TITLE: PROMPT FISSION NEUTRON SPECTRA AND AVERAGE PROMPT NEUTRON MULTIPLICITIES

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The Los Alamos National Laboratory requests that the publisher identify this article as work performed under the auspices of the U.S. Department of Energy.
We present a new method for calculating the prompt fission neutron spectrum $N(E)$ and average prompt neutron multiplicity $\bar{v}$ as functions of the fissioning nucleus and its excitation energy. The method is based on standard nuclear evaporation theory and takes into account (1) the motion of the fission fragments, (2) the distribution of fission-fragment residual nuclear temperature, (3) the energy dependence of the cross section $\sigma_0$ for the inverse process of compound-nucleus formation, and (4) the possibility of multiple-chance fission. We use a triangular distribution in residual nuclear temperature based on the Fermi-gas model. This leads to closed expressions for $N(E)$ and $\bar{v}$ when $\sigma_0$ is assumed constant and readily computed quadratures when the energy dependence of $\sigma_0$ is determined from an optical model. Neutron spectra and average multiplicities calculated with an energy-dependent cross section agree well with experimental data for the neutron-induced fission of $^{235}\text{U}$ and the spontaneous fission of $^{252}\text{Cf}$. For the latter case, there are some significant inconsistencies between the experimental spectra that need to be resolved.

I. INTRODUCTION

Having been concerned thus far in this meeting with properties of the delayed neutrons emitted from fission fragments, it is time now to shift our attention to the prompt neutrons. Both the prompt fission neutron spectrum $N(E)$ and average prompt neutron multiplicity $\bar{v}$ are required in the analysis of many types of fission measurements and in the design of nuclear reactors as well as in many other applications. For these purposes, $N(E)$ is usually represented by a Maxwellian or Watt spectrum with parameters determined from adjustments to experimental data, and $\bar{v}$ is also usually obtained experimentally [1]. Such approaches cannot be used to predict $N(E)$ and $\bar{v}$ for fissioning nuclei or excitation energies that have not been studied.
experimentally. Also, because they neglect several important physical effects, these approaches must fail beyond certain levels of precision.

The importance of a more fundamental calculation of the prompt fission neutron spectrum $N(E)$ has been recognized recently, and several calculations based on conventional nuclear theory have been performed. Brown and Pietrich [2] and Batenko et al. [3] have used Hauser-Feshbach theory to calculate $N(E)$ for the spontaneous fission of $^{252}$Cf. While removing the deficiencies inherent in the Maxwellian and Watt spectra, these approaches are sufficiently complicated that they are difficult to apply to a variety of fissioning nuclei and excitation energies. In another study for the spontaneous fission of $^{252}$Cf, Märtens et al. [4] used a complex cascade evaporation model to calculate $N(E)$. A similar evaporation model has been used by Hu and Wang [5] to calculate $N(E)$ and $\bar{v}$, for neutron-induced fission of $^{235}$U, $^{238}$U, and $^{239}$Pu as functions of incident neutron energy.

With the goal of incorporating the relevant physical effects yet retaining sufficient simplicity to facilitate its practical application, we have also developed a new method for calculating the prompt fission neutron spectrum $N(E)$ and average prompt neutron multiplicity $\bar{v}$ [6,7]. As illustrated in Sec. II, our method predicts $N(E)$ and $\bar{v}$ as functions of the fissioning nucleus and its excitation energy, taking into account multiple-chance fission when it becomes energetically possible. Some comparisons with experimental data are made in Sec. III for the neutron-induced fission of $^{235}$U and in Sec. IV for the spontaneous fission of $^{252}$Cf. Because of the importance of the latter reaction as a standard, we perform least-squares adjustments of Maxwellian spectra and our present spectra to some recent experimental spectra for the spontaneous fission of $^{252}$Cf. This uncovers some significant inconsistencies between the experimental spectra that need to be resolved. Our conclusions are presented in Sec. V.

II. SUMMARY OF NEW THEORY

We use standard nuclear evaporation theory to calculate the prompt fission neutron spectrum and the average prompt neutron multiplicity as functions of the fissioning nucleus and its excitation energy, for spontaneous as well as neutron-induced fission. We take into account the motion of the fission fragment from which the neutrons are emitted, the distribution of fission-fragment residual nuclear temperature resulting from fragment cooling as neutrons are emitted, the energy dependence of the cross section for the inverse process of compound-nucleus formation, and the possibility of multiple-chance fission. In this section we present a summary of our approach, but refer the reader to Refs. [6] and [7] for a complete description.

A. Calculation of Prompt Fission Neutron Spectra

We calculate the neutron energy spectrum in the center-of-mass system of a given fission fragment and then transform to the laboratory system, taking into account that the average velocity of the light fragment is higher than that of the heavy fragment. The center-of-mass neutron energy spectrum
corresponding to a fixed residual nuclear temperature $T$ is given approximately by [8,9]

$$
\phi(e) = k(T) \sigma_c(e) e \exp(-e/T),
$$

where $e$ is the center-of-mass neutron energy, $\sigma_c(e)$ is the cross section for the inverse process of compound-nucleus formation, and $k(T)$ is the temperature-dependent normalization constant given by

$$
k(T) = \left[ \int_0^\infty \sigma_c(e) e \exp(-e/T) de \right]^{-1}.
$$

This spectrum, along with all other distributions in this paper unless otherwise noted, is normalized to unity when integrated from zero to infinity.

As stressed by Weisskopf [8], $T$ is not the temperature of the evaporating compound nucleus at excitation energy $E_*$, but is instead the temperature of the residual nucleus at an excitation energy $E^* - B$ that is diminished by the neutron separation energy $B$. The prompt fission neutron spectrum depends strongly on the distribution of fission-fragment excitation energy $E^*$ and only weakly on the distributions of fission-fragment mass and kinetic energy. Therefore, we take into account the former distribution, but use average values for the last two distributions unless high accuracy is required as in, for example, a fission neutron spectrum standard.

The initial distribution of total fission-fragment excitation energy is approximately Gaussian in shape, with a total average value that is given by

$$
<E^* > = <E_r > + B_n + E_k - <E_{tot} >.
$$

Here, $<E_r >$ is the average energy release, $B_n$ and $E_k$ are the separation and kinetic energies of the neutron inducing fission, and $<E_{tot} >$ is the total average fission-fragment kinetic energy. For spontaneous fission, both $B_n$ and $E_k$ in Eq. (3) are zero.

Starting with an initial distribution of fission-fragment excitation energy obtained from experimental distributions of fission-fragment kinetic energy and neutron number, Terrell [10] summed the residual distributions following the emission of successive neutrons to obtain the distribution of excitation energy that governs neutron emission. This distribution was then transformed into the distribution $P(T)$ of fission-fragment residual nuclear temperature by use of the Fermi gas model, where the excitation energy $E^*$ is related to the nuclear temperature $T$ and the nuclear level density parameter $a$ by

$$
E^* = aT^2.
$$

The resulting temperature distribution is approximately triangular in shape, with a moderately broad high-temperature cutoff.
Terrell observed that if this diffuse cutoff is replaced by a sharp cutoff, so that $P(T)$ is approximated by the triangular distribution

$$
P(T) = \begin{cases} 
2T/T_m^2, & T \leq T_m \\
0, & T > T_m
\end{cases} \quad (4)
$$

then the maximum temperature $T_m$ is related to the initial total average fission-fragment excitation energy $<E^*>$ approximately by

$$
T_m = (\langle E^* \rangle / a)^{1/2} \quad (5)
$$

Equations (1) and (4) form the basis of our calculation of the prompt fission neutron spectrum. We consider two cases in calculating the spectrum.

In the first case, the cross section for the inverse process of compound-nucleus formation is assumed constant, which leads to a closed-form expression for the spectrum. The integral of this spectrum over an arbitrary finite energy range is also of closed form, which has important practical significance. In the second case, the energy dependence of the cross section for the inverse process of compound-nucleus formation is explicitly taken into account by use of an optical model. This spectrum is obtained by numerical integration and is a more accurate spectrum than that of the first case.

1. Constant Compound Nucleus Cross Section

If the compound nucleus cross section has a constant value $\sigma_c$, the normalization integral $k(T)$ has the value $1/(\sigma_c T^2)$. The neutron energy spectrum in the center-of-mass system of a fission fragment is then obtained by integrating Eq. (1) over the triangular temperature distribution given by Eq. (4). This yields

$$
\Phi(\varepsilon) = \int_0^{\varepsilon} \phi(\varepsilon) P(T) dT = \frac{2\varepsilon}{T^2} \int_0^{T_m} \frac{\exp(-\varepsilon/T)}{T} dT = \frac{2\varepsilon}{T^2} E_1(\varepsilon/T) \quad (6)
$$

where

$$
E_1(x) = \int_x^{\infty} \frac{\exp(-u)}{u} du
$$

is the exponential integral [11]. This result has been obtained previously by Kapoor et al [12].

Although $\Phi(\varepsilon)$ itself is given in terms of an exponential integral, the moments $<\varepsilon^m>$ of this distribution can all be evaluated simply by interchang-
ing the order of integration, which leads to

$$\langle \epsilon^n \rangle = \int_0^\infty \epsilon^n \phi(\epsilon) d\epsilon = \frac{2(n+1)!}{n+2} \frac{T_m^n}{T_m} .$$  

(7)

In particular, the mean energy and mean-square energy are given by

$$\langle \epsilon \rangle = \frac{4}{3} T_m$$  

and

$$\langle \epsilon^2 \rangle = 3T_m^2 .$$  

(8)

(9)

We transform the spectrum given by Eq. (6) from the center-of-mass system of a fission fragment to the laboratory system, under the assumption that the neutrons are emitted isotropically from a fission fragment moving with average kinetic energy per nucleon $E_f$. This is accomplished by use of the general result [10,13]

$$N(E,E_f) = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{E_f}} \int_{\sqrt{E+\sqrt{E_f}}}^{\sqrt{E-\sqrt{E_f}}} \Phi(\epsilon) \frac{d\epsilon}{\sqrt{\epsilon}} ,$$  

(10)

where $E$ is the laboratory neutron energy. Upon inserting Eq. (6) and interchanging the order of integration, we obtain for the laboratory prompt fission neutron energy spectrum of one of the fragments

$$N(E,E_f) = \frac{1}{3(E_f T_m)^{1/2}} \left( u_2^{3/2} E_1(u_2) - u_1^{3/2} E_1(u_1) \right) + \gamma\left( \frac{3}{2}, u_2 \right) - \gamma\left( \frac{3}{2}, u_1 \right) ,$$

(11)

where

$$u_1 = \frac{(\sqrt{E} - \sqrt{E_f})^2}{T_m} ,$$

$$u_2 = \frac{(\sqrt{E} + \sqrt{E_f})^2}{T_m} ,$$

and
\[
\gamma(a,x) = \int_0^x u \exp(-u) \, du
\]
is the incomplete gamma function [14]. This spectrum can be calculated readily on a modern computer, as both the exponential integral and the incomplete gamma function are usually standard library functions. For applied purposes we present in Ref. [6] a closed-form expression for the integral of Eq. (11) over an arbitrary energy interval.

From conservation of momentum it follows that the average kinetic energy per nucleon of the light fragment is given by

\[
E_f^L = \frac{A_H}{A} \frac{<E_{f \text{ tot}}^L>}{<E_{f \text{ tot}}^H>}
\]

where

\[
<\!E_{f \text{ tot}}^L> = \text{total average fission-fragment kinetic energy}
\]

\[A = \text{mass number of the compound nucleus undergoing fission}
\]

\[A_L \text{ and } A_H = \text{average mass numbers of the light and heavy fragments, respectively.}
\]

Similarly, the average kinetic energy per nucleon of the heavy fragment is

\[
E_f^H = \frac{A_L}{A} \frac{<E_{f \text{ tot}}^H>}{<E_{f \text{ tot}}^L>}
\]

For the fission of actinide nuclei, the average number of neutrons emitted from a given fragment depends strongly on fragment mass in accordance with the familiar sawtooth curve [1,15]. However, in the vicinity of the average fragments, the average numbers of neutrons emitted from the light and heavy fragments are approximately equal [1,15]. Accordingly, we equate the prompt fission neutron spectrum to the average of the spectra calculated for the light and heavy fragments. The laboratory prompt fission neutron energy spectrum \(N(E)\) is therefore written as

\[
N(E) = \frac{1}{2} [N(E,E_f^L) + N(E,E_f^H)].
\]

The mean and mean-square energies for this spectrum are given by

\[
<\!E> = \frac{1}{2} (E_f^L + E_f^H) + \frac{4}{3} T_m
\]
and

\[ \langle E^2 \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \left( (E_L^f)^2 + (E_H^f)^2 \right) + \frac{20}{9} \left( E_L^f + E_H^f \right) T_m + 3T^2_m. \] (16)

We now discuss some illustrative examples of the laboratory prompt fission neutron spectrum given in Eq. (14). In these examples, as well as in all others given in Sec. II, we use values of the constants as determined in Ref. [6].

The spectrum calculated from Eq. (14) is shown by the solid curve in Fig. 1 for the fission of \(^{235}\text{U}\) induced by \(0.53\)-MeV neutrons. This reaction is chosen because of the existence of recent experimental data on the prompt fission neutron spectrum [16]. The dashed curve in Fig. 1 shows the Watt spectrum that is obtained by approximating \(\Phi(\epsilon)\) by a center-of-mass Maxwellian spectrum and by using the same average kinetic energy per nucleon \(E_f^*\) from the average of Eqs. (12) and (13), for both the light and heavy fragments. Transformation to the laboratory system by use of Eq. (10) yields

\[ N(E) = \frac{\exp(-E/T_W)}{\pi^{1/2} E^{1/2} \left[ \tanh(2E_f^* T_m)^{1/2} \right] \exp(-E/T_m)} \cdot \exp(-E/T_W), \] (17)

where the effective Watt temperature \(T_W\) is given by

\[ T_W = \frac{8}{9} T_m. \]

By construction, the mean laboratory neutron energy for this spectrum is equal to that given by Eq. (15) for the exact spectrum.

The dot-dashed curve in Fig. 1 shows the laboratory Maxwellian spectrum

\[ N(E) = \frac{2\sqrt{E}}{\sqrt{\pi} T_m^{3/2}} \exp(-E/T_m), \] (18)

where the effective Maxwellian temperature

\[ T_M = \frac{1}{3} (E_L^f + E_H^f) + \frac{8}{9} T_m \]

is determined by requiring that the mean laboratory neutron energy of this spectrum be equal to that given by Eq. (15) for the exact spectrum.

As can be seen more clearly in Fig. 2, where we plot the ratio of these two approximations to the exact spectrum, the Watt spectrum is accurate to within a few per cent for laboratory neutron energies between 0 and \(\sim 7\) MeV. For higher energies, the Watt spectrum is smaller than the exact spectrum because the Watt temperature \(T_W\) is smaller than the maximum temperature \(T_m\).
In practice, the Watt spectrum is usually increased at high energies to better reproduce experimental data there by increasing $T_w$ and decreasing $E_f$ to values that are somewhat unphysical.

The Maxwellian spectrum, which neglects the motion of the fission fragments from which the neutrons are emitted, is a less accurate approximation. The Maxwellian spectrum is larger than the exact spectrum for laboratory neutron energies between 0 and ~1 MeV, whereas it is smaller for energies between ~1 and 5 MeV. For higher energies it is larger than the exact spectrum because the Maxwellian temperature $T_m$, which must account for the motion of the fission fragments as well as the center-of-mass motion of the neutrons, is larger than the maximum temperature $T$. In practice, the Maxwellian spectrum is usually decreased at high energies to better reproduce experimental data there by decreasing $T$. To preserve the normalization, this simultaneously increases the spectrum somewhat at lower energies.

The spurious enhancement of the Maxwellian spectrum for energies below ~1 MeV ironically accounts for part of its popularity in practice. As shown in Sec. II.A, the energy dependence of the compound nucleus cross section $\sigma$ increases the spectrum at low energies relative to that calculated for a constant cross section. For the wrong physical reason, the Maxwellian spectrum reproduces this increase at low neutron energies somewhat better than do other spectra calculated for a constant cross section.

Our approach provides definite predictions concerning the dependence of the spectrum on both the fissioning nucleus and the kinetic energy of the neutron inducing fission. Figure 3 shows how the spectrum increases at high energy and decreases at low energy as the charge of the fissioning nucleus increases, for thermal-neutron-induced fission. Figure 4 shows how the spectrum increases at high energy and decreases at low energy as the kinetic energy of the incident neutron increases, for the first-chance fission of $^{235}$U. As discussed in Sec. II.B, the inclusion of multiple-chance fission processes at high incident neutron energy decreases the spectrum at high energy relative to that calculated for first-chance fission.

2. Energy-Dependent Compound-Nucleus Cross Section

When the energy dependence of the cross section $\sigma_c(\varepsilon)$ for the inverse process of compound nucleus formation is taken into account, the neutron energy spectrum in the center-of-mass system of a fission fragment is again obtained by integrating Eq. (1) over the triangular temperature distribution given by Eq. (4). We obtain

$$\Phi(\varepsilon, \sigma_c) = \frac{2\sigma_c(\varepsilon)\varepsilon}{\pi^2 T^2} \int_0^{T_m} k(T) T \exp(-\varepsilon/T) dT . \quad (19)$$

The neutron energy spectrum $N(E,E_f)$ in the laboratory system for a fission fragment moving with average kinetic energy per nucleon $E_f$ is obtained by inserting this result into Eq. (1). This yields...
The center-of-mass neutron energy spectrum \( \Phi(\varepsilon) \) is obtained by evaluating Eq. (19) for neutron emission from the light \( L \) and heavy \( H \) average fission fragments and averaging the results in accordance with the discussion of Eq. (14), namely,

\[
\Phi(\varepsilon) = \frac{1}{2} [\Phi(\varepsilon, \sigma^L_c) + \Phi(\varepsilon, \sigma^H_c)] .
\]  

The center-of-mass energy moments of this spectrum, \( <\varepsilon^N> \), are given by

\[
<\varepsilon^N> = \int_0^\infty \varepsilon^N \Phi(\varepsilon) d\varepsilon .
\]  

The laboratory prompt fission neutron spectrum is obtained by evaluating Eq. (2) for light \( L \) and heavy \( H \) average fission fragments and averaging the results, namely

\[
N(E) = \frac{1}{2} [N(E, E_f^L, \sigma^L_c) + N(E, E_f^H, \sigma^H_c)] .
\]  

The laboratory energy moments \( <E^N> \) of this spectrum are given by

\[
<E^N> = \int_0^\infty E^N N(E) dE .
\]  

Considering again the fission of \(^{235}\text{U}\) induced by 0.53-MeV neutrons, we illustrate in Figs. 5 and 6 the laboratory prompt neutron energy spectrum calculated from Eq. (23) using energy-dependent compound nucleus cross sections \( \sigma(\varepsilon) \). Results are shown and compared to the constant cross section result for three choices of the optical model potential used to calculate \( \sigma(\varepsilon) \). These potentials, which have been widely used in neutron scattering calculations, are due to Becchetti and Greenless [17], Wilmore and Hodgson [18], and Moldauer [19]. The potentials are utilized in Eq. (23) by calculating \( \sigma(\varepsilon) \) for neutrons incident on the central fragment of both the light and heavy average fragment groups, in the present case \(^{98}\text{Sr}\) and \(^{140}\text{Xe}\).

Inspection of the figures shows that the energy-dependent cross sections soften the laboratory spectrum above \( \sim 2 \) MeV and harden it below, relative to that calculated for a constant cross section. Also, a broad peak with a maximum enhancement of \( \sim 10\% \) exists in the energy-dependent cross-section calculation relative to that for a constant cross section.
Thus, the effect of the energy-dependent cross sections is to change the
shape of the calculated spectrum in such a way as to increase the probabil-
ity for emission of low-energy neutrons and to decrease the probability for
emission of high-energy neutrons. Correspondingly, the energy moments
calculated with Eqs. (22) and (24) for energy-dependent cross sections, are
smaller than those calculated with Eqs. (7) and (15-16), for constant cross
sections. Finally, we note from Fig. 6 that detailed comparisons of experi-
ment and theory in the high-energy tail of the spectrum require use of an
optical potential based on relatively high-energy neutron scattering data in
order to draw meaningful conclusions. Of the three potentials presented
here, that of Becchetti and Greenless [17] best meets this requirement. We
therefore use this potential in the remainder of the present work.

B. Calculation of Average Prompt Neutron Multiplicities

The excitation energy of fission fragments is dissipated primarily by
prompt neutron emission and to a lesser extent by prompt gamma emission in
cascade de-excitation processes. The average prompt neutron multiplicity \( \bar{\nu} \),
is the average total number of prompt neutrons emitted per fission from all
contributing cascades. As in the case of the prompt fission neutron spec-
trum \( N(E) \), we calculate \( \bar{\nu} \) as a function of both the fissioning nucleus and
its excitation energy.

The total average fission-fragment excitation energy \( \langle E^* \rangle \) is by energy
conservation equal to the product of the average prompt neutron multiplicity
\( \bar{\nu} \) and the average energy removed per emitted neutron \( \langle \eta \rangle \) plus the total av-
\end{equation}

\begin{equation}
\langle \eta \rangle = \langle S_n \rangle + \langle \varepsilon \rangle .
\end{equation}

Combining Eqs. (25) and (26) and solving for \( \bar{\nu} \) yields

\begin{equation}
\bar{\nu} = \frac{\langle E^* \rangle - \langle E^* \rangle_{\text{tot}}}{\langle S_n \rangle + \langle \varepsilon \rangle} .
\end{equation}

In this equation the total average fission-fragment excitation energy
\( \langle E^* \rangle \) is already known as a function of the fissioning nucleus and its exci-
tation energy and is given by Eq. (3). Similarly, the average center-of-
mass energy of the emitted neutrons \( \langle \varepsilon \rangle \) is identical to the mean energy of
the center-of-mass prompt fission neutron spectrum \( \Phi(\varepsilon) \) and is also known as
a function of both the fissioning nucleus and its excitation energy. For
the case of a constant compound nucleus cross section, $<c>$ is given by Eq.
(8), and for the case of an energy-dependent compound nucleus cross section,
$c$ is given by Eq. (22).

We obtain the explicit expression for the average prompt neutron multi-
plicity $\tilde{\nu}_p$ by inserting Eq. (3) into Eq. (27), which yields finally

$$\tilde{\nu}_p = \frac{<E_1 + B_1 + E_n - <E_{tot} > - <E_{tot} >}{<S_n > + <E>}.$$  

(28)

This equation is valid for neutron-induced first-chance fission and sponta-
naneous fission, in which case $E_1$ and $B$ are set equal to zero. In addi-
tion, the various terms of the average prompt neutron multiplicity for
neutron-induced multiple-chance fission, to be discussed next, are con-
structed using this expression for first-chance fission. In Secs. III and
IV we will compare experimental and calculated average prompt neutron multi-
plicities.

C. Multiple-Chance Fission

At incident neutron energies above ~ 6 MeV the excitation energy of the
compound nucleus is sufficiently large that fission is possible following
the emission of one or more neutrons. Consequently, Eqs. (14) or (23) for
the prompt neutron spectrum $N(E)$ and Eq. (28) for the average neutron mul-
tiplicity $\tilde{\nu}_p$ must be solved for successive fissioning compound nuclei that
occur in the competing multiple-chance fission reactions. The final expres-
sions for $N(E)$ and $\tilde{\nu}_p$ are then obtained by combining the contributions from
the individual competing reactions in proportion to their corresponding
probabilities of occurrence. We present here the final equations for $N(E)$
and $\tilde{\nu}_p$ for the effects of and competition between multiple-chance fission
processes up through third-chance fission and refer the reader to Ref. [6]
for a complete derivation of these equations. We then illustrate these
effects for the neutron-induced multiple-chance fission of $^{235}$U.

The prompt fission neutron spectrum for neutron-induced, multiple-
chance fission is obtained by construction, using the expression for the
prompt fission neutron spectrum $N(E)$ due to first-chance fission, the ex-
pression for the evaporation spectrum $\phi(E)$ due to neutron emission prior to
fission, and the multiple-chance fission probabilities $P^f_i$. The total prompt fission neutron spectrum due to first-, second-, and third-chance
fission events is given in the laboratory system by

$$N(E) = \left\{ P^f_1 \tilde{\nu} N_1(E) + P^f_2 \tilde{\nu} [\phi_1(E) + \tilde{\nu} N_2(E)]
+ P^f_3 [\phi_1(E) + \phi_2(E) + \tilde{\nu} N_3(E)]/P^f_1 \tilde{\nu}\right\}$$.  

(29)
where $E$ is the energy of the emitted neutron and $A$ is the mass number of the fissioning compound nucleus. The first term of this equation is the first-chance fission component; the second and third terms are the second-chance fission component; and the fourth, fifth, and sixth terms are the third-chance fission component of the spectrum. The spectrum constructed in this way gives unit normalization when integrated from zero to infinity.

When Eq. (29) is evaluated as a function of incident neutron energy $E_n$, one obtains the prompt fission neutron spectrum matrix $N(E,E_n)$. This matrix is illustrated in Figs. 7 and 8 for the neutron-induced fission of $^{235}\text{U}$ up through third-chance fission. In Fig. 8 the ratio matrix $P(E,E_n) = N(E,E_n)/N(E,0)$ is illustrated to enhance fine details of the matrix. These figures clearly illustrate the dependence of the matrix upon the incident neutron energy $E_n$, particularly in the tail region corresponding to high secondary neutron energy $E$, where the matrix generally becomes harder with increasing $E_n$. As $E_n$ increases beyond about 6 MeV, the tail region softens somewhat because part of the nuclear excitation energy is dissipated by the emission of a neutron prior to fission. This softening is observed again just beyond 13 MeV where the threshold for the emission of two neutrons prior to fission occurs.

We also obtain the average prompt neutron multiplicity for neutron-induced multiple-chance fission by construction, using the expression for the average prompt neutron multiplicity $v$ due to first-chance fission and the multiple-chance fission probabilities $P^A_{f_1}, P^A_{f_2}, P^A_{f_3}$. The total average prompt neutron multiplicity due to first-, second-, and third-chance fission events is given by

$$v = \frac{P^A_{f_1} v_1 + P^A_{f_2} (1 + v_1) + P^A_{f_3} (2 + v_1)}{(P^A_{f_1} + P^A_{f_2} + P^A_{f_3})}$$

We show a comparison of experimental and calculated average neutron multiplicities using this equation, as well as Eq. (28), in the next section.

III. SOME COMPARISONS WITH EXPERIMENT FOR THE NEUTRON-INDUCED FISSION OF $^{235}\text{U}$

We first compare the spectra calculated for both a constant compound nucleus cross section $\sigma$ and an energy-dependent cross section $\sigma(E)$ with the experimental spectrum measured by Johansson and Holmqvist [11] for 0.53-MeV neutrons incident on $^{235}\text{U}$. The comparisons are shown in Figs. 9 and 10. Figure 9 shows that both of the calculated spectra agree well with experiment although there is a clear preference for the energy-dependent cross-section calculation in the tail region of the spectrum above ~ 3 MeV. This preference can be seen more clearly in Fig. 10 where the ratios to the constant cross-section calculation are plotted. This figure shows conclusively that the energy dependent cross-section calculation is the physically preferred spectrum.
Second, we compare the calculated average prompt neutron multiplicity with experiment for the neutron-induced fission of $^{235}\text{U}$ for incident neutron energies ranging from thermal energy to 15 MeV. We compare the experimental data with two different calculations. The first calculation, shown by the dashed curve in Fig. 11, assumes that first-chance fission only is occurring, whereas the second and more realistic calculation, shown by the solid curve, includes the effects of first-, second-, and third-chance fission. In the first-chance fission region the two calculations are of course identical and agree well with experiment, although discrepancies as large as 3% occur near 5-MeV incident neutron energy. In the multiple-chance fission region beginning near 5.5 MeV, the agreement of both the first- and multiple-chance fission calculations with experiment is very good, of the order of 1%. The multiple-chance fission calculation introduces a smooth upward step at the second-chance fission threshold near 5.5 MeV and a very slight drop at the third-chance fission threshold near 12 MeV, relative to the smoother first-chance fission calculation. It appears therefore, for $^{235}\text{U}$ fission, that multiple-chance fission processes introduce only slight corrections to the calculation based on first-chance fission.

IV. PROMPT FISSION NEUTRON SPECTRUM AND AVERAGE PROMPT NEUTRON MULTIPLICITY FOR THE $^{252}\text{Cf}(sf)$ STANDARD REACTION

We now turn our attention to the prompt fission spectrum and average prompt neutron multiplicity for the spontaneous fission of $^{252}\text{Cf}$. These are very important quantities as they are used as standards in many neutron physics measurements and in many areas in applied programs. Therefore, we use our energy-dependent cross-section calculation here. We have already reported our preliminary studies on $^{252}\text{Cf}$ at the 1982 Antwerp meeting in Ref. [16] and in this section we summarize our progress since that meeting.

As in Ref. [16], we take two important new steps to calculate $N(E)$ and $\bar{v}$ for the $^{252}\text{Cf}(sf)$ reaction. The first of these is that we perform a complete integration for the average energy release in fission $\langle E_\text{f} \rangle$ without approximation instead of using our normal seven-point approximation. In so doing, we obtain mass values from the new 1981 Wapstra-Bos mass evaluation [17] when they exist and otherwise from the new macroscopic-microscopic mass formula of Möller and Nix [18]. The second step is that we perform a least-squares adjustment of our calculated spectrum to a well-measured experimental spectrum in order to determine the value of the nuclear level-density parameter $\bar{v}$ that enters our calculations of $N(E)$ and $\bar{v}$ through Eq. (5). A least-squares adjustment is performed because we wish to obtain the most accurate representations of the physical spectrum and physical neutron multiplicity as is possible and we do so with respect to the nuclear level-density parameter because it is the least well-known parameter that enters our formalism. The average neutron multiplicity is not included in the least-squares adjustment because it depends only weakly on the nuclear level density, as shown by Eq. (28).

We perform the least-squares adjustments with respect to two recent measurements of the spectrum. The first of these is the measurement of Boldeman et al. [19], experiment no. 7, final data analysis [20], and the
second is the measurement of Poenitz and Tamura [21,22]. Our results are
given in Figures 12-15 and in Tables I and II where they are compared with
the two experimental measurements as well as with the results of least-
square adjustments that we have performed with respect to a Maxwellian
spectrum.

Considering first our results for the measurement of Boldeman et al.
[19,20], shown in Figs. 12-13 and tabulated in Col. 1 of Tables I and II, we
find that a Maxwellian spectrum with temperature $T_m = 1.426$ MeV gives a
better value of $\chi^2_{\text{min}}$ than does our energy-dependent cross-section calcula-
tion with temperature $T_m = 1.124$ MeV. The values of $\chi^2_{\text{min}}$ are 1.175 and
3.529, respectively. Inspection of Fig. 13 indicates that the difference
between the two $\chi^2_{\text{min}}$ values is due largely to contributions to $\chi^2$ from the
region 800 keV to about 1.1 MeV, wherein the Maxwellian spectrum is every-
where in better agreement with experiment than our calculated spectrum.

Considering second our results for the measurement of Poenitz and
Tamura [21,22], shown in Figs. 14-15 and tabulated in Col. 2 of Tables I and
II, we find that our energy-dependent cross-section calculation with tem-
perature $T_m = 1.094$ MeV gives a better value of $\chi^2_{\text{min}}$ than does a Maxwellian
spectrum with temperature $T_m = 1.429$ MeV. In this case, the values of $\chi^2_{\text{min}}$
are 0.552 and 1.201, respectively. Inspection of Fig. 15 indicates that the
difference between the two $\chi^2_{\text{min}}$ values is not due to the preference of our
calculated spectrum in a specific energy region, as is the case for the
Maxwellian spectrum preference with the Boldeman et al. experiment, but is
instead due to uniformly better agreement with the experiment over most of
the experimental range.

Thus, we see that the two spectrum measurements are inconsistent with
each other and that these inconsistencies, although slight, are significant
because they lead to different conclusions as to what the shape and energy
moments of the real physical spectrum are. Therefore, additional existing
or new experimental measurements of this spectrum are required to determine
exactly the prompt fission neutron spectrum for the $^{252}\text{Cf}(sf)$ standard reac-
tion.

In closing, we note that our calculated values of $\bar{\nu}$ appearing in Table
II are quite close to the experimental values of $3.797 \pm 0.009$, obtained
from the measurements of Amiel [23] and Smith [24], and $3.773 \pm 0.007$
obtained by Spencer et al. [25].

V. CONCLUSIONS

We have formulated a new method for the calculation of the prompt fis-
sion neutron spectrum $N(E)$ and the average prompt neutron multiplicity $\bar{\nu}$
that incorporates the known relevant physical effects and is sufficiently
simple that it can be used in most applications. Our calculations agree
well with experiment and where measurements do not exist, or are not possi-
ble, we are able to provide calculations of $N(E)$ and $\bar{\nu}$ as a function of
fissioning nucleus and excitation energy. In cases requiring maximum accu-
ry, our approach leads itself to least-squares adjustments of the spectrum
with respect to the nuclear level-density parameter. In the case of the $^{252}\text{Cf}(sf)$ standard reaction, we have demonstrated small, but very signifi-
cant, inconsistencies between two measurements of the spectrum that prevent
definitive conclusions on the physical shape of the spectrum and the values of the spectrum energy moments.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We are grateful to J. W. Boldeman and W. P. Poeritz for the use of their experimental data and for several stimulating discussions and communications concerning the prompt fission neutron spectrum for the spontaneous fission of $^{252}$Cf.

REFERENCES


FIGURE CAPTIONS

Fig. 1. Prompt fission neutron spectrum in the laboratory system for the fission of $^{235}$U induced by 0.53-MeV neutrons. The solid curve gives the present spectrum calculated from Eq. (14); the dashed curve gives the Watt
spectrum calculated from Eq. (17); and the dot-dashed curve gives the Maxwellian spectrum calculated from Eq. (18). The values of the three constants appearing in the present spectrum are $E_f^L = 1.062$ MeV, $E_f^H = 0.499$ MeV, and $T_m = 1.019$ MeV, whereas those in the Watt spectrum are $E_f^L = 0.780$ MeV and $T_m = 0.905$ MeV. The value of the single constant appearing in the Maxwellian spectrum is $T_m = 1.426$ MeV. The mean laboratory neutron energies of the three spectra are identical.

Fig. 2. Ratio of Watt spectrum and the Maxwellian spectrum to the present spectrum, corresponding to the curve, shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 3. Dependence of the prompt fission neutron spectrum on the fissioning nucleus, for thermal-neutron-induced fission. The values of the constants are $E_f^L = 1.106$ MeV, $E_f^H = 0.457$ MeV, and $T_m = 0.989$ MeV for $^{228}\text{Th} + \nu$; $E_f^L = 1.033$ MeV, $E_f^L = 0.527$ MeV, and $T_m = 1.124$ MeV for $^{239}\text{Pu} + \nu$; and $E_f^L = 0.995$ MeV, $E_f^L = 0.575$ MeV, and $T_m = 1.304$ MeV for $^{240}\text{Cf} + \nu$.

Fig. 4. Dependence of the prompt fission neutron spectrum on the kinetic energy of the incident neutron for the fission of $^{235}\text{U}$. The maximum temperature $T_m$ is 1.006 MeV when the incident neutron energy is 0, 1.157 MeV when the incident neutron energy is 7 MeV, and 1.290 MeV when the incident neutron energy is 14 MeV. The values of the average kinetic energy per nucleus are for each case held fixed at $E_f^L = 1.062$ MeV and $E_f^H = 0.499$ MeV. For the last two cases, the spectra are calculated for the first-chance fission only.

Fig. 5. Prompt fission neutron spectra in the laboratory system for the fission of $^{235}\text{U}$ induced by 0.53-MeV neutrons. The short-dashed curve gives the spectrum for $\sigma = \text{constant}$ calculated with Eq. (14) and is identical to the solid curve in Fig. 1. The remaining curve are calculated with Eq. (23), but differ by the choice of optical model potential used to calculate $\sigma_c(c)$ for the average fragment of each mass peak. The solid curve gives the spectrum calculated using the potential of Becchetti and Greenless [12], the dot-dashed curve gives the spectrum calculated using the potential of Wilmore and Hodgson [18], and the long-dashed curve gives the spectrum calculated using the potential of Holdauer [19]. The values of the constants appearing in the spectra are $E_f^L = 1.062$ MeV, $E_f^H = 0.499$ MeV, and $T_m = 1.019$ MeV.

Fig. 6. Ratio of the spectra calculated using different optical model potentials to generate $\sigma(c)$ to the spectrum calculated with $\sigma = \text{constant}$, corresponding to the curves shown in Fig. 5.
**Fig. 7.** Prompt fission neutron spectrum matrix $N(E, En)$ for the neutron-induced fission of $^{235}$U as a function of incident neutron energy $E_n$ and emitted neutron energy $E$.

**Fig. 8.** Prompt fission neutron spectrum ratio matrix $R(E, E_p) = N(E, E_n)/N(E, 0)$ corresponding to the matrix shown in Fig. 7.

**Fig. 9.** Prompt fission neutron spectrum in the laboratory system for the fission of $^{235}$U induced by 0.53-MeV neutrons. The dashed curve gives the spectrum calculated with Eq. (14) for a constant cross section, whereas the solid curve gives the spectrum calculated with Eq. (23) for energy-dependent cross sections obtained using the optical model potential of Becchetti and Greenlees [17]. The values of the constants appearing in the calculated spectra are $E^{*}_f = 1.062$ MeV, $E^{*}_i = 0.499$ MeV, and $T = 1.019$ MeV. The experimental data are those of Johansson and Holmqvist [18].

**Fig. 10.** Ratio of the spectrum calculated using energy-dependent cross sections and the experimental spectrum to the spectrum calculated using a constant cross section, corresponding to the curves shown in Fig. 9.

**Fig. 11.** Average prompt neutron multiplicity as a function of the incident energy for the neutron-induced fission of $^{235}$U. The dashed curve gives the multiplicity calculated with Eq. (28) assuming first-chance fission, whereas the solid curve gives the multiplicity calculated with Eq. (30) assuming multiple-chance fission. In both cases, the optical model potential of Becchetti and Greenlees [17] is used to determine the center-of-mass energies used in the equations. The original sources for the experimental data are given in Ref. [6]. Note the suppressed zero of the vertical scale.

**Fig. 12.** Prompt fission neutron spectrum in the laboratory system for the spontaneous fission of $^{252}$Cf. The dashed curve gives the least-squares adjusted Maxwellian spectrum calculated with Eq. (18) and the solid curve gives the least-squares adjusted energy-dependent cross-section spectrum calculated with Eq. (23). The experimental data are those of Boldeman et al. [19] and Boldeman [20], experiment 7, final data.

**Fig. 13.** Ratio of the energy-dependent cross section spectrum and the experimental spectrum to the Maxwellian spectrum, corresponding to the curves shown in Fig. 12.
Fig. 14. Prompt fission neutron spectrum in the laboratory system to the spontaneous fission of $^{252}$Cf. The dashed curve gives the least-squares adjusted Maxwellian spectrum calculated with Eq. (18) and the solid curve gives the least-squares adjusted energy-dependent cross-section spectrum calculated with Eq. (23). The experimental data are those of Poenitz and Tamura [21] and Poenitz [22].

Fig. 15. Ratio of the energy-dependent cross-section spectrum and the experimental spectrum to the Maxwellian spectrum, corresponding to the curves shown in Fig. 14.
**TABLE I**

*Least-Squares Adjustments of Maxwellian Spectra for the Spontaneous Fission of $^{252}$Cf*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Boldeman et al.</th>
<th>Poenitz and Tamura</th>
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<td>Number of data points</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>51</td>
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<tr>
<td>Energy range of experiment (MeV)</td>
<td>0.801-14.239</td>
<td>0.225-9.800</td>
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<td>Fraction of theoretical spectrum (1%)</td>
<td>77.13</td>
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<td>$T_M$ (MeV)</td>
<td>1.426</td>
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<td>$&lt;E&gt;$ (MeV)</td>
<td>2.139</td>
<td>2.144</td>
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<tr>
<td>$&lt;E^2&gt;$ (MeV$^2$)</td>
<td>7.626</td>
<td>7.658</td>
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<tr>
<td>$\chi^2_{\text{min}}$</td>
<td>1.175</td>
<td>1.201</td>
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</table>

**TABLE II**

*Least-Squares Adjustments of Present Energy-Dependent Cross-Section Spectra for the Spontaneous Fission of Cf*

<table>
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<th>Boldeman et al.</th>
<th>Poenitz and Tamura</th>
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<td>Number of data points</td>
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<tr>
<td>Energy range of experiment (MeV)</td>
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<td>$v$</td>
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<td>3.810</td>
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<tr>
<td>$\chi^2_{\text{min}}$</td>
<td>3.529</td>
<td>0.552</td>
</tr>
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</table>

*Ref. [23] and [24]*

*Ref. [29] and [26]*
Fig. 1.
\[ ^{235}\text{U} + n(0.53 \text{ MeV}) \]

Fig. 2.
Dependence on fissioning nucleus

Fig. 3.
Dependence on incident neutron energy

Fig. 4.
Fig. 5.
Fig. 6.
Fig. 7.
\[ \text{Exp} \ U + n(0.53 \text{ MeV}) \]

**Fig. 9.**

- Experiment
- \( \sigma_0 = \text{Constant} \)
- \( \sigma_0(c) \) Becchetti-Greenlees potential
Fig. 10.
Fig. 11.
Fig. 12.
Fig. 13.
Fig. 1.
\[ \sigma_\alpha(\varepsilon) \text{ Becchetti-Greenlees potential} \]