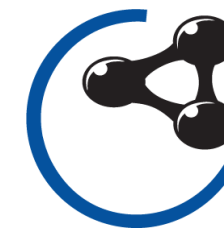




CVŘ

Centrum
výzkumu Řež

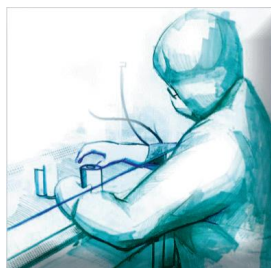
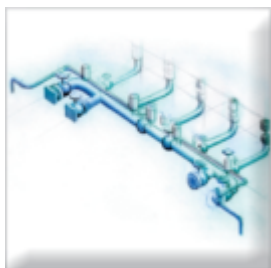


Benchmark Assemblies producing neutron and gamma mixed fields

Laboratory report No. 2019 06 17, version-1

Bohumil Jánský, Evžen Novák

Research Centre Rez, Czech Republic



31 st WPEC Meetings,

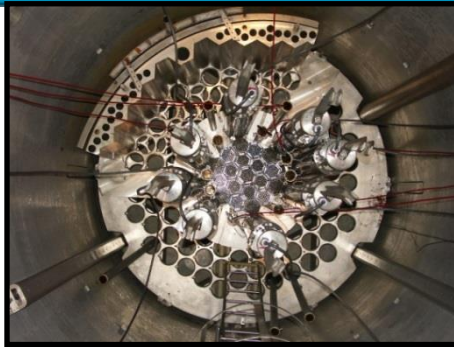
WPEC SG47 Meeting June 24, 2019

NEA Headquarters, Boulogne-Billancourt, France



- CVR Research Infrastructure
- Neutron gamma (n,g) sources
- Instrumentation
- Benchmark assemblies
- Methodology of spectra measurement
- Stilbene and HPD spectrometry
- Methodology of MCNP calculation
- Examples of C/E comparison use of HPD
- Use of spectrometry measurements on Fe-benchmarks for improvement of cross section XS-Fe56(n,el),
- References





Research Reactors LVR-15 and LR-0

- Validation of various XS (Si, FLIBE, Pb, graphite ..)
- SACS (validation of dosimetrical xs, fission spectra)
- Mock-Up experiments (VVER-1000 reactor dosimetry)
- Transmission experiments in Si beam (Pb, Fe)

■ Point neutron sources ^{252}Cf , AmBe, $^{238}\text{PuBe}$

- SACS
- Leakage spectra

■ Neutron DT generator

- Integral experiments



Research Centre Rez:

Izotopic sources

- Cf-252 (n,g), $Q=3.5E8$ n/s, (pneumatic post transport – Flexo Rabbit)
- Am-Be (n,g)
- Pu-Be (n,g)

Reactors

- LR-0 reactor (n,g) $P=1kW$, $\phi_{th}=1E12$ n/scm²
- LVR-15 reactor (n,g), $P=10MW$, $\phi_{th}=1E14$ n/scm² + 10 filtered neutron channels

Neutron generator

- 14 MeV, D-T reaction („fusion source“), gas sealed tube, $Q=1E09$ n/s

Common gamma sources: Co-60, Cs-137, Ba-133, ...

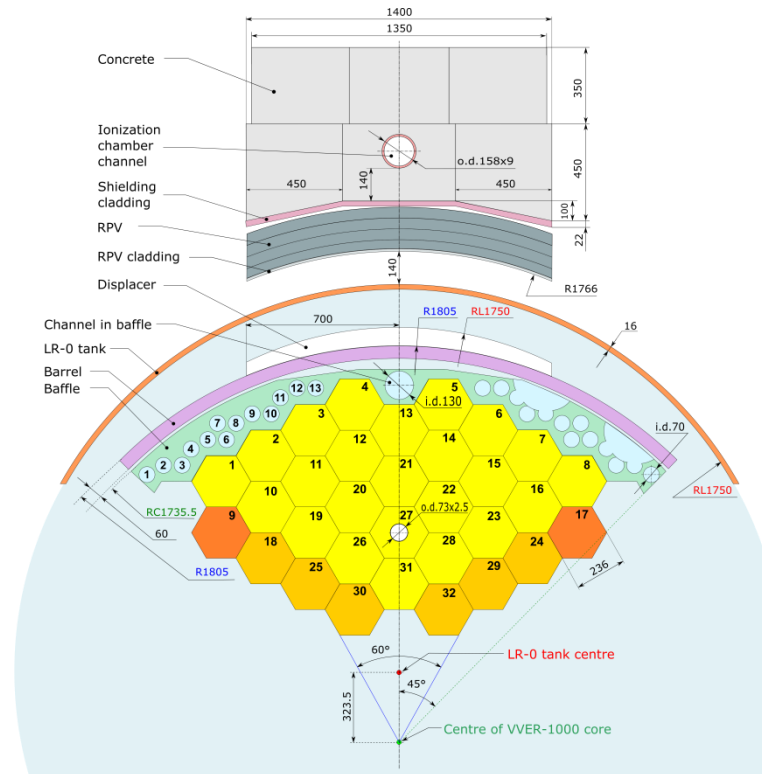
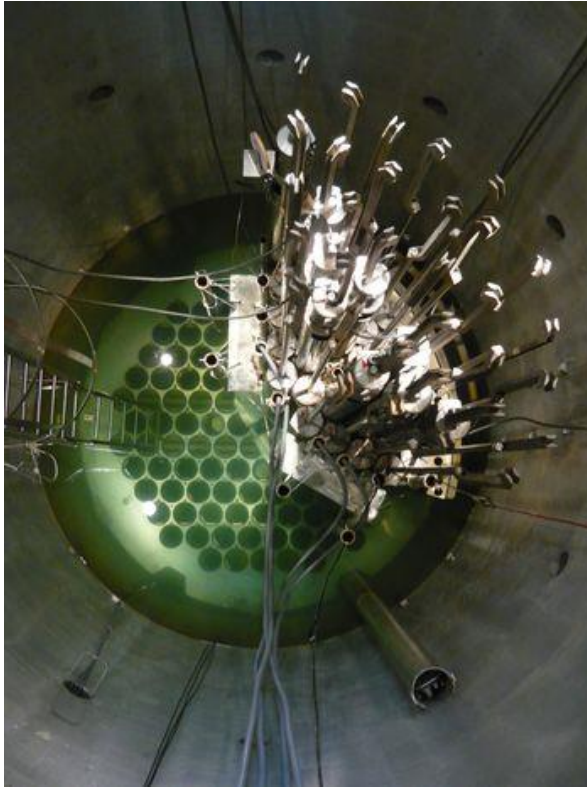
Nuclear Physics Institute (Czech Academy of Science):

Quasi monoenergetic neutrons, available in NPI Rez accelerator, $E_{mean} < 30MeV$

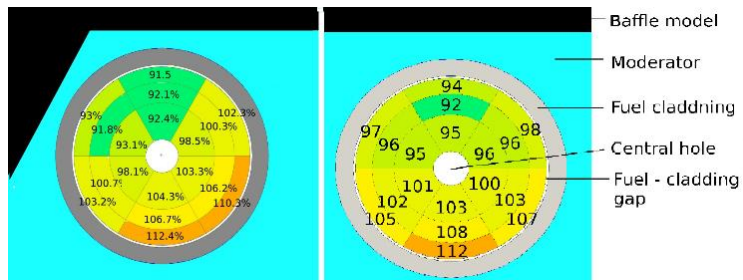
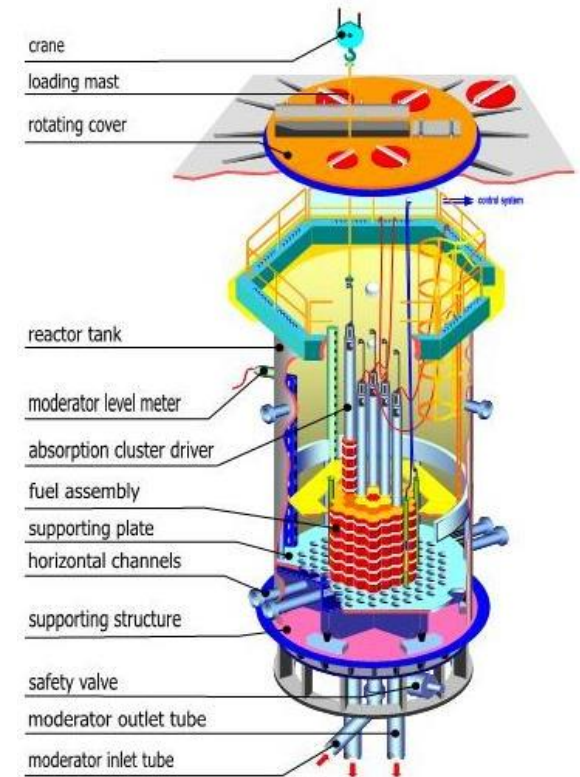
UJV: PET

Neutron gamma (n,g) sources 2

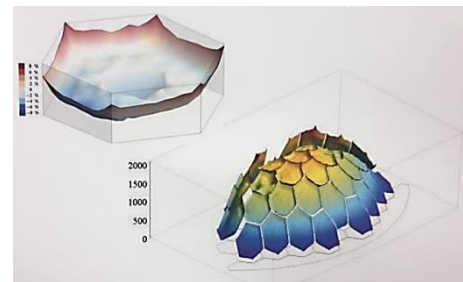
Reactor LR-0



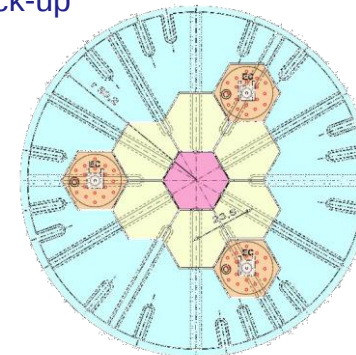
VVER-1000 reactor core mock-up



Flux density distribution
in Fuel Pin - MCNP



Flux density distribution
in reactor core
and FA MCNP calculation

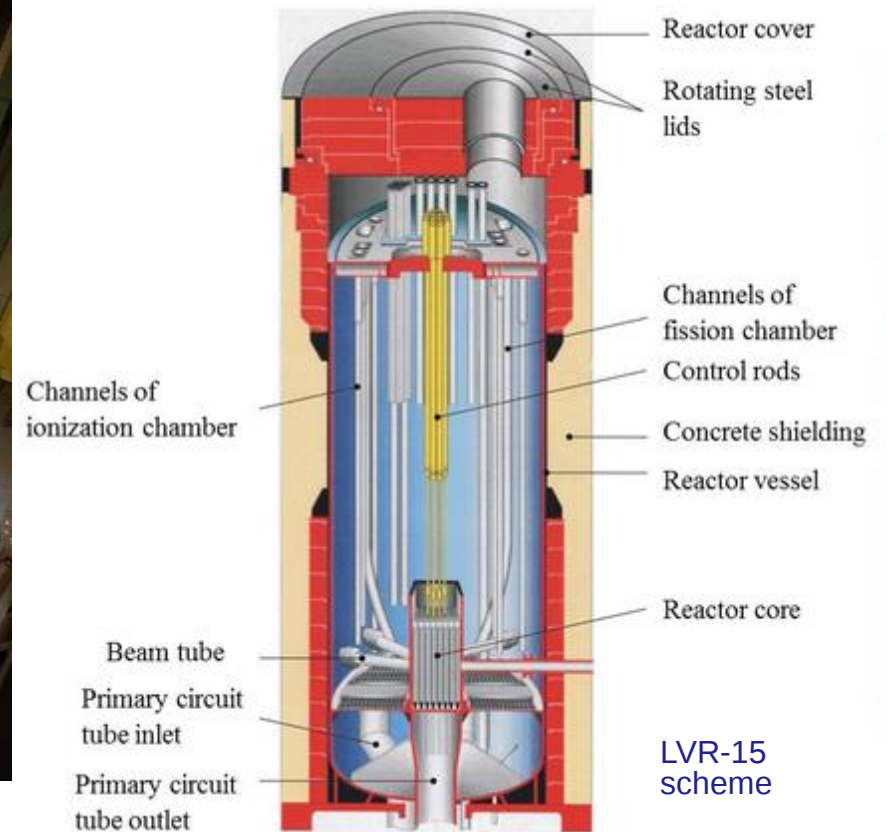


Special reactor core

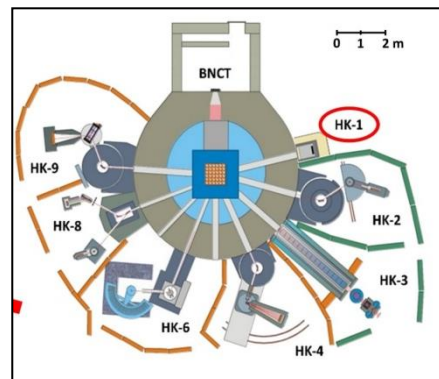
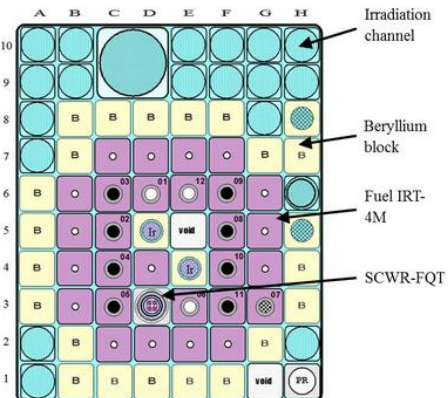


Neutron gamma (n,g) sources 3

Reactor LVR-15



**LVR-15
reactor
core**



Irradiation channels



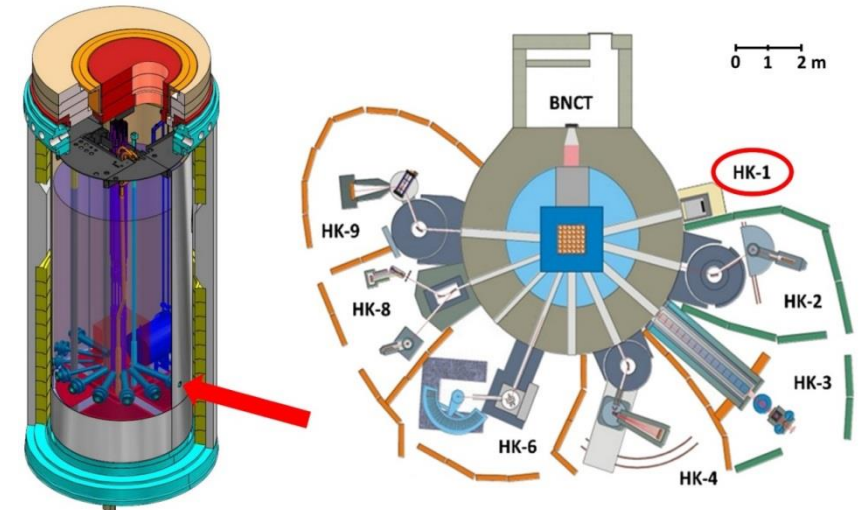
IRT-4 LVR-15 FA

Si-filtered beam at LVR-15

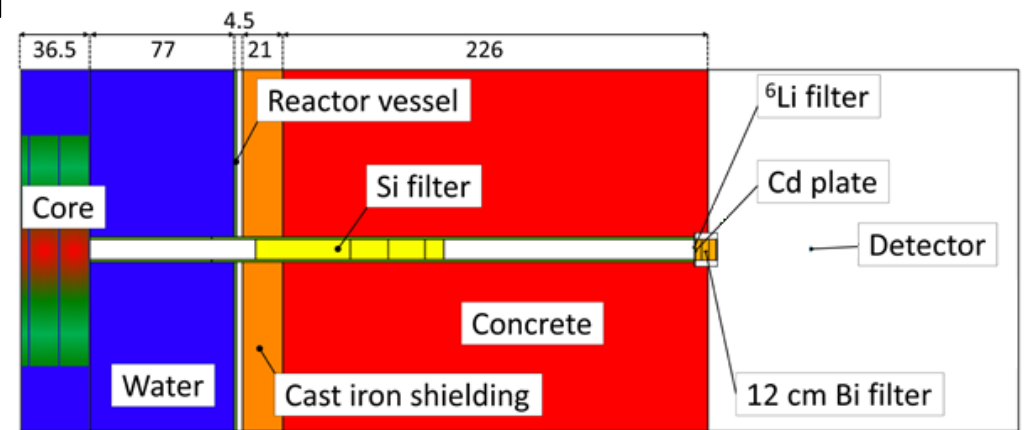


Shielding box
with Si filter

LVR-15
experimental
channel HK-1



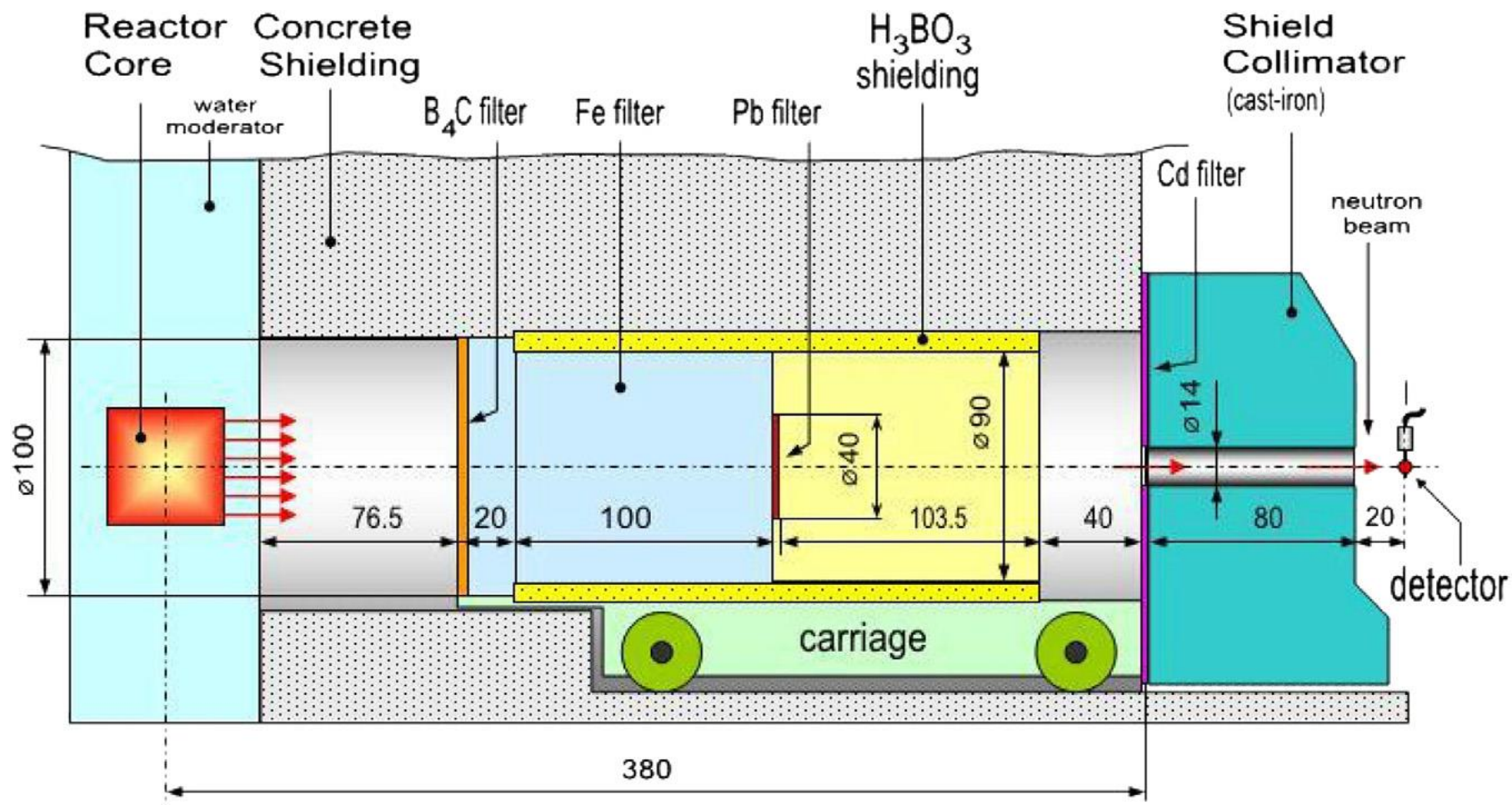
Position of Si-filtered beam in LVR-15 - HK-1



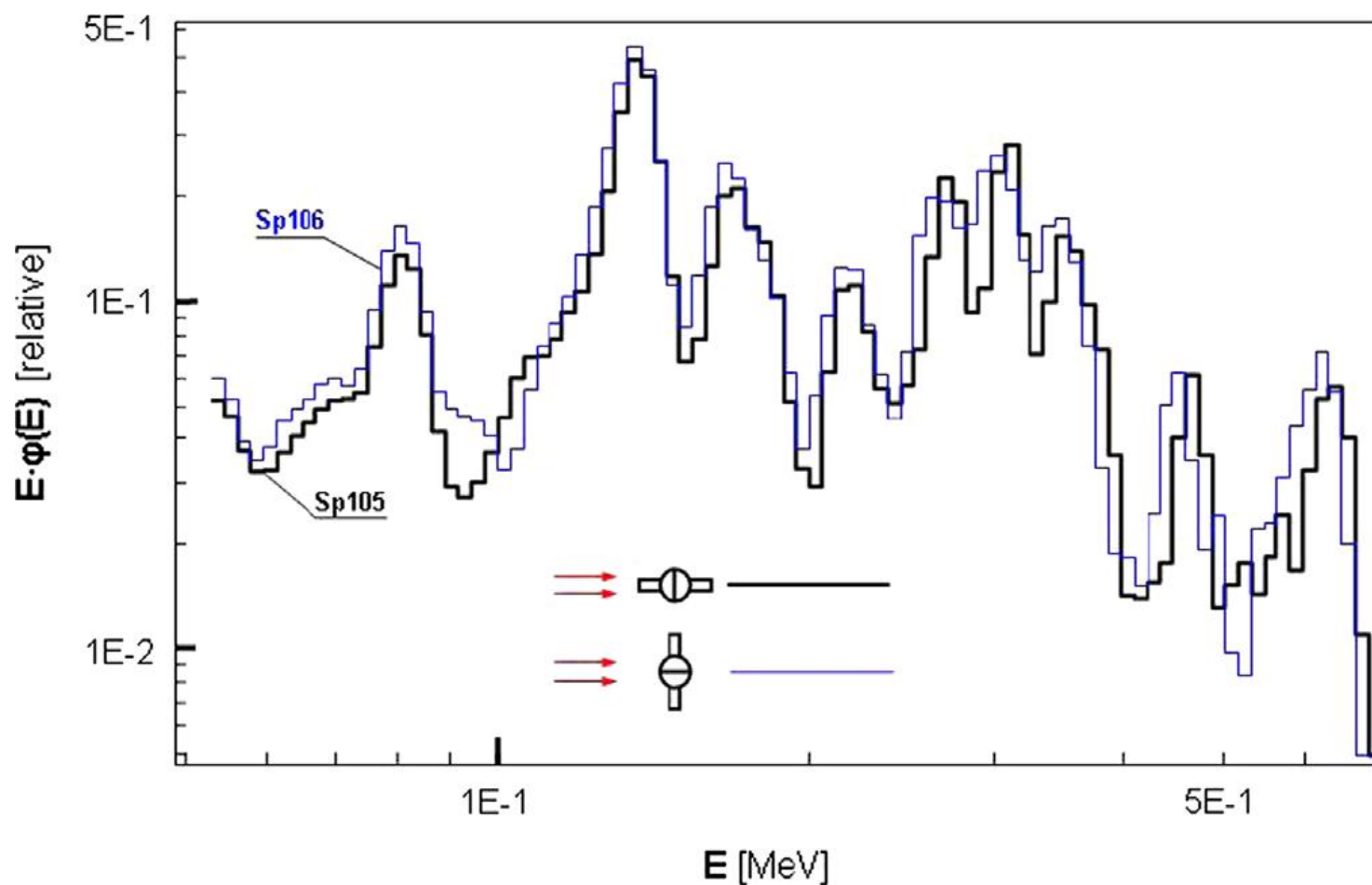
Silicon filtered beam spectrum contains characteristic peaks.

Suitable tool for validation of detectors and methods used in fast neutron spectrometry.

Iron filtered beam assembly – LVR-15

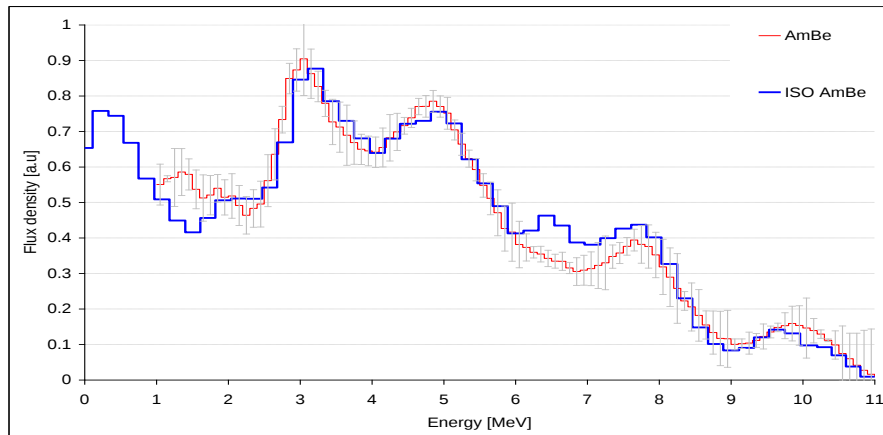


Location of therm column TK-10 in LVR-15
(all dimensions are in cm).



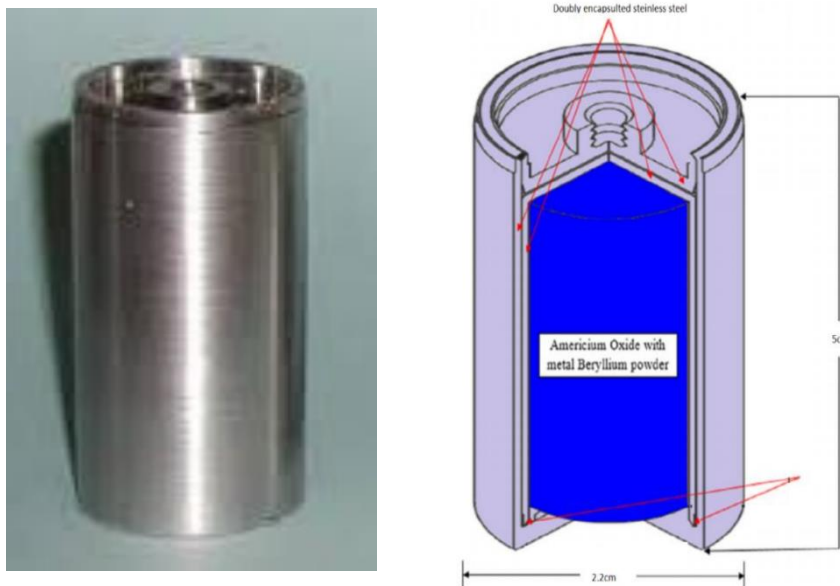
Influence of neutron beam angle relatively to detector axis, HV=2.8 kV, detector HPD of NOK-440 type.

Neutron source 4 – Am-Be

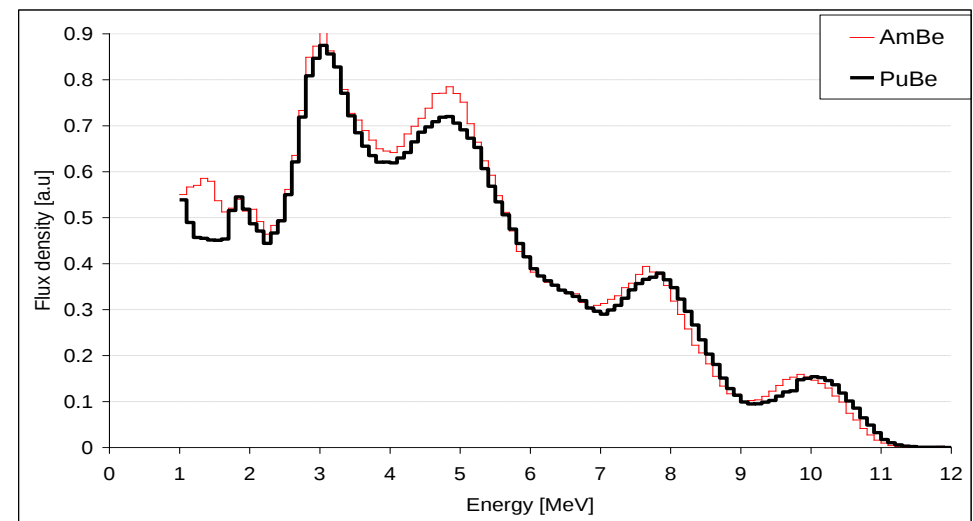


AmBe and ISO “standard” spectrum comparison

- AmBe is not standard, every source is „unique“
 - Source construction
 - Porosity
 - AmO₂, Be grain size, density
- However measured AmBe spectra is close to „tabulated values“ (ISO AmBe)
- AmBe and ²³⁸PuBe available in CVR

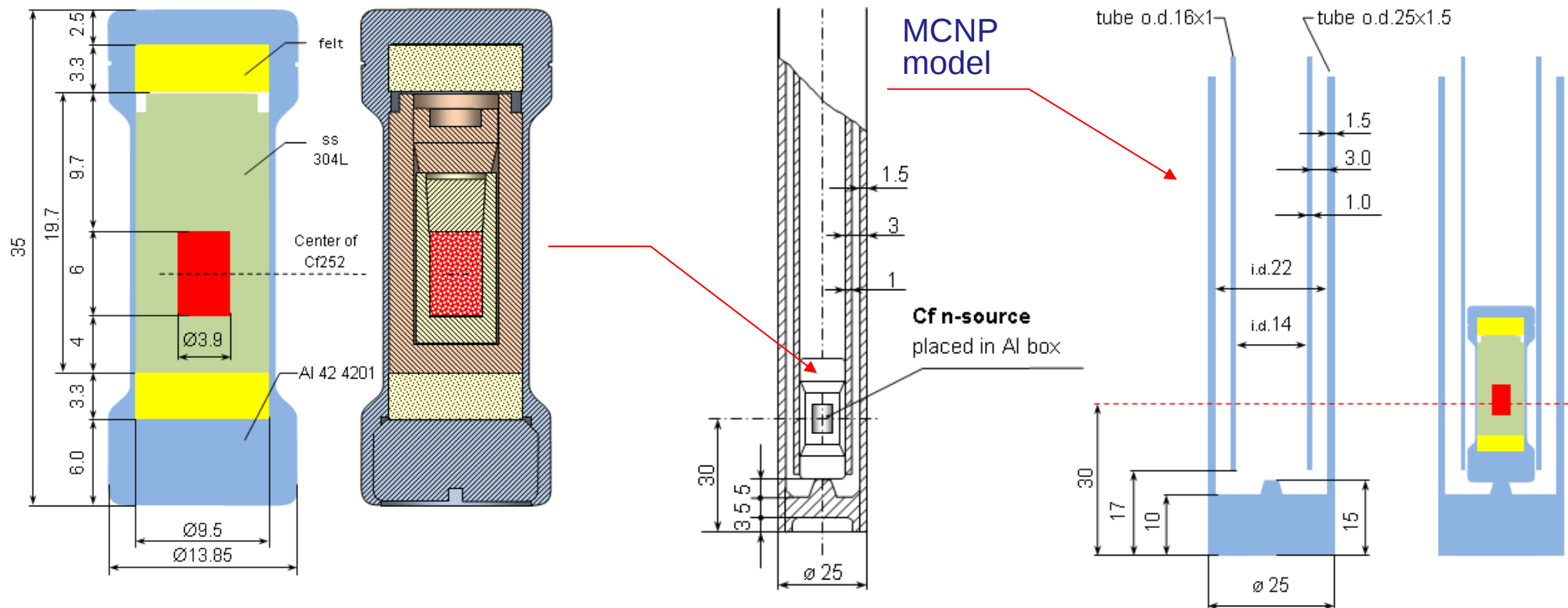


AmBe source in double coated
stainless steel box



AmBe/PuBe spectrum comparison

Neutron source 5 - Cf-252



Transport box
for Cf-252
neutron source
(right)

$Q=3.5E8$ n/s
(20.6.2019)





Irradiation Box for
powder material "bulk"
activation "foils"
FLiBe, NaF, ...
with Flexo-Rabbit ending

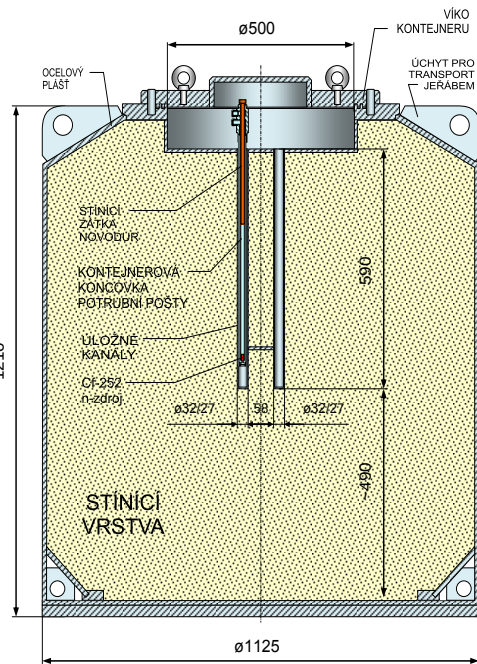


AF placement at the
surface of Fe 50 cm
On the left-top
is Al Flexo-Rabbit ending

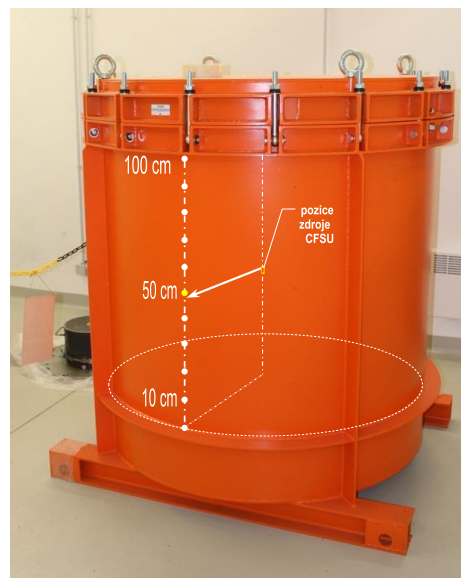
Shielding container and Flexo Rabbit



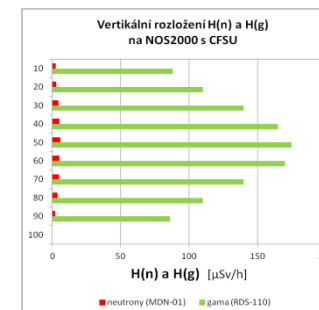
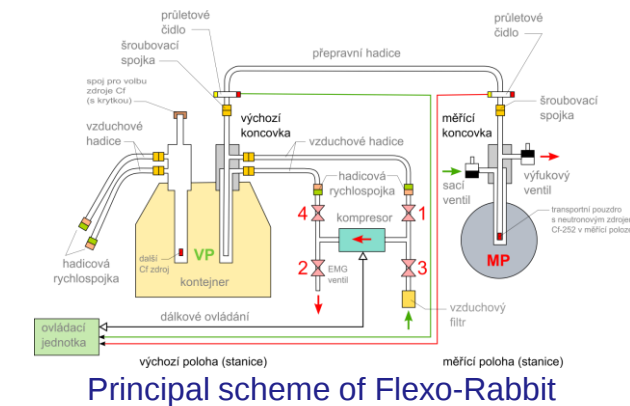
Transport container with Cf-252



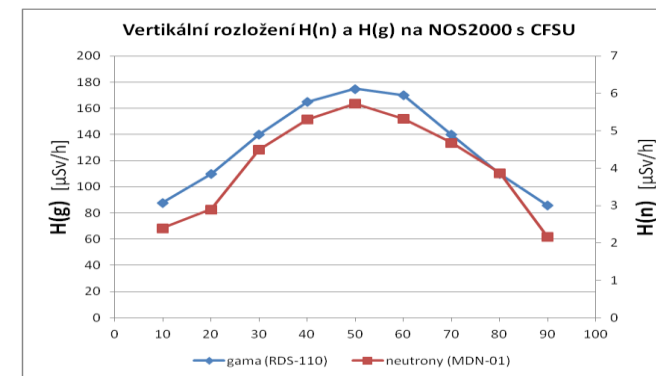
Shielding container



Transport container (ADR)



Pozice na NOC2000 [cm]	gamma (RDS-110) [μSv/h]	neutrons (MDN-01) [μSv/h]
100	x	x
90	86	2,2
80	110	3,9
70	140	4,7
60	170	5,3
50	175	5,7
40	165	5,3
30	140	4,5
20	110	2,9
10	88	2,4



Neutron and gamma flux distribution

Principal scheme of leakage neutron spectra measurement

Principal scheme of the leakage
neutron spectrum measurement

Iron sphere of diam. 100cm.

Shadow Cone:

Fe – iron,
PE+B
(polyethylene
with boron)

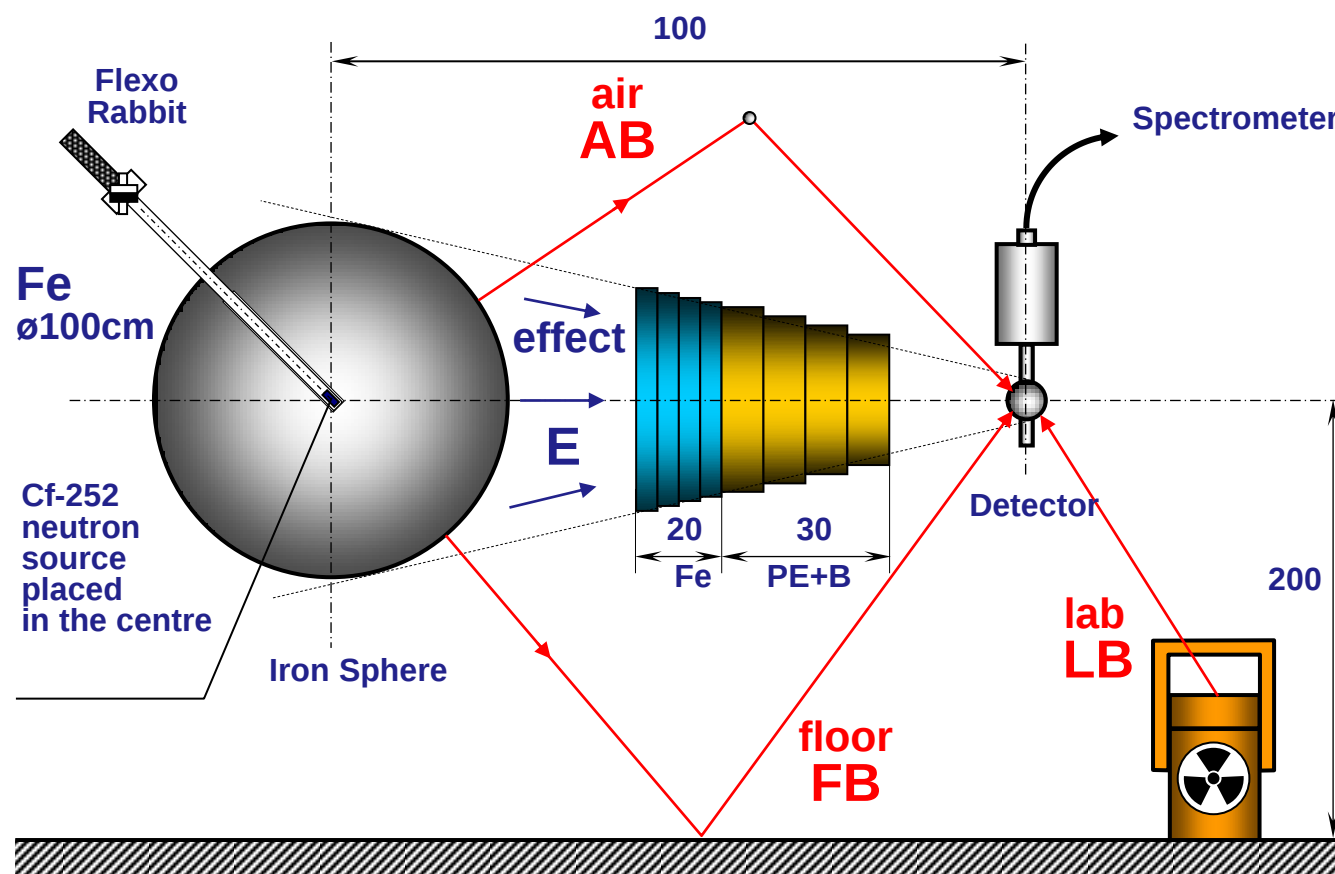
**Other
assemblies
are similar**

EFFECT E EVALUATION

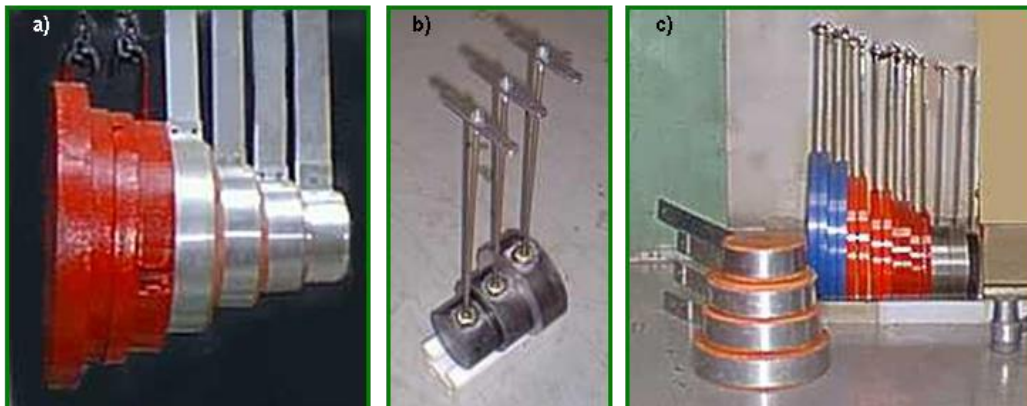
$A = E + AB + FB + LB$ - meas. without shadow cone

$B = AB + FB + LB$ - meas. with shadow cone

$E = A - B$



Benchmark assemblies 1



Shielding
Cones

Fe 100 cm
 $E_n < 1\text{MeV}$ - neutrons



Spherical assemblies:
 H_2O , D_2O , Fe, Ni

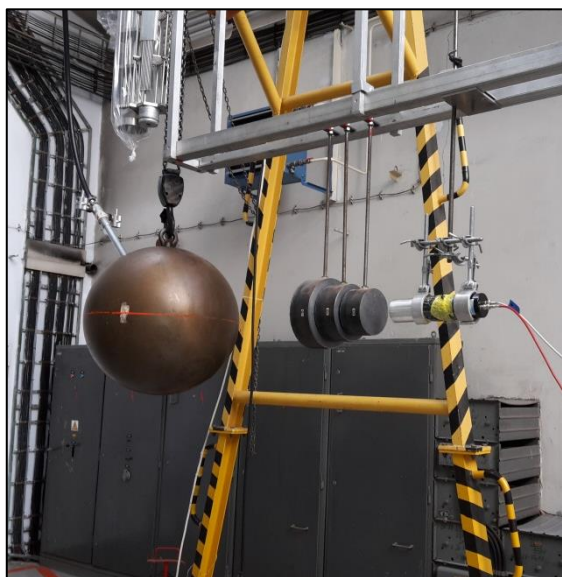


Fe sphere
100 cm

Benchmark assemblies 2



Fe 20cm
gamma



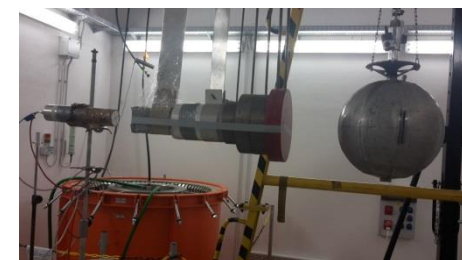
Fe 50cm
gamma



Cf-252 hall view



Stainless Steel cube
40x40x40cm



D₂O o.d. 30 cm

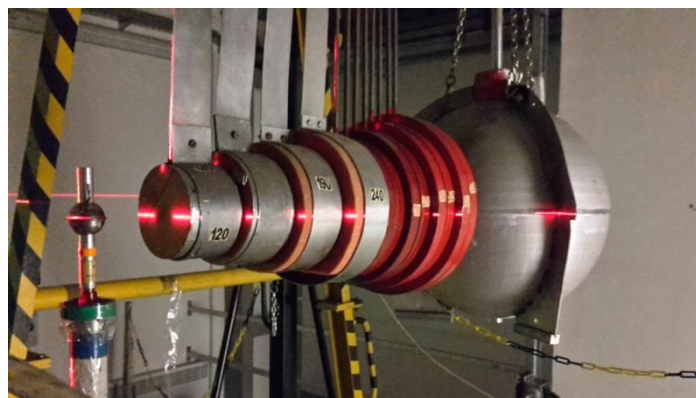


Fe 50cm neutrons

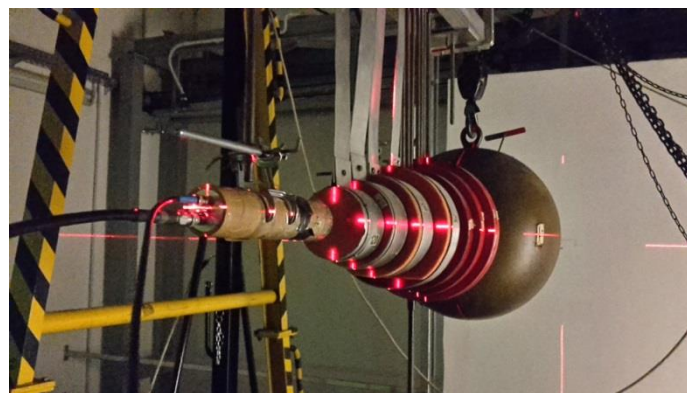
Benchmark assemblies 3



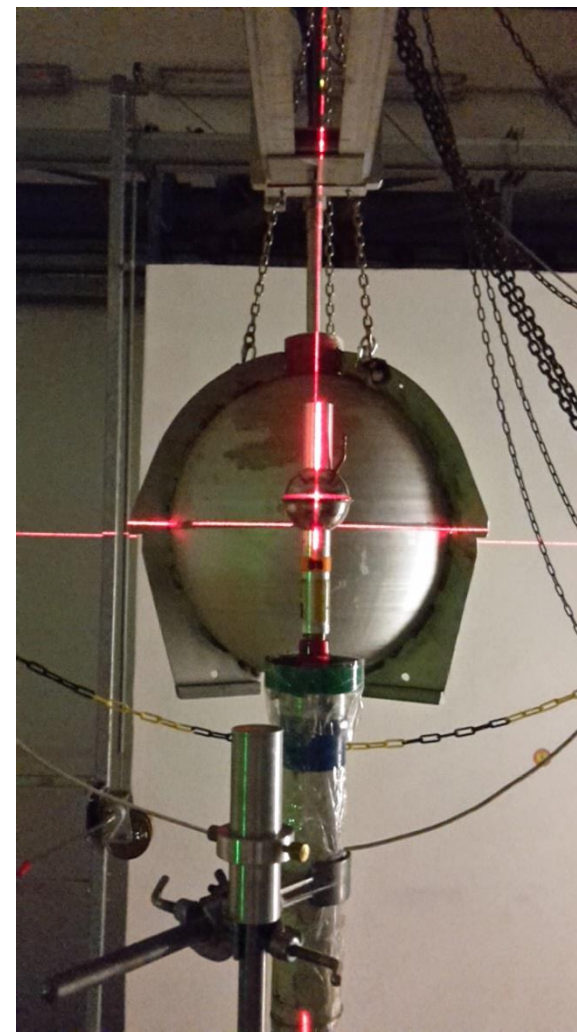
Fe 50cm neutrons
 $E_n < 1 \text{ MeV}$



D₂O 50cm neutrons
Shielding Cone Fe, PE+B



Fe 50cm neutrons
 $E_n > 1 \text{ MeV}$
(stilbene detector)



D₂O 50cm neutrons
 $E_n < 1 \text{ MeV}$

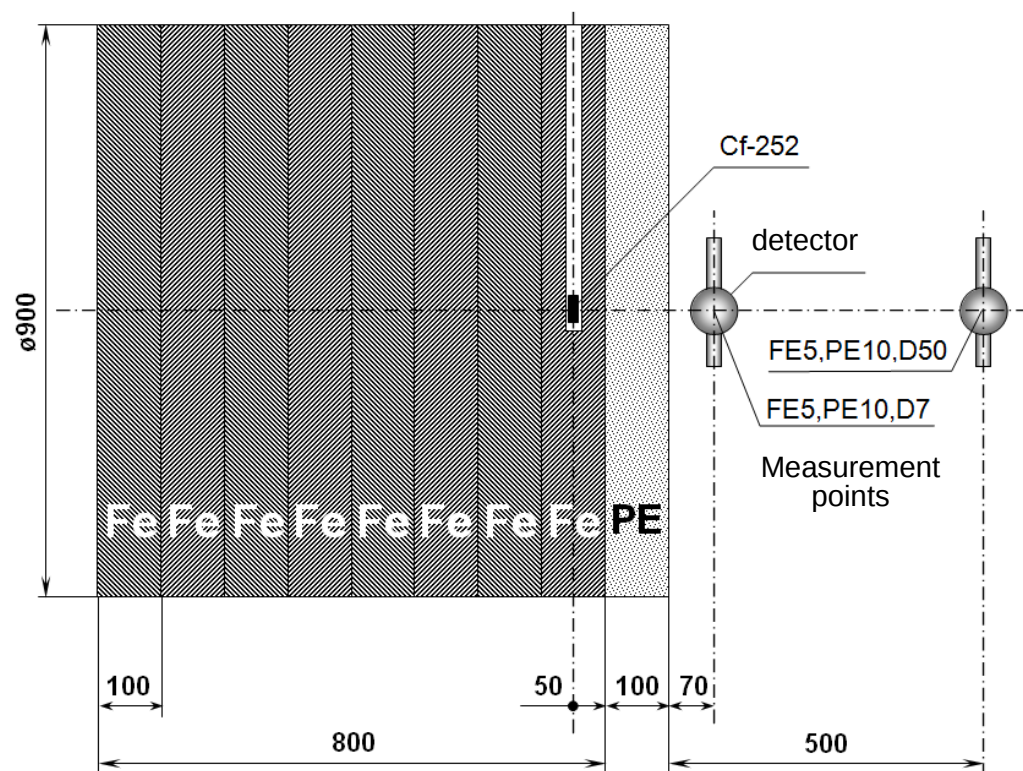
Benchmark experiments 4



Fe 50 cm sphere placed in the height of 7 m above the hall floor (standard height is 2m)

Measurement of influence of Fe sphere distance from floor on the shape of neutron spectrum

Fe cylinder and PE slab



Fe cylinder and PE slab
– all dimension are in mm



Fe cylinder
At the right side is paraffine barrel
thermal neutron laboratory standard

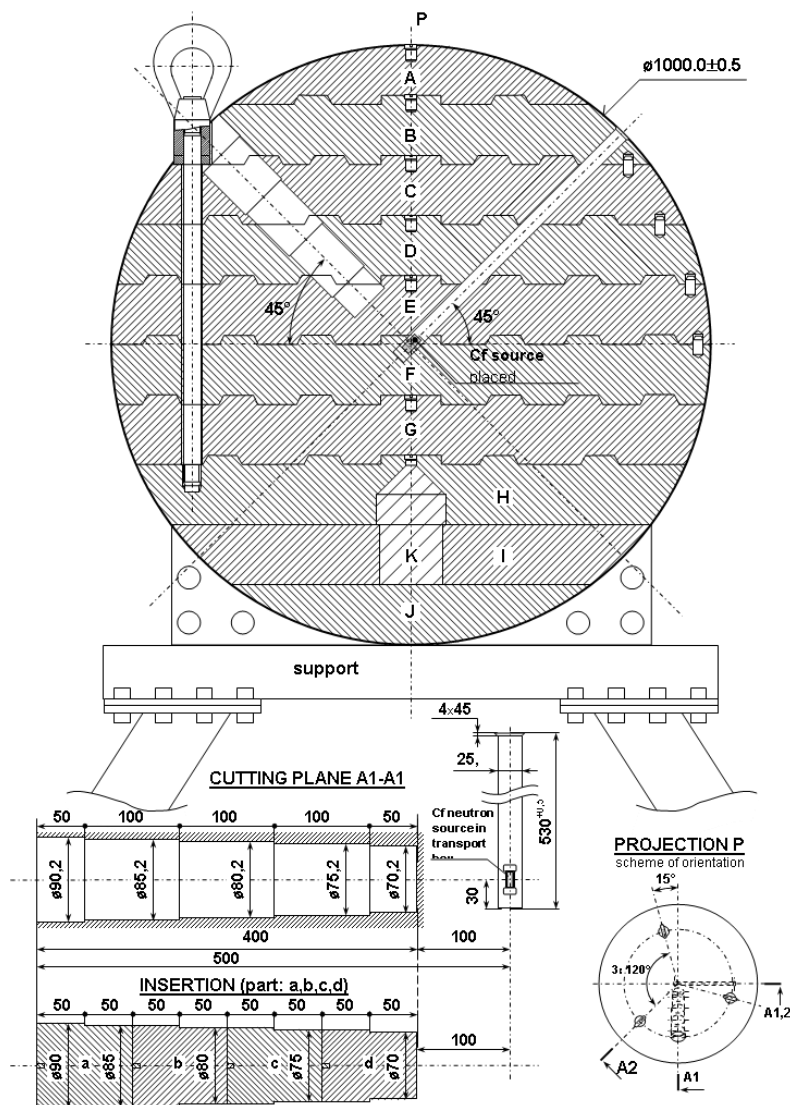
Benchmark assemblies – schemes

Fe 100 sphere allows measurement inside iron

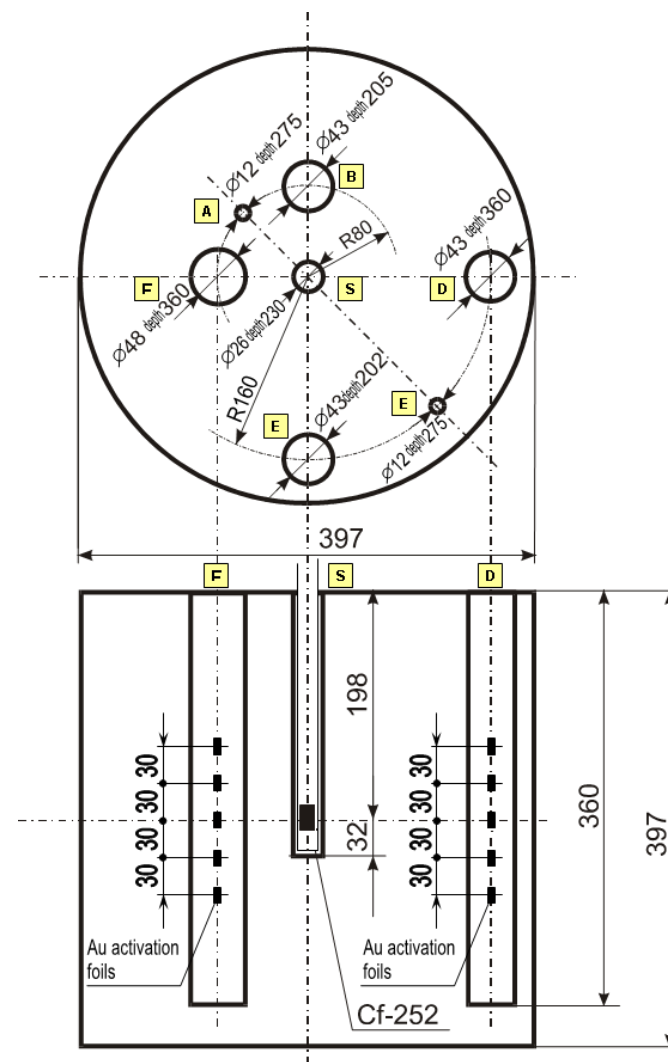


CVŘ

Centrum
výzkumu Řež

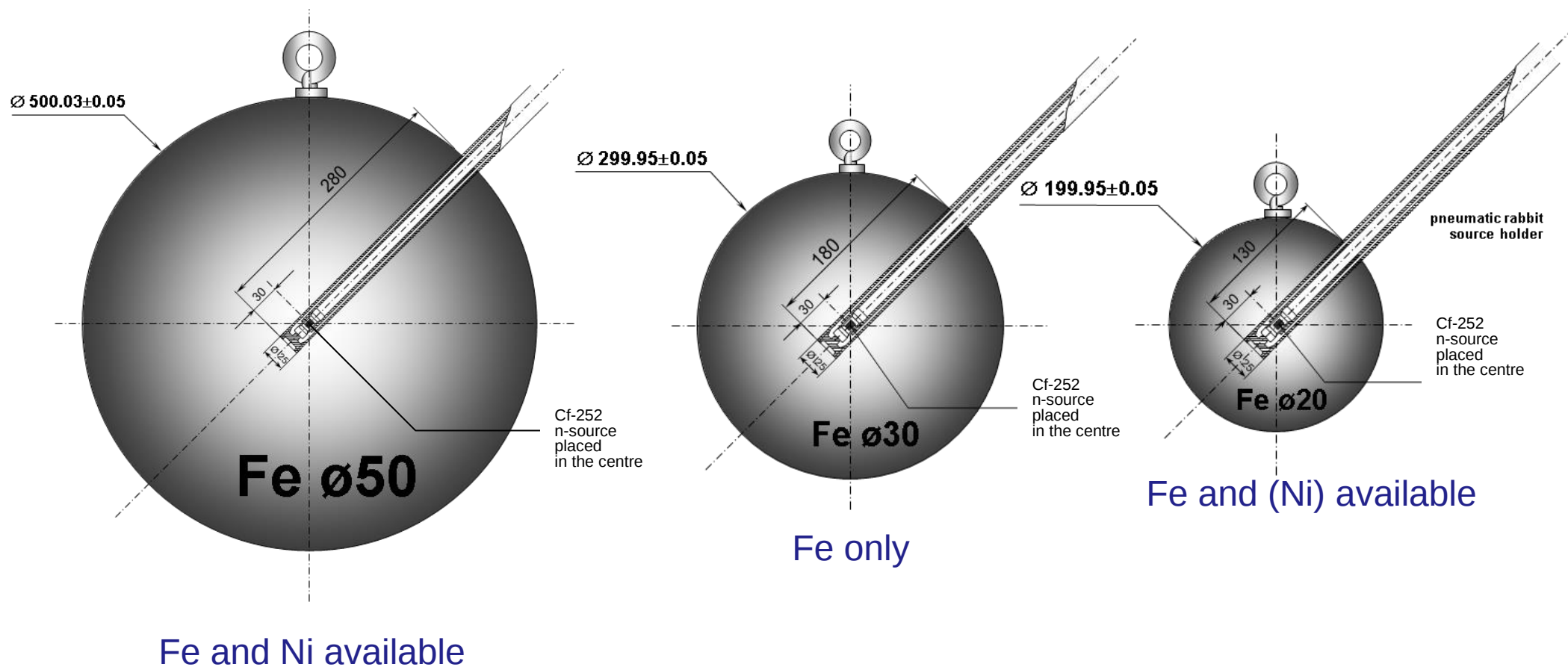


Fe 100 cm (~4 tones)
(only Fe)

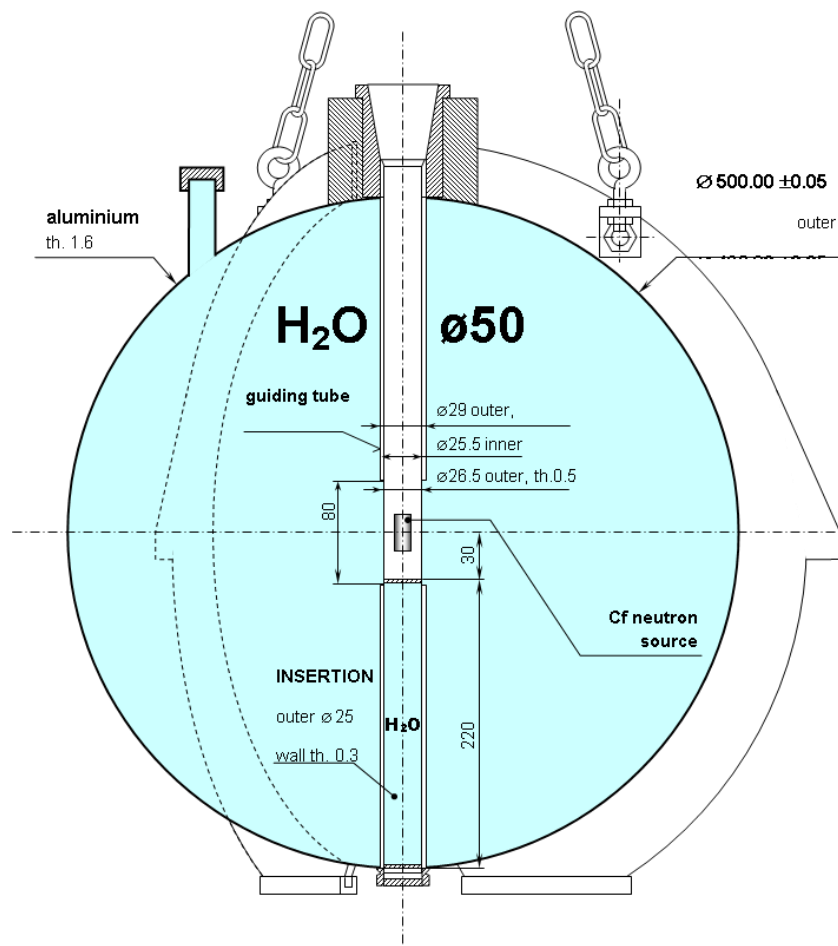


Parafin barrel (cylinder)

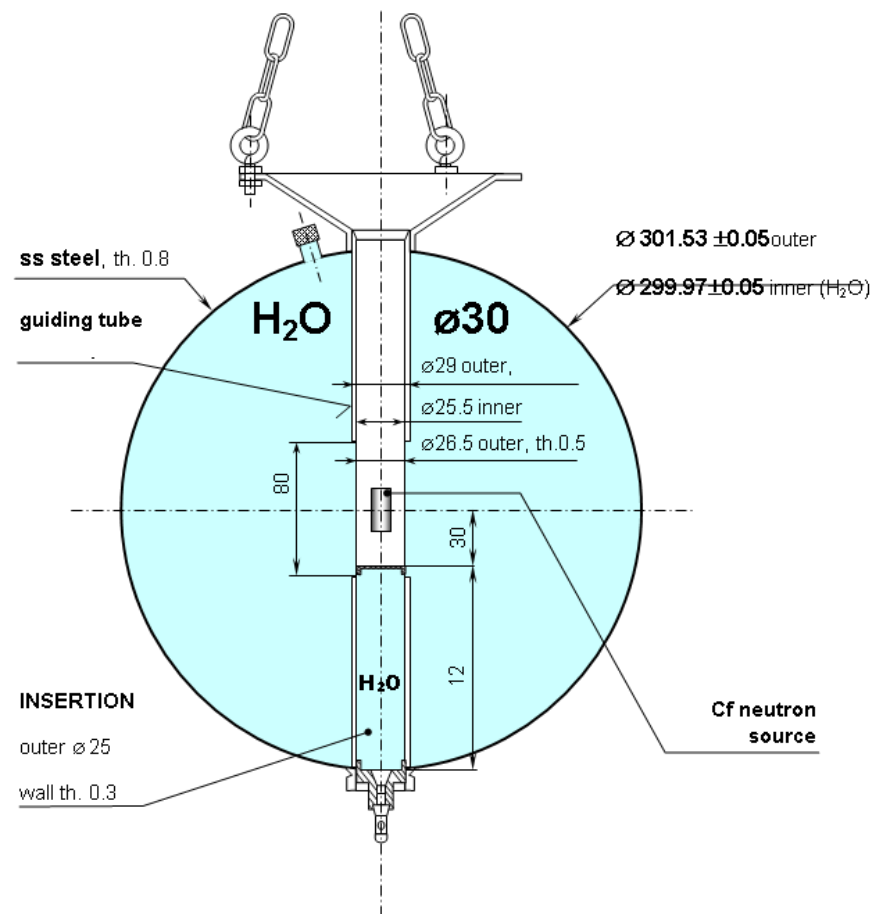
Benchmark assemblies: Fe, Ni - spheres



Benchmark assemblies: H₂O, D₂O - spheres

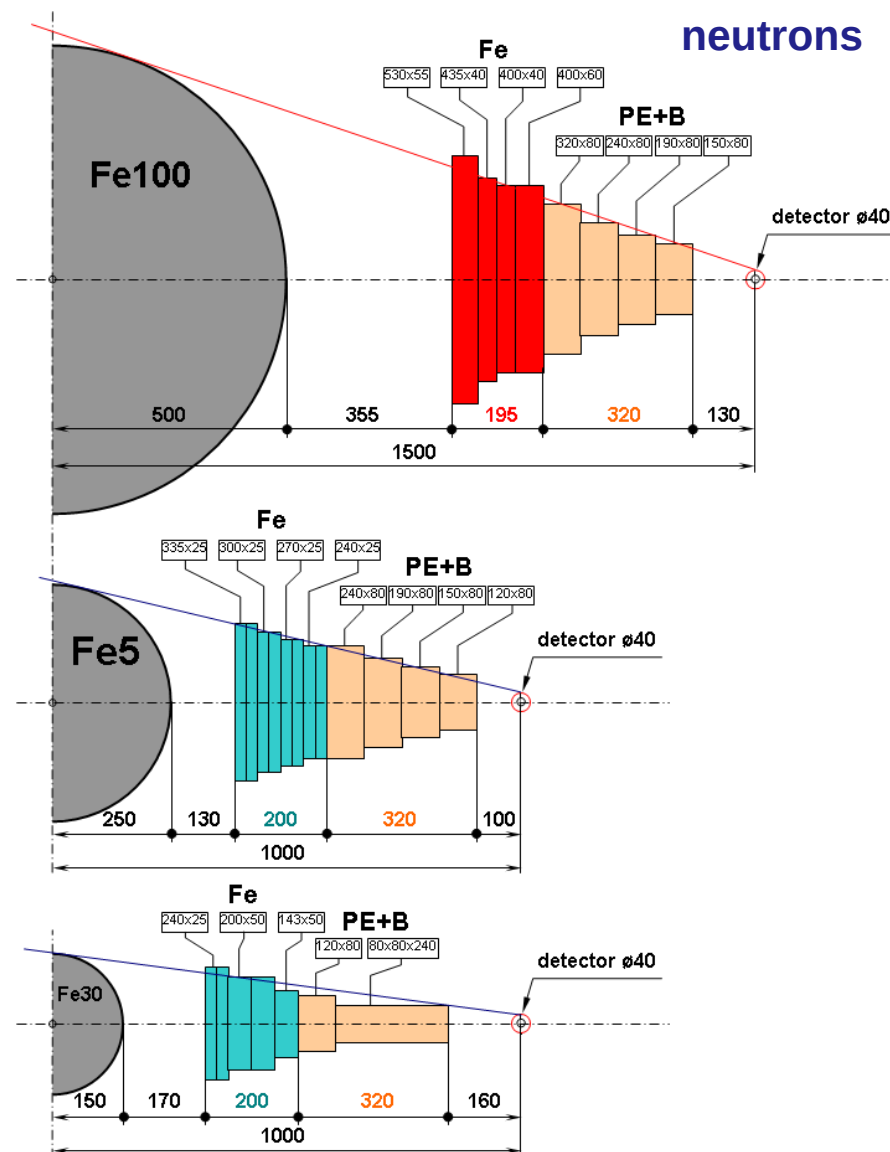
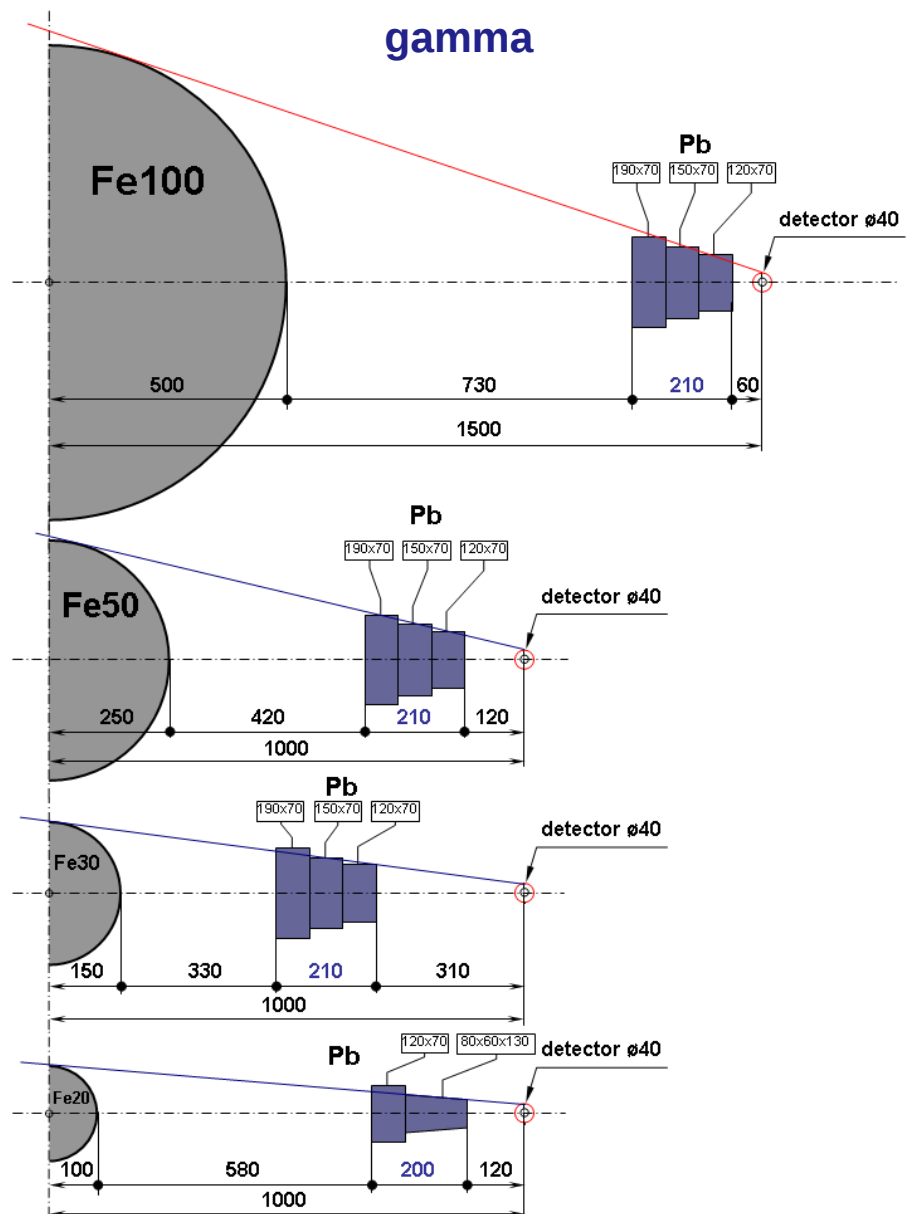


H₂O, D₂O available



H₂O, D₂O available

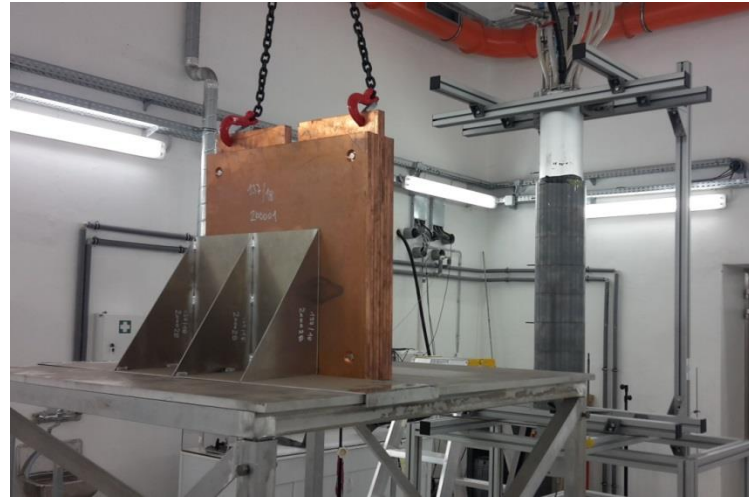
Shielding Cones for gamma and neutrons



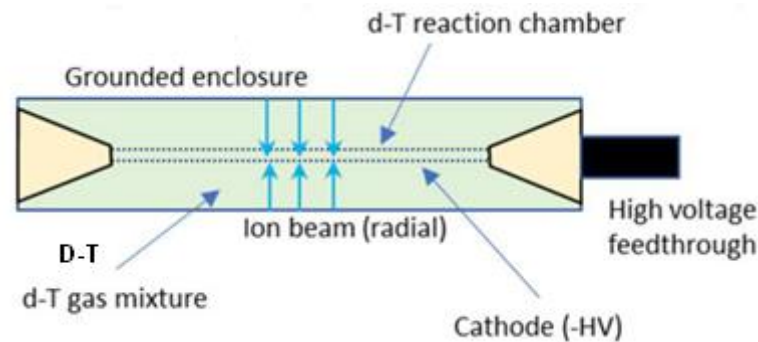
Neutron generator 14 MeV



NG – vertical position
with Pb shielding
of bremsstrahlung

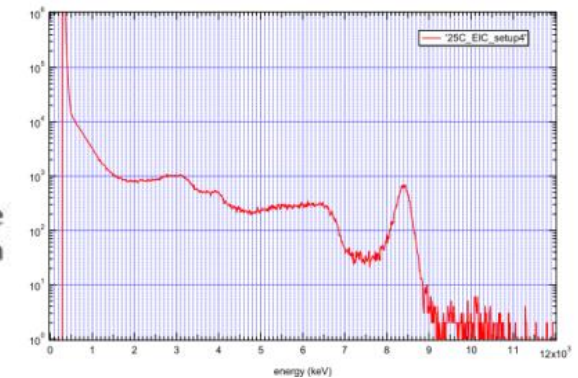


Cu and Pb slabs – for C/E **fusion** data validation



Principal scheme of NG
„sealed tube“

$$\text{Max } Q_{n14\text{MeV}} = \sim 1\text{E}9 \text{ n/s}$$

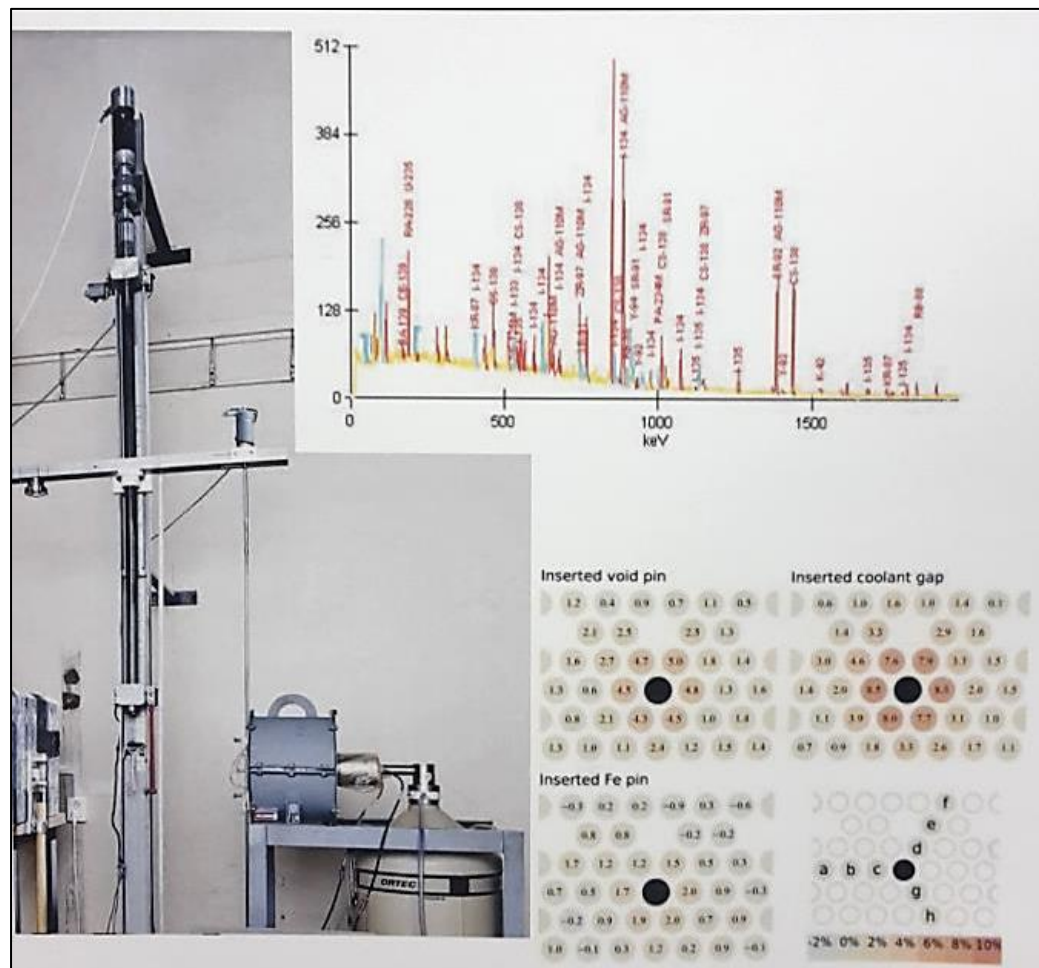


Neutron spectrum measured
with diamond detector close
to the axial axis.
Peak confirms presence of
14 MeV neutrons.

HPGe Gamma spectrometry



HPGe detector and spectrometer
for AF and irradiated samples
measurement SW - GENIE2000

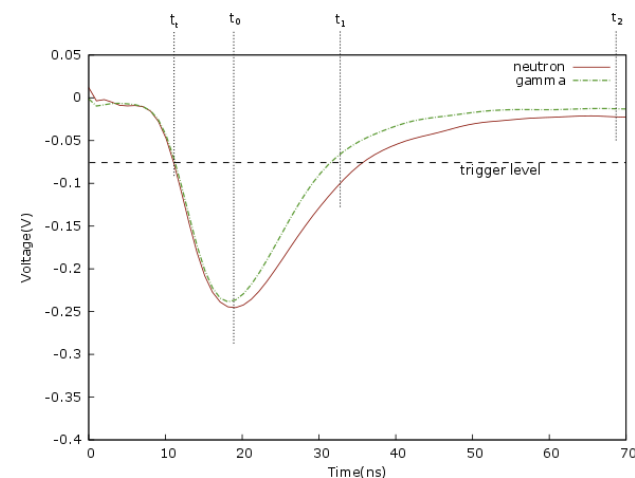


Laboratory for Gamma scanning laboratory:
Equipped with HPGe detector inside the lead shielding.
Axially movable and rotating irradiated fuel pins are
scanned to determine the fission products activity for
fission rate distribution measurement in LR-0 reactor core

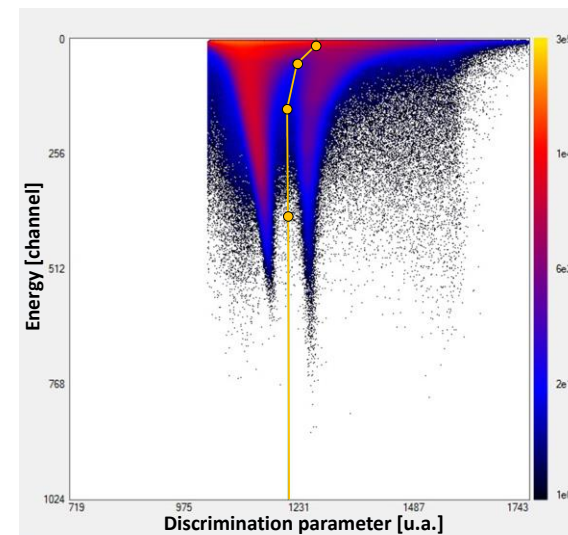
- **Measurement with stilbene scintillation spectrometry**
 - Pulse shape discrimination
 - Satisfactory resolution
- **Validated in Cf-252 and LVR-15 Si-filtered beam**



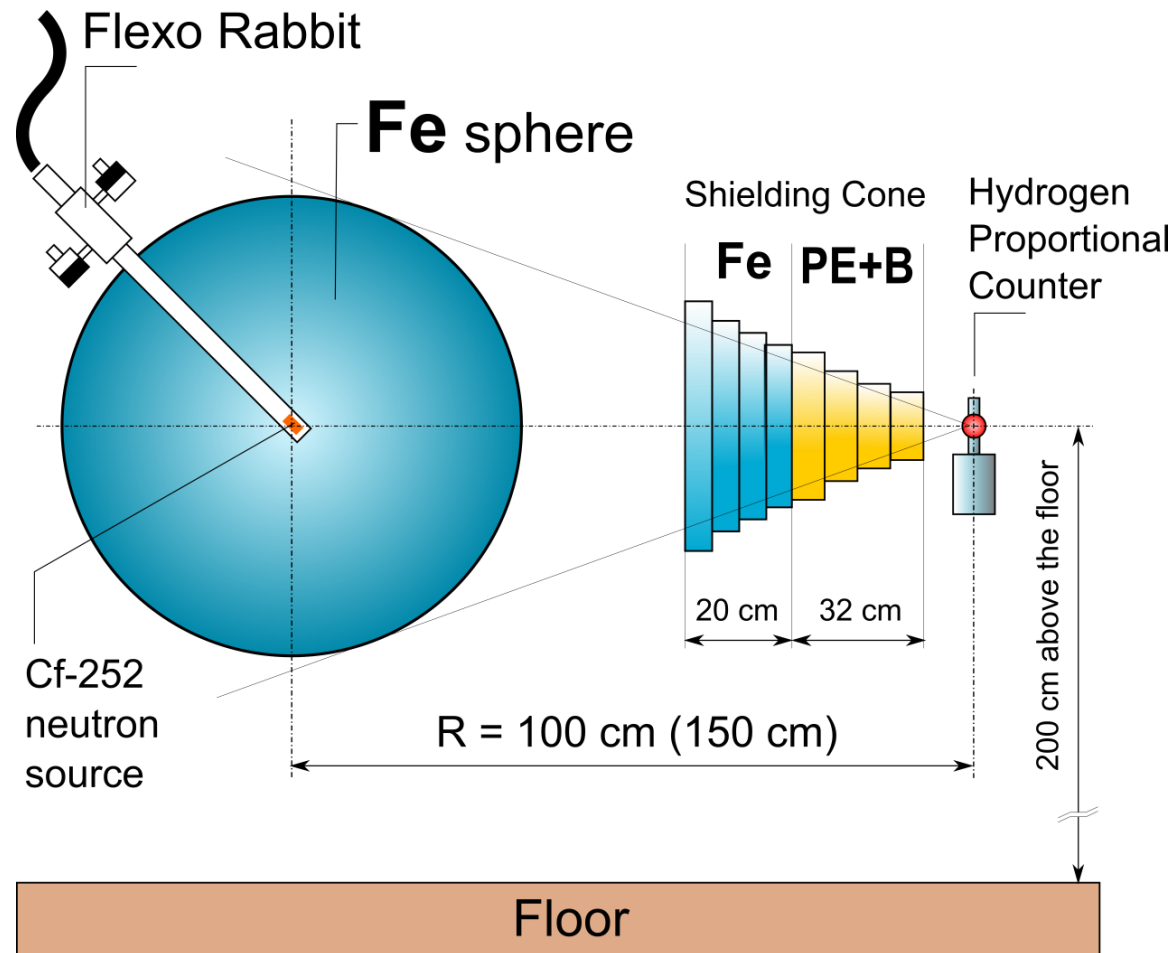
Digital spectrometer FD-13 with PSD
Stilbene Detector with Photomultiplier



PSD principle – n/g pulse falling edge differs



PSD principle - n/g separation



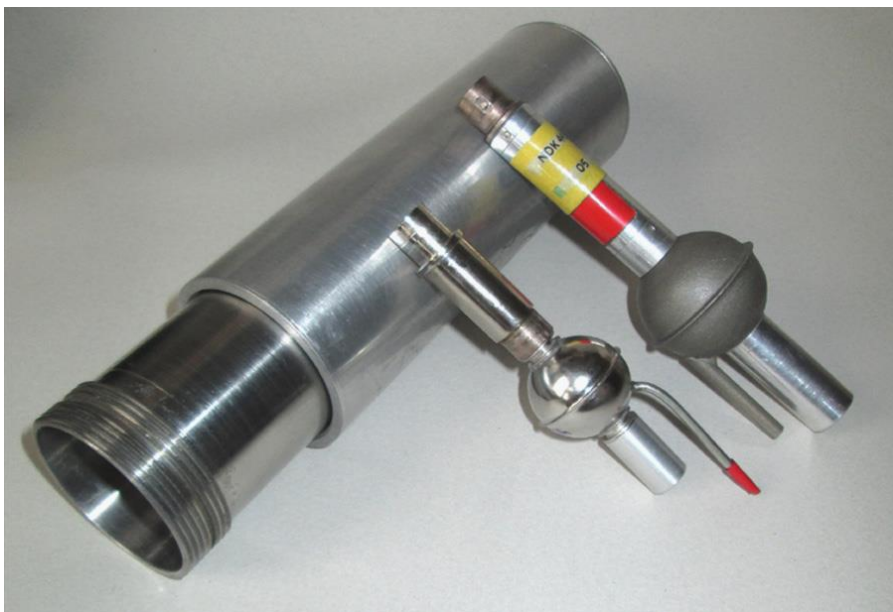
Abbreviations used: **FE DIA100, R150**

It denotes Fe sphere of 100 cm diameter, R150 (cm)= distance „centre to centre“ (the sphere centre Cf to the centre of detector)

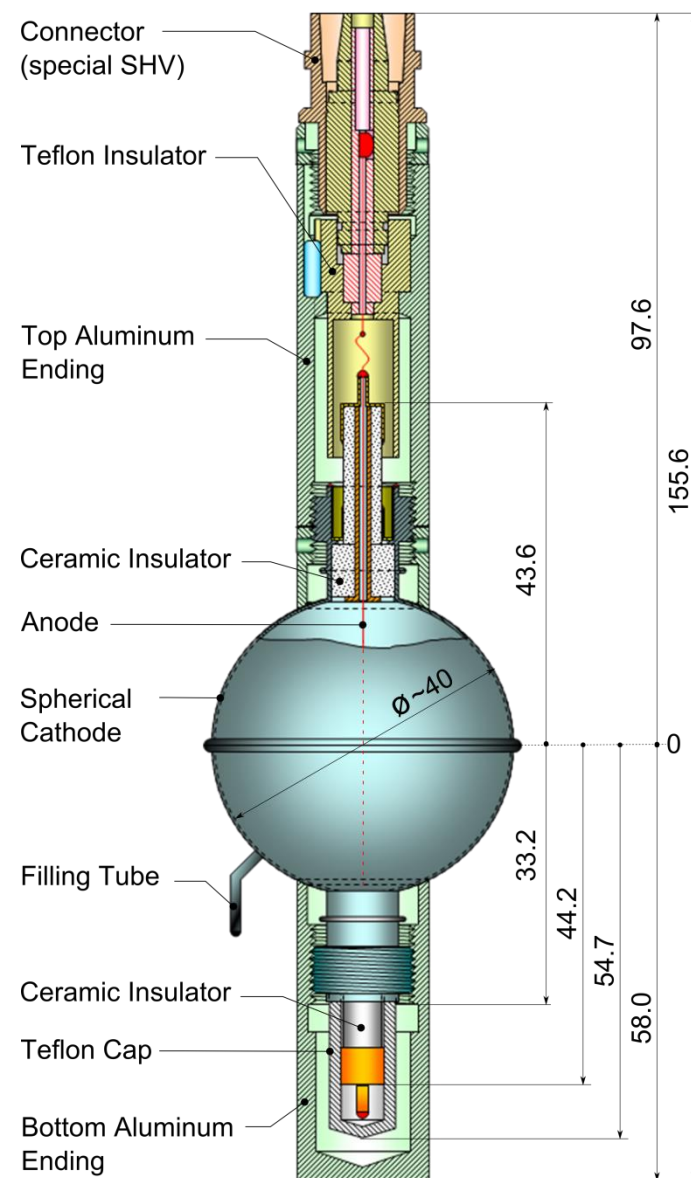
HPD Neutron spectrometry (HPD = Hydrogen proportional detectors)

Detectors used with neutron spectrometers

Detector type	Type	Pressure	Dimension	Energy range [MeV]
Proportional Counter filled by Hydrogen (HPD)	NOK145	100 kPa	Ø 40 mm	0.01-0.3
	NOK445	400 kPa		0.2-0.8
	NOK1045	1000 kPa		0.5-1.3



NOK type
HPD
o.d. 45 mm

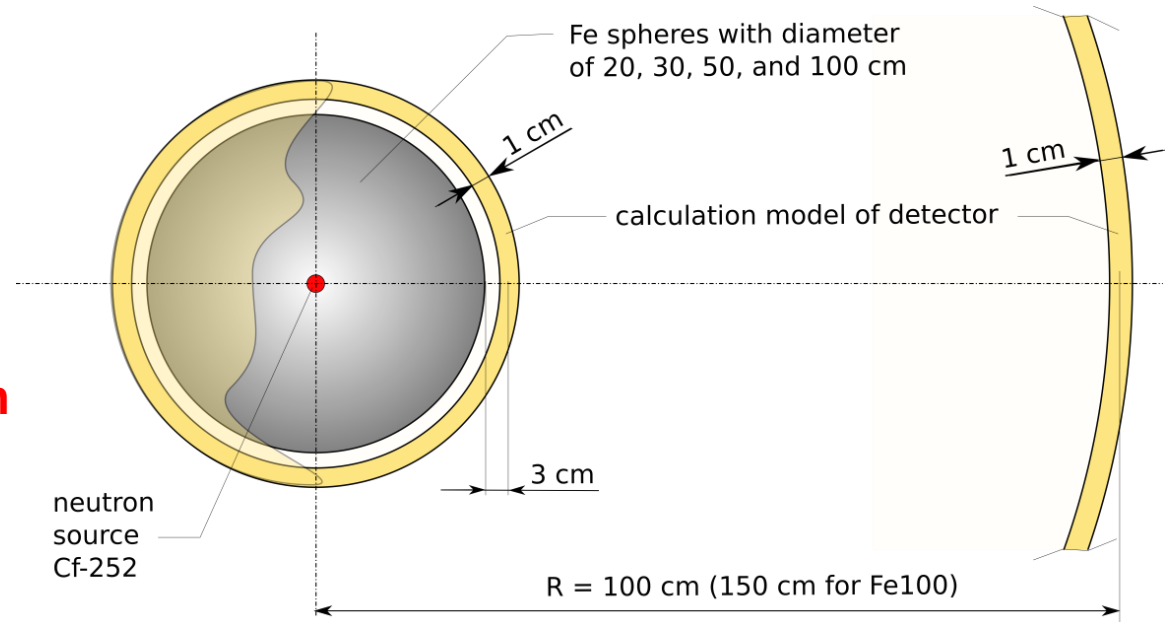


Calculations

The calculations were performed using Monte-Carlo program MCNP.

As for geometry description a simplified model was used which substitutes assembly elements with concentric spherical shells around the source.

Also the detector is represented by a **1 cm** thick spherical shell with radius equal to the real detector-source distance (R=28 and 100 cm).



The energy bin structure of resulting tallies was chosen to be logarithmic, either with **40 or with 200 groups per decade**. Contemporary the energy scale with constant energy step (0.1MeV) is used in calculation for using in C/E comparison for stilbene.

Data libraries commonly used for MCNP calculation:

JEFF-3.1, JEFF-3.2, JEFF-3.3 (A.Blokhin, IPPE Obninsk, Russia)

ENDF/B-VIII.0 (CIELO) (J.Rejchrt, CVR Czech Republic)

**Tab.1 FE DIA100, R53, C/E comparison, see Fig.1
(C/E= Calculation / Experiment)**

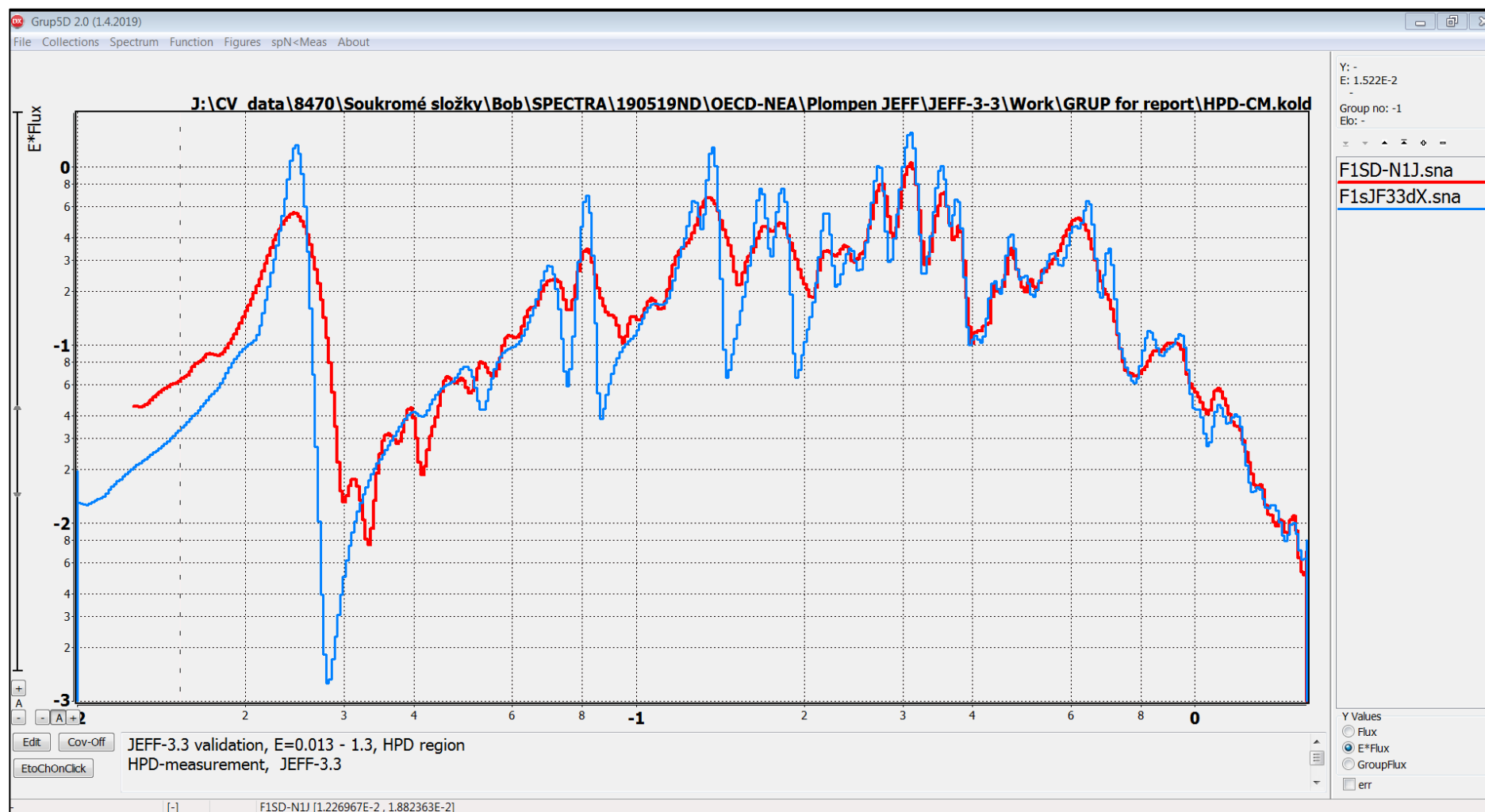
Assembly FE DIA100, R53,					
En.range[MeV]		C/E			
From	To	ENDF/BVIII.0	JEFF-3.1	JEFF-3.2	JEFF-3.3
0.013	1.290	1.045	1.054	1.066	1.052
0.013	0.033	0.9138	0.9822	0.9867	0.9948
0.033	0.060	0.9005	1.015	0.9757	1.020
0.060	0.090	0.9702	0.9779	0.9781	0.9885
0.090	0.150	0.9934	1.003	1.008	1.006
0.150	0.200	1.037	1.018	1.021	1.008
0.200	0.250	1.028	1.021	1.022	1.013
0.250	0.289	1.036	1.017	1.023	1.005
0.289	0.333	1.333	1.245	1.276	1.230
0.333	0.367	1.305	1.269	1.303	1.268
0.367	0.410	1.191	1.183	1.216	1.170
0.410	0.520	1.033	1.089	1.115	1.079
0.520	0.780	1.089	1.07	1.102	1.062
0.780	1.060	0.7834	1.053	1.076	1.048
1.060	1.290	0.7584	0.8655	0.8912	0.8646
	D abs<5%				
	D=5-10%				
	D>10%				
	D=-(5-10%)				
	D< -10%				

En=0.013-1.3MeV
("HPD region")

EXP: HPD

CALC:
ENDF/B-VIII.0
JEFF-3.1
JEFF-3.2
JEFF-3.3

Fig.1 FE DIA100, R53; C/E comparison (see tab.1)



$E_n=0.013-1.3\text{MeV}$ =“HPD region”, 200gpd HPD measurement (red),
calculation JEFF-3.3 (blue), (see tab.1)

En= 0.8-16 MeV
(„stilbene region”)

EXP: F5-mean-4in
(mean value from 4
independent measurements)

CALC:
ENDF/B-VIII.0
JEFF-3.1
JEFF-3.2
JEFF-3.3

Fig.2, Assembly **FE DIA50, R100, C/E** , $E_n=0.8-17\text{MeV}$, stilbene region,
 Experiment: **F5-mean-4in** (=mean from 4 independent measurements), (red)
 Calculation: **JEFF-3.3** (blue) (see Tab.2)

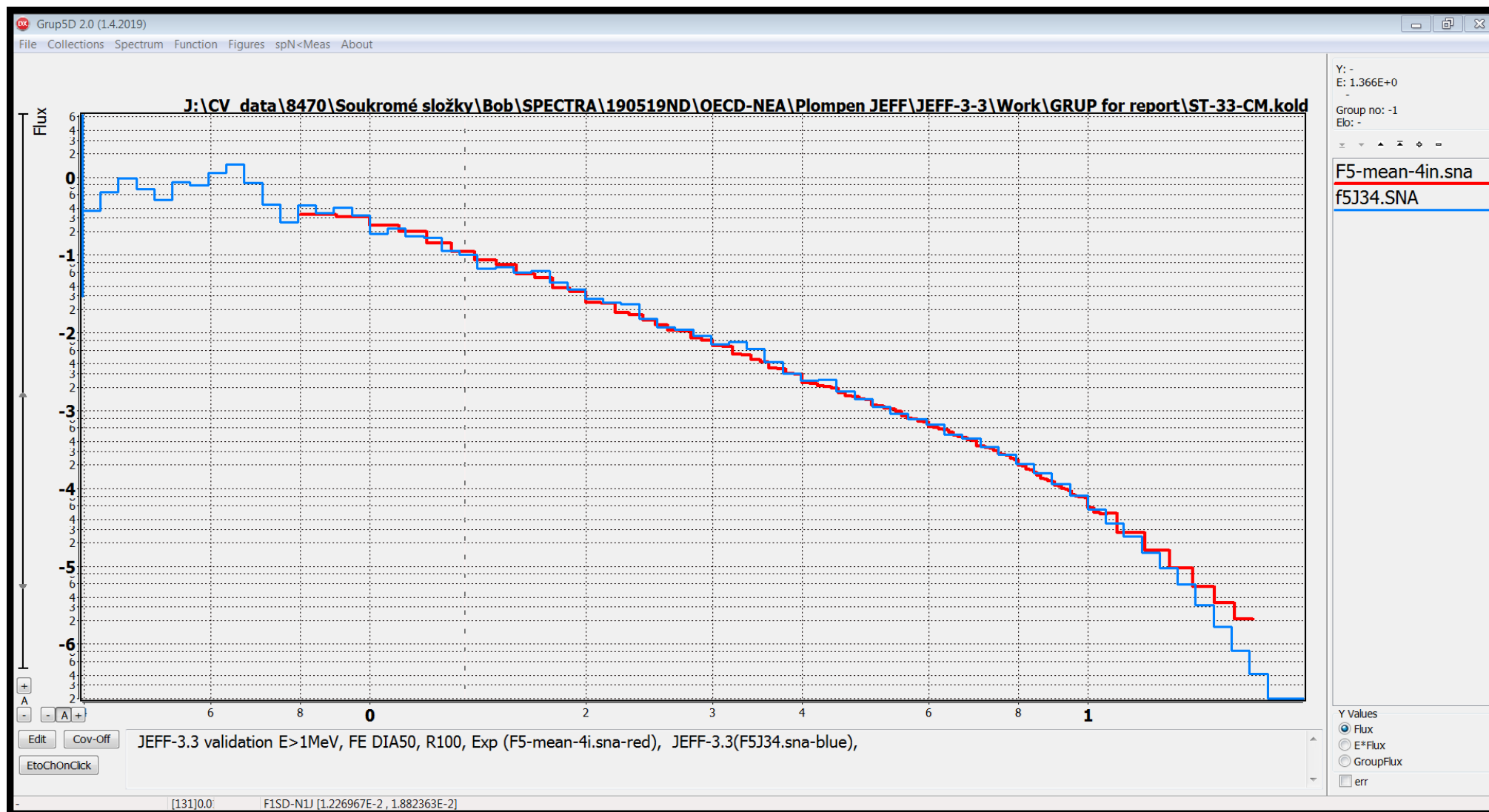
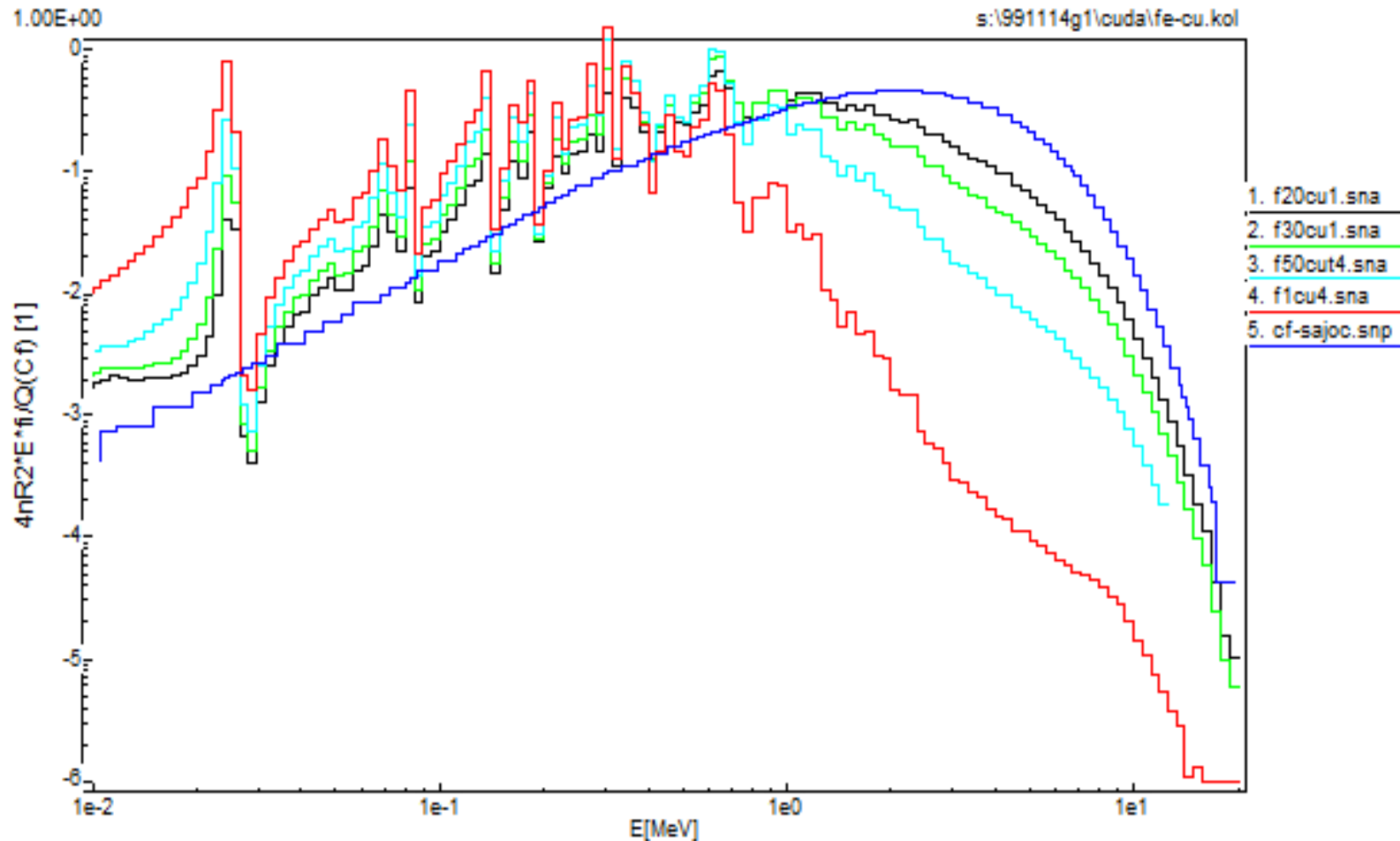
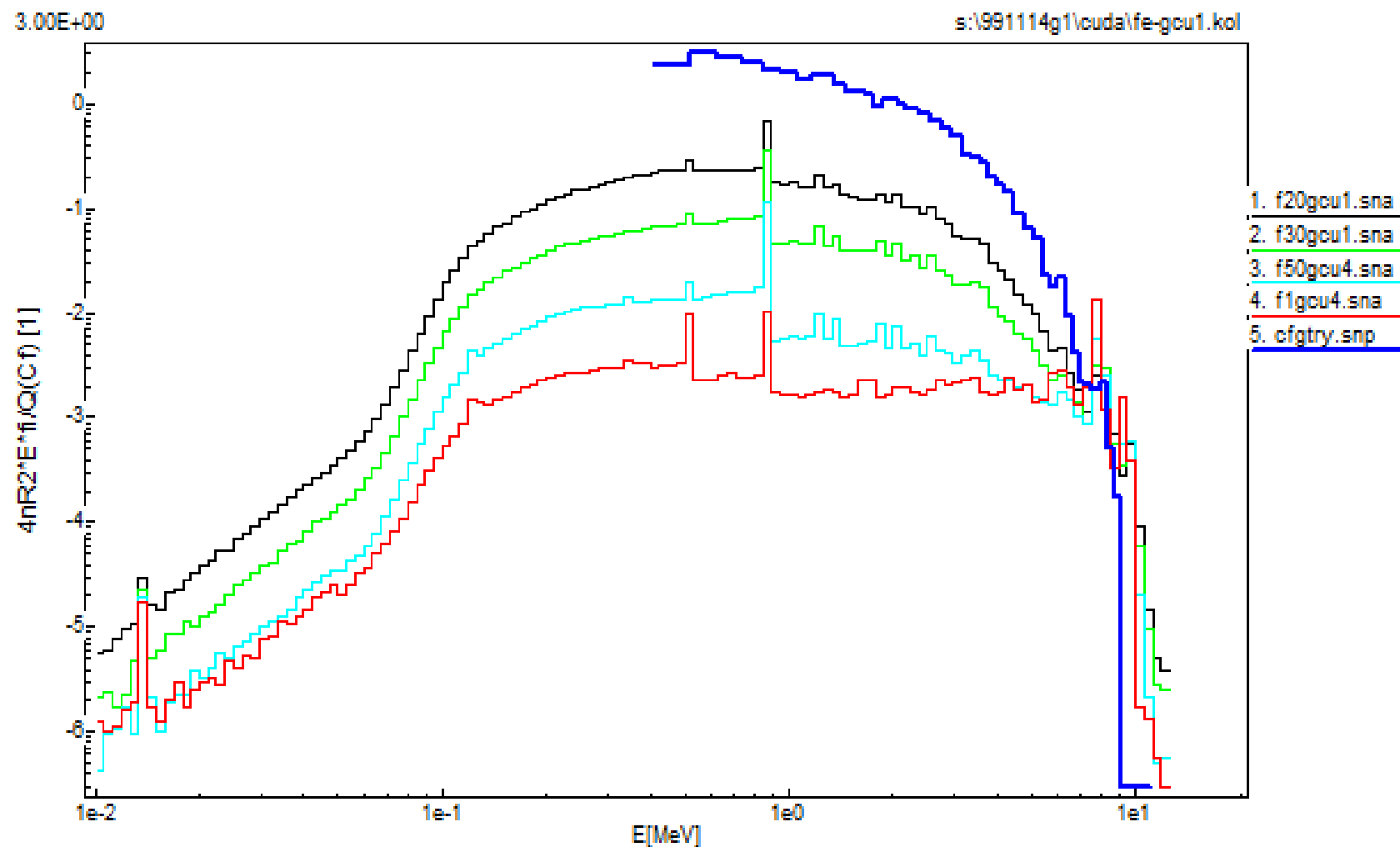


Fig.3a, FE DIA20,30,50,100, R100 (150),
neutron spectra calculation (P.Cuda)



Fe spheres, o.d. 20,30,50,100cm, **n-spectrum**
Calculation - Cuda (Military Academy, Brno, Czech. Rep.); bare Cf - blue

Fig.3b, FE DIA20,30,50,100, R100 (150)
gamma spectra calculation (P.Cuda)



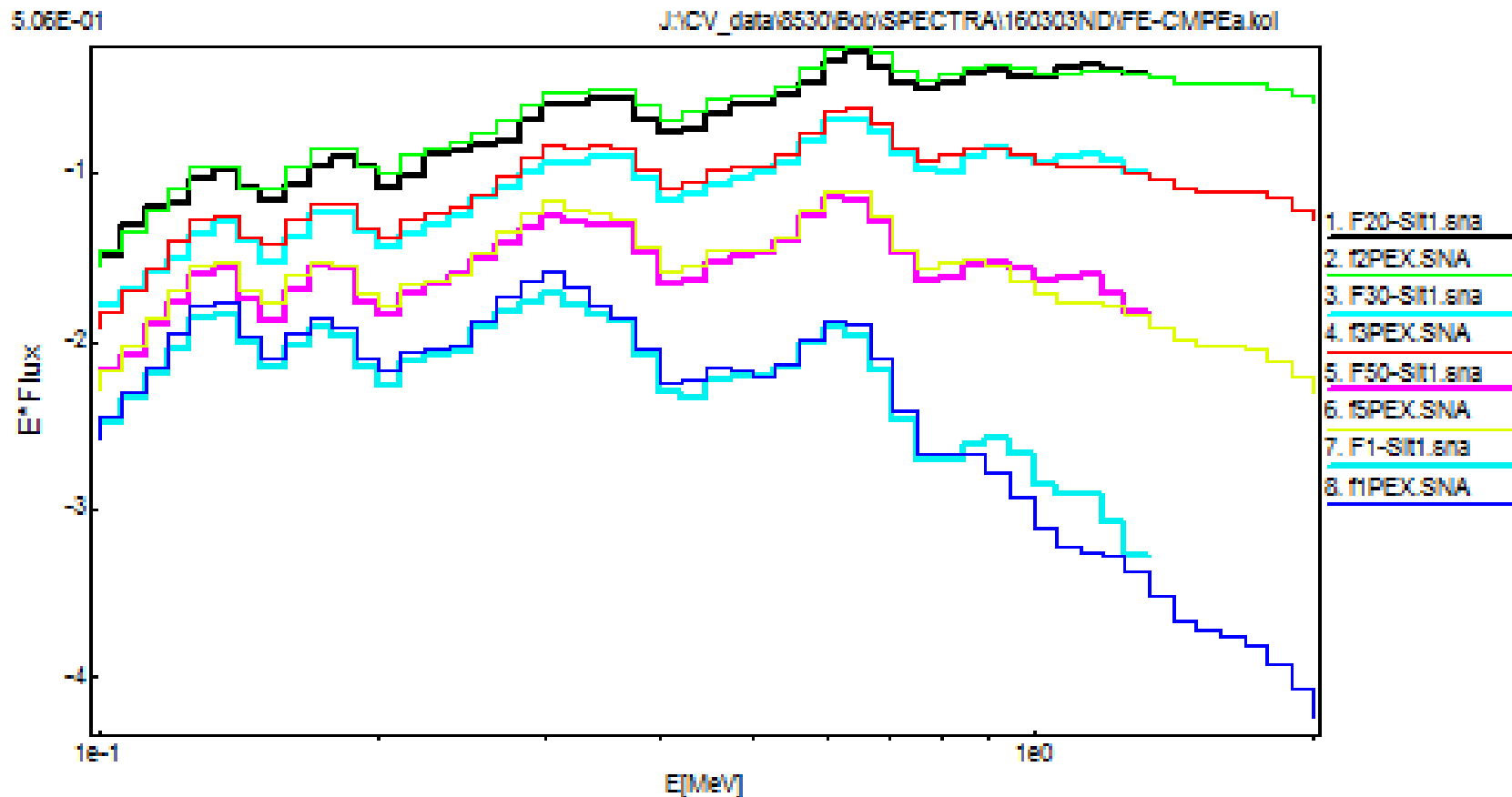
Fe spheres, o.d. 20,30,50,100cm, **g-spectrum** , Calculation - Cuda ,
Input Cf-252 gamma (L.Trykov , IPPE Obninsk, Russia, measured by stilbene,
blue)

Tab.3 Assembly FE DIA 20,30,50,100 C/E comparison, dependence C-E on Fe thickness , see Fig.3

Energy range[MeV]		Integral values[1]								dependence C/E on Fe thicknes	
		Fe20		Fe30		Fe50		Fe100			
from	to	CAL/EXP	U[%]	CAL/EXP	U[%]	CAL/EXP	U[%]	CAL/EXP	U[%]		
0,1	1,3	1,135	0,65	1,117	0,53	1,094	0,29	1,145	0,49	nearly const.	
0,1	0,2	1,124	2,85	1,142	1,9	1,125	0,94	1,151	1,01	nearly const.	
0,2	0,4	1,182	1,96	1,178	1,41	1,149	0,62	1,198	0,79	nearly const.	
0,4	0,8	1,192	0,75	1,150	0,64	1,115	0,32	1,119	0,75	decrease slowly	
0,8	1,0	1,128	1,35	1,101	1,29	1,009	0,68	0,775	2,22	decrease	
1,0	1,3	0,974	1,32	0,901	1,25	0,773	0,76	0,538	3,28	decrease rapidly	

	C/E>1,15
	C/E>1,10
	0,9<0C/E<1,1
	C/E<0,9
	C/E<0,8

Fig.3 Assembly FE DIA 20,30,50,100, 40gpd, C/M
dependence C-E on Fe thickness, see tab.3



Spectra are normalized by factor: 1,3,10,30, (in this Figure).

Measurement: HPD (CVR Rez) (thick); **Calculation:** data Perey used, (thin)

Conclusion: The the biggest sphere (FE100) brings the biggest difference
for C/E in energy region $E_n = 0.85-1.3 \text{ MeV}$



For years it has been stated that :

- **calculations overestimate measured spectra** in region around 300keV by about 20-40 % and also around 600keV MeV by about 12-15% ,Fig.1 and Tab.1
- The problem around 300keV (C/E) grows with iron thickness
See references, ND 2013, ND2016, JEFF–ND weeks,...

To our great pleasure, the **IAEA-NDS** has begun to look into this issue in more detail (A.Trkov, R.Capote, S.Simakov,..) see [9], ND 2019,
There is briefly described the part of the work concerning the use of n- spectra measured in RC Rez.

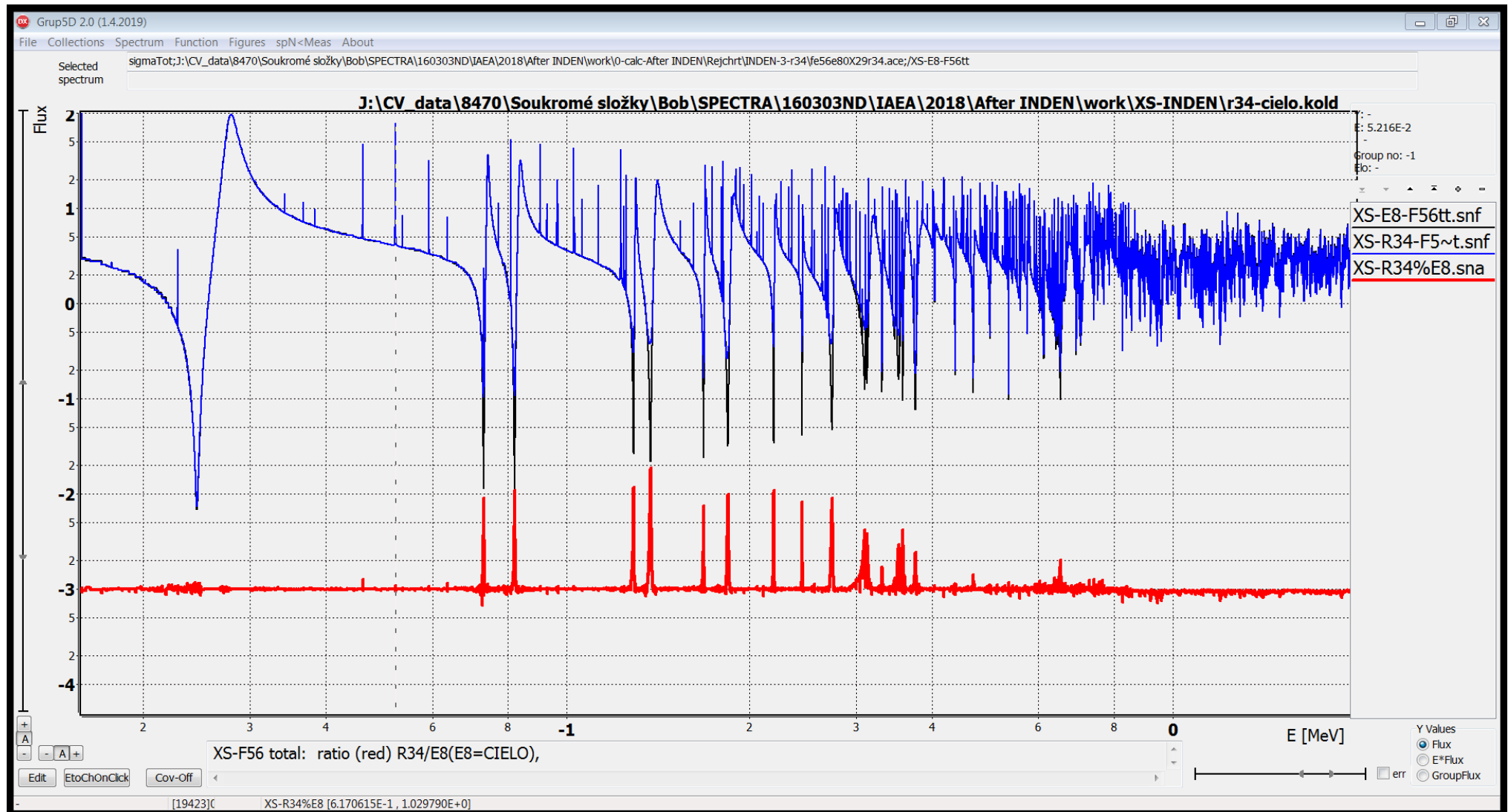


Measurement and calculations use 200gpd energy structure. (200 gpd represents 200 groups per decade, it is lethargy step about 1%.)

Spectrometer with HPD has relatively good resolution. In energy interval 200-400keV is possible to observe: **4-6 peaks (218,242,272,309,352,375 keV)** - only by some HPD detectors. See Fig.1.

Other spectrometers which use for example stilbene or TOF method resolves usually **only one peak at 300keV** in the 200-400 keV region.

Fig.4, XS-Fe56(n,tot), black=CIELO(ENDF/B-VIII.0),
blue=R34 (working version of corrected XS)
red=ratio R34/CIELO, norm=1000



- 1) B.Jansky, J.Rejchrt, M.Schulc, A.Blokhin, “ *Iron-56, problem with the elastic cross section in neutron energy region around 300 keV and natural iron isotopes influence on the neutron transport through iron.*” **JEFD0C-1918**, NEA Nuclear Data Week - JEFF Meetings, 18 - 20 April 2018, CIEMAT, Moncloa Centre, Madrid, Spain
- 2) B. Jansky, J. Rejchrt, E. Novak, E. Losa, A. I. Blokhin and E. Mitenkova, *Neutron Spectra Measurement and Calculations using Data Libraries CIELO, JEFF-3.2 and ENDF/B-VII.1 in Iron Benchmark Assemblies* **Nuclear Data 2016, Bruges**, Belgium, 11-16.09.2106, (contribution No. R152)
- 3) M.B. Stanka, J.M.Adams, Ch.M. Eisenhauer “*Proton Recoil Measurements of 252-Cf fission Neutron Leakage Spectrum from an Iron Sphere*“, **Nuclear Science and Engineering: 134, 68-76 (2000)**
- 4) J.Rejchrt, V.Juricek, B.Jansky, “**GRUP-DEL**, program for analyse of measured and calculated neutron and gamma spectra ” RC Rez, (the program is in the testing state)
- 5) B.Jansky. E.Novak. *Neutron Spectrometry with Spherical Hydrogen Proportional Detectors*. **Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research. A735(2014). 390–398.**
- 7) B. Jansky, J. Rejchrt and A. I. Blokhin, Neutron Spectra Measurement and Calculations using Data Library JEFF- 4.0T0 in Iron Benchmark Assemblies, **JEF/DOC-1850**

- 8) B.Janský, E.Novák , P. Otopal .: **Data for calculation** of neutron and gamma leakage spectra from iron and water spheres with Cf-252 neutron source in centre, Report NRI, ÚJV-11506, Řež, 2000
- 9) B.Jansky (1), J.Rejchrt (1), A.Blokhin (2),
1) Neutron spectra measurement and calculation using data libraries CIELO and JEFF in Iron and Oxygen benchmark.
2) Analyse of XS - Fe56(n,e) corrections for $E_n = 0.05-0.7\text{MeV}$
ND 2019 ,International Conference on Nuclear Data for Science and Technology,
May 19-24,2019, Beijing, China

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Thank you for your attention!