



# ***Weighing the Nucleus: European Trapped-Ion Efforts for Astrophysics***

- ❖ **Introduction to trapped ion mass spectrometry**
- ❖ **Technical advances in mass measurements**
- ❖ **European efforts and some latest mass results**

**Klaus Blaum**

**Max-Planck-Institute for Nuclear Physics, Heidelberg**

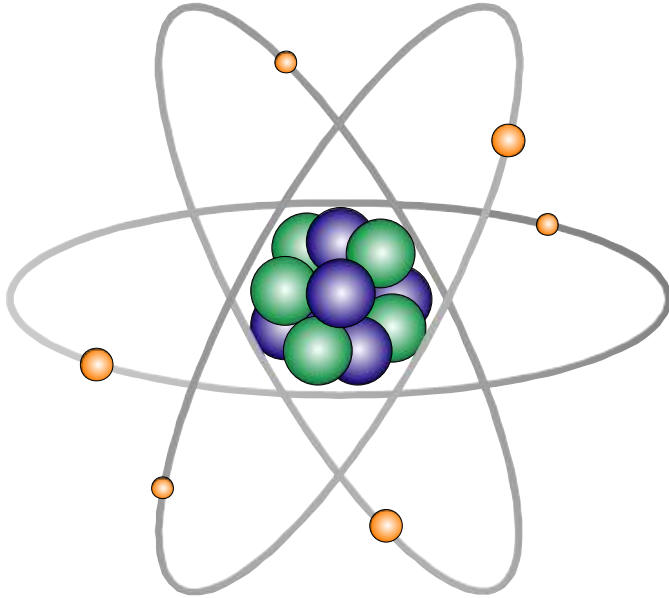


MAX-PLANCK-INSTITUT  
FÜR KERNPHYSIK

**Heidelberg, May 12<sup>th</sup>, 2026**



# The mass of an atom



$$= N \cdot \text{●} + Z \cdot \text{●} + Z \cdot \text{●}$$

– binding energy

Einstein  $E = mc^2$

$$m_{\text{Atom}} = N \cdot m_{\text{neutron}} + Z \cdot m_{\text{proton}} + Z \cdot m_{\text{electron}} - (B_{\text{atom}} + B_{\text{nucleus}})/c^2$$

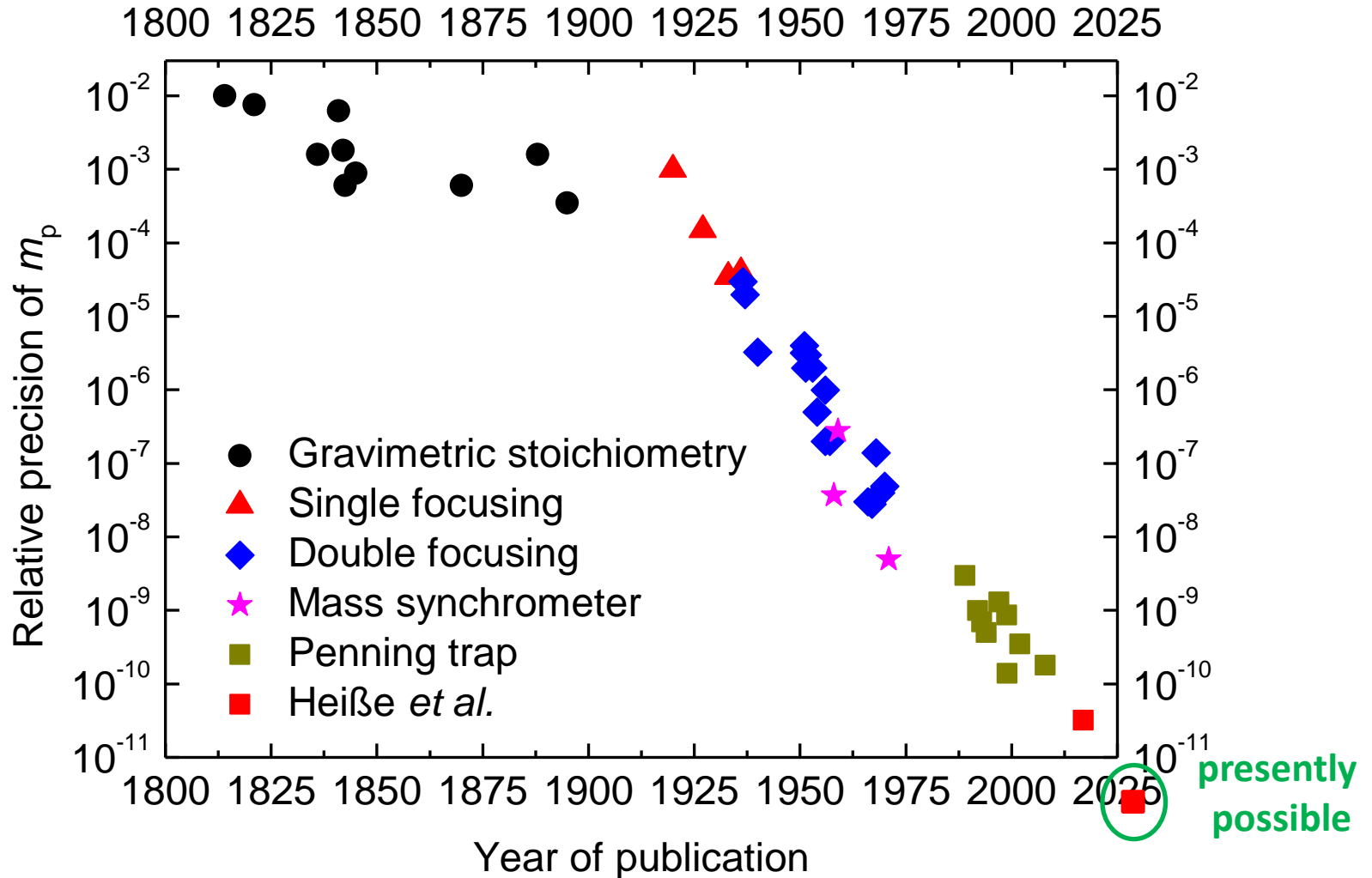
$$\delta m/m < 10^{-10}$$

$$\delta m/m = 10^{-6} - 10^{-8}$$

electronic structure

nuclear structure

# Precision progress: the proton mass



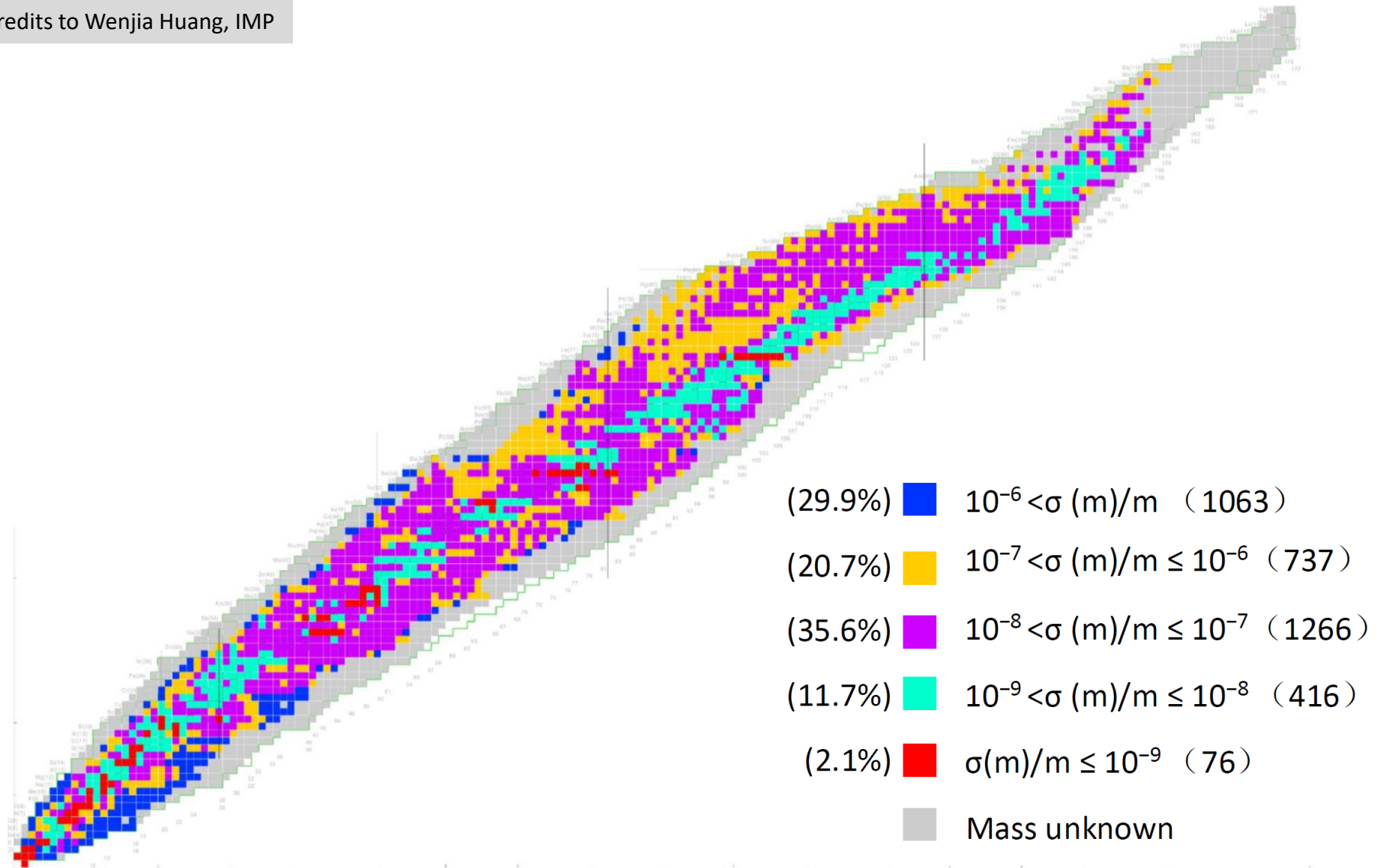
Courtesy F. Heiße

F. Heiße *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. 119, 033001 (2017)

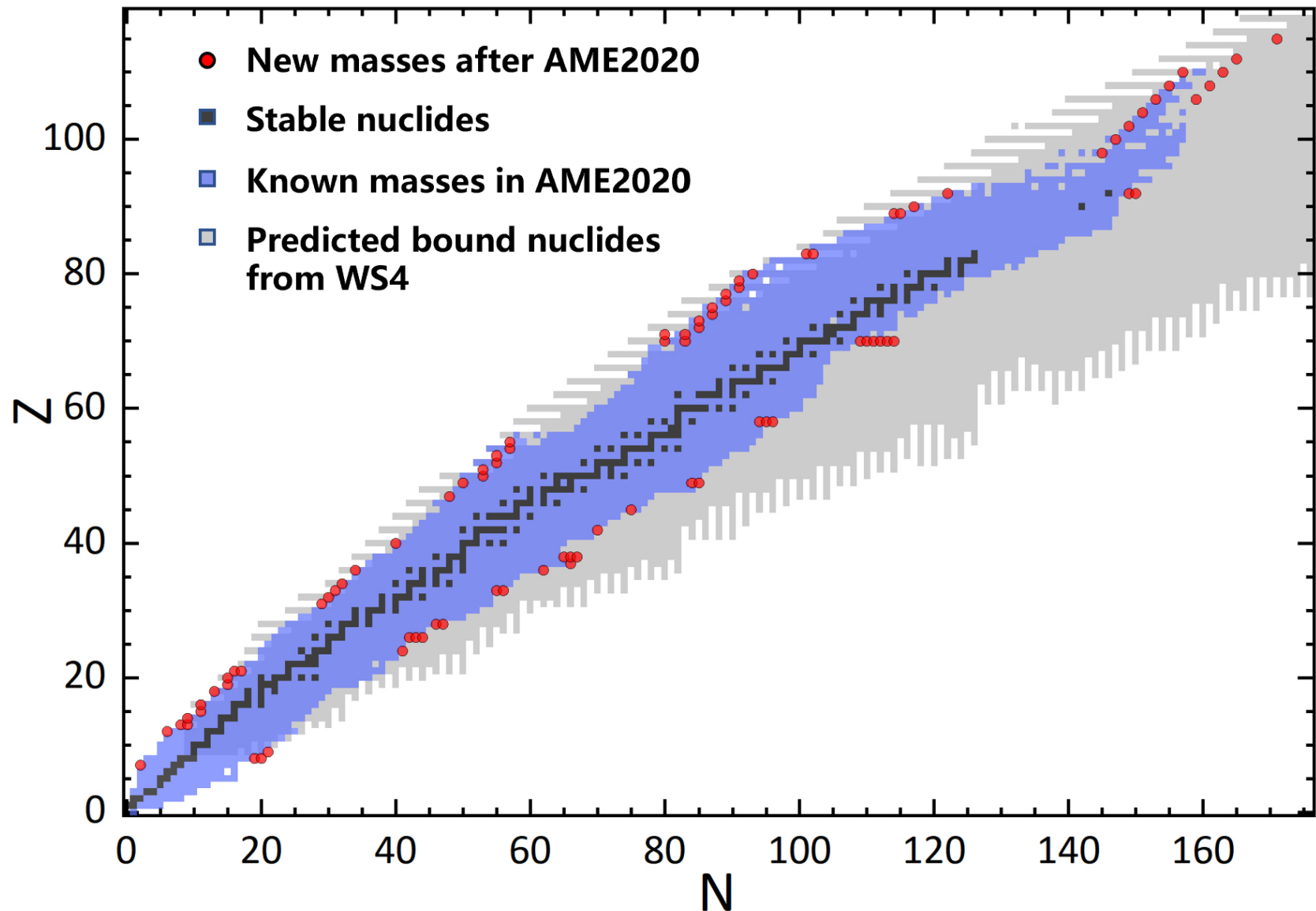


# Relative mass uncertainties

Credits to Wenjia Huang, IMP



# New masses measured since last AME2020



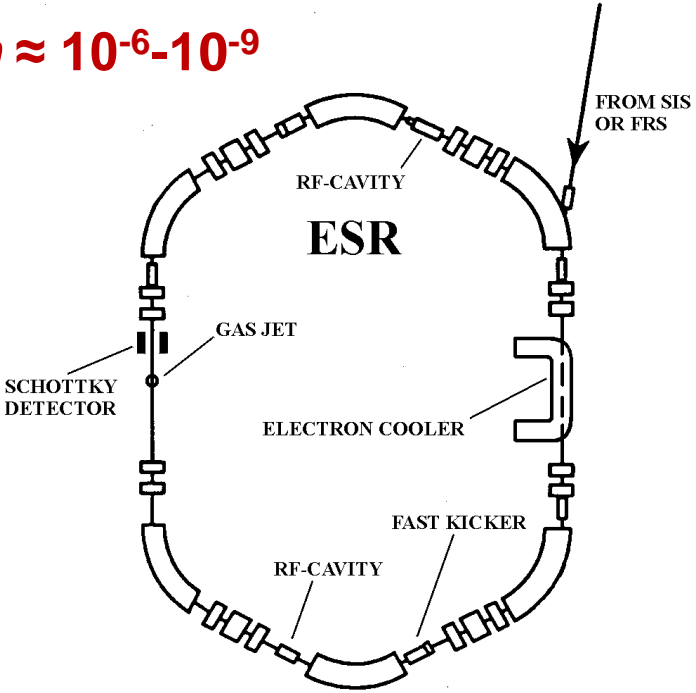
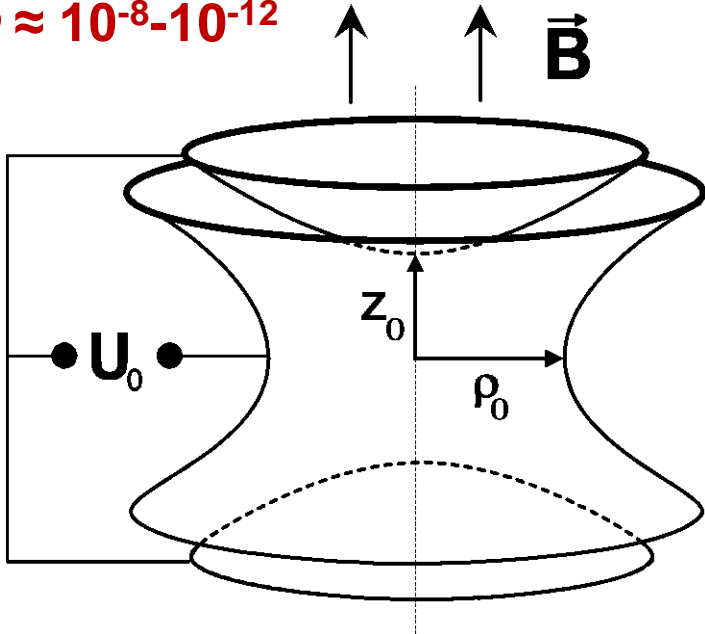
# „Old“ mass spectrometry devices

## Penning Trap

## Storage Ring

$$\delta m/m \approx 10^{-8}-10^{-12}$$

$$\delta m/m \approx 10^{-6}-10^{-9}$$



particles at nearly rest in space

relativistic particles

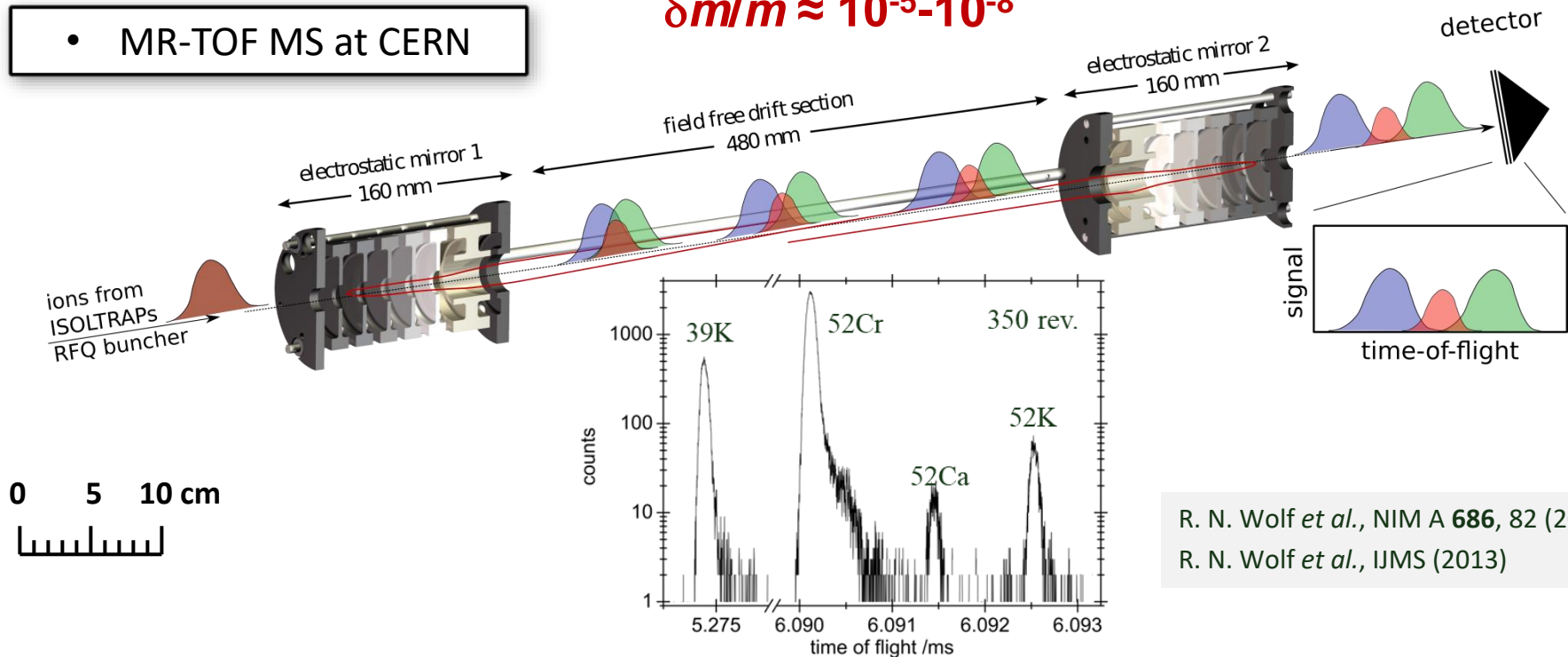
- \* ion cooling
- \* “infinite“ storage time
- \* single-ion sensitivity
- \* frequency meas.
- \* mass spectrometric capabilities
- \* high accuracy

# „New“ trapping device

## Multi-Reflection Time-of-Flight Spectrometer

- MR-TOF MS at CERN

$$\delta m/m \approx 10^{-5}-10^{-8}$$

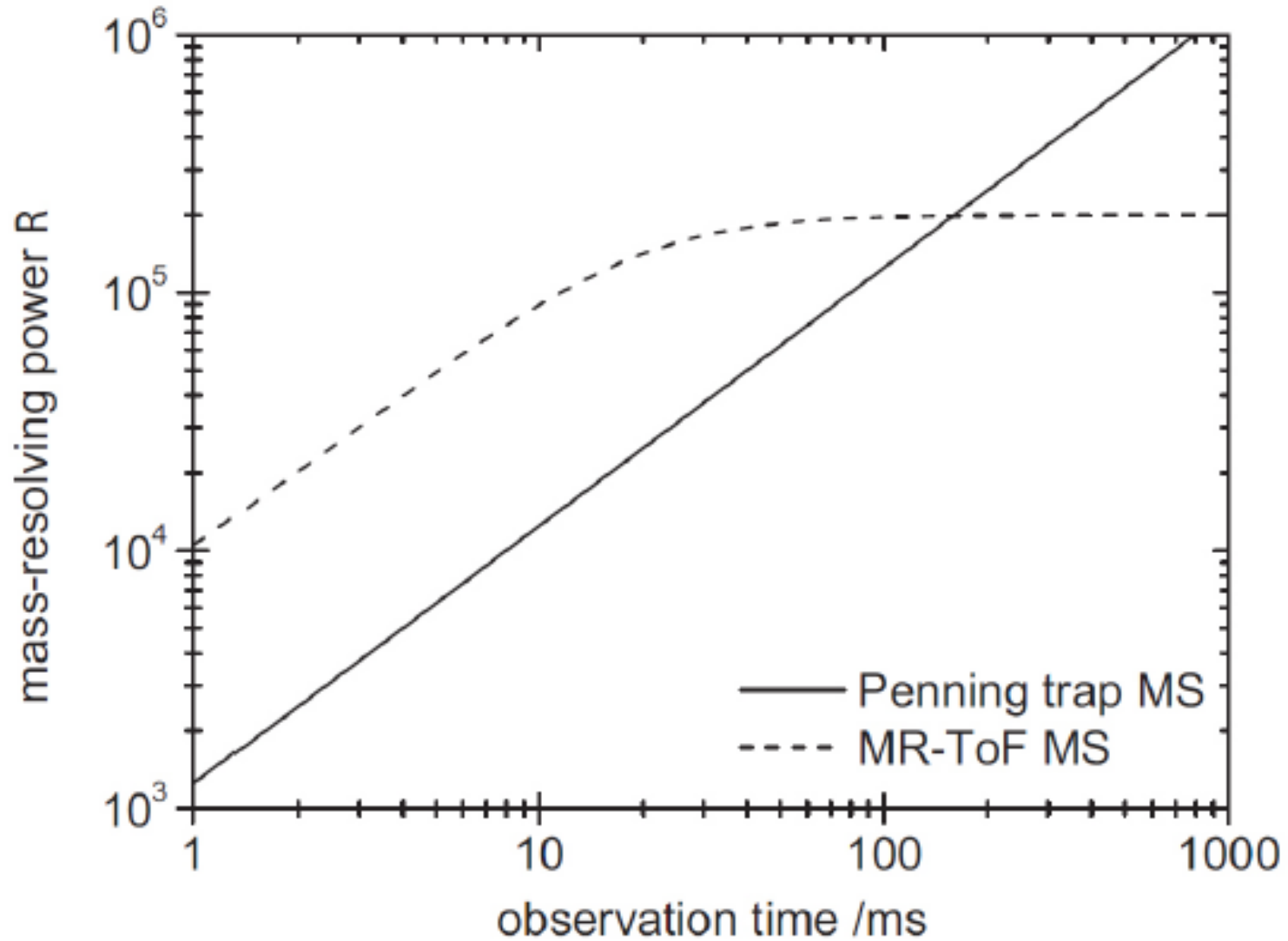


R. N. Wolf *et al.*, NIM A **686**, 82 (2012)  
R. N. Wolf *et al.*, IJMS (2013)

particles at nearly rest in space

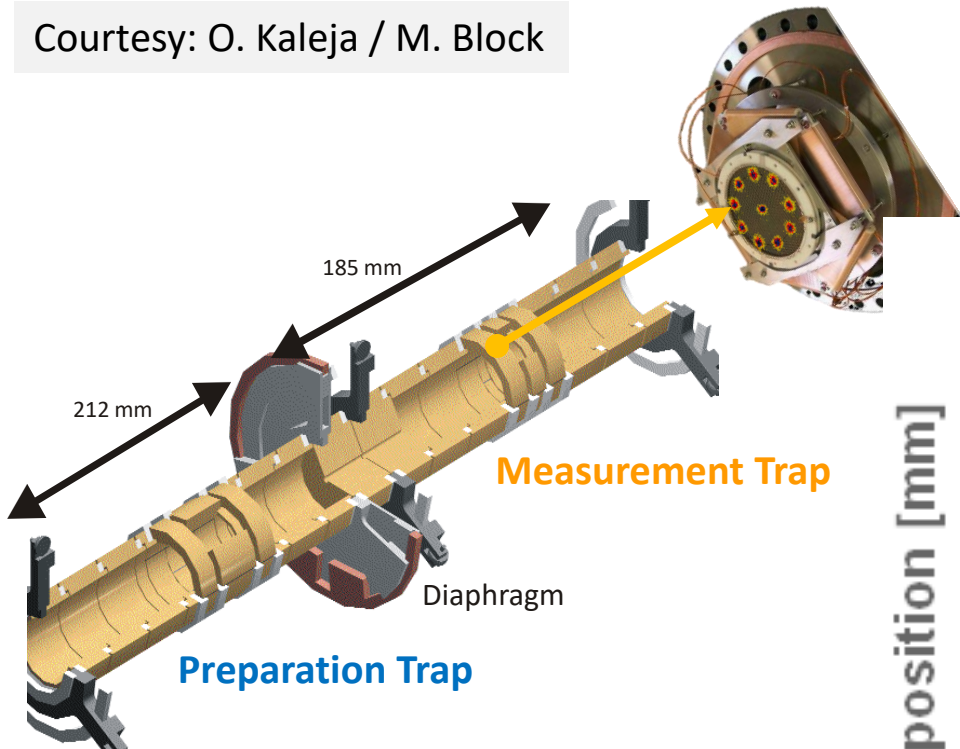
\* “long“ storage time \* single-ion sensitivity \* time-of-flight measurement \* high accuracy \* mass spectrometric capabilities

# Mass resolving power

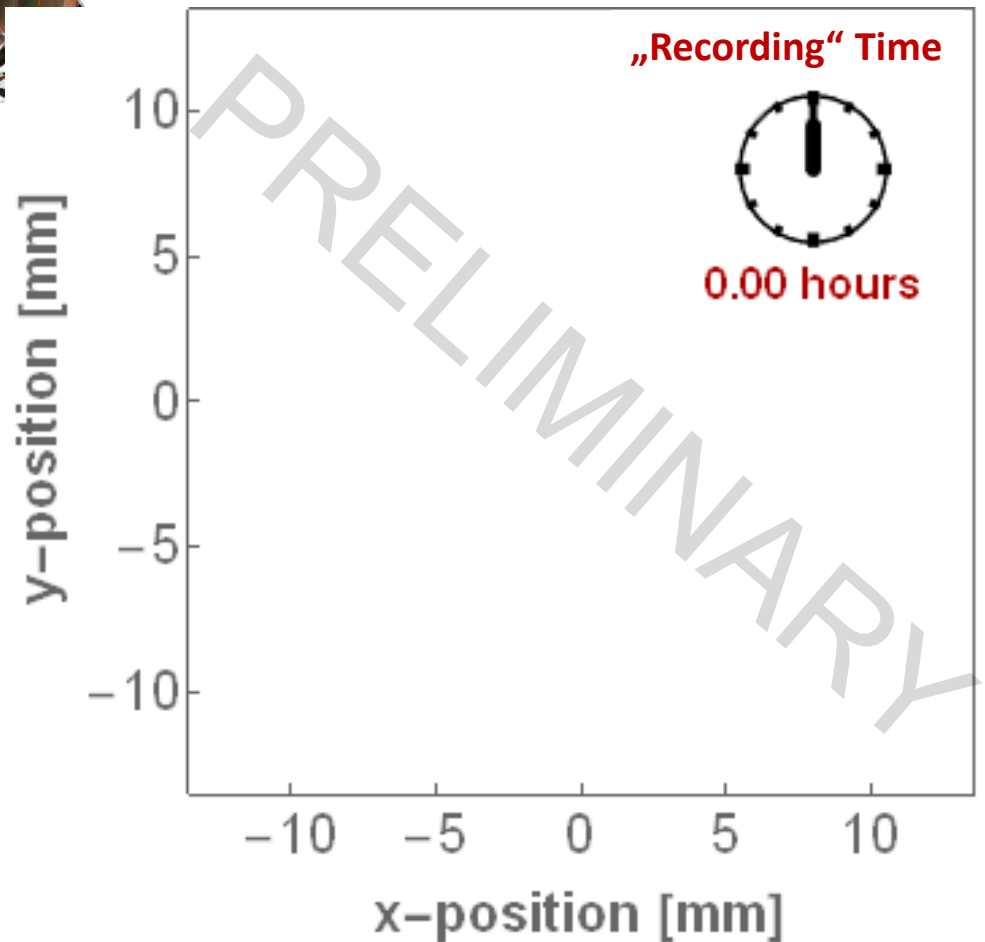


# PI-ICR on $^{255}\text{m}\text{Lr}^{2+}$ @ SHIPTRAP

Courtesy: O. Kaleja / M. Block



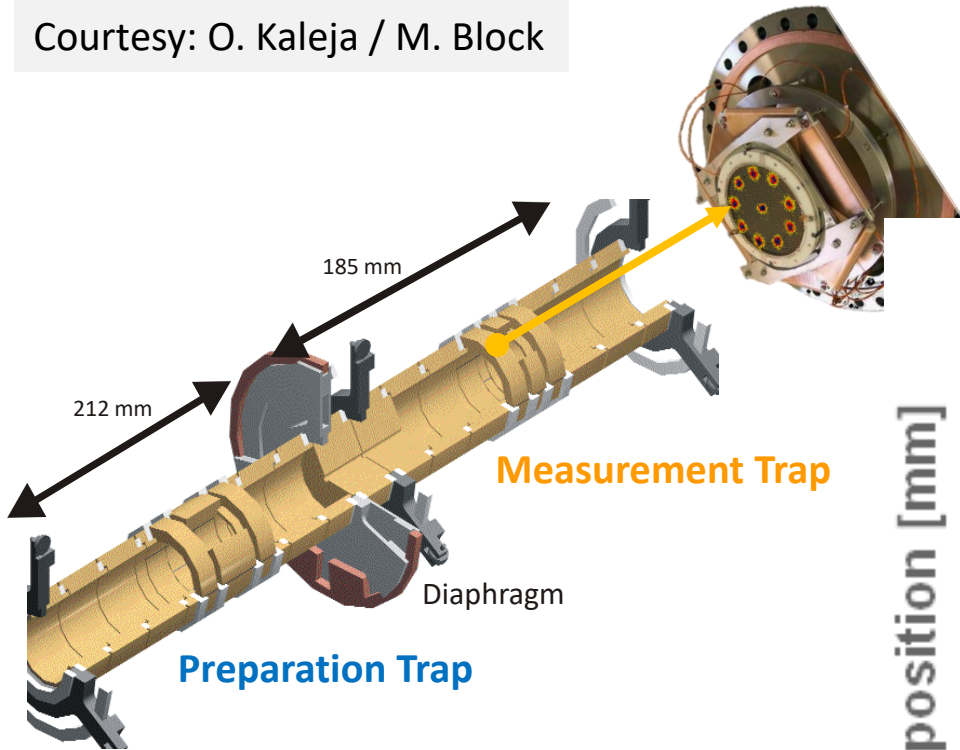
position-sensitive detector



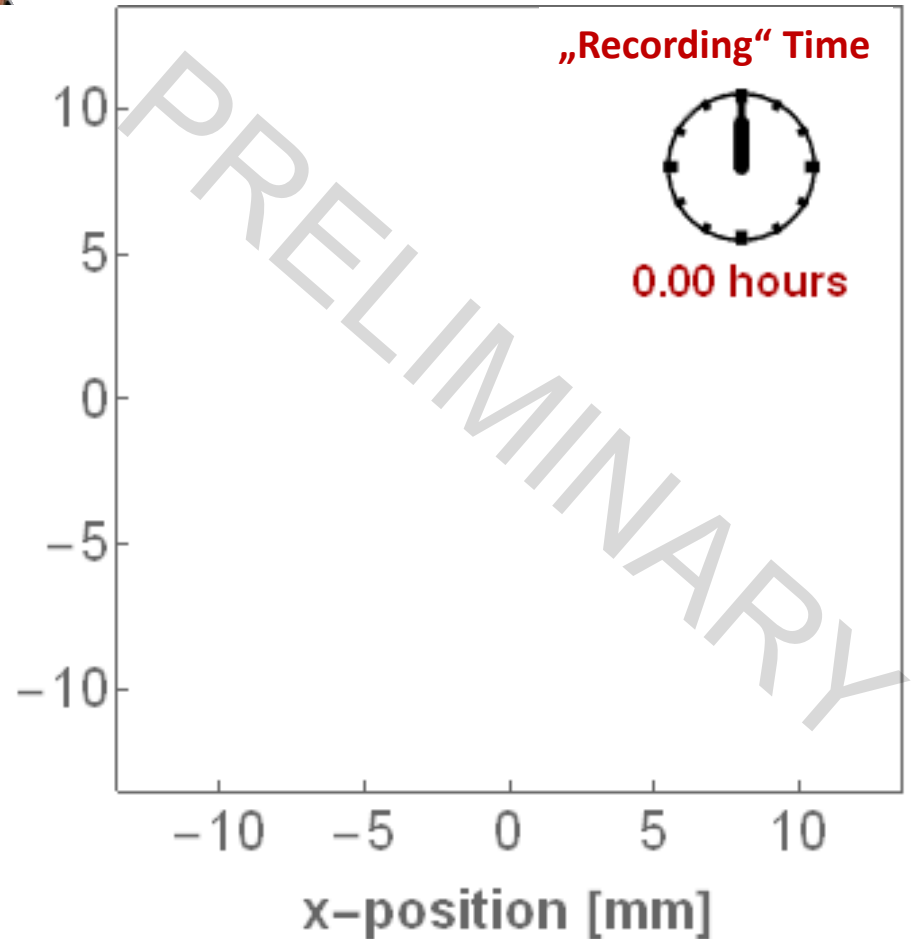
Production rate at GSI:  
4 Lr ion every 1 min  
Efficiency: ~5%  
→ ~14 events per hour

# PI-ICR on $^{255}\text{m}\text{Lr}^{2+}$ @ SHIPTRAP

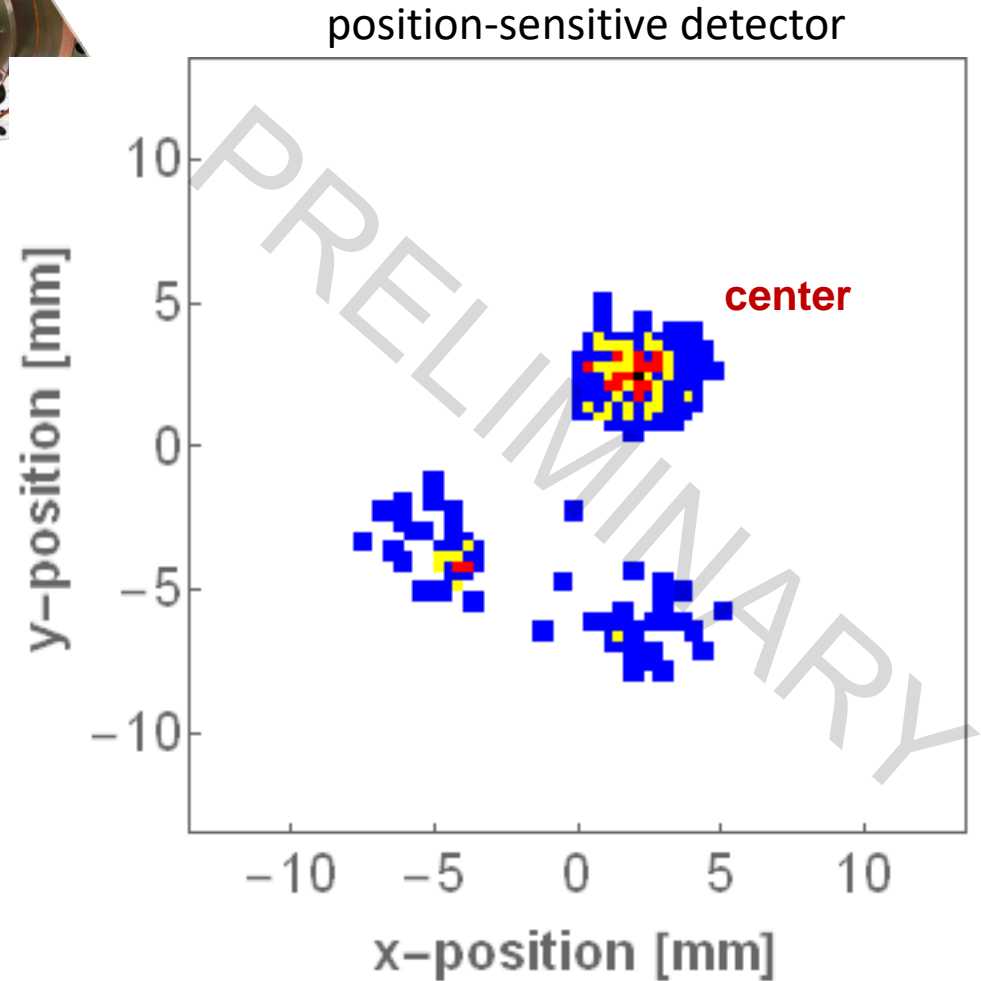
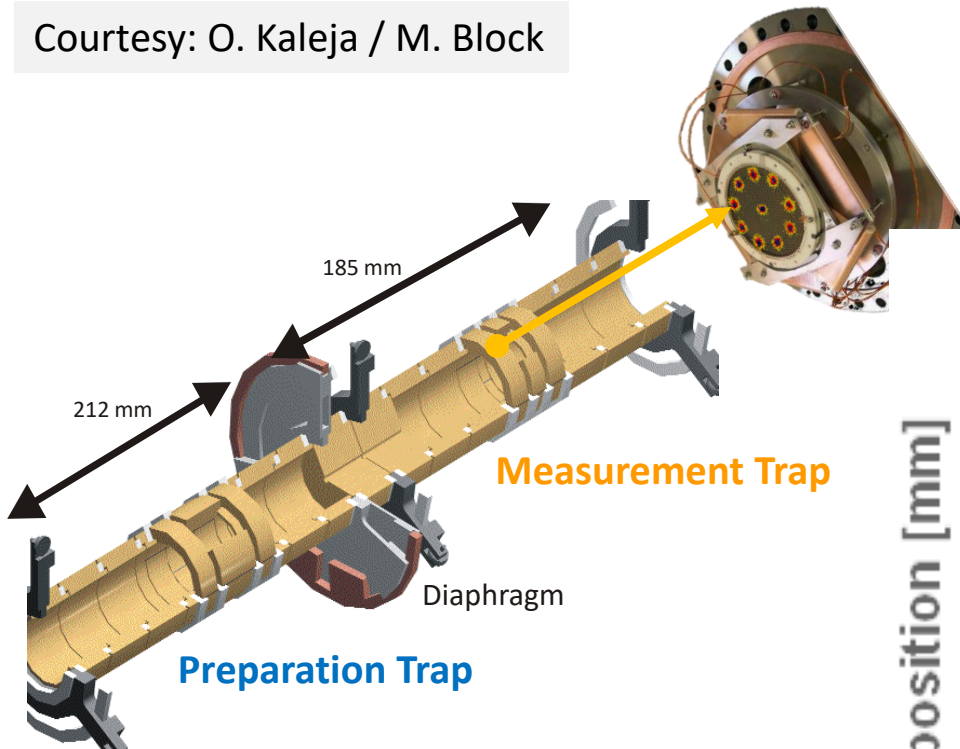
Courtesy: O. Kaleja / M. Block



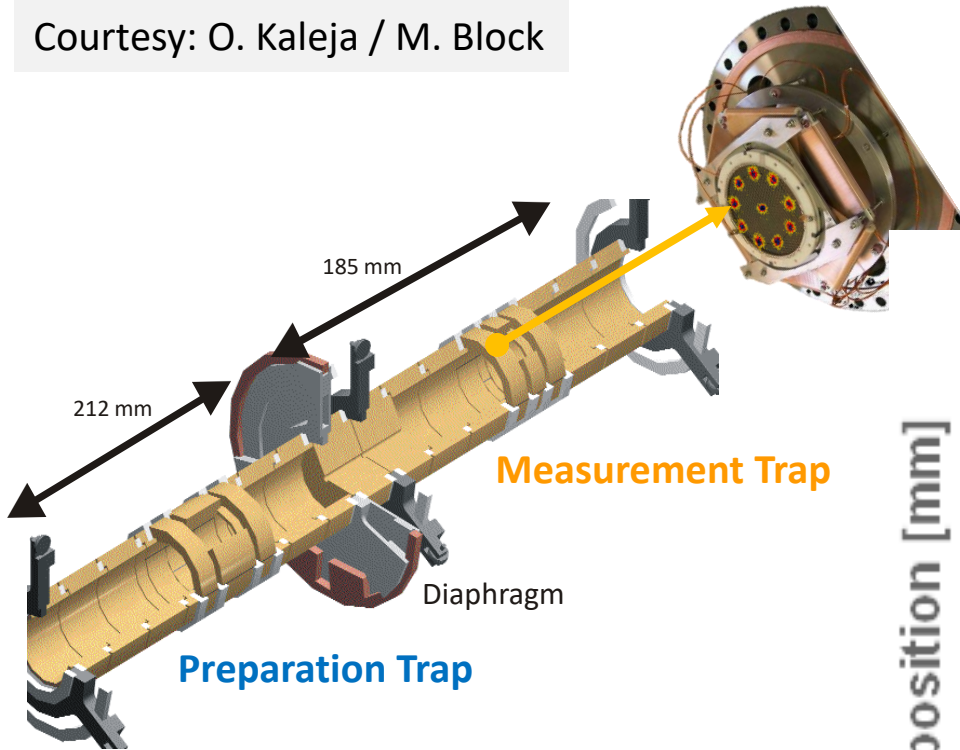
position-sensitive detector



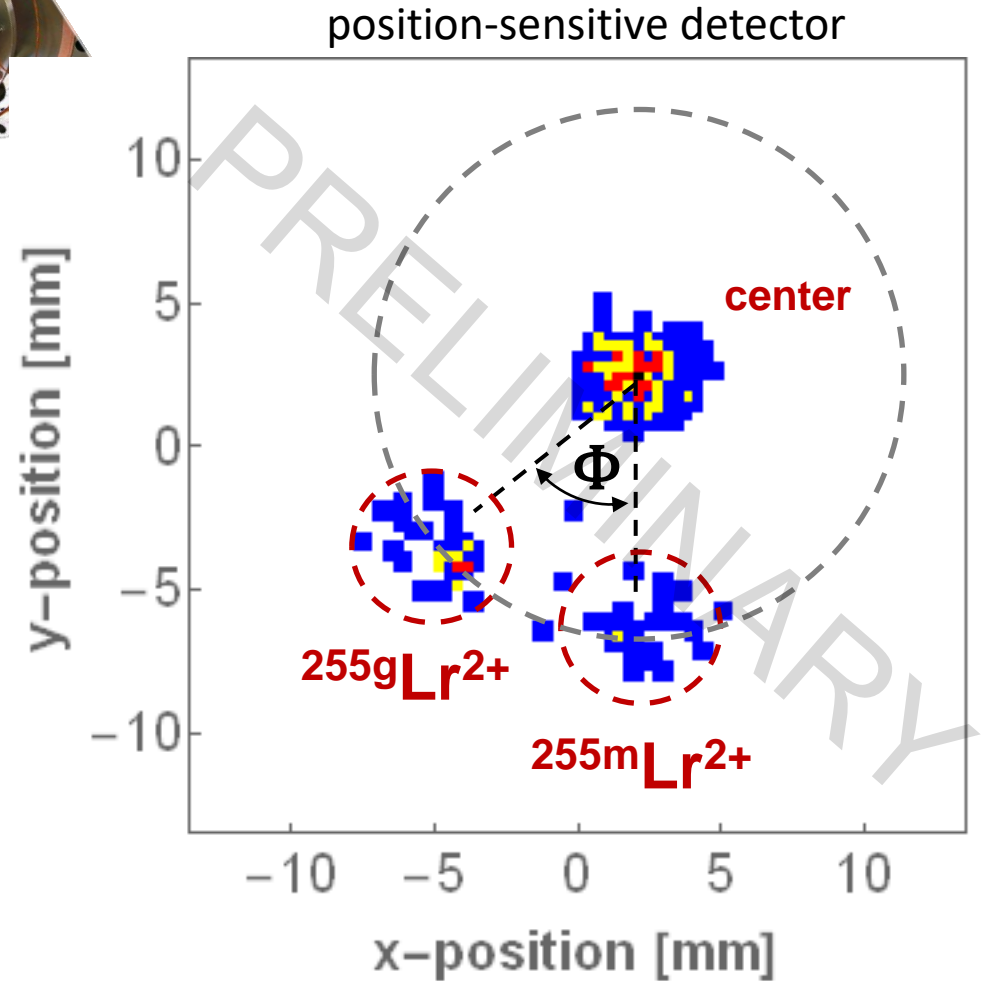
Courtesy: O. Kaleja / M. Block



Courtesy: O. Kaleja / M. Block



Mass resolution of  $10^7$



# Measurement principle at PENTATRAP

## Mass Ratio determination – Polynomial Method

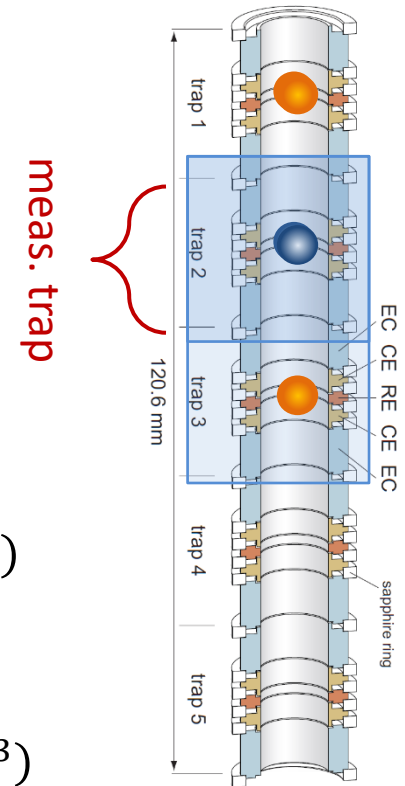
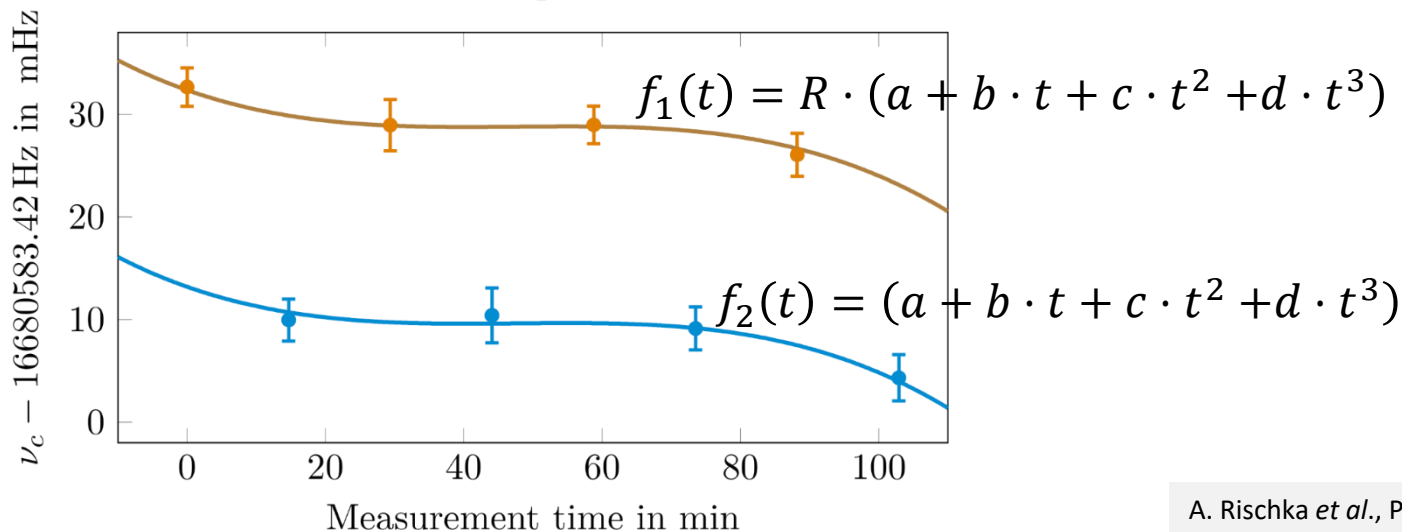
$$\omega_c = \frac{q}{m} \cdot B$$

Magnetic field not known!

Second ion:

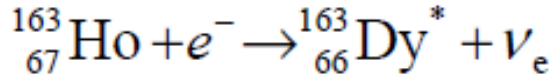
$$R = \frac{\omega_1}{\omega_2} = \frac{q_1 \cdot m_2}{q_2 \cdot m_1}$$

Trap 2

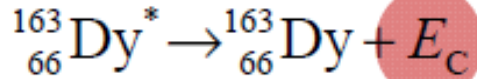


A. Rischka *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **124** (2020) 113001

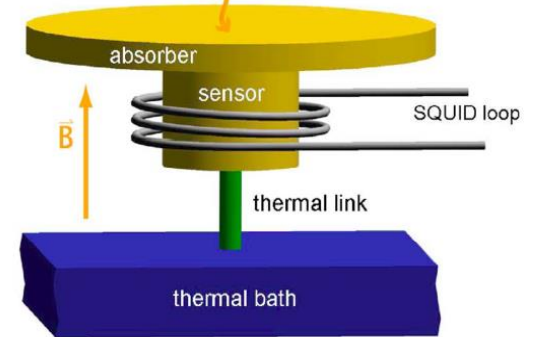
# The ECHO ( $^{163}\text{Ho}$ ) project



EC-Decay of  $^{163}\text{Ho}$



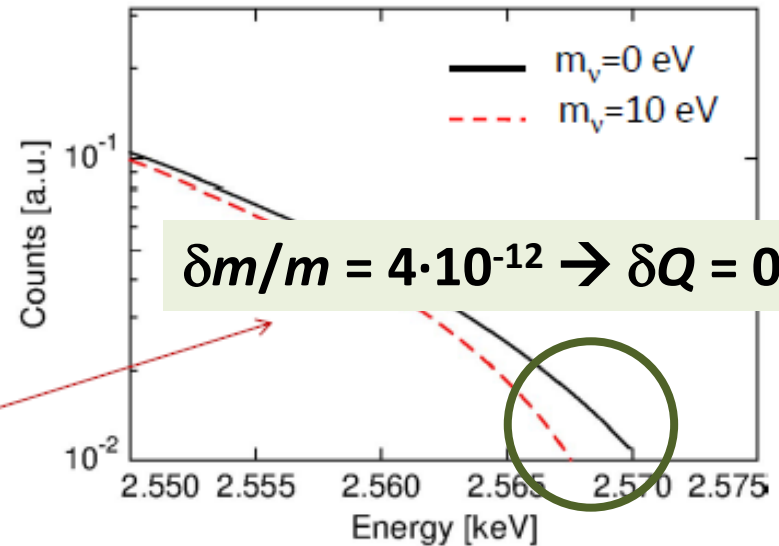
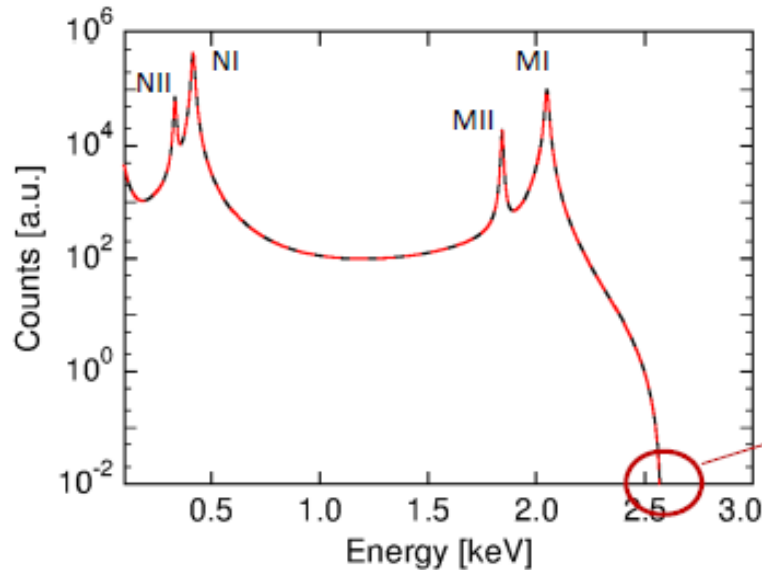
Metallic Magnetic Calorimetry



ECHO-Collaboration:  
Heidelberg University

Theory

$$Q = M(^{163}\text{Ho}) - M(^{163}\text{Dy}) = M(^{163}\text{Ho}^{39+}) - M(^{163}\text{Dy}^{39+}) - \Delta B_{\text{electron}}$$



$$\delta m/m = 4 \cdot 10^{-12} \rightarrow \delta Q = 0.6 \text{ eV}$$

Latest result:  $m_\beta < 15 \text{ eV}/c^2$  (90% c.l.) @ ECHO

Ch. Schweiger *et al.*, Nature Phys. **20**, 921 (2024)

ECHO Collab., Phys. Rev. Lett. **136**, 121801 (2026)



# Penning traps for mass measurements

## European facilities

Type of reaction	ISOL-TRAP	CPT	SHIP-TRAP	JYFL-TRAP	LEBIT	TRIGA-TRAP	TITAN	PENTA-TRAP	HITRAP
ISOL	X						X		
fusion		X	X						
IGISOL				X					
fragmentation					X				X
neutron-fission						X			
highly-charged							X	X	X
long- $T_{1/2}$ stable								X	X

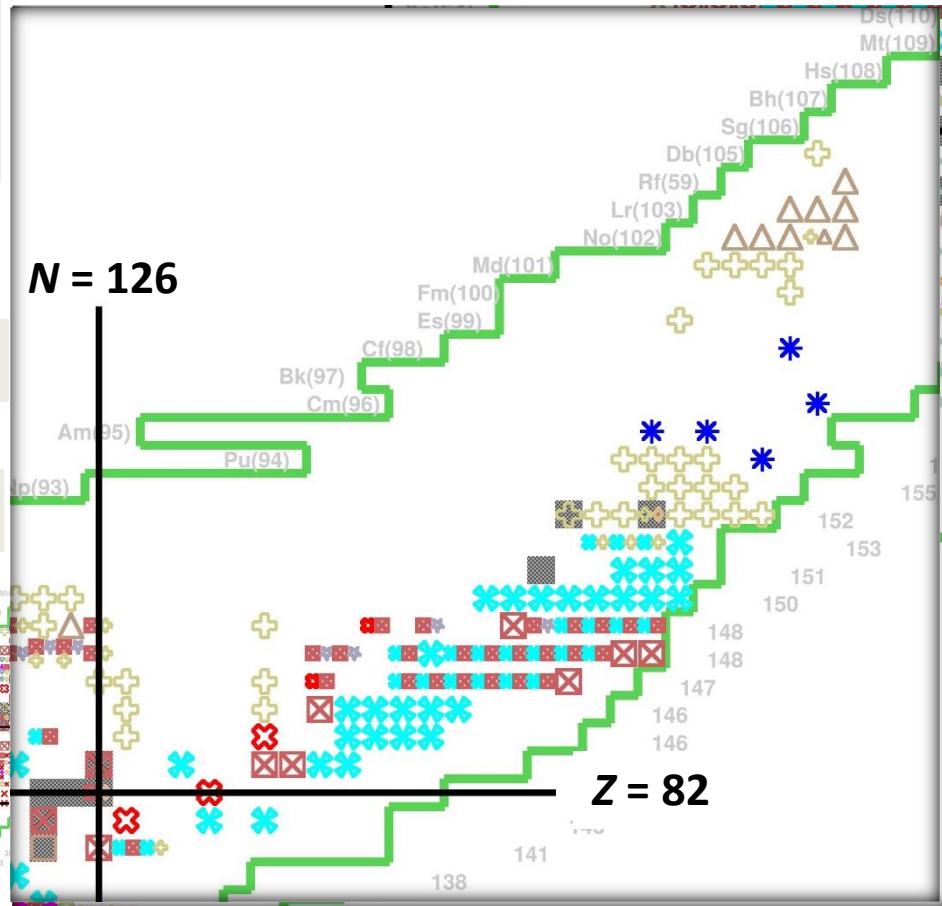
**There is a high degree of complementarity !**

# Mass summary of all facilities

-  GSI\_SCHOTTKY (539)
-  ISOLTRAP (504)
-  MR-TOF (421) !!!
-  JYFLTRAP (406)
-  CPT (196)
-  TOF (147)
-  GSI\_IMS (132)
-  LEBIT (114)
-  SHIPTRAP (105)

## European facilities









**N = 50**



**N = 126**

**Z = 50**

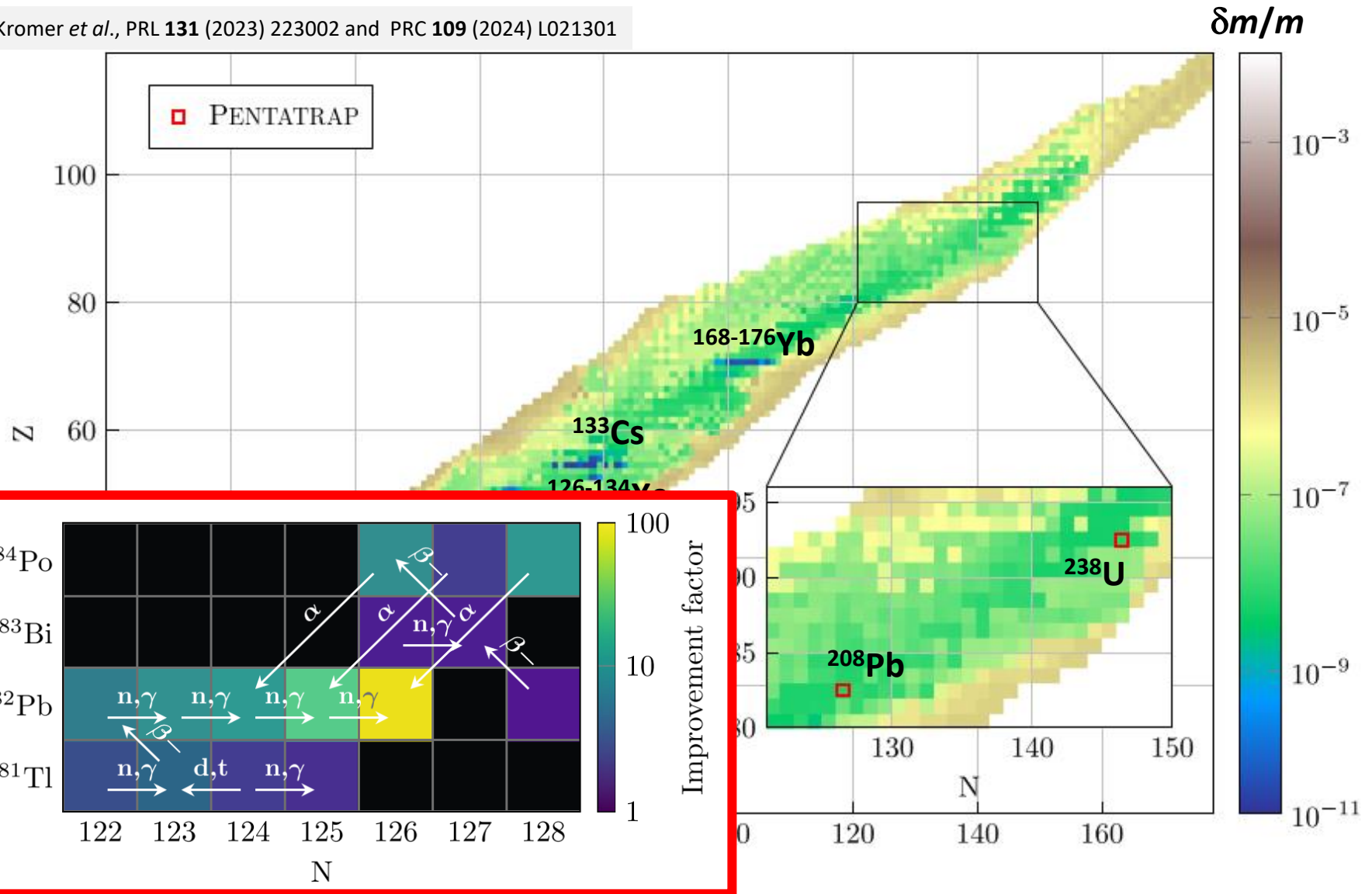
**Z = 82**

-  IMP\_SINGLE\_TOF (89)
-  TITAN (83)
-  FS1 (42)
-  IMP\_DOUBLE\_TOF (36)
-  TRIGATRAP (36)
-  MAINZ (27)
-  STOCKHOLM (21)
-  PENTATRAP (17)
-  WASHINGTON (8)

Credits to Wenjia Huang, IMP

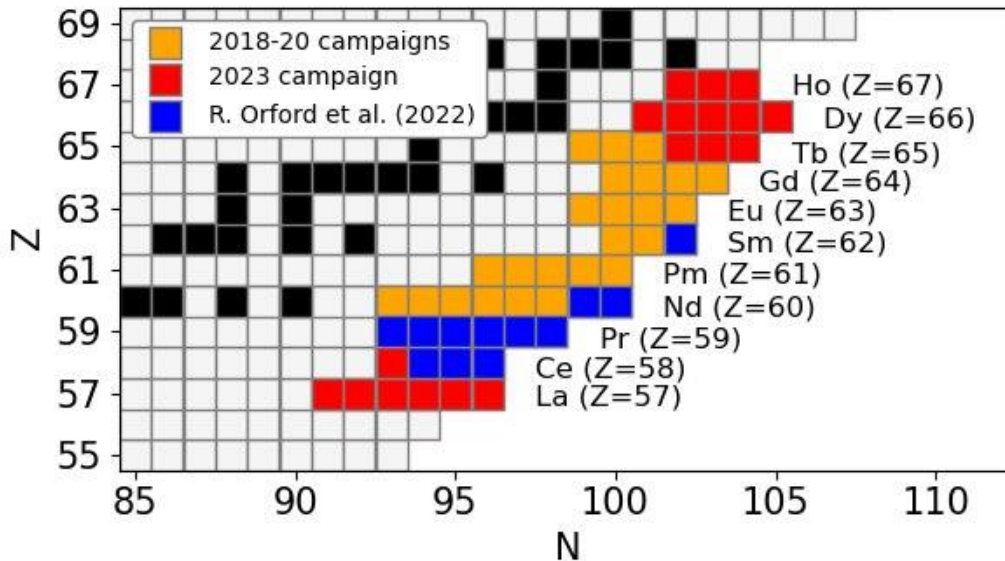
# The AME mass backbone

K. Kromer *et al.*, PRL **131** (2023) 223002 and PRC **109** (2024) L021301



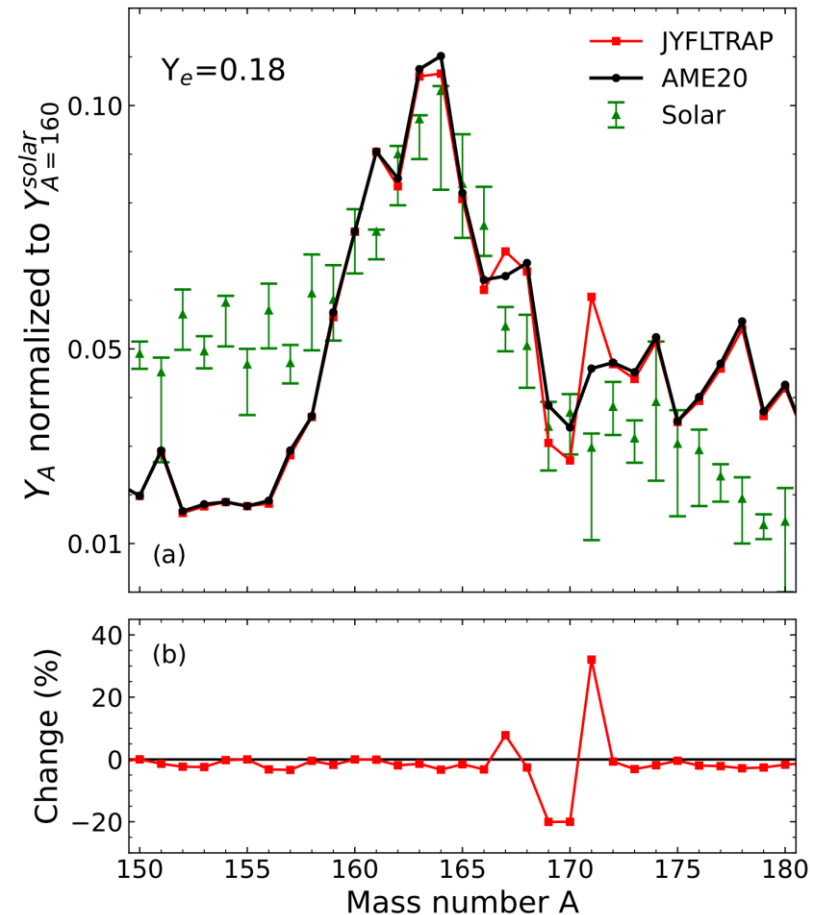
# Impact of precise nuclear masses

## Investigation of the rare-earth abundance peak of the r-process



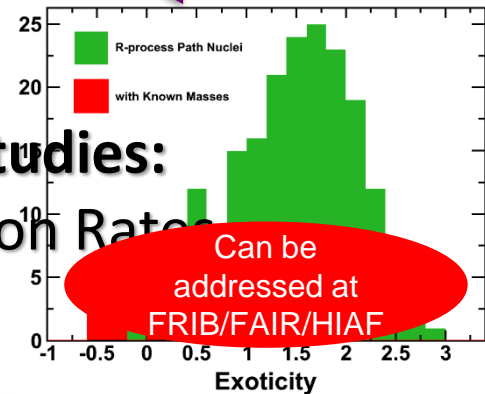
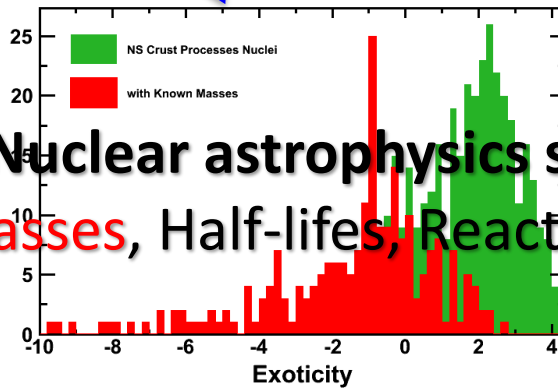
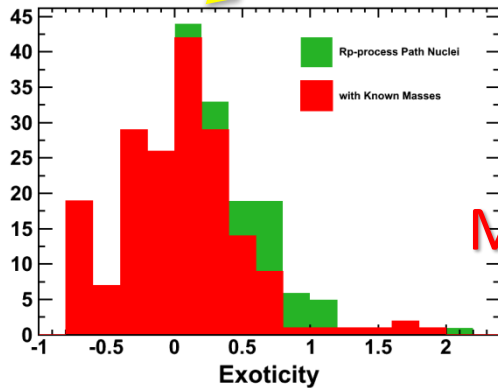
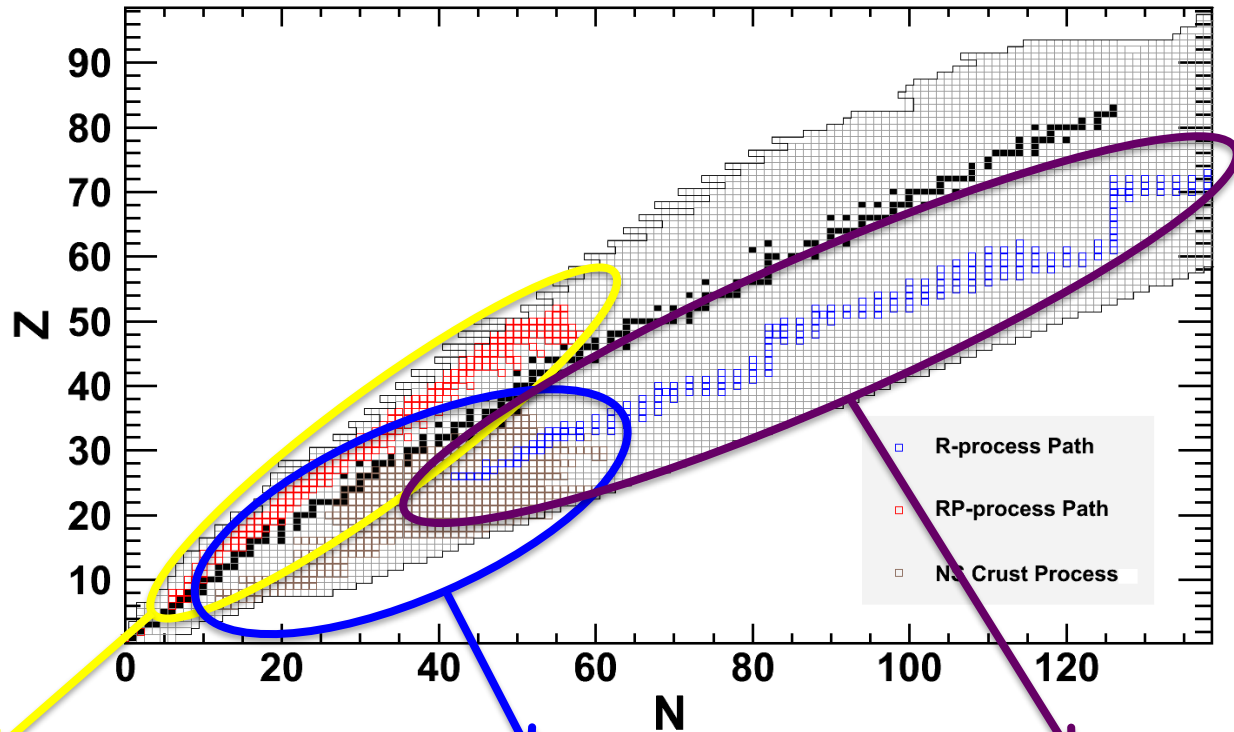
19 nuclides measured for the first time at JYFLTRAP

TALYS neutron-capture reaction rates:  
changes up to 15% as compared to AME20  
→ Impact on abundances at  $A=169-171$



A. Jaries *et al.*, PRC **110** (2024) 045809 and A. Jaries *et al.*, PRL **134** (2025) 042501

# Mass spectrometry in nuclear astrophysics



**Nuclear astrophysics studies:**  
 Masses, Half-lives, Reaction Rates



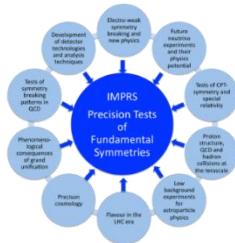
# Thanks ...

to the entire mass spectrometry community...

and you for the invitation and your attention!



**Max Planck Society**



**IMPRS-PTFS**



**IMPRS-QD**



**ERC AdG 832848 - Fun!**



**European Research Council**  
Established by the European Commission



**DFG**



# Spare slides

---

# The nucleosynthesis paths

Key ingredient to determine the reaction path: nuclear binding energies!

