Table VI A1.2 (continued)

Category	D	Statements	Notes	#
Experimental data – input control	D	`DATA ARE IN ORIGINAL multi-style format`	Three points per line, relative uncertainties, in 3(2F15.5,F7.3) format. See Section VI.C.1.	11

		`DATA FORMAT IS ONE Point per line,`
		or
		`USE CSISRS FORMAT FOr data,`
		or
		`CSISRS`
			The ASCII data file contains one point per line, in (3G11.8) format, with uncertainties being absolute rather than relative.	12
				
				13
				
				14

		`USE TWENTY SIGNIFICAnt digits,`
		or
		`TWENTY`
			The ASCII data file contains one point per line in (3F20.10) format. Uncertainties are absolute.	15
				
				16

		`DATA ARE IN STANDARD odf format`	The DATa file includes information about the data-reduction parameters and is the "standard" ODF file with energy in section 1, data in section 2, absolute uncertainty in section 3, and partial derivatives with respect to data-reduction parameters in section 4 and following. See Section III.E.3.b of this manual for details.	17
		`DATA ARE IN ODF FILE`	The DATa file is in ORELA Data Format. Section 1 contains energies, 2 the data, and 3 the (absolute) uncertainties. See Section VI.C.1 of this report for details, and test case tr005 for examples.	18

		`DATA ARE ENDF/B FILE,`
		or
		`USE ENDF/B ENERGIES and data, with MAT=9999`
			The DATa file is an ENDF file containing File 3, that is, containing point-wise cross sections of the same type as specified in the INPut file. Following this command, anywhere after column 20 on the same line, write "MAT=" and then give the ENDF MAT number.	19
				
				20

Table VI A1.2 (continued)

Category	D	Statements	Notes	#
Experimental data – input control (cont.)		DIFFERENTIAL DATA ARe in ascii file	See Section VI.C.1 for details; note that the default for angle-differential data is ODF file.	22
	D	DO NOT DIVIDE DATA Into regions	Include entire energy range in a single SAMMY run.	23
		DIVIDE DATA INTO REGions with a fixed number of data points per region	SAMMY will automatically choose energy regions of NEPNTS data points each, for sequential analysis. (See card set 2, Table VI A.1 for input for NEPNTS.) Warning: SAMMY merely counts; it does not consider carefully whether a dividing point is located in a region where the theoretical values (σ or *T*) are nonlinear with respect to the parameters. Dividing in such a location (at or near a resonance) will invalidate the linearity assumption used in deriving Bayes' equation, and thus lead to spurious results. Users are urged to use this option only on the "zeroth pass," as an aid in deciding where to divide the data, and not for final runs. With high-capacity computer systems available today, this option is seldom needed.	24