

# Towards an Atomic Mass Measurement of the ${}^3\text{He}$ Nucleus with Parts-per-trillion Precision

Olesia Bezrodnova<sup>a</sup>, Sangeetha Sasidharan<sup>a,b</sup>, Sascha Rau<sup>a</sup>, Wolfgang Quint<sup>b</sup>, Sven Sturm<sup>a</sup>,  
Klaus Blaum<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> *Max Planck Institute for Nuclear Physics, Heidelberg, Germany*

<sup>b</sup> *GSI Helmholtzzentrum, Darmstadt, Germany*

The most precise mass measurements of light nuclei today are performed using Penning traps. Together, these measurements provide a network of essential parameters for fundamental physics. For example, the mass difference of T and  ${}^3\text{He}$  is used as a consistency check for the model of systematics in the KATRIN experiment, which studies the endpoint of the tritium  $\beta$ -decay spectrum to set a limit on the  $\bar{\nu}_e$  mass [1].

Recently performed high-precision mass measurements of the lightest nuclei, including  ${}^3\text{He}$ , have revealed considerable inconsistencies between tabulated values reported by different world-leading experiments. This discrepancy is known as the “light ion mass puzzle”. In order to provide an independent cross-check, the multi-Penning-trap mass spectrometer LIONTRAP has obtained the masses of the proton [3], the deuteron and the  $\text{HD}^+$  molecular ion [4]. These measurements are in excellent agreement with the results of the Florida State University [5] [6], as well as  $\text{HD}^+$  spectroscopy. However, there is a disagreement with the values reported by the University of Washington group [7] [8].

Present activities of the experiment are directed at the atomic mass measurement of the  ${}^3\text{He}$  nucleus with a relative uncertainty lower than 10 parts-per-trillion. This contribution presents the status of the ongoing measurement campaign.

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