Table VI A1.2 (continued)

Category	D	Statements	Notes	#
Cross section calculation details		USE POLAR COORDINATEs for fission widths	When there are two channels for fission, the pair may be treated as a vector, in which case the two independent variables are the magnitude of the vector and the polar angle, rather than the two widths. Compare, for example, with the Vogt formalism [EV58].	191
		NUMERICAL DERIVATIVEs for resonance parameters	Debug command, to be used only for testing that analytic derivatives are correct.	193
	D	DO NOT USE S-WAVE CUtoff	See Section II.D.1.b for a description of these options.	194
		USE S-WAVE CUTOFF		195
		USE NO CUTOFF FOR DErivatives or cross sections		186
		USE ALTERNATIVE COULomb functions	Use the more-accurate (but also more time-consuming) version of the Coulomb penetrabilities and shift factors. See Section II.C.4 for details.	196
		ADD DIRECT CAPTURE Component to cross section	See Section II.B.4 for details.	197
	D	LAB NON COULOMB EXCItation energies	The excitation energy (for channels for which there is no Coulomb interaction) is defined in the laboratory rather than the center-of-mass system. See parameter ECHAN in card set 10.1 or 10.2 of the INPut file, Table VIA.1.	67
		CM NON COULOMB EXCITation energies	The non-Coulomb excitation energy is given in the cm system rather than the laboratory system.	68
	D	LAB COULOMB EXCITATIon energies	For Coulomb channels, the excitation energy ECHAN (card set 4 or 4a or 10.1 of the INPut file) is in the laboratory system.	69
		CM COULOMB EXCITATIOn energies	For Coulomb channels, the excitation energy is in the center-of-mass system.	70

Table VI A1.2 (continued)

Category	D	Statements	Notes	#
Cross section calculation details, continued		`ADD ELIMINATED CAPTUre channel to final state`	When some capture channels are treated individually and others in aggregate, this command will include both in the calculation of capture cross section. See Section II.B.2 for details.	`10`