



WIR SCHAFFEN WISSEN – HEUTE FÜR MORGEN

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# Parameter and model effects: mixing TALYS and EMPIRE

JEFDOC-1914

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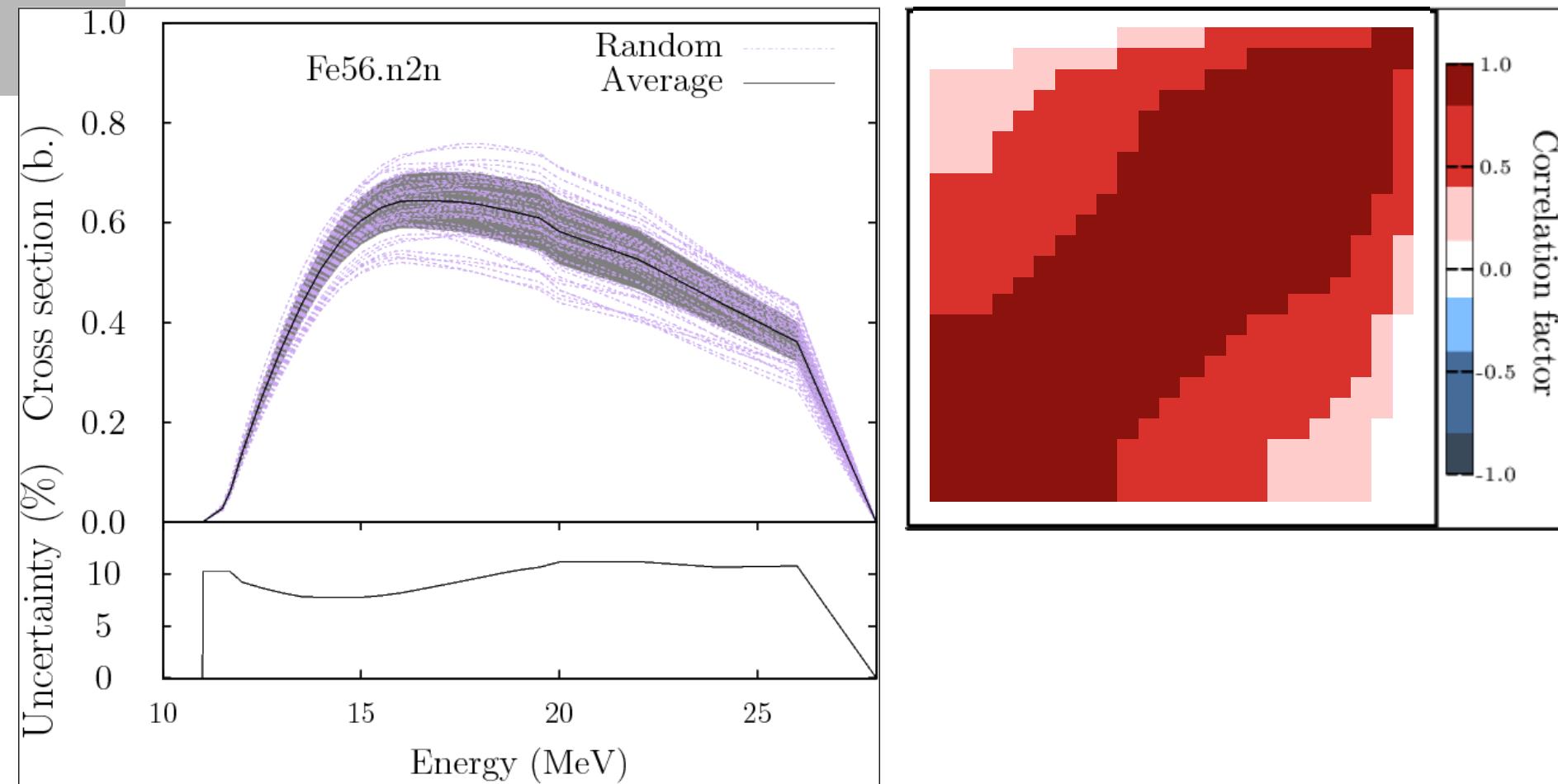
# Introduction

- Goal: Evaluations with best C/E for differential and integral data (not *toy models*)
- Bayesian methods are powerful to combine different sources of information:
  - Models
  - Differential data
  - Integral data
- As we consider many differential data, many integral data, many model parameters, we should also consider many models. It helps to
  - broaden the prior
  - avoid user selection of “best model”
  - have a similar approach in “differential, integral and model spaces”.
- This presentation will show examples of mixing models, with random parameters within the Bayesian approach (BFMC)

All slides can be found here: [https://tendl.web.psi.ch/bib\\_rochman/presentation.html](https://tendl.web.psi.ch/bib_rochman/presentation.html)

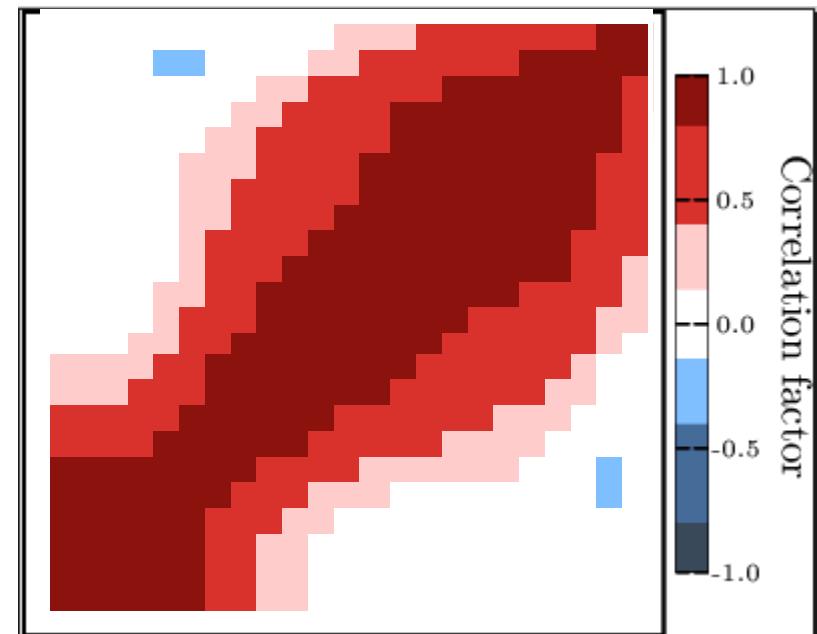
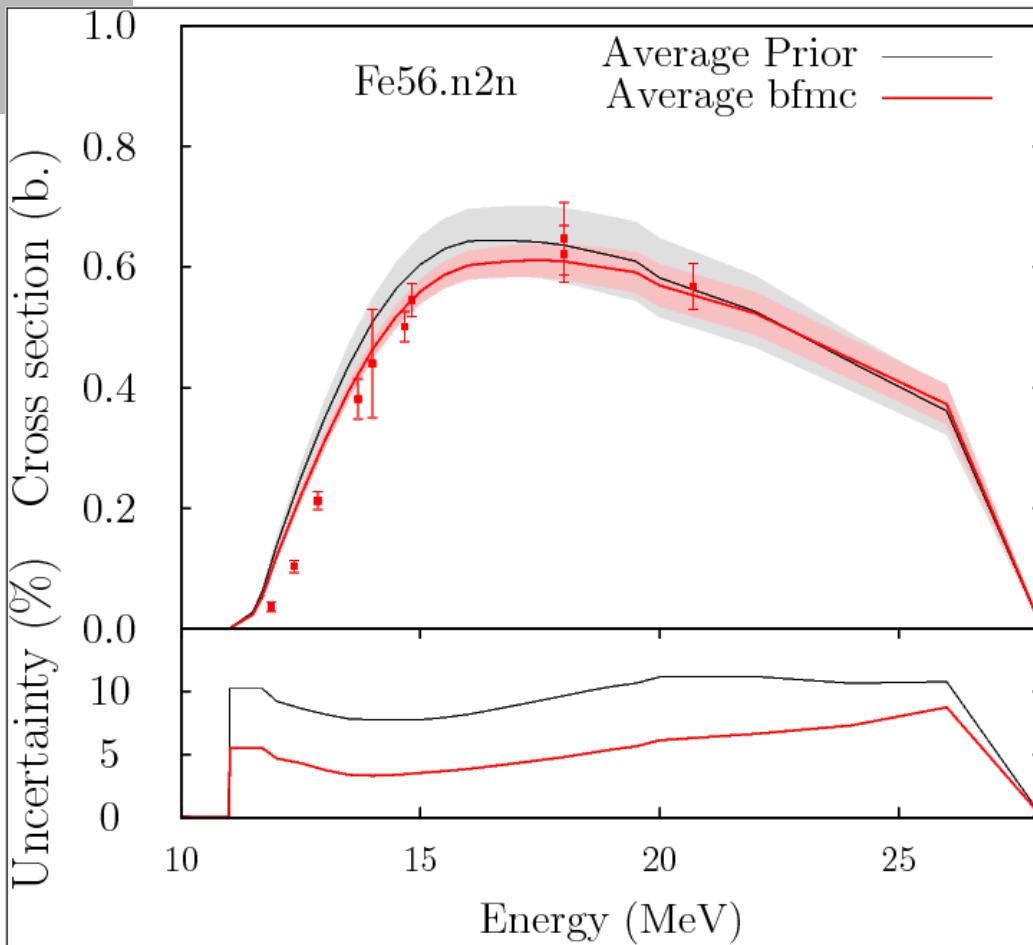
# Example for $^{56}\text{Fe}(n,2n)$ : TALYS+EXFOR+BFMC

- Prior: random sampling of model parameters (TALYS, 1 OMP, 1 level density...)



# Example for $^{56}\text{Fe}(n,2n)$ : TALYS+EXFOR+BFMC

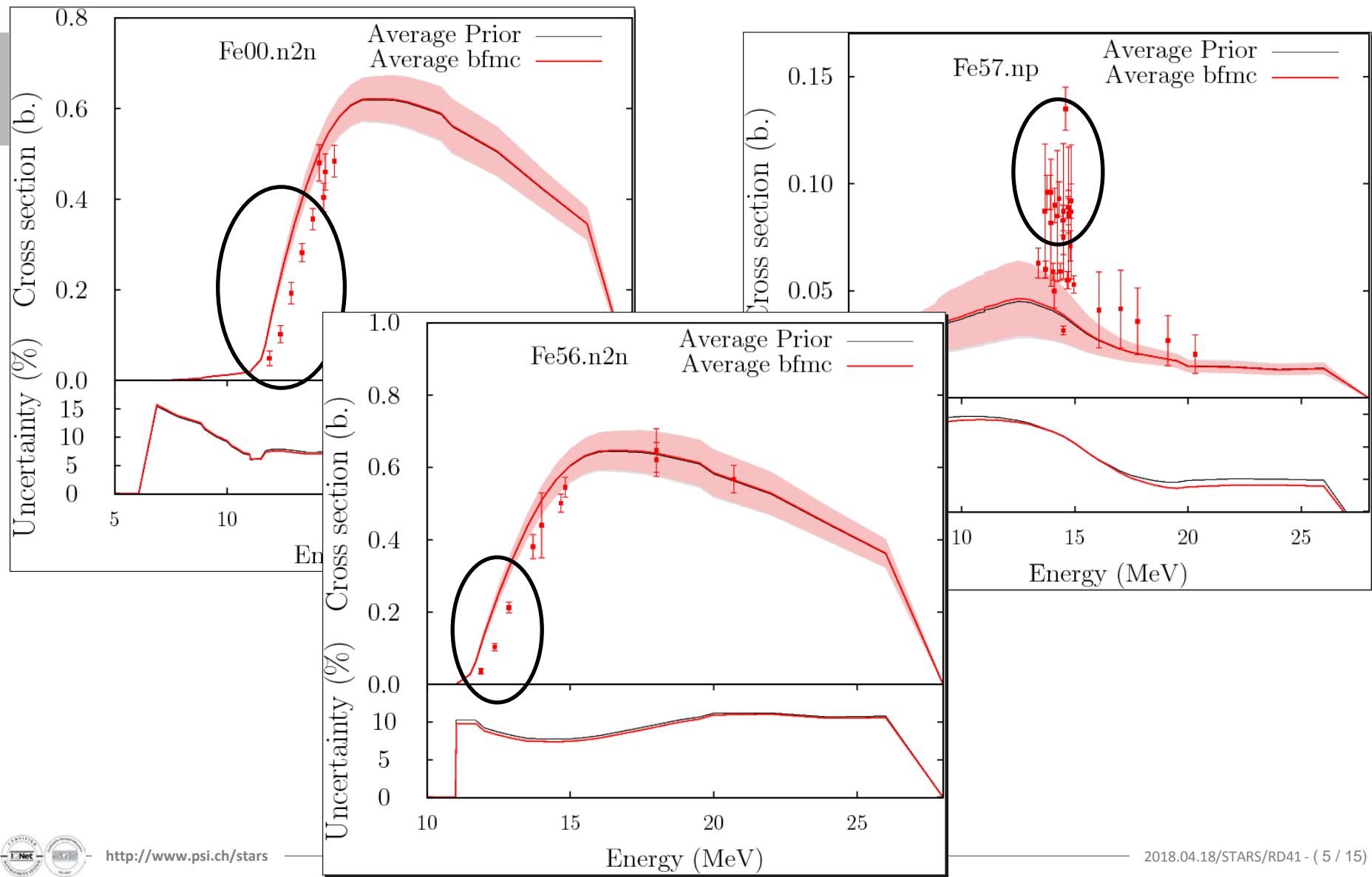
- Posterior: Backward-Forward Monte Carlo



- Problem at the threshold, what to do ?

# Example for Fe: TALYS+EXFOR+BFMC

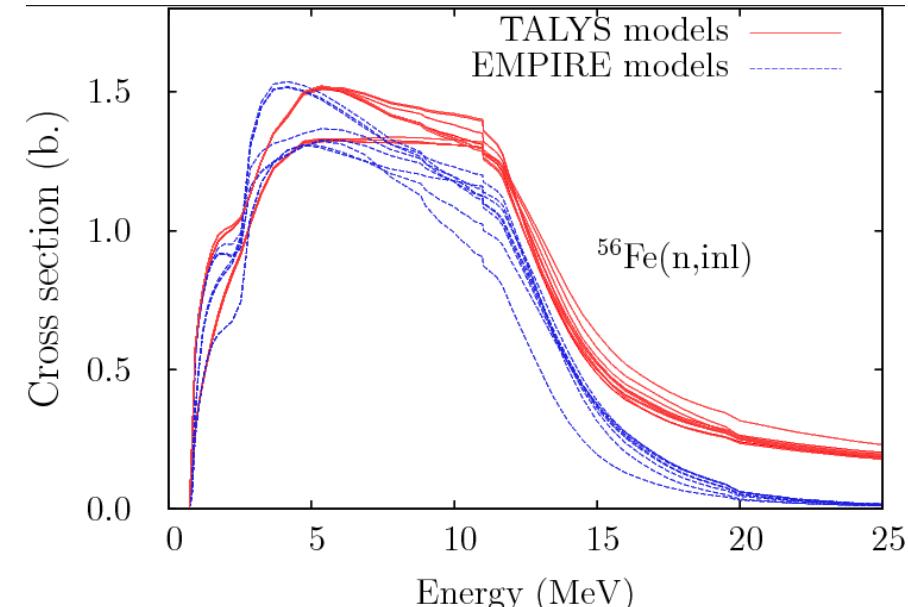
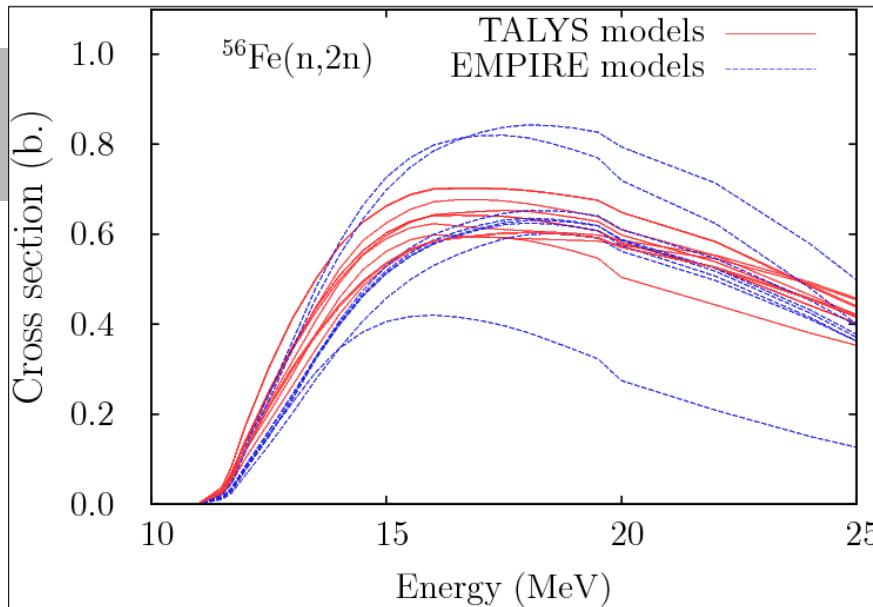
- What can we do with discrepant data ?



# Models used for the calculations

- One single model might not be enough to “fit” all experimental data,
- Usually only one set of model is used for a full evaluation, e.g. in TENDL:
  - OMP Local Koning-Delaroche
  - Gamma-strength function: Kopecky-Uhl generalized Lorentzian
  - Level density model: Constant temperature + Fermi gas model
- Other options are available in TALYS:
  - 8 gamma-strength functions (called  $i$ )
  - 6 level density models (called  $j$ )
  - Different OMP (local, general, microscopic) (called  $k$ )
  - In total:  $i \times j \times k$  possibilities (11n, 12n, 58n...)
  - For each of these possibilities, one can sample model parameters
- Other extreme solution: EMPIRE.
- In the following:
  - 10 TALYS models (semi-empirical and microscopic)
  - 8 EMPIRE models (semi-empirical and microscopic)

# Example for $^{56}\text{Fe}(\text{n},2\text{n})$ and $(\text{n,inl})$

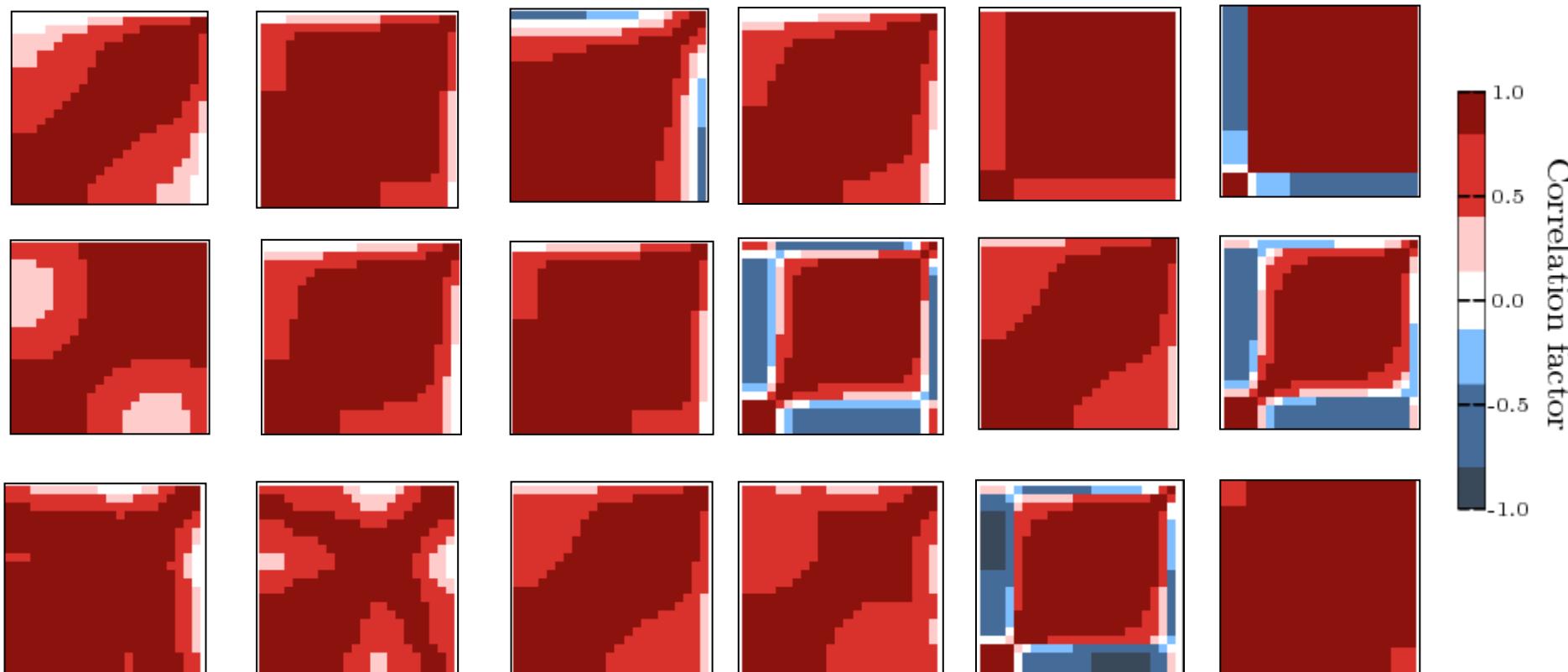


- All these models can be used as prior
- For each of these 18 models, 500 ENDF are produced by randomizing parameters.

# Example for $^{56}\text{Fe}(n,2n)$ : TALYS+EMPIRE

- Many prior correlation matrices can be obtained depending on the models/combinations, all for the same reaction

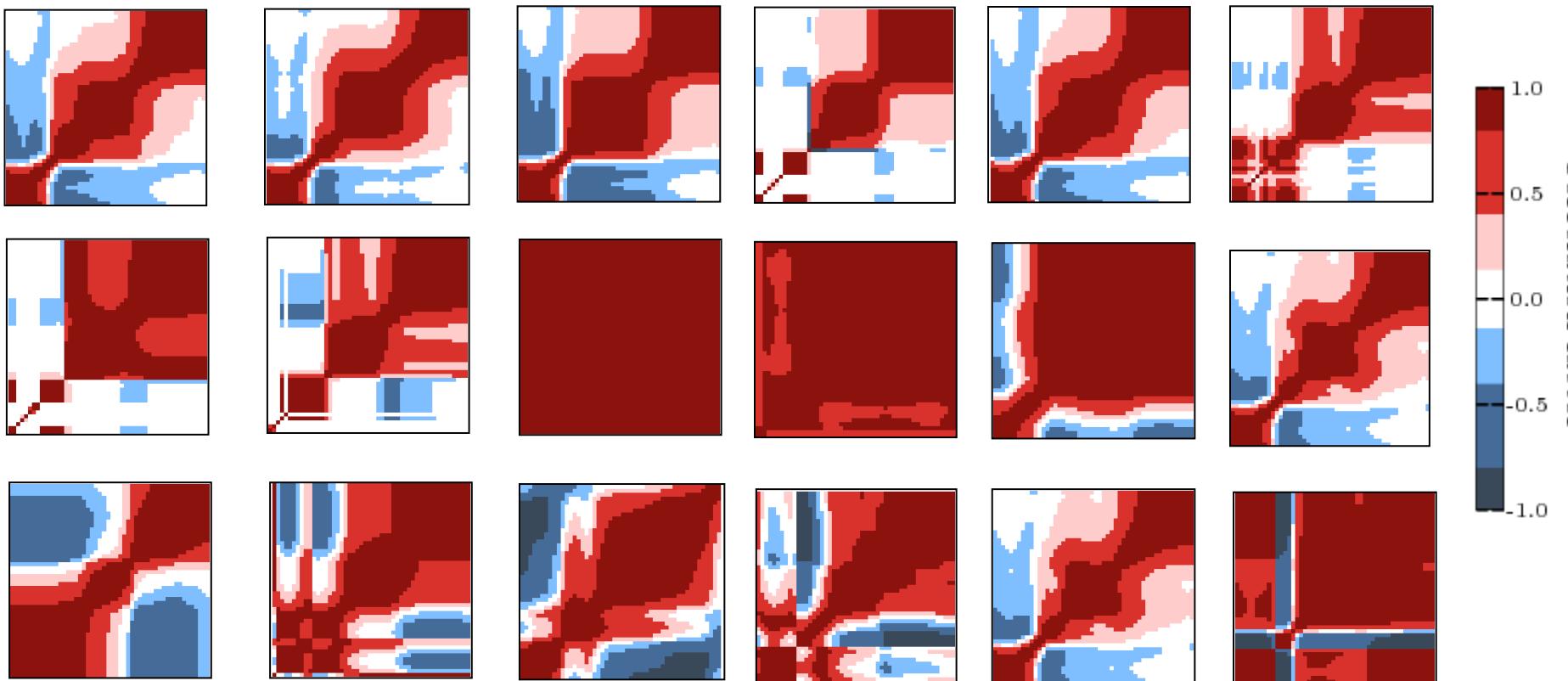
Examples for  $^{56}\text{Fe}(n,n2n)$



# Example for $^{56}\text{Fe}(\text{n,inl})$ : TALYS+EMPIRE

- Many prior correlation matrices can be obtained depending on the models/combinations, all for the same reaction

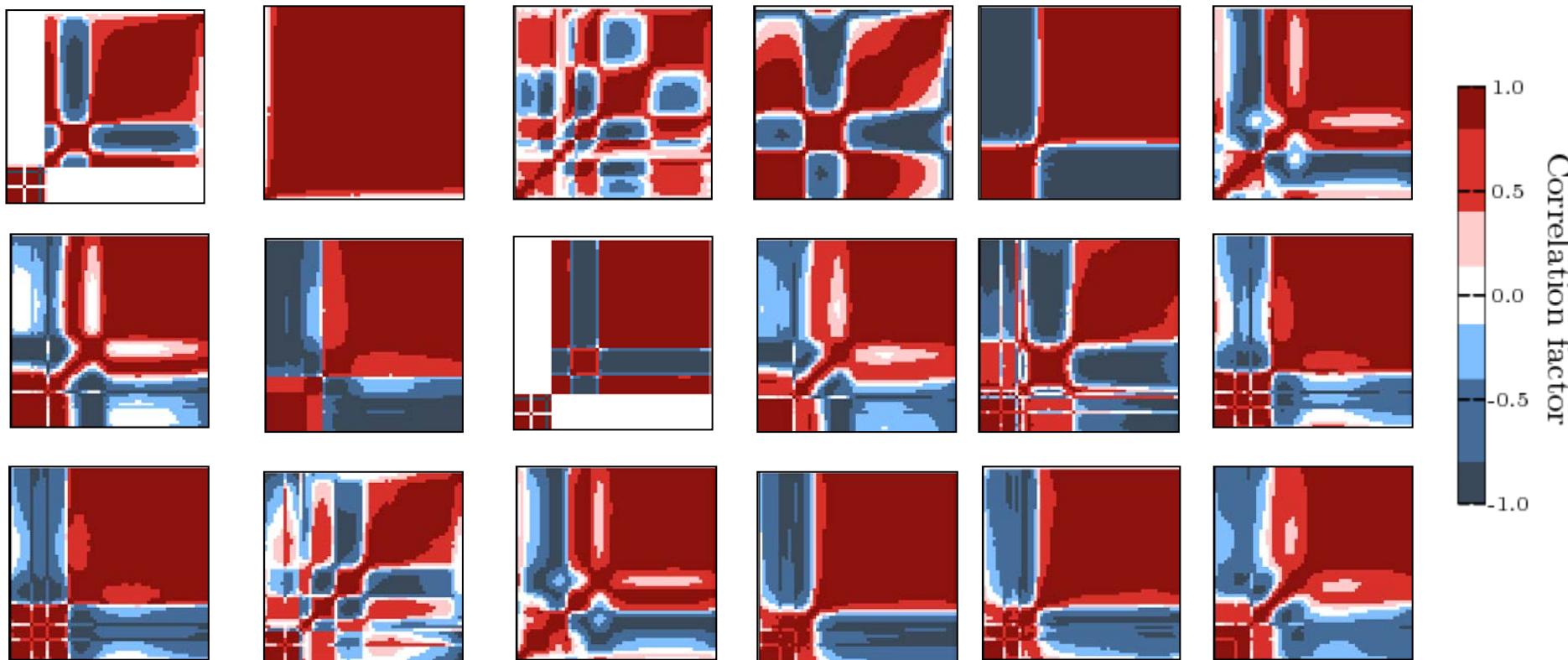
Examples for  $^{56}\text{Fe}(\text{n,inl})$



# Example for $^{56}\text{Fe}(\text{n,tot})$ : TALYS+EMPIRE

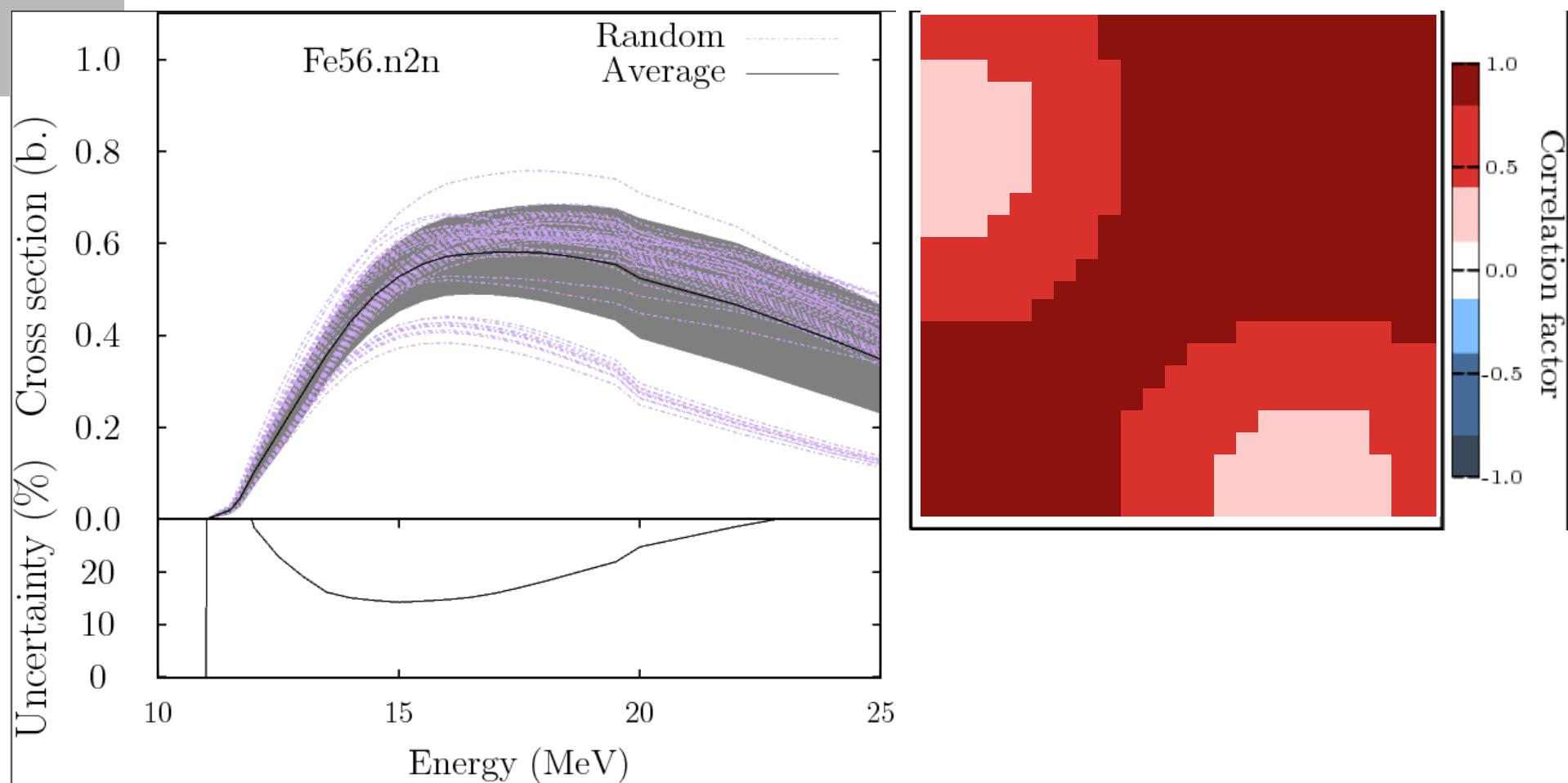
- Many prior correlation matrices can be obtained depending on the models/combinations, all for the same reaction

Examples for  $^{56}\text{Fe}(\text{n,tot})$



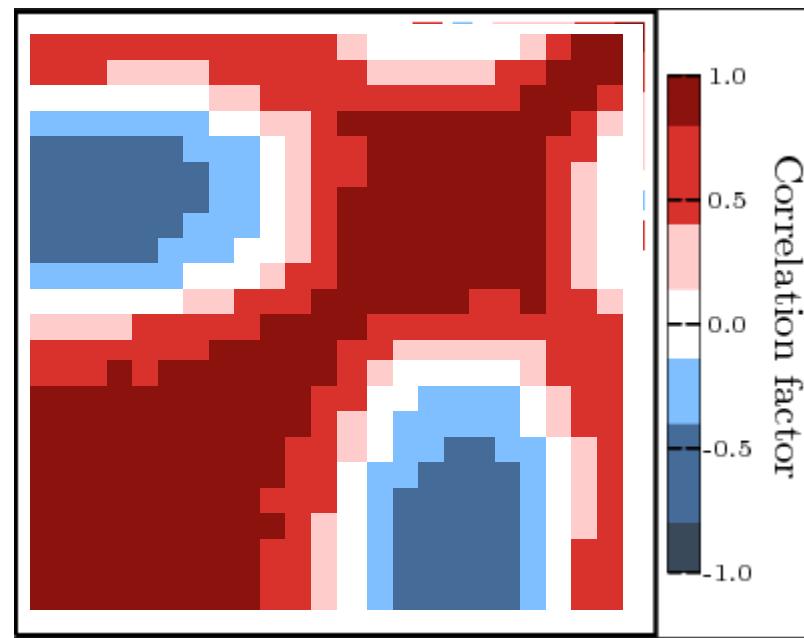
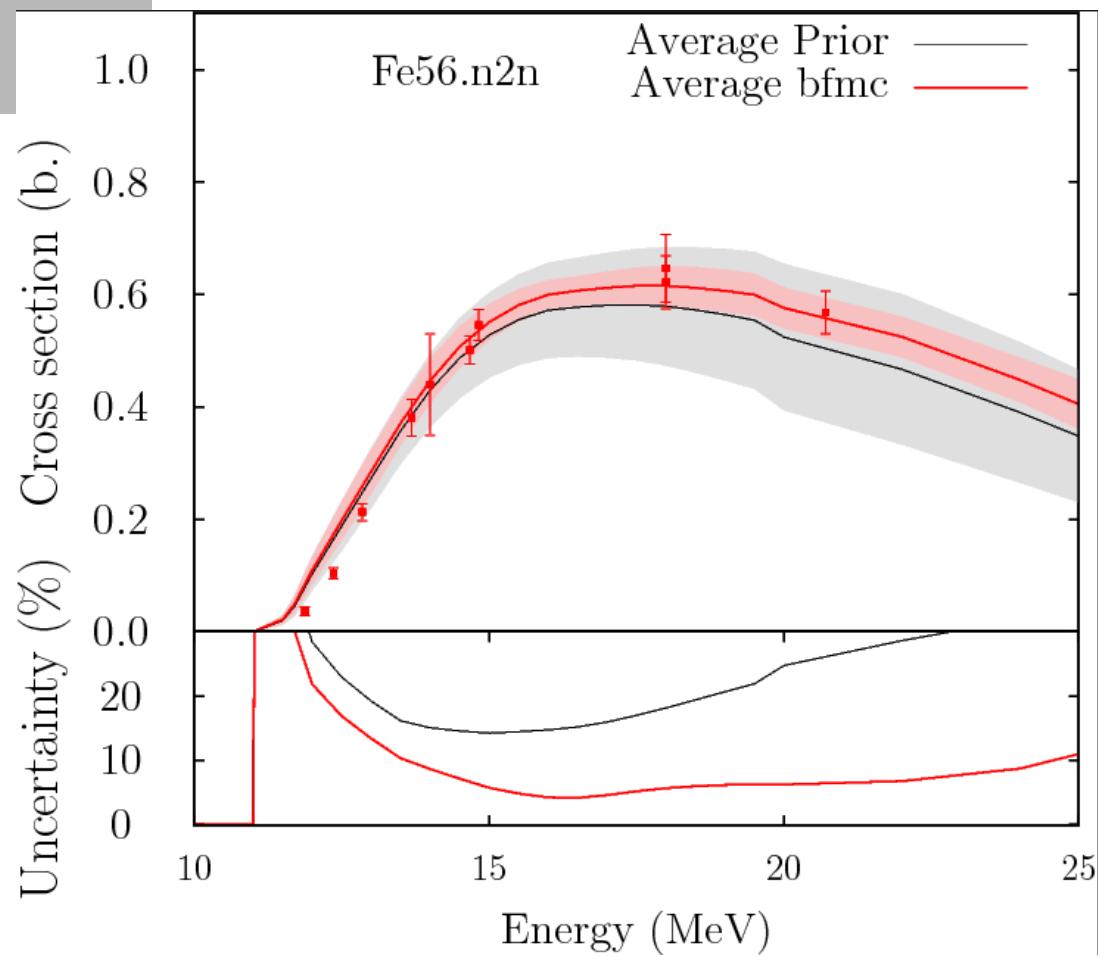
# $^{56}\text{Fe}(\text{n},2\text{n})$ : TALYS+EMPIRE+EXFOR+BFMC

- Prior: random sampling of model parameters + models.



# $^{56}\text{Fe}(\text{n},2\text{n})$ : TALYS+EMPIRE+EXFOR+BFMC

- Posterior: Backward-Forward Monte Carlo (random models + random parameters)



- Large phase-space sampling,
- Still, threshold missed.

# Experimental data for $^{56}\text{Fe}$ $E_n > 2 \text{ MeV}$

- Total of 2173 experimental data considered in this work

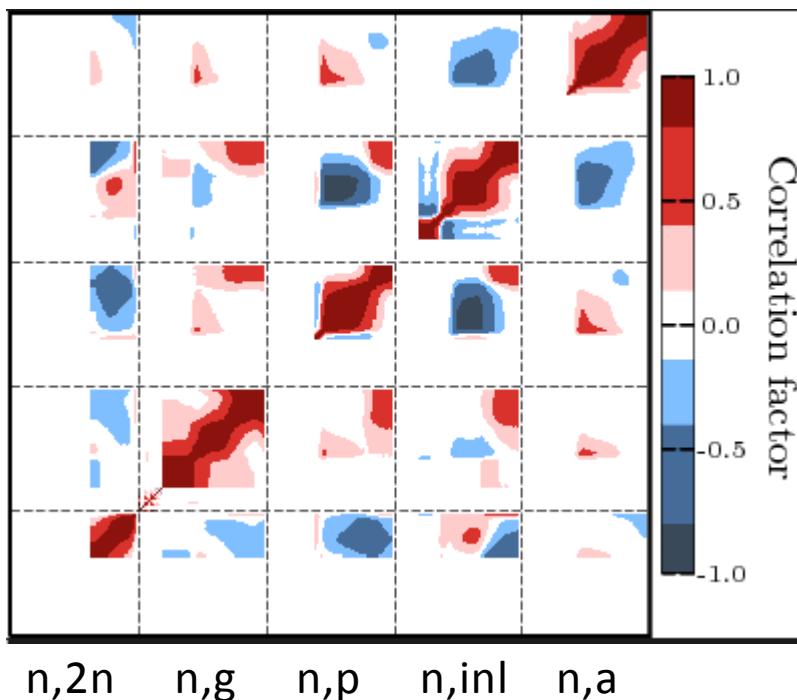
	<b>n,tot</b>	<b>n,el</b>	<b>n,non</b>	<b>n,inl</b>	<b>n,p</b>	<b>n,a</b>	<b>n,g</b>	<b>n,2n</b>
Fe54	17*	18	-	-	216	106	-	73
Fe56	181*	23	2	55*	349	4	1	10
Fe57	40*	-	-	-	33	4	-	-
Fe58	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Fe0	116*	43	45	8	1	12	4	9

\*Partial set of experimental data

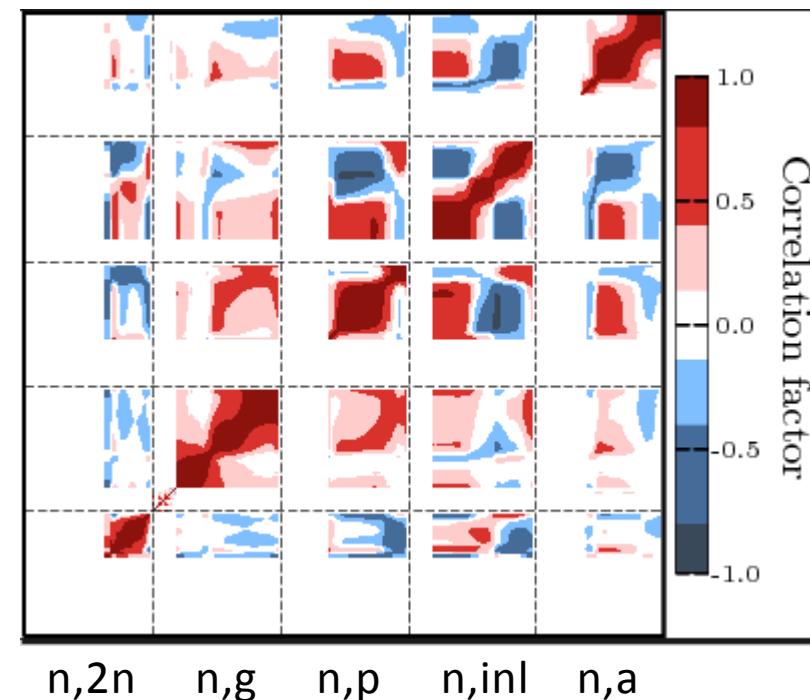
# $^{56}\text{Fe}$ : TALYS+EMPIRE+EXFOR+BFMC

- Generalization for many reactions (random models + random parameters)

1 model



2 models



# Conclusion

- General conclusions
  - Prior correlations can be anything,
  - There is no truth in “absolute covariance” (it is only an outcome of a method)
- For future evaluations, to be as general as possible (in terms of prior)
  - Sampling models as well as model parameters is necessary
  - But not enough (yet)
    - Models have to be improved, or
    - Some exp. data need to be discarded, or
    - Model defect needs to be included

# Wir schaffen Wissen – heute für morgen

