

ENDF/B-VIII.0

*D. Brown for the
Cross Section Evaluation Working Group*



UNCLASSIFIED

ENDF/B-VIII.0 was released on 2 Feb. 2018 by the Cross Section Evaluation Working Group (CSEWG)

ENDF
B-VIII.0

Integrates contributions for many sources

- **Neutron Data Standards** *IAEA, NIST*
- **CIELO Pilot Project** *BNL led Fe, LANL led ^{16}O and ^{239}Pu , IAEA led $^{235,238}\text{U}$*
- **Many new and improved neutron evaluations** (*DP, Crit. Safety, NE, USNDP*)
- **New thermal scattering libraries** (*Crit. Safety, Naval Reactors*)
- **Charged particles** *USNDP (LLNL)*
- **New atomic data** (*LLNL*)
- **Success rests on EXFOR library** *IAEA project but USNDP (BNL) coordinates compilation of reaction data for Western Hemisphere*

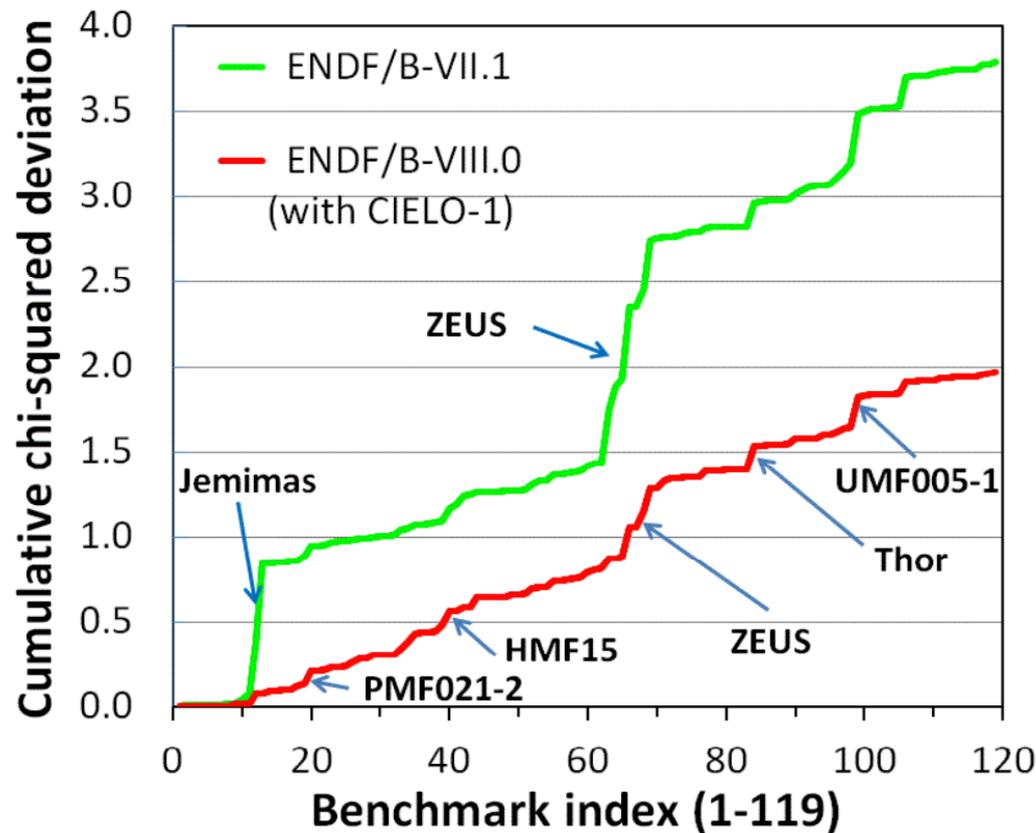
Happy
50th
Anniversary!*

* ENDF/B-I was released in June 1968

ENDF/B-VIII.0 is our best performing and highest quality library yet

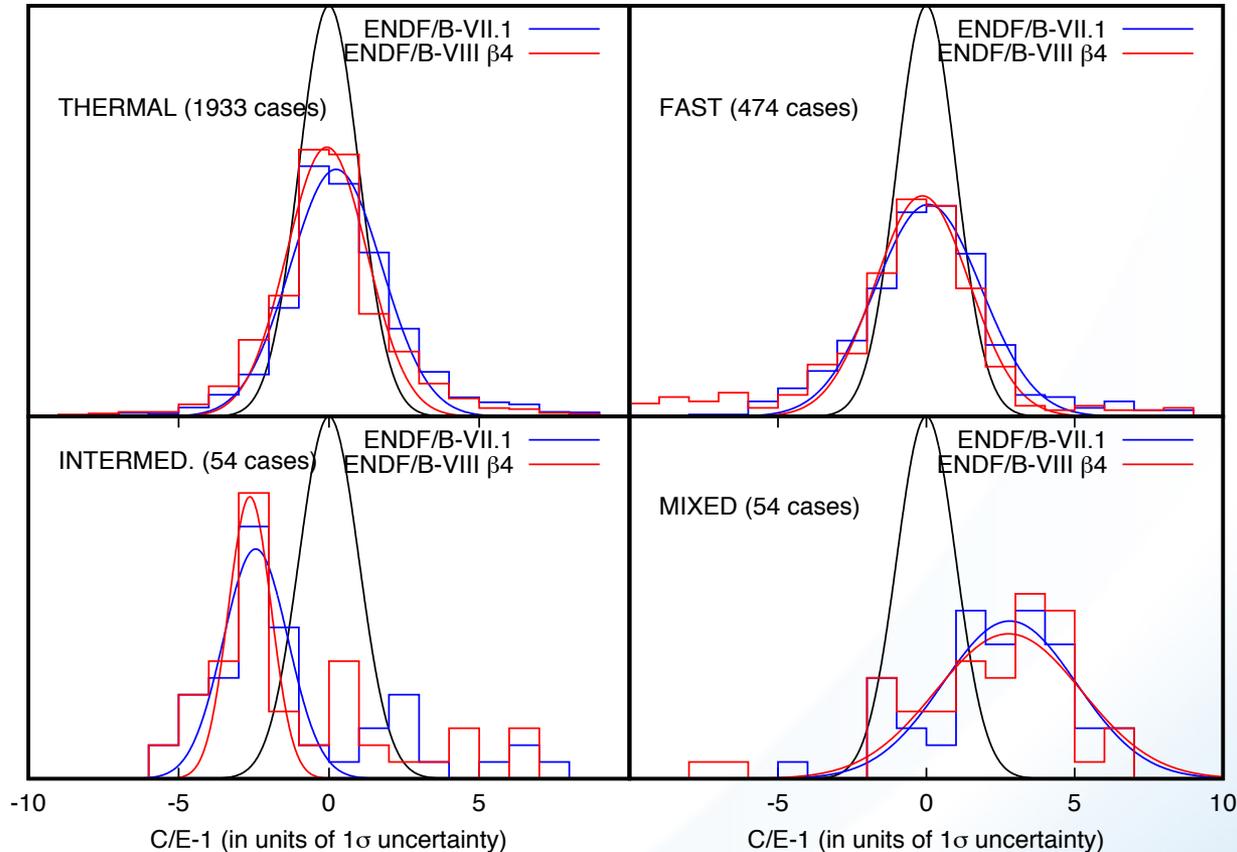
ENDF
B-VIII.0

- **Validate by simulating well characterized systems**
 - Thousands of critical assembly benchmarks
 - 14 MeV & $^{252}\text{Cf}(\text{sf})$ source transmission
 - Many other tests
- **Quality also assured by**
 - ADVANCE continuous integration system at BNL
 - Annual Hackathons



M.B. Chadwick et al, Nuclear Data Sheets 148, 189 (2018)

Overall high quality in thermal and fast benchmarks



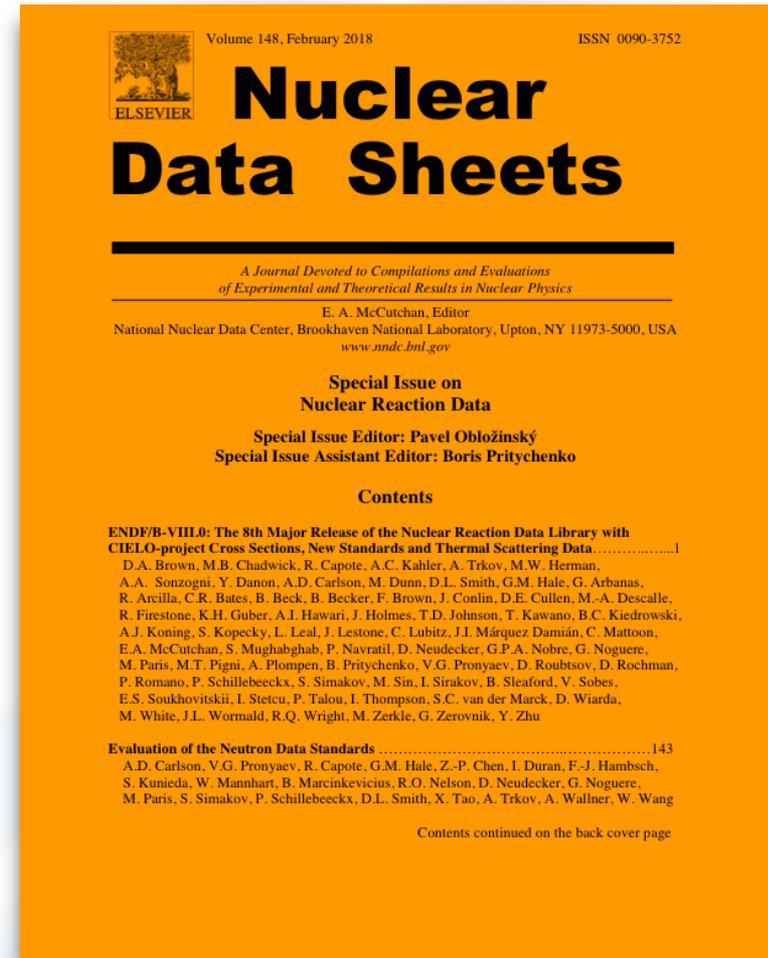
M. Chadwick et al., Nuclear
Data Sheets 148, 189 (2018)

FIG. 29. (Color online) The distribution of C/E , in units of the combined benchmark and statistical uncertainty. The normal distribution (in black) would be the perfect situation.

Library and evaluations detailed in Nuclear Data Sheets vol. 148 (2018)



- **ENDF/B-VIII.0:** D. Brown *et al.*, Nuclear Data Sheets 148, 1 (2018)
- **Neutron Data Standards:** A. Carlson *et al.*, Nuclear Data Sheets 148, 143 (2018)
- **CIELO Overview:** M.B. Chadwick, *et al.*, Nuclear Data Sheets 148, 189 (2018)
- **CIELO Iron:** M. Herman, *et al.*, Nuclear Data Sheets 148, 214 (2018)
- **CIELO Uranium:** R. Capote, *et al.*, Nuclear Data Sheets 148, 254 (2018)
- **PFNS evaluation:** D. Neudecker, *et al.*, Nuclear Data Sheets 148, 293 (2018)
- **$^{239}\text{Pu}(n,g)$ measurement:** S. Mosby, *et al.*, Nuclear Data Sheets 148, 312 (2018)
- **^{235}U PFNS measurement:** M. Devlin, *et al.*, Nuclear Data Sheets 148, 322 (2018)



Outline for remainder of talk

ENDF
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- We didn't "change anyone's answers"
- Big changes that "didn't change anyone's answers": $^{235,238}\text{U}$, ^{239}Pu , and H_2O
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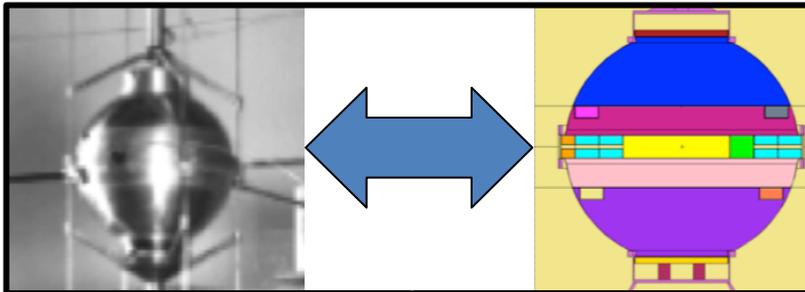
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There are many ways to “get the right answer”



BRC09 (CEA) $k_{eff}=1.00082(11)$	ENDF-VII.1 $k_{eff}=1.00060(12)$
<i>How does k_{eff} change when a BRC09 value is replaced by one from ENDF-VII.1?</i>	
Quantity	Δk_{eff} (1000 th 's of %)
Fission	-138
Capture	+269
Elastic Scattering	-638
Inelastic Scattering	+522
<i>The end result is a lack of confidence in modeling systems that significantly differ from the integral benchmark</i>	

- E. Bauge, et al. (CEA-DAM)
- Swap portions of one evaluation for other until completely swapped
- Elastic & inelastic scattering provided biggest swing

Figure from L. Bernstein

Situation “unchanged” in VIII.0

Pu-239 CEA-CIELO to LANL-CIELO

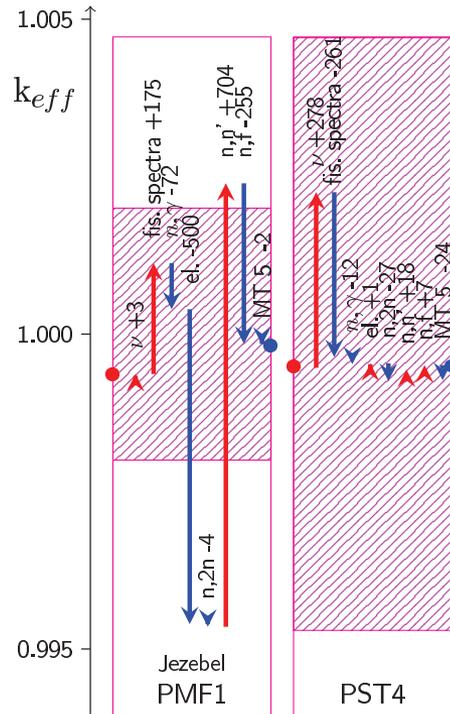
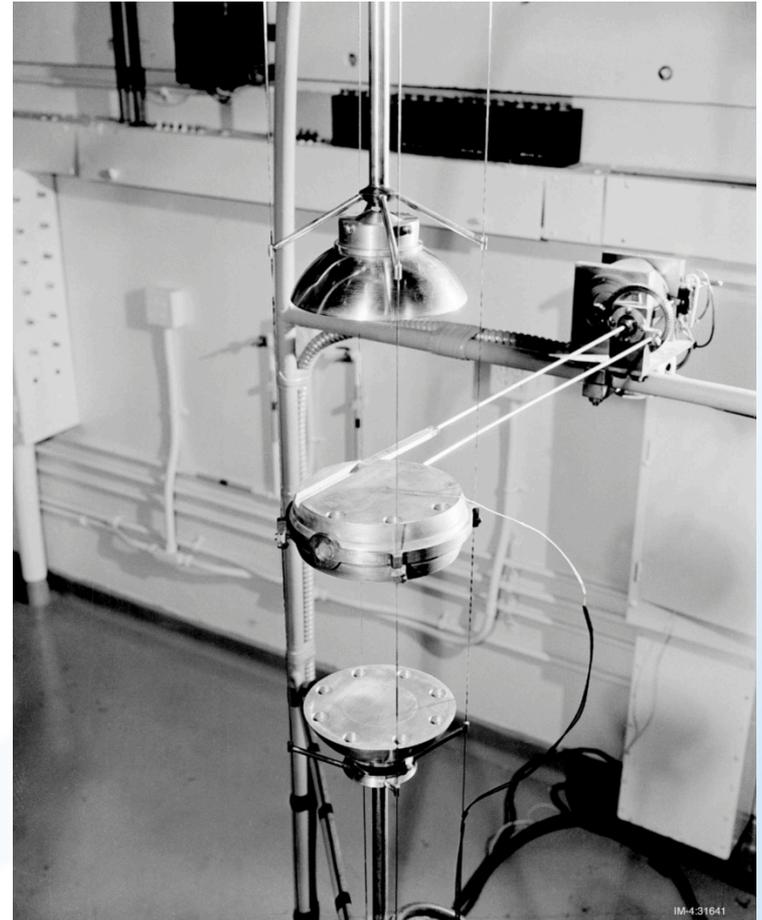
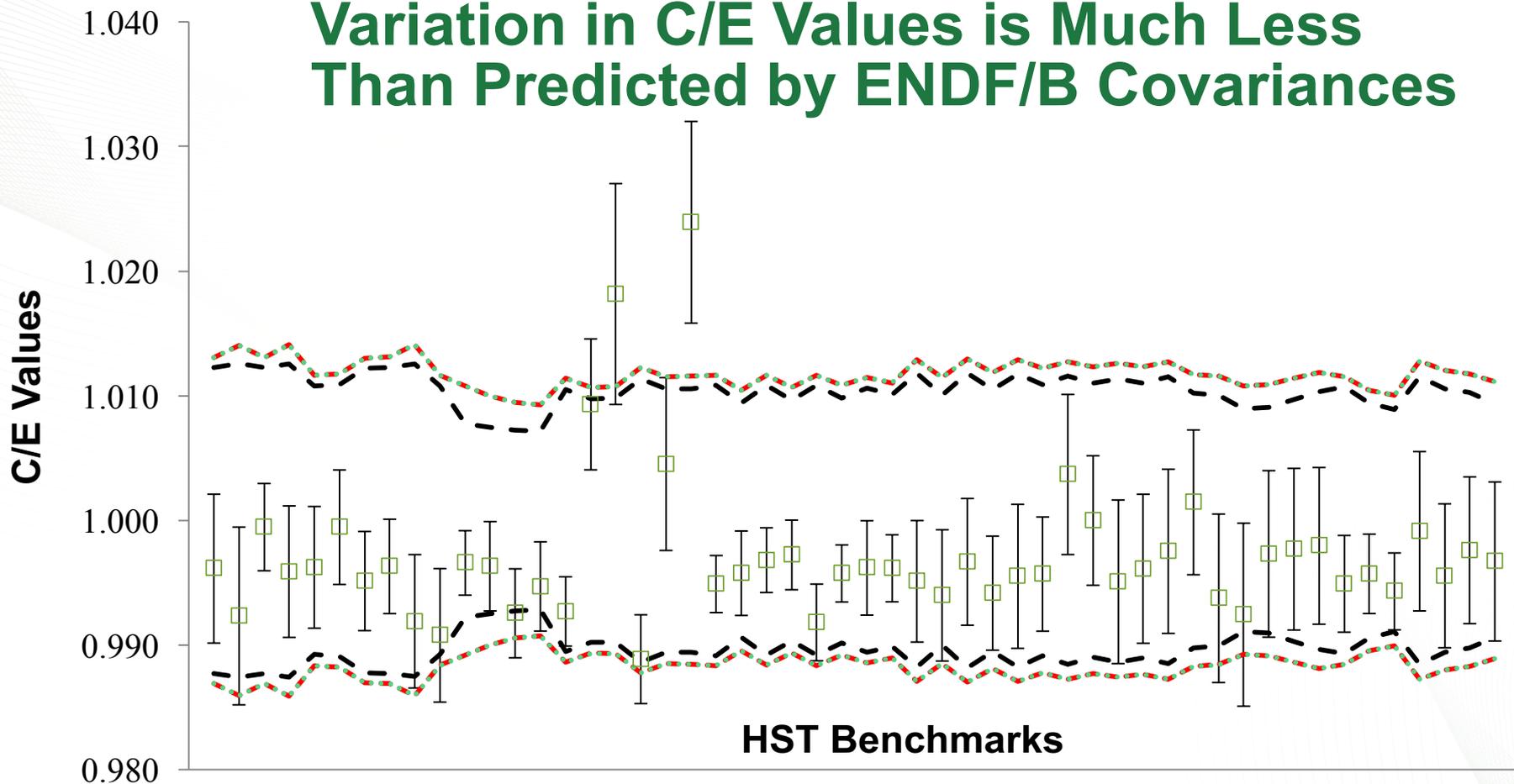


FIG. 28. (Color online) Simulations of criticality k_{eff} for ^{239}Pu for two critical assemblies: a fast assembly (Jezebel, PMF-1), and a thermal assembly (PST-4). This figure shows that both LANL CIELO-1 (ENDF/B-VIII.0) and CEA CIELO-2 (JEFF-3.3) predict similar k_{eff} values, but do so for very different reasons. The changes in criticality are evident when individual cross section channels are substituted between the two evaluations.



M. Chadwick *et al.*, Nuclear Data Sheets 148, 189 (2018)

Variation in C/E Values is Much Less Than Predicted by ENDF/B Covariances



□ C/E

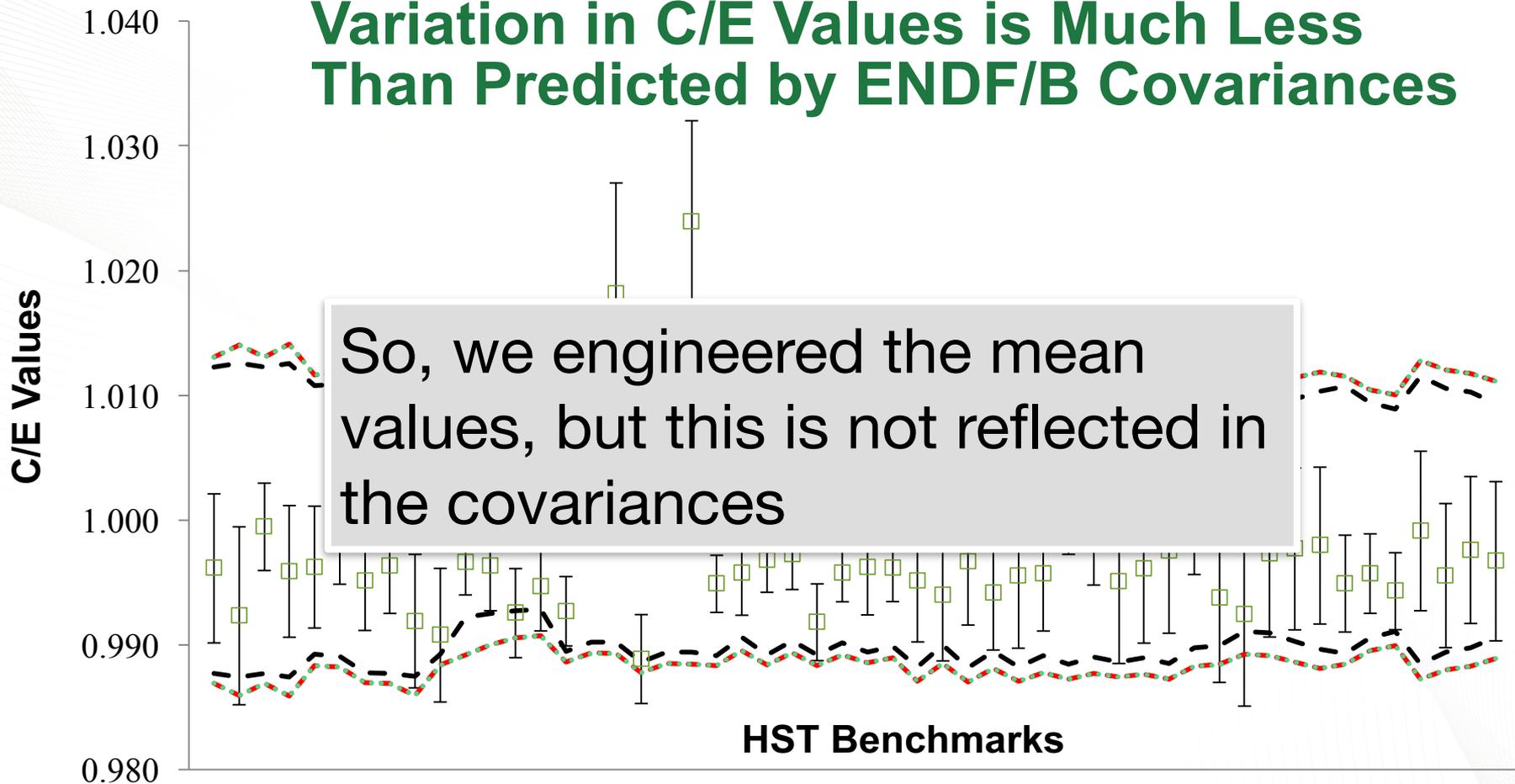
-- SCALE 6.2 Covariance Library

--- ENDF/B-VIII Beta 5 Covariance Library

..... ENDF/B-VIII Beta 5 Covariance with SCALE 6.2

M. Williams, CSEWG
meeting, Nov 2017

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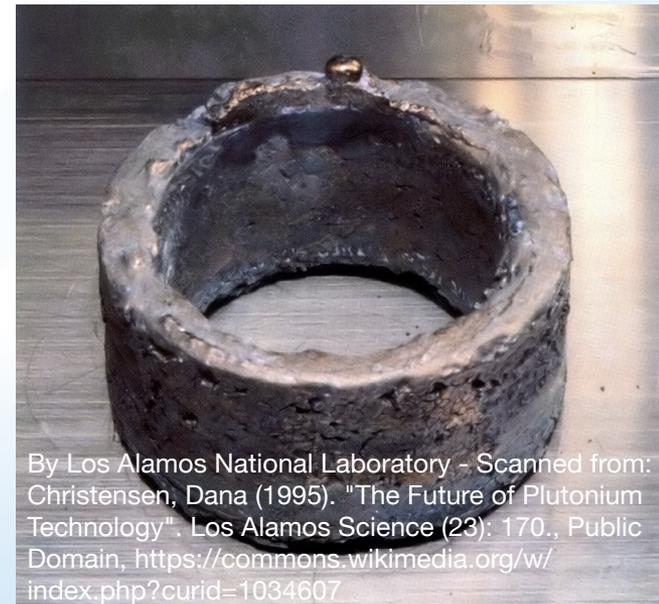
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Large overlap in evaluations of Big 3

- **Neutron Data Standards:**
(n,f) cross section
- **P(nu) for neutrons and gammas**
(Talou)
- **Fission energy release** (Lestone)
- **PFNS & associated cov.** (Neudecker)
- **PFGS new**, resolves long standing problem with fission gammas (Stetcu)
- **Feedback from benchmarks**
- **Main differences:** treatments of RR & Fast parts of evaluation



US DOE, Public Domain

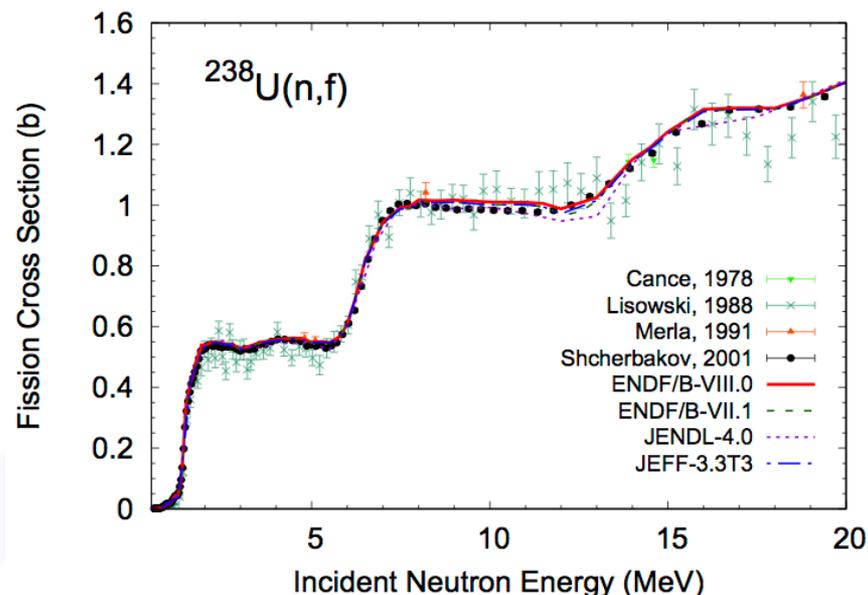
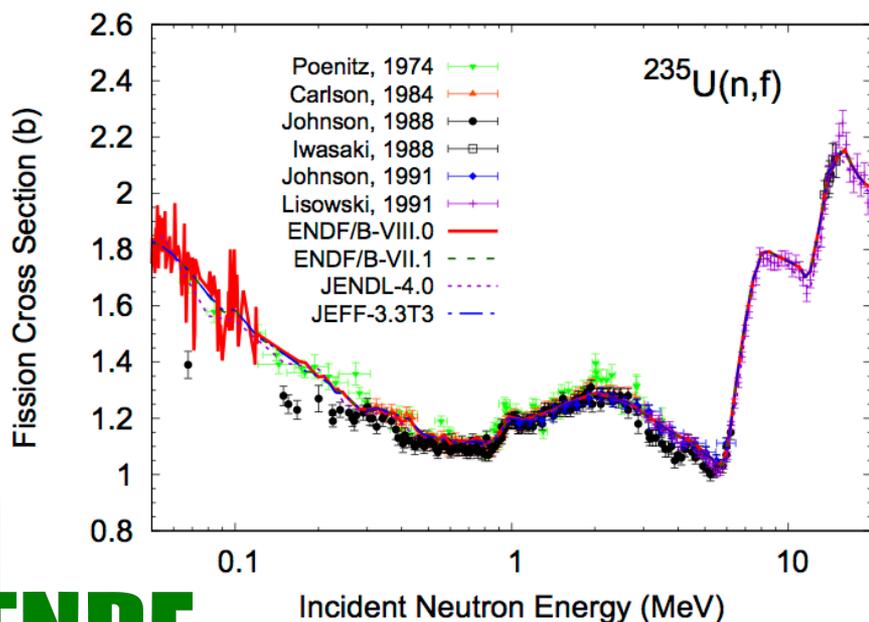


By Los Alamos National Laboratory - Scanned from: Christensen, Dana (1995). "The Future of Plutonium Technology". Los Alamos Science (23): 170., Public Domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=1034607>

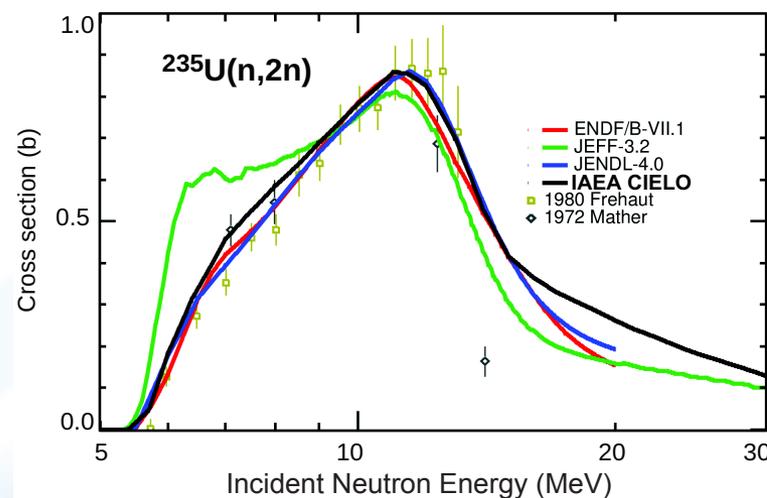
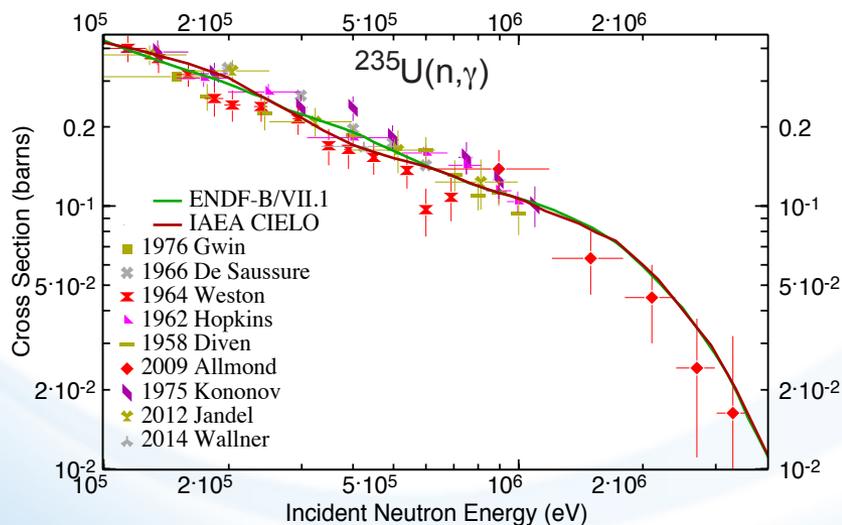
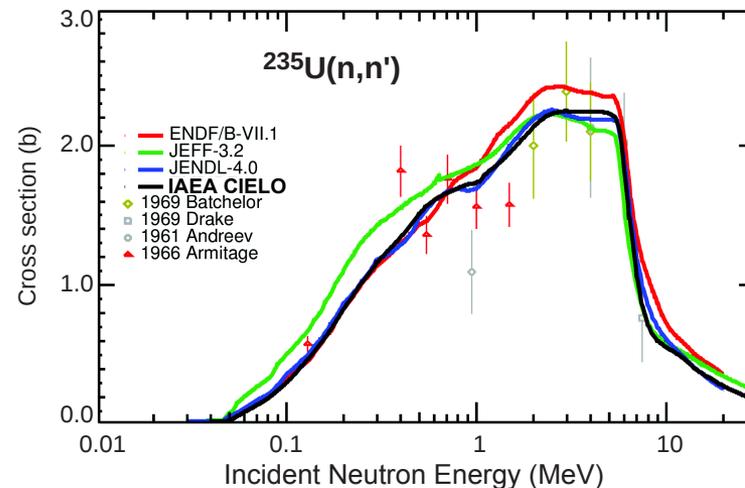
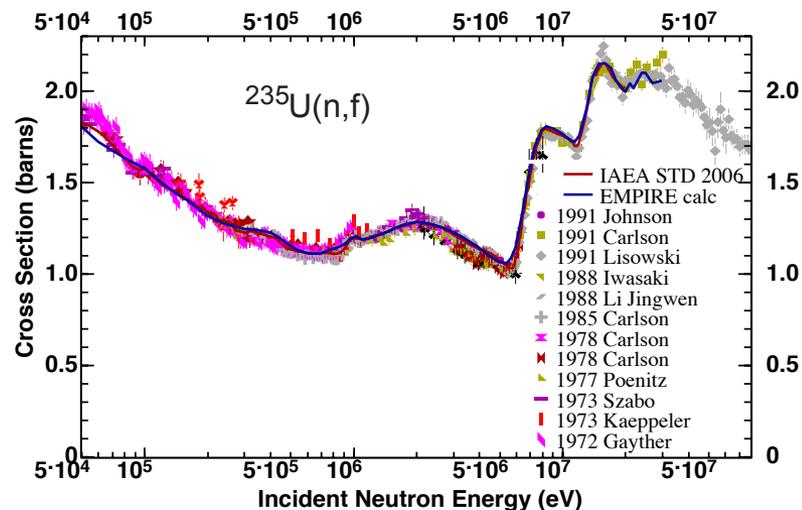
Each major ENDF release is built off the newest release of the Neutron Data Standards

TABLE XXXII. Neutron Data Standards.

Reaction	Standards Energy Range
H(n,n)	1 keV to 20 MeV
$^3\text{He}(n,p)$	0.0253 eV to 50 keV
$^6\text{Li}(n,t)$	0.0253 eV to 1.0 MeV
$^{10}\text{B}(n,\alpha)$	0.0253 eV to 1 MeV
$^{10}\text{B}(n,\alpha_1\gamma)$	0.0253 eV to 1 MeV
C(n,n)	10 eV to 1.8 MeV
Au(n, γ)	0.0253 eV, 0.2 to 2.5 MeV, 30 keV MACS
$^{235}\text{U}(n,f)$	0.0253 eV, 7.8-11 eV, 0.15 MeV to 200 MeV
$^{238}\text{U}(n,f)$	2 MeV to 200 MeV
$^{252}\text{Cf}(sf)$	Prompt fission neutron spectra



^{235}U : Other cross sections adjusted to match fission



(b) Fast neutron range above 100 keV.

A. Carlson et al., Nuclear Data Sheets 148, 143 (2018)
 D. Brown et al., Nuclear Data Sheets 148, 1 (2018)

Scattering data carefully re-evaluated for ^{238}U

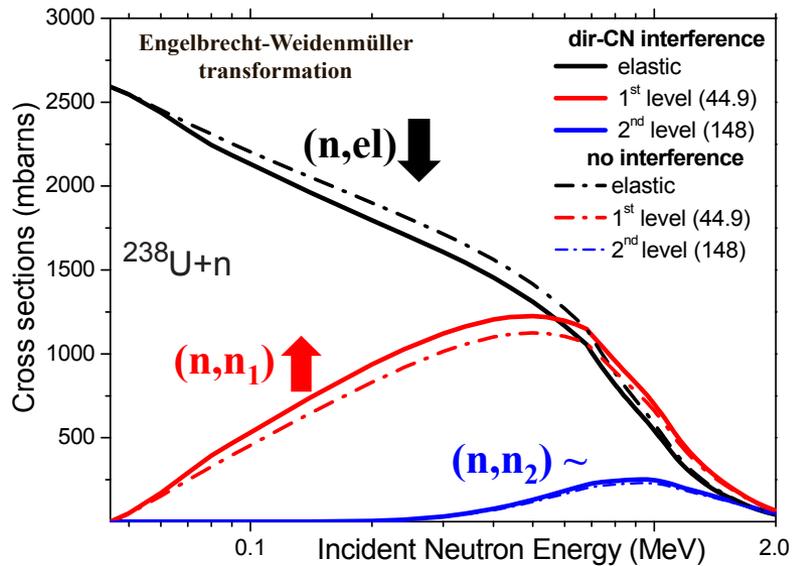


FIG. 17. (Color online) Neutron-induced reaction cross sections on ^{238}U (top) and effect of the Engelbrecht-Weidenmüller transformation [179] on elastic and inelastic scattering on the first two excited levels of ^{238}U (bottom). Experimental data in the top panel have been taken from EXFOR [91].

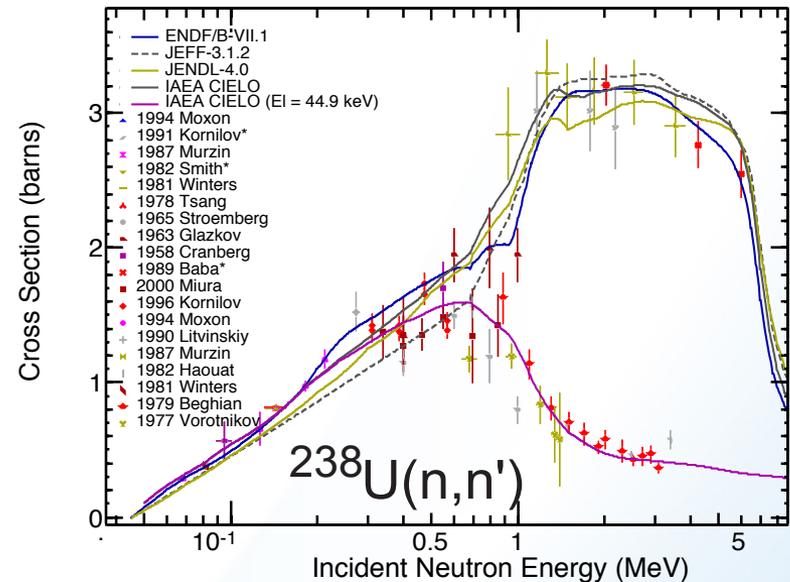


FIG. 18. (Color online) Calculated total and partial inelastic $^{238}\text{U}(n,n')$ cross sections on 45 keV level compared with experimental and evaluated data files. Experimental data have been taken from EXFOR [91].

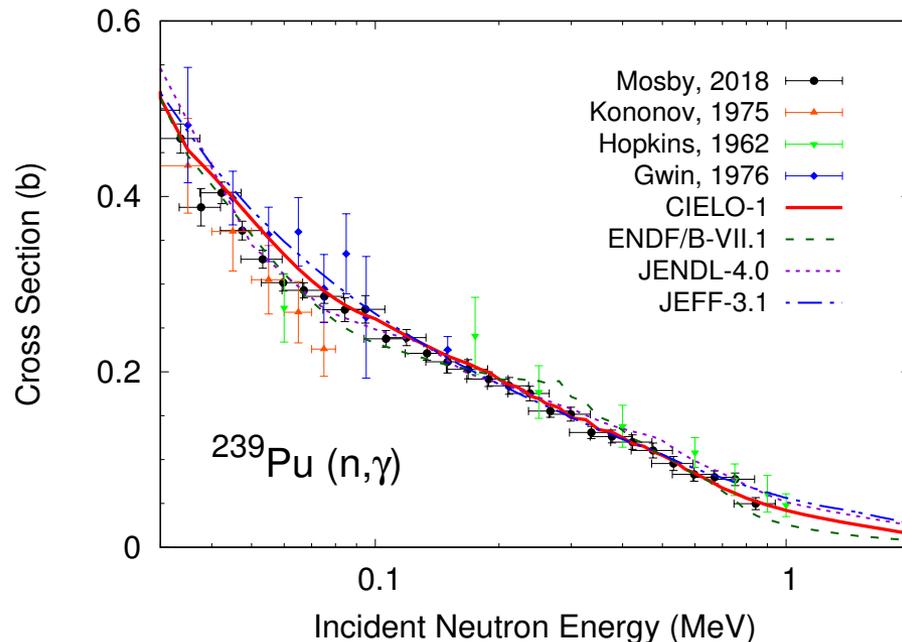
R. Capote *et al.*, Nuclear Data Sheets 148, 254 (2018)

- Dispersive OMP tuned to major actinides
- Proper treatment of (in)elastic mixing through E-W transform
- Proper compound angular distributions
- $(n,n'g)$ data WAS NOT used

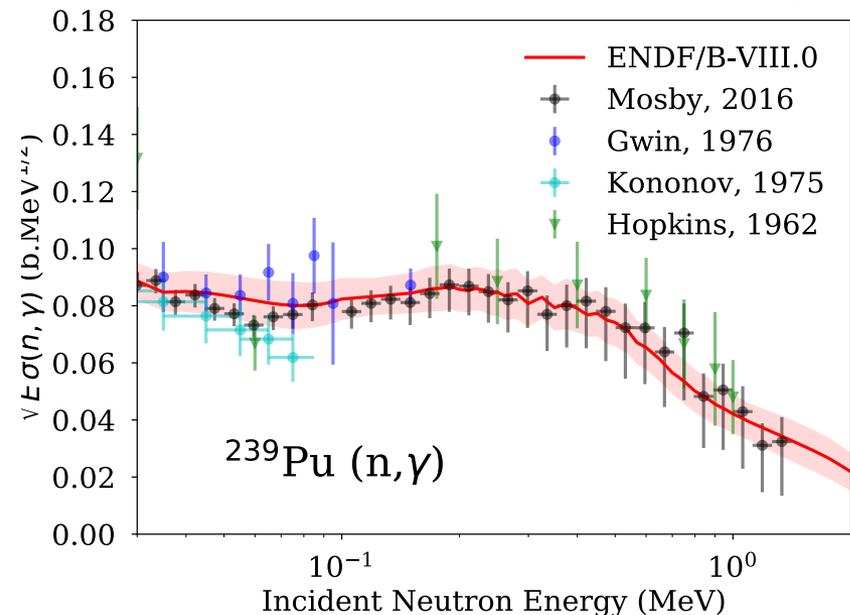
^{239}Pu received relatively smaller updates

- Resonances from WPEC SG-34, up to 2.5 keV
- Fast region not full evaluation
 - Capture fitted to new DANCE data (Mosby, et al.) & theory advances from Kawano

- Fission: new standards
- PFNS: evaluation based on Chi-Nu data
- Updated covariances



P. Talou CSEWG meeting 2017



Light water used in LWR, PWR, many solution assemblies

ENDF
B-VIII.0



Gary Harms,
Sandia Nat. Lab.

Light water re-evaluated by Centro Atomico Bariloche (Argentina)

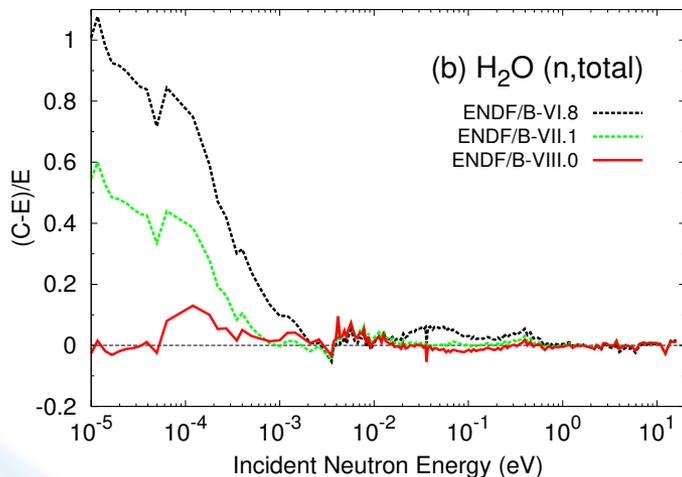
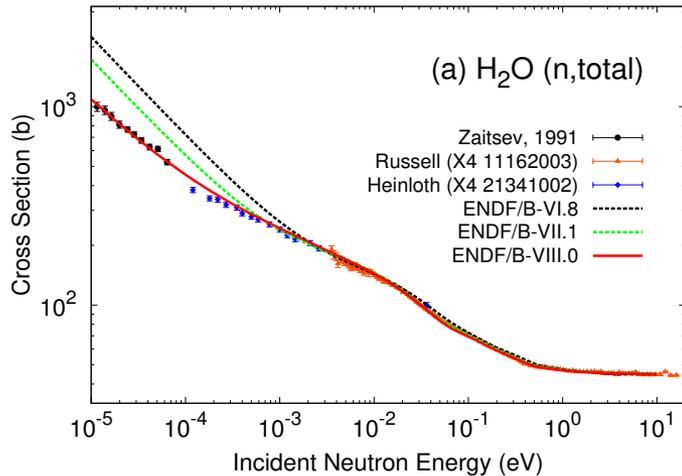


FIG. 125. (Color online) Evaluated $^1\text{H}_2\text{O}(n,\text{tot})$ total cross section at 293.6 K, compared with data retrieved from EXFOR and published by Zaitsev *et al.* [338].

- CAB Light water model
- Molecular diffusion using a modified Egelstaff-Schofield diffusion model.
- A continuous spectrum derived from molecular dynamics simulations
- Alpha and beta grids were refined

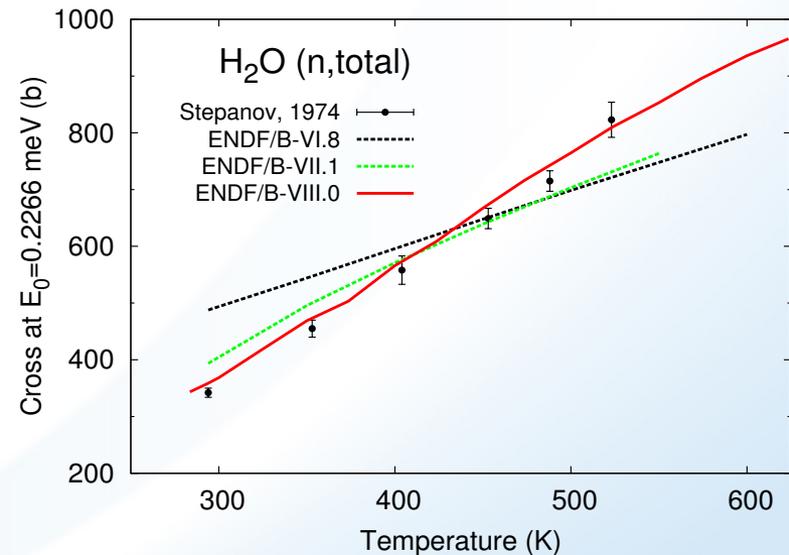
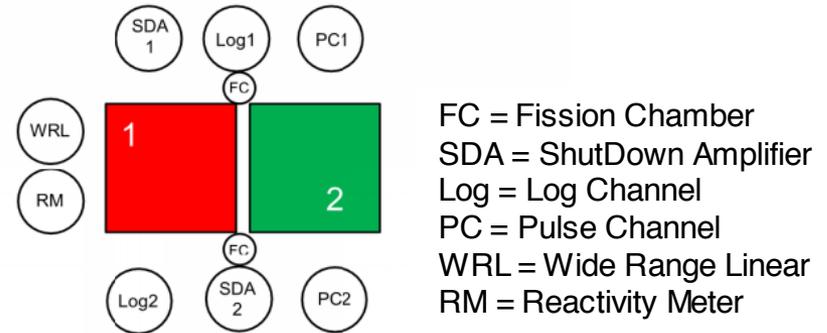


FIG. 126. (Color online) Evaluated $^1\text{H}_2\text{O}(n,\text{tot})$ total cross section at different temperatures, compared with data measured by Stepanov *et al.* [339, 340] at 0.2266 meV.

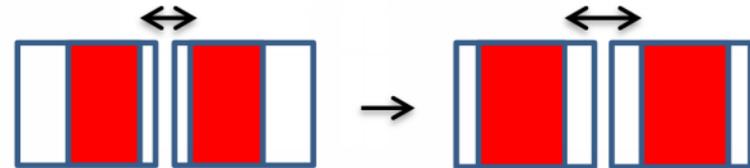
Neptune Experiment Used for Validation of ENDF/B-VIII.0(β5) H-H₂O TSL as a Function of Temperature

- Rolls-Royce conducted a series of critical experiments at the Neptune facility to validate the ability to predict criticality for water-isolated arrays as function of temperature [see Ref.].
- Configurations were neutronicly similar to spent fuel storage racks without poison inserts in flux trap.
- Test was specifically designed to assess criticality safety issues for spent fuel rack configurations with water gaps.
- In this configuration, undermoderated fuel assemblies can have a positive temperature coefficient of reactivity.
- Water temperature varied from 20-60 °C

Schematic of Core and Detector Arrangement

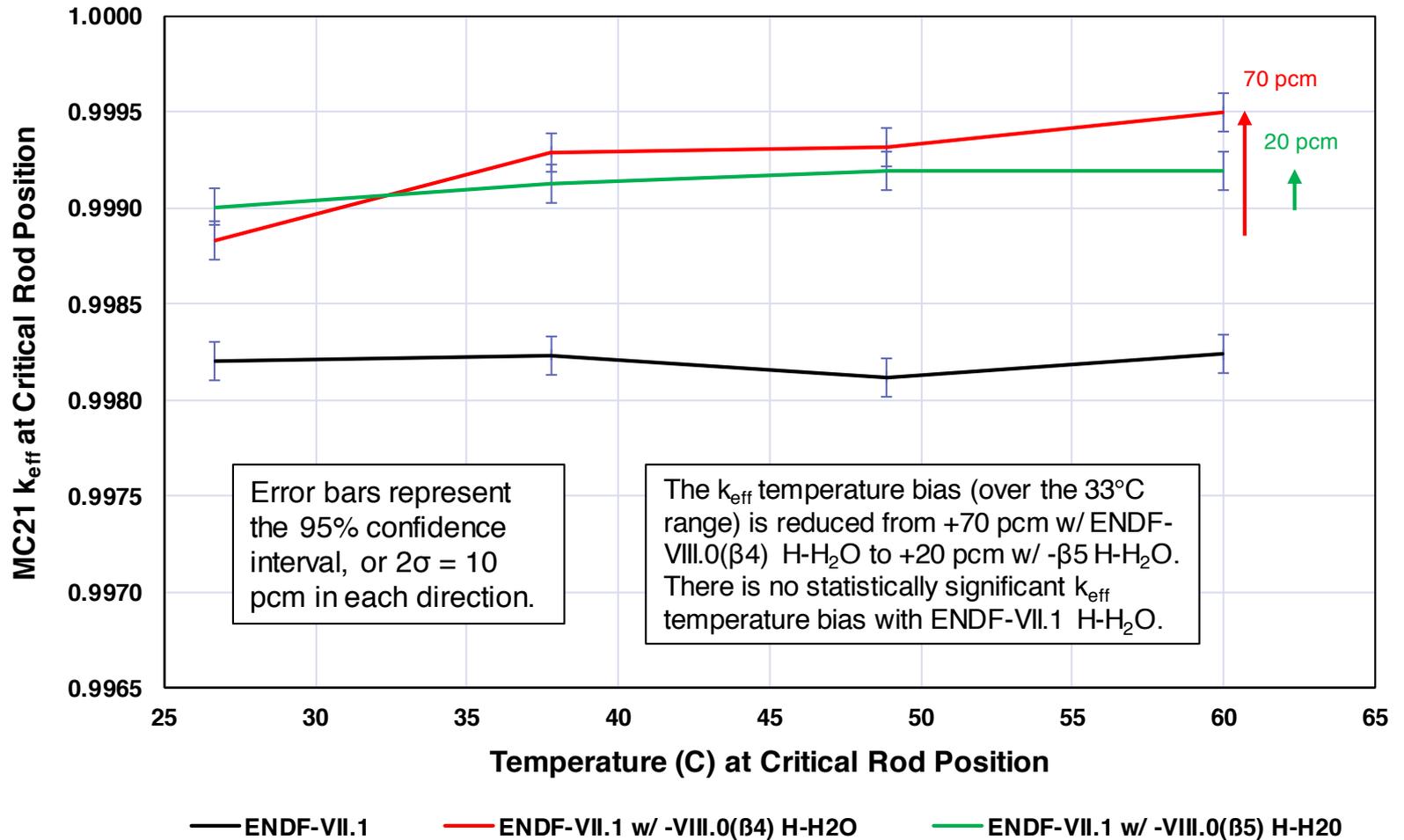


Schematic of Fuel Arrangement Showing Increase in Effective Water Gap



Ref.: S. Walley et al., "Measurement of Positive Temperature Coefficients of Reactivity for Rack-like Arrangements of Reactor Fuel in the Neptune Zero Energy Facility," Proc. RRFM-2016, Berlin, March 13-17, 2016.

MC21 Calculated k_{eff} for Neptune Configuration C as a Function of Temperature Using ENDF/B-VII.1 Non-Moderator Libraries and Various H-H₂O TSL Libraries



Outline for remainder of talk

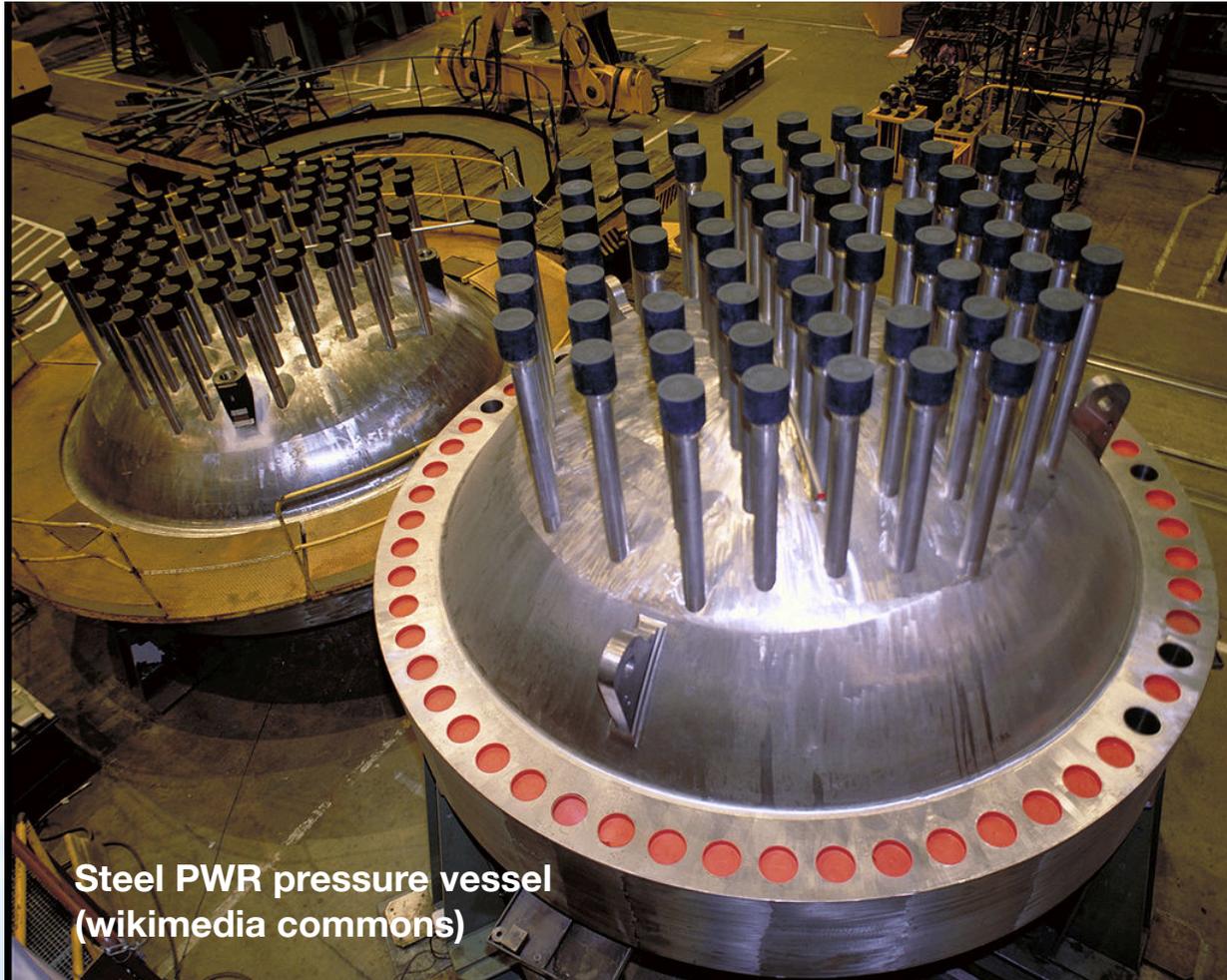
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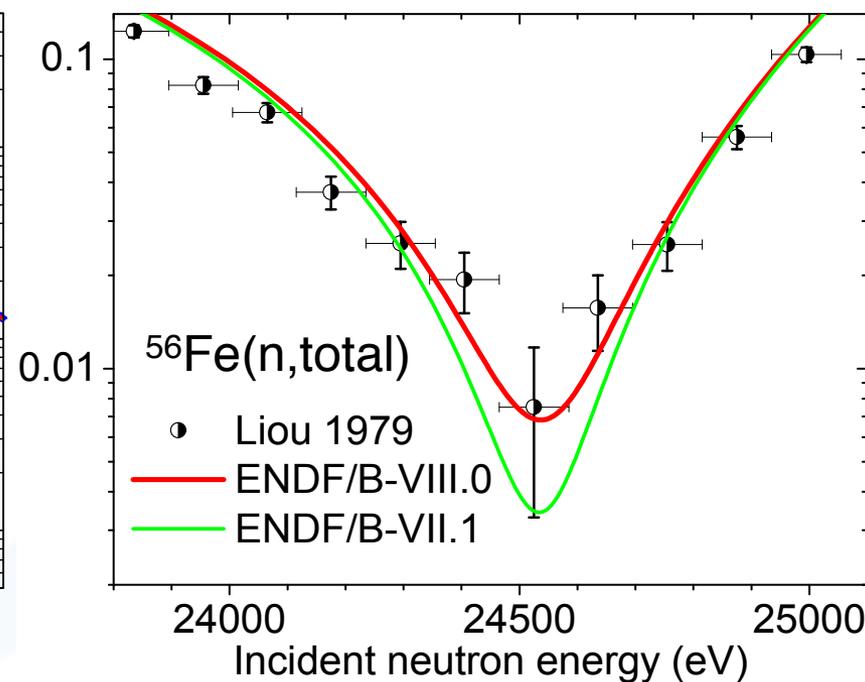
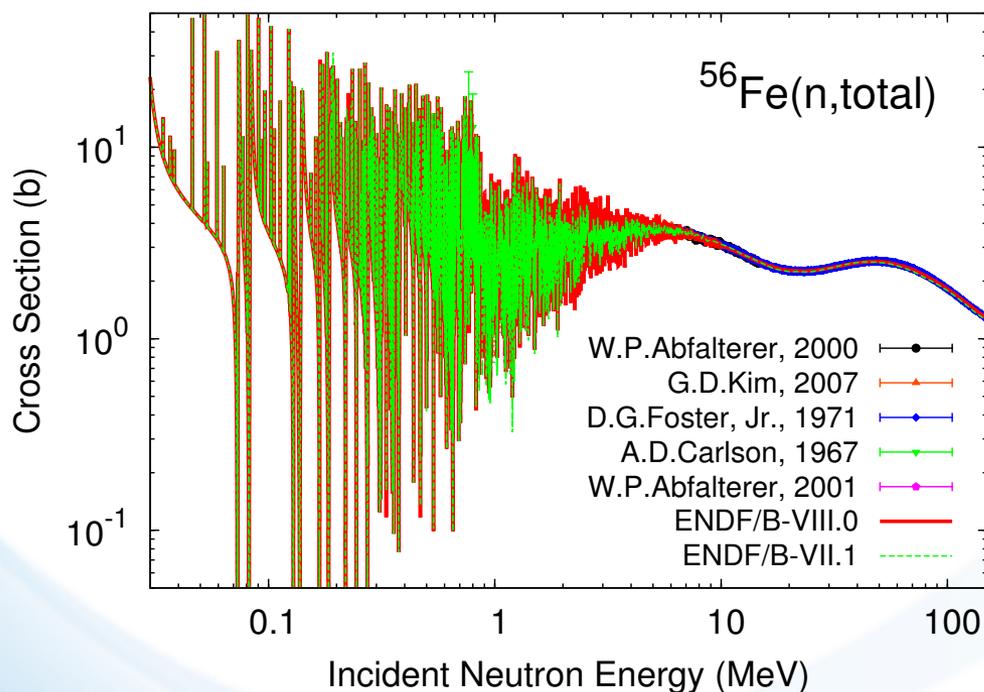
New ^{56}Fe evaluation really aimed at improving steel



- ^{56}Fe
(CIELO)
- $^{54,57,58}\text{Fe}$
- ^{59}Co
- $^{58-62,64}\text{Ni}$
- $^{12,13}\text{C}$
(Neutron Data Standards)

Resonances in ^{56}Fe go back to Froehner

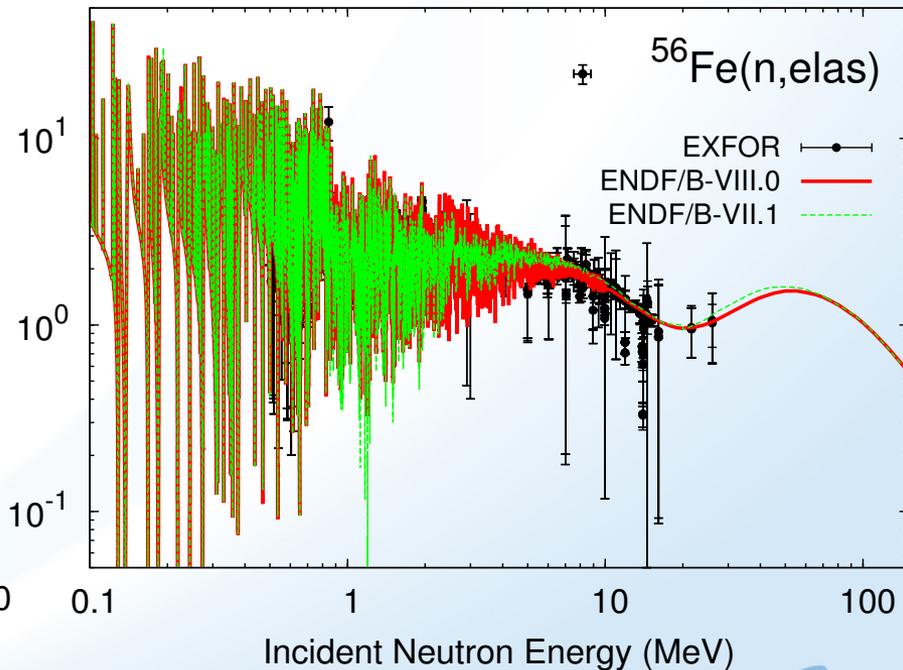
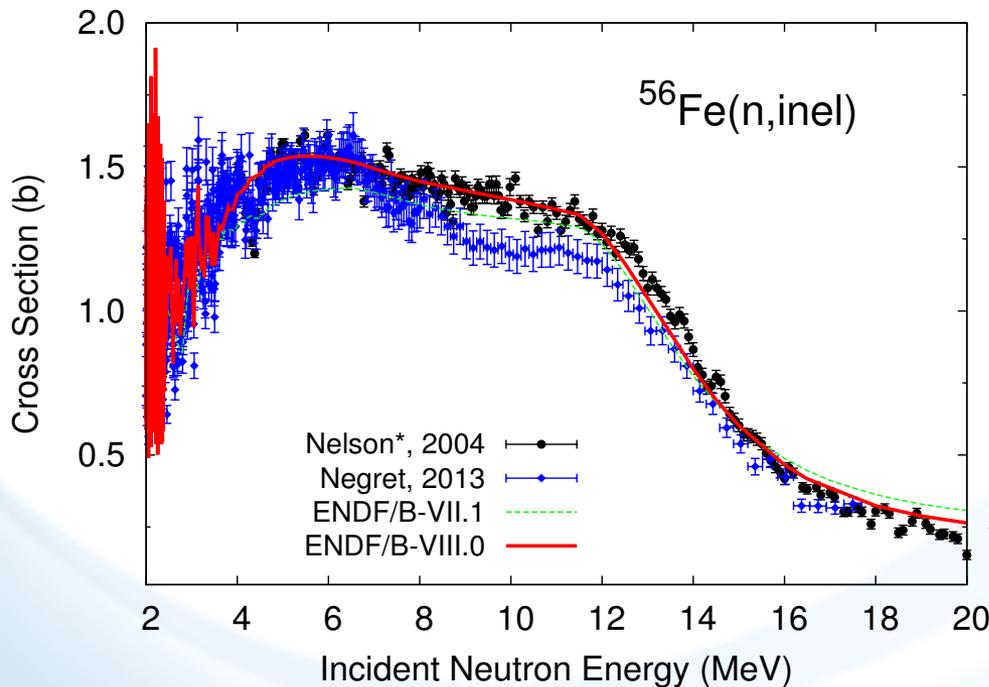
- Minor correction to the previous evaluations
- Fluctuations extend high in energy



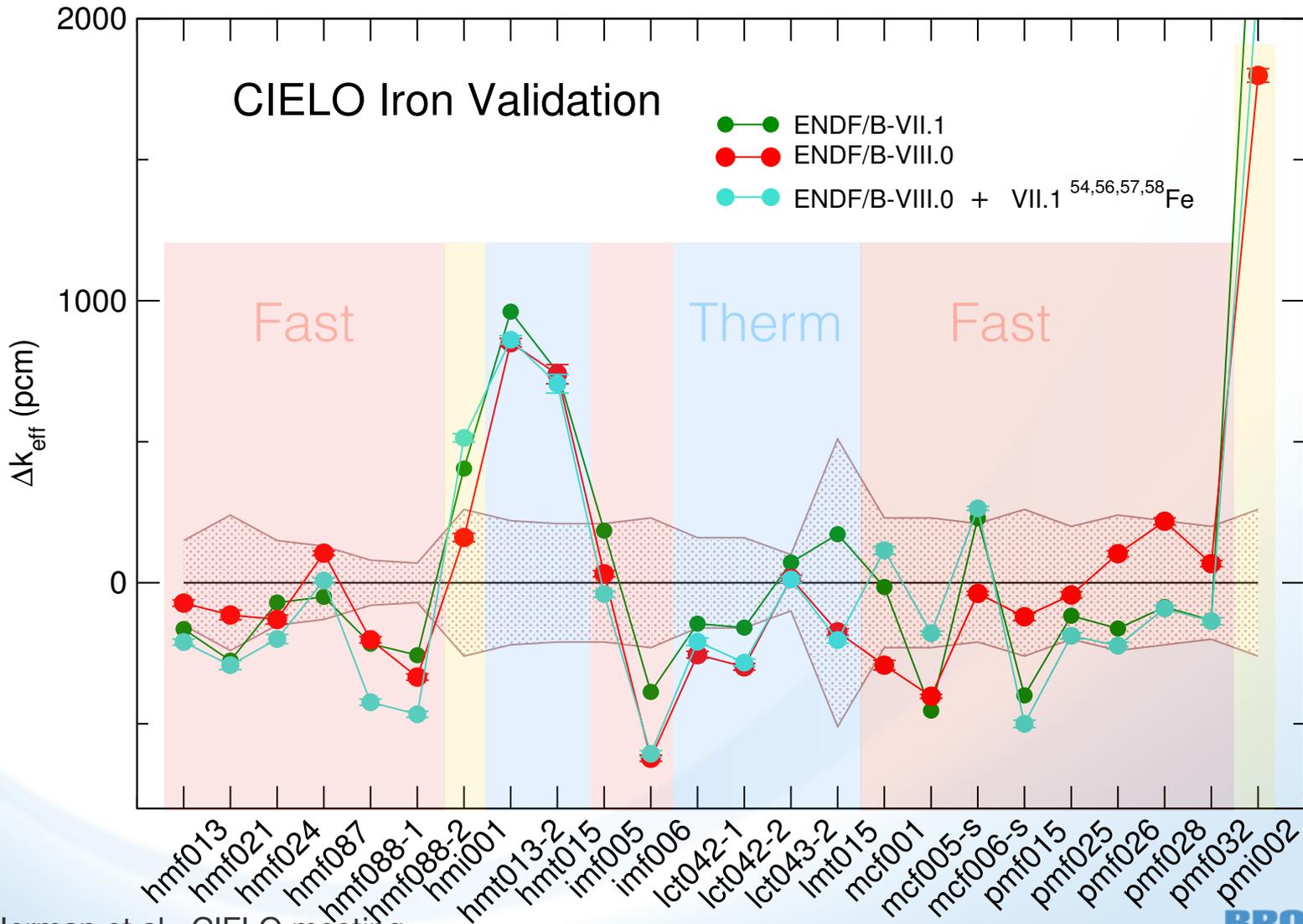
Elastic & inelastic for ^{56}Fe

Fluctuations imposed on inelastic scattering to the first and second excited states taken from experimental data

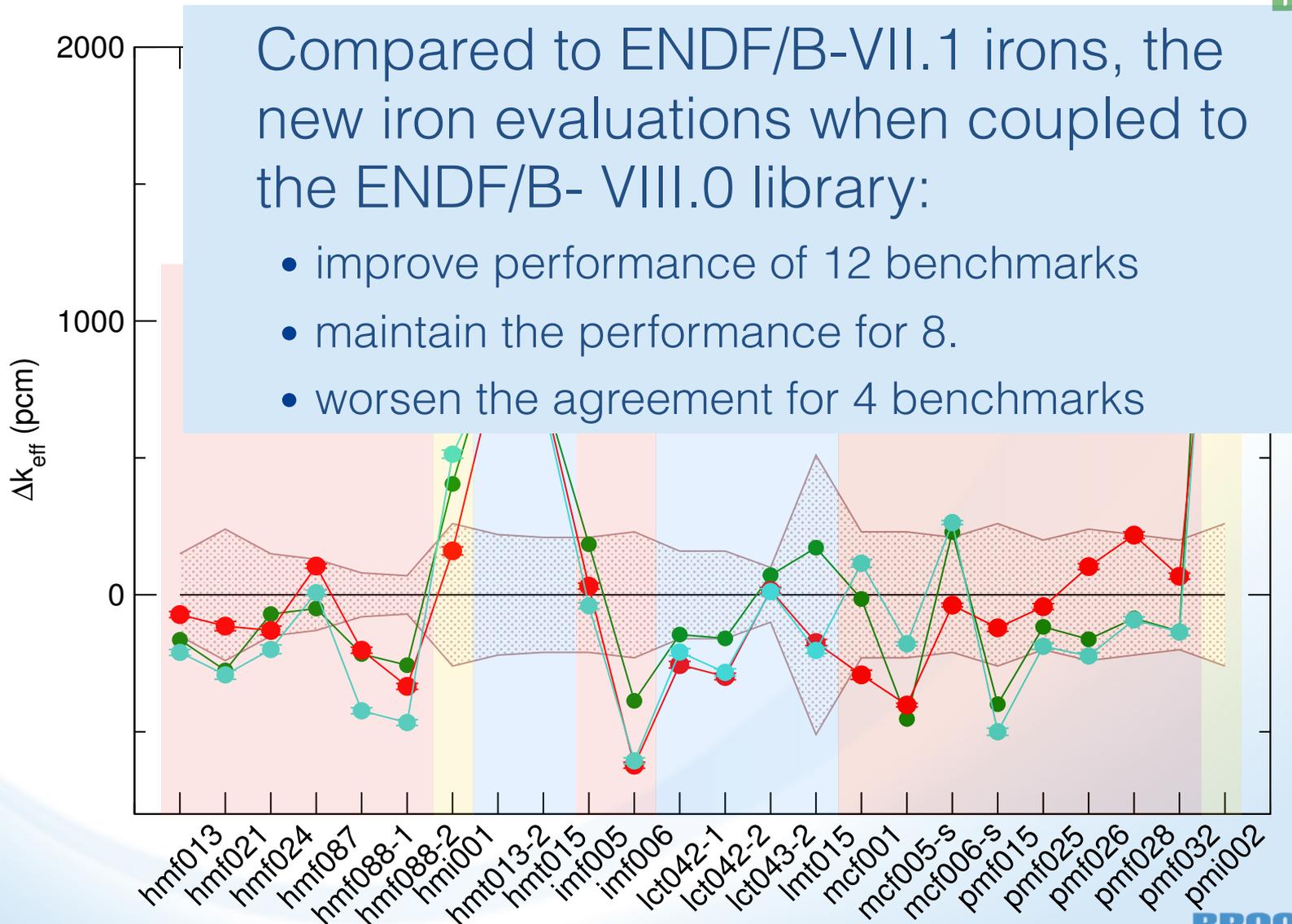
Elastic obtained by subtracting the sum of all reactions from the total



Validation in critical assemblies



Validation in critical assemblies



TREAT reactor@INL restarted Nov 14, 2017: need graphite

ENDF
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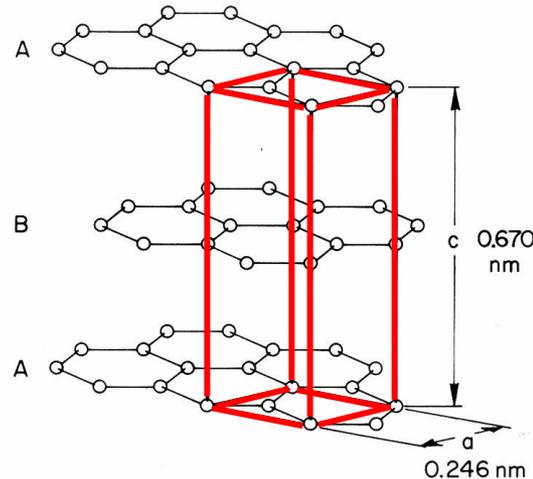


- Graphite moderated
- Materials testing
- Shut down in 1994
- After Fukushima, interest in restarting

TREAT Reactor (wikimedia commons)

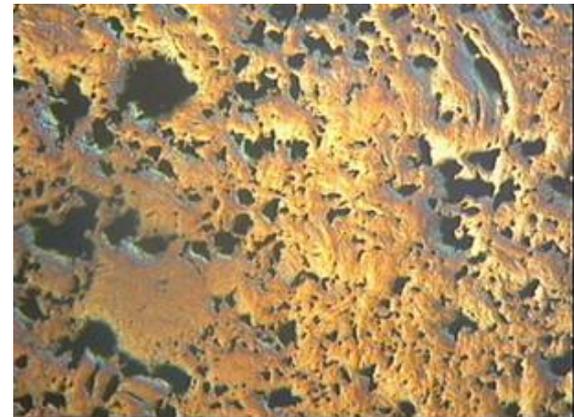
Graphite

Ideal “crystalline” graphite consists of planes (sheets) of carbon atoms arranged in a hexagonal lattice. Covalent bonding exists between intraplaner atoms, while the interplaner bonding is of the weak Van der Waals type. The planes are stacked in an “abab” sequence.



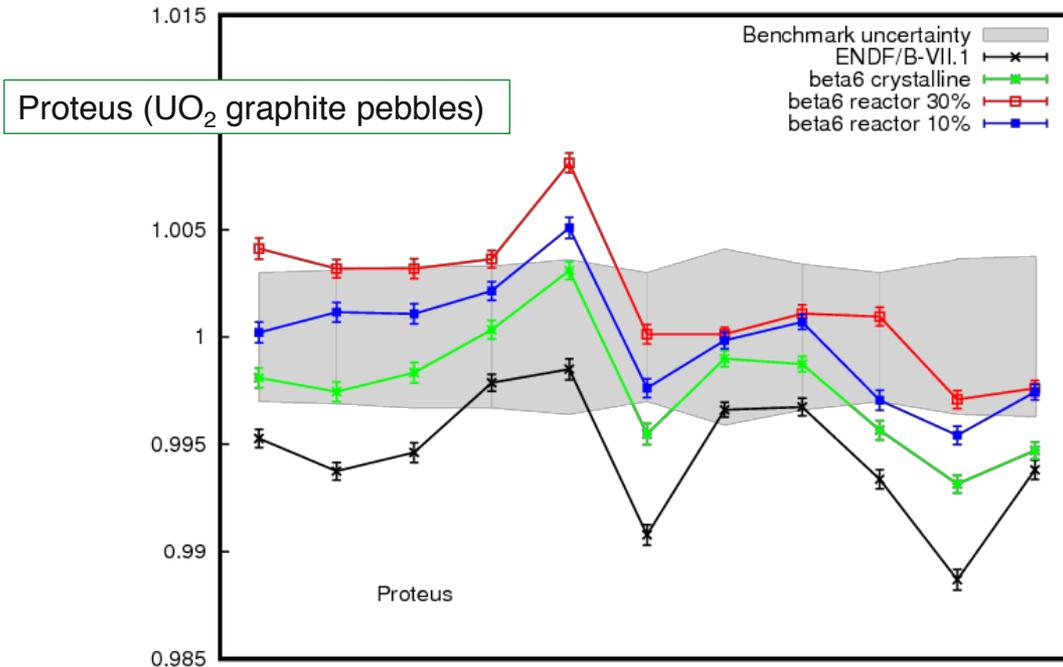
- Hexagonal Structure
- 4 atoms per unit cell
- $a = b = 2.46 \text{ \AA}$
- $c = 6.7 \text{ \AA}$
- Density = 2.25 g/cm^3

Reactor graphite consists of ideal graphite crystallites (randomly oriented) in a carbon binder. It is highly porous structure with porosity level ranging between 10% and 30%.



Nuclear Graphite (SEM at NCSU)
Density = $1.5 - 1.8 \text{ g/cm}^3$

PROTEUS reactor is cleanest test case for graphite



Calculation curtesy of S. Van der Marck

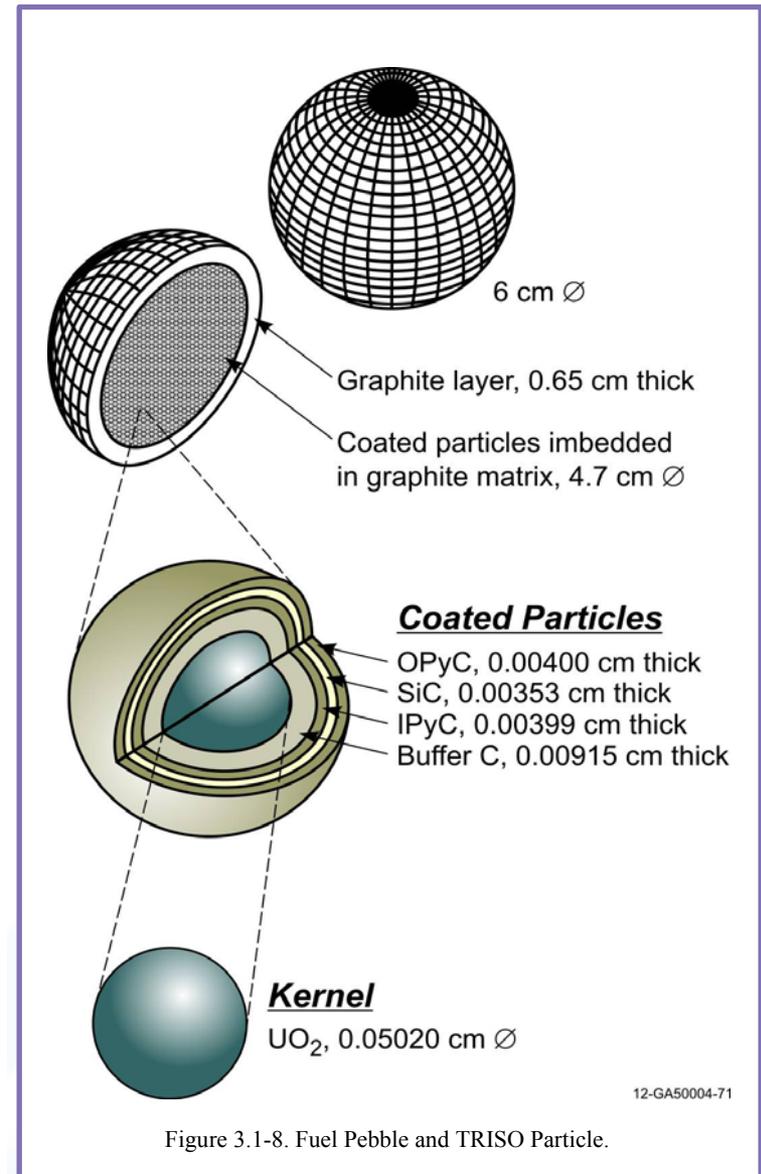


Figure 3.1-8. Fuel Pebble and TRISO Particle.

J.D. Bess, *et al.* NEA/NSC/DOC(2006)1

Main message



- **ENDF/B-VII.1 was very good**
 - $k_{\text{eff}}=1$ is “baked in”, which surprisingly is a problem for many customers
 - $k_{\text{eff}}=1$ but with really big uncertainty does mean we biased the mean somehow, but were conservative with our uncertainty estimates
- **ENDF/B-VII.1 was good, but ENDF/B-VIII.0 is much better**
- **There is still a lot of room for improvement**
- **Files available at <http://www.nndc.bnl.gov/endl/b8.0/download.html>**

Happy 50 \pm 1 Anniversary!*

- * CSEWG formed in 1966
ENDF/B-I released in 1968