

Member of the US Nuclear Data Program



Consistency of Configuration Assignment in ENSDF

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Introduction

ENSDF General Policies

For each level:

1. **E(lev)**: Excitation energy (relative to the ground state).
2. **J^π**: Spin and parity with arguments supporting the assignment.
3. **T_{1/2} or Γ**: Half-life or total width in center of mass.
4. **Decay branching** for the ground state and isomers (an isomer is recently redefined as a nuclear level with $T_{1/2} \geq 100$ ns (earlier it was ≥ 0.1 s) or one for which a separate decay data set is given in ENSDF).
5. **Q, μ**: Static electric and magnetic moments.
6. **XREF Flags** to indicate in which reaction and/or decay data sets the level is seen.
7. **Configuration assignments** (e.g., Nilsson orbitals in deformed nuclei, shell-model assignments in spherical nuclei).
8. **Band assignments** and possibly band parameters (e.g., rotational bands in deformed regions).
9. Isomer and isotope shifts (usually only a literature reference is given).
10. Charge distribution of ground states (usually only a literature reference is given).
11. Deformation parameters.
12. **B(E2)↑, B(M1)↑, ...**: Electric or magnetic excitation probabilities when the level half-life or the ground-state branching is not known.

- useful when applying systematics arguments for Jπ assignment
- important in nuclear structure studies & applications

Introduction - cont.



IAEA

International Atomic Energy Agency

INDC(NDS)-0733
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INDC International Nuclear Data Committee

Summary Report of an IAEA Technical Meeting

Co-ordination of the International Network of Nuclear Structure and Decay Data Evaluators

Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Berkeley, USA

22 – 26 May 2017



IAEA

International Atomic Energy Agency

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Summary Report of an IAEA Technical Meeting

Co-ordination of the International Network of Nuclear Structure and Decay Data Evaluators

IAEA Headquarters, Vienna, Austria

8 – 12 April 2019

40	ANL, ANU	Policy implementation	Recommend suitable standard(s) for band configurations - need to agree upon the adoption of a particular nomenclature.
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⇒ recommendations at the 2019 NSDD meeting

⇒ S. Basunia (LBNL) presentation at the 2024 NSDD meeting

⇒ we **MUST** provide **CONF** at minimum for the ground state and isomers when $J\pi$ are given
⇒ still not implemented by many evaluators nor enforced by various reviewers

⇒ **Myth: CONF not given since the authors did not give it ... BUT ...**

- evaluators are experts in the region they evaluate - in most cases the assignment is straight forward; there could be complications, e.g. region of shape coexistence
- most of the evaluators are located at the NP research facilities - interactions with the NS experimentalists and/or theorists would be beneficial

Example - 1: an odd-odd nucleus

E(level) [†]	J ^π [‡]	T _{1/2}	XREF	Comments
0 [@]	2 ⁺	45.4 ms 11	ABCDEF	%β ⁻ =100; %β ⁻ n=30 5; %β ⁻ 2n=1.27 25; %β ⁻ α=5.5×10 ⁻⁵ 2 (1983De23)

$$Q = \frac{3K^2 - I(I+1)}{(I+1)(2I+3)} Q_0$$

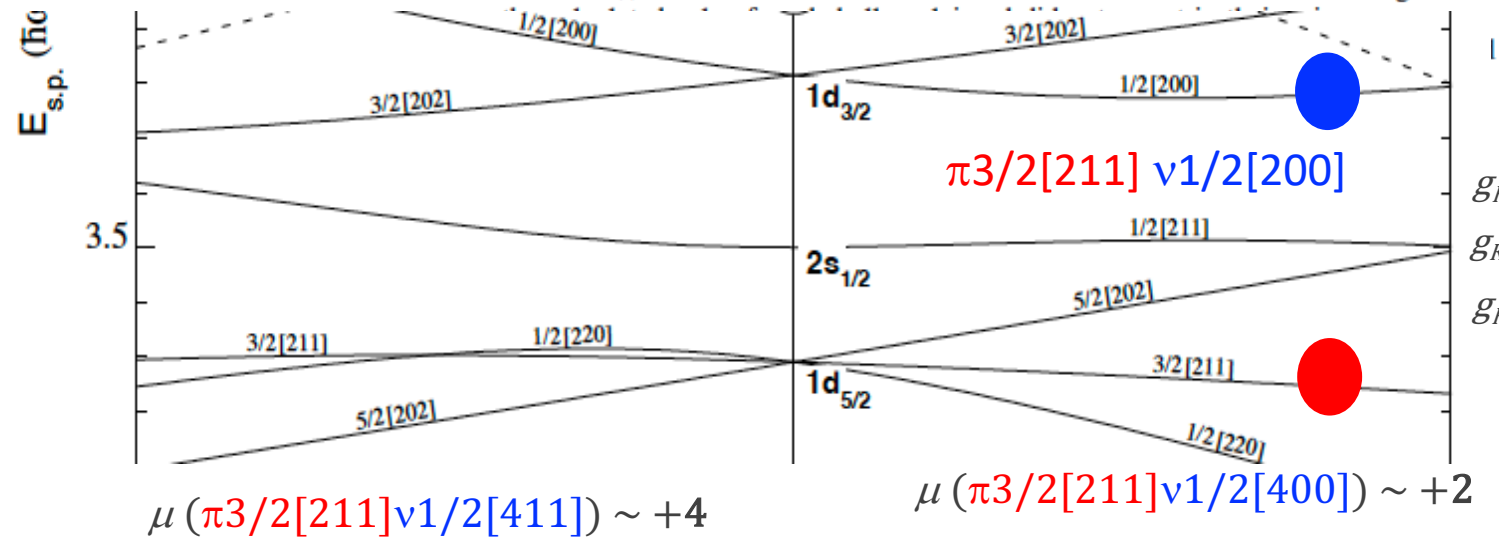
$$\beta_2 \approx -7 \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{80}} + \sqrt{\frac{49\pi}{80} + \frac{7\pi Q_0}{6Zr_0^2 A^{2/3}}}$$

$$\beta_2 \approx 0.4(1)$$

$\mu = +2.069$ 2
 $Q = +0.15$ 4
 J^π : spin measured by LASER spectroscopy (1978Hu12), parity from shell calculations (1983Wi08).
 $T_{1/2}$: weighted average of 48 ms 2 (1984La03), 50 ms 4 (1999DI01, 2001Pe14 – previous value 48 ms 5 (1997Ta22)), 54 ms 12 and 52.2 ms 36 (1974Ro31 – from β and neutron counting, respectively), 50 ms 3 (1981ThZV – mass spectrometry – their previous value 55 ms 3 (1969K108, 1972K104)), and 44.1 ms 8 – $\beta(t)$ (2017Ha23). Other: 38.5 ms 66 (2008ReZZ, 1995ReZZ).
 μ : from 2000Ke09. Other value: +2.083 10 (1978Hu12, 2019StZV). N. Stone recommends the 2000Ke09 value by email (dated Mar 8, 2022), upon a private communication, was missed during the work of 2019StZV.
 Q : value from 2002Pr12 (Coulomb excitation) – spectroscopic quadrupole moment deduced by the evaluators from reported intrinsic quadrupole moment of 51 fm² 15. Others: +0.14 1 (1998KeZY (β -NMR) – value estimated from Figure 3 by the evaluators), 1998KeZY notes that the measured value is about 0.24 barn higher than

$$\mu = g_R I + \frac{K^2}{I+1} (g_K - g_R)$$

$$g_R = 0.7 \times Z/A$$



Nilsson model
 $g_K(\pi 3/2[211]) = 1.68$
 $g_K(\nu 1/2[200]) = -1.92$
 $g_K(\nu 1/2[211]) = 0.71$

CONF: $\pi 3/2[211] \nu 1/2[400]$

Example - 2

Penning Trap mass measurements

ENSDF

(\dagger, α)
4- 216
K=4-: $\pi 3/2[411] \nu 5/2[523]$

4- 176

3- 97

2- 39

1- 0

K=1-: $\pi 3/2[411] \nu 5/2[523]$

4- 286
K=4-: $\pi 3/2[411] \nu 5/2[523]$

1- 0
K=1-: $\pi 3/2[411] \nu 5/2[523]$

4- 286
K=4-: $\pi 3/2[411] \nu 5/2[523]$ } ???
4- 216
K=4-: $\pi 3/2[411] \nu 5/2[523]$

4- 176

3- 97

2- 39

1- 0

K=1-: $\pi 3/2[411] \nu 5/2[523]$

Spherical nuclei: shell-model notation

- use only the valence particles (holes)
- the spin and parity balance
- close relation between CONF and MOMM1 (g -factors, g_K - g_R , ...)

single-particle (hole)

$\pi(h_{9/2}^{+1})$	$ p(h\{-h/2\}\{++1\})$, e.g. $^{209}\text{Bi}_{83}$; $J\pi=9/2^-$
$\nu(p_{1/2}^{-1})$	$ n(p\{-1/2\}\{+-1\})$, e.g. $^{207}\text{Pb}_{125}$; $J\pi=1/2^-$
$\pi(h_{9/2}^{+1}) \otimes 2^+$	$ p(h\{-h/2\}\{++1\}) \sim \#2\{++\}$; $J\pi=5/2^-$ to $13/2^-$

two-particle (hole)

$\pi(h_{9/2}^{+1}) \otimes \nu(p_{1/2}^{-1})$	$ p(h\{-h/2\}\{++1\}) \sim \# n(p\{-1/2\}\{+-1\})$; $J\pi=4+$ or $5+$
$\pi(h_{9/2}^{+2})_{8^+}$	$ p(h\{-h/2\}\{++1\})\{-\{8\{++\}\}\}$; $J\pi=8+$

many-particle (hole)

$\pi(h_{9/2}^{+1}) \otimes \nu(p_{1/2}^{-1}, f_{5/2}^{-1})_{4^+}$	$J\pi=1/2^-$ to $17/2^-$, odd- Z (N)
$\pi(h_{9/2}^{+2})_{8^+} \otimes \nu(p_{1/2}^{-1}, f_{5/2}^{-1})_{4^+}$	$J\pi=12+$, even-even (or odd-odd)

Deformed nuclei: Nilsson-level labeling

one-quasiparticle states

$$K^\pi = 1/2^-, \pi 1/2^- [541]$$

$$K^\pi = 7/2^+, \nu 7/2^+ [633]$$

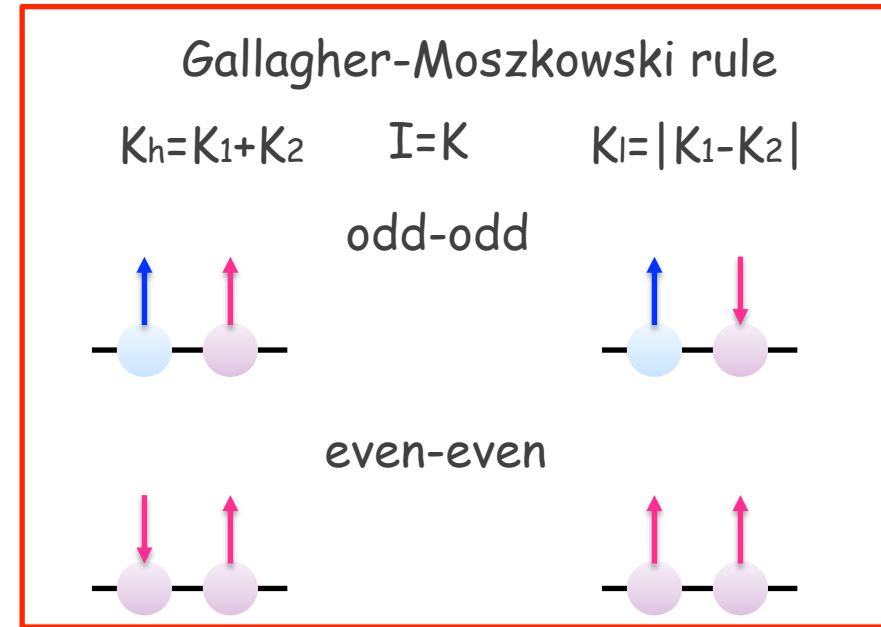
two-quasiparticle states

$$K^\pi = 2^-, \pi 1/2^- [541] \otimes \nu 7/2^+ [633]$$

$$K^\pi = 8^-, \pi^2 (7/2^+ [404], 9/2^- [514])$$

multi-quasiparticle states

$$K^\pi = 14^+, \pi^2 (7/2^+ [404], 9/2^- [514])_{8^-} \otimes \nu^2 (5/2^- [512], 7/2^+ [633])_{6^-}$$



some time complicated band structures (very high spin) -> shell-model notation