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Impact of the Dynamic Structure Factor on Doppler Broadening for ²³⁸U in UO₂

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Objective

 Determining the self component of the dynamic structure factor (i.e. thermal scattering law, TSL) for U in UO₂ and then perform Doppler broadening including structure impacts.

Outline

- Fundamental definitions for Doppler broadening
- Predictive model for uranium in UO₂
- Generation of Doppler broadened cross sections
 - Free gas
 - Impacts of the UO₂ density of states
- Non-cubic representation of the self component of the dynamic structure factor

Doppler Broadening

- Free Gas
 - Assumes a Maxwellian velocity distribution

$$\sigma^{FG}(E) = \int_{0}^{\infty} dE' S^{FG}(E', E) \sigma(E')$$

$$S^{FG}(E',E) = \frac{1}{\Delta\sqrt{\pi}}\sqrt{\frac{E'}{E}} \exp\left[\frac{-(E'-E)^2}{\Delta^2}\right]$$

$$T_{eff} = \overline{\varepsilon} = \frac{1}{2k_B} \int_{0}^{\infty} \rho(\omega) \omega \coth(\omega/2k_B T) d\omega$$

Doppler Broadening

Crystal Lattice

- Compound nucleus effects separated from lattice effects
- Transition probability

$$\sigma(E) = \frac{\sigma_0 \Gamma^2}{4} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\beta \frac{S_s(\alpha, \beta)}{\left(E - E_0 - \beta k_B T\right)^2 + \left(\Gamma/2\right)^2}$$

- Self Scattering Law
 - Identical to that used in thermal scattering
 - Describes the energy-momentum phase space of a material
 - Currently implemented using the cubic approximation

$$S(\alpha,\beta) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{i\beta t} e^{-\gamma(t)} dt$$

$$\gamma(t) = \alpha \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\rho(\beta)}{2\beta \sinh(\beta/2)} \Big[1 - e^{-i\beta t} \Big] e^{-\beta/2} d\beta$$

Uranium Dioxide

- Ab initio lattice dynamics
 - Predictive density of states (DOS)
 - Current DOS implemented in the ENDF/B-VIII.0 cross section library for U in UO₂





Reduced wave vector coordinates (r.l.u)



- Fluorite Structure
- 2x2x2 supercell
- GGA-PBE+U

Free Gas Model

• Effective Temperature

- Used to correct the free gas model
- Calculated using the ENDF/B-VII.1 and ENDF/B-VIII.0 density of states
- At lower temperatures, larger difference between actual and effective temperature

	ENDF/B-VII.1 DOS	ENDF/B-VIII.0 DOS
23.6 K	99.11 K	91.07 K
293.7 K	308.98 K	305.22 K

Experimental Data

Energy (eV)	6.674	
gΓ _n (meV)	1.4923 ± 0.0011	
Γ _γ (meV)	22.711 ± 0.019	
Γ _f (µeV)	0.00988 ± 0.00039	

Resonance Parameters from Analysis

Energy (eV)	Source	gΓ _n (meV)
6.674	Experiment *	1.4923 ± 0.0011
6.678151	ENDF/B-VIII.0 CLM	1.49239733
6.678691	ENDF/B-VII.1 CLM	1.49245769
6.675936	ENDF/B-VIII.0 FGM	1.49214982
6.676205	ENDF/B-VII.1 FGM	1.49217989











- ENDF/B-VII.1 compared with ENDF/B-VIII.0 evaluation
 - Crystal Lattice Calculation
 - Calculation at 23.6K
 - Differences up to 200 barns





Dynamic Structure Factor

Full Equation



• U and V₀ are functions of the polarization vector and dispersion relations

Removing the Cubic Approximation



 \blacktriangleright U and V_0 are functions of the polarization vector and dispersion relations

 \blacktriangleright $\gamma(t)$ is the width function and a function of the density of states $\rho(\omega)$

Summary

- Predictive AILD techniques used to model U in UO₂
- Doppler broadening is impacted by the density of states
 - Crystal lattice calculations demonstrate improved agreement with experimental data
 - Evaluations consistent now with the ENDF/B-VIII.0 libraries
- Differences between the broadening based on the ENDF/B-VII.1 and ENDF/B-VIII.0 evaluation of UO₂
- Initial work to incorporate the non-cubic representation of the dynamic structure factor underway

Thank you!

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Questions?