

## **Radiation Protection Design of the FRM II**

### Wolfgang Dittrich and Helmut Zeising

**AREVA NP GmbH** 

and

**Technical University of Munich –** 

Forschungsneutronenquelle Heinz Maier-Leibnitz (FRM II)



#### Radiation Protection Design of the FRM II Content of Presentation

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- > Zoning
- > Shielding Concept
- > Building Structure, Separation of Systems
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  - Level of Reactor Hall (Level 04)
  - Level for D<sub>2</sub>O Purification, Solid Waste (Level 01)
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- > Radiation Survey Program for Commissioning
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#### Radiation Protection Design of the FRM II Introductory Remarks

- Moderator: D<sub>2</sub>O, Coolant: H<sub>2</sub>O, 20 MW, reactor with moderator tank arranged in pool
- > General contractor: Siemens KWU, work done by AREVA NP GmbH
- > Operator: Technical University of Munich (TUM)
- > Concept design: 1990 1995
- > Construction: 1996 2001
- > Phase of intensive review by authorities (1999 2003)
- > Commissioned during 2004
- > Full power reached in August 2004



### Radiation Protection Design of the FRM II Zoning – Type of Zones

> Public Area:

≤ 1 mSv/y without consideration of real presence (at fence)

#### > Monitored Area:

 $1 \text{ mSv/y} < ... \leq 6 \text{ mSv/y}$  considering real presence, entire area inside the fence

> Restricted Area:

> 6 mSv/y, only in the reactor building: In the reactor hall, in the cellar, in the experimentation hall, in activity monitoring room of vent stack, in neutron guide tunnel

Exclusion Area (as part of the restricted area):
> 1 mSv/h, chamber for primary circuit, filters of H<sub>2</sub>O and D<sub>2</sub>O
purification, chamber for cooling of D2O, He-gas system, depending
on dose rate: buffer stores for radwaste



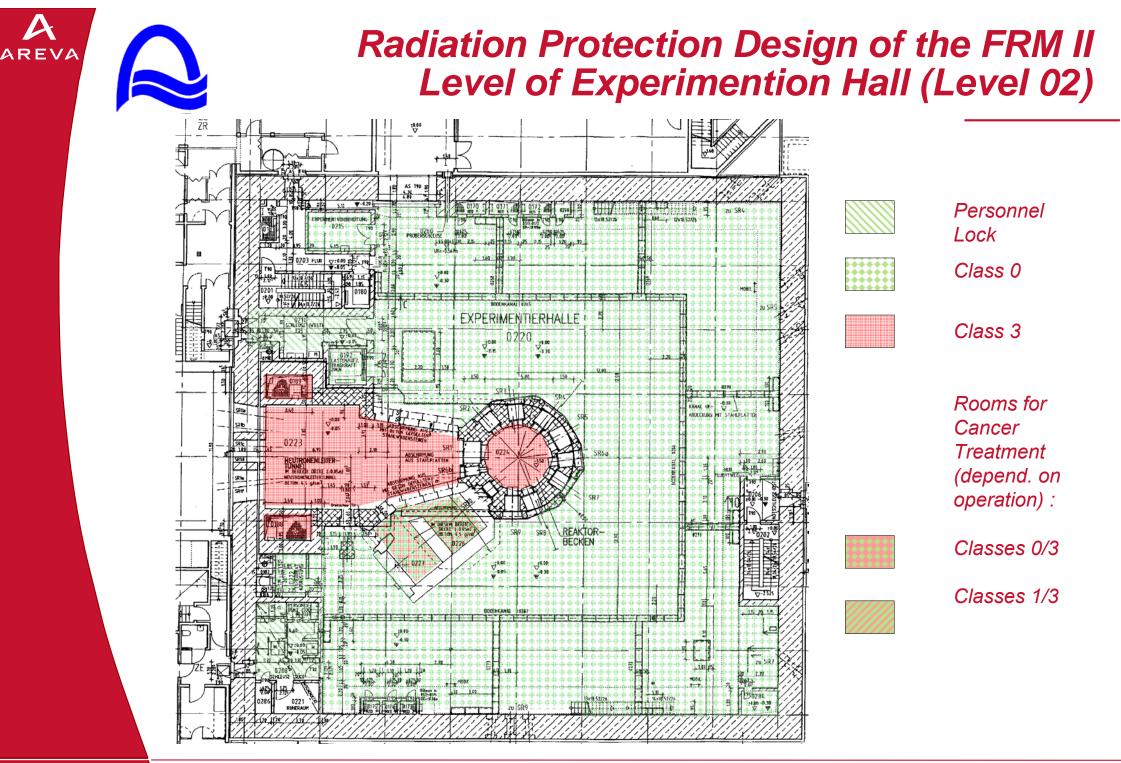
#### Radiation Protection Design of the FRM II Zoning – Room Classes

- > 0  $\dots \le 5 \mu Sv/h$ , no contamination, unlimited presence, no specific protective clothes experimentation hall
- > 1 ... ≤ 5 µSv/h (locally ≤ 10 µSv/h), potential low contamination, unlimited presence, protective clothes required – maintenance floor below experimentation hall
- > 2 ... ≤ 1 mSv/h, potential contamination, limited presence without special radiation protection permission
- > 3 ... > 1 mSv/h, potential contamination, normally locked, access only with special rad. prot. permission – chamber of primary pumps and coolers, pump rooms of purification systems, purification D<sub>2</sub>O system



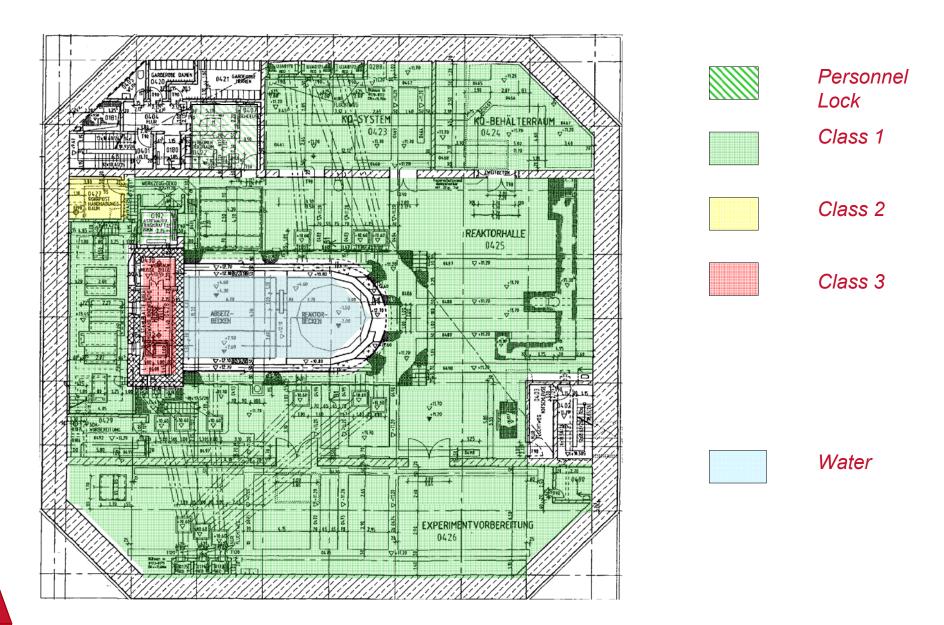
#### Radiation Protection Design of the FRM II Shielding Materials

- > Normal concrete, 2.1 g/cm<sup>3</sup> in general
- > Hematite concrete, 3.6 g/cm<sup>3</sup> upper wall sections of reactor pool, lower wall sections of fuel pool, ceiling of the chamber with primary pumps and coolers
- > Hematite concrete with steel shroud, 4.5 g/cm<sup>3</sup> lower sections of reactor pool, operator's side of hot cell, walls of neutron guide room in reactor building
- Steel and lead plates 2 floor sections of fuel pool, operator's side of hot cell, fuel transfer duct, active zones of D<sub>2</sub>O filters, heavy concrete wall sections of neutron guide tunnel
- > Water reactor and fuel pools

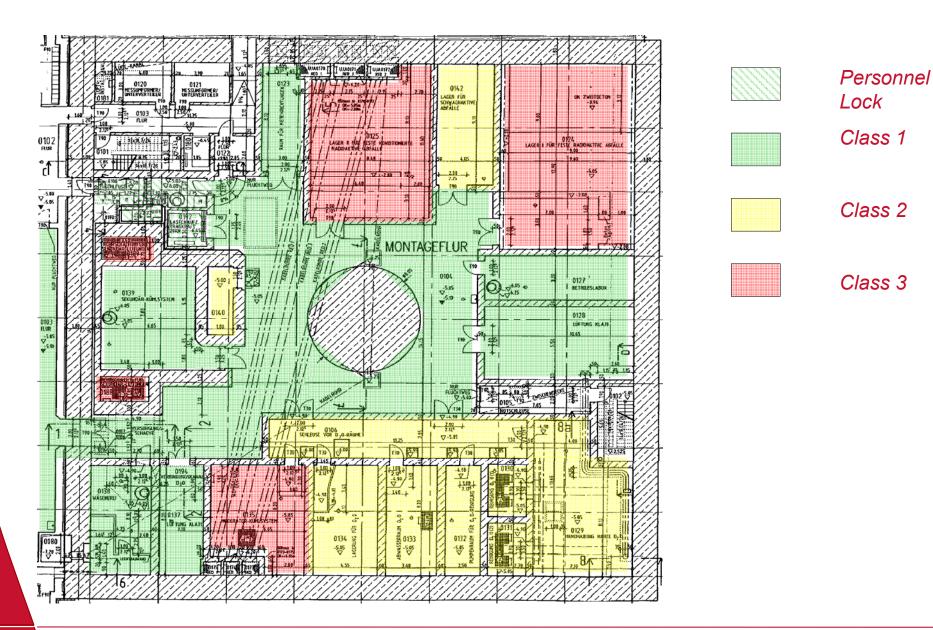




#### Radiation Protection Design of the FRM II Level of Reactor Hall (Level 04)

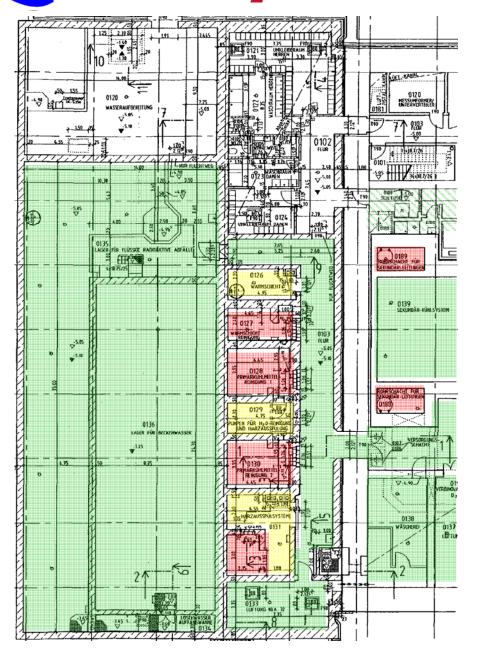


# Radiation Protection Design of the FRM II Level for $D_2O$ Purification, Solid Waste (Level 01)

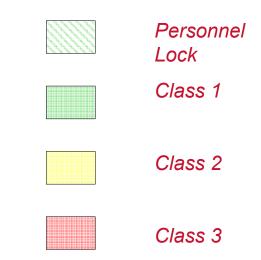


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#### Radiation Protection Design of the FRM II Area for H<sub>2</sub>O Purification, Waste Water (Level 01)



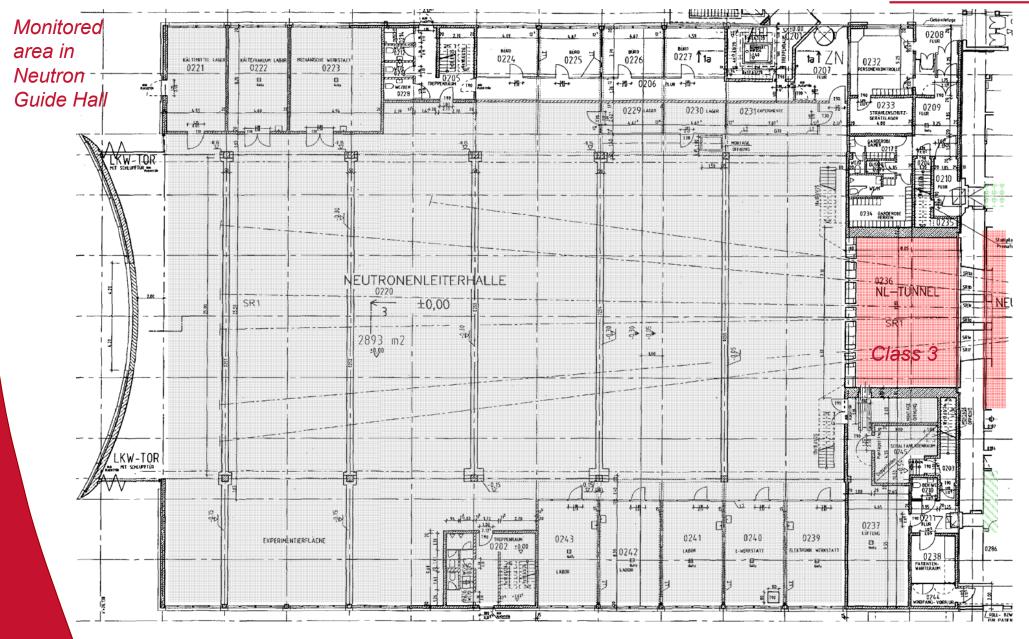
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#### Radiation Protection Design of the FRM II Neutron Guide Hall





#### Radiation Protection Design of the FRM II Access Concept

- Seneral security checkpoint in Access Building in front of Reactor Building
- > Reactor Hall (level 04): via personnel lock in NW corner
- > Cellar (level 01): via personnel lock in NW corner
- > Experimentation Hall (level 02):
  - Experiment operation without contamination potential via personnel lock in NW corner, protective clothes, hand-feet contamination monitor only
  - Operation state with contamination via personnel lock in SW corner (this serves in addition as access for patients receiving cancer irradiation), protective clothes, whole body contamination monitor
- > Neutron Guide Hall: separate entrance via Access Building, no protective clothes, hand-feet contamination monitor at the exits



### Radiation Protection Design of the FRM II Radiation Survey Program for Commissioning

- > 7 steps according reactor power level: 0.2, 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 20 MW
- > 5 topics:
  - Dose and dose rate survey (gamma, neutron)
  - Control and evaluation of readings of dose rate and activity monitors, comparison with design values and reference thresholds
  - Activity concentration in systems— sample collection, evaluation in laboratory with high resolution gamma-spectrometry, comparison with design values
  - <sup>41</sup>Ar activity in ventilation sample collection, evaluation in laboratory, comparison with design values
  - <sup>3</sup>H in D<sub>2</sub>O and D<sub>2</sub> systems
- In general the pre-determined levels for activity release via the stack and for gamma-dose rate during survey were not exceeded.
- Exceptions were caused (and could be logically clarified) from operating conditions and unforeseen events during commissioning.



#### Radiation Protection Design of the FRM II Consequences of Survey Results

> In a few locations modification and adaptation of systems were performed to eliminate unforeseen increase of the dose rate for the operator requiring additional shielding

Lead shielding structure in room for  $D_2O$  cooling to ease regular inspection of some local instruments

Additional protection of a concrete gap in floor of tunnel for  $D_2O$  piping





#### Radiation Protection Design of the FRM II Conclusion

- The radiation protection design fulfils the standard regulation for nuclear plants without exemptions for research.
- > The design allows further modifications and adaptations of the facility.
- > After now approx. 3 years of operation no single case of exceeding legal limits for radiation exposure of personnel, scientists and public.