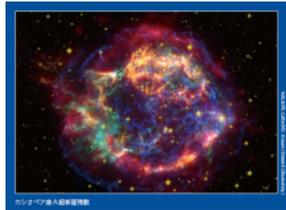
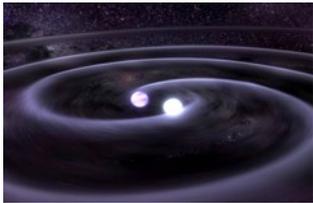
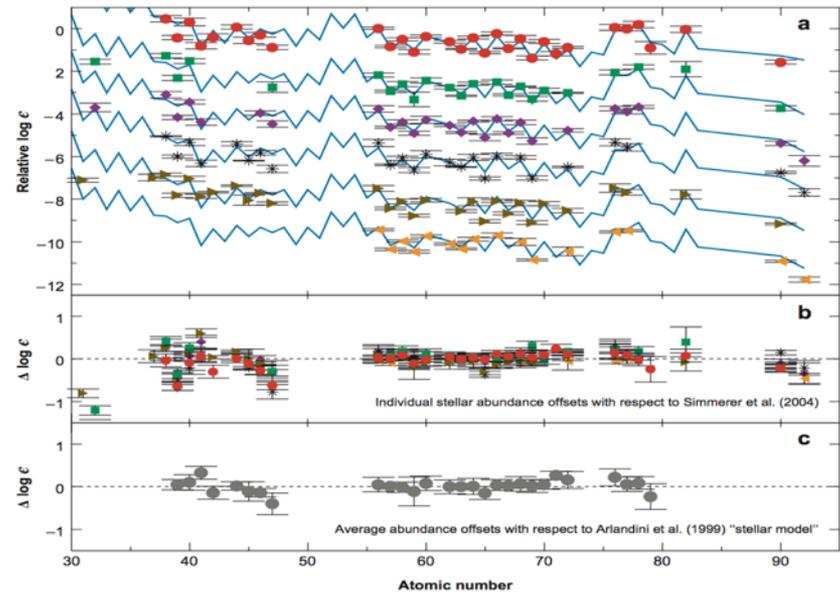
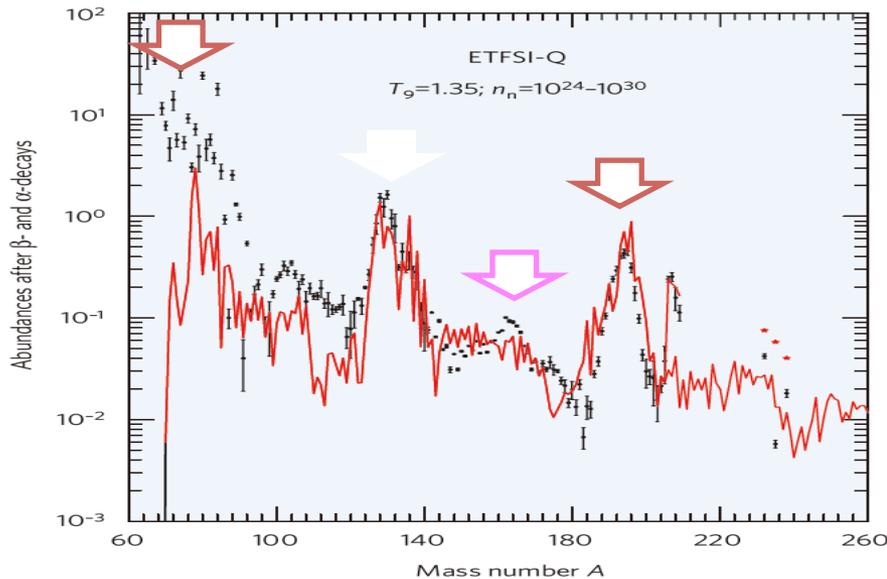


Experimental nuclear physics for the r-process (Discussion)



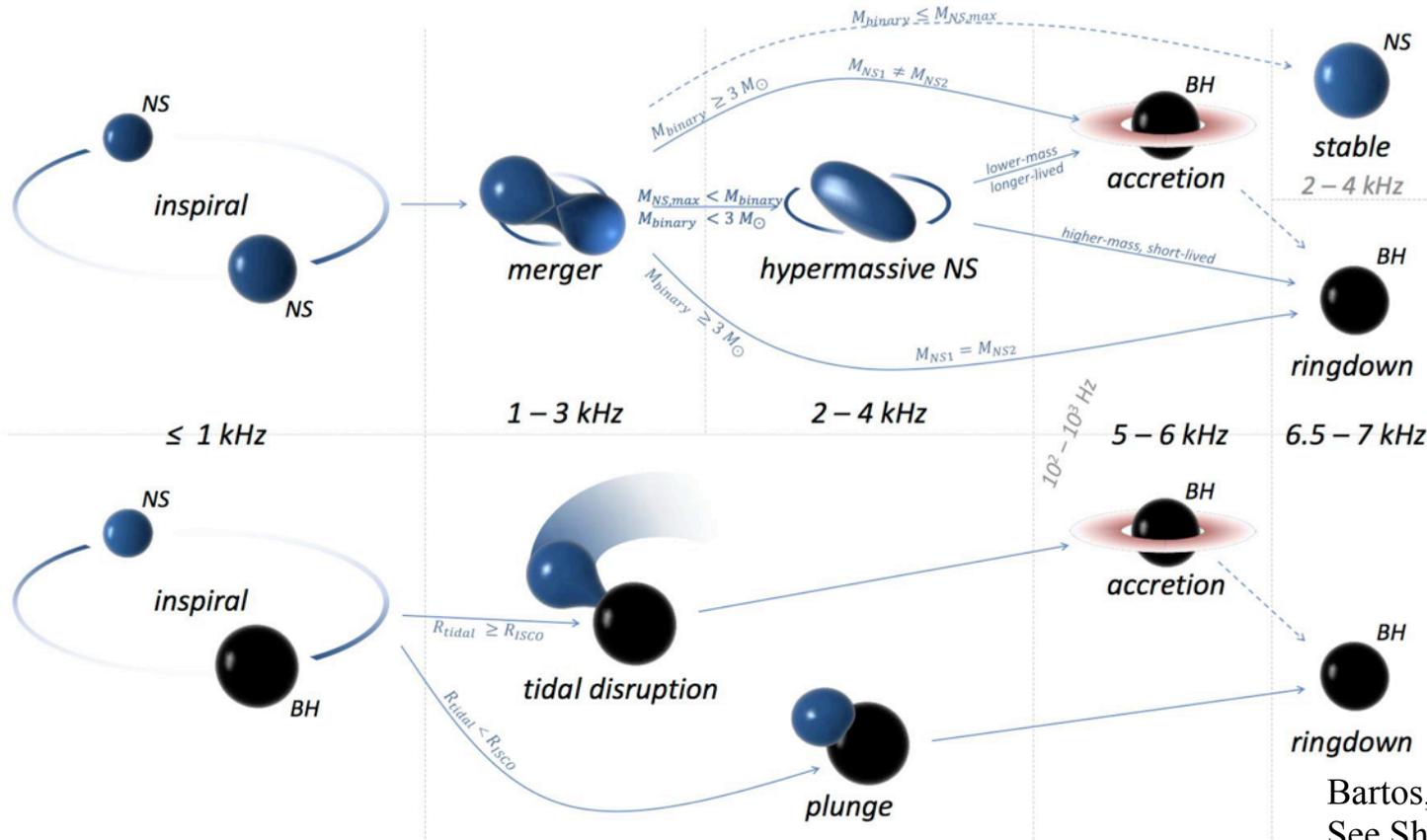
S. Nishimura
RIKEN Nishina Center

J.J.Cowan C.Sneden, Nature 440 (2006)



- CS 22892-052: Sneden et al. (2003)
- HD 115444: Westin et al. (2000)
- ◆ BD+17°324817: Cowan et al. (2002)
- * CS 31082-001: Hill et al. (2002)
- ▲ HD 221170: Ivans et al. (2006)
- ▼ HE 1523-0901: Frebel et al. (2007)

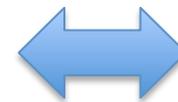
from Brian's talk



Bartos, Brady, Marka2013
See Shibata et al. 2005, 2006

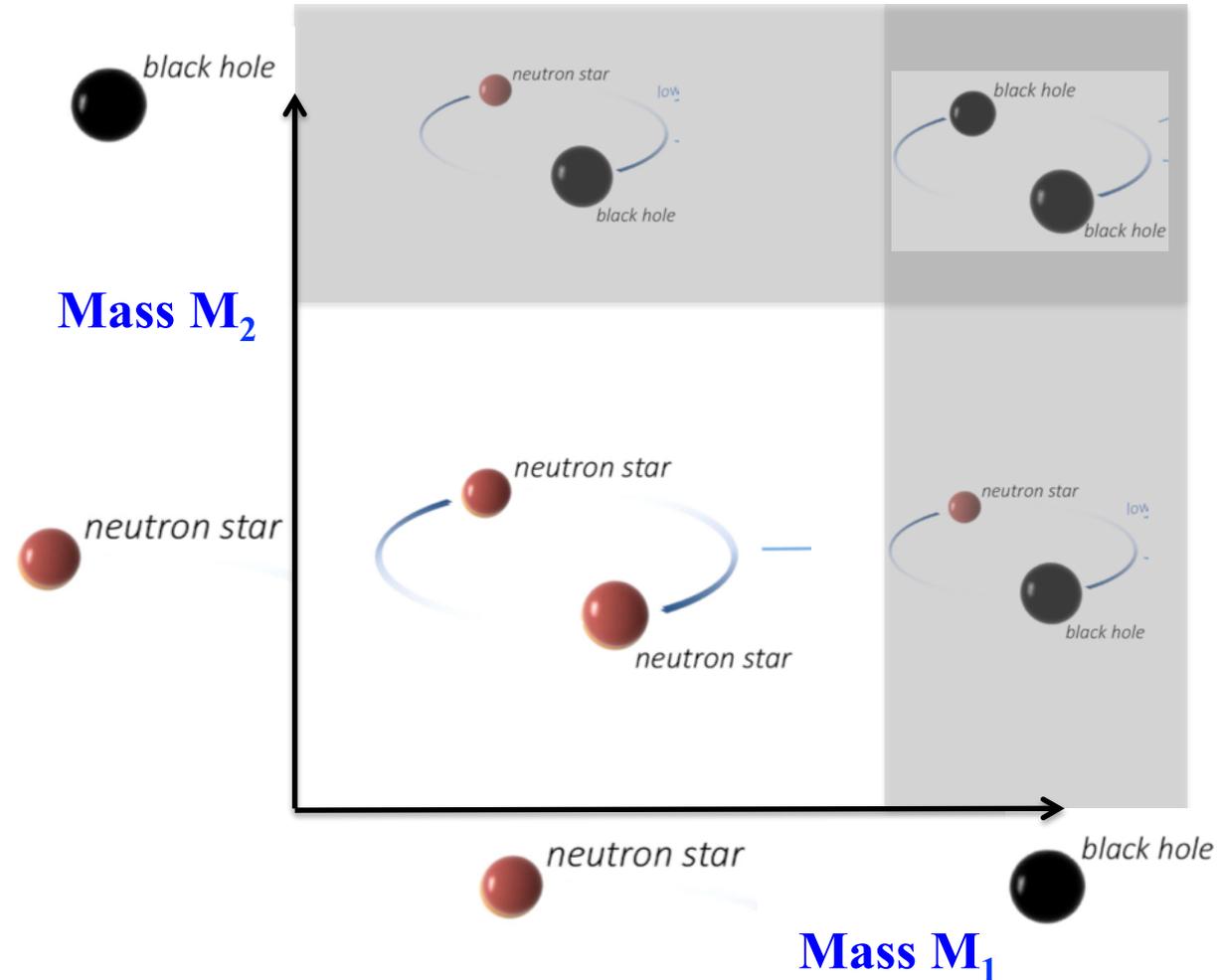
[NS-NS] 1 event
[NS-BH] 0 event $\rightarrow 10 \rightarrow 10^2 \rightarrow 10^3$ events

What kinds of New Information Expected !?

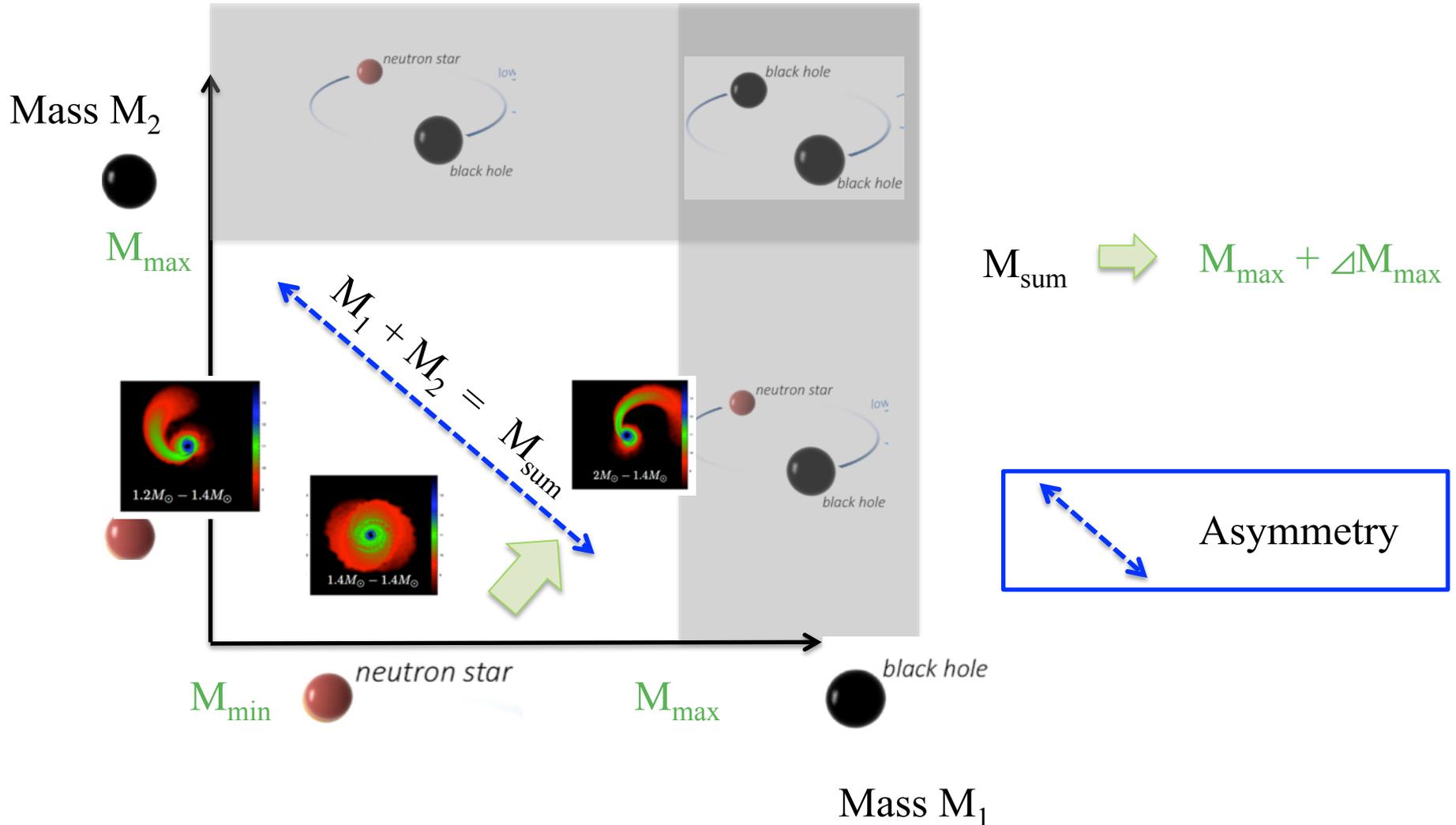


Nuclear Physics

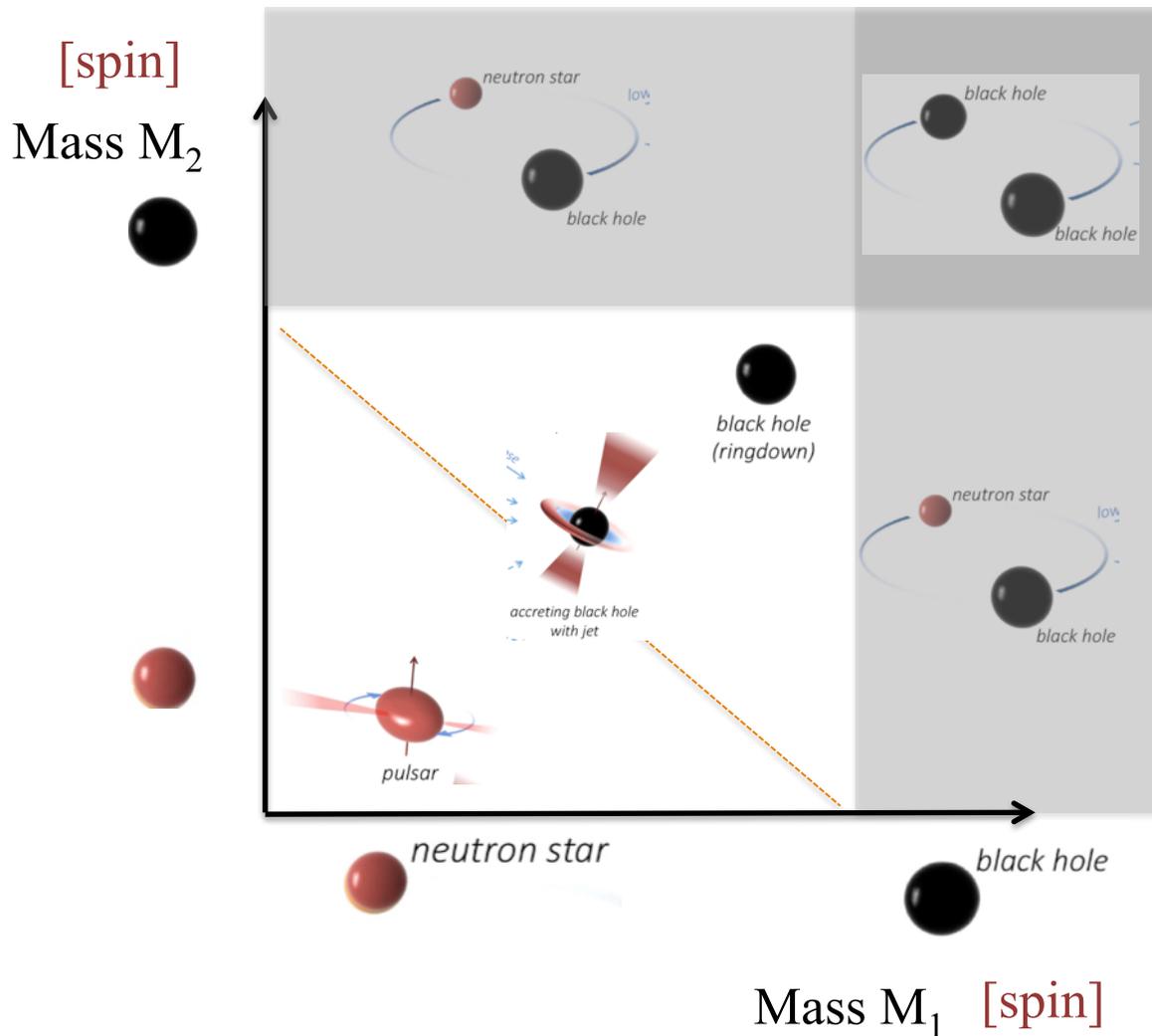
Mapping of “NS-NS”, “NS-BH” Merger Events



Mapping of “NS-NS”, “NS-BH” Merger Events

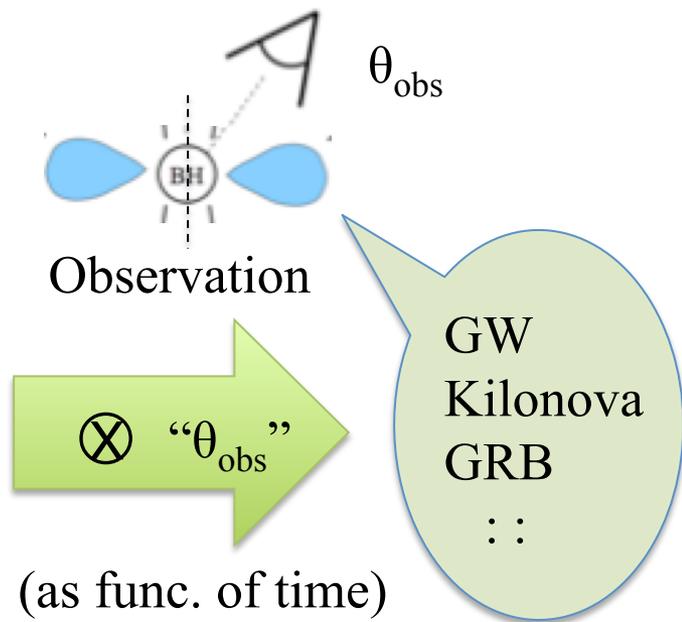


Mapping of “NS-NS”, “NS-BH” Merger Events



$GW \leftrightarrow GRB$

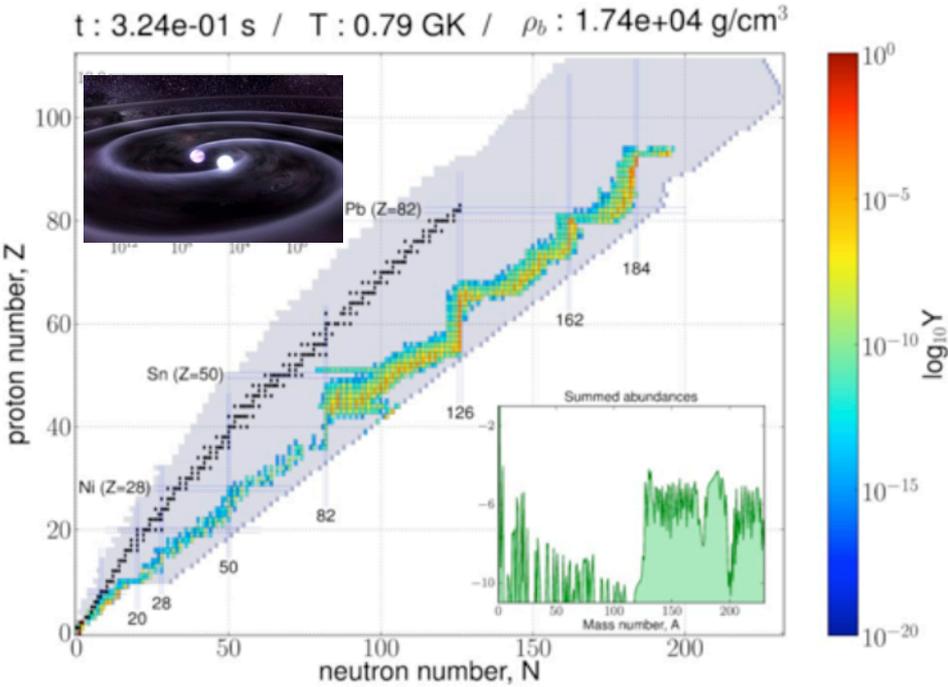
time difference = 1.7 sec?



Nuclear Physics Inputs
 EOS, Reactions,
 Mass, Decay, ...

Nucleosynthesis for dynamic ejecta

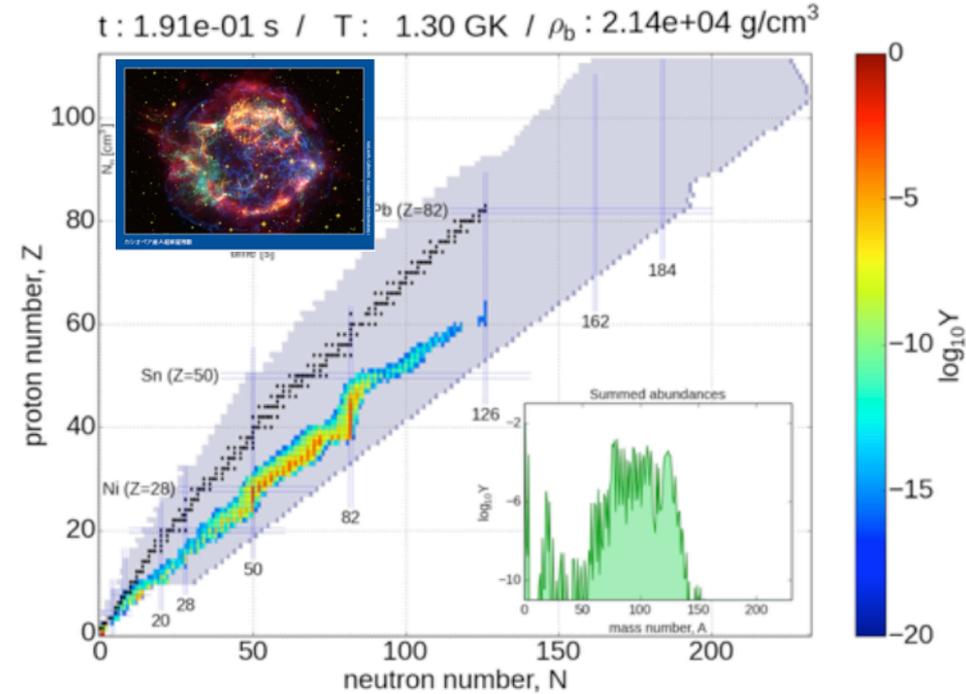
(snapshot; Korobkin et al. 2012)



- extremely neutron-rich ($Y_e \approx 0.04$)
- close to neutron drip-line
- extending to very large neutron ($N \approx 200$) and proton numbers ($Z \approx 90$)
- forging the heaviest elements ($A > 130$) in the Universe (e.g. gold and platinum)

Nucleosynthesis for neutrino-driven winds

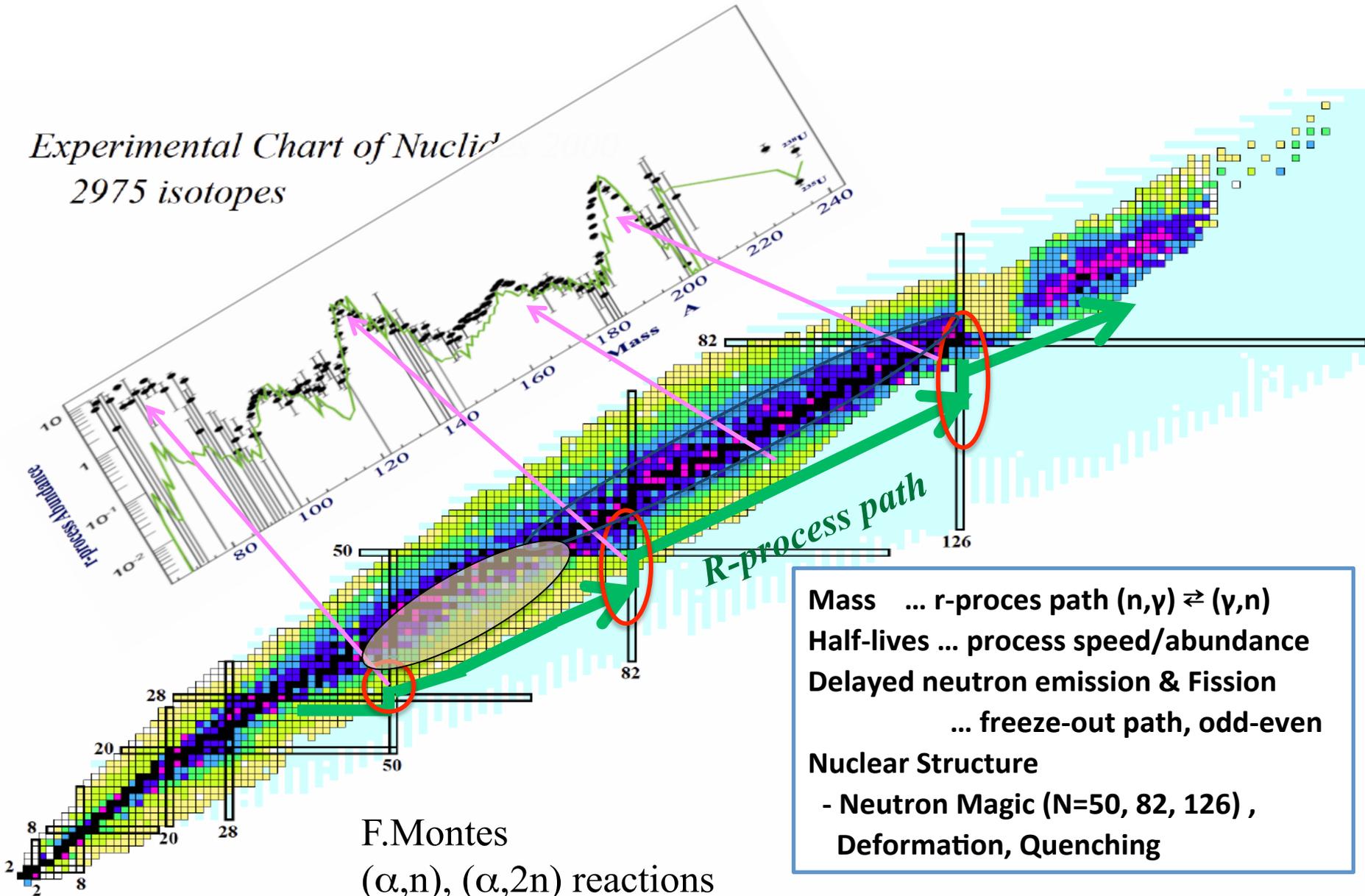
(snapshot; Martin et al. 2015)



- neutron-rich, broad distribution ($0.2 < Y_e < 0.4$)
- further away from neutron drip-line
- extending to moderately large neutron and proton number
- forging heavy elements, but usually with nucleon numbers $A < 130$

Nuclear Properties : Key Inputs for r process

Experimental Chart of Nuclides
2975 isotopes

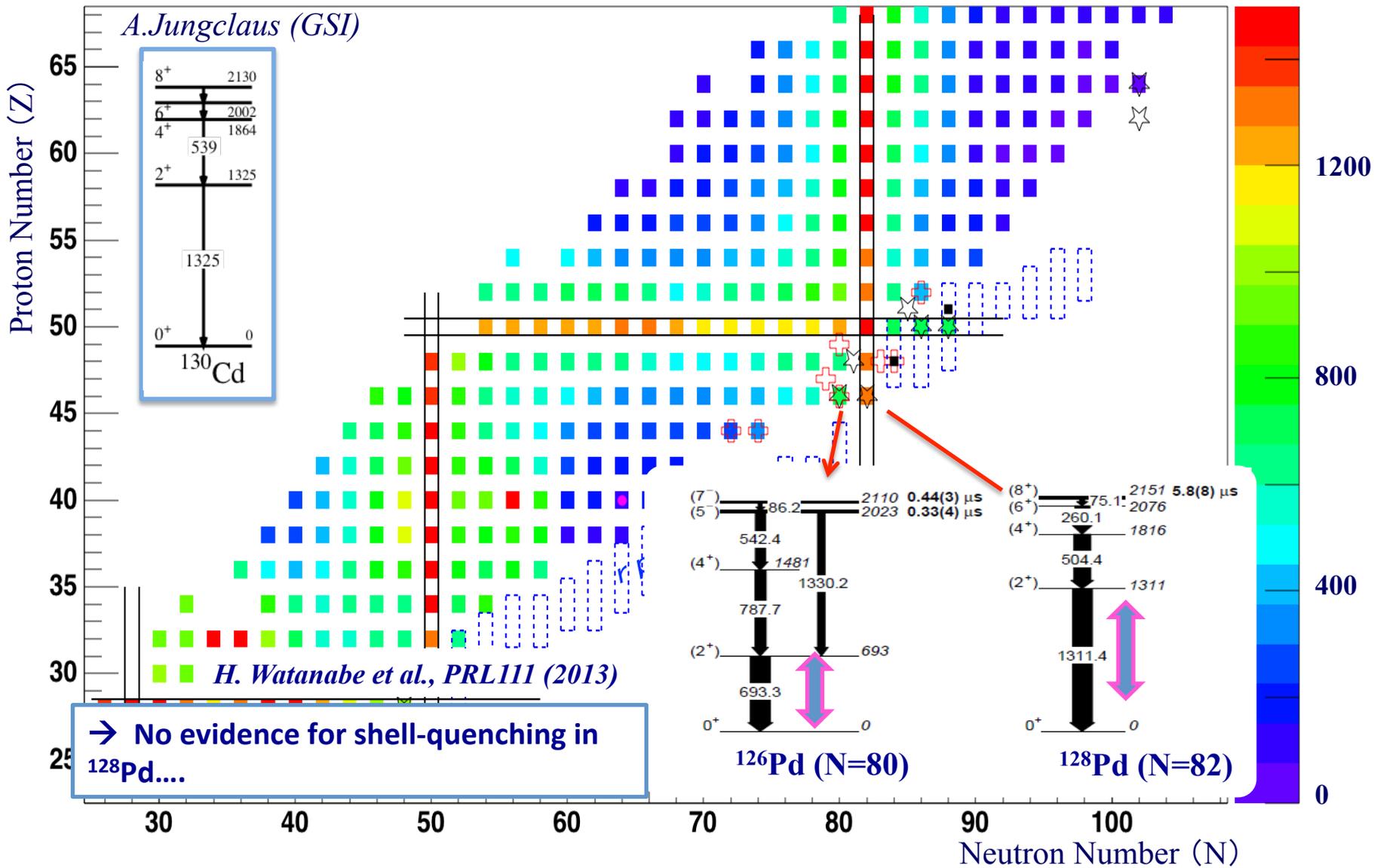


Mass ... r-proces path $(n,\gamma) \rightleftharpoons (\gamma,n)$
 Half-lives ... process speed/abundance
 Delayed neutron emission & Fission
 ... freeze-out path, odd-even
 Nuclear Structure
 - Neutron Magic (N=50, 82, 126) ,
 Deformation, Quenching

F.Montes
 (α,n) , $(\alpha,2n)$ reactions

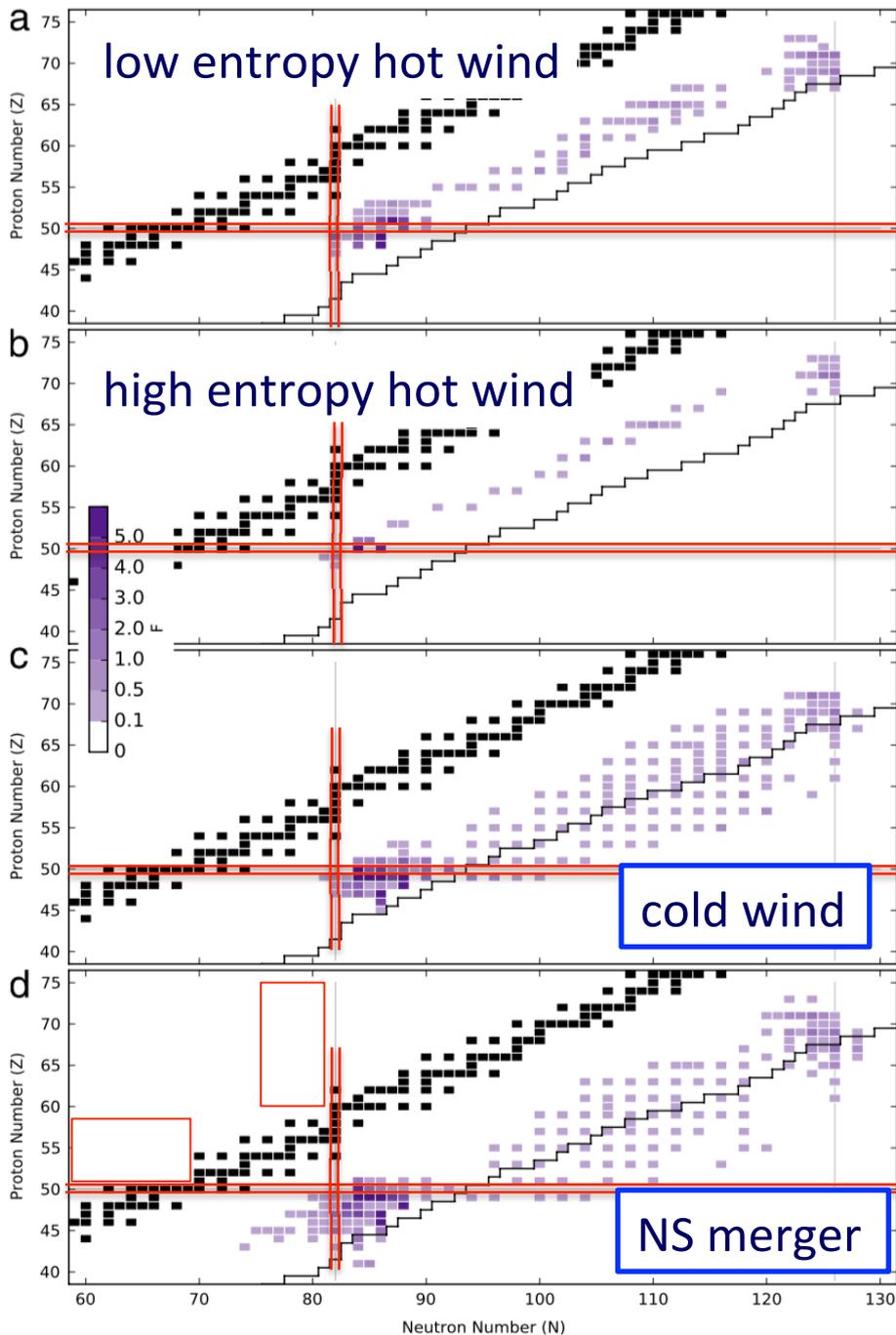
First Excited States E (2+)

Z: even, N:even



Pn values: How Sensitive in r-Process Calc.?

beta-delayed neutron emitters



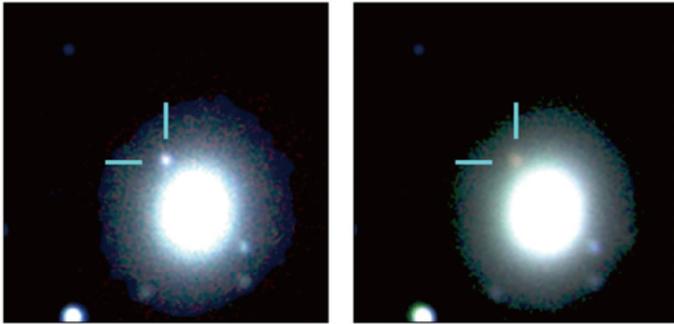
M.R. Mumpower et al.
Prog. in Part. and Nucl. Phys
86 (2016) 86-126

Is there evidence of Fission recycling ? [Gold, Uranium, etc..]

[GW170817]

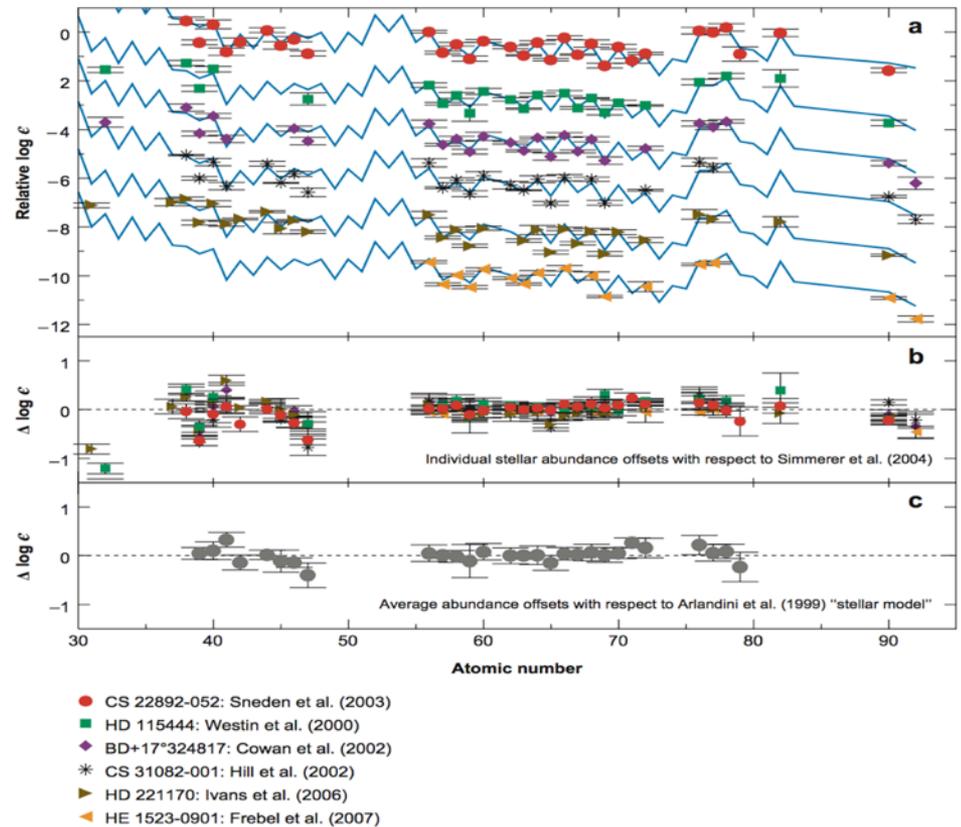
2017.08.18-19

2017.08.24-25



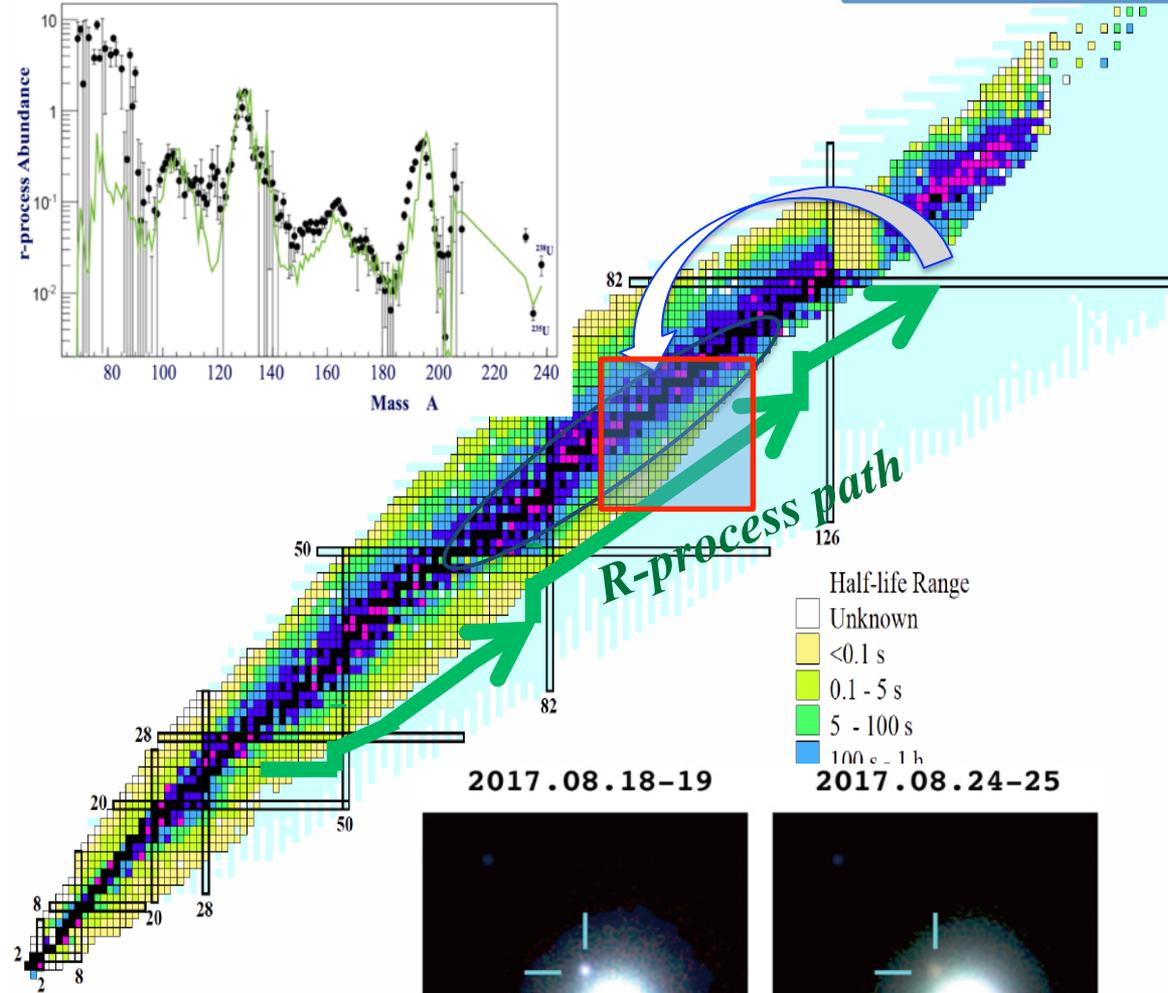
Metal Poor Stars

C.Sneden et al.



Rare-Earth Elements

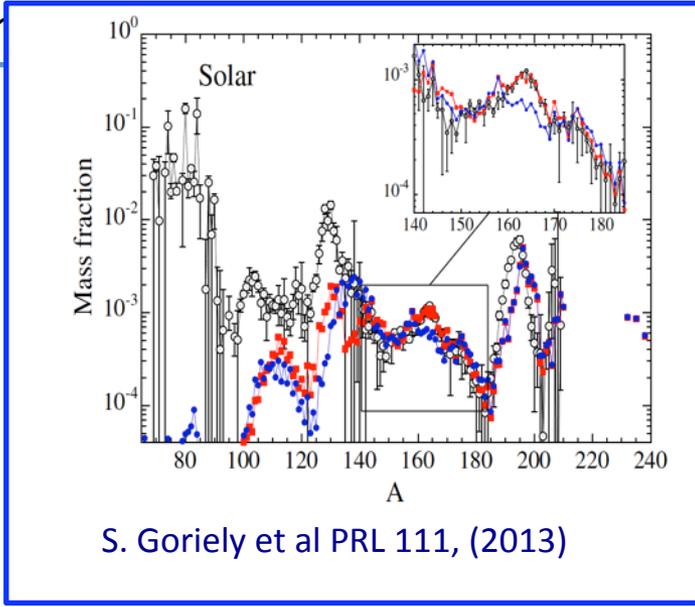
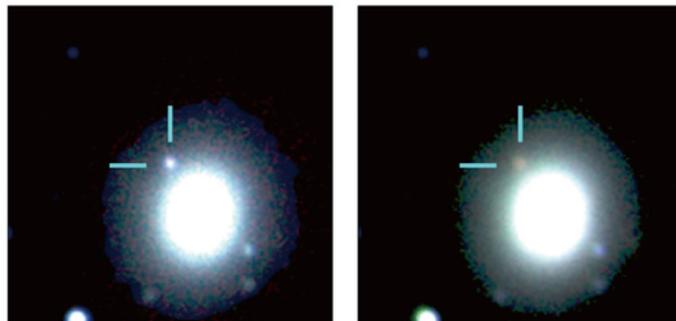
Th(Z=90) vs Eu(Z=63) ... deviation !? (A.Frebel)
 → r-process condition?
 → Cor



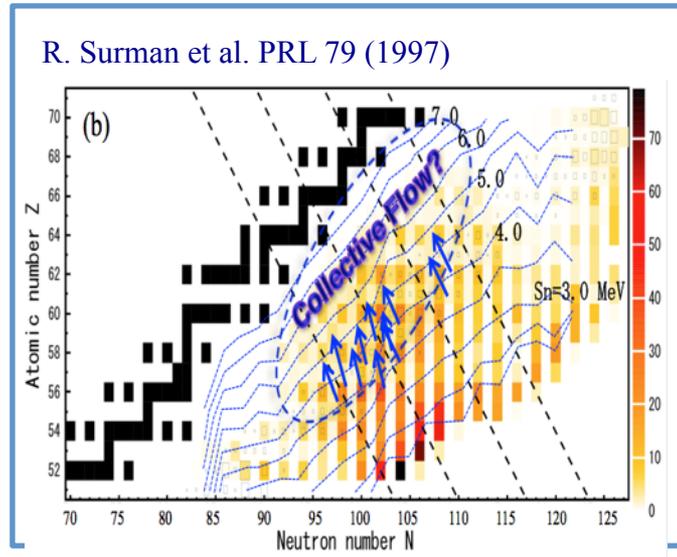
2017.08.18-19

2017.08.24-25

- Half-life Range
- Unknown
- <0.1 s
- 0.1 - 5 s
- 5 - 100 s
- 100 e - 1 h



S. Goriely et al PRL 111, (2013)

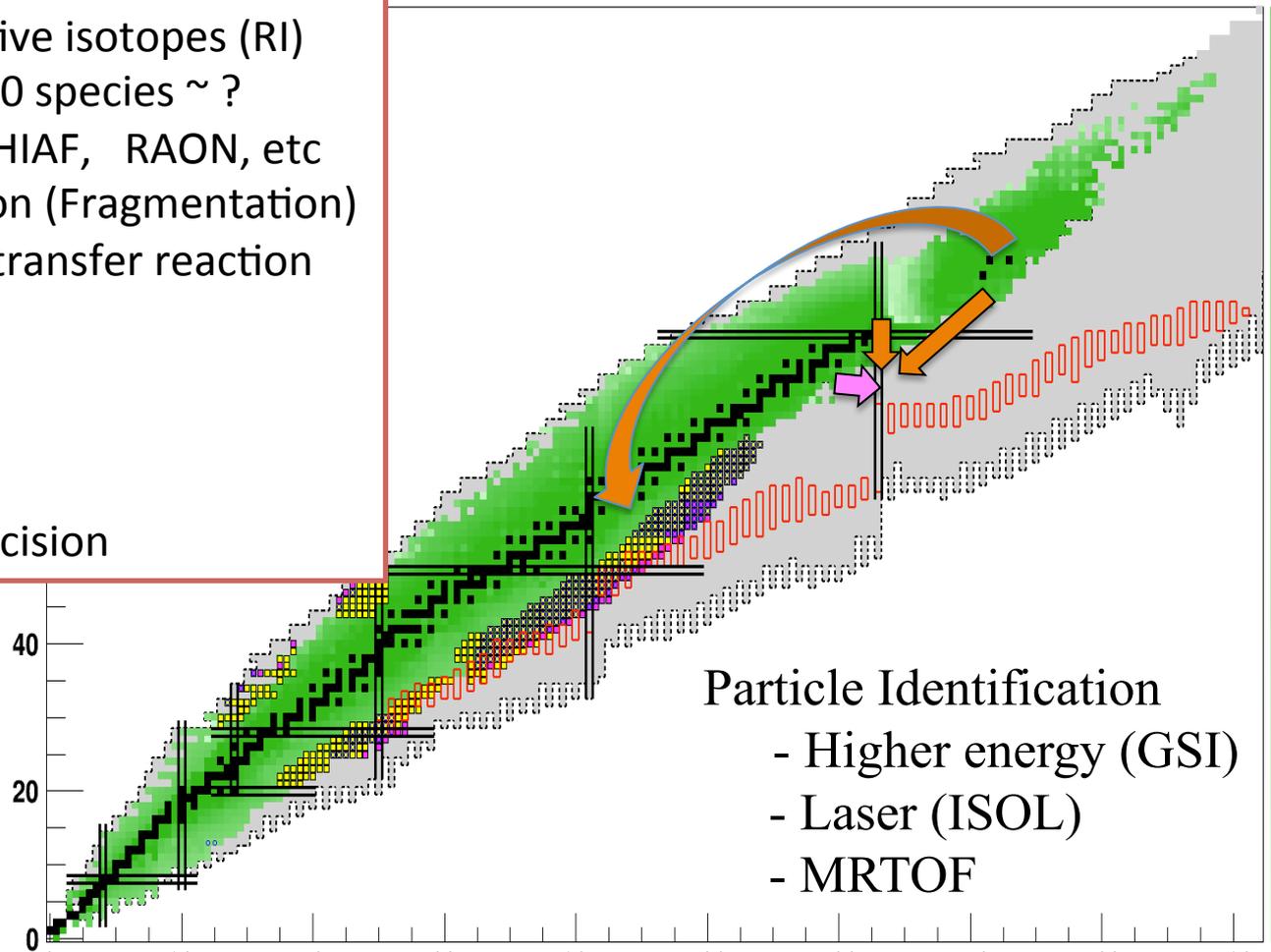
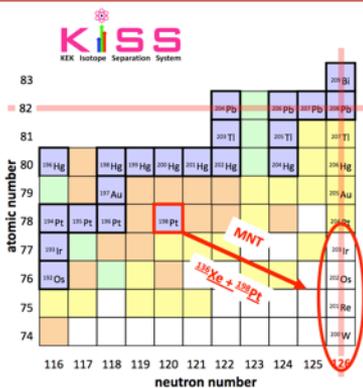


R. Surman et al. PRL 79 (1997)

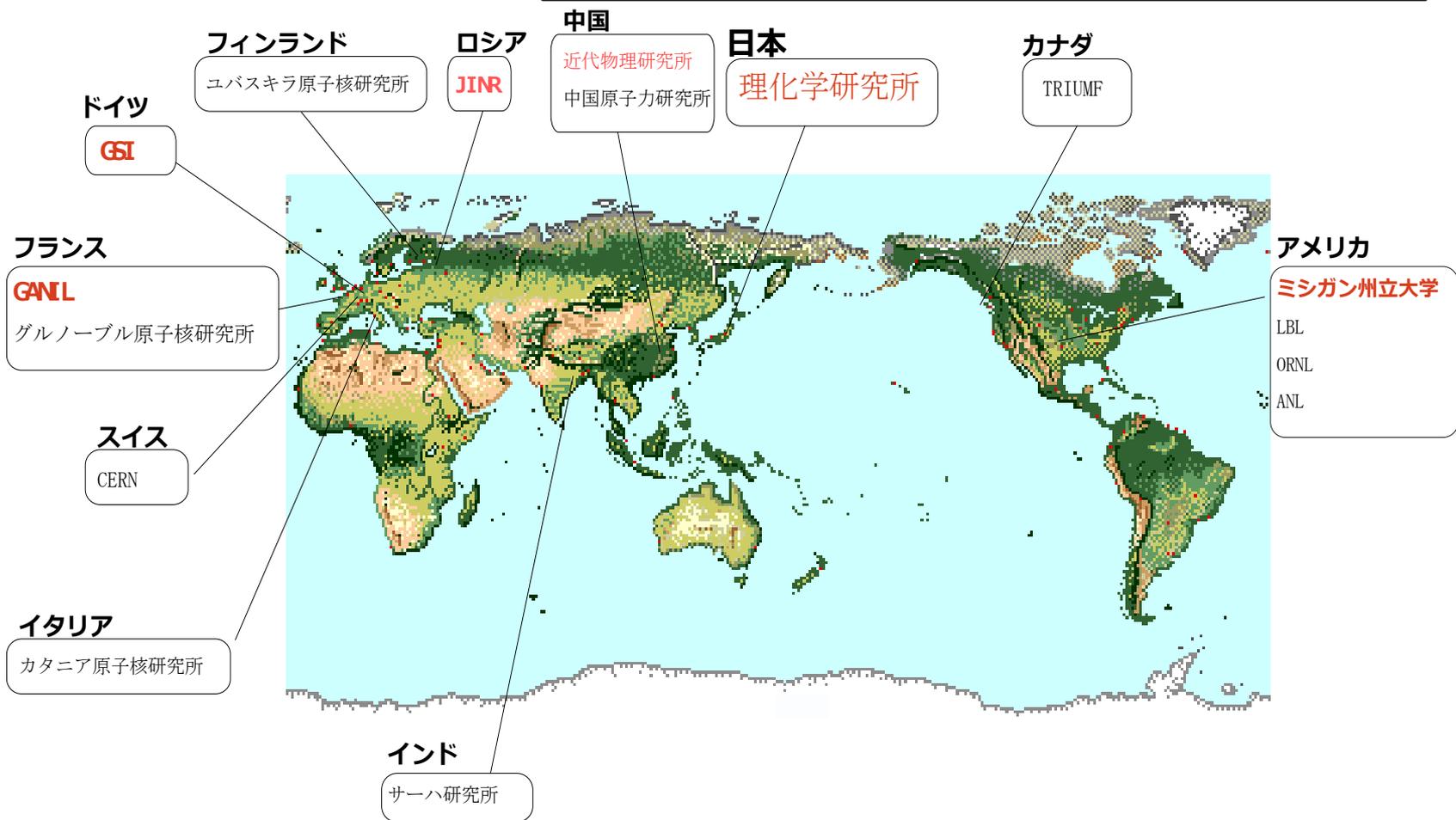
Question (1)

Which part of that nuclear physics data is already known, which part remains yet unmeasured, and which part will be accessible in the new RIB-facilities?

- ① Production of radioactive isotopes (RI)
 - 3,000 species \rightarrow 4,000 species \sim ?
 - RIBF, FRIB, FAIR, HIAF, RAON, etc
 - U beam : Fission (Fragmentation)
 - Multi-nucleon transfer reaction
- ② Experiments
 - Identification of RI
 - Measurements
 - Low statistics
 - Accuracy & Precision



Red Color: Fragmentation method



GSI-FAIR(Germany) 2024 ? ~
FRIB (USA) 2022 ? ~

RISP (Korea) 2022? ~
HIAF (China) 202*? ~

Question to Next Generation RI Facilities

r-process	1 st peak	2 nd peak	Rare-earth	3 rd peak	Fission
RIBF					
FAIR					
FRIB					

mass, T1/2, Pn, Tcal, Fission, excited states, reaction,

Some Slides

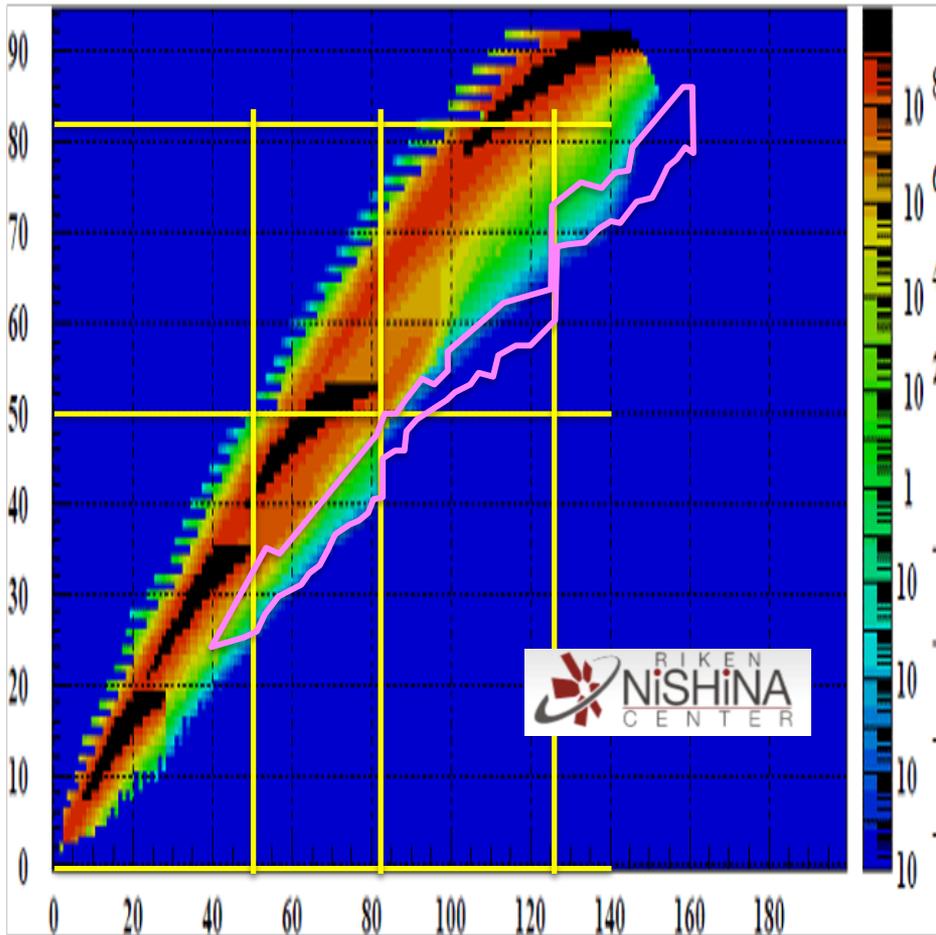
about

Future Experiments & Facilities

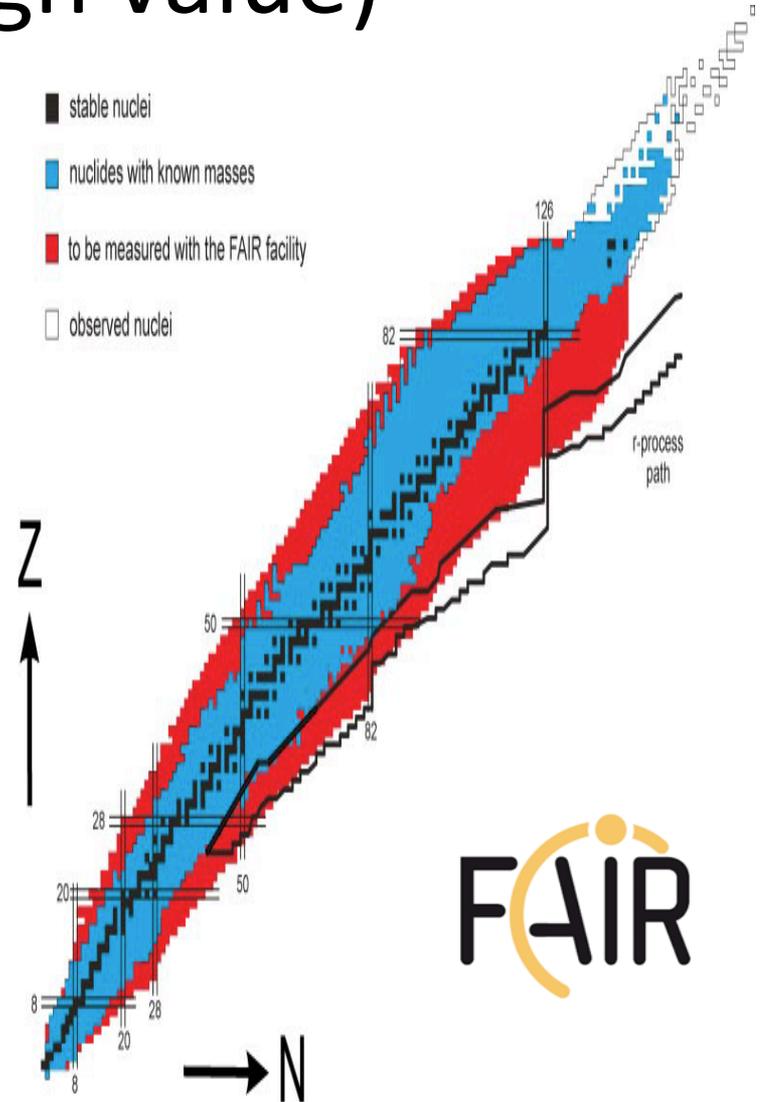
FRIB

RI Production (Design value)

RIBF (1000 pA) ... current int. = 60 pA



- stable nuclei
- nuclides with known masses
- to be measured with the FAIR facility
- observed nuclei



Beam line transport should be taken into account

Questions

- **Are mergers the dominant source of heavy r-process elements?, Only source?**
- **Does AT 2017 gfo originates from the radioactive decay of r process nuclei?**
- **Will we ever know the exact composition?**
- **Can we identify particular nuclear signatures in the kilonova signal?**
- **Is there a particular “smoking gun” that points to the production of particular elements beyond the indirect inference of the production of lanthanides?**
- **What is the relevant nuclear physics for kilonova modeling?**
- **What will be the implications of observing a purely blue or purely red kilonova?**