

Table 2. Previous compilation of hazardous dominating isotopes taken into account in our study of benchmarking on ^{nat}W .

^{187}W	^{148}Gd	^{186}Re	^{182}Ta	^{172}Hf	^{185}W	^{188}Re	$^{178}Hf(m1)$	$^{179}Hf(m1)$	^{169}Yb
17.83%	14.14%	12.04%	7.85%	7.79%	5.97%	5.18%	4.68%	2.66%	2.29%
^{183}Ta	^{179}Hf	^{173}Lu	^{125}I	^{179}Ta	^{146}Gd	^{172}Lu	^{171}Lu	^{149}Tb	^{170}Tm
2.21%	1.61%	1.47%	1.32%	1.06%	0.82%	0.72%	0.62%	0.50%	0.44%
									^{170}Lu
									0.42%
									^{167}Tm
									0.37%

2.1. On thin tungsten target

Excitation functions, one of the basic data sets for modeling the activation yields, correspond to production cross sections for a given isotope and a given target according to energy projectile. There are two types of production cross section, independent and cumulative. The latter corresponds to the sum of the independent yields for a nucleus and all of its radioactive parents. Using the cascade model INCL4.6 and the deexcitation code Abla07 combination, the cross sections were calculated, for the production of nuclei in ^{nat}W by 30 MeV to 2.8 GeV proton induced reactions. Then results obtained by the theoretical simulations were compared with the experimental data available in the literature. Two sets of data of ^{nat}W irradiated with few tens MeV to 2.6 GeV protons were found in references [8] and [9].

As example **Figure 1** shows the ratio between ^{183}Ta production cross-sections in natural tungsten calculated with INCL4.6-Abla07 compared to the experimental data [8-9]. Three lines were added to emphasize ratios equal to 2 (0.5) and 1. The ratios obtained are next to 2 between 100 and 2600 MeV but increase when going under 100 MeV. In these cases simulation overestimates the measured results.

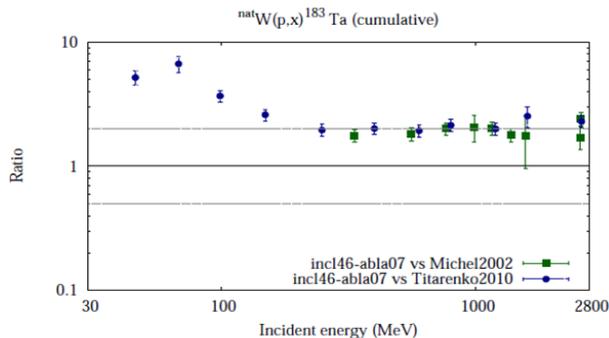


Figure 1. Ratios between ^{183}Ta production cross-section in ^{nat}W calculated with the new version INCL4.6-Abla07 and experimental data [8-9].

Unfortunately, there is no experimental data for the gaseous nuclides (Table 1), five isotopes of xenon excepted. Thereafter some results on ^{nat}Pb by 35 MeV to 3 GeV protons induced reactions will be presented. They give hints on the quality of the simulation for these gaseous radionuclides. The results showed hereafter (**Figure 2**) present the ratio between model results and experimental data for tritium [10]. The agreement is very good all along the energy range as evidenced by the ratio values close to 1.

Finally on all residue production yields using a tungsten or lead target we can conclude that our excitation

functions are in good agreement with experimental data available. Furthermore the average ratio is qualitatively of the order of 2.

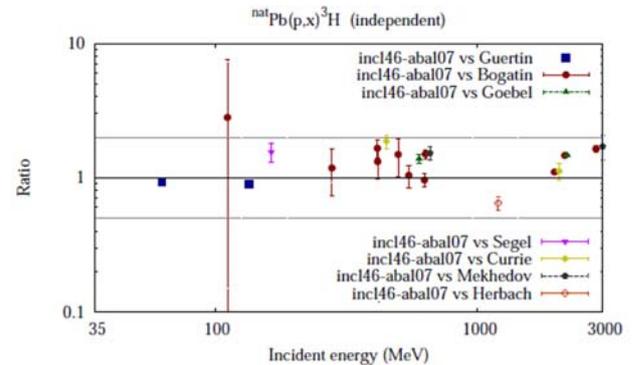


Figure 2. Ratio between tritium production cross-section in ^{nat}Pb calculated with the new version INCL4.6-Abla07 and experimental data measured by different groups [10].

2.2. On thick tungsten target

We have seen previously that INCL4.6-Abla07 reproduced very well the different data found in the literature. But this analysis is not totally complete because it doesn't take into account the reaction produced by other particles than protons. However it stays a good evaluation and both are complementary. In addition, only one experiment used a thick tungsten target [11] and experimental data are not available for all hazardous contaminant nuclei and gaseous elements of the ESS list (Table 1-2). We also consider another experiment with thick Hg target with Pb and Bi samples irradiated by 2.83 GeV protons [12] to draw useful information on the reliability of the INCL4.6-Abla07 model combination implemented in MCNPX, because it is a major issue to determine the uncertainty while comparing with the model. The study on this second set of data is in progress, so only preliminary results for thick tungsten target experiment will be discussed.

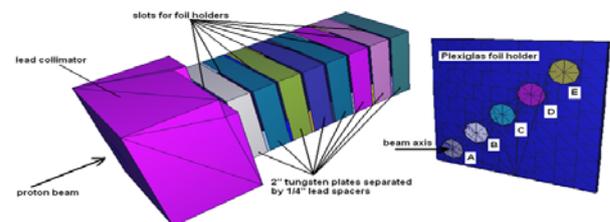


Figure 3. Drawing of the tungsten target and of tungsten target holder used in the experiment conducted by J.L. Ulmann et al. [11].

The experiment was done using proton beam delivered by the linear accelerator at the WNR (Weapons Neutron Research) facility at LAMPF [11]. Thick natural tungsten target were irradiated with 800 MeV protons (**Figure 3**). Thin foils were inserted at various locations to sample the radiation environment inside the target. The foils inserted on the beam axis were to measure interactions due

primarily to the incident beam; the off-axis foils sampled interactions due to scattered and secondary particles (primarily neutrons.) The tungsten foils were located 5.1, 10.2, 15.2, and 20.3 cm into the stack and centered on the beam axis and at radii of 2.14 (A), 4.28 (B), 6.43, and 8.57 cm from the axis.

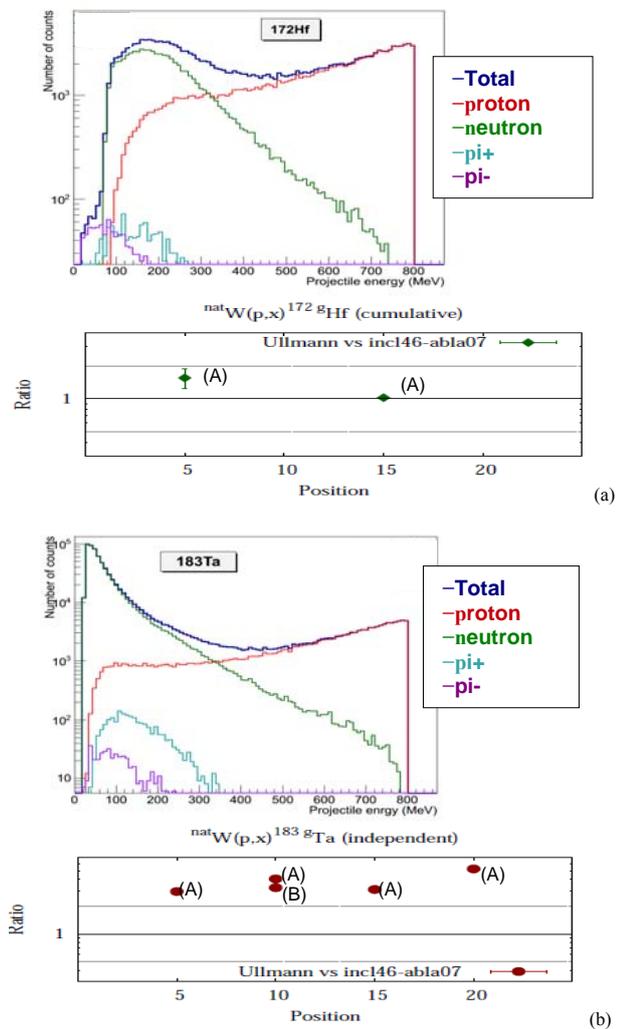


Figure 4. On top: respective and total numbers of reactions due to the interactions of the different particles involved in a thick W target bombarded by a 800 MeV beam for ^{172}Hf (a) and ^{183}Ta (b) production. On bottom: ratio between ^{172}Hf cumulative (respectively ^{183}Ta independent) spallation yield (a) (respectively (b)) in ^{nat}W .

Results presented in this part are obtained with INCL4.6-Abla07-MCNPX. This calculation takes into account the interaction of proton, neutron higher than 25 MeV and pion. We need to use CINDER'90 to consider low energy neutron, in this goal we are in relation with J.L. Ulmann et al. [11] to obtain irradiation and shut-down time used in this experiment. So results present here after should be refined and are a little bite lower than expected. **Figure 4a** shows the ratio between ^{172}Hf independent spallation yields in ^{nat}W calculated with INCL4.6-Abla07-MCNPX compared to the experimental data [11]. The agreement is very good and the ratio is below than 2. The ^{172}Hf is mainly produced by

high energy protons and neutrons above 100 MeV. In the case of ^{183}Ta (**Figure 4b**), the production of this isotope is principally due to low energy neutrons (below 100 MeV) and we can notice that the ratio is higher than 2, we have the right order of magnitude but we are less good as expected (Figure 1). We can also notice that in this case we overestimate the data, it is not a real problem as we consider the safety point of view. Furthermore we can notice the correspondence with excitation function (Figure 1) where ratios increase when proton energy is lower than, 100MeV. It seems that INCL4.6-Abla07 gives less good estimations for low projectile.

In conclusion, even if these results are preliminary, the agreement between experimental data and the model combination INCL4.6-Abla07 in MCNPX is quite good. However we need to be more careful with nuclei produced mainly by low energy projectile.

3. ESS calculations

To explore the general features of radionuclide production, we performed INCL4.6-Abla07-MCNPX calculations in the detailed ESS geometry (**Figure 5**) and then used CINDER'90. The target is composed by 11 tungsten layers surrounded by 2 mm of helium. The first to fifth layers are 1.5 cm thick, the sixth and seventh 2 cm, the eighth 3 cm, the ninth 4 cm, the tenth 6cm and finally the eleventh 10 cm.

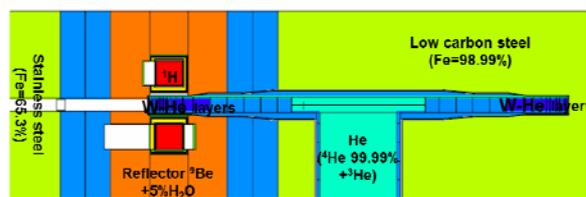


Figure 5. Drawing of MCNPX geometry of ESS tungsten target in YZ view.

These calculations demonstrate the properties of spallation with 2.5 GeV protons, and subsequent transport and interactions of the secondary particles. In this way, we assess activity, production cross section of spallation products (beam on and beam off) and then we can validate the existing contaminant list [7] or define a new one, by calculation the hazard index (Eq. 1). The hazard index (HI) is defined as the sum over all the radionuclides present of the net capacity to conduct to radiological dose through inhalation:

$$HI = \sum_i (A_i \times RF_i \times DCF_i) \quad (1)$$

where: A_i is the activity (Bq) of the radionuclide i present in the target at the moment of evaluation, RF_i is the release fraction for the radionuclide i for a given accident or for representative accident; DCF_i is the effective dose commitment per inhaled activation for the radionuclide i (Sv/Bq). The product defined above is summed over all radionuclide present in the target at the moment of evaluation. To be on the safe side, conservative value were considered by taken as reference time for evaluations the end of the life of the target. The calculation of hazard index is in progress and

will not be presented here.

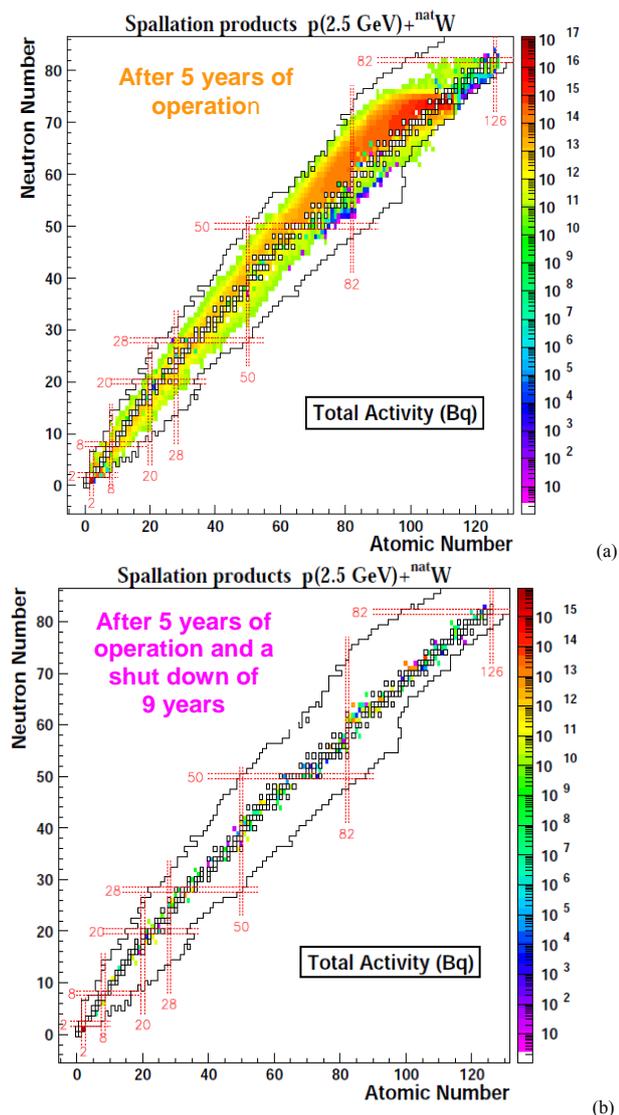


Figure 6. Nuclide total activity (Bq) of ESS tungsten target after 5 years of operation (a), and after 5 years of operation and a shut-down of 9 years (b), obtained by INCL4.6-Abla07 in MCNPX+CINDER'90 on a chart of nuclides.

The activity of spallation products in ESS tungsten target are represented on a nuclear-chart, the empty squares indicating the stable nuclei. **Figure 6a** shows nuclide total activity after 5 years of operation. The total activity of the target is 4.03×10^{17} Bq and major contributors are ^{187}W (31%), $^{183}\text{W}_m$ (24.1%), ^{185}W (15.8%), ^{181}W (3%) and ^{178}Ta (1%). The total activity after 5 years of operation and a shut-down of 9 years is 8.95×10^{14} Bq (**Figure 6b**). The list of contributors to the total activity is greatly reduced: ^3H is the main one with 76.4%.

Total activity of tungsten target is due to few nuclei next to tungsten target and tritium. As only a few nuclei play a major role, we will proceed nuclei by nuclei to determine uncertainties on residue production yields and activation.

4. Conclusion

The INCL4.6-Abla07 benchmark on thin and thick target provides a good agreement (average ratio ~ 2) with available data even if it is less good as expected with nuclei produced mainly by low energy projectile. When calculation of hazard index will be done, we will be able to validate the contaminant list or define a new one. We still need to assess accuracy of the calculation results and give uncertainties for each contaminant nucleus. Dealing with safety issues, we will take a special care of underestimated isotopes.

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