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MatMCNP: A Code for Producing Material Cards for MCNP

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Abstract

A code for generating MCNP material cards (MatMCNP) has been written and verified for naturally occurring, stable isotopes. The program allows for material specification as either atomic or weight percent (fractions). MatMCNP also permits the specification of enriched lithium, boron, and/or uranium. In addition to producing the material cards for MCNP, the code calculates the atomic (or number) density in atoms/barn-cm as well as the multiplier that should be used to convert neutron and gamma fluences into dose in the material specified.

CONTENTS

1. Introduction.....	15
1.1. Background.....	15
1.2. Problem Solved.....	15
1.3. Method of Solution	15
2. Verification	19
2.1. Single Elements	19
2.1.1. Hydrogen.....	19
2.1.2. Helium.....	20
2.1.3. Lithium.....	21
2.1.4. Beryllium.....	21
2.1.5. Boron.....	22
2.1.6. Carbon.....	23
2.1.7. Nitrogen.....	24
2.1.8. Oxygen.....	24
2.1.9. Fluorine	25
2.1.10. Neon	26
2.1.11. Sodium.....	27
2.1.12. Magnesium.....	28
2.1.13. Aluminum.....	28
2.1.14. Silicon.....	29
2.1.15. Phosphorus	30
2.1.16. Sulfur.....	31
2.1.17. Chlorine.....	31
2.1.18. Argon.....	32
2.1.19. Potassium.....	33
2.1.20. Calcium	34
2.1.21. Scandium.....	35
2.1.22. Titanium.....	35
2.1.23. Vanadium	36
2.1.24. Chromium.....	37
2.1.25. Manganese.....	38
2.1.26. Iron	39
2.1.27. Cobalt	40
2.1.28. Nickel	40
2.1.29. Copper.....	41
2.1.30. Zinc.....	42
2.1.31. Gallium.....	43
2.1.32. Germanium.....	44
2.1.33. Arsenic.....	45
2.1.34. Selenium.....	46
2.1.35. Bromine	47
2.1.36. Krypton.....	47
2.1.37. Rubidium.....	48

2.1.38. Strontium	49
2.1.39. Yttrium	50
2.1.40. Zirconium	51
2.1.41. Niobium.....	52
2.1.42. Molybdenum	52
2.1.43. Technetium	53
2.1.44. Ruthenium	54
2.1.45. Rhodium	55
2.1.46. Palladium.....	55
2.1.47. Silver	56
2.1.48. Cadmium	57
2.1.49. Indium	58
2.1.50. Tin	59
2.1.51. Antimony.....	60
2.1.52. Tellurium	61
2.1.53. Iodine.....	62
2.1.54. Xenon	63
2.1.55. Cesium.....	64
2.1.56. Barium	65
2.1.57. Lanthanum.....	66
2.1.58. Cerium	67
2.1.59. Praseodymium	68
2.1.60. Neodymium	68
2.1.61. Promethium	69
2.1.62. Samarium.....	70
2.1.63. Europium	71
2.1.64. Gadolinium	71
2.1.65. Terbium	72
2.1.66. Dysprosium	73
2.1.67. Holmium.....	74
2.1.68. Erbium	75
2.1.69. Thulium	76
2.1.70. Ytterbium.....	77
2.1.71. Lutetium	78
2.1.72. Hafnium.....	79
2.1.73. Tantalum.....	80
2.1.74. Tungsten	81
2.1.75. Rhenium	82
2.1.76. Osmium	83
2.1.77. Iridium	84
2.1.78. Platinum.....	85
2.1.79. Gold.....	86
2.1.80. Mercury	87
2.1.81. Thallium	88
2.1.82. Lead	88
2.1.83. Bismuth	89

2.1.84. Polonium	90
2.1.85. Astatine.....	90
2.1.86. Radon.....	90
2.1.87. Francium.....	90
2.1.88. Radium	91
2.1.89. Actinium.....	91
2.1.90. Thorium	91
2.1.91. Protactinium	92
2.1.92. Uranium.....	92
2.2. Compounds and Mixtures.....	92
2.2.1. Examples Using Atomic Fractions.....	93
2.2.2. Example Using Weight Fractions.....	96
2.3. Enriched Materials	100
2.3.1. Enriched ⁶ Li.....	100
2.3.2. Enriched ¹⁰ B	101
2.3.3. Enriched ²³⁵ U.....	101
3. User Guide	103
3.1. Obtaining MatMCNP.....	103
3.2. Installing MatMCNP.....	103
3.2.1. Building a Linux Version	103
3.3. Running MatMCNP	104
3.3.1. Linux	104
3.3.2 Windows.....	104
3.4. MatMCNP Input Format.....	105
3.4.1. Title	105
3.4.2. Comment Cards.....	105
3.4.3. Density.....	105
3.4.4. Fraction Type	105
3.4.5. Number of Elements.....	106
3.4.6. Element Information.....	106
3.4.7. MCNP Material Number	106
3.4.8. Example Input	106
3.4.9. Enriched Isotopes	107
3.5. Output File from MatMCNP.....	109
4. Summary.....	111
5. References.....	113
Appendix A: Artificial Dense Gas Verification.....	115
Appendix B: Example INput/Output	125
Appendix C: MatMCNP Cross Section Specifications	129
Distribution	133

TABLES

Table 1 – Hydrogen Data from NWC and Excel	19
Table 2 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Hydrogen (Excerpt)	20
Table 3 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Hydrogen	20
Table 4 – Helium Data from NWC and Excel	20
Table 5 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Helium (Excerpt)	20
Table 6 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Helium	21
Table 7 – Lithium Data from NWC and Excel	21
Table 8 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Lithium (Excerpt)	21
Table 9 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Lithium	21
Table 10 – Beryllium Data from NWC and Excel	22
Table 11 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Beryllium (Excerpt)	22
Table 12 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Beryllium	22
Table 13 – Boron Data from NWC and Excel	22
Table 14 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Boron (Excerpt)	23
Table 15 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Boron	23
Table 16 – Carbon Data from NWC and Excel	23
Table 17 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Carbon (Excerpt)	23
Table 18 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Carbon	24
Table 19 – Nitrogen Data from NWC and Excel	24
Table 20 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Nitrogen (Excerpt)	24
Table 21 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Nitrogen	24
Table 22 – Oxygen Data from NWC and Excel	25
Table 23 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Oxygen (Excerpt)	25
Table 24 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Oxygen	25
Table 25 – Fluorine Data from NWC and Excel	26
Table 26 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Fluorine (Excerpt)	26
Table 27 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Fluorine	26
Table 28 – Neon Data from NWC and Excel	26
Table 29 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Neon (Excerpt)	27
Table 30 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Neon	27
Table 31 – Sodium Data from NWC and Excel	27
Table 32 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Sodium (Excerpt)	27
Table 33 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Sodium	27
Table 34 – Magnesium Data from NWC and Excel	28
Table 35 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Magnesium (Excerpt)	28
Table 36 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Magnesium	28
Table 37 – Aluminum Data from NWC and Excel	29
Table 38 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Aluminum (Excerpt)	29
Table 39 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Aluminum	29
Table 40 – Silicon Data from NWC and Excel	29
Table 41 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Silicon (Excerpt)	30
Table 42 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Silicon	30
Table 43 – Phosphorus Data from NWC and Excel	30
Table 44 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Phosphorus (Excerpt)	30

Table 45 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Phosphorus	30
Table 46 – Sulfur Data from NWC and Excel	31
Table 47 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Sulfur (Excerpt)	31
Table 48 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Sulfur	31
Table 49 – Chlorine Data from NWC and Excel	32
Table 50 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Chlorine (Excerpt)	32
Table 51 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Chlorine	32
Table 52 – Argon Data from NWC and Excel	32
Table 53 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Argon (Excerpt)	33
Table 54 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Argon	33
Table 55 – Potassium Data from NWC and Excel	33
Table 56 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Potassium (Excerpt)	33
Table 57 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Potassium	34
Table 58 – Calcium Data from NWC and Excel	34
Table 59 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Calcium (Excerpt)	34
Table 60 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Calcium	35
Table 61 – Scandium Data from NWC and Excel	35
Table 62 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Scandium (Excerpt)	35
Table 63 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Scandium	35
Table 64 – Titanium Data from NWC and Excel	36
Table 65 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Titanium (Excerpt)	36
Table 66 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Titanium	36
Table 67 – Vanadium Data from NWC and Excel	37
Table 68 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Vanadium (Excerpt)	37
Table 69 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Vanadium	37
Table 70 – Chromium Data from NWC and Excel	37
Table 71 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Chromium (Excerpt)	38
Table 72 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Chromium	38
Table 73 – Manganese Data from NWC and Excel	38
Table 74 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Manganese (Excerpt)	38
Table 75 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Manganese	39
Table 76 – Iron Data from NWC and Excel	39
Table 77 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Iron (Excerpt)	39
Table 78 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Iron	39
Table 79 – Cobalt Data from NWC and Excel	40
Table 80 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Cobalt (Excerpt)	40
Table 81 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Cobalt	40
Table 82 – Nickel Data from NWC and Excel	40
Table 83 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Nickel (Excerpt)	41
Table 84 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Nickel	41
Table 85 – Copper Data from NWC and Excel	41
Table 86 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Copper (Excerpt)	42
Table 87 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Copper	42
Table 88 – Zinc Data from NWC and Excel	42
Table 89 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Zinc (Excerpt)	43
Table 90 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Zinc	43

Table 91 – Gallium Data from NWC and Excel	43
Table 92 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Gallium (Excerpt)	44
Table 93 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Gallium	44
Table 94 – Germanium Data from NWC and Excel	44
Table 95 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Germanium (Excerpt)	45
Table 96 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Germanium	45
Table 97 – Arsenic Data from NWC and Excel	45
Table 98 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Arsenic (Excerpt)	45
Table 99 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Arsenic	46
Table 100 – Selenium Data from NWC and Excel	46
Table 101 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Selenium (Excerpt)	46
Table 102 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Selenium	47
Table 103 – Bromine Data from NWC and Excel	47
Table 104 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Bromine (Excerpt)	47
Table 105 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Bromine	47
Table 106 – Krypton Data from NWC and Excel	48
Table 107 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Krypton (Excerpt)	48
Table 108 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Krypton	48
Table 109 – Rubidium Data from NWC and Excel	49
Table 110 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Rubidium (Excerpt)	49
Table 111 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Rubidium	49
Table 112 – Strontium Data from NWC and Excel	49
Table 113 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Strontium (Excerpt)	50
Table 114 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Strontium	50
Table 115 – Yttrium Data from NWC and Excel	50
Table 116 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Yttrium (Excerpt)	50
Table 117 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Yttrium	51
Table 118 – Zirconium Data from NWC and Excel	51
Table 119 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Zirconium (Excerpt)	51
Table 120 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Zirconium	52
Table 121 – Niobium Data from NWC and Excel	52
Table 122 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Niobium (Excerpt)	52
Table 123 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Niobium	52
Table 124 – Molybdenum Data from NWC and Excel	53
Table 125 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Molybdenum (Excerpt)	53
Table 126 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Molybdenum	53
Table 127 – Ruthenium Data from NWC and Excel	54
Table 128 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Ruthenium (Excerpt)	54
Table 129 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Ruthenium	54
Table 130 – Rhodium Data from NWC and Excel	55
Table 131 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Rhodium (Excerpt)	55
Table 132 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Rhodium	55
Table 133 – Palladium Data from NWC and Excel	56
Table 134 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Palladium (Excerpt)	56
Table 135 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Palladium	56
Table 136 – Silver Data from NWC and Excel	57

Table 137 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Silver (Excerpt)	57
Table 138 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Silver	57
Table 139 – Cadmium Data from NWC and Excel	57
Table 140 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Cadmium (Excerpt)	58
Table 141 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Cadmium	58
Table 142 – Indium Data from NWC and Excel	58
Table 143 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Indium (Excerpt)	59
Table 144 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Indium	59
Table 145 – Tin Data from NWC and Excel	59
Table 146 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Tin (Excerpt)	60
Table 147 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Tin	60
Table 148 – Antimony Data from NWC and Excel	61
Table 149 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Antimony (Excerpt)	61
Table 150 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Antimony	61
Table 151 – Tellurium Data from NWC and Excel	61
Table 152 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Tellurium (Excerpt)	62
Table 153 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Tellurium	62
Table 154 – Iodine Data from NWC and Excel	62
Table 155 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Iodine (Excerpt)	63
Table 156 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Iodine	63
Table 157 – Xenon Data from NWC and Excel	63
Table 158 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Xenon (Excerpt)	64
Table 159 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Xenon	64
Table 160 – Cesium Data from NWC and Excel	64
Table 161 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Cesium (Excerpt)	65
Table 162 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Cesium	65
Table 163 – Barium Data from NWC and Excel	65
Table 164 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Barium (Excerpt)	66
Table 165 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Barium	66
Table 166 – Lanthanum Data from NWC and Excel	66
Table 167 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Lanthanum (Excerpt)	67
Table 168 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Lanthanum	67
Table 169 – Cerium Data from NWC and Excel	67
Table 170 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Cerium (Excerpt)	67
Table 171 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Cerium	68
Table 172 – Praseodymium Data from NWC and Excel	68
Table 173 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Praseodymium (Excerpt)	68
Table 174 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Praseodymium	68
Table 175 – Neodymium Data from NWC and Excel	69
Table 176 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Neodymium (Excerpt)	69
Table 177 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Neodymium	69
Table 178 – Samarium Data from NWC and Excel	70
Table 179 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Samarium (Excerpt)	70
Table 180 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Samarium	70
Table 181 – Europium Data from NWC and Excel	71
Table 182 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Europium (Excerpt)	71

Table 183 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Europium	71
Table 184 – Gadolinium Data from NWC and Excel	72
Table 185 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Gadolinium (Excerpt)	72
Table 186 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Gadolinium	72
Table 187 – Terbium Data from NWC and Excel	73
Table 188 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Terbium (Excerpt)	73
Table 189 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Terbium	73
Table 190 – Dysprosium Data from NWC and Excel	73
Table 191 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Dysprosium (Excerpt)	74
Table 192 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Dysprosium	74
Table 193 – Holmium Data from NWC and Excel	74
Table 194 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Holmium (Excerpt)	75
Table 195 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Holmium	75
Table 196 – Erbium Data from NWC and Excel	75
Table 197 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Erbium (Excerpt)	76
Table 198 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Erbium	76
Table 199 – Thulium Data from NWC and Excel	76
Table 200 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Thulium (Excerpt)	77
Table 201 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Thulium	77
Table 202 – Ytterbium Data from NWC and Excel	77
Table 203 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Ytterbium (Excerpt)	78
Table 204 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Ytterbium	78
Table 205 – Lutetium Data from NWC and Excel	78
Table 206 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Lutetium (Excerpt)	79
Table 207 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Lutetium	79
Table 208 – Hafnium Data from NWC and Excel	79
Table 209 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Hafnium (Excerpt)	80
Table 210 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Hafnium	80
Table 211 – Tantalum Data from NWC and Excel	80
Table 212 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Tantalum (Excerpt)	81
Table 213 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Tantalum	81
Table 214 – Tungsten Data from NWC and Excel	81
Table 215 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Tungsten (Excerpt)	82
Table 216 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Tungsten	82
Table 217 – Rhenium Data from NWC and Excel	82
Table 218 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Rhenium (Excerpt)	83
Table 219 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Rhenium	83
Table 220 – Osmium Data from NWC and Excel	83
Table 221 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Osmium (Excerpt)	84
Table 222 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Osmium	84
Table 223 – Iridium Data from NWC and Excel	84
Table 224 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Iridium (Excerpt)	85
Table 225 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Iridium	85
Table 226 – Platinum Data from NWC and Excel	85
Table 227 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Platinum (Excerpt)	86
Table 228 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Platinum	86

Table 229 – Gold Data from NWC and Excel	86
Table 230 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Gold (Excerpt)	86
Table 231 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Gold	87
Table 232 – Mercury Data from NWC and Excel	87
Table 233 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Mercury (Excerpt)	87
Table 234 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Mercury	88
Table 235 – Thallium Data from NWC and Excel	88
Table 236 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Thallium (Excerpt)	88
Table 237 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Thallium	88
Table 238 – Lead Data from NWC and Excel	89
Table 239 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Lead (Excerpt)	89
Table 240 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Lead	89
Table 241 – Bismuth Data from NWC and Excel	90
Table 242 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Bismuth (Excerpt)	90
Table 243 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Bismuth	90
Table 244 – Thorium Data from NWC and Excel	91
Table 245 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Thorium (Excerpt)	91
Table 246 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Thorium	91
Table 247 – Uranium Data from NWC and Excel	92
Table 248 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Uranium (Excerpt)	92
Table 249 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Uranium	92
Table 250 – MatMCNP Verification of Water	95
Table 251 – MatMCNP Verification of Gallium Arsenide	96
Table 252 – MatMCNP Verification of Stainless Steel 301	99
Table 253 – MatMCNP Output for Lithium Enriched to 90 w/o ^6Li	100
Table 254 – MatMCNP Output for Boron Enriched to 75 w/o ^{10}B	101
Table 255 – MatMCNP Output for Uranium Enriched to 50 w/o ^{235}U	102
Table 256 – Artificial or Short-Lived Naturally Occurring Elements	106
Table 257 – Input Example with Natural Isotopic Abundances	107
Table 258 – Input Example with Enriched Lithium Isotopes	108
Table 259 – Input Example with Enriched Boron Isotopes	108
Table 260 – Input Example with Enriched Uranium Isotopes	109
Table 261 – Problematic Elements for Cross Section Data	109
Table 262 – Output Example from MatMCNP Calculation	110
Table 263 – Artificially Dense Hydrogen Data from NWC and Excel	115
Table 264 – MatMCNP Output for Artificially Dense Hydrogen	115
Table 265 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Artificially Dense Hydrogen	115
Table 266 – Artificially Dense Helium Data from NWC and Excel	116
Table 267 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Artificially Dense Helium (Excerpt)	116
Table 268 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Artificially Dense Helium	116
Table 269 – Artificially Dense Nitrogen Data from NWC and Excel	117
Table 270 – MatMCNP Output for Artificially Dense Nitrogen	117
Table 271 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Artificially Dense Nitrogen	117
Table 272 – Artificially Dense Oxygen Data from NWC and Excel	118
Table 273 – MatMCNP Output for Artificially Dense Oxygen	118
Table 274 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Artificially Dense Oxygen	118

Table 275 – Artificially Dense Neon Data from NWC and Excel	119
Table 276 – MatMCNP Output for Artificially Dense Neon	119
Table 277 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Artificially Dense Neon	119
Table 278 – Artificially Dense Argon Data from NWC and Excel	120
Table 279 – MatMCNP Output for Artificially Dense Argon	120
Table 280 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Artificially Dense Argon	120
Table 281 – Artificially Dense Krypton Data from NWC and Excel	121
Table 282 – MatMCNP Output for Artificially Dense Krypton	121
Table 283 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Artificially Dense Krypton	121
Table 284 – Artificially Dense Xenon Data from NWC and Excel	122
Table 285 – MatMCNP Output for Artificially Dense Xenon (Excerpt)	122
Table 286 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Artificially Dense Xenon	123

1. INTRODUCTION

The use of MCNP [1] is widespread at Sandia National Laboratories for radiation transport calculations, radiation shielding calculations, reactor design calculations, and criticality safety analyses. One of the time consuming and tedious tasks in producing input files for MCNP is the proper material definitions for the different areas of calculation geometry. This is particularly true when the calculation requires neutron transport because one must define the isotopic mixture rather than the simpler elemental composition of the material. In order to reduce the effort required to produce material definitions for MCNP, the MatMCNP program was written. This report describes the technique used to create new MCNP material definitions, details the verification of the code, and provides a guide for utilizing the program for creating material cards for new applications.

1.1. Background

MatMCNP is a Fortran 90 program that takes information about a compound or mixture as input and produces a material card for MCNP for elemental mixture. The code was written by Karen C. Kajder (Saavedra) in 2004 as one of her assignments as a student intern. As originally written, MatMCNP contained data from the 2000 version of the Nuclear Wallet Cards [2]. The data extracted from the Nuclear Wallet Cards includes both the isotopic atomic abundances for the naturally occurring elements and the mass excess (Δ) for each of the naturally occurring isotopes. The code also used the ENDF/B-VI cross sections as the baseline set for the MCNP material cards that were produced.

The program has had several modifications since 2004. First, the ability to process enriched lithium, boron, and uranium material definitions was added. Second, the atomic abundances and mass excesses for all of the isotopes in the code have been updated to the current (2014) electronic version of the Nuclear Wallet Cards [3]. Finally, the baseline set for MCNP material cards have been updated to the ENDF/B-VII Release 1.0 cross sections. In addition to these changes, the code has been placed into the git configuration management tool to maintain a record of modifications of the code going forward.

1.2. Problem Solved

MatMCNP utilizes the user input information about a material mixture to calculate the atom fraction, weight fraction, and atom density for each isotope in the mixture. The program also calculates the total atom density and the MCNP tally multiplier (FM card) that can be used to convert a particle fluence tally to an estimate of the material heating or dose. The output of the MatMCNP program is a file that can be copied directly into an MCNP input deck as a material card.

1.3. Method of Solution

While MatMCNP allows the user to specify the definition of a material as either atomic percent or weight percent, the method of solution used by the code produces material cards that are provided in atomic fraction for the mixture. MatMCNP must first determine the isotopic mass

and average atomic mass for each element listed by the user as input. In order to calculate the isotopic mass, MatMCNP uses this definition of the mass excess (Δ) from the Nuclear Wallet Cards. The mass excess (Δ) in MeV is calculated by Equation (1):

$$\Delta = M - A \quad (1)$$

$\Delta = 0$ for ^{12}C by definition.

where M is the isotopic mass and A is the atomic mass number. The energy equivalent of the atomic mass unit (u) is 931.494 MeV. So, using $u = 931.494$ MeV, Equation (1) can be rearranged to calculate the isotopic mass (M_i) in atomic mass units:

$$M_i = A + \frac{\Delta \text{ (MeV)}}{931.494 \text{ (MeV/u)}} \quad (2)$$

As an example for isotopic mass calculations, ^{23}Na ($A = 23$) has a mass excess (Δ) of -9.5298 MeV:

$$M_{^{23}\text{Na}} = 23 + \frac{-9.5298 \text{ (MeV)}}{931.494 \text{ (MeV/u)}} = 22.98977 \text{ } u \quad (3)$$

The average atomic mass (M) of an element is calculated using Equation (4):

$$M = \frac{1}{100} \sum_i (a/o)_i \cdot M_i \quad (4)$$

where $(a/o)_i$ is the atomic abundance (in percent) for the i^{th} isotope in the element. The $(a/o)_i$ values were extracted from the Nuclear Wallet Cards.

As an example of the average atomic mass calculation, boron has two natural occurring isotopes (^{10}B [$\Delta = 12.0507$ MeV and $a/o = 19.9\%$] and ^{11}B [$\Delta = 8.6679$ MeV and $a/o = 80.1\%$]):

$$M_{^{10}\text{B}} = 10 + \frac{12.0507 \text{ (MeV)}}{931.494 \text{ (MeV/u)}} = 10.01294$$

$$M_{^{11}\text{B}} = 11 + \frac{8.6679 \text{ (MeV)}}{931.494 \text{ (MeV/u)}} = 11.00930 \quad (5)$$

$$M_B = \frac{1}{100} [(19.9) \cdot (10.01294) + (80.1) \cdot (11.00930)] = 10.811$$

In addition to the average atomic mass calculated in Equation (4), MatMCNP must calculate the isotopic weight percent (w/o)_i using Equation (6):

$$(w/o)_i = \frac{M_i \cdot (a/o)_i}{M} \quad (6)$$

Again, using boron as an example:

$$(w/o)_{^{10}\text{B}} = \frac{(10.01294) \cdot (19.9)}{10.811} = 18.43\%$$

$$(w/o)_{^{11}\text{B}} = \frac{(11.00930) \cdot (80.1)}{10.811} = 82.57\% \quad (7)$$

The MatMCNP code also computes the total atom density of the material as well as the atom density of the individual isotopes in the material:

$$N = \frac{\rho \cdot N_A}{M} \text{ (atoms/cm}^3 \text{ or atoms/barn-cm)} \quad (8)$$

$$N_i = \frac{(a/o)_i}{100} \cdot \frac{\rho \cdot N_A}{M} \text{ (atoms/cm}^3 \text{ or atoms/barn-cm)} \quad (9)$$

where ρ is the physical density (g/cm³) and N_A is Avogadro's number. [Note: Many nuclear engineering applications are interested in using the atom density in atom/barn-cm. Thus, a value of $N_A = 0.602214129$ is used to get the densities in atom/barn-cm.]

The number density for a mixture is computed according to Equation (10):

$$N_{mix} = \frac{\rho_{mix} \cdot N_A}{M_{mix}} \text{ (mixture/cm}^3 \text{ or mixture/barn-cm)} \quad (10)$$

It is also possible to compute the atom density of atoms in a mixture or compound using the weight fraction:

$$N_i = \frac{(w/o)_i}{100} \cdot \frac{\rho \cdot N_A}{M_i} \text{ (atoms/cm}^3 \text{ or atoms/barn-cm)} \quad (11)$$

To get atom fraction of an element from a description of a material by weight fraction, use the following approach:

$$\begin{aligned} Normalization &= \sum_{elem} \frac{w_{elem}}{M_{elem}} \\ (a/o)_{elem} &= \frac{\left(\frac{w_{elem}}{M_{elem}} \right)}{Normalization} \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

Verification of the implementation of these formulas for each of the natural occurring elements with stable isotopes and several mixtures is shown in Chapter 2. The output of MatMCNP displays the atom fraction, weight fraction, isotopic atom density, and total atom density.

2. VERIFICATION

2.1. Single Elements

Using the electronic version of the Nuclear Wallet Cards (NWC), the atomic abundance and mass excess was obtained for each element (from hydrogen to uranium) with data available. For several elements from $Z = 1 - 92$, there were no stable or long-lived isotopes (Tc, Pm, Po, At, Rn, Fr, Ra, Ac, and Pa). These elements do not cause a “crash” but no information is returned from the program if these elements are selected as input.

In the following sections, the extracted data will be found in the first three columns of the table while values computed using Excel complete the table columns and entries. The exception is the elemental density which was extracted from the Nuclear Wallet Cards, 8th edition [4]. The output of the MatMCNP program will be provided in the next table with comparisons of results in a third table for each element. *[NOTE: The values in the tables correspond to the precision set by both Excel and MatMCNP. The percent difference values in the verification include more digits in the calculation, so a percent difference might appear in numbers that are the same to the number of digits shown.]*

2.1.1. Hydrogen

Hydrogen ($Z = 1$) has two naturally occurring isotopes (^1H and ^2H) listed in the NWC. The abundances, mass defects, and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 1. The output of MatMCNP is shown in Table 2. Finally, the verification of the implementation of hydrogen within MatMCNP is found in Table 3. With the exception of the atom density for ^2H , all the quantities calculated by MatMCNP are within 0.09% of the values found for the NWC or Excel calculations. The issue with ^2H is that the number of significant figures required to show that the atom density for ^2H is not zero (as shown in Table 2) would require modification to the code. This modification has not been deemed necessary because the proper atomic and weight fractions are computed. The proper atom density is calculated with an increase in the material density. This is only an issue with elemental gases with low densities and very small isotopic abundances (See Helium, specifically ^3He).

Table 1 – Hydrogen Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
^1H	0.999885	7.2889	1.007824956	0.999770	0.0000537
^2H	0.000115	13.1357	2.014101755	0.000230	0.0000000
Density (g/cm ³) = 8.988E-05				FM Conversion = 9.5714664E-09	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0000537					

Table 2 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Hydrogen (Excerpt)

C	Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:			
C				
C	Isotope	Number Fraction	Weight Fraction	Atoms/b-cm
C	H-1	0.999885	0.999770	0.0000537
C	H-2	0.000115	0.000230	0.0000000
C				
C	The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0000537			
C				
M1	01001.80c	0.999885		
	01002.80c	0.000115		
C				
C	To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]			
C	use FM	9.5714681E-09	1 -4	1 for neutrons
C	or FM	9.5714681E-09	1 -5 -6	for photons.

Table 3 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Hydrogen

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
¹ H	0.000%	0.000%	0.010%	-0.001%	0.000%
² H	0.000%	0.088%	-100.000%		

2.1.2. Helium

Helium ($Z = 2$) has two naturally occurring isotopes (³He and ⁴He) listed in the NWC. The abundances, mass defects, and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 4. The output of MatMCNP is shown in Table 5. Finally, the verification of the implementation of helium within MatMCNP is found in Table 6. It is once again clear from Table 6 that low density and low isotopic abundance causes issues with round-off. However, we again see that the atomic fraction and weight fractions are computed correctly (within the round-off of both Excel and MatMCNP). In these situations, an artificially high density (1.0 g/cm³) will be used in Appendix A, Tables 266 through 268, to show that MatMCNP does calculate those atom density values correctly.

Table 4 – Helium Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
³ He	0.00000134	14.9312	3.016029303	0.000001	0.0000000
⁴ He	0.99999866	2.4249	4.002603237	0.999999	0.0000269
Density (g/cm ³) = 1.785E-04				FM Conversion = 2.4102997E-09	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0000269					

Table 5 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Helium (Excerpt)

C	Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:			
C				
C	Isotope	Number Fraction	Weight Fraction	Atoms/b-cm
C	He-3	0.000001	0.000001	0.0000000
C	He-4	0.999999	0.999999	0.0000269
C				
C	The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0000269			
C				
M2	02003.80c	0.000001		
	02004.80c	0.999999		
C				
C	To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]			
C	use FM	2.4103002E-09	2 -4	1 for neutrons
C	or FM	2.4103002E-09	2 -5 -6	for photons.

Table 6 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Helium

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
³ He	-25.373%	-0.962%	-100.000%	0.163%	0.000%
⁴ He	0.000%	0.088%	0.163%		

2.1.3. Lithium

Lithium (Z = 3) has two naturally occurring isotopes (⁶Li and ⁷Li) listed in the NWC. The abundances, mass defects, and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 7. The lithium output from MatMCNP is found in Table 8. The lithium verification data for MatMCNP implementation is found in Table 9. An examination of Table 9 reveals that the MatMCNP results agree with the NWC and Excel values within 0.001% for all quantities examined.

Table 7 – Lithium Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
⁶ Li	0.0759000	14.0868	6.015122803	0.065785	0.0035170
⁷ Li	0.9241000	14.9070	7.016003324	0.934215	0.0428202
Density (g/cm ³) = 0.534				FM Conversion = 1.3901181E-09	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0463372					

Table 8 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Lithium (Excerpt)

C Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:				
C				
C	Isotope	Number Fraction	Weight Fraction	Atoms/b-cm
C	Li-6	0.075900	0.065785	0.0035170
C	Li-7	0.924100	0.934215	0.0428203
C				
C The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0463373				
C				
M3	03006.80c	0.075900		
	03007.80c	0.924100		
C				
C To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]				
C use FM 1.3901181E-09 3 -4 1 for neutrons				
C or FM 1.3901181E-09 3 -5 -6 for photons.				

Table 9 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Lithium

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
⁶ Li	0.000%	0.001%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
⁷ Li	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		

2.1.4. Beryllium

Beryllium (Z = 4) has just one stable isotope (⁹Be) listed in the NWC. The abundances, mass defects, and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 10. The beryllium output from MatMCNP is found in Table 11. The beryllium verification data for MatMCNP implementation is found in Table 12. An examination of Table 12 reveals that the MatMCNP results agree with the NWC and Excel values within the precision of the number digits shown for all quantities examined.

Table 10 – Beryllium Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
⁹ Be	1.0000000	11.3484	9.012183009	1.0000000	0.1234874
Density (g/cm³) = 1.848				FM Conversion = 1.0704921E-09	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.1234874					

Table 11 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Beryllium (Excerpt)

C	Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:			
C				
C	Isotope	Number Fraction	Weight Fraction	Atoms/b-cm
C	Be-9	1.000000	1.000000	0.1234875
C				
C	The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.1234875			
C				
M4	04009.80c	1.000000		
C				
C	To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]			
C	use FM	1.0704921E-09 4	-4 1 for neutrons	
C	or FM	1.0704921E-09 4	-5 -6 for photons.	

Table 12 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Beryllium

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
⁹ Be	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%

2.1.5. Boron

Boron (Z = 5) has two naturally occurring isotopes (¹⁰B and ¹¹B) listed in the NWC. The abundances, mass defects, and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 13. The boron output from MatMCNP is found in Table 14. The verification data for MatMCNP implementation of boron is found in Table 15. An examination of Table 15 reveals that the MatMCNP results agree with the NWC and Excel values for all quantities examined.

Table 13 – Boron Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
¹⁰ B	0.1990000	12.0507	10.01293696	0.184309	0.0259390
¹¹ B	0.8010000	8.6679	11.00930537	0.815691	0.1044076
Density (g/cm³) = 2.34				FM Conversion = 8.9237307E-10	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.1303465					

Table 14 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Boron (Excerpt)

```

C      Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:
C
C      Isotope   Number Fraction      Weight Fraction      Atoms/b-cm
C      B-10      0.199000              0.184309              0.0259390
C      B-11      0.801000              0.815691              0.1044077
C
C      The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm):  0.1303466
C
M5      05010.80c  0.199000
        05011.80c  0.801000
C
C      To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]
C      use FM  8.9237312E-10  5      -4  1 for neutrons
C      or FM  8.9237312E-10  5      -5 -6 for photons.

```

Table 15 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Boron

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
¹⁰ B	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
¹¹ B	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		

2.1.6. Carbon

Carbon (Z = 6) has two naturally occurring isotopes (¹²C and ¹³C) listed in the NWC. The abundances, mass defects, and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 16. The carbon output from MatMCNP is found in Table 17. The verification data for MatMCNP implementation of carbon is found in Table 18. An examination of Table 18 reveals that the MatMCNP results agree with the NWC and Excel values within 0.003% for all quantities examined. [NOTE: The carbon implementation within MatMCNP uses the elemental cross section (06000.80c) rather than an isotopic description.]

Table 16 – Carbon Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
^{12}C	0.9893000	0.0000	12	0.988416	0.1041666
^{13}C	0.0107000	3.1250	13.00335483	0.011584	0.0011266
Density (g/cm ³) = 2.1				FM Conversion = 8.0323724E-10	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.1052932					

Table 17 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Carbon (Excerpt)

```
C      Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:
C
C      Isotope   Number Fraction      Weight Fraction      Atoms/b-cm
C      C-12      0.989300              0.988416              0.1041666
C      C-13      0.010700              0.011584              0.0011266
C
C      The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm):  0.1052933
C
M6      06000.80c   1.000000
C
C      Caution: The natural zaid is used for Carbon.
C
C      To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]
C      use FM  8.0323725E-10 6   -4  1 for neutrons
C      or FM  8.0323725E-10 6   -5 -6 for photons.
```

Table 18 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Carbon

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
¹² C	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
¹³ C	0.000%	-0.003%	-0.003%		

2.1.7. Nitrogen

Nitrogen ($Z = 7$) has two naturally occurring isotopes (¹⁴N and ¹⁵N) listed in the NWC. The abundances, mass defects, and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 19. The output of MatMCNP for nitrogen is shown in Table 20. Finally, the verification of the implementation of nitrogen within MatMCNP is found in Table 21. It is once again clear from Table 21 that low density and low isotopic abundance causes issues with round-off (See Appendix A, Tables 269 through 271 for high density verification).

Table 19 – Nitrogen Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
^{14}N	0.9963600	2.8634	14.00307399	0.996102	0.0000536
^{15}N	0.0036400	0.1014	15.00010886	0.003898	0.0000002
Density (g/cm ³) = 0.0012506				FM Conversion = 6.8877524E-10	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0000538					

Table 20 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Nitrogen (Excerpt)

```
C Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:
C
C Isotope Number Fraction Weight Fraction Atoms/b-cm
C N-14 0.996360 0.996102 0.0000536
C N-15 0.003640 0.003898 0.0000002
C
C The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0000538
C
M7 07014.80c 0.996360
07015.80c 0.003640
C
C To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]
C use FM 6.8877531E-10 7 -4 1 for neutrons
C or FM 6.8877531E-10 7 -5 -6 for photons.
```

Table 21 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Nitrogen

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
¹⁴ N	0.000%	0.000%	0.050%	0.057%	0.000%
¹⁵ N	0.000%	-0.004%	2.187%		

2.1.8. Oxygen

Oxygen ($Z = 8$) has three naturally occurring isotopes (¹⁶O, ¹⁷O, and ¹⁸O) listed in the NWC. The abundances, mass defects, and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 22. The output of MatMCNP for oxygen is shown in Table 23. Finally, the verification of the implementation of oxygen within MatMCNP is found in Table 24. It is once again clear from Table 24 that low density and low isotopic abundance causes issues with round-off (See Appendix A, Tables 272

through 274 for high density verification). [NOTE: The oxygen implementation within MatMCNP uses the ^{16}O cross section for the ^{18}O atoms because a cross section for ^{18}O is not available.]

Table 22 – Oxygen Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
^{16}O	0.9975700	-4.7370	15.99491462	0.997290	0.0000491
^{17}O	0.0003800	-0.8087	16.99913182	0.000404	0.0000000
^{18}O	0.0020500	-0.7828	17.99915963	0.002306	0.0000001
Density (g/cm ³) = 0.001308				FM Conversion = 6.0298932E-10	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0000492					

Table 23 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Oxygen (Excerpt)

C	Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:			
C				
C	Isotope	Number Fraction	Weight Fraction	Atoms/b-cm
C	O-16	0.997570	0.997290	0.0000491
C	O-17	0.000380	0.000404	0.0000000
C	O-18	0.002050	0.002306	0.0000001
C				
C	The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0000492			
C				
M8	08016.80c	0.997570		
	08017.80c	0.000380		
	08016.80c	0.002050		
C				
C	Caution: The O-18 has been set to O-16.			
C				
C	To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]			
C	use FM	6.0298933E-10	8 -4 1 for neutrons	
C	or FM	6.0298933E-10	8 -5 -6 for photons.	

Table 24 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Oxygen

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
^{16}O	0.000%	0.000%	-0.027%	-0.067%	0.000%
^{17}O	0.000%	0.063%	-100.000%		
^{18}O	0.000%	-0.010%	-0.919%		

2.1.9. Fluorine

Fluorine ($Z = 9$) has just one stable isotope (^{19}F) listed in the NWC. The mass defect and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 25. The fluorine output from MatMCNP is found in Table 26. The fluorine verification data for MatMCNP implementation is found in Table 27. An examination of Table 27 reveals that the MatMCNP results agree with the NWC and Excel values within 0.074% for all quantities examined.

Table 25 – Fluorine Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
¹⁹ F	1.0000000	-1.4874	18.99840321	1.0000000	0.0000538
Density (g/cm³) = 0.001696				FM Conversion = 5.0780427E-10	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0000538					

Table 26 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Fluorine (Excerpt)

C	Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:			
C				
C	Isotope	Number Fraction	Weight Fraction	Atoms/b-cm
C	F-19	1.000000	1.000000	0.0000538
C				
C	The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0000538			
C				
M9	09019.80c	1.000000		
C				
C	To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]			
C	use FM	5.0780424E-10	-4 1	for neutrons
C	or FM	5.0780424E-10	-5 -6	for photons.

Table 27 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Fluorine

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
¹⁹ F	0.000%	0.000%	0.074%	0.074%	0.000%

2.1.10. Neon

Neon (Z = 10) has three naturally occurring isotopes (²⁰Ne, ²¹Ne, and ²²Ne) listed in the NWC. The abundances, mass defects, and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 28. The output of MatMCNP for neon is shown in Table 29. Finally, the verification of the implementation of neon within MatMCNP is found in Table 30. Examining Table 30, it is apparent that low density and low isotopic abundance causes issues with round-off (See Appendix A, Tables 275 through 277 for high density verification). In addition, the FM value for converting fluence to dose is not computed by MatMCNP for neon. [NOTE: The neon implementation within MatMCNP does not result in a material card because there are no suitable cross sections available for neon.]

Table 28 – Neon Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
²⁰ Ne	0.9048000	-7.0419	19.99244021	0.896388	0.0000243
²¹ Ne	0.0027000	-5.7317	20.99384677	0.002809	0.0000001
²² Ne	0.0925000	-8.0247	21.99138513	0.100803	0.0000025
Density (g/cm ³) = 8.999E-04				FM Conversion = 4.7806978E-10	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0000269					

Table 29 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Neon (Excerpt)

C	Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:			
C				
C	Isotope	Number Fraction	Weight Fraction	Atoms/b-cm
C	Ne-20	0.904800	0.896388	0.0000243
C	Ne-21	0.002700	0.002809	0.0000001
C	Ne-22	0.092500	0.100803	0.0000025
C				
C	The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0000269			
C				
C	One or more of the elements in the compound does not have a cross-section			
C	and therefore the MCNP Card will not be created.			

Table 30 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Neon

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
²⁰ Ne	0.000%	0.000%	0.007%	0.168%	Not computed by MatMCNP
²¹ Ne	0.000%	0.004%	37.916%		
²² Ne	0.000%	0.000%	0.641%		

2.1.11. Sodium

Sodium (Z = 11) has one naturally occurring isotope (²³Na) listed in the NWC. The mass defect and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 31. The sodium output from MatMCNP is found in Table 32. The sodium verification data for MatMCNP implementation is found in Table 33. An examination of Table 33 reveals that the MatMCNP results agree within the precision of the Excel values chosen for all quantities examined.

Table 31 – Sodium Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
²³ Na	1.0000000	-9.5298	22.98976934	1.0000000	0.0254352
Density (g/cm³) = 0.971				FM Conversion = 4.1964189E-10	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0254352					

Table 32 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Sodium (Excerpt)

```
C      Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:
C
C      Isotope   Number Fraction      Weight Fraction      Atoms/b-cm
C      Na-23      1.000000            1.000000            0.0254352
C
C      The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm):  0.0254352
C
M11      11023.80c  1.000000
C
C      To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]
C      use FM  4.1964190E-10 11      -4  1 for neutrons
C      or FM  4.1964190E-10 11      -5 -6 for photons.
```

Table 33 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Sodium

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
²³ Na	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%

2.1.12. Magnesium

Magnesium ($Z = 12$) has three naturally occurring isotopes (^{24}Mg , ^{25}Mg , and ^{26}Mg) listed in the NWC. The abundances, mass defects, and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 34. The output for magnesium from MatMCNP is shown in Table 35. Finally, the verification of the implementation of magnesium within MatMCNP is found in Table 36. Table 36 shows that the implementation of magnesium within MatMCNP has been performed correctly.

Table 34 – Magnesium Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
^{24}Mg	0.7899000	-13.9335	23.98504177	0.779500	0.0340154
^{25}Mg	0.1000000	-13.1927	24.98583705	0.102801	0.0043063
^{26}Mg	0.1101000	-16.2145	25.98259302	0.117699	0.0047412
Density (g/cm ³) = 1.738				FM Conversion = 3.9693272E-10	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0430630					

Table 35 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Magnesium (Excerpt)

C	Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:			
C				
C	Isotope	Number Fraction	Weight Fraction	Atoms/b-cm
C	Mg-24	0.789900	0.779500	0.0340155
C	Mg-25	0.100000	0.102801	0.0043063
C	Mg-26	0.110100	0.117699	0.0047412
C				
C	The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0430630			
C				
M12	12024.80c	0.789900		
	12025.80c	0.100000		
	12026.80c	0.110100		
C				
C	To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]			
C	use FM	3.9693276E-10	12 -4 1	for neutrons
C	or FM	3.9693276E-10	12 -5 -6	for photons.

Table 36 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Magnesium

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
^{24}Mg	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
^{25}Mg	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		
^{26}Mg	0.000%	0.000%	-0.001%		

2.1.13. Aluminum

Aluminum ($Z = 13$) has just one naturally occurring isotope (^{27}Al) listed in the NWC. The mass defect and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 37. The aluminum output from MatMCNP is found in Table 38. The aluminum verification data for MatMCNP implementation is found in Table 39. An examination of Table 39 reveals that the MatMCNP results agree within the precision of the Excel values chosen for all quantities examined.

Table 37 – Aluminum Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
²⁷ Al	1.0000000	-17.1967	26.98153858	1.0000000	0.0602380
Density (g/cm³) = 2.6989				FM Conversion = 3.5755820E-10	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0602380					

Table 38 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Aluminum (Excerpt)

C Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:					
C					
C	Isotope	Number	Fraction	Weight Fraction	Atoms/b-cm
C	Al-27	1.000000		1.000000	0.0602381
C					
C The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0602381					
C					
M13	13027.80c	1.000000			
C					
C To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]					
C use FM 3.5755818E-10 13 -4 1 for neutrons					
C or FM 3.5755818E-10 13 -5 -6 for photons.					

Table 39 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Aluminum

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
²⁷ Al	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%

2.1.14. Silicon

Silicon (Z = 14) has three naturally occurring isotopes (²⁸Si, ²⁹Si, and ³⁰Si) listed in the NWC. The abundances, mass defects, and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 40. The output for silicon from MatMCNP is shown in Table 41. Finally, the verification of the implementation of silicon within MatMCNP is found in Table 42. Table 42 shows that the implementation of silicon within MatMCNP has been performed correctly.

Table 40 – Silicon Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
²⁸ Si	0.9222300	-21.4927	27.97692664	0.918665	0.0460748
²⁹ Si	0.0468500	-21.8950	28.97649475	0.048336	0.0023406
³⁰ Si	0.0309200	-24.4329	29.97377020	0.032999	0.0015448
Density (g/cm³) = 2.330				FM Conversion = 3.4350361E-10	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0499602					

Table 41 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Silicon (Excerpt)

C	Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:			
C				
C	Isotope	Number Fraction	Weight Fraction	Atoms/b-cm
C	Si-28	0.922230	0.918665	0.0460749
C	Si-29	0.046850	0.048336	0.0023406
C	Si-30	0.030920	0.032999	0.0015448
C				
C	The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0499603			
M14	14028.80c	0.922230		
	14029.80c	0.046850		
	14030.80c	0.030920		
C				
C	To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]			
C	use FM	3.4350364E-10	14 -4 1	for neutrons
C	or FM	3.4350364E-10	14 -5 -6	for photons.

Table 42 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Silicon

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
²⁸ Si	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
²⁹ Si	0.000%	-0.001%	-0.002%		
³⁰ Si	0.000%	0.000%	0.002%		

2.1.15. Phosphorus

Phosphorus (Z = 15) has one stable isotope (³¹P) listed in the NWC. The mass defect and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 43. The phosphorus output from MatMCNP is found in Table 44. The phosphorus verification data for MatMCNP implementation is found in Table 45. An examination of Table 45 reveals that the MatMCNP results agree within the precision of the Excel values chosen for all quantities examined.

Table 43 – Phosphorus Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
³¹ P	1.0000000	-24.4405	30.97376204	1.0000000	0.0353857
Density (g/cm ³) = 1.82				FM Conversion = 3.1147235E-10	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0353857					

Table 44 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Phosphorus (Excerpt)

C	Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:			
C				
C	Isotope	Number Fraction	Weight Fraction	Atoms/b-cm
C	P-31	1.000000	1.000000	0.0353857
C				
C	The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0353857			
C				
M15	15031.80c	1.000000		
C				
C	To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]			
C	use FM	3.1147235E-10	15 -4 1	for neutrons
C	or FM	3.1147235E-10	15 -5 -6	for photons.

Table 45 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Phosphorus

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
³¹ P	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%

2.1.16. Sulfur

Sulfur ($Z = 16$) has four naturally occurring isotopes (^{32}S , ^{33}S , ^{34}S , and ^{36}S) listed in the NWC. The abundances, mass defects, and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 46. The output for sulfur from MatMCNP is shown in Table 47. Finally, the verification of the implementation of sulfur within MatMCNP is found in Table 48. Table 48 shows that the implementation of sulfur within MatMCNP has been performed correctly.

Table 46 – Sulfur Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
^{32}S	0.9499000	-26.0155	31.97207121	0.947153	0.0369292
^{33}S	0.0075000	-26.5858	32.97145897	0.007712	0.0002916
^{34}S	0.0425000	-29.9316	33.96786710	0.045022	0.0016523
^{36}S	0.0001000	-30.6641	35.96708073	0.000112	0.0000039
Density (g/cm^3) = 2.070					
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0388770				FM Conversion = 3.0087430E-10	

Table 47 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Sulfur (Excerpt)

C Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:				
C				
C	Isotope	Number Fraction	Weight Fraction	Atoms/b-cm
C	S-32	0.949900	0.947153	0.0369293
C	S-33	0.007500	0.007712	0.0002916
C	S-34	0.042500	0.045022	0.0016523
C	S-36	0.000100	0.000112	0.0000039
C				
C The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0388770				
C				
M16	16032.80c	0.949900		
	16033.80c	0.007500		
	16034.80c	0.042500		
	16036.80c	0.000100		
C				
C To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]				
C	use FM	3.0087433E-10	16	-4 1 for neutrons
C	or FM	3.0087433E-10	16	-5 -6 for photons.

Table 48 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Sulfur

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
^{32}S	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
^{33}S	0.000%	-0.001%	0.008%		
^{34}S	0.000%	-0.001%	0.002%		
^{36}S	0.000%	-0.152%	0.316%		

2.1.17. Chlorine

Chlorine ($Z = 17$) has two naturally occurring isotopes (^{35}Cl and ^{37}Cl) listed in the NWC. The abundances, mass defects, and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 49. The output of MatMCNP for chlorine is shown in Table 50. Finally, the verification of the implementation of chlorine within MatMCNP is found in Table 51. Table 51 shows that the implementation of chlorine within MatMCNP has been performed correctly.

Table 49 – Chlorine Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
³⁵ Cl	0.7576000	-29.0135	34.96885272	0.747256	0.0000414
³⁷ Cl	0.2424000	-31.7615	36.96590263	0.252744	0.0000132
Density (g/cm ³) = 0.003214				FM Conversion = 2.7212048E-10	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0000546					

Table 50 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Chlorine (Excerpt)

C Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:				
C				
C	Isotope	Number Fraction	Weight Fraction	Atoms/b-cm
C	Cl-35	0.757600	0.747255	0.0000414
C	Cl-37	0.242400	0.252744	0.0000132
C				
C	The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0000546			
C				
M17	17035.80c	0.757600		
	17037.80c	0.242400		
C				
C	To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]			
C	use FM	2.7212047E-10	17 -4 1	for neutrons
C	or FM	2.7212047E-10	17 -5 -6	for photons.

Table 51 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Chlorine

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
³⁵ Cl	0.000%	0.000%	0.096%	0.011%	0.000%
³⁷ Cl	0.000%	0.000%	-0.254%		

2.1.18. Argon

Argon (Z = 18) has three naturally occurring isotopes (³⁶Ar, ³⁸Ar, and ⁴⁰Ar) listed in the NWC. The abundances, mass defects, and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 52. The output for argon from MatMCNP is shown in Table 53. Finally, the verification of the implementation of argon within MatMCNP is found in Table 54. Examining Table 54, it is apparent that low density and low isotopic abundance causes issues with round-off (See Appendix A, Tables 278 through 280 for high density verification).

Table 52 – Argon Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
³⁶ Ar	0.0033360	-30.2315	35.96754515	0.003004	0.0000001
³⁸ Ar	0.0006290	-34.7147	37.96273223	0.000598	0.0000000
⁴⁰ Ar	0.9960350	-35.0398	39.96238323	0.996399	0.0000268
Density (g/cm³) = 0.0017837				FM Conversion = 2.4150193E-10	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0000269					

Table 53 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Argon (Excerpt)

C	Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:			
C				
C	Isotope	Number Fraction	Weight Fraction	Atoms/b-cm
C	Ar-36	0.003336	0.003004	0.0000001
C	Ar-38	0.000629	0.000598	0.0000000
C	Ar-40	0.996035	0.996399	0.0000268
C				
C	The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0000269			
C				
M18	18036.80c	0.003336		
	18038.80c	0.000629		
	18040.80c	0.996035		
C				
C	To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]			
C	use FM	2.4150193E-10	18 -4 1	for neutrons
C	or FM	2.4150193E-10	18 -5 -6	for photons.

Table 54 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Argon

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
³⁶ Ar	0.000%	0.013%	11.479%	0.040%	0.000%
³⁸ Ar	0.000%	0.043%	-100.000%		
⁴⁰ Ar	0.000%	0.000%	0.065%		

2.1.19. Potassium

Potassium (Z = 19) has three naturally occurring isotopes (³⁹K, ⁴⁰K, and ⁴¹K) listed in the NWC. The abundances, mass defects, and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 55. The output for potassium from MatMCNP is shown in Table 56. Finally, the verification of the implementation of potassium within MatMCNP is found in Table 57. Table 57 shows that the implementation of potassium within MatMCNP has been performed correctly.

Table 55 – Potassium Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
³⁹ K	0.9325810	-33.8071	38.96370658	0.929371	0.0127841
⁴⁰ K	0.0001170	-33.5354	39.96399827	0.000120	0.0000016
⁴¹ K	0.0673020	-35.5595	40.96182530	0.070510	0.0009226
Density (g/cm ³) = 0.89				FM Conversion = 2.4674909E-10	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0137083					

Table 56 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Potassium (Excerpt)

C	Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:			
C				
C	Isotope	Number Fraction	Weight Fraction	Atoms/b-cm
C	K-39	0.932581	0.929371	0.0127841
C	K-40	0.000117	0.000120	0.0000016
C	K-41	0.067302	0.070510	0.0009226
C				
C	The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0137083			
C				
M19	19039.80c	0.932581		
	19040.80c	0.000117		
	19041.80c	0.067302		
C				
C	To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]			
C	use FM	2.4674909E-10	19 -4 1	for neutrons
C	or FM	2.4674909E-10	19 -5 -6	for photons.

Table 57 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Potassium

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
³⁹ K	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
⁴⁰ K	0.000%	0.342%	-0.241%		
⁴¹ K	0.000%	0.000%	0.001%		

2.1.20. Calcium

Calcium (Z = 20) has six naturally occurring isotopes (⁴⁰Ca, ⁴²Ca, ⁴³Ca, ⁴⁴Ca, ⁴⁶Ca, and ⁴⁸Ca) listed in the NWC. The abundances, mass defects, and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 58. The output for calcium from MatMCNP is shown in Table 59. Finally, the verification of the implementation of calcium within MatMCNP is found in Table 60. Table 60 shows that the implementation of calcium within MatMCNP has been performed correctly. In order to assess this for calcium, we examine the values in Table 58 and Table 59. The values in both tables are the same within round off, but the percent differences calculated by Excel include extra digits. (NOTE: The NWC atomic abundances sum to 100.003. The numbers below and within MatMCNP take that into account.)

Table 58 – Calcium Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
⁴⁰ Ca	0.9693709	-34.8463	39.96259096	0.966575	0.0224312
⁴² Ca	0.0064698	-38.5472	41.95861788	0.006773	0.0001497
⁴³ Ca	0.0013500	-38.4089	42.95876635	0.001447	0.0000312
⁴⁴ Ca	0.0208994	-41.4688	43.95548141	0.022921	0.0004836
⁴⁶ Ca	0.0000400	-43.1399	45.95368741	0.000046	0.0000009
⁴⁸ Ca	0.0018699	-44.2234	47.95252422	0.002237	0.0000433
Density (g/cm ³) = 1.54				FM Conversion = 2.4071629E-10	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0231400					

Table 59 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Calcium (Excerpt)

C Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:				
C				
C	Isotope	Number Fraction	Weight Fraction	Atoms/b-cm
C	Ca-40	0.969371	0.966575	0.0224313
C	Ca-42	0.006470	0.006773	0.0001497
C	Ca-43	0.001350	0.001447	0.0000312
C	Ca-44	0.020899	0.022921	0.0004836
C	Ca-46	0.000040	0.000046	0.0000009
C	Ca-48	0.001870	0.002237	0.0000433
C				
C The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0231400				
C				
M20	20040.80c	0.969371		
	20042.80c	0.006470		
	20043.80c	0.001350		
	20044.80c	0.020899		
	20046.80c	0.000040		
	20048.80c	0.001870		
C				
C To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]				
C use FM 2.4071631E-10 20 -4 1 for neutrons				
C or FM 2.4071631E-10 20 -5 -6 for photons.				

Table 60 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Calcium

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
⁴⁰ Ca	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
⁴² Ca	0.003%	-0.005%	-0.008%		
⁴³ Ca	0.003%	0.001%	-0.122%		
⁴⁴ Ca	-0.002%	-0.001%	-0.002%		
⁴⁶ Ca	0.003%	0.299%	-2.763%		
⁴⁸ Ca	0.003%	-0.015%	0.068%		

2.1.21. Scandium

Scandium (Z = 21) has only one stable isotope (⁴⁵Sc) listed in the NWC. The mass defect and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 61. The scandium output from MatMCNP is found in Table 62. The scandium verification data for MatMCNP implementation is found in Table 63. An examination of Table 63 reveals that the MatMCNP results agree within the precision of the Excel values chosen for all quantities examined.

Table 61 – Scandium Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
⁴⁵ Sc	1.0000000	-41.0703	44.95590922	1.0000000	0.0400396
Density (g/cm³) = 2.989				FM Conversion = 2.1459849E-10	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0400396					

Table 62 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Scandium (Excerpt)

C Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:					
C					
C	Isotope	Number Fraction	Weight Fraction	Atoms/b-cm	
C	Sc-45	1.000000	1.000000	0.0400396	
C					
C	The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0400396				
C					
M21	21045.80c	1.000000			
C					
C	To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]				
C	use FM	2.1459849E-10	21	-4	1 for neutrons
C	or FM	2.1459849E-10	21	-5	-6 for photons.

Table 63 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Scandium

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
⁴⁵ Sc	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%

2.1.22. Titanium

Titanium (Z = 22) has five naturally occurring isotopes (⁴⁶Ti, ⁴⁷Ti, ⁴⁸Ti, ⁴⁹Ti, and ⁵⁰Ti) listed in the NWC. The abundances, mass defects, and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 64. The output for titanium from MatMCNP is shown in Table 65. Finally, the verification of the implementation of titanium within MatMCNP is found in Table 66. Table 66 shows that the implementation of titanium within MatMCNP has been performed correctly.

Table 64 – Titanium Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
⁴⁶ Ti	0.0825000	-44.1270	45.95262771	0.079201	0.0046811
⁴⁷ Ti	0.0744000	-44.9364	46.95175879	0.072978	0.0042215
⁴⁸ Ti	0.7372000	-48.4917	47.94794202	0.738451	0.0418291
⁴⁹ Ti	0.0541000	-48.5628	48.94786569	0.055322	0.0030697
⁵⁰ Ti	0.0518000	-51.4307	49.94478687	0.054049	0.0029392
Density (g/cm ³) = 4.51				FM Conversion = 2.0154849E-10	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0567405					

Table 65 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Titanium (Excerpt)

C Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:				
C				
C	Isotope	Number Fraction	Weight Fraction	Atoms/b-cm
C	Ti-46	0.082500	0.079201	0.0046811
C	Ti-47	0.074400	0.072978	0.0042215
C	Ti-48	0.737200	0.738451	0.0418291
C	Ti-49	0.054100	0.055322	0.0030697
C	Ti-50	0.051800	0.054049	0.0029392
C				
C The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0567406				
C				
M22	22046.80c	0.082500		
	22047.80c	0.074400		
	22048.80c	0.737200		
	22049.80c	0.054100		
	22050.80c	0.051800		
C				
C To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]				
C use FM 2.0154851E-10 22 -4 1 for neutrons				
C or FM 2.0154851E-10 22 -5 -6 for photons.				

Table 66 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Titanium

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
⁴⁶ Ti	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
⁴⁷ Ti	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		
⁴⁸ Ti	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		
⁴⁹ Ti	0.000%	0.000%	0.001%		
⁵⁰ Ti	0.000%	0.000%	0.001%		

2.1.23. Vanadium

Vanadium (Z = 23) has two naturally occurring isotopes (⁵⁰V and ⁵¹V) listed in the NWC. The abundances, mass defects, and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 67. The output of MatMCNP for vanadium is shown in Table 68. Finally, the verification of the implementation of vanadium within MatMCNP is found in Table 69. Table 69 shows that the implementation of vanadium within MatMCNP has been performed correctly.

Table 67 – Vanadium Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
⁵⁰ V	0.0025000	-49.2240	49.94715586	0.002451	0.0001773
⁵¹ V	0.9975000	-52.2039	50.94395680	0.997549	0.0707528
Density (g/cm ³) = 6.0				FM Conversion = 1.8938345E-10	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0709301					

Table 68 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Vanadium (Excerpt)

C	Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:			
C				
C	Isotope	Number Fraction	Weight Fraction	Atoms/b-cm
C	V-50	0.002500	0.002451	0.0001773
C	V-51	0.997500	0.997549	0.0707528
C				
C	The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0709301			
C				
M23	23050.80c	0.002500		
	23051.80c	0.997500		
C	To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]			
C	use FM	1.8938345E-10	23	-4 1 for neutrons
C	or FM	1.8938345E-10	23	-5 -6 for photons.

Table 69 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Vanadium

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
⁵⁰ V	0.000%	-0.008%	-0.014%	0.000%	0.000%
⁵¹ V	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		

2.1.24. Chromium

Chromium (Z = 24) has four naturally occurring isotopes (⁵⁰Cr, ⁵²Cr, ⁵³Cr, and ⁵⁴Cr) listed in the NWC. The abundances, mass defects, and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 70. The output for chromium from MatMCNP is shown in Table 71. Finally, the verification of the implementation of chromium within MatMCNP is found in Table 72. Table 72 shows that the implementation of chromium within MatMCNP has been performed correctly.

Table 70 – Chromium Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
⁵⁰ Cr	0.0434500	-50.2619	49.94604163	0.041737	0.0035981
⁵² Cr	0.8378900	-55.4180	51.94050633	0.836994	0.0693861
⁵³ Cr	0.0950100	-55.2858	52.94064825	0.096736	0.0078678
⁵⁴ Cr	0.0236500	-56.9336	53.93887926	0.024534	0.0019585
Density (g/cm ³) = 7.15				FM Conversion = 1.8554208E-10	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0828105					

Table 71 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Chromium (Excerpt)

C	Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:			
C				
C	Isotope	Number Fraction	Weight Fraction	Atoms/b-cm
C	Cr-50	0.043450	0.041737	0.0035981
C	Cr-52	0.837890	0.836994	0.0693862
C	Cr-53	0.095010	0.096736	0.0078678
C	Cr-54	0.023650	0.024534	0.0019585
C				
C	The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0828106			
C				
M24	24050.80c	0.043450		
	24052.80c	0.837890		
	24053.80c	0.095010		
	24054.80c	0.023650		
C	To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]			
C	use FM	1.8554210E-10	24 -4 1 for neutrons	
C	or FM	1.8554210E-10	24 -5 -6 for photons.	

Table 72 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Chromium

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
⁵⁰ Cr	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
⁵² Cr	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		
⁵³ Cr	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		
⁵⁴ Cr	0.000%	0.001%	0.002%		

2.1.25. Manganese

Manganese (Z = 25) has just one stable isotope (⁵⁵Mn) listed in the NWC. The mass defect and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 73. The MatMCNP for manganese is found in Table 74. The manganese verification data for MatMCNP implementation is found in Table 75. An examination of Table 75 reveals that the MatMCNP results agree within the precision of the Excel values chosen for all quantities examined.

Table 73 – Manganese Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
⁵⁵ Mn	1.0000000	-57.7117	54.93804394	1.0000000	0.0802944
Density (g/cm ³) = 7.325				FM Conversion = 1.7560637E-10	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0802944					

Table 74 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Manganese (Excerpt)

C	Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:			
C				
C	Isotope	Number Fraction	Weight Fraction	Atoms/b-cm
C	Mn-55	1.000000	1.000000	0.0802944
C				
C	The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0802944			
C				
M25	25055.80c	1.000000		
C				
C	To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]			
C	use FM	1.7560638E-10	25 -4 1 for neutrons	
C	or FM	1.7560638E-10	25 -5 -6 for photons.	

Table 75 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Manganese

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
⁵⁵ Mn	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%

2.1.26. Iron

Iron (Z = 26) has four naturally occurring isotopes (⁵⁴Fe, ⁵⁶Fe, ⁵⁷Fe, and ⁵⁸Fe) listed in the NWC. The abundances, mass defects, and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 76. The output from MatMCNP for iron is shown in Table 77. Finally, the iron verification data for MatMCNP implementation is found in Table 78. An examination of Table 78 shows that the implementation of iron within MatMCNP has been performed correctly.

Table 76 – Iron Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
⁵⁴ Fe	0.0584500	-56.2538	53.93960906	0.056456	0.0049630
⁵⁶ Fe	0.9175400	-60.6063	55.93493646	0.919015	0.0779086
⁵⁷ Fe	0.0211900	-60.1811	56.93539293	0.021604	0.0017993
⁵⁸ Fe	0.0028200	-62.1544	57.93327450	0.002925	0.0002394
Density (g/cm ³) = 7.874				FM Conversion = 1.7275397E-10	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0849103					

Table 77 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Iron (Excerpt)

C	Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:			
C				
C	Isotope	Number Fraction	Weight Fraction	Atoms/b-cm
C	Fe-54	0.058450	0.056456	0.0049630
C	Fe-56	0.917540	0.919015	0.0779087
C	Fe-57	0.021190	0.021604	0.0017993
C	Fe-58	0.002820	0.002925	0.0002394
C				
C	The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0849104			
C				
M26	26054.80c	0.058450		
	26056.80c	0.917540		
	26057.80c	0.021190		
	26058.80c	0.002820		
C				
C	To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]			
C	use FM	1.7275398E-10	26 -4 1 for neutrons	
C	or FM	1.7275398E-10	26 -5 -6 for photons.	

Table 78 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Iron

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
⁵⁴ Fe	0.000%	0.001%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
⁵⁶ Fe	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		
⁵⁷ Fe	0.000%	0.001%	0.003%		
⁵⁸ Fe	0.000%	-0.015%	-0.020%		

2.1.27. Cobalt

Cobalt ($Z = 27$) has one stable isotope (^{59}Co) listed in the NWC. The mass defect and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 79. The MatMCNP for cobalt is found in Table 80. The cobalt verification data for MatMCNP implementation is found in Table 81. An examination of Table 81 reveals that the MatMCNP results agree within the precision of the Excel values chosen for all quantities examined.

Table 79 – Cobalt Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
⁵⁹ Co	1.0000000	-62.2290	58.93319442	1.0000000	0.0909454
Density (g/cm³) = 8.90				FM Conversion = 1.6370181E-10	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0909454					

Table 80 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Cobalt (Excerpt)

C	Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:				
C					
C	Isotope	Number	Fraction	Weight Fraction	Atoms/b-cm
C	Co-59	1.000000		1.000000	0.0909455
C					
C	The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0909455				
C					
M27	27059.80c	1.000000			
C					
C	To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]				
C	use FM	1.6370182E-10	27	-4 1	for neutrons
C	or FM	1.6370182E-10	27	-5 -6	for photons.

Table 81 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Cobalt

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
^{59}Co	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%

2.1.28. Nickel

Nickel ($Z = 28$) has five naturally occurring isotopes (^{58}Ni , ^{60}Ni , ^{61}Ni , ^{62}Ni , and ^{64}Ni) listed in the NWC. The abundances, mass defects, and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 82. The output for nickel from MatMCNP is shown in Table 83. Finally, the verification of the implementation of nickel within MatMCNP is found in Table 84. Table 84 shows that the implementation of nickel within MatMCNP has been performed correctly.

Table 82 – Nickel Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
^{58}Ni	0.6807700	-60.2281	57.93534247	0.671978	0.0621799
^{60}Ni	0.2622300	-64.4725	59.93078592	0.267759	0.0239514
^{61}Ni	0.0113990	-64.2212	60.93105570	0.011834	0.0010412
^{62}Ni	0.0363460	-66.7458	61.92834543	0.038349	0.0033198
^{64}Ni	0.0092550	-67.0984	63.92796690	0.010080	0.0008453
Density (g/cm ³) = 8.902				FM Conversion = 1.6437076E-10	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0913375					

Table 83 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Nickel (Excerpt)

C	Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:			
C				
C	Isotope	Number Fraction	Weight Fraction	Atoms/b-cm
C	Ni-58	0.680770	0.671978	0.0621799
C	Ni-60	0.262230	0.267759	0.0239515
C	Ni-61	0.011399	0.011834	0.0010412
C	Ni-62	0.036346	0.038349	0.0033198
C	Ni-64	0.009255	0.010080	0.0008453
C				
C	The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0913376			
C				
M28	28058.80c	0.680770		
	28060.80c	0.262230		
	28061.80c	0.011399		
	28062.80c	0.036346		
	28064.80c	0.009255		
C	To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]			
C	use FM	1.6437075E-10	28 -4 1 for neutrons	
C	or FM	1.6437075E-10	28 -5 -6 for photons.	

Table 84 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Nickel

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
⁵⁸ Ni	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
⁶⁰ Ni	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		
⁶¹ Ni	0.000%	0.003%	0.004%		
⁶² Ni	0.000%	-0.001%	0.001%		
⁶⁴ Ni	0.000%	-0.004%	-0.003%		

2.1.29. Copper

Copper (Z = 29) has two naturally occurring isotopes (⁶³Cu and ⁶⁵Cu) listed in the NWC. The abundances, mass defects, and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 85. The output of MatMCNP for copper is shown in Table 86. Finally, the verification of the implementation of copper within MatMCNP is found in Table 87. An examination of Table 87 shows that the implementation of copper within MatMCNP has been performed correctly.

Table 85 – Copper Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
⁶³ Cu	0.6915000	-65.5792	62.92959783	0.684792	0.0587168
⁶⁵ Cu	0.3085000	-67.2633	64.92778987	0.315208	0.0261954
Density (g/cm ³) = 8.96				FM Conversion = 1.5181859E-10	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0849122					

Table 86 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Copper (Excerpt)

C	Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:			
C				
C	Isotope	Number Fraction	Weight Fraction	Atoms/b-cm
C	Cu-63	0.691500	0.684792	0.0587168
C	Cu-65	0.308500	0.315208	0.0261954
C				
C	The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0849123			
C				
M29	29063.80c	0.691500		
	29065.80c	0.308500		
C				
C	To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]			
C	use FM	1.5181861E-10	29 -4 1	for neutrons
C	or FM	1.5181861E-10	29 -5 -6	for photons.

Table 87 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Copper

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
⁶³ Cu	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
⁶⁵ Cu	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		

2.1.30. Zinc

Zinc (Z = 30) has five naturally occurring isotopes (⁶⁴Zn, ⁶⁶Zn, ⁶⁷Zn, ⁶⁸Zn, and ⁷⁰Zn) listed in the NWC. The abundances, mass defects, and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 88. The output for zinc from MatMCNP is shown in Table 89. Finally, the verification of the implementation of zinc within MatMCNP is found in Table 90. Table 90 shows that the implementation of zinc within MatMCNP has been performed correctly.

Table 88 – Zinc Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
⁶⁴ Zn	0.4917000	-66.0036	63.92914222	0.480805	0.0323112
⁶⁶ Zn	0.2773000	-68.8990	65.92603388	0.279625	0.0182223
⁶⁷ Zn	0.0404000	-67.8800	66.92712782	0.041357	0.0026548
⁶⁸ Zn	0.1845000	-70.0068	67.92484460	0.191688	0.0121241
⁷⁰ Zn	0.0061000	-69.5646	69.92531933	0.006524	0.0004009
Density (g/cm ³) = 7.134				FM Conversion = 1.4756497E-10	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0657133					

Table 89 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Zinc (Excerpt)

C	Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:			
C				
C	Isotope	Number Fraction	Weight Fraction	Atoms/b-cm
C	Zn-64	0.491700	0.480805	0.0323113
C	Zn-66	0.277300	0.279625	0.0182223
C	Zn-67	0.040400	0.041357	0.0026548
C	Zn-68	0.184500	0.191688	0.0121241
C	Zn-70	0.006100	0.006524	0.0004009
C				
C	The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0657134			
C				
M30	30064.80c	0.491700		
	30066.80c	0.277300		
	30067.80c	0.040400		
	30068.80c	0.184500		
	30070.80c	0.006100		
C				
C	To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]			
C	use FM 1.4756497E-10 30 -4 1 for neutrons			
C	or FM 1.4756497E-10 30 -5 -6 for photons.			

Table 90 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Zinc

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
⁶⁴ Zn	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
⁶⁶ Zn	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		
⁶⁷ Zn	0.000%	-0.001%	-0.001%		
⁶⁸ Zn	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		
⁷⁰ Zn	0.000%	-0.005%	0.012%		

2.1.31. Gallium

Gallium (Z = 31) has two naturally occurring isotopes (⁶⁹Ga and ⁷¹Ga) listed in the NWC. The abundances, mass defects, and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 91. The output of MatMCNP for gallium is shown in Table 92. Finally, the verification of the implementation of gallium within MatMCNP is found in Table 93. An examination of Table 93 shows that the implementation of gallium within MatMCNP has been performed correctly.

Table 91 – Gallium Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
⁶⁹ Ga	0.6010800	-69.3277	68.92557365	0.594205	0.0306516
⁷¹ Ga	0.3989200	-70.1390	70.92470268	0.405795	0.0203426
Density (g/cm³) = 5.904				FM Conversion = 1.3836842E-10	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0509942					

Table 92 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Gallium (Excerpt)

C	Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:			
C				
C	Isotope	Number Fraction	Weight Fraction	Atoms/b-cm
C	Ga-69	0.601080	0.594205	0.0306516
C	Ga-71	0.398920	0.405795	0.0203426
C				
C	The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0509942			
C				
M31	31069.80c	0.601080		
	31071.80c	0.398920		
C				
C	To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]			
C	use FM	1.3836841E-10	31 -4 1	for neutrons
C	or FM	1.3836841E-10	31 -5 -6	for photons.

Table 93 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Gallium

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
⁶⁹ Ga	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
⁷¹ Ga	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		

2.1.32. Germanium

Germanium (Z = 32) has five naturally occurring isotopes (⁷⁰Ge, ⁷²Ge, ⁷³Ge, ⁷⁴Ge, and ⁷⁶Ge) listed in the NWC. The abundances, mass defects, and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 94. The output for germanium from MatMCNP is shown in Table 95. Finally, the verification of the implementation of germanium within MatMCNP is found in Table 96. Table 96 shows that the implementation of germanium within MatMCNP has been performed correctly.

Table 94 – Germanium Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
⁷⁰ Ge	0.2057000	-70.5618	69.92424879	0.198044	0.0090790
⁷² Ge	0.2745000	-72.5856	71.92207615	0.271834	0.0121157
⁷³ Ge	0.0775000	-71.2972	72.92345930	0.077816	0.0034206
⁷⁴ Ge	0.3650000	-73.4221	73.92117813	0.371501	0.0161101
⁷⁶ Ge	0.0773000	-73.2128	75.92140282	0.080806	0.0034118
Density (g/cm ³) = 5.323				FM Conversion = 1.3283486E-10	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0441373					

Table 95 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Germanium (Excerpt)

C	Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:			
C				
C	Isotope	Number Fraction	Weight Fraction	Atoms/b-cm
C	Ge-70	0.205700	0.198044	0.0090790
C	Ge-72	0.274500	0.271834	0.0121157
C	Ge-73	0.077500	0.077816	0.0034206
C	Ge-74	0.365000	0.371501	0.0161101
C	Ge-76	0.077300	0.080806	0.0034118
C				
C	The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0441373			
C				
M32	32070.80c	0.205700		
	32072.80c	0.274500		
	32073.80c	0.077500		
	32074.80c	0.365000		
	32076.80c	0.077300		
C				
C	To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]			
C	use FM 1.3283488E-10 32 -4 1 for neutrons			
C	or FM 1.3283488E-10 32 -5 -6 for photons.			

Table 96 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Germanium

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
⁷⁰ Ge	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
⁷² Ge	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		
⁷³ Ge	0.000%	0.000%	-0.001%		
⁷⁴ Ge	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		
⁷⁶ Ge	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		

2.1.33. Arsenic

Arsenic (Z = 33) has just one stable isotope (⁷⁵As) listed in the NWC. The mass defect and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 97. The MatMCNP output for arsenic is found in Table 98. The arsenic verification data for MatMCNP implementation is found in Table 99. An examination of Table 99 reveals that the MatMCNP results agree within the precision of the Excel values chosen for all quantities examined.

Table 97 – Arsenic Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
⁷⁵ As	1.0000000	-73.0337	74.92159509	1.0000000	0.0462180
Density (g/cm³) = 5.75				FM Conversion = 1.2876755E-10	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0462180					

Table 98 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Arsenic (Excerpt)

C	Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:			
C				
C	Isotope	Number Fraction	Weight Fraction	Atoms/b-cm
C	As-75	1.000000	1.000000	0.0462181
C				
C	The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0462181			
C				
M33	33075.80c	1.000000		
C	To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]			
C	use FM 1.2876755E-10 33 -4 1 for neutrons			
C	or FM 1.2876755E-10 33 -5 -6 for photons.			

Table 99 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Arsenic

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
⁷⁵ As	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%

2.1.34. Selenium

Selenium (Z = 34) has six naturally occurring isotopes (⁷⁴Se, ⁷⁶Se, ⁷⁷Se, ⁷⁸Se, ⁸⁰Se and ⁸²Se) listed in the NWC. The abundances, mass defects, and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 100. The output for selenium from MatMCNP is shown in Table 101. Finally, the verification of the implementation of selenium within MatMCNP is found in Table 102. Table 102 shows that the implementation of selenium within MatMCNP has been performed correctly.

Table 100 – Selenium Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
⁷⁴ Se	0.0089000	-72.2127	73.92247647	0.008332	0.0003251
⁷⁶ Se	0.0937000	-75.2518	75.91921387	0.090092	0.0034231
⁷⁷ Se	0.0763000	-74.5993	76.91991435	0.074329	0.0027874
⁷⁸ Se	0.2377000	-77.0258	77.91730940	0.234563	0.0086838
⁸⁰ Se	0.4961000	-77.7598	79.91652142	0.502114	0.0181239
⁸² Se	0.0873000	-77.5940	81.91669941	0.090570	0.0031893
Density (g/cm ³) = 4.79				FM Conversion = 1.2218269E-10	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0365327					

Table 101 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Selenium (Excerpt)

C Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:				
C				
C	Isotope	Number Fraction	Weight Fraction	Atoms/b-cm
C	Se-74	0.008900	0.008332	0.0003251
C	Se-76	0.093700	0.090092	0.0034231
C	Se-77	0.076300	0.074329	0.0027875
C	Se-78	0.237700	0.234563	0.0086838
C	Se-80	0.496100	0.502114	0.0181239
C	Se-82	0.087300	0.090570	0.0031893
C				
C The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0365328				
C				
M34	34074.80c	0.008900		
	34076.80c	0.093700		
	34077.80c	0.076300		
	34078.80c	0.237700		
	34080.80c	0.496100		
	34082.80c	0.087300		
C				
C To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]				
C use FM 1.2218269E-10 34 -4 1 for neutrons				
C or FM 1.2218269E-10 34 -5 -6 for photons.				

Table 102 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Selenium

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
⁷⁴ Se	0.000%	-0.003%	-0.013%	0.000%	0.000%
⁷⁶ Se	0.000%	0.000%	-0.001%		
⁷⁷ Se	0.000%	0.000%	0.002%		
⁷⁸ Se	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		
⁸⁰ Se	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		
⁸² Se	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		

2.1.35. Bromine

Bromine (Z = 35) has two naturally occurring isotopes (⁷⁹Br and ⁸¹Br) listed in the NWC. The abundances, mass defects, and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 103. The output of MatMCNP for bromine is shown in Table 104. Finally, the verification of the implementation of bromine within MatMCNP is found in Table 105. An examination of Table 105 shows that the implementation of bromine within MatMCNP has been performed correctly.

Table 103 – Bromine Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
⁷⁹ Br	0.5069000	-76.0684	78.91833721	0.500650	0.0119196
⁸¹ Br	0.4931000	-77.9755	80.91628985	0.499350	0.0115951
Density (g/cm ³) = 3.12				FM Conversion = 1.2073898E-10	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0235147					

Table 104 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Bromine (Excerpt)

C Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:				
C				
C	Isotope	Number Fraction	Weight Fraction	Atoms/b-cm
C	Br-79	0.506900	0.500650	0.0119196
C	Br-81	0.493100	0.499350	0.0115951
C				
C The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0235147				
C				
M35	35079.80c	0.506900		
	35081.80c	0.493100		
C				
C To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]				
C use FM 1.2073899E-10 35 -4 1 for neutrons				
C or FM 1.2073899E-10 35 -5 -6 for photons.				

Table 105 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Bromine

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
⁷⁹ Br	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
⁸¹ Br	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		

2.1.36. Krypton

Krypton (Z = 36) has six naturally occurring isotopes (⁷⁸Kr, ⁸⁰Kr, ⁸²Kr, ⁸³Kr, ⁸⁴Kr and ⁸⁶Kr) listed in the NWC. The abundances, mass defects, and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 106. The output for krypton from MatMCNP is shown in Table 107. Finally, the verification of

the implementation of krypton within MatMCNP is found in Table 108. Examining Table 108, it is apparent that low density and low isotopic abundance causes issues with round-off (See Appendix A, Tables 281 through 283 for high density verification).

Table 106 – Krypton Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
⁷⁸ Kr	0.0035500	-74.1795	77.92036503	0.003301	0.0000001
⁸⁰ Kr	0.0228600	-77.8925	79.91637896	0.021801	0.0000006
⁸² Kr	0.1159300	-80.5902	81.91348286	0.113323	0.0000031
⁸³ Kr	0.1150000	-79.9900	82.91412720	0.113787	0.0000031
⁸⁴ Kr	0.5698700	-82.4393	83.91149777	0.570642	0.0000153
⁸⁶ Kr	0.1727900	-83.2656	85.91061070	0.177146	0.0000046
Density (g/cm ³) = 0.003733				FM Conversion = 1.1512769E-10	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0000268					

Table 107 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Krypton (Excerpt)

```
C Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:
C
C Isotope Number Fraction Weight Fraction Atoms/b-cm
C Kr-78 0.003550 0.003301 0.0000001
C Kr-80 0.022860 0.021801 0.0000006
C Kr-82 0.115930 0.113323 0.0000031
C Kr-83 0.115000 0.113787 0.0000031
C Kr-84 0.569870 0.570642 0.0000153
C Kr-86 0.172790 0.177146 0.0000046
C
C The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0000268
C
M36 36078.80c 0.003550
36080.80c 0.022860
36082.80c 0.115930
36083.80c 0.115000
36084.80c 0.569870
36086.80c 0.172790
C
C To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]
C use FM 1.1512769E-10 36 -4 1 for neutrons
C or FM 1.1512769E-10 36 -5 -6 for photons.
```

Table 108 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Krypton

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
⁷⁸ Kr	0.000%	0.000%	5.002%	-0.101%	0.000%
⁸⁰ Kr	0.000%	0.000%	-2.164%		
⁸² Kr	0.000%	0.000%	-0.324%		
⁸³ Kr	0.000%	0.000%	0.482%		
⁸⁴ Kr	0.000%	0.000%	0.078%		
⁸⁶ Kr	0.000%	0.000%	-0.765%		

2.1.37. Rubidium

Rubidium (Z = 37) has two naturally occurring isotopes (⁸⁵Rb and ⁸⁷Rb) listed in the NWC. The abundances, mass defects, and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 109. The output of MatMCNP for rubidium is shown in Table 110. Finally, the verification of the implementation of

rubidium within MatMCNP is found in Table 111. An examination of Table 111 shows that the implementation of rubidium within MatMCNP has been performed correctly.

Table 109 – Rubidium Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
⁸⁵ Rb	0.7217000	-82.1673	84.91178977	0.717006	0.0077905
⁸⁷ Rb	0.2783000	-84.5977	86.90918063	0.282994	0.0030041
Density (g/cm ³) = 1.532				FM Conversion = 1.1287860E-10	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0107946					

Table 110 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Rubidium (Excerpt)

C Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:				
C				
C	Isotope	Number Fraction	Weight Fraction	Atoms/b-cm
C	Rb-85	0.721700	0.717006	0.0077905
C	Rb-87	0.278300	0.282994	0.0030041
C				
C	The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0107946			
C				
M37	37085.80c	0.721700		
	37087.80c	0.278300		
C				
C To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]				
C	use FM	1.1287861E-10	37 -4	1 for neutrons
C	or FM	1.1287861E-10	37 -5 -6	for photons.

Table 111 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Rubidium

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
⁸⁵ Rb	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
⁸⁷ Rb	0.000%	0.000%	-0.001%		

2.1.38. Strontium

Strontium (Z = 38) has four naturally occurring isotopes (⁸⁴Sr, ⁸⁶Sr, ⁸⁷Sr, and ⁸⁸Sr) listed in the NWC. The abundances, mass defects, and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 112. The output for strontium from MatMCNP is shown in Table 113. Finally, the verification of the implementation of strontium within MatMCNP is found in Table 114. Table 114 shows that the implementation of strontium within MatMCNP has been performed correctly.

Table 112 – Strontium Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
⁸⁴ Sr	0.0056000	-80.6493	83.91341941	0.005363	0.0001016
⁸⁶ Sr	0.0986000	-84.5232	85.90926061	0.096679	0.0017891
⁸⁷ Sr	0.0700000	-84.8800	86.90887757	0.069435	0.0012702
⁸⁸ Sr	0.8258000	-87.9213	87.90561260	0.828524	0.0149845
Density (g/cm ³) = 2.64				FM Conversion = 1.1011002E-10	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0181455					

Table 113 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Strontium (Excerpt)

C	Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:			
C				
C	Isotope	Number Fraction	Weight Fraction	Atoms/b-cm
C	Sr-84	0.005600	0.005363	0.0001016
C	Sr-86	0.098600	0.096679	0.0017891
C	Sr-87	0.070000	0.069435	0.0012702
C	Sr-88	0.825800	0.828524	0.0149845
C				
C	The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0181455			
C				
M38	38084.80c	0.005600		
	38086.80c	0.098600		
	38087.80c	0.070000		
	38088.80c	0.825800		
C	To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]			
C	use FM	1.1011003E-10	38 -4 1 for neutrons	
C	or FM	1.1011003E-10	38 -5 -6 for photons.	

Table 114 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Strontium

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
⁸⁴ Sr	0.000%	-0.006%	-0.014%	0.000%	0.000%
⁸⁶ Sr	0.000%	0.000%	-0.002%		
⁸⁷ Sr	0.000%	0.001%	0.001%		
⁸⁸ Sr	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		

2.1.39. Yttrium

Yttrium (Z = 39) has one stable isotope (⁸⁹Y) listed in the NWC. The mass defect and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 115. The MatMCNP output for yttrium is found in Table 116. The yttrium verification data for MatMCNP implementation is found in Table 117. An examination of Table 117 reveals that the MatMCNP results agree within the precision of the Excel values chosen for all quantities examined.

Table 115 – Yttrium Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
⁸⁹ Y	1.0000000	-87.7096	88.90583987	1.000000	0.0302713
Density (g/cm³) = 4.469				FM Conversion = 1.0851335E-10	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0302713					

Table 116 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Yttrium (Excerpt)

C	Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:			
C				
C	Isotope	Number Fraction	Weight Fraction	Atoms/b-cm
C	Y-89	1.000000	1.000000	0.0302713
C				
C	The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0302713			
C				
M39	39089.80c	1.000000		
C				
C	To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]			
C	use FM	1.0851335E-10	39 -4 1 for neutrons	
C	or FM	1.0851335E-10	39 -5 -6 for photons.	

Table 117 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Yttrium

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
⁸⁹ Y	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%

2.1.40. Zirconium

Zirconium (Z = 40) has five naturally occurring isotopes (⁹⁰Zr, ⁹¹Zr, ⁹²Zr, ⁹⁴Zr, and ⁹⁶Zr) listed in the NWC. The abundances, mass defects, and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 118. The output for zirconium from MatMCNP is shown in Table 119. Finally, the verification of the implementation of zirconium within MatMCNP is found in Table 120. Table 120 shows that the implementation of zirconium within MatMCNP has been performed correctly.

Table 118 – Zirconium Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
⁹⁰ Zr	0.5145000	-88.7742	89.90469697	0.507061	0.0221450
⁹¹ Zr	0.1122000	-87.8973	90.90563836	0.111809	0.0048293
⁹² Zr	0.1715000	-88.4607	91.90503353	0.172781	0.0073817
⁹⁴ Zr	0.1738000	-87.2725	93.90630911	0.178911	0.0074807
⁹⁶ Zr	0.0280000	-85.4477	95.90826812	0.029438	0.0012052
Density (g/cm ³) = 6.52				FM Conversion = 1.0575625E-10	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0430418					

Table 119 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Zirconium (Excerpt)

```
C Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:
C
C Isotope Number Fraction Weight Fraction Atoms/b-cm
C Zr-90 0.514500 0.507061 0.0221450
C Zr-91 0.112200 0.111809 0.0048293
C Zr-92 0.171500 0.172781 0.0073817
C Zr-94 0.173800 0.178911 0.0074807
C Zr-96 0.028000 0.029438 0.0012052
C
C The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0430419
C
C
C This material contains an isotope that is often modified by
C an S(alpha,beta). Check MCNP Manual Appendix G to see if an
C S(alpha,beta) card (i.e., an MTn card) is required.
C
M40 40090.80c 0.514500
40091.80c 0.112200
40092.80c 0.171500
40094.80c 0.173800
40096.80c 0.028000
C
C To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]
C use FM 1.0575626E-10 40 -4 1 for neutrons
C or FM 1.0575626E-10 40 -5 -6 for photons.
```

Table 120 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Zirconium

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
⁹⁰ Zr	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
⁹¹ Zr	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		
⁹² Zr	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		
⁹⁴ Zr	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		
⁹⁶ Zr	0.000%	0.000%	0.002%		

2.1.41. Niobium

Niobium (Z = 41) has only one stable isotope (⁹³Nb) listed in the NWC. The mass defect and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 121. The MatMCNP output for niobium is found in Table 122. The niobium verification data for MatMCNP implementation is found in Table 123. An examination of Table 123 reveals that the MatMCNP results agree within the precision of the Excel values chosen for all quantities examined.

Table 121 – Niobium Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
⁹³ Nb	1.0000000	-87.2142	92.9063717	1.000000	0.0555502
Density (g/cm ³) = 8.57				FM Conversion = 1.0384078E-10	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0555502					

Table 122 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Niobium (Excerpt)

```
C Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:
C
C Isotope Number Fraction Weight Fraction Atoms/b-cm
C Nb-93 1.000000 1.000000 0.0555503
C
C The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0555503
C
M41 41093.80c 1.000000
C
C To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]
C use FM 1.0384080E-10 41 -4 1 for neutrons
C or FM 1.0384080E-10 41 -5 -6 for photons.
```

Table 123 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Niobium

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
⁹³ Nb	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%

2.1.42. Molybdenum

Molybdenum (Z = 42) has seven naturally occurring isotopes (⁹²Mo, ⁹⁴Mo, ⁹⁵Mo, ⁹⁶Mo, ⁹⁷Mo, ⁹⁸Mo, and ¹⁰⁰Mo) listed in the NWC. The abundances, mass defects, and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 124. The output for molybdenum from MatMCNP is shown in Table 125. Finally, the verification of the implementation of molybdenum within MatMCNP is found in Table 126. An examination of Table 126 shows that the implementation of molybdenum within MatMCNP has been performed correctly.

Table 124 – Molybdenum Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
⁹² Mo	0.1453000	-86.8093	91.90680638	0.139163	0.0093192
⁹⁴ Mo	0.0915000	-88.4141	93.90508355	0.089541	0.0058686
⁹⁵ Mo	0.1584000	-87.7119	94.90583740	0.156660	0.0101594
⁹⁶ Mo	0.1667000	-88.7949	95.90467475	0.166604	0.0106917
⁹⁷ Mo	0.0960000	-87.5448	96.90601679	0.096947	0.0061572
⁹⁸ Mo	0.2439000	-88.1161	97.90540347	0.248845	0.0156431
¹⁰⁰ Mo	0.0982000	-86.1878	99.90747359	0.102240	0.0062983
Density (g/cm ³) = 10.22				FM Conversion = 1.0053660E-10	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0641375					

Table 125 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Molybdenum (Excerpt)

C Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:				
C				
C	Isotope	Number Fraction	Weight Fraction	Atoms/b-cm
C	Mo-92	0.145300	0.139163	0.0093192
C	Mo-94	0.091500	0.089541	0.0058686
C	Mo-95	0.158400	0.156660	0.0101594
C	Mo-96	0.166700	0.166604	0.0106917
C	Mo-97	0.096000	0.096947	0.0061572
C	Mo-98	0.243900	0.248845	0.0156432
C	Mo-100	0.098200	0.102240	0.0062983
C				
C The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0641376				
C				
M42	42092.80c	0.145300		
	42094.80c	0.091500		
	42095.80c	0.158400		
	42096.80c	0.166700		
	42097.80c	0.096000		
	42098.80c	0.243900		
	42100.80c	0.098200		
C				
C To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]				
C use FM 1.0053659E-10 42 -4 1 for neutrons				
C or FM 1.0053659E-10 42 -5 -6 for photons.				

Table 126 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Molybdenum

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
⁹² Mo	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
⁹⁴ Mo	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		
⁹⁵ Mo	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		
⁹⁶ Mo	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		
⁹⁷ Mo	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		
⁹⁸ Mo	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		
¹⁰⁰ Mo	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		

2.1.43. Technetium

Technetium (Z = 43) has no naturally occurring isotopes listed in the NWC. MatMCNP will process a material that contains technetium, but no atom fractions, weight fractions, or atom densities are calculated. Essentially, the program will exit gracefully when given a material containing technetium.

2.1.44. Ruthenium

Ruthenium ($Z = 44$) has seven naturally occurring isotopes (^{96}Ru , ^{98}Ru , ^{99}Ru , ^{100}Ru , ^{101}Ru , ^{102}Ru , and ^{104}Ru) listed in the NWC. The abundances, mass defects, and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 127. The output for ruthenium from MatMCNP is shown in Table 128. Finally, the verification of the implementation of ruthenium within MatMCNP is found in Table 129. An examination of Table 129 shows that the implementation of ruthenium within MatMCNP has been performed correctly.

Table 127 – Ruthenium Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
^{96}Ru	0.0554000	-86.0804	95.90758888	0.052573	0.0039943
^{98}Ru	0.0187000	-88.2248	97.90528678	0.018115	0.0013483
^{99}Ru	0.1276000	-87.6202	98.90593584	0.124874	0.0092000
^{100}Ru	0.1260000	-89.2222	99.90421602	0.124553	0.0090846
^{101}Ru	0.1706000	-87.9529	100.9055787	0.170331	0.0123003
^{102}Ru	0.3155000	-89.1012	101.9043459	0.318120	0.0227476
^{104}Ru	0.1862000	-88.0923	103.9054290	0.191433	0.0134250
Density (g/cm ³) = 12.1				FM Conversion = 9.5458130E-11	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0721000					

Table 128 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Ruthenium (Excerpt)

C Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:				
C				
C	Isotope	Number Fraction	Weight Fraction	Atoms/b-cm
C	Ru-96	0.055400	0.052573	0.0039943
C	Ru-98	0.018700	0.018115	0.0013483
C	Ru-99	0.127600	0.124874	0.0092000
C	Ru-100	0.126000	0.124553	0.0090846
C	Ru-101	0.170600	0.170331	0.0123003
C	Ru-102	0.315500	0.318120	0.0227476
C	Ru-104	0.186200	0.191433	0.0134250
C				
C The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0721001				
C				
M44	44096.80c	0.055400		
	44098.80c	0.018700		
	44099.80c	0.127600		
	44100.80c	0.126000		
	44101.80c	0.170600		
	44102.80c	0.315500		
	44104.80c	0.186200		
C				
C To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]				
C use FM 9.5458141E-11 44 -4 1 for neutrons				
C or FM 9.5458141E-11 44 -5 -6 for photons.				

Table 129 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Ruthenium

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
^{96}Ru	0.000%	0.000%	-0.001%	0.000%	0.000%
^{98}Ru	0.000%	-0.002%	0.002%		
^{99}Ru	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		
^{100}Ru	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		
^{101}Ru	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		
^{102}Ru	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		
^{104}Ru	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		

2.1.45. Rhodium

Rhodium ($Z = 45$) has only one stable isotope (^{103}Rh) listed in the NWC. The mass defect and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 130. The MatMCNP output for rhodium is found in Table 131. The rhodium verification data for MatMCNP implementation is found in Table 132. An examination of Table 132 reveals that the MatMCNP results agree within the precision of the Excel values chosen for all quantities examined.

Table 130 – Rhodium Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
^{103}Rh	1.0000000	-88.0256	102.9055006	1.000000	0.0726246
Density (g/cm ³) = 12.41				FM Conversion = 9.3750774E-11	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0726246					

Table 131 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Rhodium (Excerpt)

C	Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:				
C					
C	Isotope	Number	Fraction	Weight Fraction	Atoms/b-cm
C	Rh-103	1.000000		1.000000	0.0726247
C					
C	The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0726247				
C					
M45	45103.80c	1.000000			
C					
C	To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]				
C	use FM	9.3750771E-11	45	-4 1	for neutrons
C	or FM	9.3750771E-11	45	-5 -6	for photons.

Table 132 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Rhodium

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
^{103}Rh	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%

2.1.46. Palladium

Palladium ($Z = 46$) has six naturally occurring isotopes (^{102}Pd , ^{104}Pd , ^{105}Pd , ^{106}Pd , ^{108}Pd and ^{110}Pd) listed in the NWC. The abundances, mass defects, and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 133. The output for palladium from MatMCNP is shown in Table 134. Finally, the verification of the implementation of palladium within MatMCNP is found in Table 135. An examination of Table 135 shows that the implementation of palladium within MatMCNP has been performed correctly.

Table 133 – Palladium Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
¹⁰² Pd	0.0102000	-87.9286	101.9056048	0.009768	0.0006938
¹⁰⁴ Pd	0.1114000	-89.3932	103.9040324	0.108771	0.0075777
¹⁰⁵ Pd	0.2233000	-88.4160	104.9050815	0.220131	0.0151894
¹⁰⁶ Pd	0.2733000	-89.9056	105.9034824	0.271985	0.0185905
¹⁰⁸ Pd	0.2646000	-89.5211	107.9038951	0.268301	0.0179987
¹¹⁰ Pd	0.1172000	-88.3484	109.9051541	0.121044	0.0079722
Density (g/cm ³) = 12.02					
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0680222				FM Conversion = 9.0658654E-11	

Table 134 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Palladium (Excerpt)

C Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:				
C				
C	Isotope	Number Fraction	Weight Fraction	Atoms/b-cm
C	Pd-102	0.010200	0.009768	0.0006938
C	Pd-104	0.111400	0.108771	0.0075777
C	Pd-105	0.223300	0.220131	0.0151894
C	Pd-106	0.273300	0.271985	0.0185905
C	Pd-108	0.264600	0.268301	0.0179987
C	Pd-110	0.117200	0.121044	0.0079722
C				
C The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0680223				
C				
M46	46102.80c	0.010200		
	46104.80c	0.111400		
	46105.80c	0.223300		
	46106.80c	0.273300		
	46108.80c	0.264600		
	46110.80c	0.117200		
C				
C To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]				
C use FM 9.0658661E-11 46 -4 1 for neutrons				
C or FM 9.0658661E-11 46 -5 -6 for photons.				

Table 135 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Palladium

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
¹⁰² Pd	0.000%	0.003%	-0.004%	0.000%	0.000%
¹⁰⁴ Pd	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		
¹⁰⁵ Pd	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		
¹⁰⁶ Pd	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		
¹⁰⁸ Pd	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		
¹¹⁰ Pd	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		

2.1.47. Silver

Silver (Z = 47) has two naturally occurring isotopes (¹⁰⁷Ag and ¹⁰⁹Ag) listed in the NWC. The abundances, mass defects, and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 136. The output of MatMCNP for silver is shown in Table 137. Finally, the verification of the implementation of silver within MatMCNP is found in Table 138. An examination of Table 138 shows that the implementation of silver within MatMCNP has been performed correctly.

Table 136 – Silver Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
¹⁰⁷ Ag	0.5183900	-88.4055	106.9050928	0.513762	0.0303881
¹⁰⁹ Ag	0.4816100	-88.7195	108.9047557	0.486238	0.0282320
Density (g/cm ³) = 10.50				FM Conversion = 8.9437617E-11	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0586201					

Table 137 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Silver (Excerpt)

C	Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:			
C				
C	Isotope	Number Fraction	Weight Fraction	Atoms/b-cm
C	Ag-107	0.518390	0.513762	0.0303881
C	Ag-109	0.481610	0.486238	0.0282321
C				
C	The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0586202			
C				
M47	47107.80c	0.518390		
	47109.80c	0.481610		
C				
C	To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]			
C	use FM	8.9437617E-11	47	-4 1 for neutrons
C	or FM	8.9437617E-11	47	-5 -6 for photons.

Table 138 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Silver

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
¹⁰⁷ Ag	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
¹⁰⁹ Ag	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		

2.1.48. Cadmium

Cadmium (Z = 48) has eight naturally occurring isotopes (¹⁰⁶Cd, ¹⁰⁸Cd, ¹¹⁰Cd, ¹¹¹Cd, ¹¹²Cd, ¹¹³Cd, ¹¹⁴Cd, and ¹¹⁶Cd) listed in the NWC. The abundances, mass defects, and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 139. The output for cadmium from MatMCNP is shown in Table 140. Finally, the verification of the implementation of cadmium within MatMCNP is found in Table 141. An examination of Table 141 shows that the implementation of cadmium within MatMCNP has been performed correctly.

Table 139 – Cadmium Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
¹⁰⁶ Cd	0.0125000	-87.1304	105.9064617	0.011777	0.0005819
¹⁰⁸ Cd	0.0089000	-89.2524	107.9041836	0.008543	0.0004143
¹¹⁰ Cd	0.1249000	-90.3503	109.903005	0.122113	0.0058146
¹¹¹ Cd	0.1280000	-89.2547	110.9041811	0.126284	0.0059589
¹¹² Cd	0.2413000	-90.5777	111.9027608	0.240208	0.0112335
¹¹³ Cd	0.1222000	-89.0464	112.9044048	0.122736	0.0056889
¹¹⁴ Cd	0.2873000	-90.0180	113.9033617	0.291113	0.0133750
¹¹⁶ Cd	0.0749000	-88.7164	115.9047590	0.077228	0.0034869
Density (g/cm ³) = 8.69				FM Conversion = 8.5822764E-11	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0465543					

Table 140 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Cadmium (Excerpt)

C	Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:			
C				
C	Isotope	Number Fraction	Weight Fraction	Atoms/b-cm
C	Cd-106	0.012500	0.011777	0.0005819
C	Cd-108	0.008900	0.008543	0.0004143
C	Cd-110	0.124900	0.122113	0.0058146
C	Cd-111	0.128000	0.126284	0.0059589
C	Cd-112	0.241300	0.240208	0.0112336
C	Cd-113	0.122200	0.122736	0.0056889
C	Cd-114	0.287300	0.291113	0.0133750
C	Cd-116	0.074900	0.077228	0.0034869
C				
C	The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0465543			
C				
M48	48106.80c	0.012500		
	48108.80c	0.008900		
	48110.80c	0.124900		
	48111.80c	0.128000		
	48112.80c	0.241300		
	48113.80c	0.122200		
	48114.80c	0.287300		
	48116.80c	0.074900		
C				
C	To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]			
C	use FM 8.5822766E-11 48 -4 1 for neutrons			
C	or FM 8.5822766E-11 48 -5 -6 for photons.			

Table 141 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Cadmium

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
¹⁰⁶ Cd	0.000%	0.003%	-0.005%	0.000%	0.000%
¹⁰⁸ Cd	0.000%	-0.002%	-0.008%		
¹¹⁰ Cd	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		
¹¹¹ Cd	0.000%	0.000%	-0.001%		
¹¹² Cd	0.000%	0.000%	0.001%		
¹¹³ Cd	0.000%	0.000%	-0.001%		
¹¹⁴ Cd	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		
¹¹⁶ Cd	0.000%	0.001%	0.000%		

2.1.49. Indium

Indium (Z = 49) has two naturally occurring isotopes (¹¹³In and ¹¹⁵In) listed in the NWC. The abundances, mass defects, and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 142. The output of MatMCNP for indium is shown in Table 143. Finally, the verification of the implementation of indium within MatMCNP is found in Table 144. Table 144 shows that the implementation of indium within MatMCNP has been performed correctly.

Table 142 – Indium Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
¹¹³ In	0.0429000	-89.3683	112.9040592	0.042185	0.0016448
¹¹⁵ In	0.9571000	-89.5363	114.9038788	0.957815	0.0366957
Density (g/cm ³) = 7.31				FM Conversion = 8.4023960E-11	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0383405					

Table 143 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Indium (Excerpt)

C	Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:			
C				
C	Isotope	Number Fraction	Weight Fraction	Atoms/b-cm
C	In-113	0.042900	0.042185	0.0016448
C	In-115	0.957100	0.957815	0.0366957
C				
C	The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0383405			
C				
M49	49113.80c	0.042900		
	49115.80c	0.957100		
C				
C	To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]			
C	use FM	8.4023968E-11	49 -4 1	for neutrons
C	or FM	8.4023968E-11	49 -5 -6	for photons.

Table 144 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Indium

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
¹¹³ In	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
¹¹⁵ In	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		

2.1.50. Tin

Tin (Z = 50) has ten naturally occurring isotopes (¹¹²Sn, ¹¹⁴Sn, ¹¹⁵Sn, ¹¹⁶Sn, ¹¹⁷Sn, ¹¹⁸Sn, ¹¹⁹Sn, ¹²⁰Sn, ¹²²Sn, and ¹²⁴Sn) listed in the NWC. The abundances, mass defects, and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 145. The output for tin from MatMCNP is shown in Table 146. Finally, the verification of the implementation of tin within MatMCNP is found in Table 147. An examination of Table 147 shows that the implementation of tin within MatMCNP has been performed correctly.

Table 145 – Tin Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
¹¹² Sn	0.0097000	-88.6579	111.9048218	0.009144	0.0002839
¹¹⁴ Sn	0.0066000	-90.5594	113.9027805	0.006333	0.0001932
¹¹⁵ Sn	0.0034000	-90.0338	114.9033447	0.003291	0.0000995
¹¹⁶ Sn	0.1454000	-91.5259	115.9017429	0.141960	0.0042560
¹¹⁷ Sn	0.0768000	-90.3977	116.9029541	0.075631	0.0022480
¹¹⁸ Sn	0.2422000	-91.6528	117.9016067	0.240550	0.0070895
¹¹⁹ Sn	0.0859000	-90.0650	118.9033112	0.086040	0.0025144
¹²⁰ Sn	0.3258000	-91.0982	119.9022021	0.329072	0.0095365
¹²² Sn	0.0463000	-89.9426	121.9034426	0.047545	0.0013553
¹²⁴ Sn	0.0579000	-88.2370	123.9052737	0.060434	0.0016948
Density (g/cm ³) = 5.77				FM Conversion = 8.1269153E-11	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0292711					

Table 146 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Tin (Excerpt)

C	Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:			
C				
C	Isotope	Number Fraction	Weight Fraction	Atoms/b-cm
C	Sn-112	0.009700	0.009144	0.0002839
C	Sn-114	0.006600	0.006333	0.0001932
C	Sn-115	0.003400	0.003291	0.0000995
C	Sn-116	0.145400	0.141960	0.0042560
C	Sn-117	0.076800	0.075631	0.0022480
C	Sn-118	0.242200	0.240550	0.0070895
C	Sn-119	0.085900	0.086040	0.0025144
C	Sn-120	0.325800	0.329072	0.0095365
C	Sn-122	0.046300	0.047545	0.0013553
C	Sn-124	0.057900	0.060434	0.0016948
C				
C	The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0292711			
C				
M50	50112.80c	0.009700		
	50114.80c	0.006600		
	50115.80c	0.003400		
	50116.80c	0.145400		
	50117.80c	0.076800		
	50118.80c	0.242200		
	50119.80c	0.085900		
	50120.80c	0.325800		
	50122.80c	0.046300		
	50124.80c	0.057900		
C				
C	To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]			
C	use FM 8.1269165E-11 50 -4 1 for neutrons			
C	or FM 8.1269165E-11 50 -5 -6 for photons.			

Table 147 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Tin

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
¹¹² Sn	0.000%	0.001%	-0.010%	0.000%	0.000%
¹¹⁴ Sn	0.000%	0.004%	0.006%		
¹¹⁵ Sn	0.000%	0.001%	-0.022%		
¹¹⁶ Sn	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		
¹¹⁷ Sn	0.000%	0.000%	-0.001%		
¹¹⁸ Sn	0.000%	0.000%	0.001%		
¹¹⁹ Sn	0.000%	0.000%	0.001%		
¹²⁰ Sn	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		
¹²² Sn	0.000%	-0.001%	0.004%		
¹²⁴ Sn	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		

2.1.51. Antimony

Antimony (Z = 51) has two naturally occurring isotopes (¹²¹Sb and ¹²³Sb) listed in the NWC. The abundances, mass defects, and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 148. The output of MatMCNP for antimony is shown in Table 149. Finally, the verification of the implementation of antimony within MatMCNP is found in Table 150. Table 150 shows that the implementation of antimony within MatMCNP has been performed correctly.

Table 148 – Antimony Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
¹²¹ Sb	0.5721000	-89.5998	120.9038107	0.568078	0.0189015
¹²³ Sb	0.4279000	-89.2261	122.9042118	0.431922	0.0141373
Density (g/cm ³) = 6.68				FM Conversion = 7.9233637E-11	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0330387					

Table 149 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Antimony (Excerpt)

C Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:				
C				
C	Isotope	Number Fraction	Weight Fraction	Atoms/b-cm
C	Sb-121	0.572100	0.568078	0.0189015
C	Sb-123	0.427900	0.431922	0.0141373
C				
C	The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0330387			
C				
M51	51121.80c	0.572100		
	51123.80c	0.427900		
C				
C	To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]			
C	use FM	7.9233640E-11	51	-4 1 for neutrons
C	or FM	7.9233640E-11	51	-5 -6 for photons.

Table 150 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Antimony

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
¹²¹ Sb	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
¹²³ Sb	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		

2.1.52. Tellurium

Tellurium (Z = 52) has eight naturally occurring isotopes (¹²⁰Te, ¹²²Te, ¹²³Te, ¹²⁴Te, ¹²⁵Te, ¹²⁶Te, ¹²⁸Te, and ¹³⁰Te) listed in the NWC. The abundances, mass defects, and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 151. The output for tellurium from MatMCNP is shown in Table 152. Finally, the verification of the implementation of tellurium within MatMCNP is found in Table 153. An examination of Table 153 shows that the implementation of tellurium within MatMCNP has been performed correctly.

Table 151 – Tellurium Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
¹²⁰ Te	0.0009000	-89.3697	119.9040577	0.000846	0.0000265
¹²² Te	0.0255000	-90.3158	121.9030420	0.024361	0.0007498
¹²³ Te	0.0089000	-89.1735	122.9042683	0.008572	0.0002617
¹²⁴ Te	0.0474000	-90.5266	123.9028157	0.046025	0.0013937
¹²⁵ Te	0.0707000	-89.0243	124.9044285	0.069205	0.0020787
¹²⁶ Te	0.1884000	-90.0666	125.9033095	0.185890	0.0055393
¹²⁸ Te	0.3174000	-88.9937	127.9044613	0.318150	0.0093322
¹³⁰ Te	0.3408000	-87.3529	129.9062228	0.346951	0.0100202
Density (g/cm ³) = 6.23				FM Conversion = 7.5605282E-11	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0294020					

Table 152 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Tellurium (Excerpt)

C	Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:			
C				
C	Isotope	Number Fraction	Weight Fraction	Atoms/b-cm
C	Te-120	0.000900	0.000846	0.0000265
C	Te-122	0.025500	0.024361	0.0007498
C	Te-123	0.008900	0.008572	0.0002617
C	Te-124	0.047400	0.046025	0.0013937
C	Te-125	0.070700	0.069205	0.0020787
C	Te-126	0.188400	0.185890	0.0055393
C	Te-128	0.317400	0.318150	0.0093322
C	Te-130	0.340800	0.346951	0.0100202
C				
C	The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0294021			
C				
M52	52120.80c	0.000900		
	52122.80c	0.025500		
	52123.80c	0.008900		
	52124.80c	0.047400		
	52125.80c	0.070700		
	52126.80c	0.188400		
	52128.80c	0.317400		
	52130.80c	0.340800		
C				
C	To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]			
C	use FM 7.5605286E-11 52 -4 1 for neutrons			
C	or FM 7.5605286E-11 52 -5 -6 for photons.			

Table 153 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Tellurium

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
¹²⁰ Te	0.000%	0.036%	0.144%	0.000%	0.000%
¹²² Te	0.000%	0.000%	0.006%		
¹²³ Te	0.000%	-0.003%	0.008%		
¹²⁴ Te	0.000%	-0.001%	0.003%		
¹²⁵ Te	0.000%	0.000%	-0.001%		
¹²⁶ Te	0.000%	0.000%	-0.001%		
¹²⁸ Te	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		
¹³⁰ Te	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		

2.1.53. Iodine

Iodine (Z =53) has only one stable isotope (¹²⁷I) listed in the NWC. The mass defect and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 154. The MatMCNP output for iodine is found in Table 155. The iodine verification data for MatMCNP implementation is found in Table 156. An examination of Table 156 reveals that the MatMCNP results agree within the precision of the Excel values chosen for all quantities examined.

Table 154 – Iodine Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
¹²⁷ I	1.0000000	-88.9847	126.904471	1.000000	0.0233949
Density (g/cm ³) = 4.93				FM Conversion = 7.6021517E-11	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0233949					

Table 155 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Iodine (Excerpt)

C	Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:				
C					
C	Isotope	Number Fraction	Weight Fraction	Atoms/b-cm	
C	I-127	1.000000	1.000000	0.0233949	
C					
C	The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0233949				
C					
M53	53127.80c	1.000000			
C					
C	To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]				
C	use FM	7.6021522E-11	53	-4	1 for neutrons
C	or FM	7.6021522E-11	53	-5	-6 for photons.

Table 156 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Iodine

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
¹²⁷ I	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%

2.1.54. Xenon

Xenon (Z = 54) has nine naturally occurring isotopes (¹²⁴Xe, ¹²⁶Xe, ¹²⁸Xe, ¹²⁹Xe, ¹³⁰Xe, ¹³¹Xe, ¹³²Xe, ¹³⁴Xe, and ¹³⁶Xe) listed in the NWC. The abundances, mass defects, and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 157. The output for xenon from MatMCNP is shown in Table 158. Finally, the verification of the implementation of xenon within MatMCNP is found in Table 159. Examining Table 159, it is apparent that low density and low isotopic abundance causes issues with round-off (See Appendix A, Tables 284 through 286 for high density verification).

Table 157 – Xenon Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
¹²⁴ Xe	0.0009520	-87.6612	123.9058918	0.000898	0.0000000
¹²⁶ Xe	0.0008900	-89.1462	125.9042976	0.000853	0.0000000
¹²⁸ Xe	0.0191021	-89.8602	127.9035311	0.018609	0.0000005
¹²⁹ Xe	0.2640071	-88.6960	128.9047809	0.259205	0.0000071
¹³⁰ Xe	0.0407102	-89.8804	129.9035094	0.040279	0.0000011
¹³¹ Xe	0.2123208	-88.4136	130.9050841	0.211694	0.0000057
¹³² Xe	0.2690871	-89.2789	131.9041552	0.270340	0.0000073
¹³⁴ Xe	0.1043574	-88.1245	133.9053945	0.106434	0.0000028
¹³⁶ Xe	0.0885734	-86.4291	135.9072145	0.091686	0.0000024
Density (g/cm ³) = 0.005887				FM Conversion = 7.3480595E-11	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0000270					

Table 158 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Xenon (Excerpt)

C	Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:			
C				
C	Isotope	Number Fraction	Weight Fraction	Atoms/b-cm
C	Xe-124	0.000952	0.000898	0.0000000
C	Xe-126	0.000890	0.000853	0.0000000
C	Xe-128	0.019102	0.018609	0.0000005
C	Xe-129	0.264007	0.259205	0.0000071
C	Xe-130	0.040710	0.040279	0.0000011
C	Xe-131	0.212321	0.211694	0.0000057
C	Xe-132	0.269087	0.270340	0.0000073
C	Xe-134	0.104357	0.106434	0.0000028
C	Xe-136	0.088573	0.091686	0.0000024
C				
C	The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0000270			
C				
M54	54124.80c	0.000952		
	54126.80c	0.000890		
	54128.80c	0.019102		
	54129.80c	0.264007		
	54130.80c	0.040710		
	54131.80c	0.212321		
	54132.80c	0.269087		
	54134.80c	0.104357		
	54136.80c	0.088573		
C				
C	To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]			
C	use FM 7.3480604E-11 54 -4 1 for neutrons			
C	or FM 7.3480604E-11 54 -5 -6 for photons.			

Table 159 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Xenon

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
¹²⁴ Xe	0.000%	-0.049%	-100.000%	-0.009%	0.000%
¹²⁶ Xe	0.000%	-0.056%	-100.000%		
¹²⁸ Xe	0.000%	0.000%	-3.064%		
¹²⁹ Xe	0.000%	0.000%	-0.405%		
¹³⁰ Xe	0.000%	-0.001%	0.066%		
¹³¹ Xe	0.000%	0.000%	-0.579%		
¹³² Xe	0.000%	0.000%	0.468%		
¹³⁴ Xe	0.000%	0.000%	-0.636%		
¹³⁶ Xe	0.000%	0.000%	0.347%		

2.1.55. Cesium

Cesium (Z =55) has only one stable isotope (¹³³Cs) listed in the NWC. The mass defect and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 160. The MatMCNP output for cesium is found in Table 161. The cesium verification data for MatMCNP implementation is found in Table 162. An examination of Table 162 reveals that the MatMCNP results agree within the precision of the Excel values chosen for all quantities examined.

Table 160 – Cesium Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
¹³³ Cs	1.0000000	-88.0709	132.905452	1.000000	0.0084868
Density (g/cm ³) = 1.873				FM Conversion = 7.2588974E-11	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0084868					

Table 161 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Cesium (Excerpt)

```
C Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:
C
C Isotope Number Fraction Weight Fraction Atoms/b-cm
C Ce-133 1.000000 1.000000 0.0084868
C
C The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0084868
C
M55 55133.80c 1.000000
C
C To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]
C use FM 7.2588976E-11 55 -4 1 for neutrons
C or FM 7.2588976E-11 55 -5 -6 for photons.
```

Table 162 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Cesium

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
¹³³ Cs	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%

2.1.56. Barium

Barium (Z = 56) has seven naturally occurring isotopes (¹³⁰Ba, ¹³²Ba, ¹³⁴Ba, ¹³⁵Ba, ¹³⁶Ba, ¹³⁷Ba, and ¹³⁸Ba) listed in the NWC. The abundances, mass defects, and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 163. The output for barium from MatMCNP is shown in Table 164. Finally, the verification of the implementation of barium within MatMCNP is found in Table 165. An examination of Table 165 shows that the implementation of barium within MatMCNP has been performed correctly.

Table 163 – Barium Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
¹³⁰ Ba	0.0010600	-87.2618	129.9063206	0.001003	0.0000168
¹³² Ba	0.0010100	-88.4349	131.9050612	0.000970	0.0000160
¹³⁴ Ba	0.0241700	-88.9501	133.9045081	0.023568	0.0003837
¹³⁵ Ba	0.0659200	-87.8508	134.9056883	0.064758	0.0010465
¹³⁶ Ba	0.0785400	-88.8872	135.9045757	0.077727	0.0012468
¹³⁷ Ba	0.1123200	-87.7215	136.9058271	0.111976	0.0017830
¹³⁸ Ba	0.7169800	-88.2619	137.9052469	0.720000	0.0113818
Density (g/cm ³) = 3.63				FM Conversion = 7.0251866E-11	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0158746					

Table 164 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Barium (Excerpt)

C	Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:			
C				
C	Isotope	Number Fraction	Weight Fraction	Atoms/b-cm
C	Ba-130	0.001060	0.001003	0.0000168
C	Ba-132	0.001010	0.000970	0.0000160
C	Ba-134	0.024170	0.023568	0.0003837
C	Ba-135	0.065920	0.064758	0.0010465
C	Ba-136	0.078540	0.077727	0.0012468
C	Ba-137	0.112320	0.111976	0.0017830
C	Ba-138	0.716980	0.720000	0.0113818
C				
C	The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0158746			
C				
M56	56130.80c	0.001060		
	56132.80c	0.001010		
	56134.80c	0.024170		
	56135.80c	0.065920		
	56136.80c	0.078540		
	56137.80c	0.112320		
	56138.80c	0.716980		
C				
C	To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]			
C	use FM	7.0251867E-11	56 -4 1 for neutrons	
C	or FM	7.0251867E-11	56 -5 -6 for photons.	

Table 165 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Barium

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
¹³⁰ Ba	0.000%	0.028%	-0.161%	0.000%	0.000%
¹³² Ba	0.000%	-0.013%	-0.208%		
¹³⁴ Ba	0.000%	0.001%	0.003%		
¹³⁵ Ba	0.000%	0.000%	0.004%		
¹³⁶ Ba	0.000%	0.001%	0.001%		
¹³⁷ Ba	0.000%	0.000%	-0.002%		
¹³⁸ Ba	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		

2.1.57. Lanthanum

Lanthanum ($Z = 57$) has two naturally occurring isotopes (¹³⁸La and ¹³⁹La) listed in the NWC. The abundances, mass defects, and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 166. The output of MatMCNP for lanthanum is shown in Table 167. Finally, the verification of the implementation of lanthanum within MatMCNP is found in Table 168. Table 168 shows that the implementation of lanthanum within MatMCNP has been performed correctly. (*NOTE: The NWC atomic abundances sum to 100.00071. The numbers below and within MatMCNP take that into account.*)

Table 166 – Lanthanum Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
¹³⁸ La	0.0008881	-86.5215	137.9071153	0.000882	0.0000237
¹³⁹ La	0.9991119	-87.2282	138.9063567	0.999118	0.0266175
Density (g/cm ³) = 6.145				FM Conversion = 6.9453495E-11	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0266412					

Table 167 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Lanthanum (Excerpt)

C	Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:			
C				
C	Isotope	Number Fraction	Weight Fraction	Atoms/b-cm
C	La-138	0.000888	0.000882	0.0000237
C	La-139	0.999112	0.999118	0.0266175
C				
C	The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0266412			
C				
M57	57138.80c	0.000888		
	57139.80c	0.999112		
C	To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]			
C	use FM	6.9453505E-11	57 -4	1 for neutrons
C	or FM	6.9453505E-11	57 -5 -6	for photons.

Table 168 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Lanthanum

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
¹³⁸ La	-0.011%	0.033%	0.170%	0.000%	0.000%
¹³⁹ La	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		

2.1.58. Cerium

Cerium (Z = 58) has four naturally occurring isotopes (¹³⁶Ce, ¹³⁸Ce, ¹⁴⁰Ce, and ¹⁴²Ce) listed in the NWC. The abundances, mass defects, and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 169. The output for cerium from MatMCNP is shown in Table 170. Finally, the verification of the implementation of cerium within MatMCNP is found in Table 171. An examination of Table 171 shows that the implementation of cerium within MatMCNP has been performed correctly.

Table 169 – Cerium Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
¹³⁶ Ce	0.0018500	-86.4736	135.9071668	0.001794	0.0000538
¹³⁸ Ce	0.0025100	-87.5643	137.9059959	0.002470	0.0000730
¹⁴⁰ Ce	0.8845000	-88.0786	139.9054437	0.883173	0.0257365
¹⁴² Ce	0.1111400	-84.5320	141.9092512	0.112563	0.0032339
Density (g/cm ³) = 6.77				FM Conversion = 6.8853584E-11	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0290973					

Table 170 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Cerium (Excerpt)

C	Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:			
C				
C	Isotope	Number Fraction	Weight Fraction	Atoms/b-cm
C	Ce-136	0.001850	0.001794	0.0000538
C	Ce-138	0.002510	0.002470	0.0000730
C	Ce-140	0.884500	0.883172	0.0257366
C	Ce-142	0.111140	0.112563	0.0032339
C				
C	The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0290973			
C				
M58	58136.80c	0.001850		
	58138.80c	0.002510		
	58140.80c	0.884500		
	58142.80c	0.111140		
C	To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]			
C	use FM	6.8853589E-11	58 -4	1 for neutrons
C	or FM	6.8853589E-11	58 -5 -6	for photons.

Table 171 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Cerium

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
¹³⁶ Ce	0.000%	-0.024%	-0.056%	0.000%	0.000%
¹³⁸ Ce	0.000%	-0.017%	-0.047%		
¹⁴⁰ Ce	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		
¹⁴² Ce	0.000%	0.000%	0.001%		

2.1.59. Praseodymium

Praseodymium (Z =59) has only one stable isotope (¹⁴¹Pr) listed in the NWC. The mass defect and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 172. The MatMCNP output for praseodymium is found in Table 173. The praseodymium verification data for MatMCNP implementation is found in Table 174. An examination of Table 174 reveals that the MatMCNP results agree within the precision of the Excel values chosen for all quantities examined.

Table 172 – Praseodymium Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
¹⁴¹ Pr	1.0000000	-86.0158	140.9076582	1.000000	0.0289466
Density (g/cm ³) = 6.773				FM Conversion = 6.8466615E-11	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0289466					

Table 173 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Praseodymium (Excerpt)

```
C Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:
C
C Isotope Number Fraction Weight Fraction Atoms/b-cm
C Pr-141 1.000000 1.000000 0.0289466
C
C The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0289466
C
M59 59141.80c 1.000000
C
C To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]
C use FM 6.8466628E-11 59 -4 1 for neutrons
C or FM 6.8466628E-11 59 -5 -6 for photons.
```

Table 174 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Praseodymium

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
¹⁴¹ Pr	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%

2.1.60. Neodymium

Neodymium (Z = 60) has seven naturally occurring isotopes (¹⁴²Nd, ¹⁴³Nd, ¹⁴⁴Nd, ¹⁴⁵Nd, ¹⁴⁶Nd, ¹⁴⁸Nd, and ¹⁵⁰Nd) listed in the NWC. The abundances, mass defects, and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 175. The output for neodymium from MatMCNP is shown in Table 176. Finally, the verification of the implementation of neodymium within MatMCNP is found in Table 177. An examination of Table 177 shows that the implementation of neodymium within MatMCNP has been performed correctly.

Table 175 – Neodymium Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
¹⁴² Nd	0.2715200	-85.9493	141.9077296	0.267127	0.0079443
¹⁴³ Nd	0.1217400	-84.0015	142.9098207	0.120616	0.0035619
¹⁴⁴ Nd	0.2379800	-83.7473	143.9100936	0.237433	0.0069630
¹⁴⁵ Nd	0.0829300	-81.4312	144.9125800	0.083316	0.0024264
¹⁴⁶ Nd	0.1718900	-80.9252	145.9131232	0.173882	0.0050293
¹⁴⁸ Nd	0.0575600	-77.4068	147.9169004	0.059027	0.0016841
¹⁵⁰ Nd	0.0563800	-73.6832	149.9208978	0.058600	0.0016496
Density (g/cm ³) = 7.008				FM Conversion = 6.6884107E-11	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0292586					

Table 176 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Neodymium (Excerpt)

C Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:				
C				
C	Isotope	Number Fraction	Weight Fraction	Atoms/b-cm
C	Nd-142	0.271520	0.267127	0.0079443
C	Nd-143	0.121740	0.120616	0.0035619
C	Nd-144	0.237980	0.237433	0.0069630
C	Nd-145	0.082930	0.083316	0.0024264
C	Nd-146	0.171890	0.173882	0.0050293
C	Nd-148	0.057560	0.059027	0.0016841
C	Nd-150	0.056380	0.058600	0.0016496
C				
C	The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0292587			
C				
M60	60142.80c	0.271520		
	60143.80c	0.121740		
	60144.80c	0.237980		
	60145.80c	0.082930		
	60146.80c	0.171890		
	60148.80c	0.057560		
	60150.80c	0.056380		
C				
C	To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]			
C	use FM 6.6884109E-11 60 -4 1 for neutrons			
C	or FM 6.6884109E-11 60 -5 -6 for photons.			

Table 177 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Neodymium

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
¹⁴² Nd	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
¹⁴³ Nd	0.000%	0.000%	-0.001%		
¹⁴⁴ Nd	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		
¹⁴⁵ Nd	0.000%	0.000%	-0.001%		
¹⁴⁶ Nd	0.000%	0.000%	0.001%		
¹⁴⁸ Nd	0.000%	0.001%	-0.002%		
¹⁵⁰ Nd	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		

2.1.61. Promethium

Promethium (Z = 61) has no naturally occurring isotopes listed in the NWC. MatMCNP will process a material that contains promethium, but no atom fractions, weight fractions, or atom densities are calculated. Essentially, the program will exit gracefully when given a material containing promethium.

2.1.62. Samarium

Samarium ($Z = 62$) has seven naturally occurring isotopes (^{144}Sm , ^{147}Sm , ^{148}Sm , ^{149}Sm , ^{150}Sm , ^{152}Sm , and ^{154}Sm) listed in the NWC. The abundances, mass defects, and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 178. The output for samarium from MatMCNP is shown in Table 179. Finally, the verification of the implementation of samarium within MatMCNP is found in Table 180. An examination of Table 180 shows that the implementation of samarium within MatMCNP has been performed correctly.

Table 178 – Samarium Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
¹⁴⁴ Sm	0.0307000	-81.9657	143.9120062	0.029382	0.0009246
¹⁴⁷ Sm	0.1499000	-79.2657	146.9149048	0.146459	0.0045146
¹⁴⁸ Sm	0.1124000	-79.3358	147.9148295	0.110567	0.0033852
¹⁴⁹ Sm	0.1382000	-77.1350	148.9171922	0.136868	0.0041622
¹⁵⁰ Sm	0.0738000	-77.0504	149.9172830	0.073580	0.0022227
¹⁵² Sm	0.2675000	-74.7622	151.9197395	0.270263	0.0080564
¹⁵⁴ Sm	0.2275000	-72.4549	153.9222165	0.232880	0.0068517
Density (g/cm ³) = 7.520				FM Conversion = 6.4159767E-11	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0301174					

Table 179 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Samarium (Excerpt)

C Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:				
C				
C	Isotope	Number Fraction	Weight Fraction	Atoms/b-cm
C	Sm-144	0.030700	0.029382	0.0009246
C	Sm-147	0.149900	0.146459	0.0045146
C	Sm-148	0.112400	0.110567	0.0033852
C	Sm-149	0.138200	0.136868	0.0041622
C	Sm-150	0.073800	0.073580	0.0022227
C	Sm-152	0.267500	0.270263	0.0080564
C	Sm-154	0.227500	0.232880	0.0068517
C				
C The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0301174				
C				
M62	62144.80c	0.030700		
	62147.80c	0.149900		
	62148.80c	0.112400		
	62149.80c	0.138200		
	62150.80c	0.073800		
	62152.80c	0.267500		
	62154.80c	0.227500		
C To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]				
C use FM 6.4159768E-11 62 -4 1 for neutrons				
C or FM 6.4159768E-11 62 -5 -6 for photons.				

Table 180 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Samarium

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
^{144}Sm	0.000%	-0.001%	-0.001%	0.000%	0.000%
^{147}Sm	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		
^{148}Sm	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		
^{149}Sm	0.000%	0.000%	-0.001%		
^{150}Sm	0.000%	0.001%	0.002%		
^{152}Sm	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		
^{154}Sm	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		

2.1.63. Europium

Europium (Z = 63) has two naturally occurring isotopes (^{151}Eu and ^{153}Eu) listed in the NWC. The abundances, mass defects, and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 181. The output of MatMCNP for europium is shown in Table 182. Finally, the verification of the implementation of europium within MatMCNP is found in Table 183. Table 183 shows that the implementation of europium within MatMCNP has been performed correctly.

Table 181 – Europium Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
¹⁵¹ Eu	0.4781000	-74.6517	150.9198581	0.474814	0.0099355
¹⁵³ Eu	0.5219000	-73.3661	152.9212382	0.525186	0.0108457
Density (g/cm ³) = 5.244				FM Conversion = 6.3485078E-11	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0207812					

Table 182 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Europium (Excerpt)

C Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:					
C					
C	Isotope	Number	Fraction	Weight Fraction	Atoms/b-cm
C	Eu-151		0.478100	0.474814	0.0099355
C	Eu-153		0.521900	0.525186	0.0108457
C					
C The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0207813					
C					
M63	63151.80c		0.478100		
	63153.80c		0.521900		
C					
C To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]					
C	use FM	6.3485071E-11	63	-4	1 for neutrons
C	or FM	6.3485071E-11	63	-5	-6 for photons.

Table 183 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Europium

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
^{151}Eu	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
^{153}Eu	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		

2.1.64. Gadolinium

Gadolinium (Z = 64) has seven naturally occurring isotopes (^{152}Gd , ^{154}Gd , ^{155}Gd , ^{156}Gd , ^{157}Gd , ^{158}Gd , and ^{160}Gd) listed in the NWC. The abundances, mass defects, and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 184. The output for gadolinium from MatMCNP is shown in Table 185. Finally, the verification of the implementation of gadolinium within MatMCNP is found in Table 186. An examination of Table 186 shows that the implementation of gadolinium within MatMCNP has been performed correctly.

Table 184 – Gadolinium Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
¹⁵² Gd	0.0020000	-74.7065	151.9197993	0.001932	0.0000605
¹⁵⁴ Gd	0.0218000	-73.7055	153.9208739	0.021338	0.0006596
¹⁵⁵ Gd	0.1480000	-72.0694	154.9226303	0.145808	0.0044781
¹⁵⁶ Gd	0.2047000	-72.5345	155.922131	0.202969	0.0061938
¹⁵⁷ Gd	0.1565000	-70.8230	156.9239684	0.156173	0.0047353
¹⁵⁸ Gd	0.2484000	-70.6891	157.9241121	0.249461	0.0075160
¹⁶⁰ Gd	0.2186000	-67.9409	159.9270624	0.222318	0.0066143
Density (g/cm ³) = 7.901				FM Conversion = 6.1350332E-11	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0302577					

Table 185 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Gadolinium (Excerpt)

C Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:				
C				
C	Isotope	Number Fraction	Weight Fraction	Atoms/b-cm
C	Gd-152	0.002000	0.001932	0.0000605
C	Gd-154	0.021800	0.021338	0.0006596
C	Gd-155	0.148000	0.145808	0.0044781
C	Gd-156	0.204700	0.202969	0.0061938
C	Gd-157	0.156500	0.156173	0.0047353
C	Gd-158	0.248400	0.249461	0.0075160
C	Gd-160	0.218600	0.222318	0.0066143
C				
C The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0302577				
C				
M64	64152.80c	0.002000		
	64154.80c	0.021800		
	64155.80c	0.148000		
	64156.80c	0.204700		
	64157.80c	0.156500		
	64158.80c	0.248400		
	64160.80c	0.218600		
C				
C To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]				
C use FM 6.1350328E-11 64 -4 1 for neutrons				
C or FM 6.1350328E-11 64 -5 -6 for photons.				

Table 186 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Gadolinium

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
¹⁵² Gd	0.000%	-0.009%	-0.025%	0.000%	0.000%
¹⁵⁴ Gd	0.000%	-0.001%	-0.003%		
¹⁵⁵ Gd	0.000%	0.000%	-0.001%		
¹⁵⁶ Gd	0.000%	0.000%	0.001%		
¹⁵⁷ Gd	0.000%	0.000%	-0.001%		
¹⁵⁸ Gd	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		
¹⁶⁰ Gd	0.000%	0.000%	-0.001%		

2.1.65. Terbium

Terbium (Z =65) has only one stable isotope (¹⁵⁹Tb) listed in the NWC. The mass defect and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 187. The MatMCNP output for terbium found in Table 188. The terbium verification data for MatMCNP implementation is found in Table 189. An examination of Table 189 reveals that the MatMCNP results agree within the precision of the Excel values chosen for all quantities examined.

Table 187 – Terbium Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
¹⁵⁹ Tb	1.0000000	-69.5315	158.9253549	1.000000	0.0311858
Density (g/cm³) = 8.23				FM Conversion = 6.0704413E-11	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0311858					

Table 188 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Terbium (Excerpt)

C Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:					
C					
C	Isotope	Number Fraction	Weight Fraction	Atoms/b-cm	
C	Tb-159	1.000000	1.000000	0.0311858	
C					
C	The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm):				0.0311858
C					
M65	65159.80c	1.000000			
C					
C	To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]				
C	use FM	6.0704414E-11	65	-4	1 for neutrons
C	or FM	6.0704414E-11	65	-5 -6	for photons.

Table 189 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Terbium

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
¹⁵⁹ Tb	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%

2.1.66. Dysprosium

Dysprosium (Z = 66) has seven naturally occurring isotopes (¹⁵⁶Dy, ¹⁵⁸Dy, ¹⁶⁰Dy, ¹⁶¹Dy, ¹⁶²Dy, ¹⁶³Dy, and ¹⁶⁴Dy) listed in the NWC. The abundances, mass defects, and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 190. The output for dysprosium from MatMCNP is shown in Table 191. Finally, the verification of the implementation of dysprosium within MatMCNP is found in Table 192. An examination of Table 192 shows that the implementation of dysprosium within MatMCNP has been performed correctly.

Table 190 – Dysprosium Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
¹⁵⁶ Dy	0.0005600	-70.5223	155.9242912	0.000537	0.0000177
¹⁵⁸ Dy	0.0009500	-70.4049	157.9244172	0.000923	0.0000301
¹⁶⁰ Dy	0.0232900	-69.6711	159.925205	0.022921	0.0007380
¹⁶¹ Dy	0.1888900	-68.0541	160.9269409	0.187062	0.0059858
¹⁶² Dy	0.2547500	-68.1798	161.9268060	0.253852	0.0080729
¹⁶³ Dy	0.2489600	-66.3795	162.9287387	0.249618	0.0078894
¹⁶⁴ Dy	0.2826000	-65.9663	163.9291823	0.285086	0.0089555
Density (g/cm ³) = 8.551					
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0316895				FM Conversion = 5.9369241E-11	

Table 191 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Dysprosium (Excerpt)

C	Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:			
C				
C	Isotope	Number Fraction	Weight Fraction	Atoms/b-cm
C	Dy-156	0.000560	0.000537	0.0000177
C	Dy-158	0.000950	0.000923	0.0000301
C	Dy-160	0.023290	0.022921	0.0007380
C	Dy-161	0.188890	0.187062	0.0059858
C	Dy-162	0.254750	0.253852	0.0080729
C	Dy-163	0.248960	0.249618	0.0078894
C	Dy-164	0.282600	0.285086	0.0089555
C				
C	The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0316895			
C				
M66	66156.80c	0.000560		
	66158.80c	0.000950		
	66160.80c	0.023290		
	66161.80c	0.188890		
	66162.80c	0.254750		
	66163.80c	0.248960		
	66164.80c	0.282600		
C				
C	To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]			
C	use FM 5.9369239E-11 66 -4 1 for neutrons			
C	or FM 5.9369239E-11 66 -5 -6 for photons.			

Table 192 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Dysprosium

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
¹⁵⁶ Dy	0.000%	-0.063%	-0.260%	0.000%	0.000%
¹⁵⁸ Dy	0.000%	-0.027%	-0.017%		
¹⁶⁰ Dy	0.000%	0.000%	-0.007%		
¹⁶¹ Dy	0.000%	0.000%	-0.001%		
¹⁶² Dy	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		
¹⁶³ Dy	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		
¹⁶⁴ Dy	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		

2.1.67. Holmium

Holmium (Z =67) has only one stable isotope (¹⁶⁵Ho) listed in the NWC. The mass defect and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 193. The MatMCNP output for holmium found in Table 194. The holmium verification data for MatMCNP implementation is found in Table 195. An examination of Table 195 reveals that the MatMCNP results agree within the precision of the Excel values chosen for all quantities examined.

Table 193 – Holmium Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
¹⁶⁵ Ho	1.0000000	-64.8977	164.9303294	1.000000	0.0321134
Density (g/cm³) = 8.795				FM Conversion = 5.8494216E-11	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0321134					

Table 194 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Holmium (Excerpt)

C	Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:			
C				
C	Isotope	Number Fraction	Weight Fraction	Atoms/b-cm
C	Ho-165	1.000000	1.000000	0.0321134
C				
C	The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0321134			
C				
M67	67165.80c	1.000000		
C				
C	To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]			
C	use FM	5.8494216E-11	67 -4 1 for neutrons	
C	or FM	5.8494216E-11	67 -5 -6 for photons.	

Table 195 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Holmium

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
¹⁶⁵ Ho	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%

2.1.68. Erbium

Erbium (Z = 68) has six naturally occurring isotopes (¹⁶²Er, ¹⁶⁴Er, ¹⁶⁶Er, ¹⁶⁷Er, ¹⁶⁸Er, and ¹⁷⁰Er) listed in the NWC. The abundances, mass defects, and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 196. The output for erbium from MatMCNP is shown in Table 197. Finally, the verification of the implementation of erbium within MatMCNP is found in Table 198. An examination of Table 198 shows that the implementation of erbium within MatMCNP has been performed correctly.

Table 196 – Erbium Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
¹⁶² Er	0.0013900	-66.3329	161.9287887	0.001346	0.0000454
¹⁶⁴ Er	0.0160100	-65.9415	163.9292089	0.015691	0.0005226
¹⁶⁶ Er	0.3350300	-64.9245	165.9303007	0.332368	0.0109360
¹⁶⁷ Er	0.2286900	-63.2897	166.9320557	0.228243	0.0074649
¹⁶⁸ Er	0.2697800	-62.9897	167.9323778	0.270866	0.0088062
¹⁷⁰ Er	0.1491000	-60.1080	169.9354714	0.151486	0.0048669
Density (g/cm ³) = 9.066				FM Conversion = 5.7679799E-11	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0326420					

Table 197 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Erbium (Excerpt)

C	Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:			
C				
C	Isotope	Number Fraction	Weight Fraction	Atoms/b-cm
C	Er-162	0.001390	0.001346	0.0000454
C	Er-164	0.016010	0.015691	0.0005226
C	Er-166	0.335030	0.332368	0.0109361
C	Er-167	0.228690	0.228243	0.0074649
C	Er-168	0.269780	0.270866	0.0088062
C	Er-170	0.149100	0.151486	0.0048669
C				
C	The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0326420			
C				
M68	68162.80c	0.001390		
	68164.80c	0.016010		
	68166.80c	0.335030		
	68167.80c	0.228690		
	68168.80c	0.269780		
	68170.80c	0.149100		
C				
C	To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]			
C	use FM 5.7679812E-11 68 -4 1 for neutrons			
C	or FM 5.7679812E-11 68 -5 -6 for photons.			

Table 198 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Erbium

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
¹⁶² Er	0.000%	0.022%	0.061%	0.000%	0.000%
¹⁶⁴ Er	0.000%	-0.002%	0.000%		
¹⁶⁶ Er	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		
¹⁶⁷ Er	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		
¹⁶⁸ Er	0.000%	0.000%	0.001%		
¹⁷⁰ Er	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		

2.1.69. Thulium

Thulium (Z =69) has just one stable isotope (¹⁶⁹Tm) listed in the NWC. The mass defect and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 199. The MatMCNP output for thulium found in Table 200. The thulium verification data for MatMCNP implementation is found in Table 201. An examination of Table 201 reveals that the MatMCNP results agree within the precision of the Excel values chosen for all quantities examined.

Table 199 – Thulium Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
¹⁶⁹ Tm	1.0000000	-61.2745	168.9342191	1.000000	0.0332273
Density (g/cm ³) = 9.321				FM Conversion = 5.7107852E-11	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0332273					

Table 200 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Thulium (Excerpt)

C	Isotope	Number Fraction	Weight Fraction	Atoms/b-cm
C	Tm-169	1.000000	1.000000	0.0332274
C				
C	The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0332274			
C				
M69	69169.80c	1.000000		
C				
C	To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]			
C	use FM	5.7107853E-11	69 -4 1 for neutrons	
C	or FM	5.7107853E-11	69 -5 -6 for photons.	

Table 201 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Thulium

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
¹⁶⁹ Tm	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%

2.1.70. Ytterbium

Ytterbium (Z = 70) has seven naturally occurring isotopes (¹⁶⁸Yb, ¹⁷⁰Yb, ¹⁷¹Yb, ¹⁷²Yb, ¹⁷³Yb, ¹⁷⁴Yb, and ¹⁷⁶Yb) listed in the NWC. The abundances, mass defects, and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 202. The output for ytterbium from MatMCNP is shown in Table 203. Finally, the verification of the implementation of ytterbium within MatMCNP is found in Table 204. An examination of Table 204 shows that the implementation of ytterbium within MatMCNP has been performed correctly. The FM value for converting fluence to dose is not computed by MatMCNP for ytterbium. [NOTE: The ytterbium implementation within MatMCNP does not result in a material card because there are no suitable cross sections available for ytterbium.]

Table 202 – Ytterbium Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
¹⁶⁸ Yb	0.0012300	-61.5804	167.9338907	0.001194	0.0000295
¹⁷⁰ Yb	0.0298200	-60.7636	169.9347676	0.029282	0.0007163
¹⁷¹ Yb	0.1409000	-59.3068	170.9363315	0.139176	0.0033847
¹⁷² Yb	0.2168000	-59.2550	171.9363871	0.215400	0.0052079
¹⁷³ Yb	0.1610300	-57.5510	172.9382165	0.160922	0.0038682
¹⁷⁴ Yb	0.3202600	-56.9443	173.9388678	0.321897	0.0076932
¹⁷⁶ Yb	0.1299600	-53.4885	175.9425777	0.132129	0.0031219
Density (g/cm ³) = 6.903				FM Conversion = 5.5748275E-11	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0240219					

Table 203 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Ytterbium (Excerpt)

C	Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:			
C				
C	Isotope	Number Fraction	Weight Fraction	Atoms/b-cm
C	Yb-168	0.001230	0.001194	0.0000295
C	Yb-170	0.029820	0.029282	0.0007163
C	Yb-171	0.140900	0.139176	0.0033847
C	Yb-172	0.216800	0.215400	0.0052079
C	Yb-173	0.161030	0.160922	0.0038682
C	Yb-174	0.320260	0.321897	0.0076932
C	Yb-176	0.129960	0.132129	0.0031219
C				
C	The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0240219			
C				
C				
C	One or more of the elements in the compound does not have a cross-section			
C	and therefore the MCNP Card will not be created.			

Table 204 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Ytterbium

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
¹⁶⁸ Yb	0.000%	0.033%	-0.159%	0.000%	Not computed by MatMCNP
¹⁷⁰ Yb	0.000%	-0.002%	-0.004%		
¹⁷¹ Yb	0.000%	0.000%	0.001%		
¹⁷² Yb	0.000%	0.000%	-0.001%		
¹⁷³ Yb	0.000%	0.000%	-0.001%		
¹⁷⁴ Yb	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		
¹⁷⁶ Yb	0.000%	0.000%	0.001%		

2.1.71. Lutetium

Lutetium (Z = 71) has two naturally occurring isotopes (¹⁷⁵Lu and ¹⁷⁶Lu) listed in the NWC. The abundances, mass defects, and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 205. The output of MatMCNP for lutetium is shown in Table 206. Finally, the verification of the implementation of lutetium within MatMCNP is found in Table 207. Table 207 shows that the implementation of lutetium within MatMCNP has been performed correctly.

Table 205 – Lutetium Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
¹⁷⁵ Lu	0.9740100	-55.1661	174.9407768	0.973865	0.0329912
¹⁷⁶ Lu	0.0259900	-53.3828	175.9426912	0.026135	0.0008803
Density (g/cm ³) = 9.841				FM Conversion = 5.5138857E-11	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0338715					

Table 206 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Lutetium (Excerpt)

C	Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:			
C				
C	Isotope	Number Fraction	Weight Fraction	Atoms/b-cm
C	Lu-175	0.974010	0.973865	0.0329912
C	Lu-176	0.025990	0.026135	0.0008803
C				
C	The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm):			0.0338715
C				
M71	71175.80c	0.974010		
	71176.80c	0.025990		
C				
C	To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]			
C	use FM	5.5138855E-11	71 -4 1	for neutrons
C	or FM	5.5138855E-11	71 -5 -6	for photons.

Table 207 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Lutetium

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
¹⁷⁵ Lu	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
¹⁷⁶ Lu	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		

2.1.72. Hafnium

Hafnium (Z = 72) has six naturally occurring isotopes (¹⁷⁴Hf, ¹⁷⁶Hf, ¹⁷⁷Hf, ¹⁷⁸Hf, ¹⁷⁹Hf, and ¹⁸⁰Hf) listed in the NWC. The abundances, mass defects, and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 208. The output for hafnium from MatMCNP is shown in Table 209. Finally, the verification of the implementation of hafnium within MatMCNP is found in Table 210. An examination of Table 210 shows that the implementation of hafnium within MatMCNP has been performed correctly.

Table 208 – Hafnium Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
¹⁷⁴ Hf	0.0016000	-55.8455	173.9400474	0.001559	0.0000719
¹⁷⁶ Hf	0.0526000	-54.5769	175.9414093	0.051850	0.0023622
¹⁷⁷ Hf	0.1860000	-52.8850	176.9432256	0.184393	0.0083530
¹⁷⁸ Hf	0.2728000	-52.4396	177.9437038	0.271973	0.0122510
¹⁷⁹ Hf	0.1362000	-50.4673	178.9458211	0.136552	0.0061165
¹⁸⁰ Hf	0.3508000	-49.7838	179.9465549	0.353673	0.0157538
Density (g/cm ³) = 13.31				FM Conversion = 5.4052002E-11	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0449083					

Table 209 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Hafnium (Excerpt)

C	Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:			
C				
C	Isotope	Number Fraction	Weight Fraction	Atoms/b-cm
C	Hf-174	0.001600	0.001559	0.0000719
C	Hf-176	0.052600	0.051850	0.0023622
C	Hf-177	0.186000	0.184393	0.0083530
C	Hf-178	0.272800	0.271973	0.0122510
C	Hf-179	0.136200	0.136552	0.0061165
C	Hf-180	0.350800	0.353673	0.0157539
C				
C	The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0449084			
C				
M72	72174.80c	0.001600		
	72176.80c	0.052600		
	72177.80c	0.186000		
	72178.80c	0.272800		
	72179.80c	0.136200		
	72180.80c	0.350800		
C				
C	To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]			
C	use FM 5.4052002E-11 72 -4 1 for neutrons			
C	or FM 5.4052002E-11 72 -5 -6 for photons.			

Table 210 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Hafnium

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
¹⁷⁴ Hf	0.000%	-0.017%	0.065%	0.000%	0.000%
¹⁷⁶ Hf	0.000%	-0.001%	0.001%		
¹⁷⁷ Hf	0.000%	0.000%	0.001%		
¹⁷⁸ Hf	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		
¹⁷⁹ Hf	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		
¹⁸⁰ Hf	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		

2.1.73. Tantalum

Tantalum (Z = 73) has two naturally occurring isotopes (^{180m}Ta and ¹⁸¹Ta) listed in the NWC. The abundances, mass defects, and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 211. The output of MatMCNP for tantalum is shown in Table 212. Finally, the verification of the implementation of tantalum within MatMCNP is found in Table 213. Table 213 shows that the implementation of tantalum within MatMCNP has been performed correctly.

Table 211 – Tantalum Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
^{180m} Ta	0.0001201	-48.8594	179.9475473	0.000119	0.0000066
¹⁸¹ Ta	0.9998799	-48.4419	180.9479955	0.999881	0.0545744
Density (g/cm ³) = 16.4				FM Conversion = 5.3316295E-11	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0545809					

Table 212 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Tantalum (Excerpt)

C	Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:			
C				
C	Isotope	Number Fraction	Weight Fraction	Atoms/b-cm
C	Ta-180	0.000120	0.000119	0.0000066
C	Ta-181	0.999880	0.999881	0.0545744
C				
C	The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0545810			
C				
M73	73180.80c	0.000120		
	73181.80c	0.999880		
C				
C	To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]			
C	use FM	5.3316296E-11	73 -4 1 for neutrons	
C	or FM	5.3316296E-11	73 -5 -6 for photons.	

Table 213 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Tantalum

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
^{180m} Ta	-0.083%	-0.365%	0.684%	0.000%	0.000%
¹⁸¹ Ta	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		

2.1.74. Tungsten

Tungsten (Z = 74) has five naturally occurring isotopes (¹⁸⁰W, ¹⁸²W, ¹⁸³W, ¹⁸⁴W, and ¹⁸⁶W) listed in the NWC. The abundances, mass defects, and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 214. The output for tungsten from MatMCNP is shown in Table 215. Finally, the verification of the implementation of tungsten within MatMCNP is found in Table 216. An examination of Table 216 shows that the implementation of tungsten within MatMCNP has been performed correctly.

Table 214 – Tungsten Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
¹⁸⁰ W	0.0012000	-49.6365	179.946713	0.001175	0.0000759
¹⁸² W	0.2650000	-48.2475	181.9482042	0.262270	0.0167537
¹⁸³ W	0.1431000	-46.3671	182.9502229	0.142406	0.0090470
¹⁸⁴ W	0.3064000	-45.7075	183.9509310	0.306582	0.0193710
¹⁸⁶ W	0.2843000	-42.5109	185.9543627	0.287567	0.0179738
Density (g/cm ³) = 19.3				FM Conversion = 5.2477029E-11	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0632213					

Table 215 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Tungsten (Excerpt)

C	Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:			
C				
C	Isotope	Number Fraction	Weight Fraction	Atoms/b-cm
C	W-180	0.001200	0.001175	0.0000759
C	W-182	0.265000	0.262271	0.0167537
C	W-183	0.143100	0.142406	0.0090470
C	W-184	0.306400	0.306582	0.0193710
C	W-186	0.284300	0.287567	0.0179738
C				
C	The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0632214			
C				
M74	74180.80c	0.001200		
	74182.80c	0.265000		
	74183.80c	0.143100		
	74184.80c	0.306400		
	74186.80c	0.284300		
C				
C	To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]			
C	use FM 5.2477033E-11 74 -4 1 for neutrons			
C	or FM 5.2477033E-11 74 -5 -6 for photons.			

Table 216 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Tungsten

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
¹⁸⁰ W	0.000%	0.036%	0.045%	0.000%	0.000%
¹⁸² W	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		
¹⁸³ W	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		
¹⁸⁴ W	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		
¹⁸⁶ W	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		

2.1.75. Rhenium

Rhenium ($Z = 75$) has two naturally occurring isotopes (¹⁸⁵Re and ¹⁸⁷Re) listed in the NWC. The abundances, mass defects, and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 217. The output of MatMCNP for rhenium is shown in Table 218. Finally, the verification of the implementation of rhenium within MatMCNP is found in Table 219. Table 219 shows that the implementation of rhenium within MatMCNP has been performed correctly.

Table 217 – Rhenium Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
¹⁸⁵ Re	0.3740000	-43.8225	184.9529546	0.371482	0.0251588
¹⁸⁷ Re	0.6260000	-41.2184	186.9557502	0.628518	0.0421107
Density (g/cm ³) = 20.8				FM Conversion = 5.1810542E-11	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0672696					

Table 218 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Rhenium (Excerpt)

C	Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:			
C				
C	Isotope	Number Fraction	Weight Fraction	Atoms/b-cm
C	Re-185	0.374000	0.371482	0.0251588
C	Re-187	0.626000	0.628518	0.0421108
C				
C	The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0672696			
C				
M75	75185.80c	0.374000		
	75187.80c	0.626000		
C				
C	To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]			
C	use FM	5.1810545E-11	75 -4 1 for neutrons	
C	or FM	5.1810545E-11	75 -5 -6 for photons.	

Table 219 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Rhenium

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
¹⁸⁵ Re	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
¹⁸⁷ Re	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		

2.1.76. Osmium

Osmium (Z = 76) has seven naturally occurring isotopes (¹⁸⁴Os, ¹⁸⁶Os, ¹⁸⁷Os, ¹⁸⁸Os, ¹⁸⁹Os, ¹⁹⁰Os, and ¹⁹²Os) listed in the NWC. The abundances, mass defects, and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 220. The output for osmium from MatMCNP is shown in Table 221. Finally, the verification of the implementation of osmium within MatMCNP is found in Table 222. An examination of Table 222 shows that the implementation of osmium within MatMCNP has been performed correctly. The FM value for converting fluence to dose is not computed by MatMCNP for osmium. [NOTE: The osmium implementation within MatMCNP does not result in a material card because there are no suitable cross sections available for osmium.]

Table 220 – Osmium Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
¹⁸⁴ Os	0.0002000	-44.2566	183.9524886	0.000193	0.0000143
¹⁸⁶ Os	0.0159000	-43.0023	185.9538351	0.015543	0.0011369
¹⁸⁷ Os	0.0196000	-41.2209	186.9557475	0.019263	0.0014015
¹⁸⁸ Os	0.1324000	-41.1392	187.9558352	0.130821	0.0094674
¹⁸⁹ Os	0.1615000	-38.9883	188.9581443	0.160425	0.0115482
¹⁹⁰ Os	0.2626000	-38.7093	189.9584439	0.262232	0.0187774
¹⁹² Os	0.4078000	-35.8838	191.9614772	0.411523	0.0291601
Density (g/cm ³) = 22.587				FM Conversion = 5.0716139E-11	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0715059					

Table 221 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Osmium (Excerpt)

C	Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:			
C				
C	Isotope	Number Fraction	Weight Fraction	Atoms/b-cm
C	Os-184	0.000200	0.000193	0.0000143
C	Os-186	0.015900	0.015543	0.0011369
C	Os-187	0.019600	0.019263	0.0014015
C	Os-188	0.132400	0.130821	0.0094674
C	Os-189	0.161500	0.160425	0.0115482
C	Os-190	0.262600	0.262232	0.0187775
C	Os-192	0.407800	0.411523	0.0291601
C				
C	The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0715060			
C				
C				
C	One or more of the elements in the compound does not have a cross-section			
C	and therefore the MCNP Card will not be created.			

Table 222 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Osmium

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
¹⁸⁴ Os	0.000%	-0.210%	-0.008%	0.000%	Not computed by MatMCNP
¹⁸⁶ Os	0.000%	0.000%	-0.004%		
¹⁸⁷ Os	0.000%	-0.001%	-0.001%		
¹⁸⁸ Os	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		
¹⁸⁹ Os	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		
¹⁹⁰ Os	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		
¹⁹² Os	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		

2.1.77. Iridium

Iridium ($Z = 77$) has two naturally occurring isotopes (¹⁹¹Ir and ¹⁹³Ir) listed in the NWC. The abundances, mass defects, and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 223. The output of MatMCNP for iridium is shown in Table 224. Finally, the verification of the implementation of iridium within MatMCNP is found in Table 225. Table 225 shows that the implementation of iridium within MatMCNP has been performed correctly.

Table 223 – Iridium Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
¹⁹¹ Ir	0.3730000	-36.7107	190.9605894	0.370564	0.0263662
¹⁹³ Ir	0.6270000	-34.5382	192.9629217	0.629436	0.0443206
Density (g/cm ³) = 22.562				FM Conversion = 5.0190763E-11	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0706868					

Table 224 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Iridium (Excerpt)

C	Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:			
C				
C	Isotope	Number Fraction	Weight Fraction	Atoms/b-cm
C	Ir-191	0.373000	0.370564	0.0263662
C	Ir-193	0.627000	0.629436	0.0443207
C				
C	The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0706869			
C				
M77	77191.80c	0.373000		
	77193.80c	0.627000		
C				
C	To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]			
C	use FM	5.0190768E-11	77 -4 1	for neutrons
C	or FM	5.0190768E-11	77 -5 -6	for photons.

Table 225 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Iridium

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
¹⁹¹ Ir	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
¹⁹³ Ir	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		

2.1.78. Platinum

Platinum (Z = 78) has six naturally occurring isotopes (¹⁹⁰Pt, ¹⁹²Pt, ¹⁹⁴Pt, ¹⁹⁵Pt, ¹⁹⁶Pt, and ¹⁹⁸Pt) listed in the NWC. The abundances, mass defects, and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 226. The output for platinum from MatMCNP is shown in Table 227. Finally, the verification of the implementation of platinum within MatMCNP is found in Table 228. An examination of Table 228 shows that the implementation of platinum within MatMCNP has been performed correctly. [NOTE: The platinum implementation within MatMCNP uses the elemental cross section (78000.42c) rather than an isotopic description. Also, the platinum cross section selected within MatMCNP does not utilize the ENDF/B-VII Release 1 cross section because it is not available.]

Table 226 – Platinum Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
¹⁹⁰ Pt	0.0001200	-37.3251	189.9599299	0.000117	0.0000079
¹⁹² Pt	0.0078197	-36.2921	191.9610388	0.007694	0.0005178
¹⁹⁴ Pt	0.3285869	-34.7625	193.9626809	0.326697	0.0217573
¹⁹⁵ Pt	0.3377865	-32.7962	194.9647918	0.337579	0.0223665
¹⁹⁶ Pt	0.2520899	-32.6468	195.9649522	0.253228	0.0166921
¹⁹⁸ Pt	0.0735971	-29.9056	197.9678950	0.074685	0.0048732
Density (g/cm ³) = 21.45				FM Conversion = 4.9452759E-11	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0662148					

Table 227 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Platinum (Excerpt)

C	Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:			
C				
C	Isotope	Number Fraction	Weight Fraction	Atoms/b-cm
C	Pt-190	0.000120	0.000117	0.0000079
C	Pt-192	0.007820	0.007694	0.0005178
C	Pt-194	0.328587	0.326697	0.0217573
C	Pt-195	0.337786	0.337579	0.0223665
C	Pt-196	0.252090	0.253228	0.0166921
C	Pt-198	0.073597	0.074685	0.0048732
C				
C	The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0662148			
C				
M78	78000.42c	1.000000		
C				
C	Caution: The natural zaid is used for Platinum.			
C				
C	To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]			
C	use FM	4.9452765E-11	78 -4 1 for neutrons	
C	or FM	4.9452765E-11	78 -5 -6 for photons.	

Table 228 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Platinum

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
¹⁹⁰ Pt	0.004%	0.134%	-0.572%	0.000%	0.000%
¹⁹² Pt	0.004%	-0.006%	0.004%		
¹⁹⁴ Pt	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		
¹⁹⁵ Pt	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		
¹⁹⁶ Pt	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		
¹⁹⁸ Pt	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		

2.1.79. Gold

Gold (Z = 79) has just one stable isotope (¹⁹⁷Au) listed in the NWC. The mass defect and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 229. The MatMCNP output for gold found in Table 230. The gold verification data for MatMCNP implementation is found in Table 231. An examination of Table 231 reveals that the MatMCNP results agree within the precision of the Excel values chosen for all quantities examined.

Table 229 – Gold Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
¹⁹⁷ Au	1.0000000	-31.1409	196.9665689	1.000000	0.0590086
Density (g/cm³) = 19.3				FM Conversion = 4.8980243E-11	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0590086					

Table 230 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Gold (Excerpt)

C	Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:			
C				
C	Isotope	Number Fraction	Weight Fraction	Atoms/b-cm
C	Au-197	1.000000	1.000000	0.0590087
C				
C	The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0590087			
C				
M79	79197.80c	1.000000		
C	To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]			
C	use FM	4.8980243E-11	79 -4 1 for neutrons	
C	or FM	4.8980243E-11	79 -5 -6 for photons.	

Table 231 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Gold

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
¹⁹⁷ Au	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%

2.1.80. Mercury

Mercury (Z = 80) has seven naturally occurring isotopes (¹⁹⁶Hg, ¹⁹⁸Hg, ¹⁹⁹Hg, ²⁰⁰Hg, ²⁰¹Hg, ²⁰²Hg, and ²⁰⁴Hg) listed in the NWC. The abundances, mass defects, and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 232. The output for mercury from MatMCNP is shown in Table 233. Finally, the verification of the implementation of mercury within MatMCNP is found in Table 234. An examination of Table 234 shows that the implementation of mercury within MatMCNP has been performed correctly.

Table 232 – Mercury Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
¹⁹⁶ Hg	0.0015000	-31.8267	195.9658326	0.001465	0.0000610
¹⁹⁸ Hg	0.0997000	-30.9548	197.9667687	0.098392	0.0040544
¹⁹⁹ Hg	0.1687000	-29.5464	198.9682806	0.167328	0.0068604
²⁰⁰ Hg	0.2310000	-29.5035	199.9683267	0.230274	0.0093939
²⁰¹ Hg	0.1318000	-27.6629	200.9703027	0.132044	0.0053598
²⁰² Hg	0.2986000	-27.3456	201.9706433	0.300641	0.0121429
²⁰⁴ Hg	0.0687000	-24.6902	203.9734940	0.069856	0.0027938
Density (g/cm ³) = 13.546				FM Conversion = 4.8093272E-11	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0406661					

Table 233 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Mercury (Excerpt)

C Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:				
C				
C	Isotope	Number Fraction	Weight Fraction	Atoms/b-cm
C	Hg-196	0.001500	0.001465	0.0000610
C	Hg-198	0.099700	0.098392	0.0040544
C	Hg-199	0.168700	0.167328	0.0068604
C	Hg-200	0.231000	0.230274	0.0093939
C	Hg-201	0.131800	0.132044	0.0053598
C	Hg-202	0.298600	0.300642	0.0121429
C	Hg-204	0.068700	0.069856	0.0027938
C				
C The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0406661				
C				
M80	80196.80c	0.001500		
	80198.80c	0.099700		
	80199.80c	0.168700		
	80200.80c	0.231000		
	80201.80c	0.131800		
	80202.80c	0.298600		
	80204.80c	0.068700		
C				
C To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]				
C	use FM	4.8093269E-11	80 -4 1 for neutrons	
C	or FM	4.8093269E-11	80 -5 -6 for photons.	

Table 234 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Mercury

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
¹⁹⁶ Hg	0.000%	-0.024%	0.001%	0.000%	0.000%
¹⁹⁸ Hg	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		
¹⁹⁹ Hg	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		
²⁰⁰ Hg	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		
²⁰¹ Hg	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		
²⁰² Hg	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		
²⁰⁴ Hg	0.000%	0.001%	0.001%		

2.1.81. Thallium

Thallium (Z = 81) has two naturally occurring isotopes (²⁰³Tl and ²⁰⁵Tl) listed in the NWC. The abundances, mass defects, and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 235. The output of MatMCNP for thallium is shown in Table 236. Finally, the verification of the implementation of thallium within MatMCNP is found in Table 237. Table 237 shows that the implementation of thallium within MatMCNP has been performed correctly. (NOTE: The NWC atomic abundances sum to 100.004. The numbers below and within MatMCNP take that into account.)

Table 235 – Thallium Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
²⁰³ Tl	0.2952282	-25.7620	202.9723434	0.293190	0.0103082
²⁰⁵ Tl	0.7047718	-23.8215	204.9744266	0.706810	0.0246078
Density (g/cm ³) = 11.85					
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0349159				FM Conversion = 4.7202818E-11	

Table 236 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Thallium (Excerpt)

```
C Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:
C
C Isotope Number Fraction Weight Fraction Atoms/b-cm
C Tl-203 0.295240 0.293202 0.0103086
C Tl-205 0.704760 0.706798 0.0246074
C
C The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0349159
C
M81 81203.80c 0.295240
81205.80c 0.704760
C To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]
C use FM 4.7202825E-11 81 -4 1 for neutrons
C or FM 4.7202825E-11 81 -5 -6 for photons.
```

Table 237 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Thallium

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
²⁰³ Tl	0.004%	0.004%	0.004%	0.000%	0.000%
²⁰⁵ Tl	-0.002%	-0.002%	-0.001%		

2.1.82. Lead

Lead (Z = 82) has four naturally occurring isotopes (²⁰⁴Pb, ²⁰⁶Pb, ²⁰⁷Pb, and ²⁰⁸Pb) listed in the NWC. The abundances, mass defects, and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 238.

The output for lead from MatMCNP is shown in Table 239. Finally, the verification of the implementation of lead within MatMCNP is found in Table 240. An examination of Table 240 shows that the implementation of lead within MatMCNP has been performed correctly.

Table 238 – Lead Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
²⁰⁴ Pb	0.0140000	-25.1105	203.9730428	0.013781	0.0004618
²⁰⁶ Pb	0.2410000	-23.7862	205.9744645	0.239555	0.0079495
²⁰⁷ Pb	0.2210000	-22.4527	206.9758960	0.220743	0.0072898
²⁰⁸ Pb	0.5240000	-21.7492	207.9766513	0.525921	0.0172843
Density (g/cm ³) = 11.35					
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0329854				FM Conversion = 4.6557351E-11	

Table 239 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Lead (Excerpt)

C Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:				
C				
C	Isotope	Number Fraction	Weight Fraction	Atoms/b-cm
C	Pb-204	0.014000	0.013781	0.0004618
C	Pb-206	0.241000	0.239555	0.0079495
C	Pb-207	0.221000	0.220743	0.0072898
C	Pb-208	0.524000	0.525921	0.0172843
C				
C The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0329854				
C				
M82	82204.80c	0.014000		
	82206.80c	0.241000		
	82207.80c	0.221000		
	82208.80c	0.524000		
C To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]				
C use FM 4.6557352E-11 82 -4 1 for neutrons				
C or FM 4.6557352E-11 82 -5 -6 for photons.				

Table 240 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Lead

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
²⁰⁴ Pb	0.000%	0.001%	0.001%	0.000%	0.000%
²⁰⁶ Pb	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		
²⁰⁷ Pb	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		
²⁰⁸ Pb	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		

2.1.83. Bismuth

Bismuth (Z = 83) has just one stable isotope (²⁰⁹Bi) listed in the NWC. The mass defect and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 241. The MatMCNP output for bismuth found in Table 242. The bismuth verification data for MatMCNP implementation is found in Table 243. An examination of Table 243 reveals that the MatMCNP results agree within the precision of the Excel values chosen for all quantities examined.

Table 241 – Bismuth Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
²⁰⁹ Bi	1.0000000	-18.2593	208.9803978	1.000000	0.0280877
Density (g/cm³) = 9.747				FM Conversion = 4.6164475E-11	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0280877					

Table 242 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Bismuth (Excerpt)

C Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:					
C					
C	Isotope	Number Fraction	Weight Fraction	Atoms/b-cm	
C	Bi-209	1.000000	1.000000	0.0280877	
C					
C	The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm):				0.0280877
C					
M83	83209.80c	1.000000			
C					
C	To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]				
C	use FM	4.6164478E-11	83	-4	1 for neutrons
C	or FM	4.6164478E-11	83	-5	-6 for photons.

Table 243 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Bismuth

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
²⁰⁹ Bi	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%

2.1.84. Polonium

Polonium (Z = 84) has no naturally occurring isotopes listed in the NWC. MatMCNP will process a material that contains polonium, but no atom fractions, weight fractions, or atom densities are calculated. Essentially, the program will exit gracefully when given a material containing polonium.

2.1.85. Astatine

Astatine (Z = 85) has no naturally occurring isotopes listed in the NWC. MatMCNP will process a material that contains astatine, but no atom fractions, weight fractions, or atom densities are calculated. Essentially, the program will exit gracefully when given a material containing astatine.

2.1.86. Radon

Radon (Z = 86) has no naturally occurring isotopes listed in the NWC. MatMCNP will process a material that contains radon, but no atom fractions, weight fractions, or atom densities are calculated. Essentially, the program will exit gracefully when given a material containing radon.

2.1.87. Francium

Francium (Z = 87) has no naturally occurring isotopes listed in the NWC. MatMCNP will process a material that contains francium, but no atom fractions, weight fractions, or atom

densities are calculated. Essentially, the program will exit gracefully when given a material containing francium.

2.1.88. Radium

Radium (Z = 88) has no naturally occurring isotopes listed in the NWC. MatMCNP will process a material that contains radium, but no atom fractions, weight fractions, or atom densities are calculated. Essentially, the program will exit gracefully when given a material containing radium.

2.1.89. Actinium

Actinium (Z = 89) has no naturally occurring isotopes listed in the NWC. MatMCNP will process a material that contains actinium, but no atom fractions, weight fractions, or atom densities are calculated. Essentially, the program will exit gracefully when given a material containing actinium.

2.1.90. Thorium

Thorium (Z = 90) has just one stable isotope (^{232}Th) listed in the NWC. The mass defect and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 244. The MatMCNP output for thorium found in Table 245. The thorium verification data for MatMCNP implementation is found in Table 246. An examination of Table 246 reveals that the MatMCNP results agree within the precision of the Excel values chosen for all quantities examined.

Table 244 – Thorium Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
²³² Th	1.0000000	35.4526	232.0380599	1.000000	0.0304172
Density (g/cm³) = 11.72				FM Conversion = 4.1577103E-11	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0304172					

Table 245 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Thorium (Excerpt)

```
C Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:
C
C Isotope Number Fraction Weight Fraction Atoms/b-cm
C Th-232 1.000000 1.000000 0.0304172
C
C The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0304172
C
M90 90232.80c 1.000000
C
C To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]
C use FM 4.1577110E-11 90 -4 1 for neutrons
C or FM 4.1577110E-11 90 -5 -6 for photons.
```

Table 246 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Thorium

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
^{232}Th	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%

2.1.91. Protactinium

Protactinium (Z = 91) has no naturally occurring isotopes listed in the NWC. MatMCNP will process a material that contains protactinium, but no atom fractions, weight fractions, or atom densities are calculated. Essentially, the program will exit gracefully when given a material containing protactinium.

2.1.92. Uranium

Uranium (Z = 92) has three naturally occurring isotopes (^{234}U , ^{235}U , and ^{238}U) listed in the NWC. The abundances, mass defects, and Excel computed quantities are found in Table 247. The output of MatMCNP for uranium is shown in Table 248. Finally, the verification of the implementation of uranium within MatMCNP is found in Table 249. An examination of Table 249 shows that the implementation of uranium within MatMCNP has been performed correctly.

Table 247 – Uranium Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
^{234}U	0.0000540	38.1480	234.0409536	0.000053	0.0000026
^{235}U	0.0072040	40.9218	235.0439314	0.007114	0.0003481
^{238}U	0.9927420	47.3100	238.0507894	0.992833	0.0479723
Density (g/cm ³) = 19.1					
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0483230				FM Conversion = 4.0530666E-11	

Table 248 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Uranium (Excerpt)

```
C Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:
C
C Isotope Number Fraction Weight Fraction Atoms/b-cm
C U-234 0.000054 0.000053 0.0000026
C U-235 0.007204 0.007114 0.0003481
C U-238 0.992742 0.992833 0.0479723
C
C The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0483231
C
M92 92234.80c 0.000054
92235.80c 0.007204
92238.80c 0.992742
C
C To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]
C use FM 4.0530666E-11 92 -4 1 for neutrons
C or FM 4.0530666E-11 92 -5 -6 for photons.
```

Table 249 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Uranium

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
^{234}U	0.000%	-0.179%	-0.362%	0.000%	0.000%
^{235}U	0.000%	0.005%	-0.006%		
^{238}U	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		

2.2. Compounds and Mixtures

In this section, a selection of different compounds or mixtures is verified. It is impossible to validate MatMCNP for every mixture or compound. In Section 2.1, each individual element (Z =

1 – 92) was verified within the code. Compounds and mixtures are verified by performing example calculations for compounds (or mixtures) using the equations in Section 1.3. Those calculations are compared to the results from MatMCNP. MatMCNP allows materials to be entered as either atomic or weight fraction. The verification process takes materials specified in both atomic or weight fractions to ensure that the techniques used by the code provide the correct answer with either specification. *(NOTE: The example below will utilize “Atomic Fraction”, “Weight Fraction”, and “Isotopic Mass” columns from the appropriate tables in Section 2.1 above to compute the elemental weights that go into the compounds. Additionally, the final values computed below are shown as approximate due to round-off.)*

2.2.1. Examples Using Atomic Fractions

Water

Water (H₂O) is commonly used in radiation transport particularly in reactor analysis, shielding calculations, and criticality safety analysis. It is easy to specify in MatMCNP simply using the atomic formula (2 H and 1 O) because the code will normalize the results. We will use a density of 1.0 g/cm³. First, we compute the elemental atomic fractions:

$$(a/o)_H = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right) \approx 0.66666667$$

$$(a/o)_O = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \approx 0.33333333$$

Next, we must compute the molecular mass:

$$M_H = \frac{1}{100}[(99.9885) \cdot (1.007824956) + (0.0115) \cdot (2.014101755)] \approx 1.007940678$$

$$M_O = \frac{1}{100}[(99.757) \cdot (15.99491462) + (0.038) \cdot (16.99913182) + (0.205) \cdot (16.99913182)] \approx 15.99940493$$

$$M_{H_2O} = 2 \cdot M_H + 1 \cdot M_O = (2 \cdot 1.007940678) + (1 \cdot 15.99940493) \approx 18.01528628$$

Next, we compute the weight fractions of each element:

$$(w/o)_H = \left(\frac{2 \cdot 1.007940678}{18.01528628}\right) \approx 0.11189838$$

$$(w/o)_O = \left(\frac{1 \cdot 15.99940493}{18.01528628}\right) \approx 0.88810162$$

Next, we compute the isotopic atomic fractions:

$$\begin{aligned}
(a/o)_{1_H} &= 0.999885 \cdot 0.66666667 \approx 0.66659000 \\
(a/o)_{2_H} &= 0.000115 \cdot 0.66666667 \approx 0.00007667 \\
(a/o)_{16_O} &= 0.99757 \cdot 0.33333333 \approx 0.33252333 \\
(a/o)_{17_O} &= 0.00038 \cdot 0.33333333 \approx 0.00012667 \\
(a/o)_{18_O} &= 0.00205 \cdot 0.33333333 \approx 0.00068333
\end{aligned}$$

Next, we compute the isotopic weight fractions:

$$\begin{aligned}
(w/o)_{1_H} &= 0.999770 \cdot 0.11189838 \approx 0.11187267 \\
(w/o)_{2_H} &= 0.000230 \cdot 0.11189838 \approx 0.00002571 \\
(w/o)_{16_O} &= 0.997290 \cdot 0.88810162 \approx 0.88569489 \\
(w/o)_{17_O} &= 0.000404 \cdot 0.88810162 \approx 0.00035857 \\
(w/o)_{18_O} &= 0.002306 \cdot 0.88810162 \approx 0.00204816
\end{aligned}$$

Now, we compute the number density for the molecule as well as the elemental atom density (in [number/b-cm]):

$$\begin{aligned}
N_{H_2O} &= \frac{\rho_{H_2O} \cdot N_A}{M_{H_2O}} = \frac{1.0 \cdot (6.02214129 \times 10^{23} \cdot 1 \times 10^{-24})}{18.01528628} \approx 0.033427952 \text{ (molecules/barn-cm)} \\
N_H &= 2 \cdot 0.033427952 \approx 0.066855904 \text{ (atoms/barn-cm)} \\
N_O &= 1 \cdot 0.033427952 \approx 0.033427952 \text{ (atoms/barn-cm)} \\
N_{H_2O \text{ (Total Atoms)}} &= 0.066855904 + 0.033427952 \approx 0.100283856 \text{ (atoms/barn-cm)}
\end{aligned}$$

Finally, the isotopic number density is computed (in atoms/b-cm):

$$\begin{aligned}
N_{1_H} &= [(a/o)_{1_H}] \cdot [N_{H_2O \text{ (Total Atoms)}}] = 0.66659000 \cdot 0.100283856 \approx 0.06684822 \\
N_{2_H} &= [(a/o)_{2_H}] \cdot [N_{H_2O \text{ (Total Atoms)}}] = 0.00007667 \cdot 0.100283856 \approx 0.00000769 \\
N_{16_O} &= [(a/o)_{16_O}] \cdot [N_{H_2O \text{ (Total Atoms)}}] = 0.33252333 \cdot 0.100283856 \approx 0.03334672 \\
N_{17_O} &= [(a/o)_{17_O}] \cdot [N_{H_2O \text{ (Total Atoms)}}] = 0.00012667 \cdot 0.100283856 \approx 0.00001270 \\
N_{18_O} &= [(a/o)_{18_O}] \cdot [N_{H_2O \text{ (Total Atoms)}}] = 0.00068333 \cdot 0.100283856 \approx 0.00006853
\end{aligned}$$

The input and output of MatMCNP for water is found in Appendix B. The verification data for water calculated by MatMCNP is found in Table 250. All of the ratios are within 1.1% of unity

and most are even closer (round off for the very low abundance of ^2H causes the “large” difference [1.1% for weight fraction] for that isotope).

Table 250 – MatMCNP Verification of Water

Isotope	Atom Fraction Ratio	Weight Fraction Ratio	Atom Density Ratio	Total Atom Density Ratio
^1H	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
^2H	0.99567	0.98900	0.99850	
^{16}O	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	
^{17}O	0.99738	0.99879	1.00021	
^{18}O	1.00049	1.00008	1.00040	
The ratios are the “hand calculation” divided by the MatMCNP result.				

Gallium Arsenide

Gallium Arsenide (GaAs) is commonly used by Sandia National Laboratories (SNL) in studies of radiation effects on electronic devices. Again, this compound is easy to specify in MatMCNP simply using the atomic formula (1 Ga and 1 As). We will use a density of 5.32 g/cm^3 [5]. First, we compute the elemental atomic fractions:

$$(a/o)_{\text{Ga}} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 0.50$$

$$(a/o)_{\text{As}} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 0.50$$

Next, we must compute the molecular mass:

$$M_{\text{Ga}} = \frac{1}{100}[(60.108) \cdot (68.92557365) + (39.892) \cdot (70.92470268)] \approx 69.72306620$$

$$M_{\text{As}} = \frac{1}{100}[(100.0) \cdot (74.92159509)] = 74.92159509$$

$$M_{\text{GaAs}} = M_{\text{Ga}} + M_{\text{As}} = (69.7230662) + (74.92159509) \approx 144.64466130$$

Next, we compute the weight fractions of each element:

$$(w/o)_{\text{Ga}} = \left(\frac{1 \cdot 69.72306620}{144.64466130}\right) \approx 0.482030001$$

$$(w/o)_{\text{As}} = \left(\frac{1 \cdot 74.92159509}{144.64466130}\right) \approx 0.517969999$$

Next, we compute the isotopic atomic fractions:

$$(a/o)_{^{69}\text{Ga}} = 0.60108 \cdot 0.50 = 0.30054$$

$$(a/o)_{^{71}\text{Ga}} = 0.39892 \cdot 0.50 = 0.19946$$

$$(a/o)_{^{75}\text{As}} = 1.00000 \cdot 0.50 = 0.50000$$

Next, we compute the isotopic weight fractions:

$$\begin{aligned}(w/o)_{^{69}\text{Ga}} &= 0.594205 \cdot 0.482030001 \approx 0.28642456 \\(w/o)_{^{71}\text{Ga}} &= 0.405795 \cdot 0.482030001 \approx 0.19560544 \\(w/o)_{^{75}\text{As}} &= 1.000000 \cdot 0.517969999 \approx 0.51797000\end{aligned}$$

Now, we compute the number density for the molecule as well as the elemental atom density (in [number/b-cm]):

$$\begin{aligned}N_{\text{GaAs}} &= \frac{\rho_{\text{GaAs}} \cdot N_A}{M_{\text{GaAs}}} = \frac{5.32 \cdot (6.02214129 \times 10^{23} \cdot 1 \times 10^{-24})}{144.64466130} \approx 0.022149308 \text{ (molecules/barn-cm)} \\N_{\text{Ga}} &= 1 \cdot 0.022149308 \approx 0.022149308 \text{ (atoms/barn-cm)} \\N_{\text{As}} &= 1 \cdot 0.022149308 \approx 0.022149308 \text{ (atoms/barn-cm)} \\N_{\text{GaAs (Total Atoms)}} &= 0.022149308 + 0.022149308 \approx 0.044298616 \text{ (atoms/barn-cm)}\end{aligned}$$

Finally, the isotopic number density is computed (in atoms/b-cm):

$$\begin{aligned}N_{^{69}\text{Ga}} &= \left[(a/o)_{^{69}\text{Ga}} \right] \cdot \left[N_{\text{GaAs (Total Atoms)}} \right] = 0.30054 \cdot 0.044298616 \approx 0.01331351 \\N_{^{71}\text{Ga}} &= \left[(a/o)_{^{71}\text{Ga}} \right] \cdot \left[N_{\text{GaAs (Total Atoms)}} \right] = 0.19946 \cdot 0.044298616 \approx 0.00883580 \\N_{^{75}\text{As}} &= \left[(a/o)_{^{75}\text{As}} \right] \cdot \left[N_{\text{GaAs (Total Atoms)}} \right] = 0.50000 \cdot 0.044298616 \approx 0.02214931\end{aligned}$$

The input and output of MatMCNP for gallium arsenide is found in Appendix B. The verification data for gallium arsenide calculated by MatMCNP is found in Table 251. All of the ratios compute to unity for a minimum of 5 decimal places.

Table 251 – MatMCNP Verification of Gallium Arsenide

Isotope	Atom Fraction Ratio	Weight Fraction Ratio	Atom Density Ratio	Total Atom Density Ratio
⁶⁹ Ga	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
⁷¹ Ga	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	
⁷⁵ As	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	
The ratios are the “hand calculation” divided by the MatMCNP result.				

If additional verification data is desired, contact the author (krdepri@sandia.gov) for more cases that are described by atomic fractions.

2.2.2. Example Using Weight Fractions

Stainless Steel 301

Stainless steel is commonly used in radiation transport particularly in reactor analysis, shielding calculations, and criticality safety analysis. For this example, stainless steel alloy 301 will be

utilized. The composition by weight is as follows: 0.15% carbon, 17.00% chromium, 7.00% nickel, 2.00% manganese, and 73.85% iron [6]. First, we need to compute the atom fractions from the weight percentages:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (Normalization)_{SS304} &= \frac{0.0015}{12.0107359} \Big|_C + \frac{0.1700}{51.9961318} \Big|_{Cr} + \frac{0.0200}{54.9380439} \Big|_{Mn} + \frac{0.0700}{58.6933472} \Big|_{Ni} + \frac{0.7385}{55.8451446} \Big|_{Fe} \\
 (Normalization)_{SS304} &\approx 0.01817512 \\
 (a/o)_C &= \frac{0.00012489}{0.01817512} \approx 0.00687139 \\
 (a/o)_{Cr} &= \frac{0.00326947}{0.01817512} \approx 0.17988738 \\
 (a/o)_{Mn} &= \frac{0.00036405}{0.01817512} \approx 0.02002994 \\
 (a/o)_{Ni} &= \frac{0.00119264}{0.01817512} \approx 0.06561936 \\
 (a/o)_{Fe} &= \frac{0.01322407}{0.01817512} \approx 0.72759194
 \end{aligned}$$

Next, we compute the isotopic atomic fractions:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (a/o)_{^{12}C} &= 0.9893 \cdot 0.00687139 \approx 0.00679786 \\
 (a/o)_{^{13}C} &= 0.0107 \cdot 0.00687139 \approx 0.00007352 \\
 (a/o)_{^{50}Cr} &= 0.04345 \cdot 0.17988738 \approx 0.00781611 \\
 (a/o)_{^{52}Cr} &= 0.83789 \cdot 0.17988738 \approx 0.15072583 \\
 (a/o)_{^{53}Cr} &= 0.09501 \cdot 0.17988738 \approx 0.01709110 \\
 (a/o)_{^{54}Cr} &= 0.02365 \cdot 0.17988738 \approx 0.00425434 \\
 (a/o)_{^{55}Mn} &= 1.0000 \cdot 0.02002994 \approx 0.02002994 \\
 (a/o)_{^{58}Ni} &= 0.680770 \cdot 0.06561936 \approx 0.04467169 \\
 (a/o)_{^{60}Ni} &= 0.262230 \cdot 0.06561936 \approx 0.01720736 \\
 (a/o)_{^{61}Ni} &= 0.011399 \cdot 0.06561936 \approx 0.00074800 \\
 (a/o)_{^{62}Ni} &= 0.036346 \cdot 0.06561936 \approx 0.00238500 \\
 (a/o)_{^{64}Ni} &= 0.009255 \cdot 0.06561936 \approx 0.00060731 \\
 (a/o)_{^{54}Fe} &= 0.05845 \cdot 0.72759194 \approx 0.04252775 \\
 (a/o)_{^{56}Fe} &= 0.91754 \cdot 0.72759194 \approx 0.66759471 \\
 (a/o)_{^{57}Fe} &= 0.02119 \cdot 0.72759194 \approx 0.01541767 \\
 (a/o)_{^{58}Fe} &= 0.00282 \cdot 0.72759194 \approx 0.00205181
 \end{aligned}$$

Next, we compute the isotopic weight fractions:

$$\begin{aligned}
(w/o)_{^{12}\text{C}} &= 0.988416 \cdot 0.0015 \approx 0.00148262 \\
(w/o)_{^{13}\text{C}} &= 0.011584 \cdot 0.0015 \approx 0.00001738 \\
(w/o)_{^{50}\text{Cr}} &= 0.041737 \cdot 0.1700 \approx 0.00709527 \\
(w/o)_{^{52}\text{Cr}} &= 0.836994 \cdot 0.1700 \approx 0.14228892 \\
(w/o)_{^{53}\text{Cr}} &= 0.096736 \cdot 0.1700 \approx 0.01644510 \\
(w/o)_{^{54}\text{Cr}} &= 0.024534 \cdot 0.1700 \approx 0.00417072 \\
(w/o)_{^{55}\text{Mn}} &= 1.0000 \cdot 0.0200 = 0.0200 \\
(w/o)_{^{58}\text{Ni}} &= 0.671978 \cdot 0.0700 \approx 0.04703847 \\
(w/o)_{^{60}\text{Ni}} &= 0.267759 \cdot 0.0700 \approx 0.01874310 \\
(w/o)_{^{61}\text{Ni}} &= 0.011834 \cdot 0.0700 \approx 0.00082835 \\
(w/o)_{^{62}\text{Ni}} &= 0.038349 \cdot 0.0700 \approx 0.00268445 \\
(w/o)_{^{64}\text{Ni}} &= 0.010080 \cdot 0.0700 \approx 0.00070563 \\
(w/o)_{^{54}\text{Fe}} &= 0.056456 \cdot 0.7385 \approx 0.04169245 \\
(w/o)_{^{56}\text{Fe}} &= 0.919015 \cdot 0.7385 \approx 0.67869279 \\
(w/o)_{^{57}\text{Fe}} &= 0.021604 \cdot 0.7385 \approx 0.01595432 \\
(w/o)_{^{58}\text{Fe}} &= 0.002925 \cdot 0.7385 \approx 0.00216044
\end{aligned}$$

Now, compute the “molecular mass” of the stainless steel:

$$M_{\text{SS301}} = \frac{1}{100} \left[\begin{aligned} &(0.15) \cdot (12.0107359) + (17.00) \cdot (51.9961318) + \\ &(2.00) \cdot (54.9380439) + (7.00) \cdot (58.6933472) + \\ &(73.85) \cdot (55.8451446) \end{aligned} \right] \approx 55.0202806$$

The number or atom density can be calculated next:

$$N_{\text{SS301}} = \frac{\rho_{\text{SS301}} \cdot N_A}{M_{\text{SS301}}} = \frac{8.0272 \cdot (6.02214129 \times 10^{23} \cdot 1 \times 10^{-24})}{55.0202806} \approx 0.08786021 \left(\frac{\text{atoms}}{\text{barn-cm}} \right)$$

Finally, the isotopic number density is computed (in atoms/b-cm):

$$\begin{aligned}
 N_{^{12}\text{C}} &= 0.00679786 \cdot 0.08786021 \approx 0.00059726 \\
 N_{^{13}\text{C}} &= 0.00007352 \cdot 0.08786021 \approx 0.00000646 \\
 N_{^{50}\text{Cr}} &= 0.00781611 \cdot 0.08786021 \approx 0.00068672 \\
 N_{^{52}\text{Cr}} &= 0.15072583 \cdot 0.08786021 \approx 0.01324280 \\
 N_{^{53}\text{Cr}} &= 0.01709110 \cdot 0.08786021 \approx 0.00150163 \\
 N_{^{54}\text{Cr}} &= 0.00425434 \cdot 0.08786021 \approx 0.00037379 \\
 N_{^{55}\text{Mn}} &= 0.02002994 \cdot 0.08786021 \approx 0.00175983 \\
 N_{^{58}\text{Ni}} &= 0.04467169 \cdot 0.08786021 \approx 0.00392486 \\
 N_{^{60}\text{Ni}} &= 0.01720736 \cdot 0.08786021 \approx 0.00151184 \\
 N_{^{61}\text{Ni}} &= 0.00074800 \cdot 0.08786021 \approx 0.00006572 \\
 N_{^{62}\text{Ni}} &= 0.00238500 \cdot 0.08786021 \approx 0.00020955 \\
 N_{^{64}\text{Ni}} &= 0.00060731 \cdot 0.08786021 \approx 0.00005336 \\
 N_{^{54}\text{Fe}} &= 0.04252775 \cdot 0.08786021 \approx 0.00373650 \\
 N_{^{56}\text{Fe}} &= 0.66759471 \cdot 0.08786021 \approx 0.05865501 \\
 N_{^{57}\text{Fe}} &= 0.01541767 \cdot 0.08786021 \approx 0.00135460 \\
 N_{^{58}\text{Fe}} &= 0.00205181 \cdot 0.08786021 \approx 0.00018027
 \end{aligned}$$

The input and output of MatMCNP for stainless steel 301 is found in Appendix B. The verification data for stainless steel 301 calculated by MatMCNP is found in Table 252. All of the ratios are well within the accuracy needed for producing material cards for MCNP.

Table 252 – MatMCNP Verification of Stainless Steel 301

Isotope	Atom Fraction Ratio	Weight Fraction Ratio	Atom Density Ratio	Total Atom Density Ratio
¹² C	0.99998	0.99975	0.99994	1.00000
¹³ C	0.99357	1.02214	0.99382	
⁵⁰ Cr	1.00001	1.00004	1.00004	
⁵² Cr	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	
⁵³ Cr	1.00001	1.00001	1.00002	
⁵⁴ Cr	1.00008	0.99993	0.99996	
⁵⁵ Mn	1.00000	1.00000	1.00002	
⁵⁸ Ni	0.99999	1.00001	1.00000	
⁶⁰ Ni	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	
⁶¹ Ni	0.99998	1.00002	1.00000	
⁶² Ni	0.99991	1.00020	0.99985	
⁶⁴ Ni	0.99999	1.00001	0.99999	
⁵⁴ Fe	1.00002	1.00001	1.00003	
⁵⁶ Fe	0.99999	1.00042	1.00029	
⁵⁷ Fe	1.00000	1.00017	1.00022	
⁵⁸ Fe	1.00051	0.99947	0.99922	
The ratios are the “hand calculation” divided by the MatMCNP result.				

The stainless steel 301 was the only verification performed using materials described by weight percent. If additional verification data is desired, contact the author (krdepri@sandia.gov) for more cases that are described by weight fractions.

2.3. Enriched Materials

MatMCNP allows the specification of enriched materials for the special cases of lithium, boron, and uranium. While the user is allowed to specify the material in terms of atomic fractions, the enrichment must always be specified in terms of enriched weight percent.

2.3.1. Enriched ${}^6\text{Li}$

Lithium is commonly used in thermoluminescent dosimeters (TLDs) to monitor radiation exposures to personnel using LiF. However, ${}^6\text{Li}$ is particularly sensitive to neutrons with a large thermal cross for an (n, α) reaction. Both the enriched ${}^6\text{Li}$ material and “depleted” material are used to estimate the proportion of personnel dose that is attributed to neutrons. As an example calculation, the MatMCNP output for 90% enriched ${}^6\text{Li}$ material is found in Table 253. Examination of the table and simple hand calculations will verify that MatMCNP accurately modifies the natural lithium description to produce the correct description for the enriched material.

Table 253 – MatMCNP Output for Lithium Enriched to 90 w/o ${}^6\text{Li}$

C
C Lithium Enriched to 90 w/o Li-6
C
C Lithium from Nuclear Wallet Cards - Electronic Version
C Isotope atomic abundance delta (MeV)
C Li-6 7.59% 14.0868
C Li-7 92.41% 14.9070
C
C Atomic Weight: 6.94 g/mol
C Density: 0.534 g/cc
C
C Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:
C
C Isotope Number Fraction Weight Fraction Atoms/b-cm
C Li-6 0.913025 0.900000 0.0481161
C Li-7 0.086975 0.100000 0.0045836
C
C The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0526996
C
M3 03006.80c 0.913025
03007.80c 0.086975
C
C To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]
C use FM 1.5809889E-09 3 -4 1 for neutrons
C or FM 1.5809889E-09 3 -5 -6 for photons.
C

2.3.2. Enriched ^{10}B

Boron is commonly used as a neutron shielding material. The key neutron absorber is ^{10}B because of its large thermal cross for an (n, α) reaction. As an example calculation, the MatMCNP output for 75% enriched ^{10}B material is found in Table 254. Examination of the table and simple hand calculations will verify that MatMCNP accurately modifies the natural boron description to produce the correct description for the enriched material.

Table 254 – MatMCNP Output for Boron Enriched to 75 w/o ^{10}B

C
C Boron Enriched to 75 w/o B-10
C
C Boron from Nuclear Wallet Cards - Electronic Version
C Isotope atomic abundance delta (MeV)
C B-10 19.9% 12.0507
C B-11 80.1% 8.6679
C
C Atomic Weight: 10.81 g/mol
C Density: 2.34 g/cc
C
C Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:
C
C Isotope Number Fraction Weight Fraction Atoms/b-cm
C B-10 0.767362 0.750000 0.1055520
C B-11 0.232638 0.250000 0.0319998
C
C The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.1375518
C
M5 05010.80c 0.767362
05011.80c 0.232638
C
C To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]
C use FM 9.4170083E-10 5 -4 1 for neutrons
C or FM 9.4170083E-10 5 -5 -6 for photons.
C

2.3.3. Enriched ^{235}U

Uranium is commonly used in nuclear engineering. The key isotope to examine is ^{235}U because it is tracked as fissile material for nuclear power and weapons. As an example calculation, the MatMCNP output for 50% enriched ^{235}U material is found in Table 255 (the input specified as the enriched uranium as 0.01% ^{234}U , 50% ^{235}U , and 49.99% ^{238}U). Examination of the table and simple hand calculations will verify that MatMCNP accurately modifies the natural uranium description to produce the correct description for the enriched material.

Table 255 – MatMCNP Output for Uranium Enriched to 50 w/o ²³⁵U

```

C
C Uranium Enriched to 50 w/o U-235
C
C Uranium from Nuclear Wallet Cards - Electronic Version
C Isotope   atomic abundance   delta (MeV)
C U-234      0.0054            38.1480
C U-235      0.7204            40.9218
C U-238      99.2742            47.3100
C
C Atomic Weight: 238.02891 g/mol
C Density: 19.1 g/cc
C
C Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:
C
C Isotope   Number Fraction   Weight Fraction   Atoms/b-cm
C U-234      0.000101            0.000100          0.0000049
C U-235      0.503177            0.500000          0.0244684
C U-238      0.496722            0.499900          0.0241545
C
C The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0486278
C
M92      92234.80c  0.000101
          92235.80c  0.503177
          92238.80c  0.496722
C
C To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]
C use FM 4.0786239E-11 92 -4 1 for neutrons
C or FM 4.0786239E-11 92 -5 -6 for photons.
C

```

3. USER GUIDE

3.1. Obtaining MatMCNP

Obtaining the MatMCNP program can be done by performing a “git clone” operation. If you are at Sandia National Laboratories and you have git installed on your machine, you can perform these commands from a command prompt (terminal or DOS command window) to obtain a full development git repository of the MatMCNP program. (*NOTE: All lines below that start with “#” are comments. The example script below assumes the user has access to the SNL weed server.*)

```
#
#Create a working space for the program
#
Cmd prompt> mkdir mcnpmaterials
#
#
#Change directory to the working space
#
Cmd prompt> cd mcnpmaterials
#
#
#Perform the git clone operation
#
Cmd prompt> git clone ssh://weed.sandia.gov/export/git/N-codes/MatMCNP.git
#
#Now, you have a full repository in a directory called MatMCNP located
# at ../../mcnpmaterials/MatMCNP
#
```

3.2. Installing MatMCNP

Within the git repository for MatMCNP, there is a bin subdirectory. The bin directory contains both a Linux executable (xmatmcnp) and a Windows executable (MatMCNP.exe). In most cases, these files will be suitable for use on your machine. However, we have included the option of building your own executable from the Fortran 90 source files. The following sections will outline how to build the code using the provided tools. The Linux build requires a Fortran 90 compatible compiler and a version of perl built on the system.

3.2.1. Building a Linux Version

In order to build the Linux version, we have included a simple perl script to compile the program using the native Fortran 90 (this build assumes compiler is aliased to “f90”) compiler on a Linux system. The MatMCNP program is simple enough that a Makefile to build it seemed like overkill. We can include conversion to a Makefile system for building if there is a request for it. Here are the steps to build MatMCNP:

```

#
#The next two steps assume that you have perl and an f90 compiler
# available to you on the Linux machine.
#
#Change to the Fortran source directory
#
Linux prompt> cd ../../mcnpmaterials/MatMCNP/source
#
#Compile MatMCNP using the perl script
#
Linux prompt> ./compile-MatMCNP.pl
#
#Now, you should have an executable called "xmatmcnp" located in the
# ../../mcnpmaterials/MatMCNP/bin directory
#

```

3.3. Running MatMCNP

3.3.1. Linux

In the Linux environment, the MatMCNP program uses a C shell (csh) and a perl script as wrappers to run input files and change the name of the output files. The perl script requires that a version of perl be installed on the machine. The C shell (MatMCNP) and perl script (matmcnp.pl) are located in the main directory while the executable (xmatmcnp) is located in the bin subdirectory (see above sections for more detail). Input files (described below) should be saved in the main directory as filename.inp where filename is chosen by the user. The following command line illustration demonstrates running MatMCNP on a Linux machine:

```

#
#Run MatMCNP from the main directory ../../mcnpmaterials/MatMCNP/
#
Linux prompt> MatMCNP filename
#

```

The wrapper scripts associated with the MatMCNP program will copy filename.inp to matmcnp.inp (the default input file for MatMCNP), execute the MatMCNP program, and move the default output file (matmcnp.out) to filename.out. The output file produced by the wrapper scripts (filename.out) can be opened with any ASCII text editor.

3.3.2 Windows

In the Windows environment, the MatMCNP program uses a DOS batch file and a perl script as wrappers to run input files and change the name of the output files. The perl script requires that a version of perl be installed on the machine (we tend to install ActivePerl, <http://www.activestate.com/>, on our machines at SNL). The batch files (MatMCNP.bat) and perl script (matmcnp-PC.pl) are located in the main directory while the executable (MatMCNP.exe) is located in the bin subdirectory (see above sections for more detail). As with the Linux installation, input files (described below) should be saved in the main directory as filename.inp

where filename is chosen by the user. The following command line illustration demonstrates running MatMCNP on a Windows machine:

```
#
#Run MatMCNP from the main directory \..\mcnpmaterials\MatMCNP\
#
Windows prompt> MatMCNP filename
#
```

The wrapper scripts associated with the MatMCNP program will copy filename.inp to matmcnp.inp (the default input file for MatMCNP), execute the MatMCNP program, and move the default output file (matmcnp.out) to filename.out. The output file produced by the wrapper scripts (filename.out) can be opened with any ASCII text editor.

3.4. MatMCNP Input Format

The MatMCNP input file is a simple ASCII text file that provides the program with the needed information. The program does not have an interactive mode, so all the information must be supplied through the input file (matmcnp.inp is the default name of the input file if you choose to run the program without the wrapper scripts). The following sections detail the information that must be present in a MatMCNP input file.

3.4.1. Title

The first line of the input file is the title of the compound or mixture that will be calculated. The title will be printed at the top of the output file to help with identification. The title can be a maximum of 65 characters. Title lengths greater than 65 characters are truncated.

3.4.2. Comment Cards

The second line of the input deck displays the number of comment cards that are present. The user provides information he or she wants displayed in the output file. Since this information will help the user identify the compound, it should include important information such as the density of the mixture, whether atom or weight fractions are being used in the element information, and whether the natural or enriched abundances are being used. Each comment line has a maximum length of 72 characters. Comment card lengths greater than 72 characters are truncated.

3.4.3. Density

The density of the mixture or compound follows the comment cards. The density should be provided in g/cm³.

3.4.4. Fraction Type

Following the density of the compound, the user decides whether the mixture will be specified in atom fraction (“atomic”) or weight fraction (“weight”). This specification allows MatMCNP to calculate the atom and weight fractions properly. This is a fixed format read that will eventually be modified to allow for more freedom. At this time, you must specify “atomic” or “weight” in all lower case in the first six characters of this input line. The input is case sensitive, but only reads the first six characters.

3.4.5. Number of Elements

The number of elements in the mixture or compound follows the fraction type. At present, MatMCNP allows a maximum of 92 elements in the mixture. However, it does not allow for transuranic elements ($Z > 92$) even if the total number of elements is less than or equal to 92.

3.4.6. Element Information

The description of each of the elements in the compound or mixture follows the number of elements entry. There are three parts to the elemental information. First, the user specifies whether that element uses natural isotopic abundances or is an enriched material (“nat” or “enr”). Again, the user should use all lowercase for this specification. Second, the user enters the atomic number or Z of the element. Uranium ($Z = 92$) is the heaviest allowed element. In addition, the artificial or short-lived naturally occurring elements in Table 256 are not allowed. The final piece of information about the element is the atomic or weight fraction (depending on the fraction type set) for the specified element in the mixture.

Table 256 – Artificial or Short-Lived Naturally Occurring Elements

Element	Z
Technetium	42
Promethium	61
Polonium	84
Astatine	85
Radon	86
Francium	87
Radium	88
Actinium	89
Protactinium	91

3.4.7. MCNP Material Number

The MCNP material number follows the elemental information. The MCNP material number can range from 1 to 99999 and is formatted in the output to go directly into an MCNP input file. The program is reading the material number as a character string, so numbers greater than 99999 are truncated to five characters.

3.4.8. Example Input

The elemental information for an enriched material requires additional information (see below). In order to visualize a MatMCNP input file with natural isotopic abundances, we labeled the various parts of the input file example in Table 257.

Table 257 – Input Example with Natural Isotopic Abundances

Boron Nitride	Title	Number of Comments
8		
*1		
*2 There are 8 comment cards for this input deck.		
*3 The atom fraction of boron nitride (BN) is used		
*4 The natural abundances are used for each element		
*5 The density of BN is 2.142 g/cc		
*6 The MCNP material (100) is found after the material.		
*7 The line below "*8" gives the density		
*8	Density	
2.142		
atomic	Atom fraction will be input	
2		
nat 5 0.5	Number of Elements	
nat 7 0.5		
100	Element Information	
	MCNP Material Number	

3.4.9. Enriched Isotopes

Currently, MatMCNP allows the user to specify enriched isotopic abundances for just three materials: Lithium, Boron, and Uranium. If one (or more) of the elements in the mixture has enriched isotopes, the input must still contain all of the element information ("enr", Z, and atomic or weight fraction). If an element is enriched, then the isotopic information must be supplied on the next lines of the input. The isotopic information takes the form of the mass number and the weight fraction. MatMCNP replaces the pre-calculated weight percent with the user specified amount. The user must supply the weight fraction for each of the naturally occurring isotopes of the element. Each isotope is placed on an individual line. Table 258 shows an input example for a compound with enriched lithium (increase in ^6Li) material, Table 259 displays an input example for a compound with boron enrichment (increase in ^{10}B), and Table 260 shows an example with an enriched uranium (^{235}U at 20 weight percent) material.

Table 258 – Input Example with Enriched Lithium Isotopes

Lithium Fluoride	Title
7	Number of Comments
*1	
*2 There are 7 comment cards for this input deck.	
*3 The atom fraction of lithium fluoride (LiF) is used	
*4 Lithium is enriched to 90 w/o Li-6	
*5 The density of LiF is 2.64 g/cc	
*6 The MCNP material (100) is found after the material.	
*7	
2.64	Density
atomic	Atom fraction will be input
2	
enr 3 0.5	Number of Elements
6 0.90	
7 0.10	Enrichment Information
nat 9 0.5	
100	MCNP Material Number

Table 259 – Input Example with Enriched Boron Isotopes

Boron Carbide (B4C)	
6	
The weight fraction of boron carbide (B4C) is used	
Boron is enriched to 75 w/o B-10	
The density of B4C is 2.48 g/cc	
The MCNP material (999) is found after the material.	
2.48	
atomic	Atom fraction will be input
2	
enr 5 0.8	
10 0.75	
11 0.25	Enrichment Information
nat 6 0.2	
999	

Table 260 – Input Example with Enriched Uranium Isotopes

U-10Moly 20 w/o LEU	
2	
This is 20 w/o U-235 alloyed with 10 w/o Molybdenum.	
The density of U-10Moly is 17.08 g/cc.	
17.08	
weight	← Weight fraction will be input
2	
nat	42 0.1
enr	92 0.90
	234 0.0
	235 0.20
	238 0.80 ← Enrichment Information
100	

3.5. Output File from MatMCNP

The output file from MatMCNP displays all the information that the program calculates for the user. The program prints the title of the compound, the comment cards, and, in a table format, each isotope in the compound with its atom fraction, weight fraction, and atom density in atoms/b-cm. The output file also contains the atom density for the entire compound, the MCNP material number, and the information needed to create material cards for MCNP input decks. This information contains the ZAID and atom fraction for each isotope.

There are some elements that are still problematic from a cross section data perspective (see Table 261). There are a few that do not have a ZAID (or MCNP material identifier) while some use an elemental or natural material identifier. If the user selects one of these elements, MatMCNP provides a warning in the output file. A list of all the isotopes contained in the Nuclear Wallet Card database within MatMCNP and their MCNP material identifier (ZAID) can be found in Appendix C.

Table 261 – Problematic Elements for Cross Section Data

Elemental zaid Utilized	No MCNP Cross Section Data
Carbon	Neon (Cross Section for Ne-20 exists)
	Osmium
Platinum	Ytterbium

Table 262 shows an example output from a MatMCNP calculation. The table shows that MatMCNP alerts the user that the specified material contains an element that often must have a thermal scattering cross section $[S(\alpha, \beta)]$ material modifier to calculate the neutron transport correctly. However, MatMCNP does not supply the $S(\alpha, \beta)$ card because that is specific to the MCNP calculation that will use the material card.

Table 262 – Output Example from MatMCNP Calculation

```

C
C Boron Carbide (B4C)
C 6 Comment Cards
C
C
C The weight fraction of boron carbide (B4C) is used
C Boron is enriched to 75 w/o B-10
C The density of B4C is 2.48 g/cc
C The MCNP material (999) is found after the material.
C
C
C Summary of MatMCNP Calculations:
C
C Isotope Number Fraction Weight Fraction Atoms/b-cm
C C-12 0.1978600 0.2240362 0.0278830
C C-13 0.0021400 0.0026257 0.0003016
C B-10 0.6138896 0.5800036 0.0865110
C B-11 0.1861104 0.1933345 0.0262272
C
C The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.14092277
C
C This material contains an isotope that is often
C modified by an S(alpha,beta). Check MCNP
C Manual Appendix G to see if an
C S(alpha,beta) is required.
C
C MCNP Material 999
C
M999 06000.80c 0.2000000
      05010.80c 0.6138896
      05011.80c 0.1861104
C
C Caution: The natural zaid is used for Carbon.
C
C If the natural zaid is used for any element, the atom fractions of each isotope
C of that element are added together and listed with the natural zaid just once.
C
C To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]
C use FM 9.10555020E-10 999 -4 1 for neutrons
C or FM 9.10555020E-10 999 -5 -6 for photons.

```

4. SUMMARY

A code for generating MCNP material cards (MatMCNP) has been written and verified for naturally occurring, stable isotopes. The program allows for material specification as either atomic or weight percent (fractions). MatMCNP also permits the specification of enriched lithium, boron, and/or uranium. In addition to producing the material cards for MCNP, the code calculates the atomic (or number) density in atoms/barn-cm and calculates the multiplier that should be used to convert neutron and gamma fluences to kerma (or dose under certain conditions) in the material. Questions about the MatMCNP code should be directed to K. Russell DePriest (krdepri@sandia.gov).

5. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: ARTIFICIAL DENSE GAS VERIFICATION

Hydrogen

Table 263 – Artificially Dense Hydrogen Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
^1H	0.999885	7.2889	1.007824956	0.999770	0.5974006
^2H	0.000115	13.1357	2.014101755	0.000230	0.0000687
Density (g/cm ³) = 1.0				FM Conversion = 9.5714664E-09	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.5974694					

Table 264 – MatMCNP Output for Artificially Dense Hydrogen

C
C Hydrogen
C
C Hydrogen from Nuclear Wallet Cards - Electronic Version
C Isotope atomic abundance delta (MeV)
C H-1 99.9885% 7.289
C H-2 0.0115% 13.136
C
C Atomic Weight: 1.008 g/mol
C Density: 1.0 g/cc (artificially high)
C
C Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:
C
C Isotope Number Fraction Weight Fraction Atoms/b-cm
C H-1 0.999885 0.999770 0.5974011
C H-2 0.000115 0.000230 0.0000687
C
C The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.5974698
C
C
C This material contains an isotope that is often modified by
C an S(alpha,beta). Check MCNP Manual Appendix G to see if an
C S(alpha,beta) card (i.e., an MTn card) is required.
C
M1 01001.80c 0.999885
01002.80c 0.000115
C
C To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]
C use FM 9.5714681E-09 1 -4 1 for neutrons
C or FM 9.5714681E-09 1 -5 -6 for photons.
C

Table 265 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Artificially Dense Hydrogen

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
^1H	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
^2H	0.000%	0.088%	-0.013%		

Helium

Table 266 – Artificially Dense Helium Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
³ He	0.00000134	14.9312	3.016029303	0.000001	0.0000002
⁴ He	0.99999866	2.4249	4.002603237	0.999999	0.1504553
Density (g/cm ³) = 1.0				FM Conversion = 2.4102997E-09	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.1504555					

Table 267 – MatMCNP Output for Elemental Artificially Dense Helium (Excerpt)

C
C Helium
C
C Helium from Nuclear Wallet Cards - Electronic Version
C Isotope atomic abundance delta (MeV)
C He-3 0.000134% 14.9312
C He-4 99.999866% 2.4249
C
C Atomic Weight: 4.002602 g/mol
C Density: 1.0 g/cc (artificially high)
C
C Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:
C
C Isotope Number Fraction Weight Fraction Atoms/b-cm
C He-3 0.000001 0.000001 0.0000002
C He-4 0.999999 0.999999 0.1504555
C
C The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.1504557
C
M2 02003.80c 0.000001
02004.80c 0.999999
C
C To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]
C use FM 2.4103000E-09 2 -4 1 for neutrons
C or FM 2.4103000E-09 2 -5 -6 for photons.
C

Table 268 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Artificially Dense Helium

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
³ He	-25.373%	-0.962%	-0.799%	0.000%	0.000%
⁴ He	0.000%	0.088%	0.000%		

Nitrogen

Table 269 – Artificially Dense Nitrogen Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
¹⁴ N	0.9963600	2.8634	14.00307399	0.996102	0.0428382
¹⁵ N	0.0036400	0.1014	15.00010886	0.003898	0.0001565
Density (g/cm ³) = 1.0				FM Conversion = 6.8877524E-10	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0429947					

Table 270 – MatMCNP Output for Artificially Dense Nitrogen

C
C Nitrogen
C
C Nitrogen from Nuclear Wallet Cards - Electronic Version
C Isotope atomic abundance delta (MeV)
C N-14 99.636% 2.8634
C N-15 0.364% 0.1014
C
C Atomic Weight: 14.007 g/mol
C Density: 1.0 g/cc (artificially high)
C
C Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:
C
C Isotope Number Fraction Weight Fraction Atoms/b-cm
C N-14 0.996360 0.996102 0.0428382
C N-15 0.003640 0.003898 0.0001565
C
C The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0429947
C
M7 07014.80c 0.996360
07015.80c 0.003640
C
C To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]
C use FM 6.8877531E-10 7 -4 1 for neutrons
C or FM 6.8877531E-10 7 -5 -6 for photons.
C

Table 271 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Artificially Dense Nitrogen

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
¹⁴ N	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
¹⁵ N	0.000%	-0.004%	0.000%		

Oxygen

Table 272 – Artificially Dense Oxygen Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
¹⁶ O	0.9975700	-4.7370	15.99491462	0.997290	0.0375483
¹⁷ O	0.0003800	-0.8087	16.99913182	0.000404	0.0000143
¹⁸ O	0.0020500	-0.7828	17.99915963	0.002306	0.0000772
Density (g/cm ³) = 1.0				FM Conversion = 6.0298932E-10	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0376398					

Table 273 – MatMCNP Output for Artificially Dense Oxygen

C
C Oxygen
C
C Oxygen from Nuclear Wallet Cards - Electronic Version
C Isotope atomic abundance delta (MeV)
C O-16 99.757% -4.7370
C O-17 0.038% -0.8087
C O-18 0.205% -0.7828
C
C Atomic Weight: 15.999 g/mol
C Density: 1.0 g/cc (artificially high)
C
C Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:
C
C Isotope Number Fraction Weight Fraction Atoms/b-cm
C O-16 0.997570 0.997290 0.0375483
C O-17 0.000380 0.000404 0.0000143
C O-18 0.002050 0.002306 0.0000772
C
C The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0376398
C
C This material contains an isotope that is often modified by
C an S(alpha,beta). Check MCNP Manual Appendix G to see if an
C S(alpha,beta) card (i.e., an MTn card) is required.
C
M8 08016.80c 0.997570
08017.80c 0.000380
08016.80c 0.002050
C
C Caution: The O-18 has been set to O-16.
C
C To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]
C use FM 6.0298933E-10 8 -4 1 for neutrons
C or FM 6.0298933E-10 8 -5 -6 for photons.
C

Table 274 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Artificially Dense Oxygen

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
¹⁶ O	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
¹⁷ O	0.000%	0.063%	-0.022%		
¹⁸ O	0.000%	-0.010%	0.050%		

Neon

Table 275 – Artificially Dense Neon Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
²⁰ Ne	0.9048000	-7.0419	19.99244021	0.896388	0.0000243
²¹ Ne	0.0027000	-5.7317	20.99384677	0.002809	0.0000001
²² Ne	0.0925000	-8.0247	21.99138513	0.100803	0.0000025
Density (g/cm ³) = 1.0					
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0298420				FM Conversion = 4.7806978E-10	

Table 276 – MatMCNP Output for Artificially Dense Neon

C
C Neon
C
C Neon from Nuclear Wallet Cards - Electronic Version
C Isotope atomic abundance delta (MeV)
C Ne-20 90.48% -7.0419
C Ne-21 0.27% -5.7317
C Ne-22 9.25% -8.0247
C
C Atomic Weight: 20.1797 g/mol
C Density: 1.0 g/cc (artificially high)
C
C Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:
C
C Isotope Number Fraction Weight Fraction Atoms/b-cm
C Ne-20 0.904800 0.896388 0.0270011
C Ne-21 0.002700 0.002809 0.0000806
C Ne-22 0.092500 0.100803 0.0027604
C
C The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0298421
C
C
C One or more of the elements in the compound does not have a cross-section
C and therefore the MCNP Card will not be created.

Table 277 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Artificially Dense Neon

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
²⁰ Ne	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	Not computed by MatMCNP
²¹ Ne	0.000%	0.004%	0.033%		
²² Ne	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		

Argon

Table 278 – Artificially Dense Argon Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
³⁶ Ar	0.0033360	-30.2315	35.96754515	0.003004	0.0000503
³⁸ Ar	0.0006290	-34.7147	37.96273223	0.000598	0.0000095
⁴⁰ Ar	0.9960350	-35.0398	39.96238323	0.996399	0.0150152
Density (g/cm ³) = 0.0150750				FM Conversion = 2.4150193E-10	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0000269					

Table 279 – MatMCNP Output for Artificially Dense Argon

C
C Argon
C
C Argon from Nuclear Wallet Cards - Electronic Version
C Isotope atomic abundance delta (MeV)
C Ar-36 0.3336% -30.2315
C Ar-38 0.0629% -34.7147
C Ar-40 99.6035% -35.0398
C
C Atomic Weight: 39.948 g/mol
C Density: 1.0 g/cc (artificially high)
C
C Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:
C
C Isotope Number Fraction Weight Fraction Atoms/b-cm
C Ar-36 0.003336 0.003004 0.0000503
C Ar-38 0.000629 0.000598 0.0000095
C Ar-40 0.996035 0.996399 0.0150153
C
C The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0150750
C
M18 18036.80c 0.003336
18038.80c 0.000629
18040.80c 0.996035
C
C To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]
C use FM 2.4150193E-10 18 -4 1 for neutrons
C or FM 2.4150193E-10 18 -5 -6 for photons.
C

Table 280 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Artificially Dense Argon

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
³⁶ Ar	0.000%	0.013%	0.019%	0.000%	0.000%
³⁸ Ar	0.000%	0.043%	0.188%		
⁴⁰ Ar	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		

Krypton

Table 281 – Artificially Dense Krypton Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
⁷⁸ Kr	0.0035500	-74.1795	77.92036503	0.003301	0.0000255
⁸⁰ Kr	0.0228600	-77.8925	79.91637896	0.021801	0.0001643
⁸² Kr	0.1159300	-80.5902	81.91348286	0.113323	0.0008331
⁸³ Kr	0.1150000	-79.9900	82.91412720	0.113787	0.0008264
⁸⁴ Kr	0.5698700	-82.4393	83.91149777	0.570642	0.0040954
⁸⁶ Kr	0.1727900	-83.2656	85.91061070	0.177146	0.0012418
Density (g/cm ³) = 1.0				FM Conversion = 1.1512769E-10	
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0071865					

Table 282 – MatMCNP Output for Artificially Dense Krypton

C	Krypton
C	
C	Krypton from Nuclear Wallet Cards - Electronic Version
C	Isotope atomic abundance delta (MeV)
C	Kr-78 0.355 -74.1795
C	Kr-80 2.286 -77.8925
C	Kr-82 11.593 -80.5902
C	Kr-83 11.500 -79.9900
C	Kr-84 56.987 -82.4393
C	Kr-86 17.279 -83.2656
C	
C	Atomic Weight: 83.798 g/mol
C	Density: 1.0 g/cc (artificially high)
C	
C	Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:
C	
C	Isotope Number Fraction Weight Fraction Atoms/b-cm
C	Kr-78 0.003550 0.003301 0.0000255
C	Kr-80 0.022860 0.021801 0.0001643
C	Kr-82 0.115930 0.113323 0.0008331
C	Kr-83 0.115000 0.113787 0.0008264
C	Kr-84 0.569870 0.570642 0.0040954
C	Kr-86 0.172790 0.177146 0.0012418
C	
C	The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0071865
C	
M36	36078.80c 0.003550
	36080.80c 0.022860
	36082.80c 0.115930
	36083.80c 0.115000
	36084.80c 0.569870
	36086.80c 0.172790
C	To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]
C	use FM 1.1512771E-10 36 -4 1 for neutrons
C	or FM 1.1512771E-10 36 -5 -6 for photons.

Table 283 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Artificially Dense Krypton

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
⁷⁸ Kr	0.000%	0.000%	-0.047%	0.000%	0.000%
⁸⁰ Kr	0.000%	0.000%	0.010%		
⁸² Kr	0.000%	0.000%	-0.004%		
⁸³ Kr	0.000%	0.000%	-0.006%		
⁸⁴ Kr	0.000%	0.000%	0.001%		
⁸⁶ Kr	0.000%	0.000%	0.004%		

Xenon

Table 284 – Artificially Dense Xenon Data from NWC and Excel

Isotope	Atomic Fraction	Δ (MeV)	Isotopic Mass (u)	Weight Fraction	Atom Density (atom/barn-cm)
¹²⁴ Xe	0.0009520	-87.6612	123.9058918	0.000898	0.0000044
¹²⁶ Xe	0.0008900	-89.1462	125.9042976	0.000853	0.0000041
¹²⁸ Xe	0.0191021	-89.8602	127.9035311	0.018609	0.0000876
¹²⁹ Xe	0.2640071	-88.6960	128.9047809	0.259205	0.0012109
¹³⁰ Xe	0.0407102	-89.8804	129.9035094	0.040279	0.0001867
¹³¹ Xe	0.2123208	-88.4136	130.9050841	0.211694	0.0009739
¹³² Xe	0.2690871	-89.2789	131.9041552	0.270340	0.0012342
¹³⁴ Xe	0.1043574	-88.1245	133.9053945	0.106434	0.0004787
¹³⁶ Xe	0.0885734	-86.4291	135.9072145	0.091686	0.0004063
Density (g/cm ³) = 1.0					
Total Atomic Density (atoms/b-cm) = 0.0045868				FM Conversion = 7.3480595E-11	

Table 285 – MatMCNP Output for Artificially Dense Xenon (Excerpt)

C	Xenon
C	
C	Xenon from Nuclear Wallet Cards - Electronic Version
C	Isotope atomic abundance delta (MeV)
C	Xe-124 0.0952 -87.6612
C	Xe-126 0.0890 -89.1462
C	Xe-128 1.9102 -89.8602
C	Xe-129 26.4006 -88.6960
C	Xe-130 4.0710 -89.8804
C	Xe-131 21.232 -88.4136
C	Xe-132 26.9086 -89.2789
C	Xe-134 10.4357 -88.1245
C	Xe-136 8.8573 -86.4291
C	
C	Atomic Weight: 131.293 g/mol
C	Density: 1.0 g/cc (artificially high)
C	
C	Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:
C	
C	Isotope Number Fraction Weight Fraction Atoms/b-cm
C	Xe-124 0.000952 0.000898 0.0000044
C	Xe-126 0.000890 0.000853 0.0000041
C	Xe-128 0.019102 0.018609 0.0000876
C	Xe-129 0.264007 0.259205 0.0012109
C	Xe-130 0.040710 0.040279 0.0001867
C	Xe-131 0.212321 0.211694 0.0009739
C	Xe-132 0.269087 0.270340 0.0012342
C	Xe-134 0.104357 0.106434 0.0004787
C	Xe-136 0.088573 0.091686 0.0004063
C	
C	The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.0045868
C	
M54	54124.80c 0.000952
	54126.80c 0.000890
	54128.80c 0.019102
	54129.80c 0.264007
	54130.80c 0.040710
	54131.80c 0.212321
	54132.80c 0.269087
	54134.80c 0.104357
	54136.80c 0.088573
C	To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]
C	use FM 7.3480604E-11 54 -4 1 for neutrons
C	or FM 7.3480604E-11 54 -5 -6 for photons.

Table 286 – Difference between NWC and MatMCNP for Artificially Dense Xenon

Isotope	Atom Fraction (% Difference)	Weight Fraction (% Difference)	Atom Density (% Difference)	Total Atom Density (% Difference)	FM Value (% Difference)
¹²⁴ Xe	0.000%	-0.049%	0.764%	0.000%	0.000%
¹²⁶ Xe	0.000%	-0.056%	0.434%		
¹²⁸ Xe	0.000%	0.000%	-0.020%		
¹²⁹ Xe	0.000%	0.000%	-0.004%		
¹³⁰ Xe	0.000%	-0.001%	-0.016%		
¹³¹ Xe	0.000%	0.000%	0.003%		
¹³² Xe	0.000%	0.000%	-0.004%		
¹³⁴ Xe	0.000%	0.000%	0.007%		
¹³⁶ Xe	0.000%	0.000%	0.008%		

APPENDIX B: EXAMPLE INPUT/OUTPUT

Water

Input

```
Water
3
H2O at a density of 1 g/cm3
- Chemical formula (atom fraction) used
- MatMCNP will normalize to 1.0
1.0
atomic
2
nat 1 2.0
nat 8 1.0
100
```

Output

```
C
C Water
C
C H2O at a density of 1 g/cm3
C - Chemical formula (atom fraction) used
C - MatMCNP will normalize to 1.0
C
C Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:
C
C Isotope Number Fraction Weight Fraction Atoms/b-cm
C H-1 0.666590 0.111873 0.0668482
C H-2 0.000077 0.000026 0.0000077
C O-16 0.332523 0.885695 0.0333467
C O-17 0.000127 0.000359 0.0000127
C O-18 0.000683 0.002048 0.0000685
C
C The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.1002839
C
C
C This material contains an isotope that is often modified by
C an S(alpha,beta). Check MCNP Manual Appendix G to see if an
C S(alpha,beta) card (i.e., an MTn card) is required.
C
M100 01001.80c 0.666590
      01002.80c 0.000077
      08016.80c 0.332523
      08017.80c 0.000127
      08018.80c 0.000683
C
C Caution: The O-18 has been set to O-16.
C
C To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]
C use FM 1.6065476E-09 100 -4 1 for neutrons
C or FM 1.6065476E-09 100 -5 -6 for photons.
C
```

Gallium Arsenide

Input

```
GaAs
1
Gallium Arsenide @ 5.32 g/cm3 (per email from B. D. Hehr)
5.32
atomic
2
nat 31 0.5
nat 33 0.5
5
```

Output

```
C
C GaAs
C
C Gallium Arsenide @ 5.32 g/cm3 (per email from B. D. Hehr)
C
C Summary of MatMCNP (Version 2.0) Calculations:
C
C Isotope Number Fraction Weight Fraction Atoms/b-cm
C Ga-69 0.3005400 0.2864246 0.0133135
C Ga-71 0.1994600 0.1956054 0.0088358
C As-75 0.5000000 0.5179700 0.0221493
C
C The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm): 0.04429858
M5 31069.80c 0.3005400
31071.80c 0.1994600
33075.80c 0.5000000
C
C To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]
C use FM 1.33403399E-10 5 -4 1 for neutrons
C or FM 1.33403399E-10 5 -5 -6 for photons.
C
```

Stainless Steel 301

Input

```
SS301
11
Stainless Steel 301
- Specs taken from Comet Metals Stainless Steel Alloy Guide
- Composition is provided in w/o
- Density 0.290 lb/in**3 -> 8.0272 g/cm**3

Element Weight Percent
C 0.15
Cr 17.00
Ni 7.00
Mn 2.00 MAX [Use max value for composition]
Fe 73.85 [Computed as the remainder]
8.0272
weight
5
nat 6 0.15
nat 24 17.00
```

```

nat 25 2.00
nat 26 73.85
nat 28 7.00
301

```

Output

```

C
C  SS301
C
C  Stainless Steel 301
C  - Specs taken from Comet Metals Stainless Steel Alloy Guide
C  - Composition is provided in w/o
C  - Density 0.290 lb/in**3 -> 8.0272 g/cm**3
C
C  Element      Weight Percent
C    C              0.15
C    Cr             17.00
C    Ni              7.00
C    Mn              2.00 MAX [Use max value for composition]
C    Fe              73.85 [Computed as the remainder]
C
C  Summary of MatMCNP (Version 3.0) Calculations:
C
C  Isotope  Number Fraction      Weight Fraction      Atoms/b-cm
C    C-12           0.006798           0.001483           0.0005973
C    C-13           0.000074           0.000017           0.0000065
C   Cr-50           0.007816           0.007095           0.0006867
C   Cr-52           0.150726           0.142289           0.0132428
C   Cr-53           0.017091           0.016445           0.0015016
C   Cr-54           0.004254           0.004171           0.0003738
C   Mn-55           0.020030           0.020000           0.0017598
C   Fe-54           0.042528           0.041692           0.0037365
C   Fe-56           0.667595           0.678693           0.0586550
C   Fe-57           0.015418           0.015954           0.0013546
C   Fe-58           0.002052           0.002160           0.0001803
C   Ni-58           0.044672           0.047038           0.0039249
C   Ni-60           0.017207           0.018743           0.0015118
C   Ni-61           0.000748           0.000828           0.0000657
C   Ni-62           0.002385           0.002684           0.0002095
C   Ni-64           0.000607           0.000706           0.0000534
C
C  The total compound atom density (atom/b-cm):  0.0878602
C
C
C  This material contains an isotope that is often modified by
C  an S(alpha,beta). Check MCNP Manual Appendix G to see if an
C  S(alpha,beta) card (i.e., an MTn card) is required.
C
M301  06000.80c  0.006871
      24050.80c  0.007816
      24052.80c  0.150726
      24053.80c  0.017091
      24054.80c  0.004254
      25055.80c  0.020030
      26054.80c  0.042528
      26056.80c  0.667595
      26057.80c  0.015418
      26058.80c  0.002052
      28058.80c  0.044672
      28060.80c  0.017207
      28061.80c  0.000748
      28062.80c  0.002385

```

28064.80c 0.000607

C

C Caution: The natural zaid is used for Carbon.

C

C To convert a particle flux to rad[Material]

C use FM 1.7534393E-10 301 -4 1 for neutrons

C or FM 1.7534393E-10 301 -5 -6 for photons.

C

APPENDIX C: MATMCNP CROSS SECTION SPECIFICATIONS

Isotope	MatMCNP ZAID	Isotope	MatMCNP ZAID
H-1	1001.80c	Ca-42	20042.80c
H-2	1002.80c	Ca-43	20043.80c
He-3	2003.80c	Ca-44	20044.80c
He-4	2004.80c	Ca-46	20046.80c
Li-6	3006.80c	Ca-48	20048.80c
Li-7	3007.80c	Sc-45	21045.80c
Be-9	4009.80c	Ti-46	22046.80c
B-10	5010.80c	Ti-47	22047.80c
B-11	5011.80c	Ti-48	22048.80c
C-12	6000.80c	Ti-49	22049.80c
C-13	6000.80c	Ti-50	22050.80c
N-14	7014.80c	V-50	23050.80c
N-15	7015.80c	V-51	23051.80c
O-16	8016.80c	Cr-50	24050.80c
O-17	8017.80c	Cr-52	24052.80c
O-18	8016.80c	Cr-53	24053.80c
F-19	9019.80c	Cr-54	24054.80c
Ne-20	10020.42c	Mn-55	25055.80c
Ne-21	---	Fe-54	26054.80c
Ne-22	---	Fe-56	26056.80c
Na-23	11023.80c	Fe-57	26057.80c
Mg-24	12024.80c	Fe-58	26058.80c
Mg-25	12025.80c	Co-59	27059.80c
Mg-26	12026.80c	Ni-58	28058.80c
Al-27	13027.80c	Ni-60	28060.80c
Si-28	14028.80c	Ni-61	28061.80c
Si-29	14029.80c	Ni-62	28062.80c
Si-30	14030.80c	Ni-64	28064.80c
P-31	15031.80c	Cu-63	29063.80c
S-32	16032.80c	Cu-65	29065.80c
S-33	16033.80c	Zn-64	30064.80c
S-34	16034.80c	Zn-66	30066.80c
S-36	16036.80c	Zn-67	30067.80c
Cl-35	17035.80c	Zn-68	30068.80c
Cl-37	17037.80c	Zn-70	30070.80c
Ar-36	18036.80c	Ga-69	31069.80c
Ar-38	18038.80c	Ga-71	31071.80c
Ar-40	18040.80c	Ge-70	32070.80c
K-39	19039.80c	Ge-72	32072.80c
K-40	19040.80c	Ge-73	32073.80c
K-41	19041.80c	Ge-74	32074.80c
Ca-40	20040.80c	Ge-76	32076.80c

Isotope	MatMCNP ZAID	Isotope	MatMCNP ZAID
As-75	33075.80c	Pd-104	46104.80c
Se-74	34074.80c	Pd-105	46105.80c
Se-76	34076.80c	Pd-106	46106.80c
Se-77	34077.80c	Pd-108	46108.80c
Se-78	34078.80c	Pd-110	46110.80c
Se-80	34080.80c	Ag-107	47107.80c
Se-82	34082.80c	Ag-109	47109.80c
Br-79	35079.80c	Cd-106	48106.80c
Br-81	35081.80c	Cd-108	48108.80c
Kr-78	36078.80c	Cd-110	48110.80c
Kr-80	36080.80c	Cd-111	48111.80c
Kr-82	36082.80c	Cd-112	48112.80c
Kr-83	36083.80c	Cd-113	48113.80c
Kr-84	36084.80c	Cd-114	48114.80c
Kr-86	36086.80c	Cd-116	48116.80c
Rb-85	37085.80c	In-113	49113.80c
Rb-87	37087.80c	In-115	49115.80c
Sr-84	38084.80c	Sn-112	50112.80c
Sr-86	38086.80c	Sn-114	50114.80c
Sr-87	38087.80c	Sn-115	50115.80c
Sr-88	38088.80c	Sn-116	50116.80c
Y-89	39089.80c	Sn-117	50117.80c
Zr-90	40090.80c	Sn-118	50118.80c
Zr-91	40091.80c	Sn-119	50119.80c
Zr-92	40092.80c	Sn-120	50120.80c
Zr-94	40094.80c	Sn-122	50122.80c
Zr-96	40096.80c	Sn-124	50124.80c
Nb-93	41093.80c	Sb-121	51121.80c
Mo-92	42092.80c	Sb-123	51123.80c
Mo-94	42094.80c	Te-120	52120.80c
Mo-95	42095.80c	Te-122	52122.80c
Mo-96	42096.80c	Te-123	52123.80c
Mo-97	42097.80c	Te-124	52124.80c
Mo-98	42098.80c	Te-125	52125.80c
Mo-100	42100.80c	Te-126	52126.80c
Ru-96	44096.80c	Te-128	52128.80c
Ru-98	44098.80c	Te-130	52130.80c
Ru-99	44099.80c	I-127	53127.80c
Ru-100	44100.80c	Xe-124	54124.80c
Ru-101	44101.80c	Xe-126	54126.80c
Ru-102	44102.80c	Xe-128	54128.80c
Ru-104	44104.80c	Xe-129	54129.80c
Rh-103	45103.80c	Xe-130	54130.80c
Pd-102	46102.80c	Xe-131	54131.80c

Isotope	MatMCNP ZAID	Isotope	MatMCNP ZAID
Xe-132	54132.80c	Dy-160	66160.80c
Xe-134	54134.80c	Dy-161	66161.80c
Xe-136	54136.80c	Dy-162	66162.80c
Ce-133	55133.80c	Dy-163	66163.80c
Ba-130	56130.80c	Dy-164	66164.80c
Ba-132	56132.80c	Ho-165	67165.80c
Ba-134	56134.80c	Er-162	68162.80c
Ba-135	56135.80c	Er-164	68164.80c
Ba-136	56136.80c	Er-166	68166.80c
Ba-137	56137.80c	Er-167	68167.80c
Ba-138	56138.80c	Er-168	68168.80c
La-138	57138.80c	Er-170	68170.80c
La-139	57139.80c	Tm-169	69169.80c
Ce-136	58136.80c	Yb-168	---
Ce-138	58138.80c	Yb-170	---
Ce-140	58140.80c	Yb-171	---
Ce-142	58142.80c	Yb-172	---
Pr-141	59141.80c	Yb-173	---
Nd-142	60142.80c	Yb-174	---
Nd-143	60143.80c	Yb-176	---
Nd-144	60144.80c	Lu-175	71175.80c
Nd-145	60145.80c	Lu-176	71176.80c
Nd-146	60146.80c	Hf-174	72174.80c
Nd-148	60148.80c	Hf-176	72176.80c
Nd-150	60150.80c	Hf-177	72177.80c
Sm-144	62144.80c	Hf-178	72178.80c
Sm-147	62147.80c	Hf-179	72179.80c
Sm-148	62148.80c	Hf-180	72180.80c
Sm-149	62149.80c	Ta-180	73180.80c
Sm-150	62150.80c	Ta-181	73181.80c
Sm-152	62152.80c	W-180	74180.80c
Sm-154	62154.80c	W-182	74182.80c
Eu-151	63151.80c	W-183	74183.80c
Eu-153	63153.80c	W-184	74184.80c
Gd-152	64152.80c	W-186	74186.80c
Gd-154	64154.80c	Re-185	75185.80c
Gd-155	64155.80c	Re-187	75187.80c
Gd-156	64156.80c	Os-184	---
Gd-157	64157.80c	Os-186	---
Gd-158	64158.80c	Os-187	---
Gd-160	64160.80c	Os-188	---
Tb-159	65159.80c	Os-189	---
Dy-156	66156.80c	Os-190	---
Dy-158	66158.80c	Os-192	---

Isotope	MatMCNP ZAID	Isotope	MatMCNP ZAID
Ir-191	77191.80c	Hg-202	80202.80c
Ir-193	77193.80c	Hg-204	80204.80c
Pt-190	78000.42c	Tl-203	81203.80c
Pt-192	78000.42c	Tl-205	81205.80c
Pt-194	78000.42c	Pb-204	82204.80c
Pt-195	78000.42c	Pb-206	82206.80c
Pt-196	78000.42c	Pb-207	82207.80c
Pt-198	78000.42c	Pb-208	82208.80c
Au-197	79197.80c	Bi-209	83209.80c
Hg-196	80196.80c	Th-232	90232.80c
Hg-198	80198.80c	U-234	92234.80c
Hg-199	80199.80c	U-235	92235.80c
Hg-200	80200.80c	U-238	92238.80c
Hg-201	80201.80c		

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