

## Coding of Partial Uncertainties and Correlation Matrices

Memo CP-D/704 (N. Otsuka, 2011-04-20)

Though compilation of detailed uncertainty information has been often stressed in the NRDC Meeting [1], the EXFOR Format is still not satisfactory to include all available information from experimentalists. For example, we have only one heading `ERR-S` for uncorrelated (statistical) uncertainty.

In this memo, I will present some examples of error analysis information available from experimentalists, and propose the format to keep experimental information for evaluators and programmers in a computer readable manner. I limit the scope of this paper to the energy dependent cross sections (excitation function) of a reaction, i.e., only energy-energy correlation of a given reaction is discussed. In addition to this correlation, there has been other experimental information of correlations (e.g., reaction-reaction correlation in fission spectrum averaged cross sections provided from KURRI etc., correlation between Legendre coefficients from PTB etc.). But I will not treat these correlations in this memo to simplify discussion and avoid drastic changes in the EXFOR Formats. Hereafter “correlation” always means correlation in a quantity between two incident neutron energies (cross energy correlation).

### An example of a recent experiment - C. Sage et al. (2009, 2010) at Geel [2,3]

Below is an example of  $^{241}\text{Am}(n,2n)^{240}\text{Am}$  energy dependent activation cross section derivation with the  $^{27}\text{Al}(n,\alpha)^{24}\text{Na}$  monitor cross section ( $i$ : index of incident neutron energy point,  $k$ : type of correction).

$$\sigma_{\text{Am}}(i) = \sigma_{\text{Al}}(i) \frac{S_{\text{Am}}(i) [I \varepsilon f_{\Sigma}(i) f_r(i) n(i) \Phi_0(i)]_{\text{Al}}}{S_{\text{Al}}(i) [I \varepsilon f_{\Sigma}(i) f_r(i) n(i) \Phi_0(i)]_{\text{Am}}} \prod_k \frac{C_{k,\text{Am}}(i)}{C_{k,\text{Al}}(i)}$$

Definitions of parameters:

- $\sigma_{\text{Am}}(i)$ :  $^{241}\text{Am}(n,2n)^{240}\text{Am}$  cross section
- $\sigma_{\text{Al}}(i)$ :  $^{27}\text{Al}(n,\alpha)^{24}\text{Na}$  cross section
- $S(i)$ : number of counts
- $I$ : gamma-ray emission probability (constant)
- $\varepsilon$ : peak efficiency for emitted gamma (constant)
- $f_r(i)$ :  $1 - \exp(-\lambda t_r(i))$  where  $t_r(i)$  is irradiation time
- $f_{\Sigma}(i)$ :  $(1/\lambda) \Sigma \exp(-\lambda t_d(i)) [1 - \exp(-\lambda t_m(i))]$  where  $t_d(i)$  and  $t_m(i)$  are starting and measuring time
- $n(i)$ : number of target nuclei in the sample
- $\Phi_0(i)$ : neutron flux
- $C_{\text{flux}}(i)$ : correction due to flux fluctuation
- $C_{\text{low}}(i)$ : correction due to low-energy secondary neutron

Creating the full covariance matrix of the results of measurements we may present the component of the uncertainties in accordance with their correlation properties. It is usually classified to (1) uncorrelated (short energy range correlation; SERC), (2) fully correlated (long energy range correlation; LERC), and (3) partly correlated (medium energy range correlation; MERC) [4]. These are also introduced at the beginning of the ENDF-6 Formats Manual Chapter 33.

The numbers of count  $S$  are uncorrelated for both isotopes. The decay gamma intensity  $I$  and detector efficiency  $\varepsilon$  are fully correlated for both isotopes because one gamma line was used for one reaction. The monitor cross section  $\sigma_{Al}$  was adopted from a standard library with its correlation matrix, which takes a value between -1 and 1 for each element.

Special care has to be directed to the numbers of nuclei  $n$  for the samples used in the experiment. The authors used different Al samples at each neutron energy  $i$ , and therefore it should be treated as uncorrelated assuming that there is no systematic bias in the results of the sample thickness measurement. On the other hand, the authors used 4 Am samples at neutron energy  $i=(1,6,9)$ ,  $(2,3,4)$ ,  $(5,7)$  and 8. Within each group, they are strongly correlated while it can be assumed as uncorrelated between neutron energies belonging to two different groups. (This example shows us that details of samples are important for correlation property analysis.)

Correlation properties considered by authors are tabulated below. The uncertainties of parameters not listed in this table were neglected by authors.

Source	$\sigma_{Al}$	$S_{Am}$	$S_{Al}$	$I_{Am}$	$n_{Al}$	$n_{Am}$	$\varepsilon_{Al}/\varepsilon_{Am}$	$[f_{\Sigma}f_f]_{Am}$	$C_{low,Am}/C_{low,Al}$
Property	P	U	U	F	U	P	F	F	U

U: Uncorrelated (SERC), F: Fully correlated (LERC), P: Partly correlated (MERC)

These are defined under ERR-ANALYS in EXFOR 23114 as follows:

ERR-ANALYS (ERR-T) Total uncertainty.  
(MONIT-ERR) Uncertainty of monitor cross section.  
(ERR-S) Counting statistics uncertainty for Am .  
**(ERR-1) Counting statistics uncertainty for Al.**  
(ERR-2) Uncertainty of gamma-rays intensities .  
**(ERR-3) Uncertainty of Al target nuclei number**  
(ERR-4) Uncertainty of Am target nuclei number  
(ERR-5) Uncertainty of ratio of detection efficiency  
for Al to Am one.  
(ERR-6) Uncertainty of time factors for Am.  
**(ERR-7) Uncertainty due to correction for presence of  
low-energy breakup neutrons.**

In comparison with above the table, we realize inconsistency between the heading and its correlation property:

- 1) The heading ERR-1 (defined as the 1<sup>st</sup> *systematic* uncertainty in the EXFOR dictionary) is applied to an uncorrelated (statistical) uncertainty  $\Delta S_{Al}$  because only one heading ERR-S is available for uncorrelated (statistical) uncertainties in the current EXFOR Formats.
- 2) The headings ERR-3 (defined as 3<sup>rd</sup> *systematic* uncertainty in the dictionary) and ERR-7 (defined as 7<sup>th</sup> *systematic* uncertainty in the dictionary) are applied to uncorrelated uncertainties  $\Delta n_{Al}$  and  $\Delta(C_{low,Am}/C_{low,Al})$ .

Also correlation properties (LERC or MERC) are not indicated by the compiler.

## “Correlation Factors” in the EXFOR Formats

The EXFOR Formats Manual defines a data field for “correlation factors”. What is “correlation factors”? Its definition has not been clear from the EXFOR Formats manual. This field has been used by only two entries (EXFOR 10921 [5] and 12869 [6]), which report neutron cross sections measured by the ANL Dynamitron. Partial uncertainties and (macro) correlation matrix are tabulated in [5]. Partial uncertainties are defined under ERR-ANALYS of EXFOR 10921.001 as follows:

```
ERR-ANALYS (ERR-T) total error
Partial errors and their sources:
(ERR-S) statistical error
(ERR-1,,,1.0) Gamma-ray detection efficiency.
(ERR-2,,,0.0) Irradiation geometry.
(ERR-3,,,1.0) Uranium deposit,mass,and isotope content.
(ERR-4,,,1.0) Extrapolation correction for fissions and
correction for finite thickness of deposit.
(ERR-5,,,1.0) Correction for neutron absorption in Cu
sample.
(ERR-6,,,1.0) Error in correction for neutron
scattering by the sample and fission chamber
components.
(ERR-7,,,0.5) Neutron source characteristics.
(ERR-8,,,0.0) Correction of fissions for neutron
background and neutron scattering due to
tantalum cup.
```

Three values 1.0, 0.5 and 0.0 are coded as “correlation factors” in EXFOR 10921, and they are corresponding to “c(100): 100% correlated”, “c(50): 50% correlated” and “uc: uncorrelated” uncertainties in Table III of the article. Thanks to the guidance of Dr. D.L. Smith, I could reproduce the (macro) correlation matrix tabulated in Table IV of the article from the coded partial uncertainties by the following formula

$$V_{ij} = \sum_{q=1}^{12} K_{ijq} e_{iq} e_{jq} ,$$
$$C_{ij} = V_{ij} / \sqrt{V_{ii} V_{jj}}$$

where 12 partial uncertainties are considered. The coefficient  $K_{ijq} = 1.0$  for  $i=j$ , 0.0, 0.5 or 1.0 for  $i \neq j$ , while  $e_{iq}$  and  $e_{jq}$  are partial per-cent uncertainties for the  $i$ -th and  $j$ -th neutron energy bin, respectively. Similar equations are seen in p.130 of [7].

In general, we can compile correlation properties within the current format when the authors assume a constant “correlation factor” for off-diagonal element  $K_{ijq}$  ( $=1.0$  for  $i=j$ ,  $=\text{constant}$  for  $i \neq j$ ) for each source  $q$ . Use of 3 values (1.0, 0.5 and 0.0) seems to me a good solution to avoid unnecessary complication (named as *Occam’s Lazor assumption* by Dr. Smith).

However, the current EXFOR format is not sufficient when authors provided various values between -1 to 1 as  $K_{ijq}$ . (Micro) correlation matrices considered by Sage *et al.* [3,4] show such examples. See Appendix B of [4]. We should be able to compile detailed correlation properties when authors provide them by an appropriate methodology.

## Proposal

In order to improve this situation, I propose to apply ERR-1, ERR-2 etc. for any partial uncertainties regardless of their correlation property (unless there is a more specific heading, e.g., MONIT-ERR), and indicate correlation properties in the 4<sup>th</sup> field by

- U: Uncorrelated (random, statistical)
- F: Fully correlated
- P: Partially correlated
- C: Correlated (when information is insufficient to determine F or P).
- (blank): Correlation property unknown

### Example 1: EXFOR 23114

```
ERR-ANALYS (ERR-T,,,P) Total uncertainty
(MONIT-ERR,,,P) Monitor cross section
(ERR-1,,,U) Number of counts (Am)
(ERR-2,,,U) Number of counts (Al)
(ERR-3,,,F) Gamma intensity (Am)
(ERR-4,,,U) Sample mass (Al)
(ERR-5,,,P) Sample mass (Am)
(ERR-6,,,F) Efficiency ratio (Al/Am)
(ERR-7,,,F) Decay correction (Am)
(ERR-8,,,U) Secondary neutron correction (Am/Al)
```

### Example 2: EXFOR 10921

```
ERR-ANALYS (ERR-T,,,P) Total uncertainty
(ERR-1,,,U) Counting statistics and reproducibility
(ERR-2,,,F) Gamma-ray detection efficiency.
(ERR-3,,,U) Irradiation geometry.
(ERR-4,,,F) Uranium deposit, mass, and isotope content.
(ERR-5,,,F) Extrapolation correction for fissions and
correction for finite thickness of deposit.
(ERR-6,,,F) Correction for neutron absorption in Cu
sample.
(ERR-7,,,F) Uncertainty in correction for neutron
scattering by the sample and fission chamber
components.
(ERR-8,,,P) Neutron source characteristics.
(ERR-9,,,U) Correction of fissions for neutron
background and neutron scattering due to
tantalum cup.
```

If authors give (micro) correlation matrices for partial uncertainties defined with the flag P, it can be given under the keyword COVARIANCE. Such coding samples are appended to this Memo.

The heading ERR-1, ERR-2... will be defined as 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> ... partial uncertainties in the dictionary. The heading ERR-S can be kept where only one uncorrelated (statistical) uncertainty is considered.

I thank M. Herman, and P. Obložinský, A. Plompen, V. Pronyaev, P. Schillebeeckx and D.L. Smith for their instruction and discussion.

## References

- [1] For example, M. Lammer, O. Schwerer (ed.), INDC(NDS)-0141, p23, 1982.
- [2] C. Sage, V. Semkova, *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C **81**(2010)064604.
- [3] C. Sage, Thèse de Doctorat, Université de Strasbourg (2009).
- [4] For example, W. Mannhart, INDC(NDS)-0558, D.2.1, 2011 (in print).
- [5] G. Winkler *et al.*, Nucl. Sci. Eng. **76**(1980)30.
- [6] P. Guenther *et al.*, Nucl. Phys. **A448**(1986)280.
- [7] D.L. Smith, "Probability, statistics, and data uncertainties in nuclear science and technology", American Nuclear Society, Inc., Illinois, USA (1991).

## Appendix: Coding samples (where COVARIANCE gives free text information)

### EXFOR 23114.002 (in preparation) [2-3]

Because partial correlation matrix for monitor cross section is given, evaluators can revise the total correlation matrix when they renormalize cross sections by a new standard cross section!!

```

BIB
REACTION (94-AM-241(N,2N)94-AM-240,,SIG)
...
ERR-ANALYS (ERR-T,,,P) Total uncertainty
(MONIT-ERR,,,P) Monitor cross section
(ERR-1,,,U) Number of counts (Am)
(ERR-2,,,U) Number of counts (Al)
(ERR-3,,,F) Gamma intensity (Am)
(ERR-4,,,U) Sample mass (Al)
(ERR-5,,,P) Sample mass (Am)
(ERR-6,,,F) Efficiency ratio (Al/Am)
(ERR-7,,,F) Decay correction (Am)
(ERR-8,,,U) Secondary neutron correction (Am/Al)
COVARIANCE (EN,MEV)
8.34 9.15 13.33 16.1 17.16 17.9 19.36 19.95 20.61
(COR,ERR-T,PER-CENT) Total correlation
100
35 100
37 42 100
38 43 53 100
40 45 57 58 100
41 45 57 59 84 100
21 24 30 31 39 39 100
30 34 44 45 58 59 51 100
20 22 29 30 40 42 39 65 100
(COR,MONIT-ERR,PER-CENT) Partial correlation due to standard
100
43 100
0 0 100
0 0 6 100
0 0 9 12 100
0 0 11 12 100 100
0 0 11 11 40 40 100
0 0 11 11 40 40 100 100
100 0 11 11 40 40 100 100 100
(COR,ERR-5,PER-CENT) Partial correlation due to sample mass
100
0 100
0 100 100
0 100 100 100
0 0 0 0 100
100 0 0 0 0 100
0 0 0 0 100 0 100
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 100
100 0 0 0 0 100 0 0 100

COMMON
ERR-3 ERR-4 ERR-5 ERR-6
PER-CENT PER-CENT PER-CENT PER-CENT
1.2 0.1 0.3 3.0
ENDCOMMON
DATA
EN DATA ERR-T MONIT-ERR ERR-1 ERR-2 ERR-7 ERR-8
MEV MB PER-CENT PER-CENT PER-CENT PER-CENT PER-CENT PER-CENT
8.34 96.8 6.5 1.9 5.0 1.0 0.9
9.15 162.9 5.7 1.9 4.0 1.0 0.6
13.33 241.8 4.6 1.6 2.5 1.0 0.4 0.3
16.1 152.4 4.6 2. 2.1 1.0 0.6 0.3
17.16 116.1 4.4 2. 1.5 1.0 0.6 0.3
17.9 105.7 4.4 2.2 1.3 0.7 0.7 0.3
19.36 89.5 8.2 3.1 6.3 2.0 0.6 1.3
19.95 102.1 5.8 4.1 1.4 1.0 0.6 1.4
20.61 77.9 8.8 5.4 5.7 1.6 0.6 1.4
ENDDATA
ENDSUBENT

```

# EXFOR 10921.002-003 [5]

```

SUBENT
BIB
REACTION ((29-CU-63(N,A)27-CO-60,,SIG)/(92-U-238(N,F),,SIG))
...
ERR-ANALYS (ERR-T,,P) Total uncertainty
            (ERR-1,,,U) Counting statistics and reproducibility
            (ERR-2,,,U) Irradiation geometry
            (ERR-3,,,F) Gamma-ray detector efficiency
            (ERR-3,,,F) Uranium deposit, mass, isotope content
            (ERR-4,,,F) Extrapolation correction for fissions and
            correction for finite thickness of deposit
            (ERR-5,,,P) Neutron source characteristics 7Li(p,n)
            (ERR-6,,,P) Neutron source characteristics D(d,n)
            (ERR-7,,,P) Correction for activity induced in the
            sample by neutron background
            (ERR-8,,,U) Correction of fission for neutron background and
            neutron scattering due to Ta cup,
            7Li(p,n) source
            (ERR-9,,,U) Correction of fission for neutron background and
            neutron scattering due to gas-cell components,
            D(d,n) source
            (ERR-10,,,F) Correction for neutron absorption in the copper
            sample
            (ERR-11,,,F) Correction for neutron scattering by the sampl
            and fission chamber components

COVARIANCE (EN,MEV)
            3.560 3.800 4.065 4.361 4.656 4.954 5.120 5.185
...
(COR,ERR-T,PER-CENT) Total correlation
100
   2   100
   4   17   100
   5   19   37   100
...
(COR,ERR-5,PER-CENT)
100
   50   100
   50   50   100
   50   50   50   100
...
(COR,ERR-6,PER-CENT)
100
   50   100
   50   50   100
   50   50   50   100
...
(COR,ERR-7,PER-CENT)
100
   50   100
   50   50   100
   50   50   50   100
...

ENDBIB
NOCOMMON
DATA
EN          EN-RSL-HW  DATA          ERR-T          ERR-1          ERR-2
ERR-3      ERR-4      ERR-5          ERR-6          ERR-7          ERR-8
ERR-9      ERR-10     ERR-11         ERR-12
MEV        MEV        NO-DIM        PER-CENT       PER-CENT       PER-CENT
PER-CENT   PER-CENT   PER-CENT      PER-CENT      PER-CENT      PER-CENT
PER-CENT   PER-CENT   PER-CENT      PER-CENT
3.560      0.044      7.27E-05      50.            50.            3.0
1.5        1.0        0.5           1.5           1.8           2.2
3.800      0.08       2.204E-04    11.5          10.5          3.0
1.5        1.0        0.2           1.5           1.8           2.2
...
ENDDATA
ENDSUBENT

```