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#### "Nuclear Data Needs for Understanding Material Damage"

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NNS

**FNFRG** 

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## **AGENDA:**

- a) Dosimetry cross sections
- b) Validation data in benchmark neutron fields
- c) Gamma emission probabilities
- d) Uncertainty in cross section
- e) Fission product yields
- f) Other considerations



## **Dosimetry Cross Sections**

- <sup>117</sup>Sn(n,n')
  - Cover energy response 0.3 3.0 MeV
- Data to support new evaluations
  - <sup>23</sup>Na(n,γ)
    - Discrepant in fast neutron region, > 100 keV
  - <sup>23</sup>Na(n,2n)
  - <sup>27</sup>Al(n,2n)

## Address discrepancies:

- <sup>55</sup>Mn(n,γ) cross section from 10 keV to 1 MeV
- <sup>58</sup>Fe(n,γ) reaction in the 10 keV to 1 MeV energy region for fast reactor
- <sup>237</sup>Np(n,fission) and <sup>241</sup>Am(n,fission) measurements between LANL and n-TOF (CERN) on the plateau [
- Some 14-MeV dosimetry reactions

#### <sup>237</sup>Np(n,f): Energies 1 – 100 keV





#### Incident neutron data / / Np237 / MT=18 : (z,fission) /

**Plot from Dextouches, CEA** 

#### Unclassified Unlimited Release

Dosimetry data Near 14-MeV where discrepancies are seen (1/2)





## Dosimetry data Near 14-MeV where discrepancies are seen (2/2)



# Thermal capture for ${}^{93}Nb(n,\gamma)$ ; ${}^{115}In(n,\gamma)$ ; $K_o$ conflict with Mughabghab



		Mughabghab [1]			Kayzero/Nudat [2]		IRDFF		IRDF-2002		IRDF-90/V2	
Target	Product	$\sigma_0$	$\Delta \sigma_0$	Diff	$\sigma_0$	$\Delta \sigma_0$	$\sigma_0$	Diff	$\sigma_0$	Diff	$\sigma_0$	Diff
12		[b]	[%]	[%]	[b]	[%]	[barns]	[%]	[barns]	[%]	[barn]	[%]
Na-23	Na-24	0.53	0.9	3.3	0.513	0.57	0.528	2.9	0.528	2.9	0.528	2.9
Sc-45	Sc-46	27.2	0.7	3.6	26.26	0.40	27.208	3.6	27.21	3.6	27.22	3.7
Mn-55	Mn-56	13.36	0.4	1.3	13.18	0.92	13.278	0.7	13.42	1.8	13.42	1.8
Fe-58	Fe-59	1.316	1.9	1.0	1.30	2.66	1.315	1.2	1.301	-0.1	1.15	-12
Co-59	Co-60	37.18	0.2				37.18		37.18		37.24	
Cu-63	Cu-64	4.52	0.4	-2.4	4.63	0.90	4.471	-3.4	4.471	-3.4	4.473	-3.4
Nb-93	Nb-94m	1.15	4.3		0.86		1.156	34	1.156	34	1.156	34
Ag-109	Ag-110m	3.91	1.1		3.94	2.88	4.214	7.0	4.214	7.0	4.689	19.0
In-115	In-116m	202	1.0		160.24	6.23	159.8	-0.3	166.5	3.9	166.5	3.9
La-139	La-140	9.04	0.4	-4.1	9.42	1.78	9.042	-4.0	9.042	-4.0		
Ta-181	Ta-182	20.5	2.4	-0.4	20.59	7.59	20.68	0.4	20.68	0.5		
W-186	W-187	38.5	1.3	-8.2	41.92	2.67	38.095	-9.1	38.49	-8.2		
Au-197	Au-198	98.65	0.1	0.0	98.65	0.09	98.70	0.1	98.77	0.1	98.79	0.1
Th-232	Th-233	7.35	0.4	-0.3	7.37	0.34	7.338	-0.4	7.405	0.4	7.401	0.4
U-238	U-239	2.68	0.7	-0.1	2.68	0.43	2.686	0.2	2.718	1.3	2.710	1.0

## Table from Kodeli, JozefStefan Institute, Slovenia

High Threshold Reactions, e.g. <sup>209</sup>Bi(n,4n)





### <sup>209</sup>Bi(n,xn) discrepancy increases with "x"

![](_page_8_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_8_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_8_Figure_3.jpeg)

#### Existing experimental data for <sup>209</sup>Bi(n,xn)

![](_page_9_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_9_Figure_2.jpeg)

**Plot from Pronyaev** 

#### How this variation affects data evaluations?

![](_page_10_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_10_Figure_2.jpeg)

The experimental data also affects the covariance data. Dosimetry reactions require small uncertainty.

![](_page_11_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_11_Figure_2.jpeg)

# High threshold reactions in <sup>235</sup>U(th) reference neutron benchmark field

![](_page_12_Picture_1.jpeg)

#### **Plot from Mannhart**

![](_page_12_Picture_5.jpeg)

### High threshold reactions in <sup>235</sup>U(th) reference neutron benchmark field

![](_page_13_Figure_1.jpeg)

Validation data in <sup>252</sup>Cf spontaneous fission standard benchmark neutron field

## Data lacking

- <sup>238</sup>U(n,γ)
  <sup>31</sup>P(n,p)
  <sup>186</sup>W(n,γ)
  <sup>58</sup>Fe(n,γ)
  <sup>10</sup>B(n,X)α
  <sup>115</sup>In(n,n')
- <sup>45</sup>Sc(n,γ)
  <sup>54</sup>Fe(n,α)
  <sup>54</sup>Fe(n,2n)
- <sup>64</sup>Zn(n,p) <sup>23</sup>Na(n,2n)
- 14 other reactions from IRDFF library
- Data with large discrepancy
  - <sup>232</sup>Th(n,f)
  - <sup>238</sup>U(n,2n)
- Data with outliers (4 reactions)

<sup>75</sup>As(n,2n)

IRMM Exploratory Study of Validation Data in <sup>252</sup>Cf Standard Neutron Benchmark Field

![](_page_15_Picture_1.jpeg)

- Issues with existing <sup>197</sup>Au(n,γ) due to room return
- Issues with existing <sup>90</sup>Zr(n,2n) due to Th contamination
- Issue with existing <sup>96</sup>Zr(n,2n) due to <sup>94</sup>Zr(n,γ) contribution

Validation data in <sup>235</sup>U thermal fission reference benchmark neutron field

## Data lacking

- <sup>45</sup>Sc(n,γ)
  <sup>115</sup>In(n,2n)
  <sup>46</sup>Ti(n,2n)
  <sup>93</sup>Nb(n,γ)
  <sup>65</sup>Cu(n,2n)
  <sup>54</sup>Fe(n,2n)
- <sup>58</sup>Fe(n,γ)
  <sup>52</sup>Cr(n,2n)
  <sup>59</sup>Co(n,3n)
  <sup>59</sup>Co(n,3n)
- <sup>109</sup>Ag(n,g) <sup>23</sup>Na(n,2n) <sup>186</sup>W(n,γ)

**6 other reactions from IRDFF library** 

- Data with large discrepancy
  - <sup>103</sup>Rh(n,n') <sup>63</sup>Cu(n,γ) <sup>58</sup>Ni(n,2n)
  - <sup>238</sup>U(n,γ)
    <sup>169</sup>Tm(n,2n)
    <sup>55</sup>Mn(n,2n)
- Data with outliers (5 reactions)

![](_page_16_Picture_12.jpeg)

Validation data in 30 keV MACS neutron field in Sandia Sandia

- Data lacking
  - <sup>109</sup>Ag(n,γ)
  - <sup>232</sup>Th(n,γ)
  - <sup>235</sup>U(n,γ)
  - <sup>238</sup>U(n,γ)

Require consistency between nuclear data used in cross section evaluation and for decay data

![](_page_18_Picture_1.jpeg)

- Test and improve decay characteristics for radionuclides in new IRDFF reactions:
  - <sup>55</sup>Co
  - <sup>56</sup>Co
  - 94Nb
  - <sup>114m</sup>In
  - 117mSn
  - <sup>195</sup>Au
- V. Chechev, Khlopin Radium Institute, has been tasked by IARA CRP to do this review

![](_page_19_Picture_0.jpeg)

## Gamma Emission Probabilities

- Rh-103m
  - x-ray emission probability around 20 keV
- La-140
  - gamma intensities for lines below 1596 keV
- W-187
  - gamma intensities of 2 lines (473.53 keV and 685.81 keV)
- Cu-64
  - 511 keV annihilation gamma line intensity

![](_page_20_Picture_0.jpeg)

## Uncertainty in cross sections

- Scope:
  - Need is for data-based nuclear data evaluation to complement/validate computational covariance data found in TALYS.
  - Focus on experimental data targeted to support evaluation needs.
- Important Isotopes
  - <sup>69</sup>Ga, <sup>71</sup>Ga, <sup>75</sup>As
    - **ASTM E722**
  - <sup>56</sup>Fe, <sup>54</sup>Fe
    - ASTM E693

![](_page_21_Picture_0.jpeg)

## Uncertainty in recoil spectrum

- Recoil spectrum characterization in cross sections (MF=6)
  - <sup>69</sup>Ga, <sup>71</sup>Ga, <sup>75</sup>As
  - Fe isotopes
- Validate/test use of calculated cross section libraries, e.g. TENDL, to characterize this uncertainty component
  - Scope "model defect"

![](_page_22_Picture_0.jpeg)

## Material Primary Damage/Displacement

- Arc-dpa
  - Ion mixing experiments for high recoil energy ions
- Damage correlation
  - Isotopes: Si, Ge, Fe, III-V semiconductors (GaAs, GaN, etc.)
  - Neutron energies:
    - Thermal neutron equivalence
    - 14-MeV damage equivalence
  - Damage metrics:
    - Defect-type sensitive damage modes

![](_page_23_Picture_0.jpeg)

## Fission product yield needs

- Community consensus
- Updated uncertainties
- Energy-dependence
- Photo-induced fission yields

# Some aspects of material damage do not fall within the nuclear data realm

- Correlation of effects with metric
  - Semiconductor gain degradation
- Chemistry of impurities (Ni, Cu) in iron material embrittlement
  - Radiation-induced temperature transition shift, ASTM E900, NRC Reg. Guide 1.99
    - Stable matrix damage (SMD)
    - Copper-rich precipitation (CRP)

#### Defect efficiency as a function of recoil energy

![](_page_25_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_25_Figure_2.jpeg)

#### Example for Cu From OECD "Primary Damage in Materials"

![](_page_26_Picture_0.jpeg)

## Questions

![](_page_26_Picture_2.jpeg)

## Annular Core Research Reactor (ACRR) Spectrum

#### Radiation Transport Model

![](_page_27_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_27_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_27_Picture_4.jpeg)

- Calculate a priori values
  - <1% statistical unc.</li>

![](_page_27_Figure_7.jpeg)

![](_page_27_Picture_8.jpeg)

### **Cover and Self-shielding Corrections**

- 640-group adjoint response functions generated using dosimetry response function and fielded configuration.
  - Foil self-shielding corrections implicit
- Covers are used on many foils
  - Cd, nominal, thick
  - B<sub>4</sub>C
- See:
  - Griffin, "A rigorous treatment of self-shielding and covers in neutron spectra determinations", IEEE TNS, pp. 1878-1885, Vol. 42, 1995

![](_page_28_Picture_9.jpeg)

![](_page_28_Picture_10.jpeg)

![](_page_28_Picture_11.jpeg)

#### **SPR-III Fast Burst Reactor**

![](_page_29_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_29_Picture_2.jpeg)

TWODANT SPR-III Central Cavity

![](_page_29_Figure_4.jpeg)

- Max. pulse-width, 76 μs
- Flux 8x10<sup>18</sup> n/cm<sup>2</sup>-s
- 1-MeV(Si) Fluence, 5.4x10<sup>14</sup> n/cm<sup>2</sup>

![](_page_29_Picture_8.jpeg)

## **SNLRML Dosimetry**

![](_page_30_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_30_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_31_Picture_0.jpeg)

#### Partition: Robinson vs Akkerman Eqn. for Si

- Robinson fit for Si in Si
  - $g(\varepsilon) = 0.227073\varepsilon + 0.40244\varepsilon^{3/4} + 3.4008\varepsilon^{1/6}$
- Akkerman fit (2006)
  - $g(\varepsilon) = 0.74422\varepsilon + 2.6812\varepsilon^{3/4} + 0.90565\varepsilon^{1/6}$

![](_page_31_Figure_6.jpeg)

Akkerman vs. Robinson vs. SRIM for Ne/O/C ions in Si

![](_page_32_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_32_Figure_2.jpeg)