

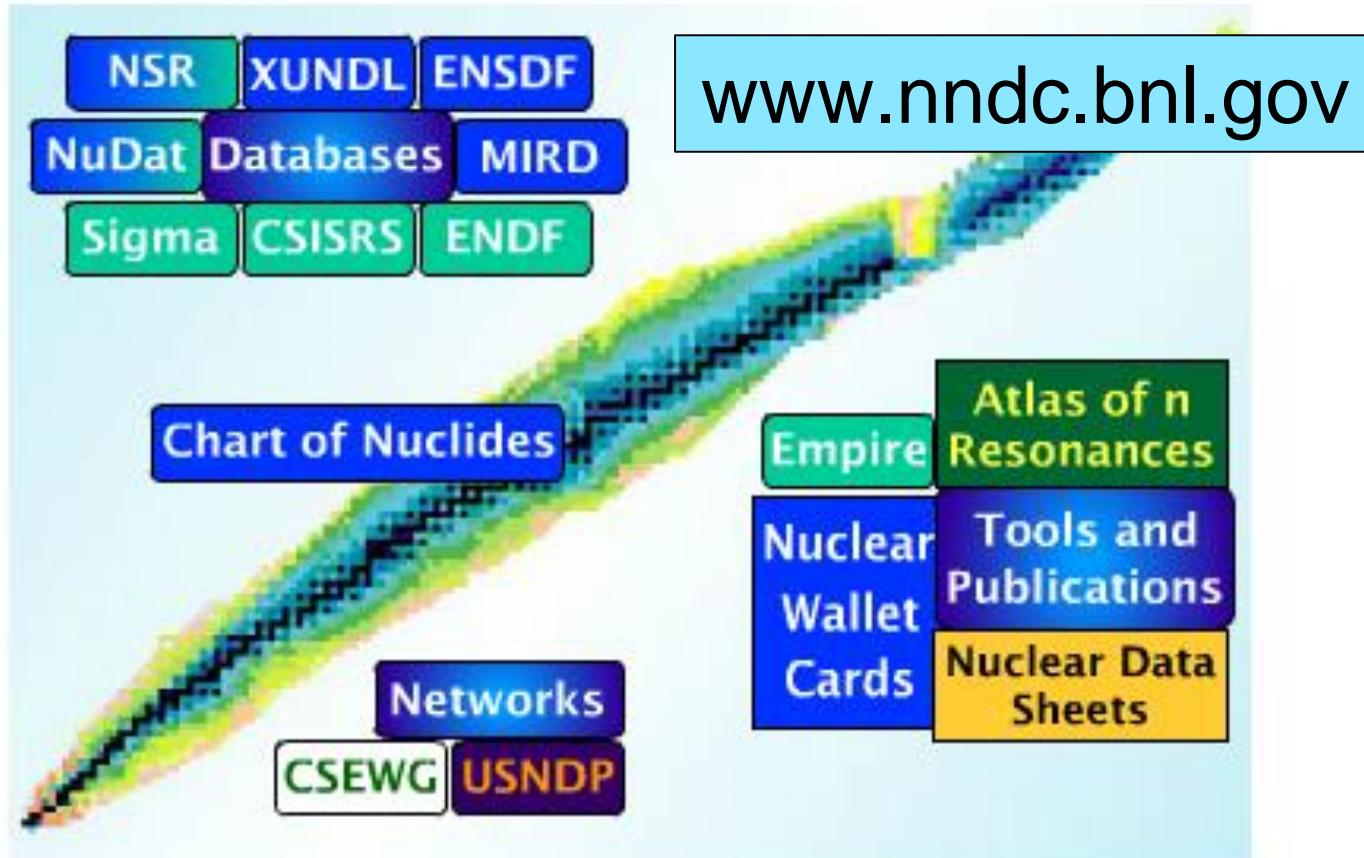


Applied Nuclear Science (and Nuclear Data)

Libby McCutchan (NNDC,BNL)

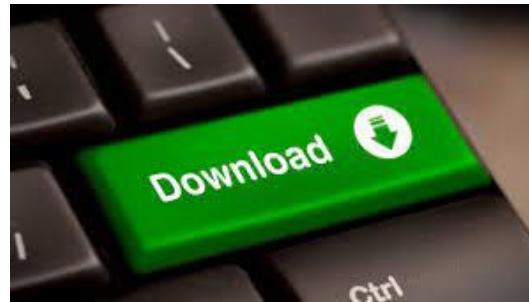
mcutchan@bnl.gov

National Nuclear Data Center



How many downloads of nuclear data per day?
(just through the NNDC website)

- a)150
- b)1,500
- c)15,000



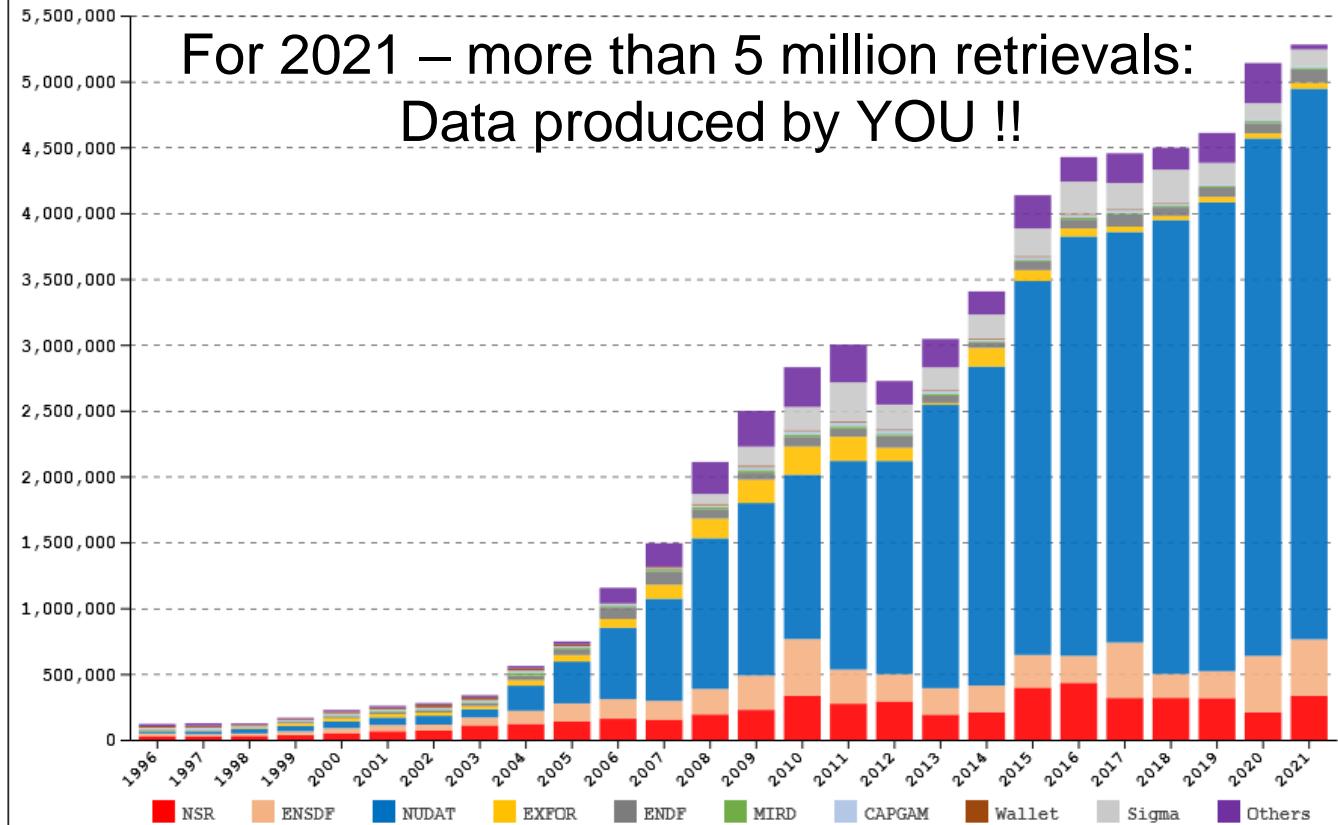
Open Data Web Downloads



The Taylor Swift of
Nuclear Physics?

NNDC Web Retrievals 1996-2021

For 2021 – more than 5 million retrievals:
Data produced by YOU !!



Nuclear Data Program

Link between basic science and applications

Nuclear Science Community

- experiments
- theory



Applications Community

needs data:

- ◆ complete
- ◆ organized
- ◆ traceable
- ◆ readable

Nuclear Data Community

- ◆ compilation
- ◆ evaluation
- ◆ dissemination
- ◆ archival

The Nuclear Data Pipeline



70+ years of nuclear data measurements available

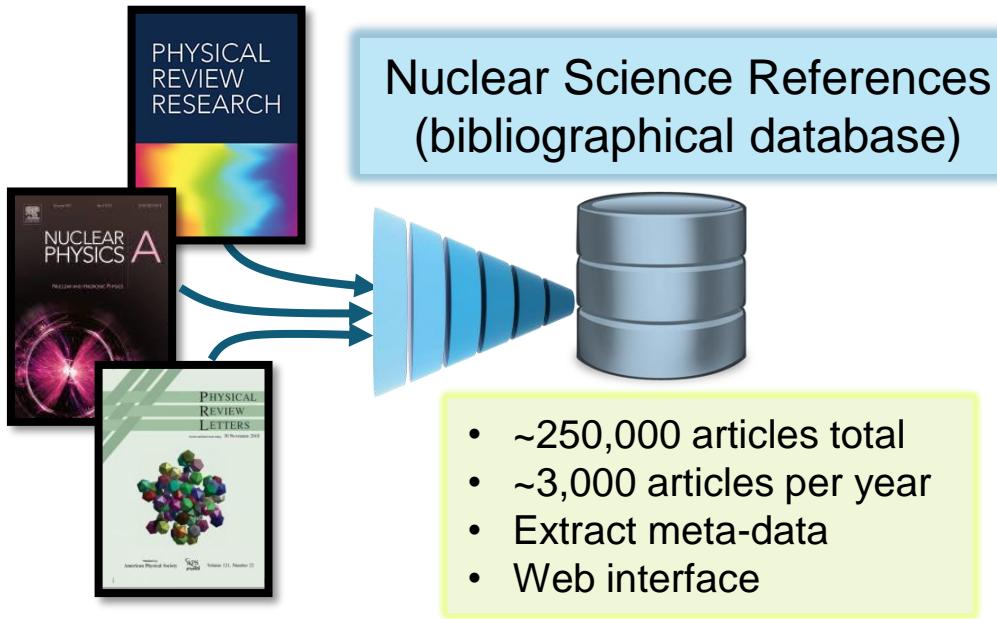


These are collected, processed, separated and shipped



In a convenient and usable form

Nuclear Data Pipeline



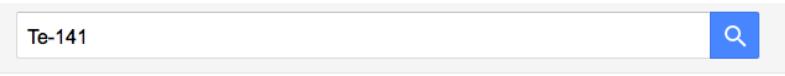
I want to know about measurements of the half-life of ^{141}Te

- Publications are 95% source of data
 - Journals
 - Lab Reports
 - Theses
- Literature scanned on weekly basis

Google Scholar

Te-141

About 862 results (0.12 sec)



Radiochemical studies on the use of modified resins in the isolation and separation of Ce (III), Zr (IV), Hf (IV), Te (IV) and Nb (V)

FH El-Sweify, EAA El-Shazly... - Arab Journal of Nuclear ..., 2007 - inis.iaea.org

[en] Comparative studies were carried out for further characterization of some modified resins and for the application of these modified resins in the isolation and separation of some ...

☆ Save 99 Cite Cited by 1 Related articles All 2 versions 88

Sociodemografski profil sudionica u Kohortnoj studiji rođenih na istočnojadranskim otocima (CRIBS)

A Perinić Lewis, M Zajc Petranović, T Carić... - Hrvatski geografski ..., 2019 - hrcak.srce.hr

... Uzorak čini 286 trudnica (145 s otoka Brača i Hvara te 141 trudnica s kopna). Cilj je ove studije: 1) opisati glavna obilježja CRIBS uzorka, 2) usporediti uzorak s općom hrvatskom ...

☆ Save 99 Cite Related articles All 2 versions 88

Determination of the Debye temperature of SnTe using the Mössbauer effect in ^{119}Sn and ^{125}Te

S Bukshpan - Solid State Communications, 1968 - Elsevier

The temperature dependence of the recoilless fraction in SnTe has been measured in ^{119}Sn and ^{125}Te nuclei in the range $85 < T < 250\text{ K}$. Assuming a Debye model for the recoilless ...

☆ Save 99 Cite Cited by 27 Related articles All 3 versions

[HTML] Imaging patterns in elastofibroma dorsi

M Battaglia, D Vanel, P Pollastri, A Balladelli... - European journal of ..., 2009 - Elsevier

... Axial T1-weighted (TR/TE 141/7.5) spin echo MR images show a relatively well-defined homogeneous mass between the chest wall and the scapular tip with signal intensity similar to ...

☆ Save 99 Cite Cited by 70 Related articles All 13 versions

Web of Science

- 1 One-pot strategy for obtaining magnetic PMMA particles through ATRP using Fe(CO)(5) as co-initiator

Diagon, A; Rusen, E; Tutunaru, O

Jun 5 2021 | Apr 2021 (Early Access) | EUROPEAN POLYMER JOURNAL 152

The first aim of this study was to develop an ATRP process for methyl methacrylate (MMA) polymerization using Fe(CO)(5) as co-initiator. The second aim was to obtain magnetic PMMA particles with a core-shell characteristic of the polymerization reaction. The obtained particles had a spherical morphology with a diameter of about 100 nm.

JOURNAL LINKER

View full text

- 2 Mechanism of poly(acrylamide) terpolymerization for microgel fabrication

Rusen, E; Mocanu, A

Apr 5 2021 | Jan 2021

614

Enriched Cited References

This study presents a mechanism for the polymerization of acrylamide (NIPAM) in the presence of a transition metal catalyst. The reaction mechanism is based on the formation of a coordination complex between the transition metal catalyst and the acrylamide monomer.

JOURNAL LINKER

View full text



65
References

Related records ?

3
Citations

53
References

43
Related records ?

Nuclear Science References Search Result

2020WU04 Phys.Rev. C 101, 042801 (2020)

[J.Wu](#), [S.Nishimura](#), [P.Moller](#), [M.R.Mumpower](#), [R.Lozeva](#), [C.B.Moon](#), [A.Wne](#), [R.Daido](#), [P.Doornenbal](#), [Y.F.Fang](#), [M.Haroon](#), [T.Isobe](#), [H.S.Jung](#), [Atel](#), [S.Rice](#), [H.Sakurai](#), [Y.Shimizu](#), [L.Sinclair](#), [P.-A.Soderstrom](#), [T.Sunikawa](#), [T.Watanabe](#)

Keyworded
description of the
article

β-decay half-lives of 55 neutron-rich isotopes beyond the $N = 82$ shell gap

RADIOACTIVITY $^{134,135,136,137,138,139}\text{Sn}$, $^{134,135,136,137,138,139,140,141,142}\text{Sb}$, $^{137,138,139,140,141,142,143,144}\text{Te}$, $^{140,141,142,143,144,145,146}\text{I}$, $^{142,143,144,145,146,147,148}\text{Xe}$, $^{145,146,147,148,149,150,151}\text{Cs}$, $^{148,149,150,151,152,153}\text{Ba}$, $^{151,152,153,154,155}\text{La}$ (β^-)[from $^9\text{Be}({}^{238}\text{U}, \text{F})$, $E=345$ MeV/nucleon, followed by separation of fragments using BigRIPS separator at RIBF-RIKEN]; measured β and γ radiations, half-lives by (implant) β and (implant) $\beta\gamma$ correlations using the Wide range Active Silicon-Strip Stop per Array for Beta and ion (WAS3ABi) detection system and Euroball RIKEN Cluster Array (EURICA) of 84 Ge cluster detectors. Comparison with previously available experimental half-lives, and with theoretical calculations using FRDM+QRPA, KTUY+GT2, RHB+pn-RQRPA, and DF+CQRPA models. $^{141}\text{Te}(\beta^-)$; calculated half-life and Gamow-Teller strengths using FRDM+QRPA(2019) model, and compared with experimental data. Discussed and calculated effects of new half-life data on r-process abundance.

doi: [10.1103/PhysRevC.101.042801](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevC.101.042801)

Link to journal

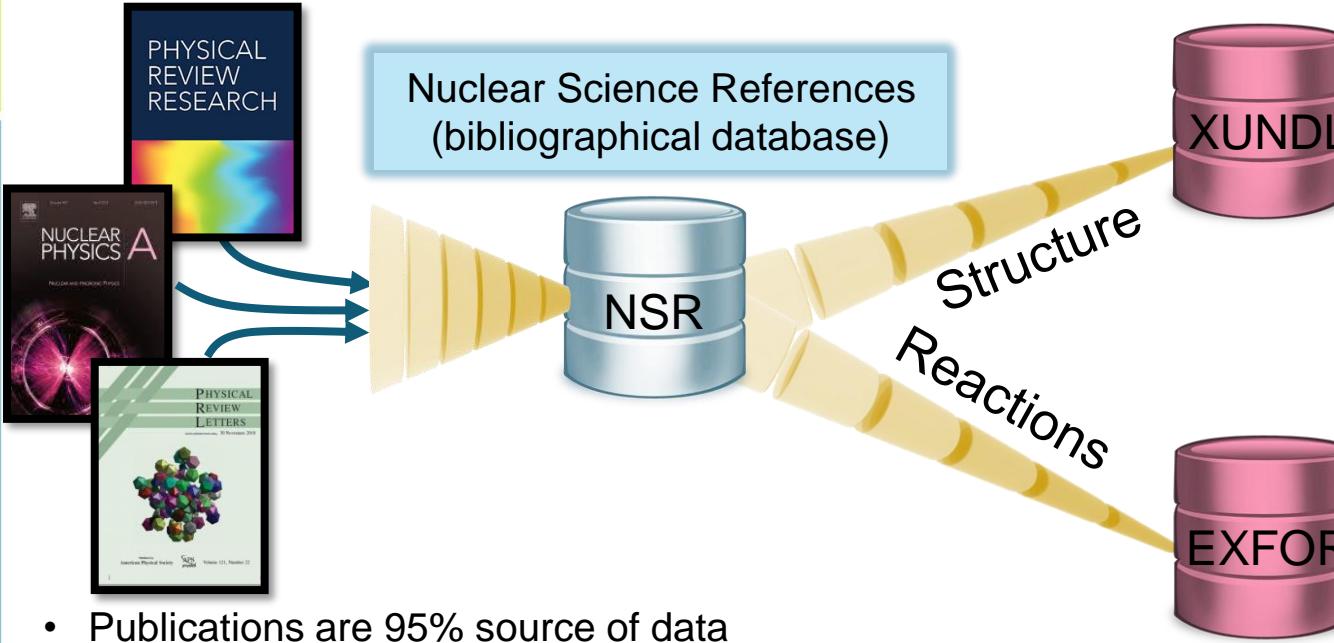
Citations: [PlumX Metrics](#)

Data from this article have been entered in the **XUNDL** database. For more information, click [here](#).

Link to compiled
data

Nuclear Data Pipeline

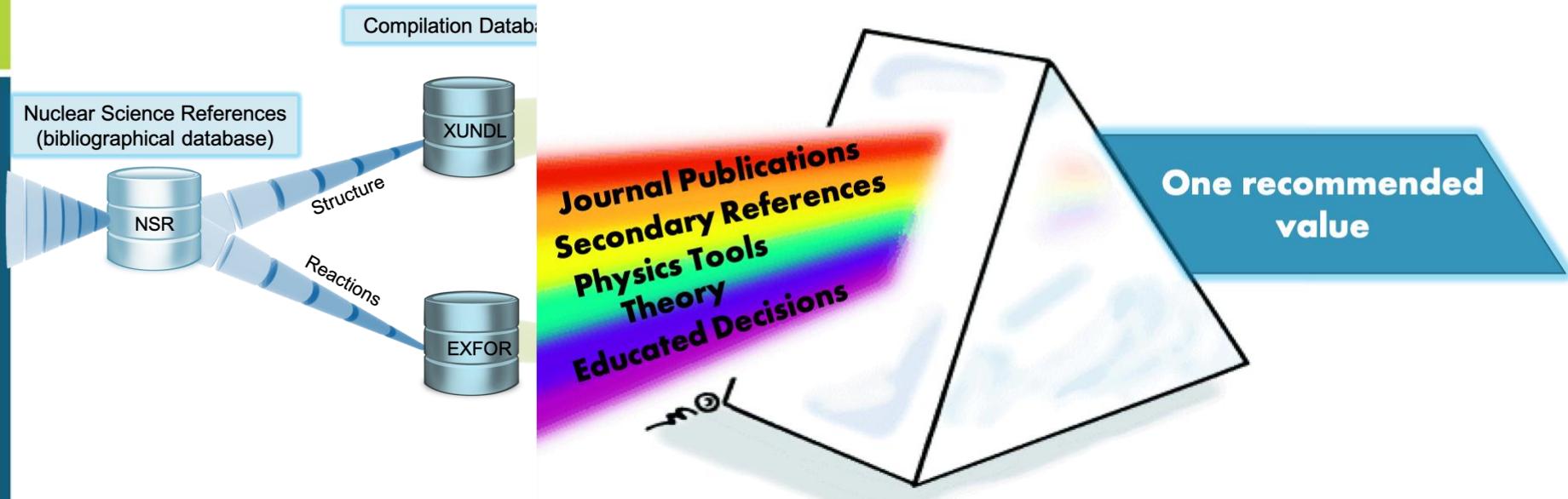
Compilation Databases



- Publications are 95% source of data
 - Journals
 - Lab Reports
 - Theses
- Literature scanned on weekly basis

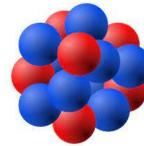
- Extraction of meta- and numerical data
- Data converted to database format
- Several consistency checks of data

Nuclear Data Pipeline



- Critical assessment of all available experimental data
- Provide recommended values
- Testing and Validation important component
- Structure and reaction data not independent

Nuclear Structure Database (ENSDF)



Quantum mechanical system with 1 to hundreds of interacting nucleons

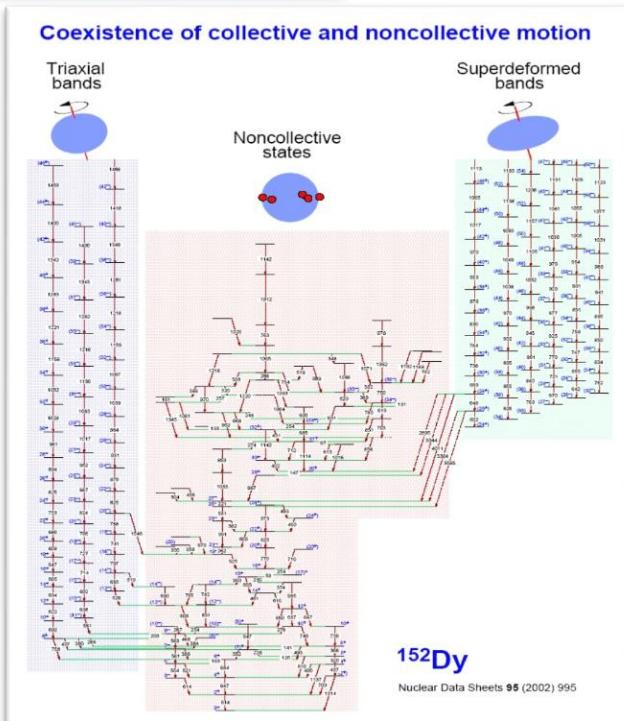
3,350 nuclei produced and studied

Discrete Quantized States

- Excitation Energy
- Half-life
- Angular Momentum
- Magnetic Moment
- Configuration
- ...

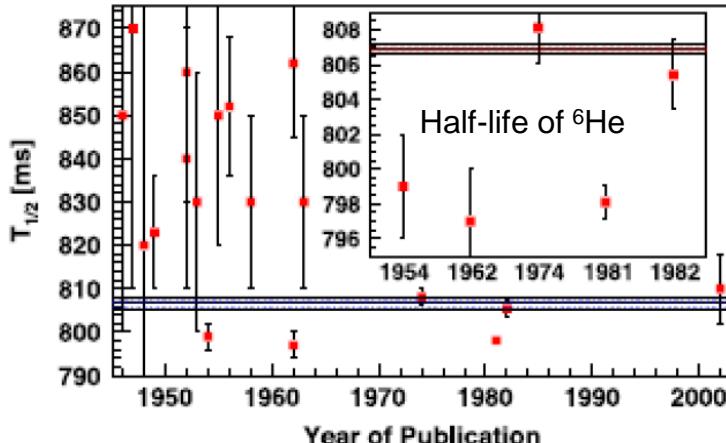
Emitted Radiation

- Energy
- Intensity
- Dipole, Quadrupole, ...
- ...



100+ years of experimental nuclear structure measurements

Arbiter of the “Truth”



Nuclear Reactions Database (ENDF)

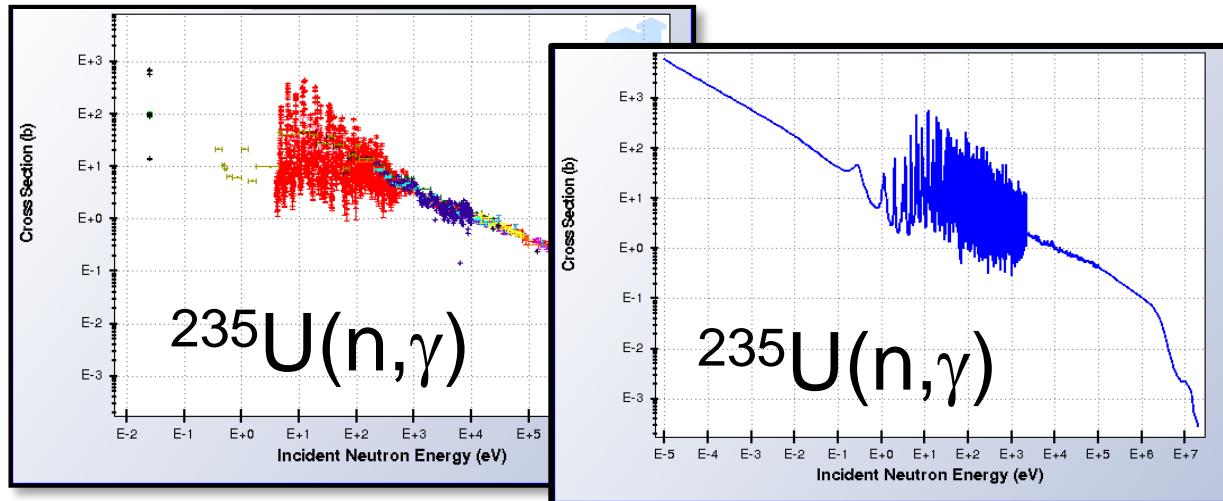


Cross section: related to the size of a nucleus

Probability of “hitting” the nucleus $\sim \pi R^2$

$$1 \text{ barn (b)} = 10^{-24} \text{ cm}^2$$

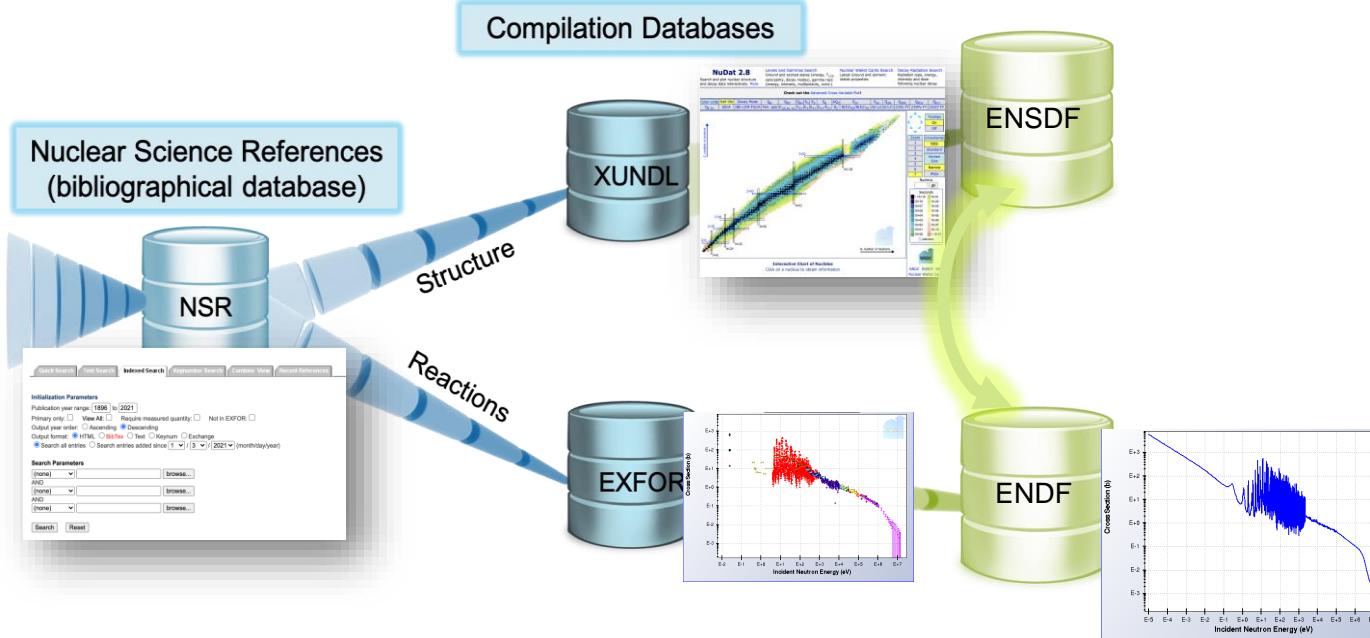
- Cross section as a function of incident particle energy
- Energy and angles of reaction products
- Neutron resonance parameters
- Neutron multiplicities
- Fission yields
-



- Not all reactions and all energies can be measured
- Application of physics-based models to describe experimental data¹³

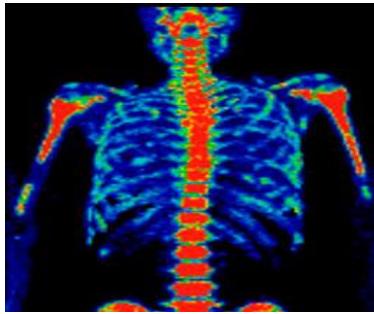
Data Dissemination

Evaluated Databases



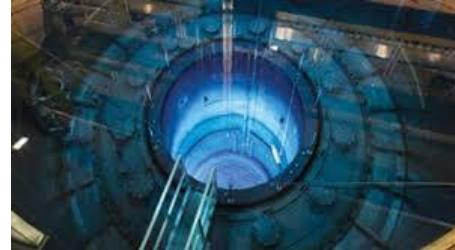
- Each database has web application to query and (plot) data
- Additional web applications for subsets of data

Applications of Nuclear Data



Nuclear Medicine

How can I produce and use radioactive isotopes in the body?



Nuclear Power

Is there new physics beyond the standard model and can we make the world safer?



Homeland Security

How do I determine what's in something I can't see or touch?



Stockpile Stewardship

How do you ensure something will work after decades on the shelf?



Space Exploration

Nuclear Medicine

What can we use radioisotopes for in medicine?

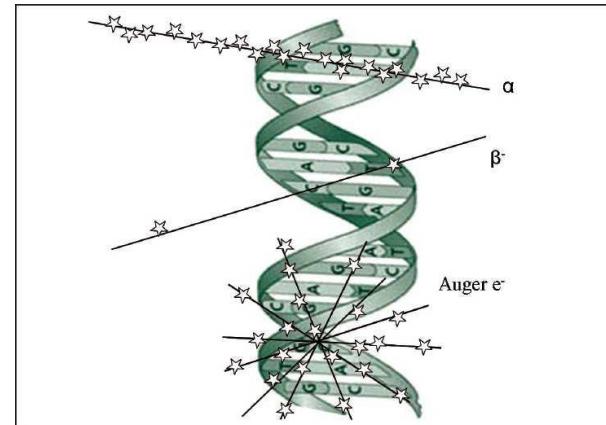
Imaging

X-rays, gamma rays

Therapy

Alphas, betas, Auger electrons

Targeted Radionuclide Therapy



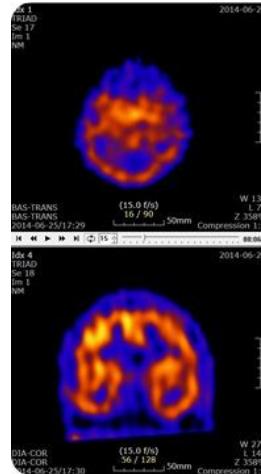
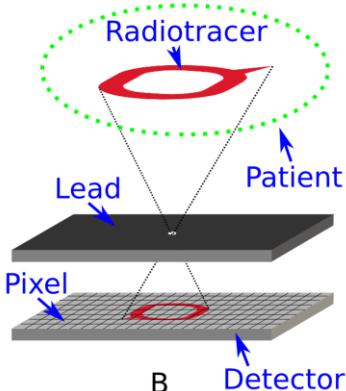
M. Sadeghi et al., J Can Res Ther 2010;6:239

- Ionizing radiation to kill cancer cells and shrink tumors
- Uses molecule labeled with radionuclide

Diagnostic Imaging with Radioisotopes

SPECT

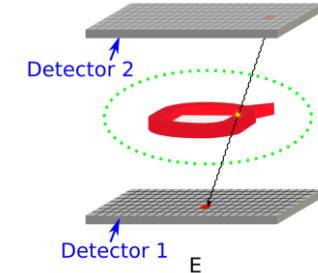
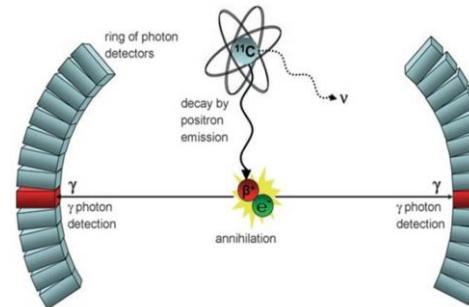
Single Photon Emission Tomography



^{99m}Tc , ^{123}I , ^{121}I , ^{67}Ga , ^{201}Tl

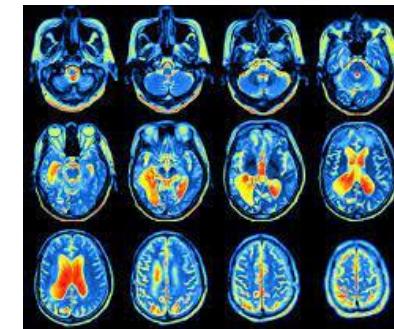
PET

Positron Emission Tomography



Miller et. al. Angewandte Chem. Int. Ed. 47, 8998, 2008

^{18}F , ^{82}Rb , ^{13}N , ^{66}Ga



As an example : ^{86}Y

IOP Publishing | Institute of Physics and Engineering in Medicine

Phys. Med. Biol. 60 (2015) 3479–3497

Physics in Medicine & Biology

doi:10.1088/0031-9155/60/9/3479

PET imaging with the non-pure positron emitters: ^{55}Co , ^{86}Y and ^{124}I

P E N Braad¹, S B Hansen², H Thisgaard¹ and

Eur J Nucl Med Mol Imaging (2016) 43:925–937
DOI 10.1007/s00259-015-3254-8

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

PHYSICAL REVIEW C

VOLUME 2, NUMBER 6

DECEMBER 1970

Energy Levels in ^{86}Sr from the Decay of 14.6-h ^{86}Y

A. V. Ramayya, B. Van Nooijen,* J. W. Ford, D. Krmpotic,† and J. H. Hamilton
Physics Department,‡ Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee 37203

and

J. J. Pinajian and Noah R. Johnson
Oak Ridge National Laboratory,[§] Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37803
(Received 20 April 1970)

ELSEVIER

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/apradiso

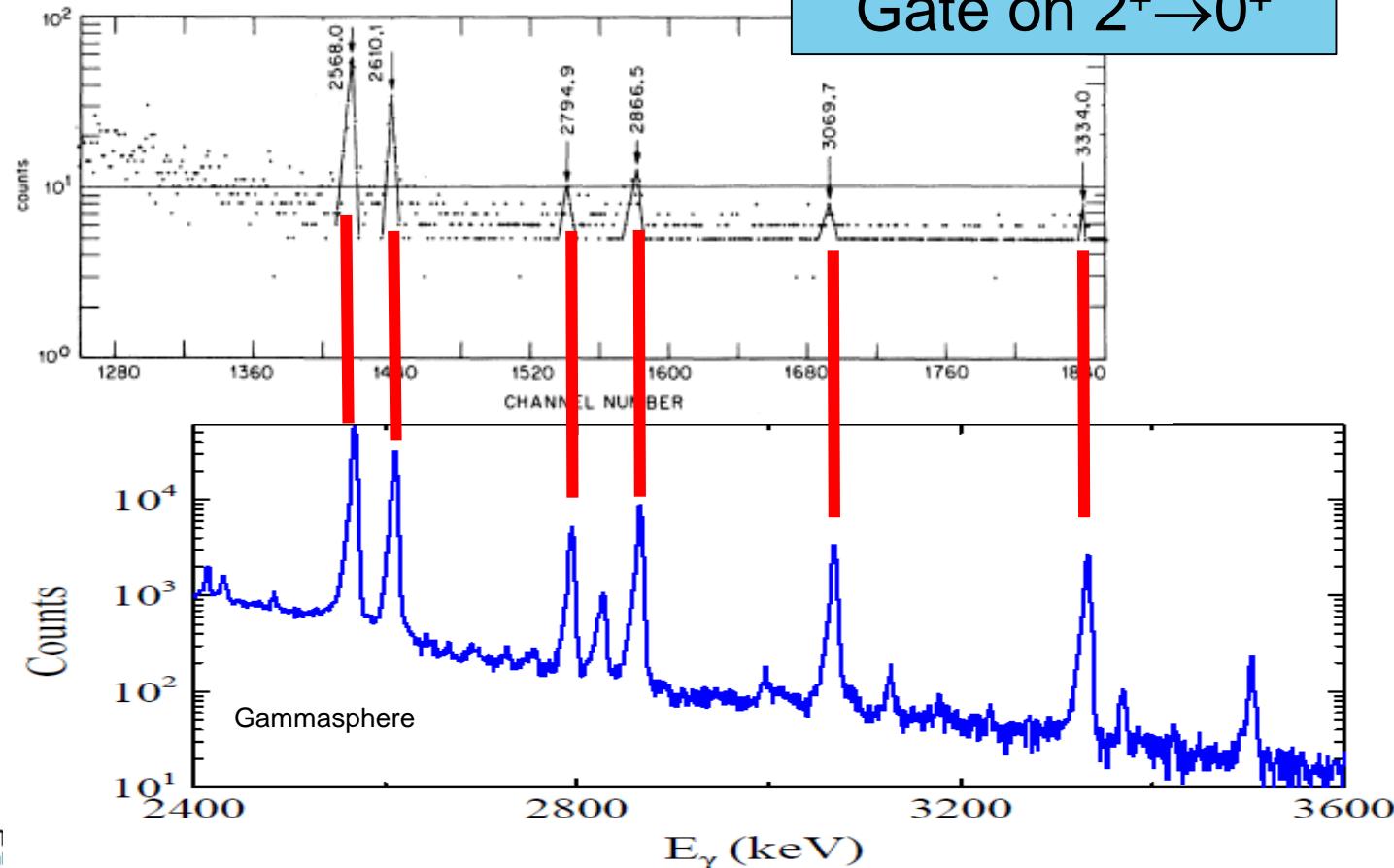


Tailoring medium energy proton beam to induce low energy nuclear reactions in $^{86}\text{SrCl}_2$ for production of PET radioisotope $^{86}\text{Y}^{\star}$

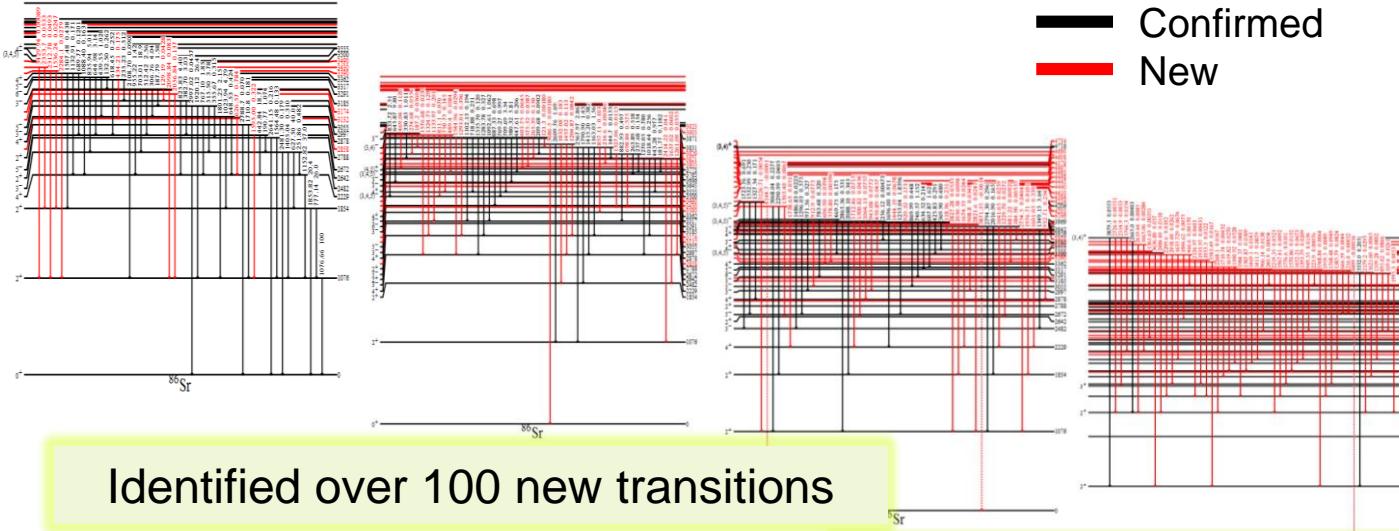
Dmitri G. Medvedev*, Leonard F. Mausner, Philip Pile

Results on ^{86}Y

Gate on $2^+ \rightarrow 0^+$



Revised Decay Scheme for ^{86}Y



Identified over 100 new transitions

511-keV intensity decreases by 15% !

PHYSICAL REVIEW C 102, 034316 (2020)

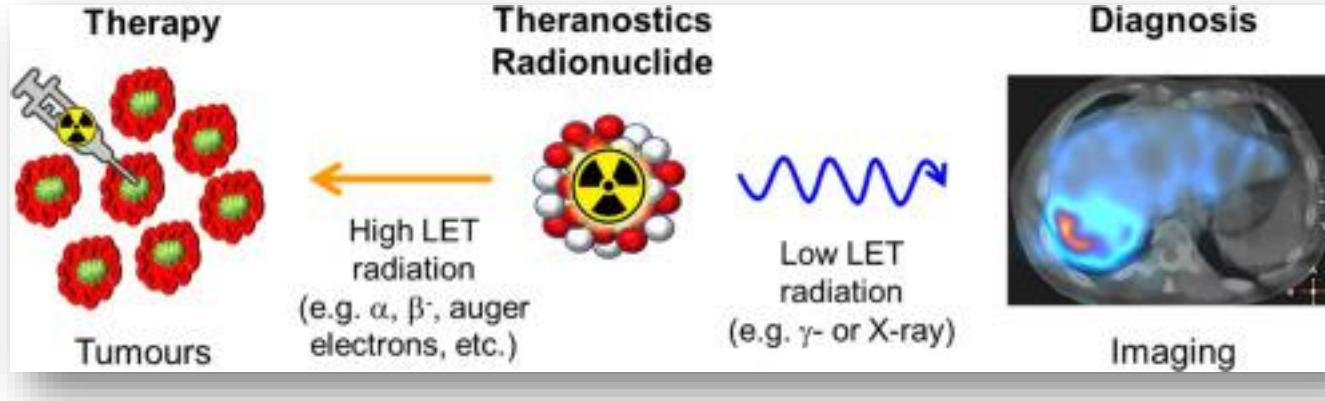


State-of-the-art γ -ray assay of ^{86}Y for medical imaging

A. C. Gula^{1,2}, E. A. McCutchan², C. J. Lister³, J. P. Greene³, S. Zhu^{2,4}, P. A. Ellison⁵, R. J. Nickles⁵, M. P. Carpenter⁴, Suzanne V. Smith⁶, and A. A. Sonzogni²



The Future : Theranostics



H.Y. Tan *et al.*, Nucl. Med. Biology **90**, 55 (2020).

www.nature.com/scientificreports/

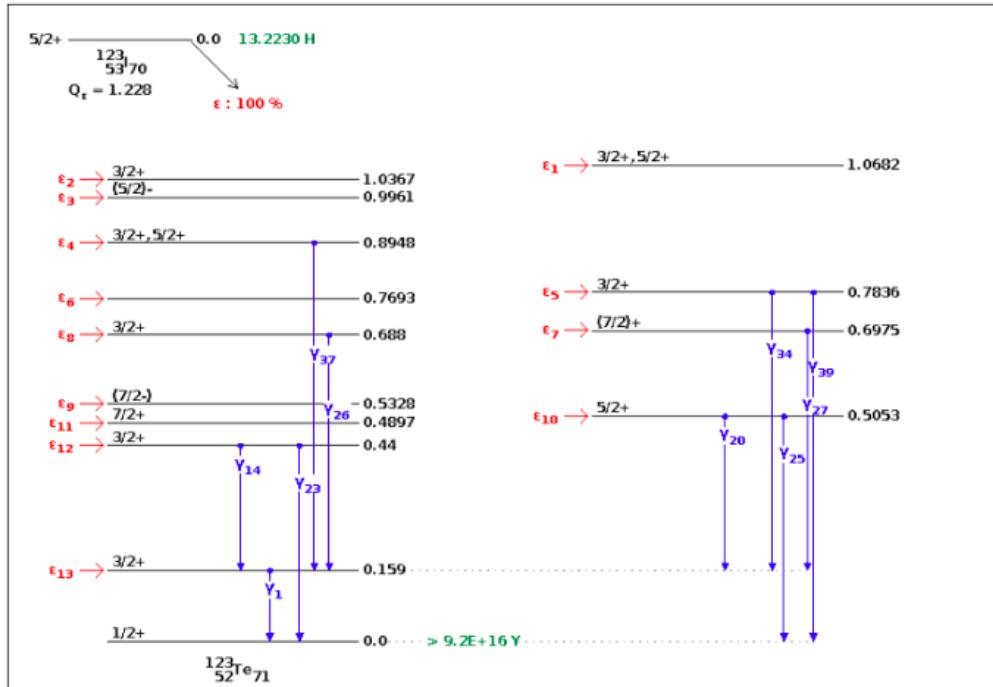
scientific reports

OPEN High yield cyclotron production of a novel $^{133}/^{135}\text{La}$ theranostic pair for nuclear medicine

Brvce J. B. Nelson¹, John Wilson¹, Jan D. Andersson^{1,2} & Frank Wuest^{1,2}

MIRD – yes we have an app for that !

Medical Internal Radiation Dosimetry

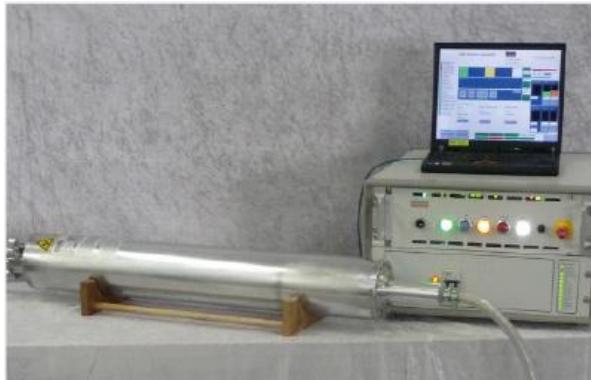


53-IODINE-123
Half-life = 13.2230 Hours
Decay modes: ϵ
References:
[123I EC DECAY \(13.2230 H\)](#)

[Download as .csv](#)

Radiations	$\gamma(l)$ (Bq-s) $^{-1}$	$E(l)$ (MeV)	$\gamma(l) \times E(l)$
γ_1	8.36×10^{-1}	1.589×10^{-1}	1.32×10^{-1}
$\text{ce-K, } \gamma_1$	1.34×10^{-1}	1.271×10^{-1}	1.71×10^{-2}
$\text{ce-L, } \gamma_1$	1.74×10^{-2}	1.540×10^{-1}	2.69×10^{-3}
$\text{ce-M, } \gamma_1$	3.48×10^{-3}	1.579×10^{-1}	5.50×10^{-4}
γ_{14}	7.19×10^{-4}	2.810×10^{-1}	2.02×10^{-4}
γ_{20}	1.20×10^{-3}	3.463×10^{-1}	4.15×10^{-4}
γ_{23}	3.88×10^{-3}	4.400×10^{-1}	1.70×10^{-3}
γ_{25}	2.88×10^{-3}	5.053×10^{-1}	1.45×10^{-3}
γ_{26}	1.27×10^{-2}	5.289×10^{-1}	6.71×10^{-3}
γ_{27}	3.10×10^{-3}	5.385×10^{-1}	1.66×10^{-3}
γ_{34}	7.80×10^{-4}	6.245×10^{-1}	4.87×10^{-4}
γ_{37}	4.70×10^{-4}	7.358×10^{-1}	3.45×10^{-4}
γ_{39}	5.30×10^{-4}	7.835×10^{-1}	4.15×10^{-4}
L X-ray	8.96×10^{-2}	3.770×10^{-3}	3.37×10^{-4}
Ka2 X-ray	2.47×10^{-1}	2.720×10^{-2}	6.71×10^{-3}
Ka1 X-ray	4.56×10^{-1}	2.747×10^{-2}	1.25×10^{-2}
Kβ3 X-ray	4.20×10^{-2}	3.094×10^{-2}	1.30×10^{-3}

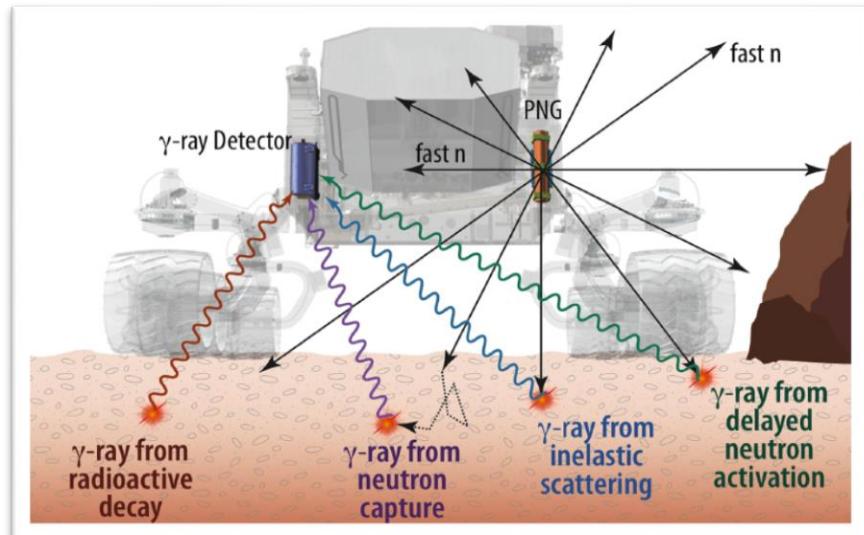
Active Interrogation with Neutrons



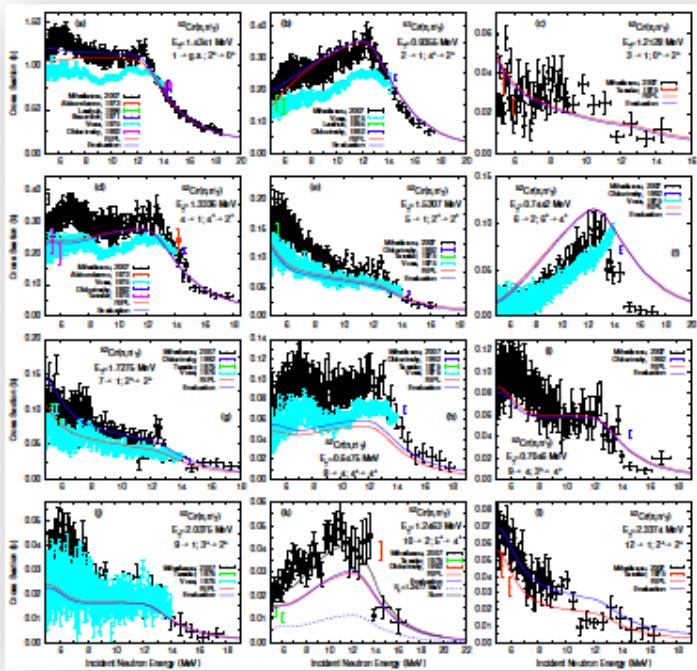
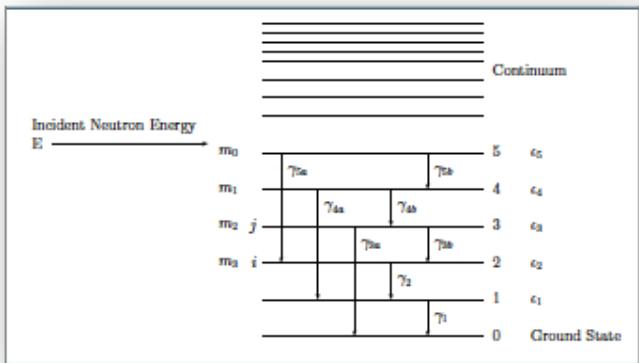
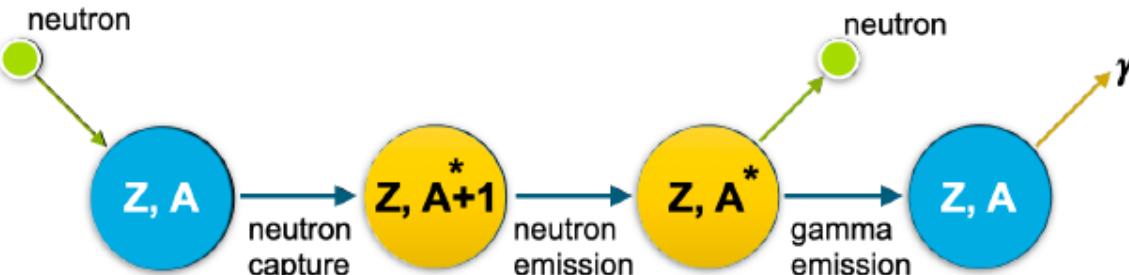
Compact DT neutron generators

Use our Q-value calculator tool to find Q values for D+T and reaction products.
What energy of neutrons are produced?

What reactions happen when one shoots MeV-ish neutrons at something?



Inelastic reaction gammas

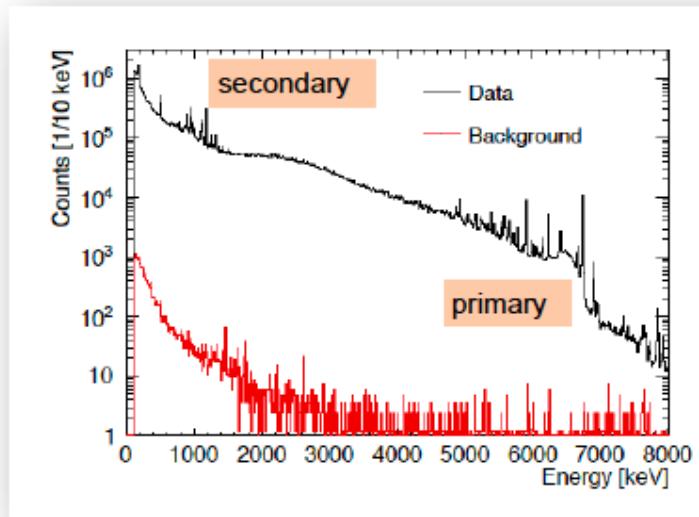
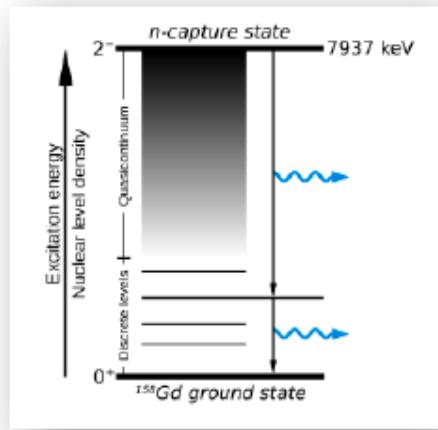
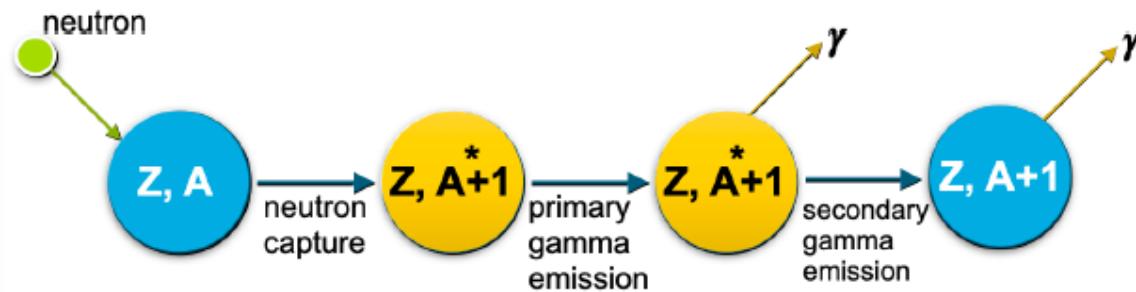


G. Nobre et al., Nucl. Data Sheets 173: 1-41 (2021)

Decay from inelastic state is

- Initially populated by compound reaction
- Cascade lower energy gammas
- Provides a unique fingerprint for each isotope

Thermal neutron capture gammas



K. Hagiwara et al., Prog Theor. Exp. Phys. 0000, 2015

Decay from capture state is

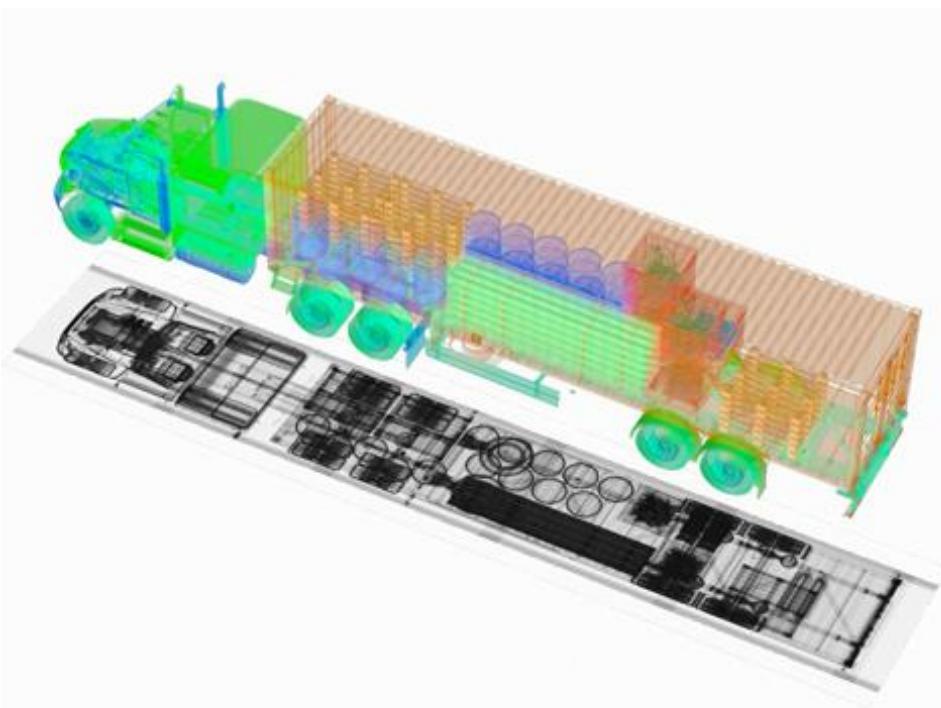
- First high energy gammas - primary
- Followed by lower energy gammas –secondary
- Provides a unique fingerprint for each isotope

What's in the box?

Use a combination of

- Traditional x-rays
- Active neutron interrogation
- NRF

Complete characterization in few minutes



<https://passportsystems.com>

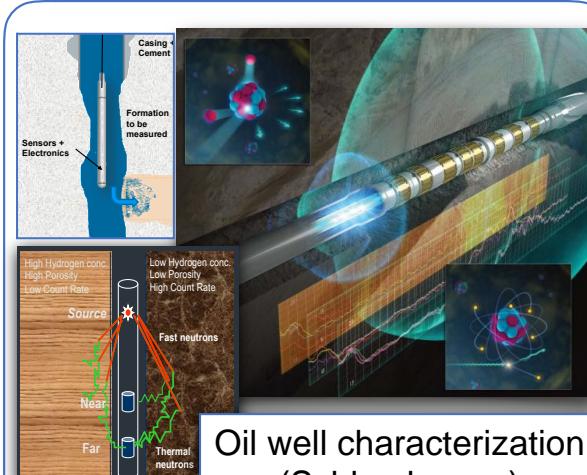
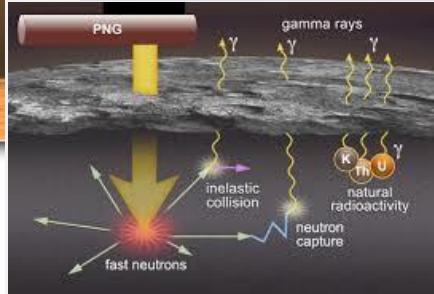
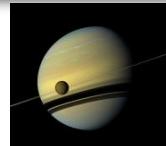
Some additional applications

* Images taken from www.nasa.gov, and from Unzueta's, and Mauborgne's talks in WANDA 2020

Dragonfly mission to Saturn's moon Titan



- **Gamma-ray detection system**
 - Thermal neutron capture (TNC)
 - Inelastic Scattering (INS)



Oil well characterization
(Schlumberger)

- Characterization of materials rely on measuring neutron-induced gammas
- These depend on:
 - Precise and thorough experimental knowledge
 - Incorporation of data into evaluated files
 - Proper handling through transport codes, so that information is not lost

CapGam Web Application –

Thermal Neutron Capture γ 's (CapGam)

Last Updated 12/10/2019 12:20:50

[About CapGam](#) [CapGam by Energy](#) [CapGam by Target](#)

The energy and photon intensity with uncertainties of gamma rays as seen in thermal-neutron capture are presented in two tables, one in ascending order of [gamma energy](#) and a second organized by [Z, A of the target](#). In the energy-ordered table the three strongest transitions are indicated in each case. The nuclide given is the target nucleus in the capture reaction. The gamma energies given are in keV. The gamma intensities given are relative to 100 for the strongest transition. %I γ (per 100 n-captures) for the strongest transition is given, where known.

All data are taken from [Evaluated Nuclear Structure Data and eXperimental Uncertainties](#) by the National Nuclear Data Center, Brookhaven Data Program and Nuclear Structure and Decay Data from the [Nuclear Data Sheets](#), Elsevier. The data for

This research was supported by the [Office of Energy](#).

Thermal Neutron Capture γ 's by Target

Last Updated: 12/10/2019 12:20:50

[About CapGam](#) [CapGam by Energy](#) [CapGam by Target](#)

0 N	1 H																		2 He
	3 Li	4 Be																	
11 Na	12 Mg																		
19 K	20 Ca	21 Sc	22 Ti	23 V	24 Cr	25 Mn	26 Fe	27 Co	28 Ni	29 Cu	30 Zn	31 Ga	32 Ge	33 As	34 Se	35 Br	36 Kr		
37 Rb	38 Sr	39 Y	40 Zr	41 Nb	42 Mo	43 Tc	44 Ru	45 Rh	46 Pd	47 Ag	48 Cd	49 In	50 Sn	51 Sb	52 Te	53 I	54 Xe		
55 Cs	56 Ba	57 La	72 Hf	73 Ta	74 W	75 Rf	76 Os	77 Pt	78 Au	79 Hg	80 Pb	81 Tl	82 Bi	83 Po	84 At	85 Rn			
87 Fr	88 Ra	89 Ac	104 Rf	105 Db	106 Sg	107 Bh	108 Hs	109 Mt	110 Ds	111 Rg	112 Cn	113 Nh	114 Fl	115 Mc	116 Lv	117 Ts	118 Og		
	58 Ce	59 Pr	60 Nd	61 Pm	62 Sm	63 Eu	64 Gd	65 Tb	66 Dy	67 Ho	68 Er	69 Tm	70 Yb	71 Lu					
	90 Th	91 Pa	92 U	93 Np	94 Pu	95 Am	96 Cm	97 Bk	98 Cf	99 Es	100 Fm	101 Md	102 No	103 Lr					

1840s 1870s 1880s 1890s 1900s 1910s 1920s 1930s

T840s T870s T880s T890s T900s T910s T920s T930s

 Brookhaven
National Laboratory

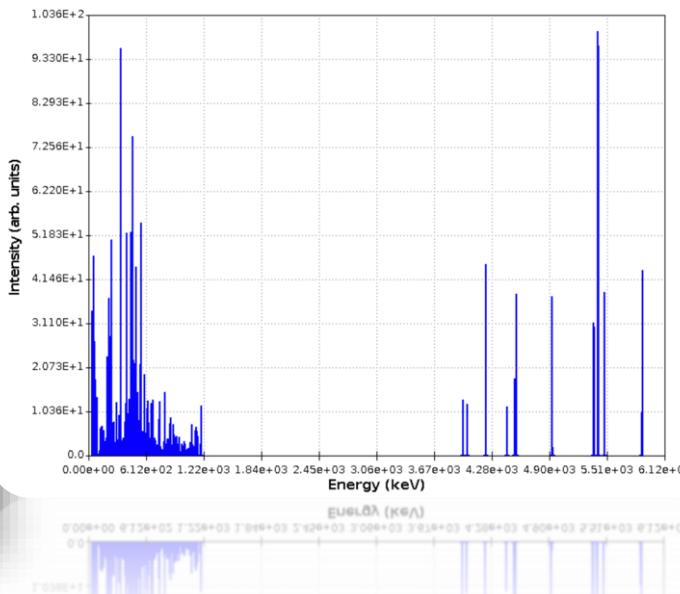
CapGam Web Application

Tabular data and option to download numerical values

[Download as .csv](#)

E(γ) (keV)	$\Delta E(\gamma)$ (keV)	I(γ)/I(γ) _{max} (%)	$\Delta(I(\gamma)/I(\gamma)_{\max})$
36.14	0.04	33.762	7.51
59.08	0.03	46.945	10.43
64.96	0.07	4.18	1.3
66.55	0.04	26.688	6.01
69.55	0.06	20.9	5.83
95.27	0.04	13.505	2.98
118.50	0.09	0.997	0.31
122.47	0.07	0.932	0.23
124.25	0.06	1.0611	0.26
129.42	0.04	6.141	1.38
132.16	0.05	2.958	0.7
138.30	0.04	6.463	1.43
147.12	0.04	6.817	1.51
149.86	0.04	5.498	1.23
162.74	0.09	1.0289	0.34
164.03	0.04	5.723	1.28
175.62	0.07	3.0868	0.79
181.06	0.06	2.605	0.63

New feature:
Histogram of intensity vs. energy



Transforming our vast body of data into something unexpected



What applications come to mind when you think of a nuclear reactor?

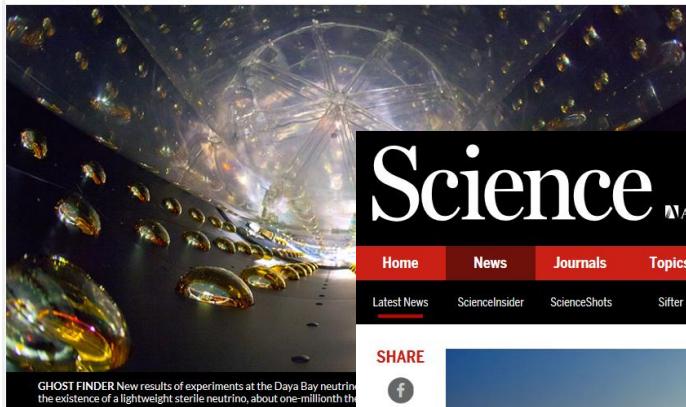
- Power
- Decay heat
- Medical isotope production
- Neutrino Oscillations
- Non proliferation

NEWS PARTICLE PHYSICS

Reactor data hint at existence of fourth neutrino

Deficit in antiparticle output exceeds theoretical expectations

BY RON COWEN | 1:20PM, FEBRUARY 25, 2016



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254



9



3



The Daya Bay Reactor Neutrino Experiment studies antineutrinos from six reactors near Shenzhen, China.
Photo courtesy of Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory/Roy Kaltschmidt © 2010 The Regents of the University of California, through the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory

Antineutrinos from a reactor are a really hot topic



University of California–Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory

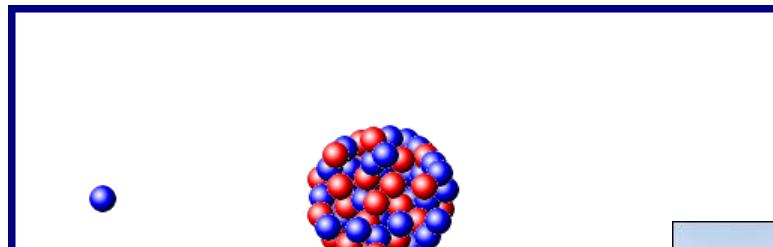
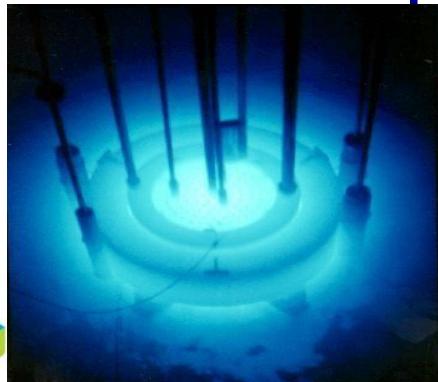
Sterile neutrino search hits roadblock at reactors

05/04/17 | By Kathryn Jepsen

A new result from the Daya Bay collaboration reveals both limitations and strengths of experiments studying antineutrinos at nuclear reactors.

Nuclear Physics Powering a Reactor

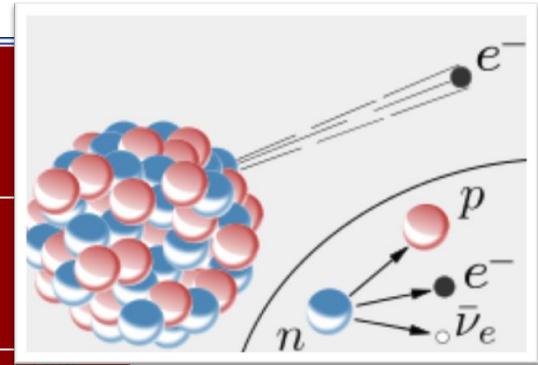
- Fissile material, such as uranium or plutonium
- Neutrons are used to induce fission
- Products of fission : 2 lighter nuclei and a few neutrons
- New neutrons carry on, and on, and on the process



Yields of Fission Fragments

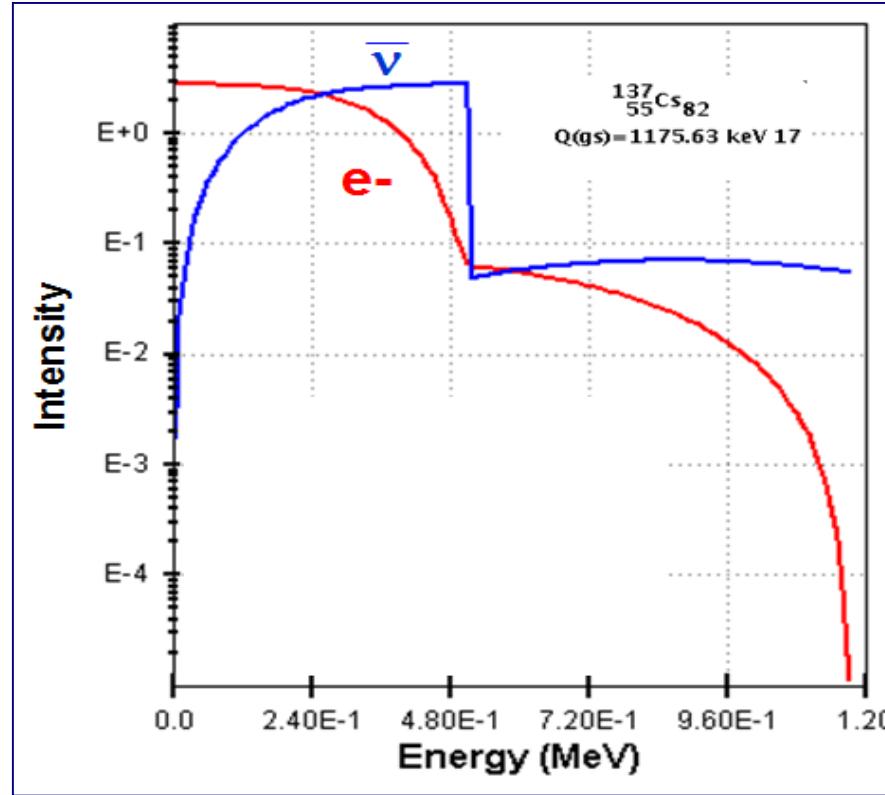
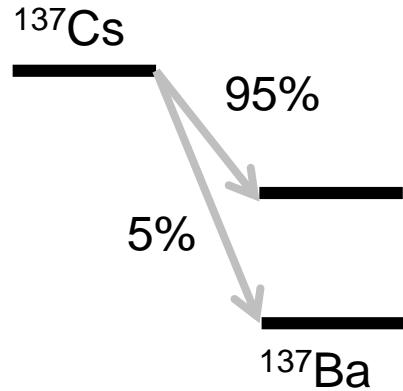
Z , number of protons	^{136}Ba STABLE 7.854%	^{137}Ba STABLE 11.232%	^{138}Ba STABLE 71.698%	^{139}Ba 83.06 M	^{140}Ba 12.7527 D	^{141}Ba 18.27 M	
2.4E-8			1.3E-6	4.E-5			
β^- : 100.00%				β^- : 100.00%	β^- : 100.00%	β^- : 100.00%	
2.5E-6	1.35Cs 2.3E+6 Y	136Cs 13.04 D	137Cs 0.08 Y	138Cs 33.41 M	139Cs 9.27 M	140Cs 63.7 S	
β^- : 100.00%	β^- : 100.00%	β^- : 100.00%	β^- : 100.00%	β^- : 100.00%	β^- : 100.00%	β^- : 100.00%	
2.5E-4			6.0E-4	0.00223	0.0131	0.0207	
β^- : 100.00%							
^{134}Xe $>5.8\text{E}+22\text{ Y}$ 10.4357% $2\beta^-$	^{135}Xe 9.14 H	^{136}Xe $>2.4\text{E}+21\text{ Y}$ 8.8573%	^{137}Xe 1818 M	^{138}Xe 14.08 M	^{139}Xe 39.68 S	^{140}Xe 13.60 S	
2.5E-4				β^- : 100.00%	β^- : 100.00%	β^- : 100.00%	β^- : 100.00%
0.00178	0.00178	0.022	0.0319	0.0481	0.0432	0.0351	
β^- : 100.00%	β^- : 100.00%	β^- : 100.00%	β^- : 100.00%	β^- : 100.00%	β^- : 100.00%	β^- : 100.00%	
8.E-4	20.83 H	52.5 M	6.58 H	83.4 S	24.5 S	6.23 S	2.280 S
β^- : 100.00%	β^- : 100.00%	β^- : 100.00%	β^- : 100.00%	β^- : 100.00%	β^- : 100.00%	β^- : 100.00%	β^- : 100.00%
0.0036			0.0293	0.0125	0.0262	0.0142	0.0077
β^- : 100.00%							
^{133}I 3.204 D	^{134}I 12.5 M	^{135}I 41.8 M	^{136}I 19.0 S	^{137}I 17.63 S	^{138}I 2.49 S	^{139}I 1.4 S	
β^- : 100.00%	β^- : 100.00%	β^- : 100.00%	β^- : 100.00%	β^- : 100.00%	β^- : 100.00%	β^- : 100.00%	
0.0153			0.0622	0.0322	0.0132	0.0039	
β^- : 100.00%							
0.0299							
0.0622							
0.0322							
0.0132							
0.0039							

in the fission of U



Flux $\sim 10^{20}$ antineutrinos / s

Simple Example : ^{137}Cs

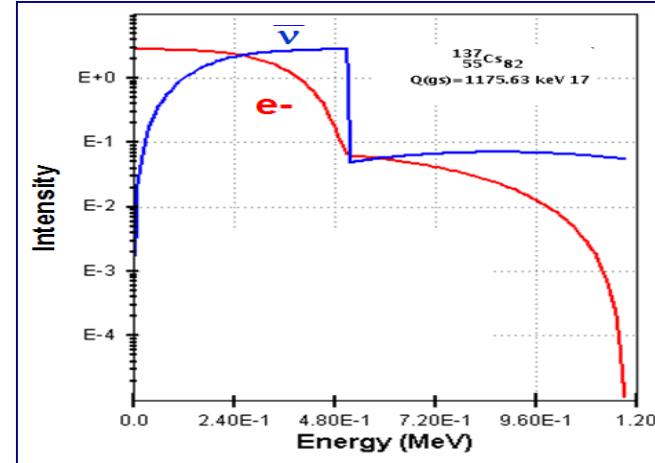
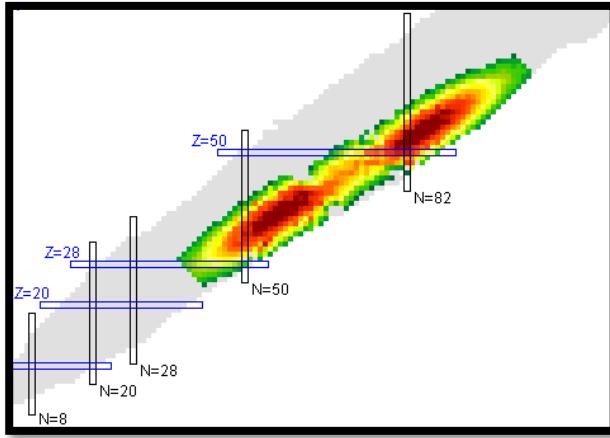


The Summation Method

$$S(E) = \sum CFY_i S_i(E)$$

Cumulative Fission Yields

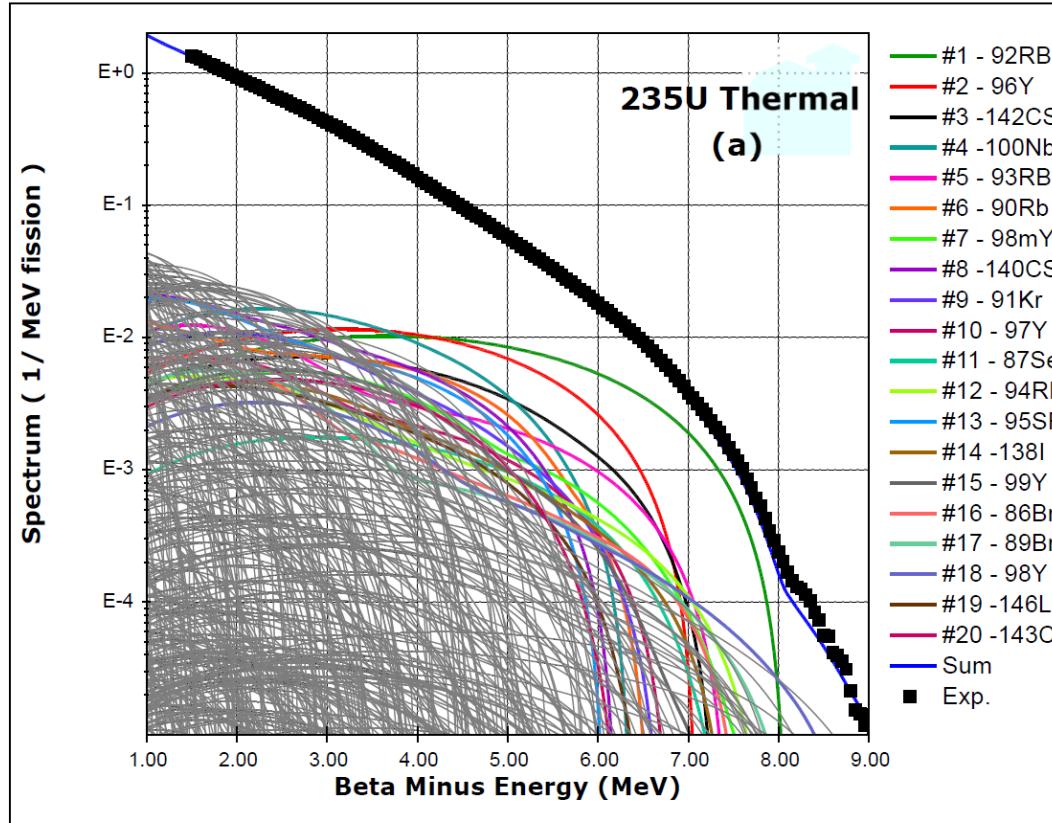
Individual Spectra



Low precision (~10 % uncertainty) but ...

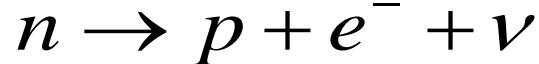
- Can calculate for any fissioning isotope
- Has direct link to underlying physics
- Doesn't rely on a single measurement

Summation Calculations for ^{235}U



The ghost particle

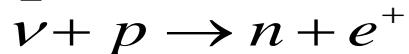
Antineutrinos are produced in_beta decay



How do you measure something
with no electrical charge interacting
only through weak interaction?



Bethe-Peierls (1934) – detection through **inverse beta decay**



The problem: cross section for reaction is $\sim 10^{-44} \text{ cm}^2$!!!

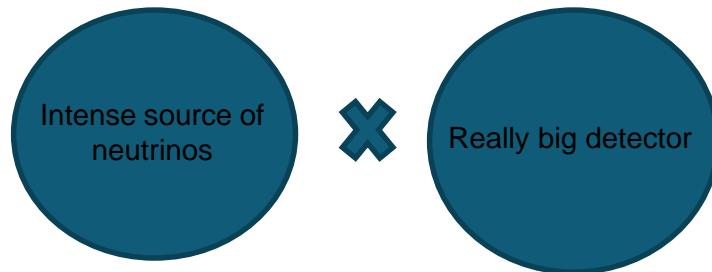
That's 10^{-20} barns !!!

The chances of a neutrino actually hitting something as it travels through all this howling emptiness are roughly comparable to that of dropping a ball bearing at random from a cruising 747 and hitting, say, an egg sandwich”

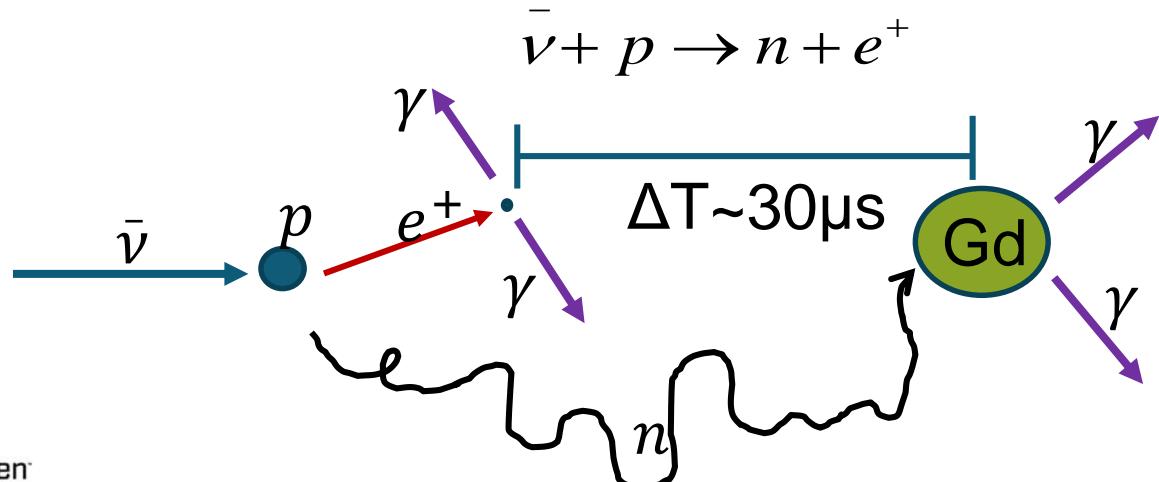


Ghostbusting with Probability

How to detect the ghost particle ?



And some nuclear physics !



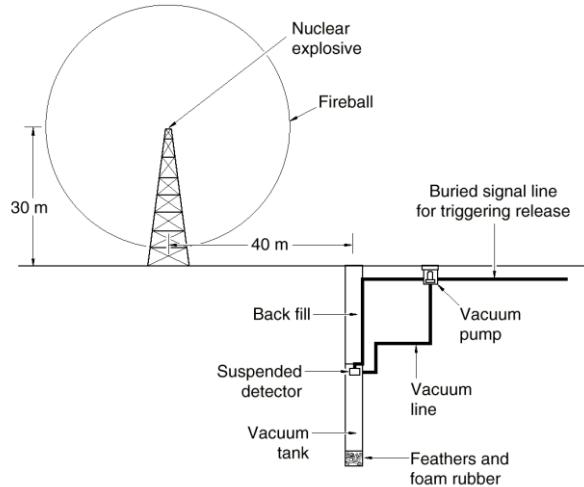
The Neutrino Discovery (1953)

Cowan and Reines:

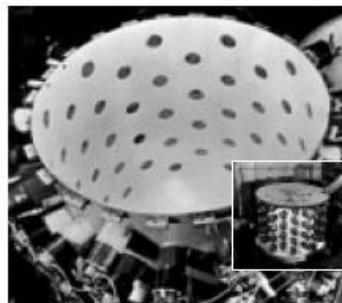
1995 Nobel Prize for detection of the neutrino

A saner approach :
Nuclear Reactor

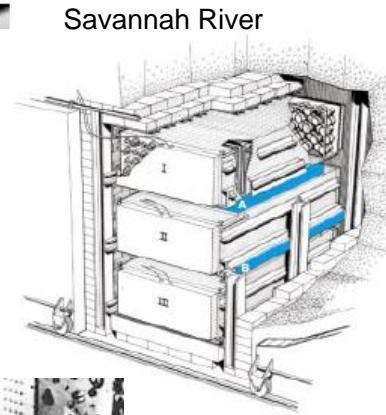
Outside the Box thinking



Approved at Los Alamos



The Hanford Neutrino Detector



Fred Reines Clyde Cowan

More outside-the-box thinking

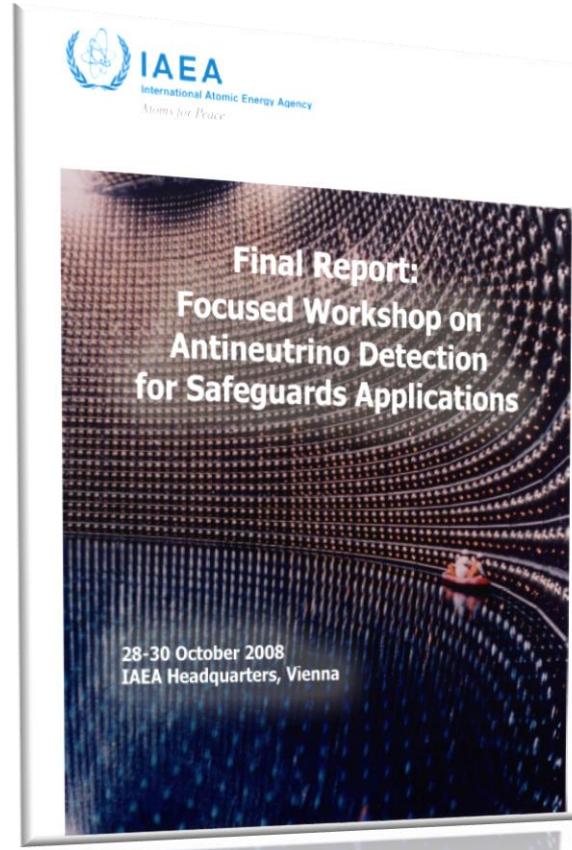
“In regard to nuclear proliferation and arms control, the fundamental problem is clear: Either we begin finding creative, outside-the-box solutions or the international nuclear safeguards regime will become obsolete.”

-

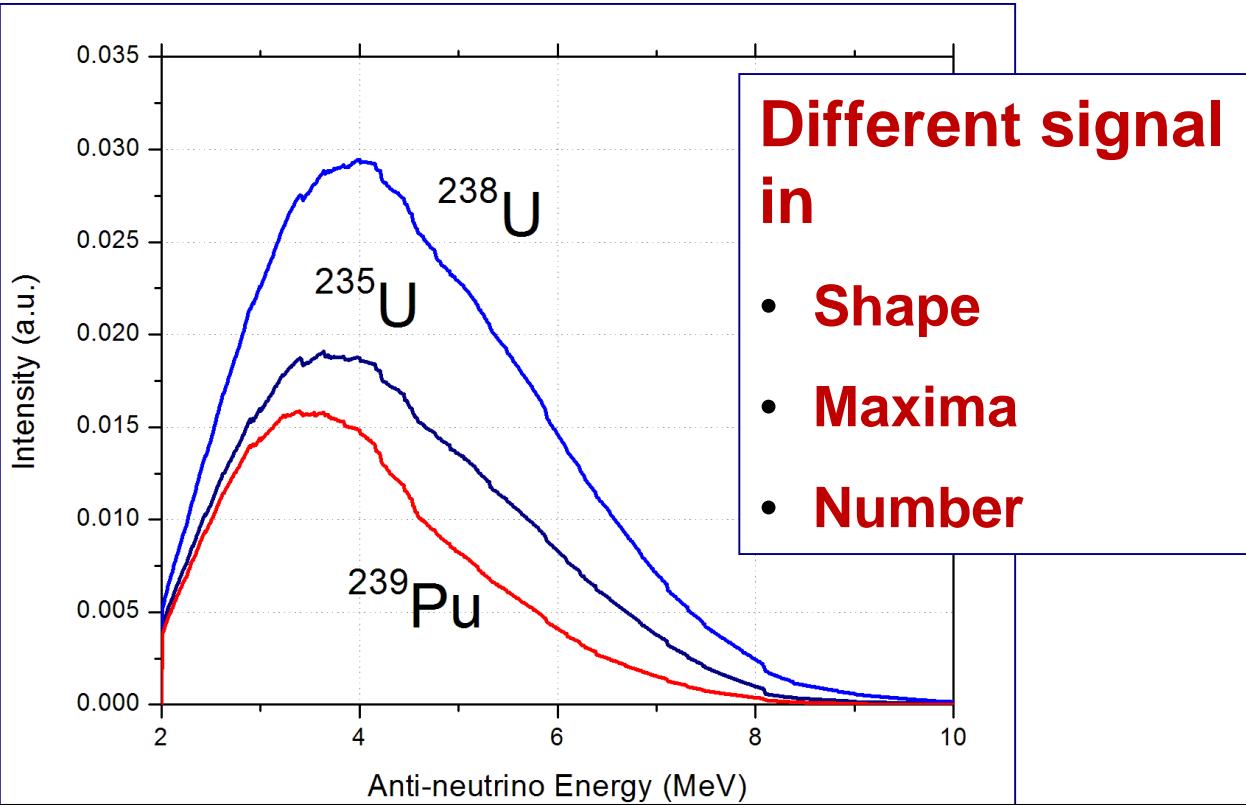
M. ElBaradei,
then Director General of the IAEA
Washington Post, June 14, 2006



- Neutrinos go through everything
- Large investments in neutrino detection technology
- Understand neutrino flux from reactors

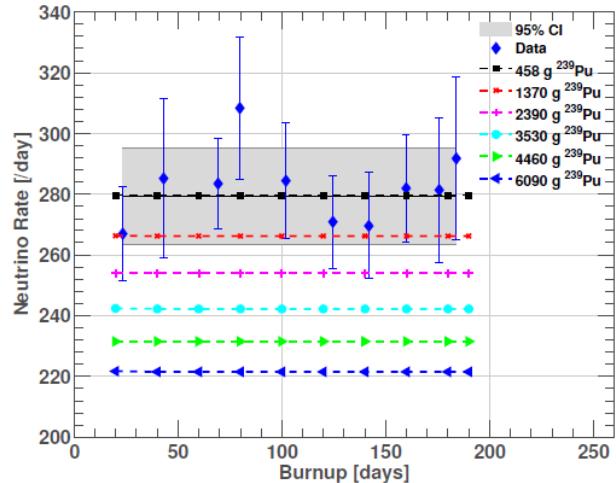
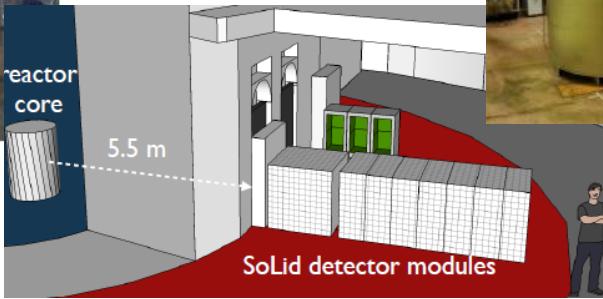
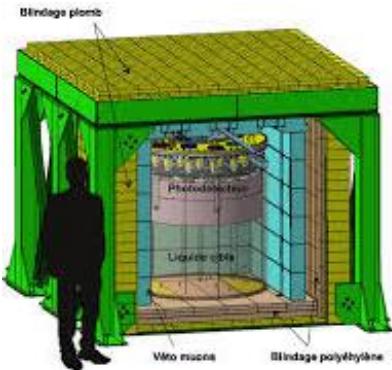


Exploit differences in signal



Can be used in non-proliferation and reactor monitoring
Advantages : Non-intrusive, “real-time” measurements

Active and exciting developments worldwide



Many efforts

- USA
- UK
- Canada
- Korea
- Japan
- France
- Brazil
- Italy

Watchman experiment

The New York Times

How to Spot a Nuclear Bomb Program? Look for Ghostly Particles



The Boulby mine in northeast England will be home to the Watchman experiment, which aims to

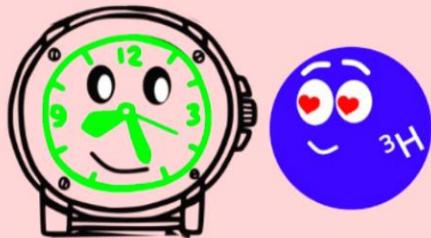


Want more fun facts about nuclei?

National Nuclear Data Center @NNDC_BNL · Feb 14

Tritium (3-Hydrogen), combined with phosphor (a material that emits light when exposed to radiation), leads to radioluminescence. This glow can be used to illuminate the hands of sport watches. #NuclideSpotlight
#ScienceValentines

You make me glow



Follow us on Twitter!!
@NNDC_BNL

National Nuclear Data Center @NNDC_BNL · Nov 12, 2021

#NuclideSpotlight
#History

95m- and 97-Technetium were discovered in 1937 during an investigation of irradiated cyclotron parts.
Neither isotope occurs naturally, which made this the first study of synthetic elements produced by human beings.



National Nuclear Data Center @NNDC_BNL · Oct 20, 2021
#NuclideSpotlight

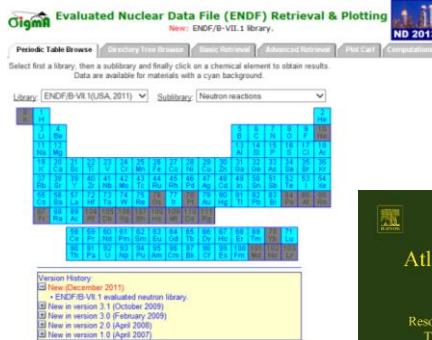
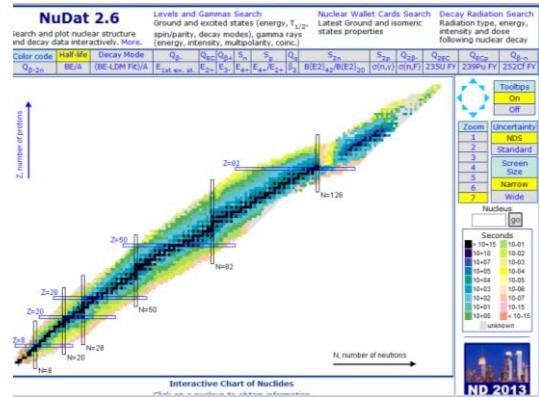
Gamma rays can be used to kill bacteria and extend the shelf-life of food products.

This process (called "food irradiation") commonly uses 60-Cobalt, which:

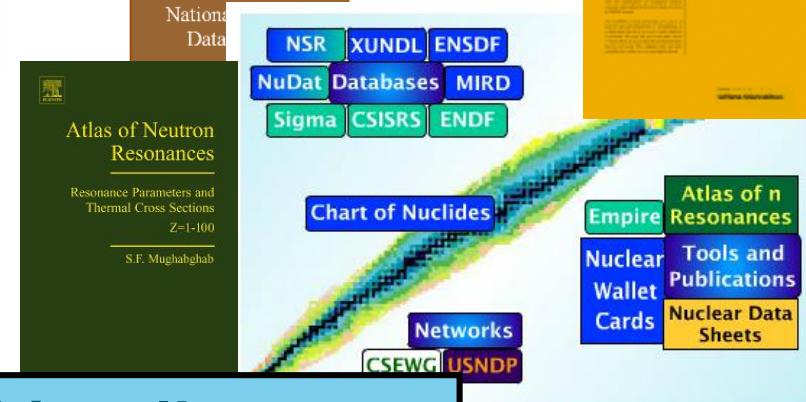
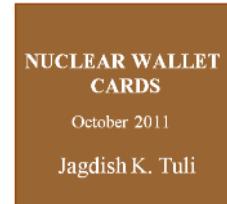
- has a long half-life
- emits high-intensity gamma rays
- does not easily dissolve into water



Take away message



ENDF B-VII.1



Main thing to take away from this talk

- We work for YOU!!
- Comments/suggestions/criticisms are welcome
- You (should) shape the future of nuclear data