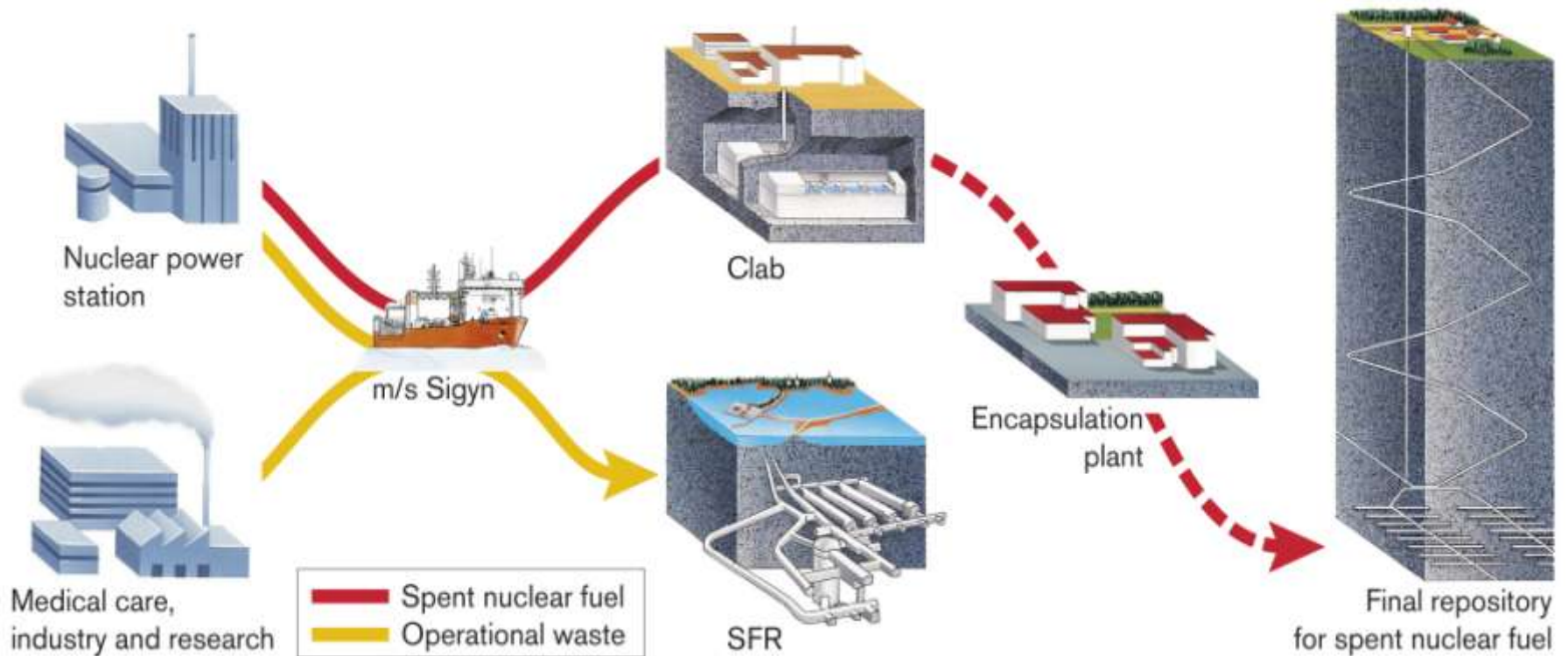




**Use of TSUNAMI in validation of SCALE 6.1 for  
the Swedish spent fuel repository  
Selection of experiments**

Fredrik Johansson  
SKB

# Swedish System



# Application for the spent fuel repository

- In March 2011 SKB applied for permit to build a final repository for spent fuel in Forsmark and an encapsulation plant (Clink) in Oskarshamn.
- The application included a criticality safety analysis for Clink and the final repository for spent fuel. The analysis made use of Burn-Up Credit.
- The radiation safety authority (SSM) requested complementary information within many areas in the application. One concerned the validation of the codes and methods used in the SKB application. SSM emphasized that SKB must better motivate the selection of critical experiments used in the validation suite and recommended the use of recently updated standard and guidelines.
- Our current code validation was made years before the application, using "engineering judgement".
- SSM was raising the bar.
- To be able to meet the requests of SSM SKB chose the TSUNAMI tool, within the SCALE 6.1 package, to select appropriate benchmarks.



# Scope of validation

- Several different storage canisters
  - Normal BWR
  - Compact BWR and PWR
  - Transfer BWR and PWR
  - Disposal BWR and PWR (Copper)
- Several different nuclear designs
  - Enrichment between 2-5 %
  - Gd-content between 4x1.5% to 14x5.5%.
- Several different fueltypes
  - 15x15 PWR
  - 17x17 PWR
  - 8x8
  - 10x10
  - 4x(5x5)



# Initial work

- Generation of sensitivity data files (sdf) for our safety cases.
- Comparing with Tsunami sdf-files developed in-house and provided by ORNL.
- In total 600 experiment whereof 150 from LEU-COMP-THERM.
- ORNL guidelines ( $ck > 0.8$  useful in the determination of bias).

## Results

- Very few experiment passed the bar of 0.8 for our BWR applications.
  - PWR compact storage canister: 111 (0.96)
  - BWR compact storage canister: 30 (0.86)
  - PWR disposal copper canister 114 (0.93)
  - BWR disposal copper canister: 5 (0.88)



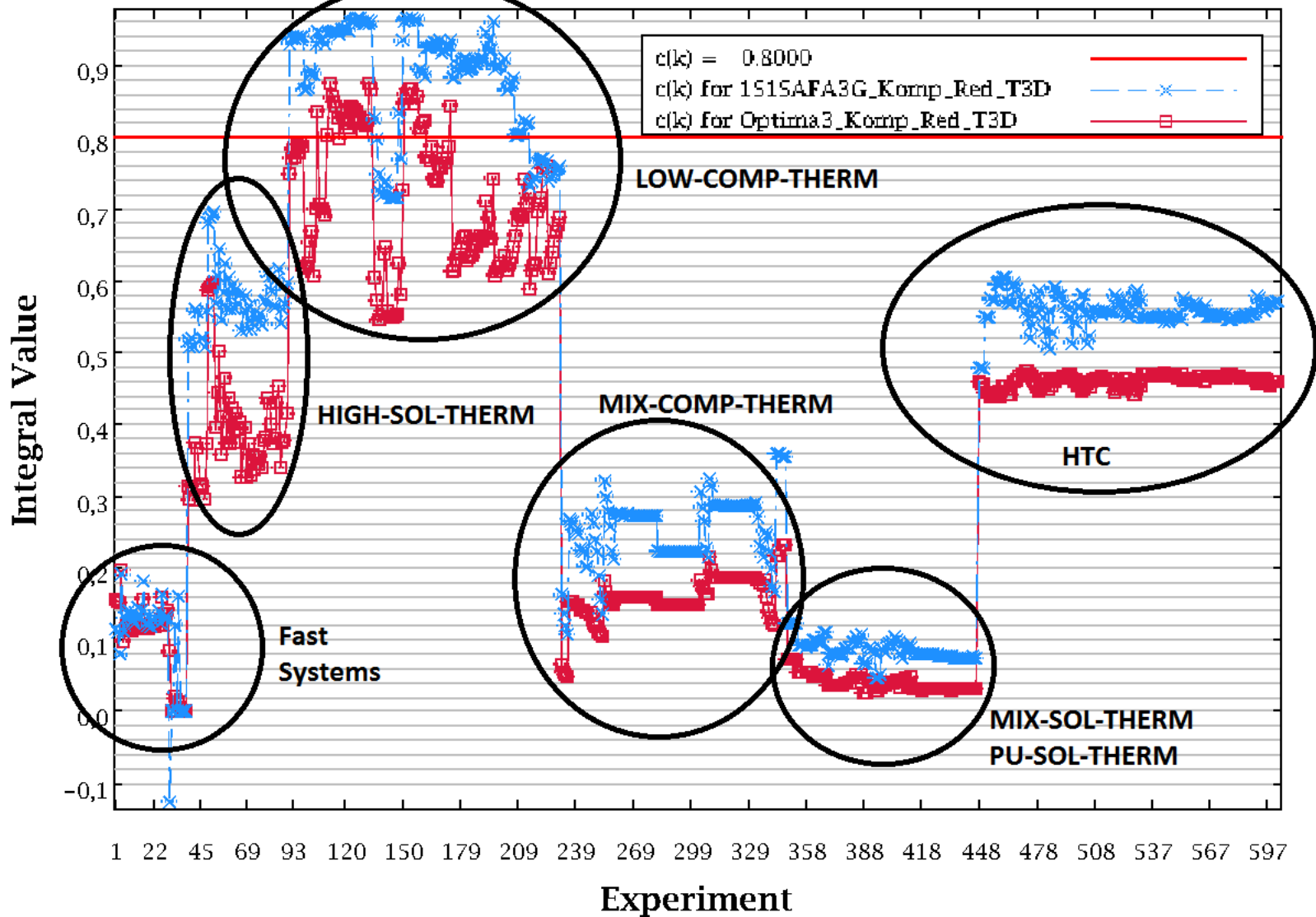
# Range of parameters

<b>Safety Case</b>	<b>Pin pitch</b>	<b>Pellet diameter</b>	<b>EALF</b>	<b>H/U</b>
<b>PWR 15x15 CC</b>	1,43	0,9294	0,272	1,68
<b>PWR 17x17 CC</b>	1,26	0,819	0,276	1,67
<b>BWR 8X8 CC</b>	1,58	1,044	0,246	1,54
<b>BWR 4x(5x5) CC</b>	1,2768	0,848	0,246	1,54
<b>BWR 10x10 CC</b>	1,295	0,888	0,299	1,37
<b>Experiment range</b>	1,075-1,82	0.665-2.6	0,03-2.8	0,66-2,66

Small differences between BWR and PWR concerning physical parameters.



# Integral Values



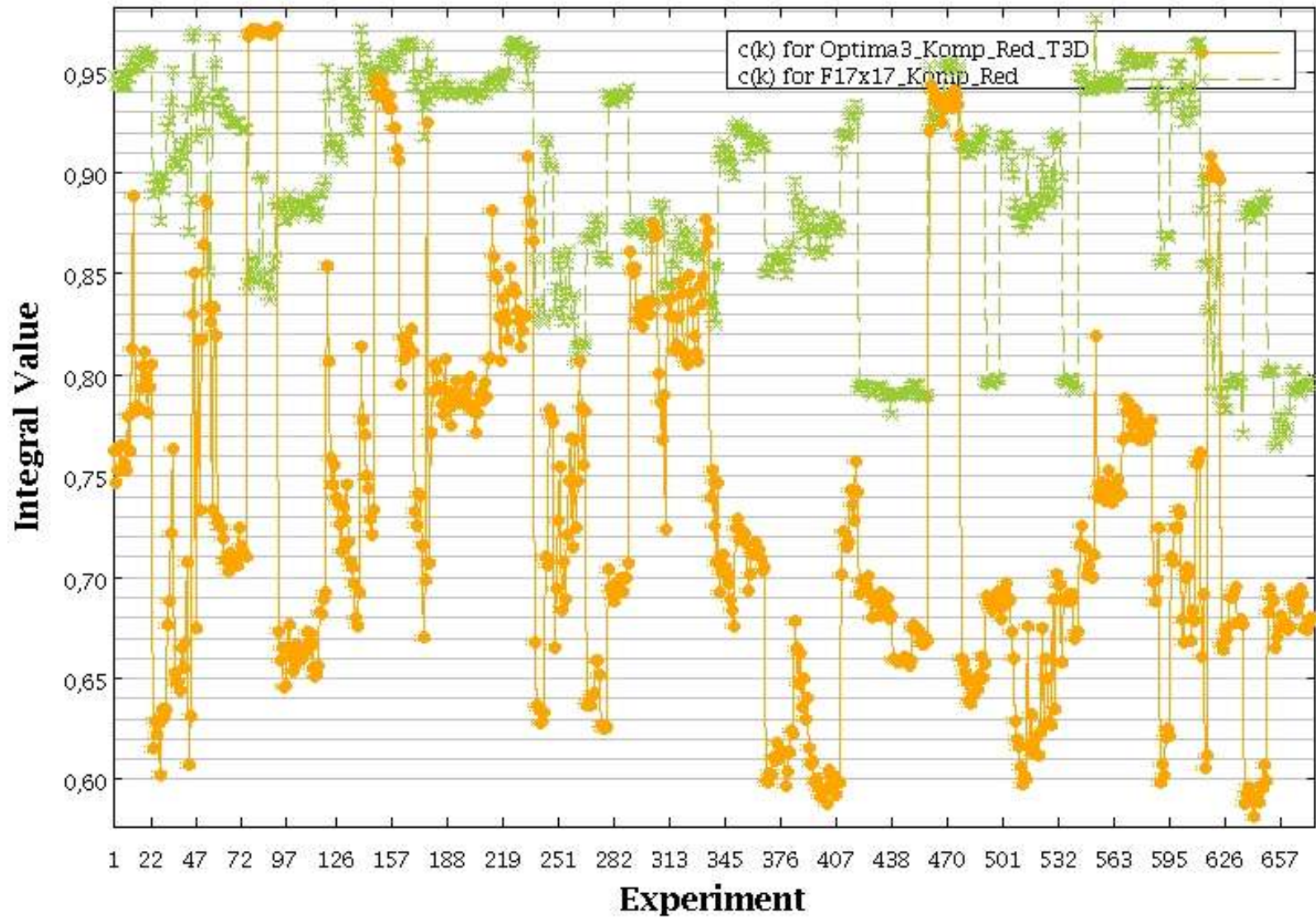
# Problem and solution

- Problems
  - No good explanation why BWR gives lower Ck-values.
  - To few acceptable experiment with acceptable Ck.
- We searched the ISCBE handbook to find experiment that look like BWR, built new models and run Tsunami.
- Failure
- OECD NEA (Ian Hill) have generated approximately 2900 sdf files. 677 of them from the LEU-COMP-THERM group.
- We used all these files in a TSUNAMI and finally we found enough of experiment with Ck above 0.8. More than 50 for each application.





## Integral Values



# Conclusion and future work

- Tsunami in combination with sensitivity data from (OECD/NEA IRPHE-ICSBE) provides excellent opportunity to scan almost all experiment in the ICSBEP handbook and find the most suitable experiment for your safety case.
- Tsunami gives the possibility to make the choice of experiment on in a structured methodical way and takes away the arbitrariness from the selection process.
- Difficult to choose suitable experiments based on "engineering judgement"
- Few suitable experiments for the SKB BWR applications. Further work to understand this is needed.
- Dependencies between benchmark.



# Conclusion and future work

