



S. Takacs Institute for Nuclear Research ATOMKI

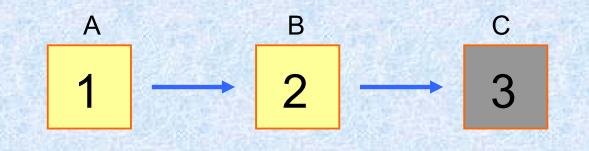




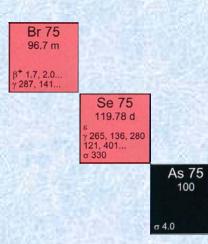
What are the measured data ?What are the reported data ?What are the compiled data ?







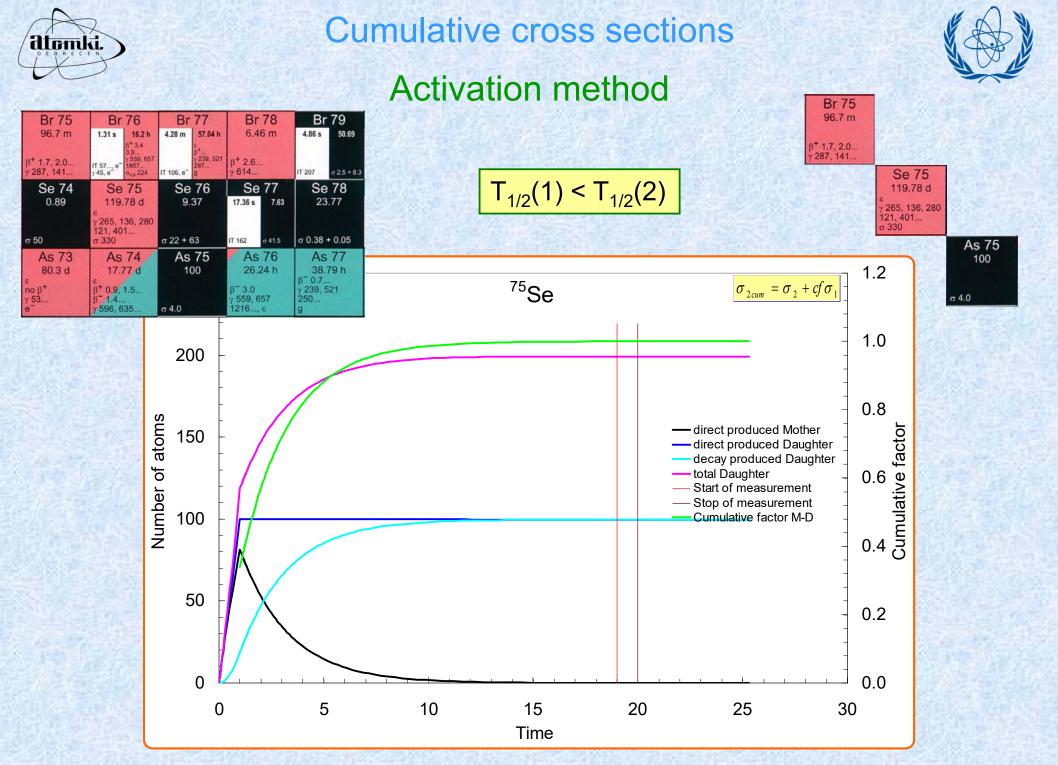
and the second se		and the second second second	and the second second	A REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF	
Br 75	Br 76	Br 77	Br 78	Br 79	
96.7 m	1.31 s 16.2 h	4.28 m 57.04 h	6.46 m	4.86 s 50.69	
β ⁺ 1.7, 2.0 γ 287, 141	$\underset{\substack{\text{IT 57, e}}{\text{Y 45, e}} = \frac{\beta^{+} 3.4}{3.9} \\ \substack{\text{y 559, 657}\\1857} \\ \sigma_{n,p} 224$	μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ	β ⁺ 2.6 γ 614	IT 207 σ 2.5 + 8.3	
Se 74	Se 75	Se 76	Se 77	Se 78 23.77 σ 0.38 + 0.05	
0.89	119.78 d	9.37	17.36 s 7.63		
σ 50	ε γ 265, 136, 280 121, 401 σ 330	σ 22 + 63	IT 162 σ 41.5		
As 73	As 74	As 75	As 76	As 77	
80.3 d 17.77 d		100	26.24 h	38.79 h	
ε no β ⁺	ε β ⁺ 0.9, 1.5	C State S	β ⁻ 3.0	β ⁻ 0.7 γ 239, 521	
γ 53 e	β ⁻ 1.4 γ 596, 635	σ 4.0	γ 559, 657 1216, ε	250 g	



Definition 1

$$\sigma_{2cum} = \sigma_2 + f\sigma_1$$



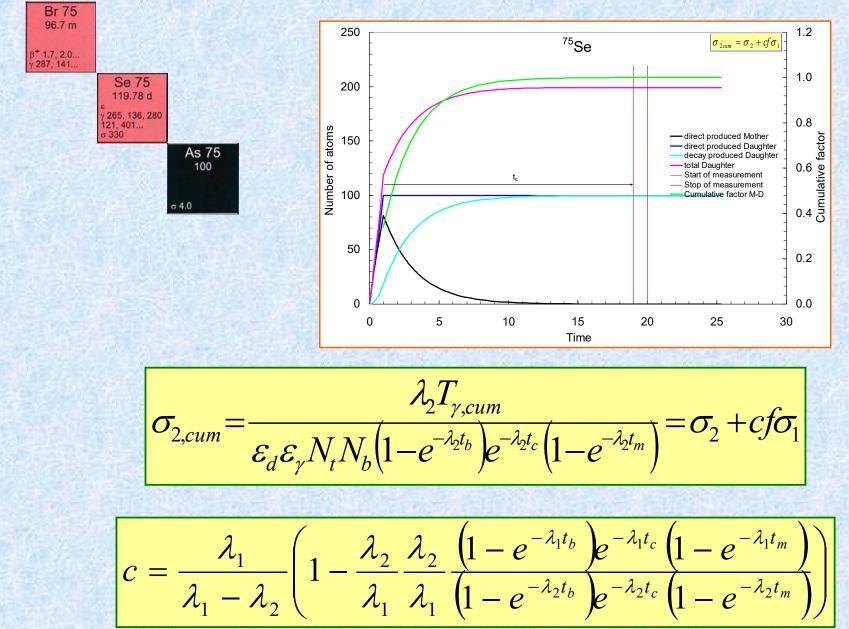


NRDC meeting, 14-17 May, 2022, Vienna



Activation method

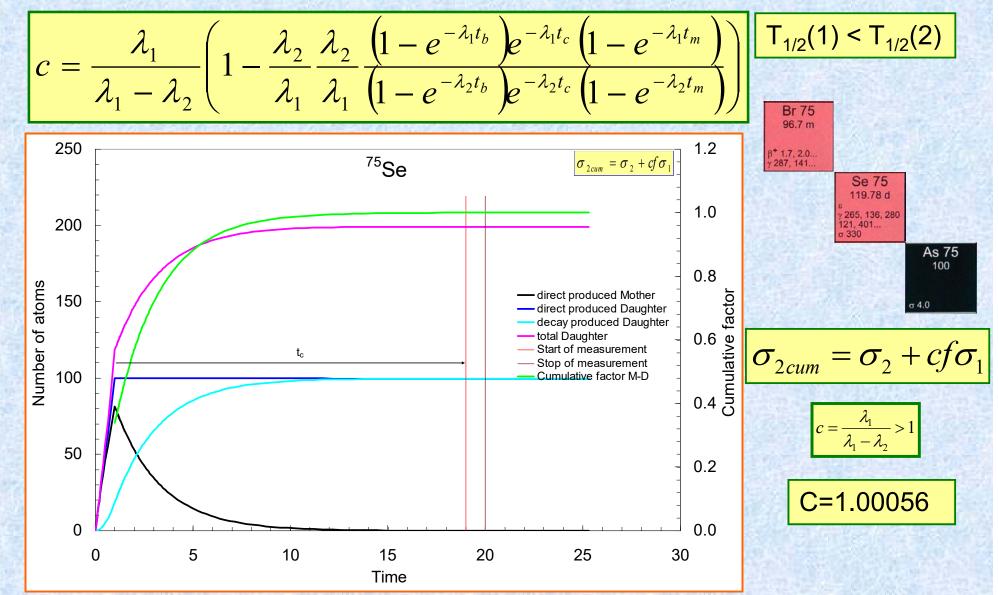






Activation method

c is time dependent





Activation method



Definition 1

$$\sigma_{2cum} = \sigma_2 + f\sigma_1$$

	Br 75	Br 76	Br 77	Br 78	Br 79	
	96.7 m	1.31 s 16.2 h β ⁺ 3.4	4.28 m 57.04 h	6.46 m	4.86 s 50.69	
	β ⁺ 1.7, 2.0 γ 287, 141	y 559, 657 1857 y 45, e c _{n,p} 224	y 239, 521 297 g	β ⁺ 2.6 γ 614	IT 207 σ 2.5 + 8.3	
	Se 74 _{0.89}	Se 75 1 1.78 d ^ε ^γ 265, 13 1 280 121, 401	Se 76 9.37	Se 77 17.36 s 7.63	Se 78 23.77	
l	σ 50	σ 330	σ 22 + 63	IT 162 σ 41.5	σ 0.38 + 0.05	
	As 73 80.3 d	As 74 17.77 d	As 75	As 76 26.24 h	As 77 38.79 h β ⁻ 0.7 γ 239, 521 250 9	
	noβ ⁺ γ53 e ⁻	β ⁺ 0.9, 1.5 β ⁻ 1.4 γ 596, 635	σ 4.0	β 3.0 γ 559, 657 1216, ε		

Definition 2

$$\sigma_{2cum} = \sigma_2 + cf\sigma_1$$

C=1.00056

conditional supracumulative

Yu.E. Titarenko et al., Phys. Rev. C65(2002)064610

REACTION (34-SE-76(P,X)34-SE-75,CUM,SIG)

REACTION (34-SE-76(P,X)34-SE-75,SCUM,SIG)

LEXFOR

CUM Data given includes the feeding via radioactive decay of another nuclide (and via isomeric transition when it exists). To be used only with process codes X or F.

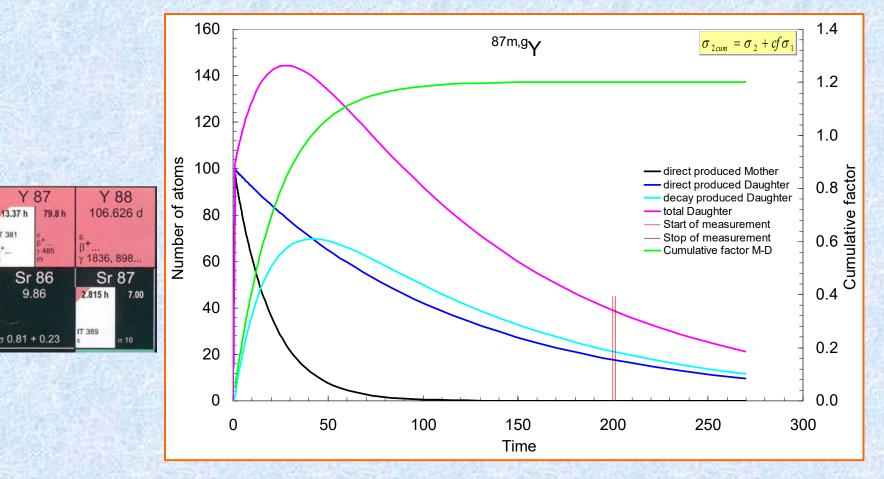


IT 381

Cumulative cross sections

Activation method





REACTION (38-SR-87(P,X)39-Y-87-G,M+,SIG) REACTION (38-SR-87(P,X)39-Y-87-G,SCUM,SIG)

C=1.2018

f=0.9843

$$\sigma_{2cum} = \sigma_2 + cf\sigma_1$$



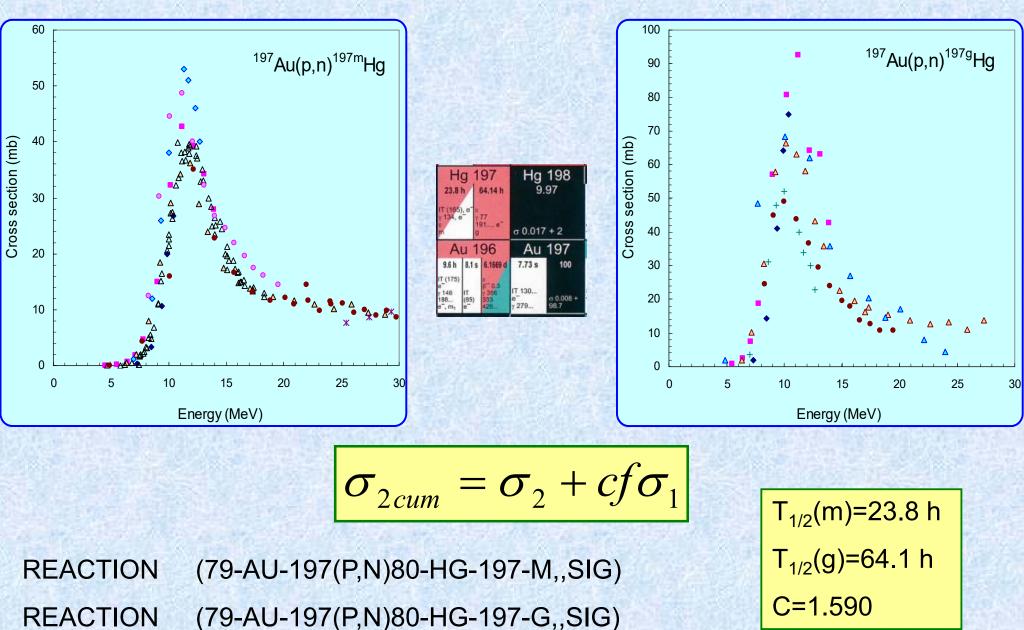


Activation method

	T _{1/2}	T _{1/2}	N _{max}	decay 100%	ratio T _{1/2}	C	N ₁₀₀ /N _{max}
isotopes	(h)	(h)	tc	tc	g/m	factor	8
	perent	daughter	(h)	(h)			
^{195m,g} Au	0.008	4464	0.099	0.2	526927	1.000002	0.995
^{52m,g} Mn	0.4	134.2	2.3	3.5	381.6	1.003	0.990
^{58m,g} Co	9.1	1700.6	59.4	100.0	186.9	1.005	0.975
⁵⁷ Ni- ⁵⁷ Co	36.0	6523.2	235.0	400.0	181.2	1.006	0.973
^{191m,g} Os	13.1	369.6	51.7	148.0	28.2	1.037	0.785
¹²³ Cs- ¹²³ Xe	0.1	2.1	0.1	0.6	21.2	1.049	0.825
^{90m,g} Y	3.2	64.0	10.8	35.9	20.1	1.052	0.700
^{86m,g} Y	0.8	14.7	2.3	8.3	18.7	1.057	0.694
^{196m} 2,gAu	9.6	148	30.2	112.0	15.4	1.069	0.607
⁵⁶ Ni- ⁵⁶ Co	145.8	1853.7	430.9	1740.0	12.7	1.085	0.530
^{197m,g} Pt	1.6	19.9	4.2	18.0	12.5	1.087	0.539
^{199m,g} Pb	0.2	1.5	0.1	1.9	7.4	1.157	0.373
¹²³ Xe- ¹²³ I	2.1	13.2	3.9	27.0	6.4	1.186	0.216
^{87m,g} Y	13.4	79.8	26.9	176.0	6.0	1.201	0.193
^{93m,g} Tc	0.7	2.8	0.7	9.9	3.8	1.358	0.055
^{198m,g} Tl	1.9	5.3	1.8	31.0	2.8	1.545	0.0082
^{197m,g} Hg	23.8	64.1	27.0	420.0	2.7	1.590	0.0046
^{198m,g} Au	54.5	64.7	12.0	3820.0	1.2	6.374	7.19489E-24
⁷⁶ Kr- ⁷⁶ Br	14.6	16.2	1.6	1630.0	1.1	10.125	1.39669E-40

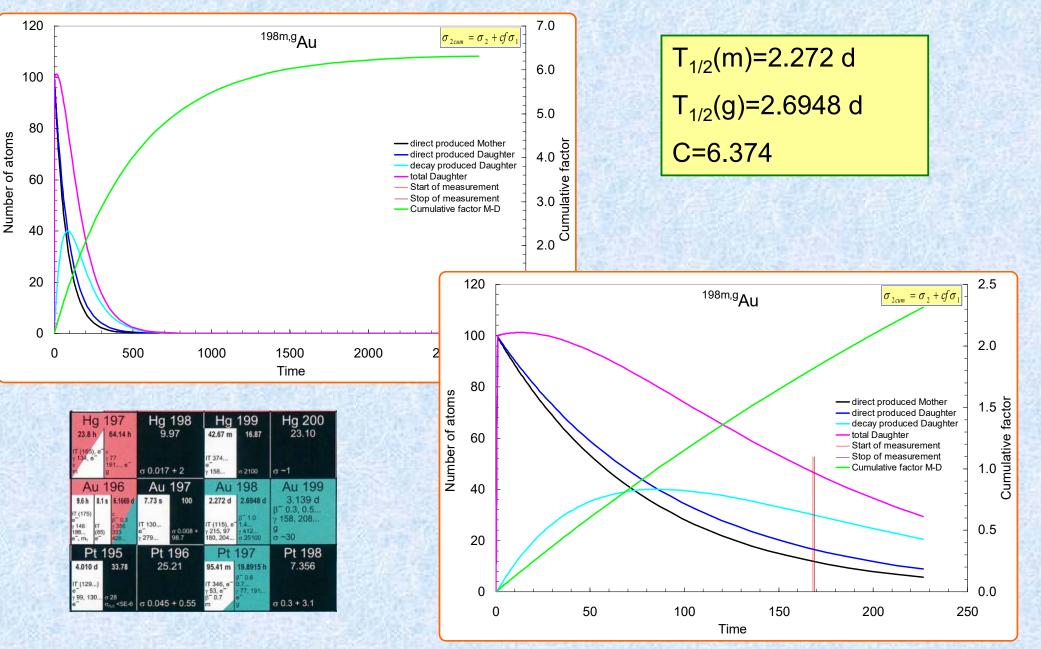


Activation method





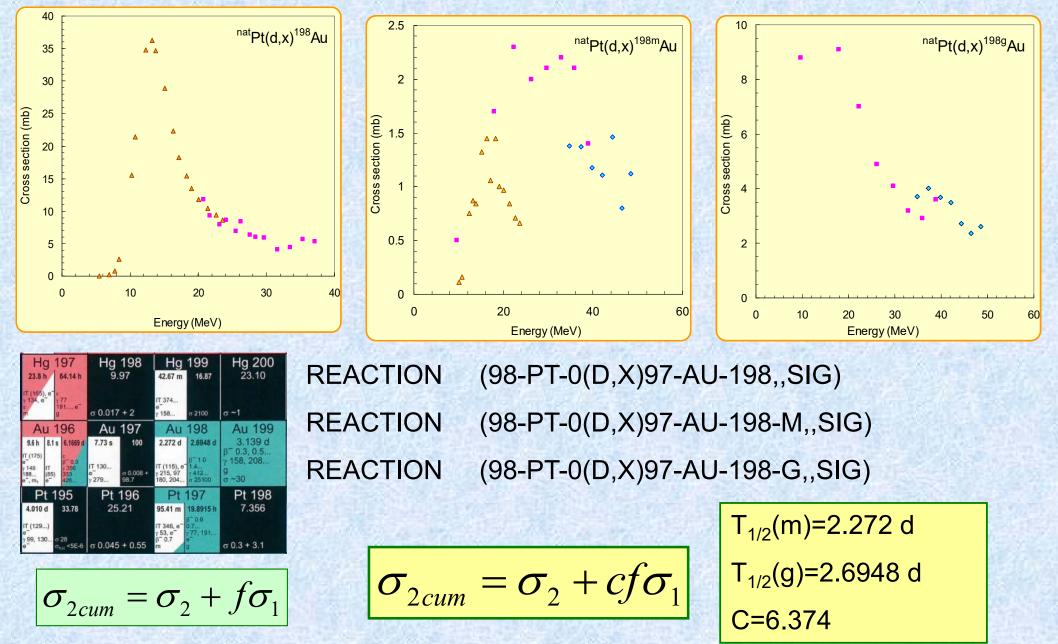
Activation method







Activation method





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Cumulative cross sections

Activation method



Some Conclusions

- The cumulative cross section measured (properly) by activation method is always higher than the sum of the corresponding cross sections
- The "c" cumulative factor is time dependent
- Cumulative cross section for a pair of isotopes with c>1.4 cannot be measured properly, since it requires long cooling time, and remaining activity is <1%</p>
- The m/g or m/(m+g) isomer ratios depend on the measurement of the cumulative cross section
 - Using activation method deducing the cross section for the ground state or for the daughter isotope requires consideration of the cumulative factor
 - Only an early measurement can be performed for a pair of isotopes with similar half-lives, that provides lower cumulative cross section, therefore correction is needed
 - For a decay chain the linear combination of the individual cross section is applied

$$\sigma_{3cum} = \sigma_3 + c_2 f \sigma_2 + c_1 g \sigma_1$$



Cumulative cross sections Activation method



What data are measured ? What data are reported ? What data are compiled ?