

# Validation and Evaluation Uses for Quasi-Differential High Energy Scattering Data

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Natural lead evaluations have been performed at RPI [1] to address concerns in deficient cross sections for fast spectrum applications [2]. As lead is a primarily scattering material, the quasi-differential scattering measurements done at RPI provide a great basis for validating natural lead [3]. MCNP [4] simulations of the experiment with current lead evaluations [5] [6] [7] alluded to the understanding that elastic scattering angular distributions (ESAD) were a major problem in lead. Using the Blatt-Biedenharn formalism [8] implemented into NJOY [9], ESAD from resonance parameters were calculated and showed great promise in addressing the current problems with replicating natural lead. A novel method, encompassing SAMMY [10], NJOY, and MCNP connected with Python, proved useful in extending the resolved resonance region of  $^{208}\text{Pb}$  when coupled with differential transmission data [11]. This method relies on the premise of the domination of the scattering data to isolated resonances, the spin of which, should produce radically different signals in scattering calculations. Further studies into the ESAD derived for  $^{208}\text{Pb}$  highlighted potential for constraining the P1 moment uncertainty of evaluated nuclear data angular distributions (MF-34). The outcome of updating the elastic scattering distributions of lead isotopes greatly increased the agreement between MCNP simulations and experimental data. Long held as a tool for validation, with the ESAD fitting methodologies developed here, quasi-differential scattering data can be used as part of the evaluation tool set to adjust model parameters and provide uncertainties.

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