

DE86 006098

ENSDF: THE EVALUATED NUCLEAR STRUCTURE DATA FILE

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ABSTRACT

The structure, organization, and contents of the Evaluated Nuclear Structure Data File, ENSDF, will be discussed. This file summarizes the state of experimental nuclear structure data for all nuclei as determined from consideration of measurements reported world wide. Special emphasis will be given to the data evaluation procedures and consistency checks utilized at the input stage and to the retrieval capabilities of the system at the output stage.

INTRODUCTION

The Nuclear Data Project, NDP, is a data evaluation center within the Physics Division at ORNL. We are a member of the international Nuclear Structure and Decay Data network, NSDD, which consists of 15 centers in 10 countries. Other US centers are located at Brookhaven National Laboratory, Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, Idaho National Engineering Laboratory, and the University of Pennsylvania. Responsibility for coordination of the network resides with the National Nuclear Data Center at BNL.

The NSDD has responsibility for the evaluation of nuclear structure and decay data for all nuclides. The centers evaluate measurements of quantities such as excitation energies, spins and parities, half-lives, radiation energies and intensities, and static moments. Regular publication of the evaluations takes place in the journal Nuclear Data Sheets¹ for $A > 45$ and in the journal Nuclear Physics for $A \leq 45$.

Our responsibility within this network is two-fold. First, we are responsible for the evaluation of mass chains with $A > 195$ (excluding even $A = 238$ to 244). Second, the NDP houses the position of Editor-in-Chief of the Nuclear Data Sheets and so has the ultimate responsibility for the quality of the contents of ENSDF and, consequently, the quality of what is published in the Nuclear Data Sheets.

STRUCTURE OF ENSDF

In 1971, the NDP designed a formal structure for entering data into a computer file.² This structure has since been adopted by the international network.

The ENSDF file consists of "data sets", each of which summarizes the results from all relevant papers on one type of experiment. Each of these data sets is a collection of records for the levels

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and radiations observed in the experiment. In addition to the "condensation" involved in the preparation of a data set, the properties of levels and radiations for each nucleus, based on all pertinent data sets, are further summarized in a data set labelled "Adopted Levels, Gammas". Examples of these data sets can be seen in any issue of the Nuclear Data Sheets.

Documentation for the quantities contained in the file consists of references to the published or informal scientific literature, as well as comments by the evaluator explaining the choice of "best" or "adopted" experimental numbers.

EVALUATION PROCEDURES

Work on a given mass chain begins with a reference list containing references for all available articles on nuclei with that mass. This reference list is prepared at BNL by scanning all the pertinent published literature and all the available secondary sources (theses, conference reports, laboratory reports, etc.). The coverage of the published literature is virtually complete.

For each reaction or decay, the evaluator then reads all the papers, evaluates the contents, extracts the pertinent data, intercompares such data from each source, and finally adopts a value, with an uncertainty, for each quantity to be included in the ENSDF file. To arrive at an adopted value, the evaluator may choose to take a weighted (or unweighted) average of all the experimental numbers or, at the other extreme, to take the result of one paper if the value from that paper is judged to be clearly superior to the others.

In the course of extracting data, the evaluator must check for the possible effect of more recent reliable energy standards, changes in the accepted values of physical "constants," or in reference values. For example, earlier E_γ data may need to be corrected for the presently accepted ^{198}Au 411 energy; extraction of a Q value from ϵ_K/ϵ_L may have used a value for the fluorescent yield which has subsequently been revised; a g factor may have been deduced using a half-life for which a better value is presently available. In all cases where changes are made, such changes are carefully documented.

When all data sets yielding information on a given nucleus are completed, the evaluator then prepares the Adopted data sets. Bases for the adopted values are given, and arguments for spin and parity assignments based on established rules are given. In the preparation of all data sets, the evaluator makes use of an extensive set of analysis and checking programs. These range from straightforward calculational programs such as those for internal conversion coefficients, $\log ft$'s, and least-squares evaluation of level energies and β feedings in a radioactive decay data set, to programs that check adopted J^π values against L values in reactions and against gamma-ray multipole character. All analysis and checking programs operate directly on the data sets, and the output from, for example, the conversion coefficient and $\log ft$ programs, can if desired be automatically fed back into the data sets. At all stages following data entry, the hand copying of numbers is kept to a minimum.

isomers with $T_{1/2} > 1$ s

Nucleus	E(level)	$T_{1/2}$	J^π
^{171}Lu	71.3 2	79 s 2	1/2-
^{172}Lu	41.86	3.7 m 5	(1-)
^{174}Lu	170.86 4	142 d 2	(6-)
^{176}Yb	1050.7 7	11.4 s 5	(8)-
^{176}Lu	126.50	3.68 h 1	1-
^{177}Yb	331.5 3	6.41 s 2	1/2-
^{177}Lu	970.15 5	160.9 d 3	23/2-
^{177}Hf	1315.4 1	1.08 s 6	23/2+
	2740.0 3	51.4 m 5	37/2-
^{178}Lu	≈ 300	22.7 m 4	(7,8,9)
^{178}Hf	1147.44	4.0 s 2	8-
	≈ 2500	31 y 1	(16,17+)
^{179}Hf	374.8	18.68 s 6	(1/2)-
	1105.7	25.1 d 3	
^{179}W	221.9	6.7 m 3	(1/2-)
^{180}Hf	1141.62	5.5 h 1	8-
^{180}Ta	≈ 32	8.1 h 1	1+
^{181}Os	0.0+X	105 m 3	1/2-
^{182}Hf	1172.9	61.5 m 15	(8-)
^{182}Ta	519.7 4	15.84 m 10	10-
^{183}W	309.491 4	5.15 s 3	(11/2)+
^{183}Os	170.72 9	9.9 h 3	(1/2-)
^{184}Re	188.01 4	165 d 5	8+

gammas from isomers with $T_{1/2} > 1$ s

Nucleus	E_γ	E(level)	I_γ	α	level $T_{1/2}$
^{171}Lu	71.1 2	71.3		484	79 s 2
^{174}Lu	59.08 2	170.86	4.4 2	3320	142 d 2
	126.2	170.86	6.4 25	266	142 d 2
^{176}Yb	96.1 3	1050.9	79 8	0.382	11.4 s 5
^{177}Yb	227.0 2	331.5		7.13	6.41 s 2
^{177}Lu	115.83 4	970.15	5.0 5	31.3	160.9 d 3
(^{177}Hf)	(14.16)	1315.4			1.08 s 6
	(55.15 2)	1315.4			1.08 s 6
^{177}Hf	214.0	2740.0	269 25	1.535	51.4 m 5
	228.44 6	1315.4	318 24	0.1874	1.08 s 6
^{178}Hf	88.88	1147.44		0.492	4.0 s 2
^{178}Hf	21.03	1105.7		1.196×10^4	25.1 d 3
	160.7	374.8		35.0	18.68 s 6
	257.32	1105.7		0.678	25.1 d 3
	374.8	374.8			18.68 s 6
^{179}W	101.6	221.5		1353	6.7 m 3
	221.5	221.5		10.47	6.7 m 3
^{180}Hf	57.549	1141.62		0.299	5.5 h 1
	500.714	1141.62		0.0618 5	5.5 h 1

Fig. 1. Isomeric levels and gammas with $T_{1/2} > 1$ s.

When the mass chain is finished and the evaluator has submitted it for publication, it is subjected to a thorough review. The final version of the mass chain then appears in the Nuclear Data Sheets and is entered into the ENSDF file. Once in the file, the data in that mass chain become part of an extensive bank of data that can be retrieved in a variety of forms.

OUTPUT FROM ENSDF

As of June 1985, ENSDF contained 1948 Adopted Levels data sets, 2396 decay data sets, and 4257 reaction data sets. Information in these data sets is retrievable by nucleus (A, Z, and/or N), by class (odd-A, even-N = 200-214, etc.), by reaction or decay, or by reference. The output can be of the form of level-scheme drawings,¹ tables of nuclear properties,¹ tables of atomic and nuclear radiations,³ or computer files of nuclear and radiation properties. See further references⁴ for other examples of output from ENSDF.

Of particular interest to attendees at this talk might be a listing of nuclear isomers within a given range of half-lives. Figure 1 is a subset of a listing of isomers with $T_{1/2} > 1$ s and the properties of the γ 's from these isomers.

This has been a brief overview of the Evaluated Nuclear Structure Data File, ENSDF, with a few examples of those types of information that can be extracted from that file. Those of you who may be interested in accessing the file or who would like more information on the system are invited to contact me or the National Nuclear Data Center at BNL.

REFERENCES

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