



The Area #1 EXFOR project, and an update on the new SG50

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Nuclear Reaction Data Compilations in USA & Worldwide

- Experimental neutron reaction data compilations have been pioneered at the Metallurgical Laboratory, University of Chicago and Los Alamos National Laboratory in 1945-1947.
- Brookhaven National Laboratory hired many

75 Years of Experimental Nuclear Reaction Data Com



- Donald J. Hughes (1915-1960) was behind the BNL-170 (1952); it is a precursor of BNL-325 (Atlas of Neutron Resonances).
- SCISRS (Sigma Center Information and Retrieval System) at BNL (1964) was a precursor of EXFOR.
- Other data centers were created in Paris, France (NEA-Databank), Vienna, Austria (NDS-IAEA), and Obninsk, USSR (IPPE) in 1963-1964.
- Around 1970 four neutron data centers agreed on the data interchange format (EXFOR). The four centers

EXFOR - Experimental Nuclear Reaction Data

The largest experimental nuclear reaction database: 24,992 experiments (multiple publications are grouped into a single measurement), 167,872 subentries, 185,543 data sets as of April 29, 2024.

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EXFOR is a starting point for Evaluated Nuclear Data File (ENDF) libraries evaluations (many evaluated but a single experimental data library), it includes the uncertainties used by evaluators.

Presently run by the Nuclear Reaction Data Centres (NRDC) internationally.

EXFOR philosophy is to compile data as they were published (in consultation with authors) unless obvious errors are found. Published nuclear reaction data contain outliers and discrepancies.





Area #1 FY 2023 (10/1/2022-9/30/2023) Statistics

Team effort: B.Pritychenko (BNL), O.Schwerer, S.Hlavac, O.Gritsay (Contractors).

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EXFOR	FY2022	FY2023
New Compilations	158	152
Updated Compilations	210	181
Preliminary Transmissions	29	19
Final Transmissions	31	22
Database Updates	41	40

The IAEA EXFOR compilation control

system

- EXFOR compilation control system is one of the tools used for this co-ordination (Developed by Viktor Zerkin, IAEA, retired on October 31, 2023).
- Top panel: New entries only.
- Bottom panel: New and Updated entries, number of data points and transmissions.
- Overall performance of the Area #1 is very good.
- Potential issue is EXFOR maintenance or correction of existing entries.
 - Area #1 has the largest number of entries -7,809. Only 4,790 (~61.3%) of entries were corrected.

A https://www-nds.iaea.org/public/exfor/x4compil/exfor_input.htm

Full EXFOR Compilation Statistics (based on HISTORY)

Inform	ation	upda	tea:	03-	OCT-20	JZ3,	10:0	10:30										
	NNDC	NEA-DB	NDS	CJD	ATOMKI	CDFE	CNDC	CNPD	JCPRG	UkrNDC	NDPCI	KNDC	KAZMON	CAJaD	KCPDG	RIKEN		
#. Year		æy.	۲	-	=	-	2	-	•	-	-		•	-	-	•	Sum	
53. 2023	12	24	5	2		3	7	3	11		9	2	3				81	IIII -294
52. 2022	154	39	35	9	9	5	19	19	18	7	41	9	11				375	
51. 2021	181	103	41	23	5	12	29	18	35	15	38	10	12				522	
50. 2020	217	134	77	40	10	12	31	29	41	11	35	3	23				663	····· +90

EXFOR Compilation Statistics based on N2 and EXFOR archive. Information updated: 03-Oct-2023, 16:06:36 NNDC NEA-DB NDS CJD ATOMKI CDFE CNDC CNPD JCPRG UKINDC NDPCI KNDC KAZN 2023 27 12 228 15,472 1,106 -361 651 448 720 9 6,719 1 856 180 39 2022 154 38 41 19 409 134 148 218 361,364 123,140 31,703 1,729 1,032 4,907 262 3,296 867 7,432 10,992 2021 183 105 23 27 18 41 160 130 167 45 18 140 108,438 322,343 12,734 3,235 -3,761 1,168 1,526 7,337 17,001 2,789 11,469 320 2020 221 129 39 29 80 10 12 32 13 33 143 307 379 53 19 223 27,119 314,506 53,204 5,348 1,276 312 5,642 3,809 7,505 1,484 2,638 733 27 1971 23 26 1970 1033 455 2190 Total 7809 6070 2586 1753 411 1390 335 624 5614 3061 2569 433 1170 306 1325 587 278 216 4790 9,477,497 6,479,266 831,189 287,819 61,439 164,876 49,448 806,832 649,591 41,171 89,624 17,232 539 280 403 211 95 115 122 201 166 150 147 76 NNDC NEA-DB NDS CJD ATOMKI CDFE CNDC CNPD JCPRG UkrNDC NDPCI KNDC KAZ egend: New Entries Updated Entries Added data points Number of TRANS Note. Year is defined from N2, i.e. it is the date when ENTRY/SUBENT has been finalized



Missing (Unobtainable) Data: Existing EXFOR Entries

 C32 The subentry coded with STATUS= UNOBT may be deleted if the dataset is not suitable for digitization or optical character recognition (OCR) data recovery, and the source article was published before 2000.

SG50 should provide an extra motivation for EXFOR improvements.

Area	NRDC 2021	NRDC 2022	NRDC 2023	NRDC 2024
#1	130	66	47	13
#2	114	117	106	104
#3	42	46	44	39
#4	21	20	5	4

Update on NRDC Actions

- A1: Center Heads send to Otsuka... Done.
- A18: Create meta schema for bibliographic data.... Ben Shu is working up a short presentation about progress on action A18.
- A19-29, A 29,31: Continuing actions
- A 32: Completeness check against Atlas of Neutron Resonances is in progress.
- A 33-39, 41-42, 45-50, 52, 59, 77, 79-82, 85: Continuing actions

AIACHNE Project

- Why EXFOR corrections are important???
- AIACHNE (AI/ML Informed cAlifornium CHi Nuclear data Experiment): "Designing Nuclear-data Measurements that Resolve Discrepancies in Existing Data".
- EXFOR library analysis is often the key starting point for nuclear data evaluations.
- We used NRDC network plot digitization software GSYS to obtain input used by Monnhart.
- Mannhart input vs. EXFOR: 2 uncovered experiments for Area#2 are being included. Metadata found for existing EXFOR compilations will be included.



EXFOR Database Modernization

- EXFOR is 75-year-old: It has to capitalize on modern computer technologies: Automatization of the EXFOR life and production cycle
- New data formats: JSON (JavaScript Object Notation) lightweight data interchange format for EXFOR is now in progress at the NNDC and IAEA-NDS.
- Implementation of uncertainty templates developed by Denise Neudecker et al. (LANL) for resolving issues with missing uncertainties and covariances.

Potential collaboration: BNL, Los Alamos, IAEA, LBNL, NEA-DB, LLNL, ...

Proposal was presented to NDAC on September 14, 2023.



WPEC SG50

- The current evaluation process needs well-documented, fully traceable data corrections to make evaluations reproducible. We need to exclude or reduce repetitive work in data evaluations, evaluators should not reanalyze the same data sets again and again.
- SG50 (2021-2024): Developing an Automatically Readable, Comprehensive, and Curated Experimental Reaction Database
- SG50 requirements (LA-UR-20-28933) 2022.
- Amanda Lewis, Denise Neudecker, May 17, 2023: Goals, documentation (JSON, ...), ...
- Precursor prototype of curated data

SG50: Developing an Automatically Readable, Comprehensive, and Curated Experimental Reaction Database

· Our goal is to design a new database for experimental data that will build on EXFOR



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Continuation of SG50 Proposal

 Continuation of the Subgroup 50 on developing an automatically readable, comprehensive, and curated experimental reaction database.

Expected results and deliverables	1) 2 2)	 Finalize the version of JSON (JavaScript Object Notation) format for EXFOR using presently available prototypes, explore free text to JASON conversion, work on quality assurance (QA) of conversion to JSON. JSON is an open standard file format and data interchange format that uses human-readable text to store and transmit data objects consisting of attribute- value pairs and arrays. Correct multiple EXFOR entries using commonly- acceptable criteria (e.g., updates with recent standard evaluations, highlighting missing uncertainties with templates of expected measurement uncertainties), and collect existing corrected EXFOR files from nuclear data evaluators (V.Zerkin, D.Neudecker, M.Paris, P.Talou, A.Carlson, R.Capote, K.Kravvaris, I.Thompson, 		1)	 2024-2025: Finalize the version of JSON format and develop EXFOR to JSON format conversion code. Start working on EXFOR corrections. 2025-2026: Continue work on EXFOR corrections and subtracting agency of the Store FNDE corrections and subtracting agency of the Store FNDE corrections and 		
		A.Mattera). The curated EXFOR should not be	Milestones vs. time	3)	Explore free text to JSON conversion and quality assurance of EXFOR to JSON conversion. 2026-2027: Finish work on EXFOR corrections and collection of existing corrected files, convert all corrected files to JSON format.		
		considered as recommended. Users should make selections among the available curated data sets.					

Sources of Curated Data Sets

- Curated data are already exist in EXFOR: v-series compilations, i.e. Atlas of Neutron Resonances integral values: EXFOR entries V1001, V1002.
- I prepared compilation of neutron cross section standards data sets in 2015.
- Precursor curated database by V. Zerkin: Viktor has implemented Web (virtual space) corrections to some existing EXFOR data sets using the updated reaction monitor values, the latest decay gamma-ray intensities, and private communications from the late K.I. Zolotarev (IPPE, Obninsk).



More Sources of Curated Data Sets

- Neutron: M. Paris, P. Talou (LANL), R. Capote (IAEA), A. Carlson (NIST), ...
- Actinides: D. Neudecker (LANL)
- Charged Particles: K. Kravvaris (Solar Fusion), I. Thompson (LLNL)
- Fission Yields: A. Mattera (BNL)
- Spontaneous Fission: D. Neudecker/B. Pritychenko (LANL/BNL)

Outlook

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- NNDC EXFOR compilation efforts are complex and well-organized: B. Pritychenko (BNL), O. Schwerer, S. Hlavac, O. Gritzay (Under contract with BNL), V. Zerkin (IAEA).
- EXFOR modernization proposal was reported to NDAC.
- We should continue SG50.
- Finalize JSON format, explore free text to JSON conversion, work on JSON conversion quality assurance (QA).
- Collect curated EXFOR data sets.
- People is the most important resource in nuclear data.



Technical Meeting on International Network of Nuclear Reaction Data Centres IAEA Headquarters, Vienna, Austria, 9 – 12 May 2023

International Network of Nuclear Reaction Data Centres (NRDC)

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The International Network of Nuclear Reaction Data Centres (NRDC) constitutes a worldwide cooperation of nuclear data centres under the auspices of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The Network was established to coordinate the world-wide collection, compilation and dissemination of nuclear reaction data.

The International Atomic Energy Agency: (https://www.iaea.org/about/mission)

- is an independent intergovernmental, science and technology-based organization, in the United Nations family, that serves as the global focal point for nuclear cooperation;
- assists its Member States, in the context of social and economic goals, in planning for and using nuclear science and technology for various peaceful purposes, including the generation of electricity, and facilitates the transfer of such technology and knowledge in a sustainable manner to developing Member States;
- develops nuclear safety standards and, based on these standards, promotes the achievement and maintenance of high levels of safety in applications of nuclear energy, as well as the protection of human health and the environment against ionizing radiation;
- verifies through its inspection system that States comply with their commitments, under the Non-Proliferation Treaty and other non-proliferation agreements, to use nuclear material and facilities only for peaceful purposes.