

Uncertainty evaluations and validations

D. Rochman and A.J. Koning

*Nuclear Research and Consultancy Group,
NRG, Petten, The Netherlands*

May 22, 2008

- ① Motivations for a change:
 \implies *a roadmap to ban covariance files*
- ② Concept:
 \implies *Monte Carlo from nuclear data to large-scale systems*
- ③ Where can we apply it ?
 \implies *(needed tools & knowledge)*
- ④ How does it work ?
- ⑤ Examples with Pb isotopes:
 \implies *k_{eff} benchmarks and reactors*
- ⑥ Examples on global scale:
 \implies *k_{eff} benchmarks, fusion shielding, reactivity swing*
- ⑦ Pros, Cons and Conclusions

Introduction: Motivations for a change



Usual procedures in uncertainty propagation imply

☞ rigid format,

Introduction: Motivations for a change



Usual procedures in uncertainty propagation imply

- ☞ rigid format,
- ☞ need for fixed libraries of cross section values,

Introduction: Motivations for a change



Usual procedures in uncertainty propagation imply

- ☞ rigid format,
- ☞ need for fixed libraries of cross section values,
- ☞ need for processing, sensitivity and perturbation codes,

Introduction: Motivations for a change



Usual procedures in uncertainty propagation imply

- ☞ rigid format,
- ☞ need for fixed libraries of cross section values,
- ☞ need for processing, sensitivity and perturbation codes,
- ☞ group scheme,

Introduction: Motivations for a change



Usual procedures in uncertainty propagation imply

- ☞ rigid format,
- ☞ need for fixed libraries of cross section values,
- ☞ need for processing, sensitivity and perturbation codes,
- ☞ group scheme,
- ☞ simplification of covariance matrix (restricted correlation),

Introduction: Motivations for a change



Usual procedures in uncertainty propagation imply

- ☞ rigid format,
- ☞ need for fixed libraries of cross section values,
- ☞ need for processing, sensitivity and perturbation codes,
- ☞ group scheme,
- ☞ simplification of covariance matrix (restricted correlation),
- ☞ necessity of linearizing inherently nonlinear relationships,

Introduction: Motivations for a change



Usual procedures in uncertainty propagation imply

- ☞ rigid format,
- ☞ need for fixed libraries of cross section values,
- ☞ need for processing, sensitivity and perturbation codes,
- ☞ group scheme,
- ☞ simplification of covariance matrix (restricted correlation),
- ☞ necessity of linearizing inherently nonlinear relationships,
- ☞ and so on...

➤ Most of these routines were developed decades ago when the support for nuclear data and nuclear reactor physics research was sufficient to allow them to be produced !

After all, not a new idea



Here is the mantra in which we believe and motivates us:

“Researchers should cease trying to be clever in devising refinements to old methods that were developed when computational resources were limited.”

After all, not a new idea



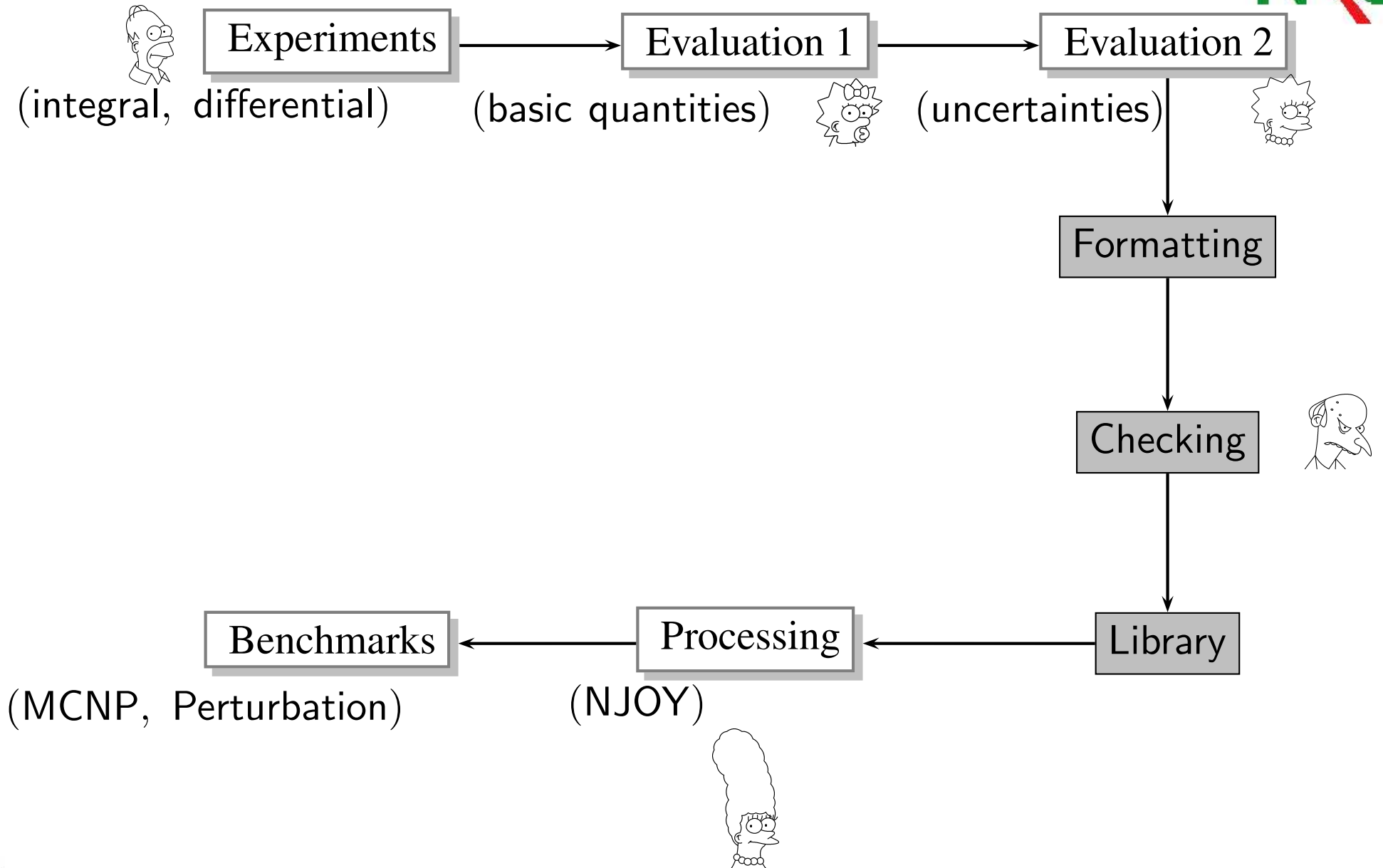
Here is the mantra in which we believe and motivates us:

“Researchers should cease trying to be clever in devising refinements to old methods that were developed when computational resources were limited.

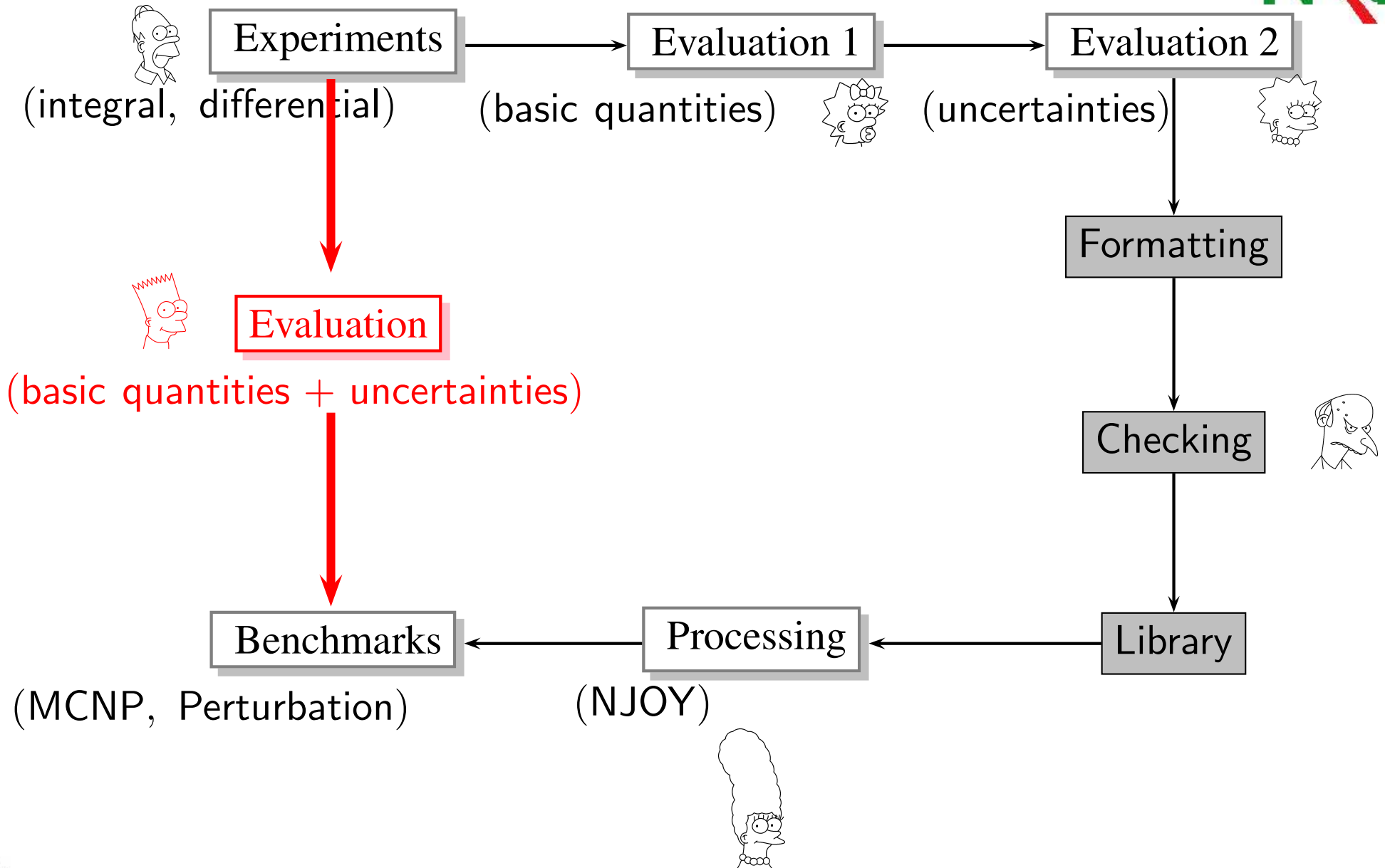
*Instead, their creative instincts should be redirected to unleashing the full potential of computers for **brute force analysis**”*

D. Smith, Santa Fe 2004

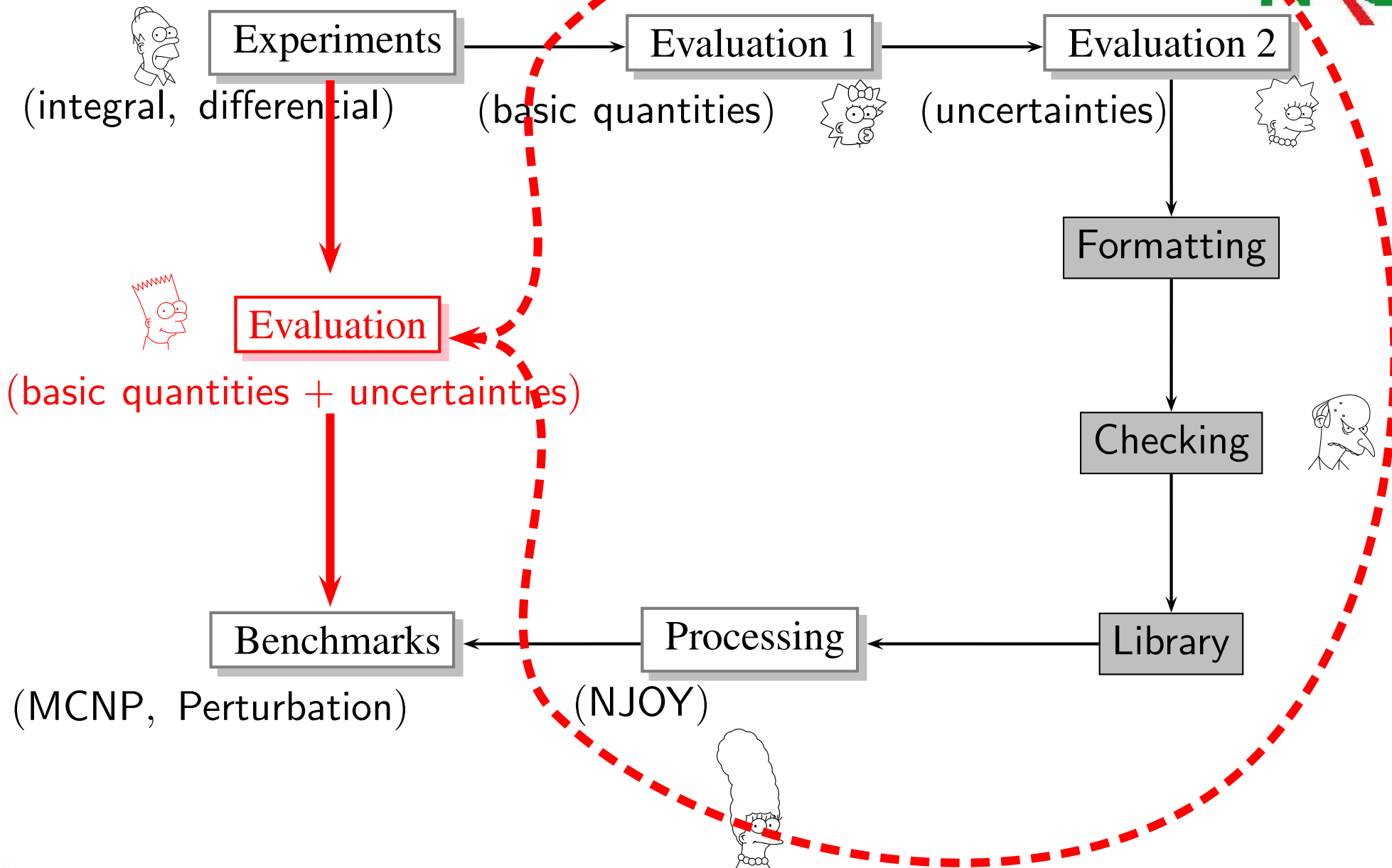
We are proposing a conceptual revolution



We are proposing a conceptual revolution



We are proposing a conceptual revolution



Fields of application & Needs



Where can it be applied ?

Fields of application & Needs



Where can it be applied ?

 Everywhere where there are nuclear data (not hardcoded)

Fields of application & Needs



Where can it be applied ?

 Everywhere where there are nuclear data (not hardcoded)

⇒ Monte Carlo codes (MCNP, Tripoli...)

Fields of application & Needs



Where can it be applied ?

 Everywhere where there are nuclear data (not hardcoded)

⇒ Monte Carlo codes (MCNP, Tripoli...)

⇒ Deterministic codes (APOLLO, WIMS...)

Fields of application & Needs



Where can it be applied ?

 Everywhere where there are nuclear data (not hardcoded)

⇒ Monte Carlo codes (MCNP, Tripoli...)

⇒ Deterministic codes (APOLLO, WIMS...)

⇒ Quantities: criticality, flux (+ all from SG-26), shielding and fusion (with EAF files)

Fields of application & Needs



Where can it be applied ?

✍ Everywhere where there are nuclear data (not hardcoded)

⇒ Monte Carlo codes (MCNP, Tripoli...)

⇒ Deterministic codes (APOLLO, WIMS...)

⇒ Quantities: criticality, flux (+ all from SG-26), shielding and fusion (with EAF files)

In the following, we will restrict ourselves to elements between ^{19}F and ^{209}Bi (*for the time being*):

Fields of application & Needs



Where can it be applied ?

 Everywhere where there are nuclear data (not hardcoded)

⇒ Monte Carlo codes (MCNP, Tripoli...)

⇒ Deterministic codes (APOLLO, WIMS...)

⇒ Quantities: criticality, flux (+ all from SG-26), shielding and fusion (with EAF files)

In the following, we will restrict ourselves to elements between ^{19}F and ^{209}Bi (*for the time being*):

 Stable Nuclear reaction code: TALYS

Fields of application & Needs



Where can it be applied ?

 Everywhere where there are nuclear data (not hardcoded)

⇒ Monte Carlo codes (MCNP, Tripoli...)

⇒ Deterministic codes (APOLLO, WIMS...)

⇒ Quantities: criticality, flux (+ all from SG-26), shielding and fusion (with EAF files)

In the following, we will restrict ourselves to elements between ^{19}F and ^{209}Bi (*for the time being*):

 Stable Nuclear reaction code: TALYS

 Monte Carlo transport code: MCNP

Fields of application & Needs



Where can it be applied ?

 Everywhere where there are nuclear data (not hardcoded)

⇒ Monte Carlo codes (MCNP, Tripoli...)

⇒ Deterministic codes (APOLLO, WIMS...)

⇒ Quantities: criticality, flux (+ all from SG-26), shielding and fusion (with EAF files)

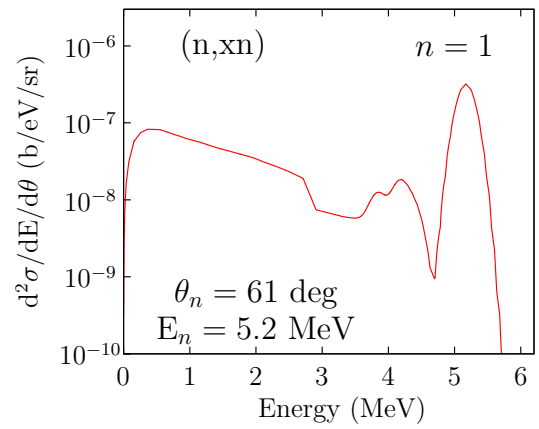
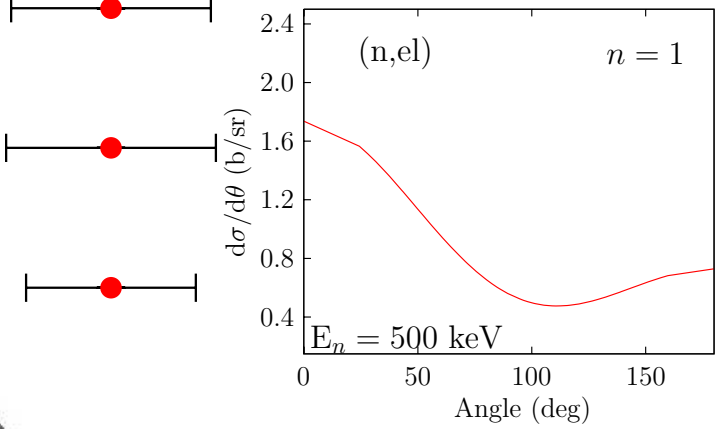
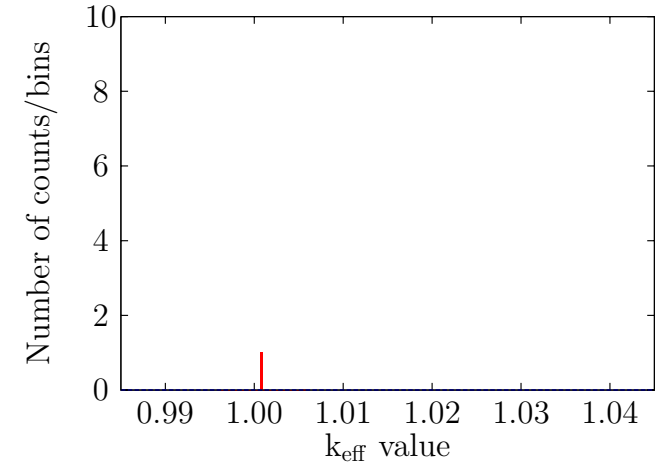
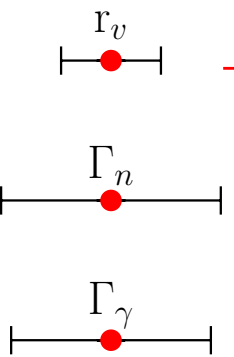
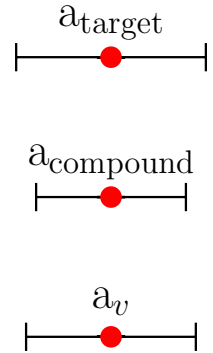
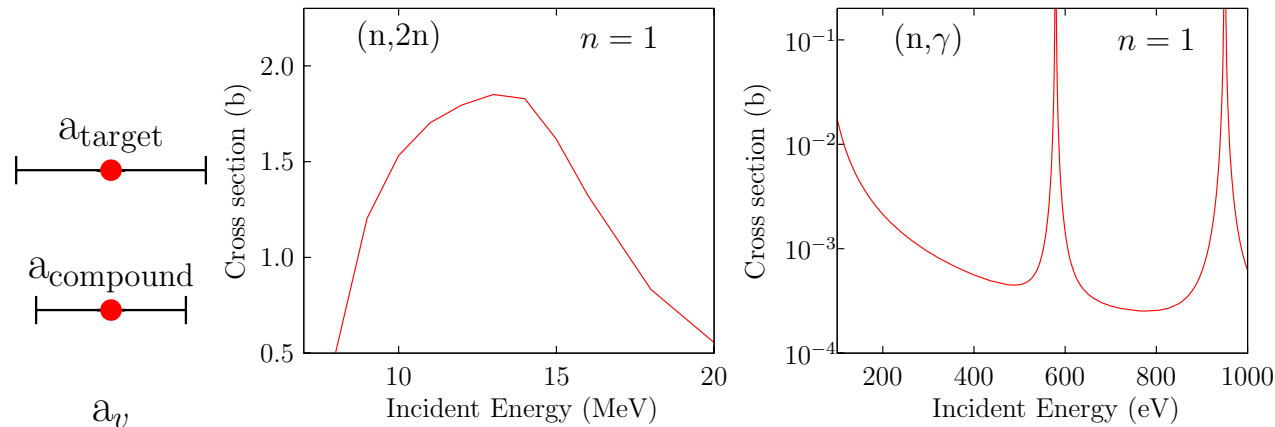
In the following, we will restrict ourselves to elements between ^{19}F and ^{209}Bi (*for the time being*):

 Stable Nuclear reaction code: TALYS

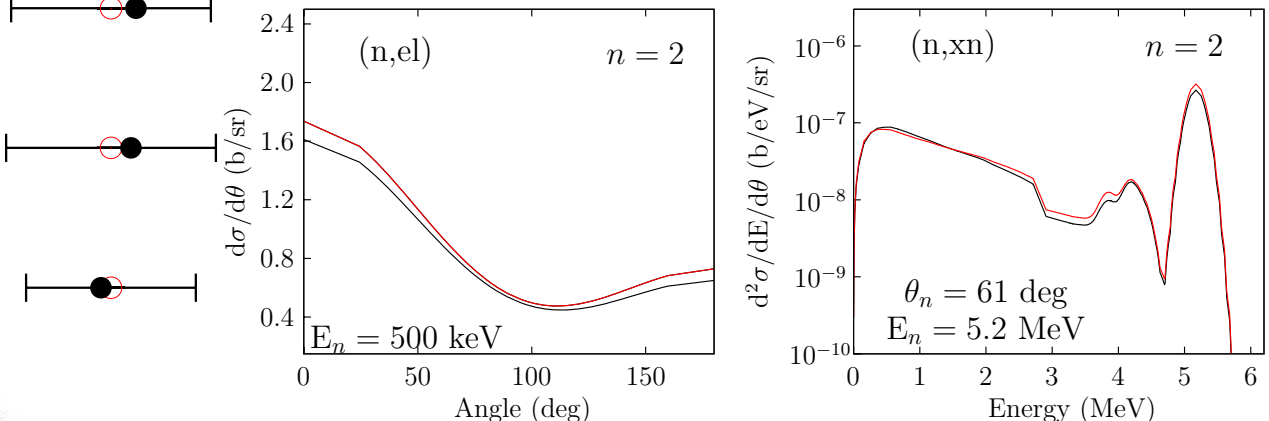
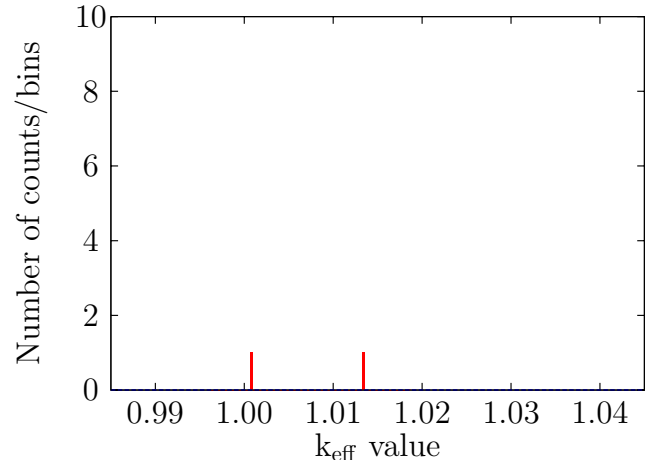
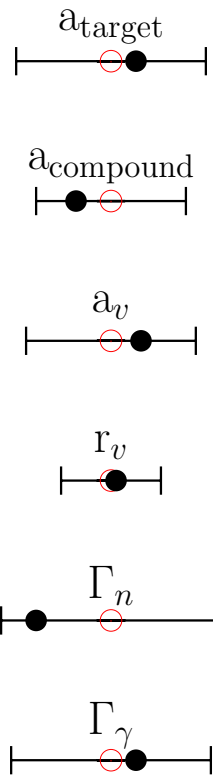
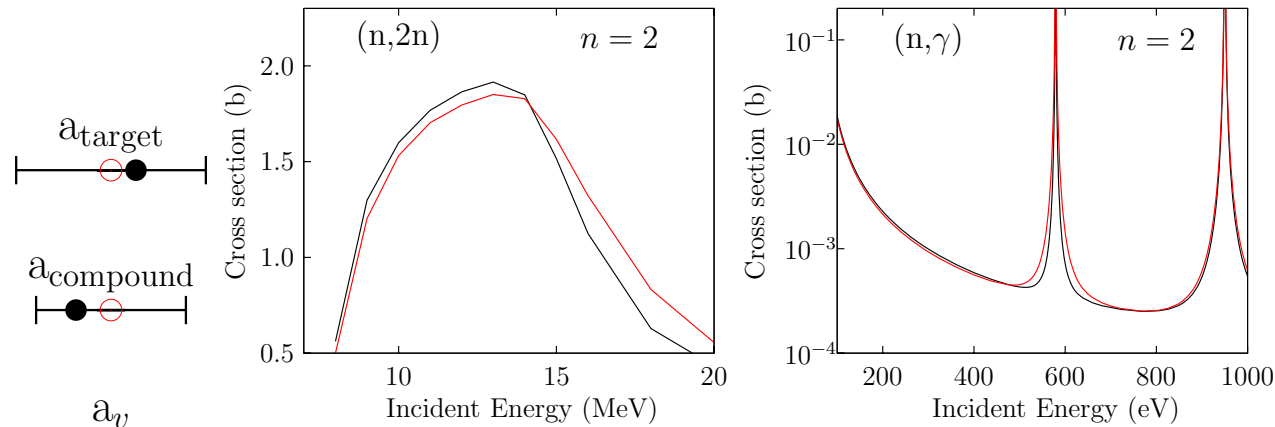
 Monte Carlo transport code: MCNP

 Tabulated resonance parameters

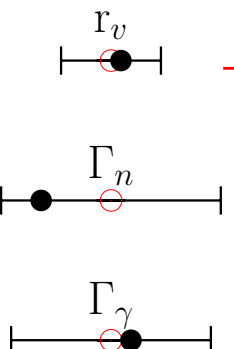
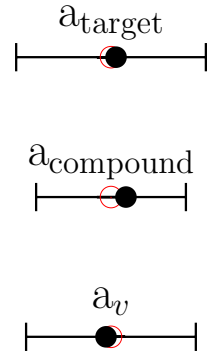
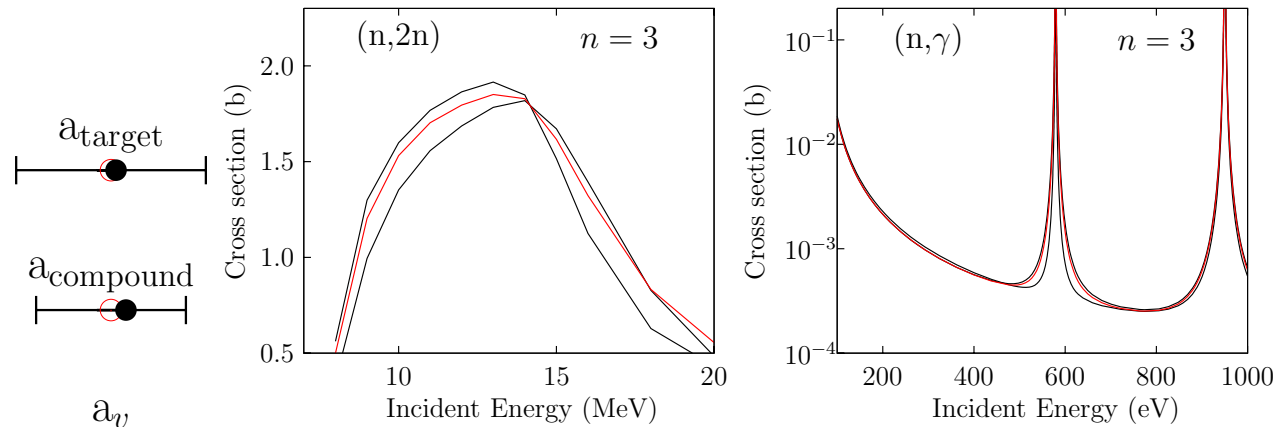
Hands on “1000 × (Talys + ENDF + NJOY + MCNP) calculations”



Hands on “1000 × (Talys + ENDF + NJOY + MCNP) calculations”

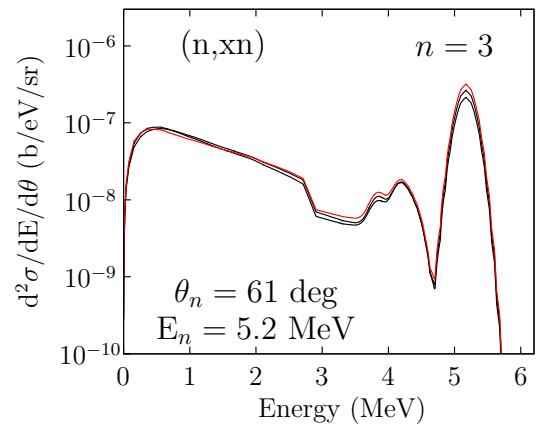
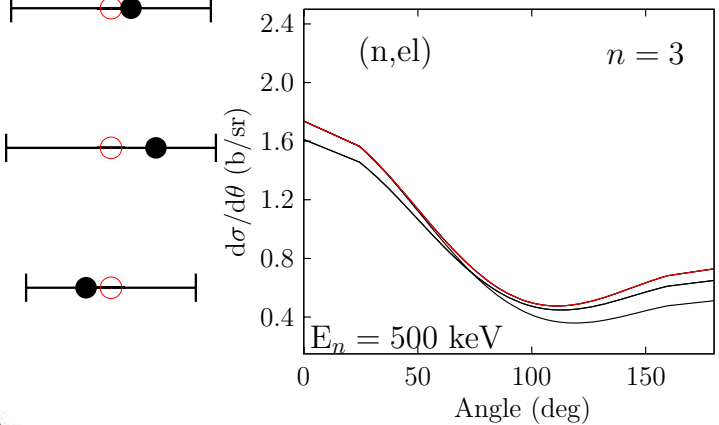
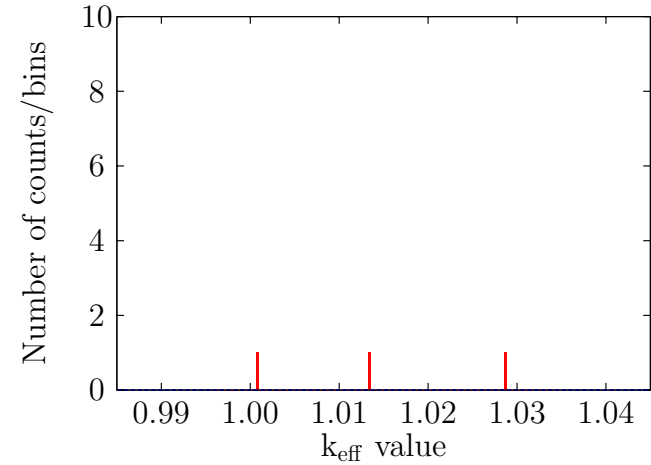


Hands on “1000 × (Talys + ENDF + NJOY + MCNP) calculations”

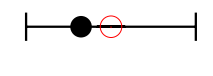
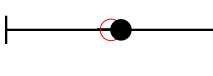
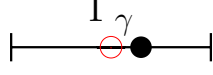
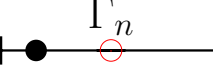
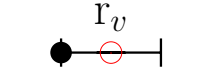
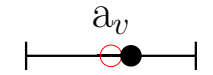
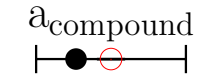
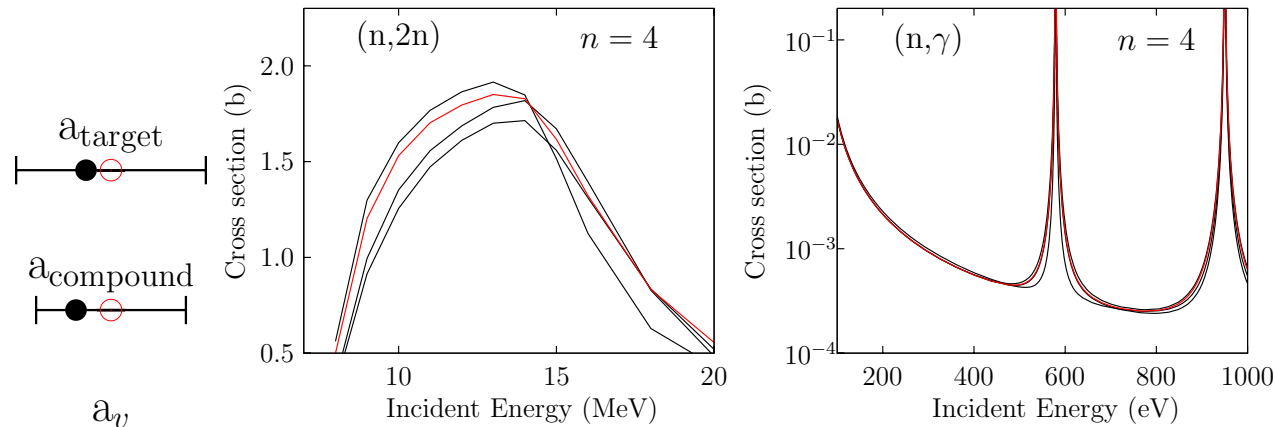


TALYS

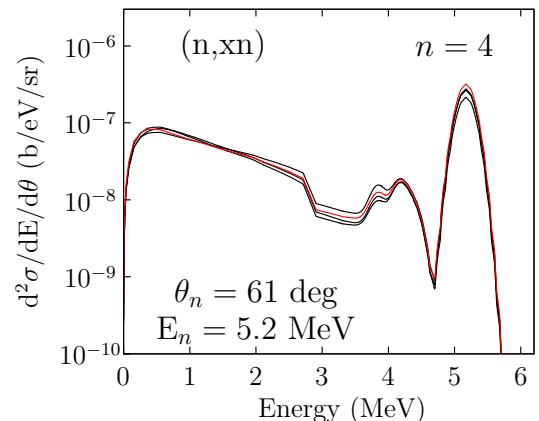
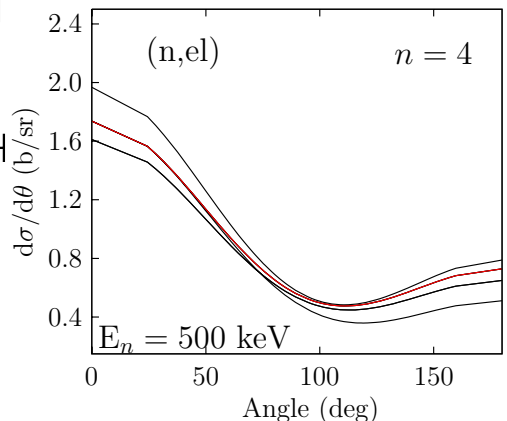
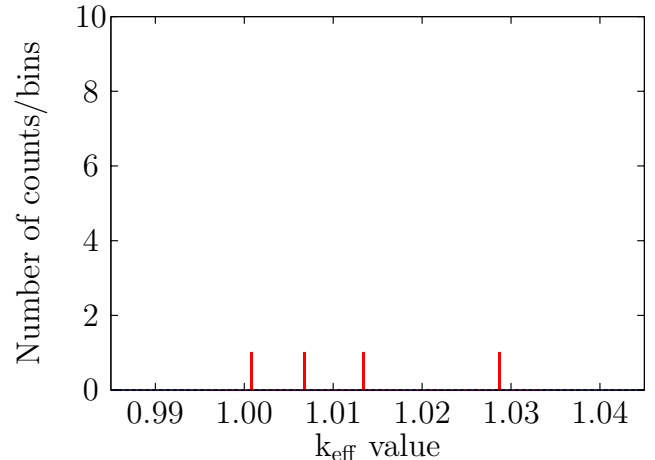
MCNP



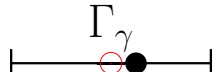
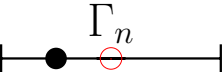
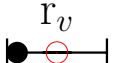
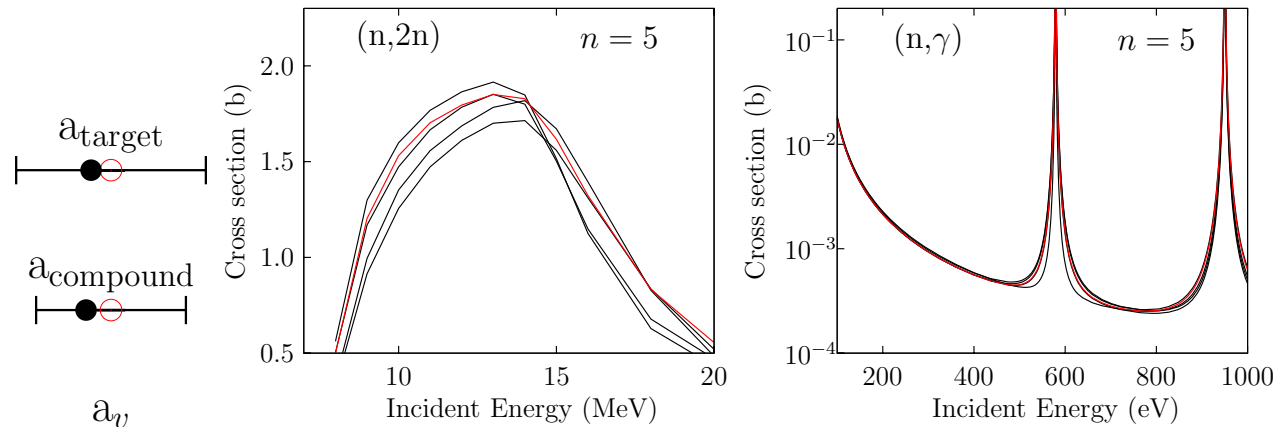
Hands on “1000 × (Talys + ENDF + NJOY + MCNP) calculations”



TALYS → MCNP

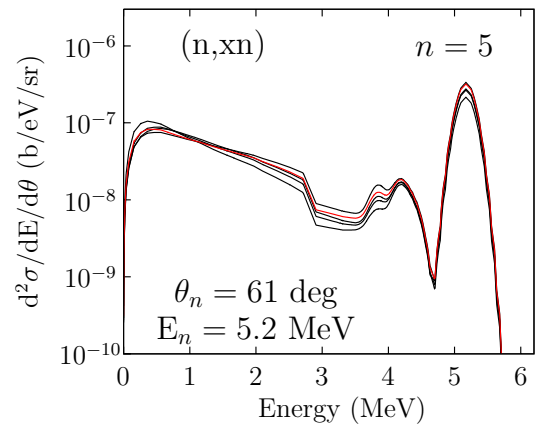
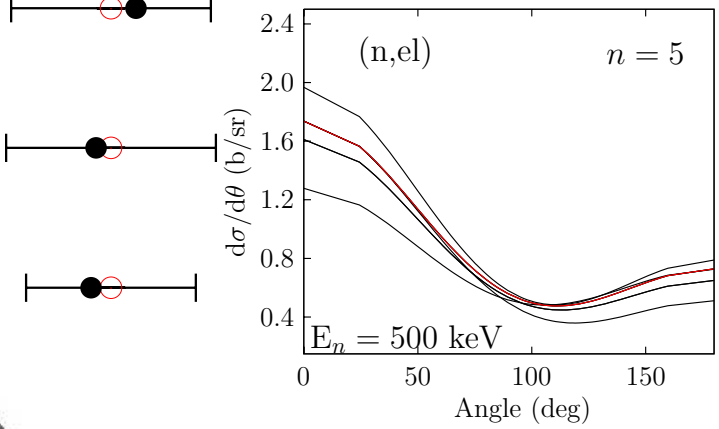
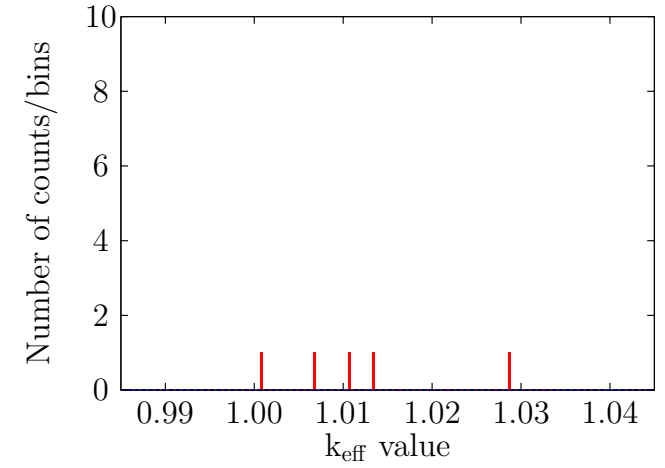


Hands on “1000 × (Talys + ENDF + NJOY + MCNP) calculations”

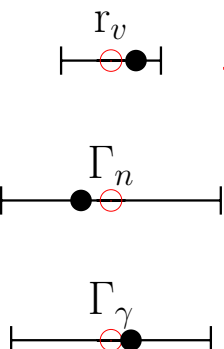
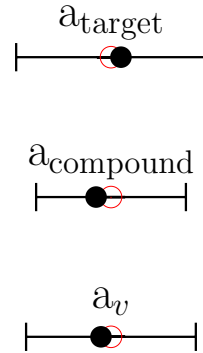
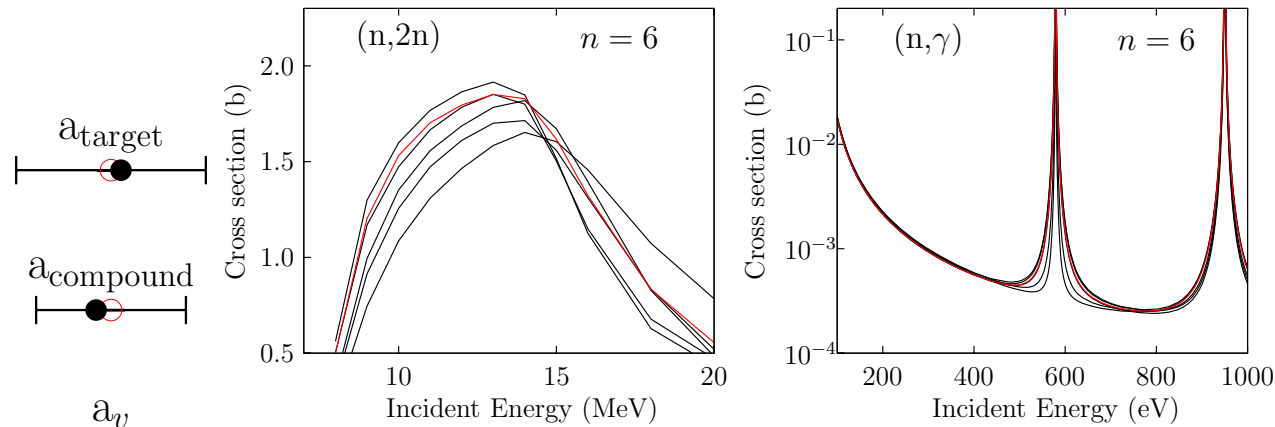


TALYS

MCNP

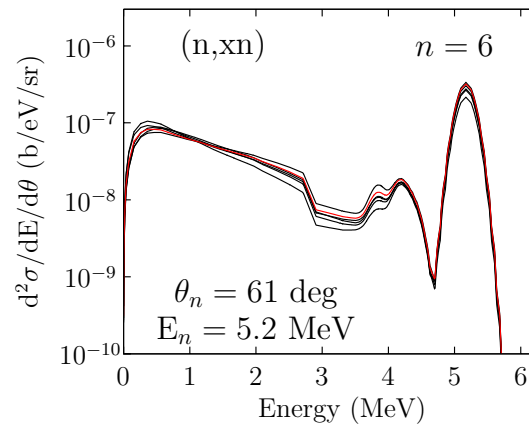
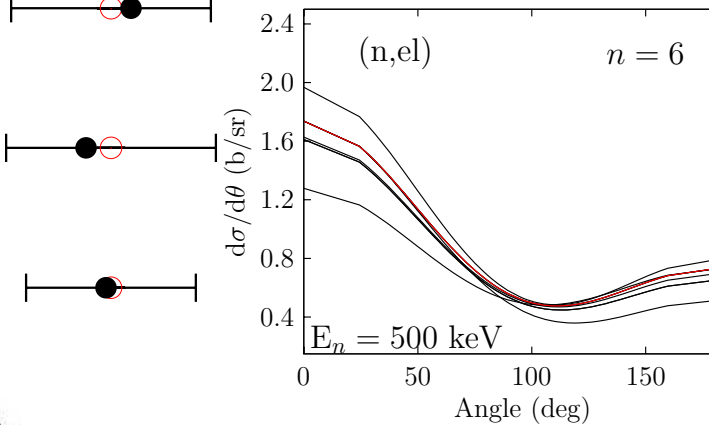
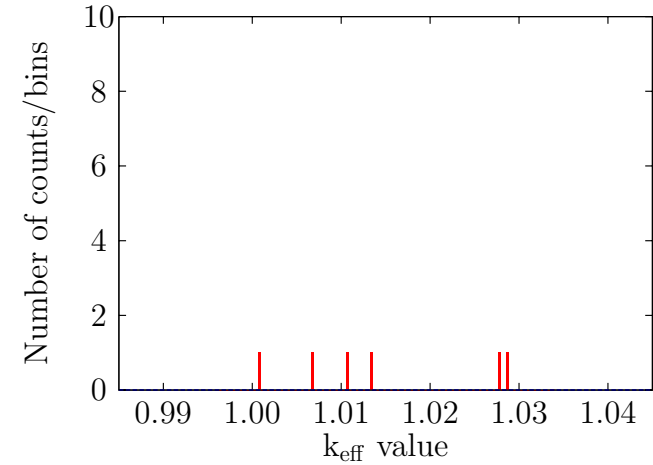


Hands on “1000 × (Talys + ENDF + NJOY + MCNP) calculations”

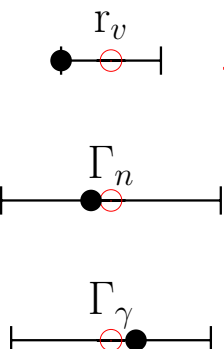
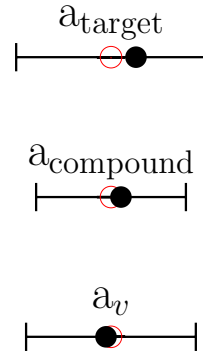
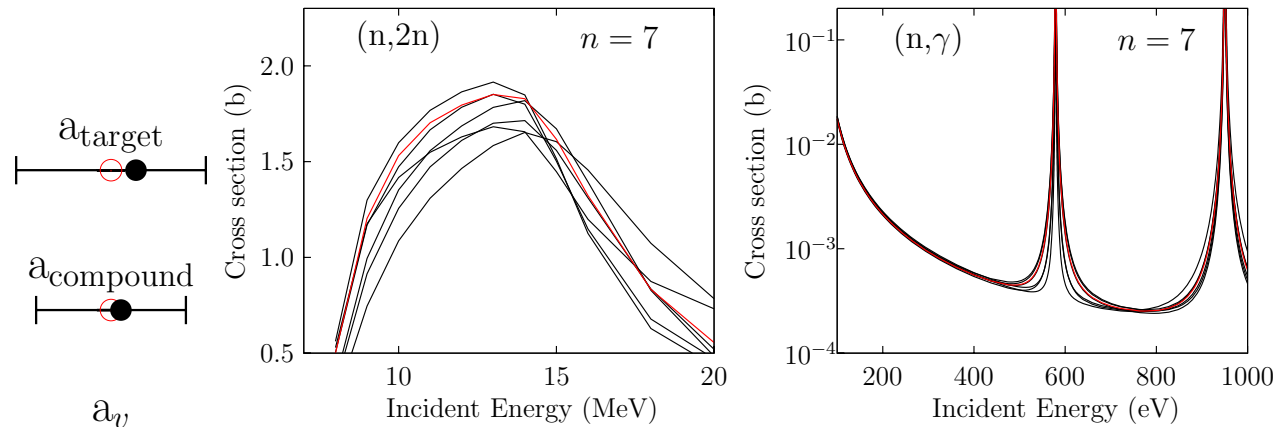


TALYS

MCNP

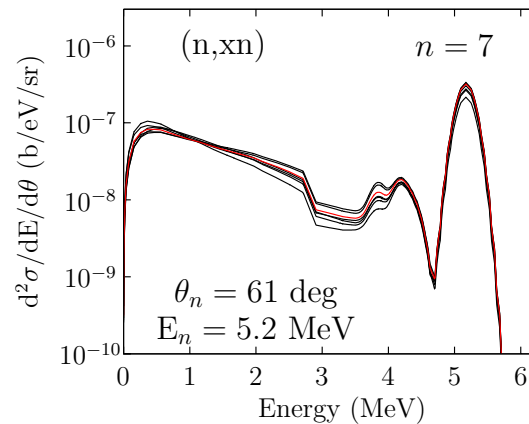
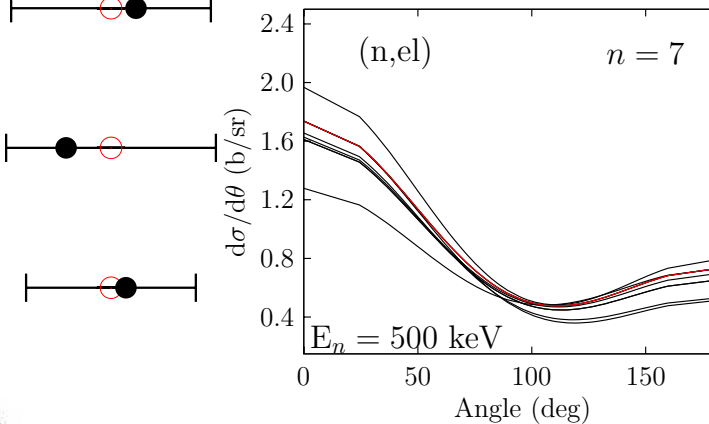
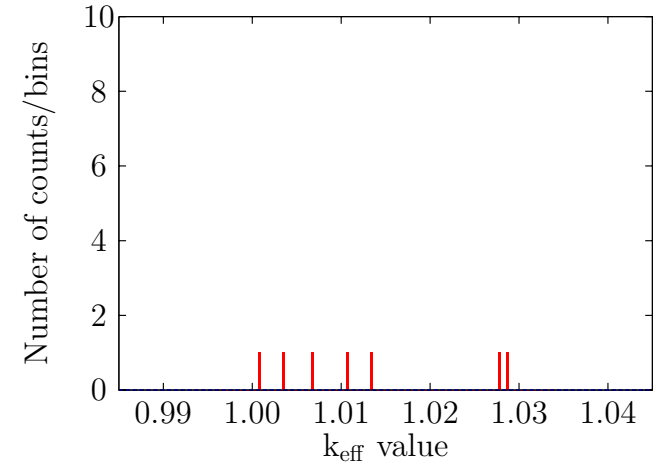


Hands on “1000 × (Talys + ENDF + NJOY + MCNP) calculations”

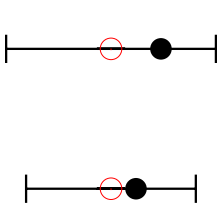
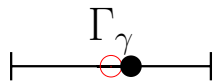
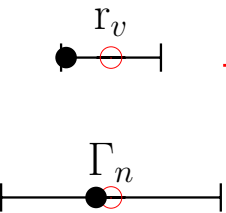
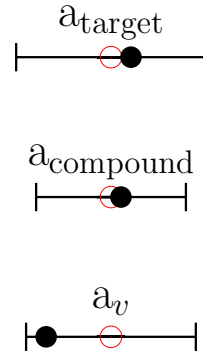
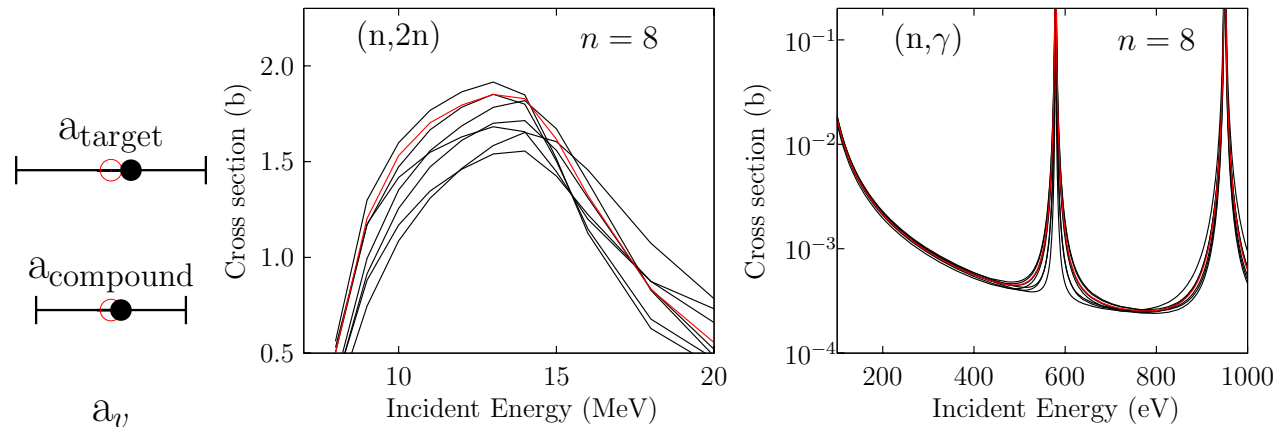


TALYS

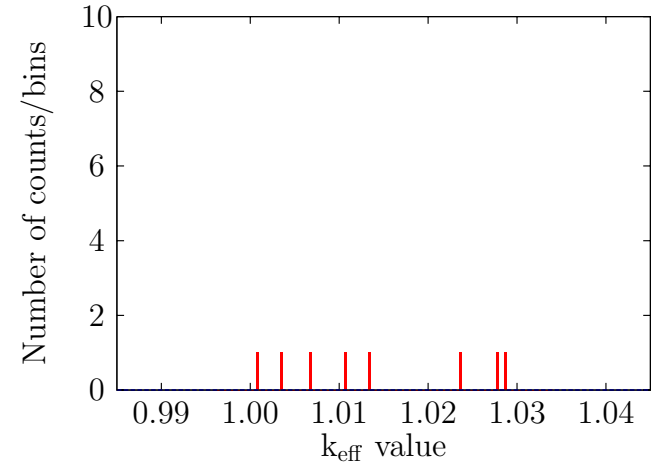
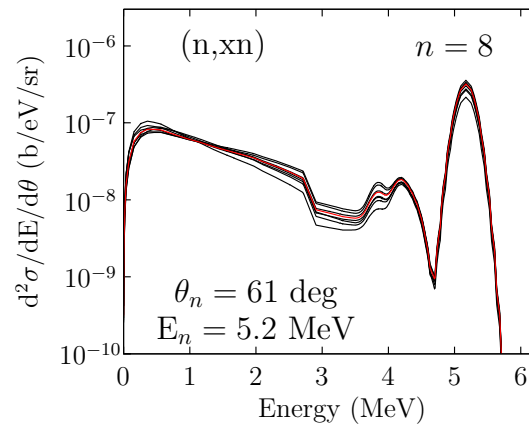
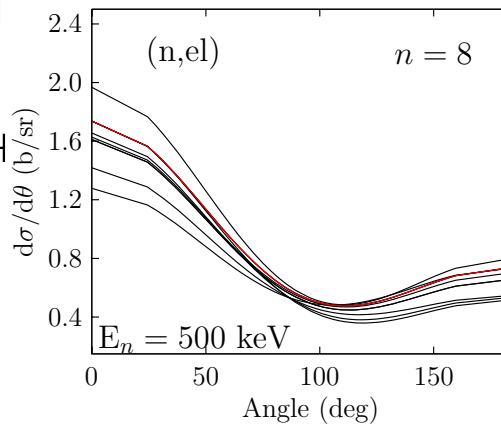
MCNP



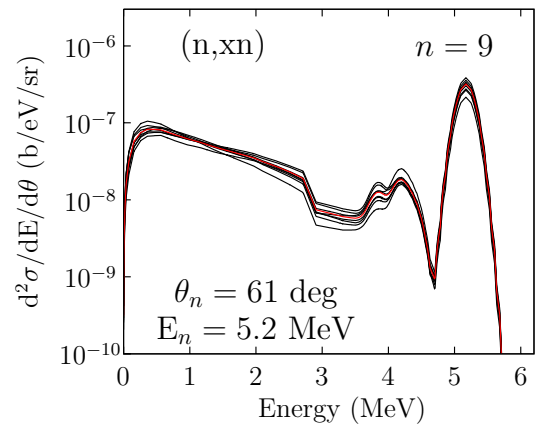
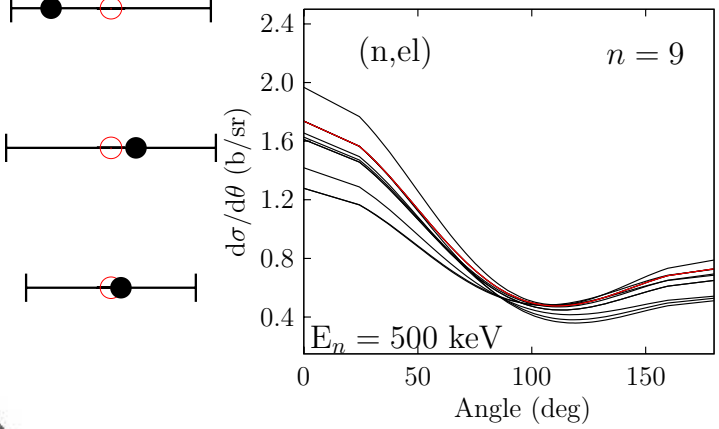
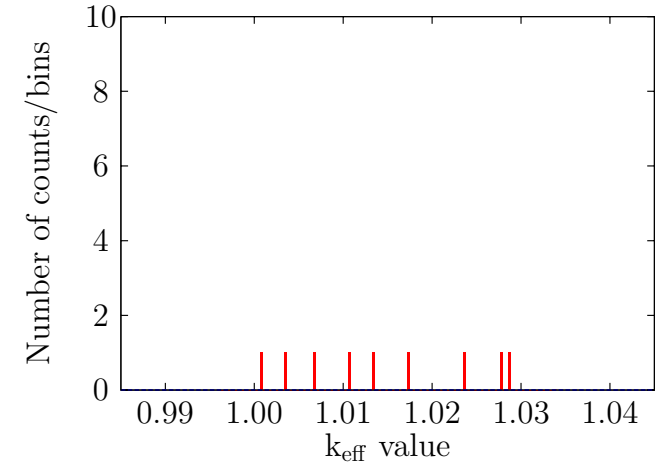
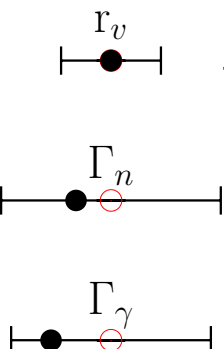
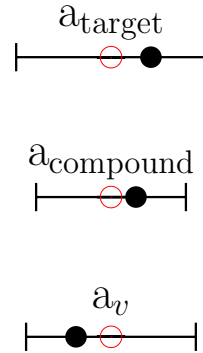
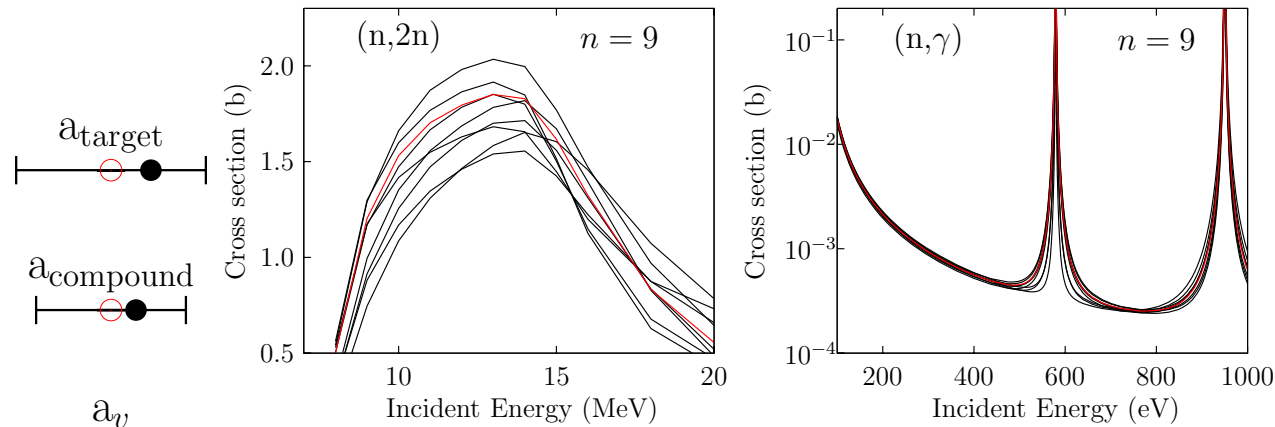
Hands on “1000 × (Talys + ENDF + NJOY + MCNP) calculations”



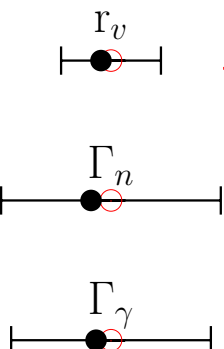
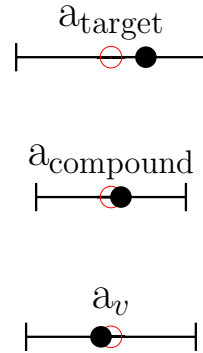
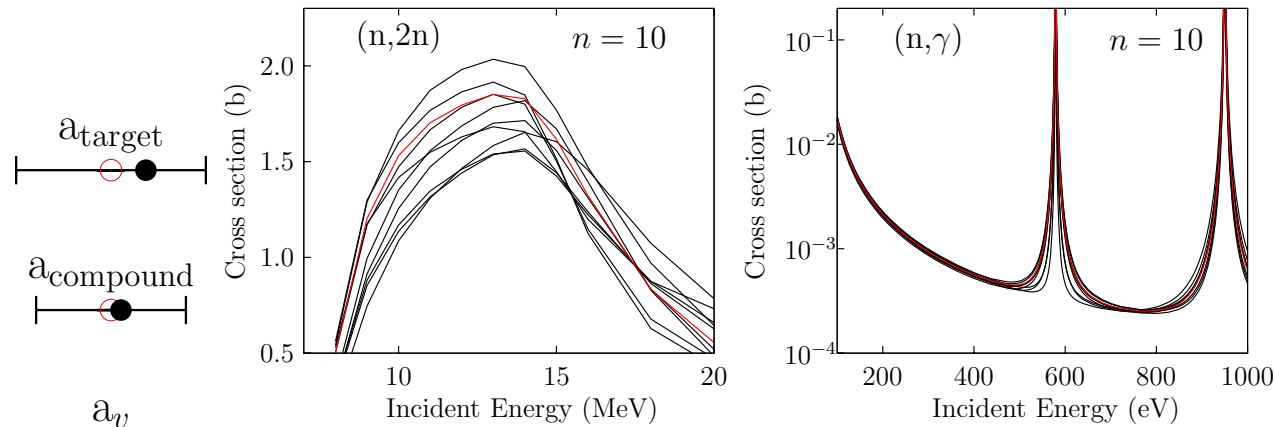
TALYS \longrightarrow MCNP



Hands on “1000 × (Talys + ENDF + NJOY + MCNP) calculations”

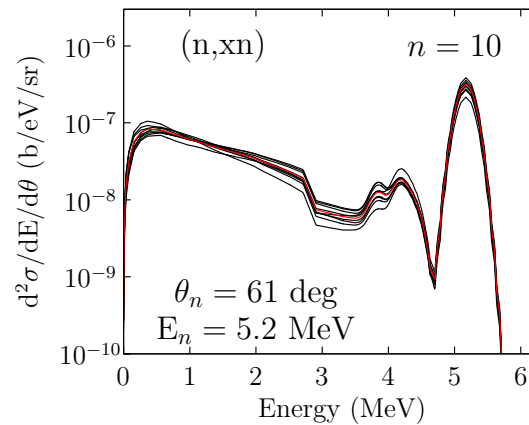
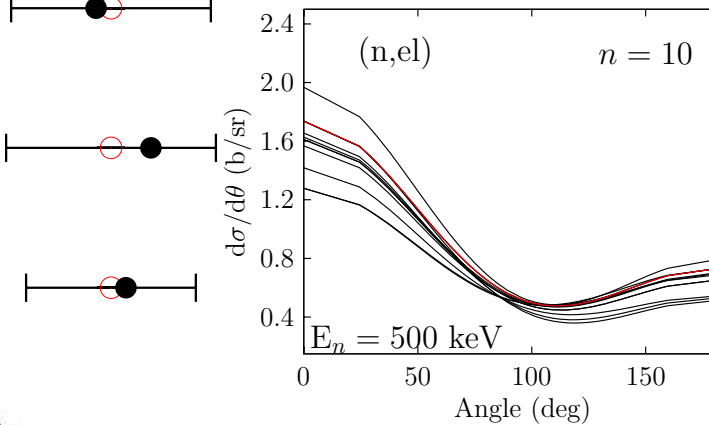
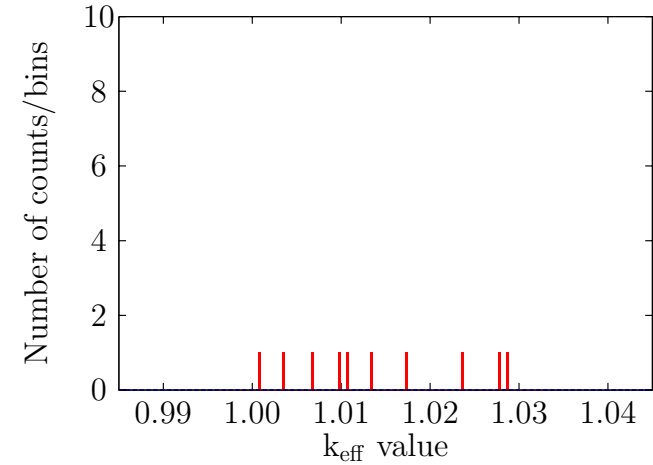


Hands on “1000 × (Talys + ENDF + NJOY + MCNP) calculations”

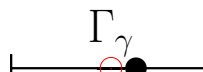
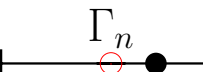
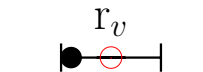
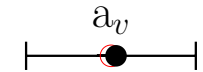
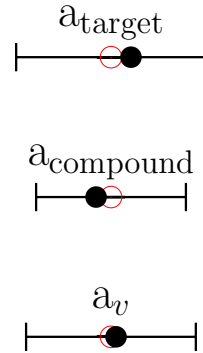
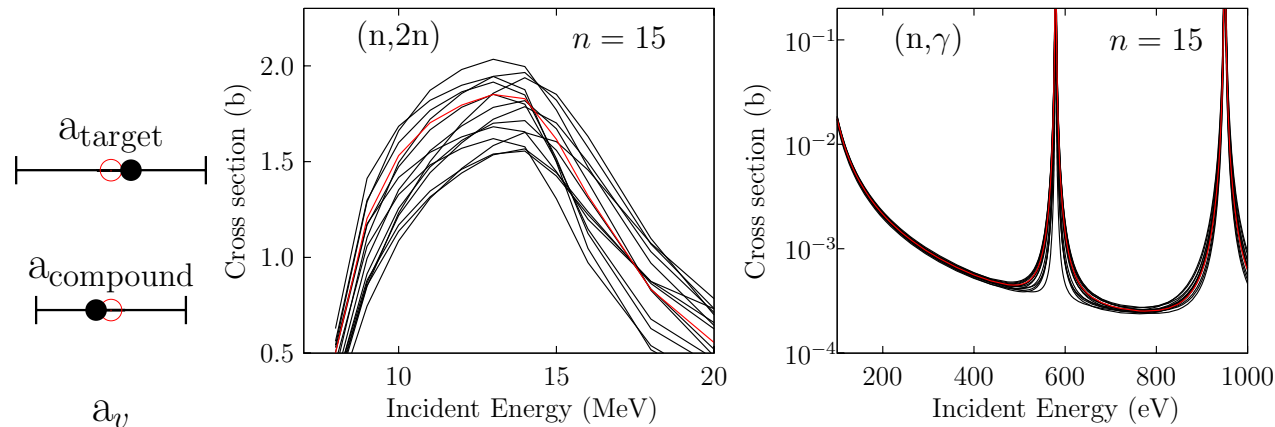


TALYS

MCNP

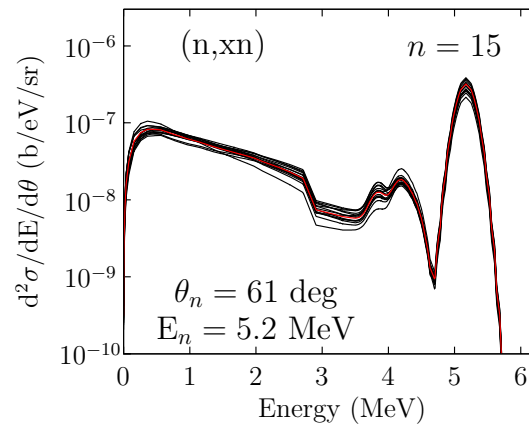
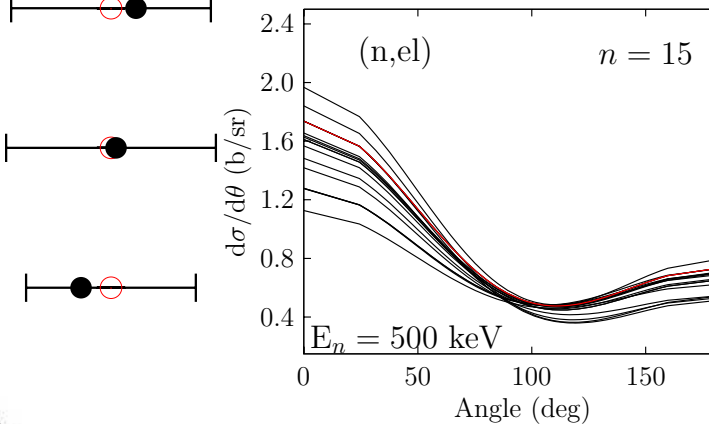
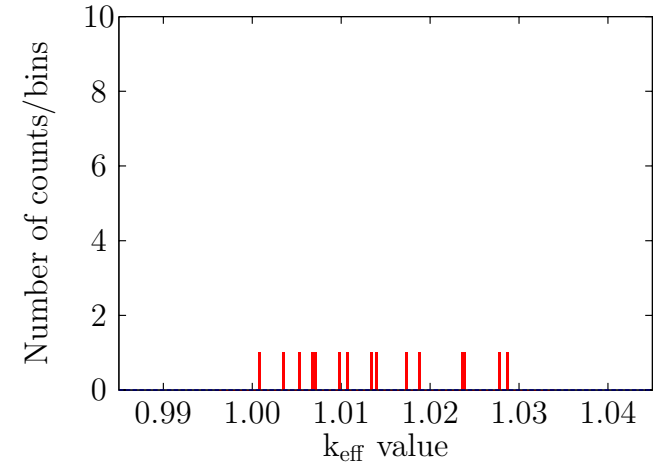


Hands on “1000 × (Talys + ENDF + NJOY + MCNP) calculations”

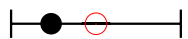
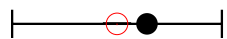
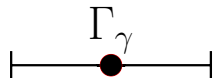
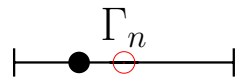
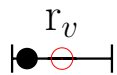
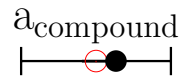


TALYS

MCNP



Hands on “1000 × (Talys + ENDF + NJOY + MCNP) calculations”

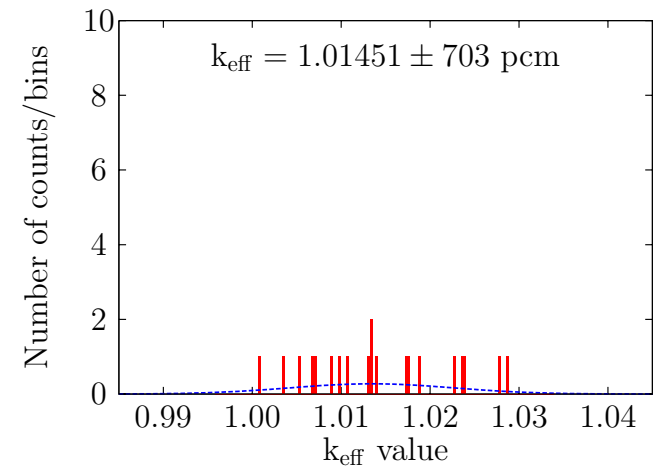


TALYS

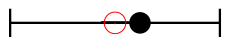
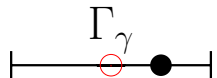
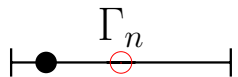
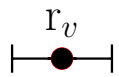
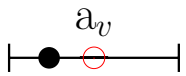
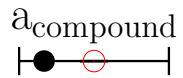
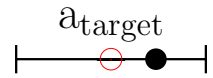
MCNP



$n = 20$



Hands on “1000 × (Talys + ENDF + NJOY + MCNP) calculations”

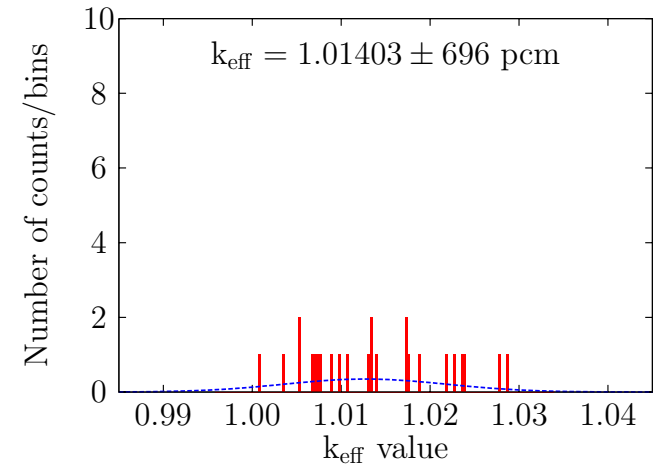


TALYS

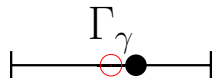
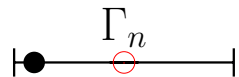
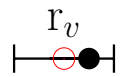
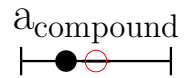
MCNP



$n = 25$



Hands on “1000 × (Talys + ENDF + NJOY + MCNP) calculations”

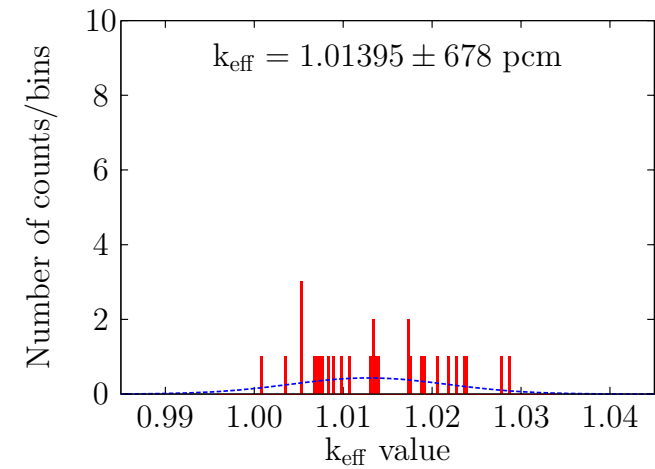


TALYS

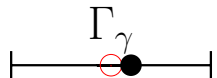
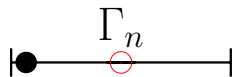
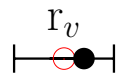
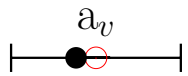
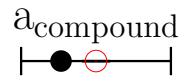
MCNP



$n = 30$



Hands on “1000 × (Talys + ENDF + NJOY + MCNP) calculations”

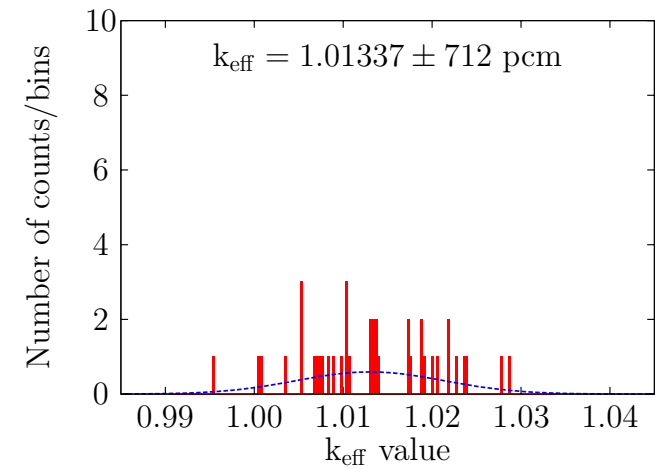


TALYS

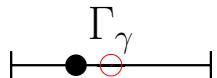
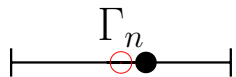
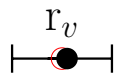
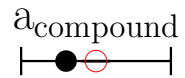
MCNP



$n = 40$



Hands on “1000 × (Talys + ENDF + NJOY + MCNP) calculations”

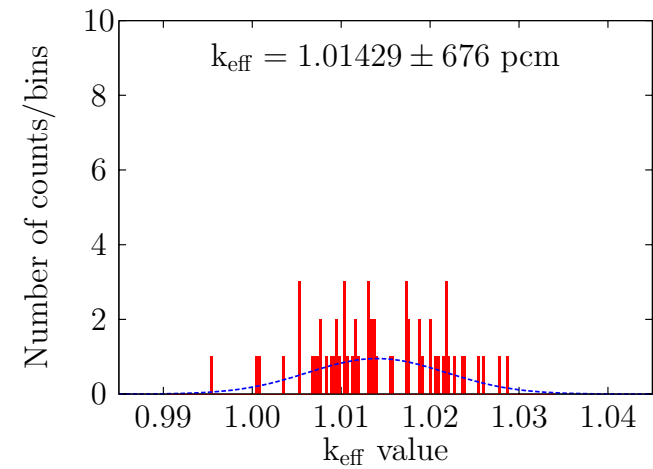


TALYS

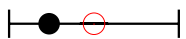
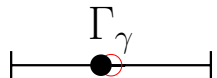
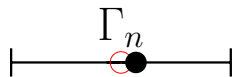
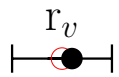
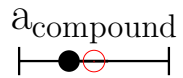
MCNP



$n = 60$



Hands on “1000 × (Talys + ENDF + NJOY + MCNP) calculations”

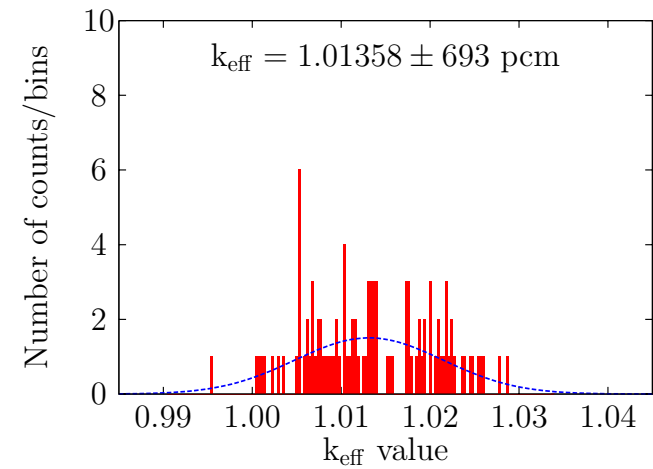


TALYS

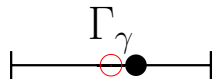
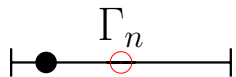
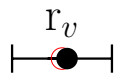
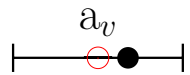
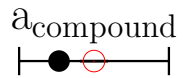
MCNP



$n = 100$



Hands on “1000 × (Talys + ENDF + NJOY + MCNP) calculations”

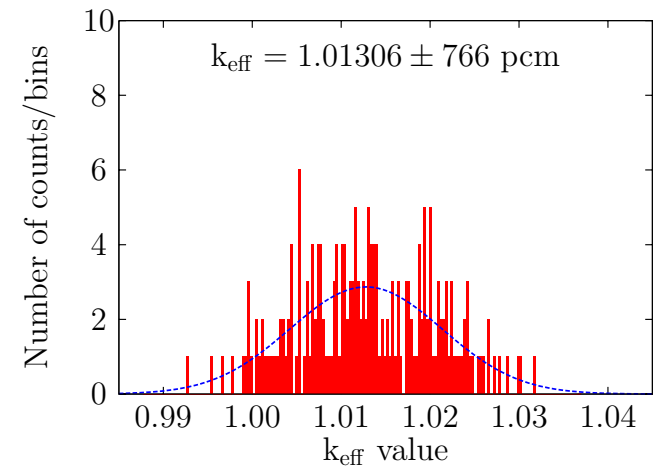


TALYS

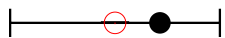
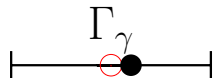
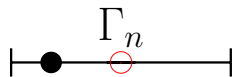
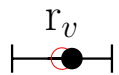
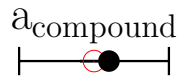
MCNP



$n = 200$



Hands on “1000 × (Talys + ENDF + NJOY + MCNP) calculations”

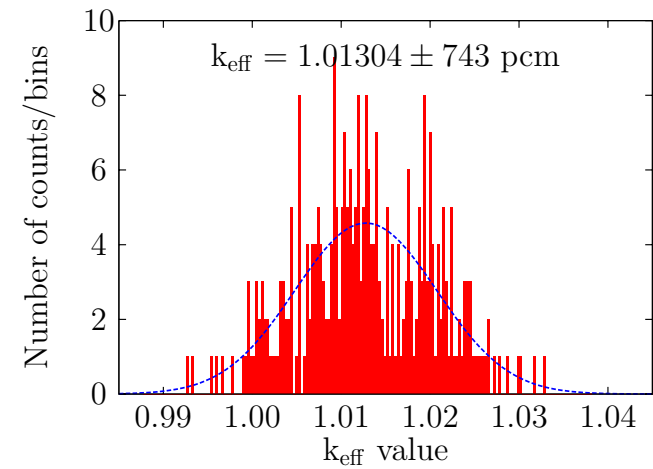


TALYS

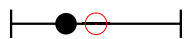
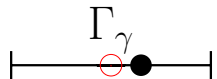
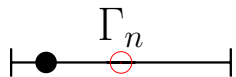
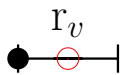
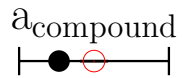
MCNP



$n = 300$

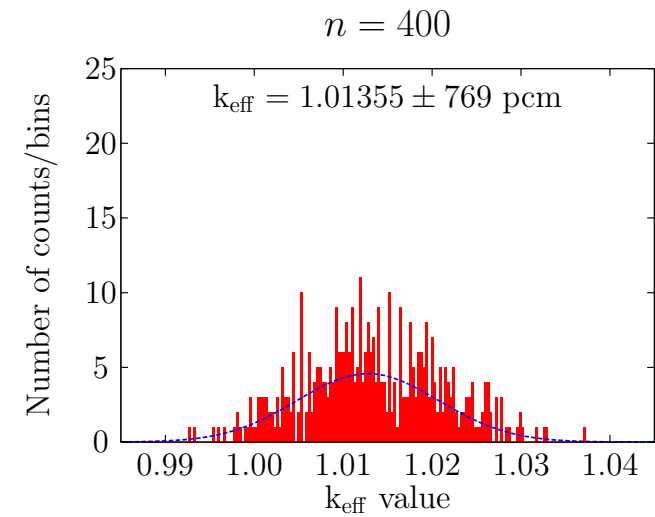


Hands on “1000 × (Talys + ENDF + NJOY + MCNP) calculations”

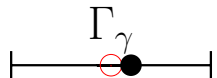
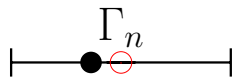
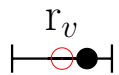
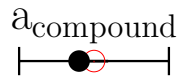


TALYS

MCNP

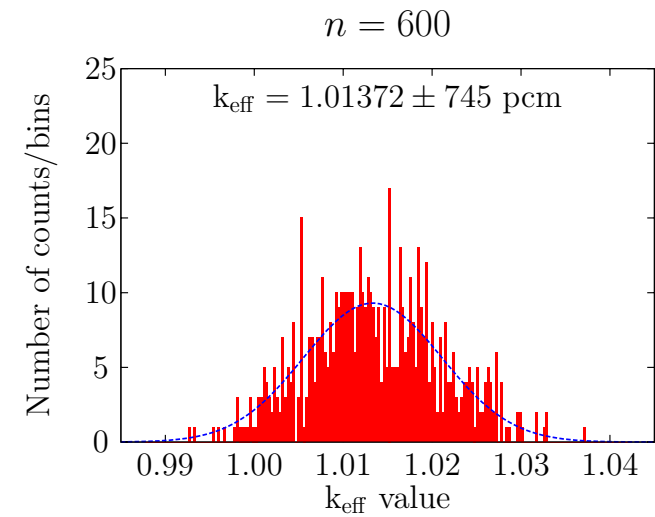


Hands on “1000 × (Talys + ENDF + NJOY + MCNP) calculations”

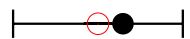
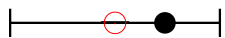
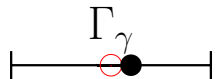
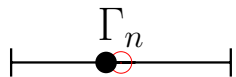
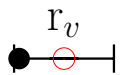
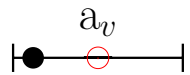
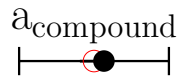


TALYS

MCNP

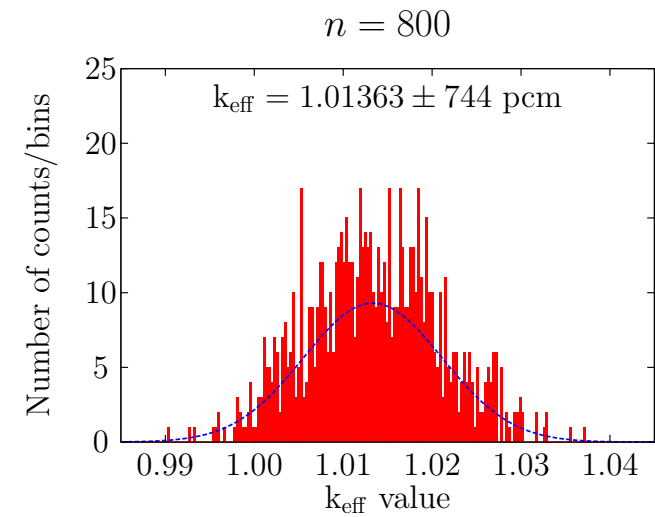


Hands on “1000 × (Talys + ENDF + NJOY + MCNP) calculations”

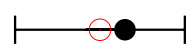
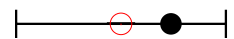
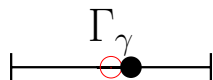
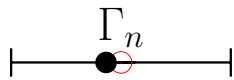
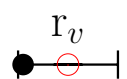
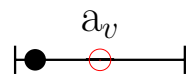
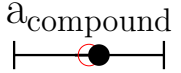


TALYS

MCNP

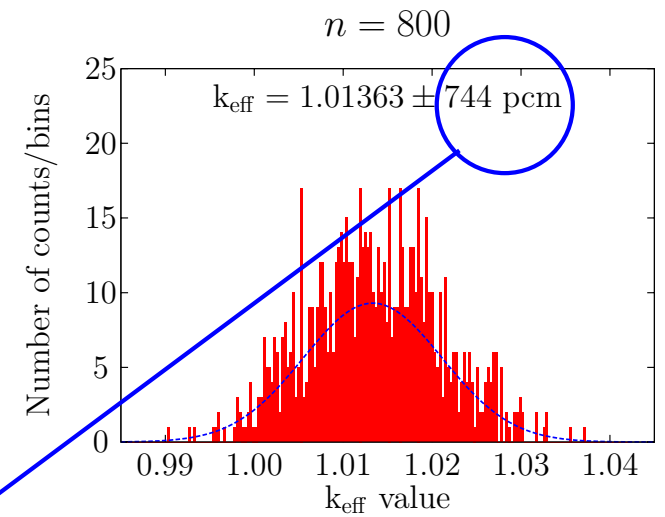


Hands on “1000 × (Talys + ENDF + NJOY + MCNP) calculations”



TALYS

MCNP



Statistical uncertainty $\simeq 68$ pcm
 \implies uncertainty due to nuclear data $\simeq 740$ pcm

Examples with Pb isotopes



* Full evaluations for $^{204-208}\text{Pb}$ (see NIM A589 (2008) 85 for evaluation)

Examples with Pb isotopes



- ✱ Full evaluations for $^{204-208}\text{Pb}$ (see NIM A589 (2008) 85 for evaluation)
- ✱ Parameter uncertainty assessment and Monte Carlo maximum likelihood estimate with “accept-reject” method,

Examples with Pb isotopes



- ❄ Full evaluations for $^{204-208}\text{Pb}$ (see NIM A589 (2008) 85 for evaluation)
- ❄ Parameter uncertainty assessment and Monte Carlo maximum likelihood estimate with “accept-reject” method,
- ❄ **5000** random ENDF files

Examples with Pb isotopes

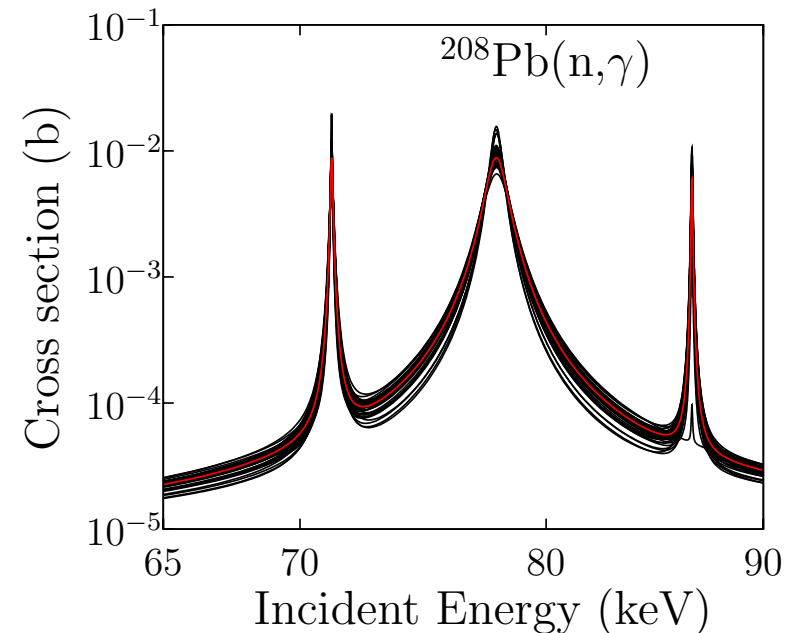
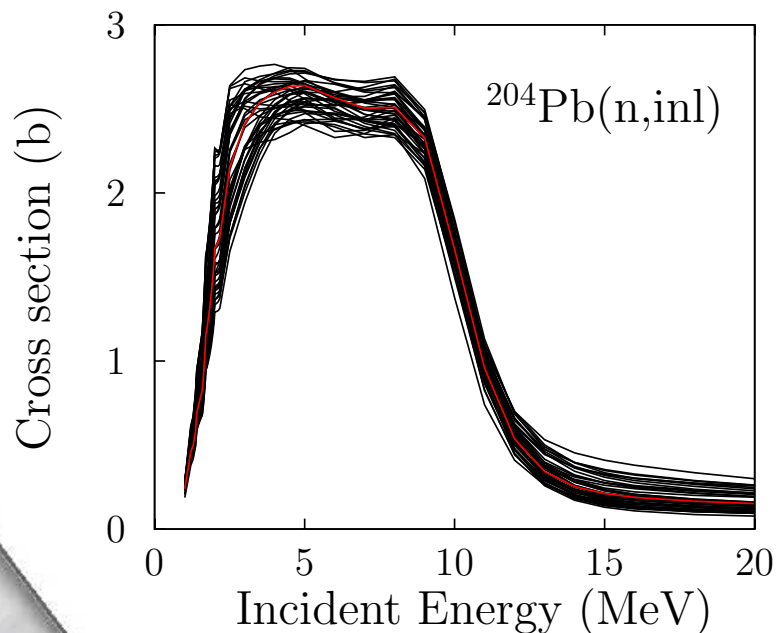


- ❄ Full evaluations for $^{204-208}\text{Pb}$ (see NIM A589 (2008) 85 for evaluation)
- ❄ Parameter uncertainty assessment and Monte Carlo maximum likelihood estimate with “accept-reject” method,
- ❄ **5000** random ENDF files
- ❄ Applied on k_{eff} and β_{eff} for thermal and fast criticality benchmarks (LCT-10 and HMF-64) and to ADS and LFR

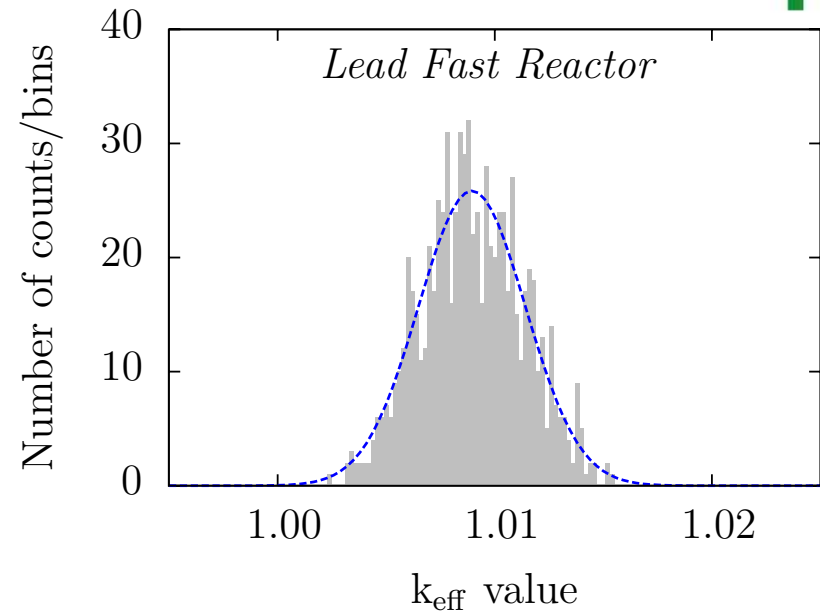
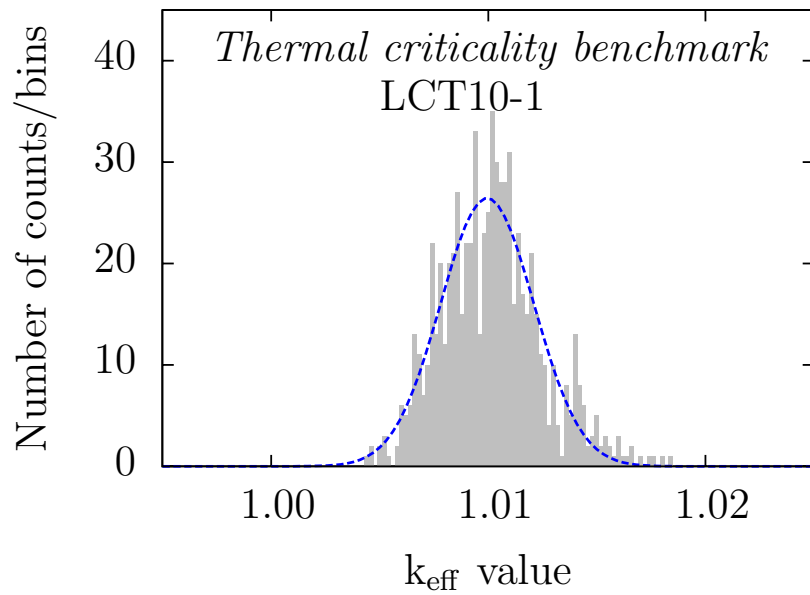
Examples with Pb isotopes



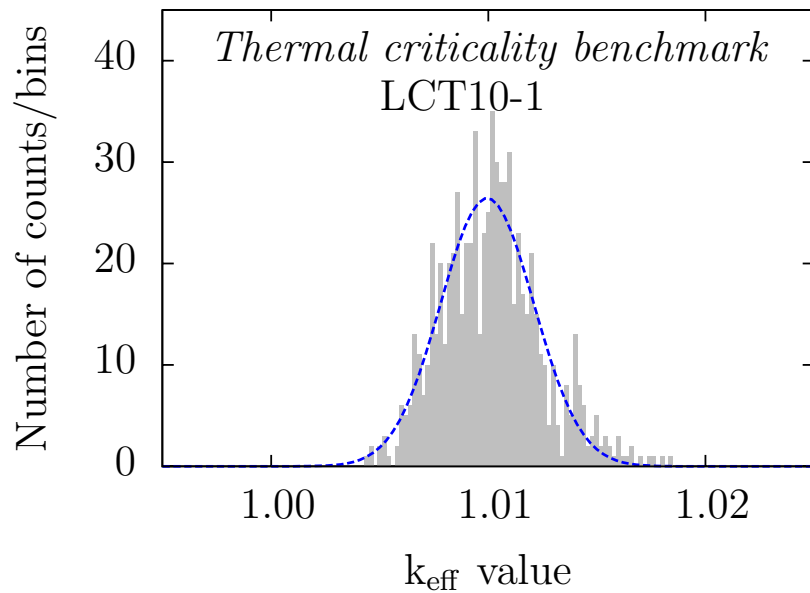
- ❖ Full evaluations for $^{204-208}\text{Pb}$ (see NIM A589 (2008) 85 for evaluation)
- ❖ Parameter uncertainty assessment and Monte Carlo maximum likelihood estimate with “accept-reject” method,
- ❖ **5000** random ENDF files
- ❖ Applied on k_{eff} and β_{eff} for thermal and fast criticality benchmarks (LCT-10 and HMF-64) and to ADS and LFR



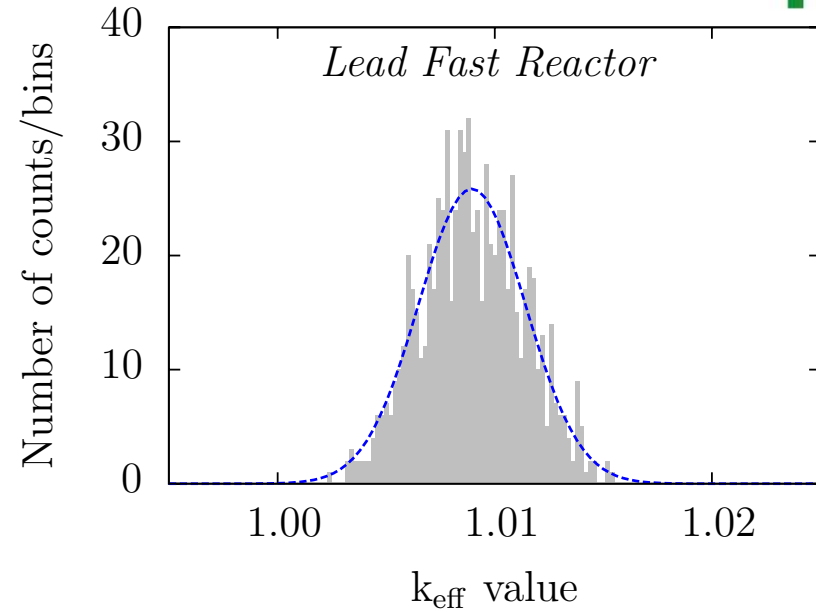
Examples with Pb isotopes



Examples with Pb isotopes

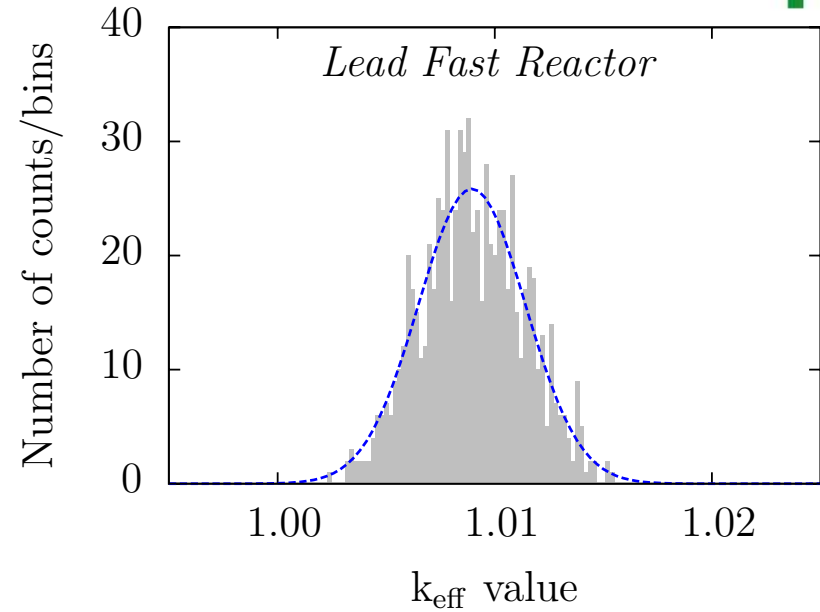
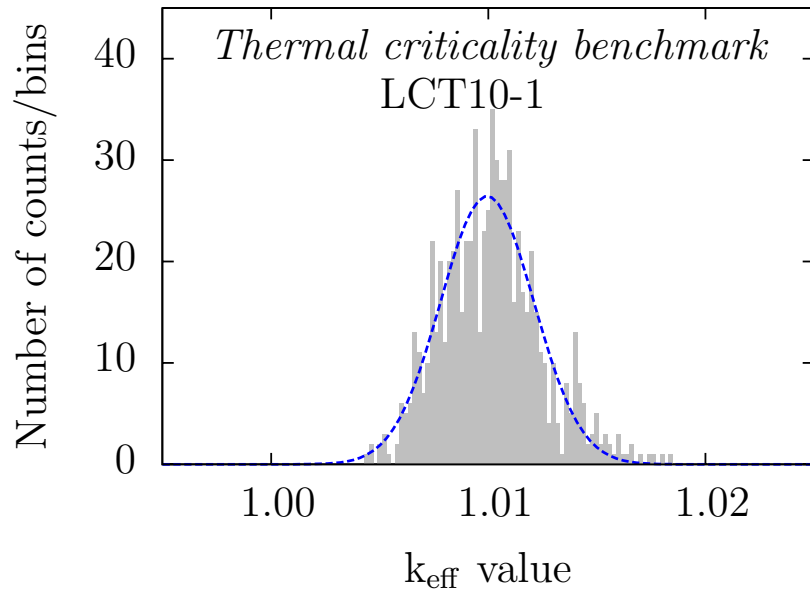


$$k_{\text{eff}} = 1.01028 \pm (60 \text{ pcm and } 212 \text{ pcm})$$

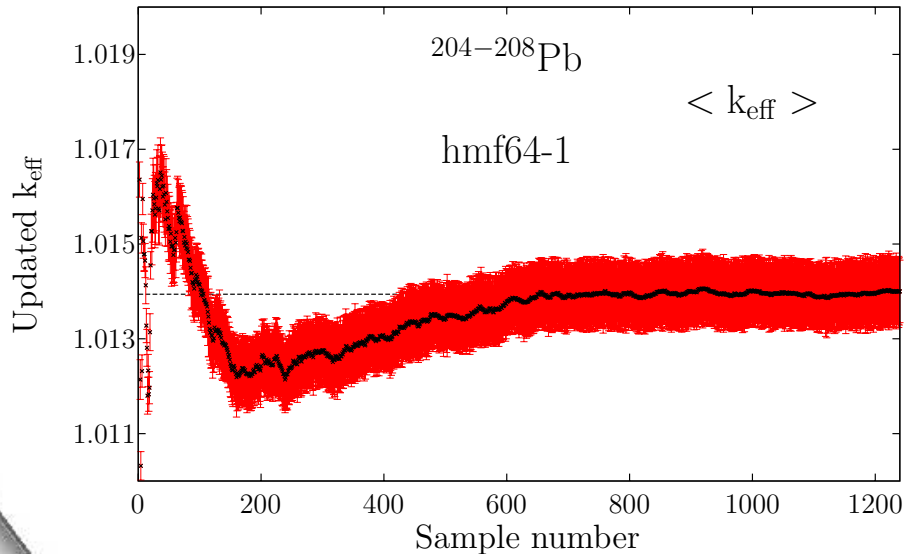


$$k_{\text{eff}} = 1.00894 \pm (60 \text{ pcm and } 240 \text{ pcm})$$

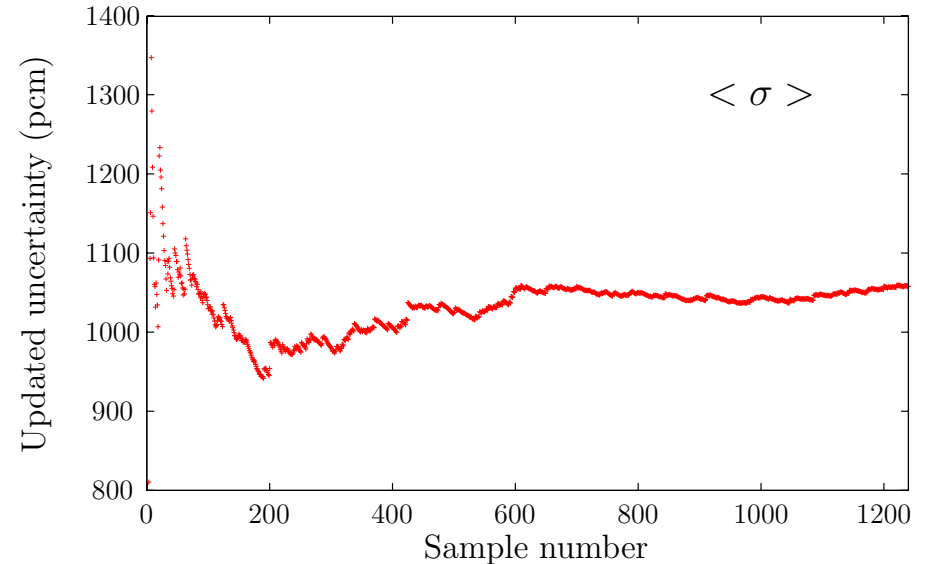
Examples with Pb isotopes



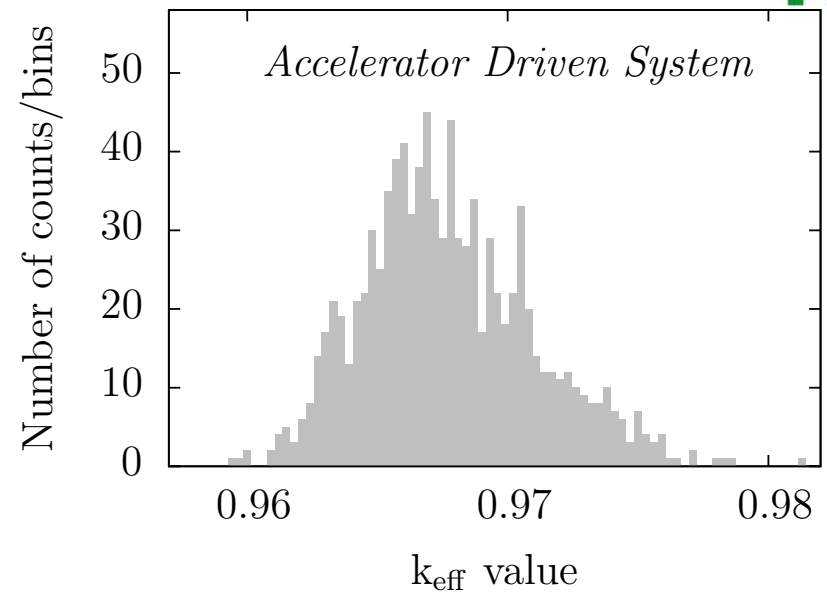
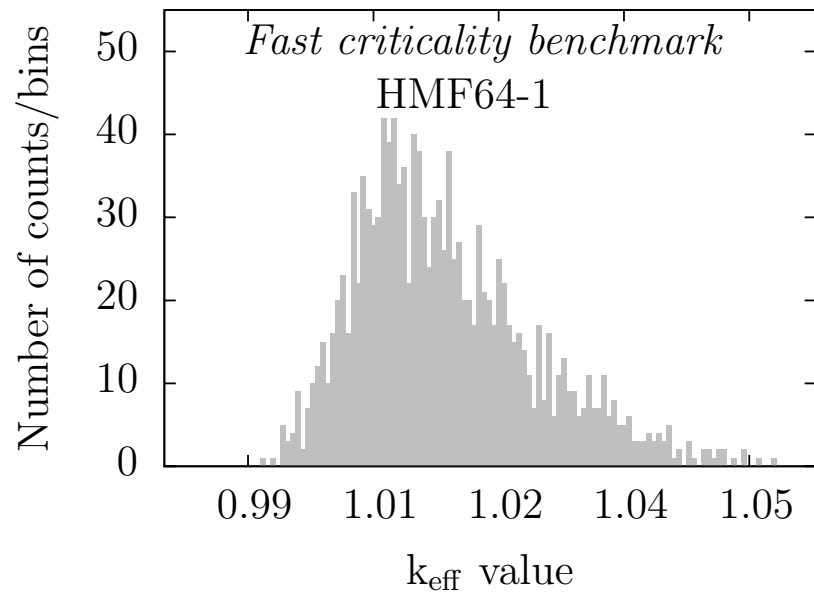
$$k_{\text{eff}} = 1.01028 \pm (60 \text{ pcm and } 212 \text{ pcm})$$



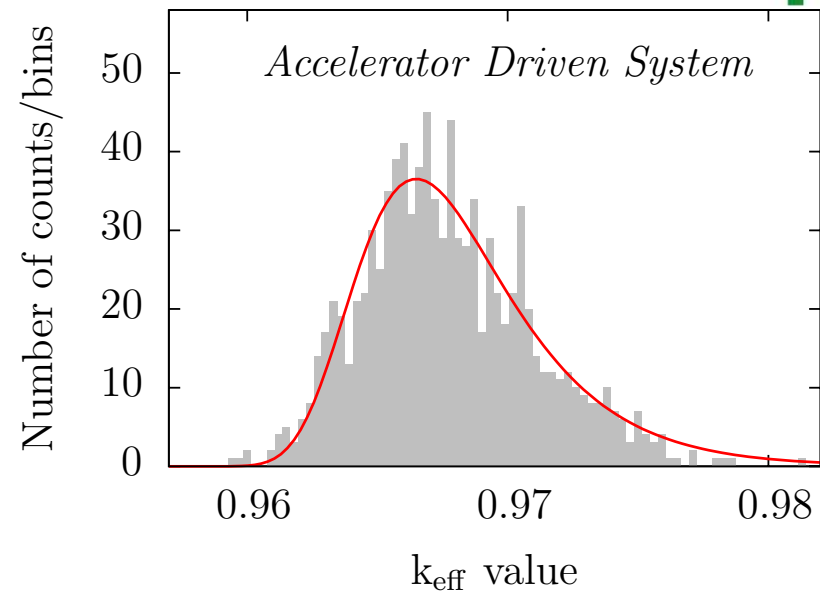
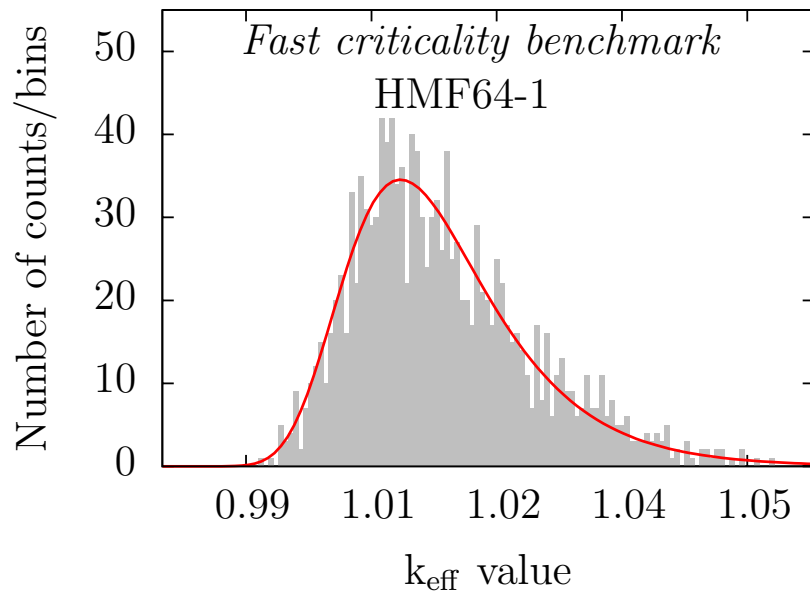
$$k_{\text{eff}} = 1.00894 \pm (60 \text{ pcm and } 240 \text{ pcm})$$



Examples with Pb isotopes



Examples with Pb isotopes



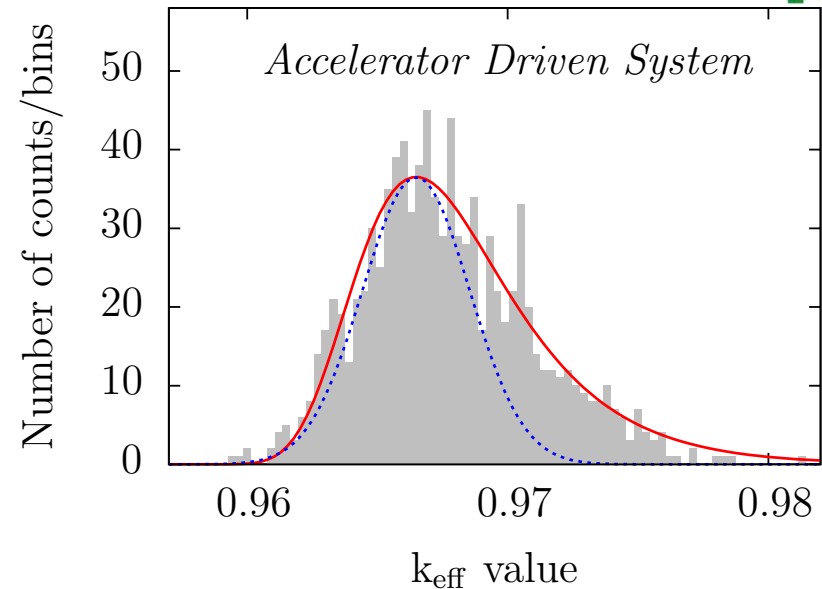
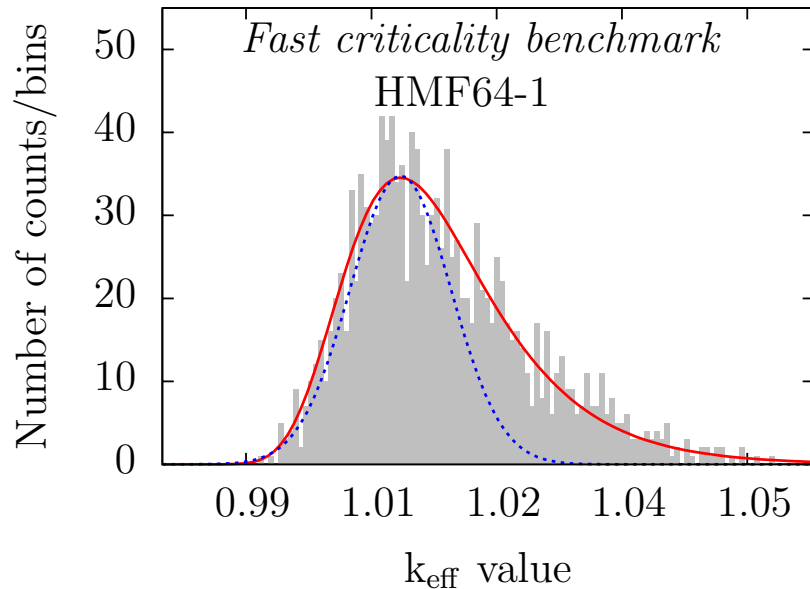
Better fit with the “*Extreme Value Theory*”, or EVT:

$$F(z) = e^{-z-e^{-z}} \text{ with } z = \frac{X-\mu}{\sigma}$$

$$\text{Mean } \mu' = \mu + \gamma\sigma$$

$$\text{Standard Deviation } \sigma' = \sigma \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{6}}$$

Examples with Pb isotopes



Better fit with the “*Extreme Value Theory*”, or EVT:

$$F(z) = e^{-z-e^{-z}} \text{ with } z = \frac{X-\mu}{\sigma}$$

$$\text{Mean } \mu' = \mu + \gamma\sigma$$

$$\text{Standard Deviation } \sigma' = \sigma \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{6}}$$

	HMF-64.1	ADS
k_{eff}	1.00848	0.96648
	$\mu'=1.01394$	$\mu'=0.96785$
$\sigma_k \times 10^5$	855	291
	$\sigma'=1097$	$\sigma'=345$

Why not a Normal distribution for k_{eff} ?

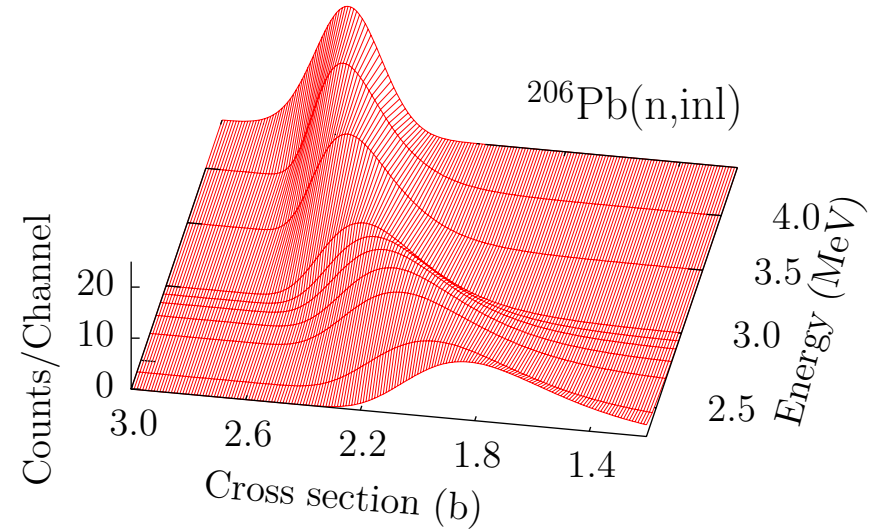
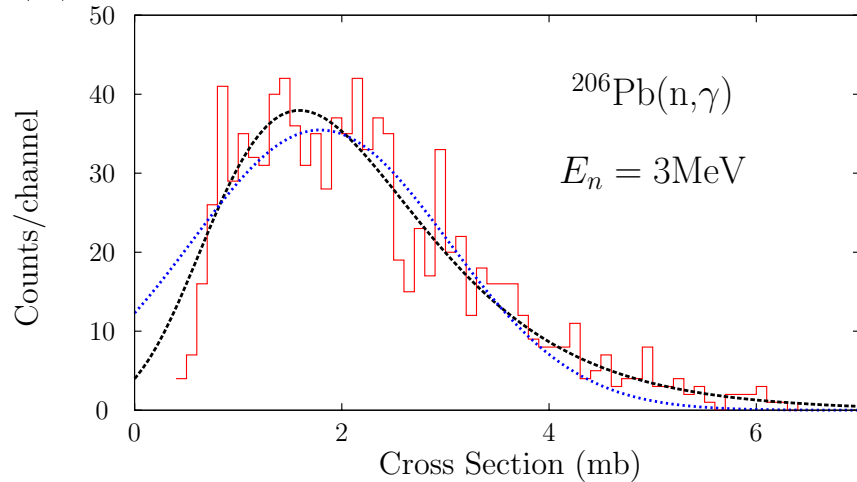


(1) The central limit theorem does not apply

Why not a Normal distribution for k_{eff} ?



- (1) The central limit theorem does not apply
- (2) Cross sections do not follow a Gaussian distribution:



Any safety related issue regarding high k_{eff} tail ?

Global calculations: from ^{19}F to ^{208}Pb



‘In general, this paper will or will not be a breakthrough in methodology if the [practicality and robustness] can or can not be demonstrated.’,

ANE Referee, May 2008

Global calculations: from ^{19}F to ^{208}Pb



‘In general, this paper will or will not be a breakthrough in methodology if the [practicality and robustness] can or can not be demonstrated.’,

ANE Referee, May 2008

Okay, let’s go from academic solutions to mass production !

🚲 Default TALYS calculation + Resonance parameters (RP)

Global calculations: from ^{19}F to ^{208}Pb



‘In general, this paper will or will not be a breakthrough in methodology if the [practicality and robustness] can or can not be demonstrated.’,

ANE Referee, May 2008

Okay, let’s go from academic solutions to mass production !

🚲 Default TALYS calculation + Resonance parameters (RP)

🚲 Default TALYS uncertainties + RP uncertainties derived from the Atlas

Global calculations: from ^{19}F to ^{208}Pb



‘In general, this paper will or will not be a breakthrough in methodology if the [practicality and robustness] can or can not be demonstrated.’,

ANE Referee, May 2008

Okay, let's go from academic solutions to mass production !

🚲 Default TALYS calculation + Resonance parameters (RP)

🚲 Default TALYS uncertainties + RP uncertainties derived from the Atlas

🚲 **100** to **2000** ENDF files per isotope from ^{19}F to ^{208}Pb (100 isotopes)

Global calculations: from ^{19}F to ^{208}Pb



‘In general, this paper will or will not be a breakthrough in methodology if the [practicality and robustness] can or can not be demonstrated.’,

ANE Referee, May 2008

Okay, let’s go from academic solutions to mass production !

- 🚲 Default TALYS calculation + Resonance parameters (RP)
- 🚲 Default TALYS uncertainties + RP uncertainties derived from the Atlas
- 🚲 **100** to **2000** ENDF files per isotope from ^{19}F to ^{208}Pb (100 isotopes)
- 🚲 **150** criticality-safety benchmarks calculated ($> 30\,000$ calculations) from S. van der Mark’s list

Global calculations: from ^{19}F to ^{208}Pb



‘In general, this paper will or will not be a breakthrough in methodology if the [practicality and robustness] can or can not be demonstrated.’,

ANE Referee, May 2008

Okay, let’s go from academic solutions to mass production !

- 🚲 Default TALYS calculation + Resonance parameters (RP)
- 🚲 Default TALYS uncertainties + RP uncertainties derived from the Atlas
- 🚲 **100** to **2000** ENDF files per isotope from ^{19}F to ^{208}Pb (100 isotopes)
- 🚲 **150** criticality-safety benchmarks calculated ($> 30\,000$ calculations) from S. van der Mark’s list
- 🚲 All Oktavian shielding benchmarks (neutrons and gammas)

Global calculations: from ^{19}F to ^{208}Pb



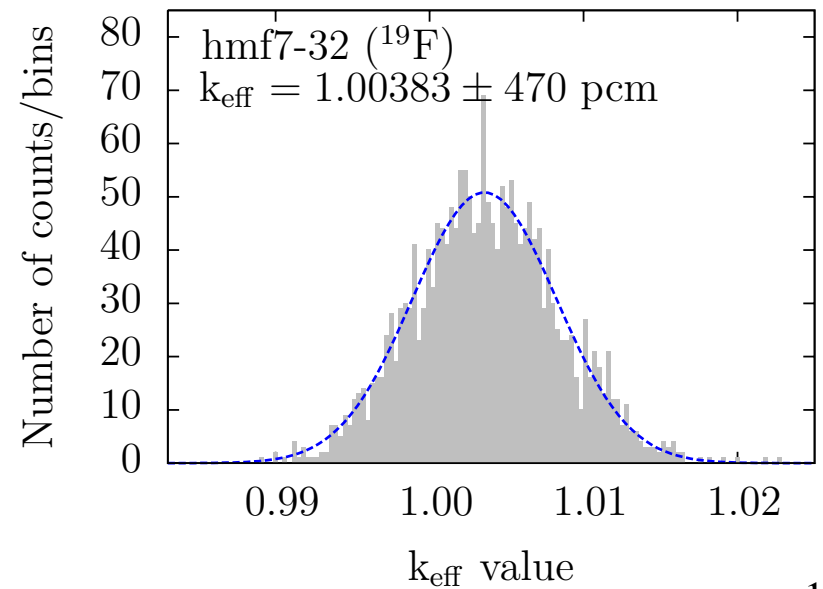
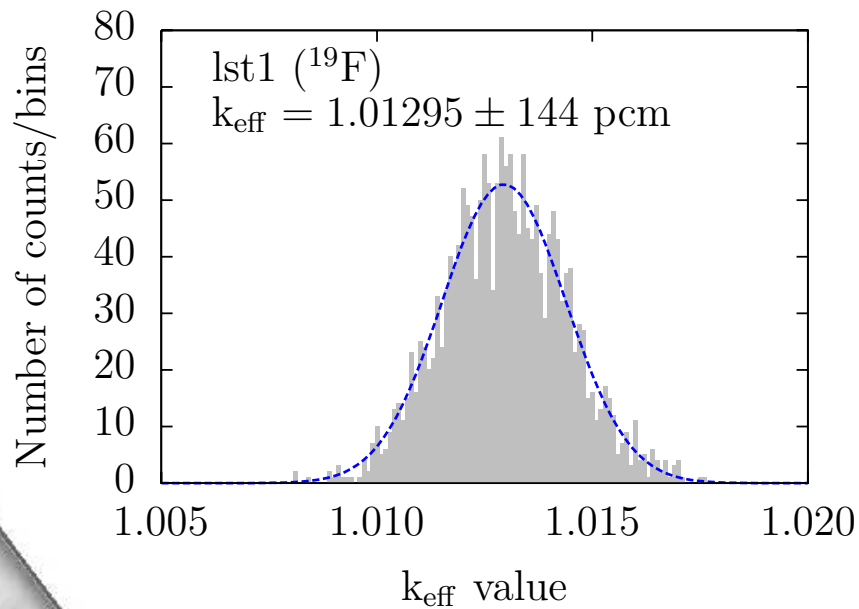
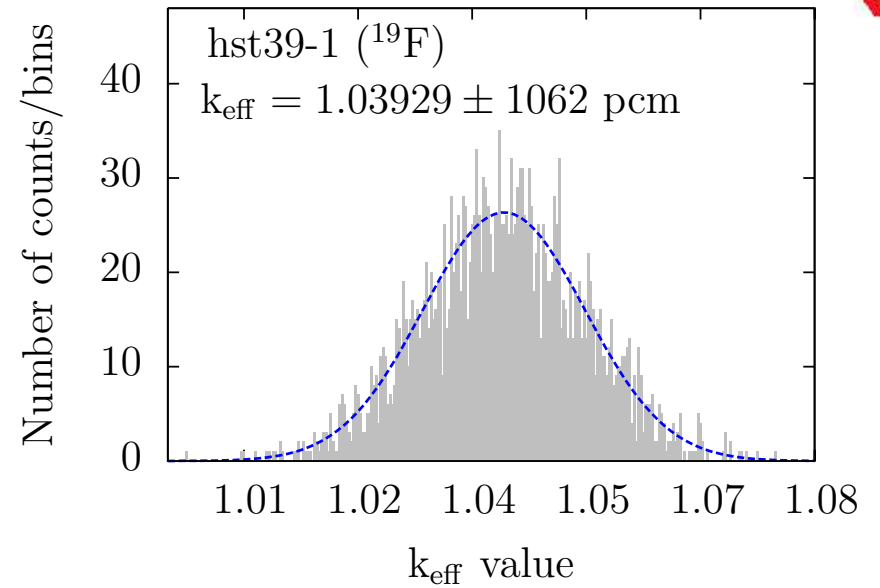
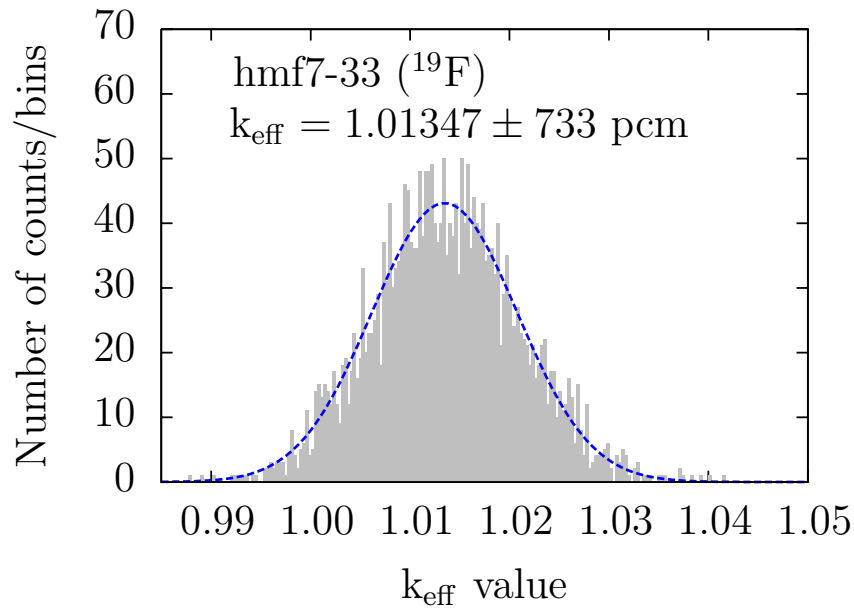
‘In general, this paper will or will not be a breakthrough in methodology if the [practicality and robustness] can or can not be demonstrated.’,

ANE Referee, May 2008

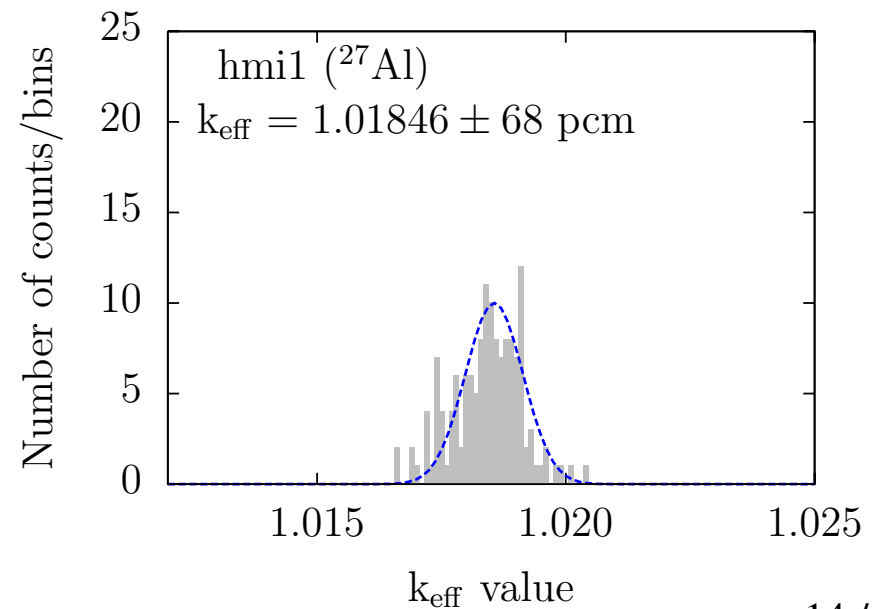
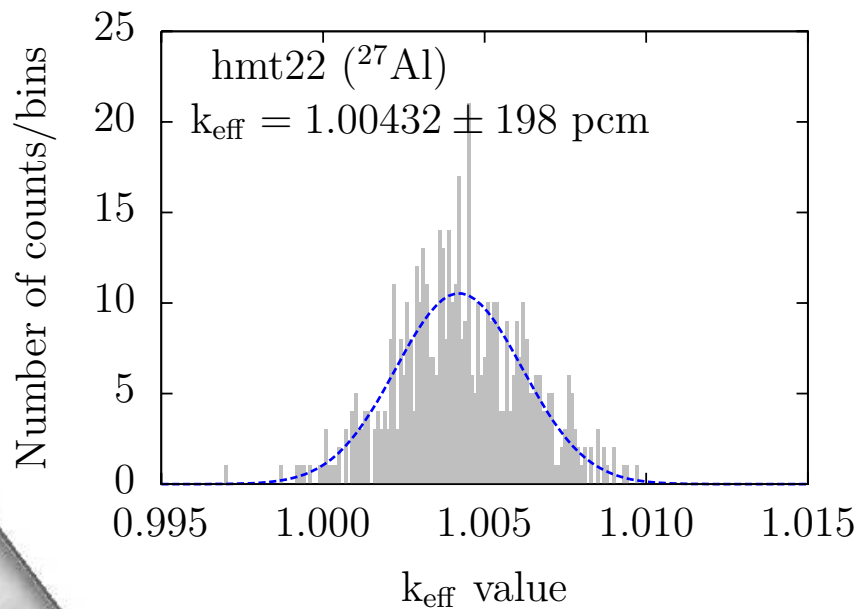
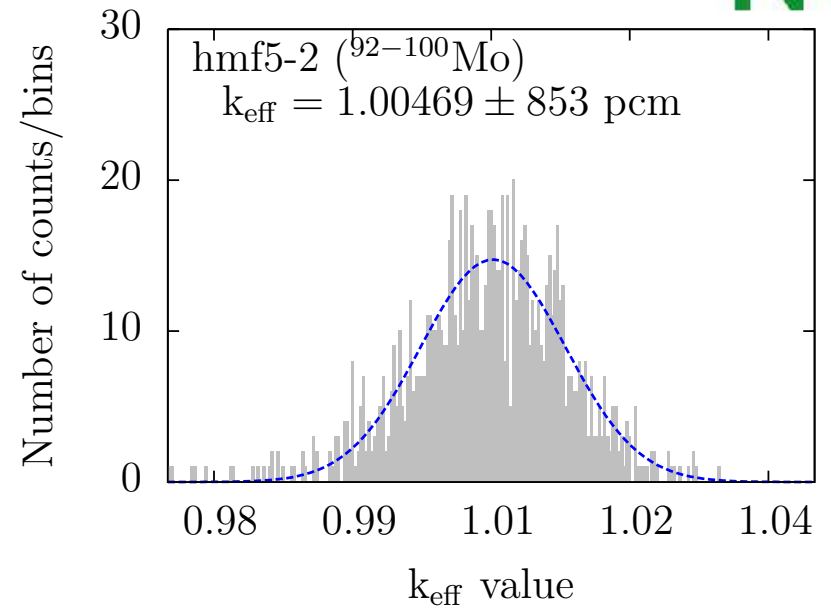
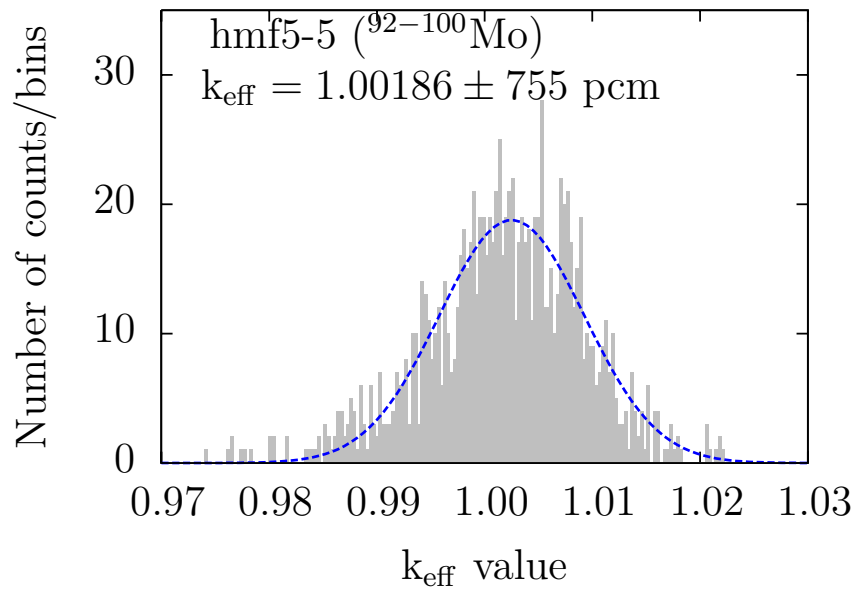
Okay, let’s go from academic solutions to mass production !

- 🚲 Default TALYS calculation + Resonance parameters (RP)
- 🚲 Default TALYS uncertainties + RP uncertainties derived from the Atlas
- 🚲 **100** to **2000** ENDF files per isotope from ^{19}F to ^{208}Pb (100 isotopes)
- 🚲 **150** criticality-safety benchmarks calculated ($> 30\,000$ calculations) from S. van der Mark’s list
- 🚲 All Oktavian shielding benchmarks (neutrons and gammas)
- 🚲 Reactivity swing for a LWR using an “Inert Matrix Fuel” (Pu and Mo), Westinghouse 3 loops type reactor

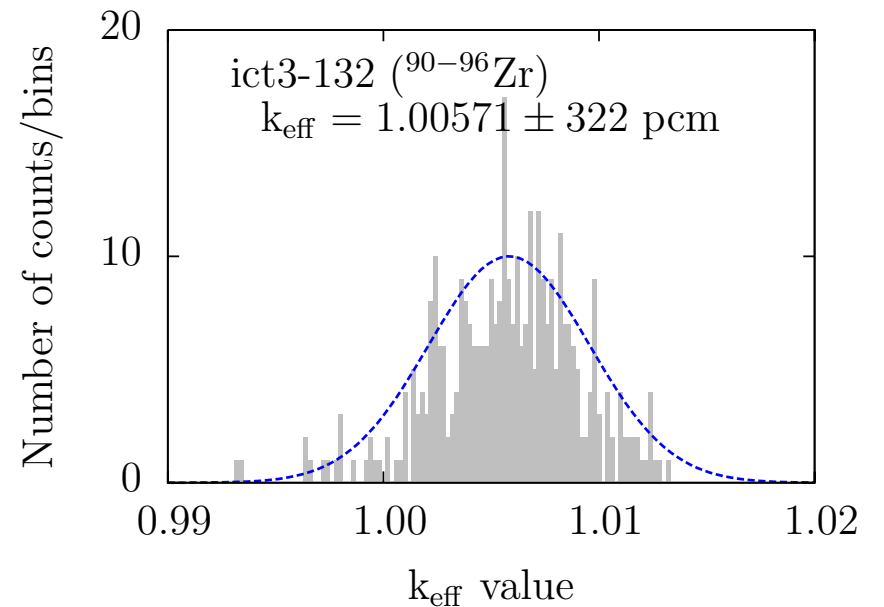
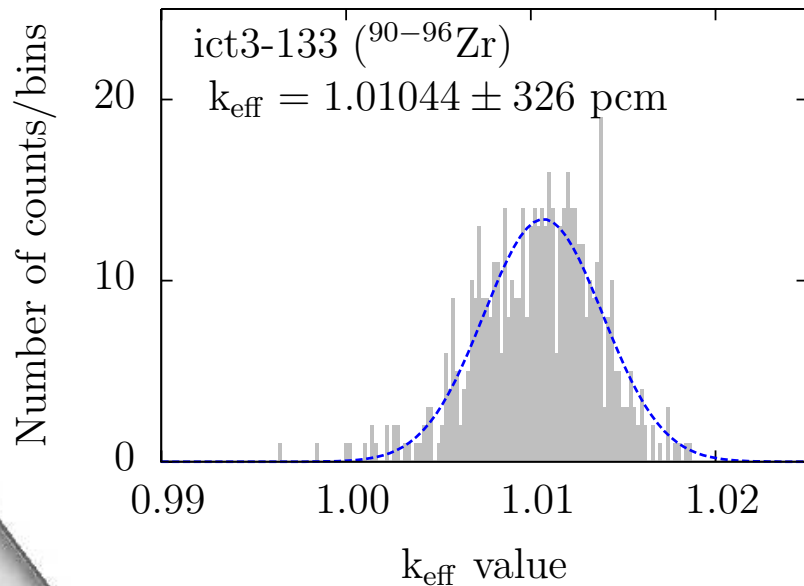
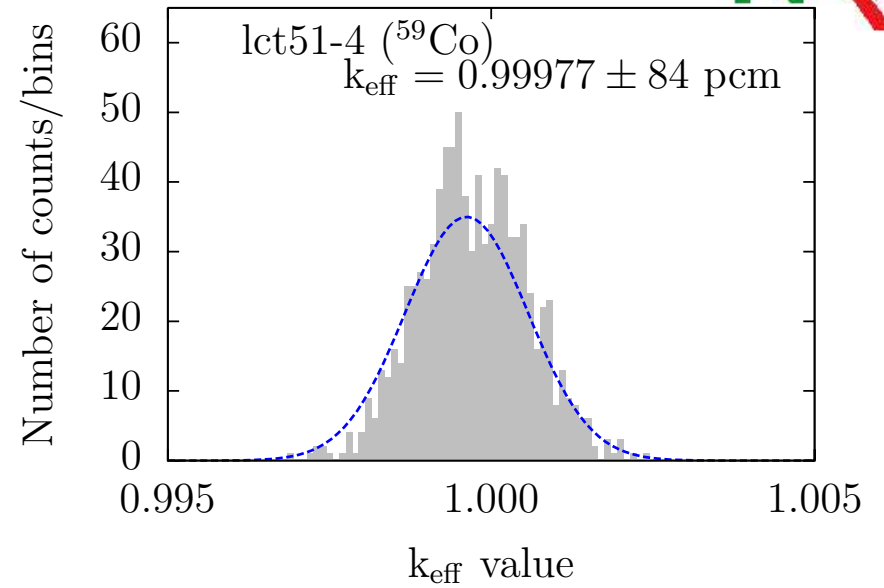
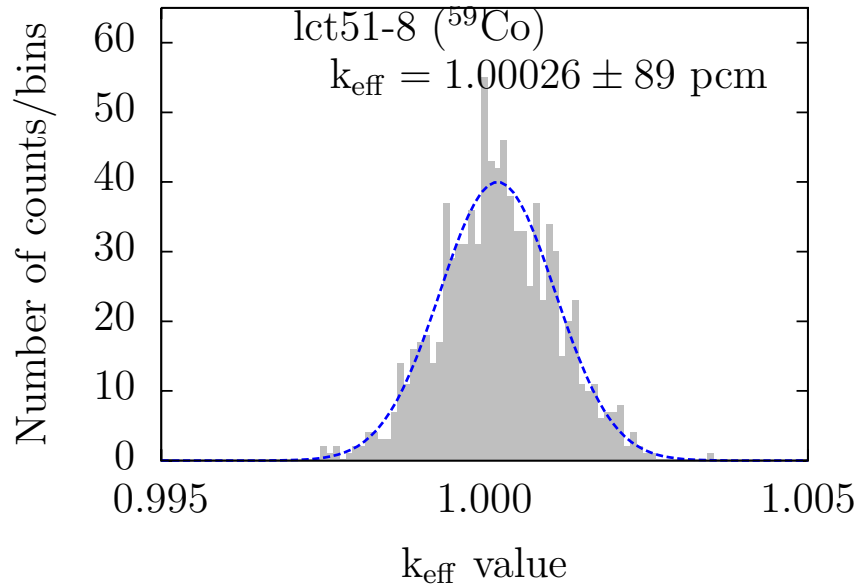
Examples of k_{eff} benchmarks for ^{19}F



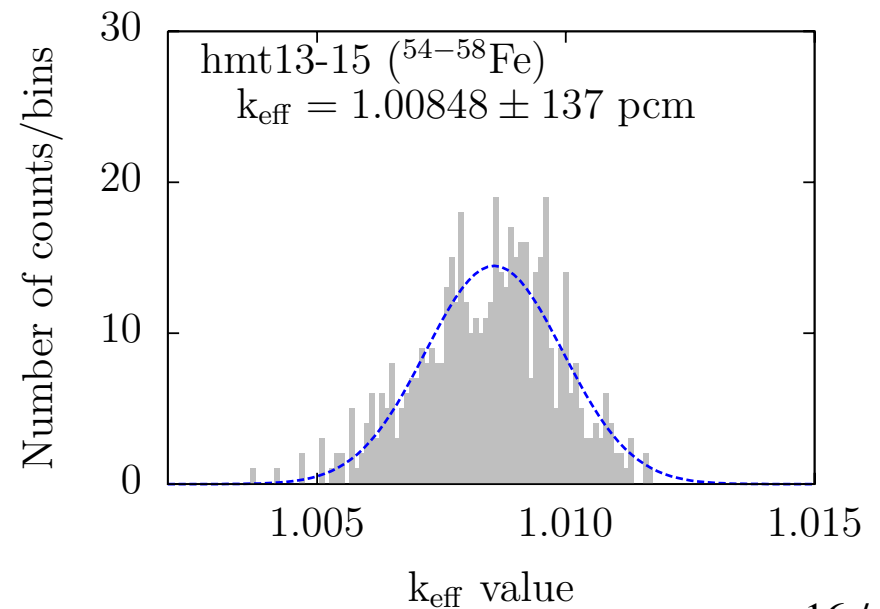
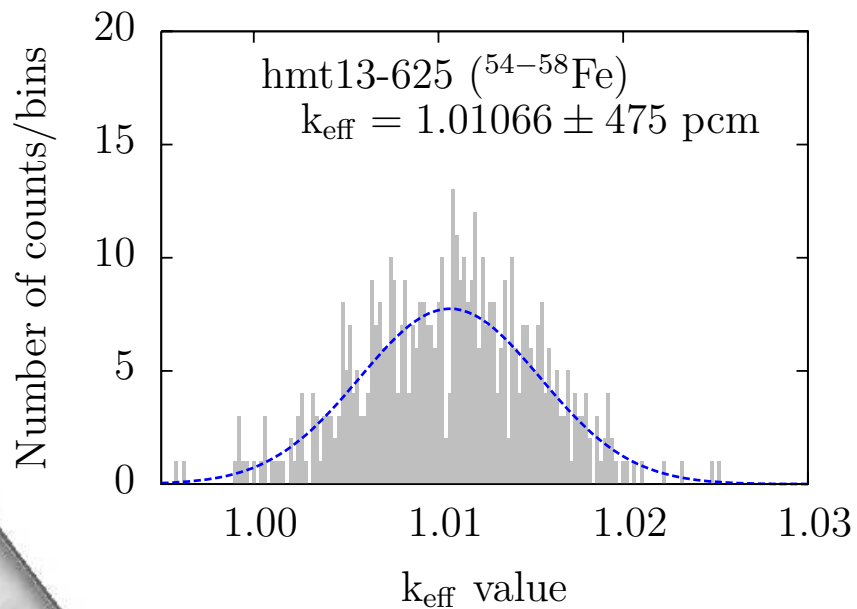
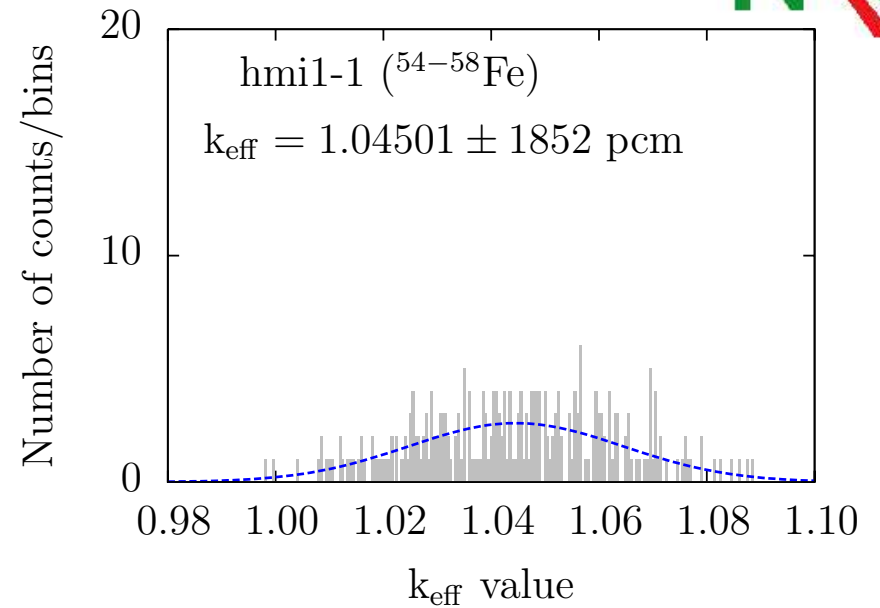
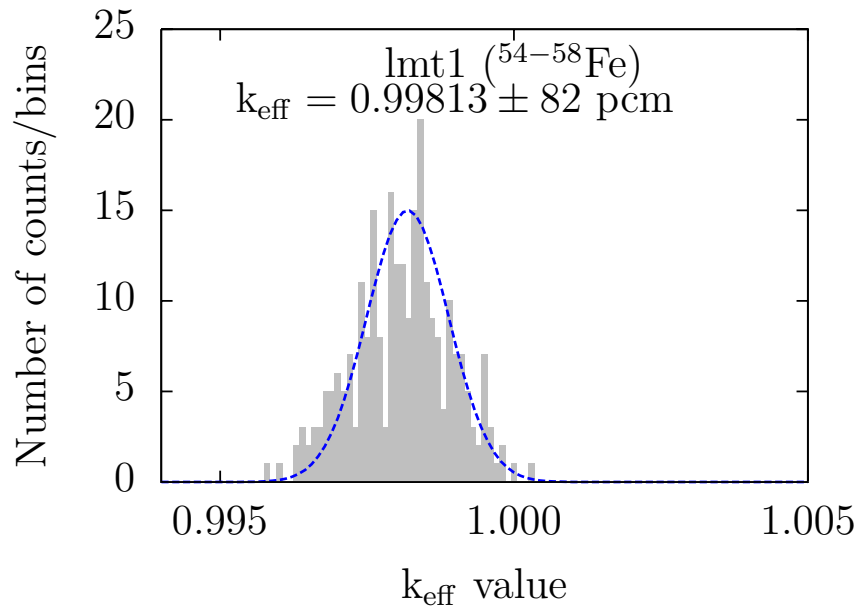
Examples of k_{eff} benchmarks for ^{27}Al and $^{92-100}\text{Mo}$



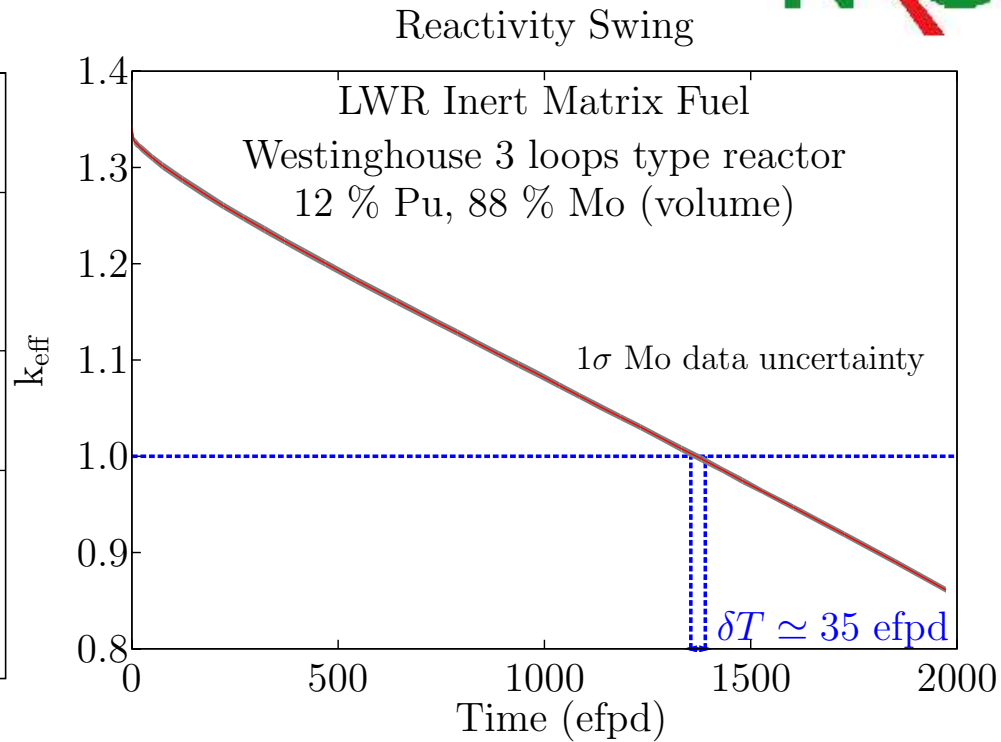
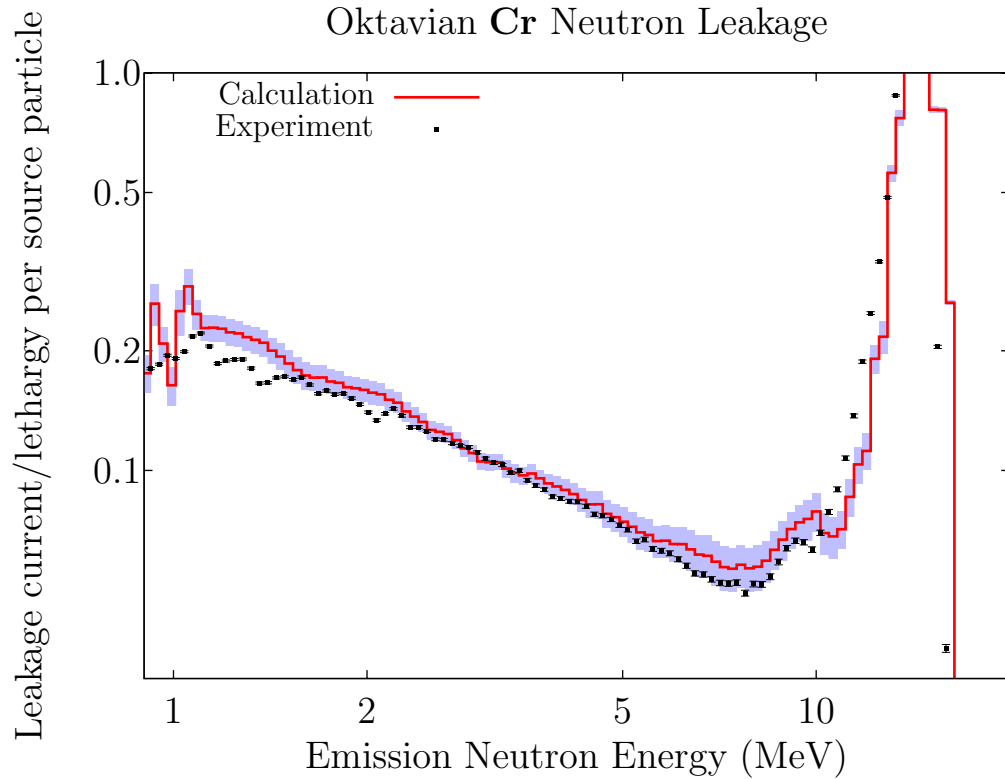
Examples of k_{eff} benchmarks for ^{59}Co and $^{90-96}\text{Zr}$



Examples of k_{eff} benchmarks for $^{54-58}\text{Fe}$

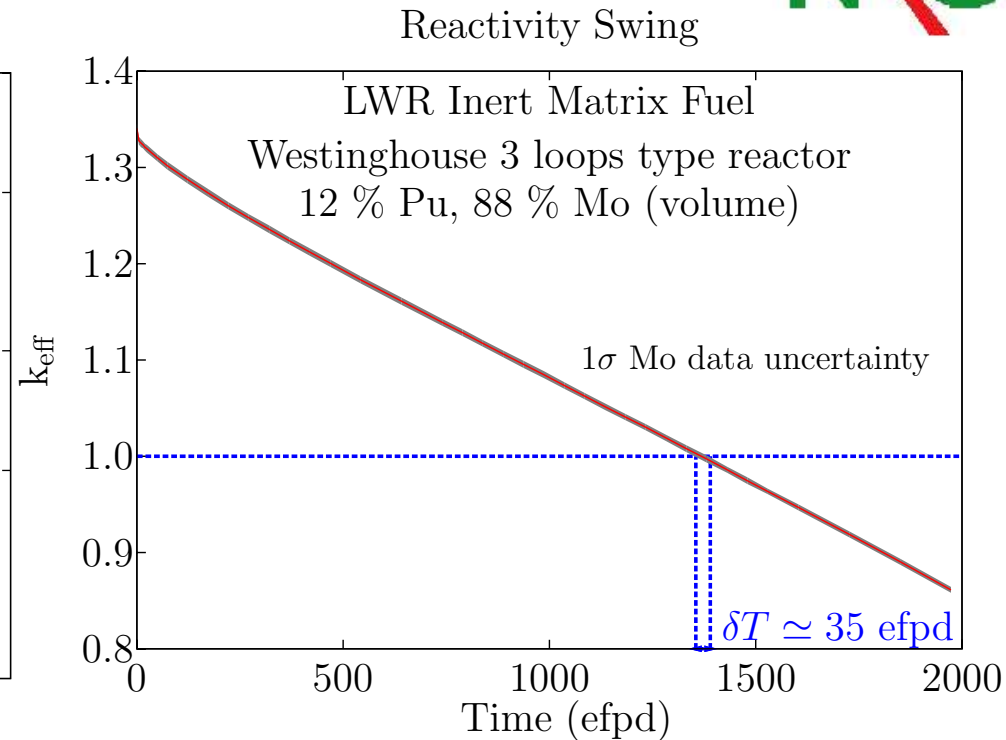
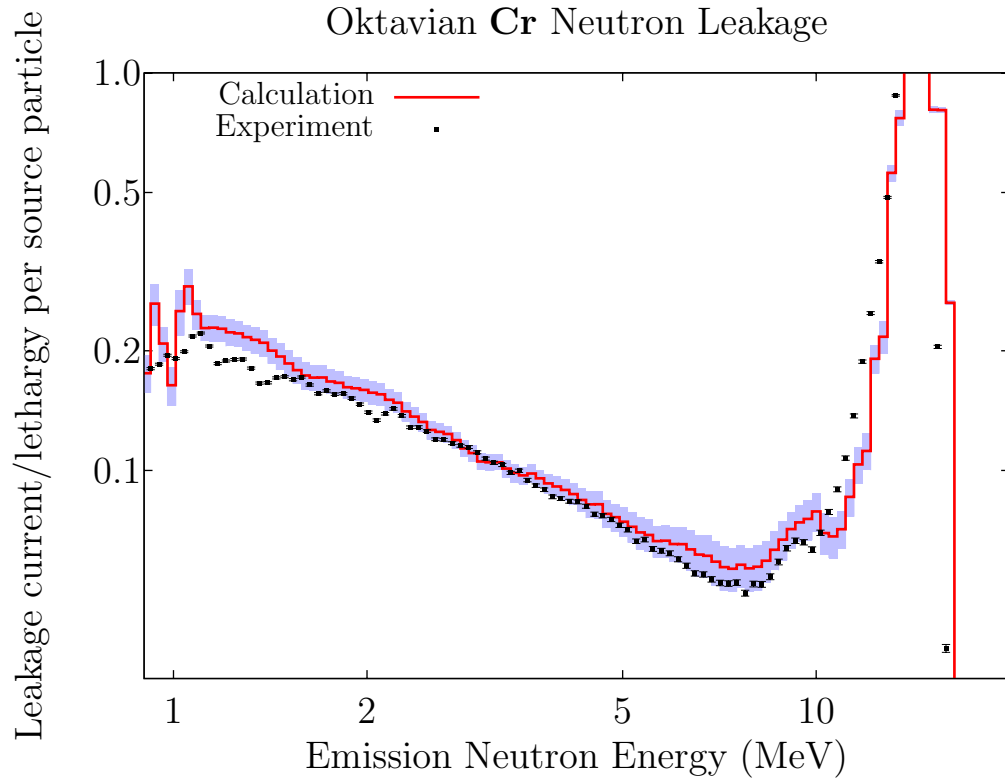


Examples of shielding benchmarks and reactivity swing



(Blind Taly calculations)

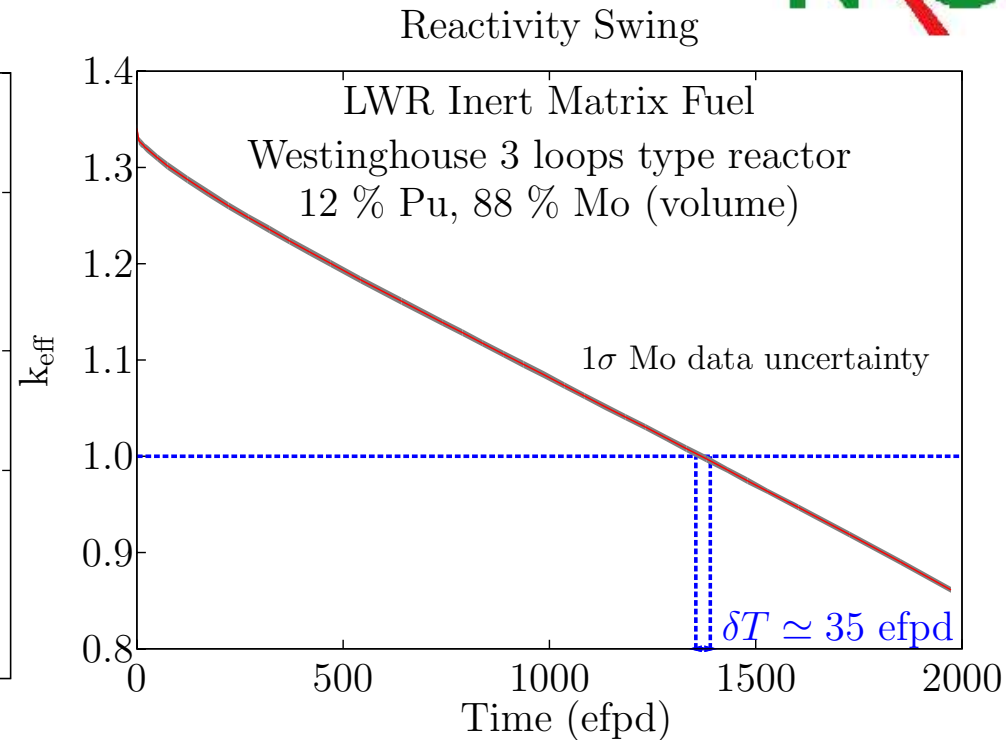
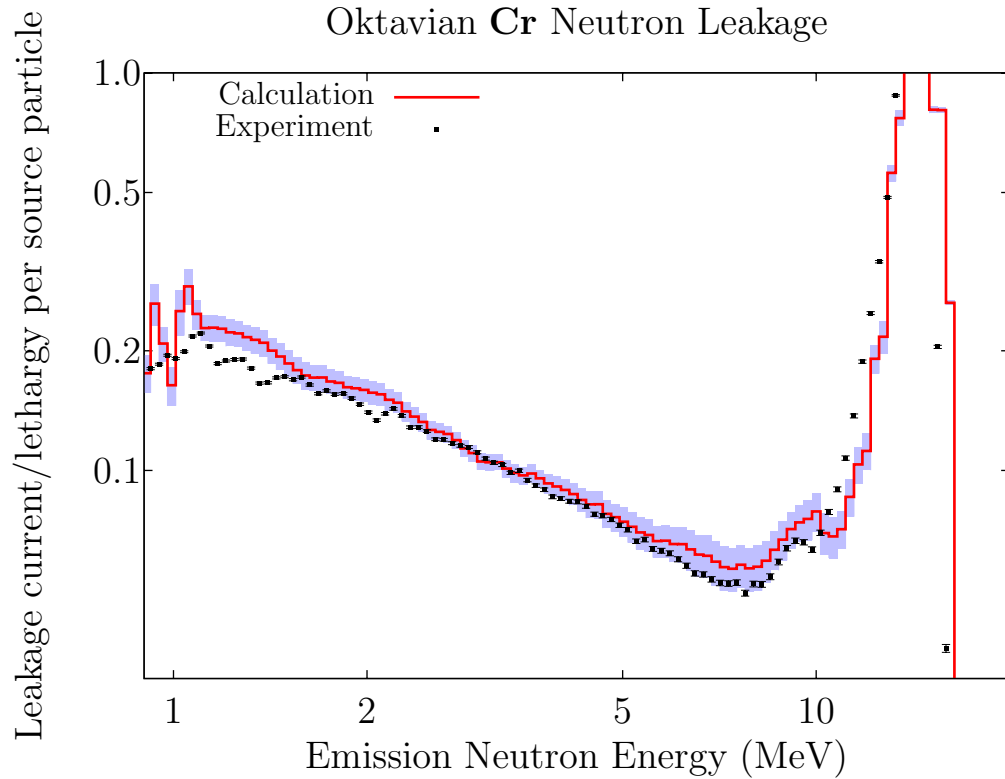
Examples of shielding benchmarks and reactivity swing



(Blind Taly calculations)

⚡ Also applied to Mn, Co, Al, Cu Oktavian benchmarks

Examples of shielding benchmarks and reactivity swing



(Blind Taly calculations)

- ⚡ Also applied to Mn, Co, Al, Cu Oktavian benchmarks
- ⚡ and industrial PWR reactor for life-time extension (uncertainty on the reactor pressure vessel damage)

Pros and Cons



😊 + No MF 32-35 (no 2 Gb files) **but** every possible cross correlation included

Pros and Cons



- ☺ + No MF 32-35 (no 2 Gb files) **but** every possible cross correlation included
- ☺ + No approximation **but** true probability distribution

Pros and Cons



- ☺ + No MF 32-35 (no 2 Gb files) **but** every possible cross correlation included
- ☺ + No approximation **but** true probability distribution
- ☺ + Only essential info for an evaluation is stored

Pros and Cons



- ☺ + No MF 32-35 (no 2 Gb files) **but** every possible cross correlation included
- ☺ + No approximation **but** true probability distribution
- ☺ + Only essential info for an evaluation is stored
- ☺ + No perturbation code necessary, **only** “essential” codes

Pros and Cons



- ☺ + No MF 32-35 (no 2 Gb files) **but** every possible cross correlation included
- ☺ + No approximation **but** true probability distribution
- ☺ + Only essential info for an evaluation is stored
- ☺ + No perturbation code necessary, **only** “essential” codes
- ☺ + Feedback to model parameters

Pros and Cons



- ☺ + No MF 32-35 (no 2 Gb files) **but** every possible cross correlation included
- ☺ + No approximation **but** true probability distribution
- ☺ + Only essential info for an evaluation is stored
- ☺ + No perturbation code necessary, **only** “essential” codes
- ☺ + Feedback to model parameters
- ☺ + (Random) EAF libraries

Pros and Cons



- ☺ + No MF 32-35 (no 2 Gb files) **but** every possible cross correlation included
- ☺ + No approximation **but** true probability distribution
- ☺ + Only essential info for an evaluation is stored
- ☺ + No perturbation code necessary, **only** “essential” codes
- ☺ + Feedback to model parameters
- ☺ + (Random) EAF libraries
- ☺ + QA

Pros and Cons



- 😊 + No MF 32-35 (no 2 Gb files) **but** every possible cross correlation included
- 😊 + No approximation **but** true probability distribution
- 😊 + Only essential info for an evaluation is stored
- 😊 + No perturbation code necessary, **only** “essential” codes
- 😊 + Feedback to model parameters
- 😊 + (Random) EAF libraries
- 😊 + QA
- 😞 - Needs discipline to reproduce

Pros and Cons



- 😊 + No MF 32-35 (no 2 Gb files) **but** every possible cross correlation included
- 😊 + No approximation **but** true probability distribution
- 😊 + Only essential info for an evaluation is stored
- 😊 + No perturbation code necessary, **only** “essential” codes
- 😊 + Feedback to model parameters
- 😊 + (Random) EAF libraries
- 😊 + QA
- 😞 - Needs discipline to reproduce
- 😞 - Memory and computer time

Pros and Cons



- ☺ + No MF 32-35 (no 2 Gb files) **but** every possible cross correlation included
- ☺ + No approximation **but** true probability distribution
- ☺ + Only essential info for an evaluation is stored
- ☺ + No perturbation code necessary, **only** “essential” codes
- ☺ + Feedback to model parameters
- ☺ + (Random) EAF libraries
- ☺ + QA
- ☹ - Needs discipline to reproduce
- ☹ - Memory and computer time
- ☹ - Complexity for full reactor core calculation unknown

Pros and Cons



- 😊 + No MF 32-35 (no 2 Gb files) **but** every possible cross correlation included
- 😊 + No approximation **but** true probability distribution
- 😊 + Only essential info for an evaluation is stored
- 😊 + No perturbation code necessary, **only** “essential” codes
- 😊 + Feedback to model parameters
- 😊 + (Random) EAF libraries
- 😊 + QA
- 😞 - Needs discipline to reproduce
- 😞 - Memory and computer time
- 😞 - Complexity for full reactor core calculation unknown
- 😞 - Role of data centers would change

Conclusions and future improvements



- ☒ New methodology to propagate nuclear data uncertainty to integral quantities (k_{eff} benchmarks, shielding benchmarks, reactivity swing, neutron flux for commercial reactor) via Monte Carlo

Conclusions and future improvements



- ☒ New methodology to propagate nuclear data uncertainty to integral quantities (k_{eff} benchmarks, shielding benchmarks, reactivity swing, neutron flux for commercial reactor) via Monte Carlo
- ☒ Proof of principle with high quality Pb evaluations

Conclusions and future improvements



- ❑ New methodology to propagate nuclear data uncertainty to integral quantities (k_{eff} benchmarks, shielding benchmarks, reactivity swing, neutron flux for commercial reactor) via Monte Carlo
- ❑ Proof of principle with high quality Pb evaluations
- ❑ Mass production tested on more than 150 benchmarks

Conclusions and future improvements



- ❑ New methodology to propagate nuclear data uncertainty to integral quantities (k_{eff} benchmarks, shielding benchmarks, reactivity swing, neutron flux for commercial reactor) via Monte Carlo
- ❑ Proof of principle with high quality Pb evaluations
- ❑ Mass production tested on more than 150 benchmarks
- ❑ “Paper to present the principle”: under revision for ANE

Conclusions and future improvements



- ☒ New methodology to propagate nuclear data uncertainty to integral quantities (k_{eff} benchmarks, shielding benchmarks, reactivity swing, neutron flux for commercial reactor) via Monte Carlo
- ☒ Proof of principle with high quality Pb evaluations
- ☒ Mass production tested on more than 150 benchmarks
- ☒ “Paper to present the principle”: under revision for ANE
- ☐ Needs for better sampling in the resonance region

Conclusions and future improvements



- New methodology to propagate nuclear data uncertainty to integral quantities (k_{eff} benchmarks, shielding benchmarks, reactivity swing, neutron flux for commercial reactor) via Monte Carlo
- Proof of principle with high quality Pb evaluations
- Mass production tested on more than 150 benchmarks
- “Paper to present the principle”: under revision for ANE
- Needs for better sampling in the resonance region
- Needs for a better “accept-reject” mechanism

Conclusions and future improvements



- New methodology to propagate nuclear data uncertainty to integral quantities (k_{eff} benchmarks, shielding benchmarks, reactivity swing, neutron flux for commercial reactor) via Monte Carlo
- Proof of principle with high quality Pb evaluations
- Mass production tested on more than 150 benchmarks
- “Paper to present the principle”: under revision for ANE
- Needs for better sampling in the resonance region
- Needs for a better “accept-reject” mechanism
- What if nuclear modeling does not match the accuracy of the measurements ? (how to sample ?)

Conclusions and future improvements



- New methodology to propagate nuclear data uncertainty to integral quantities (k_{eff} benchmarks, shielding benchmarks, reactivity swing, neutron flux for commercial reactor) via Monte Carlo
- Proof of principle with high quality Pb evaluations
- Mass production tested on more than 150 benchmarks
- “Paper to present the principle”: under revision for ANE
- Needs for better sampling in the resonance region
- Needs for a better “accept-reject” mechanism
- What if nuclear modeling does not match the accuracy of the measurements ? (how to sample ?)
- Needs to develop best central-value evaluations (non-fissile and fissile) ?