



NUSTAR monthly Seminar

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New half-lives and β -delayed neutron branchings for neutron-rich Ba to Nd nuclei ($A \sim 160$) relevant for the formation of the r-process rare-earth peak

Rapid neutron capture nucleosynthesis (the r-process) produces nearly half of the nuclei heavier than iron in explosive stellar scenarios. The solar system r-process residual abundances show two peaks located at $A \sim 130$ and $A \sim 195$. Between these peaks lies the Rare-Earth Peak (REP), a distinct but small peak at mass number $A \sim 160$ that arises from the freeze-out during the final stages of neutron exposure. According to theoretical models and sensitivity studies, half-lives ($T_{1/2}$) and β -delayed neutron emission probabilities ($P_{\beta n}$) of neutron-rich nuclei, in the mass region $A \sim 160$ for $55 \leq Z \leq 64$ are critical for the formation of the REP [1,2]. The BRIKEN collaboration [3] conducted an extensive measurement program of β -decay properties of nuclei involved in the r-process at the Radioactive Isotope Beam Factory (RIBF) located in the RIKEN Nishina Center, Japan. The BRIKEN-REP experiment has measured $T_{1/2}$ and $P_{\beta n}$ of nuclei from Ba to Eu ($A \sim 160$), belonging to the region that is the most influential to the REP formation [4,5]. In this contribution, we will present the experimental results of new $T_{1/2}$ and $P_{\beta n}$ branchings within the Ba to Nd region. Furthermore, we will discuss how these new experimental data trends match with the trends from recent nuclear model calculations used for r-process simulations of the REP.

- [1] M. R. Mumpower et al , Phys. Rev. C 85, 045801 (2012).
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- [3] J.L. Tain et. al , Acta physica polonica B 49(03), 417 – 428 (2018).
- [4] G. G. Kiss, et al., The Astrophysical Journal 936 2, 107 (2022).
- [5] A. Tarifeño-Saldivia et al , RIKEN Accel. Prog. Rep. 54, 27. (2021).

Convener: T. Neff
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Organized by: T. Dickel