Table I. The 2016 Atomic mass table

EXPLANATION OF TABLE

N	Number of neutrons.
Z	Number of protons.
A	Mass number $A = N + Z$.
Elt.	Element symbol (for $Z \geq 113$ see Part I, Section 6.8, p. 030002-31).

Orig. Origin of values for secondary nuclides.

zp nn mass of $^A Z$ derived from mass of $^{A+z+n}(Z+z)$.

Special notations:

IT	when $z = 0, n = 0$;
+	when $z = +1, n = -1$;
−	when $z = -1, n = +1$;
++	when $z = +2, n = -2$;
−−	when $z = -2, n = +2$;
εp	when $z = -2, n = +1$;
$+\alpha$	when $z = +2, n = +2$;
$-\alpha$	when $z = -2, n = -2$;
x	for distant connection.

Mass excess Mass excess [M(in u)$-A$], in keV, and its uncertainty (one-standard deviation).

In cases where the furthest-left significant digit in the uncertainty was larger than 3, values and uncertainties were rounded off, but not to more than tens of keV. (Examples: $2345.67 \pm 2.78 \rightarrow 2345.7 \pm 2.8$, $2345.67 \pm 4.68 \rightarrow 2346 \pm 5$, but $2346.7 \pm 468.2 \rightarrow 2350 \pm 470$).

\#   in place of decimal point: value and uncertainty derived not from purely experimental data, but at least partly from TMS (see Part I, Section 4, p. 030002-9).

Binding energy per nucleon Tabulated binding energy per nucleon (in keV):

$$B/A = 1/A[ZM(^1\mathrm{H}) + NM(^1\mathrm{n}) - M(A,Z)].$$

and its uncertainty.

\#   in place of decimal point: see above.
a in place of uncertainty : uncertainty smaller than 0.5 eV.

Beta-decay energy Direction of decay, value and uncertainty in keV:

for β^-: $Q^- = M(A,Z) - M(A,Z+1)$;
for β^+: $Q^+ = M(A,Z) - M(A,Z-1)$.

For a few odd-odd nuclides near maximum β-stability decaying both β^- and β^+, the Q^+ values are given as negative Q^- values for the preceding even-even isobar.

$*$ in place of value: not calculable.
\#   in place of decimal point: see above.
a in place of uncertainty : uncertainty smaller than 0.5 eV.

Atomic mass Atomic mass M and its uncertainty in μu.

\# in place of decimal point: see above.