



Benchmark Critical Experiments Containing Rhodium

Advances in Nuclear Fuel Management IV

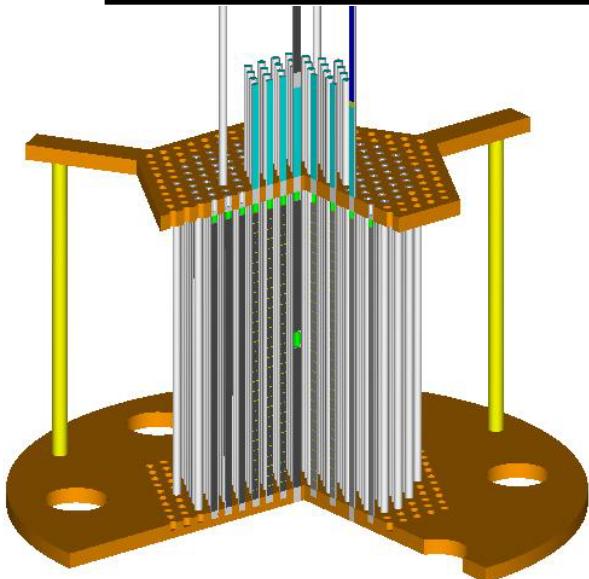
Hilton Head Island, SC
April 12-15, 2009

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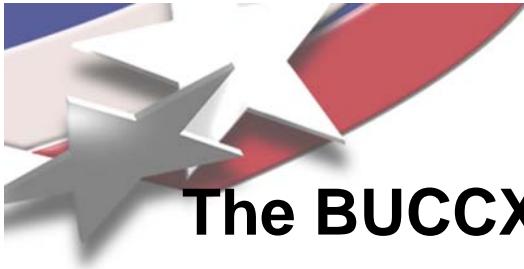


We have built a new critical experiment capability that can be used to address burnup credit issues

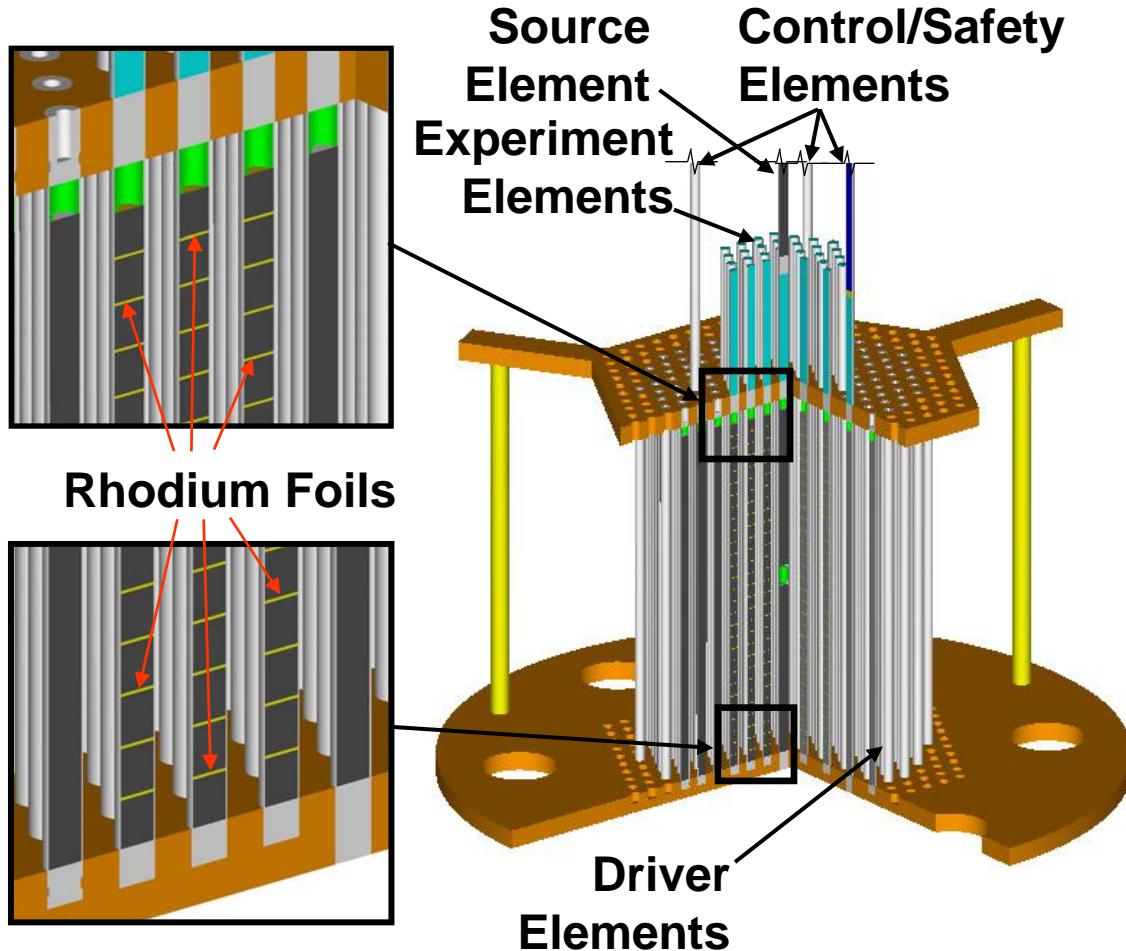


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- The Burnup Credit Critical Experiment (BUCCX) was funded by the Nuclear Energy Research Initiative (NERI)
- We built a critical assembly in which we could insert fission product simulants to measure reactivity effects
- The NERI funding was used to bring the experiment capability up and perform the first set of experiments
- We have completed a set of experiments with rhodium
- The experiment is documented as LEU-COMP-THERM-079 in the International Handbook of Evaluated Criticality Safety Benchmark Experiments



The BUCCX core was designed to be easy to model

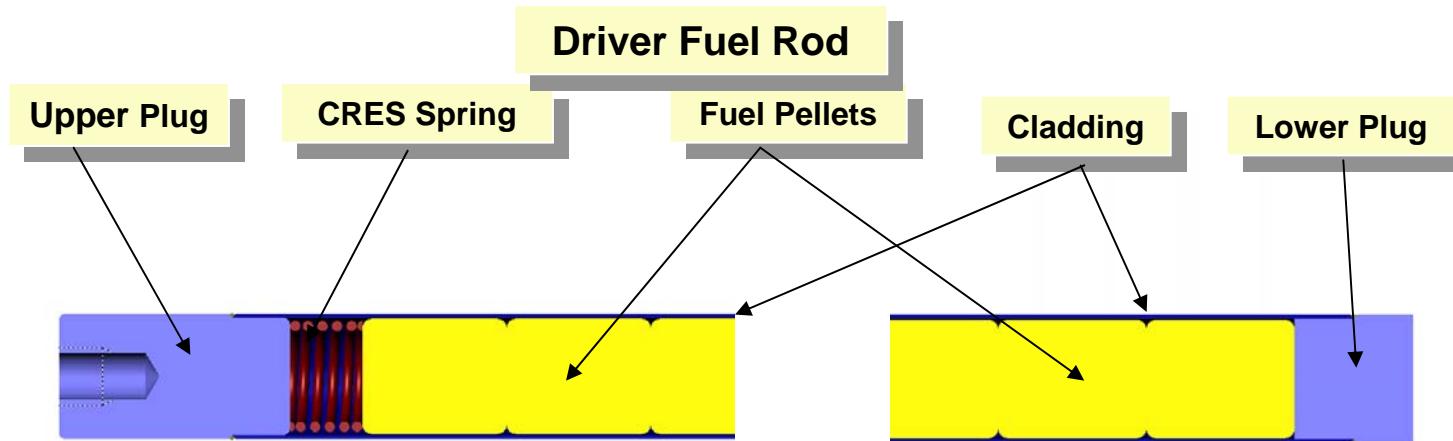


- The assembly is a triangular-pitched array of Zircaloy-4 clad U(4.31%)O₂ fuel (driver) elements
- The assembly has 3 control/safety elements
 - the B₄C absorber is decoupled from the assembly by a polyethylene spacer
 - the absorber is followed by a fuel rod
- Test materials are placed between the fuel pellets in “experiment elements”
- The source is in the central fuel element
- The grid plates are aluminum
 - the grid plates “line up” with the plugs at the top and bottom of the fuel rods
- The pitch of the array is modified by replacing the grid plates



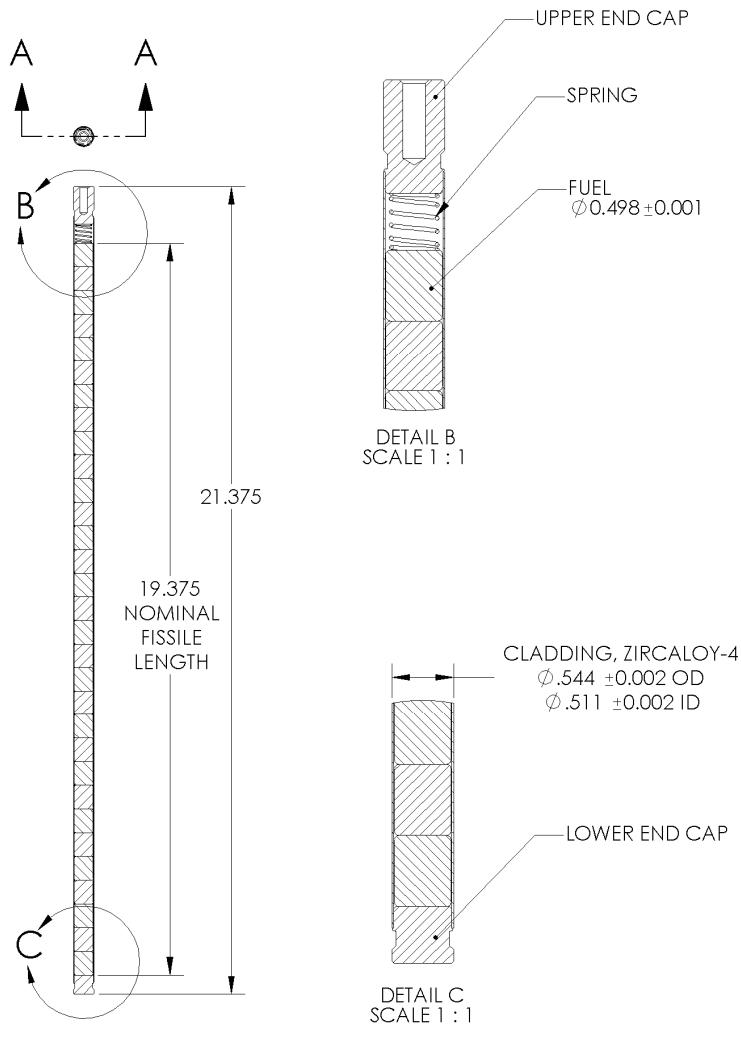
We used driver fuel rods that were fabricated for an earlier critical experiment

The fuel was built for an earlier critical experiment. The UO₂ pellets come from fuel that was used in experiments at the Critical Mass Laboratory at Pacific Northwest Laboratories (now PNNL) documented in the *International Handbook of Evaluated Criticality Safety Benchmark Experiments*, NEA/NSC/DOC/95 (experiment LEU-COMP-THERM-002 and others). The uranium is 4.31% enriched and was well characterized at PNNL. Originally in aluminum tubes, the pellets were rebuilt into Zircaloy-4 tubes.





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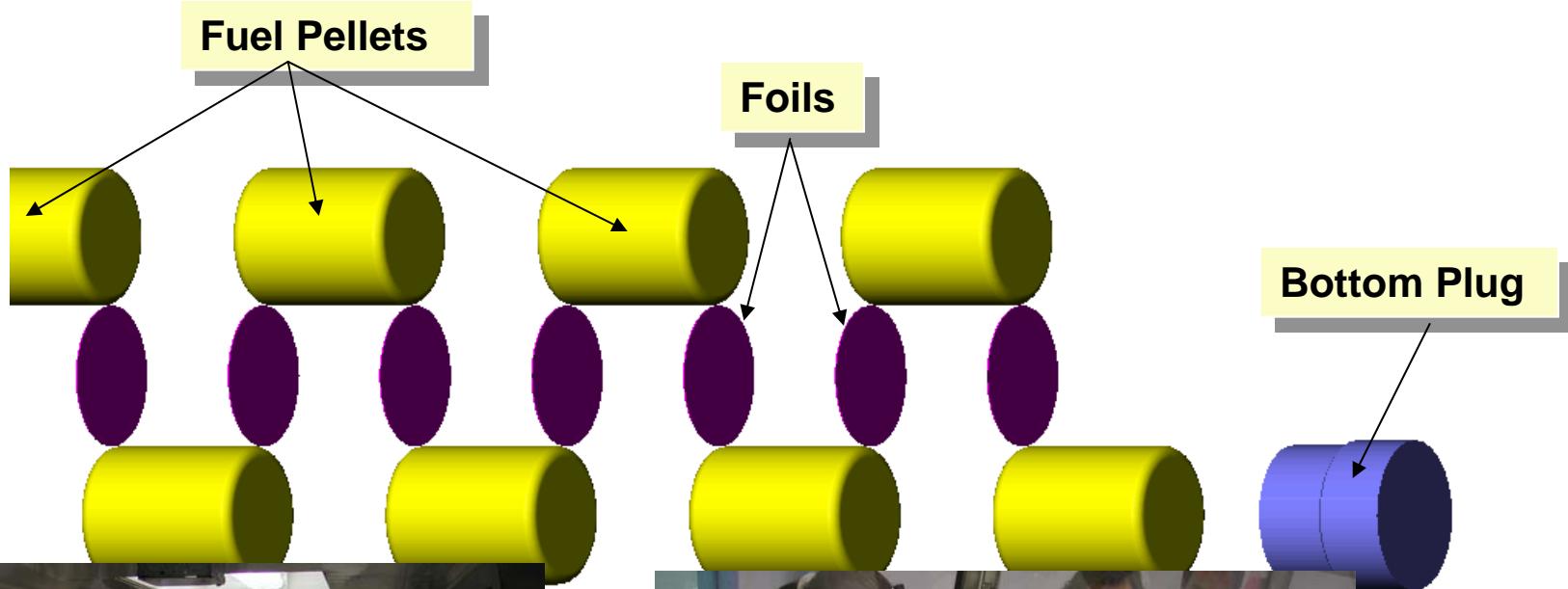


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The fuel was built for an earlier critical experiment. The UO_2 pellets come from fuel that was used in experiments at the Critical Mass Laboratory at Pacific Northwest Laboratories (now PNNL) documented in the *International Handbook of Evaluated Criticality Safety Benchmark Experiments*, NEA/NSC/DOC/95 (experiment LEU-COMP-THERM-002 and others). The uranium is 4.31% enriched and was well characterized at PNNL. Originally in aluminum tubes, the pellets were rebuilt into Zircaloy-4 tubes.



We built special experiment fuel rods that give us access to the fuel pellets





The BUCCX assembly operated in the reactor room of the SPR Facility



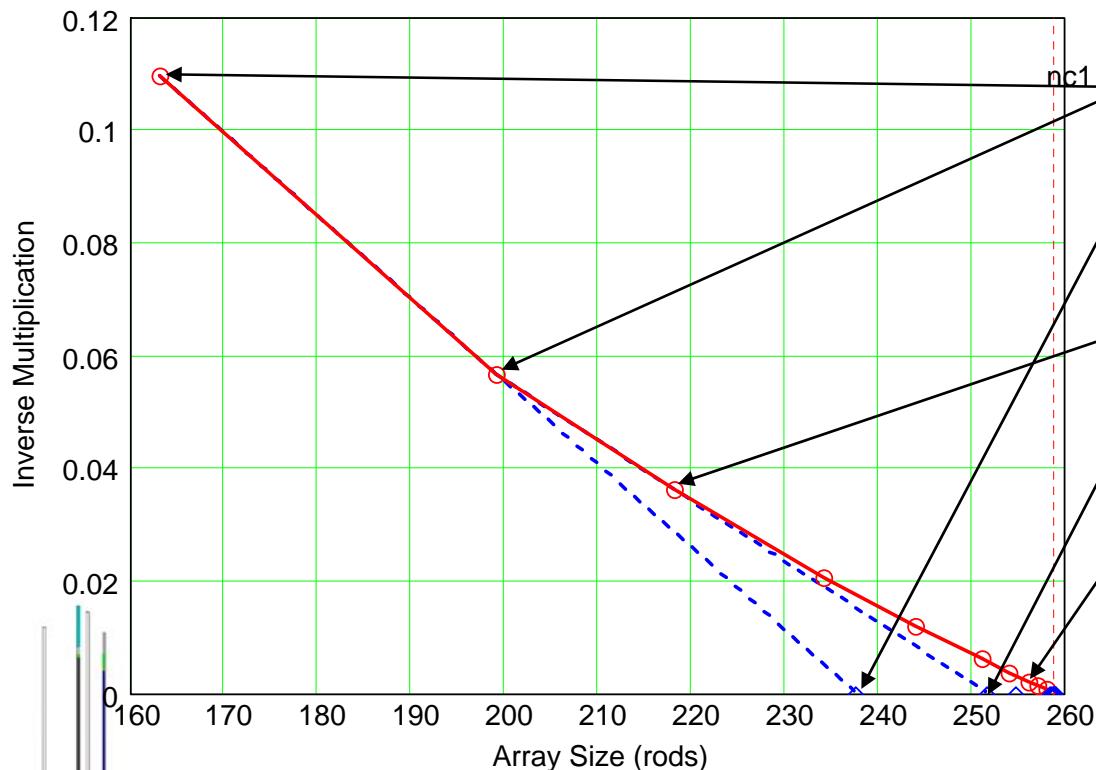


The BUCCX core shown at the end of an approach-to-critical experiment

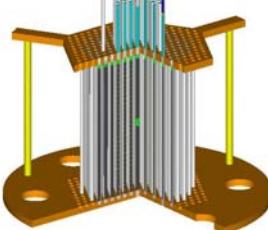




We did 1/M approaches to critical to get the benchmark data



- Pick two points each with calculated k_{eff} less than 0.95
- Plot inverse multiplication and project to the axis for an estimate of the critical array size
- Add half the fuel difference between the estimate and the last array size
- Replot inverse multiplication and get a new estimate
- Repeat the fuel additions until the fuel increments get down to 1 rod
- Walk up the curve in 1 rod increments until a period is measured



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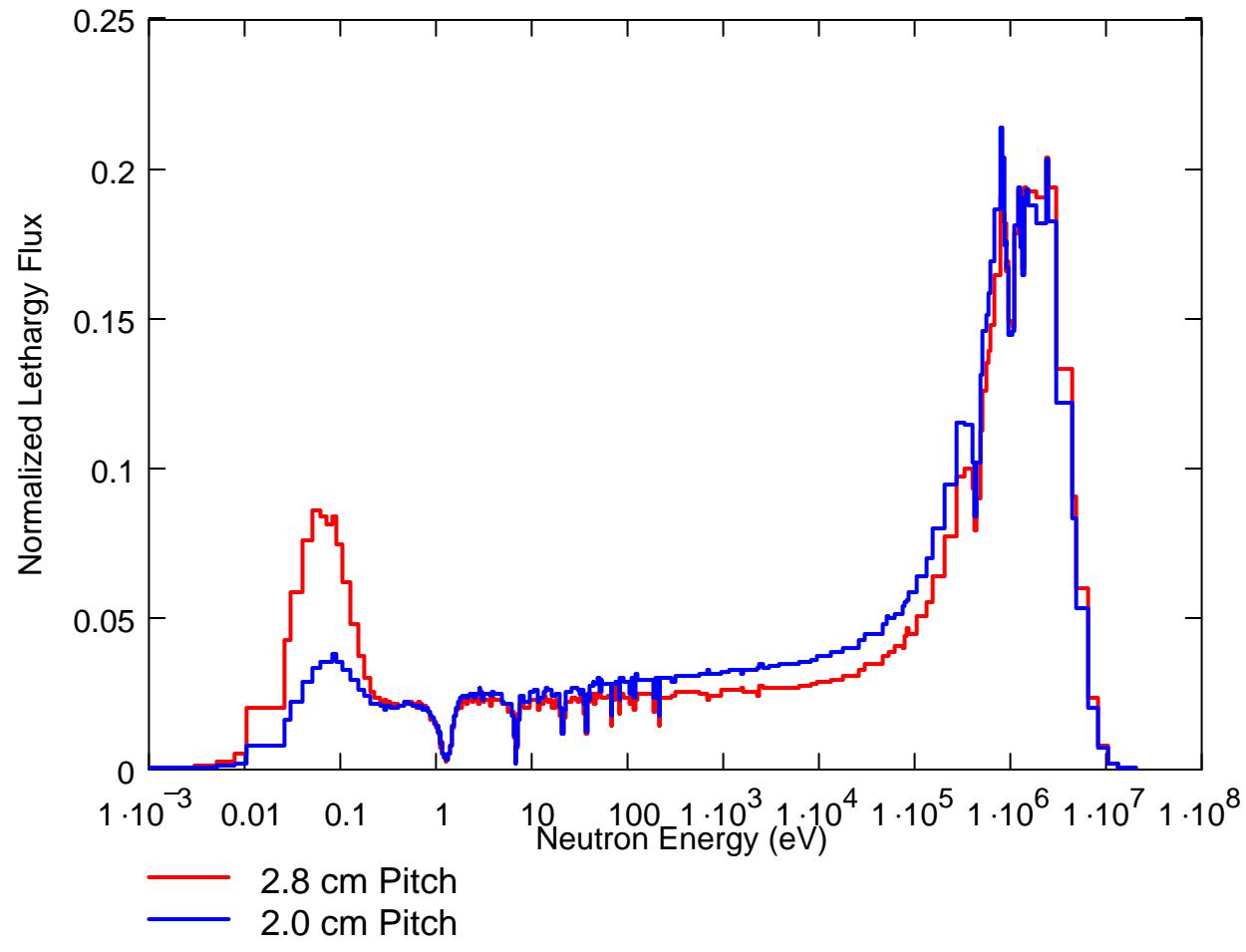
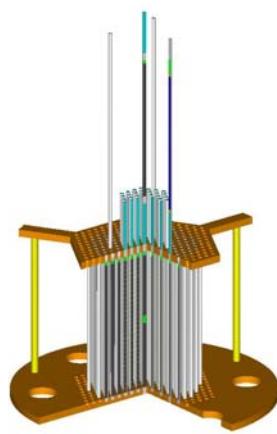


We completed ten critical experiments

- We used two grid plate sets
 - 2.0 cm pitch – gives fuel-to-water ratio about the same as a PWR fuel element
 - 2.8 cm pitch – gives a softer spectrum
- We did five experiments at each pitch
 - Driver fuel only
 - 36 experiment elements with no foils
 - 36 experiment elements each with 31 Rh foils (25 micron) between the 32 fuel pellets (1116 foils total)
 - 36 experiment elements each with 31 Rh foils (50 micron)
 - 36 experiment elements each with 31 Rh foils (100 micron)



The relative contributions from different parts of the spectrum change with fuel rod pitch



The neutron spectra at 2.0 and 2.8 cm pitch in 0.1 mm rhodium foils



The experimental uncertainties are relatively small

Uncertainty	2.0 cm Pitch	2.8 cm Pitch
Pitch	0.00074	0.00007
Clad OD	0.00123	0.00023
Clad Thickness	0.00032	0.00012
Fuel OD	0.00008	0.00005
Upper Reflector Thickness	0.00000	0.00000
Rhodium Foil Diameter	0.00007	0.00011
Fuel Mass	0.00003	0.00002
Fuel Enrichment	0.00045	0.00062
Uranium Mass Fraction in Fuel	0.00029	0.00017
Zircaloy Clad Composition	0.00029	0.00020
Aluminum Grid Plate Composition	0.00016	0.00011
Source Capsule Composition	0.00004	0.00000
Rhodium Foil Composition	0.00002	0.00004
Water Moderator/Reflector Comp.	0.00009	0.00015
Assembly Temperature	0.00008	0.00002
Sum in Quadrature	0.0016	0.0008

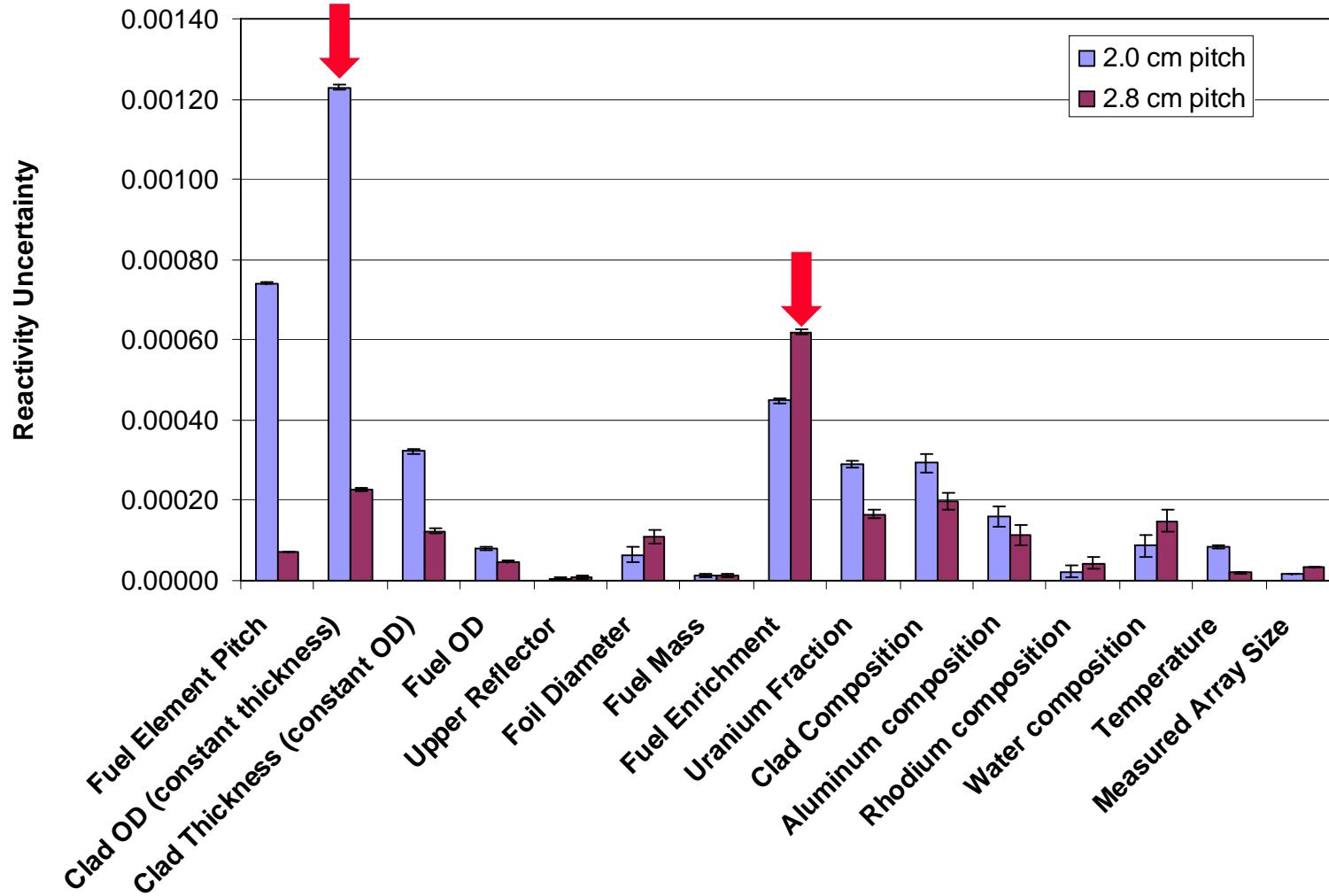


The experimental uncertainties are relatively small

Uncertainty	2.0 cm Pitch	2.8 cm Pitch
Assembly Dimensions	0.00147 ←	0.00029
Fuel Effects	0.00054	0.00064 ←
Composition Effects	0.00034	0.00028
Assembly Temperature	0.00008	0.00002
Sum in Quadrature	0.0016	0.0008

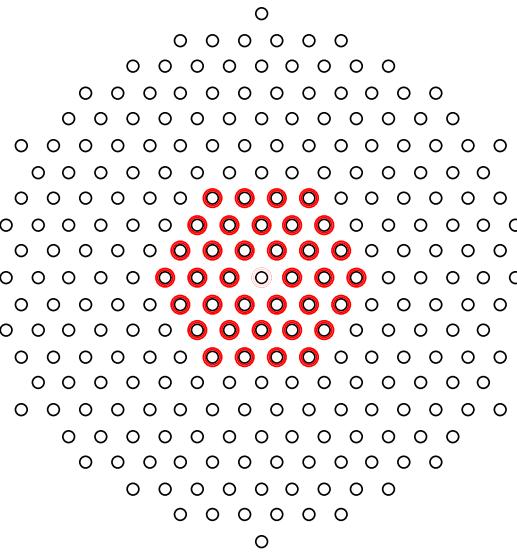


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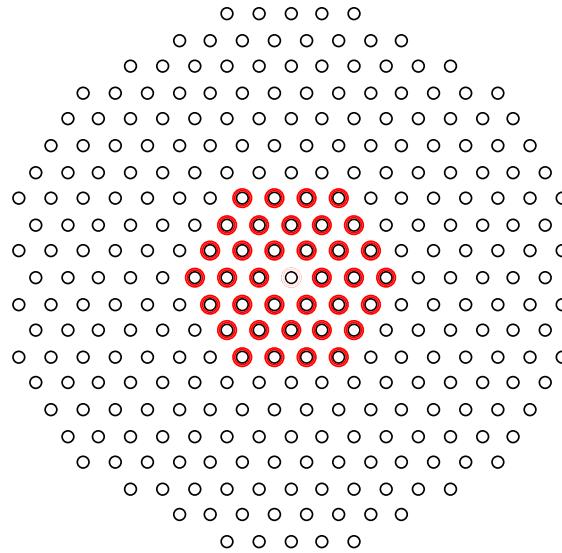




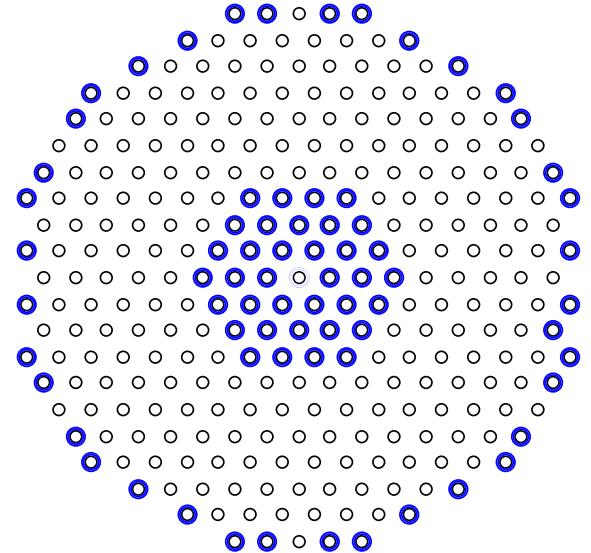
Reduced uncertainties can be obtained for intercomparison of the experiment cores



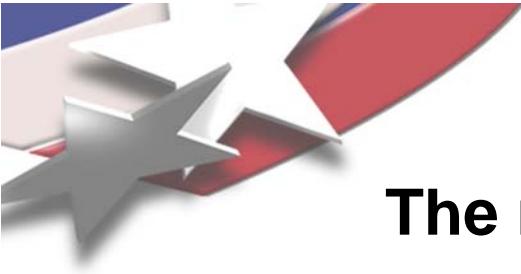
Case 2



Case 5



Array Differences
Highlighted



The reduced uncertainties are smaller

Uncertainty	2.0 cm Pitch	2.8 cm Pitch
Pitch	0	0
Clad OD	0.00023	0.00006
Clad Thickness	0.00005	0.00002
Fuel OD	0.00005	0.00013
Upper Reflector Thickness	0.00000	0.00000
Rhodium Foil Diameter	0.00007	0.00011
Fuel Mass	0.00001	0.00001
Fuel Enrichment	0.00016	0.00033
Uranium Mass Fraction in Fuel	0.00003	0.00015
Zircaloy Clad Composition	0.00003	0.00007
Aluminum Grid Plate Composition	0	0
Source Capsule Composition	0	0
Rhodium Foil Composition	0.00000	0.00001
Water Moderator/Reflector Comp.	0	0
Assembly Temperature	0.00008	0.00002
Sum in Quadrature	0.0003	0.0004

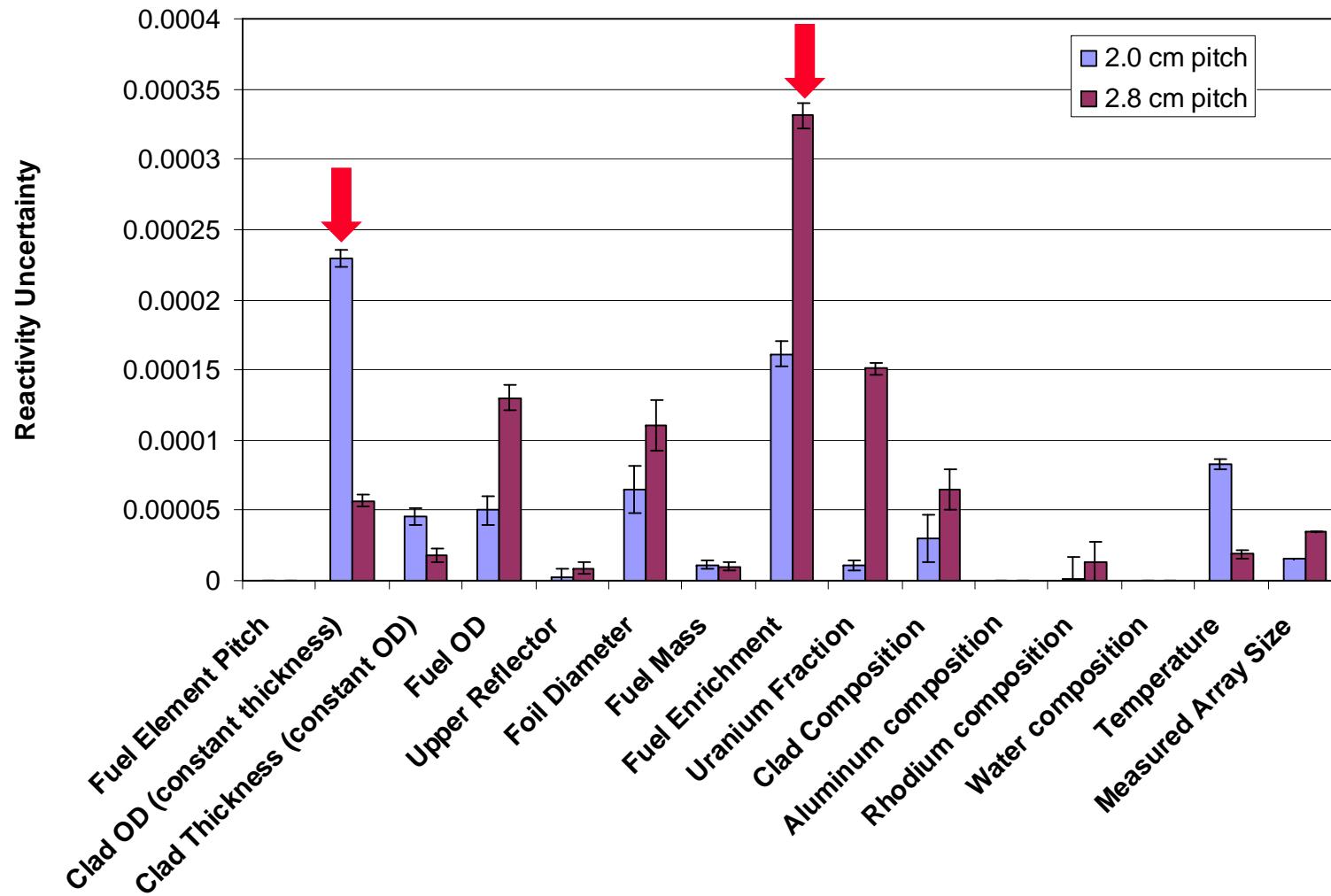


The reduced uncertainties are smaller

Uncertainty	2.0 cm Pitch	2.8 cm Pitch
Assembly Dimensions	0.00024 ←	0.00014
Fuel Effects	0.00016	0.00036 ←
Composition Effects	0.00012	0.00017
Assembly Temperature	0.00008	0.00002
Sum in Quadrature	0.0003	0.0004

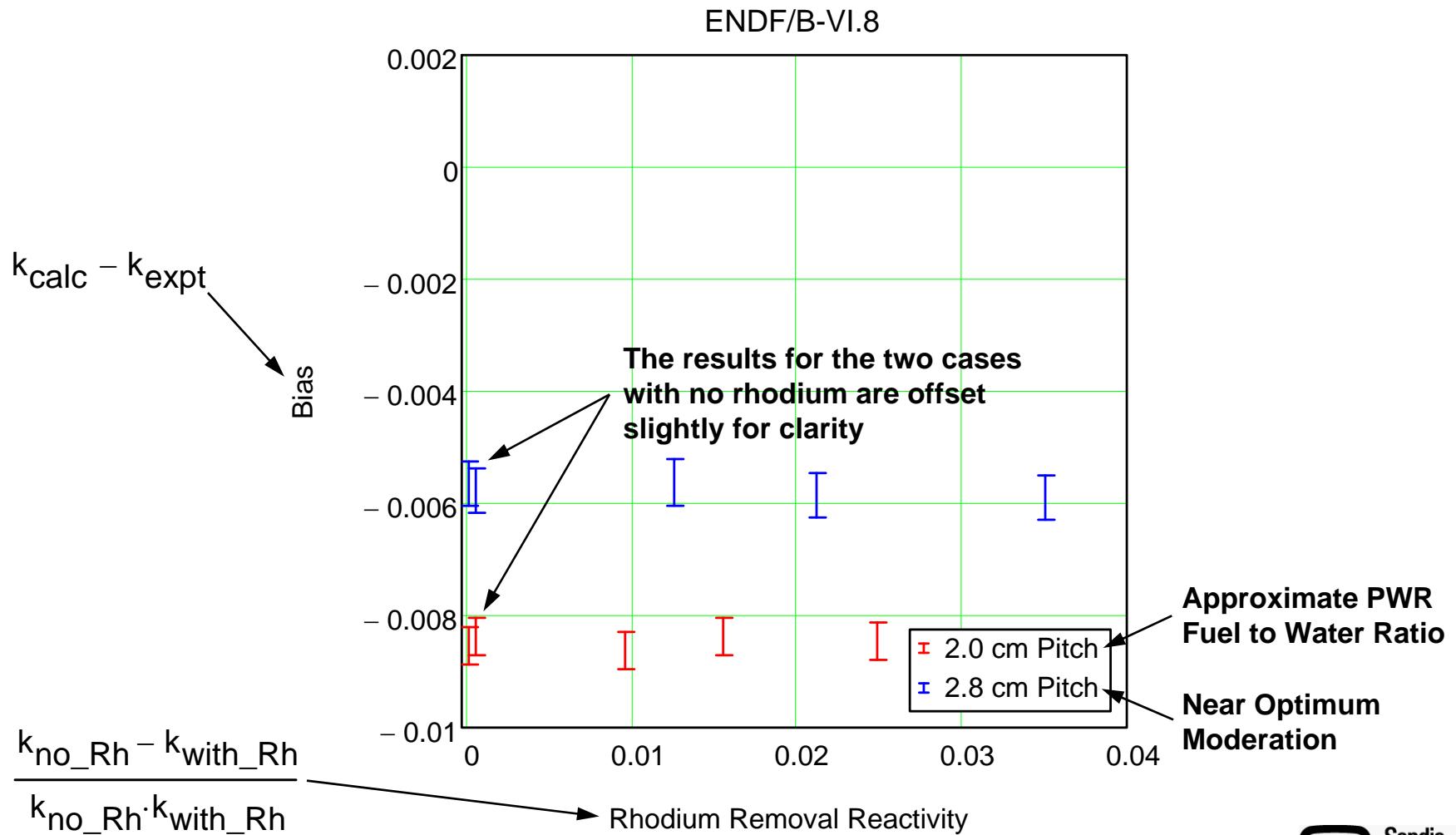


The reduced uncertainties are smaller



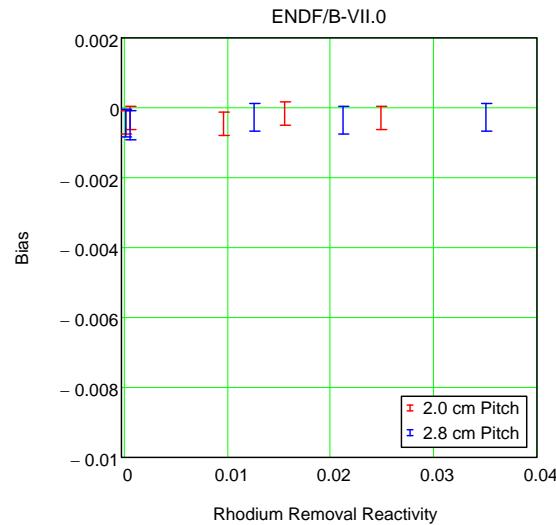
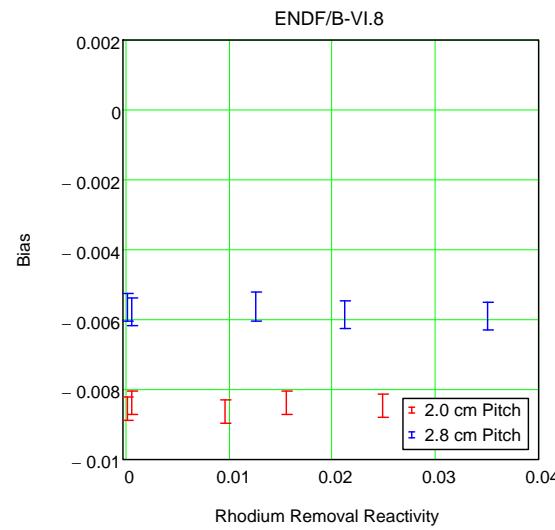
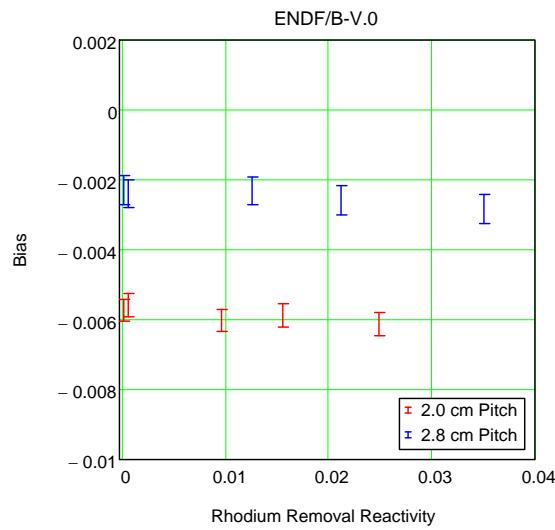


A brief explanation of the content on the next three slides



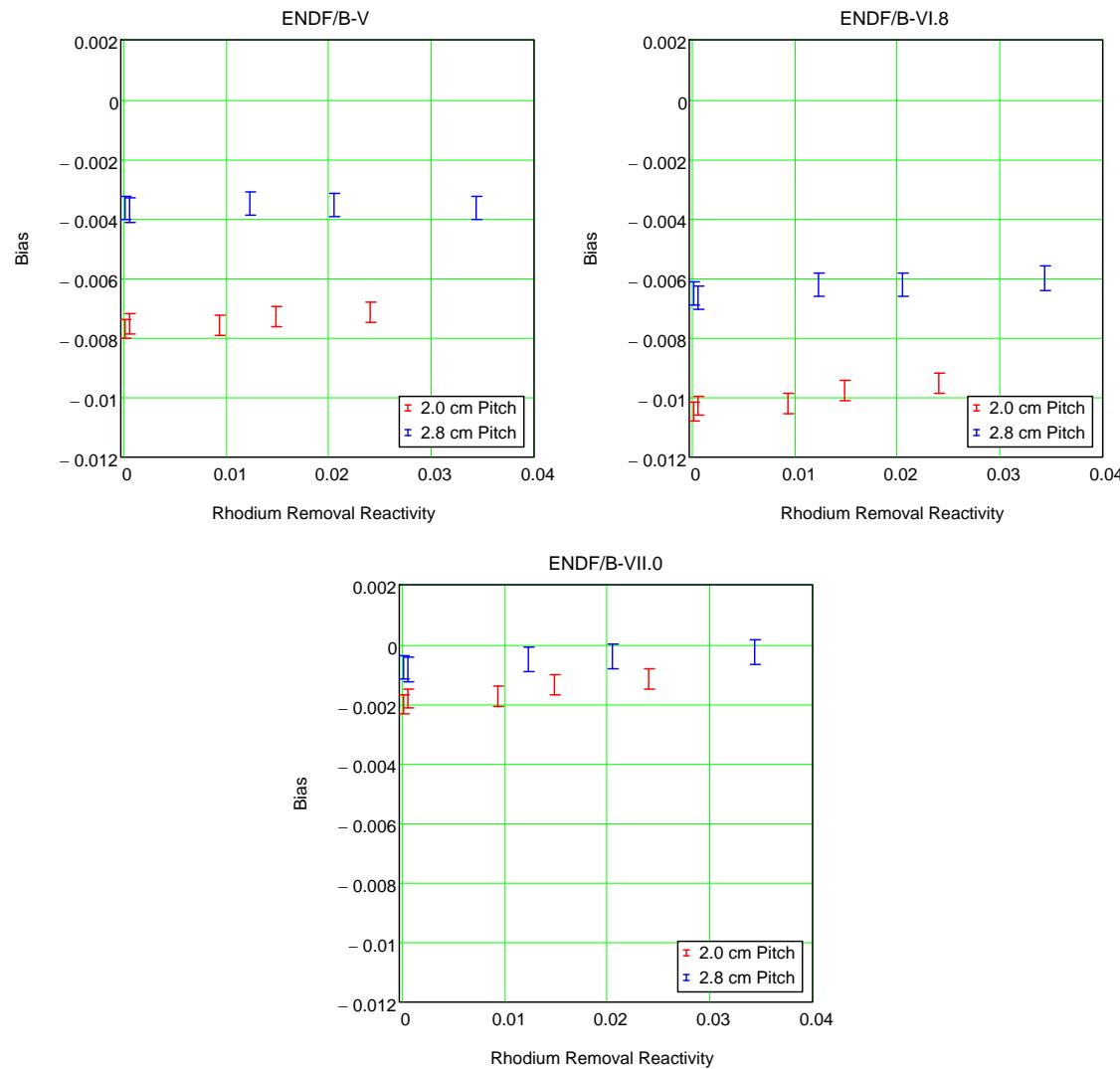


Bias in MCNP5 and Its Continuous-Energy Cross Sections



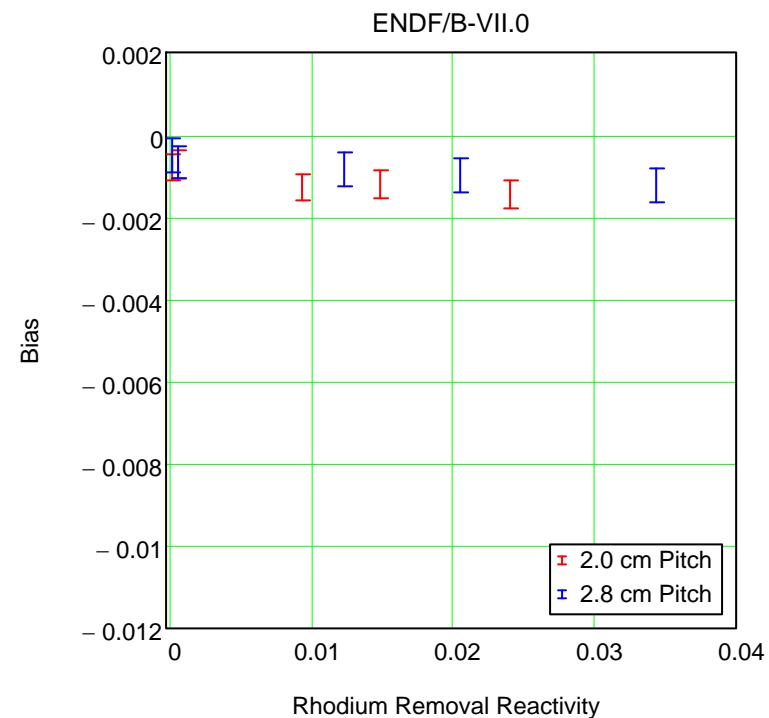
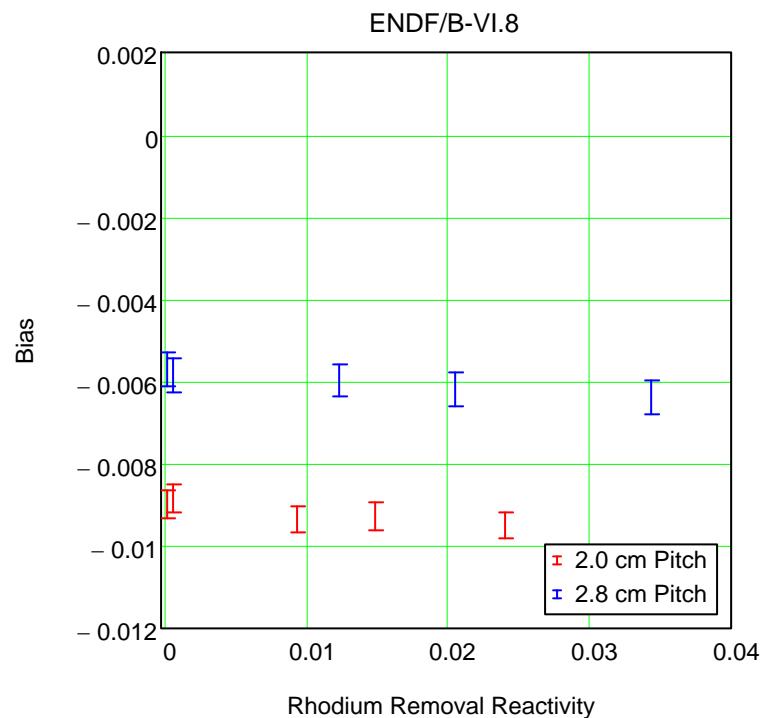


Bias in SCALE6.0 and Its 238-group Cross Sections



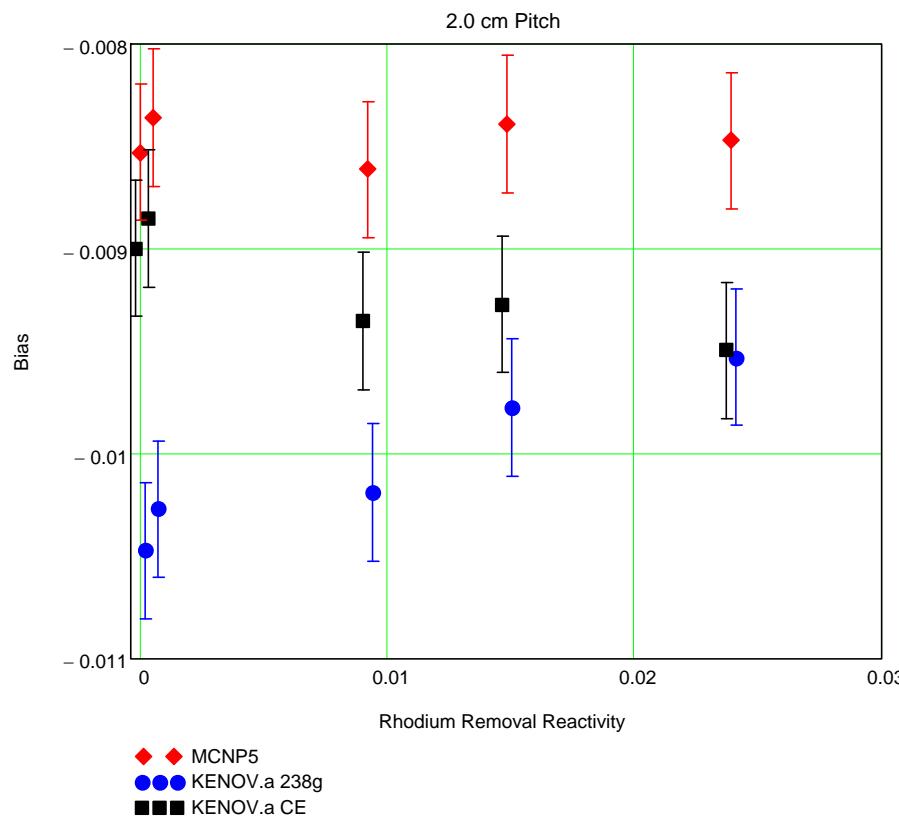


Bias in SCALE6.0 and Its Continuous-Energy Cross Sections

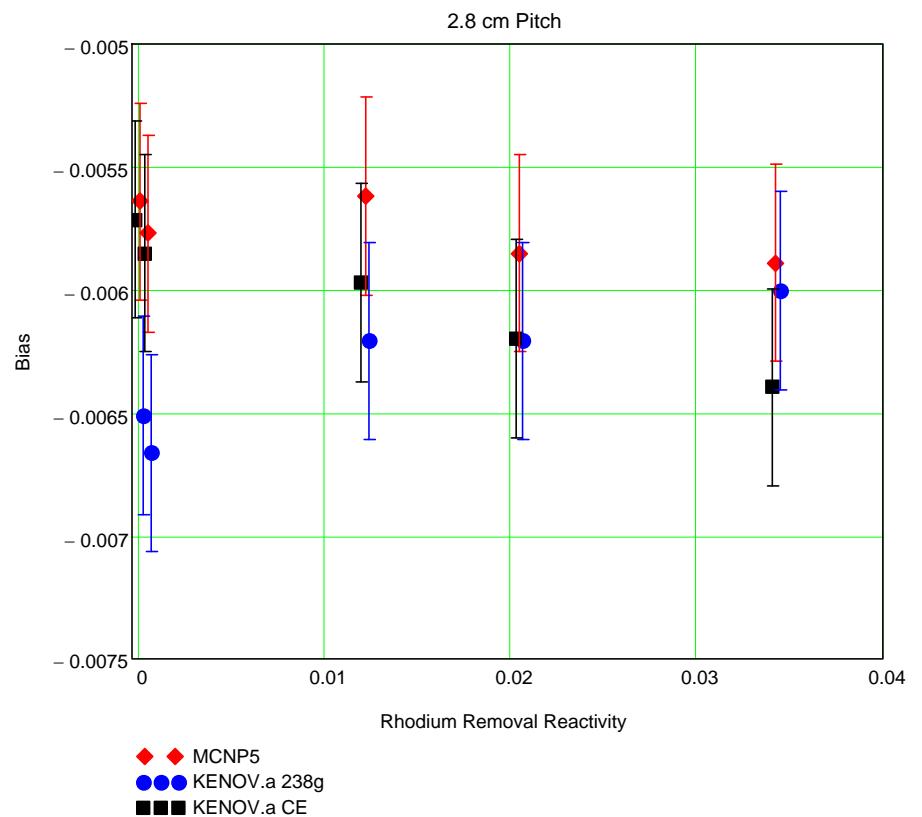




Comparisons of MCNP5 and SCALE6.0 with ENDF/B-VI.8 Cross sections



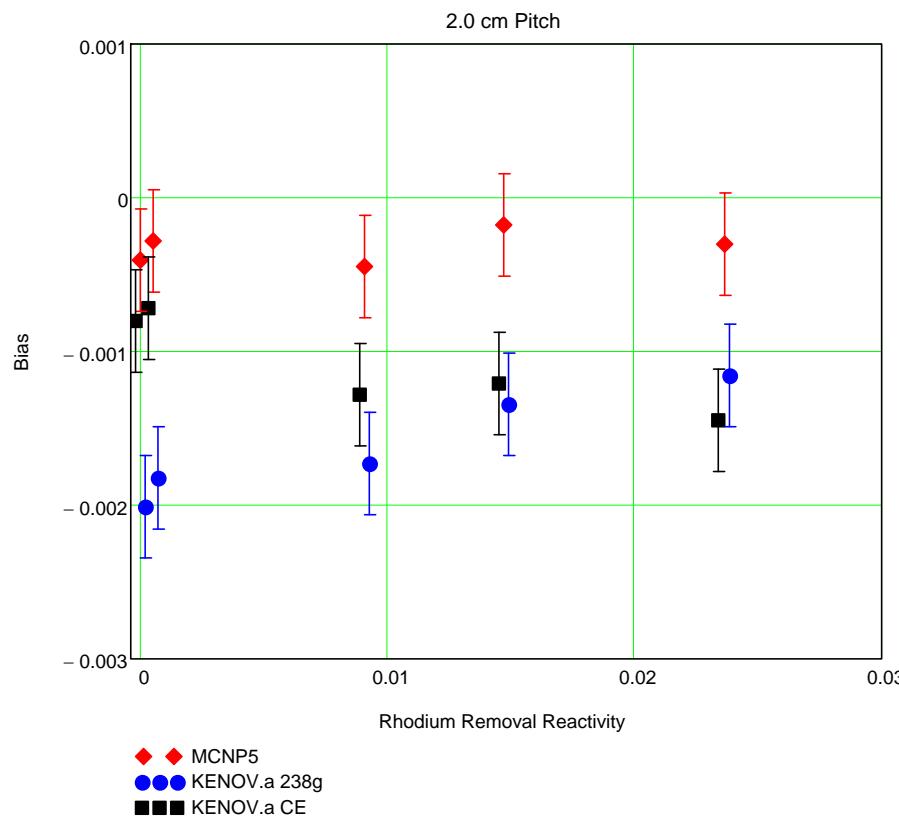
Approximate PWR
Fuel to Water Ratio



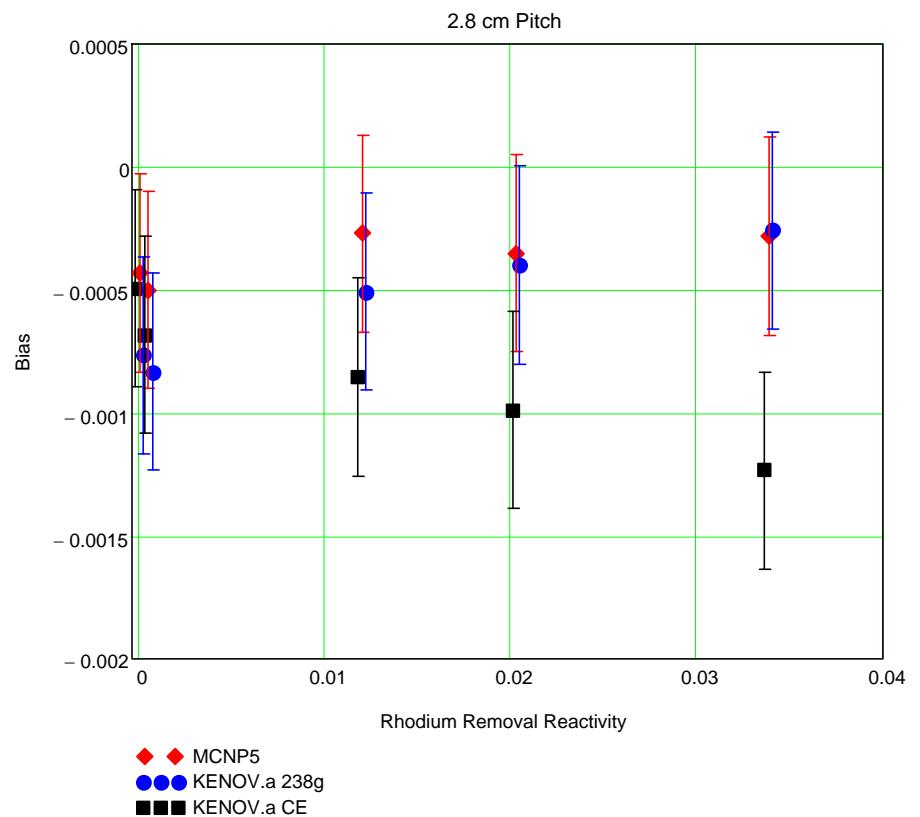
Near Optimum Moderation



Comparisons of MCNP5 and SCALE6.0 with ENDF/B-VII.0 Cross sections



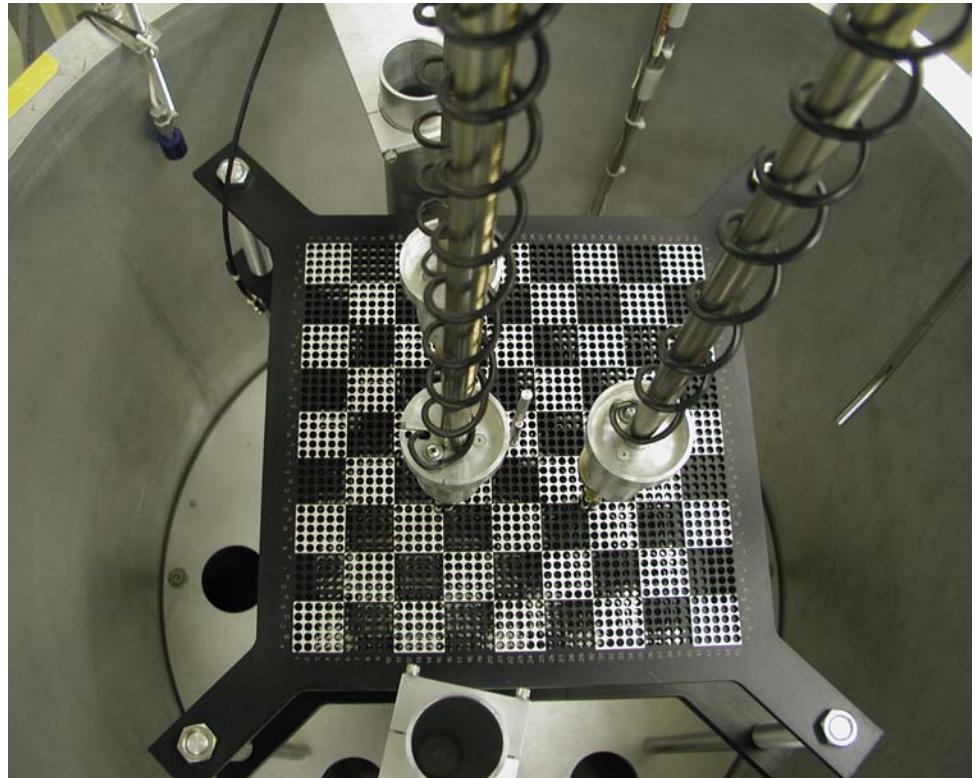
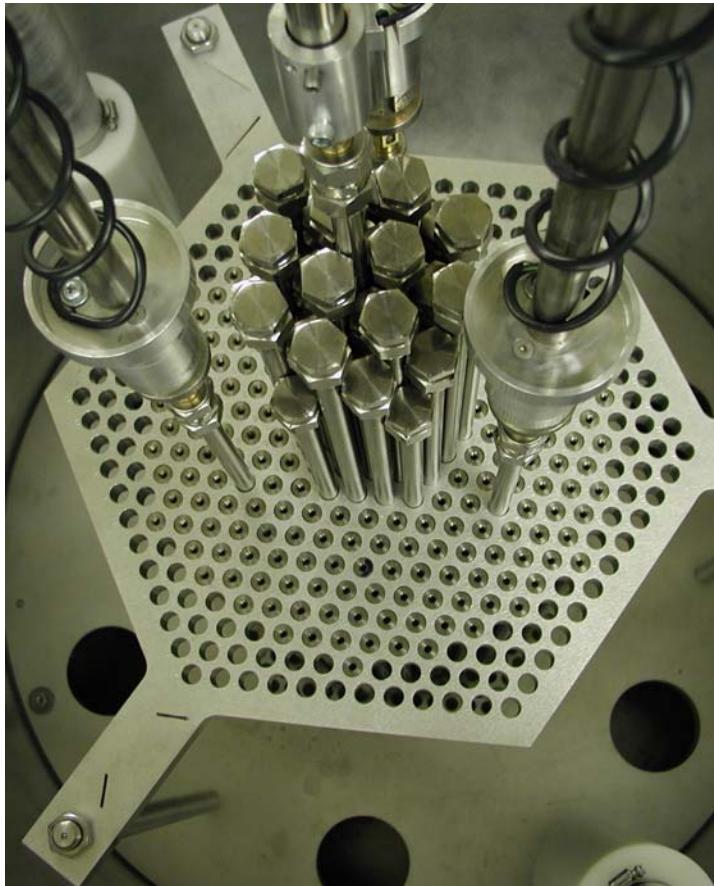
Approximate PWR
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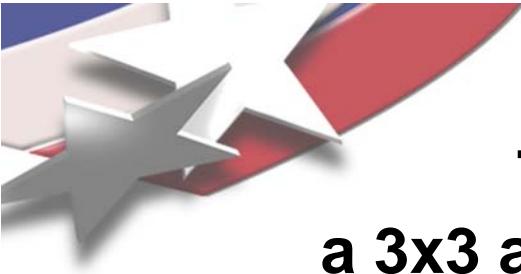
Near Optimum Moderation



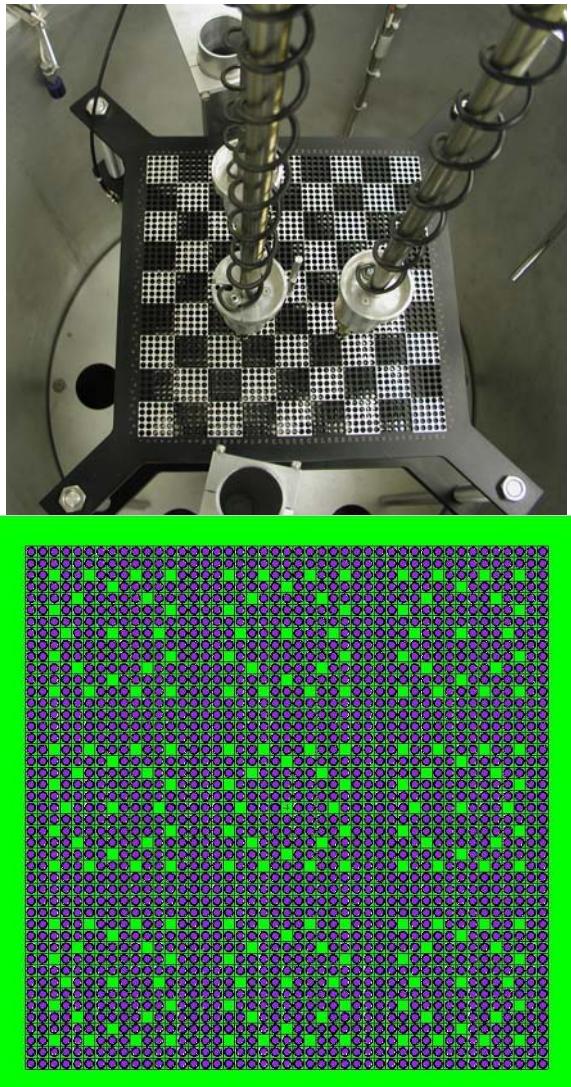
We have changed the core in the critical assembly



**The cores are different.
The balance of the assembly
hardware is the same**

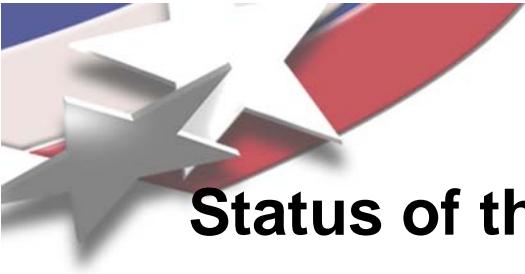


The 7uPCX core will simulate a 3x3 array of commercial fuel assemblies



Project Objective: *Design, perform, and analyze critical benchmark experiments for validating reactor physics methods and models for fuel enrichments greater than 5-wt% ^{235}U*

- We have built new 7% enriched experiment fuel
- We have modified the existing critical assembly to accommodate the new core
- The core is a 45x45 array of rods to simulate 9 commercial fuel elements in a 3x3 array
- The experiment is a reactor physics experiment as well as a critical experiment
- Additional measurements will be made
 - Fission density profiles
 - Soluble poison worth



Status of the Sandia critical experiments capability

- **Current status of the CX capability**
 - Fuel and hardware are in hand
 - The Authorization Basis has been approved
 - The Operational Readiness Review was completed in November
 - Corrective actions were completed and transmitted to our regulator in March
 - When the corrective actions and the start-up plan are approved, we will begin the first critical
 - The first critical experiment should occur in late April or in May, 2009