

Electron Mode in FRENSE

Luke J. Kersting
UW - Madison
SNL 1341

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Goals

- Transform forward electron data to adjoint
- Use single-event ACE data in transformation
- Output usable adjoint single-event electron cross-sections and PDF's

Time-Independent Boltzmann Equation

$$\Omega \nabla \phi(\mathbf{r}, E, \Omega) + \Sigma_t(\mathbf{r}, E) \phi(\mathbf{r}, E, \Omega) = \int \int \Sigma_t(\mathbf{r}, E') C(\mathbf{r}, E' \rightarrow E, \Omega' \rightarrow \Omega) \phi(\mathbf{r}, E', \Omega') dE' d\Omega' + S(\mathbf{r}, E, \Omega) \quad (1)$$

Collision Kernel

$$C(\mathbf{r}, E' \rightarrow E, \Omega' \rightarrow \Omega) = \sum_A p_A(\mathbf{r}, E') \sum_j p_{j,A}(E') c_{j,A}(E') f_{j,A}(E' \rightarrow E, \Omega' \rightarrow \Omega) \quad (2)$$

$$p_A(\mathbf{r}, E') = \frac{\Sigma_A(\mathbf{r}, E')}{\Sigma_t(\mathbf{r}, E')}$$

$$p_{j,A}(E') = \frac{\sigma_{j,A}(E')}{\sigma_A(E')}$$

Adjoint Collision Kernel

$$C^\dagger(\mathbf{r}', E' \rightarrow E, \boldsymbol{\Omega}' \rightarrow \boldsymbol{\Omega}) = \sum_A p_A^\dagger(\mathbf{r}', E') \sum_j p_{j,A}^\dagger(E') \frac{\sigma_{j,A}(E) c_{j,A}(E) f_{j,A}(E \rightarrow E', \boldsymbol{\Omega} \rightarrow \boldsymbol{\Omega}')}{\sigma_{j,A}^\dagger(E')} \quad (3)$$

$$\sigma_{j,A}^\dagger(E') = \int \sigma_{j,A}(E) c_{j,A}(E) f_{j,A}(E \rightarrow E') dE \quad (4)$$

$$p_A^\dagger(\mathbf{r}', E') = \frac{\Sigma_A^\dagger(\mathbf{r}', E')}{\Sigma^\dagger(\mathbf{r}', E')} \quad p_{j,A}^\dagger(E') = \frac{\sigma_{j,A}^\dagger(E')}{\sigma_A^\dagger(E')}$$

First the type of nuclide that the electron interacts with is sampled from:

$$p_A^\dagger(\mathbf{r}', E') = \frac{\Sigma_A^\dagger(\mathbf{r}', E')}{\Sigma^\dagger(\mathbf{r}', E')} \quad (5)$$

Then the reaction type is sampled from:

$$p_{j,A}^\dagger(E') = \frac{\sigma_{j,A}^\dagger(E')}{\sigma_A^\dagger(E')}$$

Finally, E and Ω are sampled from:

$$f_{j,A}^\dagger(E' \rightarrow E, \Omega' \rightarrow \Omega) = \frac{\sigma_{j,A}(E) c_{j,A}(E) f_{j,A}(E \rightarrow E', \Omega \rightarrow \Omega')}{\sigma_{j,A}^\dagger(E')}$$

Electrons reactions are not specifically dependent on the incoming and outgoing angle, but instead on μ . Therefore the equations reduced to:

$$\sigma^\dagger(E') = \int \int \sigma(E) c(E) f(E \rightarrow E', \mu) dE d\mu \quad (6)$$

$$f^\dagger(E' \rightarrow E, \mu) = \frac{\sigma(E) c(E) f(E \rightarrow E', \mu)}{\sigma^\dagger(E')} \quad (7)$$

$$\sigma^\dagger(E' \rightarrow E, \mu) = \sigma(E \rightarrow E', \mu) \quad (8)$$

- There is no energy loss ($E = E'$)
- Adjoint and Forward transport will be exactly the same

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma^\dagger(E' \rightarrow E, \mu) &= \sigma(E \rightarrow E', \mu) = \\ \sigma^\dagger(E, \mu) &= \sigma(E, \mu)\end{aligned}\tag{9}$$

Therefore equations (6) and (7) reduce to:

$$\sigma^\dagger(E') = \sigma(E)\tag{10}$$

$$f^\dagger(E, \mu) = f(E, \mu)\tag{11}$$



Implementation in FRENSE

- Add the ability to take an adjoint particle to the forward class
- Add a scatter electron function

- There is no angular deflection
- Cross-sections are independent of angle
- Each incoming energy will scatter into a unique outgoing energy
- There is a one-to-one correspondence between the incoming and outgoing energy

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma^\dagger(E' \rightarrow E, \mu) &= \sigma(E \rightarrow E', \mu) = \\ &\sigma^\dagger(E') = \sigma(E)\end{aligned}\tag{12}$$

$$f^\dagger(E', \mu) = \frac{\sigma(E)f(E, \mu)}{\sigma^\dagger(E')} = f(E, \mu)\tag{13}$$

Implementation in FRENSE

- Create energy dependent electron energy gain data tables
 - Replace the incoming energy with the outgoing energy in the ACE energy loss tables
 - Use interpolation to create a more uniform energy bin structure
- Create Adjoint Atomic Excitation class similar to forward case

- Angular deflection is assumed to be negligible
- Cross-sections are independent of angle

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma^\dagger(E' \rightarrow E, \mu) &= \sigma(E \rightarrow E', \mu) = \\ \sigma^\dagger(E' \rightarrow E) &= \sigma(E \rightarrow E') = \sigma(E)f(E \rightarrow E')\end{aligned}\quad (14)$$

$$\sigma^\dagger(E') = \int \sigma(E)f(E \rightarrow E')dE \quad (15)$$

$$f^\dagger(E' \rightarrow E) = \frac{\sigma(E)f(E \rightarrow E')}{\sigma^\dagger(E')} \quad (16)$$

Implementation in FRENSE

- Create 2D electron energy gain pdf data tables
 - Numerically integrate the cross section for a given energy loss over all incident energies
 - Use interpolation to create a energy bin structure
 - Create a pdf for each outgoing energy bin
- Create new adjoint Bremsstrahlung class

- A second electron is produced
- There is a unique angle for each $E \rightarrow E'$ pair

$$p(E \rightarrow E', \mu) = f(E \rightarrow E') \quad (17)$$

$$\sigma^\dagger(E') = \int \sigma(E) f(E \rightarrow E') dE \quad (18)$$

$$f^\dagger(E' \rightarrow E, \mu) = \frac{\sigma(E) f(E \rightarrow E')}{\sigma^\dagger(E')} \quad (19)$$

Braking Down the Adjoint Electroionization Cross-Section

- The adjoint cross-section can be broken into two parts corresponding to the primary and secondary particle
- The primary particle has a energy range: $E/2 \leq E' \leq E$
- The secondary particle has a energy range: $E_{min} \leq E' \leq E/2$

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma^\dagger(E') &= \sigma^\dagger_{prim}(E') + \sigma^\dagger_{sec}(E') \\ &= \int \sigma(E) \left(f_{prim}(E \rightarrow E') + f_{sec}(E \rightarrow E') \right) dE\end{aligned}\quad (20)$$

Implementation in FRENSE

- Create 2D electron energy gain pdf data tables
 - Numerically integrate the cross section for a given outgoing electron energy over all incident electron energies
 - Use interpolation to create a energy bin structure
 - Create a pdf for each knock-on energy bin
- Create new adjoint Electroionization template class