

# Description of the SG-33 work planned at NRG

**D. Rochman, S.C. van der Marck  
and A. Hogenbirk**

*Nuclear Research and Consultancy Group,*

*NRG, Petten, The Netherlands*

November 24, 2009

# Work plan



- ① Goal: *See the SG description*
- ② Deliverable: *June 2011: report of the SG activities*
- ③ Systems: *GODIVA, JEZEBEL, ZPR6-6A, ZPR6-7, SEFOR, JOYO  
ZPPR-9*
- ④ Group structure: *28, 33, 44 or any other*
- ⑤ Quantities:  *$k_{\text{eff}}$ , control rod worth, void coef., Doppler reactivity,  
burn-up reactivity*
- ⑥ Isotopes:  *$^{10}\text{B}$ ,  $^{16}\text{O}$ ,  $^{23}\text{Na}$ ,  $^{56}\text{Fe}$ ,  $^{52}\text{Cr}$ ,  $^{235}\text{U}$ ,  $^{239,240,241}\text{Pu}$*
- ⑦ Reactions:  *$(n,f)$ ,  $\nu$ -bar,  $(n,\gamma)$ ,  $(n,el)$ ,  $(n,inl)$*
- ⑧ Methods: *Covariances from TENDL-2009, MCNP+ perturbation  
method and MCNP+ Total Monte Carlo*

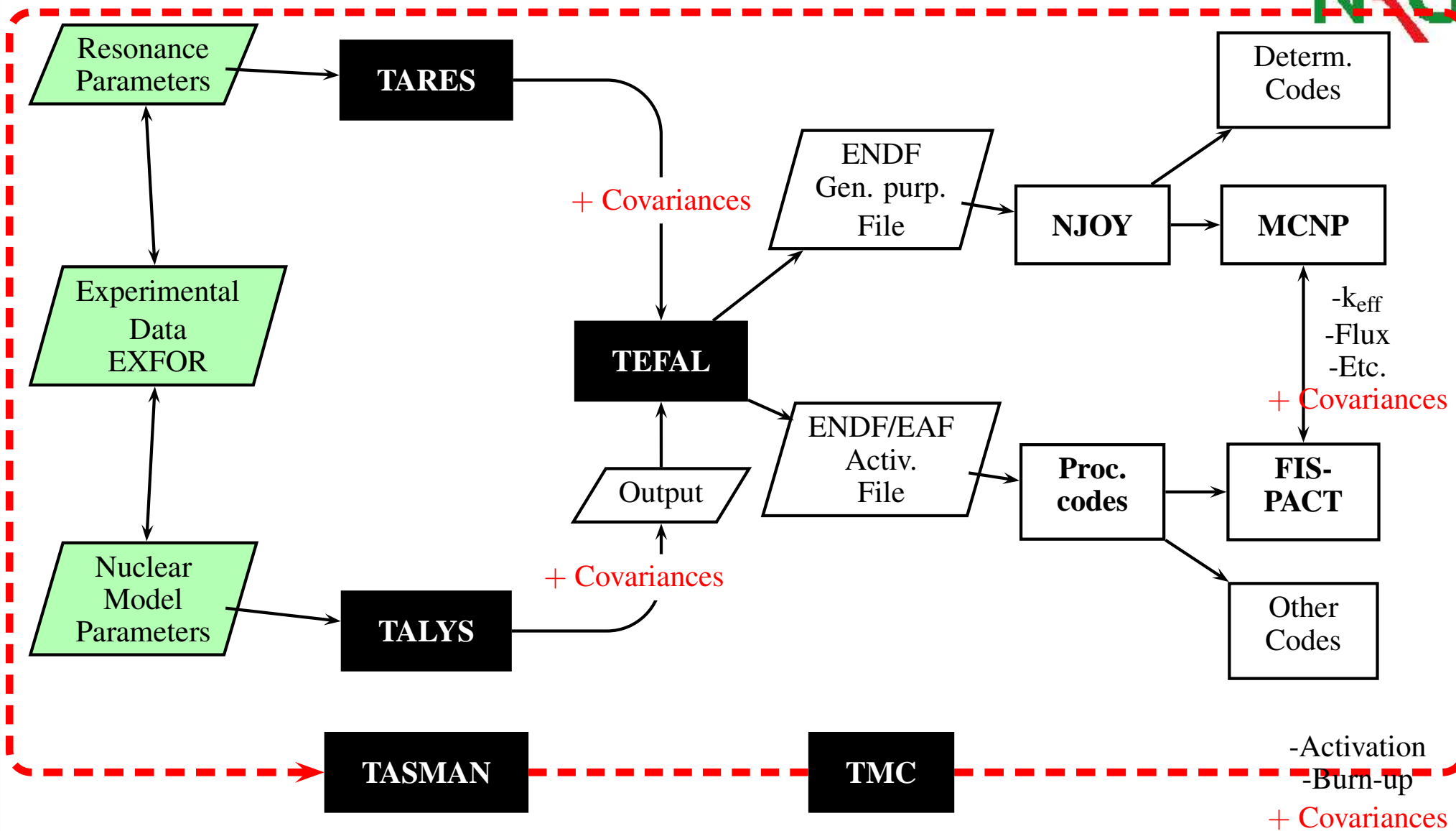
## Description of the Method 1: MCNP+SUSD (perturbation method)

---



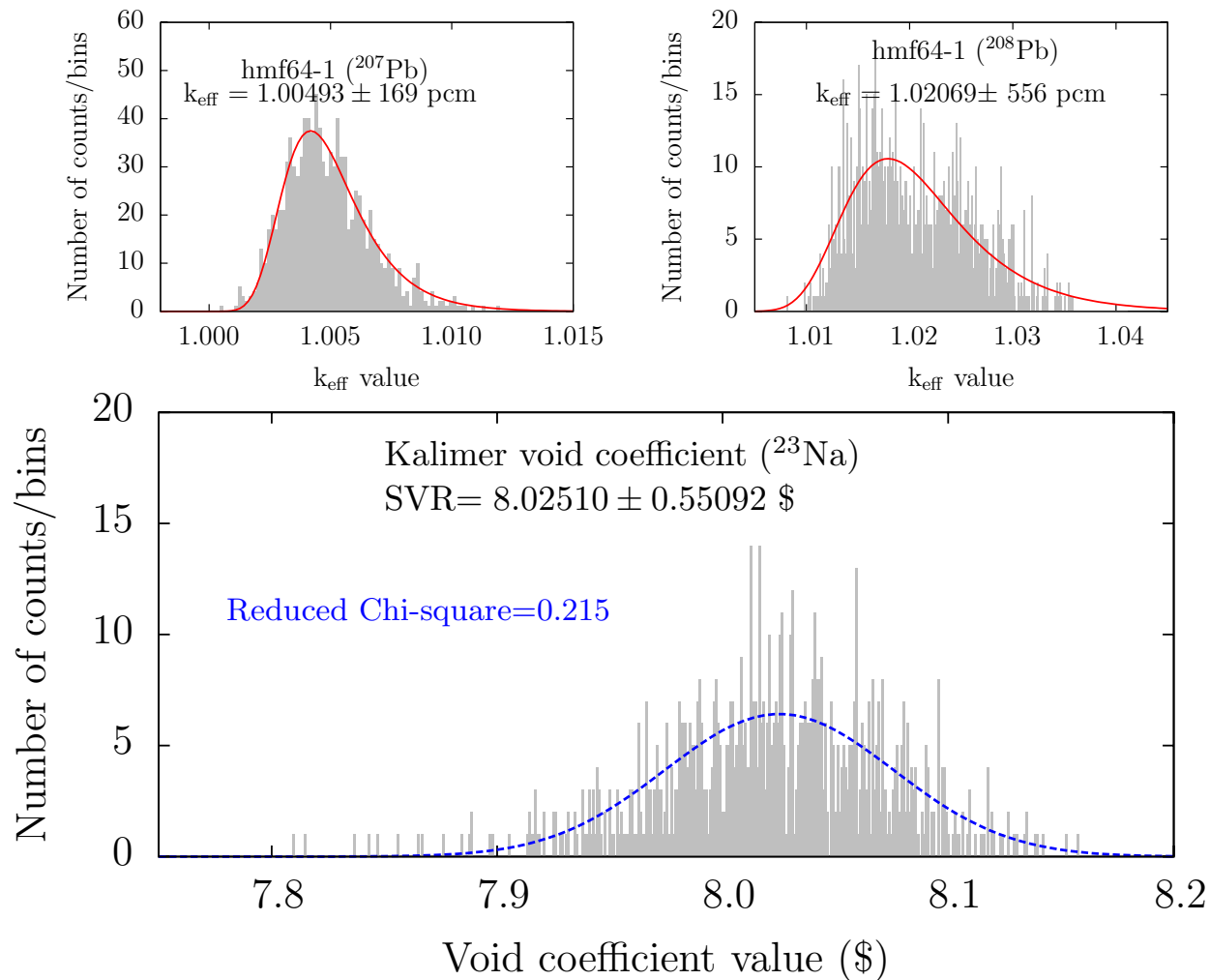
- Use of the standard option "*sensitivity profile*" in MCNP for a single isotope, in a single material and in a single energy bin.
- Output directed to SUSD
- Uncertainty considered: MF31,32 and 33.
- See details in "*An easy way to carry out 3D uncertainty analysis*", A. Hogenbirk in the M&C + SNA 2007 conference, Monterey, Ca, April 15-19, 2007, ANS.
- Use of TENDL-2009: full covariances for  $\simeq$  1100 isotopes ([www.talys.eu/talys2009](http://www.talys.eu/talys2009))

# Description of the Method 2: MCNP+ Total Monte Carlo



Monte Carlo: 1000 TALYS runs

# Description of the Method 2: MCNP+ Total Monte Carlo



- "Towards sustainable nuclear energy: Putting nuclear physics to work", A.J. Koning and D. Rochman in ANE 35 (2008) 2024

- "On the evaluation of  $^{23}\text{Na}$  neutron-induced reactions and validations", D. Rochman *et al.*, accepted in NIM/A

# Advantages of performing both approaches



- MCNP+SUSD: Speed (but only MF31,32 and 33)
- MCNP+ Total Monte Carlo: Slow (but sensitive to MF1,2,3,4,6...)
- Consistency between covariance files and random files

		Total Monte Carlo			Pertur. method	
Benchmark	Isotopes	$k_{\text{eff}}$	Stat. uncert. (pcm)	Uncert. nucl. data (pcm)	$k_{\text{eff}}$	Uncert. nucl. data (pcm)
hmf7-34	$^{19}\text{F}$	1.00374	35	373	1.00323	120
hst39-6	$^{19}\text{F}$	1.01325	51	418	1.01315	146
hmf64-1	$^{208}\text{Pb}$	1.02069	35	556	1.01952	507
hmf57-1	$^{208}\text{Pb}$	1.01256	34	499	1.01156	452
hmi1-1	$^{56}\text{Fe}$	1.06582	45	1370		371
hmt13-625	$^{56}\text{Fe}$	1.01171	42	464	-	444

# Conclusion



- ☞ - Consistent data files and covariances
- ☞ - Make use of library with the largest number of covariances
- ☞ - With the "*MCNP+perturbation*" method: sensitivity to any quantity
- ☞ - With the "*MCNP+Total Monte Carlo*" method: assessment of other uncertainties

A unique approach !

- ☞ - More work needed for fission neutron spectrum sensitivity
- ☞ - More work needed for  $\mu$ -bar