



The level density and γ -ray strength function of ^{67}Ni

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NorCC Workshop 2022



The Research
Council of Norway



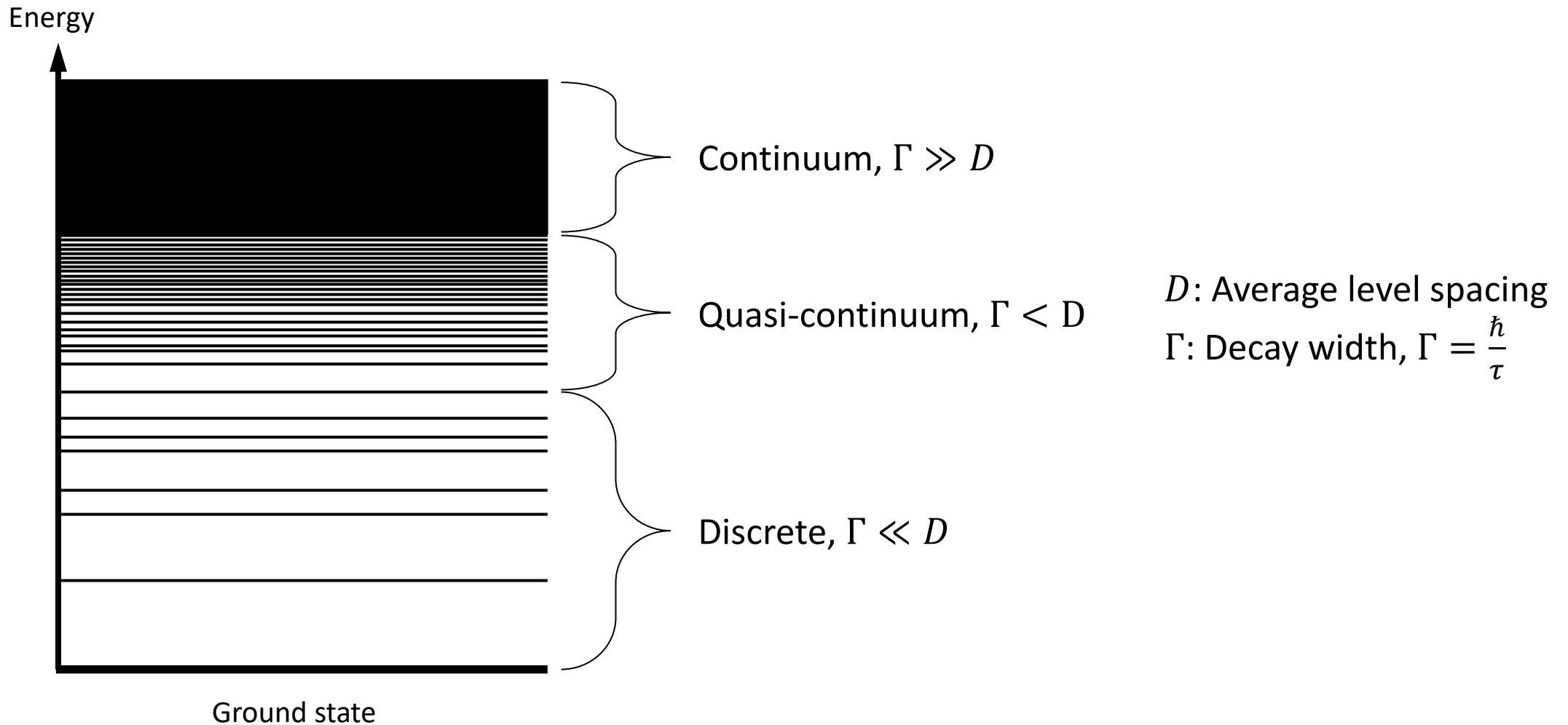
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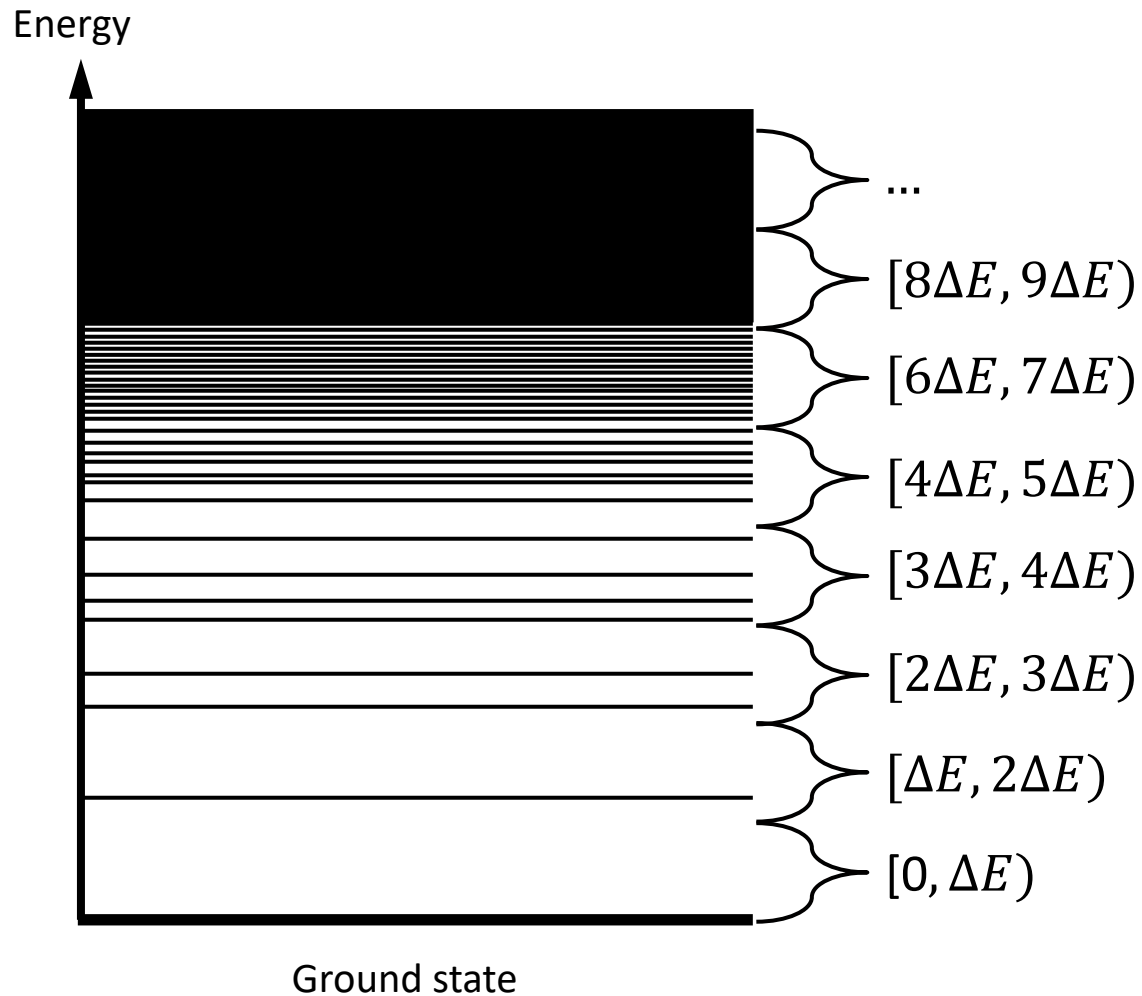
Outline

- What are nuclear level densities (NLD) and γ -ray strength functions (γ SF)?
- Nuclear astrophysics
- How can we measure these (the Oslo Method)?
- Experiment at ISOLDE
- Results

Statistical properties of nuclei

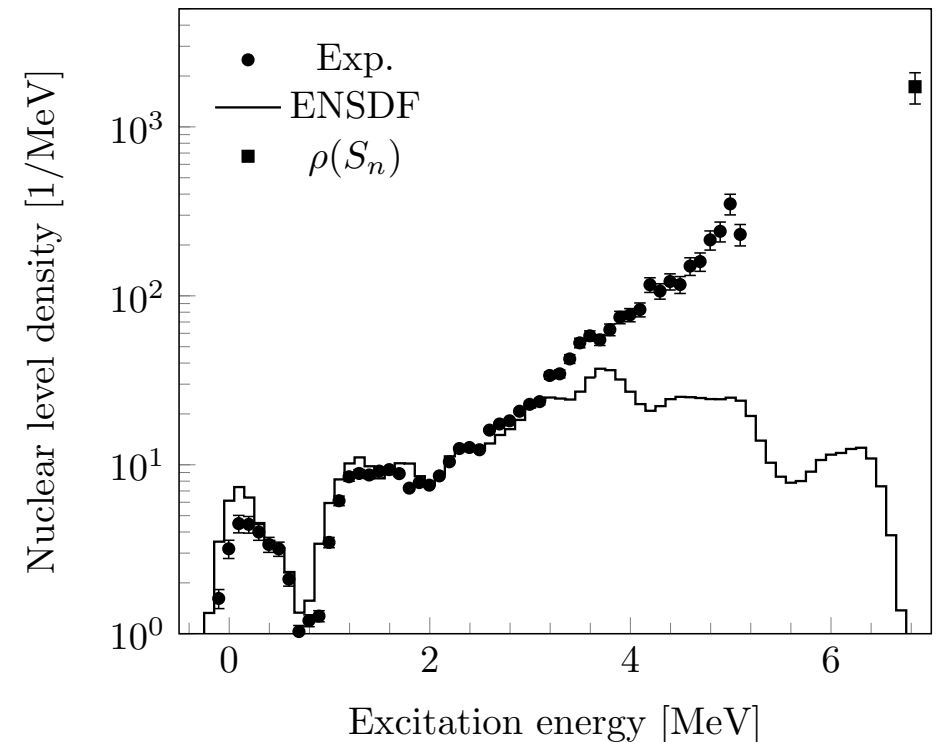


Nuclear level density



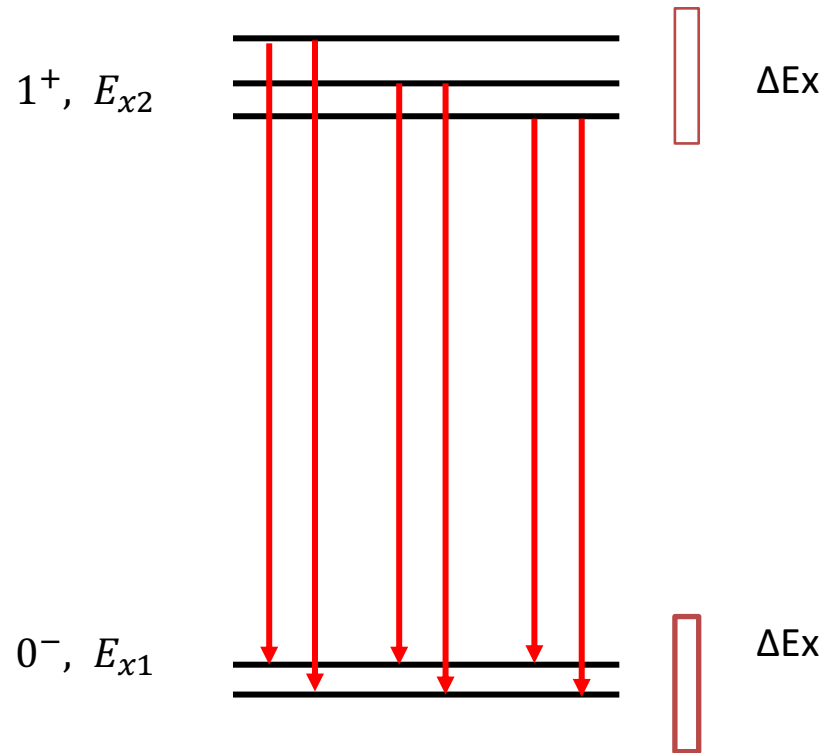
$$\rho(E, J, \pi) = \frac{N(E, J, \pi)}{\Delta E}$$

^{63}Ni



V. W. Ingeberg, Phys. Rev. C (in review)

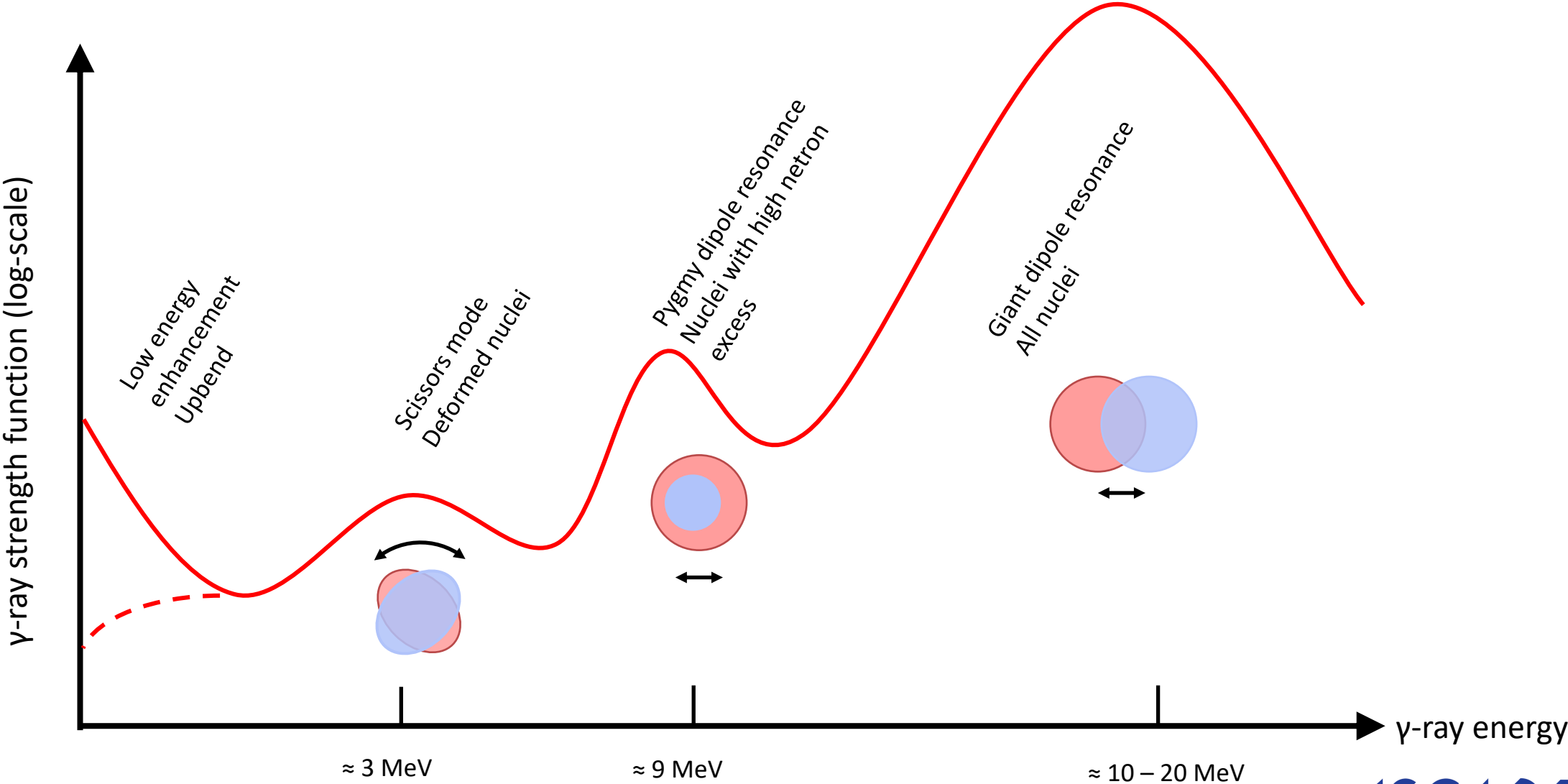
γ -ray strength function



$$f_{XL}(E_\gamma, E_i, J_i, \pi_i) = \frac{\langle \Gamma_\gamma^{XL} \rangle(E_\gamma, E_i, J_i, \pi_i)}{E_\gamma^{2L+1}} \rho(E_i, J_i, \pi_i)$$

- $\langle \Gamma_\gamma^{XL} \rangle(E_\gamma, E_i, J_i, \pi_i)$: Average decay width with γ -ray energy E_γ from excitation bin with energy E_i , spin J_i and parity π_i
- $\rho(E_i, J_i, \pi_i)$: Level density
- X=Electric or Magnetic
- Multipole $L=1,2,3$, etc.
- $L=1$, dipole will be dominating

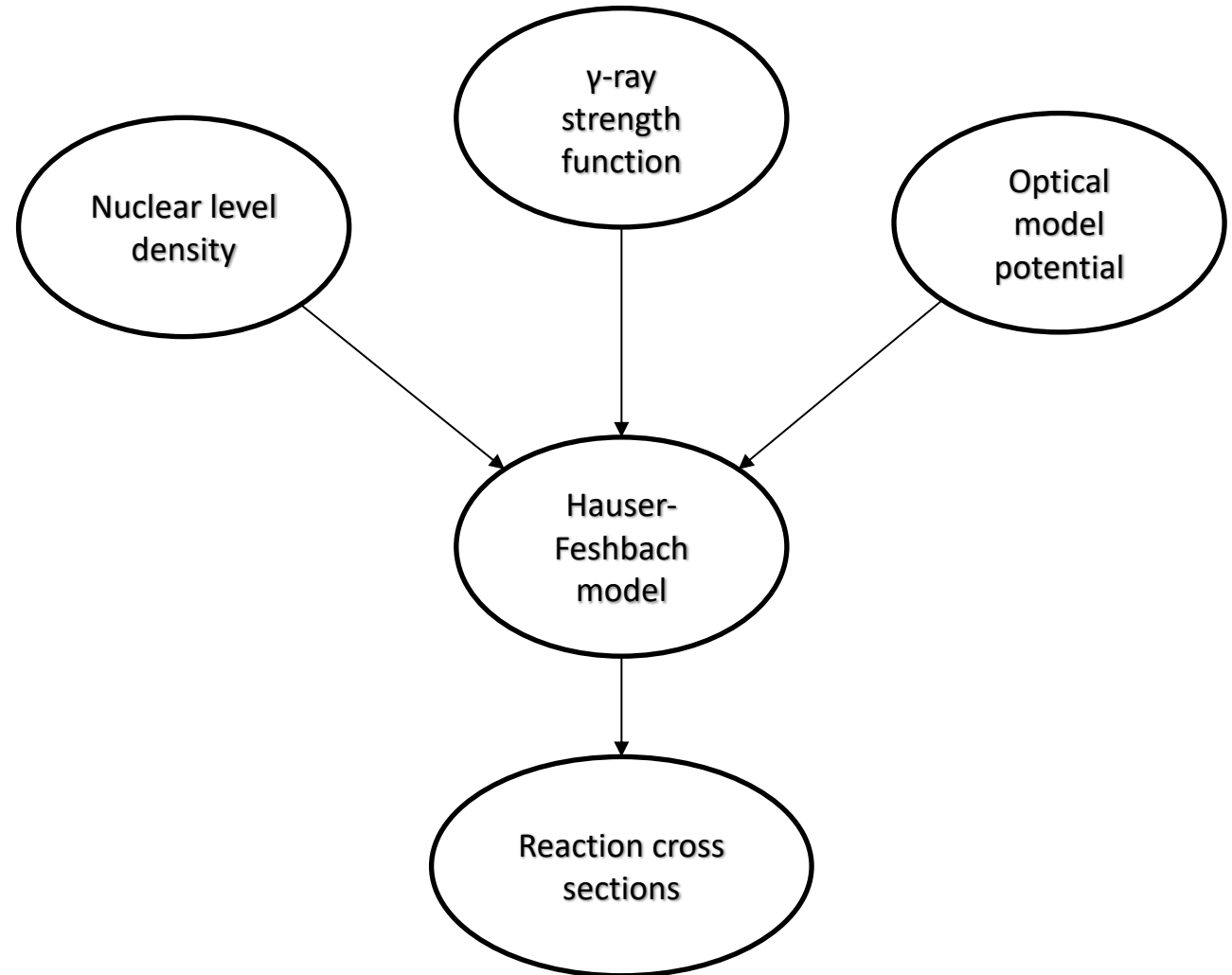
γ -ray strength function



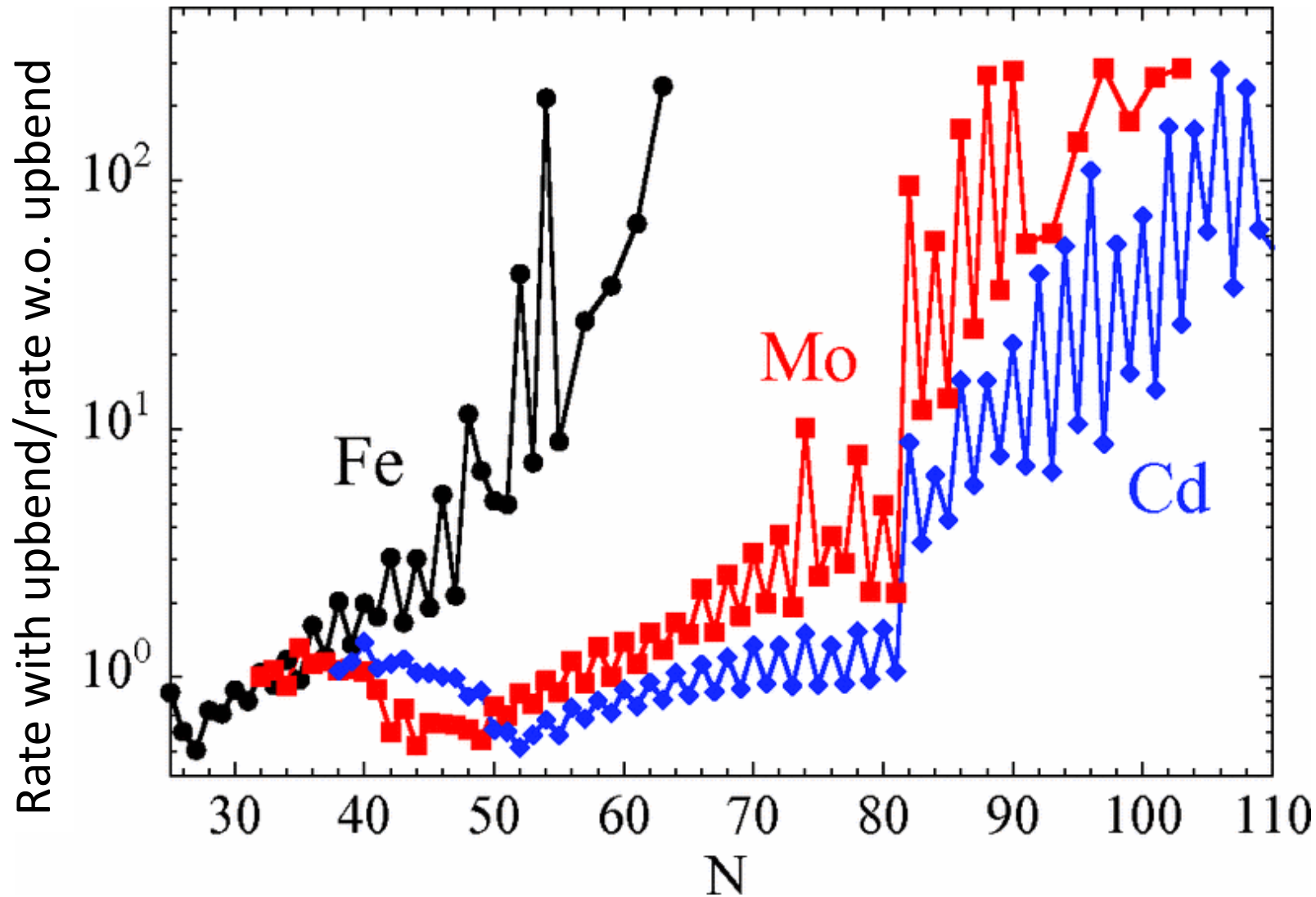
What does NLDs and γ SFs tell us?

- The NLD and γ SF provides important information on the nuclear structure

- Input parameters for Hauser-Feshbach model (reaction cross sections)

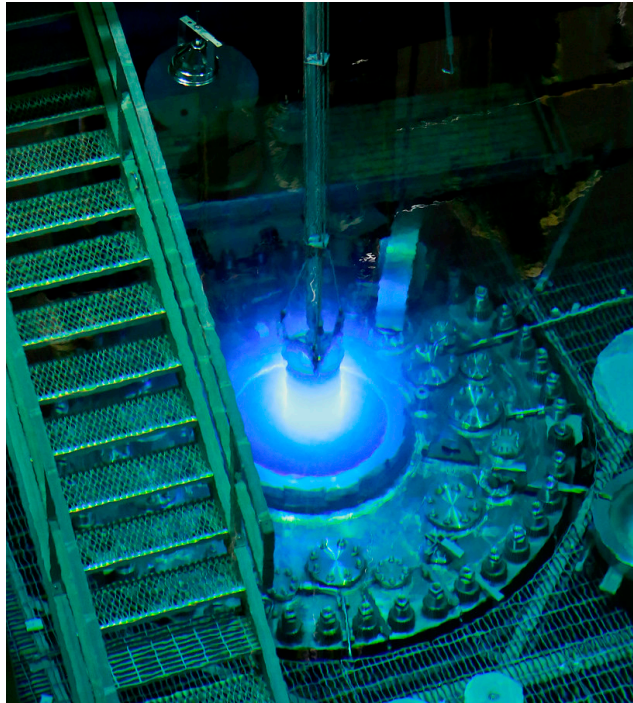


Impact of the low energy enhancement



Reaction cross sections

Reactor physics
Energy



Isotope production
Nuclear medicine

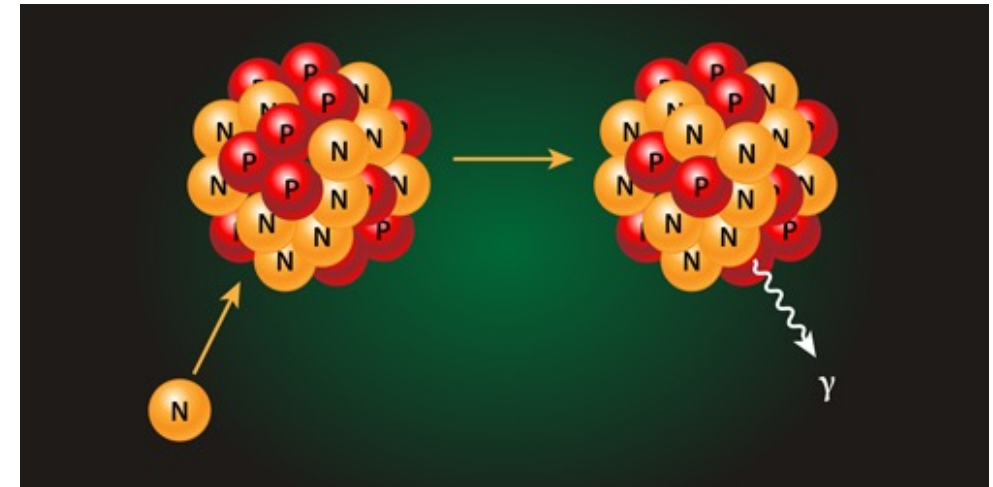


Nuclear astrophysics
How are elements made?



How are the elements made?

- Elements up to Fe/Ni – fusion reactions in stars
- Elements heavier than Fe/Ni – neutron capture processes
 - Slow neutron capture process (s-process) ≈ 50%
 - Rapid neutron capture process (r-process) ≈ 50%

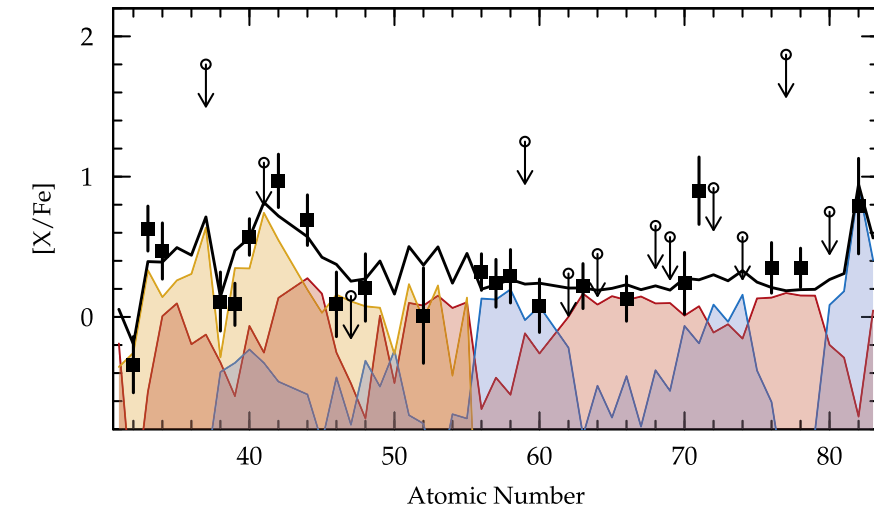
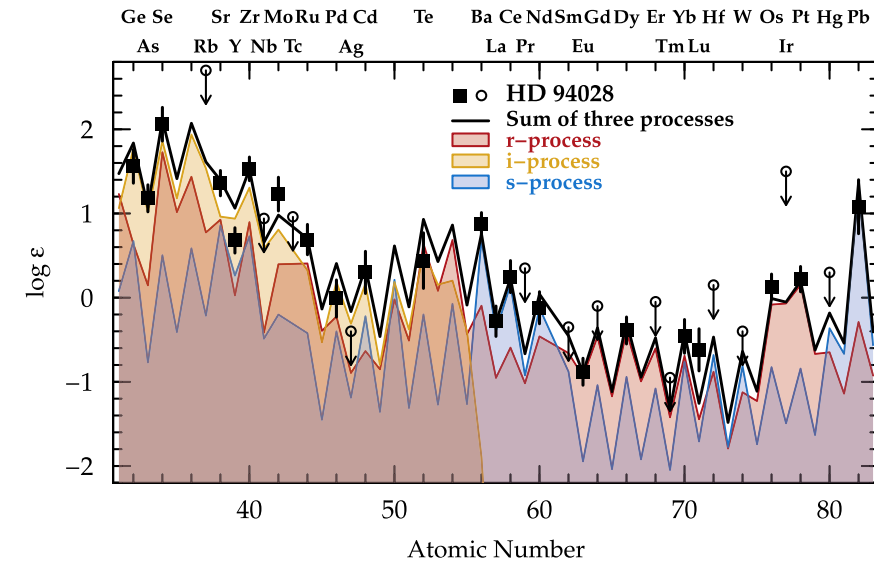


Alan Stonebreaker/APS



i-process

- Elemental abundances in certain metal-poor stars cannot be explained by either s-process, r-process or a combination¹
- An intermediate neutron capture process (i-process) can explain the discrepancy¹
- Sensitivity study of the weak i-process suggests $^{66}\text{Ni}(n, \gamma)$ capture reaction as a major bottleneck affecting all abundances²
- $^{66}\text{Ni}(n, \gamma)$ rate is constrained by measuring the NLD and γSF of ^{67}Ni



¹I. U. Roederer *et al.*, *ApJ* **821**, 37 (2016)

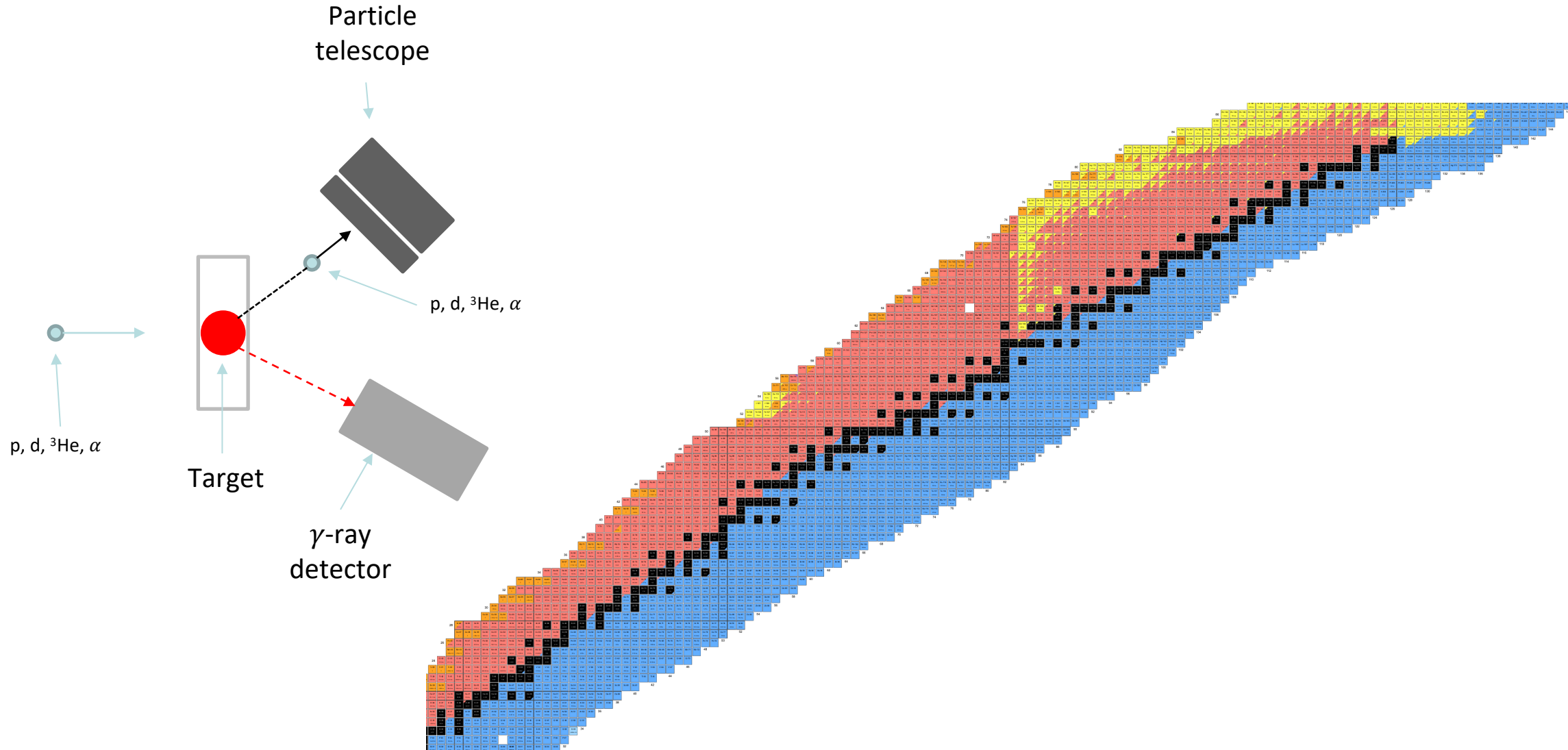
²J. E. McKay *et al.*, *MNRAS* **491**, 5179 (2020)

I. U. Roederer *et al.*, *ApJ* **821**, 37 (2016)

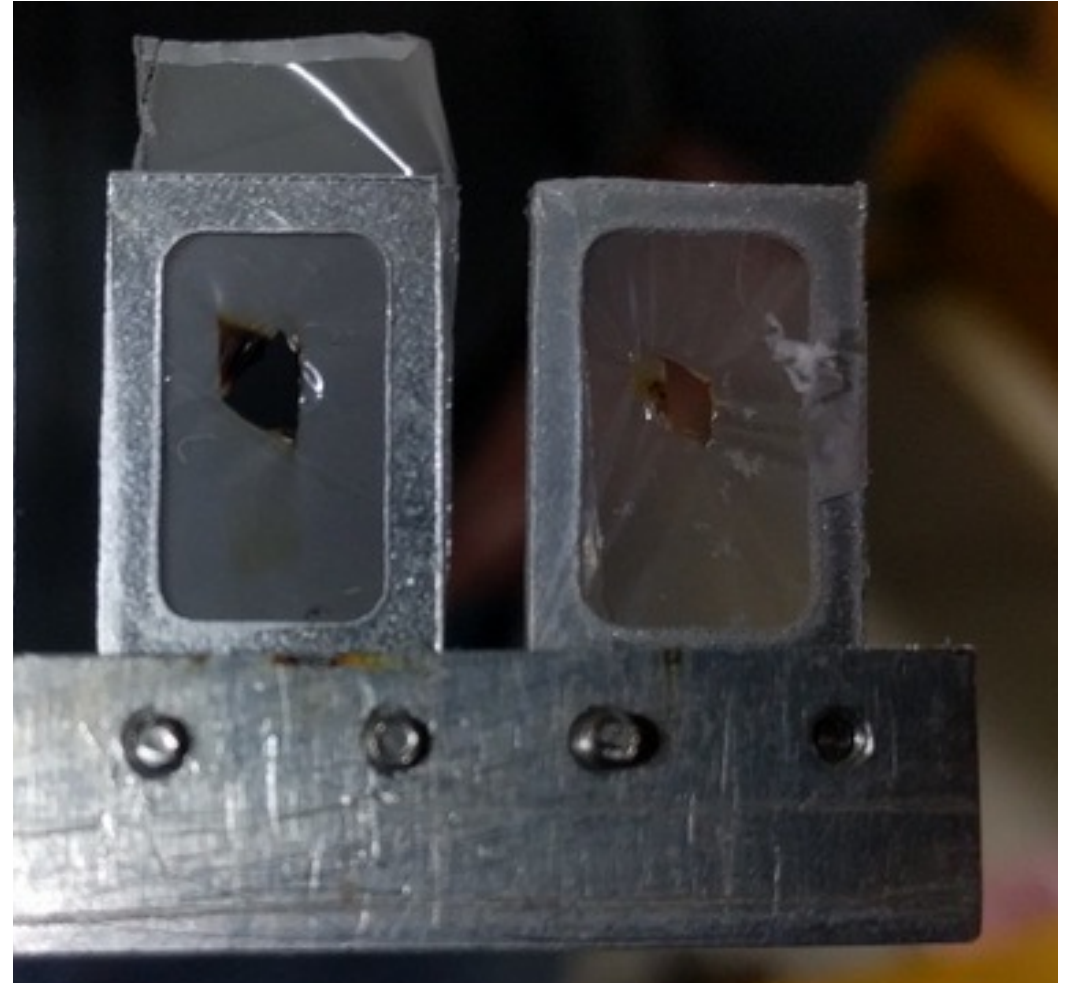
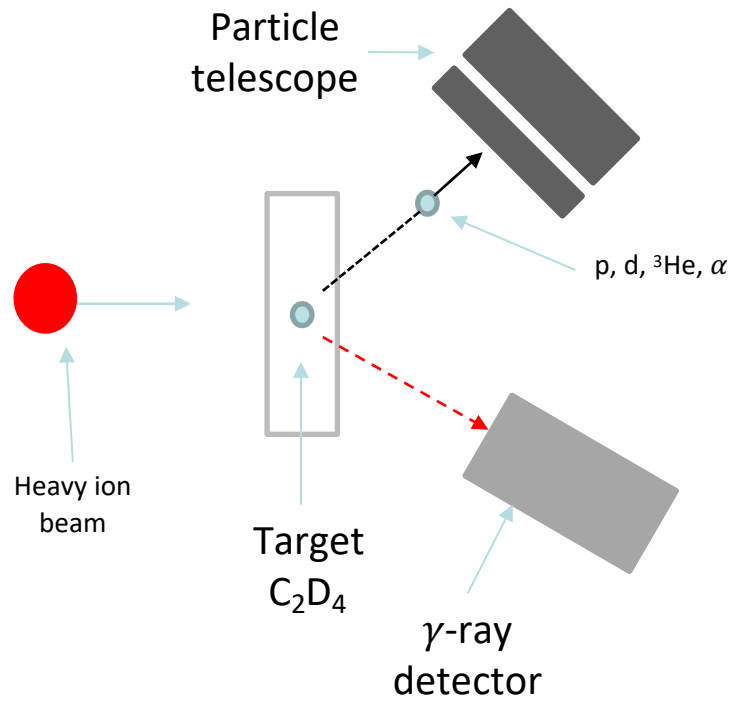
i-process



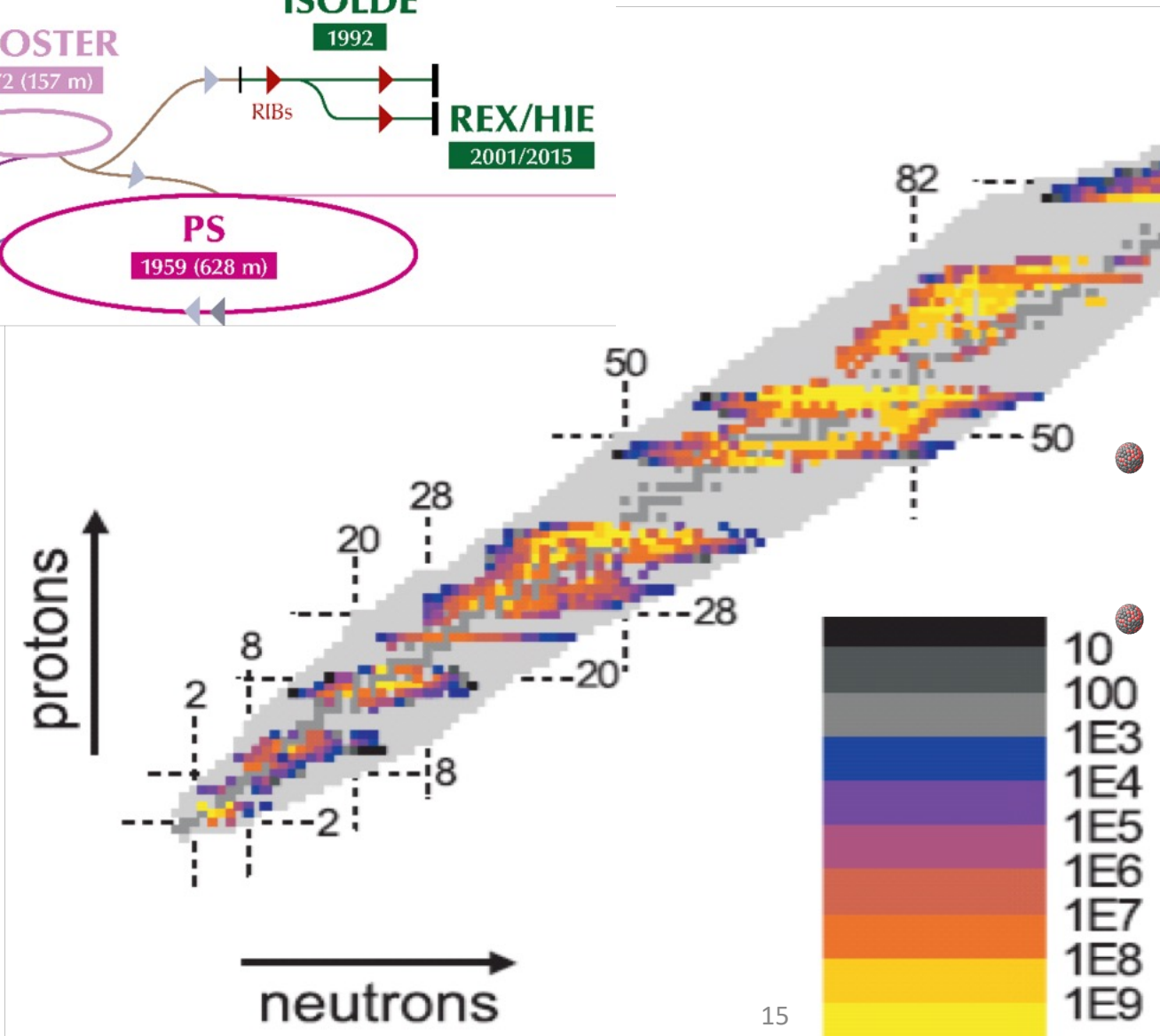
The Oslo Method



Inverse kinematics

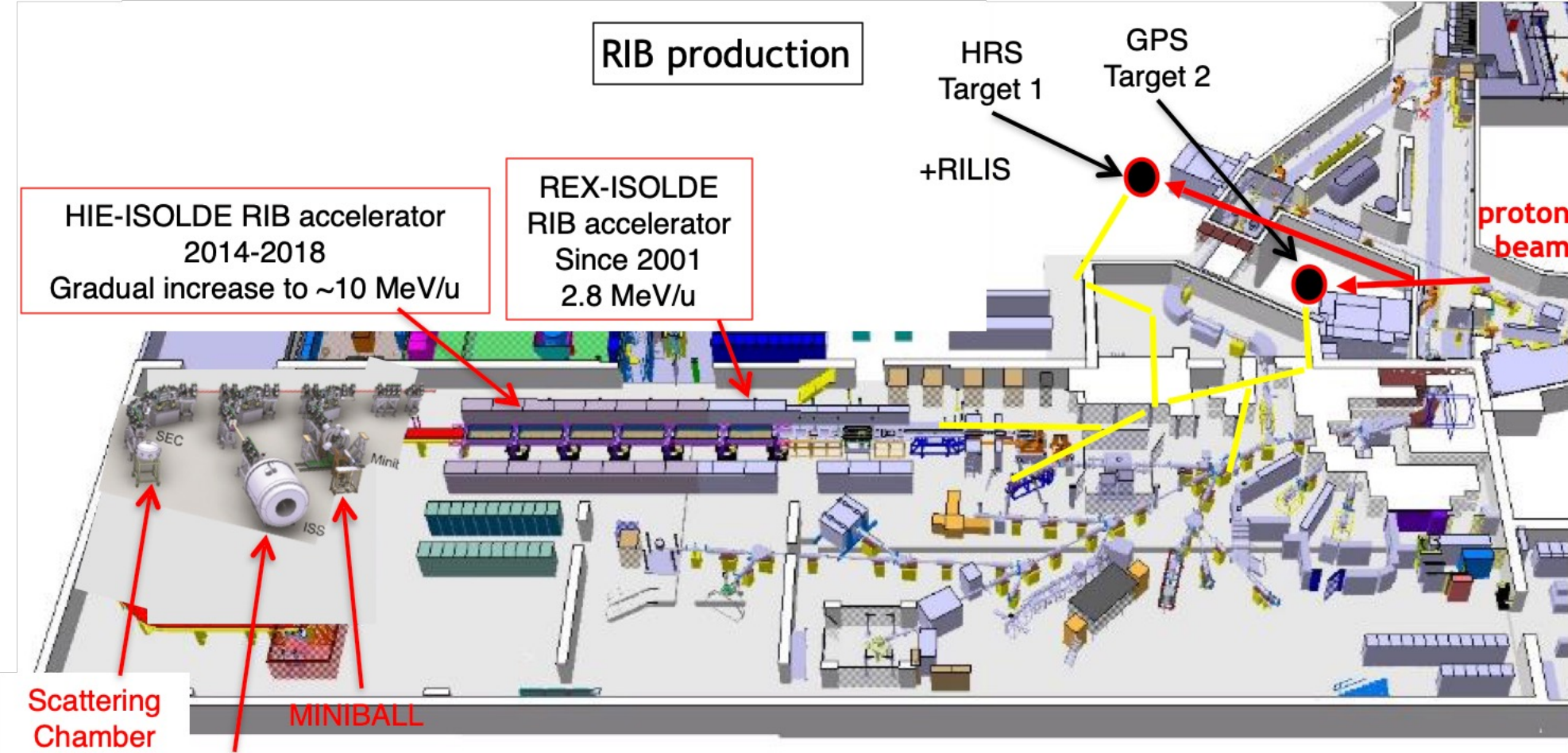


ISOLDE



- ≈ 1300 isotopes/isomers available
 - Largest selection of any ISOL facility in the world
- Post-acceleration with REX/HIE-ISOLDE (2.8 – 9.4 MeV/u)

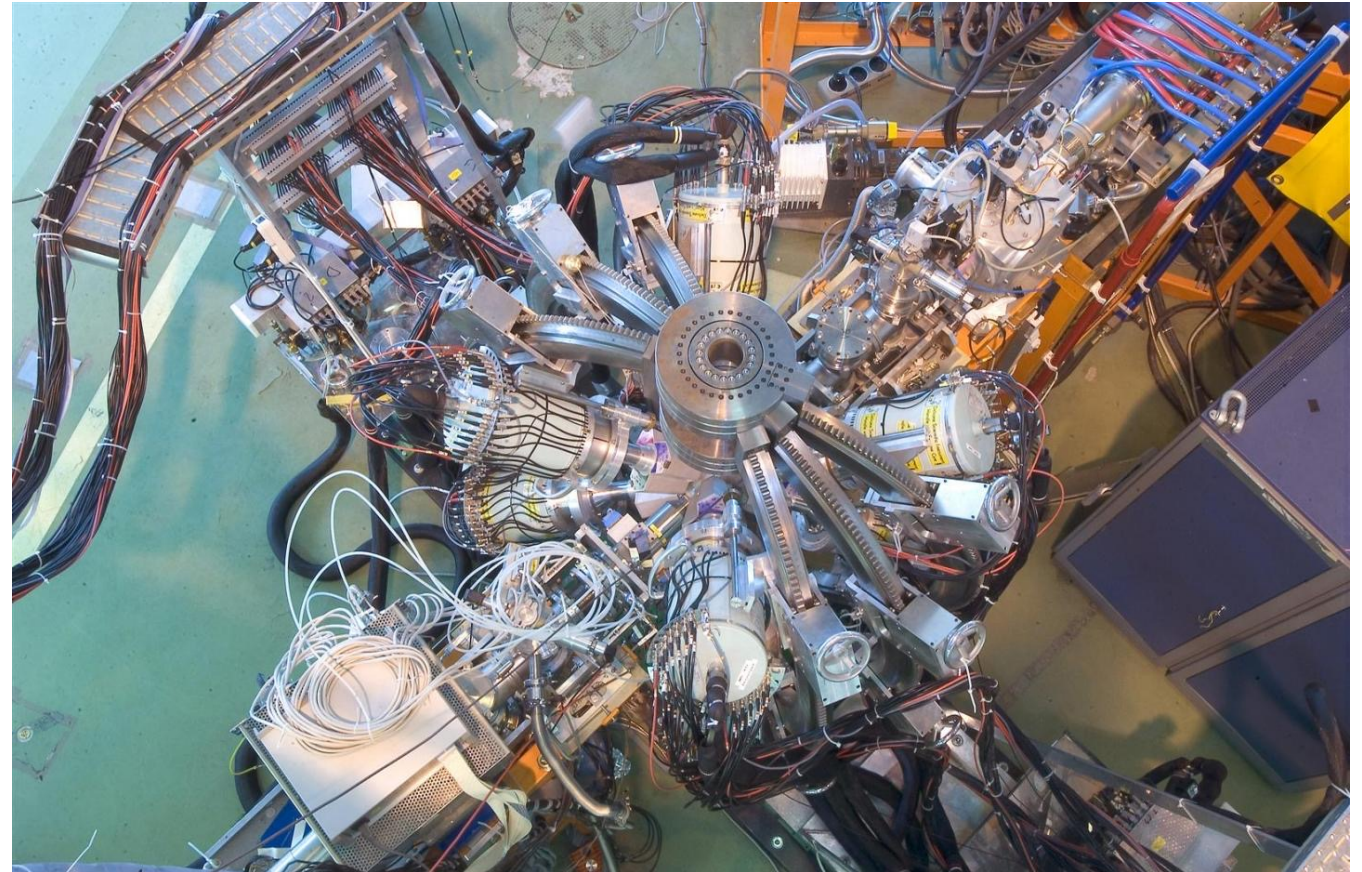
ISOLDE



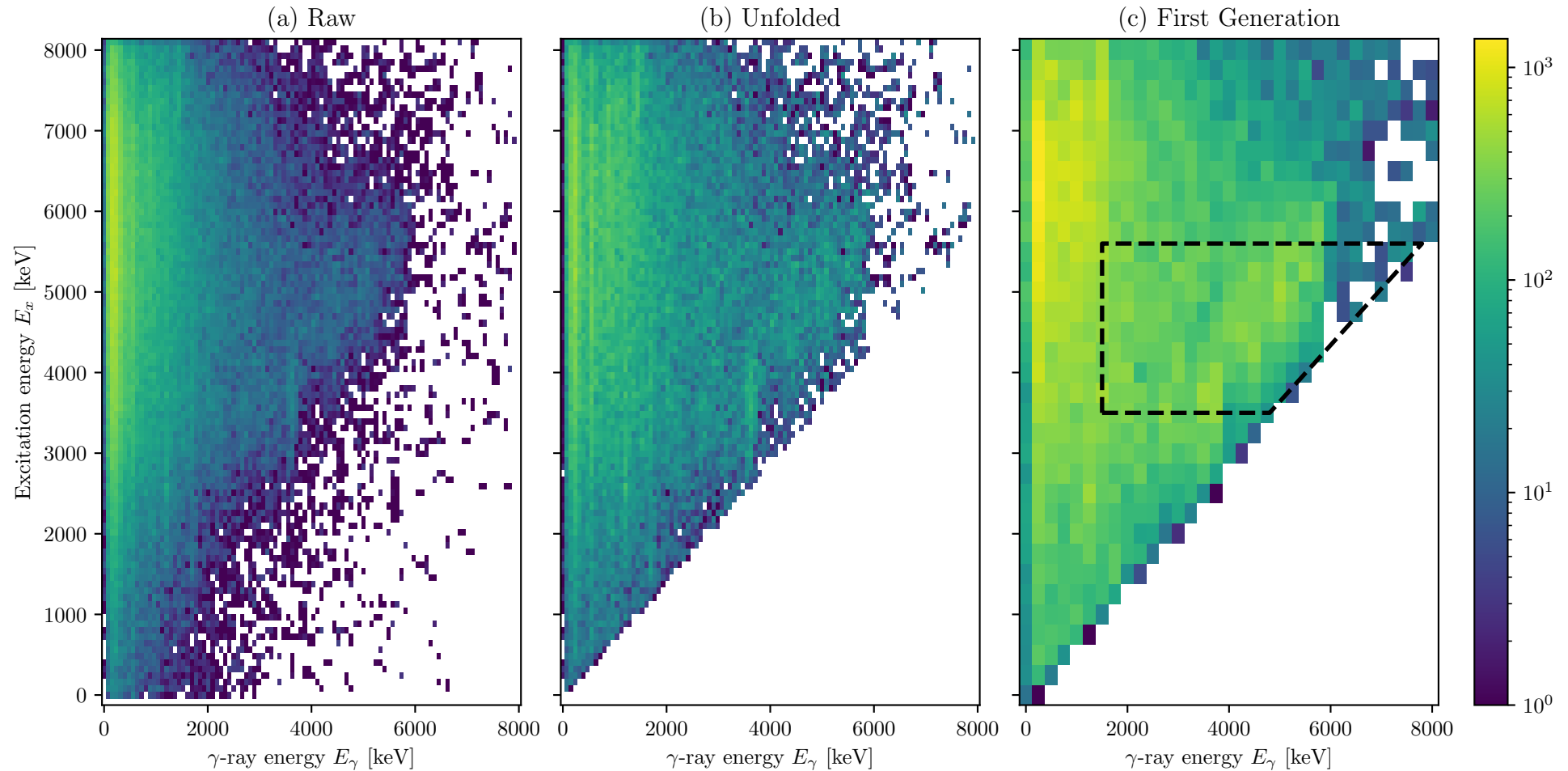
High energy experiments

ISOLDE/Miniball experiment

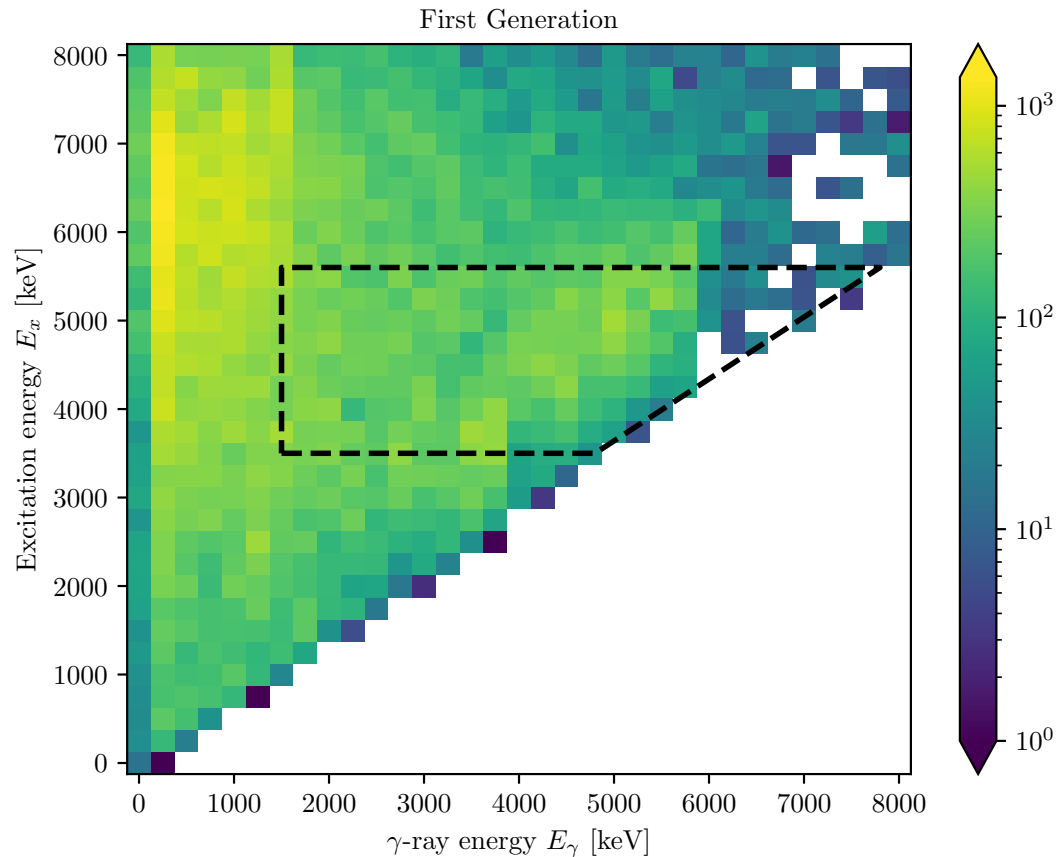
- Beam: ^{66}Ni @4.47(1) MeV/u
- Target: 670 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ deuterated polyethylene (C_2D_4)
- ≈ 140 hours of beam time
- $\approx 3.5 \times 10^6$ pps
- 6 MINIBALL clusters + 6 large volume $\text{LaBr}_3:\text{Ce}$ detector from OSCAR
- C-REX particle array
- Approx. 320,000 particle- γ coincidences



The Oslo Method



Extraction of NLD and γ SF



- $P(E_x, E_\gamma) \propto E_\gamma^3 f(E_\gamma) \rho(E_x - E_\gamma)$

- NLD and gSF extracted by fitting theoretical FG:

$$P_{th}(E_x E_\gamma) = \frac{E_\gamma^3 f(E_\gamma) \rho(E_x - E_\gamma)}{\sum_{E_\gamma=E_\gamma^{min}}^{E_x} E_\gamma^3 f(E_\gamma) \rho(E_x - E_\gamma)}$$

- $f(E_\gamma)$ & $\rho(E_x - E_\gamma)$: Free parameters for each E_γ and $E_f = E_x - E_\gamma$

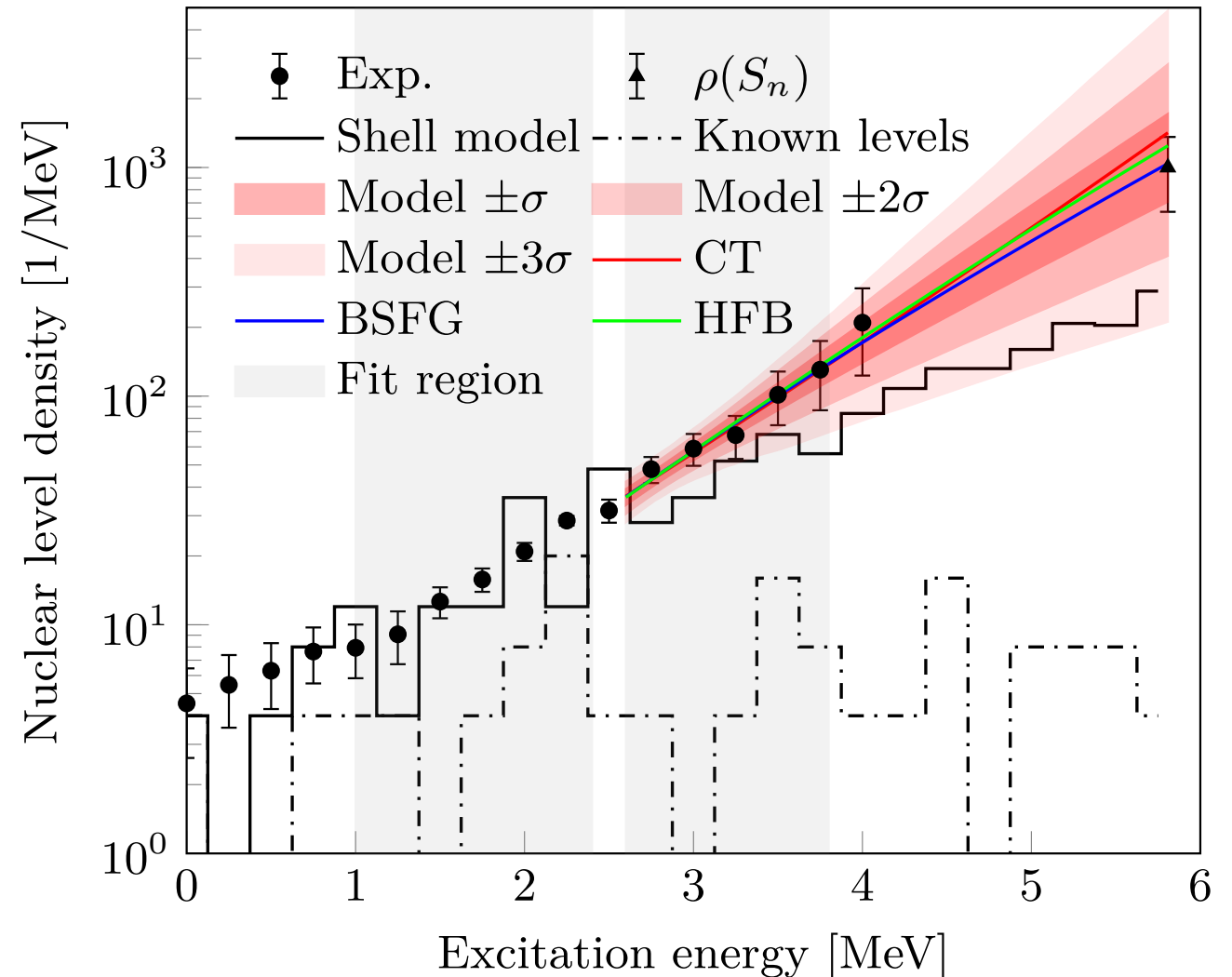
- Need to normalize extracted NLD and gSF since Pth is invariant under transformation

$$\tilde{\rho}(E_f) = A \rho(E_f) e^{\alpha E_f}$$

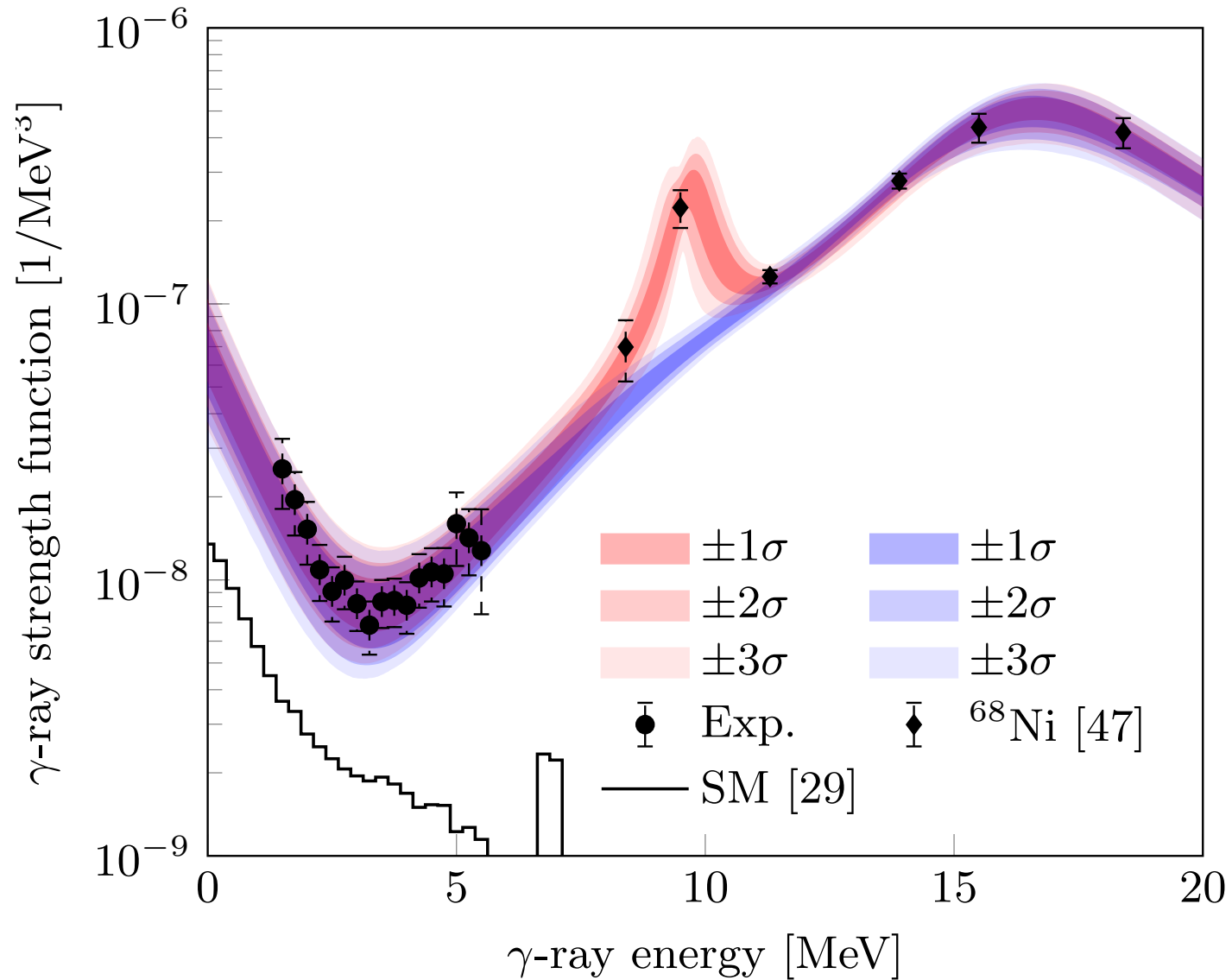
$$\tilde{f}(E_\gamma) = B f(E_\gamma) e^{\alpha E_\gamma}$$

Normalization of NLD

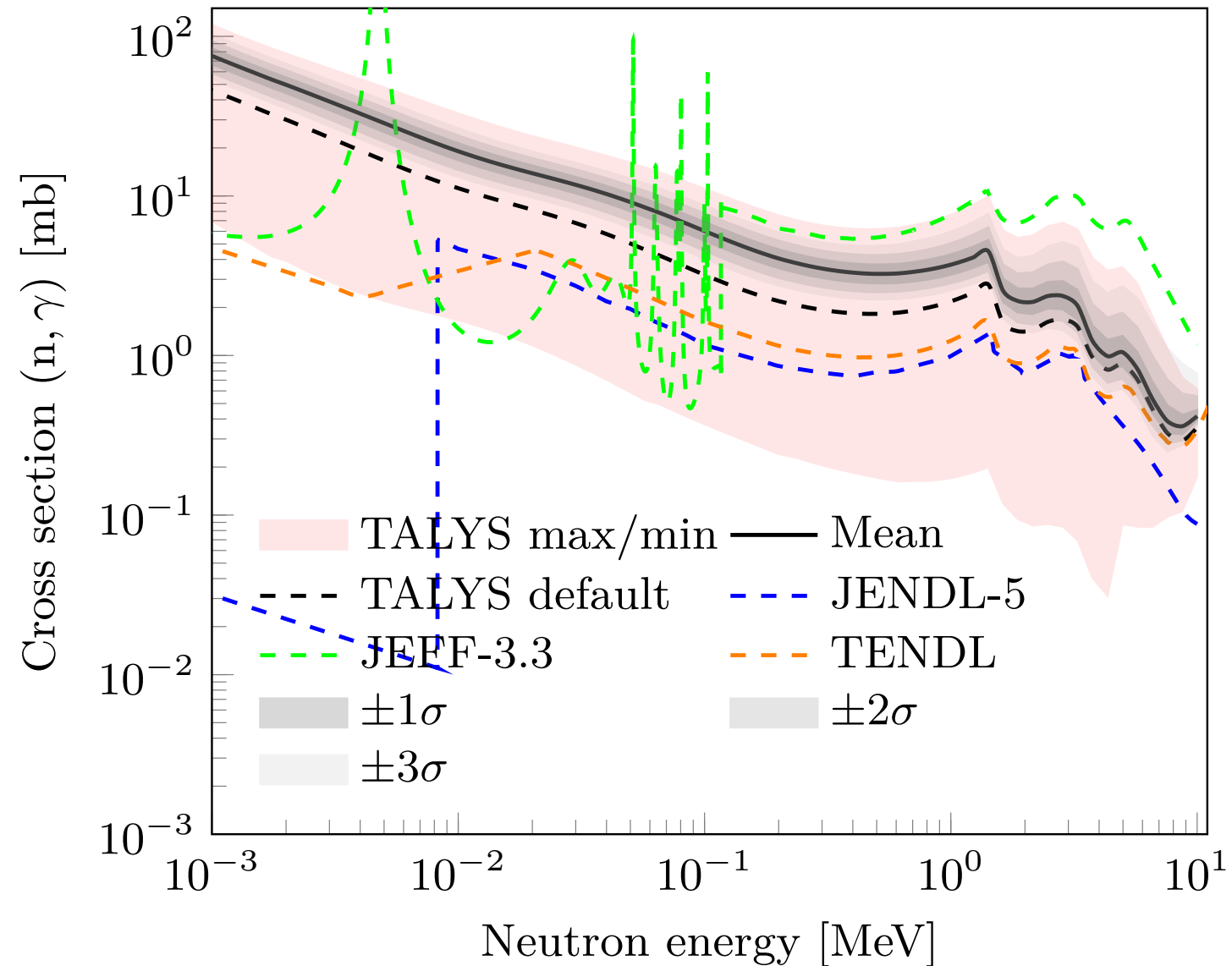
- Typically normalize to auxiliary nuclear data
- NLD from known levels
- NLD at neutron separation energy
- Level scheme of ^{67}Ni is (very) incomplete
- NLD of ^{67}Ni at neutron separation is unknown
- Solution: Normalize to large scale shell model calculations



Normalization of γ SF



Neutron capture cross section



Summary

- We have measured the γ SF and NLD of ^{67}Ni
- First time the Oslo Method has been applied to an inverse kinematics experiment with radioactive beam
- Expect a rather quick i-process
- Soon to be submitted
- Paves the way for new Oslo Method experiments at ISOLDE

Future plans at ISOLDE

EUROPEAN ORGANIZATION FOR NUCLEAR RESEARCH

Proposal to the ISOLDE and Neutron Time-of-Flight Committee

Neutron single-particle states and neutron-capture cross sections towards ^{78}Ni : $^{79}\text{Zn}(d,p)^{80}\text{Zn}$

January 6, 2021

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Bring OSCAR to ISOLDE?

EUROPEAN ORGANIZATION FOR NUCLEAR RESEARCH

Letter of Intent to the ISOLDE and Neutron Time-of-Flight Committee

Neutron-capture cross section for *i* process bottleneck ^{75}Ga :
 $^{75}\text{Ga}(d,p\gamma)^{76}\text{Ga}$

December 20, 2021

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