

Criticality Benchmark Comparisons for DAGMC

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- What is DAGMC
- Project objectives
- Define faceting tolerance
- Problem descriptions
- Results
- Conclusions
- Future work
- Questions



- Direct Accelerated Geometry Monte Carlo
  - Direct use of CAD geometries without conversion
  - Simpler workflow
  - Richer geometric representation
  - Provide common domain for coupling to other analyses





- CAD geometry by solid modeler facets
  - Accelerates ray-firing vs. high-order root finding
  - Preserves nominal accuracy
  - Introduces millions of surfaces
- Oriented bounding box tree
  - Accelerates search of millions of facets



- Limited input
  - Only need data cards
- Uses MCNP5.1.51 physics
- Used for fusion neutronics shielding





- Validate DAG-MCNP5 with criticality experiments
- Determine the effect of faceting tolerances on  $k_{eff}$
- Determine faceting tolerance guidelines for users



- Approximate cells with planar facets
  - Introduces volume discrepancies into model
- User sets faceting tolerance on the command line
  - Maximum distance facets can be from the analytical surface
  - Usually set to 10 microns
- Lower faceting tolerances have smaller volume discrepancies but longer run times

# FRACE TING Differences Example

10<sup>-2</sup> cm faceting tolerance 10212 facets 2792.13 cm<sup>3</sup>



10<sup>-4</sup> cm faceting tolerance 398348 facets 2796.44 cm<sup>3</sup>



Analytic Volume: 2796.55 cm<sup>3</sup>



- Three test problems
  - 3 uranium cylinders
  - Plutonium buttons
  - Godiva
- Ran DAG-MCNP5 with faceting tolerances of 10<sup>-2</sup>, 10<sup>-3</sup>, 10<sup>-4</sup>, 10<sup>-5</sup>, and 10<sup>-6</sup> cm and compared to MCNP5 and benchmark results



- Three unreflected uranium cylinders containing a solution of UO<sub>2</sub>F<sub>2</sub> and water
  - Solution in 10.15 cm radius cylinder 41.1 cm tall
  - Al 0.15 cm thick on all sides
  - U enriched to 93.2% U<sup>235</sup>
  - 0.090 g of U<sup>235</sup>/cm<sup>3</sup>
  - H to  $U^{235}$  ratio of 309
  - Cylinders in equilateral triangle with a surface separation of 0.38 cm
- 30 inactive cycles, 3270 total cycles, 40000 particles per cycles







- 3x3 array of rods on a table
- Each rod contains three Pu cells separated by 7.70 cm center-to-center vertical spacing
- 9.60 cm center-to-center rod spacing
- Pu enriched to 93.56% Pu<sup>239</sup>, 5.97% Pu<sup>240</sup>, 0.46% Pu<sup>241</sup>, and 0.01% Pu<sup>242</sup>
- Rods have various spacers and heat sinks
- Modeled without walls
- 60 inactive cycles, 150 total cycles, 432000 particles per cycles





- Bare uranium sphere
- Enriched to 93.71% U<sup>235</sup>
- 8.741 cm radius
- 60 inactive cycles, 150 total cycles, 432000 particles per cycles









#### **Relative Fissile Volume Discrepancies**





#### Difference from Experimental Eigenvalue





### Difference from MCNP5 Eigenvalue





- Faceting tolerance significantly changes the results for DAG-MCNP5
- High faceting tolerances result in poor agreement with the MCNP5 results
- Optimal faceting tolerance is between 10<sup>-4</sup> cm and 10<sup>-5</sup> cm
- DAG-MCNP5 appears to be as valid as MCNP5 if an appropriate faceting tolerance is used



- Document DAG-MCNP5 with more critical systems, shielding applications, and analytical problems
- Investigate why lower faceting tolerances does not necessarily mean better agreement with MCNP5
- Research alternative faceting schemes to preserve volume better



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## Questions?



Time of Runs





## Table of Keff Results

	Godiva	U Cylinders	Pu Buttons
Experiment	$1.0000 \pm 0.0010$	$1.000 \pm 0.0010$	1.000 ± 0.0030
MCNP5	0.99998 ± 0.00009	0.99827 ± 0.00008	1.00093 ± 0.00010
DAG-2	0.99953 ± 0.00010	0.99698 ± 0.00009	1.00033 ± 0.00009
DAG-3	0.99978 ± 0.0009	0.99805 ± 0.00008	$1.00062 \pm 0.00011$
DAG-4	$1.00001 \pm 0.00010$	0.99803 ± 0.00008	$1.00092 \pm 0.00011$
DAG-5	0.99994 ± 0.00009	0.99809 ± 0.00009	$1.00081 \pm 0.00011$
DAG-6	0.99994 ± 0.00009	0.99821 ± 0.00009	1.00089 ± 0.00011