

IER 517: Molybdenum Critical Experiment Design

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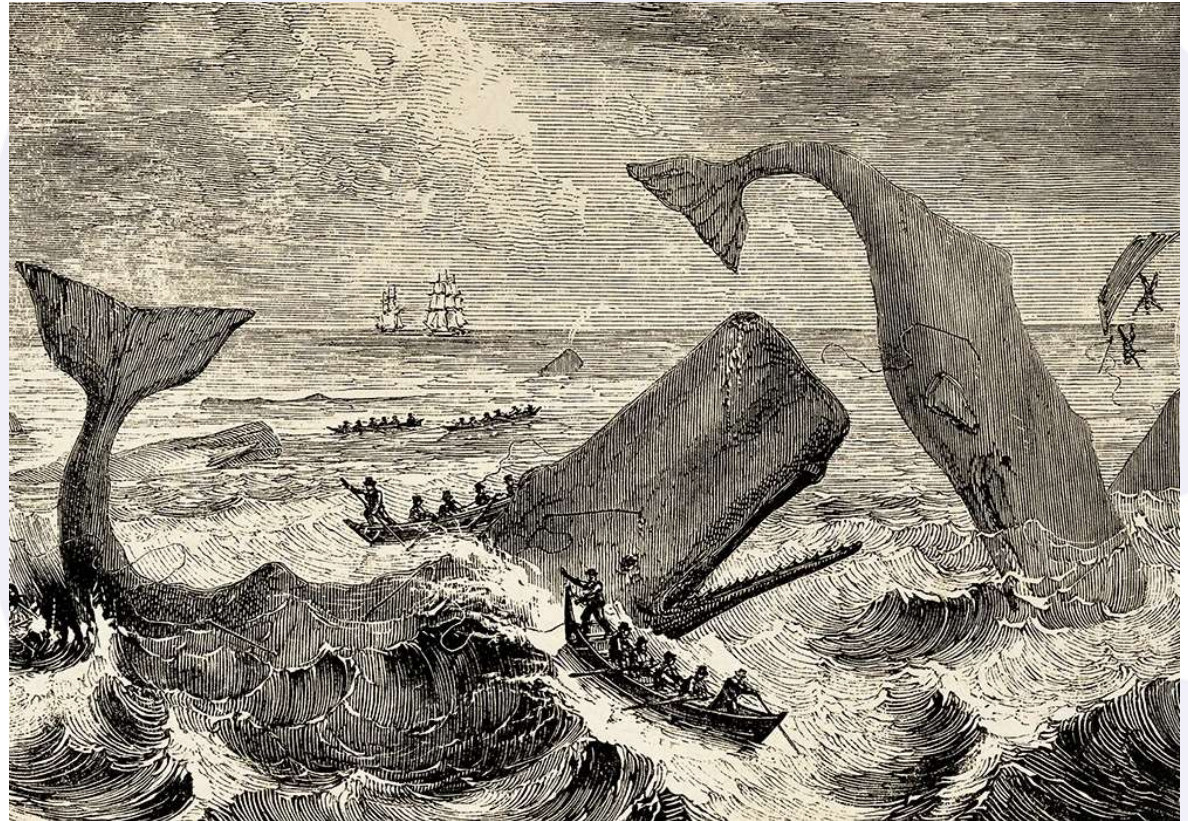
February 16th, 2022

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Experiment Name

Molybdenum Optimized Benchmark System
Demonstrating Integral Correlations

(MOBY DICK)

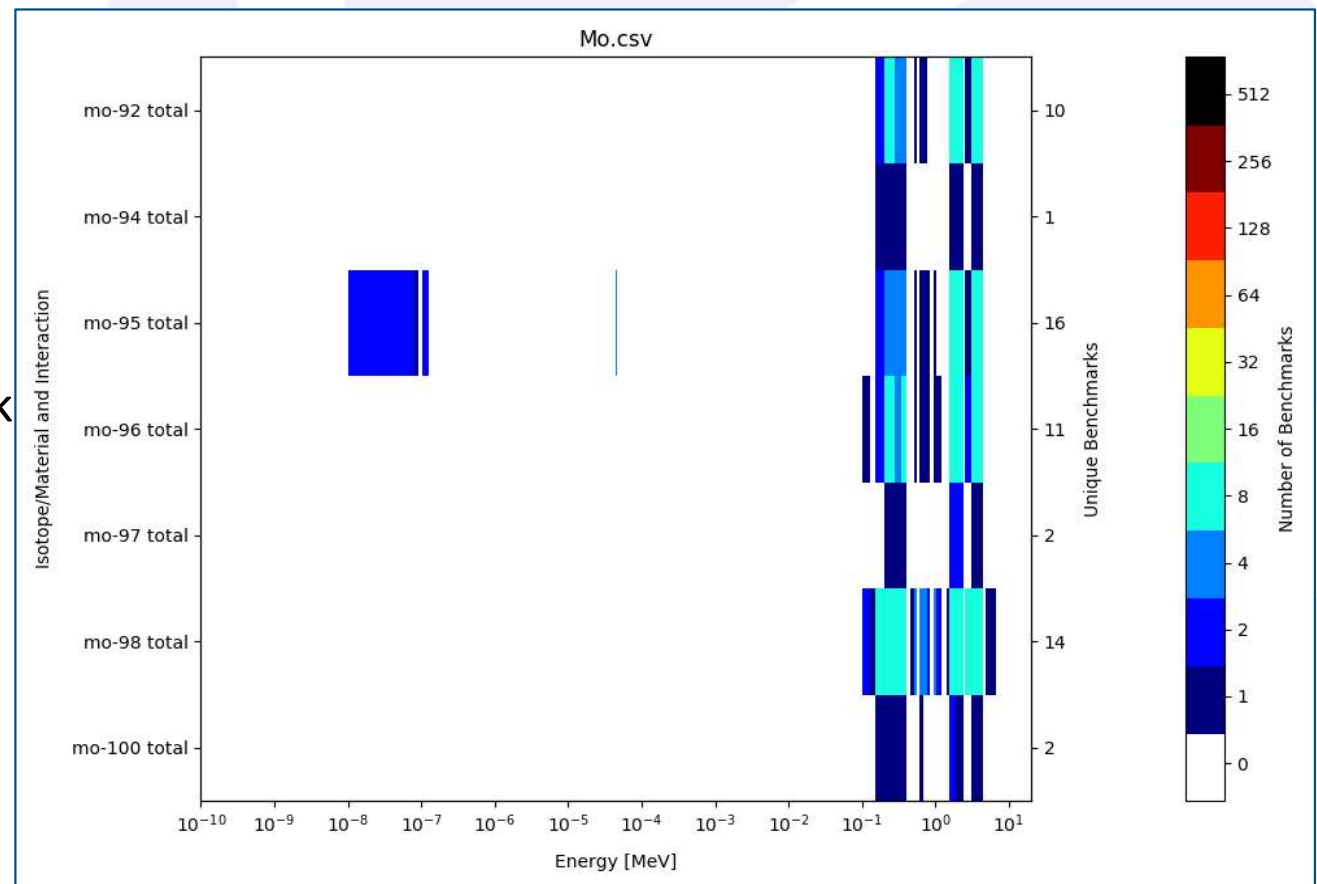


Molybdenum in Nuclear

- **In Fuels:** U-Mo metallic fuels are used in new space reactor designs and new research reactor fuels. MITR, MURR, and NBSR reactors plan on converting from different HEU fuels to a U-Mo HALEU fuel [1].
- **In Spent Nuclear Fuel:** ^{95}Mo is one of the 15 main absorbing fission products in irradiated LWR fuel [2]. This makes it important for criticality safety studies in transportation and reprocessing.
- **In Structural Materials:** Molybdenum is found commonly in alloys that make up the structural materials of nuclear reactors such as type 316 SS. Molybdenum helps to improve high temperature performance and corrosion resistance [2].

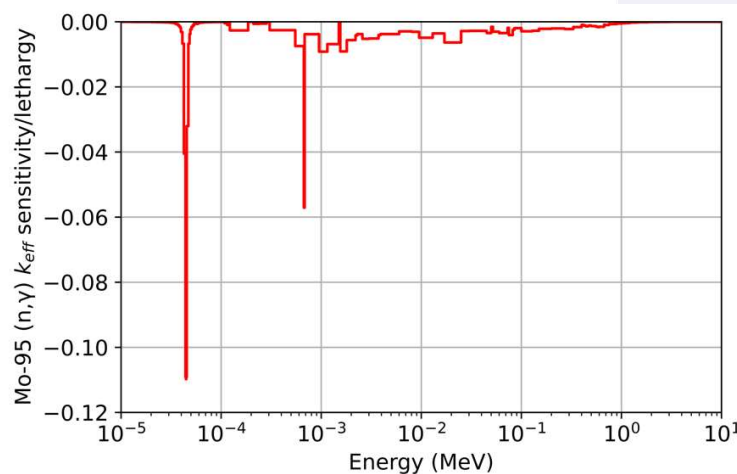
Molybdenum Nuclear Data

- Differential measurements of Molybdenum cross sections in the unresolved resonance region (URR) performed in 2015 at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
- Institut de Radioprotection et de Sûreté Nucléaire (IRSN) and the Japan Atomic Energy Agency (JAEA) are currently performing differential Molybdenum cross section measurements and the J-PARC facility in Japan
- There are few benchmarks sensitive to Molybdenum
- Only one intermediate Molybdenum benchmark in the ICSBEP Handbook

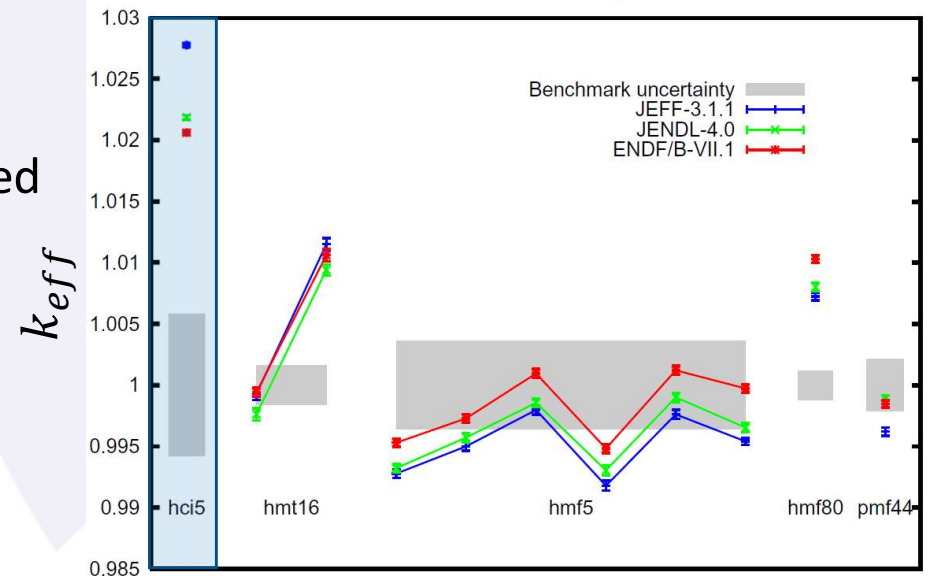


Existing Molybdenum Benchmarks

- Only one intermediate molybdenum sensitive benchmark in the ICSBEP handbook, HEU-COMP-INTER-005
- Conducted in Russia in the 1980's, accepted to handbook in 2002
- Large bias between computational and experimental results



HEU-COMP-INTER-005 $^{95}\text{Mo}(n,\gamma)$ sensitivity



ICSBEP benchmarks containing Mo

Category	N	ENDF/B-VII.1	JENDL-4.0	JEFF-3.1.1
heu-comp-inter	1	2060	2185	2774
heu-met-therm	2	503	353	541
heu-met-fast	7	-5	-227	-316
pu-met-fast	1	-152	-113	-378

Average values for $C/E - 1$ (in pcm) for benchmarks containing Mo using MCNP6.1. N is the number of benchmarks in the category.

HEU/Molybdenum Experimental Design

- Comet vertical lift assembly
- Core will consist of stacking Jemima plates (HEU metal, 21" diameter), molybdenum plates, and moderator plates.
- Varying the thicknesses of the molybdenum and moderating plates will be used to shape the energy spectrum of the system
- Unit geometries repeated until criticality is reached



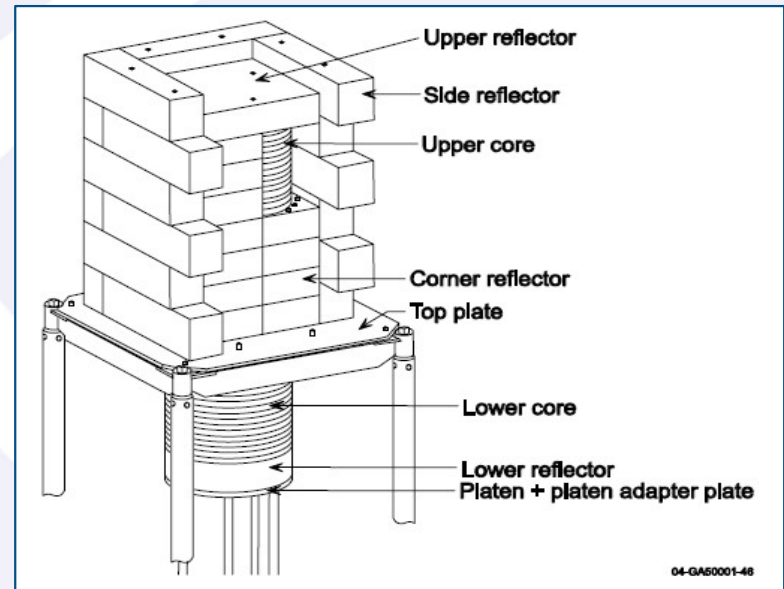
Unmoderated unit geometry



Moderated unit geometry



COMET with radial and axial copper reflector



HMF-072

HEU Configurations

Fast (x1)



Case 1

- “Fast Case”
- Unmoderated, copper reflected
- Maximize $^{95}\text{Mo}(n,\gamma)$ sensitivity in fast range (>100 keV)

Intermediate (x2)



Case 2

- “URR Case”
- Moderated, copper reflected
- Maximize $^{95}\text{Mo}(n,\gamma)$ sensitivity in URR (2 keV – 200 keV)

Case 3

- “Epithermal Case”
- Moderated, copper reflected
- Maximize $^{95}\text{Mo}(n,\gamma)$ sensitivity in epithermal range (0.625 eV – 2 keV)

Thermal (x1)

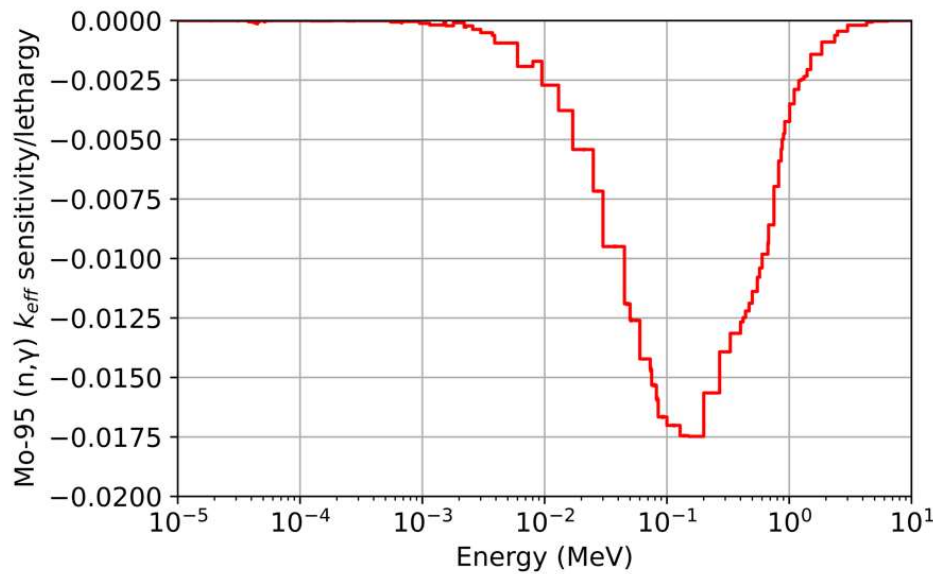
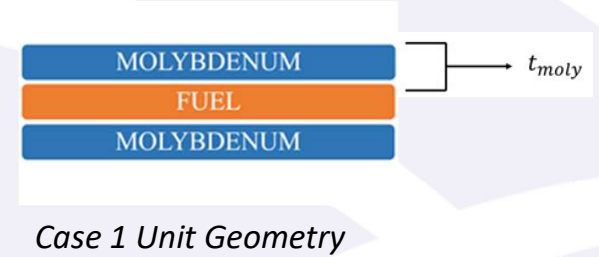
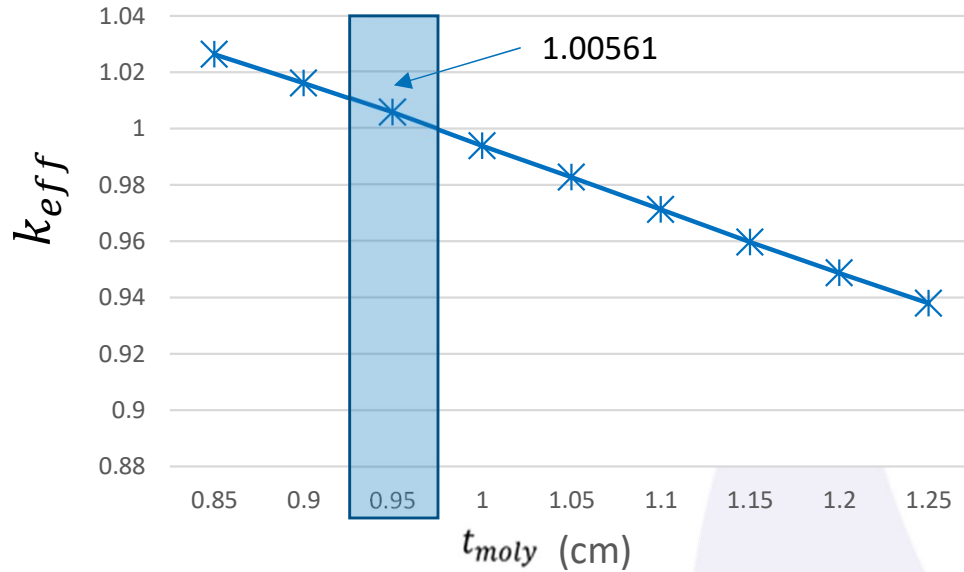


Case 4

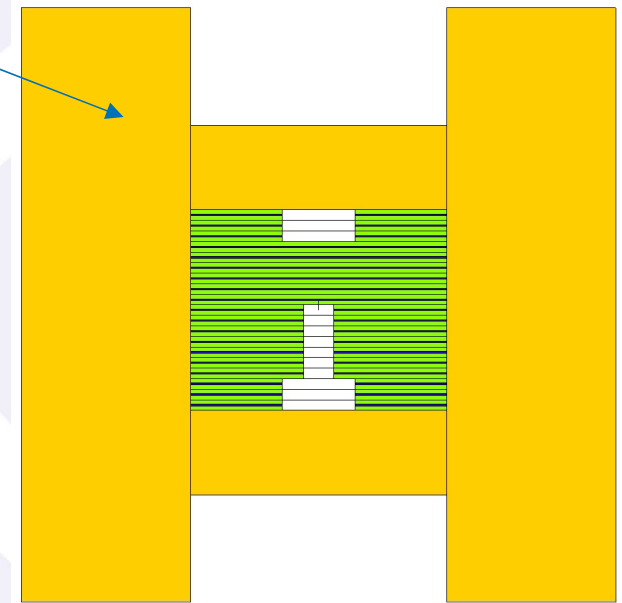
- “Thermal Case”
- Moderated, copper reflected
- Maximize $^{95}\text{Mo}(n,\gamma)$ sensitivity in thermal range (<0.625 eV)

Energy

Case 1 – Fast Case (>100 keV)



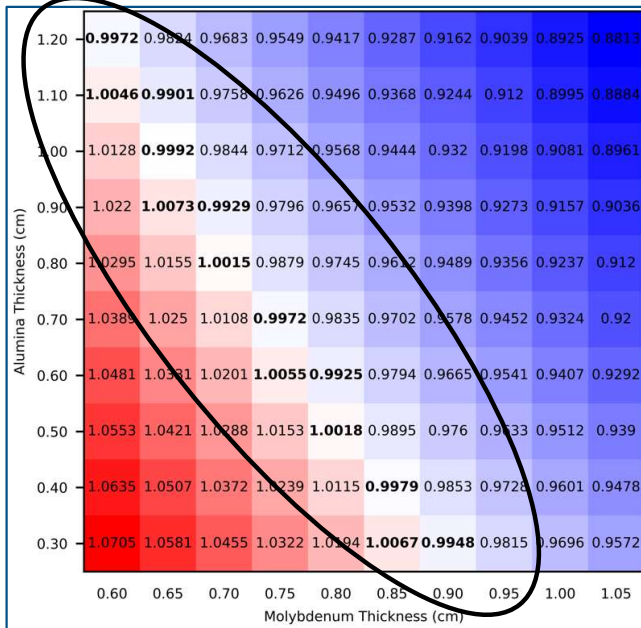
Copper reflector



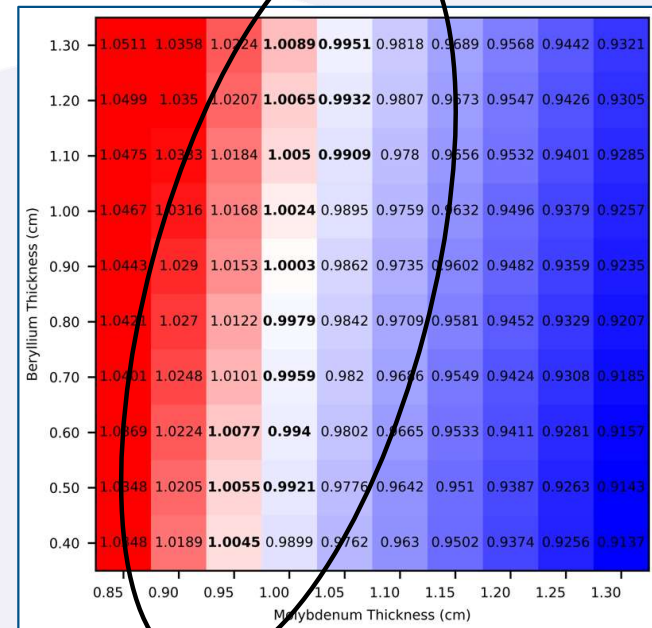
Case 1 Geometry (20 units)

k_{eff} of various configurations (2 keV – 200 keV)

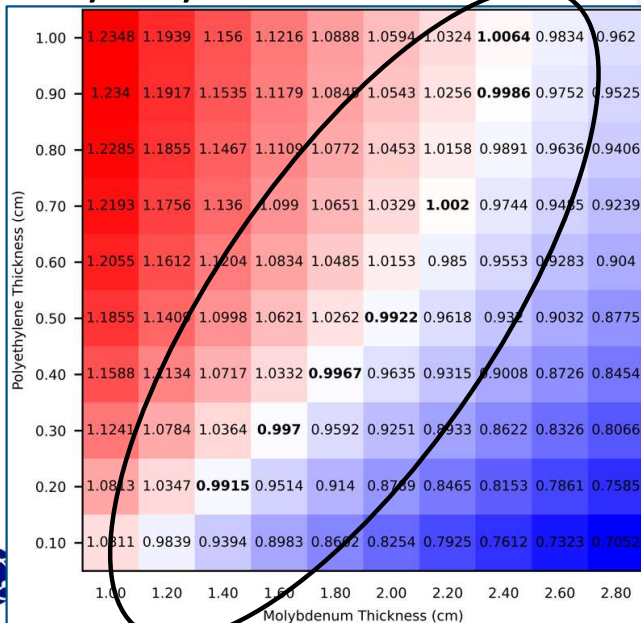
Alumina



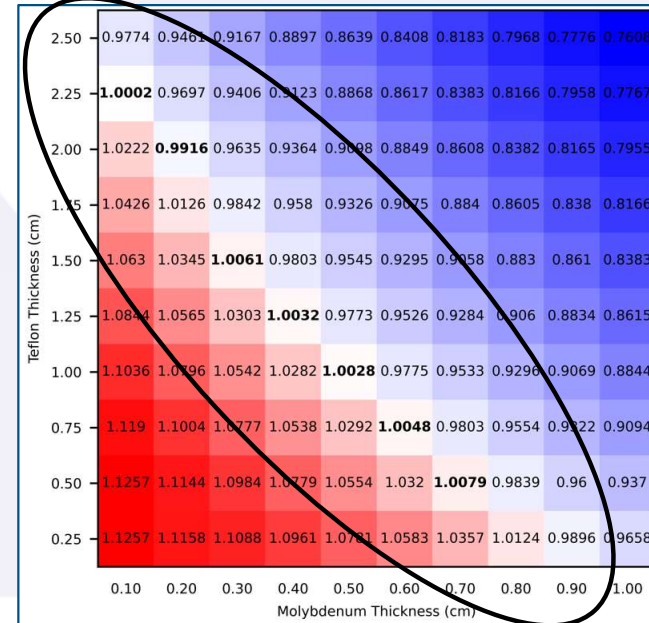
Beryllium



Polyethylene

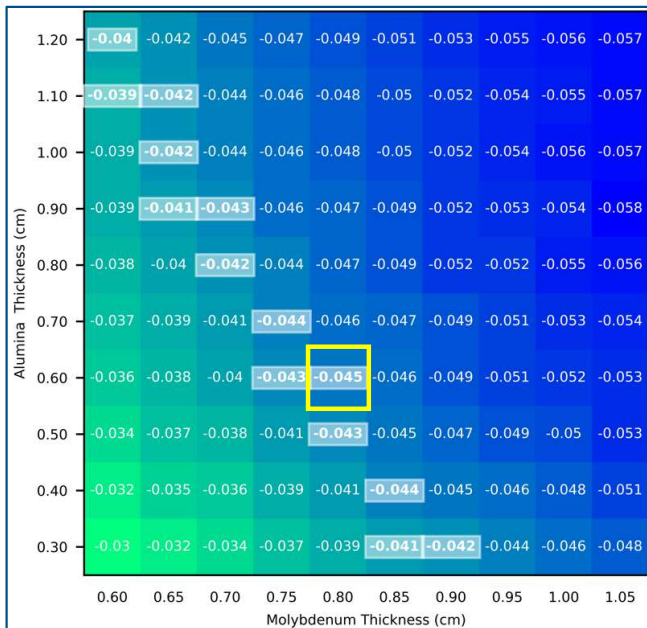


Teflon

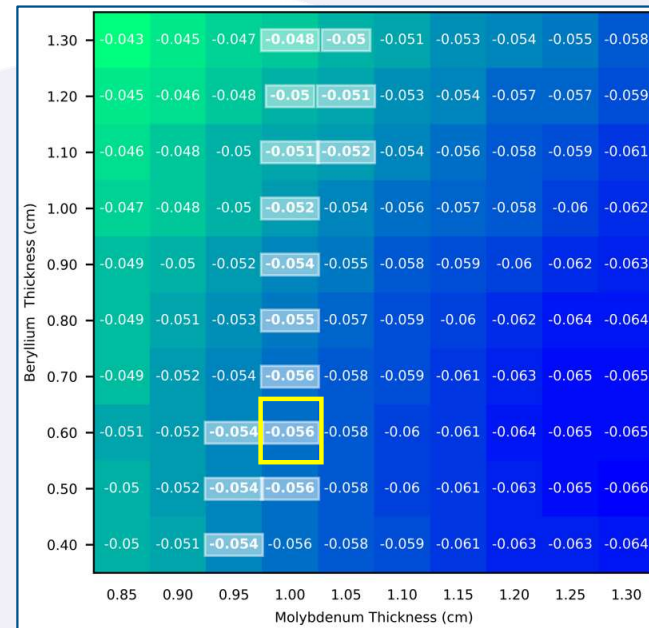


$S_{k_{eff}, \sigma_{URR}}$ of various configurations (2 keV – 200 keV)

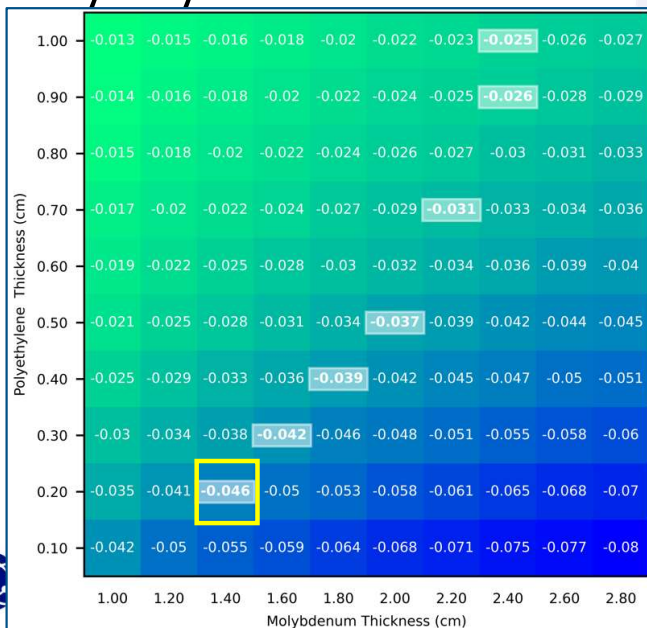
Alumina



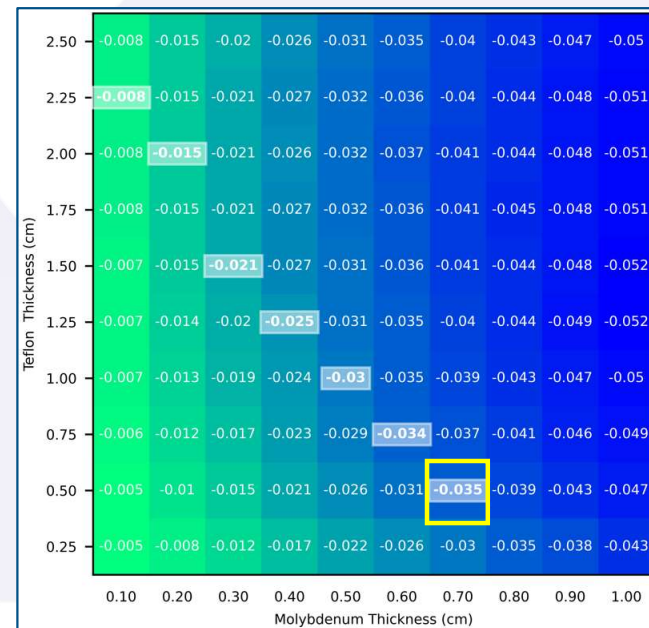
Beryllium



Polyethylene

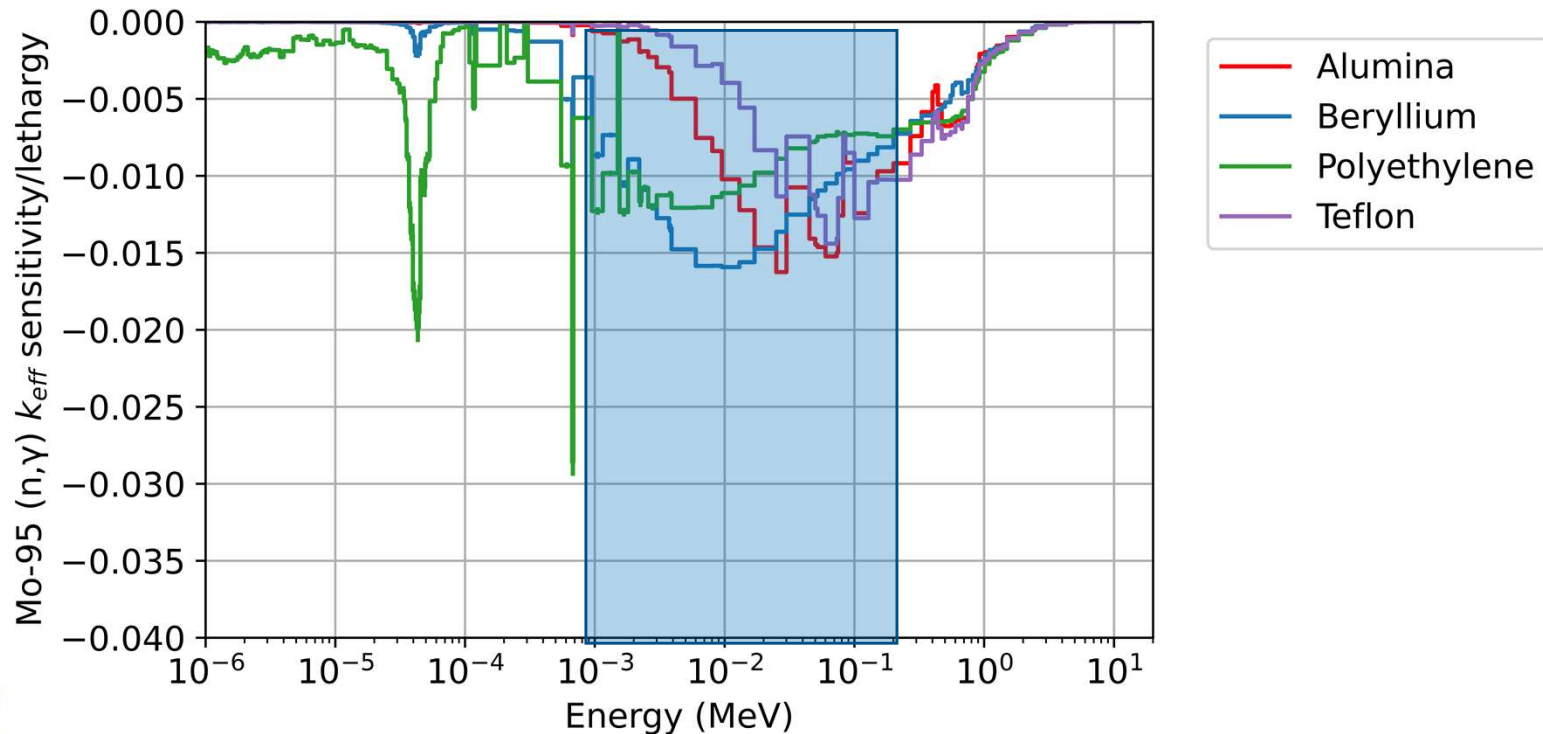


Teflon

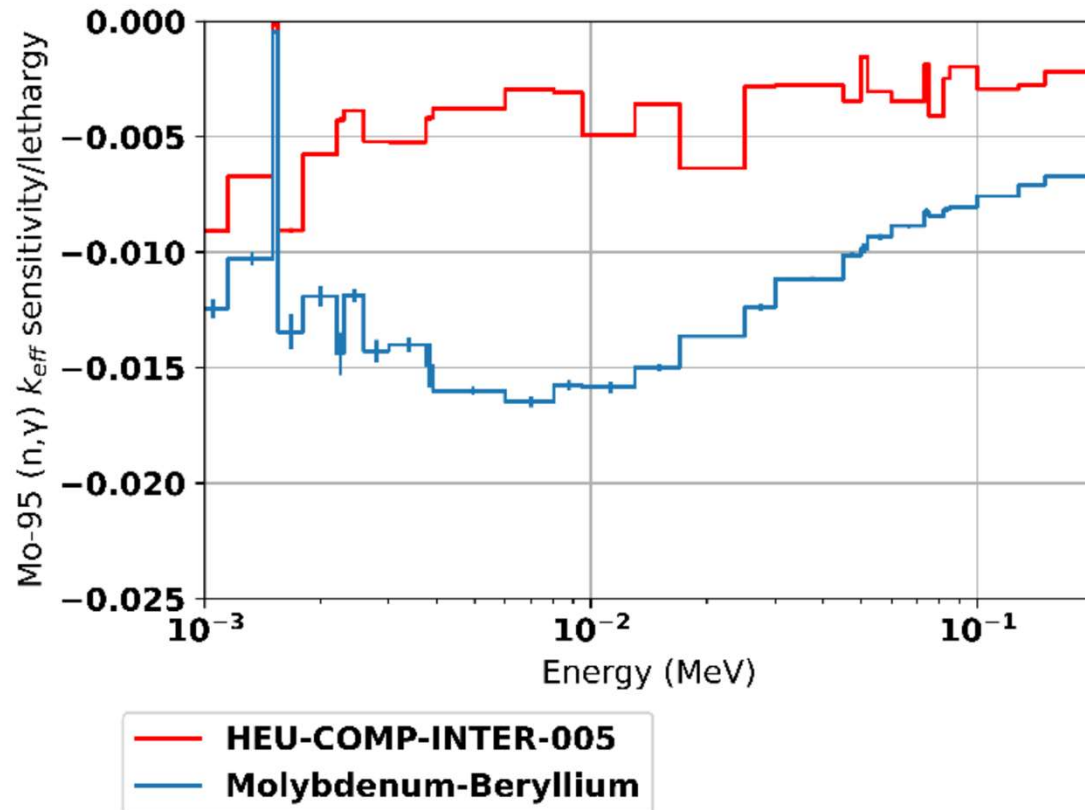


Investigated URR Moderators (2 keV – 200 keV)

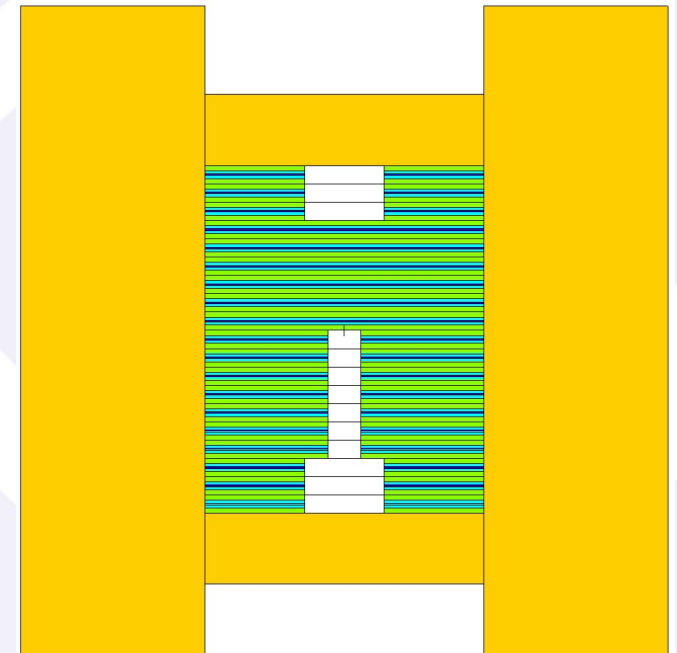
Moderator	Alumina	Beryllium	Polyethylene	Teflon
Formula	Al_2O_3	Be	C_2H_4	C_2F_4
Density [$\frac{g}{cm^3}$]	3.97	1.848	0.93	2.25
$S_{k_{eff}, \sigma_{URR}}$	-0.045	-0.056	-0.046	-0.035
$t_{moly}[cm]$	0.8	1.0	1.4	0.7
$t_{mod}[cm]$	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.5



Proposed Case 2 – URR Case (2 keV – 200 keV)

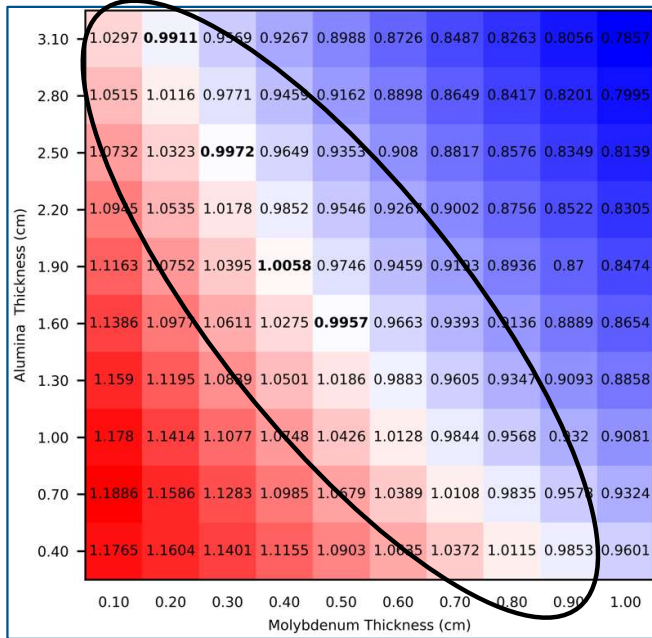


Moderator	Beryllium
Formula	<i>Be</i>
Density [$\frac{g}{cm^3}$]	1.848
$S_{k_{eff}, \sigma_{URR}}$	-0.056
$t_{moly}[cm]$	1.0
$t_{mod}[cm]$	0.6

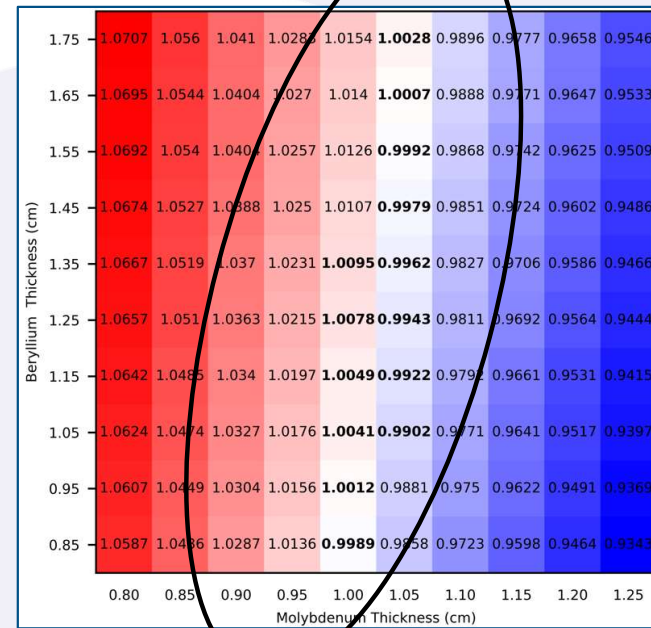


k_{eff} of various configurations (0.625 eV – 2 keV)

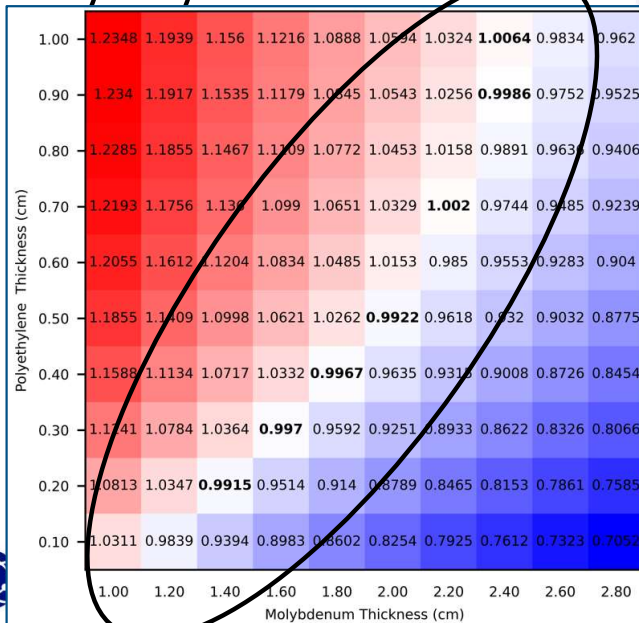
Alumina



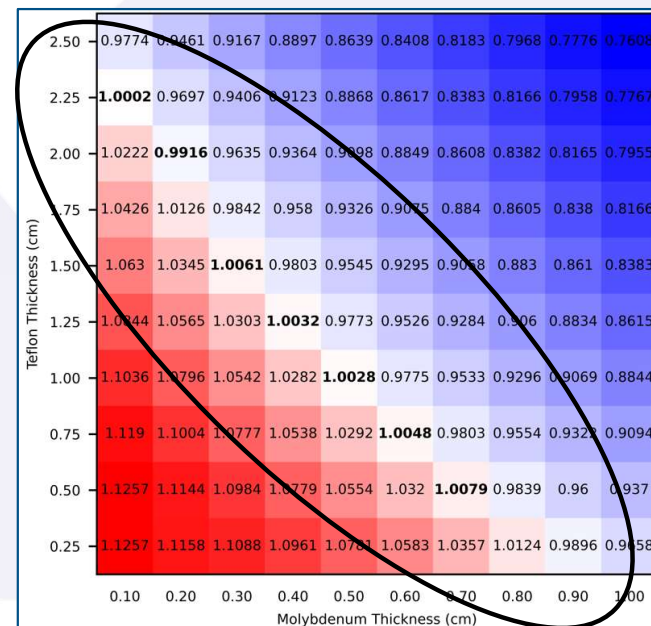
Beryllium



Polyethylene

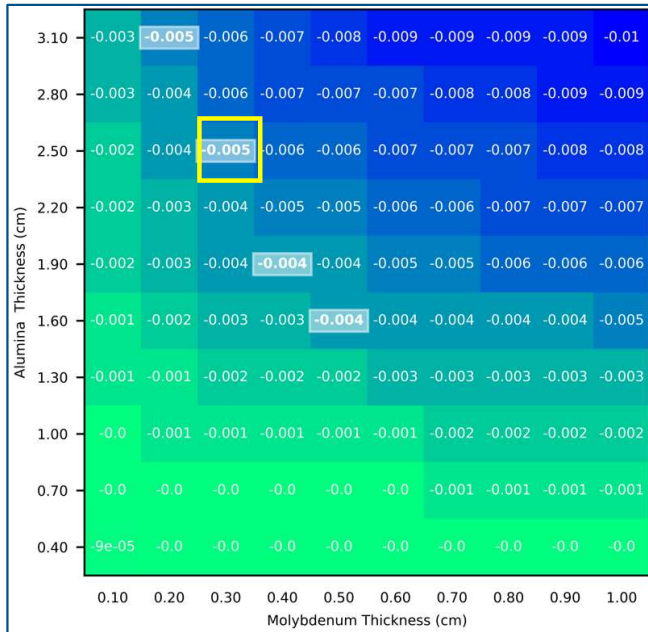


Teflon

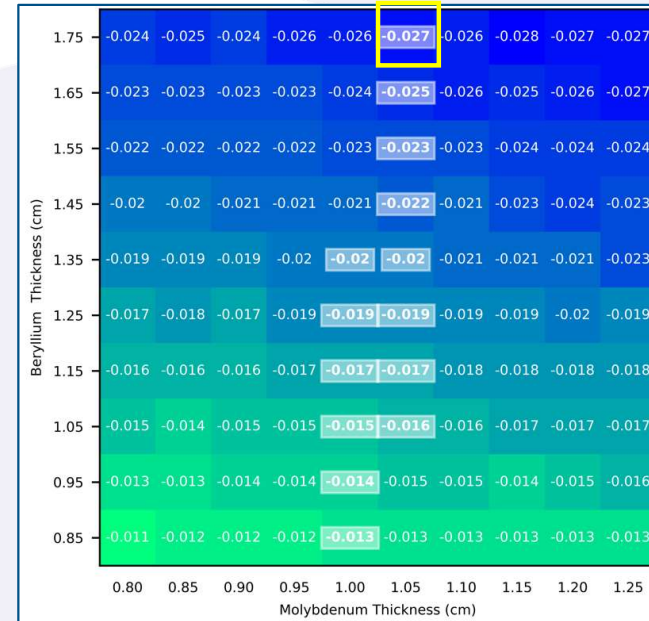


$S_{k_{eff}, \sigma_{Epithermal}}$ of various configurations (0.625 eV – 2 keV)

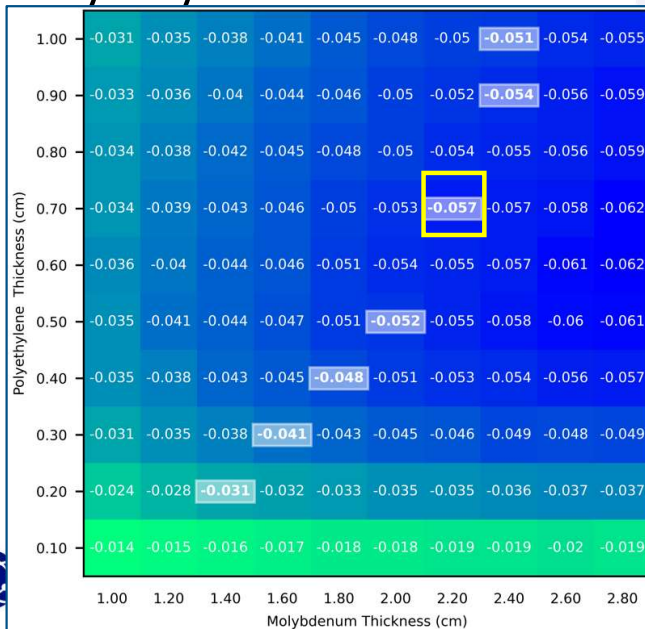
Alumina



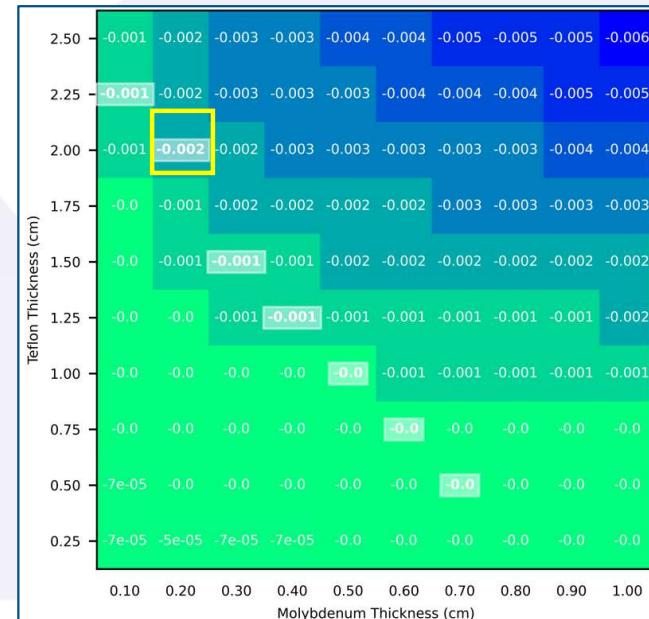
Beryllium



Polyethylene

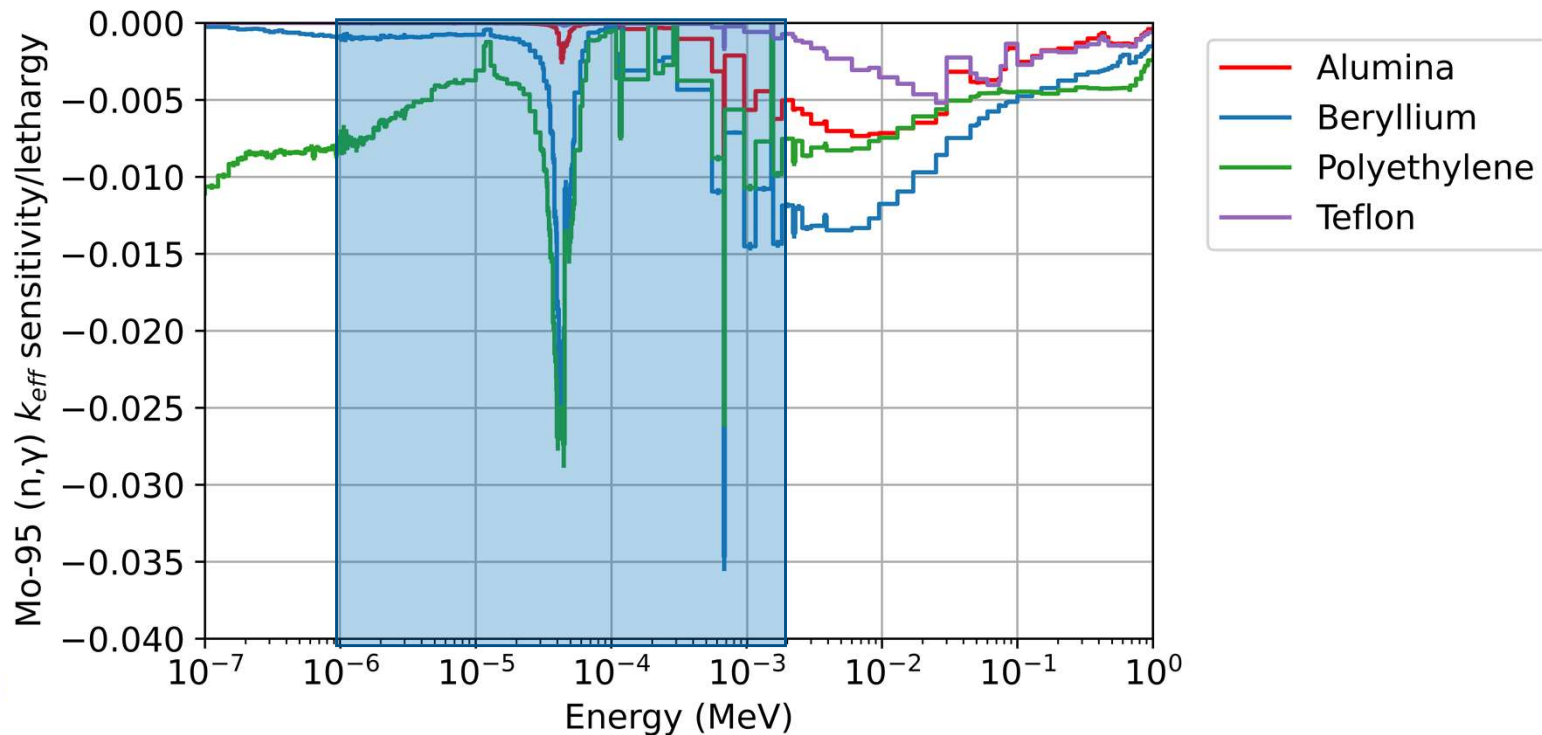


Teflon

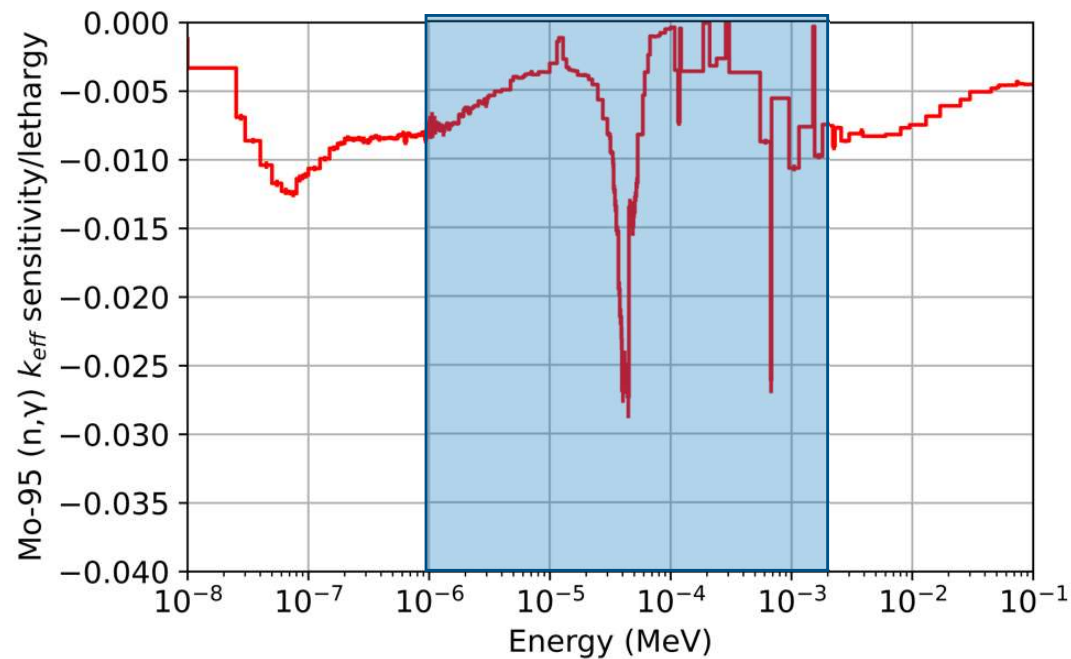


Investigated Epithermal Moderators (0.625 eV – 2 keV)

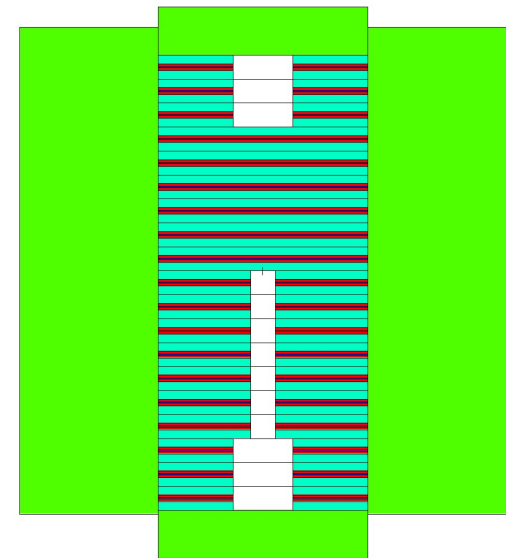
Moderator	Alumina	Beryllium	Polyethylene	Teflon
Formula	Al_2O_3	Be	C_2H_4	C_2F_4
Density [$\frac{g}{cm^3}$]	3.97	1.848	0.93	2.25
$S_{k_{eff}, \sigma_{Epithermal}}$	-0.005	-0.027	-0.057	-0.002
$t_{moly}[cm]$	0.3	1.05	2.2	0.2
$t_{mod}[cm]$	2.5	1.75	0.7	2.0



Proposed Case 3 – Epithermal Case (0.625 eV – 2 keV)

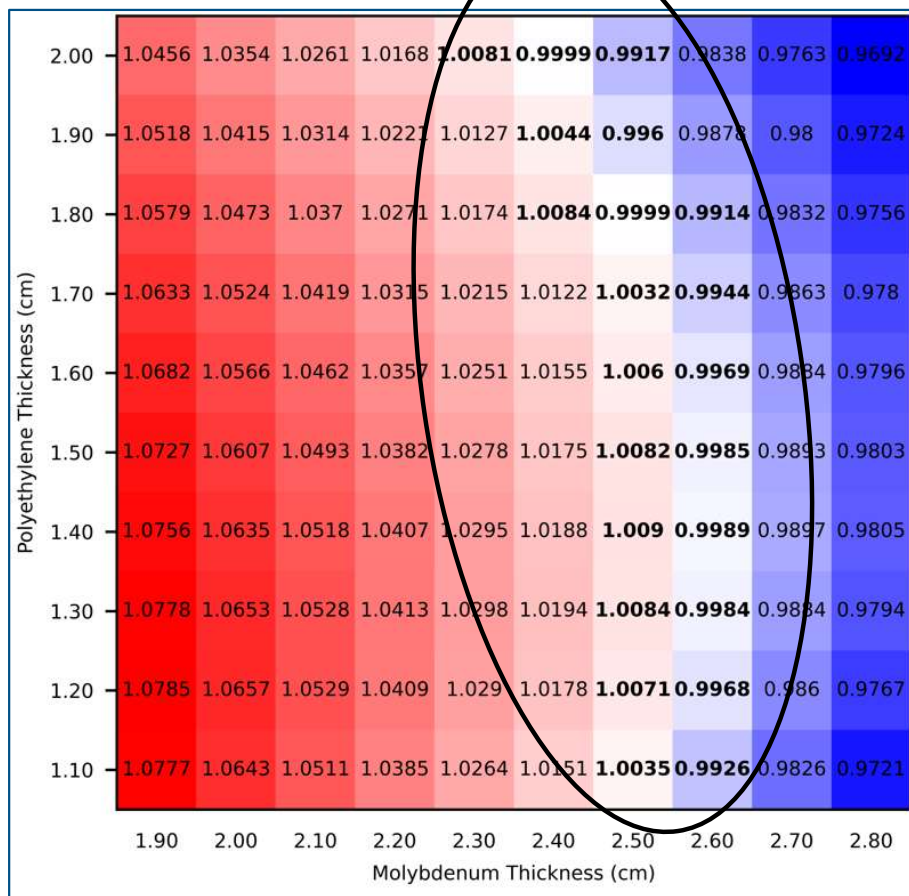


Moderator	Polyethylene
Formula	C_2H_4
Density [$\frac{g}{cm^3}$]	0.93
$S_{k_{eff}, \sigma_{Epithermal}}$	-0.057
$t_{moly}[cm]$	2.2
$t_{mod}[cm]$	0.7

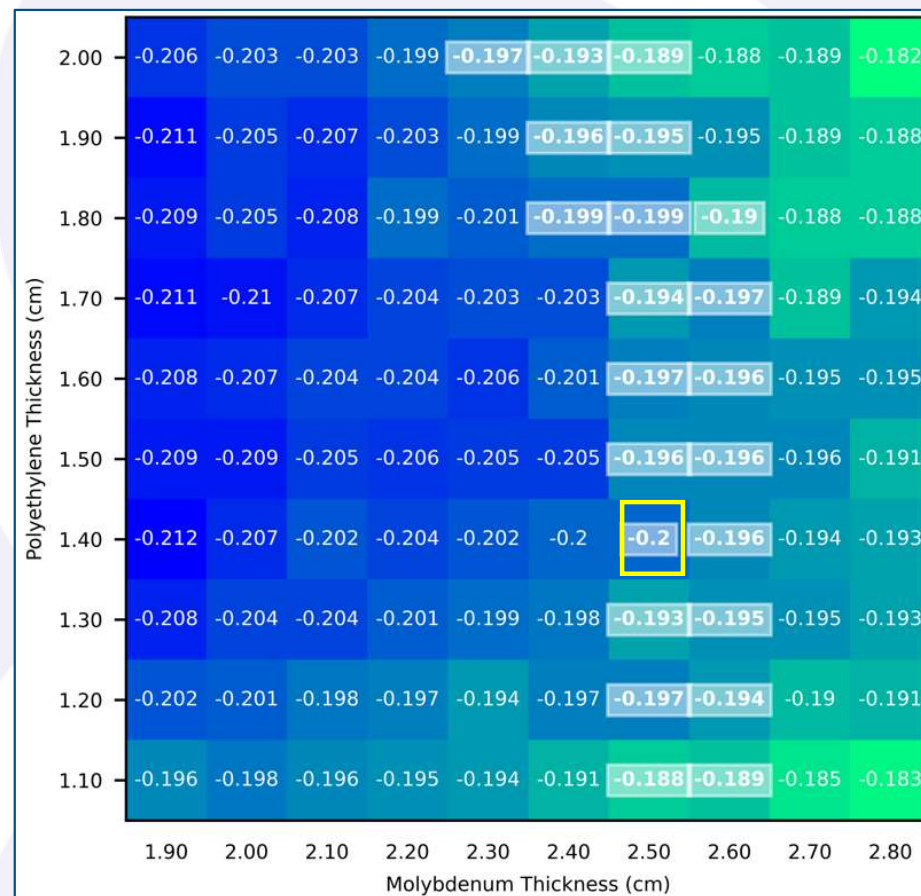


Thermal polyethylene configurations (<0.625 eV)

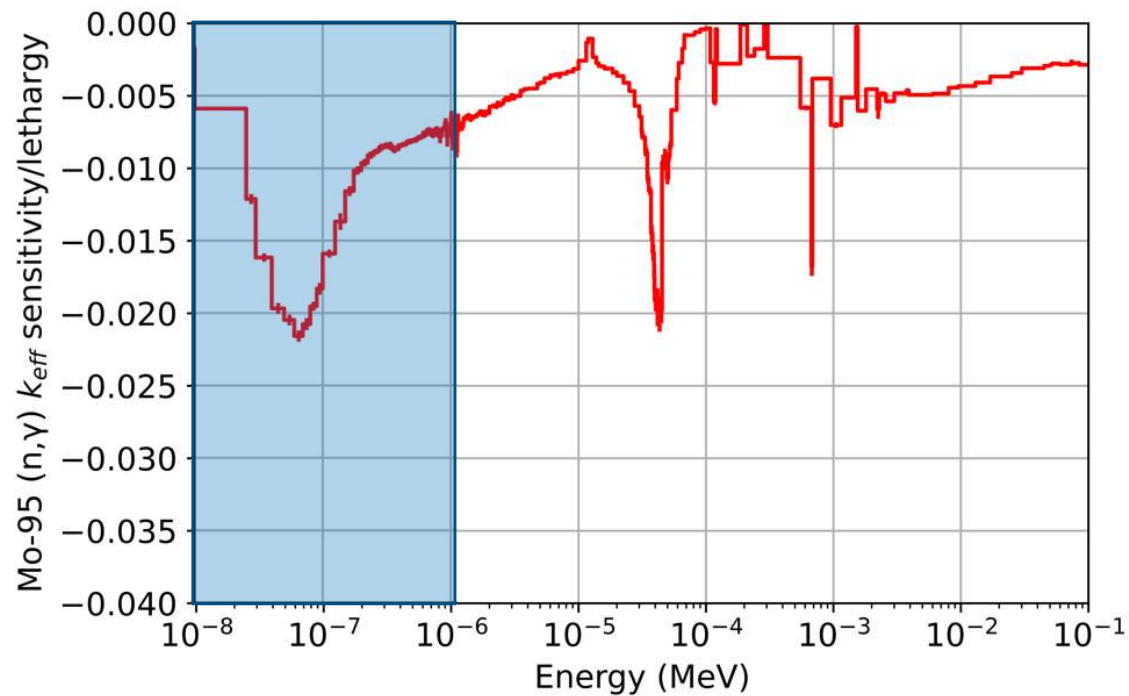
k_{eff}



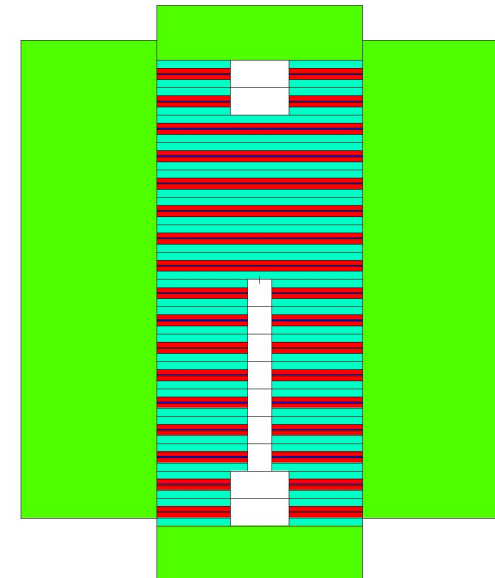
$S_{k_{eff}, \sigma_{Thermal}}$



Proposed Case 4 – Thermal Case (<0.625 eV)

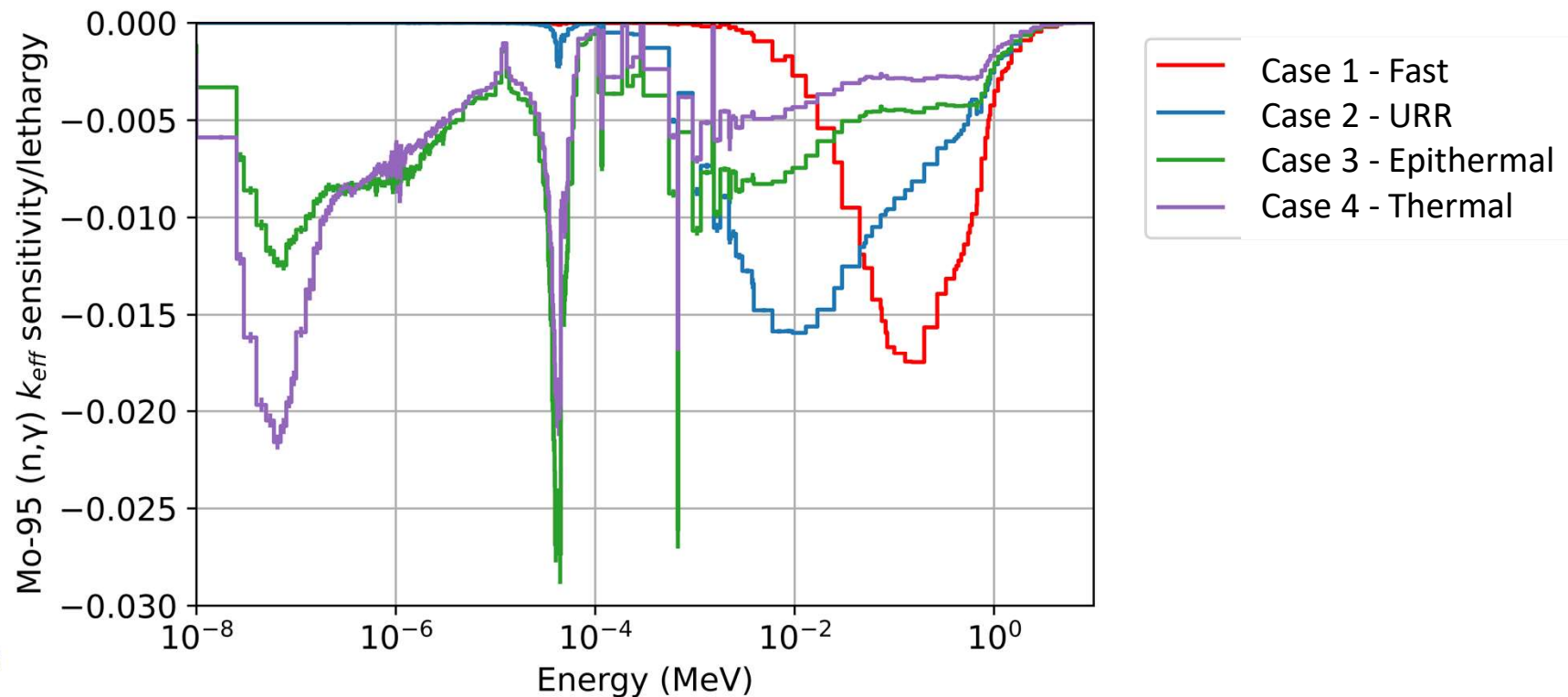


Moderator	Polyethylene
Formula	C_2H_4
Density [$\frac{g}{cm^3}$]	0.93
$S_{k_{eff}, \sigma_{Thermal}}$	-0.2
$t_{moly}[cm]$	2.5
$t_{mod}[cm]$	1.4



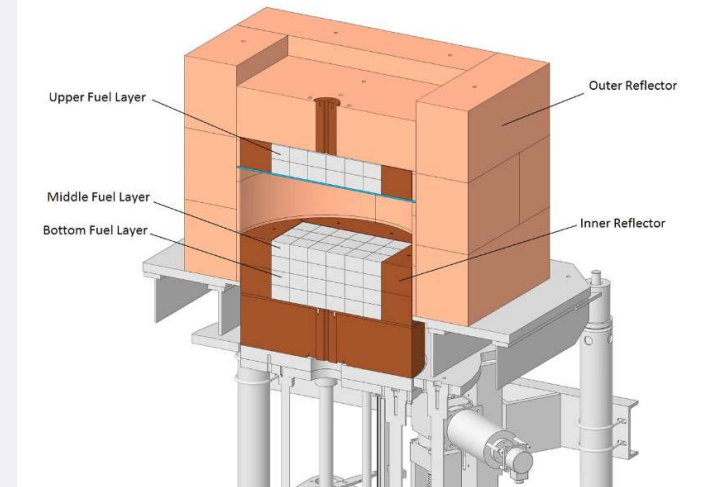
HEU Review

	Case 1 "Fast"	Case 2 "URR"	Case 3 "Epithermal"	Case 4 "Thermal"
Moderator	N/A	Beryllium or Polyethylene	Polyethylene	Polyethylene
$t_{moly}[cm]$	0.95	1.0	2.2	2.5
$t_{mod}[cm]$	N/A	0.6	0.7	1.4
Optimized Energy Range	>100 keV	2 keV – 200 keV	0.626 eV – 2 keV	< 0.625 eV
Differential Data	RPI	RPI	J-PARC	J-PARC

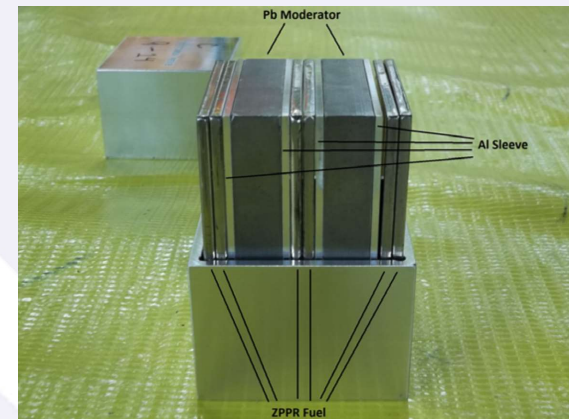


Present Work - Plutonium

- Same goals as HEU configurations, maximize $^{95}\text{Mo}(n,\gamma)$ sensitivity in :
 - Fast, >100 keV
 - URR, 2 keV – 200 keV
 - Epithermal, 0.625 eV – 2 keV
 - Thermal, <0.625 eV
- Using the ^{239}Pu ZPPR plates as fuel



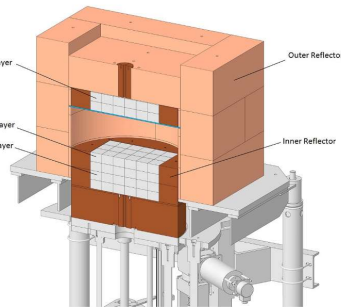
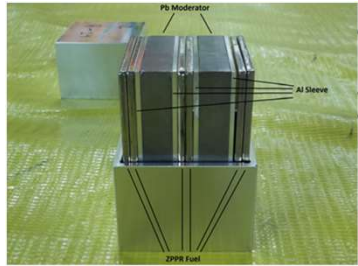
*Jupiter Pu/Pb experiment on
COMET*



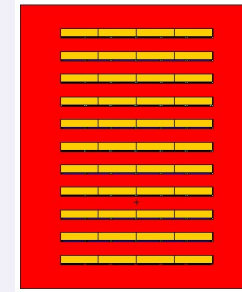
Fuel unit

Present Work - Plutonium Configurations

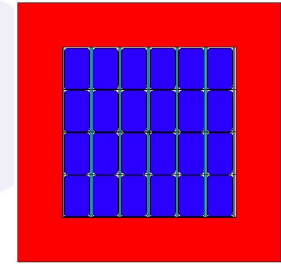
Fast (x1)



Intermediate (x2)



Thermal (x1)



Case 1

- “Fast Case”
- Similar to Jupiter
- Maximize $^{95}\text{Mo}(n,\gamma)$ sensitivity in fast range (>100 keV)

Case 2

- “URR Case”
- Similar to Jupiter
- Maximize $^{95}\text{Mo}(n,\gamma)$ sensitivity in URR (2 keV – 200 keV)

Case 3

- “Epithermal Case”
- Moderated and reflected
- Maximize $^{95}\text{Mo}(n,\gamma)$ sensitivity in epithermal range (0.625 eV – 2 keV)

Case 4

- “Thermal Case”
- Polyethylene moderated and reflected
- Maximize $^{95}\text{Mo}(n,\gamma)$ sensitivity in thermal range (<0.625 eV)

Energy

Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO)

- PSO algorithms are used to locate global maxima or minima of functions without using its gradient
- A PSO-MCNP coupled algorithm was developed to aid in the design of critical experiments
- This new method is being used to design the Plutonium cases of this IER

Analytical PSO Examples

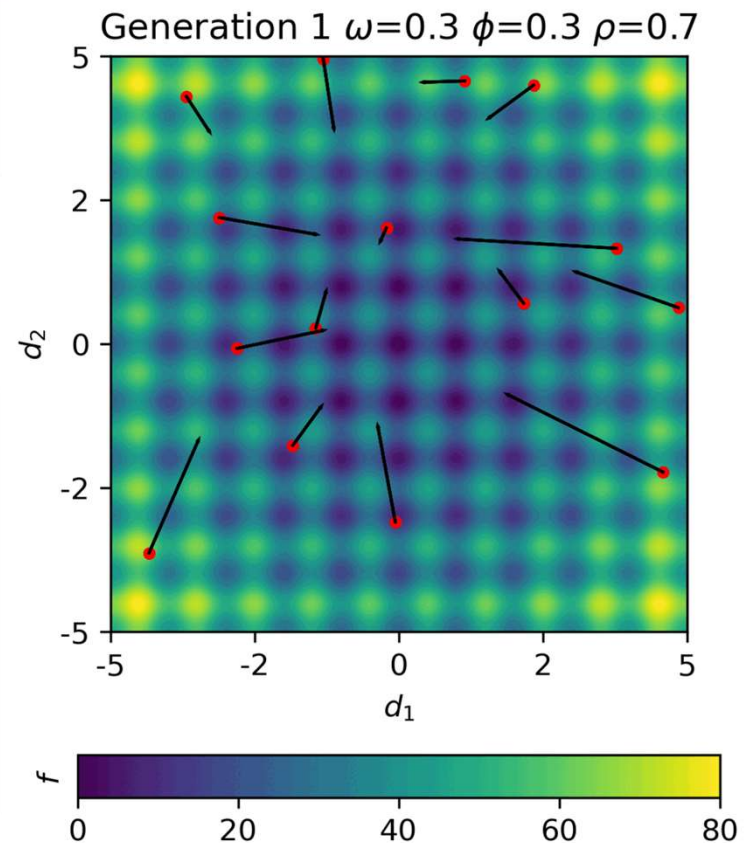
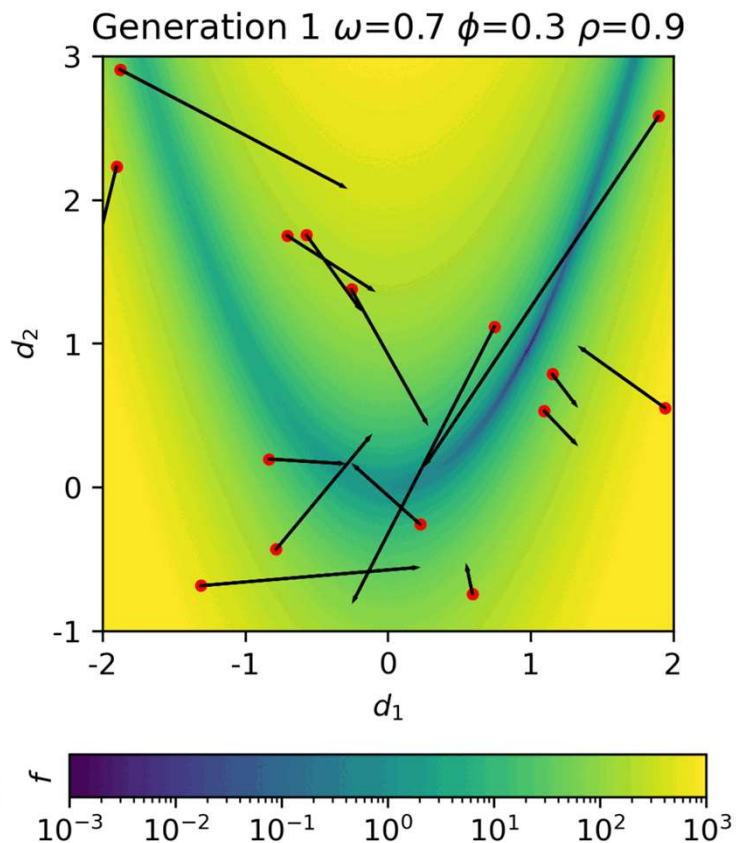
For each dimension d of particle i

$$\mathbf{v}_{i,d} \leftarrow \underbrace{\omega \mathbf{v}_{i,d}}_{\text{Previous velocity}} + \underbrace{\varphi_p r_p (\mathbf{p}_{i,d} - \mathbf{x}_{i,d})}_{\text{Particle best}} + \underbrace{\varphi_g r_g (\mathbf{g}_d - \mathbf{x}_{i,d})}_{\text{Swarm best}}$$

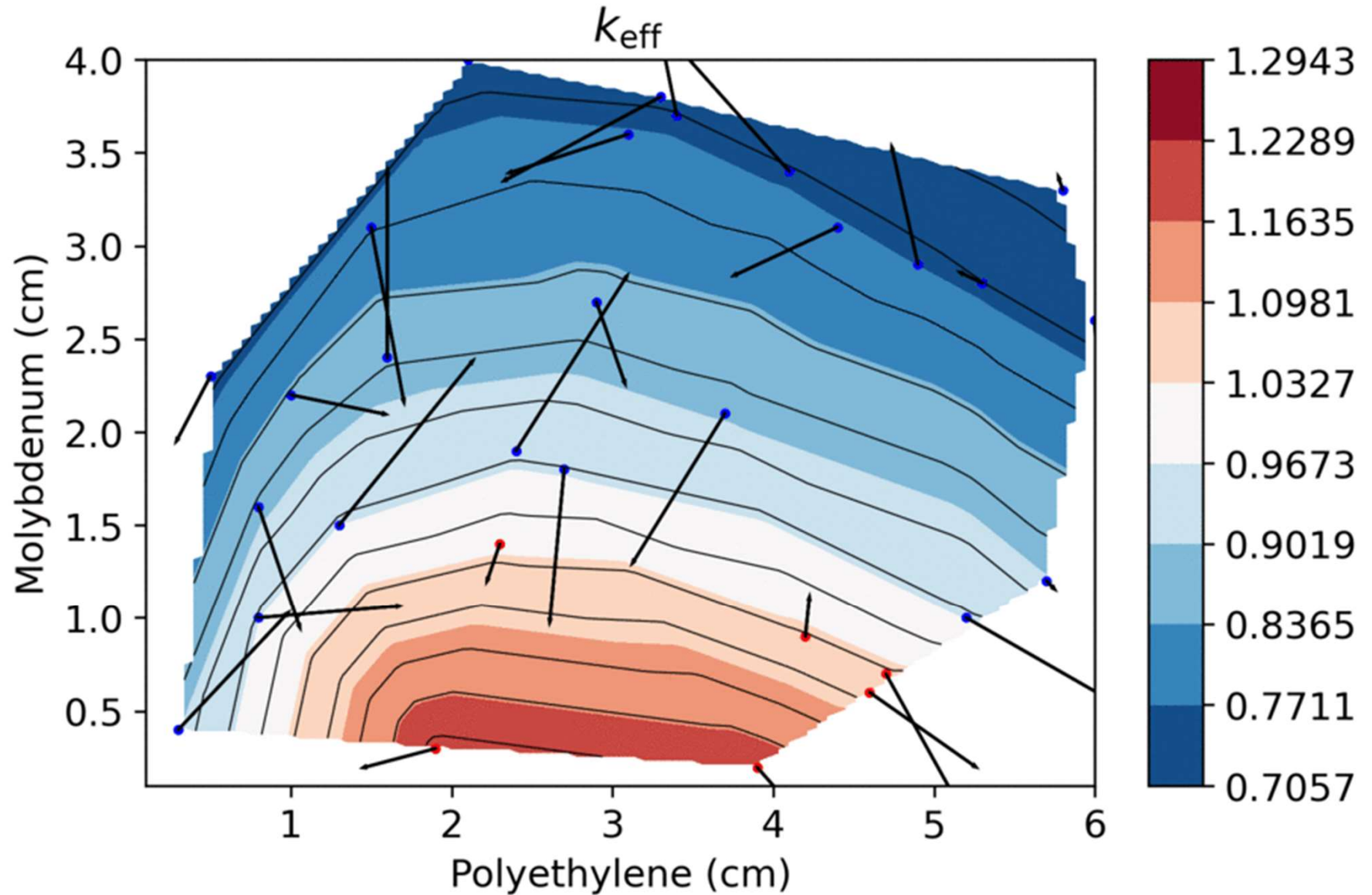
Previous velocity

Particle best

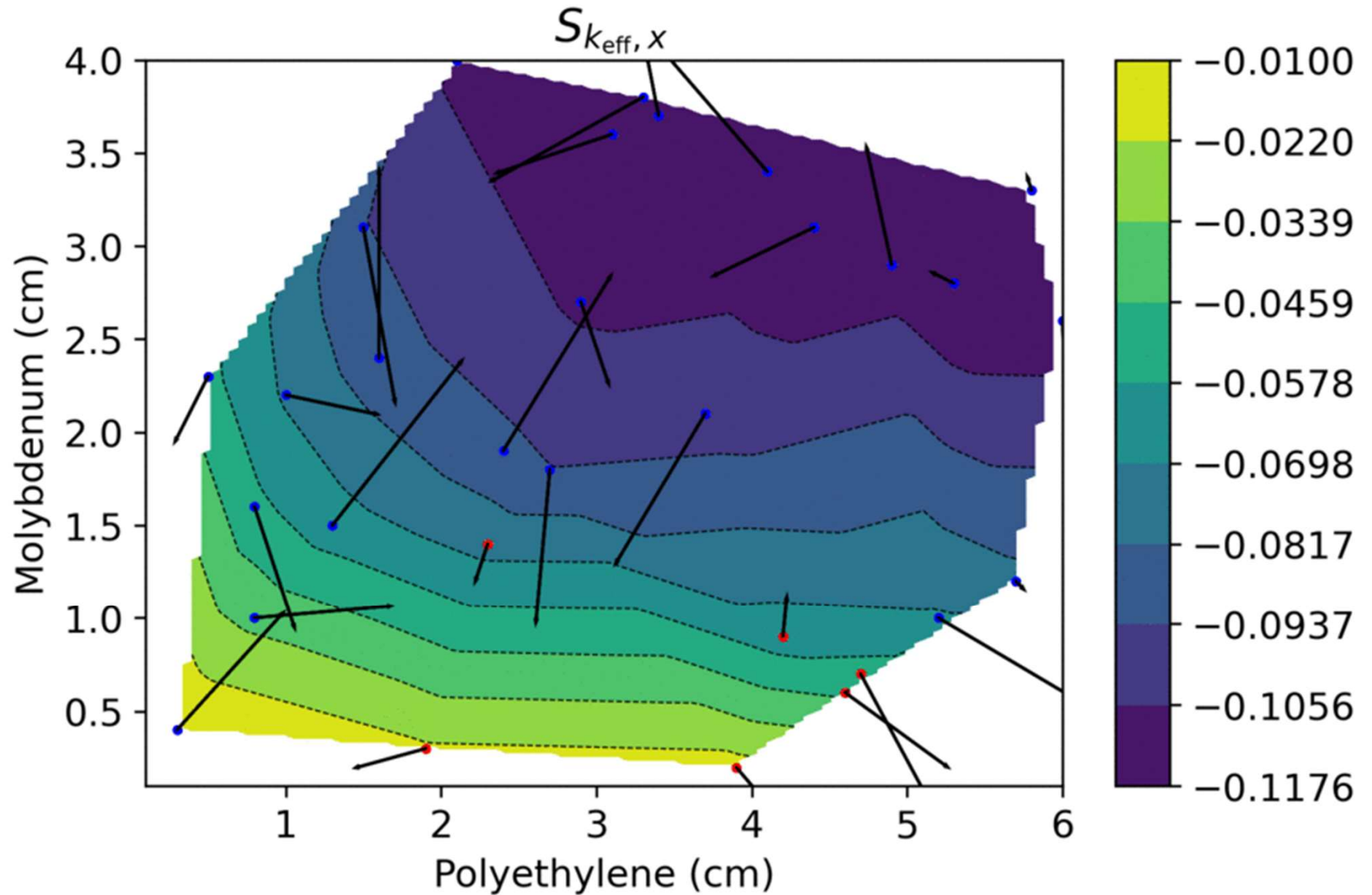
Swarm best



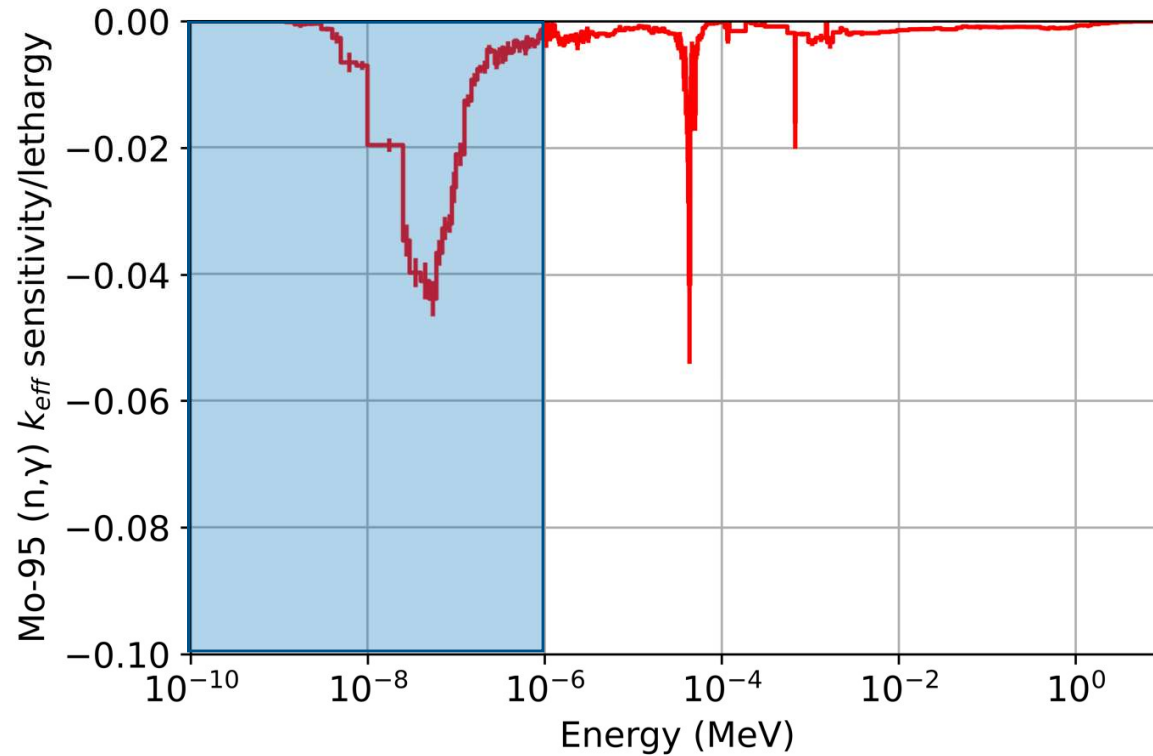
Thermal Plutonium Case (<0.625 eV)



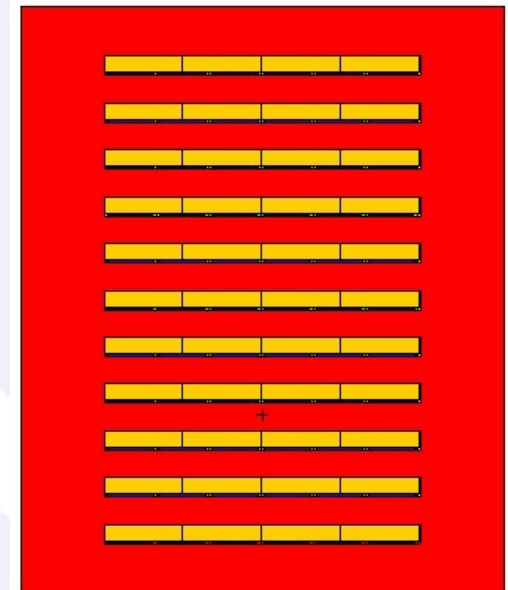
Thermal Plutonium Case (<0.625 eV)



Thermal Plutonium Case (<0.625 eV)



Moderator	Polyethylene
Formula	C_2H_4
Density [$\frac{g}{cm^3}$]	0.93
$S_{k_{eff}, \sigma_{Thermal}}$	-0.0907
$t_{moly}[cm]$	1.7
$t_{mod}[cm]$	2.6



Future Work

- Complete Plutonium for epithermal, URR, and fast configurations using PSO algorithm
- Investigate different moderators for epithermal and URR configurations
- Finalize CED-1 report

Acknowledgments

- This work was supported in part by the DOE Nuclear Criticality Safety Program, funded and managed by the National Nuclear Security Administration for the Department of Energy.
- Additionally, we gratefully acknowledge the support of the Advanced Simulation and Computing (ASC) program at Los Alamos National Laboratory.



Questions?