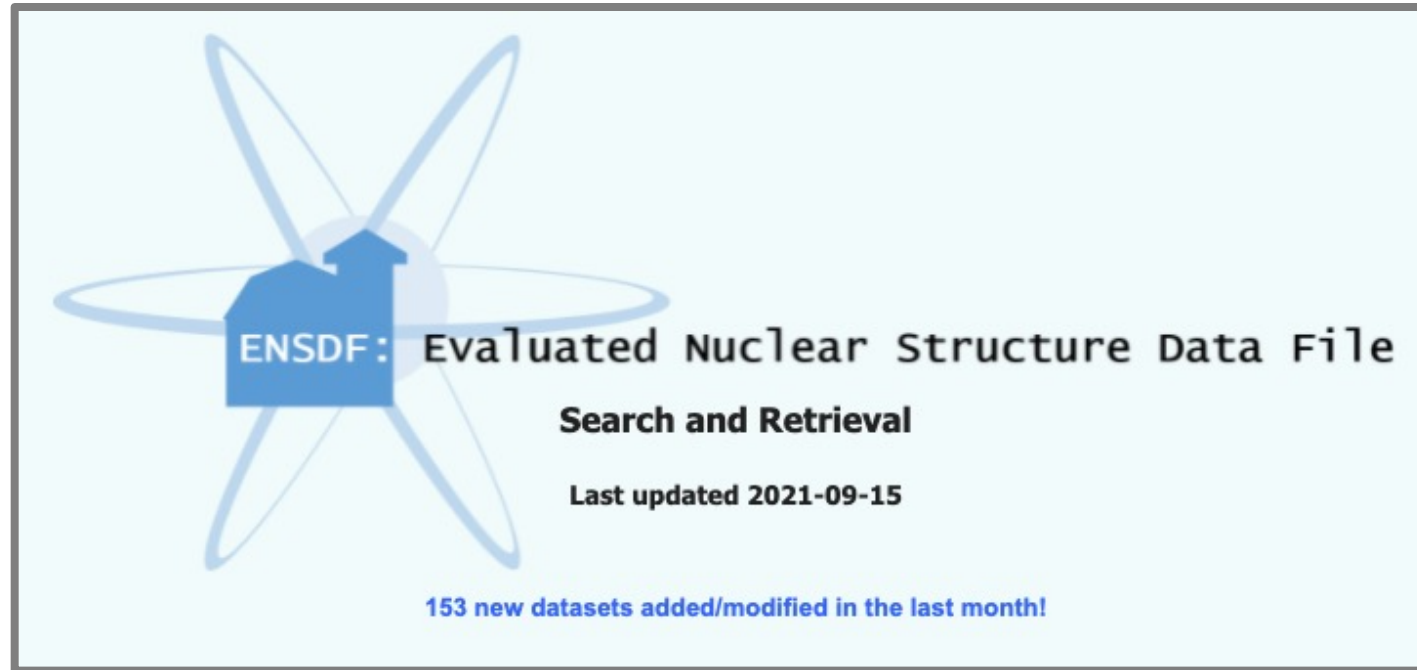


ENSDF Modernization

From 80-Column Text
to JSON-Formatted Files

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ENSDF Overview



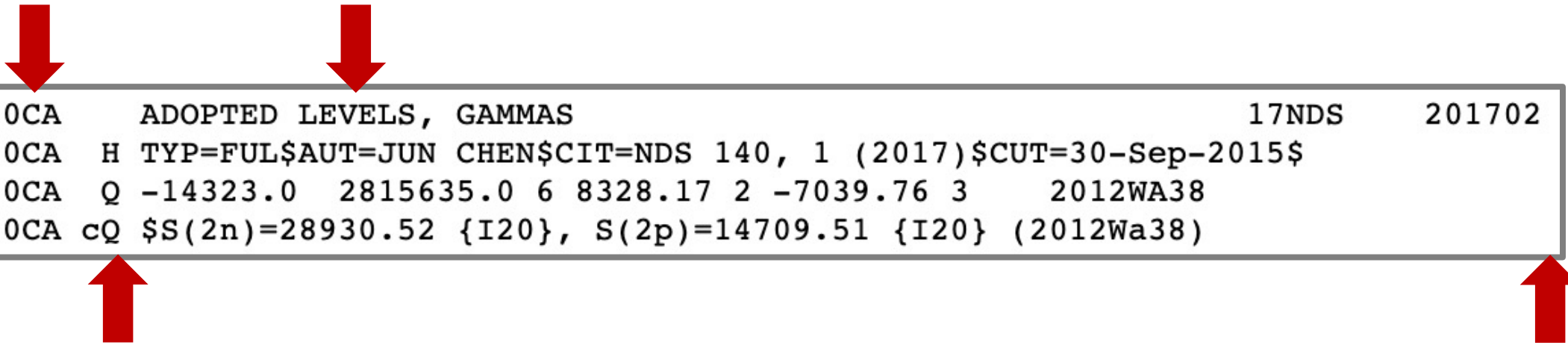
- Database of 33,000+ evaluated nuclear physics data sets
 - Structure, decay, reactions, etc.

The ENSDF Format

- Text files with maximum of 80 characters per line
- Datasets identified by mass/nuclide and a dataset ID (DSID)

Data is from
40-Calcium

DSID given as
non-unique text



```
40CA      ADOPTED LEVELS, GAMMAS                                17NDS      201702
40CA  H  TYP=FUL$AUT=JUN CHEN$CIT=NDS 140, 1 (2017)$CUT=30-Sep-2015$
40CA  Q  -14323.0  2815635.0 6 8328.17 2 -7039.76 3      2012WA38
40CA  cQ  $S(2n)=28930.52 {I20}, S(2p)=14709.51 {I20} (2012Wa38)
```

Record type
written here


Lines stop
at/before 80

The ENSDF Format (contd.)

- Each dataset belongs to a category which defines its use:
 - **Adopted Levels, Gammas** (4,100 datasets)
 - Excitation state energies
 - Gamma ray emissions (from levels)
 - Q-record of common decay energies
 - **Decay** (7,583 datasets)
 - Parent and daughter nuclides, emitted particles
 - Normalization of radiation energies
 - **Reaction** (20,716 datasets)
 - Comments describing experiment (targets, beams, etc.)

The ENSDF Format (contd.)

- ENSDF datasets are composed of **records**
 - Identified using a single character in column 8
 - 10+ types, each with unique conventions
 - Written as one or more 80-column lines

P	Parent (1 line)	
N	Normalization (1 line)	
G	Gamma (1 line)	
L	Level (2 lines)	

235PA	P	0
235U	N	
235U	G	131.8
235U	L	0.0
235U	cL	T\$From

The ENSDF Format (contd.)

- Datasets in each category usually contain specific record types:

Record Type	Adopted Levels	Decay	Reaction
History	Yes	Yes	Yes
XREF	Yes	No	No
Reference	No	Yes	Yes
Comment	Yes	Yes	Yes
Level	Yes	Maybe	Maybe
Gamma	Maybe	Maybe	Maybe
Q-Values	Yes	No	No

Why JSON?

- The 80-column format saves space at the cost of user-friendliness

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ENSDF Standard 80-character Formatted Records																																				
	1				2				3				4				5				6				7				8							
Record	1	5	6	7	8	9	0	9	0	1	2	9	0	1	2	9	0	1	2	9	0	5	6	0	2	3	4	5	0	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
IDENT	NUCID	&	blank	<-----DSID----->												DSREF								<---PUB--->				<---DATE--->								
XREF	NUCID	blank	X!	<-----DSID----->												blank																				
REF	AAA	blank	R	b	KEYNUMBER				REFERENCE																											
HIST	NUCID	&	b	H	b	<-----HTEXT----->																														
Q-VALUE	NUCID	blank	Q	b	Q-				DQE	SN	DSN	SP	DSF	QA	DQA	QREF																				
G COMM	NUCID	&	+	#	b	CTEXT																														
F/R COMM	NUCID	&	+	#	+	SYM(FLAG)				CTEXT																										
PARENT	NUCID	blank	P	s	E				DE	J				T				DT	blank				QP	DQE	<---ION--->											
NORM	NUCID	blank	N	s	NR				DNR	NT	DNT	BR	DBR	NB	DNB	NP	DNP	blank																		
P NORM	NUCID	&	P	N	s	NR*BR				UNC	NT*BR	UNC	blank				NB*BR	UNC	NP	DNP	blank															
LEVEL	NUCID	&	b	L	b	E				DE	J				T				DT	L				S				DS	F	MS	Q					
BETA	NUCID	&	b	B	b	E				DE	IB	DIB	blank				LOGFT	DFT	blank								F	UN	Q							
EC	NUCID	&	b	E	b	E				DE	IB	DIB	IE	DIE	LOGFT	DFT	blank								F	UN	Q									
ALPHA	NUCID	&	b	A	b	E				DE	IA	DIA	HF	DHI	blank												F	b	Q							
PART	NUCID	&	b	*		E				DE	IP	DIP	ED	T				DT	L				blank				F	C	b	Q						
GAMMA	NUCID	&	b	G	b	E				DE	RJ	DRI	M				MR	DMR	CC	DCC	TI	DTI	F	C	b	Q										
	1	5	6	7	8	9	0	9	0	1	2	9	0	1	2	9	0	1	2	9	0	5	6	0	2	3	4	5	0	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
	1				2				3				4				5				6				7				8							

Why JSON? (contd.)

- JSON data is easier to adapt for programming uses
 - **Web programming**
 - JSON is derived from JavaScript, which is used in >97% of all websites



- **Object-oriented databases**
 - JSON-based documents enable flexible design



ENSDF To JSON (Step 1)

- Most basic step is reading a single ENSDF record
- First, define a **Reader** which parses one or more lines

```
public abstract class Reader<T> {  
    // Is this the right kind of record?  
    public abstract boolean canRead(String line);  
  
    // Read lines from the beginning  
    public abstract int read(List<String> list_lines);  
  
    // Read lines from a starting position  
    public abstract int read(List<String> list_lines, int start);  
}
```

ENSDF To JSON (Step 2)

- Add specific **Reader** classes to handle each type of record
- Define **Record** objects to store parsed data

ENSDF Data

Reader

Record

235U H ...



HistoryReader



HistoryRecord

235U C ...



CommentReader



CommentRecord

235U X ...



XREFReader



XREFRecord

235U L ...



LevelReader



LevelRecord

235U G ...



GammaReader



GammaRecord

...

...

...

ENSDF To JSON (Step 3)

- Assemble a completed **Dataset** using **Record** objects

HistoryRecord

QValueRecord

LevelRecord

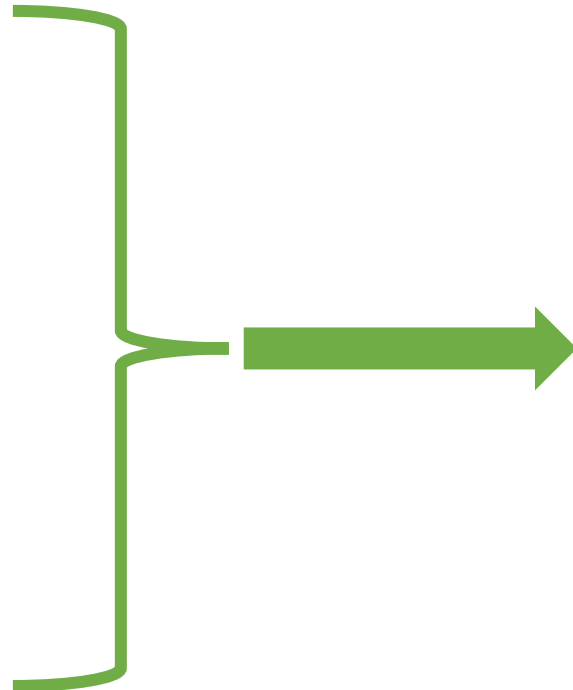
GammaRecord

GammaRecord

...

LevelRecord

...



Dataset

Nuclide: 235-U

History: ...

Q-Values: {}

Levels: [

0: [],

1: [],

...

]

ENSDF To JSON (Step 4)

- Print the completed **Dataset** as a JSON-formatted text file

Dataset

Nuclide: 235-U

History: ...

Q-Values: {}

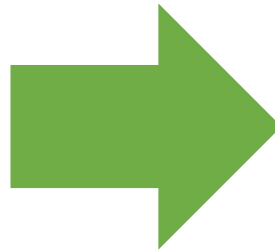
Levels: [

0: [],

1: [],

...

]



```
{
  "nuclide": "235U",
  "history": { ... },
  "qValues": { ... },
  "levels": {
    "0": {
      "gammas": {}
    },
    ...
  }
}
```

Theory to Practice

- Java library used to build an **ENSDFToJSON** executable, which:
 - Retrieves text for all ENSDF datasets
 - Builds **Dataset** objects from each file
 - Prints those **Dataset** objects as JSON files
- Can convert 33,385 ENSDF files in around 7-8 minutes
 - The power of multithreading!



```
Output saved to output/documents/104TE_ADOPTED_LEVELS_TENTATIVE.json
Output saved to output/documents/104CD_ADOPTED_LEVELS_GAMMAS.json
Output saved to output/documents/105RB_ADOPTED_LEVELS.json
Output saved to output/documents/105NB_ADOPTED_LEVELS_GAMMAS.json
Output saved to output/documents/103PD_ADOPTED_LEVELS_GAMMAS.json
Output saved to output/documents/103AG_ADOPTED_LEVELS_GAMMAS.json
Output saved to output/documents/98RU_ADOPTED_LEVELS_GAMMAS.json
Output saved to output/documents/105SN_ADOPTED_LEVELS_GAMMAS.json
Output saved to output/documents/104RH_ADOPTED_LEVELS_GAMMAS.json
Output saved to output/documents/105TE_ADOPTED_LEVELS_GAMMAS.json
Output saved to output/documents/105SB_ADOPTED_LEVELS_GAMMAS.json
Output saved to output/documents/104PD_ADOPTED_LEVELS_GAMMAS.json
Output saved to output/documents/103RH_ADOPTED_LEVELS_GAMMAS.json
Output saved to output/documents/103RU_ADOPTED_LEVELS_GAMMAS.json
Output saved to output/documents/106Y_ADOPTED_LEVELS.json
Output saved to output/documents/106TC_ADOPTED_LEVELS_GAMMAS.json
Output saved to output/documents/106RB_ADOPTED_LEVELS.json
Output saved to output/documents/106SR_ADOPTED_LEVELS.json
Output saved to output/documents/105TC_ADOPTED_LEVELS_GAMMAS.json
Output saved to output/documents/105MO_ADOPTED_LEVELS_GAMMAS.json
Output saved to output/documents/106RH_ADOPTED_LEVELS_GAMMAS.json
Output saved to output/documents/106ZR_ADOPTED_LEVELS_GAMMAS.json
Output saved to output/documents/106RU_ADOPTED_LEVELS_GAMMAS.json
```

Ongoing Development

- We have JSON files – now what?
 - Building and testing schema validation
 - JSON files need to be checked for “correct” formatting
 - Will be needed for future evaluations
- Currently finalizing format for the Adopted Levels
 - Adding details, field names, etc.
 - Being handled by a subprogram named `ConvertAdopted`
- Re-thinking ENSDF as an object-oriented database
 - Prototype designs using CouchDB

Lingering Questions

- Comments
 - Converted to LaTeX through Java-NDS
 - Often contain valuable information which is difficult to extract
 - Will require natural language processing (i.e. machine learning)

```
235U  c  {+235}U(p,p): E=1-200 MeV, calculated |s (2008Li05).  
235U  c  {+235}U(SF): 2013Ka26, 2012Fa12, 2012Ha06, 2005Re16. Measured  
235U 2c  |s using surrogate reaction (2012Hu01);  
235U 3c  calculated fission barrier and half-life (2012Ro34,2007Ro08).  
235U  c  {+238}U(n,4n): 2012Br11  
235U  c  {+235}U(n,F) E=400 keV (2012PrZZ); E=2-8 MeV (2011Mu07);  
235U 2c  E=0.01 - 30 MeV, calculated |s (2009Go05).  
235U  c  {+235}U({+12}C,{+12}C) E=30-1000 Mev/nucleon;  
235U 2c  {+235}U({+20}C,{+20}C) E=30-1000 Mev/nucleon (2008Li05).
```

What Comes Next?

- ENSDF modernization is a 3-year project
 - Currently at the end of Year 1
 - Objective: Make JSON draft documents public in Year 2
- Database to be re-designed after finalizing formats
- JSON files will be distributed through the ENSDF website
 - Will be available along with original 80-column format
 - Possible RESTful API?