XIX Meeting of Physics 2020



Contribution ID: 95 Type: video conference

Oversize of the average prompt neutron multiplicity measured by the double energy method in the symmetric region of thermal neutron-induced fission of 239Pu

Saturday, 26 September 2020 14:00 (20)

Using a Monte Carlo method, the measurement by the double energy technique (2E) of the average prompt neutron multiplicity as a function of the mass of fragments from the thermal neutron-induced fission of 239Pu is simulated. The input data, associated with the masses of complementary primary fragments (A, A'), consist of the yield (Y), the average total kinetic energy ((TKE) $^-$) and its standard deviation (σ_- TKE), the average prompt neutron multiplicity (v_- s, a sawtooth approach of an experimental curve v_-), and the inverse slope of v(TKE). The output data, associated with the pseudo masses of complementary fragments (μ , μ) calculated with the double energy method, consist of the corresponding to the simulated as measured quantities Y, (TKE) $^-$, σ_- TKE, N_- , respectively. In comparison with v_- s, N_- and v_- are oversized in the region of light fragment masses near the symmetric fission. To interpret the results, the neighboring masses ratio R(A) =Y(A+1)/Y(A) and the term $F(A)=(1-v_-s_-(A)/A)/(1-v_-s_-(A)^*)/A'$) are defined. It is shown that i) if F>1 the $N_-v_-s_-$ s and $v_-v_-s_-$ s are correlated with R-1 ii) if F<1 then $N_-v_-s_-$ s and $v_-v_-s_-$ s are anticorrelated with R-1. It is concluded that the oversize of v_- relative to v_-s_- s is due to the interplay of the prompt neutron emission and the slope of the mass yield curve.

Keywords: Nuclear Fission; Fission Product Yield; Prompt Neutron Multiplicity; Fission Fragment Kinetic Energy; Plutonium 239.

Primary author(s): MONTOYA, Modesto (Universidad Nacional de Ingeniería)

Presenter(s): MONTOYA, Modesto (Universidad Nacional de Ingeniería)

Session Classification: Nuclear and Particles

Track Classification: Nuclear and Particles