



# Nuclear Structure Evaluators Traineeship at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory

Workshop for Applied Nuclear Data Activities (WANDA) 2026

February 10, 2026



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Libby McCutchan, Chris Morse (BNL)

Prepared by LLNL under Contract DE-AC52-07NA27344.

# ENSDF is the ONLY comprehensive repository for nuclear structure and decay data

## Nuclear Structure Data

### Discrete Quantized States

- Excitation Energy
- Half-life
- Angular Momentum
- ...

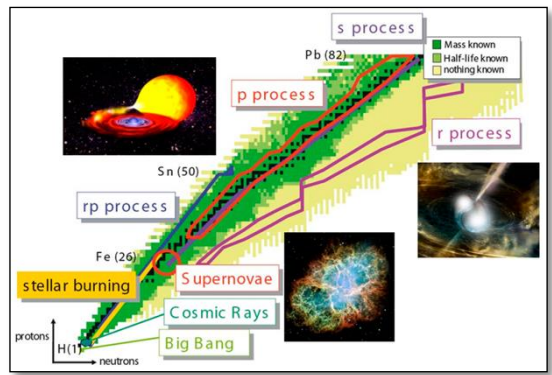
### Emitted Radiation

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

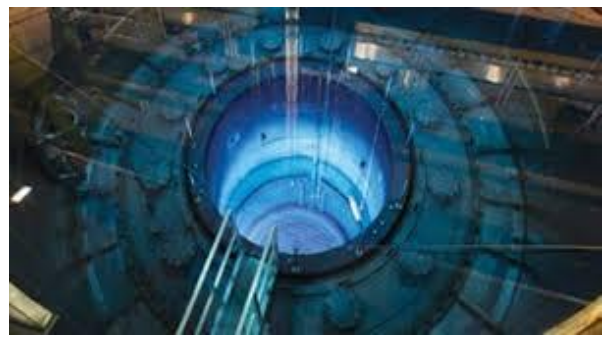
## Nuclear Decay Data

Basic Science

Applications



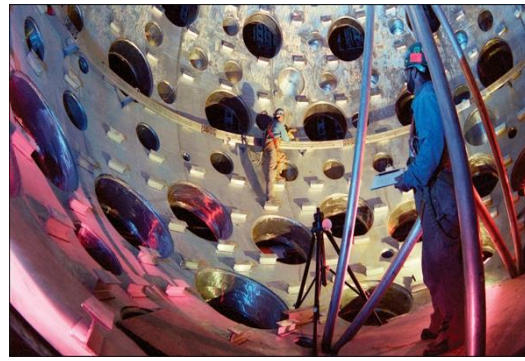
Astrophysics



Nuclear Energy

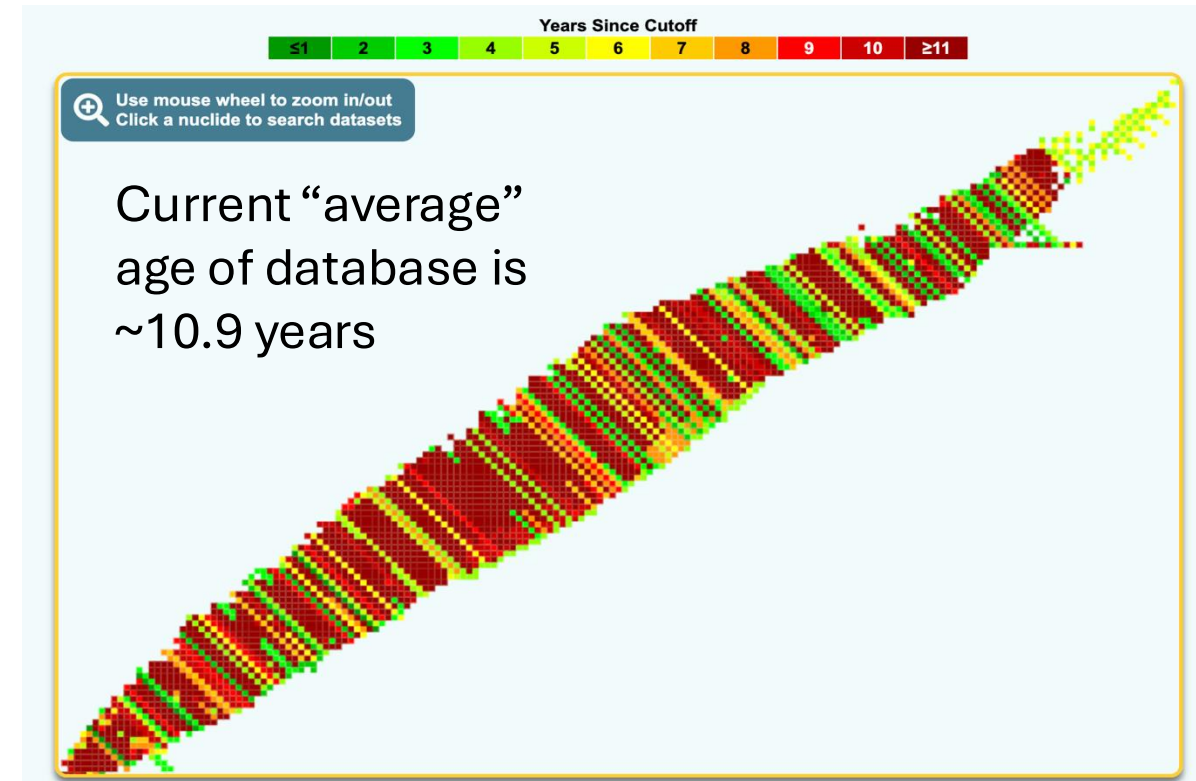
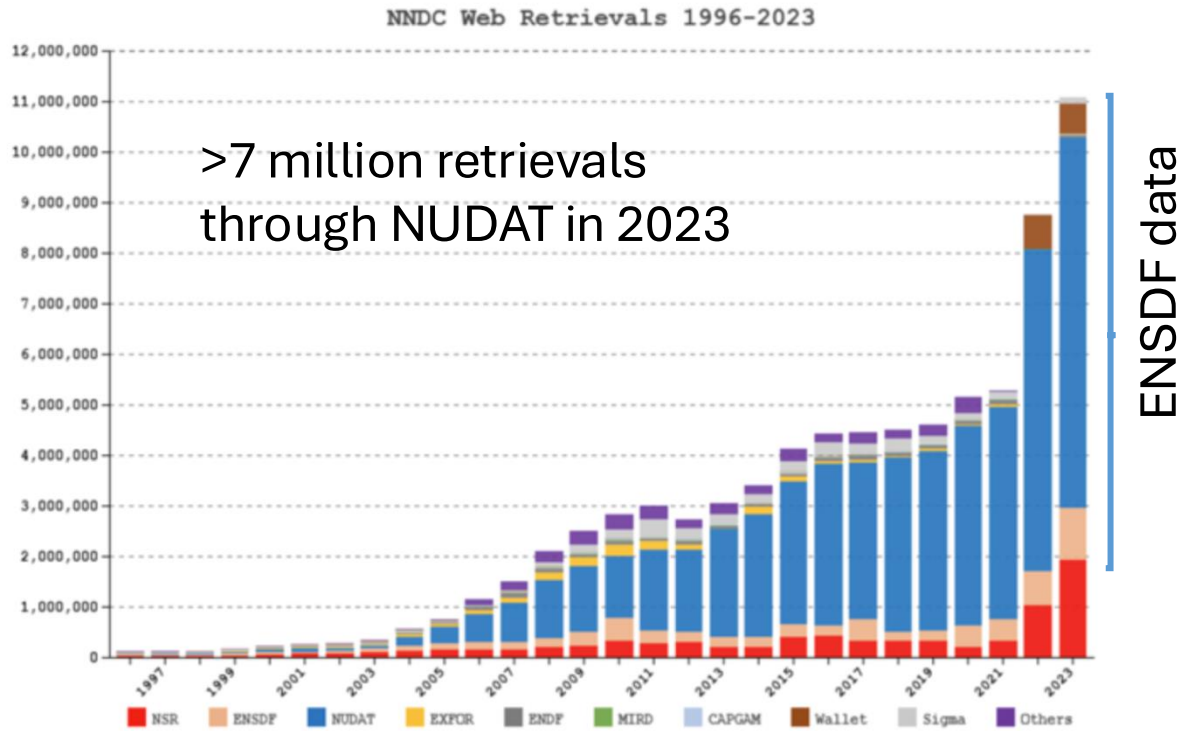


Homeland Security



Stockpile Stewardship

# Challenges and Need



Aging Database + Growing Volume of Data = Demand for New Evaluators

# We formed a team to respond the FOA in 2024

- increase entry points into the nuclear data evaluator community,
- support retention of evaluators, and
- expand the pool of nuclear data evaluators while still enabling them to continue scientific research.

**DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (DOE)  
OFFICE OF SCIENCE (SC), NUCLEAR PHYSICS (NP)  
NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION (NNSA), DEFENSE  
NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT**



## **NUCLEAR DATA INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP (NDIAWG) RESEARCH PROGRAM**

**FUNDING OPPORTUNITY ANNOUNCEMENT (FOA) NUMBER:  
DE-FOA-0003238**

**FOA TYPE: Initial  
CFDA NUMBER: 81.049**

<b>FOA Issue Date:</b>	<b>January 4, 2024</b>
<b>Submission Deadline for Letters of Intent:</b>	<b>February 5, 2024 at 11:59pm Eastern Time A Letter of Intent is required. Letters of Intent must be submitted by an authorized institutional representative.</b>
<b>Letter of Intent Response Date</b>	<b>February 19, 2024 days at 11:59pm Eastern Time</b>
<b>Submission Deadline for Applications:</b>	<b>April 4, 2024 at 11:59pm Eastern Time</b>

# A collaborative team building structure data evaluation capability at LLNL to meet the demand

## NNDC/BNL



**Libby McCutchan (PI)**

Manager of XUNDL Database  
Manager of ENSDF Database  
10+ years as ENSDF evaluator



**Chris Morse (Co-I)**

Lead on ENSDF modernization project and ENSDF evaluator



**Vincent Cheung**

Expertise in nuclear data library management and radiation detection

## LLNL



**Kay Kolos (LLNL-PI)**

Expert in fission, nuclear decay mechanisms, and radiation studies



**Anthony Ramirez**

Specializes in fission (FPY), nuclear reactions and structure

Training done in hybrid approach: Virtual meeting with mentors every other week and in-person meeting every quarter

# Background of the trainees



- Joined LLNL in 2019
- Specializes neutron and gamma-ray spectroscopy techniques
- Current work focuses on fission, nuclear reactions and structure (neutron and photon measurements), and detector development



- Joined LLNL in 2021
- Specializes on nuclear data library management and radiation detection
- Also supports nuclear and atomic database infrastructure and high-energy nuclear physics

# A comprehensive training to bring new nuclear structure data to databases

## Objective 1: Training for XUNDL Database Compilations

- Familiarize trainees with the XUNDL database structure
- Extract and vet experimental data from publications
- Learn tools and codes for data extraction and conversion

## Objective 2: Training for ENSDF Database Evaluations

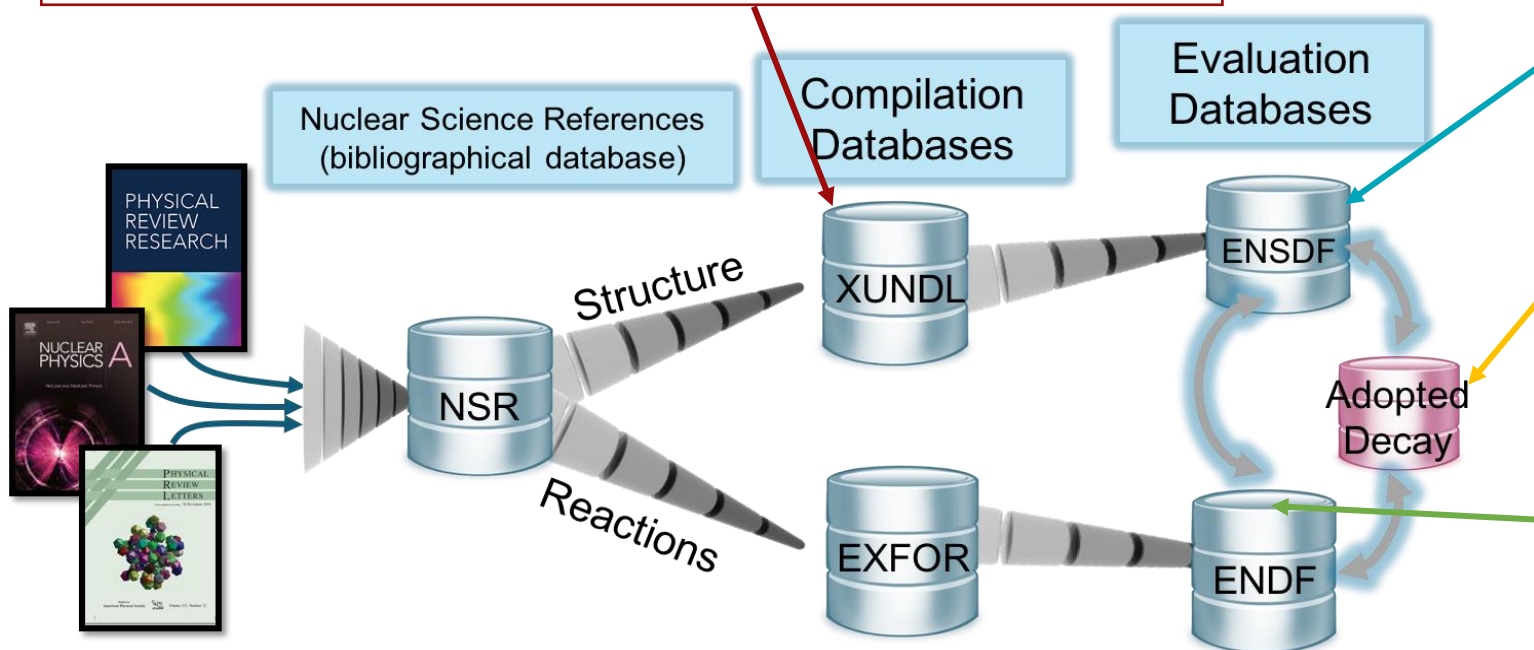
- Full nuclide evaluations for the ENSDF database

## Objective 3: Training for Adopted Decay Data Evaluations

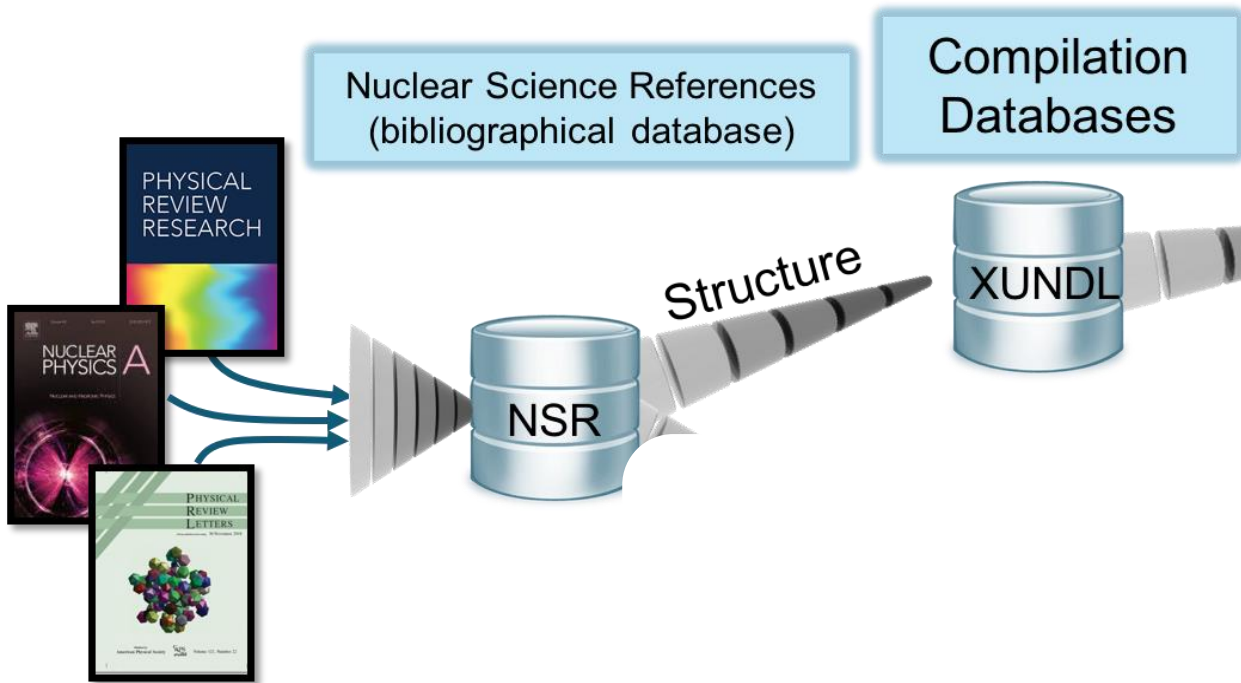
- Focus on specific ENSDF and radioactive decay datasets

## Objective 4: Training for ENSDF to ENDF Decay Data Translation

- Converting ENSDF decay data to the ENDF Decay Sublibrary



# We compiled new published data into the eXperimental Unevaluated Nuclear Data Library



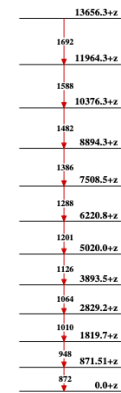
- Our team delivered 60 XUNDL compilations in FY 25.
- These are compiled from decay and reaction experiments selected by mentors to familiarize mentees with the database structure.
- Data are in the same format as the evaluation.

# Evaluation often involves merging understanding of nuclear structure with discrepancies

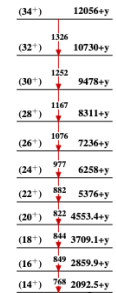
Adopted Levels, Gammas

Cut-off year: 2004  
88 Levels  
3 unknown energy shifts

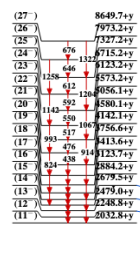
Band(E): Band based on Y level, possibly of negative parity, transition quadrupole moment=6.3 eb 4



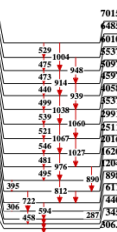
Band(A):  $\pi h_{11/2}^{\pm} \nu_{1/2}^{\pm}$   
21500; average transition quadrupole moment=3.9 eb 3 (1998Ra21)



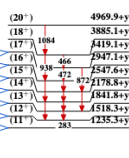
Band(B):  $\pi 5/2[413]-9/2[514]$



Band(C):  $\pi h_{11/2}^{\pm} \nu_{1/2}^{\pm}$

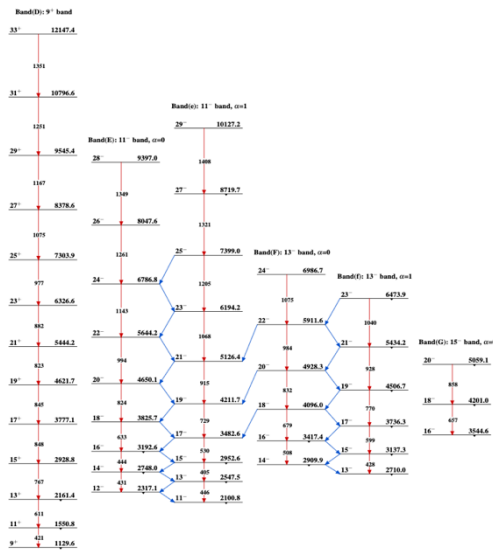


Band(D):  $\pi 3/2[541] \nu_{1/2}^{\pm}$



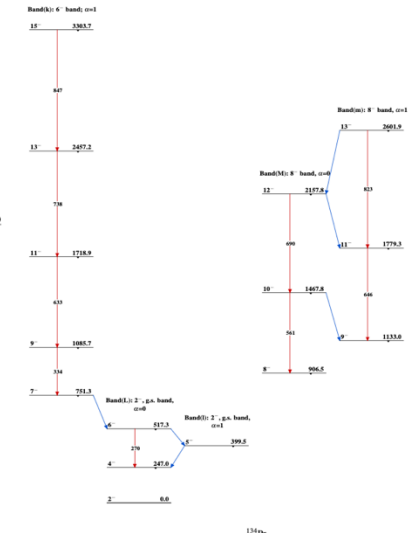
$^{134}_{59}\text{Pr}_{75}$

Adopted Levels, Gammas (continued)

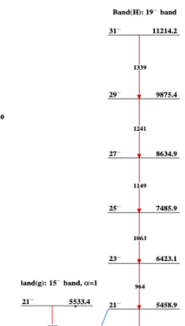


~175 Levels  
Identified g.s. and linking transitions

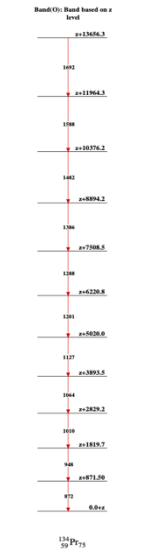
Adopted Levels, Gammas (continued)



Adopted Levels, Gammas (continued)



Adopted Levels, Gammas (continued)



$^{134}\text{Pr}$  – 2026 Adopted Levels, Gammas

$^{134}\text{Pr}$  – 2004 Adopted Levels, Gammas

## Decay data serve two purposes

- Decay data are first scrutinized for level structure information such as
  - Level energy
  - Spin-parity
- These information will be incorporated into the adopted levels and gammas dataset
- We put recommended data from the adopted levels and gammas datasets into the final form of decay dataset
- The decay dataset thus respects both the decay emission from experiment and level information from the adopted dataset

It takes more time to incorporate and curate a decay dataset due to its hybrid nature.

# A=134 Status

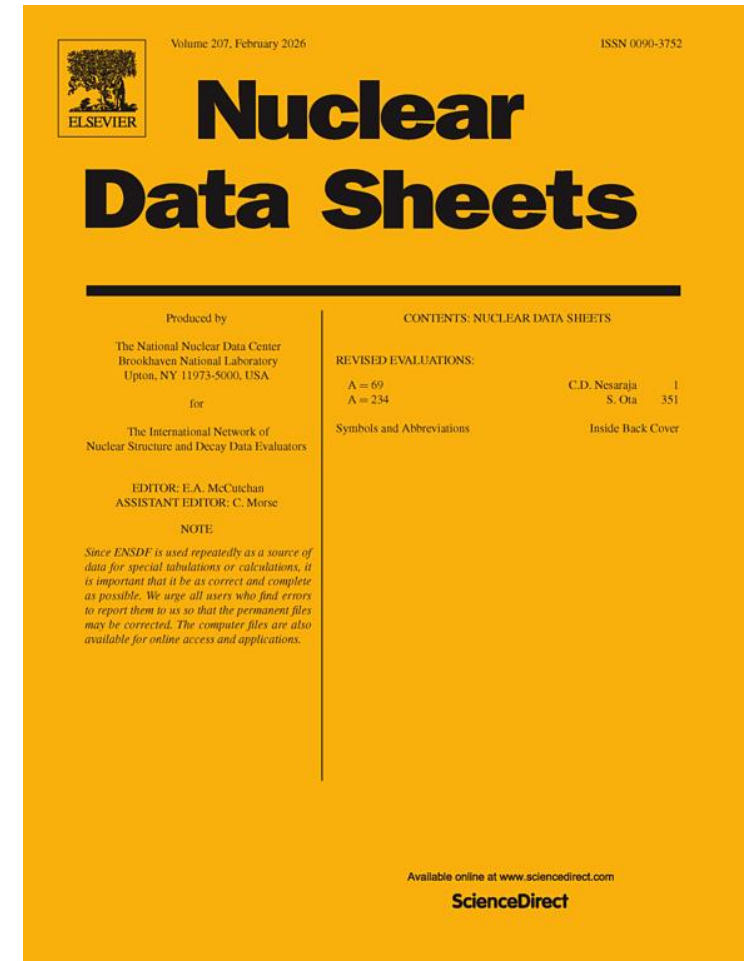
	<sup>64</sup> Gd	<sup>63</sup> Eu	<sup>62</sup> Sm	<sup>61</sup> Pm	<sup>60</sup> Nd	<sup>59</sup> Pr	<sup>58</sup> Ce	<sup>57</sup> La	<sup>56</sup> Ba	<sup>55</sup> Cs	<sup>54</sup> Xe	<sup>53</sup> I	<sup>52</sup> Te	<sup>51</sup> Sb	<sup>50</sup> Sn	<sup>49</sup> In	<sup>48</sup> Cd
Lead	VC	AR	VC	VC	VC	AR	AR	VC	VC	AR	VC	AR	LM	CM	AR	AR	AR
# of new papers	0	0	0	2	2	2	4	1	4	2	9	3	11	4	7	5	2
# of Reaction datasets	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	3	6	6	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
# Decay datasets	1	0	1	1	4	1	3	2	3	1	5	2	5	3	1	0	0

- We started from the edges where either
  - new experiments are compiled and adopted as evaluations as they are the first measurements made to study the nuclides, or
  - there are no new measurements made from last cut-off.
- We then move inwards to merge new measurements with existing datasets before we perform the adopted levels and gammas evaluations

<span style="color: green;">■</span>	ready for review
<span style="color: orange;">■</span>	near completion
<span style="color: yellow;">■</span>	in progress

# The product of a mass chain evaluation is a publication in the Nuclear Data Sheets

- We are finalizing the evaluations within our team of mentors and mentees.
- The submission process involves having an evaluator in the ENSDF community to review our evaluations.
- New evaluations will be published in Nuclear Data Sheets and pushed to NNDC server for retrieval.



# Use of AI

- We explored ways to incorporate AI into our evaluation workflow and found it is best for language output
- Chatbot has  $\mathcal{O}(10)$  published XUNDL summary from publications as “knowledge files”
- It takes a publication as an input and write summary as the output.
- It speeds up the workflow but often needing further revision



## Deformation of Very Light Rare-Earth Nuclei

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and

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*Department of Physics, Oliver Lodge Laboratory, University of Liverpool, Liverpool L69 3BX, United Kingdom*

and

R. Wadsworth and J. M. O'Donnell

*Department of Physics, University of Bradford, Bradford BD7 1DP, United Kingdom*

and

H. G. Price and A. H. Nelson

*Nuclear Structure Facility, Daresbury Laboratory, Science and Engineering Research Council, Warrington WA4 4AD, United Kingdom*

(Received 20 May 1985)

Gamma-ray spectra of neutron-deficient isotopes between cerium ( $Z = 58$ ) and gadolinium ( $Z = 64$ ) have been investigated. New bands of states were identified in many even-even, odd-odd, and odd-odd nuclei. This Letter reports results on the  $^{126}_{58}\text{Ce}_{68}$ ,  $^{128,130,132}_{60}\text{Nd}_{68,70,72}$ ,  $^{134,136}_{62}\text{Sm}_{72,74}$ , and  $^{138,140}_{64}\text{Gd}_{74}$  are presented and compared with theoretical predictions for symmetric rotors with  $\epsilon_2 \geq 0.3$ .

PACS numbers: 21.10.Dr, 21.10.Ft, 23.20.Lv, 27.60.+j



LLNL-ENSDF: XUNDL Summary

$E(^{46}\text{Ti})=205,210$  MeV.  $^{92}\text{Mo}(^{46}\text{Ti},2p2n)^{134}\text{Sm}$  at Daresbury Van de Graaff. Enriched  $^{92}\text{Mo}$  target ( $1-3$  mg/cm<sup>2</sup>) on  $\approx 30$  mg/cm<sup>2</sup> Pb backing.  $\gamma$  rays detected with 4 BGO-shielded HPGe detectors at  $135^\circ$ , with coincident neutrons (37 NE213) and charged particles (Si  $\Delta E-E$  telescope) for channel selection. Ground-state band established via particle- $\gamma$ - $\gamma$  coincidences:  $E(2^+)=163$  keV,  $E(4^+)=316$  keV,  $E(4^+)/E(2^+)=2.94$ , consistent with a well-deformed axially symmetric rotor; deformation  $\epsilon_2 \approx 0.25-0.30$  deduced using Grodzins systematics.

# Summary and Outlook

- We are working to expand the pool of structure data evaluator through
  - compiling new unevaluated data to XUNDL,
  - performing mass chain evaluation, and
  - exploring other ENSDF-related activities.
- We started discussing how we can be incorporated into USNDP workforce following completion of the traineeship.