

Adjusting $^{235,238}\text{U}$ and ^{239}Pu nuclear data with a Monte Carlo technique

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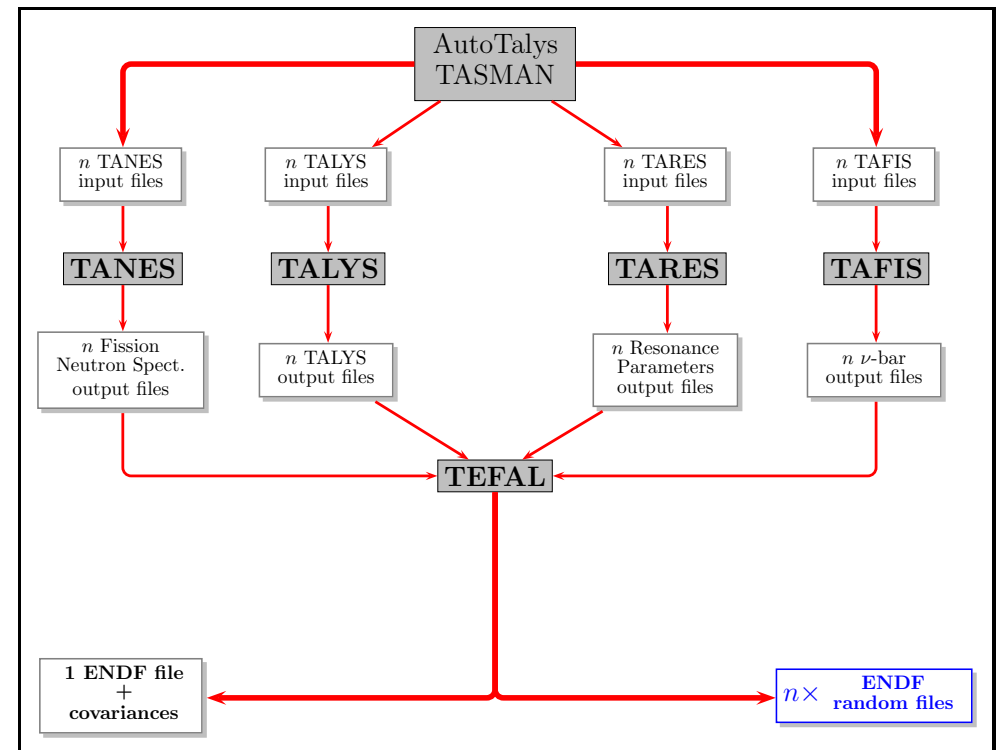
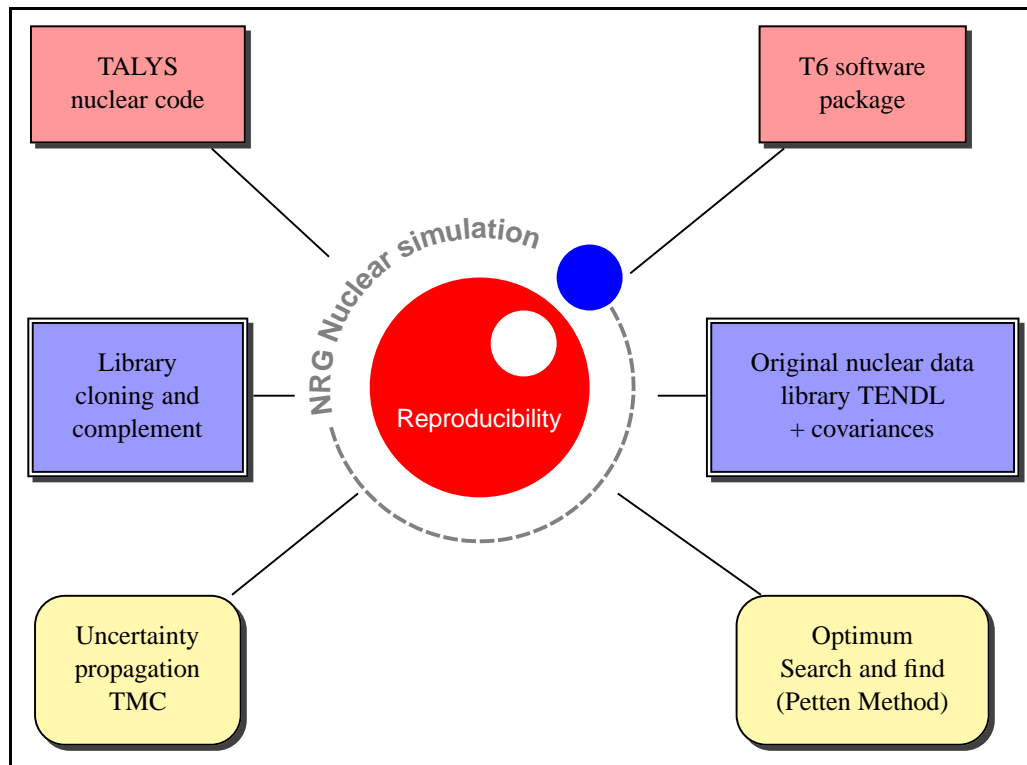
NRG, Petten, The Netherlands

WPEC/SG-33 Meeting, Paris, France, May 2012

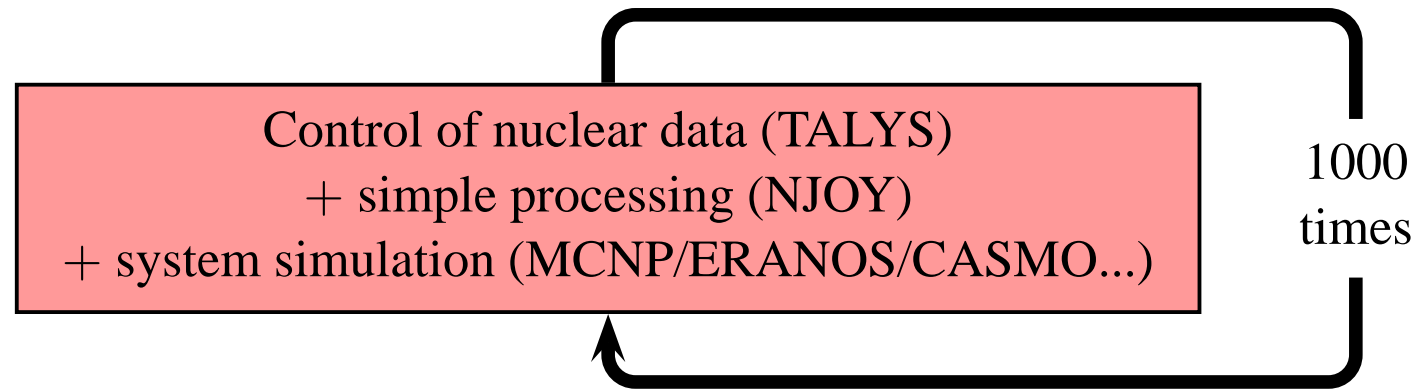
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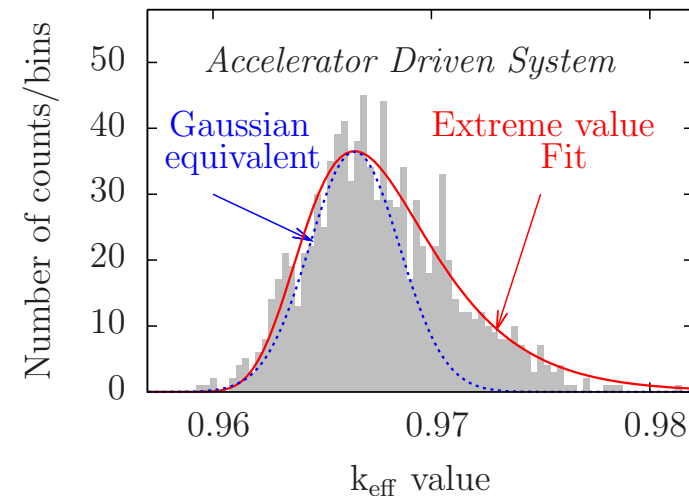
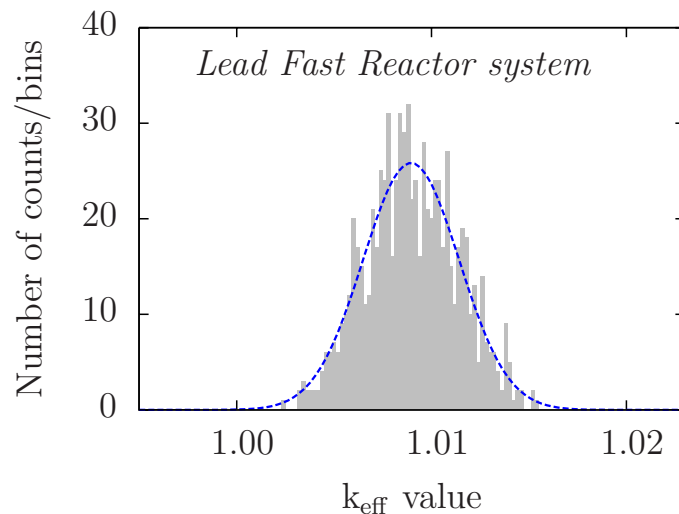
- ① Method of work: REPRODUCIBILITY
- ② Applications: TMC and the Petten method for $^{235,238}\text{U}$, ^{239}Pu for 7 benchmarks
- ③ Conclusions



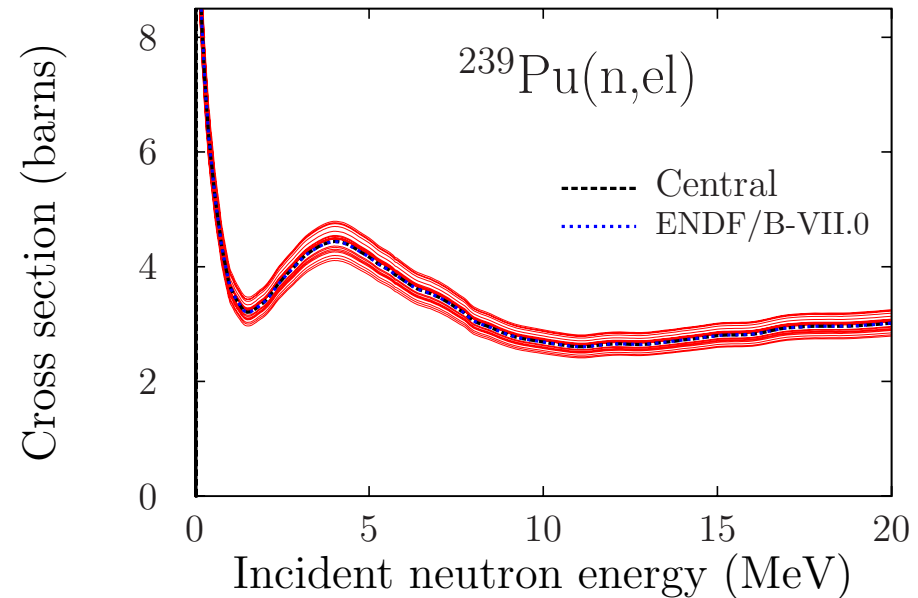
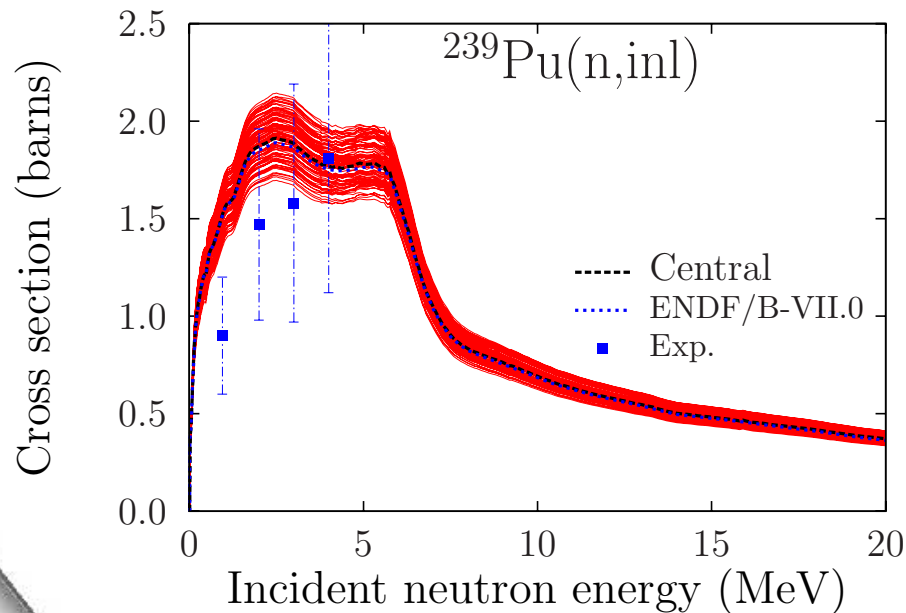
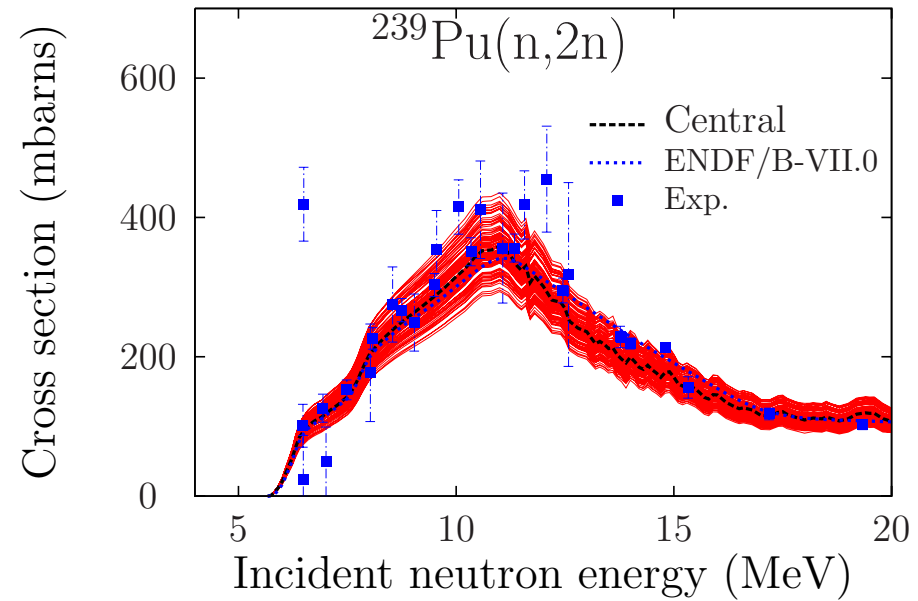
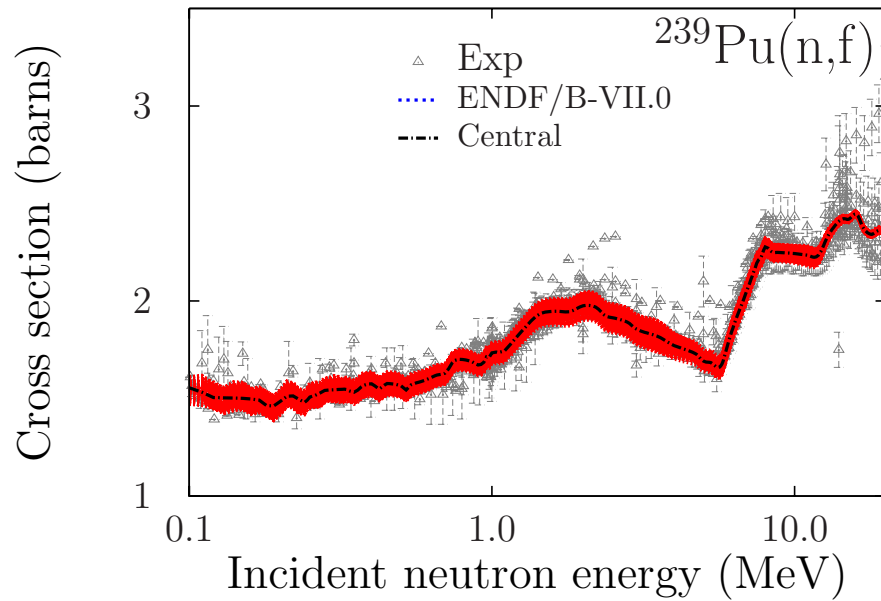
TMC: Total Monte Carlo



For each random ENDF file, the benchmark calculation is performed with MCNP. At the end of the n calculations, n different k_{eff} values are obtained. In the obtained probability distribution of k_{eff} , the standard deviation σ_{total} reflects two different effects: $\sigma_{\text{total}}^2 = \sigma_{\text{statistics}}^2 + \sigma_{\text{nuclear data}}^2$.



Example of random nuclear data for ^{239}Pu



Total Monte Carlo + selection
 $\implies \frac{1}{TMC}$

- ① Use TALYS to create $^{235,238}\text{U}$, ^{239}Pu evaluations close or equal to ENDF/B-VII.1 or JEFF-3.1.2
- ② Randomize all model parameters (resonances, nubar, fission neutron spectrum, TALYS parameters) to create 1000 random $^{235,238}\text{U}$, ^{239}Pu evaluations
- ③ Benchmarks the $n \geq 1000$ files with the same set of criticality benchmarks
- ④ Select the best random files

$$\alpha = \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{(C_i - E_i)^2}{C_i}, \quad (1)$$

Results independent of the type of factor α , χ^2 ... or

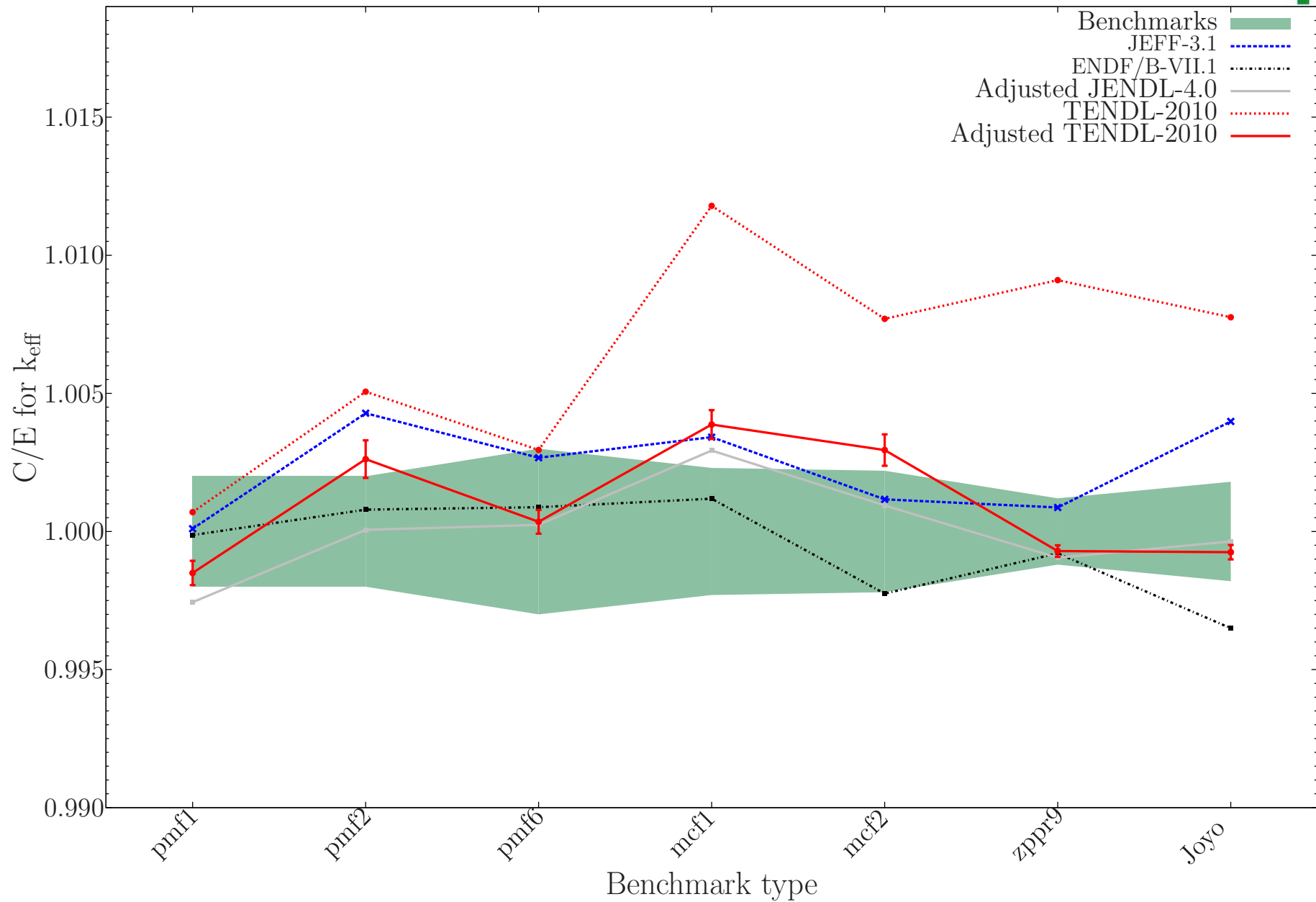
$$F = 1 - 10\sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum (\log(E_i) - \log(C_i))^2} \quad (2)$$

Inverse TMC (Petten method) on $^{235,238}\text{U}$ and ^{239}Pu



- ① Data for $^{235,238}\text{U}$, ^{239}Pu taken from TENDL-2011,
- ② No other nuclides taken into account,
- ③ Only 7 benchmarks considered with k_{eff} ,
- ④ No covariance files involved, therefore no covariance updates,
- ⑤ no sensitivities needed,
- ⑥ Complete ENDF-6 files randomly varied (MF1-12),
- ⑦ Sensitivities can be obtained from the Monte Carlo calculations.

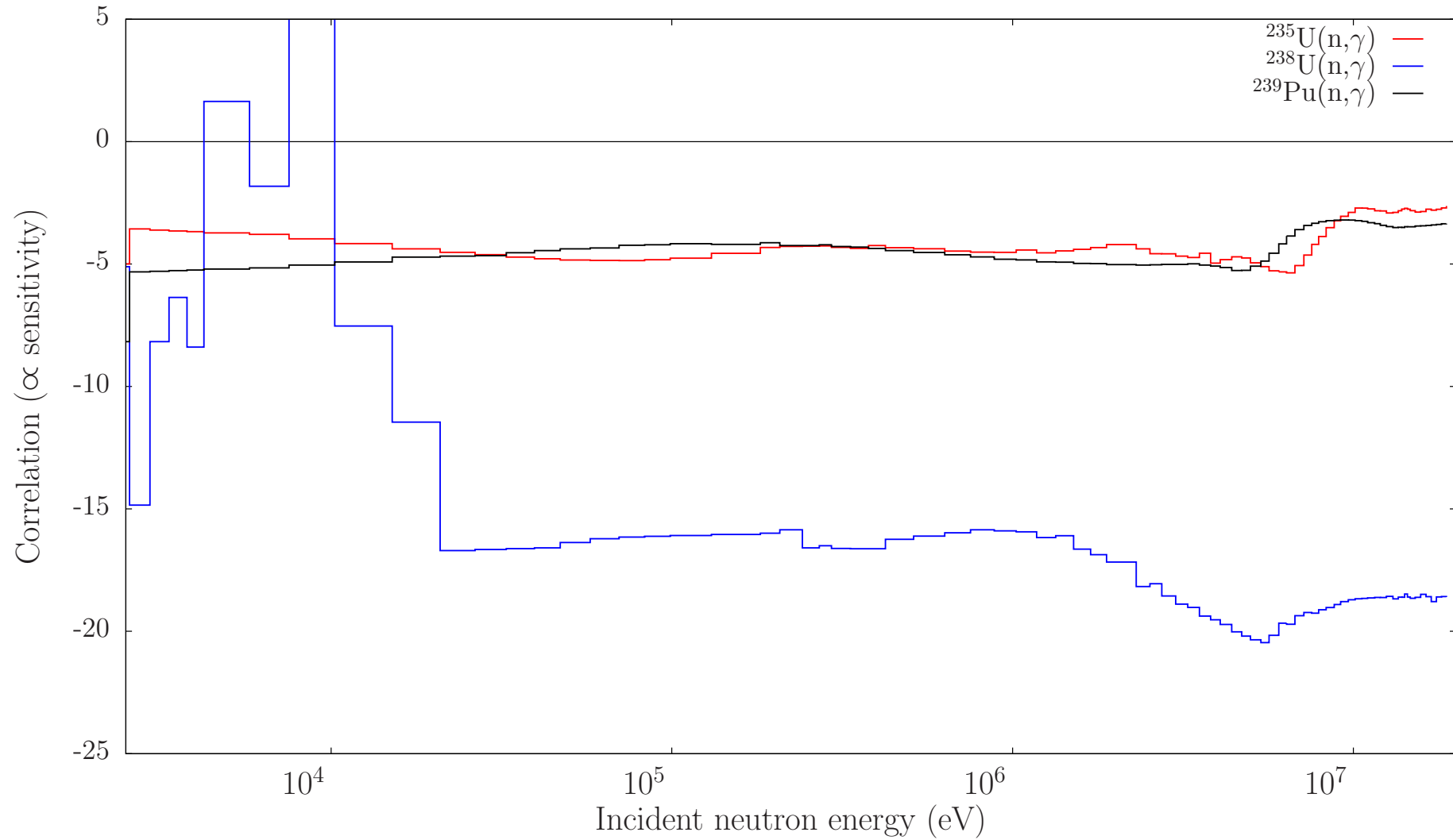
Results for k_{eff} for the SG-33 benchmarks



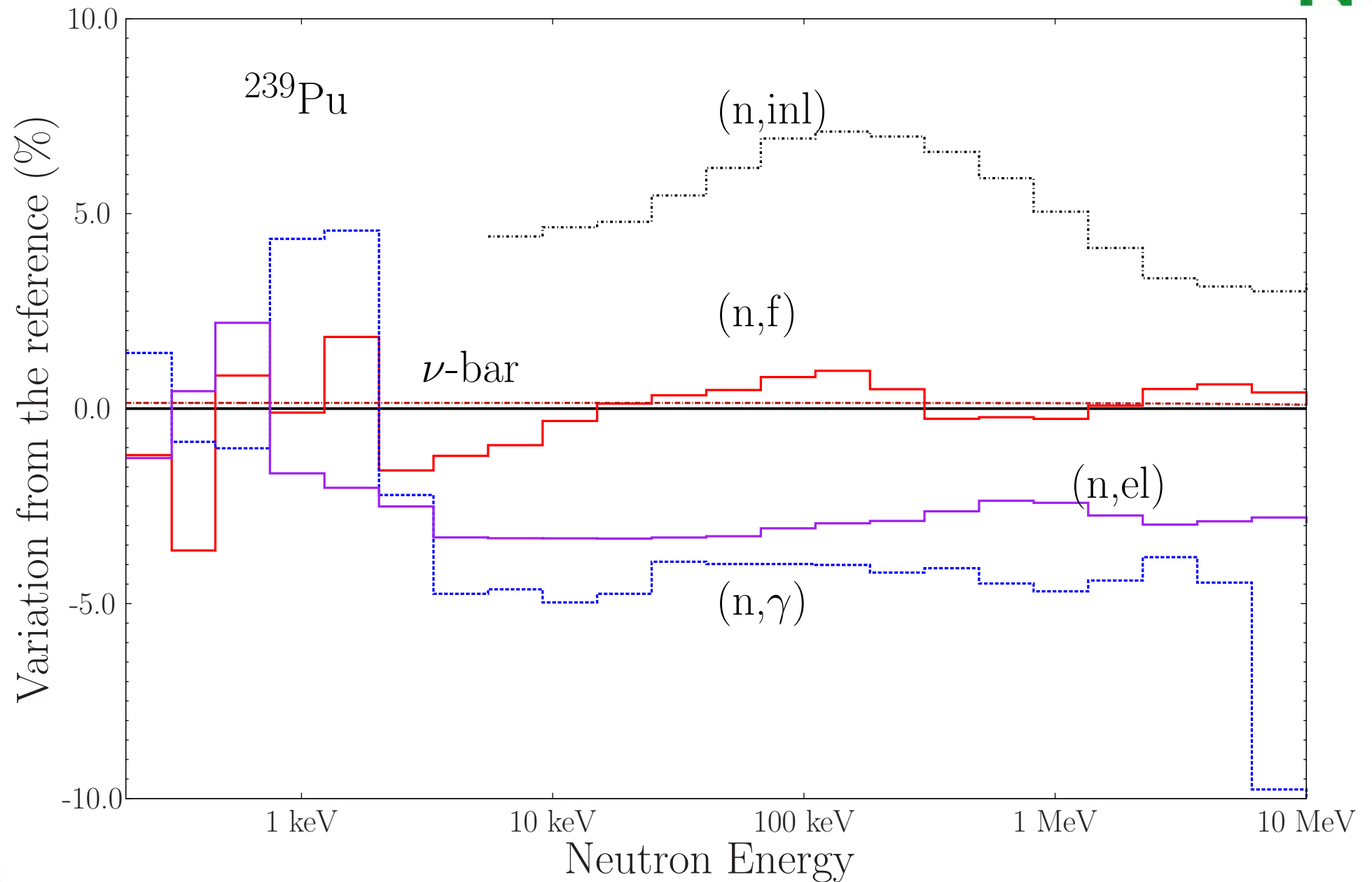
Example of Monte Carlo sensitivity



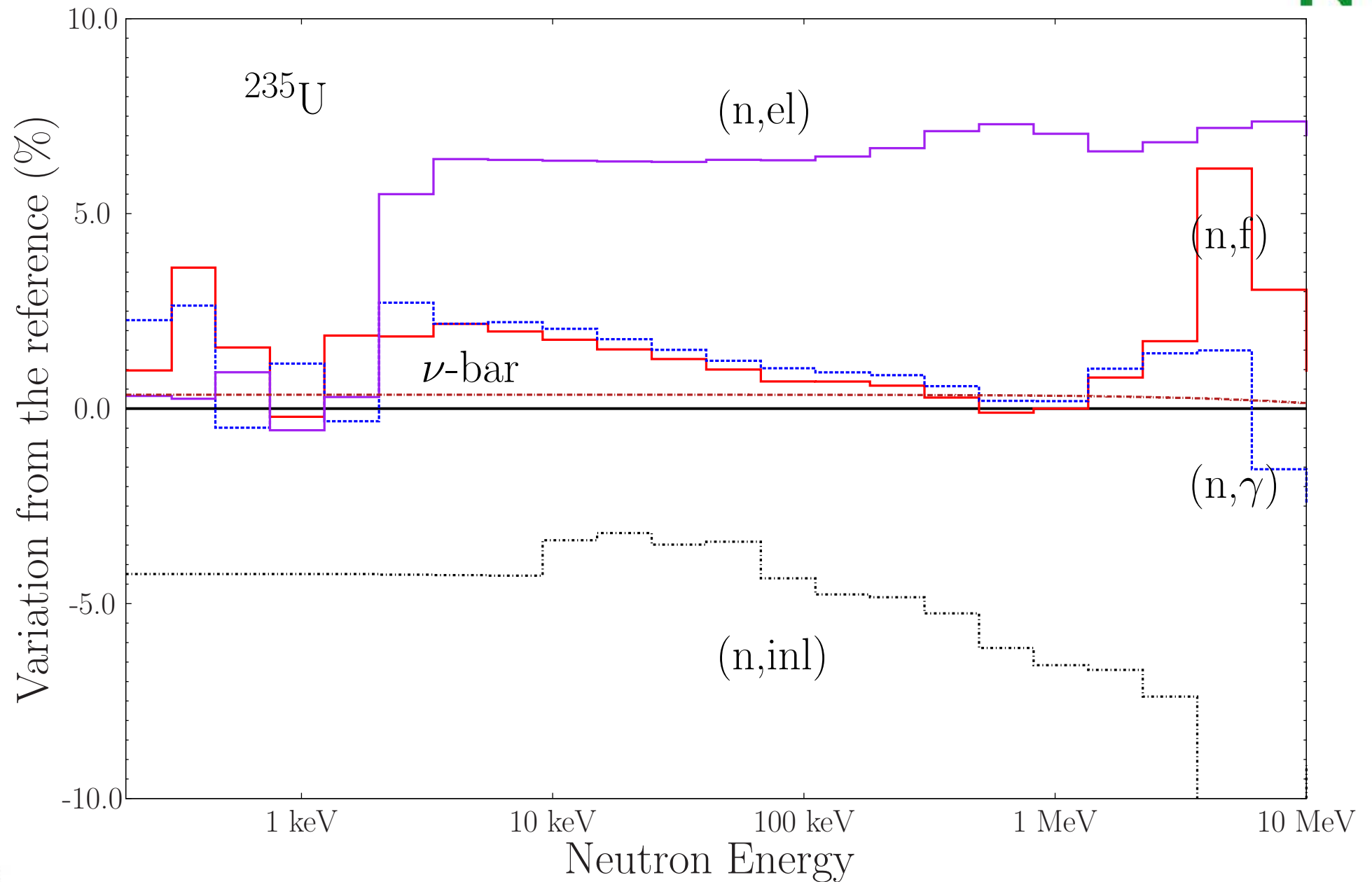
Sensitivity to F for SG-33



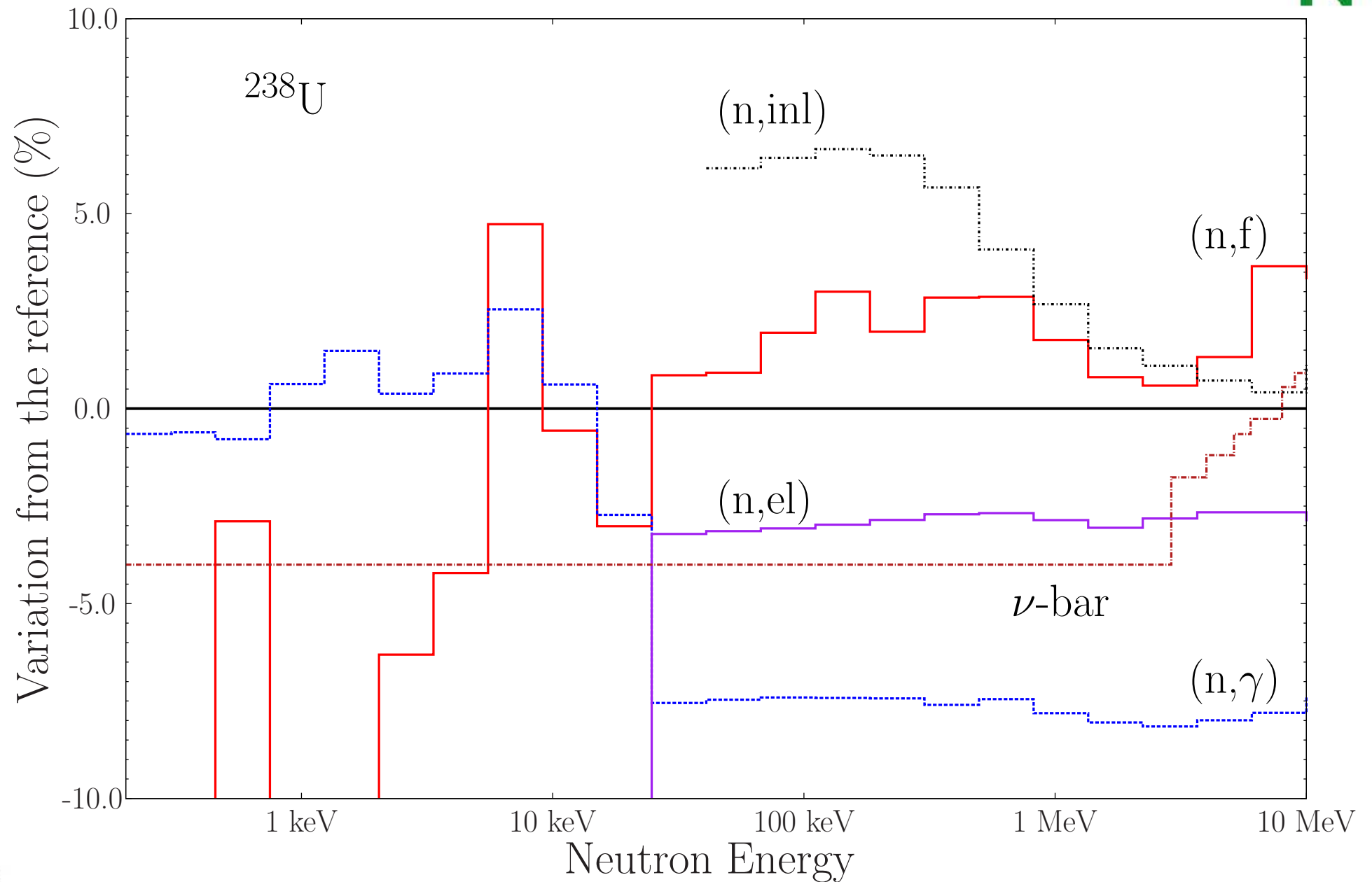
Variations for ^{239}Pu important cross sections



Variations for ^{235}U important cross sections



Variations for ^{238}U important cross sections



Conclusion



- ⇒ Adjustment of $^{235,238}\text{U}$ and ^{239}Pu nuclear data with a Monte Carlo method,
- ⇒ These three isotopes are enough to adjust k_{eff} ,
- ⇒ In principle, no need of covariance files, therefore no adjustments on covariances,
 1. method already tested on $^{63,65}\text{Cu}$, ^{239}Pu , thermal scattering,
 2. but how to combine many isotopes in an efficient way (as ^{235}U , ^{238}U and ^{239}Pu) ?

☺ **Long term goal:**

Apply this method to a large number of isotope
for the TENDL library

together with world domination (and world peace)