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Modeling and evaluating ^{239}Pu and ^{235}U PFNS and average prompt-neutron multiplicity

Amy Lovell & Denise Neudecker

NCSP TPR, 2/16/2022

LA-UR-22-xxxxx

This work shows progress towards fulfilling NCSP milestones of LANL ND1 (Nuclear Data Evaluation and Testing).

Thanks to: M.B. Chadwick, M. Devlin, I. Stetcu, K. Kelly, R.C. Little, T. Kawano, P. Marini, L. Snyder, J. Taieb, P. Talou.

FY21-22 milestones:

- ^{239}Pu , ^{235}U : “Update fission cross section based on TPC results (from $^{239}\text{Pu}/^{235}\text{U}$ ratio data)” (DUE FY21 Q4),
- ^{235}U , ^{239}Pu : “Evaluate PFNS and multiplicity consistently, including angular information about prompt neutrons” (DUE FY22 Q4),
- ^{235}U : “Finalize prompt fission neutron spectra based on LANSCE high-energy emission data from Chi-Nu” (DUE FY22 Q2),
- And ^{235}U : “Develop consistent evaluation of fission yields, neutron multiplicity, and spectra from thermal to 20 MeV” (DUE FY22 Q4).



FY21-22 milestones:

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- ^{235}U , ^{239}Pu : “Evaluate PFNS and multiplicity consistently, including angular information about prompt neutrons” (DUE FY22 Q4),
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- And ^{235}U : “Develop consistent evaluation of fission yields, neutron multiplicity, and spectra from thermal to 20 MeV” (DUE FY22 Q4)

Two of the milestones are reached with the LANL-developed Hauser-Feshbach Fission Fragment Decay Codes CGMF (Monte Carlo) and BeoH (deterministic)



Modeling

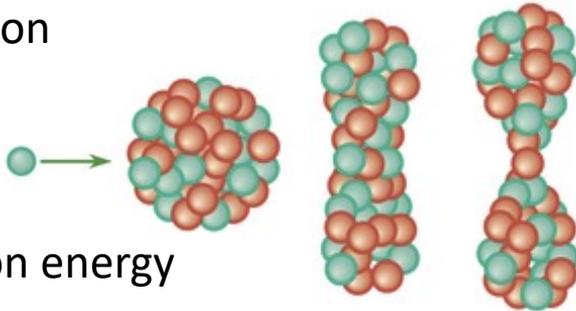
- CGMF and BeoH, LANL's Monte Carlo and deterministic fission fragment decay codes
- Challenges in the PFNS
- Consistency between neutron multiplicity and fission product yields



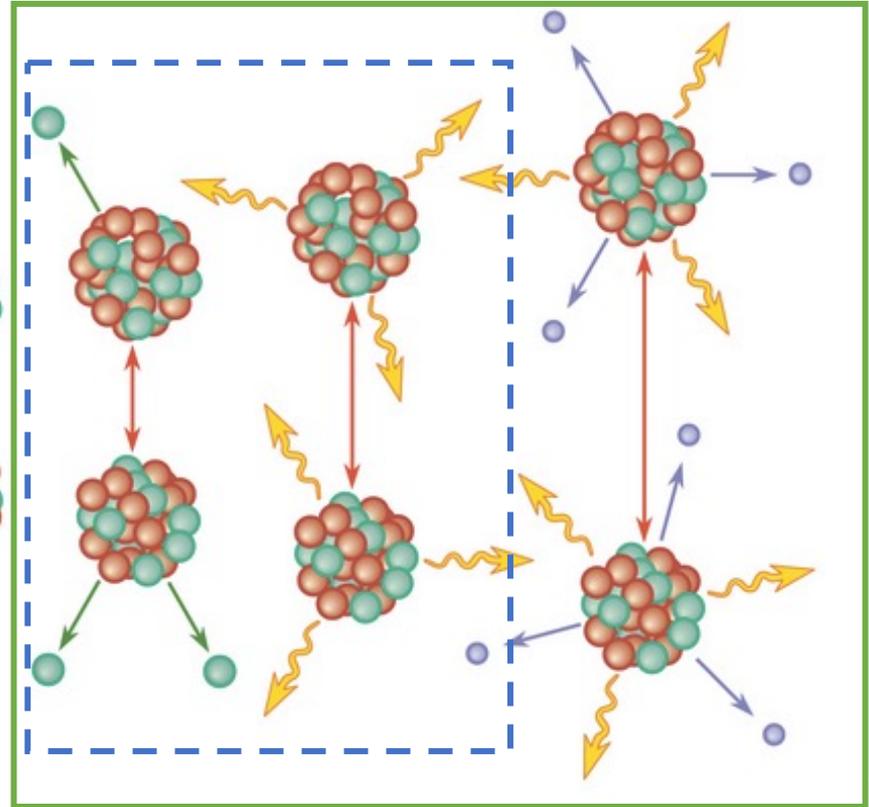
Monte Carlo and deterministic models at LANL

Input needed from theory and experiment:

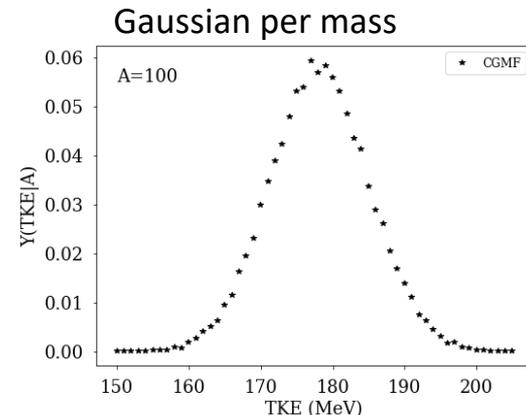
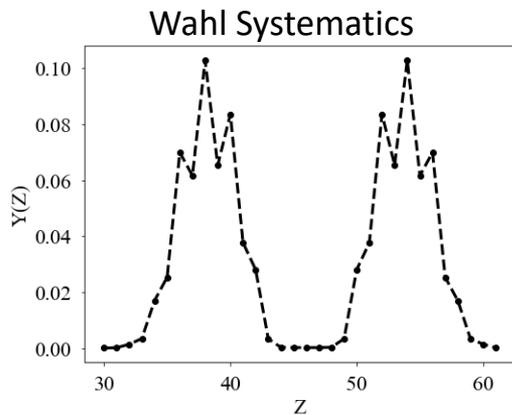
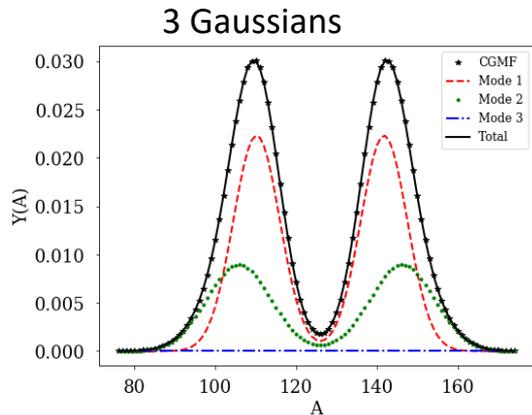
- First-principle calculations of fission yields
- Multi-chance fission probabilities
- Pre-fission neutron energy spectra
- Mass, charge, and kinetic energy of fission yields



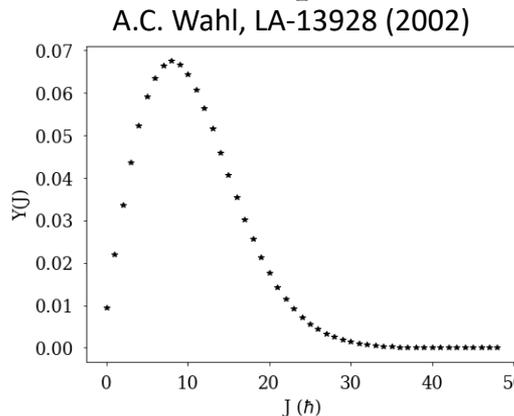
Deterministic: BeoH (prompt and delayed)



Initial conditions of the fission fragments are modeled phenomenologically, fit to available experimental data



These initial conditions are essentially shared between the two codes – we can utilize optimization from one code for the other.



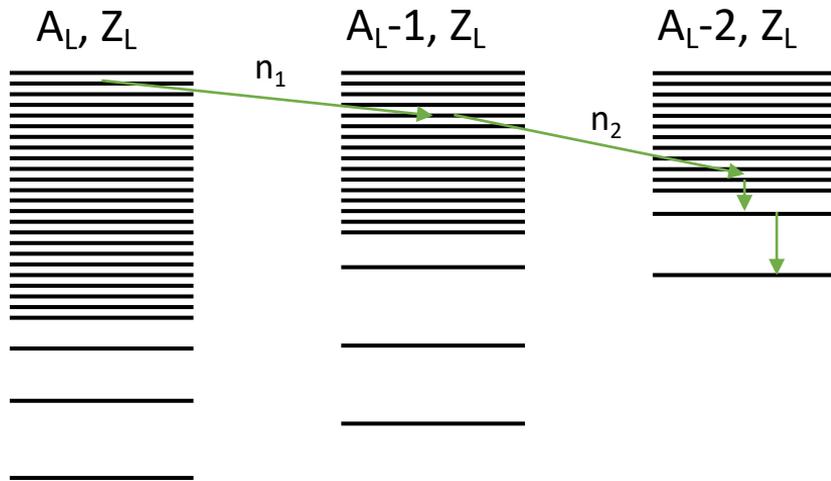
$$\rho(J) = \frac{1}{2}(2J + 1)\exp\left[-\frac{J(J + 1)}{2B^2}\right]$$

$$B^2 = \alpha \frac{\mathcal{I}_0(A, Z)T}{\hbar^2}$$

$$Y(A, Z, TKE, J, \pi)$$



Additionally, many global models are needed in the de-excitation of the fission fragments

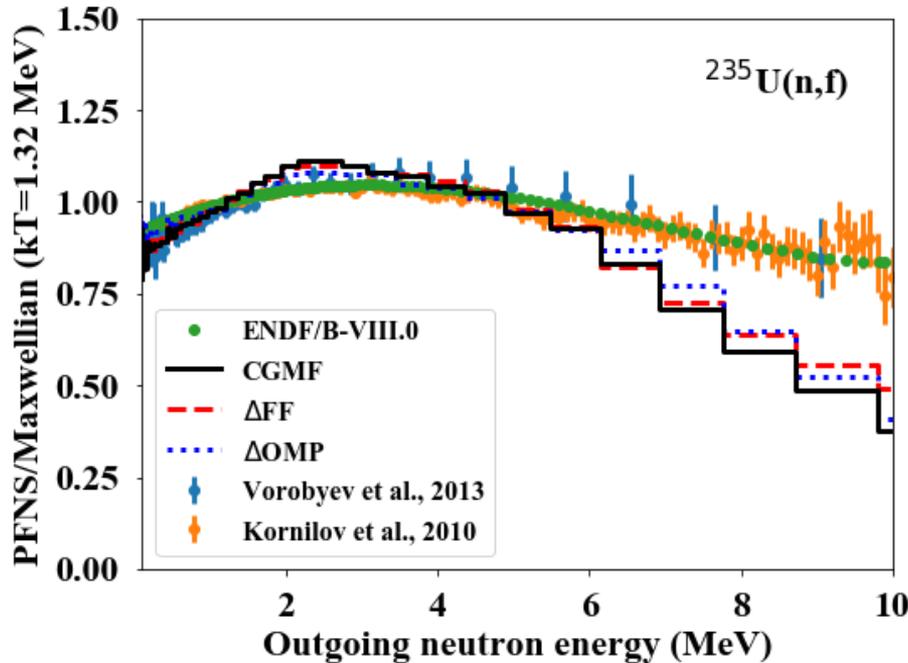


- Discrete nuclear levels (RIPL)
- Optical model potential (e.g. Koning Delaroche)
- Level densities
- Nuclear masses

Many models are constrained by experimental data, which is plentiful closer to the stable nuclei – not the case for the excited nuclei that are created during the fission process



Historically, the PFNS has been a challenge to reproduce with any Hauser-Feshbach decay model



Changes to the fission fragment initial conditions that stay within the bounds of other observables (e.g. $Y(A)$, TKE, multiplicities) can only move the PFNS so far.

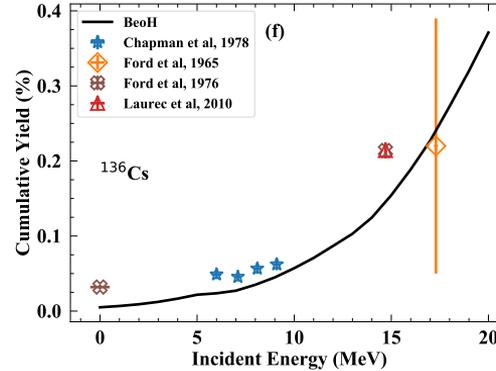
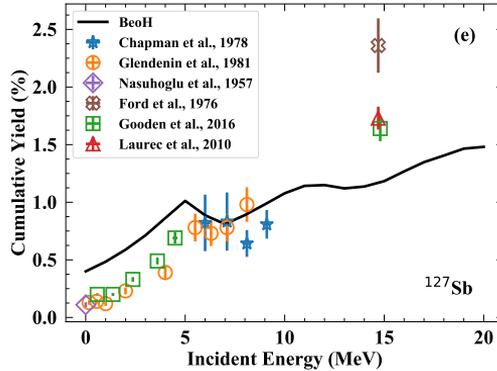
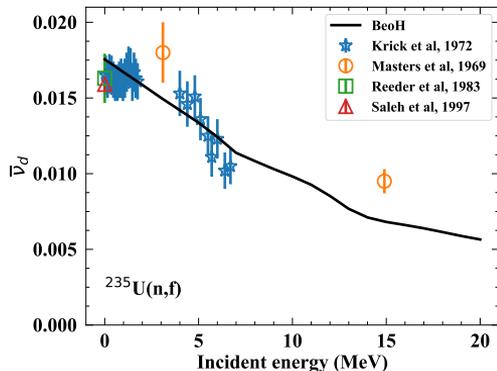
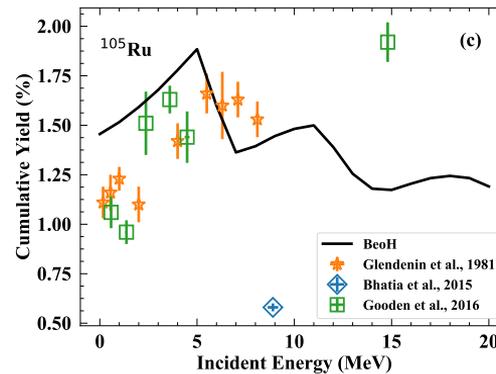
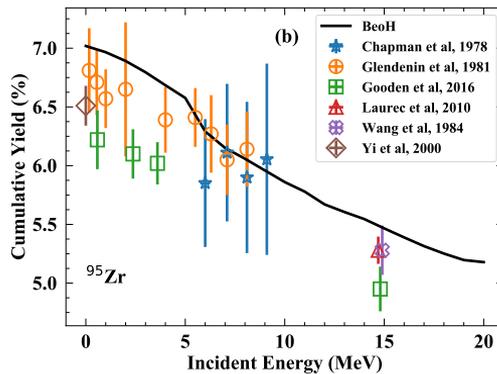
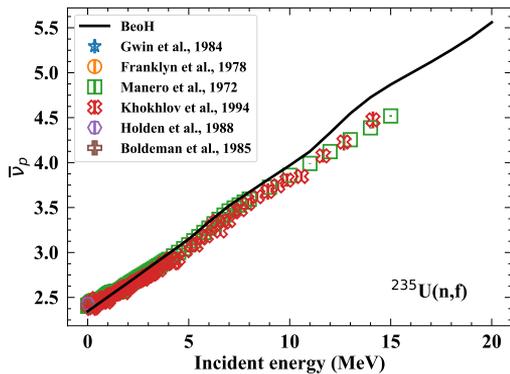
In FY21 towards the current milestones, we spent a significant amount of time exploring different global models within CGMF and BeoH to improve the quality of the PFNS:

LA-UR-21-30882

Kawano, *et al.*, *PRC* **104**, 014611 (2021)



Average neutron multiplicities and fission product yields can be reproduced simultaneously (BeoH)



Evaluation

- Evaluation technique
- Estimating experimental uncertainties in detail



We get evaluated data and covariances with GLLS using model data as a prior and updating with exp. info.

GLLS combines:

- **Model (“M”) mean values and covariances,**
- **Experimental mean values (“x”) and covariances,**
- **To evaluated mean values and covariances (“post”) for a ND file** using,
- The design matrix S that either transforms from model parameter space to observable space or from energy lattice of the model to exp. one.

$$\begin{aligned}\underline{\phi}^{post} &= \underline{\phi}^M + \text{Cov}^{post} \mathbf{S}^+ (\text{Cov}^x)^{-1} (\underline{\phi}^x - \mathbf{S} \underline{\phi}^M), \\ \text{Cov}^{post} &= \text{Cov}^M - \text{Cov}^M \mathbf{S}^+ (\mathbf{S} \text{Cov}^M \mathbf{S}^+ + \text{Cov}^x)^{-1} \mathbf{S} \text{Cov}^M\end{aligned}$$

As prior, we either use information from CGMF or Los Alamos model.



Exp. database & covariances are obtained with the code

ARIADNE

ARIADNE modules:

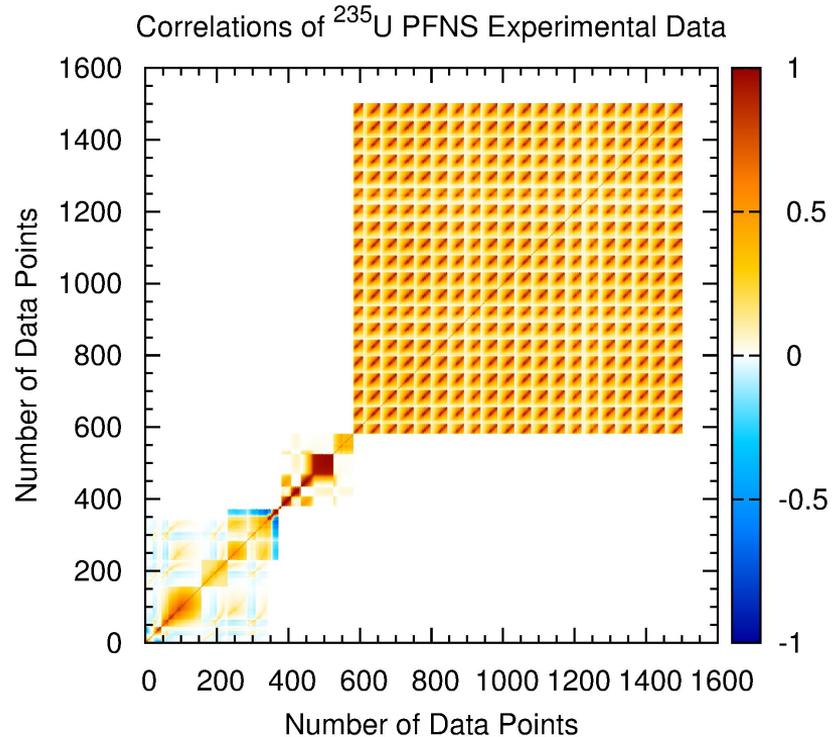
- PFNS exp. UQ,
- Nu-bar exp. UQ,
- (n,f) cross section UQ,
- Evaluations (Kalman, GLLS),
- Creating databases for evaluations in json, txt, previously xml.

UQ done:

- Implements templates of exp. unc. & unc./ metadata from EXFOR.
- A python notebook exists for each exp.



DN, EPJN 4, 34 (2018).



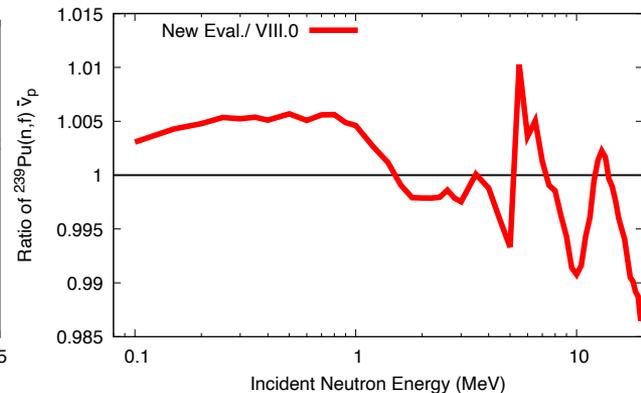
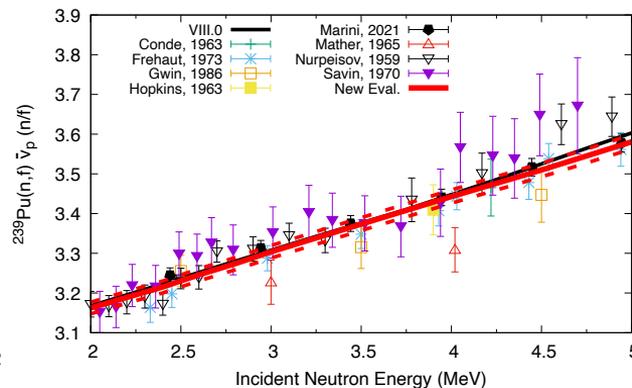
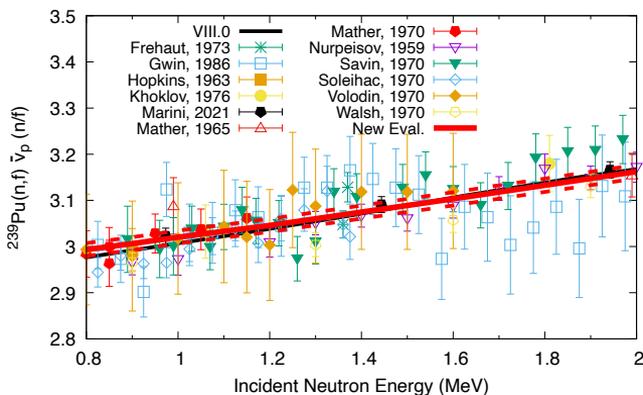
VIII.0 exp. cov. estimated with *ARIADNE*.

Evaluation

- Milestone: ^{235}U , ^{239}Pu : “Evaluate PFNS and multiplicity consistently, including angular information about prompt neutrons” (DUE FY22 Q4)



We have for the first time produced ENDF/B-quality nu-bar using CGMF. *Eval. ^{239}Pu nu-bar is in 2 VIII.1beta files!*

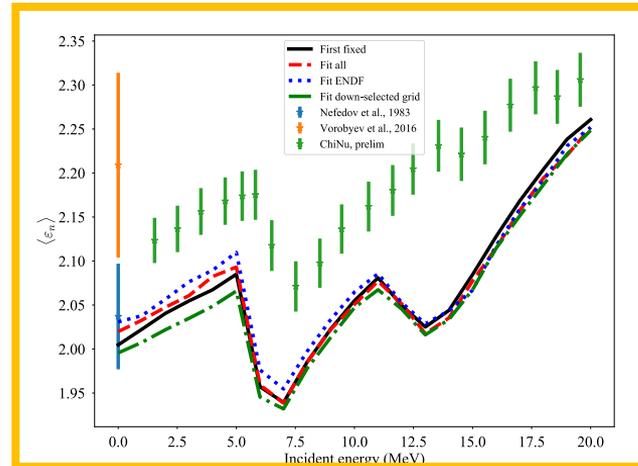
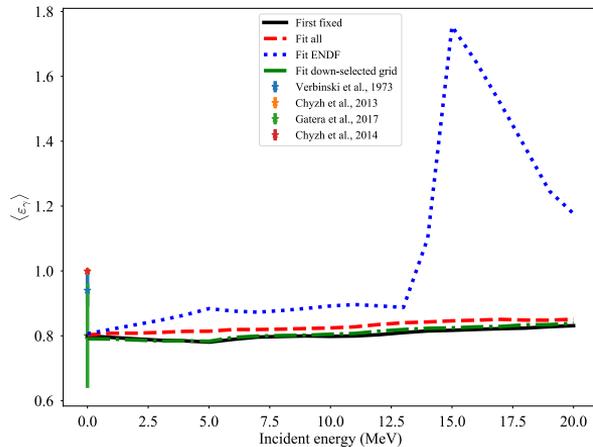
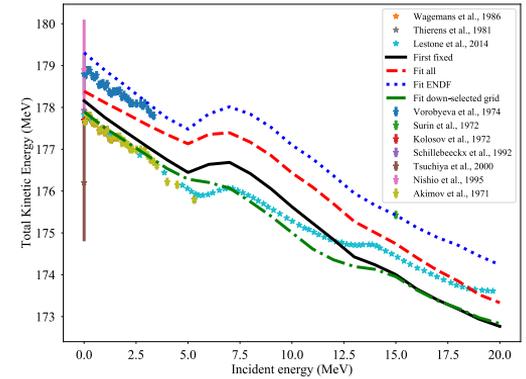
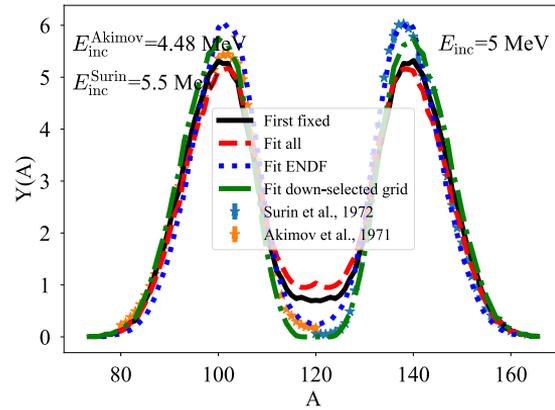
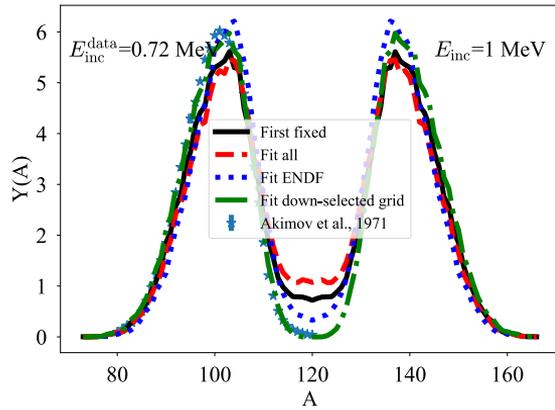


Difference to ENDF/B-VIII.0:

- (a) New high-precision data by Marini (CEA) using Chi-Nu array,
- (b) improved UQ of past experimental data (template of expected exp. unc.),
- (c) using CGMF modeling consistent with TKE, FY, etc.



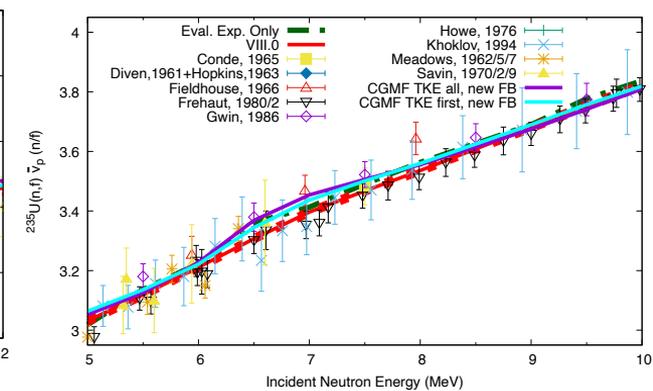
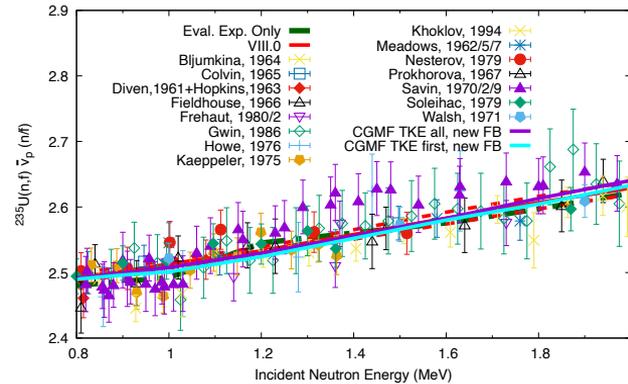
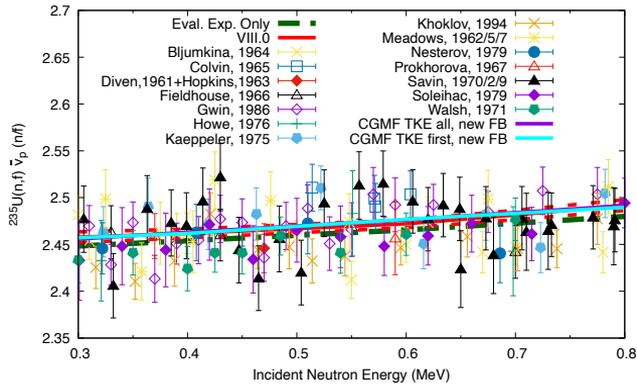
The eval. parameters of $^{239}\text{Pu}(n,f)$ nu-bar produce realistic estimates of fission quantities with CGMF.



The only problem is that the PFNS is predicted too soft.

Produced ^{235}U nu-bar with CGMF that we test now for release.

Required detailed studies of $\langle\text{TKE}\rangle$ & fission barriers.

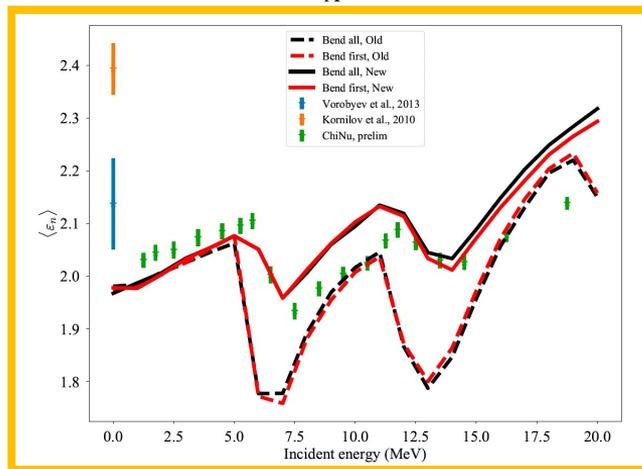
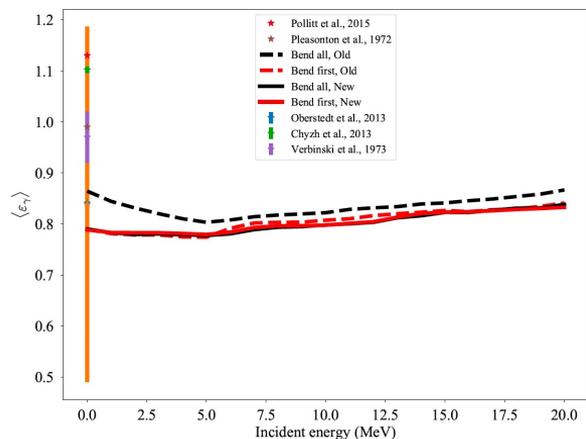
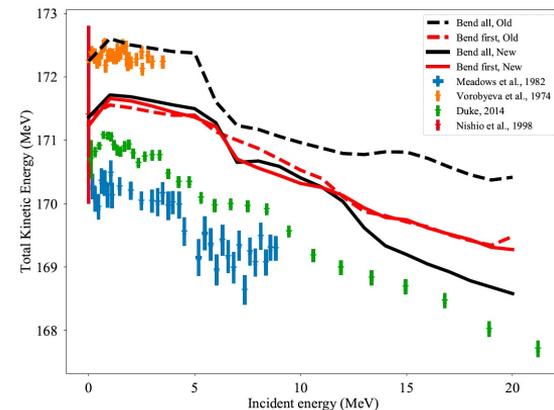
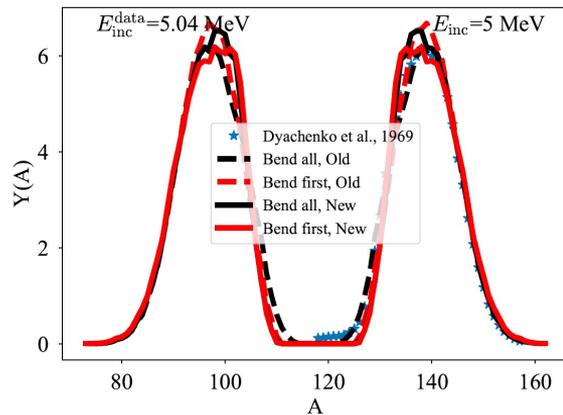
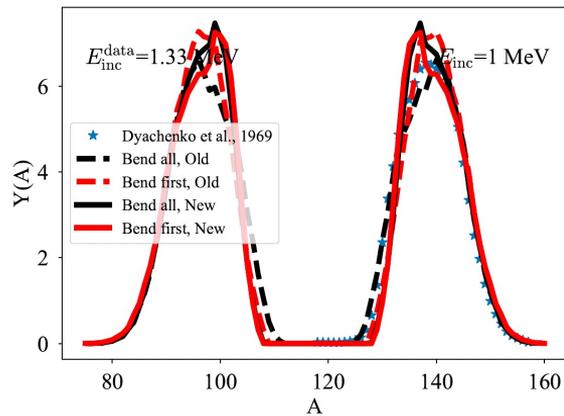


Difference to ENDF/B-VIII.0:

- Included 2 new data sets (Boikov, Khoklov),
- Improved UQ of past experimental data (template of expected exp. unc.),
- Using CGMF modeling consistent with TKE, $Y(A)$, etc.

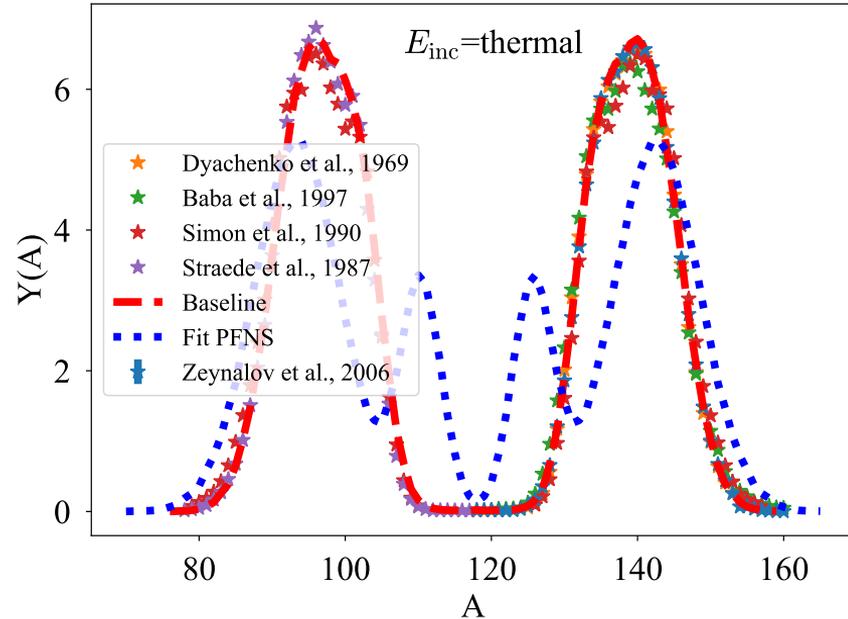
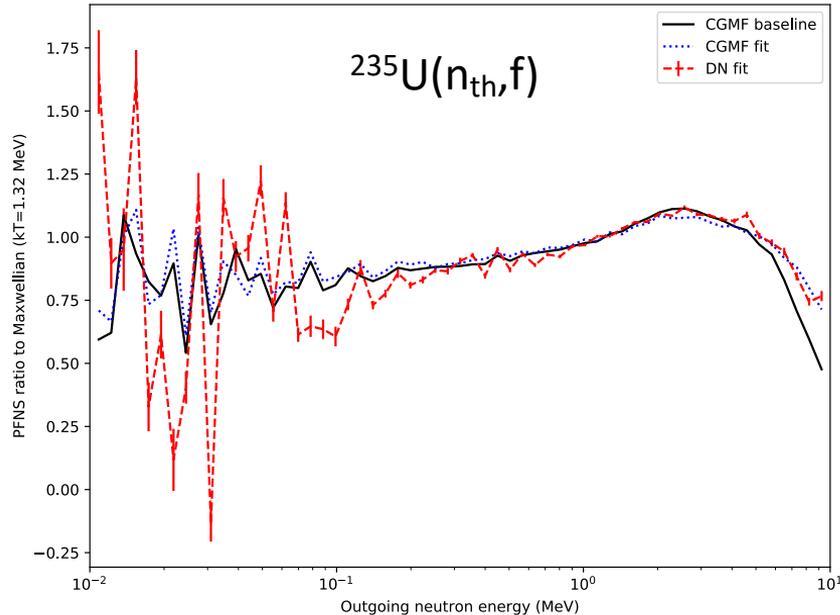


The eval. parameters of $^{235}\text{U}(n,f)$ nu-bar also produce realistic estimates of fission quantities with CGMF.



The PFNS seems to agree better than for ^{239}Pu BUT ...

Kalman optimization of the PFNS with baseline CGMF either produces unphysical PFNS or parameters.



We can produce PFNS together with nu-bar using CGMF.

If we want ENDF/B-quality evaluated PFNS we still need to use the Los Alamos model.

Evaluation

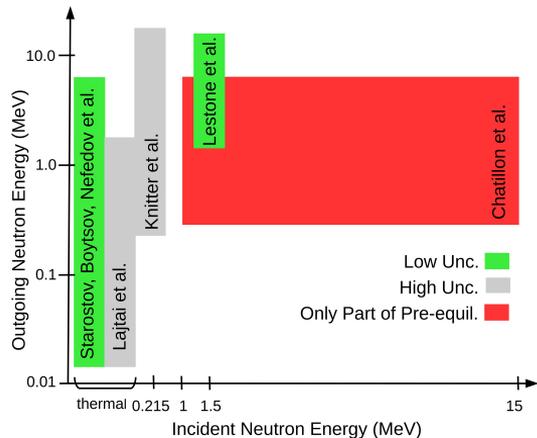
- Milestone: ^{235}U : “Finalize prompt fission neutron spectra based on LANSCE high-energy emission data from Chi-Nu” -> we did that also for ^{239}Pu



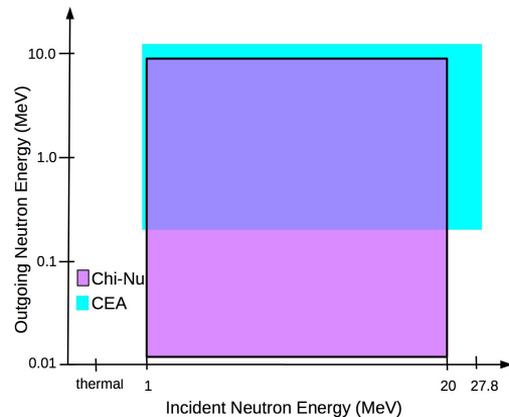
High-precision ^{239}Pu & ^{235}U PFNS by Chi-Nu significantly expanded our database!

VIII.0 Database

^{239}Pu

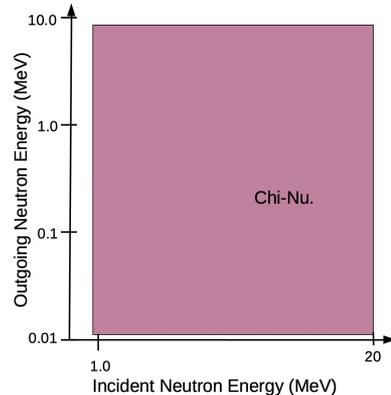
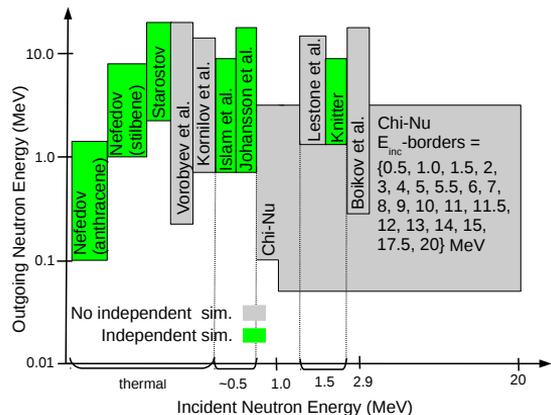


Additional data (FY21/22)



Both data sets were taken at LANSCE with the Chi-Nu array as part of a NNSA/CEA collaboration.

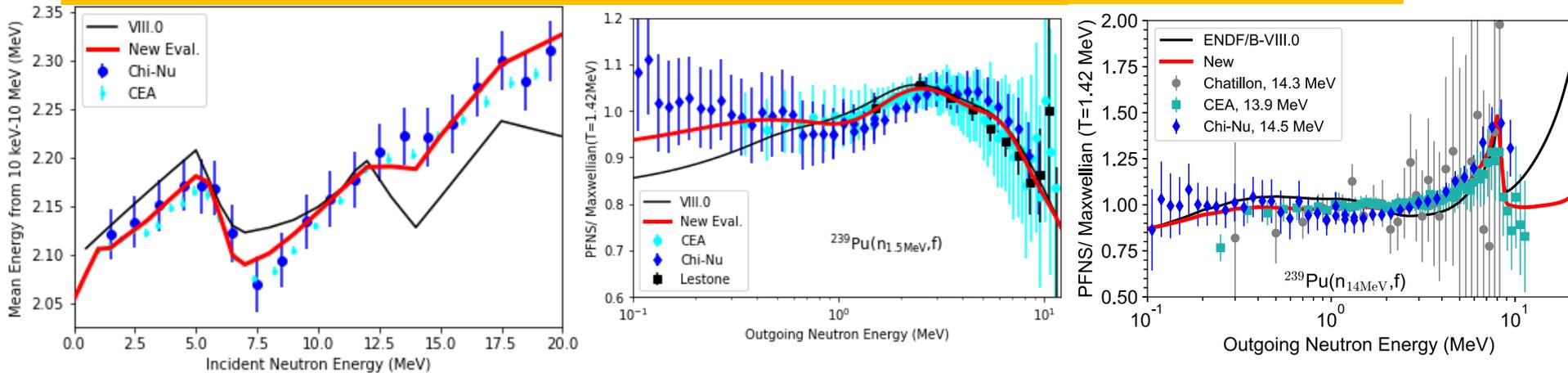
^{235}U



New Chi-Nu data is completely re-analyzed, has higher precision and goes up to $E_{out} = 10$ MeV instead of 2 MeV.



Eval. ^{239}Pu PFNS using Chi-Nu & CEA data and Los Alamos model are in 2 VIII.1beta files!

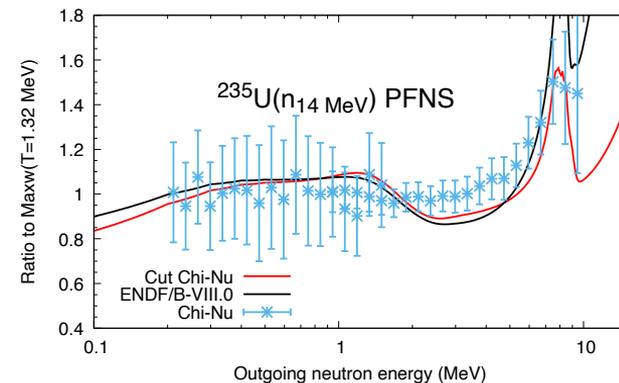
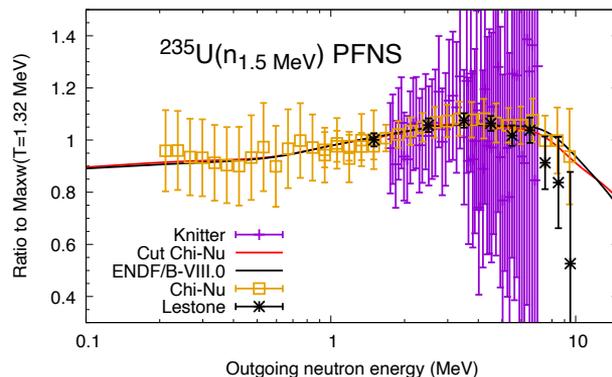
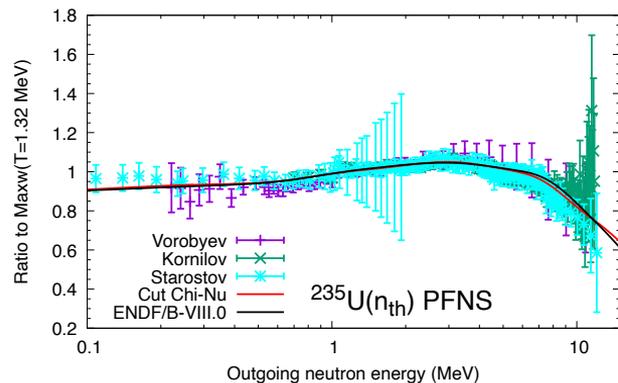


- (a) Difference to VIII.0: New high-precision PFNS by Chi-Nu & CEA,
 (b) Same as VIII.0: Used the Los Alamos model (DN et al., NDS 148, 293 (2018)).

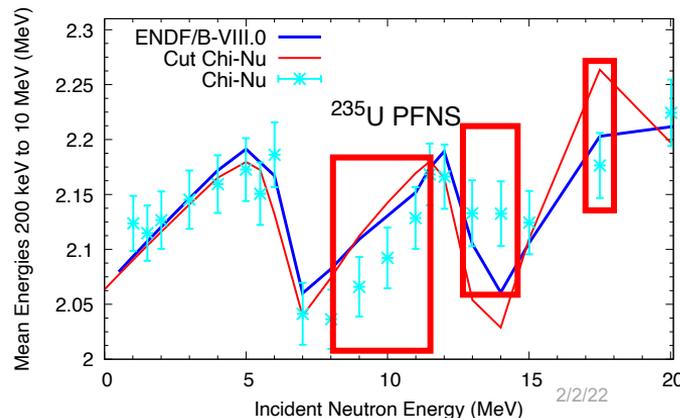


We test eval. ^{235}U PFNS using Chi-Nu data now for release.

Some work needs to be done for $E_{\text{inc}} > 7 \text{ MeV}$



- The new eval. corresponds well to independent INDEN eval. at thermal.,
- Eval. agrees well with Chi-Nu $E_{\text{inc}} = 1-7 \text{ MeV}$,
- Some work needed at $E_{\text{inc}} = \{8-11, 13-14\} \text{ MeV}$.

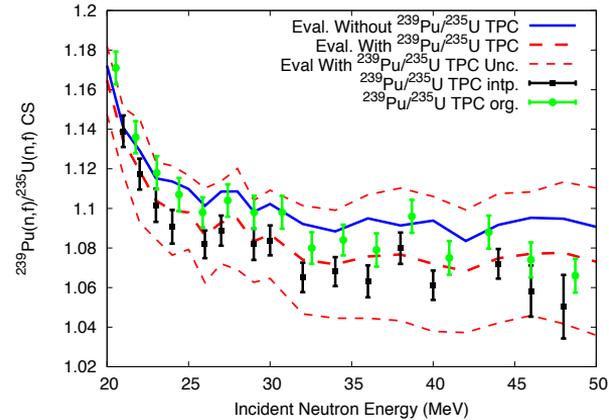
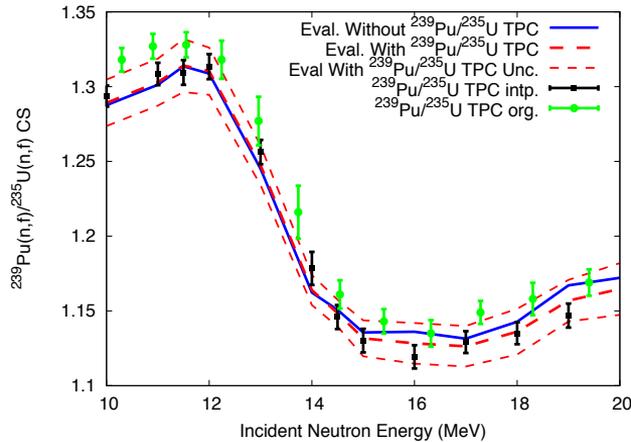
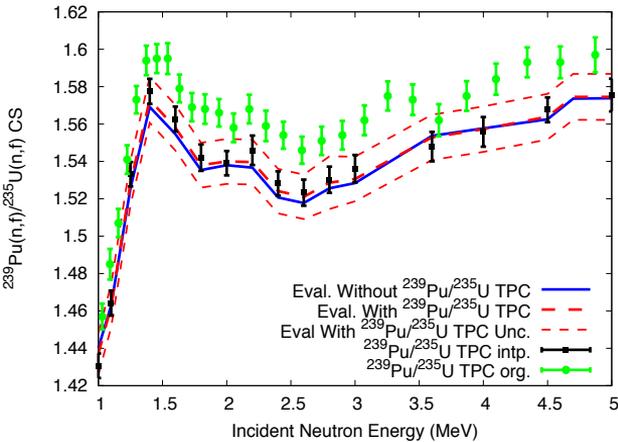


Evaluation

- Milestone: ^{239}Pu , ^{235}U : “Update fission cross section based on TPC results (from $^{239}\text{Pu}/^{235}\text{U}$ ratio data)” (DUE FY21 Q4).



$^{239}\text{Pu}/^{235}\text{U}(n,f)$ niffteTPC data were included in standards eval. The eval. data are now in 2 VIII.1beta files!



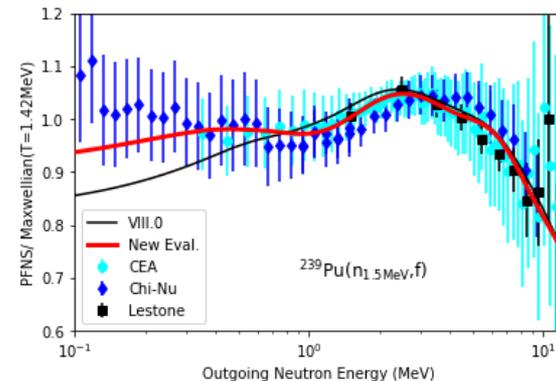
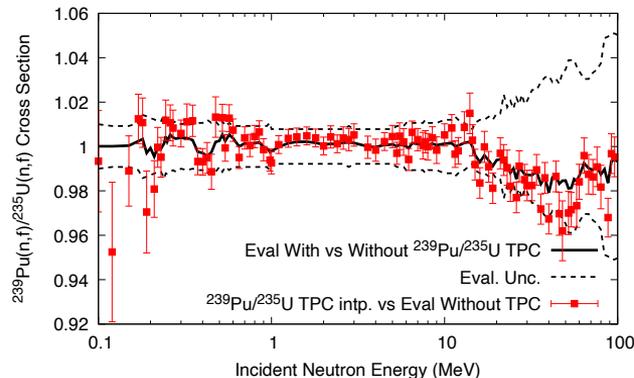
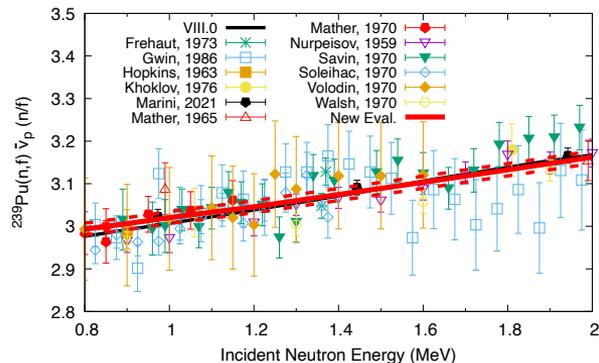
fissionTPC data change the evaluation significantly above 10 MeV and raised some questions on past data that the standards committee are now exploring.

- TPC intp ... TPC data after standard interpolation, and normalization procedure.
- TPC org ... as reported by niffteTPC collaboration.
- Eval. Without TPC ... current standard file.



Many changes in ^{239}Pu , but they work well together!

Change from ENDF/B-VIII.0 to VIII.1 beta1



Change in Jezebel k_{eff}^*

+ 139 pcm

-40 pcm

-121 pcm

Total change: - 22 pcm (from 1.00069 -> 1.00047) -> all good.

The combination of the new nu-bar, PFNS and fission cross section give a realistic k_{eff} of Jezebel! More changes coming for other cross sections.



*Change of 220 pcm in Jezebel k_{eff} – range between prompt & delayed critical, k_{eff} unc: 123 pcm.

Summary

- Currently in VIII.1 LANL and IAEA test files:
 - ^{239}Pu nu-bar including CGMF modeling and CEA data,
 - ^{239}Pu PFNS including Chi-Nu & CEA data,
 - $^{239}\text{Pu}(n,f)$ cross section including fissionTPC data.
- Currently being tested if fit for release:
 - ^{235}U nu-bar including CGMF modeling,
 - ^{235}U PFNS including Chi-Nu data.

To-Do:

- Correct ^{235}U Chi-Nu PFNS at higher E_{inc} ,
- Benchmark ^{235}U PFNS & nu-bar evaluations,
- Get ^{238}U nu-bar.

Thank you for your attention!

This work was supported in part by the DOE Nuclear Criticality Safety Program, funded and managed by the NNSA for the Department of Energy.

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