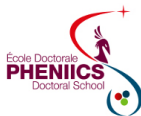


Atomic Mass Evaluation

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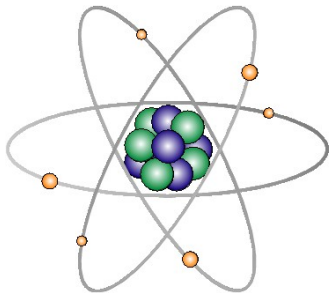


- 1 Introduction
 - Atomic Mass
 - Mass Measurements
- 2 Evaluation technique
 - History
 - Input data
 - Least-squares method
 - Correlations

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Atomic Mass

Mass \longrightarrow Binding energy \longrightarrow Interaction

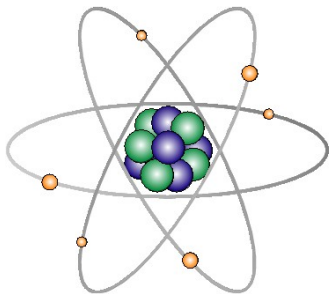


$$= N \cdot \text{green sphere} + Z \cdot \text{blue sphere} + Z \cdot \text{yellow sphere} - \text{binding energy}$$

- Nuclear physics : shells, shapes, pairing, nuclear models ...
- Nuclear astrophysics : r, rp, ν p-process
- Atomic physics : QED
- Metrology : Fundamental constants

Atomic Mass

Mass \longrightarrow Binding energy \longrightarrow Interaction



$$= N \cdot \text{green sphere} + Z \cdot \text{blue sphere} + Z \cdot \text{orange sphere} \\ - \text{binding energy}$$

- Nuclear physics : shells, shapes, pairing, nuclear models ...
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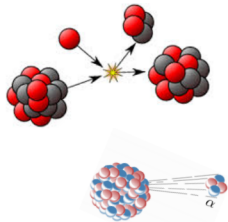
Why “Atomic” mass?

- Almost all measurements give the mass of the atom or of the single charge
- easy to calculate Q-value...

Mass Measurements

• Indirect methods: Energy

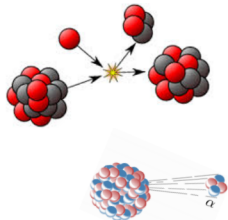
- ▶ Reaction Energies $A(a,b)B$: $Q_r = M_A + M_a - M_b - M_B$
 - ★ (n, γ) and (p, γ) are the backbones
 - ★ close to stability
- ▶ Decay Energies: α , β , μ decays
 - ★ far from stability



Mass Measurements

● Indirect methods: Energy

- ▶ Reaction Energies $A(a,b)B$: $Q_r = M_A + M_a - M_b - M_B$
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● Direct Methods: Flight time or frequency

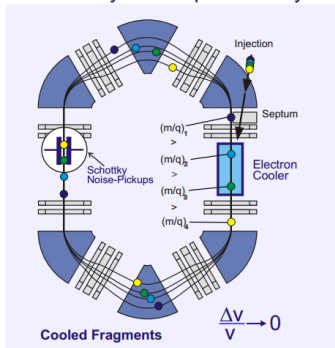
- ▶ TOF (MSU, GANIL et al)
- ▶ Penning Traps (ISOLDE, TRIUMF et al)
- ▶ Storage Rings (GSI, IMP)

Storage Ring

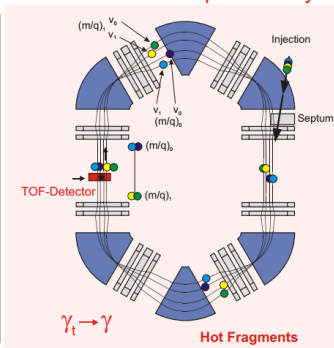
Theorem

$$\frac{\Delta T}{T} = \frac{1}{\gamma_t^2} \frac{\Delta \frac{m}{q}}{\frac{m}{q}} + \left(1 - \frac{\gamma^2}{\gamma_t^2}\right) \frac{\Delta V}{V}$$

Schottky Mass Spectrometry



Isochronous Mass Spectrometry

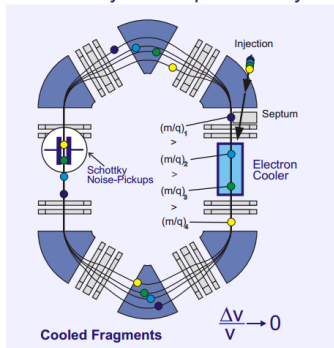


Storage Ring

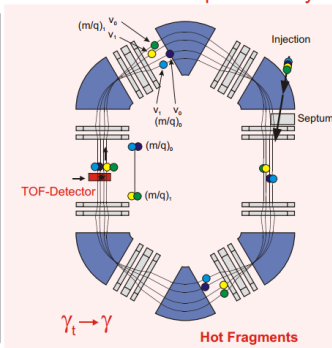
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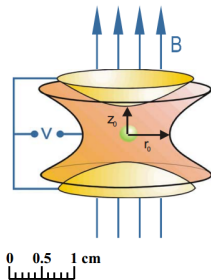
Schottky Mass Spectrometry



Isochronous Mass Spectrometry



Penning Trap



Cyclotron frequency

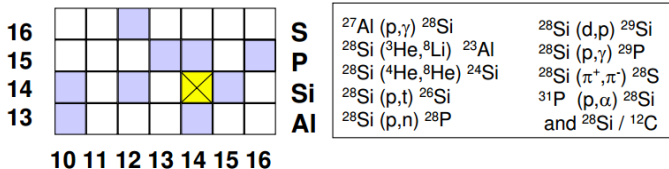
$$\omega_c = q/mB$$

The free cyclotron frequency is inversely proportional to the mass of the ions

$$A = 100u, q = +1, B = 6T \Rightarrow \nu_c = \omega_c/2\pi \approx 1 \text{ MHz}$$

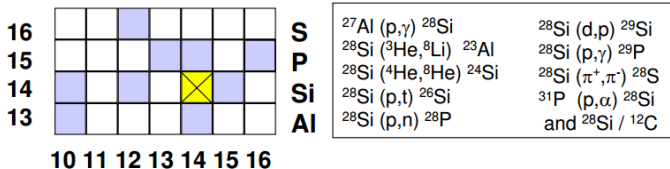
60 years of mass evaluation

- In the early 1950's, it was found that many relations (direct and indirect) overdetermined the mass value of many nuclides.



60 years of mass evaluation

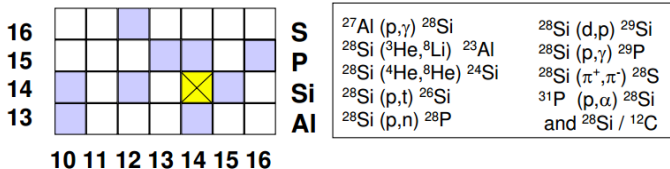
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60 years of mass evaluation

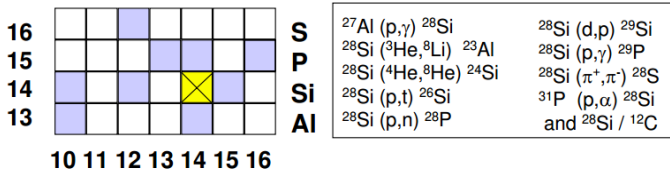
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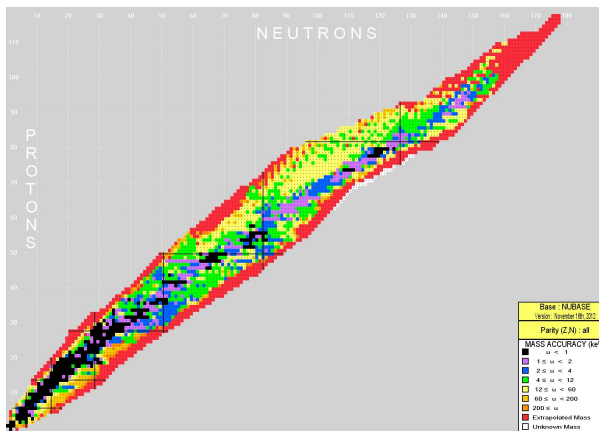
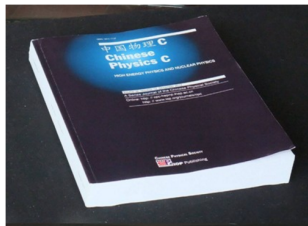
- Aaldert H. Wapstra established a procedure using a least-squares method to solve the problem of overdetermination.
- Best values for the atomic masses and their associated uncertainties

60 years of mass evaluation

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- Aaldert H. Wapstra established a procedure using a least-squares method to solve the problem of overdetermination.
- Best values for the atomic masses and their associated uncertainties
- AME1955, AME1961, AME1964, AME1971, AME1977, AME1983, AME1993, AME2003, **AME2012**



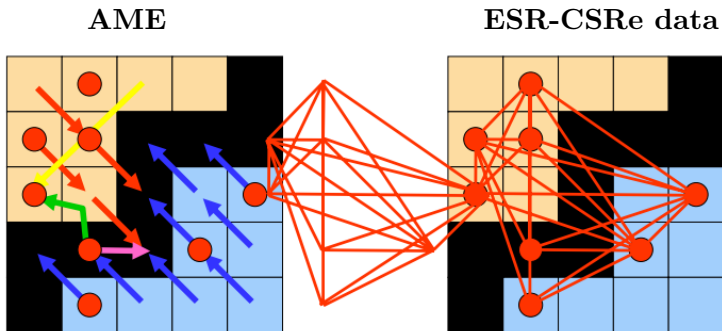
3827 masses = AME2003 + 323

3353 ground states = AME2003 + 174

474 isomers(> 100ns) = AME2003 + 149

AME2016 is coming...

Input data for AME



- Reaction Energies (eV)
 - ▶ (p, n) , (n, γ)
- Desintegration Energies (eV)
 - ▶ β -decay (β^- , β^+)
 - ▶ α -decay (α)
- Mass Spectrometry (u)
 - ▶ Frequency correlations between all known and unknown

Data Connections–Schematic

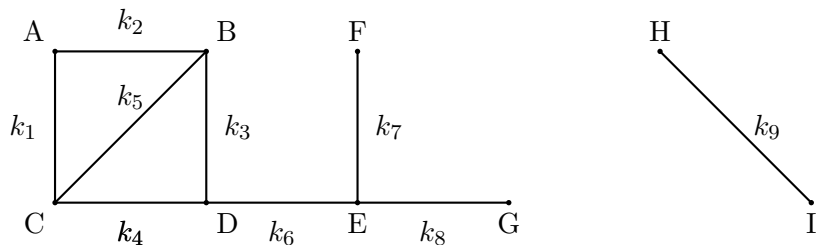


Figure: Connections plot with primary, secondary and unconnected items.

- primary : A,B,C,D \Rightarrow used in LSM
- secondary : E,F,G \Rightarrow deduced from primaries
- unconnected : H, I \Rightarrow systematic #

Data Connections–Real

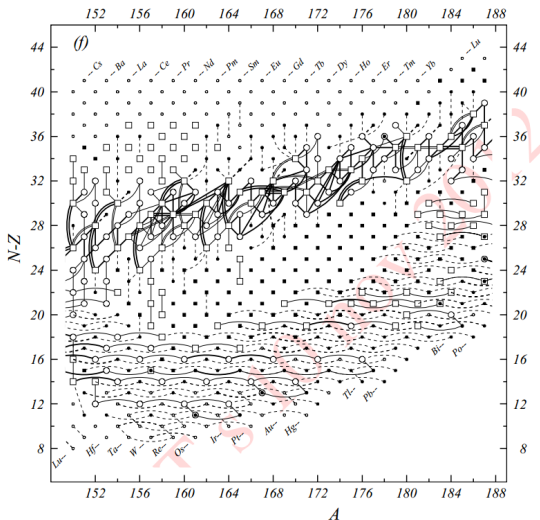


Figure: Diagram of connections for input data.

Treatment of Data-LSM-1

Q equations to N parameters ($Q > N$)

$$\sum_{j=1}^N k_{ij} m_j = q_i \pm dq_i \quad i = 1, \dots, Q \quad \Rightarrow \quad K |m\rangle = |q\rangle$$

Simple construction

$$\begin{aligned} {}^t K W K |m\rangle &= {}^t K W |q\rangle \\ A |m\rangle &= {}^t K W |q\rangle \end{aligned}$$

A : normal matrix, W : error matrix $\omega_i = 1/(dq_i dq_i)$

Parameters-Masses

$$|\bar{m}\rangle = A^{-1} {}^t K W |q\rangle \quad \Rightarrow \quad |\bar{m}\rangle = R |q\rangle$$

Treatment of Data–LSM-2

Flow-of-information matrix

$$F = {}^tR \otimes K$$

G.Audi(1986)

- The (i, j) element of F represents the **influence** of datum i on mass m_j
- A column of F represents all the **contribution** brought by all data to a given mass m_j
- A row of F represents the influences given by a single piece of data to each nuclide, their sum is the **significance** of the data

Adjusted input data

$$|\bar{q}\rangle = KR|q\rangle$$

Correlations

Variance and Covariance (in nano-amu**2)

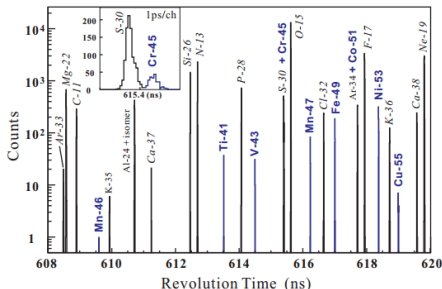
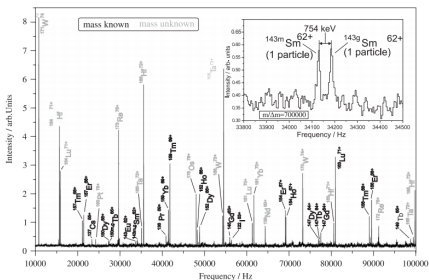
n	H	D	4He	28Si	40Ar	107Ag	109Ag	133Cs
0.241391								
-0.00617	0.00879							
0.01217	0.00262	0.01480						
-0.00000	-0.00000	-0.00000	0.00401					
-0.00508	0.00950	0.00441	0.00000	0.27456				
0.03548	0.02669	0.06219	-0.00000	0.04041	5.76521			
0.14414	0.02641	0.02317	0.00001	0.13582	0.53570	654005		
-0.16098	0.01971	-0.00122	0.00000	0.08311	0.23177	26.30821	2022748.7	
-0.02979	0.04845	0.01877	0.00000	0.18089	0.37448	4.66230	6.32697	73.75107

Covariance matrix provided to Codata group as request

now available on [AMDC](http://amdc.in2p3.fr/) website <http://amdc.in2p3.fr/>

Correlations in Storage rings

Covariance matrix used in ESR and CSRe data ?



$$\frac{m}{q} = a + bT + cT^2$$

Thank you!