



HAL
open science

Coefficients and terms of the liquid drop model and mass formula

Guy Royer, Christelle Gautier

► **To cite this version:**

Guy Royer, Christelle Gautier. Coefficients and terms of the liquid drop model and mass formula. Physical Review C, 2006, 73, pp.067302. 10.1103/PhysRevC.73.067302 . in2p3-00089830

HAL Id: in2p3-00089830

<https://hal.in2p3.fr/in2p3-00089830>

Submitted on 24 Aug 2006

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

On the coefficients and terms of the liquid drop model and mass formula

G. Royer and C. Gautier*

Laboratoire Subatech, UMR : IN2P3/CNRS-Université-Ecole des Mines,
44307 Nantes Cedex 03, France,

(Dated: August 28, 2006)

The coefficients of different combinations of terms of the liquid drop model have been determined by a least square fitting procedure to the experimental atomic masses. The nuclear masses can also be reproduced using a Coulomb radius taking into account the increase of the ratio $R_0/A^{1/3}$ with increasing mass, the fitted surface energy coefficient remaining around 18 MeV.

PACS numbers: 21.10.Dr; 21.60.Ev; 21.60.Cs

To predict the stability of new nuclides both in the superheavy element region and the regions close to the proton and neutron drip lines continuous efforts are still needed to determine the nuclear masses and therefore the binding energies of such exotic nuclei. Within a modelling of the nucleus by a charged liquid drop, semi-macroscopic models including a pairing energy have been firstly developed to reproduce the experimental nuclear masses [1, 2]. The coefficients of the Bethe-Weizsäcker mass formula have been determined once again recently [3]. To reproduce the non-smooth behaviour of the masses (due to the magic number proximity, parity of the proton and neutron numbers,...) and other microscopic properties, macroscopic-microscopic approaches have been formulated, mainly the finite-range liquid drop model and the finite-range droplet model [4]. Nuclear masses have also been obtained accurately within the statistical Thomas-Fermi model with a well-chosen effective interaction [5, 6]. Microscopic Hartree-Fock self-consistent calculations using mean-fields and Skyrme or Gogny forces and pairing correlations [7, 8] as well as relativistic mean field theories [9] have also been developed to describe these nuclear masses. Finally, nuclear mass systematics using neural networks have been undertaken recently [10].

The nuclear binding energy $B_{nucl}(A,Z)$ which is the energy necessary for separating all the nucleons constituting a nucleus is connected to the nuclear mass $M_{n.m}$ by

$$B_{nucl}(A, Z) = Zm_P + Nm_N - M_{n.m}(A, Z). \quad (1)$$

This quantity may thus be easily derived from the experimental atomic masses as published in [11] since :

$$M_{n.m}(A, Z) = M_{a.m}(A, Z) - Zm_e + B_e(Z) \quad (2)$$

while the binding energy $B_e(Z)$ of all removed electrons is given by [12]

$$B_e(Z) = a_{el}Z^{2.39} + b_{el}Z^{5.35}, \quad (3)$$

with $a_{el} = 1.44381 \times 10^{-5}$ MeV and $b_{el} = 1.55468 \times 10^{-12}$ MeV.

The fission, fusion, cluster and α decay potential barriers are governed by the evolution of the nuclear binding energy with deformation. It has been shown that four basic terms are sufficient to describe the main features of these barriers [13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18] : the volume, surface, Coulomb and nuclear proximity energy terms while the introduction of the shell and pairing energy terms is needed to explain structure effects and improve quantitatively the results. Other terms have been proposed to determine accurately the binding energy and other nuclear characteristics : the curvature, A^0 , proton form factor correction, Wigner, Coulomb exchange correction,...energy terms [4].

The purpose of the present work is to determine the coefficients of different combinations of terms of the liquid drop model by a least square fitting procedure to the experimentally available atomic masses [11] and to study whether nuclear masses can also be reproduced using, for the Coulomb energy, a radius which takes into account the small decrease of the density with increasing mass and to determine the associated surface energy coefficient. The theoretical shell effects given by the Thomas-Fermi model (7th column of the table in [5] and [6]) have been selected since they reproduce nicely the mass decrements from fermium to $Z = 112$ [19]. They are based on the Strutinsky shell-correction method and given for the most stable nuclei in the appendix. The masses of the 1522 nuclei verifying the two following conditions have been used : N and Z higher than 7 and the one standard deviation uncertainty on the mass lower than 100 keV [11].

The following expansion of the nuclear binding energy has been considered

$$B_{nucl} = a_v(1 - k_v I^2)A - a_s(1 - k_s I^2)A^{2/3} - \frac{3}{5} \frac{e^2 Z^2}{R_0} \quad (4)$$

$$+ E_{pair} - E_{shell} - a_k A^{1/3} - a_0 A^0 - f_p \frac{Z^2}{A} - W|I|.$$

The nuclear proximity energy term does not appear since its effect is effective only for necked shapes but not around the ground state. The first term is the volume

*Electronic address: guy.royer@subatech.in2p3.fr

energy and corresponds to the saturated exchange force and infinite nuclear matter. In this form it includes the asymmetry energy term of the Bethe-Weizsäcker mass formula via the relative neutron excess $I=(N-Z)/A$. The second term is the surface energy term. It takes into account the deficit of binding energy of the nucleons at the nuclear surface and corresponds to semi-infinite nuclear matter. The dependence on I is not considered in the Bethe-Weizsäcker mass formula. The third term is the Coulomb energy. It gives the loss of binding energy due to the repulsion between the protons. In the Bethe-Weizsäcker mass formula the proportionality to $Z(Z-1)$ is assumed.

The pairing energy has been calculated using

$$\begin{aligned} E_{pair} &= -a_p/A^{1/2} \text{ for odd } Z, \text{ odd } N \text{ nuclei,} \\ E_{pair} &= 0 \text{ for odd } A, \\ E_{pair} &= a_p/A^{1/2} \text{ for even } Z, \text{ even } N \text{ nuclei.} \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

The $a_p = 11$ value has been adopted following first fits. Other more sophisticated expressions exist for the pairing energy [4, 6].

The sign for the shell energy term comes from the adopted definition in [5]. It gives a contribution of 12.84 MeV to the binding energy for ^{208}Pb for example. The curvature energy $a_k A^{1/3}$ is a correction to the surface energy appearing when the surface energy is considered as a function of local properties of the surface and consequently depends on the mean local curvature. The $a_0 A^0$ term appears when the surface term of the liquid drop model is extended to include higher order terms in $A^{-1/3}$ and I . The last but one term is a proton form-factor correction to the Coulomb energy which takes into account the finite size of the protons. The last term is the Wigner energy [4, 20] which appears in the counting of identical pairs in a nucleus, furthermore it is clearly called for by the experimental masses.

In Table 1 the improvement of the experimental data reproduction when additional terms are added to the three basic volume, surface and Coulomb energy terms is displayed when the nuclear radius is calculated by the formula $R_0=r_0A^{1/3}$.

The root-mean-square deviation, defined by :

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{\sum [M_{Th} - M_{Exp}]^2}{n} \quad (6)$$

has been used to compare the efficiency of these different selected sets of terms.

To follow the non smooth variation of the nuclear masses with A and Z the introduction of the shell energy is obviously needed as well as that of the pairing term though its effect is smaller. The curvature term and the constant term taken alone do not allow to better fit the experimental masses while the proton form factor correction to the Coulomb energy and the Wigner term have separately a strong effect in the decrease of σ . When both these two last contributions to the binding energy are taken into account $\sigma = 0.58$ MeV which

is a very satisfactory value [4, 8, 20]. The addition to the proton form factor and Wigner energy terms of the curvature energy or constant terms taken separately or together does not allow to improve σ . Furthermore, a progressive convergence of a_k and a_0 is not obtained and strange surface energy coefficients appear. Due to this strong variation and lack of stability of the curvature and constant coefficient values it seems preferable to neglect these terms since the accuracy is already correct without them. Disregarding the last line a good stability of the volume a_v and asymmetry volume k_v constants is observed. The variation of the surface coefficient is larger but a_s reaches a maximum of only 18 MeV. As it is well known the surface asymmetry coefficient k_s is less easy to precise. Invariably r_0 has a value of around 1.22 fm within this approach.

For the Bethe-Weizsäcker formula the fitting procedure leads to

$$\begin{aligned} B_{nucl}(A, Z) &= 15.7827A - 17.9042A^{2/3} \\ &- 0.72404 \frac{Z(Z-1)}{A^{1/3}} - 23.7193I^2A + E_{pair} - E_{shell} \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

with $\sigma=1.17$ MeV. That leads to $r_0=1.193$ fm and $k_v=1.505$. The non dependence of the surface energy term on the relative neutron excess I explains the σ value.

The formula $R_0=r_0A^{1/3}$ does not reproduce the small decrease of the density with increasing mass [20]. In previous works [13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18] the formula

$$R_0 = 1.28A^{1/3} - 0.76 + 0.8A^{-1/3} \quad (8)$$

proposed in Ref. [21] for the effective sharp radius has been retained to describe the main properties of the fusion, fission, cluster and α emission potential barriers in the quasi-molecular shape path. It leads for example to $r_0=1.13$ fm for ^{48}Ca and $r_0=1.18$ fm for ^{248}Cm . The fit of the nuclear binding energy by the expression (6) is reconsidered in the table 2 in calculating the Coulomb energy by the formula $\frac{3}{5} \frac{e^2 Z^2}{1.28A^{1/3} - 0.76 + 0.8A^{-1/3}}$ without adjustable parameter. The behaviour of the different combinations of terms is about the same as in table 1. It seems also preferable to disregard the curvature and constant contributions. Then σ takes the value 0.60 MeV to be compared to 0.58 MeV in the first table when the Coulomb energy contains an additional adjustable parameter.

The figure shows that the difference between the theoretical and experimental masses never exceeds 2.25 MeV and is less than 1.15 MeV when A is higher than 100. In the Generalized Liquid Drop Model [13, 14] the selected values are $a_v=15.494$ MeV, $a_s=17.9439$ MeV, $k_v=1.8$ and $k_s=2.6$. They are close to the ones given $\sigma=0.60$ MeV in table 2.

As a conclusion, the most important result is that it is possible to reproduce the nuclear masses in taken a realistic formula for the effective sharp radius given $R_0/A^{1/3}=1.1$ fm for the lightest nuclei and 1.18 fm for

TABLE I: Dependence of the energy coefficient values (in MeV or fm) on the selected term set including or not the pairing and theoretical shell energies and root mean square deviation. The Coulomb energy is determined by $a_c \frac{Z^2}{A^{1/3}}$ with $a_c = 3e^2/5r_0$.

a_v	k_v	a_s	k_s	r_0	a_k	a_0	f_p	W	<i>Pairing</i>	<i>Shell</i>	σ
15.7335	1.6949	17.8048	1.0884	1.2181	-	-	-	-	n	n	2.92
15.6335	1.6810	17.2795	0.8840	1.2208	-	-	-	-	n	y	1.26
15.6562	1.6803	17.3492	0.8710	1.2181	-	-	-	-	y	y	0.97
15.2374	1.6708	15.4913	0.9223	1.2531	-	7.3742	-	-	y	y	0.92
14.8948	1.6686	12.8138	1.0148	1.2721	7.6659	-	-	-	y	y	0.88
15.4443	1.9125	16.5842	2.4281	1.2444	-	-	-	44.2135	y	y	0.70
15.5424	1.7013	18.0625	1.3175	1.2046	-	-	-1.40745	-	y	y	0.68
15.4496	1.8376	17.3525	2.0990	1.2249	-	-	-0.93794	27.2843	y	y	0.584
15.5518	1.8452	18.015	2.0910	1.2176	-1.1207	-	-0.97833	28.4963	y	y	0.582
15.5293	1.8462	17.7376	2.1163	1.2182	-	-1.5576	-0.96851	28.6061	y	y	0.581
14.8497	1.8373	11.2996	2.7852	1.2505	20.9967	-25.7261	-0.6862	26.4072	y	y	0.57

TABLE II: Dependence of the energy coefficient values (in MeV) on the selected term set including or not the pairing and shell energies and the corresponding root mean square deviations. The Coulomb energy coefficient is not adjusted and is determined by $\frac{3}{5} \frac{e^2 Z^2}{1.28A^{1/3} - 0.76 + 0.8A^{-1/3}}$.

a_v	k_v	a_s	k_s	a_k	a_0	f_p	W	<i>Pairing</i>	<i>Shell</i>	σ
15.9622	1.7397	18.0108	1.0627	-	-	-	-	n	n	3.12
15.8809	1.7201	17.5366	0.8234	-	-	-	-	n	y	1.56
15.8846	1.7256	17.5547	0.8475	-	-	-	-	y	y	1.32
15.8533	1.8937	17.2793	1.9924	-	-	-	44.4714	y	y	1.04
15.5887	1.8011	18.194	1.7271	-	-	-1.98718	-	y	y	0.83
15.6089	1.9136	17.9021	2.4111	-	-	-1.69912	32.1647	y	y	0.599
15.5833	1.8988	17.726	2.3495	0.433	-	-1.73074	29.8599	y	y	0.598
15.5996	1.9061	17.8631	2.3757	-	0.3146	-1.71583	31.0077	y	y	0.599
15.3737	1.8892	14.9364	2.5745	12.418	-16.7906	-1.71391	27.8208	y	y	0.58

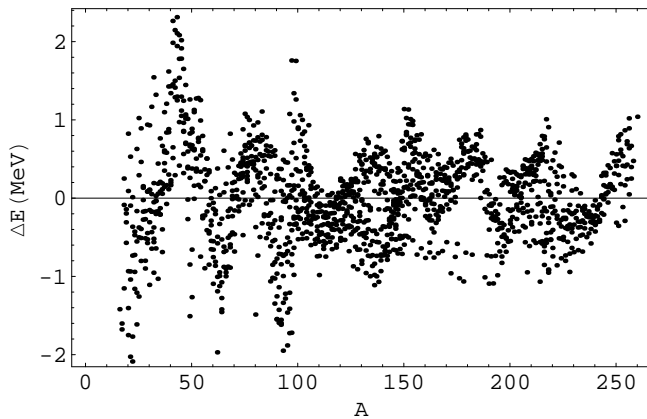


FIG. 1: Difference (in MeV) between the theoretical and experimental masses for the 1522 nuclei as a function of the mass number.

the heaviest ones while the surface energy coefficient remains around 18 MeV and the surface-asymmetry coefficient around 2.5. Besides the values of the volume, surface and Coulomb energy coefficients the accuracy of the fitting depends also strongly on the selected shell and pairing energies as well as on the proton form factor and

Wigner energy terms.

APPENDIX A: TABLE III

TABLE III: Theoretical shell energy (in MeV) extracted from [5] (7th column) at the ground state of nuclei for which the half-life is higher than 1 ky.

¹⁰ B	¹¹ B	¹² C	¹³ C	¹⁴ C	¹⁴ N	¹⁵ N	¹⁶ O	¹⁷ O	¹⁸ O	¹⁹ F	²⁰ Ne	²¹ Ne	²² Ne
2.36	0.74	-0.69	-1.03	-0.56	-1.33	-0.87	-0.45	1.19	1.3	2.76	2.81	2.82	2.19
²³ Na	²⁴ Mg	²⁵ Mg	²⁶ Mg	²⁶ Al	²⁷ Al	²⁸ Si	²⁹ Si	³⁰ Si	³¹ P	³² S	³³ S	³⁴ S	³⁶ S
2.22	1.64	1.77	0.64	1.89	0.79	-0.26	-0.25	0.22	0.22	0.66	0.86	1.13	1.22
³⁵ Cl	³⁶ Cl	³⁷ Cl	³⁶ Ar	³⁸ Ar	⁴⁰ Ar	³⁹ K	⁴⁰ K	⁴¹ K	⁴⁰ Ca	⁴¹ Ca	⁴² Ca	⁴³ Ca	⁴⁴ Ca
1.32	1.48	1.40	1.57	1.64	2.45	1.79	2.58	2.58	1.71	2.49	2.49	2.16	1.7
⁴⁶ Ca	⁴⁸ Ca	⁴⁵ Sc	⁴⁶ Ti	⁴⁷ Ti	⁴⁸ Ti	⁴⁹ Ti	⁵⁰ Ti	⁵⁰ V	⁵¹ V	⁵⁰ Cr	⁵² Cr	⁵³ Cr	⁵⁴ Cr
0.69	-0.82	2.43	2.44	1.95	1.44	0.81	-0.05	0.54	-0.31	0.74	-0.69	-0.38	0.74
⁵³ Mn	⁵⁵ Mn	⁵⁴ Fe	⁵⁶ Fe	⁵⁷ Fe	⁵⁸ Fe	⁶⁰ Fe	⁵⁹ Co	⁵⁸ Ni	⁵⁹ Ni	⁶⁰ Ni	⁶¹ Ni	⁶² Ni	⁶⁴ Ni
-1.11	0.68	-1.54	0.05	0.72	1.22	2.07	0.77	-1.58	-0.68	-0.16	0.59	1.1	1.63
⁶³ Cu	⁶⁵ Cu	⁶⁴ Zn	⁶⁶ Zn	⁶⁷ Zn	⁶⁸ Zn	⁷⁰ Zn	⁶⁹ Ga	⁷¹ Ga	⁷⁰ Ge	⁷² Ge	⁷³ Ge	⁷⁴ Ge	⁷⁶ Ge
1.86	2.33	2.53	2.89	3.16	2.99	2.94	3.79	3.71	4.13	4.08	4.19	3.82	2.53
⁷⁵ As	⁷⁴ Se	⁷⁶ Se	⁷⁷ Se	⁷⁸ Se	⁷⁹ Se	⁸⁰ Se	⁸² Se	⁷⁹ Br	⁸¹ Br	⁸⁰ Kr	⁸¹ Kr	⁸² Kr	⁸³ Kr
4.08	4.42	4.08	4.06	3.27	2.87	1.89	0.38	4.07	2.28	4.39	3.77	2.74	1.65
⁸⁴ Kr	⁸⁶ Kr	⁸⁵ Rb	⁸⁷ Rb	⁸⁶ Sr	⁸⁷ Sr	⁸⁸ Sr	⁸⁹ Y	⁹⁰ Zr	⁹¹ Zr	⁹² Zr	⁹³ Zr	⁹⁴ Zr	⁹⁶ Zr
0.96	-0.40	1.13	-0.35	0.79	0.05	-0.97	-1.19	-1.63	-0.47	0.46	1.53	2.54	3.49
⁹² Nb	⁹³ Nb	⁹⁴ Nb	⁹² Mo	⁹³ Mo	⁹⁴ Mo	⁹⁵ Mo	⁹⁶ Mo	⁹⁷ Mo	⁹⁸ Mo	¹⁰⁰ Mo	⁹⁷ Tc	⁹⁸ Tc	⁹⁹ Tc
-0.57	0.44	1.51	-2.12	-1.07	-0.12	0.07	1.79	2.46	2.98	3.62	1.26	2.05	2.64
⁹⁶ Ru	⁹⁸ Ru	⁹⁹ Ru	¹⁰⁰ Ru	¹⁰¹ Ru	¹⁰² Ru	¹⁰⁴ Ru	¹⁰³ Rh	¹⁰² Pd	¹⁰⁴ Pd	¹⁰⁵ Pd	¹⁰⁶ Pd	¹⁰⁷ Pd	¹⁰⁸ Pd
-1.11	0.57	1.36	2.00	2.54	2.98	3.49	2.44	0.63	1.83	2.39	2.80	3.08	3.34
¹¹⁰ Pd	¹⁰⁷ Ag	¹⁰⁹ Ag	¹⁰⁶ Cd	¹⁰⁸ Cd	¹¹⁰ Cd	¹¹¹ Cd	¹¹² Cd	¹¹³ Cd	¹¹⁴ Cd	¹¹⁶ Cd	¹¹³ In	¹¹⁵ In	¹¹² Sn
3.42	2.20	2.91	0.31	1.35	2.11	2.42	2.52	2.61	2.50	2.26	1.83	1.97	0.37
¹¹⁴ Sn	¹¹⁵ Sn	¹¹⁶ Sn	¹¹⁷ Sn	¹¹⁸ Sn	¹¹⁹ Sn	¹²⁰ Sn	¹²² Sn	¹²⁴ Sn	¹²⁶ Sn	¹²¹ Sb	¹²³ Sb	¹²⁰ Te	¹²² Te
0.81	1.03	0.94	0.96	0.75	0.70	0.19	-0.99	-2.51	-4.36	0.76	-0.16	2.08	1.55
¹²³ Te	¹²⁴ Te	¹²⁵ Te	¹²⁶ Te	¹²⁸ Te	¹³⁰ Te	¹²⁷ I	¹²⁹ I	¹²⁸ Xe	¹²⁹ Xe	¹³⁰ Xe	¹³¹ Xe	¹³² Xe	¹³⁴ Xe
1.30	0.66	0.25	-0.62	-2.46	-4.74	0.35	-1.29	1.01	0.48	-0.31	-1.11	-2.36	-4.92
¹³⁶ Xe	¹³³ Cs	¹³⁵ Cs	¹³² Ba	¹³⁴ Ba	¹³⁵ Ba	¹³⁶ Ba	¹³⁷ Ba	¹³⁸ Ba	¹³⁷ La	¹³⁸ La	¹³⁹ La	¹³⁶ Ce	¹³⁸ Ce
-7.2	-1.28	-3.90	0.93	-0.55	-1.45	-3.01	-4.18	-5.29	-2.22	-3.37	-4.50	0.70	-1.57
¹⁴⁰ Ce	¹⁴² Ce	¹⁴¹ Pr	¹⁴² Nd	¹⁴³ Nd	¹⁴⁴ Nd	¹⁴⁵ Nd	¹⁴⁶ Nd	¹⁴⁸ Nd	¹⁵⁰ Nd	¹⁴⁴ Sm	¹⁴⁶ Sm	¹⁴⁷ Sm	¹⁴⁸ Sm
-3.86	-2.06	-3.26	-2.88	-2.14	-1.04	0.10	0.56	0.85	0.54	-2.28	-0.41	0.67	1.12
¹⁴⁹ Sm	¹⁵⁰ Sm	¹⁵² Sm	¹⁵⁴ Sm	¹⁵¹ Eu	¹⁵³ Eu	¹⁵⁰ Gd	¹⁵² Gd	¹⁵⁴ Gd	¹⁵⁵ Gd	¹⁵⁶ Gd	¹⁵⁷ Gd	¹⁵⁸ Gd	¹⁶⁰ Gd
1.22	1.31	0.90	0.38	1.39	1.02	1.30	1.59	1.33	1.05	0.89	0.62	0.56	0.21
¹⁵⁹ Tb	¹⁵⁴ Dy	¹⁵⁶ Dy	¹⁵⁸ Dy	¹⁶⁰ Dy	¹⁶¹ Dy	¹⁶² Dy	¹⁶³ Dy	¹⁶⁴ Dy	¹⁶⁵ Dy	¹⁶³ Ho	¹⁶⁵ Ho	¹⁶² Er	¹⁶⁴ Er
0.64	1.63	1.56	1.24	0.92	0.64	0.47	0.16	-0.06	-0.41	0.46	-0.12	1.20	0.70
¹⁶⁶ Er	¹⁶⁷ Er	¹⁶⁸ Er	¹⁷⁰ Er	¹⁶⁹ Tm	¹⁶⁸ Yb	¹⁷⁰ Yb	¹⁷¹ Yb	¹⁷² Yb	¹⁷³ Yb	¹⁷⁴ Yb	¹⁷⁶ Yb	¹⁷⁵ Lu	¹⁷⁶ Lu
0.07	-0.37	-0.54	-1.08	-0.60	0.32	-0.34	-0.76	-0.94	-1.32	-1.30	-1.74	-1.23	-1.62
¹⁷⁴ Hf	¹⁷⁶ Hf	¹⁷⁷ Hf	¹⁷⁸ Hf	¹⁷⁹ Hf	¹⁸⁰ Hf	¹⁸² Hf	¹⁸¹ Ta	¹⁸⁰ W	¹⁸² W	¹⁸³ W	¹⁸⁴ W	¹⁸⁶ W	¹⁸⁵ Re
-0.38	-0.90	-1.33	-1.53	-1.97	-1.99	-2.16	-2.02	-1.21	-1.71	-2.00	-2.02	-2.38	-2.19
¹⁸⁷ Re	¹⁸⁴ Os	¹⁸⁶ Os	¹⁸⁷ Os	¹⁸⁸ Os	¹⁸⁹ Os	¹⁹⁰ Os	¹⁹² Os	¹⁹¹ Ir	¹⁹³ Ir	¹⁹⁰ Pt	¹⁹² Pt	¹⁹⁴ Pt	¹⁹⁵ Pt
-2.48	-1.61	-1.88	-2.16	-2.08	-2.43	-2.47	-3.50	-2.54	-3.62	-0.97	-2.01	-3.31	-4.04
¹⁹⁶ Pt	¹⁹⁸ Pt	¹⁹⁷ Au	¹⁹⁶ Hg	¹⁹⁸ Hg	¹⁹⁹ Hg	²⁰⁰ Hg	²⁰¹ Hg	²⁰² Hg	²⁰⁴ Hg	²⁰³ Tl	²⁰⁵ Tl	²⁰² Pb	²⁰⁴ Pb
-4.80	-6.11	-5.56	-4.51	-5.99	-6.75	-7.52	-8.37	-9.11	-10.69	-9.97	-11.58	-8.22	-10.02
²⁰⁵ Pb	²⁰⁶ Pb	²⁰⁷ Pb	²⁰⁸ Pb	²⁰⁸ Bi	²⁰⁹ Bi	²²⁶ Ra	²²⁹ Th	²³⁰ Th	²³² Th	²³¹ Pa	²³³ U	²³⁴ U	²³⁵ U
-11.00	-11.82	-12.68	-12.84	-11.70	-11.95	-0.30	-0.52	-0.43	-0.60	-0.79	-1.27	-1.23	-1.46
²³⁶ U	²³⁸ U	²³⁶ Np	²³⁷ Np	²³⁹ Pu	²⁴⁰ Pu	²⁴² Pu	²⁴⁴ Pu	²⁴³ Am	²⁴⁵ Cm	²⁴⁶ Cm	²⁴⁷ Cm	²⁴⁸ Cm	²⁴⁷ Bk
-1.30	-1.27	-1.85	-1.74	-2.12	-1.95	-1.99	-2.08	-2.44	-3.05	-2.96	-3.17	-3.00	-3.46

[1] C.F. von Weizsäcker, Z. Physik **96**, 431 (1935).

[2] H.A. Bethe and R.F. Bacher, Rev. Mod. Phys. **8**, 82 (1936).

[3] D.N. Basu and P. Roy Chowdhury, nucl-th/0408013.

[4] P. Möller, J.R. Nix, W.D. Myers, and W.J. Swiatecki, At. Data Nucl. Data Tables **59**, 185 (1995).

[5] W.D. Myers and W.J. Swiatecki, LBL Report 36803, 1994.

[6] W.D. Myers and W.J. Swiatecki, Nucl. Phys. **A601**, 141 (1996).

[7] M. Samyn, S. Goriely, P.-H. Heenen, J.M. Pearson, and F. Tondeur, Nucl. Phys. **A700**, 142 (2002).

[8] J. Rikowska Stone, J. Phys. G **31**, R211 (2005).

[9] M. Bender et al, Phys. Lett. B **515**, 42 (2001).

[10] S. Athanassopoulos, E. Mavrommatis, K.A. Gernoth, and J.W. Clark, Nucl. Phys. **A743**, 222 (2004).

- [11] G. Audi, A.H. Wapstra, C. Thibault, Nucl. Phys. **A729**, 337 (2003).
- [12] D. Lunney, J.M. Pearson, and C. Thibault, Rev. Mod. Phys. **75**, 1021 (2003).
- [13] G. Royer and B. Remaud, J. Phys. G **10**, 1057 (1984).
- [14] G. Royer and B. Remaud, Nucl. Phys. **A444**, 477 (1985).
- [15] G. Royer, J. Phys. G **26**, 1149 (2000).
- [16] G. Royer, R. Moustabchir, Nucl. Phys. **A683**, 182 (2001).
- [17] G. Royer and K. Zbiri, Nucl. Phys. **A697**, 630 (2002).
- [18] R.A. Gherghescu and G. Royer, Phys. Rev. C **68**, 014315 (2003).
- [19] S. Hofmann et al, Z. Phys. **A354**, 229 (1996).
- [20] W.D. Myers, Droplet Model of Atomic Nuclei, Plenum, New York, 1977.
- [21] J. Blocki, J. Randrup, W.J. Swiatecki, and C.F. Tsang, Ann. of Phys **105**, 427 (1977).