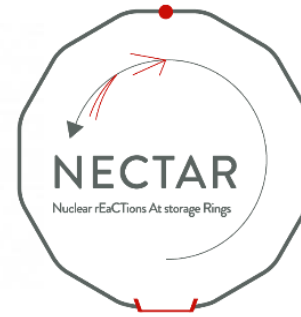




université
de BORDEAUX



European Research Council
Established by the European Commission



Nuclear reactions at heavy-ion storage rings

B. Jurado¹, M. Sguazzin¹, J. Pibernat¹, J. A. Swartz¹, M. Grieser², J. Glorius³, Y. A. Litvinov³, R. Reifarth⁴, K. Blaum², P. Alfaut¹, P. Ascher¹, L. Audouin⁵, C. Berthelot¹, B. Blank¹, B. Bruckner⁴, S. Dellmann⁴, I. Dillmann⁶, C. Domingo-Pardo⁷, M. Dupuis⁸, P. Erbacher⁴, M. Flayol¹, O. Forstner³, D. Freire-Fernandez², M. Gerbaux¹, J. Giovinazzo¹, S. Grevy¹, C. Griffin⁶, A. Gumberidze³, S. Heil⁴, A. Heinz⁹, D. Kurtulgil⁴, G. Leckenby⁶, S. Litvinov³, B. Lorentz³, V. Meot⁸, J. Michaud¹, S. Perard¹, U. Popp³, M. Roche¹, M.S. Sanjari³, R.S. Sidhu¹⁰, U. Spillmann³, M. Steck³, Th. Stöhlker³, B. Thomas¹, L. Thulliez⁸, M. Versteegen¹, B. Wloch¹

1- LP2I (ex-CENBG), Bordeaux, France

2- MPIK, Heidelberg, Germany

3-GSI, Darmstadt, Germany

4-University of Frankfurt, Germany

5-IJCLAB, Orsay, France

6-Triumf, Vancouver, Canada

7-IFIC, Valencia, Spain

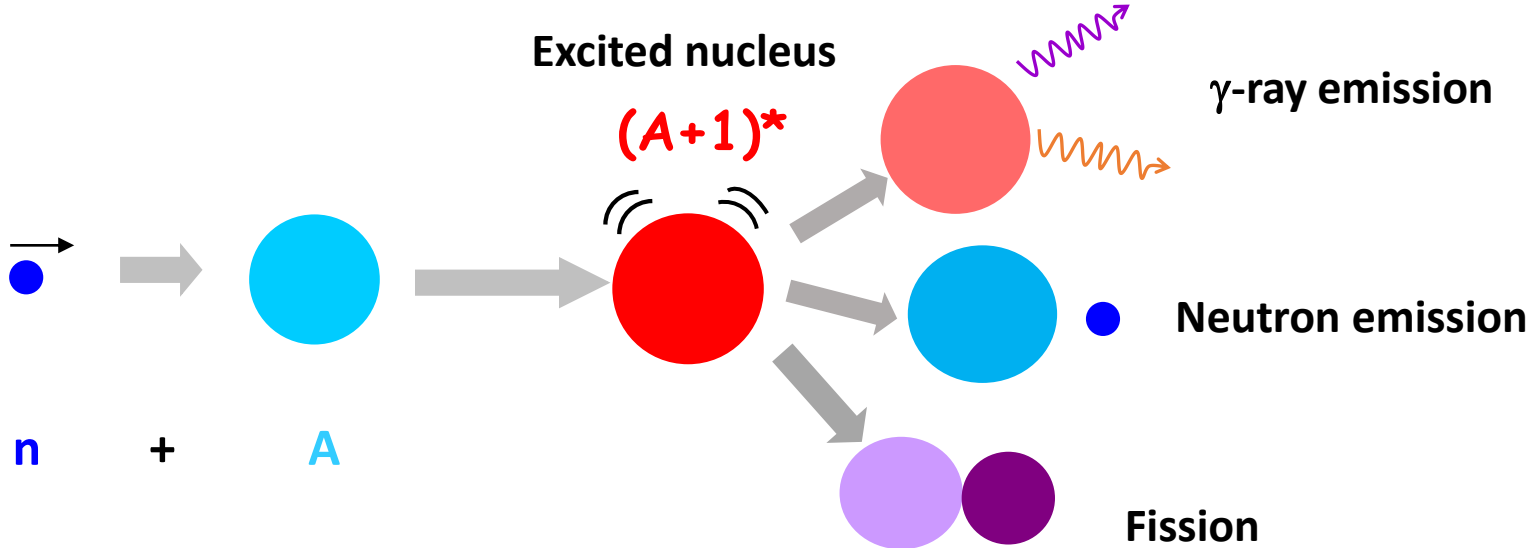
8-CEA, France

9-University of Chalmers, Sweden

10-University of Edinburgh, UK

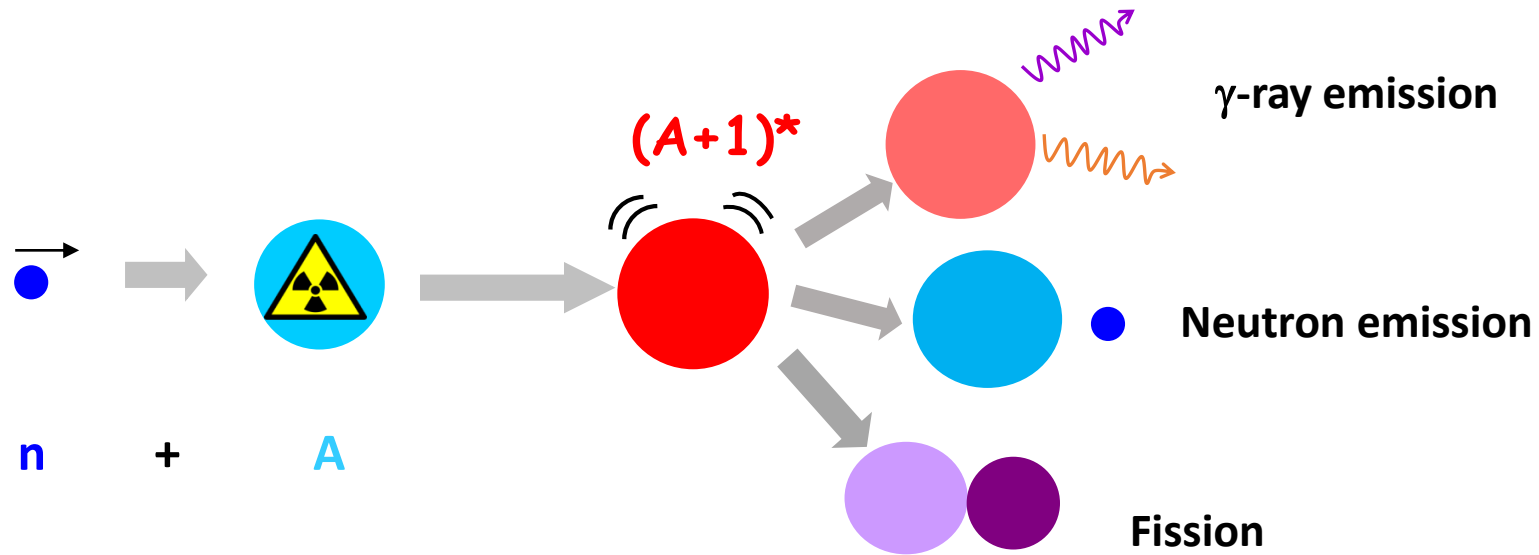
Introduction:

Neutron-induced reactions at energies below few MeV:



Motivation:

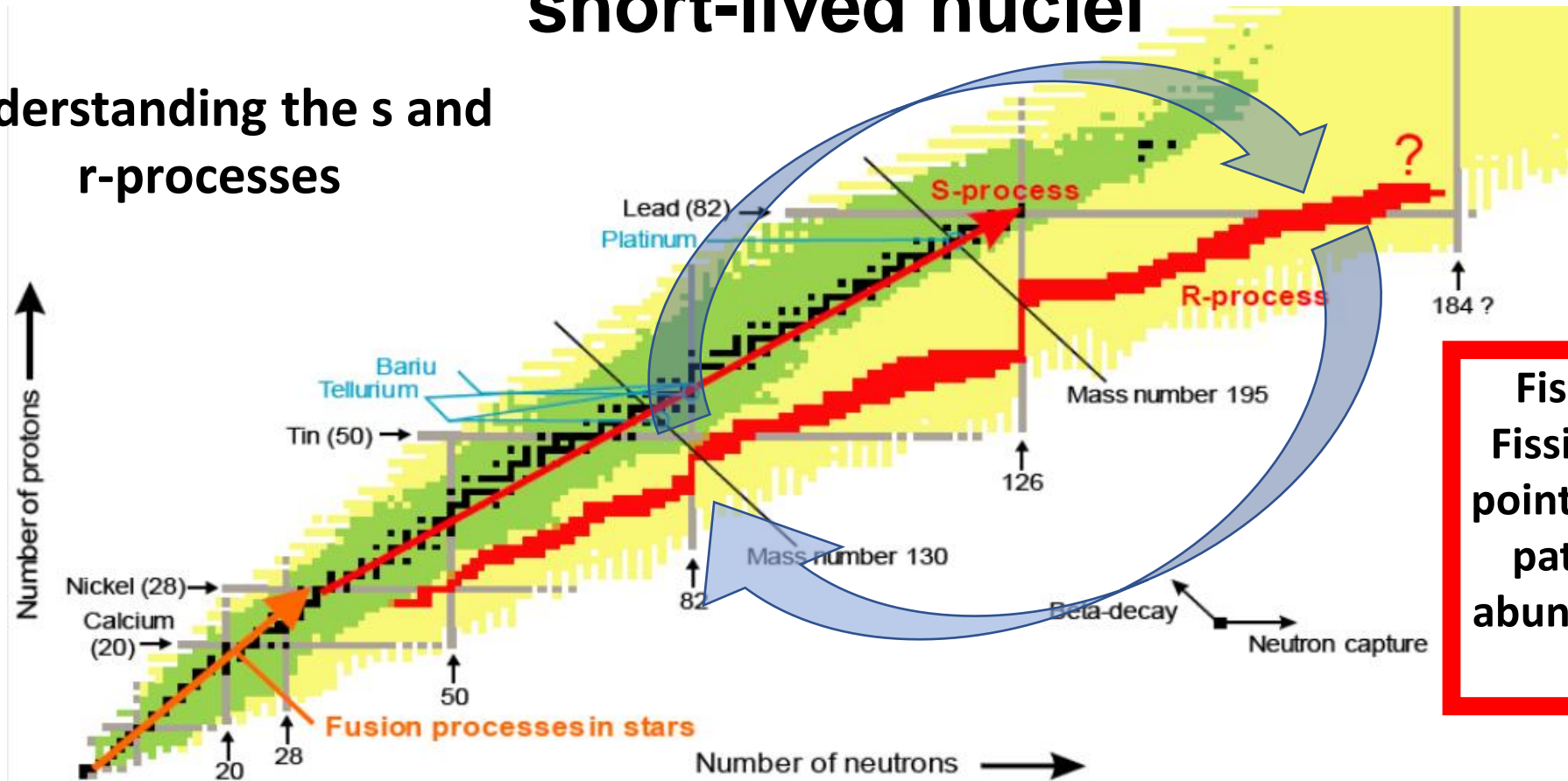
Need for neutron-induced reaction cross sections of radioactive nuclei



Essential for astrophysics, energy production and medicine!

Need for neutron-induced reaction cross sections of short-lived nuclei

Understanding the s and r-processes

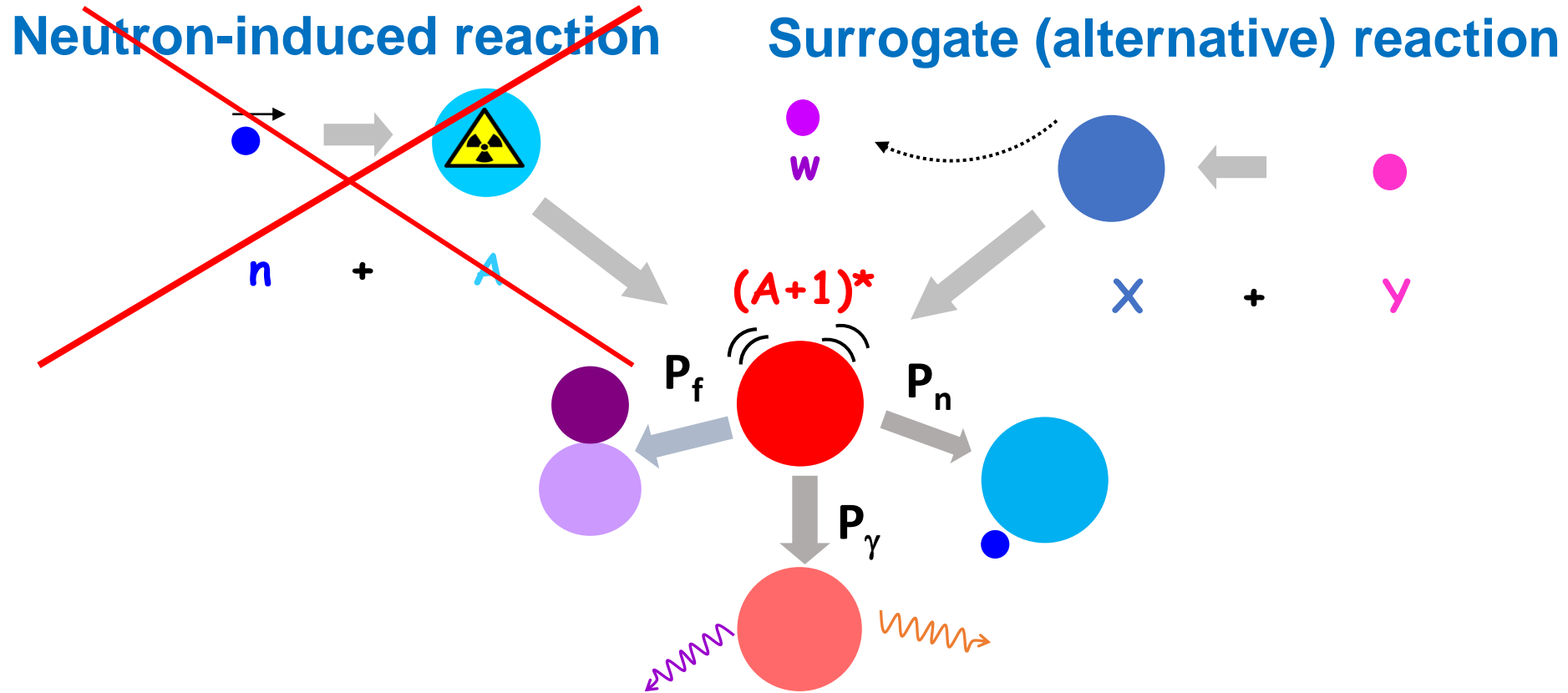


Fission recycling!
Fission sets the end point of the r-process path and impacts abundances and light curves.

→ Very difficult or even impossible to measure with standard techniques because of the radioactivity of the targets.

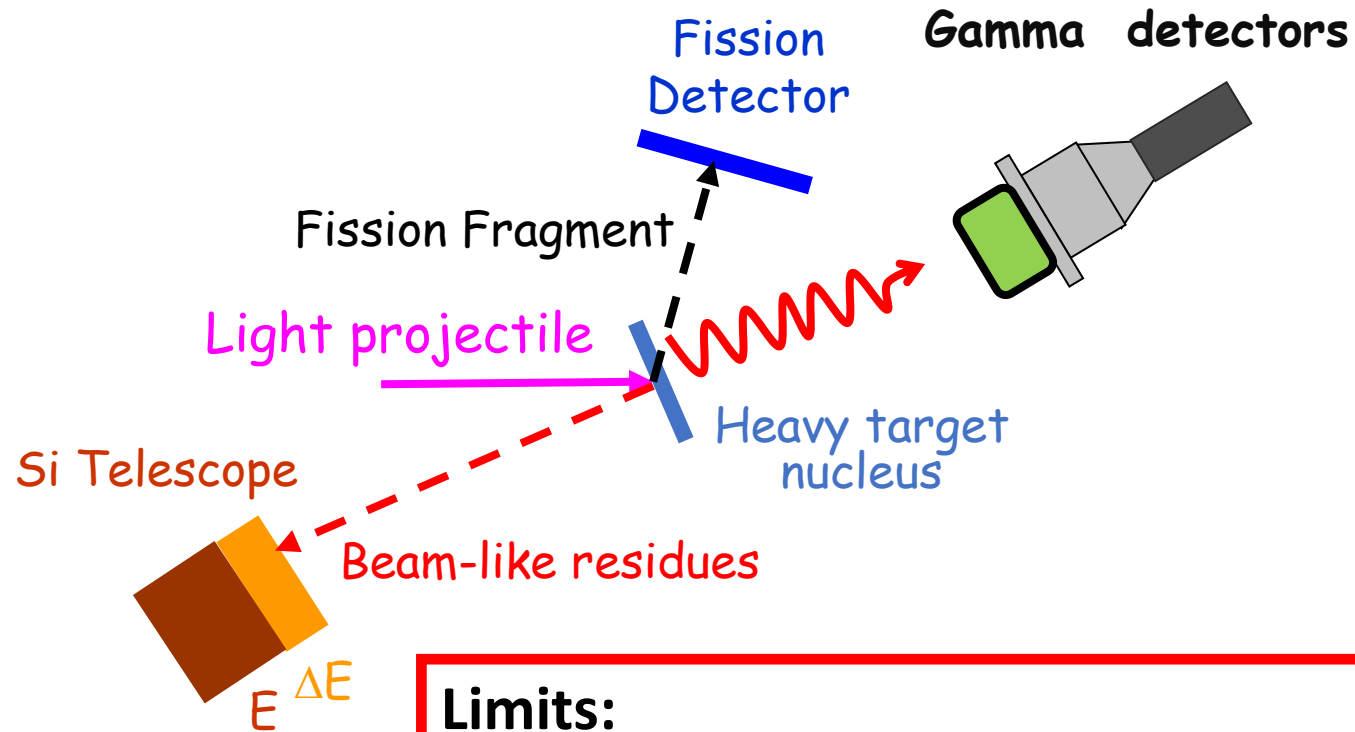
→ Complicated to calculate due to the difficulty to describe the de-excitation process (level densities, γ -ray strength functions, fission barriers...). Calculations can be wrong by several orders of magnitude!

Surrogate-reaction method



Decay probabilities as a function of excitation energy are precious observables to constrain models (level densities, γ -ray strength functions, fission barriers...) and provide much more accurate predictions for neutron-induced cross-sections of nuclei far from stability.

Setup for the study of surrogate reactions in direct kinematics

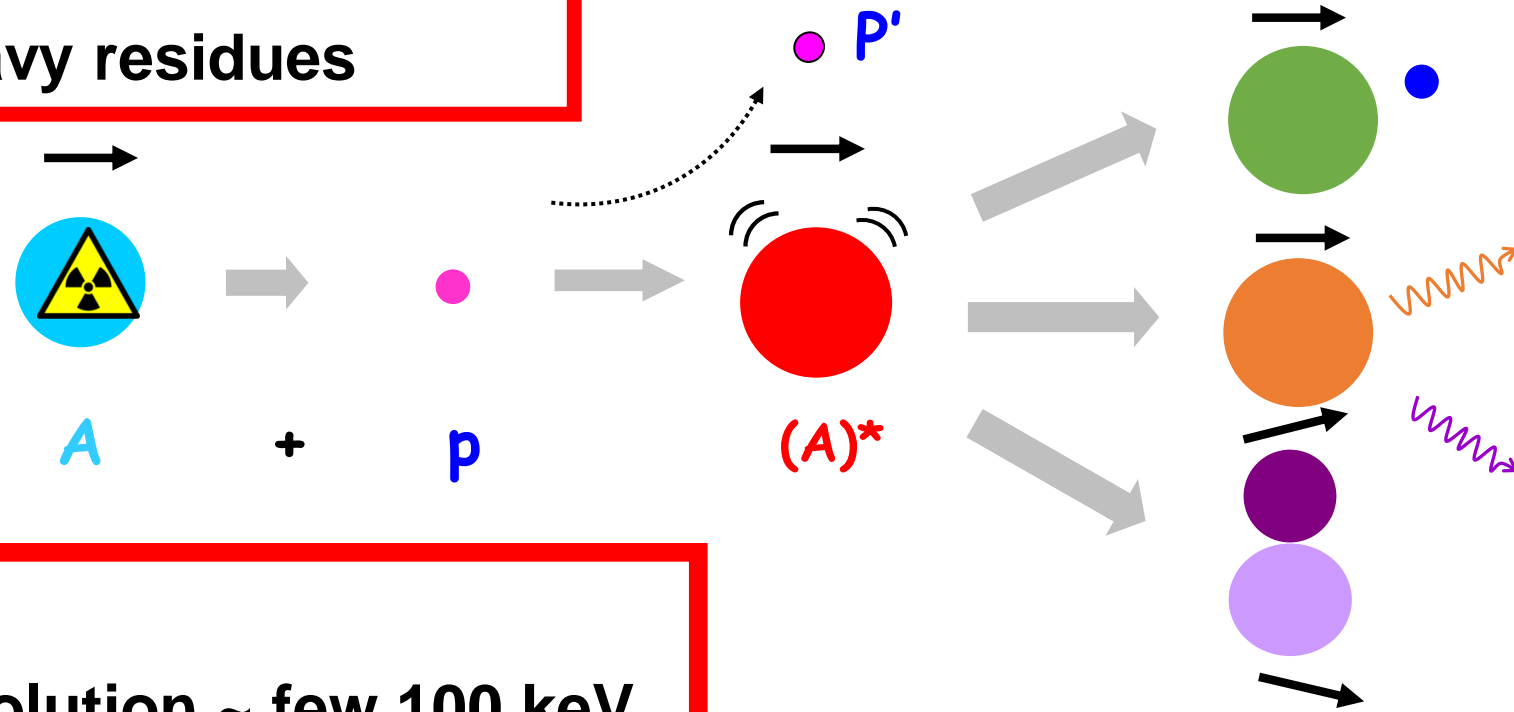


Limits:

- Unavailability of targets (radioactive samples)
- Target contaminants and target support
- P_{γ} : rather low detection efficiency
- P_n : measurement of low-energy neutrons and neutron efficiency

Advantages of Inverse kinematics:

- Access to very short-lived nuclei
- Detection of heavy residues



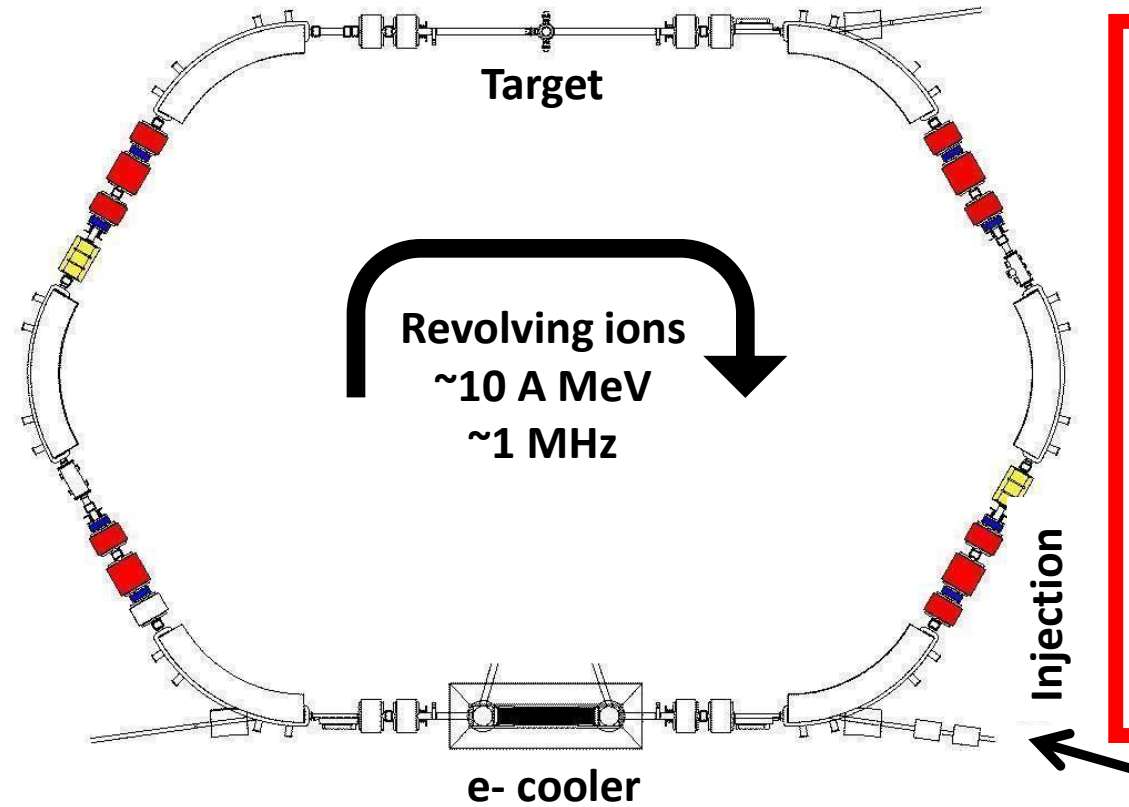
BUT!

- Required E^* resolution \sim few 100 keV,
 $E^* = f(E_{\text{beam}}, E_{\text{target_like}}, \theta)$
- Target contaminants and target windows have to be avoided

STORAGE RINGS!

Advantages of heavy-ion storage rings

The ESR at GSI/FAIR, Darmstadt, Germany

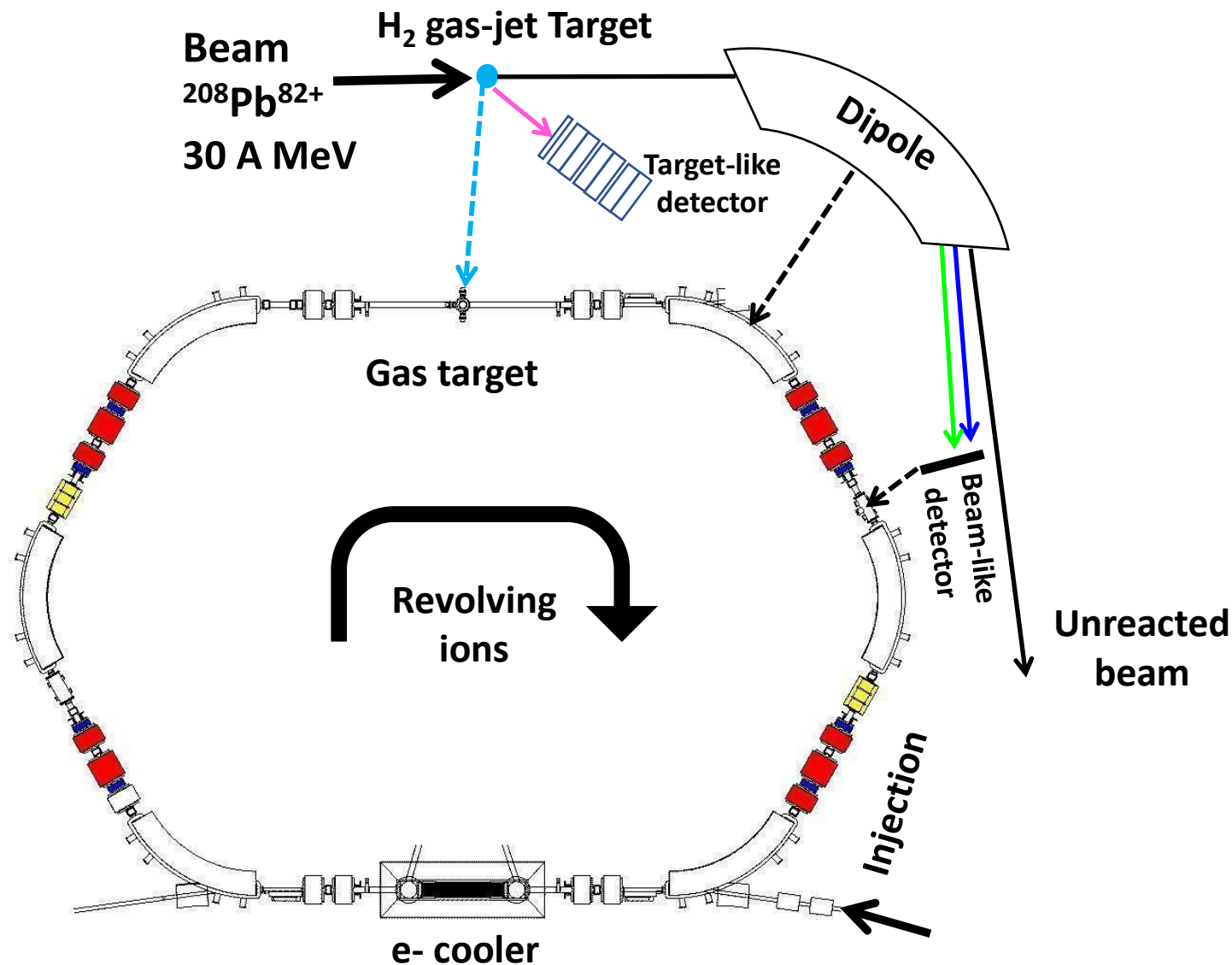
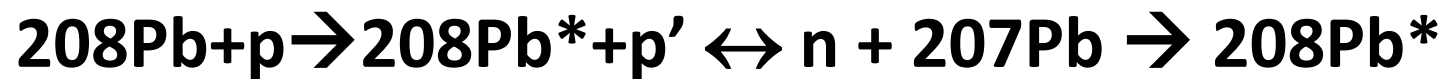


Circunference of ~ 108 m

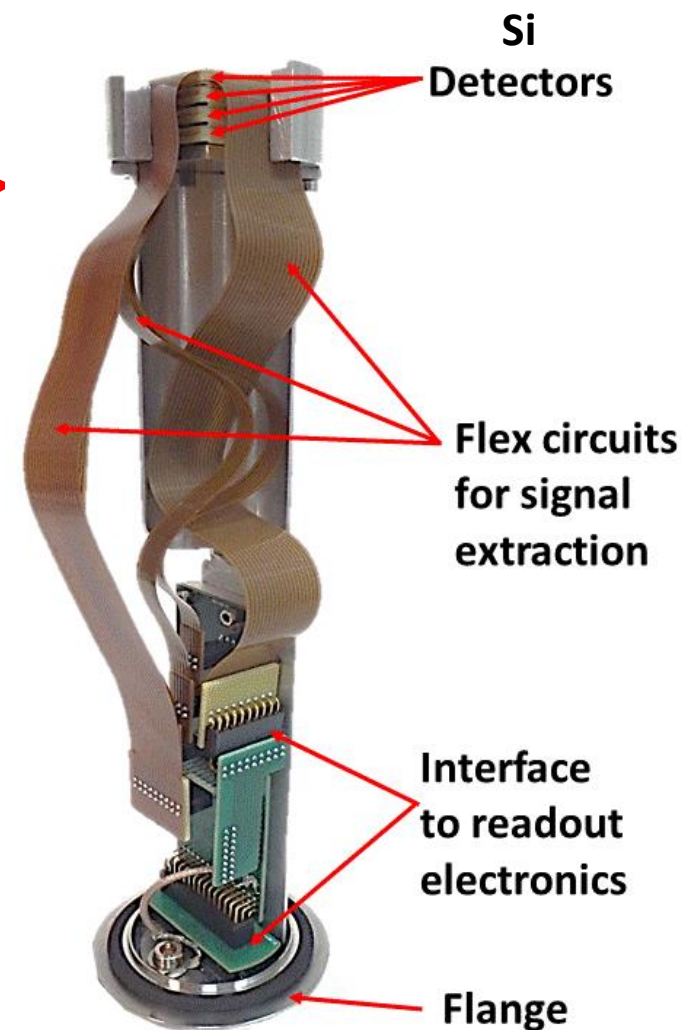
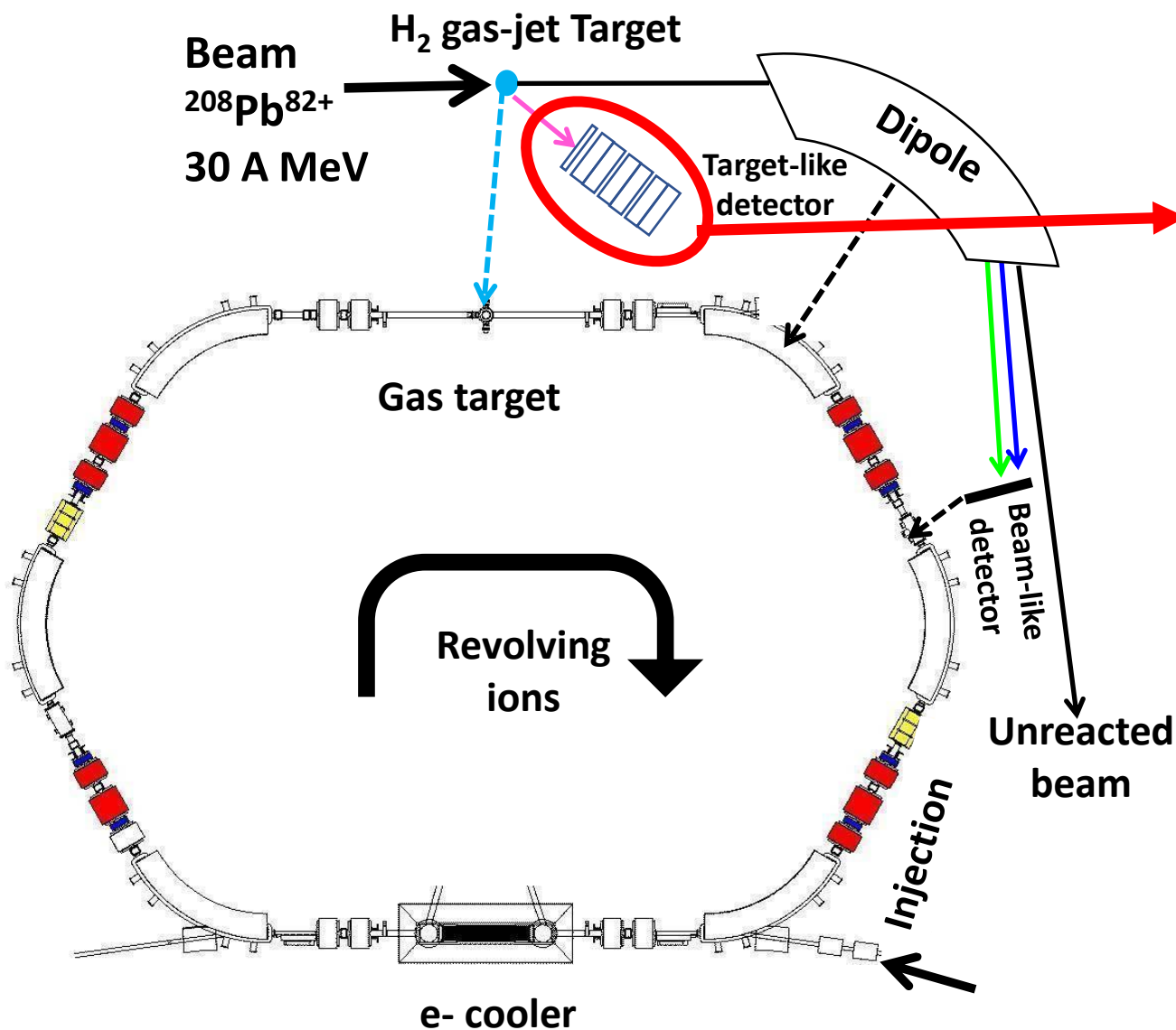
- Beam cooling → Excellent energy and position resolution of the beam, maintained after each passage through the target, negligible, E-loss & straggling effects
- Use of ultra-low density in-ring gas-jet targets $\sim 10^{13}/\text{cm}^2$.
Effective target thickness increased by $\sim 10^6$ due to revolution frequency (at 10 A MeV)
- High-quality, pure, fully-stripped beams and pure, ultra-thin, windowless targets → **unique!**

Challenge: Detectors in Ultra-High Vacuum (10^{-10} - 10^{-11} mbar)!

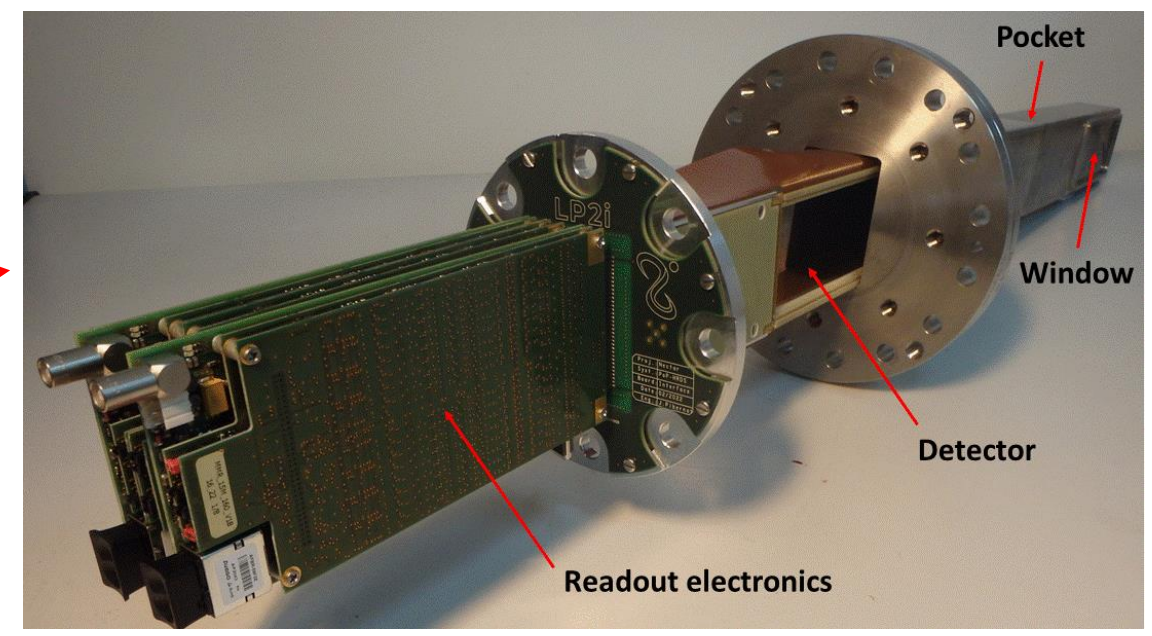
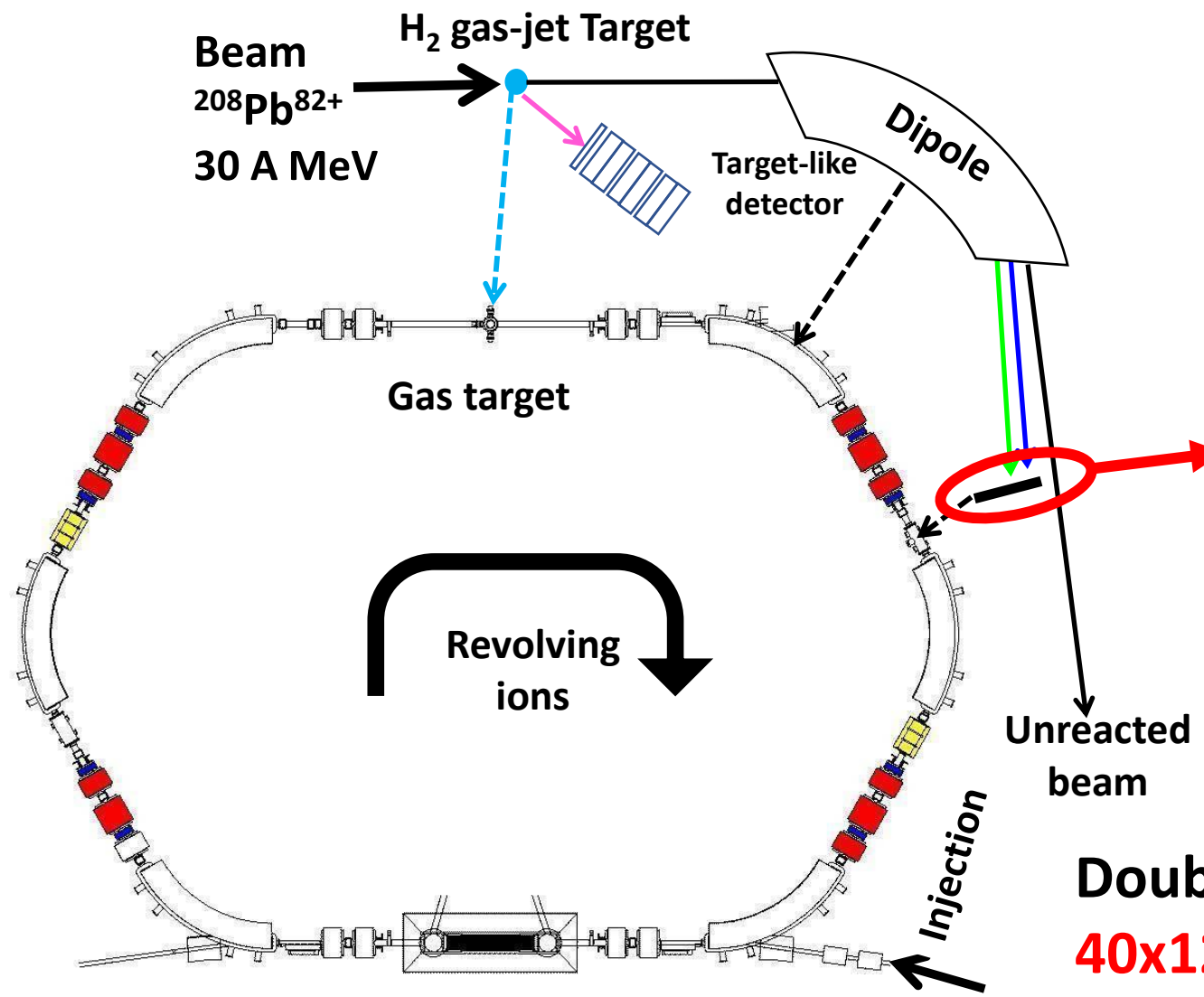
First surrogate reaction experiment at the ESR, 20-27 June 2022



First surrogate reaction experiment at the ESR, target-residue detector system

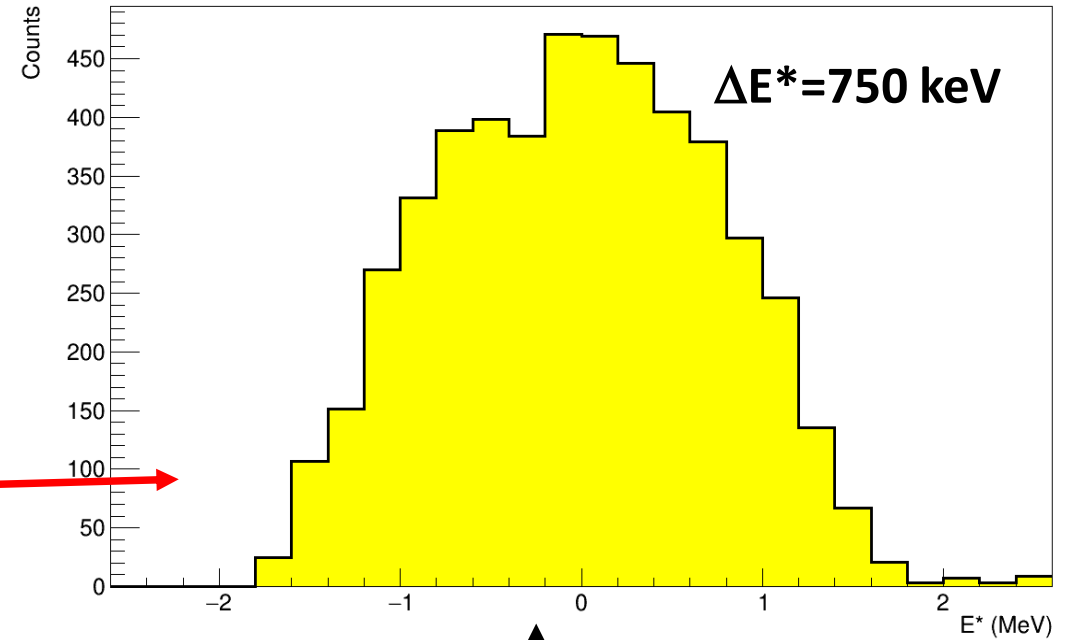
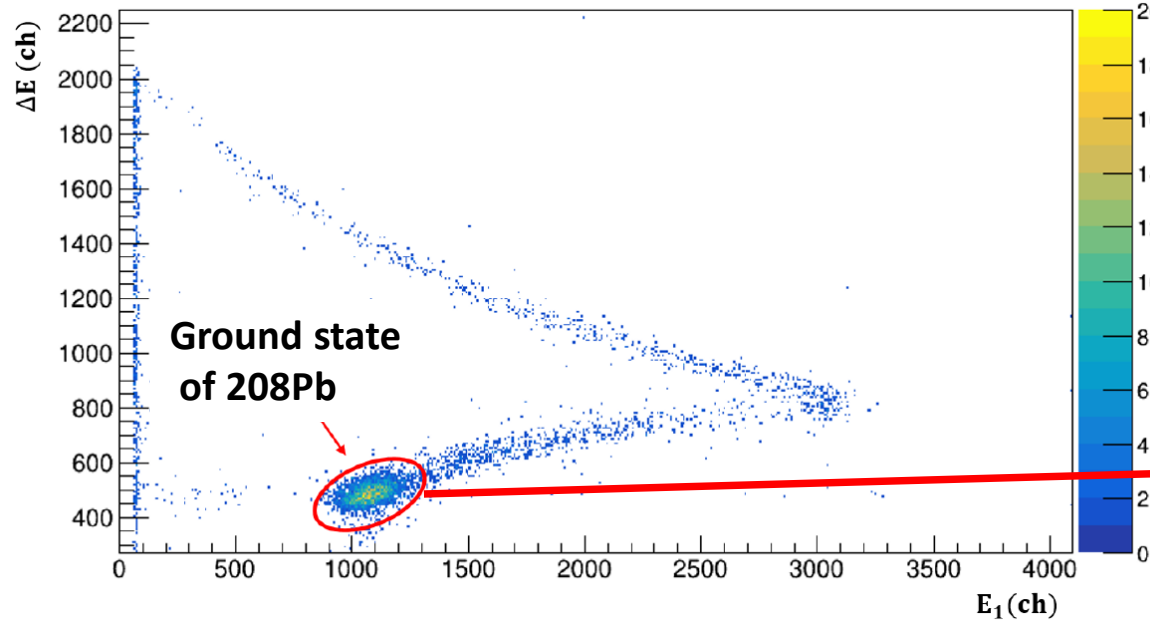


First surrogate reaction experiment at the ESR, beam-like residue detector system

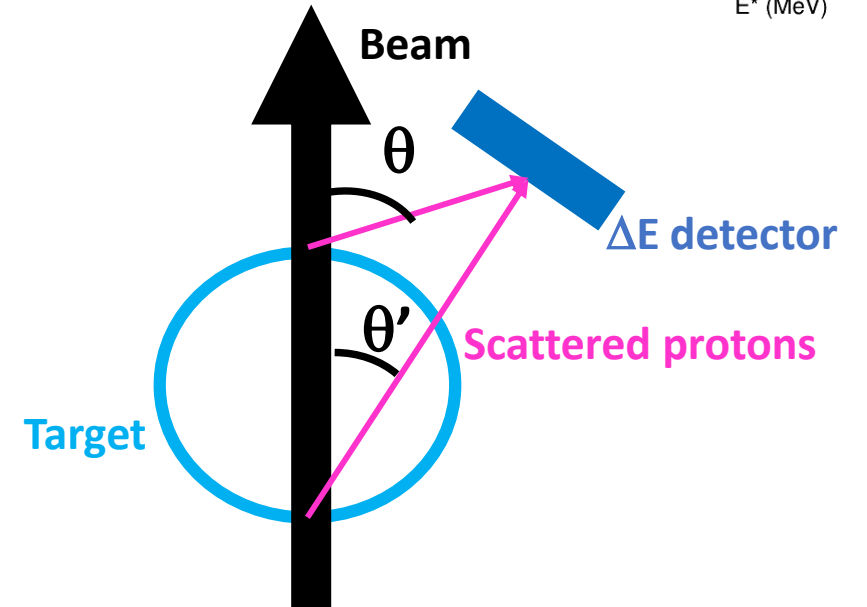


Double sided Si strip detector
40x120 mm² stainless steel window of 25 μm!

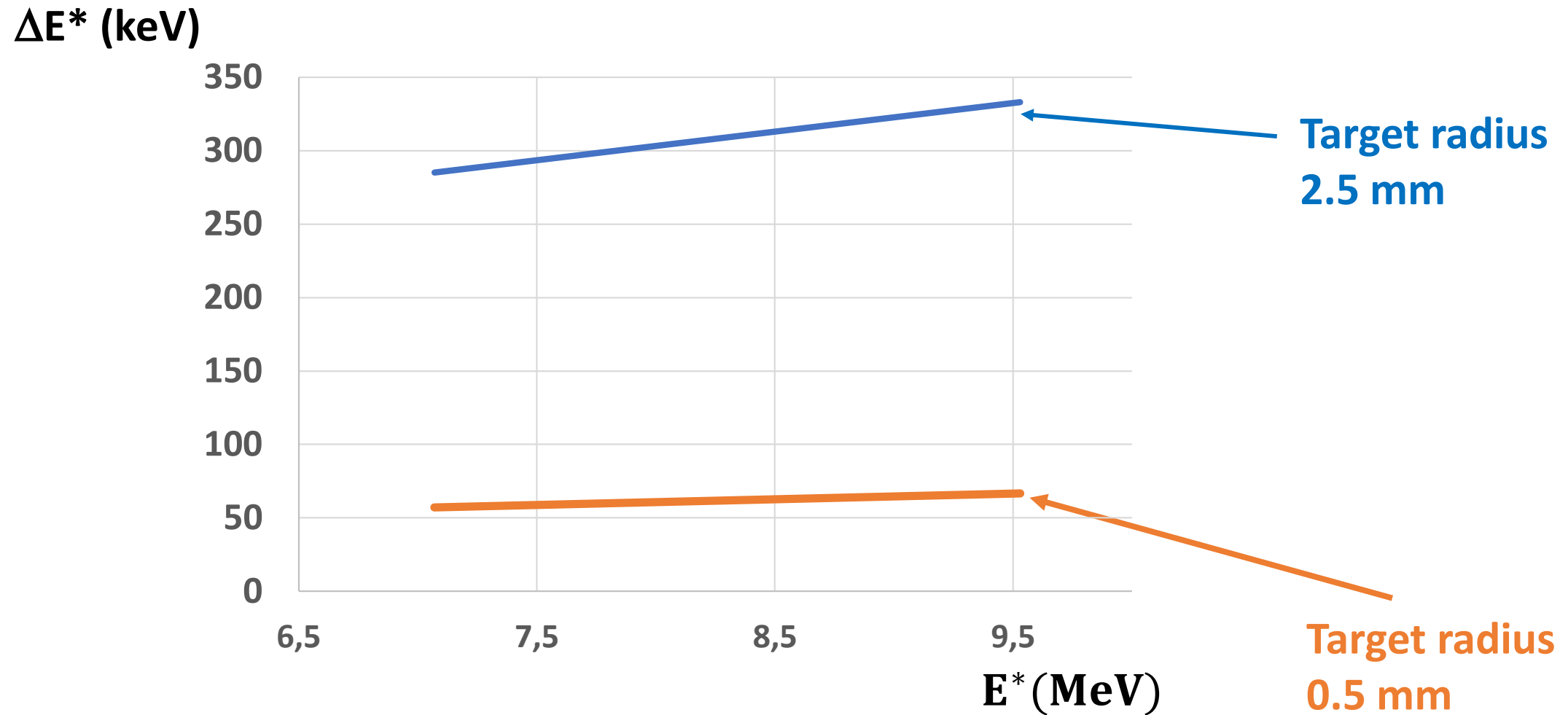
Preliminary results, excitation energy resolution



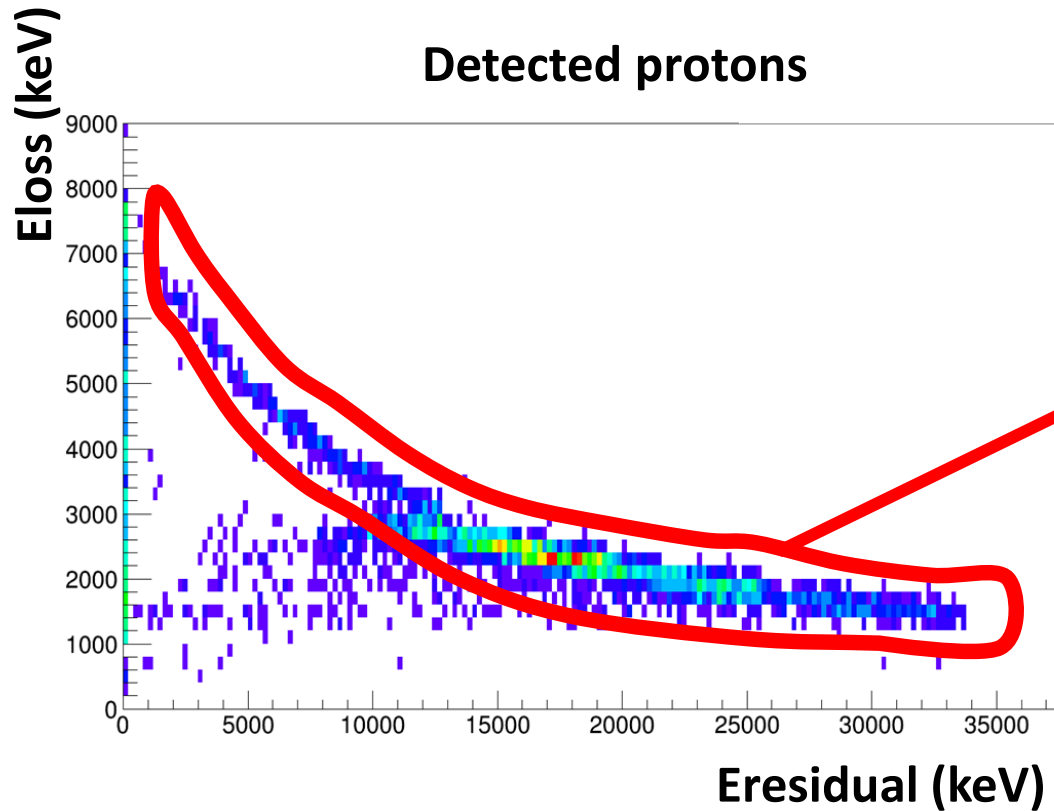
$\Delta E^* \approx 750$ keV at $E^* = 0$ MeV, dominated by the angular uncertainty due to target radius of ~ 2.5 -3 mm.



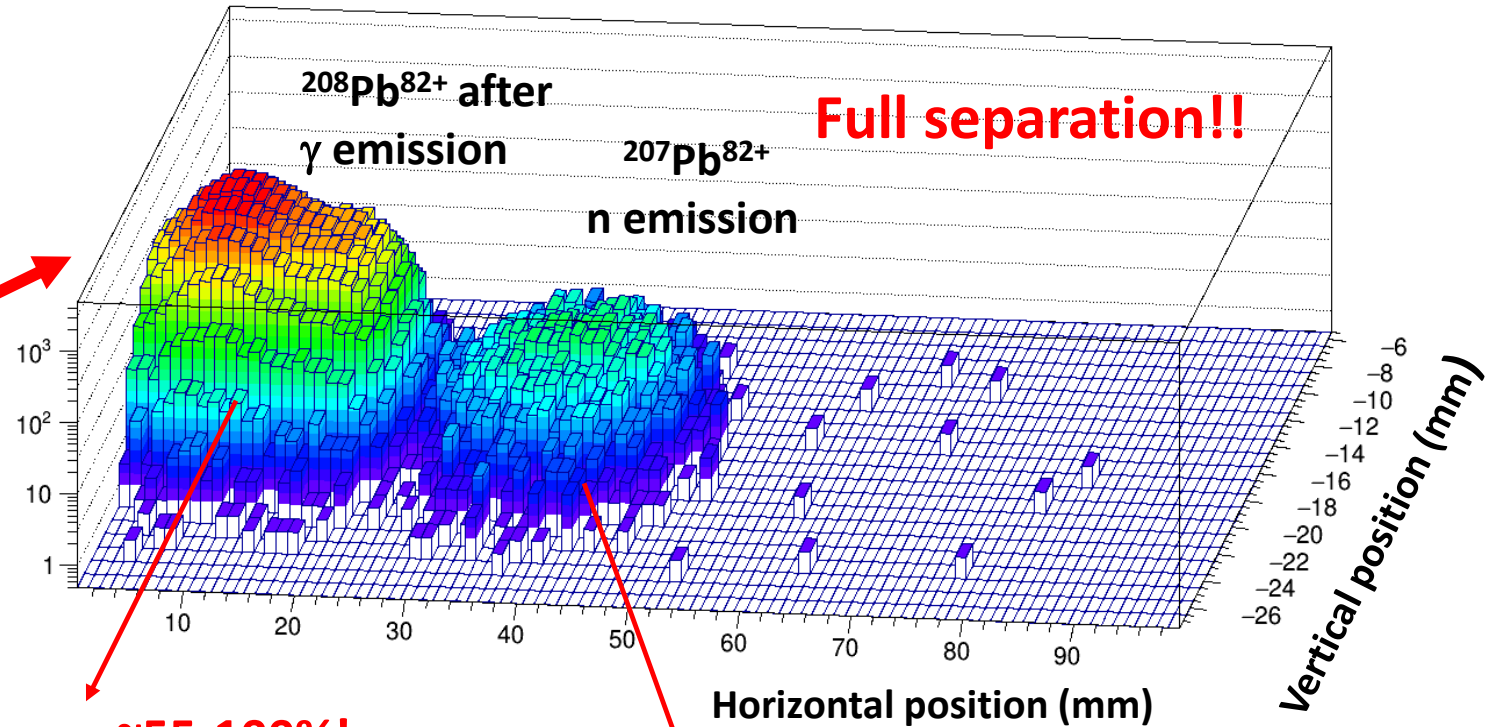
Simulations of excitation energy resolution



Preliminary results, detection of beam-like residues



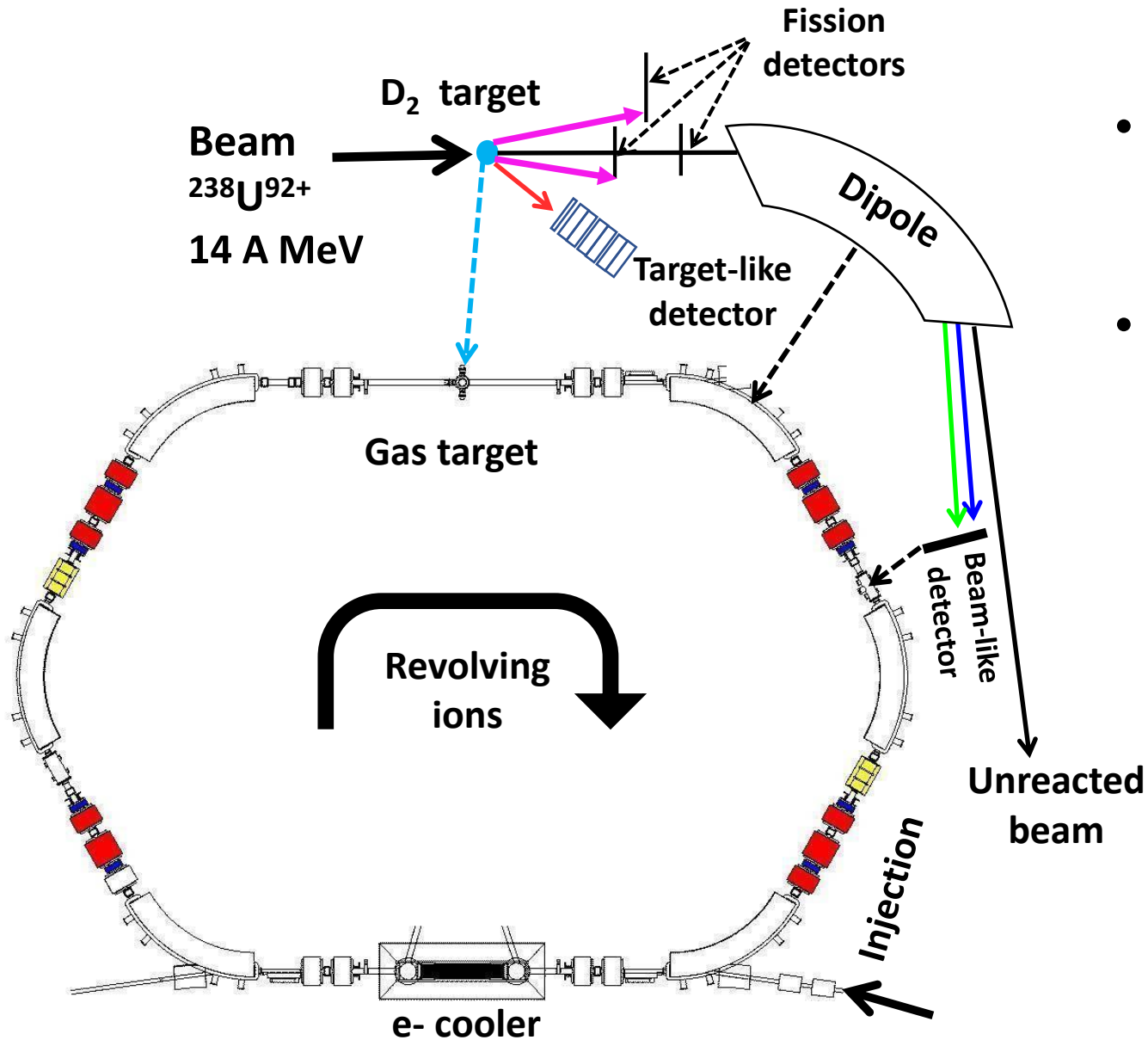
**Position of detected beam residues
in coincidence with protons**



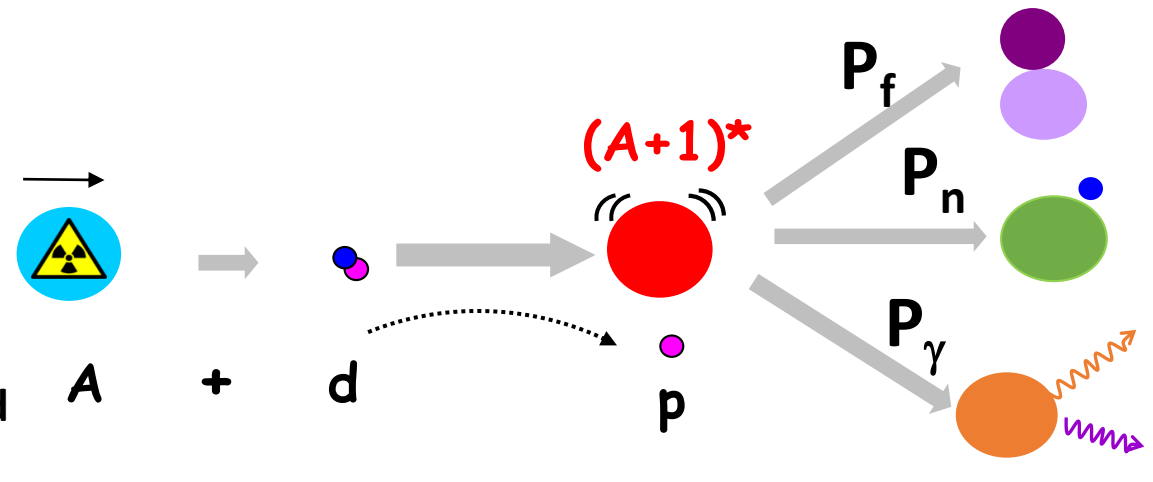
**Efficiency ~55-100%!
≈ 5% in direct kinematics...**

**Efficiency 100%!
0% in direct kinematics...**

Perspectives: measure simultaneously fission, neutron and gamma-emission probabilities



- Add fission detectors. **First time that fission is studied in a storage ring!**
- Measure simultaneously P_f , P_γ and P_n with $^{238}\text{U}(d,p)$ and $^{238}\text{U}(d,d')$ reactions



Conclusions...

- Storage rings offer the ideal conditions to investigate surrogate reactions and more largely, nuclear reactions!
- First experiment successfully conducted at the ESR in June 2022
 - $\Delta E^* \approx 280\text{-}330$ keV, expect < 100 keV with smaller target radius
 - Full separation and 55-100% detection efficiency for beam-like residues
 - First ever measurement of P_n
 - Our data on P_n allowed us to select level-density & γ -ray strength functions of ^{208}Pb
 - Predicted $^{207}\text{Pb}(n,\gamma)$ cross section agrees with evaluations
- Adding fission detectors to measure simultaneously P_γ , P_n and P_f with ^{238}U at ESR, June 2024

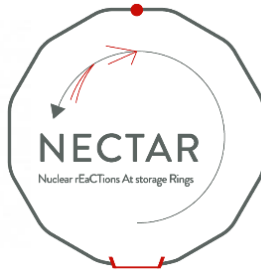
...Perspectives

- Build dedicated reaction chamber to significantly increase efficiency for target residues and fission at ESR. Target radius 0.5-1 mm!
- Precision measurements of P_γ , P_n , P_f and P_{2n} with radioactive beams!

Acknowledgements



European Research Council
Established by the European Commission



This work is supported by the European Research Council (ERC) under the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme (ERC-Advanced grant NECTAR, grant agreement No 884715).

NECTAR: Nuclear rEaCTions At storage Rings



Prime 80 program from CNRS, PhD thesis of M. Sguazzin



GSI Helmholtzzentrum für
Schwerionenforschung



Accord de collaboration 19-80 GSI/IN2P3