



Ricerca di Sistema elettrico

Implementation of a Cross Section Evaluation Methodology for Safety Margin Analysis: Application to Gadolinium Odd Isotopes

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IMPLEMENTATION OF A CROSS SECTION EVALUATION METHODOLOGY FOR SAFETY MARGIN ANALYSIS:
APPLICATION TO GADOLINIUM ODD ISOTOPES

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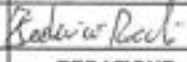
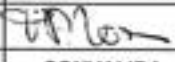
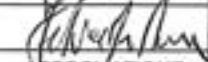
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Sommario

The second and third generation Light Water Reactors (LWRs) are often equipped with fuel with gadolinium-enriched fuel pins with the aim of extending the in-pile fuel life cycle without introducing any new safety issues at the Beginning Of Life (BOL). Gadolinium odd isotopes cross sections are crucial in assessing the neutronic performance, the economic performance, and the safety features of a reactor core. In detail, accurate evaluations of the neutron capture behavior of gadolinium burnable poisons are necessary for an exact evaluation of the economic gain due to the extension of fuel life, the residual reactivity penalty at EOL, and the reactivity peak for partially spent fuel for the criticality safety evaluation of Spent Fuel Pools. Nevertheless, present gadolinium odd isotopes neutron cross sections are somehow dated and poorly investigated in the high sensitivity thermal energy region for LWRs. Moreover, the thermal region gadolinium data are available with an uncertainty which is too high in comparison to the present day typical industrial standards and needs. This technical report presents in its first part a series of scientific motivations from which even the most recent gadolinium cross sections evaluations appear inadequate to provide accurate criticality calculations for a system with gadolinium fuel pins. For these reasons, sensitivity and uncertainty analyses (S/U) have been performed to investigate the effect of gadolinium odd isotopes nuclear cross sections data on the multiplication factor of some LWR fuel assemblies. The results have shown the importance of gadolinium odd isotopes in the criticality evaluation, and they confirmed the need to achieve an improvement of the gadolinium nuclear data accuracy by means of new experiments. This work has been the scientific justification to propose a re-evaluation of the neutron capture cross sections of ^{155}Gd and ^{157}Gd within the N_TOF project using new experimental measurements to be carried out at the European Council for Nuclear Research (CERN). In the second part of the report, a preliminary setup for EMPIRE calculations finalized to prepare an ENDF-formatted evaluation for gadolinium isotopes, once the experimental CERN data will be available, is presented.

Note
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PART ONE

Scientific Motivations, S/U Analysis, Benchmark Possibilities

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1. Introduction

Fuel assemblies (FAs) of Light Water Reactors (such as PWRs, BWRs, or VVERs) of 2nd and 3rd Generations make extensive recourse to s.c. “burnable neutron poisons” in various forms and technical solutions. These burnable poisons are chosen among those isotopes having thermal neutron capture cross sections comparable or higher than the thermal neutron fission cross section of ^{235}U ; they are in fact used as competitors to ^{235}U in the absorption of thermal neutrons, in such a way that, being their absorption parasitic for the neutron chain reaction, they can compensate an initial higher fuel enrichment that, for safety reasons, could not be inserted in the fuel pins. As soon as the fuel in the FAs is burnt during the operation of a given reactor, both ^{235}U and burnable poisons are depleted so that the compensating effect of the poisons is neutralized at a point in the cycle of the fuel at which the remaining amount of fissile material can be controlled easily and safely by other available means. This idea can naturally increase the overall length of the fuel cycle by allowing higher amounts of fissile material, which correspond to higher enrichments in ^{235}U , loaded in FAs and then in reactor cores. This, of course, means in turn better economy of both the nuclear fuel and of the management of reactors: fuel reloading into cores can be done after longer periods of uninterrupted operation [1].

Several types and forms of burnable poisons have been successfully tested over the past decades; the most common one being gadolinia (Gd_2O_3) mixed directly within the UO_2 fuel matrix; this assures that the burnable poison is never separated from the active material it must control. Gadolinium oxide is, therefore, a kind of dopant within the UO_2 material itself. The absorption of thermal neutrons is of course provided by the odd isotopes ^{157}Gd and, to a far lesser extent, ^{155}Gd . Gadolinium is used, for the sake of simplicity, in its natural isotopic composition. Its first use in a commercial reactor dates back to 1973.

To give an example, gadolinia as burnable poison is used presently, and since 2002, in the s.c. Cyclades and Gemmes core managements schemes by Electricité de France in its CP0 and 1300 MWe PWR reactors respectively [2,3]. Not all FAs in a core contain fuel pins doped with Gadolinium; the Gemmes scheme, for instance, foresees a reload of 64 FAs (corresponding to 1/3 of the whole core), 24 of which contain some pins with Gd_2O_3 mixed to UO_2 [2]. The choice of the position within a core where FAs with gadolinium fuel pins are placed is also dictated by an optimization of the power density distribution; such an optimization also favors the achievement of higher thermal safety margins for these reactors.

Gadolinium isotopes cross sections are therefore crucial in assessing the neutronic performances and safety features of FAs and whole cores. The proper knowledge of these cross sections is not only relevant at the Beginning of Life (BOL) of a FA but also during its life cycle; in fact, accurate predictions of the burning rate of odd isotopes is fundamental in the prediction of the appearance of the FA reactivity peak and its intensity. In turn, these two parameters are of utmost importance in the assessment of the criticality safety margins for the storage of partially burnt fuel inside Spent Fuel Pools (SFP) of reactors, especially during postulated loss-of-coolant or loss-of-cooling accidents at these storage facilities [4]. The correct prediction of the 3D spatial distribution of the Gadolinium isotopes remaining within a partially burnt FA that has been put in interim storage in an

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SNP, possibly during a refueling outage of the reactor, is fundamental for a correct estimate of the criticality safety margins of SNPs. It must be remembered in fact that the neutron flux distribution inside a core is far from uniform, with both axial and radial gradients, which produce a non-uniform burning of both fissile isotopes and Gadolinium isotopes.

A good prediction of the depletion of Gadolinium isotopes is also necessary to estimate the s.c. “residual reactivity penalty” that is essentially the value of anti-reactivity associated to the high-burnup, equilibrium concentrations of odd and even isotopes; this value is important because if it is too high it can induce a limitation on the total amount of time a given FA can be used at full power. This effect is unavoidable but should be well predictable to foresee a good fuel management scheme. To give just a rough example, the reactivity penalty due to 16 gadolinium fuel pins with initial 8.0 w% of gadolinia in UO_2 for a 17x17 PWR FA (average ^{235}U enrichment of 4.5 w%) corresponds roughly to the “loss” of 5 full-power days per year [5]. In the electricity energy market of France, 5 full-power days of an III-Generation EPR reactor tally roughly to 8 M€ [6].

A more accurate assessment of Gadolinium isotopes cross sections is also essential for CANDU reactors. In fact, in the case of severe accidents due to or leading to criticality excursions, one of the safety systems provides that Gadolinium nitrate is injected into the heavy water moderator, to reduce/eliminate criticality risk or excursions. Figure 1 shows the two CANDU independent fast-acting safety shutdown systems. Shutdown system 2 consists of a set of poison tanks filled with gadolinium nitrate solutions that, using a high-pressure helium tank as driver, can be quickly diluted, through proper injections nozzles, into the low-pressure moderator. The amount of negative reactivity injected into the core, and therefore the safety margins against overcriticality, depend of course on the Gd (n,γ) cross sections.

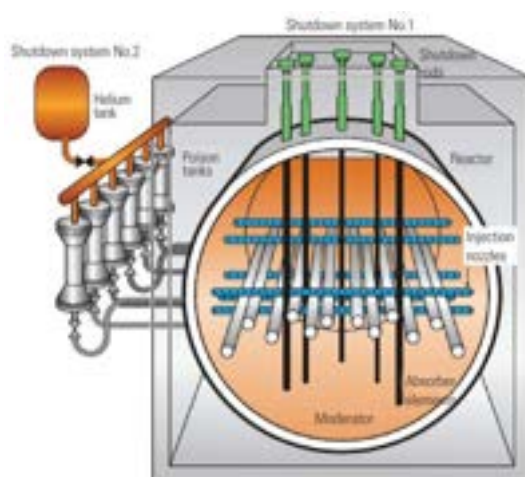


Figure 1: Candu reactor safety systems

Finally, it should be remembered that Gadolinium isotopes are also fission products and are produced by the nuclear fuel as its burnup increases; they, therefore, act as neutron poisons also in their role of fission products and they must be accounted for in burnup and depletion calculations of FAs.

2. Scientific motivations

The necessity of an updating in the gadolinium odd isotopes cross sections evaluations is based on a series of quantitative scientific considerations. First of all, as it is shown in Fig. 2, the current gadolinium odd isotopes (n,γ) cross sections (i.e. ENDF/B-VII.1) present, in the high sensitivity thermal energy range, not negligible (5-10%) uncertainty values.

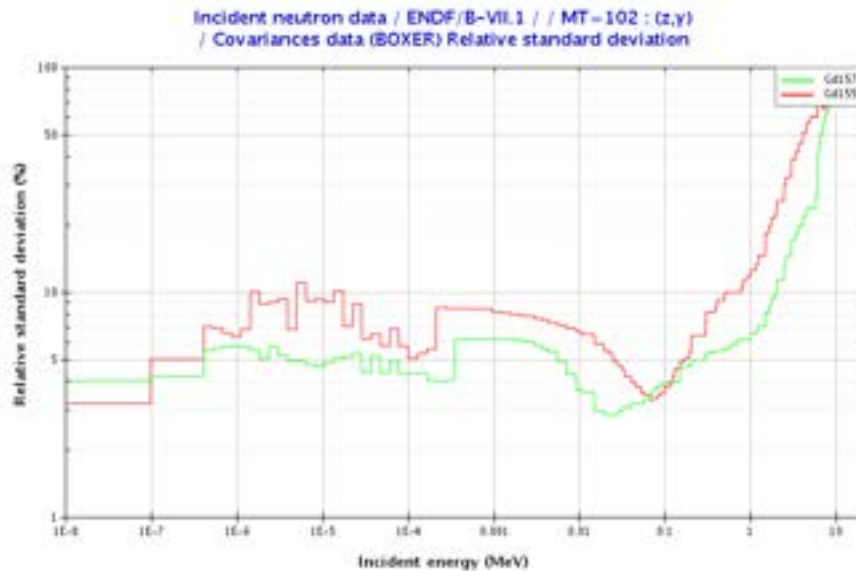


Figure 2: Relative standard deviation of ^{155}Gd and ^{157}Gd capture cross sections

Furthermore, the capture cross section of the odd Gadolinium isotopes has not been extensively studied and is not known with the accuracy typically required by the nuclear industry. Looking at the EXFOR database, there seems to be available only one experimental point for $^{157}\text{Gd}(n,\gamma)$ in the energy region below the resolved resonances, namely at 2200 m/s, which was determined to be roughly 264000 b. This single data-point was published in 1958 and no uncertainty was associated with it [7]. Again in 1958, the BNL-325 Report instead gave a value of 240000 b [8]. In 1960, a second set of data was extracted from total cross section measurements [9], which gave a value of 254000 b. One has then to wait 2006 before having another measurement at 2200 m/s [10]: 226000 b, about 11% lower with respect to the value assumed for the ENDF/B-VI.8 evaluation (254000 b). Tab. 1 shows a summary of the scientific literature historical progression in the ^{157}Gd neutron capture thermal cross sections evaluation as described above.

Table 1: Evaluations of ^{157}Gd thermal capture cross sections as reported in scientific literature

Reference	Year	Thermal Xs (b)	Deviation from ENDF
N. J. Pattenden [7]	1958	264000	+3.9%
Tattersall et al. [11]	1960	213000	-16%
Moller et al. [9]	1960	254000	=

Groshev et al. [12]	1962	240000	-5.5%
Sun et al. [13]	2003	232000	-8.7%
Leinweber et al. [10]	2006	226000	-11%
Mughabghab [14] Evaluation (adopted in ENDF/B-VII)	2006	254000 $\pm$ 0.3%	=
Choi [15]	2014	239000	-5.9%

Table 1 shows that even if considering only the recent (2003-2014) odd isotopes gadolinium capture cross sections evaluations there is a significative (6-11%) deviation with respect to ENDF/B-VII reference (2006) data. For this reason, the uncertainty (0.3%) associated with the reference data cannot be considered a safe estimate for evaluating the actual range of values that could take the thermal cross section.

Another scientific circumstance that suggests a necessity for an improvement of the gadolinium odd isotopes cross sections are the results of the French Commissariat à l’Energie Atomique et aux énergies Alternatives (CEA) qualification program for French LWR using the Melusine research reactor in Grenoble, before its shutdown and decommissioning. Fig. 3 shows containment and pool core of the Melusine research reactor.

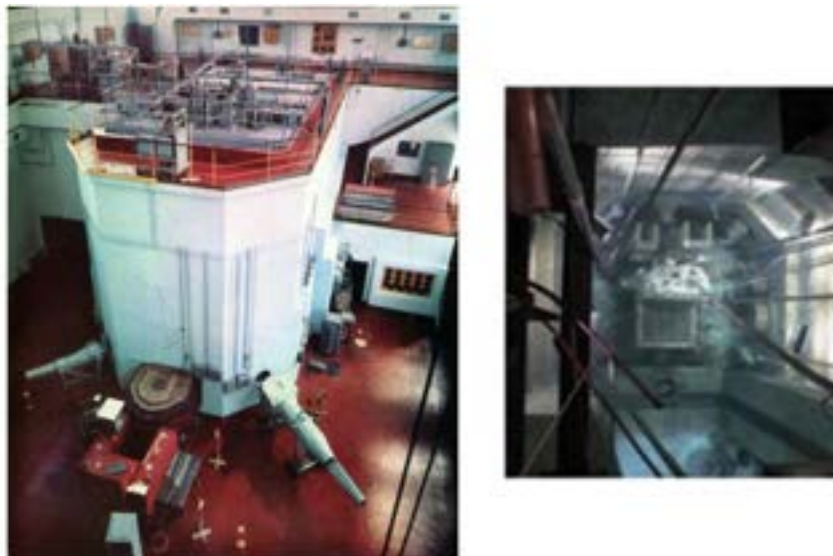


Figure 3: Containment (left) and pool core (right) of the Melusine research reactor

The latest of this experimental campaign, called Gedeon-II (1985-88), consisted in the irradiation of a dedicated special 13x13 PWR FA containing gadolinia pins, up to about 13 GWd/MTU, followed by a very accurate post-irradiation examination in order to make it possible to compare experimental results to calculation predictions [16,17].

Fig. 4 reports a detailed description of fuel pins geometrical arrangement in the 13x13 PWR FA.

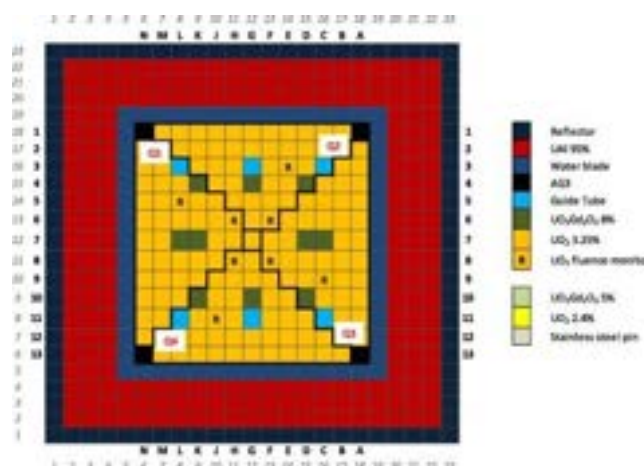


Figura 4: 13x13 PWR FA - Melusine research reactor

A total of 123 radiochemical data from the post-irradiation examinations is specifically dedicated to gadolinium isotopic content. The most recent experiment-to-calculation comparison is that of 2014 by Bernard and Santamarina [17] who used the Apollo2.8 reference deterministic code with multigroup cross section libraries based on the JEFF 3.1.1 evaluated library to simulate the Gedeon-II experiment. While the overall predictions on Gadolinium isotopics look quite good, still some non-negligible biases are found for ^{157}Gd . In detail and as Tab. 2 shows, the ^{157}Gd relative error (C/E-1) between calculated and experimental concentration data was found to be roughly between 2% and 25%, depending on the specific level of burnup and intra-assembly positions.

Table 2: Calculate and experimental values (C/E-1) of gadolinium isotopes

Nature	Position	Consumption [%] [^{155}Gd]	$^{152}\text{Gd}/^{238}\text{U}$ [%]	$^{154}\text{Gd}/^{238}\text{U}$ [%]	$^{155}\text{Gd}/^{238}\text{U}$ [%]	$^{156}\text{Gd}/^{238}\text{U}$ [%]	$^{157}\text{Gd}/^{238}\text{U}$ [%]
$\text{UO}_2 + \text{Gd}_2\text{O}_3$ 5%	D07-270 [front	26	-3 ± 5	-2 ± 1	1 ± 3	-3 ± 1	7 ± 5
	$\text{UO}_2 + \text{Gd}_2\text{O}_3$ 5%]						
	D07-100 [front	58	-4 ± 5	-1 ± 1	-2 ± 2	-1 ± 1	2 ± 3
	$\text{UO}_2 + \text{Gd}_2\text{O}_3$ 5%]						
$\text{UO}_2 + \text{Gd}_2\text{O}_3$ 8%	G04-270 [front H_2O]	23	-11 ± 5	-1 ± 1	0 ± 6	-2 ± 1	9 ± 10
	G04-100 [front H_2O]	32	-12 ± 5	-1 ± 1	0 ± 3	-2 ± 1	8 ± 5
	D04-270 [angle H_2O]	40	-7 ± 5	-1 ± 1	4 ± 2	-3 ± 1	10 ± 2
	D04-100 [angle H_2O]	33	-8 ± 5	-1 ± 1	6 ± 1	-4 ± 1	14 ± 2
	G04-270 [front H_2O]	40	-8 ± 5	0 ± 1	1 ± 1	-1 ± 1	6 ± 2
	G04-080 [front H_2O]	34	-6 ± 5	-1 ± 1	0 ± 1	-1 ± 1	3 ± 2
	D07-270 [front	53	-11 ± 5	-1 ± 1	3 ± 2	-3 ± 1	13 ± 3
	$\text{UO}_2 + \text{Gd}_2\text{O}_3$ 8%]						
	D07-100 [front	46	-8 ± 5	-1 ± 1	2 ± 2	-2 ± 1	10 ± 2
	$\text{UO}_2 + \text{Gd}_2\text{O}_3$ 8%]						
	D10-270 [angle H_2O]	66	-12 ± 5	-1 ± 1	3 ± 3	-2 ± 1	13 ± 4
	D10-100 [angle H_2O]	58	-9 ± 5	0 ± 1	1 ± 3	-2 ± 1	8 ± 3
	K10-270 [angle H_2O]	87	-15 ± 6	-1 ± 1	17 ± 9	-3 ± 1	43 ± 15
	K10-100 [angle H_2O]	78	-15 ± 5	0 ± 1	1 ± 4	-1 ± 1	10 ± 6
	G10-270 [front H_2O]	88	-17 ± 6	0 ± 1	9 ± 10	-2 ± 1	24 ± 17
	G10-100 [front H_2O]	78	-18 ± 5	0 ± 1	4 ± 5	-1 ± 1	16 ± 7
	K04-270 [angle H_2O]	85	-15 ± 5	0 ± 1	7 ± 9	-1 ± 1	25 ± 16
	K04-100 [angle H_2O]	75	-14 ± 5	-1 ± 1	-4 ± 6	-1 ± 1	3 ± 8
	K07-270 [front	97	-17 ± 5	0 ± 1	56 ± 30	-1 ± 1	9 ± 40
	$\text{UO}_2 + \text{Gd}_2\text{O}_3$ 8%]						
	K07-100 [front	89	-15 ± 5	0 ± 1	9 ± 11	-1 ± 1	24 ± 20
	$\text{UO}_2 + \text{Gd}_2\text{O}_3$ 8%]						

This circumstance just described is confirmed by the results provided in Tab. 3 that report the ratio between calculated and experimental consumption relative values ($N^{\text{Gd}}(0)-N^{\text{Gd}}(\text{BU})/N^{\text{Gd}}(0)$) of 155 and 157 gadolinium odd isotopes.

Table 3: Calculated and experimental comparison for Gd consumptions

Nature	Position	Consumption [%] [¹⁵⁵ Gd]	Evol. ¹⁵⁵ Gd [%]	Evol. ¹⁵⁷ Gd [%]	
UO ₂ + Gd ₂ O ₃ 8%	D04-270 [angle H ₂ O]	40	-2.3 ± 2.2	-3.9 ± 2.1	Discharge 4GWd/t
	D04-100 [angle H ₂ O]	33	-3.7 ± 2.2	-6.3 ± 2.1	
	G04-270 [front H ₂ O]	40	-0.8 ± 2.3	-2.2 ± 2.2	
	G04-080 [front H ₂ O]	34	0.1 ± 2.5	-1.4 ± 2.4	
	D07-270 [front UO ₂ + Gd ₂ O ₃ 8%]	53	-1.4 ± 2.0	-3.5 ± 2.0	Discharge 7GWd/t
	D07-100 [front UO ₂ + Gd ₂ O ₃ 8%]	46	-0.9 ± 2.3	-3.3 ± 2.2	
	D10-270 [angle H ₂ O]	66	-1.1 ± 1.8	-2.2 ± 1.7	
	D10-100 [angle H ₂ O]	58	-0.2 ± 2.1	-1.8 ± 2.1	
	K10-270 [angle H ₂ O]	87	-1.9 ± 1.6	-1.3 ± 1.0	Discharge 10GWd/t
	K10-100 [angle H ₂ O]	78	-0.2 ± 1.5	-0.9 ± 1.5	
	G10-270 [front H ₂ O]	88	-1.0 ± 1.0	-0.7 ± 1.0	
	G10-100 [front H ₂ O]	78	-0.8 ± 1.0	-1.3 ± 1.4	
	K04-270 [angle H ₂ O]	85	-0.9 ± 1.0	-1.0 ± 1.0	Discharge 12GWd/t
	K04-100 [angle H ₂ O]	75	1.1 ± 1.0	-0.4 ± 1.0	
	K07-270 [front UO ₂ + Gd ₂ O ₃ 8%]	97	-1.1 ± 0.5	0.0 ± 0.3	
	K07-100 [front UO ₂ + Gd ₂ O ₃ 8%]	89	-0.9 ± 1.0	-0.6 ± 1.0	

This non-negligible bias (the ratio between calculated and experimental gadolinium odd isotopes concentrations has always a negative sign in each FA position and at every burnup level) probably points to the fact that the JEFF-3.1.1/ ¹⁵⁷Gd(n,γ) evaluation in the experiment energy range is incorrect.

The impact of a recent measurement of the neutron capture and total cross sections and resonance parameters of gadolinium-isotope in the range 1 to 300 eV [10] has also been tested on BWR reactor physical parameters. In particular, a comparison between computational and experimental values of rod-by-rod total fission rate (C/E) and modified conversion ratio prediction was performed. The measured values have been produced in the framework of the LWR-PROTEUS, a joint research program between the Paul Scherrer Institut (PSI) and an association of the Swiss nuclear operators (Swissnuclear), experiments in Switzerland. The calculation values were obtained using CASMO-4 with the real Gd vector and the JEF-2.2 and ENDF/B-VI libraries, and with the Gd effective vector, developed to take into account the newly-measured cross sections, with the ENDF/B-VI library. This preliminary study showed that the effect of the newly-measured gadolinium cross-sections seems to have the potential to resolve some of the different trends observed between calculated and experimental values for the gadolinium-containing rods [18].

In the context of the LWR-PROTEUS program (Phase I and III), a radial distribution of the total fission rate (F_{tot}) and the ²³⁸U-capture-to-total-fission (C₈/F_{tot}) ratio was measured in BWR assemblies of the type of SVEA-96+ , SVEA-96 Optima2. Fig. 5 shows the PROTEUS reactor core.



Figure 5: PROTEUS reactor core

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The comparison of measured values with an MCNPX calculation have shown an underprediction of F_{tot} and an overprediction of C_8/F_{tot} in the $\text{UO}_2\text{-Gd}_2\text{O}_3$ pins when using cross sections obtained from ENDF/B-VI, JEFF-3.0, or JEFF-3.1. Predictions using the new set of gadolinium cross section have been found to increase the calculated fission rates in the $\text{UO}_2\text{-Gd}_2\text{O}_3$ pins and a much better agreement with the experimental values of the normalized F_{tot} radial distributions. No change was observed on the ^{238}U captures because the flux change in the $\text{UO}_2\text{-Gd}_2\text{O}_3$ pins above 0.625 eV is $<0.1\%$ [19].

Despite the circumstances previously described [18,19], the goodness of the newly evaluated data is not confirmed by tests performed on a set of the International Criticality Safety Benchmark Evaluation Project (ICSBEP) [20]. The ICSBEP comparison results reported in this technical reports are referred to three experimental facilities: LEU-COM-THERM-005 (LCT-005), LEU-COM-THERM-014 (LCT-014) and HEU-SOL-THERM-014 (HST-014). Fig. 6 displays the LCT-005 system.

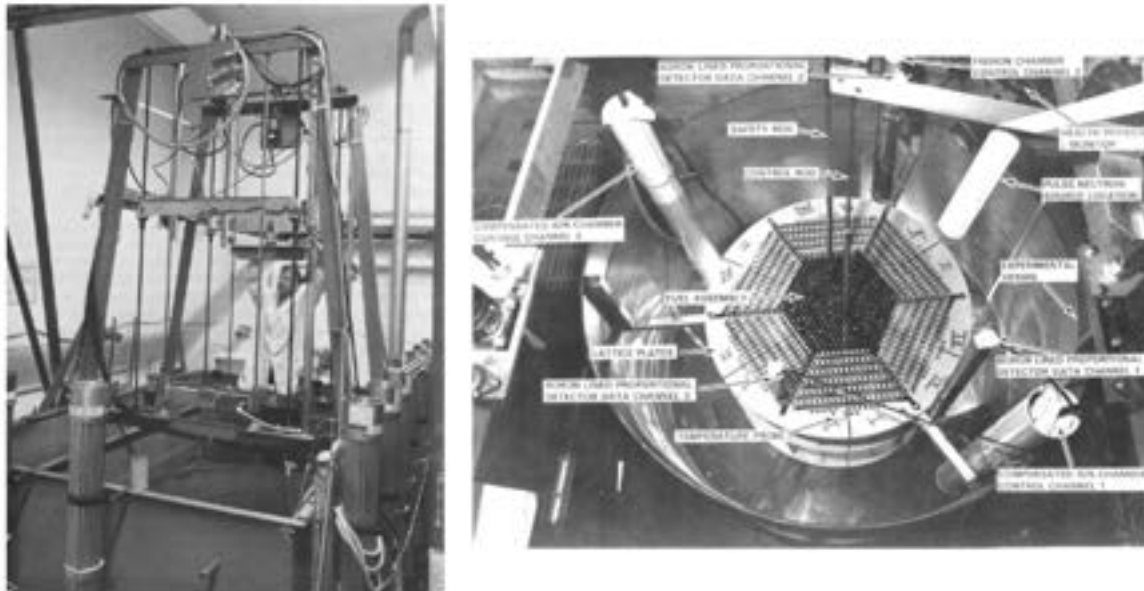


Figure 6: Experimental Critical Facility LCT-005

Essentially, LCT-005 is a single array of low-uranium dioxide fuel rods fully submerged in, and reflected by, either water or water containing dissolved gadolinium nitrate. Fig. 7 shows the geometrical dimensions of the LCT-035 experimental facility. This system is constituted by a 21×21 array of low-enriched UO_2 fuel rods in water with soluble gadolinium or boron poison. Experimental critical sizes are reported for light-water-moderated and reflected UO_2 fuel-rod cores with soluble poisons, natural boron and natural gadolinium (nitrate).

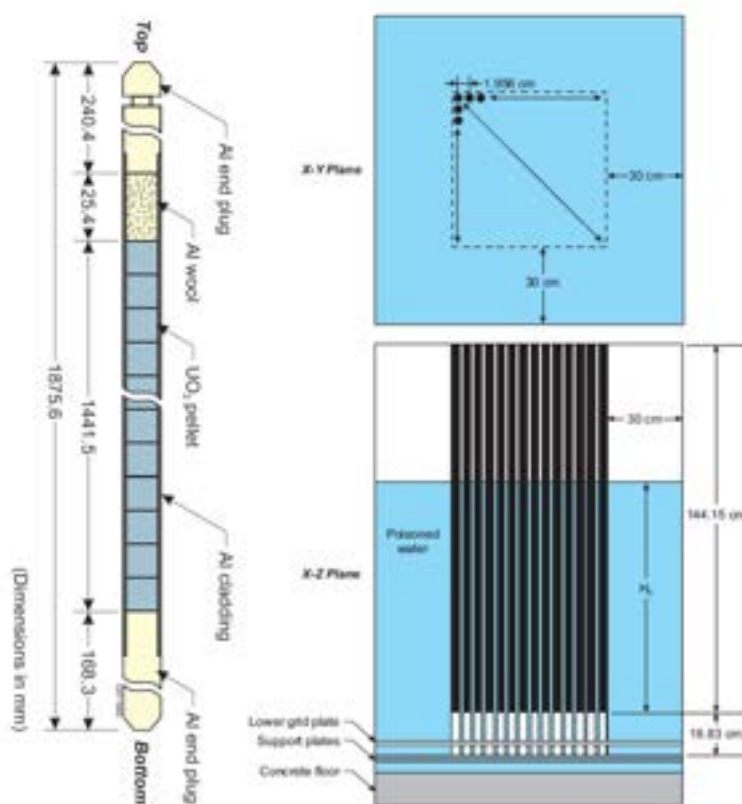
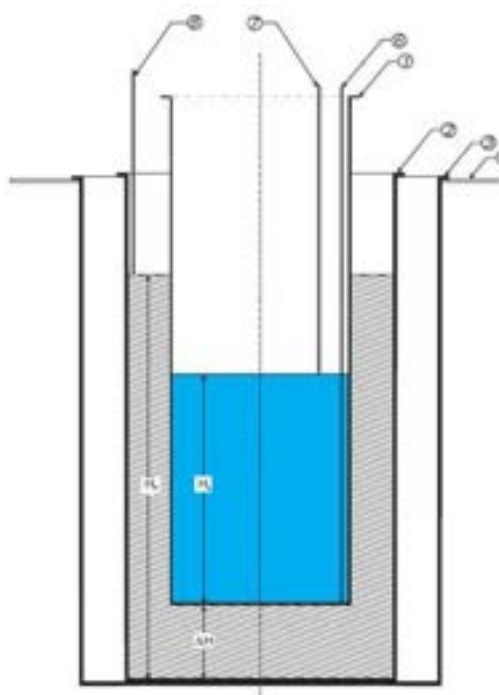


Figure 7: Experimental Critical Facility – LCT-035

HST-004 critical experimental facility consists of a nitrate solution (70 g/l) with Gadolinium. Fig. 8 presents an axial view of the facility and the experimental conditions used to perform some calculations in the International Criticality Safety Benchmark Evaluation Project.



Case No.	Uranium Concentration (grams/liter)	Gadolinium Concentration (grams/liter)	Solution Density (g/cm ³)	Total NO ₃ ⁻ Concentration (moles/liter)
1	70.0 ± 0.4	0.0	1.090 ± 0.001	0.70 ± 0.01
2	68.1 ± 0.3	0.100 ± 0.005	1.091 ± 0.001	0.68 ± 0.01
3	67.7 ± 0.3	0.193 ± 0.010	1.091 ± 0.001	0.68 ± 0.01

Figure 8: Experimental Critical Facility (left) and cases studied for the ICSBEP (right) – HST-014

Tab. 4 is a comparison between the reference and the evaluated criticality coefficient (K_{eff}) – for a series of cases – that represent specific physical conditions imposed on the previously described experimental facility – as results from calculations with ENDF/B-VII, JEFF-3.1, and Leinweber et al. [10] cross sections data.

Table 4: K_{eff} comparison values of a series of ICSBEP experiments

ICSBEP	Config.	K_{ref}	ENDF/B-VII	JEFF-3.1	Leinweber et al. [10]	Improvement
HST-014	C2	1.0000	1.00996	1.01304	1.01903	N
	C3	1.0000	1.01827	1.01852	1.02636	N
LCT-035	C3	1.0000	0.99591	0.99556	0.99935	Y
LCT-005	C2	1.0000	1.00029	1.00006	1.00466	N
	C3	1.0000	0.99907	1.00002	1.01651	N
	C4	1.0000	0.99721	0.99846	1.01602	N
	C6	1.0000	1.00684	1.00697	1.00962	N
	C7	1.0000	1.00191	1.00258	1.00846	N
	C8	1.0000	1.00163	1.00295	1.01213	N
	C9	1.0000	1.00257	1.00379	1.01459	N
	C10	1.0000	1.00135	1.00290	1.01474	N
	C11	1.0000	1.00165	1.00342	1.01544	N
	C13	1.0000	1.01309	1.01129	1.01303	N
	C15	1.0000	1.01751	1.01750	1.02436	N

As results from Table 4, the use of the Leinweber et al. gadolinium cross sections evaluated data does not involve any improvement (except for the LCT-035 C3 system) in the criticality coefficient evaluation.

Possible mistakes in the evaluation of the gadolinium cross sections data are also confirmed by some simulations that have recently been made in ZED-2 (Zero Energy Deuterium) critical facility at the Chalk River Laboratories, AECL, to study the reactivity effect up to 1.5 ppm of gadolinium in the moderator. The experiments at ZED-2 and their comparison with simulations were conducted just because the most recent evaluation provided by Leinweber et al. [10] could have posed serious safety concerns to CANDU reactors in case it was confirmed. Fig. 9 is a schematic representation of an axial view of the ZED-2 research reactor.

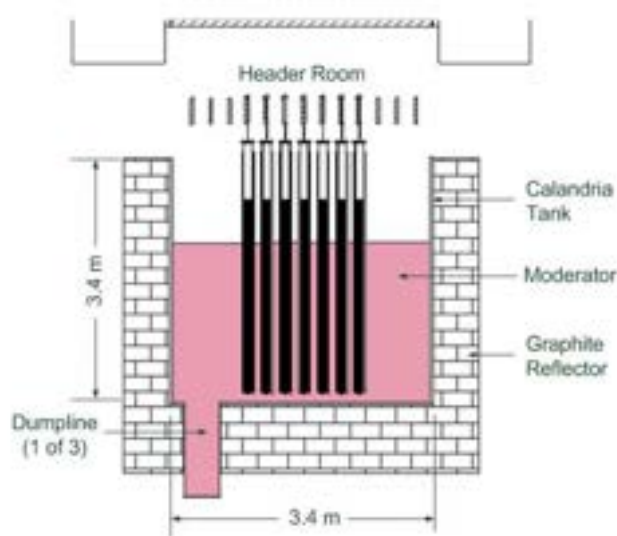


Figure 9: Axial section of ZED-2 Research Reactor

Monte Carlo calculations (Fig. 10) have confirmed the capacity of boron cross sections evaluated data to correctly predict the ZED-2 almost criticality configuration with a two-sigma uncertainty over a 0-6 ppm range of the boron concentration.

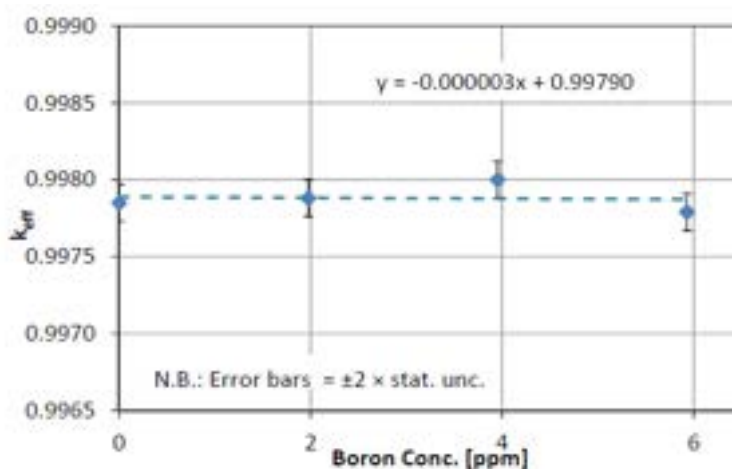


Figure 10: Monte Carlo keff evaluated values vs. boron concentration – ZED-2 research reactor

This was however not the case for gadolinium cross sections; in fact, another result of the study was the investigation of the quantitative effect on the k-effective value using various sources of gadolinium neutron capture cross sections in an MCNP simulation of the reactor system. In detail, the gadolinium cross sections adopted have been the ENDF/B-VII.0, the ENDF/B-VII.1 β based on the Leinweber et al. data, and the ENDF/B-VII.1[21]. As reported in Fig. 11, the multiplication coefficient evaluation of the ZED-2 facility obtained by means of an MCNP simulation has shown, with respect to the experimental values, an eigenvalue overestimation using the ENDF/B-VII.1 (Leinweber et al.) data and an underestimation using the ENDF/B-VII.0 data, the experimental configurations having always been such that keff=0.998 at each gadolinium concentration level. Moreover the error introduced by the Gd cross sections was higher the higher the Gd concentration in the reactor.

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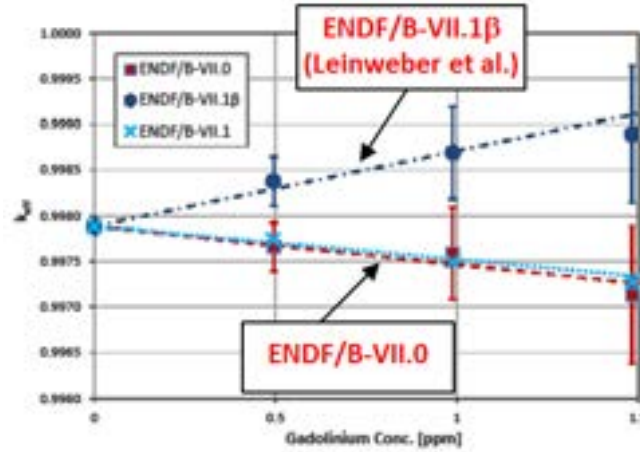


Figure 11: Comparison of keff values with different ENDF evaluated data

The comparison of simulations vs. experiments confirmed that both the ENDF/B-VII.0 data and those by Leinweber et al. [10] are wrong, that the correct cross sections lie somewhat in between the two evaluated sets, and that CANDU reactors still have adequate safety shutdown margins.

The obtained results show, once again, the need for a re-evaluation of the gadolinium odd isotopes capture cross sections data.

All in all, there seems to be space and justification for newer and improved experimental cross section determinations in the low energy range, especially targeted to $^{157}\text{Gd}(n,\gamma)$, to which very accurate uncertainty and covariance values should be also added in order to improve the neutronic analyses of nuclear fuels.

3. Sensitivity and Uncertainty theory

In this paragraph, a short presentation of the theoretical background of sensitivity and uncertainty analysis is reported. A more detailed discussion of the sensitivity and uncertainty theory is reported in [22].

3.1 Sensitivity

An integral reactor parameter Q (i.e., fundamental eigenvalue, reaction rate, reactivity coefficient) is a complex mathematical function of its independent cross sections data parameters:

$$Q = f(\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_n) \quad (1)$$

Uncertainty in the evaluation of the independent parameters involves a deviation of the integral parameter with respect to its nominal value. A possible mathematical evaluation of such deviation can be performed by developing relationship (1) in a Taylor series around a nominal value:

$$Q(\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n) = Q(\sigma_{10}, \dots, \sigma_{n0}) + \sum_{i=1}^n \left. \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \sigma_i} \right|_{\sigma_{i0}} (\sigma_i - \sigma_{i0}) + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \left. \frac{\partial^2 Q}{\partial \sigma_i \partial \sigma_j} \right|_{\sigma_{i0}, \sigma_{j0}} \frac{(\sigma_i - \sigma_{i0})(\sigma_j - \sigma_{j0})}{2!} + \dots + R_n(\sigma) \quad (2)$$

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If the variations of all independent cross sections variables with respect to the nominal value are such that in (2) the second order term can be neglected (i.e. if it appears that $(\Delta\sigma_i)^2 \ll 1 \forall i$), it's reasonable to truncate the Taylor series at first order:

$$dQ = \sum_{i=1}^n \left. \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \sigma_i} \right|_{\sigma_{i0}} d\sigma_i \quad (3)$$

Relationship (3) can be expressed in a more general form by introducing the relative difference of the integral and physical parameters:

$$\frac{dQ}{Q_0} = \sum_{i=1}^n \left. \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \sigma_i} \right|_{\sigma_{i0}} \frac{\partial \sigma_i}{\sigma_{i0}} \cdot \frac{\sigma_{i0}}{Q_0} \quad (4)$$

Relative variation of Q due to the change of an independent cross-section data parameters can be expressed in terms of a sensitivity coefficient as follow:

$$\frac{dQ}{Q_0} = \sum_{i=1}^n S_i|_{\sigma_{i0}} \cdot \frac{\partial \sigma_i}{\sigma_{i0}} \quad (5)$$

where the sensitivity coefficient are formally given by:

$$S_i = \frac{\partial Q/Q}{\partial \sigma_i/\sigma_i} \quad (6)$$

Relationship (6) assesses how a given cross section is important in the estimation process of Q, as a function of the incident neutron energy; it is capable of estimating how much, and in which energy region, an error in the cross-section propagates to an error in Q. A complete sensitivity coefficient is characterized by two components as follows:

$$\frac{dQ}{Q_0} = \sum_{j=1}^n S_j \cdot \frac{\partial \sigma_j}{\sigma_{j0}} + \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial \sigma^e} \cdot \frac{\sigma^e}{Q} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial \sigma^e}{\sigma^e} \quad (7)$$

where the first and second terms on the right side of (7) are generally denoted as indirect (I) and direct (D) effects, respectively. The D term is the contribution to the variation of the integral parameter Q only due to a variation of the energy dependent cross-section σ^e . On the contrary, the I term is an indirect contribution to Q due to flux perturbation. The indirect term consists also of two components, namely, the explicit and implicit ones. The explicit component comes from the flux perturbation caused by perturbing any multi-group cross-section appearing explicitly in the transport equation. The implicit component is associated with a flux perturbation due to a change of the self-shielding of a nuclide by means of a perturbation of the cross sections of another nuclide. For example, if one considers hydrogen, perturbing the H elastic value has an explicit effect because the flux is perturbed due to change in H moderation. However there is also an implicit

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effect because changing the H data causes another flux perturbation because of a perturbation in the absorption cross section of ^{238}U due to a change in self-shielding [23].

3.2 Uncertainty

The uncertainties are associated to the cross-sections and can be expressed, for a generic number of nuclides, in a mathematical formulation defining a variance-covariance matrix that, with respect to a nuclear reaction r , takes the following form:

$$C_{\sigma,r} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{11} & \dots & c_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \\ c_{1n} & & c_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \quad (8)$$

where the generic element c_{ij} of (8) represents the variance ($\sigma_{i,r}^2; i = j$) and covariance ($\sigma_{i,r}\sigma_{j,r}; i \neq j$) of the nuclear data. The cross sections uncertainty (c_{ij}), convoluted with the sensitivity (S_j), gives the related uncertainty to be associated in the evaluation of Q . The uncertainty of the Q integral parameter can be expressed as:

$$\sigma_{Q,r}^2 = \sum_{i,j}^n S_{i,r} S_{j,r} c_{ij,r} \quad (9)$$

Relationship (9) can also be expressed in terms of a vector-matrix formulation as follow:

$$\sigma_{Q,r}^2 = S_{Q,r} \cdot C_{\sigma,r} \cdot S_{Q,r}^T \quad (10)$$

The introduction of a sensitivity matrix defined as a dyadic product of the sensitivity vector (S_i) and its transposed (S_i^T):

$$S_{Q,r} = S_{Q,r} S_{Q,r}^T = \begin{bmatrix} S_{11} & \dots & S_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \\ S_{1n} & & S_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \quad (11)$$

allows to represent the relative variance of the integral parameter Q in a more compact form as a dyadic product between two matrices [24]:

$$\sigma_{Q,r}^2 = S_{Q,r} : C_{\sigma,r} \quad (12)$$

where $S_{Q,r}$ is the sensitivity matrix and $C_{\sigma,r}$ is the variance-covariance matrix.

4. Calculation tools

The Sensitivity and Uncertainty (S/U) codes in SCALE 6.1 are collectively referred to as TSUNAMI (Tools for Sensitivity and Uncertainty Analysis Methodology Implementation) [25]. The S/U analysis results presented in this paper have been performed using TSUNAMI-2D a functional module of the SCALE 6.1 control module TRITON (Transport Rigor Implemented with Time-dependent Operation for Neutronic depletion) carried out to determine response sensitivity and uncertainty. The S/U calculations are completely automated to perform: (a) cross sections self-

shielding operations, (b) forward and adjoint transport calculations, (c) computation of sensitivity coefficients, and (d) calculation of the response uncertainty [26]. The calculation procedure for the (a) step is based on a rigorous mechanism using the continuous energy solvers BONAMIST and CENTRM for self-shielding in the unresolved and resolved resonance regions, respectively, for appropriately weighting multi-group cross-sections using a continuous energy spectrum. The CENTRM module performs transport calculations using ENDF-based point data on an ultrafine energy grid (typically 30.000-70.000 energy points) to generate effectively continuous energy flux solutions in the resonance and thermal ranges. This is used to weight the multi-group cross sections to be utilized in the subsequent transport calculations. After the cross-sections are processed, the TSUNAMI-2D sequence performs two criticality calculations, solving the forward and adjoint forms of the Boltzmann equation, respectively, using the NEWT bidimensional discrete ordinate code. In this step, an energy discretization based on a 238-groups structure is adopted. The sequence then calls the SAMS module in order to compute the sensitivity coefficients. Once the sensitivities are available, the uncertainty on the integral parameters of interest due to the uncertainty in the basic nuclear data are evaluated according to (12) using the so-called 44 GROUPOV covariance matrix. The 44GROUPOV matrix comprehends a total of 401 isotopes in a 44-group energy structure. The library includes “low fidelity” (lo-fi) covariances spanning the full energy range that consists of ORNL covariances based on the integral approximation in the thermal and epithermal ranges, combined with approximate uncertainties generated by the Brookhaven National Laboratory (BNL) and Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) in the high energy range above 5.5 keV. The high energy covariance data were generated with nuclear model codes and included uncertainties for inelastic (n,2n), capture, fission, and elastic reactions. In addition to lo-fi covariances, LANL has provided full range “high fidelity” evaluations for elements lighter than fluorine. This is a significant benefit for addressing moderator materials. Tab. 5 summarize the sources of covariance data in the SCALE-6 covariance library [27].

Table 5: Sources of covariance data in the SCALE 6.1.3 covariance library

Source	Isotopes
ENDF/B-VII	Gd ^{152-158,160} Th ²³² Tc ⁹⁹ Ir ^{191,193}
(Pre-release) ENDF/B-VII	U ^{233,235,238} Pu ²³⁹
ENDF/B-VI	Na ²³ Si ²⁸⁻²⁹ Sc ⁴⁵ V ⁵¹ Cr ^{50,52-54} Mn ⁵⁵ Fe ^{54,56-58} Ni ^{58,60-62,64} Cu ^{63,65} Y ⁸⁹ Nb ⁹³ In ^(nat) Re ^{185,187} Au ¹⁹⁷ Pb ²⁰⁶⁻²⁰⁸ B ²⁰⁹ Am ²⁴¹
JENDL	Pu ²⁴⁰⁻²⁴¹
LANL Hi-Fi	H ¹⁻³ He ³⁻⁴ Li ⁶⁻⁷ Be ⁹ B ¹⁰⁻¹¹ C ¹² N ¹⁴⁻¹⁵ O ¹⁶⁻¹⁷ F ¹⁹
Lo-Fi	~ 200 materials (mostly fission products and minor actinides)

TSUNAMI-2D simulations have been executed using the v7-238 SCALE cross sections libraries based on the ENDF/B-VII (release 0) library. The adjoint and forward transport calculations have

been performed with the following convergence numerical criteria: 10^{-6} for the critical eigenvalue and 10^{-4} for the inner and outer spatial convergence iterations. The quadrature and scattering orders (Sn and Pn) respectively have been set to 16 and 1 (2 only for the moderator material). The iterative transport solutions have been accelerated using a coarse-mesh finite-difference approach (CMFD).

5. Calculation models

In order to quantify the maximum impact of the uncertainty of the gadolinium isotopes cross sections on the criticality of a LWR system, calculations have been performed on two types of PWR fuel assemblies - that present the highest number of gadolinium fuel pins among the 17x17 EPR™ FA configurations [28,29] - and on three types of BWR FA systems containing gadolinium fuel pins. In particular, the FAs studied are: the UK-EPR FA (UK-EPR-A, UK-EPR-B), the US-EPR FA (US-EPR-C3), the 7x7 BWR FA (GE7x7) used at the Peach Bottom USA reactor, the General Electric 9x9-7 BWR FA (GE9x9-7), the General Electric 10x10-8 BWR FA (GE10x10-8). The details of physical parameters used for the FAs analyzed are reported in Tab. 6.

Table 6: Technical specifications of PWR fuel assembly

FA Type	235U enr. (w%)	Nr. of Gd pins, Gd ₂ O ₃ enr. (w%)	Moderator Density (g/cm ³)	Boron content in moderator (pcm)
GE7x7	2.93	4, 3.0	0.45	0
GE9x9-7	3.61	14, 5.0	0.45	0
GE10x10-8	4.12	14, 5.0	0.25	0
			0.35	
			0.45	
			0.55	
			0.65	
			0.75	
UK-EPR-A	3.20	20, 8.0	0.75	0
UK-EPR-B	5.00	24, 8.0		
US-EPR-C3	3.25	12, 8.0 + 4, 2.0	0.75	0
	3.25	12, 8.0 + 4, 2.0		600

Fig. 12 and 13 show a material and geometrical representation of the PWR and BWR assemblies configurations as described above.

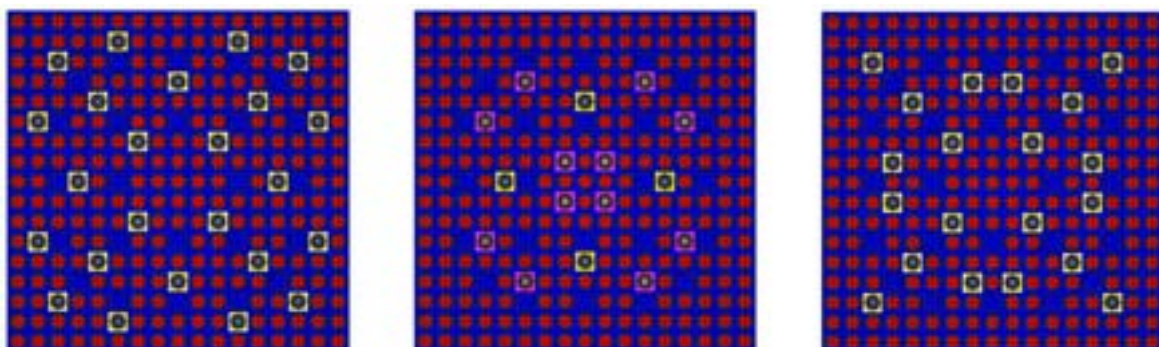


Figure 12: U.K. EPR FA, enr 5.0% @ 24 Gd fuel pins (left); U.K. EPR FA, enr 3.2% @ 20 Gd fuel pins (right); U.S. EPR FA, enr 3.25% @ 16 Gd fuel pins (center)

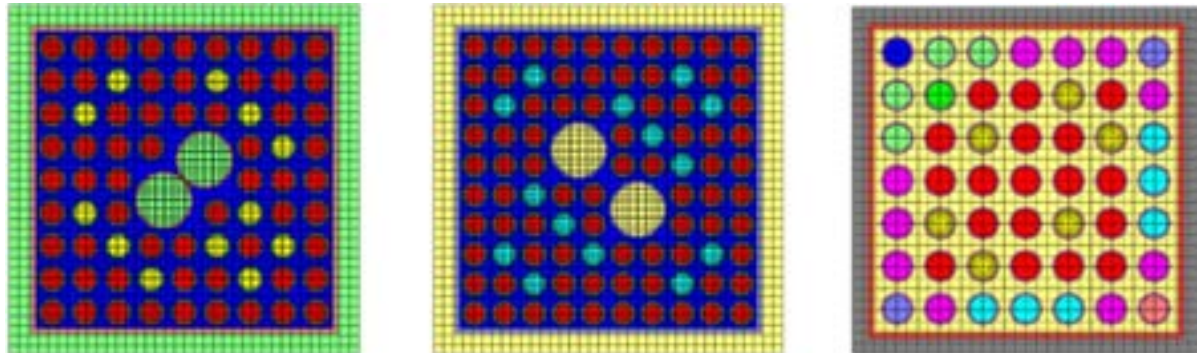


Figure 13: GE BWR FA 9x9-7 @ 12 Gd fuel pins (left); GE BWR 10x10-8 @ 14 Gd fuel pins (center); GE BWR 7x7 @ 6 Gd fuel pins (right)

Sensitivity and uncertainty analyses have been performed for the various cases listed in the previous table to compute the contribution of the gadolinium odd isotopes to the overall uncertainty in criticality eigenvalue evaluations and to investigate the effect of moderator density and the number of the gadolinium fuel pins to the global gadolinium odd isotope sensitivity in the FAs systems.

6. Results and discussions

A series of NEWT/TSUNAMI-2D and SAMS5 calculations have been executed for each FA configuration listed in Table 6 to quantify the gadolinium odd isotopes sensitivities and uncertainties for the neutron multiplication factor k . In details, the SU analysis has provided the uncertainty contributions, in decreasing importance order, to k of any nuclear reaction involved. In Table 7 the first 26 most significant contributors to the uncertainty of k for the GE 10x10-8 FA at moderator density of 0.45 g/cm^3 is given. The choice of the GE 10x10-8 FA is due to the fact that this is the BWR configuration that contains the highest number of gadolinium fuel pins. It can be seen from the reported data that the (n,γ) reaction of odd isotopes ^{157}Gd and ^{155}Gd rank between 0.26 and 0.20 with respect to the most significant contributor which, therefore, has always rank set to one. Rank is defined as the ratio between the contribution to uncertainty in k_{eff} of a particular couple of Nuclide-Reaction and the value of the maximum contribution to the uncertainty in k_{eff} .

Table 7: Contribution to overall uncertainty in criticality eigenvalue for the GE 10x10-8 FA

Covariance Matrix		Contributions to Uncertainty in k_{eff} (% $\Delta k/k$)	Rank
Nuclide-Reaction	Nuclide-Reaction	Due to this Matrix	
^{235}U nubar	^{235}U nubar	2.62E-01	1.00
^{238}U n,gamma	^{238}U n,gamma	2.11E-01	0.80
^{238}U n,n'	^{238}U n,n'	1.66E-01	0.63
^{235}U n,gamma	^{235}U n,gamma	1.47E-01	0.56

^{235}U fission	^{235}U fission	1.41E-01	0.54
^{235}U chi	^{235}U chi	1.33E-01	0.51
^{235}U fission	^{235}U n,gamma	1.18E-01	0.45
^{238}U nubar	^{238}U nubar	8.35E-02	0.32
^{157}Gd n,gamma	^{157}Gd n,gamma	6.72E-02	0.26
^{155}Gd n,gamma	^{155}Gd n,gamma	5.15E-02	0.20
^{92}Zr n,gamma	^{92}Zr n,gamma	4.12E-02	0.16
^{91}Zr n,gamma	^{91}Zr n,gamma	3.55E-02	0.14
^1H elastic	^1H elastic	3.31E-02	0.13
^1H n,gamma	^1H n,gamma	3.08E-02	0.12
^{90}Zr n,gamma	^{90}Zr n,gamma	2.74E-02	0.10
^{238}U fission	^{238}U fission	2.25E-02	0.09
^{238}U elastic	^{238}U n,gamma	1.96E-02	0.07
^{238}U elastic	^{238}U elastic	1.82E-02	0.07
^{156}Gd n,gamma	^{156}Gd n,gamma	1.77E-02	0.07
^{238}U n,2n	^{238}U n,2n	1.26E-02	0.05
^{238}U chi	^{238}U chi	1.23E-02	0.05
^{90}Zr n,n'	^{90}Zr n,n'	1.13E-02	0.04
^{235}U elastic	^{235}U fission	-9.77E-03	-0.04
^{94}Zr n,gamma	^{94}Zr n,gamma	8.24E-03	0.03
^{16}O n,alpha	^{16}O n,alpha	7.43E-03	0.03
^{238}U elastic	^{238}U n,n'	7.23E-03	0.03

It can be seen that ^{157}Gd and ^{155}Gd play the most important role immediately after that of ^{235}U and ^{238}U , whose data are either not measurable at present at the n_TOF facility or already under experimental investigation.

The results of the SU analysis of k with respect to $^{157}\text{Gd}(n,\gamma)$ cross sections is presented in Fig. 15. From Fig. 14, it can be seen that the energy range of highest sensitivity to the $^{157}\text{Gd}(n,\gamma)$ reaction is between about 0.1 and 1 eV. In the same figure, two profiles at two different moderator densities are given; it can be seen that the overall shape of the sensitivity is little affected by this parameter. It can be concluded that any amelioration of $^{157}\text{Gd}(n,\gamma)$ cross section in the $1/v$ energy range, particularly in the 0.1 – 1 eV range and especially if associated to low uncertainty values, represent a real improvement in the overall assessment of the neutronic properties of the FAs here analyzed.

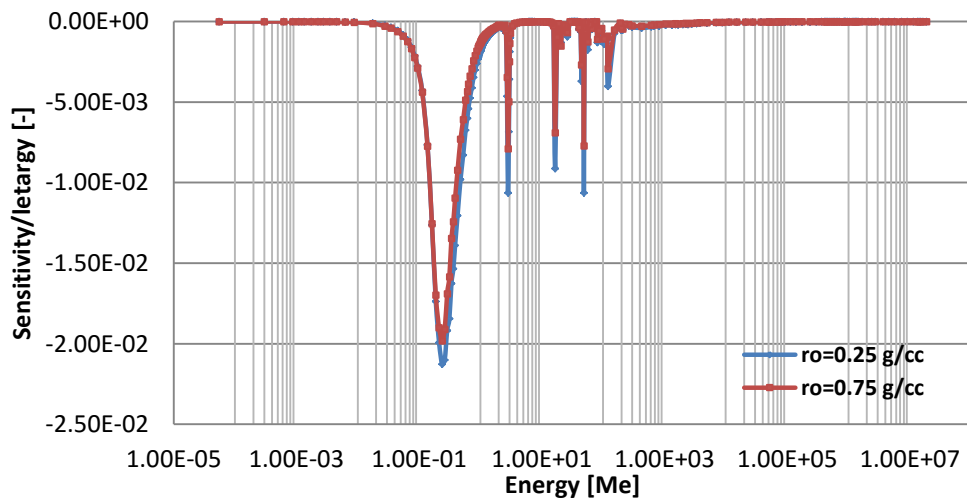


Figure 14: Profiles of sensitivity per unit lethargy to ^{157}Gd (n,g) cross section as a function of incident neutron energy for GE 10x10-8 FA; the two curves refer to different moderator densities.

Fig. 14 also shows that the impact of $^{157}\text{Gd}(n,\gamma)$ is slightly higher for BWR FAs at lower moderator densities. Finally, a sensitivity analysis of the effect of a different number (2,4,6) of gadolinium fuel pins on the k-effective in the BWR Peach Bottom 7x7 configuration has been performed. Fig. 16v shows the obtained results.

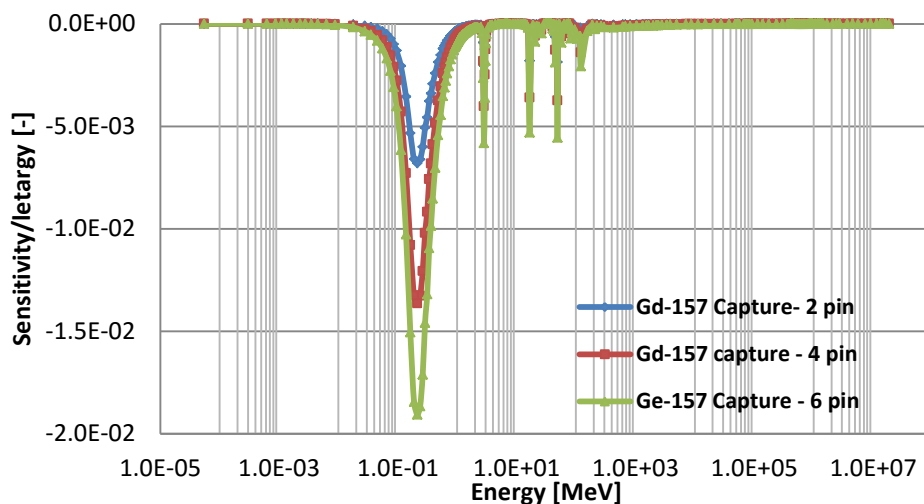


Figure 15: Effect of number of gadolinium fuel pins on the sensitivity profile

From the previous figure, it can be concluded that the value of the sensitivity on the overall energy range is significantly influenced by the number of gadolinium fuel pins (roughly an average factor two every two fuel pins).

An analysis of a different boron concentration has furthermore been performed on the US-EPR-C3 configuration. The results are presented in Table 8.

Table 8: Effect of boron concentration on Sensitivity and Uncertainty data

FA Type		Total k uncertainty (% $\Delta k/k$)	$^{157}\text{Gd}(n,g)$ Rank (-)	$^{155}\text{Gd}(n,g)$ Rank (-)	Energy integrated Sensitivity to $^{157}\text{Gd}(n,g)$ (-)	Energy integrated Sensitivity to $^{155}\text{Gd}(n,g)$ (-)
US-EPR- C3	Boron (600 ppm)	0.5241	0.116	0.095	-1.520E-02	-8.595E-03
	No-Boron	0.5203	0.116	0.094	-1.568E-02	-8.696E-03

The total energy integrated sensitivity of the gadolinium odd isotopes is slightly higher in the no-boron configuration. This condition is in agreement with the physical circumstance that the configuration with boron presents a harder neutronic spectrum on which the high sensitivity thermal region of the gadolinium odd isotopes has less influence. The rank of the odd isotopes is virtually unaffected by the boron concentration.

In order to make a comparison between the different FAs analyzed the total energy integrated sensitivity of ^{155}Gd and ^{157}Gd have also been evaluated; the results are reported in Tab. 9.

Table 9: Energy integrated Sensitivity and Uncertainty values for the FAs analyzed

FA Type		Total k uncertainty (% $\Delta k/k$)	$^{157}\text{Gd}(n,g)$ Rank (-)	$^{155}\text{Gd}(n,g)$ Rank (-)	Energy integrated Sensitivity to $^{157}\text{Gd}(n,g)$ (-)	Energy integrated Sensitivity to $^{155}\text{Gd}(n,g)$ (-)
GE7x7		0.5426	0.12	0.08	-1.827E-02	-7.840E-03
GE9x9-7		0.4912	0.25	0.19	-2.971E-02	-1.573E-02
GE10x10-8	0.25	0.5153	0.28	0.22	-3.176E-02	-1.744E-02
	0.35	0.499	0.27	0.21	-3.089E-02	-1.661E-02
	0.45	0.4863	0.26	0.2	-3.001E-02	-1.584E-02
	0.55	0.4763	0.25	0.19	-2.915E-02	-1.512E-02
	0.65	0.4683	0.23	0.18	-2.832E-02	-1.444E-02
	0.75	0.4618	0.22	0.17	-2.752E-02	-1.382E-02
UK-EPR		0.4913	0.21	0.18	-2.147E-02	-1.413E-02
US-EPR-C3		0.5241	0.12	0.09	-1.520E-02	-8.535E-03

From the data of Tab. 9 it can be seen that, excluding the configuration which has only four gadolinium fuel pins, the impact of $^{155}\text{Gd}(n,\gamma)$ and $^{157}\text{Gd}(n,\gamma)$ is highest for BWR FAs at low moderator densities. The rank for $^{157}\text{Gd}(n,\gamma)$ ranges from 0.12 to 0.28, while that for $^{155}\text{Gd}(n,\gamma)$ ranges from 0.08 to 0.22. The impact on the k values due to Gadolinium odd isotopes (n, γ) reactions may be from some tens to two or three hundred pcm at most. However, any gain in the precision over the estimates of k is more than welcome to the nuclear industry and the nuclear safety authorities. Any improvement in cross section knowledge is therefore desired.

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7. Conclusions

A series of scientific results reported in the open literature shows that the use of gadolinium odd isotopes (^{157}Gd and ^{155}Gd) cross sections, currently implemented in the JEFF and ENDF/B-VII cross sections libraries, determines non-negligible differences in the evaluation of a system criticality with respect to experimental values. Even the most recent gadolinium odd isotopes cross sections evaluations don't produce an improvement in the criticality value predictions. An S/U analysis on commercial PWR and BWR assembly configurations has shown that gadolinium capture cross sections are among the most significant nuclide-reaction contributors to the uncertainty in the k-effective evaluation. For these reasons and starting from all the scientific arguments presented in this paper, a series of measurements to re-evaluate with high accuracy and high resolution the ^{157}Gd and ^{155}Gd neutron capture cross sections between thermal and 20 MeV neutron energy is currently in place at the n_TOF facility of the European Council for Nuclear Research (CERN) [30] and scheduled for completion before the end of the Summer.

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PART TWO

Preliminary Set-ups for the production of an EMPIRE evaluation

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EMPIRE [1] is a nuclear reaction code, comprising various nuclear models, designed for calculations over a broad range of energies and incident particles. The system can be used for theoretical investigations of nuclear reactions as well as for nuclear data evaluation work. Photons, nucleons, deuterons, tritons, ^3He , alphas, and light or heavy ions can be selected as projectiles. The energy range starts just above the resonance region in the case of a neutron projectile, and extends up to few hundred MeV for heavy ion induced reactions. The first version of EMPIRE code was released in 1980 and now the current version, EMPIRE-3.2, is named “Malta”. EMPIRE makes use of several codes, written by different authors, which were converted into subroutines and adapted for the present use. In most cases, the modifications concerned input/output interface and never affected the physical model contained in the original source. Some different codes are incorporated in the present version of EMPIRE, furthermore, the package includes stand-alone codes and utilities. Evaluation of nuclear data has been a major driving force in evolution of the EMPIRE code. EMPIRE-2.19 was extensively used in the development of the ENDF/B-VII.0 library for which it produced 78 full evaluations (nearly 20% of the whole neutron sub-library). This major exercise was also a most thorough test and validation of the system. EMPIRE can be executed either with the included Graphical User Interface (GUI), or from the command-line using scripts. We start by describing the GUI mode of EMPIRE, that is the way used for this preparatory work on the use of EMPIRE.

EMPIRE can be freely downloaded [1] and easily installed for Linux/Unix, OSX and Windows platforms. In the latter case EMPIRE can be downloaded from [2]. During installation on Windows, the C:/Empire322zv2win is created and a “work” directory (for example: C:/wrk) where all files produce by EMPIRE’s calculations will be stored.

This short summary describes the use of the EMPIRE installed in a PC running Windows 10 as Operating System (OS). The GUI mode is the most convenient way of running EMPIRE. The sketch of the GUI is described in the Figure 1.



Figure 1: GUI of EMPIRE nuclear code

The “Main 1” panel provides for essential control of calculations. It allows to create a new input file by clicking on the “Create” button. This action copies the standard (default) input file and opens it for editing and selecting parts of the system: physics calculations, formatting, verification, preprocessing and plotting. “Main1” panel gives also access to output/input files produced by

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EMPIRE in the first run. “Main 2” panel provides additional four features not included in the “Main1” panel. These features were not used for this preliminary study.

EMPIRE is set up to read as much data as possible from the RIPL input directory *empire/RIPL/* [3] and the local input parameter library (*empire/data*). The user has to supply only those input parameters that the code can't know. These are the incident energy, the projectile, the target and the number of emitted particles to be followed. With the default library of input parameters it is possible to execute a “first-shot” calculation with minimal effort. In the second step, the user may wish to regain control over the input in order to make appropriate adjustments to the parameters. This can be done in a selective way in the optional part of the EMPIRE input, or directly in local project files produced by EMPIRE during its first run. It should be noted that there is a difference in the way EMPIRE accesses general input library in the first and subsequent runs of a given project.

Input to EMPIRE consists of two parts. The first is mandatory and contains basic data necessary to specify the case, and the structure is illustrated by the following lines:

```
14.8 ;INCIDENT ENERGY (IN LAB)
157 64 ;TARGET A , Z
1 0 ;PROJECTILE A, Z
2 ;NUMBER OF NEUTRONS TO BE EMITTED
1 ;NUMBER OF PROTONS TO BE EMITTED
1 ;NUMBER OF ALPHAS TO BE EMITTED
1 ;NUMBER OF DEUTERONS TO BE EMITTED
0 ;NUMBER OF TRITONS TO BE EMITTED
0 ;NUMBER OF HELIONS (3He) TO BE EMITTED
0 0. 0. ;NUMBER OF L.I. TO BE EMITTED, AND ITS A AND Z
```

The first line specifies the incident energy (MeV) in the laboratory system. The second and third are used to specify the mass and atomic numbers of a target and a projectile respectively. The next seven lines define the number of emissions to be followed for each particle. The code automatically sums over all possible decay sequences to reach the given residual nucleus.

The mandatory input is followed by optional input, which allows modifications to the default model parameters. Optional input consists of an arbitrary number of records, entered in any order and closed with the GO record, which indicates the end of the input. In the simplest case (all defaults), only the GO record must be entered. If the first character of the line is *, # or !, then this line contains comments and is ignored by the code. If the first character of the line is @, then this line contains a title, which will be printed in EMPIRE outputs; obviously the title is not used in any calculations. Multiple titles are allowed.

The general structure of the output (.OUT) can be summarized as follows (depending on input options some items might be missing in an output):

Code banner
Optional input
Matrix of models usage

1st incident energy
Compound Nucleus

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Input parameters
 Elastic, reaction and total cross sections
 Inelastic scattering to collective levels
 Pre-equilibrium models' results
 Fusion cross section
 Population and decay of discrete levels
 Residue production cross section
 Fission cross section
 Emission spectra

1st residue

Model parameters
 Discrete level population before their -de-excitation
 Population and decay of discrete levels in
 Residue production cross section
 Fission cross section
 Emission spectra

2nd residue

...

last residue

...

inclusive emission spectra

...

2nd incident energy

...

and so on.

This EMPIRE output is used by EMPEND Module [1] for creating the ENDF-6 formatted file, that is the main goal of this study.

Optional input allows modifications to the default model parameters and consists of an arbitrary number of records, entered in any order and closed with the GO record, which indicates the end of the input. The GO record indicates the end of the optional input and starts calculations. It may be followed by an unlimited list of incident energies (and titles or comments) (one per record) terminated with a record containing a negative value (for example: -1). Anything below this line will be ignored by the code.

In this preliminary study, we focused on ^{157}Gd Evaluation, trying to reproduce ENDFB-6 data.

The optional lines of input file used for the ^{157}Gd evaluation test are illustrated by the following lines:

@ TITLE: Test Evaluation Gd-157

IOUT 3.

NEX 080. !Number of points in the outgoing energy grid

ENDF 2. !ENDF formatting

FILEV 0. !FILEV>0 is recommended for 1st run to compare vs NLD exp.data

LEV DEN 0. !EMPIRE NLD (EGSM RIPL-3) as default

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HRTW 3. !Width fluctuations considered up to 3 MeV (for neutron induced)
GSTRFN 1. !Default gamma ray strength function (Plujko MLO RIPL-2)
OMPOT -581. 1 !OMP for the inverse neutron channel (see below)

OMPOT -5405. 2 !OMP for the inverse proton channel - Koning & Delaroche
OMPOT -9600. 3 !OMP for the inverse alpha channel - Avrigeanu et al
MSD 0. !Quantum statistical Multi-Step-Direct model
MSC 0. !Quantum statistical Multi-Step-Compound model
PCROSS 1.5 !Exciton model with default 1.5 MFP parameter
HMS 0. !Monte Carlo Hybrid (DDHMS) pre-equilibrium model
GO ! Starting Calculations

@ List of Energies (MeV)

0.002
0.005
0.007
0.01
0.02
0.05
0.07
0.1
0.2
0.3
0.4
0.5
0.7
0.85
1.
1.3
1.5
1.8
2.
2.25
2.5
2.75
3.
3.2
3.4
3.6
3.8
4.
4.2
4.4
4.6
4.8
5.
5.5
6.
7.

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8.
9.
10.
11.
12.
13.
14.
15.
16.
17.
18.
19.
20.

-1. ! close

* END of INPUT FILE

All the parameters, used in the input file above are taken from a “typical” default input provided by EMPIRE. Only the choice of OMP 581 (above and below highlighted in yellow) for neutrons came from <https://www-nds.iaea.org/RIPL-3/>. By this URL, selecting the OPTICAL MODEL (OM) panel and inserting the values of A = 157 and Z = 64 for ¹⁵⁷Gd, we obtained:

Lib. No.	Inc. Part.	Model Type	Disp Pot	Rel Pot	Z-Range	A-Range	E-Range [MeV]	Ref. No.
100	n	spher.	no	no	20 - 92	40 - 238	10.0 - 50.0	14
101	n	spher.	no	no	12 - 83	24 - 209	11.0 - 11.0	15
116	n	spher.	no	no	20 - 83	40 - 209	0.0 - 5.0	18
222	n	spher.	no	no	64 - 64	133 - 171	0.0 - 20.0	30
401	n	spher.	no	no	20 - 92	40 - 238	0.0 - 25.0	35
430	n	spher.	no	no	13 - 82	27 - 208	0.1 - 24.0	47
581	n	spher.	no	no	64 - 64	157 - 157	0.1 - 20.0	58
800	n	spher.	no	no	20 - 83	40 - 210	0.0 - 155.0	69
2001	n	spher.	no	yes	6 - 82	12 - 208	50.0 - 400.0	76
2100	n	spher.	no	no	20 - 83	40 - 209	10.0 - 26.0	86
2101	n	spher.	no	no	26 - 82	54 - 208	10.0 - 80.0	87
2405	n	spher.	no	yes	13 - 83	27 - 209	0.0 - 200.0	93
2407	n	spher.	yes	yes	27 - 83	59 - 209	0.0 - 200.0	71
2410	n	spher.	yes	yes	13 - 83	27 - 209	0.0 - 200.0	95
2411	n	spher.	yes	yes	13 - 83	27 - 209	0.0 - 200.0	95
2700	n	spher.	no	no	20 - 83	40 - 210	0.0 - 155.0	98

The free version of EMPIRE does not contain the resonance module that retrieves data from the electronic version of the Atlas of Neutron Resonances by Mughabghab [4] needed to produce resonance section and related co-variances for the ENDF-6 formatted files. However, even if there are not Digital Atlas data, it is possible to enter “manually” the resonance parameters in the final .endf file. We need to copy *C:\Empire322zv2win\EMPIRE-3.2.2\data\resonances.endf* in the directory *C:/wrk*, (where the *gd157.inp* is present) and rename it as *resonances-res.endf* and starting calculation with EMPIRE. The module ENDRES [1] of the EMPIRE Calculation will properly insert the resonance parameters into the ENDF-6 file.

To start EMPIRE, in the “Main 1” (see Figure 1) panel of the GUI we selected all options (EMPIRE, Formatting, Verification, Plotting, Adding Resonances), we wrote “6440” (¹⁵⁷Gd, see ENDF Manual [5]) as MAT and then it was possible to “Run Selected”.

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After EMPIRE calculation was ended, the final *gd157.endf* file has to be processed, for example by, by PREPRO2015 [6], to assess its content. PREPRO must be previously downloaded in a given directory (for example *C:\PREPRO2015*). This directory contains some executable files, called in sequence by a properly prepared batch file of Windows (*VERIFY.BAT*) written as follow:

```

endf2c
linear
recent
sigma1
activate
legend
fixup
dictin
groupie
mixer
virgin
evalplot
complot

```

These are different modules of the PREPRO2015 program. *VERIFY.BAT* must be executed as “administrator”. Before running *VERIFY.BAT*, it is necessary to rename *gd157.end* as *ENDFB.IN*, as required by the input structure of the *endf2c* module. For our preliminary studies, the file *SIGMA1.OUT* is all we need.

The final ENDF-6 (*SIGMA1.OUT*) file was successfully processed, at least formally, by the NJOY[7] processing system through the following modules: MODER, RECONR, BROADR, HEATR, THERMR, PURR, GASPR, GROUPR, ACER. Both a file in ACE format (through ACER module) for the MCNP code and a file in GENDF format (through GROUPR module) for deterministic codes were produced.

Once we have verified that EMPIRE produce suitable files for NJOY, we need to check total, elastic, inelastic, capture and (n, 2n) cross sections in order to assess the evaluation. We used a Java-based Nuclear Data Information System (JANIS 4), free downloaded from <http://www.oecd-neo.org/janis/>, to perform cross checks among different types of data. In subsequent figures the results of the comparison, between our *SIGMA1.OUT* and EXFOR and Evaluation Data, by using JANIS4 System.

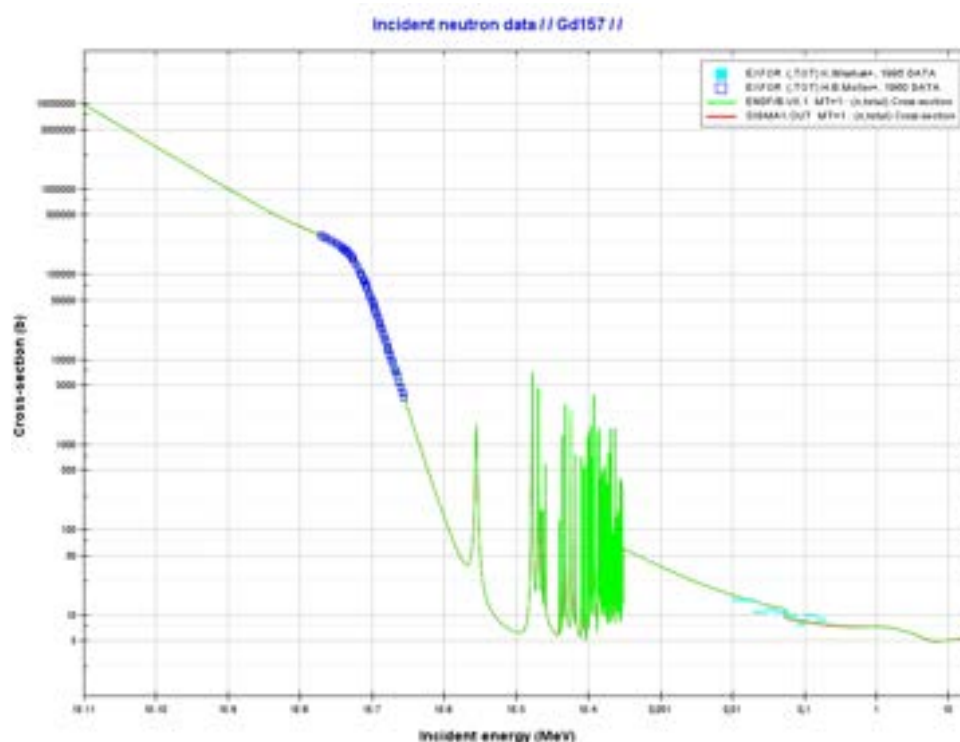


Figure 2: Total Cross Section of ^{157}Gd : Test Evaluation (red line) vs EXFOR Data and ENDF Evaluation (green line)

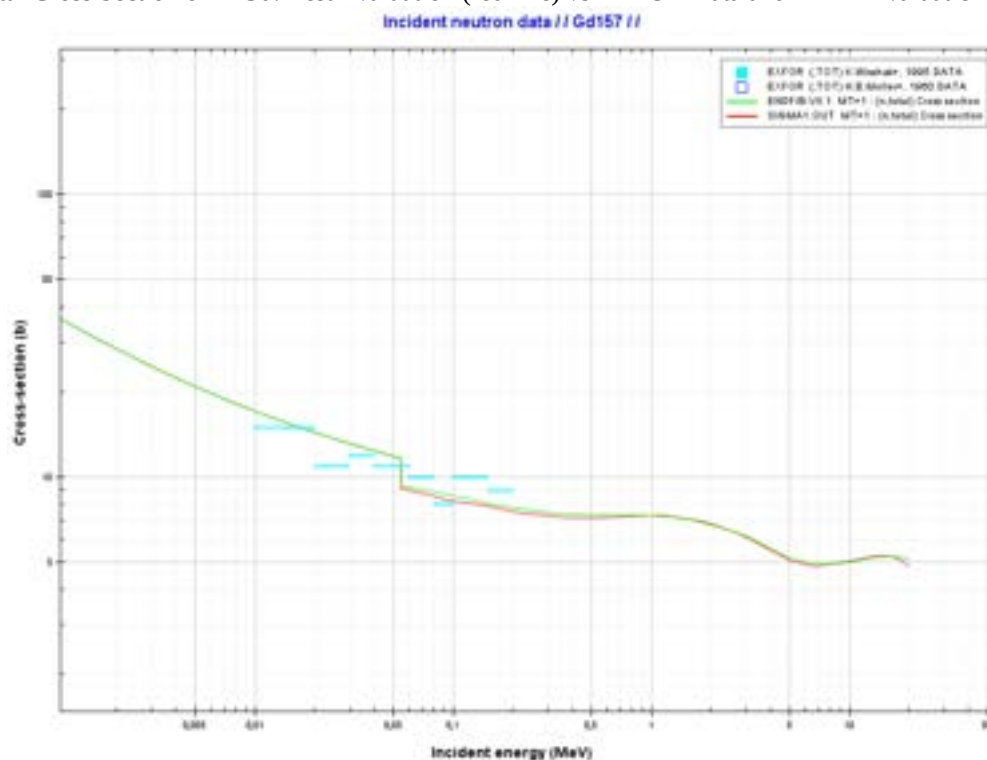


Figure 3: “Zoom view” of Total Cross Section of ^{157}Gd : Test Evaluation (red line) vs EXFOR Data and ENDF Evaluation (green line)

Figures 2 and 3 show a good agreement between our test-evaluation and other data that permits to conclude that the choice of OM seems to be reasonable. But OM = 581 is only the main choice for our test-evaluation, but it is not the unique choice to be done for a complete evaluation. The following figures show elastic, inelastic, capture and (n,2n) cross sections and it is evident that

many other physical parameters, in the EMPIRE code, have to be better tuned. This will be the future job/study for the next months.

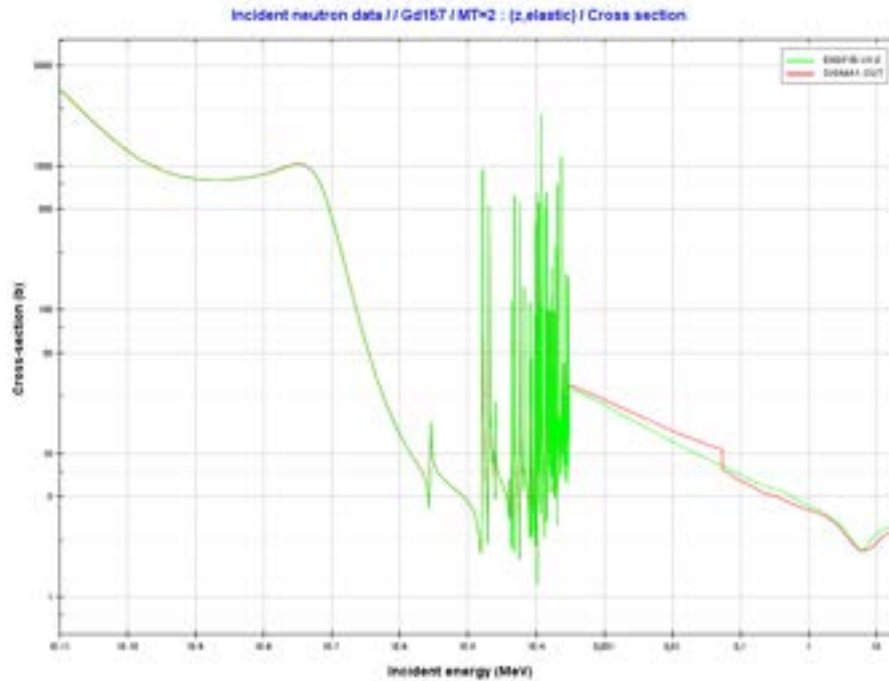


Figure 4: Elastic Cross Section of ^{157}Gd : Test Evaluation (red line) vs ENDF Evaluation (green line)

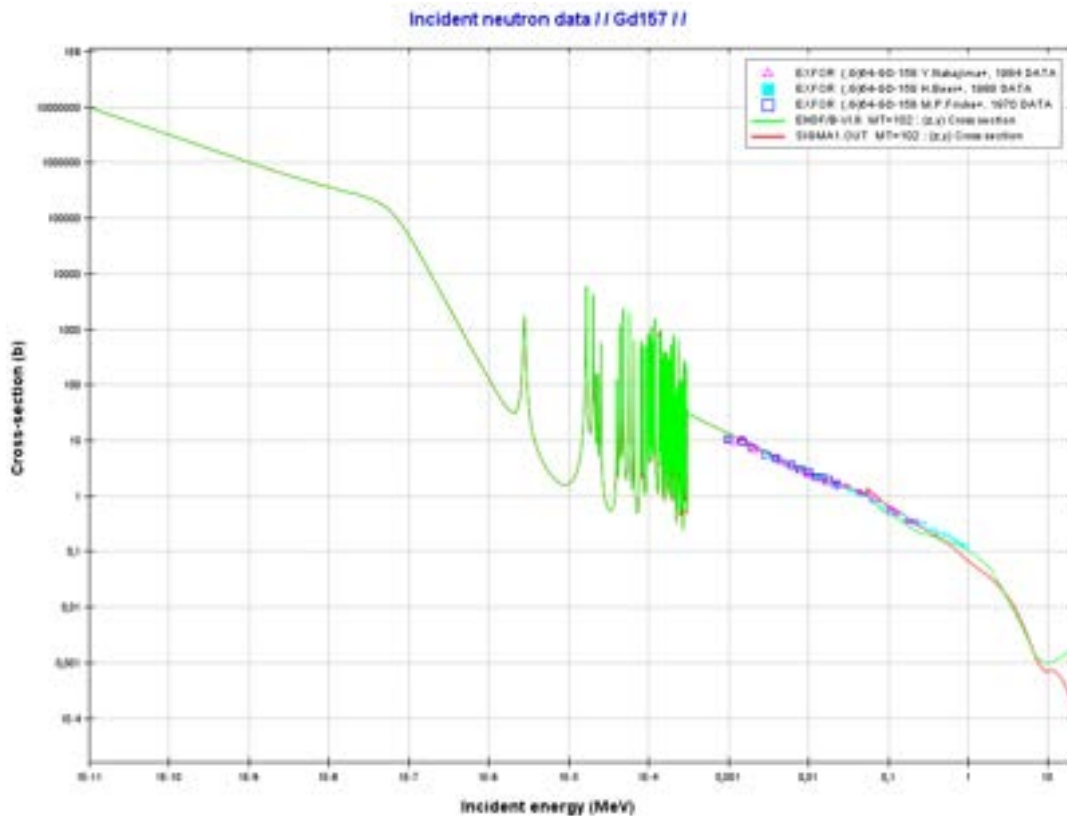


Figure 5: Capture Cross Section of ^{157}Gd : Test Evaluation (red line) vs EXFOR Data and ENDF Evaluation (green line)

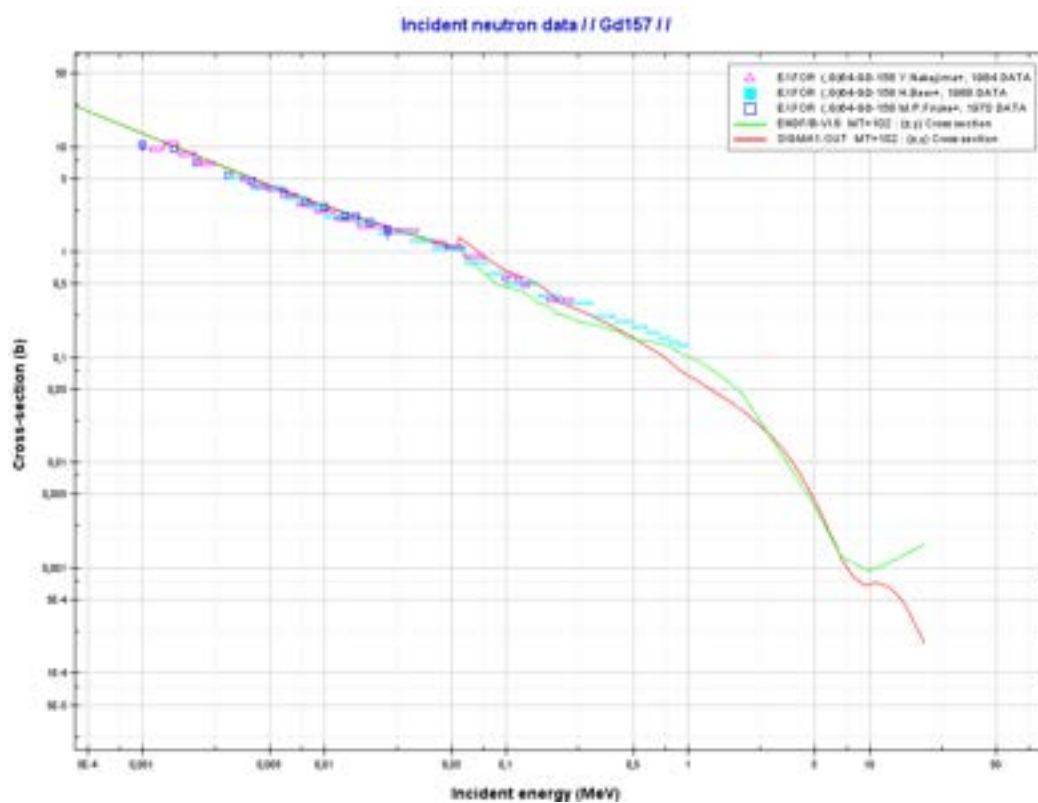


Figure 6: “Zoom View” Capture Cross Section of ^{157}Gd : Test Evaluation (red line) vs EXFOR Data and ENDF Evaluation (green line)

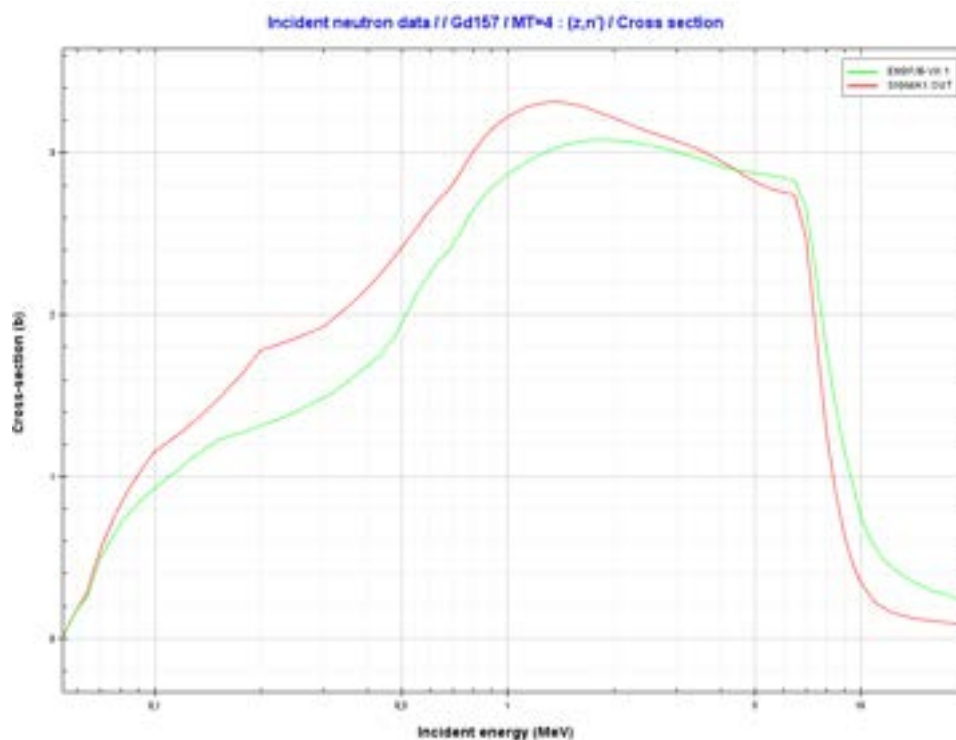


Figure 7: Inelastic Cross Section of ^{157}Gd : Test Evaluation (red line) vs ENDF Evaluation (green line)

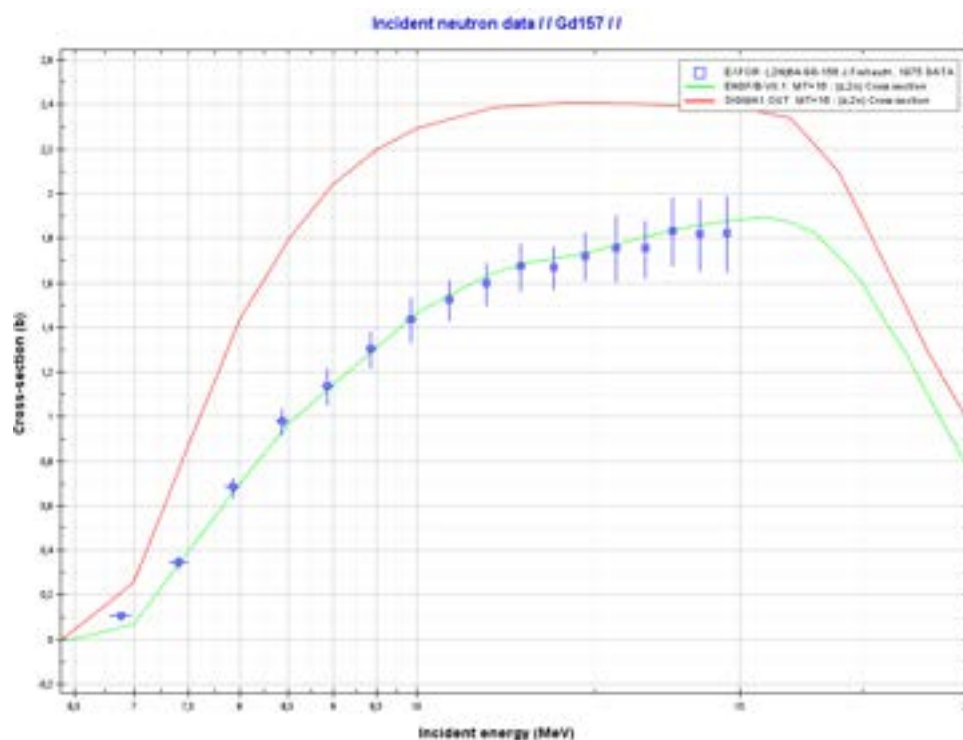


Figure 8: (n, 2n) Cross Section of ^{157}Gd : Test Evaluation (red line) vs EXFOR Data and ENDF Evaluation (green line)

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