



Progress of Thermal Neutron Scattering Research at North Carolina State University

Ayman I. Hawari

**LEIP Laboratories
Department of Nuclear Engineering
North Carolina State University
Raleigh, North Carolina, USA**

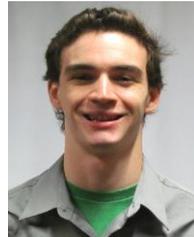
NUCLEAR CRITICALITY SAFETY PROGRAM (NCSP) TECHNICAL PROGRAM REVIEW

February 21-23, 2023

Sandia National Laboratory, Albuquerque, NM

Acknowledgement

- ❑ NNSA Nuclear Criticality Safety Program (NCSP)
 - Collaboration with LLNL
- ❑ Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program
- ❑ The LEIP Team



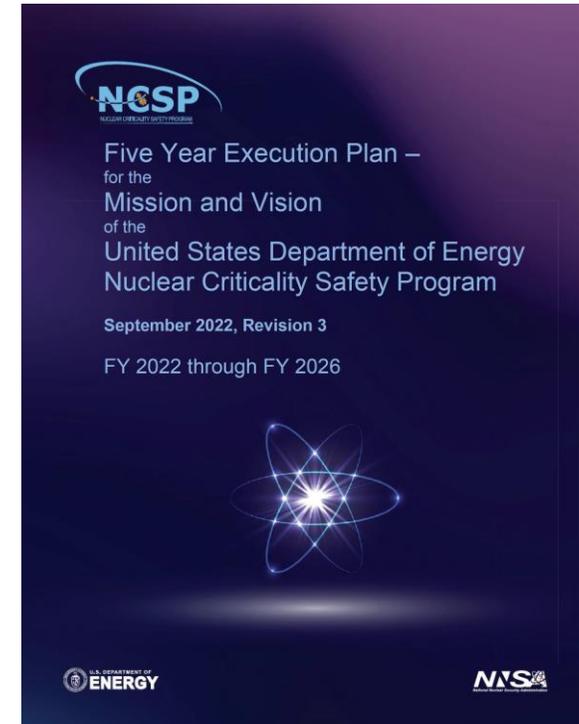
FY 2022 Tasks

Task	Task Title
ND2	Generation and Benchmarking of Thermal Neutron Scattering Cross Sections in Support of Advanced Nuclear Reactor Concepts
ND5	Development and Implementation of a Modern Doppler Broadening Approach Including Atomic Binding Effects
ND10	Development and Implementation of Machine Learning Methods for Thermal Scattering Law Evaluations

APPENDIX B: Nuclear Data Priorities, Basis Statements, and Milestones

FY 22
5 Year
Execution
Plan

Nuclear Data Evaluations							
Materials	Pre-FY2022	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	Post-FY2026
	improve the inelastic scattering cross sections and to correct issues with the URR evaluation implemented in ENDF/B-VIII.0 (under DOE-SC funding).						
Water (H ₂ O)	LLNL/NCSU	LLNL/NCSU					
Basis	TSL evaluation. Water is this most important moderator and moderating reflector material for criticality safety and light water reactor physics. Problems with evaluations submitted by CAB at elevated temperatures (that were noticed during the ENDF/B-VIII.0 evaluation process) warrant re-evaluating this essential material using the latest methods developed under LLNL ND2, ND3.						
Hydrofluoric Acid (HF)	LLNL/NCSU						
Basis	TSL evaluation. HEU-SOL-THERM-039, "Mixture of Uranium (93%) Hexafluoride and Hydrofluoric Acid (Low H/U Ratio) in a Hot-Water-Reflected Spherical Tank," critical experiments overpredict k-eff from 2-6% regardless of cross-section library or code utilized. An appropriate thermal scattering law for the liquid Hydrofluoric acid (HF) moderator will likely resolve this calculational discrepancy.						
Calcium Hydride (CaH ₂)	LLNL/NCSU	LLNL/NCSU					
Basis	TSL evaluation. Calcium hydride is a solid moderator material used in proposed advanced and micro reactor designs. Emergent need requested by micro reactor community.						
Reactor Grade Graphite (20% Porosity)	LLNL/NCSU	LLNL/NCSU					
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Uranium Metal (U)	LLNL/NCSU	LLNL/NCSU					
Basis	TSL evaluation. Requested by the RPI for use in U-235 resonance parameter analysis.						
Uranium Carbide (UC)	LLNL/NCSU	LLNL/NCSU	LLNL/NCSU				
Basis	TSL evaluation. A common fissile compound under consideration for high-temperature advanced nuclear reactor fuel. A thermal scattering law for UC will improve Doppler broadening using advanced methods currently under development as LLNL ND5.						
Paraffin (C _n H _{2n-2})		LLNL/NCSU	LLNL/NCSU	LLNL/NCSU			
Basis	TSL evaluation. A common moderator and moderating reflector material for which there are numerous critical benchmarks in the ICSBEP Handbook. A thermal scattering law for paraffin will improve simulations through higher fidelity and reduce uncertainties.						
Triuranium Octoxide (U ₃ O ₈)			LLNL/NCSU	LLNL/NCSU	LLNL/NCSU		
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NCSU
Nuclear Criticality Safety Program

Five Year Execution Plan –
for the
Mission and Vision
of the
United States Department of Energy
Nuclear Criticality Safety Program

September 2022, Revision 3
FY 2022 through FY 2026

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
NIS



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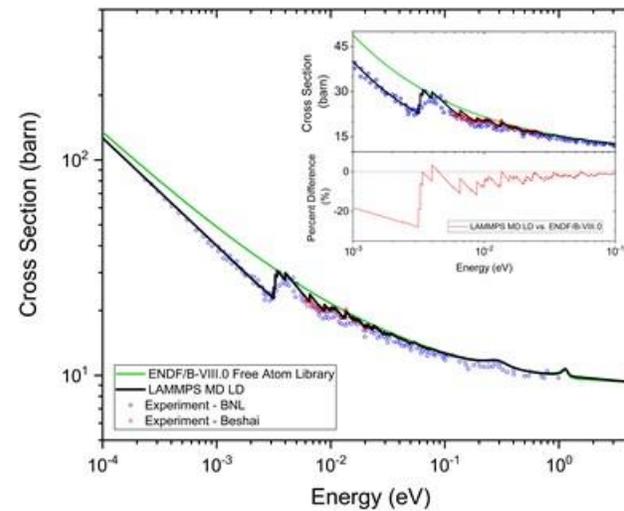
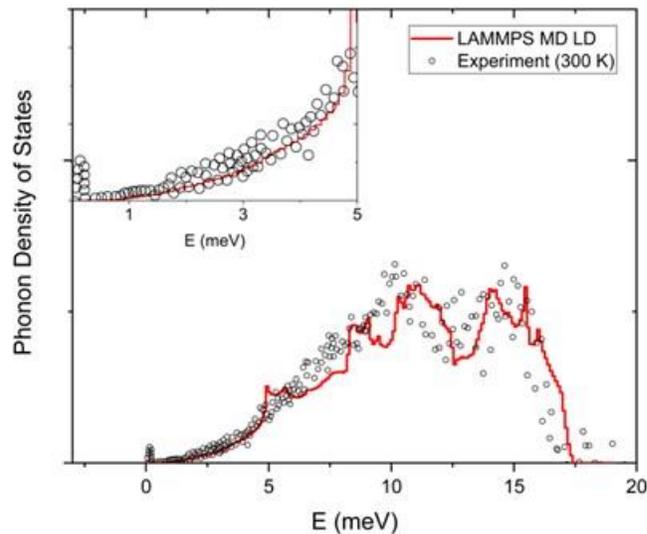
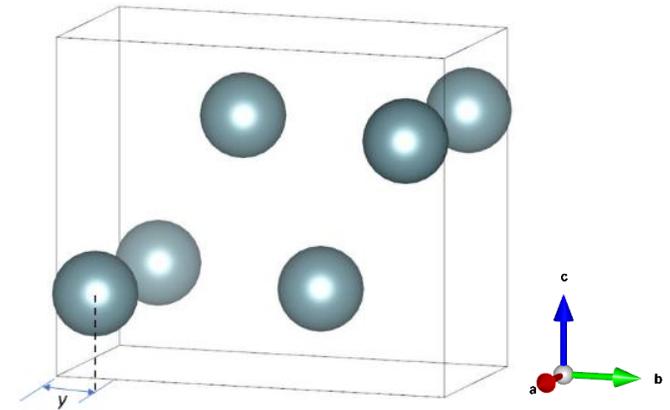
- All completed evaluations have been submitted to NNDC for release as part of ENDF/B-VIII.1.β1
- Additional evaluations were submitted to respond to community needs
- Review process is ongoing



ND2 – Uranium Metal

□ Molecular Dynamics / Lattice Dynamics

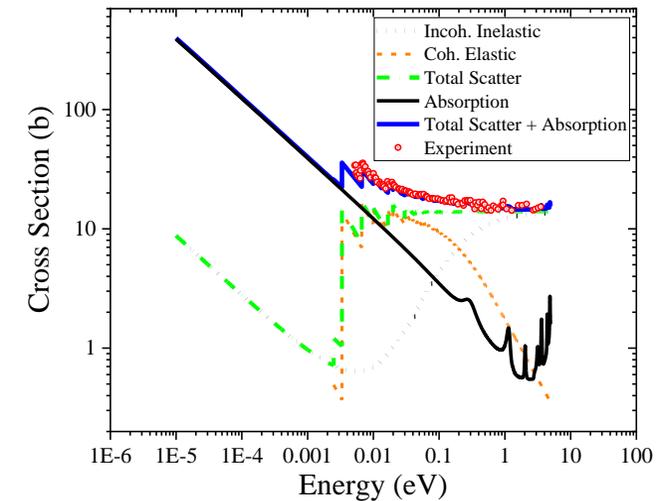
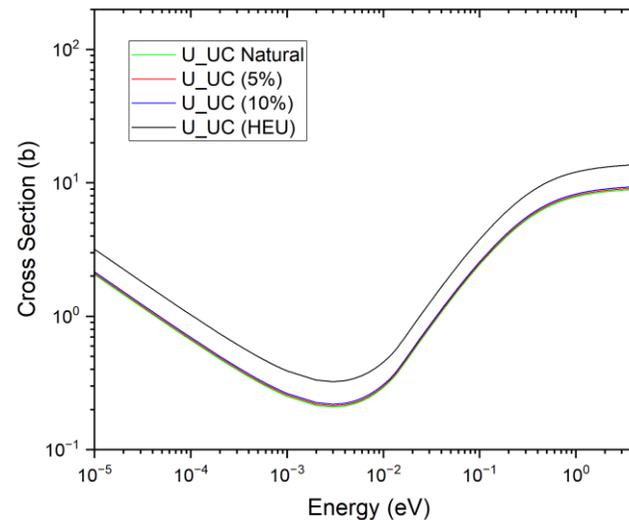
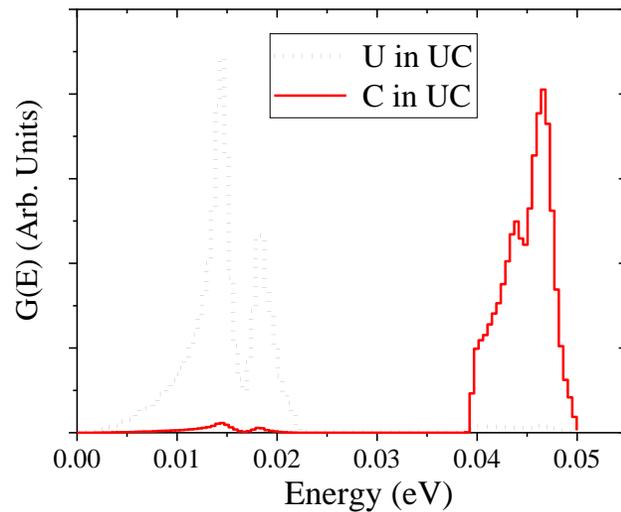
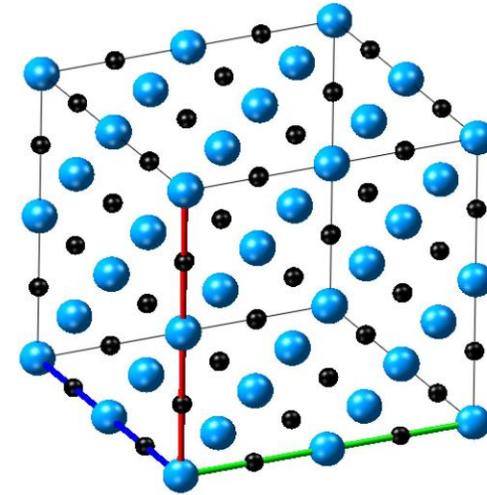
- Temperature dependence
- EAM potential
- 20x10x10 supercell (20,000 atoms)
- 0.04Å displacement



ND2 – Uranium Carbide

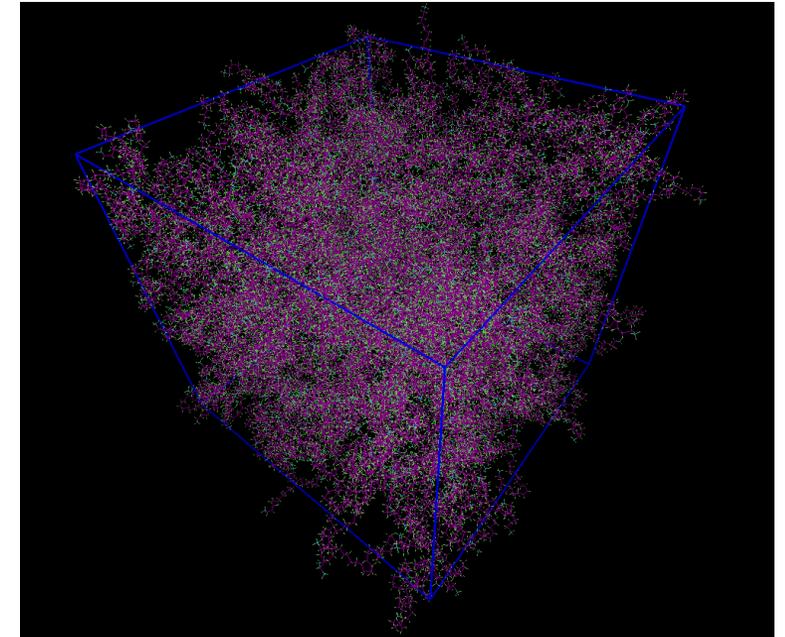
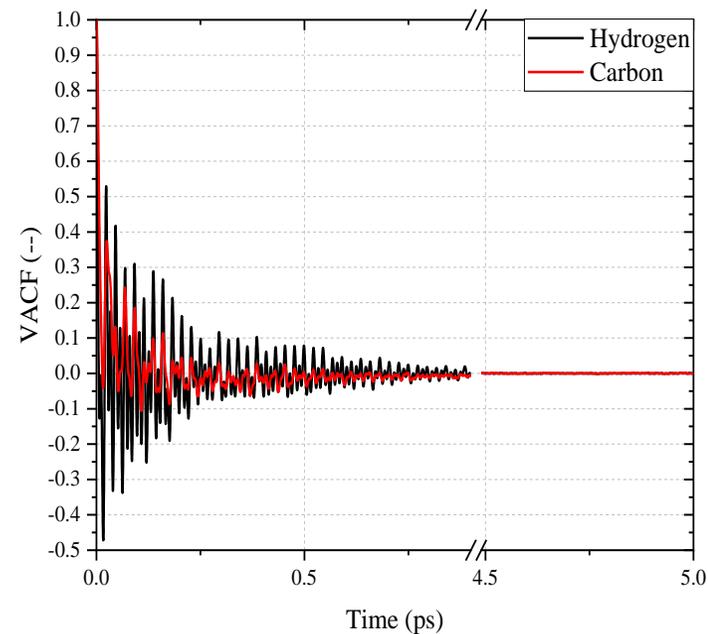
□ VASP DFT Framework

- GGA-PBESol Pseudopotential
- 1.9 eV Effective Hubbard Term
- Magnetic Structure Captured with Spin-Orbit-Coupling
- 2x2x2 supercell (64 atoms)



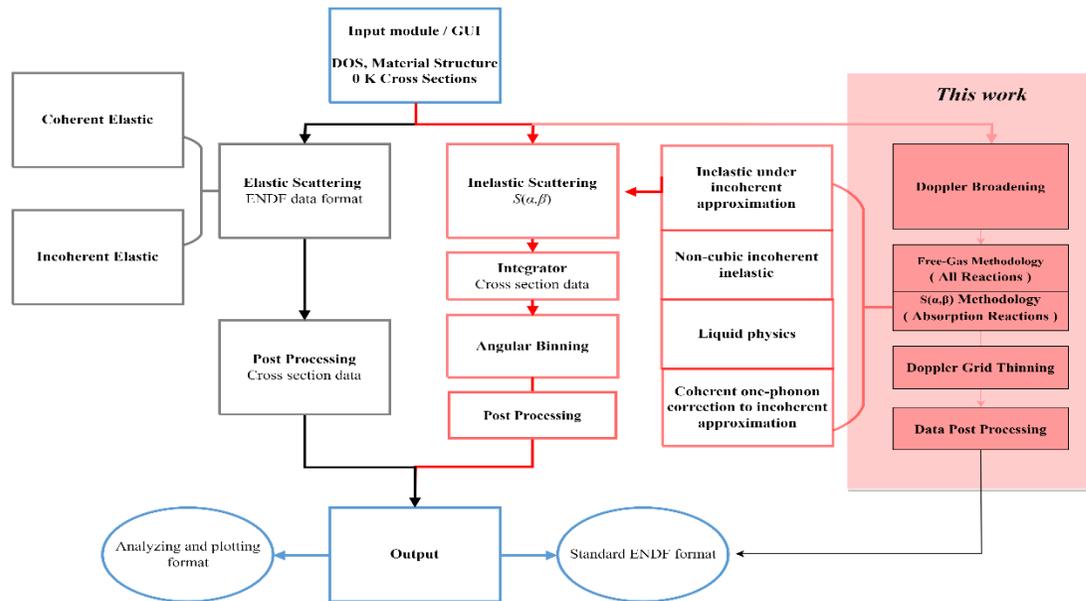
ND2 – Paraffin

- LAMMPS code using the COMPASS forcefield
 - Tested 10k – 100k atoms
 - Molecular chains
 - 300 K, 1 atm
 - VACF analyzed to obtain DOS for carbon and hydrogen



ND5 – Advanced Methods

$$S(\alpha, \beta) = S_s(\alpha, \beta) + S_d^1(\alpha, \beta)$$



```

1.280000+2 1.189800+1 -1 0 0 0 28 1451
0.000000+0 0.000000+0 0 0 0 0 6 28 1451
1.000000+0 5.000000+0 0 0 12 8 28 1451
0.000000+0 0.000000+0 0 0 39 3 28 1451
Graphite+Sd LEIP LAB EVAL-Dec20 N.C. Fleming, A.I. Hawari
DIST-
-----ENDF/B-VIII MATERIAL 28
-----THERMAL NEUTRON SCATTERING
-----ENDF-6 FORMAT

Temperatures = 296 400 500 600 700 800 1000 1200 1600 2000 K

HISTORY
-----
This library was produced by the Low Energy Interaction Physics
(LAIP) group at North Carolina State University, USA. The
thermal scattering law data for crystalline graphite developed
using ab initio lattice dynamics (AILD) [1, 2]. The coherent
elastic cross sections were calculated based on the lattice
structure. Distinct
directional
white AILD
this library. The
SH) system was
white [3]. The
cubic
crystalline

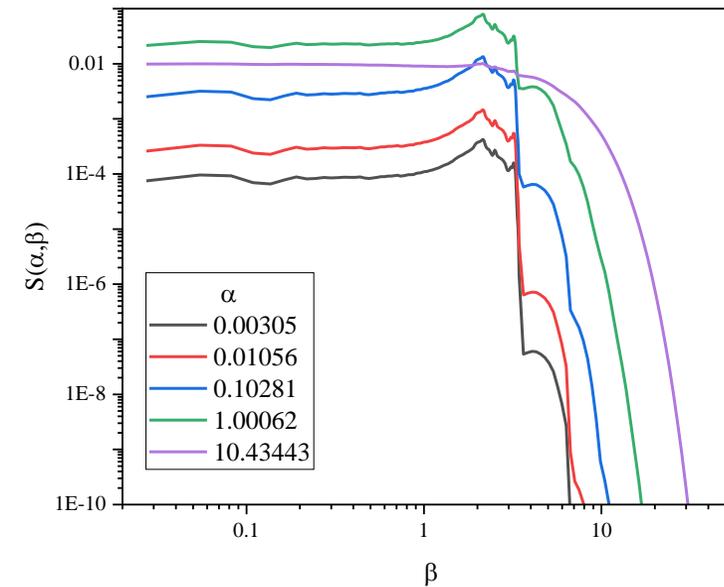
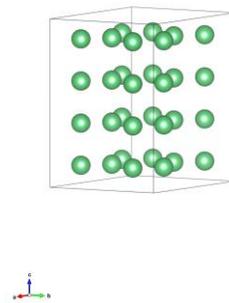
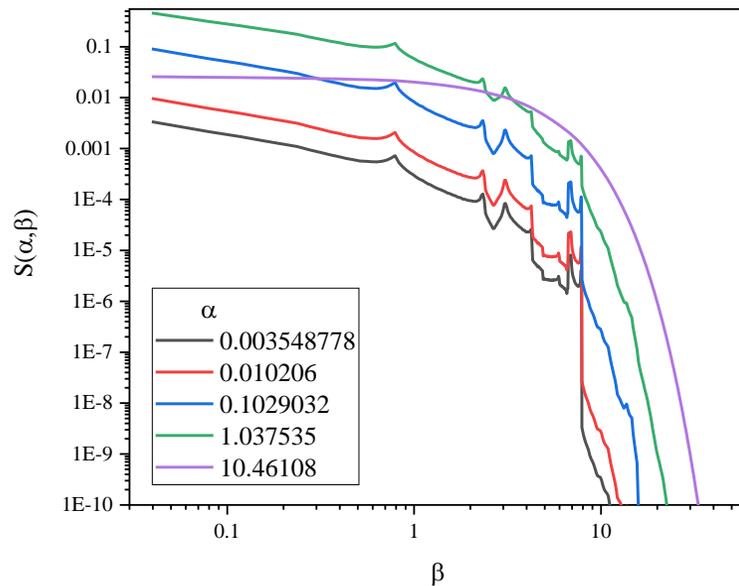
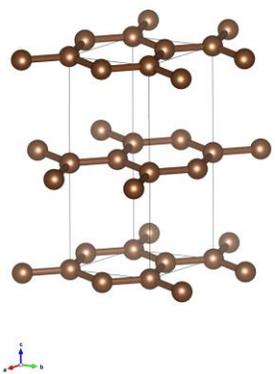
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0.000000+0 0.000000+0 0 0 0 0 6 25 1451
1.000000+0 5.000000+0 0 0 12 8 25 1451
0.000000+0 0.000000+0 0 0 38 3 25 1451
Be-metal+Sd LEIP LAB EVAL-Dec20 N.C. Fleming, A.I. Hawari
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Temperatures = 77 100 296 400 500 600 700 800 1000 1200 K

HISTORY
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thermal scattering law data for Be-metal was developed using ab
initio lattice dynamics (AILD) [1, 2]. The coherent elastic
cross sections were calculated based on the lattice constants
obtained from the AILD beryllium structure. Distinct effects
are included in this evaluation using directional information
derived from the Be-metal AILD structure. Ten temperatures are
available in this library. The Full Law Analysis Scattering
System Hub (FLASSH) system was used to produce File 7 MT = 2, 4
data for Be-metal + Sd [3]. The coherent elastic data were
prepared using the cubic approximation. MAT=25 and ZA=125 are
used for Be-metal with distinct effects.
  
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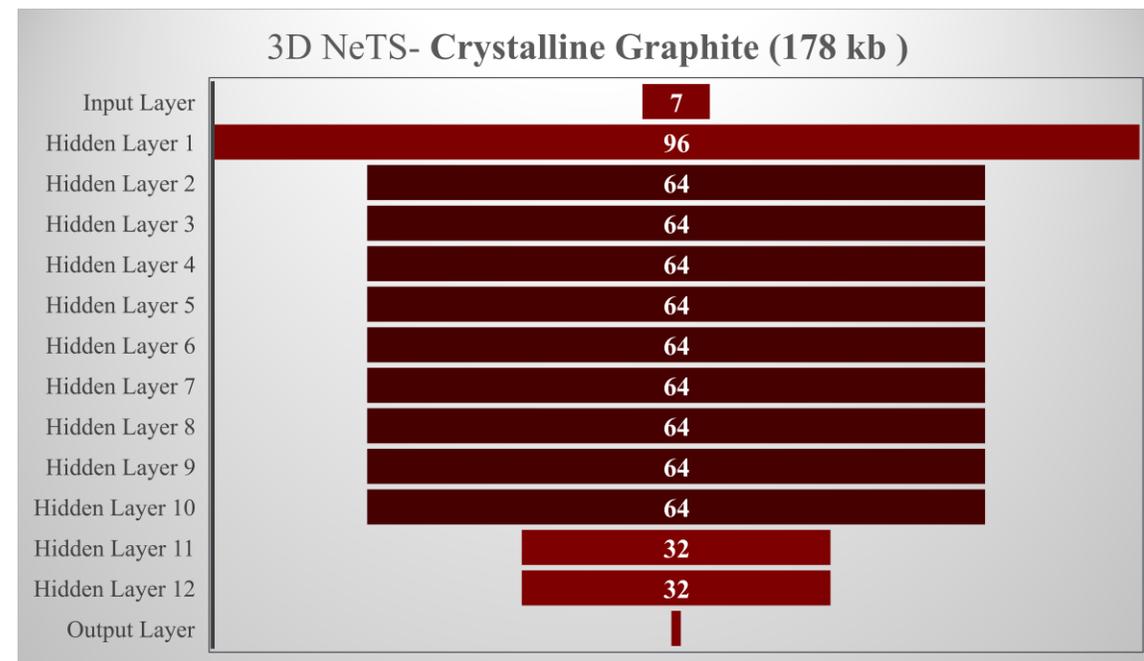
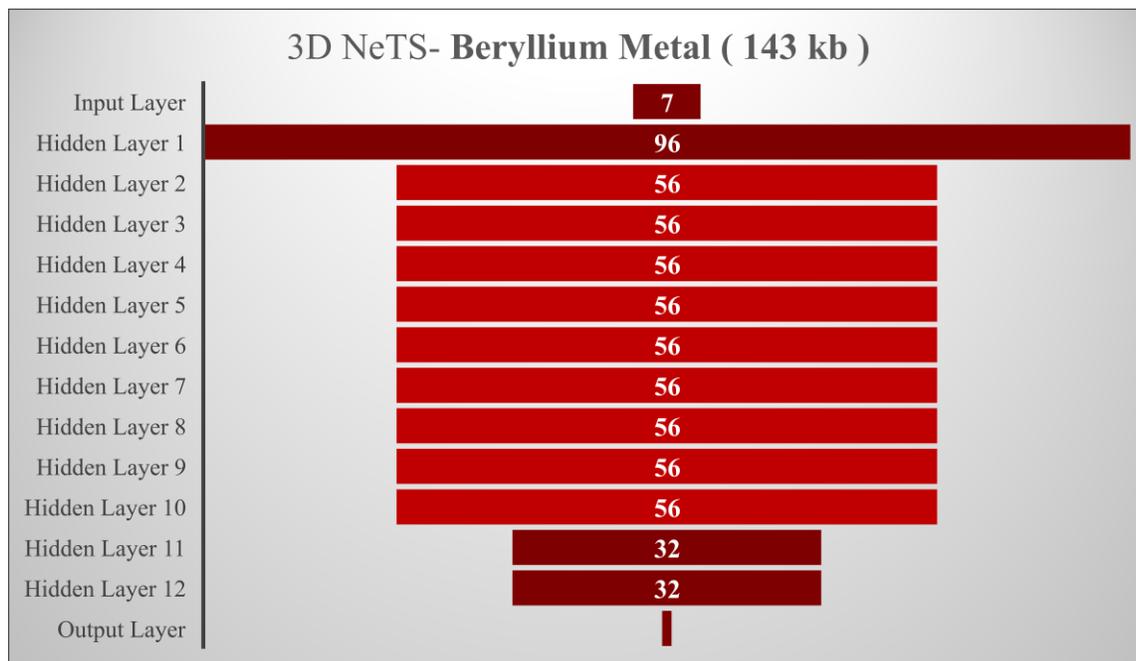
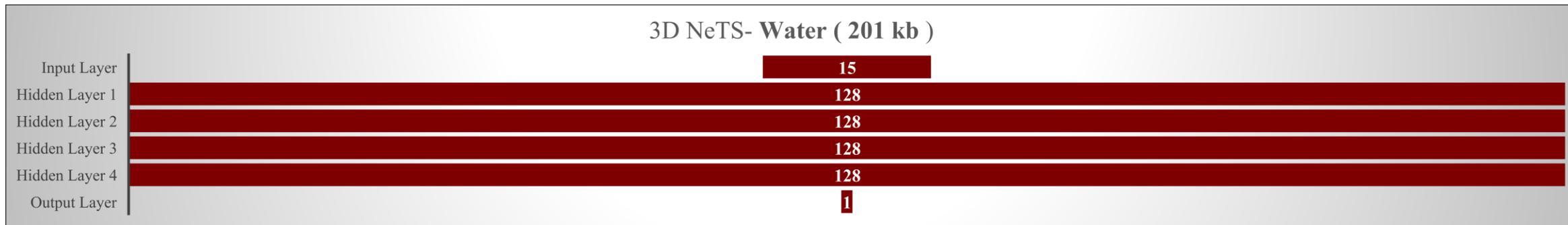


ND10 – Deep Learning and Artificial Neural Networks



ENDF/B-VIII Material	File 7	Temps
Crystalline Graphite	9 MB	10
Beryllium Metal	3.7 MB	8
NeTS	< 200 KB	Continuous

Architecture Visualization / Comparison



Summary

- ❑ Meeting and exceeding all NCSP objectives in FY 2022 (ND2)
- ❑ Significant number of evaluations contributed to NNDC
- ❑ Innovative methods under development (ND5 and ND10 tasks) including
 - ❑ Doppler module integration in *FLASH* code (under testing)
 - ❑ ML methodology development for TSL representation

Thank You

