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Fission yield calculations with TALYS+GEF in the fast and high energy range and comparisons to experimental data

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Outline

- Why TALYS+GEF?
- A few words on the TALYS and GEF codes
- TALYS-1.6:
 - Some sample observables
 - Comparisons to experimental FY data for $^{232}\text{Th}(n,f)$ and $^{238}\text{U}(n,f)$ in the 10-33 MeV range
- Towards TALYS-1.8
 - Comparisons to FY from $^{234}\text{U}(n,f)$ in the 0.2-5 MeV range
 - A go on randomization of GEF parameters
 - And then?



Motivation for TALYS+GEF

- Combine the “best” available model codes for nuclear reactions and fission
- Complement TALYS (state-of-the-art, comprehensive nuclear reaction modelling code) for Total Monte Carlo (TMC) and TENDL
 - Option to replace TANES and TAFIS in the T6 code package with GEF
 - Produce complete and consistent ENDF
- Add TALYS capabilities to GEF: handling of pre-fission stages, multi-chance fission, fission probabilities, and de-excitation
- Need analysis tool for experimental data from, e.g. IGISOL: independent fission yields from neutrons with fast reactor-like energy spectrum
(see Mattera *et al.*, NDS **119**, 416 (2014); Solders *et al.*, NDS **119**, 338 (2014), and their talks here at FIESTA)

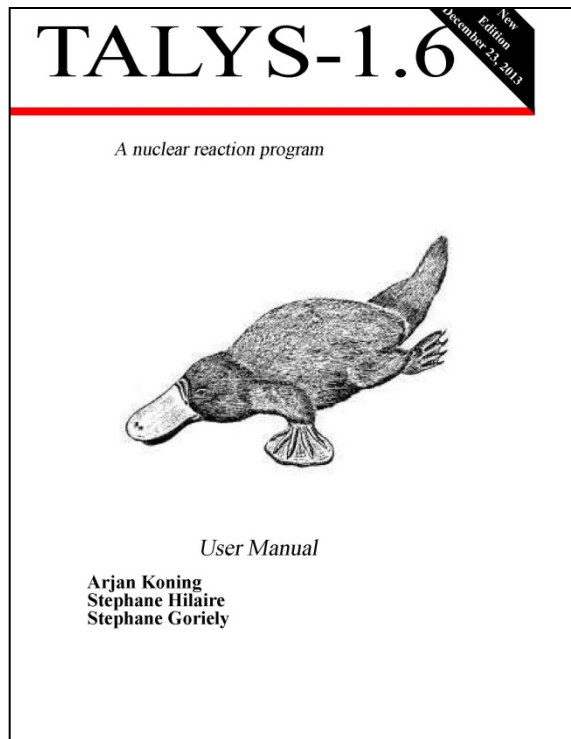


TALYS-1.6 and fission

A comprehensive nuclear model code.

Latest release: TALYS-1.6, Dec 2013

(www.talys.eu)



Fission in TALYS-1.6:

A large number of keywords can steer treatment of fission barriers, level densities, class II/III states, etc.

For the fission yields, two models are available:

`fymode=1` : Brosa model

(M.C. Duijvestijn et al, PRC 64, 014607 (2001))

`fymode=2` : GEF model based on translation of the original BASIC code to FORTRAN and with MC approach; number of samplings steered by keyword `gefran`.



A few words on GEF

The GEF (General Fission) code is developed by Karl-Heinz Schmidt and Beatriz Jurado and described in a recent report

<http://hal.in2p3.fr/docs/00/97/66/48/PDF/GEF.pdf>

GEF is using **general theoretical ideas** to describe fission **without microscopic calculations**. Hence it is rather **fast** and therefore **good for TMC**.

GEF uses **about 50 parameters** that have been adjusted to fit a large number of systems. **Several parameters and claimed uncertainties** are described in the above report, e.g., position and width of fission channels, shell effects and fragment deformation.

GEF 2012 is part of TALYS 1.6: gives yields (pre and post), nubar, nu(A) etc.

General view on nuclear fission

Karl-Heinz Schmidt *

Beatriz Jurado †

CENBG, CNRS/IN2 P3

Chemin du Solarium B.P. 120, F-33175 Gradignan, France

Charlotte Amouroux ‡

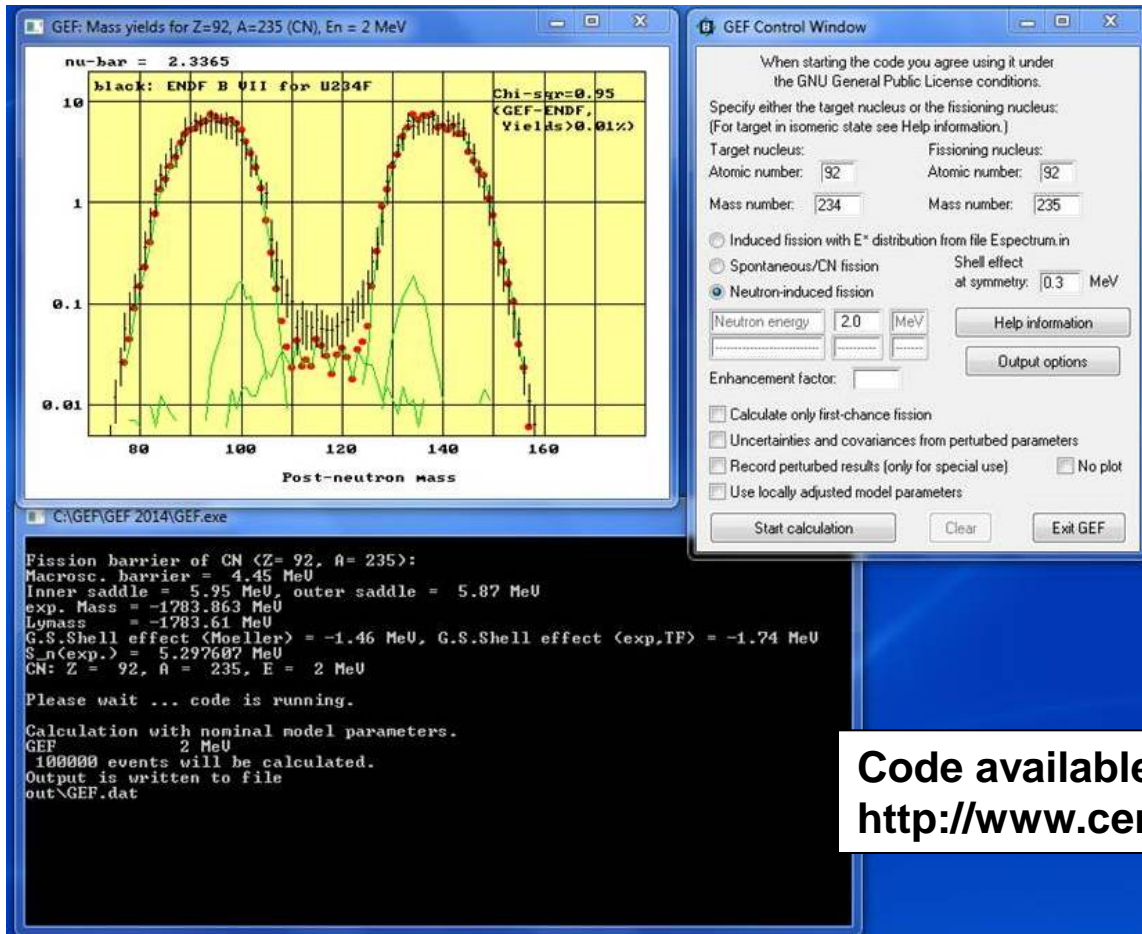
CEA, DSM-Saclay, France

March 2014



GEF – a screenshot

GEF 2014/2.1 stand-alone version:



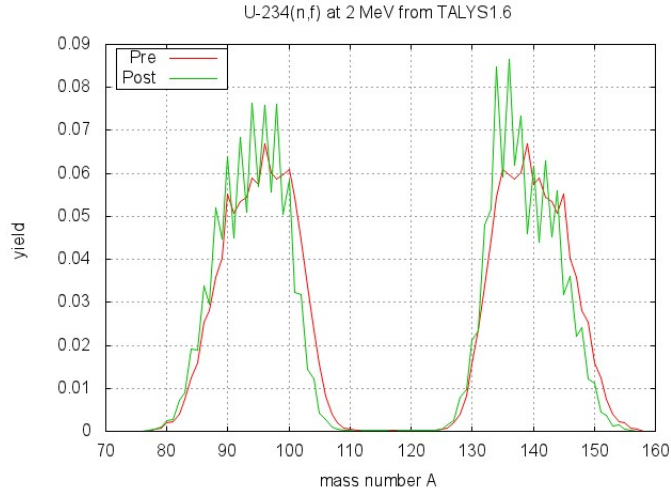
Has been validated for a large number of systems and even identified experimental problems; see JEF/DOC-1568-1573

Code available from <http://www.cenbg.in2p3.fr/-GEF->

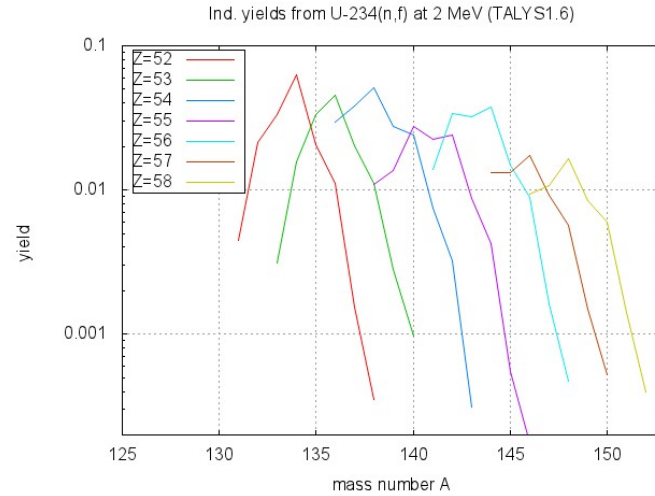


TALYS-1.6 for $^{234}\text{U}(n,f)$

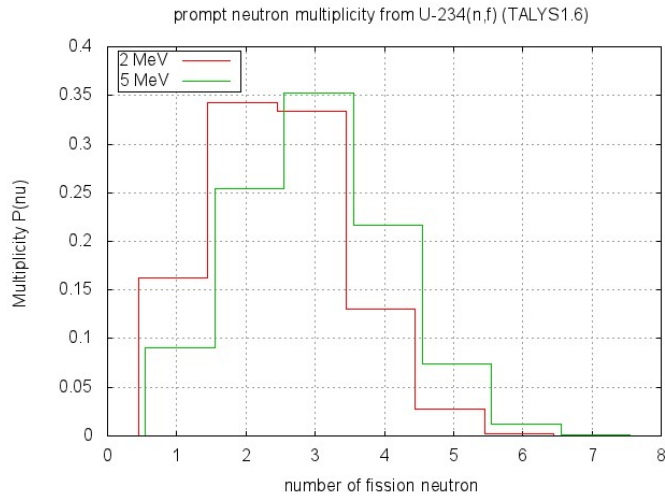
pre and post yields



independent yields



neutron multiplicities



$$\bar{\nu} (2 \text{ MeV}) = 2.5250$$

JEF 3.1.2: 2.6176

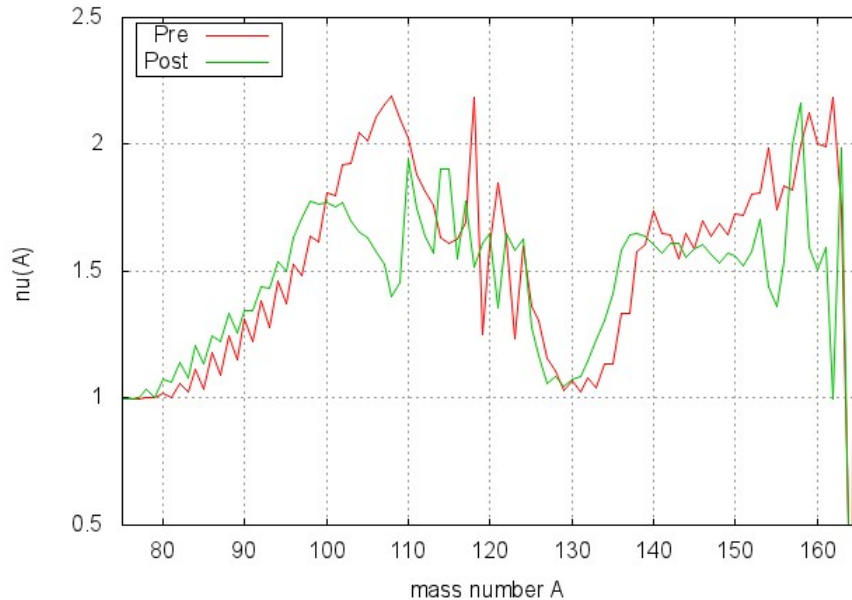
$$\bar{\nu} (5 \text{ MeV}) = 2.9714$$

JEF 3.1.2: 3.0275



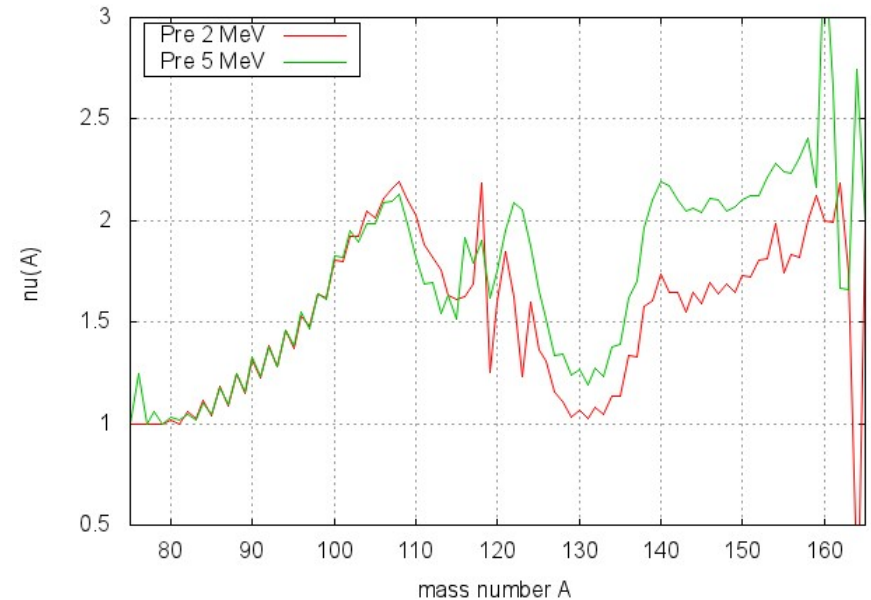
TALYS-1.6 for $^{234}\text{U}(n,f)$

U-234(n,f) at 2 MeV from TALYS1.6



$\nu(A)$ pre- and post-neutron emission

U-234(n,f) at 2 and 5 MeV from TALYS1.6



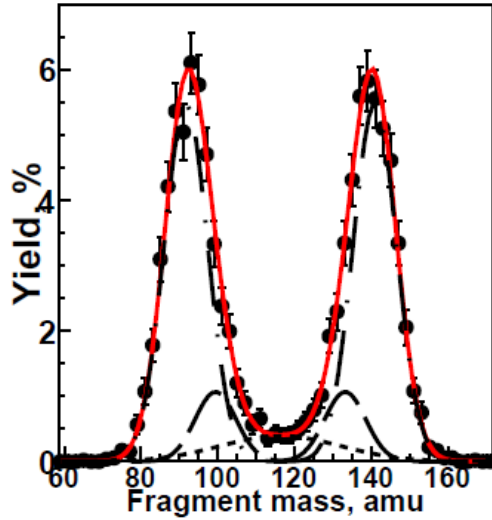
$\nu(A)$ at 2 and 5 MeV (post)

See Al-Adili et al., NDS **119**, 342 (2014),
and PhD thesis Uppsala University 2013.

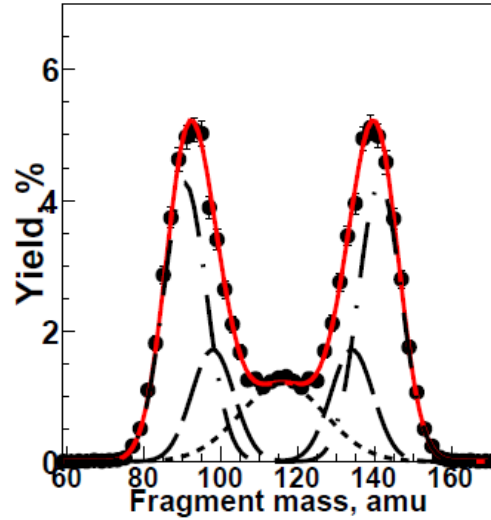


$^{232}\text{Th}(n,f); E_n = 9 \text{ to } 40 \text{ MeV}$

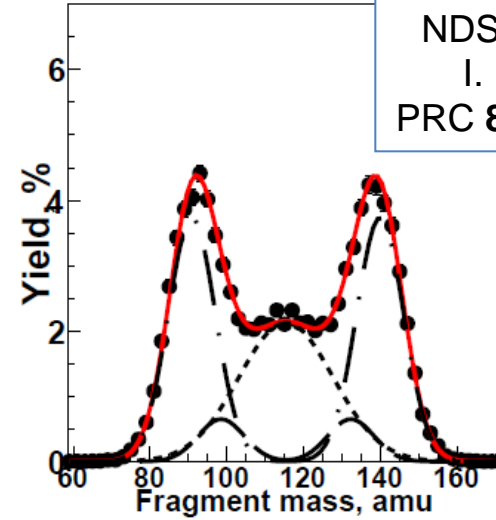
$^{232}\text{Th}(n,f), E_n = 9-11 \text{ MeV}$



$^{232}\text{Th}(n,f), E_n = 14-19 \text{ MeV}$

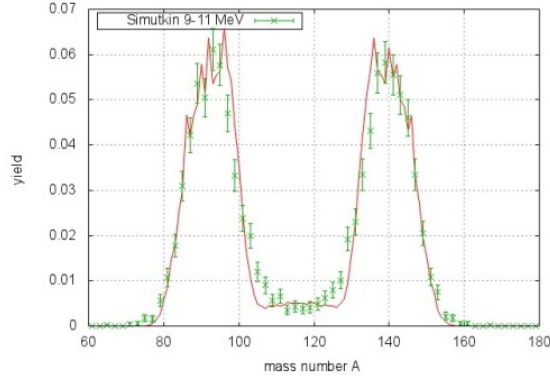


$^{232}\text{Th}(n,f), E_n = 26-40 \text{ MeV}$

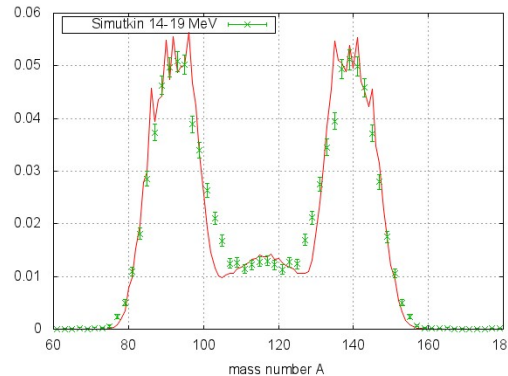


V. Simutkin et al.,
NDS 119, 331(2014)
I. Ryzhov et al.,
PRC 83, 054603 (2011)

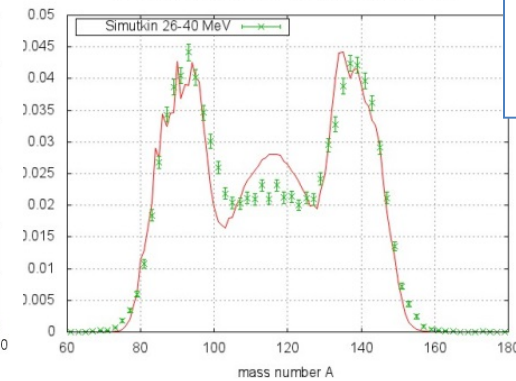
$^{232}\text{Th}(n,f)$ at 10 MeV - pre - TALYS (default) fymodel 2



$^{232}\text{Th}(n,f)$ at 15 MeV - pre - TALYS (default) fymodel 2



$^{232}\text{Th}(n,f)$ at 33 MeV - pre - TALYS (default) fymodel 2

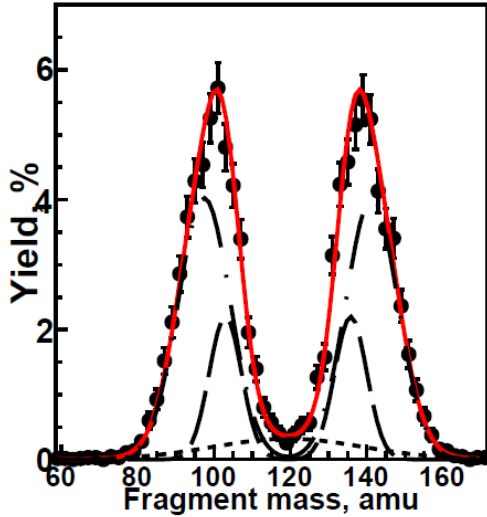


fymodel = 2
(default parameters
for Th-232)

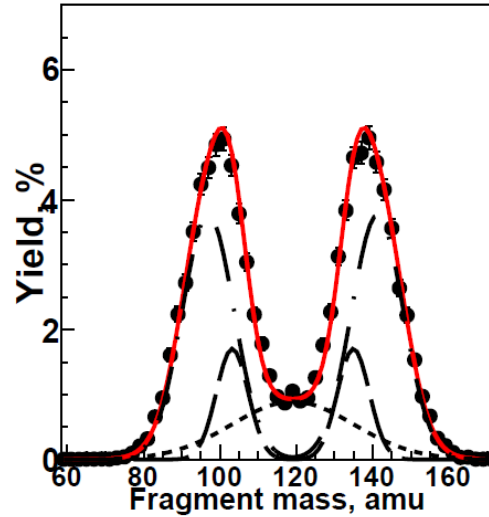


$^{238}\text{U}(n,f); E_n = 9 \text{ to } 40 \text{ MeV}$

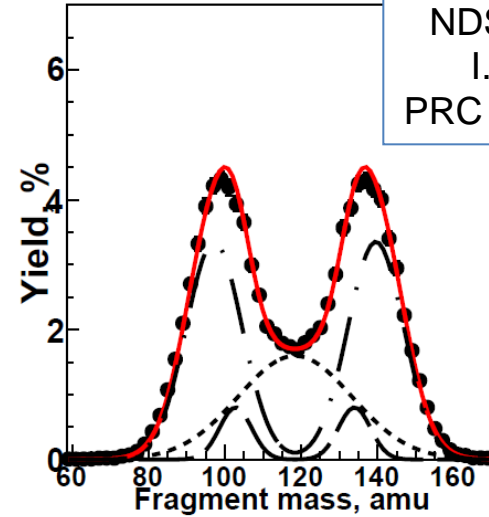
$^{238}\text{U}(n,f), E_n = 9-11 \text{ MeV}$



$^{238}\text{U}(n,f), E_n = 14-19 \text{ MeV}$

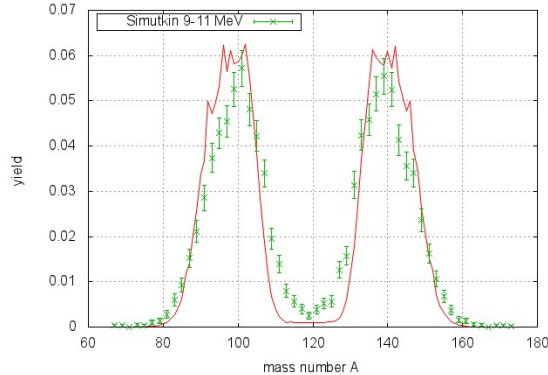


$^{238}\text{U}(n,f), E_n = 26-40 \text{ MeV}$

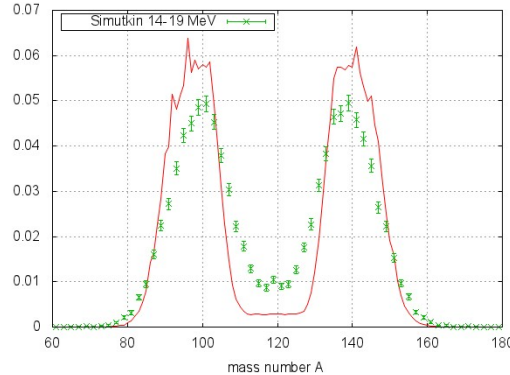


V. Simutkin et al.,
NDS 119, 331(2014)
I. Ryzhov et al.,
PRC 83, 054603 (2011)

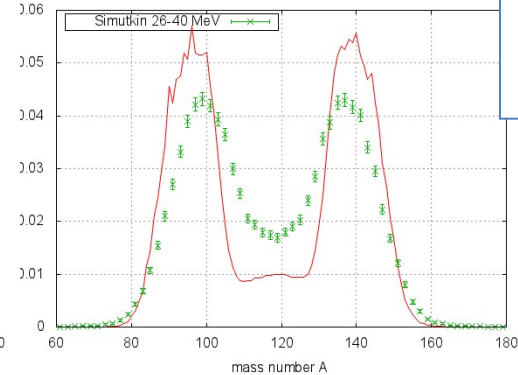
$^{238}\text{U}(n,f)$ at 10 MeV - pre - TALYS (default) fymodel 2



$^{238}\text{U}(n,f)$ at 15 MeV - pre - TALYS (default) fymodel 2



$^{238}\text{U}(n,f)$ at 33 MeV - pre - TALYS (default) fymodel 2

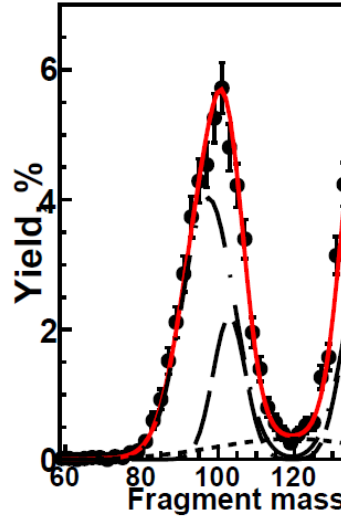


fymodel = 2
(default parameters
for U-238)

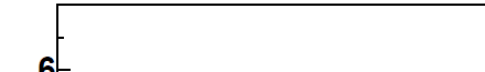


$^{238}\text{U}(n,f); E_n = 9 \text{ to } 40 \text{ MeV}$

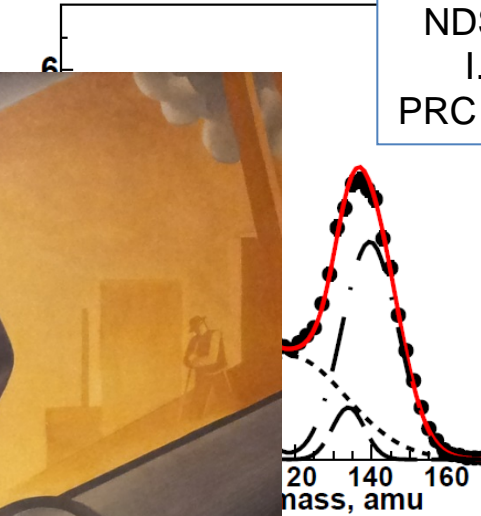
$^{238}\text{U}(n,f), E_n = 9-11 \text{ MeV}$



$^{238}\text{U}(n,f), E_n = 14-19 \text{ MeV}$

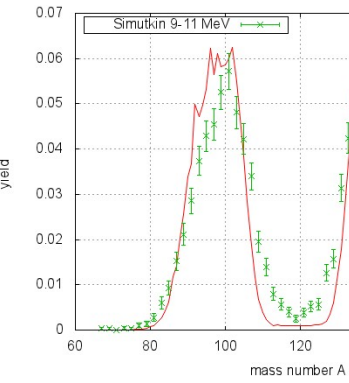


$^{238}\text{U}(n,f), E_n = 26-40 \text{ MeV}$

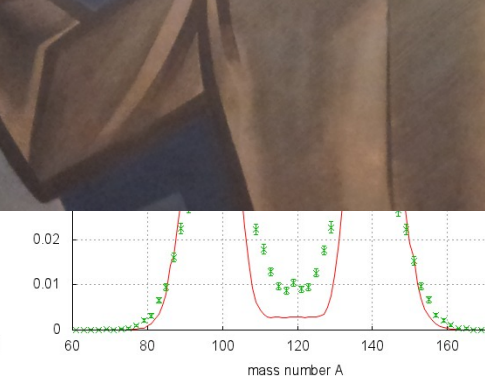


V. Simutkin et al.,
NDS 119, 331(2014)
I. Ryzhov et al.,
PRC 83, 054603 (2011)

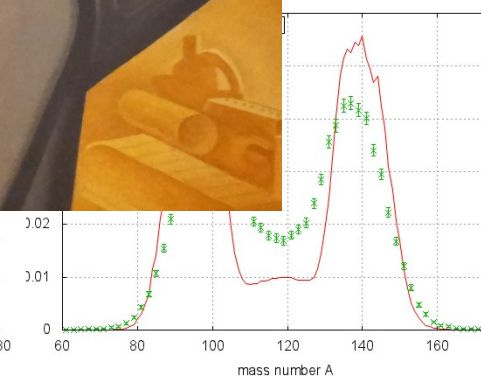
$^{238}\text{U}(n,f)$ at 10 MeV - pre - TALYS



$^{238}\text{U}(n,f)$ at 10 MeV - TALYS (default) fymodel 2



TALYS (default) fymodel 2



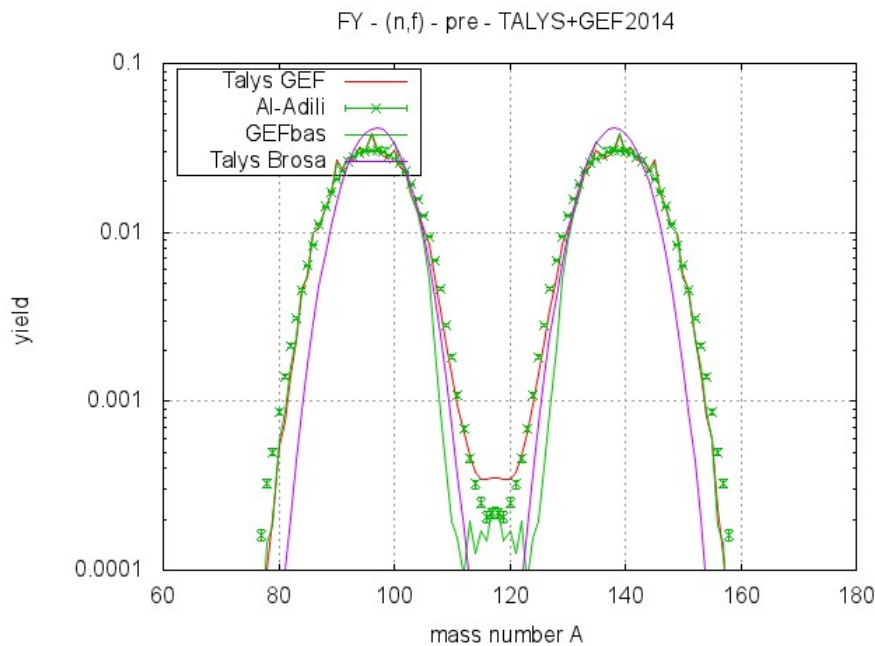
fymodel = 2
(default parameters
for U-238)



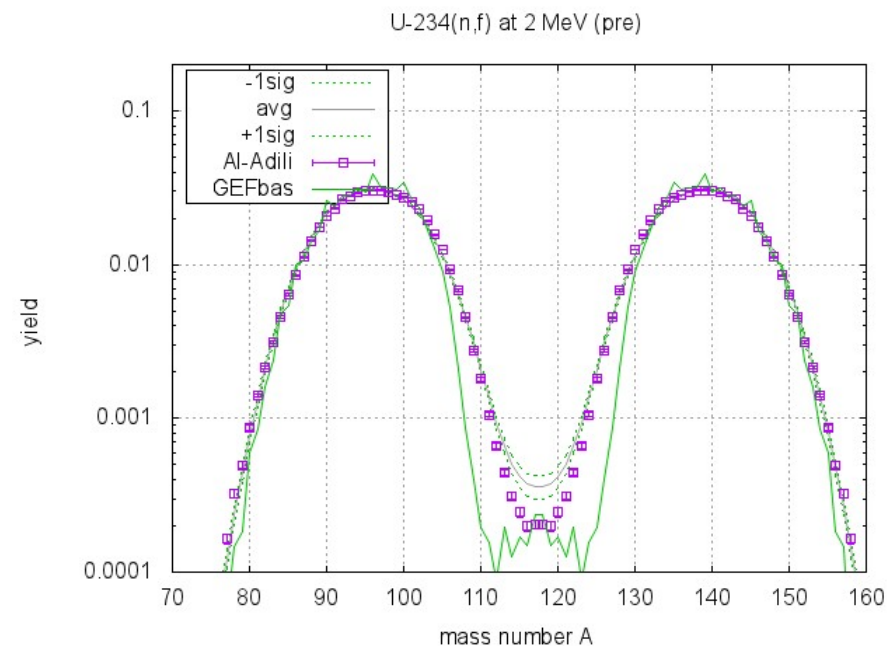


TALYS + GEF 2014/2.1

Use **latest Fortran translation (GEFSUB)** of the GEF fission code within TALYS 1.6:



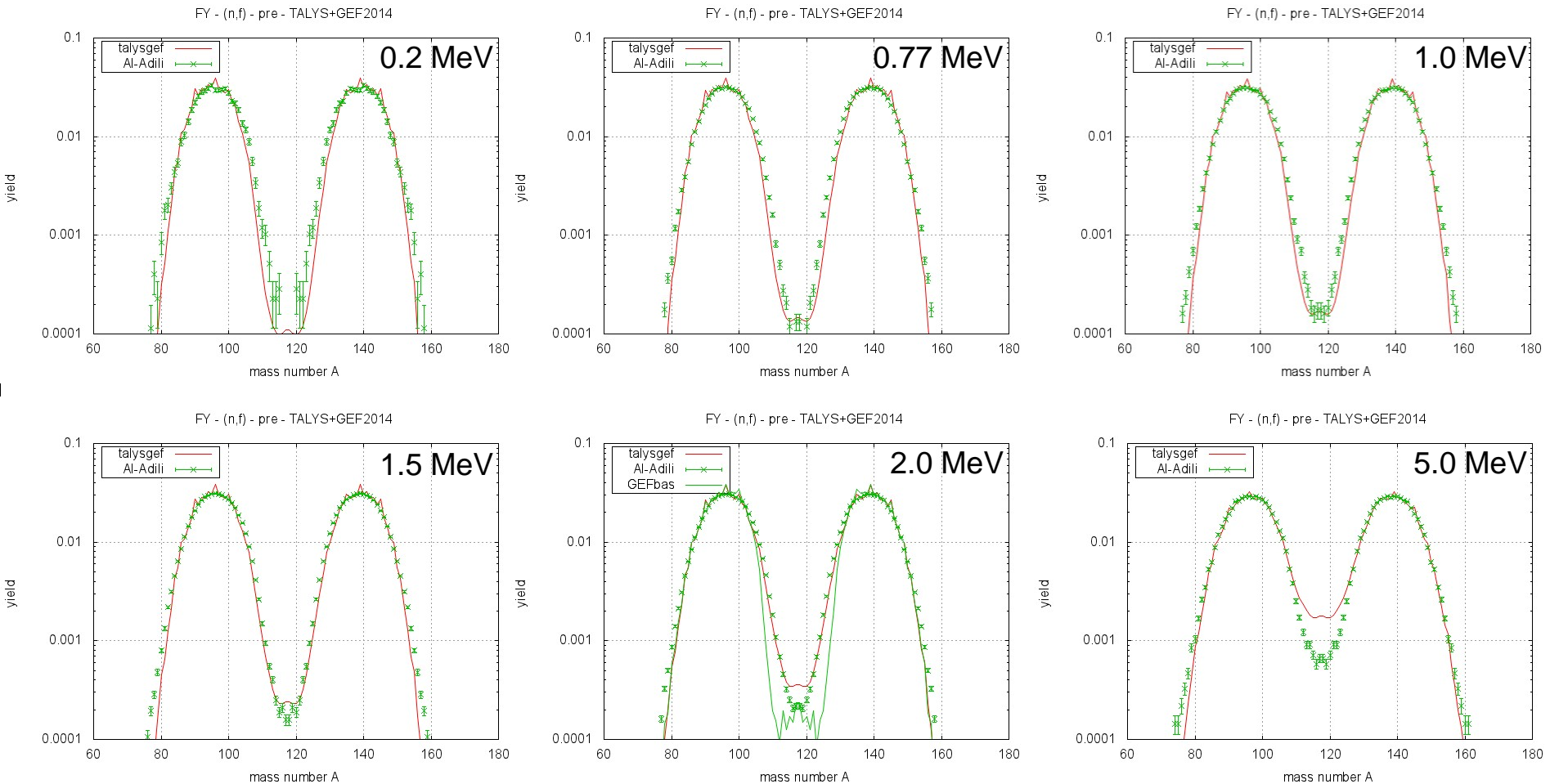
Comparison with GEF (Basic) and Brosa model in Talys



TALYS + GEF2014 and randomized Parameters (250 runs); adjusted to exp. resolution



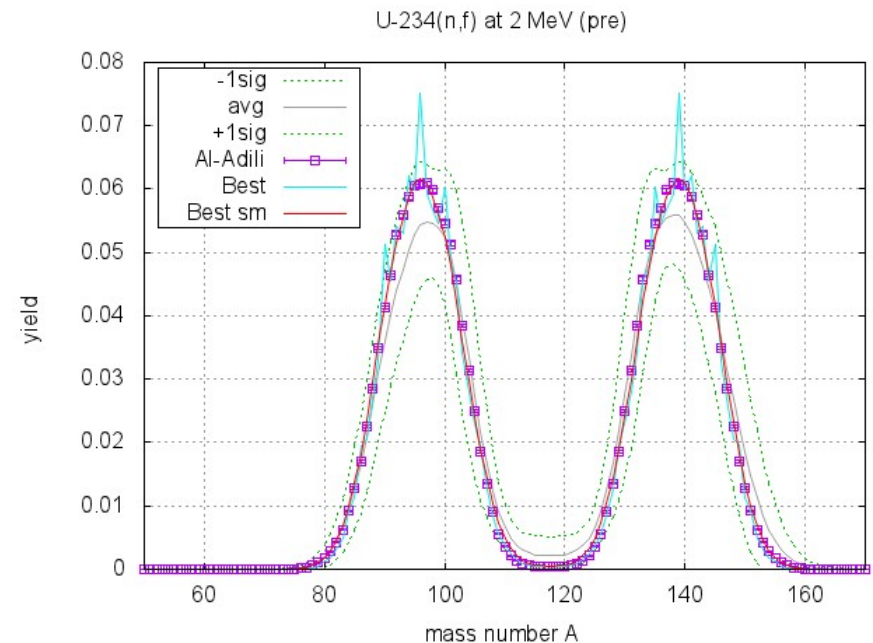
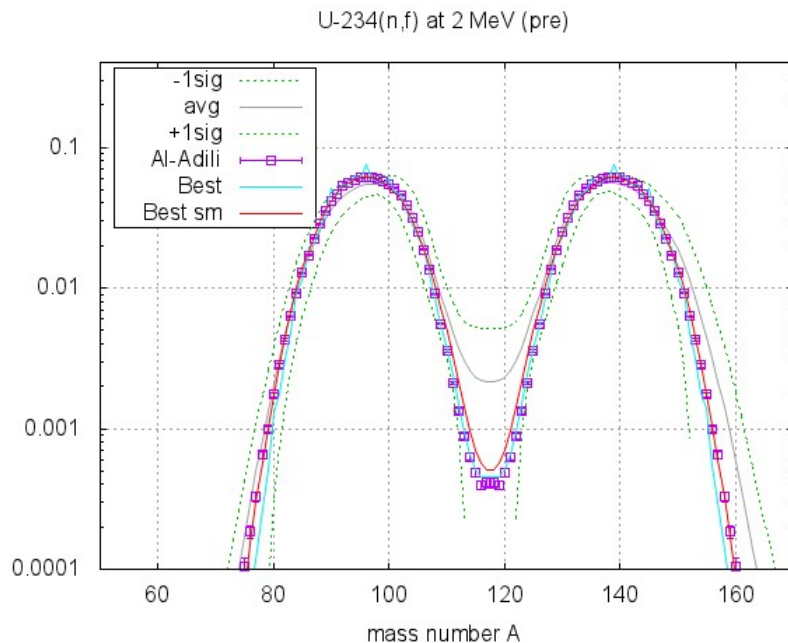
TALYS+GEF2014 for $^{234}\text{U}(n,f)$





Try randomizing GEF parameters for $^{234}\text{U}(n,f)$ at $E_n=2$ MeV

500 TALYS+GEFSUB runs with randomization of 18 GEF parameters
(10 times the uncertainties as given in GEF report from April 2014)

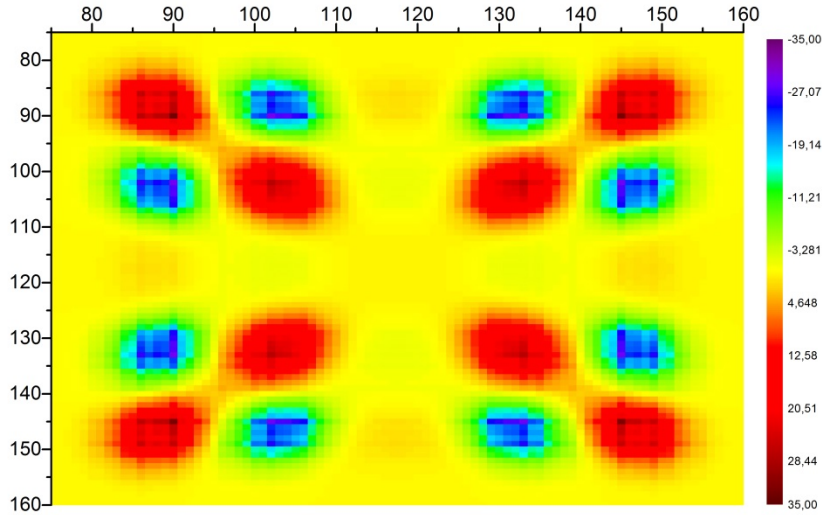


red curve: best TALYS+GEF run; adjusted to exp. resolution (4.5 AMU)

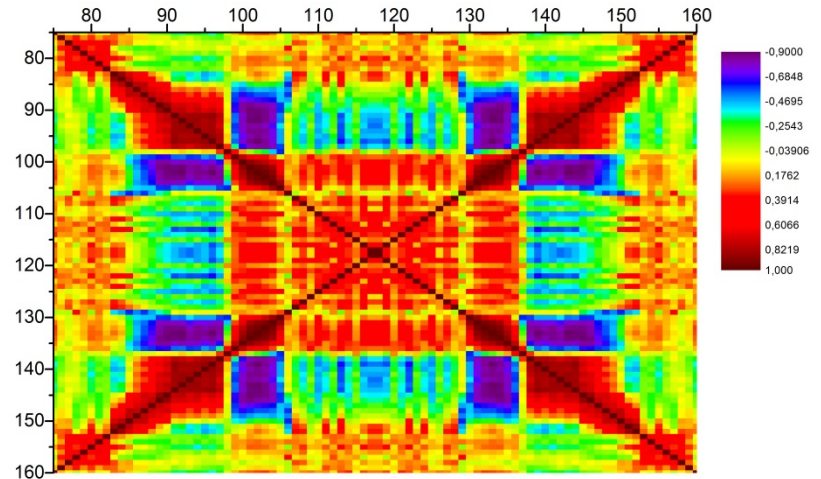


Covariances ...

250 runs with TALYS+GEF2014
for $^{234}\text{U}(n,f)$ using parameter
uncertainties from K.-H. Schmidt et al.



Correlation matrix (dito); dominated
by position of S2 mode





Under construction for TALYS 1.8

- GEFSUB returns (Z_{ff} , A_{ff} , E_x , J) arrays, i.e. for **each** fission **fragment** the J-dependent excitation energy grid, **before** neutron emission.
- At the end of a “conventional” TALYS calculation, i.e. when the nuclear structure arrays for the actinides can be flushed, a **loop over all fission fragments** is performed, still **inside the same TALYS run**, to deplete all excitation energy grids of these fission fragments. This gives:
 - Post-neutron FY for each Z,A
 - Nu as function of number of neutrons, $P(\nu)$, fission product, $\nu(Z,A)$, and average number of prompt fission neutrons, $\bar{\nu}$.
 - The same for gamma’s (and charged particles for high energies)
 - PFNS and PFGS, etc.
 -but this time **calculated with the full Hauser-Feshbach and pre-equilibrium models of TALYS, including all flexibility for adjustment, optimization and covariances.**
- Already present in TALYS: JEFF-3.1.1 Radioactive Decay Data File:
 - Independent and cumulative yields
 - Feeding of any isomer, including beta delayed precursors



Acknowledgements

Special thanks to Karl-Heinz Schmidt and Beatriz Jurado for their tireless efforts to constantly improve the GEF code and even providing a Fortran source code 😊

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- **European Commission within the CHANDA project**
- **The Swedish Radiation Safety Authority**

Thanks!

