# Integral Validation of TENDL-2014 with EASY-II

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Integral experimental values taken from multiple facilities with various beams, targets, sample sizes, measurement apparatus, *data post-processing*, etc

- ▶ JAEA FNS [D-T]
- ENEA FNG [D-T]
- FZK [D-Be, D-Li]
- TUD & SNEG [D-T]
- NPI Řež [p-D]
- Jülich/Qaim [D-Be]
- <sup>252</sup>Cf [sF]





#### Methods

Flux spectra, methods of characterisation and energy discretisation vary over experiments. One (often non-negligibly populated!) bin 1E-5 to 1E-1 with Vitamin-J 175 not useful for non-threshold



FNS 5-minute position 3 (left) and FZK SS316 d-Li (right)

- Different responses measured by different groups: γ-spec, total spec, total heat...
- $\blacktriangleright$  Spec. can yield product nuclide inventory  $\rightarrow$  RR/XS
  - These are mostly insensitive to nuclear data
- If product nuclides are not identified in measurement (eg total heat), they must be inferred by analyst and depend greatly on nuclear data XS and DD!
  - New and complete analysis required for each library set, eg FNS decay heat reports such as CCFE-R(15)25 (data included in integral validation report)
  - New analysis of FNS and FNG heat measurements completed for this work





- Technological approach to reaction (and isomer) identification generally eliminates errors of omission - *however*:
  - ▶ Some isomer production reactions are absent <sup>179</sup>Hf(n,n')<sup>179n</sup>Hf
  - Some machine error has resulted in spurious branching ratios for <sup>115</sup>In(n,γ) and <sup>92</sup>Mo(n,p)
- > 30MeV reactions given by MT=5 with yield MF=10 file
  - While EAF reports claim reaction identification, TENDL leaves this implicitly ambiguous. Reactions which are unique were identified, others could not be validated.
- Pathway allocation and identification of reactions is a subtle problem for validation.



Product	Pathway(s)	%
Ta182	W182(n,p)	49.4
	W182(n,p)Ta182m(IT)	41.3
	W182(n,p)Ta182n(IT)	3.7
	W183(n,d)	1.8
ln117	Sn117(n,p)	87.9
	Sn118(n,np)	6.9
	Sn118(n,d)	3.1
	Sn117(n,p)In117m(IT)	1.5
	$Sn120(n,\alpha)Cd117m(\beta-)$	1.5
Sc47	Ti47(n,p)	41.2
	Ti48(n,np)	25.9
	Ti48(n,d)	18.1
	V50(n, $\alpha$ )	9.7
	V51(n,n $lpha$ )	5.4

- Ta182 used for W182(n,p) validation
- In117 reactions have been measured so (n,p) used
- Sc47 reactions poorly known and various path uncert. leaves (n,p) too fragile



- Validation performed by:
  - Comparing collapsed cross-sections with those determined by experiment
  - Visual inspection of EXFOR against differential data
  - Pathway analysis performed for all experiments to verify that production of measured nuclide due to specified reaction
- Combination of validation for reactions with measurements and technological nature of library generation supports whole library by its construction methodology
- Consider an example, <sup>180</sup>W(n,p):





180W(n,2n)179mW





841 measurements were considered with  $\sigma_C/\sigma_E$  distribution:

C/E values





- 66000+ neutron induced reactions with 5000+ 'important' reactions < 2000 with any experimental data and only a few hundred with integral
- Libraries built with hand-modification cannot use the tuned subset to support those without measurements
- Impossibility of measuring total set makes validation capabilities of TENDL (or another similarly constructed) absolutely unique
- Relying upon legacy approach by addition of reactions presents some problems:



#### Methods

### JEFF/ENDF/JENDL missing many reactions with integral data:



## Future work

- Non-threshold validation based upon 'compilation of compilations' from Kopecky, Mughabghab, KADoNiS, Rochman including:
  - Thermal/maxwellian cross sections
  - Integral resonances
  - Astrophysical MACS
- For the next integro-differential report:
  - More data from quality, peer-reviewed sources
  - Involvement of others?



Some thoughts:

- TENDL-2014 outperforms EAF-2010, which was modified with full knowledge of the integral values
- Validation of TENDL extends beyond experimental subset due to methodology, unlike any other library
- FISPACT-II allows versatile simulation which can probe DH subtleties, take advantage of full TENDL data and provide more robust calculations of nuclear observables

# http://www.ccfe.ac.uk/EASY.aspx



# Thank you for your attention

