

Calculation of Binding Energies, One and Two
Nucleon Separation Energies, and Q_α Values for
All Nuclei

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The following illustrates how calculations are made on MassExplorer for the binding energies of odd-A and odd-odd nuclei and the separation energies and Q_α values of all nuclei. For every case considered, we define the following:

$$\begin{aligned}
Z &\equiv \text{Proton Number} \\
N &\equiv \text{Neutron Number} \\
\Delta_p &\equiv \text{Proton Pairing Gap} \\
\Delta_n &\equiv \text{Neutron Pairing Gap} \\
\text{BE} &\equiv \text{Binding Energy} \\
S_p &\equiv \text{Proton Separation Energy} \\
S_{2p} &\equiv \text{Two-Proton Separation Energy} \\
S_n &\equiv \text{Neutron Separation Energy} \\
S_{2n} &\equiv \text{Two-Neutron Separation Energy} \\
Q_\alpha &\equiv \text{Q Value for } \alpha \text{ Decay}
\end{aligned}$$

Here we note the following:

- N and Z are always defined to be even
- BE is always defined to be negative.
- If $S_{p,n} > 0$, the nucleus is stable to nucleon emission.
- If $S_{2p,2n} > 0$, the nucleus is stable to two-nucleon emission.
- If $Q_\alpha < 0$, the nucleus is stable against α -decay.

For even-even nuclei:

$$S_p(Z, N) = \text{BE}(Z - 1, N) - \text{BE}(Z, N) \quad (1)$$

$$S_{2p}(Z, N) = \text{BE}(Z - 2, N) - \text{BE}(Z, N) \quad (2)$$

$$S_n(Z, N) = \text{BE}(Z, N - 1) - \text{BE}(Z, N) \quad (3)$$

$$S_{2n}(Z, N) = \text{BE}(Z, N - 2) - \text{BE}(Z, N) \quad (4)$$

$$Q_\alpha(Z, N) = 28.3 + \text{BE}(Z, N) - \text{BE}(Z - 2, N - 2) \quad (5)$$

We have every term above except for $\text{BE}(Z - 1, N)$ and $\text{BE}(Z, N - 1)$ from

equations 1 and 3. In order to calculate them we do the following:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{BE}(Z-1, N) &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\text{BE}(Z, N) + \text{BE}(Z-2, N) \right] \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} \left[\Delta_p(Z, N) + \Delta_p(Z-2, N) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{BE}(Z, N-1) &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\text{BE}(Z, N) + \text{BE}(Z, N-2) \right] \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} \left[\Delta_n(Z, N) + \Delta_n(Z, N-2) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

For odd-A nuclei (odd neutron number):

$$S_p(Z, N-1) = \text{BE}(Z-1, N-1) - \text{BE}(Z, N-1) \quad (8)$$

$$S_{2p}(Z, N-1) = \text{BE}(Z-2, N-1) - \text{BE}(Z, N-1) \quad (9)$$

$$S_n(Z, N-1) = \text{BE}(Z, N-2) - \text{BE}(Z, N-1) \quad (10)$$

$$S_{2n}(Z, N-1) = \text{BE}(Z, N-3) - \text{BE}(Z, N-1) \quad (11)$$

$$Q_\alpha(Z, N-1) = 28.3 + \text{BE}(Z, N-1) - \text{BE}(Z-2, N-3) \quad (12)$$

We have every term above except for $\text{BE}(Z, N-1)$, $\text{BE}(Z-1, N-1)$, $\text{BE}(Z-2, N-1)$, $\text{BE}(Z, N-3)$, and $\text{BE}(Z-2, N-3)$.

$\text{BE}(Z, N-1)$ is defined in equation 7 above; the others are calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{BE}(Z-1, N-1) &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\text{BE}(Z, N-1) + \text{BE}(Z-2, N-1) \right] \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} \left[\Delta_p(Z, N-1) + \Delta_p(Z-2, N-1) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{BE}(Z-2, N-1) &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\text{BE}(Z-2, N) + \text{BE}(Z-2, N-2) \right] \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} \left[\Delta_n(Z-2, N) + \Delta_n(Z-2, N-2) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{BE}(Z, N-3) &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\text{BE}(Z, N-2) + \text{BE}(Z, N-4) \right] \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} \left[\Delta_n(Z, N-2) + \Delta_n(Z, N-4) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{BE}(Z-2, N-3) &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\text{BE}(Z-2, N-2) + \text{BE}(Z-2, N-4) \right] \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} \left[\Delta_n(Z-2, N-2) + \Delta_n(Z-2, N-4) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

For the proton pairing gaps of equation 13:

$$\Delta_p(Z, N-1) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\Delta_p(Z, N) + \Delta_p(Z, N-2) \right] \quad (17)$$

$$\Delta_p(Z-2, N-1) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\Delta_p(Z-2, N) + \Delta_p(Z-2, N-2) \right] \quad (18)$$

For odd-A nuclei (odd proton number):

$$S_p(Z-1, N) = \text{BE}(Z-2, N) - \text{BE}(Z-1, N) \quad (19)$$

$$S_{2p}(Z-1, N) = \text{BE}(Z-3, N) - \text{BE}(Z-1, N) \quad (20)$$

$$S_n(Z-1, N) = \text{BE}(Z-1, N-1) - \text{BE}(Z-1, N) \quad (21)$$

$$S_{2n}(Z-1, N) = \text{BE}(Z-1, N-2) - \text{BE}(Z-1, N) \quad (22)$$

$$Q_\alpha(Z-1, N) = 28.3 + \text{BE}(Z-1, N) - \text{BE}(Z-3, N-2) \quad (23)$$

We have every term above except for $\text{BE}(Z-1, N)$, $\text{BE}(Z-3, N)$, $\text{BE}(Z-1, N-1)$, $\text{BE}(Z-1, N-2)$, $\text{BE}(Z-3, N-2)$.

$\text{BE}(Z-1, N)$ and $\text{BE}(Z-1, N-1)$ are defined in equations 6 and 13 respectively; the others are calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{BE}(Z-3, N) &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\text{BE}(Z-2, N) + \text{BE}(Z-4, N) \right] \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} \left[\Delta_p(Z-2, N) + \Delta_p(Z-4, N) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{BE}(Z-1, N-2) &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\text{BE}(Z, N-2) + \text{BE}(Z-2, N-2) \right] \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} \left[\Delta_p(Z, N-2) + \Delta_p(Z-2, N-2) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{BE}(Z-3, N-2) &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\text{BE}(Z-2, N-2) + \text{BE}(Z-4, N-2) \right] \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} \left[\Delta_p(Z-2, N-2) + \Delta_p(Z-4, N-2) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

For odd-odd nuclei:

$$S_p(Z-1, N-1) = \text{BE}(Z-2, N-1) - \text{BE}(Z-1, N-1) \quad (27)$$

$$S_{2p}(Z-1, N-1) = \text{BE}(Z-3, N-1) - \text{BE}(Z-1, N-1) \quad (28)$$

$$S_n(Z-1, N-1) = \text{BE}(Z-1, N-2) - \text{BE}(Z-1, N-1) \quad (29)$$

$$S_{2n}(Z-1, N-1) = \text{BE}(Z-1, N-3) - \text{BE}(Z-1, N-1) \quad (30)$$

$$Q_\alpha(Z-1, N-1) = 28.3 + \text{BE}(Z-1, N-1) - \text{BE}(Z-3, N-3) \quad (31)$$

We have every term except $\text{BE}(Z-2, N-1)$, $\text{BE}(Z-3, N-1)$, $\text{BE}(Z-1, N-2)$, $\text{BE}(Z-1, N-3)$, and $\text{BE}(Z-3, N-3)$.

$\text{BE}(Z-2, N-1)$ and $\text{BE}(Z-1, N-2)$ are defined in equations 14 and 25 above, respectively; the others are defined as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{BE}(Z-3, N-1) &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\text{BE}(Z-2, N-1) + \text{BE}(Z-4, N-1) \right] \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} \left[\Delta_p(Z-2, N-1) + \Delta_p(Z-4, N-1) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{BE}(Z-1, N-3) &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\text{BE}(Z, N-3) + \text{BE}(Z-2, N-3) \right] \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} \left[\Delta_p(Z, N-3) + \Delta_p(Z-2, N-3) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{BE}(Z-3, N-3) &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\text{BE}(Z-2, N-3) \text{BE}(Z-4, N-3) \right] \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} \left[\Delta_p(Z-2, N-3) + \Delta_p(Z-4, N-3) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (34)$$

For the proton pairing gaps of equations 32, 33, and 34:

$$\Delta_p(Z-4, N-1) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\Delta_p(Z-4, N) + \Delta_p(Z-4, N-2) \right] \quad (35)$$

$$\Delta_p(Z, N-3) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\Delta_p(Z, N-2) + \Delta_p(Z, N-4) \right] \quad (36)$$

$$\Delta_p(Z-2, N-3) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\Delta_p(Z-2, N-2) + \Delta_p(Z-2, N-4) \right] \quad (37)$$

$$\Delta_p(Z-4, N-3) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\Delta_p(Z-4, N-2) + \Delta_p(Z-4, N-4) \right] \quad (38)$$