

Using LLNL Pulsed Spheres for Nuclear Data Validation

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Aim of this work: Understand which nuclear-data observables can be validated with pulsed spheres

This is studied by:

- Simulating and comparing to 75 LLNL pulsed-sphere neutron-leakage spectra for 20 different materials using ENDF/B-VII.1 and ENDF/B-VIII.0 and MCNP input decks by S. Frankle
- Socar calculated sensitivity profiles for 17 spheres with FRENDY, SANDY and MCSEN (neutron-leakage spectra with respect to several nuclear-data observables)



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75 pulsed spheres enable studying light elements, structural materials and actinides separately

Core	Validates	# of Exp.	Core	Validates	# of Exp
Light water	¹ H, ¹⁶ O	6	Teflon	¹⁹ F, ¹² C	3
Heavy Water	² H, ¹⁶ O	2	Magnesium	^{24,25} Mg	3
⁶ Li	⁶ Li	5	²⁷ AI	²⁷ AI	2
⁷ Li	⁷ Li	5	Titanium	⁴⁸ Ti	2
⁹ Be	⁹ Be	6	Iron	⁵⁶ Fe	6
Polyethylene	¹ H, ¹² C	3	Lead	²⁰⁶⁻²⁰⁸ Pb	2
Carbon	¹² C	4	Tungsten	182-184,186 W	2 (0 ok)
¹⁴ N	¹⁴ N	3 (2 ok)	²³⁵ U	²³⁵ U	7
¹⁶ O	¹⁶ O	2 (1 ok)	²³⁸ U	²³⁸ U	5
Concrete	¹ H, ¹⁶ O, ²⁸ Si (very little)	4	²³⁹ Pu	²³⁹ Pu	3

S. Frankle provided MCNP input decks for these benchmarks, LA-UR-05-5879 (2005).

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75 pulsed spheres enable studying light elements, structural materials and actinides separately

Core	Validates	C/E ok?	Core	Validates	C/E ok?
Light water	¹ H, ¹⁶ O	Ok-good	Teflon	¹⁹ F, ¹² C	fair
Heavy Water	² H, ¹⁶ O	Ok-good	Magnesium	^{24,25} Mg	Bad (exp?)
⁶ Li	⁶ Li	bad	²⁷ AI	²⁷ AI	fair
⁷ Li	⁷ Li	good	Titanium	⁴⁸ Ti	Fair-to-bad
⁹ Be	⁹ Be	good	Iron	⁵⁶ Fe	fair
Polyethylene	¹ H, ¹² C	good	Lead	²⁰⁶⁻²⁰⁸ Pb	fair
Carbon	12 C	bad	Tungsten	182-184,186 W	Bad (exp.)
¹⁴ N	¹⁴ N	good	235 U	²³⁵ U	good
¹⁶ O	¹⁶ O	bad	²³⁸ U	²³⁸ U	good
Concrete	¹ H, ¹⁶ O, ²⁸ Si (very little)	fair	²³⁹ Pu	²³⁹ Pu	good





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⁶Li: minimal change from VII.1 to VIII.0 Magnesium: no change from VII.1 to VIII.0, exp ok?



Carbon: small changes from VII.1 to VIII.0, structures can be observed in many spheres with C



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Pulsed spheres are sensitive to MF=1 (MT=452), 3 (2,4,16,18,51,91), 4 (2,51), 5 (18), 6 (4,91), etc.

Core	Validates	Sensit. to MT	Core	Validates	Sensit. to MT
Light wtr.	¹ H, ¹⁶ O	2, 4 (¹⁶ O)	Teflon	¹⁹ F, ¹² C	2, 4, 51 (¹² C)
Heavy wtr.	² H, ¹⁶ O	2, 4(¹⁶ O),16(² H)	Magnesium	^{24,25} Mg	2 & 4(²⁴ Mg), 91
⁶ Li	⁶ Li	2, 4, 51	²⁷ AI	²⁷ AI	2, 4, 91
⁷ Li	⁷ Li	2, 4, 51	Titanium	⁴⁸ Ti	2, 4, 91
Poly.	¹ H, ¹² C	2, 4 & 51 (¹² C)	Iron	⁵⁶ Fe	2, 4, 16, 51, 91
Carbon	¹² C	2, 4, 51, 91	Lead	²⁰⁶⁻²⁰⁸ Pb	2, 4, 16, 91
¹⁶ O	¹⁶ O	2, 4, 91	235 U	235 U	2, 4, 18, 91, 452
Concrete	¹ H, ¹⁶ O, ²⁸ Si	2, 4 (¹⁶ O, ²⁸ Si)	238U	238U	2, 4, 18, 91, 452
			²³⁹ Pu	²³⁹ Pu	2, 4, 18, 91, 452

2 ... elastic, 4 ... combined inelastic, 16 ... (n,2n), 18 ... (n,f), 51... first inelastic level, 91 ... continuum inelastic, 452 ... total nu-bar

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LLNL pulsed spheres allow us to validate nuclear data beyond criticality benchmarks

- LLNL pulsed spheres allow us to validate nuclear data of light elements and structural materials independently from fuels and at higher incident neutron energies
- They are mostly sensitive to elastic and inelastic scattering & fission source term observables for actinides, mostly at 13-15 MeV, but multiple scatters do happen in thicker spheres.
- VIII.0 performs well: ^{1,2}H, ⁷Li, ⁹Be, ¹⁴N, ^{235,238}U, ²³⁹Pu
- Inconclusive: ¹⁴F, ²⁸Si, ⁵⁶Fe
- Could be better: ⁶Li, ¹²C, ¹⁶O, ^{24,25}Mg, ²⁷Al, ⁴⁸Ti, ²⁰⁶⁻²⁰⁸Pb

Thank you for your attention!

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