NIIAR Measurements of Fission Neutron Spectra: Summary based on Russian publications and EXFOR database

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Following the development of methods to measure fission neutron spectra at the NIIAR, these measurements and publication of the results continued from the early 1970s to 1985. Many papers have been published at Kiev conferences and in Yadernye Konstanty, along with the results to be found in the EXFOR database. I am mainly considering the most recent Russian publication in Yadernye Konstanty, Vol. 3, p.16 (1985) by B.I. Starostov, V.N. Nefedov, A.A. Bojcov, as representing a full review of the measurements of this group and their final results in the form of plots. Measurement details, corrections and uncertainties, final results to be found in different EXFOR entries are given below, along with what I considered to be errors in the EXFOR compilations.

1. Measurements

The time-of-flight method with flight paths varying between 10.4 and 611 cm was used to measure fission neutron spectra over a wide energy range from 0.01 to 12 MeV. "Zero" time was the moment at which fission fragments were detected to register nuclear fission; registration of fission neutrons with time delay after the fission event gave an estimation of the energy of the neutron. ²⁵²Cf and ²³⁵U targets were placed in ionization chambers. A chamber with ²³⁵U target was installed along the flight path of the collimated thermal neutron beam filtered from fast neutrons and gammas by 12-cm thick layer of quartz and 8-cm layer of bismuth. Different forms of detector shielding were designed for the various flight paths in order to reduce the background of scattered neutrons. Efficiency of registration of the fission fragments was above 95% for ²⁵²Cf and ²³⁵U over all measurement cycles. Uncertainty in "zero" time for all measurements was 0.3 nsec. Neutron detectors were installed at an angle of 45 degrees to the plane of the target in order to neutralize the spectral distortion by the non-isotropy of registration for the fission fragments.

Two measurement cycles were carried out:

<u>Cycle No. 1</u> was undertaken with a miniature ionization chamber (MIC, 2.5 g) to register fission fragments, along with different flight paths and scintillation detectors. Three different series of measurements were conducted:

1.1. Flight path of 51-cm; anthracene detector; energy interval for measurements of 0.1 to 2 MeV (uncertainty in the efficiency of 2.5%).

1.2. Flight path of 231.3 cm; stilbene detector; energy interval for measurements of 1.4 to 8 MeV (uncertainty in the efficiency = uncertainty of the standard).

1.3. Flight path of 611-cm; plastic detector; interval for measurements of 3 to 12 MeV (uncertainty in the efficiency = uncertainty of the standard).

<u>Cycle No. 2</u> involved gaseous scintillation detectors (GSD) for fission fragment registration, different flight paths, and two types of non-threshold neutron detector (i.e. two different sets of measurements):

2.1. Flight paths of 12.4, 21.4 and 40 cm; non-threshold ionization chambers (IC) with eight layers of 235 U; energy interval for measurements of 0.01 to 5 MeV (uncertainty in the efficiency less than 4%); and used only for measurements of 252 Cf fission neutron spectra.

2.2. Flight path of 10.4, 21.4 and 29.5 cm; gaseous scintillation detector-ionization chamber (GSDIC) with metallic 235 U radiator; energy interval for measurements of 0.01 to 5 MeV (uncertainty in the efficiency is determined by the uncertainty in the 235 U fission cross section).

Counting rates are lowest for **1.3** flight path, with 8000 counts for neutrons of energy 4 MeV, and 70 counts for neutrons with an energy of 14 MeV for 240 hours of continuous measurements.

2. Data processing

All determinations of data and their uncertainties, related to the distances, angles, numbers of counted neutrons and fission events, time channel width, and position of "zero" time, were obtained by methods described in: L.M. Green *et al.*, Nucl. Sci. Eng. **50**(3) p.257 (1973); B.I. Starostov *et al.*, NIIAR preprint Π -12 (346) (1978)).

The effect of anisotropy on the registration of the fission fragments was studied experimentally, and was found to be negligible.

Time-of-flight spectra were transformed into energy spectra after background correction. Further corrections were introduced into these energy spectra: background neutrons scattered by the target backing, gas atoms, walls of the MIC and GSD, the air within Ω angle, the lead shielding of the detectors from the delayed-gamma and all structural parts of the neutron detector. After these corrections, the intensity ratio 252 Cf / 235 U for energy spectra in the energy interval from 0.01 to 12 MeV was obtained. This ratio is independent of the systematic uncertainties in the determination of the efficiency of the neutron detector.

Detector efficiency for **cycle No. 1** measurements was calculated for the anthracene detector by means of the Monte Carlo method, and taking into account single and double scattering of neutrons on hydrogen, nonlinearity of the photon yield for the scintillator, neutrons and gammas in the ¹²C(n,n') and ¹²C(n,n' γ) reactions, and neutrons scattered in the photo-electrical multiplier with time shift corrections. The method used to choose the threshold for neutron registration of the different detectors does not lead to discrepancies between data in the energy regions where they overlap. A calculated detector efficiency for the absolute normalization of the spectra was only used for the anthracene detectors - calculated uncertainties for the anthracene detectors were determined on the supposition that the shape of the ²⁵²Cf(sf) fission neutron spectrum is known. Such "known" spectrum was obtained by averaging (via evaluation) the data measured by many authors (see Table 2 of the paper - results are given below as taken from EXFOR in Attachment 1) - these data were used to calculate the stilbene and plastic-scintillator detector efficiencies. Efficiencies of the detectors were consistent (within 3%) with the efficiencies calculated using the Monte Carlo technique.

IC and GSDIC detector efficiencies for the **cycle No. 2** measurements of 252 Cf were judged to be proportional to the 235 U(n,f) cross section evaluated by V. Kon'shin and co-workers in 1978. I assume that this evaluation was inserted into the BROND-2 library for 235 U. Comparison of these data with ENDF/B-VII are shown at Fig. 1 of Attachment 2, and do not show any large differences in shape above a neutron energy of 15 keV. 235 U(n,f) data from BROND-2 are also given. Difficulties were experienced in the 235 U(n_{th},f) measurements with respect to background corrections (*closed geometry and large corrections*? - *VP*), and measurements were undertaken relative to 252 Cf(sf), with the fission neutron spectrum adopted as given in Appendix 1.

Finally, correction for the spectral resolution, suggesting that the shape of the spectra should be near-Maxwellian, was below 1.5%.

3. Uncertainties

Twenty partial components of the total uncertainty were considered. Some are uncertainties in the energy determination - those related directly to the cross-section determination are as follows:

- uncertainty in the neutron detector efficiency which is the largest partial (systematic) uncertainty

- uncertainty due to discrimination level stability
- uncertainty due to delayed gammas
- statistical uncertainty

- uncertainty due to random coincidence in the detector, which is also statistical in nature and is combined with the statistical uncertainty

- uncertainty due to "recycling" neutrons, which is also statistical in nature and is combined with statistical uncertainty

- uncertainty due to the experimental hall background, which has also statistical nature and is combined with statistical error

- uncertainty due to the flight time uncertainty
- uncertainty due to scattered neutrons.

4. Authors' conclusion

The results of the No. 1 and 2 cycles of measurements are consistent in the neutron energy range from 0.1 to 5 MeV.

Over the energy range of emitted neutrons from 0.01 to 7.5 MeV, the measured spectral shape deviates from Maxwellian by not more than 5% to 7%.

At energies above 7 MeV, there are large deviations from Maxwellian spectra.

V.G. Pronyaev: the following is my understanding (or misunderstanding) of the results from the point of view of the "primarily measured quantities" and the means of transforming to the quantities given by the authors:

1.1. series of measurements for ${}^{252}Cf(sf)$ and ${}^{235}U(n_{th},f)$ are absolute measurements. Data should be given as the number of neutrons per MeV.

1.2. series of measurements for $^{252}Cf(sf)$ and $^{235}U(n_{th},f)$ with the detector efficiency determined by means of the averaged spectrum of $^{252}Cf(sf)$. $^{252}Cf(sf)$ results for this series of measurements give only differences relative to this averaged spectrum, and $^{235}U(n_{th},f)$ results should exhibit the ratio to this averaged ²⁵²Cf(sf) spectrum. Shape data (non-normalized) are given, and should be defined as ARB-UNITS (arbitrary). The $^{252}Cf(sf)/^{235}U(n_{th},f)$ ratio is only the directly measured quantity which does not depend from the detector efficiency determination.

1.3. series - same conclusion as for **1.2**.

2.1. series for ²⁵²Cf(sf) measurements presents the results as only shape data (non-normalized) for the ratio of $^{252}Cf(sf)$ spectra to the $^{235}U(n,f)$ cross section (used as a standard for shape). Using the Kon'shin evaluation for the fission cross section, these data can be converted to shape data (non-normalized) for ${}^{252}Cf(sf)$ spectra. Data should be given as ARB-UNITS. **2.2. series** - same conclusions for ${}^{235}U(n_{th},f)$ and ${}^{252}Cf(sf)$ as in the **2.1 series** for ${}^{252}Cf$.

Table 1. Source of the latest results in EXFOR - data in EXFOR (approved by the authors in 1985-1986) compared with data at plots of final publication (YK, 3, p.16 (1985)).

Cycle	Reaction	EXFOR	Comment
Series		Subentry	
1.1.	$^{252}Cf(sf)$	40874002	Data in EXFOR approved by authors, and
			presented as ratio to Maxwellian with $kT = 1.42$
	235		MeV
	$^{233}U(n_{th},t)$	40871008	Data in EXFOR approved by authors in 06/1985.
			Since they are absolute measurements, data are
			given in this sub-entry as absolute spectra
			May but have been assigned incorrect APP
			UNITS in EXFOR
		40871007	Data in EXFOR approved by authors in 06/1985.
			Somehow normalized at a yield of 2.383 neutrons
			per fission, and should be given in this sub-entry as
			absolute spectra expressed in terms of the number
			of neutrons per MeV - but have been assigned
			incorrect ARB-UNITS in EXFOR. They are
			primarily obtained as shape-type data (ARB-
			$V(115)$ with efficiency of the detector evaluated using averaged $^{252}Cf(sf)$ fission neutron spectra
	$^{252}Cf(sf)/^{235}U(n_1, f)$	40871011	Primarily measured absolute ratio free from
	$CI(SI)/C(II_{th},I)$	400/1011	detector efficiency determination problems
1.2.	$^{252}Cf(sf)$	40871005	Data in EXFOR approved by authors in 06/1985
	- (-)		Somehow normalized at a yield of 3.77 neutrons
			per fission, and should be given in this sub-entry as
			absolute spectra expressed in terms of the number
			of neutrons per MeV - but have been assigned
			incorrect ARB-UNITS in EXFOR. They are
			primarily obtained as shape-type data (ARB-
			UNITS) with efficiency of the detector evaluated 1^{252} C \approx 0.5
	23511(0	40071007	using averaged ²² Cf(st) fission neutron spectra.
	$U(n_{\rm th},t)$	408/100/	Data in EXFOR approved by authors in 06/1985
			somenow normalized at a yield of 2.383 heutrons
			absolute spectra expressed in terms of the number
			of neutrons per MeV - but have been assigned
			incorrect ARB-UNITS in EXFOR. They are
			primarily obtained as shape-type data (ARB-
			UNITS) with efficiency of the detector evaluated
			using averaged ²⁵² Cf(sf) fission neutron spectra
	$^{252}Cf(sf)/^{235}U(n_{th},f)$	40871012	Primarily measured absolute ratio, free from
			detector efficiency determination problems
1.3.	²⁵² Cf(sf)	40872002	Data in EXFOR approved by authors in 06/1985
			Somehow normalized at a yield of 3.77 neutrons
			per fission, and should be given in this sub-entry as
			absolute spectra expressed in terms of the number
			ot neutrons per MeV - but have been assigned

			incorrect ARB-UNITS in EXFOR. They are
			primarily obtained as shape-type data (ARB-
			UNITS) with efficiency of the detector evaluated
			using averaged ²⁵² Cf(sf) fission neutron spectra
	235 U(n _{th} ,f)	40872004	Data in EXFOR approved by authors in 06/1985
			Somehow normalized at a yield of 2.383 neutrons
			per fission, and should be given in this sub-entry as
			absolute spectra expressed in terms of the number
			of neutrons per MeV - but have been assigned
			incorrect ARB-UNITS in EXFOR. They are
			primarily obtained as shape-type data (ARB-
			UNITS) with efficiency of the detector evaluated
	- 2.52 - 20.5		using averaged ²⁵² Cf(sf) fission neutron spectra
	$^{252}Cf(sf)/^{235}U(n_{th},f)$	40872007	Primarily measured absolute ratio, free from
	252		detector efficiency determination problems
2.1.	$^{232}Cf(sf)$	40874003	Data in EXFOR approved by authors
			Data obtained with IC, and presented as ratio to
			Maxwellian with $kT = 1.42 \text{ MeV}$
			233 U(n,f) cross section is the standard for the shape
	235		of the ²³² Cf(sf) spectra
	233 U(n _{th} ,f)	-	Small IC was only used for measurements of
	252		²³² Cf(sf) fission neutron spectra
2.2.	²⁵² Cf(sf)	40874004	Data in EXFOR approved by authors
			Data obtained with GSDIC, and presented as ratio
			to Maxwellian with $kT = 1.42$ MeV
			255 U(n,f) cross section is the standard for the shape
	735	400 - 200 4	of the ²⁵² Cf(sf) spectra
	255 U(n _{th} ,t)	40873004	Data in EXFOR approved by authors
			Data are presented as ratio to Maxwellian with kT
			= 1.313 MeV
			Shape-type data, with the efficiency of the detector $1^{252} \circ \alpha \circ \beta$
			evaluated using averaged ²³² Ct(st) fission neutron
			spectra

Finally, the following data sets can be included in the least-squares fit and evaluation:

are the result of absolute measurements (but could be used as shape-type data) - neutron detector correlation with 40871008.

are the result of absolute measurements (but could be used as shape-type data) - neutron detector correlation with 40871002.

are the result of direct measurement of the normalized ratio (but could be used as shape-type data for ratio). If 40871011 is used, 40874002 and 40871008 should not be used (to avoid duplication and redundancy).

(with two data sets) are the result of direct measurement of normalized ratio (but could be used as shape-type data for ratio).

(with two datasets) are the result of direct measurement of normalized ratio (but could be used as shape-type data for ratio).

40874003 is measurement relative to the 235 U(n,f) cross section. Can be renormalized to the new 235 U(n,f) cross-section standard. Possess a common standard, and therefore have correlations with 40874004 and 40873004.

40874004 is measurement relative to the 235 U(n,f) cross section. Can be renormalized to the new 235 U(n,f) cross-section standard. Possess a common standard, and therefore have correlations with 40874003 and 40873004.

If more stringent conditions are adopted for selection, as proposed by Nikolai Kornilov (direct measurements and more accurate ratios for ²³⁵U to ²⁵²Cf spectra), only EXFOR subentries 40871011, 40871012 and 40872007 are appropriate for consideration as data for standard and reference spectra fit.

Table 2. Other data in the EXFOR database (data presented – most of my guesses are based on information given by the compiler).

EXFOR	Data presented
Sub-entry	
40871007	Data derived by combining the results of 1.1 . and 1.2 . series of measurements
	(given as a single data set, without the inclusion of overlapping data), and
	presented as absolute data (number of neutrons/MeV)
	There is no description of the procedure in REFERENCE – they were probably
	sent by authors to the compiling centre as additional data for compilation
40644002	Data derived by combining the results of all series of measurements (as a single
	dataset, without the inclusion of overlapping data), and presented as absolute data
	in the energy range from 14.3 keV to 10.14 MeV (number of neutrons per MeV)
	There is no explanation of how the data were combined

Fable 3. Errors and	l misprints	found in	the current	EXFOR	database.
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EXFOR	Important problem
Sub-entry	
40873001	MONITOR is the spectrum given in Table 4 of YK, vol. 3, p.20 (1985) (see also
	Attachment 1 or $X4 = 40930002$), which is presented as the ratio to the
	Maxwellian spectra with $kT = 1.42$ MeV, and not Maxwellian spectra with $kT =$
	1.418
40871008	REACTION: not relative to the Maxwellian
40871005	REACTION: should be (sf) and not (n,f)
	Data units are probably the number of neutrons per MeV
40871007	Data units should be the number of neutrons per MeV
40871008	Data units should be the number of neutrons per MeV
40872001	DETECTOR (SCIN) free text should be "plastic scintillator for neutron spectrum"
	measurements"
40872002	Data are given as number of neutrons per MeV, although they are shape-type
	data
40872004	Data are given as number of neutrons per MeV, although they are shape-type
	data
40873001	MONITOR is the spectrum given in Table 4 of YK, vol. 3, p.20 (1985) (see also
	Attachment 1 or $X4 = 40930002$), which is presented as the ratio to the
	Maxwellian spectra with $kT = 1.42$ MeV, and not Maxwellian spectra with $kT =$
	1.418
40873004	REACTION: should be relative Maxwellian with $kT = 1.313$ MeV

40874002	Data units should be the number of neutrons per MeV – absolute measurements
40874001	DETECTOR: (SCIN) anthracene detector for neutron registration should be
	moved to 40874002
40874003	DETECTOR should be "(IOCH) thin-wall ionization chamber with eight ²³⁵ U
	fission layer for neutron registration"
40874003	DETECTOR should be "(IOCH) gas scintillating detector - ionization chamber
	with ²³⁵ U metallic radiator"
40930002	Data are the result of much experimental data averaging used to determine the
	efficiency of the detectors - they should be inserted (as evaluated data - monitor)
	in all subentries of cycles 1.2. and 1.3

Attachment 1. 252 Cf(sf) fission neutron spectra used to determine the absolute efficiency of the stilbene (case 1.2. for cycle 1) and plastic detectors (case 1.3. for cycle 1) given as ratio to the Maxwellian spectrum with kT = 1.42 MeV.

SUBENT	4093	30002	19990311	199907	05 200509	000	040930002	1
BIB		4	12				40930002	2
REACTION	((98-CH	-252	(0,F),PR,DE,	N,,EXP)/	/		40930002	3
	(98-CF-	-2.52 (0),F),PR,DE,N	J. CALC))	RELATIVE	TO THE	40930002	4
	MAN	ZWELL	SPECTRIM WI	ГТН ТЕМРЕ	RATIRE 1 42	MEV	40930002	5
OMARTIC	(1111		DIDCINUM		DIE A OF M7	TN DEFEDENCE	40020002	6
SIAIUS	(IADLE)	I DAI	IA AKE IAKEI	V FROM IA	BLE 4 OF MA	AIN REFERENCE	40930002	0
	(COREL,	,40874	1003) DATA	IN THIS	SUBENT COVE	SR THE WHOLE	40930002	1
	(COREL,	,40874	1004) ENERC	GY RANGE	IN DIFFEREN	ICE TO SUBENT	40930002	8
			40874	4002 AND	40874004		40930002	9
FLAG	(1.)	INDEPE	ENDENT VARIA	ABLE CHAN	GED BY COME	PILER	40930002	10
HISTORY	(199903	311A)	REACTION N	/ALUE IS	GIVEN EXPLI	CITELY AS	40930002	11
			RATTO OF 7	WO VALUE	S		40930002	12
	(199904	1052)	NEW REACTI		TTY RATIOS	CODING GIVEN	40930002	13
	(1))))-	10JA)	E NM AND I	TON QUANT	ODUCED	CODING GIVEN	40020002	11
		1.0	E-NM AND E	S-DN INIR	ODUCED		40930002	14
ENDBIB		12					40930002	15
COMMON		T	3				40930002	16
E-DN							40930002	17
MEV							40930002	18
1.42							40930002	19
ENDCOMMON		3					40930002	20
		5	110				40930002	21
E-NM	F_DOT	т	עדע דיי	ייםם	FIAC		40930002	21
	L-LOL	1		SKK-I	F LAG		40930002	22
MEV	MEV	r	NO-DIM F	PER-CENT	NO-DIM		40930002	23
3.000E-04	1.0	E-04	1.084E-00	40.			40930002	24
7.000E-04	2.0	E-04	1.084E-00	30.			40930002	25
1.500E-03	4.0	E-04	9.58 E-01	20.			40930002	26
2.500E-03	3.0	E-04	9.58 E-01	15.			40930002	27
3.400E-03	3.0	E-04	9.72 E-01	10.			40930002	2.8
4 4 E-03	3 0	E-04	9 72 E-01	10			40930002	29
5 5 E_03	3.0	E_04	9.72 E 01 9.57 E-01	10.			40930002	30
J.J E-03	2.0	E-04	9.J7 E-01	9.			40930002	21
6.5 E-03	3.0	E-04	9.55 E-01	8.			40930002	31
7.5 E-03	3.0	E-04	9.83 E-01	8.			40930002	32
8.4 E-03	4.0	E-04	9.83 E-01	8.			40930002	33
9.5 E-03	6.0	E-04	9.75 E-01	7.			40930002	34
1.540E-02	2.6	E-03	9.73 E-01	7.			40930002	35
3.440E-02	2.1	E-03	9.65 E-01	7.			40930002	36
6.000E-02	2.00	E-03	9.71 E-01	6.			40930002	37
8 100E-02	3 0	E-03	9 88 E-01	5			40930002	38
9 100E=02	3 0	E-03	1 0005-00	J.			10930002	30
1 0400 01	2.0	E 00	1 0200 00				40030002	10
1.040E-01	5.0	E-03	1.0206-00	3.			40930002	40
1.150E-01	3.0	E-03	1.026E-00	3.			40930002	41
1.340E-01	3.0	E-03	1.010E-00	2.5			40930002	42
1.440E-01	3.0	E-03	1.018E-00	2.5			40930002	43
1.550E-01	3.0	E-03	9.99 E-01	2.5			40930002	44
1.660E-01	3.0	E-03	9.83 E-00	2.5			40930002	45
1.780E-01	3.0	E-03	9.70 E-01	2.5			40930002	46
1.940E-01	4.0	E-03	9.62 E-01	2.5			40930002	47
2 070E-01	4 0	E-03	9 64 E-01	2 5			40930002	48
2 210E 01	4.0	E 03		2.5			40020002	10
2.2100 01		E 03	0.75 E 01	2.5			40030002	J J
2.390E-01	5.0	E-03	9.75 E-01	5.			40930002	50
2.630E-01	6.0	E-03	9./4 E-01	3.			40930002	51
2.87 E-01	6.0	E-03	9.89 E-01	3.			40930002	52
3.20 E-01	6.0	E-03	9.82 E-01	З.			40930002	53
3.30 E-01	7.0	E-03	9.89 E-01	з.	1.		40930002	54
3.57 E-01	8.0	E-03	9.88 E-01	2.			40930002	55
3.82 E-01	8.0	E-03	9.82 E-01	2.			40930002	56
4 27 E-01	8 0	E-03	9 89 E-01	2			40930002	57
1.56 E-01	0.0	E-03	9.03 E 01	2.			10930002	50
4.30 E-01	0.0	E-03	9.75 E-01	2.			40930002	. Jo
4.99 E-01	8.0	E-03	9.76 E-01	2.			40930002	59
5.49 E-01	8.0	E-03	9.79 E-01	2.			40930002	60
6.31 E-01	6.0	E-03	9.62 E-01	2.			40930002	61
6.92 E-01	6.0	E-03	9.76 E-01	2.			40930002	62
7.37 E-01	6.0	E-03	9.77 E-01	2.			40930002	63
8.03 E-01	7.0	E-03	9.73 E-01	2.			40930002	64
8.68 E-01	9.0	E-03	9.78 E-01	2.			40930002	65
9.06 E-01	1 1	E-02	1.000E-00	2.			40930002	66
1 0025-00	2 0	E_02	9 96 E-01	2.			1000002	60 67
1 0505 00	2.0	E-02	1 000E-UI	∠ • 2			40020002	0/
1.1205.00	∠.ŏ	E-U2	1.002E-01	∠.			40930002	68
1.1/UE-00	2.8	E-02	1.011E-01	∠.			40930002	69
1.260E-00	2.9	E-02	1.023E-01	3.			40930002	70
1.353E-00	3.5	E-02	1.028E-01	2.5			40930002	71

1.480E-00	2.9	E-02	1.044E-01	2.5	
1.640E-00	2.6	E-02	1.026E-01	2.5	
1.760E-00	2.5	E-02	1.020E-01	2.5	
1.836E-00	2.6	E-02	1.027E-01	2.	
1.990E-00	3.0	E-02	1.024E-01	2	
2 123E-00	3 1	E-02	1 023E-01	2	
2.125E 00	3 1	E 02	1 027E=01	1 5	
2.210E-00	2.1	E-02	1.02/E-01	1.5	
2.314E-00	3.1	E-02	1.024E-01	1.5	
2.400E-00	3.1	E-02	1.030E-01	1.5	
2.537E-00	3.8	E-02	1.034E-01	2.	
2.662E-00	3.3	E-02	1.030E-01	2.2	
2.772E-00	3.0	E-02	1.034E-01	2.5	
2.875E-00	4.1	E-02	1.026E-01	2.6	
2.964E-00	3.1	E-02	1.034E-01	2.2	
3.151E-00	3.4	E-02	1.020E-01	2.	
3 305E-00	3 3	E-02	1 024E-01	2 5	
3 4095-00	6.2	E_02	1 0150-01	2.3	
2 5275 00	0.2	E 02	1 0150 01	2.5	
3.53/E-00	0.2	E-02	1.015E-01	2.3	
3.629E-00	6.8	E-02	1.014E-01	2.3	
3.748E-00	6.8	E-02	1.014E-01	2.3	
3.938E-00	6.2	E-02	1.017E-01	2.3	
4.155E-00	6.2	E-02	1.015E-01	2.5	
4.268E-00	6.2	E-02	1.015E-01	2.5	
4.398E-00	6.5	E-02	1.017E-01	2.3	
4 582E-00	65	E-02	1 015E-01	2 5	
4.3020 00	6 5	E_02	1 0150-01	2.5	
4.777E-00	0.5	E-02	1.013E-01	2.	
4.986E-00	6.5	E-02	1.013E-01	۷.	
5.208E-00	6.5	E-02	1.018E-01	2.	
5.446E-00	6.5	E-02	1.011E-01	3.	
5.700E-00	6.5	E-02	9.99 E-01	4.	
5.973E-00	6.5	E-02	9.93 E-01	4.	
6.170E-00	1.5	E-01	9.89 E-01	4.	
6.270E-00	1.5	E-01	9.88 E-01	4.	
6.370E-00	1.6	E-01	9.88 E-01	4.	
6.470E-00	1.6	E-01	9.89 E-01	4	
6 580E-00	1 6	E-01	9 87 E-01	4	
6 69	1 6	E_01	0 95 E_01	1	
C 01	1 6		0.00 E 01	т. Б	
0.01	1.0	E-01	9.09 E-01	J.	
6.92	1.6	E-UI	9.86 E-UI	5.	
7.04	1.6	E-01	9.86 E-UI	5.	
7.16	1.6	E-01	9.84 E-01	5.	
7.29	1.6	E-01	9.80 E-01	5.	
7.42	2.0	E-01	9.74 E-01	5.	
7.55	2.0	E-01	8.69 E-01	5.	
7.68	2.0	E-01	9.59 E-01	5.	
7.82	2.0	E-01	9.52 E-01	5.	
7.97	2.0	E-01	9.50 E-01	5.5	
8.11	2.0	E-01	9.49 E-01	5.5	
8 27	2 0	E-01	9 46 E-01	6	
0.27	2.0		0.42 E 01	о. с	
0.42	2.0	E-01	9.43 E-01	0. C	
0.30	2.0	E-01	9.41 E-01	0.	
8.75	2.0	E-01	9.32 E-01	6.	
9.09	2.0	E-01	9.23 E-01	6.	
9.46	2.0	E-01	9.15 E-01	6.5	
9.92	2.0	E-01	9.27 E-01	6.	
10.0	2.0	E-01	9.06 E-01	6.5	
10.7	2.0	E-01	8.73 E-01	7.	
11.3	2.0	E-01	8.50 E-01	7.	
11.9	2.0	E-01	8.38 E-01	7.	
12.5	2.0	E-01	8.31 E-01	8.	
13.6	2.	E-01	7.89 E-01	9.	
15.4	3	E-01	7.72 E-01	10	
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Attachment 2. ²³⁵U fission cross sections used to calculate the energy dependence of the detector efficiency in cycle No. 2 measurements.



Fig. 1. Comparison of Kon'shin evaluation (1978) with ENDF/B-VII.0.

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Table 1. Cross sections of ^{235}U(n,f) used to evaluate the energy dependence of the efficiency of the detectors in cycle 2 measurements.
```

#	Energy	Cross section
#	MeV	barns
	0.0100437	3.94808
	0.0103271	3.88585
	0.0105	3.84787
	0.0107963	3.84031
	0.0111009	3.83253
	0.0114141	3.82454
	0.0115	3.82235
	0.0118245	3.74199
	0.012	3.69853
	0.0123386	3.62146
	0.0125	3.58472
	0.0128527	3.68319
	0.013	3.72432
	0.0133668	3.81562
	0.0135	3.84878
	0.013625	3.85819
	0.0136875	3.86029
	0.01375	3.86085
	0.013875	3.85771
	0.014	3.84941
	0.014125	3.83633
	0.01425	3.81864

0.0143125	3.80806
0.0145	3.76912
0.01475	3.43044
0.014875	3.25625
0.015	3.07821
0.015125	2.89572
0.01525	2.70809
0.015375	2.51446
0.0155	2.313/5
0.0159374	2.31238
0.0164515	2.31219
0.0164515	2.29604
0.0160656	2.2943
0.0109030	2 27021
0 0174797	2 24546
0.0175	2.24441
0.017625	2.28273
0.01775	2.31678
0.017875	2.34742
0.018	2.37527
0.01825	2.42437
0.0185	2.46671
0.01875	2.45287
0.019	2.43264
0.019125	2.42042
0.01925	2.40687
0.0195	2.37595
0.0200502	2.35068
0.02025	2.3415
0.020625	2.32138
0.021	2.29889
0.021375	2.2/358
0.021/5	2.24483
0.022125	2.21181
0.0225	2.1/334
0.023125	2.1719
0.02375	2.10595
0.024373	2.13001
0 0257054	2 12799
0.02625	2.11511
0.0269907	2.09447
0.0275	2.08028
0.028276	2.06855
0.0290738	2.0565
0.029375	2.05195
0.0302039	2.0412
0.0310561	2.03014
0.03125	2.02762
0.0321318	2.01843
0.0330384	2.00897
0.0339706	1.99925
0.0349292	1.98925
0.035	1.98851
0.0359876	1.97198
0.037003	1.95497
0.0380471	1.93749
0.0391207	1.91952
0.04	1.90479
0.0411287	1.88854

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4	1.132
4.5	1.111
5	1.064
5.5	1.047
6	1.11201
6.5	1.364
7	1.553
7.5	1.719
8	1.782
8.47892	1.782
10.0437	1.74895
10.6481	1.73622
11.1552	1.732
11.4052	1.732
11.5	1.732
12	1.748
12.5	1.826
13.1834	1.94545
13.5	1.998
14	2.068
14.5	2.099
15	2.103
16	2.068
17	1.986
18	1.939
19	1.966
20	2.045