

NEMEA-7/CIELO Workshop
International Collaboration on Nuclear Data
5-8 Nov., 2013, IRMM, Geel, Belgium

**Round table discussion on CIELO and
international collaboration**

Perspective from JENDL Project

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- ✓ Additional to the General Purpose File

After Fukushima Accident

- ✓ Safety for “*Down-stream*” Part of the Nuclear Fuel Cycle
- ✓ Waste Treatment: Activation Cross Section, FPY
- ✓ Decay Heat: Decay Data
- ✓ Criticality and Transportation: (a, n)
- ✓ For new regulations ...

HLW Management (Transmutation)

- ✓ Nuclear Data for FP, MA and Coolant (LBE)
- ✓ As well as structural materials for both reactor and accelerator

Difference from Previous SGs

	Previous SGs	CIELO (SG40)
purpose	To solve the specific interests	To produce evaluated files with validations
# of members	10-20	huge
methodology	To obtain common models	Gathering lots of knowledge (differential and integral exp., models, benchmarks, etc.)
goal	Achieved within the period	Pilot project and expecting to be expanded

WPEC Objective: 1) to promote the exchange of information concerning nuclear data evaluation, validation and related topics, 2) to provide a framework for cooperative activities, 3) the long-term aim

[NEACRP/NEANDC Task Force on Evaluation Cooperation \(6 Oct. 1989\)](#) and following the 1st WGEG mtg.

Observation

- ✓ Going well, however we have to discuss more what we can obtain as CIELO-result files.
- ✓ Contributions from JENDL Project (evaluations, validations, etc.)
- ✓ It is necessary to demonstrate the performance of CIELO-result files.
- ✓ The adoption of CIELO results must be decided by each library project.

Expected ...

1. To define task goals with consensus (already listed?)
2. To select suitable benchmarks having sensitivities for target nuclides
3. To select base-line file(s)
4. To determine target application(s) for 2.

Thank you for your attention!

JENPL
is your good choice.



For safety researches

Frontend (Nuclear Fuel Supply)

ex. JCO Accident (1999.9.30)

- Criticality Safety for Handling of Resources, Processing, Storage & Transport of Fuel, etc.

Reactor (Core Characteristics)

- Safely Operation by Grasping Power Distribution, Control Rod Worth, Reactivity Coefficients, etc. ex. Chernobyl (1986.4.26) & TMI Accident (1979.3.28)
- Prediction of Burn-up Characteristics
- Evaluation of Delayed Neutron Effect

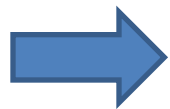
Down-stream of Nuclear Fuel Cycle (Spent Fuel Treatment)

- Criticality Safety for Storage, Transport, Reprocessing
- Shielding
- Decay Heat

Backend (Nuclear Waste Management)

- Evaluation of Long-term Radio-toxicity (HLW)
- Clearance (LLW)

down-stream



JENDL General Purpose File
JENDL Activation File (RI productions, FPY)

Down-stream → Spent Fuel & Cask

Criticality Safety of Current Spent Fuel Casks

- Subcritical when immersed in water
- Subcritical when piled up in numbers
- Neutron Absorber :
 - B-SUS, B-Al, B-Resin, Cd-Alloy etc.
- ◆ **Unirradiated Fuel**
 - with Initial ^{235}U enrichment
- ◆ $k_{\text{eff}} \leq 0.95$ (usu.)

Challenge for Burn-up Credit

Selected Important Nuclides :

6FPs (CEA-France at early stage)

^{149}Sm , ^{103}Rh , ^{155}Gd , ^{143}Nd , ^{133}Cs , ^{152}Sm

12FPs (JAERI-Tech 2001-055)

+ ^{99}Tc , ^{153}Eu , ^{145}Nd , ^{147}Sm , ^{95}Mo , ^{150}Sm

15FPs (OECD BUC W.G.)

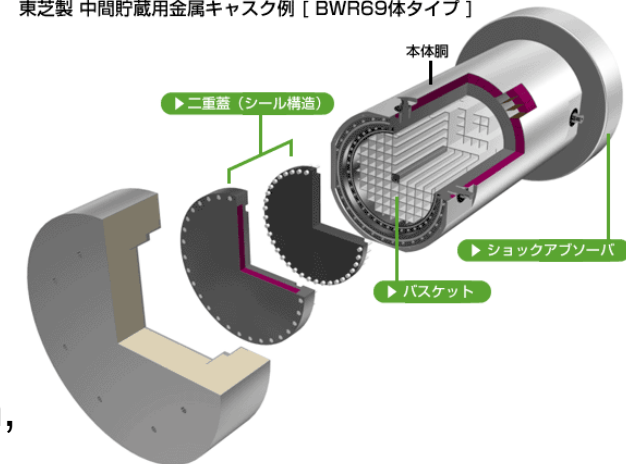
+ ^{151}Sm , ^{109}Ag , ^{101}Ru

13FPs (SAND87-0151) for **Casks**

^{99}Tc , ^{103}Rh , ^{131}Xe , ^{133}Cs , ^{143}Nd , ^{145}Nd , ^{147}Pm ,
 ^{147}Sm , ^{149}Sm , ^{151}Sm , ^{152}Sm , ^{153}Eu , ^{155}Gd



東芝製 中間貯蔵用金属キャスク例 [BWR69体タイプ]



for Neutron and Gamma-ray Productions

For the shielding calculation for fuel casks, neutron and gamma-ray emission spectra from assemblies are important. Especially for neutron source, not only the inventory estimation for **spontaneous fission** of minor actinide (MA) nuclides but also consideration of **(alpha, n) reactions** is necessary.

JENDL/AN-2005: 17 Nuclides

Li-6,7, Be-9, B-10,11, C-12,13,
N-14,15, O-17,18, F-19, Na-23,
Al-27, Si-28,29,30



Backend → Clearance (= radioactive nuclide productions)

Nuclides Listed in Table 2 of IAEA Safety Guideline RS-G-1.7

H-3, Be-7, C-14, F-18, Na-22,24, Si-31, P-32,33, S-35, Cl-36,38, K-42,43, Ca-45,47, Sc-46,47,48, V-48, Cr-51, Mn-51,52,52m,53,54,56, Fe-52,55,59, Co-55,56,57,58,58m,60,60m,61,62m, Ni-59,63,65, Cu-64, Zn-65,69,69m, Ga-72, Ge-71, As-73,74,76,77, Se-75, Br-82, Rb-86, Sr-85,85m,87m,89,90,91,92, Y-90,91,91m,92,93, Zr-93,95,97, Nb-93m,94,95,97,98, Mo-90,93,99,101, Tc-96,96m,97,97m,99,99m, Ru-97,103,105,106, Rh-103m,105, Pd-103,109, Ag-105,110m,111, Cd-109,115,115m, In-111,113m,114m,115m, Sn-113,125, Sb-122,124,125, Te-123m,125m,127,127m,129,129m,131,131m,132,133,133m,134, I-123,125,126,129,130,131,132,133,134,135, Cs-129,131,132,134,134m,135,136,137,138, Ba-131,140, La-140, Ce-139,141,143,144, Pr-142,143, Nd-147,149, Pm-147,149, Sm-151,153, Eu-152,152m,154,155, Gd-153,159, Tb-160, Dy-165,166, Ho-166, Er-169,171, Tm-170,171, Yb-175, Lu-177, Hf-181, Ta-182, W-181,185,187, Re-186,188, Os-185,191,191m,193, Ir-190,192,194, Pt-191,193m,197,197m, Au-198,199, Hg-197,197m,203, Tl-200,201,202,204, Pb-203, Bi-206,207, Po-203,205,207, At-211, Ra-225,227, Th-226,229, Pa-230,233, U-230,231,232,233,236,237,239,240, Np-237,239,240, Pu-234,235,236,237,238,239,240,241,242,243,244, Am-241,242,242m,243, Cm-242,243,244,245,246,247,248, Bk-249, Cf-246,248,249,250,251,252,253,254, Es-253,254,254m, Fm-254,255

Red: Nuclides considered in Japanese Clearance Regulation

(+ Ca-41, Ti-44, V-49, Ga-67, Ge-68, Rb-81, Ag-108m, Ba-133, Yb-169, W-188, Au-195)