





Comments on yield measurements and compilation

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What is the yield?

- The yield expression is widely used and not only in physics.
- In every day practice many measured quantity are called as yield.
- Any process in which something is produced can have a yield.
- In nuclear physics the reaction yield is well defined.

$$Y = \frac{N^*}{N_b}$$

- The yield is a target specific quantity.
- The yield is not an absolute physical quantity.
- The yield is a dimensionless quantity.







> The problems of the presented yields may be connected with production of radioisotopes using charged particle induced nuclear reactions.

$$Y = \frac{N^*}{N_b} \left[\frac{Activity}{Ch \arg e} \right] \left[\frac{mCi}{\mu Ah} \right] \left[\frac{MBq}{C} \right]$$

- The number of reaction products is expressed by their activity.
- > The number of bombarding particles is expressed by their charge.
- \triangleright The main source of the confusion is the unit of charge μ Ah.

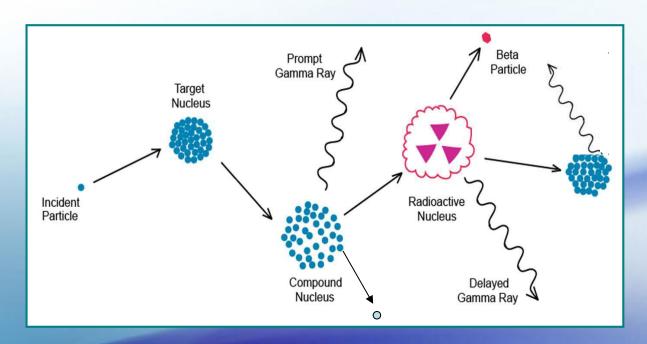






What can be measured?

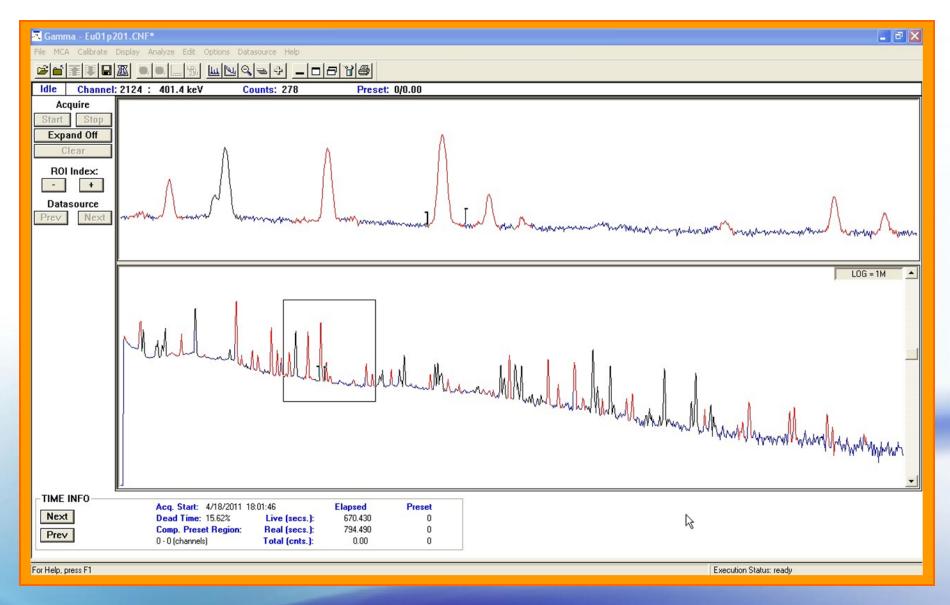
- In an actual experiment yield or cross section is never measured directly
- The number of events can be measured under specific experimental conditions
- In-beam and off-line measurements
- An event can be: detection of a gamma-photon with certain energy
- The result is a gamma spectrum













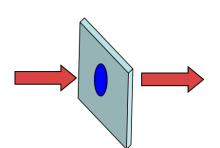
Activation technique





$$R = n_t \phi \sigma$$

$$N(t) = n_t \phi \sigma t$$



R production rate

N number of nuclei at EOB

n_t number of target atoms/ cm²

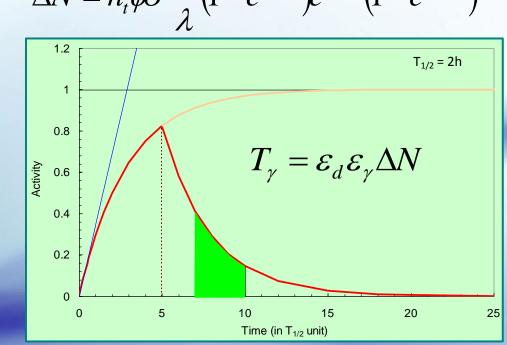
- number of bombarding particles/s
- σ cross section
- λ decay constant
- t_b irradiation time
- t_c cooling time
- t_m measuring time

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = n_t \phi \sigma - \lambda N$$

$$N(t) = n_t \phi \sigma \frac{1}{\lambda} (1 - e^{-\lambda t})$$

$$N(t) = n_t \phi \sigma \frac{1}{\lambda} (1 - e^{-\lambda t_b}) e^{-\lambda t}$$

$$\Delta N = n_t \phi \sigma \frac{1}{\lambda} (1 - e^{-\lambda t_b}) e^{-\lambda t_c} (1 - e^{-\lambda t_m})$$









Compilation of yield data

$$Y = \frac{N^*}{N_b}$$

The yield is a target specific quantity.



- Thin or thick target yield, physical yield, saturation yield, EOB "yield" ...
- What can be compiled in EXFOR?
- Not every published yield data can be compiled.
- Published articles are sometimes misuse yield expression.
- Compilers should be careful!!!





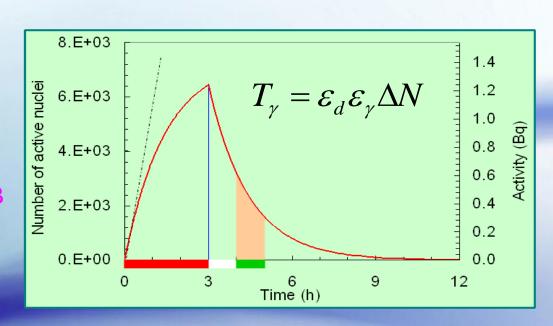


Compilation of measured activity

$$Y = \frac{N^*}{N_b} \left[\frac{Activity}{Ch \arg e} \right] \left[\frac{mCi}{\mu Ah} \right] \left[\frac{MBq}{C} \right]$$

- Incident energy
- Outgoing energy (or target thickness)
- Irradiation time
- Beam intensity
- Cooling time
- Measured activity in Bq unit
- Unit: Bq/μA (activity/beam int.)
- No option for compilation
- Data can be transferred to EOB activity

$$A(EOB) = \frac{A}{e^{-\lambda t_c}}$$









Compilation of EOB activity

					[MeV]	EOB [MBq/μA h]
V -	N^*	- Activity	$\lceil mCi \rceil$	MB_0	$ \begin{array}{c} 16 \rightarrow 3 \\ 15 \rightarrow 3 \end{array} $	5.9 4.5
1 -	$\overline{N_h}$	$\overline{Ch} \operatorname{arg} e$	$\frac{1}{\mu Ah}$	C		al adaptive file

Energy window

- Incident energy
- Outgoing energy (or target thickness)
- Irradiation time
- EOB activity in unit of Bq
- Unit: Bq/μA (activity/beam int.)
- Bq/μAh unit is not correct

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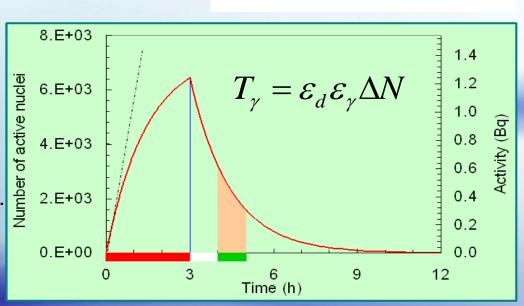
EN-MAX EN-MIN DATA TIME-IRRD MEV MEV MBQ/MUA HR

EN DATA TIME-IRRD
MEV MBQ/MUA HR

Isotope	⁶⁴ Cu	⁶¹ Cu	⁵⁵ Co	
Half-life	12.7 h	3.35 h	17.53 h	37
Yield at EOB [MB/μA h]	5.9	17.4	15.5	

Table 3. Production yields of main isotopes.

Yield 64Cu at









Compilation of PHY yield

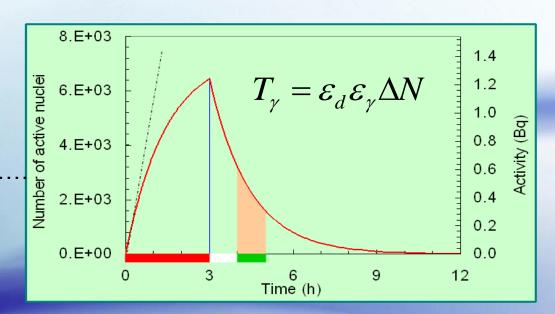
$$Y = \frac{N^*}{N_b} \left[\frac{Activity}{Ch \arg e} \right] \left[\frac{mCi}{\mu Ah} \right] \left[\frac{MBq}{C} \right]$$

- Incident energy
- Outgoing energy (or target thickness)
- > PHY (production rate for unit charge)
- Unit: Bq/μAh (activity/charge)

$$EOB = \frac{PHY}{\lambda} \left(1 - e^{-\lambda t} \right)$$

EN-MAX EN-MIN DATA
MEV MBQ/MUAHR

EN DATA
MEV MBQ/COUL









Compilation of SAT activity

$$Y = \frac{N^*}{N_b} \left[\frac{Activity}{Ch \arg e} \right] \left[\frac{mCi}{\mu Ah} \right] \left[\frac{MBq}{C} \right]$$

$$A(EOB) = \frac{A}{e^{-\lambda t_c}}$$

- Incident energy
- Outgoing energy (or target thickness)
- Beam intensity
- SAT activity in unit of Bq
- Unit: Bq/μA (activity/beam int.)
- Bq/μAh unit is not correct

EN-MAX EN-MIN DATA MEV MEV MBQ/MUA

EN DATA
MEV MBQ/MUA

1.2 $T_{1/2} = 2h$ 1 0.8 Number of atoms 0.6 0.4 0.2 15 20 25 30 35 0 5 10 40 Time (in T_{1/2} unit)

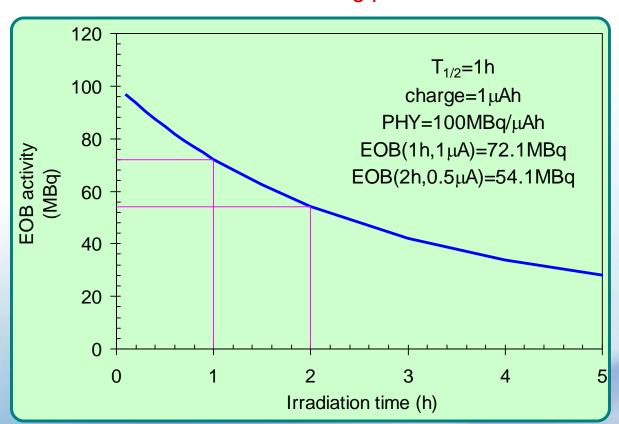






Wrong practice

If EOB activity (yield) is presented in unit of MBq/μAh than most probably linear normalization was made. Wrong practice!



Energy window	Yield 64Cu at
[MeV]	EOB [MBq/μA h]
$16 \rightarrow 3$	5.9
$15 \rightarrow 3$	4.5

Table 3. Production yields of main isotopes.

Isotope	⁶⁴ Cu	⁶¹ Cu	⁵⁵ Co
Half-life Yield at EOB [MB/µA h]	12.7 h 5.9	3.35 h 17.4	17.53 h 15.5

...,,TTY,,EOB)

 $T_{1/2} > 36 * t_b$

EOB > 99 MBq

(98.1)

EN DATA TIME-IRRD MEV MBQ/MUA HR







Frequent problems

The worst case first

- No information on the measurement, no explanation of the "yield" just values are given and declared as yield. (Can be correct, can be completely wrong.)
- Measured activity divided by beam intensity and irradiation time and presented as yield. Not corrected for decay. (No details or explanations are given.)
- Measured activity divided by beam intensity and irradiation time and compared to physical yields.
- > EOB activity calculated properly from the measured activity but normalized by irradiation time and presented in the unit of MBq/μAh.
- \triangleright Activity of 1h and 1 μ A irradiation is presented in the unit of MBq/ μ Ah.
- No irradiation time is given for the EOB activity.
- Data measured on compound target not converted to elemental target.







Conclusion

When no proper information are given in the article on the yield calculation than better not to compile the suspicious yield data. Information should be asked from authors.

If the author do not provide explanation on their yield calculation data should not be compiled.

$$A(EOB) = \frac{A}{e^{-\lambda t_c}}$$

$$EOB = \frac{PHY}{\lambda} \left(1 - e^{-\lambda t} \right)$$

$$SAT = \frac{PHY}{\lambda}$$







Thank You