



On-The-Fly Interpolation for Thermal Scattering in MCS

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Overview



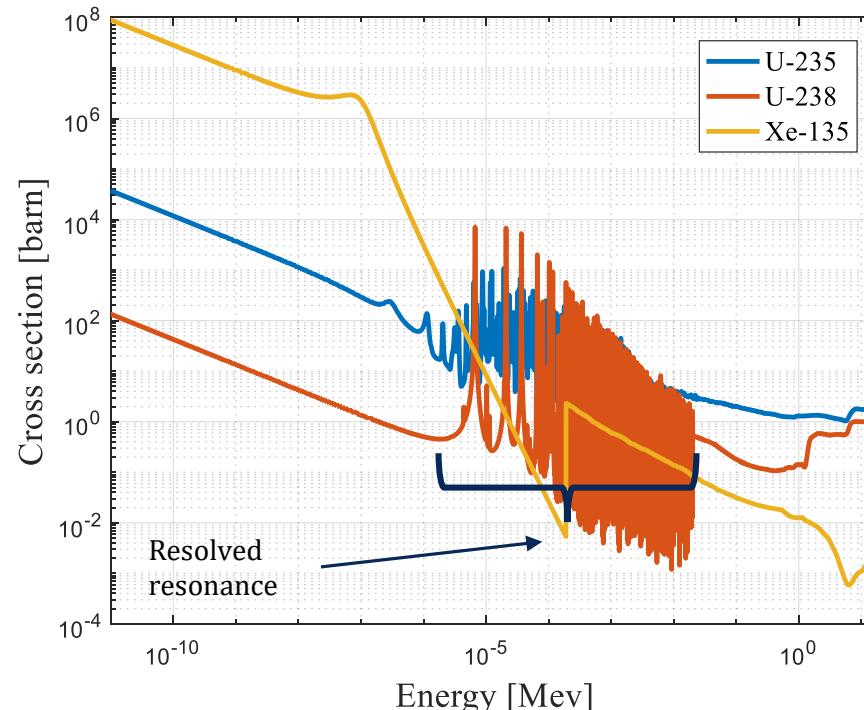
Overview

▪ Resolved resonance energy range

- Windows Multipole
- Target Motion Sampling
- Interpolation
- SIGMA1
- Gauss-Hermite

Doppler Broadened Cross-section

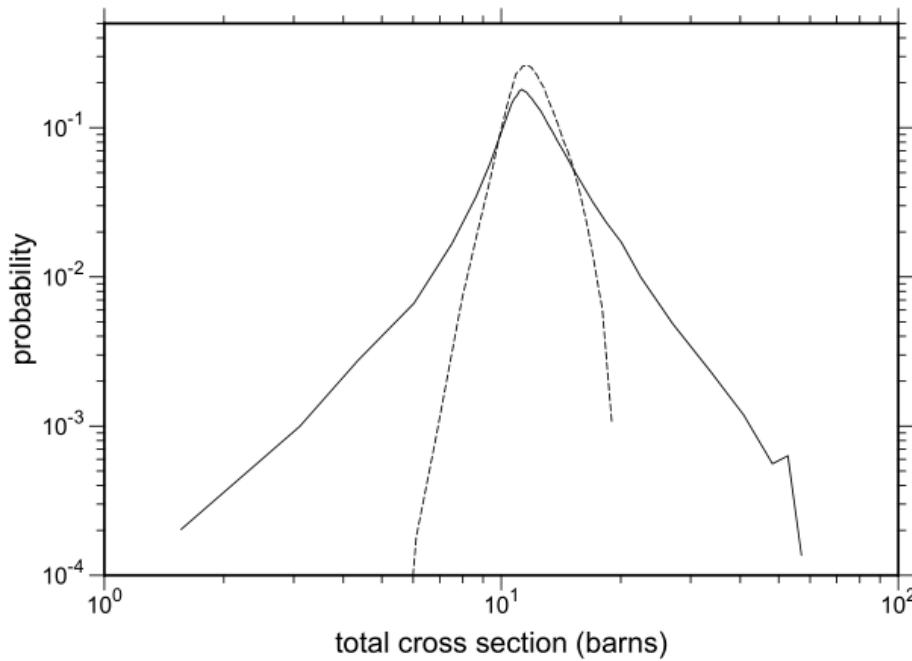
$$\bar{\sigma}(v) = \frac{\alpha^{1/2}}{\pi^{1/2} v^2} \int_0^\infty \sigma(V) V^2 \left\{ e^{-\alpha(V-v)^2} - e^{-\alpha(V+v)^2} \right\} dV$$



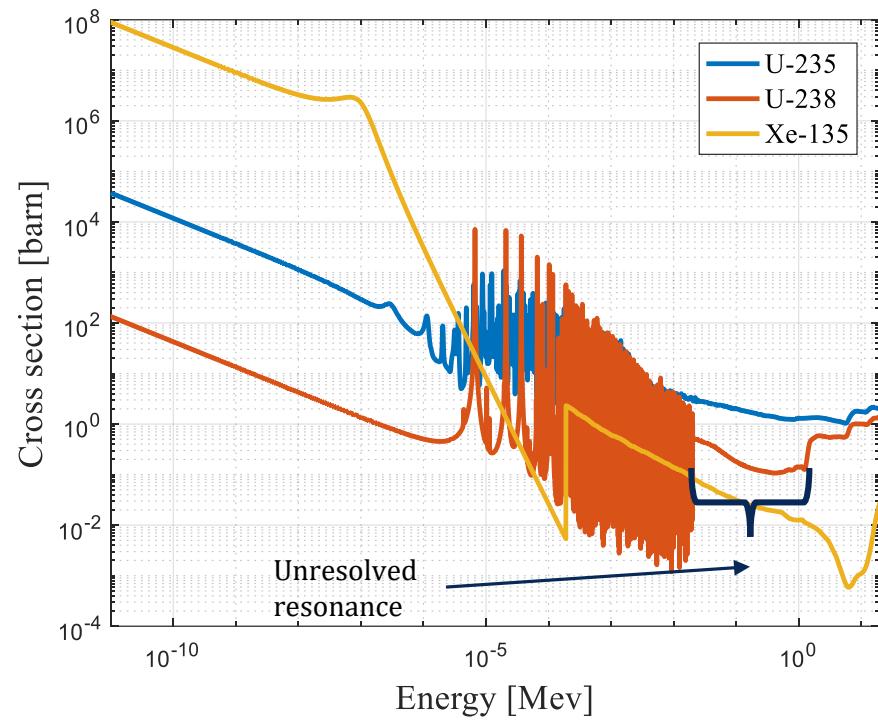
Overview

- In the unresolved energy range
 - Average and variance of resonance parameters are given
 - Interpolation
 - Sampling Resonance Parameter

Probability distribution for total cross section at 20 keV (solid) and 140keV (dashed) of ^{238}U



Absorption cross section of ^{235}U , ^{238}U and ^{135}Xe



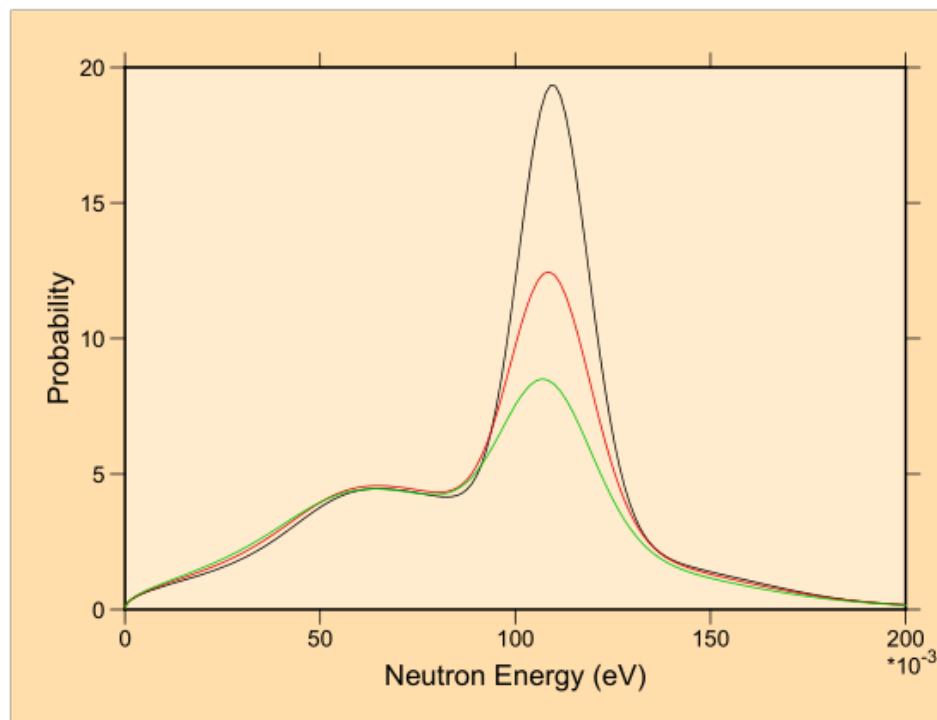
Overview

■ Thermal Scattering (bond scattering)

- Interpolation

- Makxsf (from MCNP)
- LEAPR (NJOY)

Distribution of outgoing energy with incident energy of 0.115 eV for H in H₂O. (black = 51.3 deg, red = 60 deg, green = 68 deg)



Overview

- MCS OTF cross-section treatment
- Unresolved resonance energy range
 - Windows multipole
 - SIGMA1 (ongoing)
 - Interpolation
- Probability-table
 - Interpolation
- Thermal scattering
 - Interpolation

On-The-Fly Interpolation



On-The-Fly Interpolation

- MCS follows Makxsf interpolation scheme
- Makxsf is utility program for manipulating cross-section library for MCNP5
 - Doppler broadening for resolved resonance data by SIGMA1 kernel
 - Interpolation of unresolved resonance probability-table data
 - Interpolation of $S(\alpha,\beta)$ thermal scattering data
- Interpolation scheme used for Unresolved resonance range
 - ACE format outgoing information is not temperature dependent
 - Log-lin interpolation for cross-section

$$\sigma(T) = f \cdot \sigma(T_{low}) + (1-f) \cdot \sigma(T_{high}) \quad f = \frac{\ln(T_{high}) - \ln(T)}{\ln(T_{high}) - \ln(T_{low})}$$

On-The-Fly Interpolation

- **Interpolation scheme used for Thermal Scattering Data**
 - Lin-lin interpolation for cross-section
 - Lin-Lin interpolation for outgoing angle
 - Reverse lin-lin interpolation for outgoing energy
 - Outgoing energy distribution is reversely proportional to temperature

$$f = \frac{T_{high} - T}{T_{high} - T_{low}} \quad E_{out} = \left(\frac{f}{E_{low}} - \frac{1-f}{E_{high}} \right)^{-1}$$

- **The energy and angle are depends on**
 - Incoming energy
 - Random number (0, 1]
- **Grid will be different for different temperature**

On-The-Fly Interpolation

- OTF interpolation can be implemented by using existing kernel

Algorithm OTF interpolation collision kernel

```
f = (Thigh - T)/(Thigh - Tlow)
seed0 = get_random_seed
[Elow, uvwlow] = collision_kernel (Dlow)
change_seed(seed0)
[Ehigh, uvwhigh] = collision kernel (Dhigh)
Eout = 1/(f/Elow + (1-f)/Ehigh)
if (GetRN() < f)
    uvwout = uvwlow
else
    uvwout = uvwhigh
end if
```

Verification

**INDC Benchmark
VERA-1C
PMR Compact**

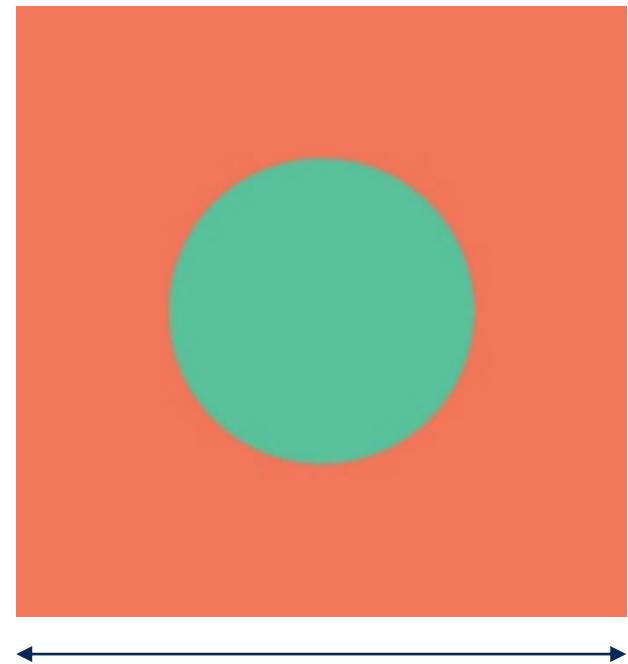


INDC Benchmark

■ INDC Benchmark

- Pin cell benchmark designed to test thermal scattering capability
- Pure water with density of 1g/cm³
- Temperatures of all regions are 293.6K

Case	ZA	Density (#/barn-cm)
1/2" pin	92235	4.6614E-04
	92238	4.7099E-02
1/4" pin	92235	1.6653E-03
	92238	4.5915E-02
1/8" pin	92235	3.3589E-02
	92238	1.4395E-02

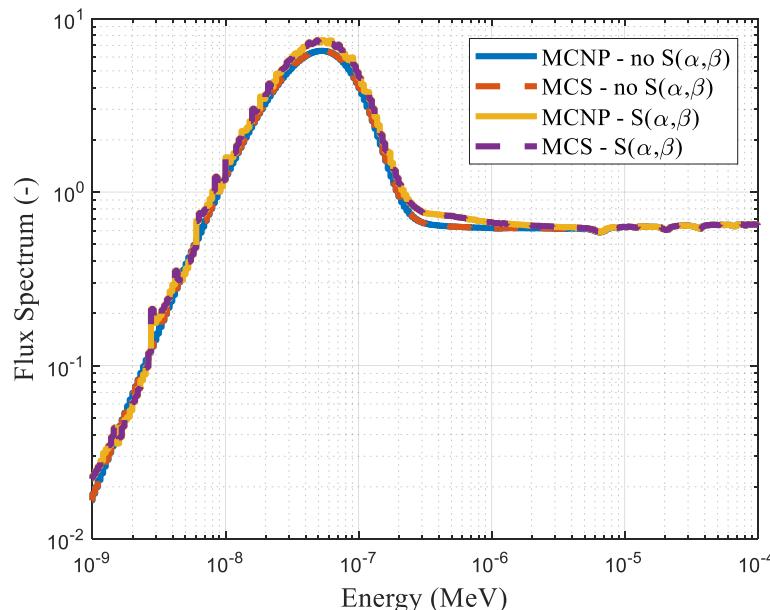


INDC Benchmark

■ Verification of MCS $S(\alpha,\beta)$

Case	MCNP	SD	MCS	SD	Diff. (pcm)
1/2" no $S(\alpha,\beta)$	1.01649	0.00004	1.01658	0.00004	-9
1/2" $S(\alpha,\beta)$	0.96812	0.00004	0.96806	0.00004	6
1/4" pin no $S(\alpha,\beta)$	1.01320	0.00016	1.01359	0.00017	-39
1/4" pin $S(\alpha,\beta)$	0.92197	0.00017	0.92214	0.00019	-17
1/8" pin no $S(\alpha,\beta)$	1.01320	0.00021	1.01327	0.00024	-7
1/8" pin $S(\alpha,\beta)$	0.90950	0.00021	0.90895	0.00023	55

Flux Spectrum of 1/2" pin



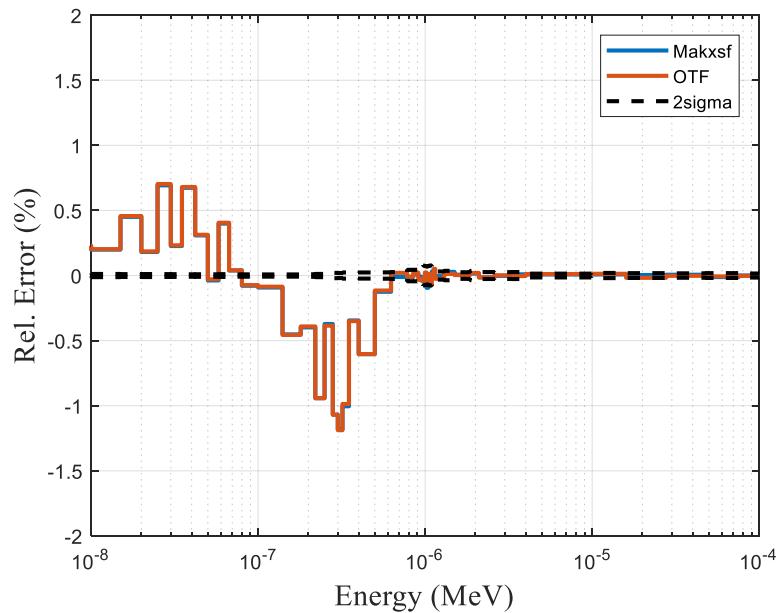
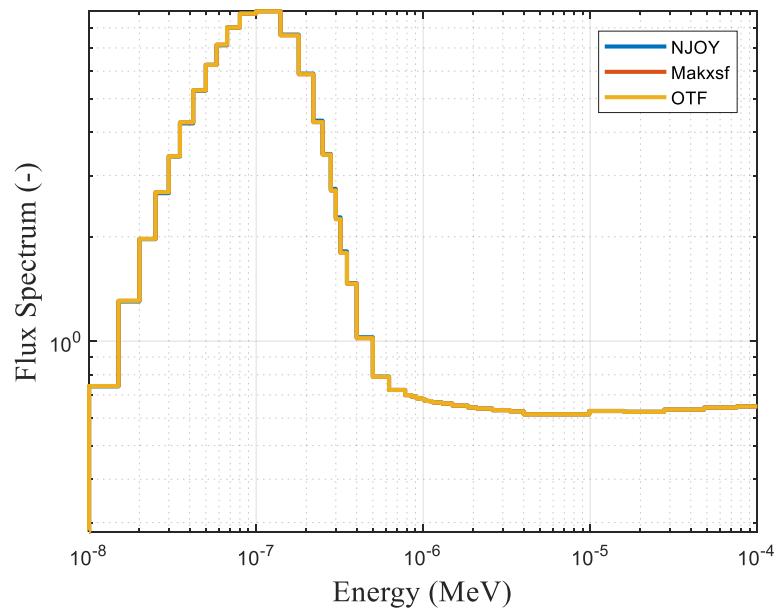
INDC Benchmark

- For the Test the temperature has changed to 600K
 - Since thermal scattering data of light water exist from 293.6K
- Three cases (half inch problem)
 - NJOY: 600K thermal scattering data processed by NJOY
 - Mkaxsf: 600K data interpolated using 550K and 650K by makxsf
 - OTF: OTF interpolation using 550K and 650K data
- # of nuclides = 4

Case	k_{eff}	SD	Diff. (pcm)	Time
NJOY	1.00757	0.00001	-	1.00
Makxsf	1.00743	0.00001	-14	1.01
OTF	1.00741	0.00001	-16	1.14

INDC Benchmark

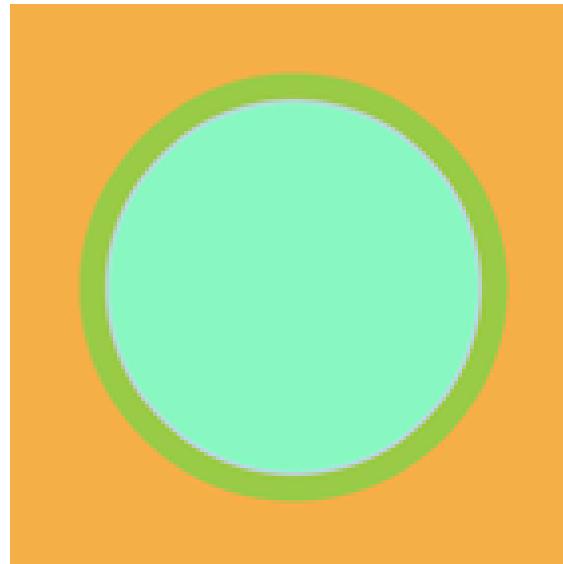
- Relative error of flux spectrum and 2sigma standard deviation



VERA-1C Benchmark

■ VERA-1C benchmark

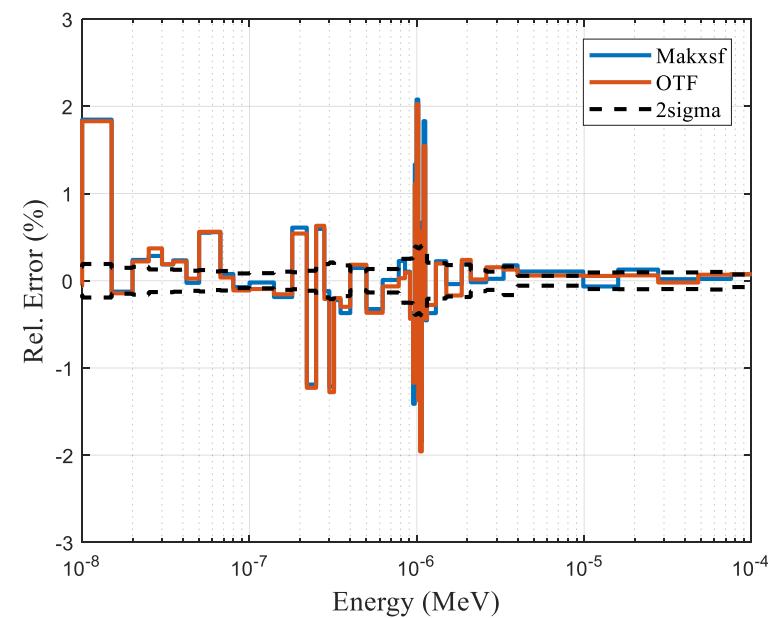
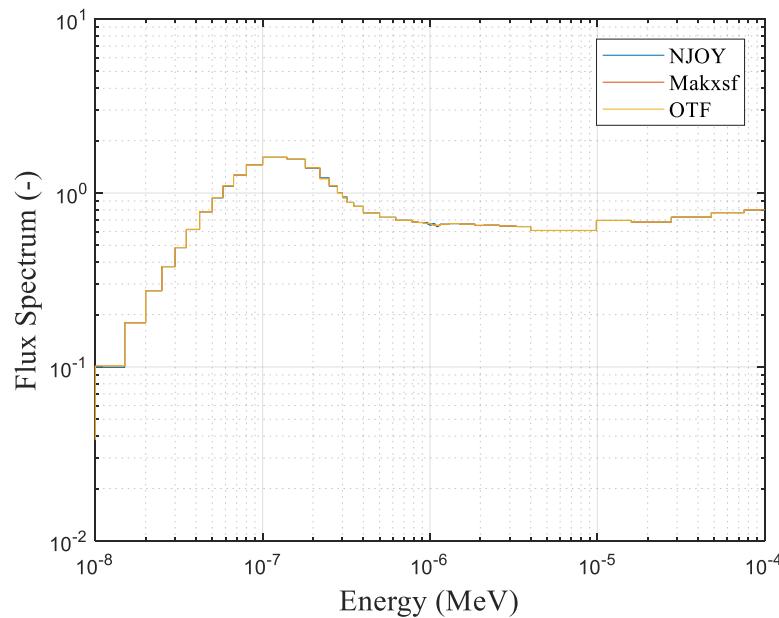
- Fuel temperature is 900K
- Others are 600K
- # of nuclides = 40
- All nuclides are treated with same ACE files but lwtr thermal scattering data
 - NJOY: with 600K data processed by NJOY
 - Makxsf: with 600K data interpolated using 550K and 650K data by Makxsf
 - OTF: OTF interpolation using 550K and 650K data



VERA-1C Benchmark

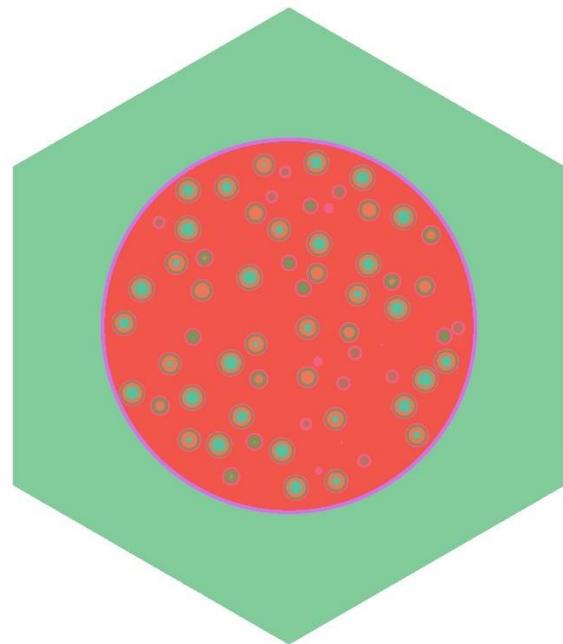
Case	k_{eff}	SD	Diff. (pcm)	Time
NJOY	1.17402	0.00012	-	1.00
Makxsf	1.17414	0.00011	12	0.99
OTF	1.17402	0.00013	0	1.01

Relative error of flux spectrum in coolant region



PMR-200 Compact

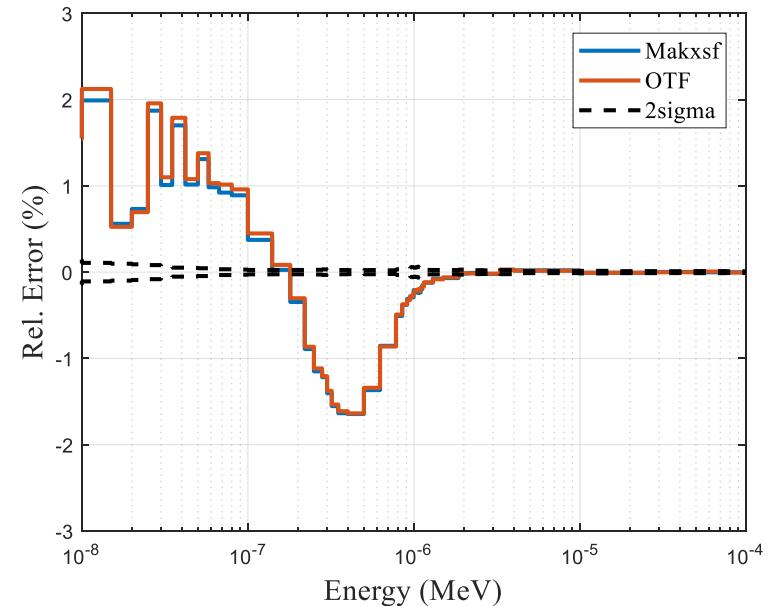
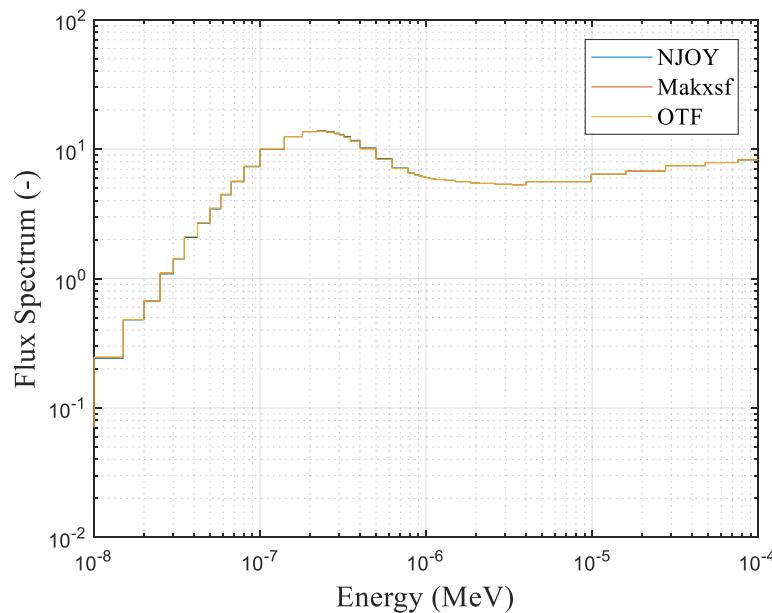
- PMR-200 compact with 23.5% packing fraction
 - 1000K is used for all regions
 - All nuclides are treated with same ACE files but graphite thermal scattering data
 - NJOY: with 1000K data processed by NJOY
 - Makxsf: with 1000K data interpolated using 800K and 1200K data by Makxsf
 - OTF: OTF interpolation using 800K and 1200K data



PMR-200 Compact

Case	k_{eff}	SD	Diff. (pcm)	Time
NJOY	1.28546	0.00004	-	1.00
Makxsf	1.28551	0.00004	5	1.00
OTF	1.28555	0.00004	9	1.02

Relative error of flux spectrum in coolant region



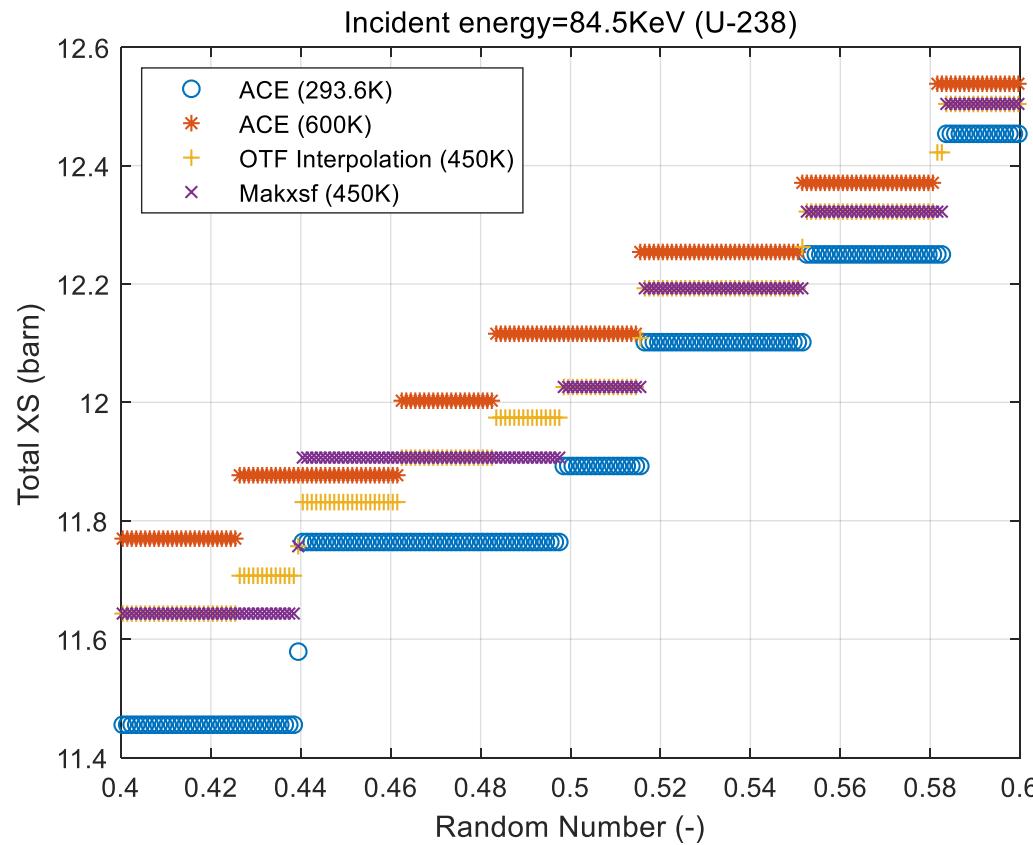
On-The-Fly Interpolation For Probability-Table



OTF Interpolation

■ Log-lin interpolation scheme

$$\sigma(T) = f \cdot \sigma(T_{low}) + (1-f) \cdot \sigma(T_{high}) \quad f = \frac{\ln(T_{high}) - \ln(T)}{\ln(T_{high}) - \ln(T_{low})}$$



OTF Interpolation

Algorithm OTF interpolation of ptable

```
f = (ln( $T_{high}$ ) - ln( $T$ )) / (ln( $T_{high}$ ) - ln( $T_{low}$ ))
seed0 = get_random_seed
XSlow = get_xs ( $D_{low}$ )
change_seed(seed0)
XShigh = get_xs ( $D_{high}$ )
XS = f XSlow + (1-f)XShigh
```

Summary



- **On-The-Fly Interpolation Function is implemented**
 - **Thermal scattering**
 - Lin-lin for cross-section
 - Lin-lin for outgoing angle
 - Reverse lin-lin for outgoing energy
 - **Probability-table**
 - Log-lin for cross-section
 - **Cross-sections**
 - Sqrt-lin for cross-section
- **OTF function is tested on**
 - **INDC pin, VERA-1C, PMR-200 compact**
- **OTF XS matches well with Makxsf while the computing cost is negligible**

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