

NJOY's heatr, gaspr, groupr usage, capability, and limitation

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Lexical semantics

- Global Nuclear Data Structure: GNDS
- Evaluated Nuclear Data Format: ENDF-6

Format

- Hybrid END File >>> from PREPRO to JANIS, FISPACT-II,..
- Pointwise END File >> from NJOY, PREPRO, CALENDF,...to many codes
- Groupwise END File >> from NJOY, PREPRO, CALENDF... to many codes
- ANISOtropy >> from TRIPOLI-4 to TRIPOLI-4
- A Compact Endf >> from ACER, FRENDY... to MCNP, SERPENT, OpenMC,...
- **Probability tables** >> from CALENDF, PURR... to FISPACT-II, MCNP, TRIPOLI,...
- PDF, CDF, TF >> from NJOY, PREPRO to MCNP, SERPENT, OpenMC, TART,...

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 It is important to differentiate between: nuclear data form, format and formalism



Lexical semantics

- Hybrid END File
- Pointwise END File
- Groupwise END File
- ANISO tropy
- A Compact Endf
- Probability Tables
- PDF and CDF

Nuclear data application forms

Formalisms

• Multi-Level-Breit-Wigner, Reich-Moore, R-Matrix Limited, Blatt and Biedenharn, Kalbach-Mann, Froehner, Watt, ...



Lexical semantics

- Pre-processing steps: convert the ENDF-6 nuclear data into simple forms that can be interpreted
- Processing steps: processes the ENDF-6 nuclear data into complex forms useful for applications: particles transport, reactor analysis codes, etc.
- Post-processing steps: verify either of the above steps

The lexical is ancient, as the 'tape' the above usually modular and sequential steps I/O uses. It belongs to the dawn of the computer age, does sound a bit odd now a day, however it still works – just about

if it ain't broke, don't fix it



Processing trails: an example with three codes

ENDF file

• NJOY-2016

cross-check

- reconr
- broadr
- unresr
- thermr
- heatr
- gaspr
 - purr
 - acer
 - groupr
- ACE HDF5 CASMO ERANOS WIMS

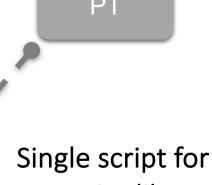
- PREPRO-2021 \bullet
 - linear •
 - recent ${}^{\bullet}$
 - sigma1
 - sixpack
 - activate
 - merger
 - dictin
 - groupie

Hybrid file

• cross-check lecritp PT

• CALENDF-2010

- calendf
- regroutp



an entire library

NJOY2016 HEATR, GASPR, GROUPR

- The NJOY's modules:
 - HEATR for Kerma heating neutron-gamma
 - GASPR for gas production (from explicit ENDF-6 form)
 - GROUPR for matrices (proton, deuteron, triton, He-3, alpha and a>4 residuals)

are unique amongst all other openly available processing codes

This makes the application forms they compute also unique

- The HEATR modules generates pointwise heat production cross sections and radiation damage energy production for specified reactions and add them to an existing pendf tape
- Heating is often described by KERMA Kinetic Energy Release in Materials, NJOY computes energy-balance KERMA

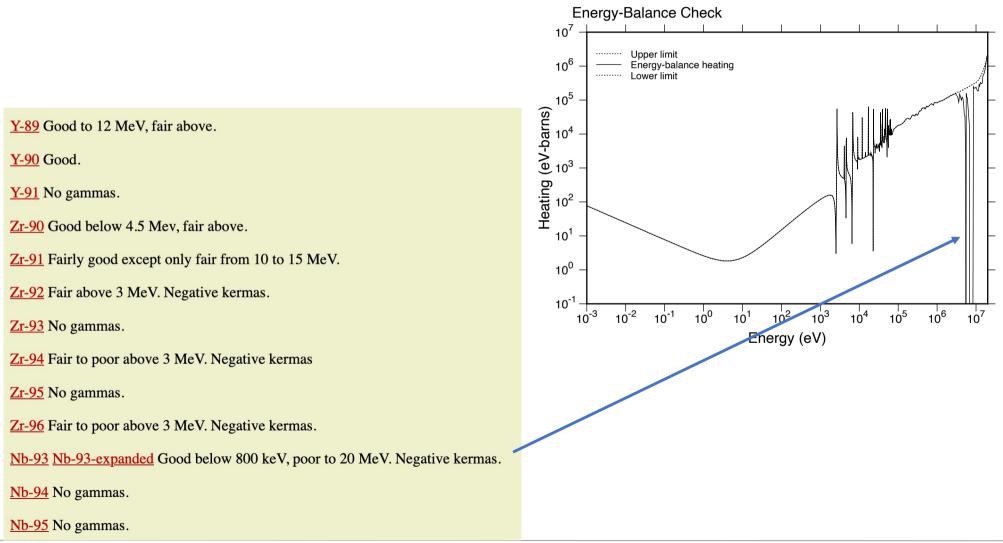
!	mtk	mt numbe	ers for partial kermas desired
!		total (1	mt301) will be provided automatically.
!		partial	kerma for reaction mt is mt+300
!		and may	not be properly defined unless
!		a gamma	file for mt is on endf tape.
!		special	values allowed—
>		302	elastic
!		303	non-elastic (all but mt2)
!		304	inelastic (mt51 thru 91)
!		318	fission (mt18 or mt19, 20, 21, 38)
!		401	disappearance (mt102 thru 120)
!		442	total photon ev-barns
!		443	total kinematic kerma (high limit)

- The code uses the energy balance method where photon files are available and deposits all photon energy locally when files are not available
- This assures consistency between neutron heating and energy deposition by subsequent photon interactions
- An exception is made for capture where recoil is computed by momentum conservation (mf6 not given for residual)
- Photon files are used to estimate the average photon momentum when available
- A diagnostic message is printed if the momentum calculation leads to a significant error in energy conservation
- Single alpha and proton emission are also partially handled

- maximum 7 responses per HEATR run
 - but then use 2 HEATR runs
- maximum 25 if total kinematic (443 is not asked)
- gamma heat (0 non local, 1 local)
 - 0 for Monte Carlo, that will transport them
 - 1 for applications that do not transport the gamma
- a subsequent HEATR run overwrite the previous one, and this is very convenient when sequential application forms
- the energy-balance kerma factors can be compared with conservative kinematic limits (set iprint=2).
- iprint 1 (max) is full of interesting information, column format

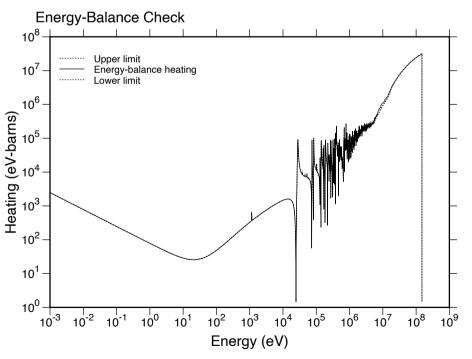
[•] HEATR, as its developer, is full of subtility

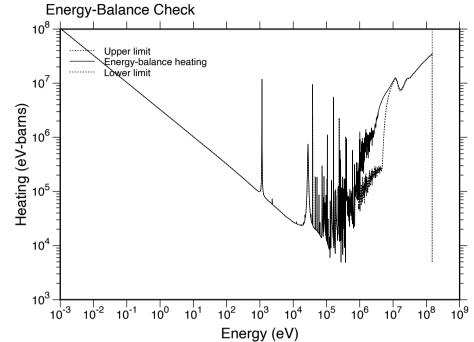
- <u>https://t2.lanl.gov/nis/data/endf/ebalVII.1/summary.html</u>
- Energy-Balance Tests but for ENDF/B-VII.1



- Computing KERMA by energy balance
 - Not all emitted photon production are given explicitly, summation rules as nonelastic (MT=3) and inelastic (MT=4) is often used
 - MT=18 is the least of our concern for n or γ heating
 - Heating from MF-4, MF-5 and MF-12 (yield data), 13 (prod. xs), 14 (angle dist), 15 (continuous energy spectra)
 - Heating from MF-6
 - KM need conversion to lab frame
 - Two-body kinematic only !!!
 - Recoil distribution, not always present
 - ..
 - If empty, no heating or damage
 - Extreme care need to be taken for photon and neutron yields and average energies are consistent.
- Computing KERMA from kinematic would requires multi body kinematics and all bodies :entrance, emitted, residual data forms

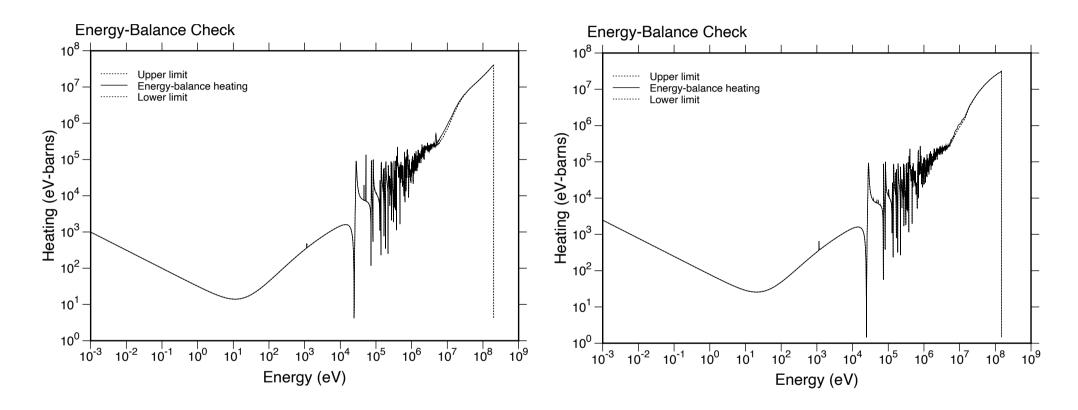
- Fe056
- 0 non local or 1 local
- Given as an help to evaluator
- Obvioulsy not looked





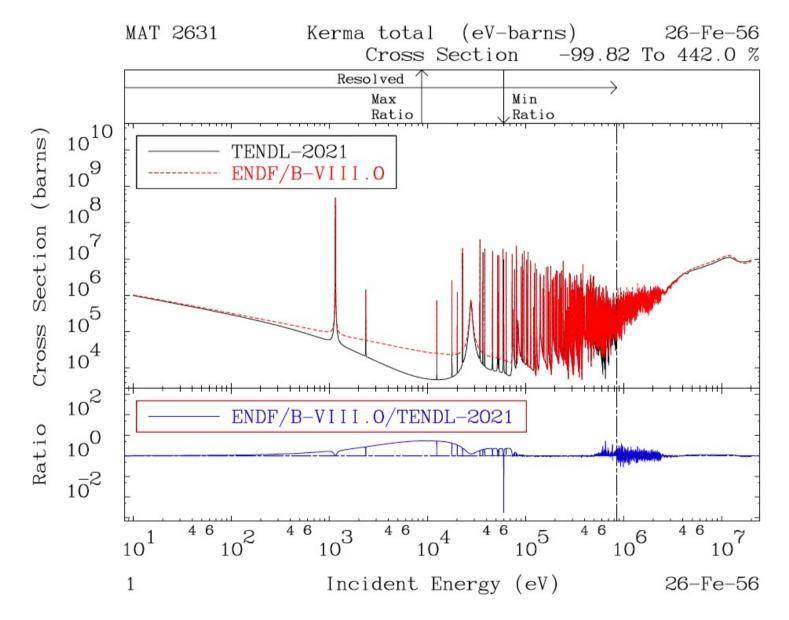
- Obviously the local has some (numeric) issues in the low energy range
- Meaning below say 10 eV ??
- It also show some inconsistancies in the fast > MeV range

- Fe056 TENDL-2021 versuss ENDF/B-VIII.0
- similar shape but rather difference in values

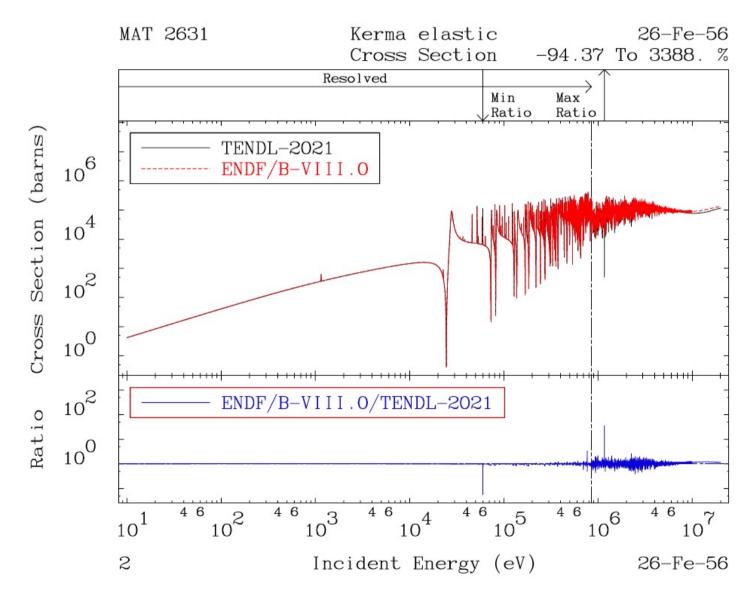


- Are such differences of importance ?
- Are low energy KERMA significant ?

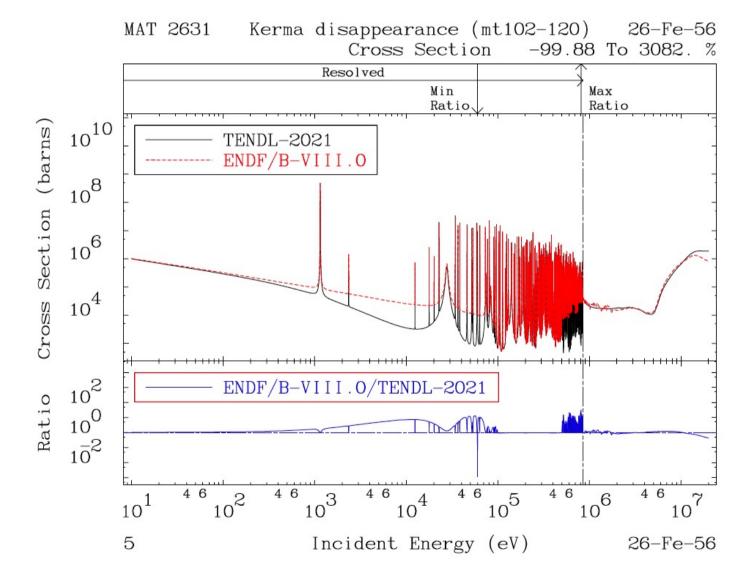
Difference in the total



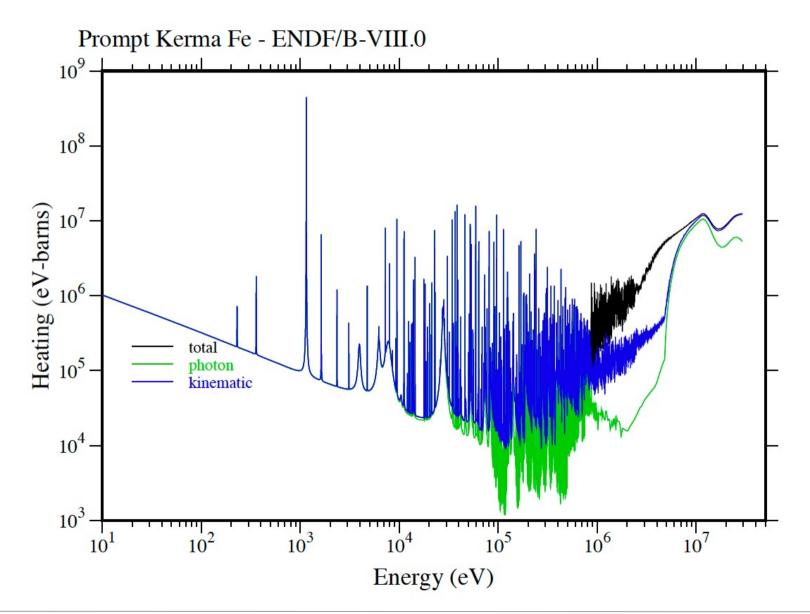
Not due to the elastic



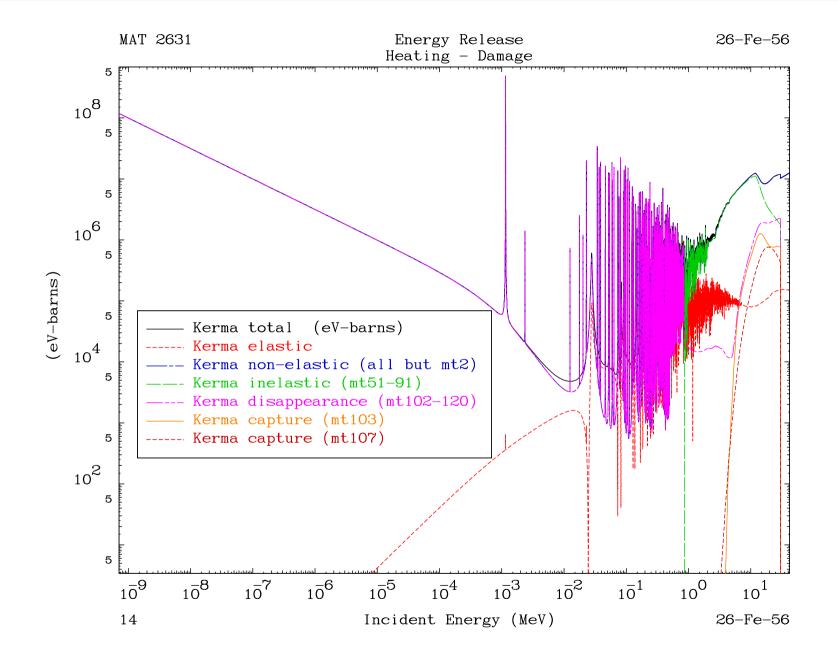
 But the capture, most certainly induced by where the gamma are stored and how they are interpreted



photon and kinematic KERMA on the element

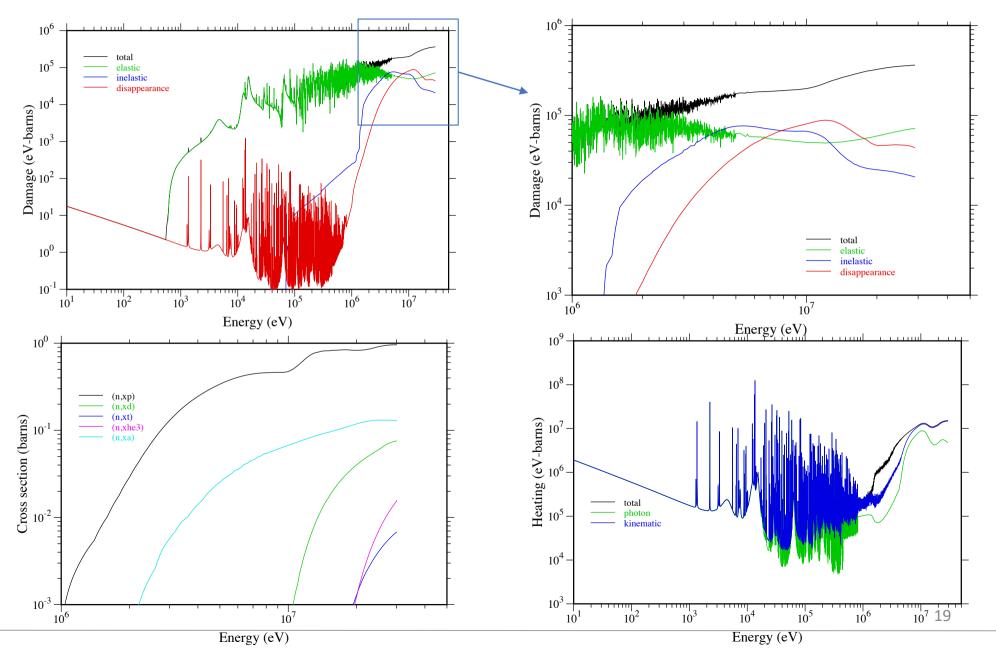


Major, charged particles, heating Kerma, DPA



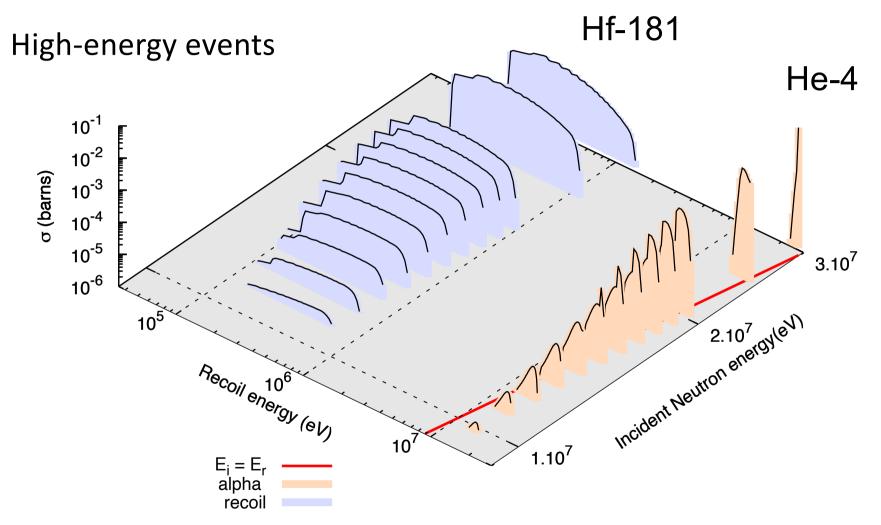
Derived nuclear data forms

• Kerma, Damage Energy, Gas Production (Ni) Elemental



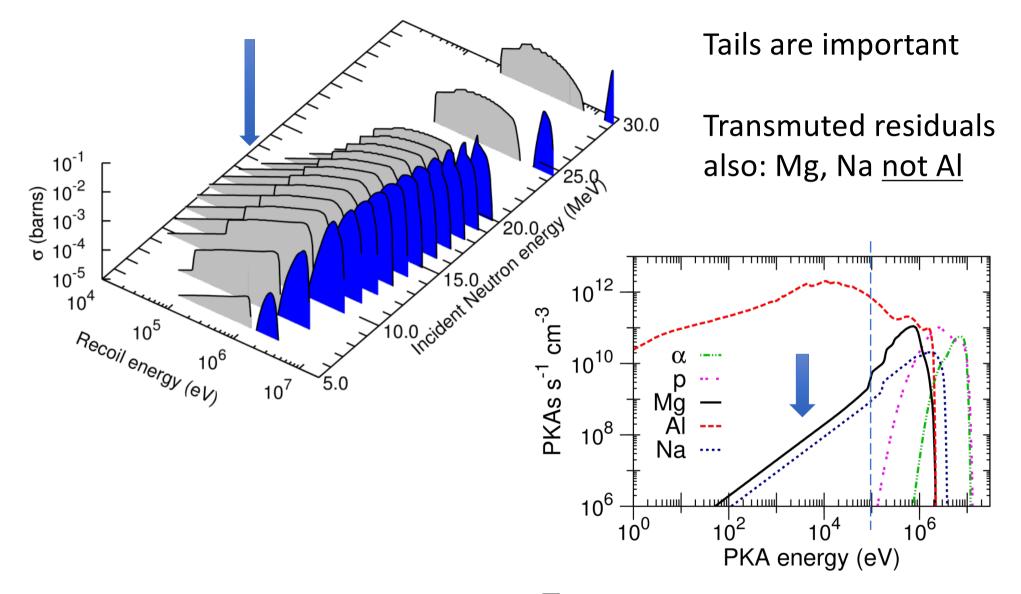
Residual and charged particles matrix

¹⁸⁴W + n: residual ¹⁸¹Hf - $T_{1/2}$ = 42 days, β - to ¹⁸¹Ta (stable)



Q positive (7.3 MeV) means that the alpha energy can be much higher than the energy of the n-incident !!! At 22.7 MeV and above the secondary energy grid is truncated !!!

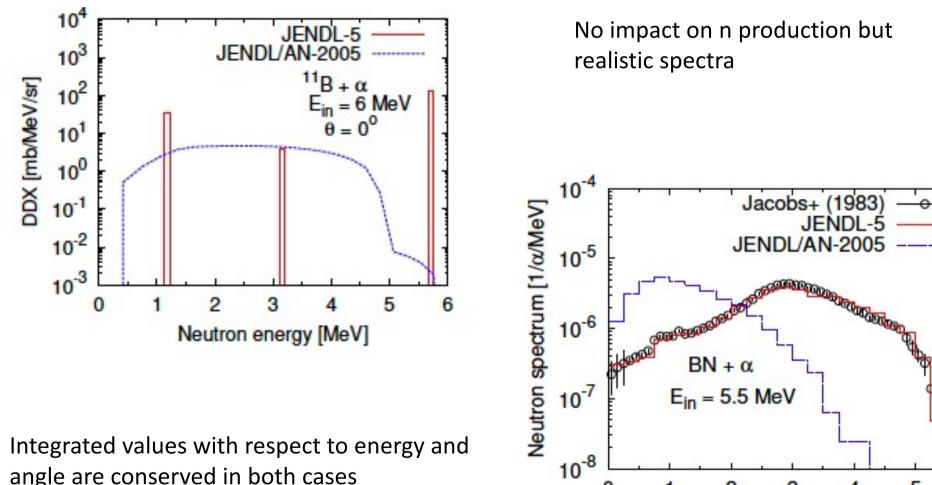
Matrix NJOY processing ismooth = 1



Q negative this time, but NJOY ismooth =1 (\sqrt{E} shape) for when the evaluator decided to cut short the secondary energy grid of the recoil!

Challenges in representation

- (α, n_0) , (α, n_1) and (α, n_2)
- Discreet peaks instead of continuous energy distributiom



6

5

2

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Neutron energy [MeV]

- Enhanced completeness in evaluation
- Better physics to answers all foreseeable applications instead to only THE one
- Production of all γ-rays, charge particles and residuals nucleus state
- Issue with implicit evaluation, or above 20, 30 MeV ?
- Simulation
 - Converging heating may requires to converge multiple reaction rates at once
 - What exactly are the applications needs? Obviously they differ

Conclusions

- Evaluated is just a commencement, although it is seen as an end to an entire community
- Processed nuclear data forms are numerous, rich, abundant, diverse. Some are observable other not, all have a specific importance for at least one applications
- Processing enhances, enriches, deepens the evaluated nuclear data forms
- NJOY plotr and viewr, PREPRO complot and evalplot are underrated verification tools
- FUDGE, ACEtk, ENDFftk will have to follow

Thank you for your attention!



