Future of WPEC – Some comments…

Mark Chadwick,

LANL

WPEC-SG40, Paris, May17, 2017

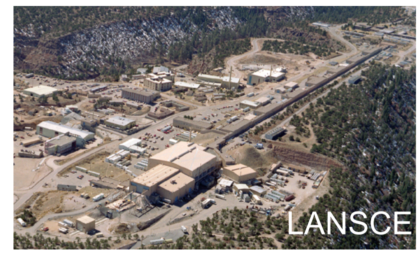
NEA WPEC & the IAEA – 4 examples of the value

(1) Collaboration among world's experts to

- share insights, tools, methods & data measured in regional projects
- increase efficiency and effectiveness, implicitly sharing costs

JRC

www.ec.europa.eu/jrc



NEA sensitivity tools

IAEA codes & databases

CERN

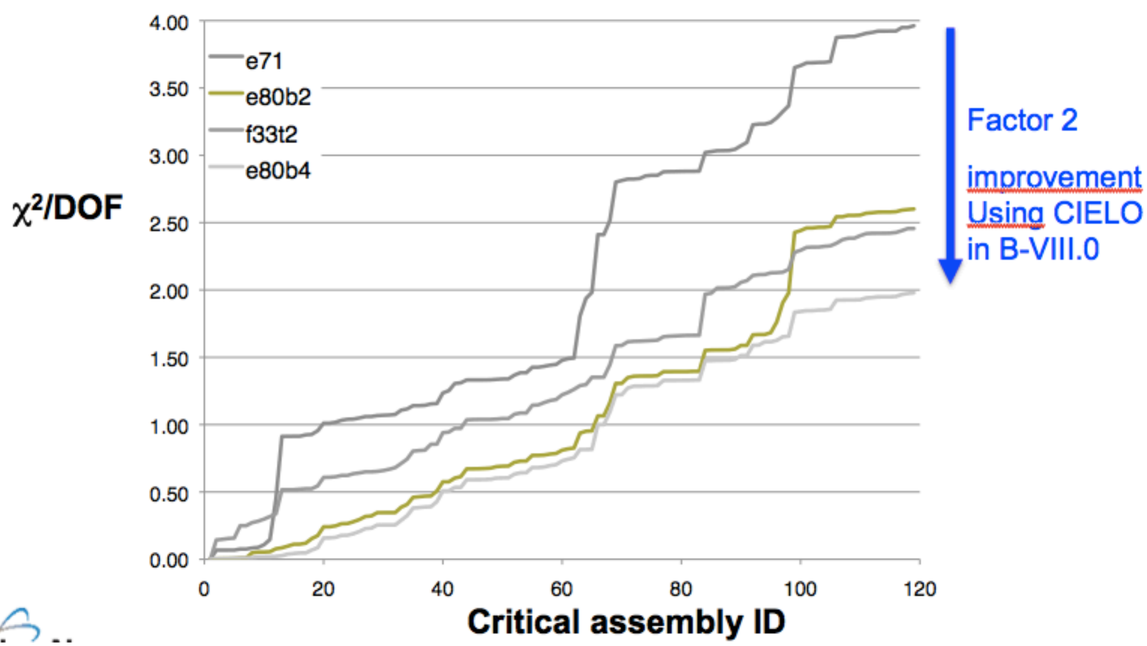
JAEA
Japan Atomic Energy Agency
Tokai Research and Development Center
Nuclear Science Research Institute

This was party the rationale for creating CIELO

WPEC – the value for us …

(2) Provides more peer review by world's experts

- helps ensure we don't make (so many, or so big) mistakes
- challenges us to justify and improve our databases
- *improves the quality of our nuclear science products*



WPEC – the value for us …

(3) Build international consensus around new directions

- *e.g.* GND new format, augmenting the historic ENDF-6 format
- *e.g.* the value & development of sensitivity computational tools

(4) WPEC is – and must remain - agile, and responsive

- because 0$ to approve by NEA, new groups can be quickly established
  & it is left to participating countries to decide how/whether to participate

- the nature of our physics work is that projects are rarely “solved”;
  rather, we make progress, document it, and explore follow-on challenges

e.g. CIELO SG40 covariances will be completed in Oct. 2017.

It will be useful for follow-on subgroups to assess these CIELO data & their uncertainties

Discontinuities are seen in the 239Pu capture uncertainty at 2.5 keV - why? Above 2.5 keV the uncertainty increases to over 15\% up to 10 keV, then it drops to about 7\%, then increases to about 12\% below 100 keV, and from 100 keV to 1 MeV increases form 10\% to 20\%. Question - how do these uncetainties compare with the capture changes abobe 30 keV made for CIEL0; and what are the uncertainties in the SG34 file used by CIELO in the resonance range?

235U. Question on fission unc. in the 0.5-2 keV region - VII.1 small unecrtainties here (where JENDL4 was big ~ 5\%.). VII.1 has a seemingly unphysical peak to over 12\% in unc. at 2 keV - an NJOY mistake? VII.1 shows an unc increase to 3-4\% in the approx. 1--25 keV region - why?

235U capture. Questions the rise in uncertainty above a keV to about 35\%, which remains up to 100 keV and then drcreases to about 15\% at 1MeV. (MBC - in retrospect the VII.1 unc in the 0.5-2 keV region might have been too low, as we have made large changes here! The uncertainty from 2.25 keV - 1 MeV needs updating, and should now be much smaller - 10\% say (MBC estimate) - Capote will provide from his 235 analysis.

238U capture. He notes that JENDL4 unc is much higher than ENDF in the 20-100 keV region, and then smaller in teh 100-150 keV region, and this needs to be better understood owing to the importance on breeding ratio and burnup reactivity loss in fast reactor calculations.

238U total inelastic cross sections. He notes that the JENDL4 and 7.1 total inelastic cross sections are reasonably similar but the uncertainties are ``completely different''. Threshold to 0.1 MeV 7.1 has over 20\% while JENDL is more like 15\%; 0.1- about 1. MeV, 7.1 is less than 10\% unc, and 5\% unc in some cases, while JENDL remains over 15\%. Abve 1 MeV 7.1 has over 20\%, with JENDL much lower. (MBC - notes that above 6 MeV where the inelastic falls, the 7.1->Cielo changed quite a lot - 2--30\%, making the high 7.1 unc seem reasonable there; but in the plateau region perhaps ENDF 7.1 unc was too high and now it could be smaller in CIELO). Roberto will address this.

238U total elastic unc differ quite a lot between 7.1 and JENDL4, and the latter has some negative correlations not found in ENDF file.

56Fe. Total elastic scattering unc differ significantly between 7.1 and JENDL4 , esp. above 30 keV (endf is double JENDL up to 1 MeV, then this swaps). Mubar unc much bigger in 7.1, eg at 100 keV, 7.1 is over 30\%, JENDL under 5\%.

We have listened to SG39 feedback on previous covariances in ENDF – Ishikawa *et al.*

CIELO SG40 evaluation decisions only partially conform to previous SG39 adjustment feedback ….

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The Subgroup 39 researchers emphasize that the adjustments obtained do
not necessarily point to physically-correct nuclear data, owing to
limitations in the method, including non-unique solutions and
compensating effects. Still, it is useful to compare Subgroup 39
insights with CIELO evaluation decisions:

\begin{itemize}

\item{Fast reaction sodium worth reactivity measurement in Japan
  suggested a subtantially (20-40\%) reduced $^{235}$U capture cross
  section in the 0.5-2 keV region, compared to ENDF/B-VII.1 (Yokoyama
  and Ishikawa). CIELO concurs with this, following corroborating
  cross section measurements at LANL/DANCE and RPI. CIELO also adopts
  a higher capture cross section from 2.25-50 KeV based on the Jandel
  DANCE data; This is partly consistent with the Japan adjustment
  guidance, except for the 6-20 keV where the adjustment goes in the
  opposite direction (however, we note that the sensitivity of the
  Japanese SWR measurements is almost negligible from 6-20 keV
  (Fukushima et al, 2016)).}
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Yes

No

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\item{$^{238}$U inelastic is suggested to be lower than VII.1 in the
  2-5 MeV region, and in the 0.1-1 MeV region, according to
  Palmiotti. This is partly consisent with the CIELO changes,
  although in the lower neutron energy region although CIELO is lower
  from 0.2-0.6 MeV, it is higher from 0.6-1 MeV. The values in
the CIELO file appear to be also consistent with the conclusions from
Santamarinia in a JEFF adjsutment study (NDS118, 118 (2014). We
note though that changes in CIELO inelastic scattering were driven
by fundamental improvements in nuclear reaction and structure modeling.}

\item{$^{239}$Pu capture is suggested to be higher in the 1-10 keV
  region, and in the region up to 100 keV, based on the impact of the
  PROFIL experiment (Palmiotti). CIELO has increased the capture in
  the fast region from 30-100 keV based on the recent Mosby and Jandel
  DANCE data, consistent with this. But CIELO hos not yet addressed an
upgrade of the unresolved resonance region up to 30 keV.}

\item{$^{56}$Fe. Palmiotti suggests a reduced inelastic scattering cross
section in the 0.6-0.8 MeV range compared to ENDF/B-VII.1. In fact, the
CIELO change near threshold goes in the opposite direction, an increase.
We note JENDL4 remains significantly higher than VII.1 in the 0.9-3 MeV
region.}
```

Yes

No

Yes

Yes

No

What will be the future adjustment project assessments of final CIELO files?

How will this influence future CIELO improvements?

CIELO: Lessons Learned

We accomplished an expedited advance in evaluation file capabilities, by:

- *broad collaboration & enthusiasm*
- *significant resource investments by participants, in time and $*
- *but progress was still slow!*

We demonstrated it is possible to adopt standards, without adjustment away from standards (with a couple of exceptions ….)

- *not easy; expanded computational tools in future may make this easier*
- *previous small standards uncertainties seem to be correct – new standards cross sections used in CIELO are within 2 sigmas*

In many cases, the previous perceived "too large uncertainties" were correct, *e.g*. **^{235}U(n,γ), where data changed by 15-40%**

A major challenge – and accomplishment – was developing a suite of CIELO evaluations that perform well in concert, as a suite

CIELO: Outstanding problems that need future work

More integral validation testing

Complete covariances, and assess their quality; and longer-term path to use integral information once (as opposed to twice, at present)

^{16}O: although much more consensus was reached, some still argue for a lower (n,alpha) as in previous evaluations. Experiments needed to resolve this

^{235}U: nubar needs more constraints. PFNS still under-constrained for fast neutrons. Capture data in the 10s-100s keV region need validating; RPI/LANSCE forthcoming semi-integral inelastic data for validation.

^{238}U: LCT solutions calculate very-slightly less (27 pcm) than VII.1… PFNS still under-constrained.

^{239}Pu: New resonance analysis would be valuable, upgrading SG34 and taking advantage of recent fission & capture data. Inelastic scattering in the keV-MeV region – needs a modern analysis. PFNS still under-constrained. ; RPI/LANSCE forthcoming semi-integral inelastic data for validation.

Thanks to all CIELO participants!

CIELO: Suggested path forward, to maintain momentum

Nuclear Energy Agency/WPEC coordinated efforts

- Focus next phase on NEA systematic criticality validation expertise, with common and publicly released database of benchmark models
- Focus on covariance data assessments
- Take advantage of NEA staff sensitivity tools and capabilities

IAEA Nuclear Data Section

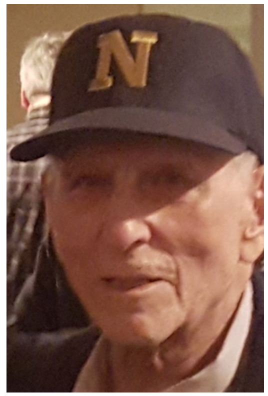
- Focus on CIELO cross section improvements
- Continued coordination with standards
- Take advantage of IAEA staff reaction code and evaluation capabilities

Thanks to all CIELO participants!

Some of the great scientists who led earlier evaluations (only retirees shown)

Shibata-san

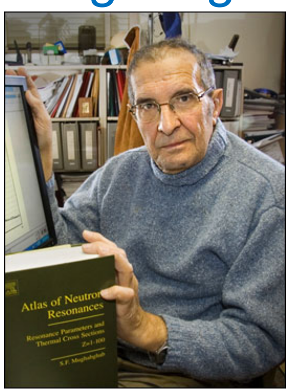
Cecil Lubitz



Herve Derrien

Herbert Vonach

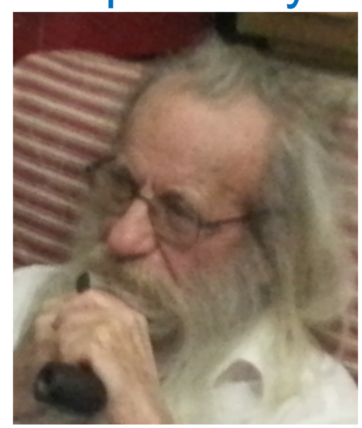
Said Mughabghab



Nancy Larson

Phil Young

Jacques Raynal



Backup

International CIELO Collaboration

Experiments:
Some of the many experimental facilities that measured new data supporting CIELO

Reduced US capability in nuclear science led to creation of international collab. Via

Nuclear Energy Agency (Paris) **& IAEA**

JRC/Geel, Belgium

JAEA
Japan Atomic Energy Agency
Tokai Research and Development Center
Nuclear Science Research Institute

CERN

TUNL

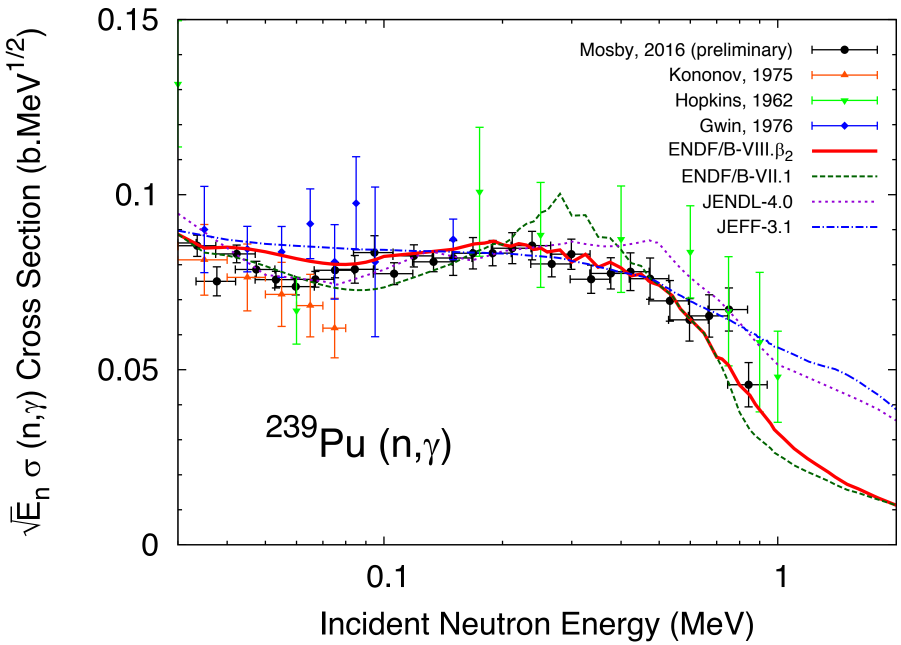
LANL/LANSCE CEA

Plutonium-239

Updates:

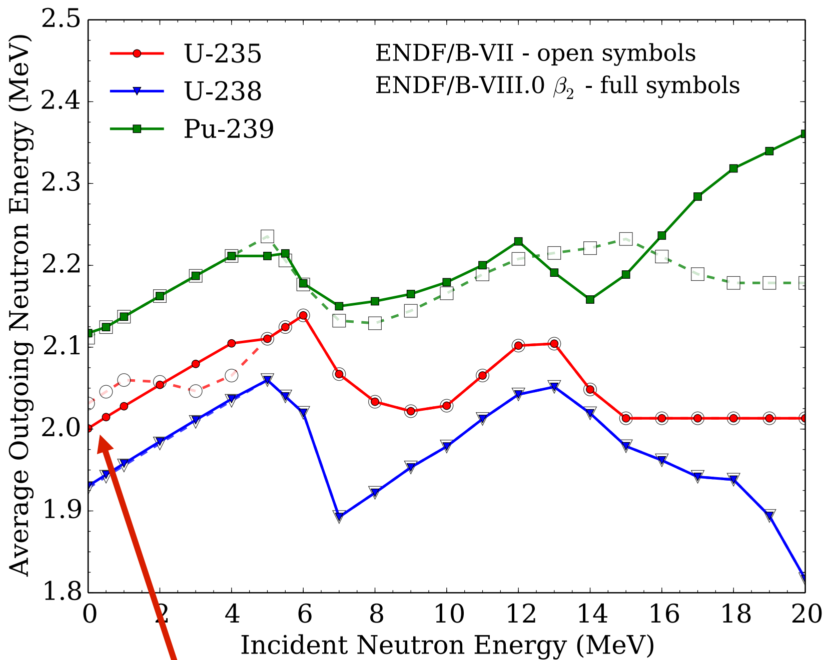
- Uses new Standards fission
- Adopted NEA/WPEC Subgroup34 resonance analysis (CEA-ORNL), with IAEA mods to unresolved to match standards fission
- New capture data from LANL/DANCE by Mosby, Jandel, et al., used > 30 keV
- PFNS >5 MeV from Neudecker
  - Existing evaluation matches LANL NUEX data, & Chatillon's CEA data
  - we await LANSCE "Chi-nu" exp. data
- Future work will be an updated resonance analysis, (& extension to 4 keV), and theoretical treatment of capture by Kawano *et al.* including the M1 scissors mode; inelastics

New DANCE data has now been used, from 30 keV to 100s of keV in CIELO-1

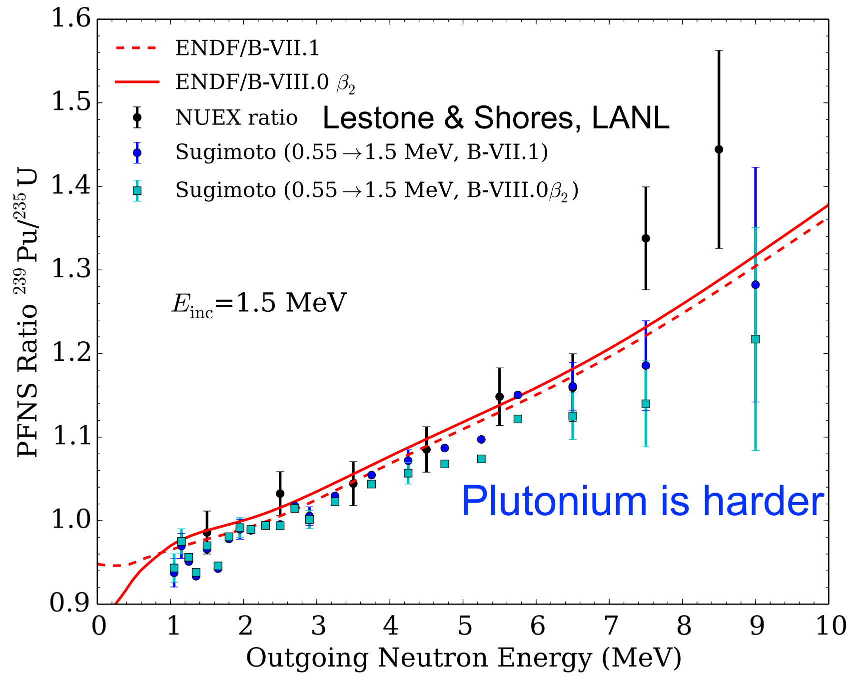


Prompt fission neutron spectra (PFNS) from IAEA CRP (IAEA at thermal; Talou-Rising & Neudecker at higher energies)

Average energy of PFNS



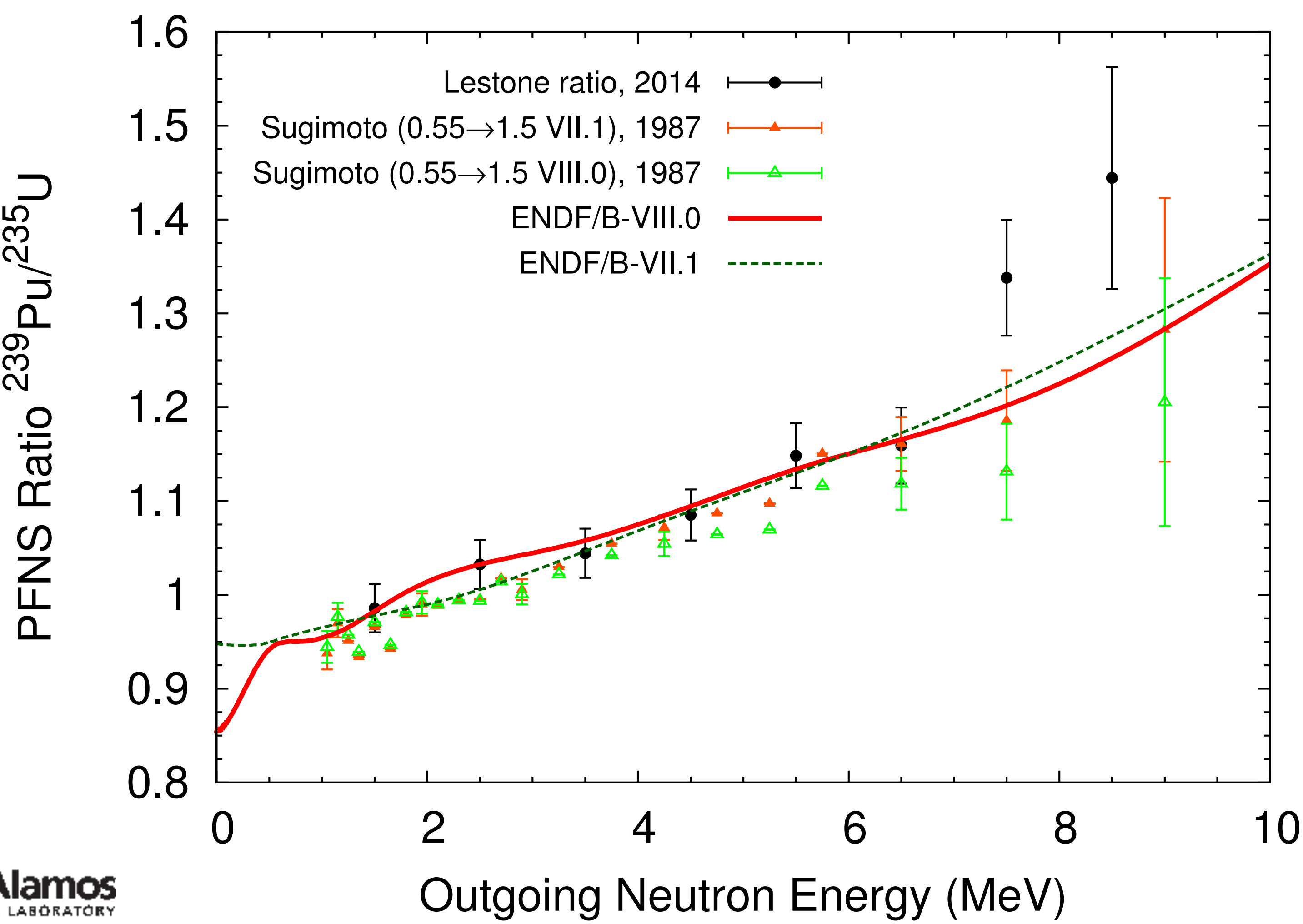
For 1.5 MeV incident energy, **ratio** of ^{239}Pu to ^{235}U spectrum



Thermal PFNS average energy now 2.00 MeV. This lower average energy increases the reactivity of uranium thermal crits.

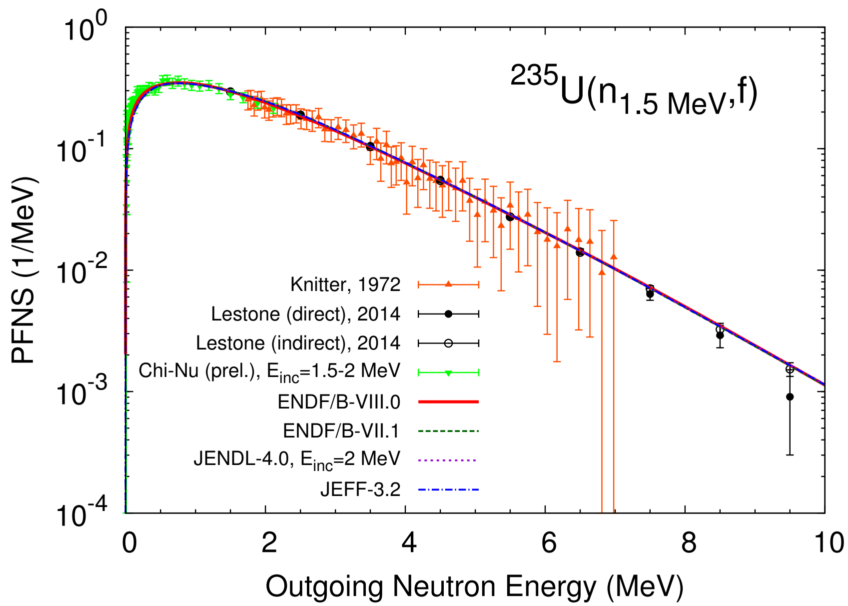
Like Watt (PRC, 1952), Los Alamos (also 2.00 MeV)

Prompt fission spectrum – ^{239}Pu is hotter than ^{235}U



Prompt Pu fission spectrum – waiting for Chi-nu 239Pu data.

Here is what we got for 235U
from Chi-nu/LANSCE



Note how very sensitive our applications are to PFNS…

Even though we do not have new 239Pu Chi-nu data, we made a trial ENDF-8 file using a slightly softer PFNS, as was the case for 235U.

But our applications are very sensitive to this change. We withdrew this file, pending getting the data

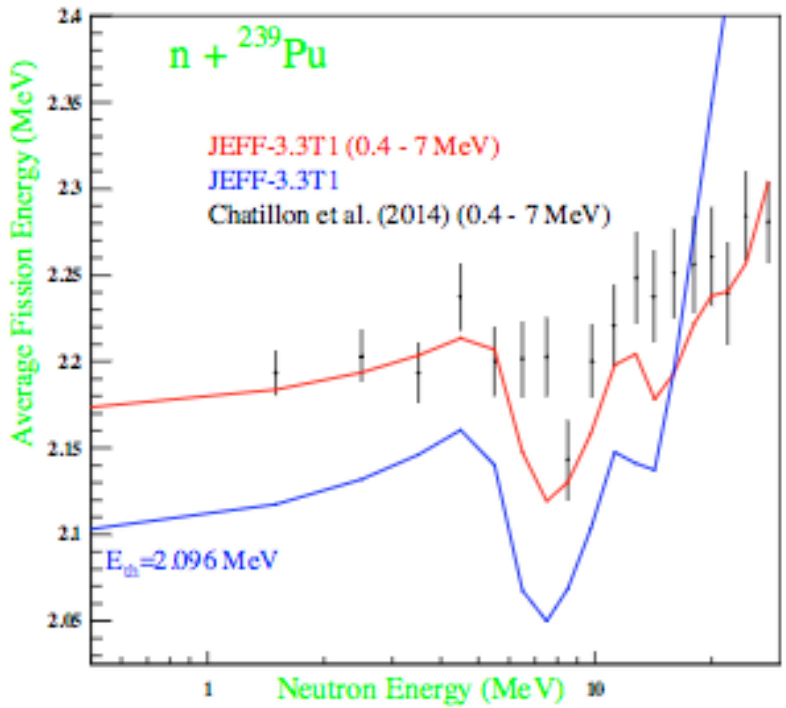
Pu239; Example of CEA/BIII work in CIELO-2

^{235}U, ^{238} and ^{239}Pu JEFF-3.3T1 evaluation

Completely new evaluations

- New FILE 2,
- New softer prompt fission neutron spectra, with new prompt neutron multiplicity,
- New OMP parameters,
- New elastic and inelastic cross sections,
- Fission cross section from IAEA standards, but close to the BRC model calculations.
- Covariances (COMAC or T6).

^{239}Pu



We also use common models to track progress

We routinely calculate 1000s of critical assembly k_{eff} that span

- fast, intermediate, thermal energies
- metals, compounds
- various SNMs (Pu, HEU, LEU, U-233, Np, …)

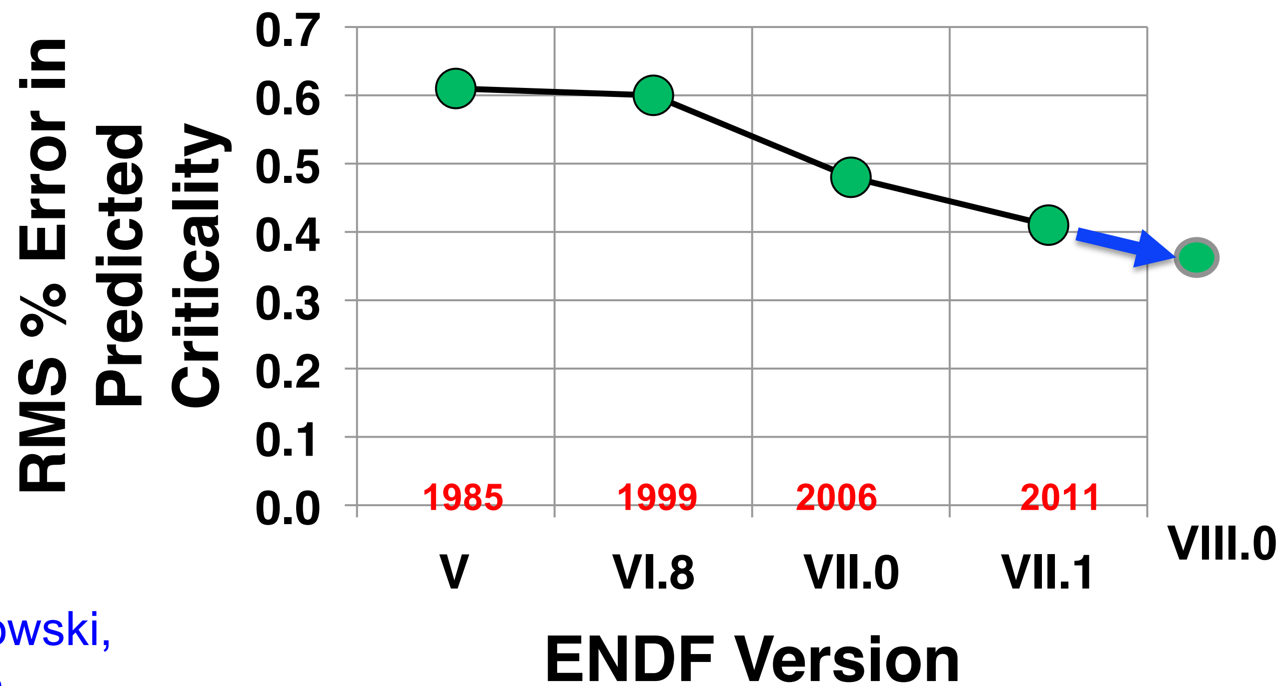
with the same physical data & methods

- same database, *e.g.* ENDF/B-VIII.0-beta4
- same NJOY processing, & transport code MCNP6

***e.g.* "Mosteller validation suite" of 119 critical assemblies that we**

Where did we end, for ENDF/B-VIII CIELO files?

"Mosteller" suite of 119 critical assemblies that we track over time (MCNP6 calculations)



Kiedrowski, Brown, Trkov

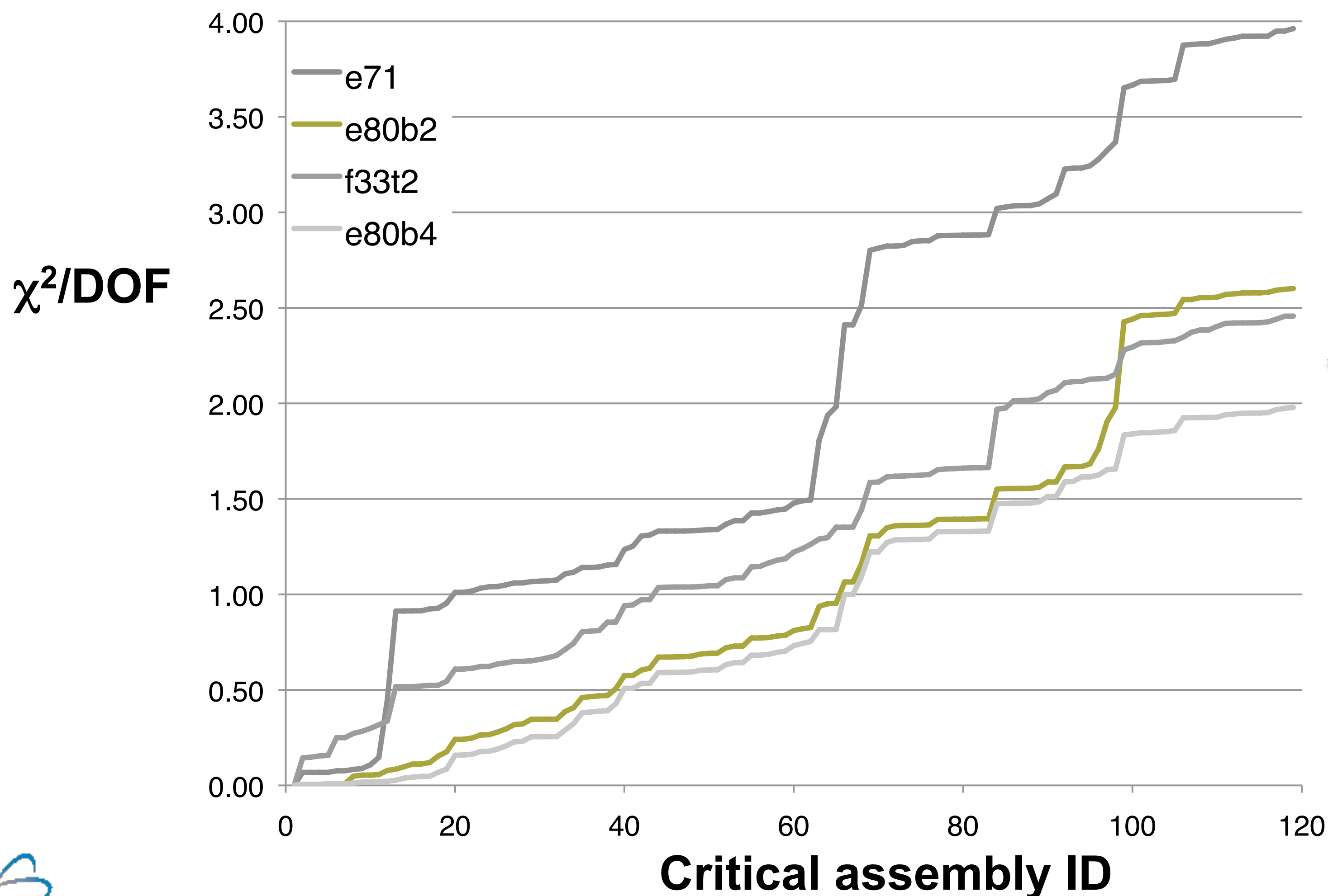
But better underlying physics, &

χ^2/DOF has been reduced from 3.9 to 1.96

0.4% k_{eff} matters!

Causes …

Chi-2 reduction with CIELO files in ENDF/B-VIII



Factor 2

improvement Using CIELO in B-VIII.0

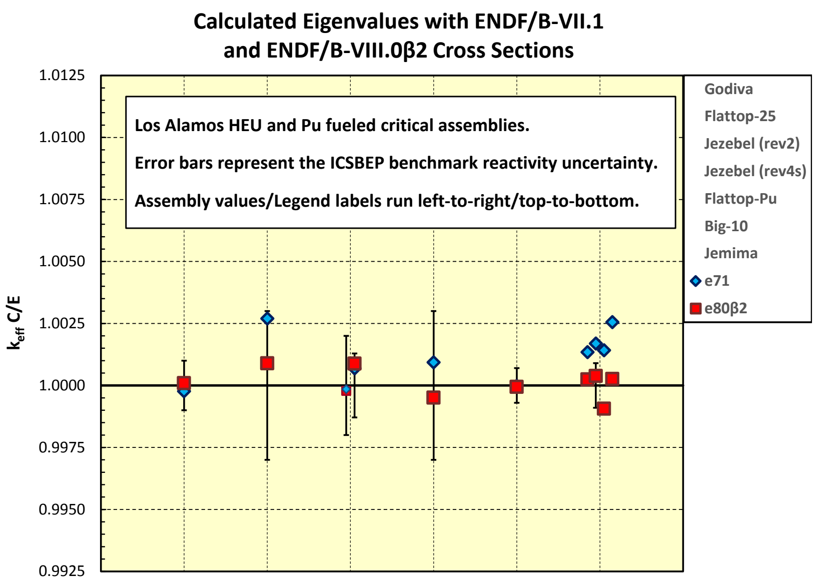
Some highlights of integral data testing & performance

Fast reactor sodium void reactivitv worth

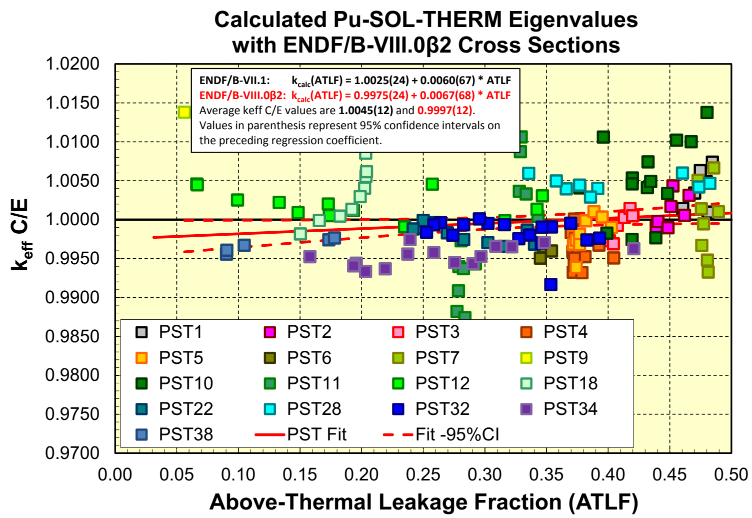
Benchmark tests of ENDF/B-VIII.0 beta1
using sodium void reactivity worth of FCA-XXVII-1 assembly

M. Fukushima, K. Yokoyama, O. Iwamoto, T. Jin, and Y. Nagaya
Japan Atomic Energy Agency
July 2016

Fast crits perform well still

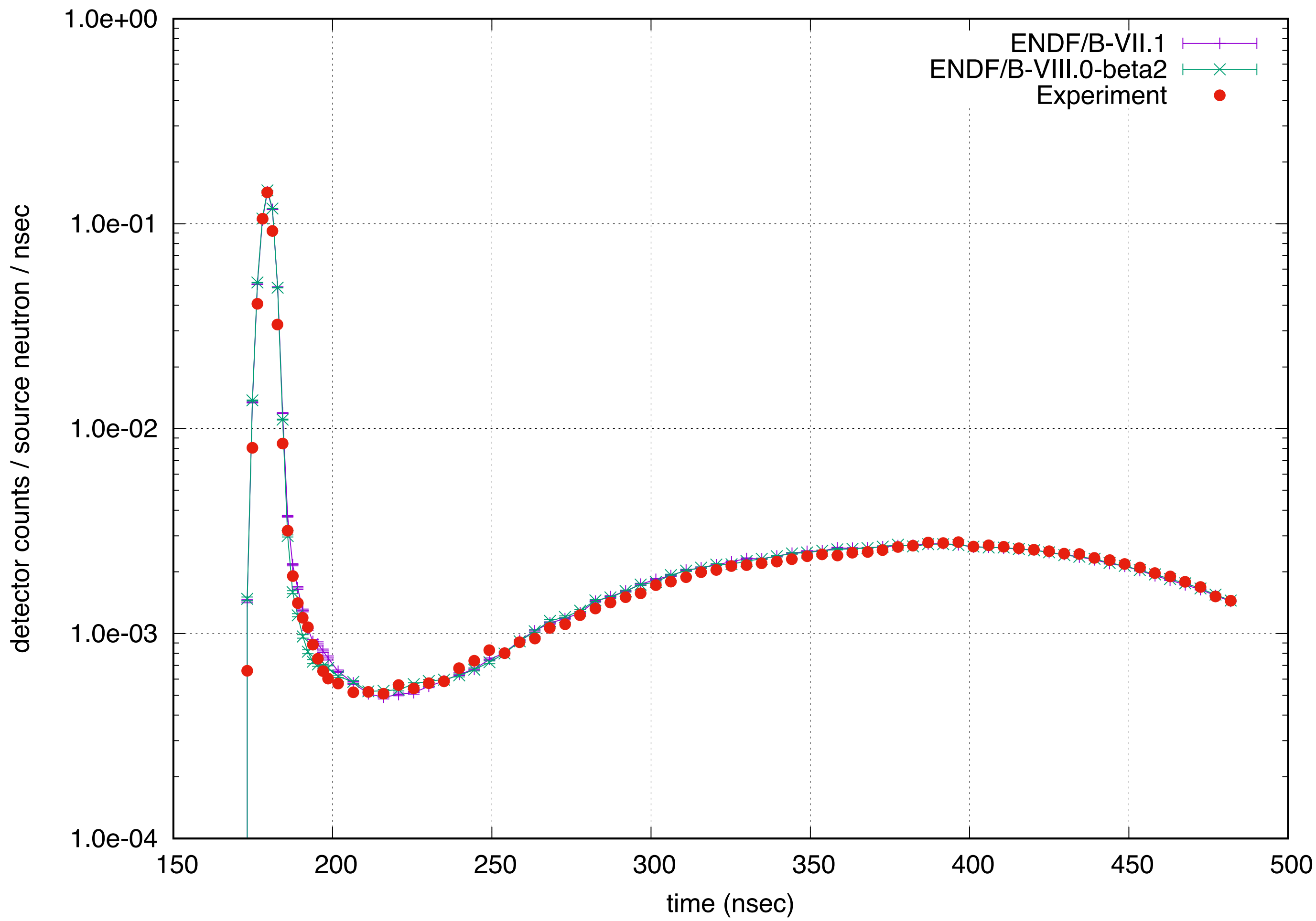


Plutonium solutions now predicted much better

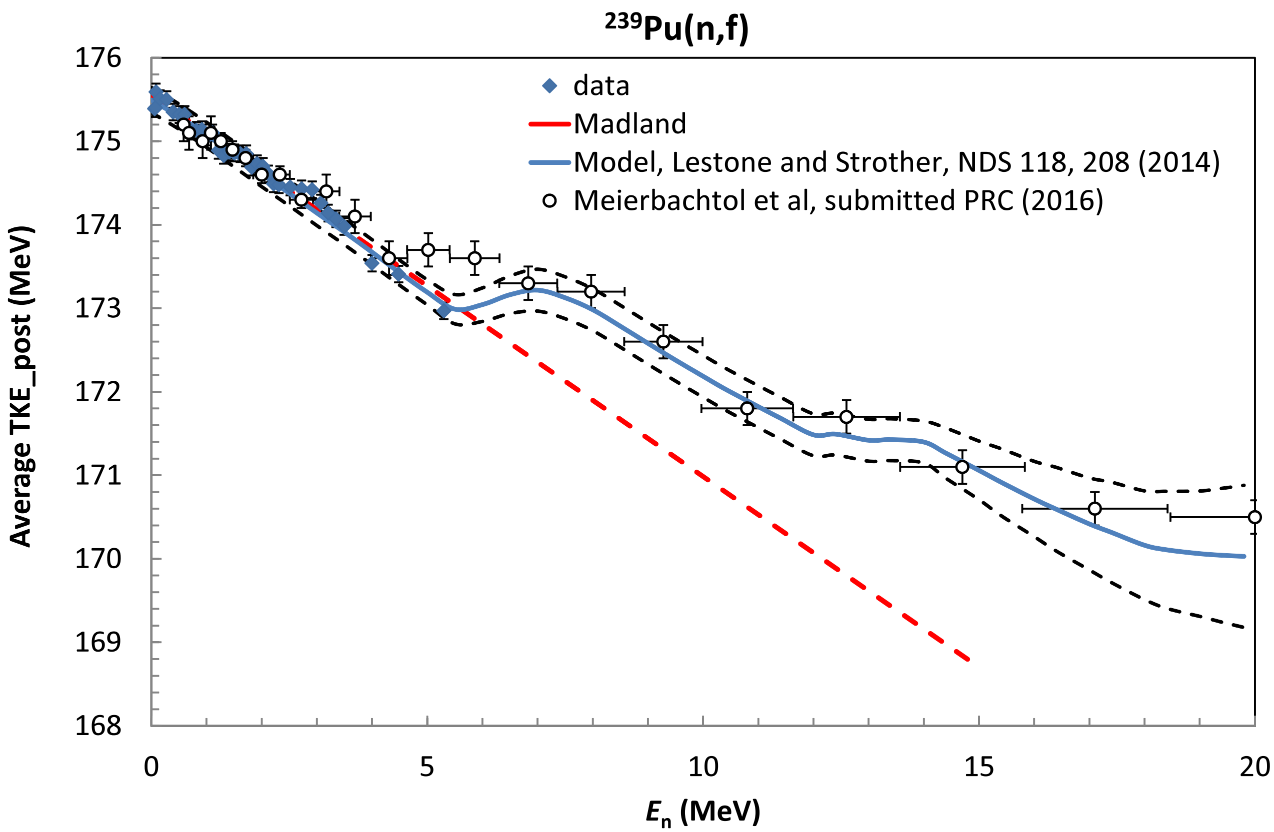


- Kahler, Trkov, Fukushima

Livermore pulsed sphere

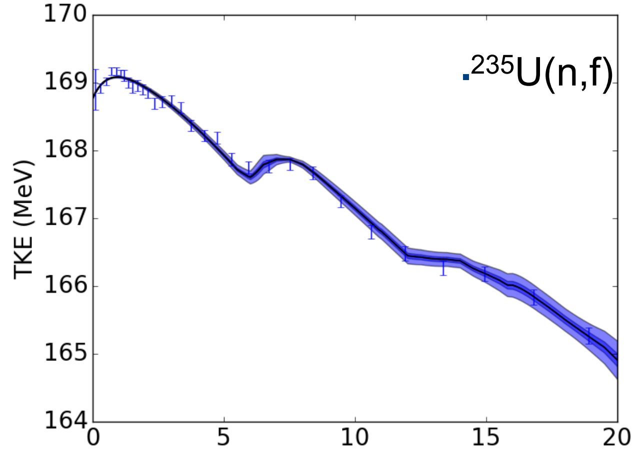


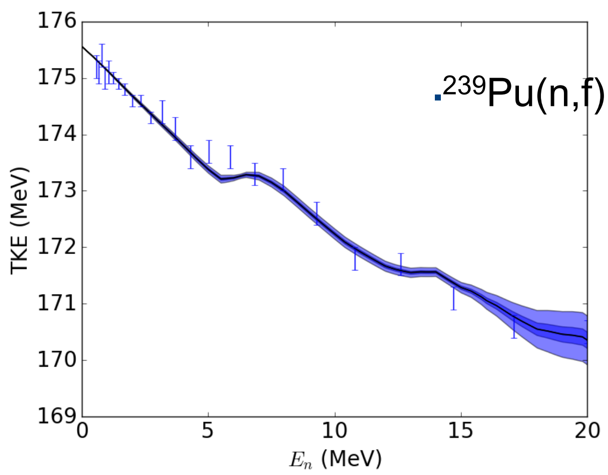
Fission energy release TKE is being updated, based on new LANSCE data and Lestone model calculations

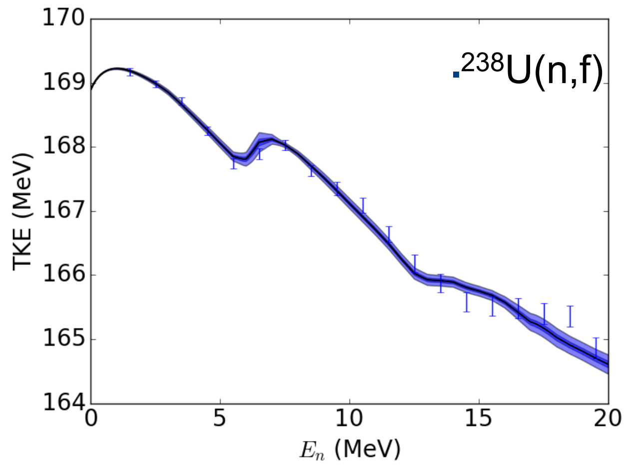


TKE versus incident neutron energy going into ENDF-VIII for other actinides

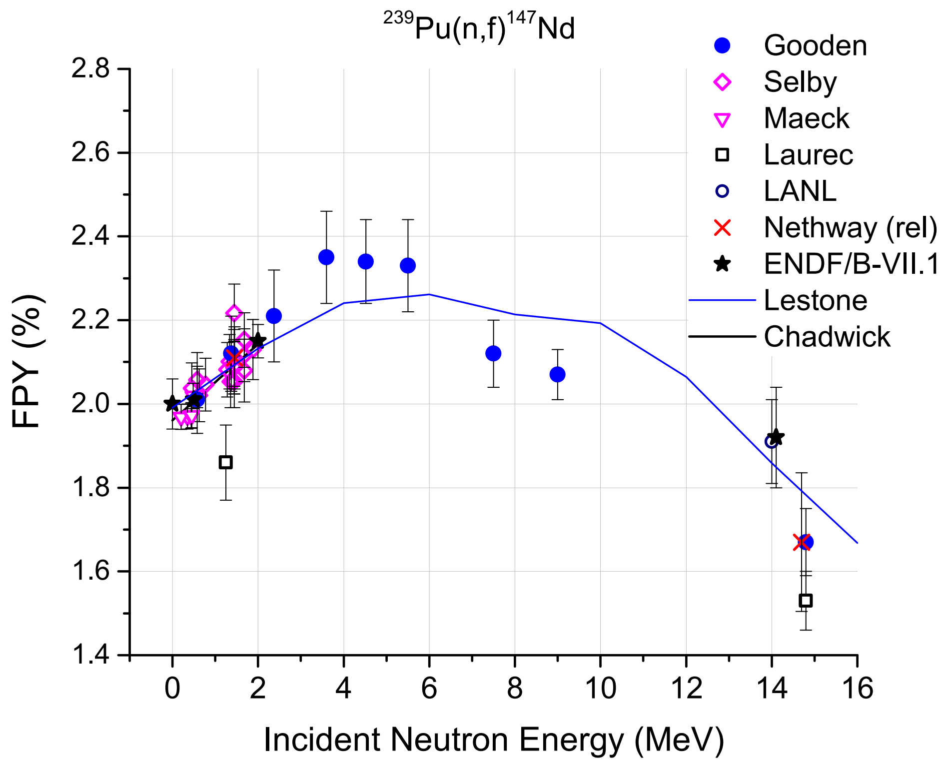
- Model used to make predictions in 2014 has now been used as a tool to evaluate data recently measured at LANSCE.

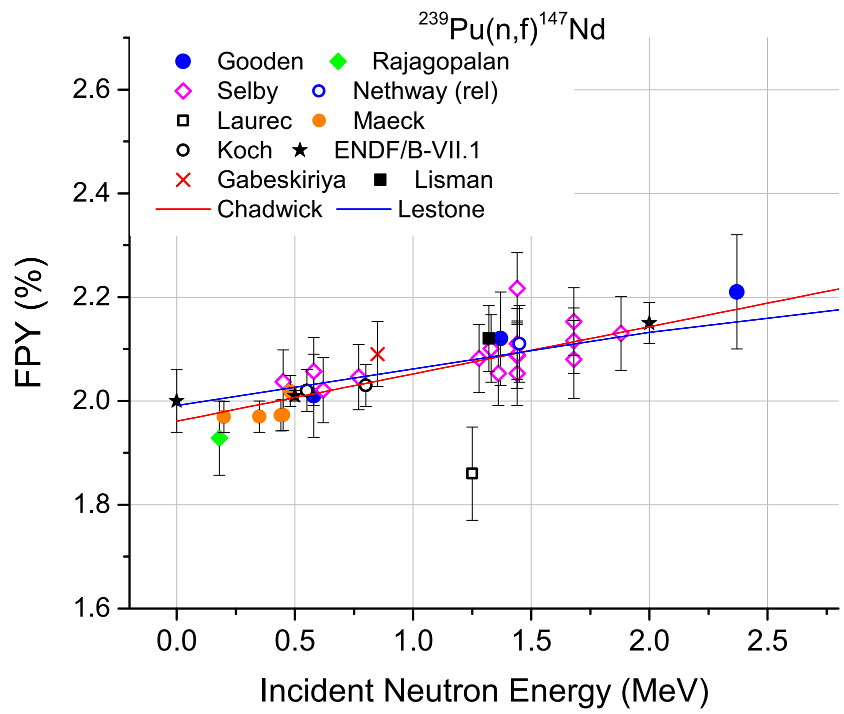




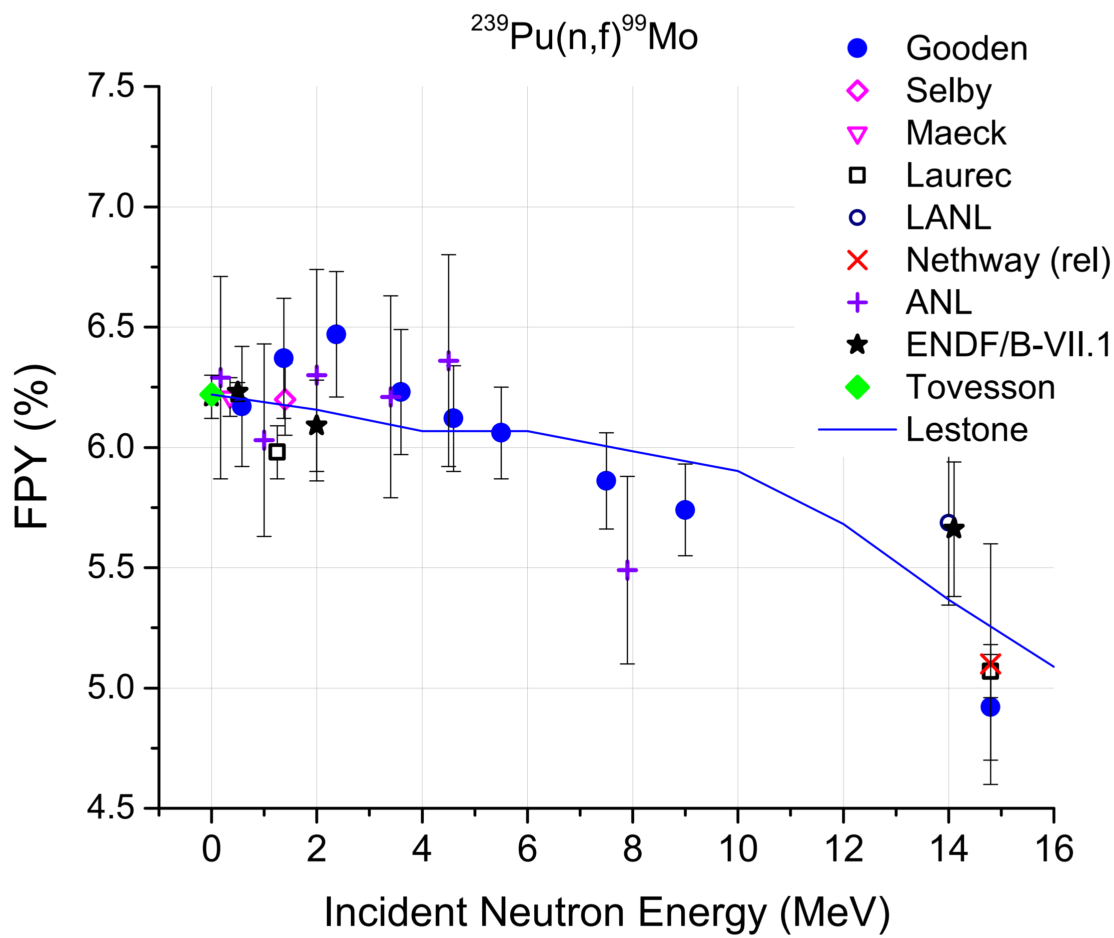


Fission product yields





Fission product yields



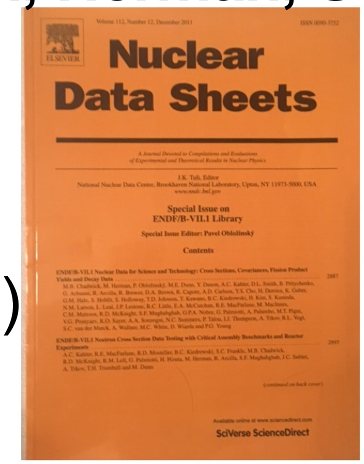
PFGS puzzle we are now studying

Frehaut (CEA) PFGS total energy and Drake (LANL) total gamma production energy seem inconsistent

ENDF – evolution over the years

Maintained at Brookhaven (Brown, Herman, Sonzogni)

- evaluations (Chadwick)
- validation (Kahler, Trkov)
- formats (Dunn); cov (Smith)
- experiment (Danon



ENDF/B-VI → ENDF/B-VII.1 → ENDF/B-VII.1 → ENDF/B-VIIII

1990

2006
Major upgrades
↑
LANL2006 database

2011
Upgrades just to:
- covariances
- minor actinides
- structurals

2017 CIELO
Major upgrades to:
- standards
- actinides
- TN reactions
- structurals

CIELO: Lessons Learned

We accomplished an expedited advance in evaluation file capabilities, by:

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- *significant resource investments by participants, in time and $*
- *but progress was still slow!*

We demonstrated it is possible to adopt standards, without adjustment away from standards (with a couple of exceptions ….)

- *not easy; expanded computational tools in future may make this easier*
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In many cases, the previous perceived "too large uncertainties" were correct, *e.g*. **^{235}U(n,γ), where data changed by 15-40%**

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CIELO: Outstanding problems that need future work

More integral validation testing

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Thanks to all CIELO participants!

CIELO: Suggested path forward, to maintain momentum

Nuclear Energy Agency/WPEC coordinated efforts

- Focus next phase on collaboration of CILEO evaluators with validation experts
- Focus on covariance data assessments
- Take advantage of NEA staff sensitivity tools and capabilities

IAEA Nuclear Data Section

- Focus on CIELO cross section improvements
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- Take advantage of IAEA staff reaction code and evaluation capabilities

Thanks to all CIELO participants!

CIELO: Lessons Learned & Future Directions

Closer international collaboration is worthwhile, but many evaluators understandably want to maintain independent efforts

Much work still needed for resolving open questions

- exp. measurements are coming …

- use of theory, UQ/sensitivity & simulation codes; future and covariance and validation testing needed

We demonstrated it is possible to adopt standards, without adjustment (with a couple of exceptions ….)

Project ends in 2017; follow-on being discussed with IAEA & NEA

Thanks to all CIELO participants!

Documenting CIELO work

- *Set of papers for January NDS2018, edited by Oblozinsky*
- *Papers on O, Fe, Actinides, Standards, PFNS, Capture, and a Main Summary paper (an evolution of our ND2016 proceedings paper):*

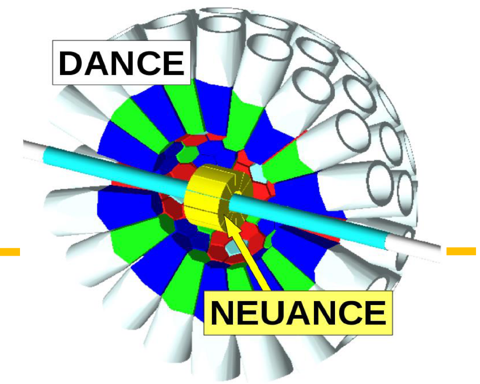
The CIELO Collaboration: Progress in International Evaluations of Neutron Reactions on Oxygen, Iron, Uranium and Plutonium

M.B. Chadwick[1,*], *R.* Capote[2], *A.* Trkov[2], *A.C.* Kahler[1], *M.W.* Herman[3], *D.A.* Brown[3], *G.M.* Hale[1], *M.* Pigni[4], *M.* Dunn[4], *L.* Leal[5], *A.* Plompen[6], *P.* Schillebeeck[6], *F.-J.* Hambsch[6], *T.* Kawano[1], *P.* Talou[1], *M.* Jandel[1], *S.* Mosby[1], *J.* Lestone[1], *D.* Neudecker[1], *M.* Rising[1], *M.* Paris[1], *G.P.A.* Nobre[3], *R.* Arcilla[3], *S.* Kopecky[6], *G.* Giorginis[6], *O.* Cabellos[7], *I.* Hill[7], *E.* Dupont[7], *Y.* Danon[8], *Q.* Jing[9], *G.* Zhigang[9], *L.* Tingjin[9], *L.* Hanlin[10], *R.* Xichao[10], *W.* Haicheng[10], *M.* Sin[11], *E.* Bauge[12], *P.* Romain[12], *B.* Morillon[12], *G.* Noguere[13], *R.* Jacqmin[13], *O.* Bouland[13], *C.* De Saint Jean[13], *V.G.* Pronyaev[14], *A.* Ignatyuk[14], *K.* Yokoyama[15], *M.* Ishikawa[15], *T.* Fukahori[15], *N.* Iwamoto[15], *O.* Iwamoto[15], *S.* Kuneada[15], *C.R.* Lubitz[16], *G.* Palmiotti[17], *M* Salvatores[17], *I.* Kodeli[18], *B.* Kiedrowski[19], *D.* Roubtsov[20], *I.* Thompson[21], *S.* Quaglioni[21], *H.I.* Kim[22], *Y.O.* Lee[22], *A.J.* Koning[2], *A.* Carlson[23], *U.* Fischer[24], and *I.* Sirakov[25]

Backup

Future beyond O, Fe, U, Pu

- *Next ?* *:*D,Li,Be,B,C,Na,Cr,Ni,Mo,^{240,241}Pu,^{241}Am

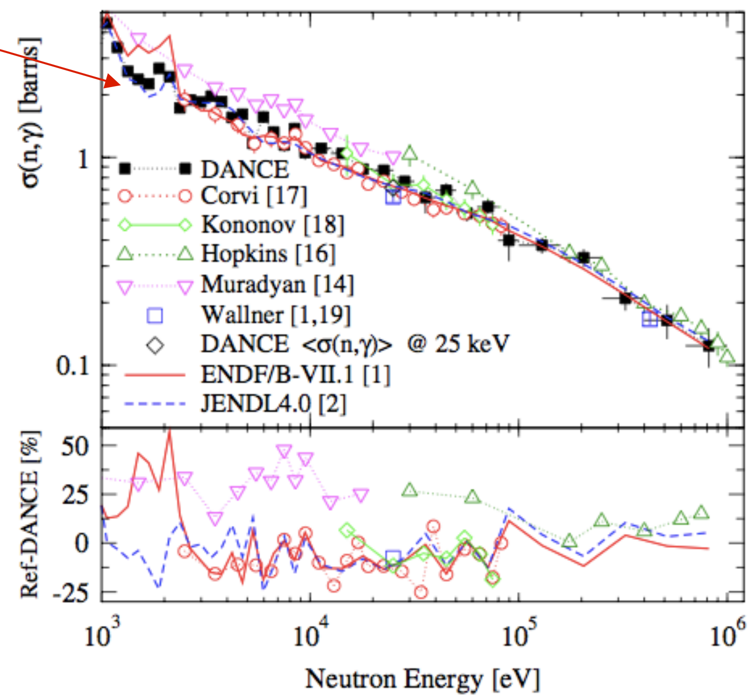


Uranium-235

Challenge: How to maintain good integral performance while accommodating some large changes:

- Prompt PFNS (2.03 -> 2.00 MeV average energy @ thermal)
- New capture data from LANL, RPI, that confirms Japanese “reduced capture near a keV” finding
- New IAEA thermal constants
- Resonance integral data for fisison, 7.8-11 eV
- Updated low energy resolved resonances from work by Leal (IRSN, ORNL) and by Pigni (ORNL)
- New higher energy fast analysis by Capote et al. (IAEA CIELO1) and by Romain et al (CIELO-2)

Jandel’s DANCE data has now been used up to 50 keV in CIELO-2



Foundational SAMMY resonance analysis by Leal *et al.*

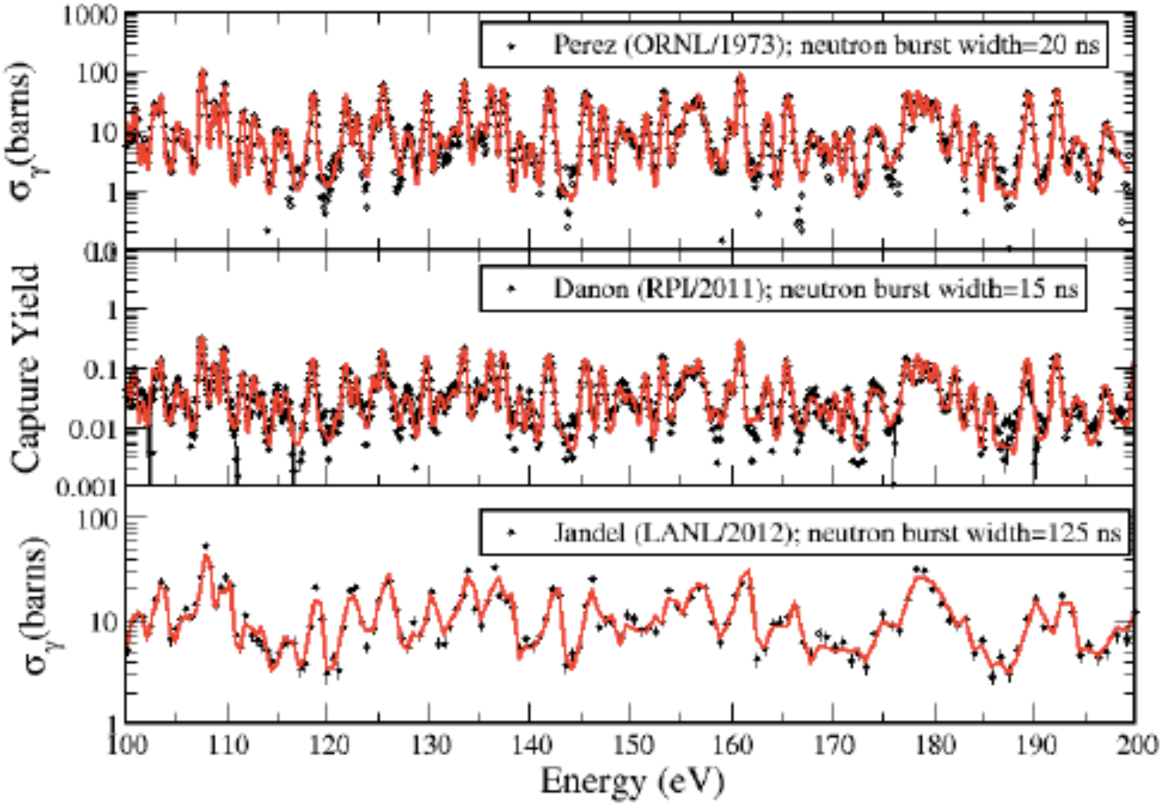


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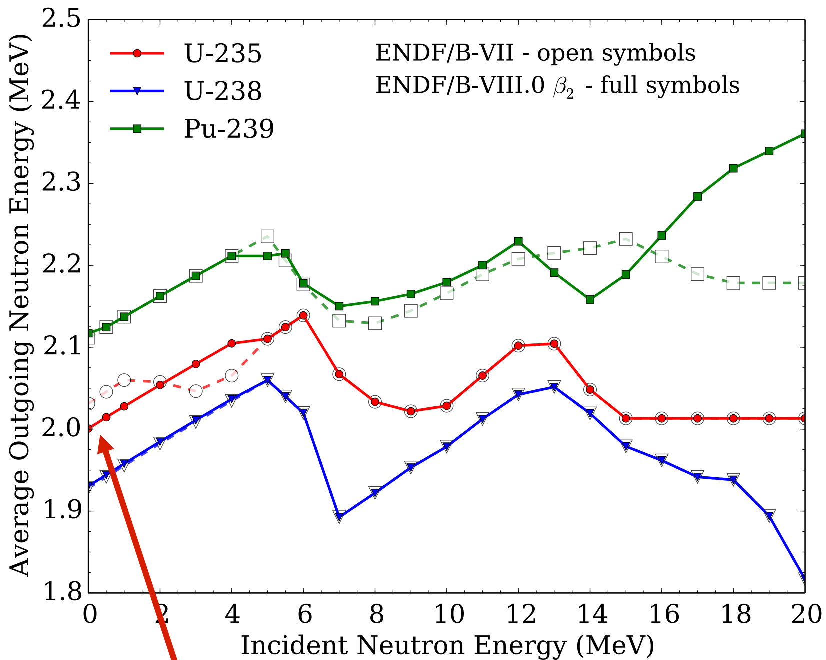
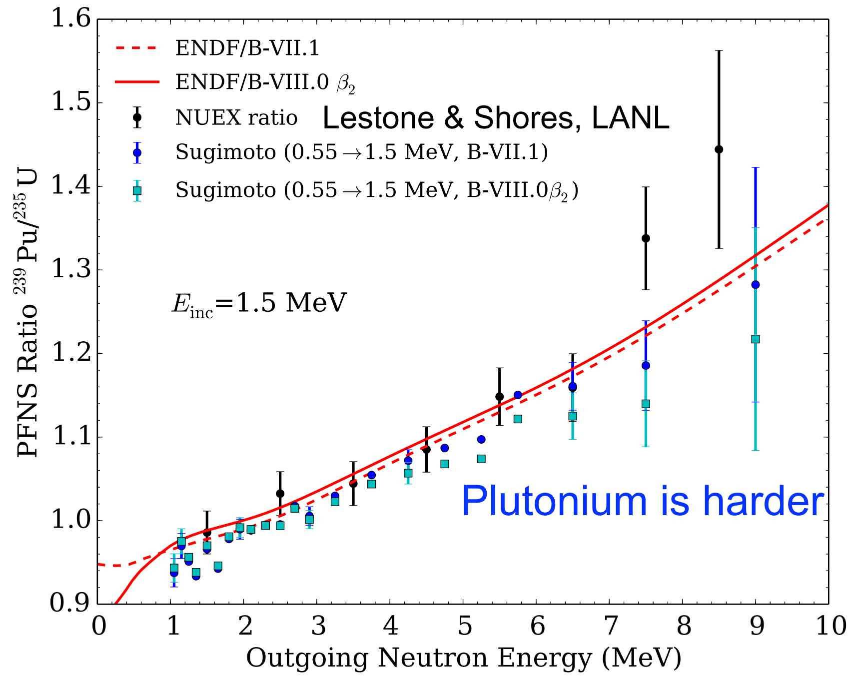
Figure 5 : SAMMY fitting of the fission cross section in the 100 eV to 400 eV energy range.

Prompt fission neutron spectra (PFNS) from IAEA CRP (IAEA at thermal; Talou-Rising & Neudecker at higher energies)

Average energy of PFNS



For 1.5 MeV incident energy, **ratio** of ^{239}Pu to ^{235}U spectrum



Thermal PFNS average energy now 2.00 MeV. This lower average energy increases the reactivity of uranium thermal crits.

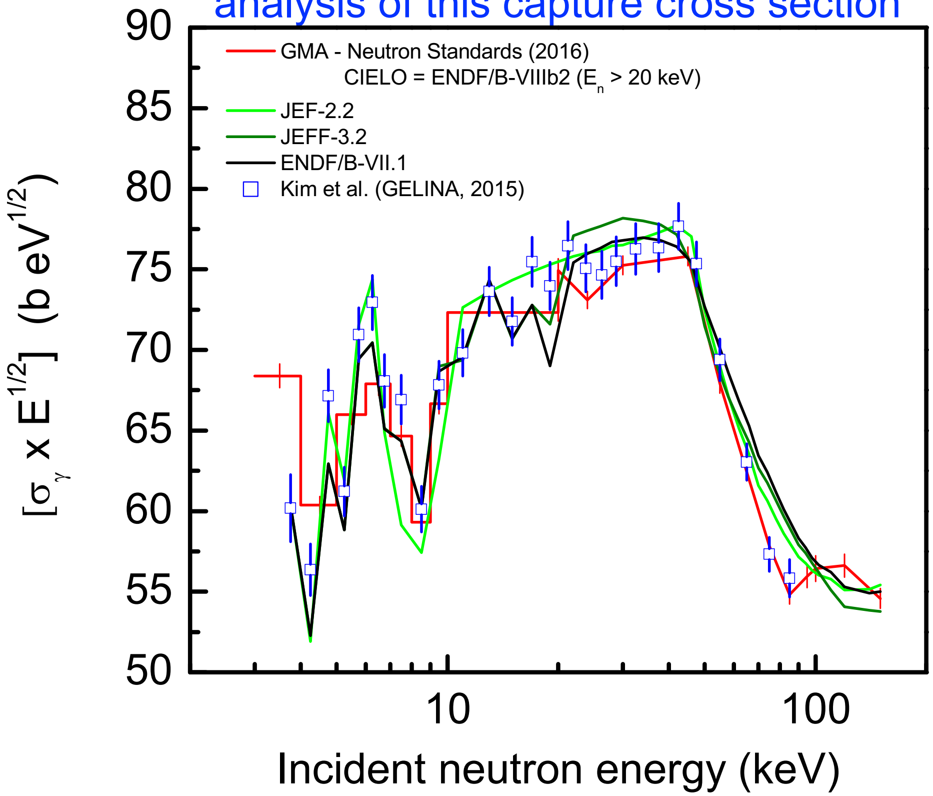
Like Watt (PRC, 1952), Los Alamos (also 2.00 MeV)

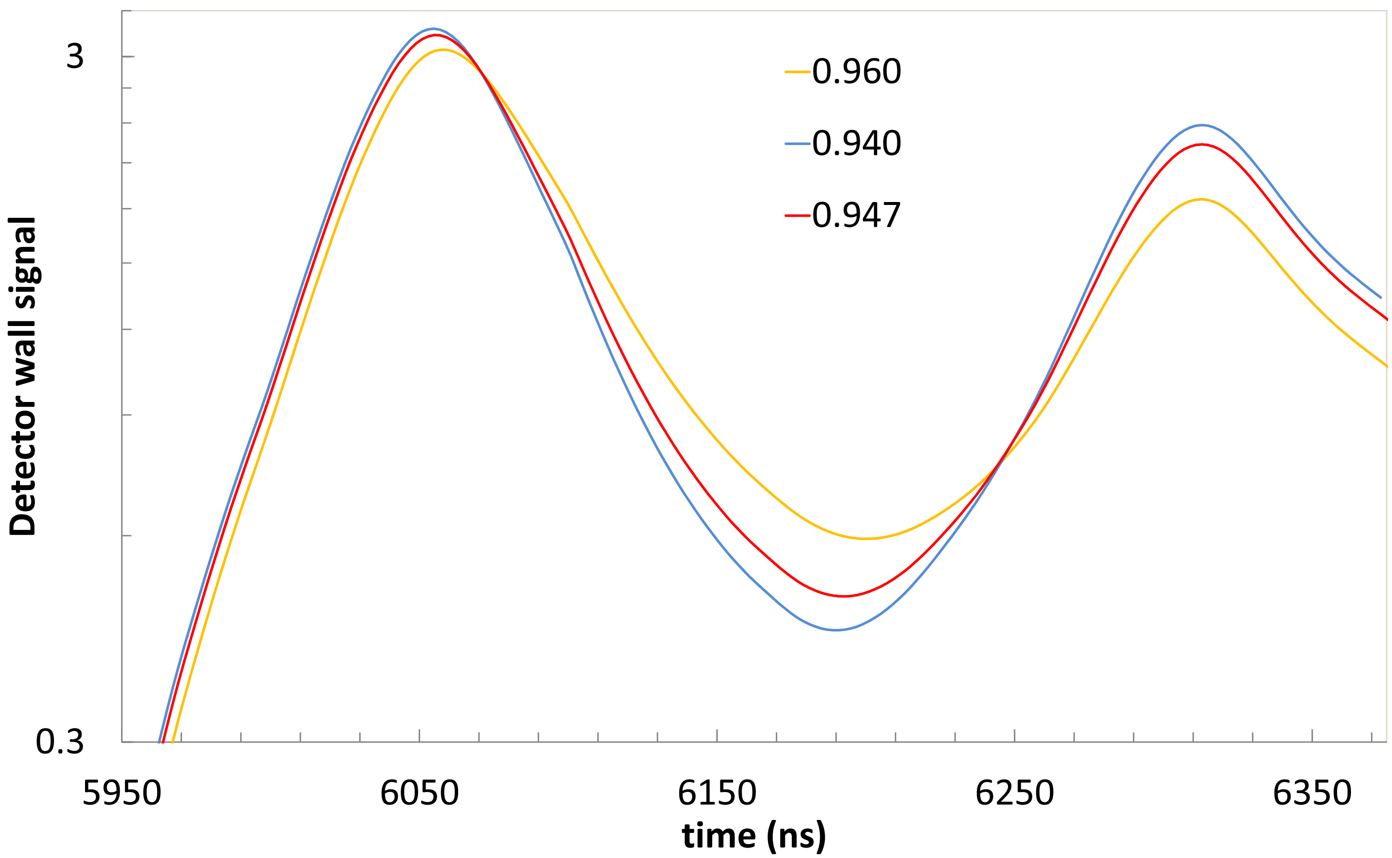
Uranium-238

Challenge: good integral performance while accommodating new resonance analysis & standards capture:

- New resonance analysis from Geel, including data from GELINA & ORNL
- Capture as part of the new IAEA standards analysis
- RPI “semi-integral” data for scattering
- PFNS from Talou & Rising (similar to B-VII)
- Higher energy fast analysis by Capote et al. (IAEA – CIELO-1) and by Romain (CIELO-2)

CIELO-1 uses the new standards analysis of this capture cross section

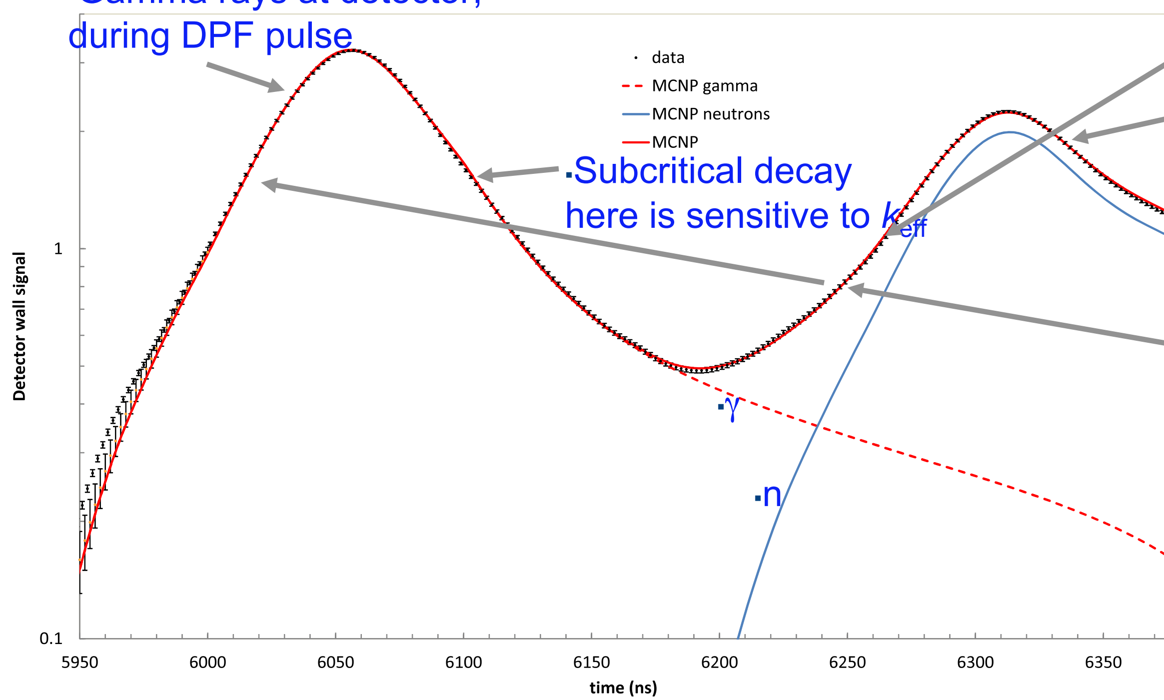



3
0.3
0.960
0.940
0.947
Detector wall signal
5950
6050
6150
6250
6350
time (ns)

MCNP simulations of 13 DPF pulses on SNM.

k_{eff}=0.947 best matches the data, which agrees well with expected static object MCNP-calculated value of 0.950+/0.004

- Gamma rays at detector, during DPF pulse



- Subcritical decay here is sensitive to k_{eff}
- DT neutron arrival.
- Matching the neutron arrival voltage also:
  - (a) constrains k_{eff}
  - (b) can be used to infer the rise of DPF that influences the initial gamma-ray signal rise

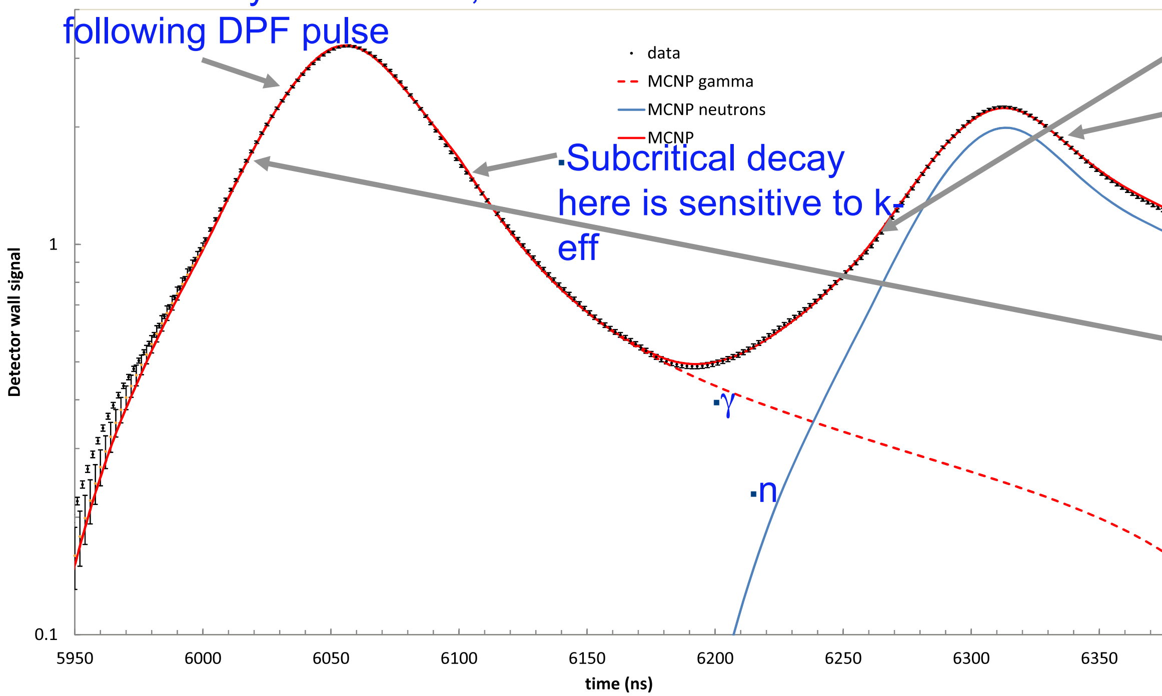
- **Modeling assumptions made, which require further work:**

- Time constants for γ, n detection response-times
- Detector efficiency for neutron measurement
- Best way to understand DPF pulse shape, for forward modeling (close in detectors and/or scattered neutron signal)

MCNP Simulations of detectors, following 13 DPF pulses.

k=0.947 best matches the data, which agrees well with expect static object MCNP-calculated value of 0.950+/0.004

- Gamma-rays at detector, following DPF pulse

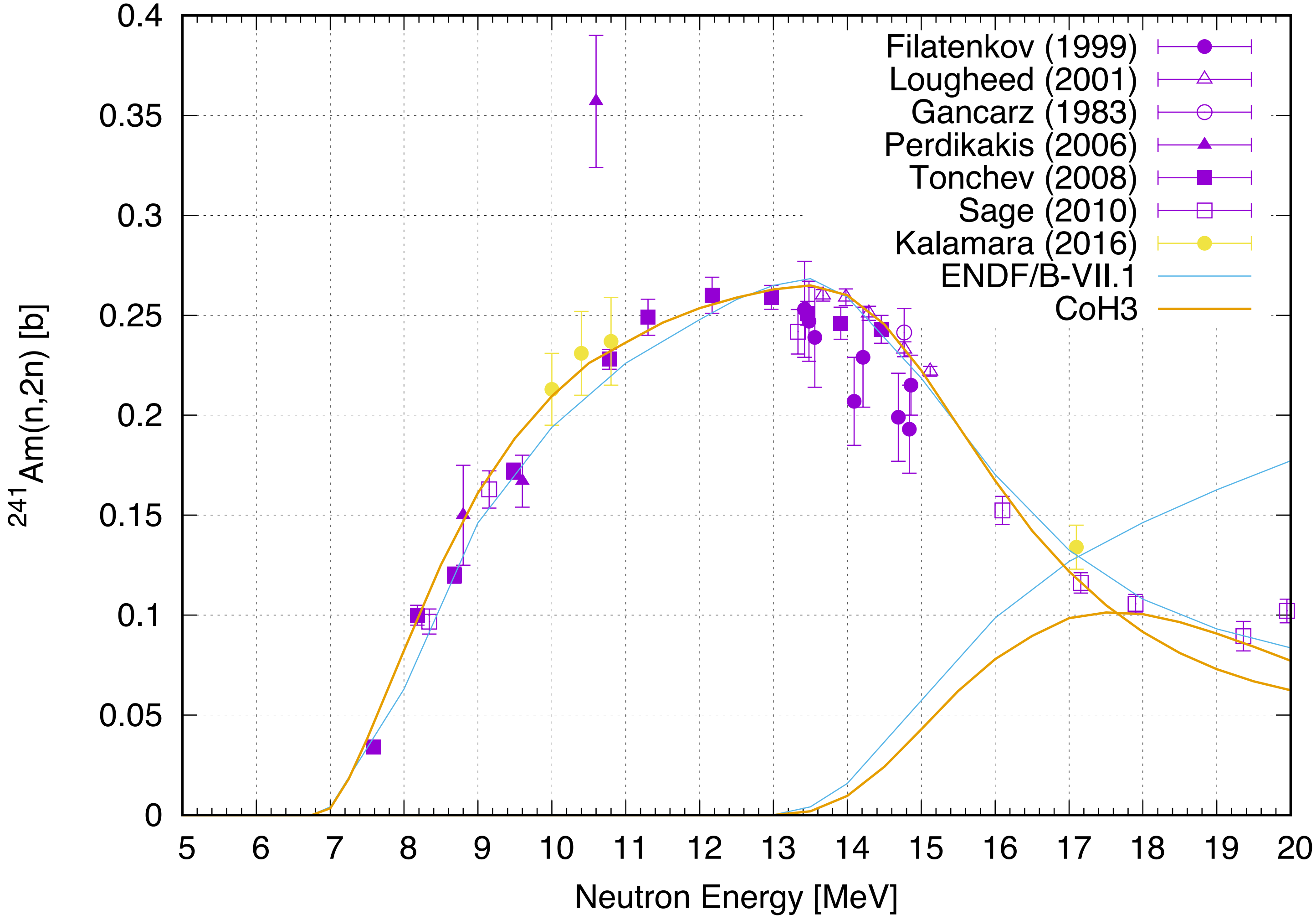


- Subcritical decay here is sensitive to k-eff
- 14 MeV neutron arrival.
- Unanticipated result: matching the neutron arrival current also:
- (a) constrains k-eff
- (b) can be used to infer the rise of DPF that influences the initial gamma-ray signal rise

- **Modeling assumptions made, which require further work:**

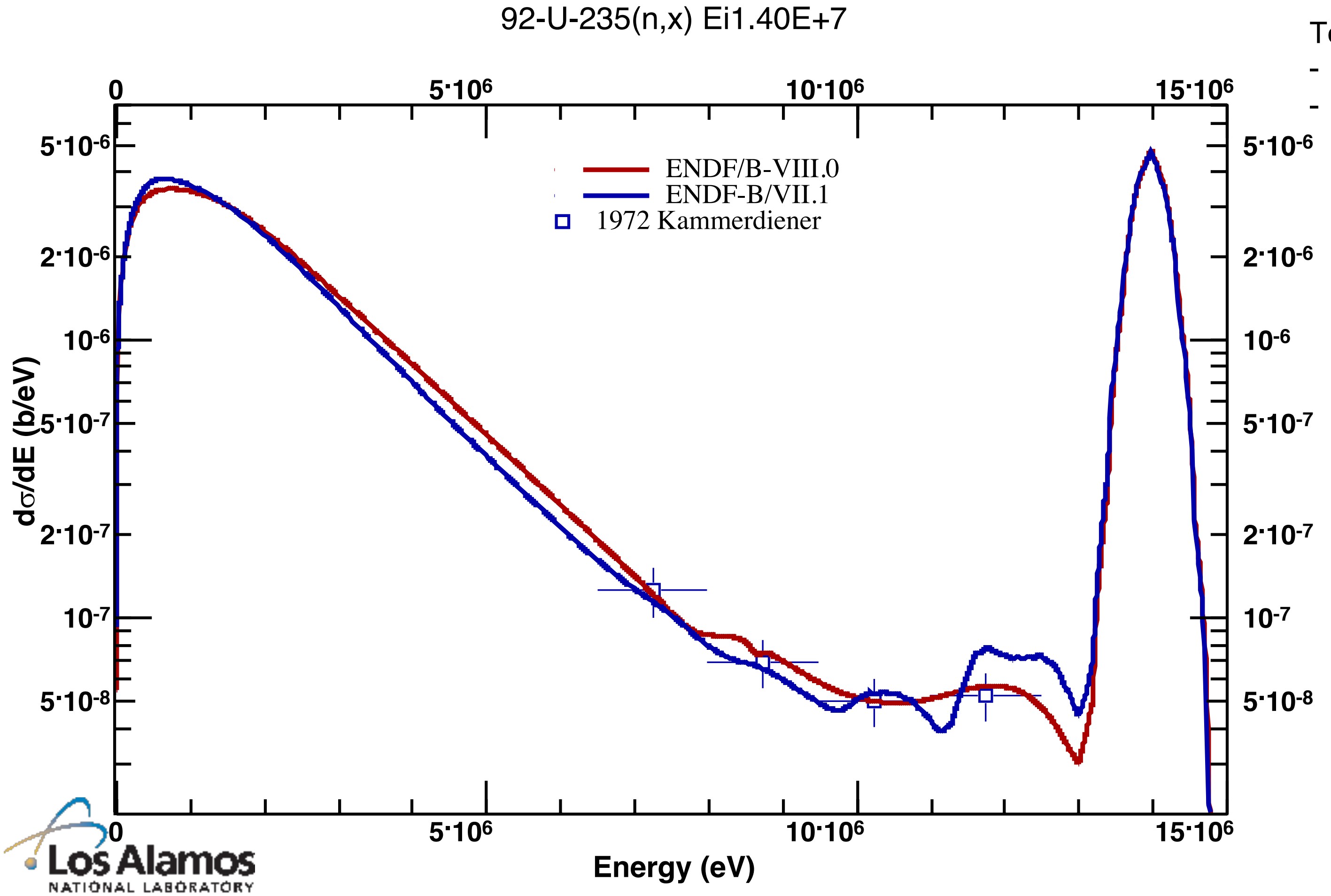
- Time constants for g, n detection response-times
- Detector efficiency for neutron measurement
- Best way to understand DPF pulse shape , for forward modeling (close in detectors and/or neutron signal)

241Am (n,2n)



0.4
0.35
0.3
0.25
0.2
0.15
0.1
0.05
0
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
^{241}Am(n,2n) [b]
Neutron Energy [MeV]
Filatenkov (1999)
Lougheed (2001)
Gancarz (1983)
Perdikakis (2006)
Tonchev (2008)
Sage (2010)
Kalamara (2016)
ENDF/B-VII.1
CoH3

235U 14 MeV scattering



Total Inelastic at 14 MeV:

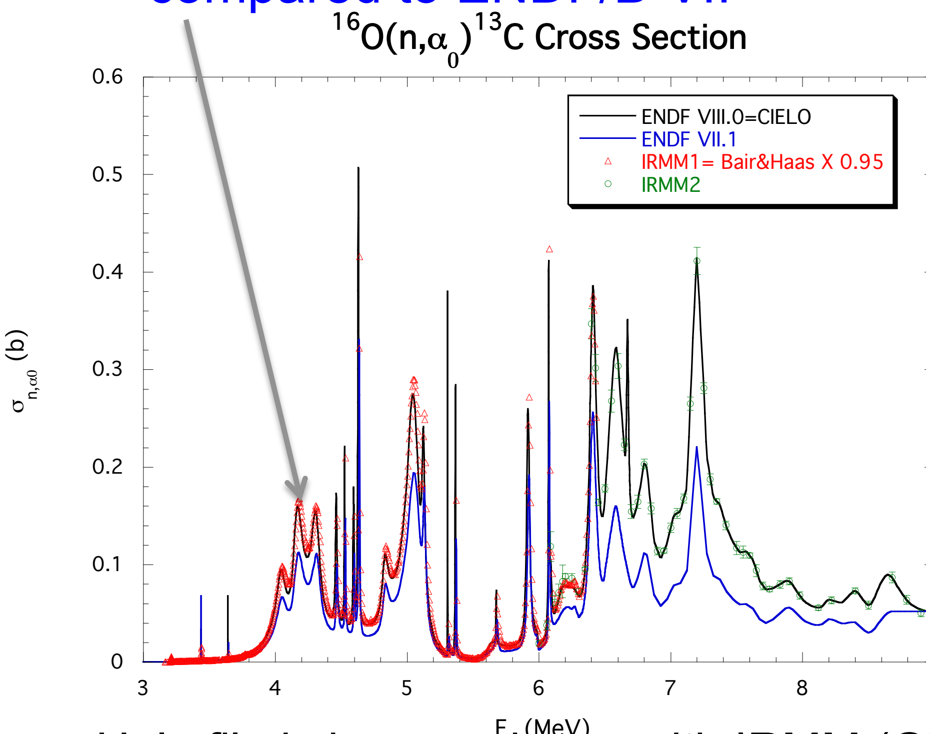
- 514 mb in VII.1
- 339 mb in VIII.0

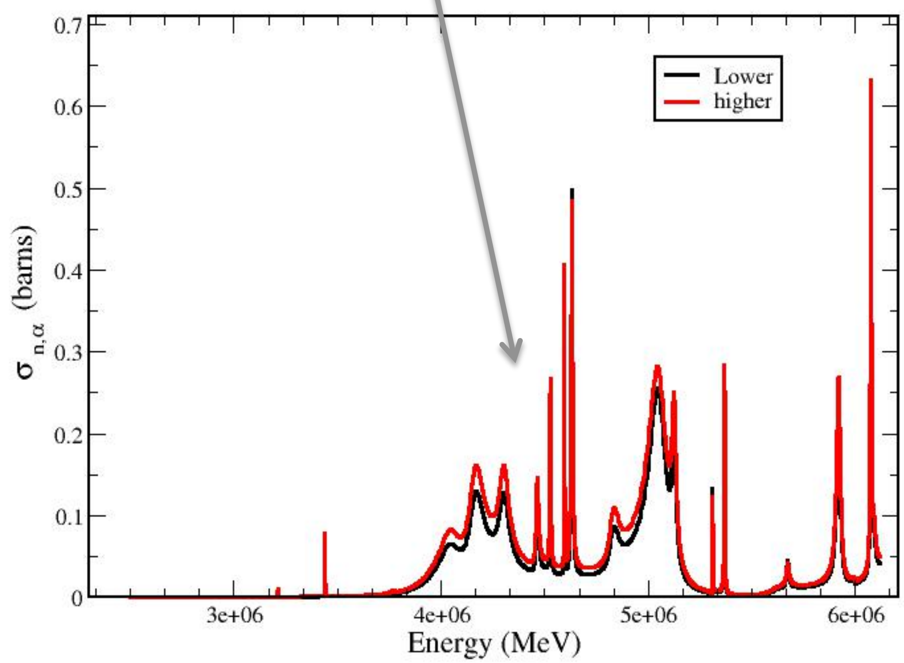
Examples of convergence of opinion in CIELO

(1) Oxygen-16 (n,α) increases, neutron absorption leading to reduced criticality

Hale increases (n,α) by ~40% compared to ENDF/B-VII

Leal "high and low" options, high similar to Hale





Hale file is in accordance with IRMM (Giorginis et al.) & Kunieda conclusions; But note, differing opinion from Marco Pigni/ORNL, who argues for lower (n,alpha)

Future "confirmatory" experiments started, including Los Alamos & by astrophysicists

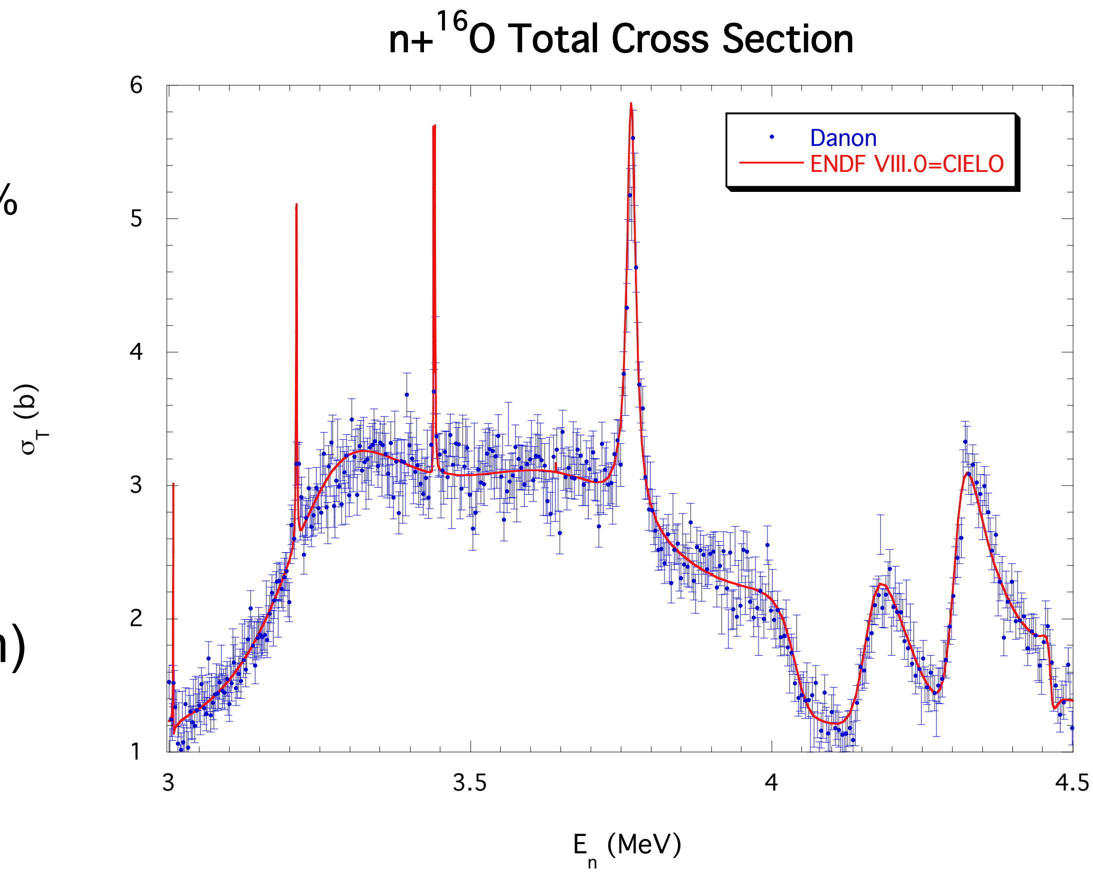
Blind test of R-matrix analysis predictive capability

Oxygen-16 total cross section, normalization determined from RPI experiment

RPI (Danon) measurement made after evaluation

- EDA code prediction agrees to <1% from 0.2-9 MeV
- *Remarkable!*

Resolves previous 3-4 % normalization uncertainties (Cierjacks'68 had correct norm)



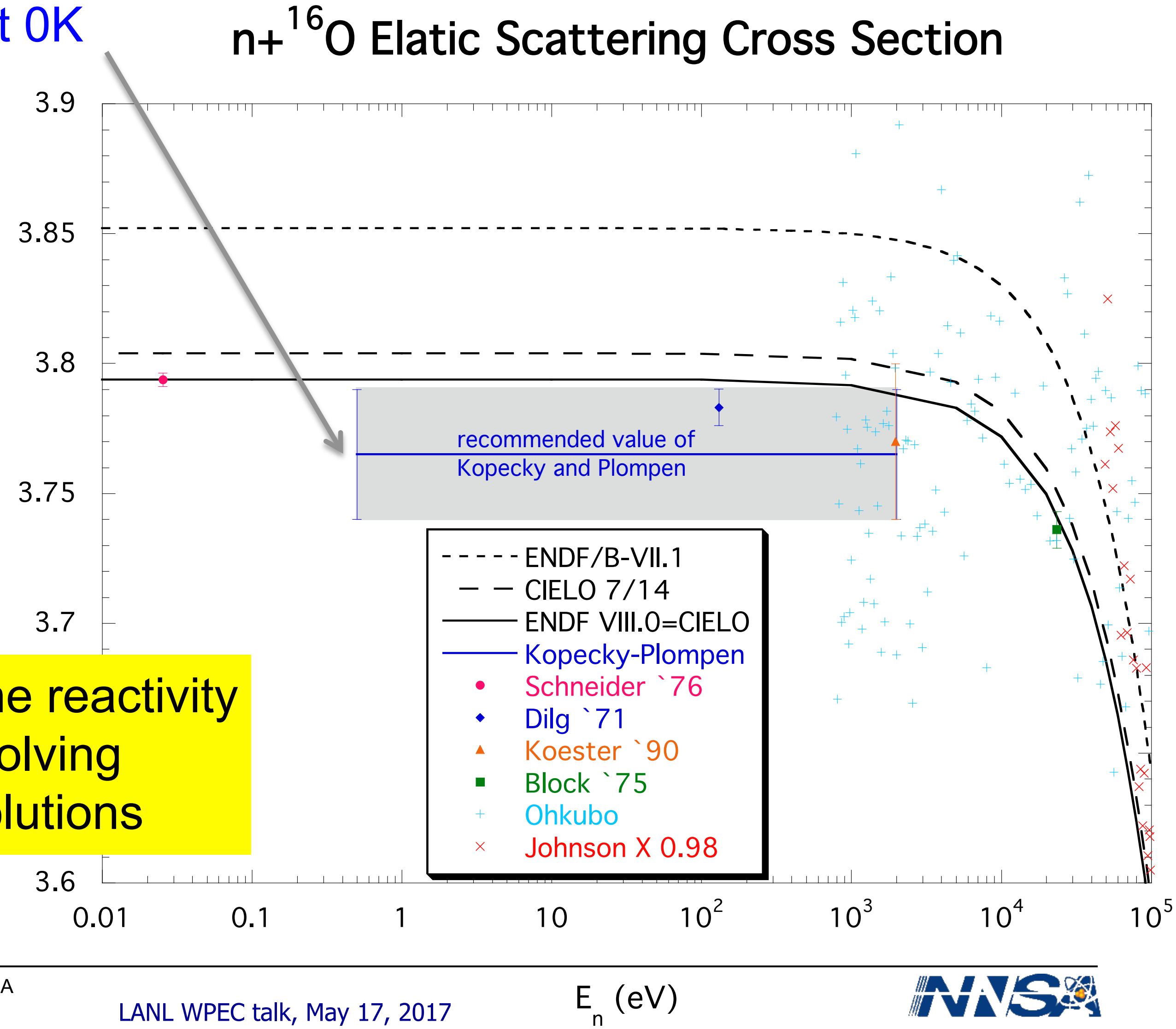
Examples of convergence in CIELO

Oxygen-16 low-energy elastic scattering

Leal adopts 3.765b at 0K

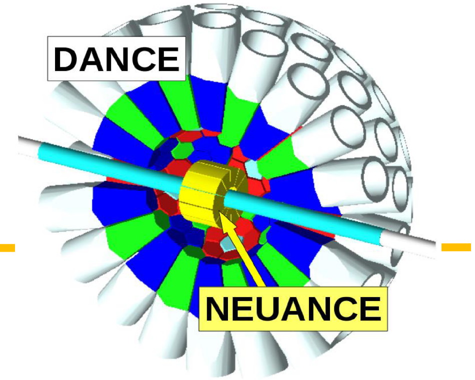
Hale's evaluation is somewhat higher, but still ~ 1.5% lower than ENDF/B-VII.1

Chalk River heavy-water reactor insights useful too.



These changes reduce the reactivity of critical assemblies involving oxygen – *e.g.* thermal solutions

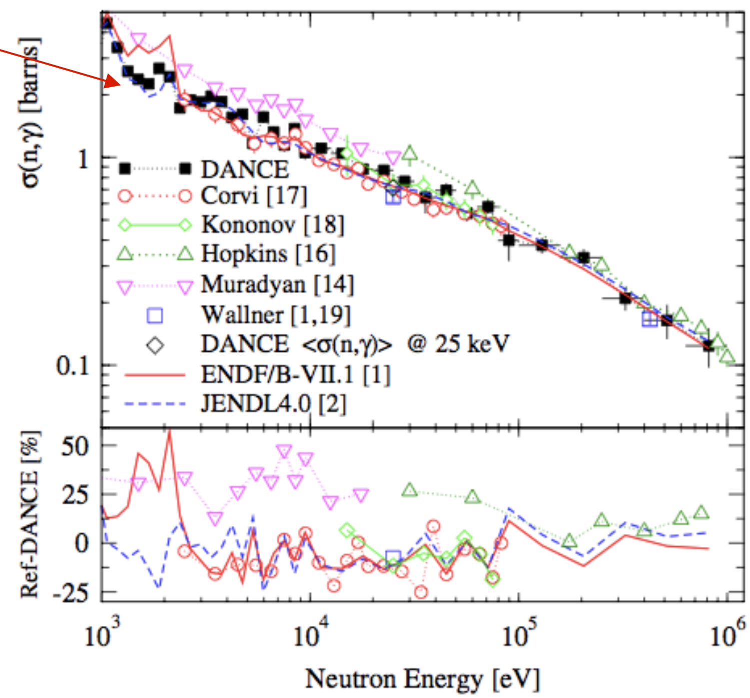
Uranium-235



Challenge: How to maintain good integral performance while accommodating some large changes:

- Prompt PFNS (2.03 -> 2.00 MeV average energy @ thermal)
- New capture data from LANL, RPI, that confirms Japanese "reduced capture near a keV" finding
- New IAEA thermal constants
- Resonance integral data for fisison, 7.8-11 eV
- Updated low energy resolved resonances from work by Leal (IRSN, ORNL) and by Pigni (ORNL)
- New higher energy fast analysis by Capote et al. (IAEA CIELO1) and by Romain et al (CIELO-2)

Jandel's DANCE data has now been used up to 50 keV in CIELO-2



SAMMY resonance analysis by ORNL & IRSN

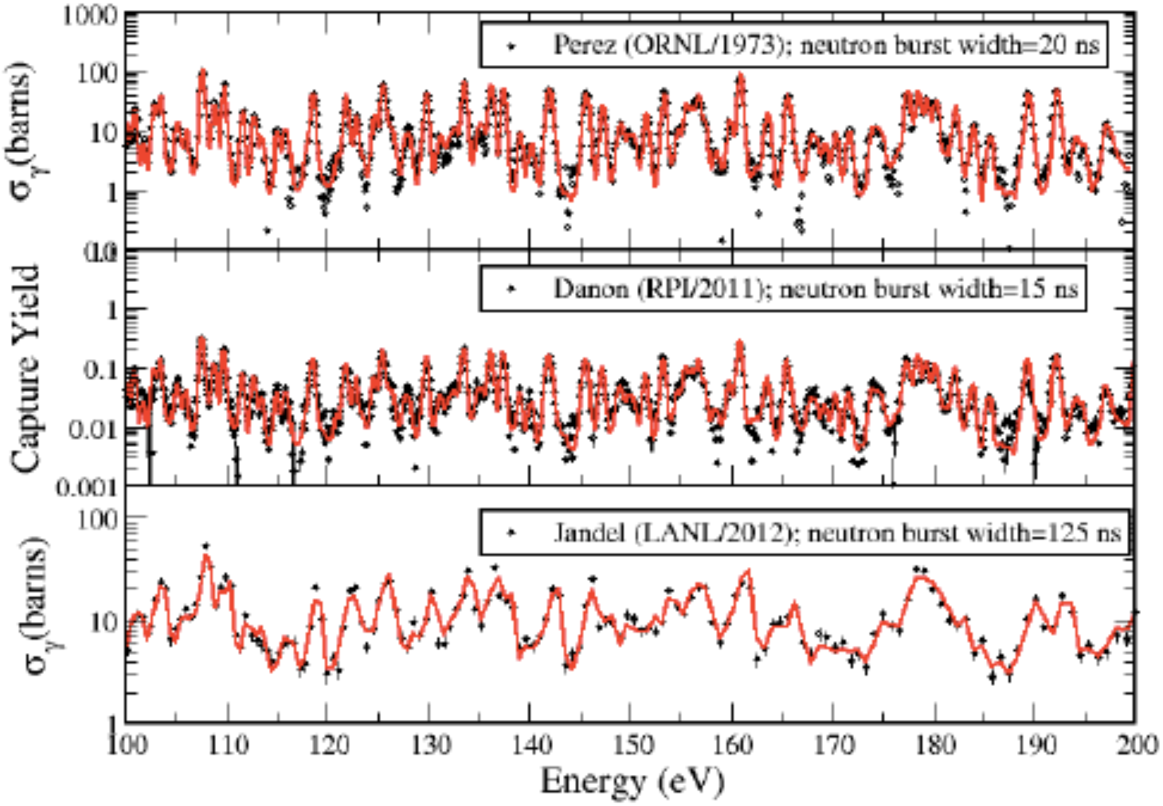


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Figure 5 : SAMMY fitting of the fission cross section in the 100 eV to 400 eV energy range.

Uranium-238

Challenge: good integral performance while accommodating new resonance analysis & standards capture:

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- Capture as part of the new IAEA standards analysis
- RPI "semi-integral" data for scattering
- PFNS from Talou & Rising (similar to B-VII)
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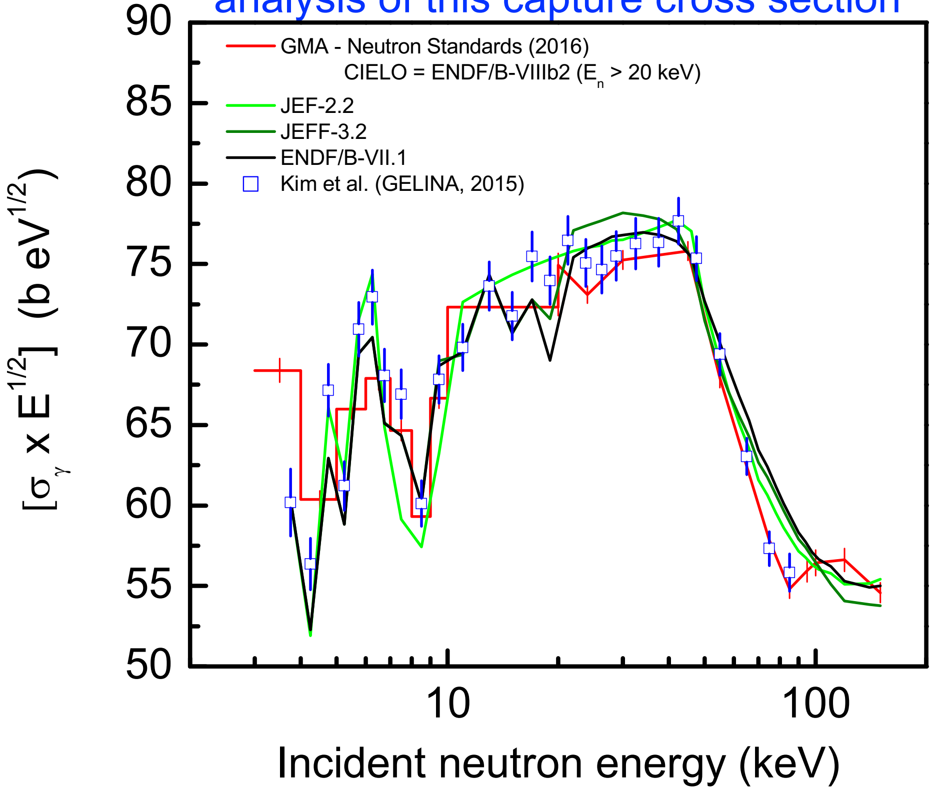
CIELO-1 uses the new standards analysis of this capture cross section

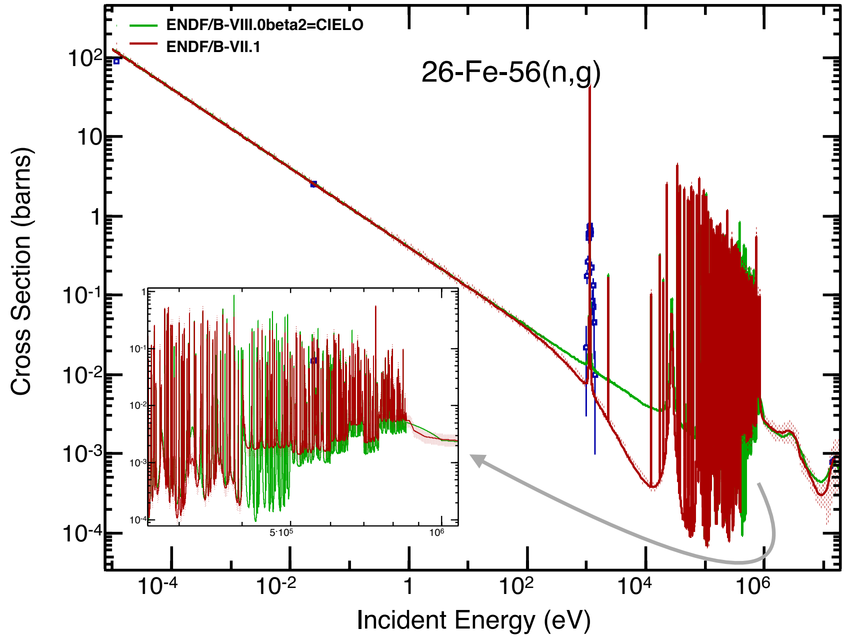


Iron-56

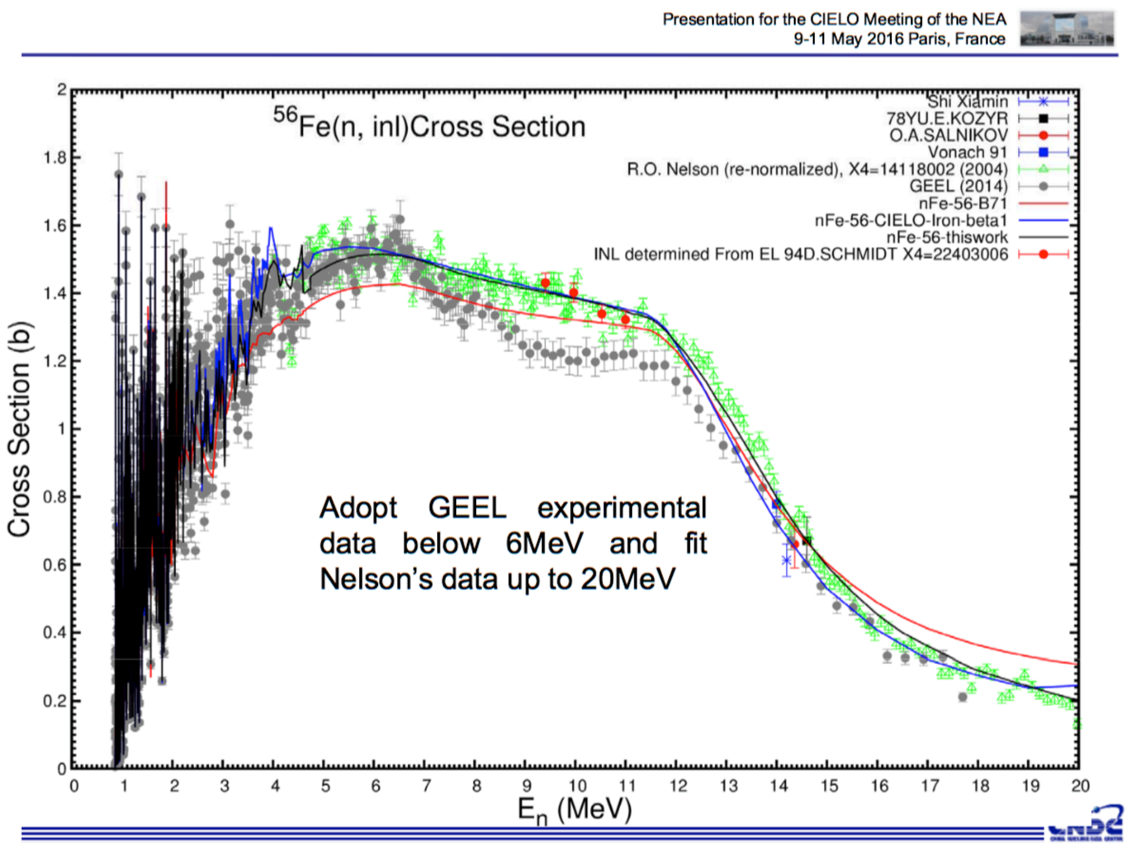
Challenge: careful treatment of fluctuations & angular distributions:

- New resonance analysis from Leal (IRNS), but just up to 850 keV in CIELO-1, and some modifications for capture.
- Followed fluctuations in Geel & other data
- Updated inelastic, and complete new statistical-model & coupled-channels analysis
- "Semi-integral RPI data", for scattering, and RPI capture data
- New higher energy fast analysis by BNL, CIAE & JAEA

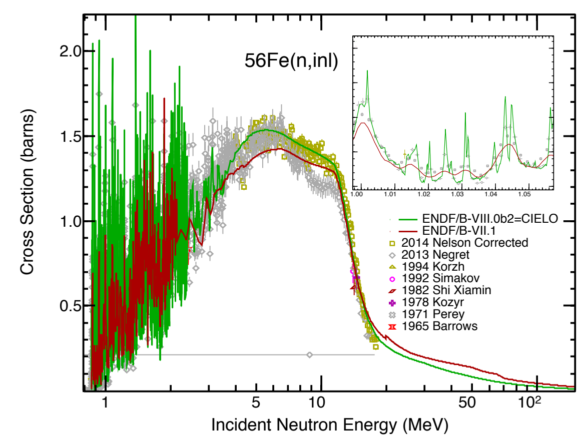
CIELO-1 radiative capture



Fe-56 – Chinese evaluation of iron



Increased inelastic cross section in BNL's CIELO-1



PFGS for ENDF/B-VIII

Removes 1.09 MeV discontinuity in representations. Now:

- all production gamma processes represented explicitly to 30 MeV (benefiting from IAEA Empire (U) and LANL CoH (Pu) calculational capabilities

- Fission gammas explicitly represented for all incident energies

- Additional benefit of not having a double-counting error in MCNP simulations when fission event-generator is used!

Uses PFGS spectrum assessed at thermal, and carries over to high energies

- benefits from recent data taken at Geel and LANL (235U and Pu) and 238U from France

- informed by CFGM model simulations too

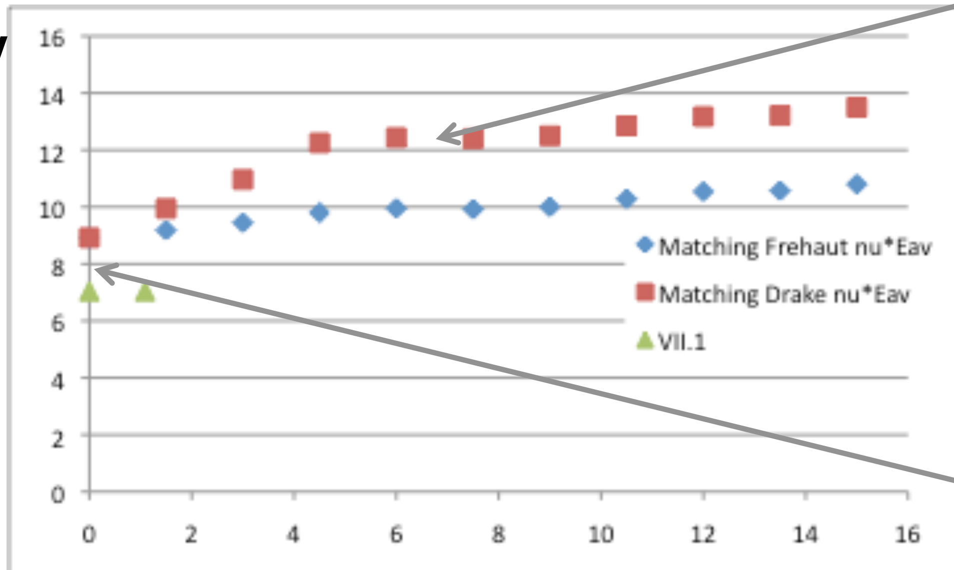
Notable issues to consider, though:

- large VII.0 low-energy (<200 keV) spectrum (from calcs) results in much higher multiplicities. [extra gammas at very low energies]. Defensible?

- our study has revealed discrepancies between Drake LANL data (that informed ENDF g-production transport) & Frehaut/Fort data (used previously in MT 458)

Example of PFGS issue, 235U gamma multiplicity

Multiplicity



Neutron energy

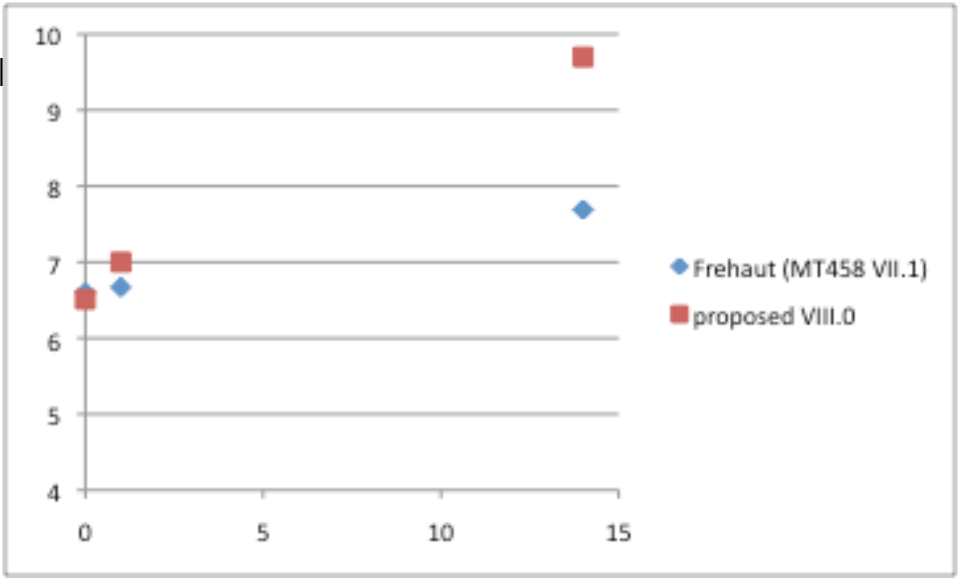
- Higher - we are intentionally matching Drake, not Frehaut.
- Drake LANL exp.looks good, and was previous matched in ENDF/B-VII.1 transport file.
- (Important for gamma-ray diagnostics)
- Higher because normalized spectrum now has more photons below 200 keV, so fewer above 200 keV, implying need for higher nubar, to still match data >200 keV

Example of PFGS issue, 235U gamma energy per fission

Energy

Per-fission

MeV



Neutron energy

- Even though proposed VIII.0 is much higher @ 14 MeV than Frehaut ,
- ENDF/B-VII transport file actually was similar to the proposed red points (though did not represent fission explicitly above 1.09).
- In VIII.0, we can now make the photon production and MT458 consistent.
- Implication will be to increase energy per fission by ~ 2 MeV at 14 MeV