

# Machine-learning extrapolations for the masses of *r*-process relevant neutron-rich nuclei



**Xin-Hui Wu**

School of Physics, Peking University

wuxinhui@pku.edu.cn

Collaborators: Pengwei Zhao, Lihan Guo

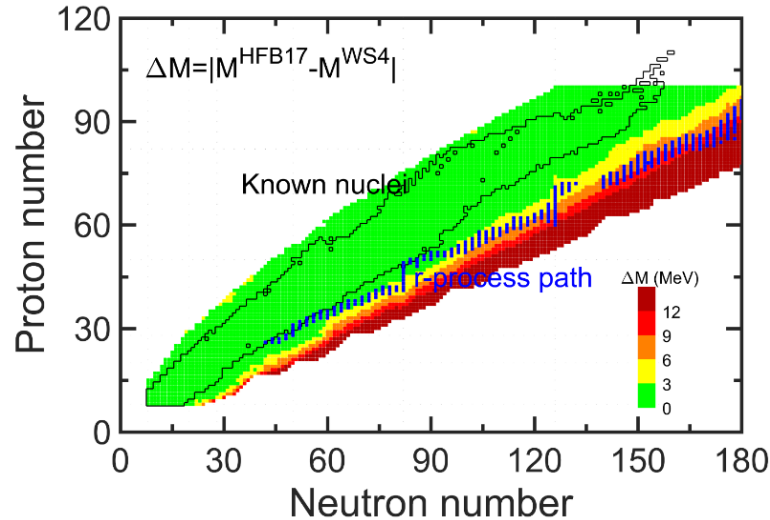
# Contents

- ✍ Mini - introduction
- ✍ Results from the kernel ridge regression
- ✍ Applications in the  $r$ -process

# Mini - Introduction



Nuclear masses of neutron-rich nuclei are important inputs for  $r$ -process



- Experiment: ~ 2500 nuclei, still not enough

Exp. data: Wang et.al., *Chin. Phys. C* 45, 030003 (2021)

- Theory: ~ 500 keV

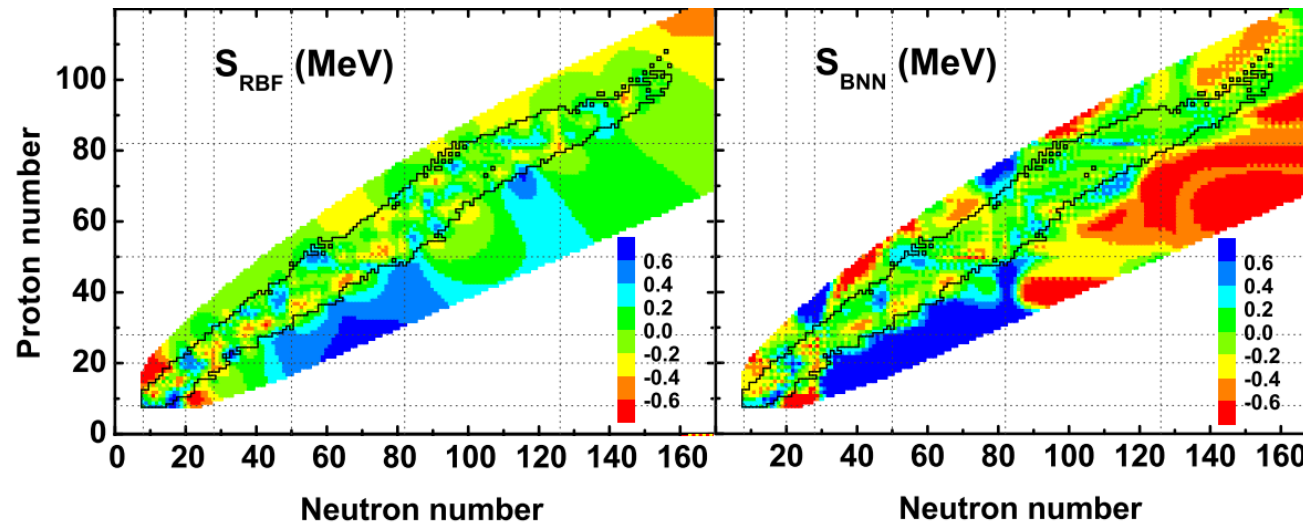
Uncertain outside experimental region

HFB17: Goriely et.al., *Phys. Rev. Lett.*, 102, 152503 (2009)

WS4: Wang et.al., *Phys. Lett. B* 734, 215 (2014)



Machine-learning has been applied to improve mass predictions



- Precision: ~ 200 keV

- Extrapolation:

Different ML approaches give different predictions

Trust which one?

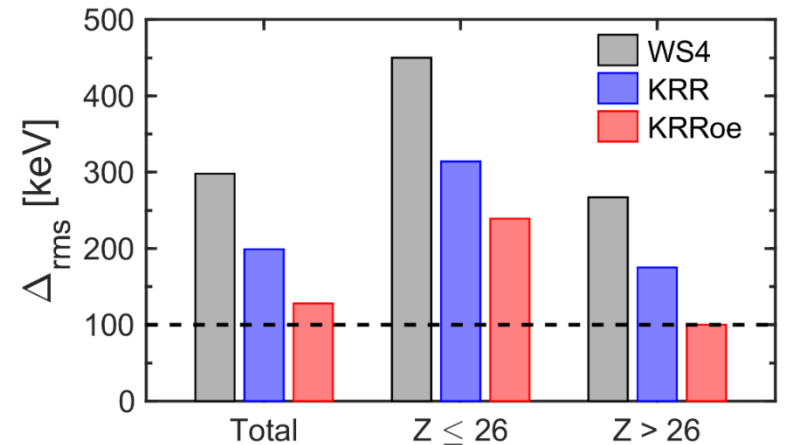
Figure: Niu et.al., *Phys. Rev. C* 100, 054311 (2019)

# Results from the kernel ridge regression

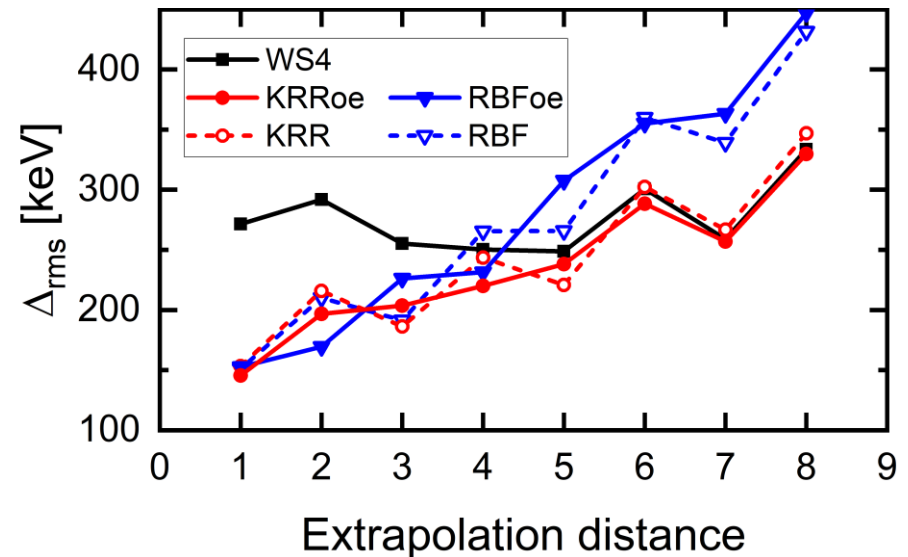
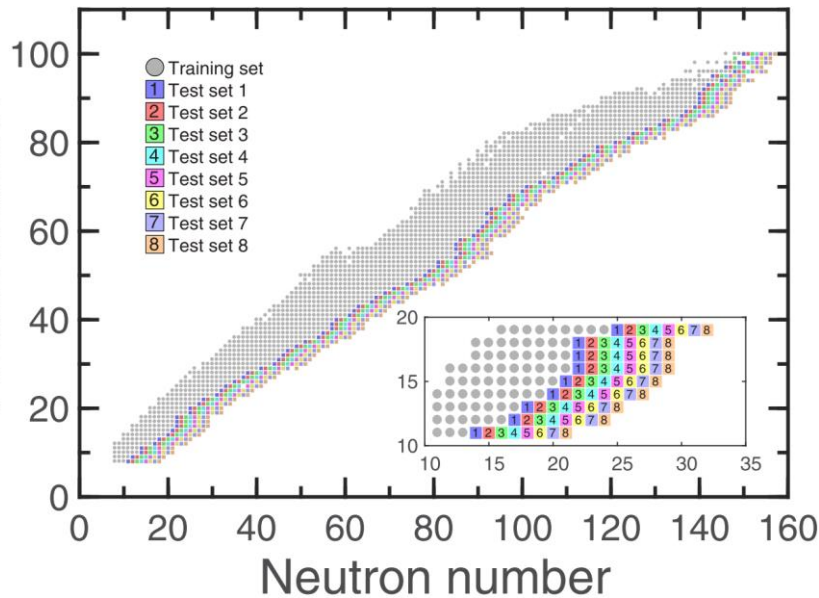


## Precision on experimentally known nuclei

- KRR: ~199 keV  
*XHW and Zhao, Phys. Phys. C 101, 051301 (R) (2020)*
- KRRoe: ~128 keV  
*Most precise ML mass model so far !*  
*XHW, Guo, and Zhao, Phys. Lett. B 819, 136387 (2021)*



## Extrapolation performance

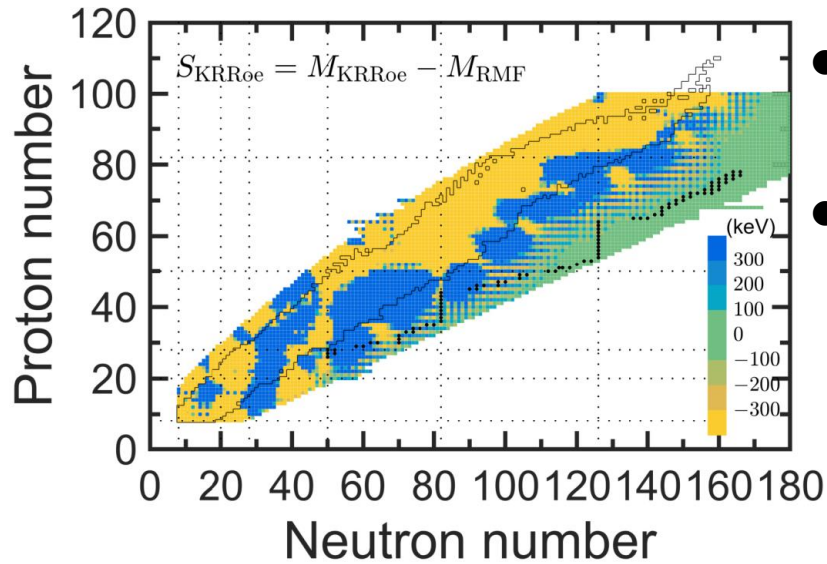


- KRR avoids worsening predictions by controlling correction strength with the increasing extrapolation.

The KRR predictions can be trusted; But still can do little at large extrapolation.

# Applications in the $r$ -process

## KRR corrections on the RMF mass model

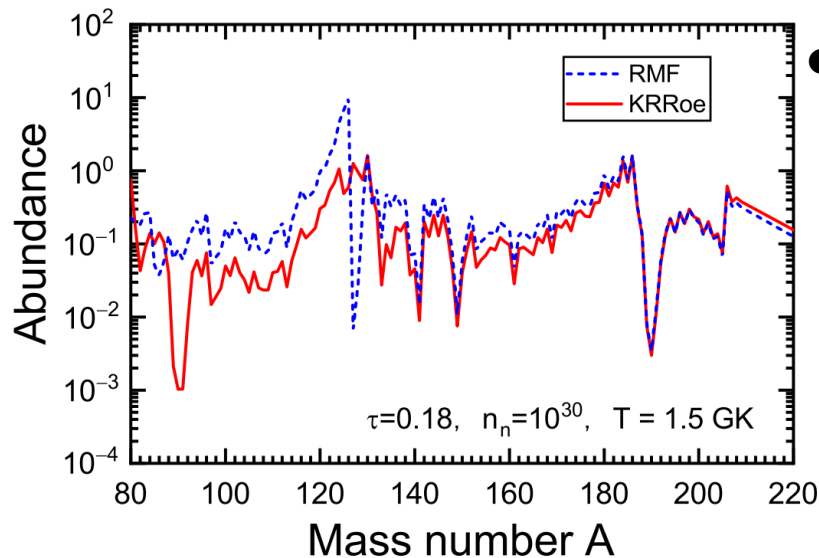


- Corrections decays along the extrapolation away from the experimentally known region
- Corrections on the  $r$ -process path nuclei are remarkable only in the light mass region

**RMF:** Geng et.al., *Prog. Theor. Phys.*, 113, 785 (2005)

**KRRoe:** Guo, **XHW**, and Zhao, *Symmetry*, 14, 1078 (2022)

## Influence on the $r$ -process abundances



- Differences can be seen mainly for isotopes with relatively small mass number.

Guo, **XHW**, and Zhao, *Symmetry*, 14, 1078 (2022)

**Machine-learning approach may influence the  $r$ -process abundance of the nuclei with relatively small mass number ( $A < 150$ ).**

**The end**

Thanks