

# Decay Data and Processing in GNDS

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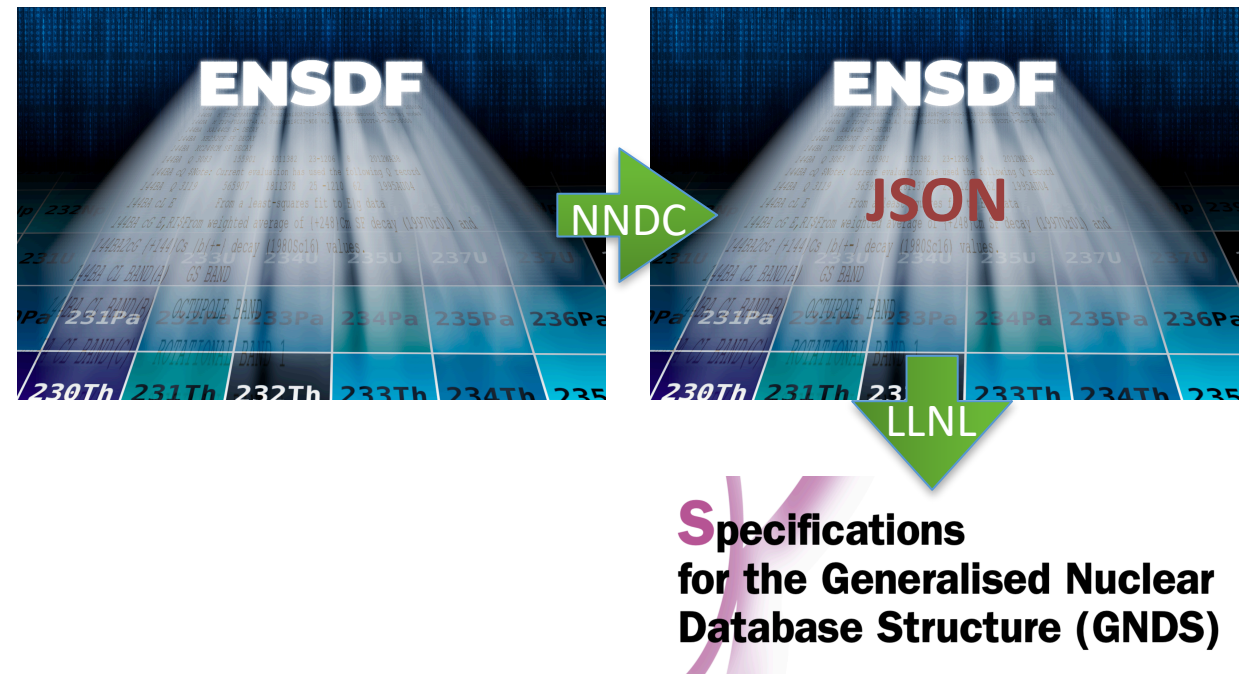
Nov 6, 2024



# Overview

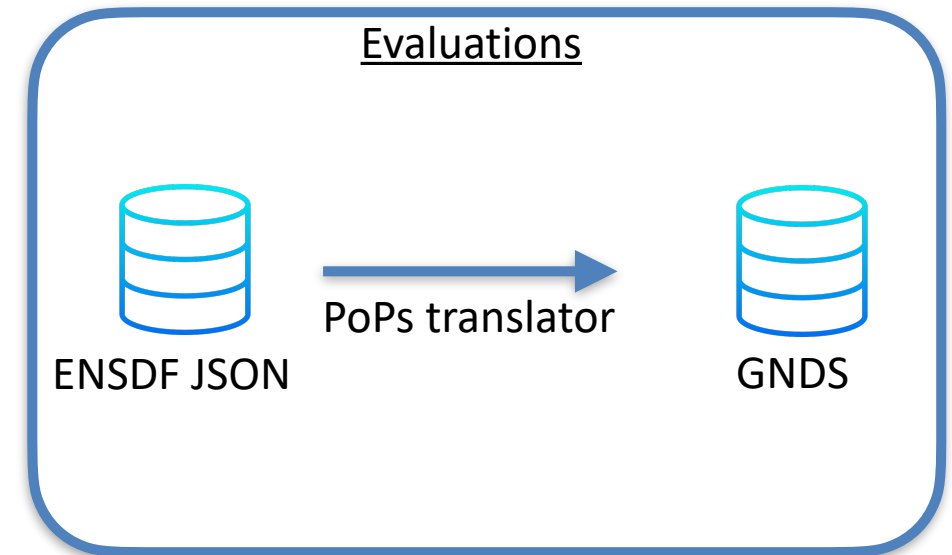
In this talk, I would like to

- Suggest how to store decay data while preserving cascade information
- Introduce the GNDS specification changes proposed on NEA GitLab server
- Introduce processing capabilities coming in FUDGE



# We translate data from ENSDF JSON data to GNDS to see what needs to be revised in GNDS

- We focused on the decay and adopted level data that are translated into ENSDF JSON by the modernization project
- We translated the evaluation into the current GNDS format and found a lot of data types are not supported.
- We proposed several changes to the GNDS specifications full data integrity.





# Eval to eval translation is necessary for specification revisions

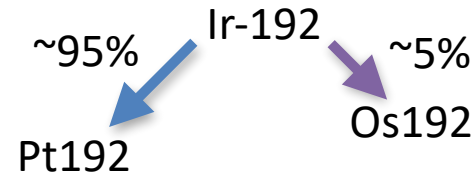
- ENDF Decay Sublibrary is the only complete library for decay data in GND S specification.
- However, decay data are organized to store the ground state to ground state\* transition.
- In this collapsed form, the coincident information is lost.
- ENSDF JSON preserves the cascade information by having tables of levels, gammas, betas, ...
- We performed an eval to eval translation to see what is the best form to store the decay data.

ENDF-VIII.1/decay/dec-077\_Ir\_192.endf.gnds.xml

```
<decayMode label="0" mode="beta-">
  <probability>
    <double label="BR" value="0.9513">
      <uncertainty> ...
    </double>
  </probability>
  <Q> ...
  <decayPath>
    <decay index="0">
      <products>
        <product label="e-" pid="e-"/>
        <product label="nu_e-_anti" pid="nu_e-_anti"/>
        <product label="Pt192" pid="Pt192"/></products></decay></decayPath>
      </decay>
    </decay>
  </decayMode>
  <decayMode label="1" mode="beta+ or e.c.">
    <spectra>
      <spectrum label="gamma" pid="photon"> ...
      <spectrum label="beta-" pid="e-"> ...
      <spectrum label="discrete electron" pid="e-"> ...
      <spectrum label="x-ray" pid="photon"> ...
    </spectra>
  </decayMode>
```

\* or metastable to metastable

# A level by level approach may be easiest to understand



```
<decayData>
  <decayModes>
    <decayMode label="0" mode="beta-">
      <probability> 0.479809596 </probability>
      <double label="BR" value="0.479809596">
        <uncertainty> ...
      </double>
      <decayPath>
        <decay index="0">
          <products>
            <product label="e-" pid="e-"/>
            <product label="nu_e_anti" pid="nu_e_anti"/>
            <product label="pt192_e3" pid="pt192_e3"/>
          </products>
        </decay>
      </decayPath>
      <spectra> ...
    </decayMode>
    <decayMode label="1" mode="beta-">
      <probability> 0.414208284 </probability>
      <double label="BR" value="0.414208284">
        <uncertainty> ...
      </double>
      <decayPath>
        <decay index="0">
          <products>
            <product label="e-" pid="e-"/>
            <product label="nu_e_anti" pid="nu_e_anti"/>
            <product label="pt192_e4" pid="pt192_e4"/>
          </products>
        </decay>
      </decayPath>
      <spectra> ...
    </decayMode>
    <decayMode label="2" mode="beta-">
      <probability> 0.05600112 </probability>
      <double label="BR" value="0.05600112">
        <uncertainty> ...
      </double>
      <decayPath> ...
      <spectra> ...
    </decayMode>
    <decayMode label="3" mode="beta-"> ...
    <decayMode label="4" mode="beta-"> ...
    <decayMode label="5" mode="beta-"> ...
  </decayModes>
</decayData>
```

```
<decayMode label="6" mode="beta+ or e.c.">
  <probability> 6.699998928e-3 </probability>
  <double label="BR" value="6.699998928e-3">
    <uncertainty> ...
  </double>
  <decayPath>
    <decay index="0">
      <products>
        <product label="nu_e-" pid="nu_e-"/>
        <product label="os192_e3" pid="os192_e3"/>
      </products>
    </decay>
  </decayPath>
  <spectra> ...
</decayMode>
<decayMode label="7" mode="beta+ or e.c.">
  <probability> 0.039299993712 </probability>
  <double label="BR" value="0.039299993712">
    <uncertainty> ...
  </double>
  <decayPath>
    <decay index="0">
      <products>
        <product label="nu_e-" pid="nu_e-"/>
        <product label="os192_e4" pid="os192_e4"/>
      </products>
    </decay>
  </decayPath>
  <spectra> ...
</decayMode>
<decayMode label="8" mode="beta+ or e.c.">
  <probability> 9.399998496e-4 </probability>
  <double label="BR" value="9.399998496e-4">
    <uncertainty> ...
  </double>
  <decayPath>
    <decay index="0">
      <products>
        <product label="nu_e-" pid="nu_e-"/>
        <product label="os192_e5" pid="os192_e5"/>
      </products>
    </decay>
  </decayPath>
  <spectra> ...
</decayMode>
```

# Gamma de-excitation can be tracked using the label of the decay daughter

Decay data of Ir192

```
<decayMode label="6" mode="beta+ or e.c.">
  <probability>
    <double label="BR" value="6.699998928e-3">
      <uncertainty> ...
    </double>
  </probability>
  <decayPath>
    <decay index="0">
      <products>
        <product label="nu_e-" pid="nu_e-"/>
        <product label="os192_e3" pid="os192_e3"/>
      </products>
    </decay>
  </decayPath>
</decayMode>
```

```
<nuclide id="Os192_e3">
  <nucleus id="os192_e3" index="3">
    <spin>
      <fraction label="eval" value="4" unit="hbar"/>
    </spin>
    <parity>
      <integer label="eval" value="1"/>
    </parity>
    <halflife> ...
  </nucleus>
  <decayData>
    <decayModes>
      <decayMode label="0" mode="IT">
        <probability>
          <double label="BR" value="1.">
            <uncertainty>
              <standard>
                <double value="5.69476082005e-3"/>
              </standard>
            </uncertainty>
          </double>
        </probability>
        <decayPath>
          <decay index="0">
            <products>
              <product label="gamma" pid="gamma"/>
              <product label="os192_e1" pid="os192_e1"/>
            </products>
          </decay>
        </decayPath>
      </decayMode>
    </decayModes>
    <spectra> ...
  </decayData>
  <energy>
    <double label="eval" value="580.28" unit="keV">
      <uncertainty>
        <standard>
          <double value="8.e-4"/>
        </standard>
      </uncertainty>
    </double>
  </energy>
</nuclide>
```

Decay data of Os192

```
<nuclide id="Os192_e1">
  <nucleus id="os192_e1" index="1">
    <spin>
      <fraction label="eval" value="2" unit="hbar"/>
    </spin>
    <parity>
      <integer label="eval" value="1"/>
    </parity>
    <halflife>
      <double label="eval" value="288." unit="ps">
        <uncertainty>
          <standard>
            <double value="4."/>
          </standard>
        </uncertainty>
      </double>
    </halflife>
  </nucleus>
  <decayData>
    <decayModes>
      <decayMode label="0" mode="IT">
        <probability>
          <double label="BR" value="1.">
            <uncertainty>
              <standard>
                <double value="2.99925018745e-3"/>
              </standard>
            </uncertainty>
          </double>
        </probability>
        <decayPath>
          <decay index="0">
            <products>
              <product label="gamma" pid="gamma"/>
              <product label="os192" pid="os192"/>
            </products>
          </decay>
        </decayPath>
      </decayMode>
    </decayModes>
    <spectra> ...
  </decayData>
  <energy>
    <double label="eval" value="205.79442" unit="keV">
      <uncertainty>
        <standard>
          <double value="9.e-5"/>
        </standard>
      </uncertainty>
    </double>
  </energy>
</nuclide>
```

# Changes proposed to decayMode

- Several physical quantities are missing from the specifications as they are not needed in the translation of the ENDF Decay Sublibrary
- However, to perform an eval to eval translation, we need to specify how they should be stored
- We propose to include `hindranceFactor` and `logft` in `decayMode`

## Specifications for `decayMode`

**Node name:** `decayMode`

**Attributes:** The list of additional allowed attributes is:

`label` [XMLName, **required**] Unique label for this decay mode.

`mode` [decayType, **required**] Type of decay, e.g. 'electroMagnetic', 'beta+', etc.

**Child nodes:** The list of additional allowed child nodes is:

`probability`: [**required**, must appear one time] Probability that this decay mode occurs. Probability of all 'decayMode' nodes should sum to 1.0.

`internalConversionCoefficients`: [optional, when present, must appear one time] Proportional to the probability that the decay proceeds through internal conversion.

`photonEmissionProbabilities`: [optional, when present, must appear one time] Probability that photons are emitted as part of the decay.

`Q`: [optional, when present, must appear one time] Decay Q-value.

**NEW** `hindranceFactor`: [optional, when present, must appear one time] hindrance factor of the decay mode.

**NEW** `logft`: [optional, when present, must appear one time] Log ft value of the decay mode.

`decayPath`: [optional, when present, must appear one time] Lists specific decay products including excited states where possible.

`spectra`: [optional, when present, must appear one time] Contains a list of outgoing energy spectra for various types of decay products.

# Changes proposed to spectrum

- We propose to store beta spectrum as continuum instead of discrete
  - Allow storing endpointEnergy or averageEnergy
  - Allow storing an XYs1d as a reconstruction of the beta spectrum
- This can
  - Reflect the three body nature of the decay
  - Facilitate processing after the translation

## Specifications for continuum

**Node name:** continuum

**Attributes:** The list of additional allowed attributes is:

type [UTF8Text, optional] Type of transition for beta. For example, 'allowed', 'first-forbidden', etc.

NEW

**Child nodes:** The list of additional allowed child nodes is:

NEW endpointEnergy: [optional, when present, must appear one time] Emitted particle endpoint energy.

NEW averageEnergy: [optional, when present, must appear one time] Emitted particle average energy.

XYs1d: [optional, when present, must appear one time] Continuum energy spectrum stored as a 1-dimensional function.

## XML Example(s) of continuum

```
<continuum
  type="...">
  <endpointEnergy>...</endpointEnergy>
  <averageEnergy>...</averageEnergy>
  <XYs1d>...</XYs1d></continuum>
```



# Proposed changes to integer and fraction

- ENSDF spinParity assignments can be tentative.
- A spin is stored as `fraction` and a parity is stored as `integer`
- We propose `spin` and `parity` nodes to allow and encourage future evaluations to make use of a new quantity named “`confidence`”

```
"spinParity": {  
  "values": [  
    {  
      "twoTimesSpin": 3,  
      "isTentativeSpin": true,  
      "parity": "+",  
      "isTentativeParity": true  
    },  
    {  
      "twoTimesSpin": 5,  
      "isTentativeSpin": true,  
      "parity": "+",  
      "isTentativeParity": true  
    }  
  ]  
},
```

ENSDF JSON

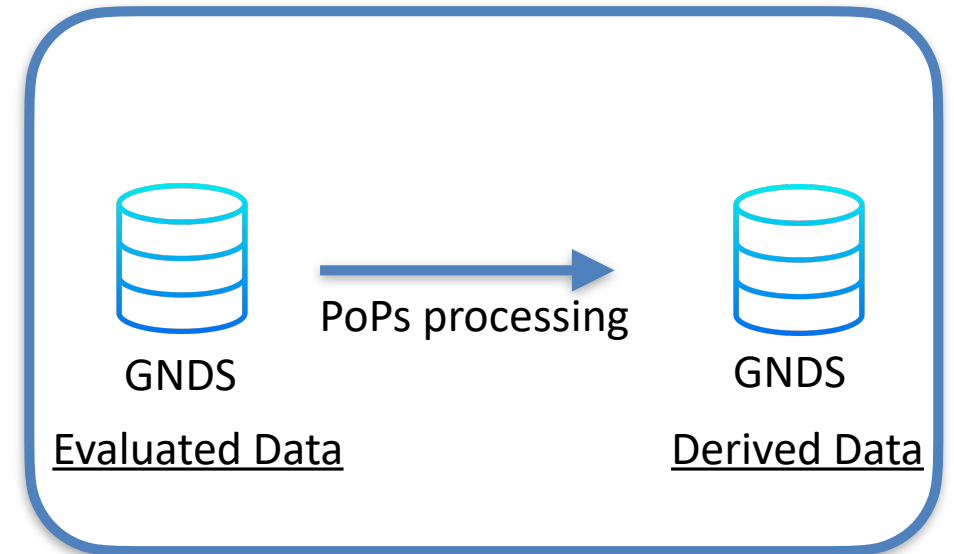
```
<fraction  
  label="..."  
  unit="..."  
  value="..."  
  confidence="...">  
</fraction>
```

```
<integer  
  label="..."  
  unit="..."  
  value="..."  
  confidence="...">  
</integer>
```

GNDS

# We develop processing capabilities in FUDGE

- We aim to provide information such as
  - Q values
  - Beta Spectra
  - Coincident information for gamma rays
- These are derived from the evaluations.



# Illustration: $^{137}\text{Cs}$ -> $^{137}\text{Ba}$ ground state to 2nd excited state transition

- We are developing processing codes that can insert an XYs1d into the continuum node
- These derived data will be stored in under a different style.

```
<styles>
<evaluated> ... </evaluated>
<betaSpectrumReconstructed, label="betaSpectrumReconstructed"
, derivedFrom="eval"> ... </betaSpectrumReconstructed>
```

```
<XYs1d label="betaSpectrumReconstructed">
...
... </XYs1d>
```

```
<spectra>
  <spectrum label="ba137_e2" pid="ba137_e2">
    <discrete>
      <energy value="661.659" unit="keV">
        <uncertainty>
          <standard>
            <double value="0.003"/>
          </standard>
        </uncertainty>
      </energy>
    </discrete>
  </spectrum>
  <spectrum label="beta-" pid="e-">
    <continuum type="first-forbidden-unique">
      <intensity value="94.7">
        <uncertainty>
          <standard>
            <double value="0.2"/>
          </standard>
        </uncertainty>
      </intensity>
      <averageEnergy label="eval" value="174.32" unit="keV">
        <uncertainty>
          <standard>
            <double value="0.06"/>
          </standard>
        </uncertainty>
      </averageEnergy>
    </continuum>
  </spectrum>
```

# Simple processing capability to provide reasonable spectra

$$\frac{dN}{dW} \propto p W q^2 F(Z, W) C(W) S(Z, W) R(Z, W)$$

Fermi

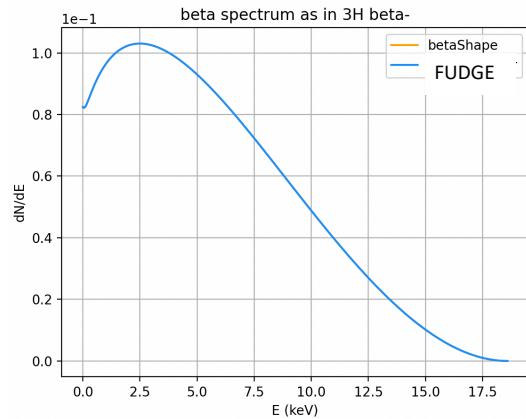
Shape

Screening

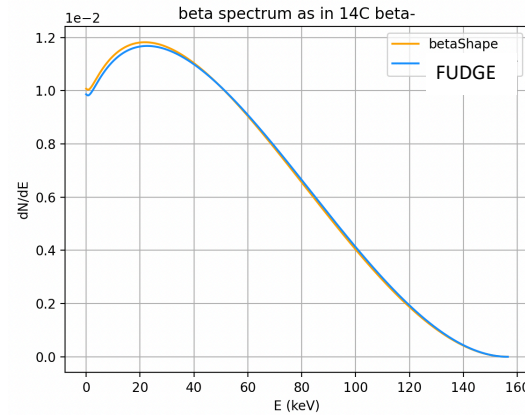
Radiative

Implemented

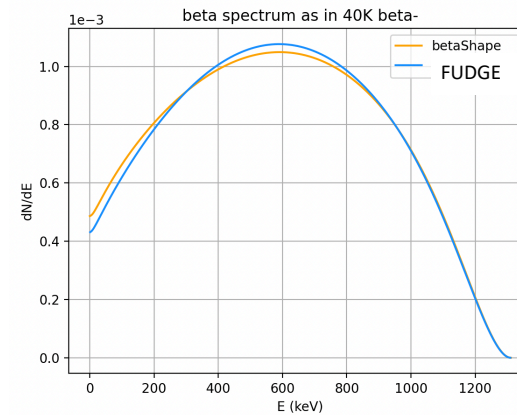
Not Implemented



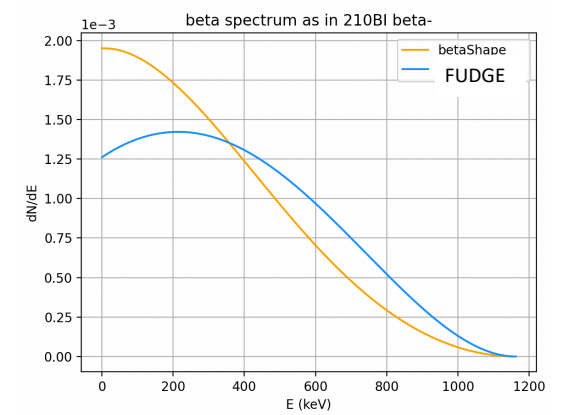
averageEnergy  
 FUDGE: 5.6959 keV  
 betaShape: 5.6955 keV  
 ENSDF: 5.6817 keV



averageEnergy  
 FUDGE: 49.39 keV  
 betaShape: 48.92 keV  
 ENSDF: 49.47 keV



averageEnergy  
 FUDGE: 588.33 keV  
 betaShape: 583.98 keV  
 ENSDF: 560.18 keV



averageEnergy  
 My calculation: 390.6 keV  
 betaShape: 317.6 keV  
 ENSDF: 389.0 keV



# Current Status and Future Developments

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- We translate the ENSDF JSON decay and adopted levels records to modify the GNDS specifications to preserve data integrity
- Several revisions to the GNDS specifications presented
- We are developing processing capabilities in FUDGE
- We look for opportunity to perform the highly non-trivial ENSDF to ENDF Decay Sublibrary processing within GNDS

# Acknowledgements

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- We thank the NNDC for sharing their pre-release ENSDF JSON files with us.
- Their data sheets can be downloaded here  
<https://www.nndc.bnl.gov/ensdf-json/>
- And be visualized here  
<https://www.nndc.bnl.gov/ensdfschema/>
- VC is supported by the U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Science, Office of Nuclear Physics (Nuclear Data) and the United States Nuclear Data Program.



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