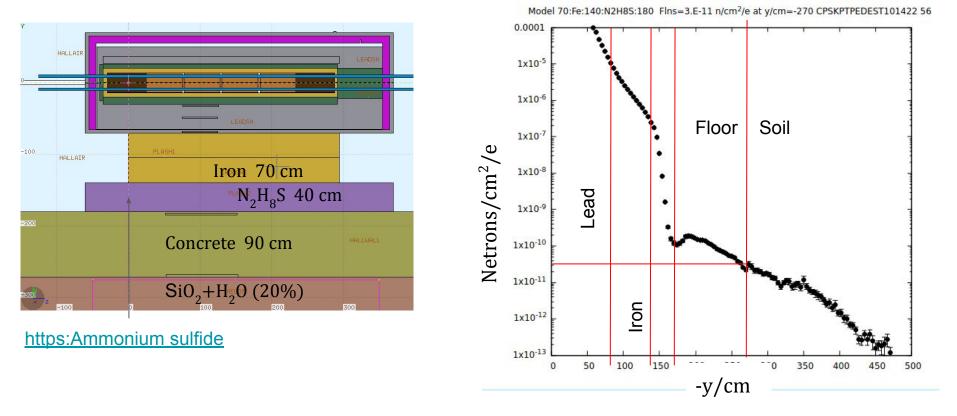
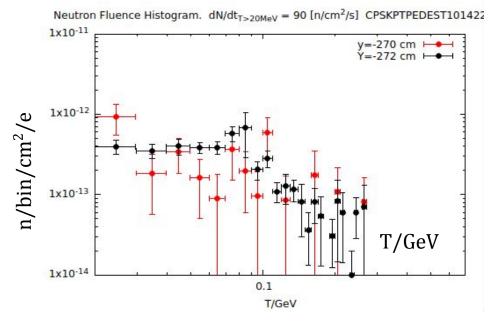
## Neutrons T > 0 MeV in soil at 1 m depths after $Iron/N_2H_8S$ pedestal



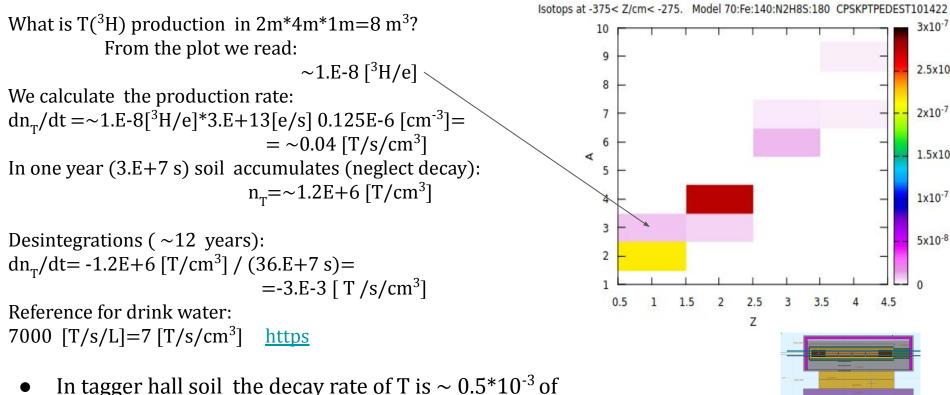
- Neutron Flux T>0 =  $3.E-11 [n/e/cm^2]*3.E+13 [e/s] = \sim 900 [n/cm^2/s].$
- What fraction of T>20 MeV that is responsible for Tritium production in soil?

# Neutron Flux T>20 MeV in soil at 1 m depths after $Iron/N_2H_8S$ pedestal.



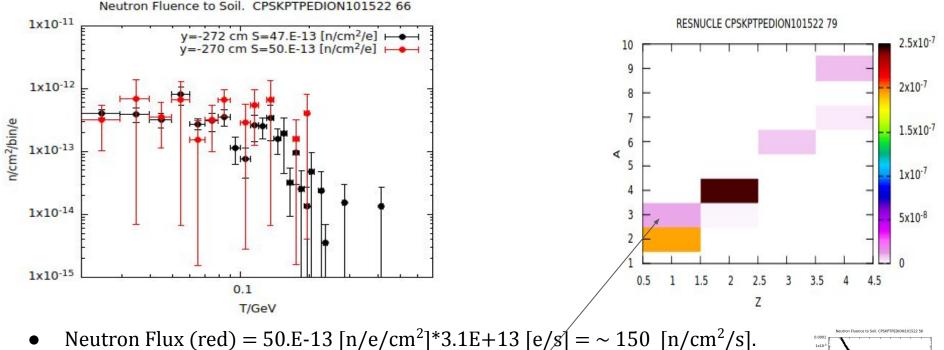
- Neutron Flux (red) =  $33.E-13 [n/e/cm^2]*3.1E+13 [e/s] = ~ 100 [n/cm^2/s].$
- Black -150  $[n/cm^2/s]$ . Reference 30  $[n/cm^2/s]$  3-5 times lower.
- How many tritium under the floor after 1 year and what is its decay rate?

#### Tritium concentration and activity in 1 m deep soil after 1 year.



In tagger hall soil the decay rate of T is  $\sim 0.5*10^{-3}$  of reference.

#### Flux of neutrons T>20 MeV in soil at 1 m depths and <sup>3</sup>H concentration. Effect of ion EM-dissociation and Isomers.

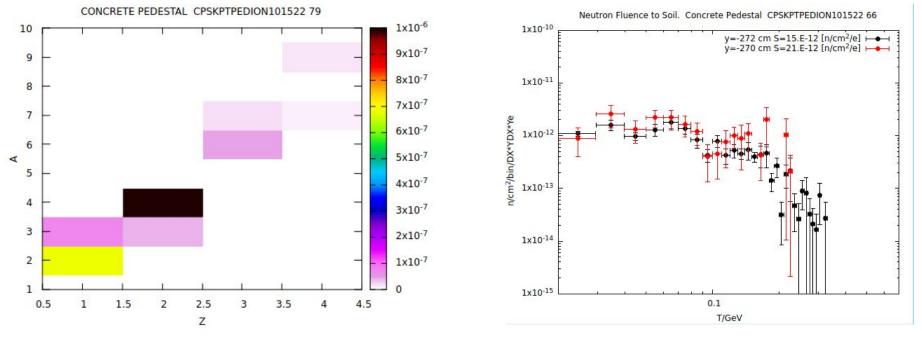


1x10

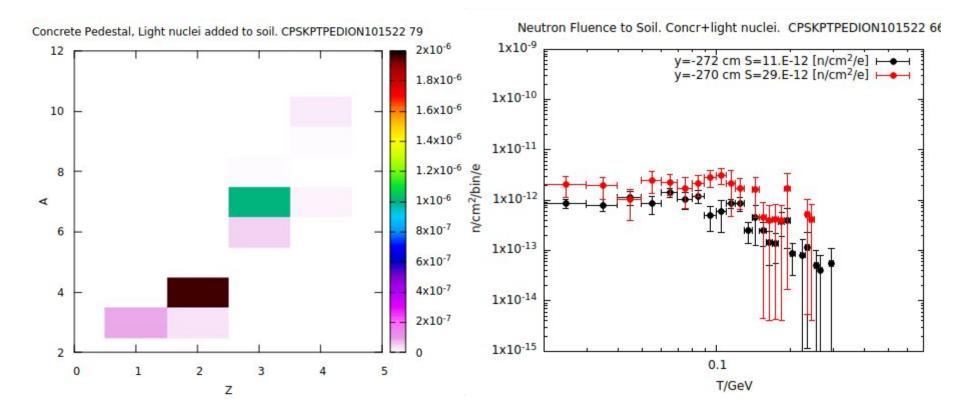
1×10

- Neutron Flux (red) =  $50.12 \cdot 15$  [l/e/cm ] 5.112 + 15 [e/s] =  $\approx 150$  [l
- Black 145  $[n/cm^2/s]$ . About 50% higher.
- Tritium fluence is about the same =1.2E-8 [T/e/V]  $V=2*4*8* \text{ m}^3$  at y=-272 cm

## Flux of neutrons T>20 MeV in soil at 1 m depths and <sup>3</sup>H concentration. Effect of ion EM-dissociation and Isomers and concrete pedestal.



- Netrun fux is of  $\sim 5$  times higher.
- Tritium yield is 1.e-7 T/e that is ~5-10 times higher then for Iron/Plastic pedestal.
- Tritium decay rate is of  $0.02 [T/s/cm^3]$ ; reference for a drink water  $\sim 10[T/s/cm^3]$ .



# **Conclusion and Outlook**

- 1. All safety parameters are met by CPS design including tritium concentration in soil.
- 2. Tritium concentration in 30 cm layer of soil under floor.
- 3. Include into the "CPS conceptual design report" (<u>https</u>).
- 4. Optimization of pedestal material based on T-activity.
- 5. Model test by Radcon group (Pavel).