



Workshop for Applied Nuclear Data Activities (WANDA 2024)

Efforts to improve the accuracy of calculated displacement damage

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Feb. 27, 2024

Presented by Paul Romano

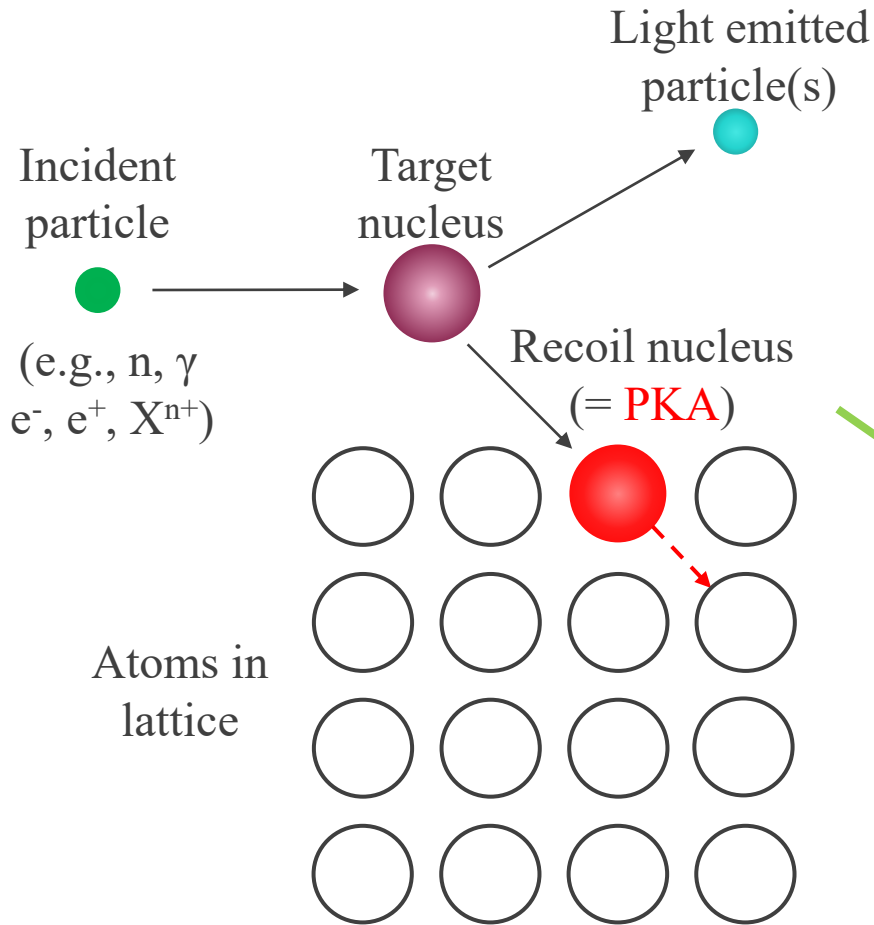


Outline

- **UQ of DPA (PWR RPV case)**
- **Nuclear data issues**
- **Alternative arc-dpa: Experimental validation**
- **Conclusions & outlook**



(Neutron) irradiation damage



Norgett-Robinson-Torrens (NRT-DPA) formula:

$$N(E_a) = \begin{cases} 0, & 0 < E_a < E_d \\ 1, & E_d < E_a < 2E_d/0.8 \\ \frac{0.8E_a}{2E_d}, & 2E_d/0.8 < E_a \end{cases}$$

Damage energy: $E_a = E_{PKA} \times PF(E_{PKA})$

E_{PKA} { PF : atomic displacement
 $(1 - PF)$: electronic excitation/ionization

PKA: Primary Knock-on Atom



I. Uncertainty of DPA rate: PWR RPV case

Total Uncertainty of DPA rate propagated from ^{235}U PFNS, $n+^{56}\text{Fe}$ nuclear model parameters, Fe DPA “model parameters” with and without considering the correlations

Cov. of PFNS	ENDF/B-VII.1		JENDL-4.0	
Correlation	Complete	Null	Complete	Null
Unc. of $\langle\sigma_D \phi\rangle$	12.0%	4.1%	9.1%	3.4%
+20% ^a from E_d	23.3%	20.4%	22.0%	20.3%
+2/41 ^b from E_d	12.9%	6.4%	10.3%	5.9%

^a 40 eV vs. 32 eV [Olsson *et al.*, MRL4(2016)209]

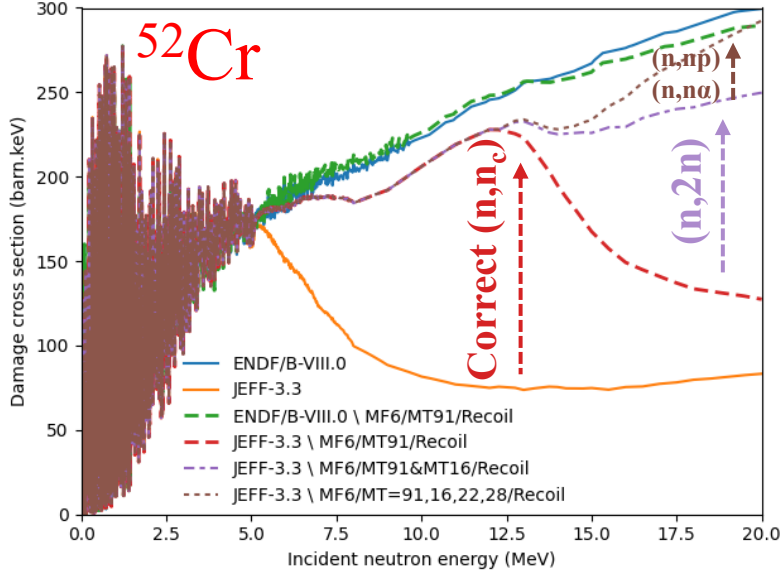
^b 41 ± 2 eV (average of 11 potentials), Nordlund *et al.*, NIMB246(2006)322

- Consideration of correlations: **uncertainty $\times 3$** (via σ_D)
- **Needs of better estimation for the uncertainty of E_d :**
 - 20% \rightarrow predominant contribution to DPA rate
 - 5% \rightarrow less important than other sources

Main uncertainty from E_d ?

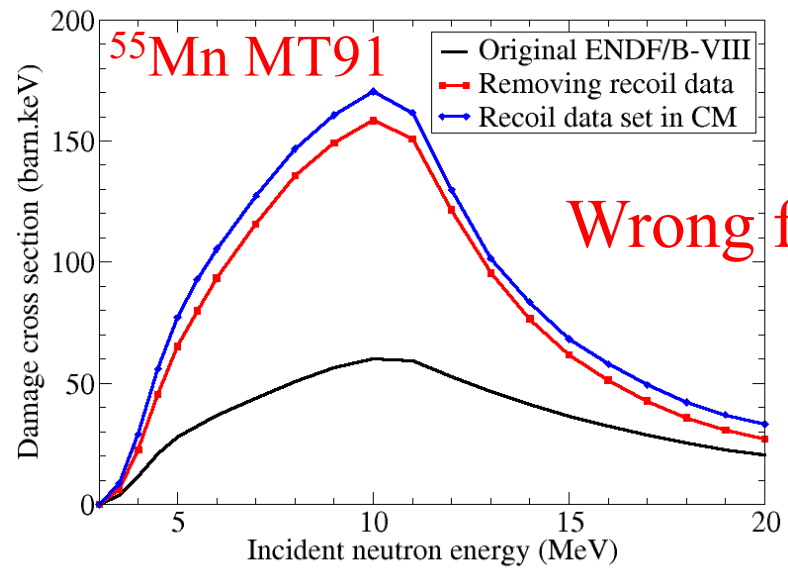
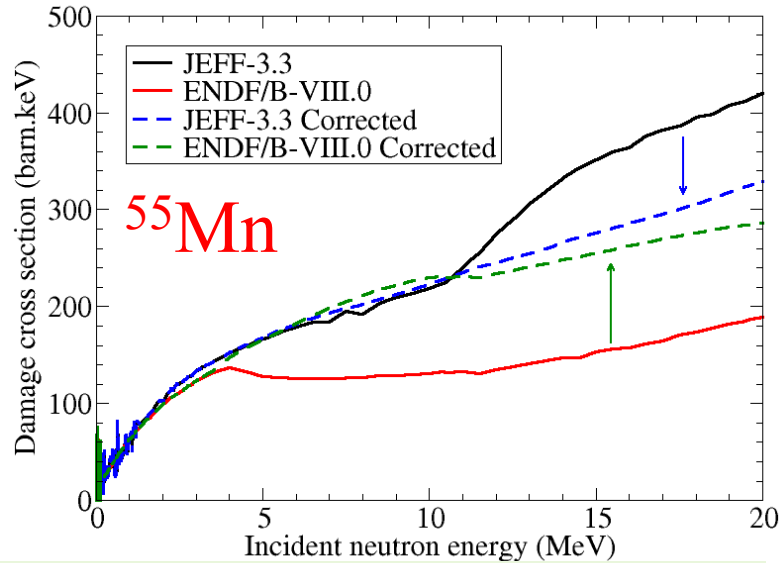


II. Nuclear data issues (1)



2.405200+4	5.149432+1	0	1	1	22431	6	91	347
2	2				2431	6	91	348
4.793311+6	1.000000+0	1.500000+8	1.000000+0		2431	6	91	349
0.000000+0	0.000000+0		1	1	182431	6	91	350
18	2				2431	6	91	351
0.000000+0	4.793311+6		0	0	22431	6	91	352
0.000000+0	1.000000+0	1.000000+0	0.000000+0		2431	6	91	353
0.000000+0	5.000000+6		0	0	22431	6	91	354
0.000000+0	1.000000+0	1.000000+0	0.000000+0		2431	6	91	355
0.000000+0	6.000000+6		0	0	22431	6	91	356
0.000000+0	1.000000+0	1.000000+0	0.000000+0		2431	6	91	357
0.000000+0	7.000000+6		0	0	22431	6	91	358
0.000000+0	1.000000+0	1.000000+0	0.000000+0		2431	6	91	359

Incorrect recoil data!

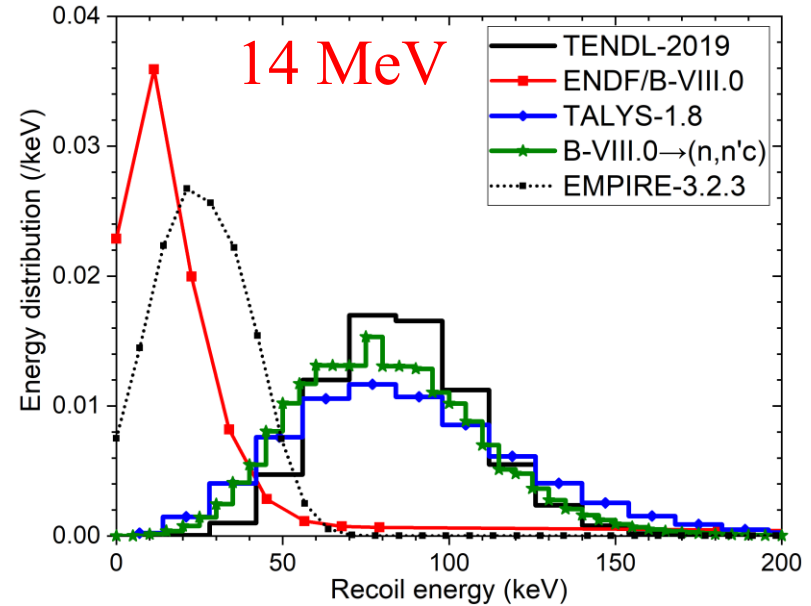
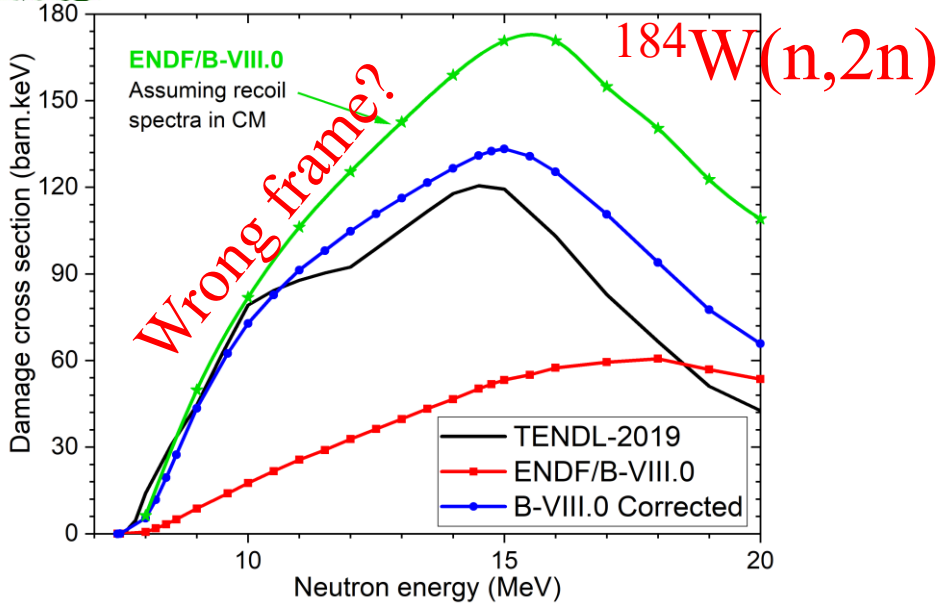


Wrong frame

Chen and Bernard, *J. Nucl. Mater.*, **562**: 153610, 2022

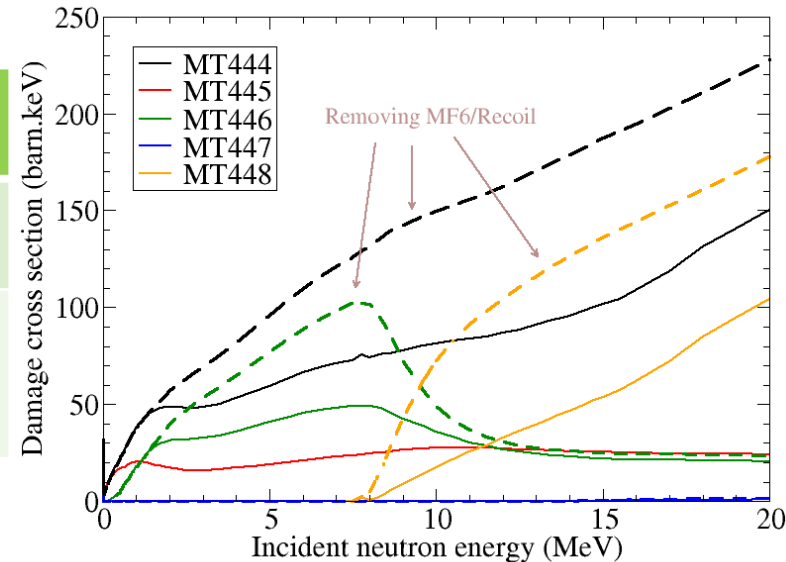


II. Nuclear data issues (2): W in ENDF/B-VIII.0



DPA rates / JEFF-3.1.1 calculation (^{nat}W)

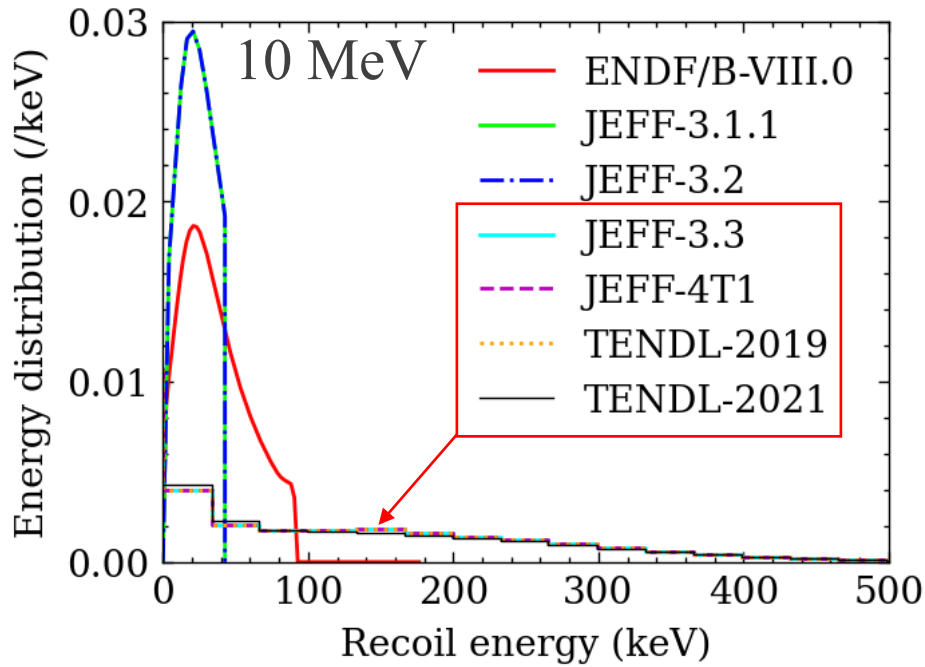
Spectrum	JEFF-3.3	JENDL-4.0u	ENDF/B-VIII.0	Modif. MF6	Max. Diff.
First mirror unit	1.009	1.072	0.647	0.958	66→11%
Inner vertical target	1.022	1.085	0.640	0.964	70→13%



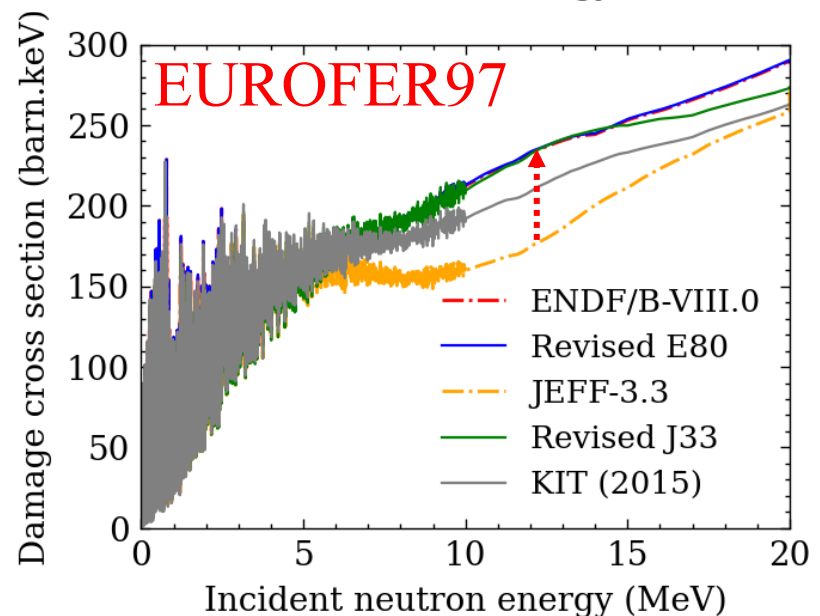
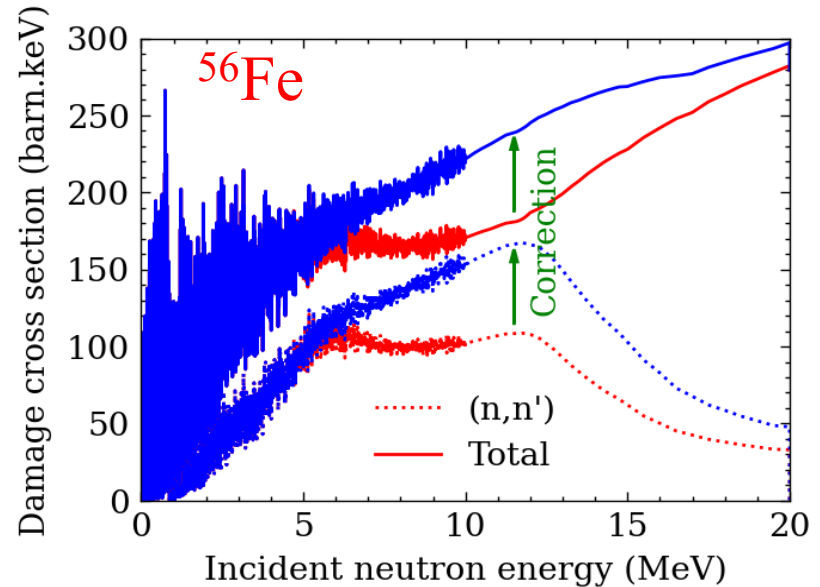
Chen *et al.*, *Fusion Eng. Des.*, **171**: 112594, 2021
 Chen and Bernard, *J. Nucl. Mater.*, **562**: 153610, 2022



II. Nuclear data issues (3): ^{56}Fe in JEFF-3.3



665 keV max. recoil in ENDF
> kinematics limit 523 keV!?





II. More issues related to nuclear data or processing

Presented in **WONDER-23** and to be published in **EPJ Conf.**,
e.g., **discontinuity at 20 MeV, the (n, γ) reaction**

Improvements on the damage calculations using evaluated nuclear data and NJOY

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Abstract. NJOY is the only open-source nuclear data processing code allowing calculating neutron-induced displacement damage cross sections from evaluated nuclear data. However, some issues exist in the NJOY calculation of damage cross sections, including the inconsistency for neutron capture reaction with photon data given in MF6 vs. MF12-MF15, questionable or even incorrect recoil nuclear data in MF6, discrepant damage cross sections using different approaches, and the potential underestimation above 20 MeV due to the storage of nuclear data in MT5. These issues should be addressed by the improvements on both evaluated nuclear data and the NJOY code.



III. Improving displacement damage model

Norgett-Robinson-Torrens (NRT-DPA) (1975)

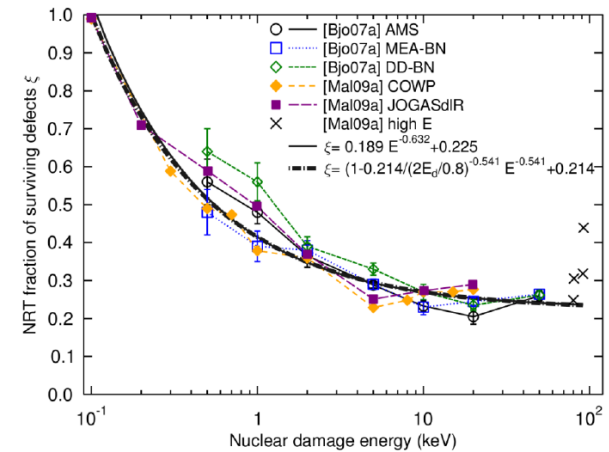
$$N(E_a) = \begin{cases} 0, & 0 < E_a < E_d \\ 1, & E_d < E_a < 2E_d/0.8 \\ \frac{0.8E_a}{2E_d}, & 2E_d/0.8 < E_a \end{cases}$$

Damage energy: $E_a = E_{PKA} \times PF(E_{PKA})$

E_{PKA} $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} PF: \text{atomic displacement} \\ (1 - PF): \text{electronic excitation/ionization} \end{array} \right.$

Athermal Recombination-Corrected (ARC-DPA) (2015)

$$N(E_a) = \begin{cases} 0, & 0 < E_a < E_d \\ 1, & E_d < E_a < 2E_d/0.8 \\ \frac{0.8E_a}{2E_d} \xi(E_a), & 2E_d/0.8 < E_a \end{cases}$$



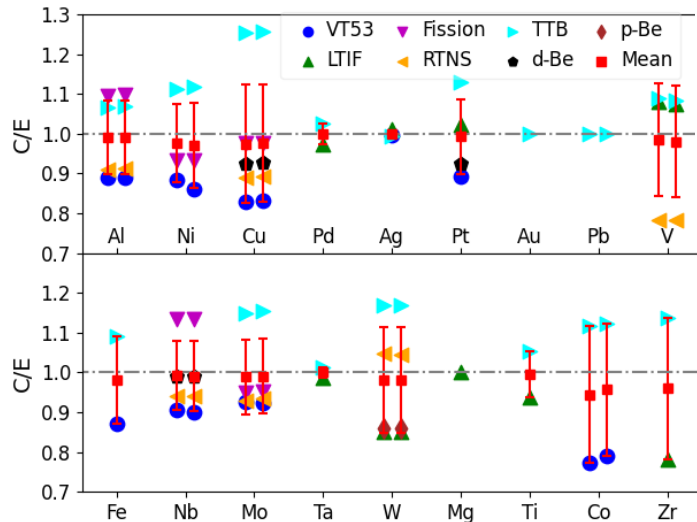
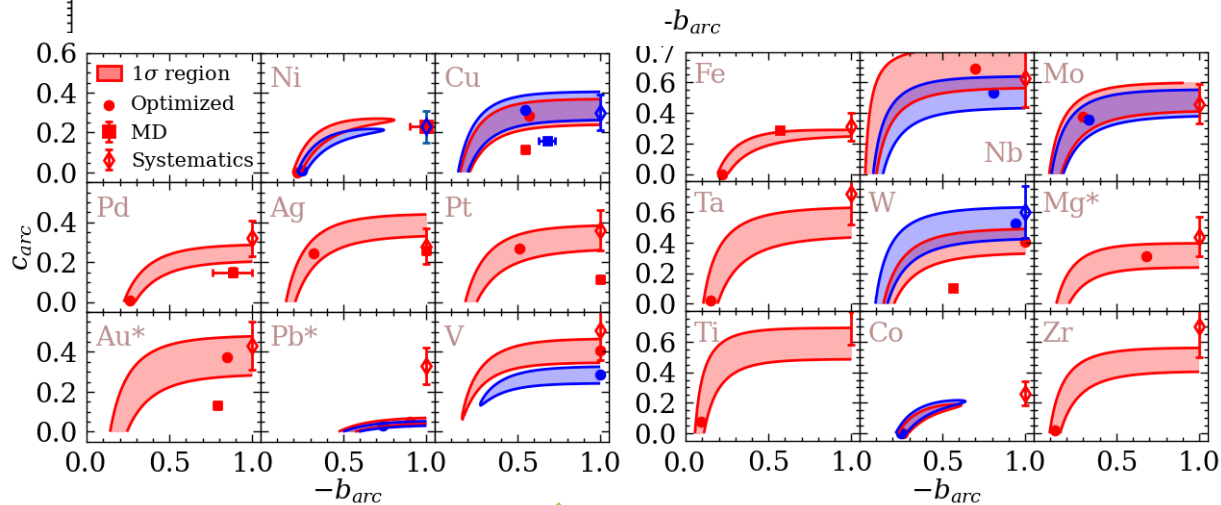
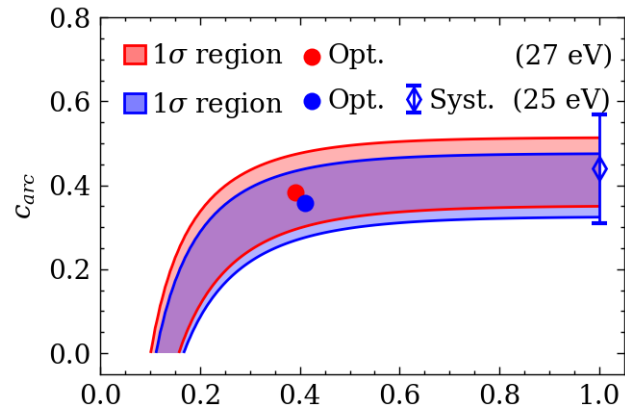
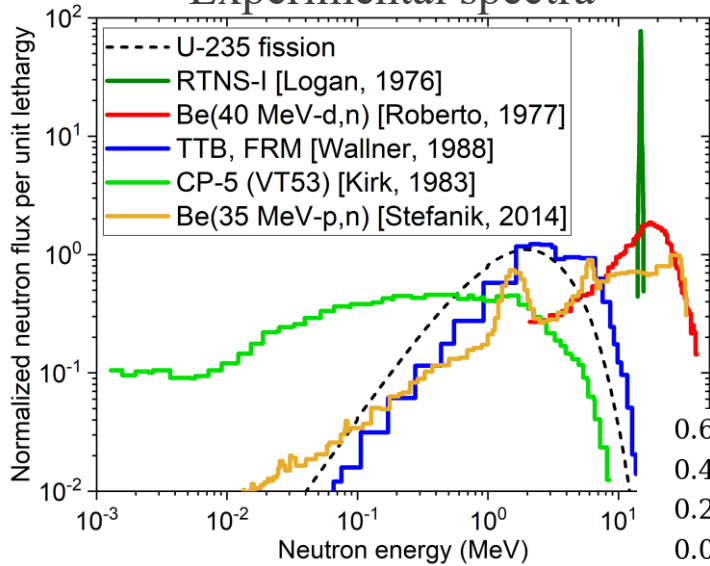
where $\xi(E_a) = (1 - c_{arc}) \times \left(\frac{0.8E_a}{2E_d}\right)^{b_{arc}} + c_{arc}$ should be fitted from atomistic simulation results.

Possible fitting or validation using integral experiments?



III.1. Using neutron irradiation data

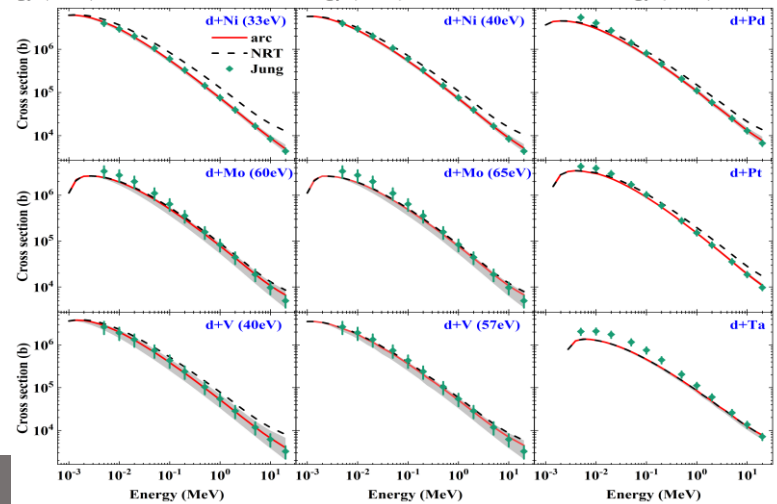
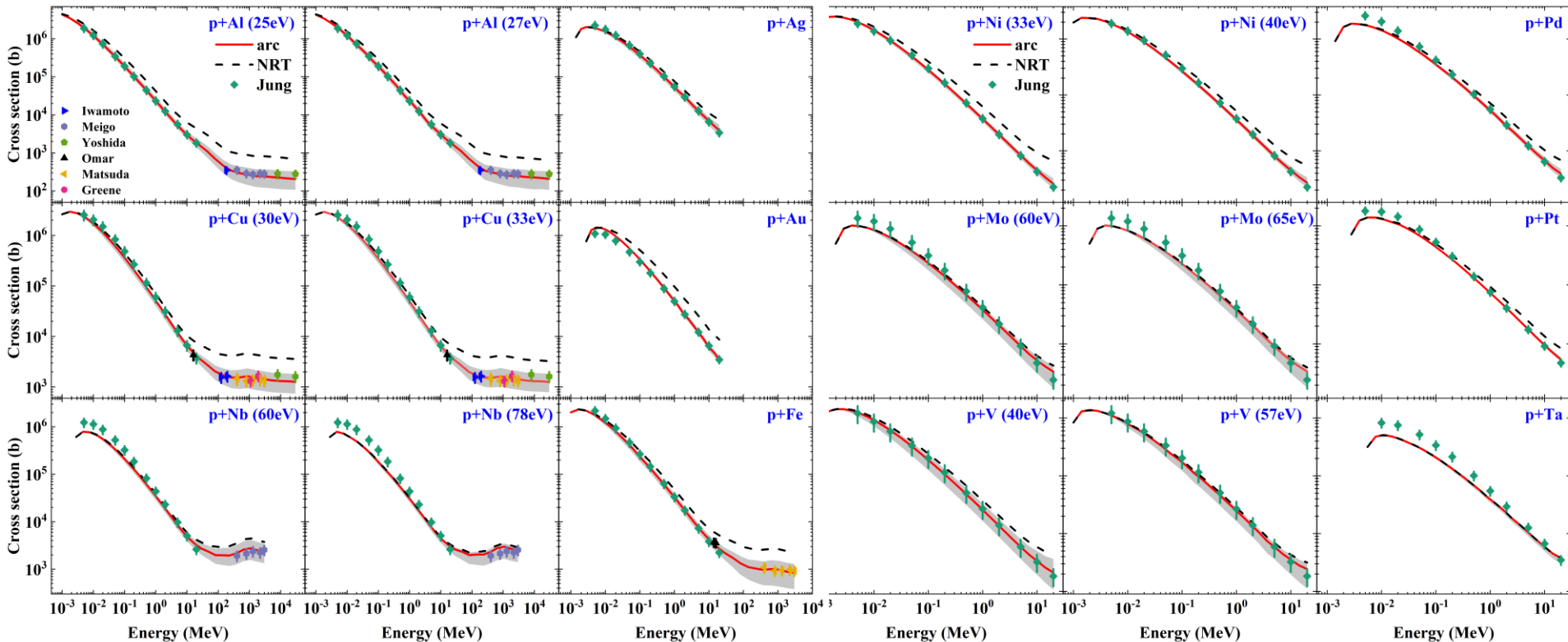
Experimental spectra



Excellent agreement between calculation (C) with fitted parameters and experiment (E)



III.2. Using monoenergetic p, d, α irradiation data



- C vs. E: ~ Good agreement
- Issue: Parameters are not necessarily equal to previous neutron fitting!

Chen and Chen, *J. Nucl. Mater.*, **592**: 154952, 2024



Conclusions & outlook

- **Main uncertainties: E_d ?**
- **Potential issues of recoil spectra in evaluated nuclear data files (solution: improve recoil data and/or processing)**
- **arc-dpa with which parameters?**
- NJOY issue and nuclear data issues for the (n, γ) reaction (not presented, cf. Chen, *Nucl. Instrum. Methods B*, 513: 1–8, 2022)
- Challenge: How to unify the whole nuclear materials community to use “accurate” DPA instead of some rough estimations



Thank you!



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