

# Medical Electron LINACS for Accelerator-Driven Sub-critical Systems

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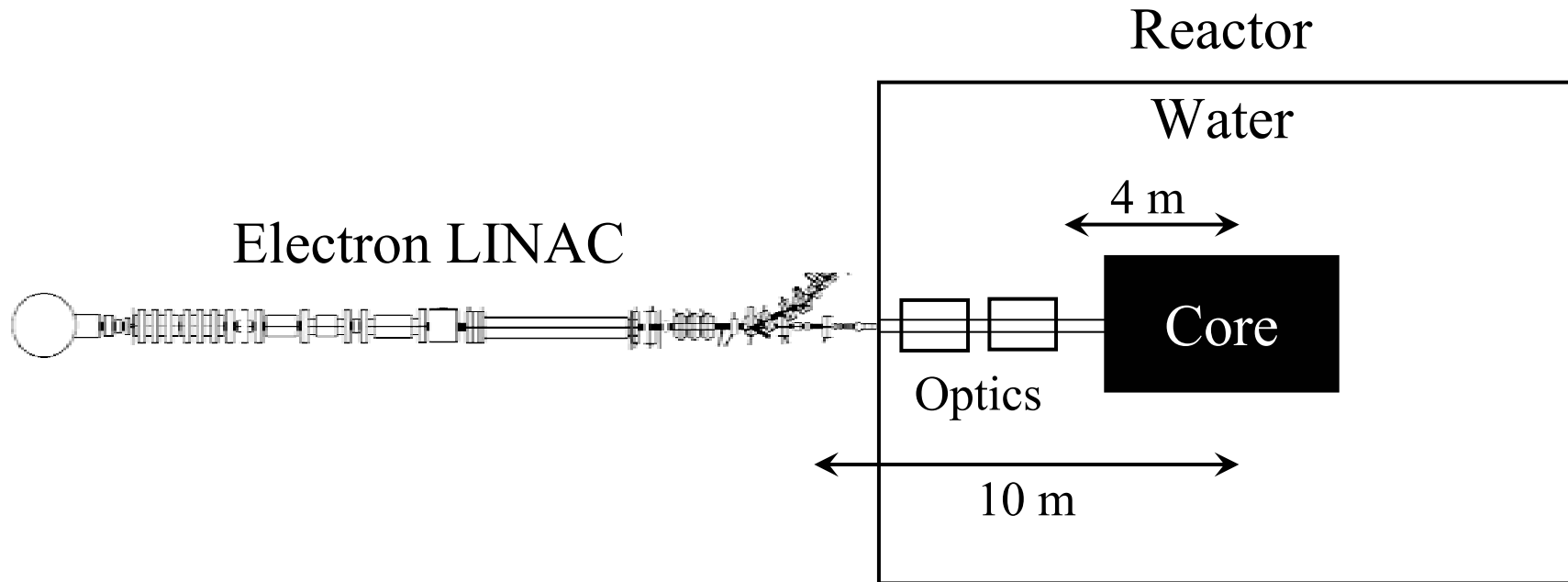
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# Two Systems in any ADSS (Accelerator and Reactor System)

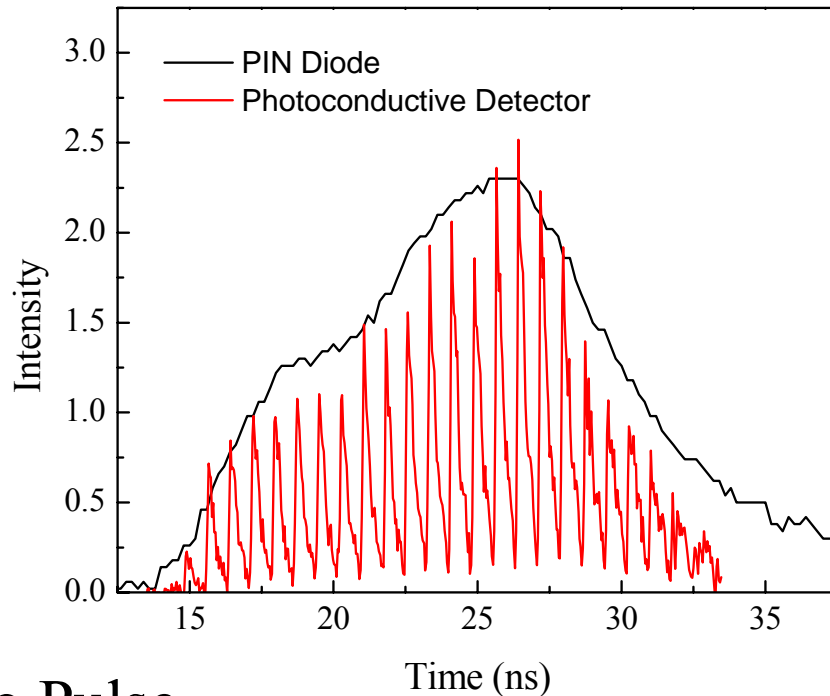
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- Coupling is the Issue
  - ~10 m from Accelerator Exit to Core Center and Target
  - ~4 m Drift Required with No  $e^-$  Optics
  - Be Nice if No Optics are “Under” Water
- What is the best Target (Nexus of Nuclear Physics and Engineering)

# Two Components to Beam Time Structure

## $e^-$ Beam Time Structure from L-Band Accelerator

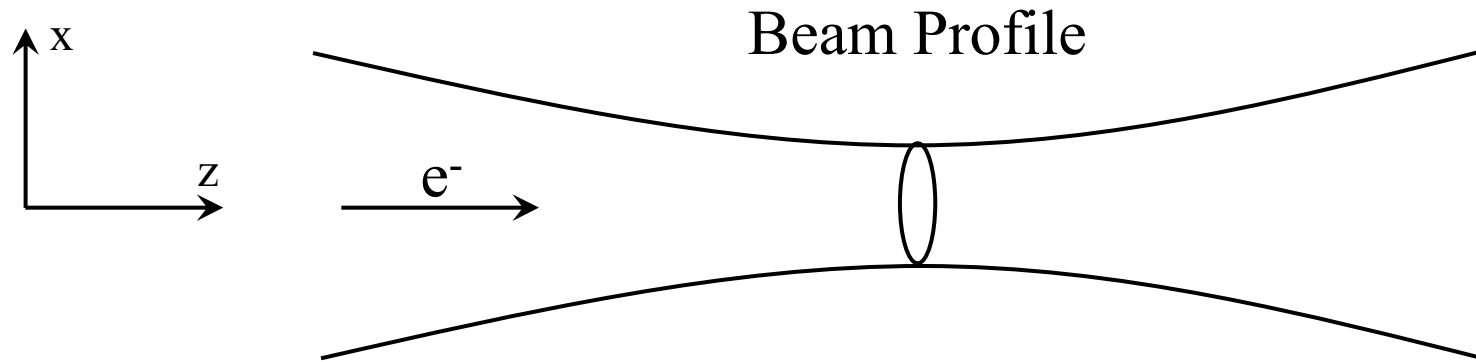


- RF: 1.3 GHz
- $\sim 20$  ns Macro Pulse
- $\sim 769$  ps Microstructure

- Macro Pulse
  - Determined by RF Filling of Cavity and  $e^-$  Gun
  - $\sim 3$   $\mu$ s for Typical S-Band Machine (can be longer or shorter)
- Microstructure
  - Determined by RF Frequency
  - $\sim 357$  ps for S-Band ( $\sim 2.8$  GHz)
- Repetition Rate 1 Shot to  $\sim 200$  Hz (Maybe Higher)

# Determining Transport Properties Requires Beam Divergence and Size

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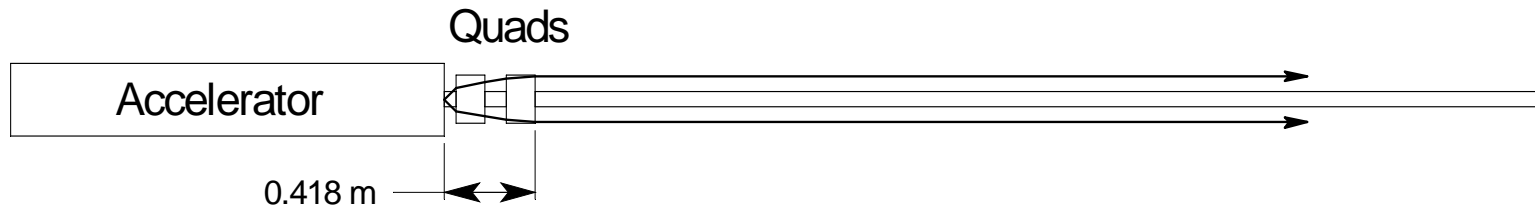


- At Waist Emittance is (Beam Radius)  $\times$  Divergence
- Beam Radius is Easy to Measure ( $\sim 0.5$  mm)
- Divergence (Need to Measure)
  - Unknown!!! Depends on Accelerator and Gun
  - Varian (manufactures Wave Guides) is Mum
  - Worst Case Estimate 5 mrad
  - Best Case Estimate 1 mrad
- Emittance from  $0.5 \text{ mrad} \times \text{mm}$  to  $2.5 \text{ mrad} \times \text{mm}$
- Energy Spread  $\sim 10\%$  ( $\sim 2 \text{ MeV}$ )

# Worst Case Divergence is Okay

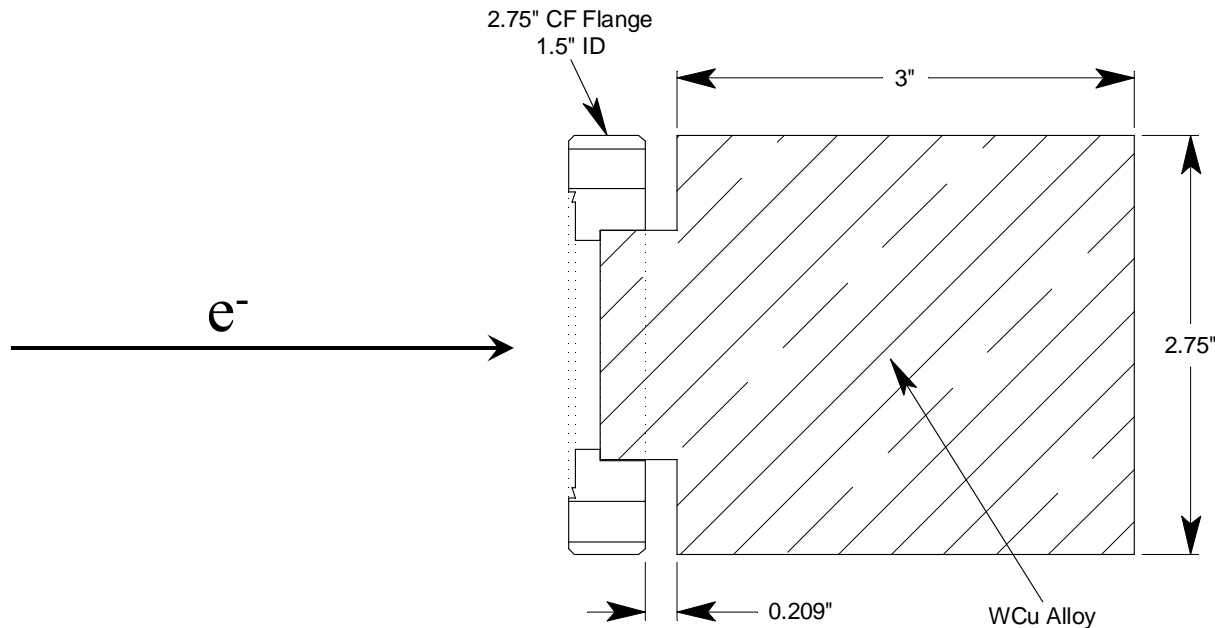
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## Point to Parallel Beam Transport



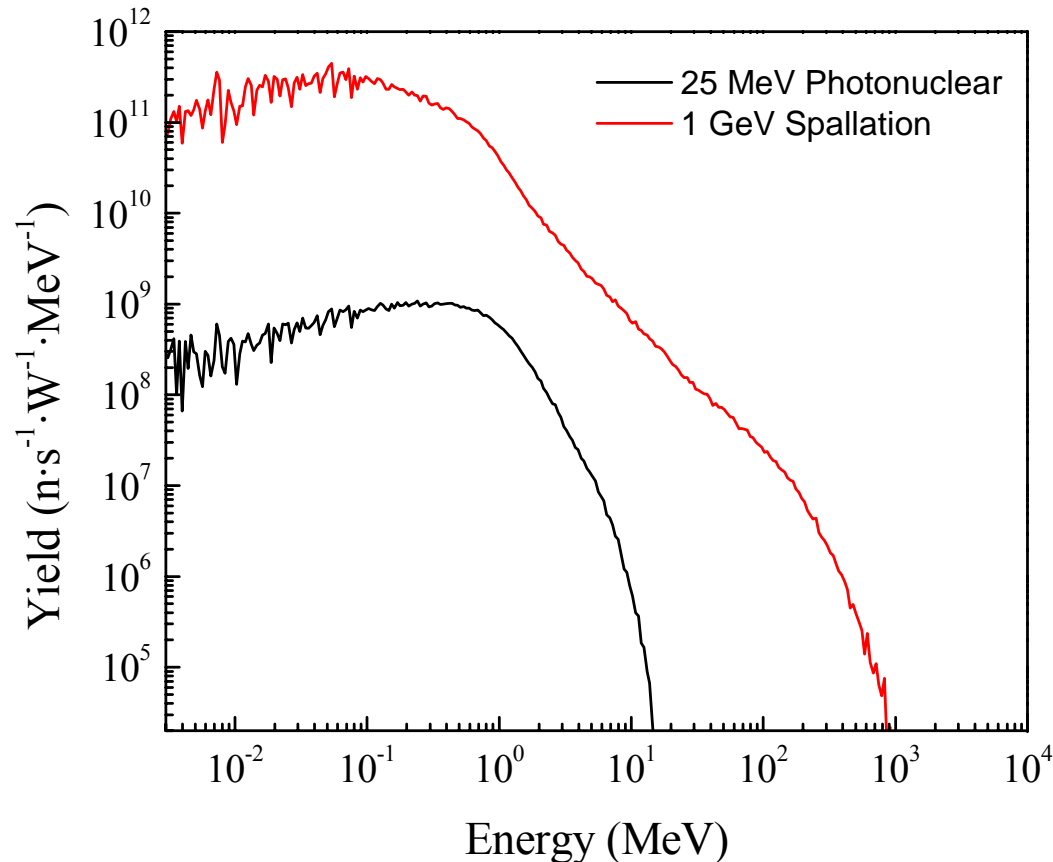
- Start with an Initial Divergent Beam
  - $\sim 5$  mrad; 7 mm Diameter; Energy Spread 2.5 MeV
  - Immediately Inject into Quads (Idea from Ion Source)
  - Quads “Focus” to Parallel Beam
  - 10 m from Accelerator  $\sim 1$  cm Beam Spot
  - 10% of Beam Lost: @ 1kW  $\rightarrow$  100 W; @ 20 kW  $\rightarrow$  2 kW
- Calculated Using COSY INFINITY
- No Optics “Under” Water
- No Bends (This may not be practical)

# Electrons Impact High-Z Target to Produce Neutrons



- $e^-$  Bremsstrahlung  $\rightarrow$  Photonuclear Reaction ( $\gamma, n$ ); ( $\gamma, 2n$ ) etc...
- Neutron Yield  $1.3 \times 10^9 \text{ n} \cdot \text{s}^{-1} \cdot \text{W}^{-1}$ ; @ 25 MeV
  - $1.3 \times 10^{12} \text{ n} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$  @ 1 kW
  - $2.6 \times 10^{13} \text{ n} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$  @ 20 kW
- May Do Better with Better Target Design
- Heat Dissipation an Issue at 20 kW

# Neutron Spectrum Similar to Spallation



- 25 MeV e<sup>-</sup> on W
- 1 GeV Protons on W

- Yields

- Photonuclear  $1.3 \times 10^9 \text{ n} \cdot \text{s}^{-1} \cdot \text{W}^{-1}$
- Spallation  $1.84 \times 10^{11} \text{ n} \cdot \text{s}^{-1} \cdot \text{W}^{-1}$
- Spallation Still Wins

# Conclusions

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- Two Time Components to e<sup>-</sup> Beam Time Structure
  - Macro Pulse ~3 μs
  - Microstructure ~357 ps (Presumably Does Not Matter)
  - Repetition Rate: Single Shot to ~200 Hz (Higher is Possible)
- Worst Case Beam Transport is Achievable
  - Point to Parallel System Suggested
  - 1 cm Beam Spot on Target
  - ~10% Beam Lost
  - No Optics “Under” Water
- Neutron Yields with Simple Target
  - $1.3 \times 10^{12} \text{ n} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$  @ 1 kW
  - $2.6 \times 10^{13} \text{ n} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$  @ 20 kW