

# Providing Nuclear Criticality Safety Analysis Education Through Benchmark Experiment Evaluation

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**INTRODUCTION**

One of the challenges that today's new workforce of nuclear criticality safety engineers face is the opportunity to provide assessment of nuclear systems and establish safety guidelines without having received significant experience or hands-on training prior to graduation. Participation in the International Criticality Safety Benchmark Evaluation Project (ICSBEP) and/or the International Reactor Physics Experiment Evaluation Project (IRPhEP) provides students and young professionals the opportunity to gain experience and enhance critical engineering skills.

**DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTUAL WORK**

Both the ICSBEP and IRPhEP publish new editions of their respective benchmark handbooks each year that contain an ever-growing collection of collaborative international evaluations. The September 2009 edition of the ICSBEP Handbook<sup>1</sup> contains approximately 4,295 critical or subcritical benchmark configurations, twenty-four criticality-alarm/shielding benchmark configurations, and 200 fundamental physics benchmark quantities representing efforts from 20 contributing countries. The March 2009 edition of the IRPhEP Handbook<sup>2</sup> provides benchmarks from 36 experimental series from 21 reactor facilities representing efforts from 15 contributing countries.

Benchmark procedures require the student to investigate the background, methods, and results of the experiment being evaluated. Often experiments were performed with the intention to provide data for safety assessments and may have been subsequently utilized in the development of criticality safety standards. When possible, the original experimenters are contacted to clarify published documentation.

Additional research and often engineering judgment is required when an evaluator must assess incomplete or misleading experimental information throughout the course of the benchmark evaluation. Members of the ICSBEP and IRPhEP team, as well as other laboratory or institute personnel provide their expertise in developing an in-depth evaluation. The skills, tools, and network development established during this experience is of great benefit to students returning to their universities and young professional engineers entering the workforce.

The evaluator must also develop and analyze computational models of the experiment to assess uncertainty in the benchmark and provide benchmark specifications. Each evaluation report must undergo a thorough review by experienced staff with the evaluator's organization. The internal reviewer will often provide additional guidance prior to submission to an independent review from the international criticality safety, nuclear data, or reactor physics communities.

Once the independent review is completed and all concerns resolved, each evaluation report is submitted to the respective ICSBEP or IRPhEP Technical Review Group for review prior to the annual meeting. Each Technical Review Group is comprised of 30 to 40 experts from the international community. Evaluation reports that are proposed for publication in the ICSBEP or IRPhEP Handbooks are each discussed in detail at the Technical Review Meeting. Review group comments must be resolved prior to publication in the respective Handbook. Evaluators are also encouraged to submit their activities for a presentation at professional conferences.

Student and young professional participation in the benchmark process is of benefit to the ICSBEP and IRPhEP, the various international user communities, the professional development of the individual, and ultimately, the company or laboratory at which the individual finds employment.

**RESULTS**

National laboratory, institute, university and industry participation in the ICSBEP and IRPhEP has provided benchmark research and evaluation experience to at least 30 students since 1995. Over that period students have authored or coauthored 51 ICSBEP or IRPhEP evaluations and several technical papers for various conferences and journals. A summary of student contributions to the ICSBEP and IRPhEP is given in Table 1.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

The ICSBEP and IRPhEP are collaborative efforts that involve numerous scientists, engineers, administrative support personnel, and program sponsors from 22 different countries. The authors would like to

acknowledge the efforts of all of these dedicated individuals without whom the ICSBEP and IRPhEP would not be possible.

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## REFERENCES

1. *International Handbook of Evaluated Criticality Safety Benchmark Experiments*, NEA/NSC/DOC(95)03, OECD-NEA (2009).
2. *International Handbook of Evaluated Reactor Physics Benchmark Experiments*, NEA/NSC/DOC(2006)1, OECD-NEA, March (2009).

Table 1. Summary of Student Contributions<sup>1</sup> to the ICSBEP and IRPhEP

EVALUATION ID & TITLE (YEAR APPROVED)	AUTHOR <sup>2</sup> (University)	NATIONAL LABORATORY or COMPANY <sup>3</sup>
<b>HEU-MET-FAST-007</b> – Uranium Metal Slabs Moderated with Polyethylene, Plexiglas, and Teflon (1995)	Catherine Crawford (North Western University)	INL
<b>HEU-SOL-THERM-006</b> – Experiments with Boron-Poisoned Highly Enriched Uranyl Nitrate Solution (1997)	Catherine Crawford (North Western University)	INL
<b>U233-SOL-THERM-012</b> – Water-Reflected Spherical Vessels Partially Filled or Filled with <sup>233</sup> UO <sub>2</sub> (NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> Solution (2002)	Paul Foster (Brigham Young University)	INL
<b>U233-SOL-THERM-013</b> – Unreflected Spherical Vessels Partially Filled or Filled with <sup>233</sup> UO <sub>2</sub> (NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> Solution (2003)	Paul Foster (Brigham Young University)	INL
<b>MIX-MISC-THERM-004</b> – Water-Reflected Triangular-Pitched Lattice of Mixed Oxide Fuel Rods Immersed in Plutonium / Uranyl Nitrate Solution Containing Gadolinium (2003)	Paul Foster (Brigham Young University)	INL
<b>MIX-SOL-THERM-007</b> – Water-Reflected Plutonium-Uranyl Nitrate Solution Containing Gadolinium (2004)	Wade Butaud (Texas A&M University)	INL
<b>HEU-SOL-THERM-050</b> – Unreflected Aluminum Cylinders Containing Uranyl Fluoride Solutions (2005)	Wade Butaud (Texas A&M University)	INL
<b>HEU-MET-FAST-076</b> – Uranium (93.14 <sup>235</sup> U) Metal Annuli and Cylinders with Thick Polyethylene Reflectors and/or Internal Polyethylene Moderator (2006)	Tyler Sumner (Georgia Institute of Technology)	INL
<b>HEU-MET-FAST-084</b> – HEU Metal Cylinders with Magnesium, Titanium, Aluminum, Graphite, Mild Steel, Nickel, Copper, Cobalt, Molybdenum, Natural Uranium, Tungsten, Beryllium, Aluminum Oxide, Molybdenum Carbide, and Polyethylene Reflectors (2007)	Bernard Jones (Georgia Institute of Technology)	INL
<b>HEU-MET-FAST-085</b> – Highly Enriched Uranium Metal Spheres Surrounded by Copper, Cast Iron, Nickel, Nickel-Copper-Zinc Alloy, Thorium, Tungsten Alloy, or Zinc Reflectors (2007)	Jessica Feener (Georgia Institute of Technology)	INL
<b>PU-MET-FAST-042</b> – Plutonium Hemispheres Reflected by Steel and Oil (2008)	John D. Bess (University of Utah)	INL
<b>LEU-COMP-THERM-028</b> – Water-Moderated U(4.31)O <sub>2</sub> Fuel Rods In Triangular Lattices with Boron, Cadmium and Gadolinium as Soluble Poisons (2008)	Jose Ignacio Marquez Damian (Georgia Institute of Technology)	INL
<b>LEU-MISC-THERM-004</b> – U(4.31)O <sub>2</sub> Fuel Rods In Uranyl Nitrate Solution Containing Gadolinium (2008)	Jose Ignacio Marquez Damian (Georgia Institute of Technology)	INL
<b>IEU-COMP-THERM-012</b> – RA-0 Reactor: Graphite Reflected Arrangement of UO <sub>2</sub> -Graphite Fuel Rods in Water (2008)	Jose Ignacio Marquez Damian (Instituto Balseiro - Universidad Nacional de Cuyo)	INL

<sup>1</sup> The author's intent is to include all student contributions and extend an apology to any who have inadvertently not been included.

<sup>2</sup> Only student authors are listed. Many evaluation reports include other authors the names of whom may be found in References 1 and 2.

<sup>3</sup> INL – Idaho National Laboratory, WSMS – Washington Safety Management Solutions under subcontract to the INL, ORNL – Oak Ridge National Laboratory, ANL – Argonne National Laboratory, LLNL – Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, JSI – Jozef Stefan Institute IPPE – Institute of Physics and Power Engineering, NNL – National Nuclear Laboratory.

EVALUATION ID & TITLE (YEAR APPROVED)	AUTHOR <sup>2</sup> (University)	NATIONAL LABORATORY or COMPANY <sup>3</sup>
<b>IEU-COMP-THERM-009</b> – Power Burst Facility: U(18)O <sub>2</sub> -CaO-ZrO <sub>2</sub> Fuel Rods in Water (2009)	Jose Ignacio Marquez Damian Alexis Weir (Instituto Balseiro - Universidad Nacional de Cuyo)	INL
<b>HEU-SOL-THERM-026</b> – Highly Enriched Uranyl Nitrate in Annular Tanks with Concrete Reflection: 1 × 3 Line Array of Nested Pairs of Tanks (2009)	James Cleaver (Idaho State University)	INL
<b>FFTF-LMFR-RESR-001</b> – Evaluation of the Initial Isothermal Physics Measurements on the Fast Flux Test Facility, A Prototypic Liquid Metal Fast Breeder Reactor (TBD)	John D. Bess (University of Utah)	INL
<b>HEU-SOL-THERM-034</b> – Water-Moderated and -Reflected Slabs of Uranium Oxyfluoride (TBD)	Margaret A. Marshall (University of Utah)	INL
<b>HEU-MET-FAST-054</b> – Concrete Reflected Arrays of Highly Enriched Uranium Cylinders (TBD)	Mackenzie L. Gorham (Idaho State University)	INL
<b>HEU-SOL-THERM-009</b> – Water-Reflected 6.4-Liter Spheres of Enriched Uranium Oxyfluoride Solutions (1996)	Michelle Pitts (Georgia Institute of Technology)	WSMS
<b>HEU-SOL-THERM-010</b> – Water-Reflected 9.7 Liter Spheres of Enriched Uranium Oxyfluoride Solutions (1996)	Michelle Pitts (Georgia Institute of Technology)	WSMS
<b>HEU-SOL-THERM-011</b> – Water-Reflected 17 Liter Spheres of Enriched Uranium Oxyfluoride Solutions (1996)	Michelle Pitts (Georgia Institute of Technology)	WSMS
<b>HEU-SOL-THERM-012</b> – Water-Reflected 91-Liter Sphere Of Enriched Uranium Oxyfluoride Solution (1996)	Michelle Pitts (Georgia Institute of Technology)	WSMS
<b>HEU-SOL-THERM-013</b> – Unreflected 174-Liter Spheres Of Enriched Uranium Nitrate Solutions (1996)	Michelle Pitts (Georgia Institute of Technology)	WSMS
<b>LEU-SOL-THERM-002</b> – 174 Liter Spheres Of Low Enriched (4.9%) Uranium Oxyfluoride Solutions (1997)	Michelle Pitts (Georgia Institute of Technology)	WSMS
<b>PU-MET-FAST-016</b> – Flooded 3x3x3 Arrays of 3-Kg Plutonium Metal Cylinders - Phase 1 (1997)	Michelle Pitts (Georgia Institute of Technology)	WSMS
<b>PU-MET-FAST-037</b> – Flooded 2x2xN Arrays of 3-Kg Plutonium Metal Cylinders - Phase 2 (1998)	Michelle Pitts (Georgia Institute of Technology)	WSMS
<b>MIX-COMP-THERM-005</b> – Water-Moderated Mixed Plutonium-Uranium Oxide Pins, 4.0 Wt.% PuO <sub>2</sub> , 18% <sup>240</sup> Pu, Natural Uranium (1999)	Darby S. Kimball (University of Virginia)	WSMS
<b>MIX-COMP-THERM-006</b> – Water-Moderated Mixed Oxide Hexagonal Lattices - 2.0 Wt.% PuO <sub>2</sub> , 8% <sup>240</sup> Pu, Natural Uranium (2000)	Jim W. Campbell (Georgia Institute of Technology)	WSMS
<b>HEU-MET-FAST-078</b> – HEU Metal Cylinders, Partially Reflected by Water, Polyethylene, Lucite, and Paraffin (2006)	Nick Schira (University of Cincinnati)	WSMS
<b>PU-SOL-THERM-018</b> – Water-Reflected 24-Inch Diameter Cylinder of Plutonium (42.9% <sup>240</sup> Pu) Nitrate Solution (2006)	Doug Warner (University of Cincinnati)	WSMS
<b>PU-SOL-THERM-034</b> – Plutonium (8.3 Wt.% <sup>240</sup> Pu) Nitrate Solution With Gadolinium In Water-Reflected 24-Inch Diameter Cylinder (2007)	Nick Schira Kyle Knecht (University of Cincinnati)	WSMS
<b>HEU-MET-FAST-051</b> – Uranium (93.2) Metal Cylinders (7-Inch, 9-Inch, 11-Inch, 13-Inch, and 15-Inch Diameter) and Two 11-Inch-Diameter Interacting Uranium (93.2) Metal Cylinders (2002)	Robert H. Elwood, Jr. (University of Tennessee - Knoxville)	ORNL
<b>U233-SOL-THERM-016</b> – Unreflected Solutions of <sup>233</sup> UO <sub>2</sub> (NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> in Cylinders (2005)	Shane E. Parkey (University of Tennessee - Knoxville)	ORNL
<b>U233-SOL-THERM-017</b> – Water-Reflected Solutions of <sup>233</sup> UO <sub>2</sub> (NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> in Cylinders (2005)	Shane E. Parkey (University of Tennessee - Knoxville)	ORNL
<b>LEU-MET-THERM-007</b> – Water-Moderated and Water-Reflected 0.300 Inch Diameter U(4.95) Metal Rods in 1.3, 1.53, 1.8, 2.05, 2.453 and 2.9 Cm Square-Pitched Arrays (TBD)	Carlos H. Juarez-Gosselin (University of Tennessee - Knoxville)	ORNL

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<b>MIX-COMP-FAST-001</b> – ZPR-6 Assembly 7: A Cylindrical Assembly with Mixed (Pu,U)-Oxide Fuel and Sodium with a Thick Depleted-Uranium Reflector (2003)	Pedro Moneo, Paul A. Van den Hende (Institut National des Sciences et Techniques Nucléaires)	ANL
<b>HEU-MET-FAST-057</b> – Highly Enriched Uranium Metal Spheres and Cylinders Reflected by Lead (2004)	Mark Lee (University of California – Berkeley)	LLNL
<b>MIX-MISC-THERM-005</b> – Water-Reflected Triangular-Pitched Lattice of Mixed Oxide Fuel Rods Immersed in Plutonium-Uranyl Nitrate Solution Containing Boron and Gadolinium (2005)	Milan Tomazin University of Ljubljana	JSI
<b>MIX-SOL-THERM-010</b> – Water-Reflected Plutonium-Uranyl Nitrate Solution Containing Boron and Gadolinium (2006)	Milan Tomazin Luka Snoj University of Ljubljana	JSI
<b>LEU-COMP-THERM-081</b> – PWR Type UO <sub>2</sub> Fuel Rods with Enrichments of 3.5 and 6.6 Wt.% with Burnable Absorber (“Otto Hahn” Nuclear Ship Program, Second Core) (2007)	Petra Rogan Luka Snoj University of Ljubljana	JSI
<b>KRITZ-LWR-RESR-001</b> – KRITZ-2:19 Experiment on Regular H <sub>2</sub> O/Fuel Pin Lattices with Mixed Oxide Fuel at Temperatures 21.1 and 235.9 °C (2009)	Luka Snoj University of Ljubljana	JSI
<b>KRITZ-LWR-RESR-002</b> – KRITZ-2:1 Experiment on Regular H <sub>2</sub> O/Fuel Pin Lattices with Low Enriched Uranium Fuel at Temperatures 19.7 °C and 248.5 °C (2009)	Luka Snoj University of Ljubljana	JSI
<b>KRITZ-LWR-RESR-003</b> – KRITZ-2:13 Experiment on Regular H <sub>2</sub> O/Fuel Pin Lattices with Low Enriched Uranium Fuel at Temperatures 22.1 °C and 243 °C (2009)	Luka Snoj University of Ljubljana	JSI
<b>HEU-MET-THERM-032</b> – 1x1 HEU/Polyethylene Reflected and Moderated by Polyethylene (TBD)	Luka Snoj Gasper Zerovnik University of Ljubljana	JSI
<b>BFS1-FUND-EXP-001</b> – BFS-97, -99, -101 Assemblies: Experimental Program on Critical Assemblies with Heterogeneous Compositions of Plutonium, Depleted-Uranium Dioxide, and Polyethylene (2007)	Olga Pavlova (Institute of Atomic Power Engineering)	IPPE
<b>BFS1-FUND-EXP-002</b> – Experimental Program Performed at the BFS-42 Assembly – K-Infinity Experiments for <sup>238</sup> U in Fast Neutron Spectra: Measurements with Plutonium Mixed with Depleted Uranium Dioxide and Polyethylene (2007)	Olga Pavlova (Institute of Atomic Power Engineering)	IPPE
<b>BFS2-FUND-EXP-001</b> – Experimental Program Performed at the BFS-31 Assemblies – K-Infinity Experiments for <sup>238</sup> U in Fast Neutron Spectra: Measurements with Plutonium Mixed with Depleted Uranium Dioxide (2007)	Olga Pavlova (Institute of Atomic Power Engineering)	IPPE
<b>BFS1-FUND-EXP-003</b> – BFS-57 And BFS-59 Assemblies: Experimental Program on Critical Assemblies with Heterogeneous Compositions of Enriched-Uranium Dioxide or Plutonium, Depleted-Uranium Dioxide, and Polyethylene (2008)	Olga Pavlova (Institute of Atomic Power Engineering)	IPPE
<b>FUND-JINR-1/E-MULT-TRANS-001</b> – Neutron Transmission Through Samples of Depleted Uranium, Highly – Enriched Uranium, and Plutonium for Determination of Resonance Self-Shielding of Total Cross Section and Fission Cross Section of <sup>238</sup> U, <sup>235</sup> U, and <sup>239</sup> Pu (2008)	Olga Pavlova (Institute of Atomic Power Engineering)	IPPE
<b>VENUS-PWR-EXP-005</b> – Experimental Study of the VENUS-PRP Configurations No. 9 and 9/1 (TBD)	Christopher Grove (Birmingham University-UK)	NNL