

Iron

in fast neutron range
 β_0 evaluation for ^{56}Fe

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WPEC 2015 , SG40 meeting*

β_0 CIELO evaluation of ^{56}Fe

- New RR evaluation by ORNL merged with the new fast-neutron evaluation produced at BNL
- Fast-neutron file based on:
 - experimental data included in the previous evaluations (with some renormalization when needed)
 - new data not included in the previous evaluations (e.g. Geel data, LANCE data, RPI semi-differential data...)
 - fully represented by EMPIRE calculations informed by differential data

NO adjustment to integral data at this stage!

β_0 evaluation identification tag (49)

- Released: Apr 23, 2015 on NNDC GForge server
- Identifier: Subversion rev.49
- Content:
 - Resolved Resonance range
 - Produced at: ORNL
 - Posted at GForge: March 23, 2015
 - Identifier: Subversion rev. 41 (unofficially referred as 'ORNL4')
 - Energy range: 1.0E-5 eV - 2 MeV
 - Data source: RPI transmission exp. and Geel inelastic scattering + ORNL Perrey data
 - Unresolved Resonance range: none
 - Fast neutron range
 - Produced at: BNL using EMPIRE code
 - Posted at GForge: Apr 20, 2015
 - Identifier: Subversion rev. 48
 - Energy range: 2 MeV - 20 MeV
 - Covariances: none

Experimental database

- Excellent compilation and analysis by CNDC (too many experiments to be listed!)
- Tagessen, Vonach, Pronayev => EFF-3.1 around 1995 (JEFF-3.0 'contaminated' by adjustment to integral experiments). Caveat: model based parts of EFF-3.1 can't be used!
- recent inelastic data from Geel
- less recent inelastic data from LANCE



Modeling fast region

- Incident channel & inelastic to collective levels
 - coupled-channels with soft-rotor dispersive OMP (RIPL #614)
 - OPTMAN module used
- DWBA to selected 13 discrete levels
- Non-collective outgoing channels - spherical OM

Coupled levels		
N	E (MeV)	J π
1	0	0
2	0.84678	2
3	2.08510	4
4	2.65759	2
5	2.94150	0
11	3.44535	3
16	3.74413	2
33	4.50956	-3

Modeling fast region

■ Preequilibrium

- MSD with ORION+TRISTAN for (n,n')
- Heidelberg MSC for (n,n')
- Exciton model (PCROSS) for (n,p) and (n,γ)
- Iwamoto-Harada model for cluster emission
- Kalbach systematics angular distributions for PCROSS

Use of direct and preequilibrium models

Exit channel	ECIS	MSD	MSC	HMS	PCROSS
neut. disc.	1	0	0	0	0
neut. cont.	0	1	1	0	0
prot. disc.	0	0	0	0	0
prot. cont.	0	0	0	0	1
gammas	0	0	0	0	1
alpha cont.	0	0	0	0	1
deut. cont.	0	0	0	0	1
trit. cont.	0	0	0	0	1
He-3 cont.	0	0	0	0	1
LI cont.	0	0	0	0	0
alpha disc.	0	0	0	0	0
deut. disc.	0	0	0	0	0
trit. disc.	0	0	0	0	0
He-3 disc.	0	0	0	0	0

Modeling fast region

■ Compound nucleus

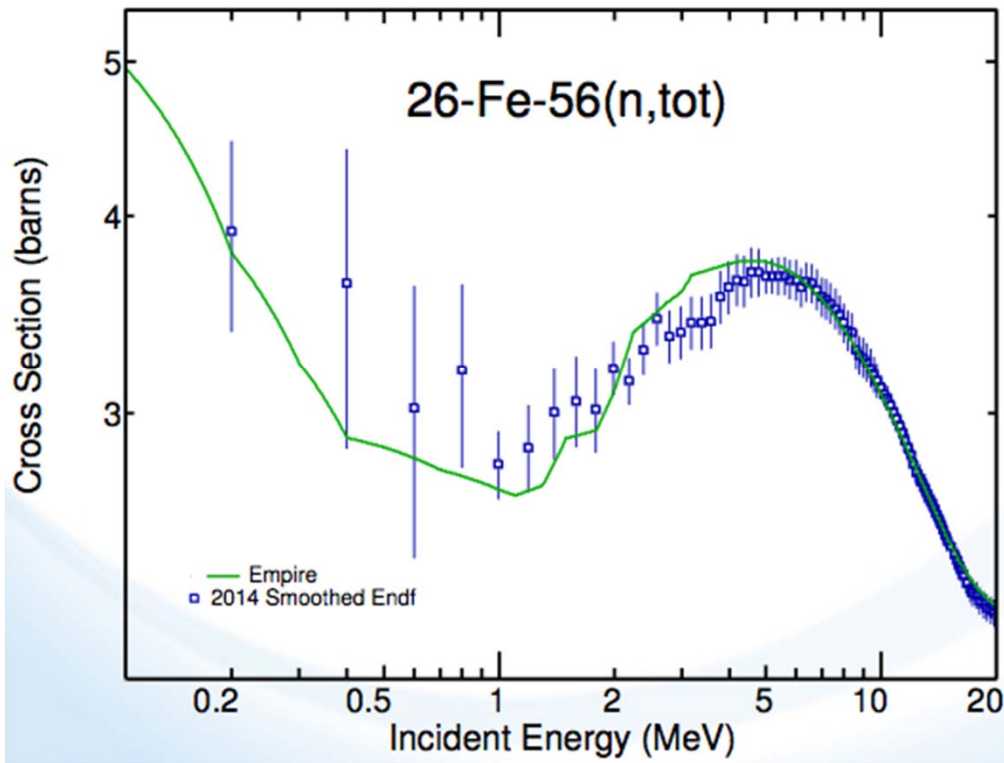
- HRTW width fluctuations up to 8.00 MeV
- T_{ij} coupling for the top CN bin up to incident 8.00 MeV
- CN anisotropy calculated using Blatt-Biedenharn
- CN decay and Direct cross sections added incoherently
- Hauser-Feshbach with full γ -cascade
- Microscopic, parity dependent, HFB level dens. (RIPL-3)
- Discrete levels from the updated RIPL-3 (ENSDF 2014)
- E1 strength function set to RIPL MLO1
- GDR parameters from RIPL/Exp.data+Plujko systematics

β_0 evaluation strategy

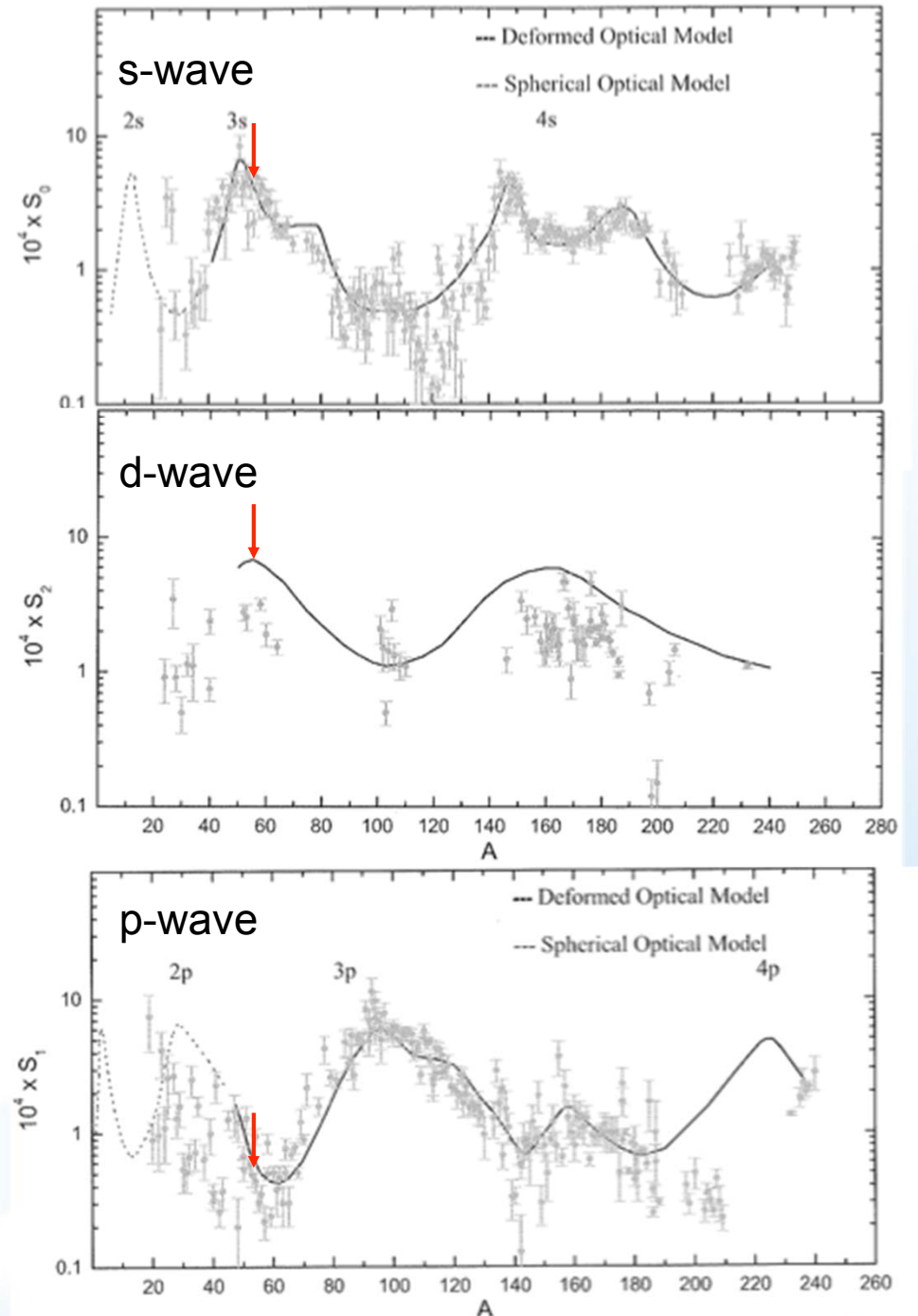
- Apply selected models with default parameters
- Adjust only when it's evidently needed and supported by good experimental data
 - total and reaction cross sections below 3 MeV
 - (n,p) reaction cross sections (dosimetry reaction)
 - neutron spectra - DWBA to discrete levels
 - (n,g) at ~14 MeV (magic 1 mb)
- No explicit adjustment for other reactions
- No fine tuning at this stage^{*)}

^{*)} Except for (n,p) because of very well known cross sections

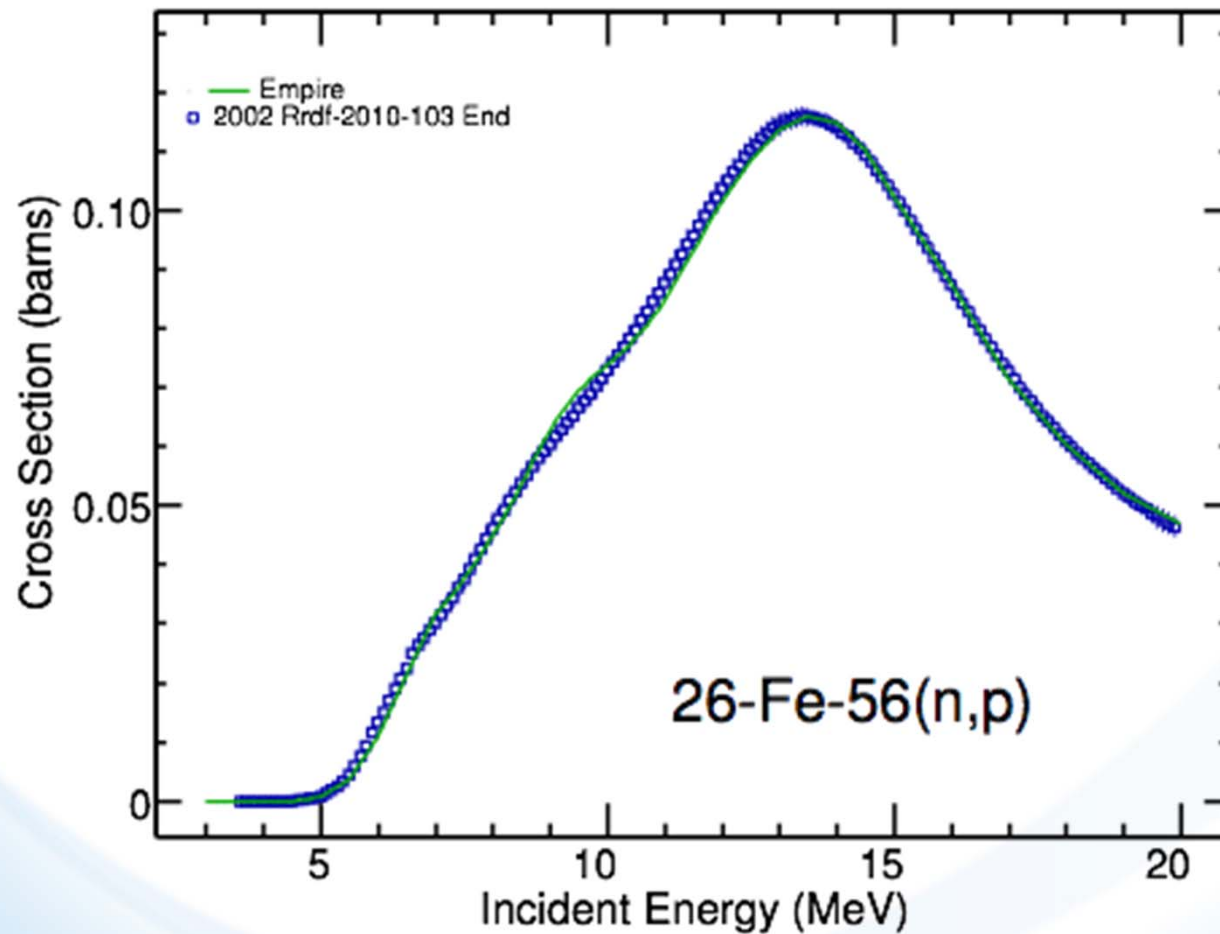
OM problem < 3 MeV



- OM total scaled down to reproduce exp. data (factor 0.65 at 1 keV increasing to 1 at 3 MeV)

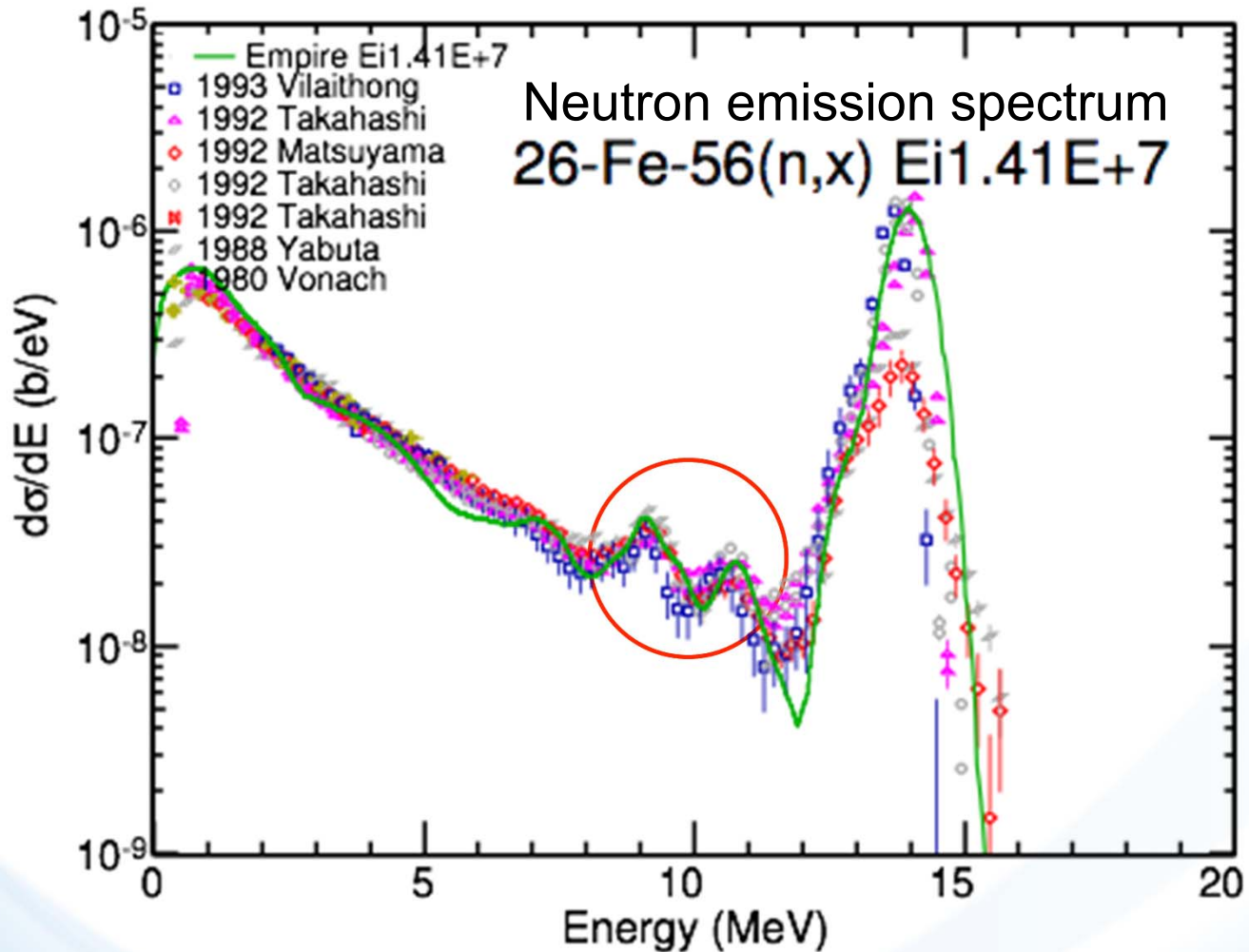


(n,p) cross sections



- Adjusted through
 - 56Fe & 55Mn level densities
 - Preequilibrium strength

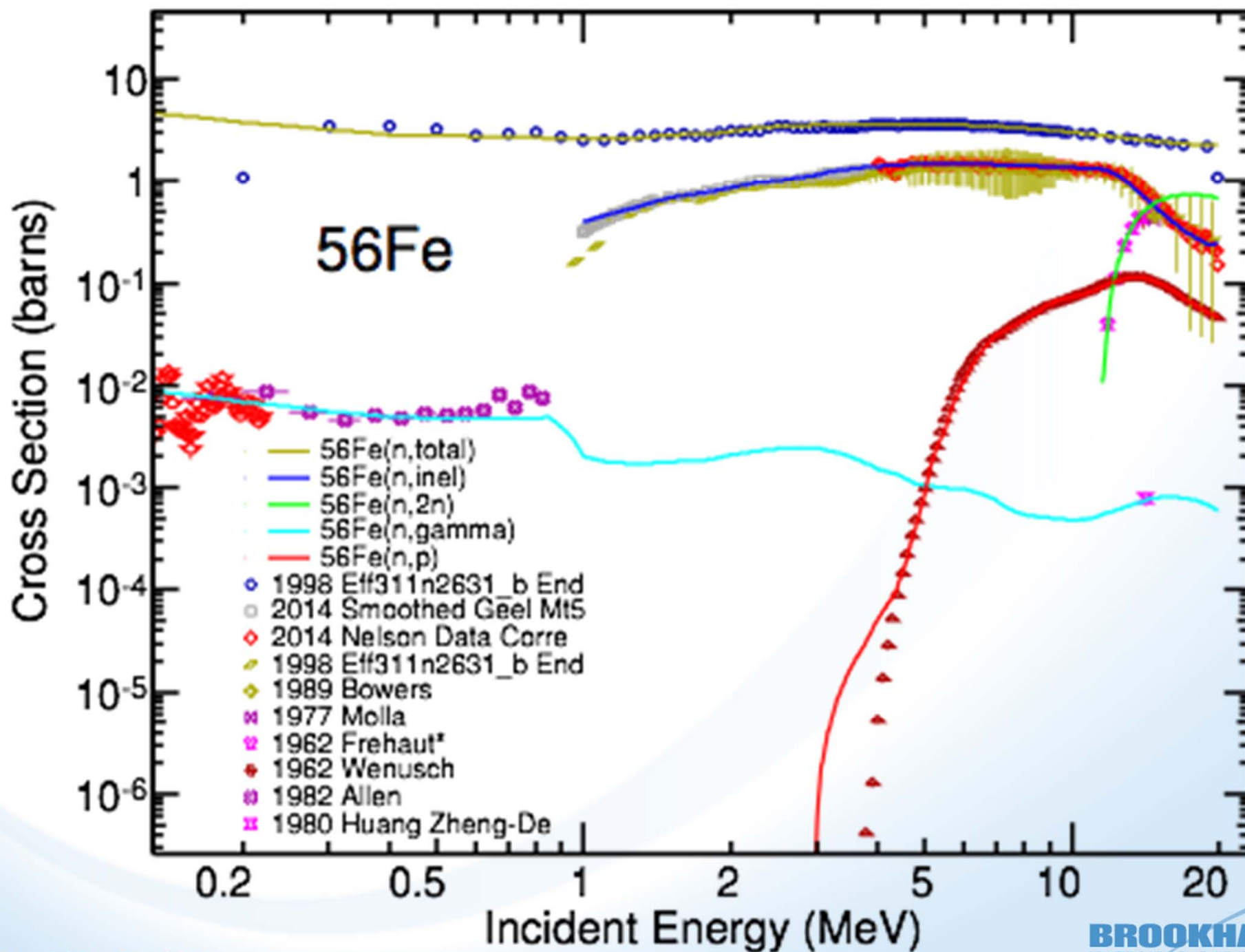
DWBA to discrete levels

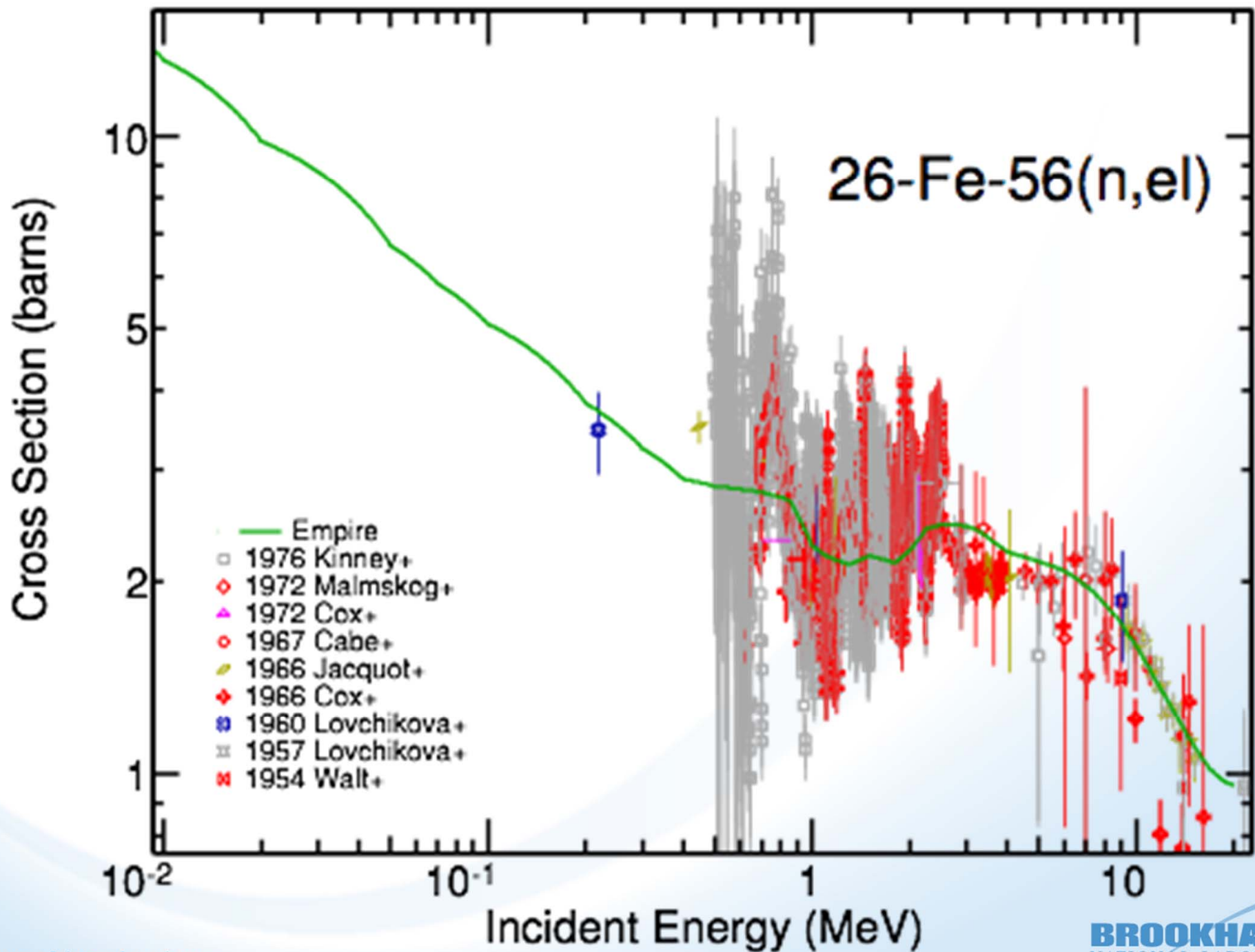


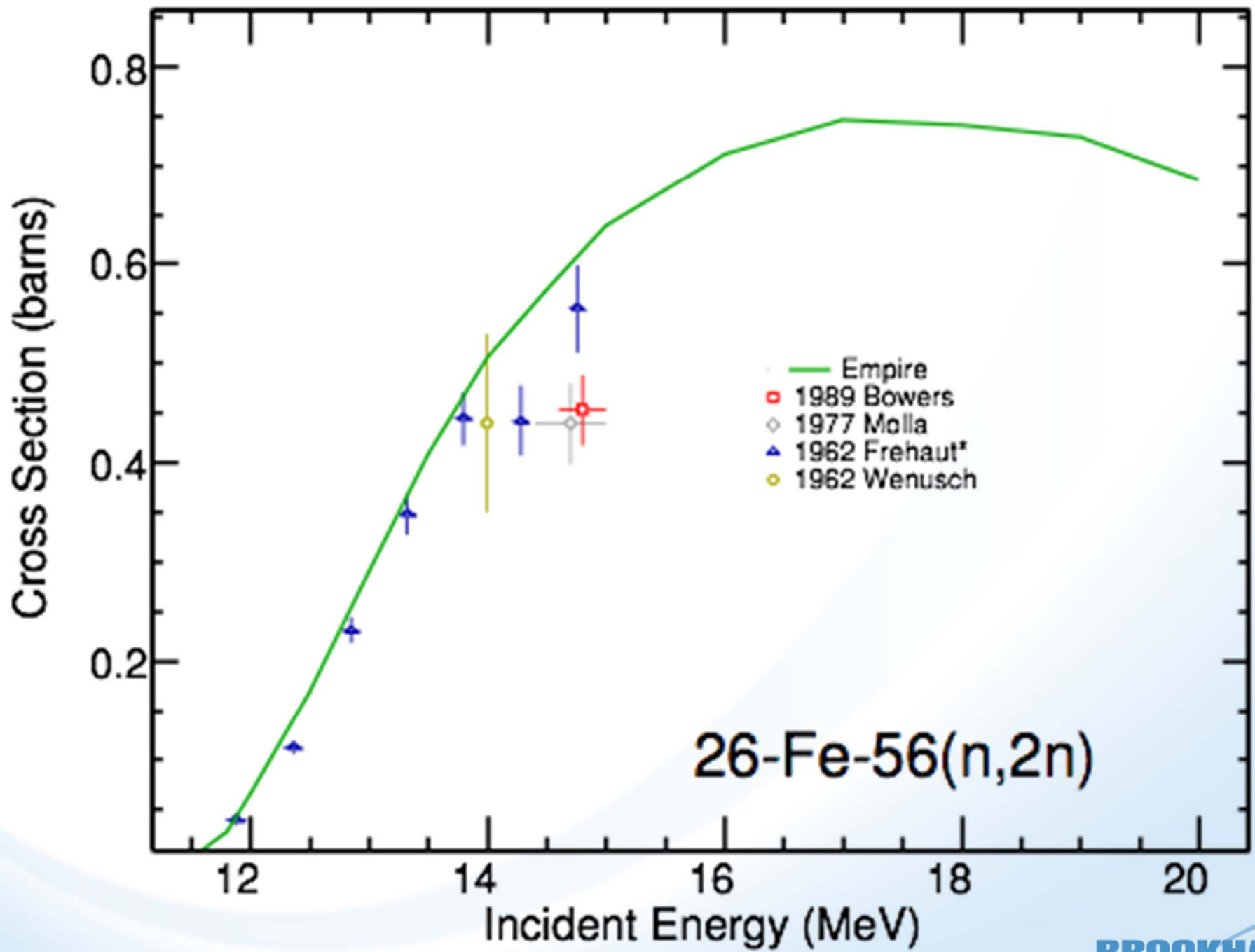
- 13 uncoupled levels treated within DWBA in addition to 8 CC

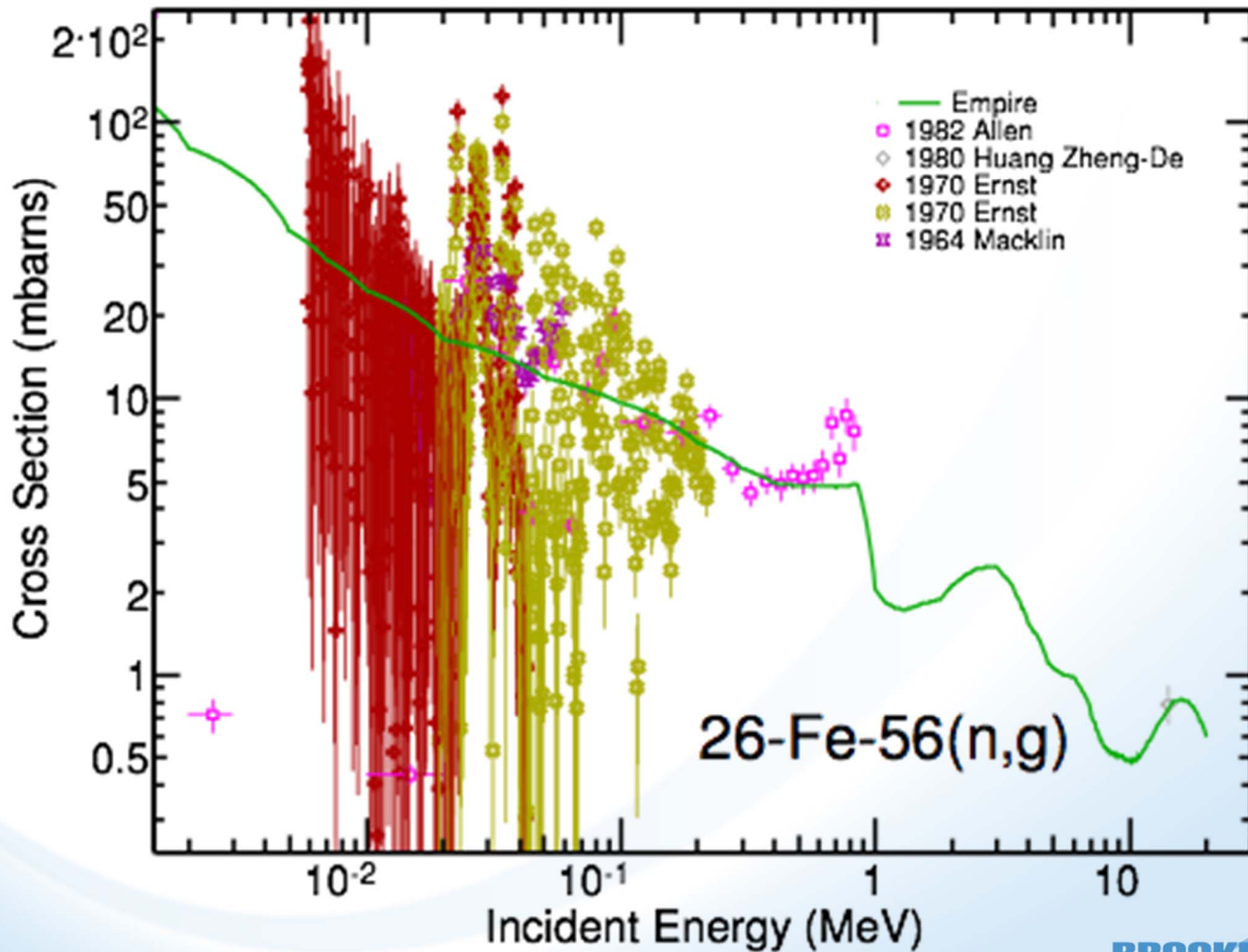
E_{level}	J	Def.
2.95997	2,	0.08115
3.12011	1,	0.00500
3.12297	4,	0.04115
3.36995	2,	0.06000
3.60021	2,	0.00500
3.60569	2,	0.00500
3.61021	0,	0.00500
3.82977	2,	0.07000
3.85649	3,	0.04000
4.04889	3,	0.04000
4.08593	2,	0.04000
4.10036	4,	0.03000
4.11994	3,	0.03000

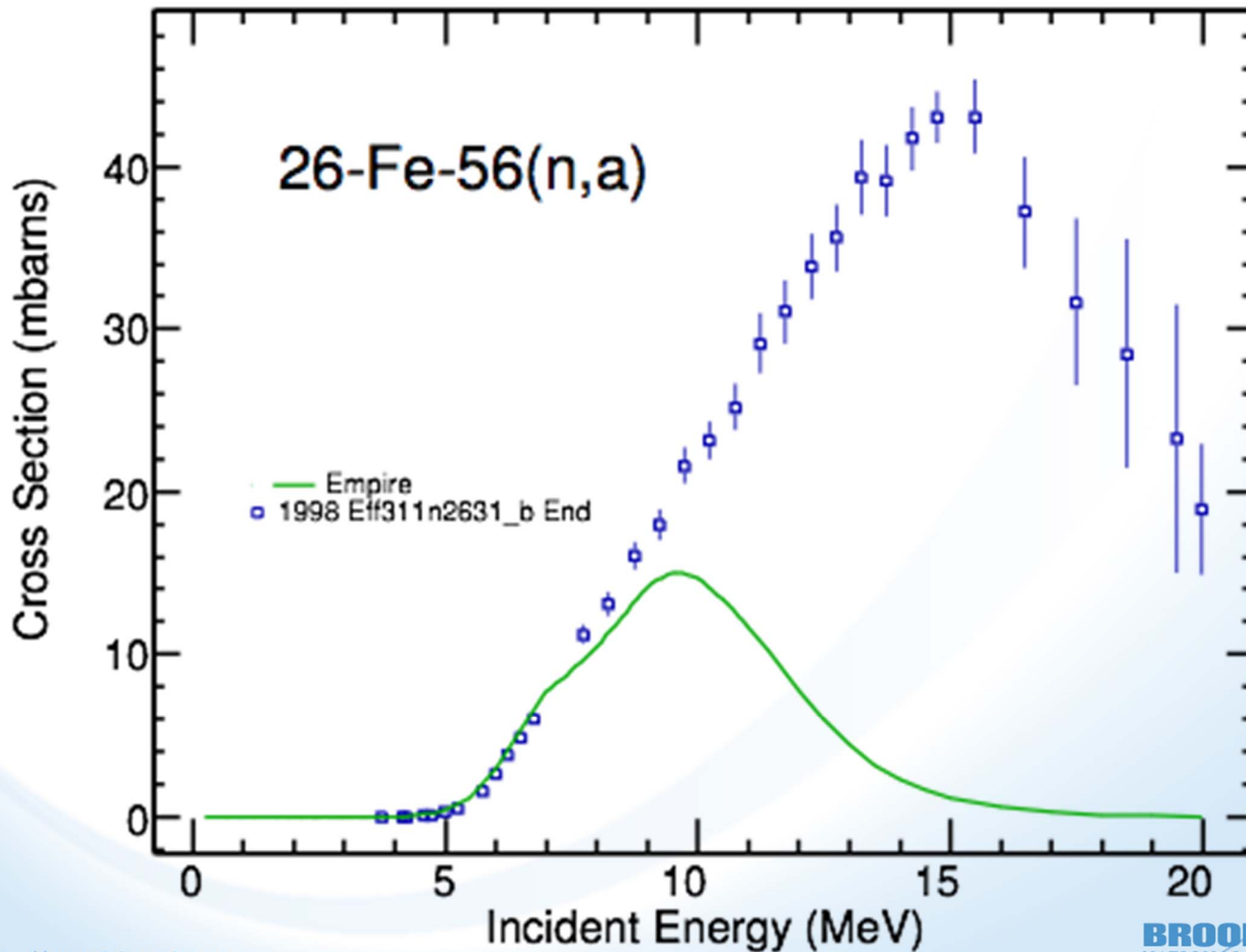
Applying these adjustments
produces cross sections
shown on the slides that
follow

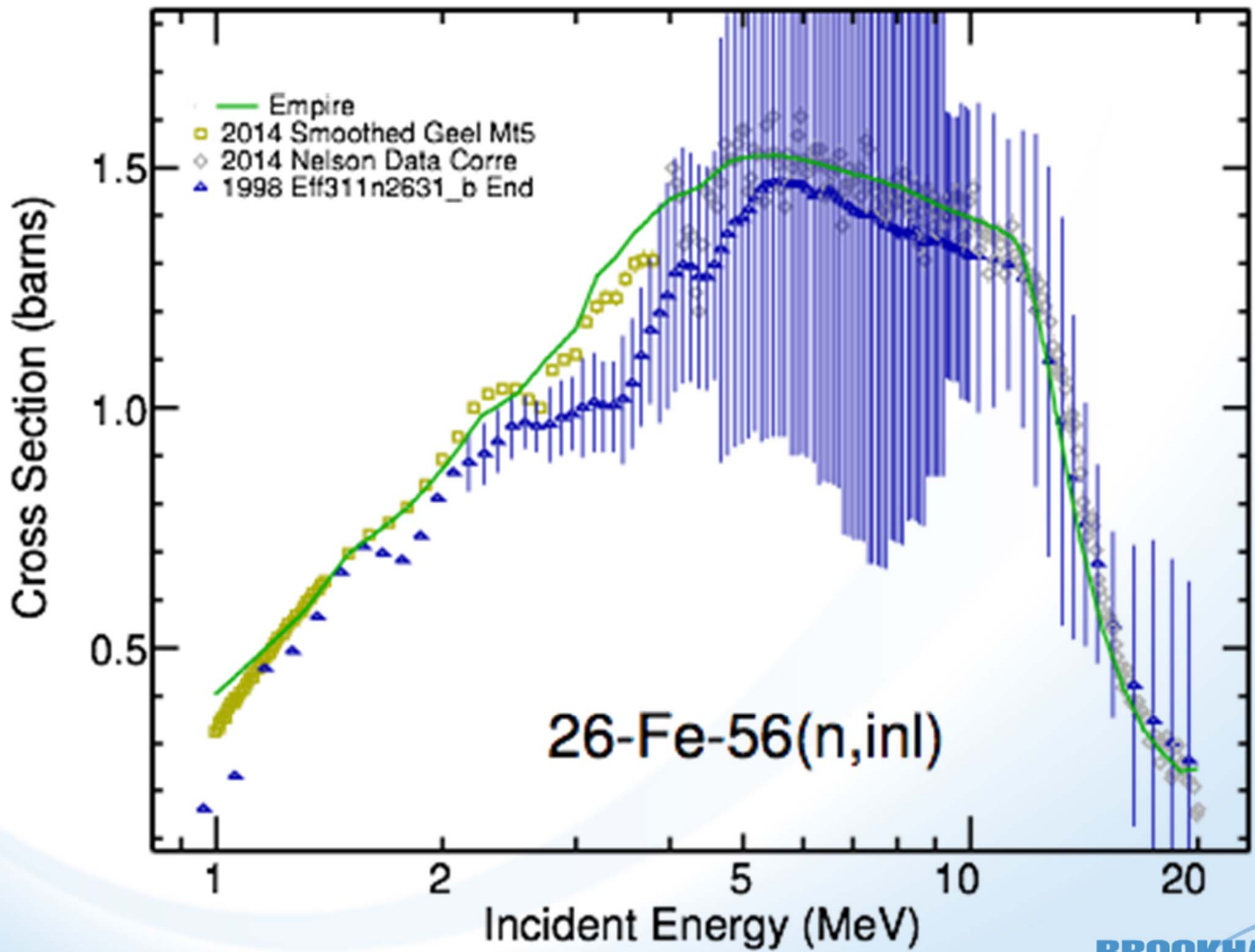


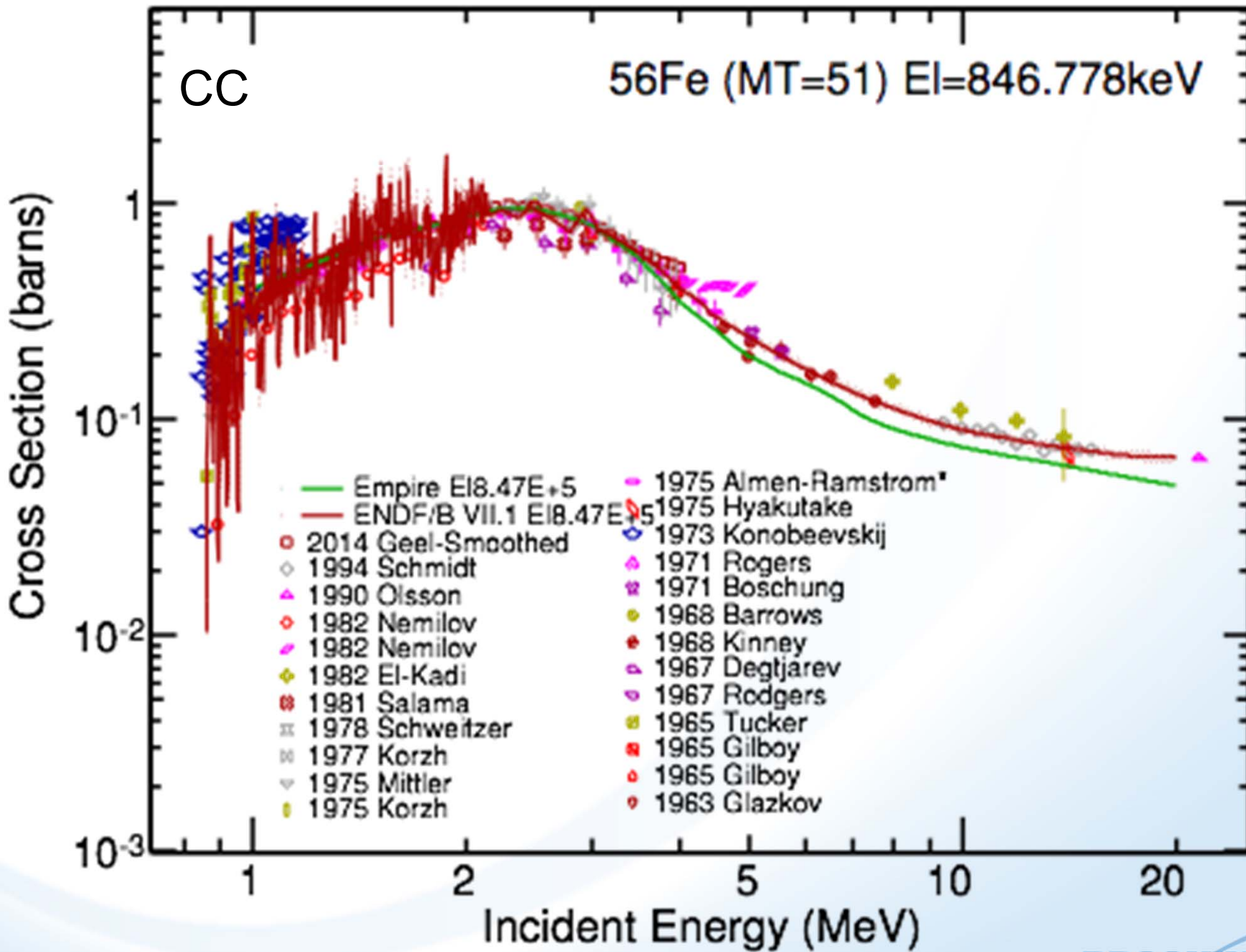


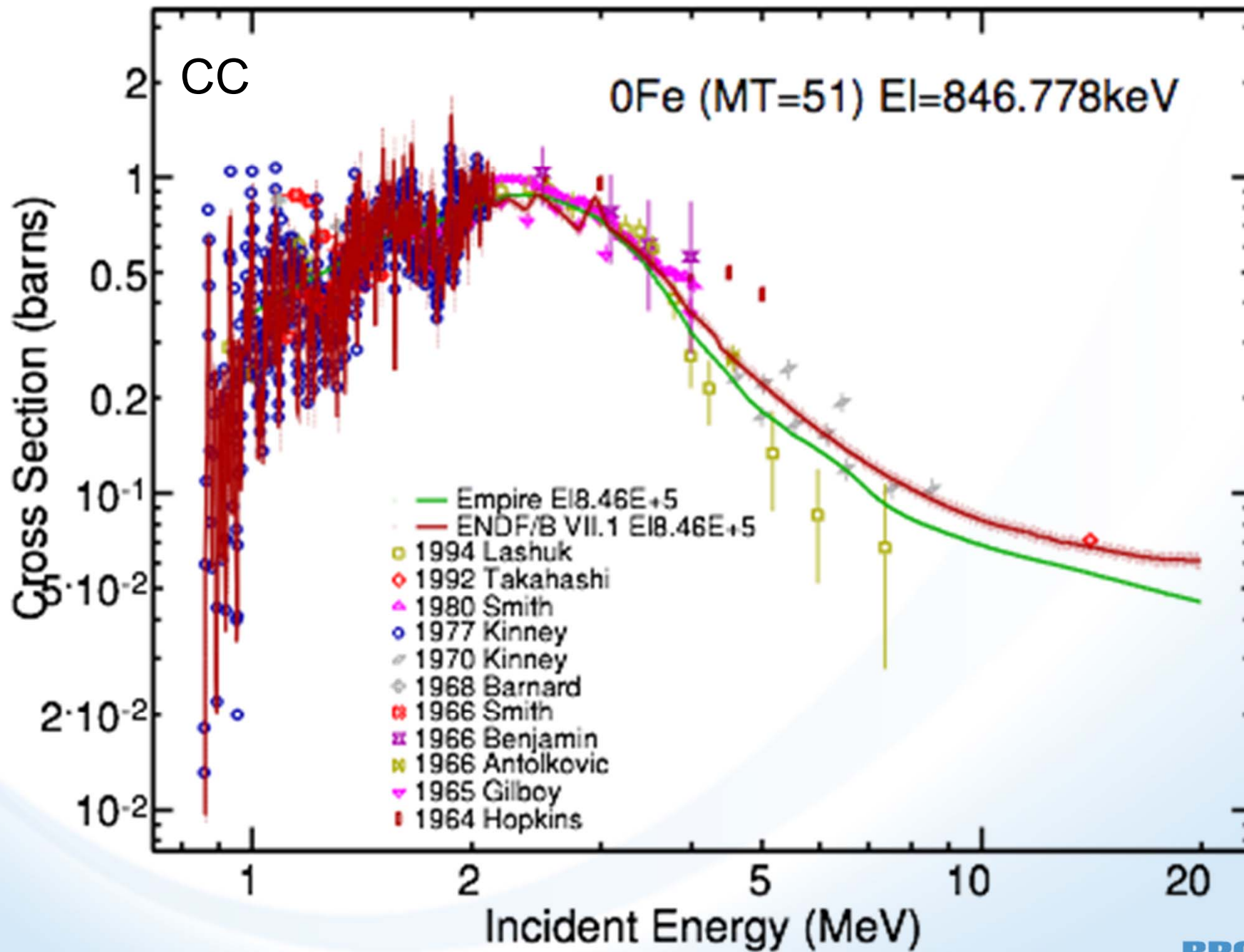


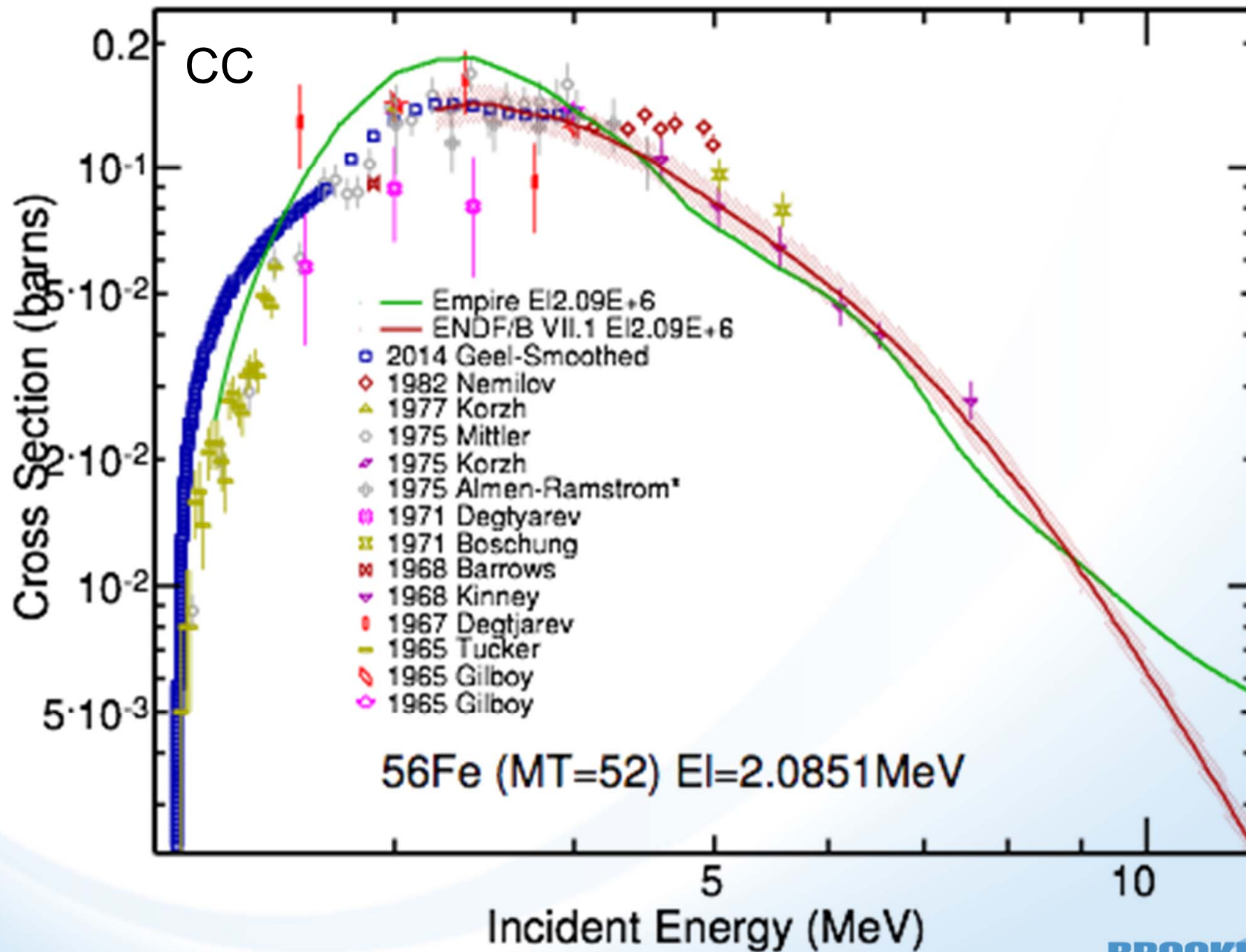


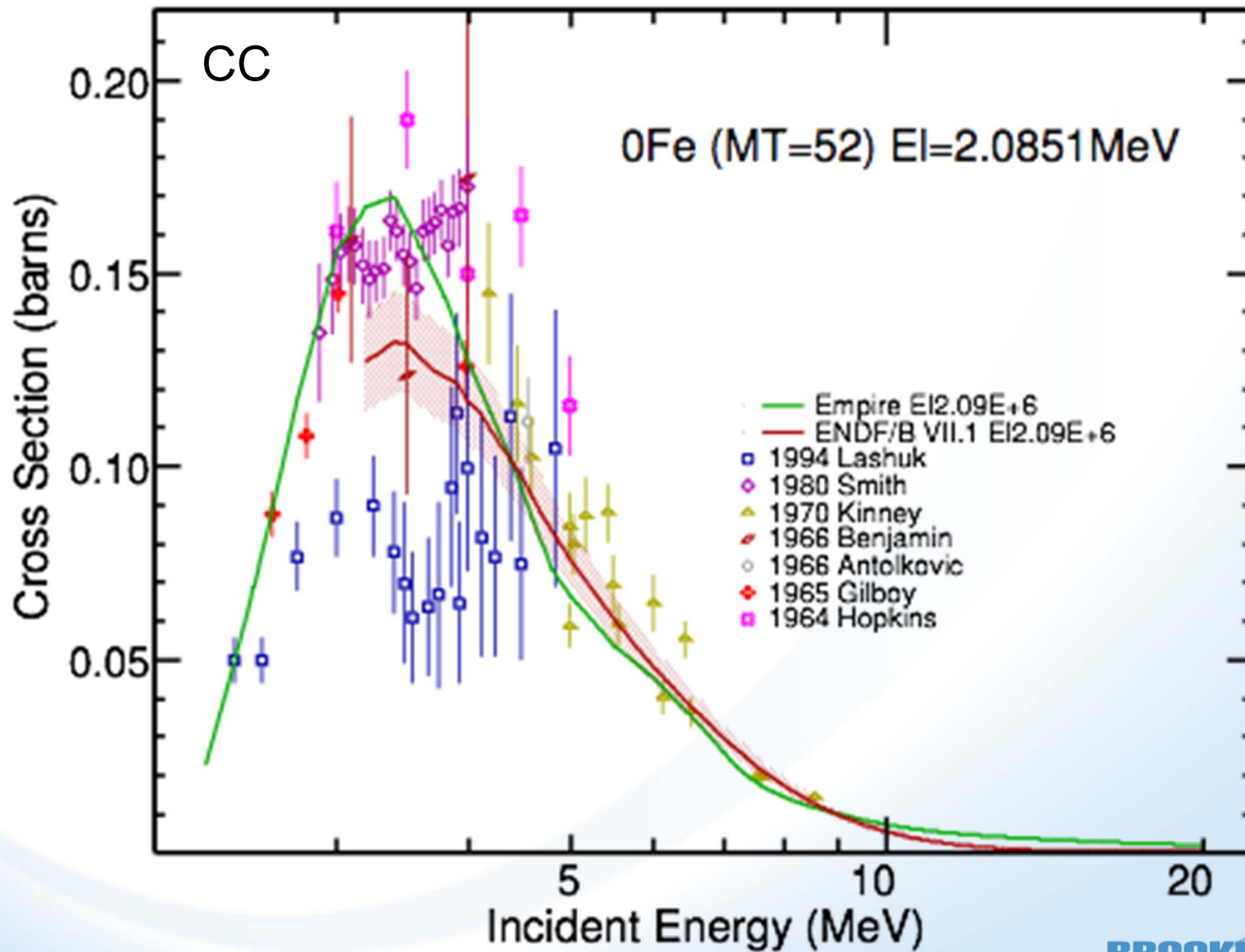


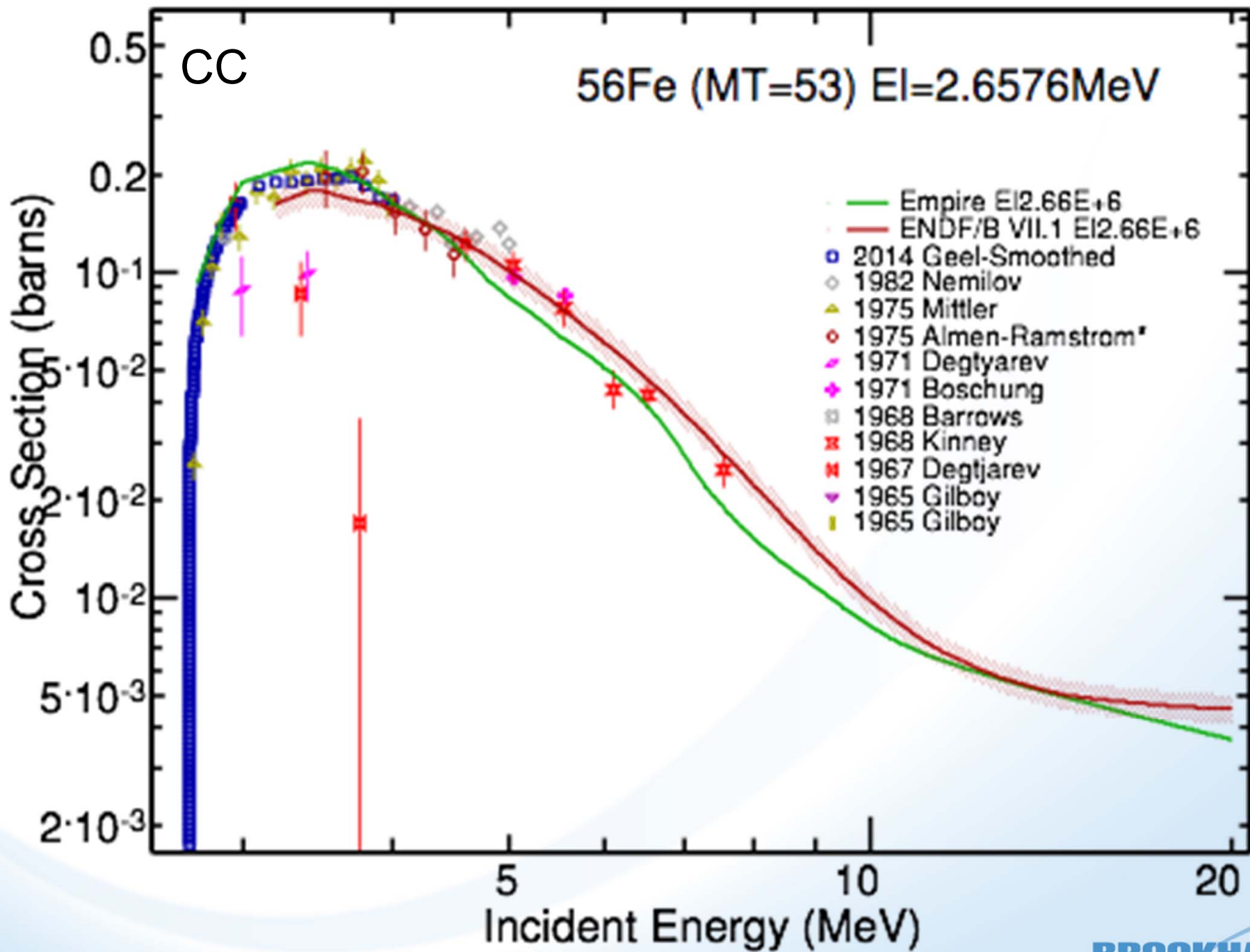


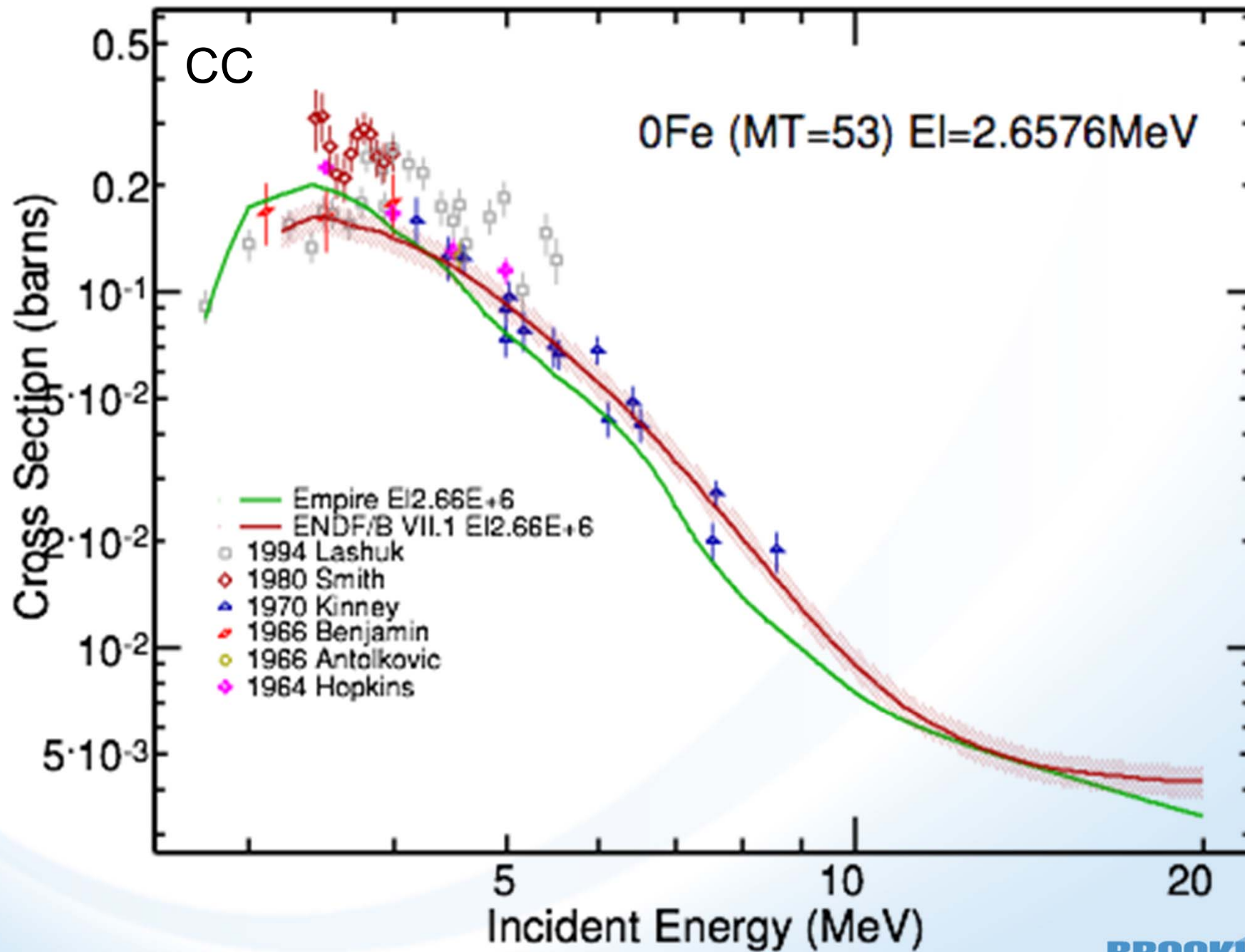


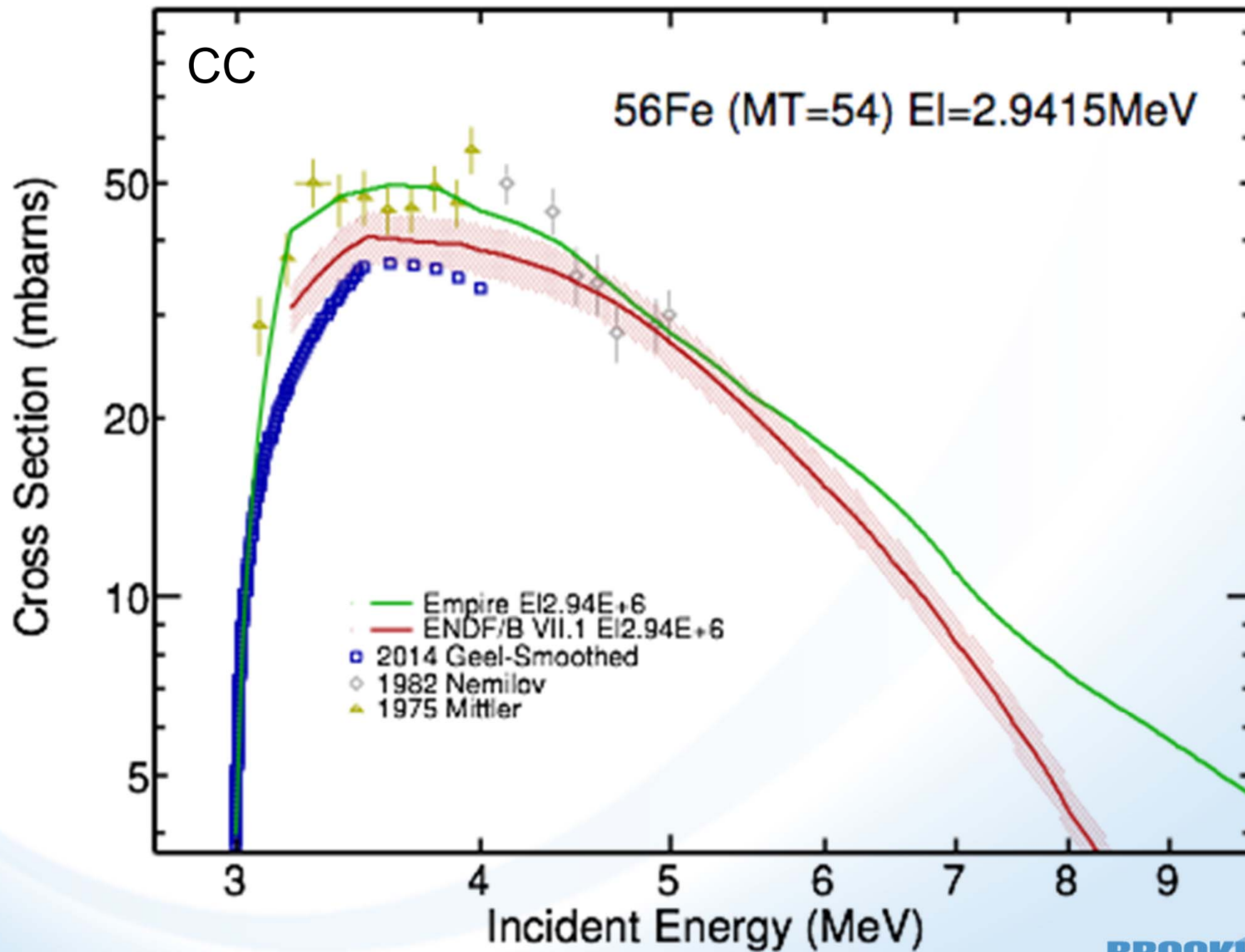


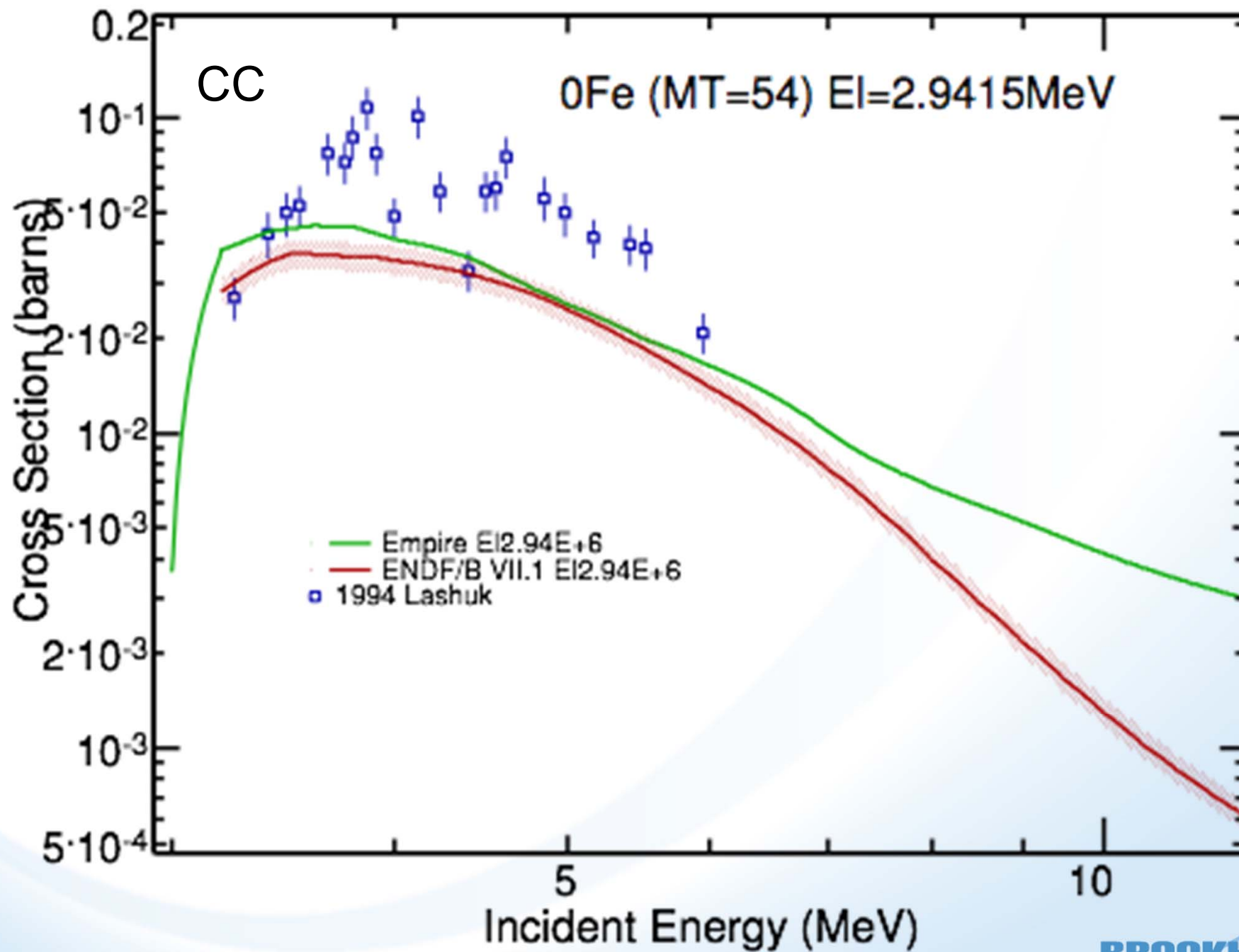


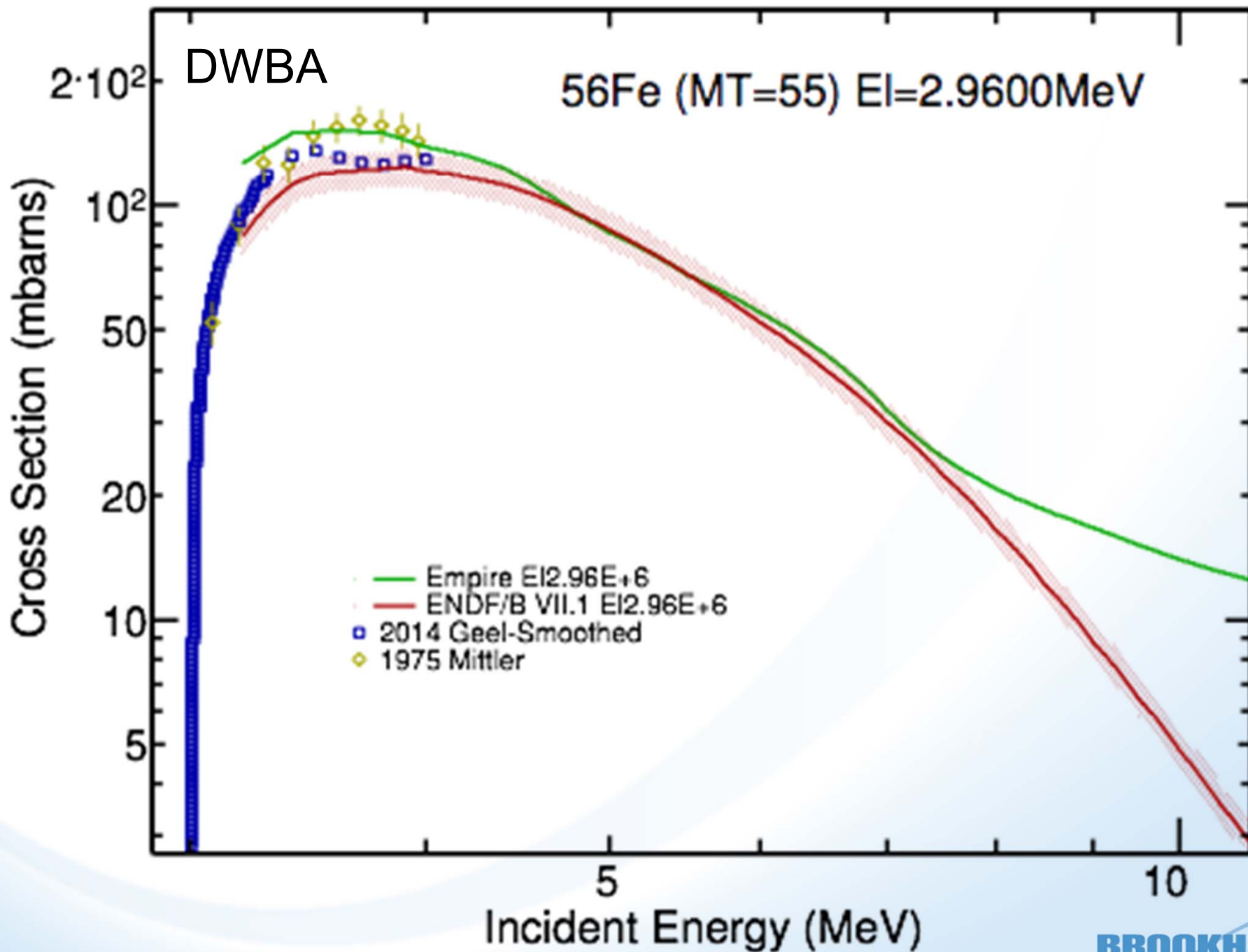


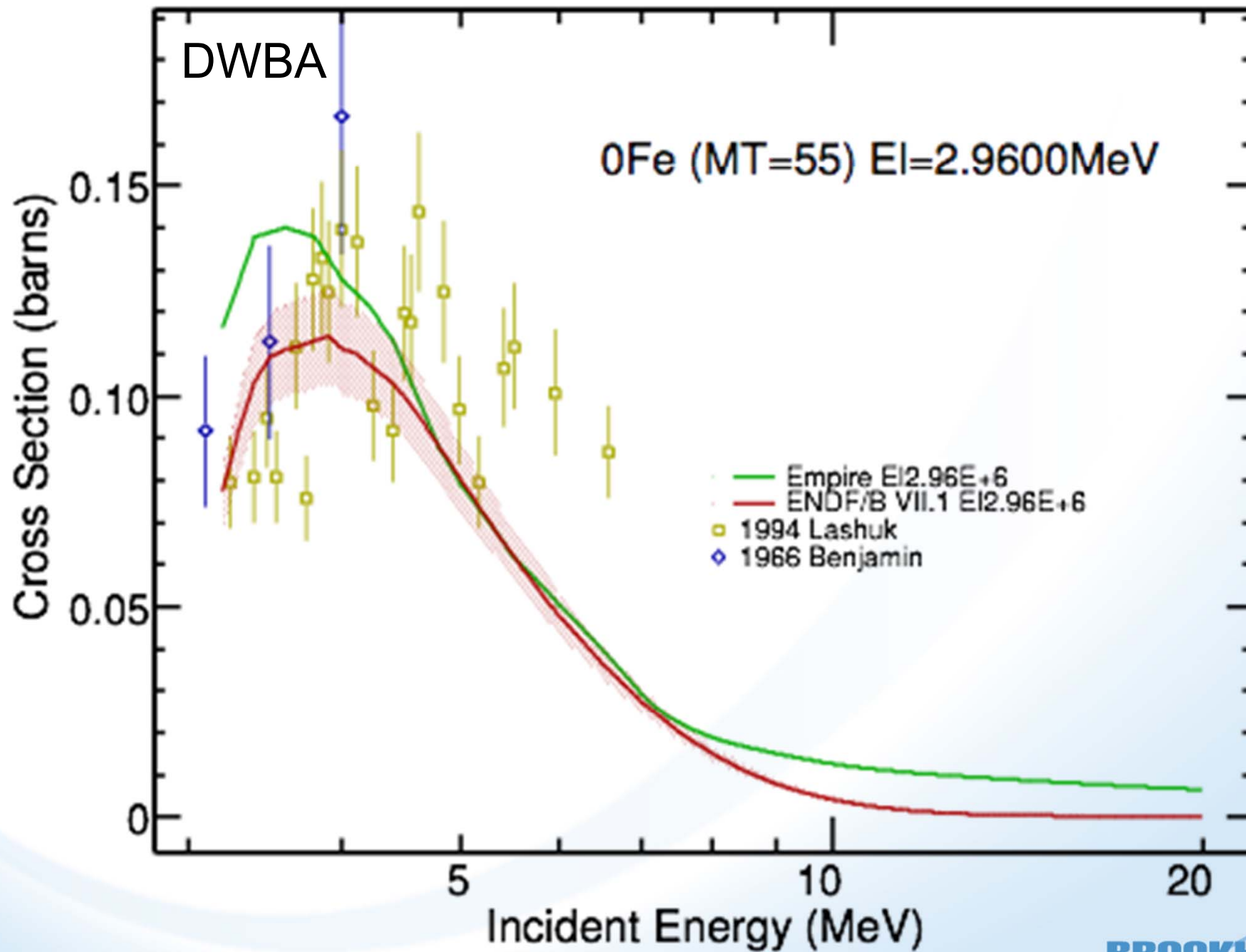


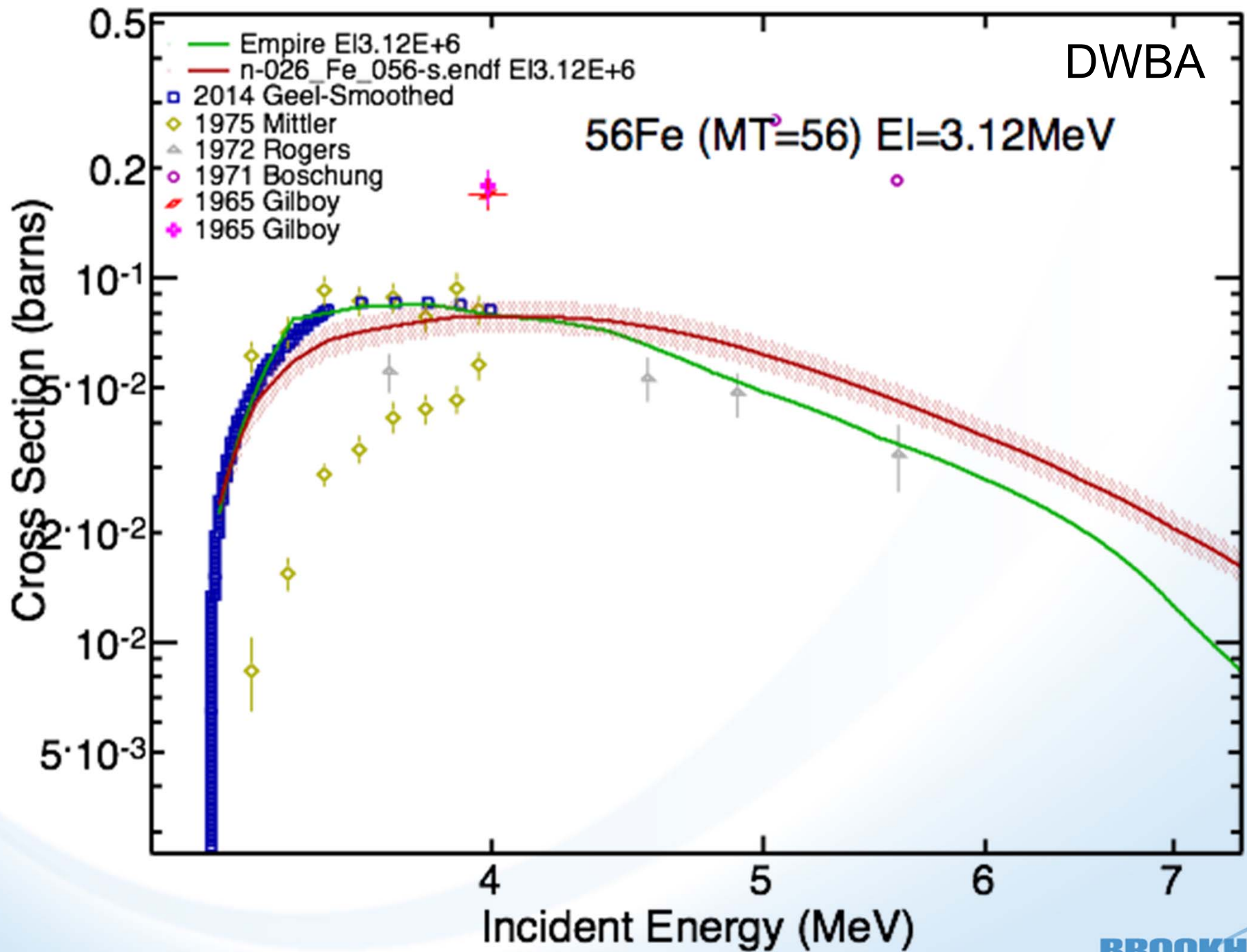




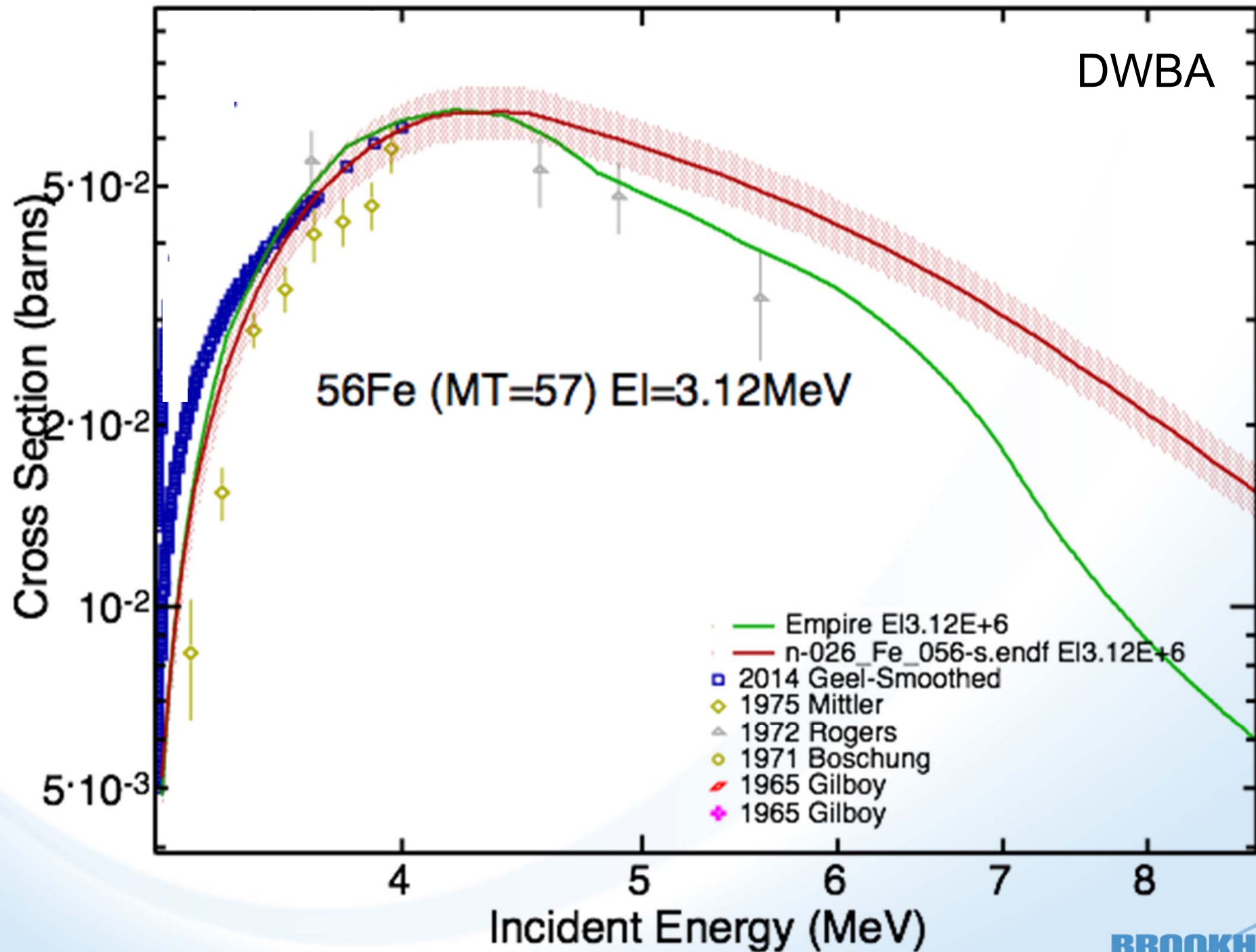


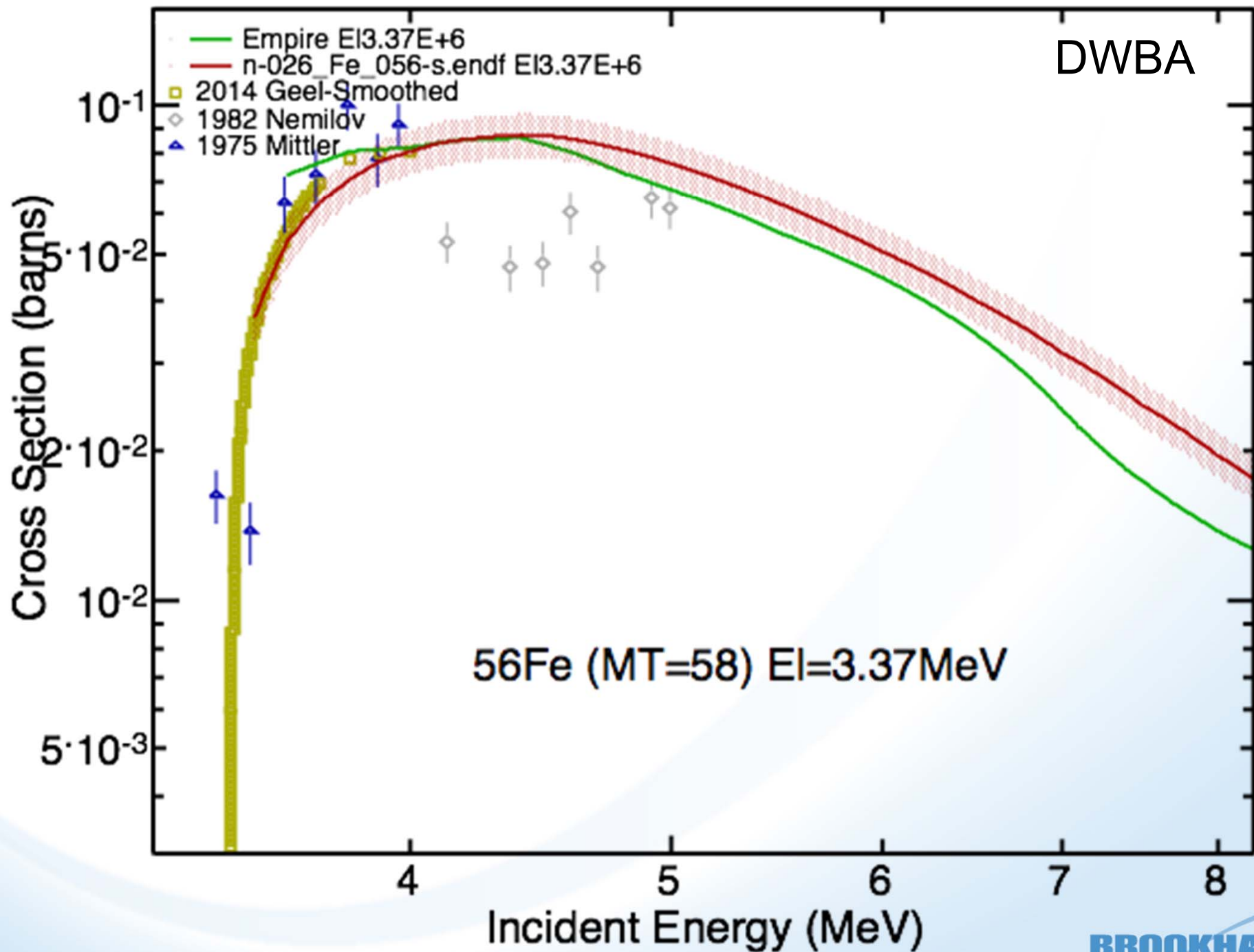


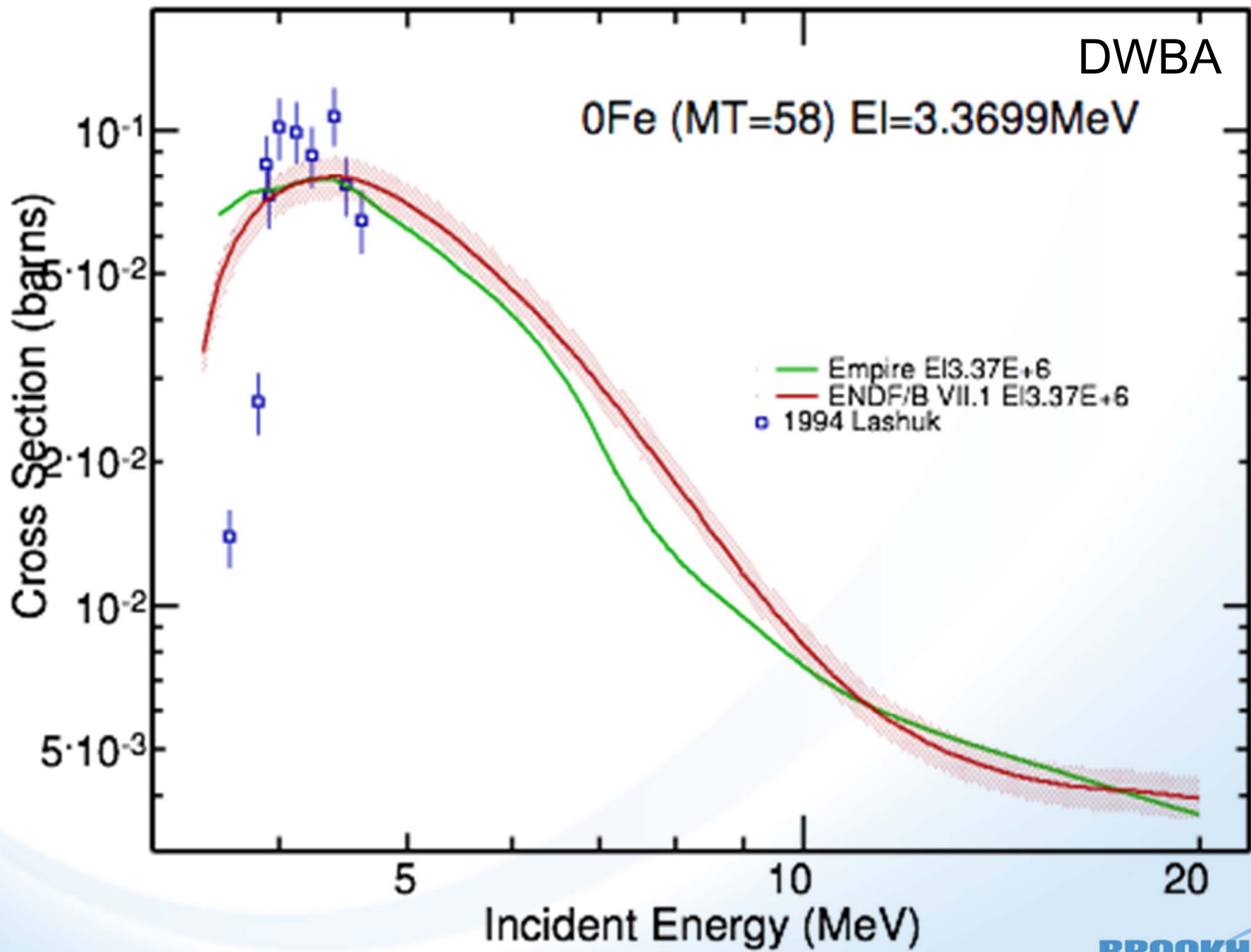


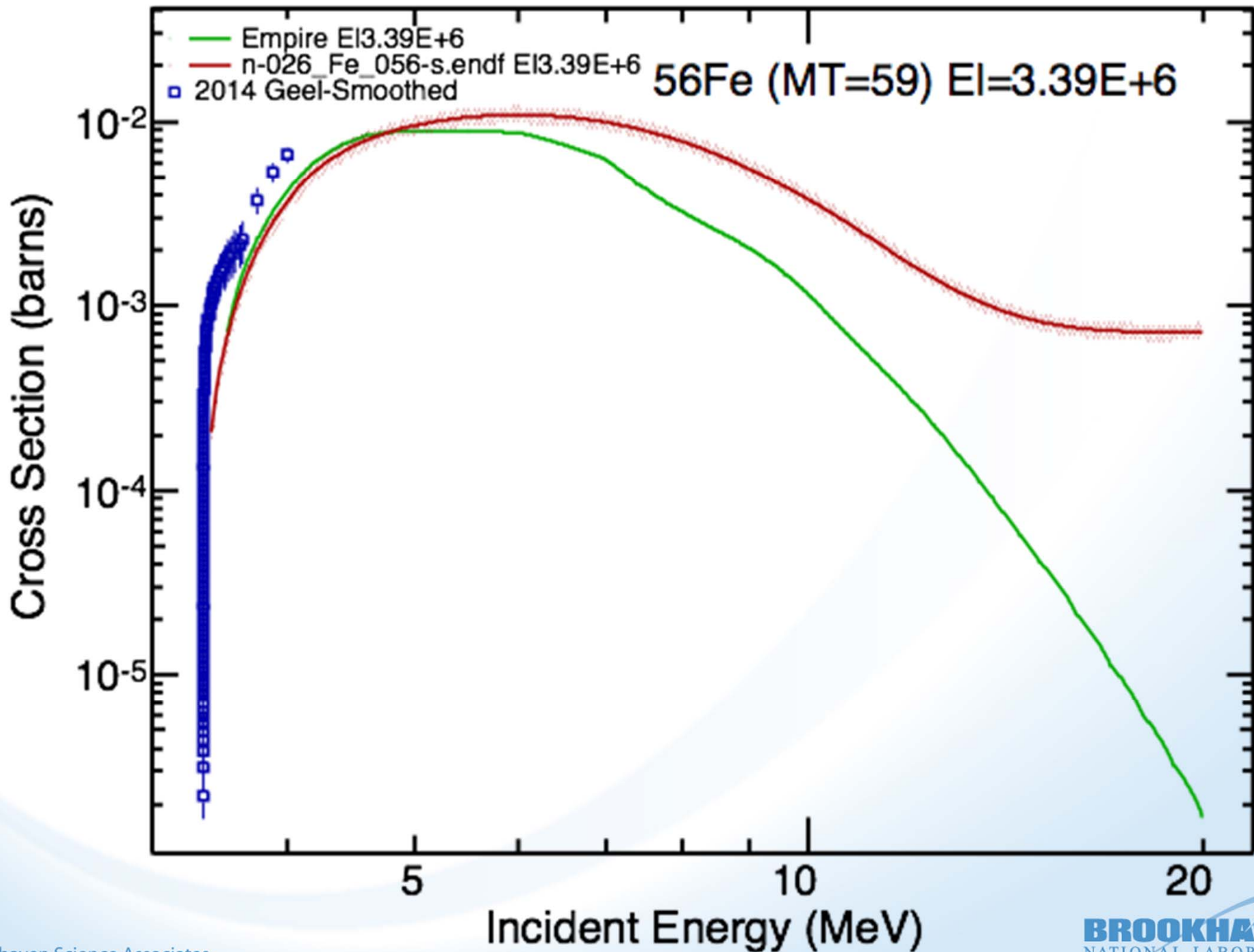


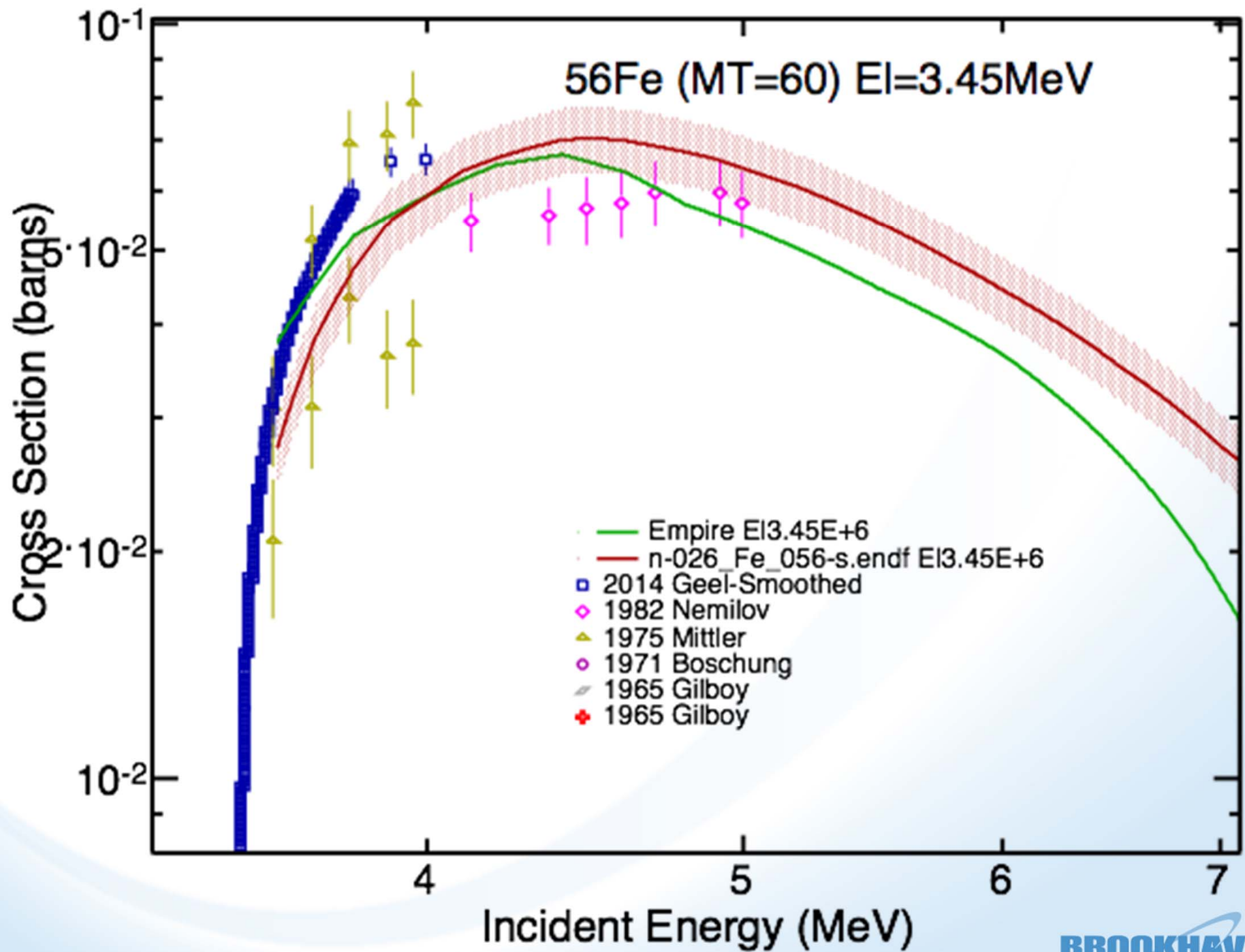
DWBA

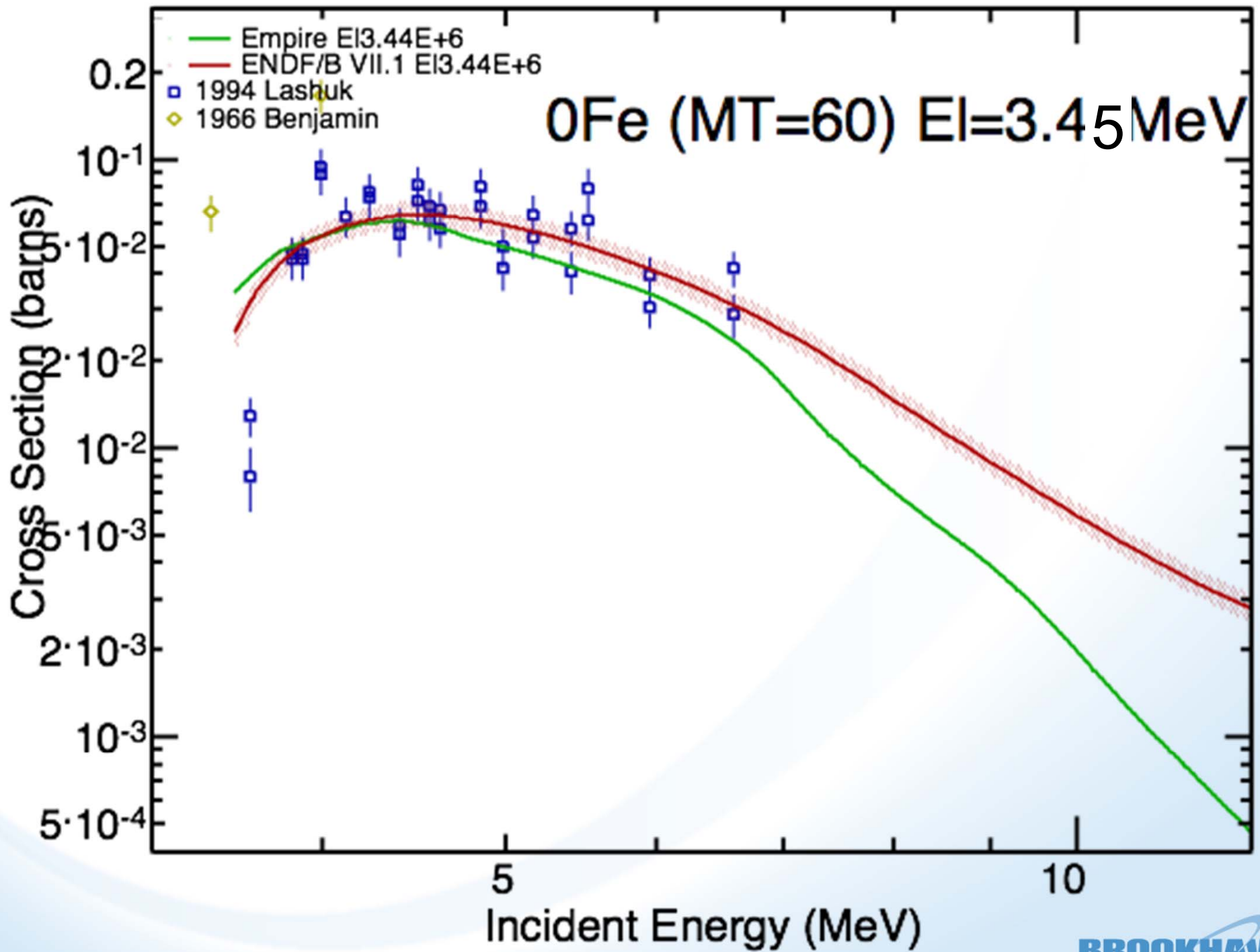




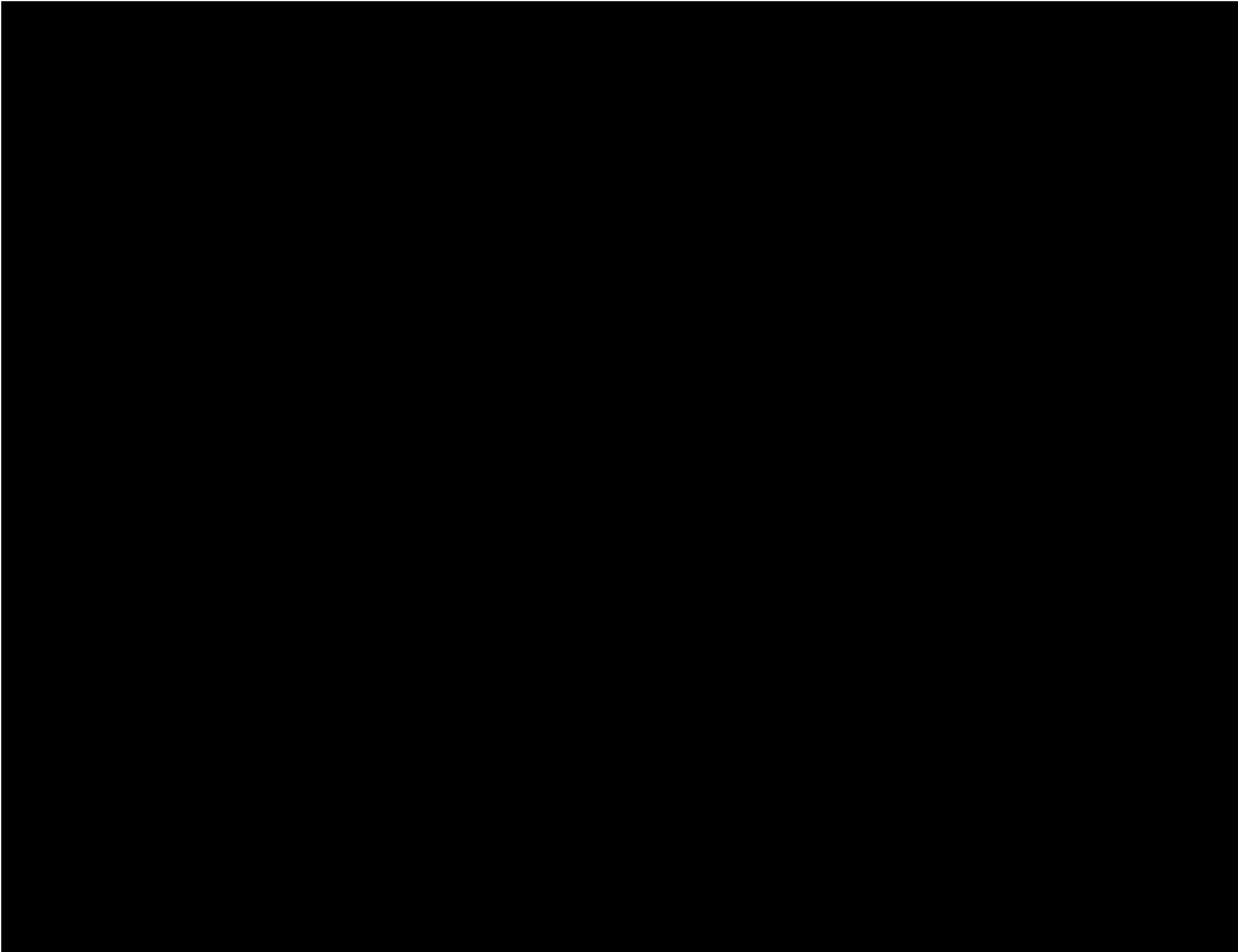




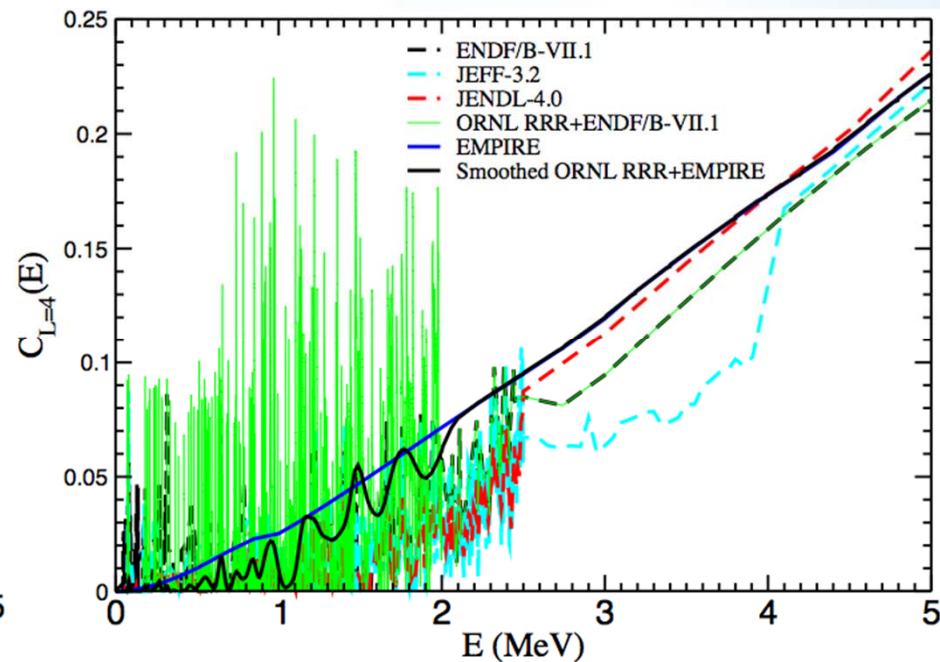
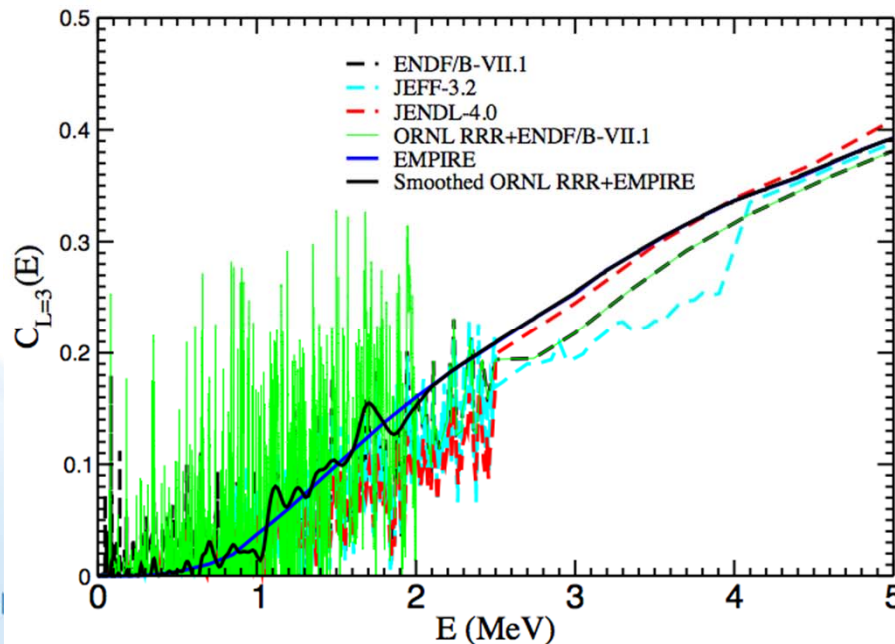
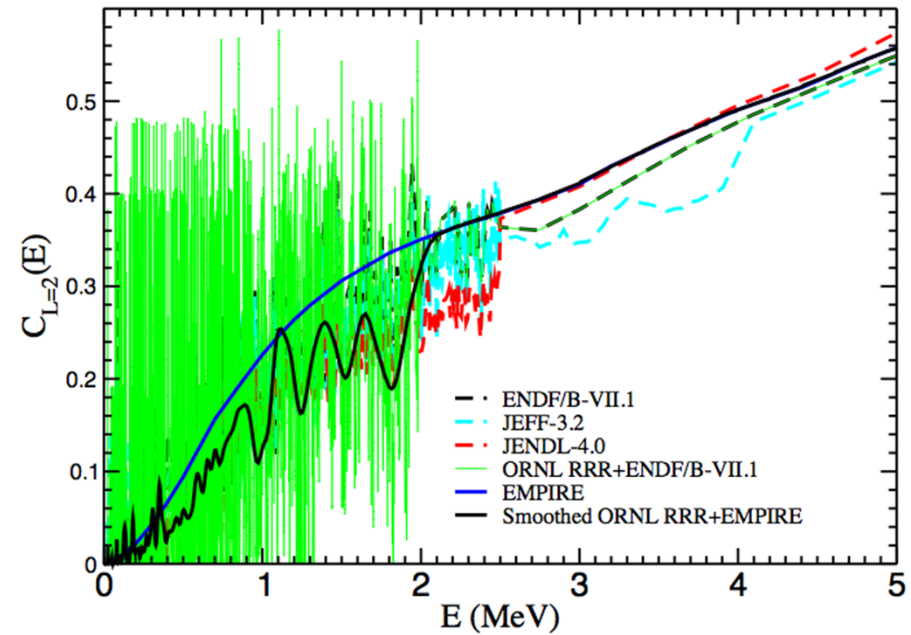
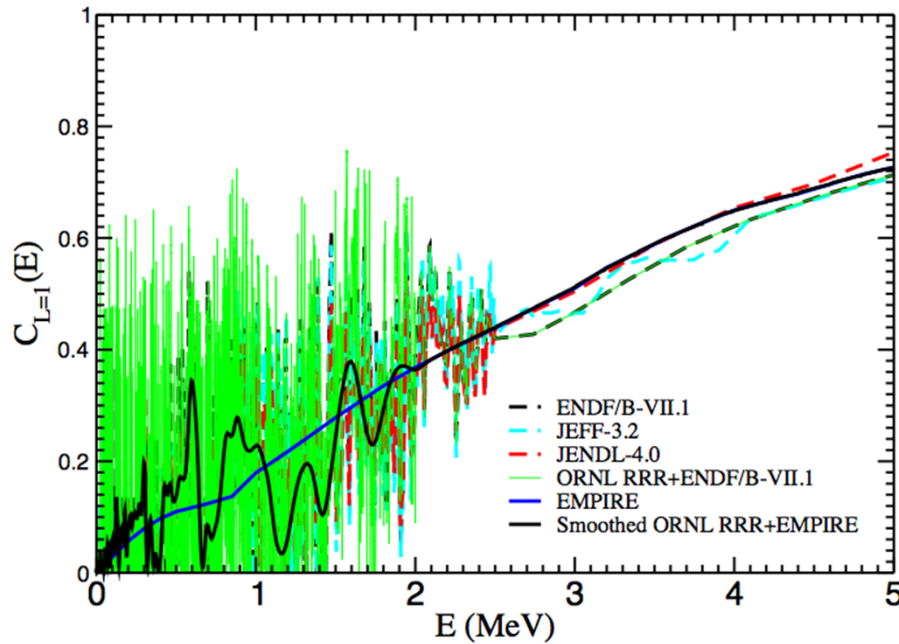




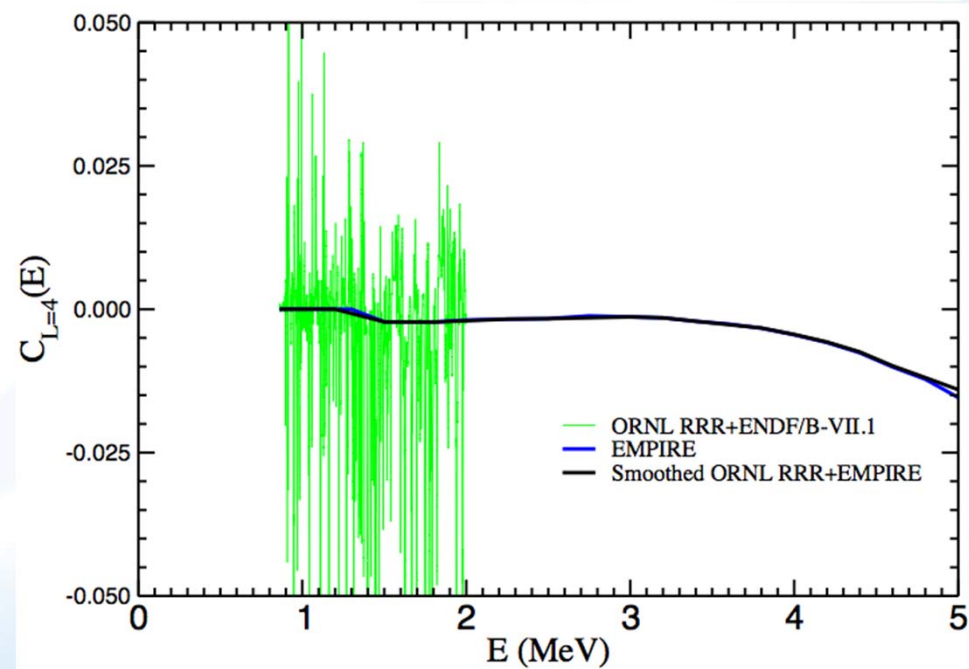
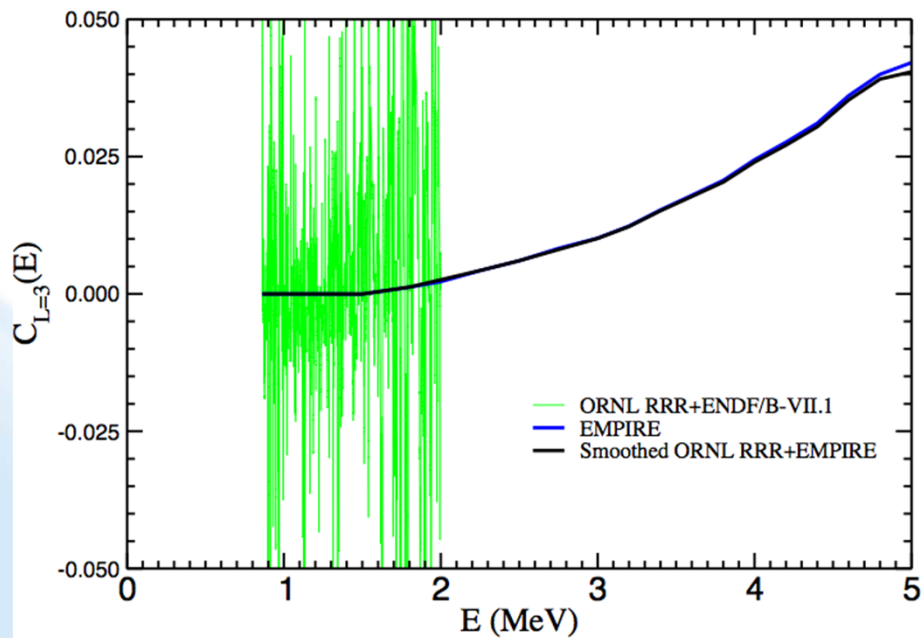
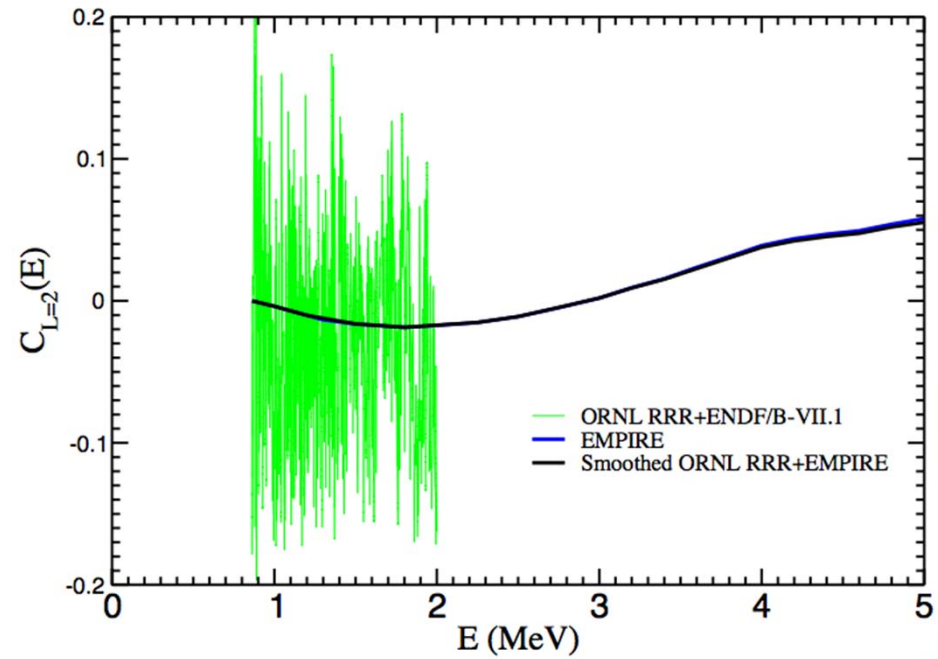
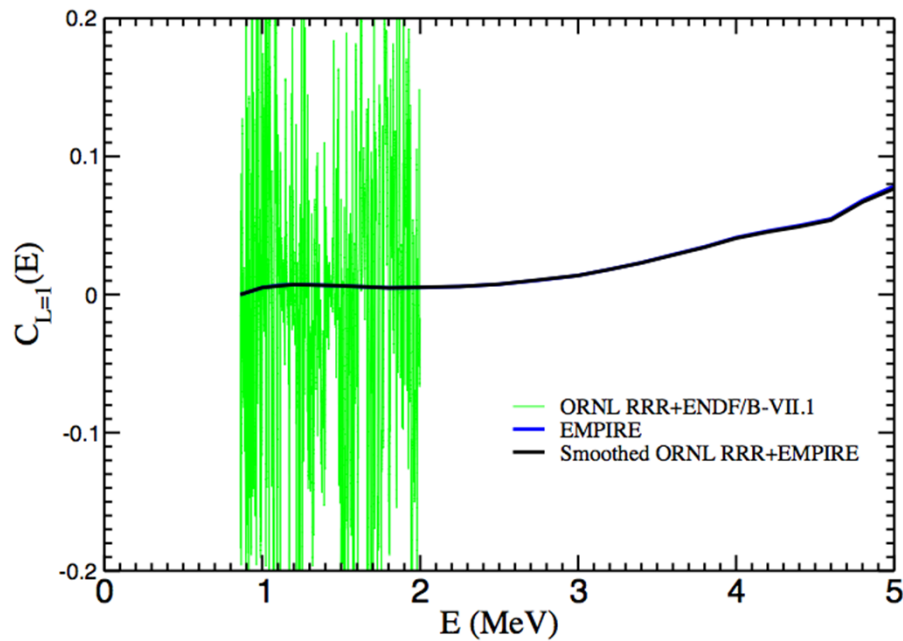
Elastic angular distributions



Smoothed Legendre coefficients in various libraries (case of elastic)



Smoothed Legendre coefficients in various libraries (case of 1st inelastic)



Angular distributions - conclusions

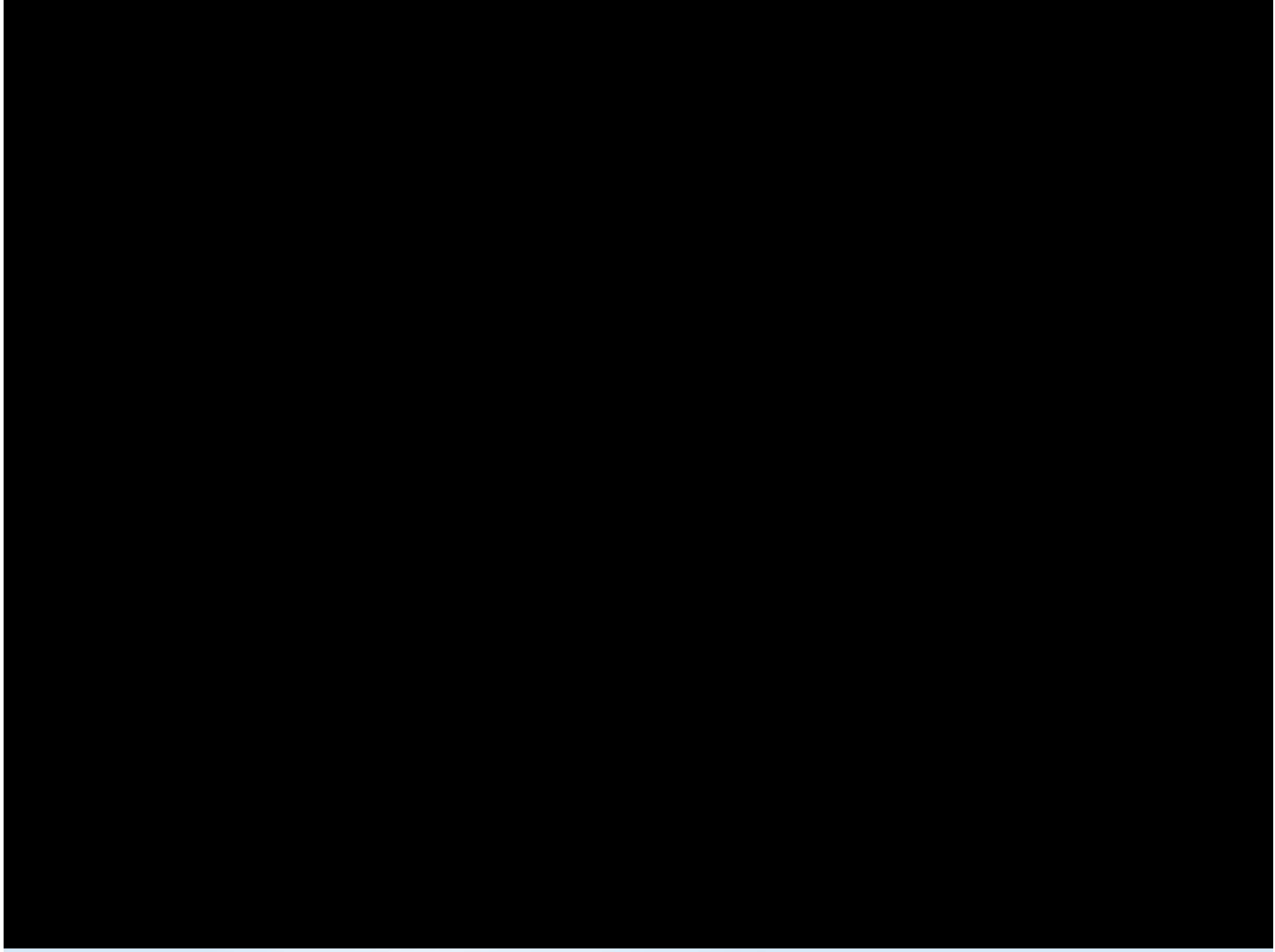
Fast neutron range

- Calculations provide very good overall description of averaged elastic angular distributions
- JEFF-3.2 has a strange behavior - probably due to fitting fluctuating data
- ENDF/B-VII.1 Leg. coeffs. are lower than CIELO
- JENDL-4.0 Leg. coeffs. agree very well with CIELO

Resonance Range

- Reasonable agreement of averaged Leg. coeffs. between RR and OM for odd L (on average)
- For even Leg. coffees. OM tends to be higher than RR
- We may need to resort to integral testing to make a choice

Double differential spectra



D. diff. spectra - conclusions

- Agreement with exp. data is reasonable but there is room for improvement
 - fine tuning of DWBA to discrete levels
 - exaggerated structure at low emission energies for neutrons
 - too low PE component for protons (however there is (n,p) constrain!)
- Several experimental set are not very reliable and should be probably taken out of consideration

To do list



- Fix (n, α) and check other complex particle channels
- Accounting for cross section fluctuations (to do or not to do?)
- Decide on angular distribution representation
- Adding other isotopes
- Final fine tuning (including semi-differential RPI data)
- Extending to higher incident energies
- Produce covariances
- Final validation
- Adjust to integral data if needed (CIELO/B ?)

We are getting it into shape

