C^{13} nucleus. Those gamma-rays are produced with the angle of 80.7° to the proton beam direction. Therefore a 1.75MeV proton accelerator and a C^{13} target are needed. A 10mA accelerator is being designed to produce intense 9.17MeV gamma-rays, so intense heat is deposited in the target. In this paper, we discuss the results of cooling and thermal stress calculations for the target, and materials and design parameters of tharget systems which produce effective 9.17MeV gamma-rays and surpress background gamma-rays.

1.

1998

1 1
2 \$1,000

70 가 가 [1]. 가 230 1

가 1 $1m^2/$ 330 1100

[1].

가 가

5m x 5-8 km (가

) 90 % , 10% , 50%

[1]. 1 가 가

1.75MeV Tandem 가 가 가 C^{13} 9.17MeV

9.17MeV

N^{14}

9.17MeV

9.17MeV

1.75MeV 가 C^{13} 9.17MeV 가

10mA

9.17MeV

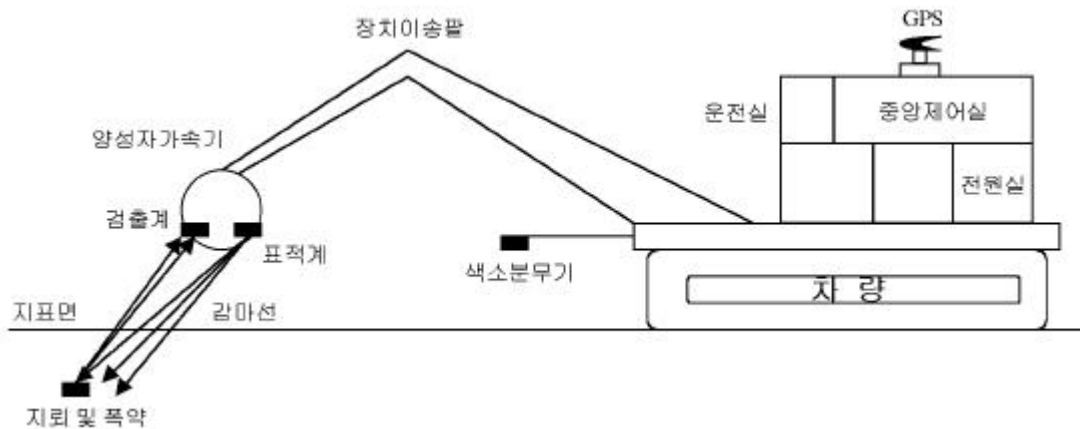
80.7°

collimation

3

가

3 가



1. 가

$m c^2 = 0.511 \text{ MeV} = \text{rest mass of electron}$

$= v/c, v = \text{speed of incident particle}, c = \text{speed of light}$

$$\gamma = 1/\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}$$

$N = \text{number of atoms of target material, / m}^3$

$Z = \text{atomic number of target material}$

$z = \text{charge of incident particle}$

$I = \text{mean excitation potential of the target material}$

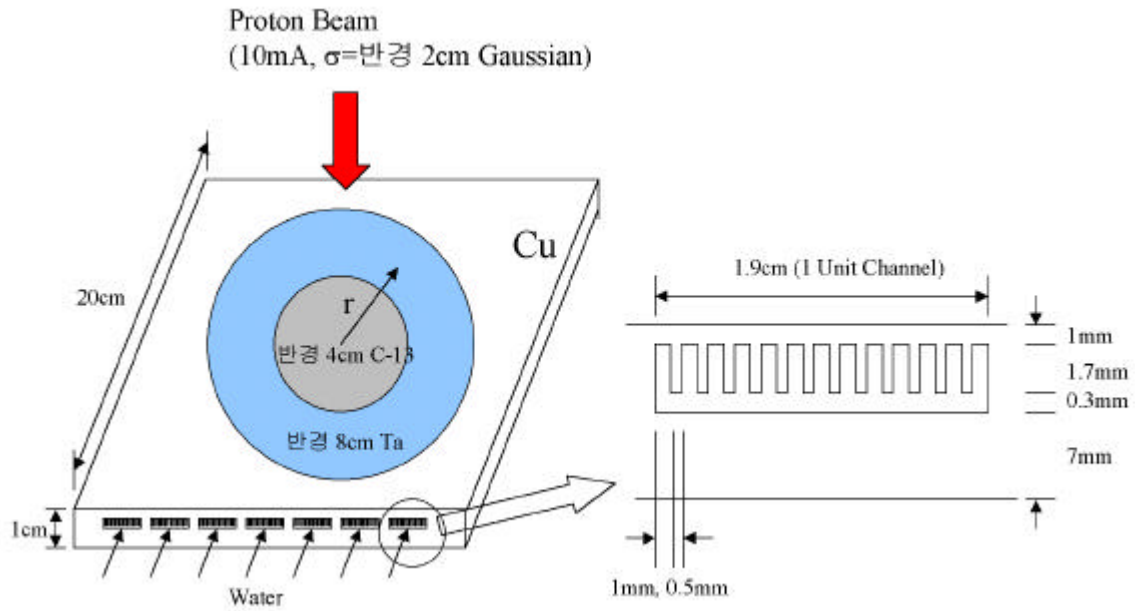
$1.93 \text{ MeV } C^{13}$ $dE/dx = 34 \text{ keV/ } \mu\text{m}$ $1 \mu\text{m}$
 가
 $6 \mu\text{m}$ 가
 1.72 MeV
 0.53 MeV background C^{13}
 1.72 MeV 가 Ta $dE/dx = 91 \text{ keV/ } \mu\text{m}$ Ta inter-layer
 0.53 MeV $12 \mu\text{m}$

4.

C^{13} 가
 fin channel [3] 1 kW/cm^2
 Gaussian 가
 1 kW/cm^2 가 Gaussian 2 cm 가
 2 MeV power

$$\text{Power Density} = 2 \text{ MeV} \times \text{Current Density} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \text{Exp} \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{r}{2} \right)^2 \right\} \text{ kW/cm}^2$$

r (r=0) 0.8 kW/cm^2
 . 3 fin channel
 .
 1 cm $20 \times 20 \text{ cm}$ 가 가 20 cm
 . . channel 7
 unit channel 1 unit channel 13 fin . 1 fin 1×2
 mm fin fin 0.5 mm . 13 fin 0.3 mm
 .
 3 . 8 cm Ta $6 \mu\text{m}$
 4 cm C^{13} $6 \mu\text{m}$. C^{13} 4 cm 2
 . . 5% . Ta
 background C^{13}



3. C¹³

ANSYS [4]

150°C

Cu

270MPa 1/3 90MPa

h

1 unit channel

[5]

5°C,

6.5m/s

$$Nu = 5.8 + 0.02(Re \cdot Pr)^{0.8}$$

$$Nu = hD/k, \quad Re = VD/\mu, \quad Pr = Cp\mu/k, \quad D=4A/p$$

h : convection heat coefficient

k : thermal conductivity of water = 0.598 W/m · K

ρ : density of water = 1000 kg/m³

μ : viscosity of water = 1.08x10⁻³ N · s/m²

Cp : specific heat of water = 4184 J/kg · K

V : velocity of water = 6.5 m/s

A : area of channel = 2.78x10⁻⁵ m²

p : perimeter of channel = 0.083 m

$$h = 62656 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}$$

energy balance

$$Q = dm/dt \cdot Cp \cdot T$$

1 unit channel Q

$$0.8 \text{ kW/cm}^2$$

$$9.5 \text{ cm}^2 = (\text{unit channel } 1.9 \text{ cm}) \times ($$

5cm)

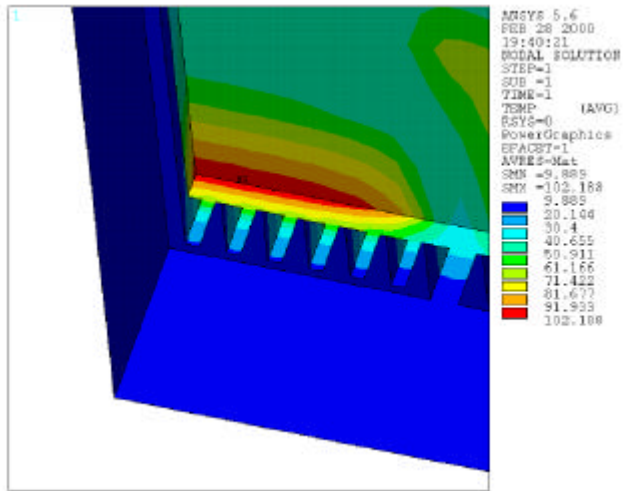
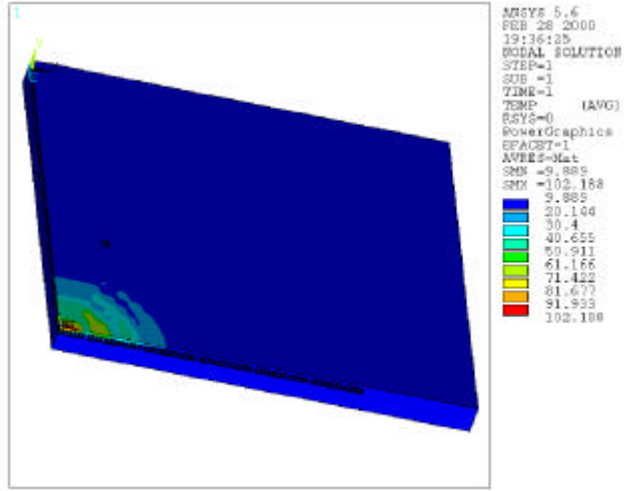
$$T = 10^\circ\text{C}$$

10°C

1 unit channel 0.2 l/sec

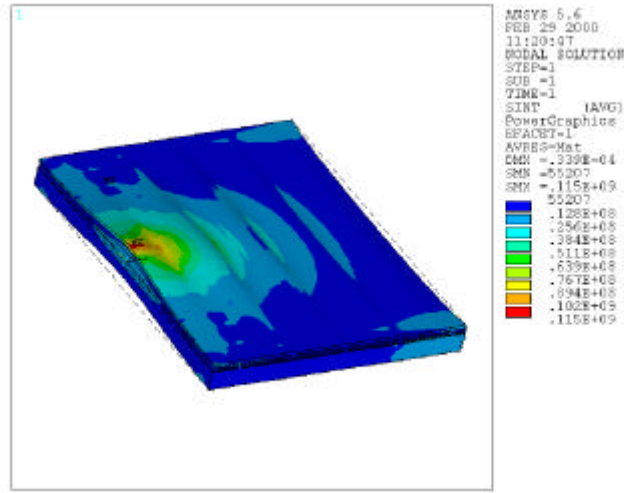
h

ANSYS



4. (: °C)

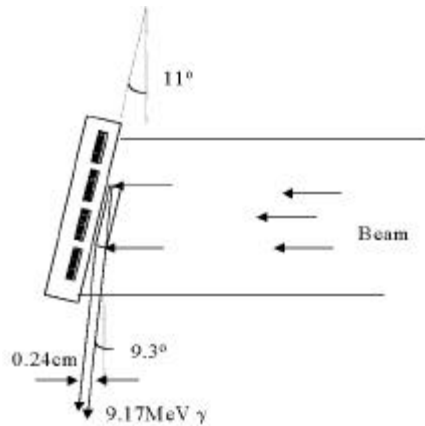
102°C 가 150°C
 30 x 30cm unit channel 11
 20 x 20cm, 7 unit channel
 가 .
 5 가
 115MPa 가 90MPa



5. (: Pa)

5.

가
9.17MeV
1.75MeV, 10mA Tandem
1.75MeV 가 C¹³
N¹⁴
6 μm Ta
C¹³
fin channel
2cm Gaussian , 6.5m/s, 5°C
가 102°C, 115MPa = 10°C



9.17MeV 9.3°
5 11°
9.17MeV 0.24cm 가
가
9.17MeV
가

6.

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KAERI/AR-514, 1998
- [2] N. Tsoulfanidis, "Measurement and Detection of Radiation", 2nd edition, Taylor&Francis,
1995
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- [5] M. M. El-Wakil, "Nuclear Heat Transport", International Textbook Co., 1971