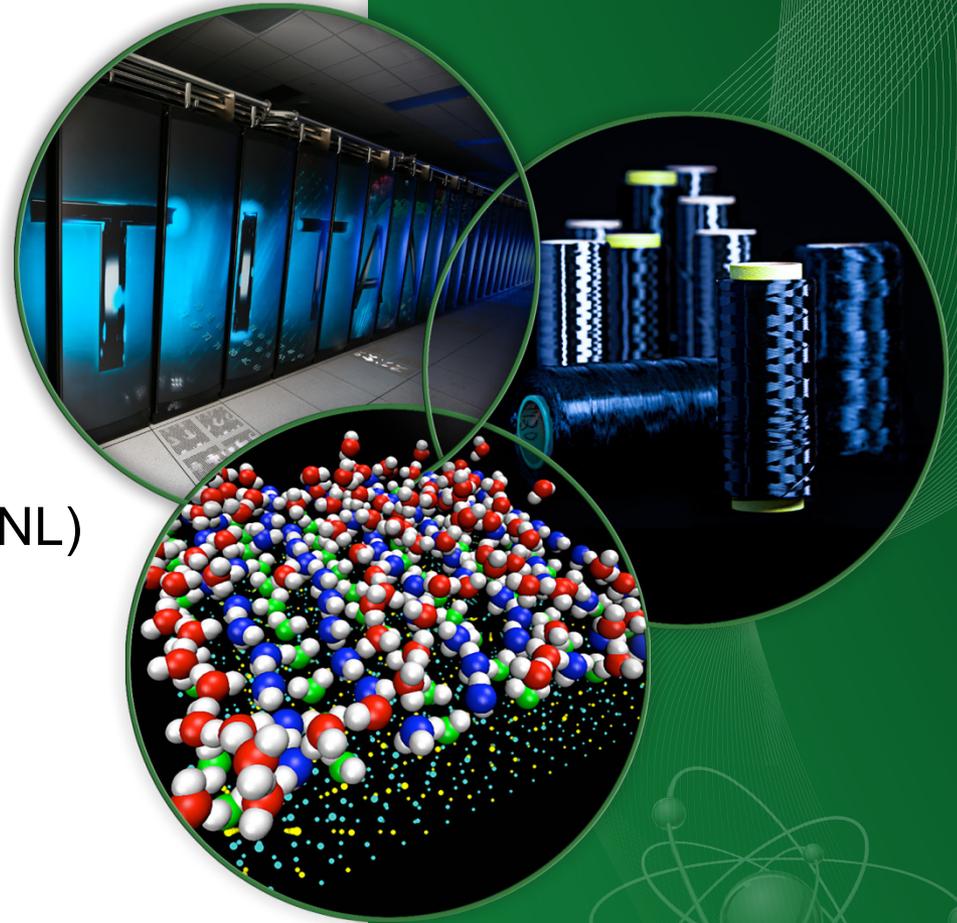# Improvements for the ^{63}Cu and ^{65}Cu Resonance Evaluations for Criticality Safety Applications

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Overview of Major Accomplishments in the Resolved Resonance Region Evaluation of ^{63}Cu and ^{65}Cu

1. Experimental thermal cross section measurement

2. Resolved resonance region extended 3 x

3. Experimental capture data analyzed

4. High fidelity angular distribution generated

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SAMMY: Computer Code for R-Matrix Analysis

- Originally developed by ORNL to evaluate data from the ORELA experimental facility

- Currently used world wide for analysis of experimental cross section data

- Based on R-Matrix theory of nuclear reactions

- Uses Bayes's method (generalized least squares) to find optimal parameter values

- Generates uncertainty data for resonance region via Bayesian update method

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Experimental Data used in the New Evaluation

Reference	Energy Range (eV)	Facility	Measurement
Pandey et al.	32 – 185 000	ORELA	Trans. at 78 m
Pandey et al.	1 000 – 1 400 000	ORELA	Trans. at 78 m
Guber et al.	100 – 90 000	GELINA	Cap. at 58 m
Guber et al.	100 – 2 200 272	GELINA	Cap. at 58 m
Sobes et al.	0.01 – 0.1	MITR	Trans. at 1.2 m

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Fictitious Cross Section
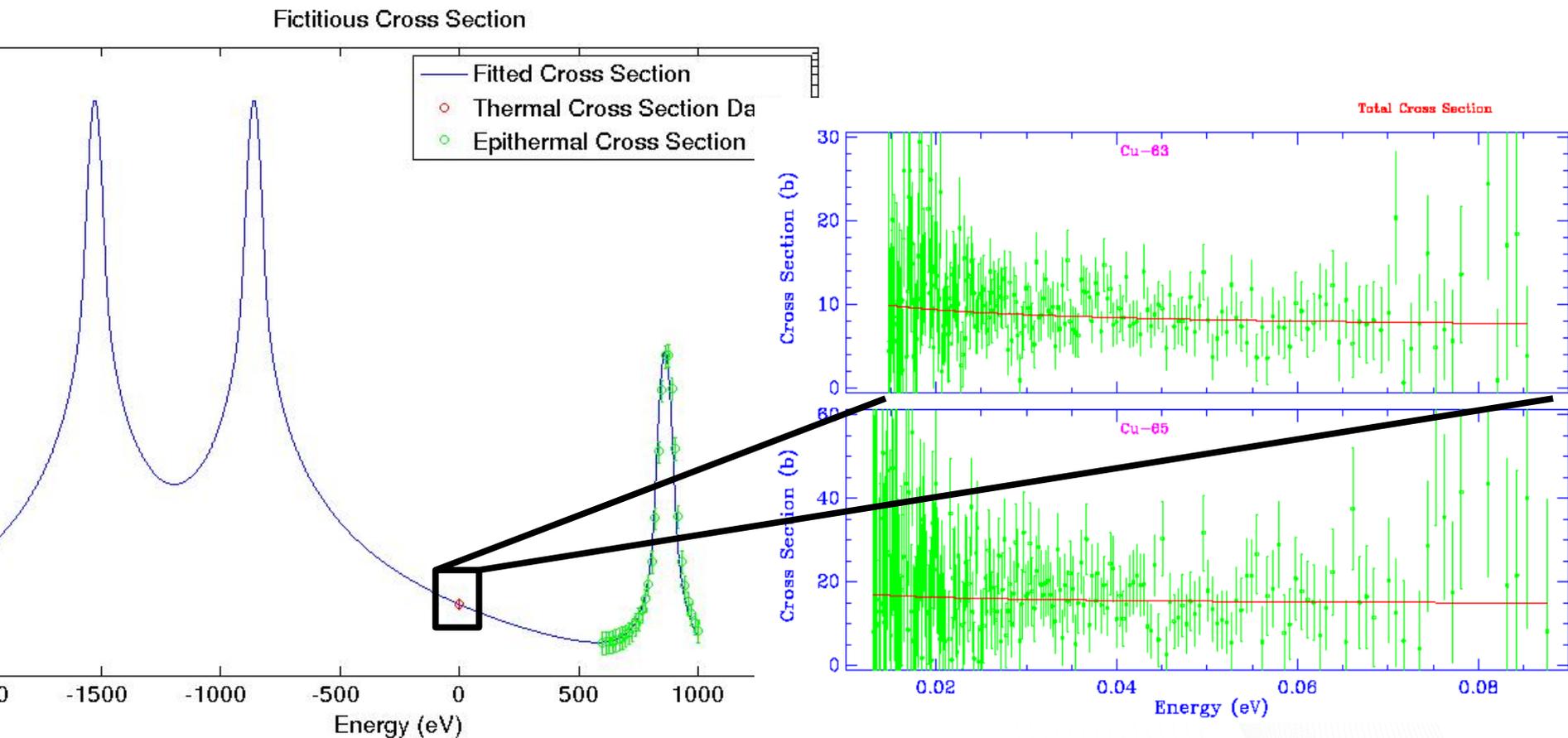
Much more definition of the negative external levels if we fit a differential cross section

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Extending the Resolved Resonance Region (Total Cross Section)
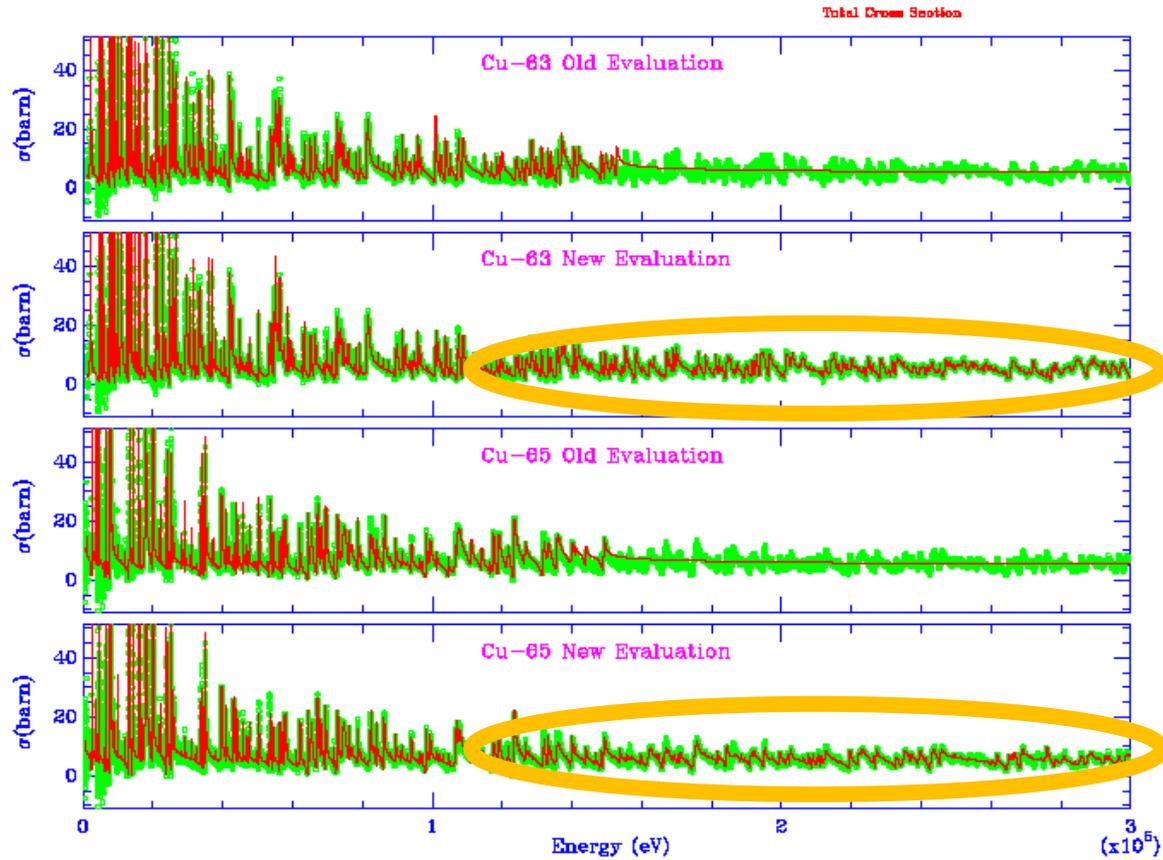
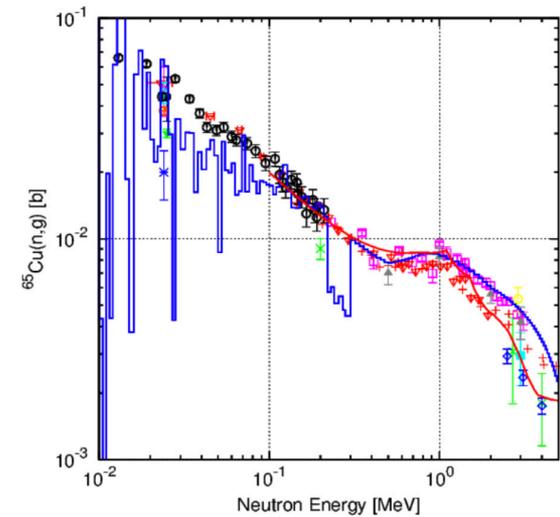# Extending the Resolved Resonance Region (Capture Cross Section)

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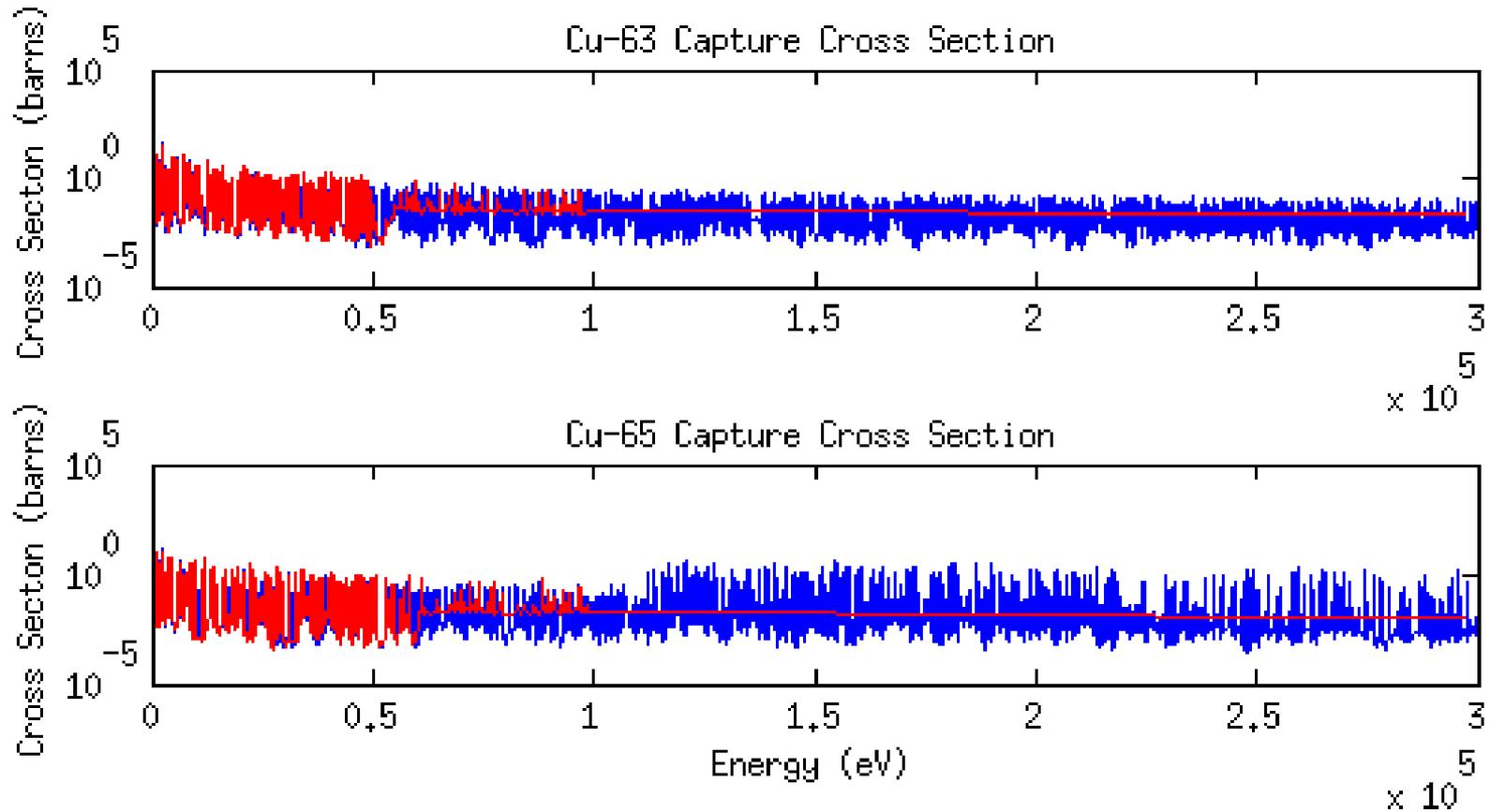
Updated Resolved Resonance Region Evaluation: Updated Capture Cross Section E > 220 keV

- From Dr. Kawano, Mini CSEWG 2015

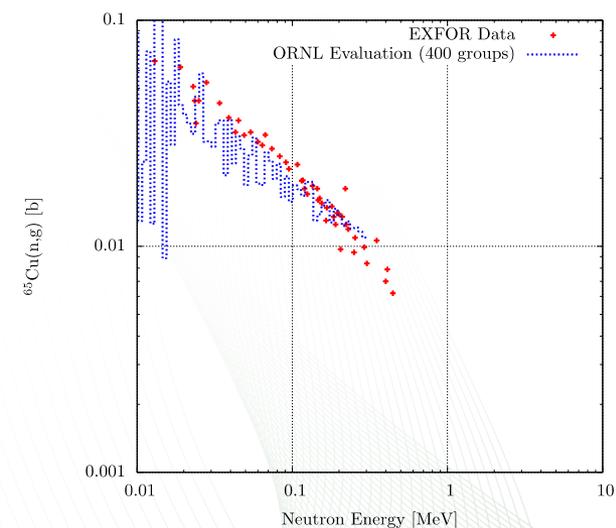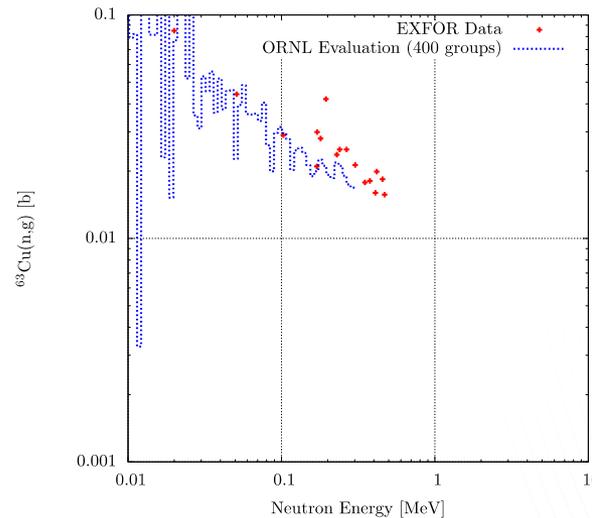- Corrected capture cross sections (in rev. 620 and 622 above 220 keV cross sections were underestimated)

^{63}Cu Capture Cross Section vs. Integral Measurements

^{65}Cu Capture Cross Section vs. Integral Measurements

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Importance of Angular Distributions

- For radiation transport calculations, it can be crucially important to correctly understand which direction neutrons are more likely to travel after a scattering event

- NCS example:
  Analysis of criticality accident alarm system (CAAS) detector placement

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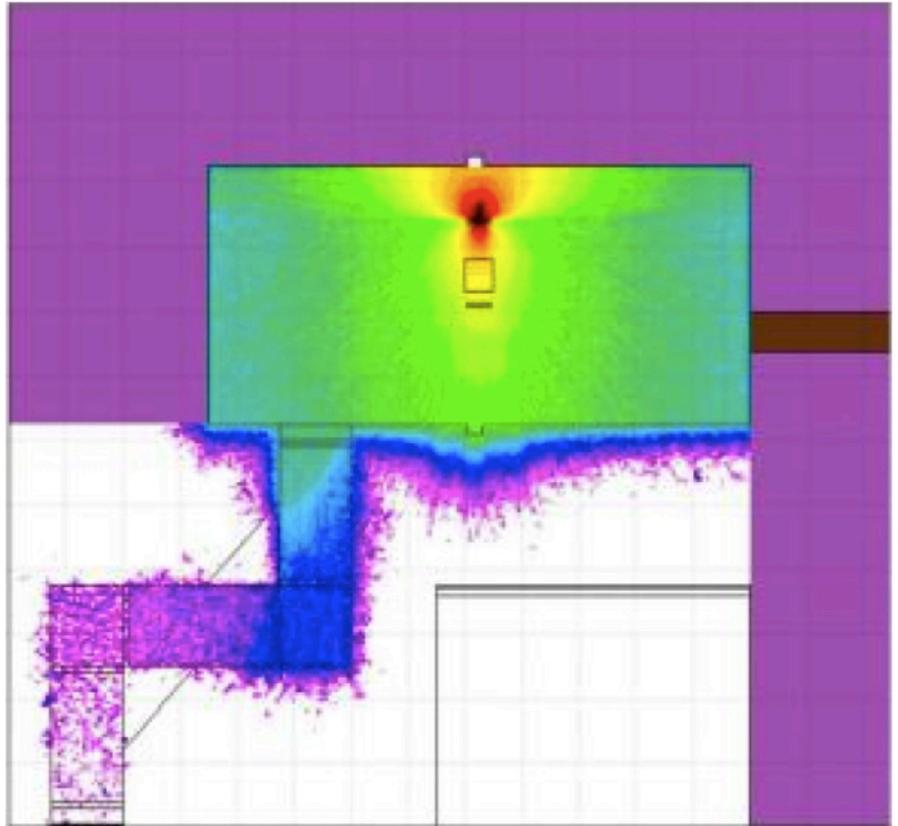
High Fidelity Model of Angular Distributions
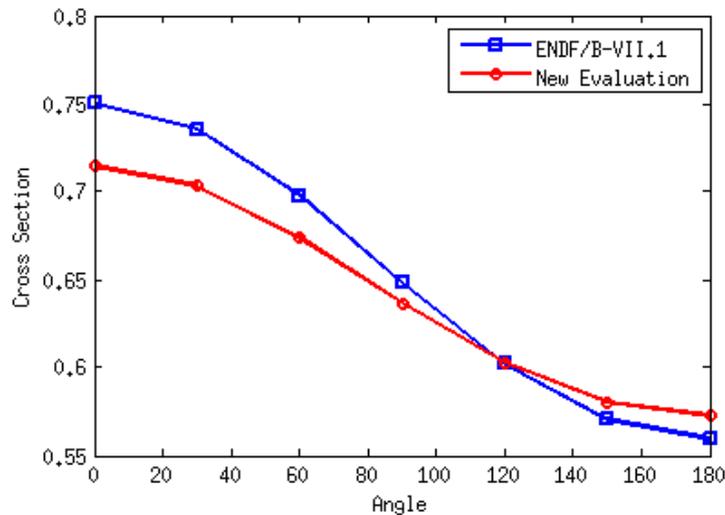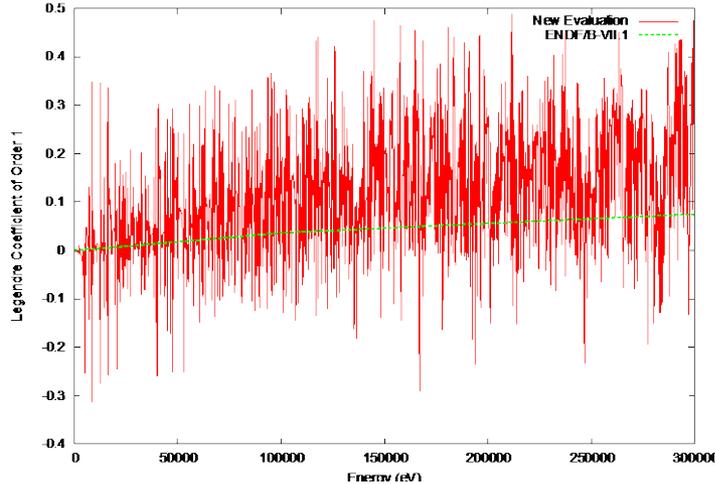
Differential cross section with respect to angle at E=60 keV for 63 Cu(n,els)

- Angular distributions display physical resonances

- The average treatment leads to inconsistency between angle integrated cross sections and angular distributions

$$\alpha_l(E) = \frac{2\pi}{\sigma_s(E)} \int_{-1}^{+1} \sigma_s(E,\mu) P_l(\mu) d\mu$$

- $P_1(\mu) = \mu$

- $P_2(\mu) = 3/2\mu^2 - 1/2,$

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Smoothing of Angular Distributions:
Joint effort with Luiz Leal (IRSN)
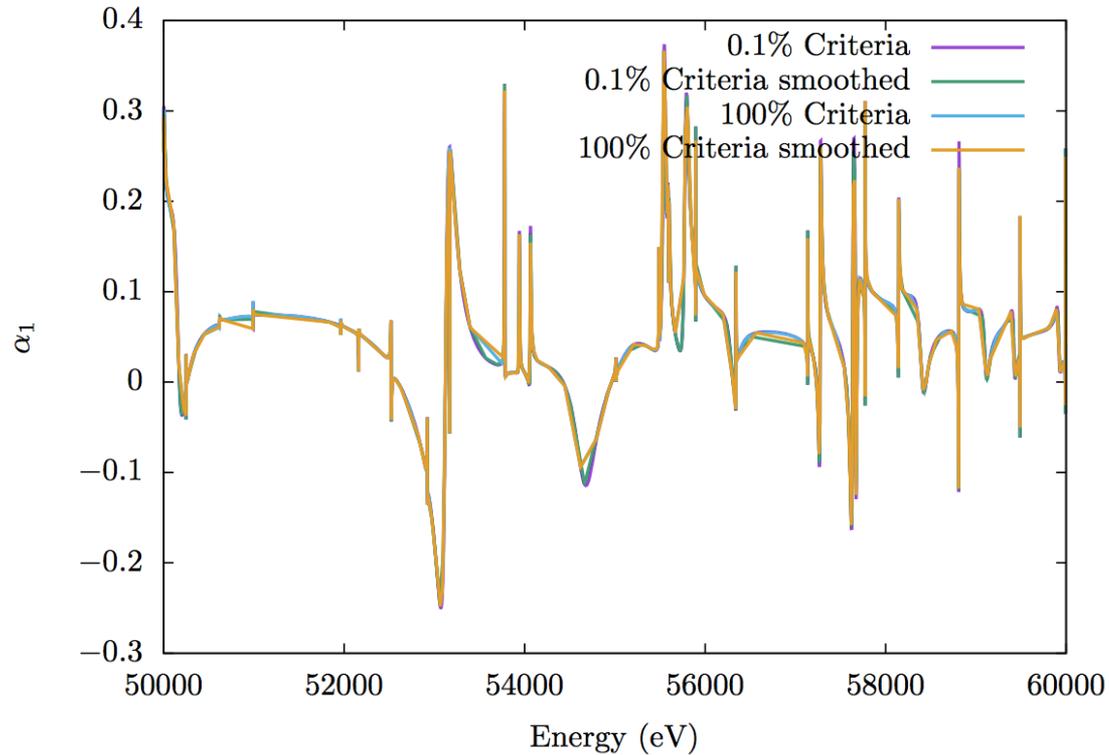
Interpolation Criteria	^{63}Cu		^{65}Cu	
		Smoothed		Smoothed
0.1%	83 467	10 373	65 922	7 943
10%	16 673	8 568	14 119	6 805
100%	11 440	7 078	10 341	5 758

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Smoothing of Angular Distributions:
Joint effort with Luiz Leal (IRSN)
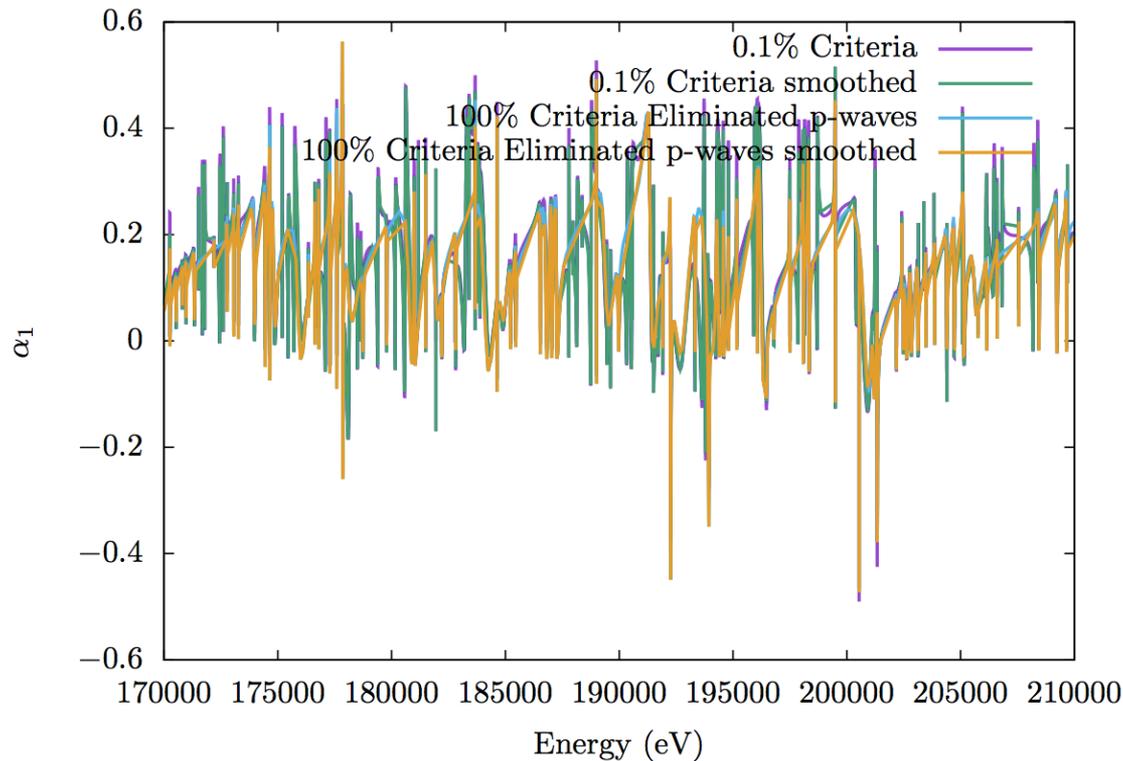
Interpolation Criteria	^{63}Cu		^{65}Cu	
	10%	100%	10%	100%
Eliminated p-waves	8 624	5 409	6 080	4 089
Eliminated p-waves (smoothed)	3 543	2 711	2 245	1 769
Eliminated p-wave, Reduced s-waves	5 366	2 756	3 417	1 850
Eliminated p-wave, Reduced s-waves (smoothed)	2 442	1 762	1 555	1 151

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Benchmark Results with Varying Fidelity of Angular Distributions

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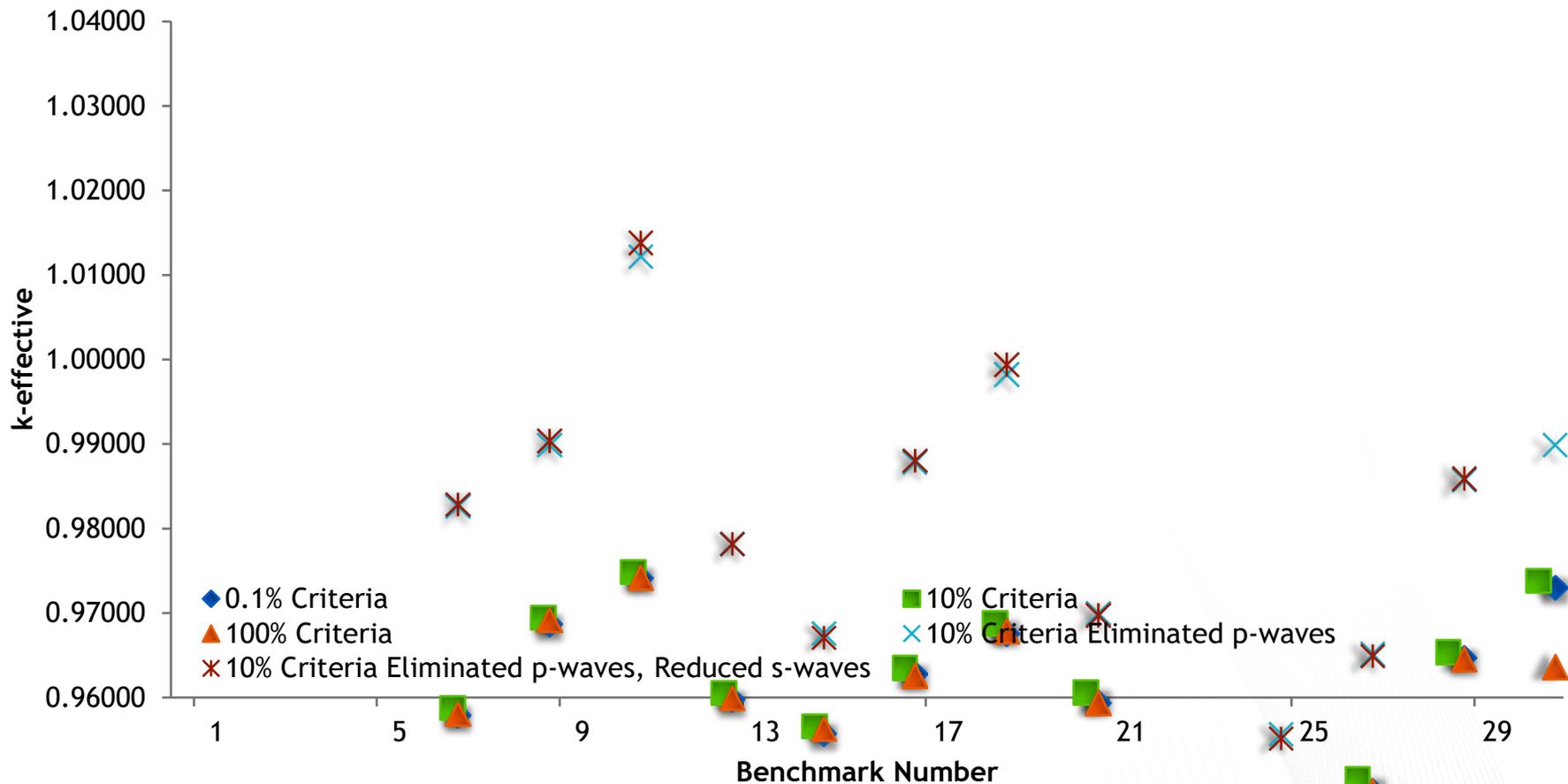
Benchmark Table

Benchmark Number	ICSBEP Benchmark Name	Benchmark Number	ICSBEP Benchmark Name
1	HMF-72-01	14	IMF-20-02
2	HMF-72-03	15	IMF-20-03
3	HMF-73-01	16	IMF-20-04
4	HMF-84-06	17	IMF-20-05
5	HMF-84-18	18	IMF-20-06
6	HMF-85-01	19	IMF-20-07
7	HMF-85-02	20	IMF-22-01
8	HMF-85-04	21	IMF-22-05
9	HMI-06-01	22	IMF-22-06
10	HMI-06-02	23	IMF-22-07
11	HMI-06-03	24	IMI-01-02
12	HMI-06-04	25	IMI-01-03
13	IMF-20-01	26	IMI-01-04
		27	PMF-40-01

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Overall Benchmark Results
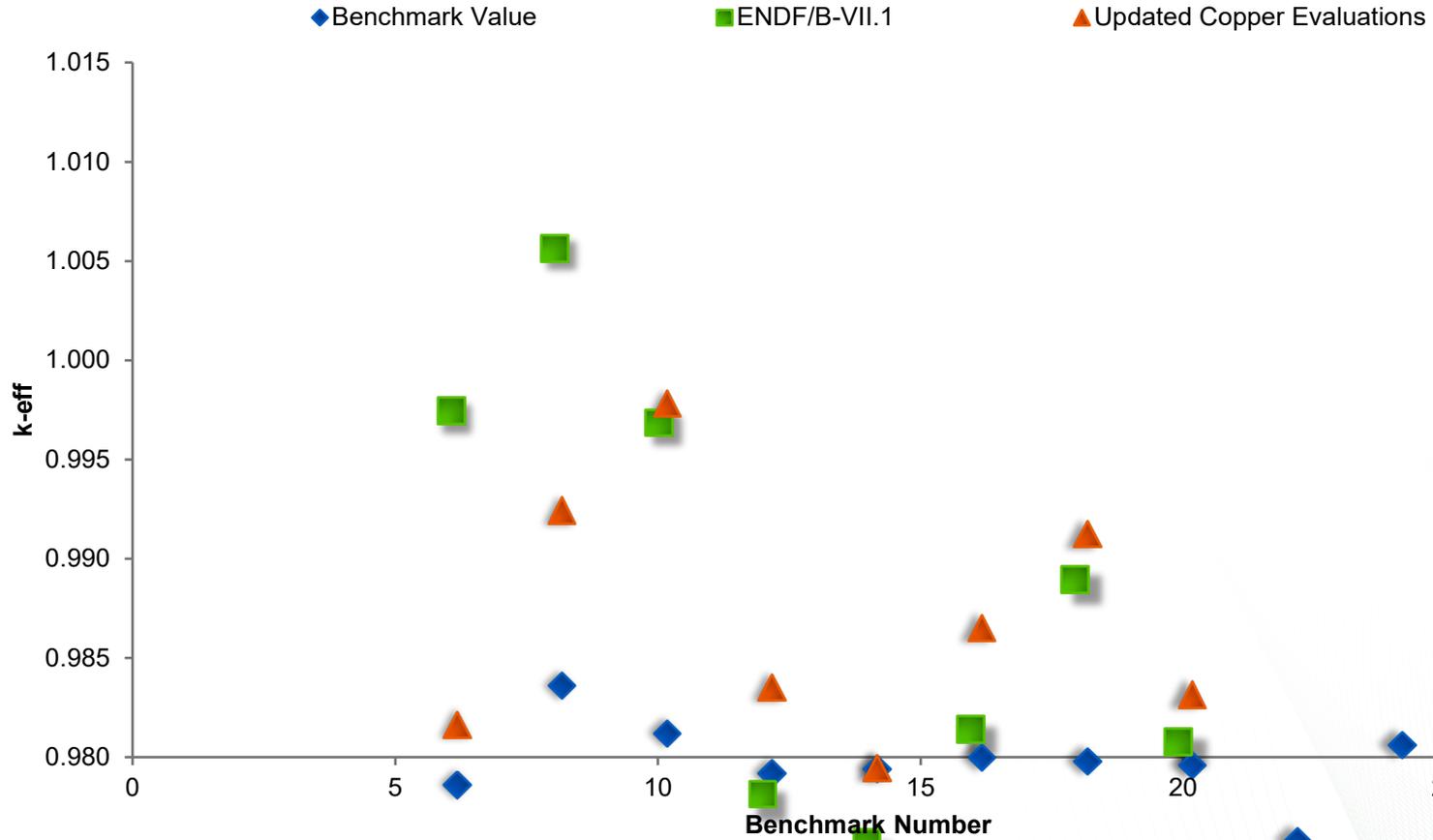
Conclusions

- Resolved Resonance Region Evaluations of ^{63}Cu and ^{65}Cu:

  1. Experimental thermal cross section measurement
  2. Resolved resonance region extended 3 x
  3. Experimental capture data analyzed
  4. High fidelity angular distribution generated

- Improvements for the ^{63}Cu and ^{65}Cu Resonance Evaluations

  1. Updated Capture Cross Section E > 220 keV
  2. Reduced storage requirements for high fidelity angular distributions
  3. Benchmarked updated evaluations

Improvements for the ^{63}Cu and ^{65}Cu Resonance Evaluations for Criticality Safety Applications

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