

# Chemical Engineering 412

## *Introductory Nuclear Engineering*

### Lecture 7

### Nuclear Fission

### Radiation Interactions with Matter



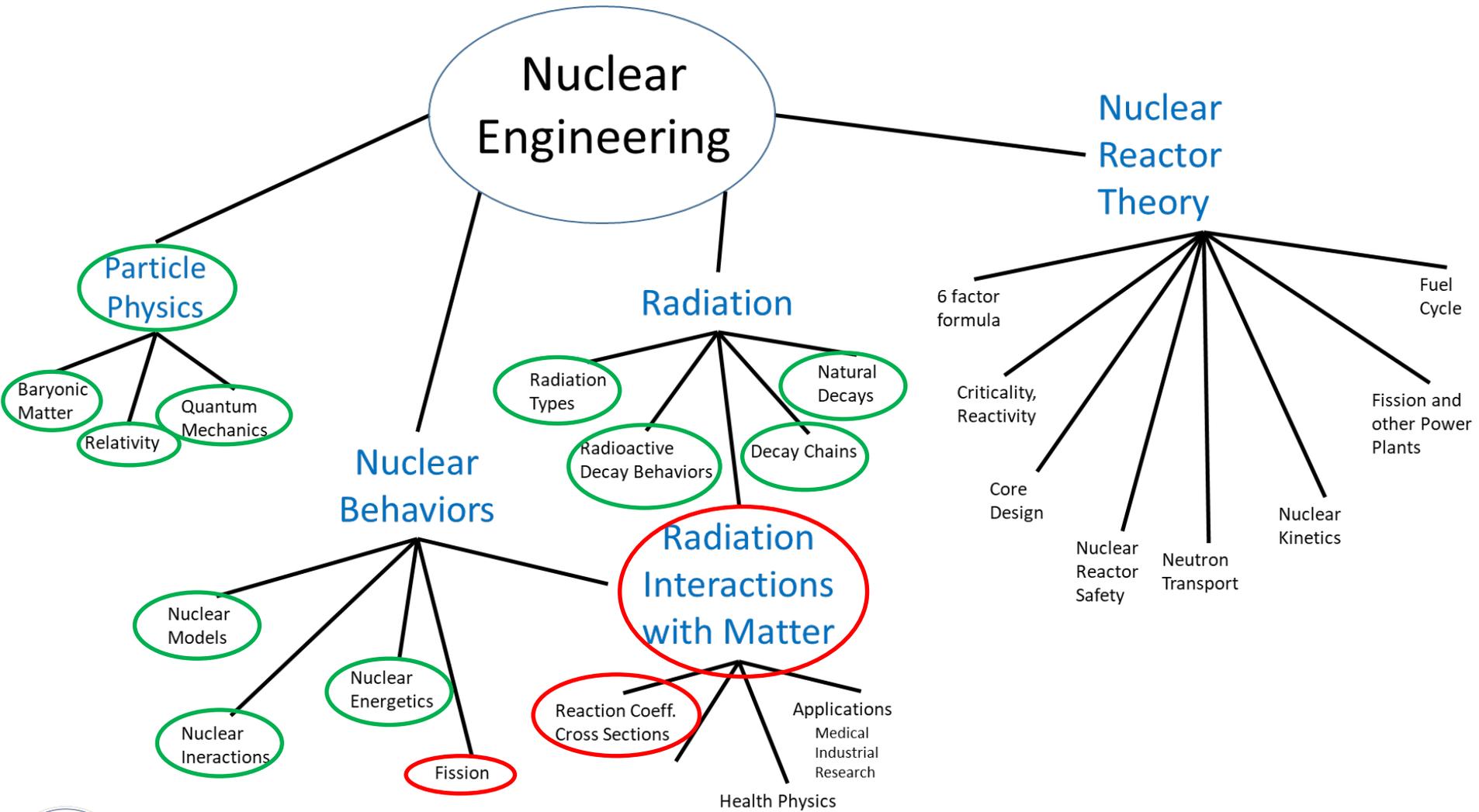
# Spiritual Thought

“No man, having put his hand to the plough, and looking back, is fit for the kingdom of God.” When difficult things are asked of us, even things contrary to the longings of our heart, remember that the loyalty we pledge to the cause of Christ is to be the supreme devotion of our lives. Although Isaiah reassures us it is available “without money and without price”—and it is—we must be prepared, using T. S. Eliot’s line, to have it cost “not less than everything.”

Jeffery R. Holland



# Roadmap



# Objectives

- Understand mechanics and details of Fission
- Understand how radiation interacts with Matter
- Be able to calculate probabilities of interaction and radiation field intensities
- Understand both **linear interaction coefficients** and **cross-sections**
- Be able to calculate or find  $\mu$ ,  $\sigma$ , and  $\Sigma$



# Neutron Interactions

- Elastic scattering (n,n) – collision with no reaction and no change in total kinetic energies. Energy neutral.
- Inelastic scattering (n,n') – collisions with energy absorption by nucleus. endoergic
- Radiative capture (n, $\gamma$ ) – Capture of neutron by nucleus followed by  $\gamma$ -ray emission. exoergic.
- Charged particle reactions (n, $\alpha$ ) – Neutron reaction to form  $\alpha$  particles or protons. endoergic and exoergic.
- Neutron producing reactions (n,xn) – Reactions with a net increase in neutrons. endoergic. (n,2n) important for  $^2\text{H}$  and  $^9\text{Be}$ .
- Fission (n, ) forms multiple products – Nucleus forms daughters. Generally exoergic.

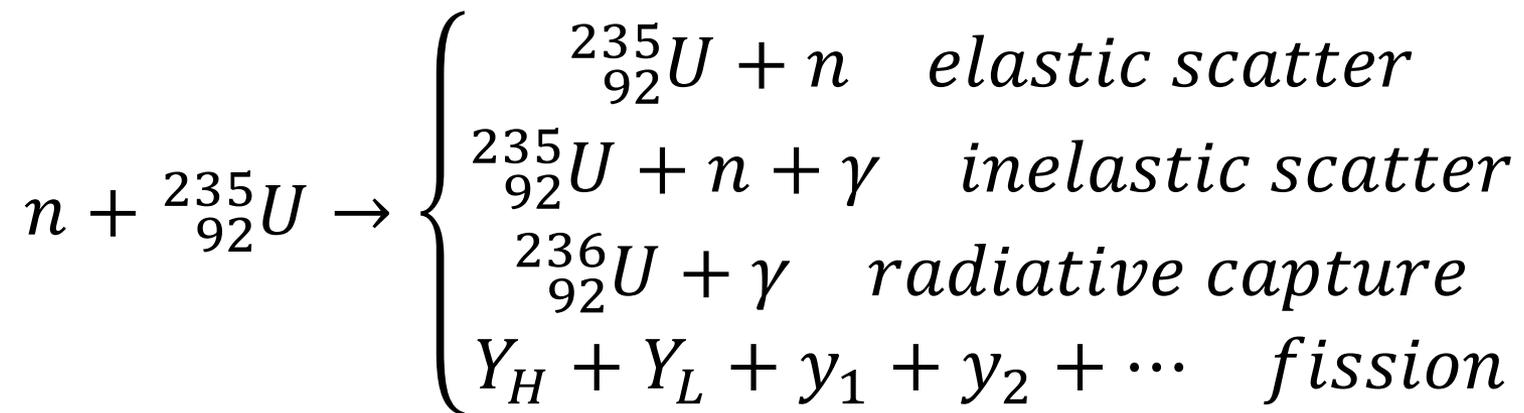


# Fission Reactions

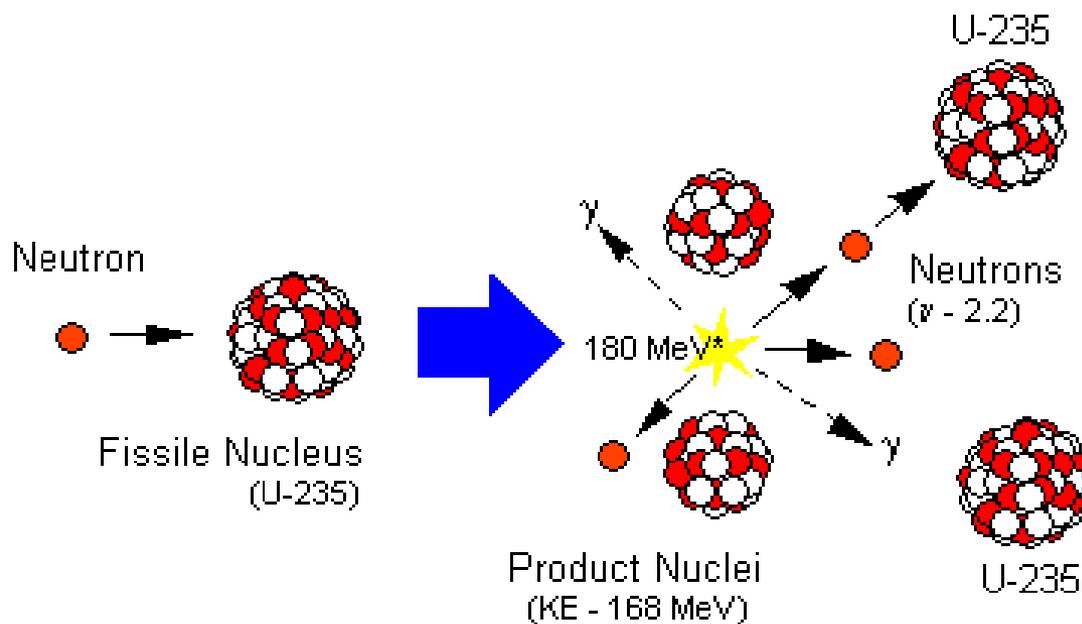
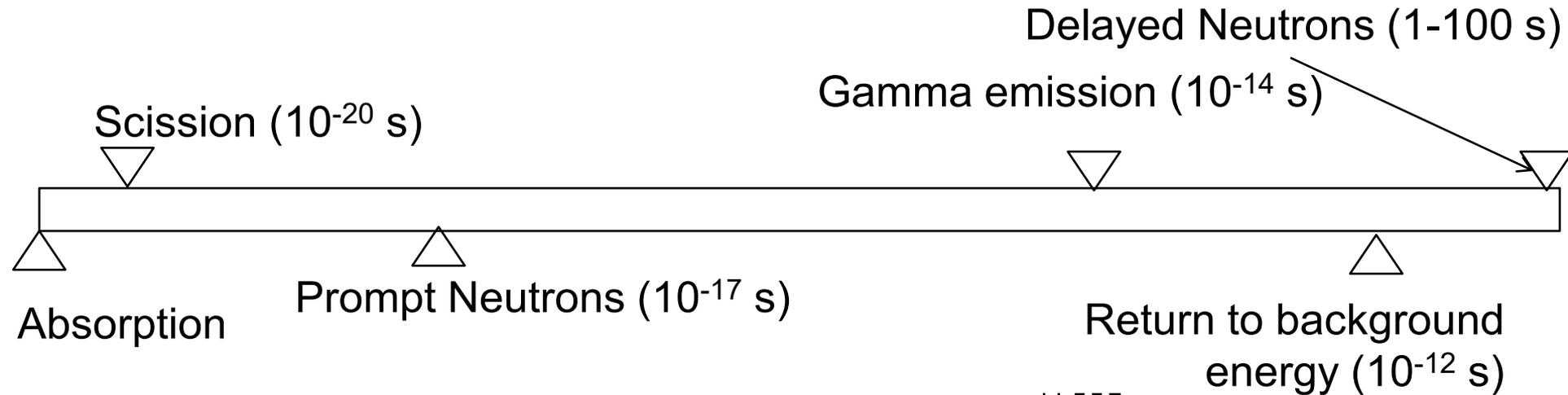
${}^{235}_{92}\text{U}$  is fissile (undergoes fission)

${}^{238}_{92}\text{U}$  is fertile (converts to a fissionable isotope)

Possible outcomes of  ${}^{235}_{92}\text{U}$  reaction with neutron



# Fission (logarithmic) Timeline



# Fission Animation



# Fission Example



# Emitted/Recoverable Energy

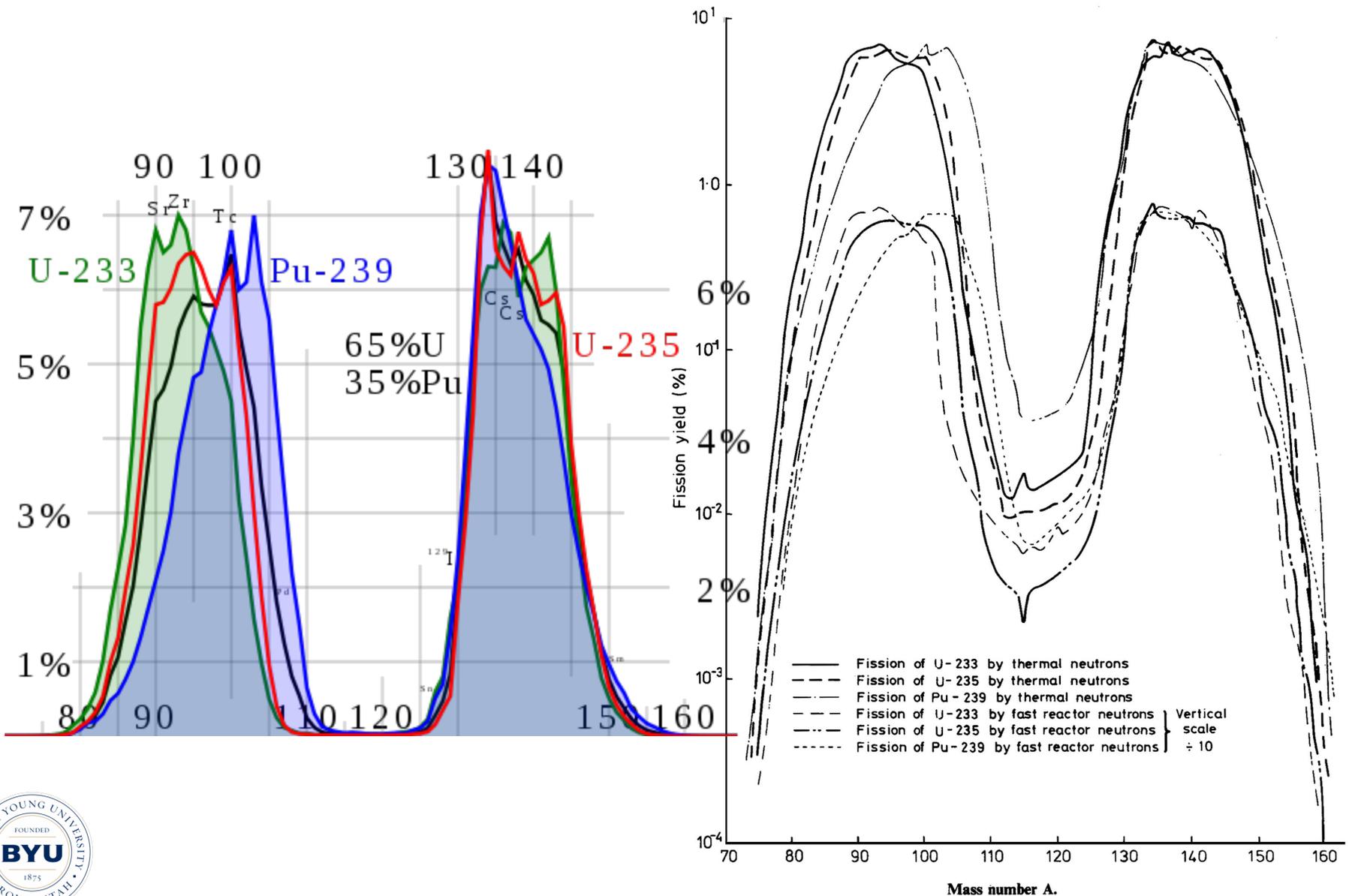
**TABLE 3.6** EMITTED AND RECOVERABLE ENERGIES FOR FISSION OF  $^{235}\text{U}$

Form	Emitted Energy, Me V	Recoverable Energy, Me V
Fission fragments	168	168
Fission-product decay		
$\beta$ -rays	8	8
$\gamma$ -rays	7	7
neutrinos	12	—
Prompt $\gamma$ -rays	7	7
Fission neutrons (kinetic energy)	5	5
Capture $\gamma$ -rays	—	3–12
Total	207	198–207

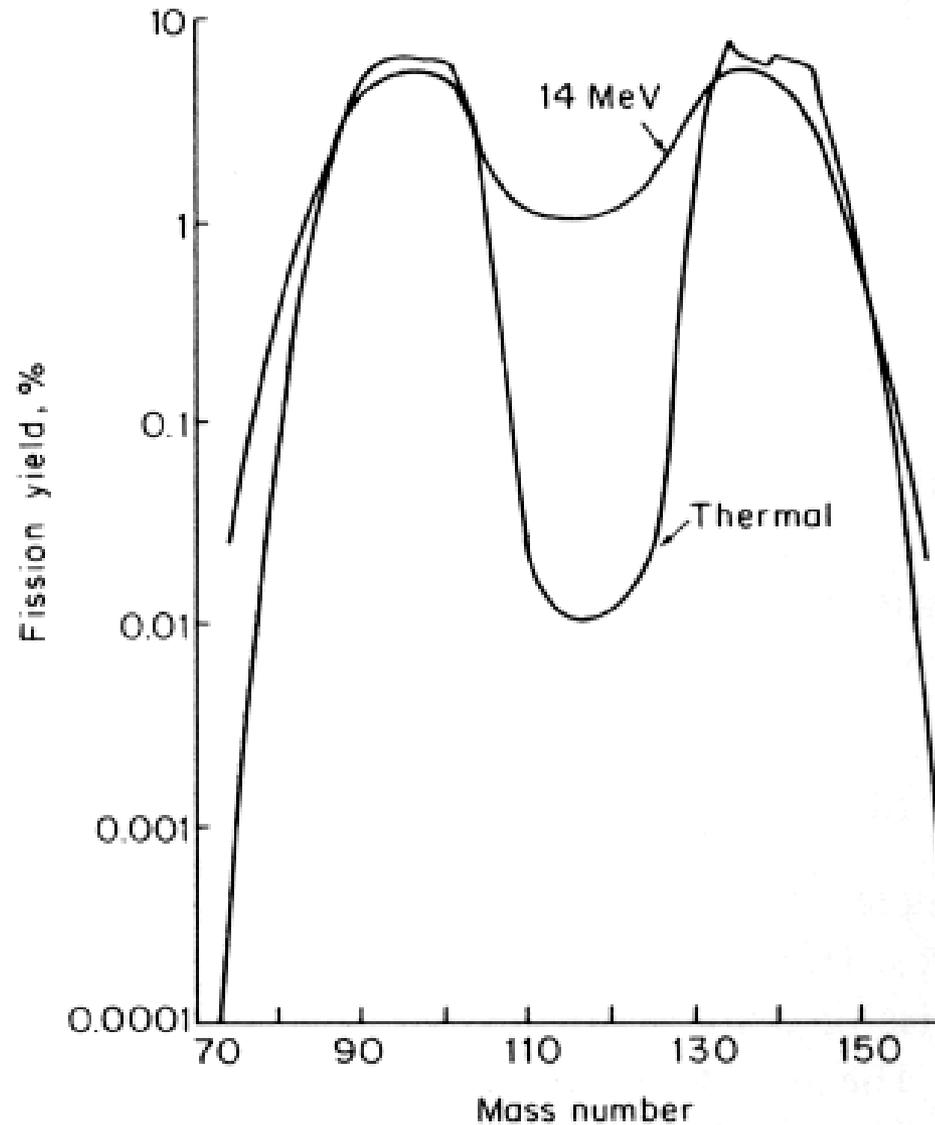
$$E_f = 200 \text{ MeV}$$



# Fission Product Distribution



# Product Distribution at High Energy



# Delayed Neutrons

- A small fraction (<1%) of total neutron production occur seconds or minutes after scission, represented by  $\beta$  below. These delayed neutrons are essential to reactor control.
- Fast neutron emission alone is far too rapid to allow control.

Nuclide	Fast Fission		Thermal Fission	
	$\bar{\nu}$	$\beta$	$\bar{\nu}$	$\beta$
$^{235}\text{U}$	2.57	0.0064	2.43	0.0065
$^{233}\text{U}$	2.62	0.0026	2.48	0.0026
$^{239}\text{Pu}$	3.09	0.0020	2.87	0.0021
$^{241}\text{Pu}$	—	—	3.14	0.0049
$^{238}\text{U}$	2.79	0.0148	—	—
$^{232}\text{Th}$	2.44	0.0203	—	—
$^{240}\text{Pu}$	3.3	0.0026	—	—

Source: Keepin [1965].



# Delayed Neutron Data

**TABLE 3.5** DELAYED NEUTRON DATA FOR THERMAL FISSION IN  $^{235}\text{U}$ \*

Group	Half-Life (sec)	Decay Constant ( $l_i$ , $\text{sec}^{-1}$ )	Energy (ke V)	Yield, Neutrons per Fission	Fraction ( $\beta_i$ )
1	55.72	0.0124	250	0.00052	0.000215
2	22.72	0.0305	560	0.00346	0.001424
3	6.22	0.111	405	0.00310	0.001274
4	2.30	0.301	450	0.00624	0.002568
5	0.610	1.14	—	0.00182	0.000748
6	0.230	3.01	—	0.00066	0.000273

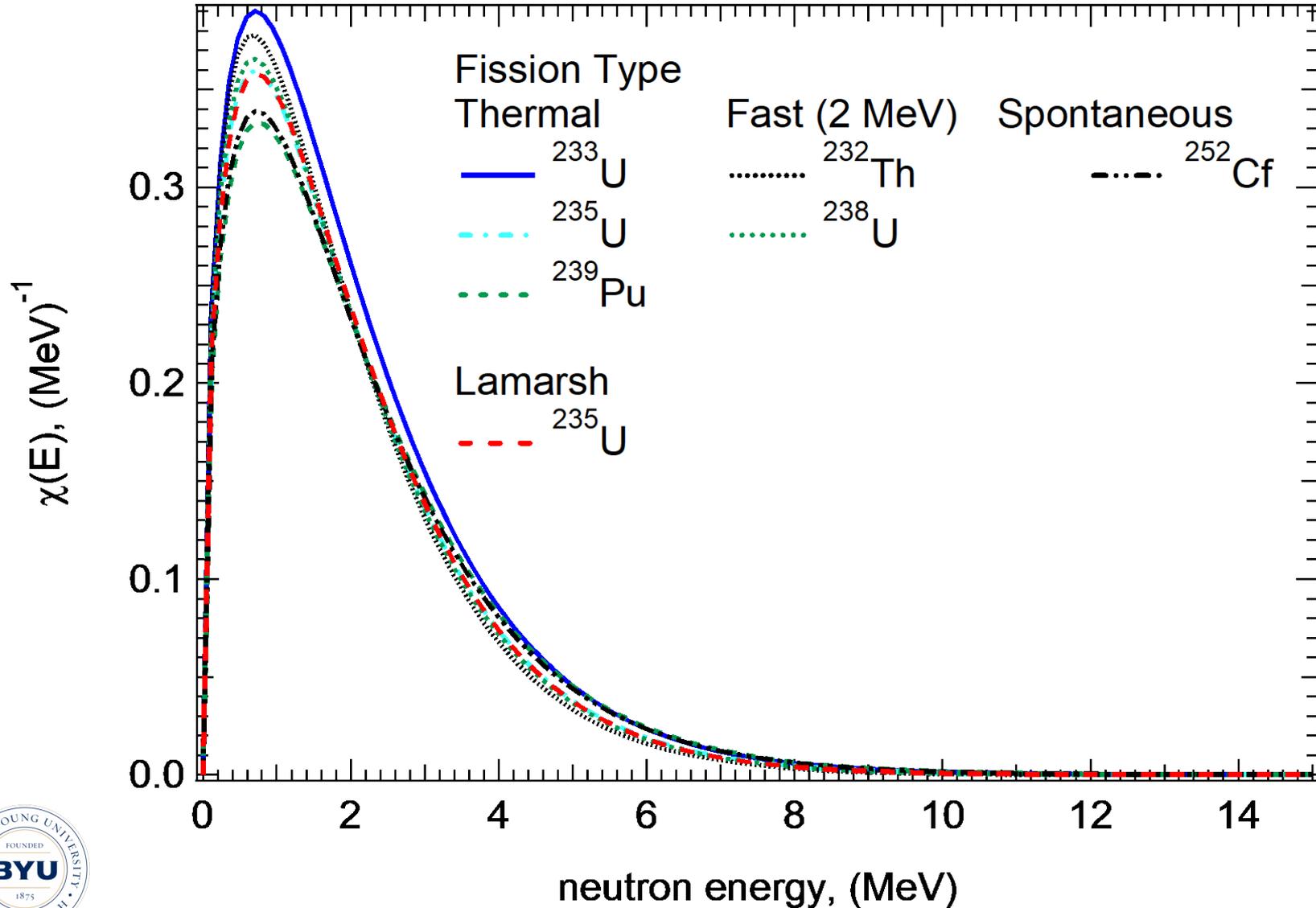
Total yield: 0.0158

Total delayed fraction ( $\beta$ ): 0.0065

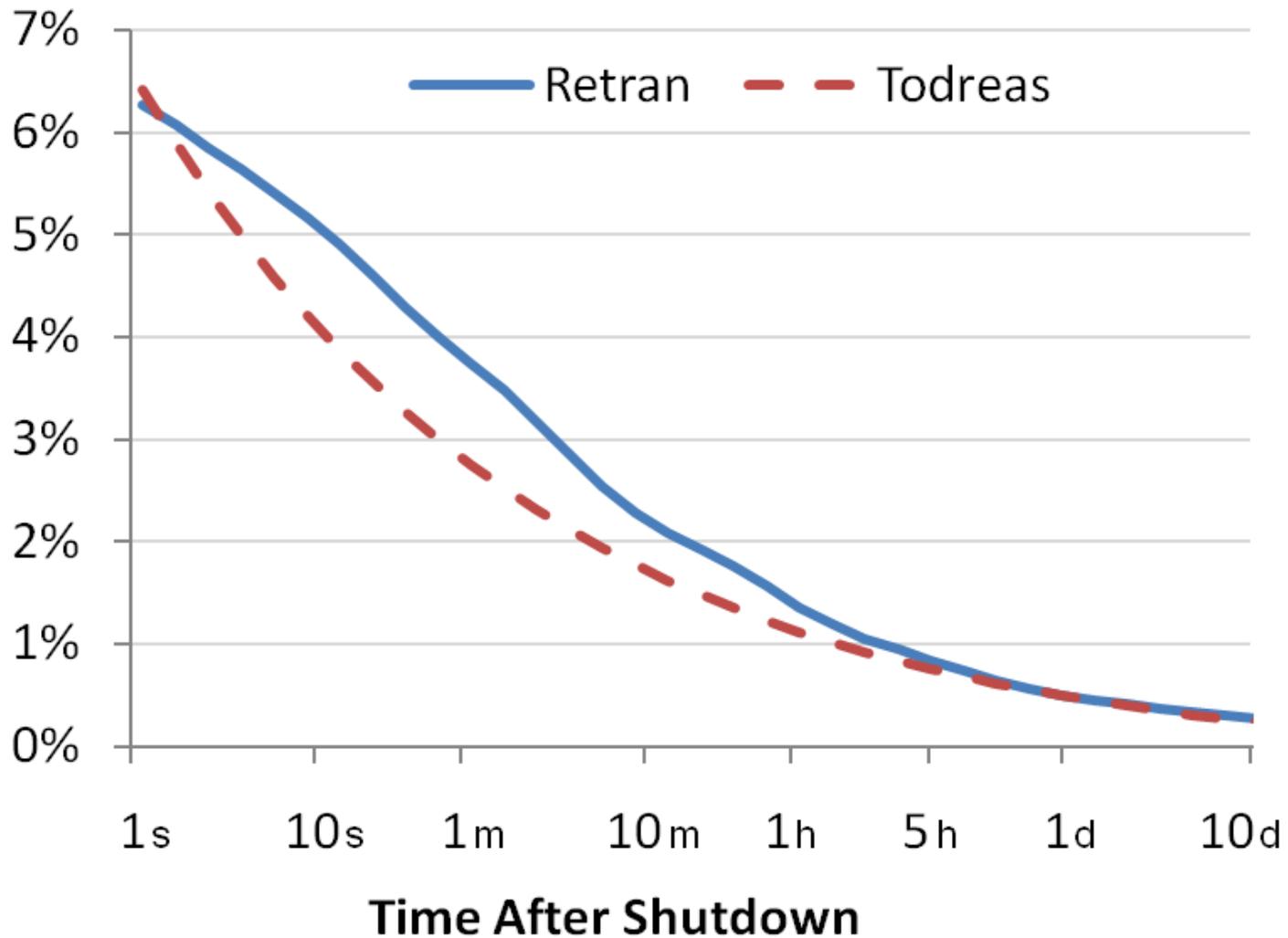
\*Based in part on G. R. Keepin, *Physics of Nuclear Kinetics*, Reading, Mass.: Addison-Wesley, 1965.



# Neutron Energy Spectrum

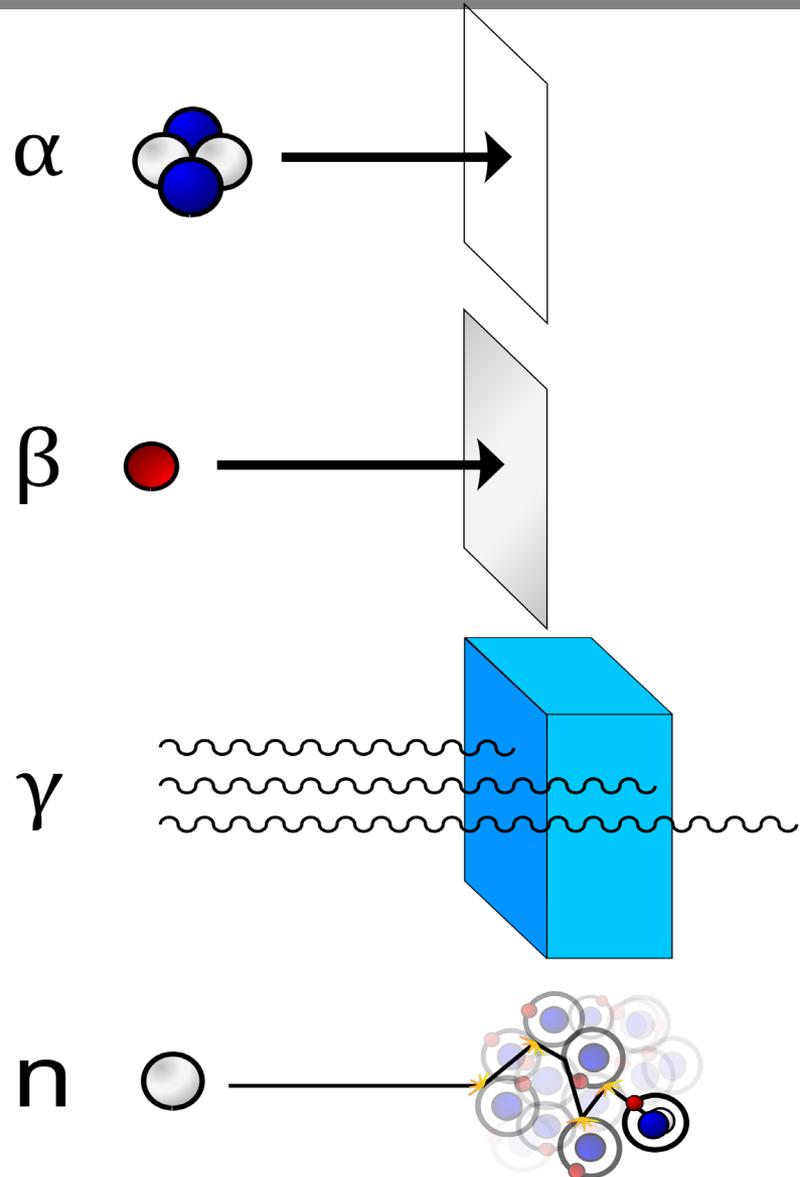


# Decay Heat



# Radiation Interaction with Matter

- World is awash with radiation
- First step to understanding impact is knowing how it interacts
- Different particles have different effects
- Derive general terms to quantify interactions



# Linear Interaction Coefficient

- As a particle passes through a homogeneous material
  - Probability of interaction is constant per differential unit distance traveled
  - Empirically derived

$$\mu_i \equiv \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{P_i(\Delta x)}{\Delta x}$$

- $\mu_i$  is called the **macroscopic interaction coefficient**
- indicated by  $\Sigma_i$  (except for photons).
- Depends on
  - Particle energy
  - Reaction Type
    - Scattering, absorption, fission, etc.
      - energy-dependent macroscopic linear absorption coefficient
      - linear fission coefficient
      - linear scattering coefficient, etc.
- Medium type



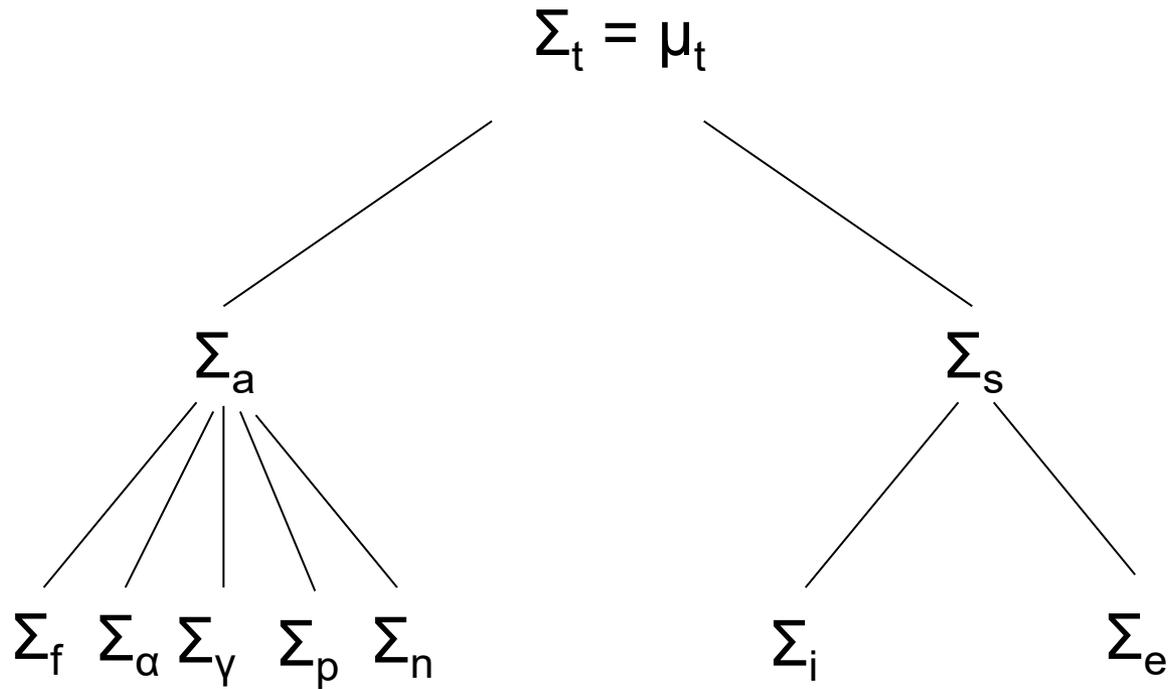
# Total Probability of Interaction

- Interaction coefficients are divided into subcategories
  - i.e. total scattering coefficient,  $\Sigma_t$ 
    - Linear scattering coefficients,  $\Sigma_s$
    - Non-linear scattering coefficients
  - Total absorption coefficient,  $\Sigma_a$ 
    - Neutron capture
    - Fission
    - Other absorbing interactions
- Total is sum of components
  - Radiation – linear attenuation coefficient
  - **Neutrons – Cross Section**
  - Photons – Mass Interaction Coefficient

$$\mu_t(E) = \sum_i \mu_i(E)$$



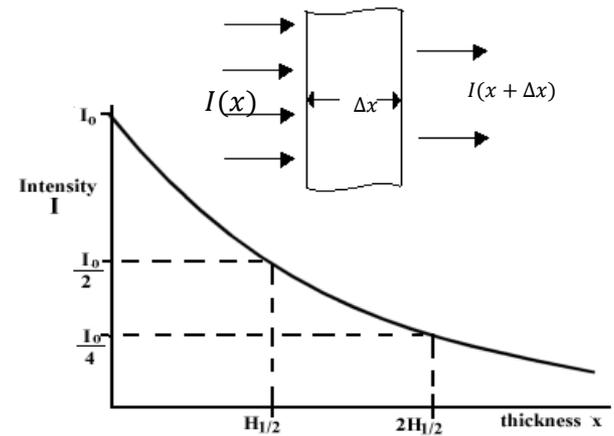
# Or in other words...



# Interaction in Material

The fractional amount of a beam that interacts in a differential slice of a material is given by

$$\frac{I(x) - I(x + \Delta x)}{I(x)} = P(x)$$



$$\mu_t \equiv \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{P_i(\Delta x)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{I(x) - I(x + \Delta x)}{\Delta x I(x)} = -\frac{1}{I(x)} \frac{dI(x)}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dI(x)}{dx} = -\mu_i I(x) \Rightarrow I(x) = I(0) \exp(-\mu_i x)$$

# Interaction Metrics

Interaction probability in distance  $x$

$$P(x) = 1 - \frac{I(x)}{I(0)} = 1 - \exp(-\mu_i x)$$

Non-interaction probability in distance  $x$

$$\bar{P}(x) = 1 - P(x) = \frac{I(x)}{I(0)} = \exp(-\mu_i x)$$

Average penetration distance until interaction, or mean-free-path length (assuming  $\mu_i \neq \mu_i(x)$ )

$$\bar{x} = \int_0^{\infty} x p(x) dx = \int_0^{\infty} x [\bar{P}(x) P(dx)] dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} x \exp(-\mu_i x) \mu_i dx = \frac{\mu_i}{\mu_i^2} = \frac{1}{\mu_i}$$

Prob. part  
gets to  $x$

Prob. part  
interacts in  $dx$



# Conceptual Interpretations

- The linear attenuation coefficient can be thought of in three ways:
  - Probability that a particle interacts in a differential length of material (does not assume constant  $\mu_i$ )
  - Inverse of the mean free path of a particle (assumes constant  $\mu_i$ ).
  - Related to distance at which half of particles have interacted ( $x_{1/2, i} = \frac{\ln 2}{\mu_i}$ ) (assumes constant  $\mu_i$ )
- Analogous to decay constants
  - Decay probabilities
  - Average lifetimes
  - Half lives.



# Non-absorbing Particles

- In many cases (scattering, photons, etc.), interactions do not eliminate the particles
- The total amount of particles
  - Highly complex, calculated with large computations
  - Derive a buildup factor,  $B(x)$ , that correlates complex behavior with simple expression

$$I(x) = B(x)I(0) \exp(-\mu_i x)$$

- This is especially common in calculating dose (as opposed to total particles).



# Microscopic Cross Section

- Probability of interaction is proportional to the concentration of interaction sites/atoms

$$\mu_i = \sum_i N \sigma_i = \sigma_i \frac{\rho N_a}{A}$$

- $\sigma_i$  = microscopic cross section, has units of  $L^2$
- $N$  = Number/atom density
- $\rho$  = Mass density
- $N_a$  = Avagadro's number
- $A$  = Atomic mass of the medium



# Example

- What is the power generation in a  $1\text{cm}^3$  section of  $\text{U}^{235}$  fuel, assuming a thermal neutron flux of  $1 \times 10^{22}$  neutrons/ $\text{cm}^2\text{-s}$ ?



# Microscopic cross section

- The microscopic cross section
  - Independent of atomic density
  - Based strongly and complexly on particle kinetic energy
  - Play vital roles in nuclear engineering
- Behaviors are empirical!
  - (can be conceptually explained but not always quantitatively predicted by theoretical means)
- Typical unit is barns ( $1 \text{ barn} = 1 \times 10^{-24} \text{ cm}^2$ )
- 1 barn is approximate physical cross section of a uranium nucleus.



# Mass Interaction Coefficient

- Photons – mass interaction coefficient
  - Interaction coefficient (macroscopic) divided by density
  - which depends only weakly on the properties of the medium (for photons)

$$\frac{\mu_i}{\rho} = \frac{\sigma_i N}{\rho} = \frac{N_a}{A} \sigma_i$$

- Homogeneous mixture properties can be determined from

$$\mu_i = \sum_j \mu_{i,j} = \sum_j N_j \sigma_{i,j} \quad \frac{\mu_i}{\rho} = \sum_j w_j \left( \frac{\mu_i}{\rho} \right)_j$$



# Cross sections for each interaction

$$\sigma_t = \sigma_e + \sigma_i + \sigma_\gamma + \sigma_f + \dots$$

total cross section

$$\sigma_a = \sigma_\gamma + \sigma_f + \sigma_\alpha + \sigma_p + \dots$$

absorption cross section

$$\sigma_s = \sigma_e + \sigma_i$$

scattering cross section

$$\sigma_t = \sigma_s + \sigma_a$$

total cross section

t = total

e = elastic scattering

i = inelastic scattering

$\gamma$  = radiative capture

f = fission

$\alpha$  = alpha (charged) particle

p = proton (charged) particle

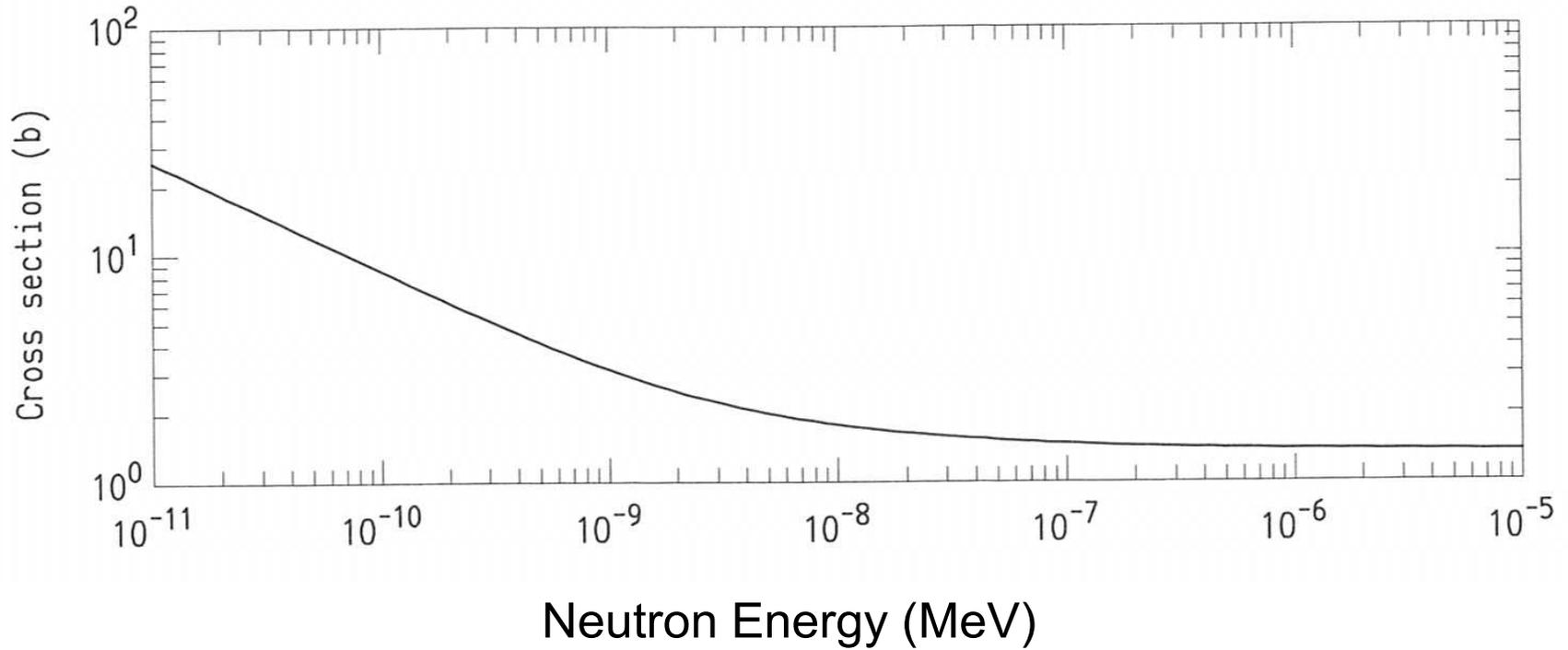


# Cross Section Trends

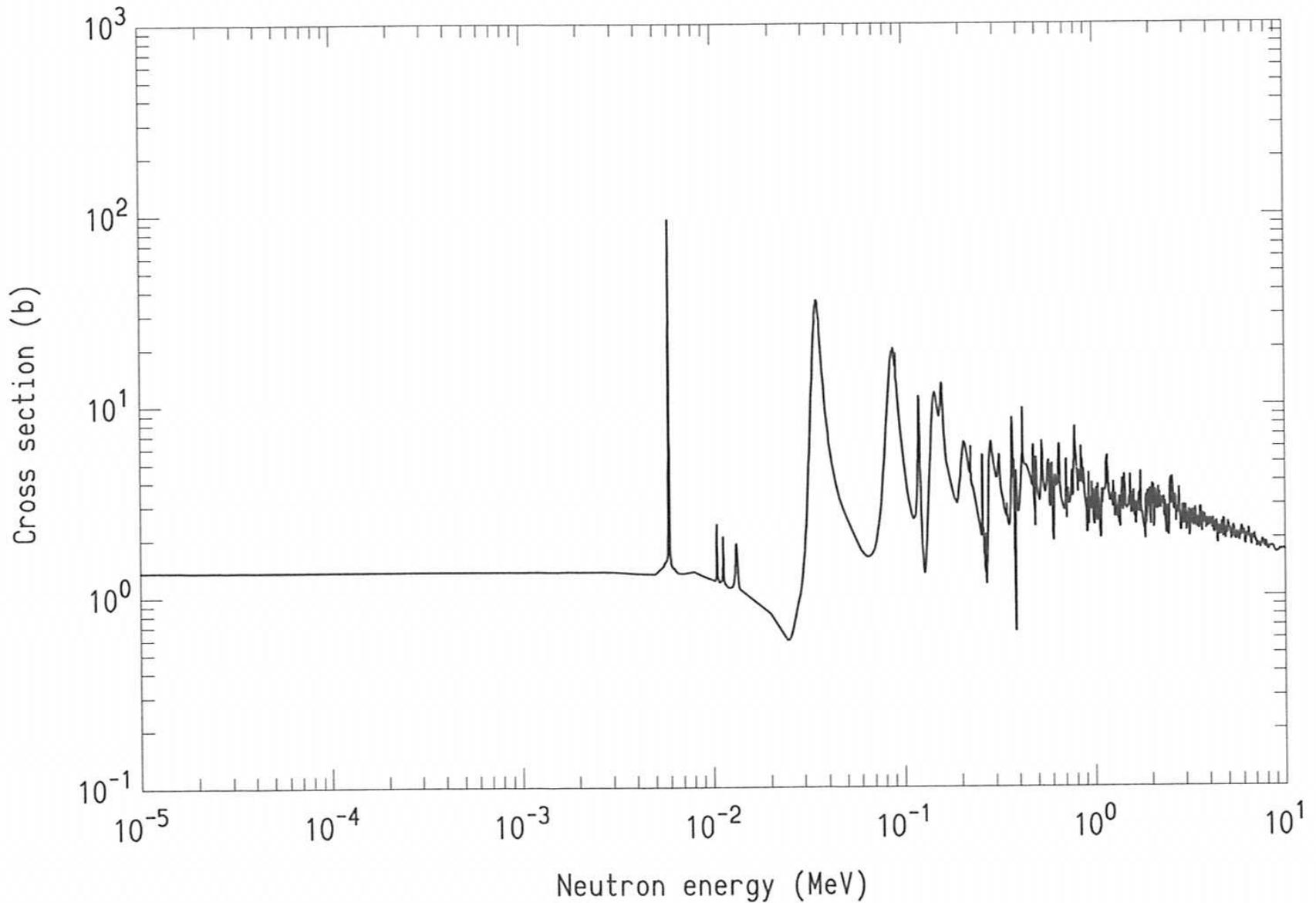
- Most Isotopes
  - Cross sections rise as neutron energy decreases.
  - Resonance regions with narrow and rapidly varying interactions that eventually are not resolvable
- Light isotopes ( $A < 25$ )
- Heavy isotopes ( $A > 150$ )
- Intermediate



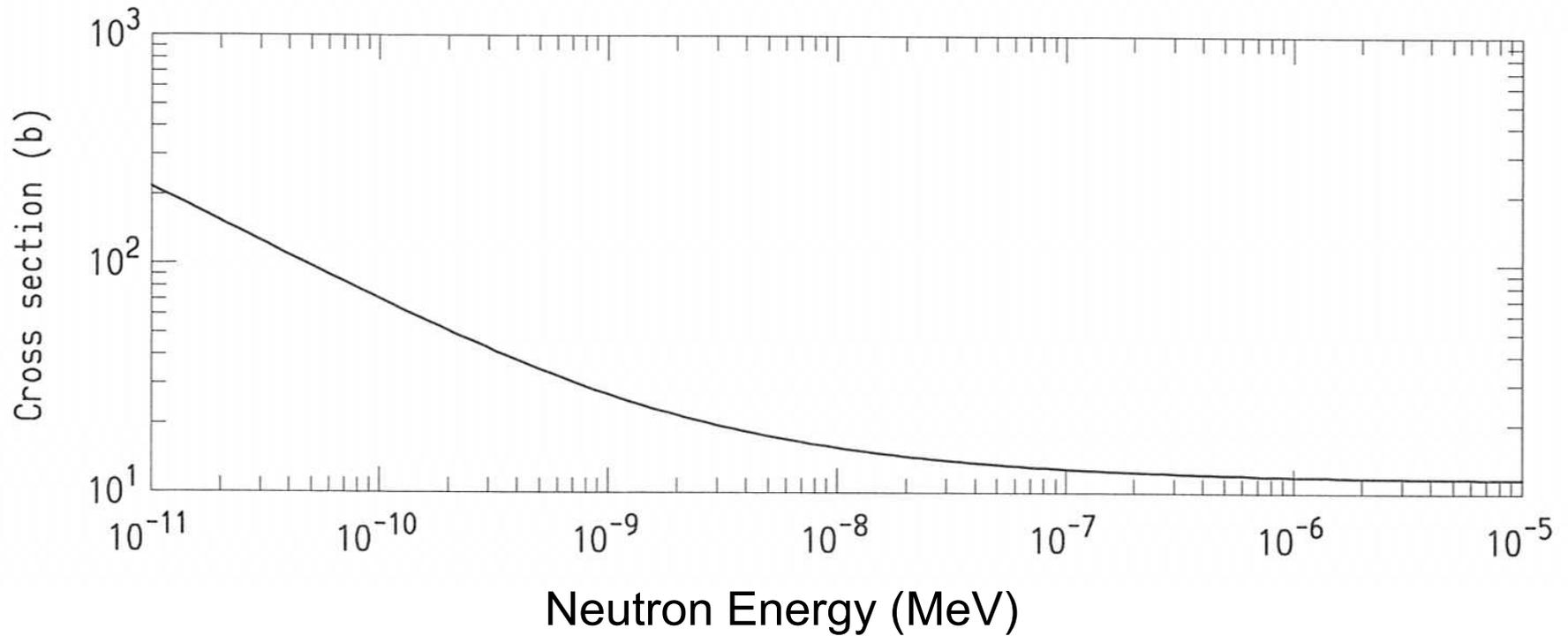
# Al Total Neutron Cross Section



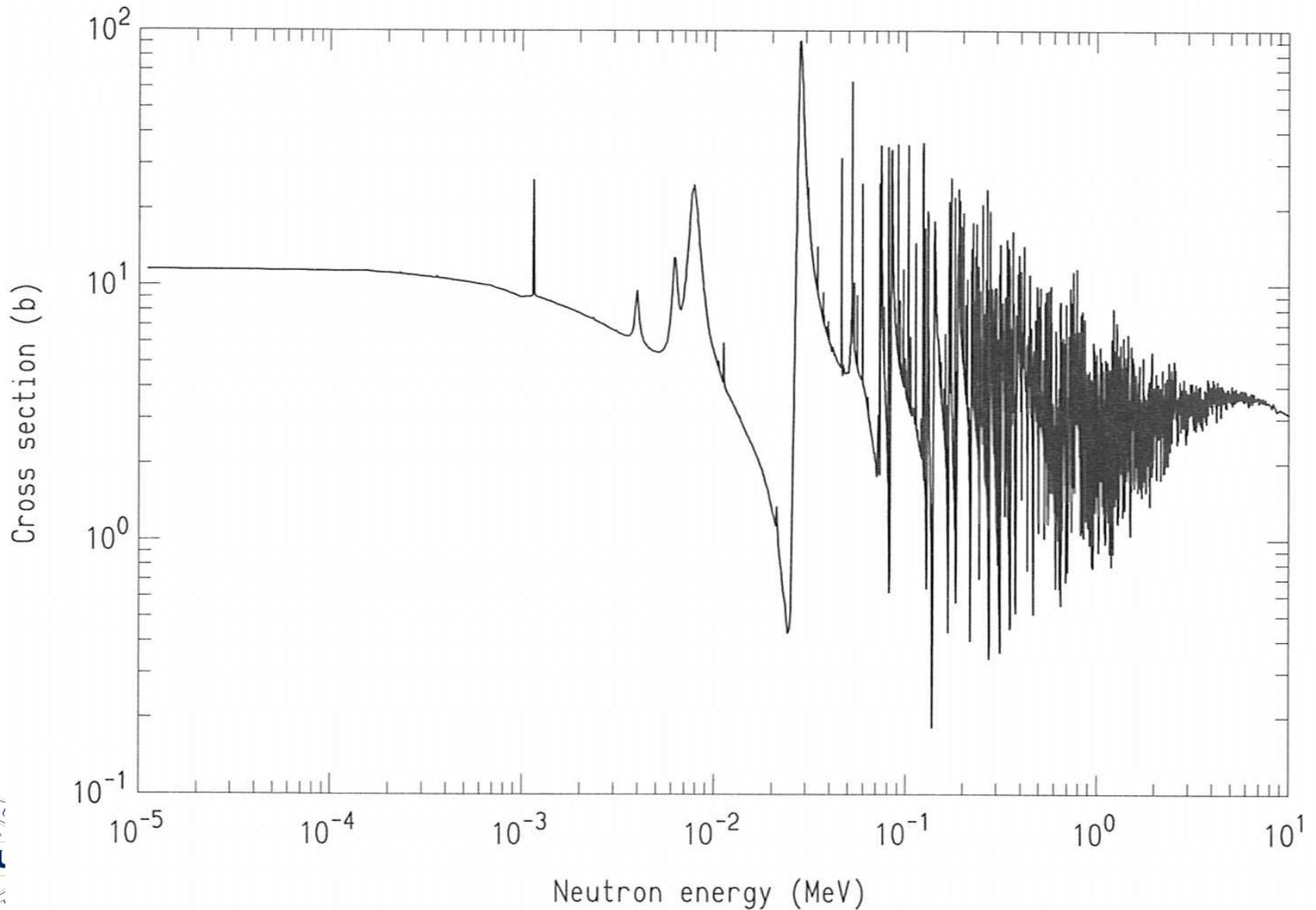
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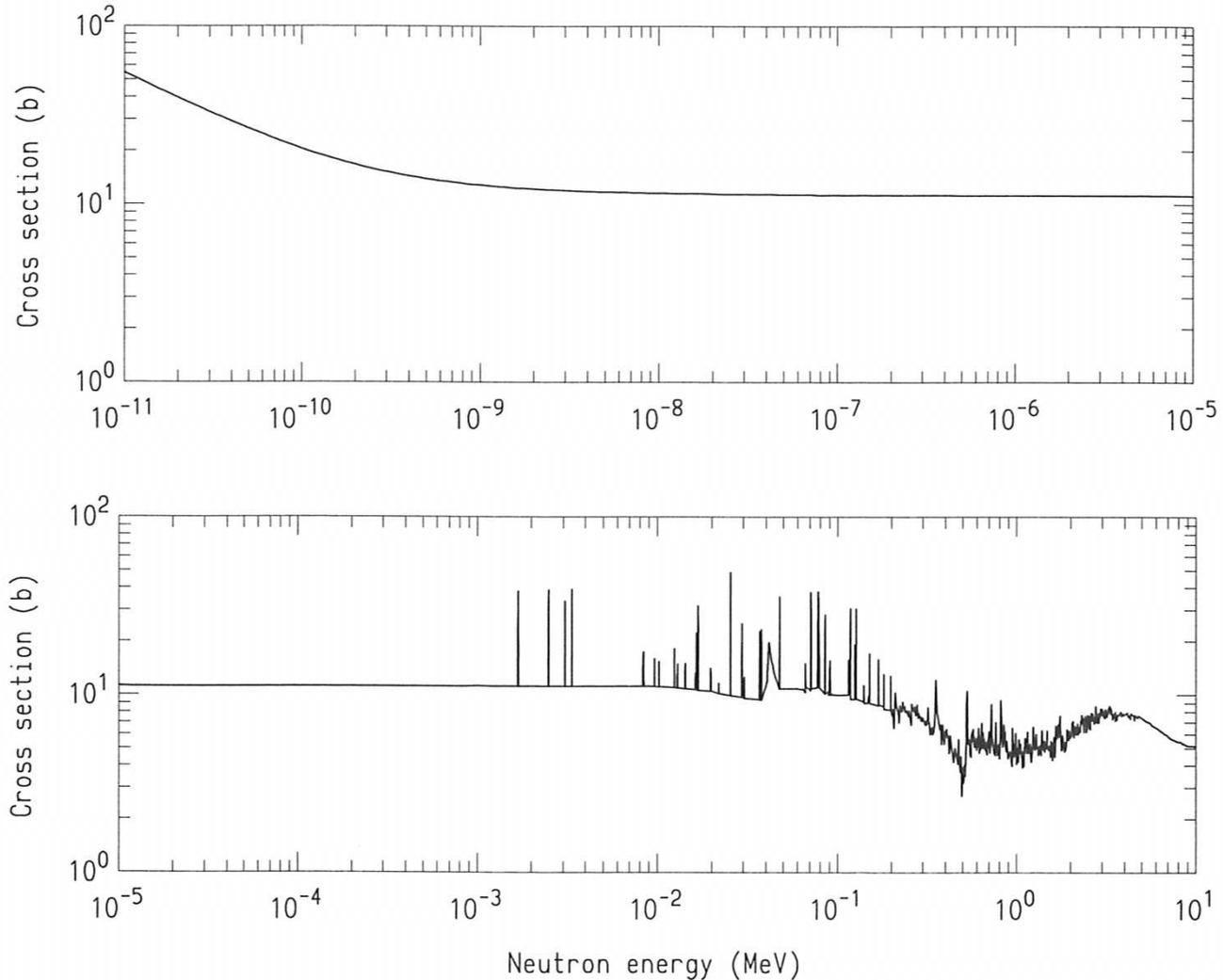
# Fe total neutron cross section



# Fe total neutron cross section

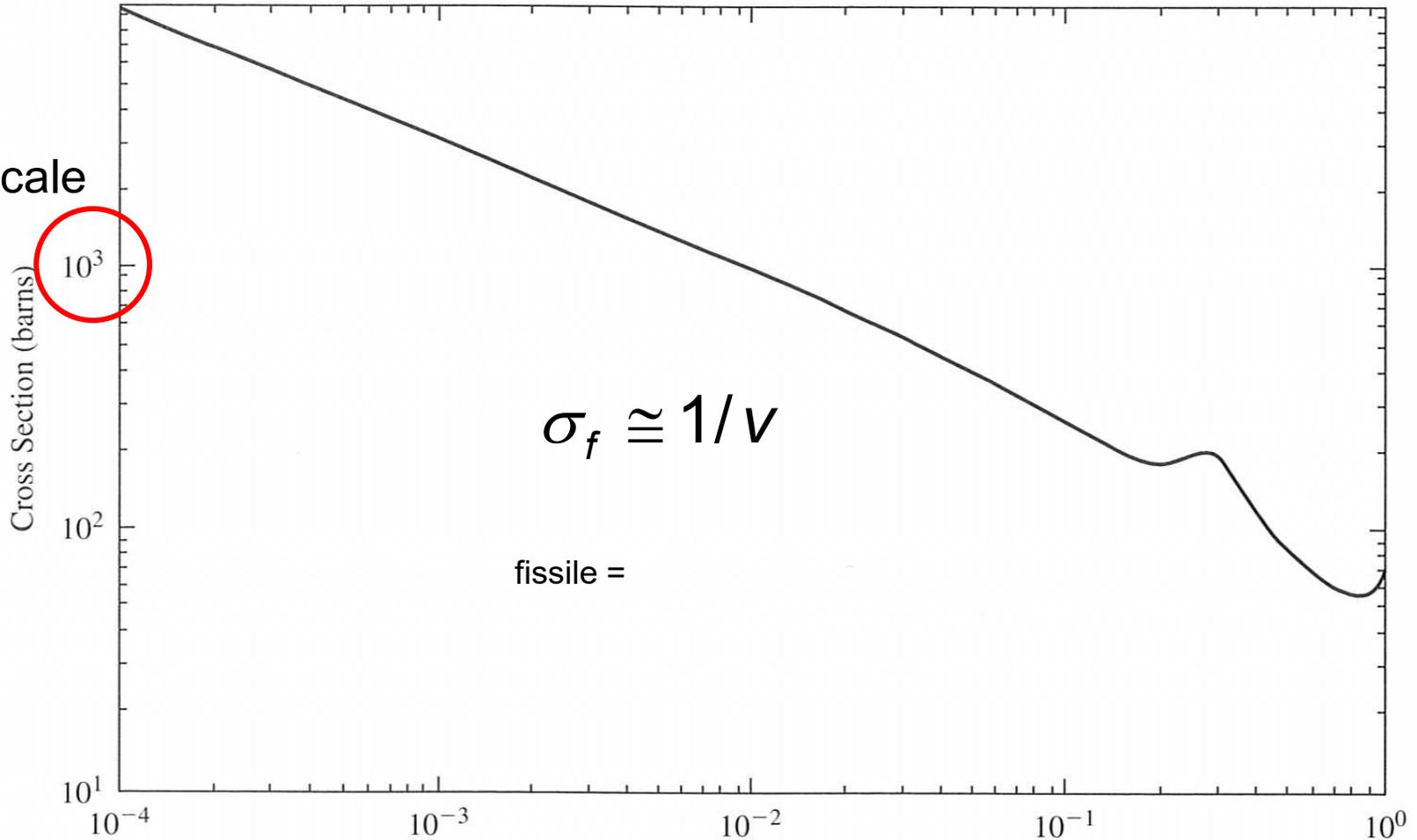


# Lead Total Neutron Cross Section

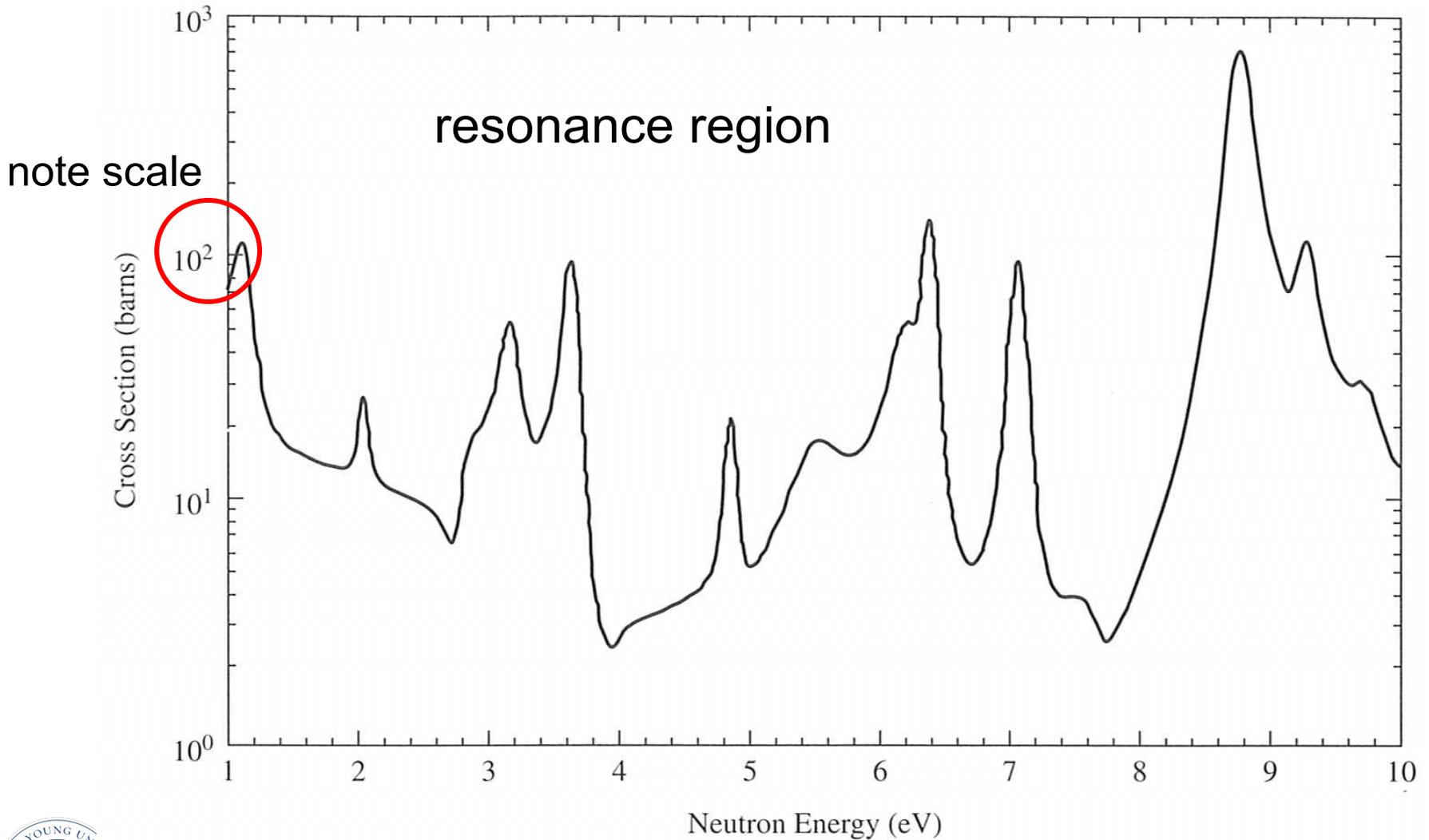


# Fission Cross Sections $^{235}\text{U}$

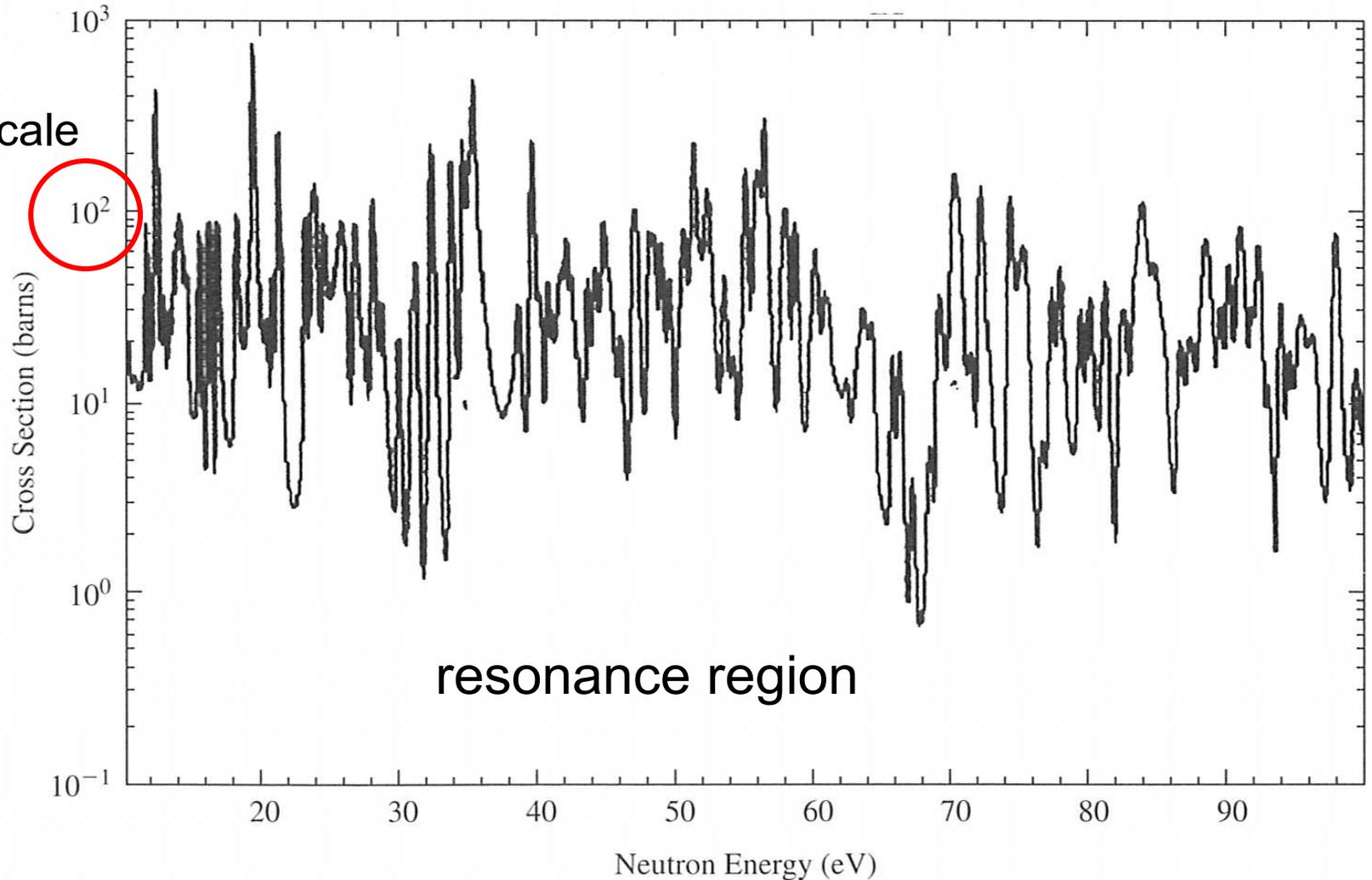
Uranium 235 Fission Cross Section MT = 18



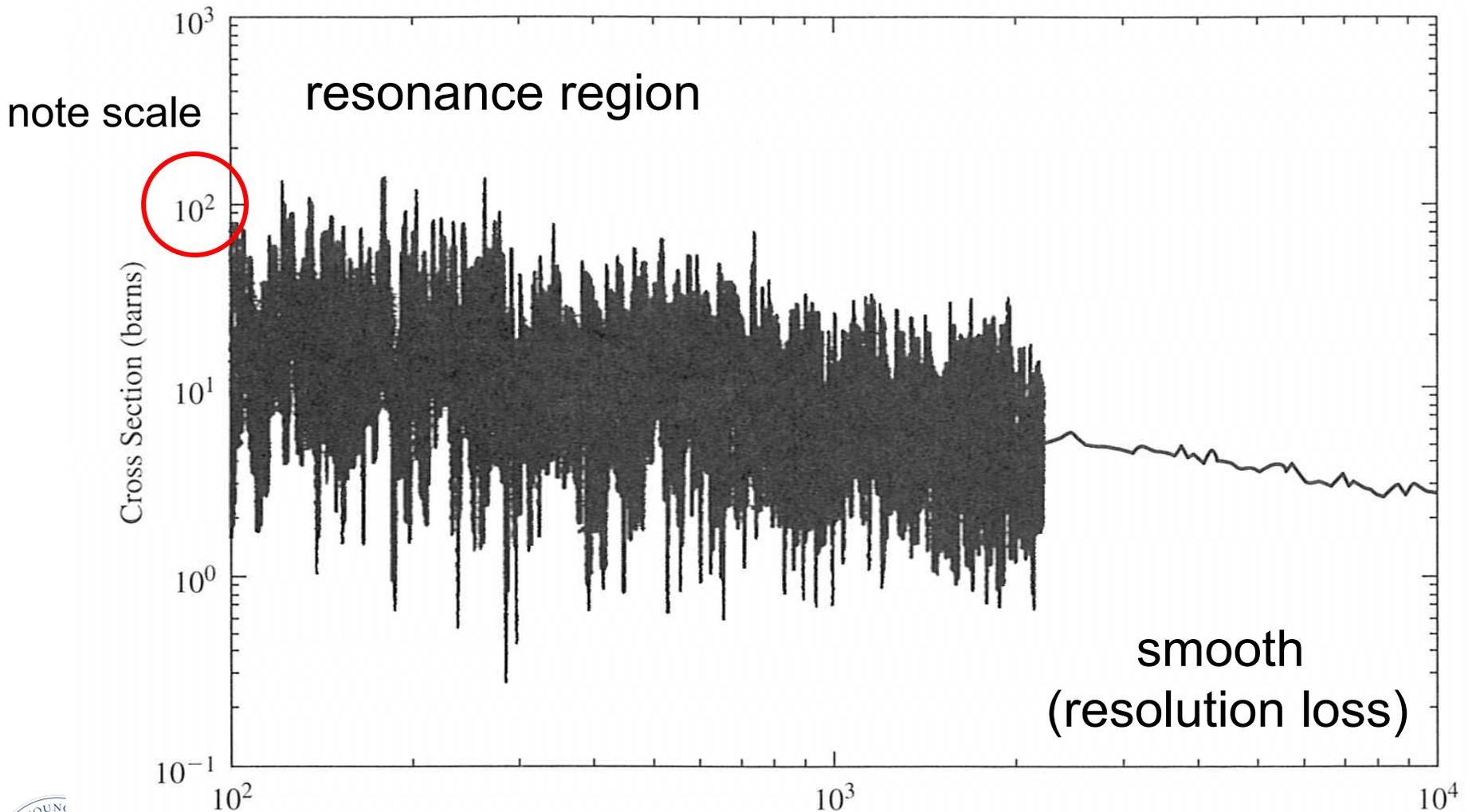
# Fission Cross Sections $^{235}\text{U}$



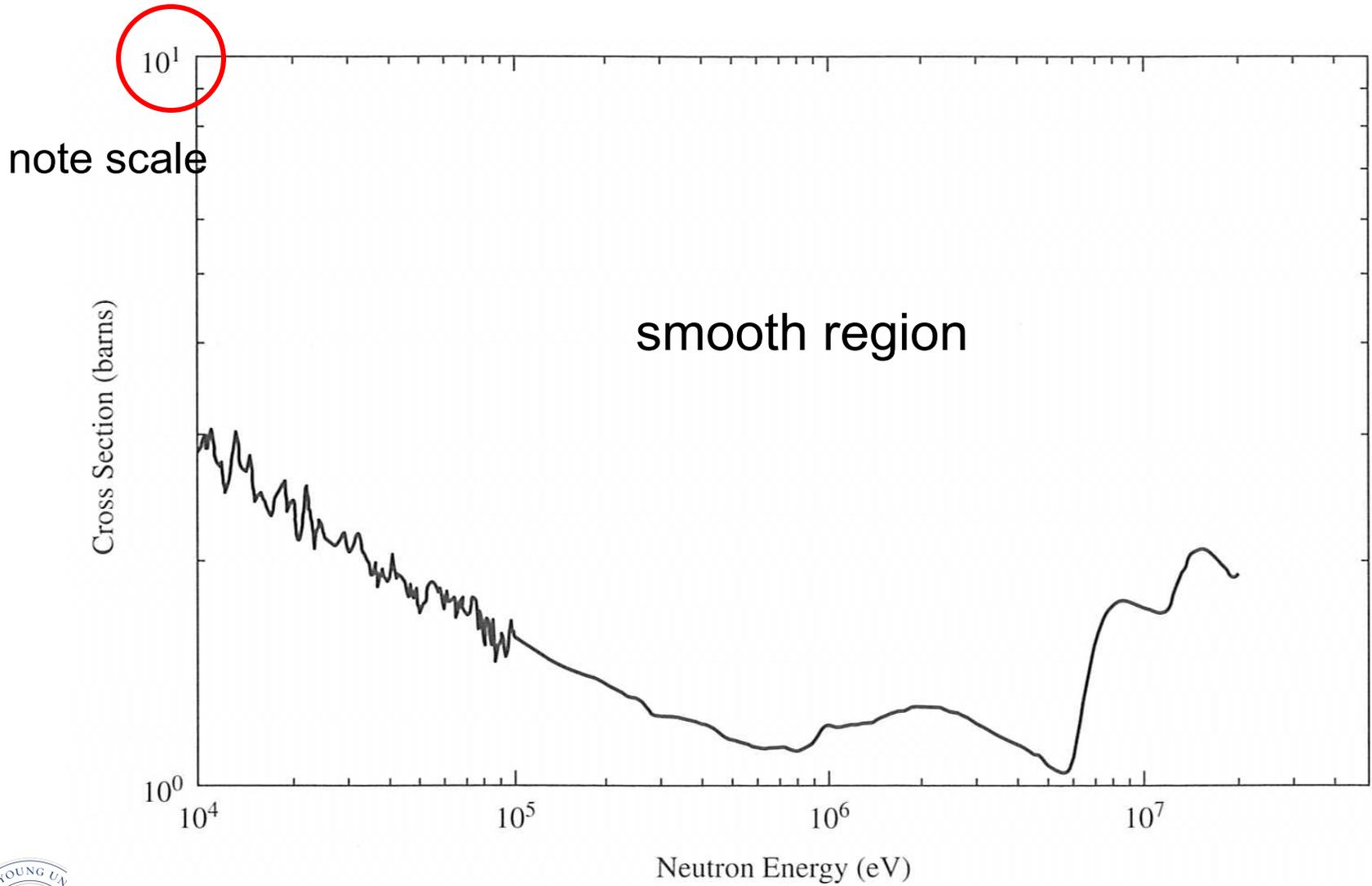
# Fission Cross Sections $^{235}\text{U}$



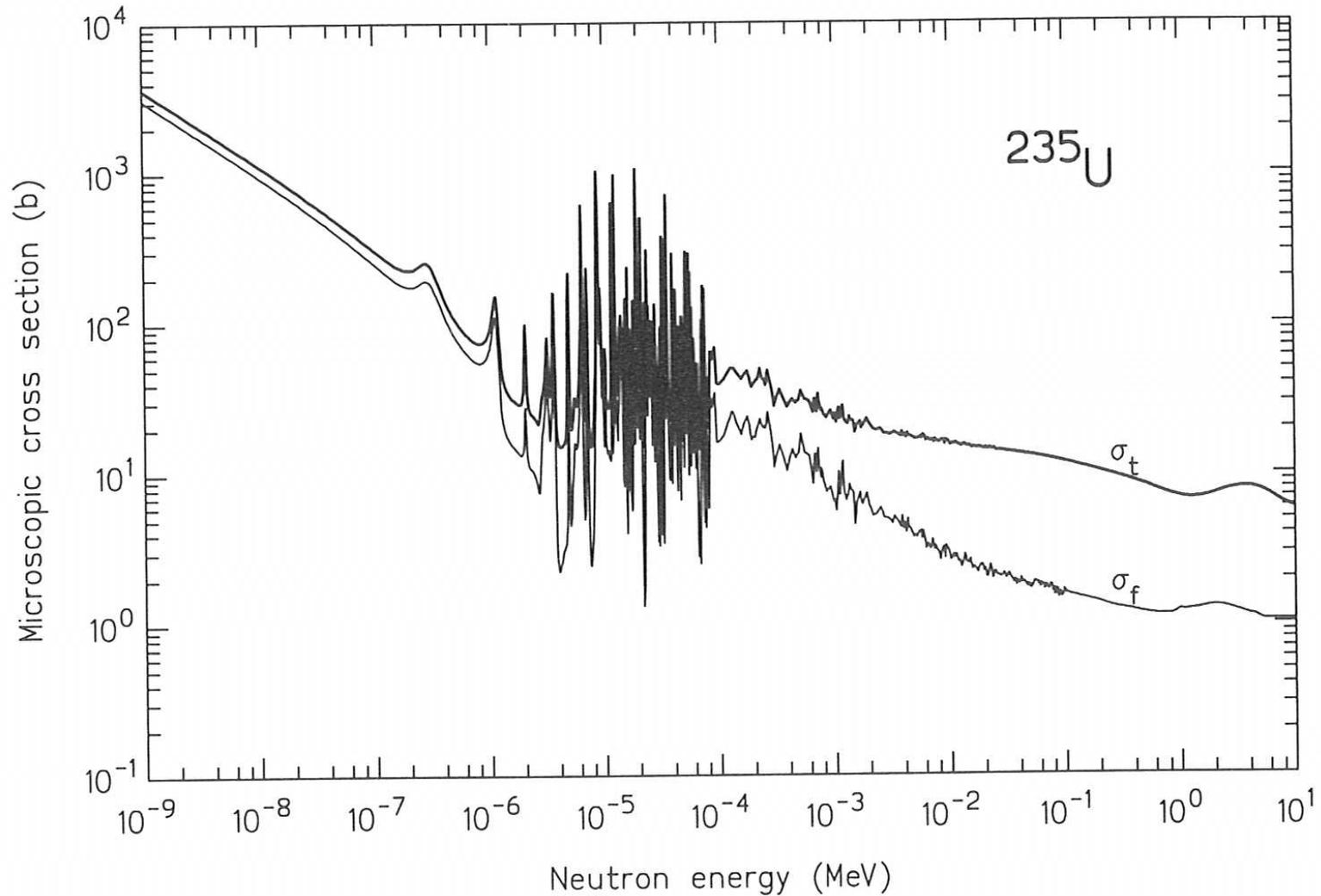
# Fission Cross Sections $^{235}\text{U}$



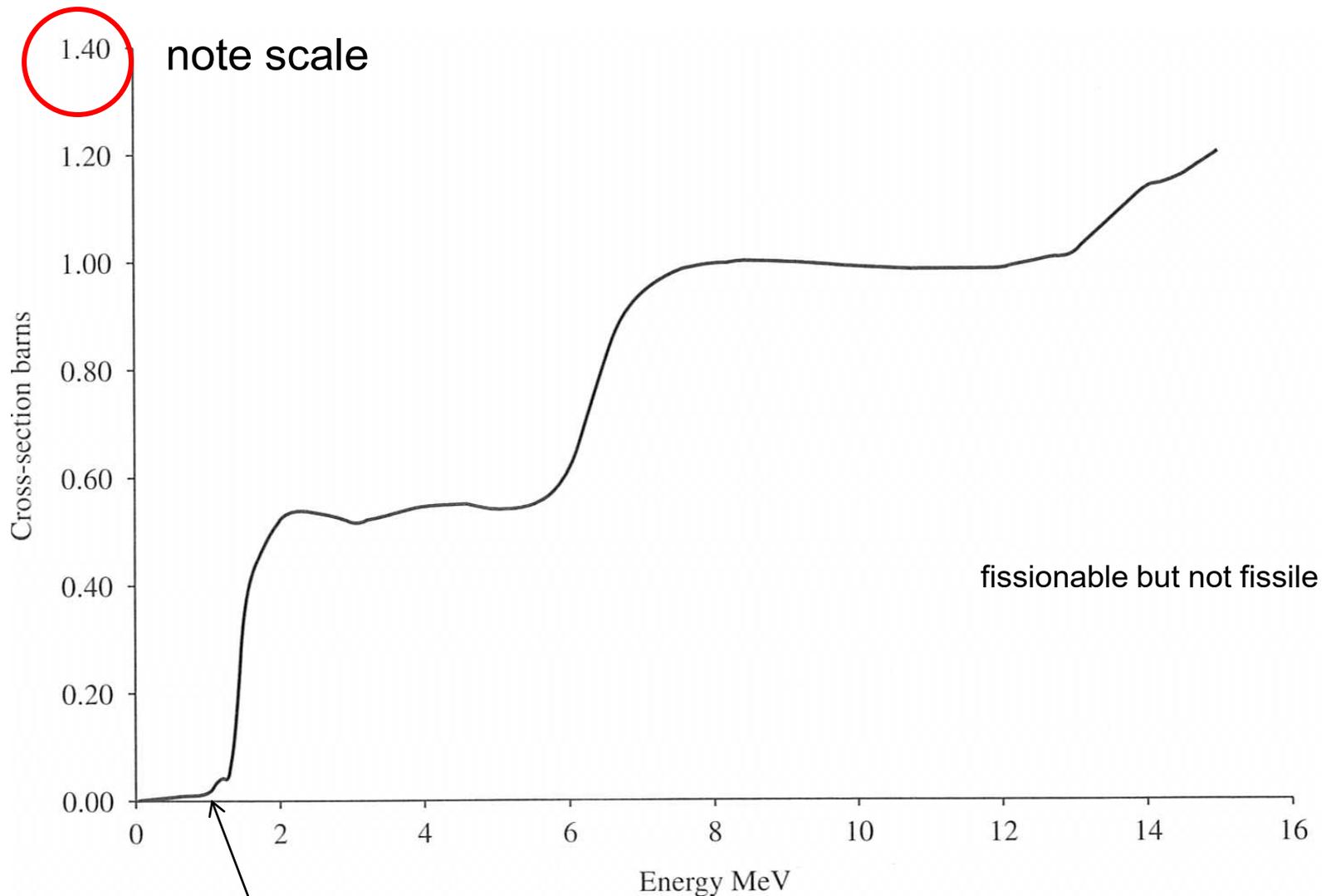
# Fission Cross Sections $^{235}\text{U}$



# Cross section over entire range



# Fission Cross Section of $^{238}\text{U}$



threshold energy (> resonance region energy)



# Fissionable Cross Sections

