Light Element Covariances

from LANL-EDA R-matrix analyses

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Outline

Formalism

- Multipartite, multichannel, unitary R-matrix approach

Uncertainty quantification

- parameter uncertainty
- observable covariance

New/updated evaluations with covariance information

- $-n-001_H_001$
- -n-003_Li_006
- $-n-005_B_010$
- $-n-006_C_012$
- $-n-008_0_016$

R-matrix formalism/LANL-EDA code

• À la Wigner & Eisenbud

- Multipartite [e.g. ⁷Li (t+⁴He, n+⁶Li, ...)]
- Multichannel [J^{π} = L+S, ..., |L-S|]
- Ensures unitarity [essential for correct normalizations]

Parametrization form

- R-matrix parameters: pole positions, residues [per partition & channel]
- Relativistic [important for narrow resonances, esp. near-threshold]

Observables

- Partition type
 - 2**→**2 only
 - spectra 2→3, 2→4, etc handled by auxiliary code
 - particle channels [n, p, D, T, $^3He,\,\alpha,\,\dots$]
 - electromagnetic [e.g. p(n,γ)d]
- Any/all polarization/unpolarized observables
 - total, angle-integrated, angular distribution, excitation functions, single-spin asymmetries, spin rotations, spin correlation functions, ...

• Fit quality

- typical χ^2 /dof ~ 1.2 - 1.5

Uncertainties from chi-squared minimization

$$\chi^{2}_{\text{EDA}} = \sum_{i} \left[\frac{nX_{i}(\mathbf{p}) - R_{i}}{\Delta R_{i}} \right]^{2} + \left[\frac{nS - 1}{\Delta S / S} \right]^{2}$$

 $\begin{cases} R_i, \Delta R_i = \text{relative measurement, uncertainty} \\ S, \Delta S = \text{experimental scale, uncertainty} \\ X_i(\mathbf{p}) = \text{observable calc. from res. pars. } \mathbf{p} \\ n = \text{normalization parameter} \end{cases}$

Near a minimum of the chi-squared function at $\mathbf{p} = \mathbf{p}_0$:

$$\chi^{2}(\mathbf{p}) = \chi_{0}^{2} + (\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{p}_{0})^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{g}_{0} + \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{p}_{0})^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{G}_{0} (\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{p}_{0}) = \chi_{0}^{2} + \Delta \chi^{2}. \begin{cases} \chi_{0}^{2} = \chi^{2}(\mathbf{p}_{0}) \\ \mathbf{g}_{0} = \nabla_{\mathbf{p}} \chi^{2}(\mathbf{p}) |_{\mathbf{p} = \mathbf{p}_{0}} \approx 0 \\ \mathbf{G}_{0} = \nabla_{\mathbf{p}} \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{p}) |_{\mathbf{p} = \mathbf{p}_{0}} \end{cases} \approx 0$$

Conventions:

1) previous: $\Delta \chi^2 = 1 \implies \text{Very small uncertainties } \delta p_i = (C_{ii}^0)^{1/2} \sim \mathcal{O}(N_p^{-1/2})$ 2) <u>improved</u>: $\Delta \chi^2 = \frac{1}{2} \Delta \mathbf{p}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{G}_0 \Delta \mathbf{p} \leq \Delta \chi^2_{\max},$ $P(\Delta \chi^2 | k) = \left[2^{\frac{k}{2}} \Gamma(\frac{k}{2}) \right]^{-1} \int_{0}^{\Delta \chi^2_{\max}} t^{\frac{k}{2}-1} e^{-\frac{t}{2}} dt = \text{CL (e.g. } \sim 0.68 \text{ for } 1-\sigma), 0.95 \text{ for } 2-\sigma, \text{etc.}$ $\Delta \chi^2_{\max} \approx k = \langle \Delta \chi^2 \rangle.$ $\delta p_i \sim (N_p C_{ii}^0)^{1/2}$

Covariance

The parameter covariance matrix is $C_0 = 2G_0^{-1}$, and so first-order error propagation gives for the cross-section covariances

$$\chi^{2}(\mathbf{p}) = \chi_{0}^{2} + (\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{p}_{0})^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{g}_{0} + \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{p}_{0})^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{G}_{0} (\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{p}_{0}) \begin{cases} \chi_{0}^{2} = \chi^{2}(\mathbf{p}_{0}) \\ \mathbf{g}_{0} = \nabla_{\mathbf{p}} \chi^{2}(\mathbf{p}) |_{\mathbf{p} = \mathbf{p}_{0}} \approx 0 \\ \mathbf{G}_{0} = \nabla_{\mathbf{p}} \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{p}) |_{\mathbf{p} = \mathbf{p}_{0}} \end{cases} \approx 0$$



Evaluation 1: n-001_H_001



Evaluation 2: n-003_Li_006



Evaluation 3: n-005_B_010



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Evaluation 4: n-006_C_012



Evaluation 5: n-008_0_016



Outlook

Short term

- publish existing evaluations (including, of course, charged-particle) absent from ENDF/B
 - including all R-matrix & normalization parameters (Ian T.'s talk)
 - *Caveat Emptor*: EDA5 & 6 relativistic parametrization
- use existing EDA5

Medium term

- continue development on EDA6 (modern-language successor to EDA5)
 - primary objectives:
 - extend light-element analyses/covariance to $E_n \le 20 \text{ MeV}$
 - charged particles
 - spectra
- Likelihood-based fitting with Bayesian approach

Long term

- modern-language modular/OO structure will allow
 - experimental acceptance, efficiency, general IRF capabilities (comparable to SAMMY)
 - integrated, homogeneous optimization with integral benchmarks & other evaluation codes
 - avoids 'optimization via email' situation that currently obtains

Thank you!

NJOY covariance output courtesy of D. Brown





























































