

A Stress Test on ²³⁵U(n, f) in adjustment with HCl and HMl benchmarks

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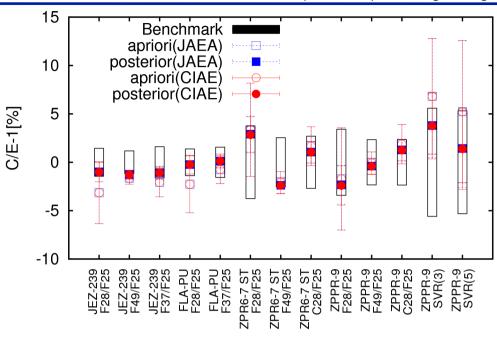
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1. Background

- **✓ NEA WPEC/SG26**
 - "Combined use of should be pursued nuclear data for Gen-
- ✓ SG33:"Method and iss experiments and covari
- ✓ SG39: "Methods and nuclear and covariance nuclear data files"



Integral parameter

- In the SG33 benchmark exercises, some integral results after adjustment get worse, which was suspected to be caused by compensation effects in the adjustments.
- To prove this hypothesis and to understand how compensation errors occur, a stress test on ²³⁵U(n,f) C.S. with the critical benchmarks sensitive to ²³⁵U(n,f) C.S. in 1~10keV energy region was suggested.



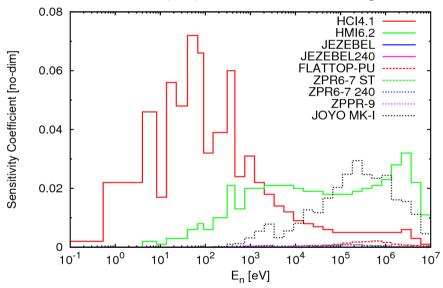
2. Method and results

☐ Case A: SG33, 20 Par

☐ Case B: A + HCI4.1, 21 Par.

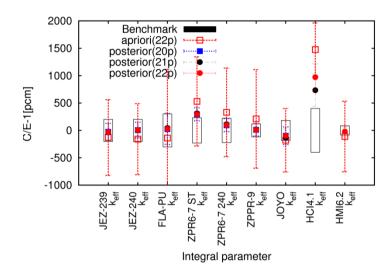
☐ Case C: B+ HMI6.2, 22 Par.

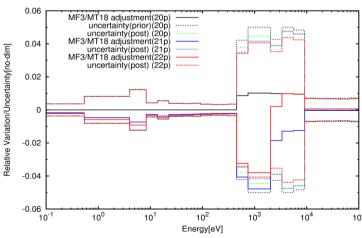
No k_{eff} values in the Sg33 benchmarks is sensitive to $^{235}U(n,f)$ in several keV region.



The $k_{\rm eff}$ values of HCI4.1 and HMI6.2 are sensitive to $^{235}U(n,f)$ C.S. in 1~10keV region.

Comparison of integral and differential data before and after adjustment







3. Conclusion

- In nuclear data adjustment, missing essential constraints will lead to compensation errors.
 - different constraint conditions will give different, even opposite posterior results both for integral and differential data.
 - Compensation effects are almost unavoidable in the adjustment of different isotopes and reactions, in different energy regions.
- To avoid compensation error and make adjusted nuclear data for general purpose, we have to construct complete constraint conditions.
 - which we don't have yet.
- Even to obtain a special purposed library, input information has to be carefully prepared.
 - such as the method developed by G. Palmiotti.

Details are shown in P72, welcome you to discuss during coffee break!