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Los Alamos National Laboratory

A National Science Laboratory

Mark Chadwick
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For
Paul Dotson

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Fundamental Science Agreement Technical Coordinator

LANL Mission & Vision

Our **mission** as a DOE national security science laboratory is to develop and apply science, technology, and engineering solutions that

- Ensure the safety, security, and reliability of the US nuclear deterrent
- Protect against the nuclear threat
- Solve Energy Security and other emerging national security challenges

Our **vision** is to be the premier National Security Science Laboratory

People → Capability → Mission Impact



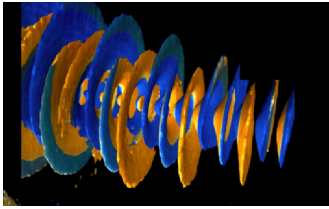
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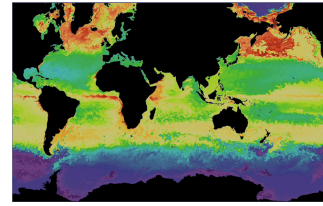
Capabilities serve Programs



Computational Physics & Applied Mathematics



Accelerators & Electrodynamics



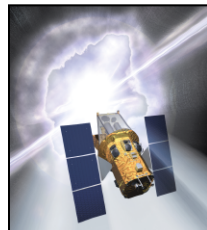
Information Science & Technology



Computer & Computational Sciences



Weapons Science & Engineering



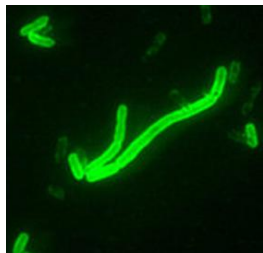
Science of Signatures



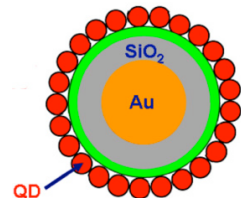
Nuclear Physics, Astrophysics & Cosmology



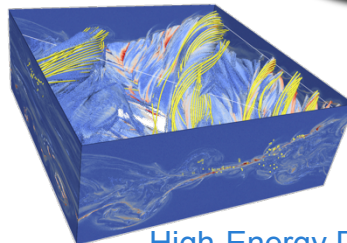
Nuclear Engineering and Technology



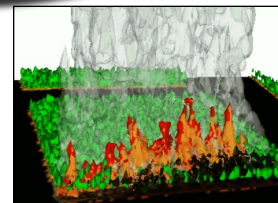
Biosciences



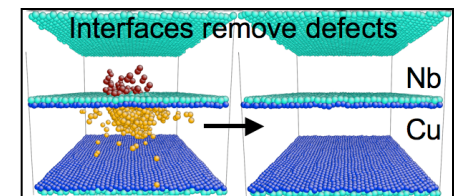
Chemical Science



High-Energy Density Plasmas & Fluids



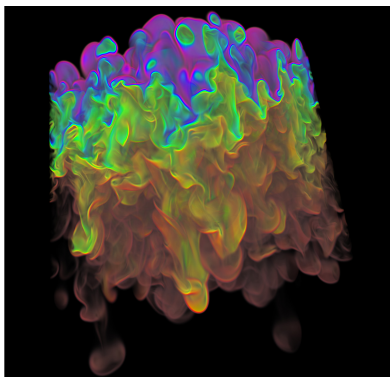
Earth & Space Sciences



Materials

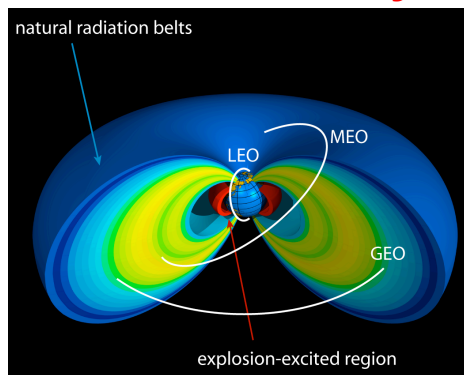
Science and Engineering at Los Alamos National Laboratory

Stockpile Stewardship



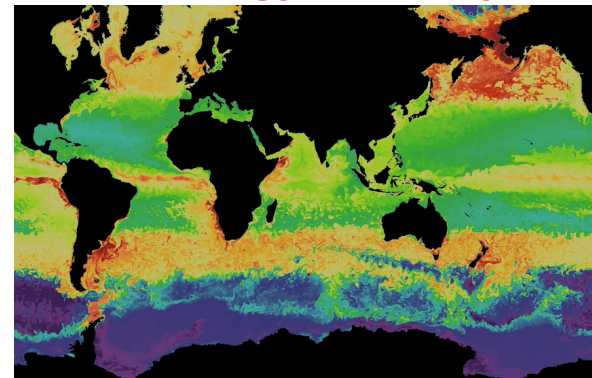
Hydrodynamics: Turbulence

Global Security

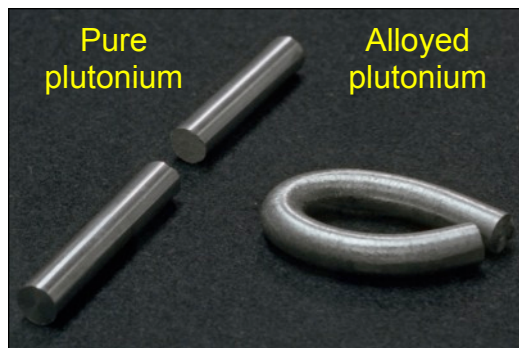


Threats from Space: Dynamic Radiation Environment Assimation Model

Energy Security



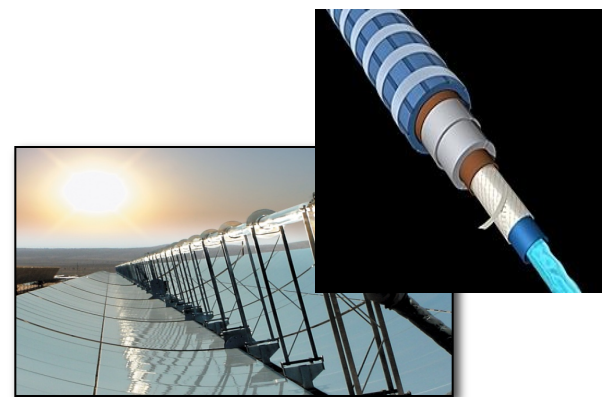
Climate/Energy Impacts: Measurement, simulation, prediction



Plutonium Science: Metallurgy



Sensors: Thinking Telescopes



Materials: Energy generation & transmission

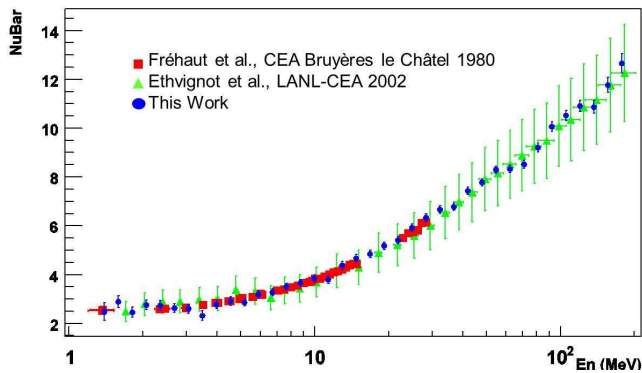
P104: Measurements of fission mass yields and neutron multiplicity

- Fission fragment yields are relevant to basics science and to nuclear applications
 - Fission fragments mass yields are intimately related to the internal mechanisms involved in the fission phenomenon.
 - New advances in the theoretical modeling of the fission process show promise for predicting fission mass yields
 - However, accurate measurements are needed to validate those model
 - Fission product yields of the major actinides are very important data for the defense program
 - They provide an important diagnostic tool
 - Data for fast neutrons are scarce, and the energy dependence is not well understood
- Experiments at LANSCE are providing measurements of mass yields and neutron multiplicities as a function of incident neutron energy
 - A double Frisch-gridded ionization chamber is used to measure fission fragment masses
 - The neutron multiplicity is measured with a neutron counter consisting of 30 ^3He neutron detectors arranged in two concentric rings within a polyethylene block for neutron moderation

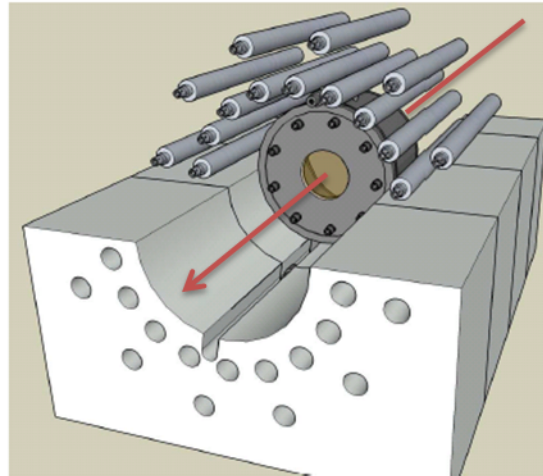
The LANSCE white neutron source provides neutrons from 0.1 to 200 MeV

Current results

- Experiments were performed in 2009 and 2010 at LANSCE
- Data for both the mass yields and neutron multiplicities for U-238 were obtained
- The statistic accuracy on the mass data was limited, and needs to be improved

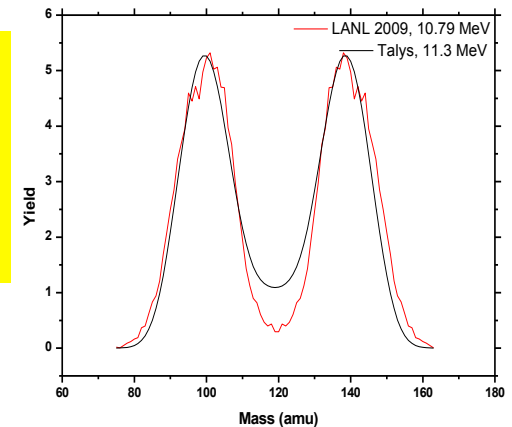


Neutron multiplicity from U-238 (n,f) as a function of incident neutron energy



Drawing of the experimental setup with the DFGIC surrounded by the 3He counters. Only one half of the polyethylene blanket is represented. The arrow corresponds to the incident neutrons trajectory.

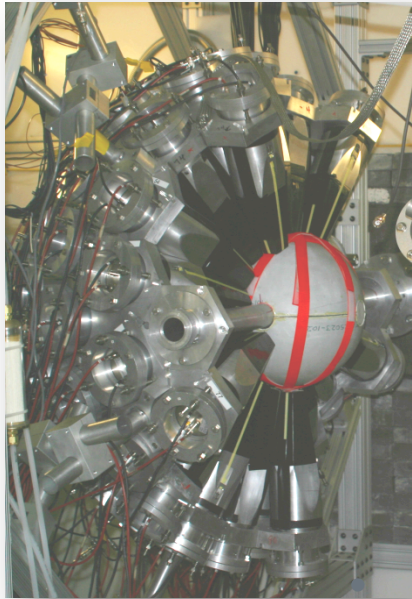
Measured mass yields from U-238(n,f) for 11 MeV neutrons compared to calculations with the Talys code.



Future plans

- The statistical accuracy needs to be improved to accurately determined the fission mass yields
 - Dedicated beam time at LANSCE has been allocated in November of 2012
 - New experiments will be optimized for high statistics
- Other major actinides will be investigated
 - Pu-239 and U-235 should be measured
- The fission Time Projection Chamber (TPC) will be used as a complementary tool to measure mass yields
 - This instrument is currently being developed for high precision fission cross section measurements, but can be used to determine fission fragment yields
- An new instrument, SPIDER, will provide higher resolution mass yields
 - However, the lower efficiency will limit the ability to measure the energy dependence
 - The ionization chamber measurements in combination with SPIDER data will provide high resolution *and* high efficiency data

P162: DANCE experiments on Lu isotopes: $^{175,176}\text{Lu}$



$^{175,176}\text{Lu}$ targets

- Lu targets with high purity
 - in particular,
 - ^{176}Lu target, 99.95%, 1mg/cm²
 - enriched at SIDONIE (Orsay, France)

November 2007 : $^{175,176}\text{Lu}(n,g)$ @ DANCE

Absolute measurement from thermal to keV neutron energy

- New or more precise resonance parameters determination for more than 50 resonances
 - Publications

O. Roig et al., Proceedings of NIC10 (2008)

O. Roig et al., Proceedings of CNR09 (2009)

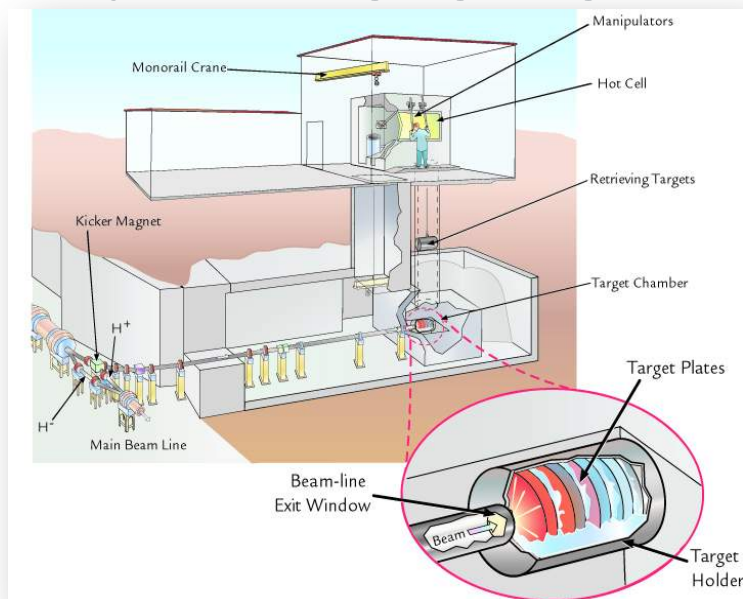
O. Roig and A.J. Couture, Proceedings of Varenna (2009)

O. Roig et al., Proceedings of CGS14 (2011)

O. Roig et al., Phys. Rev. C, to be submitted (2012)

P162: DANCE experiments on Lu isotopes: ^{173}Lu

Very challenging target production



- at IPF, using Natural Hf(p,xn) reactions

F. M. Nortier, LANL

(p,xn)

73	^{173}Ta 3.14 H ε: 100.00%	^{174}Ta 1.14 H ε: 100.00%	^{175}Ta 10.5 H ε: 100.00%	^{176}Ta 8.09 H ε: 100.00%	^{177}Ta 56.56 H ε: 100.00%	^{178}Ta 9.51 M ε: 100.00%	^{179}Ta 2.82 Y ε: 100.00%	^{180}Ta 8.154 H β-: 14.00%	^{181}Ta STABLE 99.988%
	^{172}Hf 1.87 Y ε: 100.00%	^{173}Hf 2.6 H ε: 100.00%	^{174}Hf 2.0E+15 Y 0.16% α: 100.00%	^{175}Hf 70 D ε: 100.00%	^{176}Hf STABLE 5.26%	^{177}Hf STABLE 18.60%	^{178}Hf STABLE 27.28%	^{179}Hf STABLE 13.62%	^{180}Hf STABLE 35.08%
71	^{171}Lu 8.24 D ε: 100.00%	^{172}Lu 6.70 D ε: 100.00%	^{173}Lu 1.57 Y ε: 100.00%	^{174}Lu 3.31 Y ε: 100.00%	^{175}Lu STABLE 97.41%	^{176}Lu 3.76E+10 Y 2.59% β-: 100.00%	^{177}Lu 6.6475 D β-: 100.00%	^{178}Lu 26.4 M β-: 100.00%	^{179}Lu 4.59 H β-: 100.00%
	^{170}Yb STABLE 3.04%	^{171}Yb STABLE 14.28%	^{172}Yb STABLE 21.83%	^{173}Yb STABLE 16.13%	^{174}Yb STABLE 31.83%	^{175}Yb 4.185 D β-: 100.00%	^{176}Yb STABLE 12.76%	^{177}Yb 1.911 H β-: 100.00%	^{178}Yb 74 M β-: 100.00%
69	^{169}Tm STABLE 100%	^{170}Tm 128.6 D β-: 99.87% ε: 0.13%	^{171}Tm 1.92 Y β-: 100.00%	^{172}Tm 63.6 H β-: 100.00%	^{173}Tm 8.24 H β-: 100.00%	^{174}Tm 5.4 M β-: 100.00%	^{175}Tm 15.2 M β-: 100.00%	^{176}Tm 1.9 M β-: 100.00%	^{177}Tm 90 S β-: 100.00%
	100		102		104		106		108

- at CNR (LANL) Using Hf/Lu and Yb/Lu chemical separations

W. A. Taylor, LANL

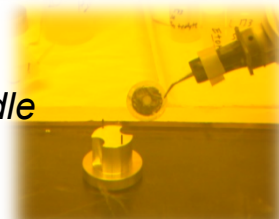
hot cell



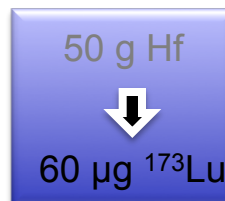
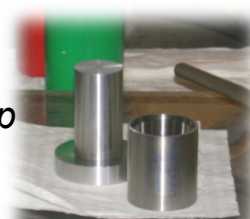
electrodeposition



handle



set up



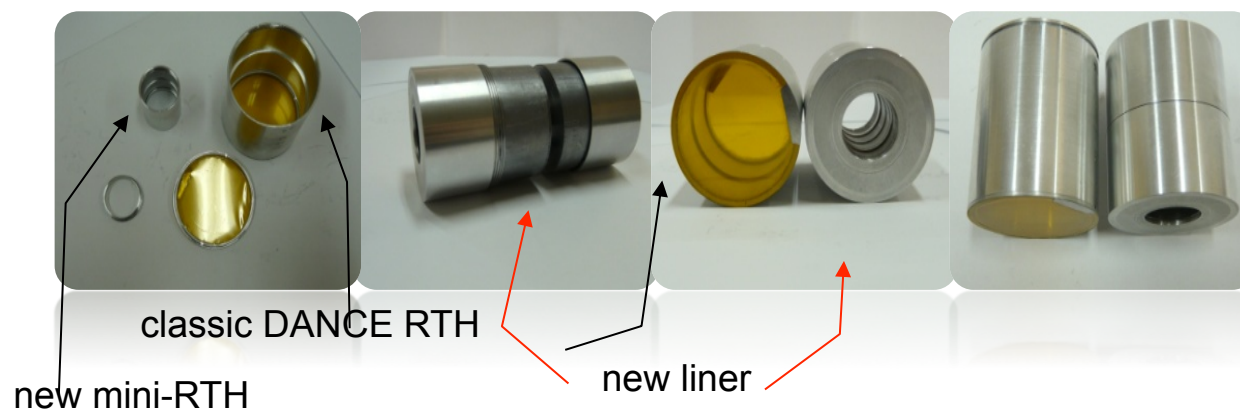
P162: DANCE experiments on Lu isotopes: ^{173}Lu

December 2011 : $^{173}\text{Lu}(n,g)$ @ DANCE

- 23 days of acquisition data in december 2011
 - very high counting rate in DANCE
- Pb liner to avoid too high counting rate (+ mini-RTH)
 - 30 BaF_2 detectors off
 - PMTs' HV decreased

60 μg ^{173}Lu

3,2 10^9 Bq



60 μg ^{173}Lu

$\sim 2 \cdot 10^7$ γ/s

P162: DANCE experiments on Lu isotopes: ^{173}Lu

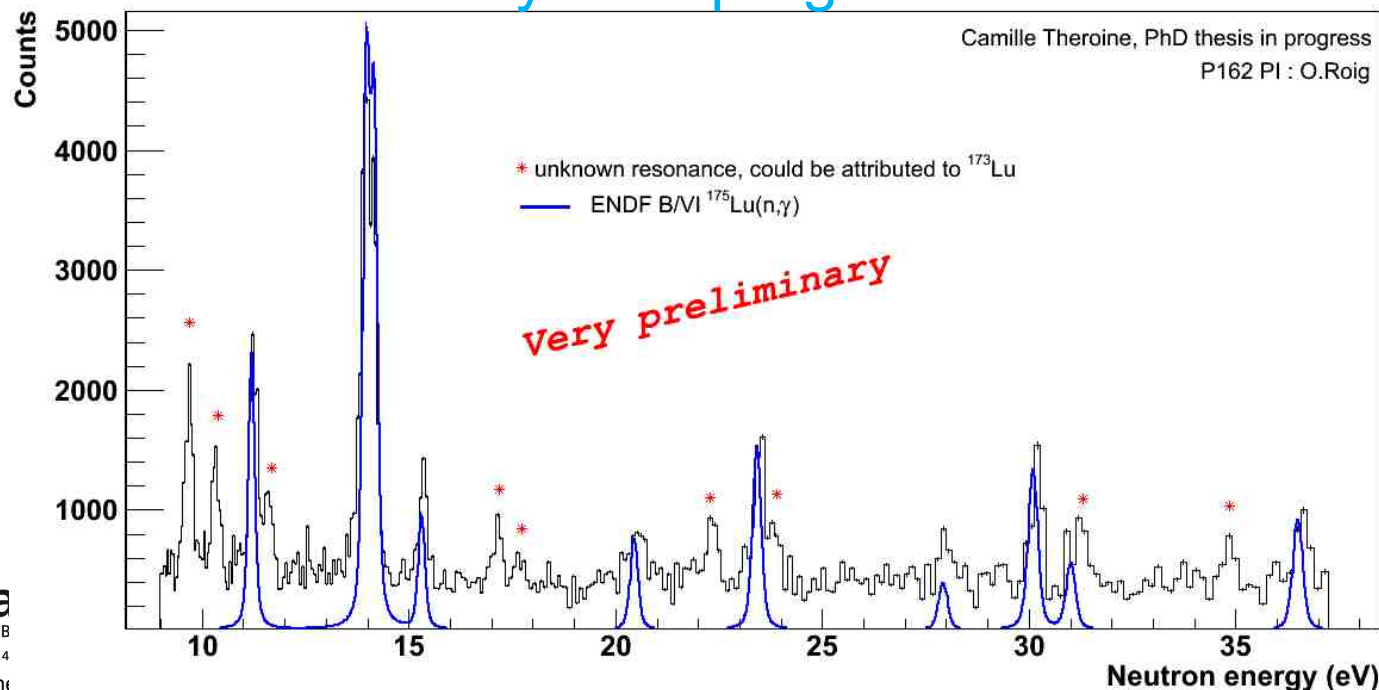
- Very promising set of data with the highest radioactive ^{173}Lu target used at DANCE

New resonances

(not referenced in literature: *S.F. Mughabghab, Atlas des résonances, 2007*)

Energies and level density seem to be really similar to ^{175}Lu .

- Analysis in progress at CEA



P168: Computational Radiography Improvements and Cross Code Comparison

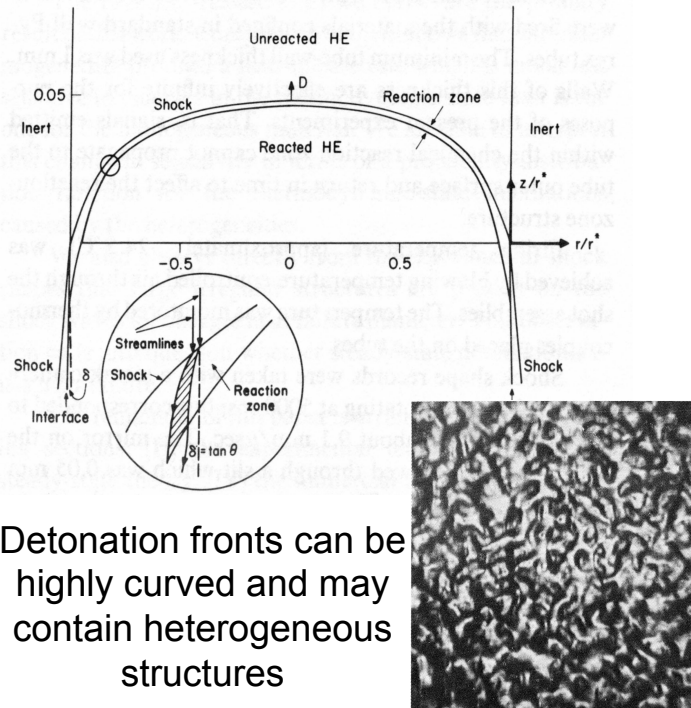
- Purpose: To improve the accuracy and efficiency of simulated radiography of DOE and CEA radiography simulation tools.
- 2011-2012:
 - Presented one conference presentation

S. Lemaire, et. al, “Neutron and Photon Next-Event Estimator Benchmarks for Intercode Comparisons”, Tenth International Conference on Monte Carlo and Quasi-Monte Carlo Methods in Scientific Computing, Sydney, Australia, Feb. 2012.
 - Finalized one internal publication on cross-code comparison benchmarks.
- Future Plans:
 - Extend the charter of P168 to include cross-code comparisons of electron transport benchmarks, including low-energy electron/ photon transport.
 - Implement the last-event estimator mythology (radiography simulation), in MCNP (DOE/LANL) and benchmark with current capability in DIANE (CEA).

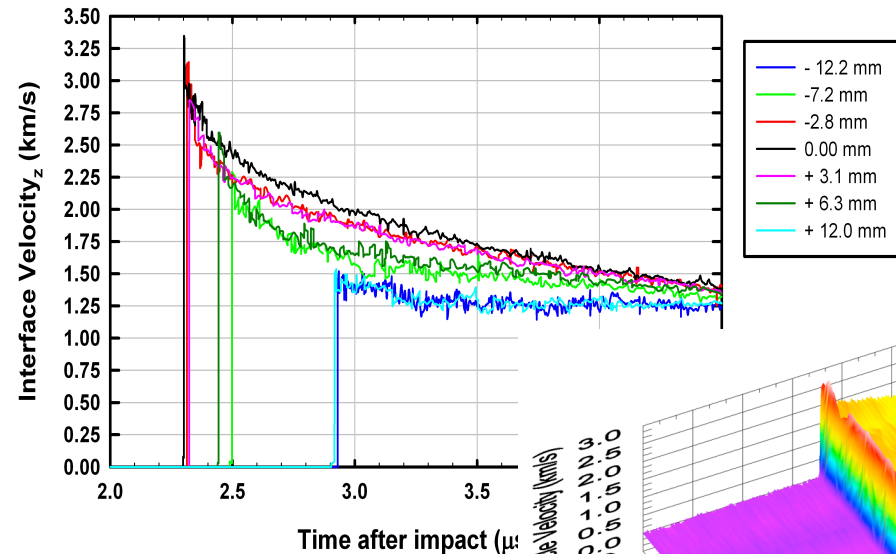
P113-Experimental measurement and analysis of 2-D/3-D detonation fronts and flows

Principal investigators: Arnaud Sollier, Laurent Soulard (CEA); Dana Dattelbaum, Stephen Sheffield (LANL); Marcia Cooper, Wayne Trott (SNL)

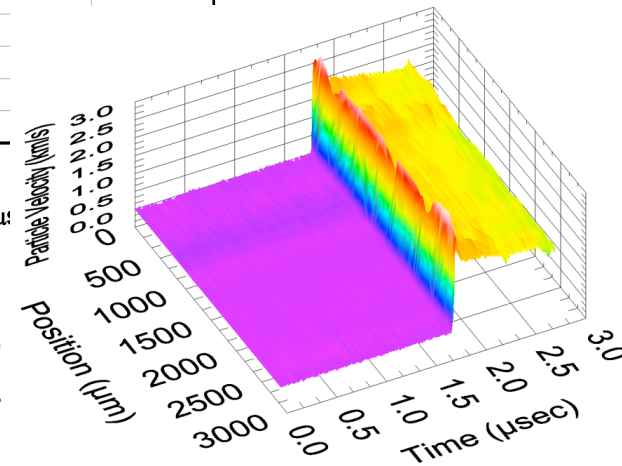
Objective: to define experimental methods to measure dynamical properties of 2-D flow



Detonation fronts can be highly curved and may contain heterogeneous structures



We are applying embedded gauges, PDV and ORVIS to measure 2-D and 3-D flows.



Results: We have performed experiments employing embedded gauges, multipoint PDV and ORVIS to 2-D flows in detonating nitromethane, HMX, TATB and TNT explosives. New gauge design prepared for CEA.

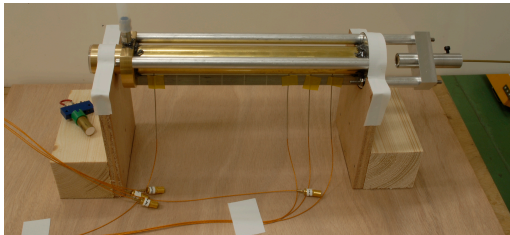
• 3 inter-lab visit with additional visit planned for August (Dattelbaum, CEA)

• FOCUS article published jointly

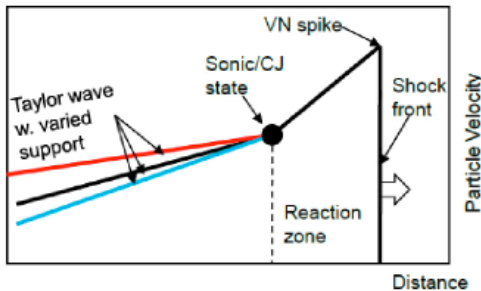
P159-Experimental study of the reaction zone of explosives

Principal investigators: Viviane Bouyer, Arnaud Sollier (CEA); Dana Dattelbaum, Stephen Sheffield (LANL); Marcia Cooper, Wayne Trott (SNL)

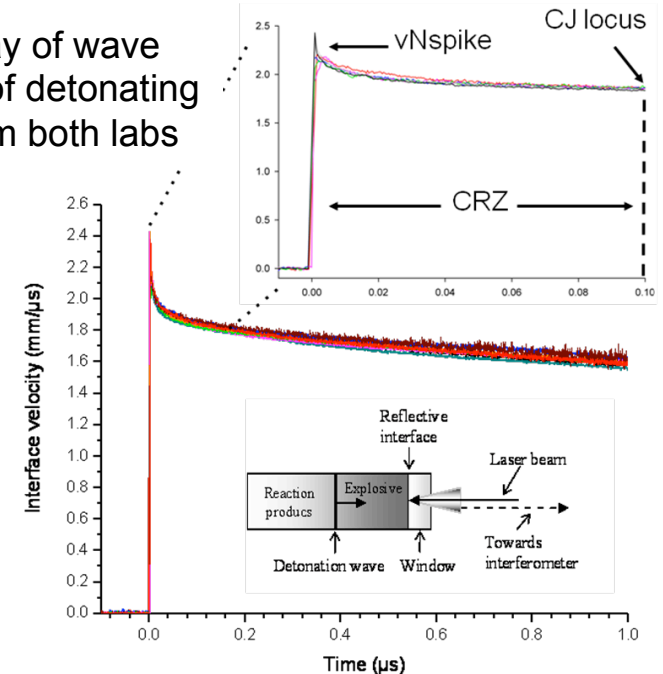
Objective: to compare and further develop experimental diagnostics for quantifying the chemical reaction zone in detonating explosives



Overlay of wave profiles of detonating NM from both labs



Joint experiments at CEA and LANL

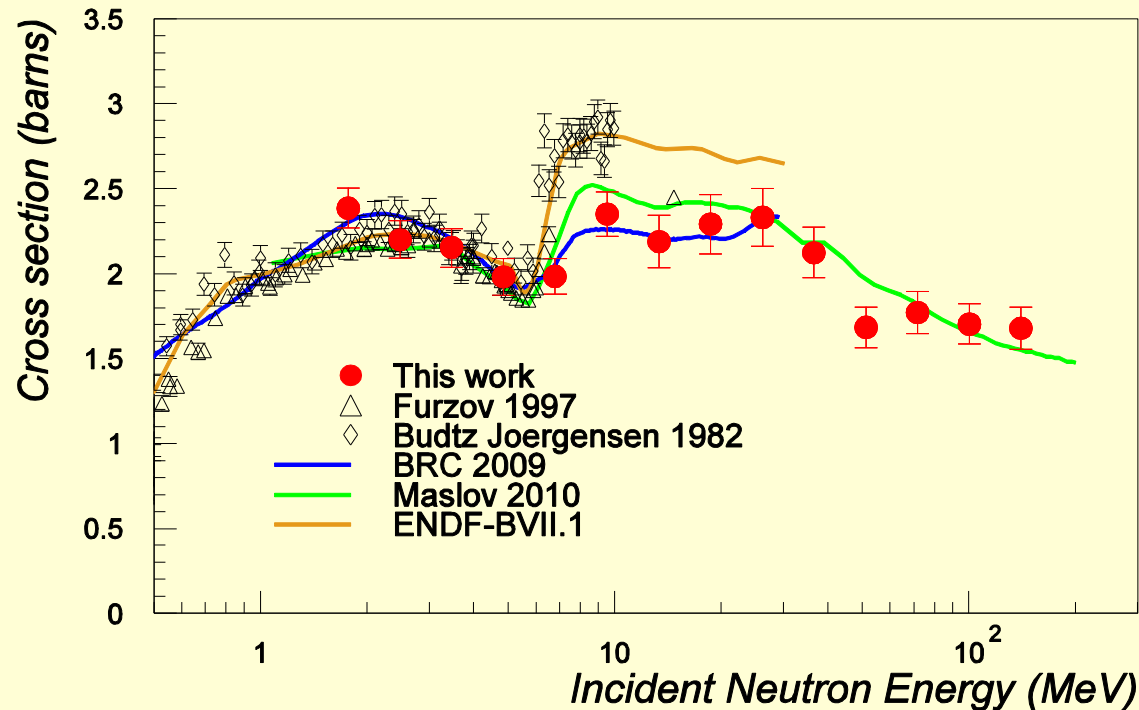


Results: We have performed joint experiments employing VISAR, PDV and ORVIS to measure reaction zones in nitromethane, TATB and TNT with excellent agreement.

- 3 inter-lab visits occurred recently, with 1 additional planned for August
- 1 paper and 1 FOCUS article published jointly

Measurement of the $^{238}\text{Pu}(n,f)$ Cross Section (P103)

- New measurements of the $^{238}\text{Pu}(n,f)$ cross section using a CEA cylindrical fission ionization chamber at LANSCE
- Preliminary results have been obtained and presented – differences exist between surrogate reaction results and ours
- Work is proceeding to finalize the results for publication



Technical Scope within the Agreement

- Technical discussions in most recent General Meeting (Mar 2009)

Topical Area	Reports	New Proposals
Nuclear Physics	11	4
Atomic Physics	1	0
Shock Physics	6	2
Materials	3	0
High Explosives	2	1

- We have discussed the desire and opportunity for more collaboration in a broader array of Materials projects
- Supporting sciences relevant to Nuclear Energy (materials, nuclear reactions and cross sections); Global Security (attribution-relevant nuclear physics, materials, etc); others
- This was discussed at the Mar 2009 meeting, and will be taken up by the Steering Committee (May, 2010)

Looking Forward

- LANL values our collaborations with the CEA in this basic science arena
- We have not been taking full advantage of the opportunities that this agreement presents
- Propose to continue to collaborate heavily in nuclear physics, find ways to enhance the collaborations in plasma and atomic physics, and to extend our collaborations in condensed matter and materials

Project	Title	PIs	Status	Highlights	Future Plans	Pubs
P103	Measurement of the neutron induced fission cross section of ^{238}Pu	Nelson/ Granier	Active	Data acquired on $^{238}\text{Pu}(n,f)$ preliminary results obtained and presented at conferences.	Analyze remaining data, resolve issues with backgrounds and normalizations and publish.	0
P104	Prompt neutron and photon emission measurements in fission	Tovesson/ Haight/ Nelson	Active	Experiments have been performed at LANSE in 2009 and 2010 which produced data for mass yields and neutron multiplicities for U-238, however accuracy on the mass data was limited. New experiments to optimize statistics are planned for the future with one at LANSCE set for November 2012 which will measure Pu-239 and U-235.	An instrument called the fission Time Projection Chamber (TPC) is currently in development for use of high precision fission cross section measurements. The ionization chamber measurements in combination with a new instrument called SPIDER will produce high resolution and high efficiency data.	0
P163	Neutron-Induced Reaction Cross Section Measurements on Fission Products	Nelson/ Granier	Active	data acquired on ^{86}Kr , ^{93}Nb , ^{100}Mo , $^{112,124}\text{Sn}$, ^{127}I , ^{130}Te , ^{136}Xe , ^{138}Ba - application of some of this data to neutrinoless-double-beta-decay experiments	Continue analysis, finalize results and publish.	0

Project	Title	Pis	Status	Highlights	Future Plans	Pubs
P140	Collaborative exchanges of nuclear reaction modeling codes and data	Chadwick/Bauge	Active	CEA staff joined LANL and LLNL staff and others at Los Alamos for a workshop on nuclear fission physics.	Future collaborations, including verification code comparisons of predictions, will be useful.	1
P141	Uncertainties and covariances in nuclear data and application to Yttrium	Kawano/Delaroche	Active	Summarize 2 methods at LANL and CEA on evaluating the covariances of nuclear reactions on Yttrium. This paper highlights advantages & disadvantages of methods (Bayesian statistics at LANL and a Monte Carlo procedure at CEA). Reasonable agreement of the calculated uncertainties in the nuclear data was obtained.	The covariance evaluation technique should be applied to generate a covariance data file, which will be used by nuclear data users.	0
P161	Evaluation of neutron cross sections on prompt fission products	Kawano/Hilaire	Completed	A significant comparison of the fission product average cross section was performed, with different model codes and model parameters. Calculated the fission product averaged cross sections of neutron capture, (n,2n), and (n,3n) reactions with TALYS (CEA), EMPIRE (BNL, IAEA), GNASH (LANL), and CoH (LANL).	A new project should be initiated to pursue this challenge: improvement of predictive capability for nuclear reactions on the unstable nuclei.	1 (accepted)

Project	Title	PIs	Status	Highlights	Future Plans	Pubs
P171	Theory of post entrance channel fission physics	Chadwick/ Bauge	Active	Important peer review activity chartered by senior LANL/LLNL mngt on fission product yields that has led to rebaselining.	CEA and LANL will continue to discuss fission product yields and try to understand differences between the Laurec (CEA) measurements and those of others (LANL-ILRR, NIST-ILRR, Maeck etc).	1

Project	Title	PIs	Status	Highlights	Future Plans	Pubs
P168	Radiography and Next-event Estimators Cross Code Comparison	Sweezy/Toccoli	Active	To date the project has focused on two major areas: 1) improving the next-event estimator methodology, and 2) improving photon data and photon data treatment. The two code teams have exchanged the results of a computation radiographic benchmark problems and simple transport problems to test photon and neutron next-event estimators. As of 2012, the results of MCNP and DIANE compare well for the radiographic test problem and for most of the simple transport problems.	we plan to submit a proposal to modify the charter of Project 168. We propose to extend the charter to include cross-code comparisons of electron transport benchmarks, including low-energy electron/ photon transport. We expect the electron transport benchmarking effort to be the thrust of the work performed under Project 168 during the remainder of 2012 and 2013.	2
P162	Dance experiments on LU Isotopes	Bredeweg	Active			2

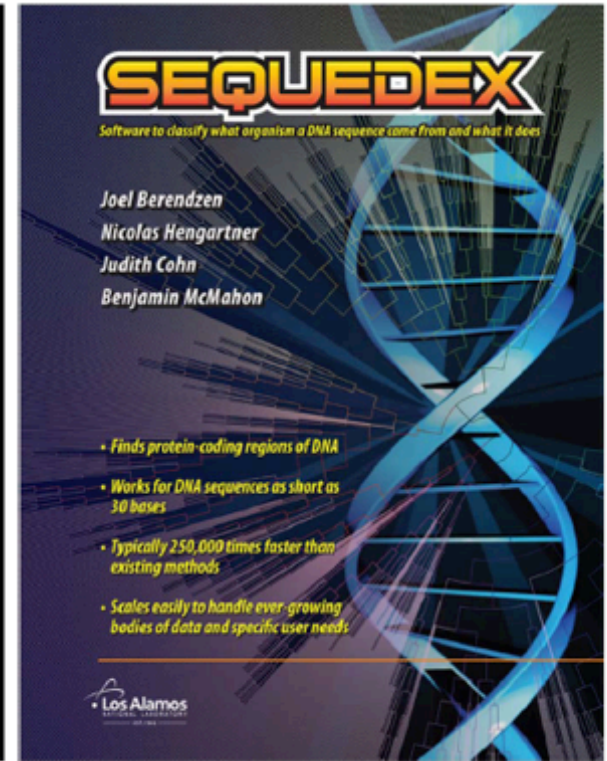
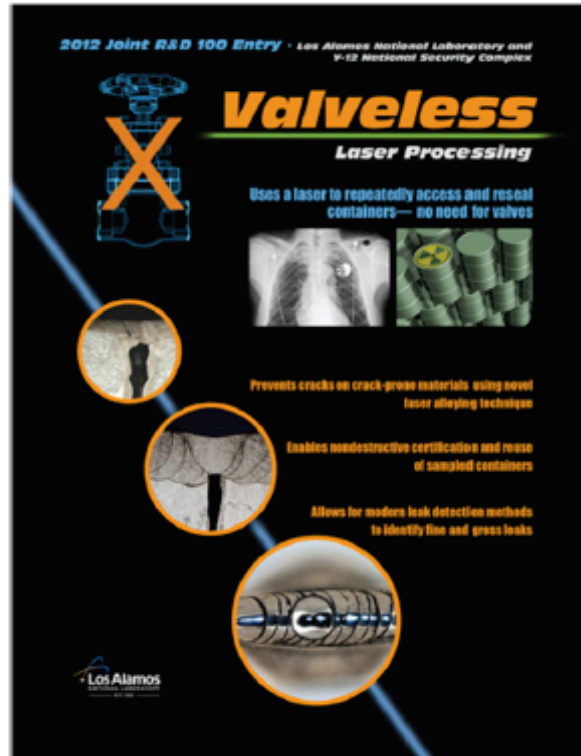
Project	Title	PIs	Status	Highlights	Future Plans	Pubs
P176	Validating the surrogate technique	Bredeweg	Inactive	Unable to make any progress this year due to funding and programmatic constraint.		0

Project	Title	PIs	Status	Highlights	Future Plans	Pubs
P113	Experimental measurement and analysis of 2-D/3-D detonation fronts and flows	Sheffield/ Sollier	Active	We have performed experiments employing embedded gauges, multipoint PDV and ORVIS to 2-D flows in detonating nitromethane, HMX, TATB and TNT explosives. New gauge design prepared for CEA.	3-4 more expts at LANL, then write a joint paper, which will complete the project.	1
P159	Experimental study of the reaction zone of explosives	Sheffield/ Bouyer	Active	We have performed joint experiments employing VISAR, PDV and ORVIS to measure reaction zones in nitromethane, TATB and TNT with excellent agreement.		2
P116	Experimental study of Shock Induced Chemistry in Explosives	Moore/ Hebert	Active	In the previous year, we have added UV/visible spectroscopy capability to our ultrafast dynamic ellipsometry (UDE) experiments at Los Alamos to be used to measure species evolution as a function of time after the shock. In parallel, at Le Ripault we are using time resolved UV/visible spectroscopy to observe laser-induced decomposition at high pressures and temperatures in a diamond anvil cell. In addition, we are developing at Le Ripault a laser shock / spectroscopy capability in the nanosecond regime to bridge the gap between the Los Alamos “first half nanosecond” experiments and more traditional plate impact experiments.	The collaboration between Los Alamos and Le Ripault on the shock induced chemistry of simple molecular liquids is continuing, with work foreseen at Le Ripault both at high static pressure and temperature as well as nanosecond time resolved laser shock/spectroscopy. At Los Alamos we plan to obtain molecular species specific information on the products of the shock induced reactions using coherent Raman spectroscopic methods.	0

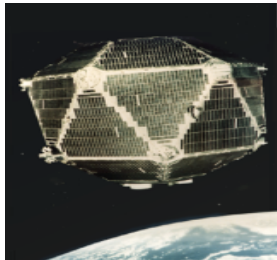
Project	Title	PIs	Status	Highlights	Future Plans	Pubs
P165	Diagnostic Development and Code Validation on Low Shock Melting Point Materials	Holtkamp/ Roy	Suspended	Unable to make any progress this year due to funding and programmatic constraint.		0
P152	Electronic Correlations effects in Pu	Albers/ Bouchet	abandoned	Insufficient interaction.		0
P107	Integral measurement of ²³⁵ U isomer activation by unelastic neutron scattering					

Backup Slides

Laboratory wins three more R&D 100 awards



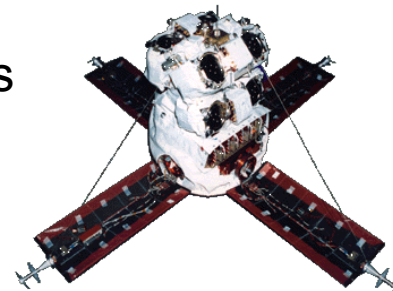
LANL has a long history of success in space



VELA

Science => Mission Design => Instrumentation
=> Testing => Launch => Operations => Analysis

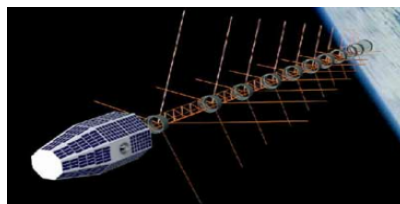
50+ years of experience



ALEXIS



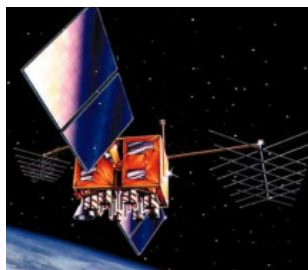
DSP



FORTE

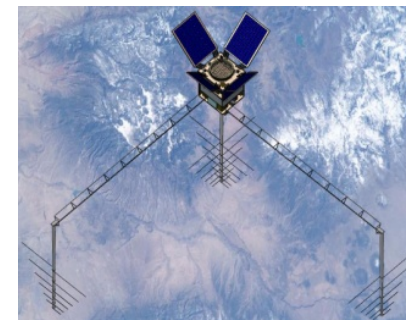


MTI



GPS

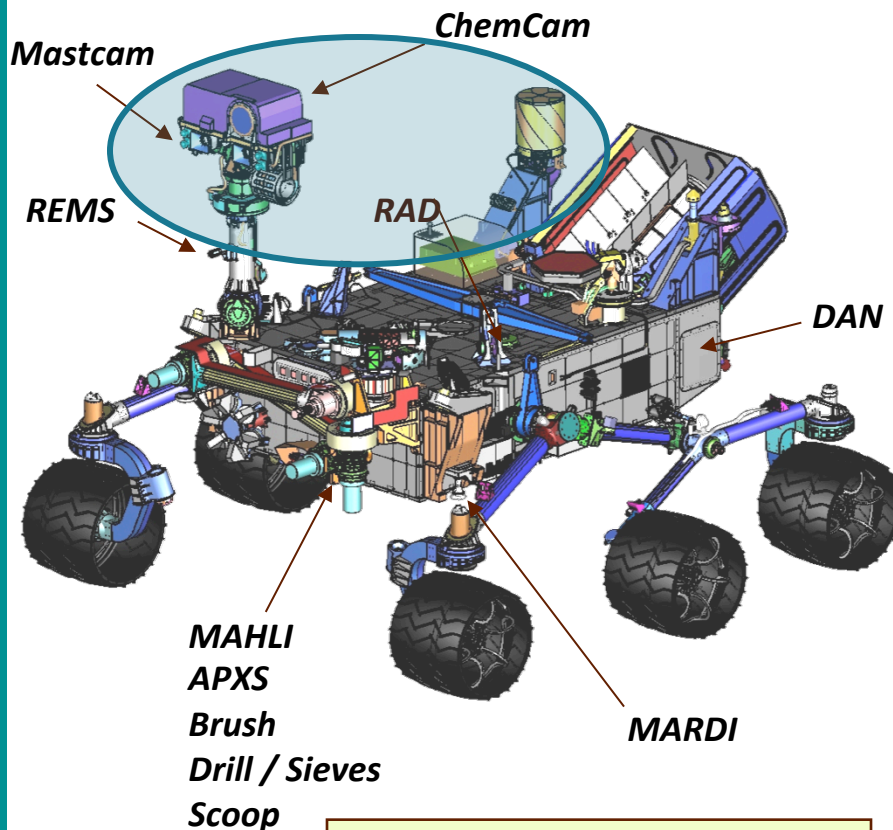
**~1400 sensors
on
~400 instruments
on
~60 satellites**



CFE

Mars Science Laboratory (MSL)

Curiosity Rover Science Payload



Rover Width:	2.8 m
Height of Deck:	1.1 m
Ground Clearance:	0.66 m
Height of Mast:	2.2 m

REMOTE SENSING

Mastcam (M. Malin, MSSS) - Color and telephoto imaging, video, atmospheric opacity

ChemCam (R. Wiens, LANL/CNES) – Chemical composition; remote micro-imaging

CONTACT INSTRUMENTS (ARM)

MAHLI (K. Edgett, MSSS) – Hand-lens color imaging

APXS (R. Gellert, U. Guelph, Canada) - Chemical composition

ANALYTICAL LABORATORY (ROVER BODY)

SAM (P. Mahaffy, GSFC/CNES) - Chemical and isotopic composition, including organics

CheMin (D. Blake, ARC) - Mineralogy

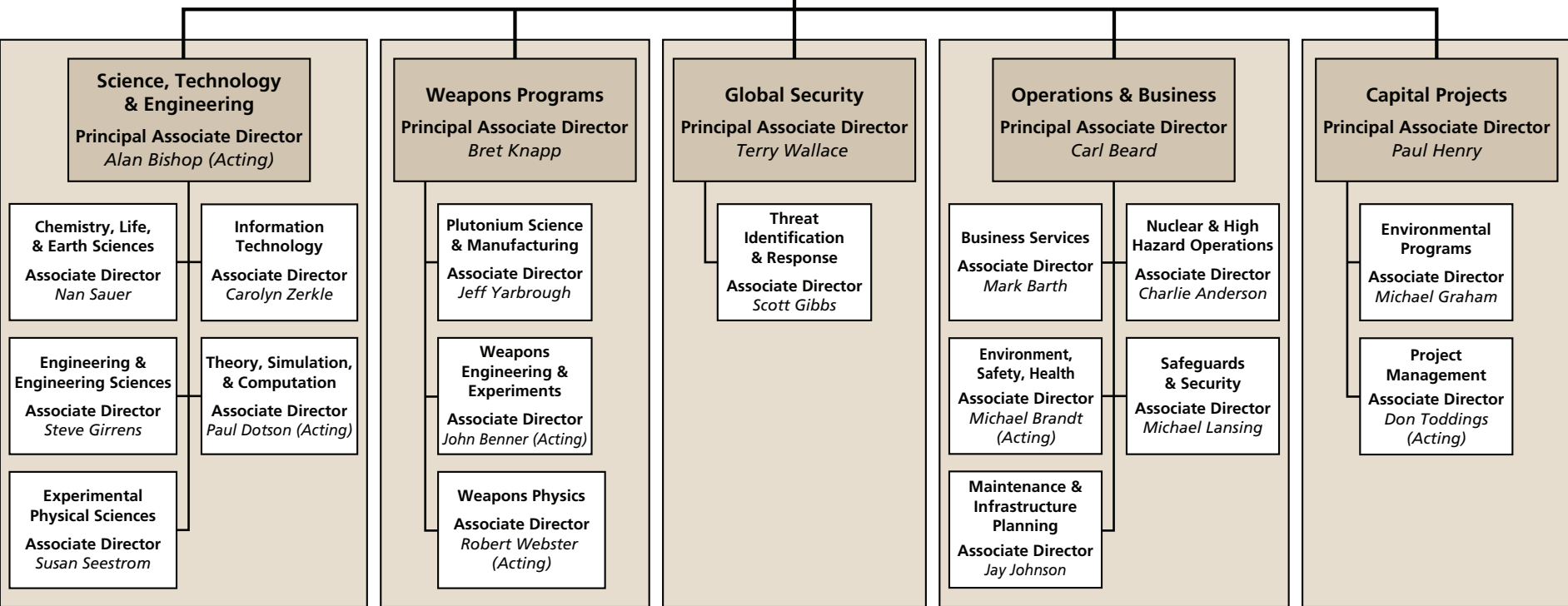
ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERIZATION

MARDI (M. Malin, MSSS) - Descent imaging

REMS (J. Gómez-Elvira, CAB, Spain) - Meteorology / UV

RAD (D. Hassler, SwRI) - High-energy radiation

DAN (I. Mitrofanov, IKI, Russia) - Subsurface hydrogen

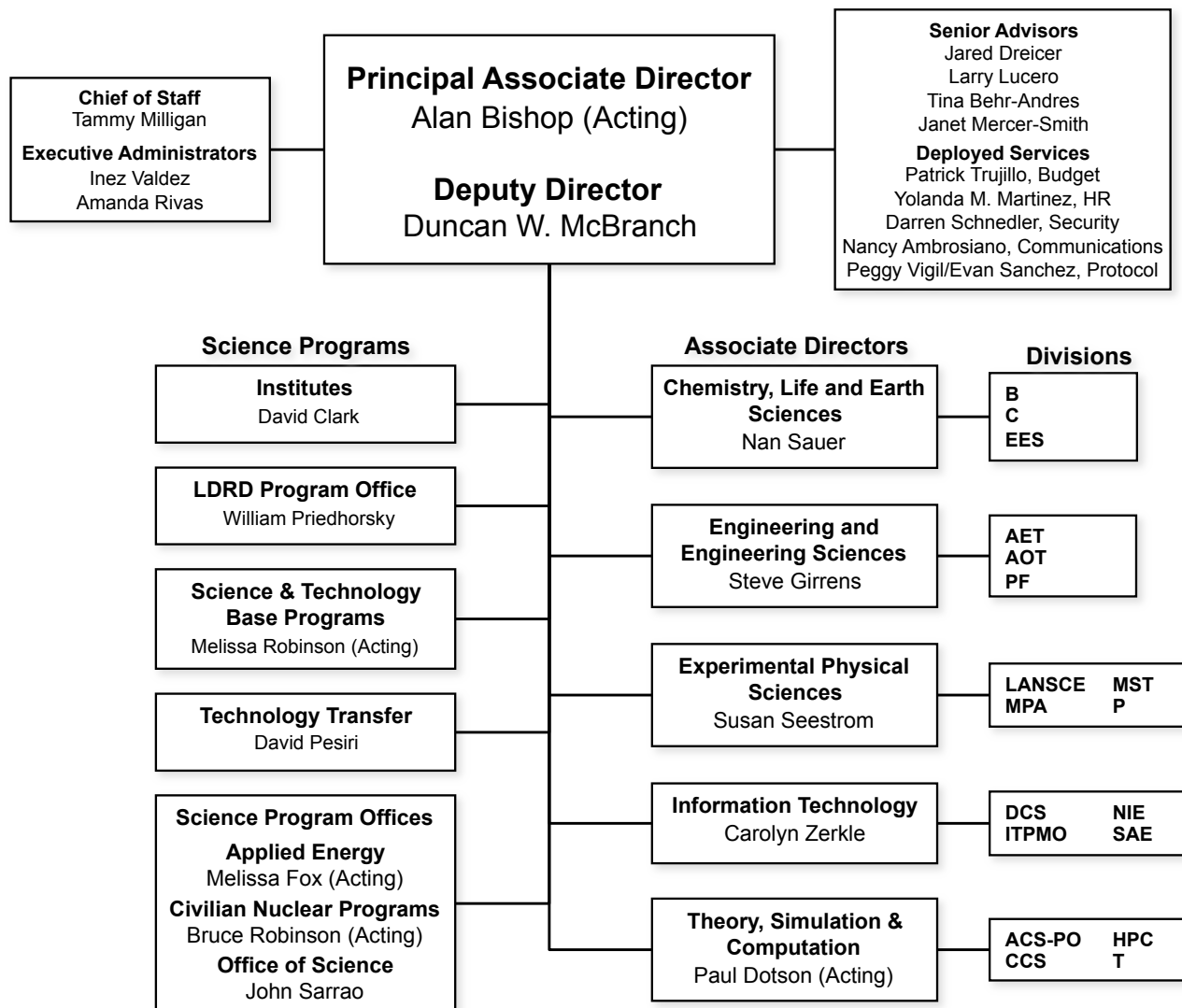


05/21/12



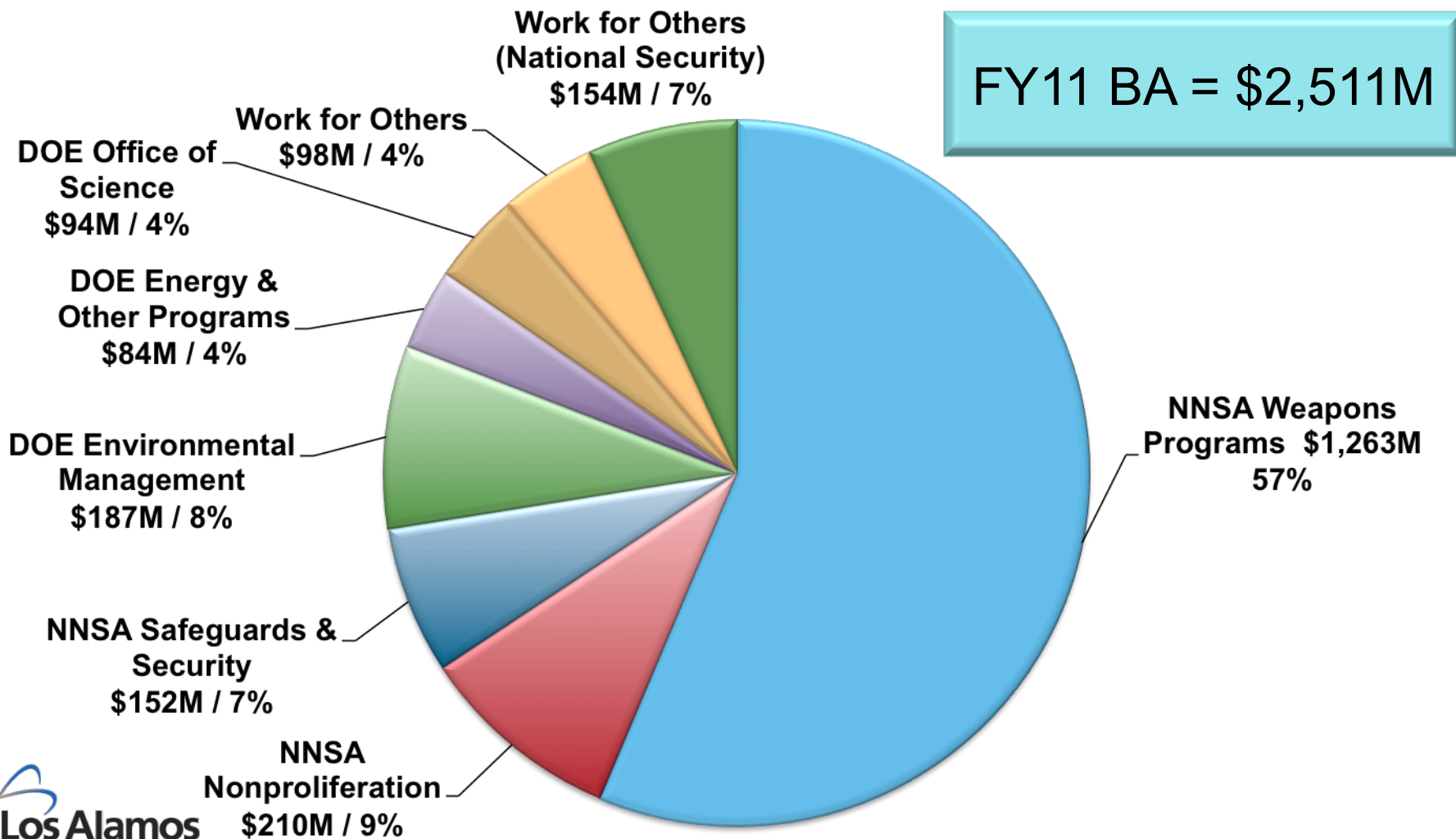
UNCLASSIFIED

Science, Technology and Engineering

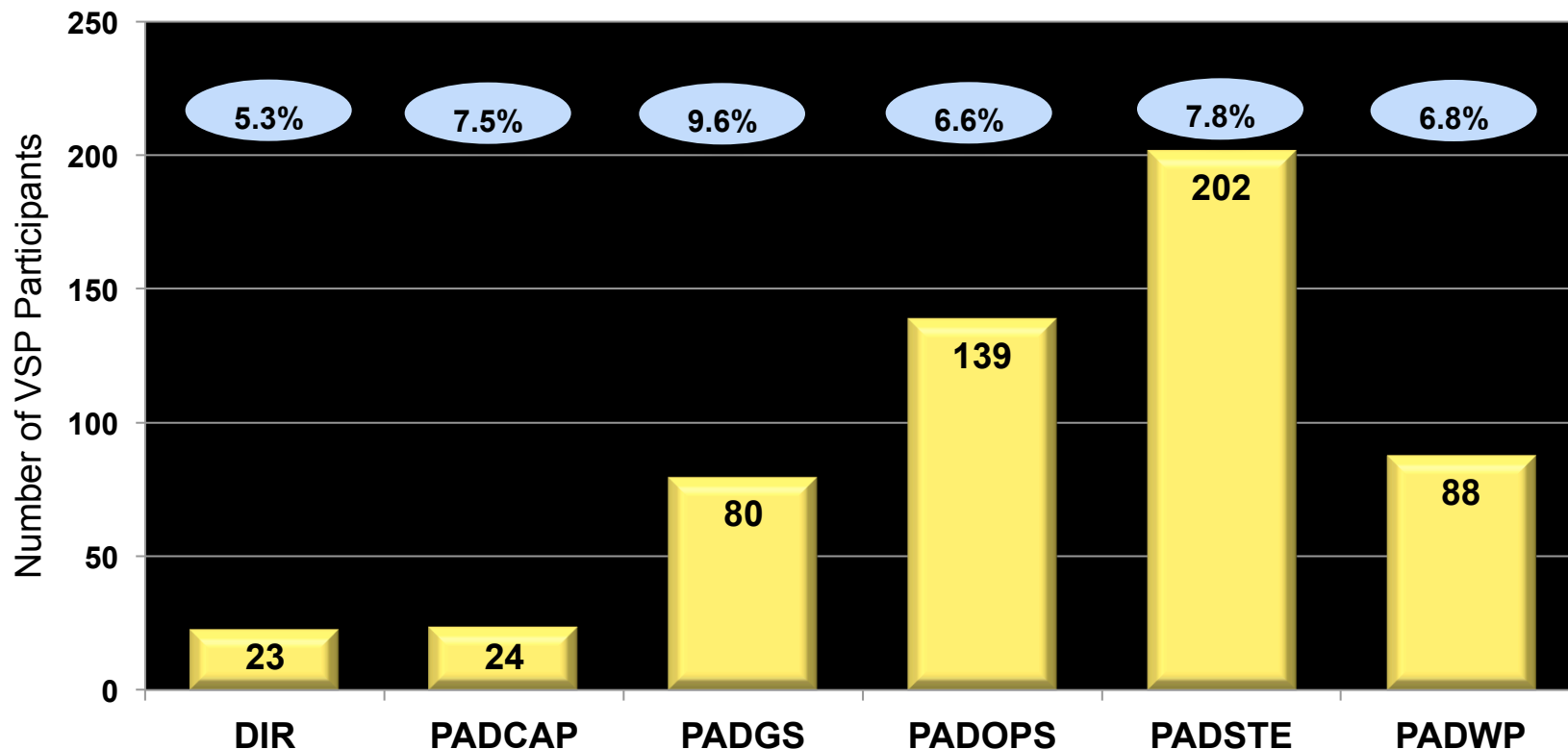


06/06/12

FY12 estimated LANL budget authority is \$2,242M



LANL VSP Results: April 2012



- Severely limited hiring in FY12/FY13
- Requires re-prioritizing scope & schedule for many programs
- Maintaining skills pipeline