

Studies of radiation from 10 keV e-lens

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I. Introduction

Here, we investigate the possible (x-ray) radiation from the electron beam at (maximum energy of) 10 keV in the e-lens device at a current of 1A. Simulations were done using MCNPX¹ to find possible doses.

II. Production

The author has looked at how much x-ray can be generated with electrons hitting a piece of copper. Apparently, the maximum amount of x-ray (photons) can be obtained if the copper is thin. When the copper is thick, the electrons and photons are absorbed by the copper. For example, electron hitting a copper of 0.001 cm, the dose at one foot in the forward direction can be 2.8×10^5 rem/hour. This thickness is used for the x-ray generation in the simulation. It can be considered as an overestimation (as there may not be thin wire as such in this device).

III. Shielding

Various thicknesses of stainless steel are placed behind the copper and various doses at one foot are found from simulation. The results are shown in [Figure 1](#). With a thickness of 0.05 cm of steel, the dose is only $\sim 9.5 \times 10^{-12}$ rem/hour. The e-lens device is wrapped by at least 1/8 of

¹ MCNPX, version 2.7.c : <http://mcnpx.lanl.gov> .

inches (~0.3175 cm) of stainless steel and then there is even a second layer of stainless steel (the second layer has at least a thickness of 0.065 inches, ~0.1651 cm, of steel which are for some vertical pipes). The author cannot find a non-zero dose in simulation even after 2 billions of events at a thickness of 0.1651 cm.

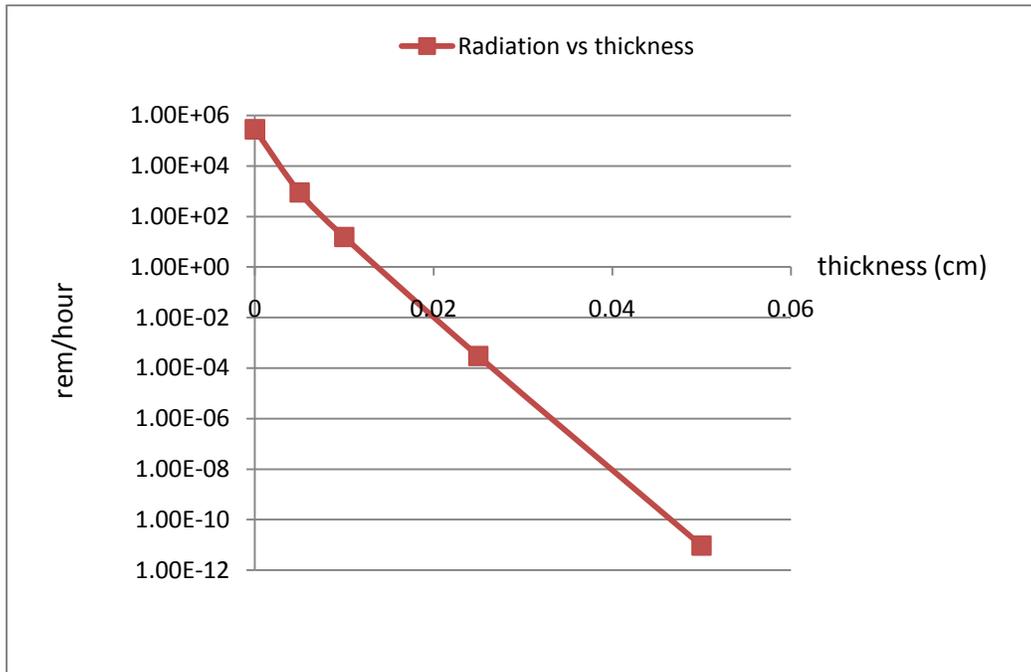


Figure 1: Doses (in rem/hour) behind various thicknesses of stainless steel are shown here.

From the above, the requirement of <5 mrem/hour (Controlled Area) or even 50 μ rem/hour is readily satisfied by all the available stainless steel (in design).

IV. Appendix

The MCNPX input file is as follows :

Electron Copper --- Energy Distribution

```
c
c base walls
c
  1 1 -8.96 -1 imp:n,p,e=1
c
c detector
c
  2 0 -10 imp:n,p,e=1
c
  3 3 -7.8 -2 imp:n,p,e=1
c
c inside the room
c
  900 0 -900 1 2 10 imp:n,p,e=1
c
c outside
c
  901 0 900 imp:n,p,e=0
c
c
=====
=====

c
=====
=====
c the center of the beam is at 50 inches above ground and x = 0 and y = 0
c
c Surfaces q
c
c Copper
c
c 1 rpp -0.75 0.75 -0.75 0.75 0.0 1.5
  1 rpp -0.01 0.01 -0.01 0.01 0.0 0.001 c
c
c made up a plate of 0.065 inch steel
c
c 2 rpp -6. 6. -6. 6. 1.0 1.1651
  2 rpp -6. 6. -6. 6. 1.0 1.01
```

c
 c detector
 c
 c 10 sph 0. 0. 31. 1.0
 c 10 rpp -5. 5. -5. 5. 30.5 35.0
 10 rpp -5. 5. -5. 5. 31.0 35.0
 c
 c
 900 rpp -6.0 6.0 -6.0 6.0 -1.0 35.0
 c
 c =====

c
 c
 c Materials

c
 c Copper
 c
 m1 29063 0.6917 29065 0.3083

c
 c
 c
 c steel
 m3 6000 -0.0003 \$ 0.0003 carbon
 7014 -0.0009963
 7015 -0.0000037 \$ 0.001 nitrogen
 14000 -0.0075 \$ 0.0075 silicon
 15031 -0.00045 \$ 0.00045 phosphorus
 16032 -0.0003 \$ 0.0003 sulfur
 24050 -0.00862
 24052 -0.16752
 24053 -0.0191
 24054 -0.00476 \$ 0.20 chromium
 25055 -0.02 \$ 0.02 manganese
 26054 -0.03785619
 26056 -0.5962025
 26057 -0.01424486
 26058 -0.002146485 \$ 0.65045 iron
 28058 -0.0814176
 28060 -0.0314736
 28061 -0.0014256
 28062 -0.0043896
 28064 -0.0012936 \$ 0.12 nickel

mx3:h 6012 j j 14028 16j
 mx3:p 6012 j j 14028 16j
 c

```

SDEF erg = 0.01 par=3 dir=1 vec = 0 0 1 x=0. y=0. z=-0.9 wgt=1
c
c -----
c
c
c
DBCN 997383
c
c biased photonuclear treatment to gain statistics quicker
c
phys:p 0.011 2j 1
phys:e 0.011
phys:n 0.011
c
cut:p 0.
cut:e 0.
c
c
c
mode n p e
c
c
c ----- Doses -----
c
F5:p 0. 0. 31. 0.
F15:p 1. 0. 31. 0.
F25:p 0. -1. 31. 0.
c
F4:p 2
c
c -----
c
c nps 25000000
c nps 2500000
nps 1500000000
c
c prdmp 50000 j j 10 j
c
print
c
c Energy Bins (upper limits)
e0 1.0e-7 1.0e-5 1.0e-3 .01 .1 1. 2. 20. 100. 200.
c
c converted to dose (1/3600 because the original unit is rem/hour)
c
df0 iu=1 fac=2.77777777778E-4 log ic=10

```