Abstract
Established in 1962, RSICC has seen over 40 years of research and growth in information processing in the areas of radiation transport, radiation shielding, and radiation safety. Information transfer is a key activity at RSICC.

RSICC technology base includes about 1700 computer codes and data packages, representing the legacy of many scientists, both living and dead. Over the years, more than 5000 scientists have used the center at one time or another. Today, the number of registered users is over 5000. Through software and data dissemination, RSICC has served as the focal point for this network of researchers, and promoted the exchange and enhancement of technology. RSICC disseminates about 1300 copies of software/data collection each year.

Keywords: Information dissemination, radiation transport, nuclear analysis.

1. Historical Background and Mission

The Radiation Shielding Information Center (RSIC) was founded in 1962 at Oak Ridge National Laboratory as an information analysis center in the specialized area of radiation transport and safety. In the words of Edward L. Brady, Chairman of the Committee on Scientific and Technical Information (COSATI) Panel 6: “An information analysis center is a formally structured organizational unit specifically (but not necessarily exclusively) established for the purpose of acquiring, selecting, storing, retrieving, evaluating, analyzing, and synthesizing a body of information in a clearly defined specialized field or pertaining to a specified mission with the intent of compiling, digesting, repackaging, or otherwise organizing and presenting pertinent information in a form most authoritative, timely, and useful to a society of peers and management”.

In 1994, RSIC was changed to Radiation Safety Information Computational Center (RSICC), a change that was dictated by wider application of RSICC’s software collection and rapidly moving internet technology.

2. RSICC As an Information Analysis Center

RSICC’s mission is to provide in-depth coverage of the radiation transport field to meet the needs of the international nuclear community. As an Information Analysis Center, RSICC collects, organizes, evaluates and disseminates technical information involving shielding and protection from the radiation associated with fission and fusion reactors, outer space, accelerators, weapons, medical facilities, and nuclear waste management. The Center provides in-depth coverage of radiation transport topics.

From the many types of software at RSICC, applications can be divided into several categories of use by nuclear research and engineering. The RSICC collection has been useful to major areas of nuclear applications:

- accelerator applications
- fusion energy
- auxiliary mathematical methods and uncertainty analysis
- human factors engineering
- benchmarks
- isotope generation and decay
In support of a number of government-sponsored programs, RSICC

- Collects, maintains, analyzes, and distributes technical computing software in the areas of shielding and transport
- Provides technical assistance to the user
- Publishes and distributes a monthly Newsletter to announce corrections, updates, or new packages as well as to notify the shielding community of items of interest
- Conducts seminar-workshops on computing methods and codes systems of particular interest to the user community
- Participates in the “Agreement Between the U.S. Department of Energy and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Nuclear Energy Agency For Cooperation in the Field of Nuclear Data and Computer Programs” through international software exchange
- Works closely with the DOE Energy Science and Technology Software Center to avoid overlap and duplication of effort in software development and distribution

RSICC maintains very close relations with the end user community and by doing so, keeps abreast of software and data technology that need to be included in its collection. In addition to processing requests for software, RSICC staff members provide technical consultations with requesters to resolve discrepancies, assist in installation, and answer technical inquiries on radiation transport matters.

Software added to the RSICC collection undergoes a quality assurance process:

1. The software is tested for completeness – source code, sample input, sample output, abstract and documentation
2. The software is tested on one or more computers – making sure that the software compiles, links and runs correctly.
3. Once tested, the software is packaged and is announced in the RSICC Newsletter and the RSICC web page as available for distribution.

Figure 1 depicts the RSICC software and data information flow.
Figure 1: RSICC Flow Diagram of Software/Data Dissemination
Since its inception, RSICC has obtained a wealth of experience in archiving data and maintaining numerous distributed databases in order to preserve the research legacy. RSICC computer codes have seen dramatic changes in computer hardware, operating systems and storage media.

The web server acts as the interface and source of information to RSICC’s user community. Various web-based technologies are implemented. Electronic notebooks are integrated into the web server. Through these notebooks, users are able to document important questions and experiences with specific RSICC-distributed software.

RSICC serves as a computational center, where a registered user can log in and use RSICC’s computers to run specific software in its collection. This can be done through “telnet” or through the Internet via a web browser.

RSICC also sponsors several training workshops a year. These workshops concentrate on a specific computer code. In the last two years, RSICC sponsored about twenty workshops. Users learn how to use and apply these codes after attending the workshops and enhance their knowledge of the codes.

3. Conclusion

Informatics in the area of nuclear software and cross sections should continue to be a national priority. Government agencies like the Department of Energy recognize this, and through sponsorship of centers like RSICC, these agencies will uphold and “preserve” nuclear know-how. The burden does not only lie with government, but the technical community as well. As Dr. Alvin Weinberg stated: “The information transfer network is held together by an array of switching devices that connect the user with the information … he needs. As the amount of information grows, more ingenuity will be needed to find effective switching mechanisms…..The technical community must courageously explore new modes for information processing and retrieval.”.  

4. References
