

ENDFB VI Libraries with EGAF neutron capture data

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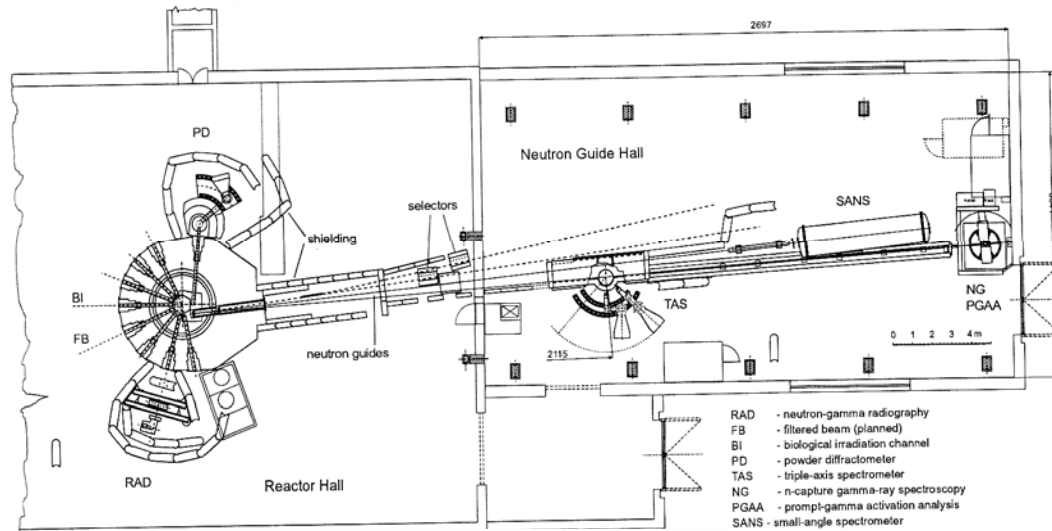
Summary

- EGAF thermal neutron capture evaluations
- Completed Libraries of Light Nuclei – Testing
- Libraries Medium & Heavy Nuclei- Modeling the Quasi-Continuum

Evaluated Gamma Ray Activation File (EGAF)

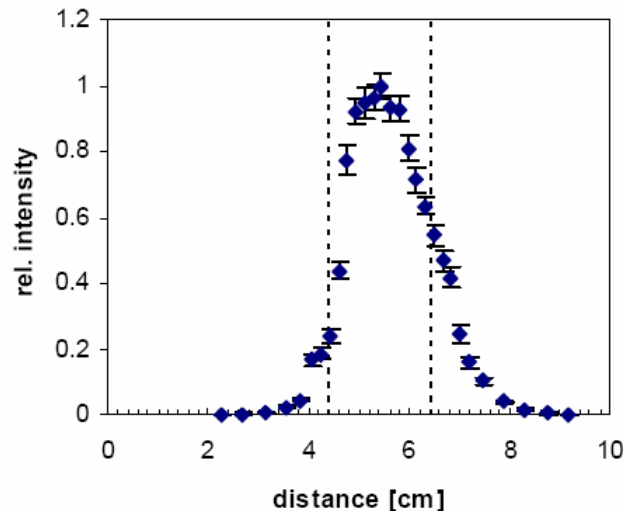
- Built Upon **Previous literature compilations**-ENSDF, Reedy& Frankle, Lone
- Measurements at the **Budapest Reactor** (G.L. Molnar, Zs. Revay, and T. Belgya)
- Evaluation with the IAEA CRP for a *Database of Prompt Gamma Rays from Slow Neutron Capture for Elemental Analysis* (R.B. Firestone, H.D. Choi, R.M. Lindstrom, G.L. Molnar, S.F. Mughabghab, R. Paviotti-Corcuera, Zs. Revay, A. Trkov, V. Zerkin, and C.M. Zhou)-On web
- Results
 - **Database of 35,000 γ -ray energies with absolute cross sections for Z=1-83,90,92**
 - **New total radiative neutron capture cross sections** for many elements
 - New tests of statistical model parameters-see below

Measurements: guided Neutron Beam



Reactor and neutron guide hall. The PGAA (capture gamma) station is located ≈ 30 m from the reactor wall.

Low BG environment



Measured beam profile at target position. Thermal neutron flux at the target position is $2 \times 10^6 \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$.

Well collimated-reduced BG

Cross Section Standardization

Partial γ -ray cross sections were measured with absolute internal standards including H, N, Cl, Au, Ti and S.

Standardization with compounds – high purity compounds with stable stoichiometry containing a standard element, e.g. NaCl.

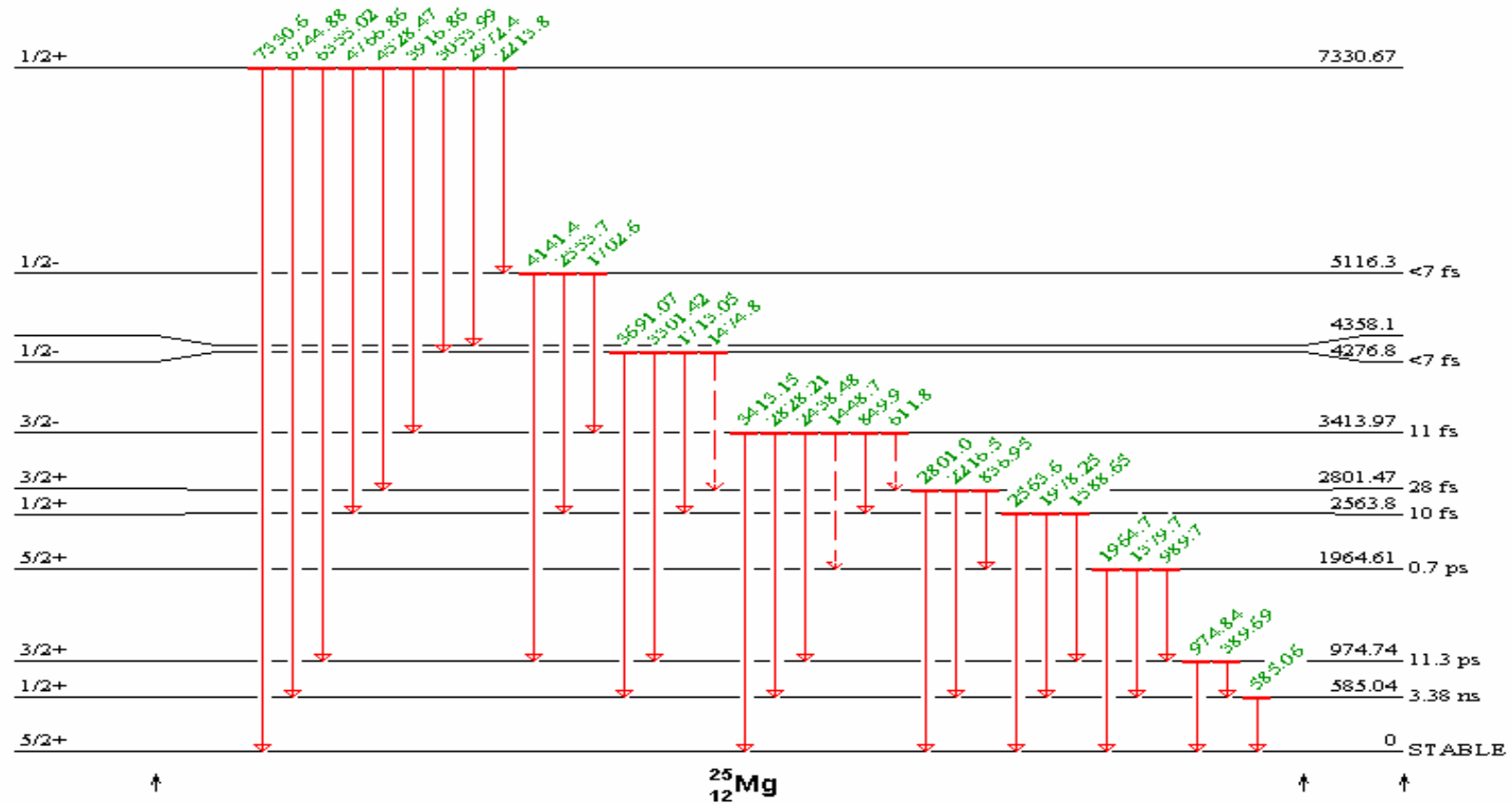
Standardization using homogeneous mixtures – if no stoichiometric compounds were available, homogeneous mixtures, typically water solutions, were used.

Very Well characterized targets allows measurement of absolute cross sections

Low energy γ -ray data were corrected for attenuation in the sample.

Gamma energies and cross sections constrained by level scheme-complete data sets for light nuclei

Transition probability & energy in=out, all levels, allowing complete evaluation



18 Libraries of Light Nuclei completed to date

	Library				# Gammas	
	Z		A	%NA	b	
•	1	H	1	99.9844	0.33	1
•	1	D	2	0.01557	0.00	1
•	3	Li	6	7.589	0.04	3
•	3	Li	7	92.411	0.05	3
•	4	Be	9	100	0.01	12
•	5	B	10	19.82	0.50	9
•	5	B	11	80.18	0.01	9
•	6	C	12	98.892	0.00	6
•	7	N	14	99.6337	0.08	60
•	8	O	16	99.7628	0.00	4
•	11	Na	23	100	0.53	233
•	12	Mg	nat		0.06	283
•	13	Al	27	100	0.23	291
•	14	Si	28	92.2297	0.18	54
•	15	P	31	100	0.17	202
•	16	S	nat		0.53	470
•	17	Cl	35	75.771	45.55	383
•	17	Cl	37	24.229	0.43	77

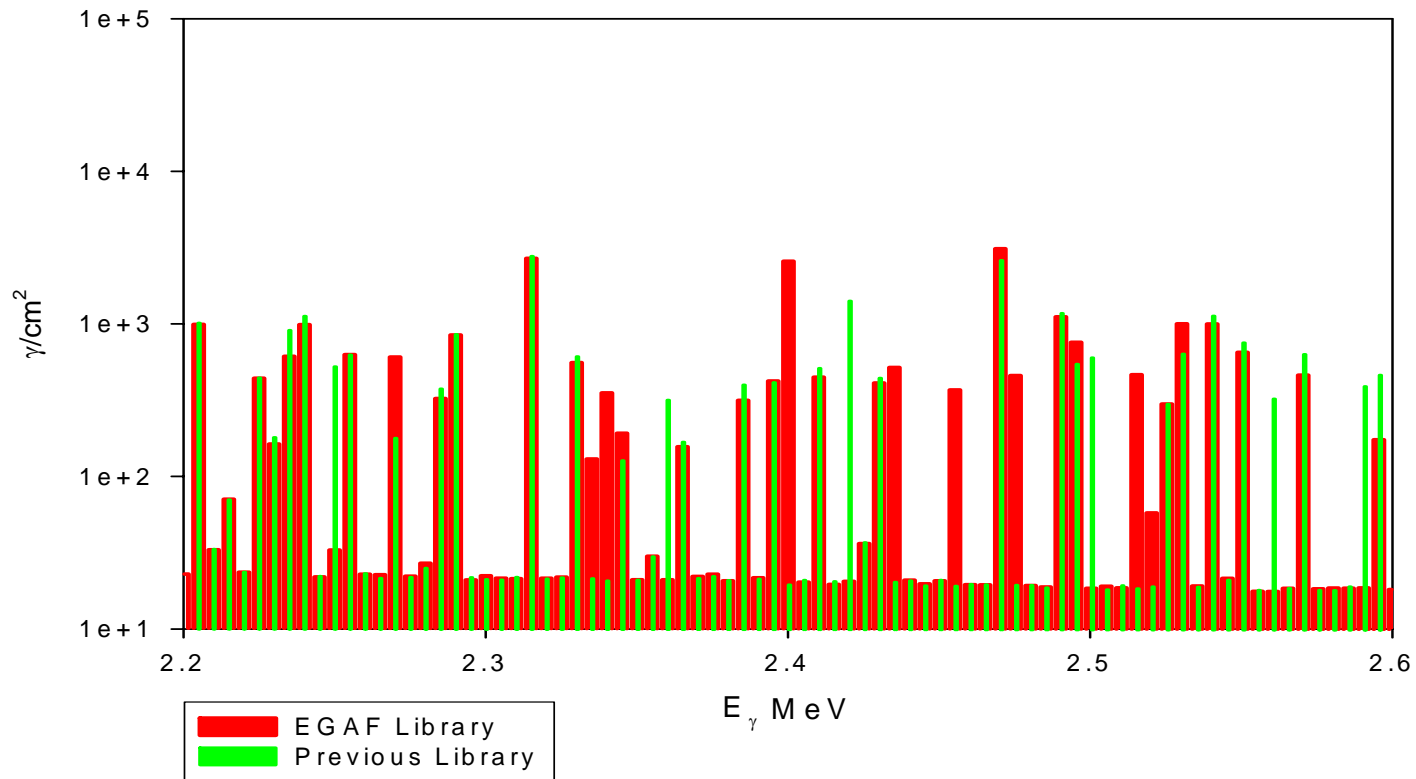
Library modifications

- Primarily **File 12 (&14 if present)** MT 102
- **File 15 left unchanged**, thermal continuum=0
- **All measured lines and cross sections included** for completeness, >thermal dependencies unchanged
- **Yields were normalized** to conserve total decay energy vs Q value, typically < 1%
- **Prepro** and **NJOY** used to process libraries for testing in transport codes
- Psyche, Physor, Checkr, -minor errors found

Library Comparison-Thermal Neutrons->Cl

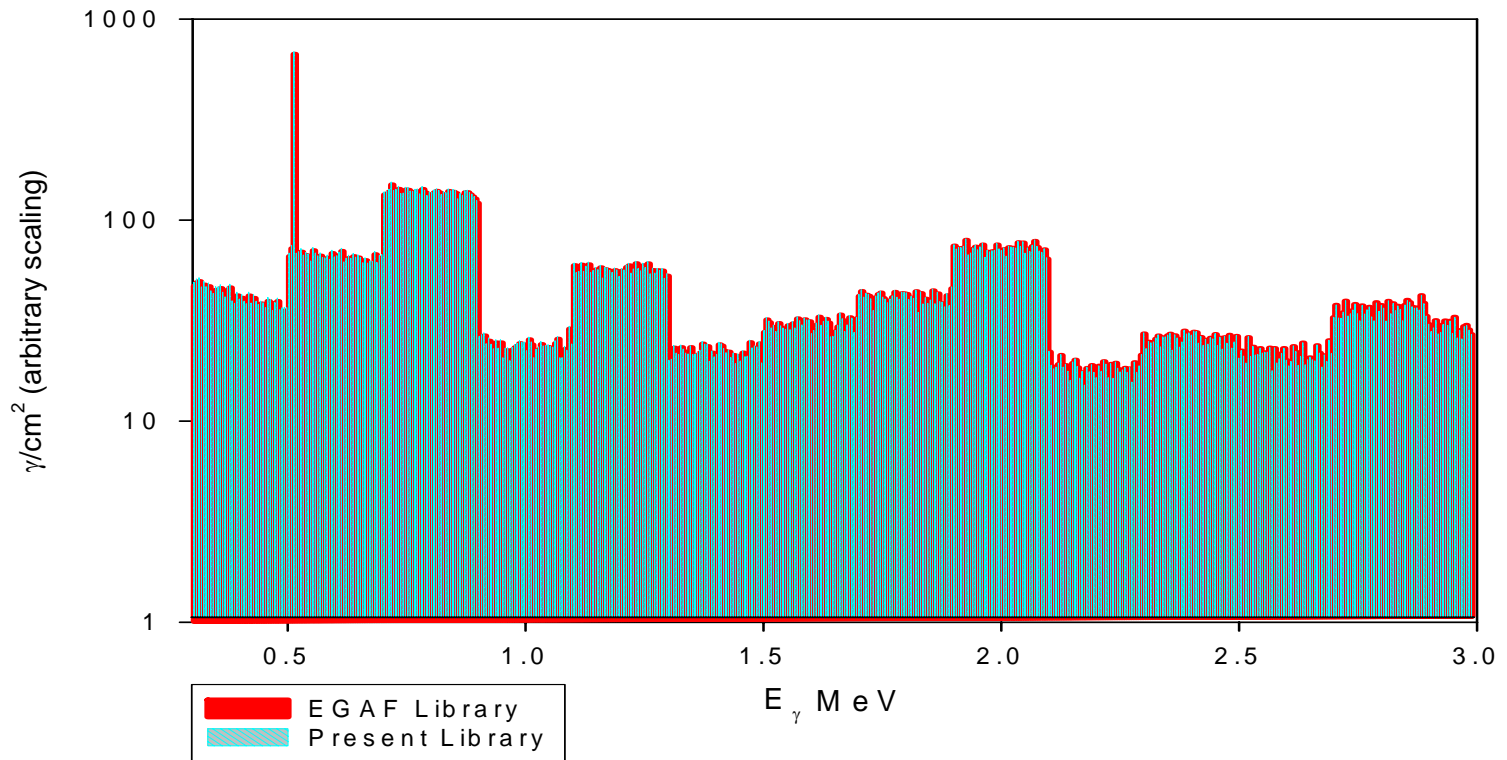
MCNP: ENDFB6 vs EGAF

Natural Cl (n,g) thermal neutrons EGAF vs MCNP Library Spectra

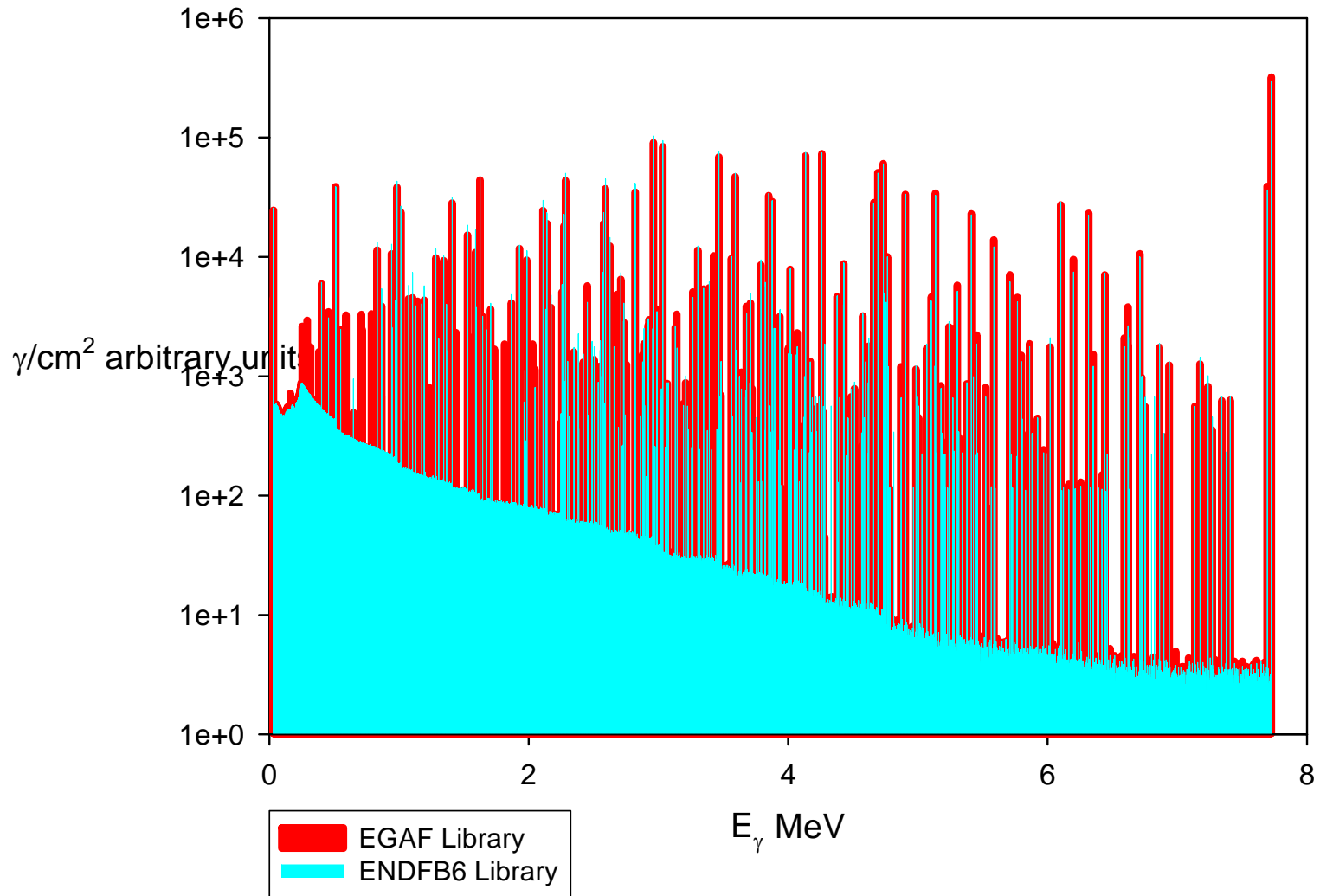


Library Comparison-1 MeV->Cl

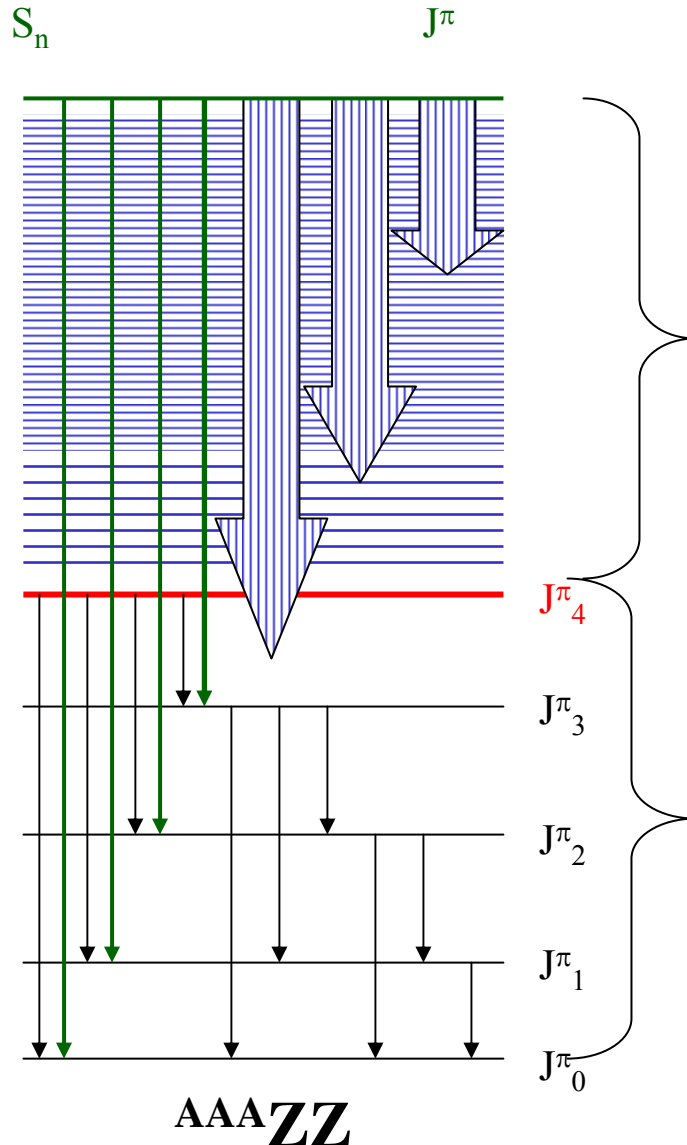
Cl (n, γ) @ $E_n = 1$ MeV EGAF vs Present Libraries



$^{27}\text{Al}(n,g)$ comparison MCNP ENDFB6 vs EGAF Libraries-thermal Neutrons



In Medium-Heavy Nuclei the Cascade is modeled with the DiceBox/Casino Statistical model



- Thermal neutron capture state energy and J^π value(s) are taken from experiment if known.

-Above E_{crit} a complete level scheme is generated as a discretization of an assumed level density formula $\rho(E, J^\pi)$ and a corresponding photon strength function $S(E_\gamma)$ model.

-Transitions have partial widths that also follow the Porter-Thomas distribution

-Below E_{crit} , all transition probabilities are taken from experiment (EGAF).

DiceBox parameter scans

$$\langle \Gamma_{ab} \rangle = \sum_{XL} (E_a - E_b)^{2L+1} S_{\gamma}^{XL} (E_a - E_b) / \rho(E_a)$$

XL= multipolarity that contributes

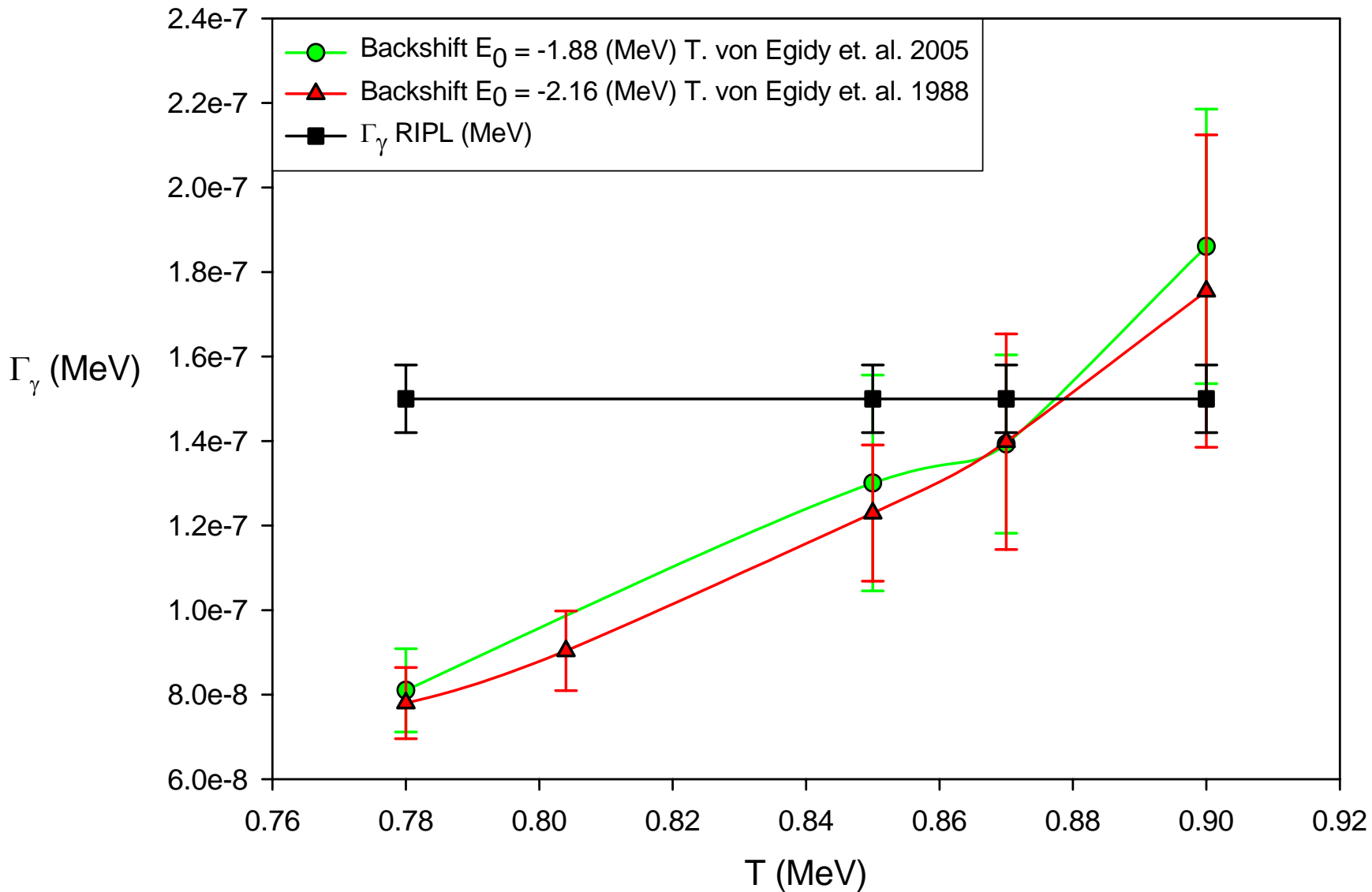
- **Input parameters from many sources**, RIPL, Von Egidy (Constant T level density), etc.
- **Strength function** used is from experience:
Blend of KMF-BA below 10 MeV
- Scans in E_{crit} **did not have a large effect**
- **Level Density model was chosen by predicted** Γ_{tot} vs experimental Γ_{tot} . No strong affect on discrete spectrum, does affect continuum shape

Total Level width compared to RIPL values after known feedings modeled.

Constant T model generally fit better than Bethe model with 2 outliers:

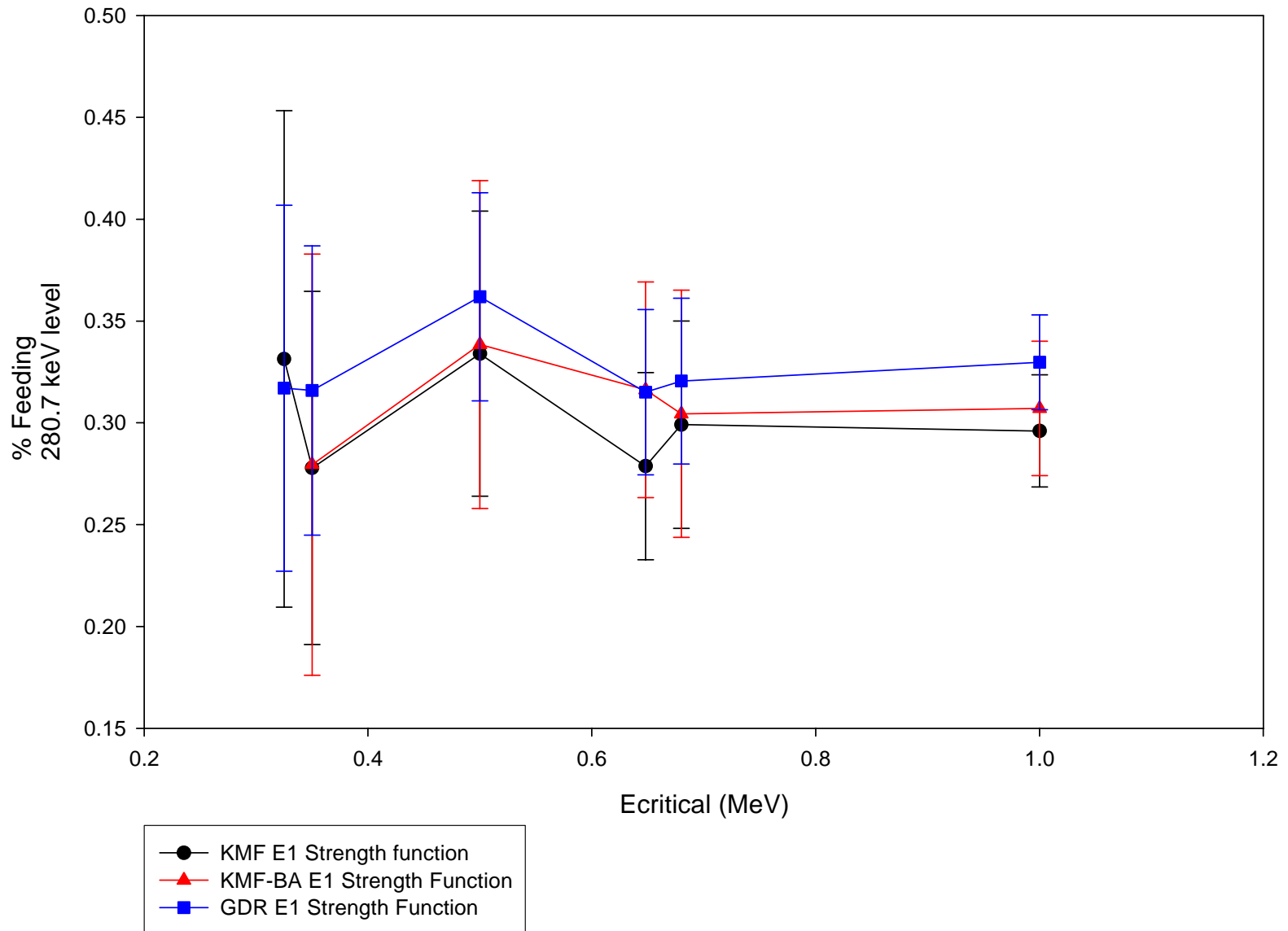
C. N.	Density Model	Γ_γ % Discrepancy
^{103}Pd	Const. T (Von Egidy)	3.02
	BSFG	74.20
^{105}Pd	Const. T	39.75
	BSFG	3.70
^{106}Pd	Const. T	10.11
	BSFG	78.80
^{107}Pd	Const. T	14.81
	BSFG	34.35
^{109}Pd	Const. T	39.50
	BSFG	248.77
^{111}Pd	Const. T	16.93
	BSFG	38.88

$^{104}\text{Pd}(n_{\text{th}},\gamma)^{105}\text{Pd}$ Γ_γ vs Nuclear Temperature using Constant Temp Level Density Model in DiceBox w/2 Backshifts & RIPL

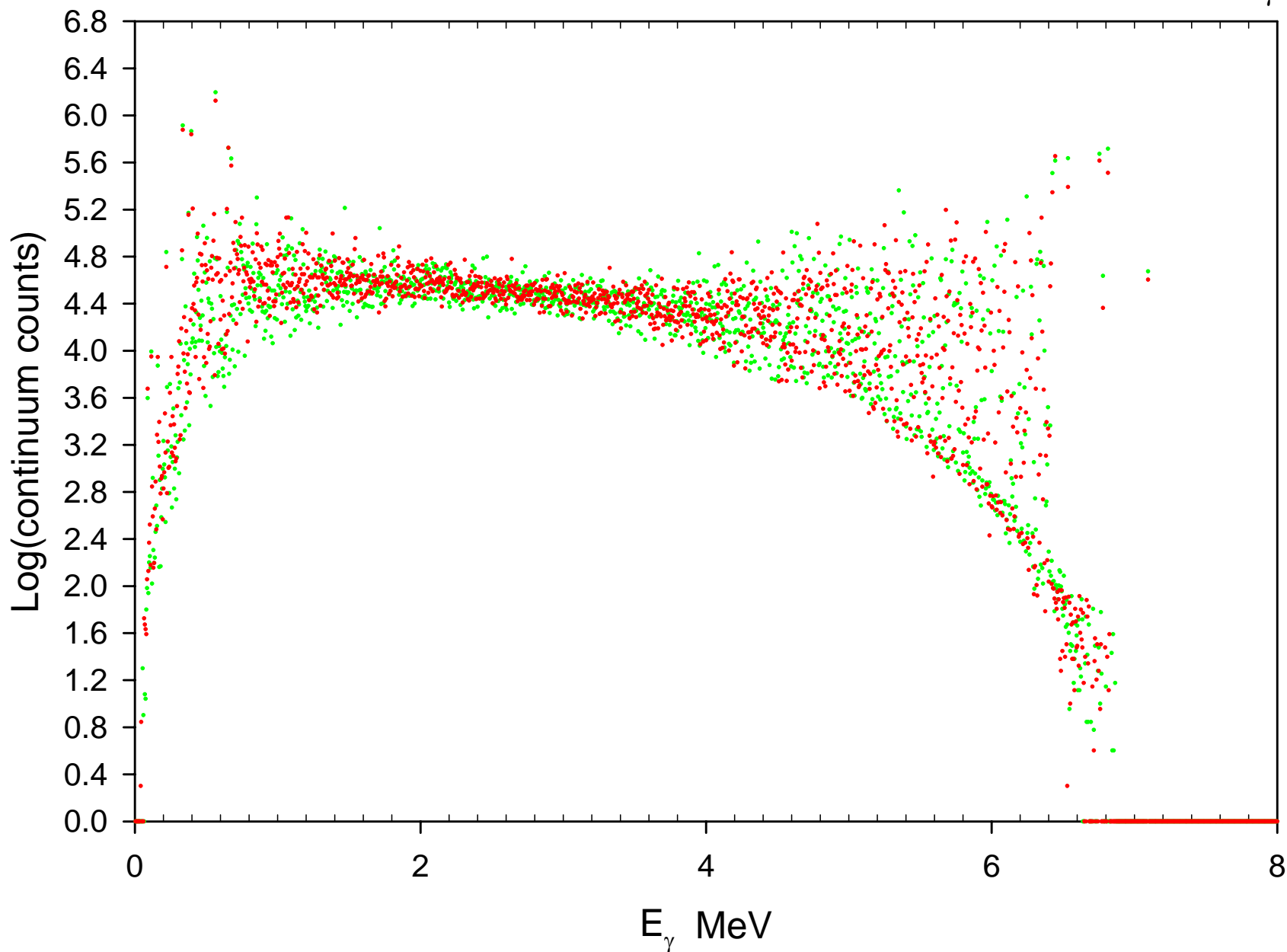


$^{104}\text{Pd}(n,g)$

% Cascade Feeding of 280.7 keV level vs Ecritical
KMF, KMF-BA, and GDR E1 Strength functions



$^{104}\text{Pd}(n,\gamma)^{105}\text{Pd}$ Dicebox Continuum Using Constant Temperature Level Density, $E_0=-1.88$ (green) & -2.16 (red), T tuned to match Γ_γ RIPL



Conclusion

- Light Nuclei with EGAF data undergoing testing, can be built from 0° libraries
- Libraries of Medium to Heavy Nuclei (Pd) in process, using DiceBox/Casino for quasi-continuum up to KeV neutron energies
- Plan to use Empire-II for higher neutron energies