

Toward an International Spectrum Adjustment Intercomparison

Thomas Quirk



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Introduction

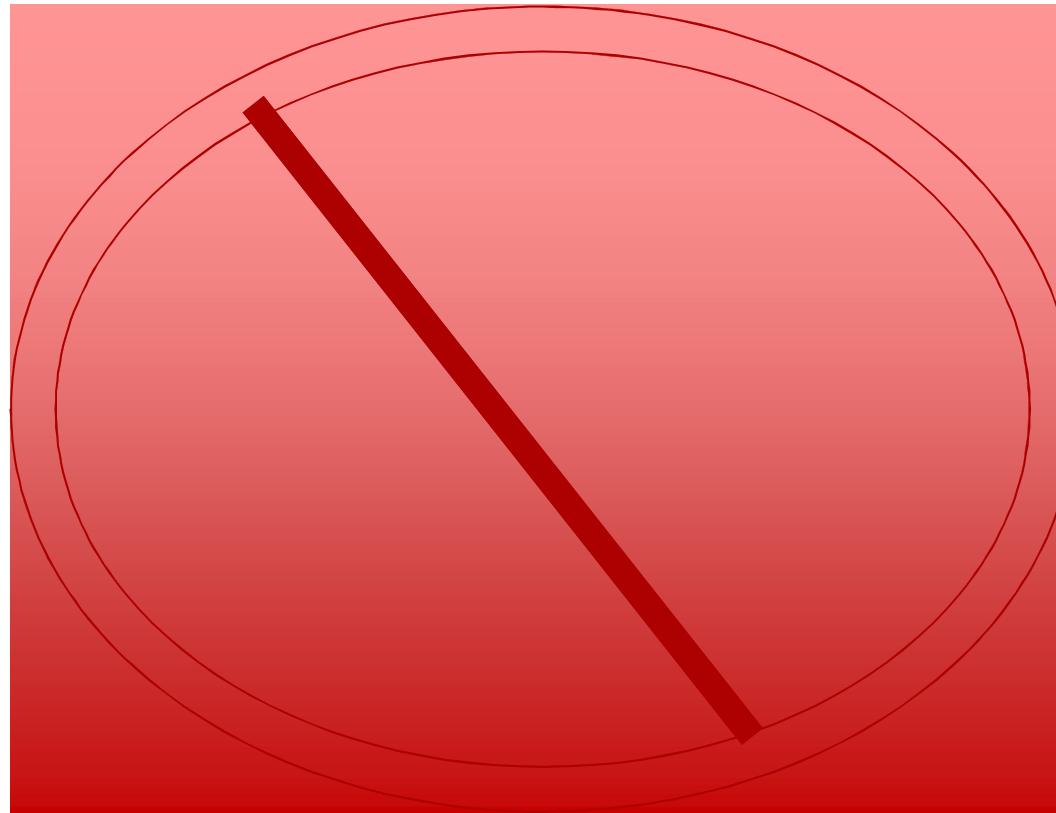
So you want to know what is happening in your reactor...

- Integrated quantities like power are relatively easy to determine via thermal measurements
- Differential/spectral quantities are much more challenging

Problem: What is the spectrum of neutron energies at a given location in a reactor?

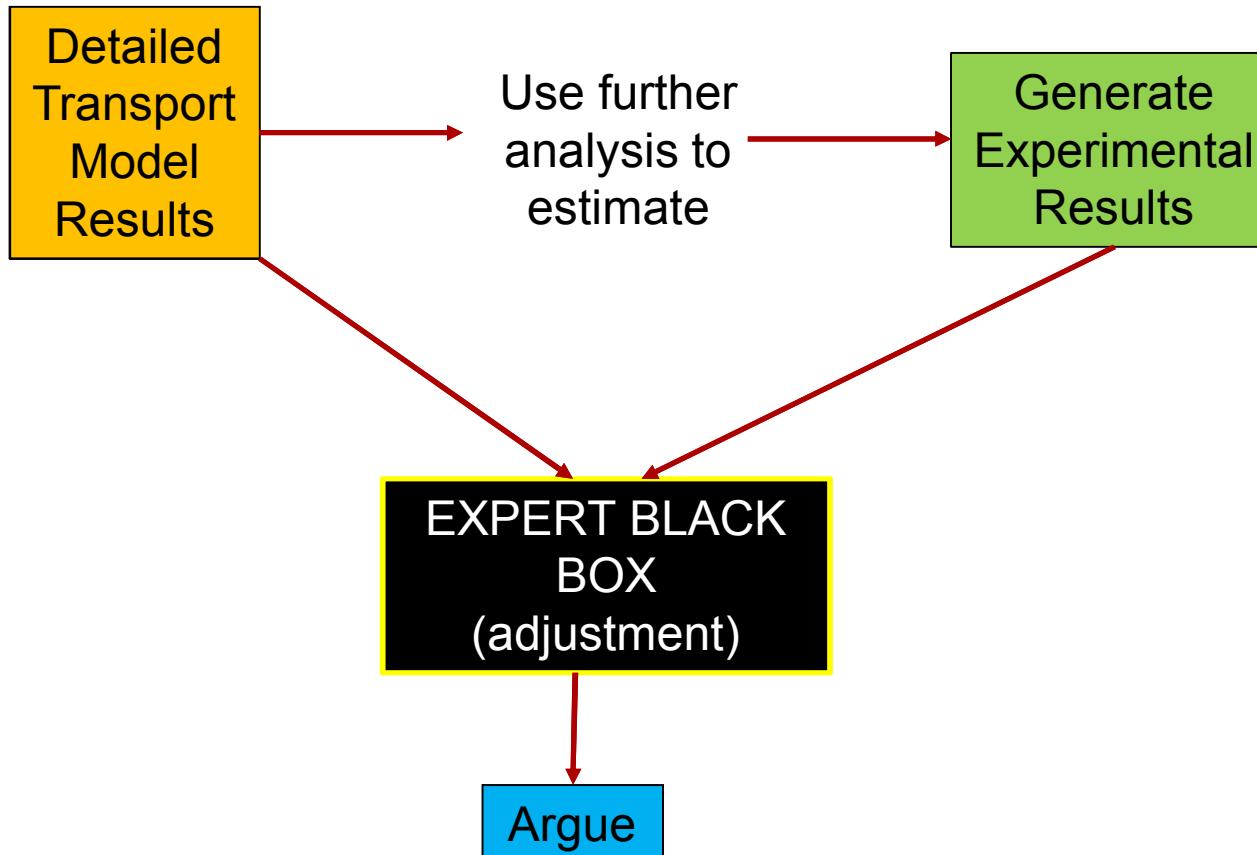
Lesson Learned

- Never trust a model
 - ...without strong experimental confirmation



Spectrum Characterization Process

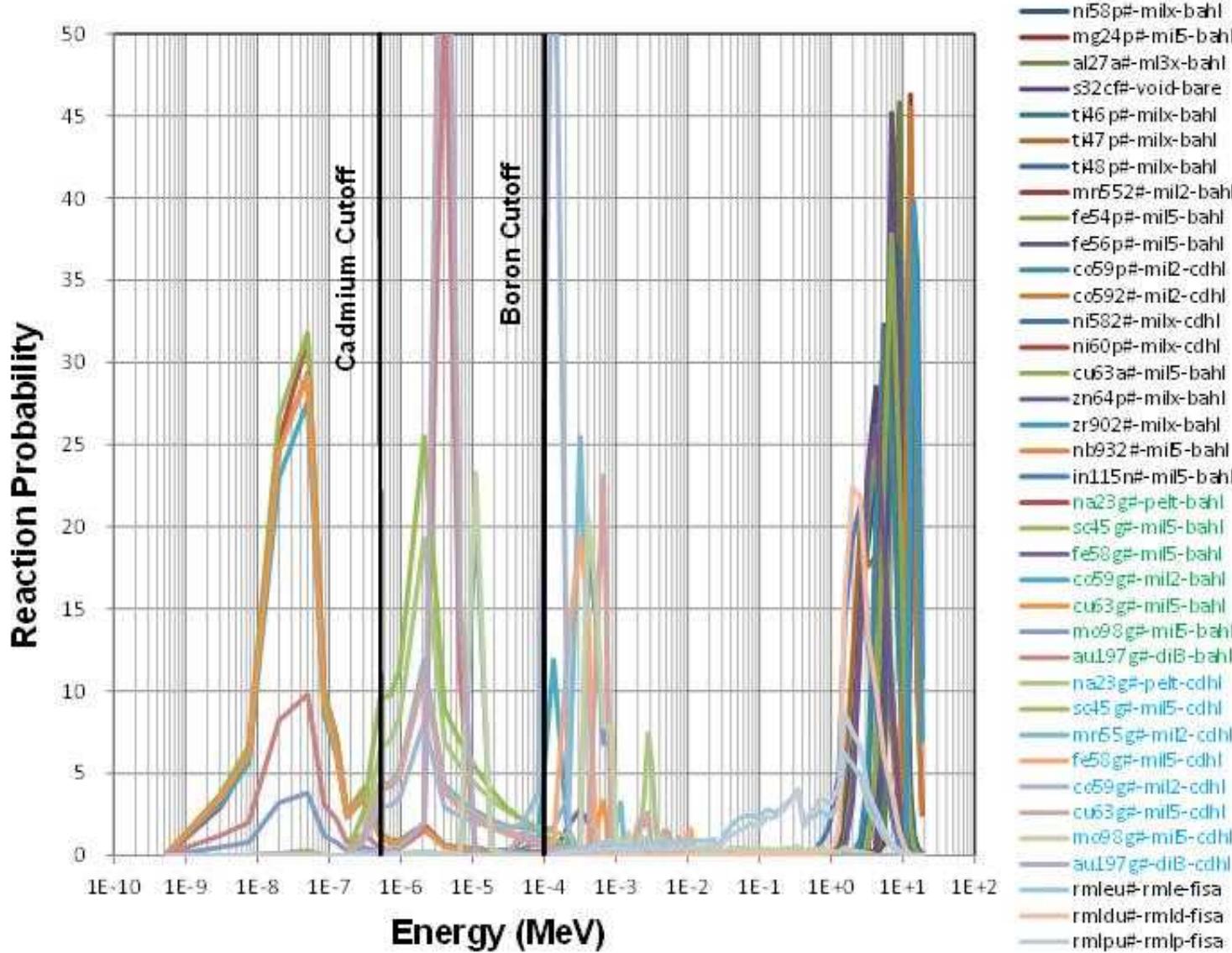
(In one simple chart)



How to Adjust a Spectrum

- Start with an excellent model and estimate all activities
- Assess foils that will derive maximum benefit, including use of multiple species from a single foil. Foil selection is CRITICAL!
- **Expose, measure and adjust**
- Perform spatial assessment and monitor shot-to-shot variations
- Use spectrum modifiers with fission foils and thermal activation monitors
- Demand *expert* judgement during final analysis

Activation Foil Selection



Reaction	Mass%	t 1/2
$^{27}\text{Al}(\text{n-p})^{27}\text{Mg}$	1.000	9.5 min
$^{115}\text{In}(\text{n-}\gamma)^{116}\text{In}$	0.958	54.3 min
$^{164}\text{Dy}(\text{n-}\gamma)^{165}\text{Dy}$	0.285	2.3 hr
$^{55}\text{Mn}(\text{n-}\gamma)\text{Mn}^{56}$	1.000	2.6 hr
$^{56}\text{Fe}(\text{n-p})^{56}\text{Mn}$	0.919	2.6 hr
$^{115}\text{In}(\text{n-n}')^{115}\text{In}$	0.958	4.5 hr
$^{63}\text{Cu}(\text{n-}\gamma)^{64}\text{Cu}$	0.685	12.7 hr
$^{65}\text{Cu}(\text{n-2n})^{64}\text{Cu}$	0.315	12.7 hr
$^{64}\text{Zn}(\text{n-p})^{64}\text{Cu}$	0.472	12.7 hr
$^{23}\text{Na}(\text{n-}\gamma)^{24}\text{Na}$	1.000	15 hr
$^{24}\text{Mg}(\text{n-p})^{24}\text{Na}$	0.780	15 hr
$^{27}\text{Al}(\text{n-}\alpha)^{24}\text{Na}$	1.000	15 hr
$^{186}\text{W}(\text{n-}\gamma)^{187}\text{W}$	0.288	1.0 d
$^{58}\text{Ni}(\text{n-2n})^{57}\text{Ni}$	0.672	1.48 d
$^{48}\text{Ti}(\text{n-p})^{48}\text{Sc}$	0.739	1.8 d
$^{197}\text{Au}(\text{n-}\gamma)^{198}\text{Au}$	1.000	2.7 d
$^{98}\text{Mo}(\text{n-}\gamma)^{99}\text{Mo}$	0.247	2.74 d
$^{90}\text{Zr}(\text{n-2n})^{89}\text{Zr}$	0.507	3.27 d
$^{47}\text{Ti}(\text{n-p})^{47}\text{Sc}$	0.0730	3.3 d
$^{93}\text{Nb}(\text{n-2n})^{92}\text{mNb}$	1.000	10.1 d
$^{32}\text{S}(\text{n-p})^{32}\text{P}$	0.947	14.2 d
$^{58}\text{Fe}(\text{n-}\gamma)^{59}\text{Fe}$	0.003	44.5 d
$^{59}\text{Co}(\text{n-p})^{59}\text{Fe}$	1.000	44.5 d
$^{94}\text{Zr}(\text{n-g})^{95}\text{Zr}$	0.179	64.0 d
$^{59}\text{Co}(\text{n-2n})^{58}\text{Co}$	1.000	70.9 d
$^{58}\text{Ni}(\text{n-p})^{58}\text{Co}$	0.672	70.9 d
$^{45}\text{Sc}(\text{n-}\gamma)^{46}\text{Sc}$	1.000	83.8 d
$^{46}\text{Ti}(\text{n-p})^{46}\text{Sc}$	0.079	83.8 d
$^{181}\text{Ta}(\text{n-}\gamma)^{182}\text{Ta}$	0.999	114 d
$^{64}\text{Zn}(\text{n-}\gamma)^{65}\text{Zn}$	0.472	243 d
$^{109}\text{Ag}(\text{n-}\gamma)^{110}\text{mAg}$	0.486	249 d
$^{55}\text{Mn}(\text{n-2n})\text{Mn}^{54}$	1.000	312 d
$^{54}\text{Fe}(\text{n-p})^{54}\text{Mn}$	0.056	312 d
$^{59}\text{Co}(\text{n-}\gamma)^{60}\text{Co}$	1.000	5.3 y
$^{60}\text{Ni}(\text{n-p})^{60}\text{Co}$	0.268	5.3 y
$^{63}\text{Cu}(\text{n-}\alpha)^{60}\text{Co}$	0.685	5.3 y

Require same day counting

TABLE KEY

Too short lived

Beta Decay

Dead time limited

High E Threshold

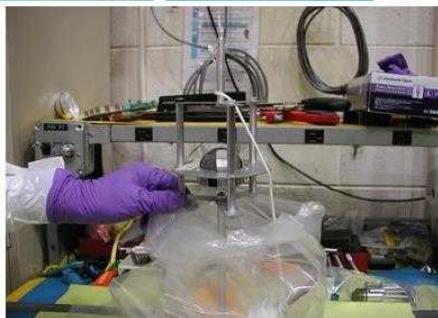
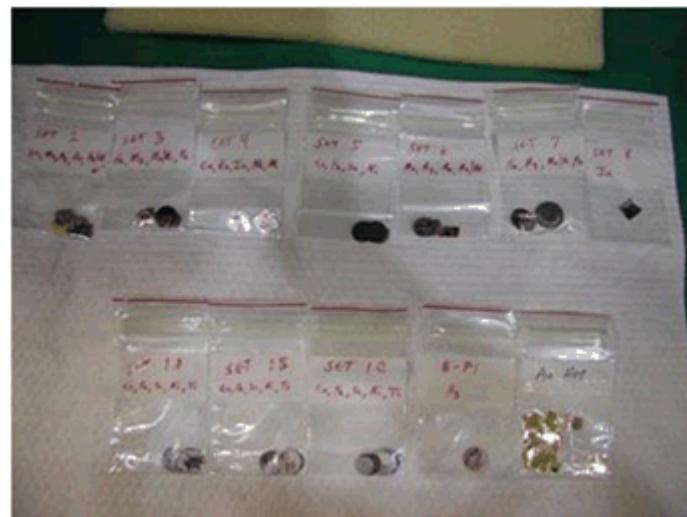
Low Mass %

Competing Reactions

Acceptable

Require long count times,
usually much later

Fielding the Dosimetry



Final Steps via ASTM E720

The analyst must then choose one of the following alternatives:

- Leave out reactions which have demonstrated consistent deviations;
- Seek better cross-section sets; or
- Assign wide error bars or low statistical weight to these reactions.

In other words the options amount to:

- IGNORE DATA! (*This is the preferred method in the standard!*)
- Undertake cross-section measurements in addition to spectra characterization work
- Assume the data and/or the model are bad, but use anyway.

International Benchmark Questions



- What effect does expert judgement have on this problem?
 - What reactions are ignored?
 - Can acceptable limits be formally codified?
- What are the sensitivities to initial conditions, both spectrum and covariance?
- How does the reactor field affect the answer, specifically thermal versus fast reactor environments?
- Nuclear data is an important consideration as well

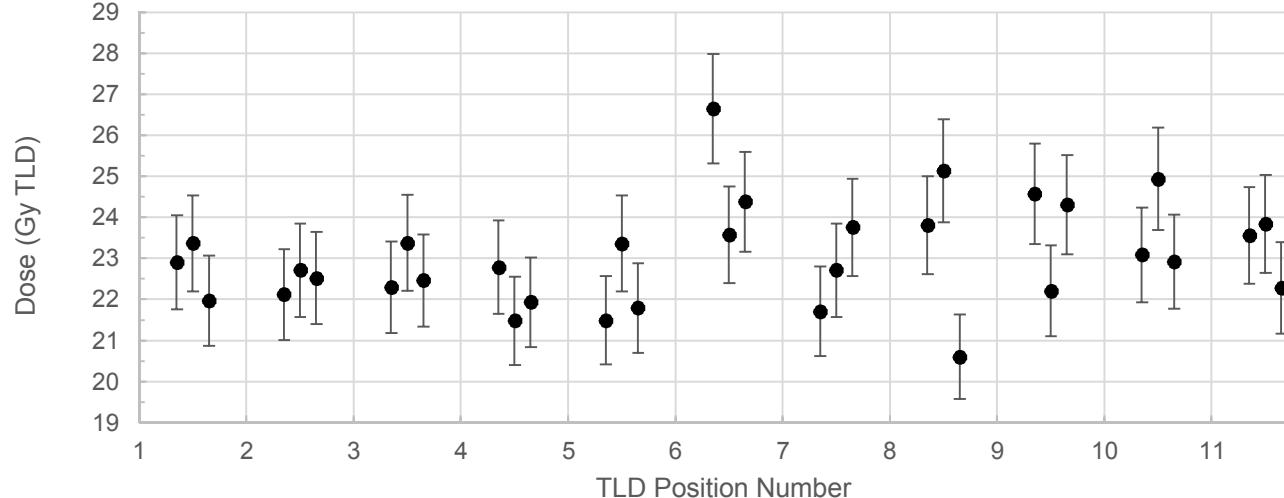
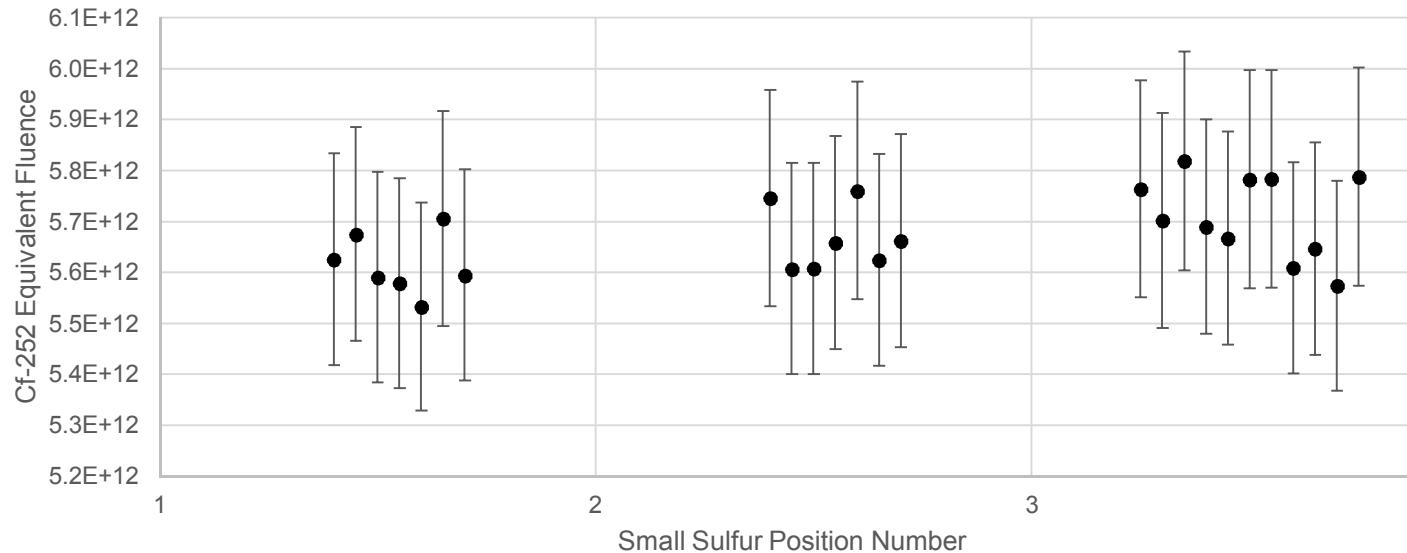
Converging on a Standard

- One intercomparison leads to another—metrology best practices prompted this study. Two laboratories will agree on all activation results. The pedigree of all measurements and uncertainties will be excellent.
- The Fast Burst Reactor at White Sands Missile Range is a bare, enriched, unmoderated critical assembly.
 - Relatively simple to model and ample sample spaces for simultaneous exposure of all dosimetry
- For our exposure, the reactor was operated in steady state, and all dosimetry was fielded at core center line at a distance of 60 cm.
- All data and a priori assumptions will be shared among participants and final spectra evaluated.

Preliminary Activation Results

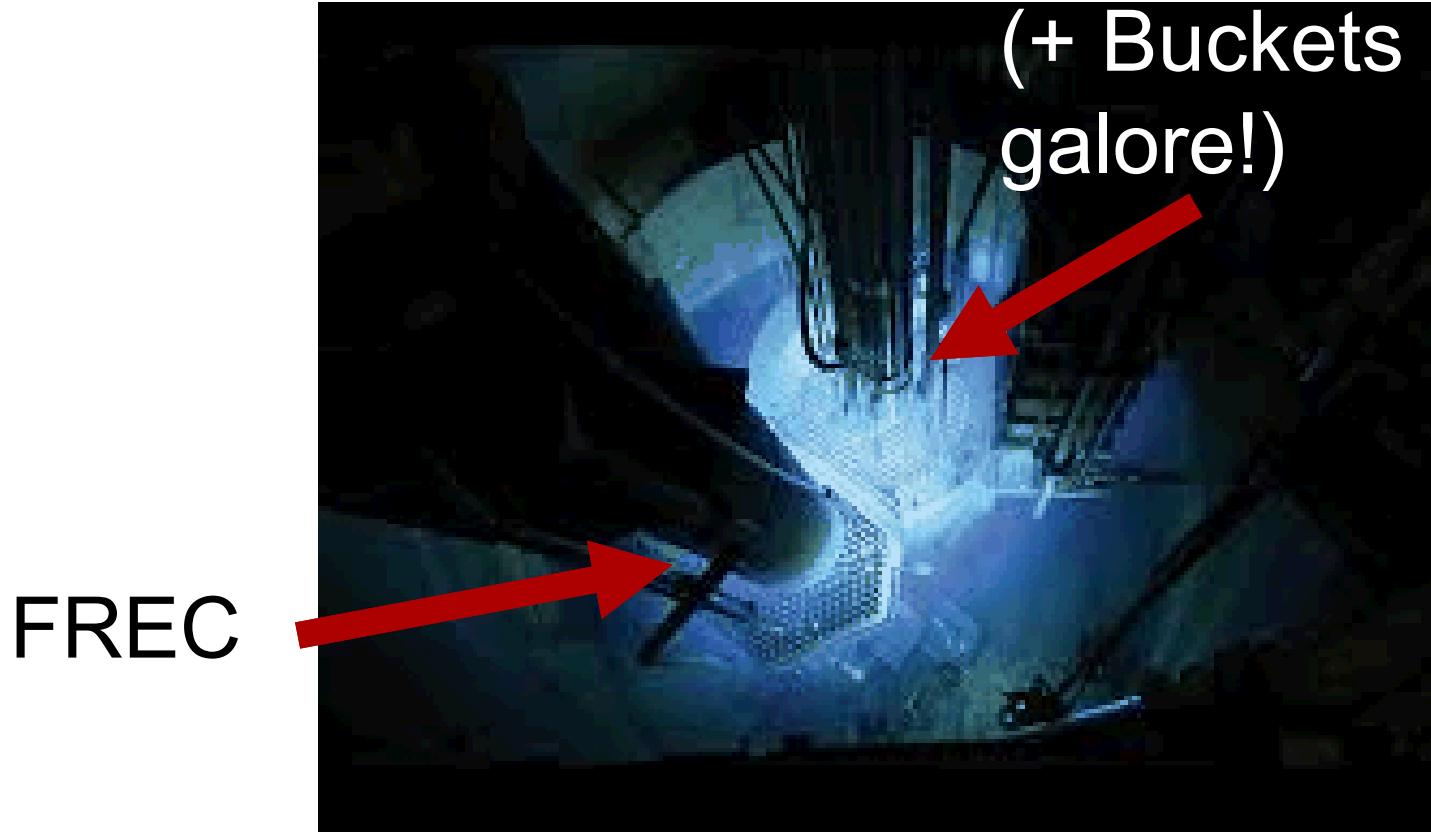
Isotope/Reaction	Cd Ratio
Ag-109	1.517
Au-197	1.618
Al-Au(0.1%)	1.107
Co-59(n, γ)	1.142
Co-59(n, p)	3.449
Cu-63	2.143
Mo-98	0.940
Na-23	3.344
In-115(n, n')	0.987
In-115(n, γ)	2.073
W-186	1.844

Spatial n/ γ Profiles

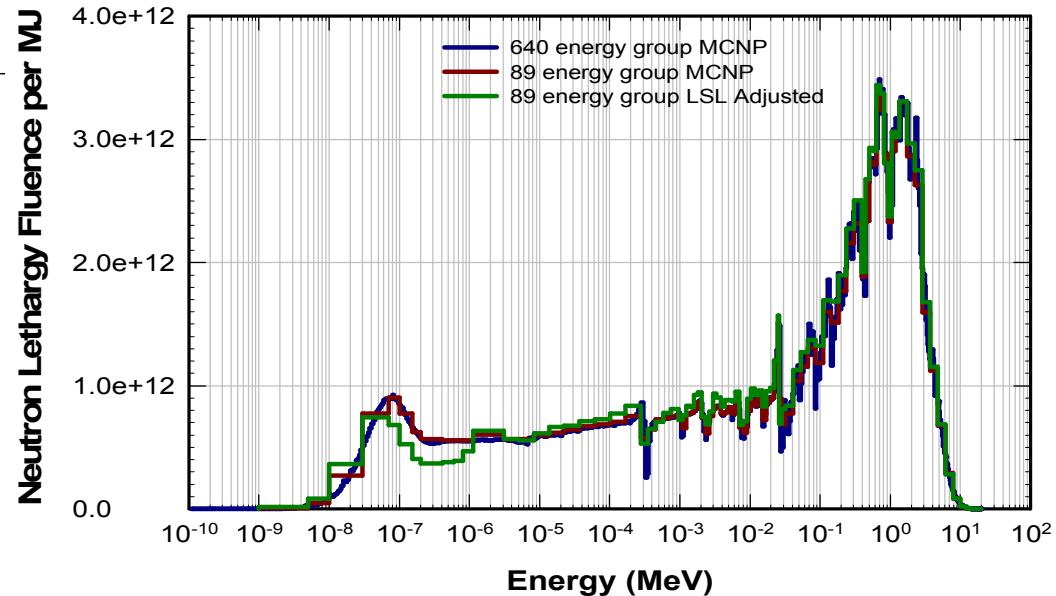
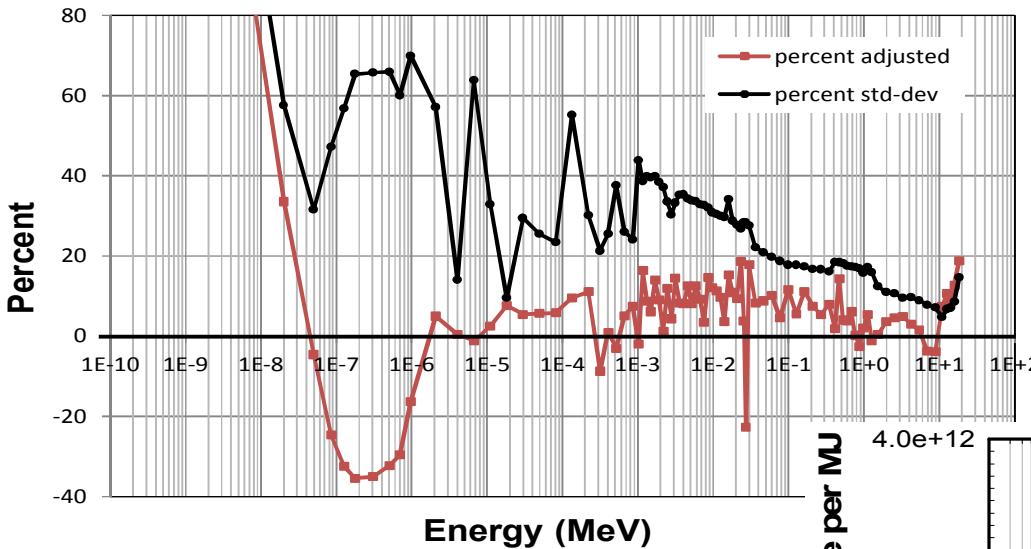


The Next Fields

Central Cavity
(+ Buckets
galore!)



Typical Result: ACRR Free Field Central Cavity



Interested?

- If you are interested in participating in the International Benchmark of Spectrum Adjustment Methods please contact me:

Thomas Quirk
Sandia National Laboratories
Albuquerque, New Mexico, USA
tjquirk@sandia.gov

Questions? Comments?

