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- Author(s): Neudecker, Denise Casperson, Robert
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Benchmarking of Fusion Data with Pulsed Sphere Experiments

Denise Neudecker, Robert Casperson WANDA2024, 2/26-29/2024

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LA-UR-24-

LLNL pulsed spheres allow us to validate nuclear data from 3-15 MeV of several isotopes of interest for fusion research.

Querying nuclear data from 3-15 MeV





Experiments: Wong et al., UCRL-51144, UCRL-ID-91774, Webster et al. UCID-17332.

Several materials of interest for fusion



Neudecker et al., Annals of Nuclear Energy 159, 108345: "Issues could be in ⁶Li, ¹²C, ¹⁶O, ²⁴⁻²⁶Mg, ²⁷Al, ⁴⁸Ti, ⁵⁶Fe, and ²⁰⁸Pb nuclear data. Good agreement is found with ^{1,2}H, ⁷Li, ⁹Be, ¹⁴N, ^{235,238}U, and ²³⁹Pu nuclear data."

LLNL pulsed spheres allow us to validate elastic, inelastic and (n,2n) nuclear data of interest for fusion research.



The resulting spectra are an excellent diagnostic tool to find issues in nuclear data that might have eluded us otherwise ...



... but they are fairly uncertain with poorly quantified uncertainties. <u>"Blind"</u> adjustment with these data is perilous at best.



The <u>blindly</u> adjusted cross sections change by 20(!!) sigma compared to ENDF/B-VIII.0!*

* If we model bias and add uncertainties according to known effects, the adjusted cross sections change within 2 sigma.

Adjustment with EAT (``EUCLID Adjustment Tool" by Mike Grosskopf (LANL)).

elastic z,2n capture

Issues preventing good adjustment:

- Missing angular distribution sensitivities,
- Missing angular distribution covariances for some isotopes,
- Poorly quantified experimental uncertainties,
- Systematic issues in the experiment that cannot be recovered.

... but they are fairly uncertain with poorly quantified uncertainties. "Blind" adjustment with these data is perilous at best.

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-10

0.1

	In a nutshell: LLNL Pulsed sphere experiments are very	good
	helpful for validating nuclear data of interest for fusion, BUT	r distribution
	It might be worth re-measuring them with careful analysis of	r distribution
	experimental uncertainties.	' some
	We need angular distribution covariances and sensitivities of	ed
	their spectra to these nuclear data to harvest their full effect.	ncertainties!
experir		at cannot be

recovered.

Adjustment with EAT (``EUCLID Adjustment Tool" by Mike Grosskopf (LANL)).