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UNITED KINGDOM ATOMIC ENERGY AUTHORITY

## Reactor Group

NUCLEAR DATA REQUIREMENTS FOR THE REACTOR PROGRAMME IN THE UNITED KINGDOM - MARCH 1973
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 i

Fast Reactor Physics Division

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## NUCLEAR DATA REQUIREMENTS FOR THE REACTOR

PROGRAMME IN THE UNITLD KINGDOM - MARCH 1973

## A. I. POPE

## ABOTRACT

The lists of nuclear data requirements presented in this report are the outcome of a full review in March 1973 of the preceding nuclear data request list.

Table 1 lists the needs for new data measurements for fission reactors, while Table 2 lists the needs for evaluations of existing data; some additional data needs for fusion reactors are listed in Table 3. The work described as 'evaluation' is intended to include not only the review and assessment of available information, experimental and theoretical, but also the derivation of preferred values and their incorporation into computer data files in the standard format of the UK nuclear data library.

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Winfrith
January 1974
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> In the interest of paper economy this document has been printed to a reduced standard.
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## INTRODUCTION

The lists of nuclear data requirements presented in this report are the outcome of a complete review of those presented in the preceding edition (Ref. 1) which is now superceded.

Nuclear data requiremnts are listed for fission reactors. Some of these are also relevant to fusion reactor development, and some additional requirements for fusion reactors are listed in a separate table (Ref. 2). In general however the requirements for chemical nuclear data are not included, such as fission product yields for example; these have been separately reviewed and are listed in references 3 and 4.

Neutron reaction measurements usually take a long time to prepare and to complete, so that measurement requirements must be identified many years before need for the data becomes acute. It was for this reason that a preliminary statement of the most probable future data requirements for the UK fission reactor programme was prepared some 14 years ago. The continuing validity of the requests, the accuracy needed, and the progress of the measurements have been reviewed periodically since that time so that the revised lists presented in this report are based on sereral years of careful deliberation. A survey of the detailed considerations underlying the specification of nuclear data requirements for thermal neutron reactor calculations was given by Kinchin (1966), Ref. 5 and for fast reactors by Smith (1966) and by Campbell and Rowlands (1970), Refs. 6 and 7. More recently the nuclear data requirements for fusion reactor development were considered at the International Working Sessions on Fusion Reactor Technology held at Oak Ridge, from 28 June to 2 July 1971.

## STRUC'URE OF THE REQUEST LIST

This report contains five tables:-
Table 1 of 'Measurements needed for fission reactors' has 67 requests.
Table 2 of 'Evaluation needed for fission reactors' has 50 requests.
Table 3 of 'Additional needs for fusion reactors' has 15 requests.
Table 4 of 'Items removed from the previous measurement request list" shows 18 removals.

Table 5 of 'Items removed from the previous evaluation request list' shows 71 removals.

A sixth table of 'High accuracy measurements' is presented as an appendix and lists, for interest, in Category 3, ten desiderata whose accuracy is at present unattainable with the existing techniques of differential measurement.

Notice in particular that present requirements for fission reactors are listed in two main tables, data measurement needs in Table 1, and data evaluation needs in Table 2. The work described as 'eva?uation' is intended to include not only the review and assessment of available information, experimental and theoretical, but also the derivation of preferred values and their incorporation intc computer data files in the standard format of the UK nuclear data library.

There follows a summary of the numbers of items in each of the main Tables and in each category. Each of the 67 items in the measurement list

| Table No. | Category 1 | Category 2 | Category 3 | Totals |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 26 | 16 | 25 | 67 |
| 2 | 18 | 17 | 15 | 50 |
| 3 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 15 |
| 4 | 0 | 2 | 16 | 18 |
| 5 | 4 | 3 | 64 | 71 |
| Totals: | 48 | 38 | 135 | 221 |

in Table 1 relates to a single parameter only, but in some instances more than one experiment may be needed to cover the energy rerige. Some of the 50 evaluation requirements in Table 2 contain more than one parameter: so that there are 69 items in all.

The previous measurement and evaluation request lists cited at the head of Table 4 and Table 5 are those given in reference 1. Tables 4 and 5 seem to show that the speed with which measurement and evaluation requirements are being satisfied is disappointingly small. It should be borne in mind however that in addition to requestis which are completely fulfilled, and which are then transferred to Table 4 or Table 5, a good many others have been partially satisfied - over part of the energy range for example: this work can be identified only from the comments in Tables 1 and 2.

## MAIN SHORTCOMINGS AMONG EXISTING DATA

A few comments may be in order on some of the main areas of inadequacy of presently available neutron reaction data:
a) Confidence in our knowledge of the energy dependencies of the spectra of fission neutrons from the principal fissile materials - U235, U238 and Pu239 - is still at a low ebb.
b) Confidence in the fast neutron fission cross-sections of the same nuclides is still rather low and further measurements in several laboratories are desirable.
c) There appears to be discrepancy of about 10 to $20 \%$ between direct measurements of the $\mathrm{U} 238(n, \gamma) / \mathrm{U} 235(\mathrm{n}, \mathrm{F})$ cross-section ratio in the range 100 to 800 keV and the ratio of absolute measurements of these two cross-sections.
d) There is still a need for improvements in the fast neutron capture crosssection data for the main structural materials. The use of separated isotopes appears necessary for resolution of the complex resonance structure.
e) There is no convenient and reliable reference standard for neutron flux calibrations in the fast neutron region above 90 keV . The fission crossusection of $U 235$ has been much used for this purpose in the past but even the energy dependence of this crosssection seems still too uncertain for complete confidence.

## ACCURACY RERUIREMENTS

The accuracy requirements for nuclear data for thermal reactors have been determined by prescribing the accuracy with which reactivity and reactivity coefficients (such as temperature and power coefficients) should be determined. The most i:nportant criterion is the reactivity accuracy of about $\pm 1$ per cent, and it is unlikely that a substantially more stringent requirement will arise, if only because it is difficult to determine the inventory and geometry of a thermal reactor with such precision as to justify a greater degree of confidence in the predictions. No two thermal reactors are sensitive to data uncertainties in quite the name way and the nuclear data accuracies have been arrived at by considering a range of reactors with different spectrum hardness.

The fundamental accuracy requirements for nuclear data for fast reactors were first of all determined so that if the requested accuracies are attained it would be possible to calculate reactivities and breeding ratios to $\pm 1$ per cent and $\pm 2$ per cent respectively. Interest in the Doppler coefficient of reactivity leads to a need for more accurate knowledge of the low energy neutron spectrum than is necessary for either critical size or breeding ratio calculations.

In formulating the requirements for differential cross-section measurements, account has been taken of the use of integral measurements made in experimental reactors. These integral measurements play an important part in particular in meeting the data requirements for the calculation of reactivities, and result in a reaxation of the very high accuracy requirements for the principal reactions which are given in the appendix, to the more modest and attainable accuracies given in Tables 1 and 2.

As a general rule the uncertainty associated with each request should be regarded as the standard error of the parameter named. For some requests the uncertainty quoted represents the mean error over a range; between $E$ and 2 E for example. It is difficult to present in a compact way the accuracy requirements for functions of two or more parameters, such as angular distributions of scattered neutrons, or energy spectra of secondary neutrons. It is hoped that the following commentaries may shed some light on these questions.

## Accuracy requirements for secondary neutron distributions

The scattering cross-secctions determine the transport and moderating properties of the medium; these properties affect the reactivity and the neutron spectrum in a reactor; however, the transport cross-section affects the reactivity more directly, while moderation plays the important role in determining the neutron spectrum. The accuracy requested in the tables for data on $\sigma_{n}(E, \theta), \sigma_{n}\left(E, E^{\prime}\right)$
 angle, but the following comments may help to show where there is most need for accuracy and where the requirements can be relaxed.
(a) Angular distributions. The measurement of angular distributions is not likely to prove very onerous for several reasons which are given below:
(i) It is not necessary to explore the scattering angular distribution in detail at each resonance; usually a poor resolution is quite adequate as was pointed out earlier by Goldstein.
(ii) At low energies the angular distribution is approximately linear; that is to say it is approximately proportional to $1+\mu^{\prime}, b(E)$ where $\mu^{\prime}$ is the cosine of the scattering angle . the centre of mase frame of reference. The elastic contributions to neutron transport and neutron moderation will both be adequately determined if

$$
\sigma_{n n}(E) \cdot\left[1-\bar{\mu}^{\prime}\{1+2 /(3 A)\}\right]
$$

can be calculated from the data to the requested accuracy. In addition the information available should suffice to determine $\sigma_{n, n}$ (E) to the same degree of accuracy and to confirm the approximate linearity of the angular distribution.
(iii) At Kigher energies the elastic angular distribution may be sharply peaked in the forward direction, so that more detailed information becomes necessary. However it is probable that the optical model can be used for interpolation if measurements are made at a few energies.
(iv) The contribution of inelantic scattering to the transport cross-section is usually smaller than the elastic component, and the anisotropy of inelastic scattering is usually small and so the contribution to neutron transport will certainly be adequately determined if

$$
\sigma_{n, n^{\prime}}(E) \cdot\left[1-\bar{\mu}^{\prime}\{1+2 / 3 A\}\right]
$$

can be calculated from the data to the accuracy which has been requested for the elastic crosssection. Moderation by inelastic scattering is determined mainly by the reaction $Q$ value, and is nearly independent of the angular distribution.
(b) Spectrum of inelastic neutrons. The neutron spectrum in a fast reactor depends very strongly on the inelastic scattering $\sigma_{n, \eta^{\prime}}\left(E, E^{\prime}\right)$, and very extensive measurements would be neede ${ }^{n}$ ' if it were not usually possible to extend the experimental information sufficiently accurately by using optical model and statistical theories. At present it is not clear what energy resolution will ultimately be needed; current limitations of computing power suggest a resolution of about 20 per cent in $E$ and $E^{\prime}$. However for many materials it is quite practicable to resolve the inelastic scattering components to the discrete energy levels of the target nucleus, and this would provide a firmer basis for theoretical extrapolations.

A minimum requirement on the crossmsection data is that

$$
\int_{0}^{E} 0_{n, n^{\prime}}\left(E, E^{\prime}\right) \ln \left(E / E^{\prime}\right) d E^{\prime}
$$

should be determined to the requested accruacy. The accuracy required for the component crossmsections for scattering to individual levels depends on the relative contribution of each component to this integral. This expression shows that the partial cross-section is relatively more important when the energy change $E / E$ ' is large; however it may be noted the percentage accuracy requirement may be relaxed close to the threshold, because the cross-section is small when $E-E_{T}$ is small, where $E_{T}$ is the threshold energy.
(c) Accuracy requirements for fission neutron spectra. In reactor calculations the spectrum of secondary neutrons from all reactions (elastic and inelastic scattering, fission, etc) need not be resolved into its components. However it is very convenient to resolve it into the component spectra of the individual reactions, because separately they have simpler properties and interpolation is then simpler and more reliable. The spectrum of fission neutrons varies little with the energy of the incident neutron and the secondary neutrons may have higher energies than the incident neutrons; the oprosite is true for scattering spectra. The secondary neutrons from fission and inelastic scattering are distributed approximately isotropiczily, whereas elastic scattering is strongly anisotropic at the higher energies.

When it is difficult to separate the spectra of neutrons from fission and inelastic scattering the set of accuracy requirements should be understood as applying to the combined spectrum. For fissile nuclides the fission neutron spectrum assumed by the measurers when deriving an inelastic scattering spectrum should be specified.

The requirements on the fission spectrum were first considered in terms of the fraction of neutrons emitted per unit lethargy interval, since the neutron importance varies more smoothly with lethargy than with energy. The requirement for Pu239, for example is that the fraction of fission neutrons emitted in any unit lethargy interval should be determined to 1 per cent of the total spectrum.

Currently it is believed that a good measurement of the spectrum at one incident energy $E$ (about 100 keV ) will suffice, and that theory will then be adequate for extrapolation to other values of E . With regard to the secondary neutrons it is felt that the fissioin spectrum can be adequately characterised if the mean energy $E^{*}$ of the spectrum of neutrons emitted from fission is known to $2 \%$, and the in'cegrated tails of the spectrum above 5 MeV and below 0.25 MeV are both known to 10\%. These tails are each believed to contain about $5 \%$ of the total spectrum.

Another characteristic of the fission spectrum which is closely related to the information required for reactor calculations is the fission spectrum averaged value of the U238 fission cross-section.

## CATEGORIZATION OF PRIORITIES

Priorities have been assigned according to the following priority definitions:

## PRIORITY 1

Nuclear data which satisfy the criteria of Priority 2 and which have been selected for maximum practicable attention taking into account the urgency of nuclear energy program requirements ${ }^{1}$.

## PRIORITY 2

Nuclear data that will be required during the next few years in the applied nuclear energy program (for example in the design of a reactor or fuel processing plant; data needed to make the best use of reactor fuel and construction materials such os neutron moderators, absorbers and radiation shields, space application and biomedical studies; data required for better understanding of some significant aspect of reactor behaviour).

## PRIORITY 3

Nuclear data of more general interest and data required to fill out the body of information needed for nuclear technology.

## REQUESTERS

The requesters whose names are mentioned in the list, are stationed at the following United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority establishments:-


[^1]
## NOT FOR PUBLICATION

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2. FERGUSON A. T. G. (March 1973) DIDWP(73)P4, unpublished
3. CUNINGHAME J G (July 1973)

CNDC(73)P5
4. BAKER A R (Apr 1973) DIDWP(73)P6, unpublished
5. KINCHIN G H (Oct 1966) IAEA Paris Conf. on nuclear data for reactors 1, 13.

7. CAMPBELL © G \& ROWLANDS J L (June 1970) IAEA Helsinki Conf. on nuclear data for reactors 2 , 391.

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RETCTION CROSSNSECTIOAS
            SGACT(EG) = CROSS-SECTION FIR THE PHCTCN IVDUCED REACTIOS
                    LEADING TO A SPEGIFIED RADIOACTIVE RUGLINE
            SM(E).= GEUTRON ABSOADTIO:G CROSSOSECTION
            SNACT(X) = CROSSOSECTIGY FOR THE REAGTIOV LEADISG PO THE ACPIVE
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            S:{G(E) = GROSSOSECTIUNFOR RADJAYIYE CAPYURE
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            SV:(E) 'EUTAON ELASTIC SCATTERING GAOSS-SECTIC:G
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        SH:*(E,E*) JIFFEREMTIAL CROSS=3E:TIC& FOR YEUTH:N I'IELASYIC
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        NF(E,E*) NEUTRONS OF ENERGY E
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        N2N(E,E*) NEUTRONS DF ENERGY E
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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 51 | PU239 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DELAYED } \\ & \text { NEUT. YIELD } \end{aligned}$ | RBOUT 100kE! | 596 | 2 | C, G.GAMPBELGFOR FAST REACTORS. | SEW TTEM. |
| 52 | PY239 | $\begin{array}{r} E T A(E) / \\ E T A(E O) \end{array}$ | 0.01EV-0.5EV | $\begin{array}{r} 0.75 P C \\ (0.020 E V \\ S T E P S) \end{array}$ | 1 | J.G.TYRGROFOR YEVPERATIAE CGEFFIGJENT HCRK. | FEASIBILITY ASSESSNeNT IN Frogress, SOHERBY AND PAFTENDENGAERE. |
| 53 | PU239 | AbPHA(E) | 20.100KEV | $\begin{aligned} & 10 P C \\ & (5 \mathrm{E} 2 \mathrm{E}) \end{aligned}$ | 3 | C.G.GAMPBELLGFOR FAST REACTORS. | note reduceo energy range. data evaluation coupleted, sowerby AND KONSHIN ATEENREV. 10, 4, 453. ADEQUATE BELCW ZOKEV. |
| 54 | PU239 | N SFEC FRGM NF(E*) | $\text { ABCUT } 100 \mathrm{KEV}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 P G O N \\ & \text { MEAN E } \\ & \text { DN1, DN2 } \\ & \text { TO } 10 P G \end{aligned}$ | 1 | C.G.GAYPBELGGFOR FAST REACPORS, A.WHITTAKER AND S.B.WKIGHT.PGR REAGTION aATE ANALYSIS. SWHERE DNT : No. OF NEUTRONS ABDVE SMEV, AND DNZAYC. BELOL (i.25NEV): | NOTE JNGREASED PRIORITY. <br> INTEGRAG AGD DIFFERENTIAL OATA ARE DISGREPANT, PRCVIBICNAG DATA AVAJLABLE, J. RCSE EY AL, SCUTH BAN. POGYTEGHNIC AND AERE. |
| 55 | P 4240 | $\begin{aligned} & G \text { SPEC FRCM } \\ & \text { NITT\{EG) } \end{aligned}$ | AEOUT 120<EV CH FESOLUTION ADEDJATE | 20F6 | 3 | C.G.GAYP8ELLAFOR STUDY OF ACTIVATIO' AND HEAT RELEASE IV CORE. |  |
| 56 | PU240 | SNN* (E, E*, S $^{\text {c }}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { THRESHOLS } \\ \text {-4UE: } \end{array}$ | 4096 | 2 | G.G.GAMPBEGLGFOR FAST REACTORS. | SOME data AVA!bABLE, A, B, SMITH ET Abeanib. EVAlUATION UEEDEO. |
| 57 | PU240 | HU日AR(E) | $\begin{array}{r} \text { PURESHOLJ } \\ \text { SMEV } \end{array}$ | $2 P C$ |  | C.G.GANPBELGFOR FAST REACTORS. | AGCURACY REQUIREMENT NOT mET, gUT preglminary data ayallable frehaly GRUYERE LE CHATTEG. |









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| 27 | TH232 | SNF(E) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { THRESHOGD } \\ & \text { - } 5 \text { SEV } \end{aligned}$ | SPG | 3 | C.G.CAMPBELLIFOR FAST REACTORS. | ACCDRACY peguiremeny may not be MET BY AVAlLABLE EXPERIMEMTAL DATA. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 28 | 4233 | ETA(2) / <br> ETA(EO) | 0.01-0.2EV | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 P C \\ & (.02 E V \\ & 9 \text { TEPS } \end{aligned}$ |  | d.G.TYROR. <br> FOR THEAMAL REACTCRS | CurRENT DATA file needs <br> IMFROVEME:Y BUT ACCLRAEY <br> requirement vay net be ret by <br> AVAlGAELE EXPERINENTAL OATA, SO |
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| 27 | U235 | $S N N=(E, E *, W)$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { THRESHOLD } \\ & \text { WMEY } \end{aligned}$ | 2000 |  | G.G.CAMPBELL.FgR FAST REACTORS. | CURZENT DTTA FIGE SEEDS REISIC:. dVAlGABLE EXPERIMEMTAL DATA ARE prcbably ajeguateg |
| 3.$)$ | 4235 | SNF(E) | 100EV-5MEV | 306 | $1$ | G.G. CAMP日EGLEFOR FAST REACTORS, YHIS EVALUATION WILL EE USED TO OBTAIN UZ38 FISSICN DATA FROM relative measugemevts. |  CURZENTGY LHQER REVISIOH.EVALUATIOA |
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TABLE 2qEVALLATIOVS NEEDED.

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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 37 | PU237 | ALPHA(E) | $0.1-100$ KEV | $\begin{aligned} & 10 P G \\ & (E \cdot 2 E) \end{aligned}$ | 3 | C.G.CAMPBELLIFOR FAST REACTORS. | NEW ITEM. |
| 38 | PU240 | $\sin (E, E *, 6)$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { THRESHOG7 } \\ & \text {-4 } 414 \mathrm{E} \end{aligned}$ | $40^{\circ} 6$ | 2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { C.G.CAMPBELLOFCR FAST } \\ & \text { REACTORS. } \end{aligned}$ | SOME DRTA AVAILABLE, A. $3, S$ SITH ET AL, EANb. EVAbUATIC' YEEDED. |
| 39 | PU240 | SHG(E) | 100EV-4tSEV | $\begin{aligned} & E P C \\ & (E=\langle E) \end{aligned}$ | 2 | G.G.GAUPBELLGF:R FAST REACTORS. | HEW ITEM. |
| 40 | PU240 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SHG(E) JR } \\ & A \operatorname{PH} A(E) \end{aligned}$ | $40^{*} E \searrow=111 E^{\prime \prime}$ | 10\%C | 3 | C.G.CAMP日ELGOFOA FAST reactors. | NEW ITEU. <br> ) ISEREPANCIES RESJLVED, YOXCNGAERE. NEW EVALLATION PETUIAED. |
| 41 | PU24 1 | $\begin{aligned} & E T H(E) / \\ & E T: M(E O) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.01 \mathrm{AE} \\ & 1.15 \mathrm{EV} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 P C \\ & A P C \end{aligned}$ | 2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { J.GAYRCR -FOQ.THERMAL } \\ & \text { REACTCRS. } \end{aligned}$ | CURZENT DATA FIGE NEEDG <br> IMP:ONEMEST BUT ACCLRACY <br> REGDIREMETT IS TUT NET BY <br> SVATLAGLE EXPERINENTAL DATA, SS <br> MEASUREMEITS REGUESTED. |
| 42 | Pu242 | StIJ( $¢$ | 0.01-4.0E: | $10^{\circ 6}$ | 2 | J.G.pYROR-FOR STJOLES AF FLUTCIIUM FECYGLE | M1 MORK ELANAEO. |
| 43 | $A^{1 / 241}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { SNA } \\ \text { RESINTNA } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { THERMAL } \\ 0.55 E V=2 \text { EVE } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 F 5 \\ & 10 F C \end{aligned}$ | 2 | J.G.TYZCR-FCR STUDIES OF FLitciluv RECYCLE |  SOAERBY ET AL,EAMJC(UK) 151 L P. 29 |
| 44 | Ai 242 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SN: } \\ & \text { RESINTNA } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { THERYAK } \\ 0.35 E v=24 E \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 C \\ & 100 \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | 2 | J. G.TYRCR-FCR STUJIES DF FGUTOIIU" REGYCEE | soye data afallible, sfaezay et úh. AERE. EAKOC(UK)151 L P.29. |
| 45 | AM242 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SNF } \\ & \text { RESINTNF } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { THEPVAL } \\ 0.55 E V-2 \mathrm{HEV} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 p 6 \\ & 1008 \end{aligned}$ | 2 | J.G.TYMCR-FGR STADIES OF PLUTO\&IU AECYCbE |  SOWERBY ET AG: EANDC(UX) 151 b P. 293 |


the previolds edition of the uk request bist livgluded in the same table goth FISSION AND FUSIDN REDUIREMENTS．THIS PROGEEDURE ADPEARS TO MAVE GEEN SOIIEWHAT PAEGIPITATE IN VIEH OF THE UNDEFINED NATURE OF THCSE PROBLEMS ASSCGIATED WIP FUSION REAETCRS．AGCORDINGGY，IT WAS OECIDED TO PRESENT PHE PUSION REQUIGEMENTS as a separate table，and after sone deligeration，the bist of fision qegijests has aEEN SUBSTANTIAGUY REVISED．
the current bist is presenpeo as table 3 of yhis report．soye pajns here pakeh to ioentify the more important nuchear reqijirementsohongyer phe avaibajbe oata SHGUGD AE FULGY ASSESSE！IN EAGH CASE BEFORE ASSERYING THAT EXOERIMENTAL measurements are essentiah．

TABLE 3 （m ROLITAENENTS FOR FLSION REACTORS．


| 1 | 6！ | $\operatorname{SNN}(E, 6)$ | 1 KEV － $1514 \mathrm{E}^{\circ}$ | 2096 | 3 | R．Hascosman | CTR | HJJK． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | 616 | $S N N *(E *, ~ 6) ~$ | TMAESH－13HEV | $20 F C$ | 3 | R． 4 A SCJx－F9\％ | CTA | 102k． |
| 3 | 1.16 | $\begin{aligned} & N \text { SDGG ERGM } \\ & N N *(E, E *) \end{aligned}$ | TuRESH－154SV | 2000 | 3 | R．Hancox－min | CTA | WJRK4 |


| 4 | 1.17 | SNN（E，し） | 15Vの15\％V | 15：9 | 3 | R．MANCOX－FOA | GT9 WIRK． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 | 617 | $N$ SPEG FRDM $N N *(E, E *)$ | THRESH－15MEJ | 20.9 | 3 | R．itancoxama | CTR WORK． |
| 6 | 3E9 | 3N2N（E） | THRESH－15MEV | 2000 | 3 | 2．Hatcox．F刀a | CTA NARK． |
| 7 | $F 19$ | SHA（E） |  | $10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 3 | R．TANCSX＝FOR | CTR WJak． |
| 8 | $F 19$ | SNN＊（E） |  | 20.0 | 3 | Q．HANCDX－FOR | GTR HORK． |
| 9 | $F 19$ | SH2N（E） | THPESH－15ME＇ | 2096 | 3 | R．HAllGXXFOR | CTR WORK． |
| 11） | FE | SNN＊（E，E＊，${ }^{\text {a }}$ ） | TH2Esta 15 MEV | 2000 | 3 | R．HANCOX FOR | CTR JORK． |








## TABLE 5 . ITE"S RE'HO'VED FROM PREVIOUS EVAGUATICV REQUEST LIST.





| 42 | NI | G SPEC RROM $N N *$ (EG) | 14MEV | 2080 | 3 | S.B60h@FOR | CTR WORK. | Withdaawn afper reassessment of fusion requirements. SEE TABLE 3. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 43 | $N!$ | $\operatorname{SN} 2 N(E *, b)$ | 14MEV | $10 F C$ | 5 | S.BLOHEPOR | CTR 'ARKK. | Wifhorawn after reassessment cb FUSiON REQUIREMENTS. SEE TABLE 3. |
| 44 | NI | SNG(E) | THERMAL-14MEV | 10 FC | 3 | S.BLOHEFOR | CTR WURK. | WITHDRAWN AFTER REASSESSMENY CF Fusion requirements. see tanle 3. |
| 45 | N1 | SNP(E) | THRESH. 14 ME - | 2090 | 3 | S.BLOWafor | CTR SORK. | WITHTRANN AFTER REASSESSMEST CF fusion requiqeveints. SEE fible 3. |
| 46 | 111 | SNALPHA(E) | THZESH-14NEV | $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 3 | S.3LOAmFOR | CPR KORK. | WITHDAANN AFTER REASSESSiACY FUSICN REQUIRENENTS, SEE TA: |


| 47 | cu | G SPEG FRON NGT(EG) | 14 MEY | 2080 | 3 | S.GLOM.f0? | CYR | WORK, | WITHOAANN AFTER REASSESSMENT OF FuSici Requigevents. see pable 3. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 48 | cu | $\begin{aligned} & G \text { SPEG FROM } \\ & N N *(E G) \end{aligned}$ | 14MEV | $20 P 6$ | 3 | S.BLOH-FGR | cra | WORX. | WIthDRAAN AFtER REASSEgSMENT Cf FuSion requjreyenis. SEE pable 3. |
| 49 | cu | SN2N(E*, W) . | 14MEV | $10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 3 | S.aLOWGFOA | 679 | WDRK. | WITHSAANN AFTER REASSESSMENT ©F FUSic.v REQUIREMENTS. SEE TABGE 3. |
| 50 | Cu | SNS(E) | THERMAL-14MEV | 10PC | 3 | S.860W-FOP | CTA | WORK. | WITHDRANN AFTER REASSESSMEAT CF Fusion requirejents. SEE table 3. |
| 51 | cu | SNP(E) | THRESHE14ME't | 2056 | 3 | S.B60taran | CTR | WORK. | hithorain after aeasgessment cf FUSION REQUIRENENTS. SEE TABLE 3. |
| 52 | CU | SNAGPHA(E) | THFES4.14MEV | 2086 | 3 | S.8104.F08 | ETR | WORK. | W! ITORAN AFPER REASSESSMEAT OF FUSICV REQUIREMENTS. SEE TABLE 3. |






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     and reproms tion abould be aderéaed.

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ For example, the highest priority woula $i e$ given to requests for nuclear data for reactors to be built in the near future if:

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    or - information on an important reactor parareter is in principle attainable through mathematical calculation from nuclear data only;
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