Trieste06

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Introduction

History of Evaluation

NSDD network

Workshop Aims



Introduction

The first American Nobel Laureate, Albert A. Michelson, in an 1894 speech at U of Chicago lamented that

"The most important fundamental laws and facts of physical science have all been discovered.



Introduction-cont

These are now so firmly established that the possibility of their ever being supplanted in consequence of new discoveries is exceedingly remote. Our future discoveries must be looked for in the sixth place of decimals."



Introduction-cont

Within three years of this speech, x-rays, electron, radioactivity were discovered!!



Introduction-cont

In last couple decades we have seen advent of: Fax Internet Cellular phone (liquid crystals, GPS technology) Soon to come: Nanotechnology



Evaluation History

Compilation:

- Webster's Dictionary defines to compile as
- "to put together, in a new form, out of materials already existing"
- In scientific fields it involves to compact and serve as a convenient source of detailed information.



Evaluation History

Evaluation:

To evaluate means as "to appraise; to determine value".

A good "compilation" always involves "evaluation".



The Radiactive Constants as of 1930, Reviews of Modern Physics, 3, 427 (1931) By M. Curie, A. Debierne, A.S. Eve, H. Geiger, O. Hahn, S.c. Lind, St. Meyer, E. Rutherford, and E. Schweidler

Decay Half-lives, lifetimes, decay constants



First Compilation of known nuclides was published by Giorgio Fea in 1935: Tabelle Riassunitive E Bibliografia delle Transmutazioni Artificiali, Nuovo Cimento 6, 1 (1935)



Nuclear Dynamics, Experimental Rev. of Modern Physics, 9, 359 (1937) M. Stanley Livingston and H.A. Bethe Nuclide decay modes, half-life, decay energy, production



First Evaluation as Table of Isotopes published by J.J. Livingwood and G. T. Seaborg – Rev Mod Phys 12, 30 (1940) Evaluation Limited to Artificially Produced Nuclear Species – Its Immediate use was in identification of radionuclides and radiotracers



The subsequent editions of Table of Isotopes included all nuclear species:

- G.T. Seaborg, Rev Mod Physics 16, 1 (1944)
- G.T. Seaborg, I. Perlman, *ibid*. 20, 585 (1948)
- J. M. Hollander, I. Perlman, and G. T. Seaborg, ibid., 25, 469 (1953)
- D. Strominger, J.M. Hollander, G.T. Seaborg, ibid., 30, 585 (1958)



The subsequent editions of Table of Isotopes Published by John Wiley: 6th Edition: C. M. Lederer, J. M. Hollander, and I. Perlman 7th Edition: Editors: C. M. Lederer, V. S. Shirley; Principal Authors: E. Browne, J.M. Dairiki, and **R.E.** Doebler: Authors: A.A. Shihab-Eldin, L.J. Jardine, J.K. Tuli, and A.B. Buyrn



The 8^{th,} and the last, edition of Table of Isotopes was also published by John Wiley in two volumes, ~3000 pages+ CD ROM:
Editors: R.B. Firestone, V.S. Shirley
Assistant Editors: C.M. Baglin, S.Y. Chu, J. Zipkin

Unlike previous editions, it is derived, and not an independent evaluation



In 1941 an Editor of Table of Isotopes observed

"The rate at which radioactivities are discovered may be reduced very considerably and the table would itself become stable."

That clearly did not happen!



There were other parallel evaluation efforts: Some of these were:

T. Lauritsen (and later F. Ajzenberg-Selove) (1948-on)

B.S. Dzhelepov (and later with L. Peker and others) in USSR (1950-on)

P. M. Endt (and later with C. van der Leun) (1954 – on)



Wall Chart

Emilio Segre, as part of Enrico Fermi's group, introduced first chart, with Z along the x-axis and N along the Y axis.

Segre's chart was published in 5/1945 as Los Alamos report with classified data omitted!

In 1948 G. Friedlander and M. Perlman, at GE Research Lab, created the first GE chart with Z and N reversed. Sixteen editions have since been published by Knolls Atomic Power Lab



Nuclear Data Sheets

Katherine Way as part of Manhattan Project working at Clinton Lab (later renamed ORNL) began collecting nuclear data.

In 1948 Way headed the Nuclear Data Project at US National Bureau of Standards (later renamed US National Inst of Standards and Technology (NIST))



A "Nuclear Data" report was published in 1950.

The data included measured values, with references of: isotopic abundances, methods of production, n cross sections, half-lives, decay modes, energies and intensities of radiations, conversion coefficients and some reaction data and some decay schemes. There were no recommended values or uncertainties given.



In 1953, the Nuclear Data Project, moved under the US National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council in Washington, DC

The published data, as AEC reports, now also included coin, mass assignments, n-, pseparation energies, total disintegration energies, spins, magnetic and electric moments. Uncertainties were given. Also a single decay scheme for all isobars for given A. The data were in form of loose-leaf pages called

the "NUCLEAR DATA SHEETS"



In 1964, the Nuclear Data Project, under the leadership of Katherine Way moved back to Oak Ridge National Lab, where her effort had originally started in 1948.

The Nuclear Data Sheets were once again to be published in a book form by the Academic Press, rather than the single sheets of data.



Nuclear Data Sheets-Journal

A journal Nuclear Data-Section A was started in December 1965 as Atomic Data Tables.

In February 1966, Nuclear Data Sheets started as the section B of the journal Nuclear Data, and later as simply Nuclear Data Sheets, published by the Academic Press

In August 1973 Two journals Atomic Data and Atomic Data A merged as Atomic and Nuclear Data Tables with K. Way as the Editor



Evaluations limited to NDP-ORNL effort

Time lag in evaluations (1970-71)

Employment situation was not good for Ph.D.'s NSF/NAS joined to make evaluations more current. Created a three-year NIRA program. Recruited two sets of 12 young Ph.D's for twoyear terms. Some stayed in evaluation business at the end of the program (1971-74).



Hand-written data sheets. Draftsman drawn drawings.Bruce Ewbank at ORNL was instrumental in Computerization of recent references (NSR)

Computerization of drawings

Common input format for tables and drawing

Evaluated Nuclear Structure Data File



Subsequent to the completion of NIRA program, it was proposed in 1975 that the evaluation activity be decentralized with international involvement under the auspice of IAEA, Nuclear Data Section. The evaluation responsibility was divided amongst various data centers within and outside the US. The NNDC at BNL coordinated the national and the international effort for the US/DOE. But the lead role in editing and processing of evaluation continued at the NDP/ORNL.



Change of production responsibility to NNDC, however, came about in 1980 when ORNL management support for the activity dropped considerably.

The NNDC took over production of Nuclear Data sheets in 1981 and completely computerized the process. Photo-ready copy of the journal has since been supplied to the publisher.



The ORNL and NNDC jointly edited the journal until June, 1998 when Murray Martin, who started evaluation work with Katherine Way and served as the Editor-in-Chief of the journal while working at the Nuclear Data Project at ORNL, retired. With Murray's retirement the editing responsibility completely shifted to the National Nuclear Data Center.



Nuclear Data Sheets:

1966-1968 Editor: K. Way Asstt: A. Artna, N.B. Gove, W.B. Ewbank 1969-1976 Editor: D. Horen Asstt. Editor: W.B. Ewbank 1976-1980 Editor: W.B. Ewbank 1981-1998 Editor-in-Chief: M. J. Martin Editor: J.K. Tuli 1999-Editor: J.K. Tuli



Nuclear Structure and Decay Data Network

Created in 1975 under auspice of the IAEA, Nuclear Data Section.

- 1. IAEA coordinates international groups
- 2. Meets every two years
- 3. Discuss Responsibilities
- 4. Cooperate in evaluation and program development



Nuclear Structure and Decay Data Network

US Network (~ 6 FTE) BNL ANL LBNL McMaster, Canada ORNL TUNL



Nuclear Structure and Decay Data Network –Cont.

Non-US Contributors

China

(Argentina)	France
Australia	India
	Japan
Belgium	Kuwait
(Bulgaria)	Russia
Canada	



Nuclear Structure and Decay Data Network –Cont.

WHAT DO WE DO?

Primary mission:

Evaluate (or compile) structure & decay data, A=1-294, for inclusion in ENSDF (or XUNDL) database.

Other responsibilities:

- Maintenance of checking & evaluation software
- Peer review of evaluations
- Dissemination of data



Nuclear Structure and Decay Data Network -- Cont.

OUR PRINCIPAL DATABASES

(Web accessible from NNDC or mirror sites; http://www.nndc.bnl.gov links you to them).

- NSR Nuclear Science References
- **ENSDF** Evaluated Nuclear Structure Data File
- **XUNDL** Unevaluated data compiled from recently published literature



Nuclear Structure and Decay Data Network -- Cont.

Analysis Programs

Services to community and evaluators

Web access, from NNDC or its mirror sites; http://www.nndc.bnl.gov links to all

Publications: NDS, TOI, WC





International Evaluation Activity in Nuclear Structure Physics

Nuclear Structure and Decay Data Network





Get new evaluators into the system

Technical Assistance



Workshop - General

Databases currently in use NSR ENSDF XUNDL





Evaluation Methods and Policies



Workshop - General

Hands-on exercises

