SINBAD Benchmark Database and FNS/JAEA Liquid Oxygen TOF Experiment Analysis

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SINBAD - Radiation Shielding Experiments Scope and Objectives

- Compilation of high quality experiments for validation and benchmarking of computer codes and nuclear data used for radiation transport and shielding problems encompassing:
 - reactor shielding, PV dosimetry (46)
 - fusion blanket neutronics (31)
 - accelerator shielding (23)
- Low and inter-mediate energy particles applications.
- Contains 100 experiments

SINBAD – completed quality evaluations, not yet in SINBAD (2012-2014)

REACTOR

- Ispra Iron Benchmark (EURACOS) [**]
- Ispra Sodium Benchmark (EURACOS) [**]
- Cadarache Sodium (HARMONIE)
- JANUS Phase I (Neut.Transport Through Mild&Stainless Steel) [***]
- JANUS Phase VIII (Neutron Transport Through Sodium & Mild Steel) [***]
- NESDIP-2 Benchmark (ASPIS) [*/**]
- NESDIP-3 Benchmark (ASPIS) [***]
- Winfrith Iron Benchmark (ASPIS)
- Winfrith Iron 88 Benchmark (ASPIS)
- Winfrith Graphite Benchmark (ASPIS)
- Winfrith Water/Iron Benchmark (ASPIS-PCA REPLICA)
- Winfrith Water Benchmark
- Winfrith Neutron-Gamma Ray Transport through Water/Steel Arrays (ASPIS)

ACCELERATOR

- TIARA 43 & 68 MeV PROTONS [***]
- BEVALAC [***]
- AVF 75MeV [*/**]
- PSI-590MeV [*/**]

Proposed classification

◆ ◆ ◆ valid for nuclear data and code benchmar		valid for nuclear data and code benchmarking
	• •	suitable for education & training
 benchmarks of historical interest 		benchmarks of historical interest

SINBAD: FISSION NEUTRONICS

Benchmark / quality	Additional information needed on
ASPIS Iron ~ ++	n source description, positioning / dimension uncertainty, some specifications inconsistent or not complete
ASPIS Iron-88 ~ +++	New MCNP model. Additional information needed: - detectors arrangement (e.g. stacking) - gaps between the slabs - absolute calibration of neutron source & dilution factor - effect of the cave walls
ASPIS Graphite +++	New MCNP model. Additional information needed: - detectors arrangement in the slots (dimensions are inconsistent)
ASPIS Water +++	New MCNP model. Supplementary information needed on: - NE-213 spectrometer - water tank (container, bowing effects) - experimental room
ASPIS n/γ water/steel arrays ~ +++	Supplementary information needed on: - detectors arrangement - bowing of the water tanks - background subtraction - cave walls

SINBAD: FISSION NEUTRONICS

Benchmark / quality	Additional information needed on
ASPIS PCA REPLICA +++	Supplementary information needed on: - set-up of the activation foils - rear wall of the ASPIS cave
NESDIP-2 +/++	New MCNP model. Supplementary information needed on: - activation foils positioning & housing - background subtraction method, calibration
NESDIP-3 ***	- ,, -
JANIS-1 +++	- ,, -
JANIS-8 +++	- ,, -
EURACOS Iron ~ ++	New MCNP model, source model, uncertainty. Supplementary information needed on: source (spectrum, spatial distribution), energy structure of the proton recoil spectra, neutron spectrometers response functions, additional details on the geometry (room return), on geometry and material composition uncertainties. Limited applicability – fast neutron attenuation in iron only.
EURACOS Na ~ ++	- ,, -
HARMONIE +	too simplified geometry, materials &n source description

SINBAD: FUSION NEUTRONICS

Benchmark / quality	Additional information needed on
OKTAVIAN W n/γ spec. ~ +++	background subtraction method
	γ source measurements, γ detector response function
FNS W ~ +++	unfolding technique of Ne-213 measurements
	activation foils positioning, uncertainty & housing
FNG W +++	/
FNG/TUD W ~ +++	neutron & γ flux point—wise uncertainties
	measured pulse-height distributions inconsistencies with FNG–W (integral) bench.results
OKTAVIAN Si 60cm ~ +++	background subtraction method γ source measurements & detector response function
OKTAVIAN Si 40cm ++	neutron flux measurements only available in graphical form
OKTAVIAN Ni +++	/
FNS Graphite ~ +++	experimental unfolding technique,
	activation foils positioning & housing
FNG SiC +++	/
FNG/TUD SiC ~ +++	neutron & γ flux point–wise uncertainties original pulse-height distributions inconsistencies with FNG-SiC benchmark results

SINBAD: FUSION NEUTRONICS

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Benchmark / quality	Additional information needed on
FNS V ~ ***	experimental unfolding technique activation foils positioning, uncertainty & housing
OKTAVIAN AI ~ +++	neutron flight path parameter background subtraction method γ source measurements & γ detector response function
OKTAVIAN Fe ~ +++ or ++	very large uncertainties of the measurements
FNS Iron dogleg-duct ++	neutron source spectrum neutron detector response function
TUD Iron slab ~ +++	neutron source pulse height spectrum
FNG Stainless Steel ~ +++	A comprehensive geometry description would be helpful
FNG ITER Dose Rate +++	/
FNG/TUD ITER Bulk ~ +++	neutron and gamma flux point-wise uncertainties original pulse-height distributions
FNG ITER Bulk +++	/
FNG ITER Bulk streaming +++	/
FNS Oxygen +++	neutron effective flight path parameter
FNS Sky-shine ++	neutron source spectrum

SINBAD: FUSION NEUTRONICS

Benchmark	Improvements, additional info needed			
IPPE-V shells, 14 MeV n source	New 2D & 3D MCNP5 models prepared			
IPPE-Fe shells , 14 MeV n source				
IPPE-Th shell with 14 MeV & ²⁵² Cf neutron source	more details on collimator and detector needed, experimental bare ²⁵² Cf source spectra not available, 2D&3D MCNP5 models prepared			
IPPE-Bi shells with 14 MeV & ²⁵² Cf neutron source	TOF & energy spectra available, more details on collimator and detector housing needed, bare ²⁵² Cf source spectra not available			
Improved MCNP5 models, including time domain calculations:				
2D model: relies on measured bare source spectrum (used as response function), source and detector system are approximate				
3D model: more details on collimator and detector housing needed				
Good practice of including TOF spectra should be encouraged and extended to any TOF experiment in SINBAD				

SINBAD Benchmarks using TOF technique

- Reactor Shielding
 IPPE Th shell with 14 MeV and Cf-252 source neutrons
- Fusion Neutronics Shielding

Nickel Sphere (OKTAVIAN) Iron Sphere (OKTAVIAN) Aluminium Sphere (OKTAVIAN) Silicon Sphere (OKTAVIAN) Tungsten Sphere (OKTAVIAN) FNS Liquid Oxygen FNS Skyshine FNS Dogleg Duct Streaming IPPE Vanadium Shells IPPE Iron Shells IPPE Bi Sphere

Accelerator Shielding RIKEN Quasi-monoenergetic Neutron Field in 70-210 MeV Energy Range HIMAC High energy Neutron (<800 MeV) Measurements in Iron HIMAC High energy Neutron (<800 MeV) Measurements in Concrete MSU experiment with He & C ions on Al target Neutron Spectra Generated by 590-MeV Protons on a Thick Pb Target Different approximations were used in the neutron source and collimator-detector modelisation. Scattering in the collimator, as well as the finite detector time resolution and source pulse width were accounted for by using detector response functions (IPPE Spheres) or by using (unphysical) neutron spectra measured without the spheres as the neutron source (OKTAVIAN).

IMPROVEMENTS

more experimental information from literature

CONRAD :

- refinement of the D-T source model
- experimental source spectra simulations
- new MCNP5/X models for TOF analyses

з **IPPE-FE** NEUTRON LEAKAGE SPECTRUM (n/Mev) 2 100 9 8 7 6 5 $\mathbf{4}$ з 2 SPECTRUM NEUTRON TOF EXPERIMENTAL DATA 100 10^{-1} 5 8 З 4 9 ENERGY (Mev)

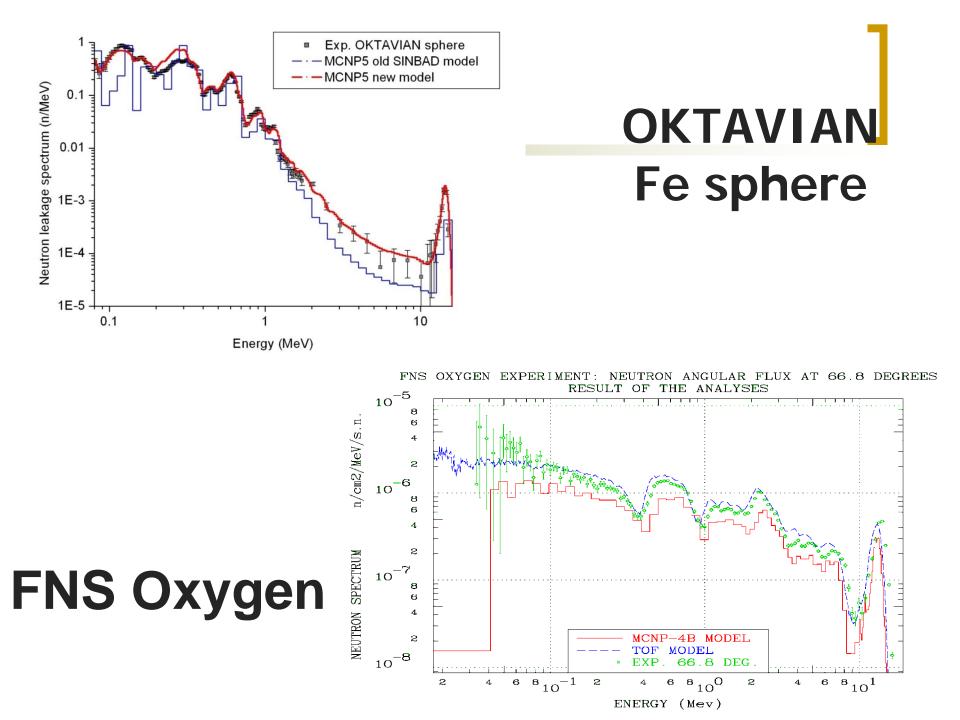
0.1 Mev - 1.2 MeV

COMPARISON BETWEEN CALCULATED AND EXPERIMENTAL SPEC

SPHERE #5

ENDF

Interpretation of TOF and energy spectra (multiple scattering)



FNS-Liquid O TOF Benchmark

- 14 MeV D-T neutron facility at FNS/JAERI
- Measurement of angular neutron leaking spectra from a 20 cm slab of liquid oxygen in the 0.05 15 MeV energy range. Angular fluxes at 0, 12.2, 24.9, source 41.8 and 66.8 degrees were measured.

Fig. 3. Definition of the parameters used for data reduction.

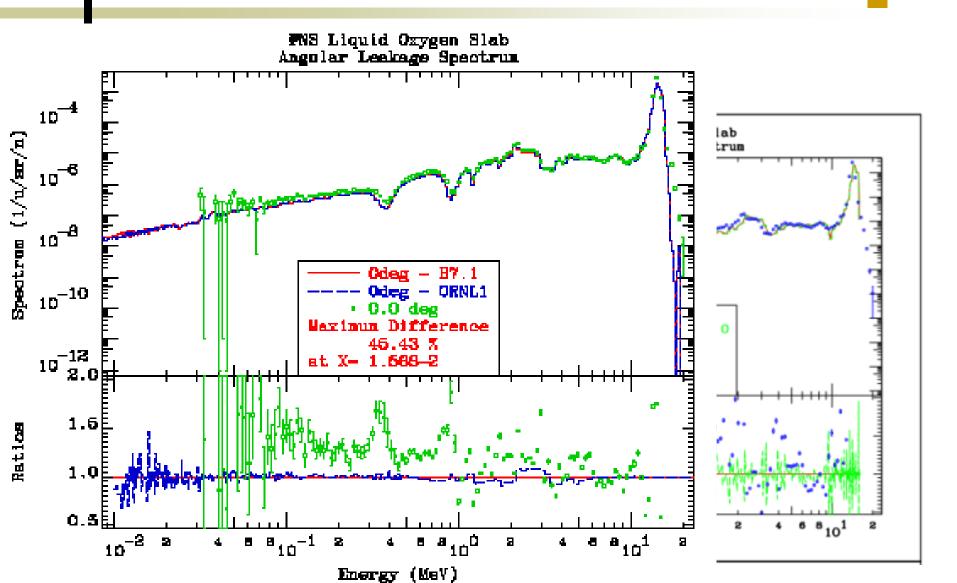
FNS-Liquid O TOF Benchmark

- Complete description is included in SINBAD and available from OECD/NEA Data Bank and RSICC. Benchmark was reanalysed and SINBAD compilation updated in 2010 (complete revision, time vs. energy domain calculation).
- Drawback: Uncertainty in neutron effective flight path parameter, information needed on detector efficiency function, details on conversion of experimental TOA to E spectra.

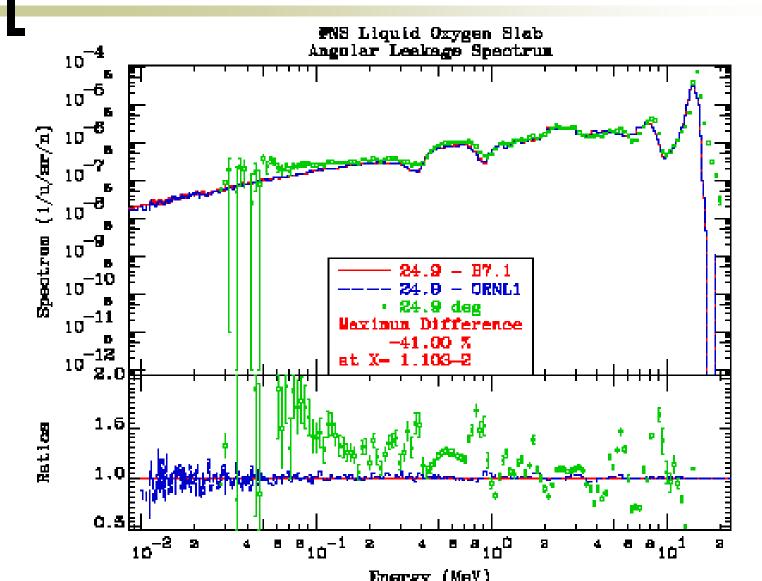
Analysis:

- MCNP-6 Monte Carlo in energy and time domain (ENDF/B-VII.1, Luiz files ORNL1 and ORNL2). Results of <u>time domain</u> calculations are presented here.
- In the past it was analysed using DORT with first collision source (GRTUNCL): suitable for cross-section sensitivityuncertainty analysis.

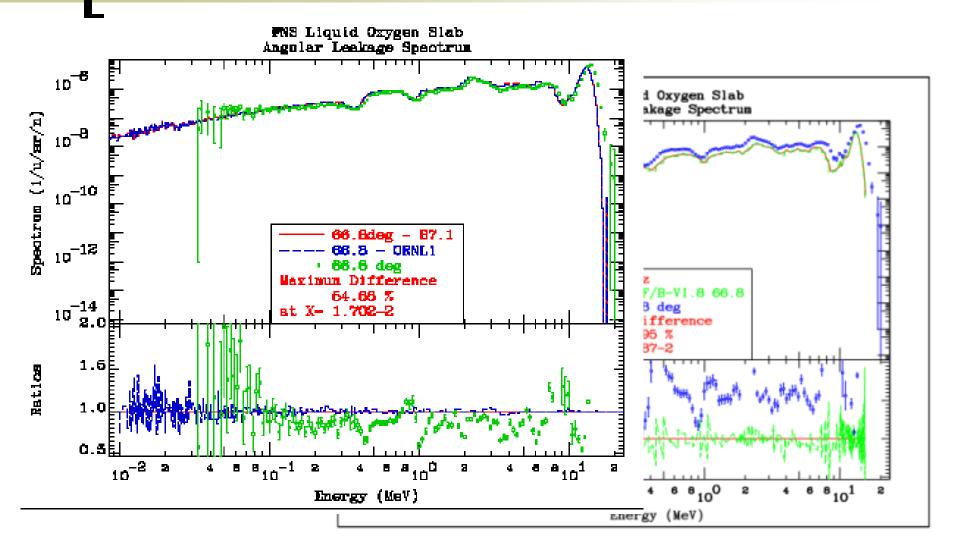
FNS-Liquid O – MCNP results



FNS-Liquid O – MCNP results



FNS-Liquid O – MCNP results



FNS-Liquid O - Conclusions

- FNS Liquid Oxygen benchmark is suitable for validation of O X-sections including SAD,
- Good C/E agreement for Luiz file and ENDF/B-VII.1. Little difference between spectra calculated using MCNP6 with ENDF/B-VII.1 and Luiz files.

To-be-done in future

- Validation of Gerry file could be done as soon as the file is completed (now only MF3 & 4 for MT=1, 4 & 800 for E<6.20 MeV). This is also true for critical benchmarks,
- Cross-section sensitivity & uncertainty calculations can be done using deterministic methods to determine the most sensitive reactions for the FNS-O benchmark (including SAD sensitivities).

SINBAD – recent references

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- I. Kodeli, A. Milocco, P. Ortego, E. Sartori, 20 Years of SINBAD (Shielding Integral Benchmark Archive and Database), Progress in Nuclear Science and Technology, Volume 4 (2014) pp. 308-311.
- B. L. Kirk, R. E. Grove, I. Kodeli, J. Gulliford, E. Sartori, Shielding Integral Benchmark Archive and Database (SINBAD), 14th Int. Symp. on Reactor Dosimetry (ISRD- 2011)
- I. Kodeli, E. Sartori, B. Kirk, "Recent Accelerator Experiments Updates in Shielding INtegral Benchmark Archive Database (SINBAD)", Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research A 562 (2006) 725-728
- Benchmark quality review reports:
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- A. Milocco, A. Trkov, I. Kodeli, The OKTAVIAN TOF experiments in SINBAD: Evaluation of the experimental uncertainties, *Annals of Nuclear Energy* 37 (2010) 443–449
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FNS-Liquid O - references

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