

DE LA RECHERCHE À L'INDUSTRIE



Nuclear data feedback on structural, moderating and absorbing materials through the MAESTRO experimental programme in MINERVE

JEF/DOC-1849

DEN/DER/SPRC/LEPh | Pierre Leconte

OUTLINE

- **Context**
- Description of the Experiments
- Calculations methods and models
- Analysis of spectral characterization experiments
- Analysis of neutron activation experiments
- Analysis of pile-oscillation experiments
- Conclusions and further works

- **Several experimental programmes have been designed to validate ND for LWR applications:**
 - Burn-Up Credit programme (1992-2000) on 13 of the most absorbing FP:
 $^{147,149,152}\text{Sm}$, $^{143,145}\text{Nd}$, ^{155}Gd , ^{153}Eu , ^{99}Tc , ^{133}Cs , ^{109}Ag , ^{101}Ru , ^{95}Mo , ^{103}Rh
 - OSMOSE programme (2005-2010) on 13 of the most absorbing actinides:
 ^{232}Th , $^{233,234,236,238}\text{U}$, $^{238,239,240,241,242}\text{Pu}$, $^{241,243}\text{Am}$, $^{244,245}\text{Cm}$
 - OCEAN programme (2005-2010) on 16 separated isotopes of absorbers:
 $^{155,157}\text{Gd}$, $^{177,178,179,180}\text{Hf}$, $^{160,161,162,164}\text{Dy}$, $^{166,167,168,170}\text{Er}$, $^{151,153}\text{Eu}$
 - HTC programme (2004-2011) on highly irradiated MOX fuels (60GWd/t) and UOx fuels (80GWd/t)

- **A lack of validation remaining for:**
 - Structural materials: *zircaloy, Inconel, stainless steel...*
 - Moderator materials: *light and heavy water, carbon, beryllium...*
 - Detection materials (GEN-III+): *cobalt, vanadium, rhodium...*
 - Absorbing materials: *Ag, In, Cd, natural Dy, Er, Eu, Gd, Hf*

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■ Main goals:

- Validation of the capture cross sections for structural, detection and absorbing materials for GEN-III+ applications
- Validation of the scattering reactivity worth of moderators

■ Materials to be considered:

- Moderator elements: H_2O , $^{\text{nat}}\text{Be}$, $^{\text{nat}}\text{C}$, CH_2
- Structural elements: $^{\text{nat}}\text{Mg}$, $^{\text{nat}}\text{Al}$, $^{\text{nat}}\text{Cl}$, $^{\text{nat}}\text{Ca}$, $^{\text{nat}}\text{Ti}$, $^{\text{nat}}\text{Cr}$, $^{\text{nat}}\text{Fe}$,
 $^{\text{nat}}\text{Ni}$, $^{\text{nat}}\text{Cu}$, $^{\text{nat}}\text{Zn}$, $^{\text{nat}}\text{Zr}$, $^{\text{nat}}\text{Mo}$, $^{\text{nat}}\text{Sn}$
- Detection elements: $^{\text{nat}}\text{V}$, $^{\text{nat}}\text{Mn}$, $^{\text{nat}}\text{Co}$, $^{\text{nat}}\text{Nb}$, $^{\text{nat}}\text{Rh}$
- Absorber elements: $^{\text{nat}}\text{Ag}$, $^{\text{nat}}\text{In}$, $^{\text{nat}}\text{Cd}$, $^{\text{nat}}\text{Eu}$, $^{\text{nat}}\text{Gd}$, $^{\text{nat}}\text{Dy}$, $^{\text{nat}}\text{Er}$, $^{\text{nat}}\text{Hf}$
 ^{153}Eu , ^{107}Ag , $^{\text{nat}}\text{Cs}$
- Industrial alloys: Zr4, M5, SS304, SS316, Inconel-800

■ Measurements to be performed:

- Pile-oscillation experiments on the 48 samples
- Activation experiments on a set of 10 samples

DESCRIPTION OF THE EXPERIMENTS

MINERVE core configurations

■ MAESTRO PHASE I (2011)

- R1UO2 core configuration
 - Pile-oscillation of Rh, Co, Mn, V, Au rods + B, Li, Gd solutions
 - Neutron activation of Co and Mn
- ⇒ See JEF/DOC-1486

■ MAESTRO Phase II (2012-2013)

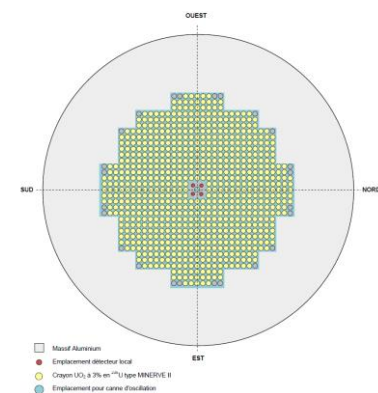
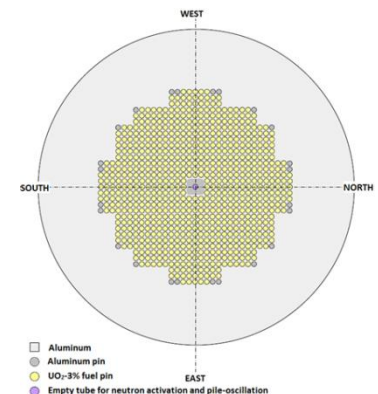
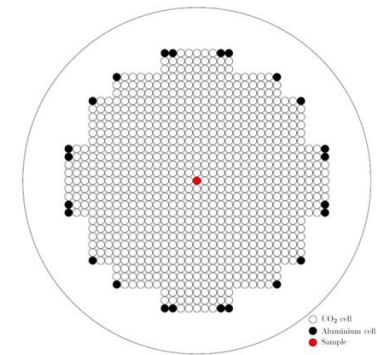
- MAESTRO core configuration
 - Neutron activation of ^{109}Ag , ^{133}Cs , ^{51}V , ^{115}In , $^{151,153}\text{Eu}$, $^{64,68}\text{Zn}$, $^{94,96}\text{Zr}$, $^{98,100}\text{Mo}$, $^{112,117,122}\text{Sn}$, ^{197}Au
- ⇒ See WONDER2015 proceedings (EPJ-Web of Conference)

■ MAESTRO Phase III (2013-2014)

- MAESTRO core configuration
- Spectral indices, dosimetry, cadmium ratio, CU8/Ftot
- Pile-oscillation of Au, B, Li, Ag, Cd, Cl, Ca, V, Co, Cr, Cs, Dy, Er, Eu, Gd, In, Mn, D₂O, H₂O, Be, CH₂, Cu, Fe, Mo, Nb, Ni, Ti, Zn, V, Al₂O₃, Al, C, Mg, Si, Sn, Inconel-718, SS304, SS316, Al-5754, M5™, Zy4

■ MAESTRO Phase IV (2016)

- MAESTRO-SL core configuration
- Pile-oscillation of Hf, ^{107}Ag , Rh and ^{153}Eu



DESCRIPTION OF THE EXPERIMENTS

Samples

■ MAESTRO samples are of three physical forms

- Pure rods: Fe, Cr, Ni, Sn, Zn...
- Liquid solutions: Eu, Cs, In, Gd...
- Powder mix with Al₂O₃ diluant: Hf, Rh, ¹⁵³Eu, ¹⁰⁷Ag

⇒ Typical external dimensions: diameter 1.2cm / length 10cm



■ Calibration samples

- Pure rods of gold (99.995%) of various diameters : 1.0, 1.6 and 2.0mm
- Al-0.1%Au alloy wire
- 8 calibrated solutions
 - 350 ppm to 1400 ppm ¹⁰B
 - 820 to 3280 ppm of ⁶Li



■ Reference (dummy) samples to cancel the reactivity worth due to cladding and/or matrix:

- Void sample for rod-type samples
- Al₂O₃-only samples for powder-type samples
- Pure water samples for liquid-type

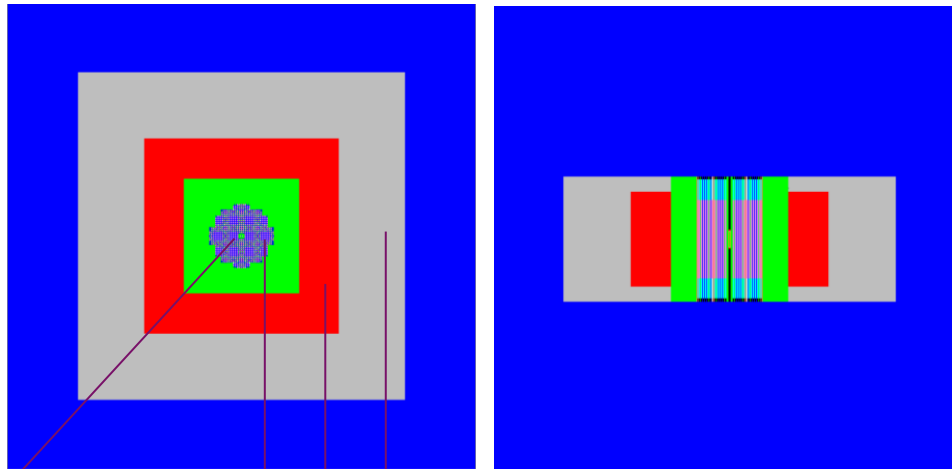
■ Physical characteristics carefully checked:

- Mass certificate of the dopant at <0.5% (1s)
- Accurate metrology of the dimensions (±10µm) and mass (±0.1mg)
- Reactive impurities

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3D detailed full core model



Central channel for activation and pile oscillation

Graphite reflector

Driver zone made of HEU

Test zone with UO₂ fuel pins

Test zone with UO₂ fuel pins

Model simplifications to improve calculation time:

- Homogenized driver zone
 - Simplified description of the graphite reflector
- ⇒ Validation studies were done to assess the relevance of these simplifications

Neutron activation experiments are analysed by reaction rate computations

$$\Sigma_i \phi / \Sigma_{Au} \phi$$

Pile oscillation experiments are analysed with the new IFP exact perturbation capability in TRIPOLI4-DEV:

$$\delta \rho_i / \delta \rho_{Au}$$

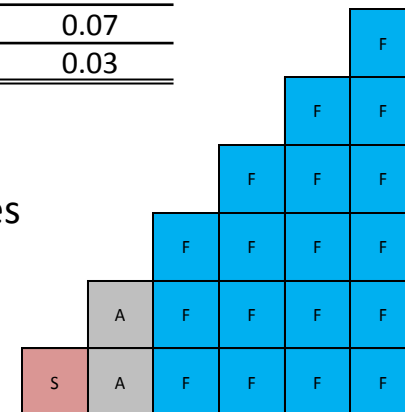
■ Uncertainties of three types

- Measurement uncertainty (from experimental report)
- Technological uncertainties (from IRPhE evaluation of CERES program + sample characteristics)
- Monte-Carlo convergence

Element	Parameter	V	$\pm\sigma$
Fuel pin	UO ₂ density (g/cm ³)	10.21	0.12
	UO ₂ enrichment in ²³⁵ U (% w/o)	3.000	0.005
	Fuel pellet diameter (mm)	8.046	0.0008
	Fuel clad outer diameter (mm)	9.40	0.07
	Overclad inner diameter (mm)	9.70	0.07
	Overclad outer diameter (mm)	11.0	0.07
	Lattice pitch (cm)	1.260	0.002
Moderator	H ₂ O density (g/cm ³)	0.998	0.001
Oscillation rod	Outer diameter (mm)	13.00	0.07
Oscillation basket	Central channel outer diameter	13.20	0.07
	Side length (mm)	36.00	0.03

■ APOLLO2/P_{ij} model for uncertainty analysis

- Fast and enough accurate to evaluate derivatives of calculated values to model parameters
- Use to evaluate Δ between ND libraries



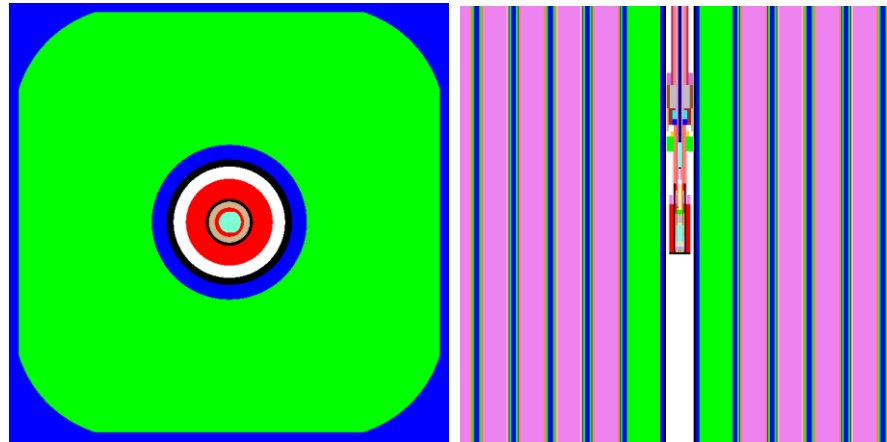
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ANALYSIS OF SPECTRAL CHARACTERIZATION EXPERIMENTS

Spectral indice measurements

- Micro fission chambers of thermal (^{235}U , ^{239}Pu) and threshold reaction (^{240}Pu , ^{242}Pu)
⇒ Measurement of the microscopic fission ratio
- Monte-Carlo model: accurate FC description to account for flux perturbation



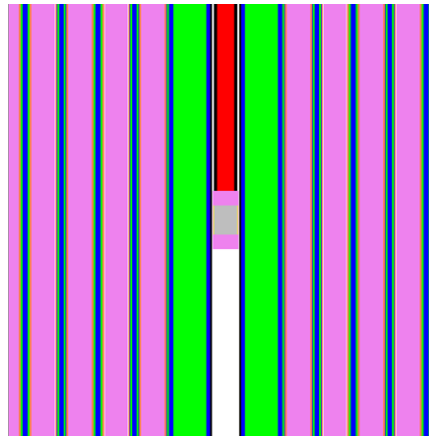
■ C/E results

Spectral index	Uncertainty budget				C/E-1		
	$\pm\sigma_{\text{meas}}$	$\pm\sigma_{\text{tech}}$	$\pm\sigma_{\text{MC}}$	$\pm\sigma_{\text{tot}}$	T4/3D J32	T4/3D J311	AP2/MoC J32
$^{238}\text{U} / ^{235}\text{U}$	1.3%	1.4%	0.7%	2.0%	-1.3%	-4.1%	0.3%
$^{237}\text{Np} / ^{235}\text{U}$	1.8%	1.7%	0.7%	2.6%	-3.4%	-3.5%	-4.2%
$^{239}\text{Pu} / ^{235}\text{U}$	1.0%	0.4%	0.8%	1.4%	2.9%	3.2%	0.4%
$^{240}\text{Pu} / ^{239}\text{Pu}$	1.5%	1.3%	0.8%	2.1%	0.1%	-1.5%	1.9%
$^{242}\text{Pu} / ^{239}\text{Pu}$	1.4%	1.3%	0.7%	2.0%	-3.4%	-3.6%	-3.8%

ANALYSIS OF SPECTRAL CHARACTERIZATION EXPERIMENTS

Activation dosimetry measurements

- **Thin foils of gold (thermal) and Nickel (> 2MeV)**
⇒ Measurement of the activation rate ratio
- **Monte-Carlo model: actual description of the foils to account for their flux perturbation**



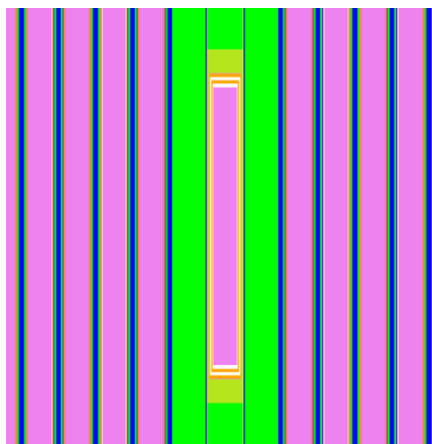
■ C/E results

Reaction rate ratio	Uncertainty budget				C/E-1
	$\pm\sigma_{\text{meas}}$	$\pm\sigma_{\text{tech}}$	$\pm\sigma_{\text{MC}}$	$\pm\sigma_{\text{tot}}$	T4/3D J32
$^{58}\text{Ni}(n,p) / ^{197}\text{Au}(n,\gamma)$	1.9%	1.5%	2.0%	3.1%	-2.6%

ANALYSIS OF SPECTRAL CHARACTERIZATION EXPERIMENTS

Modified conversion rate measurements

- **UO₂ samples of various enrichments (0.5% and 3%)**
⇒ Measurement of the capture rate on ²³⁸U and total fission rate of ²³⁵U+²³⁸U
- **Monte-Carlo model: actual sample description**



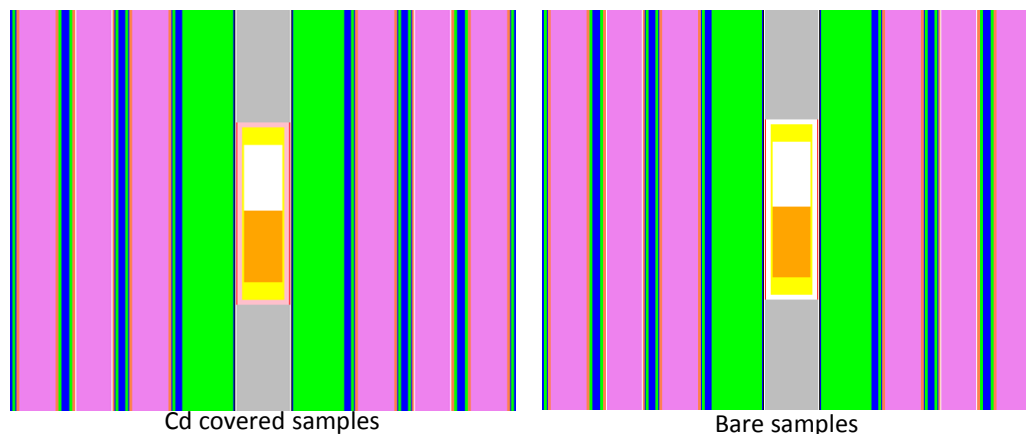
■ C/E results

Samples	Uncertainty budget				C/E-1	
	$\pm\sigma_{\text{meas}}$	$\pm\sigma_{\text{tech}}$	$\pm\sigma_{\text{MC}}$	$\pm\sigma_{\text{tot}}$	T4/J32	T4/J311
UO ₂ -0.5%	1.5%	1.2%	0.4%	2.0%	-0.9%	-0.2%
UO ₂ -3.0%	1.6%	1.4%	0.4%	2.2%	3.3%	3.5%

ANALYSIS OF SPECTRAL CHARACTERIZATION EXPERIMENTS

Cadmium ratio measurements

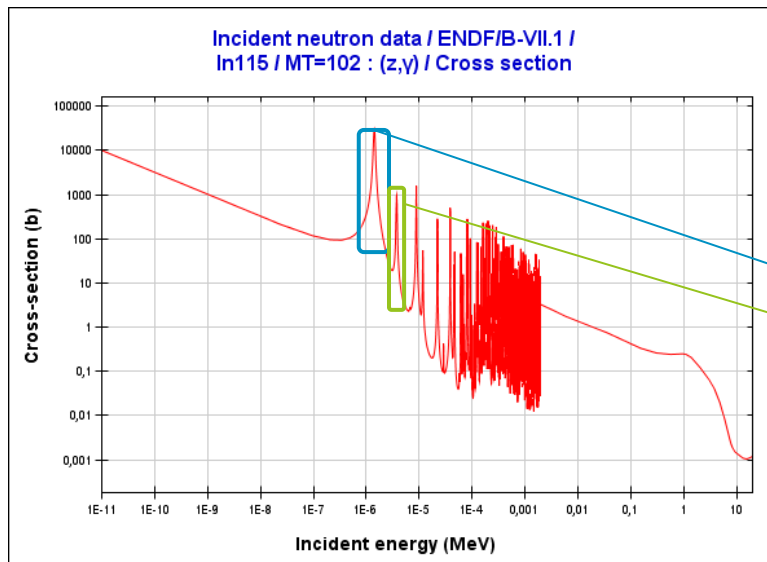
- **Thin foils of gold, indium, silver and small solution sample of CsF**
⇒ Measurement of the capture rate with and without a 0.8mm Cd cover
- **Monte-Carlo model: actual description of the foils to account for their flux perturbation**



- **C/E results (with isomeric ratio from EAF-2010 at thermal energy)**

Reaction rate ratio	Uncertainty budget				C/E-1	
	$\pm\sigma_{\text{meas}}$	$\pm\sigma_{\text{tech}}$	$\pm\sigma_{\text{MC}}$	$\pm\sigma_{\text{tot}}$	T4/3D J32	T4/3D J311
$^{198}\text{Au} \leftarrow \frac{^{197}\text{Au}(n,\gamma)_{\text{Cd}}}{^{197}\text{Au}(n,\gamma)}$	0.7%	0.5%	0.6%	1.1%	0.8%	2.0%
$^{116\text{m}}\text{In} \leftarrow \frac{^{115}\text{In}(n,\gamma)_{\text{Cd}}}{^{115}\text{In}(n,\gamma)}$	1.1%	0.5%	0.4%	1.3%	6.0%	6.2%
$^{110\text{m}}\text{Ag} \leftarrow \frac{^{109}\text{Ag}(n,\gamma)_{\text{Cd}}}{^{109}\text{Ag}(n,\gamma)}$	1.1%	0.5%	0.4%	1.3%	-1.2%	-2.2%
$^{134\text{m}}\text{Cs} \leftarrow \frac{^{133}\text{Cs}(n,\gamma)_{\text{Cd}}}{^{133}\text{Cs}(n,\gamma)}$	0.7%	1.0%	0.1%	1.2%	7.0%	6.9%

Possible effect due to the dependance of isomeric ratio with incident neutron energy?



PHYSICAL REVIEW VOLUME 119, NUMBER 1 JULY 1, 1960

Dependence of the In^{116} Activation Ratio on Neutron Energy*

FAHRI DOMANICJ AND VANCE L. SAILOR
Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, New York
(Received December 4, 1959)

Ratio of $^{116\text{m}}\text{In}/^{116\text{gs}}\text{In}$

Neutron energy (ev)	Γ_γ of resonance (ev)	J of resonance	$R(E_i)$	Foil thickness mg/cm ²
1.456	0.072 ^a	5 ^b	2.99 ± 0.15	26.8
3.86	0.081 ^a	4 ^b	0.85 ± 0.05	96
2.66			1.57 ± 0.15	96
0.10			2.5 ± 0.3	26.8
"Pile beam"			3.02 ± 0.18	26.8

The isomeric ratio $^{116\text{m}}\text{In}/^{116\text{gs}}\text{In}$ in nuclear data libraries :

- Missing from JEFF-3x
- Energy independant in ENDFBVII (3.77)
- Linearly decreasing from thermal (3.65) to 2 keV (0.07) in EAF-2010

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ANALYSIS OF NEUTRON ACTIVATION EXPERIMENTS

Experimental technique

Neutron activation experiments

- Irradiation time of 1 to 3h at 80W
- Cooling time of a few hours
- γ -spectrum measurements during acquisition time of ~minutes to ~hours

Calculated correction factor to account for

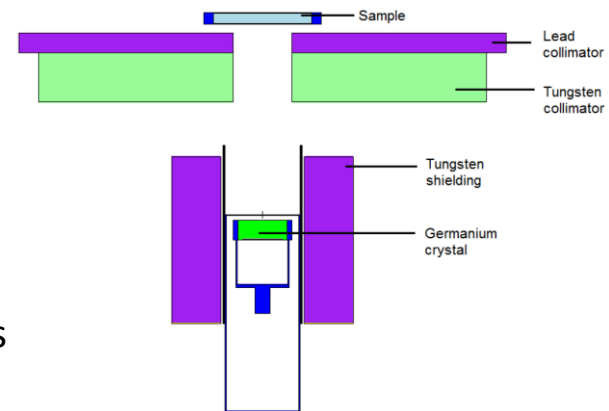
- Self-absorption inside the sample
- Volumic distribution of the γ -source

Radioactive decay data

- Half life
- γ -emission probability
- isomeric rate for metastable state nuclides

Normalisation of relative activity measurements against gold capture rate

- ⇒ Use of 3 pure rods and 1 Al alloy of gold



ANALYSIS OF NEUTRON ACTIVATION EXPERIMENTS

C/E comparison

Samples	Composition	Reaction of interest	C/E-1		Uncertainty budget			
			T4/J32	T4/J311	$\pm\sigma_{\text{meas}}$	$\pm\sigma_{\text{tech}}$	$\pm\sigma_{\text{MC}}$	$\pm\sigma_{\text{tot}}$
M-Ag-2	4% HNO ₃ + 302 g/L AgNO ₃	¹⁰⁹ Ag(n,γ) ^{110m} Ag	0.4%	-0.2%	0.5%	0.8%	0.4%	1.5%
M-Eu	5% HNO ₃ + 8.75g/L Eu	¹⁵¹ Eu(n,γ) ^{152m} Eu	-10.4%	-11.0%	2.0%	0.9%	0.4%	1.4%
		¹⁵¹ Eu(n,γ) ^{152gs} Eu	-10.1%	-10.5%	0.5%	1.4%	0.4%	2.1%
		¹⁵³ Eu(n,γ) ¹⁵⁴ Eu	-6.5%	-7.0%	1.1%	0.8%	0.4%	1.5%
M-In-2	4% HNO ₃ + 50.1 g/L In(NO ₃) ₃	¹¹³ In(n,γ) ^{114m} In	-12.0%	-12.6%	1.8%	1.3%	0.4%	2.4%
		¹¹⁵ In(n,γ) ^{116m} In	-2.5%	-3.2%	1.4%	0.9%	0.4%	2.0%
M-Cs-2	4% HNO ₃ + 167 g/L CsNO ₃	¹³³ Cs(n,γ) ^{134m} Cs	1.0%	0.4%	3.5%	1.1%	0.4%	3.8%
		¹³³ Cs(n,γ) ^{134(gs+m)} Cs	-1.0%	-1.7%	0.6%	1.1%	0.4%	1.6%
M-Zy4	Zy+1%Sn rod (Ø=9.8 mm)	⁹⁴ Zr(n,γ) ⁹⁵ Zr	8.8%	17.6%	1.0%	2.1%	0.4%	2.5%
		⁹⁶ Zr(n,γ) ⁹⁷ Zr	-3.8%	-4.4%	0.8%	3.7%	1.8%	4.4%
M-Sn	Sn rod (Ø=10.0 mm)	¹¹² Sn(n,γ) ¹¹³ Sn	25.8%	25.0%	1.3%	1.9%	1.0%	2.8%
		¹²² Sn(n,γ) ^{123m} Sn	-2.7%	20.1%	1.5%	1.1%	0.5%	2.1%
M-Zn	Zn rod (Ø=9.7 mm)	⁶⁴ Zn(n,γ) ⁶⁵ Zn	2.3%	-	1.3%	2.0%	0.2%	2.6%
		⁶⁸ Zn(n,γ) ^{69m} Zn	7.0%	-	0.9%	3.9%	0.1%	4.2%
M-Mo	Mo rod (Ø=6.0 mm)	⁹⁸ Mo(n,γ) ⁹⁹ Mo	0.0%	-0.9%	1.0%	2.1%	0.6%	2.0%
		¹⁰⁰ Mo(n,γ) ¹⁰¹ Mo	-2.9%	-2.7%	1.4%	3.5%	0.6%	3.5%

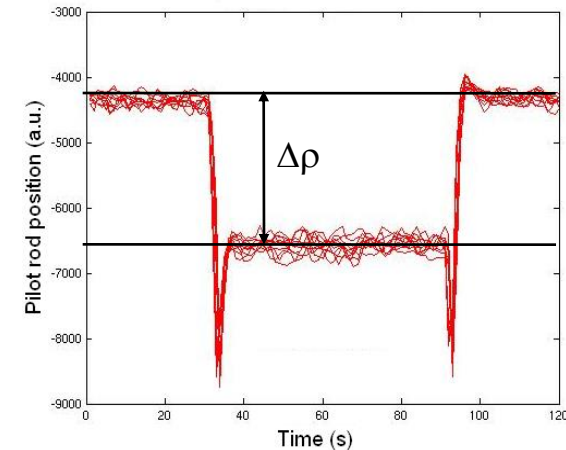
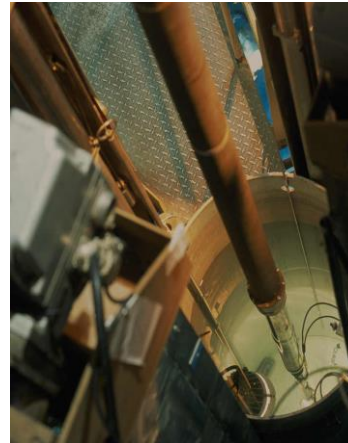
- Confirmation of JEFF-3.2 capture cross section evaluations for ⁹⁸Mo, ¹⁰⁰Mo, ¹¹⁵In, ¹⁰⁹Ag, ¹³³Cs, ⁹⁶Zr, ⁶⁴Zn, ⁶⁸Zn
- JEFF-3.1.1 ⇒ JEFF-3.2 improvements for ⁹⁴Zr, ¹²²Sn
- Improvement required for ¹⁵¹Eu, ¹⁵³Eu, ¹¹³In, ⁹⁴Zr, ¹¹²Sn
- Underestimation of ¹⁵³Eu capture consistent with BUC program results

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■ Pile-oscillation experiments

- Servo-driven calibrated pilot rod
- At least 5 measures of 10 cycle oscillations per sample



■ Normalisation of relative reactivity worth measurements against reactivity worth calculations

- Pure rods of gold (99.995%) of various diameters : 1.0, 1.6 and 2.0mm
- 8 calibrated solutions
 - 350 ppm to 1400 ppm ^{10}B
 - 820 to 3280 ppm of ^6Li

■ Improvement of measurement uncertainty (± 0.01 pcm) with respect to older programmes (± 0.02 pcm)

- Watertight guide tube
- Higher reactor power (50W vs 30W)
- Minimization centering errors in the core (free space reduction)
- Optimisation between number of cycles and measurements

ANALYSIS OF PILE-OSCILLATION EXPERIMENTS

C/E comparison – 10cm long rod-type samples

Samples	Composition	C/E-1		Uncertainty budget			
		T4/J32	T4/J311	$\pm\sigma_{\text{meas}}$	$\pm\sigma_{\text{tech}}$	$\pm\sigma_{\text{MC}}$	$\pm\sigma_{\text{tot}}$
M-Cr	Cr rod ($\varnothing=7.1$ mm)	-0.5%	-1.8%	0.2%	1.0%	0.1%	1.1%
M-SS316	Stainless-Steel 316L rod ($\varnothing=6.0$ mm)	-0.7%	-1.1%	0.3%	1.0%	0.2%	1.1%
M-Be	Be rod ($\varnothing=7.0$ mm)	2.5%	2.2%	1.4%	1.3%	0.1%	1.9%
M-CH2	CH2 rod ($\varnothing=6.7$ mm)	3.6%	4.2%	0.5%	4.9%	0.1%	4.5%
M-Cu	Cu rod ($\varnothing=6.3$ mm)	0.4%	-0.6%	0.2%	1%	0.4%	1.9%
M-Fe	Fe rod ($\varnothing=7.9$ mm)	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.9%	0.4%	1.2%
M-Inco	Inconel-718 rod ($\varnothing=6.0$ mm)	-8.0%	-8.1%	0.2%	1.0%	0.4%	1.1%
M-Mo	Mo rod ($\varnothing=6.0$ mm)	0.9%	0.6%	0.3%	1.5%	0.3%	1.3%
M-Nb	Nb rod ($\varnothing=9.9$ mm)	11.7%	12.0%	0.3%	2.6%	0.3%	2.4%
M-Ni	Ni rod ($\varnothing=4.9$ mm)	2.6%	2.7%	0.3%	1.0%	0.6%	1.3%
M-SS304	Stainless-Steel 304L rod ($\varnothing=6.0$ mm)	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.9%	0.3%	1.1%
M-Ti	Ti rod ($\varnothing=6.4$ mm)	-8.0%	-7.9%	0.5%	1.0%	0.4%	1.3%
M-Zn	Zn rod ($\varnothing=9.7$ mm)	6.4%	17.3%	0.4%	1.4%	0.3%	1.2%
M-Al2O3-1	Alumina powder	-2.9%	-1.5%	9.8%	1.5%	0.4%	9.9%

- Confirmation of JEFF-3.2 capture cross section evaluations for Fe, Cr, Ni, Mo, Cu + good consistency with stainless steel results
- Confirmation of JEFF-3.2 scattering cross section evaluations for CH2 and Be
- Improvement required for Zn, Ti, Nb
- Odd result for Inconel-718 alloy (mostly Ni)

ANALYSIS OF PILE-OSCILLATION EXPERIMENTS

C/E comparison – 30cm long rod-type samples

Samples	Composition	C/E-1		Uncertainty budget			
		T4/J32	T4/J311	$\pm\sigma_{\text{meas}}$	$\pm\sigma_{\text{tech}}$	$\pm\sigma_{\text{MC}}$	$\pm\sigma_{\text{tot}}$
M-Al	Al rod ($\varnothing=10.2$ mm)	27.1%	28.7%	1.1%	1.4%	2.5%	2.9%
M-Al5754	Al-5754 rod ($\varnothing=10.0$ mm)	-5.2%	-4.9%	0.8%	1.3%	0.4%	1.4%
M-C	C rod ($\varnothing=10.0$ mm)	-30.9%	-30.5%	0.7%	1.5%	0.6%	1.7%
M-M5	Zy+1%Nb rod ($\varnothing=10.0$ mm)	94.7%	95.3%	1.6%	3.3%	0.4%	3.3%
M-Mg	Mg rod ($\varnothing=10.0$ mm)	-76.7%	-82.0%	4.1%	6.9%	1.3%	8.7%
M-Si	Si rod ($\varnothing=10.1$ mm)	34.0%	34.2%	2.0%	1.3%	0.3%	2.3%
M-Sn	Sn rod ($\varnothing=10.0$ mm)	19.7%	20.0%	0.2%	2.4%	0.4%	2.1%
M-Zy4	Zy+1%Sn rod ($\varnothing=9.8$ mm)	112.6%	113.1%	1.8%	3.1%	0.3%	3.2%

■ Pure Al and Al5754 alloy (3% Mg) should be consistent

Reactivity worth breakdown for Al

Dopant	Isotopes	% total	% capture	% elastic	% inelastic
	²⁷ Al	100	137.4	-19.7	-17.7

Reactivity worth breakdown for Al5754

Dopant	Isotopes	% total	% capture	% elastic	% inelastic
	²⁷ Al	87.3	121	-15.6	-18.1
	²⁴ Mg	-0.4	0.8	-0.8	-0.4
	²⁵ Mg	0.2	0.4	<0.1	<0.1
	²⁸ Si	0.1	0.2	<0.1	<0.1
	⁵⁴ Fe	0.1	0.1	<0.1	<0.1
	⁵⁶ Fe	2.1	2.1	<0.1	<0.1
Matrix and/or impurities	⁶³ Cu	0.2	0.3	<0.1	<0.1
	⁵⁵ Mn	9.2	9.3	-0.1	<0.1
	⁵³ Cr	0.1	0.1	<0.1	<0.1
	⁴⁸ Ti	0.2	0.2	<0.1	<0.1
	¹⁹⁹ Hg	0.5	0.5	<0.1	<0.1

ANALYSIS OF PILE-OSCILLATION EXPERIMENTS

C/E comparison – 30cm long rod-type samples

Samples	Composition	C/E-1		Uncertainty budget			
		T4/J32	T4/J311	$\pm\sigma_{\text{meas}}$	$\pm\sigma_{\text{tech}}$	$\pm\sigma_{\text{MC}}$	$\pm\sigma_{\text{tot}}$
M-Al	Al rod ($\varnothing=10.2$ mm)	27.1%	28.7%	1.1%	1.4%	2.5%	2.9%
M-Al5754	Al-5754 rod ($\varnothing=10.0$ mm)	-5.2%	-4.9%	0.8%	1.3%	0.4%	1.4%
M-C	C rod ($\varnothing=10.0$ mm)	-30.9%	-30.5%	0.7%	1.5%	0.6%	1.7%
M-M5	Zy+1%Nb rod ($\varnothing=10.0$ mm)	94.7%	95.3%	1.6%	3.3%	0.4%	3.3%
M-Mg	Mg rod ($\varnothing=10.0$ mm)	-76.7%	-82.0%	4.1%	6.9%	1.3%	8.7%
M-Si	Si rod ($\varnothing=10.1$ mm)	34.0%	34.2%	2.0%	1.3%	0.3%	2.3%
M-Sn	Sn rod ($\varnothing=10.0$ mm)	19.7%	20.0%	0.2%	2.4%	0.4%	2.1%
M-Zy4	Zy+1%Sn rod ($\varnothing=9.8$ mm)	112.6%	113.1%	1.8%	3.1%	0.3%	3.2%

Zy4 and M5 rods are more or less consistent

⇒ ^{91}Zr capture??

Reactivity worth breakdown for M5TM

	Isotopes	% total	% capture	% elastic	% inelastic
Dopant	^{90}Zr	-6.7	11.8	-4.5	-14
	^{91}Zr	73.1	79.5	-1.5	-4.8
	^{92}Zr	13.2	24	-1	-9.7
	^{94}Zr	-5.3	7.3	-1.8	-10.6
	^{96}Zr	6.6	8.1	-0.3	-1.1
Matrix and/or impurities	^{93}Nb	11.9	12.7	<0.1	-0.7
	^{16}O	-0.2	<0.1	-0.2	<0.1
	^{10}B	0.5	0.5	<0.1	<0.1
	^{113}Cd	0.3	0.3	<0.1	<0.1
	^{56}Fe	0.6	0.6	<0.1	<0.1
	^{177}Hf	3.9	3.9	<0.1	<0.1
	^{178}Hf	1.2	1.2	<0.1	<0.1
	^{179}Hf	0.2	0.2	<0.1	<0.1
	^{14}N	-0.5	-0.5	<0.1	<0.1
	^{181}Ta	0.8	0.8	<0.1	<0.1

Reactivity worth breakdown for Zy4

	Isotopes	% total	% capture	% elastic	% inelastic	
Dopant	^{90}Zr	-6.7	11.3	-4.4	-13.5	
	^{91}Zr	69.7	76.2	-1.8	-4.6	
	^{92}Zr	11.7	23.1	-2	-9.3	
	^{94}Zr	-4.2	7.1	-0.8	-10.2	
	^{96}Zr	6.2	7.6	-0.2	-1.1	
	^{112}Sn	0.3	0.3	<0.1	<0.1	
	^{115}Sn	0.4	0.4	<0.1	<0.1	
	^{116}Sn	1.6	1.6	<0.1	<0.1	
	^{117}Sn	1.7	1.8	<0.1	<0.1	
	^{118}Sn	1.2	1.3	<0.1	<0.1	
	^{119}Sn	1	1.1	<0.1	<0.1	
	^{120}Sn	0.4	0.6	<0.1	-0.1	
	^{124}Sn	0.4	0.4	<0.1	<0.1	
	Matrix and/or impurities	^{50}Cr	1.1	1.1	<0.1	<0.1
		^{52}Cr	1.1	1.3	<0.1	<0.1
^{53}Cr		2.9	2.9	<0.1	<0.1	
^{54}Fe		0.3	0.3	<0.1	<0.1	
^{56}Fe		5	5.1	<0.1	-0.1	
^{57}Fe		0.1	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	
^{16}O		-0.2	<0.1	-0.2	<0.1	
^{10}B		0.5	0.5	<0.1	<0.1	
^{113}Cd		0.2	0.2	<0.1	<0.1	
^1H		-0.2	<0.1	-0.2	<0.1	
^{177}Hf		3.2	3.2	<0.1	<0.1	
^{178}Hf		1.1	1.1	<0.1	<0.1	
^{179}Hf	0.2	0.2	<0.1	<0.1		
^{14}N	-0.4	-0.4	<0.1	<0.1		
^{181}Ta	0.8	0.8	<0.1	<0.1		

ANALYSIS OF PILE-OSCILLATION EXPERIMENTS

C/E comparison – 30cm long rod-type samples

Samples	Composition	C/E-1		Uncertainty budget			
		T4/J32	T4/J311	$\pm\sigma_{\text{meas}}$	$\pm\sigma_{\text{tech}}$	$\pm\sigma_{\text{MC}}$	$\pm\sigma_{\text{tot}}$
M-Al	Al rod ($\varnothing=10.2$ mm)	27.1%	28.7%	1.1%	1.4%	2.5%	2.9%
M-Al5754	Al-5754 rod ($\varnothing=10.0$ mm)	-5.2%	-4.9%	0.8%	1.3%	0.4%	1.4%
M-C	C rod ($\varnothing=10.0$ mm)	-30.9%	-30.5%	0.7%	1.5%	0.6%	1.7%
M-M5	Zy+1%Nb rod ($\varnothing=10.0$ mm)	94.7%	95.3%	1.6%	3.3%	0.4%	3.3%
M-Mg	Mg rod ($\varnothing=10.0$ mm)	-76.7%	-82.0%	4.1%	6.9%	1.3%	8.7%
M-Si	Si rod ($\varnothing=10.1$ mm)	34.0%	34.2%	2.0%	1.3%	0.3%	2.3%
M-Sn	Sn rod ($\varnothing=10.0$ mm)	19.7%	20.0%	0.2%	2.4%	0.4%	2.1%
M-Zy4	Zy+1%Sn rod ($\varnothing=9.8$ mm)	112.6%	113.1%	1.8%	3.1%	0.3%	3.2%

- **Unexpected result for graphite: C/E-1 = -31% !!!**
 ⇒ ^{12}C scattering is a standard cross section

- **Several possible causes of errors were investigated**
 - Bias in the IFP calculation method
 ⇒ Consistency with APOLLO2.8/MoC (<2%)
 - Missing impurities from the material certificate?
 ⇒ Capturing isotopes would increase the C/E
 - Photonuclear reaction
 ⇒ $^{13}\text{C}(\gamma, n)$ effect : <0.01%

Neutron Cross-section Standards

Reaction	Neutron Energy Range		2002-2005/06	
	1987		ENDF-6 Format	Free text Format
H(n,n)	1 keV to 20 MeV	1 keV to 20 MeV	std-001_H_001.endf	not available
$^3\text{He}(n,p)$	0.0253 eV to 50 keV	0.0253 eV to 50 keV (1987 adopted)	std-002_He_003.endf	not available
$^6\text{Li}(n,t)$	0.0253 eV to 1 MeV	0.0253 eV to 1 MeV	std-003_Li_006.endf	standards-6Li_xs-data.txt
$^{10}\text{B}(n,\alpha)$	0.0253 eV to 250 keV	0.0253 eV to 1 MeV	std-005_B_010.endf	standards-10B_na_xs-data.txt
$^{10}\text{B}(n,\alpha_1\gamma)$	0.0253 eV to 250 keV	0.0253 eV to 1 MeV	std-005_B_010.endf	standards-10B_na1_xs-data.txt
C(n,n)	up to 1.8 MeV	up to 1.8 MeV (1987 adopted)	std-006_C_000.endf	not available
Au(n, γ)	0.0253 eV, and 0.2 to 2.5 MeV	0.0253 eV, and 0.2 to 2.5 MeV	std-079_Au_197.endf	standards-197Au_xs-data.txt
$^{235}\text{U}(n,f)$	0.0253 eV, and 0.15 to 20 MeV	0.0253 eV, and 0.15 to 20 MeV	std-092_U_235.endf	standards-235U_xs-data.txt
$^{238}\text{U}(n,f)$	threshold to 20 MeV	2 to 200 MeV	std-092_U_238.endf	standards-238U_xs-data.txt

ANALYSIS OF PILE-OSCILLATION EXPERIMENTS

C/E comparison – 30cm long rod-type samples

Samples	Composition	C/E-1		Uncertainty budget			
		T4/J32	T4/J311	$\pm\sigma_{\text{meas}}$	$\pm\sigma_{\text{tech}}$	$\pm\sigma_{\text{MC}}$	$\pm\sigma_{\text{tot}}$
M-Al	Al rod ($\varnothing=10.2$ mm)	27.1%	28.7%	1.1%	1.4%	2.5%	2.9%
M-Al5754	Al-5754 rod ($\varnothing=10.0$ mm)	-5.2%	-4.9%	0.8%	1.3%	0.4%	1.4%
M-C	C rod ($\varnothing=10.0$ mm)	-30.9%	-30.5%	0.7%	1.5%	0.6%	1.7%
M-M5	Zy+1%Nb rod ($\varnothing=10.0$ mm)	94.7%	95.3%	1.6%	3.3%	0.4%	3.3%
M-Mg	Mg rod ($\varnothing=10.0$ mm)	-76.7%	-82.0%	4.1%	6.9%	1.3%	8.7%
M-Si	Si rod ($\varnothing=10.1$ mm)	34.0%	34.2%	2.0%	1.3%	0.3%	2.3%
M-Sn	Sn rod ($\varnothing=10.0$ mm)	19.7%	20.0%	0.2%	2.4%	0.4%	2.1%
M-Zy4	Zy+1%Sn rod ($\varnothing=9.8$ mm)	112.6%	113.1%	1.8%	3.1%	0.3%	3.2%

■ Mg, Sn and Si: non usual materials in reactors (or in small amounts)

⇒ Realistic ? Unrealistic?

Reactivity worth breakdown for Mg

	Isotopes	% total	% capture	% elastic	% inelastic
Dopant	²⁴ Mg	194.5	-413.3	392.6	215.2
	²⁵ Mg	-114.6	-185.3	38.1	31.5
	²⁶ Mg	28.1	-33.8	38.4	23.4
Matrix and/or impurities	²⁷ Al	-0.1	-0.2	<0.1	<0.1
	⁶³ Cu	-0.6	-0.6	<0.1	<0.1
	⁶⁵ Cu	-0.1	-0.1	<0.1	<0.1
	⁵⁶ Fe	-0.4	-0.4	<0.1	<0.1
	⁵⁵ Mn	-5.6	-5.7	<0.1	<0.1
	⁵⁸ Ni	-0.6	-0.6	<0.1	<0.1
	⁶⁰ Ni	-0.1	-0.1	<0.1	<0.1

Reactivity worth breakdown for Si

	Isotopes	% total	% capture	% elastic	% inelastic
Dopant	²⁸ Si	93.7	140.1	-30.6	-15.7
	²⁹ Si	2.4	5.4	-1.3	-1.7
	³⁰ Si	3.9	5.5	-1	-0.7

ANALYSIS OF PILE-OSCILLATION EXPERIMENTS

C/E comparison – Liquid type samples

Samples	Composition	C/E-1		Uncertainty budget			
		T4/J32	T4/J311	$\pm\sigma_{\text{meas}}$	$\pm\sigma_{\text{tech}}$	$\pm\sigma_{\text{MC}}$	$\pm\sigma_{\text{tot}}$
M-H2O-1	H ₂ O (5.35g)	2.1%	2.6%	0.3%	4.9%	0.1%	4.5%
M-H2O-3	H ₂ O (4.50g)	5.6%	6.1%	0.7%	4.9%	0.1%	4.6%
M-D2O	D ₂ O	-32.3%	-34.0%	0.6%	1.6%	0.1%	1.6%
M-Cd	5% HNO ₃ + 6.74g/L Cd	1.5%	3.9%	0.2%	1.2%	0.5%	1.2%
M-Cl	H ₂ O + 298g/L NaCl	1.1%(*)	1.2%	0.2%	1.2%	0.3%	1.1%
M-Eu	5% HNO ₃ + 8.75g/L Eu	-3.2%	-3.1%	0.2%	1.2%	0.3%	1.1%
M-Gd	5% HNO ₃ + 1.25g/L Gd	-2.4%	-2.5%	0.2%	1.0%	0.3%	1.2%
M-Ag-2	4% HNO ₃ + 302 g/L AgNO ₃	3.2%	3.0%	0.4%	1.9%	0.5%	1.7%
M-Co-2	4% HNO ₃ + 197 g/L Co(NO ₃) ₂	9.5%	-	1.6%	1.7%	0.4%	2.2%
M-Cs-2	4% HNO ₃ + 167 g/L CsNO ₃	2.6%	2.5%	1.2%	2.4%	0.5%	2.4%
M-Dy-2	4% HNO ₃ + 52.6 g/L DyNO ₃	-1.0%	-0.7%	0.5%	1.2%	0.3%	1.2%
M-Er-2	4% HNO ₃ + 49.8 g/L ErNO ₃	5.8%	5.6%	1.5%	2.0%	0.3%	2.3%
M-In-2	4% HNO ₃ + 50.1 g/L In(NO ₃) ₃	6.2%	-	0.9%	2.2%	0.5%	2.1%
M-Mn-2	4% HNO ₃ + 299 g/L Mn(NO ₃) ₂	4.8%	3.8%	2.3%	1.9%	0.3%	2.8%

- Confirmation of JEFF-3.2 reactivity effect of light water
- Very odd result for D₂O: same value than ^{nat}C of C/E-1=-32% (both pure scattering materials)
 - Bias in the IFP calculation method
 - ⇒ Consistency with APOLLO2.8/MoC (0.5%)
 - Missing impurities from the material certificate?
 - ⇒ The C/E would be even worse with the addition of capturing isotopes
 - Photonuclear reaction ⇒ D(γ ,n) effet : ~0.1%
 - S(α , β) of D_D2O were replaced by the one of D (free gas): no more than 2% difference

ANALYSIS OF PILE-OSCILLATION EXPERIMENTS

C/E comparison – Liquid type samples

Samples	Composition	C/E-1		Uncertainty budget			
		T4/J32	T4/J311	$\pm\sigma_{\text{meas}}$	$\pm\sigma_{\text{tech}}$	$\pm\sigma_{\text{MC}}$	$\pm\sigma_{\text{tot}}$
M-H2O-1	H ₂ O (5.35g)	2.1%	2.6%	0.3%	4.9%	0.1%	4.5%
M-H2O-3	H ₂ O (4.50g)	5.6%	6.1%	0.7%	4.9%	0.1%	4.6%
M-D2O	D ₂ O	-32.3%	-34.0%	0.6%	1.6%	0.1%	1.6%
M-Cd	5% HNO ₃ + 6.74g/L Cd	1.5%	3.9%	0.2%	1.2%	0.5%	1.2%
M-Cl	H ₂ O + 298g/L NaCl	1.1%(*)	1.2%	0.2%	1.2%	0.3%	1.1%
M-Eu	5% HNO ₃ + 8.75g/L Eu	-3.2%	-3.1%	0.2%	1.2%	0.3%	1.1%
M-Gd	5% HNO ₃ + 1.25g/L Gd	-2.4%	-2.5%	0.2%	1.0%	0.3%	1.2%
M-Ag-2	4% HNO ₃ + 302 g/L AgNO ₃	3.2%	3.0%	0.4%	1.9%	0.5%	1.7%
M-Co-2	4% HNO ₃ + 197 g/L Co(NO ₃) ₂	9.5%	-	1.6%	1.7%	0.4%	2.2%
M-Cs-2	4% HNO ₃ + 167 g/L CsNO ₃	2.6%	2.5%	1.2%	2.4%	0.5%	2.4%
M-Dy-2	4% HNO ₃ + 52.6 g/L DyNO ₃	-1.0%	-0.7%	0.5%	1.2%	0.3%	1.2%
M-Er-2	4% HNO ₃ + 49.8 g/L ErNO ₃	5.8%	5.6%	1.5%	2.0%	0.3%	2.3%
M-In-2	4% HNO ₃ + 50.1 g/L In(NO ₃) ₃	6.2%	-	0.9%	2.2%	0.5%	2.1%
M-Mn-2	4% HNO ₃ + 299 g/L Mn(NO ₃) ₂	4.8%	3.8%	2.3%	1.9%	0.3%	2.8%

Confirmation of JEFF-3.2 reactivity worth for Cd, Cl, Gd, Ag, Cs, Dy, Mn

⇒ Cd clearly improved from JEFF-3.1.1 to JEFF-3.2

⇒ Consistent trend with neutron activation experiments for Cs and Ag

⇒ Mn result not consistent with MAESTRO Phase I experiments using a Mn rods

Reactivity worth breakdown for Cs

	Isotopes	% total	% capture	% elastic	% inelastic
Dopant	¹³³ Cs	86.6	86.7	<0.1	-0.2
Matrix and/or impurities	¹ H	9.9	-2.8	12.6	
	¹⁴ N	3.6	3.8	-0.2	<0.1

Reactivity worth breakdown for Mn

	Isotopes	% total	% capture	% elastic	% inelastic
Dopant	⁵⁵ Mn	56.4	56.1	0.6	-0.3
Matrix and/or impurities	¹ H	26.9	-7.3	34.2	
	¹⁶ O	-0.9	0.1	-1	<0.1
	¹⁴ N	17.6	18.5	-0.9	<0.1

Reactivity worth breakdown for Ag

	Isotopes	% total	% capture	% elastic	% inelastic
Dopant	¹⁰⁷ Ag	19.9	20	<0.1	<0.1
	¹⁰⁹ Ag	74.3	74.3	<0.1	<0.1
Matrix and/or impurities	¹ H	4	-1.1	5.1	
	¹⁴ N	1.9	2	<0.1	<0.1

ANALYSIS OF PILE-OSCILLATION EXPERIMENTS

C/E comparison – Liquid type samples

Samples	Composition	C/E-1		Uncertainty budget			
		T4/J32	T4/J311	$\pm\sigma_{\text{meas}}$	$\pm\sigma_{\text{tech}}$	$\pm\sigma_{\text{MC}}$	$\pm\sigma_{\text{tot}}$
M-H2O-1	H ₂ O (5.35g)	2.1%	2.6%	0.3%	4.9%	0.1%	4.5%
M-H2O-3	H ₂ O (4.50g)	5.6%	6.1%	0.7%	4.9%	0.1%	4.6%
M-D2O	D ₂ O	-32.3%	-34.0%	0.6%	1.6%	0.1%	1.6%
M-Cd	5% HNO ₃ + 6.74g/L Cd	1.5%	3.9%	0.2%	1.2%	0.5%	1.2%
M-Cl	H ₂ O + 298g/L NaCl	1.1%(*)	1.2%	0.2%	1.2%	0.3%	1.1%
M-Eu	5% HNO ₃ + 8.75g/L Eu	-3.2%	-3.1%	0.2%	1.2%	0.3%	1.1%
M-Gd	5% HNO ₃ + 1.25g/L Gd	-2.4%	-2.5%	0.2%	1.0%	0.3%	1.2%
M-Ag-2	4% HNO ₃ + 302 g/L AgNO ₃	3.2%	3.0%	0.4%	1.9%	0.5%	1.7%
M-Co-2	4% HNO ₃ + 197 g/L Co(NO ₃) ₂	9.5%	-	1.6%	1.7%	0.4%	2.2%
M-Cs-2	4% HNO ₃ + 167 g/L CsNO ₃	2.6%	2.5%	1.2%	2.4%	0.5%	2.4%
M-Dy-2	4% HNO ₃ + 52.6 g/L DyNO ₃	-1.0%	-0.7%	0.5%	1.2%	0.3%	1.2%
M-Er-2	4% HNO ₃ + 49.8 g/L ErNO ₃	5.8%	5.6%	1.5%	2.0%	0.3%	2.3%
M-In-2	4% HNO ₃ + 50.1 g/L In(NO ₃) ₃	6.2%	-	0.9%	2.2%	0.5%	2.1%
M-Mn-2	4% HNO ₃ + 299 g/L Mn(NO ₃) ₂	4.8%	3.8%	2.3%	1.9%	0.3%	2.8%

Improvements and/or new measurements required for Er and In

⇒ Indium result not consistent with neutron activation experiments (C/E-1=-2.5±2.0%):
impact of isomeric yield?

Reactivity worth breakdown for Er

	Isotopes	% total	% capture	% elastic	% inelastic
Dopant	¹⁶⁴ Er	0.2	0.2	<0.1	<0.1
	¹⁶⁶ Er	2.5	2.6	<0.1	<0.1
	¹⁶⁷ Er	88.7	88.7	<0.1	<0.1
	¹⁶⁸ Er	0.6	0.6	<0.1	<0.1
	¹⁷⁰ Er	0.5	0.5	<0.1	<0.1
Matrix and/or impurities	¹ H	4.4	-1.2	5.6	
	¹⁶ O	-0.2	<0.1	-0.2	<0.1
	¹⁴ N	3.2	3.4	-0.2	<0.1

Reactivity worth breakdown for In

	Isotopes	% total	% capture	% elastic	% inelastic
Dopant	¹¹³ In	0.5	0.5	<0.1	<0.1
	¹¹⁵ In	94.4	94.4	<0.1	<0.1
Matrix and/or impurities	¹ H	3.2	-0.9	4.1	
	¹⁴ N	2	2.1	-0.1	<0.1

ANALYSIS OF PILE-OSCILLATION EXPERIMENTS

C/E comparison – Powder type samples

Samples	Composition	C/E-1		Uncertainty budget			
		T4/J32	T4/J311	$\pm\sigma_{\text{meas}}$	$\pm\sigma_{\text{tech}}$	$\pm\sigma_{\text{MC}}$	$\pm\sigma_{\text{tot}}$
M-Ag7	$\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + 1.34\text{g } ^{107}\text{Ag}$	-3.0%	-2.9%	0.2%	1.1%	0.3%	1.2%
M-Eu3	$\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + 0.425\text{g } ^{153}\text{Eu}_2\text{O}_3$	-3.5%	-3.7%	0.8%	1.2%	0.3%	1.5%
M-Rh	$\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + 0.198\text{g } ^{103}\text{Rh}$	1.4%	1.6%	1.2%	0.8%	0.3%	1.4%
M-Hf	$\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + 0.777\text{g } ^{\text{nat}}\text{HfO}_2$	1.7%	1.9%	0.4%	1.1%	0.3%	1.2%

- Slight underestimation of ^{107}Ag but acceptable regarding the low impact in fuel cycle studies
- Confirmation of ^{153}Eu underestimation, consistent with neutron activation experiments (C/E-1=-6.5±1.5%)
- Confirmation of ^{103}Rh capture with previous experiments on rod-type samples in the MAESTRO Phase-I experiment (C/E-1 = 0.2 ± 1.7%)
- Confirmation of $^{\text{nat}}\text{Hf}$ capture (mostly ^{177}Hf and ^{178}Hf capture)

OUTLINE

- Context
- Description of the Experiments
- Calculations methods and models
- Analysis of spectral characterization experiments
- Analysis of neutron activation experiments
- Analysis of pile-oscillation experiments
- **Conclusions and further works**

■ Spectral characterization experiments

- ⇒ Very good C/E agreements for all the different measurements
- ⇒ Possible identification of energy dependant behaviour in the isomeric ratio of ^{115}In and ^{133}Cs capture that could be of interest to improve nuclear structure data

■ Validation below 2σ uncertainty for

- ⇒ Scattering materials: H₂O, CH₂, Be
- ⇒ Capturing materials: Rh, Hf, Cd, Cl, Gd, Ag, Cs, Dy, Mn, Fe, Cr, Ni, Mo, Cu + consistency with stainless steel 304L and 316L

■ Evaluation improvements and/or additional measurements required for

- ⇒ Scattering materials: D₂O, C, Al, Mg
- ⇒ Capturing materials: Nb, Ti, Zn, Zr, Si, Sn, Er, In, ^{107}Ag , ^{151}Eu , ^{153}Eu

■ Some clear inconsistencies probably due to sample characterization issues

- ⇒ Inconel-718 not consistent with Ni
- ⇒ Al5754 not consistent with Al

■ Clear improvements between JEFF-3.1.1 and JEFF-3.2 for

- ⇒ Capturing materials: ^{122}Sn , Zn (no isotopic evaluations in JEFF-3.1.1.), ^{113}Cd

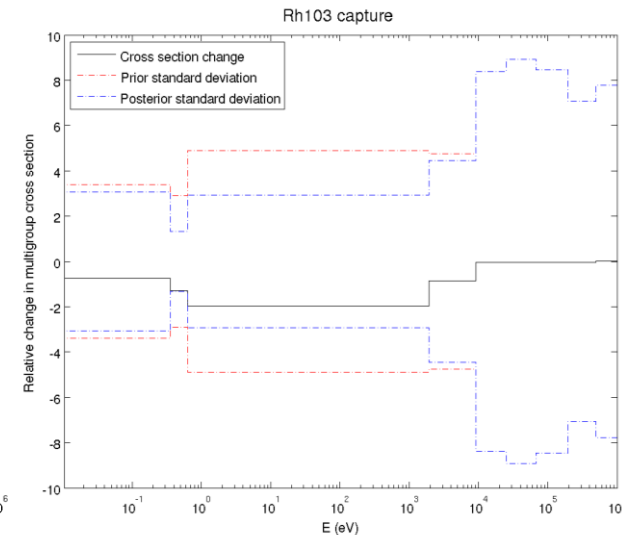
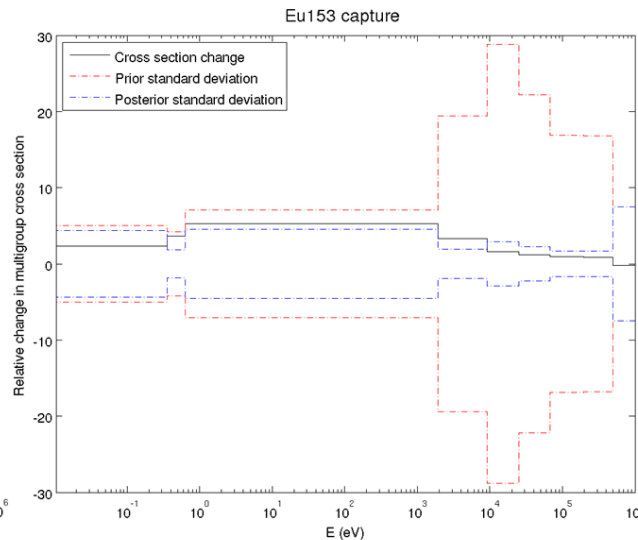
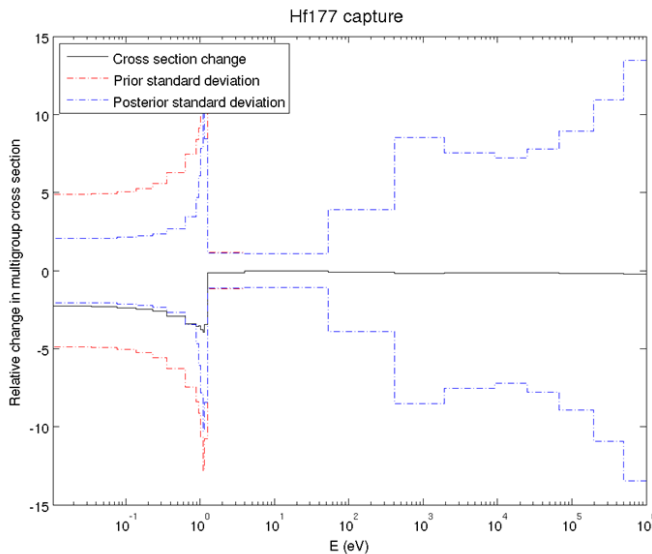
FURTHER WORKS

Application of integral data assimilation

Sensitivity coefficients provided by the EGPT method in APOLLO2

Isotope	Sensitivity coefficients				
	Capture	Scattering	Fission	Nu	Spectrum
¹⁰³ Rh	0.918	-7.45E-04			
¹ H	3.89E-02	-0.329			
²³⁵ U	1.88E-04	4.08E-06	0.136	2.22E-03	1.88E-03
²³⁸ U	4.43E-03	-4.27E-05	-4.73E-04	-1.63E-04	-1.22E-04

Use of CONRAD to derive trend and associated covariances on nuclear data



¹⁷⁷Hf thermal capture :
uncertainty reduction 5 ⇒ 2.5%

¹⁵³Eu capture :
resonance integral increase of ~5%

¹⁰³Rh resonance integral:
uncertainty reduction 5 ⇒ 3%

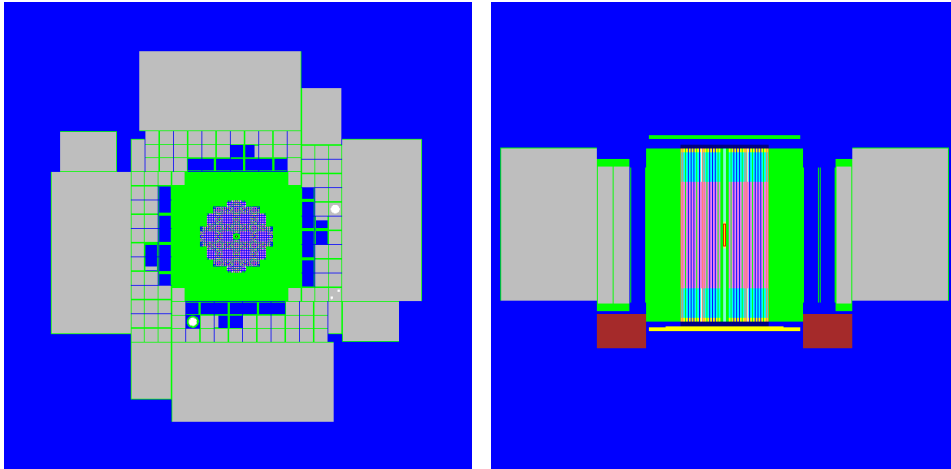
THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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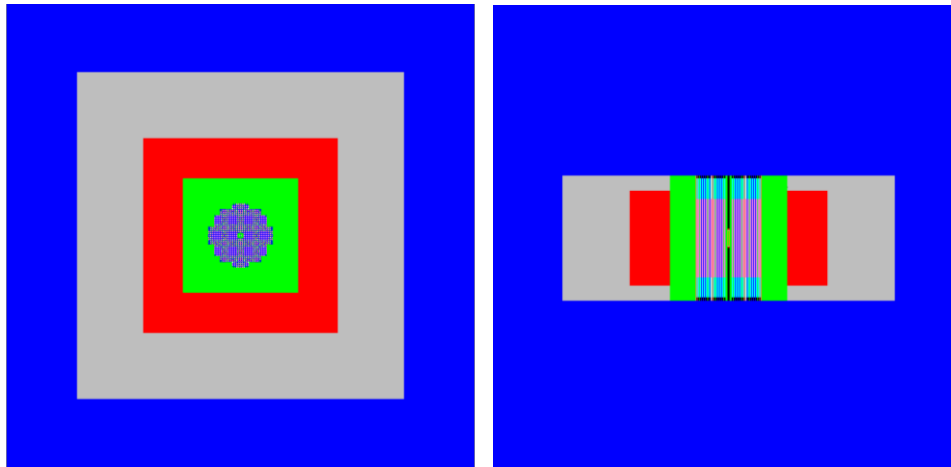
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■ Reference 3D detailed model



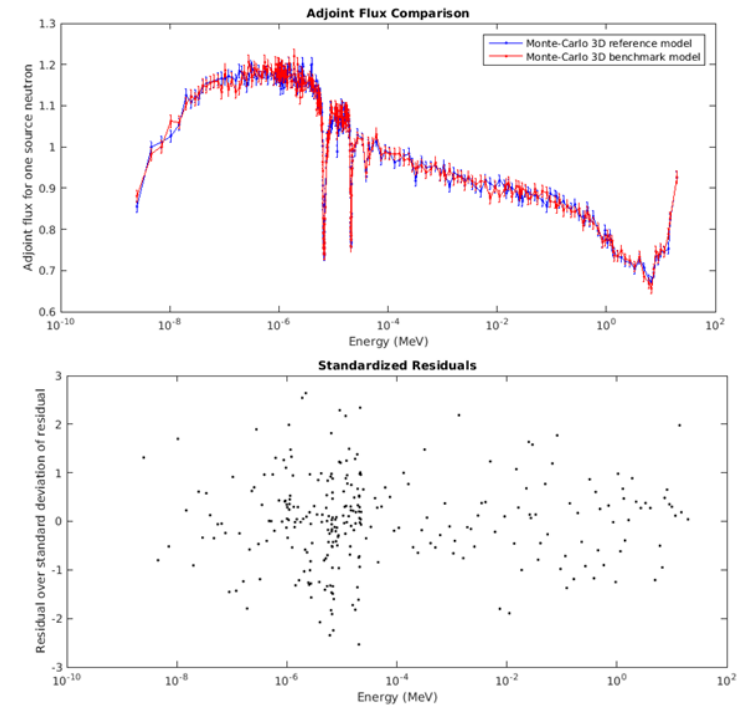
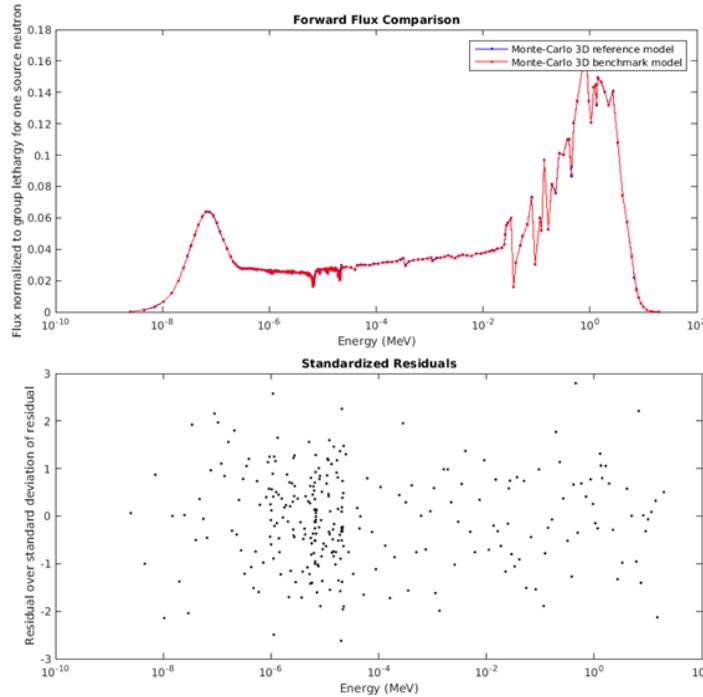
~3000 lines, 400 volumes, 20 materials
+ « Exact model »
- Time consuming

■ « Benchmark » full core model



~500 lines, 25 volumes, 12 materials
+ FoM improved by ~3
- Possible spectral error due to modeling simplifications

Forward and adjoint flux



Reaction rates

Isotope	Model simplification bias on capture rates	
	ϵ	$\pm\sigma$
⁵⁵ Mn	-0.09%	0.15%
⁵⁶ Fe	-0.05%	0.16%
⁵⁸ Ni	-0.03%	0.14%
⁵⁹ Co	0.00%	0.25%
⁶³ Cu	0.28%	0.33%
⁹³ Nb	0.23%	0.49%

Isotope	Model simplification bias on cadmium ratio	
	ϵ	$\pm\sigma$
¹⁹⁷ Au	1.2%	1.7%
¹¹⁵ In	1.0%	1.3%
¹⁰⁹ Ag	-1.9%	1.6%
¹³³ Cs	0.5%	1.6%

Samples	Composition	C/E-1		Uncertainty budget			
		T4/J32	T4/J311	$\pm\sigma_{\text{meas}}$	$\pm\sigma_{\text{tech}}$	$\pm\sigma_{\text{MC}}$	$\pm\sigma_{\text{tot}}$
C-AlAu	Rod of Al+0.1% ^{197}Au	-1.1%	-1.1%	0.5%	1.0%	1.4%	1.6%
C-Au-10	Rod of ^{197}Au ($\varnothing=1.0$ mm)	-0.9%	-0.8%	0.5%	0.7%	0.4%	0.9%
C-Au-16	Rod of ^{197}Au ($\varnothing=1.6$ mm)	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.7%	0.4%	0.9%
C-Au-20	Rod of ^{197}Au ($\varnothing=2.0$ mm)	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.7%	0.4%	0.9%

■ **Good consistency between the different samples**

⇒ Self-shielding + self-absorption corrections are correctly accounted for pure rods

Samples	Composition	C/E-1		Uncertainty budget			
		T4/J32	T4/J311	$\pm\sigma_{\text{meas}}$	$\pm\sigma_{\text{tech}}$	$\pm\sigma_{\text{MC}}$	$\pm\sigma_{\text{tot}}$
C-B10-1	H ₂ O + 0.35g/L ¹⁰ B	-1.5%	-1.5%	0.3%	0.8%	0.3%	0.9%
C-B10-2	H ₂ O + 0.69g/L ¹⁰ B	-2.1%	-2.1%	0.2%	0.8%	0.3%	0.9%
C-B10-3	H ₂ O + 1.04g/L ¹⁰ B	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.8%	0.3%	0.9%
C-B10-4	H ₂ O + 1.39g/L ¹⁰ B	-0.7%	-0.7%	0.1%	0.8%	0.3%	0.9%
C-Li6-1	5% HNO ₃ + 0.82g/L ⁶ Li	-0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.9%	0.2%	1.0%
C-Li6-2	5% HNO ₃ + 1.64 g/L ⁶ Li	0.8%	1.1%	0.2%	0.9%	0.3%	1.0%
C-Li6-3	5% HNO ₃ + 2.46g/L ⁶ Li	0.5%	0.8%	0.1%	0.9%	0.3%	1.0%
C-Li6-4	5% HNO ₃ + 3.28g/L ⁶ Li	1.0%	1.3%	0.1%	0.9%	0.3%	1.0%
C-Au-10	Rod of ¹⁹⁷ Au (∅=1.0 mm)	-0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	1.0%	0.4%	1.2%
C-Au-16	Rod of ¹⁹⁷ Au (∅=1.6 mm)	0.8%	1.1%	0.2%	1.0%	0.3%	1.1%

■ Good consistency between the different samples

⇒ A 1% uncertainty appears to be acceptable (reduced by a factor of 2 compared with previous programmes)