



INDIRECT REACTION STUDIES FOR ASTROPHYSICS AT CMU

Georgios Perdikakis, Central Michigan University



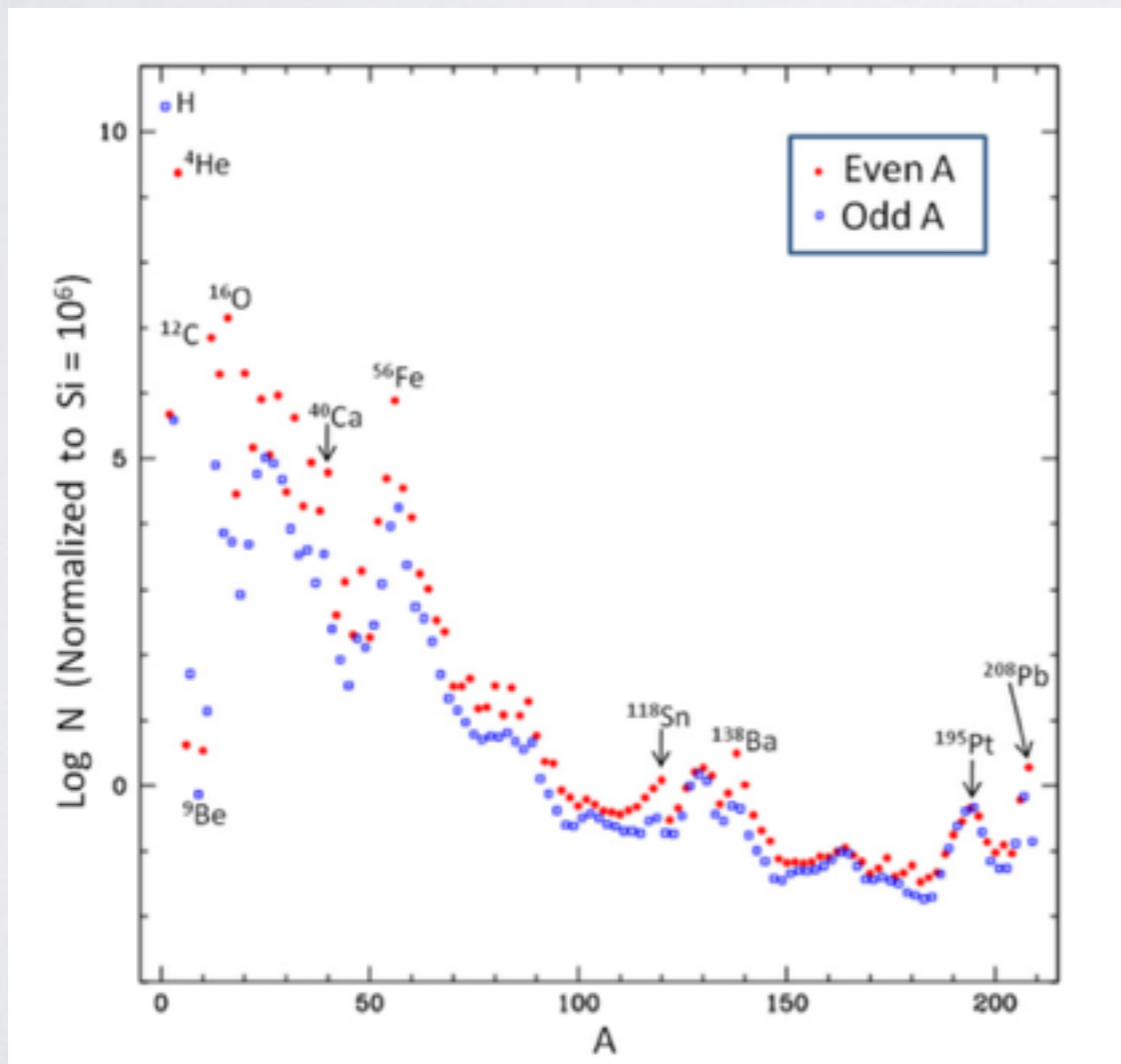
OUTLINE

Motivation

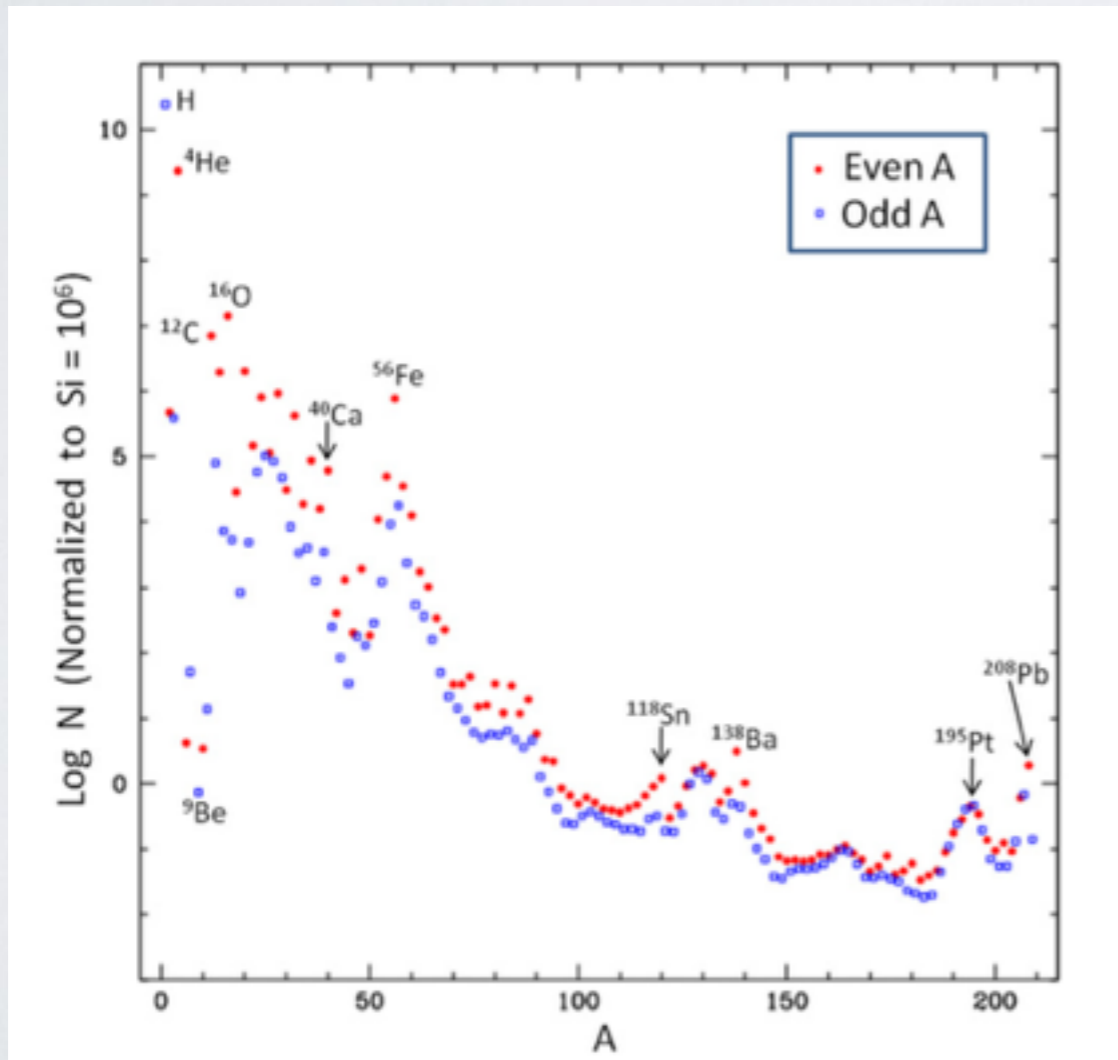
Reaction studies with light nuclei for r-process

Reaction studies for vp-process

Summary

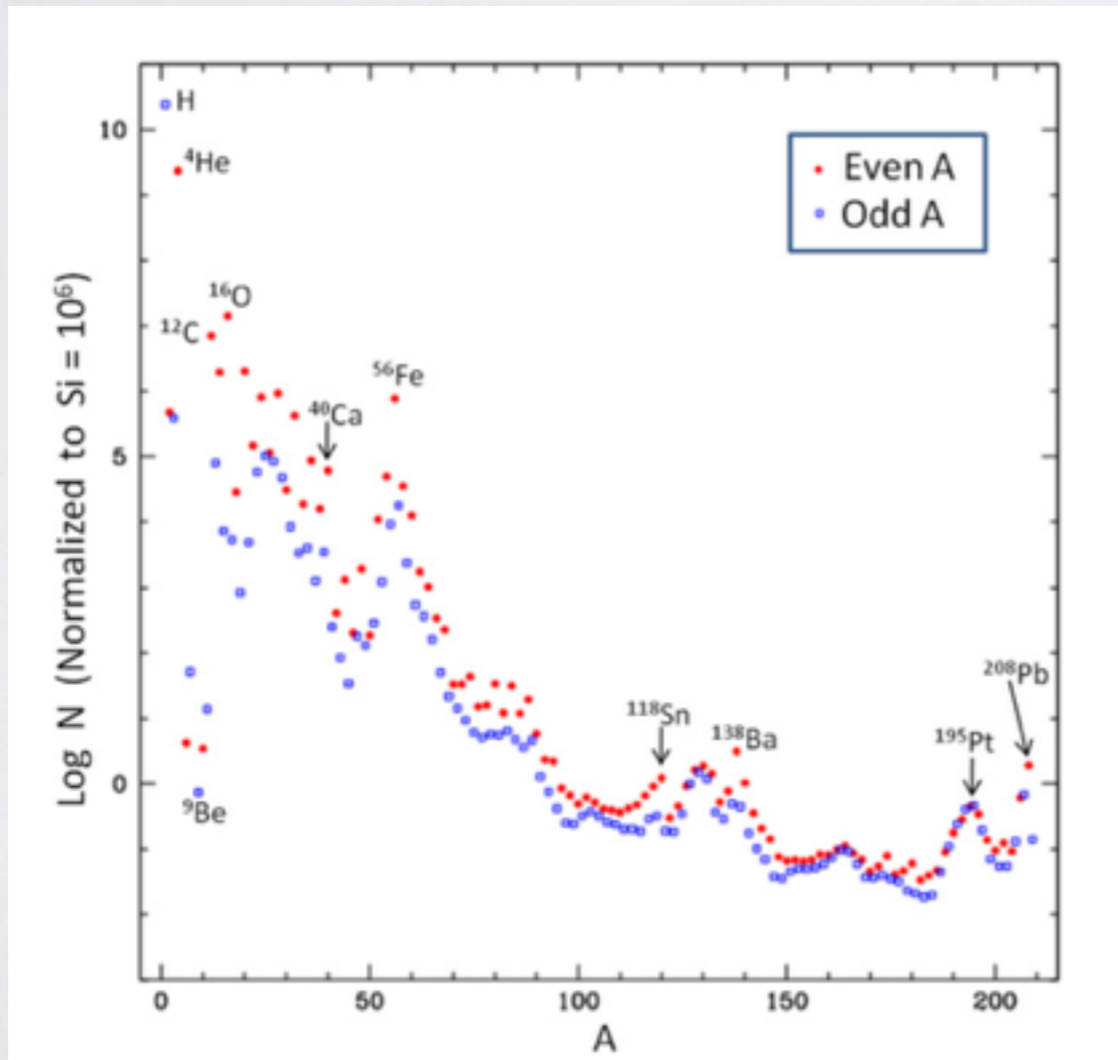


IS THERE AN R PROCESS?



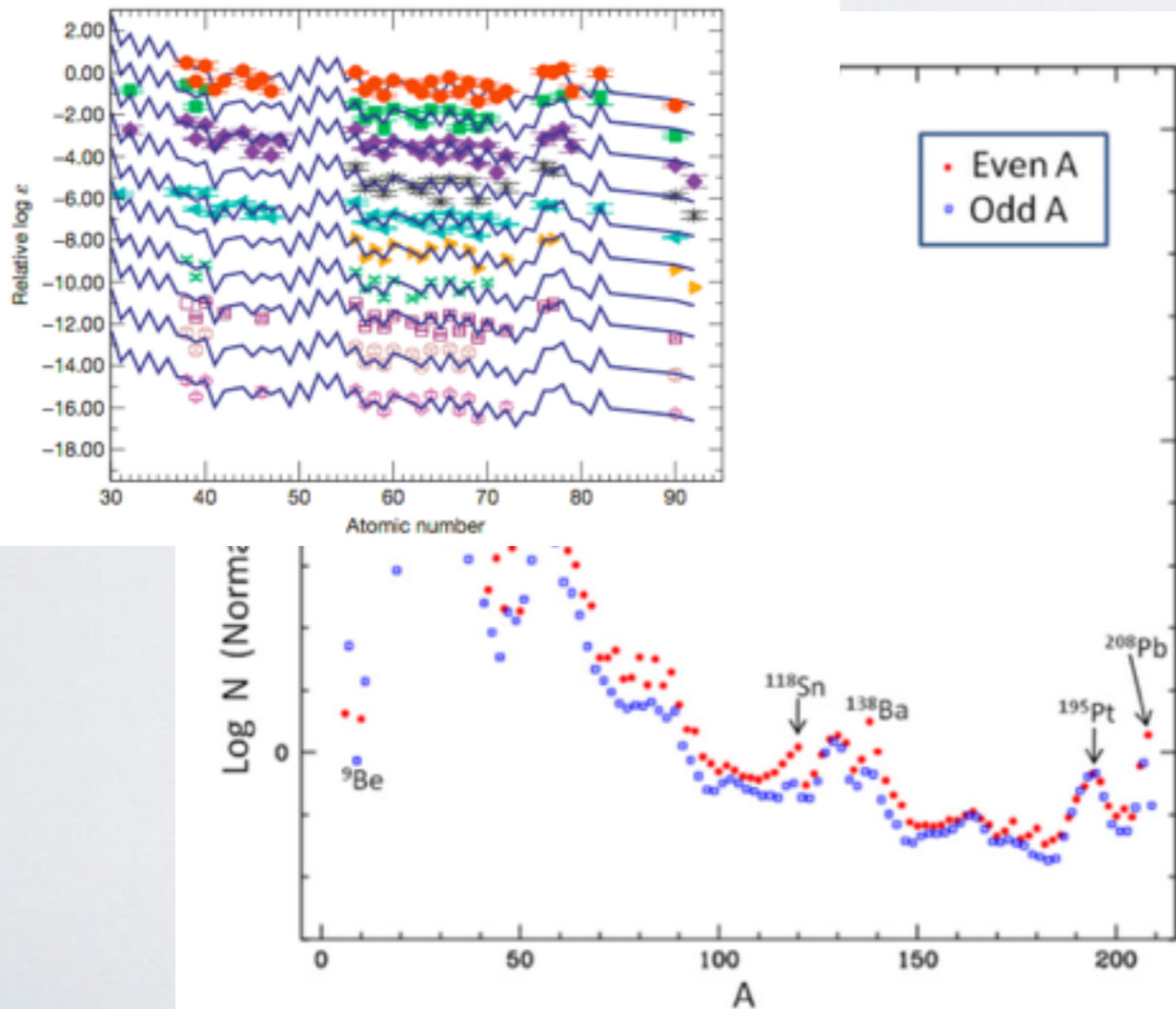
IS THERE AN R PROCESS?

WHERE IS THE R PROCESS?



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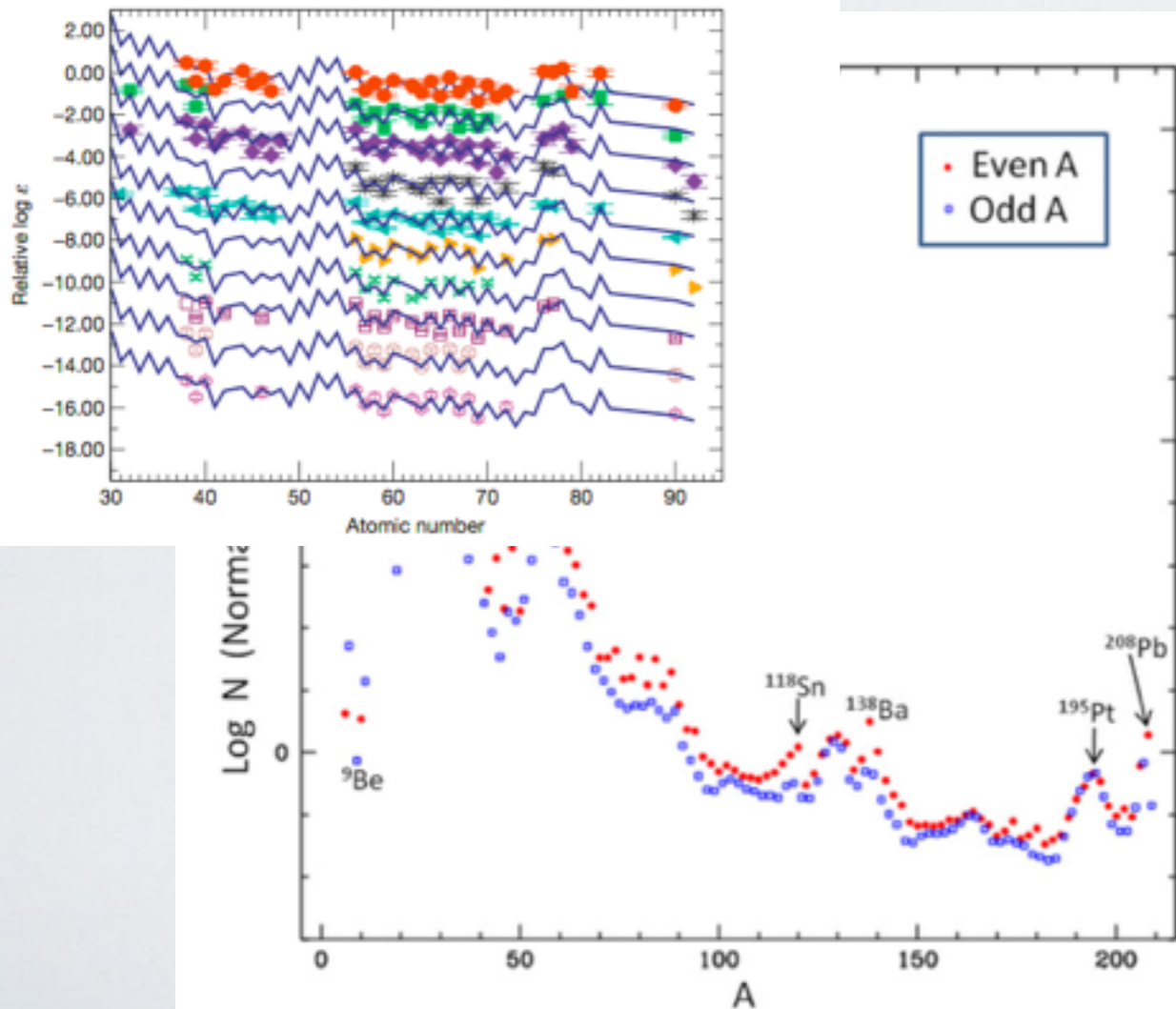
WHERE IS THE R PROCESS?



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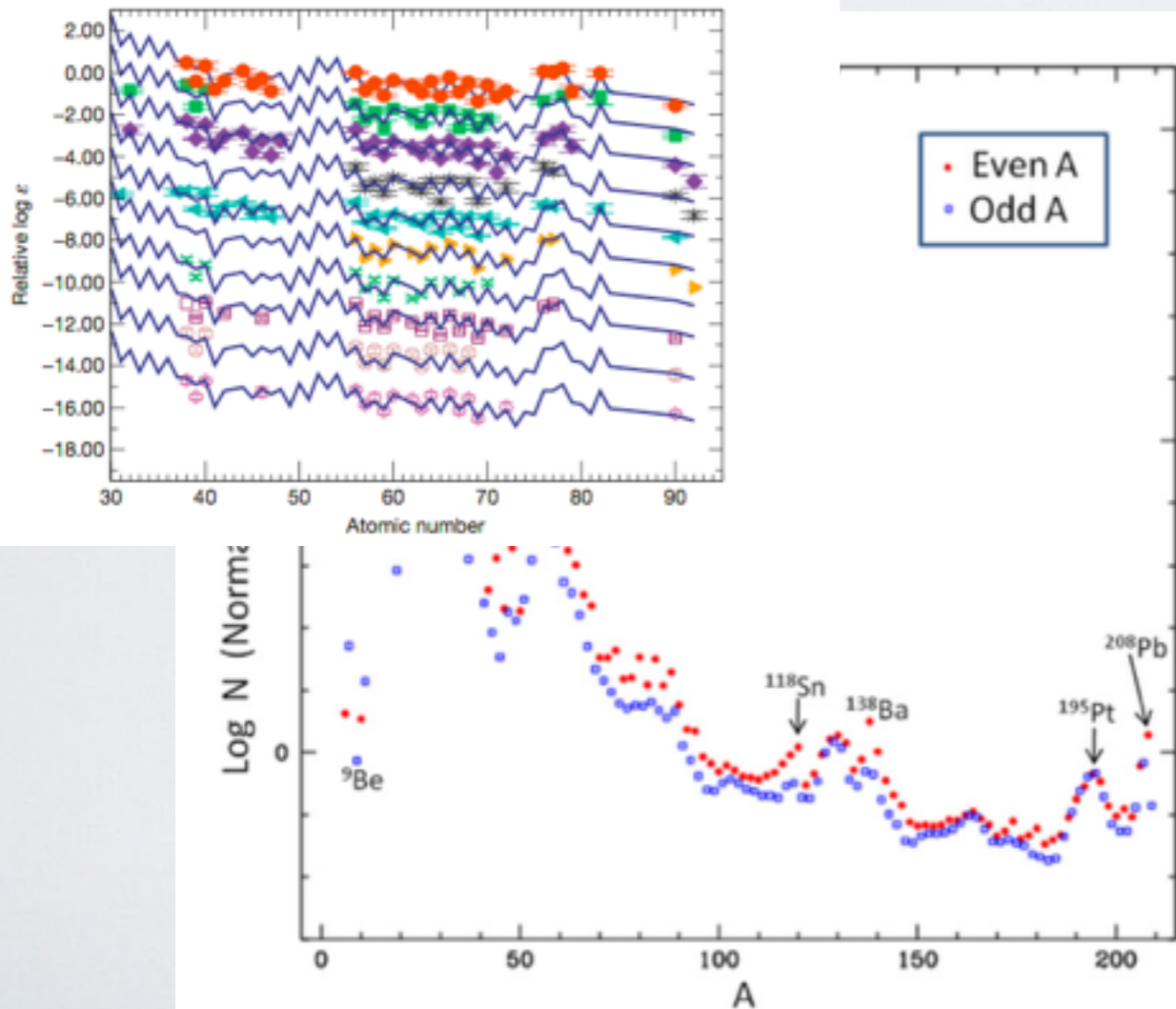
WHAT (ELSE) IS THERE?



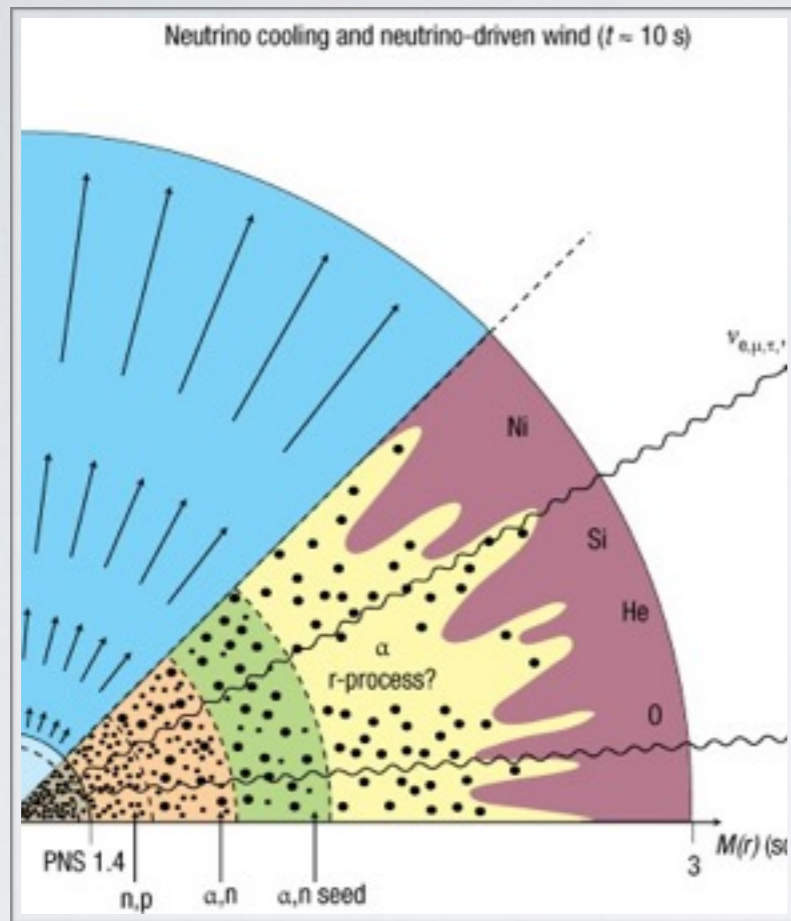
IS THERE AN R PROCESS?

WHERE IS THE R PROCESS?

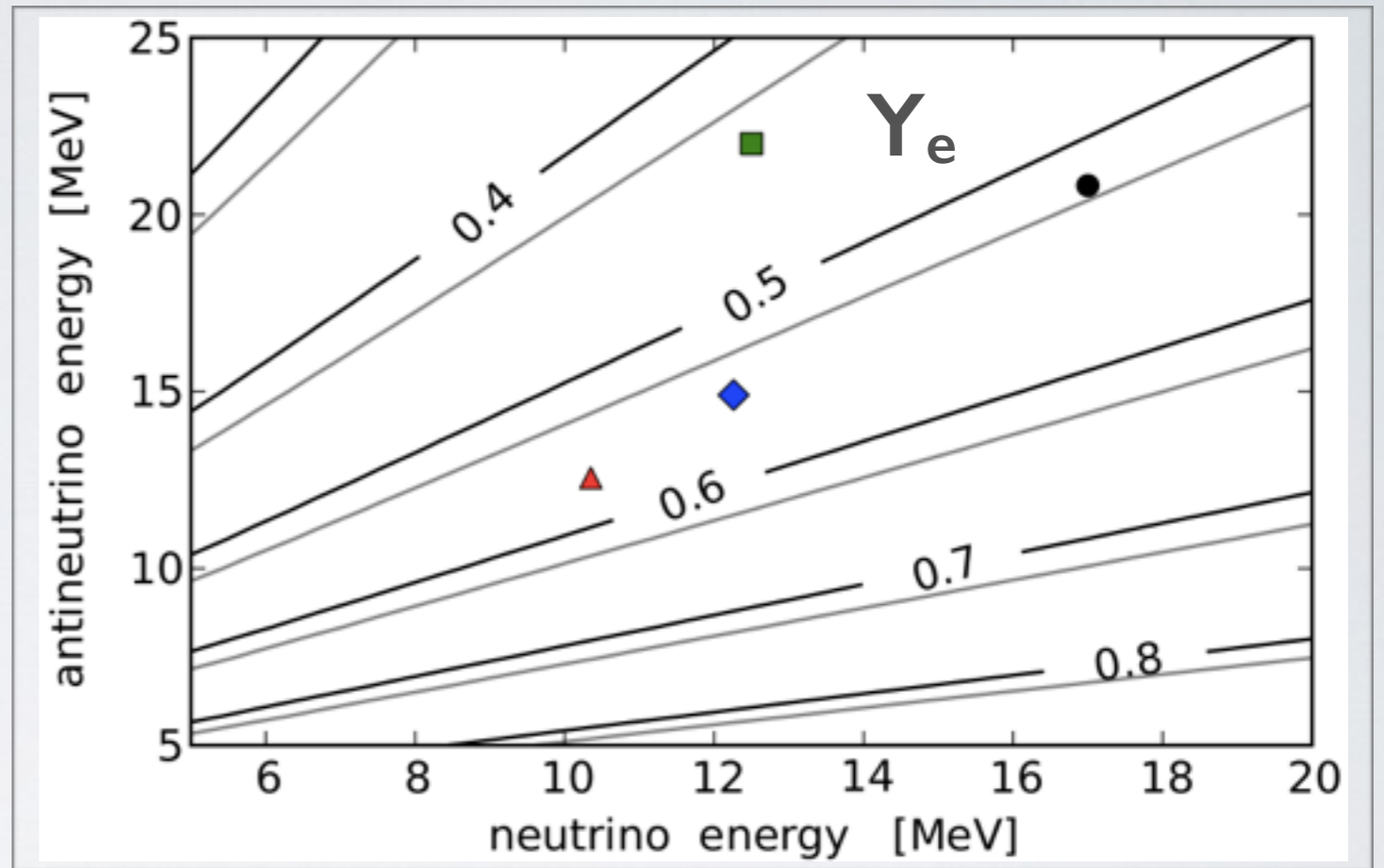
WHAT (ELSE) IS THERE?



NEUTRINO DRIVEN WIND



S. Woosley, H.T. Janka, 2005



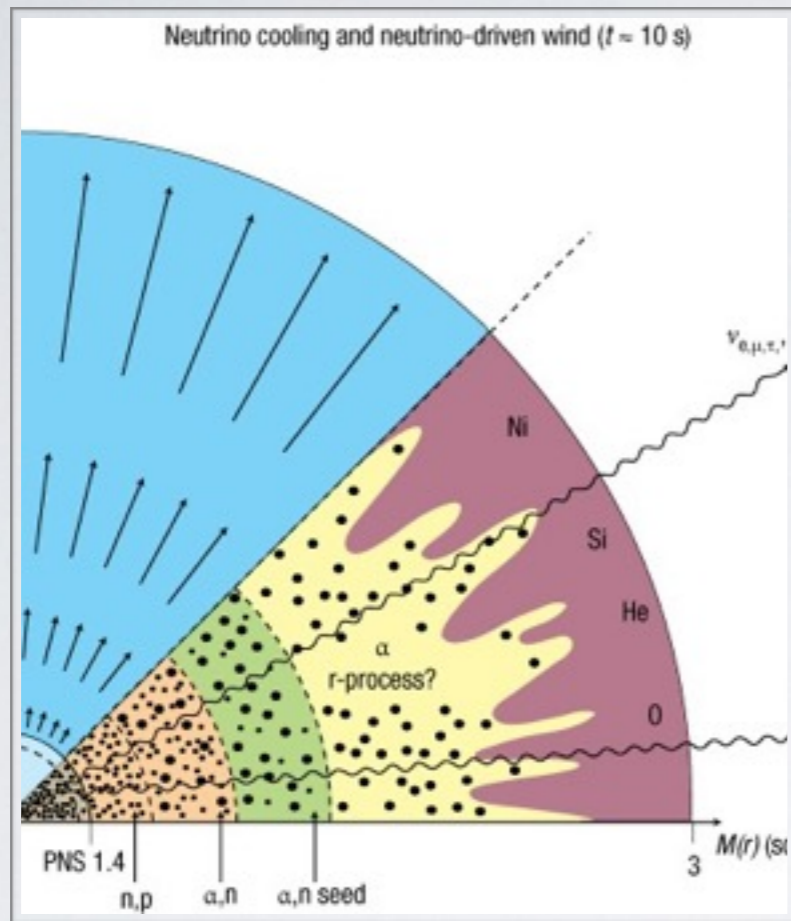
A. Arcones, and F.K Thielemann, 2013

$$Y_e = \frac{p}{n+p} \approx \left(1 + \frac{L_{\bar{\nu}_e}}{L_{\nu_e}} \times \frac{\epsilon_{\bar{\nu}_e} - 2\Delta + 1.2\Delta^2/\epsilon_{\bar{\nu}_e}}{\epsilon_{\nu_e} + 2\Delta + 1.2\Delta^2/\epsilon_{\nu_e}}\right),$$

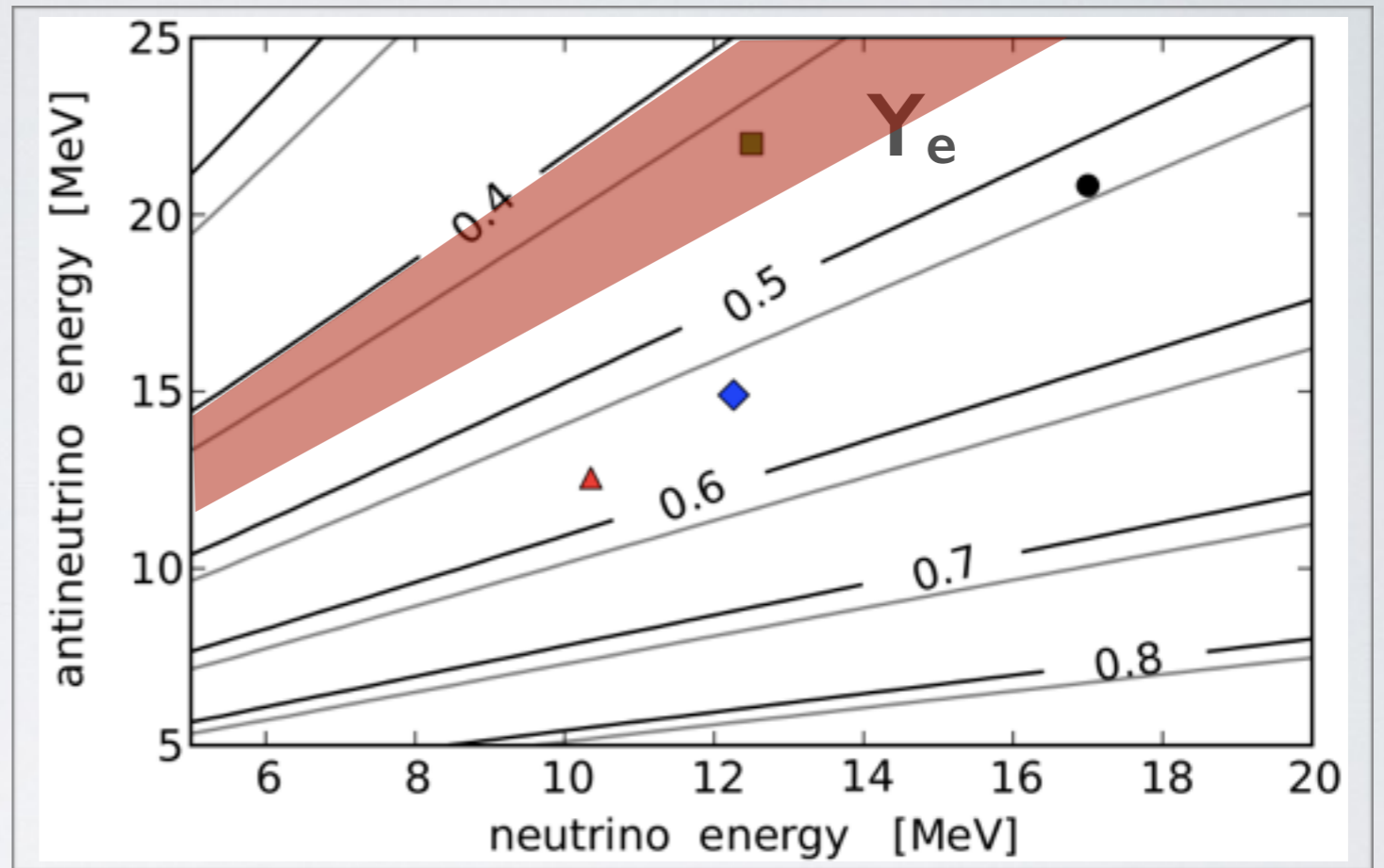
$Y_e < 0.5$, Neutron rich

$Y_e > 0.5$, Proton rich

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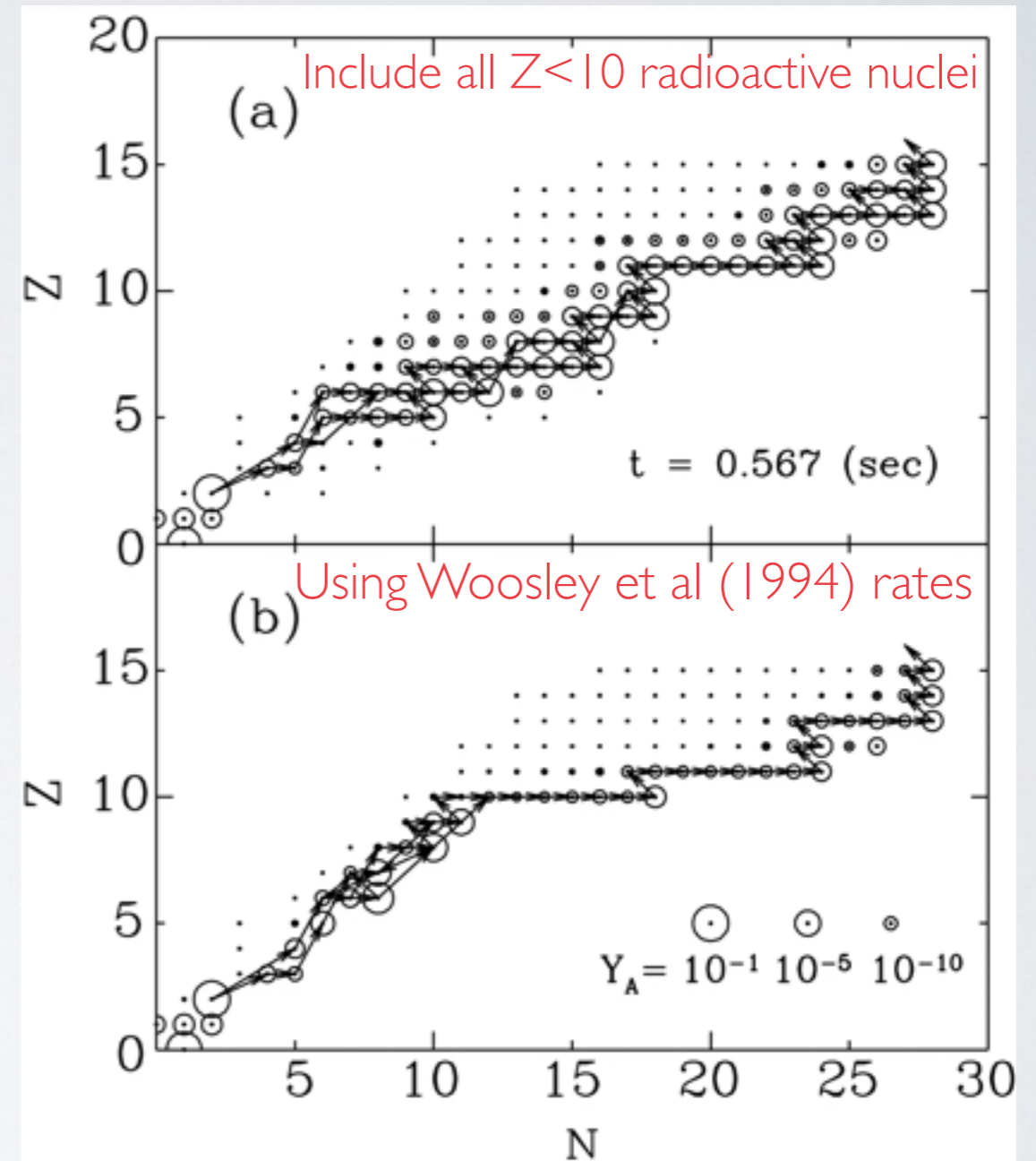
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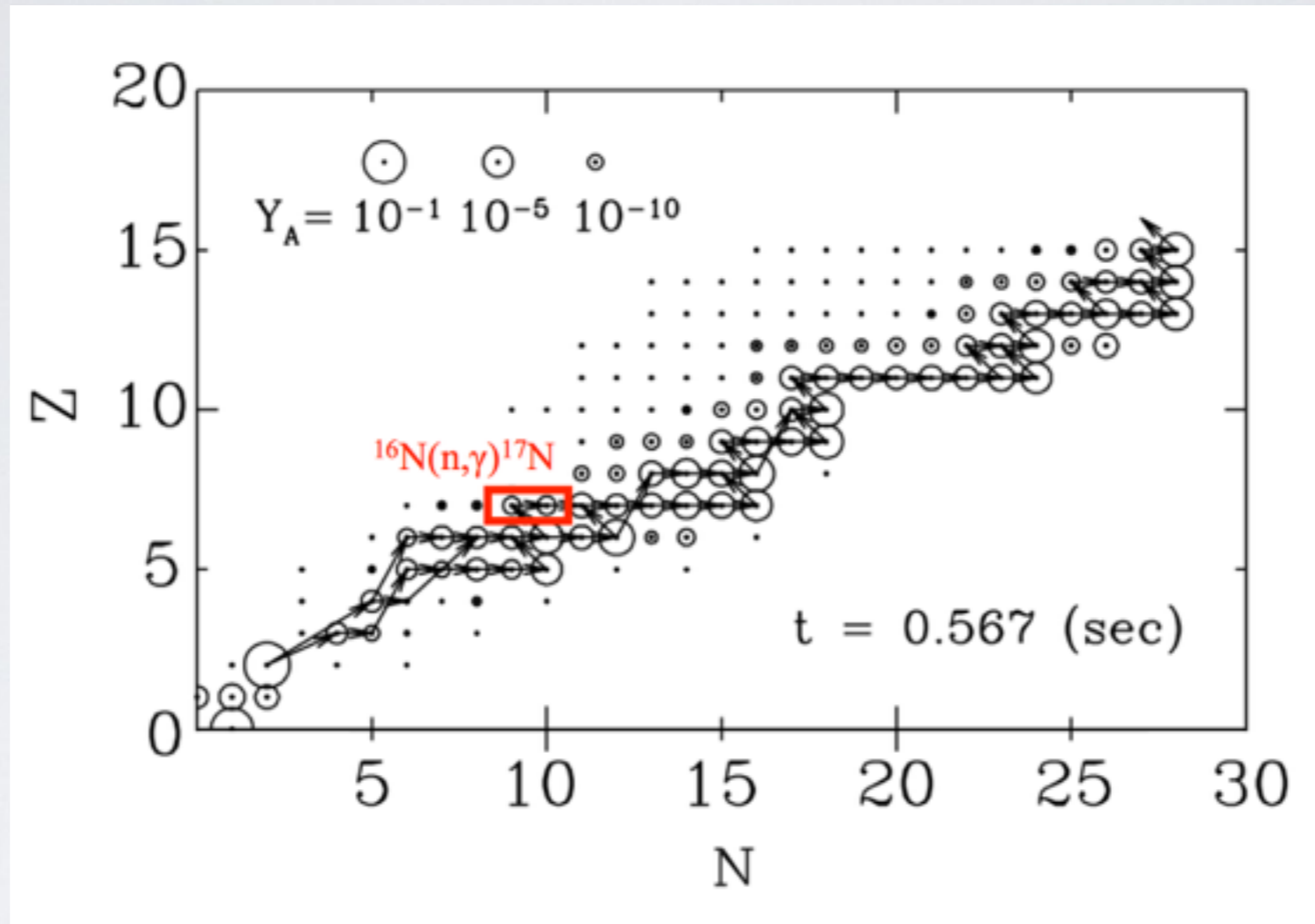
Inclusion of light nuclei reaction rates matters

- $Y_e \sim 0.4$
- $S/k \sim 100-300$
- Expansion timescale $\sim 5\text{ms}$
- accessible to RIB facilities
- test grounds for theory?



Terasawa et al 2001
Sasaqui et al 2005

$^{16}\text{N}(d,p)^{17}\text{N}$ - one neutron transfer



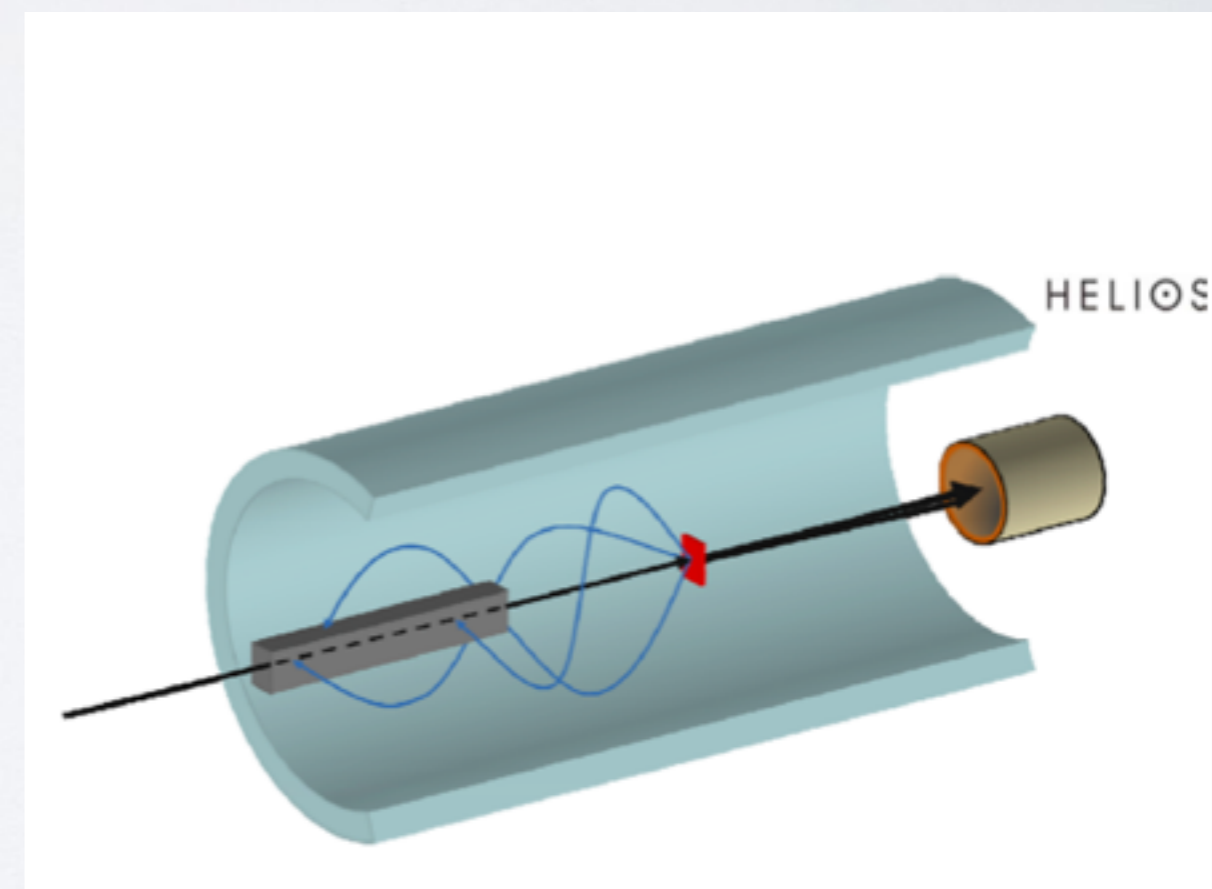
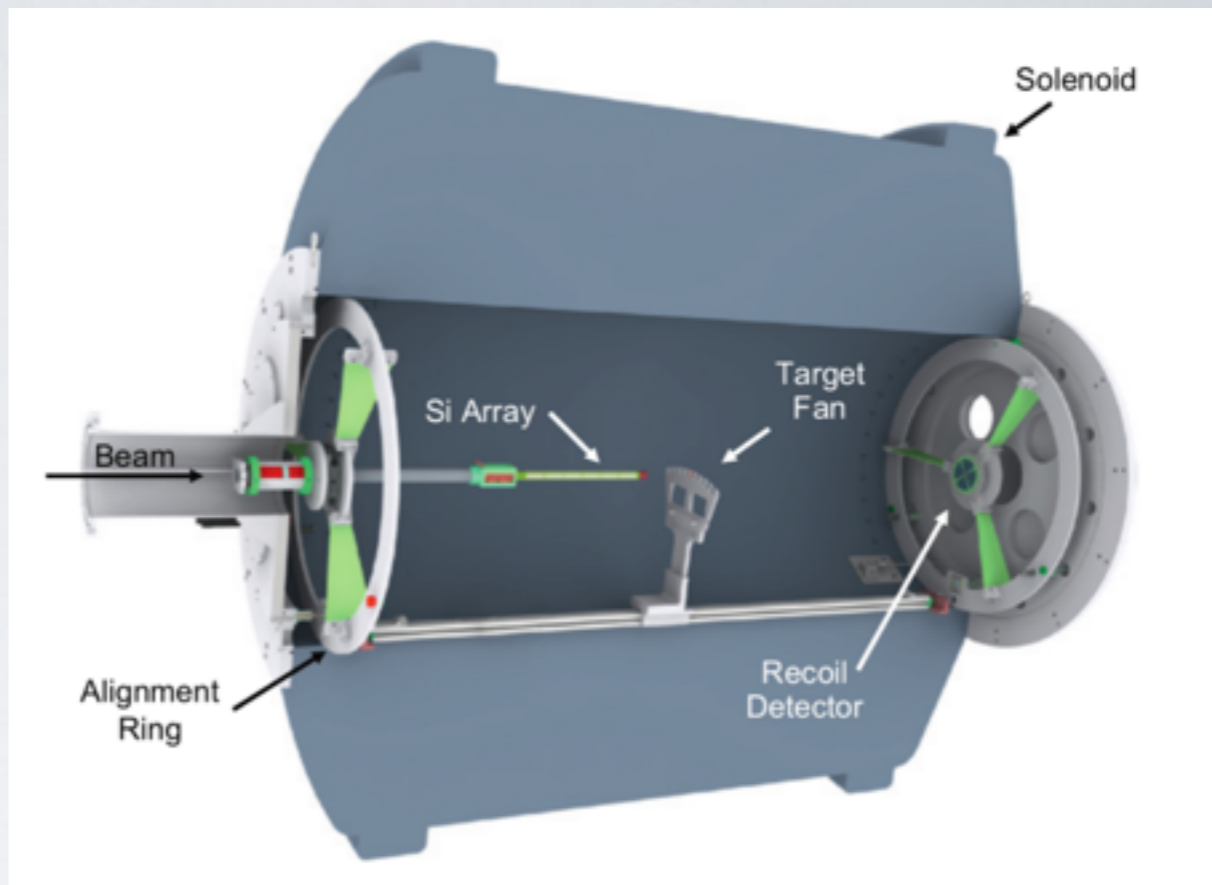
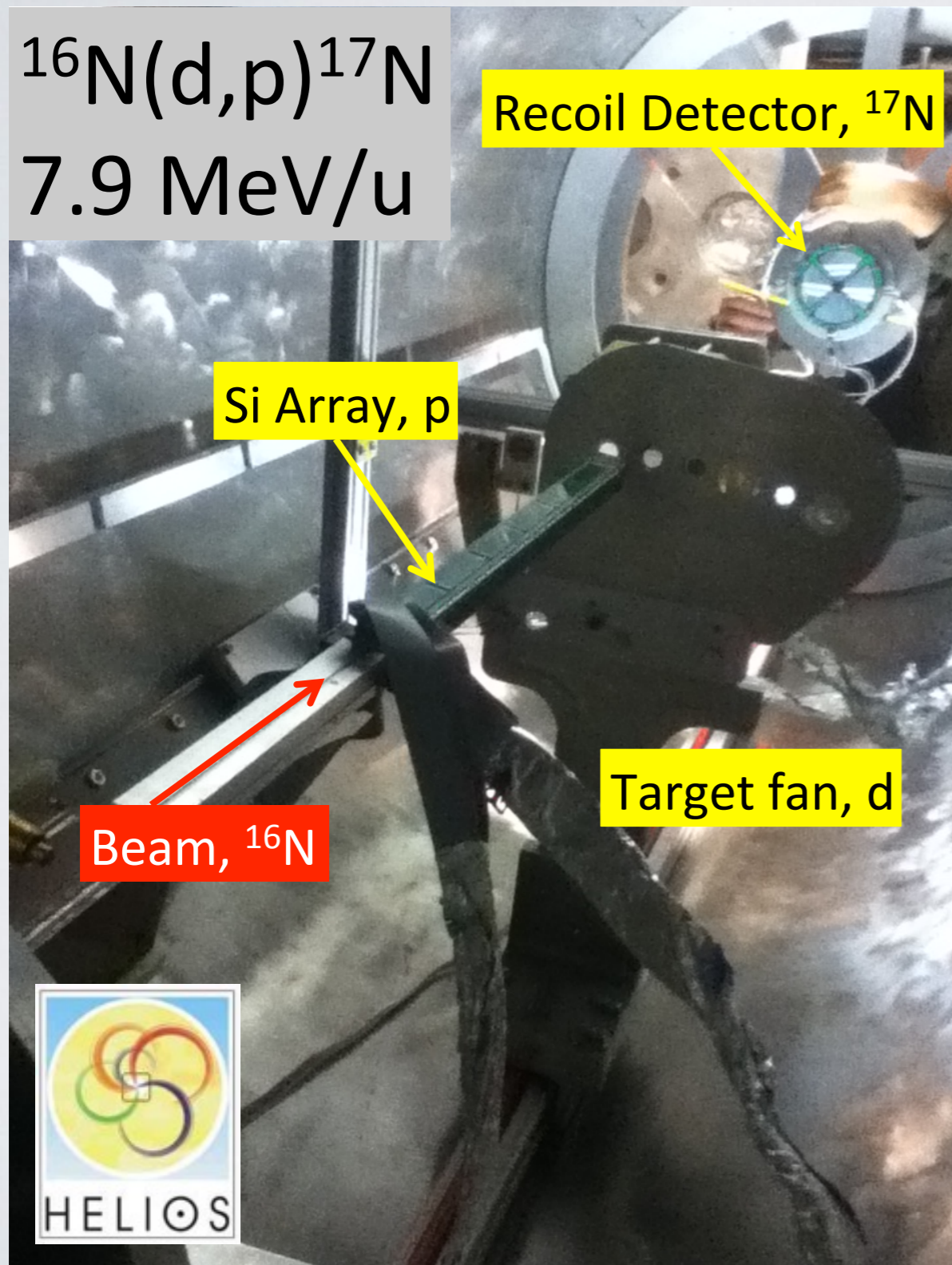
direct neutron capture

decay of resonances

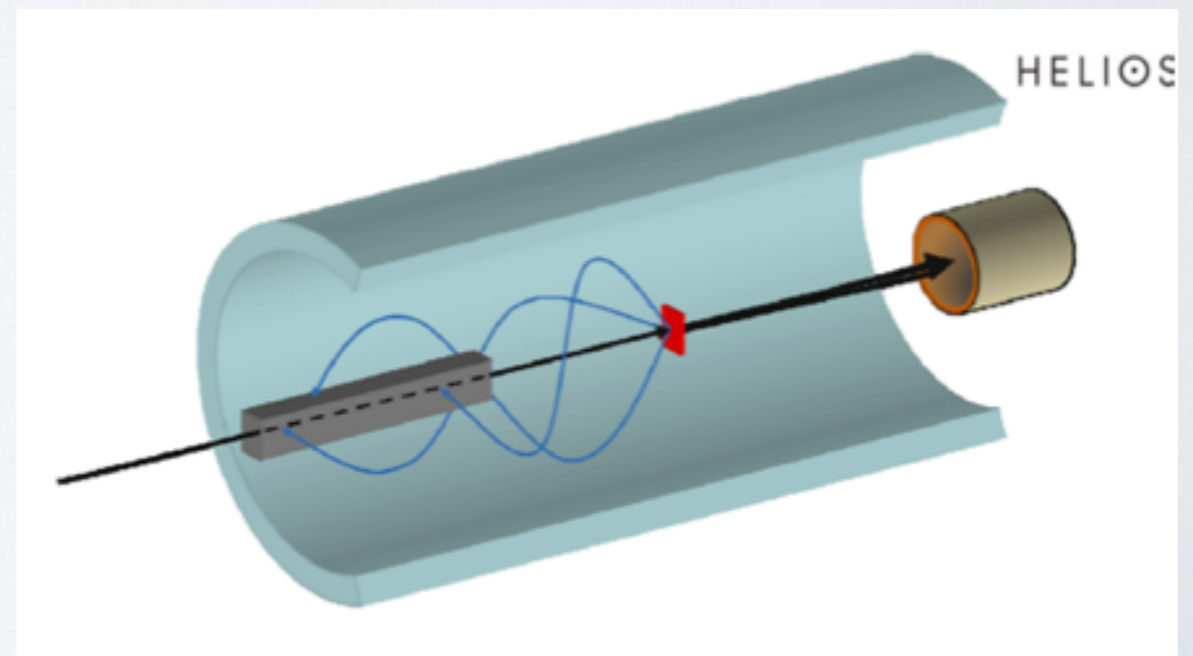
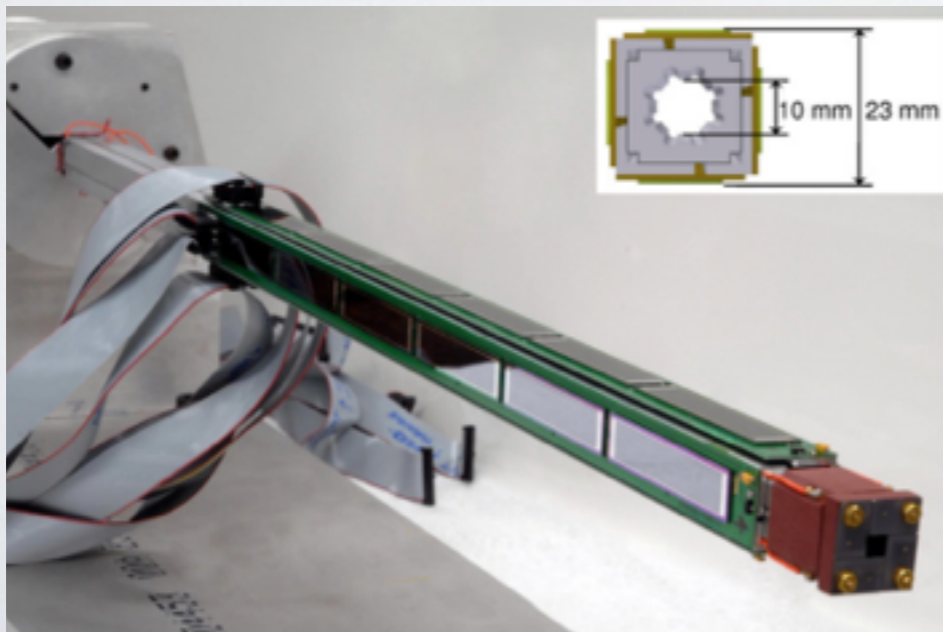
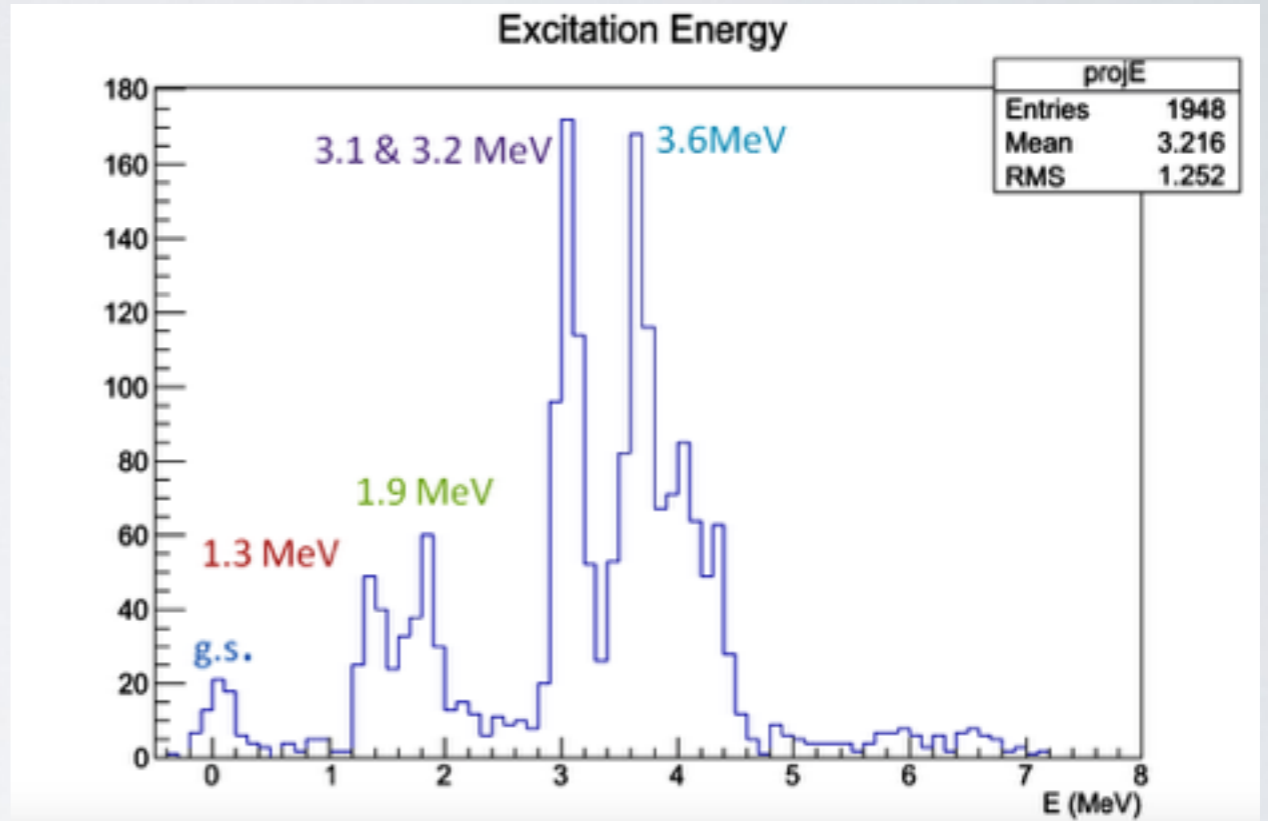
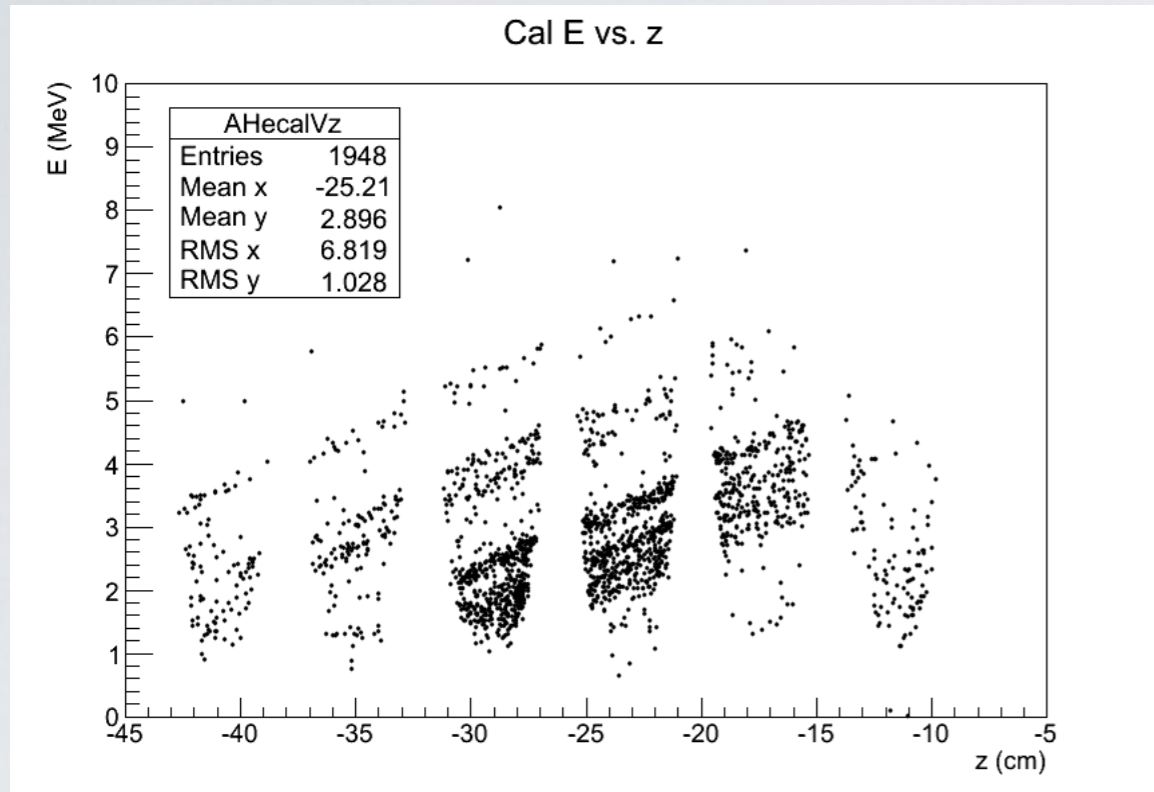
THE HELIOS SPECTROMETER

ARGONNE NATIONAL LABORATORY

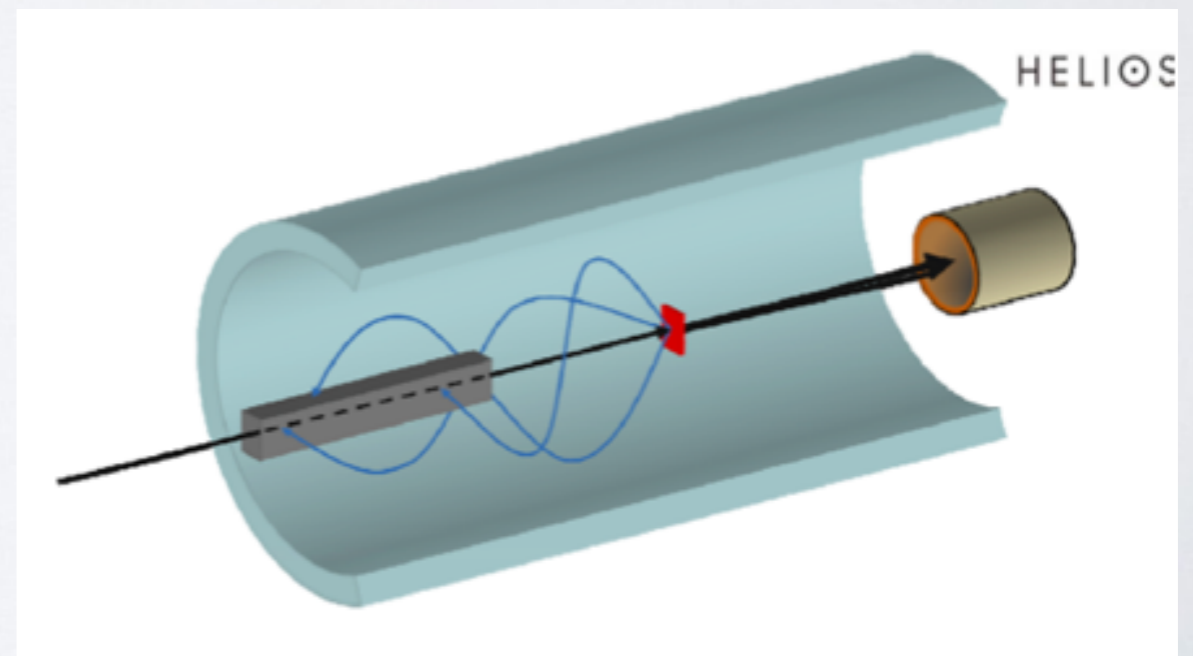
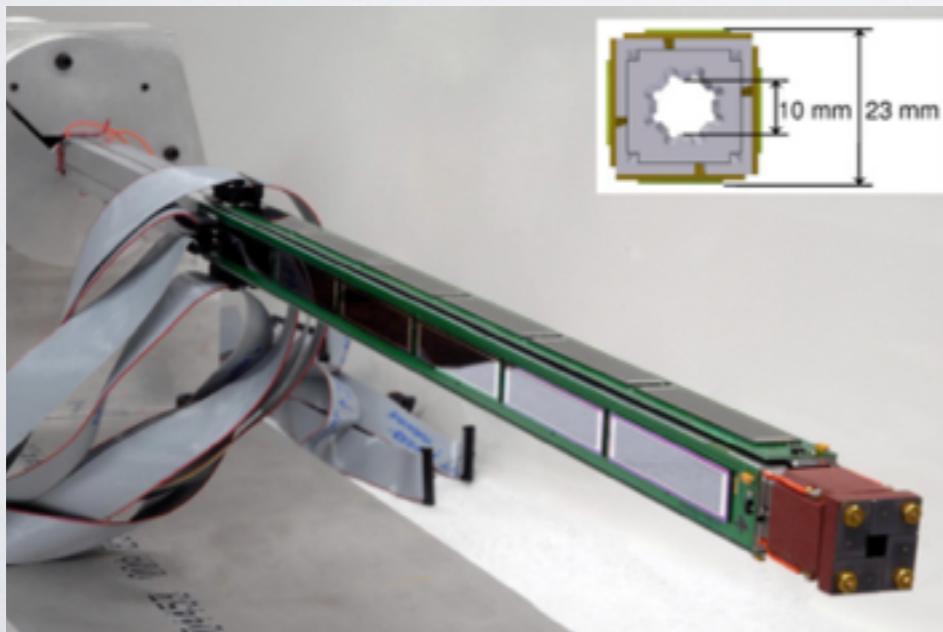
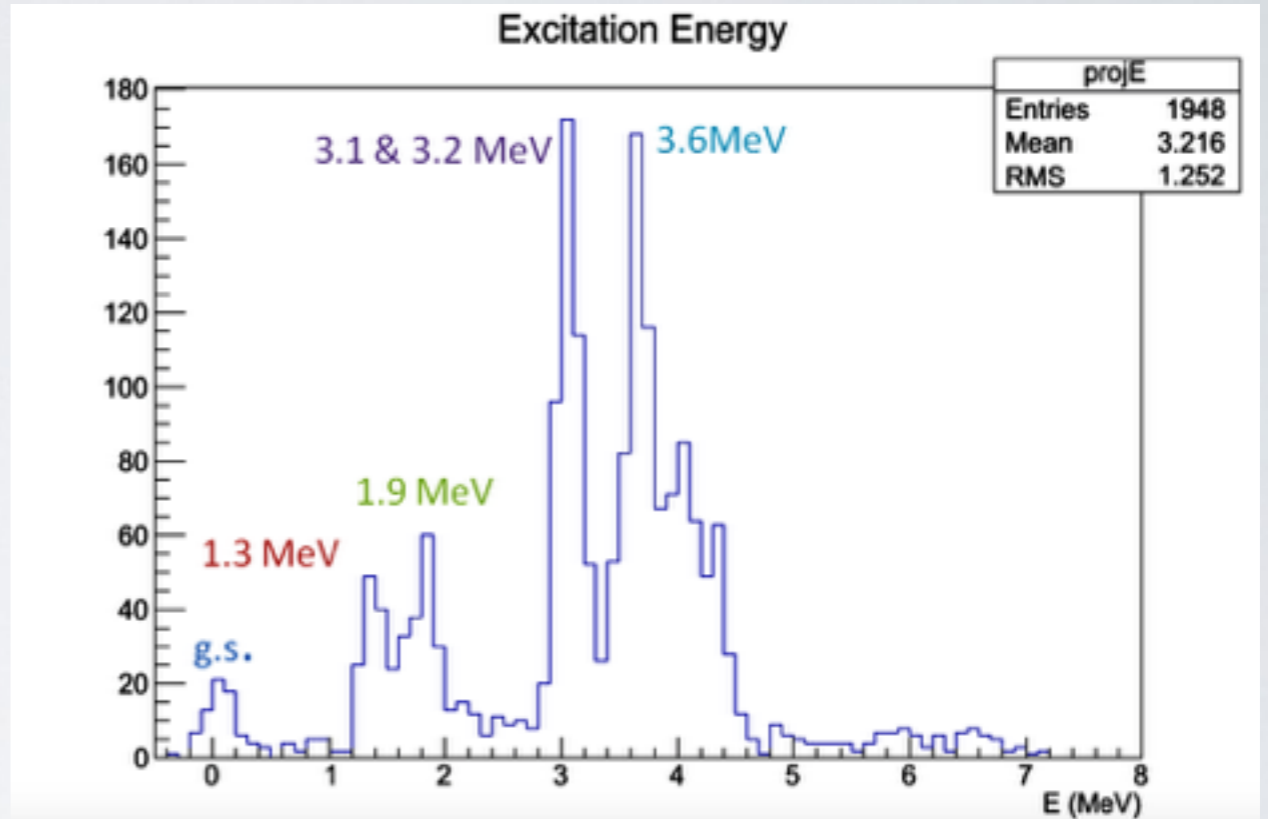
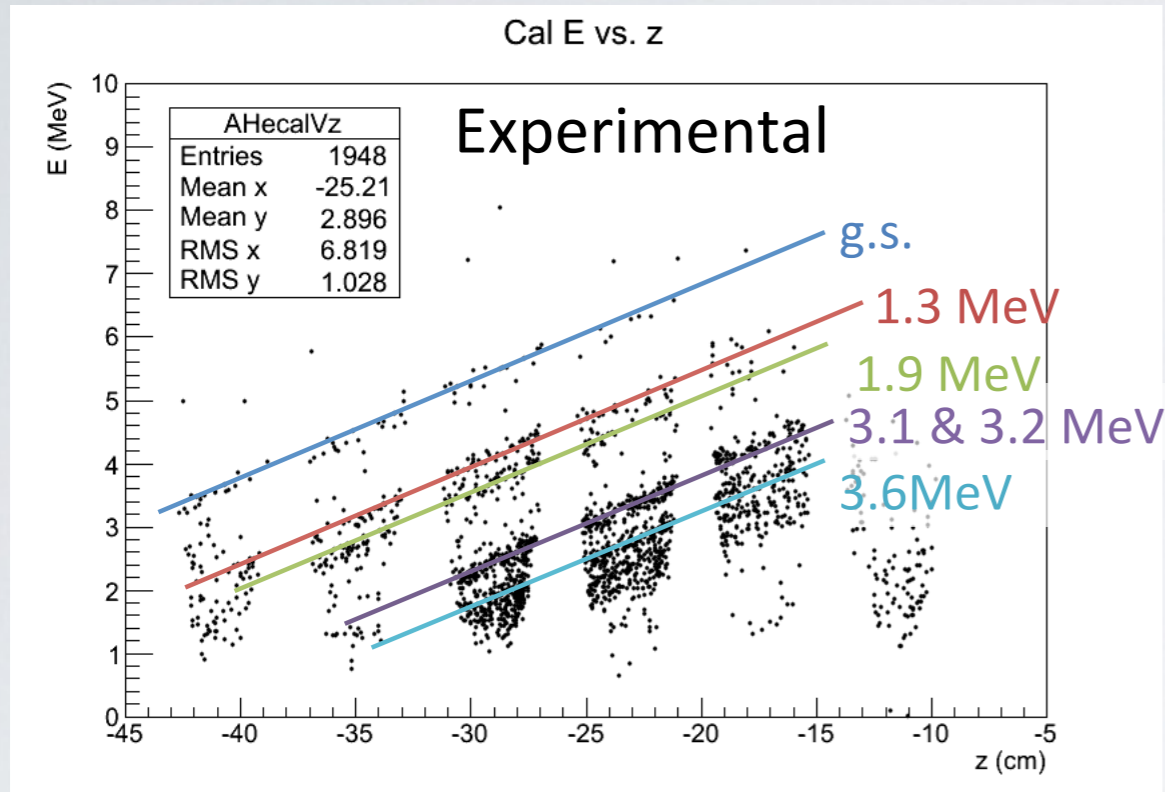
$^{16}\text{N}(d,p)^{17}\text{N}$
7.9 MeV/u



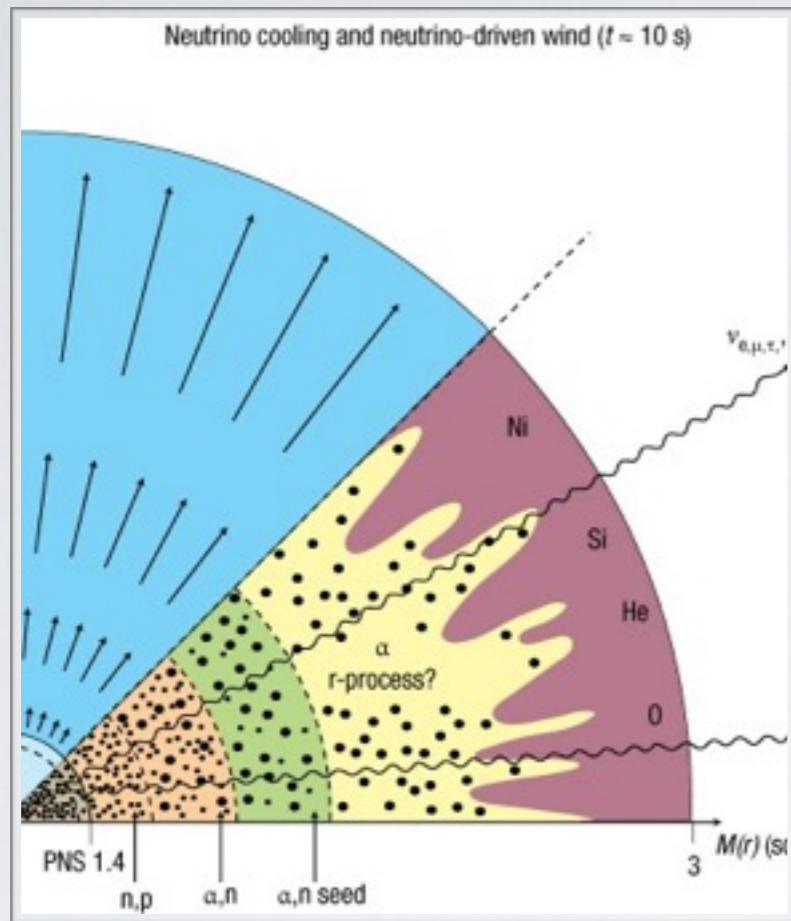
PRELIMINARY DATA



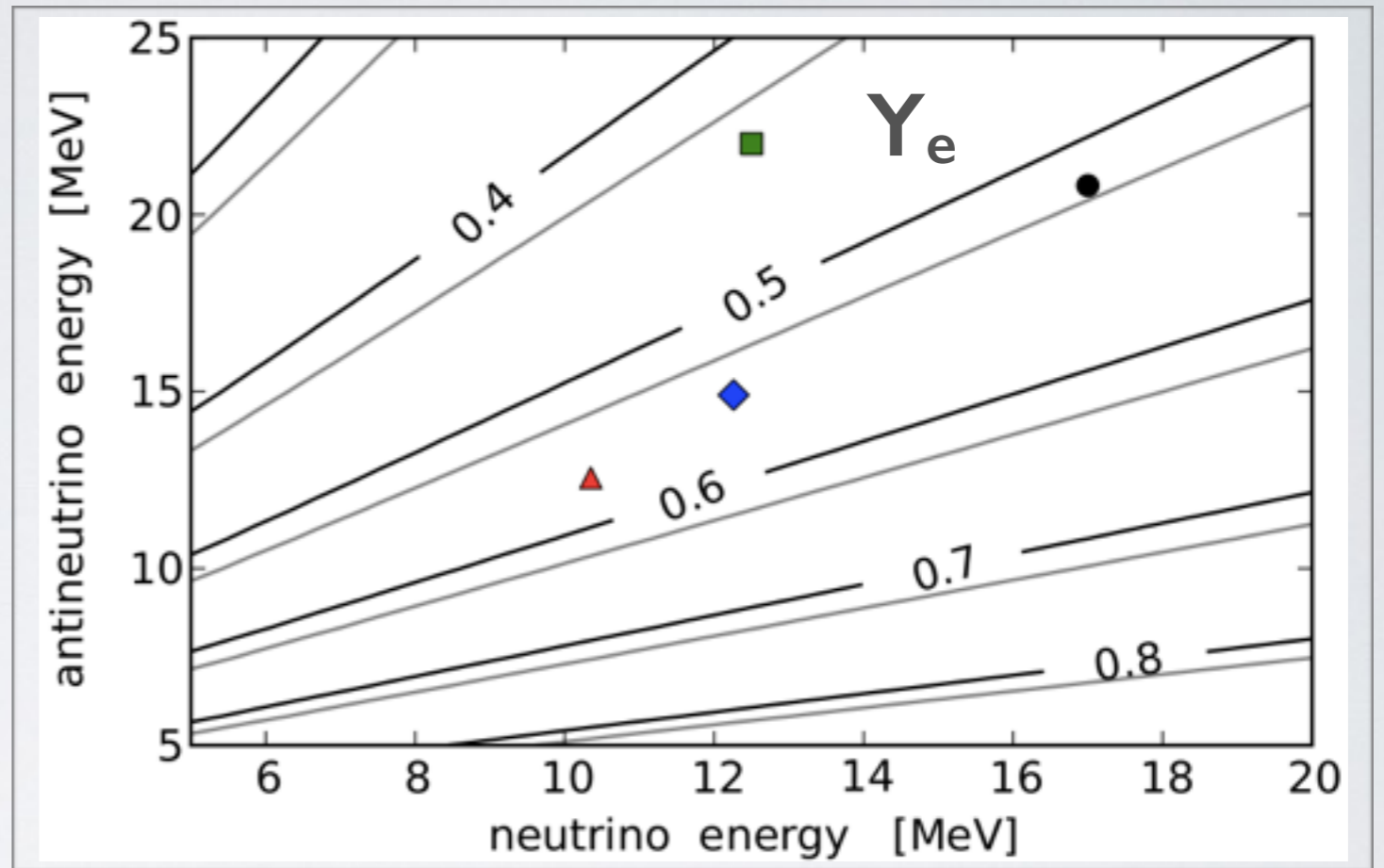
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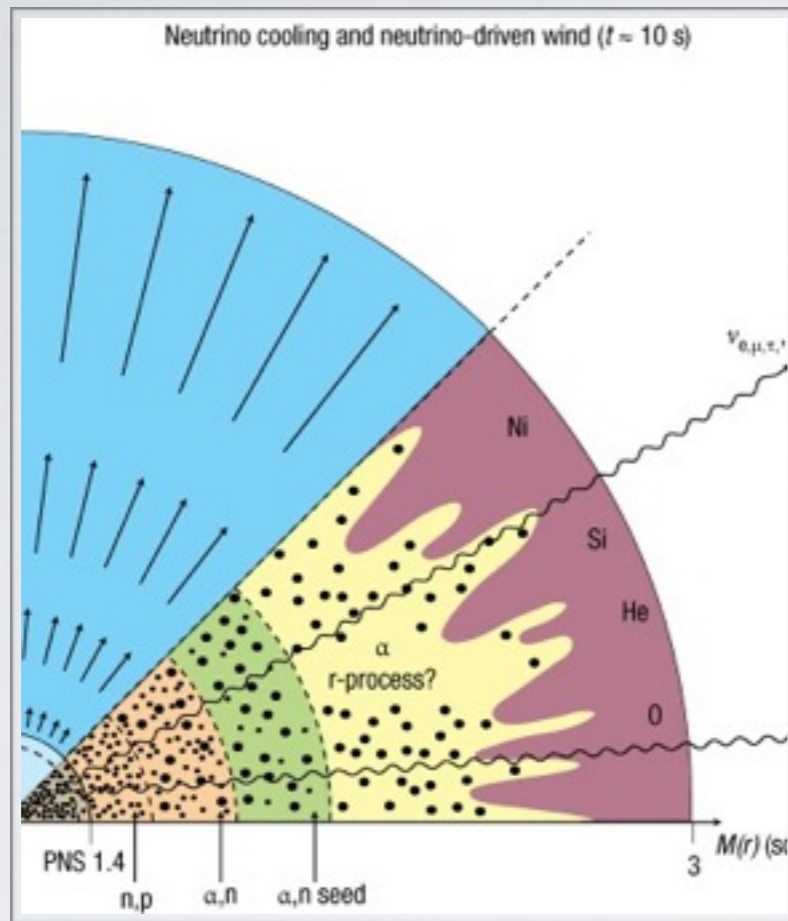
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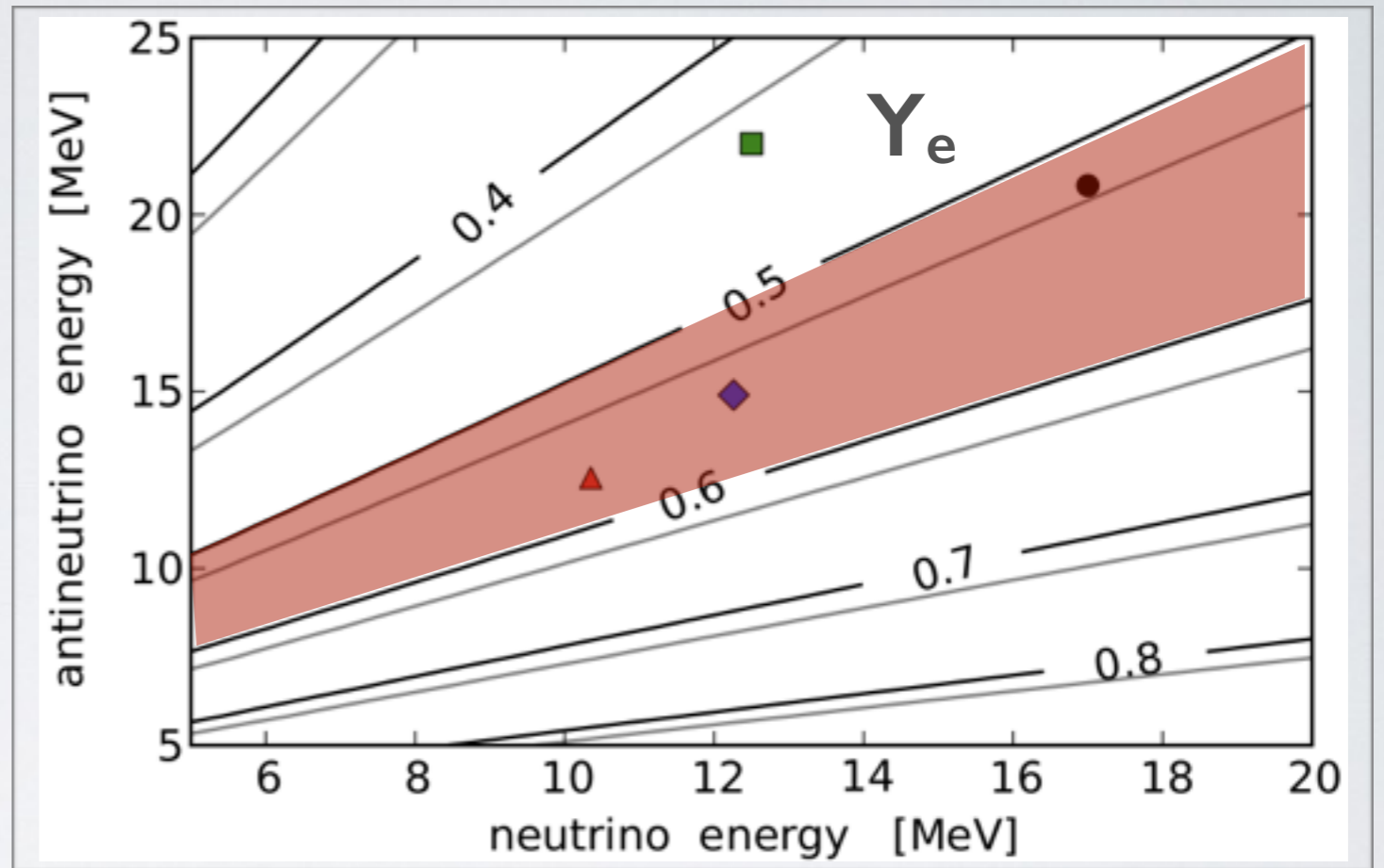
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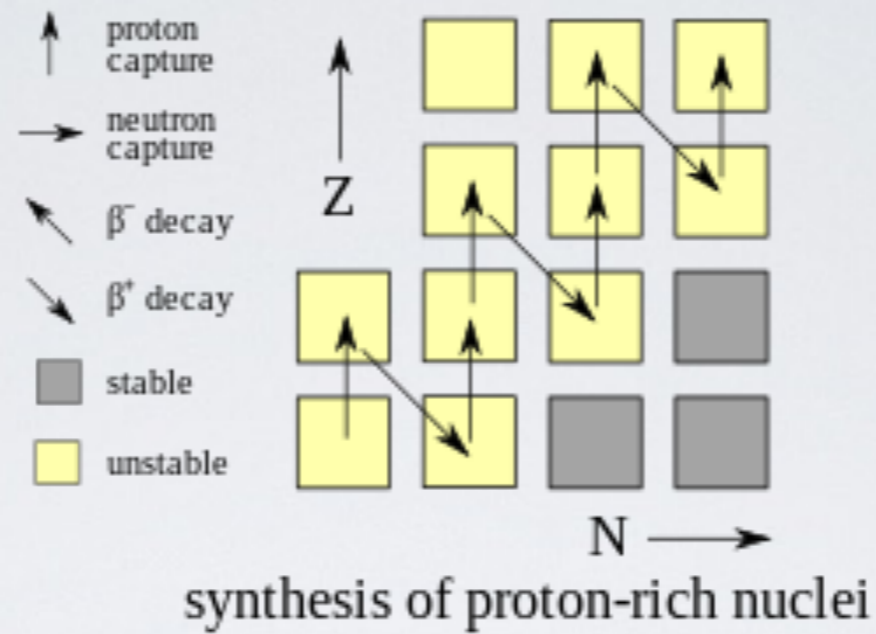
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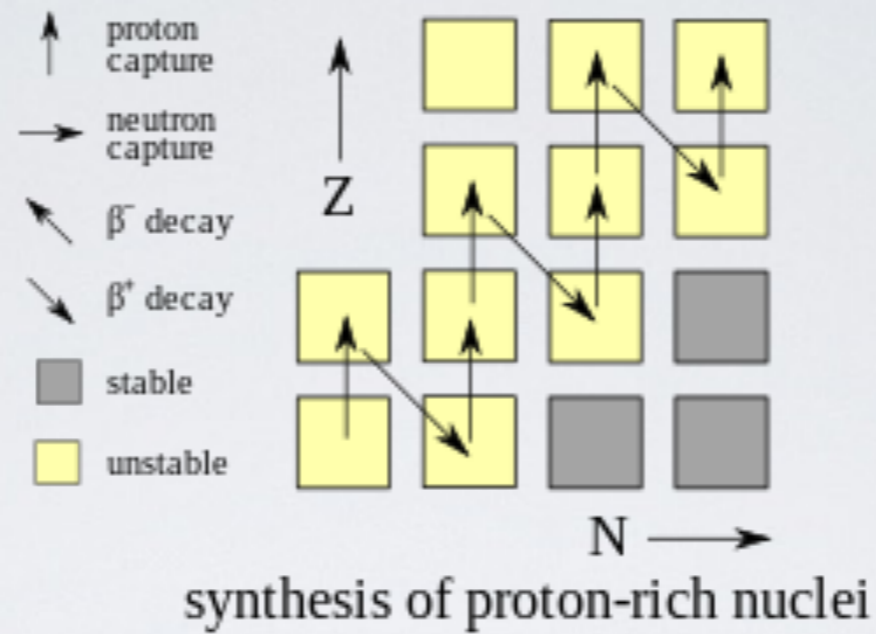
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The neutrino-p process

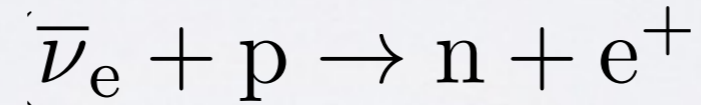


Slows down at ^{64}Ge (long beta-decay half life)

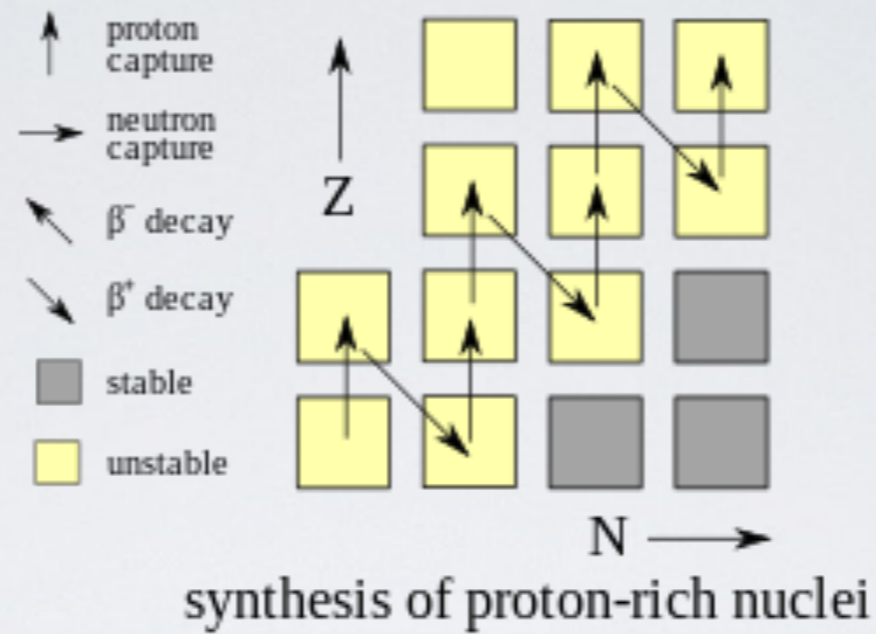
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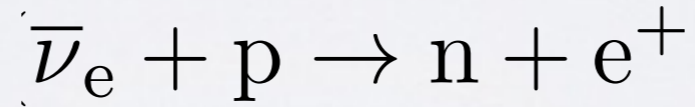
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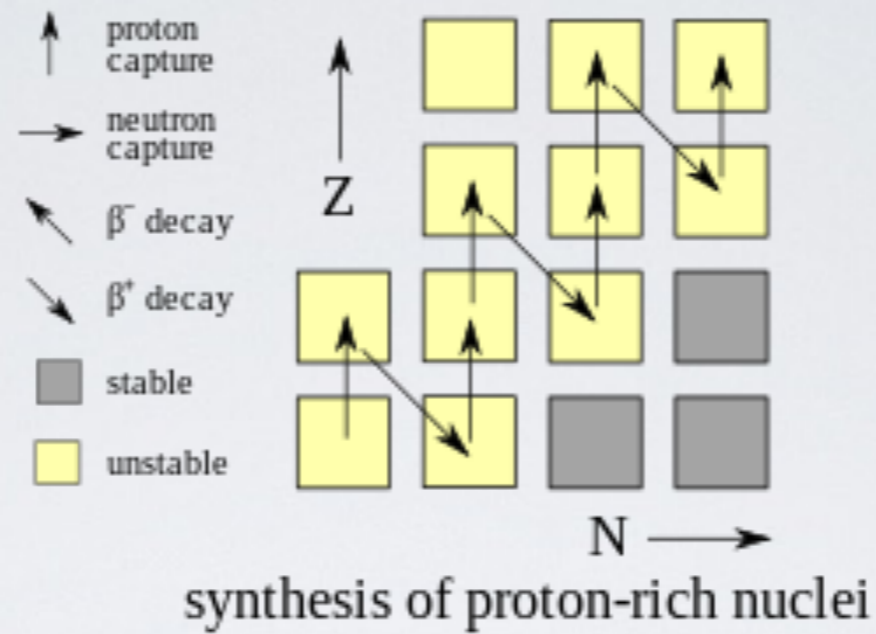


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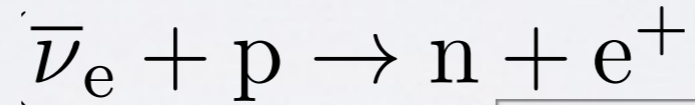


61As	62As	63As	64As	65As	66As	67As	68As	69As
60Ge	61Ge	62Ge	63Ge	64Ge	65Ge	66Ge	67Ge	68Ge
59Ga	60Ga	61Ga	62Ga	63Ga	64Ga	65Ga	66Ga	67Ga
58Zn	59Zn	60Zn	61Zn	62Zn	63Zn	64Zn	65Zn	66Zn
57Cu	58Cu	59Cu	60Cu	61Cu	62Cu	63Cu	64Cu	65Cu
56Ni	57Ni	58Ni	59Ni	60Ni	61Ni	62Ni	63Ni	64Ni
28	30	32	34	36				

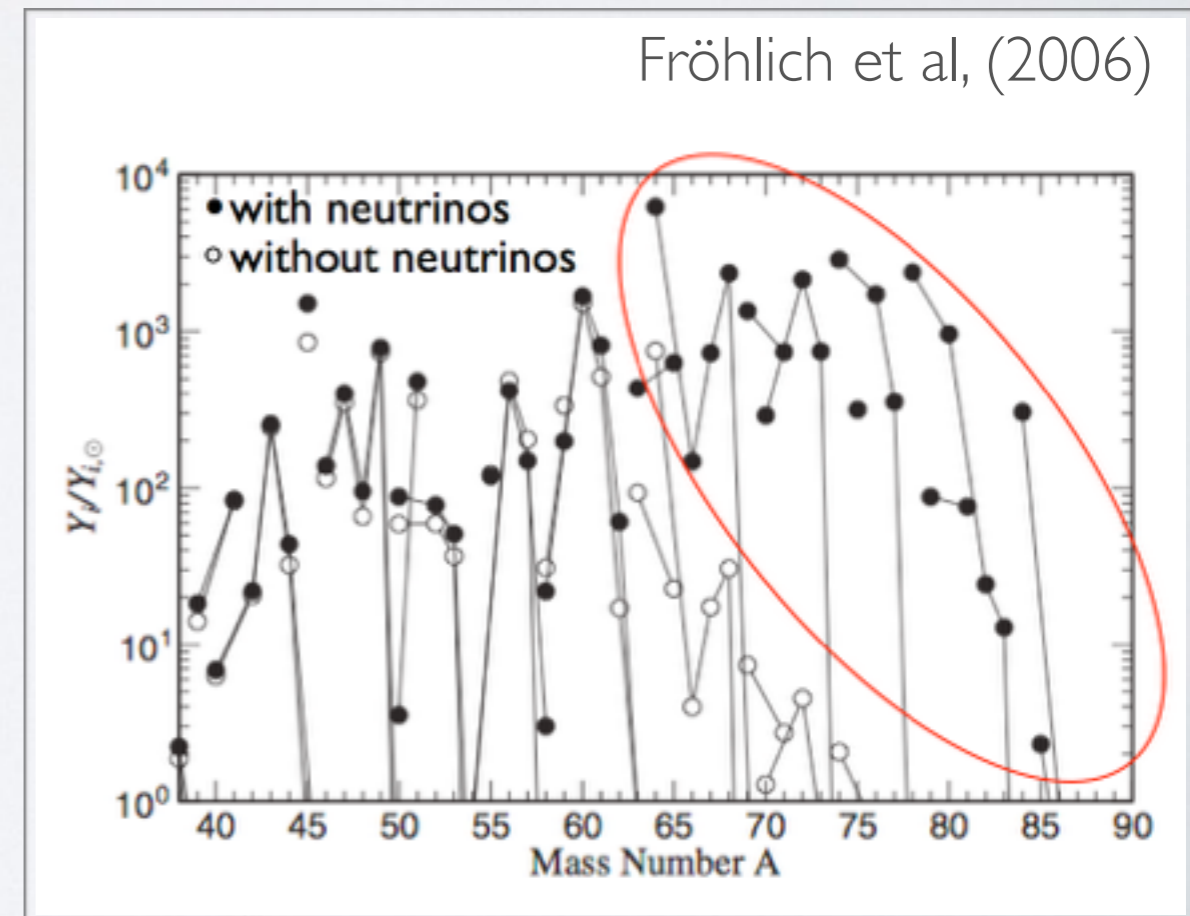
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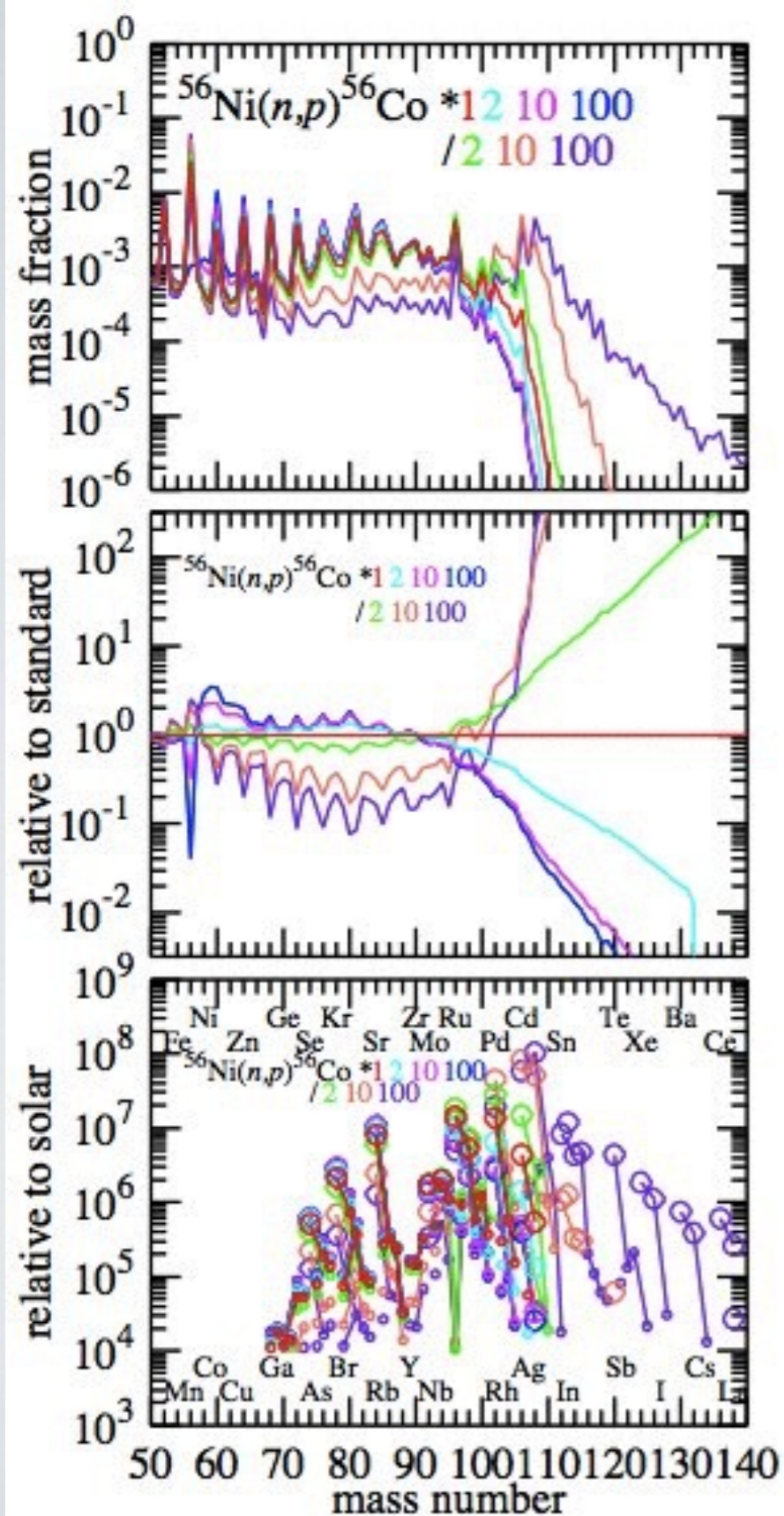
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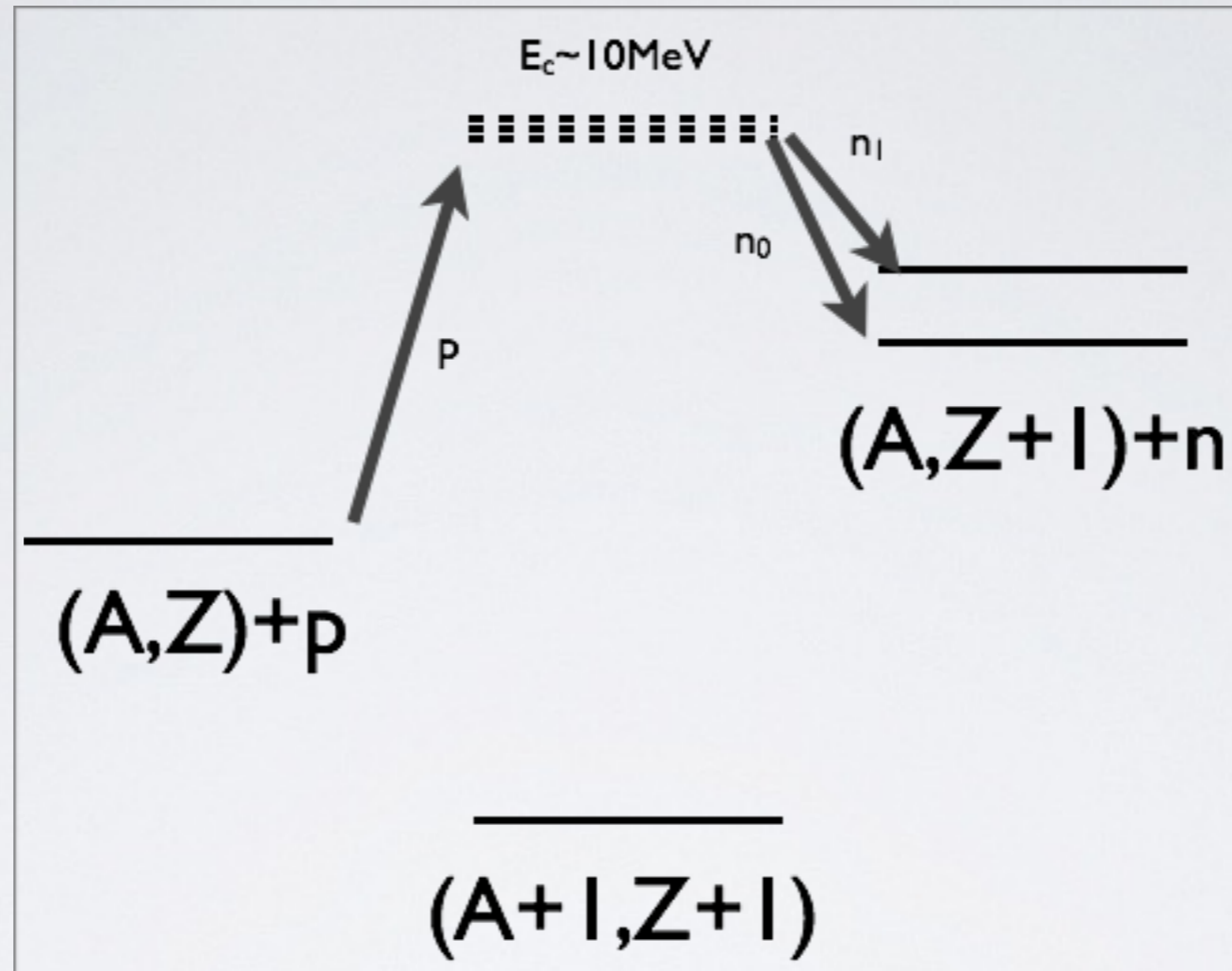
EFFECT OF NUCLEAR PHYSICS INPUT ON NUCLEOSYNTHESIS



- $0 < E_n < 1 \text{ MeV}$ $1.5\text{GK} < T < 3\text{GK}$
- compound nucleus process
- (most) important reaction rate: $^{56}\text{Ni}(n,p)$
- proton rich, unstable nuclei
- no experimental data

How can we constrain the key reaction rates?

Indirect way: If we cannot do (n,p) then perhaps (p,n)?

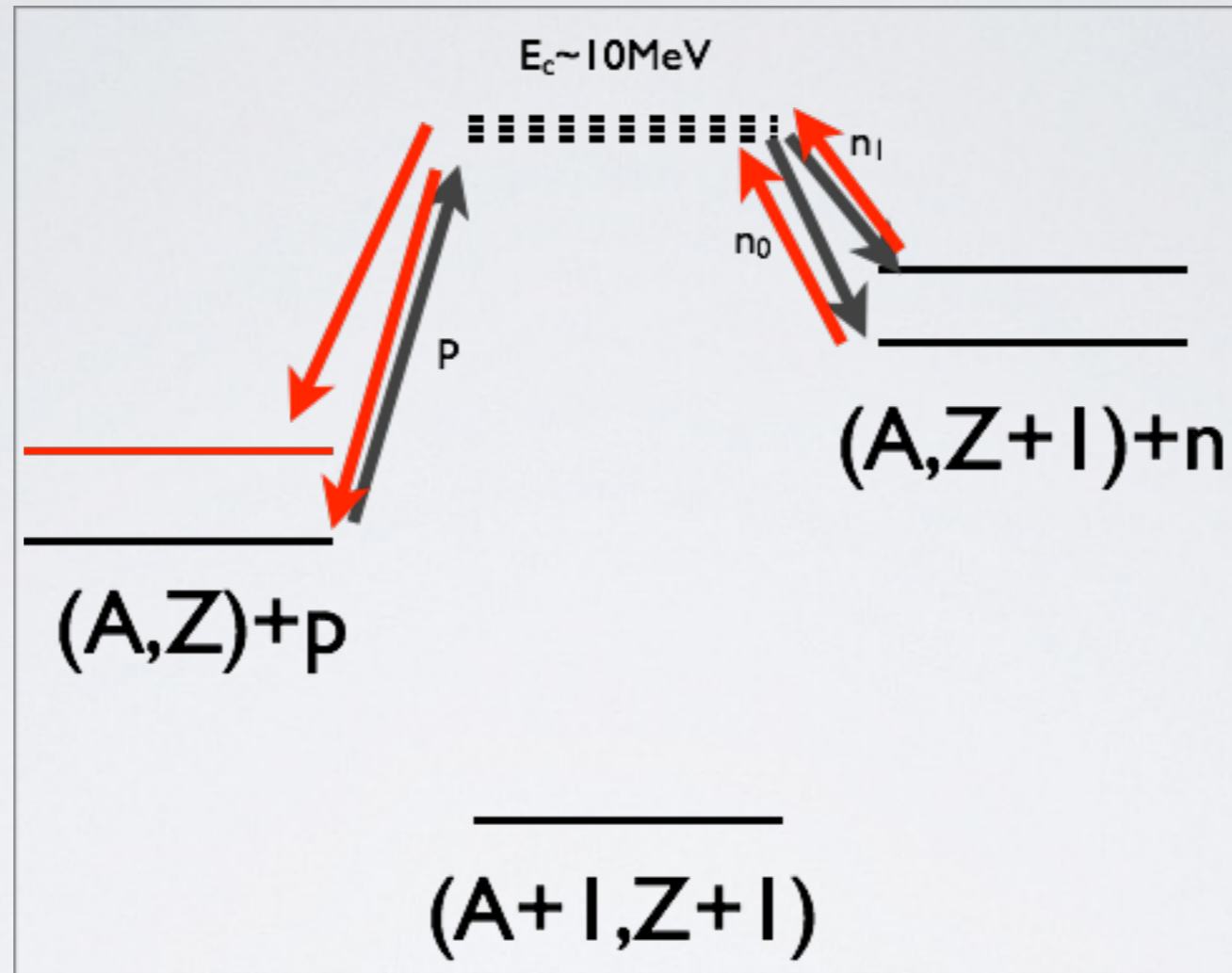


Can we constrain the relevant p, n widths for $^{56}\text{Ni}(n,p)^{56}\text{Co}$?

“Investigation of the role of the νp process in the synthesis of heavy elements through the reaction $^{56}\text{Co}(p,n)^{56}\text{Ni}$ in inverse kinematics at ReA3”

G. Perdikakis et al, Proposal 14061 to NSCL PAC 38, April 2014 (approved)

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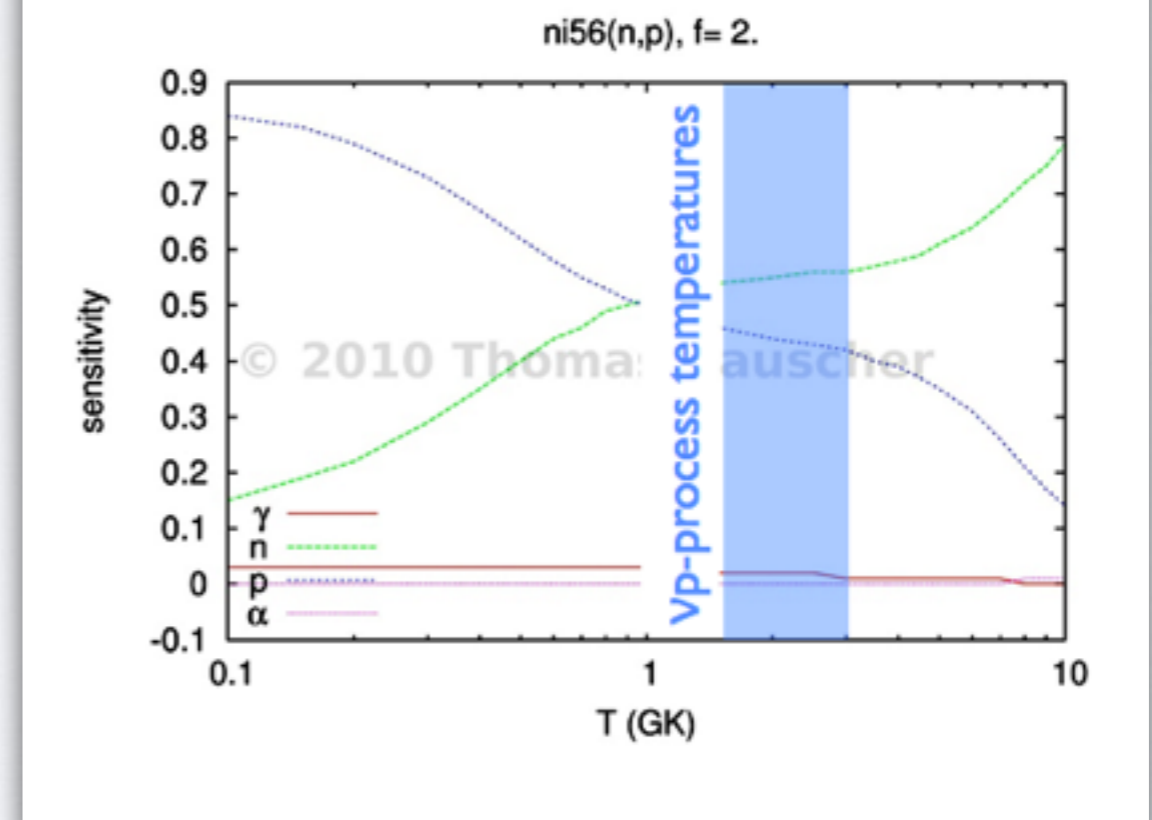
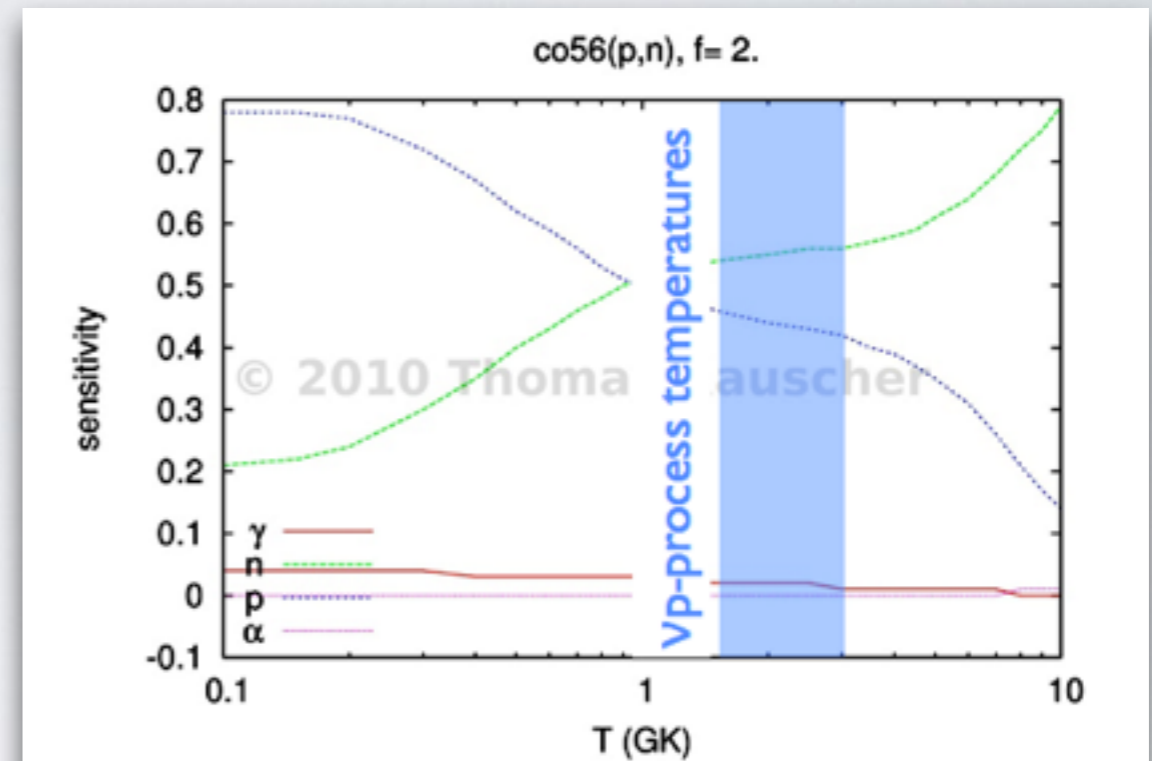
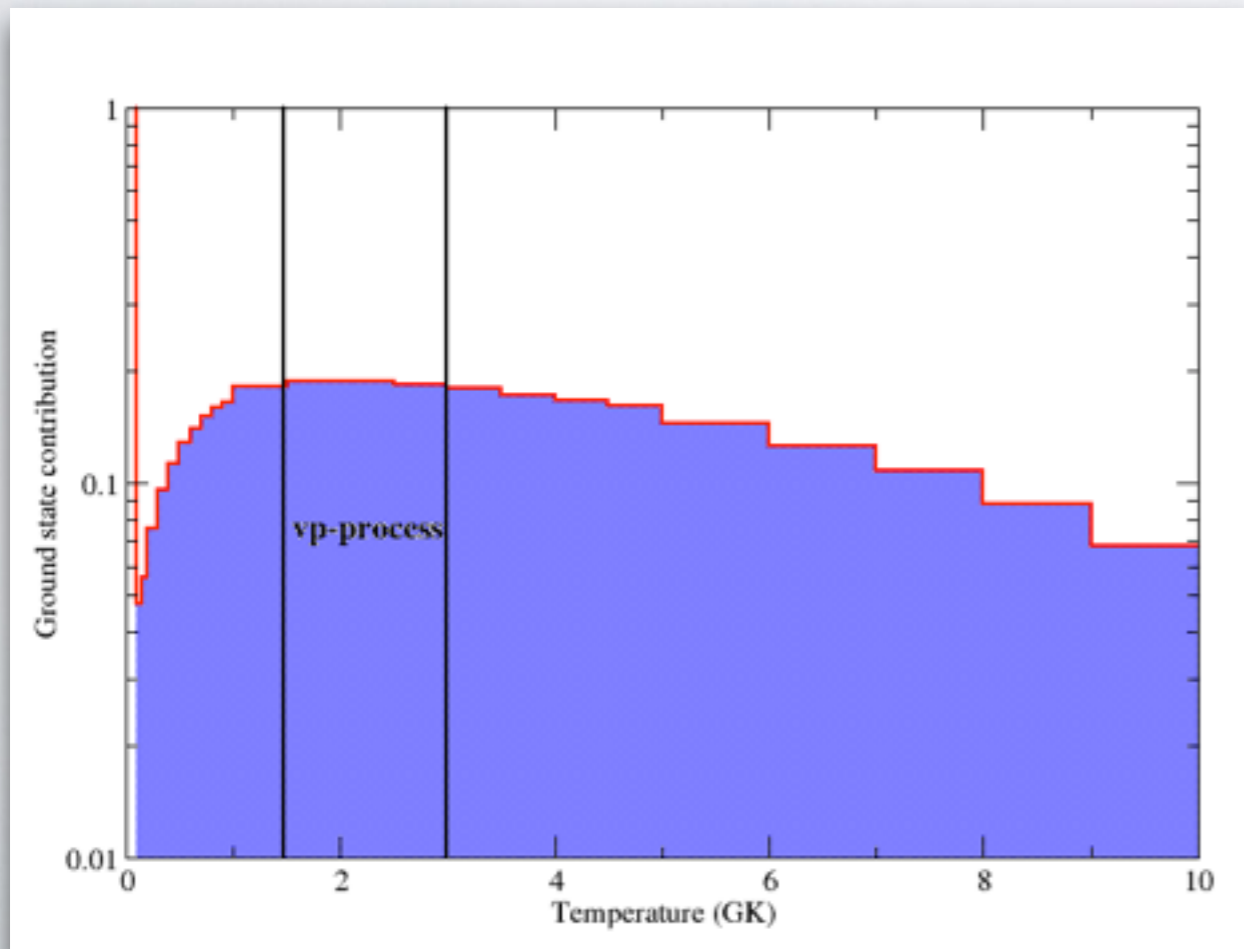
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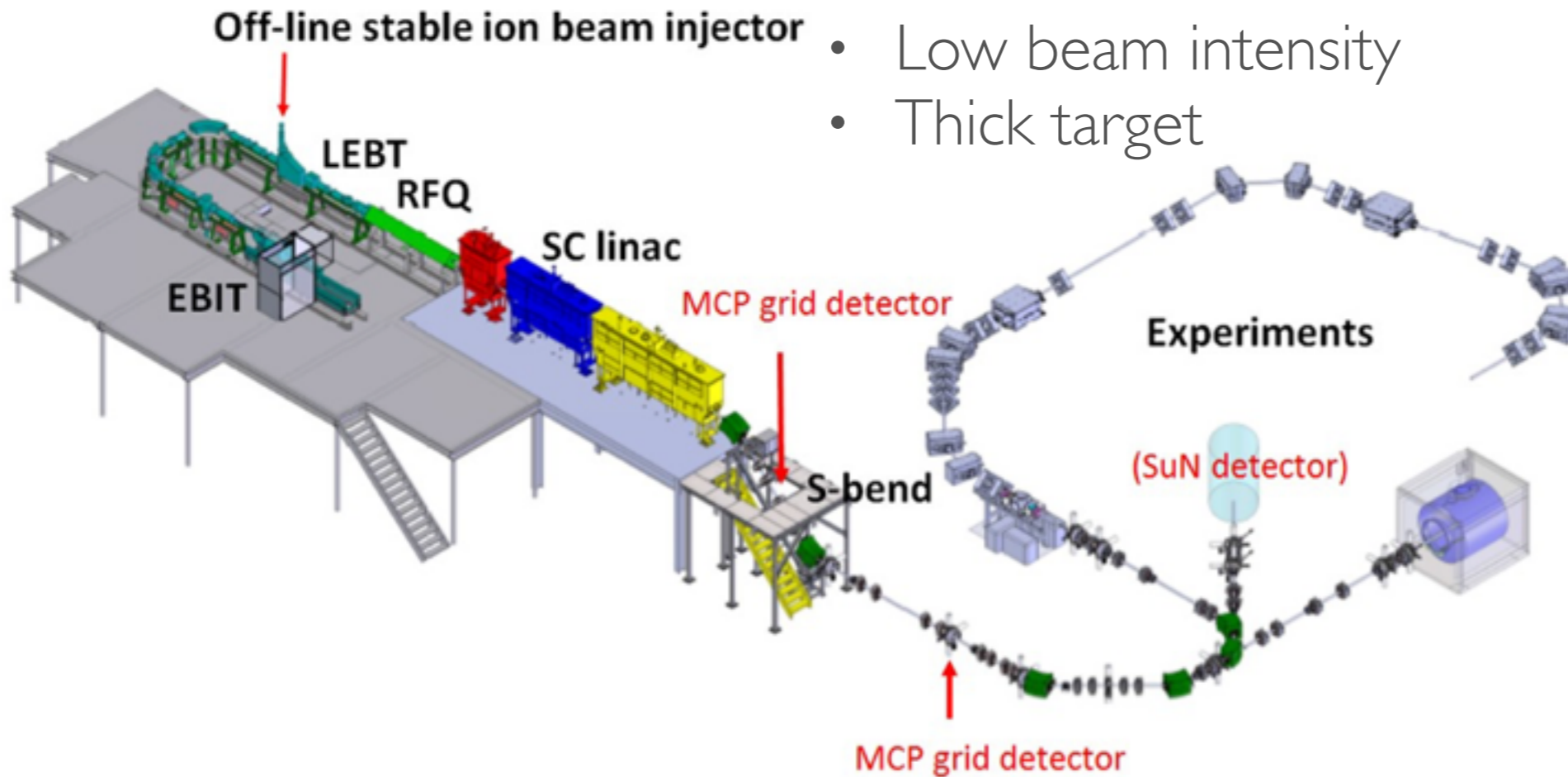
SENSITIVITY OF INVERSE REACTION

Are we constraining the same p, n widths?
Is our sensitivity to each width the same in the lab?



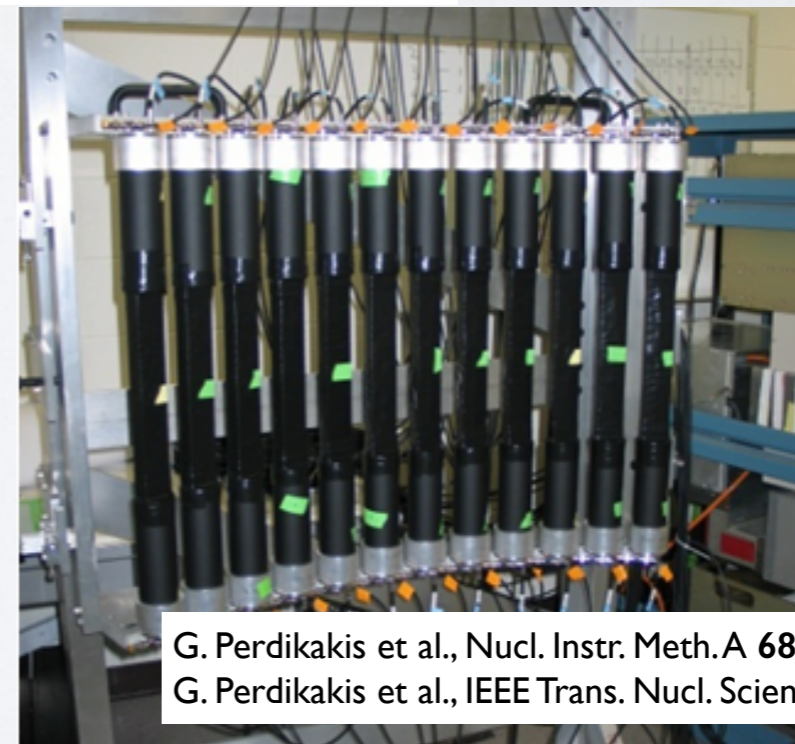
ReA 3

- $E_{\text{beam}} \sim 5 \text{ MeV/u}$
- $E_n = 0 - 1 \text{ MeV}$
- Inverse kinematics
- Low beam intensity
- Thick target



LENDA

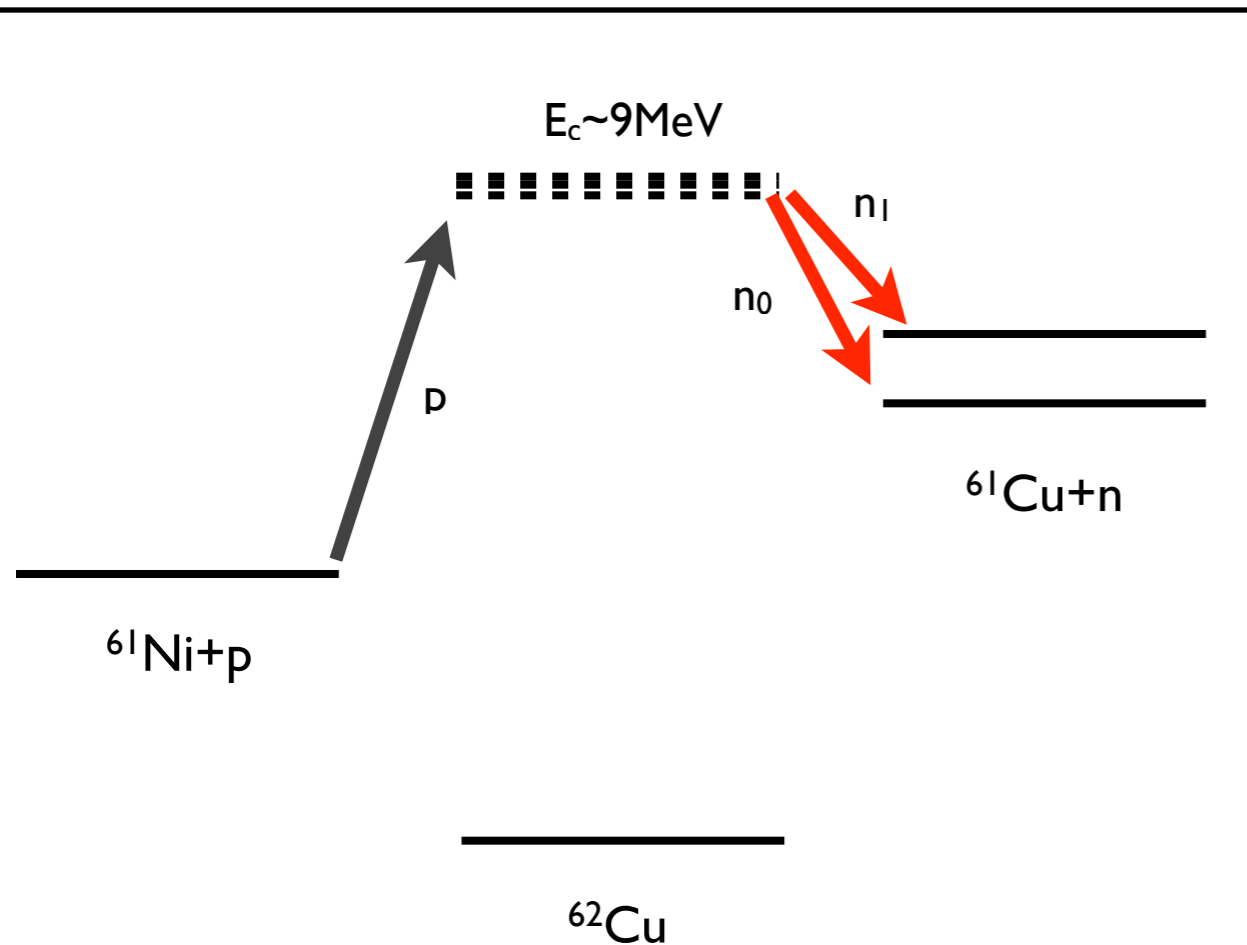
- 24 plastic scintillator bars
- timing resolution $\sim 400 \text{ ps}$
- Angle resolution $2^\circ @ 1 \text{ m}$
- Coverage: 45° lab angle
- Efficiency $> 20\%$ below 4 MeV
- $E_n \geq 130 \text{ keV}$



G. Perdikakis et al., Nucl. Instr. Meth.A **686**, (2012), 117
G. Perdikakis et al., IEEE Trans. Nucl. Science **56**, (2009), 1174

(p,n) reactions to study νp -process in core-collapse supernovae

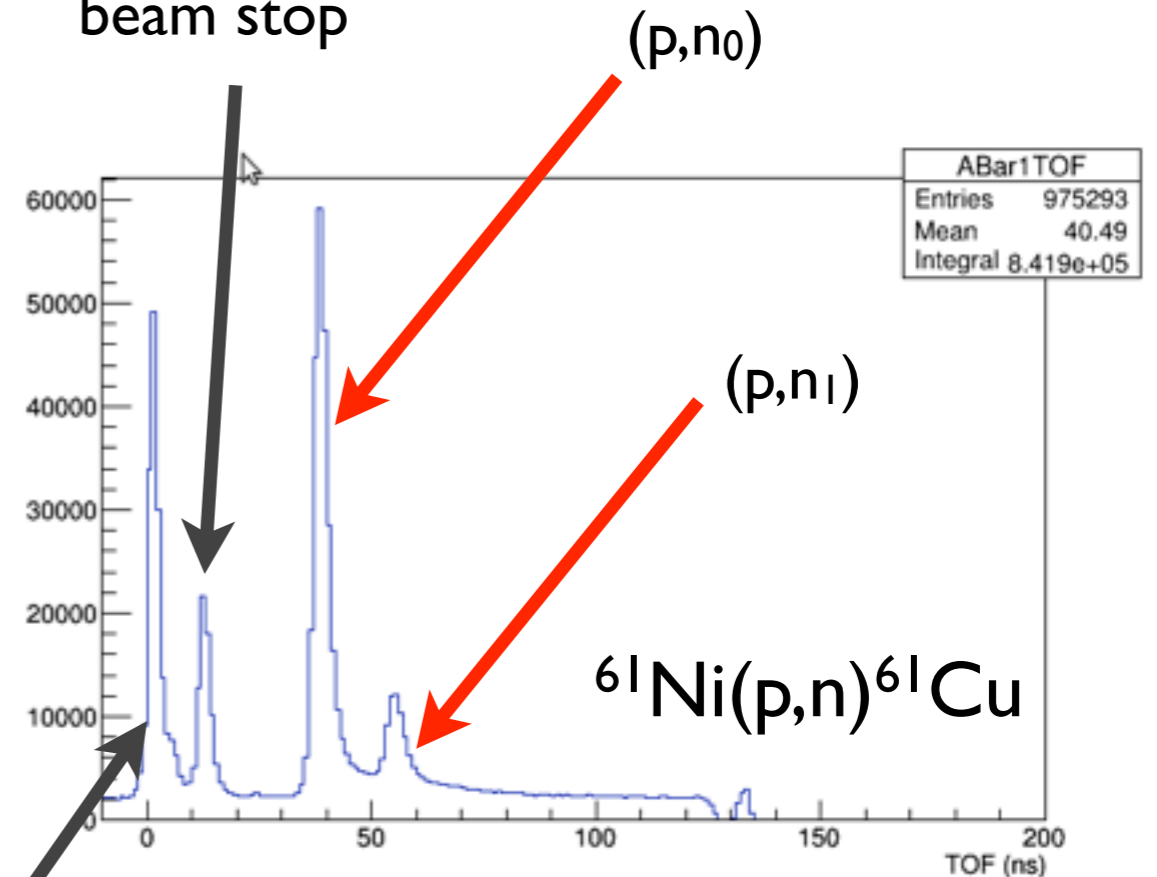
First test at University of Notre Dame (Regular Kinematics)



Low beam energies 2 - 6 MeV/u
Compound nucleus mechanism

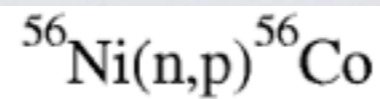
Challenging!
Spectroscopy of neutrons with
energies between 0-1 MeV

gammas from
beam stop

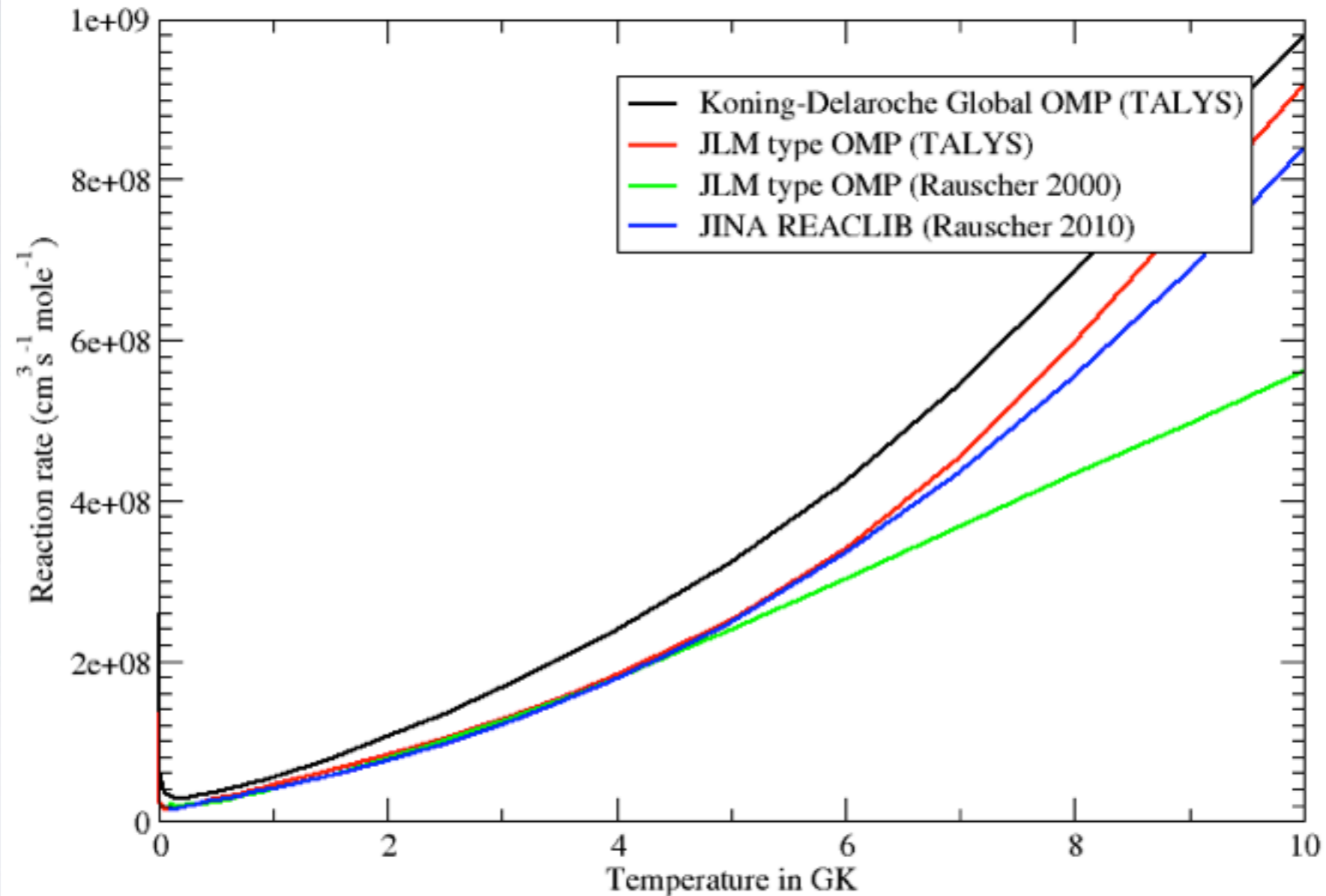


gammas from
target

- Neutron energy by TOF @ 50cm
- Bunched beam (spacing 200ns)
- 2-3 ns FWHM timing resolution
- $E_n \geq 130$ keV
- No particle tagging



Reaction rate calculation using HF theory



40% rate variation between rate calculations
Factor ~ 10 variation in vp-process yield for $A > 120$

SUMMARY

- Reaction studies of core collapse supernovae nucleosynthesis scenarios under way or in preparation
- Experiment to constrain experimentally the main nuclear uncertainty of vp-process nucleosynthesis approved and in preparation (collaboration with C. Frohlich)
- New project to study the effect of nuclear uncertainties to the r-process path (collaboration with R. Surman)

SUMMARY

Things commonly overlooked
in HF calculations:

- parity distribution
- spin distribution
- pairing effects
- code implementation

M. Beard et al, PRC 90, 034619, (2014)



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