

Recent activities regarding TIARA and Oktavian-Cr experiments at JSI

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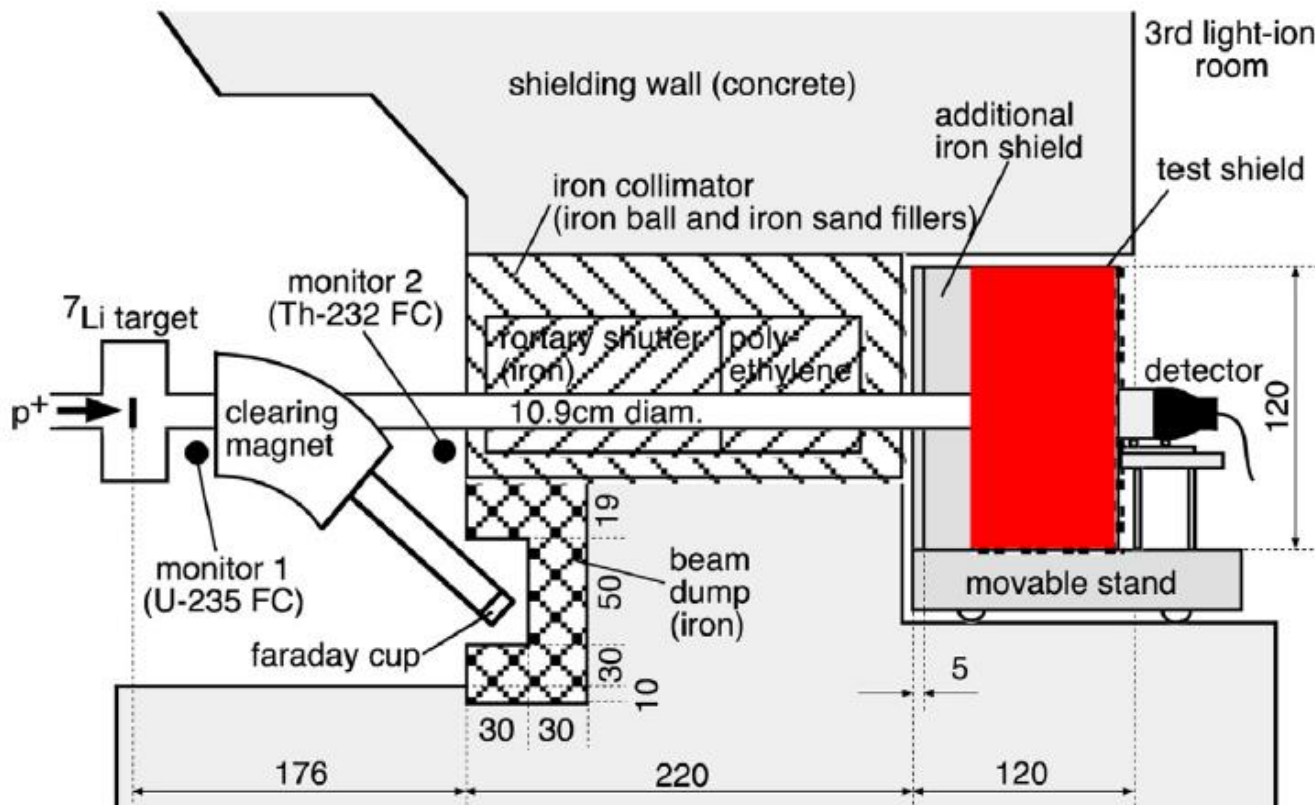
Presentation Overview

- TIARA shielding benchmark
 - Introduction
 - CAD models
 - MCNP models and ADVANTG variance reduction models
 - Remaining uncertainties to be determined
- Oktavian - Chromium
 - Geometry
 - Results with new Chromium evaluation (ENDF)
- Conclusion

TIARA Iron Shielding Benchmark

TIARA (Takasaki Ion Accelerator for Advanced Radiation Application) at JAERI (Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute)

Experimental setup - detailed



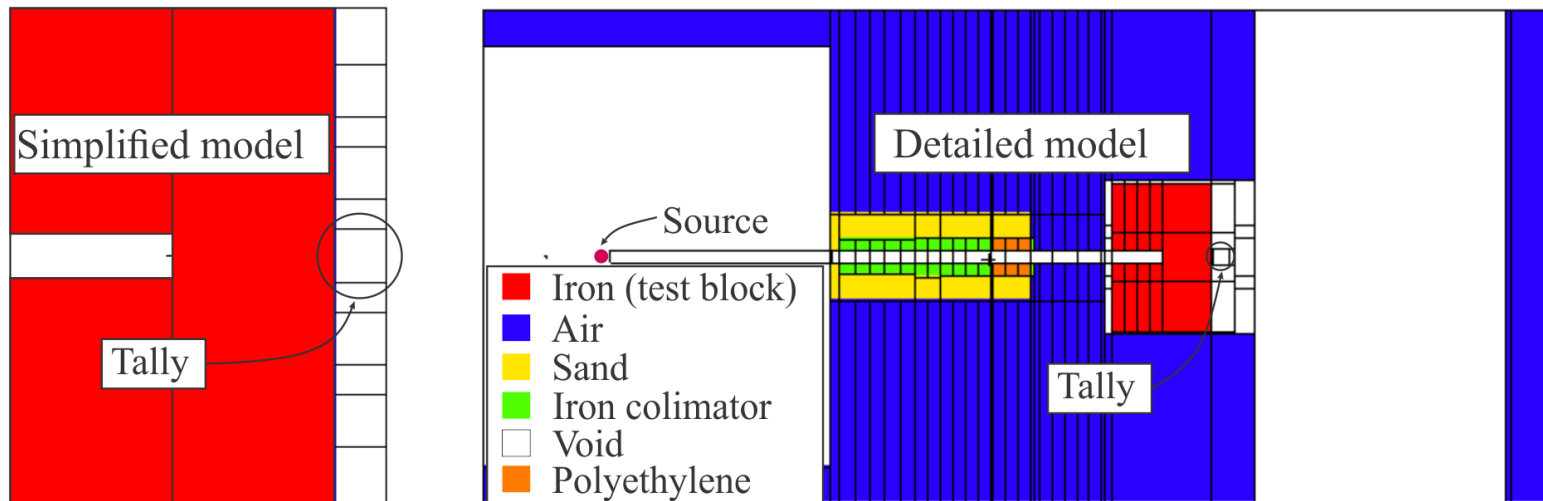
- 43 and 68 MeV proton source
- ^7Li target
- Iron collimator
- Iron and concrete test shield
- All information from SINBAD benchmark database

Picture from Konno et al, 2015

Previous models

MCNP, a General Monte Carlo N-Particle Transport Code

- The simplified model based on LAHET and MCNP4A codes
 - Only neutrons are simulated
- Detailed model from P. Ortego
 - (p,n) reaction for the source
 - No luck in getting reasonable results from this model



New models based on SINBAD documentation

- CAD models from ground up with Rhinoceros 3D
- Models made for all cases of concrete and iron
- 43 MeV source, 68 MeV source
- Fission cells, Bonner sphere, BC 501A liquid scintillator
- Off and on-axis detectors

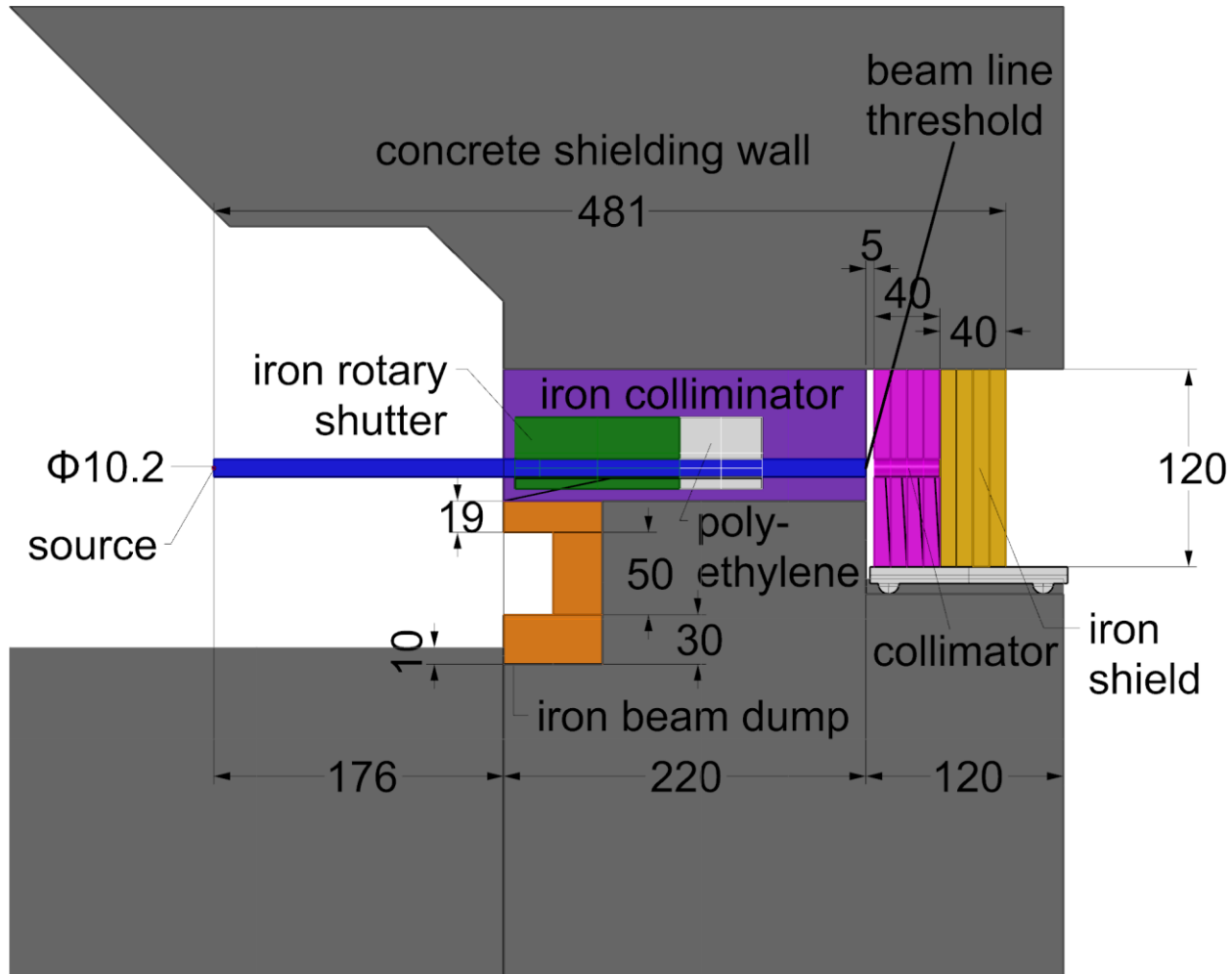


Rhino**ceros**

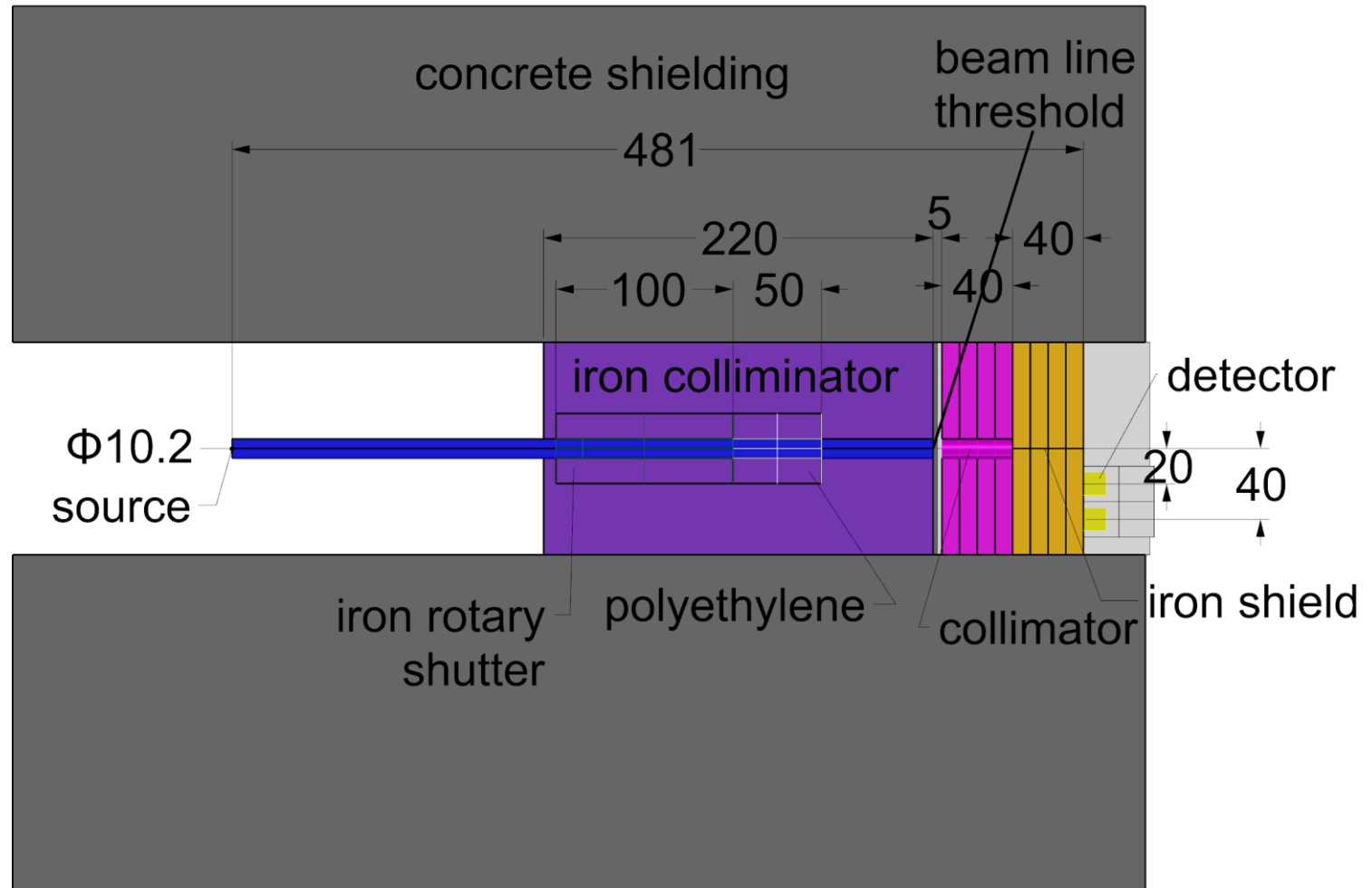
SINBAD documentation for CAD

- JAERI-Data/Code 97-020 EXPERIMENTAL DATA ON CONCRETE SHIELD TRANSMISSION OF QUASI - MONOENERGETIC NEUTRONS GENERATED BY 43 - AND 68 - MeV PROTONS VIA THE 7Li (p,n) REACTION (JOINT RESEARCH) (page 15 of 52)
- JAERI-Data/Code 96-005 EXPERIMENTS ON IRON SHIELD TRANSMISSION OF QUASI - MONOENERGETIC NEUTRONS GENERATED BY 43 - AND 68 - MeV PROTONS VIA THE 7Li (p,n) REACTION (JOINT RESEARCH) (page 41 of 53)
- JAERI-Data/Code 96-029 NEUTRON TRANSMISSION BENCHMARK PROBLEMS FOR IRON AND CONCRETE SHIELDS IN LOW, INTERMEDIATE AND HIGH ENERGY PROTON ACCELERATOR FACILITIES (page 11 of 86)
- JAERI-Data/Code 98-013 EXPERIMENTAL DATA ON POLYETHYLENE SHIELD TRANSMISSION ON QUASI-MONOENERGETIC NEUTRONS GENERATED BY 43- AND 68 MeV PROTONS VIA 7Li (p,n) REACTION (page 40 of 54)

TIARA, 68 MeV, 40 cm iron shield, 40 cm collimator, BC 501A liquid scin.

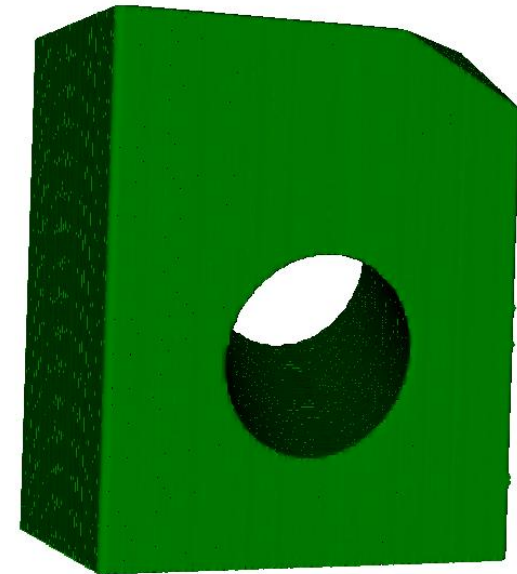
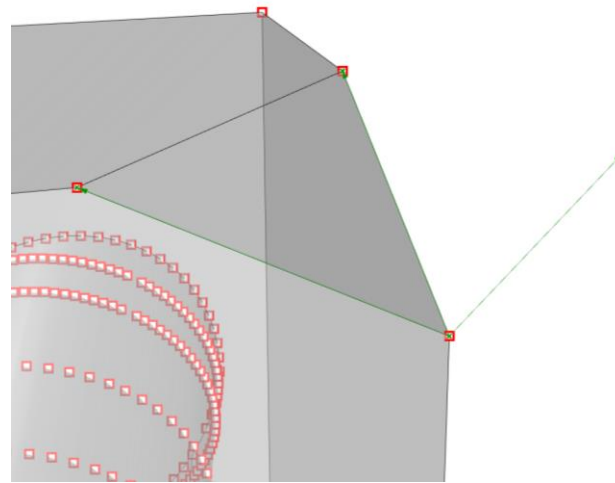
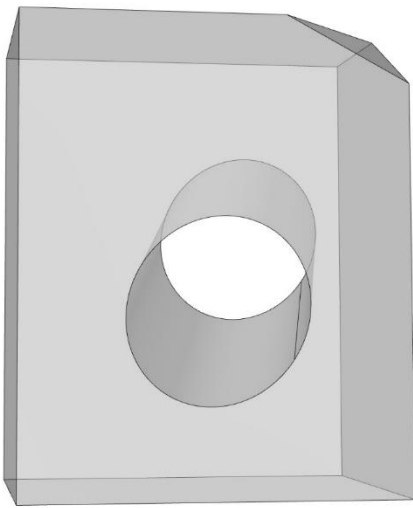


TIARA, 68 MeV, 40 cm iron shield, 40 cm collimator, BC 501A liquid scin.

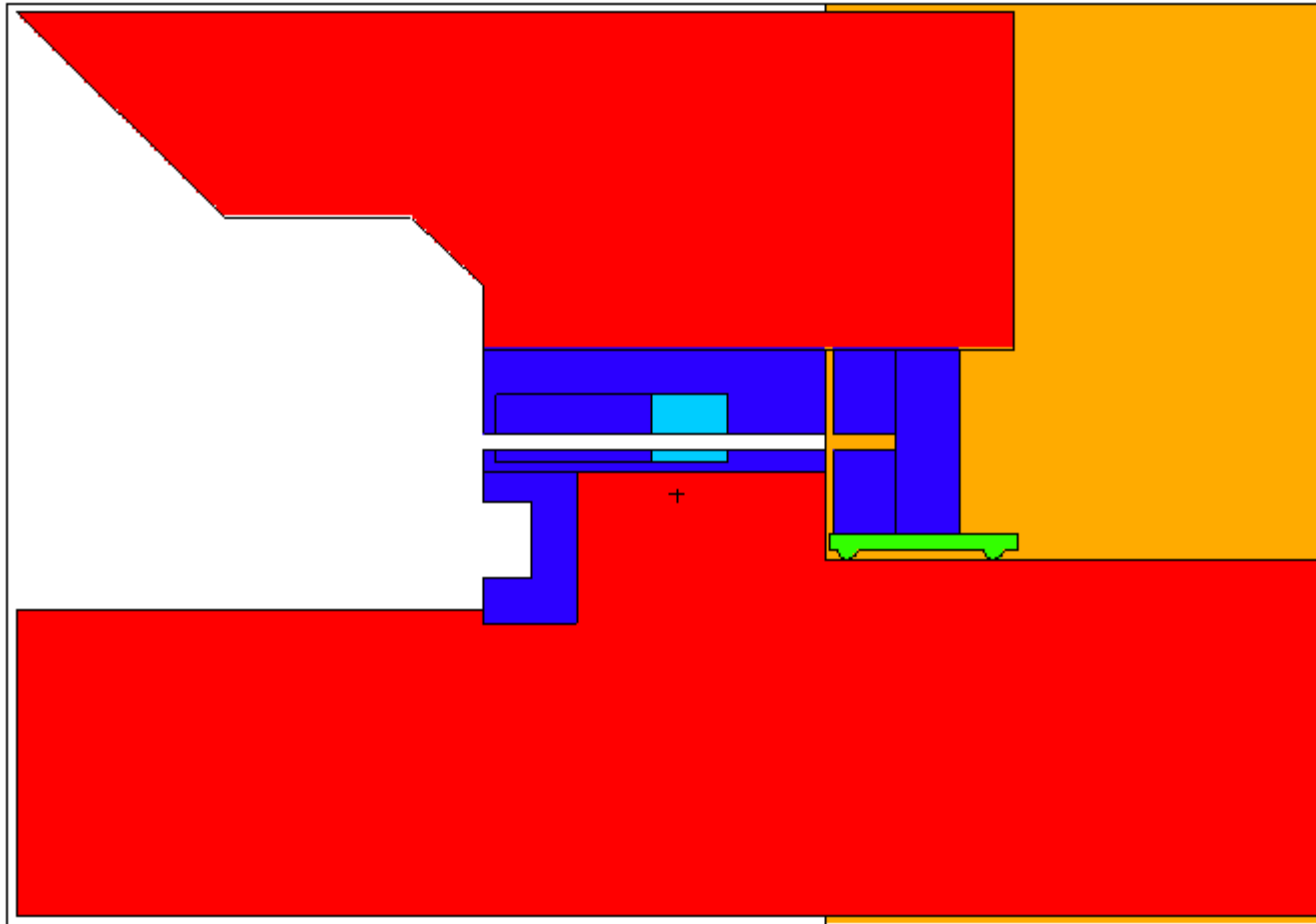




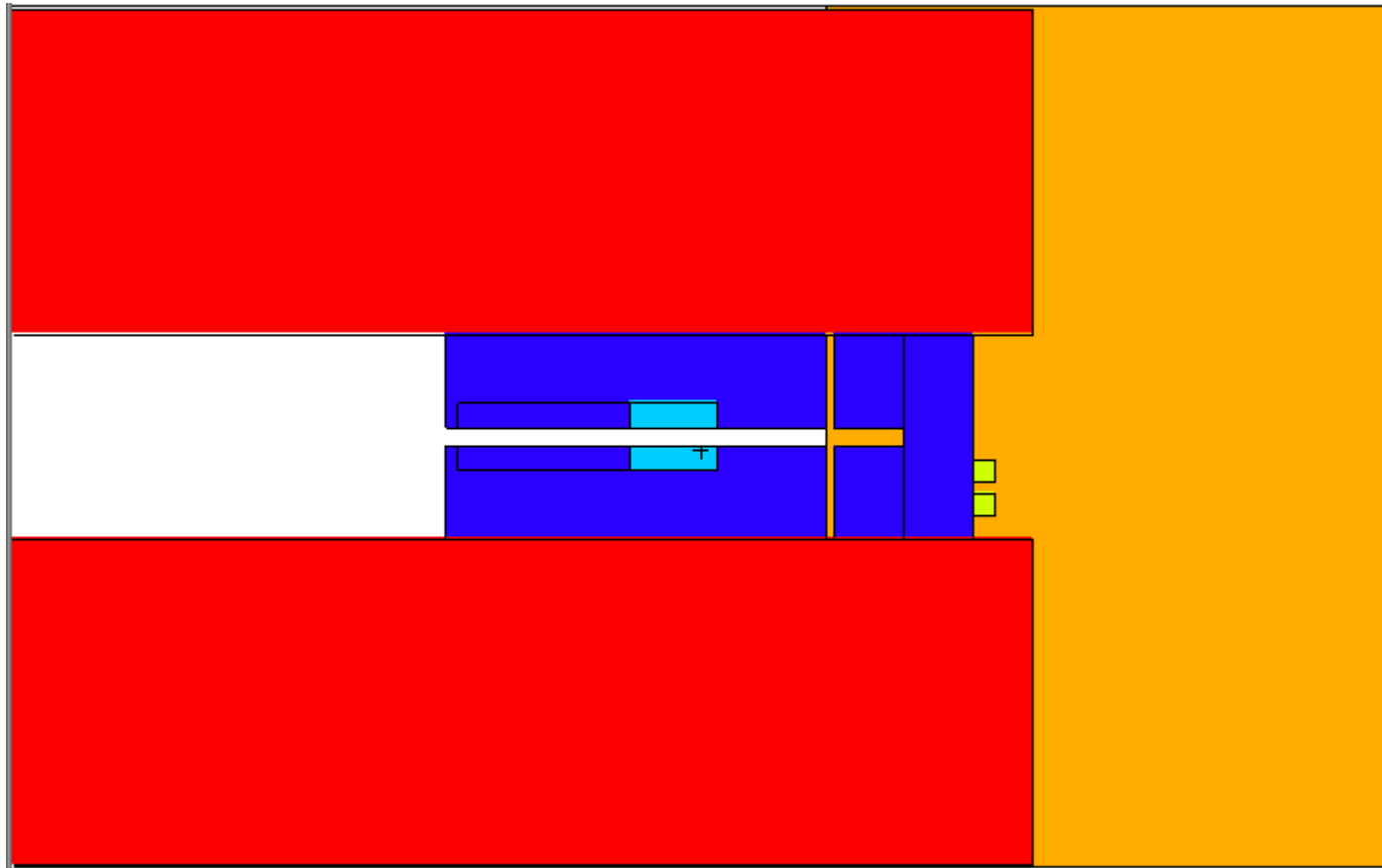
-
- The diagram illustrates the algorithm for determining the orientation of a crystal plane. It consists of several interconnected blocks and data flows:
- Input Data:** Three points (First point, Second point, Third point) and an *Input card for arbitrary oriented plane* (containing values like 0 p, 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0, and {0}).
 - Calculation Blocks:**
 - Calc. normal vector:** Takes the three points as input and outputs vectors V and P .
 - Parameters a,b,c:** Takes V and P as input and outputs vectors X_0 , Y_0 , and Z_0 .
 - Parameter d:** Takes X_0 , Y_0 , and Z_0 as input and outputs vectors X_0 , Y_0 , and Z_0 .
 - Combining data:** Takes the outputs from the previous blocks and combines them into a final set of vectors: A , D_1 , D_2 , V , A , D_3 , D_4 , D_5 , V , and A .
 - Output:** The final result is labeled R .



TIARA, 68 MeV, 40 cm iron shield, 40 cm collimator, BC 501A liquid scin.



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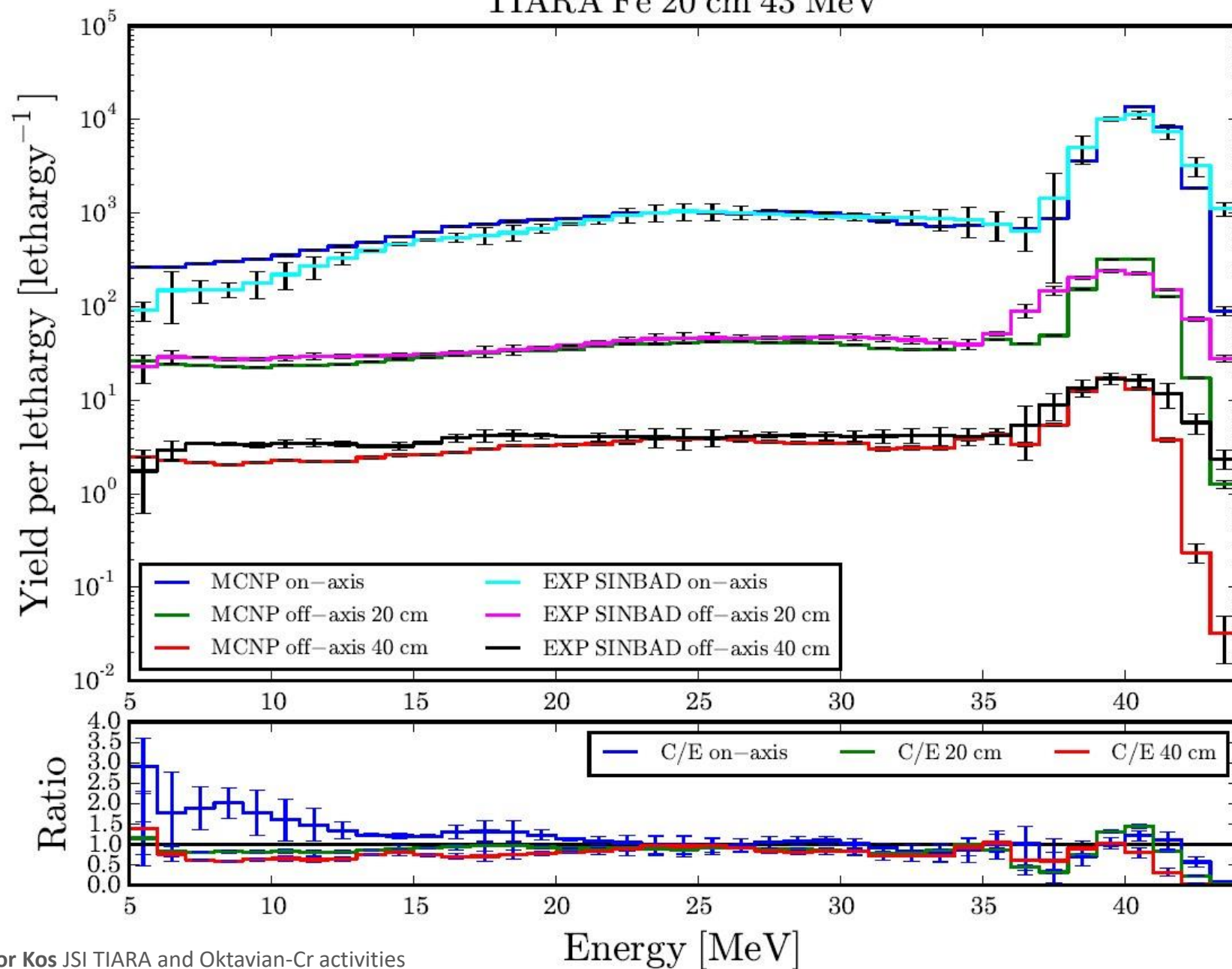
Variance reduction with ADVANTG

- Beneficial for cases with thicknesses higher than 40 cm
- FW-CADIS
- Hilo2k multigroup library used (distributed with ADVANTG)
- Geometrical mesh defined in such a way to encapsulate all details of the models
- Each case takes under 5 min on 40 threads (Intel Xeon E5-2680 v2) for a statistical uncertainty under 2 %

MCNP inputs available

- IAEA INDC publications
 - Report: INDC(NDS)-0785
 - Inputs: INDC(NDS)-0785-SUPPLEMENT
- IAEA NDS CoNDERC website
 - With sample outputs as well!
 - <https://nds.iaea.org/conderc/tiara>

Comparison of experimental and calculational results TIARA Fe 20 cm 43 MeV



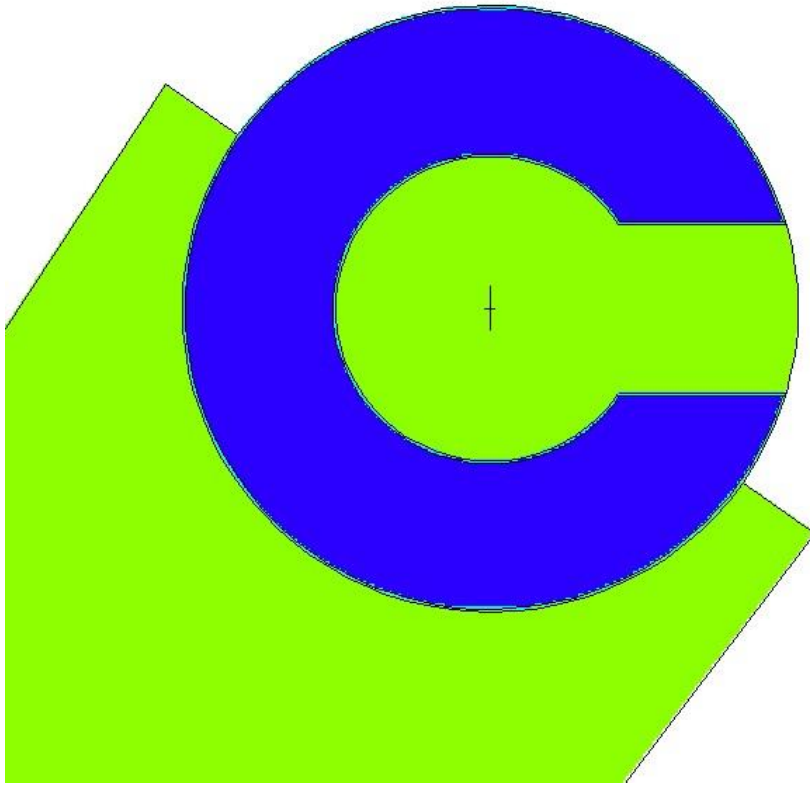
New benchmark experiment evaluation? Not yet!

- Quantify all uncertainties
 - Material compositions sensitivity study
 - Uncertainties in the modelling of the detectors
 - ND uncertainties
- Explicit modelling of the source
 - Recreate proton induced source
 - Compare with measurements
- A possible error in the experimental values or the original and SINBAD documentation can be observed when analyzing the results for the 15 mm Bonner sphere with a Cadmium coating in the case of the 100 cm and 150 cm concrete shield with the 68 MeV source.
- C/E discrepancies for some cases still large! This will need to be investigated

Oktavian - Cr

- Currently not in SINBAD - candidate for inclusion
- Documented in JAERI-M-j94-014 and JAERI-M-j98-024
- Oktavian benchmarks were analyzed previously by Alberto Milocco and Ivo Kodeli (but not Cr)

Oktavian - Cr geometry



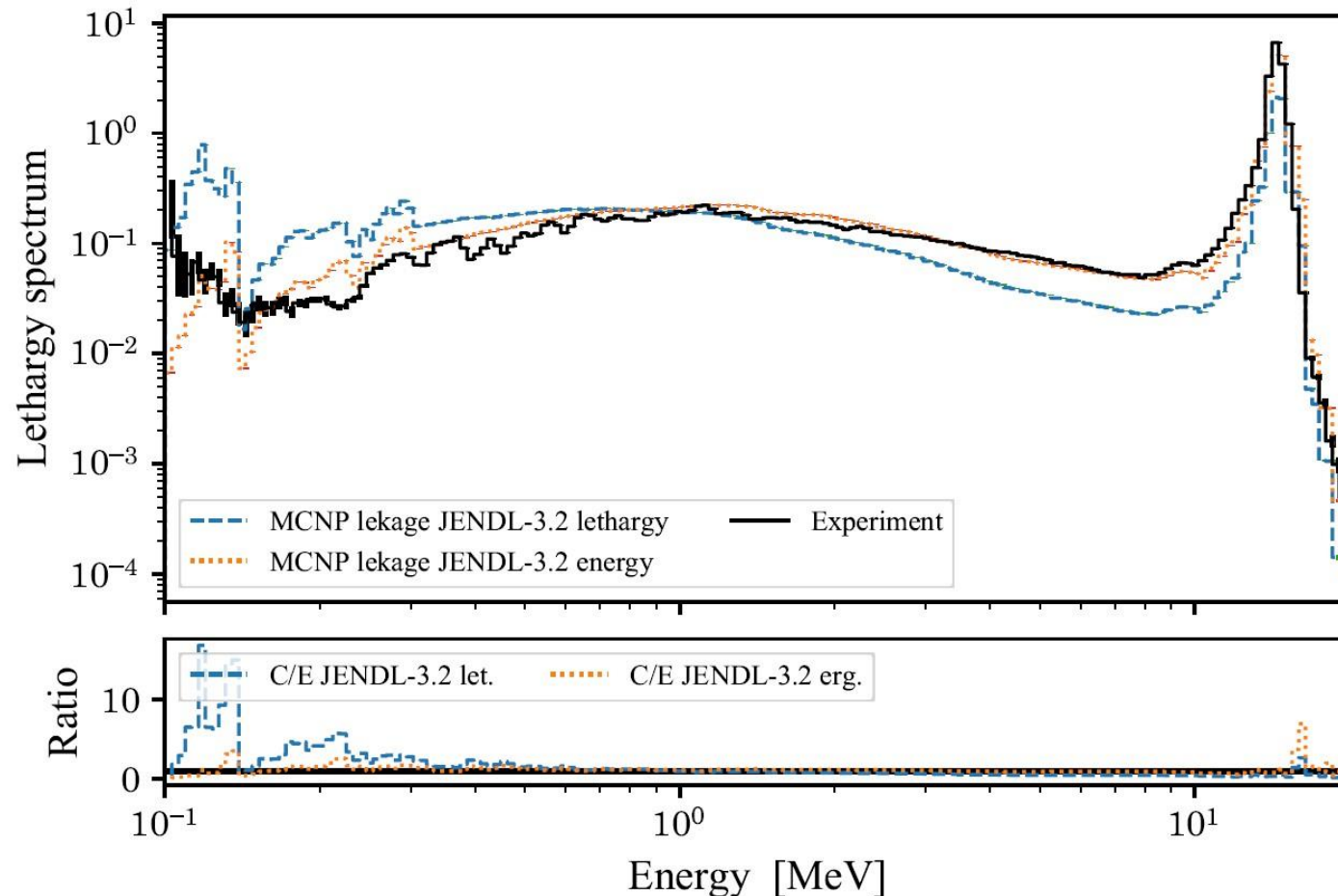
- Titanium-Tritium target with copper liner
- Shield liner from stainless steel
- Chromium shield (Cr,Fe,C,Si), 10 cm thick, outside diameter 40 cm
- Source beam opening
- Detector at 55° from beam line, ~ 9 m from source

Oktavian - Cr

- Currently not in SINBAD - candidate for inclusion
- Documented in JAERI-M-j94-014 and JAERI-M-j98-024
- Source specification in Table 4.6 of j94-014 is in error
 - Source is “per unit energy” (not lethargy)
 - Verified by comparison with Figure 4.11 in JAERI-M-j94-014
- Oktavian benchmarks were analyzed previously by Alberto Milocco and Ivo Kodeli (but not Cr)
 - Source model developed from first principles
 - Analysis in time-domain is **very important**

Table 4.6 of j94-014 per energy or per lethargy?

Comparison of experimental and calculational results
Oktavian Cr 40 cm



Oktavian - Cr source validation

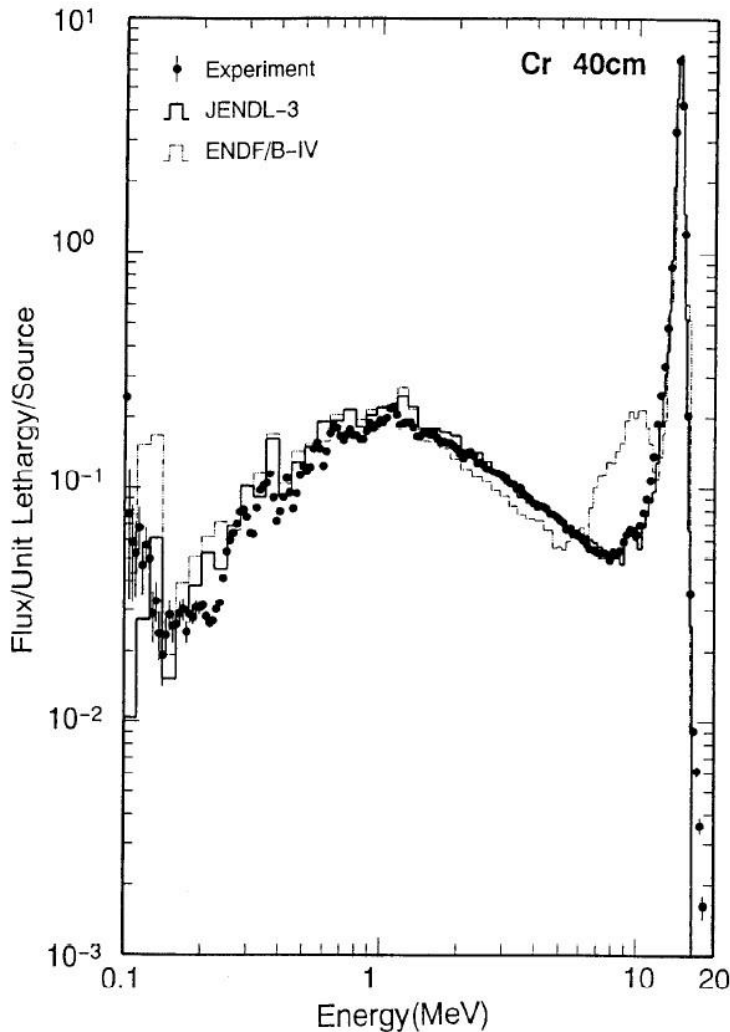
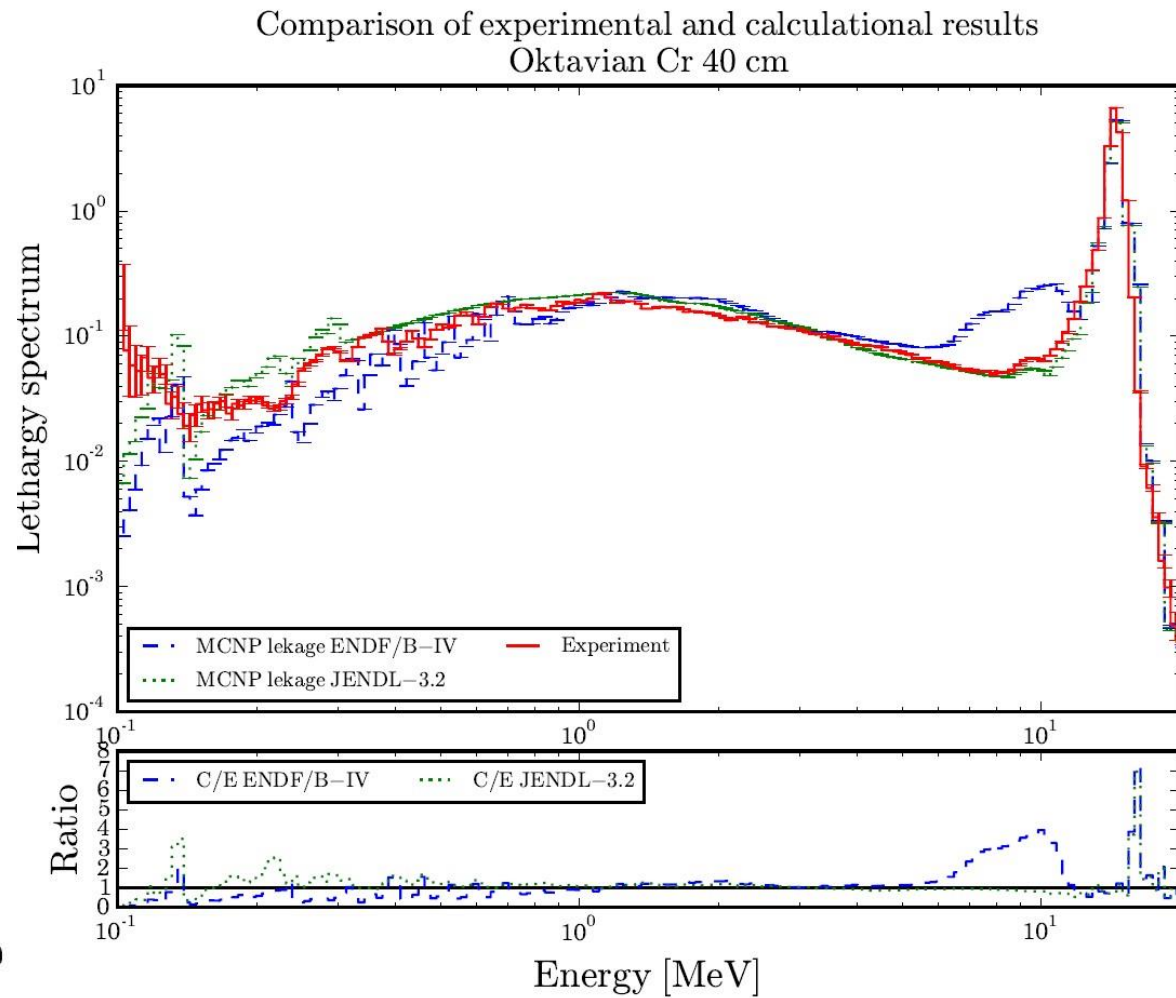


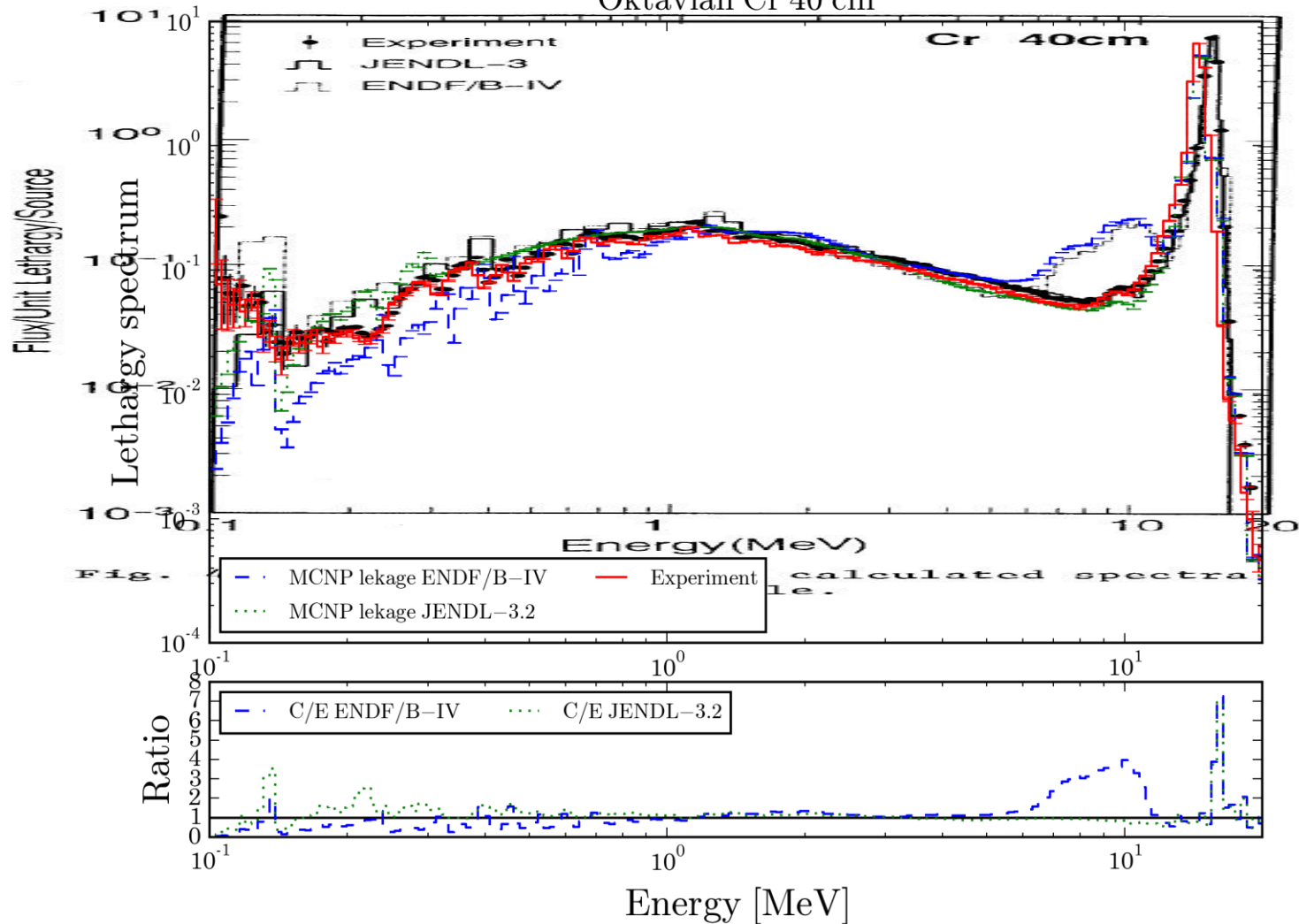
Fig. 4.11 Experimental and calculated spectra from Cr 40 cm pile.



Oktavian - Cr source validation

Comparison of experimental and calculational results

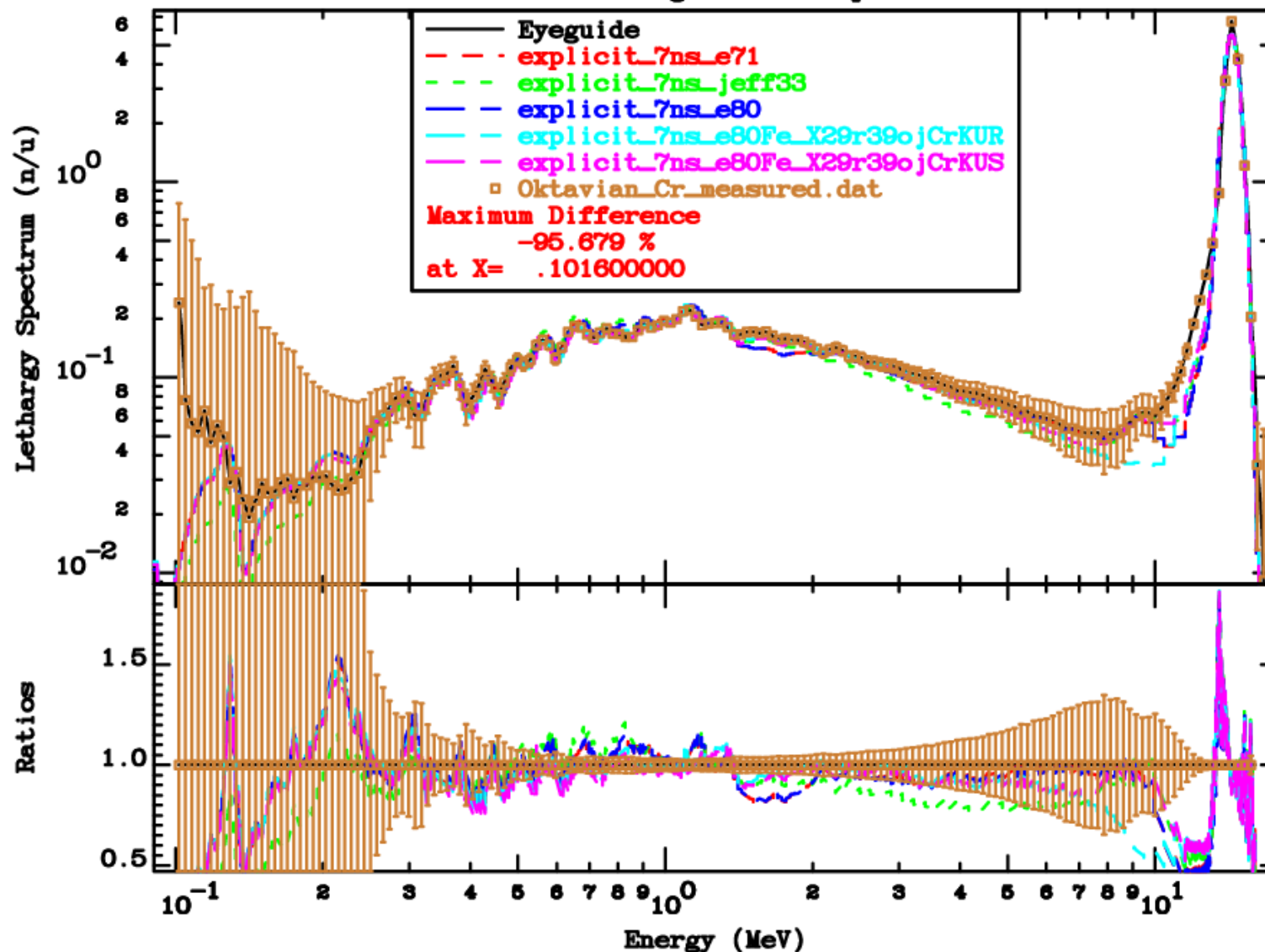
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 - Analysis in time-domain is **very important**
- Analysis of the Cr case done for INDEN - article in the pipeline!

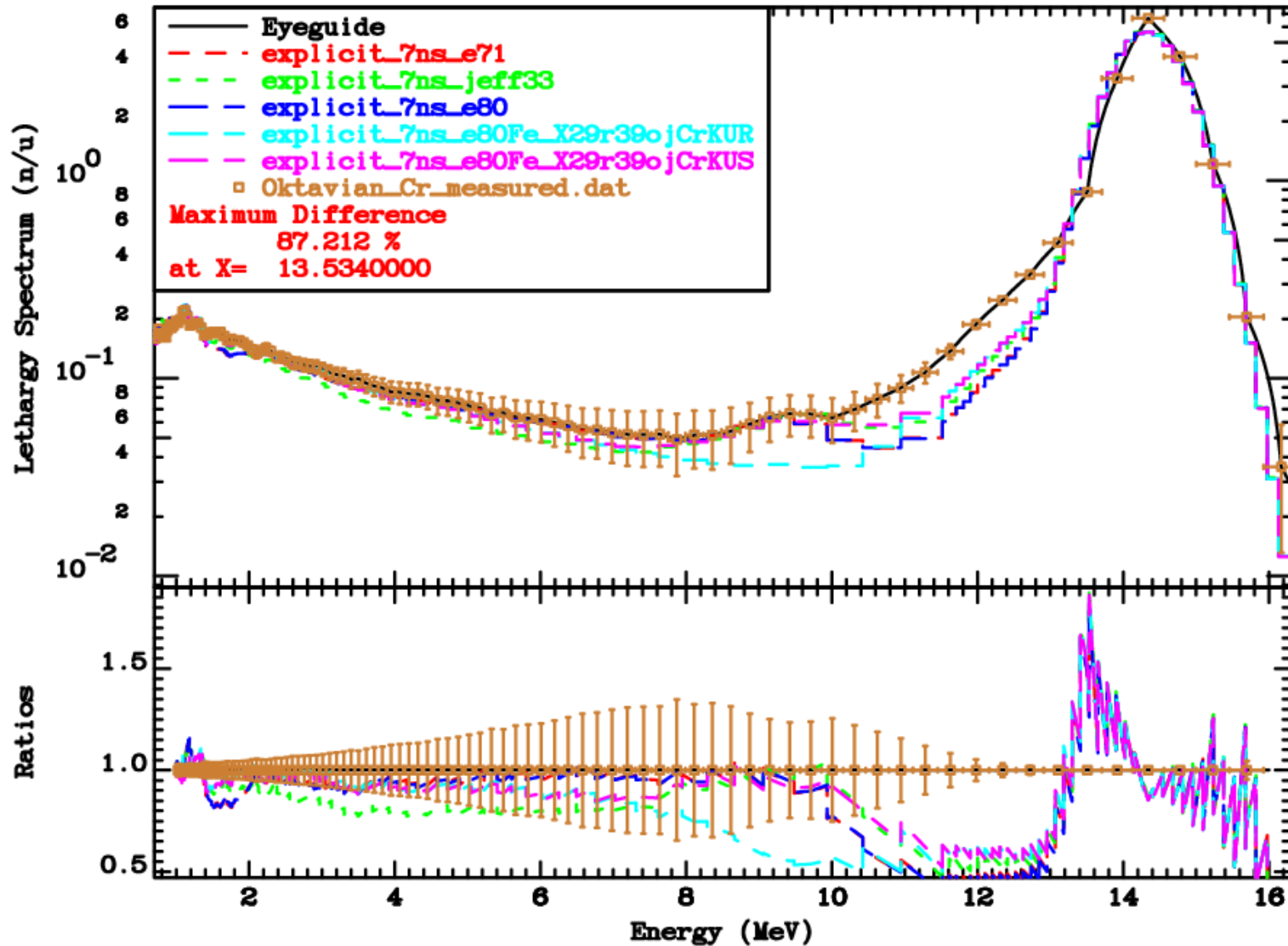
Oktavian Manganese Sphere Benchmark Neutron Leakage Current Spectrum



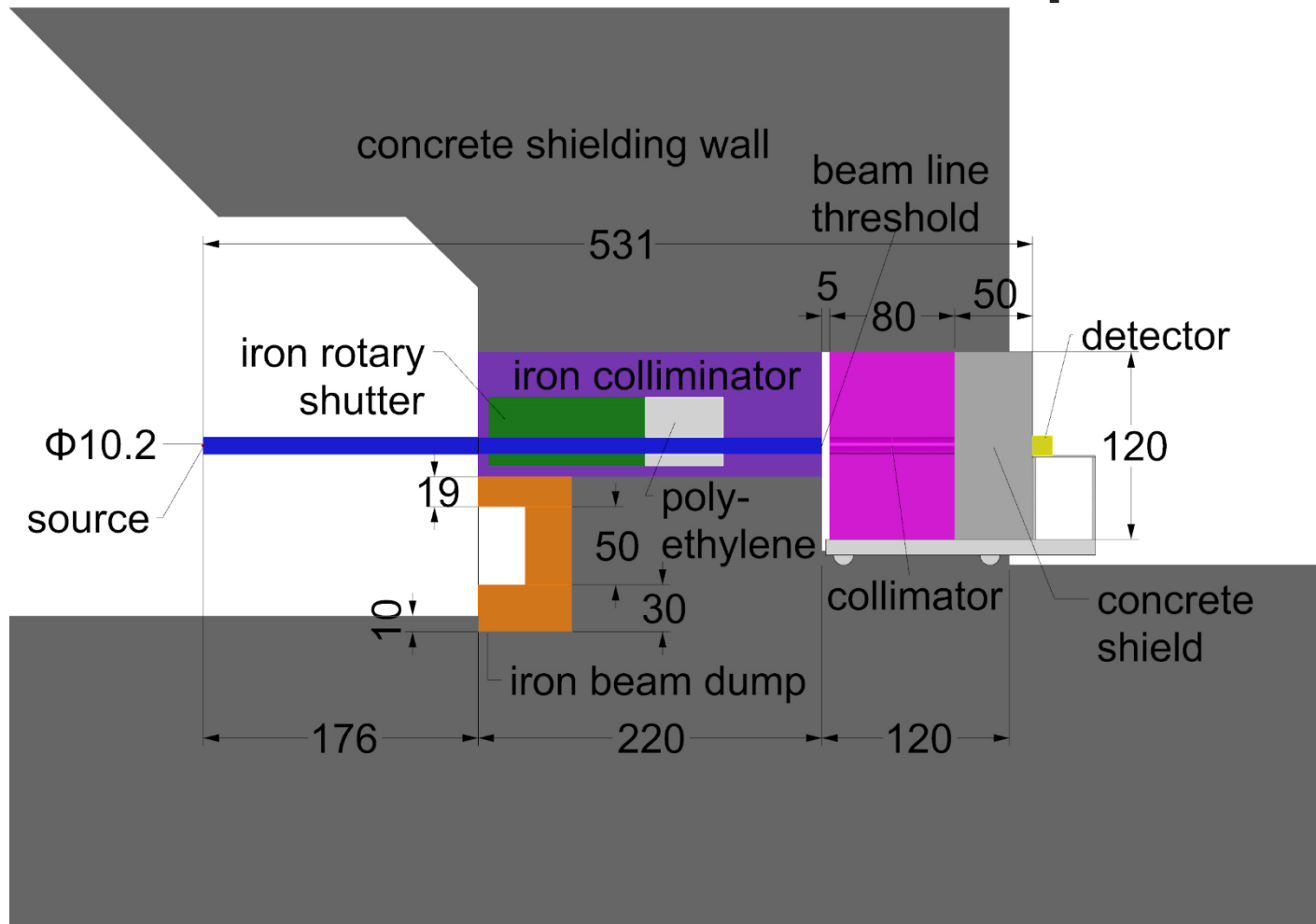
Conclusion

- TIARA candidate for new benchmark evaluation
 - CAD models ✓
 - MCNP models and variance reduction with ADVANTG ✓
 - Source from first principles ✗
 - Quantify uncertainties including ND ✗
 - Sensitivity to material/geometry variations (room effect) ✗
- Oktavian Cr candidate for new benchmark evaluation
 - Source validation - error in documentation! ✓
 - MCNP model based on Milocco and Kodeli methodology ✓
 - Calculation in time domain, covert to energy domain with ACEFLX ✓
 - All uncertainties need to be determines ✗

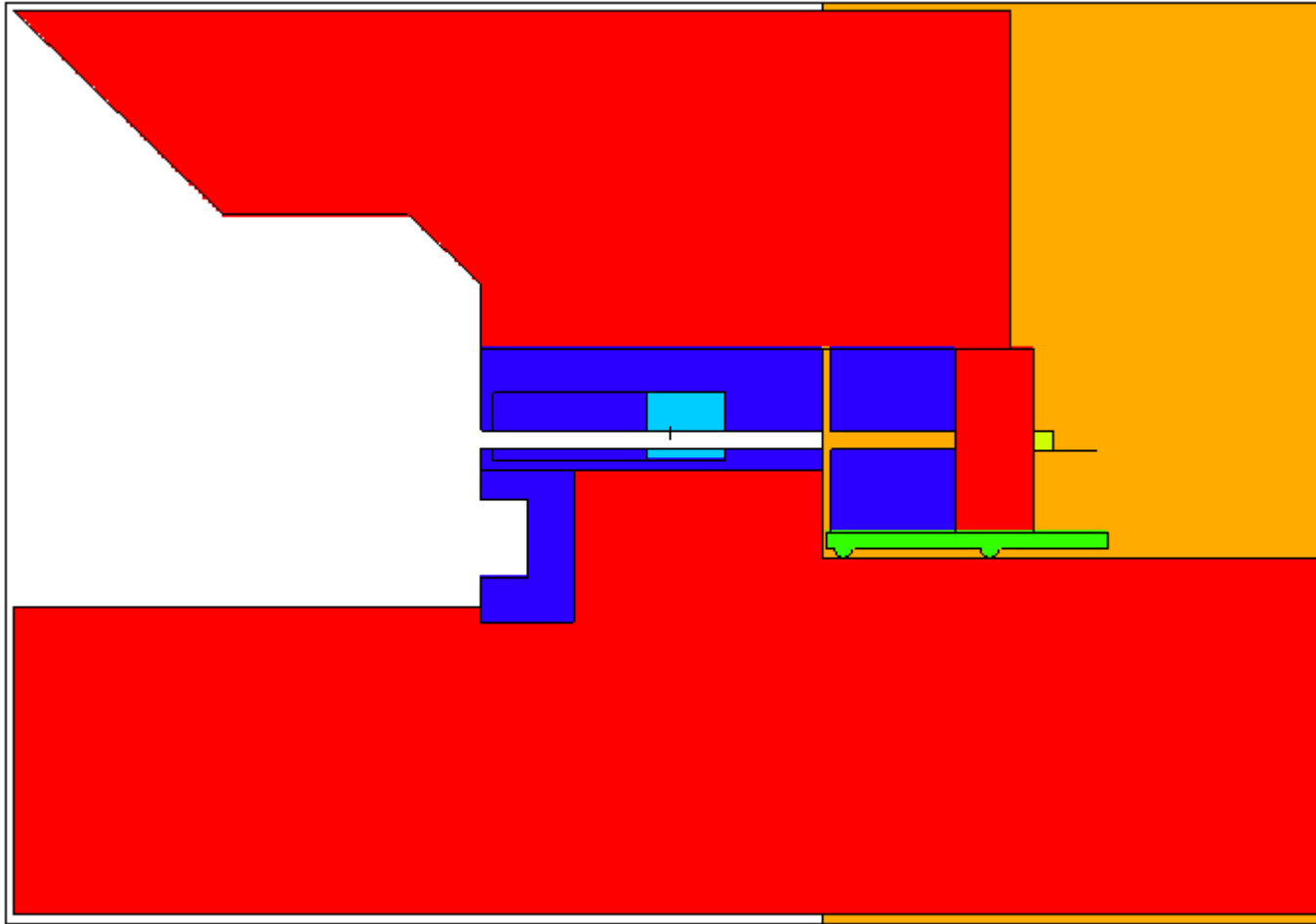
Oktavian Manganese Sphere Benchmark Neutron Leakage Current Spectrum



TIARA, 68 MeV, 50 cm concrete shield, 80 cm collimator, BC 501A liquid scin.



TIARA, 68 MeV, 50 cm concrete shield,
80 cm collimator, BC 501A liquid scin.



Comparison of experimental and calculational results TIARA Concrete 50 cm 43 MeV

