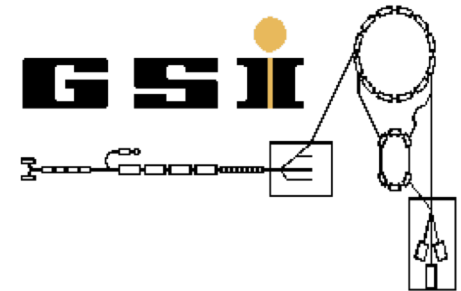


Experimental Nuclear Physics for the r-Process

HELMHOLTZ

RESEARCH FOR GRAND CHALLENGES

Yuri A. Litvinov



EMMI Rapid Reaction Task Force: The Physics of the Neutron Star Mergers at GSI/FAIR
GSI, Darmstadt, Germany, 04-15 June 2018

Where and how was gold cooked?

Nucleosynthesis and energy generation depend on

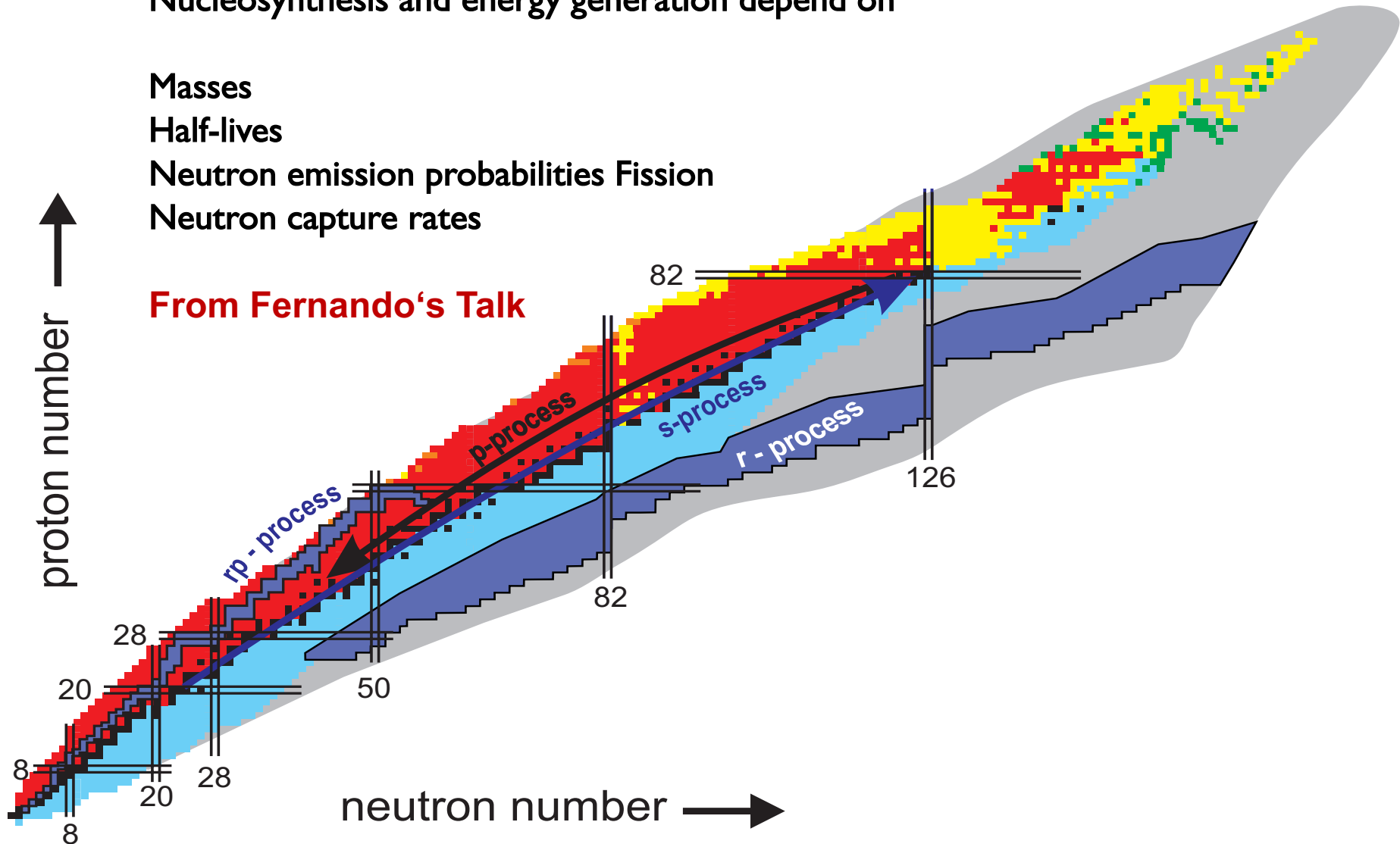
Masses

Half-lives

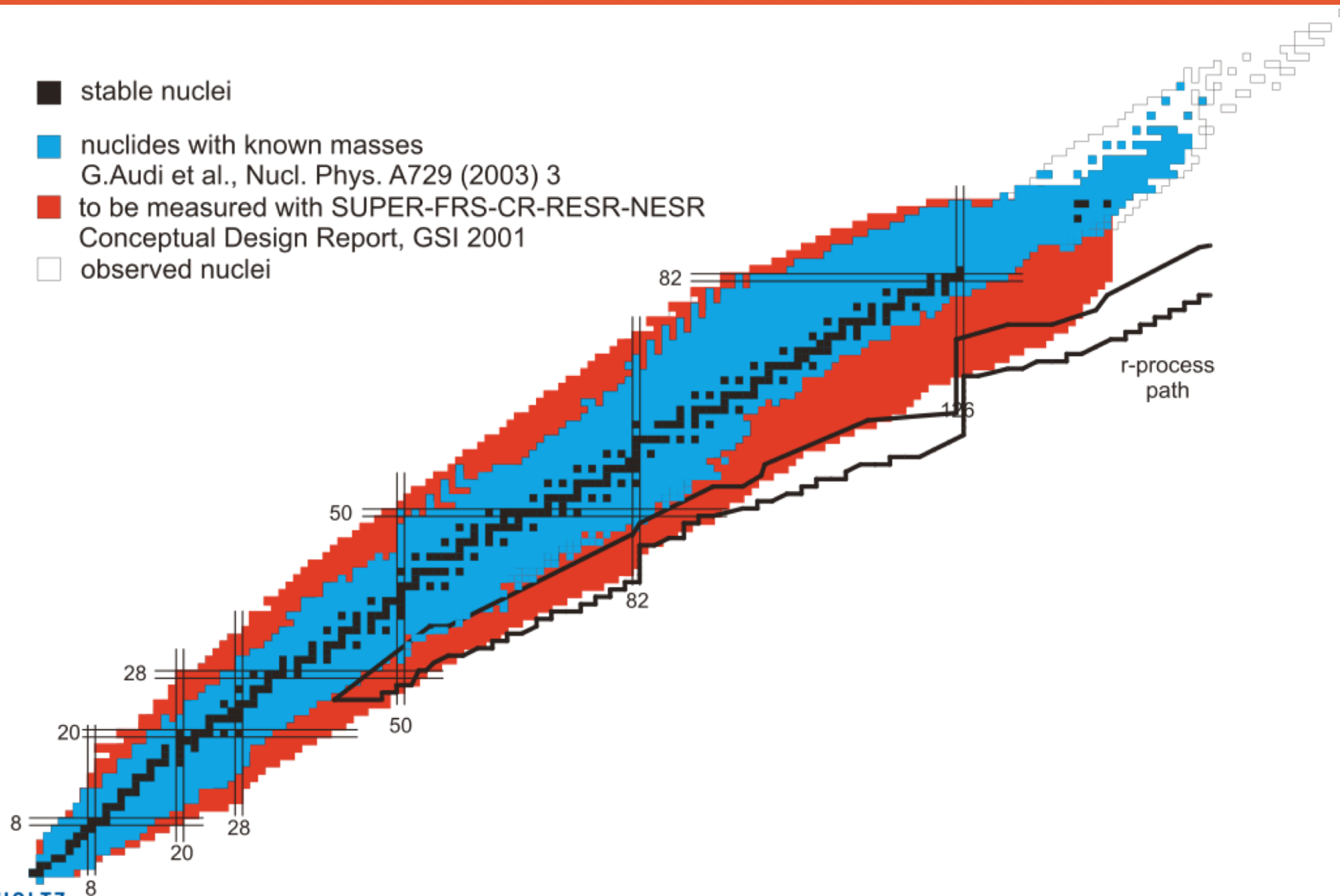
Neutron emission probabilities Fission

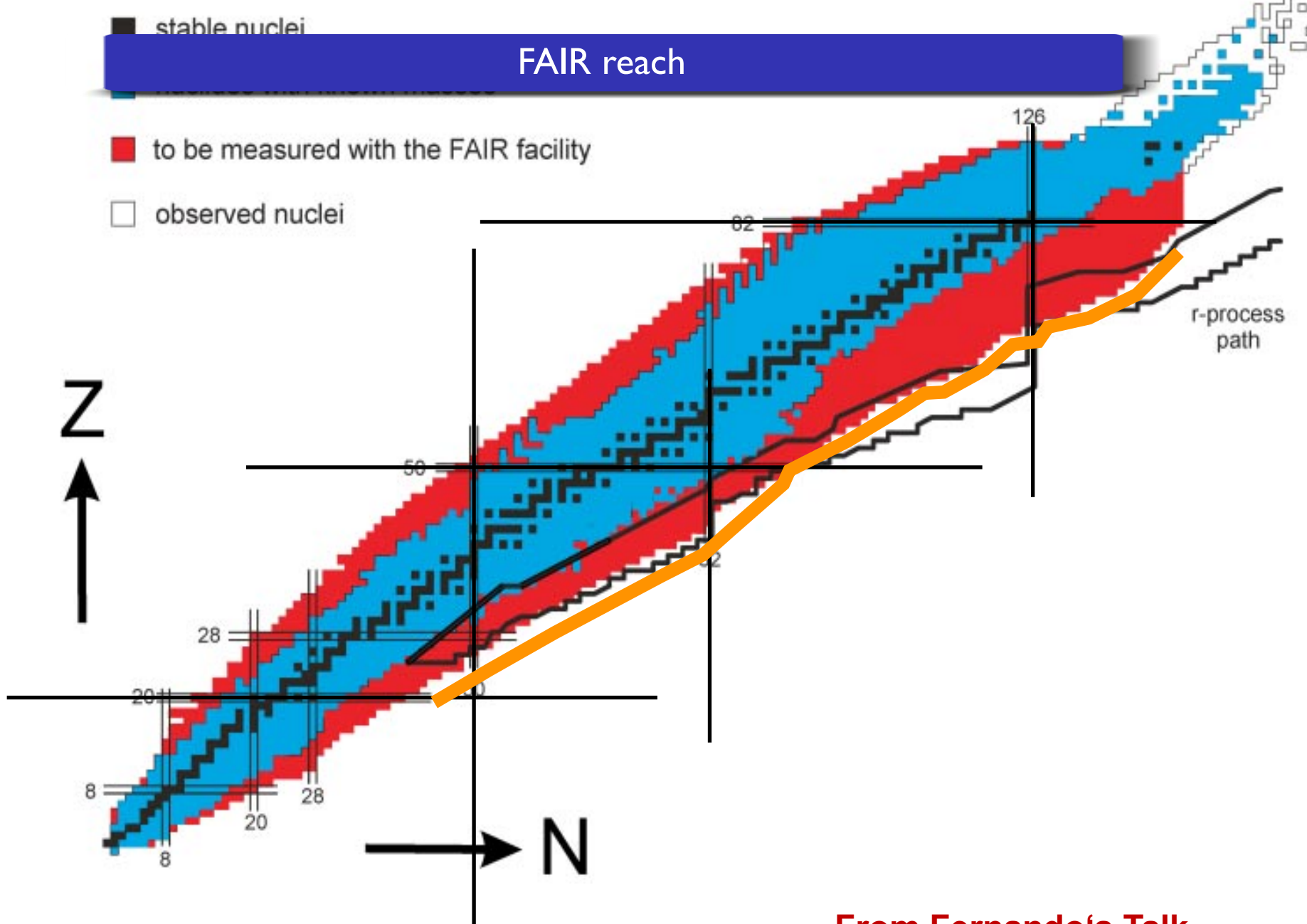
Neutron capture rates

From Fernando's Talk



Masses and lifetimes at future facilities





From Fernando's Talk

EMMI Rapid Reaction Task Force: The Physics of the Neutron Star Mergers at GSI/FAIR

What is the uniqueness of GSI/FAIR?

Higher energy

Storage rings

r-Process Nucleosynthesis: Connecting Rare-Isotope
Beam Facilities with the Cosmos

C J Horowitz^{1,38}, A Arcones^{6,36,38}, B Côté^{4,31,38}, I Dillmann^{10,11,38},
W Nazarewicz^{4,23}, I U Roederer^{26,38}, H Schatz^{4,30,38}, A
Aprahamian^{5,38}, D Atanasov⁷, A Bauswein⁸, J Bliss⁶, M
Brodeur^{5,38}, J A Clark^{9,38}, A Frebel^{12,38}, F Foucart¹³, C J
Hansen¹⁴, O Just^{37,15}, A Kankainen¹⁶, G C McLaughlin^{3,38}, J M
Kelly⁵, S N Liddick^{17,30,38}, D M Lee^{12,18,19}, J Lippuner^{33,34,35,38}, D
Martin⁶, J Mendoza-Temis^{20,21}, B D Metzger², M R
Mumpower^{22,38}, G Perdikakis^{23,24,38}, J. Pereira^{30,38}, B W
O'Shea^{4,32,38}, R Reifarth²⁵, A M Rogers²⁷, D M Siegel², A
Spyrou^{4,30,38}, R Surman^{5,38}, X Tang²⁸, T Uesaka²⁹, M Wang²⁸

Physics at Storage Rings

Single-particle sensitivity	High atomic charge states	Long storage times
Broad-band measurements	High resolving power	Very short lifetimes

Direct mass measurements of exotic nuclei

Radioactive decay of highly-charged ions

Charge radii measurements [DR, scattering]

Atomic levels in HCl (x-rays, DR...)

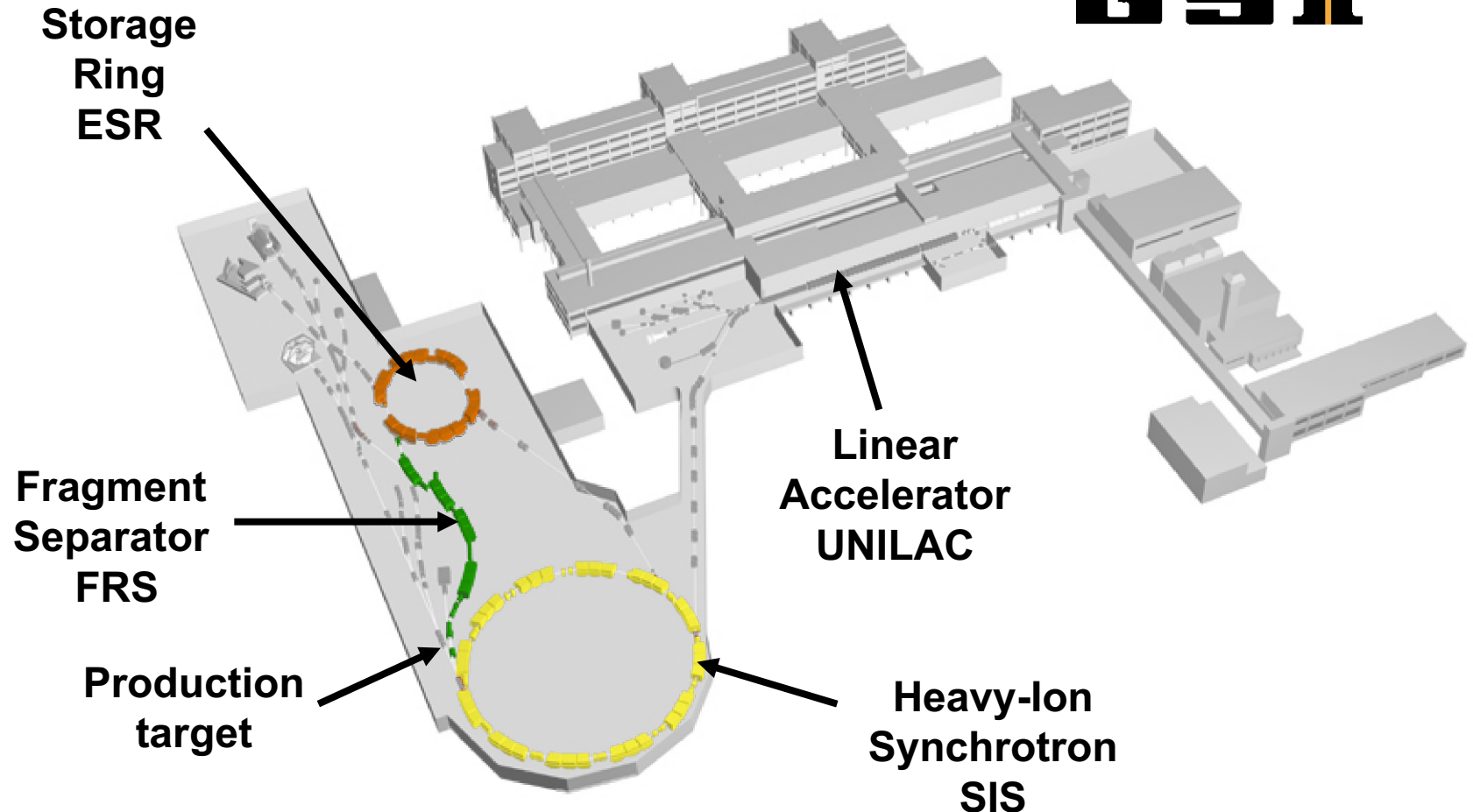
Experiments with isomeric beams [DR, reactions]

Nuclear magnetic moments [DR]

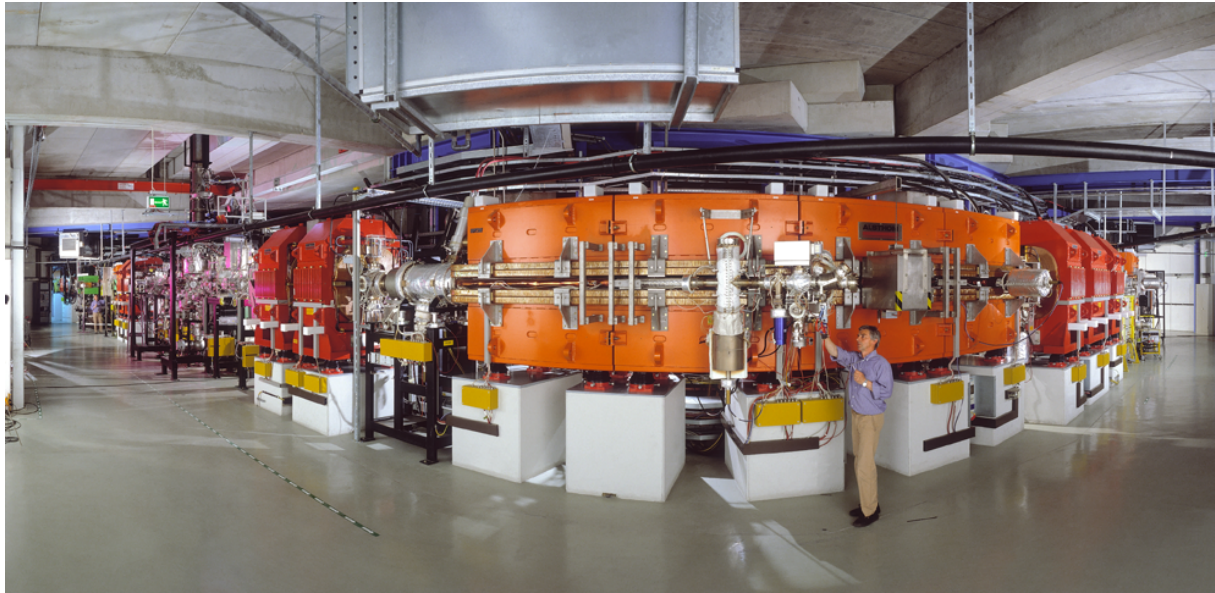
In-ring nuclear reactions

Reactions in Gamow window [(p,g), (a,g) ...]

Secondary Beams of Short-Lived Nuclei



Storage ring facilities at



Experimental Storage Ring (ESR)

In operation since 1990
Circumference = 108.3 m
Vacuum = 10^{-10} — 10^{-12} mbar
Electron, stochastic cooling
Energy range = 4 – 400 MeV/u
Slow and fast extraction

CRYRING

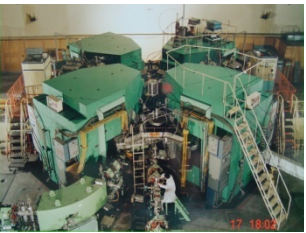
(transported from Stockholm University)

Planned start of operation (stable ions) – **2016**
Planned start of operation (exotic nuclei) – **2017**
Circumference = 54.15 m
Vacuum = 10^{-11} — 10^{-12} mbar
Electron cooling
Energy range = ~ 0.1 – 15 MeV/u
Slow and fast extraction



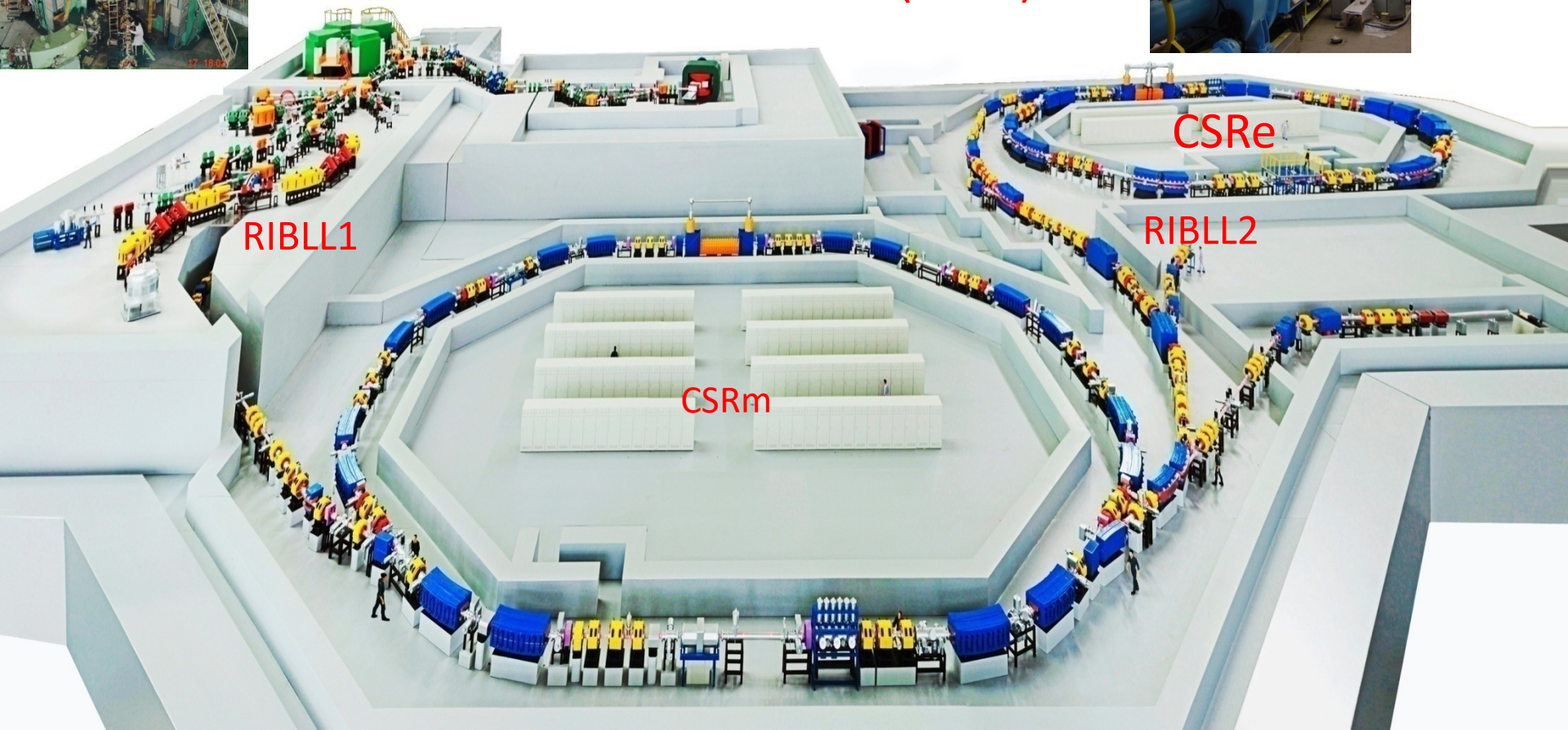
Courtesy Michael Lestinsky

Heavy Ion Research Facility in Lanzhou (HIRFL)



SSC(K=450)

SFC (K=69)



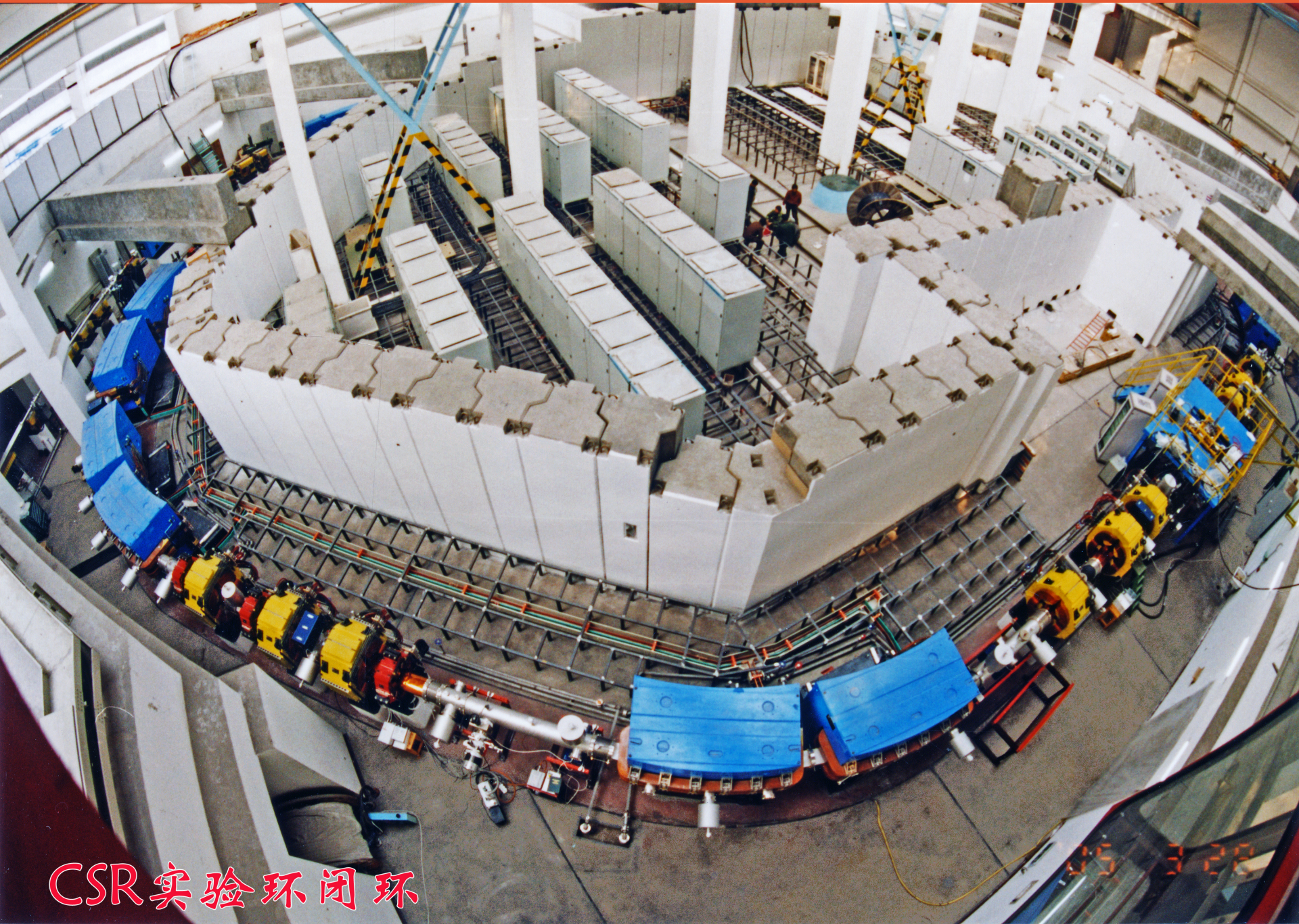
RIBLL1

CSRe

RIBLL2

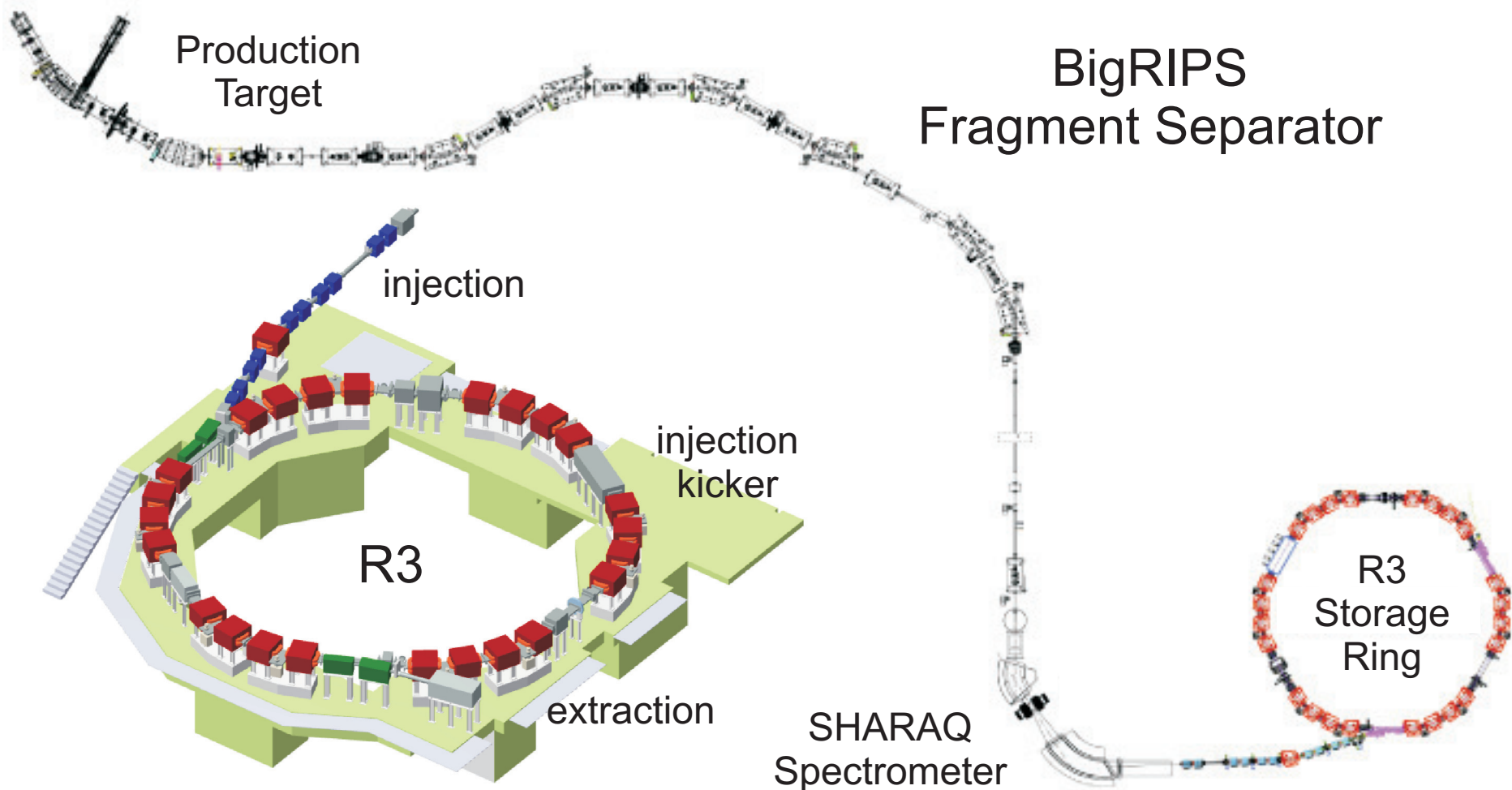
CSRm

Experimental Cooler Storage Ring CSRe

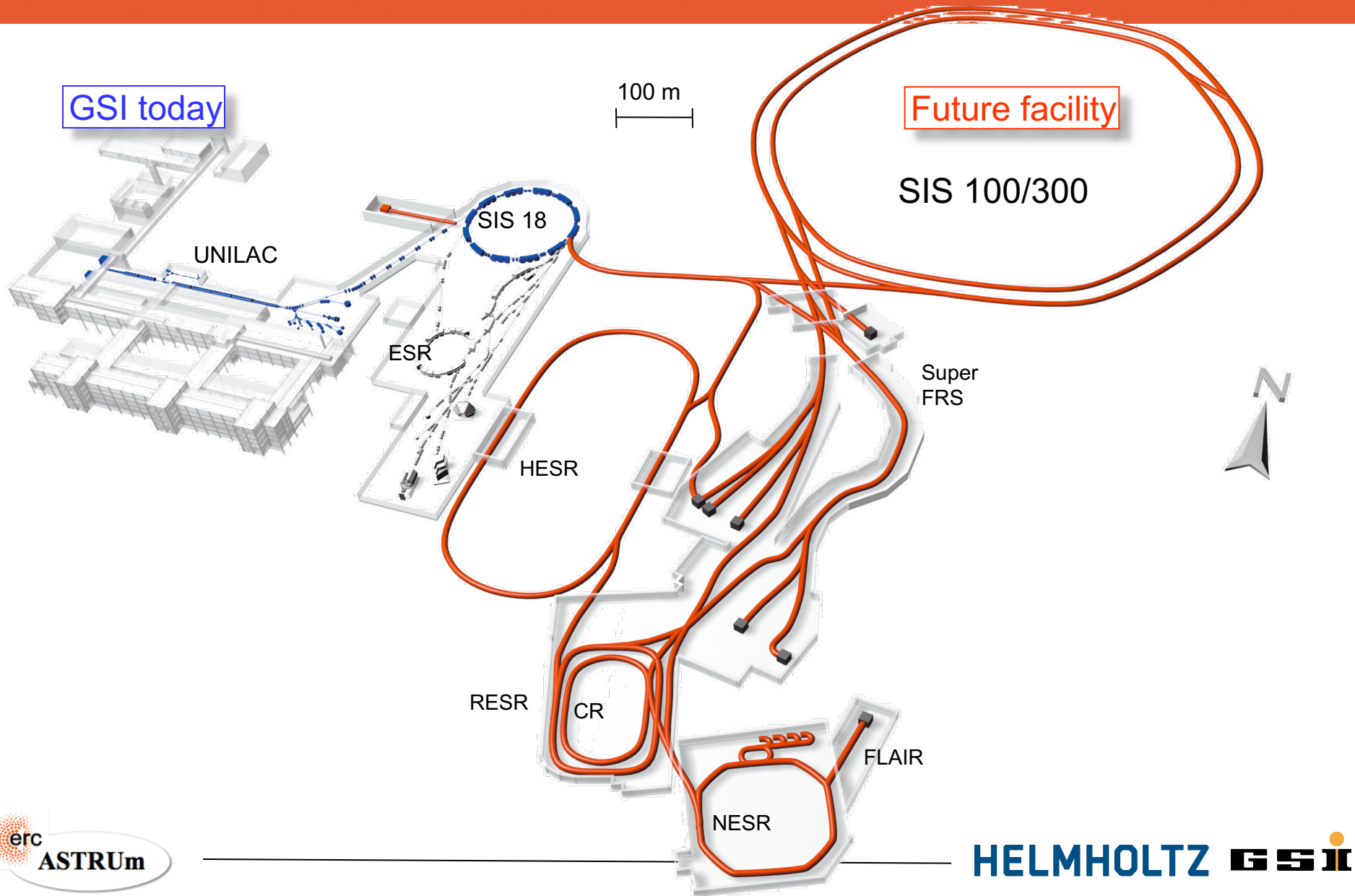


CSR实验环闭环

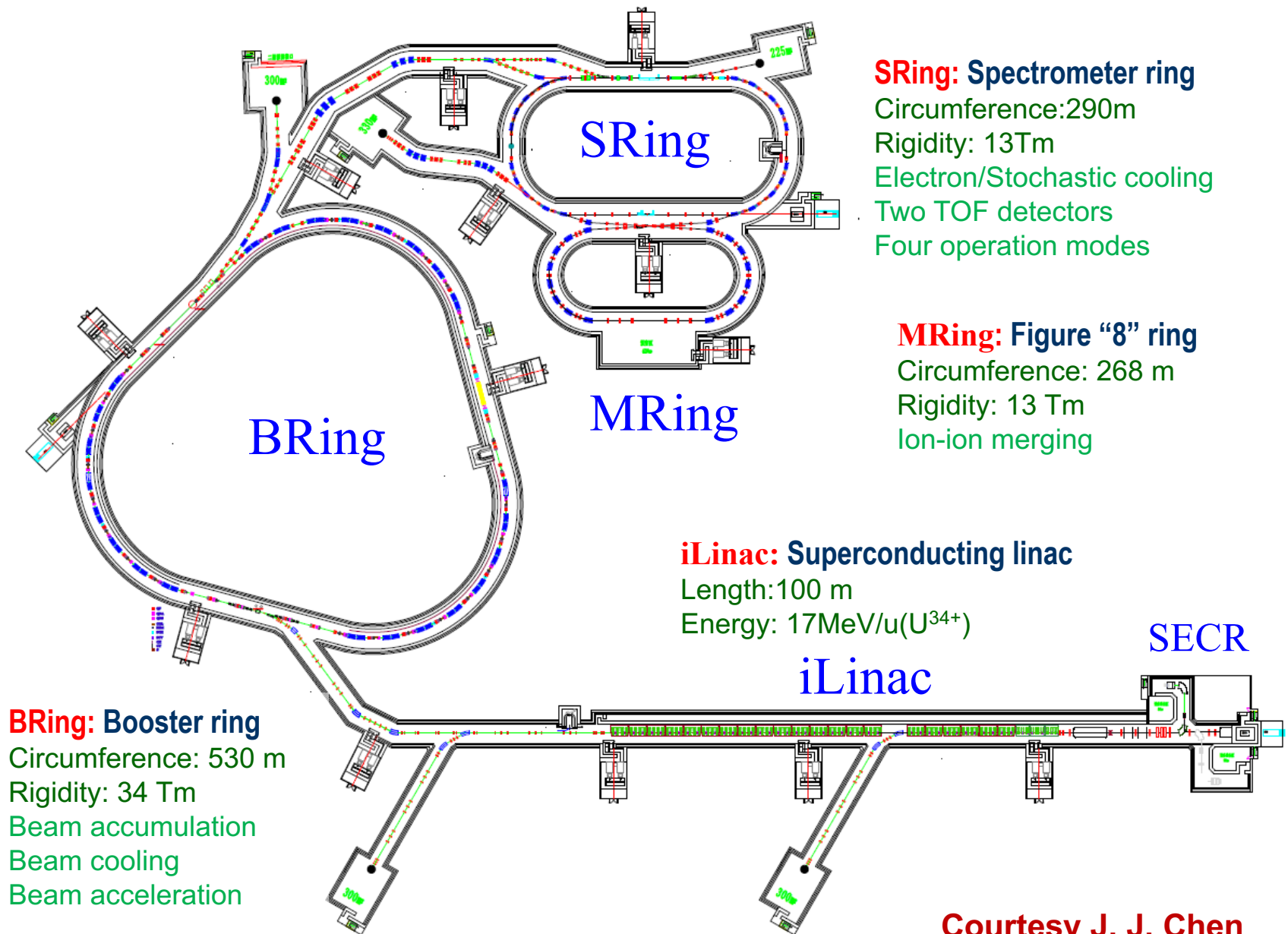
BigRIPS + R3 Setup in RIKEN



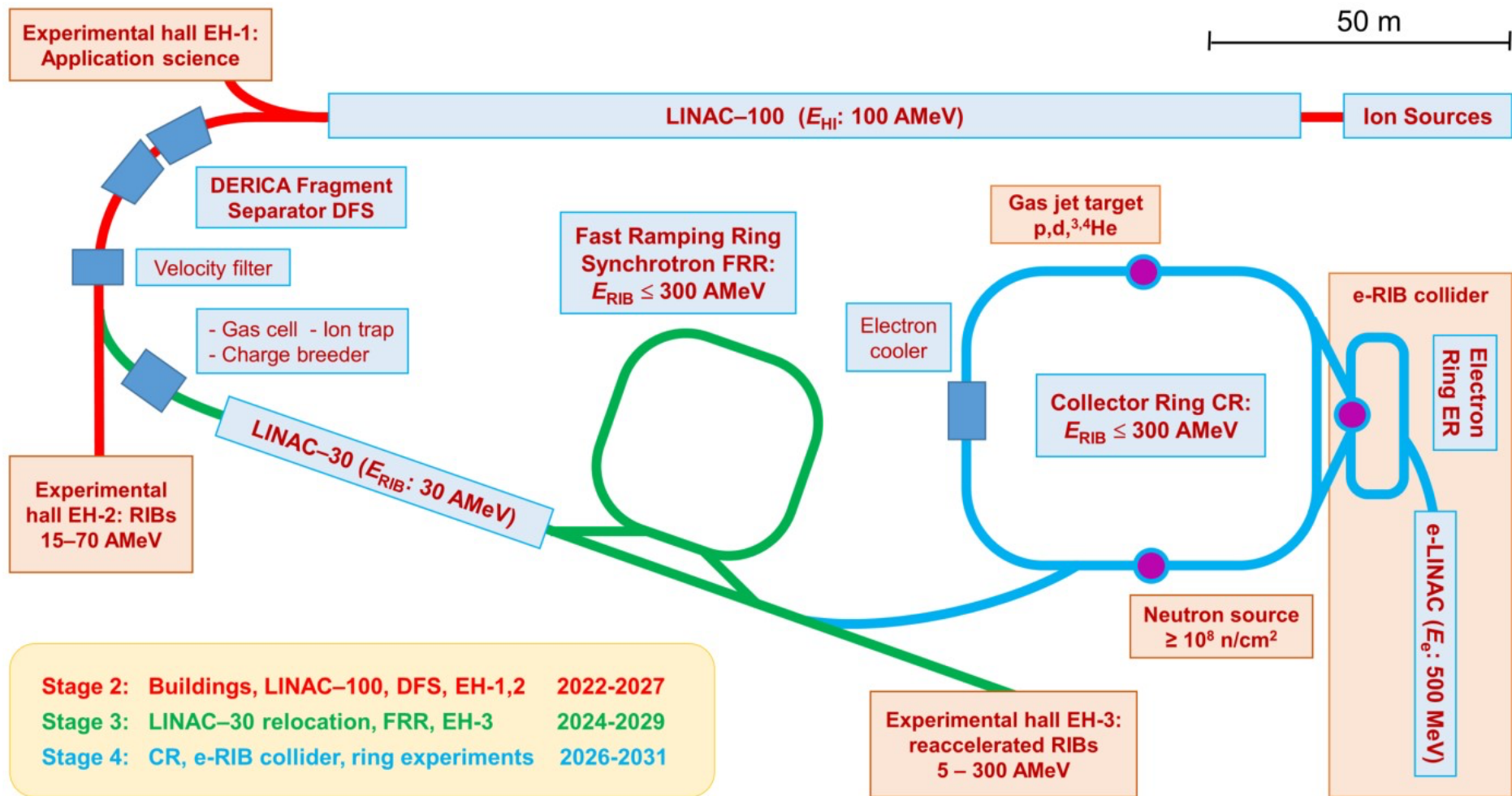
FAIR - Facility for Antiproton and Ion Research



HIAF: General description – Main components



DERICA Project

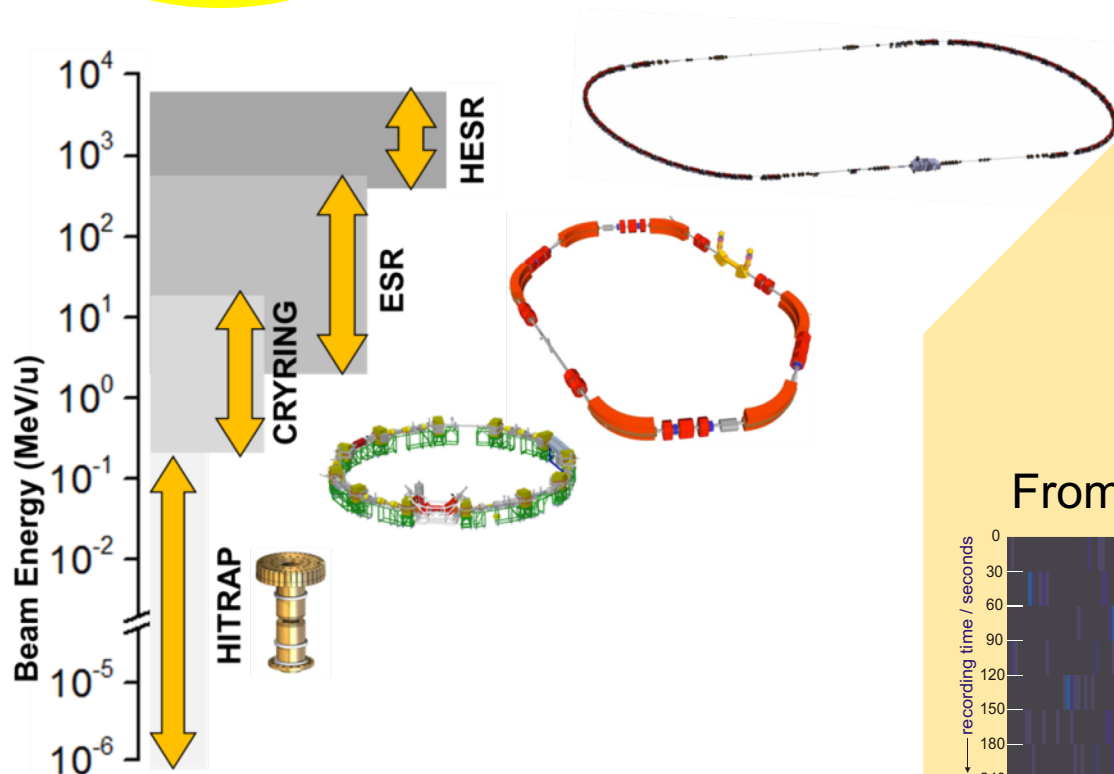


Ion Beam Facilities / Trapping & Storage

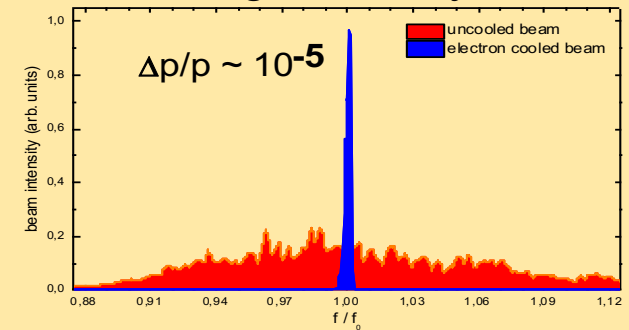
Worldwide
Unique !

Stored and Cooled

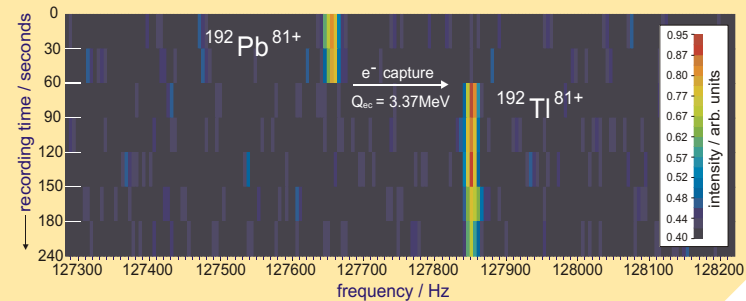
Highly-Charged Ions (e.g. U^{92+}) and Exotic Nuclei
From Rest to Relativistic Energies (up to 4.9 GeV/u)



Cooling: The Key for Precision

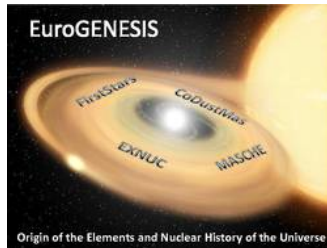


From Single Ions to Highest Intensities

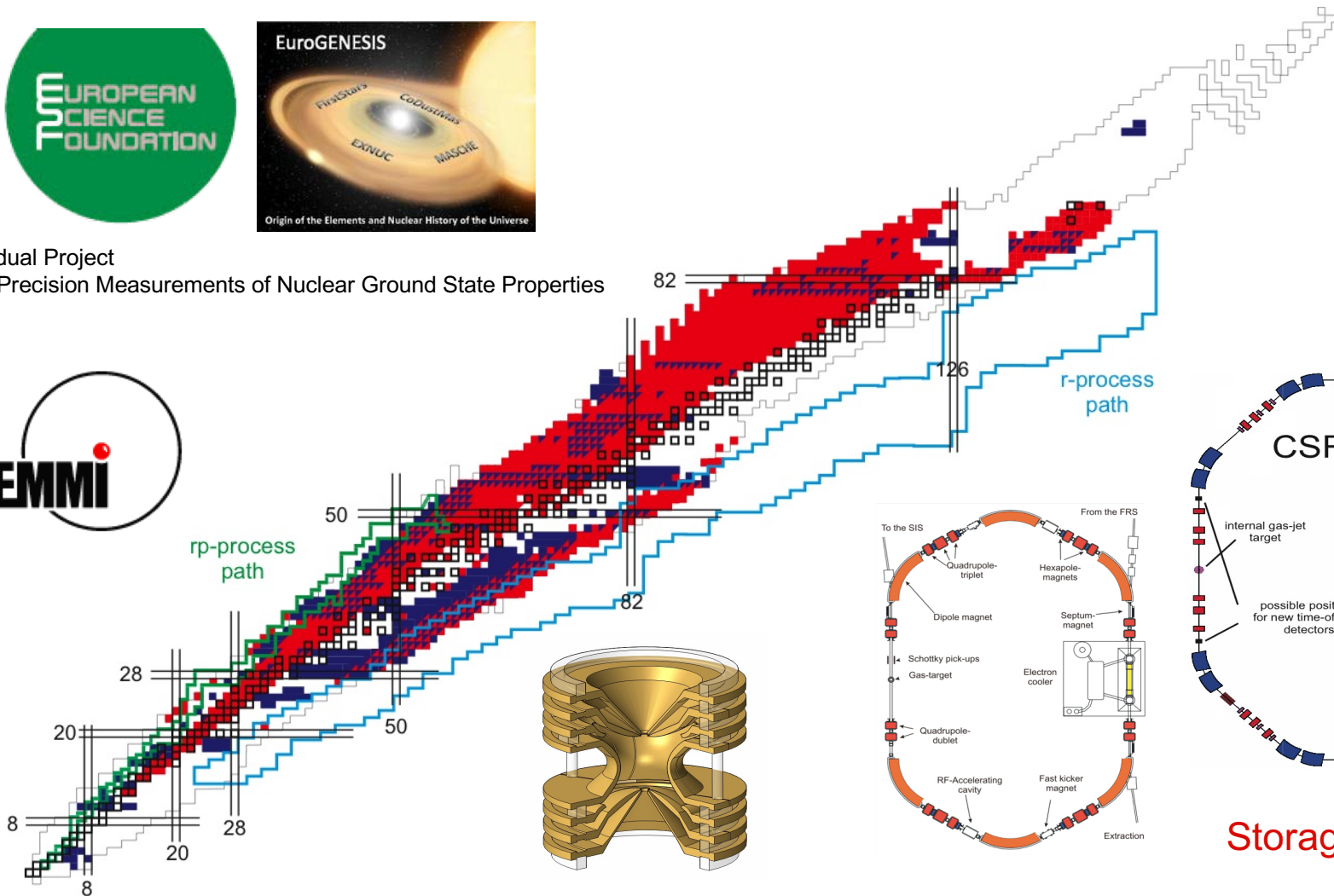


Courtesy Thomas Stöhlker

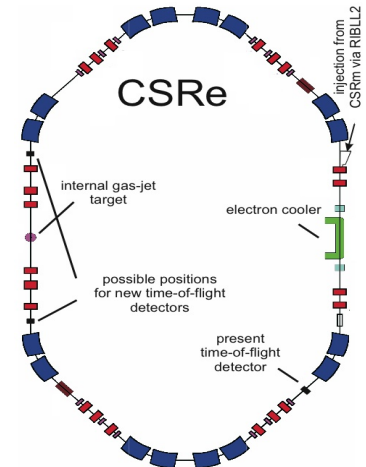
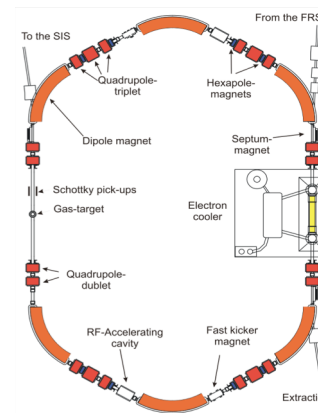
Direct Mass Measurements on the Chart of the Nuclides



Individual Project
High-Precision Measurements of Nuclear Ground State Properties

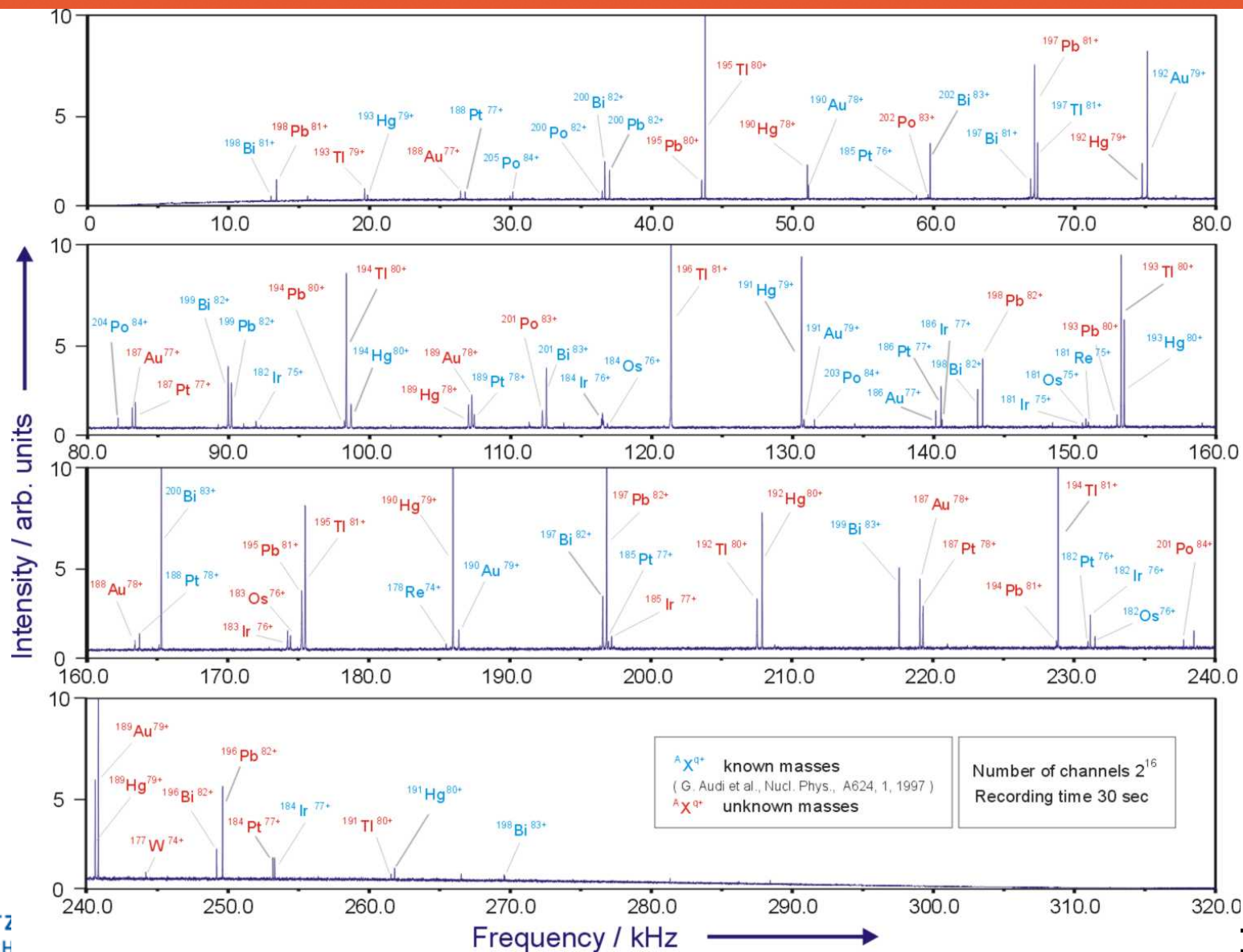


Penning Traps

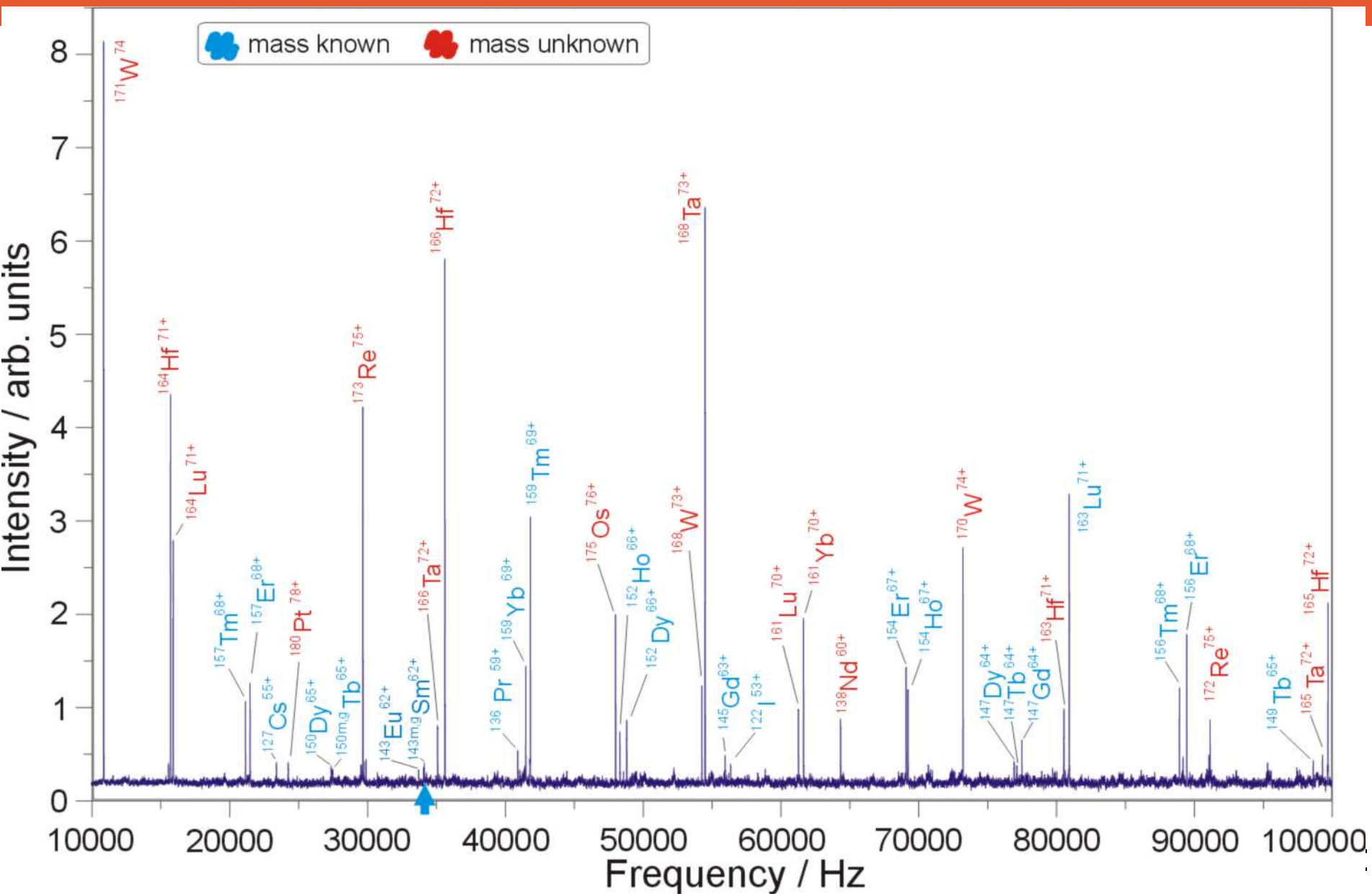


Storage Rings

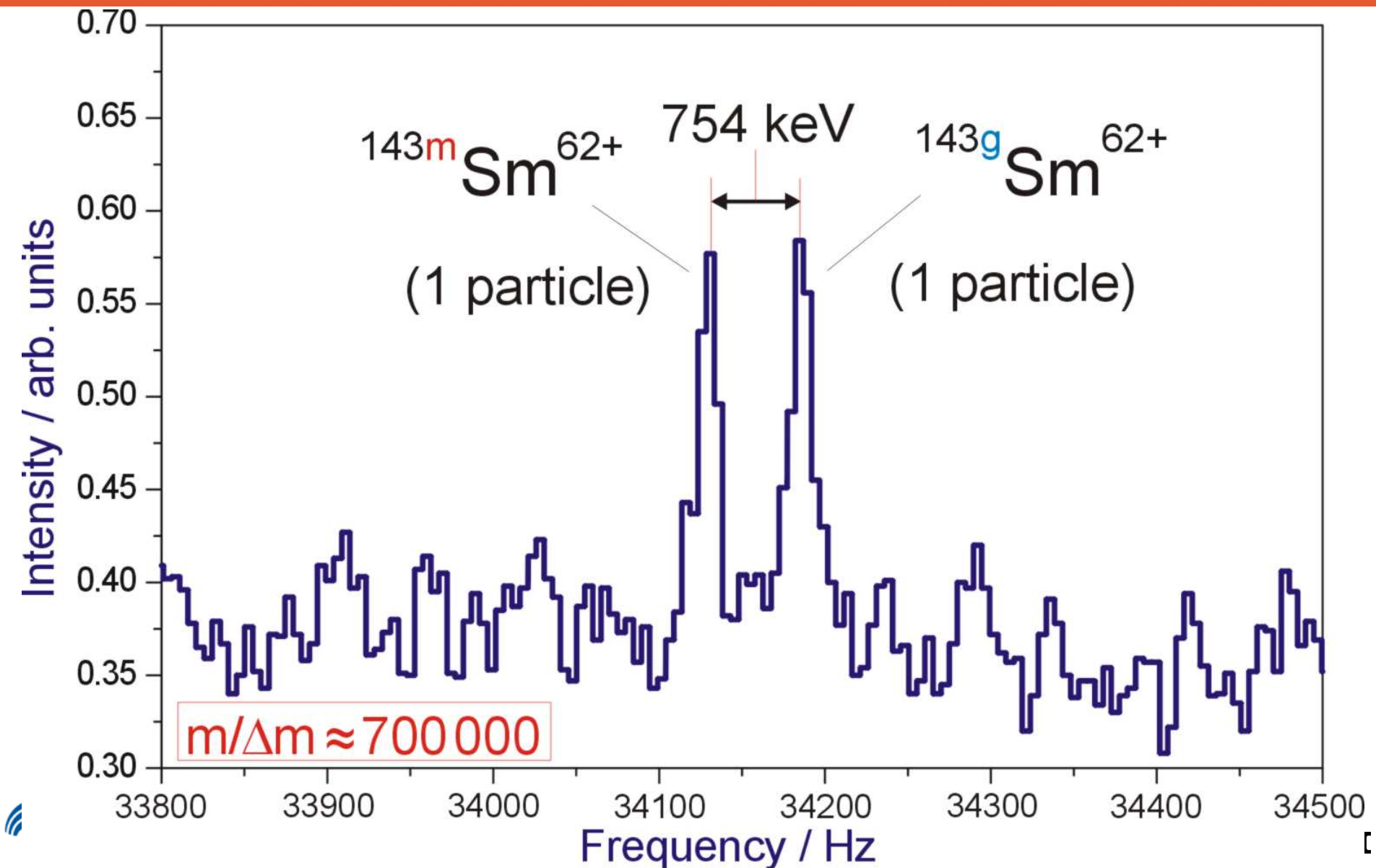
SMS: Broad Band Frequency Spectra



SMS: Broad Band Frequency Spectra

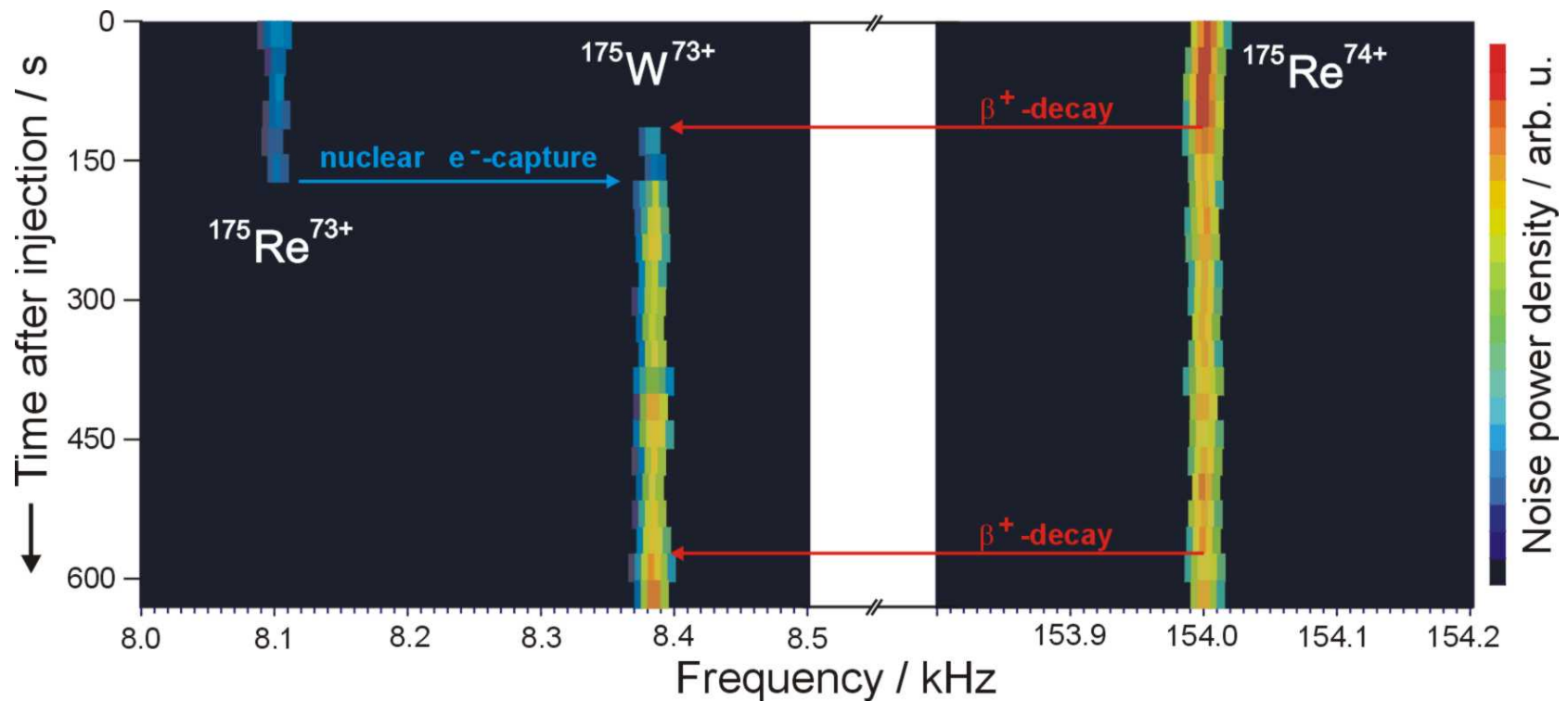


SMS: Broad Band Frequency Spectra



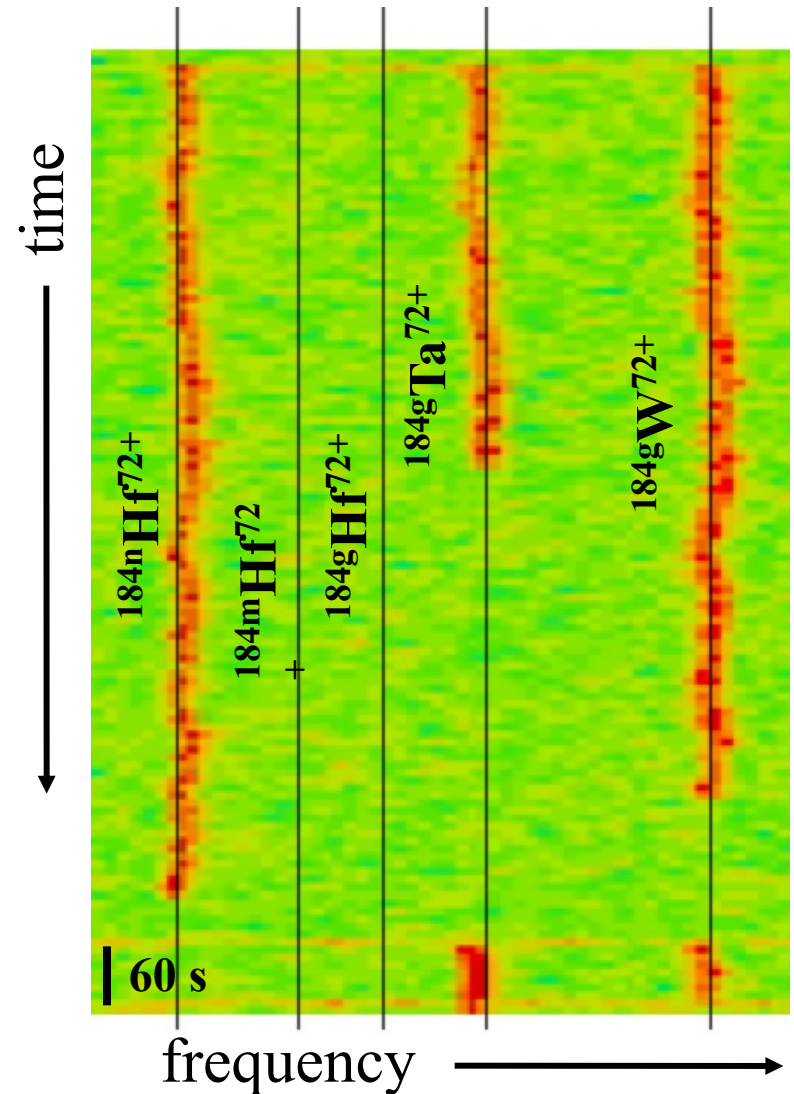
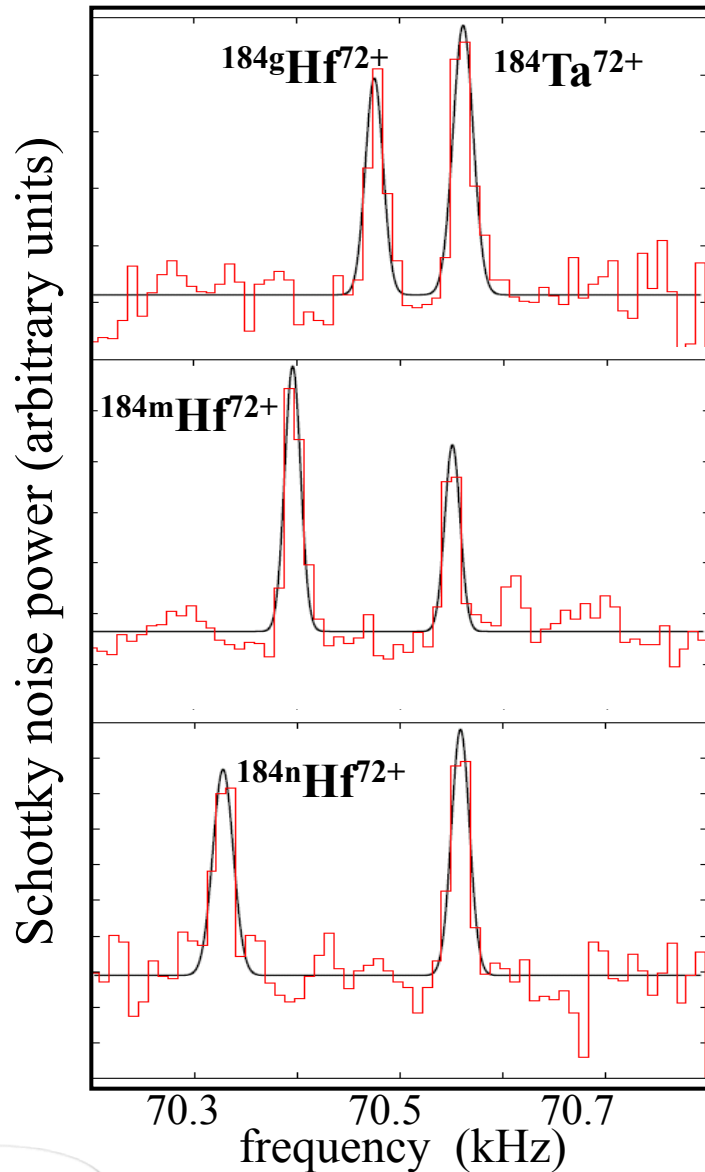
Nuclear Decays of Stored Single Ions

Time-resolved SMS is a perfect tool to study decays in the ESR



EC, β^+ , β^- , bound-state β , and IT decays were observed

Discovery of ^{184n}Hf Isomer



Physics cases

⇒ "Stellar lifetimes of SN isotopes"

Mixed decay isotopes

Al 26
6,35 s
 $7,16 \cdot 10^5$ a
 β^+ 3,2
 β^+ 1,2
 γ 1809;
1130...

Cl 36
 $3,0 \cdot 10^5$ a
 β^- 0,7
 ϵ ; β^+ ...
no γ
 $\sigma < 10$

CR clocks

Mn 54
312,2 d
 ϵ
 γ 835

Co 56
77,26 d
 ϵ ; β^+ 1,5...
 γ 847; 1238;
2598; 1771;
1038...

Ni 56
6,075 d
 ϵ ; no β^+
 γ 158; 812; 750;
480; 270...

SN isotopes

Ni 59
 $7,5 \cdot 10^4$ a
 ϵ ; β^+ ...
no γ ; σ 77,7
 $\sigma_{n,\alpha}$ 12,3
 $\sigma_{n,p}$ 1,34

Secondary CR
spallation products

Pure EC decay isotopes

Ar 37
35,0 d
 ϵ
no γ
 $\sigma_{n,p}$ 69
 $\sigma_{n,\alpha}$ 1970

V 49
330 d
 ϵ
no γ

CR clocks

Cr 51
27,70 d
 ϵ
 γ 320

Mn 53
 $3,7 \cdot 10^6$ a
 ϵ
no γ
 σ 70

SN isotopes

Ti 44
47,3 a
 ϵ
 γ 78; 68...

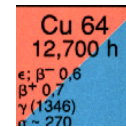
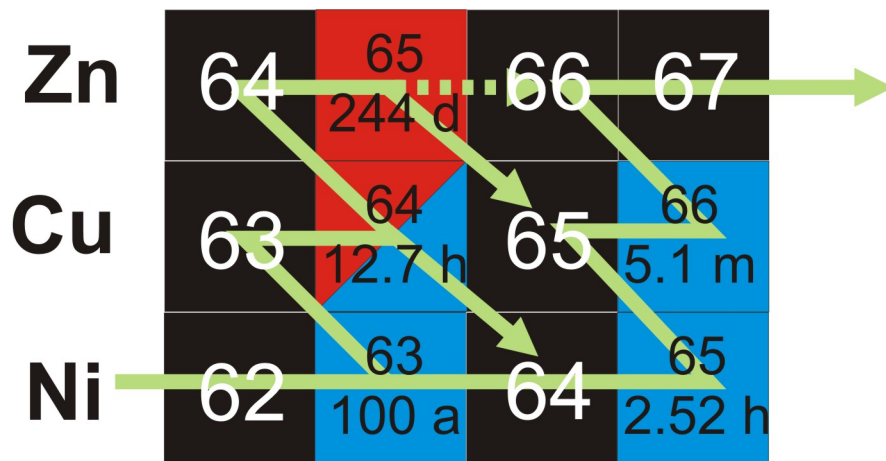
Fe 55
2,73 a
 ϵ
no γ
 σ 13

Co 57
271,79 d
 ϵ
 γ 122; 136; 14

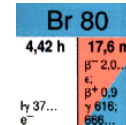
Primary SN isotopes

Mixed EC/ β -decay isotopes: s process

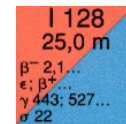
- s-process "branchings"
- Determines how much material is transferred to next isotope
- Interior of stars: high recombination rates but also high temperatures
- $T \approx 30\text{-}1000$ MK



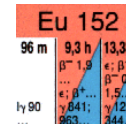
43.9% EC/17.6% β^+



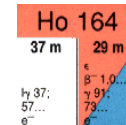
6.1% EC/ 2.2% β^+



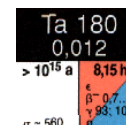
6.9% EC



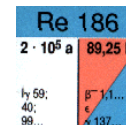
28 (4)% EC
72.1% EC



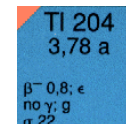
60 (5)% EC



86 (3)% EC

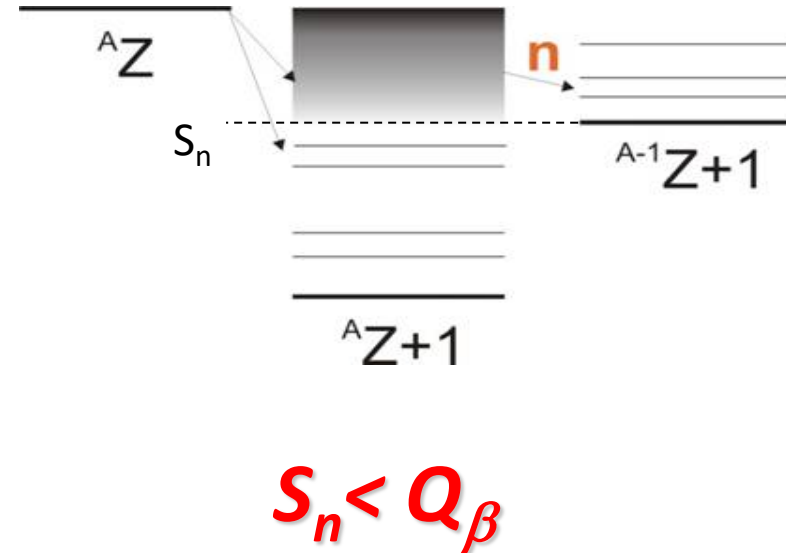
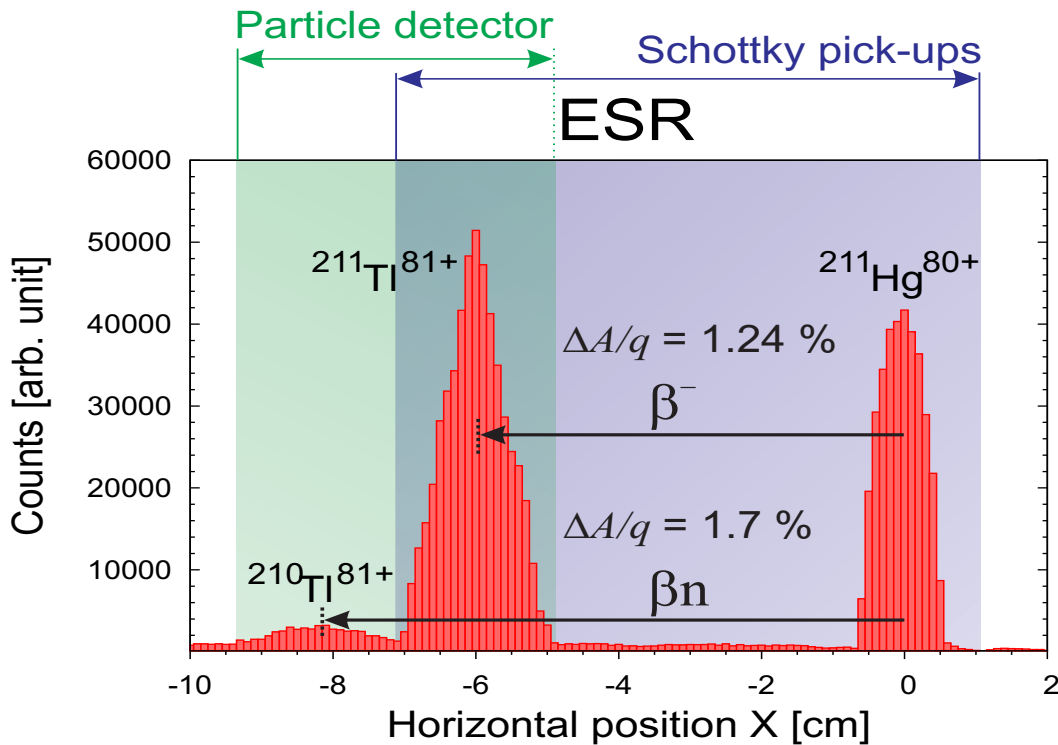


7.47% EC



2.92% EC

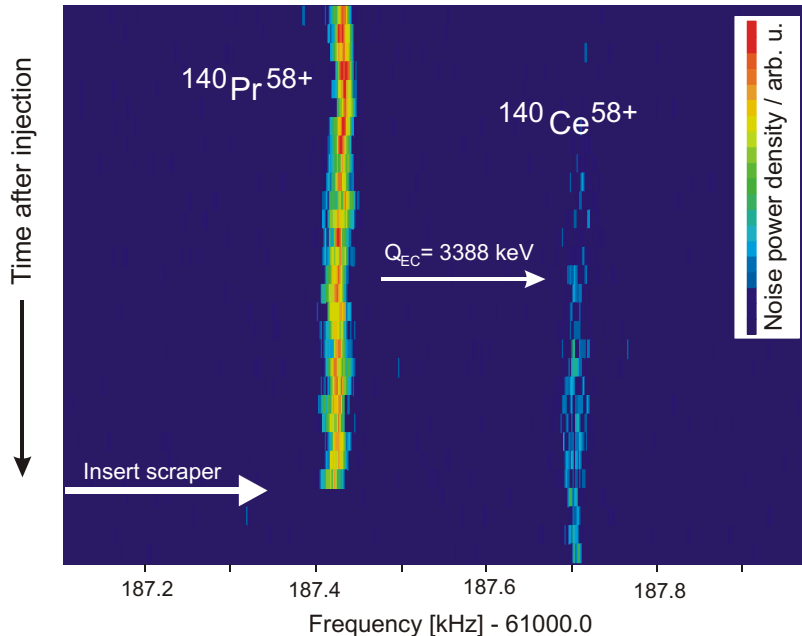
β -delayed neutron emission probability



Important nuclear structure information
 P_n : β -strength above S_n
 $t_{1/2}(^AZ+1)$: sensitive to low-lying β -strength

A. Evdokimov et al., Proc. NIC XI, PoS (NIC XII) 115

Search for Nuclear Excitation in Electron Capture process



CRYRING:

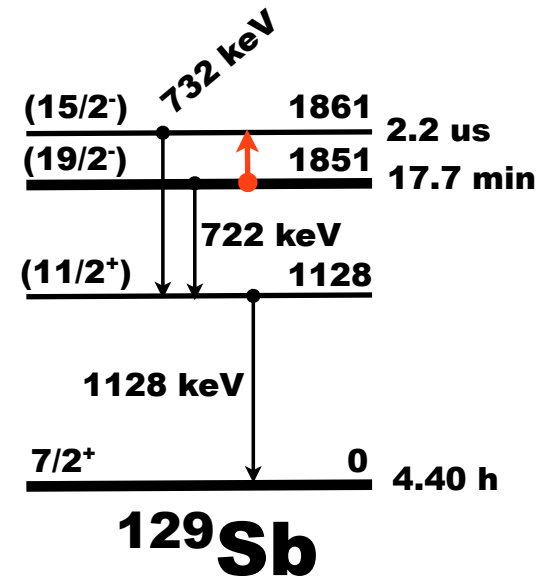
Slowing down to a few 10 keV/u

Fast extraction towards an external
Detection system

ESR:

Ability to prepare
pure isomeric beams

Slowing down to 4 MeV/u



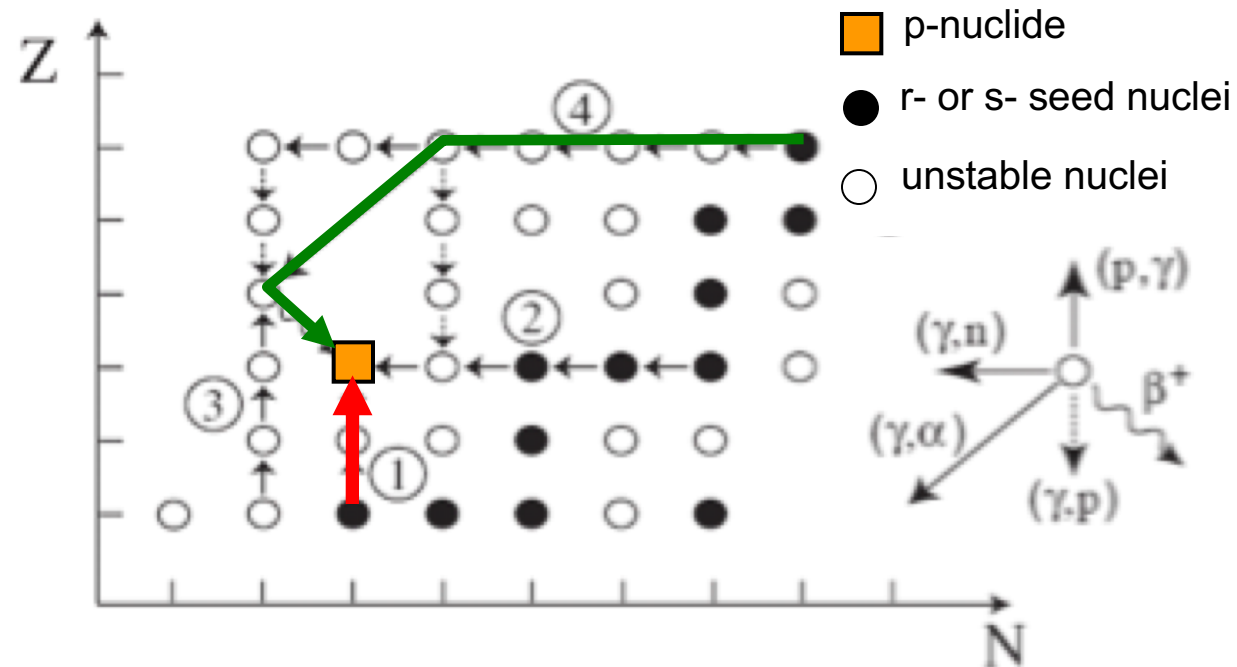
Astrophysics motivation: the p-process

35 stable neutron-deficient isotopes between ^{74}Se and ^{196}Hg

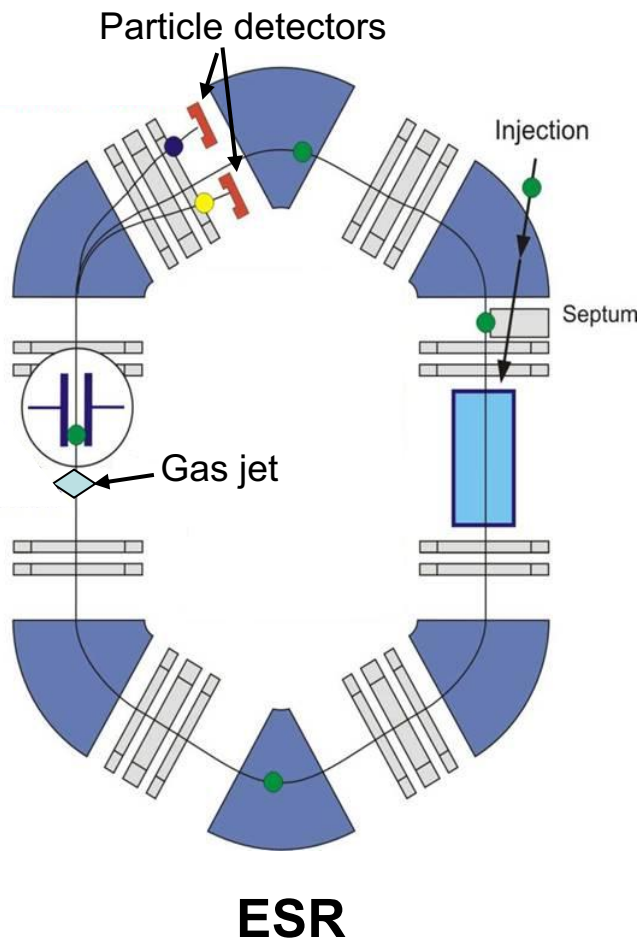
Dominating reactions: (p,γ) for light nuclei;
 (γ,n) , (γ,p) , (γ,α) and β^+ decays for heavier nuclei

Temperatures of $2\text{--}3 \times 10^9$ K during time scales of a few seconds are required
(type II supernovae explosions)

Network calculations
more than 2000 nuclei
(mostly unstable)
more than 20000 reactions



Reaction studies in a storage ring



High revolution frequency

→ high luminosity even with thin targets

Detection of ions via in-ring particle detectors

→ low background, high efficiency

Well-known charge-exchange rates

→ in-situ luminosity monitor

Ultra-thin windowless gas targets

→ excellent resolution

Applicable to radioactive nuclei

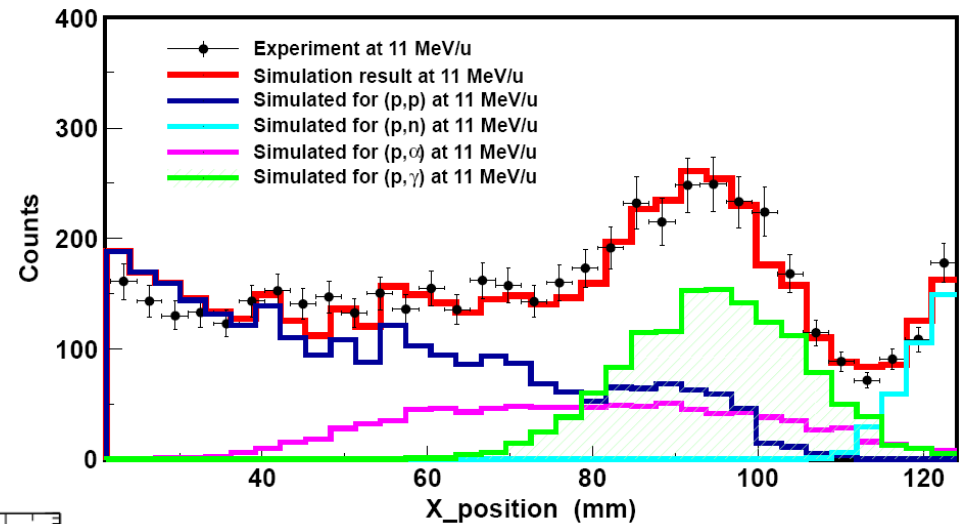
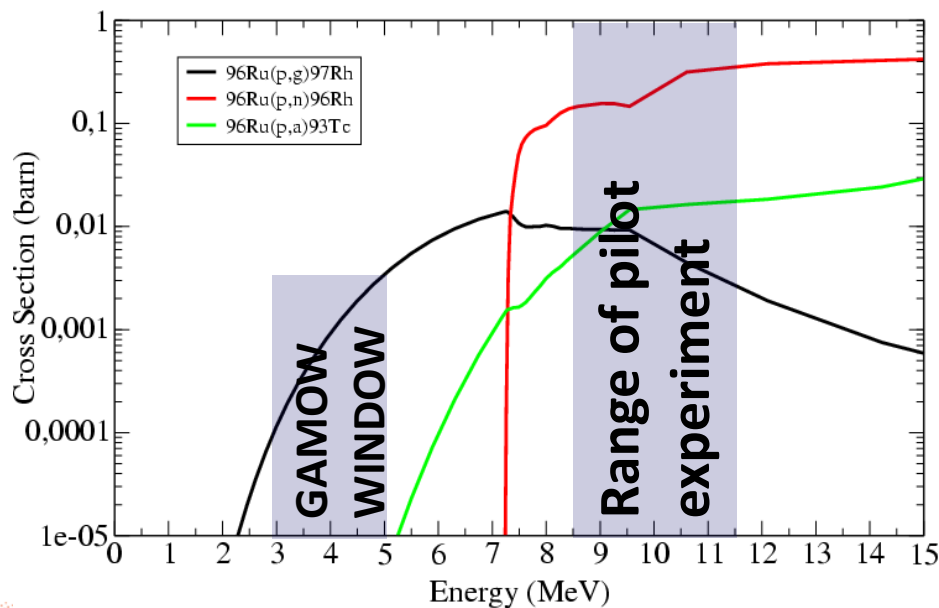


$^{96}\text{Ru}(p,g)^{97}\text{Rh}$ Experiment at the ESR

Slowing down to ~ 10 MeV/u

$^{96}\text{Ru}(p,g)^{97}\text{Rh}$

Above (p,n) threshold



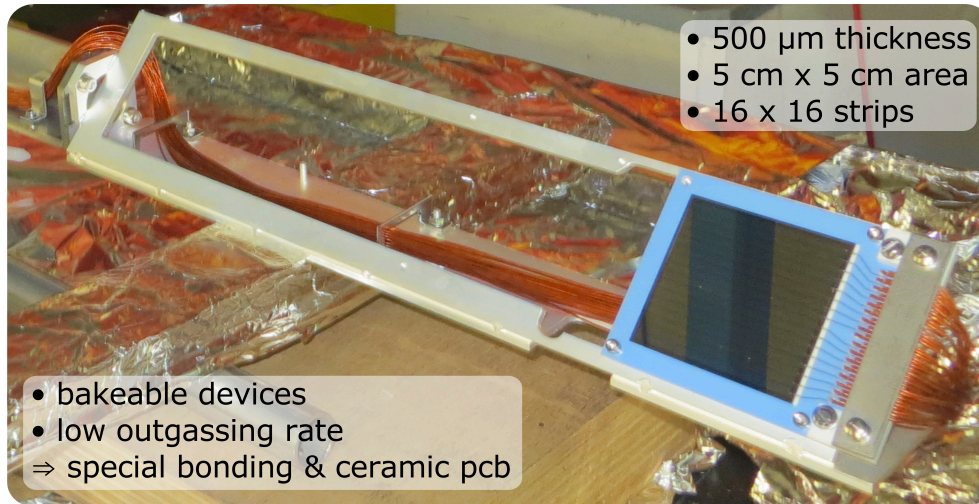
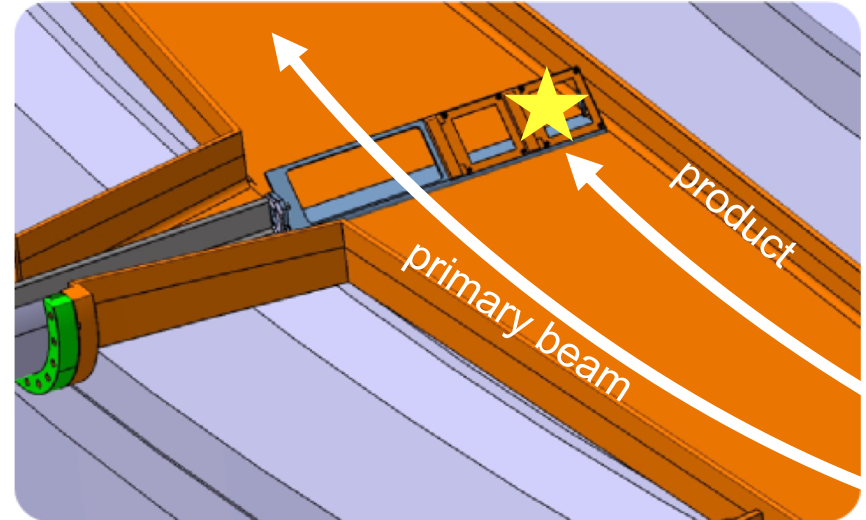
$$\sigma_{PG} \sim 4.0 \text{ mb}$$

(Non-smoker: 3.5 mb)

B. Mei et al, PRC 92 (2015) 35803

$^{124}\text{Xe}(p,g)^{125}\text{Cs}$ Experiment at the ESR

Double-sided silicon strip detector installed directly into the UHV of the ESR



- 500 μm thickness
- 5 cm x 5 cm area
- 16 x 16 strips

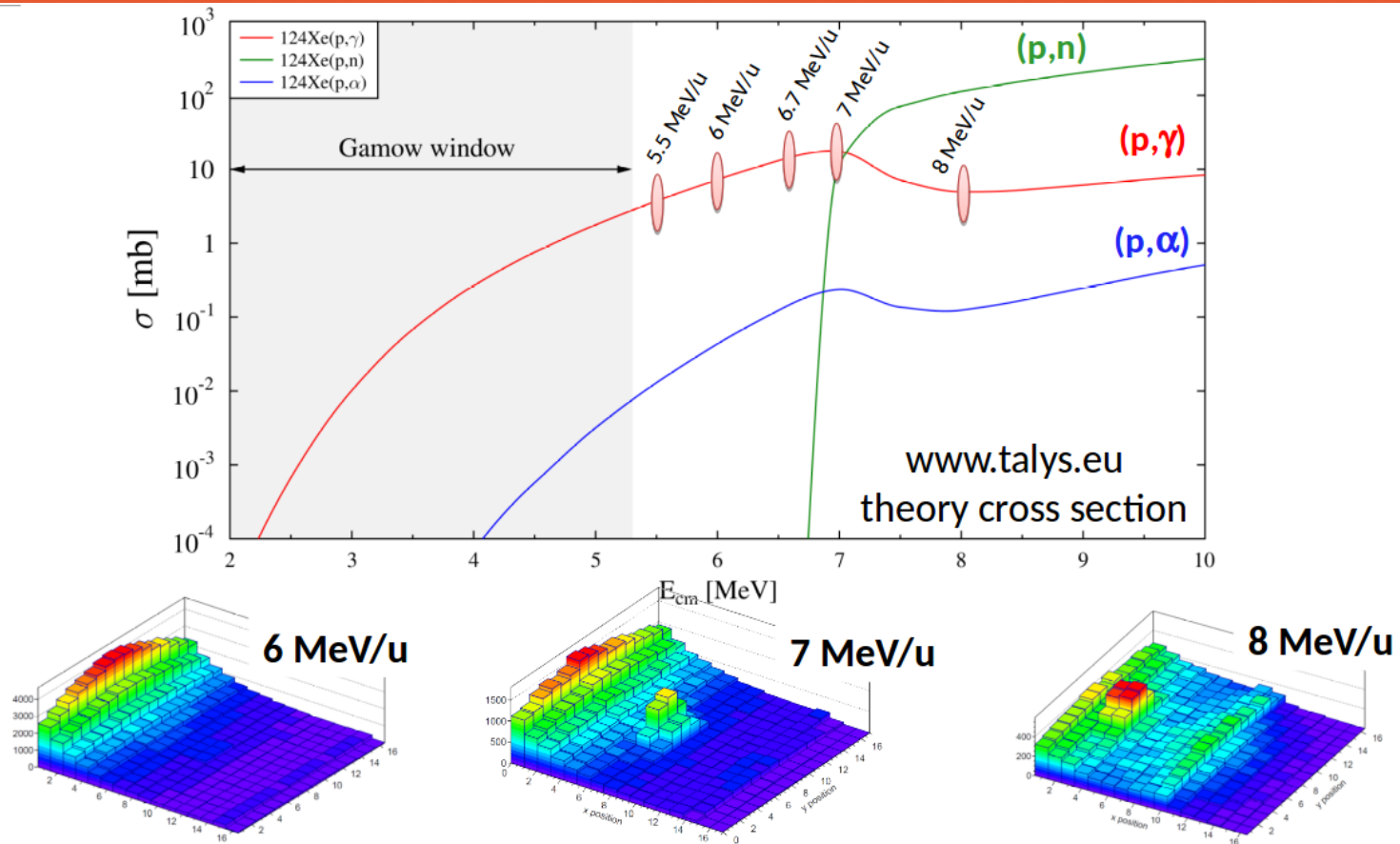
- bakeable devices
 - low outgassing rate
- ⇒ special bonding & ceramic pcb



Federal Ministry
of Education
and Research

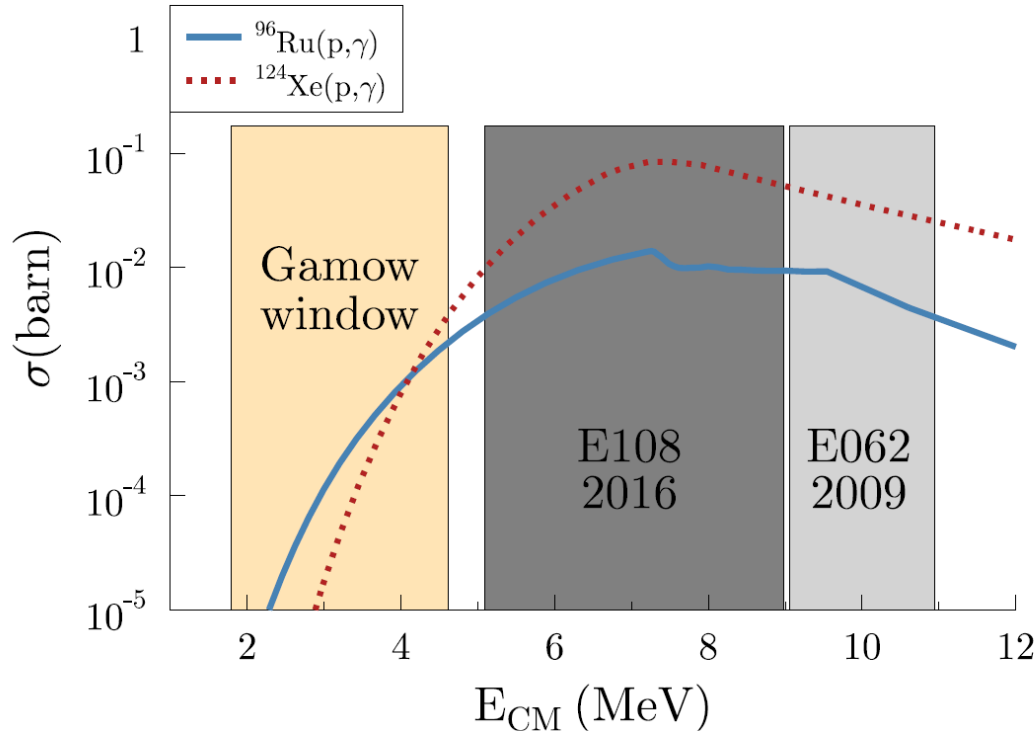


The $^{124}\text{Xe}(p, \gamma) ^{125}\text{Cs}$ experiment - Data analysis



- successful measurement of the proton-capture products
- by decreasing the beam energy:
 - ⇒ cross section of (p, γ) decreases
 - ⇒ background increases

Future measurements



E062 M. Heil et al.
E108 R. Reifarth et al.



E127 R. Reifarth et al.

*Regarding the proposal "Measurements of proton-induced reaction rates on radioactive isotopes for the astrophysical p process" (Proposal E127), the G-PAC recommends this proposal with **highest priority (A)** and that **15 shifts of main beam time** be allocated for this measurement.*

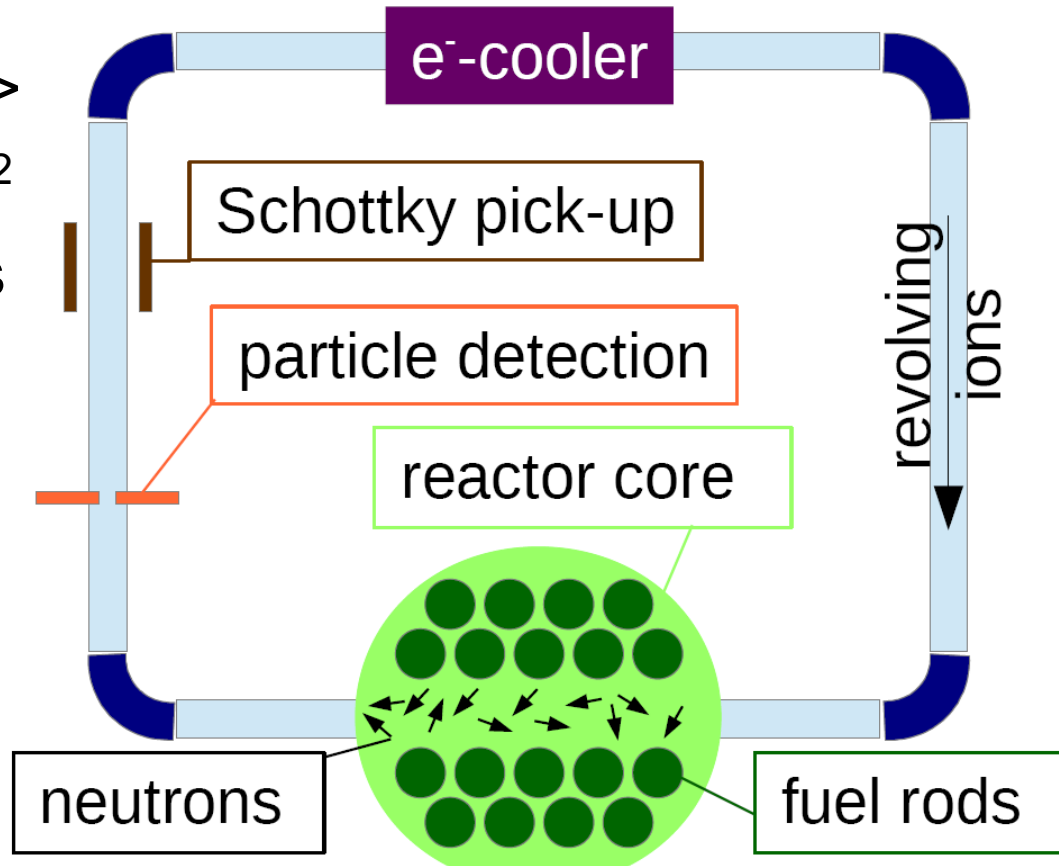
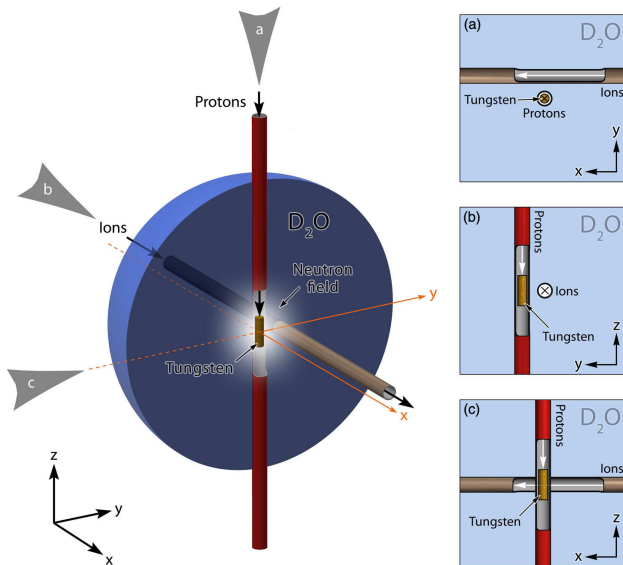
Neutron captures in inverse kinematics

Neutron flux: 10^{14} n/cm²/s →

Neutron target: $2 \cdot 10^{10}$ n/cm²

10^7 ions, 1 MHz: 10^{13} ions/s

Counts per day: $20 \sigma / \text{mb}$



Reifarh & Litvinov , Phys. Rev ST Accelerator and Beams, 17 (2014) 014701

Reifarh et al., Phys. Rev ST Accelerator and Beams, 20 (2017) 044701

Where and how was gold cooked?

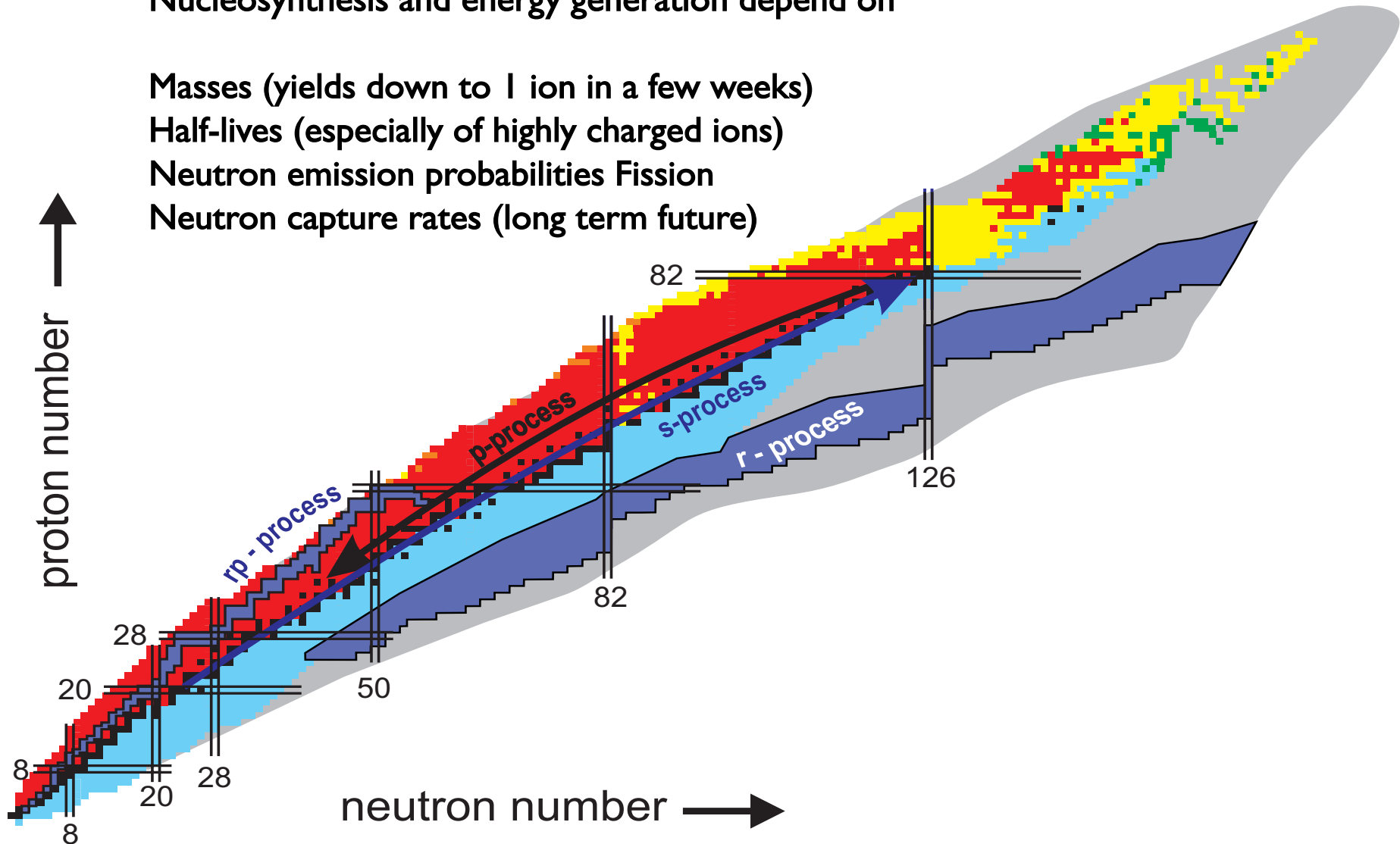
Nucleosynthesis and energy generation depend on

Masses (yields down to 1 ion in a few weeks)

Half-lives (especially of highly charged ions)

Neutron emission probabilities Fission

Neutron capture rates (long term future)

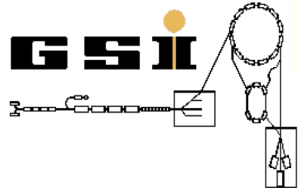


Many-many thanks to all colleagues from all over the world !!!



中国科学院近代物理研究所
Institute of Modern Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences

HIC
for FAIR
Helmholtz International Center



THE
AUSTRALIAN
NATIONAL
UNIVERSITY



筑波大学



UNIVERSITY OF
LIVERPOOL



GOETHE
UNIVERSITÄT
FRANKFURT AM MAIN



KATHOLIEKE UNIVERSITEIT
LEUVEN

UWS UNIVERSITY OF THE
WEST of SCOTLAND

The University of Edinburgh
Influencing the world since 1583

JYVÄSKYLÄN YLIOPISTO
UNIVERSITY OF JYVÄSKYLÄ



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mainz

Saitama University

UNIVERSITY OF
SURREY



THE UNIVERSITY of York