

# FY22 NCSP accomplishments for U and Pu Evaluations

Marco T. Pigni

Nuclear Data group, Nuclear Energy Fuel Cycle Division  
Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, TN

Nuclear Criticality Safety Program (NCSP) Technical Program Review (TPR) Meeting  
Sandia National Laboratory (SNL), February 2023, Albuquerque, NM

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# OVERVIEW: uraniums

## ■ $^{233}\text{U}$

- Motivation: underestimated reactivity for critical assemblies
- FY21–FY22: RRR extended up to 2.5 keV including fluctuating  $\bar{\nu}_p$ . Validation including suite of 180 benchmarks<sup>1</sup> showed increased reactivity trend
- FY23 (current): inclusion of ratio capture-to-fission data recently measured at LANL and updates to URR in the energy range 2.5–40 keV are in progress
  - \* Preliminary  $\nu$  and cross section covariance generation for the resolved resonance energy range up to 2.5 keV

## ■ $^{235}\text{U}$

- Motivation: investigation of reactivity rates related to depletion calculations
- FY21–FY22:  $^{238}\text{U}$  evaluation<sup>2</sup> affecting the burn-up trend and updated URR evaluation by including recently measured fission data
- FY23 (current): define strategy to improve the low reactivity at high burnup among the interplay of four nuclides ( $^{16}\text{O}$ ,  $^{235,238}\text{U}$ ,  $^{239}\text{Pu}$ ). **Inclusion of sub-thermal measured ratio  $^{235}\text{U}/^{238}\text{U}$  data (Anton Wallner)**
  - \* Preliminary  $\nu$  and cross section covariance generation for the resolved resonance energy range up to 2.25 keV

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<sup>1</sup>Pigni, NCSP TPR 2022.

<sup>2</sup>Updated evaluation released within INDEN collaboration.

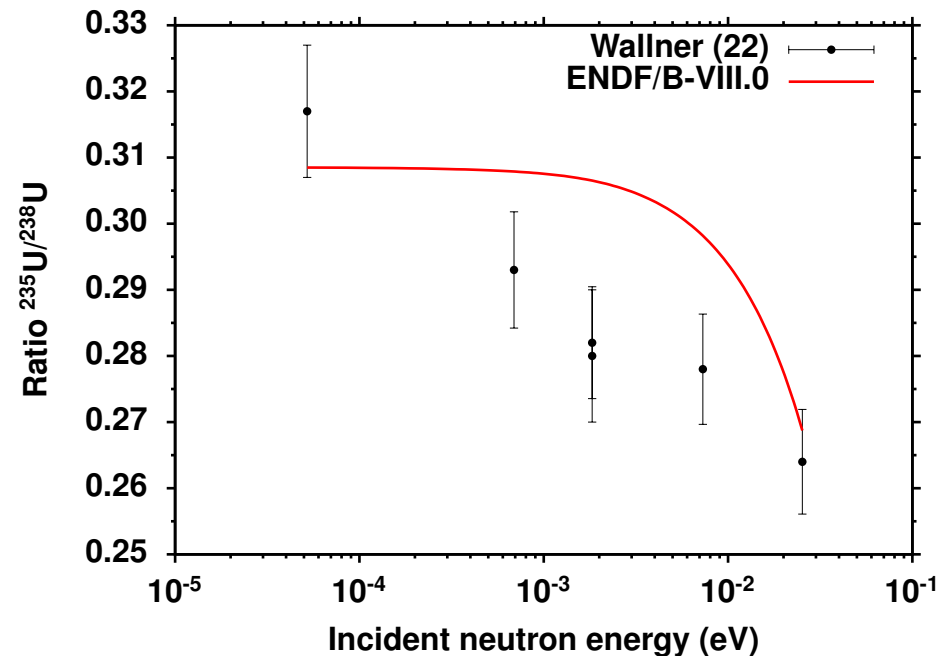
# OVERVIEW: plutonium

- Current status in ENDF/B-VIII.0 (<2018):
  - Evaluated resonance parameters and related covariance matrix were adopted from WPEC (SG34)
  - WPEC (SG34) work mainly consists on merging three independent sets of resonance parameters into a single set of parameters by keeping unchanged the performances of the evaluated data on PST benchmarks and MOX fuel calculations
  - No updates in the RRR (up to 2.5 keV) performed within the CIELO collaboration
- Motivation: *R*-matrix analysis to include TNC values (STD 2017) and PFNS (IAEA+LANL)
- <FY20: updates in TNC and PFNS<sup>3</sup> with partial work to extend RRR up to 5 keV
- FY21: continuing with the extension updates and the coupling RRR and neutron fission multiplicities.
- FY22: RRR extension up to 5 keV completed including fluctuating neutron fission multiplicities.
- FY23 (current): latest ENDF file (up to 5 keV) released and currently under testing, verification, and validation. **Inclusion of Mosby (2014) ratio capture-to-fission data**
  - Preliminary  $\nu$  and cross section covariance generation for the resolved resonance energy range up to 2.25 keV

<sup>3</sup>INDEN evaluation (<https://www-nds.iaea.org/INDEN/>) including ORNL updates in the RRR as well as IAEA improvements in the fast region was recently adopted for ENDF/B-VIII.1 beta release.

# $^{235}\text{U}$ : inclusion of sub-thermal data

- Ratio  $^{235}\text{U}/^{238}\text{U}$  data very recently measured at the Accelerator Mass Spectrometry & Isotope Research Helmholtz-Zentrum Dresden (HZDT)<sup>4</sup>



- ENDF/B-VIII.0 evaluations considerably deviates from the measured trend below the thermal neutron energy
- Preliminary work to reproduce the trend by varying bound energy levels and relative widths

<sup>4</sup>Preliminary data from Anton Wallner (TU Dresden) presented at the INDEN meeting 2022.

# $^{233}\text{U}$ and $^{239}\text{Pu}$ : inclusion of LANL ratio capture-to-fission data

- Simultaneous measurement of coincident fission and anti-coincident capture events performed by Mosby (2014) for  $^{239}\text{Pu}$  and by E. Leal (2022) for  $^{233}\text{U}$ 
  - These data are usually reported as a ratio capture to fission normalized to a specific energy range where resonance levels are well known

$$\alpha(E) = \frac{\sigma_{\gamma}(E)}{\sigma_{\text{f}}(E)} = A \frac{Y_{\gamma}(E)}{Y_{\text{f}}(E)} \quad (1)$$

- $A$  depends on ENDF capture and fission broadened cross section

$$A = \left( \int \sigma_{\text{f}}^{\text{ENDF}} dE \int Y_{\text{f}} dE \right) \left( \int \sigma_{\gamma}^{\text{ENDF}} dE \int Y_{\gamma} dE \right)^{-1} \quad (2)$$

- However, another option is to work in terms of detector efficiencies  $\varepsilon_x$  as

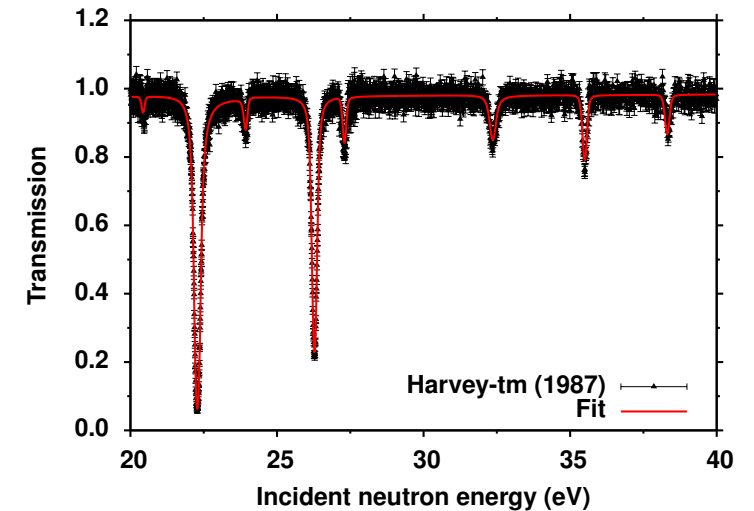
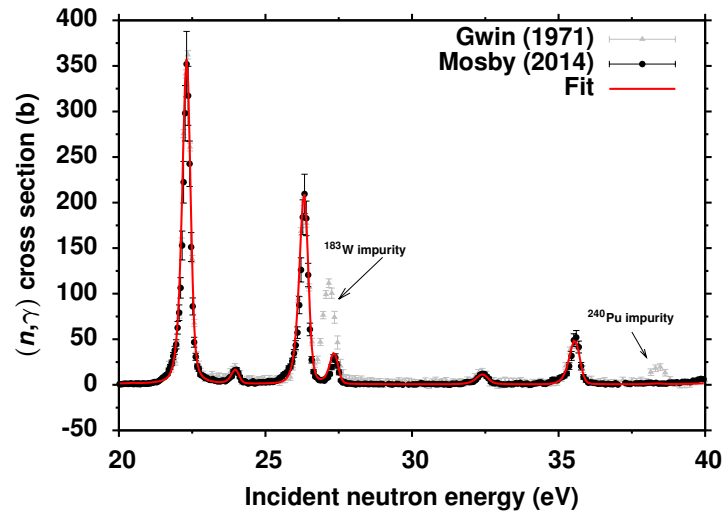
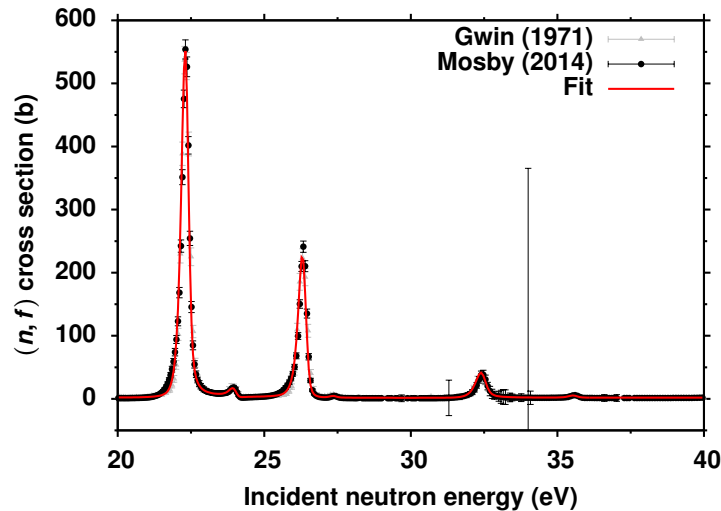
$$\alpha(E) = \frac{C_{\gamma}(E)}{C_{\text{f}}(E)} = \frac{\varepsilon_{\gamma} Y_{\gamma}(E)}{\varepsilon_{\text{f}} Y_{\text{f}}(E)}, \quad (3)$$

where the detector efficiencies are SAMMY input parameters and the fission and capture yields can be computed including resolution broadening, self-shielding and multiple scattering corrections, ...

- With detector efficiencies, SAMMY perfectly compatible to include LANL data for both capture and fission yields

# $^{239}\text{Pu}$ : preliminary fit of Mosby's data as reported

- Sequential fit of fission<sup>5</sup>, capture, and transmission data reveals impurities in Gwin's data and a systematic enhancement in the resonance left wing tail that is typical of a resolution effect<sup>6</sup>



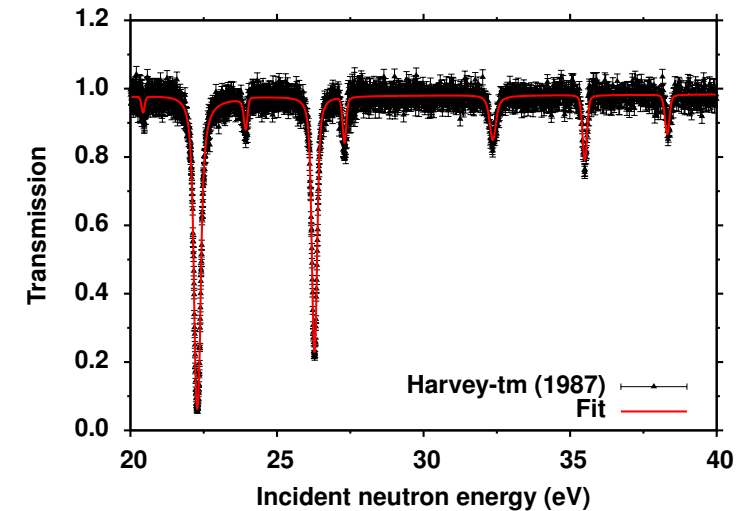
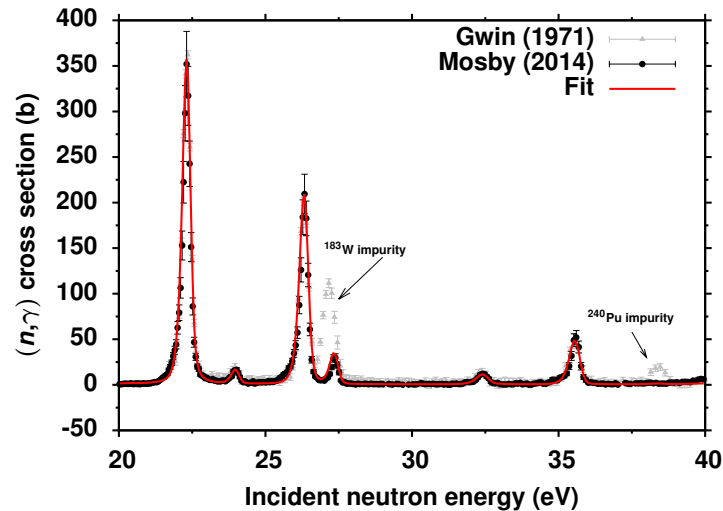
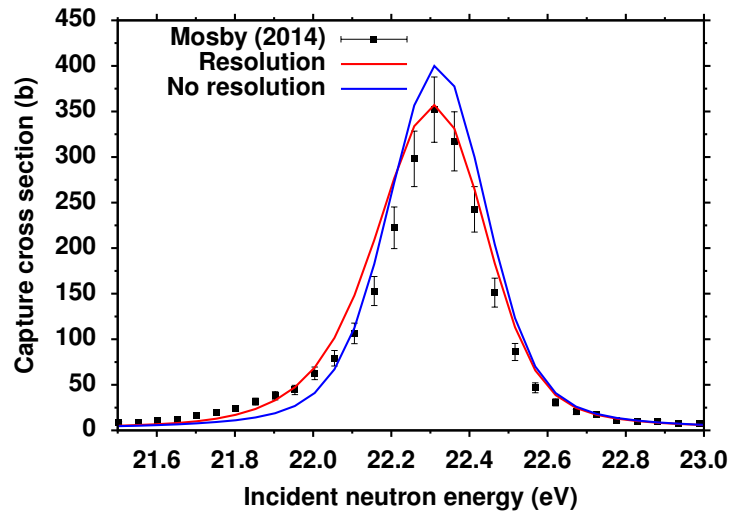
- Particularly for sharp resonances, resolution effects are important to fit peaks and tails of the capture data
- Possible improvements obtained by including optimization of detector efficiencies in the simultaneous fit: compatibility test with other measured data

<sup>5</sup>For Mosby's data, fission data were derived by capture and  $\alpha$  data as defined in Eq. (1)

<sup>6</sup>Mosby's data were fitted by including an exponential form for the resolution broadening as implemented in SAMMY.

# $^{239}\text{Pu}$ : preliminary fit of Mosby's data as reported

- Sequential fit of fission, capture, and transmission data reveals impurities in Gwin's data and a systematic enhancement in the resonance left wing tail that is typical of a resolution effect<sup>7</sup>



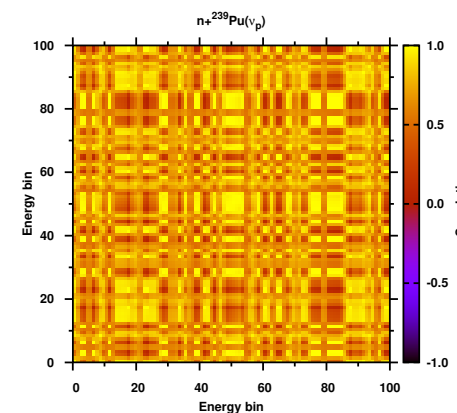
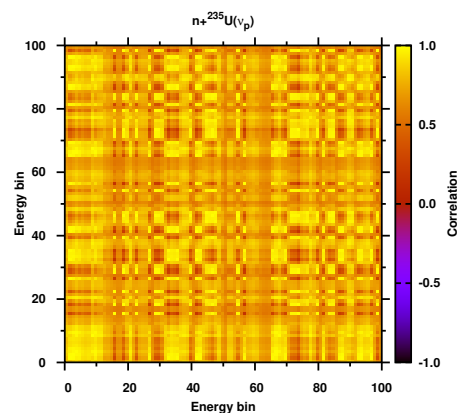
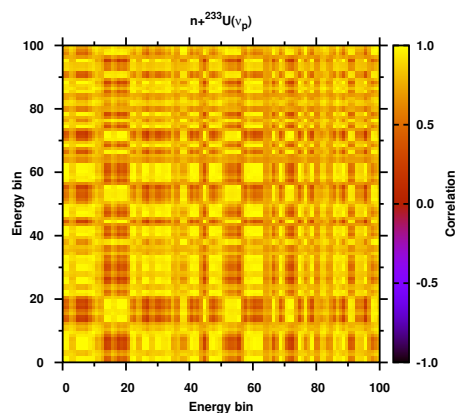
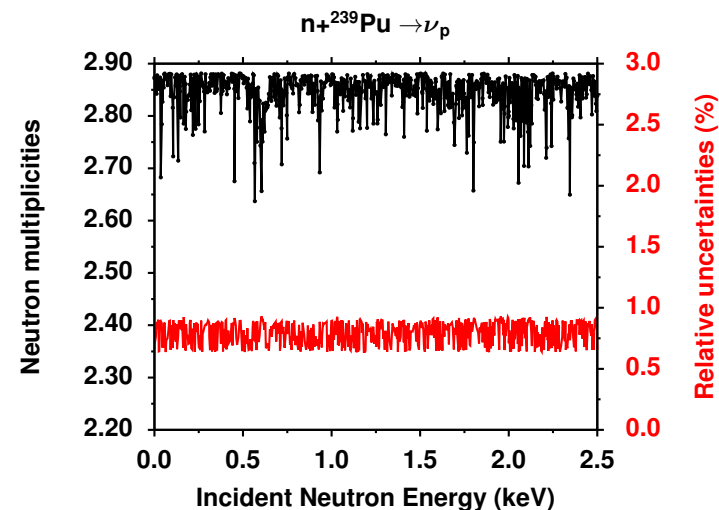
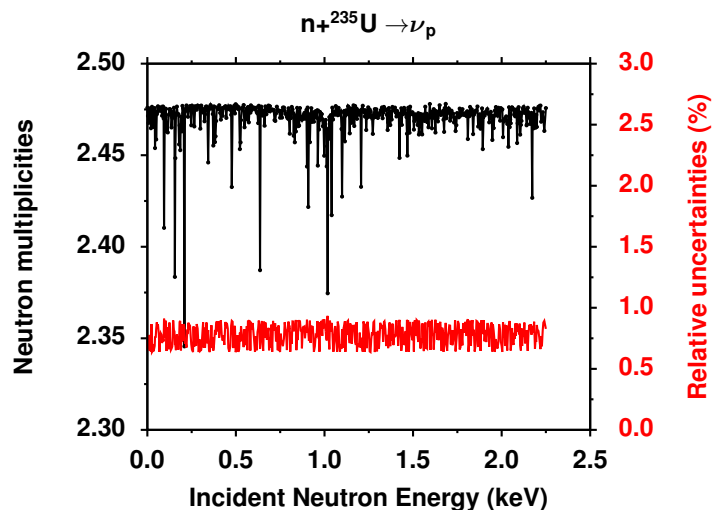
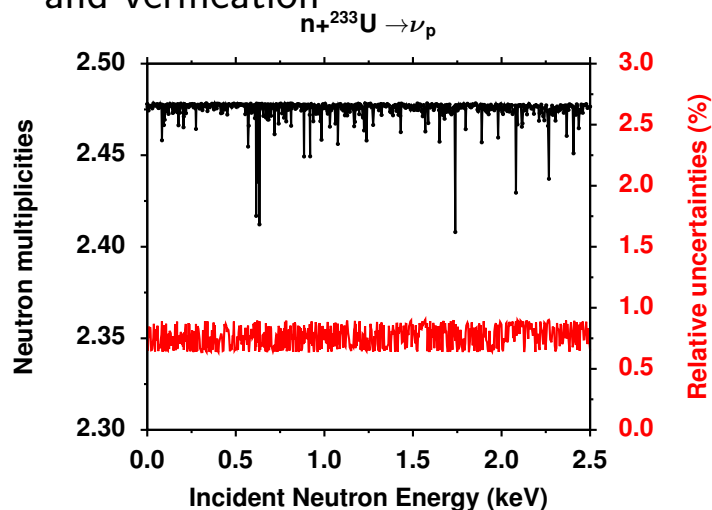
- Particularly for sharp resonances, resolution effects are important to fit peaks and tails of the capture data<sup>8</sup>
- Possible improvements obtained by including optimization of detector efficiencies in the simultaneous fit: compatibility test with other measured data

<sup>7</sup>Mosby's data were fitted by including an exponential form for the resolution broadening as implemented in SAMMY.

<sup>8</sup>In the figure 30%  $\chi^2$  reduction between 21-24 eV due to resolution function.

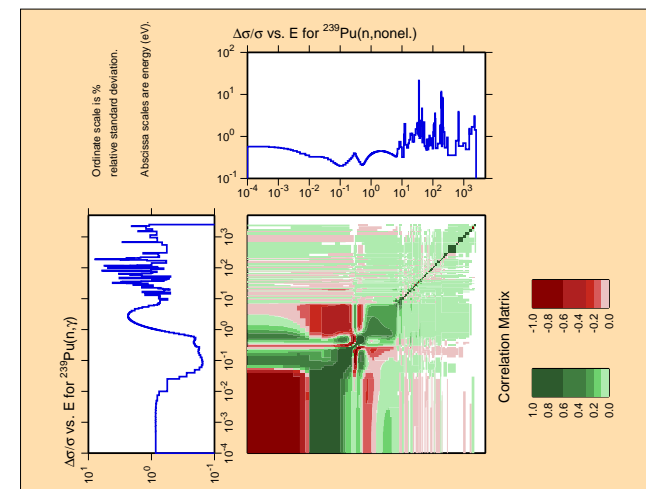
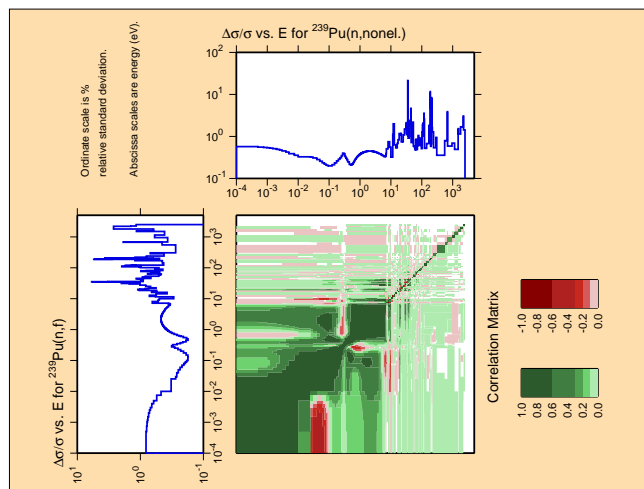
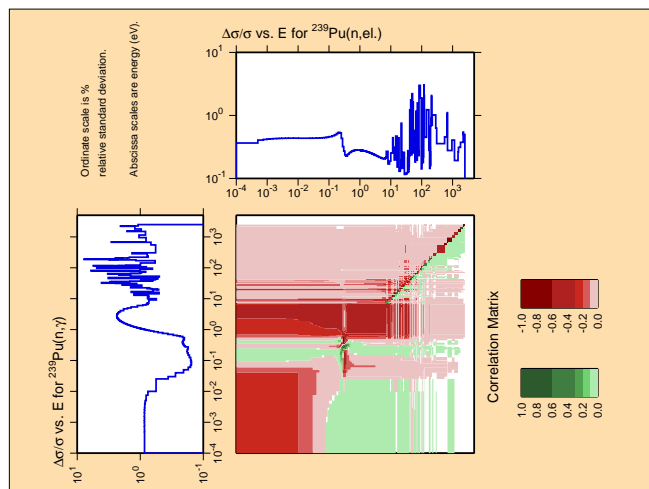
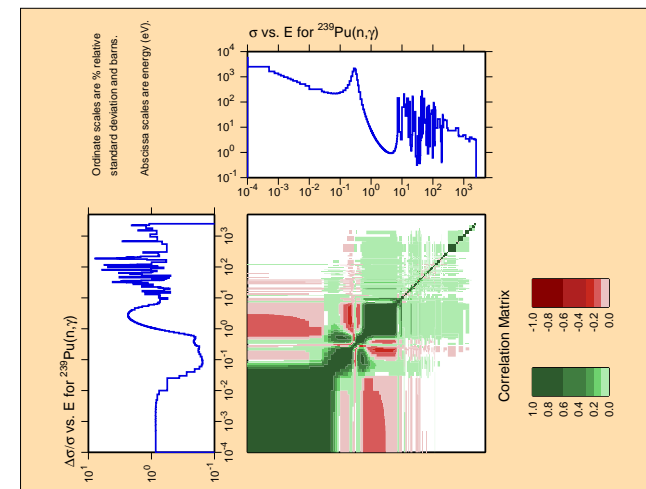
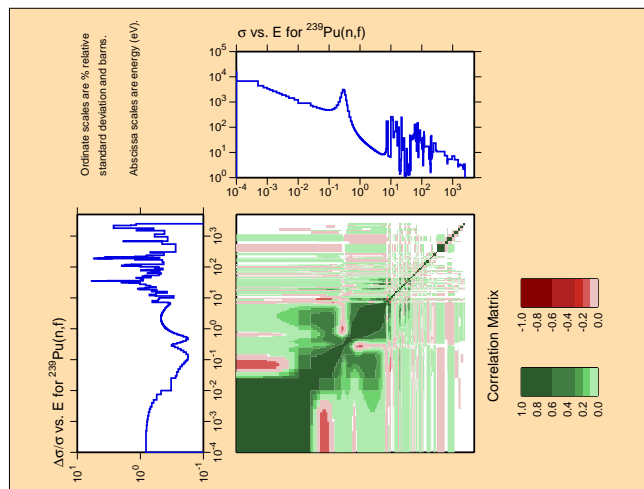
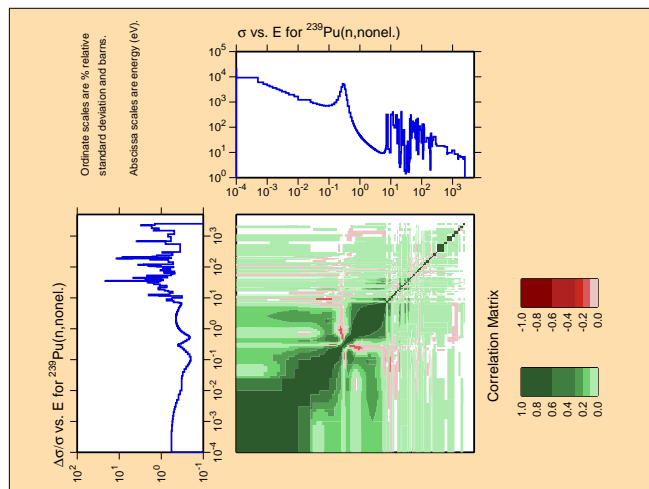
# Uncertainty quantification

- For U and Pu evaluations preliminary covariance information for the RRR was generated for the ENDF beta library for testing and verification



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# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This work was supported by the Nuclear Criticality Safety Program, funded and managed by the National Nuclear Security Administration for the Department of Energy



**ORNL TEAM:** D. Wiarda, J. McDonnell, K. Ramic, K. Guber, T. Green, C. Chapman, J. Brown, G. Arbanas

Thank you!