

FY22 NCSP accomplishments for U and Pu Evaluations

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OVERVIEW: uranisms

- ^{233}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 benchmarks¹ 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 ν and cross section covariance generation for the resolved resonance energy range up to 2.5 keV

- ^{235}U

- Motivation: investigation of reactivity rates related to depletion calculations
- FY21–FY22: ^{238}U evaluation² 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}O , $^{235,238}\text{U}$, ^{239}Pu). **Inclusion of sub-thermal measured ratio $^{235}\text{U}/^{238}\text{U}$ data (Anton Wallner)**
 - * Preliminary ν and cross section covariance generation for the resolved resonance energy range up to 2.25 keV

¹Pigni, NCSP TPR 2022.

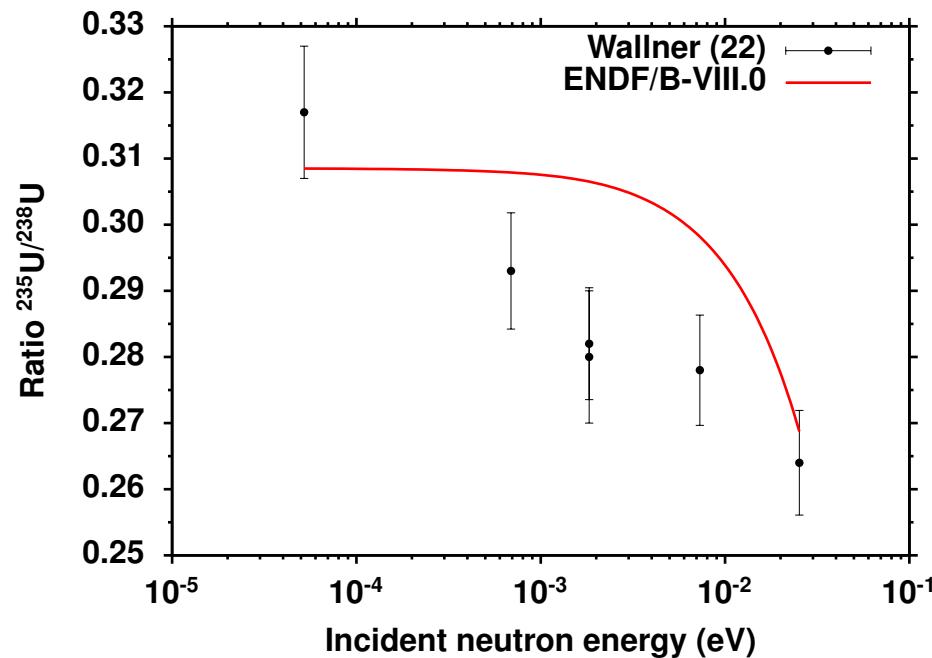
²Updated evaluation released within INDEN collaboration.

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 PFNS³ 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 ν and cross section covariance generation for the resolved resonance energy range up to 2.25 keV

^{235}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)⁴



- 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

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

^{233}U and ^{239}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}Pu and by E. Leal (2022) for ^{233}U
 - These data are usually reported as a ratio capture to fission normalized to a specific energy range where resonance levels are well known

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

- A depends on ENDF capture and fission broadened cross section

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

- However, another option is to work in terms of detector efficiencies ε_x as

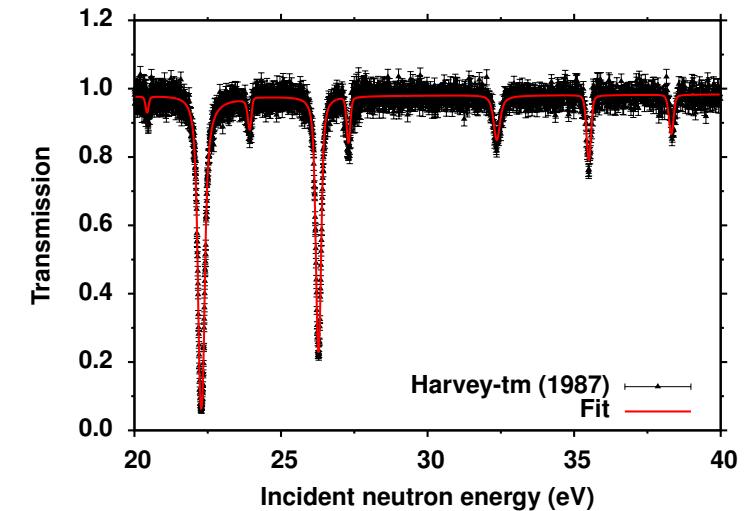
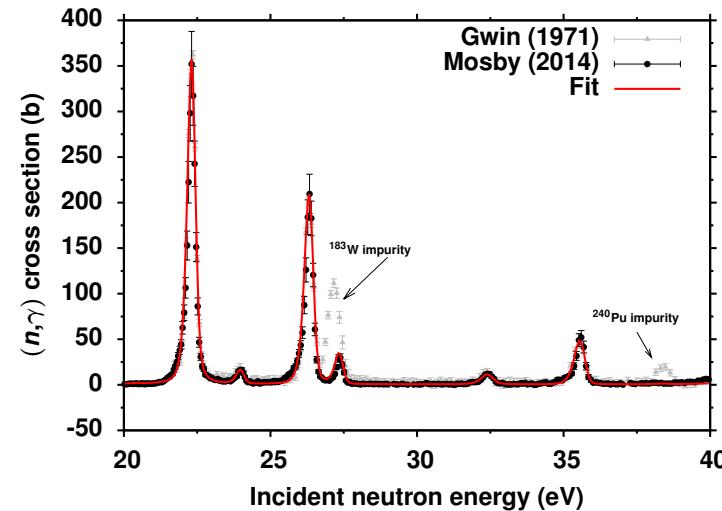
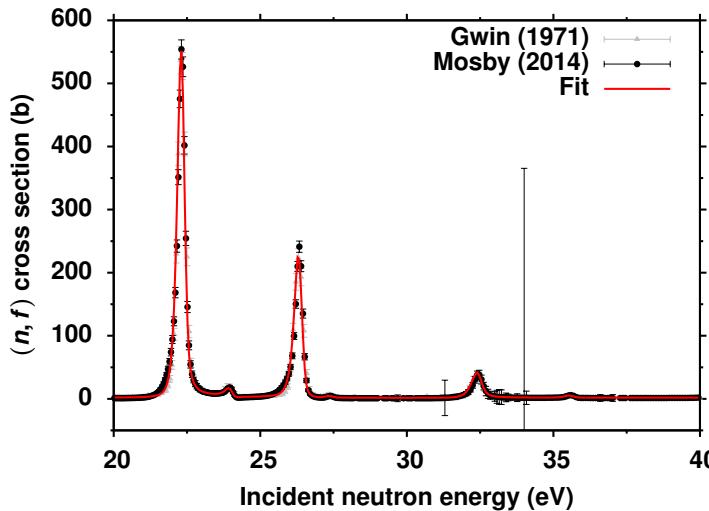
$$\alpha(E) = \frac{C_\gamma(E)}{C_f(E)} = \frac{\varepsilon_\gamma Y_\gamma(E)}{\varepsilon_f Y_f(E)}, \quad (3)$$

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}Pu : preliminary fit of Mosby's data as reported

- Sequential fit of fission⁵, 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 effect⁶



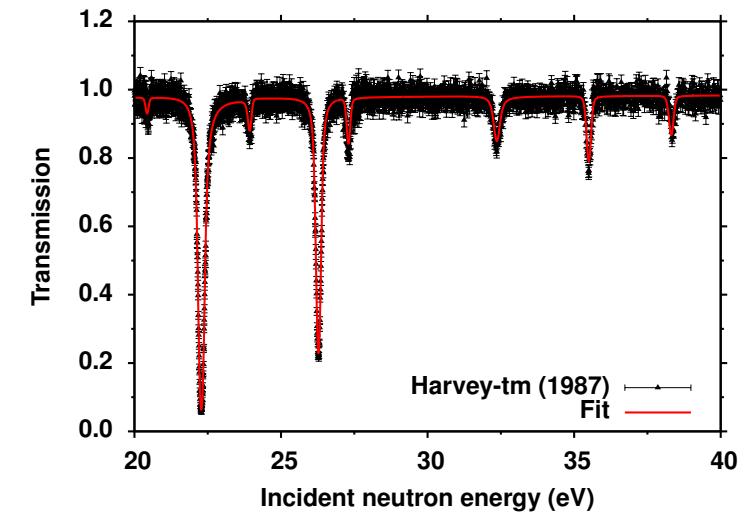
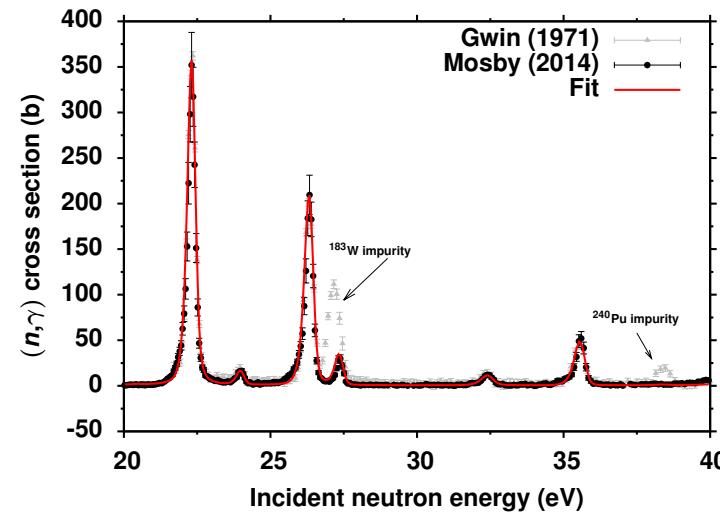
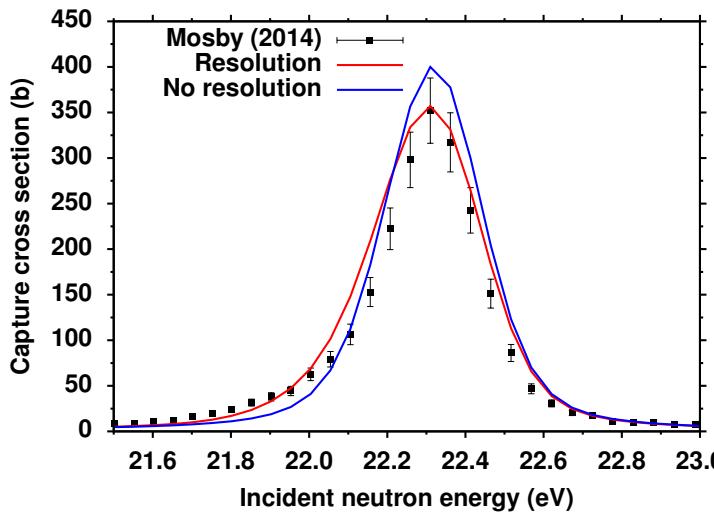
- Particularly for sharp resonances, resolution effects are important to fit peaks and tails of the capture data
- Possible improvements obtained by including optimization of detector efficiencies in the simultaneous fit: compatibility test with other measured data

⁵For Mosby's data, fission data were derived by capture and α data as defined in Eq. (1)

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

^{239}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 effect⁷



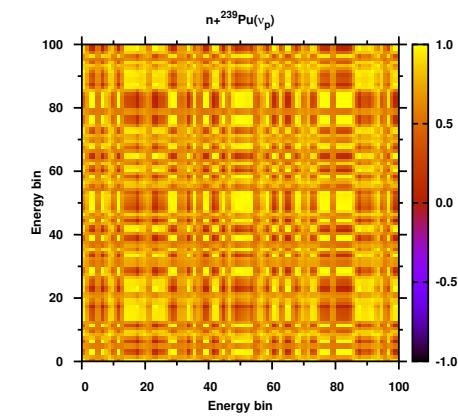
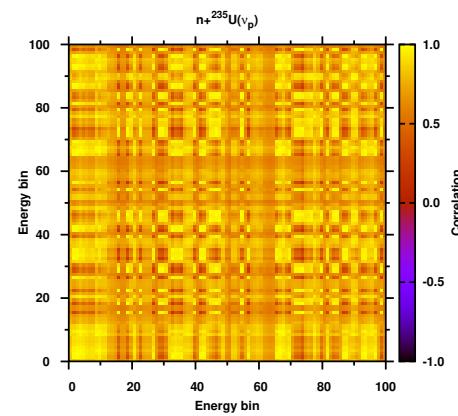
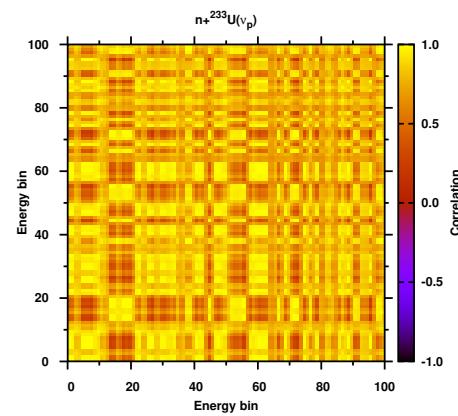
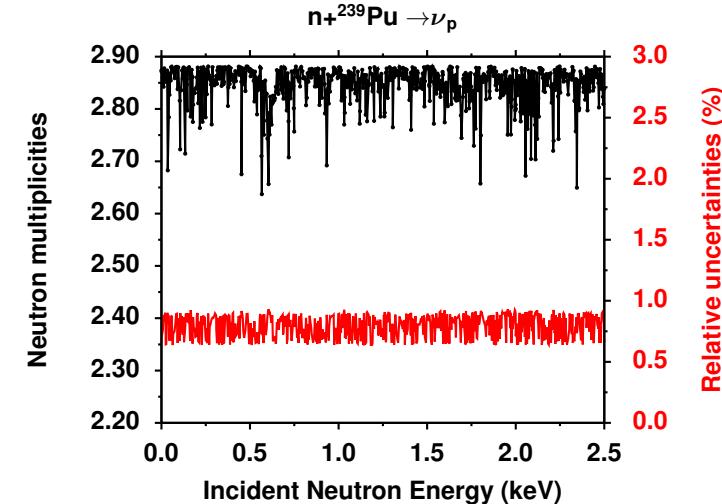
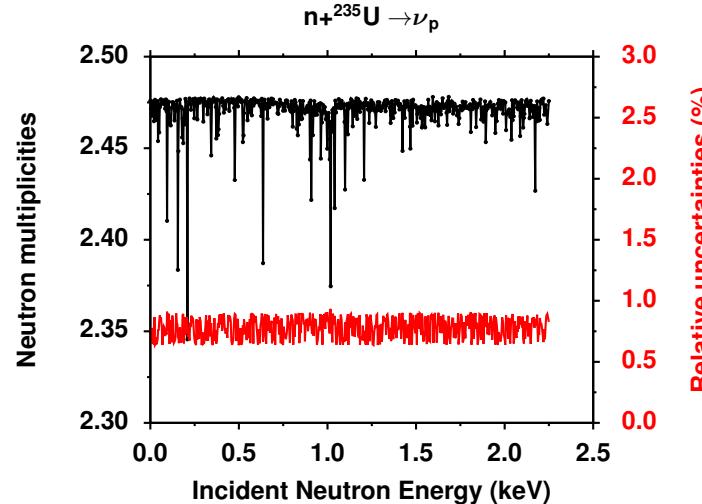
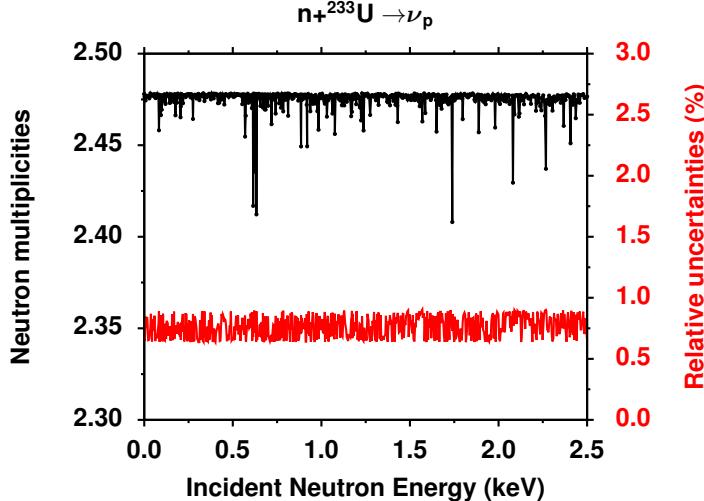
- Particularly for sharp resonances, resolution effects are important to fit peaks and tails of the capture data⁸
- Possible improvements obtained by including optimization of detector efficiencies in the simultaneous fit: compatibility test with other measured data

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

⁸In the figure 30% χ^2 reduction between 21-24 eV due to resolution function.

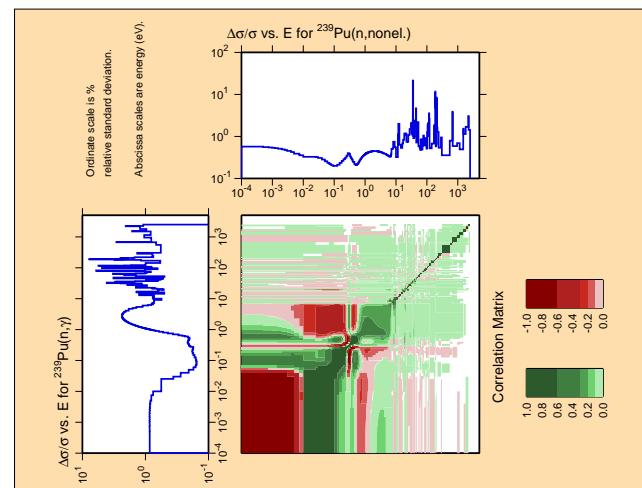
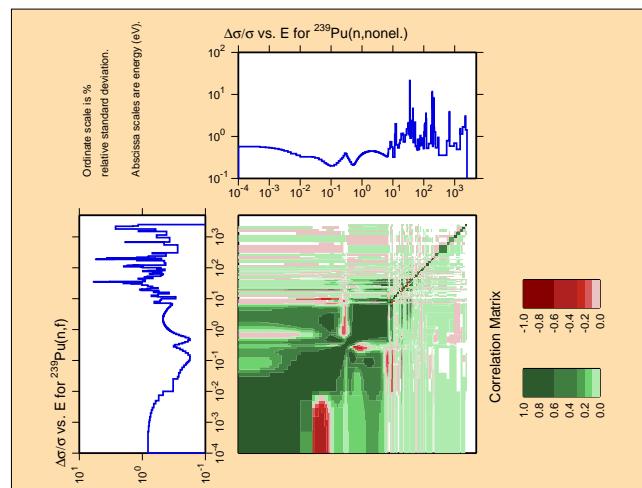
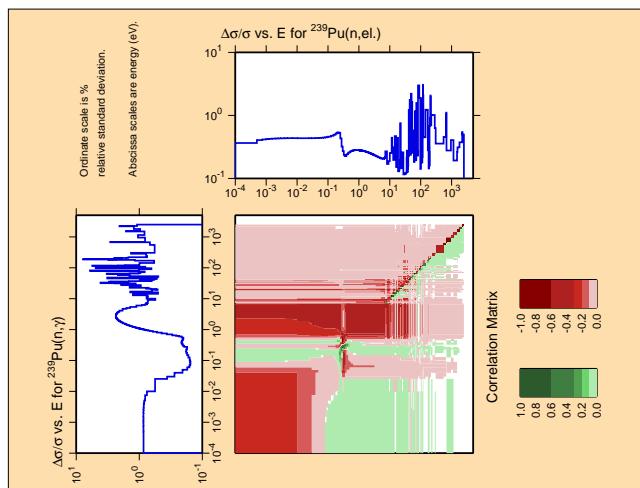
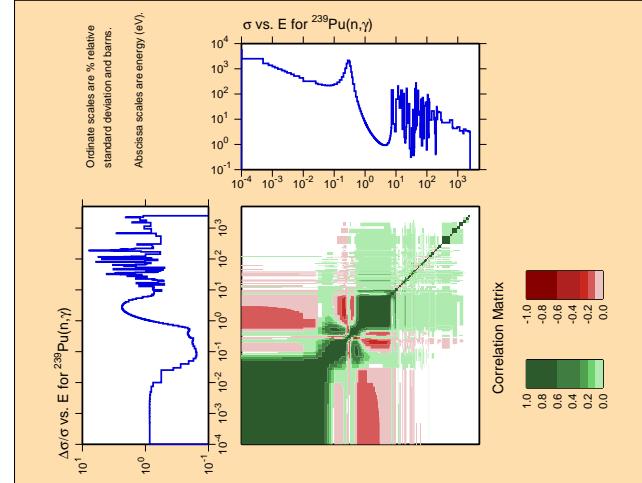
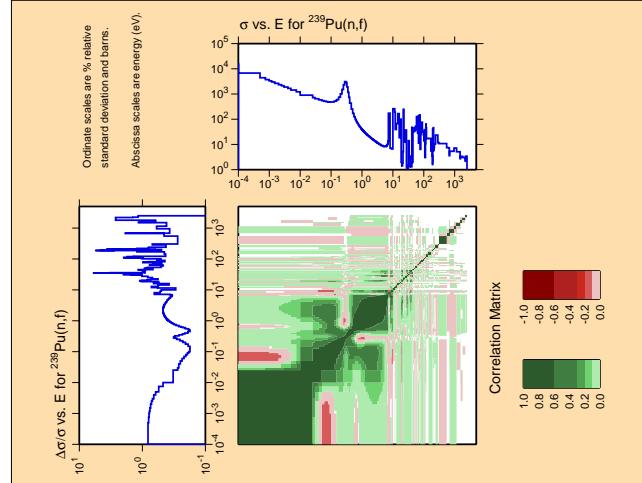
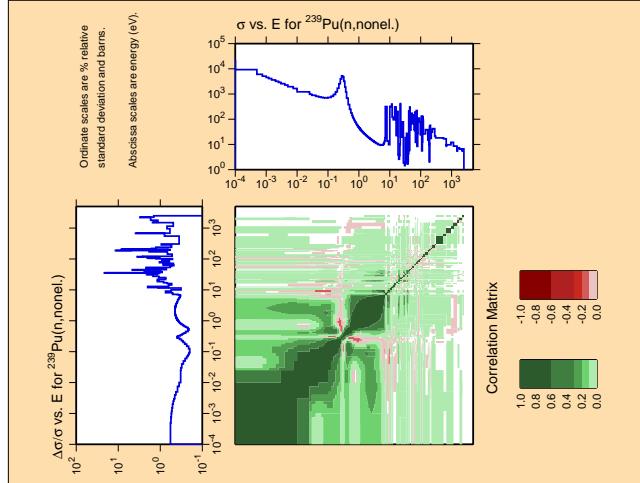
Uncertainty quantification

- 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

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Thank you!