

Advances in Theory for Nuclear Data Evaluations

Goran Arbanas, Jesse Brown, Chris Chapman, Klaus Guber, Andrew Holcomb,
Jordan McDonnell, Marco Pigni, Dorothea Wiarda

Nuclear Data Group

Nuclear Criticality, Radiation Transport and Safety Section

Nuclear Energy and Fuel Cycle Division

Oak Ridge National Laboratory

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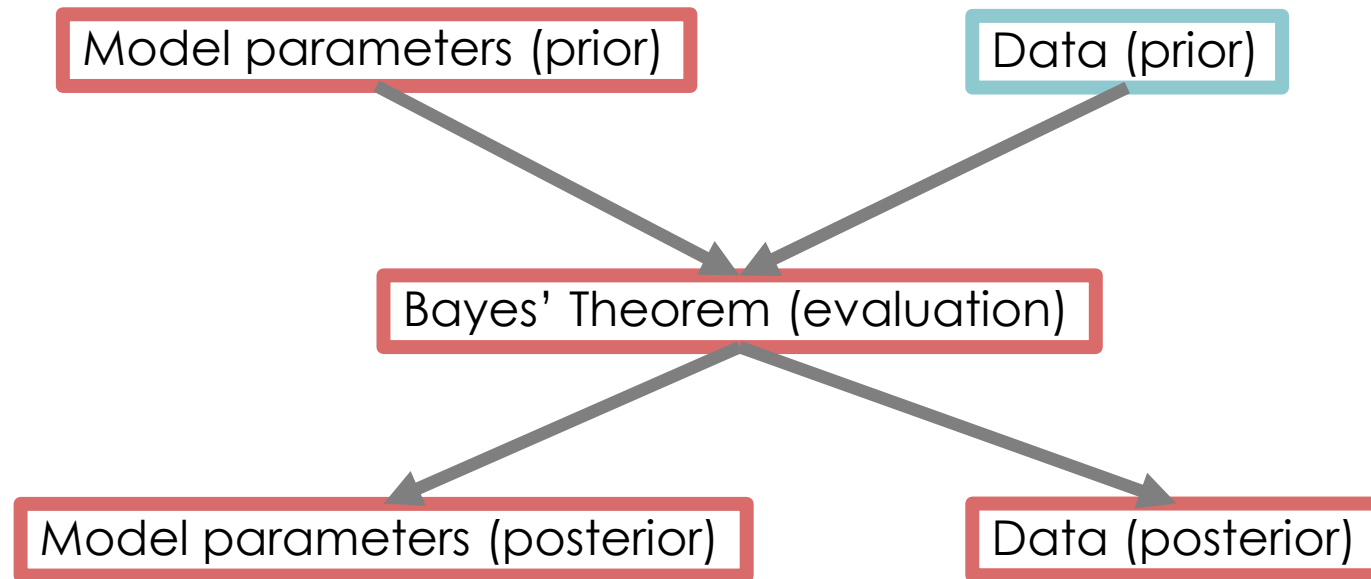
Technical Program Review Meeting,

Nuclear Criticality Safety Program, hosted by ORNL, February 15-17, 2022.

Introduction and Overview

- Theory of evaluations covers models/data/evaluations, UQ
 - Connects several NCSP Tasks presented at this TPR.
- Advances in R-matrix formalism (“model”):
 - Direct reactions
 - Doorway states
- Advances in evaluations (mean values *and* uncertainties)
 - Generalization of Bayes’ theorem with applications to
 - Differential cross section data
 - Integral benchmarks

Interplay of modeling, measured data, evaluations:



- Advances were made by generalizing
 1. Models: R-matrix formalism to include direct and doorway reactions
 2. Evaluation: Bayes' theorem to account for imperfect data
 - New: The posterior model and data no longer forced to be equal

Benefits of the generalized form of the Bayes' Theorem:

- Improves evaluation of any data:
 - differential cross sections (SAMMY) or integral benchmark data (TSURFER)
- Enables Bayesian Monte Carlo evaluation for large data sets
 - Presently not possible numerically due to large χ^2 values in $\text{EXP}[-\chi^2]$
 - Useful for UQ of TSL evaluations: see Chris Chapmans talk on TSL
- Enables evaluators to incorporate expert judgment by defining:
 - Posterior expectation values of deviations between the model and data, and the covariance of deviations, to yield reasonable evaluated uncertainties that no longer need to be manually adjusted (increased).
- Enables sequential evaluations consistent with Bayes' Theorem

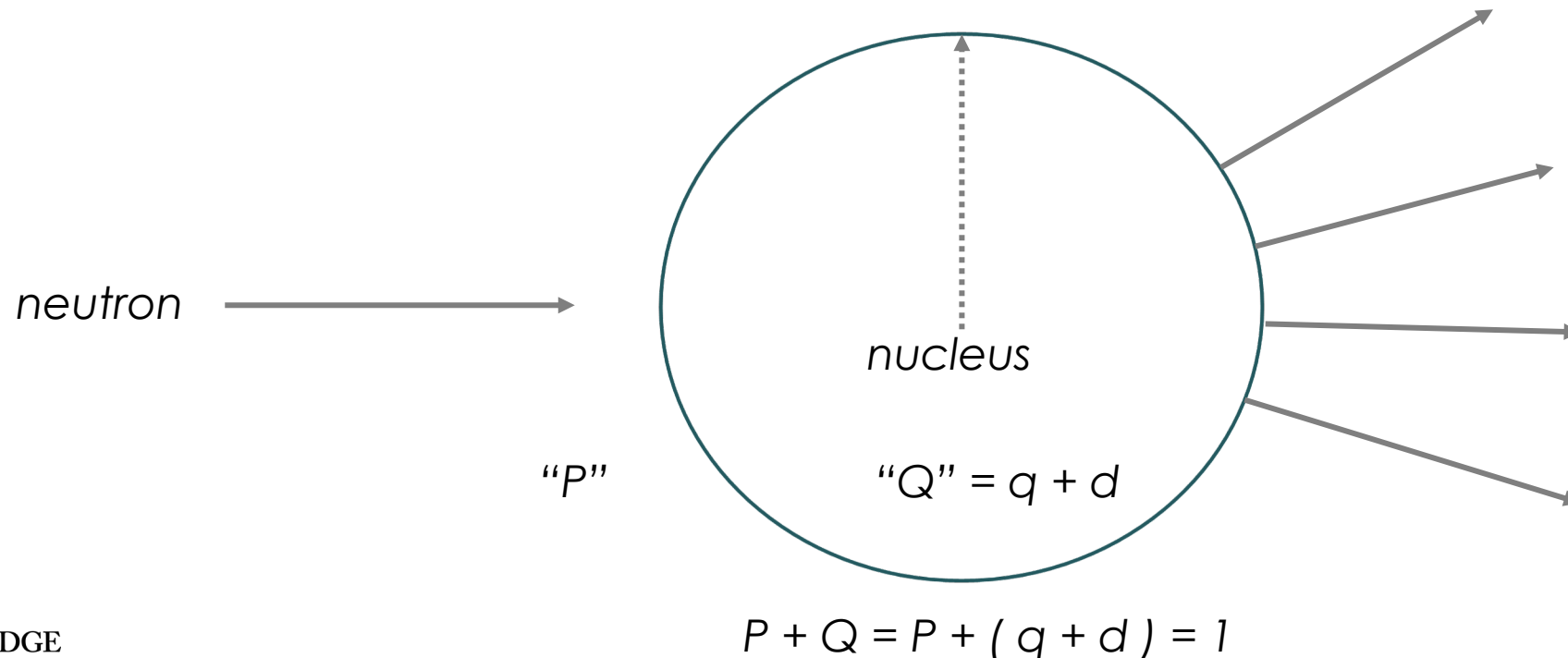
⇒ Vital for accurate uncertainty quantification:

Direct reactions in R -matrix formalism

- Conventional R -matrix accounts for resonant reactions only
- Parameterization of direct reactions in R -matrix was inspired by a 1967 paper Eugene Wigner, and was found to be analogous to a Feshbach's parameterization of direct reactions in T -matrix
- Finally, a Reich-Moore approximation is extended to eliminate direct and resonant capture, simultaneously
- SAMMY adds direct capture to the resonant cross section, thus neglecting any interference between them
 - Direct reactions and capture to be implemented post-modernization

Doorway states in R -matrix formalism

- Generalized R -matrix formalism to parameterize doorway states:
 - Comparison of formal expressions for doorway state K -matrix (derived by Feshbach's projection operator formalism) to the Brune's alternative R -matrix has helped identify doorway state parameters in R -matrix:
 - Their widths and the strengths of their coupling to compound nuclear resonances



Summary and Conclusions:

- Several NCSP projects benefit from the presented advances:
- Generalized form of the Bayes' Theorem improves UQ for NCSP:
 - of differential and/or integral data evaluations, and of applications
 - See the presentation by Hany Abdel-Khalik on Safety Margins
 - is being implemented in an API for use by SCALE, SAMMY, etc.
 - See the presentations by Jesse Brown on Bayesian MC, and by C. Chapman on TSL.
- Extended R-matrix formalism improves evaluations of RRR
 - Direct reactions, including direct capture, and the Reich-Moore approx.
 - Doorway state reactions with applications to RPI data on lead isotopes
 - To be implemented into SAMMY post modernization
 - See the presentation by D. Wiarda, A. Holcomb on SAMMY modernization