### A First Look at the Thermal Neutron Scattering Law for H-UH<sub>3</sub>

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### Outline

#### • Background

- Benchmarks
- Phase Diagram
- Crystal Structure
- Atomistic Simulation
  - AILD Evaluation Process
  - DFT/LD Calculations
  - Phonon Density of States
- TSL Evaluation
- Conclusions
- Next Steps

# Background

- Uranium Hydride (UH<sub>3</sub>) has been used in several historical critical experiments
  - G. A. Linenberger, et al., *Nucl. Sci.* Eng., 7, 44-57 (1960).
  - HEU-COMP-INTER-003, "Reflected Uranium-Hydride Critical Assemblies"
    - 3 doubly reflected cases
    - 4 singly reflected cases
- Goal of this work is to evaluate TSLs for  $UH_3$ 
  - Using *ab initio* lattice dynamics (AILD) approach
  - Determine bias associated with free gas approximation

#### **HEU-COMP-INTER-003**



Figure 2. Schematic of the Doubly Reflected Assembly.

Figure 3. Schematic of a Singly Reflected Assembly.

### Uranium-Hydrogen Phase Diagram

- H<sub>2</sub> (gas) reacts with U (metal) to form uranium hydride (UH<sub>3</sub>)
- At room temperature forms two phase solid solution of α-U (metal) + UH<sub>3</sub>
- UH<sub>3</sub> fraction increases with H/U atom ratio



Phase diagram for the Uranium-Hydrogen system. From W. M. Mueller, *et. al.*, *Metal Hydrides*, Academic Press, New York, 1968.

# UH<sub>3</sub> Crystal Structure

- UH<sub>3</sub> has two allotropes, both cubic
  - Pm3n symmetry group
- $\alpha$ -UH<sub>3</sub> only stable at low (cryogenic) temperatures
  - 2 molecules (8 atoms) per unit cell
  - 4.16 Å lattice constant
- $\beta$ -UH<sub>3</sub> stable at room temperature and above
  - 8 molecules (32 atoms) per unit cell
  - 6.643 Å lattice constant
- H-UH<sub>3</sub> TSL developed using first-principles or ab initio lattice dynamics (AILD) approach
  - Density Functional Theory (DFT) to calculate interatomic Hellman-Feynman forces for crystal structure
  - Lattice Dynamics (LD) to determine dispersion relations and phonon density of states (PDOS)
  - H-UH<sub>3</sub> TSL evaluated in incoherent approximation using NJOY/LEAPR



 $\alpha$ -UH<sub>3</sub> Unit Cell



 $\beta$ -UH<sub>3</sub> Unit Cell

### **AILD-based TSL Evaluation Process**



### **UH<sub>3</sub> Structure Optimization**

- DFT structure optimization using VASP (Vienna Ab Initio Simulation Package)
  - GGA exchange and correlation functional
  - Hubbard U parameter correction applied to U 5f electrons
    - Account for effect of strong correlation of 5*f* electrons on chemical binding of U molecules
  - Spin-polarized magnetism
  - 500 eV planewave cutoff
  - k-point spacing of 0.2 Å<sup>-1</sup> (5×5×5 k-mesh)
  - 10<sup>-6</sup> eV total electronic energy threshold
- Hubbard U = 1.2 eV yields lattice parameter of a = 6.6458 Å
  - 0.04% higher than measured lattice parameter of a = 6.643 Å



### VASP structure optimization of $UH_3$ using GGA+U.

### UH<sub>3</sub> Lattice Dynamics

- LD calculations performed using PHONON
  - Interatomic forces calculated by VASP
  - 2×2×2 supercell (256 atoms)
  - ±0.02 Å atom displacements
  - 0.02 Å<sup>-1</sup> k-point spacing (3×3×3 k-point mesh)
- Dispersion relations (at right)
  - Well separated acoustic and optical modes
  - Lower branches are acoustic modes mainly due to heavy U atom vibrations
  - Higher branches are optical modes mainly due to light H atom vibrations
    - Relatively wide and dense optical mode



Calculated dispersion relation for UH<sub>3</sub> along the highest-symmetry points of the Brillouin zone.

### Calculated Phonon DOS for UH<sub>3</sub>



### Calculated Phonon DOS for UH<sub>3</sub>











### H-UH<sub>3</sub> TSL Evaluation

- H-UH<sub>3</sub> TSL generated using NJOY/LEAPR
  - H-UH<sub>3</sub> phonon DOS from PHONON calculation
  - Incoherent approximation
  - Atomic mass ratio and free atom scattering cross section for <sup>1</sup>H from ENDF/B-VII.1
  - α and β grids optimized to treat scattering up to 5 eV without SCT approximation
  - Temperature evaluated at 293.6 K (room temp.)
- U-UH<sub>3</sub> TSL not evaluated at this time
  - LEAPR can't properly treat U coherent elastic scattering in UH<sub>3</sub> without extensive modifications
  - Plan to evaluate U-UH<sub>3</sub> using FLASSH
  - Proper treatment of coherent elastic scattering and relax incoherent approximation



Total, elastic, and inelastic scattering cross section for  $H-UH_3$  at 293.6 K generated by NDEX

















### Conclusions

- Calculated phonon DOS for UH<sub>3</sub> using AILD methods
- Optical mode consistent with inelastic neutron scattering measurements performed at NIST
- H-UH<sub>3</sub> TSL evaluated using calculated phonon DOS
- Broader optical mode in UH<sub>3</sub> results in shallower multiphonon scattering peaks in the H-UH<sub>3</sub> inelastic and total scattering cross section relative to other metal hydrides that have been evaluated

### **Next Steps**

- Evaluate  $U-UH_3$  in FLASSH
  - Generic coherent elastic scattering capability
  - Relax incoherent approximation
- Re-evaluate  $H-UH_3$  in FLASSH
  - Best to have H-UH<sub>3</sub> and U-UH<sub>3</sub> evaluated in same code using consistent approximations
- MC21 benchmark testing using HEU-COMP-INTER-003
  - Impact of H-UH<sub>3</sub> and U-UH<sub>3</sub> TSLs
  - Bias associated with free gas approximation

### **Backup Slides**

### UH<sub>3</sub> Lattice Dynamics

Simple Cubic Brillion Zone 1g,



Calculated dispersion relation for UH<sub>3</sub> along the highest-symmetry points of the Brillouin zone.