CONFLUX

A Standard Framework for Reactor Neutrino Flux Calculation

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On behalf of the CONFLUX project

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2023 IAEA TM on Nuclear Data

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Needs of an accessible calculation software

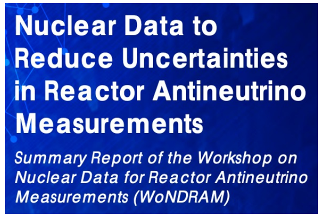
Existing problem:

- Prediction methods and data are not commonly used
- Long learning curve for non-experts to use data for reactor neutrino modeling

Needs of an open-source software:

- Common tools and data used for different prediction methods
- Standardized uncertainty quantification
- Standardized comparison between predictions and data
- Widely accessible to particle and nuclear physicists
- Stay up-to-date with new databases and measurements

Recommended in the 2021 WoNDRAM workshop:


Nuclear Data to Reduce Uncertainties in Reactor Antineutrino Measurements

Summary Report of the Workshop on Nuclear Data for Reactor Antineutrino Measurements (WoNDRAM)

The development of an open software framework enabling uncertainty quantification for and standardized comparisons between direct neutrino measurements and conversion and summation calculations would greatly facilitate progress and reduce hurdles of participation for use case communities. The following recommendations would benefit all three discussed end user communities: nuclear data, reactor monitoring, and particle physics. *That broadened access and utility can be delivered to both the predictions and direct measurement communities by these tools further strengthens the recommendation for their development (recommendation 5).*

Calculation Of Neutrino FLUX

- A multi-US-institute project
- Modular software
  - Easy for customization
- Methods integrated in one software
  - Summation β spectra
  - Conversions of reactor β spectra
  - Neutrino data
- Ingredients
  - Parsed nuclear data for readability
  - Common, flexible beta theory engine
- Open source in Python

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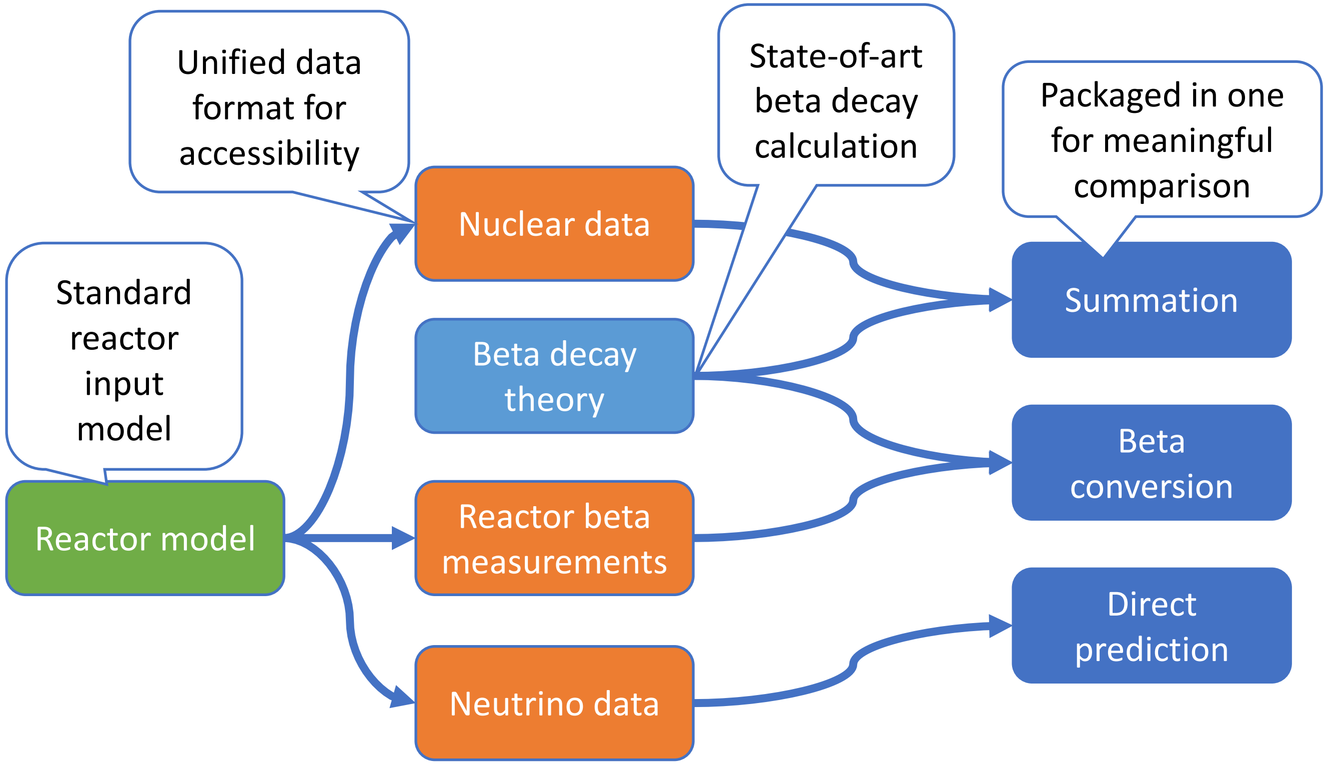
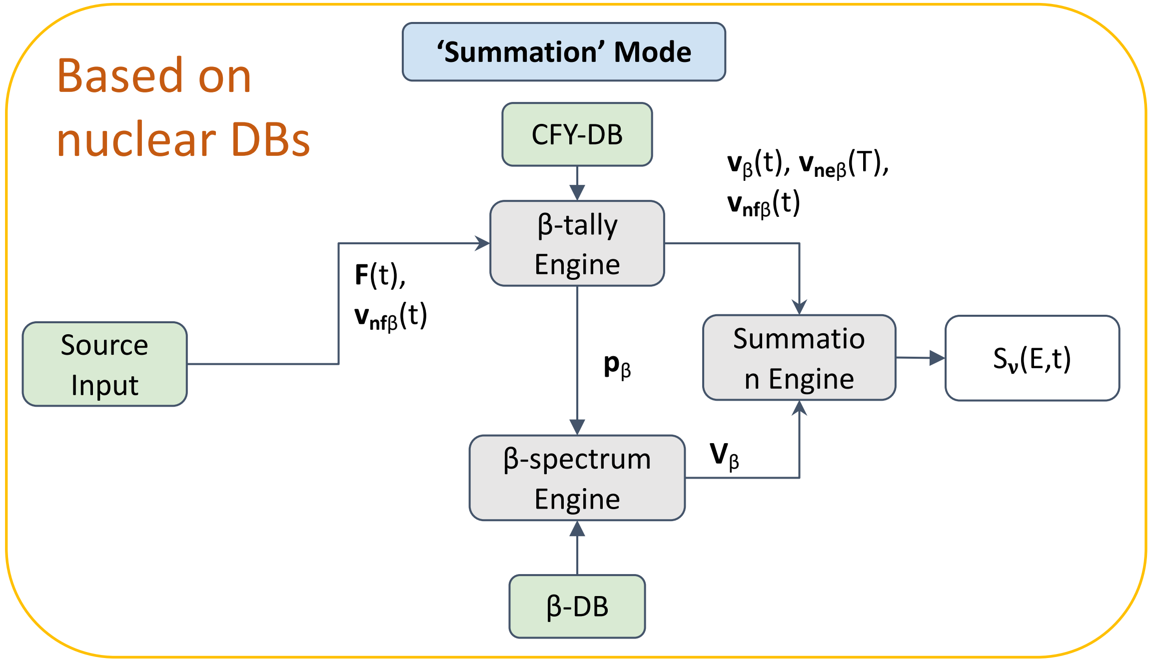
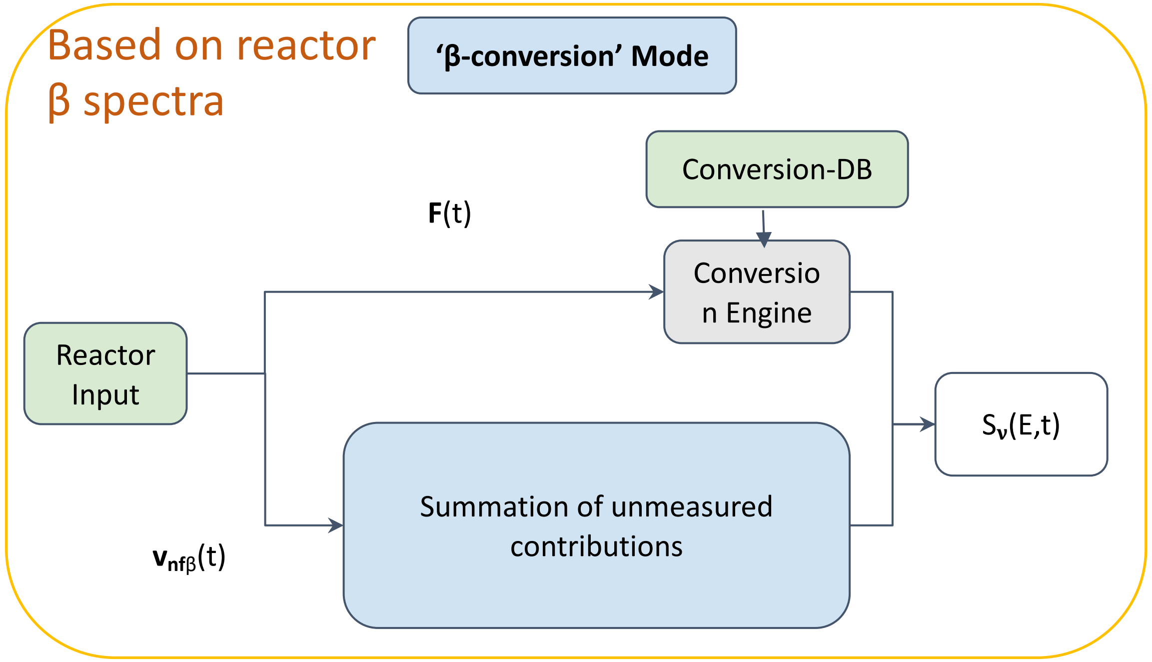


The CONFLUX Framework

- Prediction with three different modes: summation, conversion, and neutrino data
- Flexible user inputs
- Nuclear DBs (ENDF, ENSDF formats) are parsed into xml formats for accessibility





Flexible Inputs of Different Modes

- User input: Time dependent reactor fission fragments or compositions
- **Summation:**
  - The β branch info parsed from databases such as ENSDF, ENDF, JEFF, JENDL
  - Parser of ENDF and ENSDF included
  - Updated β decay measurement with TAGS
- **Conversion:**
  - β spectrum measurements of fission isotopes at ILL [citations]
  - Converted neutrino flux from beta spectra

Beta spectrum DB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  <isotope HL="2.49 S     " Q="6.94" isotope="521370">
    <branch end_point_E="6.79" forbideness="-6" fraction="1" sigma_E0="0.3" sigma_frac="0"/>
  </isotope>
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Beta tally DB


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<nfy-092_U_235>
  <HEAD AWR="233.025" FissionZA="92235" LE="3" MT="IFP">
    <LIST Ei="0.0253" Ii="2" NFPi="1247">
      <CONT DY="1.3122e-19" FPS="0.0" Y="2.05032e-19" ZA="23066"/>
      <CONT DY="1.54228e-14" FPS="0.0" Y="2.40981e-14" ZA="24066"/>
      <CONT DY="0.0" FPS="0.0" Y="0.0" ZA="24067"/>
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      <CONT DY="1.34924e-18" FPS="0.0" Y="2.10819e-18" ZA="24069"/>
      <CONT DY="0.0" FPS="0.0" Y="0.0" ZA="24070"/>
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      <CONT DY="4.2621e-13" FPS="0.0" Y="6.65953e-13" ZA="25068"/>
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```

Beta Spectrum Generator

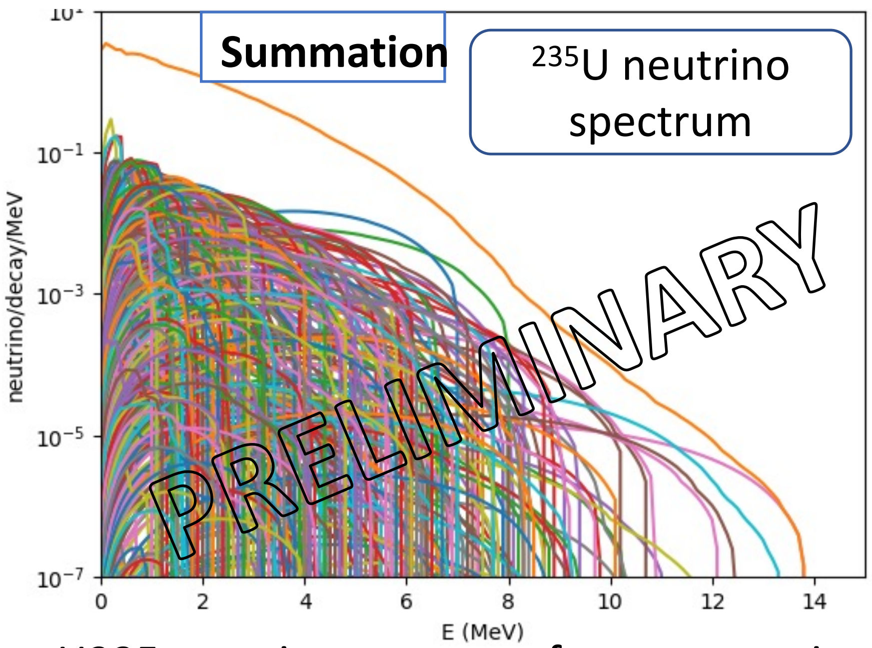
- A common β spectrum generator for the summation and conversion modes
- Use of state-of-art theoretical calculation with BSG[CPC 240 (2019) 152]
- Capable of making virtual beta spectra
- Some corrections are important for low energy beta spectra. Customizable shape factors:
  - Forbidden transitions
  - Weak magnetism factor
  - …

Item	Effect	Formula	Magnitude
1	Phase space factor	$pW(W_0 - W)^2$	Unity or larger
2	Traditional Fermi function	F_0	
3	Finite size of the nucleus	L_0	10^{-1}-10^{-2}
4	Radiative corrections	R	
5	Shape factor	C	
6	Atomic exchange	X	
7	Atomic mismatch	r	
8	Atomic screening	S	10^{-3}-10^{-4}
9	Shake-up	See item 7	
10	Shake-off	See item 7	
11	Isovector correction	C_I	
12	Recoil Coulomb correction	Q	
13	Diffuse nuclear surface	U	
14	Nuclear deformation	D_{FS} & D_C	
15	Recoiling nucleus	R_N	
16	Molecular screening	ΔS_{Mol}	
17	Molecular exchange	Case by case	
18	Bound state β decay	Γ_b/Γ_c	Smaller than $1 \cdot 10^{-4}$
19	Neutrino mass	Negligible	

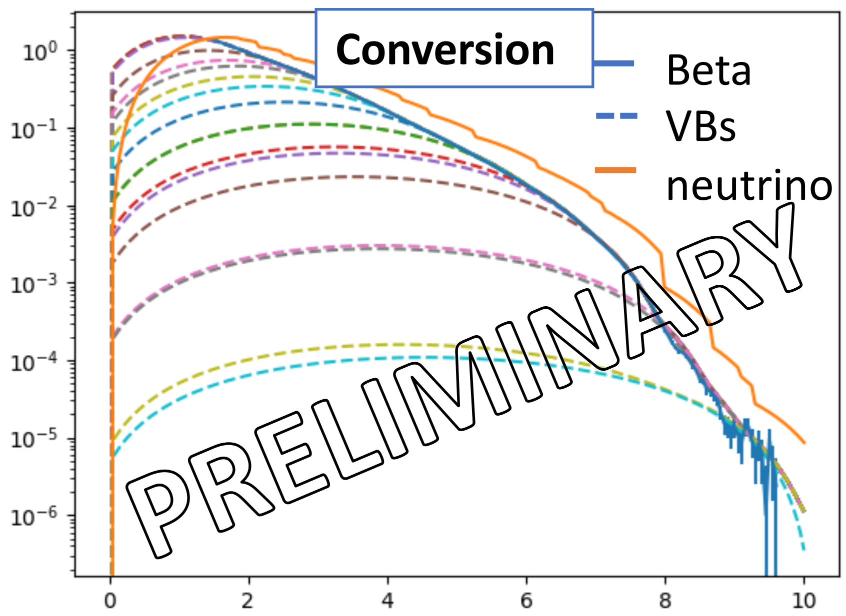
CPC 240 (2019) 152

Default calculation conditions

- Summation mode uses ENSDF beta decay info and fission yield from JEFF
  - Databases with similar
- Conversion mode set to repeat the Huber model through virtual spectra fitting



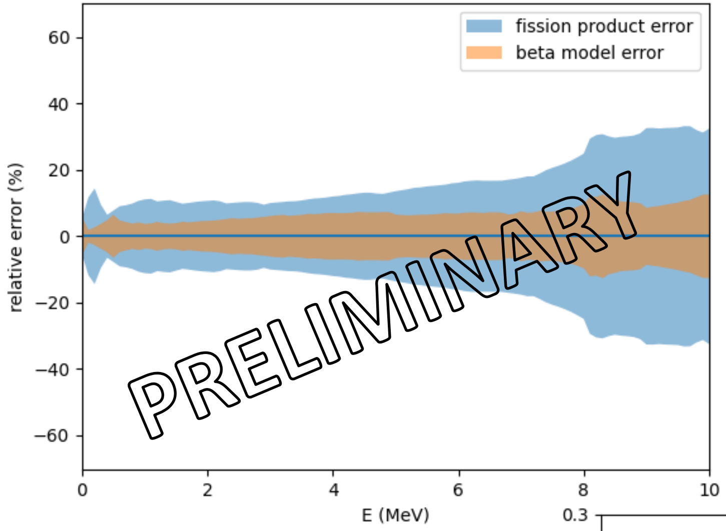
U235 neutrino spectrum from summation mode



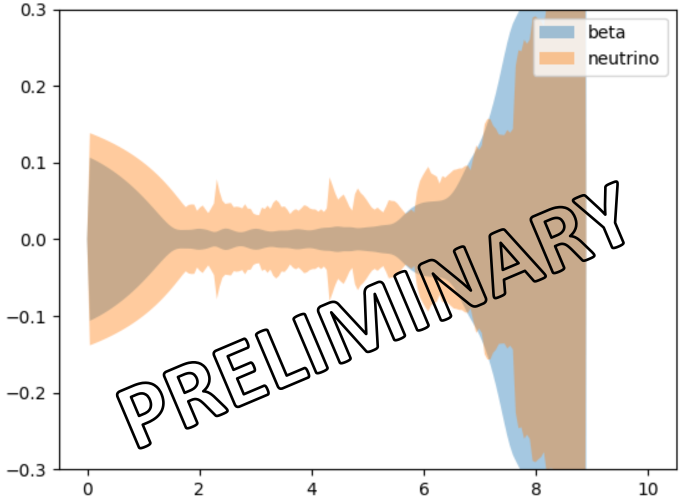
U235 beta spectrum fitted with virtual branches

Uncertainty calculation

- Uncertainties in the summation mode:
  - Beta spectra – E_0, correction factors
  - Beta branching – correlated branching fraction, ground state feeding correlation
  - Correlated fission products
  - Reactor model uncertainty
- Uncertainties in the conversion mode:
  - Uncertainty of referred data
  - Uncertainty of converted neutrino spectrum – effective atom number, shape factors



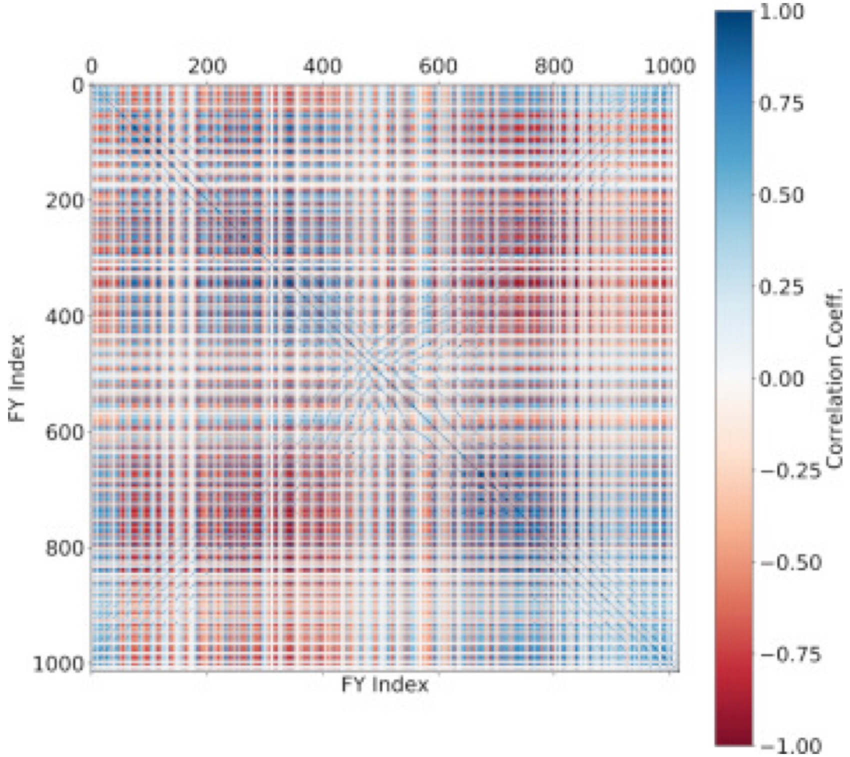
Relative uncertainties from beta model and fission yields



Relative uncertainties of 235 beta conversion through MC sampling

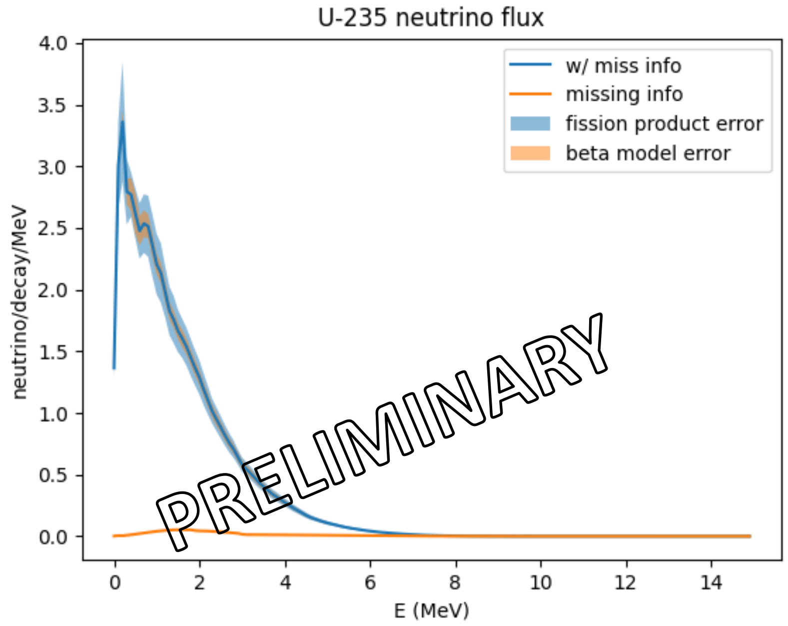
Processing correlated uncertainty

- User can provide correlation/covariance matrices for summation uncertainty study
  - Fission fragments
  - Beta branching



Example correlation matrix
j.adt.2021.101441

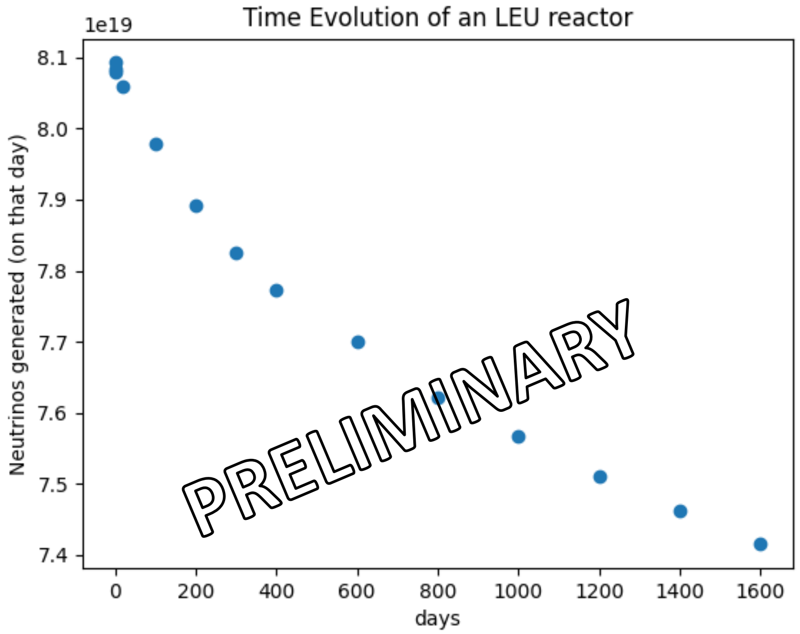
235 summation example with correlated uncertainty



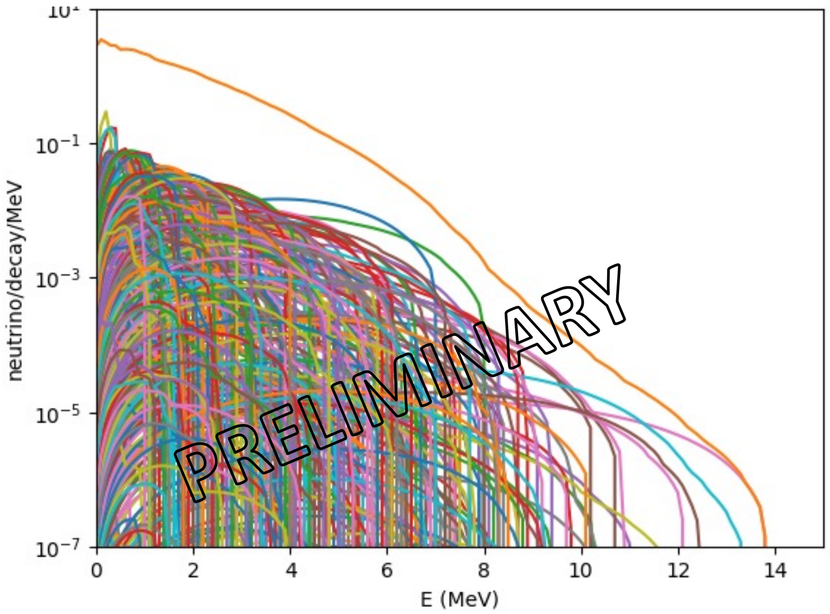
Time dependent reactor modelling

- CONFLUX reactor models with time dependent
  - Fission fragments
  - Beta decaying components (summation only)
  - Reactor simulation results, e.g. MCNP simulation (summation only)

Neutrino flux evolution of a LEU reactor



Summed spectra of individual beta-unstable sources

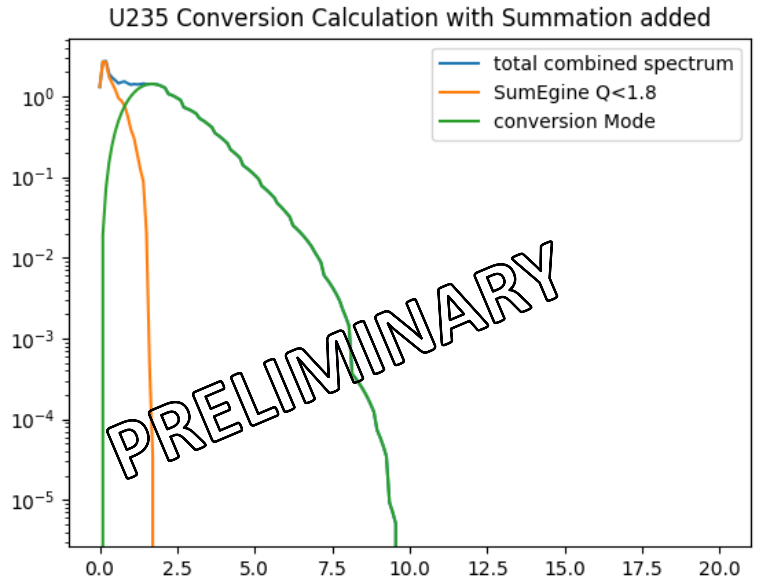


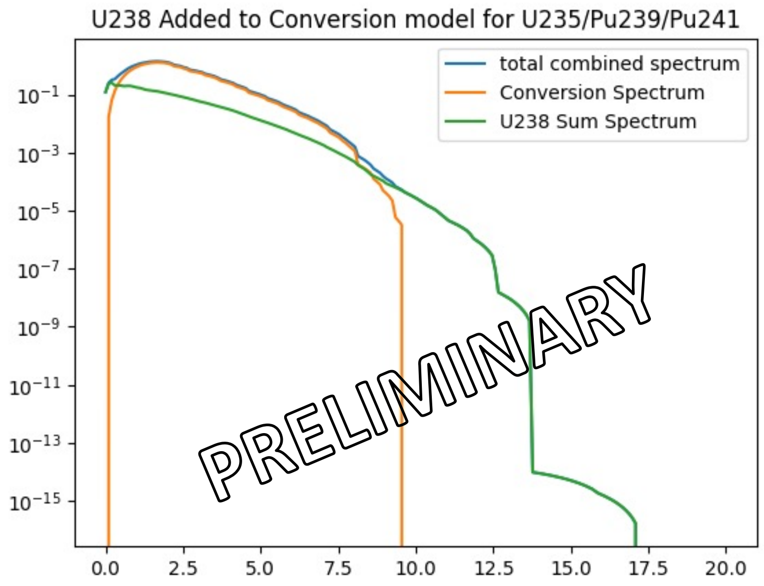
Combined prediction with different modes

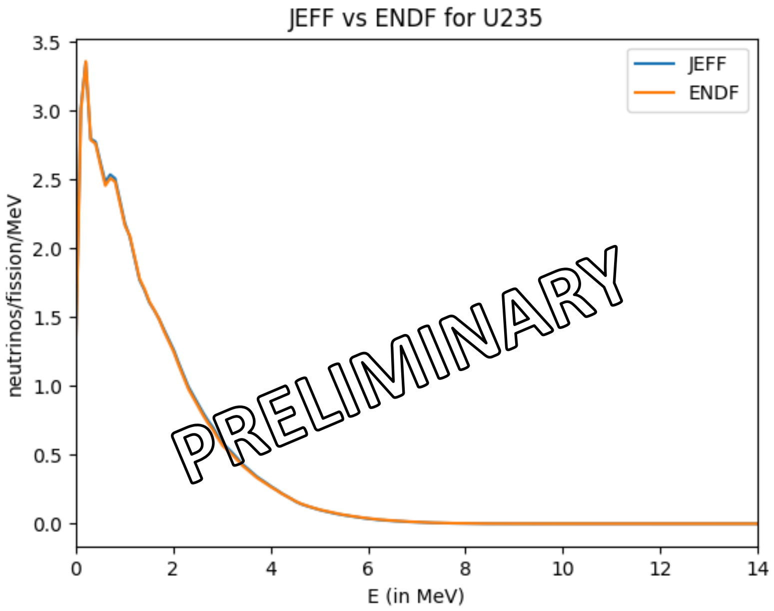
- Result of two modes can be combined
  - Due to common datasets and methods used
  - Minimum work to compare results for different modes, data or methods

combination of summation and conversion in different energy range and different fissile isotopes

Comparison between referred databases



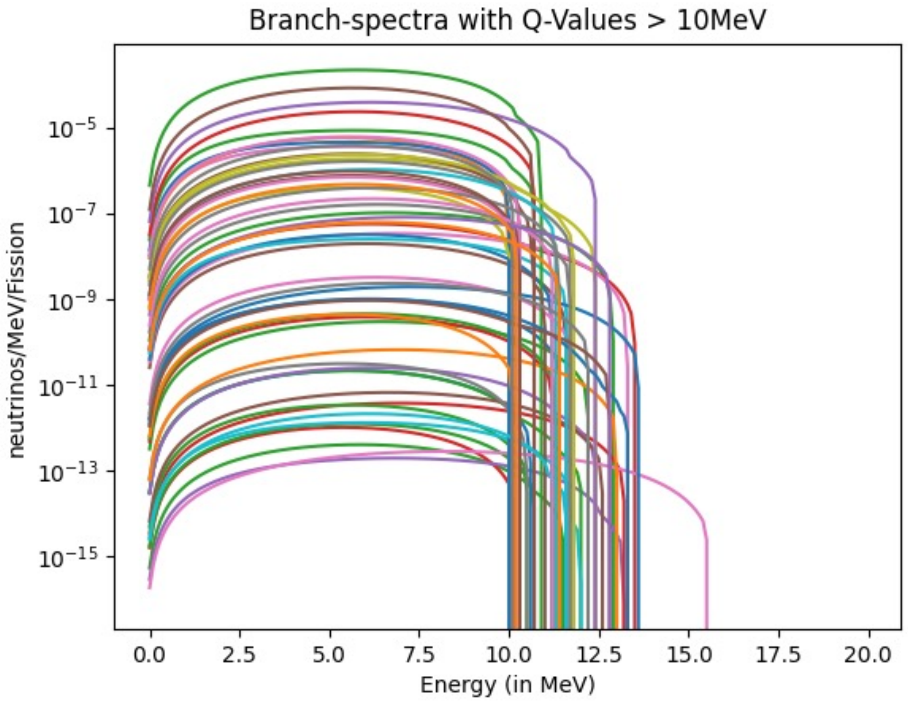




Calculation output with selected conditions

- Calculation output with selected condition (e.g., specified energy range, specified uncertainty contribution)
- Important to pinpoint isotopes contributing to deficits

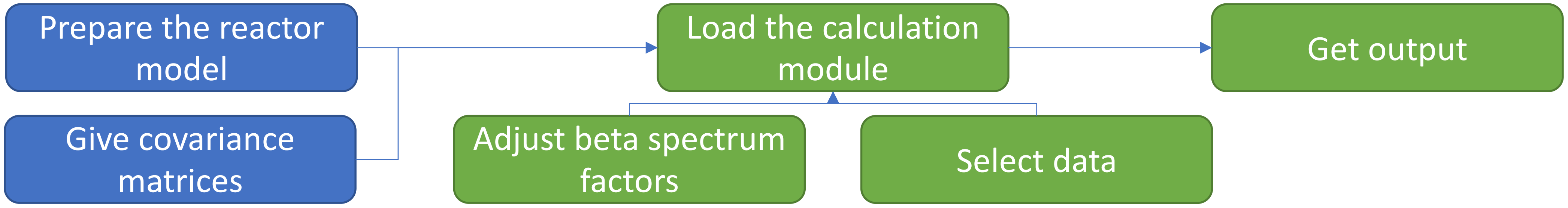
Fission products contributing > 10 MeV region



Isotope	percent-contribution	Q-Value
Br-90	$5.6 * 10^{-3}$	10.959 MeV
As-86	$5.5 * 10^{-3}$	11.541 MeV
Rb-100	$3.5 * 10^{-3}$	13.574 MeV
Rb-96	$2.1 * 10^{-3}$	11.571 MeV
As-84	$1.3 * 10^{-3}$	10.094 MeV
In-130	$9.7 * 10^{-4}$	10.249 MeV
Rb-97	$3.8 * 10^{-4}$	10.432 MeV
Br-92	$2.7 * 10^{-4}$	12.537 MeV
Cd-131	$1.4 * 10^{-4}$	12.87 MeV
Ga-80	$1.2 * 10^{-4}$	10.38 MeV
Ga-84	$1.1 * 10^{-4}$	13.69 MeV
Ga-82	$6.3 * 10^{-5}$	12.484 MeV
In-132	$6.2 * 10^{-5}$	14.14 MeV
Rb-98	$4.0 * 10^{-5}$	12.054 MeV
Br-93	$3.1 * 10^{-5}$	11.09 MeV

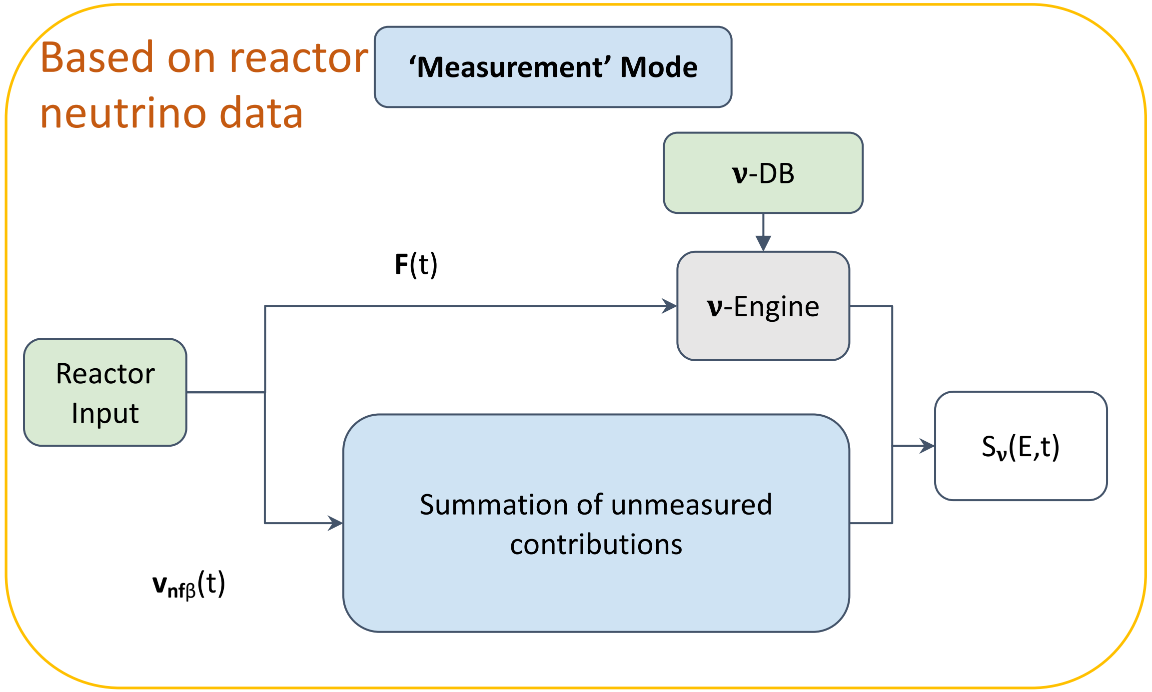
Simplified calculation workflow

- Codes are formatted for PIP installation to be used as Python modules
  - Beta spectrum generator
  - Nuclear DB parsers
  - Summing and converting methods
- Documentation and manuals will be available online
- Parsers and methods can be applied generally to ENDF DB format for future DB update
- Examples are provided for most common applications



Coming soon

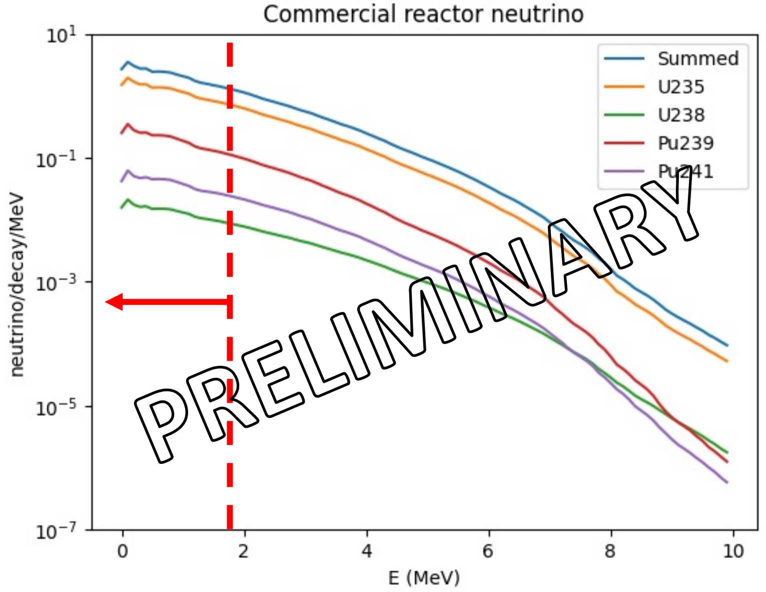
- Documentation in progress
  - Demonstrating beta-calculation result in with established beta decay measurements and calculations
  - Sanity checking the calculation result with published calculations and synthetic data
- Building the direct prediction mode with neutrino data



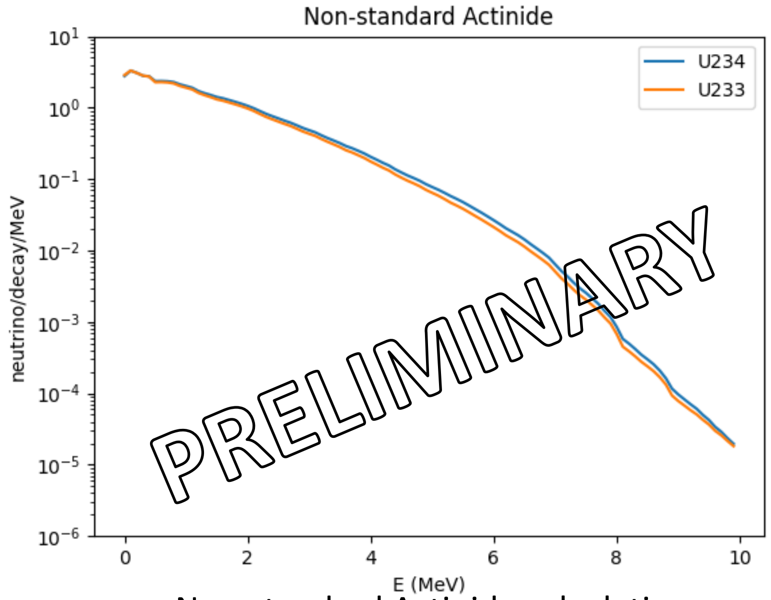
Potential Scientific Output

- **Neutrino spectra and flux prediction on different reactor types:**
  - BSM neutrino measurements
  - Reactor CEvNS
- **Contribute to the nuclear data community**
  - Direct cross-database comparisons
  - Search for deviations to prioritize beta decay measurements to be revisited
- **Studies on the reactor simulation for near field reactor survey**

…



Reactor neutrino flux calculation below IBD



Non-standard Actinide calculation

Summary

- CONFLUX is a framework to predict reactor neutrino flux with three calculation modes.
- The goal is to provide calculation modules with standard, easy-to-access nuclear data and state-of-art theories of beta decays.
- Analyzers can use flexible reactor inputs and corrections.
- The framework is under construction and able to calculate reactor neutrino flux with time dependent reactor inputs.
- CONFLUX is a tool can be utilized to provide a wide range of scientific output for the nuclear and particle physics communities.

Thank you!

Backup – needs from nuclear data

- Decay information of missing branches:
  - Roughly 6% of beta decay branches missing.
  - Unknown impact in the below IBD range.
- Result of pandemonium effect:
  - Biased branching fractions.
- Correlated uncertainty:
  - Correlation among fission yields needs to be accounted.
  - Program needs to calculate correlated uncertainty.

Backup – examples of inputs

Input:

- Time dependent reactor model with fission fractions (all three modes):

  {{“time_0”, “power_0”, {“235_Thermal”, [frac, d_frac]}, {“238_fast”, [frac, d_frac]}, {...}, ...},

  …

  {“time_n”, “power_n”, {“235_ Thermal”, [frac, d_frac]}, {“238 _fast”, [frac, d_frac]}, {...}, ...}}

- Time dependent radioactive source model with simulated beta branches (summation mode only):

  {{“time_0”, “power_0”, {“beta_branch_0”, [frac, d_frac]}, {“beta_branch_1”, [frac, d_frac]}, …},

  ...

  {“time_n”, “power_n”, {“beta_branch_0”, [frac, d_frac]}, {“beta_branch_1”, [frac, d_frac]}, …}}