Workshop Aims and Evaluation History

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Workshop Aims

International Evaluation Activity in Nuclear Structure Physics

Nuclear Structure and Decay Data Network



Workshop Aims

Get new evaluators into the system

Technical Assistance



Workshop - General

Databases currently in use ENSDF
XUNDL



Workshop - General

Evaluation Methods and Policies



Workshop - General

Hands-on exercises



Evaluations

A short History



Webster's Dictionary defines to compile as "to put together, in a new form, out of materials already existing"

In addition in scientific fields it involves to compact and serve as a convenient source of detailed information. A good "compilation" always involves "evaluation".



First Compilation of known nuclides was published by Giorgio Fea in 1935:

Tabelle Riassunitive E Bibliografia delle Transmutazioni Artificiali,

Nuovo Cimento 6, 1 (1935)



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 – Immediate use in identification 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: C. M. Lederer, V. S. Shirley, Editors;
E. Browne, J.M. Dairiki, R.E. Doebler, Principal Authors; A.A. Shihab-Eldin, L.J. Jardine,
J.K. Tuli, A.B. Buyrn, Authors



The 8th, which is the last, edition of Table of Isotopes was also published by John Wiley in two volumes, ~3000 pages+ CD ROM:

R.B. Firestone, V.S. Shirley, Editor C.M. Baglin, S.Y. Chu, J. Zipkin, Assistant Editors

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)



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,p separation energies, total disintegration energies, spins, magnetic and electric moments. Uncertainties were given with 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

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

The section A of Nuclear Data was started in December 1965 as Atomic Data Tables.

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)

NSF/NAS joined to make evaluations more current. Created three-year NIRA program. Recruited two sets of 12 young Ph.D's for two-year 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



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

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



US Network (~ 6 FTE)

ANL

BNL

LBNL

(McMaster, Canada)

ORNL

TUNL

(Texas A&M)



Non-US Contributors

(IAEA)

(Bulgaria)

Canada

China

France

Hungary

India

Japan

(Jordan)

Kuwait

(Romania)

Russia

(UK)



WHAT DO WE DO?

Primary mission:

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



WHAT DO WE DO?

Other responsibilities:

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



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
- NUDAT Nuclear Data Retrieval
- XUNDL Unevaluated data compiled from recently published literature



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

