Induced Activity

FLUKA Beginner’s Course

FLUKA-Implementation – *Main features*

The generation and transport of decay radiation (limited to γ, b-, b+, X-rays, and Conversion Electrons emissions for the time being) is possible during the same simulation which produces the radio-nuclides (one-step method). For that, a dedicated database of decay emissions is used, based mostly information obtained from NNDC, sometimes supplemented with other data and checked for consistency.

As a consequence, results for production of residuals, their time evolution and residual doses due to their decays can be obtained in the same run, for an arbitrary number of decay times and for a given irradiation profile.

FLUKA-Implementation – *Main features*

- up to 4 different decay branching for each isotope/isomer

- all gamma lines down to 0.1-0.01% branching, including X-ray lines following conversion electron emissions
- all beta emission spectra down to 0.1-0.01% branching: the sampling of the beta+/- spectra including screening Coulomb corrections
- Auger and conversion electrons

- Isomers: the present models do not distinguish among ground state and isomeric states (it would require spin/parity dependent calculations in evaporation). A rough estimate (equal sharing among states) of isomer production can be activated in the RADDECAY option.

- Different transport thresholds can be set for the prompt and decay radiation parts, as well as some (limited) biasing differentiation (see later)

Input options

Input options - *Overview*

Input card: RADDECAY

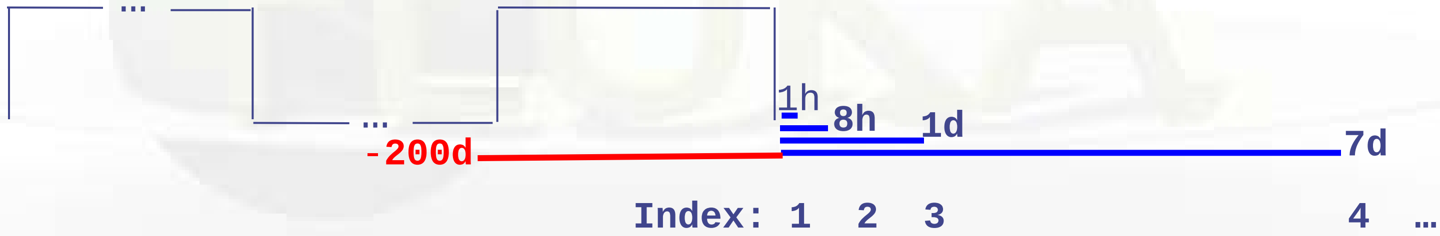
requests simulation of decay of produced radioactive nuclides and allows to modify biasing and transport thresholds (defined with other cards) for the transport of decay radiation

Input card: IRRPROFI

definition of an irradiation profile (irradiation times and intensities)

Input card: DCYTIMES

definition of decay (cooling) times



Input card: DCYSCORE

associates scoring detectors (radio-nuclides, fluence, dose) with different cooling times

Input card: AUXSCORE

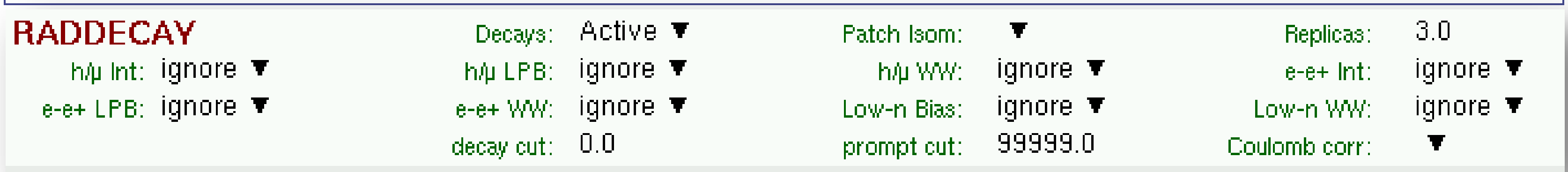
allows to associate scoring estimators with dose equivalent conversion factors or/and to filter them according to (generalized) particle identity

Particle Types

Name	Number	Units	Description
DOSE	228	GeV/g	Dose (energy deposited per unit mass)
DOSE-EQ	240	pSv	Dose Equivalent (AUXSCORE)
ACTIVITY	234	Bq/cm^3	Activity per unit volume
ACTOMASS	235	Bq/g	Activity per unit mass
SI1MEVNE	236	cm^{-2}	Silicon 1 MeV-neutron equivalent flux
HADGT20M	237	cm^{-2}	Hadrons with energy > 20 MeV

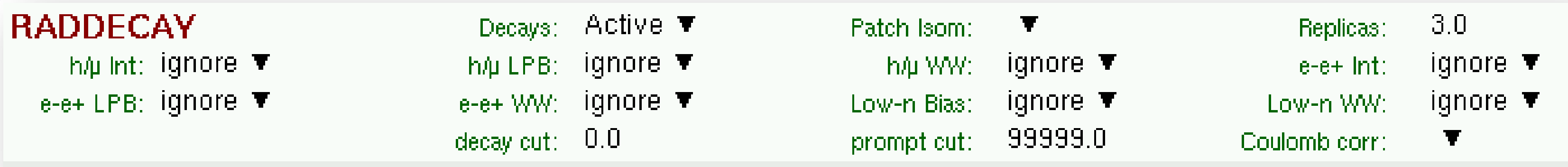
Card: RADDECAY [1/2]

```
* 1) request radioactive decays
RADDECAY          1.0        0       3.0          0000099999        0
```



WHAT(1)	**= 1**	**radioactive decays activated for requested cooling times**
Decays:	Active	"activation study case": time evolution calculated analytically for ***fixed*** (cooling) times. Daughter nuclei as well as associated radiation is considered at these (fixed) times
	> 1	**radioactive decays activated in semi-analogue mode**
	Semi-Analogue	each radioactive nucleus is treated like all other unstable particles (random decay time, daughters and radiation), all secondary particles/nuclei carry time stamp ("age")
WHAT(2)	**> 0**	**isomer "production" activated**
Patch Isom:	On	
WHAT(3)		**number of "replicas" of the decay of each individual nucleus**
Replicas:	#	

Card: RADDECAY [2/2]



WHAT(4) — **switch for applying various biasing features only to prompt radiation or only to particles from radioactive decays**

h/µ Int .. Low-n WW — 9 digits, each responsible for a different biasing
Example:
5th digit, e+/e-/gamma leading particle biasing applied
000010000 to prompt radiation only
000020000 to decay radiation only
000030000 to both
Default: 111111111 (or blank as above)

WHAT(5) — **multiplication factors to be applied to e+/e-/gamma transport energy cutoffs**

decay cut: #
prompt cut: #

10 digits, first five for decay radiation, second five for prompt radiation (see manual)
Special cases:
0000099999 kill EM cascade for prompt radiation
9999900000 kill EM cascade for residual radiation

Card: IRRPROFI

```
* 2) definition of irradiation pattern
*              180days    part/s   185days             180days    part/s
IRRPROFI     1.5552E7  5.9175E5  1.5984E7       0.0  1.5552E7  5.9175E5
```

WHAT(1,3,5) **irradiation time (second)**

Δt: #

WHAT(2,4,6) **beam intensity (particles per second)**

p/s # Note: zero intensity is accepted and can be used e.g., to define beam-off periods

Note: Several cards can be combined up to a maximum of 2500 irradiation intervals.

Example (see above):

180 days	185 days	180 days
5.9×10^5 p/s	0 p/s (beam-off)	5.9×10^5 p/s

Card: DCYTIMES

```
* 3) definition of cooling times
*                1hour    8hours     1day     7days    1month   4months
DCYTIMES         3600.    28800.    8.64E4   6.048E5  2.592E6  1.0368E7
```

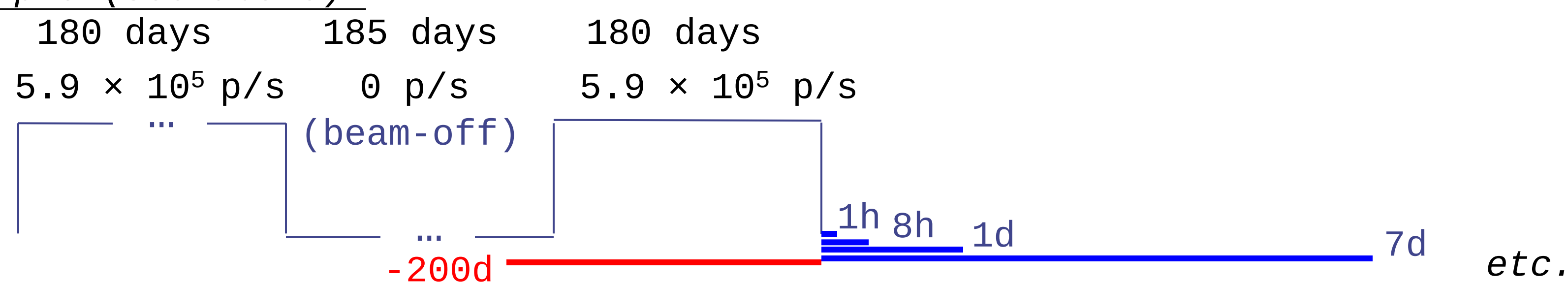
```
      1hour  8hours   1day   7days  1month  4months
DCYTIMES                 t1: 3600.            t2: 28800.           t3: 8.64E4
                         t4: 6.048E5          t5: 2.592E6          t6: 1.0368E7
```

WHAT(1) – WHAT(6) cooling time (in seconds) after the end of the irradiation

t1 .. t6 Note: Several cards can be defined.

Each cooling time is assigned an index, following the order in which it has been input. This index can be used in option DCYSCORE to assign that particular cooling time to one or more scoring detectors. A negative decay time is admitted: scoring is performed at the chosen time "during irradiation"

Example (see above):



Card: DCYSCORE [1/2]

```
* Associate scoring with different cooling times
DCYSCORE          1.0                           Shielding                    USRBIN
USRBIN           10.0      201.     -70.0      150.0      200.0   5000.0Shielding
USRBIN         -250.0     -200.       0.0       80.0       80.0        1.0&
```

WHAT(1) — **Cooling time index to be associated with the detectors**
Cooling: # — Drop down list of available cooling times

WHAT(4)..WHAT(5) — **Detector index / name of kind (SDUM / Kind)**
Det .. to Det — Drop down list of available detectors of kind (Kind)

WHAT(6) — **step lengths in assigning indices**
Step #

SDUM — **Type of estimator**
Kind — RESNUCLE, USRBIN/EVENTBIN, USRBDX, USRTRACK...

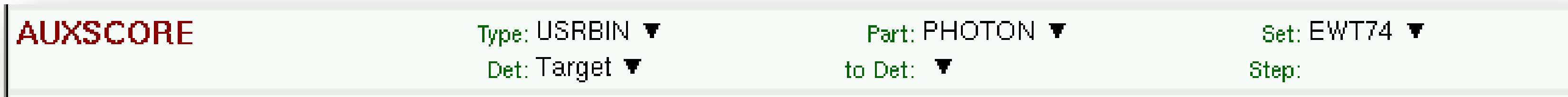
Units: All quantities are expressed per unit time. For example
RESNUCLE Bq
USRBIN fluence rate / dose rate

Card: DCYSCORE [2/2]

In the semi-analogue decay mode, estimators can include the decay contribution (on top of the prompt one) through association by DCYSCORE with a cooling time index $\leq$ -1.0

Card: AUXSCORE

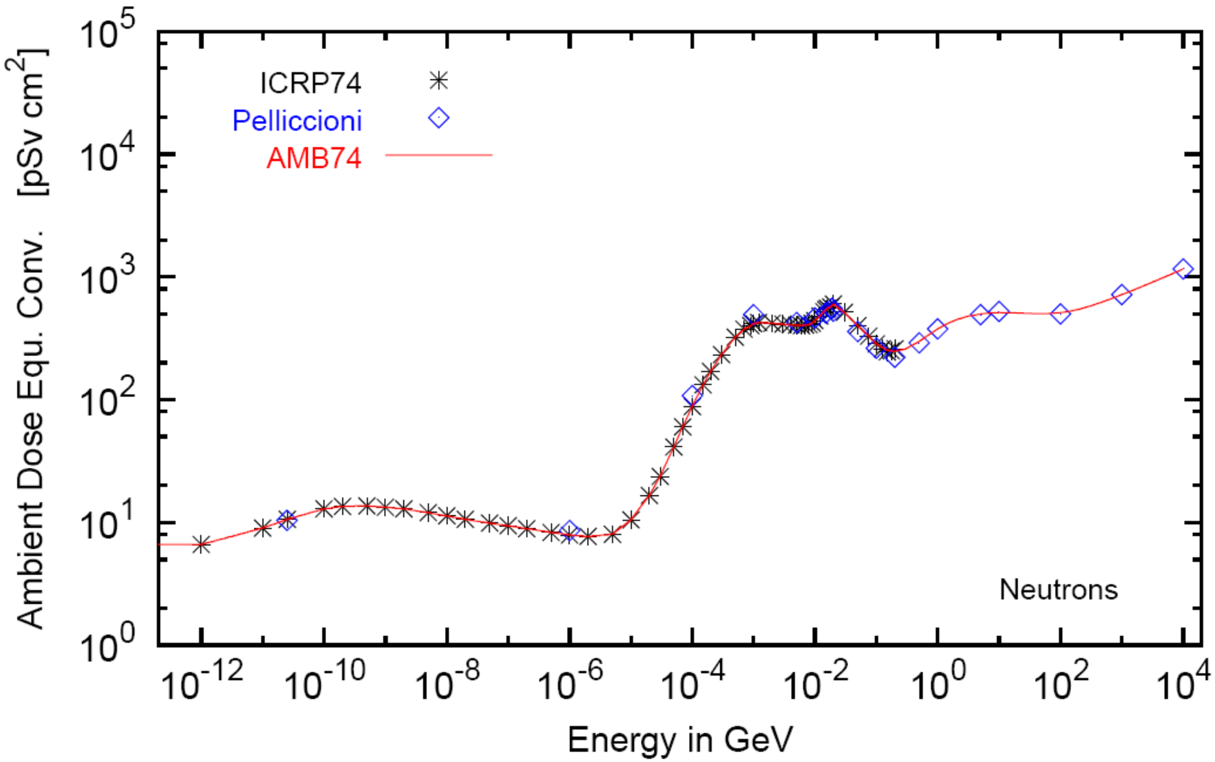
```
* associate scoring with dose equivalent conversion factors
AUXSCORE      USRBIN PHOTON                     Target              EWT74
```



WHAT(1) Type:	**Type of estimator to associate with** drop down list of estimator types (USRBIN, USRBDX...)
WHAT(2) Part: #	**particle or isotope to filter scoring** Particle or particle family list. If empty then flair will prompt for Z, A, and State for filtering on specific isotopes
WHAT(4,5) Det .. to Det	**Detector range** Drop down list to select detector range of type WHAT(1)
WHAT(6) Step: #	**Step in assigning indices of detector range**
SDUM Set:	**Conversion set for dose equivalent (DOSE-EQ) scoring** Drop down list of available dose conversion sets

Conversion Coefficients

Conversion coefficients from fluence to ambient dose equivalent are based on ICRP74 values and values calculated by M.Pelliccioni. They are implemented for protons, neutrons, charged pions, muons, photons, electrons (conversion coefficients for other particles are approximated by these). AMB74 is the default choice for dose equivalent calculation.

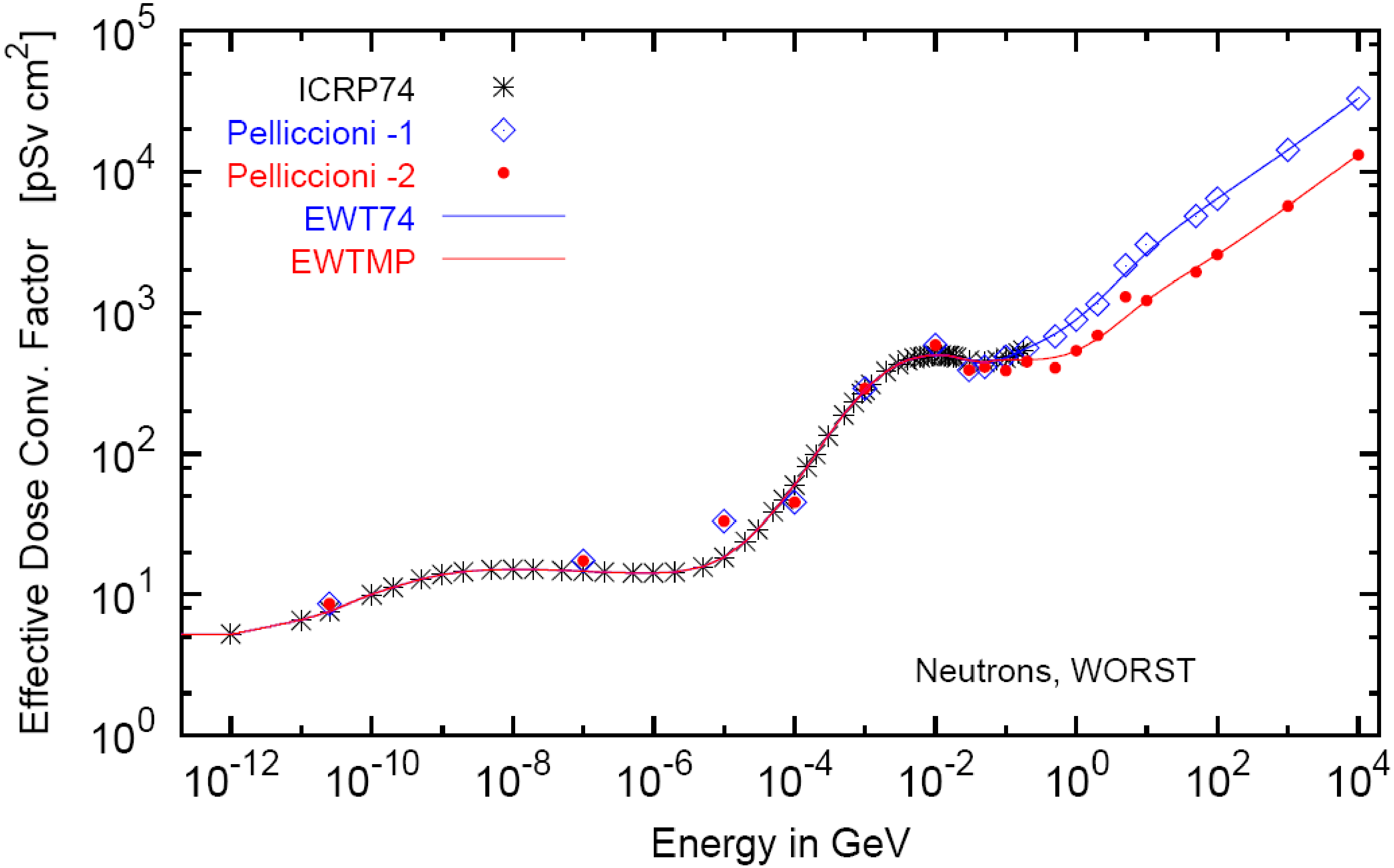


For more info: http://cern.ch/info-fluka-discussion/download/deq2.pdf

Fluence to effective dose coefficients

- Conversion coefficients from fluence to effective dose are implemented for three different irradiation geometries:
  - anterior-posterior
  - rotational
  - WORST ("Working Out Radiation Shielding Thicknesses") is the maximum coefficient of anterior-posterior, posterior-anterior, right-lateral and left-lateral geometries. It is recommended to be used for shielding design.
- Implemented for radiation weighting factors recommended by ICRP60 (e.g., SDUM=ETW74) and recommended by M.Pelliccioni (e.g., SDUM=EWTMP). The latter anticipate the 2007 recommendations of ICRP.
- Implemented for protons, neutrons, charged pions, muons, photons, electrons (conversion coefficients for other particles are approximated by these)
- Zero coefficient is applied to all heavy ions

Fluence to effective dose coefficients



Card: RESNUCLEi [1/3]

```
RESNUCLE         3.0      -26.         0          0      FLOOR          TUN_FLOO
```

RESNUCLE	Type: All ▼	Unit: 26 BIN ▼	Name: TUN_FLOO
Max Z:	Max M:	Reg: FLOOR ▼	Vol:

Scoring of residual nuclei or activity on a region basis

WHAT(1)		**type of products to be scored**
Type:	1.0	spallation products (except from low-energy neutron interactions)
	2.0	products from low-energy neutron interactions (provided the information is available)
	3.0	all residual nuclei are scored (if available, see above)
	<= 0.0	resets the default (= 1.0)

WHAT(2) **logical output unit (Default = 11.0)**
Unit:

WHAT(3) **Maximum atomic number Z of the residual nuclei distribution**
Max Z: Default: according to the Z of the element(s) of the material assigned to the scoring region

WHAT(4) **Maximum M = N - Z - NMZ_min**
Max M: of the residual nuclei distribution (NMZ_min = -5)
Default: maximum value according to the A, Z of the element(s) of the material assigned to the scoring region.

Card: RESNUCLEi [2/3]

RESNUCLE	Type: All ▼	Unit: 26 BIN ▼	Name: TUN_FLOO
Max Z:	Max M:	Reg: FLOOR ▼	Vol:

WHAT(5) Reg:	scoring region number/name (Default = 1.0 ; -1.0 or @ALLREGS all regions)
WHAT(6) Vol:	volume of the region in cm^3 (Default = 1.0)
SDUM Name:	character string identifying the detector (max. 10 characters)

Notes:

1. In the case of heavy ion projectiles the default NMZ, based on the region material, is not necessarily sufficient to score all the residual nuclei, which could include possible ion fragments
2. Residual nuclei from low-energy neutron interactions are only scored if that information is available in the low-energy neutron data set (see Manual)
3. Protons are scored, together with ^{2}H, ^{3}H, ^{3}He, ^{4}He, at the end of their path

Card: RESNUCLEi [3/3]

```
**** Isotope Yield as a function of Mass Number ****
****            (nuclei / cmc / pr)            ****


A_min: 1 -  A_max: 198

A:          186  1.5870372E-08 +/-   9.9000000E+01 %
A:          185  3.7605012E-09 +/-   9.9000000E+01 %
A:          184  1.4581326E-08 +/-   9.9000000E+01 %
A:          183  1.0712972E-08 +/-   9.9000000E+01 %
A:          182  7.4882118E-09 +/-   9.9000000E+01 %
...

**** Isotope Yield as a function of Atomic Number ****
****            (nuclei / cmc / pr)              ****


Z_min: 1 -  Z_max: 78

Z:           74  5.2413383E-08 +/-   9.9000000E+01 %
Z:           42  3.0072785E-07 +/-   9.9000000E+01 %
Z:           41  4.7906228E-08 +/-   9.9000000E+01 %
Z:           40  3.7605012E-09 +/-   9.9000000E+01 %
Z:           38  3.7605012E-09 +/-   9.9000000E+01 %
...

**** Residual nuclei distribution  ****
****    (nuclei / cmc / pr)         ****


 A \ Z   68         69         70         71         72         73         74         75         76         77         78
186   0.00E+00   0.00E+00   0.00E+00   0.00E+00   0.00E+00   0.00E+00   1.59E-08   0.00E+00   0.00E+00   0.00E+00   0.00E+00
     +/- 0.0 % +/- 0.0 % +/- 0.0 % +/- 0.0 % +/- 0.0 % +/- 0.0 % +/-99.0 % +/- 0.0 % +/- 0.0 % +/- 0.0 % +/- 0.0 %
185   0.00E+00   0.00E+00   0.00E+00   0.00E+00   0.00E+00   0.00E+00   3.76E-09   0.00E+00   0.00E+00   0.00E+00   0.00E+00
     +/- 0.0 % +/- 0.0 % +/- 0.0 % +/- 0.0 % +/- 0.0 % +/- 0.0 % +/-99.0 % +/- 0.0 % +/- 0.0 % +/- 0.0 % +/- 0.0 %
184   0.00E+00   0.00E+00   0.00E+00   0.00E+00   0.00E+00   0.00E+00   1.46E-08   0.00E+00   0.00E+00   0.00E+00   0.00E+00
     +/- 0.0 % +/- 0.0 % +/- 0.0 % +/- 0.0 % +/- 0.0 % +/- 0.0 % +/-99.0 % +/- 0.0 % +/- 0.0 % +/- 0.0 % +/- 0.0 %
183   0.00E+00   0.00E+00   0.00E+00   0.00E+00   0.00E+00   0.00E+00   1.07E-08   0.00E+00   0.00E+00   0.00E+00   0.00E+00
     +/- 0.0 % +/- 0.0 % +/- 0.0 % +/- 0.0 % +/- 0.0 % +/- 0.0 % +/-99.0 % +/- 0.0 % +/- 0.0 % +/- 0.0 % +/- 0.0 %
...
```

Card: PHYSICS

Please activate the following two cards if residuals are of interest:

switch to activate the evaporation of heavy fragments (up to A=24)

```
PHYSICS     3.0                                                  EVAPORAT
PHYSICS     1.0                                                  COALESCE
```

special options for coalescence treatment

ISOTOPE ‘beam’

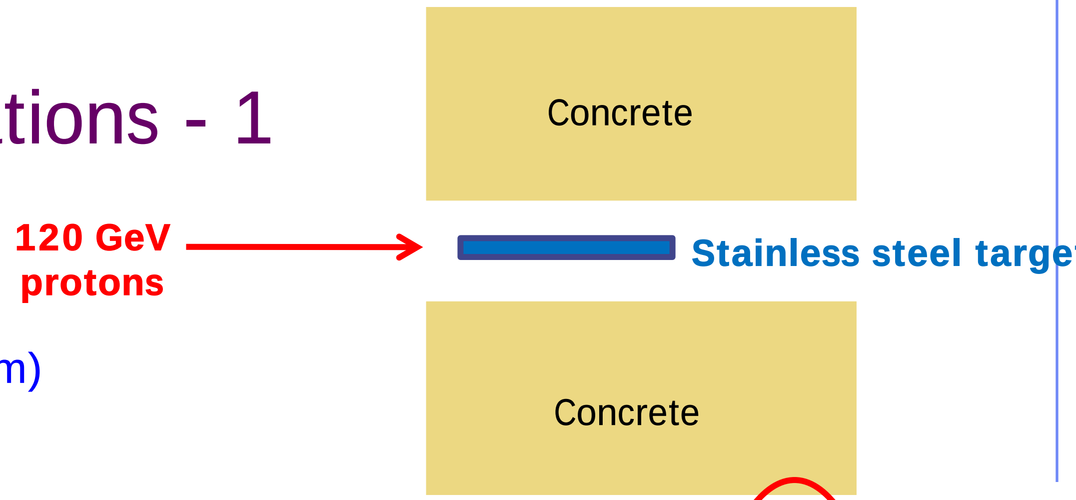
to simulate a radioactive source:

Radioactive source of ^{60}Co (two main γ-emissions: 1332.5 keV and 1173.2 keV)
cylindrical shape, 2cm diameter, 2mm height along z, centre of base of cylinder at origin

```
BEAM                                                                      ISOTOPE
HI-PROPE        27.0      60.0
BEAMPOS          0.0       0.0       0.1       0.0       0.0       0.0
BEAMPOS          0.0       1.0       0.0       0.2       0.0       0.0CYLI-VOL
```

→ request decay by the RADDECAY card

Geometry modifications - 1



1) Target only (shielding set to vacuum)

```
ASSIGNMA     BLCKHOLE    EXTVOID
ASSIGNMA       VACUUM    VACTRGT
ASSIGNMA       SS316L     TARGET
ASSIGNMA     CONCRETE   SHIELDIN                                    VACUUM
*  ..+....1....+....2....+....3....+....4....+....5....+....6....+....7..
```

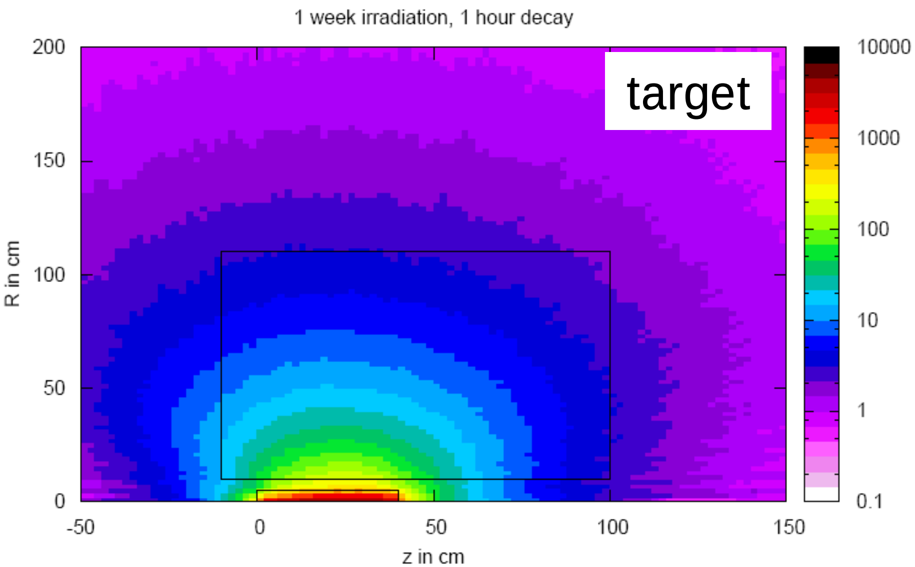
2) Shielding only (target set to vacuum)

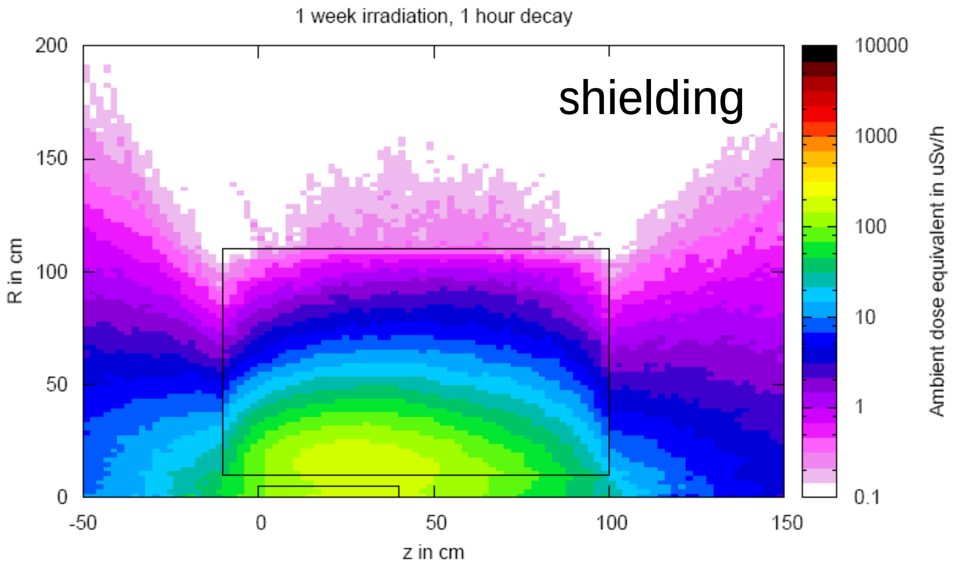
```
ASSIGNMA     BLCKHOLE    EXTVOID
ASSIGNMA       VACUUM    VACTRGT
ASSIGNMA       SS316L     TARGET                                    VACUUM
ASSIGNMA     CONCRETE   SHIELDIN
*  ..+....1....+....2....+....3....+....4....+....5....+....6....+....7..
```

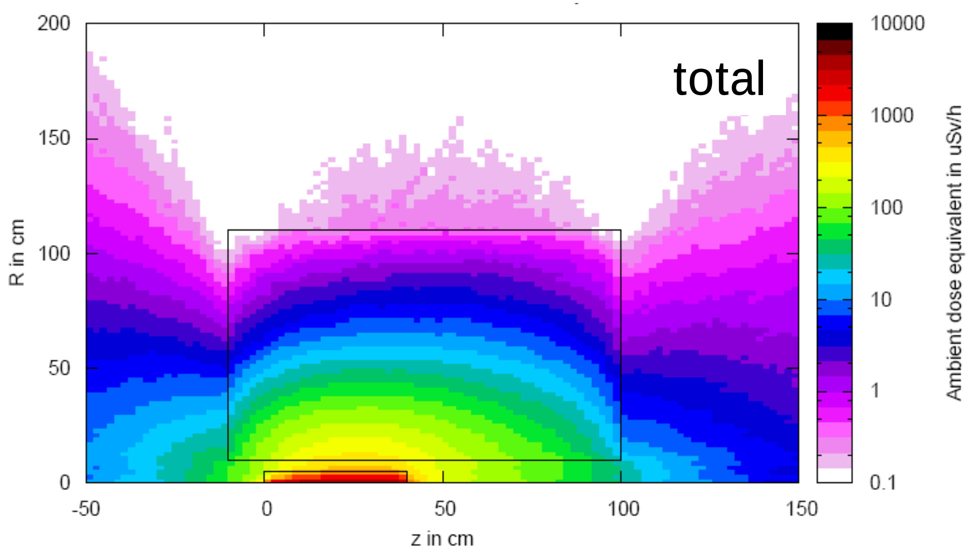
3) Target and shielding

```
ASSIGNMA     BLCKHOLE    EXTVOID
ASSIGNMA       VACUUM    VACTRGT
ASSIGNMA       SS316L     TARGET
ASSIGNMA     CONCRETE   SHIELDIN
*  ..+....1....+....2....+....3....+....4....+....5....+....6....+....7..
```

Geometry modifications - 2







Summary of main input cards

RADDECAY

requests simulation of decay of produced radioactive nuclides and allows to modify biasing and transport thresholds (defined with other cards) for the transport of decay radiation

IRRPROFI

definition of an irradiation profile (irradiation times and intensities)

DCYTIMES

definition of decay (cooling) times

DCYSCORE

associates scoring detectors (radio-nuclides, fluence, dose equivalent) with different cooling times

AUXSCORE

allows to associate scoring estimators with dose equivalent conversion factors or/and to filter them according to (generalized) particle identity

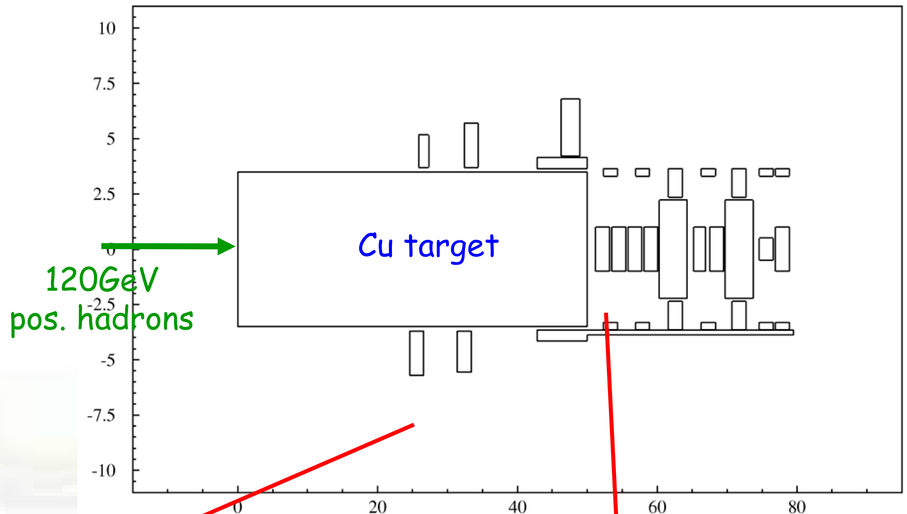
PHYSICS

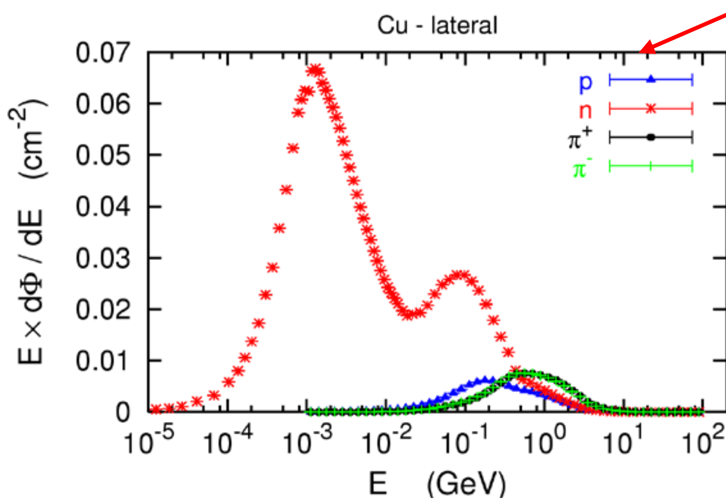
switch to activate the evaporation of heavy fragments (up to A=24) and the simulation of coalescence

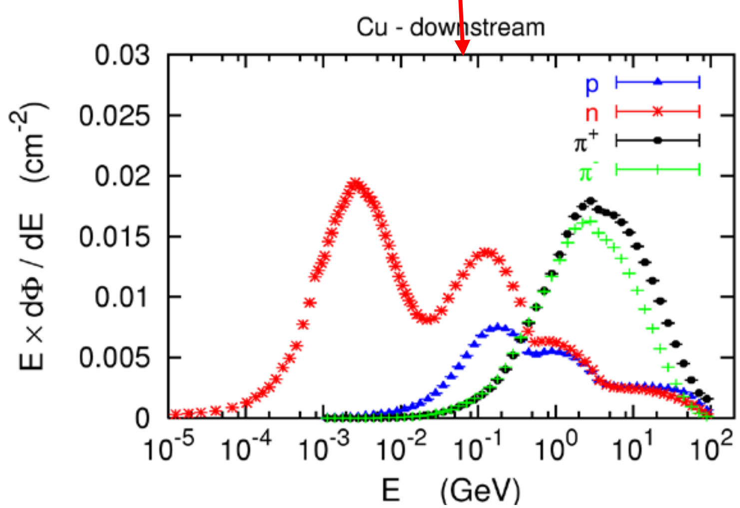
Benchmarks

Benchmark experiment

Irradiation of samples of different materials to the stray radiation field created by the interaction of a 120 GeV positively charged hadron beam in a copper target







Benchmark Experiment

Measurement and calculation of

1. Specific activities
2. Residual dose equivalent rates

for different cooling times

Benchmark experiment – *Instrumentation 1*

Low-background coaxial High Precision Germanium detector (Canberra)

- use of two different detectors (90 cm^3 sensitive volume, 60% and 40% relative efficiency)

Genie-2000 (Ver. 2.0/2.1) spectroscopy software by Canberra and PROcount-2000 counting procedure software

- include a set of advanced spectrum analysis algorithms, *e.g.,* nuclide identification, interference correction, weighted mean activity, background subtraction and efficiency correction
- comprise well-developed methods for peak identification using standard or user-generated nuclide libraries. HERE: use of user-generated nuclide libraries, based on nuclides expected from the simulation and material composition

Efficiency calibration with LABSOCS

- allows the creation of a corrected efficiency calibration by modelling the sample taking into account self-absorption inside the sample and the correct detector geometry

Reference: M. Brugger, S. Roesler, *et al.,* Nuclear Instruments and Methods A 562 (2006) 814-818

Benchmark experiment – *Instrumentation 2*

Portable spectrometer Microspec

- NaI detector, cylindrical shape, 5 x 5 cm
- folds spectrum with detector response (“calibrated” with ^{22}Na source)
- physical centre of detector determined with additional measurements with known sources (^{60}Co, ^{137}Cs, ^{22}Na) to be 2.4 cm

Reference: M. Brugger *et al.*, Radiat. Prot. Dosim. 116 (2005) 12-15

Isotope		Copper		Iron		Titanium		Stainless Steel			Aluminum			Concrete		
^{7}Be	53.29d	1.47 ± 0.19	M	1.65 ± 0.22		1.50 ± 0.19		0.98 ± 0.24	M	C,N	0.71 ± 0.09		Al	1.17 ± 0.14		O, C
		0.84 ± 0.25		0.90 ± 0.15												
^{22}Na	2.60y	0.72 ± 0.11		0.70 ± 0.13	M	0.85 ± 0.11		———			0.76 ± 0.07		Al	0.86 ± 0.09		Ca,(Si,Mg)
^{24}Na	14.96h	0.42 ± 0.03		0.48 ± 0.02		0.63 ± 0.02		0.37 ± 0.02		Fe,(Cr,Si)	0.81 ± 0.03		Al,Mg	0.62 ± 0.02		Ca,(Si,Al)
^{27}Mg	9.46m					0.79 ± 0.14	M				1.52 ± 0.25		Al,Mg			
^{28}Mg	20.91h	0.25 ± 0.04	-	0.23 ± 0.03	-	0.31 ± 0.02	-	0.29 ± 0.10	M-	Fe,Ni,Si)				0.29 ± 0.02	-	Ca,(Si)
^{28}Al	2.24m	0.25 ± 0.03	-	0.21 ± 0.02	-	0.31 ± 0.02	-	0.29 ± 0.10	M-	Fe,Ni,Si)				0.29 ± 0.03	-	Ca,(Si)
^{29}Al	6.56m			———		0.93 ± 0.25	M									
^{38}S	2.84h	———		———		0.60 ± 0.12	-	———								
^{m34}Cl	32.00m			0.91 ± 0.19	M	1.19 ± 0.16		0.77 ± 0.15		Fe,Cr,(Mn)				1.25 ± 0.07		Ca
^{38}Cl	37.24m	———		0.61 ± 0.08		0.60 ± 0.01		0.58 ± 0.07		Fe,Cr,(Mn)						
^{39}Cl	55.60m			0.64 ± 0.11	M	0.73 ± 0.08		0.66 ± 0.12		Fe,Cr,(Mn)						
^{41}Ar	1.82h	0.39 ± 0.06		0.46 ± 0.05		0.47 ± 0.04	-	0.38 ± 0.05		Fe,Cr,(Mn)				0.98 ± 0.14		Ca
^{38}K	7.64m	———		———				———						1.76 ± 0.20	-	Ca
^{42}K	12.36h	0.66 ± 0.10		0.83 ± 0.06		0.95 ± 0.05		0.76 ± 0.09		Fe,Cr,(Mn)				1.21 ± 0.08		Ca
^{43}K	22.30h	0.81 ± 0.10	-	0.77 ± 0.05		0.85 ± 0.03		0.74 ± 0.04		Fe,Cr,(Mn)	———			1.16 ± 0.05		Ca
^{44}K	22.13m					———										
^{45}K	17.30m					———										
^{47}Ca	4.54d	0.59 ± 0.16		0.56 ± 0.17	M	0.73 ± 0.12		0.51 ± 0.15	M	Fe,Cr,(Mn)				0.79 ± 0.12		Ca
^{43}Sc	3.89h	0.40 ± 0.07	-	1.01 ± 0.14		1.28 ± 0.28	-	0.93 ± 0.15		Fe,Cr,(Mn)						
^{44}Sc	3.93h	0.89 ± 0.07		1.06 ± 0.06		0.88 ± 0.05		0.96 ± 0.08		Fe,Cr,(Mn)	———			0.83 ± 0.06		Fe,(Ti)
^{m44}Sc	58.60h	0.95 ± 0.12		1.20 ± 0.09		2.13 ± 0.12		1.24 ± 0.09		Fe,Cr,(Mn)	1.08 ± 0.17		Fe,Mn	1.67 ± 0.22		Fe,(Ti)
^{46}Sc	83.79d	0.81 ± 0.07		0.86 ± 0.07		0.93 ± 0.08		0.89 ± 0.08		Fe,Cr,(Mn)	0.79 ± 0.18		Mn,(Ti,Fe)	0.88 ± 0.10		Fe,(Ti)
^{47}Sc	80.28h	1.09 ± 0.14		1.17 ± 0.10	-	0.87 ± 0.07		1.06 ± 0.09		Fe,Cr,(Mn)	1.04 ± 0.15		Mn,(Ti,Fe)	1.00 ± 0.09		Fe,Ti,(Ca)
^{48}Sc	43.67h	1.39 ± 0.16		1.47 ± 0.10		1.10 ± 0.04		1.42 ± 0.08		Fe,Cr,(Mn)				1.36 ± 0.25		Fe,Ti,(Ca)
^{48}V	15.97d	1.16 ± 0.08		1.45 ± 0.06		1.11 ± 0.07		1.44 ± 0.11		Fe,Cr,(Mn)	1.07 ± 0.13		Fe,Mn	1.63 ± 0.16		Fe
^{48}Cr	21.56h	0.92 ± 0.14		0.97 ± 0.07				1.02 ± 0.08		Fe,(Cr)				1.06 ± 0.23	M	Fe
^{49}Cr	42.30m	1.00 ± 0.22	M	1.24 ± 0.12	-			1.06 ± 0.12		Fe,(Cr)						
^{51}Cr	27.70d	1.06 ± 0.13		1.15 ± 0.12		0.64 ± 0.24	M	1.24 ± 0.16		Fe,Cr	0.86 ± 0.16		Fe,Mn	1.33 ± 0.22		Fe
^{52}Mn	5.59d	0.68 ± 0.05		1.15 ± 0.04				1.09 ± 0.03		Fe,(Mn)	0.88 ± 0.07		Fe,Mn	1.39 ± 0.07		Fe
^{m52}Mn	21.10m	1.68 ± 0.35		1.24 ± 0.09				1.12 ± 0.10		Fe,(Mn)				1.75 ± 0.79	M	Fe
^{54}Mn	312.12d	1.13 ± 0.12		1.01 ± 0.10				1.08 ± 0.11		Fe,(Mn)	0.96 ± 0.12		Mn,Fe	1.06 ± 0.13		Fe
^{56}Mn	2.58h	0.81 ± 0.06		0.99 ± 0.05				1.33 ± 0.10		Fe	1.53 ± 0.25		Mn	1.03 ± 0.25		Mn,Fe
^{52}Fe	8.28h	———		1.09 ± 0.13				0.99 ± 0.19	M	Fe,(Mn)						
^{53}Fe	8.51m			———												
^{59}Fe	44.50d	0.82 ± 0.09														
^{55}Co	17.53h	0.66 ± 0.09		0.76 ± 0.04				1.03 ± 0.05		Fe,Ni				———		
				1.13 ± 0.10												
^{56}Co	77.27d	1.04 ± 0.08		1.15 ± 0.10				1.37 ± 0.11		Fe,Ni	———			0.80 ± 0.20	M	Fe
				1.79 ± 0.15												
^{57}Co	271.79d	0.85 ± 0.09		0.38 ± 0.09	M			1.16 ± 0.13		Ni	0.66 ± 0.24	M	Cu,Zn,Ni			
^{58}Co	70.82d	0.91 ± 0.09		0.31 ± 0.08	M			0.98 ± 0.10		Ni	0.82 ± 0.19		Cu,Zn,Ni	———		
^{60}Co	5.27y	0.90 ± 0.08														
^{61}Co	99.00m	0.68 ± 0.08														
^{62}Co	90.00s	———														
^{57}Ni	35.60h	0.76 ± 0.11		———				1.44 ± 0.07		Ni				———		
^{65}Ni	2.52h	1.46 ± 0.29														
^{60}Cu	23.70m	0.78 ± 0.08														
^{61}Cu	3.33h	0.87 ± 0.25														
^{64}Cu	12.70h	0.63 ± 0.10														
^{62}Zn	9.19h	1.05 ± 0.23														
^{63}Zn	38.47m	———														
^{65}Zn	244.26d	0.62 ± 0.08														
		0.97 ± 0.20														

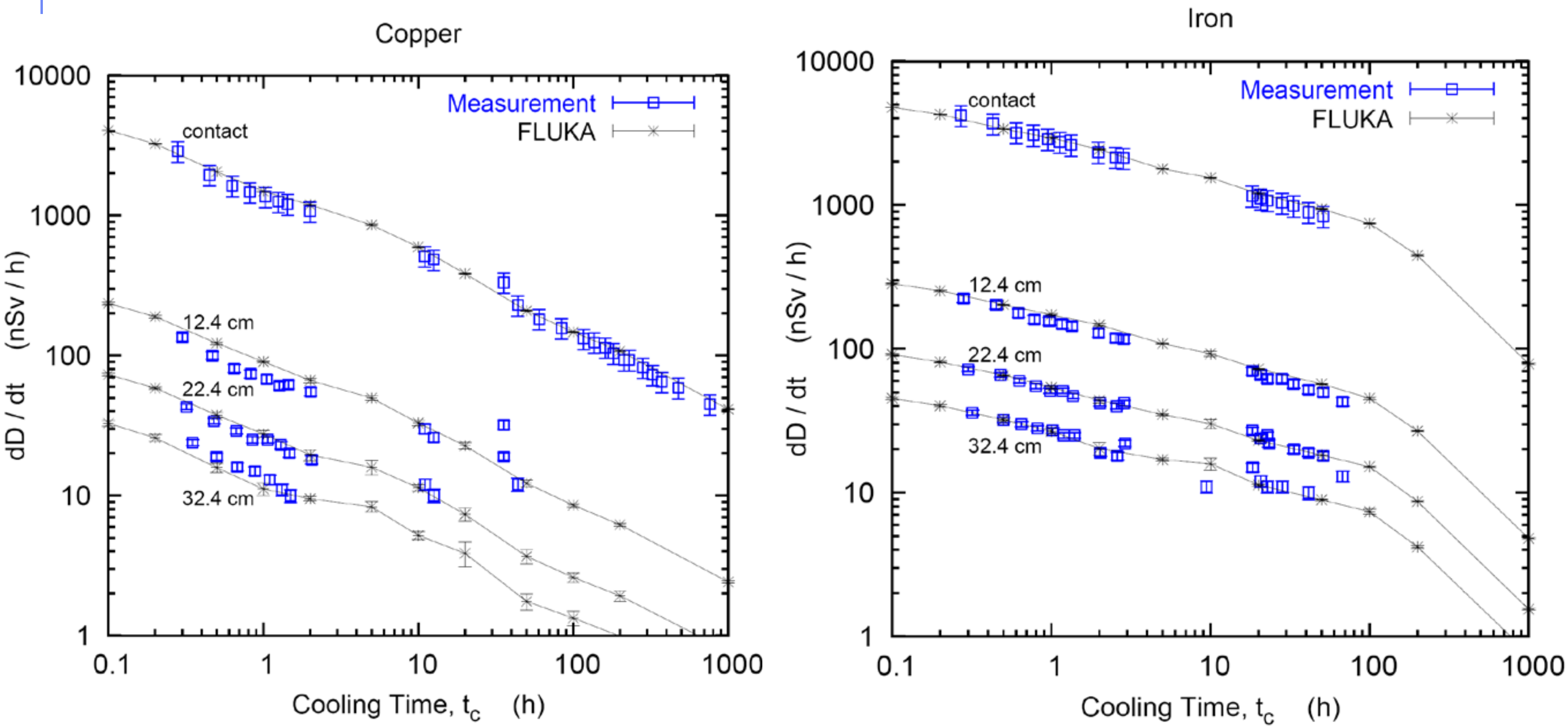
R = Ratio FLUKA/Exp

- 0.8 < R < 1.2 (green)
- 0.8 < R ± Error < 1.2 (yellow)
- Exp/MDA < 1 (orange)
- R + Error < 0.8 or R – Error > 1.2 (pink)

<u>Reference:</u>
M. Brugger, S. Roesler *et al.*, Nuclear Instruments and Methods A 562 (2006) 814-818

Benchmark experiment – *Results 1*

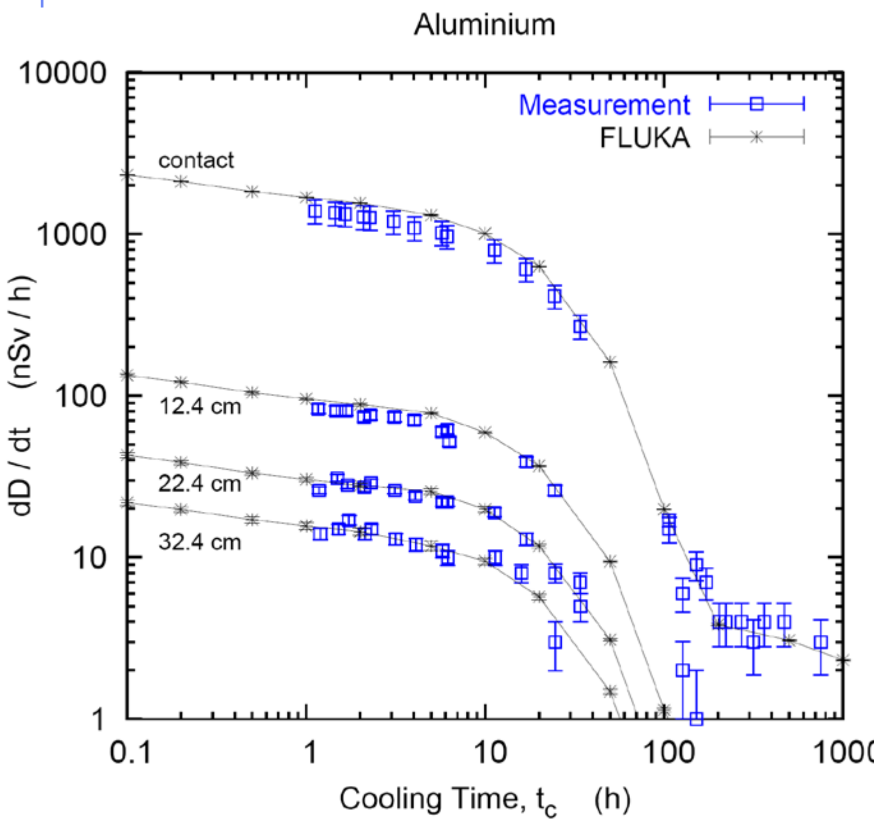
Dose rate as function of cooling time
for different distances between sample and detector

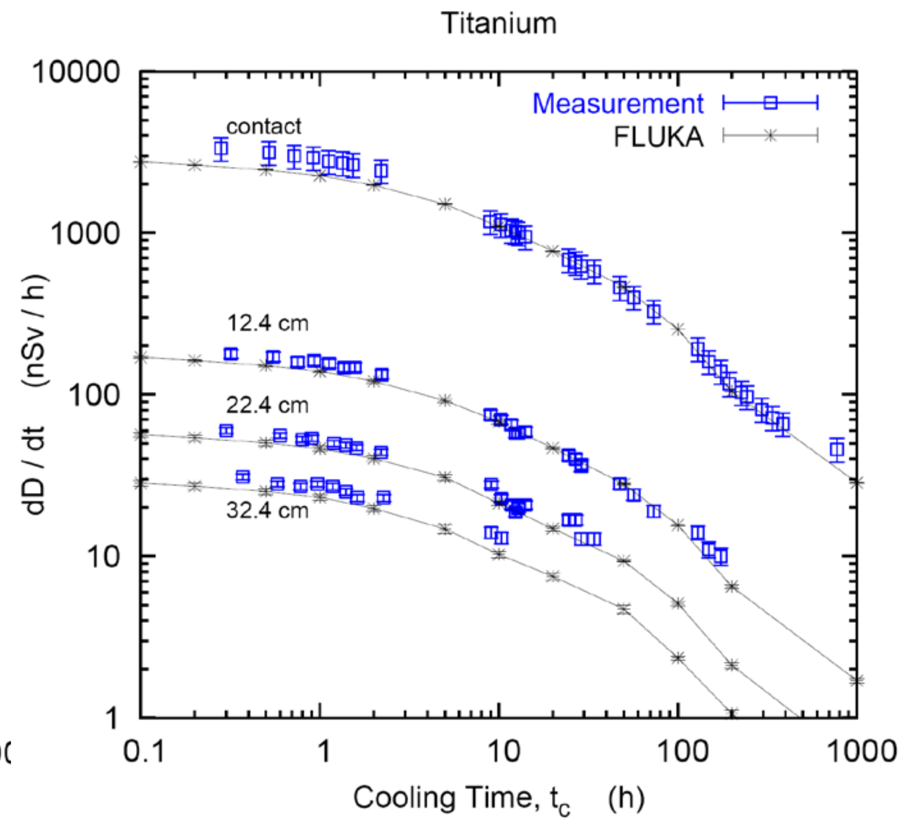


<u>Reference:</u> M. Brugger, S. Roesler *et al.,* Radiat. Prot. Dosim. 116 (2005) 12-15

Benchmark experiment – *Results 2*

Dose rate as function of cooling time
for different distances between sample and detector

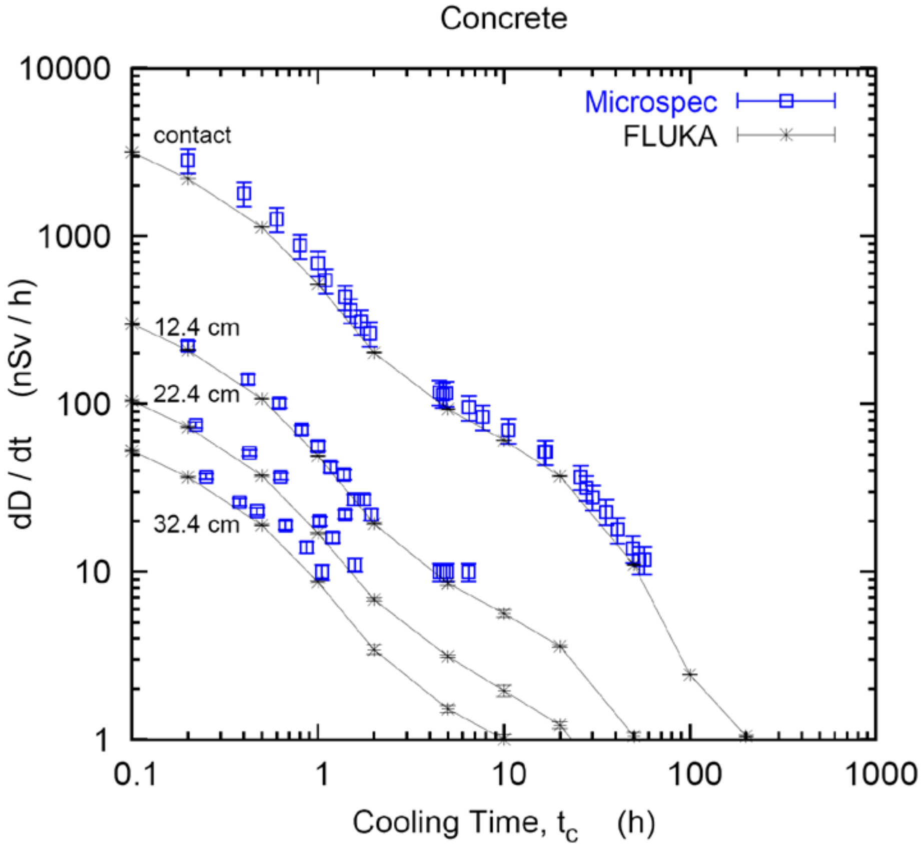




<u>Reference:</u> M. Brugger, S. Roesler *et al.*, Radiat. Prot. Dosim. 116 (2005) 12-15

Benchmark experiment – *Results 3*

Dose rate as function of cooling time
for different distances between sample and detector

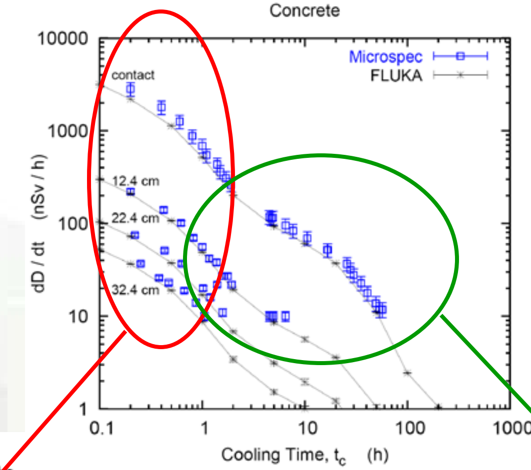


<u>Reference:</u> M. Brugger, S. Roesler *et al.*, Radiat. Prot. Dosim. 116 (2005) 12-15

Benchmark experiment

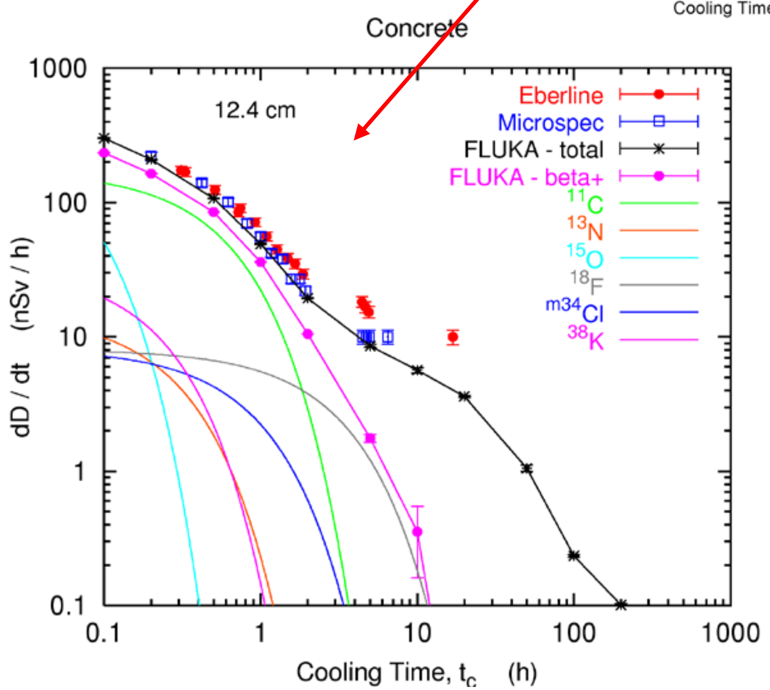
t_{cool} < 2 hours :

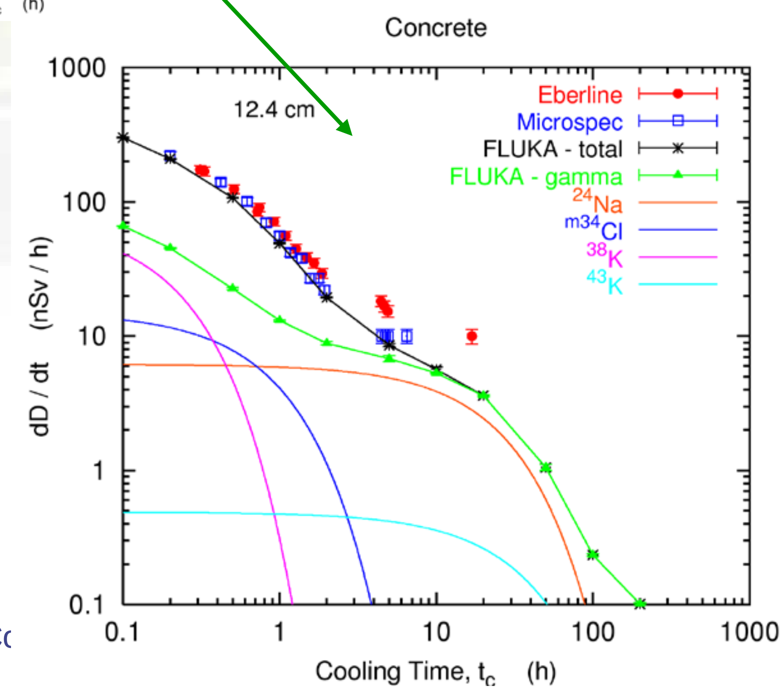
beta emitter
(^{11}C, $t_{1/2}$ = 20.38min)



2 hours < t_{cool} < 1 day :

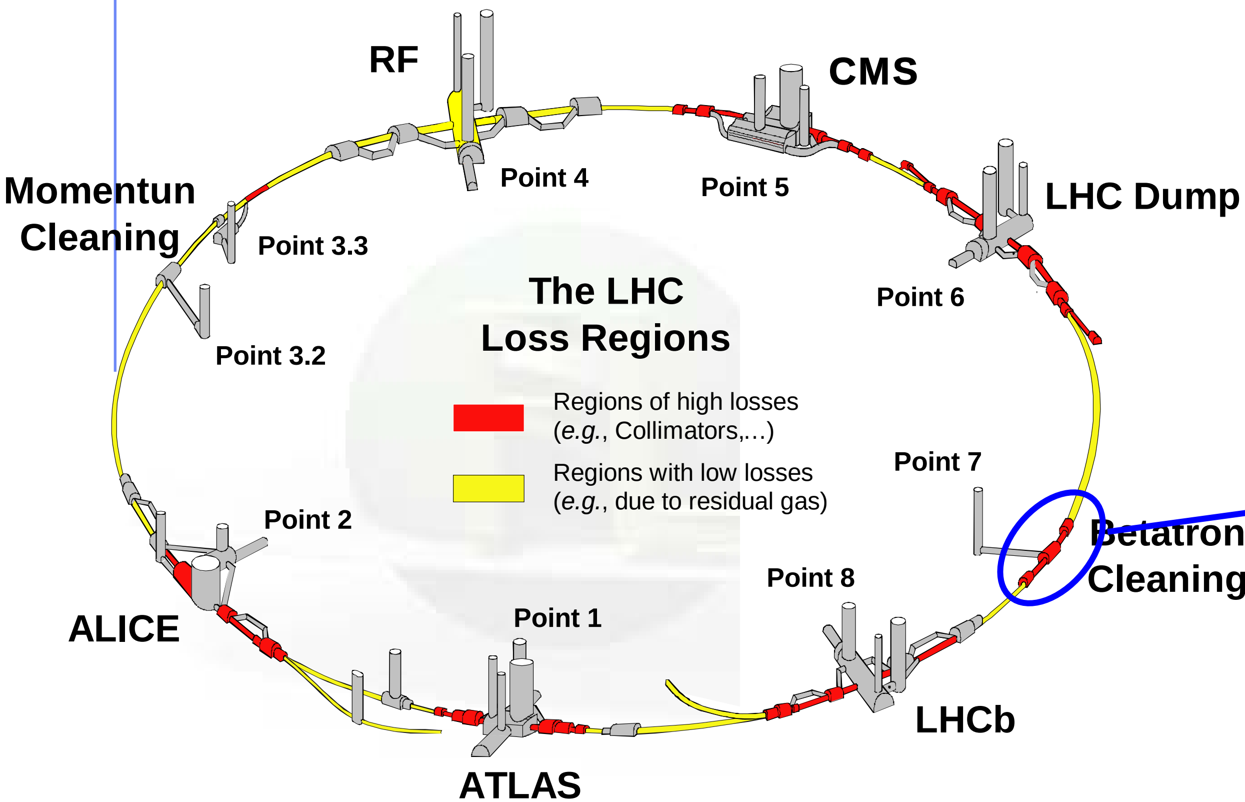
gamma emitter
(^{24}Na, $t_{1/2}$ = 14.96hrs)

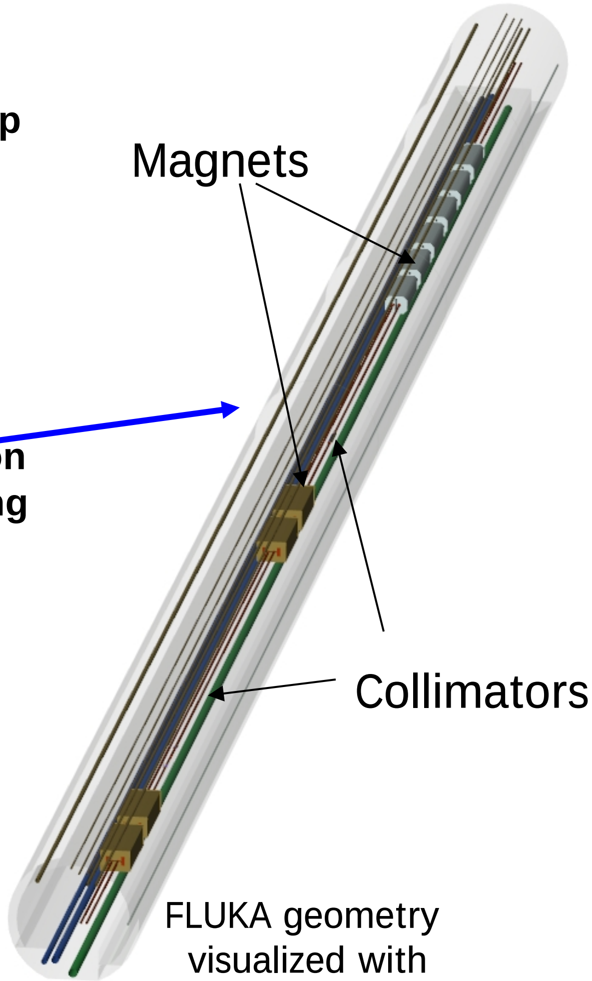




Applications

Applications – *LHC collimation region*





FLUKA geometry visualized with **SimpleGeo**

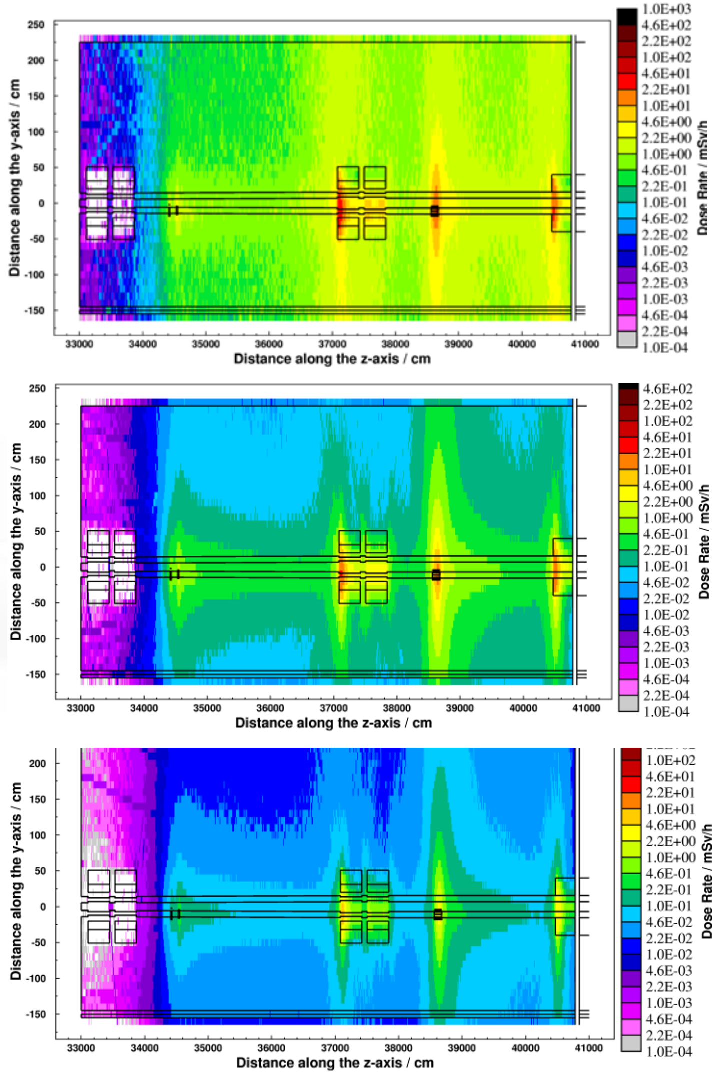
Applications – *LHC collimation region*

Cooling time

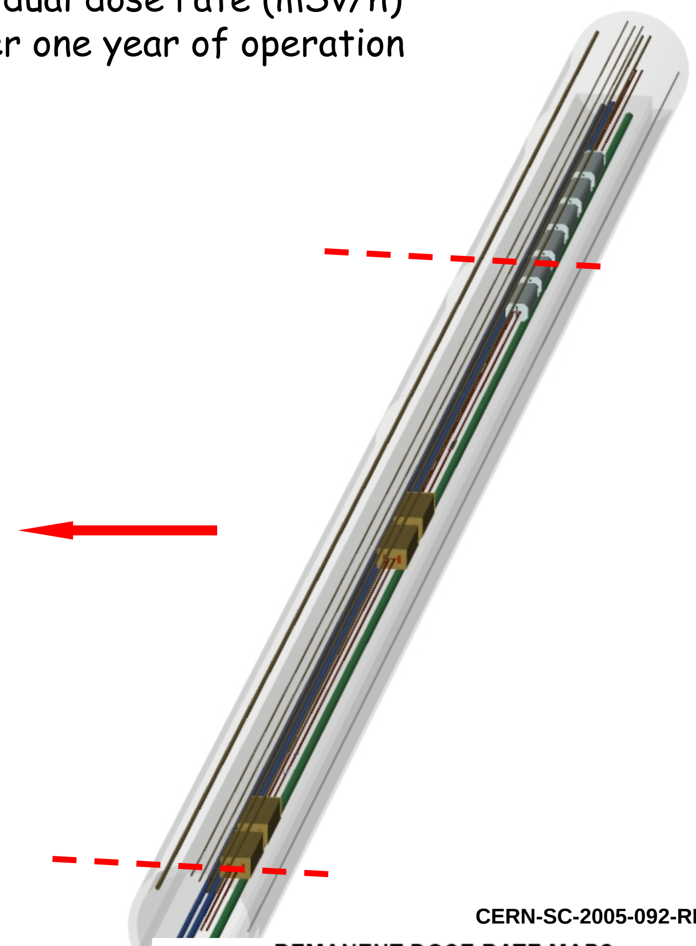
8 hours

1 week

4 months



Residual dose rate (mSv/h)
after one year of operation



CERN-SC-2005-092-RP-TN

REMANENT DOSE RATE MAPS OF THE LHC BETATRON CLEANING INSERTION (IR7)

M. Brugger, D. Forkel-Wirth, S. Roesler

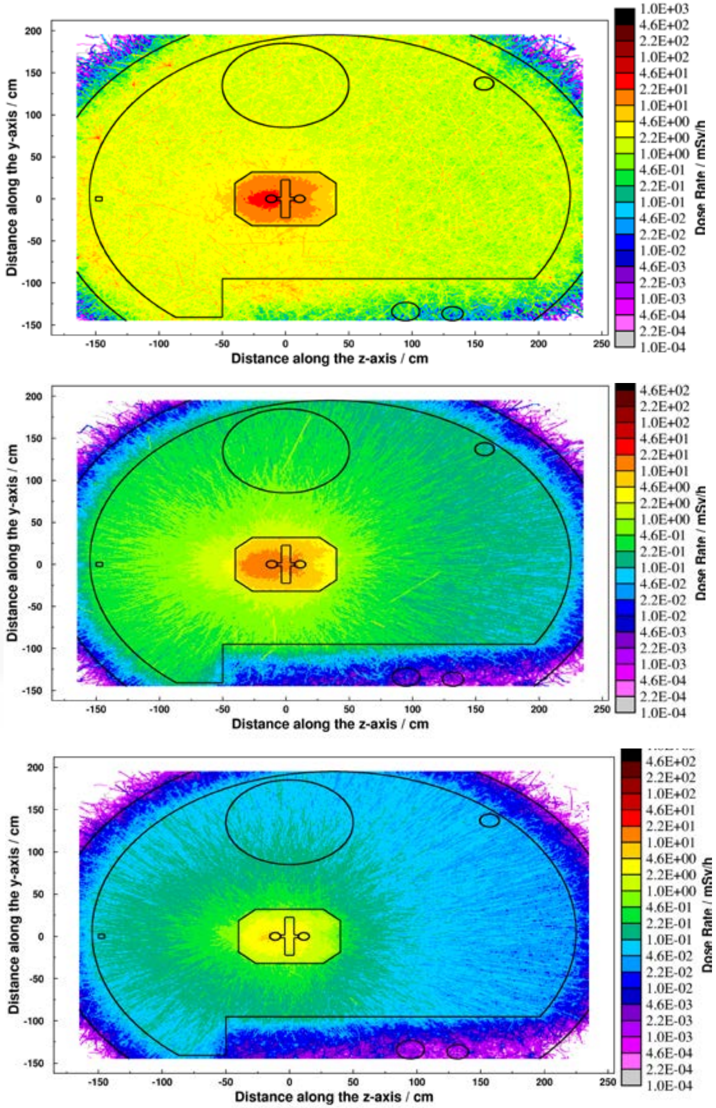
Applications – *LHC collimation region*

Cooling time

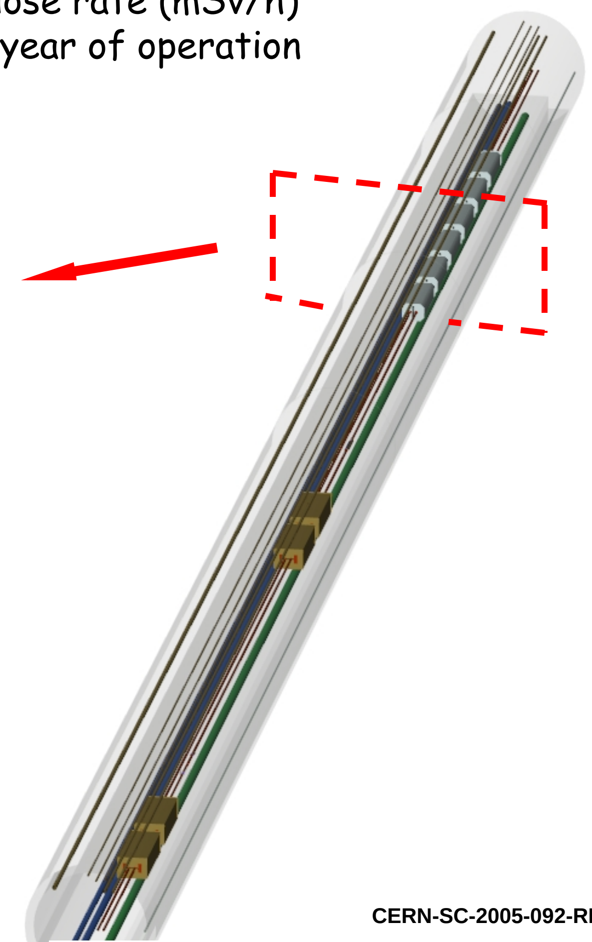
8 hours

1 week

4 months



Residual dose rate (mSv/h) after one year of operation



CERN-SC-2005-092-RP-TN

REMANENT DOSE RATE MAPS OF THE LHC BETATRON CLEANING INSERTION (IR7)

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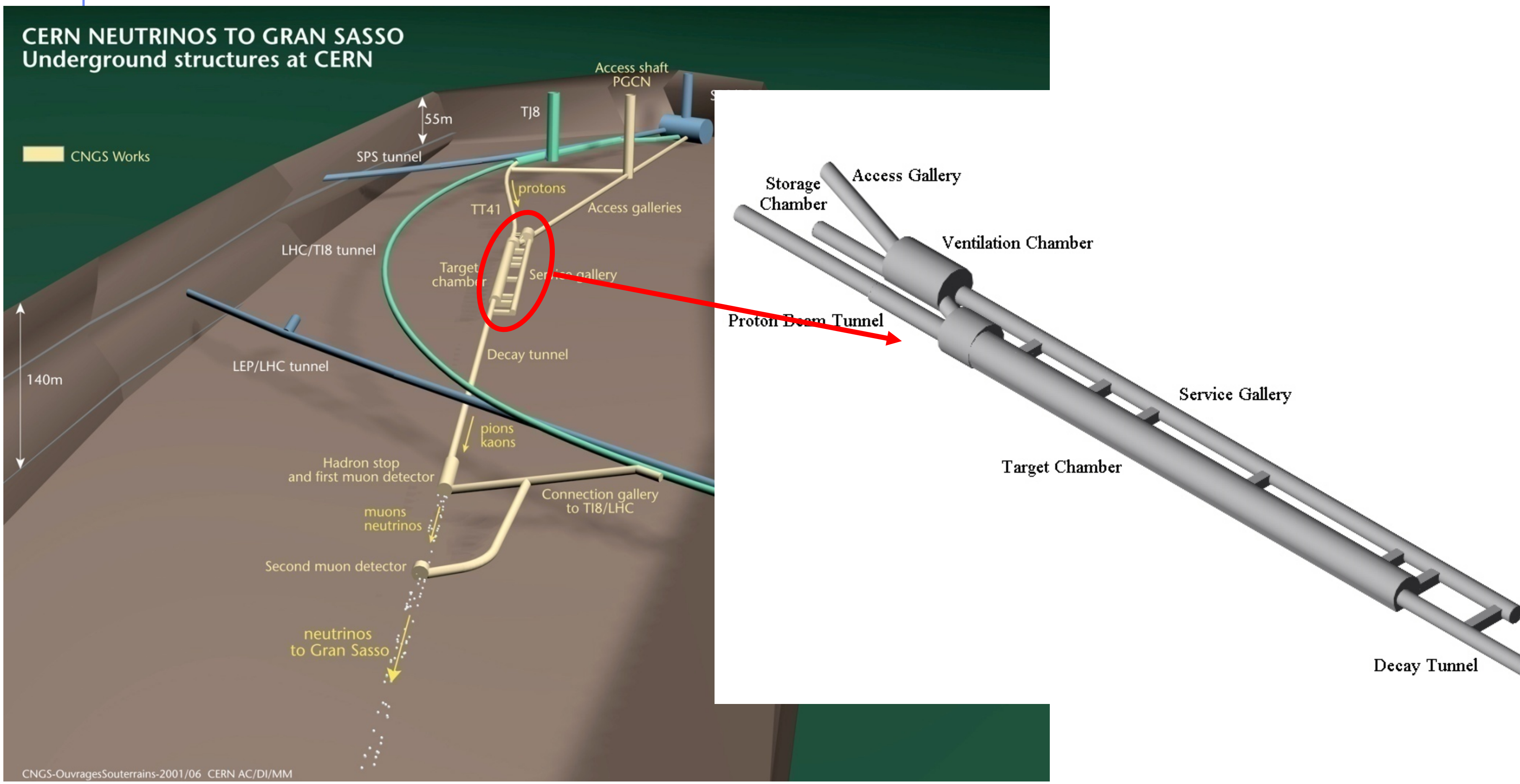
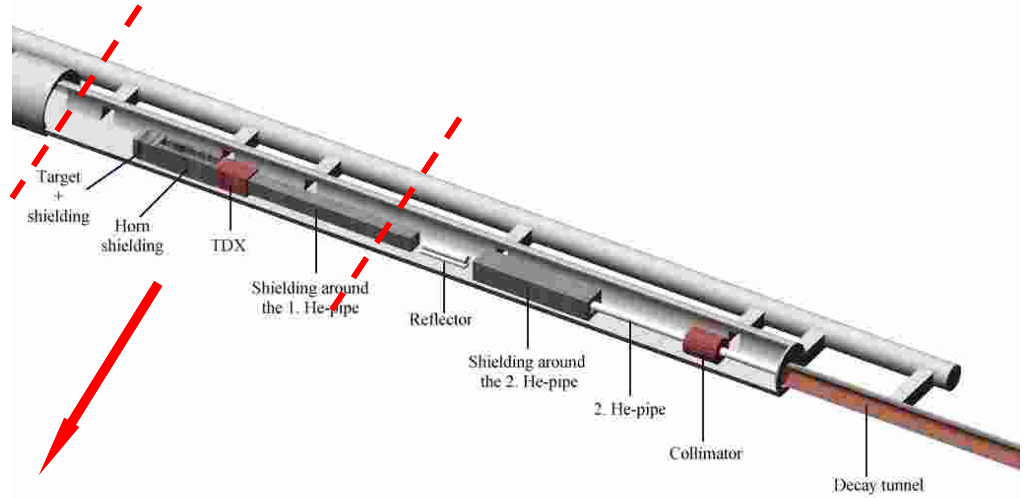
Applications – *CNGS*

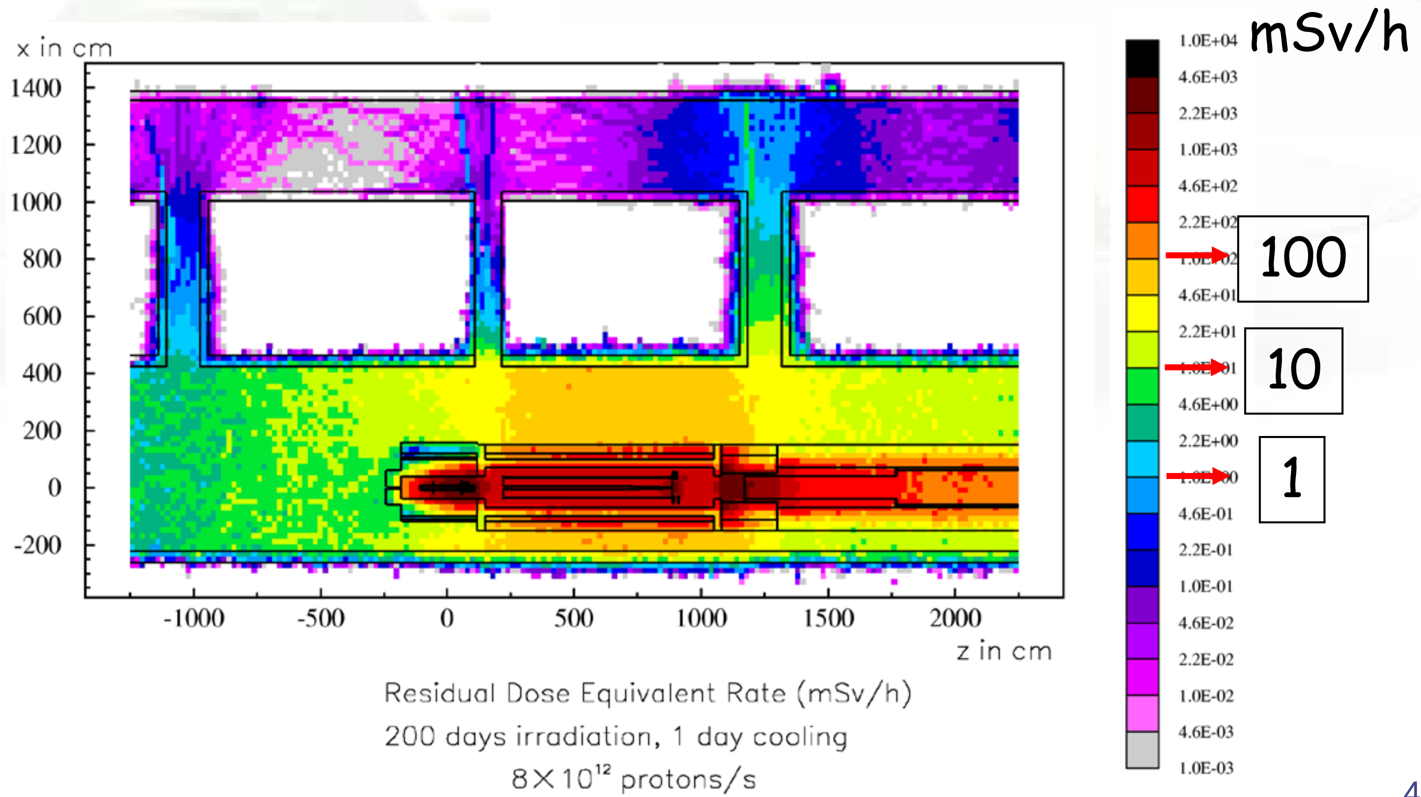


Applications – *CNGS*

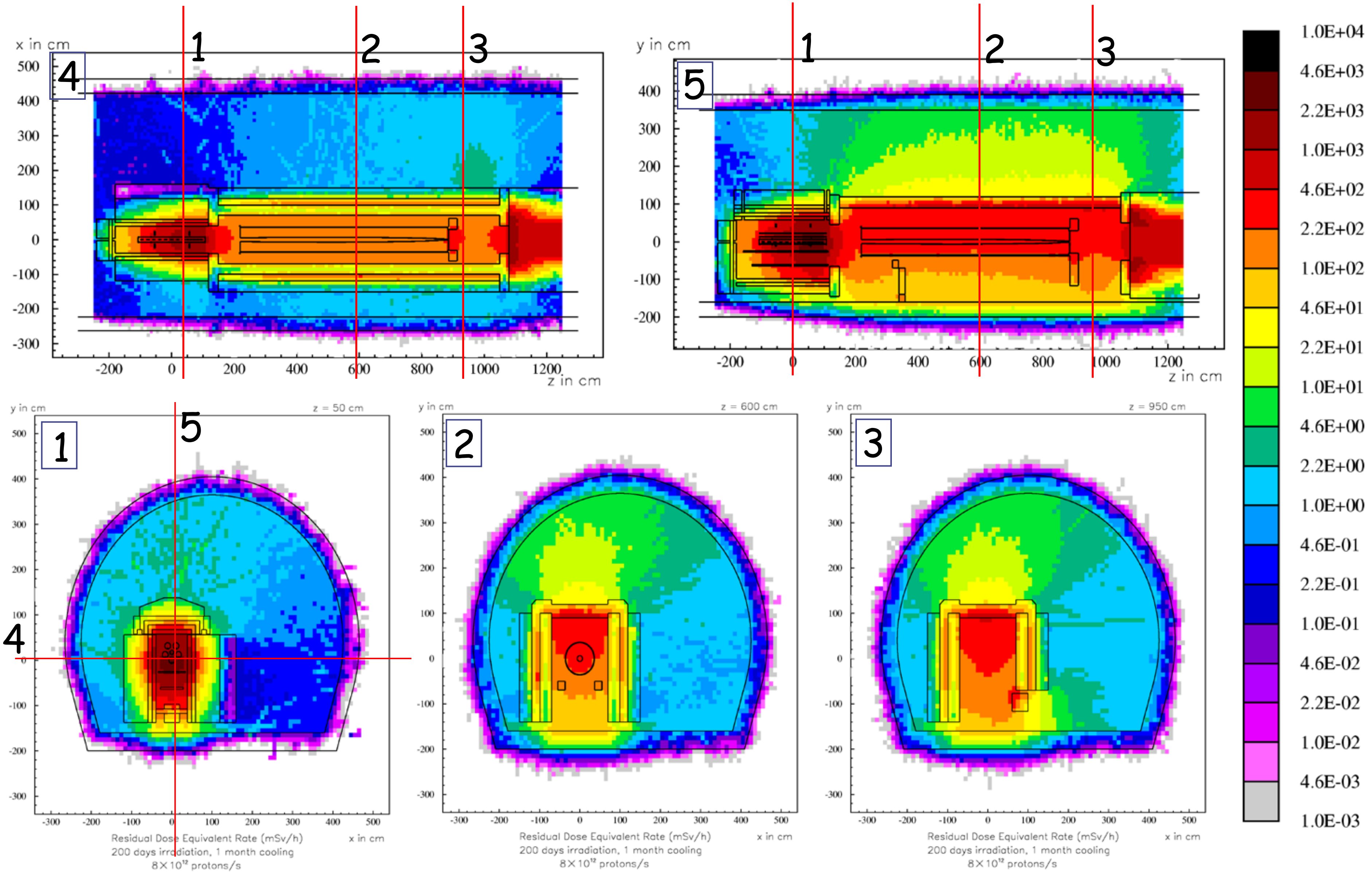


Example:

t_{cool} = 1 day



Applications – *CNGS*



Miscellaneous

FLUKA-Implementation – *History - 1*

1995 – Offline evolution:

An offline code (usrsuwev.f) is distributed together with FLUKA, which allows the offline computation of the time evolution of a radionuclide inventory obtained with RESNUCLE for arbitrary irradiation profiles and decay times.

2002 – Two step method:

The offline code has been adapted for online use, each time a residual nucleus is produced during a particle cascade. This allows storing information on radio-nuclides for certain irradiation parameters and cooling times into an external file. This information can then be read in order to compute residual dose rates due to induced radioactivity (two-step method). Results were benchmarked in numerous irradiation experiments.

2004 - Online:

This capability has been implemented into FLUKA with an exact analytical solution of the Bateman equations describing activity build-up and decay during irradiation and cooling down, for arbitrary irradiation conditions.