

CINDA2001

MANUAL

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**Updated by Mark A. Kellett, January 2004
based on June 2003 NRDC meeting decisions,
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**Revision 3, December 2004
to correct HIERARCHY and REFERENCE code confusion,**

**Revision 4, May 2005
changes in the CINDA format hierarchy code, and corrections given in
Vienna, April 2005.**

CINDA Bibliographic System

HISTORY

CINDA2001 was designed to replace the CINDA database which was originally designed in 1958¹ as a Card Index to Neutron Data. CINDA was adopted in the 1970's by the four Neutron Data Centers as an international index to the neutron data; the compilation scheme remained essentially unchanged until 1998.

In the meantime, the Nuclear Reaction Data Network had evolved from the original four centers to a group of thirteen centers involved in the compilation of nuclear reaction data for incident charged particles and photons, in addition to neutrons. The need for an index that would allow the inclusion of all reaction data, and the need to update the format for the year 2000 lead to a complete redesign of the bibliographic system.

The new system is more compatible with EXFOR/CSISRS², and has adopted many of the same codes used in this database, thereby eliminating the need for users of nuclear reaction data to learn different sets of notation when accessing the bibliographic and data files.

INTRODUCTION

CINDA2001 is a computerized bibliographic file containing references to information on nuclear reactions. Included are references to measurements, calculations, evaluations, and reviews of nuclear reaction and other related data. In the case of experimental or evaluated data, references to the databases where the actual values may be obtained are also included.

Identical copies of this database are maintained by the four core centers in the Nuclear Data Center Network.³ These master files are updated periodically and exchanged among the centers. Retrievals from CINDA2001, as well as the experimental and evaluated databases, are available through the Internet using World Wide Web or by direct access using TCP/IP's TELNET command.⁴

¹ CINDA was designed by Herbert Goldstein, a professor in the Department Of Applied Physics and Engineering at Columbia University, see Nuclear Development Corporation of America report NDA 2-80 (1958).

² For a description, see the "EXFOR exchange Formats Manual", V. McLane, IAEA-NDS-207 (2004)

³ These core centers are: the US National Nuclear Data Center, the NEA Data Bank, the IAEA Nuclear Data Section, and the Russian Nuclear Data Center at Obninsk. See Appendix A for complete information on the Nuclear Reaction Data Centers.

⁴ See Appendix A for access to your nearest data center.

The information in the CINDA2001 Database is obtained from scanning the available literature, both published and unpublished. Coverage is “complete” for neutron data from 1935 to the present. Coverage for charged-particle data is nearly complete from 1980 to the present, and less complete before 1980. Coverage for photon-induced data is taken from Photonuclear Data⁵ which covers the period 1976 to the present.

This manual is intended to be a complete guide to the indexing of information in the CINDA2001 system.

CINDA2001 EXCHANGE FORMAT

The CINDA2001 exchange file consists of a series of 137-character record plus a header record, which gives information about the attached file. The format of the header record is:

Columns	Content	Use
1-5	ID	CINDA
6	<i>(blank)</i>	
7-15	Type of file	READER or EXCHANGE; left-adjusted
16-22	Exchange number	Area code, number of exchange for area; right-adjusted.
23-33	Date of exchange	8-digit right-adjusted integer: year, month, day (YYYYMMDD)
34-44	Number of records on file	Right-adjusted integer

Files transmitted will be either exchange files or reader files. The format of these files is the same, but the content will differ slightly; the differences are noted under the sections on the appropriate fields.

Exchange files consist of records produced for transmitting entries from a center’s own area of responsibility.

Reader files contain records produced by the transmitting center for an area outside its responsibility and transmitted to the responsible center for addition to its database. After the update of its database, the records will be transmitted by the responsible center to all other centers.

⁵ V. V. Varlamov, V. V. Sapuchenko, M. E. Stepanov, **Photonuclear Data 1976-1995**, Photonuclear Experimental Data Center, Moscow University (1996).

The fields given in the CINDA2001 exchange format are as follows.

Columns	Contents	Formats	Example
1	Operation code	A1	As in CINDA
2-8	Z,A	I3,I3*, A1	Target Z, A, isomeric state: (ZZZAAAM)
9-23	Reaction	A15	Generally, EXFOR REACTION SF2-SF3
24-26	Quantity	A3	From DANIEL Dictionary 13.
27-33	Laboratory	A7	EXFOR code with area code
34-38	Block #	A1,I4	Area code, followed by center assigned block #
39-42	Sequence #	I4	Sequence within block
43	Hierarchy code	I1	Hierarchy for references (0-6, 8, 9)
44	Work type	A1	As in CINDA ⁶
45	Reader code	A1	At discretion of center (blanks allowed) ⁷
46-59	Energy range	2(E7.1)*	Min + max in format: +n.n+ee Exception for hierarchy 8 (product list) and hierarchy 9 (additional laboratory list).
60-88	Reference and date	A23,I6*	Type: as in CINDA (A1), Reference code: as in EXFOR (A22), Date: year and month (YYYYMM)
89-126	Comment	A38	As in CINDA
127-134	Modification date	I8	Date of compilation/loading: year/month/day (YYYYMMDD)
135-137	Old CINDA quantity	A3	(Not compulsory) Quantity code as stated in the old CINDA format

* The fields for Atomic mass, A, and Energy range can contain character codes, see below.

Updates to the formats must be agreed upon by the four core centers.

Any codes to be used in CINDA2001 are included in dictionaries contained in the DANIEL dictionary database. Updates to the dictionaries must be submitted before any code not given in these dictionaries may be used on a CINDA2001 exchange file.

Details for the coding and content of each of the above fields are given on the following pages.

⁶ With the exception that the mixed mode codes will be eliminated. For example, entries for theoretical calculations will be separated from experimental data.

⁷ That is, centers may choose not to use a reader code.

OPERATION CODE (Column 1)

The operation code is a signal to the database update code as to what operation must be performed. The following list contains the legal operation code and their use.

Code	Meaning	Exchange Use	Reader Use
A	Add record	Block number and sequence number must be specified	Block number may be specified; sequence number must be blank.
D	Delete record	Block number and sequence number must be specified	Block number and sequence number must be specified.
M	Modify record	Block number and sequence number must be specified	Block number and sequence number must be specified

The remainder of the record must be complete for both reader and exchange format.

TARGET NUCLEUS (Columns 2-8)

The target nucleus is given as 2 three-digit integers (Z and A), both right-adjusted in their field, plus an isomeric state code. All legal Z, A codes are found in DANIEL Dictionary 227. The isomeric state code is blank for a nucleus in the ground state, and consists of the metastable state number for metastable states (e.g. 1, 2... and not M as stated in the dictionary).

For compound nucleus properties, e.g., resonance parameters, the nucleus entered is the target for the reaction(s) analyzed.

For a theoretical work giving systematic trends over many nuclei, the code MNY may be used in the A field; use Z equal to zero. The code MNY may be used either in place of, or in addition to, separate entries for the individual nuclei.

Naturally occurring elements

For naturally occurring elements that contain a mixture of isotopes, a zero is entered in the A-number field. For monoisotopic elements, the Z and A of the isotope are given. For nearly monoisotopic elements, *i.e.*, for elements where the principal isotope is more than 99% of the natural isotopic mixture, the Z,A of that isotope may be given if the contribution from other isotopes to the reaction given is negligible.

Compounds and Mixtures

For compounds and mixtures, a 3-character compound code is given instead of the A number and is left adjusted in the field. Single element compounds, *e.g.*, molecular hydrogen, should not be coded as compounds. If information is deduced for a constituent element of a compound or mixture, it should be entered under that element.

The general code zzzCMP, where zzz is the major component of the compound, may be used if the compound is not given specifically in the dictionary. The name of the compound should be given in the comment. If more than one element may be considered a major component, choose the element with the highest Z number.

For data given for mixed fission products, *i.e.*, an aggregate of those fission products produced in a given fission reaction, the code FPR is given in place of the A value; use Z equal to zero.

REACTION (Columns 9-23)

The code for reaction is given as two fields: incident and outgoing. For complete evaluations covering many reactions, and given over a defined energy range, this field may be left blank.

The incident field contains one of the following:

1. A particle code from DANIEL Dictionary 33 which contains a non-blank character in the third position of the Allowed Subfield field, *e.g.*, P or HE3.
2. A chemical symbol and A-number (SS-AAAM) from DANIEL Dictionary 227; for a nucleus in a metastable state the code is followed by an M, *e.g.*, CL- 35 or AM-242M.

The outgoing field contains one of the following.

1. A particle code from DANIEL Dictionary 33 which contains a non-blank character in the fourth position of the Allowed Subfield field, *e.g.*, P or HE3.
2. A nuclide code, *i.e.*, chemical symbol and A-number (SS-AAA) taken from DANIEL Dictionary 227; for a nuclide in the metastable state the code is followed by the code M, *e.g.*, CL- 35 or AM-242M;
3. A process code taken from DANIEL Dictionary 30, *e.g.*, TOT or EL;
4. A combination of the above with the codes separated by a “+”.

The order of codes is: particles ordered from lightest to heaviest,⁸ followed by nuclide codes ordered from lightest to heaviest, followed by process codes in alphabetical order. The exception to this rule is: when the order in which the reaction proceeds is given explicitly, the codes are given in that order.

⁸ Lightest to heaviest is defined as in order of lightest Z, then in order of A.

5. For complex reactions with many outgoing particles, the code CMPLX may be used in this field in place of all other codes.

QUANTITY (Columns 24-26)

The legal quantity codes are given in DANIEL Dictionary 45 (partly from the old dictionary 13). These codes are listed in Appendix D. For complete evaluations, covering many reactions and quantities, this field contains the code EVL.

INSTITUTE (Columns 27-33)

The institute is given as a single integer for the area code followed by the six-character code consisting of a country code followed by an institute code. These codes are found in DANIEL Dictionary 3, CINDA Code field.

If more than one institute is involved in the work, the main institute is given. The main institute is defined as the institute at which the principal investigator resides, or the institute at which the work was done. Links to the other institutes are given on Institute Cross Reference Records (work type 9, see Work Type). An entry is made for each institute containing at least one reference.

BLOCK NUMBER (Columns 34-38)

The block number consists of the area code for the responsible center, followed by a four digit block number, *e.g.*, L1982. The area codes to be used are those assigned for EXFOR, *e.g.* area 1 is USA and Canada, area 2 is OECD member countries (excluding USA and Canada) etc.

The block number is assigned only by the center responsible for the entry. Before blocking CINDA lines together, compilers must be fully certain that the lines do belong with each other. The blocks are based on the same isotope (Z, A, and state), reaction, lab and experiment, based on for example the same people involved in the presented work in the articles during a limited time period.

SEQUENCE NUMBER (Columns 39-42)

The Sequence Number is a 4-digit, right-adjusted integer denoting the sequence within a block. It is assigned *only* by the center responsible for the entry.

HIERARCHY CODE (Column 43)

The one-digit Hierarchy code is used to distinguish between different types of records, or to denote the importance of a reference. Valid hierarchy codes are defined in the following table.

Code	Use
1	Main publication. Assigned only to a publication known to be the definitive publication.
2	Published reference (journal or conference proceeding).
3	Other major reference, such as, complete laboratory report or a thesis.
4	Translation for reference with hierarchy 1-3.
5	Minor reference, such as, a progress report, a meeting abstract, or a private communication.
6	EXFOR or Evaluated Data index entry. A reference to an entry in a data library which gives the numerical data referenced in the block.
8	A reaction product record. Gives, in the Energy range, Reference, Date-ref and Comments fields, a list of the reaction products measured in a nuclide production or fission product yield measurement. The products are given in the format ZZ-SYM-AAAM. The energy field is blank (see Reference).
9	An institute cross-reference record. Gives, in the Energy range, Reference and Comments fields, a cross-reference for other institutes involved in the producing the data. The energy field is blank (see Reference).
0	EXFOR data index line where accession number is not yet assigned, i.e. EXFOR compilation of the work is still in progress.

1. Hierarchy codes 0 and/or 6 for EXFOR data:

- Column 43 0 or 6
- Columns 60-66 4, EXFOR
- Columns 67-71 EXFOR Accession number (e.g. 11754)
or 00000, if unassigned, when hierarchy code = 0
- Column 72 full stop (.)
- Column 73-75 EXFOR Sub-accession number, e.g. 002, 045, *etc.*
or 000, if unassigned, when hierarchy code = 0

WORK TYPE (Column 44)

The one-character Work Type code gives the type of work referenced, *e.g.*, experimental, evaluated. For a reference containing more than one type of work, a separate block should be entered for each type, for example, an experimental work in which extensive⁹ model calculations were done.

READER CODE (Column 45)

A one-character Reader Code may be used, at the discretion of the entering center, to identify the

⁹ By extensive is meant that each work is extensive enough to warrant publication on its own. For example, a comparison of measured angular distributions with optical model calculations is not regarded as fulfilling this criterion. This comparison should be noted in the comment for the experimental data.

compiler of the entry. This field may be left blank. A list of current and formerly used Reader Codes is given in Appendix B.

ENERGY RANGE (Columns 46-59)

The energy range field consists of two floating-point numbers (2E7.1) which give the minimum and maximum energies for the data referenced. If the data is presented only at one energy, it is given in the first field; the second field is blank. If an upper limit only is known, it is given in the second field; the first field is blank.

If only the approximate range is known, only the exponents are entered.

A four-character code is used to define the energy for spectrum-averaged values. A list of all legal codes is given in Dictionary 48, e.g. MAXW, SPON, THR (see also old CINDA Readers manual, Part II.9). If the reference covers two or more distinct energy ranges that may be viewed as separate experiments or calculations, separate entries should be made. *Example:* a measurement at thermal energy of Maxwellian-averaged cross section and a separate measurement over the energy range 5 eV to 6 keV.

If no information on the energy is given, the code NDG (no data given) is used.

For quantities for which an incident energy is meaningless, *i.e.*, nuclear quantities, spontaneous fission and so on, both fields are left blank.

Note, if hierarchy codes 8 and 9 are used, the energy field is used for reaction product records and multiple labs respectively according to:

1. For Hierarchy 8 records, the comma separated list of nuclides starts in column 46 of the Energies field and continues through the Reference and Comments field as required up to column 126, e.g. 23-V-66, 24-CR-68/69/70 where different masses for the same element are separated by a forward slash “/” (see also the example at the end of this manual). Multiple lines can be used.
2. For Hierarchy 9 records, the comma separated list of laboratories starts in column 46 of the Energies field and continues through the Reference and Comments field as required up to column 126, e.g. 1USABNL, 1USALAS, 3INDTAT (see also the example at the end of this manual). Multiple lines can be used.

REFERENCE (Columns 60-88)

The reference consists of three fields: reference type, reference code, and reference date. The format of the reference field depends on the reference type. The exceptions are described above for hierarchy codes 8 and 9 records.

Reference Type (Column 60)

The Reference Type consists of a one-character code which is:
either taken from DANIEL Dictionary 4,
or 4 for EXFOR data,
or 3 for Evaluated data libraries.

If Reference Type and Reference Code are present, column 61 should contain a comma (,).

Reference Code (Columns 62-82)

In general, references are coded as for EXFOR and use the same dictionaries and codes. See the EXFOR Manual for coding rules, and DANIEL Dictionaries 5-7 for document codes.

1. Reference Code for EXFOR data:

columns 62-66	EXFOR
columns 67-71	EXFOR Accession number (e.g. 11754) or 00000, if unassigned, when hierarchy code = 0
column 72	full stop (.)
column 73-75	EXFOR Sub-accession number or 000, if unassigned, when hierarchy code = 0

e.g. 4, EXFOR12345.123 (for hierarchy code = 6) or 4, EXFOR00000.000 (for hierarchy code = 0).

2. Reference Code for Evaluated data libraries:

columns 62-67	evaluated file name (see DANIEL Dictionary 44)
columns 68-82	version number, data set or material number,

e.g. 3, JENDL-3.2 4725 where in this example 4725 is the material number of the coded target 47-AG-107.

Reference Date (Columns 83-88)

The reference date is given as a 6-digit integer: 4-digit year, 2 digit month (YYYYMM). If the month is not known, it may be omitted. Note that this field can also contain product codes or lab lists, see hierarchy codes 8 and 9.

COMMENTS (Columns 89-126)

Comments for reference records should start with the first author's last name, terminated with a full stop (.) for a single author or a plus sign (+) for multiple authors. If no author is known, column 87 should contain a full stop. The exceptions to this format are described above for hierarchy codes 8 and 9 records.

The author's name is followed by additional, abbreviated information about the work.

The comment should contain information on whether and how the data is presented in the reference as in the previous CINDA.

Examples: NDG (no data given)
GRPH (graphs)
TBL (table)

For allowable character set and translation of Cyrillic characters, see EXFOR Manual, Chapter 1.

Comments for the data index lines should contain:

for EXFOR, the number of data lines, and type of data;
for evaluations, the evaluator.

An exception to the above is the Comments section of hierarchy 8 and 9 records which may contain relevant laboratory codes or nuclide references (see Reference section).

MODIFICATION DATE (Columns 127-134)

The modification date is assigned by the compiler as the date of compilation. This may be updated by the compiling center as the date at which the entry is entered into the database.

The modification date is given as an 8-digit integer: 4-digit year, 2 digit month, 2 digit day (YYYYMMDD).

Old CINDA quantity (Columns 135-137)

The quantity used in the old CINDA format can be stated here. This may be used to search for old CINDA lines where the new reaction string is missing.

The quantity is given as 3 characters (QQQ).

Appendix A

Nuclear Reaction Data Centers

This appendix contains a list of the members of the Nuclear Data Center Network, along with information on how to contact them. Also listed are the entry series for which each of the data centers is responsible.

Principal Centers and their services areas.¹⁰

<u>United States and Canada</u>	
National Nuclear Data Center, Bldg. 197D Brookhaven National Laboratory Upton, NY, 11973-5000 U.S.A.	Center codes: 1, C, L, P, T Telephone: +1 631-344-2902 Fax: +1 631-344-2806 Email: nndc@bnl.gov or nndcnn@bnl.gov www.nndc.bnl.gov
<u>O. E. C. D. Nuclear Energy Agency Member Countries</u>	
NEA Data Bank 12, boulevard des Iles 92130 Issy-les-Moulineaux, FRANCE	Center codes: 2, O Telephone: +33 (1) 4524 1084 Fax: +33 (1) 4524 1110 Email: nea@nea.fr or name@nea.fr www.nea.fr
<u>Countries of the former Soviet Union</u>	
Federal Research Center IPPE Centr Yadernykh Dannykh Ploschad Bondarenko 249 020 Obninsk, Kaluga Region, RUSSIA	Center codes: 4, Q Telephone: +7 084-399-8982 Fax: +7 095-883-3112 Email: name@ippe.obninsk.ru rndc.ippe.obninsk.ru
<u>Remaining countries</u>	
IAEA Nuclear Data Section Wagramerstr. 5, P.O.Box 100 A-1400 Vienna, AUSTRIA	Center codes: 3, D, G, V. Telephone: +43 (1) 2360 1709 Fax: +43 (1) 234 564 Email: _name@iaeand.iaea.or.at www-nds.iaea.or.at

¹⁰ The four principal centers are responsible for maintaining customer services for the area given.

¹¹ *nm* = first and last initial of person to be contacted, e.g., NNDCCD@BNL.GOV.

Other participating centers.

National Scientific Research Center Kurchatov Institute Russia Nuclear Center 46 Ulitsa Kurchatova 123 182 Moscow, RUSSIA	Center codes: A, B Email: Chukreev@cajad.kiae.su Feliks@polyn.kiae.su
Institute of Nuclear Physics Moskovskiy Gos. Universitet Vorob'evy Gory 119 899 Moscow, RUSSIA	Center code: M Email: varlamov@cdfs.npi.msu.su
China Nuclear Data Center China Institute of Atomic Energy P.O. BOX 275 (41) Beijing 102413, CHINA	Center code: S Email: cndc@mipsa.ciae.ac.cn
Japan Charged Particle Nuclear Reaction Data Group Division of Physics Hokkaido University Kita-10 Nisha-8, Kita-ku Sapporo 060-0810, JAPAN	Center code: E, R Email: kato@nucl.sci.hokudai.ac.jp www.jcprg.org
Dr. F. T. Tárkányi Cyclotron Application Department ATOMKI, Institute of Nuclear Research Bem Tér 18/c, P. O. Box 51 H-4001 Debrecen, HUNGARY	Contributes data under center code D Email: tarkanyi@atomki.hu
Russian Federal Center - VNIIEF Sarov, Nizhni Novgorod Region 607 190 pr. Mira 37, RUSSIA	Center code: F Email: dunaeva@expd.vniief.ru

Appendix B

CINDA Reader Codes

<i>Code</i>	Reader	Country
0	IAEA Nuclear Data Section: corrections	
2	NEA Data Bank	
3	I.L. Nitteberg	Norway
4	A. Ventura	Italy
5	H. Bruneder	Austria
6	F. Hijerup	Denmark
7	NEA Data Bank	
8	NEA Data Bank	
9	E. Ramstrom	Sweden
B	F. Poortmans	Belgium
E	C. Bastian	Euratom
F	F. Wasastjerna	Finland
L	F. Manero	Spain
N	T. Nakagawa (JAERI, Tokai), T. Fukahori (JAERI, Tokai), S. Chiba (JAERI, Tokai), O. Iwamoto (JAERI, Tokai), H. Kitazawa (National Defense Academy, Tokyo), M. Kawai (KEK, Tsukuba), T. Ohsaki (Tokyo Institute of Technology, Tokyo)	Japan
O	Russian Nuclear Center, Obninsk	Russia
S	K. Junker	Switzerland
W	M.F. James J.S. Storey M. Moxon	United Kingdom
Y	J. Frèhaut	France
Z	H. Behrens	Germany
(H.A.J. Van der Kamp	The Netherlands
+	National Nuclear Data Center	U.S.A.
\$	IAEA Nuclear Data Section	
&	Other than NNDC	U.S.A.
?	NEA Data Bank: automatic or semi-automatic generation of entries	

Appendix C

CINDA2001 Exchange Format

The fields are as follows.

Columns	Contents	Formats	Example
1	Operation code	A1	As in CINDA
2-8	Z,A	I3,I3*, A1	Target Z, A, isomeric state: (ZZZAAAM)
9-23	Reaction	A15	Generally, EXFOR REACTION SF2-SF3
24-26	Quantity	A3	From DANIEL Dictionary 13.
27-33	Laboratory	A7	EXFOR code with area code
34-38	Block #	A1,I4	Area code, followed by center assigned block #
39-42	Sequence #	I4	Sequence within block
43	Hierarchy code	I1	Hierarchy for references (0-6, 8, 9)
44	Work type	A1	As in CINDA ¹²
45	Reader code	A1	At discretion of center (blanks allowed) ¹³
46-59	Energy range	2(E7.1)*	Min + max in format: +n.n+ee Exception for hierarchy 8 (product list) and hierarchy 9 (additional laboratory list).
60-88	Reference and date	A23,I6*	Type: as in CINDA (A1), Reference code: as in EXFOR (A22), Date: year and month (YYYYMM)
89-126	Comment	A38	As in CINDA
127-134	Modification date	I8	Date of compilation/loading: year/month/day (YYYYMMDD)
135-137	Old CINDA quantity	A3	(Not compulsory) Quantity code as stated in the old CINDA format

** The fields for Atomic mass, A, and Energy range can contain character codes, see the text on each field.

¹² With the exception that the mixed mode codes will be eliminated. For example, entries for theoretical calculations will be separated from experimental data.

¹³ That is, centers may choose not to use a reader code.

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Example of the CINDA2001 Exchange format

Operation Code	Z	A	Meta	Reaction	Quantity	Lab	Block #	Seq. #	Hierarchy	Work -type	Reader	E-min	E-max	Reference	Date-ref	Comment	Date-mod	Old quantity
A	0	1	N, TOT		CS	1USAPTNI	7730	13	EC			7.0+08	3.6+09	J, PR/D, 8, 136	197307	Devlin+ MOM = 0.7-3.6 GEV/C.	19900117	TOT
A								26	EC			7.0+08	3.6+09	4, EXFOR10365.005	198304	.26 PTS. SIGMA.	19900117	TOT
A								36	EC			7.0+08	3.6+09	4, EXFOR10365.004	198304	.26 PTS. SIGMA. N-P + N-N.	19900117	TOT
A								-19	EC	1USABNL	1USALAS			2FR ILL, 2GERJUL, 2GERKFK			19900117	TOT
A	0	1	N, TOT		CS	1USALRL1	7000	15	T+			6.0+07	2.0+08	J, DOE-NDC-47, 86	198804	Brown+ NDG.	19900117	TOT
A	0	1	N, EL		DA	1USAUI	17000	13	T+	5.0+07	2.0+08	J, PR/C, 36, 2221	198712	Schiavilla+ GRPHS.CORREL.BORN APPROX	19900117	DEL		
A	0	1	N, EL		DA	1USALRL1	7000	15	T+			6.0+07	2.0+08	J, DOE-NDC-47, 86	198804	Brown+ NDG.	19900117	DEL
A	1	1	N, X		EVL	1USAYAL1	0010	13	D8			1.0+07	1.0+07	J, ARN, 2, 365	195300	Breit+SCATT LENGTH- SEE PAGE 384	19900117	EVL
A	1	1	N, X		EVL	1USAUNC1	0010	13	DC	2.5-02	1.0+07	R, NDA-57-27	195609	Monroe+.TOT, ABS.TABLE+CURVE	19900117	EVL		
A	1	1	N, X		EVL	1USAGEN1	0010	13	D8	3.2-02	1.0+07	R, APEX-467	195806	Tralli+.18GROUPS ABS	19900117	EVL		
A	1	1	N, X		EVL	1USAGEN1	0020	13	D8	Maxw		R, APEX-467	195806	Tralli+.ONLY 2.23 MEV LINE FOR SNG	19900117	EVL		
A	1	1	N, X		EVL	1USAPCT1	1500	13	D+	2.5-02	1.4+07	R, NP-8216	195810	Lamarsh+ ALL DATA	19900117	EVL		
A	1	1	N, X		EVL	1USAUNC1	0020	13	D8	4.1-02	1.8+07	R, TID-21294	196303	Goldstein.TOT SEL	19900117	EVL		
A	1	1	N, X		EVL	1USAAI	10030	13	DC	1.0-03	1.0+07	R, NAA-SR-M-8904	196308	Alter+.TOT SCT NG	19900117	EVL		
A								23	DC	1.0+04	1.4+07	R, NAA-SR-TDR-, 6545	196106	Alter.TABULATED TOT, SEL, SIN	19900117	EVL		
A								33	DC	1.0+00	1.0+07	R, NAA-SR-TDR-, 5861	196011	Alter.TABULATED TOT, SEL, SIN.MTECARLO	19900117	EVL		
A	1	1	N, TOT		CS	1USACOL1	0010	13	E2	Maxw		J, PR, 48, 265	193508	Dunning+ IONCH, TRANS, SIG SLOW+FAST N	19900117	TOT		
A								26	EC	Maxw		4, EXFOR12634.002	198403	.1 PT. SIGMA.	19900117	TOT		
A	1	1	N, TOT		CS	1USAPTNI	10010	12	E2	2.4+06		J, PR, 52, 911	193711	Ladenburg+ TRANSMISSION, D-D NEUTS	19900117	TOT		
A								23	EC	2.4+06		J, PR, 52, 1255	193712	FURTHER ANALYSIS	19900117	TOT		
A								36	E+	2.4+06		4, EXFOR13790.002	200208	.1 PT. SIGMA.	200208	12TOT		
A	1	1	N, TOT		CS	1USABRK1	0010	13	E2	Maxw	2.5-02	J, PR, 55, 339	193902	Libby+ ORTHO+P-HYDROGEN, GAS TRANS	19900117	TOT		
A								26	E+	2.5-02		4, EXFOR13789.002	200208	.1 PT. SIGMA.	200208	12TOT		
A	99255	0	F		FY	3INDTRM	34190	13	R\$	Spon		J, PRM, 33, 109	198907	Prakash. GRPH:SCHEMATIC A-DIST, CFD	19900516	NFY		
A								-18	R\$	23-V-66, 24-CR-68/69/70, 25-MN-68/69, 26-FE-67/68/70, 27-CO-70/72/75					19900516	NFY		
A								-28	R\$	28-NI-70/71/72, 29-CU-68/68M/70/70M, 30-ZN-71/71M/72/73					19900516	NFY		
A								-39	R\$	3INDTAT, 3INDDLH					19900516	NFY		
A	99255	N	0		RP	4CCPFEI	44130	13	T0	2.0+06	4.0+06	J, YF, 39, 281	198402	Kupriyanov+ SYSTEMATCS.TBL AVG WN/WF	19850319	RES		
A								24	T\$	2.0+06	4.0+06	J, SNP, 39, 176	198402	ENGLISH OF YF 39 281	19850319	RES		

APPENDIX D:**CINDA2001 Quantities (Daniel Diction 45, former 13)**

The CINDA quantity to be used in the fourth field of the CINDA file (in format A3) is given in the 2nd column containing alphabetic codes, e.g. MFQ, COR, CS etc. The first code given below is a previously internally used code. Hence for a standard cross section use CS, for a differential with angle use DA, or with energy use DE. (Similar usage as in EXFOR, except CS is used not SIG for a standard cross section.)

ALF	MFQ	Alpha
AMP	L	Length or amplitude
CHG	CHG	Fragment charge
CS	CS	Cross section
CSN	CSP	Differential with respect to number of particles
CSP	CSP	Partial cross section
CST	CST	Temperature dependent cross section
D3A	DAE	Triple differential $d\text{Angle}1/d\text{Angle}2/dE'$
D3E	DAE	Triple differential $d\text{Angle}/dE1'/dE2'$
D4A	DAE	Quadruple diff. $d\text{Ang}1/d\text{Ang}2/dE1'/dE2'$
DA	DA	Differential $d/d\text{Angle}$
DAA	DA	Double differential $d\text{Angle}1/d\text{Angle}2$
DAE	DAE	Double differential $d\text{Angle}/dE'$
DAP	DAP	Partial differential $d/d\text{Angle}$
DAT	DA	Temperature-dependent Legendre coefficient
DE	DE	Differential d/dE'
DEP	DEP	Energy spectrum for specific group
DP	DE	Diff. by linear momentum of outgoing part.
DT	DA	Diff. by 4-momentum transfer squared
ETA	MFQ	Eta
EVL		Evaluation
FY	FY	Fission product yield
INT	INT	Cross section integral over incident energy
KE	E	Kinetic energy
KER	SQ	Kerma factor
MLT	MLT	Multiplicity
NQ	NQ	Nuclear quantity
NU	MFQ	Nu
NUD	MFQ	Nu delayed
NUF	MFQ	Fragment neutrons
POL	POL	Polarization
POD	POL	Differential polarization
PY	PY	Product yield (other than fission)
RI	RI	Resonance integral
RP	RP	Resonance parameter
RR	RR	Reaction rate
SIF	SQ	Self indication
SPC	SP	Gamma spectrum
TSL	CS	Thermal scattering
TT	TT	Thick target yield
TTD	TTD	Differential thick target yield, $d/d\text{Angle}$
TTP	TTP	Partial thick target yield