



# LANL Criticality Data Testing using CIELO Candidate Evaluations

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# Abstract

We review criticality data testing performed at Los Alamos with a combination of ENDF/B-VII.1 + potential CIELO nuclear data evaluations.

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# Outline

- CIELO Overview
- Data Testing
- Current and Continuing Work
- Summary

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# CIELO Overview

- CIELO = Coordinated International Evaluated Library Organization (WPEC Subgroup 40).
- Goal: To develop updated, best available evaluated nuclear data files for a select group of nuclides ...  $^1\text{H}$ ,  $^{16}\text{O}$ ,  $^{56}\text{Fe}$ ,  $^{235,238}\text{U}$  and  $^{239}\text{Pu}$ .
- Why: The major international evaluated nuclear data libraries don't agree on the internal cross section details of these most important nuclides!

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# CIELO Overview

- Recent status ...
  - $^1\text{H}$ : Little done to date, will most likely take what comes from the latest IAEA “Standards” recommendation.
    - A new WPEC Subgroup, SG42 “Thermal Scattering Kernel  $S(\alpha,\beta)$ : Measurement, Evaluation and Application”, dealing with thermal scattering kernels will also contribute ... a new H-H<sub>2</sub>O scattering kernel is already available for testing.
  - $^{16}\text{O}$ : ORNL has contributed a resonance based evaluation; LANL (Hale) has a partial re-evaluation ... differences in evaluated  $(n,\alpha)$  cross sections are an open issue.
  - $^{56}\text{Fe}$ : ORNL produced a new RRR evaluation up to 2 MeV last year; BNL has recently released a new evaluation to cover higher energies.

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# CIELO Overview

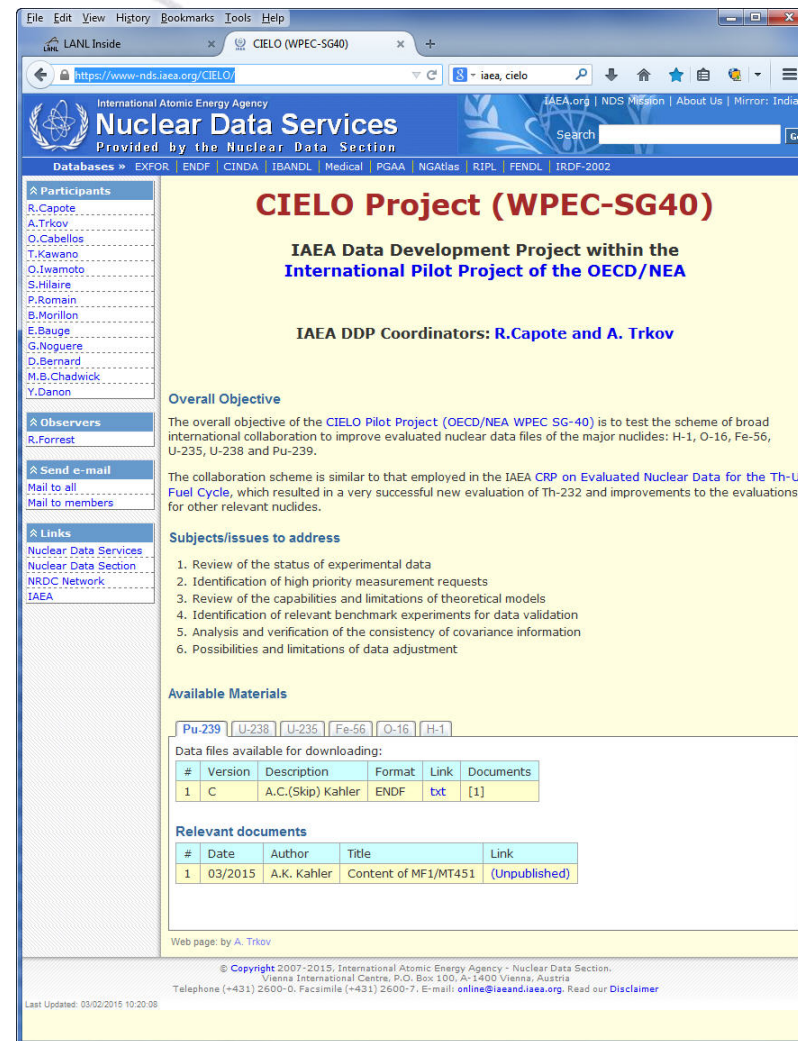
## ■ Recent status ...

- $^{235}\text{U}$ : Work is being coordinated by France; a revised RRR evaluation has been contributed by ORNL that includes new LANL and RPI data and resolves the large capture cross section difference in the low keV region with Japan (“o4brc2”); a revised pfns will come from the recent IAEA PFNS Coordinated Research Project (“g6” and variants).
- $^{238}\text{U}$ : New RR parameters are available for data testing. Also updated (n,2n) and more evaluations incorporating advanced reaction theory and new measured data (part of the IAEA’s new IRDFF library).
- $^{239}\text{Pu}$ : Will build on the improvements developed in the recently completed SG34 that yielded improved PST calculated eigenvalues. Reaction theory refinements, particularly for capture and inelastic scattering, continues. Also a new LANL evaluation for the pfns and its uncertainty is nearing completion.

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# CIELO Overview

- Previously data files have been shared informally among the interested parties.
  - Not the most efficient system.
- More recently the IAEA Nuclear Data Section has created a web page ... <https://www-nds.iaea.org/CIELO/> ... with links to candidate evaluated data files.



The screenshot shows the CIELO Project (WPEC-SG40) web page. The page is titled "CIELO Project (WPEC-SG40)" and is part of the "Nuclear Data Services" provided by the Nuclear Data Section of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). The page includes a search bar, a navigation menu, and a list of participants and observers. The main content area describes the project's overall objective, which is to test the scheme of broad international collaboration to improve evaluated nuclear data files of the major nuclides: H-1, O-16, Fe-56, U-235, U-238 and Pu-239. The page also lists the IAEA DDP Coordinators: R. Capote and A. Trkov. The overall objective is to test the scheme of broad international collaboration to improve evaluated nuclear data files of the major nuclides: H-1, O-16, Fe-56, U-235, U-238 and Pu-239. The collaboration scheme is similar to that employed in the IAEA CRP on Evaluated Nuclear Data for the Th-U Fuel Cycle, which resulted in a very successful new evaluation of Th-232 and improvements to the evaluations for other relevant nuclides. The page lists subjects/issues to address, available materials, and relevant documents.

**Participants**

- R. Capote
- A. Trkov
- O. Cabellos
- T. Kawano
- O. Iwamoto
- S. Hilaire
- P. Romain
- B. Morillon
- E. Baugé
- G. Noguère
- D. Bernard
- M.B. Chadwick
- Y. Danon

**Observers**

- R. Forrest

**Send e-mail**

- Mail to all
- Mail to members

**Links**

- Nuclear Data Services
- Nuclear Data Section
- NRDC Network
- IAEA

**Overall Objective**

The overall objective of the CIELO Pilot Project (OECD/NEA WPEC SG-40) is to test the scheme of broad international collaboration to improve evaluated nuclear data files of the major nuclides: H-1, O-16, Fe-56, U-235, U-238 and Pu-239.

The collaboration scheme is similar to that employed in the IAEA CRP on Evaluated Nuclear Data for the Th-U Fuel Cycle, which resulted in a very successful new evaluation of Th-232 and improvements to the evaluations for other relevant nuclides.

**Subjects/issues to address**

1. Review of the status of experimental data
2. Identification of high priority measurement requests
3. Review of the capabilities and limitations of theoretical models
4. Identification of relevant benchmark experiments for data validation
5. Analysis and verification of the consistency of covariance information
6. Possibilities and limitations of data adjustment

**Available Materials**

Pu-239 | U-238 | U-235 | Fe-56 | O-16 | H-1

Data files available for downloading:

#	Version	Description	Format	Link	Documents
1	C	A.C.(Skip) Kahler	ENDF	txt	[1]

**Relevant documents**

#	Date	Author	Title	Link
1	03/2015	A.K. Kahler	Content of MF1/MT451	(Unpublished)

Web page: by A. Trkov

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# $^{235}\text{U}$ (& $^1\text{H}$ , $^{16}\text{O}$ ) – HST and LCT Benchmarks

- A suite of 45 HEU-SOL-THERM benchmark critical configurations has been used for many years.
  - Accurate calculated eigenvalues, correlated against Above-Thermal Leakage Fraction (ATLF), have been obtained since ENDF/B-VI.3 in the early 1990s.
  - Tests of revised data sets must answer the question ... “are we still ok or did we break something?”.
- Also use a subset of LEU-COMP-THERM benchmarks
  - The variable rod pitch in LCT7 allows testing of undermoderated, optimally moderated and overmoderated conditions.
  - As with HST, we’re in pretty good shape for this benchmark class, so “... if it isn’t broke, don’t fix it!”.

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# $^{235}\text{U}$ (& $^1\text{H}$ , $^{16}\text{O}$ ) – HST Benchmarks

- Near unity intercept and near zero slope confirm no bias in calculated eigenvalues with e71.

— CNEA h-h<sub>2</sub>O kernel:

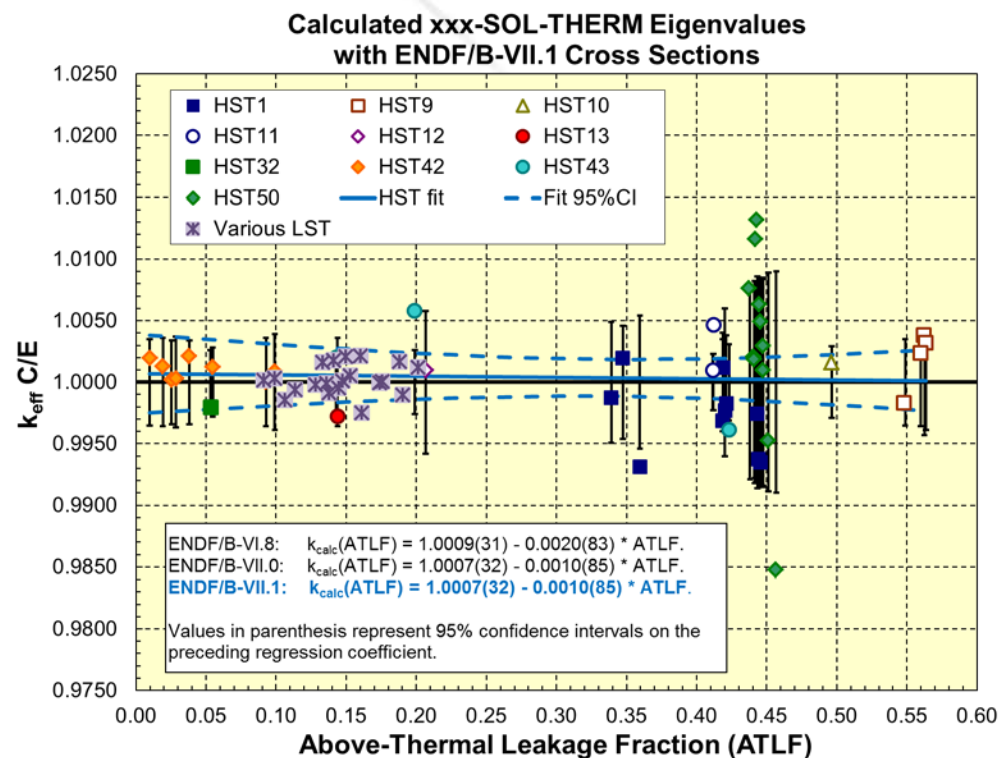
- $b = 1.0003(33)$
- $m = -0.0005(87)$

— Hale  $^{16}\text{O}$ :

- $b = 1.0002(33)$
- $m = -0.0037(86)$

— ORNL v4  $^{16}\text{O}$ :

- $b = 1.0006(32)$
- $m = -0.0029(85)$



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# $^{235}\text{U}$ (& $^1\text{H}$ , $^{16}\text{O}$ ) – HST Benchmarks

## More CIELO combinations:

### — IAEA “g6” $^{235}\text{U}$

- $b = 1.0010(32)$
- $m = +0.0073(84)$

### — IAEA “g6” $^{235}\text{U}$ & Hale $^{16}\text{O}$

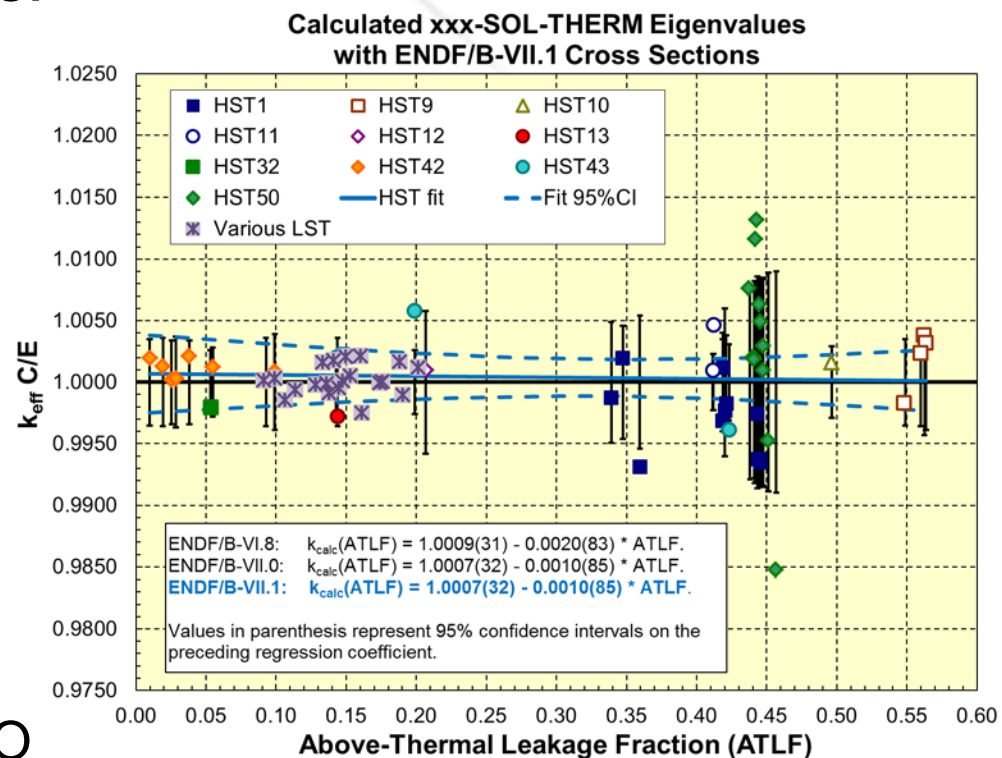
- $b = 1.0004(32)$
- $m = +0.0051(85)$

### — IAEA “g6jn4” $^{235}\text{U}$

- $b = 1.0010(32)$
- $m = +0.0071(85)$

### — IAEA “g6jn4” $^{235}\text{U}$ & Hale $^{16}\text{O}$

- $b = 1.0005(32)$
- $m = +0.0045(86)$



IAEA “g6” is e71 but new pfn’s at thermal, 500 keV and 2 MeV; “g6mbc” (only new pfn’s at thermal) + Hale  $^{16}\text{O}$  has  $b=1.0005(32)$ ;  $m=+0.0047(86)$ .

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# LCT7 Lattice Results - I

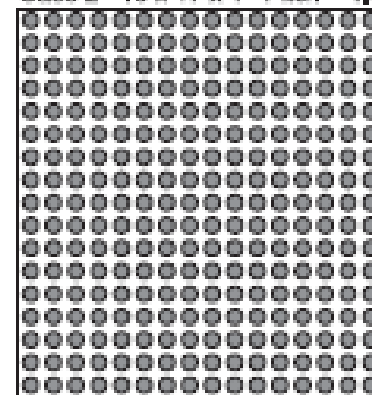
- LCT7.x, cases 1 through 4, vary the rod pitch ... undermoderated to overmoderated.
- CNEA h-h<sub>2</sub>o kernel increases the calculated eigenvalue by ~30 to 50 pcm.
- Hale <sup>16</sup>O decreases the calculated eigenvalue by ~90 to ~120 pcm.
- IAEA “g6” <sup>235</sup>U increases the calculated eigenvalue by ~120 to ~220 pcm.
- Combined impact of “g6” <sup>235</sup>U, Hale <sup>16</sup>O and “ibxx” <sup>238</sup>U on calculated eigenvalue is ~50 to ~130 pcm.
- Specific results shown on next page ...

Case 1 is 22x22  
on 1.26cm pitch;

Case 3 is 15x15  
on 2.10cm pitch;

Case 4 is 18x17  
on 2.52cm pitch.

Case 2 18 x 17 x 1 Pitch = 1.6



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# LCT7 Lattice Results - II

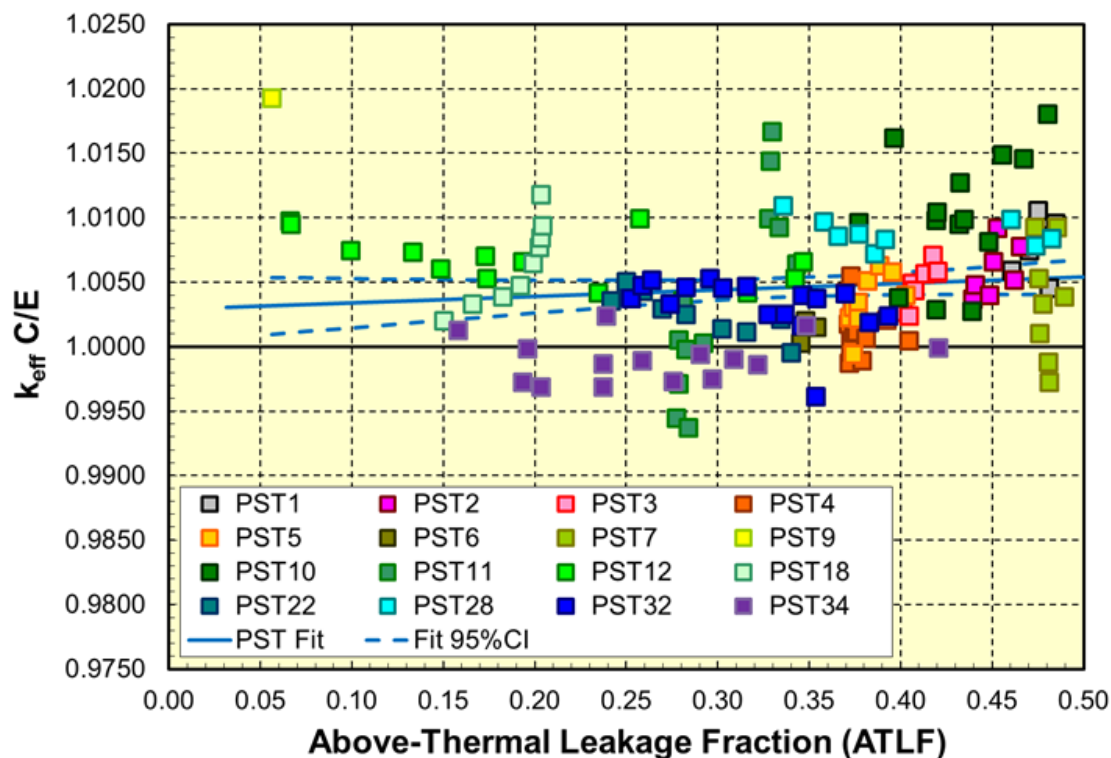
- On average the LCT benchmark class eigenvalues are near unity with ENDF/B-VII.1 cross sections – see Sub-Group 22's final report.
- Therefore it is good to see little change when applying these new evaluated data sets.

Benchmark	$k_{calc} C/E$									
	ENDF/B-VII.1	ENDF/B-VII.1 + CNEA h-h <sub>2</sub> O	ENDF/B-VII.1 + Hale <sup>16</sup> O	ENDF/B-VII.1 + IAEA <sup>235</sup> U "g6" (.06c)	ENDF/B-VII.1 + IAEA <sup>235</sup> U "g6" (.06c) + Hale <sup>16</sup> O (.02c)	ENDF/B-VII.1 + IAEA <sup>235</sup> U "g6" (.06c) + Hale <sup>16</sup> O (.02c) + <sup>238</sup> U ib36 (.02c)	ENDF/B-VII.1 + IAEA <sup>235</sup> U "g6" (.06c) + Hale <sup>16</sup> O (.02c) + <sup>238</sup> U ib42 (.03c)	ENDF/B-VII.1 + IAEA <sup>235</sup> U "g6" (.06c) + Hale <sup>16</sup> O (.02c) + <sup>238</sup> U ib44 (.04c)	ENDF/B-VII.1 + IAEA <sup>235</sup> U "g6mbc" (.09c)	ENDF/B-VII.1 + IAEA <sup>235</sup> U "g6mbc" (.09c) + Hale <sup>16</sup> O (.02c)
LCT7.1	0.99750	0.99807	0.99632	0.99926	0.99812	0.99768	0.99818	0.99810	0.99918	0.99841
LCT7.2	0.99876	0.99921	0.99769	1.00094	0.99991	0.99962	0.99987	1.00013	1.00109	0.99989
LCT7.3	0.99763	0.99793	0.99660	0.99956	0.99833	0.99837	0.99836	0.99850	0.99935	0.99848
LCT7.4	0.99800	0.99856	0.99710	0.99919	0.99851	0.99853	0.99868	0.99851	0.99931	0.99877

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# $^{239}\text{Pu}$ (& $^1\text{H}$ , $^{16}\text{O}$ ) – PST Benchmarks

- The average calculated eigenvalue for the Pu-SOL-THERM benchmark class has been biased high by about 500 pcm for many years (ENDF/B-VII.1 results shown).



We use a small subset of the Pu-SOL-THERM benchmark population to assess candidate files.

- PST1.4 & PST12.13 span the ATLF space.
- PST12.10 & PST34.15 span the ATFF space.
- PST4.1 & PST18.6 span the  $^{239}\text{Pu}$  atom percent space.
- PST12.10 & PST34.4 span the g Pu per liter space.

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# $^{239}\text{Pu}$ (& $^1\text{H}$ , $^{16}\text{O}$ ) – PST Benchmarks

- $k_{\text{eff}}$  C/E results with various SG34 and CIELO candidate files ...

Benchmark	E71 (w/fixed $^{239}\text{Pu}$ , 94239.62c)	E71 + SG34 $^{239}\text{Pu}$ (TK1a = 94239.02c)	E71 + SG34 $^{239}\text{Pu}$ (TK1a = 94239.02c) + CAB00 h-h <sub>2</sub> o	E71 + TK1a $^{239}\text{Pu}$ + Hale $^{16}\text{O}$ (8016.02c)	E71 + TK1a $^{239}\text{Pu}$ with hybrid Romano+e71+DN3 pfns (94239.07c)
PMF1 (Jezebel, rev3)	1.00061	1.00083	---	---	1.00069
PMF6 (Flattop-Pu)	1.00111	1.00109	---	---	1.00098
PST1.4	1.00451	1.00209	1.00323	1.00021	1.00089
PST4.1	1.00411	1.00052	1.00045	0.99926	0.99918
PST9	1.01934	1.01547		1.01469	1.01517
PST12.10	1.00417	1.00078	1.00067	0.99946	1.00011
PST12.13	1.00974	1.00623	1.00598	1.00528	1.00591
PST18.6	1.00484	1.00195	1.00239	1.00095	1.00152
PST34.4	1.00248	0.99933	0.99874	0.99810	0.99845
PST34.15	0.99733	0.99719	0.99551	0.99580	0.99669
<i>PST average:</i>	<i>1.00582</i>	<i>1.00295</i>	<i>1.00100</i>	<i>1.00172</i>	<i>1.00224</i>
<b><i>PST average (w/o PST9):</i></b>	<b><i>1.00388</i></b>	<b><i>1.00116</i></b>	<b><i>1.00100</i></b>	<b><i>0.99987</i></b>	<b><i>1.00039</i></b>

Essentially no eigenvalue bias with SG34 improvements to endf/b-vii.1  $^{239}\text{Pu}$  and Hale  $^{16}\text{O}$ .

Not shown, but “DN17” file is similar to, but slightly worse than the original E71 result, ☹.

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# 235,238U – LANL Fast Crits

- “g6” is ok.
- “o4brc2 Big-10 is very bad.
- “g6jn4” Godiva is bad.

- 238U files produce a small increase in fast and intermediate system calculated eigenvalues.

Benchmark	ENDF/B-VII.1	k <sub>calc</sub> C/E			
		ENDF/B-VII.1 + IAEA 235U "g6" (.06c)	ENDF/B-VII.1 + IAEA 235U "o4brc2" (.07c)	ENDF/B-VII.1 + IAEA 235U "g6jn4" (.08c)	ENDF/B-VII.1 + IAEA 235U "g6mbc" (.09c)
HMF1 (Godiva)	0.99977	0.99951	0.99918	0.99509	0.99987
HMF28 (Flatop-25)	1.00270	1.00227	0.99942	0.99986	1.00296
IMF7 (Big-10)	0.99998	0.99742	0.98853	0.99728	0.99898

Benchmark	ENDF/B-VII.1 + IAEA 235U "g6" (.06c)	k <sub>calc</sub> C/E		
		ENDF/B-VII.1 + IAEA 235U "g6" (.06c) + 238U ib36 (.02c)	ENDF/B-VII.1 + IAEA 235U "g6" (.06c) + 238U ib42 (.03c)	ENDF/B-VII.1 + IAEA 235U "g6" (.06c) + 238U ib44 (.04c)
HMF1 (Godiva)	0.99951	0.99948	0.99965	0.99950
HMF28 (Flatop-25)	1.00227	1.00258	1.00350	1.00356
IMF7 (Big-10)	0.99742	0.99911	0.99875	0.99872

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# $^{239}\text{Pu}$ and $^{238}\text{U}$ – LANL Fast Crits

Benchmark	$k_{\text{calc}}$ C/E					
	ENDF/B-VII.1 ( $^{239}\text{Pu}$ 3/18 fix)	ENDF/B-VII.1 + TK1a $^{239}\text{Pu}$ (SG34, .02c)	ENDF/B-VII.1 + TK1a $^{239}\text{Pu}$ (DN17 pfns, .17c)	ENDF/B-VII.1 + TK1a $^{239}\text{Pu}$ (DN17 pfns, .17c) + $^{238}\text{U}$ ib36 (.02c)	ENDF/B-VII.1 + TK1a $^{239}\text{Pu}$ (DN17 pfns, .17c) + $^{238}\text{U}$ ib42 (.03c)	ENDF/B-VII.1 + TK1a $^{239}\text{Pu}$ (DN17 pfns, .17c) + $^{238}\text{U}$ ib44 (.04c)
PMF1 (Jezebel)	1.00061	1.00083	0.99805			
PMF6 (Flatop-Pu)	1.00111	1.00109	0.99802	0.99868	0.99926	0.99931

- C/E eigenvalue results for PMF1 (Jezebel) & PMF6 (Flatop-Pu) with various  $^{239}\text{Pu}$  and IAEA  $^{238}\text{U}$  files
- “DN17” is latest Neudecker pfns.

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# $^{239}\text{Pu}$ – PFNS Uncertainty

- Impact of pfns uncertainty on calculated eigenvalue and reaction rates ...
  - Use the LANL Pu-MET-FAST-001 (Jezebel) critical assembly
  - ENDF/B-VII.1 cross sections plus the latest Neudecker  $^{239}\text{Pu}$  pfns yields a calculated eigenvalue of 0.99797(3).
  - Generate a suite of 1000 pfns data sets, based upon evaluated uncertainty
    - Average  $k_{\text{calc}}$  is 0.99798, population standard deviation is 0.00107.
    - The standard deviation in calculated spectral indices varies from a fraction of a per cent to almost 10%, depending upon the reaction rate average energy ...
      - e.g.,  $^{239}\text{Pu}(n,f)/^{235}\text{U}(n,f) = 1.4203 \pm 0.0017$ ;  $^{238}\text{U}(n,f)/^{235}\text{U}(n,f) = 0.2031 \pm 0.0022$
      - e.g.,  $^{238}\text{U}(n,2n)/^{235}\text{U}(n,f) = 0.0119 \pm 0.0007$ ;  $^{169}\text{Tm}(n,2n)/^{235}\text{U}(n,f) = 0.00307 \pm 0.00029$ .

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# Summary

- Work to revise the evaluated data files for  $^1\text{H}$ ,  $^{16}\text{O}$ ,  $^{56}\text{Fe}$ ,  $^{235,238}\text{U}$  and  $^{239}\text{Pu}$  continues ...
- LANL testing to date has concentrated on ICSBEP benchmark eigenvalues. Reaction rate (spectral indices), pulsed spheres and Shielding (SINBAD) benchmarks are also important resources to be utilized in a comprehensive data testing regimen (and are being utilized by our international colleagues).
- The CIELO evaluated data files are expected to be an important component in the next ENDF/B release.

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