

The future of the nuclear moments database (*a personal point of view*)

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1. How a database should be structured in the “era of GenZ”?

1.1. What should be the database structure/content

1.1.1. Compilation vs evaluation

1.1.2. Data presentation: observables vs final values

1.2. Machine oriented, easy digital access and retrievals

1.3. Comparability with related databases

1.4. Instant updates

1.4.1. What needs to be updated?

1.4.2. How to organize updates?

1.4.3. How to obtain the relevant information?

both are needed

both are needed

which format?

absolutely necessary

no cutoff

compilation and evaluation

working group

2. Who are the users of the nuclear moment database and what they need?

2.1. The broad scientific community

evaluated data

2.2. The educated nuclear physics community

evaluated data, comments

2.2. The expert nuclear moment community

rough and evaluated data, corrections and comments

1. We do not measure nuclear moments:

Experiments yield interaction between a moment and a field

- 1.1. Is it enough to indicate the experimental technique in the data compilation?
 - 1.1.1. Experimental observable absolutely needed
 - 1.1.2. Data from different measurements all need to be available
- 1.2. What do we want to see in the compilation?
- 1.3. What is the meaning of a recommended value? clear evaluation procedure
- 1.4. When a recommended value should be changed?
 - 1.4.1. What needs to be tracked? clear track of changes
 - 1.4.2. How to organize the updates?
 - 1.4.3. What different users should know?

2. Different measurements

- 2.1. How different measurements should be considered? evaluated data
- 2.2. What can be a reason to neglect a measurement? confidence level
- 2.2. Low level statistics: χ^2 vs Bayesian fitting



A compilation of the nuclear moment data is provided under the auspices of the Nuclear Data Section of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) [911]. It is based on several earlier compilations [91, 912]. Over the last several years N.J. Stone put considerable effort into keeping the compilation updated and determining recommended values [91, 92, 913]. As noted in this review filed calibrations are a key factor in determining nuclear moments and the raw data in many cases require the application of particular corrections. Although some guiding materials were published [914, 915], it is not always clear how the different corrections have been applied to the compiled data.

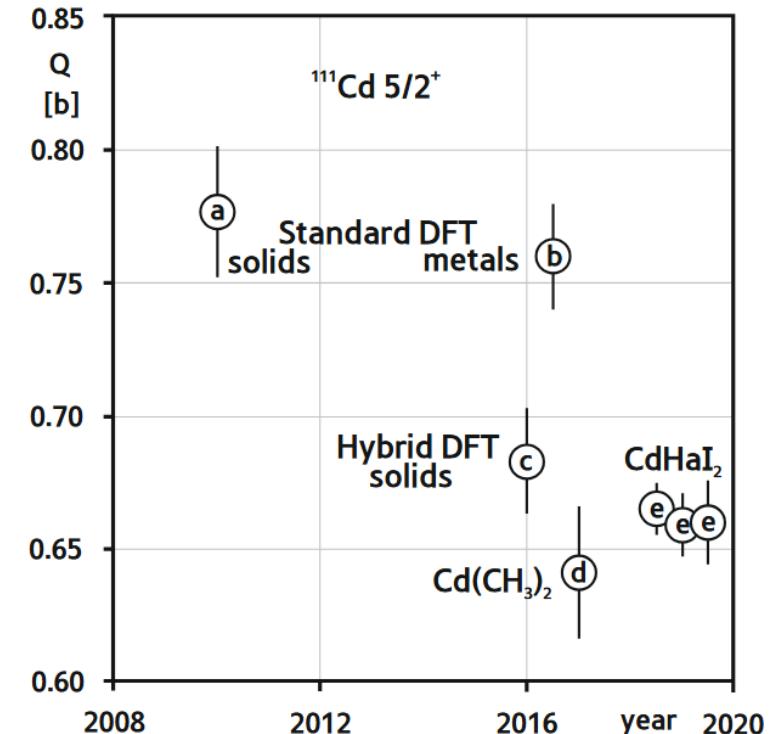
The situation with the choice of recommended values is also complicated. Several sets of recommended nuclear magnetic dipole and electric quadrupole moments have been published [95, 363, 916]. In some cases it is not clear how the recommended values have been derived. Moreover, this database needs to be further maintained and enlarged, and occasional misprints should be corrected.

pages: 317, figures: 68, tables 10, formulae: 167, cited papers: 919

Nuclear electromagnetic moments in the new millennium

The sunset of high-spin physics and the sunrise of exotic nuclear studies

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1. Experimental uncertainties and corrections

1.1. Are the uncertainties given in all papers correct?

1.1.1. How to obtain correct estimates?

1.1.2. How to treat error propagation?

1.2. Are corrections given in papers correct?

1.2.1. How to treat corrections in the database?

1.2.2. How to address field calibrations?

1.2.3. Which are the open problems in field calibrations?

most probably NOT

**procedure can be defined
case-by-case judgement
comments needed
comments needed**

2. Statistical methods

2.1. How averages should be taken

procedures needed

2.2. Are new approaches needed?

2.3. Where are the limits of statistics?

1. Which are the applicable methods in the “era of exotic nuclei”

1.1. Laser-based methods

1.1.1. Limitations and need for improvement

1.1.2. Expected data flow

1.1.3. Data production

can be estimated

well structured community

1.2. Short-lived states (atomic and ferromagnetic fields)

1.2.1. Limitations and need of improvement

calibrations needed

1.2.2. Expected data flow

difficult to say

1.2.3. Data production

limited community

1.3. Other methods (and excited states)

1.4.1. Few examples were given

growth can be expected

1.4.2. Data production

limited community

2. Communication with data producers

2.1. How to make them contribute to the database

compilation update

2.2. Discussion of assumptions and corrections

active communication

1. How to improve the existing nuclear moment database

1.1. How to correct typos and obvious errors?

1.1.1. How to obtain updated moment estimates?

1.1.2. Who should update recommended values?

1.2. How to cross-check thousands of entries?

1.3. How to treat other moment databases?

1.2.1. Darmstadt laser spectroscopy database

seems trivial but NOT
procedure can be defined

1.4. Shall we treat higher order moments?

interaction needed

2. Other relevant databases

2.1. ENSDEF

2.2. Charge radii

2.3. Electric field gradients

2.4. Atomic data

1. Interaction/input from other communities

1.1. Which communities?

- 1.1.1. Nuclear theory
- 1.1.2. Atomic/molecular physics
- 1.1.3. Solid state physics

1.2. Who are the partners?

1.3. How to establish communication channels?

2. Other relevant communities

2.1. NNDC

close contact absolutely needed

2.2. Charge radii

need to synchronize the input and database format

1. Clearly voluntary work on expert level

1.1. Working group on evaluations

1.1.1. Laser spectroscopy

1.1.2. Short-lived states

1.1.3. Two-level evaluation

1.2. Compilation work

1.3. Database support/reformatting

expected largest data flow

clarifications/adjustments needed

evaluation and review

need to be organized

need professional support

2. Who should/wants to join?

3. What should be the timeline?

4. Which instruments of IAEA can be used? maybe a push be provided